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HISTORY

OF THE

State of Kansas

CONTAINING

A FULL ACCOUNT OF ITS GROWTH FROM AN UNINHABITED TERRITORY TO A WEALTHY AND IMPORTANT STATE; OF ITS EARLY SETTLEMENTS; ITS RAPID INCREASE IN POPULATION AND THE MARVELOUS DEVELOPMENT OF ITS GREAT NATURAL RESOURCES. ALSO, A SUPPLEMENTARY HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS

COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES,

THEIR ADVANTAGES, INDUSTRIES, MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE; TO WHICH ARE ADDED BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT MEN AND EARLY SETTLERS

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PREFACE.

THE publisher presents this volume to the citizens of Kansas without misgivings as to its favorable reception. It is the most complete and exhaustive history of a single State ever published, and has involved the investment of more capital, and the expenditure of more intellectual and literary labor, than has ever before been employed on any work of its kind in this country.

Kansas is richer in historic lore than any other region of the Great West. Its traditions go back to the time of the Montezumas and the Spanish conquest of Mexico. In the Si[illegible]th Century the Spanish conquerors of that country extended their explorations through the hitherto unknown land now known as Kansas; then, the mythical kingdom of Quivera, and claimed it by right of conquest and discovery as a part of the domain of the Spanish crown. Nearly two centuries passed when the French, coming by way of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, again visited the mysterious land. A century later, American explorers traversed the country and designated it as the Great American Desert. From time immemorial it had been the home of nomadic tribes and the vast pastures of countless herds of buffalo; then, the place of sojourn of half-civilized and half-disheartened tribes from east of the Great River, retiring or retreating before the ceaseless flow of the mysterious tide of civilization. They, in time, were swept from the field, to clear it for a momentous conflict between the two opposing systems of American civilization, then struggling for mastery and supremacy over the Republic. In Kansas the war was begun; and there the first victories, presaging the full triumph of Liberty, were won. The era of peace which followed witnessed within its borders a progress in the peaceful arts such as the world had never seen before in any State or country.

It is the task of the Kansas historians to tell the wonderful story. It is not assumed that in this single volume the history is complete. Absolute accuracy in every detail is not claimed. It is not within the scope of human endeavor to avoid error. It is only possible to seek truth, and, perchance, to find it in greater or less measure

The plan of the work, as set forth in its prospectus, and as has been fully carried out, embraced: (1) A general history of the territory now included within the limits of the State, from early traditionary times to now, covering a period of nearly three hundred and fifty years; (2) elaborate historical sketches of all counties organized up to the time of going to press; (3) biographies of the leading citizens of Kansas still living, or deceased.

In the compilation of the general history, the editors were not embarrassed from lack of material so much as overwhelmed by a super-abundance of conflicting and often untruthful accounts of deeds done and events transpired. More especially was this apparent during the territorial period of Kansas' history. During those exciting times it is doubtful whether a single unprejudiced person told the story. Although the press of the whole country teemed with accounts of what transpired, each tale, as now read through the perspective of retreating time, shows most plainly the tinge of that subtle yet mischievous form of falsehood which comes from an unconscious perversion of facts on the part of the earnest writers. In addition to this, unscrupulous newspaper correspondents, instructed to write only for the northern or southern political markets, sent broadcast over the country, contradictory or false reports of every new phase of the exciting contest as it developed. Many books on Kansas affairs were published during the territorial troubles, some of great merit and of rare historic value, as furnishing corroborative testimony; but of the whole, it is not believed that a single volume is now acknowledged as authoritative, or even approximately accurate, in a historic sense.

As an offset to the peculiar difficulties which beset the Kansas historian, the advantages were not inconsiderable. A most exhaustive and thorough chronological index of events, embracing the history of Kansas from 1854 to 1875, had been published by Hon. D. W. Wilder—Wilder's Annals of Kansas—which will ever prove the inseparable and indispensable help of the student of Kansas history. Lacking its kindly and trustworthy directions, the labor on this work would have been increased in great measure.

The Kansas State Historical Society has gathered a more varied and more complete collection of rare books, newspapers, manuscripts, private correspondence, and other historic material pertaining to the history of the West and of Kansas, than can be found in the repository of any like society in the Great West. To this valuable collection the editors were granted free access by the Board of Directors. The coöperative assistance rendered by the Secretary Hon. F. G. Adams, is here gratefully acknowledged.

The Kansas State Library also contains many valuable and rare historic works, which through the uniform courtesy of H. J. Dennis, Esq., State Librarian, were placed at the disposal of the editors.

Kansas has adopted the most efficient and thorough methods of gathering and disseminating statistical information known in the country, and the Biennial Reports of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, and the State Superintendent of Schools, are the best issued from any of the State bureaus in the Union. As an example of their efficiency and value, it may be stated that the State census of population, and agricultural and school statistics for 1882, were published and distributed before the Federal census of 1880, containing like statistics, had been given to the public.

The publishers hereby acknowledge the many favors received at the hands of William Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and his assistant, J. McFarland. To them they are indebted for cuts, revised maps, and other favors, granted at all times when asked, since the work was begun.

The Military History was compiled largely from matter furnished by the State Adjutant-General from the archives of his department, who gave free assistance in the work.

Such defects as may be apparent in the work as presented, can in no wise be attributed to a lack of material, nor to any want of courtesy on the part of the many public officials and private citizens, on whom the exigencies of the work forced the editors to intrude in their efforts to obtain desired information.

The work done under these advantages and disadvantages is only so far complete as to point the way to future historians. It is hoped, however, that the unprejudiced reader will appreciate the immense labor bestowed upon it in eliminating errors which else might pass as true history, and in setting in order and so grouping events as to make the story intelligible.

The County histories are supplementary. They have been written by historians who have visited each county, and are made up more directly from the remembrance of old residents, and less from documentary sources than is the general State history. They have been written by different authors, each having his peculiar style, but all working under one general supervision. No attempt has been made to force a correspondence or agreement between the statements concerning the same occurrences as detailed in the general history and the sketches of the counties. The information contained in the separate departments was derived from diverse sources, and the agreement in essential points is so general as to be corroborative of the truth of the whole. Where differences appear they should be attributed to the different sources from which the information has been obtained, and treated as two honest versions of the same story, rather than viewed as a proof of the unreliability of the whole work. In all cases the proof-sheets or manuscripts of the County histories have been submitted for revision and correction to old and reliable citizens of the County before going to press.

The biographies of Kansans still living have been submitted for revision, as to errors in fact, to those most interested in their accuracy. The data from which they were written were gathered from personal interviews with the subjects of the sketches, or from their immediate relatives. They constitute an invaluable addition to the history of the State, as showing what manner of men make up the population, from whence they came, and what experiences or circumstances drove, drifted or lured them thither, and made them a component part of the great commonwealth. It matters little that many of them are poor, or that a few of them are rich. The lowly have ever found a refuge, and honor for true merit, in Kansas; its history, containing no record of their lives, would be incomplete indeed.

The order in which the County histories appear in the volume may be subject to the criticism of skillful book-makers, since there seems to be a disregard of all fitness, either in alphabetical order or historical precedence or importance. The necessity of issuing the work within a limited time compelled the publishers to employ several offices in printing the work, and thereby rendered the printing of a consecutive line of counties, under any plan, a mechanical impossibility.

The index gives the historical sketches of the counties in alphabetical order. It also gives a general as well as an analytical statement of the contents of the general history, by no means complete, but sufficiently full to meet the practical wants of the general reader. Its defects arise from the redundance of incidents and names contained in the history, which rendered it impracticable to give an analytical index, absolutely complete, within any ordinary bounds. Its perusal is earnestly commended to such critics as have not the leisure to read the work.

Except under the system adopted, which combined with the employment of ample capital the coöperative labor of many minds, the accomplishment of the present work would have been impossible. The compilation of the historic matter alone, has involved the work of more than an ordinary lifetime.

The captious critic, from the insignificant standpoint of his own experiences and prejudices, will doubtless discover many defects, and to his criticism every work is subject, regardless of its merits.

To the kindly care of the reader who seeks the truth and loves it, this work is given, with the full faith that he will defend it in full accord with its merits, against the attacks of all who would prostitute the truth of history to the ephemeral uses of individual interest or prejudice.

To the citizens of Kansas this volume is presented in the confident belief that its reception will be such as the great risk incurred, the immense labor expended, and the honesty of purpose evinced, should merit.

A. T. A.

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HISTORY OF KANSAS.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE State of Kansas embraces within its boundaries the geographical center of the United States excepting the remote and detached territory of Alaska. The middle parallel of latitude between the southern cape of Florida and the northern border of Washington Territory, and the dividing meridian of longitude midway between the extreme eastern and western limits of the country pass through the State, cutting it near its middle north and south, and one degree south of its center east and west. The bisecting degree of latitude is 38° north; the parallel of longitude, 22° 30′ west from Washington, the intersecting point being at the northwest corner of Reno County.

Its boundaries are defined in the act admitting it as a State, as follows: "Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence running west on said parallel to the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude, west from Washington; thence north, on said meridian to the fortieth parallel of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south, with the western boundary of said State, to the place of beginning." The State is 204 miles in width from north to south, and slightly exceeds 400 miles in length from east to west. It contains an area of 81,318 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the State of Nebraska; east, by the State of Missouri; south by the Indian Territory; west by the State of Colorado.

The Territory of Kansas, formed by act of Congress May 30, 1854, embraced, besides the area of the State above described, all the lands between the parallels of 37° and 40° north latitude, westward to the Rocky Mountains, except that part of New Mexico lying north of the thirty-seventh parallel. The whole area of the Territory including what is now the State of Kansas, was 126,283 square miles.

It was, with the exception of a small tract, which will be noted further on, a part of the Louisiana purchase made by President Jefferson from France, April 30, 1803. By the terms of the treaty, France ceded to the United States all the country drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries to which she had any right or title. The boundaries were ill defined, touching on the south and southwest the Spanish-Mexican possessions, and on the east the Spanish Province of West Florida. On the west shore of the Mississippi it extended to its source, embraced all the Missouri Valley and stretched north of the Spanish-American possessions, across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and as far north on the Pacific Coast as the British possessions. For this vast domain the United States paid France the sum of $15,000,000. The province of Louisiana thus acquired comprised 1,160,577 square miles. Its boundaries on the west and east were not definitely settled between this country and Spain till Feb. 22, 1819, at which time a treaty was made defining its western and eastern boundaries, wherever contiguous to Spanish territory. The final adjustment is given in the Ninth United States Census Report, Vol. I, pp. 573-4, as follows:

> April 30, 1803, by treaty with France the province of Louisiana was ceded. Its western boundary, as finally adjusted, Feb. 22, 1819, by treaty with Spain, ran up the Sabine River to and along the seventeenth meridian (94th Greenwich), to and along the Red River, to and along the twenty-third meridian (100th Greenwich), to and along the Arkansas River, to and along the Rocky Mountains, to and along the twenty-sixth meridian (106th Greenwich), to and along the forty-second parallel to the Pacific Ocean. Its northern boundary was conformed to the boundary established between the British possessions and the United States. On the east it was bounded by the Mississippi River as far south as the thirty-first parallel, where different boundaries were claimed. The United States construed the cession of France to include all the territory between the thirty-first parallel and the Gulf of Mexico, and between the Rivers Mississippi and Perdido, the latter of which is now the western boundary of the State of Florida. Under this construction of the cession, the Province of Louisiana is now covered by those portions of the States of Alabama and Mississippi which lie south of the thirty-first parallel; by the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon, Minnesota, west of the Mississippi, and Kansas [except the small portion thereof, south of the Arkansas River and west of the twenty-third meridian (100th Greenwich)]; by the Territories of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and that known as the Indian country; and by the portion of the Territory of Colorado lying east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the Arkansas River, and all of the Territory of Wyoming north of the forty-second parallel and that portion of the Territory of Wyoming which is south of that parallel and east of the Rocky Mountains. In 18[illegible] however, the "Province of Louisiana" had been ceded by Spain to France, Spain claiming [illegible] she ceded to France no territory east of the Mississippi River except the "Island of New Orleans," and also contending that her province of West Florida included all of the territory [illegible] of the thirty-first parallel and between the Perdido and Mississippi Rivers, except the "Island of New Orleans." Under this construction, the Province of Louisiana included, [illegible] east of the Mississippi River, only the territory bounded on the north and east [illegible] Iberville and Amite and by the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain.

Under the terms of the Spanish treaty of 1819, the western boundary was defined as above stated, and in consideration of the relinquishment by the United States of her claims to Texas, Spain ceded West Florida (now Alabama and Mississippi) and relinquished to the United States all claim to territory lying south of the thirty-first parallel and east of the Mississippi River. Thus, that portion of Kansas lying west of the twenty-third meridian and south of the Arkansas River was ceded to Spain. On the achievement of independence by Mexico in 1824, it passed into the possession of that Republic. Texas, on gaining her independence in 1836, claimed it as part of her domain, which claim was subsequently confirmed by the treaty between the United States and Mexico at the close of the war, February 22, 1848. It finally became a part of the Government domain by purchase, it being a part of the territory ceded to the United States by Texas in 1850, that State receiving $10,000,000 as a consideration.

ITS NAME.

The name—Kansas—is derived from the name of the dominant tribe of Indians found in the Territory when first visited by white men. They were variously spoken of by early explorers as Kansas, Canceas, Canses, Kansez, Canzas, Canzes, Okanis, Kansias, Canses, Canzon, Kanzon, Konza, Konzas, Kasas, Kauzan, Kanzans and by other varied spellings, all having a similar phonetic expression. From these have come the legal recognition of the present orthography. Edward Everett Hale spelled it Kanzas instead of Kansas, "in preference," as he said at the time of the publication of his history—August 21, 1854—"to the mere fashionable spelling of the few weeks past." He further says: "There is no doubt that the z best expresses the sound, that it has been almost universally used till lately, and that it is still used by those most familiar with the tribe and the river which have, time immemorial, borne this name." Kau and Kaws are French contractions of the above, and have been for a hundred years, more or less, accepted and used in designating the tribe and the river which still flows through its ancient domain. It has never been adopted as designating the Territory or State. Kansas is said to signify, in the language of the Kansas tribe, "smoky," and the South Fork of the Kansas is still known as Smoky Hill River.

THE FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

The face of the area of country embraced in the limits of Kansas is neither level, like the alluvial prairies lying east of the Mississippi, in Illinois and Indiana, nor mountainous, as farther west. It is broken by slight swells in the eastern part, being what is termed rolling prairie. Farther west, the undulations become more marked, in some parts breaking into quite abrupt hills of considerable elevation. Excepting a narrow strip along the Western border of the State and that section lying in the southwestern corner, south of the Arkansas River, the soil, both on the river bottoms and upland prairies, is a fine, rich, black loam, varying in depth from two feet, on the high prairie lands, to more than fifty feet along the alluvial river bottoms. Speaking of the soil along the river bottoms, Prof. Mudge says:

> The alluvium and bottom prairies are found in connection with all the streams and rivers, and are so similar to those deposits in other Western States that no description is necessary. The thickness in the "bottoms" varies from five to fifty feet. In several places in the Neosho Valley, unaltered wood has been found, in sinking wells, at the latter depth. The material on the surface is very rich in vegetable matter, and in many places furnishes a fertile soil throughout its whole thickness. In some places it is composed of modified drift. At the salt well in Brown County a metamorphic bowlder was found fifty-two feet below the surface.
>
> This alluvium usually forms the richest soil in the State, and in many places for a quarter of a century has produced large crops of corn, without apparent exhaustion. Along the valleys, in this deposit, are seen benches or terraces, usually three, showing where the streams formerly flowed at a higher level. In many places, the old river beds, more or less ancient, can thus be traced, leaving a sandy deposit or a wet, marshy hollow or stagnant pond, facetiously designated a lake. Lake Sibley, Eureka and Silver Lakes are more modern abandoned beds of the adjoining river.

The Bluff, or Loess as it is sometimes termed, shows somewhat in the northeastern part of the State, along the banks of the Missouri, and westward for nearly one hundred miles, when it entirely disappears, giving place to the loamy deposits above described. Of this deposit, Prof. Mudge gives the following [illegible] description:

> The Loess is composed [illegible] and lime, with some clay, usually of a very uniform consistency [illegible] A little iron in its composition gives it a

reddish tint. More frequently it has so fair a proportion—over ten per cent—of carbonate and phosphate of lime and some potash that it becomes a rich ingredient when mixed with the surface loam.

Loess has evidently been formed by the silt brought down by the Missouri River when it flowed in a higher bed and covered a widespread valley, almost equal to an inland sea. The whole area overspread by it in Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska, as described by several geologists, confirms this theory. It formerly flowed over the valleys of the tributaries of the Missouri, and what now remains are but the remnants of that which has not been carried down by the present streams.

Prof. S. Aughey made three analyses of the sediment of the muddy waters of the Missouri River, and found that the ingredients were the same as those of the Loess, and in nearly equal proportions, which confirm the geological opinion of its origin. Newberry describes the same deposit in Western Ohio, originating in the rivers which once ran in high, wide flood plains of that part of the country.

The general uniformity of the surface soil is further broken by occasional tracts of salt marsh and outcroppings of the rocky strata, both being limited to small areas, in comparison with the whole surface of the State.

ITS RIVER SYSTEM.

The Missouri River runs along the borders of the counties of Doniphan, Atchison, Leavenworth and Wyandotte, on the northeastern boundary of the State.

The average altitude of the surface of the State above the level of the sea, as given in the United States geological survey, is 2,375 feet. The highest point is in Cheyenne County, in the extreme northwestern part of the State, on the head-waters of the Republican Fork, where the altitude approximates 4,000 feet. Going south, on the western line of the State, the elevation decreases slightly, being 3,792 feet at Mohotony Station, in Wallace County, and 3,247 feet at Syracuse, near the western border of the State, in Hamilton County, on the Arkansas. The western line of the State marks the highest elevations its entire length, all the waters from that line having an easterly flow. The average elevation above the ocean level along the eastern boundary line of the State is 600 feet, being 648 feet at the mouth of the Kansas River, increasing above that point and decreasing slightly from thence to the southern line. Thus the surface of the State has an eastern descent, varying from 3,000 to 3,300 feet, or an average eastward descent of nearly eight feet per mile. It also has a slight declination to the south, sufficient to turn the flow of water south of the middle of the State in that direction. The principal divide, or elevation, runs across the State from east to west near its center. Branching from this, in McPherson County, a little east of the center, an elevation extends southeasterly to the south line, which turns the easterly flow of the Arkansas waters southward, and forms the western border of another river system. The State is thus divided into three distinct river systems, which may, for the convenience of the reader, be designated as the Northern or Kansas River, which is watered and drained by that river and its tributaries; the Southwestern, or Arkansas, through which that river runs; and Southeastern, or Neosho section, which lies east of the southwestern divide before mentioned, and is watered and drained by the Neosho and the head branches of the Osage east and the Verdigris west of it.

The Kansas River, which, with its tributaries, flows through the entire northern half of the State, draining or irrigating an area of 40,000 square miles, empties into the Missouri at Kansas City, on the eastern line of Wyandotte County. From its mouth, following its course west, its first important tributary is the Big Blue River, which has its sources in Nebraska, enters the State in Marshall County, runs south through that county and between Pottawatomie and Riley Counties, and empties into the Kansas at the village of Manhattan, the county seat of Riley County. Eighteen miles farther west, being 120 miles in a direct line from its mouth, at Junction City, the main trunk, hitherto known as Kansas River, forks into two branches, the northern being known as the Republican River and the southern as the Smoky Hill. These two rivers, with the innumerable tributary creeks and streams threading the country in all directions and converging to the rivers on either side, constitute the river system of the northwestern part of the State.

The Republican River has its sources in Colorado, passes through Cheyenne County, running northeast into Nebraska. It runs east through the southern border counties of that State for 160 miles, re-enters Kansas at the northwest corner of Republican County, and running south and east through Clay and Davis Counties joins the Smoky Hill, coming in from the west, at Junction City. The northwestern counties of Sherman, Thomas, Rawlins, Decatur and Norton are watered by numerous small streams running northwest across the counties till they fall into the Republican River, in Nebraska.

The Smoky Hill River, which is the main south branch of the Kansas, has its rise in numerous creeks in an extreme western part of the State, mostly in Wallace County. Its general course is almost due east, a few miles north of the middle of the State. It runs through the counties of Wallace, Gove, Trego, Ellis, Russell; thence by a horseshoe bend of some twenty miles it runs southwest through Ellsworth into the northwestern part of McPherson County; thence northeast through Saline County, and east through Dickinson and Davis Counties to its junction with the Republican River. The distance from its source to its mouth is nearly three hundred miles. In its meandering course it measures four hundred miles in length. It has no important tributaries on its south bank, as it runs near the high land dividing the Arkansas waters from the Kansas its entire course. Entering it from the northwest, its two most important confluents are the Saline and Solomon Rivers. The Saline has its source in the southeastern part of Thomas County. It runs east nearly on the dividing line between Sheridan and Gove, Graham and Trego Counties; thence easterly and southerly through the counties of Ellis, Russell, Lincoln and the southwest corner of Ottawa into Saline County, where it empties into the Smoky Hill, in the town of Greeley. The river is 220 miles long. The Solomon River has its sources farther north than the Saline, in the western part of Thomas County, where both forks of the river rise, they being near their sources not more than three miles apart. They diverge—the North Fork running in a northeasterly course and passing through the counties of Sheridan, Norton, Phillips, Smith and Osborne to the township of Cedar Creek, in Mitchell County, where it forms a junction with the South Fork, which, from nearly the same source, by a more easterly course, reaches the place of meeting, having on its way passed through the counties of Sheridan, Graham, Rooks and Osborne. From the confluence of the two forks, the river runs southeast through Mitchell County, the southwest corner of Cloud County and through Ottawa County to Solomon City, Dickinson County, where it enters the Smoky Hill, six miles below the mouth of the Saline River.

The Kansas River, from the confluence of the Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers, runs a distance of 120 miles in an easterly course, through Riley County, then between Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee Counties, it being the dividing line through Shawnee County; thence between Jefferson and Leavenworth Counties on its north bank, and Douglas and Johnson Counties on the south, through Wyandotte County to its entrance into the Missouri.

Next in importance is the southwestern section, drained by the Neosho and the upper branches of the Verdigris and Osage Rivers.

The Neosho River (on the old maps sometimes called the Grand or White River) has its sources in Morris County, near Council Grove, and in the head-waters of the Cottonwood River, in the northwestern township of Marion County. The river, from its source in Morris County, runs southwesterly through Lyon and Coffey Counties; thence nearly south through Allen; southwesterly through Neosho, and south, nearly on the line dividing Labette and Cherokee Counties, into the Indian Territory. The Cottonwood, its largest tributary in the State, has its sources in Marion County, passes in a somewhat tortuous course in an easterly direction through Chase County to its confluence with the main river in the township of Jackson, in Lyons County.

The Verdigris River and its confluent streams water a small section lying between the Neosho and Arkansas Valleys. Its source is in the southeastern part of Chase County, in the town of Toledo. It passes through the northeastern part of Greenwood County, cuts the southwest corner of Woodson County, runs through Wilson and Montgomery Counties from north to south, and enters the Indian Territory thirty-four miles west of the Neosho. The only considerable branch is Fall River, which rises in two creeks in the town of Salem, Greenwood County, and united form the river which runs southwest through Greenwood and Wilson Counties to the town of Neodesha, where it empties into the Verdigris.

The head waters of the North Branch of the Osage River water a tract lying northeast of the Neosho Valley. The source is in the northern part of Lyon County, from whence, under the name of the Marais des Cygnes River, it runs easterly through Osage and Franklin Counties to Osawatomie, Miami County, where, being augmented by the waters of Pottawatomie Creek, it becomes known as the Osage River, and flowing southeasterly passes through the northeasterly part of Linn County, into the State of Missouri. The drainage area of the Verdigris, Neosho and Osage Rivers in Kansas approximates 10,000 square miles. Of these, the Neosho and Verdigris Rivers find their outlet in the Arkansas River, and the Osage in the Missouri.

The Arkansas River, which drains, exclusive of the Neosho and Verdigris region, an area of nearly 30,000 square miles within the borders of Kansas, rises in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, and after a journey of 850 miles enters Kansas on its western border in Hamilton County. Its course is a little south of east, through the counties of Hamilton, Kearney, Sequoyah, Foot and Ford, a distance of 125 miles; thence turning to the northeast it flows a distance of 70 miles, through Edwards, Pawnee and Barton Counties, where it makes a bend to the southeast, and flows in that direction 70 miles, through Rice, Reno and Sedgwick Counties; thence, flowing nearly south, it passes through Sumner and Cowley Counties, a distance of 50 miles, into the Indian Territory. For a distance of 150 miles from the western border of the State it passes through an arid, sandy country, so destitute of water as to furnish no confluent stream on either side. Indeed, the river loses volume on its desert journey till it reaches Pawnee County, where the Pawnee Fork, a considerable stream, enters it. Thirty miles farther, at Great Bend, Barton County, it receives another stream, not of sufficient size to be denominated a river, but designated as Walnut Creek. Both of these streams flow in from the north. Several other small streams run in from the northeast after the river turns southerly, the first and largest being the Little Arkansas, which has its source in the northeastern part of Rice County; it runs south and east through the southwest corner of McPherson; the northeast corner of Reno; thence southerly, through Harvey County to Wichita, Sedgwick County, where it joins the Arkansas. This river is seventy-five miles long, and in its course receives through many creeks and rills the waters of a considerable area, embracing nearly all of McPherson and Harvey Counties. Walnut River rises in the northern part of Butler County, runs south through Cowley County and empties into the Arkansas, near the southern boundary of the State.

On the south bank of the Arkansas, for a distance of 200 miles, and extending south of the river for 40 miles, the country is dry and sandy. No creeks or streams of any magnitude are found in the country, and no accessory flow of water joins the river on that bank till beyond the Great Bend. In its southern course through and near the counties of Stafford, Reno, Kingman, Sedgwick and Sumner, those counties being fairly watered, many small creeks flowing through them enter the river. The Cimarron River, a lower branc[illegible]he Arkansas, has its sources in the southwestern border counties o[illegible]tate, from Kansas County east as far as Comanche County, where it [illegible] the Indian Territory. The southern counties of Comanche, Barbo[illegible]Harper are threaded with creeks and streams running south and s[illegible] into the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River. Excepting the valley [illegible] Arkansas west of Meridian 23°, the whole area of Kansas is well watered, the number of creeks and rills increasing eastward, and threading, as with a fine net-work, the eastern half of the State, where is the most profuse flow and most diffuse distribution of water to be found in any prairie country on the continent. The descent of the waters is not rapid in any of the rivers of the State. Prof. Mudge is an authority for the statement that in the length of no river in the State is there a waterfall seven feet high. Of the general descent of the rivers, he says: "The average descent of the Arkansas is little over six feet to the mile, while the Smoky is seven and the Solomon nearly ten feet to the mile. On the upper portions of the latter two rivers the descent is much greater than on the last hundred miles. This is seen in the Smoky, which enters Kansas 500 feet above the Arkansas, but when it unites with the Saline River, it has come down to the level of the Arkansas in the same longitude."

TIMBER, SHRUBS AND HERBAGE.

The river bottoms, or, in Eastern parlance, "intervals," vary in width along the principal rivers of the State, from one to three miles. In the extreme western parts of the State the bottom level sometimes spreads each side of the stream some four miles, making a transverse line from highland to highland of eight miles. The Kansas River bottoms are some two miles in width. The plateau land, which is the plane of the surface, is, except on the Arkansas, fifty to one hundred feet above the surface of the rivers. The timber is along the river bottoms bordering the large streams that run into them, and stretches back up the acclivities a short distance into the high prairie land. It consists mostly of deciduous varieties; the elm, willow and cottonwood on the bottoms; the oak, walnut, hickory, sycamore, ash, maple, mulberry and wild apple trees on the high ground. Sumach, elder, green brier, gooseberry, hazel, papaw, prairie-rose, raspberry, blackberry and wild grapes, were found growing indigenously. The growth is generally sparse as compared with the growth of the same varieties in countries farther east or north, and hardly ever attains to the size of more northern latitudes. The pines, spruce, cedar and other evergreens are not sufficiently numerous to be ranked as indigenous. The cedar, however, attains a stunted growth in small and detached sections of the Kansas River Valley and elsewhere. All trees and shrubs indigenous to temperate climates flourish when transplanted to this region. Both the climate and soil are favorable to the growth of wheat, corn and other cereals. The whole surface, in a state of nature, was covered with verdure, which gave pasturage to buffalo and other herbiverous animals, more numerous than the domestic flocks and herds of any people who ever lived upon the earth.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.*

A VERTICAL section of the soil and underlying strata of Kansas, had it rested undisturbed during the ages of its formation, and to this time, would have presented the order and approximate thickness of the various formations, as follows:

1. Post Tertiary formation—Alluvium, loess (Bluff), drift—150 feet.
2. Tertiary—Sandstone (Pliocene)—1,500 feet.
3. Cretaceous (chalky)—Limestone and shale (Niobrara, 200 feet; Fort Benton, 260 feet); sandstone (Dakota, 500 feet)—960 feet.
4. Upper Carboniferous—Limestone and shale—2,000 feet.
5. Coal measure—Coal in limestone and shale—600 feet.
6. Subcarboniferous—Limestone—150 feet.

The present succession of the strata, from the highest elevation in the northwestern portion of the State to the lowest in the southwest, shows the order of formation as above stated to be unbroken. By the gradual upheaval of some portions of the area or the sinking or unequal changes in others, the strata no longer rest horizontally one above the other, but dip downward to the northwest, so that the edges of the several formations, even to the lowest, the Coal Measures are brought to or near the surface of the soil, in some sections of the State. In the foregoing order of formation which is as given by Prof. Mudge, he notes the "striking fact" that the oldest rocks are not seen, and that the deposits of important ages and parts of ages of more recent date are also missing.† He says: "Thus, the the Triassic and Jurassic ages were either never deposited within the bounds of Kansas and the adjoining territory, or, in the grand operations of nature, all those deposits have been eroded and swept away, leaving no trace of their existence. This allows the Dakota (cretaceous sandstone) to rest directly on the top of the carboniferous, and nearly, if not quite, in conformity, the geological level of the two being apparently identical." He further notes the absence of four groups in succession, usually found between the Pliocene rock of the tertiary age, and the middle formations of the Cretaceous, "allowing the Pliocene of the latter age to rest directly on the Niobrara or middle of the Cretaceous."

There are nowhere in the State any evidences of violent disturbance of the strata or metamorphic indications in any of the formations. Of the gradual uplifting of the land above the awful waste of waters, Prof. Mudge says: "The uplifting of this State and the adjoining country from the level of the ocean must have been slow, uniform, and in a perpendicular direction, which has left all the strata nearly in a horizontal position.‡ This may have been as slow as that now going on in Florida, or a rise of five feet in a century. From our knowledge of the geology of the West, this undoubtedly took place after the rise of the Rocky Mountains, and probably did not come to a close until the drift period. The origin of our rivers, therefore, may date back as far, at least, as the beginning of this uprising. As the channels (valleys) cut by them are large, and often through heavy beds of limestone, the earlier processes may date still farther back in geological history."

The rock formations do not crop out to any great extent, but are generally hidden by the post tertiary deposits, alluvium, loess and drift. The two former, which have already been noticed, are of more recent formation than the drift, which underlies them, resting on the tertiary sandstone below. It consists of quartz, gravel, pebbles and sand, differing very little from the same deposits found in other parts of the country, and having a like origin, viz., the glacial or ice period. It is intermixed with large metamorphic stones and bowlders of stratified quartz, greenstone and other rocks not among the formations of this State. The nearest permanent formations similar are found hundred of miles north and east. The deposit of fine drift material seldom exceeds five feet in depth. Concerning the drift, surface bowlders and evidences of glacial action in this State, Mr. Mudge writes as follows:

> We have not found the true bowlder clay in any part of the State. The large bowlders are scattered as far south as 38° and 50′, or ten miles south of the Kansas River, while the smaller pebbles and gravel are seen as low as 38° of latitude.
>
> The large bowlders are quite numerous on the Pottawatomie Reserve, on both sides of the Kansas. They lie on the tops of the bluffs and high prairies more frequently than on the lower lands. We observed one on a hill near Mill Creek, Wabaunsee County, 200 feet above the valley of the Kansas River, 1,100 feet above the sea, weighing fully eight tons. Some larger, including one of greenstone, are to be found near Oskaloosa.
>
> Bowlders lie scattered in small numbers in detached areas north of the Kansas River, from the Missouri nearly to the Republican, but west of the latter none are noticed. The drift gravel extends a little farther. The origin of our drift, like all other in the Northern Hemisphere, must be sought in regions far to the north. No original ledges of quartzite or other metamorphic or igneous rock are found within three hundred miles of the northern State line, and it is only in the western portions of Minnesota that these deposits are represented. No other material of our drift is found so near. Therefore, much of our drift must have traveled 500 miles during the ice age, and some of the granitic fragments from still farther north, nearer the line of the British Possessions, or a journey of 800 miles.
>
> In Western Kansas are beds of gravel which, on casual examination, resemble the drift, but a closer acquaintance shows that it is not. It has no quartzite or other bowlders, and much of the other materials are different and less water-worn. The ingredients are the same as the coarser portions of the Pliocene, which cover about nine thousand miles of the northwestern part of the State, and which undoubtedly at one time covered more than twice its present area. The gravel contains small fragments of petrified wood and other fossils similar to those found in the Pliocene. It is not improbable that the drift in small quantities may be found in the State farther west than I have noticed it. But, if so, the difference in its appearance from the Pliocene will readily be detected. This deposit is seldom more than a few feet in thickness, and covers but a limited portion of the surface. It is not sufficient to affect the fertility of the soil, except in a few small areas.
>
> No marks of grooving, striæ or other glacial action have been noticed on any ledge in this State. Perhaps the limestone is too soft to have preserved them, if such marks ever existed. In one instance only have we noticed a bowlder with striæ upon it, and those were made before it left its northern home. In some specimens of fine quartz a good polish is seen.

In a general sense, it may be said that the post tertiary formation in some form—alluvium, loess, drift or mixtures of the same—cover, as with a blanket, all the lower rocky strata in whatever order they may come to the surface. As has been stated, the surface rock is not the same throughout the State, but shows within different areas and well-defined limits such different rock formation from the highest to the lowest.

TERTIARY AREA (PLIOCENE).

The Pliocene group of the Tertiary system, the first in vertical order, is seen only in the northwestern portion of the State, which has the highest altitude. The territory covered by this formation extends along the north line of the State eastward as far as the middle of Jewell County. The eastern and southern line of demarcation runs south and west, [illegible] bracing the northwest quarter of Jewell and the north half of Smith and Phillips Counties; thence southwesterly nearly to the southwest corner of Norton County; thence east through Graham and into Rooks County, where, with a return bend of some eight or ten miles, it turns to the west through Graham County to the south line of Sheridan County; thence along and near the south line of Sheridan, Thomas and Sherman Counties to the western line of the State some eight miles south of the latter county. Another detached spur covers all of Greeley and the north quarter of Hamilton County, extending east over the south half of Wichita and Scott Counties into the southwest quarter of Lane County. Prof. Mudge, treating of this formation in his report published in the First Biennial Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, says:

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* A complete geological survey of Kansas has not yet been made. By an act of the Legislature in 1864, an appropriation of $3,500 was granted, and the work begun under the supervision of Prof. B. F. Mudge, then appointed State Geologist. In 1865, $7,500 was appropriated, and Prof. G. W. Swallow appointed to continue the survey. No further appropriations have been since made, and the important work is yet uncompleted. During 1864 and 1865, the geologists above mentioned made a general survey of the eastern half of the State, and by exploration and inquiry gained sufficient surface information concerning the western half to describe with a degree of accuracy its general geological outlines and structure. The reports made by them and their assistants are deemed reliable, although incomplete. From them, and such individual information as could be obtained from competent and trustworthy sources, the geological sketch is compiled, it is hoped with sufficient elaborations to satisfy the requirements of the general reader.

†Prof. G. C. Swallow, who succeeded Prof. Mudge in the State geological survey, and whose loyalty to the truth of science is equally beyond question, is less positive in his belief that remains of the Triassic period are wanting. He gives it a place in his report, but leaves it in doubt. He says: "The sandstones, limestones, shales, marls and gypsum of Nos. 2–11, were referred to the Triassic with a (?) in 1858. The only evidence we then had of the age of their beds was their lithological characters, and a single fossil which could not be distinguished from *Nucula speciosa*, Munster, from the Muschelkalk of [illegible]. Subsequent examinations have strengthened the evidence we then had that this is their true position. But still, the proof does not amount to a demonstration, and the true relation of these rocks must remain in doubt, till other discoveries determine the matter." Prof. Mudge speaks, subsequent to that time, and doubtless after a considerate knowledge of Prof. Swallow's investigations, as quite certain that those periods are unrepresented in the Kansas formations.

‡As is shown by Prof. Mudge's stratigraphical map, the strata have a slight dip to the northwest, which would lead to the belief, that though there was no violent action sufficient to occasion faults in the strata, the upheaval was more rapid, or continued longer in the eastern portions than in the territory farther west.

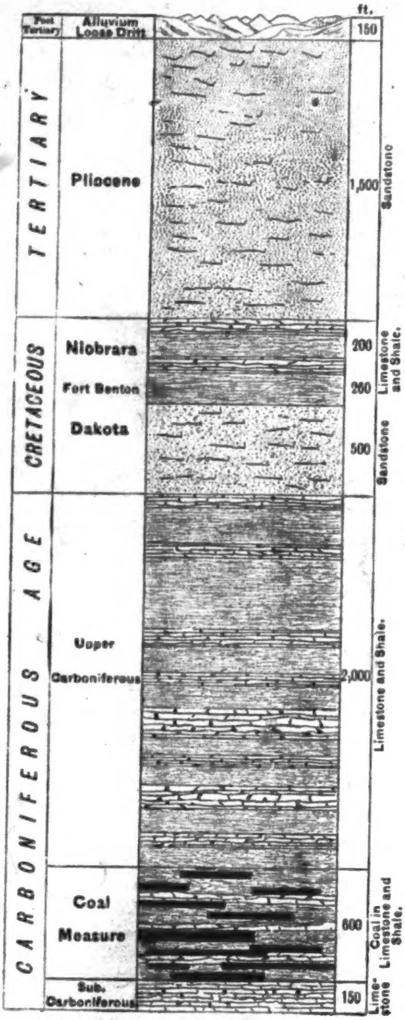

VERTICAL SECTION OF THE ROCKS OF KANSAS.
Compiled by Prof. B. F. Mudge.

"The strata composing this deposit are very irregular, and cannot be traced to any great distance from any given point. This makes it very difficult to calculate its thickness after the lower portions have disappeared under the streams. Every examination has, however, induced me to add to my previous estimates of its thickness, and my present impression is that in the extreme northwestern part of the State its thickness cannot be less than 1,500 feet. It dips slightly to the northwest, and its lowest beds disappear gradually underneath the streams. This gives a good opportunity to study the dividing line between the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations. On the North Fork of the Solomon, for a distance of twenty miles, the hilltops and higher grounds are covered with the sandstone of the Pliocene, while the streams are cutting their beds in the limestones of the Niobrara.

Even the best known portions of this geological area have been but little examined, and consequently our knowledge of its local features is quite limited. Profs. Cope and Marsh have, in their visits to the Cretaceous, made some casual notices of the southern portion without spending time in searching for fossils. During the summers of 1874, '75 and '76, we spent much time along the line of its union with the Niobrara, and made some excursions across it, thus becoming acquainted with its outlines and a few of its fossils. The line of demarkation at most points between it and the Cretaceous is clear and well defined. In numerous places we have found the fossils of the mammalia of the Pliocene within ten vertical feet of the marine shells and vertebrates of the Cretaceous, and in slides we frequently found them intermingled. The contrast is remarkable, as hardly a single type is common to both, the one being marine and reptilian, the other land fossils, and the bones those of mammals.

The material of the Pliocene deposits consists of sandstone of various shades of gray and brown, occasionally whitened by a small admixture of lime. The lower strata are usually composed of finer sand than the upper, and are looser and more friable in their texture. The overlying beds are of coarser ingredients, consisting of water-worn pebbles of metamorphic rocks—quartz, greenstone, granite, syenite and sometimes fragments of fossil wood from an older formation. The polishing action of water is not so thorough as in the drift. These portions of the deposits, when crumbled and the finer parts washed away, have much the appearance of drift, and have been mistaken for it. This formation, down to a recent period, must have covered the whole of the Cretaceous, as we find the coarser pebbles scattered to a greater or less extent over the western half of the State. It appears to have been subjected to later movements of water currents, as it assumes the form of altered drift, and sometimes includes the remains of the mastodon, elephant and horse of the later Quaternary age.

The sandstone is usually friable, crumbling on exposure to the atmosphere. When more compact, its mechanical construction is so irregular as to render it almost unfit for a building material. When firmly consolidated, it forms the hilltops of the table-like eminences along the boundary line of the Pliocene and Cretaceous formations. At Breadbowl Mound, Phillips County, it is about two hundred feet above Deer Creek, and at Sugarloaf Mound, in the western part of Rooks County, it is about three hundred feet above the Solomon River. In these hills, as in many others, the upper strata belong to the Pliocene, while the bases belong to the Niobrara. Farther west it forms the whole of the visible outcrop, and the mounds are not so prominent.

In the southern portion of the Pliocene, in the vicinity of Fort Wallace and Sheridan, the hilltops are covered with a stratum of about eight feet in thickness, very hard and silicious. The material varies from coarse flint-quartz to chalcedony. The latter mineral shades from milk white to transparent, sometimes presenting a semi-opal appearance. The so-called moss-agate is found in the upper few inches of the stratum. This cap-rock is interesting to the mineralogist by showing the moss-agate in its various stages of formation. The lower portion of the eight feet indicates an imperfect chemical solution of the silica and black oxide of manganese; therefore, the crystallization of the latter is imperfect. As we examine the stratum from the bottom to the top, we find the chemical conditions more favorable and complete, so that the distinct quartz, chalcedony and manganese of the bottom, become more commingled toward the upper inch or half inch, where the silica must have been sufficiently fluid to allow the manganese* to assume the form of sprig crystals. This peculiar deposit is common on all the high hilltops of Wallace County, but the best locality is the cap-rock of the two buttes, two miles southwest of Sheridan, and half a mile from the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway. They form a notable land-mark to travelers. The total thickness of the Pliocene cannot be less than 1,500 feet. It may prove more.

TERTIARY FOSSILS.

The fossils of this formation, over a considerable part of the Pliocene area, are scarce, or entirely wanting. In some localities, particularly in Smith and Norton Counties, and in Ellis and Trego Counties, where small detached areas of the formation exist, they are quite numerous. They are of species common to the closing period of the Pliocene—"the bones of deer, beaver, a large animal of the ox kind, two species of the horse, one smaller than the small Indian ponies, a wolf, ivory of the elephant and mastodon, bones of the rhinoceros and camel and also remains of an undetermined character." Remains of a large, fresh-water turtle, five feet in length, and those of a smaller size have been found; also a few species of mollusks. The remains of the horse are quite common, having been found from Smith County to the vicinity of Ellis, in Ellis County, and prove that horses roamed the plains of Kansas ages before the herds descended from the escaped steeds of the Spanish cavaliers of the fifteenth century. Prof. Mudge writes that among the fossil remains of horses, he found one in the northern part of Ellis County, in 1875, of the celebrated three-toed species, having three hoofs coming to the ground, the feet with the three toes being in an excellent state of preservation. The bones were badly broken, and much of the skeleton missing, but sufficient to show it was of small size. The remains of the common horse, of about the same size as those now existing, and with the markings of the teeth quite similar, were found in the same geological horizon with the extinct three-toed species, showing that they had a contemporaneous existence. The ivory and bones in the Upper Pliocene are found firmly fossilized, and sometimes changed to a hard, compact silica. Prof. Mudge notes an interesting chemical transformation of ivory, as follows:

"In the process of petrifaction, the tusk must have been so softened as to admit the intermixture of black oxide of manganese in solution, which then crystallized in delicate sprigs. The ivory was next silicified into nearly pure quartz, with the usual hardness of that substance. The ivory was thus converted into the so-called moss agate."

CRETACEOUS AREA (*I, Niobrara—II, Benton—III, Dakota*).

Directly eastward of the Pliocene, and stretching entirely across the State in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, is the Cretaceous, covering an area of nearly 40,000 square miles. It extends from the south west corner of the State, as far east as Clark County, 100 miles, and north nearly to the north line of Hamilton County, some seventy miles. Its western line of demarkation coincides with the eastern and southern Pliocene line before described. It extends east on the northern State line for a distance of eighty miles, from the middle of Jewell County into the northwest corner of Marshall County. Its eastern line from the north line of Marshall County runs south and southeast, taking in the western tier of towns in that county, and running diagonally across Clay County to its southwest corner; thence south and east through the southern part of Dickinson County to near the center of Morris County; thence, bending to the south and southwest, it returns through Marion County, and west along the line of McPherson and Rice Counties to the Arkansas River; thence in a direct southwest course, through the northwest corner of Reno, Pratt, the northwest corner of Comanche and Clark Counties to the southern State line.

The Niobrara is the upper formation in the Cretaceous system, and in Kansas differs from the same deposits in Nebraska and on the Niobrara River, somewhat in its physical [illegible], but more especially in its fossils, which, in Kansas yield a richer [illegible] more varied type of vertebrates, and of the Saurian genera. It covers a belt of country next adjoining the Pliocene, about thirty miles in width in the northern part of the State, widening southward to nearly sixty miles in the Smoky Hill Valley. Prof. Mudge says: "It is well defined in the tributaries of Smoky Hill River, nearly to the high divide between it and the Arkansas Valley. It is poorly represented on Walnut and Pawnee Creeks, in Ness and Hodgeman Counties; and on the slopes toward the Arkansas River it is seldom seen, and then almost devoid of its characteristic fossils.

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*On a chemical test by Prof. W. K. [illegible] some iron was found with the manganese.

It is composed of chalk and chalky shales. The chalky rock varies in color from buff to pure white, and is generally too soft for building material. The pure white specimens consist of pure carbonate of lime, and cannot be distinguished from the best quality of foreign chalk. It is stated on the authority of Prof. James D. Dana, that the soft, fine-grained white stone known in commerce as chalk is found nowhere in North America except in Western Kansas. It differs from the chalk of Europe, in the absence of the rhizopod shells which comprise generally a large part of its material. Regarding the Kansas chalk, Prof. G. E. Patrick, of the Kansas State University, states: "Examined under the microscope, it appears perfectly amorphous—a simple aggregation of shapeless particles. The rhizopod shells which almost universally occur in the chalk of the old world, sometimes comprising nearly its entire substance, seem to be quite wanting in our Kansas chalk. With a good microscope and a high power, I have been unable to detect a trace of them." This deposit in its purity is found in Trego County, where it appears in seams varying from a foot to eight feet in thickness. It is manufactured quite extensively into whiting, which exceeds in excellence of quality the best manufactured from foreign chalk, as, unlike that, it never contains flint nodules. Prof. Mudge describes the chalky deposits as follows:

> The higher strata are the most impure, being intermingled with sand and other coarse ingredients. Sometimes we found thin layers of flint, from half an inch to two inches in thickness. Occasionally these layers were covered, in part, with a thin coating of chalcedony. The latter strata have been deposited not far from a shore line subject to currents. Sometimes may be seen marked oblique deposits, but very limited in extent, either vertically or horizontally. These were always varied in color and material. Layers of white chalk, with impure ones of various shades of buff, extended a thickness of six to ten feet, and gave a neat ribboned appearance. These layers were usually from one-fourth to one-half an inch in thickness, but frequently much thinner. In one instance, I counted thirty-five in a thickness of a little less than two inches, the white lines being nearly pure chalk, and the buff containing fine sand. The fineness of the material and the distinctness of each line indicate a slow deposit at a distance from the shores of the old cretaceous lands. The shales of this division contain lime mingled with clay and sand in varying proportions. They are harder than the chalk, requiring the pick in extricating the fossils. They are of all shades of slate-color, sometimes bleaching on exposure to the weather. Near Fort Wallace, some strata are so much like the "Benton," in Nebraska, that Prof. Hayden, on a hasty inspection, mistook them for a portion of that group.

Seams of pure calc-spar, usually in flat crystals, from one to six inches in thickness, are quite common in the shales, and occasionally appear in the chalk strata. In the darker shales are sometimes found nodules of pyrites, lenticular in form; occasionally, they appear in fine crystals of various shades of brown. The thickness of the Niobrara formation varies. In Trego and Ellis Counties, it has an average thickness of 75 feet; in Rooks County, it is 200 feet thick. Along the courses of the streams and ravines, owing to the soft nature of the rock, cañons occur similar to those in Dakota and Nebraska, though on a smaller scale; and in some localities remains of the formations, in detached masses, worn by the flow of ancient waters, stand high above the surrounding plain, fantastic monuments of the period when they were created. Fine specimens of these forms of nature's sculpture are the "Monument Rocks," in the Smoky Hill Valley in Gove County, and the "Castle Rocks," of Ellis County. These vary in height from forty to seventy feet, and are many of them so small at the base as to be but single shafts or columns, standing on the level plain in startling imitation of the artificial structures of men. Castle Rock, the highest of the Ellis County group, is overlaid with ten feet of Pliocene, thence, downward, the Niobrara chalk, with a base of firm, blue shale. The devout student of nature is filled with awe as he is here brought to view the successive processes of the great Architect, as layer upon layer, through the silent and eternal ages of the past, He formed the foundations of the earth.

FOSSILS OF THE NIOBRARA.

The Niobrara is the upper formation of the Cretaceous period, which embraces the latest division of Mésozoic time. In the rocks of this period, reptiles first became numerous and predominant, as shown in the fossils, which are so numerous, as compared with others, as to mark the period as the age of reptiles. The fossils, however, are not confined to them, but cover the whole range of co-existent vegetable and animal life.

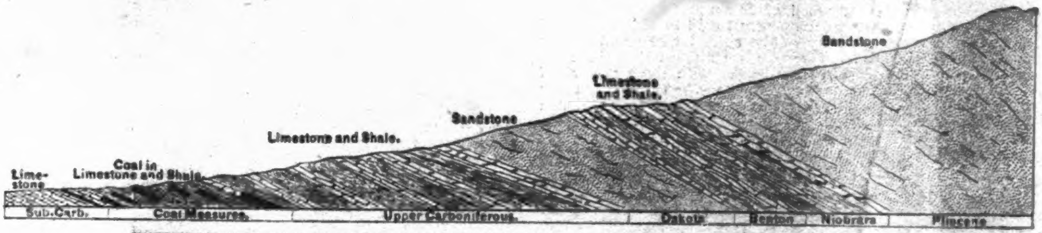

SECTION OF THE ROCKS OF KANSAS, FROM THE SOUTHEAST TO THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE STATE.
Compiled by Prof. B. F. Mudge. Scale, 2,000 vertical feet to one inch.

Fossils of marine plants are occasionally found, but evidences of land vegetation are confined to a few specimens of fossilized wood, which are found but seldom. Such as have been found showed frequent marks of boring by some land insect or animal, showing that the early vegetation of that period had brought with it the same animate elements of destruction against which it now contends. Occasionally, a specimen found is carbonized or charred, and burns readily; while more frequently it appears in all stages of the process of crystallization, from the partially-decayed wood to the fully-completed transformation into chalcedony, with the annual marks of the growth still distinct. Of the species, few have been identified with those of the present time. Prof. Mudge states that, in a single instance, he detached the fibrous structure of the palm. This alone marks the climate of that age as tropical, if it was of indigenous growth. Leaves appear rarely, though common in the Dakota formation below, and in the Tertiary of Colorado above. Islands must have existed in this cretaceous ocean, as the homes and breeding places of the birds whose fossils have been found, as well as the resting places for the amphibious animals which were then numerous. They may have been only the bare surface of the rocks covered with soil so sparsely as to preclude the growth of trees.

The fossils of the cretaceous sea, as found in the Kansas formation, embrace a wider range and give a larger proportion of the whole number known to scientists as cretaceous fossils than any other section of the system in America. Those discovered include many specimens rarely found elsewhere. Specimens of the only Crinoid known to the American cretaceous were found by Prof. Mudge; also rare mollusks, one of which, a large bivalve, measured from thirty to thirty three inches in length. He also notes the discovery, by his party, of a bed of baculites, near Sheridan, a species of shell fish, not found nearer than New Mexico. Many other specimens are named by him, which it is unnecessary to note, having no great interest to any but the scientific reader.

The vertebrates are everywhere found—fishes, saurians, birds—so profuse in number and variety as to render it one of the most interesting fields of exploration for the paleontologist in America. Prof. Mudge has more thoroughly examined the field than any other person, being employed for the seasons of 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, with from two to five assistants, in collecting vertebrates from this section for Yale College. Of the specimens [illegible], he says:

"The least interesting are the fish, which have, however, given us many new species, and some new genera. The small ones are nearly entire, but the larger ones are represented only by well-preserved portions of the skeletons. Teeth of selacians (shark genera) are quite common. At one locality, over 400 were collected in an area of thirty inches, and apparently from the jaws of the same individual—*Ptycodus mortine*—and all in excellent preservation." Among the rare specimens discovered, he notes a new genus, which has a long, conical-shaped snout, composed of a compact bundle of fiber, which was appended to the skull like the sword of the sword fish. The snout in the largest specimens was fifteen inches long. During the season of 1875, his note-book recorded the observance of 1,207 specimens of vertebrate fish, not including sharks' teeth, which were too plentiful to be worthy of note. Several species of marine turtle were discovered different from those now living, the type being embryonic. The largest, described by Prof. Cope, in his "Cretaceous Vertebrata," with flippers extended, had an expanse of fifteen feet. Several smaller species were discovered, showing no embryonic features, one being about the size of the fresh water turtle now found in Kansas.

The singular and most interesting feature of the Niobrara fossils, both to the scientific and general reader appears in the types of reptiles so numerously represented. The saurian, or lizard tribe, seem, at that period, to have held full sway in Kansas. Prof. Cope in his list of all the genera and species of the saurian type in America and Europe, known to the Cretaceous period, enumerates fifty-one, of which number Europe furnishes but four, while the small strip of Niobrara in Kansas furnishes thirty-six. In the same formation in Nebraska, few fossils of the vertebrates are found. The explorations made by Prof. Mudge were made mostly in the Saline and Smoky Hill Valleys, where the supply of fossils was abundant. Of his success in collecting saurian specimens, he writes as follows:

"Our labors during four years past have added much to the knowledge previously obtained in regard to the structure of this class of reptiles, particularly of the smaller bones and hind limbs. The collections from Kansas in the possession of Prof. Marsh, will leave little to be needed in the study of the anatomy of saurians, as they are more full and complete than any in Europe."

The number of specimens seen by Prof. Mudge and his party, during the season of 1875, was four hundred and seventy-six, of which number, he says one-half might be called good, and some of them equal, if not superior to anything previously found in Europe or America. The saurians are of all sizes, usually from twenty to forty feet in length; one monster, the fossil remains of which were found in Jewell County, was nearly seventy feet long; two species discovered, did not exceed six feet in length. The monstrous hideousness of these reptiles when clothed with flesh, and clad in scales,* similar to a snake, with eyes the size of an ordinary dinner-plate, with jaws giving an orifice to the mouth of from three to six feet, armed with saw-like teeth, can be safely left to the imagination of the most unscientific reader. The specimens are not evenly distributed, sometimes for miles along the slides and ravines where they are usually discovered, none are visible, while in some small areas the specimens were abundant. From this, Prof. Mudge inferred that the animals frequented favorite haunts, to the exclusion of larger areas.

The petrified excrement of these monsters, known to scientists as coprolites, abounds in the regions they inhabited. The coprolites are in substance a little harder than chalk, and finer grained. They contain frequently the bones of the food, and, in connection with the indigestible portions of food frequently found between the ribs where the stomach was located, show in what it consisted. They fed mostly on small fish; some crustaceans (of the crab species) occasionally appear in the formation. That they were ravenous feeders, with vigorous digestive powers, appears from the large proportion of bones; sometimes amounting to one-fourth the weight of the coprolite in which they are found. In the plesiosaurs, one of the monsters of that period, having a long serpent-like neck, attached to the crocodilian body, between the ribs, in the cavity of the stomach were found well worn silicious pebbles, from one-fourth to one-half inch in diameter; aids to digestion, similar to those in the stomachs of some reptiles and birds now existing. Prof. Mudge, remarking on this fact says, that "They were the more curious, as we never found such pebbles in the chalk or shales of the Niobrara. How far the saurians wandered to collect them is a perplexing problem. Their structure does not indicate much ability to crawl on land, and yet it is probable that they frequented some of the islands of the old cretaceous ocean for that and other purposes. As such substances remain in stomachs of low organization for a long time, the visits to dry land would not necessarily have been very frequent." Shark's teeth were frequently found in the remains of the food, showing the savage voracity of the animal that could master and devour the most formidable and ravenous fish known. They did not however, always escape unscathed in their battles with these "tigers of the sea." The marks of their jaggy teeth are often found on the bones of their enemies. Frequently the ribs were found fractured and again united while the animal lived. In one instance Prof. Mudge discovered in a saurian specimen a most serious injury in the spine, which the monster had outlived. His relation is as follows: "Five of the vertebræ had been fractured so seriously as to destroy many of the spinous processes, after which it had healed, but the whole had grown together (anchylosed) so as to lose the natural form of the separate bones and become a confused firm mass. When we know that the largest (*Brimosaurus*, Leidy) was seventy feet long, with a head six feet, those of half that size should avoid an encounter; and those only six feet in length might have been swallowed whole."

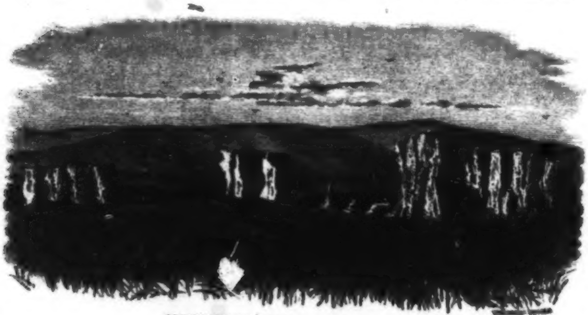

MONUMENT ROCKS, GOVE COUNTY.
Near K. P. R. R., looking northwest.

Still more interesting than the saurian fossils, are those of the *pterodactyls*, which, except in one or two isolated cases, have been found nowhere in America except in the Niobrara of Kansas. They were the birds of the period, although, strictly speaking, not birds at all. They were of the genus *pterosaurs*, signifying reptiles with wings. The pterodactyl, as signified by its name, was wing fingered; the bones of one of the fingers of the forearm being greatly elongated, for the purpose of supporting an expanded membrane, which served, like the analogous arrangement in bats, for flying. As bats are flying mammals, so pterodactyls were flying reptiles, resembling bats more nearly than birds. Those of Kansas differ widely from the European type, having no teeth like their foreign cousins, and a less elongated and beak-like head. On these divergences in structure, shown in the Kansas specimens, Prof. Marsh has based a new sub-order, of two genera—*pterodontia*—of which he describes six species, all furnished from the Niobrara of this State. The American specimens have the claws or hands and the general structure of the body reptilian, with the elongated head of the saurian, destitute, in the true American pterodactyl, of teeth. They have membranous, bat-like wings, and the hollow, light, bony structure of birds. They are larger than the European species, several having been discovered with a stretch of wing varying from twenty to twenty-five feet. In one instance Prof. Mudge states that he uncovered the wing finger of a pterodactyl, the bones of which measured five feet eight and three-fourth inches in length. His note-book shows seventy-two individual specimens of this flying reptile, as seen during the season of his explorations in 1875.

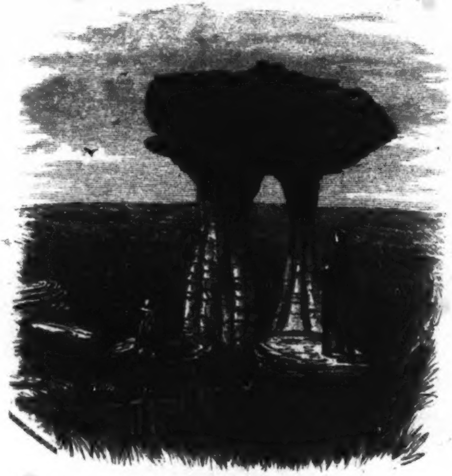

TABLE ROCK, LINCOLN COUNTY.

Of the fossil birds of the Niobrara beds of Kansas, Prof. Mudge reports as follows: "In Dr. Cones' Key to North American Birds, published in 1873, Prof. Marsh has given a list of the fossil birds of the cretaceous of North America, at which time thirteen species were known, all first described by himself. Of these, five are from the Niobrara beds of Kansas. To this we have added two species, making (as some others are not yet identified) at least seven from Kansas. Five of these are so anomalous as to be provided with jaws and teeth. These Prof. Marsh described as a sub-class, *odontornithes*. In the *odontolcæ*, we have birds of the largest class of aquatics, measuring five to six feet in height. The teeth are set in grooves in the jaws. The wings are very rudimentary, too weak for flight. The *odontotormæ*, on the other hand, are small, with strong wings, giving great power of flight, and the teeth are set in sockets. And what is more singular, the vertebræ are biconcave, like a fish, but still retaining the bone structure of the bird."

The Fort Benton formation, lying directly beneath the Niobrara, is found east of the Niobrara section. Prof. Mudge says: "It is seen as far south as Walnut Creek and Pawnee Creek, in Ness County, but better developed in the bluffs of Smoky River, southwest of Fort Hays, as well as seven miles west of that place. It can thence be traced to the northwest, crossing the Solomon just above the Forks, near Osborn City, and entering Nebraska in the Republican Valley, near where that river crosses the State line." The upper portion of the Benton group consists of a heavy bed of soft, fine-grained limestone, varying in thickness from thirty to sixty feet. It lies along the east line of the Niobrara, and from its massiveness and persistency, shows a well defined horizon between the two groups. It is laminated, the layers being from one to three feet thick. It is an excellent building stone, and, when burned, yields good quicklime. Below the limestone is a stratum of some sixty feet of soft, slate-colored shale. It abounds in flattened nodules of hard clay marl (septaria) varying in diameter from one inch to six feet. They are frequently threaded with cracks lined with crystals of calc-spar, which sometimes extend to the outer edges of the concretions, being filled with white lime. These latter, with their fancifully defined proportions, are often mistaken for fossil turtles. Below this to the bottom of the Benton group, one hundred and forty feet, are shales varying in color and hardness, and interstratified by layers of limestone, composed largely of marine shells. All the strata below the heavy upper bed of limestone are variable in their composition, the predominant component being on the same horizon, clay, sand or lime as the case may be. There is no thick, persistent stratum of any kind. The total thickness of the Benton group, as given by Prof Mudge, is two hundred and sixty feet.

BENTON FOSSILS.

As a part of the cretaceous system and directly underlying the Niobrara, where evidences of animal life are so profuse, it might naturally be expected that a like abundance of fossil remains would appear, of saurian type, as well as fish and birds. But few fishes or saurians have been discovered, and no pterodactyls or birds. In the Saline and Solomon Valleys, the fossils of ammonites, in great numbers and variety are found. Several different species appear, varying in diameter from one to thirty inches. The ammonite was a chamber-shelled mollusk, akin to the nautilus. Prof. Dana states that over 1,000 species of the ammonite group occur in the Mesozoic Rocks, the last then, or early in the Tertiary; 500 species of the nautilus tribe have been in existence; now there are but two or three. The only vegetable or wood fossils are the thin and impure beds of lignite (brown coal) which sometimes appear in the lower strata. No plants could be identified from these.

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* Prof. Snow discovered a saurian specimen in Gove County, in 1878, which showed the scales in regular position and clearly defined. A full description will be found in his article published in the Proceedings of the Kansas Academy of Science for 1878.

The Dakota group is the lowest in the cretaceous system, resting directly on the Upper Carboniferous (Permian) group.[*] The prevailing material of this formation is sandstone, brown and variegated in color. It varies in compactness from that which can be easily crushed between the fingers, to the hardest, which requires the heavy blows of the sledge to fracture. The more compact formations owe their hardness to the presence of the oxides and silicates of iron. It furnishes wherever found an excellent building stone. In some places, a poor quality of limonite (brown iron ore) is deposited. The most frequent overlying or inter-stratification is of clay shale of varying color. In the ledges are found concretions of curious and fanciful form, some hollowed out like a bowl or vase; others are in the form of tubes, some as large as three inches in diameter and eight feet in length. Of these concretions, Prof. Mudge says that some "are glazed and distorted, as if they had been subject to the action of fire." He attributes this appearance, not to any application of heat, but to the oxidation of iron, giving in support of his conclusion the fact that within the tubes are frequently inclosed well-preserved fossil impressions of leaves which would have been destroyed by the action of fire. The concretions of the white sandstone are sometimes found in disk forms of several feet in thickness, and six to eight feet across. The softer formation of sandstone on the sides and partially underneath, being wasted or washed away. They remain as tablets, supported by one or more columns of the sandstone still remaining, in shape very like a toadstool where the supporting shaft is single. Where the erosion has been only on the sides, and not sufficiently low to sculpture the column beneath, they rest on the surface of the ground, and in their appearance resemble a cluster of old-fashioned, cone-shaped bee-hives, or considering their size, more nearly, a lot of well-built, petrified hay-stacks. Near Minneapolis, Ottawa County, the latter formations are profusely and beautifully represented. In Ellsworth and Lincoln Counties, the pillared specimens are seen showing rare symmetry of proportion, and marked similarity to human handiwork.

The average width of the Dakota is something less than fifty miles, being the widest in the southern part of the State. It varies in thickness, the maximum being, according to Prof. Mudge, 500 feet. It corresponds to the Cretaceous of Swallow's report, together with Nos. 2 and 3 of what he doubtfully classes as Triassic, which, under his classification, also covers the upper part of the Permio-carboniferous, as laid down by Prof. Mudge, whose stratigraphical order is followed in this sketch.

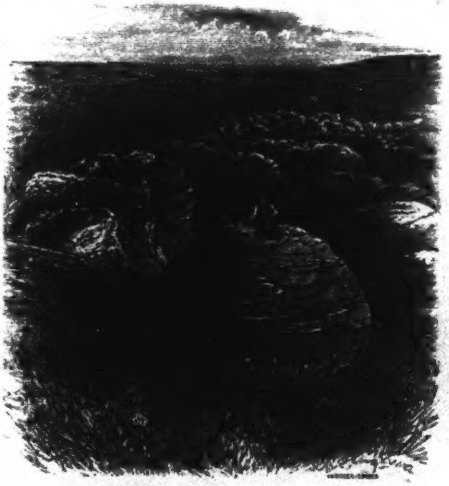

ROCK CITY, OTTAWA COUNTY.

DAKOTA FOSSILS.

The fossil fauna of this group consists only of a few marine mollusks, fish and saurians of little interest, either from their abundance or novelty, except to scientists, who, from the small supply, have found several new species of mollusks, and an interesting and rare variety of fish, similar to the flying fish of the present period.

The flora of this group is varied and interesting, as representing the first and abundant growth of Dycotyledonous trees and plants. The term signifies that the seeds have two cotyledons, or lobes, which in germinating divide into parts. They have the seeds following regular flowers, and are exogenous; the plants having a bark, and rings marking the annual growth. They are sometimes designated by scientific writers, by the scarcely less formidable name of Angiosperms, or seed covered, the seeds being inclosed in an outer covering. Of this species are the maple, elm, apple, rose and most of the trees and shrubs now beautifying the earth, hence, the unscientific reader may contemplate with interest the period that saw the primeval existence of the trees and shrubs which still flourish. They are found mingled with the coniferous and older growth of pines and cedars, and at all depths from within thirty-five feet of the Permian to within forty feet of the overlying Benton strata. The woods are seldom found, but the leaf impressions appear generally in their layers and strata, extending horizontally along ravines or around a hill. The leaves are generally in an almost perfect state of structural preservation, the outlines of the veins and veinlets being so distinctly traced in the stone as to be easily recognized, if of any known species. Imperfect specimens of fruit, and a few fragments of wood and bark have been found. The leaves seem to have grown on trees along the shore line of islands, and to have been wafted into the sea, and there imbedded in the marine sediment immediately after dropping. More than half of the dicotyledonous plants catalogued by Prof. Lesquereaux in his Cretaceous flora, have been found in the Dakota of Kansas. Among them are five species of poplar, six of willow, eight of oak, six of button-wood, seven of sassafras, five of magnolia, two of fig, two of cinnamon and one of palm. The three last named indicate a warmer climate than now prevails. The single species of palm was found lower down geologically than the others enumerated. It was discovered by Prof. Mudge in the northwest corner of Marion County, and was classified by him as of the same genus as the palmetto, which now grows in South Carolina. In addition to the Angiosperms, several conifers have been found; among them a pine, and four species of the gigantic red-wood of California, one of which was closely allied to those still existing.

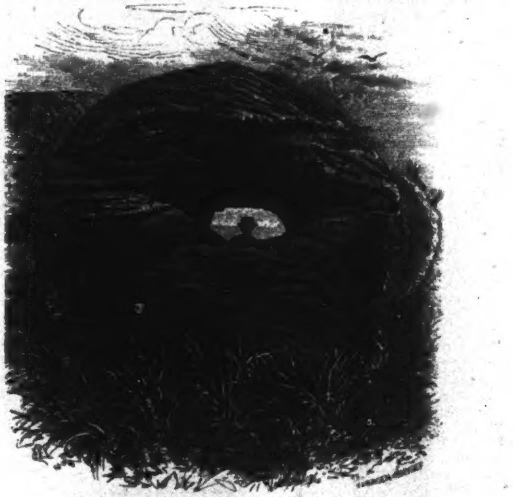

A SETTLER OF ROCK CITY, OTTAWA COUNTY.

This sudden influx of modern vegetation, in full type, during that period, renders its fossil flora more interesting than that of any other shown in the geological structure of Kansas.

UPPER CARBONIFEROUS AREA (PERMIAN[*].)

This system lies east and adjoining the lower strata of the Cretaceous. The western line of demarkation is the eastern boundary of the Cretaceous formation heretofore described. It extends along the northern State line, from near the northwest corner of Marshall County to the eastern State line; thence on the eastern State boundary line as far south as Linn County, where the coal-measure area begins. The line of demarkation between the Upper Carboniferous and the Coal Measure from this point is as follows: From the northeast corner of Linn County the line runs a little north of west through the southern towns of Miami County, and the north half of Franklin County; thence along the north line of Osage County to its northwest corner; thence south and southwesterly through the eastern towns of Lyon County, and nearly diagonally across Greenwood County to the southwest corner; thence south near the western boundaries of Elk and Chautauqua Counties to the south line of the State. The southern border of the area extends west from Chautauqua County, along the south line of the State, to near the middle of Clark County. The area lies in a general northeast and southwest direction, and is very irregular in shape, its breadth on the north line being not far from seventy-five miles; at a line passing through Dickinson County, east, to and through Johnson County, 125 miles; at its narrowest point, through Morris and Lyon Counties, thirty-five miles, and at its widest, on the south line, 180 miles. The Upper Carbonaceous and Permian cover an area of nearly 20,000 square miles, and have a thickness of nearly 2,000 feet. Prof. Mudge treats the Permian and Upper Carboniferous as homogeneous in Kansas, affirming that "there is no line of division, either by physical deposits or fossils." He describes the formation as follows:

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[*] This statement is made on the authority of Prof. Mudge, who in his article in the First Biennial Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 1877–78, states: "As no fossils of the Triassic or Jurassic have yet been discovered after ten years' search, we conclude that the Dakota rests directly on the Permian. While the dividing line has not usually been very well defined, yet, in a few instances, the fossils of the Permio-carboniferous and Dakota groups have been collected within thirty-five feet vertically and one-half mile horizontally."

[*] The Upper Carboniferous rocks of Europe were designated as Permian by Murchison, De Verneul and Keyserling from the ancient kingdom of Permia, in Russia, where the rocks abound. They show, according to the order of Prof. Mudge, so marked a resemblance to the Upper Carboniferous of Kansas as to be recognized by him, and are classed by Dana, Swallow and other eminent geologists as belonging to the same age.

Prof. Swallow determines them Upper and Lower Permian, placing them immediately beneath the "Dakota" of Mudge, which he classes as probably Triassic, and over the carboniferous system. His belief that they represent and are identified with the Permian is based on the fact, as stated in his preliminary report on State geology in 1866, that the fossil mollusks of these strata, so far as observed, belong mainly to the *Acephala* (headless) and *Cephalopoda* (with feet or tentacles attached to the head), and the *Gasteropoda* (belly-footed or crawling on the ventral surface), which, he affirms, have not been identified with known carboniferous species. He notes the fact that the Lower Permian rocks "contain nearly or quite all the fossils found in the Upper Permian, and, in addition, a few species common to the Upper Coal Measures, and perhaps a few species not found above or below. He also notes the fact that the general character of the fossils follows the lithographical character of the rocks in which they occur." The Permian structure in Kansas, as discovered and laid down by Prof. Swallow, is generally recognized. It is to avoid confusion in the mind of the general reader that these more specific and scientific divisions are not given the prominence to which they would otherwise have valid claims. The Permian strata of Kansas are, according to Prof. Swallow, 704 feet in thickness.

> The deposits consist of limestones, clay shales, sandstones and, in the upper portions, gypsum and chert beds. In the lower strata, the limestones are more compact and uniform, and the chert beds less numerous. Some of the lime has been called magnesian, but analysis has failed to show, in more than a single instance, over five per cent of magnesia. In most strata, they afford, on being burned, a good quicklime. The shales, sometimes improperly called slate and sometimes soapstone, are all in some degree composed of lime, so that of the whole deposit fully one-third is composed of that substance.
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> The strata of this period, like those of all before described, are nearly horizontal, but dipping slightly to the northwest, and are of nearly the same persistence and regularity over a large extent of the outcroppings. The exceptions to the tendency to dip to the northwest are distinctly to be seen in some instances. Thus the peculiar and clearly defined black shale, with its contiguous firm limestone, seen near the penitentiary south of Leavenworth, dips easterly and appears at the water's edge of the Missouri River, at Parkville. A similar instance occurs in the heavy bed of limestone in the bluffs in the southern part of Wyandotte County.
>
> No metallic mineral, except poor iron, and that in small quantities, has yet been found in the area covered by the Upper Carboniferous, and the geological indications strongly discourage any attempt to search for them. The deposits are so clearly undisturbed, oceanic and sedimentary, that metallic substances cannot be expected.

The region as a whole shows only thin and occasional seams of poor coal. There are no coal outcrops upon the surface, and borings to the depth of more than five hundred feet have failed to reach good working seams of coal. In a general sense, like the Permian of Europe, it furnishes no coal, and is very properly termed by Prof. Mudge, "barren carboniferous."

UPPER CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN FOSSILS.

The fossils of the upper part of the deposit are mostly corals and marine mollusks common to the Permian system, of greater interest to the scientist than to the general reader. In a few instances, poor specimens of land vegetation appear, and occasionally fossils resembling sea-weed (*Fucoid*) are found. To the unscientific observer this period is chiefly interesting for the scarcity of its fossils evincing animal or vegetable life, as compared with those which preceded or followed it, suggesting changes as occurring, destructive of pre-existing forms of life, at its beginning, and others at its close, resulting in conditions favorable to a profuse renascency and growth.

COAL MEASURES.

This area covers about 9,000 square miles in the southeastern part of the State, and embraces the counties of Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery, Chautauqua, Elk, Wilson, Neosho, Crawford, Bourbon, Allen, Woodson, Coffey, Anderson, Linn, Osage, and parts of Franklin and Miami along the northern line of demarkation; also the eastern part of Greenwood and Lyon Counties. All these counties are in some degree supplied with coal. Whether the whole area is underlaid with coal or not cannot be definitely ascertained till a thorough geological survey has been made. The general structure of the rock is that of the productive coal measures elsewhere found, and the experimental borings have been sufficiently numerous, and attended with such favorable results as to warrant the belief that the deposit exists in paying quantities in most parts of the area above described.

The material of the deposits is similar to those of the Upper Carboniferous, consisting of shale, sandstone and limestone; the latter being very persistent over large areas. The other strata are quite variable, as are the immediate layers of coal. The Coal Measures of Kansas are a part of an immense coal field which covers, as stated by Prof. Swallow, "a large part of the Indian Territory south, all Eastern Kansas, the northwestern half of Missouri, Southern Iowa, and Southeastern Nebraska." The Kansas bed is in the western part of the field above described, and shows the thickest, purest and most valuable and accessible layers in the counties above named, the veins near the surface in the country farther north and west being thin, not persistent, and of little practical value. Apparent exceptions are where the thick beds of the southwest have been reached by deep boring through the superincumbent Permian and Upper Carboniferous rocks. The rich beds of the Coal Measures doubtless exist under a large part of the Upper Carboniferous; in some regions at such great depths as to be virtually inaccessible or valueless, since the cost of mining would exceed its extrinsic worth when obtained. Exceptions to this statement have already been established by the successful working of the lower coal measures outside the limits, and they will doubtless multiply, as increased experimental borings through the Upper Carboniferous are made. The Leavenworth coal is taken from the strata of the lower group, after penetrating through the Upper Carboniferous to the moderate depth of 700 feet. The only uncertainty attending the success of coal mining in the coal measure area, is in the variableness of the deposit. Where the veins are struck the ore found is of most excellent quality, exceptionally free from impurities, and of sufficient thickness to be profitably worked. The report of Prof. Swallow states the situation quite clearly. Treating it as a part of the great coal field before described, he says:

> These coal beds are also thicker toward the south and east, though there are exceptions. But the most important irregularity observed is the want of persistence or continuity in these beds. Along the eastern border of this vast coal field, the coal beds are much more persistent. As a general rule, the southeastern portion of a coal bed is more persistent than the northwestern, and the lower beds more so than the upper ones. This is one of the reasons why the coal is so abundant, and can be mined with so much certainty along the eastern outcrop of the lower beds, extending from Fort Gibson to Forts Smith and Scott, and thence across the Osage, through Bates, Johnson and Saline Counties, in Missouri, and through Boone, Howard, Randolph, and up the Chariton Valley into Iowa. Everywhere along this line shafts may be sunk upon the lower coal beds with an almost absolute certainty of success. But farther west and along the outcrop of the upper beds, mining operations for coal will be much more precarious. The geologist can tell with certainty where the rocks containing each coal bed can be found, and at about what depth, but this irregularity or want of persistence renders it somewhat uncertain whether the coal will be found in its usual place.

The variable structure and persistency of the shales and coal deposits is illustrated in the variableness of results obtained from the borings at points so near each other as to lead to the expectation of similarity. In one shaft sunk at Pleasanton, Linn County, a vein of coal of workable thickness was found at a depth of less than eighty feet from the surface; another sunk only 200 yards distant, struck no coal within a depth of 260 feet. At this point the strata are nearly horizontal. Near Wyandotte a shaft sunk 570 feet struck no coal, while at Rosedale, four miles distant, two seams three feet thick, were found at a depth of 300 feet from the surface. The same variableness obtains, though to a less degree, in the lower and more marked area of the eastern and southeastern counties. Only by a systematic and thorough survey, which has not yet been undertaken by the State, can the full extent or value of the coal fields of Kansas be ascertained. Private enterprise has, however, already demonstrated that the seams are frequent, and of sufficient thickness to be successfully worked at many localities. On the lack of continuity in the coal seams, Prof. Mudge says:

> Such variance has been very strongly shown in the borings made in the lowest portions of this group in Crawford and Cherokee Counties. The facts are not yet all known, but point to two causes of the irregularities in the different deposits. The first is the varying conditions of land and water during the period of the deposition of the various materials; the other is the disturbances which are seen in the lead region of the adjoining counties of Missouri, which brought up the lead and zinc.
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> As an instance showing the first cause, let me cite this fact: There are at least thirty different strata in the Coal Measures in which are remains of land plants in shale or coal, and between each are strata containing well-preserved remains of shells, corals and other oceanic animals. This shows conclusively that this part of Kansas was under the ocean, and again raised to dry land, at least thirty times during the period of the Coal Measures. Other indications lead me to believe that this oscillation, under and above the sea, took place more than twice that number of times.
>
> Such things make it exceedingly difficult to form an estimate of the proportion of the Coal Measures, which have underlying coal beds of sufficient thickness for mining. Borings, in various townships, where coal might reasonably be expected to exist, have found none. This reduces the area of the productive portion of the coal deposits. The Coal Measures which we have usually reckoned as productive, cover (underlie) the surface over nine thousand square miles of our State, but not more than half, possibly not more than one-third, of that number of miles, will afford us profitable veins of marketable coal. A careful examination of this area is earnestly required by the best interests of the State, in showing just where our mines of this article, consumed by all ranks of society, can be found.

LOWER CARBONIFEROUS FOSSILS.

The Coal Measures, as their various strata show, were alternately beneath and above the salt sea, the changes occurring many times during the period of their formation. This ancient rising and sinking of the bosom of the sleeping earth, has left its unquestionable record in its fossils, which embrace the marine fossils in the limestone and other sea formations, while the intermediate deposits and the coal seams abound in vegetable and animal remains of terrestrial life.

The marine fossils, mostly found in the limestone, are abundant, but generally poorly preserved. They consist in fragments of crinoids, sometimes known to the unscientific observer as "stone lilies." They are radiates, but grow attached to the rock by a slender trunk or stem, which gives them, when perfect, a similarity to a vegetable growth. In the Kansas rocks they are seldom found whole, the heads being generally broken from the stems, and the stems being broken into button-like sections. A few trilobites, mostly fragmentary specimens, have been seen. Fish are not abundantly represented, but Prof. Mudge remarks that those found were "all of new species." Among them was discovered, near the roofing of the coal seam at Osage City, the jaw of a hitherto unknown species of the shark family. It contained upward of twenty-five hundred teeth, differing so widely in their dental characteristics, in different parts of the jaw, that three different known species were described by scientists, from the size and variations of the teeth taken separately. Prof. O. St. John, therefore, erected on this head a new genus called *Aggassizodus*. The jaw was nearly twenty-eight inches in length, indicating the total length of the fish as between fifteen and twenty feet.

Interesting fossil indications of reptilian life are found in foot-prints of saurians, some appearing as the true track, others as casts of the foot. Where the layer on which the animal walked was a clay that did not change to stone, but easily crumbled on removal, and the layer above of fine sandstone and lime, hardened into flags, the cast appears on the lower side of the stone; when the conditions were reversed, and the animal walked over a substance, which subsequently hardened into stone, and was overlaid with a stratum of clay or other friable material, the tracks appeared indented on the upper side of the rock.

These footprints were first discovered on the flaggings of the streets of Topeka, and were thence traced to the Osage quarries, where they had been taken out. They vary in form and size, showing that the species living at that period were various. Prof. Mudge describes those most commonly represented as large saurian-like tracks, having toes of nearly equal length, five inches, and the heel four inches, making the total length of the foot nine inches. The width of the heel was five inches. The length of stride measured from twenty to twenty-two inches, and the trackway, from center to center of the footprint, from four to six inches. The tracks of this species vary so much in size that Prof. Mudge was at first inclined to consider them as different species, but on reflection concluded they were the same, differing only in size. On one slab were three rows of tracks, the smaller being but half the size of the larger, which, he says, "it will be no stretch of the imagination to suppose were the footprints of the mother followed by her offspring." He classes the animal as a true reptile, and not amphibian.

Prof. Mudge also notes the footprints of a smaller animal, with five toes, counting the lateral spur, having a somewhat clumsy gait, and combining some of the traits of both frog and salamander. Several other species thus "left their footprints on the sands of time." Several slabs containing these casts and tracks are now in the geological collections of the Kansas State Agricultural College; also in the Yale College collections. They are considered of rare scientific value. Few specimens have been found west of the Alleghany Mountains.

The fossil flora is that of the rank and profuse vegetation from which the coal beds are formed, and embraces all the varieties usually found. Ferns, tree rushes (Calamites), the underground roots or branches of the Sigillaria (known as Stigmaria) and most other growths of the jungles and forests of the coal period are represented.

SUB-CARBONIFEROUS AREA (KEOKUK).

This, the lowest formation in the Kansas strata, appears only in a small triangular area lying east and south of the irregular line of Spring River, in the southeast corner of Cherokee County. The course of the river is controlled by the ledges of this group along its eastern bank. The whole area does not exceed fifty square miles. The thickness of this formation is 150 feet. It differs radically in appearance from the adjoining coal strata. It consists of chert and cherty conglomerate at the top, and coarse, gray limestones and horn stones below. It is very much broken, and the beds of limestone and chert are so intermingled that in some places the original stratification is entirely obliterated, while it is nowhere easily discernible. The chert in some places forms irregular beds, and in others appears in loose masses of many tons' weight. The area is chiefly interesting as being similar to that which yields so richly of lead and zinc in the adjoining counties of Missouri, and in which a few paying mines in Kansas have been found.

In Lowell Township, on Short Creek, where lead and zinc have been found in paying quantities, the limestone has been destroyed or metamorphosed, the chert also much changed, the lead and zinc ores appearing in the mingled rocks. Prof. Mudge was of the opinion that the underlying strata of limestone had washed away, and the upper beds of chert and clay had fallen into the cavities. He discovered no signs of volcanic action, and thought the disturbances must have taken place gradually.*

The fossils found are only important as aiding the geologist to fix the geological age of the formation.

VALUABLE GEOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

To the utilitarian, to whom all scientific research is valued according to its beneficent results, as they may be adapted to the well-being or happiness of man, the knowledge of the geological structure of Kansas gives most bounteous returns, which will increase with increasing knowledge. All products having intrinsic worth—building material, fuel, fertilizers, etc.—are found in abundance, and diffused and plentiful in ratio to the natural wants of man. The precious metals, having a mere extrinsic value, and hence not indispensable, are not found. In the order of their intrinsic value, which in Kansas corresponds with the profuseness of their distribution, they are found in the rocks as below stated.

BUILDING STONE.

Limestone is the most abundant and widely distributed building stone in the State. It is plentiful, and of an excellent quality, over an area embracing nearly one-half of the State. It is entirely wanting only in the small tertiary area in the northwestern corner, and in the still smaller section of the Coal Measures in the southeast. The limestone in that area of the Cretaceous designated as the Niobrara is of less value as a building stone than the formations lying farther east, being so soft and chalky as to require much care in selection, to avoid material too soft for heavy walls. The limestone east of the Benton group is almost universally fit for building purposes. The stratum of limestone is sixty feet thick at the western line of division, and extends, decreasing in thickness, from the Nebraska line, in Jewell County, southwesterly as far as the Pawnee Fork, in Hodgeman County. The stratum is in layers of from one to three feet in thickness, has a good cleavage, is sufficiently soft to be wrought and sufficiently hard to be durable. The quality is quite uniform throughout. It yields a good quicklime when burnt. It is the most persistent and extensive limestone deposit in the State. The schoolhouse and court house at Hays City are built of this stone, as are many of the bridge piers of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Farther east, the Permian limestone is found cropping out in nearly every ravine, bluff or hillside. It is drab and buff in color, and furnishes an excellent and beautiful building material. The strata vary in thickness, from a few inches to thirty feet. Where found of sufficient thickness to quarry, it is in layers from two to four feet in thickness. The quarries at Junction City furnish fine specimens of this stone, which are extensively used for building purposes in various parts of the State. It is of a soft, fine grain, easily worked, yet durable. The quarries at Manhattan, Atchison, Leavenworth, Lawrence, Fort Scott, Florence, Cottonwood Falls and many other places where it has been quarried all yield stone of uniform excellent quality. This stone also yields a pure quicklime when burnt.

Sandstone appears quite generally distributed through the State, but shows more frequent croppings in the eastern third than elsewhere. It is of all degrees of compactness, from that which crumbles at the touch to that requiring the blows of a hammer to fracture. It varies as to color from reddish brown to buff, and wherever found forms a beautiful and durable building material. The buff variety shows in fine regular strata in the bluffs of the South Fork of the Pottawatomie, near Garnett, in Anderson County; also a few miles southwest of Ottawa, in Franklin County. The college building at Ottawa is built from stone procured from the last-named locality.

LIME, HYDRAULIC CEMENT AND PLASTER.

Lime, as has been stated, is yielded wherever the limestone formation exists.

Hydraulic cement is produced from the magnesian limestone when burned. This stone is found near Fort Scott, Lawrence and Leavenworth, and will doubtless be found in many other localities when experimental

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*Here, as elsewhere in his report, Prof. Mudge reiterates positively his belief that there are to be found nowhere in Kansas any marks of internal fire or metamorphic action in any deposits. Mr. Robert Hay, in an article published in the Topeka *Capital*, March 26, 1882, states his belief that metamorphic rock exists in at least one locality in the southeast corner of Woodson County, *in situ*. He examined the formations in company with Prof. Mudge. Extracts from the article, given below, show the grounds on which Mr. Hay bases his opinion, and also how far these later discoveries modified those previously entertained by Prof. Mudge:

"About a year and a half ago, Mr. Savage and Prof. Patrick called the writer's attention to certain specimens which had been sent to Lawrence for examination from Woodson County, and which were different from any known stratified rock in Kansas. The suggestion was that they were igneous rocks, and that possibly there was *glacial drift* farther south than had hitherto been expected. I was to visit the region and report on its geology. As I returned home in the southeast part of the State, I called on Mr. J. W. Bisley, of Humboldt, and examined specimens in his possession, but was unable to visit the exact locality. I was, however, convinced a geologic investigation would reveal something of interest to science. Three months later, I found an opportunity to make the journey, and this time I had the privilege of going in company with Prof. Mudge. We spent the greater part of two days examining a district not exceeding three hundred acres in area. Some weeks after that, I had the opportunity to talk over the matter again with our late beloved friend, and in June last, just twelve months after my first visit, I went over the ground again, accompanied by Prof. Middaugh, of Humboldt. The second visit scarcely revealed any new fact, but largely verified former notes, and I reproduce here a portion of an article from the Chetopa *Advance*, in which I gave an account of our first visit:

"'The section corner where come together Sections 28, 29, 32 and 33 of Township 26, Range 15 east, is very near the eastern extremity of a strip about a quarter of a mile wide and very nearly a mile long, extending mostly eastward from the corner stone and mostly on the south side of the section line running between 29 and 32. A very little of the region is in Section 33. This may be called the southern terminus of a ridge of high prairie, having spurs southward and a lower level at both its eastern and western ends.

"'We began investigation at the west. On the surface were some quartz fragments as if they had been seams in clay. A shaft showed a limestone about two feet thick, underlaid for many feet deep with slaty shale containing some mica. The limestone had fossils. Going east the limestone changed to a dark, massive looking rock, not unlike some igneous rocks, but the traces of fossils were still plain. Instead of shale there was a loose earth under, with more mica, the rocks still horizontal. Farther east, a higher level is obtained, and the surface rocks are quartzose, green mostly and dipping at a considerable angle. The loose earth is now yellower, and father east nearly black and is rich in mica. We called it micaceous dirt. We will retain that name. North and east of the limited region we are describing, the surface rocks of the high prairie are Coal Measure sandstone, mostly reddish. Here they are all altered into quartzite, green and some dark, blackish olive, but many retaining their horizontal position and the stratification plain. Others are considerably tilted up, showing violent force in a very narrow area. About the middle of the south edge of the area, and again at the eastern end, there are masses of brecciated rock, the uniting material being quartz. Here then we have without doubt metamorphic rock *in situ*—quartzite and breccia. About the middle of the north edge of the area is a shaft twelve feet deep, six or eight feet long and five feet wide. It shows the metamorphosis beautifully. A mass of white quartzite, solid (but also in part greenish, with many pores and holes filled with crystals) and wedge shape downward, looks at first as if it were injected material lying in a fissure of the rocks, but on looking carefully we find it is a metamorphism of the immediately adjoining sandstone, which at first is barely crystalline, but which can be traced through several stages distinctly to the massive white quartzite. In places, this shows contortion. We judge, then, that the metamorphic agency (heat) has been applied here from above and under great pressure and up to the point of fusion. This shaft yields, among other quartzose crystals, beautiful amethysts, and some that may possibly be beryl.

"'The deepest shaft is that of Mr. Van Meter, which we will call No. 1. It is seventy feet deep. It has thirty-five feet of water in it. We descended to the surface of the water. The rocks near the surface are the altered sandstones and limestones. Below is the micaceous dirt (dark colored). This is crossed in all directions by seams of dark blue (or purplish) stone of great hardness, from an inch to twelve inches, and below the dirt is now solid and has thin quartzose bands in it. These quartzose bands, imbedded in very fine red clay, are further developed in Shaft No. 2, about two rods to the north. This blue rock and these quartz bands (only half an inch thick) are what the miners expect will yield silver or gold. We don't. In the Pucket Shaft, farther east, the shale of the west end reappears with laminæ of green carbonate of copper, and near the surface is brecciated rock.

"'We regard the dark blue rock as the expression of the igneous agency. We think it is true igneous rock. We think long before other rocks were removed from the surface this was pushed up from below into cracks and fissures, probably finding here there was no outlet, in mass, but it may have ascended in places higher than the present surface, and spreading in small caverns altered patches of rock below it, and where there was room causing a stream of half melted material, which inclosed the fragments which now make the breccias. Again the action of the heated material would be likely long to have effect on the waters, and the thin veins of quartz and the crystal are probably due to infiltration in the cracks that were made as the mass cooled, while the micaceous dirt is perhaps altered shale.

"'We have not here stated every fact, nor attempted to indicate all their bearing, but we have given enough to show that we have here a geological fact in Kansas, not before recognized by our scientific men, metamorphic and igneous rock *in situ*, and that the time of the metamorphic eruption (which had no real outlet) was after the laying down of these carboniferous strata, and before the denudation of superincumbent strata. Further, possibly other traces of igneous action may be found in regions where the carboniferous strata are thinner, possibly also in cretaceous age and where the carboniferous rocks are thicker.'

"My last interview with Prof. Mudge was when we were journeying together from Holton to Valley Falls, in July, 1879. We talked over the whole matter, and he differed from me in what I deem an important inference from the facts we both knew. Of course I was anxious that he should agree with me, and I restated the case to him as plainly as I could. He listened with his usual patience, and when we had to part he spoke words eminently characteristic, and which I shall ever remember: "Well, I don't yet see it as you do, but I may change. I shall look the whole matter over again, and I may change. Some men never change; a wise man must change sometimes.'

"While Prof. Mudge and I were at Humboldt, a gentleman told us there was a trap dyke in Linn County. I undertook to visit it as early as possible. Only a short time before his death, Prof. Mudge wrote, asking if I had been to Linn County. I had not then, but in December last I made the visit. There was no trap dyke.

"In conclusion, we would again call to mind the statement in the biennial report, that there is no metamorphic rock in Kansas, and ask your attention to the fact that the statement was scarcely published ere the author learned that there was, and followed up the discovery with zest."

tests are made. It is manufactured extensively at Fort Scott, and proves of excellent quality.

Gypsum, when simply ground, is the well-known fertilizer known as plaster. When afterward boiled, thereby expelling the sulphuric acid, it becomes plaster of Paris. This valuable rock is found in various parts of the State, cropping out in the central portions and extending westward beneath the cretaceous and tertiary rocks. These deposits are generally pure white, granular sulphate of lime. It appears in the western part of the State, in the Upper Saline and Smoky Hill Valleys, in crystalline form, superior in arrangement and beauty to any found elsewhere in this country. In the southern part of the State, near the Cimarron River, are massive layers of the selenite varieties. In Marshall County, near the junction of Big and Little Blue Rivers, lies a heavy bed of gypsum of the purest quality. It is from three to ten feet in thickness, and extends from four to ten miles north and east. There is now a plaster mill at Blue Rapids. The supply from these beds alone is, for present known uses, inexhaustible. Another bed, still larger, has been traced from near Salina, on the south side of the Smoky Hill River, in an easterly direction twenty miles and eight or ten miles in breadth. It increases east in thickness. On Gypsum Creek, in Saline County, some nine miles east of Salina, it has, where denuded and undermined by the stream, broken off in large blocks, which show the thickness of the bed at that point to be sixteen feet. It is thus distributed in the most arid portions of the State in inexhaustible quantity.

From its rare property of retaining, if not attracting, moisture, in addition to its virtues as a fertilizer for grains and grasses, it is the most valuable natural product known for counteracting the blighting effects of the parching sun and hot winds upon the unshaded soil of the treeless plains.

Where found sufficiently massive, as in some parts of Saline, Dickinson and Marshall Counties, in addition to its peculiar value as a fertilizer, it also furnishes a most excellent building stone, being easily quarried and cut, and sufficiently hard to be durable.

CLAY.

The ordinary brick clay is found in beds, sufficient for practical wants, in all parts of the State.

Fire clay (argillaceous), or a kind "presenting all the physical properties of good fire clay," was reported by Prof. Swallow, as early as 1866, as existing in the Coal Measures; under the coal at Fort Scott; under the black slate, in the ridges, thence to Leavenworth and northward; under the coal west of Topeka; in the branch east of Lecompton; on Mill Creek; and also in other parts of the State. He declined to positively identify it till chemical analysis and actual experiment should fully determine whether these beds would yield fire brick of the best quality. The agricultural county reports for 1880 give it as existing in seventeen counties, ten of which are in or near the Coal Measures, and none in the western half of the State. In several counties, experiment has proved it to yield fire brick of good quality; in others, it has not been utilized, but is identified by its appearance. There remains no doubt as to the deposits near the coal beds being, for practical purposes, a good fire clay.

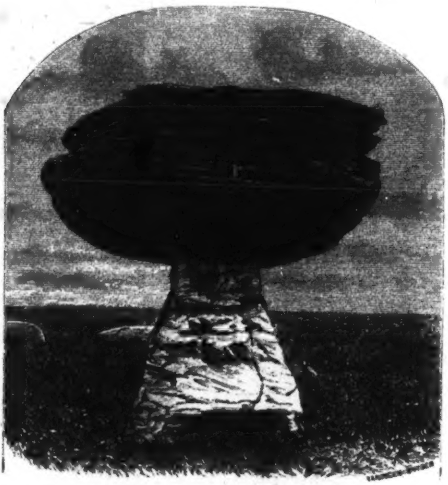

PULPIT ROCK, ELLSWORTH COUNTY.
On Alum Creek, near K. P. R. R.

Pottery clay is reported in eighteen counties, it being found, like the fire clay, in largest quantity in the Coal Measures and the adjacent Upper Carbonaceous. None is reported farther west than Barton and Pawnee Counties.

Pipe clay of good quality is found in the township of Walnut, Bourbon County.

COAL.

The distribution of coal has been already fully shown in the general geological sketch. In more or less thickness and persistency, beds of bituminous coal lie beneath the whole area defined as Upper Carboniferous and Coal Measures, which cover almost the entire eastern half of the State. The thickest beds of the best quality and most profitable to mine are most accessible in the southeastern counties, dipping deep, and running thin to the northwest; but thinner beds nearer the surface are found in the upper rocks of the carboniferous system, widely distributed, and of sufficient purity to furnish a cheap and inexhaustible supply of excellent fuel for local and domestic uses.

The rich beds, which have been profitably worked for shipment, have been found in the eastern line of counties, all in the area designated as the Coal Measures, except in Leavenworth County, where shafts sunk to the depth of 700 feet have reached the lower beds. The coal mining counties, where mining is already extensively and successfully prosecuted, are Labette, Cherokee, Crawford, Bourbon, Linn, Franklin, Osage and Leavenworth. In upward of thirty other counties in the eastern half of the State, it is mined more or less extensively for local use, and in several southeastern counties rich, thick beds are known to exist, showing equally as well as those already being successfully worked.

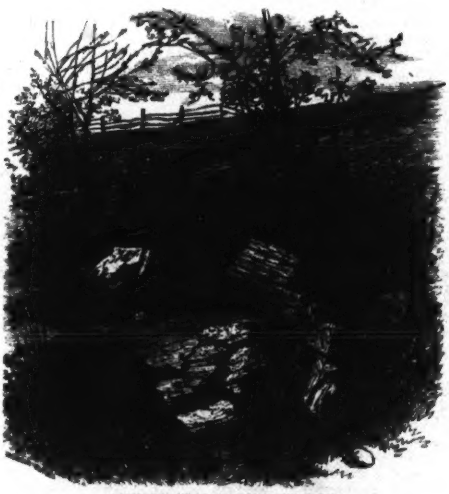

GYPSUM BEDS, SALINE COUNTY.

Brown coal (lignite) is found quite generally distributed over the western half of the State. West of Cedar Bluffs, the beds crop out along the Smoky Hill, at intervals, to the western border of the State. It is found irregularly disposed, but with sufficient continuity to be traced from the north State line in Washington and Republic Counties, southwesterly into the Arkansas Valley, and is seen in Clark and Mead Counties, on the southern border of the State. It furnishes a passable fuel for home use, as it is easily procured. The general character of the Kansas deposits are of rather inferior quality, being shaley and containing sulphurous deposits, which render it, where good bituminous can be obtained cheaply, of little value, except for domestic use.

SALT.

Extensive deposits of salt are found at accessible points, mostly showing on the surface as salt marshes, which are numerous and of large extent, across the Republican and Saline Valleys. They are scattered over a tract some thirty-five miles wide and seventy miles long, in the counties of Lincoln, Mitchell, Cloud and Republic. In these counties, the State Commissioners have located, on the salt marshes in the above-named counties, twelve salt springs, donated to the State by the United States, at the time of her admission. These marshes vary in extent from 500 to 3,000 acres. They lay in sandy basins eroded through cretaceous deposits, and below the level of the surrounding country. They are of alluvial formation, mostly sand and loam washed down from the neighboring upland, are perfectly level, and for a large part destitute of vegetation. The surface where undisturbed is white with a crust of crystallized salt, formed from the strong brine with which the soil is thoroughly saturated. The brine is reached at a depth of four to eight feet below the surface, and when not diluted by fresh surface water shows a saline strength three times that of the ocean. The extent of the marshes and the saline strength of the brine give conclusive evidence of the existence of vast salt deposits at a moderate depth, which, when reached and utilized, will furnish an abundant supply for the whole West. By analyses made by Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston, and Prof. C. F. Chandler, Columbia College, New York, the Kansas salts give from 96.69 to 97.95 per cent chloride of sodium (pure salt).

Extensive salt marshes are also found at the great bend of the Arkansas River in Trego County, where the manufacture of salt from the brine is already carried on to a moderate extent. South of the "Great Bend" and near the State line is a large deposit of crystallized salt, lying in hard, compact beds from six to twenty-eight inches thick. Salt springs are found in Saline, Greenwood and Barbour Counties.

LEAD AND ZINC.

These metals are found in paying quantity only in very small area in the southeastern corner of the State. The sub-carboniferous system, which farther east in Missouri yields so abundantly in lead ore, shows signs in its very small area in Kansas, and persistent efforts have been made, by sinking shafts at various promising points, to find lead and zinc ores in paying quantity. Thus far, such efforts have not been crowned with success, except at what are termed the "Short Creek diggings," in the townships of Shawnee and Lowell, in Cherokee County. The discovery of rich deposits of both lead and zinc ore was made in those towns in April, 1877, since which time mines have been opened and are being successfully worked, giving a profitable and apparently permanent yield of both lead and zinc ores. The yield of zinc is inconsiderable as compared with the amount of lead. The mining of zinc and lead has become one of the leading industries of the Short Creek region, yielding to the proprietors and companies who own the mines a large revenue, and to the miners themselves smaller returns than the soil affords to the agricultural laborers in the same county.

SILVER AND GOLD.

Neither of these precious metals is believed to exist in paying quantities in Kansas, and in no form except in combination with lead; then scarcely perceptible, being less than one ounce to the ton. The metamorphic rocks in which they are deposited lie farther west. It is yet an open question whether there are metamorphic formations in the State, and if found in some small area the chances are not one in one thousand that they will be either gold or silver bearing rock. As the natural geological products of Kansas adapted to the wants and convenience of a civilized community are so diversified and profuse as to be almost anomalous in their supply; and as they are never to be found in conjunction with the metamorphic formations, Kansas may at least show content, if not gratitude, under the deprivation of this most questionable blessing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Marble is but a species of limestone of fine texture, and capable of taking a polish. The extensive limestone formations of Kansas furnish many specimens which have all the qualities of excellence and beauty entitling it to that name. In Franklin and Osage Counties, a rock resembling the coraline marble of Derbyshire, England, is found in Pottawatomie Township, Franklin County; the same rock is also found in Olivet Township, Osage County. Marbles of varying shades from nearly white to nearly black exist at various places. Bourbon, Anderson, Osage, Douglas, Doniphan and other counties have marbles, some of them of rare beauty, and all fit for the ordinary uses to which this stone is put.

Ochres of various colors—red, gray, and brown—are found in Anderson, Chase, Douglas and Pawnee Counties.

Mineral paint, so called—red, brown and slate color—has been discovered and utilized in the counties of Bourbon, Douglas, Reno and Wabaunsee.

Chalk of an excellent quality, from which the finest whiting can be manufactured, is accessible in Trego County.

Bricks, in Ellis County, have been made from a soft, thin stratum of limestone, easily sawed into the required size and proportions.

Indications of petroleum are shown in various parts of the coal region, forming on the surface of the springs. No boring has ever thus far struck oil, though made as deep as 1,000 feet. Several gas or burning wells have been reached, some of which have been utilized for lighting purposes. At Fort Scott, Iola, and near Wyandotte, they have been struck, and give an apparently inexhaustible supply of gas, having about seven-eighths the lighting capacity of that manufactured from coal. All these deposits were struck in a stratum of sandy shale, under a bed of compact limestone or clay shale.

Iron has not yet been found in paying form or quantity.

In Kansas, the geological products essential to the happiness or wants of man, are distributed in such profuse diversity as seldom appears. The useful materials thus garnered in the rocks of Kansas by provident Nature, supplemented by the fruits of the teeming soil, and the grazing flocks and herds, cover the whole domain of man's natural wants, and render the conditions of human life such as obtain only in the most favored portions of the habitable earth.

CLIMATE.

The climate of any country is largely determined by its geological structure and formation. Its altitude above the ocean level; the evenness or unevenness of the surface; its mountains and hills; the direction of the general slope; the material of the surface deposits, each and all exert important climatic influences. These, in connection with the relative abundance of tree foliage, largely control and mark the course of the isothermal line inland, and are the most important natural causes determining the character of the climate, wet or dry, cold or hot, sterile or fruitful, genial or otherwise, as the case may be.

As the reader already knows, the general slope of the State is from west to east, with a slight declination to the south. It thus receives the heat rays of the sun with more directness than it otherwise would. This, in connection with the fact that it is, except along the river bottoms, a treeless prairie, gives it an average range of temperature somewhat above that of the other Western and Middle States lying in the same latitude, with the exception of Missouri. The mean temperature as reported by the Smithsonian Institution, is 52.8°. That of the different seasons is: Spring, 52.2°; summer, 75.5°; autumn, 54.3°; and winter, 29.1°. The observations on which these averages were based were taken in the eastern part of the State from Leavenworth to Baxter's Springs, and as far west as Manhattan. The temperature is favorable for the growth of all grains and fruits that flourish in temperate climes.

The rainfall in Kansas diminishes from the east toward the west, as the elevation increases, and the Rocky Mountains are approached. The State, when divided into three rain-areas, shows by observation the decrease.

In the eastern, embracing all lying east of the twentieth meridian, the average rainfall per annum for thirteen years, from 1868 to 1880, inclusive, as observed by Prof. Frank H. Snow, at Lawrence, was 34.83 inches. The average fall, distributed through the seasons, as follows: Spring, 9.66; summer, 13.44; autumn, 7.68; winter, 4.05. Beginning with February, in which the rainfall is least, the precipitation increases each month till the end of June or the middle of July, when the maximum is reached, from which period there is a gradual decrease from month to month, till February is again reached.

Over this area the average precipitation is now sufficient to insure full success in all branches of agriculture. The increase of annual rainfall attending the occupation and settlement of a country by civilized men has been demonstrated here. The mean annual rainfall at Fort Leavenworth, for the nineteen years immediately preceding the settlement of this region, was 30.96 inches. The mean annual precipitation at the same point for the eighteen years following was 36.21 inches, an increase since the settlement of the country of 5.25 inches per annum. That the increase may be deemed constant and permanent is proven by observations at other points which corroborate the above. The mean rainfall of the first ten years at Manhattan (Agricultural College) was 27.04; the second ten years it was 32.65 inches. At Fort Riley, similar observations for two succeeding decades gave 23.41 for the first, and 26.46 for the second. The observations of Prof. Snow at Lawrence are fully corroborative of the increase as above shown. The eastern area above described has a mean elevation above the level of the sea of 1,000 feet.

The middle rain area, embracing the central part of the State, lying between 20° and 22° 30′ west longitude shows a diminished precipitation. At Fort Riley, on its extreme eastern border, observations for twenty years show an annual rainfall of 24.98 inches. As the decrease is gradual going west, being but 16 inches on the western borders of the State, it is estimated that the average rainfall over the whole area cannot exceed 21 inches for a series of years; although in some small areas, observations not embracing long periods, show over 30 inches in a single year. These cases are exceptional. The rains are not abundant, nor does the annual supply show the same uniformity in quantity as appears in the eastern belt. Sufficient falls, however, to support a luxuriant growth of grass, and nature seems to have specially designed it for the uses of the shepherd and the herdsman. This region has an average altitude of two thousand feet above the level of the sea.

The western rain area, lying west of 22° 30′ west longitude, has a still lighter rainfall, not averaging over 18 inches per annum. It nevertheless has long reaches of good pasture land. Much of the section is, however, sandy and arid. It is the western limit of pasturage, and is the border land of western husbandry. It averages three thousand feet above the level of the sea.

The strongest winds blow from the southwest, and the prevailing winds for the whole year are more southerly than northerly. The mean hourly velocity, as shown by observations at Lawrence, Kan., for seven years, 1873 to 1880, was 15.75 miles per hour. For the seasons, the velocity compared as follows: Spring, 18.69; summer, 12.69; autumn, 16.13; winter, 15.46.

The air is dry, showing less humidity than in the Eastern States, and there are more sunny days.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS AND EXPEDITIONS.

TITLE TO THE SOIL.

NATIONS acquire the right of eminent domain: (1) by priority of discovery; (2) by conquest; (3) by purchase; (4) by treaty; (5) by successful revolution; (6) by long-continued and uncontested possession or occupancy. Citizens derive their individual right or title from the General Government or from prior owners: (1) by purchase; (2) by grant or gift; (3) by inheritance; (4) by right of occupancy, confirmed by successful defense against trespass or invasion.

It can be said of the soil of Kansas, what can be said of none other on the surface of the globe:

It is in possession of its rightful owners by virtue of every franchise known to civilized nations; by right of discovery; by right of conquest; by virtue of treaty; by right of purchase; by virtue of successful revolution; by right of occupancy; by right of brave and unconquerable defense against invasion. Thus it is emblematic of all the high and manly virtues involved in the acquisition of so complete a title. The peaceful and unquestioned possession of to-day has been won through the extreme sacrifices demanded by courage, fortitude, patriotism and religious conviction. The story of the dangers braved, the privations endured, the sacrifices made, the sufferings borne, which, out of great tribulation have wrought such happy issues for the people of later times, constitutes the history of Kansas.

SPANISH EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES (1527–1536.)

In June, 1527, the Spanish expedition of Pamphilo de Narvaez, in which Cabeza de Vaca held the office of Treasurer, left the Guadelquiver, for the West Indies. Being appointed Governor of Florida, Narvaez, with his fleet of four ships, well officered and supplied, left Havana in the spring of 1528, to explore his new dominion. Driven by a storm, the ships anchored near the outlet of the "Bay of the Cross," now Tampa Bay. On the day before Easter, 1528, the Governor landed, and in the name of Spain took possession of Florida. With three hundred men he thoroughly explored the country, always seeking for gold and silver. The search was continued through the summer, but proved fruitless, and after encountering many perils, and nearly perishing with hunger, the disappointed adventurers abandoned all hope of realizing their golden visions, and only desired to safely escape from the unhealthy and hated country. On returning to the sea, no trace could be found of their ships, and with their arms and such tools as were left, they constructed five small boats, in which all who had survived the hardships of the summer embarked, and proceeded westwardly along the coast, in hopes to reach a Mexican port.

On the 13th of October, 1528, Cabeza de Vaca, who commanded one of the boats, discovered one of the outlets of the Mississippi, which he described as a "very great river, bringing down such a flood of water, that even at the distance of a league from the stream the water is sweet." Several futile attempts to enter the river were made; the rising north wind, and the force of the current baffling all their efforts. In the early part of November, the boats of Cabeza de Vaca, Alonzo de Castillo and Andres Dorantes were wrecked off an island on the coast, near the mouth of the Mississippi. The three commanders, and those of the crew not drowned, were taken prisoners by the Indians. Of the other boats no information was ever gained.

The Spaniards remained in captivity, enduring from the natives the most cruel treatment, until all except the commanders, and a Barbary Moor, named Estevanico (Stephen), finally succumbed to the united influence of the climate, hardship and despair.

Cabeza de Vaca alone remained courageous. He studied the languages of the various tribes with whom he came in contact, learned their customs, gained their confidence, and finally acquired so great an influence over them, that, at the end of six years, inspiring his companions with his own indomitable courage, he dared plan an escape that involved the traversing of a continent through countries inhabited by strange and often hostile Indians.

In September, 1534, was commenced this pioneer journey of the Europeans, led by the brave Cabeza—"the great forerunner among the pathfinders across the continent." From the Gulf, the party fled "toward the mountains" (probably of Northern Alabama), thence westwardly across "the great river coming from the North;" still west to the plains of Texas; northwardly, to the sources of the Canadian River;[*] by Indian trails to the valley of the Rio del Norte; thence west and still toward the West, until after twenty months their wanderings ended, May, 1536, at the village of San Miguel in Sonora, near the Pacific. They arrived worn, half-starved, and nearly naked, but bearing to the greedy ears of their countrymen marvelous tales of splendid and populous cities, rich in gold and precious stones, of which they had heard from the Indians, whose country they had traversed.

CORONADO (1540–1541.)

As early as 1530, wild stories were told in New Spain of the magnificence of Cibola—the fair province, with its seven gorgeous cities, that lay to the north forty days' journey through the desert, and an expedition was undertaken for the discovery and appropriation of the coveted prize. The terrors of the desert and the mountain daunted the courage of the first adventurers, and they penetrated not far beyond the limits of Spanish occupancy.

On the arrival in Mexico of Cabeza de Vaca and his three companions, the interest in these mysterious cities, which had only smoldered, revived afresh. The strangers told their story to Francisco de Coronado, Governor of New Galicia, and he with the consent and approval of the Viceroy, Mendoza, determined to send without delay a party of Franciscan friars under the guidance of Cabeza's black companion, Estevanico, to ascertain and report to him the truth in regard to the country of which such wonders were related.

On the return of the party, their Superior and spokesman, Marcos de Niza, reported the death of their guide the Moor, at the hands of the Indians, in consequence of his insolent and overbearing conduct, but assured Coronado that in regard to the splendor of Cibola and the riches of the country, the half had not been told.

An expedition was immediately fitted out by the Viceroy, to subjugate and secure to Spain this treasure of the New World. Coronado was appointed commander, and so great was the excitement that in a few days many young cavaliers of the proudest families of New Spain had enlisted under his banner ready to brave any peril, and share any danger, to reach the glittering mirage that lured them on from across the desert. The rendezvous was appointed at Compostella, the capital of New Galicia, the northern province of Mexico. On Easter morning, 1540, the army, numbering 300 Spainards and 800 natives, celebrated mass, in company with the Viceroy, and the following day Coronado began the march that was to lead him over the plains and through the valleys of Kansas.

On arriving at Culiacan, the extreme outpost of Spanish colonization, the army halted for supplies and rest. Coronado, with a small party of cavaliers, and a few monks, started in advance of the main command, reached Chichilticale,[*] "where the desert begins;" entered its confines on Saint John's Day eve, and marched in a general northeasterly direction fifteen days, when they arrived within eight leagues (about twenty-seven miles) of Cibola, on the banks of a river which they called Vermejo.[†] The following day the Spaniards arrived at Cibola,[‡] and their disgust and indignation was proportioned to their former extravagant hopes. They learned that the province of Cibola did indeed contain seven villages, but at the sight of the first, the chronicler states "the army broke forth with maledictions on Friar Marcos de Niza," adding, like a Christian—"God grant that he may feel none of them." He further says: "Cibola is built on a rock; this village is so small, that, in truth, there were many farms in New Spain that make a better appearance."

Poor as the village was, it contained food and shelter, which the jaded troops eagerly appropriated; subsisting upon the hoarded stores of the Indians, while parties were sent out in different directions to find and plunder the other "cities" of Cibola, and the adjacent provinces, and to explore the great river (Colorado), of which they had heard. (After a journey of twenty days the Colorado was found, and its wonderful canon is graphically described, and the circumstances of gathering white crystals of salt that hung around a cascade, is noted.)

An expedition, commanded by Hernando de Alvarado, was sent by Coronado to the Province of Cicuye,[‖] seventy leagues[§] to the east of Cibola, which the Spaniards had heard contained cattle whose skins were "covered with a frizzled hair which resembled wool," and where dwelt a peaceful and wealthy people. After five days' journey from Cibola, Alvarado reached Acuco, a village "built on a rock." Three days from Acuco (Acoma), he reached Tiguex (on the Rio Grande), at which village his reception was so cordial and hospitable that he sent back a messenger to Coronado, suggesting that he make the place his winter quarters. He then continued his journey east, and in five days arrived at Cicuye, which he describes as strongly fortified and containing houses of four stories.

In accordance with the suggestion of Alvarado, Coronado established his camp at Tiguex for the winter (1540–41). The army arrived in December, and repaid the hospitality of the simple and kindly natives by acts of the most wanton and extreme cruelty, culminating in the total destruction of the villages of Tiguex.

When Alvarado returned to the army, from his visit to Cicuye, he brought with him the first report of the "great kingdom of Quivera." From an Indian that he met while on his expedition, he heard of this mythical country. Becoming thoroughly convinced of the truth and reliability of the story, Alvarado took him to Tiguex that he might relate to Coronado also, the wonderful tale of his home in Quivera, with its river seven miles wide, in which fish as large as horses were found; its immense canoes; its trees hung with golden bells, and its dishes of solid gold. Half believing and half distrusting, Coronado decided to be guided by the Indian to Quivera, and on the 5th of May, 1541, as soon as the Rio Grande was free from ice, the army commenced its march to the new land of promise far over the plains to the northeast.

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[*] Hon. James W. Savage of Nebraska, says in his lecture read before the State Historical Society, April, 1880, that the route extended "through parts of Kansas and Colorado."

[*] According to Gen. J. H. Simpson, the site of Casa Grande on the Gila River. (Smithsonian Report for 1869.)

[†] The Little Colorado.

[‡] The Zuni of New Mexico.

[‖] Cicuye is believed by Gen. Simpson to be the ancient Pecos, on the river of the same name in New Mexico, and a little south of Santa Fé.

[§] The Spanish league equals 3.42 American miles.

On the 5th of May, 1541, the Spanish camp on the Rio Grande was broken up, and the army passing through Cicuye and crossing the Pecos River, entered the "mighty plains and sandy heaths" of New Mexico and Kansas, "smooth and wearisome and bare of wood" then as now.

From the valley of the Pecos, still marching to the southeast the Spaniards plodded on—the foot soldiers grimly counting their steps to mark the daily progress, until, after 700 miles were passed, they arrived on the banks of a great river which they called the "Saint Peter and Saint Paul," and which could have been no other than the Arkansas. On their march, they crossed the path of the Querechos—the Indians of the plains—who knew no wealth but the trophies of the chase, and who migrated with the wild herds they hunted. Prairie dogs peered at the strange people from their countless homes, and beasts, "fierce of countenance and form of body," in their wild rage and anger, terrified both horses and riders. They quailed, "with many tears, weakness and vows," before the terror of the storm of wind and hail, which tore their tents, destroyed their equipages and caused their horses to break their reins, some being "even blown down the banks of the ravine;" they wondered at the strange animals—"beastes* as big as horses, which, because they have hornes and fine woole, they are called sheep," and turned disgusted from the uncooked meals and rude customs of the savages of the plains.

When the army arrived on the banks of the Arkansas, it was found that the store of provisions was likely to fail, and that nothing could be obtained except the meat of the buffalo. Against the entreaties and protestations of his soldiers, Coronado determined to pursue his farther investigations northward, with thirty of his bravest and best mounted men and six foot soldiers, while the main army, commanded by one of his Captains, should immediately return to their old camp on the Rio Grande.

Taking additional guides from among the native Indians, Coronado continued his march over the Kansas prairies in search of Quivera, which place was reached, according to the narrative, in forty-eight days. When the hated Spaniards could no longer be tempted by tales of treasure "farther on," the Indian who lured them from the valley of the Pecos, and who had been their chief guide thus far, confessed the truth. That the inhabitants of Cicuye and Tiguex might dwell in their homes in peace and safety, the intruders had been led on this long march through the region where it was hoped and believed they would die of starvation. The guide accomplished his object, but at the sacrifice of his life.

When Coronado reached the end of his journey, he wrote the following description of the region to the Viceroy of Mexico, Don Antonio de Mendoza: "The province of Quivera is 950 leagues (3,230 miles) from Mexico. The place I have reached is the 40° of latitude. The earth is the best possible for all kinds of productions of Spain, for while it is very strong and black, it is very well watered by brooks, springs and rivers. I found prunes like those of Spain, some of which were black, also some excellent grapes and mulberries."

Jaramillo, one of the chroniclers of the expedition who accompanied Coronado to Quivera, says of the country: "It is not a country of mountains; there are only some hills, some plains and some streams of very fine water. It satisfied me completely. I presume that it is very fertile and favorable for the cultivation of all kinds of fruit." He also mentions that after crossing the large river to which they gave the name of "Saint Peter and Saint Paul," and traveling several days farther north, they came to the Province of Quivera, where they learned that there was a still larger river farther on, to which they gave the name of "Teucarea."†

In regard to the deception practiced upon him by the Indians, Coronado writes to Mendoza as follows: "I sojourned twenty-five days in the province of Quivera, as much to thoroughly explore the country as to see if I could not find some further occasion to serve your Majesty, for the guides whom I brought with me have spoken of provinces situated still farther on. That which I have been able to learn is, that in all this country one can find neither gold nor any other metal. They spoke to me of small villages, whose inhabitants, for the most part, do not cultivate the soil. They have huts of hides and of willows, and change their places of abode with the vaches (buffaloes). The tale they told me then (that Quivera was a city of extraordinary buildings and full of gold) was false. In inducing me to part with all my army to come to this country, the Indians thought that the country being desert and without water, they would conduct us into places where our horses and ourselves would die of hunger; that is what the guides confessed. They told us they had acted by the advice of the natives of these countries."

In August, 1541, after remaining in the province of Quivera twenty-five days, Coronado gave up his last hope of finding treasure, and after rearing on the bank of a "great tributary of the Mississippi," a cross with the inscription: "Thus far came Francisco de Coronado, General of an expedition," turned his steps again to the south and west.

THE LINE OF CORONADO'S MARCH THROUGH KANSAS.

The exact line of the march of Coronado can never be known. He probably crossed the southern boundary of the State somewhere between the twenty-second and twenty-fourth meridians, and marched in a northeasterly direction to the banks of the Missouri, in latitude 40° north.

Gen. J. H. Simpson, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A., has given, in connection with his story of the expedition, a map showing its probable route. In Wilder's "Annals of Kansas," page 5, it is stated thus: "The route of Coronado was through that part of Kansas now embraced in the counties of Barbour, Kingman, Reno, Harvey, McPherson, Marion, Dickinson, Davis, Riley, Pottawatomie and Nemaha." If the large river "Teucarea" was the Missouri, as Gen. Simpson believes, Coronado must have visited Brown or Doniphan County to arrive at 40° north. The route above laid down is essentially the same as on the map above referred to.

Maj. Henry Inman, whose personal knowledge of the whole country between the Missouri and Sante Fé, is unquestioned, marks out the route, and gives plausible, and in some instances, unanswerable, reasons for his location of the line of march. His theory is essentially the following: The province of Quivera extended from the thirty-ninth to the forty-first degree of north latitude, and from the ninety-fifth to the ninety-seventh degrees of longitude. Coronado's route from Pecos was in a northeasterly direction to latitude 37°, longitude 100°, from which point he turned nearly due east, marching south of the Arkansas to its junction with the Little Arkansas, where he crossed between Hutchinson and Wichita; thence marched nearly north, crossing the Kansas, near Abilene; thence north of the Kansas, striking the Missouri in the vicinity of Atchison. Maj. Inman gives reasons for the belief that the return of Coronado's party was by the following route:

Following the Missouri, south to the mouth of the Kansas; thence westerly along its northern bank to the North Fork of the Smoky Hill, where he crossed the Kansas, and continued along the north bank of the Smoky Hill to Big Creek, and thence turned directly south to the Arkansas River.

The Spanish cavaliers of this expedition are the first white men known to have viewed the plains of Kansas. As no gold or other precious metals were discovered, no cities found to conquer, and a vast and arid desert separated the country from Mexico, it does not appear that any proprietary claim to the region was established by the Spanish Government by virtue of its discovery by Coronado, although more than half a million of dollars had been spent on the expedition.* For more than a century thereafter it was not visited by the white race, and the discovery was forgotten, save by students of Spanish history, who remarked it as a marvelous through unsuccessful episode in the progress of Spanish conquest in America.

FRENCH EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

In 1609, James I granted to the colony of Virginia "all those lands, countries and territories, situate, lying and being in that part of America, called Virginia, from Point Comfort (37° north latitude) to the northward 200 miles, and to the southward 200 miles, and, up into the land throughout, from sea to sea." Had the grantees availed themselves by discovery and occupation of the domain thus granted, Kansas would have been a part of the Old Dominion of Virginia. It does not appear that either the English Government or the colony of Virginia had any definite knowledge of the region west of the Mississippi, so indefinitely described in the grant, until over sixty years after, when the French by exploration, occupation and treaty with the Indians had formally established themselves in possession of vast areas about the upper lakes, through the whole valley of the Mississippi, to the Gulf of Mexico, and claimed all the countries drained by the Missouri westward to the Pacific.

MARQUETTE AND JOLIET (1673).

In 1670, Father Jacques Marquette, a French Jesuit missionary, then at a station on Lake Superior, heard from a young Illinois Indian, his teacher in that language, of the "prodigious nations" that lived on the banks of a great river, six or seven days' journey below the mouth of the Illinois.

The French missionaries had occasionally encountered the warlike Sioux, and had often heard from the Algonquin tribes of the power and strength of the great western nation, and the reports of the Illinois strengthened the desire of Marquette to establish a mission among the Illinois; to explore the mysterious Mississippi, and to carry the Gospel even to the dreaded tribes that lived beyond its western banks.

Various circumstances delayed the accomplishment of his desires, and it was not until three years later that the Governor of Canada had completed the arrangements requisite for the exploration of the great river. That the French Government had more worldly ends in view than the conversion of the peaceful Illinois or the fierce Dahcotah, and that the explorers were expected to bear in mind the material interests of Canada, is apparent from the account† which is given by Father Dablon of their final appointment. He says: "In 1673, the Compte de Frontenac, our Governor, and M. Talon, then our Intendant, knowing the importance of this discovery, either to seek a passage from here to the China Sea, by the river which empties into the California or Red Sea, or to verify what was afterward said of the two kingdoms of Theguaro (Tiguex) and Quivera, which border on Canada, and where gold mines are, it is said, abundant; these gentlemen, I say, both at the same time selected for the enterprise the Sieur Jollyet, whom they deemed competent for so great a design, wishing to see Father Marquette accompany him." It is evident from the above quotation that it was believed that if the explorers did not succeed in reaching the California Sea, into which it was generally supposed the Mississippi emptied, they might at least be able to penetrate the country to the southwest and discover the gold mines in what is now New Mexico.

The voyage of Jacques Marquette and Louis Jollet was commenced May 17, 1673. With five companions, they embarked in two canoes at the Straits of Michilimackinac, and by way of Green Bay, the Fox River and the Wisconsin River, reached the Mississippi, which they explored as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas.

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* Rocky Mountain sheep.

† Gen. Simpson believes it to have been the Missouri.

* "Threescore thousand pesos of gold," according to the narrative.

† "Narrative of Father Marquette" (Shea's "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley)."

A manuscript map, showing the discoveries made, is still preserved at St. Mary's College, Montreal, of which a fac simile is published in this volume. This, the earliest map made of the Mississippi region, shows the Missouri for a hundred miles above its mouth, while the region of Kansas is designated as the home of various Indian tribes, under names having sufficient similarity to the more modern ones, to establish their identity with tribes not yet extinct. Pana and Paniassa (Pawnee), Ouemessourit (Missouri), Ouchage (Osage), Tontanta (Teton), Pewaria (Peoria), Kansa and Maha. The Mississippi is designated "Le riviere de la Conception," and the Missouri is given its Algonquin name of Pekitanoui, meaning muddy river.

Joliet and Marquette made the return voyage up the Mississippi to the Illinois; thence to Lake Michigan and the St. Francis Mission at Green Bay, where Father Marquette remained. In the spring of 1674, Joliet, with his own journal and a map of the region drawn by himself, set out, accompanied by an Indian boy, to carry the accounts of their great discoveries to the Governor of Canada. When near the end of his journey, in shooting the Lachiene Rapids above Montreal, his canoe was overturned, by which accident his companion was drowned, and his records and maps lost: He wrote another account, and drew a new map from memory, which were forwarded to France by Frontenac, then Governor of Canada, as were copies of Marquette's journal and map, a few months after. The French court paid but little attention to the discovery—the journals were not published till years after—and then by a private individual (Thevenot), who obtained a copy, and published it so late as 1681. The advantages subsequently gained by France in the acquisition of the Territory of Louisiana, in spite of her apathy, she owes entirely to the enterprise, courage and fortitude of Robert Cavalier de la Salle.

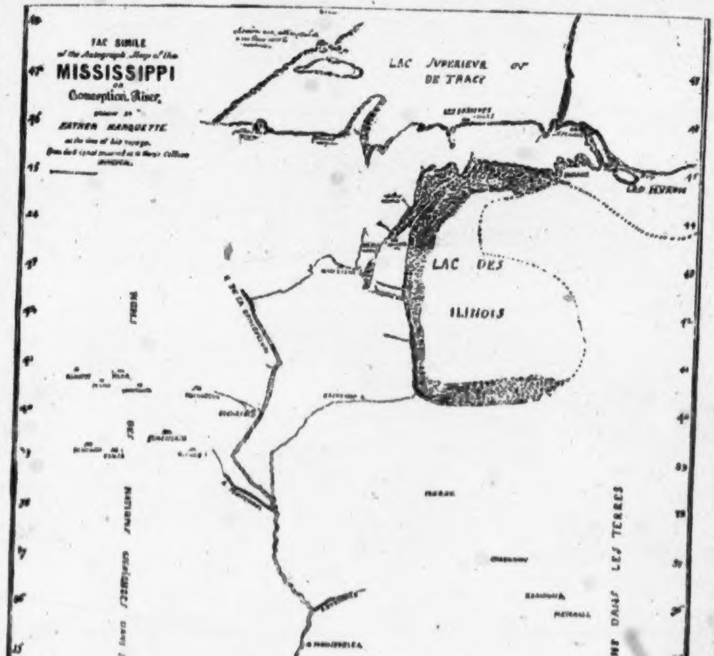

In 1674, La Salle met Joliet, then on his way to Quebec, at Fort Frontenac, and then read his journal, examined his map, and received from him full information as to the discovery of the great river. He was at that time in the enjoyment of a patent of nobility, and a monopoly of the fur trade of the lakes, and too much engrossed in his business undertakings to give the matter continued or serious thought. A few years later, when complete disaster had overwhelmed his business undertakings, his mind turned to the narrative of Joliet with renewed interest, and he saw in that distant and unknown region a prospect of retrieving his losses. It dawned upon him, that the "great river," discovered by De Soto in 1541, was the great "river" of Marquette re-discovered in 1673, and he determined on completing its exploration to the sea, thereby opening water navigation by a new route, connecting Canada by the great lakes and the Mississippi, with the Gulf of Mexico. To secure to himself the business advantages which would accrue from success in his proposed undertaking, he went to France in the summer of 1677, and obtained an enlargement of his trade monopoly to the extreme limits of such territory as he might by discovery add to the domain of France, with other favorable grants, and returned accompanied by Tonty, and a party of mechanics, and others whom he had interested in the project, and without delay commenced preparations for his voyage. It is not within the scope of this history to detail his labors and disappointments before his efforts were crowned with success. After three unsuccessful attempts, and as many returns to Canada, on February 6, 1682, he embarked on the Illinois River, in three barges, with his Lieutenants, Tonty and Dantray, and Father Zenobias Membré as Chaplain of the expedition. They entered the Mississippi, to which La Salle gave the name of Colbert. On March 3, passed the mouth of the Arkansas, the limits of Marquette's explorations, where they set up a cross; passed Natchez, where they also erected a cross; entered the delta of the Mississippi April 6, and reached the Gulf of Mexico April 9, 1682. There and then for the first time, by right of discovery and occupancy, La Salle formally took possession of Louisiana in the name of a Christian and civilized government. Father Membré's narrative is as follows: "At last, after a navigation of about forty leagues, we arrived, on the 6th of April, at a point where the river divides into three channels. The Sieur de la Salle divided his party the next day into three bands, to go and explore them. He took the western; the Sieur Dantray the southern; the Sieur Tonty, whom I accompanied, the middle one. These three channels are beautiful and deep. The water is brackish; after advancing two leagues it became perfectly salt, and advancing on we discovered the open sea, so that on the ninth of April, with all possible solemnity, we performed the ceremony of planting the cross and raising the arms of France. After we had chanted the hymn of the Church—*Vexilla Regis* and the *Te Deum*—the Sieur de la Salle, in the name of His Majesty, took possession of that river; of all the rivers that enter into it, and of all the country watered by them. An authentic act was drawn up, signed by all of us there, and amid a volley from all our muskets, a leaden plate, inscribed with the arms of France, and the names of those who had just made the discovery, was deposited in the earth." Thus, on the 9th of April, 1682, Kansas, a part of Louisiana, came for the first time under the dominion of a civilized and Christian government; the cross being planted first, and the symbol of earthly dominion following.

The first permanent settlement was made in Louisiana, after the discovery of La Salle became known in France. The Jesuit priests established missions at various points on the Mississippi, and traders began to know the region. February 27, 1699, Iberville, a Canadian, with Sauvolle and Bienville, first entered the Mississippi from the sea with a party of Canadian soldiers and colonists. In the following May a colony was planted on the Bay of Biloxi, within the limits of the present State of Mississippi. Sauvolle became the first Governor of the colony of Louisiana. He died soon after his appointment, and was succeeded by Bienville. During the administration of the latter (in the spring of 1708), the Canadian French living among the Illinois Indians at the missionary station of Kaskaskia incited the nation to war against the tribes on the Missouri. M. D'Eraque, with a party of men, was sent by Bienville to the Missouri to pacify the tribes and bring about a peace, which he succeeded in accomplishing.

On the 14th of September, 1712, Louis XIV, by letters patent, granted to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy French merchant, the "Territory of Louisiana," with exclusive privilege of commerce for a term of ten years, and perpetual propriety of all mines and minerals he should discover in the country, reserving the fifth part of all bullion of silver and gold and one-tenth part of produce of all other mines, on condition that such mines and minerals should revert to the crown of France whenever the working of them was discontinued for three years together. The bounds of Louisiana, as granted to M. Crozat, are described in these words: "Bounded by New Mexico (on the west) and by the lands of the English of Carolina (on the east), including all the establishments, ports, havens, rivers and principally the port and haven of the Isle of Dauphine, heretofore called Massacre; the river of St. Louis, heretofore called Mississippi, from the edge of the sea as far as the Illinois, together with the river of St. Philip, heretofore called Ouabache (Wabash) with all the countries, territories, lakes within the land, and the rivers which fall directly or indirectly into that part of the river of St. Louis."

In August, 1717, M. Crozat retroceded this grant and privilege to the crown, and on the 23d of the same month letters patent were granted in Paris by the Council of the Regency (Louis XV. being still in his minority) investing "The Company of the West" with all the privileges previously granted to M. Crozat, to continue for a period of twenty-five years, and in addition stipulating that the mines opened or discovered should belong to the company incommutably, no rents or proceeds being required; the right to sell lands was also granted, at whatever price the company should fix, and, in addition, the grant provided that if, at the expiration of twenty-five years, the king should not see proper to continue the privilege of exclusive commerce, all the islands, mines and mining grounds, which the Company of the West should have inhabited, worked, improved or disposed of on rent, should remain to it in fee simple, on the sole condition that the company should sell such lands only to the subjects of France.

The Company of the West, or Mississippi Company, was under the management of John Law, the great financial speculator of his time, who, during the period of his success, induced in France a blind, unquestioning, unreasoning belief in the value of the Louisiana grant. In 1818, the year after the company was instituted, they formed an establishment in the country of the Illinois, at Fort Chartrés, holding out extravagant inducements to French emigrants, and making them donations of all lands which they should cultivate or improve. Miners and mechanics were particularly encouraged to emigrate, and among the number of adventurers who flocked to Louisiana was Philip Francis Renault, who came as agent for a French mining company. Under the patronage of the Mississippi Company, he was appointed Director General of the mines of Louisiana, and in 1719 arrived in the Illinois country with 200 miners and skillful assayers, who were soon dispatched in different directions to explore the country both sides the Mississippi. During the year, M De la Motte and others were engaged in searching for mines in the vicinity of the Missouri and Osage Rivers. On the Maramec, valuable silver ore was found, and lead on the St. Francis. It was during this period of excitement and stimulated exploration that the second visit of the Europeans to the Kansas region was made.

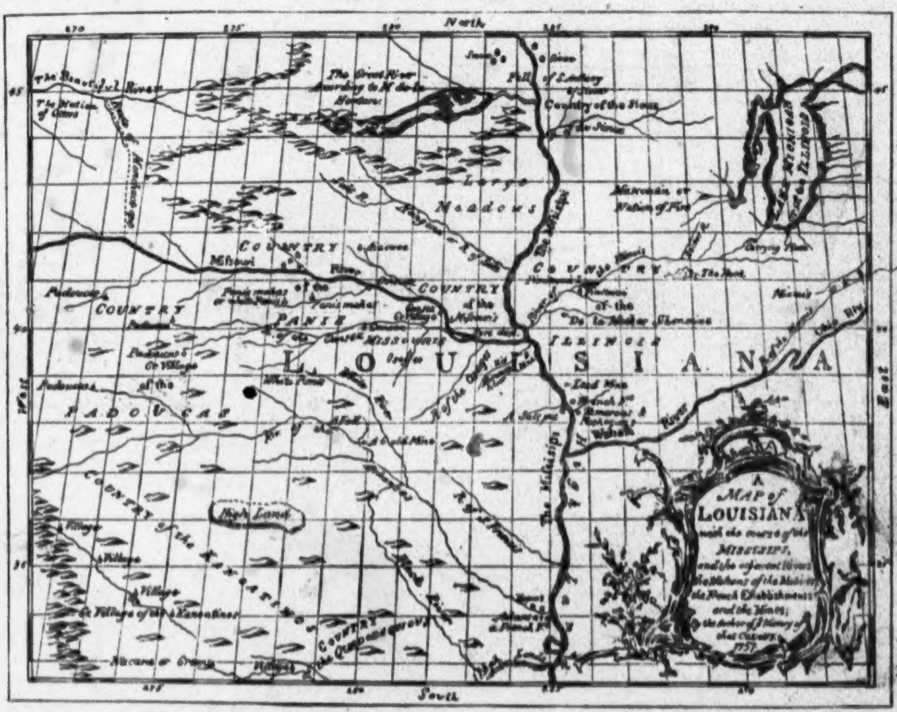

FAC SIMILE OF A SECTION OF DU PRATZ' MAP OF LOUISIANA, PUBLISHED A. D. 1757.

DU TISSENET,[*] THE FIRST FRENCH EXPLORER (1719).

About the close of the year 1714, M. Du Tissenet, a young Canadian, arrived at the post of Mobile to enter the service of M. Crozat. He brought with him specimens of lead from the mines in the neighborhood of Kaskaskia, which had been given him by his countrymen who resided at that place. These specimens he took to M. De la Motte, and on being assayed they were found to contain some silver. He afterward took charge of a grant of land, where he remained until M. Crozat was succeeded by Law, and M. De Boisbriant was appointed Governor of the Illinois District of Louisiana. In October, 1718, M. De Boisbriant set out for his post, and Du Tissenet was ordered to join him at the Illinois during the year. The following year, by order of Bienville, Governor of Louisiana, he made an expedition to the west of the Mississippi, probably crossing Kansas from about the locality of Linn County, northwest to the forks of the Kansas and thence west to the head-waters of the Smoky Hill. On his return to the Illinois District, in a letter to M. De Bienville, dated "Caskaskias, 22d of November" (1719), he gives an account of his expedition. He visited the Osage Indians at their village near the Osage River, at eighty leagues above its mouth, and describes them as stout, well made and great warriors, and also says that lead is found in their country. Forty leagues northwest of the Osages, he came to two Pawnee villages of about 130 cabins each, and fifteen days west from them he reached the Padoucas, whom he describes as a brave and warlike nation. In the country of the Padoucas, on September 27, 1719, he erected a cross inscribed with the arms of the king, thus claiming the region for France. M. Du Tissenet reports parts of the country he passed through as beautiful and well timbered, and mentions the prairies abounding in buffaloes, and the masses of salt he found.

The expedition was undoubtedly one of exploration for the purpose of locating mines, as the mining fever was then at its height, and the Osages, with whom the French were on the most friendly terms, might readily have given necessary directions as to the most advantageous route to pursue. The search, of course, was unsuccessful, as no mention of minerals in the region is made by any of the Louisiana writers. M. Du Tissenet was the first explorer who gave any definite information in regard to the Indian tribes inhabiting the region of Kansas.

[*]On the 24th of May, 1721, M. De Boisbriant, Governor of the Illinois District, wrote to Bienville that he had been informed that 800 Spaniards had left Santa Fe for the purpose of driving the French out of Louisiana, but they were attacked by the Osage and Panis Indians and driven back to Santa Fe.

Like many reports, the story told the Governor was not entirely correct. The following is the version as given by Du Pratz, when the facts were better known:

"The Spaniards, as well as our other neighbors, being continually jealous of our superiority over them, formed a design of establishing themselves among the Missouris,[†] and for that purpose, they courted the friendship of the Osages, whose assistance they thought would be of service to them in their enterprise, and who were generally at enmity with the Missouris. A company of Spaniards, men, women and soldiers, accordingly set out from Santa Fe, having a Dominican for their chaplain, and an engineer for their guide and commander. The caravan was furnished with horses, and all other kinds of beasts necessary, for it is one of their prudent maxims to send off all these things together. By a fatal mistake, the Spaniards arrived first amongst the Missouris, whom they mistook for the Osages, and imprudently disclosing their hostile intentions, they were themselves surprised and cut off by those whom they intended for destruction. The Missouris some time afterward dressed themselves with the ornaments of the chapel, and carried them in a kind of triumphant procession to the French commandant among the Illinois."

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[*] The name of this early explorer is spelled by good authorities—Hale and others who have followed him—Dutisne, a legitimate contraction of the old patronimic. In one "History of Kansas," he is spoken of as Duquesne. This is an evident mistake. In the earlier letters and documents, as published in French's translations, "Historical Collections of Louisiana and Florida," the name is invariably written Du Tissenet.

[*] "Annals of Louisiana," M. Penicaut.

[†] The Missouris were settled at the mouth of Grand River, in the State of Missouri.

This military and colonizing "caravan" or expedition starting from Santa Fe, and striking the Missouris north of the Missouri River, near the entrance of Grand, and leaving the Osage villages at the south, must have followed, through Kansas, very nearly the line of the Santa Fe Railroad.

After the disastrous termination of the Spanish expedition above mentioned, the French, in order to protect their mining territory, and guard against any future attempts of the same kind, built, in 1822–23, a fort on the eastern extremity of an island in the Missouri just above the mouth of the Osage. The post, which was named Fort Orleans, was garrisoned and placed in command of M. De Bourgmont, and became a medium of intercourse and trade with the surrounding tribes.

In 1724, M. De Bourgmont made an extensive journey across the entire Territory of Kansas, from the village of the Kanzas Indians on the Missouri, near the present city of Atchison, to the village of the Padoucas at the sources of the Smoky Hill.* A full account of the journey is given in M. Le Page Du Pratz's "History of Louisiana," published in Paris in 1757. M. Du Pratz states that his narrative is "extracted and abridged from M. De Bourgmont's journal, an original account, signed by all the officers, and several others of the company." As the journey was directly through the northern part of what was afterward the territory of Kansas, the account is copied entire and verbatim.

"The Padoucas who lie west by northwest of the Missouris, happened at that time to be at war with the neighboring nations, the Canzas, Othouez, Aiaouez, Osages, Missouris and Panimahas, all in amity with the French. To conciliate a peace between all these nations and the Padoucas, M. De Bourgmont sent to engage them, as being our allies, to accompany him on a journey to the Padoucas in order to bring about a general pacification, and by that means to facilitate the traffick or truck between them and us, and conclude an alliance with the Padoucas.

"For this purpose, M. De Bourgmont set out on the 3d of July, 1724, from Fort Orleans, which lies near the Missouris, a nation dwelling on the banks of the river of that name, in order to join that people, and then to proceed to the Canzas, where the general rendezvous of the several nations was appointed.

"M. De Bourgmont was accompanied by an hundred Missouris, commanded by their Grand Chief, and eight other Chiefs of war, and by sixty-four Osages, commanded by four Chiefs of war, besides a few Frenchmen. On the 6th, he joined the Grand Chief, six other Chiefs of war, and several Warriors of the Canzas, who presented him the Pipe of Peace, and performed the honours customary on such occasions, to the Missouris and Osages.

"On the 7th, they passed thro' extensive meadows and woods, and arrived on the banks of the River Missouri, over against the village of the Canzas.

"On the 8th, the French crossed the Missouri in a pettyauger, the Indians on floats of cane and the horses were swam over. They landed within a gunshot of the Canzas, who flocked to receive them with the pipe; their Grand Chief, in the name of the nation, assuring M. de Bourgmont that all their Warriors would accompany him in his journey to the Padoucas, with protestations of friendship and fidelity, confirmed by smoking the Pipe. The same assurances were made him by the other Chiefs, who entertained him in their huts and rubbed him over and his companions.

"On the 9th, M. de Bourgmont dispatched five Missouris to acquaint the Othouez with his arrival at the Canza. They returned on the 10th, and brought word that the Othouez promised to hunt for him and his Warriors, and to cause provisions to be dried for the journey; that their Chief would set out directly, in order to wait on M. de Bourgmont and carry him the word of the whole nation.

"The Canzas continued to regale the French; brought them also great quantities of grapes, of which the French made a good wine.

"On the 24th of July, at six in the morning, this little army set out, consisting of 300 Warriors, including the Chiefs of the Canzas, 300 women, about five hundred young people and at least three hundred dogs. The women carried considerable loads, to the astonishment of the French, unaccustomed to such a sight. The young women also were well loaded for their years, and the dogs were made to trail a part of the baggage, and that in the following manner: The back of the dog was covered with a skin, with its pile on; then the dog was girthed round and his breast leather put on, and taking two poles, of the thickness of one's arm and twelve feet long, they fastened their two ends half a foot asunder, laying on the dog's saddle the thong that fastened the two poles, and to the poles they also fastened, behind the dog, a ring or hoop lengthwise, on which they laid the load.

"On the 28th and 29th, the army crossed several brooks and small rivers, passed thro' several meadows and thickets, meeting everywhere on their way a great deal of game.

"On the 30th, M. de Bourgmont, finding himself very ill, was obliged to have a litter made, in order to be carried back to Fort Orleans till he should recover. Before his departure, he gave orders about two Padouca slaves, whom he had ransomed and was to send before him to that nation, in order to ingratiate himself by this act of generosity. These he caused to be sent by one Gaillard, who was to tell their nation that M. de Bourgmont, being fallen ill on his intended journey to their country, was obliged to return home; but that as soon as he got well again, he would resume his journey to their country, in order to procure a general peace between them and the other nations.

"On the evening of the same day, arrived at the camp the Grand Chief of the Othouez, who acquainted M. de Bourgmont that a great part of his Warriors waited for him on the road to the Padoucas, and that he came to receive his orders, but was sorry to find him ill.

"At length, on the 4th of August, M. de Bourgmont set out from the Canzas in a pettyauger, and arrived, the 5th, at Fort Orleans.

"On the 6th of September, M. de Bourgmont, who was still at Fort Orleans, was informed of the arrival of the two Padouca slaves, on the 25th of August, at their own nation, and that meeting on the way a body of Padouca hunters, a day's journey from their village, the Padouca slaves made the signal of their nation, by throwing their mantles thrice over their heads; that they spoke much in commendation of the generosity of M. de Bourgmont, who had ransomed them; told all he had done in order to a general pacification; in fine, extolled the French to such a degree that their discourse, held in presence of the Grand Chief and of the whole nation, diffused an universal joy; that Gaillard told them the flag they saw was the symbol of peace and the word of the Sovereign of the French; that in a little time the several nations would come to be like brethren and have but one heart.

"The Grand Chief of the Padoucas was so well assured that the war was now at an end that he dispatched twenty Padoucas, with Gaillard, to the Canzas, by whom they were extremely well received. The Padoucas, on their return home, related their good reception among the Canzas, and as a plain and real proof of the pacification mediated by the French, brought with them fifty of the Canzas and three of their women, who, in their turn, were received by the Padoucas with all possible marks of friendship.

"Tho' M. de Bourgmont was but just recovering of his illness, he, however, prepared for his departure, and on the 20th of September actually set out from Fort Orleans by water, and arrived at the Canzas on the 27th.

"Gaillard arrived, on the 2d of October, at the camp of the Canzas, with three Chiefs of war and three Warriors of the Padoucas, who were received by M. de Bourgmont, with flag displayed and other testimonies of civility, and had presents made them of several goods proper for their use.

"On the 4th of October, arrived at the Canzas, the Grand Chief and seven other Chiefs of war of the Othouez, and next day, very early, six chiefs of war of the Aiaouez.

"M. de Bourgmont assembled all the Chiefs present, and, setting them round a large fire made before his tent, rose up, and addressing himself to them, said: 'He was come to declare to them, in the name of his Sovereign and of the Grand French Chief in the country, that it was the will of his Sovereign they should all live in peace for the future, like brethren and friends, if they expected to enjoy his love and protection.' 'And since,' says he, 'you are here all assembled this day, it is good you conclude a peace, and all smoke in the same pipe.'

"The Chiefs of these different nations rose up to a man, and said with one consent they were well satisfied to comply with his request, and instantly gave each other their Pipes of Peace.

"After an entertainment prepared for them, the Padoucas sung the songs and danced the Dances of Peace—a kind of pantomimes representing the innocent pleasures of peace.

"On the 8th of October, M. de Bourgmont set out from the Canzas with all the baggage, and the flag displayed at the head of the French and such Indians as he had pitched on to accompany him—in all forty persons. The goods intended for presents were loaded on horses. As they set out late, they traveled but five leagues, in which they crossed a small river and two brooks in a fine country with little wood.

"The same day, Gaillard, Quenel and two Padoucas were dispatched to acquaint their nation with the march of the French. That day they travelled ten leagues, crossed one river and two brooks.

"The 10th, they made eight leagues, crossed two small rivers and three brooks. To their right and left they had several small hills on which one could observe pieces of rock, even with the ground. Along the rivers there is found a slate, and in the meadows a reddish marble, standing out of the earth one, two and three feet—some pieces of it upwards of six feet in diameter.

"The 11th, they passed over several brooks and a small river, and then the river of the Canzas, which had only three feet of water. Farther on they found several brooks issuing from the neighboring little hills. The river of the Canzas runs directly from west to east, and falls into the Missouri. It is very great in floods, because, according to the report of the Padoucas, it comes a great way off. The woods which border this river afford a retreat to numbers of buffaloes and other game. On the left were seen great eminences with hanging rocks.

"The 12th of October, the journey, as the preceding day, was extremely diversified by the variety of objects. They crossed eight brooks and beautiful meadows covered with herds of elks and buffaloes. To the right the view was unbounded, but to the left small hills were seen at a distance, which from time to time presented the appearance of ancient castles.

"The 13th, on their march they saw the meadows covered almost entirely with buffaloes, elks and deer, so that one could scarce distinguish the different herds, so numerous and so intermixed they were. The same day they passed thro' a wood almost two leagues long, and a pretty rough ascent, a thing which seemed extraordinary, as till then they only met with little groves, the largest of which scarce contained an hundred trees, but straight as a cane—groves too small to afford a retreat to a quarter of the buffaloes and elks seen there.

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*On the map published in 1757, in connection with the history from which the account of this journey is taken, the "Country of the Padoucas" extends from the head-waters of the Republican, to south of the Arkansas. The "Great Village" of the Padoucas is located at the head-waters of the Smoky Hill.

"The 14th, the march was retarded by ascents and descents, from which issued many springs of an extreme pure water, forming several brooks, whose waters uniting make little rivers that fall into the river of the Canzas. Doubtless it is this multitude of brooks which traverse these meadows, extending a great way out of sight, that invite those numerous herds of buffaloes.

"The 15th they crossed several brooks and two little rivers. It is chiefly on the banks of the waters that we find those enchanting groves, adorned with grass underneath, and so clear of underwood that we may there hunt down the stag with ease.

"The 16th they continued to pass over a similar landscape, the beauties of which were never cloying. Besides the larger game, these groves afforded also a retreat to flocks of turkeys.

"The 17th, they made very little way, because they wanted to get into the right road, from which they had strayed the two preceding days. They at length recovered it, and, at a small distance from their camp, saw an encampment of the Padoucas, which appeared to have been quitted only about eight days before. This yielded them so much the more pleasure, as it showed the nearness of that nation, which made them encamp, after having travelled only six leagues, in order to make signals from that place, by setting fire to the parts of the meadows which the general fire had spared. In a little while after, the signal was answered in the same manner, and confirmed by the arrival of the two Frenchmen who had orders given them to make the signals.

"On the 18th, they met a little river of brackish water, on the banks of which they found another encampment of the Padoucas, which appeared to have been abandoned but four days before. At half a league farther on, a great smoke was seen to the west, at no great distance off, which was answered by setting fire to the parts of the meadows untouched by the general fire.

"About half an hour after, the Padoucas were observed coming at full gallop with the flag which Gaillard had left with them on his first journey to their country. M. de Bourgmont instantly ordered the French under arms, and, at the head of his people, thrice saluted these people with his flag, which they also returned thrice by raising their mantles as many times over their heads.

"After this first ceremony, M. de Bourgmont made them all sit down and smoke in the Pipe of Peace. This action, being the seal of the peace, diffused a general joy, accompanied with loud acclamations.

"The Padoucas, after mounting the French and the Indians who accompanied them, set out on their horses for their camp, and, after a journey of three leagues, arrived at their encampment, but left a distance of a gunshot between the two camps.

"The day after their arrival at the Padoucas, M. de Bourgmont caused the goods allotted for this nation to be unpacked, and the different species parceled out, which he made them all presents of.

"After which, M. de Bourgmont sent for the Grand Chief and other Chiefs of the Padoucas, who came to the camp to the number of two hundred, and placing himself between them and the goods, thus parceled and laid out to view, he told them he was sent by his Sovereign to carry to them the word of Peace, this flag and these goods, and to exhort them to live as brethren with their neighbors, the Panimahas, Aiaouez, Othouez, Canzas, Missouris, Osages and Illinois, and to traffick and truck freely together, and with the French. He, at the same time, gave the flag to the Grand Chief of the Padoucas, who received it with demonstrations of respect, and told him, 'I accept this flag which you present to me on the part of your Sovereign. We rejoice at our having peace with all the nations you have mentioned, and promise, in the name of our nation, never to make war on any of your allies; but receive them, when they come among us, as our brethren; as we shall in like manner the French, and conduct them when they want to go to the Spaniards, who are but twelve days' journey from our village, and who truck with us in horses, of which they have such numbers they know not what to do with them; also in bad hatchets of a soft iron, and some knives, whose points they break off, lest we should use them one day against themselves. You may command all my Warriors. I can furnish you with upwards of two thousand. In my own and in the name of my whole nation, I entreat you would send some Frenchmen to trade with us. We can supply them with horses, which we truck with the Spaniards for buffalo mantles, and with great quantities of furs.'

"These people are far from being savage, nor would it be a difficult matter to civilize them—a plain proof they have had long intercourse with the Spaniards. The few days the French stayed among them they were become very familiar, and would fain have M. de Bourgmont leave some Frenchman among them, especially they of the village at which the peace was concluded with the other nations. This village consisted of an hundred and forty huts, containing about eight hundred warriors, fifteen hundred women and at least two thousand children, some Padoucas having four wives.

"On the 22d of October, M. de Bourgmont set out from the Padouca, and travelled only five leagues that day. The 23d and the three following days, he travelled in all forty leagues; the 27th, six leagues; the 28th, eight leagues; the 29th, six leagues, and on the 30th as many. The 31st, he travelled only four leagues, and that day arrived within half a mile of the Canzas. From the Padoucas to the Canzas, proceeding always east, we may now very safely reckon sixty-five leagues and a half. The river of the Canzas is parallel to this route.

"On the 1st of November, they all arrived on the banks of the Missouri. M. de Bourgmont embarked the 2d on a canoe of skins, and at length, on the 5th of November, arrived at Fort Orleans."

In 1725, the year succeeding that in which M. de Bourgmont made his expedition through Kansas, he visited New Orleans, and during his absence Fort Orleans was destroyed and the entire garrison massacred. The Indians told no tales, and the particulars of the bloody deed were never known. It put an end, however, to any further effort to extend French exploration or trade to the West, and the journey of Bourgmont was probably the last made by white men through Upper Louisiana while the country remained in the possession of France. Thirty years after his visit, an old French writer says the rivers which fall into the Missouri were known only by Indian names, the best known being the Osage, and the longest known being the Kanzas, which, he remarks, runs through a "very fine country." From that time until the territory passed into the possession of the United States, Kansas, and the country lying west of it, was virtually an unknown and unexplored region, visited only at rare intervals by white men, and occupied by the savage tribes who warred upon each other, and upon the countless herds of buffalo that roamed its plains. At the close of the seventeenth century, Kansas, after having been claimed by two powerful governments, was almost as little known as in the days of Coronado and Du Tissenet.

WESTERN FUR TRADE AND TRADERS.

In 176–, Pierre Laclede Siquest (called Laclede), with August and Pierre Choteau, emigrated from France and settled in the Mississippi Valley, having a charter from the French Government giving them the exclusive right to trade with the Indians of Louisiana as far north as St. Peter's River. In 1799, a post was established near St. Joseph's, and in 1800 another at Randolph Bluffs, three miles below the mouth of the Kaw, the whole Choteau family being fur traders when Louisiana was ceded to the American Government in 1803. Before that time, the trade with the Indians was carried on by a system of monopoly; any person desiring to engage in the business obtaining of the Governor the exclusive privilege of trading with a particular tribe, or upon a certain river. The only permanent establishment founded on the waters of the Missouri, under this system, was that of Pierre Choteau, who enjoyed a monopoly of the trade of the Osage nation for nearly twenty years, his fort or trading house being on the river below the great Osage villages. Manuel de Lisa was his successor, obtaining the privilege only a short time before the territory passed from the hands of Spain. Other enterprising individuals traded in a small way with the different tribes; but as no forts were established by the Spanish Government, and no companies for mutual cooperation and protection were sanctioned, the business was too hazardous to encourage many adventurers. After the change of government, the establishment of United States trading posts, and the abolishment of the monopoly system, the trade with the Western Indians rapidly increased. "The Missouri Fur Company" was organized in 1808, with Manuel de Lisa at its head, and Pierre and August Choteau and nine other members. Expeditions were sent out, and posts founded among the Indians of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and some in Arkansas. The company was unfortunate; their trading posts were abandoned, and it was dissolved in 1812, the members establishing independent houses to prosecute the trade, and also to furnish outfits for hunters and trappers. The most advanced United States trading post on the Missouri River and the western limit of white settlement in 1811, was Fort Osage, thirty-four miles below the mouth of the Kansas. In 1813, the American Fur Company was formed, and the Choteaus, formerly connected with the Missouri Company, and also Pierre, Jr., and his brother Francis became members. This company occupied the posts of the Missouri Trading Company, of which it was an outgrowth, and made great efforts to monopolize the trade in the Southwest by rooting out independent traders. Francis Choteau was sent to Kansas, and was employed for several years in this work. The post known as the "Four Houses," so called from its being built on the four sides of an open square, was established on the north bank of the Kaw, twenty miles above its mouth, and in 1821 a general agency for furnishing supplies was established at the mouth of the river, from which men were sent to the Neosho and Osage. In 1825, Francis was joined by Cyprian, his brother, and a house was built about opposite the present site of Muncie, on the south side of the Kaw, and in 1830 another trading post was established by Frederick on Mission, then American Chief's' Creek, in what is now Shawnee County. A few years later, posts were established through the country from the Platte to the Arkansas.

EARLY AMERICAN EXPLORERS (1804—1807).

Louisiana remained a part of the Dominion of France until November 3, 1763, at which time it passed into the possession of Spain. October 1, 1800, Spain agreed to retrocede the territory to France, which agreement was consummated by the treaty of Madrid, March 21, 1801. April 30, 1803, it became a part of the domain of the United States, by purchase from the Republic of France.

Soon after the acquisition of the Territory of Louisiana by the United States expeditions were sent out by government to explore the region west of the Mississippi, and through the Missouri Valley. Lewis and Clark, in 1804-5-6, traversed the region to the Pacific and returned. Their report gave the first reliable information as to the topography, climate and general features of the country. Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike also set out from St. Louis in 1806, explored the southern part of Kansas, and thence through Colorado west to the Peak, which bears his name.

On his return, he so far lost his bearings as to encamp on the Rio Grande, believing it to be the Red River. Here he built a stockade and established quarters, awaiting the arrival of members of his party who had been disabled on the way, and whom he had left behind till they should be able to travel. His encampment was discovered by Spanish soldiers from Santa Fé, only five days' march distant, and he was compelled to report, first to Santa Fé, then to Chihuahua, some six hundred miles farther beyond, before he was permitted to return to the United States. The mistake, whereby Pike's party were discovered as trespassers on the Spanish possessions, resulted in his obtaining much valuable information regarding the Spanish colonies, and awakened an interest that resulted in after years in the establishment of the overland trade with Santa Fé. His explorations of the Kansas region, before entering New Mexico, embraced a larger range than any before made. The importance of his discoveries at that time cannot be overestimated, as from the publishing of his journal dates the inception of the commercial intercourse with New Mexico, and the first reliable knowledge given to the American public of Southern Kansas and Western Colorado.

PIKE'S EXPEDITION—1806-07.

At the time of Pike's explorations, there was an intense jealousy, amounting to incipient war, between the Spanish colonies along the northeastern borders of Mexico, and the Louisiana settlers. The boundaries between the two possessions had never been definitely settled. All of the region lying north of the Rio Grande to the Platte, and east to the Missouri, which embraced the present State of Kansas, was debatable ground, esteemed of little value to either power, except for the profits derived from the Indian trade, yet jealously watched on either side, that neither should secure it against the other. Hence came the Spanish expedition of 1720, which followed that of Du Tissenet, the disastrous ending of which has already been related. No sooner were the Spaniards informed of the proposed expedition of Pike than they made a fresh attempt to gain ascendency by forestalling his visit to the Indian tribes, and by overpowering him by superior numbers if the two hostile parties should meet. Pike, himself, gives the account of the expedition quoted below, which he says "was the most important ever sent out of New Mexico; and, in fact, the only one directed to the northeastward, except that mentioned by 'Abbe Raynal, in his History of the Indies,' as being sent to the Pawnees." The account is as follows:

> In the year 1806, our affairs with Spain began to wear a very serious aspect, and the troops of the two governments almost came to actual hostilities on the frontiers of Texas and the Orleans Territory; at this time, when matters bore every appearance of coming to a crisis, I was fitting out for my expedition from St. Louis, when some of the Spanish emissaries in that country transmitted the information to Maj. Merior, and the Spanish Council at that place, who immediately forwarded the information to Capt. Sebastian Roderiques, the then commandant of Nacogdoches, who forwarded it to Col. Cordero, by whom it was transmitted to the seat of government. This information was personally communicated to me, as an instance of the rapid means they possessed of conveying intelligence relative to the occurrences transacted on our frontier. The expedition was then determined on, and had three objects in view; first, to descend the Red River, in order if they met our expedition to intercept and turn it back; or should Maj Sparks and Mr. Freeman have missed the party from Nacogdoches under the command of Capt. Viana, to oblige them to return, and not penetrate farther into the country, or make them prisoners of war.
>
> Secondly, to explore and examine all the internal parts of the country, from the frontiers of the province of New Mexico to the Missouri, between the La Platte and Kansas Rivers.
>
> Thirdly, to visit the Ietans, Pawnee republic, Grand Pawnees, Pawnee Mahaws and Kanses. To the head chief of each of these nations, the commanding officer bore flags, a commission, grand medal, four mules; and with all of them he had to renew the chains of ancient amity, which was said to have existed between their fathers, his most Catholic majesty, and his people, the red people.
>
> The commanding officers also bore positive orders to oblige all parties or persons in the above specified countries, either to retire from them into the acknowledged territories of the United States, or to make prisoners of them, and conduct them into the province of New Mexico.
>
> Lieut. Don Facundo Malgares, the officer selected from the five internal provinces to command this expedition, was an European, and his uncle was at that time one of the royal judges of the kingdom of New Spain. He had distinguished himself in several long expeditions against the Appaches and other Indian nations with whom the Spaniards were at war: added to these circumstances, he was a man of immense fortune, and generous in its disposal, almost to profusion; possessed a liberal education, a high sense of honor, and a disposition formed for military enterprise.
>
> This officer marched from the province of Biscay, with 100 dragoons of the regular service, and at Santa Fé, the place were the expedition was fitted out, he was joined by 500 hundred of the mounted militia of that province, and completely equipped with ammunition, etc., for six months, each man leading with him (by order) two horses and one mule. The whole number of their beasts was 2,075. They descended the Red River 233 leagues; met the grand bands of the Ietans, held councils with them; then struck off to the northeast, and crossed the country to the Arkansaw, where Lieut. Malgares left 240 of his men, with the lame and tired horses, whilst he proceeded on with the rest to the Pawnee republic. Here he was met by the chiefs and warriors of the Grand Pawnees; held councils with the two nations, and presented them the flags, medals, etc., which were designed for them. He did not proceed on to the execution of his missions with the Pawnee Mahwas, and Kanses, as he represented to me,* from the poverty of their horses, and the discontent of his own men; but as I conceive, from the suspicion and discontent which began to arise between the Spaniards and the Indians. The former wishing to avenge the death of Villeneuve and his party, whilst the latter possessed all the suspicions of conscious villainy deserving punishment.

The Spanish expedition was planned and executed after the news of Pike's preparations was known in New Mexico, and with such celerity as to have forestalled and partially defeated one of its designs, which was to thwart and turn back Pike's party. When Pike reached the Pawnee villages some fifty miles up the Solomon Fork, September 25, 1806, he found that Malgares had visited the Pawnees a few weeks before, and was then on his return journey to New Mexico. Pike frequently crossed the return track of the Spaniards as he journeyed south and west across Kansas, they being but a few weeks in advance of him.

The expedition of Lieut. Pike was planned in April, 1806, on the return of that officer from a successful tour of discovery and exploration to the head-waters of the Mississippi. Its objects are set forth in the following letter of instruction from Gen. Wilkinson, by whose command the expedition was undertaken:

> ST. LOUIS, June 24, 1806.
>
> TO LIEUT. Z. M. PIKE:
>
> SIR—You are to proceed without delay to the cantonment on the Missouri, where you are to embark the late Osage captives, and the deputation recently returned from Washington with their presents and baggage, and are to transport the whole up the Missouri and Osage Rivers to the town of the Grand Osage. The safe delivery of this charge, at the point of destination, constitutes the primary object of your expedition, and, therefore, you are to move with such caution as may prevent surprise from any hostile band, and are to repel with your utmost force any outrage that may be attempted. Having safely deposited your passengers and their property, you are to turn your attention to the accomplishment of a permanent peace between the Kanses and Osage nations, for which purpose you must effect a meeting between the head chiefs of those nations, and are to employ such arguments, deduced from their own obvious interests, as well as the inclinations, desires and commands of the President of the United States, as may facilitate your purpose, and accomplish the end. A third object of considerable magnitude will then command your attention; it is to effect an interview, and establish a good understanding with the Ietans or Camanches. For this purpose, you must interest White Hair, of the Grand Osage, with whom, and a suitable deputation, you will visit the Pawnee Republic, where you may find interpreters, and inform yourself of the most feasible plan by which to bring the Camanches to a conference. Should you succeed in this attempt, and no pains must be spared to effect it, you will endeavor to make peace between that distant powerful nation and the nations which inhabit the country between us and them, particularly the Osage; and, finally, you will endeavor to induce eight or ten of their distinguished chiefs to make a visit to the seat of government next September, and you may attach to this deputation four or five Pawnees, and the same number of Kansas chiefs. As your interview with the Camanches will probably lead you to the head branches of the Arkansaw and Red Rivers, you may find yourself approximated to the settlements of New Mexico, and therefore it will be necessary you should move with great circumspection, to keep clear of any hunting or reconnoitering parties from that province, and to prevent alarm or offence, because the affairs of Spain and the United States appear to be on the point of amicable adjustment; and, moreover, it is the desire of the President to cultivate the friendship and harmonious intercourse of all the nations of the earth, and particularly our nearest neighbors—the Spaniards.
>
> In the course of your tour, you are to remark particularly upon the geographical structure, the natural history and population of the country through which you pass, taking particular care to collect and preserve specimens of everything curious in the mineral and botanical worlds, which can be preserved and are portable. Let your courses be regulated by your compass, and your distances by your watch, to be noted in a field book; and I would advise you, when circumstances permit, to protract and lay down in a separate book, the march of the day at every evening's halt.
>
> The instruments which I have furnished will enable you to ascertain the variations of the magnetic needle, and the latitude, with exactness; and at every remarkable point I wish you to employ your telescope in observing the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, having previously regulated and adjusted your watch by your quadrant, taking care to note with great nicety the periods of immersion and emersion of the eclipsed satellite. These observations may enable us, after your return, by application to the appropriate tables, which I cannot now furnish you, to ascertain the longitude. It is an object of much interest with the executive, to ascertain the direction, extent and navigation of the Arkansaw and Red Rivers; as far, therefore, as may be compatible with these instructions, and practicable to the means you may command, I wish you to carry your views to those subjects, and should circumstances conspire to favor the enterprise, you may detach a party, with a few Osages, to descend the Arkansaw, under the orders of Lieut. Wilkinson or Sergt. Ballinger, properly instructed and equipped, to take the courses and distances; to remark on the soil, timber, etc., and to note the tributary streams. This party will, after reaching our post on the Arkansaw, descend to Fort Adams, and there wait further orders. And you yourself may descend the Red River, accompanied by a party of the most respectable Camanches, to the post of Natchitoches, and thus receive further orders. To disburse your necessary expenses, and to aid your negotiations, you are herewith furnished six hundred dollars' worth of goods, for the appropriation of which you are to render a strict account, vouched by documents to be attested by one of your party.
>
> Wishing you a safe and successful expedition,
>
> I am, Sir, with much respect and esteem,
> Your very obedient servant,
> JAMES WILKINSON.

Under the above instructions, and a subsequent order to arrest all persons found on his route trading with the Indians without a proper government license, Capt. Pike set out from Belle Fontaine, four miles above the mouth of the Missouri, July 15, 1806. The party consisted of twenty-three white men, and a party of fifty-one Indians of the Osage and Pawnee tribes, who had been redeemed from captivity among the Pottawatomies, and were to be restored to their friends at the Osage villages on the head-waters of the Osage River.

The whites were as follows: Captain, Z. M. Pike; Lieutenant, James B. Wilkinson; Doctor, John H. Robinson; Sergeants, Joseph Ballenger and William E. Meek; Corporal, Jeremiah Jackson; Privates, John Boley, Henry Kennerman, Samuel Bradley, John Brown, Jacob Carter, Thomas Dougherty, William Gordon, Solomon Huddleston, Theodore Miller, Hugh Menaugh, John Mountjoy, Alexander Roy, John Sparks, Patrick Smith, Freegift Stout, John Wilson; Interpreter, Baroncy Vasquez. George Henry, an interpreter, joined the expedition as a volunteer at St. Charles, on the Missouri.

The party ascended the Missouri and Osage Rivers in boats, the Indians accompanying on foot along the banks of the river. From the start, the party subsisted on the game killed. Bear and deer were abundant, and were their chief subsistance, varied occasionally by wild turkeys, which were not plenty. They saw trout in the Osage River, about one hundred miles from its mouth, but caught none as they were without hooks or nets. The first prairie mentioned was between the site of Pierre Choteau's old fort and the village of the Grand Osage, at the forks of the Osage River in Missouri. This village was reached Wednesday, August 20th, a council having been previously held at the American encampment on the edge of the prairie. The village of Tuttassuggy or "The Wind," chief of the Little Osage, was visited on the 21st, and a grand council held on the 22d, at which both bands were represented, Cheveau Blanc, or White Hair, being chief of the Grand Osage. The Osage captives had been sent forward by land with Lieut. Wilkinson, and Pike found the Great Osage chief quite jealous because they had gone to the inferior village first. After soothing the troubled feelings of the irate warrior and giving them the usual talk about the desires and will of their "Great Father," preparations were made for an overland journey to the Pawnees. Selling one boat, and procuring horses from the Osages, Lieut. Pike's party attended a parting entertainment—the great medicine dance—at White Hair's Village, and on the 1st day of September left for their western journey. The party were accompanied by the son of White Hair, and by the brother of "The Wind." It now consisted of one Captain, two Lieutenants, one Doctor, two Sergeants, one Corporal, fifteen privates, two interpreters, three Pawnees and four chiefs of the Grand Osage, with fifteen loaded horses. They coursed the Osage River to its source, crossed some of the small branches of the Grande (Neosho), and followed the divide between waters flowing into the Grande and Kansas Rivers. They struck "a large branch of the Kansas" September 18, "which was impregnated with salt." In the rear of their encampment was a hill, on the summit of which was a huge rock which afforded a much-used lookout for the Indians. The route from the Osage villages led through the counties of Linn, Miami, Franklin, Osage, Lyon, Morris and Dickinson to the mouth of Saline River. During the whole journey the country literally swarmed with game. Pike thus writes in his journal September 14: "On our march, we were continually passing through large herds of buffaloes, elk and cabrie; and I have no doubt but one hunter could support 200 men. I prevented the men from shooting at the game, not merely because of the scarcity of ammunition, but as I conceived the laws of morality forbade it." Elsewhere he writes: "Standing on a hill, I beheld in our view below me, buffaloes, elk, deer, cabrie and panthers." Of the country, the following descriptions are taken from his journal: "The country round the Osage villages is one of the most beautiful that the eye ever beheld. The three branches of the river, viz., the large eastern fork, the middle one (up which we ascended), and the northern, all winding round and past the villages, giving the advantages of wood and water, and at the same time, the extensive prairie, crowned with rich and luxuriant grass and flowers, gently diversified by rising swells and sloping lawns, presenting to the warm imagination the future seats of husbandry. The numerous herds of domestic animals, which are no doubt destined to crown with joy these happy plains." Under date of September 6, having been once obliged to return to the Osage villages, the journal says: "We marched at 6:30 o'clock, and arrived at a large fork of the Little Osage River, where we breakfasted. In the holes in the creek we discovered many fish, which, from the stripes on their bellies and their spots, I supposed to be bass and trout; they were twelve inches long." * * * * * "At 5 o'clock, arrived at the dividing ridge between the water of the Osage and Arkansaw or White River, the dry branches of which intersect within twenty yards of each other. The prospect from the dividing ridge to the east and southeast is sublime. The prairie rising and falling in regular swells, as far as the sight can extend, produces a very beautiful appearance." "From the Verdigris River, our course had lain over gravelly hills, and a prairie country, but well watered by the branches of the Verdigris and White or Grand River. From the dividing ridge which parts these streams, to the source of the latter, there is very little timber. The grass is short, the prairies high and dry; from the head of White (Neosho) River over the dividing ridge, between that and the eastern branch of the Kanses River, the land is high and dry, and exhibits many appearances of iron ore; and on the western side some Spa Springs. Here the country is very deficient of water."

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*Pike, when under Government surveillance in New Mexico, was in charge of Malgares, with whom he contracted an intimate and lasting personal friendship, and from whom he received the story of the expedition as given.

Between the 18th of September, when Pike reached the Saline River, and the 25th of the same month, he completed his journey to the village of the Pawnees, crossing the Solomon on his journey. The village was located on the Republican Fork, some distance above its junction with Solomon's Fork, at the site of the present village of Scandia in Republic County. On the last day's march (September 25), he first crossed the track of the Spanish expedition on its homeward march. He says on that date he "struck a very large road, along which the Spanish troops had returned; and on which he could discover the grass beaten down in the direction they had taken."

The description of the country as given is as follows: "From the eastern branch of the Kanses River (by one route), to the Pawnee Republic, on the Republican Fork, the prairies are low, the grass high, the country abounding with salines, and the earth appearing impregnated with nitrous and common salts. The immediate borders of the Republican Fork, near the village, consist of high ridges, but this is an exception to the general face of the country. All the territory between the forks of the Kanses River, for a distance of 160 miles, may be called prairie, notwithstanding the borders of woodland which ornament the banks of those streams, but are no more than a line traced on a sheet of paper when compared to the immense tract of meadow country. For some distance from the Osage villages you find only deer, then elk, then cabrie, and finally buffalo. But it is worthy of remark that although the male buffaloes were in great abundance, yet in all our route, from the Osage to the Pawnees, we never saw one female. I acknowledge myself at a loss to determine whether this is to be attributed to the decided preference the savages give to the meat of the female, and that consequently they are almost exterminated in the hunting grounds of the nations, or to some physical causes, for I afterward discovered the females with young in such immense herds as gave me no reason to believe they yielded to the males in numbers."

Treaties were made with the various tribes by Capt. Pike. The grand council with the Pawnees, at which not less than four hundred warriors were present, was held September 29. The circumstances attending were interesting, as the influence of the Spanish visitors on the minds of the Pawnees was shown, as well as evidence of a treaty or alliance having been made with them. Pike's account is given below:

> The notes I took at my grand council held with the Pawnee nation were seized by the Spanish Governor, together with all my speeches to the different nations. But it may be interesting to observe (in case they should never be returned) that the Spaniards had left several of their flags in this village, one of which was unfurled at the chief's door the day of the grand council; and amongst the various demands and charges I made was, that the said flag should be delivered to me, and one of the United States flags be received and hoisted in its place. This probably was carrying the pride of nations a little too far, as there had so lately been a large force of Spanish cavalry at the village, which had made a great impression on the minds of the young men, as to their power, consequence, etc., which my appearance with twenty infantry was by no means calculated to remove. After the chiefs had replied to various parts of my discourse, but were silent as to the flag, I again reiterated the demand for the flag, adding that it was impossible for the nation to have two fathers; that they must either be the children of the Spaniards, or acknowledge their American Father. After a silence of some time, an old man rose, went to the door, and took down the Spanish flag and brought it and laid it at my feet, and then received the American flag, and elevated it on the staff which had lately borne the standard of his Catholic Majesty. This gave great satisfaction to the Osage and Kanses, both of whom decidedly avowed themselves to be under the American protection. Perceiving that every face in the council was clouded with sorrow, as if some great national calamity was about to befall them, I took up the contested colors and told them that as they had now shown themselves dutiful children in acknowledging their great American Father, I had no desire to embarrass them with the Spaniards, for it was the wish of the Americans that their red brethren should remain peaceably round their own fires, and not embroil themselves in any disputes between the white people, and that for fear the Spaniards might return there in force again, I gave them back their flag; but with an injunction that it should never be hoisted during our stay. At this, there was a general shout of applause, and the charge was particularly attended to.

Lieut. James B. Wilkinson, in his report of the same council, says:

> At a council held some few days after our arrival, Lieut. Pike[*] explained to them the difference of their situation to what it had been a few years past. That now they must look to the President of the United States as their great Father, and that he had been sent by him to assure them of his good wishes, etc., etc. That he perceived a Spanish flag flying at the council lodge door, and was anxious to exchange one of their great Father's for it, and that it was our intention to proceed farther on to the westward, to examine this, our newly acquired country. To this a singular and extraordinary response was given; in fact, an objection started in direct opposition to our proceeding farther to the west. However, they gave up the Spanish flag, and we had the pleasure to see the American standard hoisted in its stead.
>
> At the same council, Characterick observed that a large body of Spaniards had lately been at his village, and that they promised to return and build a town adjoining his. The Spanish chief, he said, mentioned that he was not empowered to counsel with him; that he came merely to break the road for his master, who would visit him in the spring with a large army; and that he farther told him the Americans were a little people, but were enterprising, and one of these days would stretch themselves even to his town, and that they took the lands of Indians and would drive off their game. "And how very true," said Characterick, "has the Spanish chieftain spoken." We demanded to purchase a few horses, which was prohibited us, and the friendly intercourse which had existed between the town and our camp was stopped. The conduct of our neighbors assumed a mysterious change; our guards were several times alarmed, and finally appearances became so menacing as to make it necessary for us to be on our guard day and night.

After the grand council, the Americans withdrew to their camp, where they remained the next day. The Indians still appearing disposed to throw obstacles in the way of their further progress, Pike determined to come to an understanding at once, and accordingly visited the town October 1, and had a very long conversation with the chief, who strongly urged him to turn back with his party, and finally told him that the Spaniards wished to go farther, but he had induced them to give up the idea; that they had listened to him, and that he wished the Americans to do the same; that he had promised the Spaniards to act as he now did, and that they must proceed no farther, or he must stop them by force of arms. Capt. Pike goes on to say: "My reply was, that I had been sent out by our Great Father to explore the western country, to visit all his red children, to make peace between them, and turn them from shedding blood; that he had seen how I had caused the Osage and Kanses to meet to smoke the pipe of peace together, and take each other by the hand like brothers; that as yet, my road had been smooth with a blue sky over our heads. I had not seen any blood in our paths. But that he must know that the young warriors of his Great American Father were not women to be turned back by words; that I should therefore proceed, and if he thought proper to stop me, he might attempt it, but we were men, well armed, and would sell our lives at a dear rate to his nation; that we knew our Great Father would send other young warriors there to gather our bones, and revenge our death on his people, when our spirits would rejoice in hearing our exploits sung in the war songs of our chiefs."

The bold front put on by Capt. Pike and his men resulted in a few days in bringing about a renewal of trade, although the intercourse was suspiciously reserved and uncordial. By October 7, a sufficient number of horses had been procured for a renewal of their march. They accordingly struck their tents and marched at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. Their course lay south 10° west, by a route farther west than that by which they had come into the Pawnee country. They pursued their journey in constant apprehension of treachery from the Indians or capture by the Spaniards, of whose exact whereabouts they were ignorant, but whose trail they frequently crossed, and were frequently separated into detachments hunting for lost members of the party. After a toilsome and anxious march of eleven days, the whole party encamped on the banks of the Arkansas River. They remained in the vicinity ten days, during which time canoes were built for a detachment under Lieut. Wilkinson, which was to separate at this point from the main party, and go down the Arkansas River to the post on that river, and thence to Fort Adams as ordered in the letter of instructions.

Capt. Pike describes the country on his march from the Republican Fork to the Arkansas River as follows: "From the Pawnee town on the Kanses River to the Arkansaw, the country may almost be termed mountainous; but a want of timber gives the hills less claim to the appellation of mountains; they are watered and created, as it were, by the various branches of the Kansas River. One of those branches, a stream of considerable magnitude, say twenty yards, which I have designated on the chart by the name of the Saline, was so salt at the place where we crossed it on our route to the Arkansaw, that it salted sufficiently the soup of the meat which my men boiled in it. We were at this place very eligibly situated; had a fresh spring issuing from a bank near us; plenty of the necessaries of life all around, viz., buffalo, a beautiful little sugar-loaf hill for a lookout post, fine grass for our horses, and a saline in front of us. As you approach the Arkansaw, on this route, within fifteen or twenty miles, the country appears to be low and swampy, or the land is covered with ponds extending out from the river some distance. The river at the place where we struck it is nearly five hundred yards wide, from bank to bank—those banks, not more than four feet high, thinly covered with cottonwood. The north side is a swampy, low prairie, and the south a sandy, sterile desert." The distance traveled is given by Capt. Pike as 150 miles, though he adds that he could again make it by a more direct course in 120 miles.

The party, to descend the Arkansas, embarked in two canoes, and started on their journey October 28. The members were: Lieut. James B. Wilkinson, Sergt. Joseph Ballenger, Privates John Boley, Samuel Bradley, Solomon Huddleston, John Wilson and two Osage Indians. Capt. Pike describes the departure as follows: "I suffered my party to march, and remained myself to see Lieut. Wilkinson sail, which he did at 10

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[*] Pike had been made captain of this expedition, though he still held only a lieutenant's commission in the army. He received his commission as captain some time later.

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o'clock, having one skin canoe, made of four buffalo skins and two elk skins, which held three men besides himself, and one Osage; and a wooden canoe, in which were one soldier, one Osage and their baggage; one other soldier marched on shore. We parted with 'God bless you!' from both parties; they appeared to sail very well." Appearances as to the sailing qualities of the boats were quite deceptive, as it appears that the boats were abandoned a few miles down the river, the party pursuing their journey on foot. As the explorations of the Kansas country made by this party were unimportant, it is unnecessary to trace their progress down the river to the post, which they reached, after a tedious journey of more than two months, January 8, 1807.

Simultaneous with the departure down the Arkansas of Wilkinson's party, Capt. Pike took up his line of march with the men remaining. He intending to complete the mission by following up the Arkansas to its sources in the mountains, or till he might find the Ietans, with whom he desired to treat; and from thence, bearing more to the south, striking the head-waters of the Red River, descending which he would reach Natchitoches, the proposed termination of his expedition. His journal of this part of his travels is filled with incidents from which a most interesting and thrilling narrative could be given. The limits of this work only allow allusion, to fix in the mind of the reader the route traveled by this first American explorer of the region. Three days after setting out—November 1—he saw the first herd of wild horses, and, November 4, the party came upon a drove, estimated as numbering three thousand, of buffalo cows and calves, on which Pike remarks: "It is worthy of remark that, in all the extent of country yet crossed, we never saw one cow, and that now the face of the earth seemed covered with them." November 9, they came upon the trail, and afterward a camp of the Spaniards, at which they counted ninety-six fires, and concluded therefrom that the Spanish force numbered between six and seven hundred men. November 11, they passed two old camps of the Ietans, or Camanches, of whom they were in search.* They also passed, the same day, a Spanish camp, where the party had remained some days. November 15, first saw the blue peaks of the mountains in the northwestern horizon, which, late in the day, were in full view, with their sides "white as if covered with snow, or with a white stone." November 22, came upon a war party of Grand Pawnees, returning from an unsuccessful search for their enemies, the Ietans. November 23, eight days' march since it was first seen, the party had approached within a day's journey of the "high point of the Blue Mountain," and Capt. Pike concluded to encamp his men on one of the small branches into which the Arkansas here divides, and reach its summit, in order to lay down the various branches of the river, and the positions of the country. Having built a breastwork of logs, inclosed on three sides, and opening on the fourth upon the river, and there established his party till he should return, he set out for the mountain November 24, accompanied by Dr. Robinson and Privates Theodore Miller and John Brown. They reached the foot of the mountain on the evening of the second day, having made a distance of thirty-four miles. The account of his ascent and discovery of Pike's Peak is given in his own words:

> *Wednesday, 26th November.*—Expecting to return to our camp that evening, we left all our blankets and provisions at the foot of the mountain; killed a deer of a new species, and hung his skin on a tree with some meat. We commenced ascending; found the way very difficult, being obliged to climb up rocks sometimes almost perpendicular; and after marching all day, we encamped in a cave without blankets, victuals or water. We had a fine, clear sky, whilst is was snowing at the bottom. On the side of the mountain, we found only yellow and pitch pine; some distance up we saw buffalo; and higher still the new species of deer and pheasants.
>
> *Thursday, 27th November.*—Arose hungry, thirsty and extremely sore, from the unevenness of the rocks on which we had lain all night; but were amply compensated for our toil by the sublimity of the prospects below. The unbounded prairie was overhung with clouds, which [illegible]ared like the ocean in a storm, wave piled on wave, and foaming, whilst the sky over [illegible]heads was perfectly clear. Commenced our march up the mountain, and in about one [illegible]our arrived at the summit of this chain; here we found the snow middle deep, and discovered no sign of beast or bird inhabiting this region. The thermometer, which stood at nine degrees above zero at the foot of the mountain, here fell to four degrees below. The summit of the Grand Peak, which was entirely bare of vegetation, and covered with snow, now appeared at a distance of fifteen or sixteen miles from us, and as high again as that we had ascended. It would have taken a whole day's march to have arrived at its base, when I believe no human being could have ascended to its summit. This, with the condition of my soldiers, who had only light overalls on and no stockibgs, and were every way ill provided to endure the inclemency of this region, the bad prospect of killing anything to subsist on, with the further detention of two or three days which it must occasion, determined us to return. The clouds from below had now ascended the mountain, and entirely enveloped the summit, on which rest eternal snows. We descended, by a long, deep ravine, with much less difficulty than we had contemplated. Found all our baggage safe, but the provisions all destroyed. It began to snow, and we sought shelter under the side of a projecting rock, where we all four made a meal on one partridge and a pair of deer's ribs, which the ravens had left us, being the first food we had eaten for forty-eight hours.

This is the story of the discovery of Pike's Peak, as told by the discoverer himself. He saw it, but did not ascend it. Fourteen years later, its summit was reached by members of Long's party. Pike arrived at the camp on the evening of Saturday, November 29, where he found all well. From subsequent observations of the peak, taken by Pike at a distance, he computed its altitude at 10,581 feet above the prairie level, and 18,581 feet above the level of the sea.

On the next day after Pike's return—November 30—the party broke camp and recommenced its march. For two months they wandered about the head-waters of the Arkansas, the Red, and Rio del Norte, among the mountains of Colorado and south into New Mexico. The weather was severe, even for the winter season, and many of the party became frozen and were left behind, those not disabled pushing forward till they might find a fit place for encampment on the head-waters of the Red River, intending afterward to return and bring the disabled soldiers through to the established quarters. January 30, 1807, the advance party reached the banks of the Rio del Norte, then supposing it to be the Red River, which they were to descend to the American post at Natchitoches. There they proceeded to build a stockade, intending to remain at that point, before embarking on their homeward voyage, until the disabled members of the party could all be brought in and thoroughly recuperated.

At this point, Capt. Pike records his impressions of the country he had traveled over as follows: "In this western traverse of Louisiana, the following general observations may be made: From the Missouri to the head of the Osage River, a distance in a straight line probably of three hundred miles, the country will admit of a numerous, extensive and compact population; from thence, on the Rivers Kansas, La Platte, Arkansaw and their various branches, it appears to me to be only possible to introduce a limited population. The inhabitants would find it most to their advantage to pay attention to the rearing of cattle, horses, sheep and goats; all of which they can raise in abundance, the earth producing spontaneously sufficient for their support, both in winter and summer, by which means their herds might become immensely numerous; but the wood now in the country would not be sufficient for a moderate population more than fifteen years, and then it would be out of the question to think of using any of it for manufactories, consequently their houses would be built entirely of mud bricks (like those in New Spain), or of the brick manufactured with fire; but possibly time may make the discovery of coal mines, which would render the country habitable. * * * * * * * *

"The borders of the Arkansaw may be termed the paradise terrestrial of our Territories for the wandering savages. Of all the countries ever visited by the footsteps of civilized man, there never was one, probably, that produced game in greater abundance, and we know that the manners and morals of the erratic nations are such (the reasons I leave to be given by ontologists) as never to give them a numerous population, and I believe that there are buffalo, elk and deer sufficient on the borders of the Arkansaw alone, if used without waste, to feed all the savages of the United States territory for one century."

His speculations as to the tract afterward known as the "Great American Desert" having much to do with the crude ideas which prevailed after his return, for many years, is of sufficient interest to be quoted. He says:

"Numerous have been the hypotheses formed by various naturalists to account for the vast tract of untimbered country which lies between the waters of the Missouri, Mississippi and the Western Ocean, from the mouth of the Mississippi to the 48° north latitude. In that vast country of which we speak, we find the soil generally dry, sandy, with gravel; and discover that the moment we approach a stream, the land becomes more humid with small timber. I therefore conclude that this country never was wooded, as from the earliest age the aridity of the soil, having so few water-courses running through it, and they being principally dry in summer, has never afforded moisture sufficient to support the growth of timber. In all timbered land, the annual discharge of leaves, with the continual decay of old trees and branches, creates a manure and moisture, which are preserved from the heat, the sun not being permitted to direct his rays perpendicularly, but only to shed them obliquely through the foliage. But here a barren soil, parched and dried up for eight months of the year, presents neither moisture nor nutriment sufficient for the growth of wood. These vast plains of the Western Hemisphere may become, in time, equally celebrated with the sandy deserts of Africa, for I saw in my route in various places tracts of many leagues where the wind had thrown up the sand in all the fanciful forms of the ocean's rolling waves, and on which not a speck of vegetation existed. But from these immense prairies may arise one great advantage to the United States, viz., the restriction of our population to some certain limits, and thereby a continuation of the Union. Our citizens, being so prone to rambling and extending themselves on the frontiers, will, through necessity, be constrained to limit their extent on the west to the borders of the Missouri and Mississippi, while they leave the prairies, incapable of cultivation, to the wandering and uncivilized aborigines of the country."

In face of the fact that the population of the treeless prairies within the limits he describes now (1882) numbers nearly as many souls as the whole country at the time he wrote, his soundness as a prognosticator of future events may be questioned, although it by no means detracts from the value of the actual and wonderfully accurate information he gave of what came under his observation; and, leaving out that wonderful agency in Western development, the railroad, and the great mining interests—both unknown to him—his conclusions, as deduced from his premises, were correctly drawn. It is still an open question whether the large, arid tract lying west of the present borders of the State of Kansas—and which is a part of the immense tract he describes—may not be, as he states, "incapable of cultivation." The borders of the "Great American Desert" have, however, become contracted since Pike wrote, to such insignificant limits as to leave no chance for its ever rivaling the great African desert, either in extent or sterility.

At the encampment on the Rio del Norte, Dr. Robinson determined to leave the party while they were recuperating, and visit Santa Fé. He had in his possession some claims against one Baptiste Lalande, who, in 1804, as agent for William Morrison, an enterprising merchant of Kaskaskias, had taken a stock of goods through to Santa Fé, which he had appropriated to his own benefit, and settled permanently among the Spaniards. Making the collection of these claims a pretext, Dr. Robinson hoped to visit the country and return unmolested. He set out alone on his journey February 7, 1807.

Not long after he had left, a Spanish dragoon discovered the encampment, on Spanish territory, with the American flag unfurled. He made haste to Santa Fé with the news of his discovery. A company of fifty dragoons and fifty mounted militia returned, reaching Pike's camp February 25. The officer informed him that he had lost his way and was on the waters of the Rio del Norte, in Spanish territory, instead of on the Red River, as he had supposed. Pike immediately rolled up his flag, and made ample apologies for his unintentional invasion. He was obliged, however, to accompany the troops to Santa Fé, to explain to the Governor. Under the surveillance of Lieut. Malgares, who had but recently returned with his command from the Northern expedition whose path Pike had so frequently crossed, he was conducted across the country some six hundred miles to Chihuahua, to further explain to the Commandant General at that place. His enforced stay in the provinces of New Spain continued for four months, when, his papers being retained, he was escorted through Texas to Natchitoches, which point he reached July 1, 1807. During his visit, he gained much valuable information concerning the Spanish possessions not hitherto known to Americans, as, under the exclusive policy of Spain, no commercial intercourse was allowed between their provinces and those of Louisiana, and what few American adventurers had entered the country had never returned, either remaining there voluntarily and becoming citizens, or being held under such surveillance as to be compelled to remain, if desirous of returning. While in Santa Fé, Pike met James Pursley, the first American hunter who ever visited the country over the plains of Louisiana territory. He had come in with a tribe of Paducas in June, 1805, and had since that time been working at his trade as a carpenter, at which he gained an excellent livelihood. From him Pike learned much of the habits of the people, their trade, and of their peculiar jealousy of the Americans. He himself, though nominally free, was an object requiring constant watchfulness. At one time, he came near being hanged for making a few pounds of powder, as he had been accustomed to do in Kentucky, he not knowing it to be a capital offense in New Spain. He was forbidden by the authorities to write, though assured he would be given a passport whenever he desired. He was, however, obliged to give security that he would not leave the country without the permission of the Government.

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* The party did not succeed in reaching the Ietans at their villages, nor in holding a council with them—the only object of the expedition which Capt. Pike failed to attain.

Here he also met Baptiste Lalande, the renegade agent of Morrison, the merchant, against whom Dr. Robinson had claims. Neither Pike nor Dr. Robinson, who again joined his companions in New Mexico, could collect anything from him, though he lived at his ease, and seemed to be sufficiently in the confidence of the Spanish officers to be set as a spy on the Americans. Pike, in his journal, gave him a decidedly bad name, which he doubtless deserved, though he must remain in history as the first American trader that ever carried goods over the plains to Santa Fé. He never returned to the States.

The expedition of Pike resulted in gaining more valuable information regarding the American territory he explored, which covered a large part of Kansas, Southeastern Colorado and New Mexico, than all heretofore known combined. He discovered the sources and courses of the principal rivers, and published, as the result of his forced visit to New Spain, a full account of the resources of those provinces, which awakened an interest, resulting, in later years, in the immense overland trade with Santa Fé.

The report of Pike's explorations, when published, created a widespread and intense interest in the minds of the Western people; more particularly concerning the regions of New Spain than the "American Desert," which lay between them and the sunny El Dorado described. The descriptions of the intervening country seemed tame in comparison, and the mind naturally viewed the whole expanse only as a vast waste, across which was the path to untold wealth for the adventurous spirits who could successfully encounter and overcome the dangers and hardships that beset it. They looked over the broad expanse of the valleys of the Osage, the Neosho, the Kansas, away across the sand-hills of the Upper Arkansas, to mines of wealth to be developed in trade with the Spanish provinces. The further knowledge of Kansas, obtained during the succeeding twelve years, came from the various adventurers who, at different times and with varied success, journeyed across the country to Santa Fé, and made the early commercial ventures that later grew to be an immense overland commerce with that hitherto unknown land.

Subsequent explorations, made by parties sent out by the Government, resulted in a more general knowledge of the whole country, but in little addition to that gained by Pike further than to complete his work, and, in some instances, to correct slight errors in his geographical location of the sources and head-waters of the various rivers having their sources in or near the Rocky Mountains. Of these expeditions it is unnecessary to give detailed accounts, except so far as they may have some apparent bearing on the history of Kansas.

LONG'S EXPEDITION.

In 1819–20, Maj. J. C. Long, of the United States Topographical Engineers, made an extended, though superficial, scientific exploration of the country lying west of the Alleghany and east of the Rocky Mountains, between 35° and 42° of north latitude, and 80° and 106° of longitude west from Greenwich (3° to 29° west from Washington). The limits thus extended from Pittsburgh on the east to the Rocky Mountains, and embraced in width the whole State of Kansas, southern half of Nebraska, and the Indian Territory, lying south.

The primary object of the expedition, unlike those of Lewis & Clark and Pike, was to gain scientific knowledge of the country, which had already been explored and described in the reports of these expeditions. The list of the names of the members of the party, and the capacities in which they served, will show the reader the scientific scope of the undertaking. It is as follows:

S. H. Long, Major I Engineers, commanding expedition.
J. R. Bell, Captain, Lieutenant Artillery, Journalist.
W. H. Swift, Lieutenant Artillery, Assistant Topographer and commanding guard.
T. Say, Zoölogist, etc.
E. James, Botanist, Mineralogist and Surgeon.
T. R. Peale, Assistant Naturalist.
S. Seymour, Landscape Painter, etc.
Joseph Bijeau, Guide and Interpreter.
H. Doughearty, Hunter.
Abram Ledoux, Farrier and Hunter.
Stephen Julien, Interpreter.
Zachariah Wilson, Baggage Master.
J. Duncan, J. Oakley and D. Adams, Engagees.
John Sweney, Private of the Corps of Artillery.
Joseph Verplank, William Parish, Robert Foster, Mordecai Nowland, Peter Barnard and Charles Myers, Privates of the Rifle Regiment, Packhorse Men and Hunters.

Accompanying the full account of this expedition, published by Dr. Edwin James, one of the party, is a map of the territory explored, showing the routes traveled, the location of the Indian villages, courses of the rivers, geological lines as observed, and a profile or vertical section of the country, showing the elevations from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains. The routes west of the Mississippi, starting from Fort Osage on the Missouri River, were as follows: From that point the main body of the party proceeded up the Missouri by steamboat to Council Bluffs, where they spent the winter of 1819–20. Dr. Say, with a detachment, left the party at Fort Osage, with instructions to proceed across the country by land to the "Konzas" Village, at the mouth of the Big Blue River, near where Manhattan now is; thence across the country to the villages of the Pawnees on the Platte River, and down that river to Council Bluffs. The expedition was only partially successful. The party left Fort Osage August 6, 1819, and entered Kansas on the 10th, making their first encampment in what is now Oxford Township, Johnson County, some four miles north of the Big Blue Creek, and three miles from the State line. From there the march was along the high prairie from six to fifteen miles south of the Kansas River, through the northern part of Johnson and Douglas Counties, to near Lecompton, where they first encamped on the banks of the Kansas River, on the evening of the 13th. They were here delayed by sickness of members of the party, but, on the 16th, had proceeded seventeen miles further up the river to near where Topeka now stands. There they crossed and recrossed several times, in search of a trail to the Kansas Village, finally crossed to the north bank, traveled through Pottawatomie County, and, after passing across "a wide and fertile prairie," reached Vermillion River on the 19th, and the "Konzas" Village on the following day. They were hospitably entertained by the Indians. On the 24th, they set out on their march northward toward the Pawnee villages. Seven miles up the banks of the Big Blue (Blue Earth Creek is the name given by the narrator) the party were surrounded by a war party of Pawnees, who robbed them of their horses and supplies, and obliged them to return to the Kansas Village. Being unable to there obtain a proper outfit for the proposed journey, and having already had a sufficient taste of the hospitality of the Pawnees they had intended to visit, it was determined to abandon the further proposed route, and make, by the most direct course, for the Missouri, where they hoped to make a junction with those who had ascended the river. They accordingly again set out, on the 25th, traveled in a northeasterly direction, through the counties of Pottawatomie, Jackson and Atchison, to the Missouri, which they struck on the 29th, at Isle au Vache (Cow Island), near the present site of the city of Atchison. Unfortunately, the steamboat had just passed up the river, but couriers sent across country to the mouth of Wolf River intercepted it at that point, and, soon after, they joined the main party and proceeded to Council Bluffs, where they established winter quarters.

As Say's party traversed what is now considered the best farming section and most fertile portion of the State, the following excerpts from his report, as descriptive of the country in a state of nature, and the impression it left on the minds of those early visitors, will have more than a passing interest to the reader:

"On the 11th of August, they arrived at some elevated ridges, from which they overlooked an extensive country, and could trace the whole course of the Wahrengo, or Full Creek, diverging slightly from the Konzas, and could readily perceive timber on several of its head branches. The lands between the head-waters of Full Creek and the Konzas are not so good as those about the sources of the Warreruza, and produce less timber. The settlement of this region will be much retarded on account of the want of trees, these being confined to the margins of the water-courses, while tracts of valuable soil, of many miles in extent, have not a single tree or bush upon them. The soil is, however, well adapted to the culture of some of our most valuable forest trees. The sugar maple and several of the most important species of carya, the oaks, the tulip tree and the linden would unquestionably succeed."

Of the Kansas River it is stated: "The Konzas River in this part bears the closest resemblance to the Missouri, both in the turbulence and rapidity of its current and the aspect of the country along its banks; it is, however, so shoal as at almost any point to admit of being forded without difficulty. Willow islands, moving sand-bars and falling-in banks are as frequent as in the Missouri. The line of forest which skirts the banks, including the bed of the river, is about half a mile wide, but not entirely uninterrupted. The course of the river is remarkably serpentine, forming woodland points alternately on both sides.

"On the morning of the 19th, they passed across a wide and fertile prairie to the Vermillion, a stream which enters the Konzas from the northwest. It is four feet deep and about twenty yards wide. * * *

"About Vermillion Creek are some open forests of oak, not extending far on either side. The trees are from fifteen to twenty-five feet high, and from one foot to eighteen inches in diameter, standing at a considerable distance from each other.

"In pursuing the most direct route from the Konza Village, they crossed, at the distance of seventeen miles, the Vermillion, a small stream bordered with handsome forests. Nineteen miles beyond this, they arrived at the sources of Grasshopper Creek, where they encamped on the evening of the 27th. Here the soil changes somewhat abruptly. The high prairies about the Vermillion and Blue Earth Creeks are barren, almost naked, and inhabited by orbicular lizards. About Grasshopper Creek, the soil is fertile, the grass dense and luxuriant.

"The soil, superimposed upon these strata of limestone, is a calcareous loam. Near the rivers it is intermixed with sand; this is also the case with the soil of the high prairies about the Konzas Village. In ascending the Konzas River, 100 or 120 miles from the Missouri, you discover numerous indications, both in the soil and its animal and vegetable productions, of an approach to the borders of the great Sandy Desert, which stretches eastward from the Rocky Mountains. You meet there with the orbicular lizard, or 'horned frog,' an inhabitant of the arid plains of New Mexico. You distinguish also some cacti, as well as many of the plants allied to chenopodium and salsola, which delight in a thirsty, muriatiferous soil. The catalogue of the forest trees belonging to the valleys of this region is not very copious. The cottonwood and the plane tree everywhere form conspicuous features of the forests. With these are intermixed the tall and graceful acacia, the honey locust, and the bonduc, or coffee tree, and several specimens of juglans, carya and fraxinus, with pinnated or many-parted leaves."

The united party, as has been before stated, wintered at Council Bluffs, surveying and exploring the country, making scientific observations, and in holding councils with the Indians, the most important of which was with the Pawnees who had robbed Say, with whom they made a treaty and procured partial remuneration for the robbery. Meantime, Maj. Long visited Washington, and, with fresh instructions, reached St. Louis on his return, April 24, 1820. From there he made the journey overland, keeping east and north of the Missouri, to Council Bluffs, where he arrived May 28, having performed the journey in twenty-two days. His orders were to arrest the further progress of the expedition up the Missouri, and to make an excursion by land to the source of the River Platte, and thence, by way of the Arkansas and Red Rivers, to the Mississippi. The party consisted essentially of the same scientific corps and officers as that of 1819, with some changes among the subordinates.

The party left the cantonment June 6, 1820. The party first journeyed due west nearly one hundred miles, to the Pawnee villages on the Loup Fork; from thence south to the Platte River, which was ascended to its sources in the Rocky Mountains. Turning south, they skirted the Rocky Mountain Range, reaching the lofty peak which Pike saw but did not ascend in 1807. Here they remained for a few days, during which time a party, led by Dr. Edwin James, reached its summit. The ascent was made July 13, 1820. The party continued south to the Arkansas, which was explored by a detachment to its sources in the mountains. After descending the Arkansas some seventy or eighty miles, the main party, under Maj. Long, marched south to the head-waters of the Canadian River, which was followed down to its junction with the Arkansas, a distance of nearly six hundred miles as the river runs.

A detachment, under the command of Capt. Bell, continued down the Arkansas, passing through Southern Kansas on their route. The band consisted of Capt. Bell, Lieut. Swift, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Say, and the interpreters, Bijeau, Ledoux and Julien, with five soldiers. The party commenced their journey July 24, 1820, and reached the western State border of Kansas July 30, followed the river its entire course through the State, passed the Great Bend August 10, and left the State where the river crosses the south line, August 17. They joined Maj. Long September 13, at the mouth of the Canadian River, and the whole party proceeded across the country to Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi, which was reached October 10. The journal of Capt. Bell's journey down the Arkansas was kept by Mr. Say. It is interesting in incident, and details graphically the dangers incurred from roving bands of Indians encountered on the way, and, altogether, gives the impression of an arid and inhospitable country, the fit home of the roving tribes, the innumerable herds of buffalo that were constantly in view, and the prairie dogs, who seemed, in the construction of their numerous villages, to evince the only marks of civilization.

The results of Long's expedition, though valuable in the general scientific knowledge acquired of the whole country, added little to what was already known of the Kansas region. It will be noticed that Long never entered the State, his main line of travel being through Nebraska, south through Colorado, and easterly through the Indian Territory. Say's detached march through the northeastern counties, as far west as Manhattan, and Bell's journey down the Arkansas, comprise all that was discovered or observed of Kansas. The head-waters of the Smoky Hill and Republican Forks of the Kansas were not visited, and no observations made of the rich country through which they flow.

THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT.

Before Long's explorations, it was the general belief that the central portion of North America was a vast belt of arid sand, without water, and incapable of sustaining more than nomadic life. Coronado, the first to give report of it, speaks of his journey in search of Quivira as over "mighty plains and sandy heaths so smooth and wearisome." Pike also extolled it only as a "terrestrial paradise" for Indians. He designated it as the "vast tract of untimbered country which lies between the waters of the Missouri, Mississippi and the Western Ocean, from the mouth of the Mississippi to 40° north latitude." The reports of travelers and traders who, subsequent to Pike's expedition, traversed the country along the Arkansas and across the sandy plains to Santa Fé, but strengthened the general belief in a Great American Sahara, as yet unexplored, but rivaling its great African prototype in its barren extent. It first appears topographically, though with limits poorly defined, on the "Map of the Country Drained by the Mississippi," which formed a part of the reports of Long's expedition. It there embraces all territory south of the Platte from the Rocky Mountains east to the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers, and far south into the Spanish possessions. Across and over the area is printed, in large type, "Great Desert," "Deep Sandy Alluvion," and also, in smaller type, a piece of information which will be remembered as the only staple geographical doctrine concerning that region, accessible to the school-boy of fifty years ago. It was in these words: "The Great Desert is frequented by roving bands of Indians, who have no fixed places of residence, but roam from place to place in quest of game." It is easy to perceive how Long and his predecessors in exploration had come to determine this vast tract as desert. Pike's explorations had been largely in the sandy region of the Arkansas, and Long's personal observations only circumscribed the area, being along the sands at the foot of the Rocky Mountain Range, and thence into the sandy plains of New Mexico. Say, who thought he had nearly reached the limit of vegetation, and was on the confines of the Great Desert at the mouth of the Big Blue, because he had there found the orbicular lizard, cacti, and plants delighting "in a thirsty, muriatiferous soil," was sufficiently near the limited area of the saline district to account for the desert indications he discovered. As he did not continue his explorations westward, his discoveries were assumed to be sufficiently conclusive as to the eastern border of the desert. It so remained in popular belief and on the maps till near the time of the organization of the territory. The subsequent explorations of Bonneville, Fremont, Emory, Parkman, Gunnison, Williamson, Haven and others, each successively reduced its area, and the thorough Governmental survey and opening-up of the country for settlement reduced its proportions to that extent that the "Great American Desert" no longer exists, except in the early geographies. Arid reaches of sandy country are found all along the Upper Arkansas, and south, in New Mexico, but nowhere in such extent, or sufficiently sterile, to be designated as the "Great American Desert." Certain it is that civilization has pushed its eastern limit from Manhattan, where Say saw "indications of an approach" to its borders, to beyond the head-waters of the Kansas River, and outside the western boundaries of the State.

Not only has actual survey and settlement reduced the uninhabitable area, and shown the errors of the early explorers, arising from the limited scope of their observations, but further amelioration of the unfavorable features which misled them in their conclusions have been constantly going on since the settlement of the country by civilized men. As the farms increase, and the engines thunder across the plains, and the wires of the telegraph carry the chained lightning in ceaseless current in all directions, the rains fall more copiously, and verdure is seen where none grew before. Thus are the "valleys exalted and the hills laid low, and the desert made to blossom as the rose."

THE EARLY HIGHWAYS.

For thirty years after Long's expedition, there were no white dwellers in Kansas, except the Indian traders, the hunters and trappers, and a few missionaries who had settled among the emigrant tribes who came in subsequent to 1830. Of these an account is given in a succeeding chapter.

Across it, however, came to be marked the ways of the innumerable caravans that, from small beginnings, grew to be a ceaseless flow of humanity, moving toward the setting sun. The traders to Santa Fé, the Mormons to Deseret, the emigrants to Oregon, the gold-seekers to California, the soldiers of Kearney to the Mexican frontier—all began their toilsome journeys across the verdant plains and along the flowing streams and rivers of Eastern Kansas. The route of Fremont in 1842 was up the valley of the Kansas 100 miles, thence across to the Platte in Nebraska, which became a favorite route for Western emigrants. In 1843, he explored the valley of the Republican Fork going up, and again, in 1844, he followed it down from near its source to its junction with the Smoky Hill. Thus his expeditions, which are an important element in the history of the Far West, though having objective points far beyond, began or ended in Eastern Kansas, which gradually came to be the threshold of the great highways of the nation. It was estimated that as many as ninety thousand persons passed through Eastern Kansas on their way to the far West during the years 1849 and 1850. But, of all this moving host, seeking homes in a far country, none drew aside to find them in the beautiful region through which they passed. Dazed by the enchantment of distance, and the glittering but delusive prospects of fairer lands and brighter fortunes far beyond, the long trains moved in endless and unbroken procession, through "the green pastures and beside the still waters," and across the treeless waste that stretched in weary distance to the land of promise and the place of rest.

EARLY SANTA FÉ TRADE.

The overland trade with Santa Fé, which opened up the first great Western line of travel through Kansas, was begun experimentally as soon after Pike's visit to the country as the revolutionary state of affairs in those Spanish provinces would permit. Baptiste La Lande, the faithless agent of Morrison, as will be remembered, was the first white man who carried goods overland from the American settlements to Santa Fé. He made his trip in 1804. As has been stated, he never returned to the States. James Pursley, trapper and hunter, had reached Santa Fé, with perhaps a few goods and his peltry, in 1805, and was found a resident of the country, under Spanish surveillance, at the time of Pike's visit. He ended his life there. The delay of American traders in availing themselves of the brilliant trade opportunities disclosed by Pike was occasioned by the almost prohibitive restrictions placed on all foreign trade by the Spanish authorities. Except by special permission by the Spanish Government, all commercial intercourse with foreigners had been prohibited. In consideration of the special and long-seated hatred and jealousy which was entertained toward the Americans, a safe or profitable trade was impossible. No profits, however enormous, could cover the risks incurred. In 1810, Hidalgo made an effort to achieve the independence of New Spain, and so far succeeded as to become the acknowledged head of the new republic. By the Declaration of Independence, all restrictions on trade with the United States were removed. This first struggle ended in disaster, and Hidalgo became a fugitive, was arrested and executed, and for several years thereafter the country remained under the Spanish rule. It was under the encouragement of Hidalgo's early successes and proclamations that the first efforts were made to establish the Santa Fé trade. Following is the history of these early ventures, as given in Gregg's "Commerce of the Prairies:"

In 1812, an expedition was fitted out under the auspices of Messrs. McKnight, Beard, Chambers and others (in all, about a dozen), who, following the directions of Capt. Pike across the dreary western wilds, finally succeeded in reaching Santa Fé in safety. But these new adventurers were destined to experience trials and disappointments of which they had formed no conception. Believing that the Declaration of Independence by Hidalgo, in 1810, had completely removed those injurious restrictions which had hitherto rendered all foreign intercourse, except by special permission from the Spanish Government, illegal, they were wholly unprepared to encounter the embarrassments with which despotism and tyranny invariably obstruct the path of the stranger. They were doubtless ignorant that the patriotic chief Hidalgo had already been arrested and executed; that the royalists had once more regained the ascendancy, and that all foreigners, but particularly Americans, were now viewed with unusual suspicion. The result was that the luckless traders, immediately on their arrival, were seized as spies, their goods and chattels confiscated and themselves thrown into the calabozos of Chihuahua, where most of them were kept in rigorous confinement for the space of nine years, when the Republican forces, under Iturbide, getting again in the ascendant, McKnight and his comrades were finally set at liberty. It is said that two of the party contrived, early in 1821, to return to the United States in a canoe, which they succeeded in forcing down the Canadian Fork of the Arkansas. The stories promulgated by these men soon induced others to launch into the same field of enterprise, among whom was a merchant of Ohio named Glenn, who, at the time, had an Indian trading house near the mouth of Verdigris River. Having taken the circuitous route up the Arkansas toward the mountains, this pioneer trader encountered a great deal of trouble and privation, but eventually reached Santa Fé, with his little caravan, before the close of 1821, in perfect safety.

During the same year, Capt. Becknell, of Missouri, with four trusty companions, went out to Santa Fé by the far western prairie route. This intrepid little band started from the vicinity of Franklin, with the origiual purpose of trading with the Ietan or Comanche Indians, but having fallen in accidentally with a party of Mexican rangers when near the mountains, they were easily prevailed upon to accompany them to the new emporium, where, notwithstanding the trifling amount of merchandise they were possessed of, they realized a handsome profit. The fact is that up to this date New Mexico had derived all her supplies from the internal provinces by way of Vera Cruz, but at such exorbitant rates that common calicoes, and even bleached and brown domestic goods, sold as high as $2 and $3 per vara (or Spanish yard of thirty-three inches). Becknell returned to the United States alone the succeeding winter, leaving the rest of his company at Santa Fé.

The favorable reports brought by the enterprising Captain stimulated others to embark in the trade, and early in the following May, Col. Cooper and sons, from the same neighborhood, accompanied by several others (their whole number about fifteen), set out with four or five thousand dollars worth of goods, which they transported upon pack horses. They steered directly for Taos, where they arrived without any remarkable occurrence.

The next effort of Capt. Becknell was attended with very different success. With a company amounting to near thirty men, and perhaps $5,000 worth of goods of various descriptions, he started from Missouri about a month after Col. Cooper. Being an excellent woodsman, and anxious to avoid the circuitous route of the Upper Arkansas country, he resolved this time, after having reached that point on the river known as the "Caches," to steer more directly for Santa Fé, entertaining little or no suspicion of the terrible trials which awaited him across the pathless desert. With no other guide but the starry heavens, and, it may be, a pocket-compass, the party embarked upon the arid plains which extended far and wide before them to the Cimarron River.

The adventurous band pursued their forward course without being able to procure any water, except from the scanty supply they carried in their canteens. As this source of relief was completely exhausted after two days' march, the sufferings of both men and beasts had driven them almost to distraction. The forlorn band were at last reduced to the cruel necessity of killing their dogs and cutting off the ears of their mules, in the vain hope of assuaging their burning thirst with the hot blood. This only served to irritate the parched palates, and madden the senses of the sufferers. Frantic with despair, in prospect of the horrible death which now stared them in the face, they scattered in every direction in search of that element which they had left behind them in such abundance, but without success.

Frequently led astray by the deceptive glimmer of the mirage, or false ponds, as those treacherous oases of the desert are called, and not suspecting (as was really the case) that they had already arrived near the banks of the Cimarron, they resolved to retrace their steps to the Arkansas. But they were now no longer equal to the task, and would undoubtedly have perished in those arid regions, had not a buffalo, fresh from the river's side, and with a stomach distended with water, been discovered by some of the party just as the last rays of hope were receding from their vision. The hapless intruder was immediately dispatched, and an invigorating draught procured from its stomach. I have since heard one of the parties to that expedition declare that nothing ever passed his lips which gave him such exquisite delight as his first draught of that filthy beverage.

This providential relief enabled some of the strongest men of the party to reach the river, where they filled their canteens, and then hurried back to the assistance of their comrades, many of whom they found prostrate on the ground, and incapable of further exertion. By degrees, however, they were enabled to resume their journey, and following the course of the Arkansas for several days, thereby avoiding the arid regions which had occasioned them so much suffering, they succeeded in reaching Taos (sixty or seventy miles north of Santa Fé) without further difficulty. Although travelers have since suffered excessively with thirst upon the same desert, yet, having become better acquainted with the topography of the country, no other equally thrilling incidents have subsequently transpired.

At the date at which the foregoing narrative closes, 1822, the Santa Fé trade was fairly begun, and the route, afterward known as the Santa Fé trail, projected as essentially followed by the immense travel which subsequently obtained. It was the first highway established through Kansas by white men, and remained the most important thoroughfare till superseded by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, which follows across Kansas and through New Mexico, essentially the same route. The weary and dangerous journey of thirty days over the old trail is now accomplished in as many hours, in luxurious ease and safety.

From 1822, yearly expeditions were sent over the trail by enterprising merchants, some of whom gave up all other business and devoted their entire time, energies and capital to the overland traffic. At first, the ventures were small, and the trade was largely carried on by detached parties, each starting and traveling alone. It was several years before the dangers, inconveniences and losses incurred from the raids of hostile tribes along the route, suggested the idea of joining for common safety, and moving in immense trains. Until then, though the trade was pluckily and persistently carried on, and increased from year to year, it was too hazardous to win favor in the eyes of large capitalists.

Up to 1824, the goods had been transported entirely on the backs of mules and horses. During that year, the first attempt to cross the plains with loaded wagons was made by the largest company of traders that had thus far made the journey. The party numbered about eighty men. A portion of the merchandise was carried in the old-fashioned way, on pack-mules, the rest being loaded in wagons. The vehicles numbered twenty-five—two stout road wagons, two carts and twenty-one Dearborn carriages. The caravan reached Santa Fé with much less difficulty than might have been expected, the route presenting no serious obstacles at any point.

At this time, the trade had reached sufficient magnitude to claim general attention, and its claims to the fostering care of the Government were urged in Congress by Hon. Thomas H. Benton and other Western members. Congress accordingly passed a bill providing for the marking of a road from Independence, Mo., through Kansas and New Mexico, subject to treaties to be made with the Indians in the American territory, and the Mexican Government. The Commissioners appointed by the President to carry out the provisions of the act were Messrs. Reeves, Sibley and Mathers. In 1825, they held a council at Council Grove, with some bands of Osages, with whom they made a treaty whereby the Indians agreed to allow all citizens of the United States and Mexico to pass over the proposed road unmolested, and, furthermore, to lend their aid to those engaged in the Santa Fé trade. For these privileges granted, the Indians were to receive $800 in merchandise. During the year, Maj. Sibley partially marked the route located, as far as the Arkansas, by raised mounds. Of its utility, Gregg states: "It seems to have been of but little service to travelers, who continued to follow the trail previously made by the wagons, which is now (1845) the settled road to the region of the short 'buffalo grass.'"

Mr. Benton, in presenting a statement made by Mr. Storrs, a gentleman then engaged in the trade, gave the following information as to its magnitude and importance in 1824. He said:

> This gentleman (Mr. Storrs) had been one of a caravan of eighty persons, one hundred and fifty-six horses and twenty-three wagons and carriages, which have made the expedition from Missouri to Santa Fé (of New Mexico), in the months of May and June last. His account was full of interest and novelty. It sounded like romance to hear of caravans of men, horses and wagons, traversing with their merchandise the vast plain which lies between the Mississippi and the Rio del Norte. The story seemed better adapted to Asia than to North America. But, romantic as it might seem, the reality has already exceeded the visions of the wildest imagination. The journey to New Mexico, but lately deemed a chimerical project, has become an affair of ordinary occurrence. Santa Fé, but lately the Ultima Thule of American enterprise, was now considered as a stage only in the progress, or rather a new point of departure to our invincible citizens. Instead of turning back from that point, the caravans broke up there, and the subdivisions branched off in different directions in search of new theaters for their enterprise. Some proceeded down the river to the Paso del Norte; some to the mines of Chihuahua and Durango, in the province of New Biscay; some to Sinaloa and Sonora, on the Gulf of California; and some, seeking new lines of communication with the Pacific, had undertaken to descend the western slope of our continent, through the unexplored regions of Colorado. The fruit of these enterprises for the present year (1824), amounted to $190,000 in gold and silver bullion and coin and precious furs; a sum considerable in itself, in the commerce of an infant State, but chiefly deserving a statesman's notice, as an earnest of what might be expected from a regulated and protected trade. The principal article given in exchange is that of which we have the greatest abundance, and which has the peculiar advantage of making the circuit of the Union before it departs from the Territories of the Republic—cotton—which grows in the South, is manufactured in the East, and exported from the West.

In speaking of the location of the proposed road, Mr. Benton said:

> The road which is contemplated will trespass upon the soil or infringe upon the jurisdiction of no State whatever. It runs a course and a distance to avoid all that; for it begins on the outside line of the outside State, and runs directly off toward the setting sun. The Congress and the Indians are alone to be consulted, and the statute book is full of precedents.

The picture, as drawn by Mr. Benton in 1824, with the region as then described by him, beyond "the outside line of the outside State;" the annual traffic of $190,000, with the foreign population of the Mexican provinces; the present State of Kansas, peopled with a million souls; Colorado, still beyond; New Mexico, then a foreign land, now a part of the Government domain; the Indians, melted away in the fervid heat of civilization; and over the proposed road, speeding with feet of iron and breath of fire, the burden of a commerce far exceeding, each day, the annual aggregate of the statesman's wildest visions—these present contrasts within the span of a human life seen never before in the history of men, nor elsewhere than in this American Republic.

THE SANTA FÉ ROAD.

The Santa Fé road, starting from Independence, Mo., entered Kansas on the east line of Johnson County, near Meadow Creek, in the township of Oxford. Thence the route lay in a direction a little south of west, through Johnson, Douglas, Osage and Lyon Counties to Council Grove. This came to be the place of rendezvous, where the smaller parties met and formed the grand caravan across the desert. As Independence came to be the grand point of outfit and supply, so Council Grove came to be considered the real point of departure. There the trains were made up, the Captain and other officers chosen, and the final preparations made for the grand journey. From there the course lay, still southwesterly, across Cottonwood Creek, Turkey Creek, the Little Arkansas, and Cow Creek, to the Arkansas River; thence up that river, following its course around the Great Bend for 115 miles, to near where now is Cimarron Station, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. Crossing the river at this point, the road ran across the sandy country a distance of nearly sixty miles to the Cimarron River, thence up the river to beyond the southwestern border of the State. The entire length of the traveled route, from Independence to Santa Fé, as given by Gregg, was 780 miles. His table of distances and camping sites is given below, the encampment through Kansas being printed in italics:

PLACES AND DISTANCES ON THE SANTA FE TRAIL. (GREGG, 1845.)

FROM INDEPENDENCE TO	Miles.	Total.	FROM INDEPENDENCE TO	Miles.	Total.
Round Grove	35	....	*Cimarron River (Lower Spring)*	8	445
Narrows	30	65	*Middle Spring (up Cimarron R.)*	36	481
110-*Mile Creek*	30	95	*Willow Bar*	26	507
Bridge Creek	8	103	Upper Spring	18	525
Big John Springs	40	143	Cold Spring (leav'g Cimar. Riv.)	5	530
Council Grove	2	145	McNee's Creek	25	555
Diamond Spring	15	160	Rabbit Ear Creek	20	575
Lost Spring	15	175	Round Mound	8	583
Cotton Wood Creek	12	187	Rock Creek	8	591
Turkey Creek	25	212	Point of Rocks	19	610
Little Arkansas	17	229	Rio Colorado	20	630
Cow Creek	20	249	Ocaté	6	636
Arkansas River	16	265	Santa Clara Springs	21	657
Walnut Creek (up *Arkansas Riv.*)	8	273	Rio Mora	22	679
Ash Creek	19	292	Rio Gallinas (vegas)	20	699
Pawnee Fork	6	298	Ojo de Bernal (spring)	17	716
Coon Creek	33	331	San Miguel	6	722
Caches	36	367	Pecos Village	23	755
Ford of Arkansas	20	387	Santa Fé	25	780
Sand Creek (leaving Arkansas R.)	50	437			

The gradual growth of the Santa Fé trade from 1822 to 1843 is shown in the following statistical table, compiled by Dr. Josiah Gregg, and published in his book entitled "Commerce of the Prairies," Vol. 2, p. 160:

YEARS.	Amount of merchandise.	Wagons.	Men.	Proprietors.	Taken to Chihuahua	REMARKS.
1822	$15,000	......	70	60	......	Pack animals only used.
1823	12,000	......	50	30	......	Pack animals only used.
1824	35,000	26	100	80	$3,000	Pack animals and wagons.
1825	65,000	37	130	90	5,000	Pack animals and wagons.
1826	90,000	60	100	70	7,000	Wagons only henceforth.
1827	85,000	55	90	50	8,000	
1828	150,000	100	200	80	20,000	Three men killed, being the first.
1829	60,000	30	50	20	5,000	First U. S. escort, one trader killed.
1830	120,000	70	140	60	20,000	First oxen used by traders.
1831	250,000	130	320	80	80,000	Two men killed.
1832	140,000	70	150	40	50,000	Party defeated on Canadian, two men killed, three perished.
1833	180,000	105	185	60	80,000	
1834	150,000	80	160	50	70,000	Second U. S. escort.
1835	140,000	75	140	40	70,000	
1836	130,000	70	135	35	60,000	
1837	150,000	80	160	35	80,000	
1838	90,000	50	100	20	40,000	
1839	250,000	130	250	40	100,000	Arkansas expedition.
1840	50,000	30	60	5	10,000	Chihuahua expedition.
1841	150,000	60	100	12	80,000	Texan Santa Fé expedition.
1842	160,000	70	120	15	90,000	
1843	450,000	230	350	30	300,000	Third U. S. escort—ports closed.

In connection with the above, Mr. Gregg wrote in explanation: "The foregoing table is not given as perfectly accurate, yet it is believed to be about as nearly so as any that could be made out at the present day. The column marked "Proprietors," though even less precise than the other statistics, presents, I think, about the proportion of the whole number engaged each year who were owners. At first, as will be seen, almost every individual of each caravan was a proprietor, while of late the capital has been held by comparatively few hands. In 1843, the greater portion of the traders were New Mexicans, several of whom, during the three years previous, had embarked in this trade, of which they bid fair to secure a monopoly."

In 1843, the Santa Fé trade was brought to a sudden stop by the closing of the frontier custom houses of Taos, in the department of New Mexico and Paso del Norte and Presidio del Norte in that of Chihuahua, by decree of Santa Anna, then President of Mexico. The causes which led to the embargo were briefly these: Texas, having declared her independence in 1836, and successfully maintained it within the territory east of the Nueces and south of the Red River, claimed in addition all the country east of the Rio Grande and south of the Arkansas, south of the forty second parallel and west of the twenty-second meridian of longitude. Her claims were never acknowledged by Mexico till they were enforced by the power of the United States, after her admission as a State, and at the close of the war that followed. Across this debatable ground, embracing at that time all of Kansas south of the Arkansas and west of the twenty-second meridian, the path of the Santa Fé trail led from the western boundary of the United States territory.

So remote were the settlements of New Mexico along the Rio Grande (Santa Fé came within the bounds of the territory claimed) that, up to 1841, the new republic had never been able to exercise jurisdiction, and held only a nominal and unacknowledged claim in abeyance till the discontent of the inhabitants under Mexican rule might render the establishment of its validity an easy task. During that year, under the belief that general discontent prevailed among the inhabitants of New Mexico, and having, from what was believed to be credible sources, received assurances that the people would hail the coming of an expedition with gladness, and at once declare allegiance to the Texan Government, Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar, then President, organized an expedition, ostensibly for the purpose of opening a direct trade with the Mexican provinces by a new route, believed to be much more direct than that by the old Santa Fé trail; but with the more important ulterior design, should the reports of discontent prove true, of bringing so much of the province of New Mexico as lies upon the eastern side of the Rio Grande under the protection of his Government. Thus, should the people be found ripe for revolt, the Lone Star flag was to be unfurled from the Santa Fé Government House; if not, the Texan "Trade Commissioners" who accompanied the expedition were to make such commercial treaty with the authorities as would best tend to open and establish the trade, and retire till a more auspicious season for revolt and conquest should offer.

The expedition set out June 21, 1841. It was made up of one battery of artillery, 272 soldiers, and fifty merchants and other civilians. There was a long train of wagons filled with merchandise, and a considerable drove of cattle to be slaughtered for food as required. The disastrous failure of the first Texas and Santa Fé expedition is known to most readers. It is not within the scope of this work to follow it in its wanderings through the wastes of a thousand miles of unknown territory, beset by hostile tribes of Indians, short of provisions, separating into several bands to avert actual starvation, and at last taken prisoners by the troops of Armijo, their goods confiscated, some of the party murdered, and others condemned to the worse fate of living as prisoners or slaves under the barbarous keeping of men who cherished toward them an intense national hatred, which sought gratification in every form of cruelty that cowardice and vindictiveness could devise, while a few escaped to Texas to tell the story of their woe. George Wilkins Kendall, an American traveler, accompanied the expedition, endured its perils and suffered an imprisonment of some four months before his United States citizenship and full passports from the Mexican Consul at New Orleans could overcome the suspicion in the minds of his captors which attached to the hated Texans, in whose company he was taken.* His account of the expediton, published in 1844, gives the following statement concerning the expedition, its actual object, and the unfortunate combination of causes which led to its failure:

> And what mistake had brought this sorrowful issue to our enterprise? In as few words as possible, I will answer the question. In the first place, the expedition began its march too late in the season by at least six weeks. Had it left Austin on the 1st of May, the grass would have been much better, and we should have had little difficulty in finding good water both for ourselves and cattle. In the second place, we were disappointed in obtaining a party of the Lipan Indians as guides, and were consequently obliged to take a route some three hundred miles out of the way, and in many places extremely difficult to travel. Thirdly, the Government of Texas did not furnish wagons and oxen enough to transport the goods of the merchants, and this, as a matter of course, caused tedious delays. Fourthly, cattle enough on the hoof were not provided, even with the second supply sent for by the commissioners from Little River. Again, the distance was vastly greater than we had anticipated in our widest and wildest calculations, owing to which circumstance, and an improvident waste of provisions while in the buffalo range, we found ourselves upon half allowance in the very middle of our long journey, a privation which weakened, dispirited and rendered the men unfit for duty. The Indians also annoyed us much, by harassing and continual attempts to cut off our small parties and steal our horses. Finally, the character of the Governor of New Mexico (Armigo) was far from being understood, and his power was underrated by all. Gen. Lamar's estimate of the views and feelings of the people of Santa Fé and the vicinity was perfectly correct. Not a doubt can exist that they all were and are all anxious to throw off the oppressive yoke of Armigo, and come under the liberal institutions of Texas; but the Governor found us divided into small parties, broken down by long marches and want of food, discovered a traitor* among us, too, and taking advantage of these circumstances, his course was plain and his conquest easy.
>
> Far different would have been the result had the expedition reached the confines of New Mexico a month earlier and in a body. Then, with fresh horses and a sufficiency of provisions for the men, the feelings of the inhabitants could have been ascertained; the proclamations of Gen. Lamar would have been distributed among them; the people would have had an opportunity to come over to Texas without fear, and the feeble opposition Armigo could have made, and I doubt whether he would have made any against the Texans in a body, could have been put down with ease. Had it been evident that a majority of the inhabitants were satisfied under their present government, and unfriendly to a union with Texas, then the goods would have been sold and the force withdrawn—at least, such was the tenor of the proclamations. No attack would have been made upon the inhabitants; that was expressly understood; but had Armigo seen fit to commence hostilities, his power in New Mexico would have been at an end. Fate decreed otherwise, and by a series of unforseen and unfortunate circumstances the expedition was thrown into his hands.

With the discovery of the revolutionary proclamations, and the confirmatory testimony of Lewis, it is not strange that the members of the expedition found little lenity at the hands of their captors. Only the fact that some Americans like Kendall, and some merchants of the party, were believed to be ignorant of the real object of the expedition, prevented the summary execution of every prisoner.

The return of some of the prisoners of this ill-fated expedition was immediately followed by the organization of guerrilla parties to prey on the New Mexican merchants along the Santa Fé trail. In the fall of 1842, a band was organized under one John McDaniel, who claimed to hold a commission as Captain in the Texan army. His band consisted of only fifteen marauders, collected on the borders of Missouri. He started for the Santa Fé trail, across the country, early in the spring of 1843, intending to join forces with one Texan, Col. Warfield, who, with his force of bandits, was then lurking in the region of the Cimarron River, south of the Arkansas. Don Antonio José Chevaz, a most exemplary merchant, and by no means unfriendly to the Texans, set out from Santa Fé in February, 1843, for Independence, Mo. His caravan consisted of five servants, two wagons and fifty-five mules. His cargo consisted of $25,000 in specie and gold bullion, besides a small lot of furs. The weather was severe; most of the mules perished from the cold, but the little party had managed to toil on without loss of human life or treasure, till April 10, when they reached the Little Arkansas River, then some hundred miles within the territory of the United States, near the present southwest corner of McPherson County. There they were met by McDaniel and his men and were taken unresistingly some miles south of the trail, where the robbers divided the booty obtained. Seven of them immediately set out with their share of the spoils for the Missouri frontier; the remainder of the party remained, and, after holding their prisoners two days, added murder to the crime by shooting down their defenseless captives in cold blood. They discovered more money on the person of Chevaz, which they divided, then, throwing his body, with his baggage and wagon, into a ravine, they packed their bloody plunder and followed their less guilty companions to the Missouri border. The organization and departure of this band was known to the United States authorities, and a detachment of dragoons were on their track, with the intention of intercepting them, when the murder occurred. They were subsequently apprehended by the United States authorities, the first party being convicted of larceny and robbery, and the last of murder.

The party of Texans under Col. Warfield, which McDaniel intended to join till the murder and robbery of Chevaz changed his patriotic aspirations to those of self-preservation, had been unfortunate. After temporary guerrilla success in burning the New Mexican hamlet of Mora, they had been followed by a party of New Mexicans, who stampeded their horses. Some of them escaped on foot and joined forces with Col. Snively, another Texan who had come out from Northern Texas to war on the Mexican traders on the Santa Fé trail. His force numbered, with the acquisition of the stragglers from Col. Warfield's party, nearly two hunderd mounted men. They advanced along the valley of the Arkansas till they struck the path of a party of Mexican soldiers, who had recently crossed from the Cimarron to the Arkansas River. They pursued and overtook them in a few hours, and a skirmish or battle ensued, resulting in the killing of eighteen Mexicans and the wounding of as many more, five of whom subsequently died. The remainder of the troop, numbering a hundred men, were taken prisoners, except two who escaped and fled with the news of the disaster to Armijo, who was encamped with a considerable force, of which this was the van guard, at Cold Spring, some one hundred and forty miles beyond. On hearing of the annihilation of his van guard, with characteristic cowardice, Armijo made a precipitate retreat to Santa Fé. The scene of this battle was south of the Arkansas River, within the present limits of Kansas, but at that time beyond the settled boundary of the United States territory.

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* Capt. Lewis, who commanded the artillery company, with one brass six pounder, had full knowledge of the military and revolutionary purposes of the expedition. He understood Spanish, and was accepted by Armigo as an interpreter, after having been taken prisoner. Kendall asserts that in that capacity, desirous of life and liberty, he gave full information to the enemy, both as to the intent of the Texan Government and the private complicity of each individual of the party.

The state of open hostility between Texas and Mexico, and the fact that the Santa Fé trail was the scene of conflict, rendered it necessary that the regular caravan departing from Independence in May, 1843, should be accompanied by an escort of United States troops. It consisted of 200 United States dragoons, under the command of Capt. Philip St. George Cooke. On arriving at the Caches, near where Fort Dodge now is, Capt. Cooke was visited by Snively, who, with about one hundred men, was encamped on the opposite side of the river. He deemed it his duty, in the interest of the safety of the caravan, which he could not protect beyond the American frontier, to disarm the force which he could not follow, should they choose to attack the train further on, after his protection was withdrawn. This was accordingly done, and the force soon after disbanded, a part returning to Texas and a part to Independence, Mo., with the United States troops. The action of Capt. Cooke was considered a national affront by the Texan Government, and resulted in a State correspondence, in which satisfaction and reparation were demanded on the part of Texas. A Court of Inquiry resulted in the acquittal of Capt Cooke without censure; and the disavowal of all Governmental instructions derogatory to the dignity of Texas, coupled with an offer on the part of the United States Government to pay for the arms taken, was accepted as satisfactory to Texas. As the campaign of Snively was carried on within the present borders of Kansas, the following extracts from the State correspondence are given, as throwing light on an early incident in her history.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10, 1843.

The undersigned, Charge d' affaires of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acquint Mr. Upshur, Secretary of State of the United States, that the government of Texas, with feelings of pain and surprise has received official information of the commission of an enormous outrage in the hostile invasion of its terrritory and the forcible capture and disarming of a party of Texans under the command of Maj. Jacob Snively, by a detachment of cavalry and artillery under the command of Capt. Cooke, of the United States Army. This extraordinary aggression was perpetrated on or near the Arkansas River, at a point where that stream forms the boundary between the two countries, and was attended with circumstances on the part of Capt. Cooke more characteristic of the perfidy and cruelty of a savage than of that honor, fidelity, and magnanimity which was to be expected from one holding the high rank of an American officer. In order to a full understanding of this affair, the undersigned will submit a brief outline of some of the facts connected with it, to which the attention of Mr. Upshur is most respectfully invited.

The government of Texas having been informed that for some time past an illicit and contraband commerce had been carried on through its territory from the States of Missouri and Arkansas, with the settlements upon and beyond the Rio Grande, and that goods to an immense amount had been introduced in violation of its revenue laws, both by hostile Mexicans and by citizens of the United States, it became its duty to interrupt and prevent its further illegal prosecution. The people of Texas also, having suffered innumerable wrongs and injuries at the hands of Mexican soldiers and citizens, whose predatory bands have made repeated inroads into the country, and whose acts have been signalized by the grossest bloodshed and robbery, the government deemed it not only right, but proper, to retaliate and make reclamations for the losses and injuries thus sustained.

In order, therefore, to carry out these several objects, Maj. Jacob Snively was authorized to organize a force, strictly partisan in its character, with authority to operate in any portion of the republic above the settlements and between the Rio Grande and the boundary of the United States. These forces took their line of march about the 25th of April last, from the settlements high up on Red River, known as Georgetown; they then proceeded nearly due west 150 miles, to a point supposed to be fifty miles west of the boundary of the United States; from thence they traveled north, twenty degrees west, until they reached the Arkansas River at the point before alluded to, and encamped on the south or Texas side. While at this encampment, for the purpose of securing supplies of buffalo meat, to which they had to resort for subsistence, Capt. Cooke and his forces arrived in sight on the opposite side, and immediately dispatched Lieut. Lovell to ascertain who Maj. Snively and his party were. The desired information having been given, Lieut. Lovell invited Maj. Snively to accompany him across the river to where Capt. Cooke had halted with his command, pledging the assurance of Capt. Cooke that he should have a free passport. Maj. Snively, not supposing that any hostile intention or undue advantage was contemplated by Capt. Cooke, who was represented to be an officer of the United States Army (a nation with which Texas was on the most amicable and friendly terms), under these assurances proceeded to where Capt. Cooke was stationed; when, instead of receiving the courtesy to be expected, and which was due him, was told by Capt. Cooke that he should disarm him, and, threatening him with his force of cavalry and artillery, said that if one of his men attempted to escape, he would throw his shells into the encampment, and send his dragoons across the river and cut the Texan forces to pieces. Without going into all the details of this disgraceful procedure (which will be found stated at length in an extract of Maj. Snively's report which is hereto annexed), it is sufficient to say that Maj. Snively, having been thus decoyed across the river, was not permitted to return to his own camp until accompanied by Capt. Cooke's force, who immediately formed in line of battle, and, with port-fires burning demanded of Maj. Snively that his forces should march out and stack their arms. Thus deceived by the treachery of Capt. Cooke, and overpowered by his superior numbers and arms, no alternative was left but to submit unconditionally to this violation of their rights, and the high indignity offered to their country, or be sacrificed. But Capt. Cooke did not stop here; after disarming the Texan force, he offered them the choice, either to abandon their own country, and receive an escort to Independence, Mo., or to be turned loose with but one gun to every tenth man, to make their way through a wilderness of several hundred miles, inhabited by the most hostile savages, and by hunting to save themselves from starvation and death. Some accepted of the humiliating terms of an escort, while others attempted the more hazardous return to their homes. The latter joined a detachment then out under Capt. Chandler, but, from their destitute situation, a number fell a prey to the murderous Indians. Thus was accomplished this unprovoked and excessive outrage, which is alike a violation of every principle of international law, revolting to the feelings of humanity, and in contempt of the rights, and derogatory to the honor and dignity, of the Republic of Texas.

Notwithstanding the many grievous circumstances attending this affair, the government of the undersigned has likewise seen with regret a published letter of Maj. Gen Gaines to Brig. Gen. Taylor, in which the acts of Capt. Cooke are not only not condemned, but sanctioned and applauded; while, at the same time, the most odious epithets are expended upon the forces of Texas. This officer likewise assumes the most extraordinary doctrine, that, because the boundary line has not been run, the armies of the United States have a right to operate as far West as the Rio Grande. The undersigned feels that it is quite useless to enter upon the argument of a proposition so absurd. With equal propriety could Texas claim the right to march her forces to the Mississippi River, or even beyond it. Mr. Upshur cannot fail to discover that such a doctrine as that assumed by Maj. Gen. Gaines, should it be attempted to be practically carried out, must inevitably lead to a collision between the two countries.

The Government of the undersigned, fully aware of the great sensibility with which the Government of the United States always views an indignity offered to itself cannot for a moment but believe it equally resolved to give no offence to others; and that these several acts set forth, and now complained of, were neither done in pursuance of its orders, nor have they received its sanction. Influenced also by this belief, the hope is confidently indulged that the Government of the United States will at once disclaim these acts of its officers, as well as the principles assumed by them.

The undersigned also informs the honorable Secretary of State that he has been instructed to ask and respectfully demand (which he now does), that such course may be adopted as will afford that proper and speedy satisfaction and indemnification for these wrongs and injuries, which the Government of Texas, firmly relying upon the justice, magnanimity and friendly disposition of the Government of the United States, expects to obtain; and also the exemplary punishment of Capt. Cooke, who committed the outrage, as well as the Major General by whose authority and under whose sanction it appears he acted, in order that others may be deterred, by their example, from the perpetration of acts calculated, in their nature, to jeopardize the peace and concord of nations.

The undersigned with pleasure avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr. Upshur renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration.

ISAAC VAN ZANDT.

[HON. A. P. UPSHUR, etc., etc., etc.]

The Texan view of the affair appears in the foregoing letter. In the letter of reply, from Secretary Upshur to Mr. Van Zandt, under date of January 19, 1844, the American version is given as follows:

From the statements made to this Government, the following appear to be the facts of the case:

On the 15th of March last, an application was made by several American citizens to the Department of War for an escort from Missouri to Santa Fé, in Mexico. On the 17th of the same month, Gen Almonte, the Mexican Minister, addressed a note to the Secretary of State, desiring a similar escort for certain Mexican merchants, then in Missouri, who desired to transport a large amount of goods which they had purchased to Santa Fé. On the 28th of that month, directions were issued by the War Department to have the escort organized for the purpose of protecting such of the citizens of the Republic of Mexico and of the United States as should be desirous of availing themselves of the same. This escort was to proceed as far as the territory of the United States extended on the route to Santa Fé. Some subsequent correspondence took place, but it did not alter the purposes of the escort, or the extent to which it was to proceed.

Capt. Cooke, of the dragoons, was detailed for this duty, and a force of about one hundred and ninety men was placed under his command to carry out the orders of the Department. They rendezvoused at Council Grove, Neosho River, on the 3d of June, and proceeded on their route with the caravan of traders.

On the 22d of June, Capt. Cooke states that, when at Walnut Grove, he received intelligence that Col. Snively, having about one hundred and eighty Texans under his command, had avowed his intention to attack the caravan, whenever he could find it unprotected, and had also made many threats against the American portion of it, and three of their spies had been reconnoitering in the territory of the United States, and had returned on seeing his command. He, however, proceeded with the escort and caravan, in the direction of a crossing, and on the 30th of June, he saw three horsemen about a mile in advance whom he supposed to be these spies; and, in pursuing them, came in sight of the Arkansas River, on the opposite side of which he saw, in a large grove, a force of men and horses. They hung out a white flag, and he sent a subaltern with a trumpet and flag to ford the river to their camp. He directed him to demand of their commander who they were and what they did there, and to give such commander, or another, safe conduct over to him and back. On his return, Col. Snively and another officer, his aide, accompanied him; when Capt. Cooke informed him that his people were in the United States, and desired to know who they were, and if he had a commission. To which Col. Snively replied that he had a Texan volunteer force of 107 men, 75 having recently returned to Texas; that he believed that he was on the territory of that republic, and that he had a commission which he exhibited, and a copy of which accompanies Capt. Cooke's communication. That document is not in the form of a commission, but of an order, signed by the acting Secretary of War and Marine, and authorized the raising of a partisan force, without expense to the Government, the object of which was to retaliate and make reclamation for injuries sustained by Texan citizens, and declaring that the merchandise and all other property of Mexican citizens would be lawful prize; such as might be captured to be brought into Red River—one-half of it to be deposited in the Custom House of that district, subject to the order of the Government; the other half to belong to the captors, and to be equally divided between the officers and men. The force was to operate in any portion of the territory of Texas above the line of settlements, and between the Rio del Norte and the boundary line of the United States; but would be careful not to infringe on the territory of that Government.

Capt. Cooke, about this time, observed some twelve or fifteen men crossing from the north to the south side, and proceeding to the Texan camp. The land on the north side of the Arkansas River was confessedly within the territory of the United States. Capt. Cooke states that he believed the ground on which the Texans were encamped was within the territory of the United States; that the line, it is true, had not been run from Red River to the Arkansas; but that it was understood by all to strike the latter river at least fifteen miles above the point where they were, while some believed the line to be as high up as Chouteau Island, sixty or seventy miles above the Caches, or seventy-five or eighty miles above the Texan camp; that he then disarmed the force—offering such as chose to go to the State of Missouri an escort to Independence in that State; of which offer about fifty availed themselves. The residue, preferring to return to Texas, were furnished with ten rifles, and with provisions of which they said they stood very much in need.

Capt. Cooke justifies his conduct on the ground that he found this force within the territory of the United States, engaged in the attempt to interrupt the lawful trade between the United States and Mexico; and that he had a right to disarm, so as to take from them the power of molesting our own citizens, and those of Mexico engaged in that trade; that he used no harshness, nor more force than was necessary to accomplish the object.

The burning of Mora, the murder of Chevaz, the defeat of the Mexicans by Snively's men, and the belief, in the face of the fact that the United States Government had brought the murderers to justice and disarmed Snively's force, that the Americans sympathized with the Texans, and rendered them aid whenever practicable, resulted in the prohibition of the overland trade by the closing of all the Mexican frontier ports of entry in August, 1843, by proclamation of Santa Anna.

This closed what may be termed the first period of the overland trade. Although the wide-spread dissatisfaction of the New Mexicans, which threatened revolt, induced Santa Anna to re-open the ports by decree March 31, 1844, the war with Mexico, which followed soon after, again changed and disarranged the traffic; and it was not till 1850 that this great overland avenue again became the path of a constantly increasing tide of trade and travel. Its further history is interwoven with the development of the vast trans-continental line of which the old Santa Fé trail was the pioneer, and which stretches across the plains of Kansas and along its abandoned path to the golden land of summer and of flowers.

INDIAN HISTORY.

INDIANS OF KANSAS.

THE earliest European mention of the great tribes or nations whose homes and hunting-grounds extended over the region afterward known as the Territory of Kansas, is in the manuscript map of Father Jacques Marquette, still preserved at St. Mary's College, Montreal, a fac simile of which is found in this volume. This map was the result of observations made and information gained during the celebrated voyage of exploration of the Mississippi by Marquette and Joliet in the summer of 1673.

As early as 1641, vague reports of the mighty river on which dwelt the dreaded "Nadouessies, of an unknown race and language," were transmitted by the young missionaries Charles Raymbault and Isaac Vogues, to their Superior at Montreal, and, during the next quarter of a century, venturesome Canadian traders occasionally penetrated far enough into the Western wilderness to visit the powerful tribe whose home was beyond the great lake, then without a name. On one occasion, a number of Dahcotahs were induced to visit Montreal, and ask that trade might be established between their nation and the French, and also that missionaries might be sent into their country.

In the fall of 1658, De Groseilles and a companion, both traders, left Montreal, and, spending the following winter among the Dahcotahs, returned in the spring, laden with furs, and related what they had heard of "the beautiful river, large, broad and deep, which would bear comparison, they say, with our St. Lawrence."

The pious priest, Father Marquette, had long desired to extend his labors to the more remote tribes, and, in order to fit himself for his contemplated mission to the Illinois, employed a young brave of that tribe to teach him the language. While learning this, he also gained some information from his teacher in regard to the wonderful river he so much desired to explore, and the nations which dwelt toward the west.

In 1670, three years before he started on his voyage of exploration, in a letter written from La Pointe to Father Francis Le Mercier, Superior of the mission, after speaking of the work he hopes to accomplish, he relates what he has heard from his instructor. Of the Nadouessi he says:

"The Nadouessi are the Iroquois of this country beyond Lapointe, but less faithless, and never attack till attacked. They lie southwest of the Mission of the Holy Ghost, and are a great nation, though we have not yet visited them, having confined ourselves to the conversion of the Ottawas. They fear the Frenchman because he brings iron into their country. Their language is entirely different from the Huron (Iroquois) and Algonquin; they have many towns, but they are widely scattered; they have very extraordinary customs; they principally adore the calumet; they do not speak of great feasts, and, when a stranger arrives, give him to eat with a wooden fork, as we would a child. All the lake tribes make war on them, but with small success. They have false oats (wild rice), use little canoes, and keep their word strictly." Speaking of the great river, he says: "Six or seven miles below the Ilois is another great river (Missouri), on which are prodigious nations, who use wooden canoes. We cannot write more till next year, if God does us the grace to lead us there."

It was not until the 10th of June, 1673, that Father Marquette, accompanied by Louis Joliet, finally embarked on the river of which he had dreamed so many years, and which he had determined should bear the name of the Blessed Lady of the Immaculate Conception, while the savage nations dwelling along its borders should bow and adore the sacred cross.

Fired by this devout enthusiasm, the gentle priest descended the river until the muddy waters of the turbid "Pekitanoui, coming from very far in the Northwest," mingled with and discolored the majestic river which he was exploring. Father Claude Dablon, the companion of Marquette in his Northern mission at Sault Ste. Marie, in narrating the story of the expedition, says: "Many Indian towns are ranged along this river (Missouri), and I hope by its means to make the discovery of the Red or California Sea."

Among the "Indian towns" noted by Marquette in 1673, as "ranged along this river," are the Ouemessourit (Missouri), the Pewaria (Peoria) and the Maha (Omaha).

Of the four dominant tribes or nations that inhabited the region subsequently called Kansas, Father Marquette locates on his map, in relatively the same postitions they occupied at the time of the French explorations early in the eighteenth century, the Kanza, the Ouchage (Osage) and the Paneassa (Pawnee). The great nation of the Padoucas, dwelling far to the west, almost at the base of the mountains, is first mentioned by Du Tissenet in 1719.

Father Douay, one of the survivors of the last disastrous expedition of La Salle in 1687, gives some details in regard to the Western Indians: "The Panimaha," he says, "had but one chief, and twenty-two villages, the least of which has two hundred cabins;" and continues he, "the Paneassa (Pawnee) is not inferior to the Panimaha." Of the Osages he relates that they "have seventeen villages on a river of their name, which empties into that of the Massourites, to which the maps have also extended the name of Osages." The language of nearly all the tribes dwelling on and near the Missouri at this early day, including the Kanzas and Osages, proved that they belonged to the great Dahcotah family, so much dreaded by the more easterly Indian tribes. Du Pratz, one of the earliest French writers on "Louisiana," says the tradition of their emigration from their old home "to the northward of the great lakes," the long journey southward, their separation into bands, and settlement on the Missouri and its tributaries, was familiar to many of the tribes when they first became known to the French. In this great migration, the Kanzaz and Osages formed themselves into distinct bands, and located their villages on the banks of the Missouri, the Kansas and the Osage Rivers—the Kanzas (in general terms) claiming as their country the region from what is now Nebraska, on the north, to the Arkansas on the south, and west of the Missouri River; and the Osages claimed an immense region in what is now Missouri and south of the river of the same name, their early villages being on the Missouri and Osage Rivers, and their hunting-grounds, extending into Kansas.

The Pawnees had their home on the Republican and Platte, and ranged the central plains for their hunting-grounds, while the Padoucas dwelt near the head sources of the Kansas River, and roamed over the extreme Western plains.

How long this vast territory had been peopled by these tribes there is no certain knowledge; whether they were the "first settlers" in the valleys and on the plains of Kansas no one can tell; but when the first European explorers recorded the story of their journey through the country, they say they found them here, and they mention no other tribes as being "dwellers in the land." The homes of the wandering Indians of the Western plains were elsewhere; they rushed down from the mountains toward the North, and swarmed up from the sultry plains of the South, but, when the battle or the chase was over, they disappeared.

As years passed by, all this was changed. The "great nation of the Padoucas" ceased to exist, and the Pawnees, by war and disease, became reduced to a feeble remnant of the once powerful nation, and were obliged to seek protection from those they had once protected. In 1808, the Osages ceded nearly all their land in Missouri to the United States, and were granted a large reservation in what is now Southern Kansas, and when, in 1825, a new home was to be found for the Eastern tribes, the lands of the Kanzas and Osages were fixed upon for that purpose.

THE WESTERN OR INDIAN TERRITORY.

During the first quarter of the present century, it became evident that measures must be adopted by Government for the removal of the Indian tribes from the older States and Territories, and some plan devised to provide them new homes. Their just claim to lands and sovereignty could not be satisfied east of the Mississippi, or where State claims existed, as the privilege to fill such defined regions with citizens of organized States had become incorporated with the Federal compact. The country west of the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas was exclusively the property of the General Government, and motives both of expediency and philanthropy were urged to induce the leading statesmen of the time to devise some well-defined policy whereby such region might be set apart and guaranteed to the various Indian tribes for a permanent home. Among the earliest advocates and warmest supporters of the scheme of Indian removal and colonization was Rev. Isaac McCoy, long identified with the history of the settlement of the emigrant Indians in Kansas. In January, 1824, Mr. McCoy visited Washington, and, obtaining an interview with Hon. John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, presented his views to that distinguished statesman, and found him then and ever after an earnest and most valuable supporter of the project.

President Monroe, in his annual message of January 27, 1825, recommended the colonization of the Indians in these words:

> The condition of the aborigines within our limits, and especially of those within the limits of any of the States, merits particular attention. Experience has shown that unless the tribes be civilized they can never be incorporated into our system in any form whatever. It has likewise shown that in the regular augmentation of our population, with the extension of our settlements, their situation will become deplorable, if their existence is not menaced. Some well-digested plan, which will rescue them from such calamities, is due to their rights, to the rights of humanity, and to the honor of the nation. Their civilization is indispensable to their safety. Difficulties, of the most serious character, present themselves to the attainment of this most desirable result on the territory on which they now reside. Between the limits of our present States and Territories, and the Rocky Mountains and Mexico, there is a vast territory to which they might be invited with inducements which might be successful. It is thought if that territory should be divided into districts, by previous agreement with the tribes now residing there, and civil government be established there in each, with schools for every branch of instruction in literature and the arts of civilized life, that all the tribes now within our limits might be gradually drawn there. It is doubted whether any other plan would be more likely to succeed.

On the 17th of December, 1824, during the same session in which President Monroe's message was presented to Congress, the following resolution was offered in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Conway, Delegate from the Territory of Arkansas, which was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing all the territory of the United States, lying west of the State of Missouri, and Territories of Arkansas and Michigan into a separate territory, to be occupied exclusively by Indians, and of authorizing the President of the United States to adopt such measures as he may think best to colonize all the Indians of the present States and Territories, permanently within the same.

Although the Indian emigration bill, as afterward modified, did not pass until six years later, the question of the removal of the Eastern tribes seemed from this time to be practically settled, and in the following year, June, 1825, treaties were made with the Kanzas and Osages for the purchase of their lands, with a view to the proposed removal into the territory of various Eastern tribes.

Several futile attempts to frame an emigration bill which should pass both Houses were made during the next six years, one being presented in 1827, and another in 1829. Finally, during the administration of President Andrew Jackson, the "Act of May 26, 1830," passed the Senate by a vote of 28 to 20, and the House by a vote of 102 to 97.

The first section of this bill authorized the President of the United States "to cause so much of any territory belonging to the United States, west of the River Mississippi, not included in any State or organized Territory, and to which the Indian title had been extinguished, as he might judge necessary, to be divided into a suitable number of districts, for reception of such tribes or nations of Indians as might choose to exchange the lands where they then resided and remove there, and to cause each of said districts to be so described by natural or artificial marks as to be easily distinguished from every other."

Section 2 authorized the President "to exchange such districts with any tribe then residing within the limits of any of the States or Territories."

Section 3 made it "lawful for the President solemnly to assure the tribe or nation with which the exchange should be made, that the United States would forever secure and guaranty to them, and their heirs and successors, the country so exchanged with them; and if they preferred it, the United States would cause a patent to be executed to them for the same."

Under the provisions of this act, the Indian Territory was set apart for the specific objects mentioned, and, for about twenty-five years thereafter, was occupied exclusively by the emigrant and native tribes, and the agents, missionaries, teachers, traders and mechanics who were connected with them. The limits of the Territory, as defined by Rev. Isaac McCoy, who surveyed, under direction of the Government, a great portion of the land described, were as follows: Beginning on Red River, east of the Mexican boundary, and as far west as the country is habitable; thence down Red River eastwardly to Arkansas Territory; thence northwardly along the line of Arkansas Territory to the State of Missouri; thence north, along its western line, to Missouri River; thence up Missouri River to Puncah River; thence westwardly as far as the country is habitable; thence southwardly to the beginning.

Mr. McCoy says that this tract practically comprised about six hundred miles from north to south, and two hundred miles from east to west; the scarcity of wood rendering the remote western regions uninhabitable.

NATIVE TRIBES.

THE KANZAS.

From a period extending far back into the past—far back of any written record—the Kanzas claimed, as a nation, the region that they ceded to the United States by the treaty of June, 1825.

From the time that Father Marquette inscribed the name of the "Kanza" nation on his map of 1673, a half-century elapses before the name again appears; when especial mention of the "Canzas" is made by M. de Bourgmont, commander at Fort Orleans, who passed directly through Kansas from east to west, and north of the Kansas River in 1724, on his expedition to the Padoucas, in the West. He was accompanied by delegations from several Eastern tribes, consisting of their principal chiefs and warriors. Conspicuous among these was the "Canzas" delegation—the general rendezvous for the other tribes being at the Canzas village on the Missouri. The hospitality of the tribe, and their generous treatment of their visitors, is especially noted by Monsieur de Bourgmont in his journal.*

There were formerly two Kanzas villages on the Missouri River. The lower, about forty miles above the junction of the Kansas and Missouri, was situated on the west bank of the river, between two high bluffs; the upper was a little above the mouth of Independence Creek, on the south bank of the river, and is described as having been located on "an extensive and beautiful prairie." It was called the "Village of the Twenty-four."

When Capt. Lewis, of the Lewis and Clarke expedition, visited the sites of these old villages in 1804, every trace of the lower had disappeared; but on a hill, a little in the rear, were the remains of an old French fort, of which the general outline of fortification and the ruins of the chimneys were plainly discernible. A fine spring of water was found in the vicinity. There is no clue to the history of the parties who built or occupied the fort, but the supposition is that they were destroyed by the Indians.

Enough of the remains of the upper village could be distinguished to show that it was quite extensive.

The Kanzas were driven from their settlements on the Missouri by the inroads of the Iowas and Sacs, who, by reason of their intercourse with the traders of the Mississippi Valley, were tolerably well supplied with firearms. The exact time at which this occurred is not known, but it was probably thirty years before the visit of Capt. Lewis, as the Osages were driven from the Missouri by the Sacs, and forced farther south, onto the Osage, about that time.

After the incursion of the hostile Indians, the Kanzas, considerably reduced in number, located their principal village on the north bank of the Kansas River, about two miles below the confluence of the Big Blue.†

Although the Kanzas and Osages were of the same nation, their language nearly identical, and their government and customs similar, they were almost continually at war, from the time they were first known to Europeans until 1806, in which year a treaty was negotiated between the two nations through the instrumentality of the United States Government. A grand council was held September 28, 1806, at the village of the Pawnee Republic, between Lieuts. Pike and Wilkinson on the part of the United States, and various chiefs of the Pawnee, Osage and Kanzas nations. The treaty formed between the two nations at that time, copies of which were forwarded to the several tribes through their respective chiefs, read as follows:

> "In council held by the subscribers, at the village of the Pawnee Republic, appeared Wahonsongay with eight principal soldiers of the Kansas nation on the one part, and Shinga-Wasa, a chief of the Osage nation, with four of the warriors of the Grand and Little Osage villages on the other part. After having smoked the pipe of peace and buried past animosities, they individually and jointly bound themselves in behalf of and for their respective nations to observe a friendly intercourse and keep a permanent peace, and mutually pledge themselves to use every influence to further the commands and wishes of their great father.
>
> We, therefore, American chiefs, do require of each nation a strict observance of the above treaty, as they value the good will of their great father, the President of the United States.
>
> Done at our council fire, at the Pawnee Republican village, the 28th of September, 1806, and the thirty-first year of American independence.
>
> (Signed),
>
> Z. M. PIKE,
> J. B. WILKINSON.

The treaty thus formed was never broken by either nation, their common hostility being henceforward directed mainly to the Pawnees, and the marauding tribes that infested the Western plains.

The Kanzas nation, although smaller numerically than either the Osage or Pawnee, was more warlike than the former, and, from its rapidly acquired skill in the use of firearms, was dreaded by the latter. It was not many years after the visit of Lieut. Pike before the increasing influx of traders and explorers into the country gave a new direction to the warlike propensities of the tribe, which, from its position, was able to cause much trouble and annoyance, both to those who sought to pass up the Missouri and those who wished to cross the plains to the Rocky Mountains.

Their depredations becoming more frequent and serious, culminated in 1819, by their firing on one of the Indian Agents, and attacking and plundering soldiers attached to the command of Capt. Martin, who was sent up the Missouri with a detachment of troops the preceding fall, and was obliged, during the winter, to form a hunting-camp, to keep himself and party from starving. To prevent the recurrence of similar outrages, Maj. O'Fallon, the Indian Agent who had been attacked, summoned the chiefs and principal men of the Kanzas nation to a council, to be held at Isle au Vache, in the Missouri River, near the present site of Atchison, on the 18th of August, 1819.

The Indians were absent on a hunting excursion when the messenger arrived at their village on the Kanzas, but arrived at the designated place on the 23d, and on the following day, the council was held in the arbor prepared for their reception. There were present 161 Kanzas and thirteen Osages, including Na-he-da-ba, or Long Neck, one of the principal chiefs of the Kanzas; Ka-he-ga-wa-ta-ning-ga, Little Chief, second in rank; Shen-ga-ne-ga, an ex-principal chief; Wa-ha-che-ra, Big Knife, a war chief; and Wom-pa-wa-ra, or White Plume, just then becoming famous. Maj. O'Fallon had with him the officers of the garrison and a few gentlemen connected with Maj. Long's exploring expedition.

After setting forth the various grievances which the whites had suffered at their hands, and impressing them with a sense of their general bad conduct, which they were assured richly merited severe chastisement, the Major held out the promise of reconciliation, provided their future behavior should merit such a favor.

The chiefs fully acquiesced in the justice of the charges brought against them, and accepted the terms offered by the agent. The ceremonies were enlivened by a slight military display in the form of firing of cannon and hoisting of flags, and an exhibition of rockets and shells, which last evidently made a deeper impression on the minds of the visitors than the eloquence of Maj. O'Fallon. It was afterward learned that the delegation would have been larger but for a quarrel which arose among the chiefs after they had started, in regard to precedence in rank, in consequence of which ten or twelve returned to the village.

Prof. Thomas Say, of Maj. Long's exploring party, visited the nation at the village on the Kansas River during the summer of 1819, being there when the delegation started for the Isle au Vache council. The following account of the reception of his party; of the general appearance of the village, and of the government and customs of the nation at the time, is taken from the report of Maj. Long's expedition. Speaking of Mr. Say's party, the report says:

> As they approached the village, they perceived the tops of the lodges red with the crowds of natives. The chiefs and warriors came rushing out on horseback, painted and decorated and followed by great numbers on foot. Mr. Say and his party were received with the utmost cordiality, and conducted into the village by the chiefs, who went before and on each side to protect them from the encroachments of the crowd On entering the village, the crowd readily gave way before the party, but followed them into the lodge assigned to them, and completely and most densely filled the spacious apartment, with the exception only of a small space opposite to the entrance, where the party seated themselves on the beds, still protected from the pressure of the crowd by the chiefs, who took their seats on the ground immediately before them. After the ceremony of smoking with the latter, the object which the party had in view in passing through their territories was explained to them, and seemed to be perfectly satisfactory. At the lodge of the principal chief, they were regaled with jerked bison meat and boiled corn, and were afterward invited to six feasts in immediate succession.

Mr. Say writes as follows:

> The approach to the village is over a fine level prairie of considerable extent, passing which you ascend an abrupt bank to the right, of ten feet, to a second level, on which the village is situated in the distance, within about a quarter of a mile of the river. It consists of about one hundred and twenty lodges, placed as closely together as convenient, and destitute of any regularity of arrangement. The ground area of each lodge is circular, and is excavated to the depth of from one to three feet, and the general form of the exterior may be denominated hemispheric.

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* A full account of this expedition is given in "Early Explorations" (Gen. History).

† The site of this village was surveyed and mapped in the spring of 1880, under the supervision of Judge F. G. Adams, Secretary of Kansas Historical Society. He describes the locality as follows: "The site is in Pottawatomie County, about two miles east of Manhattan, on a neck of land between the Kansas and Big Blue Rivers. The rivers here by their courses embrace a peninsular tract of about two miles in length, extending east and west. At the point where the village was situated, the neck between the two rivers is about one-half mile in breadth, and the village stretched from the banks of the Kansas River northward for the greater part of the distance across toward the Blue. * * * The site of the village is on the present farm of Hon. Welcome Wells, and is crossed by the Kansas Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad."

> The lodge in which we reside is larger than any other in the town, and being that of the grand chief, it serves as a council-house for the nation. The roof is supported by two series of pillars, or rough vertical posts, forked at the top for the reception of the transverse connecting pieces of each series; twelve of these pillars form the outer series, placed in a circle, and eight longer ones the inner series, also describing a circle; the outer wall, or rude frame-work, placed at a proper distance from the exterior series of pillars, is five or six feet high. Poles, as thick as the leg at the base, rest with their butts upon the wall, extending on the cross-pieces, which are upheld by the pillars of the two series, and are of sufficient length to reach nearly to the summit. These poles are very numerous, and agreeably to the position which we have indicated, they are placed all around in a radiating manner, and support the roof like rafters. Across these are laid long and slender sticks or twigs attached parallel to each other by means of bark cord; these are covered by mats made of long grass or reeds, or with the bark of trees; the whole is then covered completely with earth, which, near the ground, is banked up to the eaves. A hole is permitted to remain in the middle of the roof to give exit to the smoke. Around the walls of the interior a continuous series of mats are suspended; these are of neat workmanship, composed of a soft reed, united by bark cord, in straight or undulated lines, between which lines of black paint sometimes occur. The bedsteads are elevated to the height of a common seat from the ground, and are about six feet wide: they extend in an uninterrupted line around three-fourths of the circumference of the apartment, and are formed in the simplest manner, of numerous sticks or slender pieces of wood, resting at their ends on cross pieces, which are supported by short notched or forked posts driven into the ground. Bison skins supply them with a comfortable bedding. Several medicine or mystic bags are carefully attached to the mats of the wall; these are cylindrical, and neatly bound up. Several reeds are usually placed upon them, and a human scalp serves for their fringe and tassels. Of their contents we know nothing.
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> The fire-place is a simple, shallow cavity in the center of the apartment, with an upright and a projecting arm for the support of the culinary apparatus. The latter is very simple in kind and limited in quantity, consisting of a brass kettle, an iron pot and wooden bowls and spoons. Each person, male as well as female, carries a large knife in the girdle of the breechcloth behind, which is used at their meals, and sometimes for self-defense. During our stay with these Indians, they ate four or five times each day, invariably supplying us with the best pieces, or choice parts, before they attempted to taste the food themselves.

Their food is described as consisting of bison meat, and various preparations of Indian corn or maize, one of which was called "lyed corn," known among the whites as hulled corn. They also used pumpkins, musk-melons and watermelons, and a soup made of boiled sweet corn and beans, and seasoned with buffalo meat.

In 1819, the hereditary principal chief was Ca-ega-wa-tan-ninga, but could maintain his authority only by the force of personal qualities; all distinction, civil as well as military, being a reward for bravery or generosity. There were several inferior chiefs, but they possessed little authority.

Like all the Indian tribes, the Kanzas believed in a Great Spirit, and had vague ideas of a future life. In their family relations they were more honorable than many of the Eastern tribes. Marriage was celebrated with such ceremonies as served to render the tie more binding, and chastity was one of the requisites to fit a woman for the "wife of a chief, a brave warrior or a good hunter." They bore pain with the common Indian stoicism, never complaining. They were faithful to the ties of relationship and friendship, and cared for the sick and disabled. Drunkenness was rare, and insanity unknown. The women had entire management of all domestic concerns, and appeared to take pride in excelling in that department.

The first treaty between the United States Government and the Kanzas Indians was made and concluded between Ninian Edwards and August Choteau, Commissioners of the United States, and certain chiefs and warriors of the Kanzas tribe, on behalf of said tribe, in the year 1815. It was a treaty of peace, the parties mutually agreeing to forgive any past injury, to perpetuate friendly relations, and the tribe, through its chiefs, acknowledging itself under the protection of the United States and of "no other nation, power or sovereign whatsoever."

In June, 1825, treaties for the cession of their lands were made with the Kanzas and Osage nations at St. Louis, Mo. These treaties were made by Gen. Clarke, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, without previous authority from the Government, but by the advice of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, and on the strength of his assurance that they would be ratified by the Senate. They were duly ratified, and the necessary appropriations made The treaty with the Kanzas was made June 3, 1825, by the terms of which the following named country was ceded: "Beginning at the entrance of the Kansas River into the Missouri River; from thence north to the northwest corner of the State of Missouri; from thence westerly to the Nodaway River, thirty miles from its entrance into the Missouri River; from thence to the entrance of the Nemaha into the Missouri River, and with that river (the Nemaha) to its source; from thence to the source of the Kansas River, leaving the old village of the Pania (Pawnee) Republic to the west; from thence on the ridge dividing the waters of the Kansas River from those of the Arkansas, to the western boundary line of the State of Missouri; and with that line thirty miles to the place of beginning."*

From this cession a reservation "for the use of the Kanzas nation" was made of "a tract of land, to begin twenty leagues up the Kanzas River, and to include their village on that river; extending west thirty miles in width, through the lands ceded in the first article."

About twenty half-breed reservations of one mile square were made, "to be located on the north side of the Kanzas River, commencing at the line of the Kanzas Reservation" (a little west of the present site of North Topeka) "and extending down the Kanzas River for quantity."

The tribe also relinquished at this time all claim they might have to lands in Missouri; and in consideration of the cession of land, and relinquishment of such claim, the United States agreed "to pay to the Kanzas nation of Indians $3,500 per annum for twenty successive years, at their villages, or at the entrance of the Kanzas River, either in money, merchandise, provisions or domestic animals, at the option of the aforesaid nation; and when the said annuities, or any part thereof, is paid in merchandise, it shall be delivered to them at the first cost of the goods in St. Louis, free of transportation."

In addition to the above-named consideration, cattle, hogs, and implements of agriculture were to be supplied to them, a blacksmith provided, and persons employed to teach them agriculture.

The United States, by its Commissioner, also agreed that "thirty-six sections of good land, on the Big Blue River, shall be laid out under the direction of the President of the United States, and sold for the purpose of raising a fund to be applied, under the direction of the President, to the support of schools for the education of the Kanzas children within their nation."

A part of the first payment was made at St. Louis, at the time of the treaty; $2,000 in merchandise and horses being delivered to the deputation of chiefs and warriors present; the remainder was paid at the mouth of the Kansas River, near the present site of Wyandotte, during the year 1825.

The first Kanzas Agency was established at what is now East Kansas City, in 1827, Barnett Vasquez being the first agent. The agency was removed to the mouth of Grasshopper Creek the following year, the first payment at that point being in 1829—Daniel McNair, Special Agent and Paymaster. In 1830, Marston G. Clark, Agent; Daniel Boone, farmer; Clemenent Lessent, Interpreter; Gabriel Phillibert, blacksmith; with some of the Kaw half-breeds, were living at the "Stone Agency House," on Grasshopper Creek.

The old Kanzas village near the mouth of the Big Blue was partially abandoned about the year 1830; the tribe, during that year, establishing several villages lower down the Kansas River. The village of American Chief was on the creek of the same name (now Mission Creek), and about two miles south of the Kansas River. This band, of about one hundred, had some twenty dirt lodges, of good size, in which they lived until they removed to Council Grove in 1848. Hard Chief's village, about a mile from the former, was situated on a high bluff on the south bank of the Kansas River, and numbered about five hundred people and eighty-five lodges. It was about a mile and a half west of Mission Creek.

The third and largest village, that of Fool Chief, was on the north bank of Kansas River, two or three miles west of where North Topeka now stands. Mr. McCoy, in his "Annual Register of Indian Affairs" for 1835, says the Government of the United States had at that time fenced twenty acres of land, plowed ten acres, and erected for the principal chief a good hewed-log house, at the lower or Fool Chief's village; their smithery, agency house and house for the residence of their teacher of agriculture being within the Delaware country, twenty-three miles east of the Kanzas lands. Mr. McCoy gives the whole number of the tribe as about 1,606, their agent then being R. W. Cummings; and their interpreter Joseph James. In 1830, Rev. William Johnson, Howard County, Mo., was appointed, by the Missouri Methodist Conference, missionary to the Kanzas tribe. He resided among them two years; was then transferred to the Delaware Mission; thence to the Shawnee, and, in 1835, returned to his labors among the Kanzas. In the spring of the same year, the Government farm was removed to the vicinity of the upper villages, three hundred acres being selected for the purpose on the north bank of the Kansas River, just east of the present site of Silver Lake Township, and about three hundred acres in the valley west of Mission Creek and south of the Kansas.

In the summer of 1835, mission buildings were erected on the northwest corner of the farm lying south of the river, afterward Section 33, Township 11, Range 14. The buildings consisted of a hewn-log cabin, two stories high, eighteen feet wide by thirty-six feet long, with smokehouse, kitchen and outbuildings. Mr. Johnson and wife removed into the mission house in September, and for the next seven years labored faithfully for the good of the Kaws. Mr. Johnson died in April, 1842, at the Shawnee Mission, of pneumonia, contracted from the exposure incident to the journey to that place. Mr. Cornetzer, and afterward Rev. George W. Love, had charge of the mission for a short period, but the prosperity of the institution evidently waned from the time of the death of its first efficient missionary, and, after a few years, it was absorbed in the Shawnee Mission. In 1845, Rev. J. T. Peery established a manual labor school on a small scale at the mission, which was continued one year.

On the 14th of January, 1846, the Kanzas ceded to the United States "two millions of acres of land on the east part of their country, embracing the entire width, and running west for quantity."

This cession comprised the reservation afterward granted to the Pottawatomies, including all the improvements made by Government. The Kanzas were removed to the vicinity of Council Grove, now in Morris County, where they received a grant of 256,000 acres. A branch of the Shawnee Methodist Mission was established among them. Hard Chief's village was established on the north bank of the Cottonwood River, where the village of Columbia was afterward founded by Thomas F. Huffaker, who, with other Government officials, accompanied the Indians to the new location. They gradually deteriorated in number and civilization. After they learned to love liquor, all efforts for their advancement proved futile. The tribe among whom "drunkenness was rare" ceased to exist, and before they were removed to the Indian Territory, they were perhaps the most degraded tribe in Kansas.

October 5, 1859, a treaty was made by which a portion of the tribal reservation was set apart, and assigned in severalty to various individuals of the tribe, and on May 8, 1872, an act was passed, for the appraisal and sale of their lands, and their final removal from the State of Kansas to their reservation in Indian Territory, where they are now located. Their number is now (1882) reduced to about two hundred, a feeble, poverty-stricken remnant of the powerful nation from which the fair State of Kansas derived its name.

THE OSAGE NATION.

Of the Indian nations living north of the Arkansas and west of the Mississippi, the Ouasash (corrupted to Ouchage—Osage) were best known to the French during the early years of their occupancy of Louisiana.

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* This cession included the triangular portion of land added to Missouri by act of June 7, 1836, known as the "Platte Purchase."

Claiming lands extending east even to the bank of the Mississippi, and maintaining friendly intercourse with the Illinois, who dwelt on the opposite shore, the Osages were brought in frequent contact with the French adventurers of Kaskaskia, Natchez and New Orleans. Rumors of mines of silver and lead to the west of the Mississippi brought, at a very early day, many explorers into that region, and the discovery of the "Mine of the Marameg" by Sieur de Lochen in 1719, followed by the arrival of a large company of the King's miners, under the superintendence of M. Renandiere, to construct furnaces and develop the mine, gave a fresh impetus to the prevailing spirit of extravagant expectation in regard to the mineral resources of the western portion of Louisiana.

At this time, the Osages had villages on the Missouri and Osage Rivers, the latter not very distant from the famous mine. Their country was thoroughly explored by parties in search of silver and lead, and to a comparatively late day the extensive "diggings" on the old Osage trail near the Le Mine River bore the marks of the spade and pick of the early French explorers.

It was during the year that silver was discovered on the Marameg, and when the mining mania was at fever heat, that Du Tissenet was sent by Bienville, Governor of Louisiana, to explore the western part of the province, and, in the course of his investigations, visited and crossed from southeast to northwest the present State of Kansas. M. Du Tissenet visited the village of the Osage Indians, five miles from the Osage River, at eighty leagues above its mouth, and describes the inhabitants as stout, well made and great warriors. He also mentions the lead mines that were found in their country.

Sixty-four Osages formed a part of the escort of M. De Bourgmont on his pacific mission to the Padoucas in 1724, but from that time there is no record of any organized French expedition visiting the region. The destruction of Fort Orleans, of which M. De Bourgmont was Commandant, with the massacre of its entire garrison, effectually put a stop, for a long time, to any further attempts to extend French exploration toward the west, and, except the fact that the Osages, Kanzas and Pawnees were engaged in continual war among themselves and with the more western tribes, little is known of them until the explorations of Messrs. Lewis and Clarke and Lieut. Pike furnished more definite knowledge of their locations, homes and habits of life.

As early as 1796, a division was effected in the Osage nation. The Chaneers or Arkansa band, under the lead of Chief Cashesegra, or Clermont, removed to the Verdigris and formed several villages along its banks, that of Clermont being about sixty miles up the river. The Arkansa band was principally composed of the young men of the two tribes, and its formation was effected through the influence of Pierre Choteau, a St. Louis fur trader, who had hitherto enjoyed a monopoly of the trade with the Osages by the way of the river of the same name. Having been superseded as agent by Manuel de Liza, also an enterprising St. Louis trader, M. Choteau determined to plant a colony of young and vigorous Osages on one of the tributaries of the Arkansas, and endeavor to draw the trade of his rival to the more southern river, in which financial scheme he was quite successful, the new settlement soon quite overshadowing the older.

About 1808, the Little Osages separated from the Grand Osages, and made a village on the Missouri River, near where Fort Clark, afterward called Fort Osage, was built. They, however, were soon attacked by the warlike tribes farther to the north and east, and forced to seek refuge and protection in the vicinity of the more numerous band of the Grand Osage, who dwelt near the head-waters of the Osage River, about fifteen miles east of the present Kansas line.

One of the objects of Lieut. Pike's expedition of 1806 and 1807 through the interior of Louisiana was "to deliver at the village of the Grand Osage several Osage captives, lately prisoners in the hands of the Pottawatomies;" another was "the accomplishment of a permanent peace between the Osages and the Kanzas;" and a third was "to endeavor to make peace between the Camanches and Osages."

In the accomplishment of these objects, Lieut. Pike had an opportunity of carefully observing the customs and noting the peculiarities of the Osages at that period. At the time of his arrival at the village of the Grand Osage, the Little Osage had already marched a war party against the Kanzas, and the Grand Osage a party against the Arkansas band. White Hair, chief of the Grand Osage, was unable to prevent it, although the expedition was contrary to his wishes. Schemers at St. Louis were constantly fomenting trouble between the tribes, and turning their quarrels to their own advantage. The treaty of peace which Lieut. Pike was instrumental in bringing about was faithfully observed by both Osages and Kanzas.

At the time of this visit, the Grand Osage village on the Osage River numbered, by actual census—men, 502; boys, 341; women and girls, 851; lodges, 214. Cheveau Blanc, or White Hair, chief. The Little Osages numbered 824, and Clermont's band 1,500. The government was nominally vested in a small number of chiefs, but their power was limited, all measures which they proposed being submitted to a council of warriors and decided by a majority vote.

The tribe was divided into two classes; warriors and hunters composing the first, cooks and doctors the second. The doctors were also priests or magicians, possessing great influence, being supposed to have knowledge of deep mysteries, and to be wonderfully skilled in the use of medicines. The cooks were also of much importance, the class including all the warriors who, from age or other cause, were unable to join the war parties.

When received into an Osage village, a guest immediately presented himself at the lodge of the chief, where he was expected to eat his first meal, after which he was invited to a general feast, given by the most important warriors and great men. The cooks stood outside the lodge and gave the invitation by crying, in a loud voice: "Come and eat; such an one gives a feast." The feasts were repeated until all the more important members of the tribe had an opportunity to display their hospitality.

The Osage lodges were usually constructed by driving into the ground upright posts, about twenty feet high, with crotched tops as a rest for the ridge pole, over which were bent small poles, fastened to stakes about four feet high. The ends of the lodge were formed by broad slabs, and the whole covered with rush matting. There was generally a door on each side, the fire being in the center, with an aperture in the roof for the escape of the smoke. A raised platform, covered with skins, at one end, served to display the household treasures of the host, and as a place of honor for the guests. The lodges varied in length from thirty-six to one hundred feet.

Physically, the Osages were the finest specimens of Western Indians—tall, erect and dignified. The average height of the men was over six feet.

In 1808, a few years subsequent to the acquisition of Louisiana by the United States, a treaty was made at Fort Clark, then recently built, on the Missouri River, between the United States and the Osage nation. Article 1 of the treaty reads as follows: "The United States, being anxious to promote peace, friendship and intercourse with the Osage tribes, to afford them every assistance in their power, and to protect them from the insults and injuries of other tribes of Indians situated near the settlements of the white people, have thought proper to build a fort on the right bank of the Missouri, a few miles above the fire prairie, and do agree to garrison the same with as many regular troops as the President of the United States may, from time to time, deem necessary for the protection of all orderly, friendly and well disposed Indians of the Great and Little Osage nations who reside at this place, and who do strictly conform to and pursue the counsels or admonitions of the President of the United States through his subordinate officers."

At this post (Fort Clark) the United States agreed "to establish and permanently to continue, at all seasons of the year, a well-assorted store of goods," for the purpose of bartering with the Osages, on moderate terms, for their peltries and furs; also "to furnish at this place, for the use of the Osage nations, a blacksmith, and tools to mend their arms and utensils of husbandry, and engage to build them a horse-mill, or water-mill; also to furnish them with plows, and to build for the great chief of the Great Osage, and for the great chief of the Little Osage, a strong blockhouse in each of their towns, which are to be established near this fort."

There was also, by the terms of the treaty, to be delivered annually to the Great Osage nation, merchandise to the value of $1,000, and to the Little Osage nation merchandise to the value of $500, and in addition there was to be paid, at or before the signature of the treaty, to the Great Osage nation, the sum of $800, and to the Little Osage nation the sum of $400.

Article 6 of the treaty reads as follows:

> And in consideration of the advantages which we derive from the stipulations contained in the foregoing article, we, the chiefs and warriors of the Great and Little Osage, for ourselves and our nation respectively, covenant and agree with the United States, that the boundary line between our nations and the United States shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at Fort Clark, on the Missouri, five miles above Fire Prairie, and running thence a due south course to the river Arkansas, and down the same to the Mississippi, hereby ceding and relinquishing forever to the United States all the lands which lie east of the said line, and north of the southwardly bank of the said river Arkansas, and all lands situated northwardly of the river Missouri. And we do further cede and relinquish to the United States forever, a tract of two leagues square, to embrace Fort Clark, and to be laid off in such manner as the President of the United States shall think proper.

As the above-mentioned treaty was the first concluded between the United States and the Osage nation, its "inner history," as contained in the report made by Mr. Sibley in 1812, is given. Mr. Sibley, formerly commandant at Fort Clark, and at the time of his report, Indian Agent at the same place (then called Fort Osage or Fort Sibley), says, he writes "from an acquaintance with the Osages extending almost to every individual of the tribe, and of more than eight years' standing." According to his report, in 1804, President Jefferson promised the Osage chiefs, then on a visit to Washington, to establish a trading post for the benefit of their nation, this promise being repeated in 1806. The fort was built in October, 1808, and the following month, November 8, 1808, Pierre Choteau, United States Agent for the Osages, arrived at Fort Clark, prepared to execute the treaty which Gov. Lewis, of Missouri, had deputized him to offer the nation. The chiefs and warriors of the Great and Little Osage assembled on the 10th, and, on learning that the trading post, which was supposed by them to have been established as a favor and mark of friendship, was in fact a part of the price paid for their lands, and that, unless they accepted the provisions of the treaty, they virtually forfeited the protection of the United States, they reluctantly signed it, protesting that "they had no choice; they must either sign the treaty, or be declared the enemies of the United States."

This treaty was not ratified by the Senate until 1810, and the Indians did not receive the first annuity until September, 1811, three years after the treaty was made. The blockhouse which was promised for the defense of the Osage towns on the Osage River was useful only to the traders, being detached from the agency, and no competent person having charge. A mill was built and a blacksmith sent to the town of the Great Osages.

By the terms of the treaty of 1808, the Osage title to all land in Missouri was extinguished, excepting a strip twenty-four miles wide lying eastward from the western boundary of the State, and extending from the Missouri River south into the Territory of Arkansas. The eastern line extended a few miles east of Fort Clark, which was situated on a bluff on the Missouri River, near the present site of the town of Sibley. The principal village of the Osages was due south from the fort, on the Osage River, and it was this village that Capt. Pike visited and described in 1806.

Fort Clark was abandoned as a military post in June, 1813, at which time the garrison was withdrawn. Maj. Sibley was Government factor and agent from 1818 until the final abandonment of the agency in 1825.

Mr. Sibley, in his report, commends the Osages for their uniform and constant faithfulness to the French and Americans. They offered their services to him when in command of Fort Clark, when British emissaries attempted to engage them in their service, and declared their determination "never to desert their American father as long as he was faithful to them." He says that "of all the Missouri Indians, they were the least accessible to British influence."

At about the time of this report, a portion of the Osage nation removed from the old location on the forks of the Osage River, and settled on the bank of the River Neosho, in the present county of Labette.

In 1817, the Cherokees attacked the Osage village on the Verdigris during the absence of Clermont and his warriors, fired the town, destroyed the crops, and took prisoners fifty or sixty of the old men, women and children who were left there. This assault was followed by mutual acts of recrimination between the hostile tribes, eventuating in war, which lasted several years, the Delawares joining the Cherokees as allies. A treaty of peace between the contending nations was concluded at Belle Point in 1822.

The Osage nation, in 1818, as pay for property taken from citizens of the United States "by war parties and other thoughtless men of their several bands," and "being destitute of funds to do that justice to the citizens of the United States which is calculated to promote a friendly intercourse, have agreed, and do hereby cede to the United States, and forever quit claim to the tract of country included within the following bounds, to wit: 'Beginning at the Arkansas River, at where the present Osage boundary line strikes the river at Frog Bayou; then up the Arkansas and Verdigris to the falls of Verdigris River: thence eastwardly to the said Osage boundary line at a point twenty leagues north from the Arkansas River; and with that line to the place of beginning.'"

In consideration of the above-described cession, the United States agreed to pay their own citizens the losses they had sustained at the hands of the Osages, provided the same did not exceed the sum of $4,000.

Three years after this treaty was concluded, the following report of their location and condition was made by their agent at Fort Osage. The report is dated October 1, 1820:

> The *Great Osages*, of the Osage River. They live in one village on the Osage River, seventy-eight miles (measured), due south of Fort Osage. They hunt over a very great extent of country, comprising the Osage, Gasconade and Neosho Rivers, and their numerous branches. They also hunt on the heads of the St. Francis and White Rivers, and on the Arkansas. I rate them at about one thousand two hundred souls, three hundred and fifty of whom are warriors and hunters, fifty or sixty superannuated, and the rest are women and children.
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> The *Great Osages*, of the Neosho, about one hundred and thirty or forty miles southwest of Fort Osage; one village on the Neosho River. They hunt pretty much in common with the tribe of the Osage River, from which they separated six or eight years ago. This village contains about four hundred souls, of whom about one hundred are warriors and hunters, some ten or fifteen aged persons, and the rest are women and children.
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> Papuisea; or, White Hair, principal chief.
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> The *Little Osages*. Three villages on the Neosho River, from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty miles southwest of this place. This tribe, comprising all three villages, and comprehending about twenty families—of Missouries that are intermarried with them—I rate at about one thousand souls, about three hundred of whom are hunters and warriors, twenty or thirty superannuated, and the rest are women and children. They hunt pretty much in common with the other tribes of Osages mentioned, and frequently on the head-waters of the Kanzas, some of the branches of which interlock with those of the Neosho.
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> Necheumani; or, Walk in Rain, principal chief.
>
> Of the Chaneers; or, Arkansas tribes of Osages, I need say nothing, because they do not resort here to trade. I have always rated that tribe at about an equal half of all the Osages. They hunt chiefly in the Arkansas and White River, and their waters."

Mr. Sibley, the agent, states that it is impossible to obtain an exact enumeration of the tribes, as they are continually removing from one village to another, and intermarrying, but the above is as near the truth as it is possible to get. As to their mode of subsistence, he writes as follows:

> The main dependence of each and every of the tribes is hunting. They would all class alike in respect of their pursuits; therefore, one general remark will suffice for all.
>
> They raise annually small crops of corn, beans and pumpkins. These they cultivate entirely with the hoe, in the simplest manner. Their crops are usually planted in April, and receive one dressing before they leave their villages for the summer hunt in May. About the first week in August, they return to their villages to gather their crops, which have been left unhoed and unfenced all the season.
>
> Each family, if lucky, can save from ten to twenty bags of corn and beans, of a bushel and a half each, besides a quantity of dried pumpkins. On this they feast, with the dried meat saved in summer, till September, when what remains is *cashed*, and they set out on the fall hunt, from which they return about Christmas. From that time, till some time in February or March, as the season happens to be mild or severe, they stay pretty much in their villages, making only short hunting excursions occasionally, and during that time they consume the greater part of their *cashes*. In February or March, the spring hunt commences; first the bear, and then the beaver hunt. This they pursue till planting time, when they again return to their village, pitch their crops, and in May set out for the summer hunt, taking with them their residue, if any, of their corn. This is the circle of an Osage life, here and there indented with war and trading expeditions, and thus it has been with very little variation these twelve years past. The game is very sensibly diminishing in the country which these tribes inhabit; but has not yet become scarce. Its gradual diminution seems to have had no other effect on the Indians than to make them more expert and industrious hunters, and better warriors.

The following extracts from the first annual report of the Superintendent at Union Mission, on the Neosho, to the Secretary of War (October, 1821), describe the villages of the Osages of the Arkansaw somewhat more in detail:

> The Osages of the Arkansaw occupy several villages. The principal village contains about three hundred lodges or huts and about three thousand souls. The lodges are generally from fifty to a hundred feet in length and irregularly arranged. They cover a surface of about half a mile square. * * * * * The men are generally of a lofty stature, of a fine form and of a frank and open countenance. In council, they are dignified, and in their speeches eloquent. The women, although strong and active, are not proportionally tall. The children are numerous and remarkably submissive to parental authority.

Dr. Palmer, connected with the same mission, writes, March 18, 1820:

> Soon after we arrived, some of the Indians came, as they said, to shake hands with us. We found them equal to our expectations in every respect, a noble race of people. In this introduction, we agreed, at their request, to hold a council with them, at their town, within ten days. At the appointed time, I was one of the four who went over to the council. In passing that distance, about twenty-five miles, we found the land a continued level and rich prairie. When we came in sight of the town, we had one of the grandest prospects I ever beheld. To a great extent around the town the land appears perfectly level. At two or three miles distance from the town, there are several natural mounds, rising directly from a perfect plain to the height of about two hundred feet. All the mounds appear to rise to just the same height, and as level at the top as the adjacent plains. The one nearest to the town has about three acres on the top and is accessible only in one or two places.

On the 2d day of June, 1825, the Osage nation relinquished its title to all the lands it still claimed in Missouri and Arkansas, and in addition, ceded to the United States "all lands lying west of the said State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, north and west of the Red River, south of the Kansas River, and east of a line to be drawn from the head sources of the Kansas southwardly through the Rock Saline."

Article 2 of the treaty contained the following reservation:

> Within the limits of the country above ceded and relinquished, there shall be reserved to and for the Great and Little Osage tribes or nation aforesaid, so long as they may choose to occupy the same, the following described tract of land: "Beginning at a point due east of White Hair's village and twenty-five miles west of the western boundary line of the State of Missouri, fronting on a north and south line, so as to leave ten miles north and forty miles south of the point of said beginning, and extending west, with the width of fifty miles, to the western boundary of the lands hereby ceded and relinquished by said tribes or nations."

In addition to the principal reservation, various half-breed and other small reservations were located on the Neosho, Marais des Cygnes and Mine Rivers, including the sections whereon the principal improvements had been made, and those on which the missionary establishments were located.

The United States agreed to pay the Osage nation, in consideration of the cession, yearly annuities to the amount of $7,000 for twenty years; also to provide for them stock, farming utensils, a person to teach them agriculture, and a blacksmith; to build for each of the four principal chiefs a comfortable and commodious dwelling house; and to pay any debts which citizens of the United States, members of the Delaware nation, and certain traders, held against them.

The trading interests among the Osages were principally in the hands of a few persons who represented large and influential companies at St. Louis. Pierre Choteau, Manuel De Liza, Pierre Menard, Hugh Glen and other early Indian traders acquired an ascendancy over this tribe and their affairs that proved detrimental, if not fatal, to the efforts of the Protestant missionaries and teachers who sought to induce them to forsake their wandering, savage life, and endeavor to procure a subsistence by the slow and unexciting methods of agriculture. Those of the traders who desired to enrich themselves by the barter in furs and peltries of course would desire to see the nation continue to follow the chase, and would discourage any intimation of improvement. The impression was fostered that they were an uncommonly savage, warlike race, and the advent of educators among them was undesired and discouraged. This, added to their own indolence and apathy in regard to improvement, disheartened those who made the earliest attempts for their advancement, and the early Protestant missions were abandoned.

In the course of ten or twelve years, the Osages were reduced in numbers, and had become a most degraded, servile people—neglected by Government and imposed upon by traders and agents. The teachers of agriculture stipulated for in the treaty of 1825 were unable to render them much service, and left the country. The blacksmiths also departed. Their annuities, after a few years, were paid to them in articles of but little real value; and, sinking from bad to worse, from poverty almost to starvation, they finally eked out the scanty supplies of the chase by incursions into the neighboring white settlements of Missouri and Arkansas. In 1837, these depredations became so serious that the frontier citizens of Missouri called for the assistance of the State militia, and a force of 500 men was sent to the border to quell the disturbances. The miserable condition of the Osages was reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the fall of 1837, and an act was passed, January 11, 1839, allowing them to take the amount of their next annuity in articles of food, instead of money, making an appropriation to aid them in farming operations; also providing them two millers and two blacksmith establishments.

In 1842, Fort Scott was established as a military post, Hiero T. Wilson being appointed Post Sutler the succeeding year. This post became a trading resort for the Osages, and continued such for many years. The Catholic missionary institutions which were founded among them proved more successful than the early efforts of the Presbyterians, and many of the Osage children were benefited by the various branches of the Catholic Osage Mission. White Hair, the venerable chief of the Grand Osages, became a convert to the faith so zealously preached and so faithfully exemplified by the devoted priests, and, after his death, his successor also was baptized into the communion of the same church. The Indian Agency was removed from the Neosho to the Quapaw country, but the Osages continued to live in their old villages, if they could be said to have a home anywhere, so great a part of their time being spent in hunting or idly wandering from place to place.

During the first year of the war of the rebellion, the Osage Agency was removed to Fort Scott. One regiment of the Indian Brigade was composed of the Osages, and throughout the whole struggle the tribe were faithful allies of the Unionists.

On September 19, 1865, by the terms of the treaty made at Canville Trading Post, the Great and Little Osage Indians sold to the United States the following defined country:

> Beginning at the southeast corner of their present reservation, and running thence north, with the eastern boundary thereof, fifty miles, to the northeast corner; thence west with the northern line, thirty miles; thence south fifty miles, to the southern boundary to said reservation; and thence east with said boundary to the place of beginning; *provided* that the western boundary of said land herein ceded shall not extend farther westward than a line commencing at a point on the southern boundary of said Osage country, one mile east of the place where the Verdigris River crosses the southern boundary of the State of Kansas.

For this tract of country, afterward known as the "Osage Ceded Lands," the United States was to pay $300,000, "which sum should be placed to the credit of the nation in the Treasury of the United States, interest at 5 per cent thereon, to be paid to the tribe semi-annually, in money or such articles or merchandise as the Secretary of the Interior may direct," no pre-emption claim or homestead settlement to be allowed on the land so ceded. After reimbursing the United States, the purchase money ($300,000), and paying expense of survey and sale, the residue of proceeds to be placed in United States Treasury to credit of "Indian Civilization Fund."

The Osages, by the same treaty, also ceded "a tract of land twenty miles in width from north to south off the north side of the remainder of their present reservation, and extending its entire length from east to west;" which land was to be held in trust for said Indians, and to be surveyed and sold for their benefit, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, at a price not less than $1.25 per acre. This cession was known as the "Osage Trust Lands."

The remaining strip, thirty miles in width, and lying west of the "Ceded Lands," was the "Osage Diminished Reserve." After the treaty of 1865, the tribe moved on to this reservation, a part settling on Pumpkin Creek, in the Verdigris Valley, and several bands at the junction of Fall River with the Verdigris. On February 14, 1877, the Osages, after trying in vain to obtain the payments due from the Unietd States under the terms of the treaty of 1865, made a contract with Charles Ewing, an attorney at Washington, by the terms of which, as approved by Hon. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ewing was to obtain payment for all lands which had been sold or used contrary to the terms specified in the treaty; to procure certain payments for the Clermont band of Osages; to secure pensions to dependent families of Osages who were killed by Kansas militia in 1873, and patents for the lands owned by the Osages in the Indian Territory at the date of the contract. The nation were to pay the attorney 7½ per cent of any sum he might recover from the United States. June 16, 1880, a law was enacted, directing, in effect, that the Osages should be paid an amount equivalent to the loss they had sustained by the non-observance of the treaty. They were accordingly credited with $1,028,785.15, paid in two settlements, as follows:

August 14, 1880	$792,701 27
June 1, 1881	236,083 88

The final result of the negotiation—the amount of Mr. Ewing's claims for fee being adjusted by United States officials—was the transfer of the sum of $1,156,351.32 from the United States Treasury to the following beneficiaries:

To the Osage Indians	$1,028,785 15
To Charles Ewing, attorney	71,901 68
To the civilization fund, for educating and civilizing Indians	55,664 49
Total	$1,156,351 32

At the time this contract was concluded with Mr. Ewing (1877), the tribe was divided into eight bands, and numbered about four thousand souls. At Big Hill, the largest town, were 100 lodges and about 950 souls. White Hair's band was reduced to between three and four hundred; and the Little Osage, to 700. Since the tribe obtained the payment of the sum due them by Government, their condition has materially altered for the better. They now (1882) number 1,950. They have built, within the past year, about one hundred box houses, with stone chimneys, the work being done by themselves. In regard to the education of the children, also, they are making satisfactory progress, several being members of the Indian school in Carlisle, Penn.

OSAGE MISSIONARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the fall of 1820, two Presbyterian Missions were established among the Osages by the United Foreign Missionary Society—Union Station, on the Neosho River; and Harmony Station, on the Marais des Cygnes,* about six miles above its junction with the Osage.

Rev. Messrs. Chapman and Vinall were sent to the Arkansas in 1819, as agents for the society, and had proceeded up the river 400 miles, when Mr. Vinall was attacked with disease consequent to his great fatigue and exposure, and died during the summer. Mr. Chapman continued his journey to the Osage villages on the Verdigris and Neosho, was very kindly received by the Indians, and obtained from the chiefs cessions of tracts of land on which the missions were established.

Union Station was situated on the west bank of the Neosho, about twenty-five miles north of its entrance into the Arkansas, and about the same distance from the principal Osage village. The tract embraced a prairie of about four miles square, with the Neosho on north and east, and lofty hills on the south and west. The buildings were erected on an eminence about a mile from the river, the estimated value of the missionary property, according to the first annual report of October 30, 1821, being $20,000, including buildings, stock, produce, tools, books and furniture. Revs. Messrs. Chapman and Vaill, Dr. Palmer and Mr. Redfield were stationed at Union.

Harmony Station was situated on the margin of the Marais des Cygnes River, six miles above its junction with the Osage, about fifteen miles east from the western line of the State of Missouri, and the same distance from the village of the Great Osages, on the Osage River. The buildings of the establishment were erected on the margin of the Marais des Cygnes, "a spacious and handsome green in front, and in the rear a vast prairie covered with grass." The mill site belonging to the mission, and the United States trading house, were a mile below, on opposite sides of the river. In the course of the year, ten comfortable log houses were erected, the Indian school being kept in one of them. In the mission journal, date Friday, December 28, 1821, was the following entry: "Saw White Hair again to-day. He says that the meddling traders who are among them will be a great hindrance to our success in obtaining their children, as they are scattering the people. It appears evident that there are some traders among them that contrive every plan and adopt every kind of artifice and intrigue to lead or drive the Indians away from the trading houses established by Government in order to gain the trade themselves. White Hair says he thinks we shall obtain some children; but until these things can be regulated by Government, we cannot expect very great success."

In 1822, a saw-mill and grist-mill were erected, and the school contained sixteen Osage children, who were reported as making commendable progress.

By the provisions of the treaty of June, 1825, there were reserved from the territory ceded by the Osages "two sections of land, to include the Harmony missionary establishment, and the mill on the Marais des Cygnes; and one section, to include the missionary establishment above the Lick on the west side of Grand (Neosho) River, to be disposed of as the President of the United States shall direct, for the benefit of said missions, and to establish them at the principal villages of the Great and Little Osage nations, within the limits of the country reserved to them by this treaty, and to be kept up at said villages so long as said missions shall be usefully employed in teaching, civilizing and improving the said Indians."

Rev. Mr. Pixley, Dr. Belcher, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and Miss Comstock were among the earliest members of the Harmony establishment. These stations were designed to operate upon a large scale; the system of boarding schools was introduced, many missionaries and teachers were connected with them, and they labored zealously for the good of the children under their charge. Circumstances were not favorable, however, to the enterprise, and the missions were discontinued after a few discouraging years of toil and failure.

The Catholic Osage Mission.—In 1820, Rt. Rev. De Bourg, Bishop of New Orleans, appointed Rev. Charles La Croix missionary among the Osages residing in Missouri, the northern portion of his diocese. After a few years of labor, Father La Croix died, and was succeeded, in June, 1824, by Rev. Charles Van Quickenborn, who established among the tribe a manual labor school at the town of Florissant, St. Louis Co., Mo. He also visited the portion of the tribe who were gathered at the Presbyterian establishment at Harmony, and, being allowed by the resident missionaries a room for a chapel, baptized several of the Osage children there, making the little mission in the wilderness an establishment worthy of its name. In 1827, he visited the Osages on the Neosho, and the following year his labors were ended by death. For the next twenty years, the Osages were under the spiritual care of the fathers connected with St. Mary's Mission among the Pottawatomies. At the expiration of that time, the Osages requested the Rt. Rev. Peter R. Kendrick, Bishop of St. Louis, for the establishment of a Catholic school in their country, and he appointed Rev. Father John Schoenmakers, Superior of the Osage Mission, who immediately set out for the field of his future labors, accompanied by Father J. B. Bax and three lay brothers. They arrived at Neosho April 29, 1847, and in two weeks had the two log buildings which constituted the mission in readiness to "gather in the children" and commence the "Osage Manual Labor School." In the fall of the same year, October 5, their labors were supplemented by those of the Sisters of Loretto, of Kentucky, six of whom, under charge of Mother Concordia Henning, arrived in October and opened a school for girls.

The establishment prospered and increased; new buildings were erected in 1849 and 1850; auxiliary stations were founded in the various Osage villages; the working force at the Mother Station was strengthened from time to time; and under the energetic and able management of Rev. Father Schoenmakers and his co-workers, the influence of the Osage Mission was felt as a power for good among the tribes of the Neosho and the Verdigris. And this influence was not confined to the Osages alone. From the Mother House in the Neosho Valley the fathers went forth to visit the Miamis, the Peorias, the Quapas and the Cherokees, and soon had scholars from among those tribes to educate and care for at their school.

During the war of the rebellion, the mission was nearly deserted, the loyalty of the fathers making them conspicuous objects of hatred to the marauding guerrilla bands that infested Southeastern Kansas.

After the treaty of 1865 with the Osages, work revived at the mission. After the Indians were settled in their new homes, they were again visited by their old friend, Father Schoenmakers, and the work of instruction was recommenced. A large church was built at the new mission station; also a school for the Sisters of Loretto; and the success and improvement of the tribe after their removal is to be attributed to the continued efforts of the missionaries in their behalf. In 1870, the schools at the old Osage Mission were chartered under the names and titles of "St. Francis Institute" and "St. Ann's Academy." They are still under the management of Father Schoenmakers and the Sisters of Loretto, who have been in charge since 1847.

THE PAWNEES.

On the map of Marquette, the Pawnees, under the name of Paneassa, are located in two places—northwest of the Kansa and Ouchage nations, in the region now Kansas or Nebraska, and among the Southern tribes on the Arkansas River—both of which positions they occupied until a comparatively recent date.

Du Tissenet visited the Northern Pawnees in 1719, and then found them inhabiting two villages, each containing about one hundred and thirty lodges and two hundred and fifty warriors. One of these villages is generally supposed to have been that of the Republican Pawnees, on the Republican Fork of the Kansas.

M. De Bourgmont does not mention the Pawnees in the account of his expedition to the Padoucas, which is certainly strange, if, at that time, the village was located as far south as Du Tissenet's calculations would place it. It is quite possible that the rebellion and secession, which resulted in the establishment of the Pawnee Republic, did not take place until later than the time of Bourgmont's expedition, and that the "two villages" of Du Tissenet were the old villages on the La Platte.

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* The northern fork of the Osage was called Marais des Cygnes until its junction with the Little Osage, the two forks uniting to form the Osage, or Great Osage.

The Pawnees were a warlike and powerful nation, claiming, from the time the country first became known to the French fur traders until 1820, the whole region watered by the La Platte, from the Rocky Mountains to its mouth, and also the country drained by the forks of the Kansas. Their principal villages were the Grand Pawnee, on the La Platte; the Loup Pawnee, on the Loup Branch of the La Platte; and the "Village of the Pawnee Republic," on the Republican Fork of the Kansas. Lieut. Wilkinson (of Lieut. Pike's exploring expedition), in a report to his father, Gen. Wilkinson, Commander-in-Chief of the United States army, makes the following statement in regard to the Pawnee Republic: "You must know that the village is composed of the followers of a dissatisfied warrior, who first made this establishment, and the adherents of a regular chief of the Grand Pawnees, who migrated thither some few years since with his family, and usurped the power of the Republican warrior. To such a pitch does this party spirit prevail that you easily perceive the hostility which exists between the adherents of the two chiefs."

Messrs. Pike and Wilkinson held a grand council with the chiefs of the Pawnee nation on the 29th of September, 1806. The council was held at the Pawnee Republic village (near the present site of Scandia, in Republic County), and was attended by 400 warriors. When the parties assembled for their council, Lieut. Pike found that the Pawnees had unfurled a Spanish flag at the door of the chief—one which had lately been presented to the nation by that Government, through the hands of Lieut. Malgares.* To the request of Lieut. Pike that the flag should be delivered to him and one of the United States hoisted in its place, they at first made no response; but, upon his repeating his demand, with the emphatic declaration that they must choose between the Americans and Spaniards, and that it was "impossible for the nation to have two fathers," they decided to put themselves, for the time, at least, under American protection. An old man accordingly rose, went to the door, took down the Spanish flag and laid it at the feet of Lieut. Pike, and in its stead elevated the stars and stripes.

The following description of the reception of Lieut. Pike and party at the village of the Pawnee Republic in 1806, is from the journal of the Lieutenant, dated Thursday, September 25, of that year:

> We marched at a good hour, and in about eight miles struck a very large road along which the Spanish troops had returned, and on which we could yet discover the grass beaten down in the direction they had taken.
>
> When we arrived within about three miles of the village, we were requsted to remain as the ceremony of receiving the Osage into the town was to be performed there. There was a small circular spot, clear of grass, before which the Osage sat down. We were a small distance in advance of the Indians. The Pawnees then advanced within a mile of us, and halted, divided into two troops, and came on each flank at full charge, making all the gestures, and performing the maneuvres of a real war charge. They then encircled us around, and the chief advanced in the center, and gave us his hand. His name was Characterick. He was accompanied by his two sons, and a chief by the name of Iskatappe. The Osage were still seated; but the Belle Oisean then rose and came forward with a pipe, and presented it to the chief, who took a whiff or two from it. We then proceeded on; the chief, Lieut Wilkinson and myself in front; my sergeant on a white horse, next with the colors; then our horses and baggage, escorted by our men, with the Pawnees on each side, running races, etc. When we arrived on the hill above the town, we were again halted, and the Osage seated themselves in a row, when each Pawnee, who intended so to do, presented a horse, and gave a pipe to smoke to the Osage to whom he had made the present. In this manner were eight horses given.

According to the authority of Mr. Gallatin, the language of the Pawnees is totally unlike that of any other Western tribe. Their form of government was similar to that of the Kanzas and Osages—a hereditary chieftainship, the power of the chief being confined to advice and counsel, except when made absolute by the power of personal qualities. Their houses were circular in form, but differed from those of the Dacotah tribes in having at the entrance a long passage about fifteen feet in length and six in width, walled like the house, and having within little apartments of wicker work built against one side of the wall, which served as sleeping rooms for the members of the family, something after the fashion of the sleeping apartments of the ancient Hurons. They were great lovers of horses, owning many fine ones, which they only used for the chase, always marching to war on foot. They were also extremely fond of gaming, and played several games of chance peculiar to themselves.

The Pawnee nation formerly numbered about twenty-five thousand, and, in the early years of the present century, was waging successful war with the Kiowas of the Black Hills, and the Camanches of the Arkansas and Rio del Norte. The Otoes, Omahas, Missouris and Puncahs yielded to their superior skill and strength and became dependent tribes. They were a terror to the Rocky Mountain trappers at the North, and the Santa Fé traders at the South; and the Kanzas and Osages ventured warily into the hunting-grounds of their warlike neighbors.

The great trail of the Grand Pawnees and Loup Pawnees led from their villages on the Platte to their war and hunting-grounds to the southward. Through the winter they remained in their villages, but as summer approached, men, women and children took up their march for the great buffalo plains, and led a roving, wandering life, in search of game, until the cold drove them back again to their winter lodges.

A few years subsequent to the visit of Lieut. Pike, the village of the Pawnee Republic was removed to the La Platte, four miles above that of the Grand Pawnee, on the north side of the Wolf Fork. It contained, in 1820, only forty lodges, being inferior in every respect to the other villages. The whole tribe, at this time, according to Maj. O'Fallon's report, numbered about ten thousand, in three villages, on the branches of the La Platte. In 1831, the tribe was reduced to such a terrible condition by the ravages of small pox that their agent, John Dougherty, in his report for that year, says: "Their misery defies all description. I am fully persuaded that one-half the whole number will be carried off by this frightful distemper. They told me that not one under thirty years of age escaped, it having been that length of time since it visited them before. They were dying so fast, and taken down at once in such large numbers, that they had ceased to bury their dead, whose bodies were to be seen in every direction—lying in the river, lodged on the sand-bars, in the weeds around the villages, and in their old corn cashes." From the Pawnees the disease spread to the Omahas, Otoes, Missouris and Puncahs, but its progress was checked among the latter tribes by vaccination before its ravages were so terrible. From this visitation the nation never recovered. Treaties of peace had been made between the Pawnees and the United States in 1818 and 1825, and on the 9th of October, 1833, a treaty was made at the village of the Grand Pawnees, by terms of which the tribes ceded to the United States all their land south of the Platte, and agreed to locate north of that river and west of the Missouri. After their removal, they were assisted by Government, and for a time seemed to prosper, but the depredations of the Sioux soon drove them again south of the Platte, some returning to their old villages and some taking refuge with the tribes that once lived under their own protection—the Otoes and Omahas. Deprived of the assistance of Government from having violated the terms of the treaty of 1832; driven from the homes provided, by the fierce and revengeful Sioux; the old hunting-grounds to the south infested by their old enemies, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and disease thinning their bands day by day—no wonder they were soon "dependent altogether upon hunting, stealing and begging from the emigrant."

In 1856, their number had dwindled to about five thousand, and in 1873, to twenty-five hundred, who were settled on a reservation on the Loup Fork of the La Platte, where they had 1,000 acres under cultivation.

They are now removed to the Wichita Reserve, Indian Territory, one band numbering about three hundred, and the other about two thousand.

THE PADOUCAS.

Early writers mention the Padoucas as a powerful tribe, claiming a large tract of country now included in Texas, New Mexico and Colorado, and dwelling in large villages near the head-waters of the Red and Arkansas Rivers. They are said to have been among the hostile Indians that De Soto encountered in his exploring expedition through Texas in 1541. Whether the Indians thus referred to were really the Padoucas who dwelt at the head-waters of the Kansas River one hundred and fifty years later, is a matter of doubt, not now important or possible to determine.

The first definite and reliable information in regard to the tribe or nation is gained from the report of M. Du Tissenet, who visited their village, fifteen days, march west of the Pawnees, in September, 1719. This was the extreme western limit of his exploration. He speaks of the Padoucas as "a brave and warlike tribe."

In the early part of the eighteenth century, the "Padouca nation" was divided into several tribes, claiming the country from the head-waters of the Northern Fork of the Kansas south nearly to the Spaniards of New Mexico. On the map of Charlevoix, the Kansas River is called the Padouca River, and on that of Du Pratz (on which the region afterward embracing the Kansas Territory was evidently drawn from the description of M. De Bourgmont), the Padouca villages are located at the sources of both forks of the Kansas River, and also on the Arkansas. The Padoucas belonged to no one of the great Indian families. They were of an "unknown race and language," with habits in many respects dissimilar from any other nation. Their villages, instead of being heterogeneously thrown together—a confused mass of lodges—were laid out regularly with streets, which formed squares, as in a modern city. The houses were neatly built, and the Indians, in intelligence and habits of living, ranked higher than the more eastern tribes, with whom they were almost continually at war. Of their history after the visits of the French during the first quarter of the eighteenth century, little is known. Whether the tribes toward the east united with the Pawnees for their destruction, or whether disease did its fatal work among them, is only matter of conjecture. As a nation, they long ago disappeared, and the roving bands of Kiowas and Kaskaias, whose language bears no similarity to the Dahcotah, and who, from their haunts in the Black Hills, long came down to hunt in the region where the Padoucas fomerly lived, are supposed to be the last remnants of the great nation of the Padoucas.

In 1724, M. De Bourgmont, then Commandant at Fort Orleans, on the Missouri River, made an expedition to the country inhabited by this nation, of which he gave a full and detailed account in his journal, together with many of the peculiarities of this now nearly extinct race.

Du Pratz, in his "History of Louisiana," published in 1757, gives the following account of the customs of this ancient tribe, which he states is taken from the journal of M. De Bourgmont:

> The nation of the Padoucas is very numerous; extends almost two hundred leagues, and they have villages quite close to the Spaniards of New Mexico. They are acquainted with silver, and made the French understand they worked at the mines. The inhabitants of the village at a distance from the Spaniards, have knives made of fire-stone (*pierre de feu*), of which they also make hatchets, the largest to fell middling and little trees with; the less flay and cut up the beasts they kill.
>
> They are almost without any European goods among them, and have but a faint knowledge of them. They knew nothing of fire-arms before the arrival of M. de Bourgmont, and were much frightened at them; on hearing the report they quaked and bowed their heads.
>
> They generally go to war on horseback, and cover their horses with dressed leather, hanging down quite around, which secures them from darts. When they are in want of horses, they train up great dogs to carry their baggage.
>
> The Padoucas, who live at a distance from the Spaniards, cultivate no grain, and live only on hunting. But they are not to be considered as a wandering nation, though employed in hunting winter and summer, seeing they have large villages, consisting of a great number of cabins which contain very numerous families. These are their permanent abodes, from which a hundred hunters set out at a time with their horses, their bows and a good stock of arrows. They go thus two or three days' journey from home, where they find herds of buffaloes, the least of which consists of a hundred head. They load their horses with their baggage, tents and children, conducted by a man on horseback. When they come at the hunting spot, they encamp near a brook where there is always wood; the horses they tie by one of their fore-feet with a string to a stake or bush.
>
> Next morning they each mount a horse and proceed to the first herd, with the wind to their back, to the end the buffalo may scent them and take to flight, which they never fail to do, because they have a very quick scent. Then the hunters pursue them close, at an

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* See Early Explorations (General History).

easy gallop, and in a crescent, or half ring, till they hang out the tongue through fatigue, and can do no more than just walk. The hunters then dismount, point a dart at the extremity of the shoulder and kill each of them one cow, sometimes more; for they never kill the males. They then flay them, take out the entrails and cut the carcass in two; the head, feet and entrails they leave to the wolves and other carniverous animals. The skin they lay on the horse, and on that the flesh, which they carry home. Two days after, they go out again, and then they bring home the meat stripped from the bones; the women and young people dress it in the Indian fashion, while the men return for some days longer to hunt in the same manner. They carry home their dry provisions, and let their horses rest for three or four days, at the end of which those who remained in the village set out with the others to hunt in the same manner, which has made ignorant travelers affirm this people was a wandering nation.

If they sow little or no maize, they as little plant any citricls, never any tobacco; which last the Spaniards bring them in rolls, along with the horses they truck with them for buffalo mantles.

All we have hitherto remarked is peculiar to this people, besides the other usages they have in common with the natives of Louisiana.

EMIGRANT TRIBES.

THE SHAWANOES OR SHAWNEES.

The Missouri Shawanoes were the first Indians removed to the territory set apart for emigrant tribes by the treaties of June, 1825, with the Kanzas and Osages. By treaty made at St. Louis, November 7, 1825, the United States granted "to the Shawanoe tribe of Indians within the State of Missouri, for themselves, and for those of the same nation now residing in Ohio who may hereafter emigrate to the west of the Mississippi, a tract of land equal to fifty miles square, situated west of the State of Missouri, and within the purchase lately made from the Osages."

The tract of fifty miles square thus granted, as afterward surveyed, and conveyed to the tribe by deed May 11, 1844, was bounded as follows: "Beginning at a point in the western boundary of the State of Missouri, three miles south of where said boundary crosses the mouth of Kansas River, thence continuing south and coinciding with said boundary for twenty-five miles; thence due west 120 miles; thence due north until said line shall intersect the southern boundary of the Kanzas Reservation; thence due east, coinciding with the southern boundary of said reservation, to the termination thereof; thence due north, coinciding with the eastern boundary of said reservation, to the southern shore of the Kansas River; thence along said southern shore of said river to where a line from the place of beginning, drawn due west, shall intersect the same."

The Shawanoes had their ancient home in the basin of the Cumberland River. Their territory was invaded by the Iroquois about the year 1672, and the vanquished Shawanoes, fleeing to the South, were scattered over various parts of the country—settling in the Carolinas, at the headwaters of the Mobile River, in Florida, and it is related that one tribe had "quite gone down to New Spain." After a short time, several of the tribes re-united and returned to the vicinity of their old hunting-grounds, forming settlements in the valley of the Ohio, where Father Marquette relates that they were "in such numbers that they seem as many as twenty-three villages in one district, and fifteen in another, lying quite near each other."

Several treaties of peace had been made previous to 1786, with the Shawanoes, in common with other tribes, but that of January 31, 1786, was the first concluded with them separately as a nation. By the provisions of this treaty, which was made at the mouth of the Great Miami River, on the northwest bank of the Ohio, the United States allotted to the Shawanoes certain lands on the Miami River, contiguous to the reservations of the Wyandots and Delawares, in consideration of which the Shawanoes relinquished "all title, or pretense of title, they ever had to the lands east, west and south of the east, west and south lines before described."

The Wyandots protested against this treaty, on the ground that the lands set apart for the Shawanoes had been previously, by treaty, ceded to themselves. The Shawanoes remained, however, on the land, sharing the Wyandot hunting and fishing grounds, and it was in consideration of their forbearance at this time that the latter tribe requested the Shawanoes to cede to them a portion of their reservation in the Indian Territory, when they attempted to negotiate for removal from Sandusky in 1832.

From the time of the treaty of peace which the Shawanoes made with William Penn in 1682 (the first treaty with the whites to which they were a party), the Society of Friends took an intelligent and constant interest in their welfare. Thomas Chalkley, a minister of the London society of the denomination, who visited them as early as 1706, mentions among the peculiarities of the nation its custom of admitting women to its councils. He says: "In the council was a woman who took a part in the deliberations of this council, as well as upon all important occasions.

"On the interpreter being questioned why they permitted a woman to take so responsible a part in their councils, he replied that some women were wiser than some men, and that they had not done anything for years without the council of this ancient, grave woman, who spoke much in this council."

Philanthropic and religious enterprises were necessarily suspended during the long-continued French, English and Indian wars, but after the close of the war of 1812, the Friends again resumed their labors among the Shawanoes, establishing a school, and building flour and saw mills at their village in Ohio. Under the prudent and energetic superintendence of Henry Harvey, the tribe made rapid advance in civilization, and in the year 1831, when their lands were bought by Government, preparatory to the removal of the tribe to the West, the Ohio Shawanoes were prosperous in an eminent degree.

January 4, 1793, Baron De Carondelet, a Spanish nobleman, granted to bands of Shawanoes and Delawares who desired to settle there, a tract of land about twenty miles square, "lying between the River St. Come and Cape Geredeau, and bounded on the east by the Mississippi, and westwardly by White Water."

The Delawares removed from the tract in 1815; the Shawanoes removed from their first location near the cape, and again removed as white settlers encroached on their lands, until, by the treaty of November 7, 1825, they relinquished all title to their Missouri lands, and removed to their reservation in what is now the State of Kansas. In 1831, a treaty was concluded with the Ohio Shawanoes, giving them a certain sum for their improvements in that State, and land contiguous to the Missouri Shawanoes in Indian Territory. A portion of the tribe removed in 1832; the remainder, in the fall of the following year.

The good results of the habits of thrift and industry which these Shawanoes had acquired, aided and encouraged by the influence of the missionaries, who soon settled among them in their new location, were, after a few years, apparent in the comparatively comfortable houses and the well-cultivated fields which multiplied on their reservation.

An act was passed in 1853, granting the Ohio Shawanoes $66,000 additional compensation for their improvements in that State—twenty years after their removal. This sum was paid to the Ohio band at their reservation in Kansas.

On May 10, 1854, the tribe ceded to the United States the entire tract set apart for them November 7, 1825, and conveyed to the tribe by deed, May 11, 1844, containing about 1,600,000 acres, and by a provision of the same treaty, the United States retroceded to the tribe "200,000 acres, to be selected between the Missouri State line and a line parallel thereto and west of the same thirty miles distant, which parallel line shall be drawn from the Kansas River to the southern boundary line of the country herein ceded."

Three sections of land were to be set apart to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church South; 320 acres to the Friends' Shawnee Labor School; 160 acres to the American Baptist Missionary Union; five acres to the Shawnee Methodist Church; and two acres to the Shawnee Baptist Church—all to be considered a part of the retroceded 200,000 acres. The residue of the tract was to be divided, each individual receiving 200 acres, to be deeded in fee simple, and whatever remained to be set apart for any other Shawnees who might thereafter unite with the tribe.

The privilege of selecting lands extended to every head of a family who, though not a Shawnee, had legally married into the nation, according to their customs; all persons adopted into the tribe, all minor orphan children of Shawnees, and all incompetent persons, to have selections made adjacent to their friends and relatives.

Other provisions were as follows: "In the settlement known as Black Bob's Settlement, in which he has an improvement, whereon he resides, and in that known as Long Tail's Settlement, in which he has an improvement, whereon he resides, there are a number of Shawnees who desire to hold their lands in common; it is therefore agreed that all Shawnees, including the persons adopted as aforesaid, incompetent persons, and minor children who reside in said settlements, and all who shall, within sixty days after the approval of the surveys hereinafter provided for by the United States, signify their election to join either of said communities and reside with them, shall have a quantity of land assigned and set off to them in a compact body, at each of the settlements aforesaid, equal to 200 acres to each individual in each of said communities."

Article 4, reads as follows:

> Those of the Shawnees who may elect to live in common, shall hereafter be permitted, if they so desire, to make separate selections within the bounds of the tract, which may have been assigned to them in common, and such selections shall be made in all respects in conformity with the rule herein provided to govern those who shall in the first instance make separate selections.

By Article 6, the grants of land made to missionary societies and churches were subject to the following provisions:

The grant to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to be confirmed to the society, or to such person or persons as might be designated by the society, on the allowance by the society of $10,000, to be applied to the education of the Shawnee youth.

The grants to the societies of the Baptists and Friends to be held by their respective boards so long as the schools connected therewith should be kept in operation; whenever the schools were finally suspended, the lands, with the improvements, to be sold at public sale to the highest bidder—the proceeds to be applied to the use of the Shawnees—minus the value of the improvements, which should be given to the respective boards.

Joseph Parks and Black Hoof, principal chiefs, at the request of the tribe, were allowed to select certain lands—Joseph Parks' being equal to two sections, including his residence and improvements; and Black Hoof's being equal to one section, including residence and improvements. The treaty was signed by Joseph Parks, Black Hoof, George McDougal, Long Tail, George Blue Jacket, Graham Rogers, Black Bob, Henry Blue Jacket—representing the bands that were parties to the treaty of November 7, 1825, and August 8, 1831.

For the land ceded by the Shawanoes, they were to be paid the sum of $829,000, of which $40,000 should be invested for educational purposes, $700,000 paid in seven equal installments, and the remainder within a month of the time of the last annual payment. Henry Harvey, their faithful Quaker friend and teacher, gives the following account of their condition at the time this treaty was made, in his "History of the Shawnee Indians:"

> The Shawnees, in the year 1854, numbered about nine hundred souls, including the white men, who have inter-married into the nation, and are thereby adopted as Indians. This number is perhaps, not more than twenty.
>
> This tribe owns about 1,600,000 acres of land, or about 1,700 acres each. Many of them have good dwelling houses, well provided with useful and respectable furniture, which is kept in good order by the females, and they live in the same manner as the whites do, and live well, too. They have smoke-houses, stables, corn-cribs and other outbuildings. They have a good supply of horses, cattle, hogs, and some sheep. They have many farm wagons, and work oxen—some carriages and buggies, and are generally well supplied with farming implements, and know how to use them. They raise abundance of corn and oats, and some wheat. Their houses are generally very neat; built of hewn logs, with shingled roof, stone chimneys, and the inside work very well finished off, and mostly done by themselves, as there are a number of very good mechanics among the younger class. Their fencing is very good, and taken altogether, their settlements make a very respectable appearance, and would

> lose no credit by a comparison with those of their white neighbors in the State adjoining them, leaving out, now and then, a farm where slaves do the labor, and thus carry on farming on a large scale.
>
> The Shawnees have a large and commodious meeting-house, where they hold a religious meeting on the first day of each week. They have also a graveyard attached to the meeting-house lot. They hold religious meetings often at their own houses during the week, generally at night. They hold their camp-meetings and their other large meetings in their meeting house, as well as their public councils, and also their temperance meetings, for they, in imitation of their white brethren, and as a means of arresting the worst evil which ever overtook the Indians, organized a society on this subject, and have their own lectures, in which they are assisted by some of the missionaries. * * * * * * * * As regards the settlements of the Shawnees, in their present situation, they are all located on about thirty miles of the east end of their tract. * * * Along the margin of the timbered lands are the Shawnee's settlements, having timber for buildings, rails and firewood on one side, and on the other side are their farms, and the delightful prairies for grazing, and for hay for their stock in winter. * * * * * * * * * *
>
> In passing along the California and Sante Fé roads, which run on the divide between the streams of the Blue and Osage Rivers and the Kansas River; in casting the eye on either side, a handsome view is presented on both hands of good dwellings, handsome farms bordering on the forest, and fine heads of cattle and horses grazing in the rich prairies as we pass, and beautiful fields of grain sown, planted and cultivated by the Indians themselves. The Shawnees generally sow a large amount of grain, and often spare a large surplus after supplying their own wants.

The Shawanoes eventually established a form of government, the power being vested in the principal chiefs and a council elected by a direct vote of the male adults. This council met semi-monthly, a day constituting a session. At the election of 1855, the members elected to the council were Henry Blue Jacket, Dougherty, Tooley, Simon Hill and Tucker. The Clerk was Matthew King; the Interpreter, Charles Blue Jacket; and the principal chiefs were Joseph Parks and Graham Rogers.

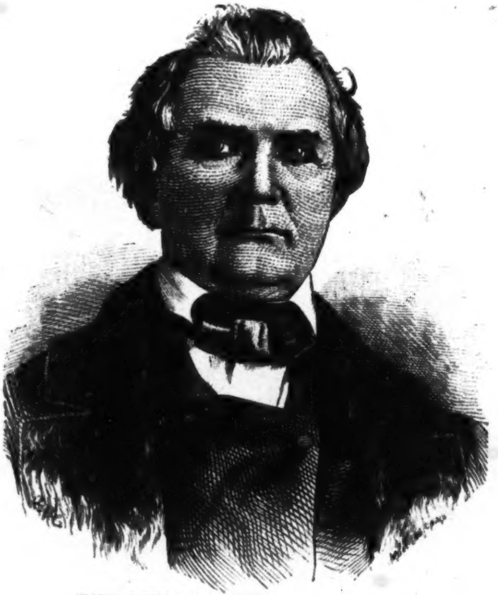

REV. THOMAS JOHNSON, DECEASED.

Late Indian Missionary and President of the first Territorial Council.

During the war, the Black Bob* band abandoned their reservation, which was in the southeastern part of Johnson County, and the title to the lands has been a disputed question for years.

The Eastern band of Shawanoes, numbering about ninety, was removed to the Quapaw Reserve, Indian Territory, and the Absentee band, of 688, to the Sac and Fox Reserve.

The Government Agents in charge of the Shawanoe Indians have been the following: Maj. R. W. Cummings, from 1828 to 1849; Luke Lee, from 1849 to 1852; Thomas Mosely, from 1852 to 1854; B. F. Robinson, from 1854 to 1855; R. C. Miller, from 1855 to 1856; Benjamin F. Newsom, from 1856 to 1861; Maj. J. B. Abbott, from 1861 to 1866; H. L. Taylor, from 1866 to 1868; Reuben L. Roberts, from 1868 to 1871.

SHAWNEE MISSIONARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

The first mission school among the Shawnees was established by Rev. Thomas Johnson in 1829, in the present town of Shawnee, Johnson County. The mission was under the direction of the Missouri Methodist Conference, and was for several years taught by Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Johnson, assisted by Rev. and Mrs. William Johnson. In 1835, the scholars numbered twenty-seven, supported in part by the mission and in part by their parents. The church congregation numbered, in the same year, seventy-four Shawnees. In 1839, the school was removed to a location two miles southwest of Westport, Mo., where a grant of 2,240 acres had been secured. Large and commodious buildings of brick were erected, and a manual labor school opened, which was in operation until 1862. The three sections of land granted to the mission by the Shawnees in 1839 were secured to the society by the terms of the treaty of 1854. The school was a successful one, averaging about one hundred pupils.

In regard to the early Methodist missions, Mrs. Lucy B. Armstrong, of Wyandot, writes as follows in the *Kansas Methodist:*

> The history of the missions of the M. E. Church in the Indian Territory before the General Conference of 1844 has been written by abler pens than mine, and I will only state that all the mission schools which had been established in that part of the Indian Territory now included in the State of Kansas were consolidated in one grand establishment—the Indian Manual Labor School, on the Shawnee Reserve, a mile or two west of Westport, Mo. There were about two sections of land inclosed and under cultivation and well stocked with domestic animals, as well as a few buffalo; two large brick buildings for the school teachers' rooms, Superintendent's rooms, dining-room, kitchen and rooms for the Missionary to the Shawnees, an excellent flouring-mill, several mechanics' shops, a store for the mission, and quite a village of nice frame dwelling-houses for mechanics and other employes. Bishop Harris, when Missionary Secretary, told the writer that more than $20,000 of the funds of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church had been used in building up that mission previous to the time when the M. E. Church South took possession of it. And, in addition to that, the missionaries had obtained the entire use of the Delaware Indian School Fund of $4,000 per annum for ten years, and the Shawnee School Fund of $1,500 per annum. The produce of the fields was quite a help in supporting the school which did not average as many as 150 pupils per annum, and there was always a long vacation. Thus there were ample means to erect an additional large brick building, which was done in 1846 or 1847, and afterward another section of land was added to it.

The First Baptist Mission was established in 1831, through the efforts and influence of Rev. Isaac McCoy. Dr. Johnston Lykins and wife were appointed by the Baptist Missionary Convention teachers and missionaries to the Shawanoes, and arrived at their post in July, 1831. No appropriation having been made by the Baptist Board of Missions for the erection of buildings, Mr. Lykins purchased a small tract of United States land, immediately on the Missouri State line, built a small log house at his own expense, and commenced his labors, serving not only as minister and teacher, but also as physician. In April, 1832, an appropriation was made and the necessary buildings erected. This mission house was the first home of all the early Baptist missionaries.

Rev. and Mrs. Robert Simerwell, Rev. and Mrs. Jotham Meeker and Rev. and Mrs. Moses Merril, all arrived during the fall of 1833, and had temporary quarters at the Baptist Shawnee Mission. In the same year, Dr. Lykins, by authority of Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, was appointed by the board General Superintendent of Baptist Affairs in the Indian Territory, and the charge of the Shawnee Mission fell into the hands of Mr. Meeker. The church numbered at this time sixteen members, regular meetings being held at the mission house, and occasional ones at the houses of the Indians. A school was also in operation. Mr. Meeker brought with him to the Shawnee Mission a small printing press and types, which was put in operation during the winter of 1833–34, and, by the 10th of May, 1834, two books had been printed, according to a system of phonography invented by Mr. Meeker, and several adults, as well as children, had learned to read and write.

In the spring of 1839, Rev. Francis Barker was appointed missionary to the Shawanoes, and removed to the mission. October 23, he was married to Miss Churchill, a missionary at the same post, and under their efficient management, the school, which had been temporarily abandoned, was revived. In 1848, comfortable buildings were erected—mission buildings and a pretty frame church near the old Santa Fé highway. The mission was in successful operation until the latter part of 1855, Dr. Barker being its faithful teacher, minister and physician for over sixteen years.

The Friends' Mission was established in the summer of 1834. A family was sent out by the society to superintend it, a teacher procured and a school organized, which was kept in successful operation many years. In the spring of 1840, Henry Harvey took charge of the mission, and remained two years, the school numbering, when he left, forty children. The mission was supported by the Society of Friends. A large frame house, with barn and outbuildings, and 200 acres of land under cultivation, constituted the mission property.

Mr. Mendenhall was teacher at this mission six years. The Hadleys—Jeremiah and his two sons—and Mr. and Mrs. Thayer, with their two daughters, were also faithful and efficient workers, teachers and Superintendents.

The school was discontinued about the time of the opening of the war. The mission received no aid from Government, but was supported by the societies of Friends in Indiana and Ohio.

EARLY MISSIONARIES.

The names of Rev. Isaac McCoy and Dr. Johnston Lykins are so intimately associated with the organization of missionary work in the Indian Territory that these sketches would be incomplete without a brief biography of each.

Rev. Isaac McCoy.—The name of Rev. Isaac McCoy is thoroughly identified with the history of the establishment of the Indian Territory. All the best years of his life were spent in efforts and sacrifices for the advancement of the Indians, his work for fourteen years—from 1828 to 1842—being chiefly in Kansas.

Mr. McCoy was born near Uniontown, Fayette Co., Penn., June 13, 1784. His youth was spent in Kentucky. In 1817, he commenced his missionary work among the Miami Indians on the Wabash River in Indiana, the first mission being near the present site of the town of Roseville. He remained at that point until May, 1820, when he removed to Fort Wayne, re-opened his school, and continued it until the Pottawatomies were granted a reservation on the St. Joseph River, in Michigan, when he removed to that point and established the Carey Mission, December, 1822.

Thomas Mission, on Grand River, Michigan, was established in 1826, by Messrs. McCoy, Lykins, Meeker and others. The latter mission was

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*See Black Bob Reservation, Johnson County.

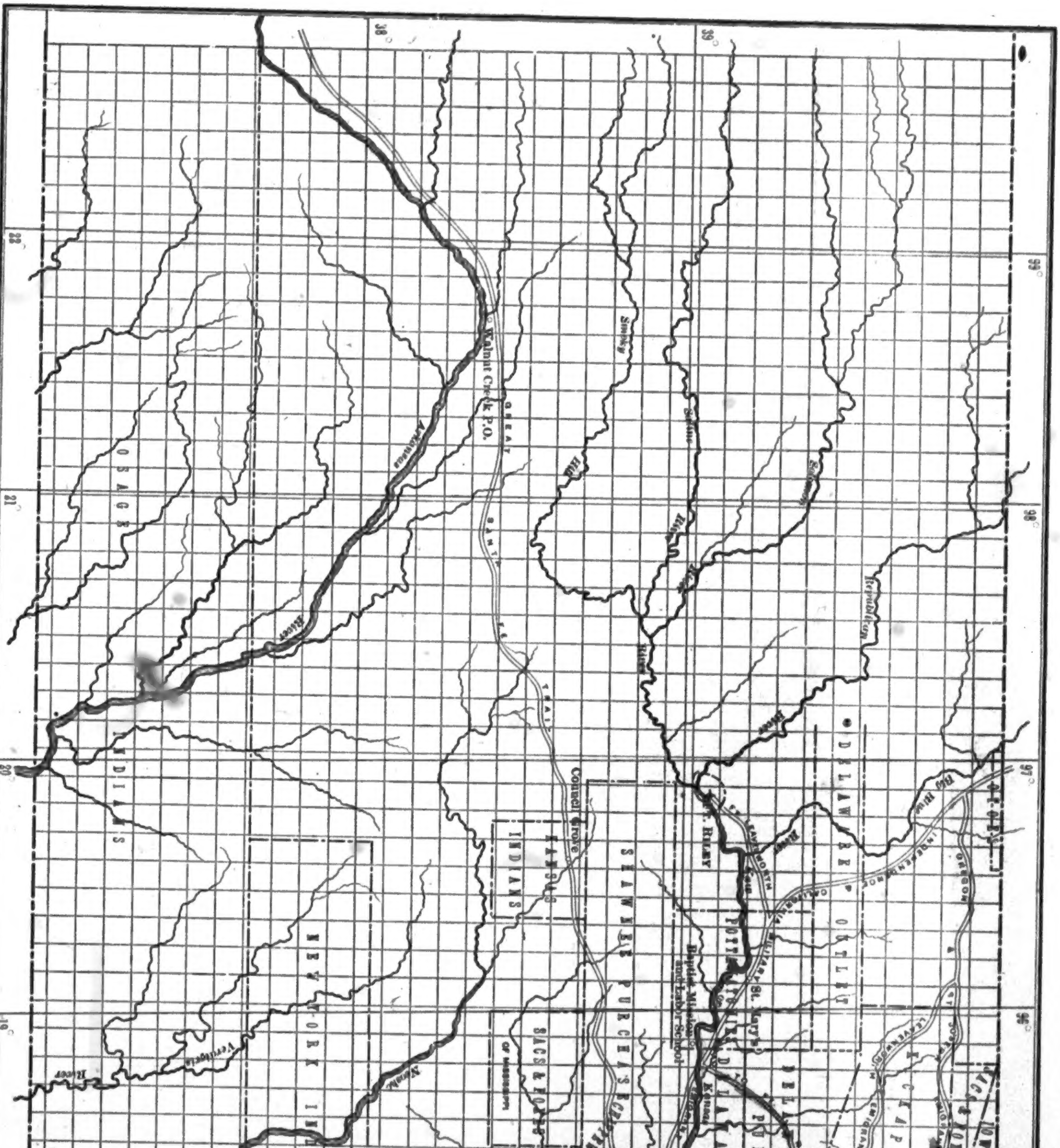
OSAGE INDIANS
NEW YORK INDIANS
CHEROKEES
MIAMIS
WEAS
PIANKESHAWS
PEORIAS & KASKASKIAS
OTTAWAS
SACS & FOXES OF MISSISSIPPI
KANSAS INDIANS
SHAWNEE PURCHASE
SHAWNEE RESERVE
DELAWARE OUTLET
DELAWARE PURCHASE
KICKAPOOS
IOWAS
WYANDOTS
Leavenworth
St. Joseph
Ft. Scott
Ft. Riley
Council Grove
Walnut Creek P.O.
Catholic Osage Mission
Elm Grove
Delaware
St. Marys
GREAT SANTA FE TRAIL
Arkansas River
Neosho River
Verdigris River
Smoky Hill
Saline
Solomon
Republican
Kansas River
Missouri River
Big Blue
18°
19°
20°
21°
22°
38°
39°
95°
96°
97°
98°
99°

MAP OF EASTERN KANSAS IN 1854, SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE INDIAN LANDS, TRADING POSTS, INDIAN MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS, AND MILITARY ROADS.

among the Ottawas. During his labors at Carey, Mr. McCoy became convinced that much missionary toil and effort was, and would be, wasted, unless the Indians could be removed farther from the vicinity of the white settlements, where the precepts and example of the missionaries were continually counteracted by the evil habits and the alluring vices of the frontier traders.

In January, 1824, Mr. McCoy visited Washington, and submitted a scheme for the removal of the Eastern tribes to the west of the Mississippi, to Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War. He approved the idea, and from that time was a faithful and valuable friend to the measure.

In regard to this visit, Mr. McCoy naively writes: "I was so much afraid that his (Mr. Calhoun's) answer would be unfavorable, that, after mentioning the outlines of the plan, I proceeded to offer many reasons for adopting it, before I paused to allow room for his reply. Somewhat contrary to my expectation, but greatly to my satisfaction, his answer was such as I desired. He not only approved the plan, but urged its practicability, and said nothing was wanting to insure success but a right feeling in Congress."

From 1824 until 1828, various efforts were made by Mr. McCoy and others to further the object they deemed so essential to the welfare of the Indians, but no bill was passed providing for the emigration of the Indians. An appropriation was, however, made in 1828, for an exploration of the territory designed eventually for the tribes, and on the 15th of July, Mr. McCoy, one of the Commissioners appointed for the purpose, arrived at St. Louis, with three Pottawatomies and three Ottawas, to explore the country now Kansas, and, if desirable, select homes for those tribes. On the 21st of August, Mr. McCoy, with his Northern Indians, set out on his tour of exploration in advance of the other Commissioner, Mr. Kennerly, who, with his delegation of Choctaws and Creeks, had not yet arrived at St. Louis. According to instructions from Mr. Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, the delegation explored a portion of the territory purchased of the Osages and Kanzas, and east of the country of the Pawnees. The party crossed Missouri to the Presbyterian Mission of Harmony, on the Marais des Cygnes, and, with a half-breed Osage for a guide, followed the Osage and Neosho Rivers until they arrived at the head-waters of the latter, when they crossed to the Kansas and returned on its south bank to the Shawanoe settlement on the Missouri State line.

On his return to Missouri, Mr. McCoy selected the town of Fayette, in that State, as a temporary residence for himself and Mr. Lykins, until they should locate permanently in the Territory.

He afterward accompanied the Southern delegation to the Territory, entering on the 30th of November, at the Shawnee settlement. Their instructions were to explore the northern and western portions of the Territory as far as practicable, but, receiving word at the western line of Missouri from Maj. John Dougherty, Agent at Fort Leavenworth, that 1,500 Pawnees were on the war-path, they turned to the south, visited the Osages at White Hair's village, on the Neosho, and thence proceeded to the Arkansas River, where they visited the Creeks. The Southern delegation of Indians left the party near the junction of the Arkansas and Canadian Rivers. The remainder of the party went west as far as the Rocky Mountains, and returned to St. Louis December 24, 1828.

In January, 1829, Mr. McCoy visited Washington and submitted his report of these explorations to the Department of Indian Affairs, a map of the region explored accompanying the report. The bill for the organization of the Indian Territory, which was finally adopted, described the boundaries of the Territory according to the recommendation contained in this report.

On the 27th of July, 1829, he again started for the West, accompanied by Mr. Lykins, and, in the fall of that year, made an expedition of twenty days into the interior of the Territory.

The act of May 26, 1830, organizing the Indian Territory, finally passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-eight to twenty.

In 1837, Mr. McCoy was sent by Government to survey the Delaware lands. He started with his two sons and a small party, comprising several Delawares, on the 16th of August, and was absent about four months—ninety-six nights without the shelter of a roof. During this expedition, he made arrangements for the establishment of missions among the Omahas and Otoes. He also visited the Kanzas at their villages, and held a council with a party of Pawnees at Fort Leavenworth. On this expedition Mr. McCoy explored the country 200 miles west of Missouri, along the Kansas River, and the following year, he went South, among the Cherokees and Creeks, and adjusted the unsettled boundaries of their reservations; also proposed locations for the remainder of the Pottawatomies, Ottawas, New York Indians, Miamis and other tribes, which selections were confirmed by the department.

From this time until his removal to Louisville, Ky., in 1842, Mr. McCoy labored unceasingly for the advancement of the tribes in the West. He thoroughly believed in the possibility and almost certainty of elevating the Indians in the Territory to a condition where they should be at least industrious, honest and self-supporting; and the strength and energy of the best years of his life were devoted to this work.

After removing to Louisville, Mr. McCoy took charge of the work of the American Indian Mission Association, and remained in that position until his death, which occurred in Louisville in 1846.

Dr. Johnston Lykins commenced his labors among the Indians in 1819, as teacher in the school established among the Weas and Kickapoos of Indiana by Rev. Isaac McCoy. He removed to Fort Wayne with Mr. McCoy, and in 1822, when the Carey Mission was established among the Pottawatomies on the St. Joseph River in Michigan, was appointed teacher at that station. At the age of twenty-two, he was appointed missionary, and on the 15th of June, 1822, went to the Carey Station with Mr. McCoy to make preparations for opening the mission, erecting buildings, etc. Mr. Lykins had charge of the school at Carey until July, 1825, when he was appointed teacher for the Ottawas at Thomas Mission, also in Michigan. Of his labors while associated with himself, Mr. McCoy says: "Neither the performance of the most disagreeable services for the sick, whether they were missionaries, their children, or Indian children, nor their peevishness and unreasonable demands, nor the deathlike disappointments, which, in various forms, hovered around our abode, moved him from his noble determination to do right." On the 7th of June, 1826, he was licensed to preach, and in the autumn of that year, the schools being somewhat impoverished, he made a journey of 100 miles through the wilderness to Chicago to procure supplies for Carey, and another by way of Lake Michigan for the benefit of Thomas Mission."

On the 25th of February, 1827, he was married to the eldest daughter of Mr. McCoy.

After the sale of the Carey property, in the fall of 1828, Dr. Lykins remained at that station for a time to aid in settling the Indian affairs, and, in July, 1831, with his family, came to the Indian Territory, and at his own expense purchased a small tract of land contiguous to the Shawnees, put up a small building and commenced teaching the Indians. The small pox soon broke out among them, and Dr. Lykins, who had studied and practiced medicine with his other labors, made himself useful now by visiting, doctoring and vaccinating the Shawnee sick. In 1832, he was authorized by the Baptist Board to erect mission buildings, and, the following year, was authorized by Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, to visit the various tribes west of the Mississippi and report favorable sites for missionary establishments. From this time, his work was chiefly that of superintending the formation and work of the various Baptist missions in the Indian Territory—a position for which he was especially fitted. He was ordained a minister October 18, 1835, then having special charge of the Shawnee and Delaware Missions. After the abandonment of missionary work in Kansas, Dr. Lykins continued to reside at Kansas City, and died at that place a few years ago.

THE DELAWARES OR LENAPES.

The Delawares belong to the great Algonquin family. Their oldest known home was in the lower part of Pennsylvania and the adjacent parts of New Jersey, their villages being on the waters of the Delaware and its tributary streams. The Delawares, or Lenni Lenapes, claimed to be the parent stem from which the numerous Algonquin tribes descended—the name Lenni Lenape signifying original man. Their claim to superiority was recognized by the other tribes, who accorded to them the title of "Grandfather," the Lenape giving them the name of "Children" or "Grandchildren." The Wyandots, who were of Iroquois descent, they honored by the title of "Uncle." The sachems of this tribe were the principal parties to the first treaty made with William Penn. They were conquered, and for many years under the dominion of the Iroquois, who bestowed upon them the degrading appellation of "Women." They espoused the cause of France during the continuance of the old French war, and at the opening of the Revolution, that of the United States, at the same time declaring independence on their own account, and ridding themselves at once of the hated domination of the Iroquois, and the still more hated name that nation had fastened upon them.

The first treaty made by the United States with an Indian tribe was with the Delawares, September 17, 1778, at Fort Pitt. It was a treaty of peace and mutual protection, the sixth article evidently indicating that the United States contemplated at the time the possible formation of an Indian State, with the Delawares at its head. The passage referred to reads as follows: "And it is further agreed on between the contracting parties (should it for the future be found conducive for the mutual interest of both parties), to invite any other tribes who have been friends to the interests of the United States, to join the present confederation, and to form a State, whereof the Delaware nation shall be the head, and have a representation in Congress; provided nothing contained in this article shall be considered as conclusive until it meets with the approbation of Congress."

By the treaty of August 18, 1804, made at Vincennes by William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, the Delawares relinquished "all their right and title to the tract of country which lies between the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, and below the tract ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne,* and the road leading from Vincennes to the falls of Ohio." The United States agreeing in future to "consider the Delawares as the rightful owners of all the country which is bounded by the White River on the north, the Ohio on the south, the general boundary line running from the mouth of the Kentucky River on the east, and the tract ceded by this treaty and that ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne on the west and southwest."

By treaty made at St. Mary's, Ohio, October 3, 1818, "the Delaware nation of Indians cede to the United States all their claim to land in the State of Indiana" (the tract above described), and in consideration of the cession, "the United States agree to provide for the Delawares a country to reside in, upon the west side of the Mississippi, and to guarantee to them the peaceable possession of the same."

The Delawares were assigned lands in the State of Missouri, and removed to their reservation, on the James Fork of the White River, where they remained until, by treaty of September 24, 1829, that tract was relinquished, and they were granted the lands afterward a part of the State of Kansas, and thus described: "The country in the fork of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, extending up the Kansas River to the Kansas (Indian's) line, and up the Missouri River to Camp Leavenworth, and thence by a line drawn westerly, leaving a space ten miles wide, north of the Kanzas boundary line, for an outlet."

These lands were surveyed by Mr. McCoy the following year, a Commissioner appointed by the Delawares accompanying the surveying party. By arrangement made with the Delawares, the site of Fort Leavenworth was reserved to the United States, Mr. McCoy's instructions making no provisions for such reservation. The Delaware Reserve was one of the most valuable in the Territory, and the eastern portion, from the junction of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers north to Fort Leavenworth was afterward tolerably well cultivated by the Indians. The United States erected grist and saw mills for them, fenced and plowed 105 acres of land, erected a schoolhouse and other buildings, and furnished them cattle. Their farms and cabins were scattered along the military road which led to Fort Leavenworth, and among the tribe were industrious, intelligent men, who were glad to give up the chase for the farm, and the tomahawk for the plow; but to the majority, who subsisted chiefly by the chase, there was a greater charm in the war or hunting party bound for the Western plains than any the harvest field or work shop could offer.

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* The treaty of Fort Wayne was with various tribes—not a separate treaty with the Delawares.

December 14, 1843, the Delawares sold to the Wyandots 23,040 acres of land, situated at the junction of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, which contract was ratified by act of Congress July 25, 1848.

On May 6, 1854, the Delawares ceded all their lands to the United States "except that portion of said country sold to the Wyandot tribe of Indians by instrument sanctioned by act of Congress, approved July 25, 1848, and also excepting that part of said country lying east and south of a line beginning at a point on the line between the land of the Delawares and the half-breed Kanzas, forty miles in a direct line west of the boundary line between the Delawares and Wyandots; thence north ten miles; thence in an easterly course to a point on the south bank of Big Island Creek, which shall also be on the bank of the Missouri River where the usual high water line of said creek intersects the high water line of said river."

This reservation was, in general terms, a tract ten miles wide, extending forty miles up the Kansas River. By the terms of the treaty, it was agreed that all the ceded lands except "the outlet," which was ceded for the specific sum of $10,000, should be surveyed in the same manner that the public lands were surveyed, and so soon as the whole or any portion of said lands were surveyed, that they should be offered for sale by the President, at public auction, in such quantities as he might deem proper, being governed, in conducting such sale, by the laws of the United States in regard to sale of public lands; such lands as were not sold at public sale to be subject to private entry for three years, at the minimum Government price, and if, at the expiration of that time, any yet remained unsold, they might, by act of Congress, be graduated and reduced in price until all were sold.

All the money received from the sale of the land, after deducting the cost of surveying, was to be paid to the Delawares.

For the relinquishment of their permanent annuities, Government paid the tribe $148,000. The value of the school land, $46,080, was to remain at interest.

The Delaware lands were sold in November, 1856, the sale commencing on the 17th. The lands had been previously appraised at from $1.25 to $12 per acre. The actual settler was permitted to take his land at the appraised value, and the balance was opened for competition. About $450,000 was realized from the sale of the trust lands, which was to be divided among the Delawares, then numbering about nine hundred, and the wealthiest tribe in Kansas.

On May 30, 1860, by treaty with the Delawares, eighty acres were assigned to each member of the tribe, in one compact body, to be held in severalty, the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company to have the privilege of purchasing the remainder of their land, at not less than $1.25 per acre. The surplus lands, amounting to 223,966.78 acres were appraised at an aggregate valuation of $286,742.15. The treaty was made at Sarcoxieville, on the Delaware Reservation.

Under this treaty, the Delaware Reserve; excepting the individual reservations above named, was transferred to the railroad company now known as the Union Pacific, and by the company sold to settlers.

July 4, 1866, the remainder of the land, known as the "Delaware Diminished Reserve," was, by authority of the Secretary of the Interior, offered for sale "at not less than $2.50 per acre." This tract was also bought by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the date of the transfer being January 7, 1868.

A large portion of the tribe removed to the Indian Territory in 1867, and the remainder, reduced to about one hundred and fifty, removed to their home at the Wichita Agency in January, 1868.

Delaware Missions.—The Methodist Mission, under the direction of the Missouri Conference, was founded in 1831. In four years, it had a church of fifty members, and a school of twenty-five scholars, part of whom were entirely supported by the mission. Rev. E. T. Peery and wife were the first missionaries.

The Baptist Mission was commenced in 1832, under the superintendence of Dr. Johnston Lykins, the missionaries residing at the Shawanoe Station also visiting this. A school was started in April, 1833, Mr. G. D. Blanchard being employed as teacher. The mission labored under many disadvantages, but held its ground, and, after ten years' effort, was reported prosperous. Three missionaries were then employed.

Mr. John G. Pratt, who came to the Shawnee Mission in 1837 to take charge of the printing office, was afterward Superintendent of the Delaware Mission. He learned the language, into which he translated several books, and printed them for the use of the tribe. He remained for many years in charge of the mission, and was one of the last agents appointed for the tribe.

OTTAWAS (OUTAOUAKS).

This name was formerly applied by the French to all the Algonquin tribes who dwelt on the shore of Lake Superior and Upper Michigan; afterward, to that portion that made their homes in the more southern part of the State of Michigan, in the vicinity of Grand River, and in the States of Ohio and Indiana.

The first treaty concluded between the United States and the Indian tribes west of New York was at Fort McIntosh, January 21, 1785. It was with the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippewas and Ottawas, giving peace to those nations on certain conditions, and defining boundaries. Similar treaties were made with these tribes and others, at Fort Harmar, in 1789, by Gov. St. Clair; and at Greenville, in 1795, by Gen. Anthony Wayne; the latter being "to put an end to a destructive war, to settle all controversies, and to restore harmony and friendly intercourse between the said United States and Indian tribes." A boundary line between the United States and the country inhabited by the tribes was established, and trade was opened with them. At this time, a part of the Ottawas resided on the River Huron, "of Lake Erie," and a part at the Miami.

At Detroit, on the 17th of November, 1807, the Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot and Pottawatomie nations ceded the following land: Beginning at the mouth of the Miami River of the lakes, and running thence up the middle thereof to the mouth of the Great Auglaize River; thence running due north until it intersects a parallel of latitude, to be drawn from the outlet of Lake Huron which forms the River Sinclair; thence running northeast, the course that may be found will lead in a direct line to White Rock, in Lake Huron; thence due east until it intersects the boundary line between the United States and Upper Canada in said lake; thence southwardly, following the said boundary line down said lake, through River Sinclair, Lake Sinclair and the River Detroit, into Lake Erie, to a point due east of the aforesaid Miami River; thence west to the place of beginning.

To the Ottawas was paid in consideration of their share in this cession, $3,333.33 in money, an annuity of $800, and the services of a blacksmith, to reside at the Miami during the term of ten years, a tract of land being reserved to them "on the Miami of Lake Erie, above Roche de Boeuf, to include the village where Tondaganie (or the Dog) now lives."

Other cessions were made by the treaty concluded with the tribe at the Rapids of the Miami September 29, 1817, and they were then granted, by patent, a tract containing thirty-four square miles near the Miami River, and there was reserved for their use "but not granted to them" a tract of land "on Blanchard's Fork of the Great Auglaize River, to contain five miles square, the center of which tract is to be where the old trace crosses the said fork, and one other tract to contain three miles square, on the Little Auglaize River, to include Oquanoxas Village."

By the terms of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Ottawa nation, August 30, 1831, and ratified April 6, 1832, these bands of Ottawas (Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boeuf) ceded the above-mentioned reservations (aggregating 49,917 acres) to the United States, and were assigned "a tract of land to be located adjoining the south or west line of the reservation, equal to fifty miles square, granted to the Shawnees of Missouri and Ohio, on the Kansas River and its branches."

In 1836, the Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boeuf were removed from Ohio to this reservation, which was a tract of about ten by twelve miles, watered by the Marias des Cygnes River and its numerous small tributaries. It was in the heart of the present county of Franklin. The Indians, when removed, were inferior to many of the tribes then living in the Territory, but, through the influence of Jotham Meeker, supplemented by that of John T. Jones and his accomplished wife, they became, in process of time, an honest, industrious, prosperous people.

On the 24th of June, 1862, the Ottawas concluded a treaty with the United States, which, with amendment, was ratified July 16, 1862.

The following is the opening clause of the first article: "The Ottawa Indians of the United Bands of Blanchard's Fork and of Roche de Boeuf, having become sufficiently advanced in civilization, and being desirous of becoming citizens of the United States, it is hereby agreed and stipulated that their organization and their relations with the United States as an Indian tribe shall be dissolved and terminated at the expiration of five years from the ratification of this treaty; and from and after that time, the said Ottawas, and each and every one of them, shall be deemed and declared to be citizens of the United States, to all intents and purposes, and shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of such citizens, and shall, in all respects, be subject to the laws of the United States, and of the State or States thereof in which they may reside."

The principal provisions of the treaty were as follows:

The Ottawas were to become citizens of the State of Kansas in July, 1867, their annuities to be commuted and paid to them.

Heads of families were to receive 160 acres of land each, and all other members, eighty acres each; none of this land to be sold until they became citizens, and forty acres, including house and improvements, not to be sold during the life of the owner.

Twenty thousand acres of average lands were to be located for school purposes, and the remainder to be sold to actual settlers, at not less than $1.25 per acre. Four years later, the Ottawas were paid their last annuity. Of their lands, 87,000 acres were sold to settlers, and 20,000 given to Ottawa University.

February 23, 1867, a treaty was made with those still living in Kansas, providing for their removal to new homes in the Indian Territory. They were located on the Quapaw Reserve; the Blanchard Fork band numbering about one hundred and forty, and the Roche de Boufe a trifle more. The latest reports from the Ottawas state that the tribe is progressing admirably.

Baptist Ottawa Mission.—This mission was established by Rev. Jotham Meeker, and, as his name is so intimately connected with the history of the Ottawas in Kansas, a short sketch is given of his life:

On the 24th of November, 1825, Jotham Meeker, a young printer about twenty-one years of age, arrived at the Baptist Mission House at Carey, Mich., with the view of becoming a missionary. He was employed by the Rev. Isaac McCoy, then Superintendent of the mission, as his assistant, and, from that day until his death, thirty years after, his life and strength were devoted to the one object of Christianizing and improving the Indian.

He was assigned to the charge of the missionary schools, and, for the next two years, taught by turns at Carey and the neighboring station at Thomas. In August, 1827, he was made Superintendent of the Thomas Mission (Ottawa), Michigan, and introduced to the Indians as their minister. The old chief, Blackskin, evidently pleased with the choice that had been made for them, received the new-comer with the following welcoming speech:

"My brother, it is nothing bad that I am now about to say. We are all pleased that you have brought this young man to live with us. We are happy to hear that he is a speaker of things that are good. It is difficult for us to pronounce his English name, and we therefore desire to give him an Indian name. We have decided that his name shall be Mano-keke-toh (He that speaks good words). We have given him a good name. We hope he will remain with us, to teach us and our children good things, so that our children will be benefited, and be worthy of good names which you will give them." Mr. Meeker was thereafter addressed by his new name.

In September, 1830, Mr. Meeker was married, at Cincinnati, to Miss Eleanor Richardson, who had been a missionary at Thomas Station. The young couple returned to the mission and resumed their labors, but, in compliance with the desire of his aged mother, Mr. Meeker returned to Cincinnati the following year, and recommenced the business of printing. He could not be satisfied, however, and soon broke up his business, and, leaving wife and mother, came to the Indian Territory, arriving December 18, 1831. After investigating the field of missionary labor in the Western wilderness, he returned to the East, and, in the fall of 1832, with his wife, went to the mission of Sault de Ste. Marie, among the Chippewas.

In the fall of 1833, Mr. Meeker and wife came to the Indian Territory as missionaries to the Shawnees, locating at that station. He brought with him a printing press and types, which were immediately put in use, and, before spring, Mr. Meeker had printed several Indian books, according to the stenographic system which he had invented, and which was easily mastered by the Indians. The first newspaper, printed exclusively in an Indian language, was issued March 1, 1835. It was entitled ***Shau-wau-nowe Kesauthwau*** (Shawanoe Sun). It was edited by Dr. Johnston Lykins, written according to Mr. Meeker's system, and printed by him on the little press at the Shawanoe Mission.

On May 14, 1837, Mr. J. G. Pratt, from Hingham, Mass., arrived at the Shawnee Mission, to take charge of the printing office and relieve Mr. Meeker, who very much desired to settle among the Ottawas, as he had acquired a thorough knowledge of their language during his residence among the Michigan tribe. The following June (1837) Mr. and Mrs. Meeker left the Shawanoes and located among the Ottawas, to remain with them until their death.

Mr. Meeker not only taught the Indians religious truths, but he also taught them how to work, and helped them in their work. When he had labored among them one year, he had one religious convert, but many of the tribe could take better care of their land than when he commenced his work. The mission farm was about five miles northeast of the present town site of Ottawa, Franklin County. A small school was established here, and successfully conducted.

During the first four or five years, Rev. Mr. Meeker lived in a small log house, originally designed for the storing of supplies. In 1842, a larger two-room log house was built at the Baptist Mission farm, five miles northeast of Ottawa, two-thirds of the expense of construction being borne by the Government. The pay of the missionary was $100 per year each for himself and wife, and $25 per year for each of his children under sixteen years of age, and the privilege of cultivating land sufficient to furnish his family with vegetables and bread.

The printing press was removed from the Shawanoe Station to the Ottawa Mission farm soon after Mr. Meeker's location there, and small books and translations of portions of the New Testament were printed at various times. A church was built, and presided over by one of Mr. Meeker's converts, Mr. J. T. Jones, a half-breed Ottawa, educated at Hamilton, N. Y., his wife, also a missionary, being a lady from the State of Maine. Mr. Meeker died at the mission January 11, 1854, and Mrs. Meeker, March 15, 1856, leaving two children, Emeline and Eliza, to each of whom the Ottawas, in 1862, gave eighty acres of land. Both Mr. and Mrs. Meeker were buried among the people they had served so long and faithfully.

Among the publications of Mr. Meeker was a small missionary paper in the English and Cherokee languages, several school books in the Ottawa language, a code of the Ottawa laws, a hymn book and several Sunday school books. The first book printed in Kansas was Mr. Meeker's "Laws Governing the Ottawa Indians," containing from fifty to seventy-five pages. The press upon which this work was done was the first brought into Kansas Territory. From Rev. Mr. Meeker's hands it passed to George W. Brown, of Lawrence, then to S. S. Prouty in June, 1857, who printed on it the ***Freeman's Champion***, at Prairie City, then to the possession of Solomon Weaver, who used it at Lecompton; thence to Cottonwood Falls; thence to Cowley County; and thence to the Indian Territory. It was a Seth Adams press, with twenty stars on it, indicating that it was made in 1817, when there were twenty States in the Union. The type and other material used at the mission farm by Mr. Meeker were scattered broadcast on the prairie by the Indian children, and as late as 1865, handfuls of type could be picked up near where lies buried one of the most zealous missionaries that ever labored in any land.

After the death of Mr. Meeker, the mission farm was under the charge of John Early, a full-blooded Ottawa. There were sixty children attending the school, the whole number of the tribe being about three hundred and twenty-five.

THE CHIPPEWAS.

In 1854, Government granted 8,320 acres in what is now Franklin County to the Chippawas of the Swan Creek and Black River bands. Only a few families ever moved to the reservation, and in 1859 the entire tract was transferred to these families. In 1860, they were joined by a small band of Munsee or Christian Indians. The reservation now contains 4,480 acres, inhabited by sixty-three Indians, who hold their lands in severalty.

THE WYANDOTS.

The Wyandots are a remnant of the ancient Hurons, whose country was the western shore of the lake which bears their name. They were of Iroquois lineage, but, in the wars with the fierce "Six Nations" of the same family, were driven from their old home more than two centuries ago. In 1639, the Jesuits recorded their number as 20,000, owning thirty-two villages and hamlets and 700 dwellings. Some of their towns were fortified, and the dwellings were neatly constructed, being in form "like a garden arbor," with a raised platform extending the entire length, for their beds, the space underneath being utilized as a storeroom. After the Wyandots were driven from Lake Huron, they migrated to the region of Detroit, and gradually extended their settlements south from the shore of Lake Erie, their principal villages being in the vicinity of Sandusky Bay.

The first treaty with the United States to which the Wyandots were a party was concluded at Fort McIntosh, Ohio, January 21, 1785. It was a treaty for the renewal of peace between the Government and the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa nations, and the establishment of boundary lines. Article 3 of the treaty was as follows:

> The boundary line between the United States and the Wyandot and Delaware nations shall begin at the mouth of the River Cayahoga, and run thence up the said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; then down said branch to the forks at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; then westerly to the portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French in one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two; then along the said portage to the Great Miami or Ome River, and down the southeast side of the same to its mouth; thence along the south shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of Cayahogo, where it begins.

This tract, excepting a few reservations on which to establish trading posts, was allotted "to the Wyandot and Delaware nations to live and to hunt on and to such of the Ottawa nation as now live thereon, "the lands east, south and west of the same, to belong to the United States."

A note to the treaty, made at Fort Harmar in 1789, says:

> Be it remembered, that the Wyandots have laid claim to the lands that were granted to the Shawanees at the treaty held at the Miami, and have declared that as the Shawanees have been so restless and caused so much trouble, both to them and to the United States, if they will not now be at peace, they will dispossess them and take the country into their own hands, for that the country is theirs of right, and the Shawanees are only living upon it by their permission. They further lay claim to all the country west of the Miami boundary, from the village to the Lake Erie, and declare that it is now under their management and direction.

The Wyandots by this treaty were allowed to remain in their villages near the River Rosine, on United States land.

At the conclusion of the war of 1812, a treaty of peace was concluded with that portion of the Wyandots who had joined the English, the Wyandots of Sandusky having preserved their fidelity to the United States throughout the war.

On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was made with the Wyandots at the Rapids of the Miami, Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur being United States Commissioners, by which the tribe ceded a large tract on the southern shore of Lake Erie, in consideration of which the United States agreed to pay the tribe annually, forever, the sum of $4,000 in specie, at Upper Sandusky, and to grant by patent, in fee simple, to the Wyandots, "a tract of land twelve miles square at Upper Sandusky, the center of which shall be the place where Fort Ferrel stands," and also "a tract of one mile square, to be located where the chiefs direct, on a cranberry swamp, on Broken Sword Creek, and to be held for the use of the tribe."

Grants of land were made in this treaty "to Elizabeth Whitaker, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and has ever since lived among them;" "to Robert Armstrong, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, and has married a Wyandot woman;" "to Catharine Walker, a Wyandot woman, and to John R. Walker, her son, who was wounded in the service of the United States, at the battle of Maugaugon, in 1808;" and others.

By a supplementary treaty at St. Mary's, in Ohio, it was provided that the Wyandots should hold their land as a reservation, and not as a grant, and that 55,680 acres additional should be reserved from the cession made in September, 1817, to join the reserve of twelve miles square at Upper Sandusky.

This tract remained the home of the Wyandots until they removed to the Indian Territory, and settled in what is now the county of Wyandotte, Kan. A delegation visited the Territory in 1839, with a view of selecting a location for the nation, which they were desirous should embrace portions of both the Shawanoe and Delaware Reservations. Satisfactory negotiations were not made at that visit, and the removal was not effected until several years later.

In 1842, a treaty was concluded between the United States and the Wyandots, by the provisions of which they sold their lands in Ohio, and removed to the junction of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers. The nation, numbering about seven hundred persons, Francis A. Hicks, chief, arrived in the summer of 1843, and settled on a tract of 23,040 acres, which they purchased of the Delawares for $185,000. This reservation was situated in the fork of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, and extended six miles on each river from their junction.

The Wyandots were a wealthy community, the improvements in their Ohio Reservation being valued at $120,000. They had, for many years before coming to the West, been under the influence of devoted Methodist missionaries, and, coming to their new home as they did, comparatively far advanced in civilization, their reservation was rapidly improved. Several of the nation had intermarried with the French and English while in Ohio, and the tribe came to the West under the direction and leadership of their descendants—intelligent and sagacious men, whose influence raised the tribe far above their surrounding neighbors. The names of Armstrong, Clark, Walker and Northrup will always be identified with the history of the progress of the Wyandots in Kansas. The nation was governed by a council, consisting of one head chief and six councilmen.

In 1851, at a convention composed of thirteen delegates, elected by the Wyandots, a new constitution was formed, preparatory to revising the laws of the nation. The constitution, as drafted, was submitted to a national council, composed of every voter in the nation, and unanimously ratified. It provided for a legislative council and a council composed of the principal chiefs. The laws were codified. and, under the new regime, the progress of the Wyandots was rapid and enduring. On September 2, 1854, a convention was held at Wyandot, at which a provisional government was formed for the Territory. William Walker, one of the head men of the nation, was appointed Provisional Governor, and it was chiefly through his influence that the treaty was projected, which was successfully consummated on the 31st day of January, 1855. This treaty, of such moment to the nation, was made at Washington, by George W. Manypenny, Commissioner, on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs and delegates of the Wyandot Indians: Tanromee, Mathew Mudeater, John Hicks, Silas Armstrong, George J. Clark and Joel Walker.

Article 1 reads as follows:

> The Wyandot Indians having become sufficiently advanced in civilization, and being desirous of becoming citizens, it is hereby agreed and stipulated that their organization and their relations with the United States as an Indian tribe shall be dissolved and terminated on the ratification of this agreement, except so far as the further and temporary continuance of the same may be necessary in the execution of some of the stipulations herein; and from and after the date of such ratification the said Wyandot Indians, and each and every of them, except as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed, and are hereby declared, to be citizens of the United States, to all intents and purposes, and shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of such citizens; and shall, in all respects, be subject to the laws of the United States and of the Territory of Kansas, in the same manner as other citizens of said Territory; and the jurisdiction of the United States and of said Territory shall be extended over the Wyandot country, in the same manner as over other parts of said Territory. But such of the said Indians as may so desire, and make application accordingly to the Commissioners hereinafter provided for, shall be exempt from the immediate operation of the preceding provisions, extending citizenship to the Wyandot Indians, and shall have continued to them the assistance and protection of the United States and an Indian agent in their vicinity for such a limited period or periods of time, according to the circumstances of the case, as shall be determined by the Commissioner of Indian affairs; and on the expiration of such period or periods, the said exemption, protection and assistance shall cease, and said persons shall then, also, become citizens of the United States, with all the rights and privileges and subject to the obligations above stated and defined.

By the provisions of Article 2, the Wyandot nation "cede and relinquish to the United States all their right, title and interest in and to the tract of country situate in the fork of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, which was purchased by them of the Delaware Indians December 14, 1843, the object of the cession being that the lands may be subdivided, assigned and re-conveyed, by patent, in fee simple, to the individuals and members of the nation in severalty."

Certain reservations were made to churches, and a specified sum was named which the tribe was to receive for the relinquishment of annuities. The treaty was ratified February 20, 1855.

On February 23, 1867, a treaty was concluded between the United States and the Wyandots, making provision for those of the tribe who had not chosen to avail themselves of the provisions of the treaty of 1855, and become citizens, and also for those who, having done so, were unfitted for the responsibility of citizenship, and desired to resume tribal relations. For such Wyandots, a tract of land in the Indian Territory was set apart, a certain sum due them by the Government was paid, and that portion of the nation, numbering about two hundred, removed to a reservation of 20,000 acres, purchased of the Senecas for that purpose.

POTTAWATOMIES (PATTAWATIMAS OR BRAVE MEN).

The Pottawatomies, Ottawas and Chippewas have a common or similar language, manners and customs, and, at the beginning of the present century, were bound by compact to support each other in peace and war.

The Pottawatomies were divided into two bands—the Northern, of Wisconsin and Michigan (Pottawatomies of the Woods), and the Southern, of Illinois and Indiana (the Prairie Band). Their homes were scattered from Lake Superior to the southern shore of Lake Erie, and to the Illinois River, they having crowded the Miamis from the vicinity of Chicago.

The first treaty between this tribe and the United States was made at Fort Harmar, on the Muskingum River, in Ohio, the Commandant at the fort, Arthur St. Clair, being Commissioner on the part of the United States. This, like the treaty negotiated at Greenville by Gen. Anthony Wayne on the 3d of August, 1795, that negotiated at Fort Wayne by William Henry Harrison in June, 1803, and several that succeeded, was a treaty of peace and settlement of boundaries with the Pottawatomies, in common with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Ottawas and other tribes. At the Greenville treaty, the first annuities were paid the Pottawatomies, the amount at that time being $1,000. This treaty was signed "by the chiefs of the Pattawatimas of the River St. Joseph," and of the "Pattawatimas of Huron."

During the war of 1812 with Great Britain, a portion of the tribe allied themselves with that nation, and, under the leadership of Sunawe-wone, chief of the Prairie band, made war upon the Americans, and were engaged in the massacre at Fort Dearborn, Chicago. A treaty was made with this band at Portage des Sioux, on the 18th of July, 1815, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and August Choteau being United States Commissioners. By the terms of this treaty, the tribe again placed themselves under the protection of the United States, were reinstated in their privileges, and solemnly agreed to preserve "perpetual peace and friendship" with that nation. The treaty was signed by Sunawe-wone, and it is said that it was never broken by his band. In the following September, a general treaty with the remainder of this tribe and others was made near Detroit.

By the treaty of August 29, 1821, at Chicago, the Pottawatomies of the St. Joseph River, Michigan, ceded a large portion of their land, reservations being granted to John, James, Abram, Rebecca and Nancy Burnett, "which are children of Kaw-kee-me, sister of Top-ni-be," principal chief of the Pottawatomie nation. Land was also reserved to the Bertrands and the Beaubiens.

On September 26, 1833, a treaty was concluded at Chicago, by which the united Pottawatomies, Ottawas and Chippewas ceded to the United States about five million acres. By this treaty, the Pottawatomies were assigned a tract between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers for a permanent home. Their first location was in the irregular triangle afterward known as the "Platte Purchase," but then a part of the Indian Territory. In 1836, the land thus occupied became a part of Missouri, and those of the Pottawatomies who had removed to the reservation, numbering between one and two thousand, again removed to a tract above the northern line of Missouri, in what is now Southwest Iowa, their village being on the river near the present site of Council Bluffs.

By treaty of February 11, 1837, the United States agreed to convey "to the Pottawatomies of Indiana a tract of country on the Osage River, southwest of the Missouri River, sufficient in extent and adapted to their habits and wants."

The tract selected was in the southwest part of what is now Miami County. The Pottawatomies of the Woods and the Mission Band settled on this tract, made many improvements, and remained nine years, when the United States granted to the tribe the tract bought from the Kanzas Indians. The two bands disposed of their lands on the Osage and in Iowa, for the sum of $850,000, and in 1847 [illegible]moved to the new reservation. The treaties were made June 7 and 17[illegible]d the tract granted is described as "a tract of land containing 576,00[illegible] acres, being thirty miles square, and being the eastern part of the lands [illegible]ded to the United States by the Kansas tribe of Indians, January 14, 1846, adjoining the Shawnees on the south, and the Delawares and Shawnees on the east, on both sides of the Kansas." This tract comprised a part of the present counties of Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee, Jackson and Shawnee.

In 1850, a band of Michigan Pottawatomies, numbering about six hundred and fifty, joined the tribe at St. Mary's. The two bands occupied the reservation in common from 1847 until November 15, 1861, when a treaty was made with the tribe, by the provisions of which "land was to be allotted in severalty to" those members of the tribe who have adopted the customs of the whites, and desire to have separate tracts assigned to them," and a portion of the reserve was to be assigned, in a body, to those who should prefer to hold their land in common. The Mission Band generally were allotted land in severalty. The Prairie Band elected to continue tribal relations.

An accurate census of the tribe was taken, showing the names and ages of those desiring lands in severalty, and of those desiring lands in common, and designating the chiefs and head men of the tribe—each adult to choose his own allotment, and each head of a family choosing for the minor members—chiefs to be assigned one section; head men, one half-section; heads of families, one quarter-section; and each other member of the tribe, eighty acres. These tracts were to be free from taxation until such time as any allottee should have his land conveyed to him by patent, in fee simple, with power of alienation, when such person should cease to be a member of the tribe, take the oath of allegiance and become a citizen of the United States, his land being subject to levy, taxation and sale.

Article 4 provided that those members of the tribe desiring to continue tribal relations and hold lands in common should have an undivided tract, equal to the same quantity for each person, as those received who chose allotments.

Article 5 provided for the sale of the remainder of the lands to the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad, at $1.25 per acre, under certain conditions.

Lands were conveyed to John F. Diel, John Summaker, and M. Gerillain, in trust, for school and church purposes, for St. Mary's Catholic Mission, and a reservation of 320 acres, including Baptist Mission buildings to the Baptist Board of Missions.

This treaty was made at the Pottawatomie Agency at Rossville, November 15, 1861, between William W. Ross on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and head men of the tribe. It was signed by Shawque (chief), To-penubbee (chief), We-weh-seh (chief), Shomen (brave), and Joseph N. Bourassa, George L. Young, B. H. Bertrand, M. B. Beaubien, L. H. Ogee, John Tipton and Lewis Vieux.

The Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company (Union Pacific) not buying the Pottawatomie lands, a treaty was concluded in 1867, providing for their sale to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company.

In 1870, those of the Christian or Mission Band who so desired removed to the Indian Territory, the last payment to the tribe being made in that year. The annuities, which amounted to about $80,000, had been for many years paid at Rossville.

The Prairie Band, which numbered 780 at the time of the treaty, was given 77,357.57 acres in a body, or a tract of about twelve miles square, upon which they still live. It is situated in Jackson County, and a full account of their present condition is found in the sketch of that county.

There are now 440 Pottawatomies in Jackson County, 280 in Wisconsin, 30 in Iowa and 24 in the Indian Territory.

Pottawatomie Missions.—The first missionary to the Pottawatomies in the Indian Territory was Rev. Robert Simerwell. Mr. Simerwell was born in Ireland May 1, 1796. Emigrating to America in 1813, he resided at

Philadelphia until May, 1824, when he was appointed by the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions teacher at the Carey missionary establishment among the Pottawatomies and Ottawas in Michigan. He was married, March 17, 1825, to Miss Fannie Goodrich, of Lexington, Ky., at the time of her marriage also a teacher at Carey.

After the removal of Rev. Isaac McCoy and Mr. Johnston Lykins to the West, the Carey establishment for a time was under the entire charge of Mr. and Mrs. Simerwell, their duties at that station being laborious in the extreme. Mr. McCoy, in his "History of Baptist Indian Missions," says of these faithful workers: "In those days, Mr. and Mrs. Simerwell, with two or three children of their own, could take the trouble of feeding, clothing, lodging, and teaching thirty-seven Indian children, besides such as were occasionally absent, making the whole number in their charge between forty and fifty."

In November, 1833, Mr. and Mrs. Simerwell removed to the Indian Territory, living at the Shawanoe Mission. Mr. Simerwell immediately recommenced his labors among the Pottawatomies, visiting the portion of the tribe that were temporarily living with the Kickapoos prior to their removal farther north. He had a small book printed in their language, and often remained among them several days at a time, teaching them to read.

In 1837, as soon as the first band of Pottawatomies located on their reservation on the Osage River, Mr. and Mrs. Simerwell took up their abode among them. In the following year, Mr. Simerwell returned to Michigan to induce the tribe located there to join those in the West, but his mission was unsuccessful. At the mission on the Osage, comfortable buildings were erected and many improvements made while the Indians occupied that reservation. When they removed to the tract on the Kansas River, the Baptist Mission was established in what is now Mission Township, Shawnee County. In the spring of 1848, a log mission house was built, under the superintendence of Dr. Johnston Lykins, into which Mr. Simerwell immediately gathered the Indian children, and, assisted by his daughter Sarah (now Mrs. Baxter) and Miss Elizabeth McCoy, organized the first Indian school in the county. In 1849, a larger and more commodious building was erected for the use of the mission. Mr. Simerwell continued his labors as missionary until his removal to Williamsport Township in 1854, at which place he died December 11, 1868.

The mission was in operation until 1859. The Superintendents were Mr. Sanford, Mr. Alexander, Rev. John Jackson and Rev. John Jones.

St. Mary's Mission (*Catholic*).—St. Mary's Mission was originally established on Sugar Creek, Father Christian Hoeken being the founder. Twelve hundred Catholic Indians were connected with the mission. There were two schools, Madam Lucile Matheson having charge of the girls. The mission was transferred to the Kansas Valley in 1847, and first established south of the river. In the spring of 1848, Fathers Verreydt and Gaillaud, with four ladies of the Sacred Heart, started the Mission of St. Mary's on the north bank of the Kansas, Father Gaillaud remaining among the Pottawatomies, and being the first resident priest at the mission. A log church and two log houses were built that year, a labor school established, other missionaries were added to the working force, a little, half French, half Indian, village, sprang up, and in a few years St. Mary's Mission was the most attractive spot on the banks of the Kansas. The location was on the north bank of the river, in the southeast corner of what is now Pottawatomie County.

The following account of the establishment is quoted from an article that was published in the New York *Tribune* of June 28, 1854. After mentioning the location and giving the names of the missionaries in charge—viz., Revs. J. D. Duerinck, J. Schultz and M. Guillaud—the writer says: "Sermons are preached every Sunday, in Indian and English. The manual labor school is under their charge, assisted by eight lay brothers, and is in a flourishing condition. The number of boys admitted from October 1, 1852, till September, 1853, was seventy-seven, and the average number in attendance was fifty-two. The female department is under the charge of the "Ladies of the Sacred Heart"—a community of seven in number, three Ladies and four Sisters, who devote all their time to the school. The number of girls admitted from October 1, 1852, to September, 1853, was ninety-two, and the average attendance during the four quarters was sixty-seven. This missionary establishment enjoys great popularity among the Indians. Its site is said to be the most lovely spot in the Indian country. The mission buildings, with the adjacent trading houses, groups of Indian improvements and extensive corn-fields, all give it the appearance of a town. * * The mission farm is large, and more than one hundred acres are under very profitable cultivation. The stock of horned cattle consists of 250 head, and these afford a considerable part of the support of the mission."

In 1872, two brick buildings were erected at St. Mary's for school purposes, and there is now a fine educational institution at the place.

Father Maurice Guillaud died at St. Mary's Mission August 12, 1877.

THE MIAMIS.

The first treaty with the United States to which the Miamis were a party was concluded at Greenville, August 3, 1795. It was a treaty of peace, and also a definite settlement, for the time, of the boundary between the United States and various Northern and Central contracting tribes. It was consummated by "Anthony Wayne, Major General, commanding the army of the United States, and sole Commissioner for the good purposes above mentioned, at Greenville, the headquarters of said army."

Among the tribes represented were the Miamis; their principal chief, Little Turtle. When asked to tell the limits of his country, he answered: "My forefather kindled the first fire at Detroit; from thence he extended his line to the head-waters of the Scioto; from thence to its mouth; from thence to the mouth of the Wabash, and from thence to Chicago, on Lake Michigan. These are the boundaries within which the prints of my ancestors' houses are everywhere to be seen."

At the time the Western or Indian Territory was set apart for the occupancy of the Indian tribes, the Miamis were located on several reservations, which had been assigned to the different bands in the valley of the Wabash, the most important being Massassinawa, the residence of the principal chief. These lands were ceded to the United States November 28, 1840, and the following described tract in the Indian Territory given them for a future home: "A tract bounded on the east by the State of Missouri; on the north by the country of the Weas and Piankeshaws; on the west by the Pottawatomies of Indiana; and on the south by the land assigned to the New York Indians." This tract was estimated to contain five hundred thousand acres.

By virtue of this treaty, the Miamis located in the territory comprised in the southeastern part of the present county of Miami. About eleven hundred settled on Sugar Creek during 1846–47, of whom nearly half returned to Indiana the following year. Sickness so decimated the ranks of those who remained that only about three hundred were left when the band removed to the banks of the Marais des Cygnes.

Their principal village was on the east bank of the river, a little settlement growing up in the neighborhood, composed of mission buildings, one of the Indian Agencies, and a few log houses occupied by pioneer white settlers.

Dr. David Lykens, the first white settler in the county, established a Baptist Mission among the Weas (a band of Miamis) on Wea Creek, about the year 1840. It was a successful and well-conducted school, and was in operation many years.

The Catholics established a branch of the Osage Mission among the Miamis in 1850, the missionaries visiting the tribe once a month. Fathers Truyens and Van Micorio were the first priests. They were afterward visited by Fathers Schact and Favre, of Lawrence, until Father Waltron was located at Paola.

On the 5th day of June, 1854, the Miami Indians ceded to the United States all the land acquired by the treaty of 1840, excepting and reserving therefrom 70,000 acres for their future homes, and also a section of 640 acres for school purposes, "to be selected and assigned to said tribe as hereinafter provided."

The reservation was to be surveyed as Government lands were surveyed; individual selections of 200 acres each were to be made, to include, as far as practicable, the residence and improvements of each person then living on the reservation; the residue of the land to be held as common property, to be sold in the same manner as United States land was sold, whenever the chiefs and a majority of the tribe desired it; the proceeds to be paid to the tribe after deducting expense of the sale.

By treaty of February 23, 1867, provision was made that all members of the tribe wishing to become citizens of Kansas could do so; those who elected to continue tribal relations to remove to the Indian Territory and become confederated with the Peorias, the united tribe to take the name of Peorias and Miamis. In 1871, the remnant of the tribe, numbering about one hundred and thirty, removed to the Neosho River in the Indian Territory.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, WEAS AND PIANKESHAWS.

The Kaskaskias, according to the treaty made August 13, 1803, at Vincennes, by William Henry Harrison, are "the remains, and rightfully represent all the tribes of the Illinois Indians"—one of the most powerful and numerous Western tribes at the time it was visited by Marquette on his famous voyage of exploration of the Mississippi in 1673, and subsequently one of the most docile and easily civilized tribes that the early Jesuit missionaries visited—so friendly that Marquette speaks of them as his "beloved Illinois." From many unfortunate circumstances—invasions of more savage tribes, etc.—the nation became reduced, in the eighteenth century, to a very small number, the remains of which were consolidated under the name of the Kaskaskia tribe, which, at the treaty of Vincennes, being "unable to occupy the extensive tract of country which, of right, belongs to them, and which was possessed by their ancestors for many generations," ceded to the United States a tract of 8,608,167 acres in the heart of Illinois, reserving for their own use only 350 acres near the town of Kaskaskia, and the privilege of locating another tract of 1,280 within the bounds of the ceded land.

This treaty was signed by Jean Baptiste Ducoigne, as principal chief.

The Peorias were a tribe of the Illinois nation, but lived apart from the consolidated tribes until 1818, when they united with the Kaskaskias, ceded their territory in Illinois to the United States, and were granted 640 acres on Blackwater River, in Missouri, their annuities to be paid at St. Genevieve, Mo.

The Piankeshaws and Weas were Miami tribes. The Weas ceded their lands in Indiana and Ohio in 1818, and the Piankeshaws still earlier, reserving only a tract of two square miles, which also they soon ceded to Government.

The united tribes were removed to the vicinity of St. Genevieve, Mo., in 1818. At the treaty made by the Weas at St. Mary's in 1818, in Ohio, when they ceded their land to Government, a small reservation was made for the tribe, and also a grant of one section each was made to "Christmas Dageny* and Mary Shields, formerly Mary Dageny, children of Me-chin-quam-eshe, sister of Jacco, a chief of the said tribe.

On October 27, 1832, the United States ceded "to the combined tribes of Kaskaskias and Peorias, and the bands united with them, 150 sections of land, to include the Peoria village, west of the State of Missouri, on the waters of the Osage river."

The United Kaskaskias and Peorias made a small band of 140.

October 29, 1832, the Piankeshaws and Weas were granted "250 sections of land, bounded on the north by the Shawanoes; east by the western boundary line of Missouri for fifteen miles; and west by the Kaskaskias and Peorias." The band numbered about three hundred and fifty.

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* Christmas Dageny came to Kansas with the tribe, serving as chief until his death in 1848.

The tract assigned them was within the limits of the present county of Miami.

On the 30th of May, 1854, treaties were made with these united bands, by which they ceded all their lands, except 160 acres for each individual, and ten sections to be held as common property.

By treaty of February 23, 1867, they were provided with new homes in the Indian Territory. They then numbered about one hundred and fifty, and were located upon the Quapaw Reserve.

SACS (SAUKS) AND FOXES (OUTAGAMES).

In the early Jesuit relations, the Sacs and Foxes were nearly always mentioned together. Their language was identical, and they were probably of common origin. From the country east of Lake Huron they were driven by wars with the French and with hostile tribes, to Wisconsin, where they settled at the confluence of Wolf and Fox Rivers. Again driven by the French, they settled on the Upper Wisconsin in 1761, numbering about seven hundred warriors. During the war of the Revolution, they were the firm friends of the English.

A treaty was held at St. Louis, November 3, 1804, between the united tribes of Sacs and Foxes and the United States, William Henry Harrison being Acting Commissioner on the part of the Government. By the provisions of this treaty, the chiefs and head men of the tribes ceded to the United States a large tract on both sides of the Mississippi, including on the east lands in Illinois and Wisconsin, and on the west a portion of Iowa and Missouri, from the mouth of the Gasconade northward.

On September 13 and 14, 1815, another treaty was held at Portage des Sioux (now a village in St. Charles County, Mo.), with the Sacs and Foxes then residing in Missouri, who then confirmed, for their portion of the tribe, the treaty of 1804.

On May 13, 1816, a treaty was held with the Rock River Sacs and Foxes at St. Louis, also confirming the treaty of 1804. To this treaty Black Hawk's name is signed. At the time of the breaking-out of the Black Hawk war, that chief affirmed that, although he himself had "touched the quill" to this treaty, he was deceived by the agent, and knew not what he was signing, and that the treaty of 1804 was made by persons who had neither authority in the nation nor power to dispose of its lands.

August 4,1824, the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri ceded to the United States all the land "lying and being between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and a line running from the Missouri, at the entrance of the Kansas River, north 100 miles to northwest corner of the State of Missouri, and from thence east to the Mississippi." For this cession each tribe received $1,000, and $500 in annuities for ten years.

By treaty of July 15, 1830, the Rock River Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States "a tract of country twenty miles in width, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines."

Keokuk, the principal chief of the Foxes, soon removed to the west side of the Mississippi, followed by a large part of the two tribes, but Black Sparrow Hawk and his band refused to leave their village at Rock Island, contending that they had never sold their town. The Black Hawk war followed in 1831–32, ending with the battle of Bad Ax, in Vernon County, Wis., in which Black Hawk and his forces were routed by United States troops under Col. Zachary Taylor, and Illinois volunteers under Col. Henry Dodge. Black Hawk was captured and the war ended.

The Iowas and Missouri Sacs and Foxes were assigned, by treaty of September 17, 1836, "the small strip of land on the south side of the Missouri River, lying between the Kickapoo northern boundary line and the Grand Nemahaw River, and extending from the Missouri back and westwardly with the said Kickapoo line and the Grand Nemahaw, making 400 sections, to be divided between the said Iowas and Missouri Sacs and Foxes; the upper half to the Iowas, the lower half to the Sacs and Foxes." This tract was partly in what is now Doniphan County, Kan., and partly in Nebraska; the reservation of the Sacs and Foxes being in Kansas.

On the 18th of May, 1854, this reservation was all ceded to the United States, with the exception of fifty sections, of 640 acres each, "to be selected in one body in the western part of the cession made." In 1861, the reservation was still further reduced in size.

IOWAS (IOWAYS).

The first treaty concluded with this tribe of Indians, under this name, was at Portage des Sioux (now in St. Charles County, Mo.), on the 16th of September, 1815. The Commissioners on the part of the United States were William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis, and the treaty was simply one of peace—no boundaries being established. On the 4th of August, 1824, the same tribe, by their deputies, Mah-hos-kah (or White Cloud) and Mah-ne-hah-nah (Great Walker), in consideration of the sum of $500 to be paid the tribe that and for ten successive years, ceded to the United States all claim which they had to the "lands in Missouri, situated between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and a line running from the Missouri, at the mouth or entrance of Kansas River, north 100 miles to the northeast corner of the limits of the State of Missouri, and from thence east to the Mississippi."

The Iowas and Missouri Sacs and Foxes were assigned, by treaty of September, 1736, a reservation in the Indian Territory, lying north of the Kickapoos, and described in the preceding sketch. To this they immediately removed. By the treaty of May, 1854, in common with the Sacs and Foxes, they ceded to Government a large portion of their reserve, and, on the 6th of March, 1861, their reservation was reduced to a still smaller dimension. They have now a small village called Nohart on their reservation in the northern part of Doniphan County.

Mission and School.—Before the Sacs and Foxes were removed from Missouri, a mission was established among them by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. After they located on their reservation west of the Missouri River, Rev. S. M. Irvin was the first missionary that followed them to their new location. In May, 1837, near the site of the present town of Highland, he organized a mission, and, ten years later, in conjunction with Rev. William Hamilton, who came to the mission six months after Mr. Irvin, an Indian school, which latter was efficiently and successfully maintained as a part of the mission until Kansas became a State, and the school expanded into Highland University.

The mission school was opened in the summer of 1846, and was under the superintendence of Revs. S. M. Irvin and William Hamilton, several assistants being employed as teachers.

The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi were removed from the Des Moines River, Iowa, by treaty with the United States, about the year 1840, and settled on land granted them in what is now Osage County, their village being on the Marais des Cygnes River.

October 1, 1859, the tribe, "having now more lands than are necessary for their occupancy and use, and being desirous of promoting settled habits of industry and enterprise among themselves by abolishing the tenure in common by which they hold their lands," cede the reservation to the United States, excepting a tract of twenty miles by twelve, and containing about one hundred and fifty-three thousand and six hundred acres. Out of this reservation, a tract of eighty acres to be assigned to every individual of the tribe, the residue to be owned by the tribe in common.

By treaty of February 18, 1867, the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi sold their entire reservation, except some individual reservations, at the rate of $1 an acre, and were given for their future home "a tract of land in the Indian country, south of the Kansas and south of the Cherokee lands, not exceeding 750 square miles in extent."

The united tribe, when removed to the Indian Territory, numbered about eight hundred.

THE KICKAPOOS.

The Kickapoos were associated with the other more powerful tribes occupying the country watered by the Ohio, Wabash and Miami Rivers, in the treaty made at Greenville in 1795 by Gen. Wayne, and in those of 1803, at Fort Wayne and Vincennes, by William Henry Harrison. By these and succeeding treaties, the tribe ceded all their lands on the Wabash, White and Vermilion Rivers, that of July 30, 1819, including their principal village on the southeast bank of the Wabash, "in which their ancestors formerly resided, and consisting of a large tract, to which they have had, from time immemorial, and now have, a just right." They also ceded lands in the valley of the Illinois River, of which "the said Kickapoo tribe claim a large portion by descent from their ancestors, and the balance by conquest from the Illinois nation, and uninterrupted possession for more than half a century." In consideration of these cessions, they were given a tract of land situated on, and south of, the Osage River in Missouri. The tribe were living on the Wabash River at the time this treaty was made, and removed to Missouri the following year.

October 24, 1832, the Kickapoos ceded their country on the Osage River in Missouri, and, on the 26th of November of the same year, were granted a reservation situated north of the Delawares in the Indian Territory. It was described as follows: "To begin on the Delaware line, where said line crosses the Left Branch of Salt Creek; thence down said creek to the Missouri River; thence up the Missouri River thirty miles, when measured on a straight line; thence westwardly to a point twenty miles from the Delaware line, so as to include in the lands assigned to the Kickapoos at least twelve hundred square miles."

By treaty of May 18, 1854, the above-described tract was ceded to the United States, "saving and reserving in the western part thereof 150,000 acres for a future and permanent home" for the tribe. By the terms of the treaty, the specified sum of $20,000 was to be paid the tribe, they to support themselves thereafter.

June 28, 1862, a treaty was made, setting apart a portion of the reserve to be divided and held in severalty by members of the tribe, the remainder to be sold, the Atchison & Pike's Peak Railroad Company having the privilege of buying the lands at $1.25 per acre. The company bought 123,832 acres at that price, lying principally in Brown County. The lands were advertised for sale in 1866. Those of the tribe who chose to remove to the Indian Territory, numbering about six hundred, were allotted a portion of the Sac and Fox Reservation.

The first location of the Kickapoos in Kansas was on the southeast corner of their reservation, near Fort Leavenworth. They were more industrious and their habits were generally more correct than those of many of the tribes to the north. The more rapid improvement of this tribe was in a large measure owing to the influence of Kenekuk, the "Kickapoo Prophet," who removed to the Indian Territory with the tribe, and founded a religious sect among them, teaching and practicing himself the doctrines of sobriety, industry and honesty. The Prophet numbered among his adherents a large proportion of the tribe.

Missions.—A Methodist Mission was founded in 1833. It was under the direction of the Missouri Conference, and under the direct superintendence of Rev. J. C. Berryman. A school was established, which, in 1835, numbered forty. The children were boarded at the mission house.

The Catholic Mission was founded in May, 1836, by Fathers Van Quickenborn and Hoeken and two lay brothers. A mission house was built near the junction of Salt Creek with the Missouri. This mission was afterward merged in that of St. Mary's on Sugar Creek. The Catholic Mission was founded for the benefit of the Pottawatomies residing on the Kickapoo Reservation.

THE CHEROKEES.

A treaty of peace was made with the Cherokees of the Cumberland and Tennessee in 1785. In 1791, they commenced to cede their lands to the United States, which they continued to do, by frequent treaties, until 1808, with no grant of other lands in return. In the fall of 1808, deputations from the upper and lower Cherokee towns visited Washington, the first to declare to the President (Thomas Jefferson) their anxious desire to engage in the pursuits of agricultural life, and to establish fixed laws and a regularly organized government, and the latter to declare their wish to continue the hunter life, and to ask for a reservation to the west of the Mississippi, where game was more abundant. The United States Government, by the President, answered the requests in the following affectionate terms: "The United States, my children, are the friends of both parties, and, as far as can be reasonably asked, they are willing to satisfy the wishes of both. Those who remain may be assured of our patronage, our aid and good neighborhood. Those who wish to remove are permitted to send an exploring party to reconnoiter the country on the waters of the Arkansas and White Rivers, and the higher up the better, as they will be the longer unapproached by our settlements, which will begin at the mouths of those rivers. The regular districts of the Government of St. Louis are already laid off to the St. Francis."

The Cherokees "of the lower towns" accordingly explored the country on the rivers named, and, after making their selection, exchanged their Eastern for their new Western lands, the United States generously giving all the poor warriors of the emigrating tribe a gun, a blanket and a brass kettle, or, if they preferred a beaver trap to a brass kettle, they could have that instead, these articles "to be considered as a full compensation for the improvements which they may leave."

In this and the treaty of 1819, two years later, provisions were made for the permanent location of the remainder of the Cherokees east of the Mississippi.

In May, 1828, a tract of land forming a parallelogram of forty miles by three hundred, along the western border of the Territory of Arkansas, as it was then bounded, was ceded to the Cherokees, the property and possessions of the inhabitants being bought by the Federal Government, and compensation made to them for removal.

By the treaty of December 9, 1835, the United States agree to convey to the Cherokee Indians "the following additional tract of land, situated between the west line of the State of Missouri and the Osage Reservation: Beginning at the southeast corner of the same and running north along the east line of the Osage lands fifty miles to the northeast corner thereof, and thence east to the west line of the State of Missouri; thence with said line south fifty miles; thence west to the place of beginning—estimated to contain eight hundred thousand acres of land."

The northern portion of this reservation was in the southeast corner of the present State of Kansas. Three years after the treaty was made—in May, 1838—Gen. Scott, by order of Gen. Jackson, marched into Georgia with a military force and accomplished the removal of the Cherokees.

July 19, 1866, the tribe ceded to the United States the land in Kansas sold to them in 1835; also the strip of land in Kansas ceded to them by the same treaty, the lands to be sold at not less than $1.25 per acre. The Senate added a proviso to the treaty, allowing the lands to be sold at $1 an acre.

On the 30th of August, 1866, the Secretary of the Interior (Harlan) made a contract with the American Emigrant Company of Connecticut for the sale of so much of the tract ceded by the Cherokees (Cherokee Neutral Lands) as was "not occupied by actual settlers at the date of the treaty," for $1 per acre.

Secretary Browning, who succeeded Mr. Harlan, regarding this sale illegal, made a contract, on the 9th of October, 1867, to sell the lands to James F. Joy, of Detroit, Mich. By a supplemental treaty made with the Cherokees, ratified June 6, 1868, it was agreed that the American Emigrant Company should assign its contract to Joy, the contract, so modified, being re-affirmed and declared valid. The contract between Secretary Browning and Mr. Joy was canceled.

All the missionary and other establishments of importance among the Cherokees have been outside the limits of Kansas.

NEW YORK INDIANS.

To the various bands of New York Indians, the remnants of the powerful Six Nations, the feared and hated Iroquois, was assigned, January 15, 1838, "the following tract of country, situated directly west of the State of Missouri: Beginning on the west line of the State of Missouri, at the northeast corner of the Cherokee tract, and running thence north along the west line of the State of Missouri twenty-seven miles, to the southern line of the Miami lands; thence west so far as shall be necessary, by running a line at right angles and parallel to the west line aforesaid to the Osage lands; and thence easterly along the Osage and Cherokee lands to the place of beginning—to include 1,824,000 acres of land, being 320 acres for each soul of said Indians, as their numbers are at present computed."

This tract was intended as a home for all the tribes residing in the State of New York.

INDIANS OF THE PLAINS.

The Cheyennes and Arapahoes, confederate tribes, were among the most dreaded foes of the early Mexican traders, and later, of the California fortune-seekers. The boundaries of their country, as fixed by the treaty of September 17, 1851, at Fort Laramie, included a large portion of what afterward became Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas, and within that territory the United States agreed to protect these tribes "against the commission of all depredations by the people of the United States, after the ratification of this treaty."

The discovery of the rich mining regions of Colorado in 1858 drew a crowd of adventurers to that country, who, against the protests of the Indians, occupied the land, established mining camps, started cities, and effectually drove the tribes from the mountains to the valleys and plains of the Arkansas and Republican rivers. Feb. 18, 1861, the Indians ceded all their lands to the United States, except a tract between the Sandy Fork of the Arkansas and the Purgatory River, Government again contracting to protect them in this diminished reservation, and to aid them in the difficult task of learning to live in a new and untried way. For a few years there was comparative quiet, and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes were, outwardly, at least, at peace with the white settlers of Kansas. Trouble commenced again in the spring of 1864, and the war then initiated was not terminated until 1867. On the 28th of October, 1867, a treaty was concluded with the tribes, by the provisions of which they were located on a reservation in the Indian Territory, south of the Kansas line, and between the Arkansas and Cimarron Rivers, with the privilege of hunting as far north as the Arkansas River in Kansas.

There were 2,250 Cheyennes and nearly 2,000 Arapahoes removed to the Cheyenne Agency in Indian Territory. The Cheyennes were employed for a time as military scouts, but were finally induced to attempt farming, and, in a year's time, became self-sustaining. In 1881, they raised good crops, and resolved to break up their tribal relations. During 1882, they moved onto farms on the Little Missouri, went to work in earnest, and, during the summer, built thirty houses, and raised produce enough to keep them through the winter. They are fast becoming civilized.

An account of the depredations of the Indians on the frontier is given elsewhere.

The various wandering tribes that infested the plains of Western Kansas for many years were not in any sense occupants of the country, and are not identified with the history of the Territory.

PRE-TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

KANSAS, the child of the cumulated national sin of two centuries and two governments, came into the world, inoculated with its virus, a bantling, set apart for the vile uses of slavery, by its unnatural mother. The heroic struggles during its infant life to eradicate the taint, and its final triumphant entry, unpolluted, into the family of States, constitutes the brightest page of American history.

The hidden but potent forces which molded the future destinies of Kansas, which gave it inceptive life, and preserved it through its darkest days of peril, were vital long before its time. To a clear conception and understanding of the later historical narrative, the reader will not deem it irrelevant to review such points of prior history as have a direct, though remote, genealogical relation to the then unborn commonwealth.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Slavery Hereditary.—Under the laws of France and the Republic of Texas, from which the United States acquired the domain of which Kansas came to form a part, chattel slavery was a legalized institution. Except prohibited under constitutional enactment of the United States Government, the old laws inhered, and the rights of residents of the Territory remained unimpaired and protected under them, as though the change of ownership had never been consummated.* Thus, when, in 1803, France ceded Louisiana to the United States, slavery being already legalized, the whole domain came to us already cursed with the vile institution. As it was not only legalized, but actually established, many of the residents holding slaves, France saw fit to assure them in the continued possession of all rights enjoyed under her laws by inserting, in the treaty of cession, an express stipulation that the inhabitants of Louisiana "should be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and admitted, as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States. And, in the meantime, they should be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, *property*, and the religion which they professed." Thus the slaves of Louisiana, under Spanish and French rule, came, still fettered and unemancipated, to a life of continued bondage, under the starry banner of the American Republic. The little corner of Kansas, lying west of the twenty-second meridian and south of the Arkansas River, together with the residue of the Texas purchase of 1850, also came into the possession of the United States, subject to the laws of Texas, which legalized slavery. California and the remaining territory acquired from Mexico, under whose laws slavery was prohibited, came under the dominion of the United States uncontaminated—free territory; unless, as came to be stoutly maintained by Southern statesmen, the Federal laws protected and fostered slavery wherever it was not prohibited by special enactment.

It will be remembered that, so early as the session of the Constitutional Convention in 1789, the restriction and ultimate abolition of slavery, and the suppression of the African slave trade, were subjects of earnest controversy. At that time, it was the prevailing sentiment, in the Southern as well as Northern colonies, that slavery of itself was an unmitigated evil, forced upon the colonies by England, often against earnest protests on their part; that the acknowledged inhumanity, guilt and sin of slavery were justly chargeable to her alone, the misfortune of the situation only inhering to them, guiltless as they were of its first establishment in America. Nevertheless, it had become so woven into the industrial life of several of the Southern States that its speedy extinction demanded sacrifices and involved losses in their view beyond what patriotism or conscience required.

There were in the thirteen colonies at that time 500,000 slaves, of which number all but 40,000 were owned in the Carolinas, Virginia and Maryland. Immediate, or even speedy, emancipation to them was temporal ruin, and they contended for the right of protection with united strength and an earnestness that won success. Thus the first constitution, in order to render a more perfect Federal Union possible, was framed and its establishment consummated under compromises which rendered slavery secure where it existed, and only provided for the abolition of the African slave trade after twenty years, Congress being forbidden to interdict it until the expiration of that time. To preserve an equilibrium of representation between the slave and free States, three-fifths of the slaves, though disfranchised, were, in the apportionment, added to the number of white population. At the expiration of twenty years, the slave trade was interdicted, but the unequal apportionment continued until slavery ceased to exist.

FIRST SLAVERY (TERRITORIAL) RESTRICTION.

In 1784, Virginia ceded to the Confederation all its territory lying northwest of the Ohio River and outside the limits of its then organized State jurisdiction.* In 1787, one of the last acts of the last Confederate Congress was the passage of the ordinance, ever after known as the "Ordinance of '87," for the government of the territory ceded, one article of which read as follows:

"There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall be duly convicted."

It also contained a provision for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

The above ordinance secured to freedom all the territory now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota lying east of the Mississippi River. It was re-enacted by the first Federal Congress in March, 1779, and stood as a safeguard against the encroachments of slavery until the whole territory had, as free States, become a part of the Federal Union.

FIRST SLAVERY (TERRITORIAL) EXTENSION.

The extension of slavery, however, met with no serious hindrance thereby. North Carolina, December 22, 1789, one month after the ratification of the Federal constitution, ceded to the United States her Western territory (now Tennessee), with the restriction that "no regulation made or to be made by Congress shall tend to emancipate slaves." Georgia, likewise, ceded her outlying territory, embracing what comprises the States of Alabama and Mississippi, under the following condition:

> "Fifthly. That the territory thus ceded shall become a State, and be admitted into the Union as soon as it shall contain 60,000 inhabitants, or at an earlier period if Congress shall think it expedient, on the same conditions and restrictions, with the same privileges and in the same manner as is provided in the ordinance of Congress of the 13th day of July, 1787, for the government of the western territory of the United States, which ordinance shall, in all its parts, extend to the territory contained in the present act of cession, *the article only excepted which forbids Slavery.*"

SLAVE STATISTICS.

The United States Government, under the Federal constitution, began life April 30, 1789, at which time George Washington, being the unanimous choice of the thirteen original States, was inaugurated as President. The distribution of the slaves, the free blacks and the white population at this time is shown in the following tabular statements, compiled from the Federal census report of 1790:

CENSUS ENUMERATION OF 1790.

STATES AND TERRITORIES NORTH.	Free Whites.	Free Blacks.	Slaves.	Aggregate Population.	STATES AND TERRITORIES SOUTH.	Free Whites.	Free Blacks.	Slaves.	Aggregate Population.
†Maine	96002	538	....	96540	Delaware	46310	3899	8887	59096
New Hamp'hire	141111	630	158	141899	Maryland	208649	8043	103036	319728
Massachusetts	373254	5463	....	378717	Virginia	442115	12766	293427	748308
Rhode Island	64689	3469	952	69110	N. Carolina	288204	4975	100572	393751
Connecticut	232581	2801	2759	238141	S. Carolina	140178	1801	107094	249073
‡Vermont	85144	255	17	85416	Georgia	52886	398	29264	82548
New York	314142	4654	21324	340120	§Kentucky	61133	114	11830	73077
New Jersey	169954	2762	11423	184139	‖Tennessee	32013	361	3417	35791
Pennsylvania	424099	6537	3737	434373					
Totals	1900976	27109	40370	1968455		1271488	32357	657527	1961372

EMANCIPATION IN THE NORTHERN STATES.

The slaves enumerated (40,370) in the Northern States were held, subject to the varied provisions under which the several States had abolished slavery, or provided for its ultimate extinction. The time and mode of abolition adopted by the several States was as follows:

Massachusetts, 1780; absolute prohibition.

New Hampshire, 1783; absolute prohibition.

Rhode Island, 1784; all born in the State after March, 1784, to be free.

Connecticut, 1784; gradual abolition.

New York, 1799; gradual emancipation; in 1817, a further act decreed that there should be no slavery in the State after July 4, 1827.

New Jersey, 1804; gradual emancipation.

Pennsylvania, 1780; all persons born in the State after March 1 to be free at the age of twenty-eight.

Vermont, 1777; framed constitution fourteen years before she became a member of the Federal Union, whereof the first article abolished slavery.

The gradual increase of the free and slave population from 1790 to the time of its extinction is given in the table below:

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION OF UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	FREE WHITES	FREE BLACKS	SLAVES.	OTHERS.	AGGREGATE.
1790	3,172,464	59,446	697,897	....	3,929,827
1800	4,304,489	108,395	893,041	....	5,305,925
1810	5,862,004	186,446	1,191,364	....	7,239,814
1820	7,861,937	233,524	1,538,038	....	9,638,131
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	44,020 Indians.	12,866,020
1840	14,195,695	386,303	2,487,455	....	17,069,453
1850	19,553,068	434,495	3,204,213	....	23,191,876
1860	26,957,471	488,070	3,953,760		31,443,321
1870	33,592,245	4,886,387	*........	383,712 Indians 63,254 Chinese	38,925,598

From the inauguration of the Federal Government in 1789 to the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, a period of fourteen years, four new States were admitted into the Union, as follows: Vermont, with slavery inhibited, March 4, 1791; Kentucky, as a slave State, June 1, 1792; Tennessee, as a slave State, June 1, 1796; and Ohio, the first free State from the territory ceded by Virginia, November 29, 1802.

The territory from which to form new slave States was at that time restricted to the Georgia cession (afterward Alabama and Mississippi), while the vast territory free under the ordinance of '87, capable of forming six States as large, gave assurance to the advocates of, and believers in, the doctrine of the gradual extinction of slavery that its limits were defined, beyond which it could not pass, and that, thus hedged in, with the coming addition of free States, it would gradually be inhibited, and finally become extinct by local enactments in the States where it had a legal existence.

The purchase of Louisiana in 1803 brought an accession of unorganized slave territory, which at once changed the preponderance, in a greater degree, to the other side. The general sentiment, however, was that of satisfaction with the acquisition, as the free navigation of the Mississippi, and the right of eminent domain over the whole territory drained by it and its tributaries, gave such commercial advantages, and so increased the security, importance and power of the young Republic, as to render the general sentiment oblivious to possible and remote evils, and indifferent to the warnings of the conscientious and far-seeing few, who did not fail to give the alarm at that time. The abolition societies of the North entered earnest protests against the consummation of the purchase, except, like the Northwestern Territory, slavery should be inhibited therein. The Louisiana purchase was divided by act of Congress into two Territories, the dividing line being the thirty-third parallel of latitude. All south of that line was called Orleans; that part lying north, Louisiana. With a tacit belief, if not understanding, that Louisiana Territory would ultimately, like the adjoining territory north of the Ohio, become free States, little attention was given the slavery question. It was believed to be in the way of self-adjustment, and was not, till 1819, a disturbing element in the politics of the country.

From 1803 to 1819, there were admitted as States, Louisiana (Orleans Territory), as a slave State, April 30, 1811; Indiana (Northwestern Territory), as a free State, December 11, 1816; Mississippi (Georgia cession), as a slave State, December 10, 1817; Illinois (Northwestern Territory), December 3, 1818; Alabama (Georgia cession), December 14, 1819.

With the admission of Alabama, the States were as follows:

Original—Free, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania—seven; slave, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia—six.

Admitted—Free, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois—four; slave, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama—five.

Total free, eleven; total slave, eleven.

The admission of States up to this time had not only kept the equilibrium in number and representation fairly established, but, what was more essential to the peace of the country, the line of the "Ordinance of '87" had been kept inviolate. The States north of the Ohio, which enters the Mississippi near the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude, had come in under the slavery restriction, while those lying south of that line had been admitted as slave States, under the sufferance and protection granted when the territory had been ceded to the United States. This tacit compromise, as evinced in the admission of the new States, had quieted the fearful apprehensions of Northern Abolitionists, and others who viewed slavery as a sin of itself, to be suffered only until it could be eradicated with safety. The Northern conscience at that time had come to be subservient to worldly interests and an intense love of the Union—threatened by the South whenever imagined or real encroachments were made upon what it deemed its peculiar rights.

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* The State of Virginia then embraced the whole of the State of Kentucky, that territory having been erected into a county under her jurisdiction in 1779. It so continued till 1790, when it became a separate slave State.

† Maine, a part of Massachusetts.
‡ Vermont, a part of New York.
§ Kentucky, a part of Virginia.
‖ Tennessee, a part of North Carolina.

* Slavery was abolished in all States and parts of States then in rebellion, by proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, January 1, 1863, and throughout the United States, by the passage of a constitutional amendment, February 1, 1865.

Texas, a part of the Florida purchase, had been, in 1819, ceded to Spain in exchange for the Floridas. Thus the only territory remaining of the Louisiana purchase then capable of being offered as a slave State laid north of the latitude of the line of prohibition of the Ordinance of '87. Accordingly, the inhabitants of the region along the banks of the Missouri, on both sides, on the 16th of March, 1818, presented their first petition for admission as a State, with essentially its present boundaries.

The North at once took alarm. It knew that under the law, the South had a right to extend slavery if it chose, throughout the whole extent of the Louisiana purchase. There remained of free territory only sufficient for two more States (afterward Michigan and Wisconsin). The real designs of the South became apparent. So long as necessary or politic, the work of strengthening and consolidating the slave power had been carried on within the limits of the territory guaranteed, lying south of the Ohio. That territory secured, Missouri was offered as an opening wedge for the further extension of slavery north and west of the Mississippi. Slavery having become profitable, it was now to become national. The two leading political parties were not at that time sectional, nor was adherence or opposition to slavery a party test. The question, therefore, came into party politics as a discordant and demoralizing element, dividing them, for the first time, by a geographical line, instead of, as heretofore, on matters of national policy.

THE MISSOURI CONTEST.

The first petition of Missouri for admission as a State, on its presentation, March 16, 1818, was referred to a select committee, who reported a bill in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners, which was read twice and committed, no further action being taken till the session of the same Congress in the following fall. It came up for further consideration in committee of the whole, November 16, and was discussed through that day, and the next day but one. During the discussion, the awakened apprehensions of those opposed to the further extension of slavery took tangible shape in the following amendment to the proposed bill, moved by Gen. James Tallmadge, of Dutchess County, N. Y.:

> *And provided*, That the introduction of slavery, or involuntary servitude, be prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party has been duly convicted; and that all children born within the said State, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be declared free at the age of twenty-five years.

On the rising of the committee, the amendment was adopted by the House, by the following vote: All preceding and including the word "convicted," by eighty-seven yeas to seventy-six nays; the residue of the amendment, by eighty-two yeas to seventy-eight nays. Thus amended, the bill was passed to a third reading by a vote of ninety-eight yeas to fifty-six nays, and the next day passed and sent to the Senate, where the aforesaid amendment was stricken out by a vote of twenty-two to sixteen. On the last day but one of the session, the bill, shorn of the restriction, was passed by the Senate without a division. It was returned to the House, which refused to concur in the Senate amendment, by a vote of seventy-eight nays to seventy-six yeas. The Senate insisted on its adherence to its amendment, and, on its second return, the House still adhering to its disagreement, the bill failed for that session.

A bill organizing so much of the Territory of Missouri as was not included within the boundaries of the proposed State into a Territory under the name of Arkansas was, however, passed at this session. Attempts were made to apply the slavery restriction, as in the case of Missouri, but it failed in the House by the casting vote of the Speaker, Henry Clay, and in the Senate by a majority of five votes. Arkansas thus became a slave Territory, if not by positive legislation, yet through the defeat of all efforts made to the contrary.

The determined spirit of the slavery propagandists, as evinced in the discussion attending the territorial organization of Arkansas and the defeated Missouri bill, created intense interest and feeling throughout the country, and, at the convening of the new Congress (Sixteenth, December 6, 1819), it was apparent that party lines could no longer prevent the slavery question from becoming the vital issue of the time.

Early in the session, the House passed a bill admitting Maine as a State, and sent the same to the Senate for concurrence.

The memorials from Missouri, asking admission, were referred to a committee, which reported a bill for its admission without restriction. It came up as a special order January 24, 1820, and was thereafter under continuous debate till February 19, at which time the Maine bill was returned from the Senate, with a rider or amendment authorizing Missouri to form a constitution, etc.

This attempt on the part of the Senate to coerce the House into legislation opposed to its known convictions was deemed by some members favoring the Missouri bill, a direct affront to the House, and a flagrant attempt to tamper with its independent legislation, and the combined opposition to the bill with the Missouri amendments was overwhelming. The House refused to concur in the amendment by a vote of ninety-three to seventy-two, only four Northern votes being cast with the minority. In the dead lock between the House and Senate which ensued, it became apparent that the interests of slavery were in greater jeopardy than ever before. The anti-slavery sentiment in the Northern States was at length fully aroused, and the people fast becoming united on that issue. Northern members were urged in earnest and often frantic appeal to stand firm against the perpetration of this great crime against humanity and posterity. The popular feeling was thus portrayed by a historian of those times:[*]

> Never before had the anti-slavery sentiment of the North been so quickened and aroused. Popular meetings were holden, in which Federalists and Democrats enthusiastically and cordially united. Public addresses were made, and petitions and memorials were sent to Congress. The citizens of Boston assembled and voted to memorialize Congress to restrain the increase of slavery in new States to be admitted to the Union. This memorial, drawn up by Daniel Webster, set forth that "the happiness of unborn millions was at issue; that the admission of slavery into a new country encouraged "rapacity, fraud and violence," tarnished "the proud fame of the country," and rendered questionable all "professions of regard for the rights of humanity or the liberties of mankind." This calm and dignified paper, in which the issues were put with great discrimination and emphasis, closed with this manly and earnest appeal: "As inhabitants of a free country, as citizens of a great and rising republic, as members of a Christian community, as living in a liberal and enlightened age, and as feeling ourselves called upon by the dictates of religion and humanity, we have presumed to offer our sentiments to Congress on this question with a solicitude for the event far beyond what a common occasion could inspire."
>
> These sentiments so strongly and eloquently expressed, were entertained with singular unanimity, not alone by the people of Massachusetts, but by the people of New England and the entire North. The Legislatures of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio and Indiana passed resolutions affirming the power and duty of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the States to be carved out of Western Territory. These resolutions, adopted with little opposition, were based upon the indestructible principles of humanity, justice and liberty. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, without a dissenting vote, supported the humane and enlightened policy of prohibiting Slavery in Missouri. Their resolutions proclaimed with emphasis that "they are persuaded that to open the fertile regions of the West to a servile race would tend to increase their numbers beyond all past example, would open a new and steady market for the lawless venders of human flesh, and render all schemes for obliterating this foul blot upon the American character useless and unavailing." They denounced the attempt to bring Missouri into the Union as a slaveholding State as a measure "to spread the crimes and cruelties of Slavery from the banks of the Mississippi to the shores of the Pacific." And they invoked the several States, "by the duty they owe to the Deity, by the veneration which they entertain for the memories of the founders of the Republic, and by a tender regard for posterity, to protest against its adoption, to refuse to covenant with crime, and to limit the range of an evil that already hangs in awful boding over so large a portion of the Union."

The House, having indignantly voted down the Senate Missouri amendment to the Maine bill and returned it to the Senate, proceeded to the further consideration of the bill for the admission of Missouri alone, which, having passed, with slavery prohibited, followed the Maine-Missouri bill to the Senate. At this stage, the measure afterward known as the Missouri Compromise had its conception in the Senate.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

February 17, 1820, the Maine-Missouri bill being under consideration by the Senate, Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, a uniform opponent of slavery restriction, offered, in order to conciliate the opposition in the House, an amendment to the Missouri rider, as follows:

> *And be it further enacted*, That in all that Territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, excepting only such part thereof as is included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby forever prohibited. *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

The bill was returned to the House, where Thomas' amendment met with a worse fate than had befallen the original bill, being rejected by the overwhelming vote of 159 to eighteen. It was an insult repeated, and of the double-headed bill, in any form, the House would have none of it. The dead lock was complete. It was evidently impossible to force the admission of Missouri through the House as an amendment to the bill admitting Maine, and it had become doubtful whether, with the intense feeling of bitterness which had been engendered during the long-continued contest, its admission under any form of legislation was possible during that session. At this juncture, the House, in response to the request of the Senate, agreed to a committee of conference. The said committee reported that the Senate should forego the attempt to couple the admission of Maine and Missouri, that the House should abandon its efforts to restrict slavery in Missouri, and that both the Senate and House should concur in passing the bill to admit Missouri as a State, with the Thomas proviso before quoted, prohibiting slavery in all territory north of 36° 30′.

Weariness of the long-continued struggle; a desire to preserve unimpaired the strength of the two dominant parties (Federal and Democratic); fears of the threats of the South, reiterated at every stage of the debate, that a dissolution of the Union was imminent except the question be finally settled—all these, combined with the assurance of Southern members, whose measure it was, that the compromise was a finality, removing the dangerous question forever from the arena of national politics, resulted in the acceptance of the terms proposed by the committee. In accordance therewith, under a joint resolution, Missouri was admitted March 2, 1820, and the bill admitting Maine was passed by the Senate the same day.

The South was not only satisfied, but elated, at the result of the contest, while the belief that the settlement had fixed final metes and bounds to the encroachments of slavery gained for the compromise the general but reluctant acquiescence of the Northern people.

The debates showed a radical change of opinion on the part of the South in regard to the institution itself. The profits accruing from servile labor, with the arrogance sprung from the unnatural relations of master and slave, had, in a generation, remolded the character of the Southern whites. Conscience no longer told them of the inhumanity of the traffic. Apology had given place to justification. It was no longer an acknowledged evil, only to be endured until it could be safely eradicated, but an essential and indispensable element in the structure of Southern civilization, to be fostered and perpetuated as such. The abolition of slavery, even at any remote or indefinite time, had no advocates except among the radical and somewhat unpractical abolitionists, who, though meager in numbers, continued to "cry aloud" against the enormity. The conservative North sought only its restriction; the solid South, forgetful of the traditions of the fathers, boldly championed it as a heaven-sanctioned institution, to be protected and defended under the constitution so long as possible, with disunion as the alternative.

The first contest between the opposing forces resulted in gaining for the South the immediate fruits of victory—Missouri, a slaveholding State, and Arkansas, a slaveholding Territory. The remote future might bring recompense to the North, in States yet to be settled in the unknown wilds west of the Mississippi and north of 36° 30′. With that hope, based on the pledged faith of the nation, in the interests of peace and harmony, and to insure the perpetuation of the threatened Union, the compromise was accepted by the North.

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[*] History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America,' Henry Wilson, Vol. I, pp. 150-1.

There was, however, one most important advantage gained—the residue of the Louisiana purchase was, for the first time, by positive enactment, freed from the chances of the establishment of slavery within its borders, and its claims under old laws and treaties were gone henceforth. Kansas, so much as was a part of Louisiana, was a part of the territory thus solemnly pledged to freedom.

FROM 1820 TO 1852.

The changes of the next thirty years, though such as to gradually increase and intensify the antagonism of sentiment between the North and South, resulted in no flagrant violation of the Missouri compact. June 30, 1834, Congress enacted that all that part of the United States lying west of the Mississippi, and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana or the Territory of Arkansas, should be taken for the purpose of the act to be Indian country. The territory thus set apart extended as far north as the present northern boundary of Kansas. June 7, 1836, a small triangular tract, designated as the "Platte Purchase," was, by act of Congress, detached from Indian Territory and annexed to Missouri. From the mouth of the Kansas River, the line followed the course of the Missouri north to the north line of the State. This was done in direct violation of the Missouri compromise. The tract thus taken from free territory and given to the slaveholding State of Missouri, was, at its northern extremity, sixty miles wide; its length was about ninety miles, and its area not far from twenty-five hundred square miles. As the area was small, and it was desired by Missouri for the purpose of adjusting her boundary to the course of the river, through courtesy to the State, the personal favor was granted with little opposition from any quarter.

By the simultaneous admission of Michigan and Arkansas in 1836, and Iowa and Florida in 1845, the numerical equality of the free and slave States continued. At that time, the material from which to manufacture more slaveholding States had become exhausted. Quite opportunely for the South, Texas was then admitted to the Union, not, however, without a determined and earnest opposition on the part of the North.

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The annexation of Texas brought the embers of Northern discontent, which had smoldered since the days of the Missouri contest, again to a white heat. The circumstances attending and preceding it were to the Northern mind exasperating in the extreme. Its boundaries were still in dispute with the Mexican Republic, Texas claiming a country over which she had never established jurisdiction, far exceeding in area her unquestioned domain. It was well understood that to annex Texas, with her boundaries thus in dispute, was to espouse, on the part of the United States, her territorial claims, and that to establish them, war with Mexico was inevitable. No secret was made of the fact that the whole project was in the interest of slavery aggrandizement. It was boldly announced by the Southern press, in Congress, and even in diplomatic correspondence.*

Nevertheless, the annexation was consummated by the approval of the bill March 2, 1845. The only redeeming feature in the transaction was in the recognition of the compromise line of 36° 30′, north of which slavery was prohibited. The article containing the inhibition was gall and bitterness to the Northern people, as it also provided for the formation of more slave States, and for the first time embodied in law the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty." It was as follows:

> Third. New States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to the said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution, and such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without Slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire; and in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri Compromise line, Slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited.

In the war which followed, the North was subjected to the deeper humiliation of fighting to win free territory from Mexico to increase the domain of slaveholding Texas. War with Mexico was declared "to exist" May 12, 1845. Uninterrupted and continued victories followed the American armies, and it soon became evident that, however unjust the American cause, the United States would speedily force Mexico to terms of capitulation and submission. Accordingly, President Polk sent a special message to Congress, August 8, asking that a considerable sum of money be appropriated for the purpose of bringing about a peace, in connection with the acquisition of a large tract of Mexican territory. A bill was reported, making appropriations of $30,000 for expenses of negotiation, and $2,000,000 to be used at the discretion of the President in making the proposed treaty.

The proposed accession of territory forced the slavery question into notice in a new form. Hitherto, in all legislation, the principle had not been subject to question that the prior laws concerning slavery inhered and were perpetual unless modified or changed by special enactment. In the case of all territory hitherto acquired, except in the Virginia cession, it had been plausibly and successfully contended that, slavery being established and legalized already, it must be upheld until those immediately interested should see fit to abolish it. Under this consideration, in the case of Texas, all concessions were refused by the South, since, on the basis of this doctrine, slavery was already in full possession, and cared not to gratuitously part with what was already hers.

The case was now for the first time changed. Greeley—American Conflict, p. 188—thus details the changed conditions:

> Mexico had utterly abolished slavery some twenty years before, and every acre that she should cede to us beyond the Rio Grande would come to us free soil. Should it so remain or be surrendered to the domination and uses of Slavery? It was well known that Mr. Calhoun had elaborated a new dogma adapted to the exigency, whereby the Federal Constitution was held to carry Slavery into every rood of Federal territory whence it was not excluded by positive law. In other words, every citizen of any State had a constitutional right to migrate into any territory of the Union, carrying with him whatever the law of his own State recognizes as property, and this must, therefore, be guarded and defended as his property by the Federal authorities of and within said territory. Should this view not be precluded by some decided protest, some positive action, it was morally certain that President Polk, with every successor of like faith, would adopt it, and that the vast, and as yet nearly unpeopled region about to be acquired from Mexico, would thus be added to the already spacious dominions of the Slave Power.

To avert the threatened application of Calhoun's new doctrine to such free territory as might be obtained from Mexico, the Northern Democrats, after a hasty consultation, decided on a proviso, which was offered as an amendment to the bill by Hon. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania.

THE WILMOT PROVISO.

It was as follows:

> *Provided*, That, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any treaty that may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted.

The above was at first adopted in committee of the whole, by vote of eighty yeas to sixty-four nays. It passed the House by a vote of ninety-three yeas to seventy-nine nays. The bill and proviso were lost in the Senate.

On the assembling of Congress in December, 1846, a new bill, appropriating $3,000,000 for negotiations, was introduced in the House. An attempt was made to adopt the "Wilmot Proviso," which, after a long, earnest and bitter debate, was defeated. The proviso met with like disaster in the Senate, and the $3,000,000 appropriation bill, after being the subject of continued and acrimonious discussion in both Houses during the entire session, passed without any conditions attached. On the 2d of February, 1848, Mr. Triest, the Peace Commissioner of the United States, negotiated a peace with Mexico. By the terms of the treaty, Upper California, New Mexico, and the disputed Texan territory between the Neuces and the Rio Grande, were acquired, and all American claims relinquished, for which Mexico was to receive the sum of $15,000,000. The territory thus acquired came to the United States with no positive slavery restriction, and brought with it a renewed discussion of the whole question, which was characterized by an intensity of feeling far exceeding that which preceded the admission of Maine and Missouri.

The bold and arrogant tone assumed by the South since the admission of Texas, the uncompromising effrontery with which it pushed every measure calculated to strengthen slavery, and the unanimity it displayed in forcing through each Southern measure, regardless of all party affiliations, had brought widespread discontent into the Northern ranks of both the Whig and Democratic parties. In the Presidential canvass of 1848, it resulted in a complete rupture of the Democratic party, and the nomination of two Presidential candidates—Lewis Cass, by the Pro-slavery Democrats; and Martin Van Buren, by the Anti-slavery or "Free-Soil" party. They were opposed by Zachary Taylor, who commanded the undivided support of the conservative Whigs both North and South. The triangular contest resulted in the defeat of the Democratic party and the election of Gen. Taylor as President.

Pending the Presidential election, an attempt was made to organize the Territories of Oregon, California and New Mexico, which proved ineffectual.

The struggle for the organization of the Territories was resumed during the last session of the Thirtieth Congress, during the winter preceding the inauguration of President Taylor. The result of the election had wrought a marked change of feeling in the minds of many Northern members, who, wavering before or subservient to party discipline, had come out of the canvass inspired with the anti-slavery zeal of their Northern constituents, and determined to resist to the bitter end the further encroachments of the slave power. Their roused sensibilities were evinced early in the session, by the passage, December 13, 1848, by a vote of one hundred and eight to eighty, of the following:

> *Resolved*, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to report to this House, with as little delay as practicable, a bill or bills providing a Territorial government for each of the Territories of New Mexico and California, and excluding Slavery therefrom.

A few days thereafter, the anti-slavery spirit was still further evinced by the passage of the following:

> WHEREAS, The traffic now prosecuted in this metropolis of the Republic in human beings, as chattels, is contrary to natural justice and the fundamental principles of our political system, is notoriously a reproach to our country throughout Christendom and a serious hindrance to the progress of republican liberty among the nations of the earth; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to report a bill, as soon as practicable, prohibiting the Slave Trade in said District.

Territorial bills for the organization of both California and New Mexico were reported, with slavery prohibited, and passed, after a most acrimonious debate, running from January 3, 1849, to the 26th of February, by a vote in the House of 126 yeas to 87 nays. On reaching the Senate, the bill was amended by striking out the restriction on slavery, and attached to the general appropriation bill as a rider. In that form it

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*Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State, under date of August 12, 1844, wrote to Hon. William R. King, United States Minister at Paris, instructing him to represent to the French Government the advantages and the necessity of Annexation on many grounds, but especially on that of its tendency to uphold Slavery, primarily in Texas itself, but "ultimately in the United States and throughout the whole of this continent."—*Greeley's American Conflict*, vol. 1, pp. 169–70.

was returned to the House, with the belief that it would accept the amendment rather than risk the odium of crippling the Government, and compelling the calling of an extra session. The House, equal to the emergency, amended the Senate amendments by providing that, "until July 4, 1850, unless Congress shall sooner provide for the government of said Territories, the existing laws thereof shall be retained and observed." Thus amended by the House, the bill was returned to the Senate. Thus thwarted, and the responsibility shifted, the Senate, after a heated debate, extending far into the last night of the session, passed the appropriation bill, after striking off the much-amended rider, thereby defeating the Territorial bill at the last hour of the session.

Never before in the history of the country had such popular excitement on any political question prevailed. The North and South alike were stirred to their very depths. The spirit of uncompromising opposition was aroused on either side. The press of the North decried all further submission or yielding to the arrogant and avowed purpose to nationalize and extend the domain of the accursed institution; the Southern press, with a unanimity and simultaneousness that showed a concerted and well-conceived plan to intimidate the North and thereby weaken the determined anti-slavery sentiment and power in the coming Congress, as with one voice, threatened disunion as the result of slavery restriction in the Territories. These threats were repeated in every Southern stump speech, and reiterated in published letters from Southern statesmen. The country was in a tremor of excitement at the inauguration of President Taylor, March 4, 1849, which increased with increased discussion of the issue up to the time of the opening of the first session of the Thirty-first Congress, December 3, 1849.

The new President had no extreme personal prejudice in favor of slavery. At any rate, he had no well-defined and determined political policy for its protection and perpetuation. He was, however, the choice of the slave propagandists, as against either of the Democratic candidates; was himself a slaveholder, and, although a fair-minded man of upright intentions, indicated his Southern proclivities in the selection of his immediate advisers. Henry Wilson, in "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America," gives the following sketch of President Taylor's first Cabinet officers:

> John M. Clayton, of Delaware, his Secretary of State, was able, and was regarded too as among the most liberal of Southern public men. Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, Secretary of War, was a man of moderate abilities and extreme opinions, whose connection with the Galphin claims had strengthened suspicions in regard to his integrity entertained by some. Mr. Preston, of Virginia, had early been an advocate of gradual emancipation, for which he eloquently and earnestly pleaded in her legislature in 1832. But the Southern pressure had been too strong, and, like other ambitious statesmen of that commonwealth, he had been compelled to succumb, and become the advocate of the peculiar institution. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, his Attorney General, one of the ablest lawyers of the country, was fully committed to the slaveholding side of the great issue. The Secretary of the Interior, Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, had long been in public life, and was a leading member of his party. He was a Virginian by birth. Born and nurtured in poverty, he was, nevertheless, aristocratic in his tendencies. Although representing a free State, the friends of freedom expected and received little from him. William M. Meredith, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury, was a gentleman of high character, a lawyer of distinction, but with little experience in public affairs. Jacob Collamer, of Vermont, was Postmaster General. He was a statesman of recognized ability and firmness, and was unquestionably the most decided of any member of the Cabinet in his opposition to the increasing encroachments of the Slave Power. Thus constituted, the administration was called at once to grapple with the engrossing questions then forced with such pertinacity upon the country.

The South, elated with its continued success, as shown in the admission of Texas, the prevention of slavery inhibition in the newly acquired Mexican territory, the late triumph in the Presidential election, entered with renewed assurance and earnestness upon the labor of securing and preserving the fruits of its former victories. In this interest, the President, with due promptness, began the work of organizing, or encouraging the organization, of State Governments in the newly acquired territory. With the intention on the part of the South of gaining a slave State, the President was induced, as early as May, 1849, to send to California, Thomas Butler King, a Whig member of Congress from Georgia, to express to the inhabitants the desire of the administration that they would at once form a constitution and ask admission as a State. The recent discovery of gold had brought in a large population of gold-seekers and adventurers, a majority of whom were from the North. It thus happened that the mission of Mr. King, from a Southern point of view, was not an eminent success. The urgent need of an established government, Congress as yet having given them no Territorial organization, resulted in a prompt response to the wishes of the administration, as expressed by Mr. King, that they at once frame a State constitution. A proclamation was issued June 3, 1850, by Gen. Riley, Military Governor, calling a convention to form a constitution. The convention assembled, framed a constitution and submitted it to the people, by whom it was adopted, and promptly transmitted to Washington. It contained a clause expressly prohibiting slavery.

Prior to this unexpected denouement, and while the final results of Mr. King's mission were yet undeveloped, the agitation was renewed. The Thirty-first Congress, which began its first session December 3, 1849, was remarkable alike for its length, the heat of its debates on the all-absorbing question, its ultimate submission to the demands of the slave power, and the forced acceptance on the part of the North of a new compromise measure, known in history as

THE COMPROMISE OF 1850.

The House was the arena to which all eyes were turned. The results of the late election had insured the anti-slavery party in that House a large and, in the onset, a reliable and earnest working majority. It was made up, however, of members subject to different extraneous influences—Northern Whigs and Northern Democrats, combined with eight members of the newly fledged Free-Soil party. Outside of their opposition to the encroachments of the slave power, there was no cohesive force to warrant unity of action. In the attempt to organize the House, neither the Whigs nor Democrats could elect a partisan Speaker under the majority rule, and, after fifty-nine ineffectual ballots, extending over nearly three weeks, from mere exhaustion it was decided that, after three more ballots, should they result in no choice, the candidate receiving the largest number of votes should be declared elected as Speaker. Under this compromise, Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, a pronounced pro-slavery Democrat, received the solid vote of the South—102 votes, against 99 votes for Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, and twenty votes for other candidates. Thus, by a division of the Northern vote, though having a majority of nineteen when combined, the first victory was won by the South, and the organization of the House completed in its interest by the appointment of committees prejudiced in its favor.

The President, in his first annual message, informed Congress of the fact that the people of California, no civil government having been provided for them, and impelled by the necessities of their political condition, had already met in convention, for the purpose of forming a State Government, which purpose he believed would be accomplished, and that they would shortly apply for admission as a sovereign State. The people of New Mexico would, he believed, at no distant period, also present themselves for admission into the Union. The message further said:

> Preparatory to the admission of California and New Mexico, the people of each will have instituted for themselves a republican form of government, laying its foundations in such principles and organizing its powers in such forms as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.
>
> By awaiting their action, all causes of uneasiness may be avoided and confidence and kind feeling preserved. With a view of maintaining the harmony and tranquillity so dear to all, we should refrain from the introduction of those topics of a sectional character which have hitherto produced painful apprehensions in the public mind; and I repeat the solemn warning of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors against furnishing any ground for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations.

The programme of pacification offered by President Taylor would doubtless have found favor and support but for the jealousy entertained by the North to any proposition emanating from a Southern administration. The Southern members, moreover, were intent, at that time, on the securing of more positive safeguards than were vouchsafed in "Popular Sovereignty," as recommended in the message. It insisted on the extension of the Missouri Compromise line of 36° 30′ to the Pacific, thereby securing to slavery Lower California and New Mexico. The varied phases under which the slave question was forced upon the attention of Congress, demanding definite decision by positive enactment, rendered any peaceful solution in accordance with the views of extremists on either side impossible. An angry and turbulent discussion of eight weeks had only served to intensify the antagonism of the opposing parties and increase the difficulties and obstructions in the way of a harmonious settlement. At the expiration of that time (January 29, 1850), Hon. Henry Clay presented, in the Senate, as a basis of compromise, a series of eight resolutions, as follows:

> (1) *Resolved*, That California, with suitable boundaries, ought, upon her application, to be admitted as one of the States of this Union, without the imposition by Congress of any restrictions in respect to the exclusion or introduction of Slavery within those boundaries.
>
> (2) *Resolved*, That as Slavery does not exist by law and is not likely to be introduced into any of the territory acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico, it is inexpedient for Congress to provide by law either for its introduction into or exclusion from any part of the said territory; and that appropriate territorial governments ought to be established by Congress in all the said territory not assigned as within the boundaries of the proposed State of California, without the adoption of any restriction or condition on the subject of Slavery.

The third and fourth resolutions related to fixing the boundaries of Texas, and the payment of a sum of money to her on relinquishment of her claims to any part of New Mexico.

> (5) *Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, whilst the institution continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that State, without the consent of the people of the District, and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the District.
>
> (6) But, *Resolved*, That it is expedient to prohibit, within the District, the trade in slaves brought into it from States or places beyond the limits of the District, either to be sold therein as merchandise or to be transported to other markets without the District of Columbia.
>
> (7) *Resolved*, That more effectual provision ought to be made by law, according to the requirement of the Constitution, for the restitution or delivery of persons bound to service or labor in any State or Territory in the Union. And,
>
> (8) *Resolved*, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slaveholding States, but the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them depends exclusively upon their own particular laws.

The Senate debate on these resolutions continued almost uninterruptedly for twelve weeks, lasting till beyond the middle of April. It was participated in by every member of the Senate, and was the most important and able presentation of the merits and demerits of the question, in every conceivable phase, ever made in a deliberative or legislative body. Among those who participated in the debate were many of the ablest American statesmen, as well as others, who, from their participation in and connection with the later struggles, have become prominent in American history. Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Thomas H. Benton, Lewis Cass, Salmon P. Chase, Hannibal Hamlin, John P. Hale, William H. Seward, Daniel S. Dickinson, Stephen A. Douglas, William L. Dayton, Jefferson Davis, James M. Mason, and others of scarcely less ability, vied with each other in the brilliancy of their forensic argument and eloquent appeal. The debate was watched with intense interest throughout the country, and effected more in molding the opinions of the people than all that had preceded. The scope of this work admits only of such brief mention of transpiring events as to show their influence in shaping the destiny of Kansas, and in molding the characters and establishing the convictions of the men and women who, in the critical times that followed, with unswerving faith and unflinching integrity of purpose, laid the foundations of the State upon the bed-rock of freedom, broad, and firm, and deep.

The resolutions, after a long debate, were referred (April 19, 1850), to a committee of thirteen, of which Mr. Clay was Chairman. May 8, he reported from the committee, as a basis of final compromise, the following recommendations, embodying essentially the terms of his resolutions, with the addition of a propos'tion for the organization of Utah as a distinct Territory:

BASES OF THE COMPROMISE OF 1850.

(1) The admission of any new State or States formed out of Texas to be postponed until they shall hereafter present themselves to be received into the Union, when it will be the duty of Congress fairly and faithfully to execute the compact with Texas, by admitting such new State or States.

(2) The admission forthwith of California,* with the boundaries which she has proposed.

(3) The establishment of Territorial Governments, without the Wilmot Proviso, for New Mexico and Utah, embracing all the territory recently acquired from Mexico, not contained in the boundaries of California.

(4) The combination of these last two measures in one bill.

(5) The establishment of the western and northern boundaries of Texas, and the exclusion from her jurisdiction of all New Mexico, with a grant to Texas of a pecuniary equivalent; and the section for that purpose to be incorporated in the bill admitting California and establishing Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico.

(6) More effectual enactments of law to secure the prompt delivery of persons bound to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, who escape into another State; and

(7) Abstaining from abolishing Slavery, but, under a heavy penalty, prohibiting the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia.

On the offering of the report, the debate was renewed, and continued, with a slight interruption, occasioned by the death of President Taylor (July 10), and the accession of his successor, Vice President Fillmore, till late in the summer. Repeated efforts were made to cut off from California the territory lying south of 36° 30′, to send her constitution back for revision, and otherwise to hinder her admission, with her defined limits, as a free State. They were all defeated, and on August 13, the bill for her admission passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-seven yeas to ten nays. Two days thereafter, the bill organizing the Territories of Utah and New Mexico were passed, followed successively by the other measures embraced in the proposed compromise, including the fugitive slave law, all of which passed with little opposition. The compromise measures met with a spirited resistance in the House, but were passed successively, the last and most obnoxious to the North becoming a law September 9, 1850. Again, for a short season, the country rested under the shadow of a compromise, having the popular approval of no section of the country, though commanding the reluctant acquiescence of the conservatives both North and South. It was, however, virtually a pro-slavery victory, and gave the South renewed courage and determination to push their advantage without delay. They saw the way opened in the principle of "Popular Sovereignty," as established and recognized in the late territorial acts, and in the somewhat specious pretext that the compromise of 1850 had superseded and annulled the binding force of that of 1820, rendering its yet unfulfilled conditions void, thereby repealing the slavery inhibition north of 36° 30′, which, through all the turmoil and discussion, had remained unquestioned for thirty years. This forced construction of the late compromises was not promulgated, but held in abeyance by the South and her Northern allies until the times might be propitious for its practical application. Meantime, the North, chagrined at the failure of her attempts to prohibit slavery in New Mexico and Utah, and exasperated daily by the enforcement of the fugitive slave law in the Northern States, became more intensely anti-slavery in sentiment than ever before.

The conditions were certainly not favorable for the further immediate prosecution of the Southern work. The constant agitation of thirty years had thoroughly educated the people, and, notwithstanding the compromises, had resulted in such positive antagonism of sentiment and belief, as to render further compromise impossible. The question had already established its line of sectional demarkation, and the terms "North" and "South" had come to define not only the sections of country, but the sentiment of the people on the issue. All New England was ripe for the disintegration of the old political parties, neither of which had dared take issue on the slavery question. The moral alienation of the two sections had become so complete as to make them incapable of understanding each other. Mr. Clay, in advocating the compromise measures of 1850, had said: "I think the North should be willing to make greater sacrifices than could be required of the South. And why? With you, gentlemen, Senators of the free States, what is it? An abstraction, a sentiment—a sentiment, if you please, of humanity and philanthropy, but a sentiment without danger, hazard or loss. How is it on the other side? In the first place, there is an incalculable amount of property to be sacrificed. And besides, the social intercourse, habits, safety, life, everything is at hazard." This was the view of one of the purest and most far-seeing Southern statesmen of the time. With the North, opposition to slavery was a sentiment; with the South, its protection was a fundamental principle. At the time he spoke, Mr. Clay's conception was correct, as to the Southern sentiment, but he failed to appreciate the radical change that had been going on in the North, whereby the anti-slavery sentiment was fast becoming a principle, in defense of which its adherents would be found as strenuous and self-sacrificing as their Southern brethren. Ignorant of this change, and believing that the anti-slavery agitation was confined to a noisy but small minority, the hitherto successful slave power pushed its advantage all too promptly. The next attempt proved the beginning of the end, and saw the birth-throes of the commonwealth of Kansas.

There was on the part of the managers in both the Whig and Democratic parties a general acquiescence in the compromises of 1850, and a determination to accept them as a final settlement of the question which had, during its discussion, threatened their disruption. As a compromise between politicians for the common desire of perpetuating the two old parties, it was deemed a success, and so heralded by both the Whig and Democratic journals throughout the land. To their readers and believers it appeared that the great panacea for the nation's ills had at last been discovered. They earnestly vied in enjoining on every citizen the patriotic duty of upholding the faith of the Government by espousing the doctrines and accepting the conditions of the late compromise, and alike execrated, as factious agitators and inciters of revolution and disunion, all persons who offered opposition to any of the obnoxious laws passed, or any further protests against the continued aggressions of the slave power.

The opposition to the enforcement of the fugitive slave power was intense and widespread. In Massachusetts it resulted, in 1851, in a coalition of all its opponents, and a complete political revolution in the State, whereby Robert Rantoul, Jr., a Free-soil Democrat, and Charles Sumner, a Free-soil Whig, were elected to the United States Senate—Rantoul for the unexpired term of Daniel Webster, deceased, and Charles Sumner for the full term of six years. This coalition also aided in sending to the next Congress, as Representatives, Horace Mann, Orrin Fowler, Charles Allen and Robert Rantoul, Jr., all stanch Free-soilers and haters of the fugitive slave act. Indignation meetings were held throughout the North, at which open resistance to the capture of fugitive slaves was urged as a moral duty, while the clergy of the North was nearly unanimous in its condemnation of this latest and most inhuman enactment. Altogether, the compromise, so called, spite of the complacent view of the situation taken by the old political stagers, had increased the agitation and intensified the anti-slavery sentiment in the North. It was, however, considered only as the noisy demonstration of an insignificant but ardent clique of Northern sentimentalists, and old parties proceeded to annihilate it by resolutions.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1852.

In the early summer of 1852, the national conventions were held for the nomination of Presidential candidates, for the election of the following November.

The Democratic Convention met in Baltimore, June 1. The defection of 1848 had stimulated the disturbing element. The Free-soil Democrats, who had followed the fortunes of Van Buren at that time, had not returned to the Democratic fold. Consequently, the proceedings of the convention were quite harmonious in the interests of slavery as protected by the late compromise measures.

The early contest for a nominee for President was between Cass, Buchanan and Douglas, all pro-slavery men, but having a personal support that prevented the nomination of either. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, whose orthodoxy on the only question at issue was unquestioned, was nominated on the forty-ninth ballot, only six votes being thrown against him. The resolutions having reference to slavery were as follows:

Resolved, That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, and not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of Slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and to endanger the stability and permanancy of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers, and is intended to embrace, the whole subject of Slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by, and adhere to, a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise Measures settled by the last Congress—the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor included; which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity therefore be repealed, nor so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

The Whig National Convention met in Baltimore June 16. As a whole, the party was less united in favor of the compromises than were the Democrats. Hence, the sincerity of its motives in adopting a pro-slavery platform were questioned, both North and South, although the terms of enunciation were unequivocal. The slavery plank was adopted by a vote of 164 yeas to 117 nays. It was as follows:

Eighth, That the series of acts of the Thirty-first Congress known as the Compromise Measures of 1850—the act known as the Fugitive Slave law included—are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States as a settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace; and so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their efficiency; and we deprecate all further agitation of the question thus settled as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever or however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain this system as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

Millard Fillmore was the first choice of the South, but was defeated on the fifty-third ballot by Gen. Winfield Scott, who became the nominee. He promptly and unequivocally accepted the Southern platform and the nomination.

The Free-soil party, embracing the renegade Democrats, the Anti-slavery Whigs, and the other discordant and yet unorganized anti-slavery elements of the North, met at Pittsburgh, Penn., August 11. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, was nominated by a nearly unanimous vote. The platform was radically opposed to slavery, and to the compromises framed to perpetuate it. It affirmed that "no settlement of the slavery question can be looked for except in practical recognition of the truth that slavery is sectional and freedom national," declared slavery "a sin against God and a crime against man," that "the fugitive slave act of 1850 is repugnant to the constitution, to the principles of common law, to the spirit of Christianity and the sentiments of the civilized world;" that "the doctrine that any human law is a finality is dangerous to the liberties of our people;" and that "the Whig and Democratic parties were hopelessly corrupt and unworthy of confidence." The motto inscribed on the Free-soil banner was "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, Free Men."

The election resulted in complete victory for the Pro-slavery Democracy, the defeat, but not discouragement, of the new and aggressive Free-soil party, and in the total and final disintegration of the National Whig party. Mr. Pierce received the electoral votes of all but four of thirty-one States—254 electoral votes, against forty-two given Scott by the States of

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*California, with a free constitution, applied for admission February 13, 1850, during the debate on Clay's resolutions, and greatly intensified the heat of the discussion then going on.

Massachusetts, Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee. The Free-soilers carried not a single State. The popular vote was as follows: Pierce, 1,601,274; Scott, 1,386,580; Hale, 155,825—mostly in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is no matter of surprise that the result of this election should have led to the belief that, in spite of the noisy and continued agitation at the North, the compromises of 1850 were safely enshrined in the hearts of the people. The platforms of the two great parties declared it, and a popular vote of three million Union-loving citizens against one hundred and fifty-five thousand fanatics confirmed it. Thus believing, the South sought, with courage and confidence, new fields of aggrandizement and victory.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION OF KANSAS, 1853–54.

At the inauguration of Franklin Pierce, March 4, 1853, all visible indications were auspicious for a period of political calm and national prosperity. Despite the continued denunciations of, and occasional resistance to, the fugitive slave law in the North, and the secret plottings of Southern disunionists, which went unceasingly on, the great majority in either section of the country were hopeful that, on the basis of the compromises of 1850, the Union at last rested on a firm foundation. The country was in the enjoyment of unexampled business prosperity, with public credit unimpaired, and at peace with all the world.

Petitions were presented at the first session of the Thirty-second Congress for a territorial organization of the region lying west of Missouri and Iowa. No action was at that time taken. During the next session, December 13, 1852, Mr. Willard P. Hall, of Missouri, submitted to the House a bill organizing the Territory of Platte, comprising that region. His bill was referred to the Committee on Territories, which reported February 2, 1853, through the Chairman, Mr. William A. Richardson, of Illinois, a bill organizing the Territory of Nebraska, which covered the same area of territory as the bill of Mr. Hall, viz.: All the tract lying west of Iowa and Missouri, and extending west to the Rocky Mountains, generally known as the Platte country. The bill, on reaching the consideration of the Committee of the Whole, was met by an unexpected and formidable opposition from the Southern members, and was reported with a recommendation that it be rejected. The House, however, did not adopt the recommendation, but, on the contrary, passed the bill and sent it to the Senate, where it was defeated at the close of the session, March 3, 1853, by a vote of twenty-three to seventeen. This incipient and futile effort to organize the Territory disclosed the uncompromising opposition of a Southern cabal to the organization of any free Territories until some counterpoise might be presented by a division of the slave State of Texas or otherwise. During the discussion of the bill, the validity of the Missouri compromise, or the slavery prohibition, thereby established over the Territory, was not once brought in question. It was apparently accepted as a foregone conclusion that, whenever it should be organized into States or Territories, it was to be, under an unalterable law, free territory, and from that belief sprang the Southern opposition. They were not yet ready to open up to settlement more territory, which, it was acknowledged, would eventually increase the number of free States.

THE REPUDIATION OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

The Thirty-second Congress met December 5, 1853. Both branches had a strong Democratic majority, pledged to the Southern compromises, and believed to be reliable on any pro-slavery emergency that might arise. The President also reiterated his fealty to the power that made him. In his inaugural address, he said:

> Notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiment which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have power to avert it, *those who placed me here* may be assured.

December 14, 1853, Senator Dodge, of Iowa, submitted to the Senate a new bill for the organization of the Territory of Nebraska, embracing the same region as the defeated bill of the preceding session. It was referred to the Committee on Territories, of which Stephen A. Douglas was Chairman, January 4, 1854. Mr. Douglas reported the bill with amendments which called in question the validity of the slavery prohibition, and foreshadowed the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise. The arguments, as set forth in the report, were as follows:

> A question has arisen in regard to the right to hold slaves in the Territory of Nebraska, when the Indian laws shall be withdrawn and the country thrown open to emigration and settlement. By the eighth section of "an act to authorize the people of Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit Slavery in certain territories," approved March 6, 1820, it was provided, "That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in punishment for crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and are, hereby prohibited: *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the persons claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid."
>
> Under this section, as in the case of the Mexican law in New Mexico and Utah, it is a disputed point whether Slavery is prohibited in the Nebraska country by *valid* enactment. The decision of this question involves the constitutional power of Congress to pass laws prescribing and regulating the domestic institutions of the various Territories of the Union. In the opinion of those eminent statesmen who hold that Congress is invested with no rightful authority to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories, the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri is null and void; while the prevailing sentiment in large portions of the Union sustains the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States secures to every citizen an inalienable right to move into any of the Territories with his property, of whatever kind and description, and to hold and enjoy the same under the sanction of law. Your committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter upon the discussion of these controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matters in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act declaratory of the true intent of the Constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded by it to Slave property in the Territories, so your committee are not prepared to recommend a departure from the course pursued on that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri act, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute.

Near the conclusion of the report, attention was called to the doctrine of popular sovereignty as set forth in the compromise measures of 1850, as follows:

> From these provisions, it is apparent that the compromise measures of 1850 affirm and rest upon the following propositions:
>
> First, That all questions pertaining to Slavery in the Territories, and the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, by their appropriate representatives, to be chosen by them for that purpose.

At that time, Mr. Douglas, although a Senator from the great free State of Illinois, was deemed one of the most able, unscrupulous and earnest pro-slavery men from the North. It will be remembered that he was one of the three Northern Democrats that voted against the Wilmot Proviso, and had been a candidate for the Presidential nomination in the Democratic National Convention of 1852. His abilities as a statesman were acknowledged even by his opponents, and as a shrewd politician he had no superior then in public life. His personal tendencies were pro-slavery, but his views were unswerved by sentiment; indeed, he had no feeling in the matter, but discussed it with a coolness alike exasperating to the extremists on either side. From the beginning, he treated the question as a thing extraneous to himself, and concerning which he had not the remotest personal interest or desire. He dealt with the logic of events, and, in drawing his conclusions, denied all intention or desire to direct their course, except so far as to keep them in the channel already marked out. He was ambitious, and the goal of his aspirations was the Presidency, to be reached through the support of the great Democratic party, which was now in the ascendant. The bill and report presented had been shrewdly drawn to express grave doubts as to the validity of the slave prohibition in the proposed Territory, yet so leaving the question in abeyance as to avoid a renewal of the slavery agitation during the stages of its discussion. The South was not thus easily satisfied, and at once threw off all dissimulation. Mr. Archibald Dixon, of Kentucky, January 16, 1854, gave notice that, whenever the bill should be brought up, he would move the following amendment:

> SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the eighth section of an act approved March 6, 1820, entitled "An Act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit Slavery in certain territories," as declares "that in all that territory ceded by France to the United States under the name of Louisiana which lies north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, Slavery and involuntary servitude otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be forever prohibited," *shall not be so construed as to apply to the Territory contemplated in this act, or to any other Territory of the United States*; but that the citizens of the several States or Territories shall be at liberty to take and hold their slaves within any of the Territories or States to be formed therefrom, as if the said act, entitled aforesaid, had never been passed.

To avoid the open rupture which would result from an attempt to pass this amendment, and with a desire to reframe the bill, if possible, so as to gain the hearty support of both the Northern and Southern wings of the Democratic party, and thereby insure his own future advancement, Mr. Douglas moved and obtained its recommitment for amendment. He again, January 23, 1854, reported the bill, so amended as to resemble the original in no important particulars except as to the region contemplated.

The amended bill proposed the organization of two Territories, one to comprise the territory lying directly west of Missouri, and extending west to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, to be known as Kansas; the residue of the territory embraced in the original bill, lying north of Kansas and west of Iowa, to be known as Nebraska. The south line of Kansas was moved north from 36° 30′ to 37° north latitude, to conform to the boundary line between the Cherokees and Osages.

The provisions concerning slavery were fraught with deeper meaning and more far-reaching results than were conceived at that time. It was woe and tribulation to the American people. It foreshadowed the last victory and the final destruction of the slave power it was designed to uphold in its aggressions. It meant civil strife, murder and rapine as the price of freedom in Kansas. It meant two million men in arms, and half a million sleeping in soldiers' graves. And it meant, at last, four million emancipated slaves and a redeemed nation. In the happy issue, Douglas "builded better than he knew." The provisions were as follows:

> SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to avoid all misconstruction, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, so far as the question of Slavery is concerned, *to carry into practical operation* the following proposition and principles, established by the Compromise measures of one thousand eight hundred and fifty, to wit:
>
> "First. That all questions pertaining to Slavery in the Territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives.
>
> "Second. That all cases involving title to 'slaves' and 'questions of personal freedom' are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.
>
> "Third. That the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States, in respect to fugitives from service, are to be carried into faithful execution in all the 'Organized Territories' the same as in the States."

In the original bill was the following stipulation:

> The Constitution and all laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory as elsewhere in the United States.

In the amended bill, it was supplemented by a reservation, which openly and positively annulled the Missouri Compromise. It read as follows:

> Except the section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, *which was superseded* by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise measures, *and is declared inoperative*.

Mr. Dixon, who proposed the pro-slavery amendment before quoted, expressed entire satisfaction with the amended bill, and pledged it his cordial support. In reply, Mr. Douglas gave his own construction of the doctrines enunciated, from which he never swerved thereafter. It contains the gist of all the arguments ever offered in extenuation or justification of the measure, and was as follows.

> As this discussion has begun, I feel it to be my duty to say a word in explanation. I am glad to hear the Senator from Kentucky say that the bill, as it now stands, accomplishes all that he desired to accomplish by his amendment, because his amendment seemed to myself, and to some with whom I have consulted, to mean more than what he now explains it to mean, and what I am glad he did not intend it should mean.
>
> We supposed that it not only wiped out the legislation which Congress has heretofore adopted, excluding Slavery, but that it affirmatively legislated Slavery into the Territories. The object of the Committee was *neither to legislate Slavery in nor out of the Territories*; neither to introduce nor exclude it, but to remove whatever obstacles Congress had put there, and apply the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention in accordance with the principles of the Compromise measures of 1850, and allow the people to do as they pleased upon this as well as all other matters affecting their interests.

The provisions of the bill, as last presented, were known to be in accordance with the wishes and designs of nearly all of the Southern members, to have been accepted, before being presented, by President Pierce and a majority of the members of his Cabinet, and to have the assured support of a sufficient number of Northern Administration Democrats to insure its passage beyond a doubt. The minority, however, hot with indignation, fought the bill at every stage, and for four months prolonged the discussion, which was more exciting and bitter than at any time during the memorable session of 1850. The contest ended May 27, 1854, by the passage of the bill, which was approved, May 30, by the President. The analysis of the vote on the final passage is interesting as showing the sectional and political divisions, and the elements favoring and opposing it at the time of its passage.

The final vote on the bill in House was 113 yeas to 100 nays. The slave States gave seventy-nine yeas—fifty-seven Democrats and twelve Whigs—to nine nays—two Democrats and seven Whigs. The free States gave forty-four yeas—all Democrats—to ninety-one nays—forty-four Democrats, forty-four Whigs and three straight Free-soilers. The solidity of the Southern vote left no room for doubt at the North as to their intention to nationalize slavery at all hazards. The day of compromises was passed. The abrogation of one had destroyed the sacredness of all. The North was at last fairly aroused, and Congress, having relegated the question to the people, they accepted the issue thus forced upon them. It is unnecessary to repeat the story of the excitement which followed the consummation of the crime. The indignation at the North knew no bounds. It was no longer confined to fanatics and sentimentalists, but permeated all classes and parties wherever dishonesty was despised or repudiation abhorred. It promptly took practical form. The territory thus wrongfully opened to slavery was yet to be settled before its final destiny was sealed. The conflict was thus transferred from the halls of Congress to the yet unsettled Territories. It was determined to accept the new doctrine of popular sovereignty as avowed in the act, and, under the guarantees it gave, in place of the compact it repudiated, to settle the Territories and vote them free forever.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

THE ORGANIC ACT.

THE act organizing Nebraska and Kansas contained thirty-seven sections. The provisions relating to Kansas were embodied in the last eighteen sections, of which the following is a summary:

Section 19.—Defines the boundaries of the Territory, gives it the name of Kansas, and prescribes that "when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." It further provides for its future division into two or more Territories, and the attaching of any portion thereof to any other State or Territory; and for the holding inviolable the rights of all Indian tribes till such time as they shall be extinguished by treaty.

Section 20.—The executive power and authority vested in a Governor, appointed by the President, to hold his office for the term of four years, or till his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. Duties, not unlike those of other Territorial Governors. Must reside within the Territory.

Section 21.—Secretary of State appointed and subject to removal by the President of the United States; term of office, five years, unless sooner removed; his ordinary clerical duties prescribed; to be Acting Governor, with full gubernatorial powers and functions, in case of the absence of the Governor from the Territory, or a vacancy occurring.

Section 22.—Legislative power and authority of Territory vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly, consisting of two branches—a Council and a House of Representatives.

The Council to consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters as elsewhere prescribed, and holding the office for two years. The House of Representatives, at its first session, to consist of twenty-six members, having the same qualifications as members of the Council; the term of service to continue one year. The number of Representatives may be increased by the Legislative Assembly from time to time, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters, to the maximum number of thirty-nine. An apportionment to be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the Council and Representatives, so as to give to each section of the Territory a representation in the ratio of its qualified voters, as nearly as possible.

Previous to the first election, the Governor to cause a census or enumeration to be taken of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory, by such persons and in such mode as he may designate. The Governor to appoint time and place of holding the first election, and declare the number of members of the Council and House to which each of the counties and districts is entitled. The person having the *highest number of legal votes*, as members of either branch, to be declared by the Governor duly elected. In case of a tie vote, or vacancy from other cause, the Governor to order a new election in the county or district where the vacancy occurs.

The Governor to appoint the time and place of holding the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly; "but, thereafter, the time, place and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning of the representation in the several counties or districts to the Council and House of Representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the Legislative Assembly." The sessions of any one year not to exceed the term of forty days, except the first, which was limited to sixty days.

Section 23 prescribes the qualifications of voters as follows:

> Every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said Territory, and the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and for holding office at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly; *Provided*, that the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States and those who have declared, on oath, their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; *And provided further*, that no officer, soldier, seaman or marine, or others attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said Territory by reason of being on service therein.

Section 24 limits the scope of Territorial legislation, and defines the veto power of the Governor.

Section 25 prescribes the manner of appointing and electing officers not otherwise provided for.

Section 26 precludes members from holding any office created, or the emoluments of which are increased during any session of the Legislature, of which they are a member, and declares all persons holding offices or commissions under the United States Government, except Postmasters, ineligible, as members of the Legislative Assembly.

Section 27 vests the judicial power in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts and in Justices of the Peace. The Supreme Court to consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, who shall hold a term at the seat of government of the Territory annually. Their term of office to be four years. It also provides for the organization of the lower courts, and defines their jurisdiction.

Section 28 declares the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 to be in full force in the Territory.

Section 29 provides for the appointment of an Attorney and Marshal for the Territory—to hold for the term of four years—unless sooner removed by the President of the United States.

Section 30 treats of the nominations by the President of Chief Justice, Associate Justices, Attorney and Marshal, and their confirmation by the Senate, prior to their appointment, and further prescribes the duties of said officers, and fixes their salaries.

Section 31 locates the seat of government of the Territory, temporarily at Fort Leavenworth, and authorizes the use for public purposes of the government buildings.

Section 32 provides for the election of a delegate to Congress, and abrogates the Missouri Compromise. It reads as follows:

> *And be it further enacted*, That a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives; but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such times and places and be conducted in such manner as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the times, places and manner of holding the election shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared, by the Governor, to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void, it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own

> way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of the sixth of March, eighteen hundred and twenty, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting or abolishing slavery.

Section 33 prescribes the manner and amount of appropriations for the erection of public buildings and other Territorial purposes.

Section 34 reserves, for the benefit of schools in the Territory, and States and Territories hereafter to be erected, out of the same, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township, as they are surveyed.

Section 35 prescribes the mode of defining the judicial districts of the Territory, and appointing the times and places of holding the various courts.

Section 36 requires officers to give official bonds in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Section 37 declares all treaties, laws and other engagements made by the United States Government, with the Indian tribes inhabiting the Territory, to remain inviolate, notwithstanding anything contained in the provisions of this act.

Under the provisions of the foregoing act, Kansas was to be settled; its Government established, and its institutions decided by the incoming settlers.

Hale, in his "History of Kansas and Nebraska," published in 1854, says: "Up to the summer of 1854, Kanzas and Nebraska have had no civilized residents, except the soldiers sent to keep the Indian tribes in order; the missionaries sent to convert them; the traders who bought furs of them, and those of the natives who may be considered to have attained some measure of civilization from their connection with the whites." To which should be added, the persons sent out by the Government to teach agriculture, and the arts of handicraft to the Indians. There were on several reservations, Government farmers, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., whose descendants, still living, justly claim to be sprung from the first families of Kansas.

POPULATION OF KANSAS—1854.

The white inhabitants of Kansas Territory, at the time of its organization, consisted of nearly 700 soldiers and army attaches, and perhaps nearly as many more civilians, living at the missions and trading posts in the Territory.

The soldiers, with some few families of the officers and others, were stationed at three points, viz.: Fort Leavenworth, 2 companies, 13 officers and 158 men, with perhaps 70 others, families, servants, etc.; Fort Riley (then building), 4 companies, 16 officers and 228 men, with laborers, number unknown; and at Walnut Creek P. O. the troops, formerly garrisoned at, and recently removed from, Fort Atkinson, on the Arkansas River, 1 company, 2 officers and 75 men.

The remaining whites were settled at the following points:

Elm Grove, a transient dwelling place for traders.

Council Grove, the rendezvous of the Santa Fé traders, where were five or six trading posts, two blacksmiths' shops, and the Kau Indian Mission, with a permanent population of perhaps thirty whites.

Delaware Post Office, ten miles above the mouth of the Kansas River, where were three trading posts, a blacksmith's shop, etc., with a white population not exceeding a dozen.

The Wyandot Nation had living with them on their reservation, several families of whites with their descendants. They had come in with the tribe when they occupied their land in 1843. Some of them had intermarried with the tribe, and altogether made a white and half-breed community of perhaps a hundred. The names of thirty-five voters appear on a poll-list kept at an election held October 12, 1852.

Shawnee Mission, three miles from Westport, Mo., one mile from the State line, and about eight miles from the mouth of the Kansas River, was under the superintendence of Rev. Thomas Johnson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South.) The white population consisted of his family and assistants—say ten persons.

Shawnee Baptist Mission, two miles northwest of Johnson's, was the home of Francis Barker and family.

The Friends' Shawnee Labor School, three miles west of Johnson's mission, had two or three Quaker families. The school had some thirty Indian pupils, who were instructed in agriculture and the mechanical and domestic arts. The farm connected with the school contained over two hundred acres of land fenced and under cultivation.

The American Baptist Mission, at Briggsvale, near Delaware P. O., where the Rev. John G. Pratt, aided by Miss E. S. Moore and three other female assistants, taught an Indian school of some thirty children of the Delaware tribe and carried on a small farm of twenty acres. There was here a dwelling house, church and schoolhouse and a few sheds and outbuildings.

Saint Mary's Mission, near the bank of the Kansas River, in what is now Mission Township, Shawnee County, where was Right Reverend J. B. Meige, D. D., Bishop of the Apostolic Vicarate of the Indian Territory east of the Rocky Mountains—"Bishop of Messenia, *in partibus infidelium.*" There were three stations connected with the mission within a radius of twenty miles—on Soldier, Mission and Shunganon Creeks. The Catholic population (mostly Indians) reported from the mission in 1854 was 1,600. There were employed here four priests and seven women, of the order of "Ladies of the Sacred Heart."

The Baptist Mission and Labor School, also in Mission Township, Shawnee County, was under the charge of Rev. John Jackson. Dr. D. L. Croysland was there as a Government physician, also Jonas Lykins, who had a farm in the vicinity, and others whose names are not remembered. Probably fifteen or twenty whites (men, women and children) were connected with or lived near this mission.

The Catholic Osage Mission, in what is now Neosho County, on the Neosho River, was under the charge of Rev. John Schoenmaker, assisted by two clergymen of the "Society of Jesus" and several laymen. The girls' school was in charge of eight "Sisters of Loretto," Mother Concordia being Superior. The boys' school was in charge of Rev. Theodore Heinman and eight lay brothers. Connected with this mission were ten missionary stations, at as many Indian villages, within a radius of sixty miles, where monthly Catholic services were held by some of the priests. The Indian Catholic population was reported as between six and seven hundred. The whites numbered not far from thirty.

The Iowa and Sac and Fox Mission, in Iowa Township, in what is now Doniphan County, was in charge of Rev. Samuel M. Irvin, who had as school assistants Miss Sarah Rea and Mr. James Waterman. There was a farm of 115 acres under cultivation, run by a farmer named Harvey W. Forman. At the Indian agency (Great Nemaha), near by, were several white families. At the mission and in the vicinity were perhaps forty whites.

Several trading posts were scattered over the Territory, which boasted of quite a population at certain seasons of the year, while at others they would be nearly or quite deserted. One of the most considerable of these was in what is now Dover Township, Shawnee County. It was in 1852 a place of importance, being on the California trail, near the only rocky ford on the river. The Indian annuities were disbursed there, and eight or ten Indian traders had buildings there. It is stated that at one time there were as many as fifty buildings there. It was known as Uniontown, and although in 1854 it had fallen into the sear and yellow leaf, there were still some inhabitants remaining. There were also at least a dozen families, mostly connected with Indian traders, who had settled and were living near the Kansas River, in the neighborhood of Uniontown, at that time. Indeed, counting the whites connected with the neighboring missions, it came nearer being the nucleus of a civilized white community than any other point in the Territory.

The soldiers stationed in the Territory could, in no wise, be counted as an element in the organization, since they had no vote and were forbidden by army regulations from taking any part in civil affairs.

The residue of the white population did not probably comprise more than a hundred voters. Many of those connected with the Catholic Missions were of foreign birth and were absorbed, to the exclusion of all political and civil affairs, in proselyting the Indians and in planting firmly in their minds the tenets and principles of what they deemed the true faith.

Of the Protestant missionaries, nearly all were educators, humanitarians and philanthropists, who had, with a commendable self-sacrifice, put behind them long ago all interest in political questions, and were laboring, with singleness of purpose, to bring the dusky children of their adoption into the light of Christian civilization. They had little interest in the question of slavery until it was forced upon their notice, and revived into activity their old-time convictions and prejudices, which had ceased to be living or dominant elements in their remote and isolated fields of labor. One or two exceptions will be noted further on.

The traders and a majority of the settlers were educated in the proslavery school of the neighboring State of Missouri, and their lots in temporal affairs seemed to be cast with those of that State. At that time, the predominance of sentiment, if there was sufficient to rise above indifference, was favorable to slavery. Certain it is, that it could have been established without any local hindrance or opposition. In its existing conditions, Kansas was a most promising, unoccupied field, with its eastern portals set wide open by the recent enactments, through which the slaveholders were invited to enter in, without let or hindrance, and occupy the land.

Along the western border of Missouri, in the counties adjoining Kansas, was a population of nearly 80,000 whites, who held 12,000 slaves. They represented, in the coming contest, the great slave-holding State of Missouri, having, according to the Federal census of 1850, 592,004 whites, 87,442 slaves, and 2,618 free-colored inhabitants, and which had a more direct interest in the formation of the new Territory, with institutions in accordance with its own, than all others combined.

FIRST POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

The Territorial organization of Kansas and Nebraska had its inception in the brains of a few Missourians, who believed the times and conditions were favorable for the work. The first move for a Territorial government, made within the limits of Kansas, was at the trading post of Uniontown, before mentioned. At that point was held, in the spring of 1852, what purported to be a mass meeting of the American citizens of the Indian Territory. The meeting and the proceedings are alluded to in a sketch of the early days of Pottawatomie County, by Hon. L. R. Palmer, who was present at the meeting. His version of the affair reads as follows:

> About half a dozen persons, residents of the State of Missouri, assembled together in a shed. One of them took from his hat a paper, on which had been written a set of resolutions, brought all the way from the State of Missouri, and asked the assembled multitude to vote on them. One individual said aye. Noes were not called for. Two or three of these persons were sporting gentlemen, and the others were merchants, who had furnished goods for the Indians, and always came at such times to collect. These resolutions recited that there were hundreds of families in that vicinity in the interior of the Territory, who were bona fide settlers, whose lives and property were in constant jeopardy, for want of civil protection, and memorialized Congress to organize a Territorial government. They purported to be the unanimous expression of a large number of citizens, assembled together for the purpose of calling the attention of Congress to the perils that threatened them.

Hon. James S. Merritt, in his manuscript history of Pottawatomie County, written in 1879, and now in the manuscript collections of the Kansas State Historical Society, says:

> From the most authentic reports I can gather of this meeting, there were present not more than five or six persons, only one of whom took an active part. He was a resident of Missouri (a merchant of Westport), who had come to Uniontown for the ostensible purpose of collecting some debts owing to him by the traders. This gentleman was doubtless carrying out a prearranged programme, concocted in Missouri, among those chivalrous gentlemen

who, at that early day, were casting covetous glances upon the fair prairies and valleys of our eastern border, and were already commencing to lay their plans to add to the Union another slave State.

The petitions passed at this meeting were presented at the first session of the Thirty-second Congress, by Hon. William P. Hall, a Missouri member, who, in the following session, presented the first bill in Congress providing for the organization of the Territory, in accordance with the prayers of his Uniontown constituency.

In the fall of 1852 (October 12), an election was held at Wyandotte, at which thirty-five votes were polled for Abelard Guthrie as Territorial Delegate to Congress. So far as the vote of the Wyandot Nation went, Mr. Guthrie's calling and election was sure beyond contest; but, as there was no Territorial bill passed for more than two years thereafter, it proved an empty honor. A manuscript copy of the returns of this election is among the collections of the Kansas Historical Society.

July 28, 1853, a convention was held at Wyandotte,* a Territorial government organized, and Abelard Guthrie nominated for delegate to Congress. He was put forward as a Benton man. His competitor for the nomination—a friend of Atchison, and a stanch pro-slavery man—was Rev. Thomas Johnson. A bolting convention was held at Kickapoo Village September 20, 1853, at which Johnson was placed in nomination as an opposition candidate. He was elected over Guthrie, as was claimed, by Indian votes. He went to Washington, but owing to the delay in passing the Territorial bill, was not received as a delegate.

COUNTRY OPENED TO WHITE SETTLERS.†

All movements in the Territory or elsewhere, made for its organization, were provisional, being subject to the proprietary rights of the various Indian tribes whose reservations covered by defined boundaries, every acre of the eastern third of Kansas, except such small tracts as were reserved by the United States about the military stations and forts. The missionaries and Government employes had also some ill-defined rights and protection, but entirely subject to the provisions of the treaties with the Indians among whom they lived. The right of all white residents to a home, and all guarantees of personal safety or peaceable possession of lands, were derived from them. With the move for the organization of the Territory came a simultaneous effort to extinguish the Indian title to the lands, and to thus open them to white settlers. The treaties with the various tribes were stealthily effected, and attracted little attention outside the Missouri ring through whose management they were brought about. Greeley's Conflict, Vol. I, p. 235, gives the following statement concerning the situation at that time:

> When the bill, organizing Kansas and Nebraska, was first submitted to Congress, in 1853, all that portion of Kansas, which adjoins the State of Missouri, and, in fact, nearly all the accessible portion of both Territories, was covered by Indian reservations, on which settlement by whites was strictly forbidden. The only exception was in favor of Government agents and religious missionaries; and these, especially the former, were nearly all Democrats and violent partisans of Slavery. Among the missionaries located directly on the border, was the Rev. Thomas Johnson, of the Methodist Church South, who was among the few who had already introduced, and then held slaves in the territory which is now Kansas, in defiance of the Missouri Restriction. He was a violent politician of the Missouri border pattern, and in due time became President of the Council in the first Territorial Legislature of Kansas—elected almost wholly by non-resident and fraudulent votes. Within the three months immediately preceding the passage of the Kansas bill aforesaid, treaties were quietly made at Washington with the Delawares, Otoes, Kickapoos, Kaskaskias, Shawnees, Sacs, Foxes and other tribes, whereby the greater part of the soil of Kansas, lying within one or two hundred miles of the Missouri border, was suddenly opened to white appropriation and settlement.‡ These simultaneous purchases of Indian lands by the Government, though little was known of them elsewhere, were thoroughly understood and appreciated by the Missourians of the Western border, who had for some time been organizing "Blue Lodges," "Social Bands," "Sons of the South," and other societies, with intent to take possession of Kansas in behalf of Slavery. They were well assured, and they fully believed, that the object contemplated and desired, in lifting, by the terms of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the interdict of slavery from Kansas, was to authorize and facilitate the legal extension of Slavery into that region. Within a few days after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, hundreds of leading Missourians crossed into the adjacent Territory, selected each his quarter-section, or larger area of land, put some sort of mark on it, and then united with his fellow-adventurers in a meeting or meetings, intended to establish a sort of Missouri preemption upon all this region.

LAND CLAIMED BY MISSOURI SQUATTERS.

The influx of Missourians into Kansas occurred immediately after the passage of the Territorial act; indeed, prior to its final passage, the best of the lands ceded by the tribes had been spotted and marked for preemption by residents of Missouri. This occupation was made with undue haste, and against the protests of the Indians whose time of occupancy under the treaties was yet unexpired. This precipitate and irregular pseudo settlement of the Territory was doubtless stimulated by the knowledge that organizations were being formed in New England and other sections of the North, with the object of sending in, as soon as practicable, a large emigration from the Free States. Of these, further accounts will be given. The ubiquitous citizens, having homes in Missouri, and squatters' claims in the adjoining Territory, promptly organized defensively against the possible encroachments of the expected and hated emigrants from the North. As early as June 10, 1854, they held a meeting at Salt Creek Valley, a trading post three miles west from Fort Leavenworth, at which a Squatter's Claim Association was organized, and the following preamble and resolutions adopted:

> WHEREAS, We the citizens of Kansas Territory, *and many other citizens of the adjoining State of Missouri*, contemplating a squatter's home on the plains of said Territory, are assembled at Salt Creek Valley for the purpose of taking such steps as will secure safety and fairness in the location and preservation of claims; therefore be it
>
> *Resolved* (1) That we are in favor of a *bona fide* Squatter Sovereignty, and acknowledge the right of any citizens of the United States to make a claim in Kansas Territory, ultimately with the view of occupying it.
>
> (2) That such claim, when made, shall be held inviolate so long as a *bona fide* intention of occupying is apparent, and for the purpose of defending and protecting such claim, we agree to act in concert, if necessary, to expel intruders.
>
> (3) That every person of lawful age who may be at the head of a family, who shall mark out his claim of 160 acres, so that it may be apparent how the same lies, and proceed with reasonable diligence to erect thereon a cabin or tent, shall be deemed to have made a proper claim.
>
> (4) That any person marking out his claim shall be deemed to have forfeited it unless he commences his cabin, or pitches his tent within two weeks thereafter, unless the same be on lands which prohibit it by military or Indian reservations.
>
> (5) That all persons now holding claims shall have two weeks from this day, in which to make the improvements contemplated by the foregoing resolutions.
>
> (6) No person shall be protected by the Squatter's Association who shall hold in his own right more than one claim.
>
> (7) That a citizen of the Territory be appointed as register of claims, who shall keep a book in which he shall register the name and description of all squatters, and their claims, and the dates of making the same, for which registration he shall be allowed the sum of fifty cents, to be paid by the claimant.
>
> (8) That we recognize the institution of slavery *as always existing in this Territory*, and recommend slaveholders to introduce their property as early as possible.
>
> (9) That we will afford protection to no Abolitionists as settlers of Kansas Territory.
>
> (10) That a "Vigilance Committee" of thirteen be appointed by the Chairman to decide upon all disputes in relation to claims, and to protect the rightful party; and for that purpose shall have power to call together the entire "Squatter's Association."
>
> (11) That all persons who wish to become members of the Squatter's Association shall subscribe to the foregoing preamble and resolutions.
>
> (12) That the Secretary of this meeting be instructed to hand these proceedings to E. S. Wilkinson and S. J. Finch, or either of them, for immediate publication and reference.
>
> LEWIS BURNES, *President.*
>
> J. H. R. CUNDIFF, *Secretary.*

A few extracts from the journals of that time are given, indicative of the sentiment prevailing on the Missouri border, and the bitter intensity with which the early squatters prosecuted their plans.

The *Democratic Platform*, Liberty, Mo., June 8, 1854, says:

> We learn from a gentleman lately from the Territory of Kansas that a great many Missourians have already set their marks in that country, and are making arrangements to "darken the atmosphere" with their negroes. This is right. Let every man that owns a negro go there and settle, and our northern brethren will be compelled to hunt further north for a location.

Under date of June 27, 1854, it says:

> We are in favor of making Kansas a "Slave State" if it should require half the citizens of Missouri, musket in hand, to emigrate there, and even sacrifice their lives in accomplishing so desirable an end.

To which the *Western Chronicle* responds: "Them's our sentiments."

The *Liberty Platform* says:

> Shall we allow such cut-throats and murderers, as the people of Massachusetts are, to settle in the territory adjoining our own State? No! If popular opinion will not keep them back, we should see what virtue there is in the force of arms.

The *Platte Argus*, Missouri, has the following:

> ☞ MORMONS.—We are advised that the abolition societies of New England are shipping their tools, at the public expense *as Mormons*, ostensibly for Salt Lake, but that it is the real *design* of these worthies to stop in Kansas Territory for the purpose of voting to establish *a free State and an underground railroad*. We say, let the Mormons go their way in peace to Utah, but if they remain in Kansas to inflict the blighting curse of *their principles* upon the future policy of the country—*let a Mormon war be declared* forthwith.
>
> Citizens of the West, of the South and Illinois! stake out your claims, and woe be to the abolitionist or Mormon who shall intrude upon it, or come within reach of your long and true rifles, or within *point blank shot of your revolvers*. Keep a sharp lookout, lest some dark night you shall see the flames curling from your houses or the midnight philanthropist hurrying off your faithful servant.

In another issue of the same paper, it gives Eastern emigrants warning as follows:

> The abolitionists will probably not be interrupted if they settle north of the fortieth parallel of north latitude, but south of that line, and within Kansas Territory they need not set foot. It is decreed by the people who live adjacent that their institutions are to be established, and candor compels us to advise accordingly.

At a meeting held in Westport, Mo., early in June, the following was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That we will carry with us into the new Territory of Kansas every species of property, including slaves, and that we will hold and enjoy the same. That we desire to do so peacefully, and deprecate any necessity for resorting to violence in support of our just and lawful rights. Yet (in no spirit of bravado and with the strongest wish for peace), apprehensive of interference with our private and domestic concerns by certain organized bands, who are to be precipitated upon us, we notify all such that our purpose is firm to enjoy all our rights, and to meet with the last argument all who shall in any way infringe upon them.

At a meeting held at Independence, Mo., the sentiment of the people was expressed as follows:

> *Resolved*, That we, without distinction of party, desire to act in accordance with what is right and due, not only to interests of the South, but likewise to interests of the North, and though knowing that the North, through certain fanatics, has endeavored to dictate to the South, we yet wish to meet them as brothers and friends, and only ask our rights as compromise, viz:
>
> "That we, the South, be permitted peaceably to possess Kansas, while the North, on same privilege, be permitted to possess Nebraska Territory."

The *Industrial Luminary*, Parkville, Mo., June 20, thus comments on the above resolutions and those of the Salt Creek Valley meeting heretofore given:

> We give to-day, in another column, the resolutions passed at the meeting held in Kansas Territory on last Saturday week. They are more temperate than the Independence and Westport resolves. The claim-makers are right in organizing themselves, but they should avoid everything that savors of sectionalism. We hope fanatico-political combinations will be kept out of the new country, especially such as we read of being formed in some of the Eastern States. American freemen are wanted—not mercenary tools of furious demagogues either from the South or North.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, under date of June 28, 1854, from "Salt Creek" gives a synopsis of the resolutions adopted at the recent Squatter's Convention, and states the situation at that time thus:

> According to these resolutions abolitionists or free-soilers would do well not to stop in Kansas Territory, but keep on up the Missouri River until they reach Nebraska Territory, where they can peacefully make claims and establish their abolition and free-soil notions; for if they do, they will be respectfully notified that but one day's grace will be allowed for them to take up their bed and baggage and walk.
>
> It is estimated that some two thousand claims have already been made within fifteen miles of the military reserve, and, in another week's time, double that number will be made.

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* Wilder's Annals, p. 31.

† The extinction of the Indian title to the lands, the work of the missionaries, etc., are detailed fully elsewhere.

‡ March 15, 1854, Otoe and Missouri Indians cede to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi, except a small strip on the Big Blue River. May 6, Delawares cede lands, except a reservation defined in the treaty. May 10, the Shawnees cede 1,600,000 acres, except 200,000 acres reserved for homes. May 17, the Iowas cede their lands, except a reservation. May 18, the Kickapoos cede their lands, except 150,000 acres in the western part of the Territory. Lands were also ceded by the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankeshaws and Weas March 30, and by the Sacs and Foxes May 18. Nearly all the tribes in the eastern part of the Territory ceded the greater part of their lands prior to the passage of the Territorial act. Full accounts of the various treaties appear elsewhere.

Under the manipulation and management of leading politicians and citizens of Western Missouri, intent on fastening the institution of slavery on the new Territory, "squatter's meetings" of like import as that held at Salt Creek Valley were held at all convenient localities along the border, at which similar claim associations were organized, and by-laws adopted. Before the first arrival of Free State emigrants from the Northern and Eastern States, nearly every gentleman in Western Missouri had a claim staked out, and, by virtue of the claim laws established had become a landed proprietor and "Squatter Sovereign" of Kansas Territory. Their claims covered nearly all the most desirable tracts open to settlement, and, on every hand, confronted the *bona fide* settlers on their arrival.

EASTERN EMIGRATION.

During the long and existing debate which preceded the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, it had become the settled opinion at the North that the only remaining means whereby the Territory might yet be rescued from the grasp of the slave power, was in its immediate occupancy and settlement by anti-slavery emigrants from the Free States in sufficient numbers to establish free institutions within its borders. The obstacles to individual success in that direction seemed well nigh insurmountable. The remoteness of the Territory; the avowed and well understood object and intention to make it a Slave Territory, and ultimately a Slave State; the open hostility and dire threats of the Missourians against all whom they termed Abolitionists, combined to render Kansas a most uninviting field for Northern emigration.

As counteracting influences, the Northern press teemed with most glowing accounts of the beauty and fertility of the country, aroused the indignation of the whole people at the enormity of the attempt to give it over to the vile uses of servile labor, and urged on them the duty to emigrate thither at once in such numbers as to give the region back to freedom, and thus thwart the designs of those who had so ruthlessly violated the Nation's plighted faith.

The desire to facilitate the colonization of the Territory took practical shape while the bill was still under debate in Congress, in the organization of numerous Emigrant Aid Societies, and co-operative associations having a more or less extended scope. Some were regularly incorporated with ample capital; others, only private associations of families from a neighborhood, combined in a communistic way for mutual aid and protection in establishing themselves in their new homes. Differing much in name, strength, means and methods, they all had a common end in view, viz., to direct and facilitate emigration to Kansas, and to aid in its speedy settlement by a slavery hating population. Whatever other objects might be avowed, whether to establish a community, a sect, or a religion, it was well known to the South as well as the North, that if successful, this co-operative movement would result in making Kansas a Free State. Hence came the sudden and precipitate movement of the Missourians into the Territory, and their intolerant spirit toward the expected emigration as shown in the extracts before quoted.

THE MASSACHUSETTS EMIGRANT AID COMPANY.

This was the parent aid association, and with possibly one exception, was the most efficient agency of its kind in influencing and aiding a Free-soil emigration to the Territory. An account of its organization, laws and modes of operation will give the reader a definite idea of the practical workings of the emigrant aid system.

Hon. Eli Thayer, of Worcester, Mass., then a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in March, 1854, presented a petition for the incorporation of the "Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company." A charter in accordance with the petition was given by the Legislature without delay. It was signed by the Governor, April 26, and was to take effect immediately. The act of incorporation reads as follows:

AN ACT

To incorporate the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. Benjamin C. Clark, Isaac Livermore, Charles Allen, Isaac Davis, William G. Bates, Stephen C. Phillips, Charles C. Hazewell, Alexander H. Bullock, Henry Wilson, James S. Whitney, Samuel E. Sewall, Samuel G. Howe, James Holland, Moses Kimball, James D. Green, Francis W. Bird, Otis Clapp, Anson Burlingame, Eli Thayer and Otis Rich, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company, for the purpose of assisting emigrants to settle in the West; and, for this purpose, they shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities, set forth in the thirty-eighth and forty-fourth chapters of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed five millions of dollars. Said capital stock may be invested in real and personal estate: *Provided*, the said corporation shall not hold real estate in this Commonwealth to an amount exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall be divided into shares of $100 each; but no more than $4 on the share shall be assessed during the year 1854, and no more than $10 on the share shall be assessed in any one year thereafter.

SEC. 4. At all meetings of the stockholders, each stockholder shall be entitled to cast one vote for each share held by him; *Provided*, that no stockholder shall be entitled to cast more than fifty votes on shares held by himself, nor more than fifty votes by proxy.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The incorporators and others interested met at the State House, in Boston, May 4, accepted the charter and chose a committee to report a plan of operation and to devise and recommend a system of operation. The committee consisted of Eli Thayer, Alexander H. Bullock and E. E. Hale, of Worcester, and Richard Hildreth and Otis Clapp, of Boston. On May 12, the committee made its report, which detailed essentially the objects and plans of work afterward carried out. It was as follows:

REPORT.

I. The objects of this corporation are apparent in its name. The immense emigration to America from Europe introduces into our ports a very large number of persons eager to pass westward. The fertility of our Western regions, and the cheapness of the public lands, induce many of the native-born citizens of the old States also to emigrate thither. At the present time, public and social considerations of the gravest character render it desirable to settle the territories west of Missouri and Iowa; and these considerations are largely increasing the amount of Westward emigration,

The foreign arrivals in America last year were 400,777. In the same year, the emigration to the Western States, of Americans and foreigners, must have amounted to much more than 200,000 persons. The emigration thither this year will be larger still. And from the older Western States large numbers are removing into new territory.

Persons who are familiar with the course of the movement of this large annual throng of emigrants know that, under the arrangements now existing, they suffer at every turn. The frauds practiced on them by "runners," and other agents of transporting lines in the State of New York, amount to a stupendous system of knavery, which has not been broken up even by the patient labor of the State officers, and by very stringent legislation. The complete ignorance as to our customs in which the foreign emigant finds himself, and, in more than half the foreign emigration, his complete ignorance of our language, subject him to every fraud, and to constant accident. It is in the face of every conceivable inconvenience that the country receives every year 400,000 foreigners into its seaports, and sends the larger portion of them to its Western country.

The inconveniences and dangers to health to which the pioneer is subject who goes out alone or with his family only, in making a new settlement, are familiar to every American.

The Emigrant Aid Company has been incorporated to protect emigrants, as far as may be, from such inconveniences. Its duty is *to organize emigration to the West and bring it into a system.* This duty, which should have been attempted long ago, is particularly essential now, in the critical position of the Western Territories.

The Legislature has granted a charter, with a capital sufficient for these purposes. This capital is not to exceed $5,000,000. In no single year, are assessments to a larger amount than 10 per cent to be called for. The corporators believe that if the company be organized at once, as soon as the subscription to the stock amounts to $1,000,000, the annual income to be derived from that amount, and the subsequent subscriptions may be so appropriated as to render most essential service to the emigrant, to plant a free State in Kansas, to the lasting advantage of the country, and to return a very handsome profit to stockholders upon their investment.

(1.) The emigrant suffers whenever he goes alone into his new home. He suffers from the fraud of others; from his own ignorance of the system of travel, and of the country where he settles; and, again, from his want of support from neighbors, which results in the impossibility of any combined assistance, or of any division of labor.

The Emigrant Aid Company will relieve him from all such embarrassments, by sending out emigrants in companies, and establishing them in considerable numbers. They will locate these where they please on arrival in their new home, and receive from government their titles. The company propose to carry them to their homes more cheaply than they could otherwise go; to enable them to establish themselves with the least inconvenience, and to provide the most important prime necessities of a new colony. It will provide shelter and food at the lowest prices, after the arrival of emigrants, while they make the arrangements necessary for their new homes. It will render all the assistance which the information of its agents can give. And, by establishing emigrants in large numbers in the Territories, it will give them the power of using at once those social influences which radiate from the church, the school and the press, in the organization and development of a community.

For these purposes, it is recommended, first, that the Directors contract immediately with some one of the competing lines of travel, for the conveyance of 20,000 persons from Massachusetts to that place in the West, which the Directors shall select for their first settlement.

It is believed that passage may be obtained, in so large a contract, at half the price paid by individuals. We recommend that emigrants receive the full advantage of this diminution in price, and that they be forwarded in companies of 200, as they apply, at these reduced rates of travel.

(2.) It is recommended that, at such points as the Directors select for places of settlement, they shall at once construct a boarding house, or receiving house, in which 300 persons may receive temporary accommodation on their arrival; and that the number of such houses be enlarged as necessity may dictate. The new comers, or their families, may thus be provided for in the necessary interval which elapses while they are making their selection of a location.

(3.) It is recommended that the Directors procure and send forward steam saw-mills, grist-mills, and such other machines as shall be of constant service in a new settlement, which cannot, however, be purchased or carried out conveniently by individual settlers. These machines may be leased, or run by the company's agents. At the same time, it is desirable that a printing press be sent out, and a weekly newspaper established. This would be the organ of the company's agents; would extend information regarding its settlement, and be, from the very first, an index of that love of freedom and of good morals which it is hoped may characterize the State now to be formed.

(4.) It is recommended that the company's agents locate, and take up for the company's benefit, the sections in which the boarding-house and mills are located, and no others. And, further, that whenever the territory shall be organized as a free State, the directors shall dispose of all its interests there; replace by the sales the money laid out; declare a dividend to the stock-holders, and

(5.) That they then select a new field, and make similar arrangements for the settlement and organization of another free State of this Union.

II. With the advantages attained by such a system of effort, the territory selected as the scene of operations would, it is believed, at once fill up with free inhabitants. There is reason to suppose that several thousand men of New England origin propose to emigrate under the auspices of some such arrangement this very summer. Of the whole emigration from Europe, amounting to some 400,000 thousand persons, there can be no difficulty in inducing 30,000 or 40,000 to take the same direction. Applications from German agents have already been made to members of this company. We have also intimations, in correspondence from the free states of the West, of a wide-spread desire there, among those who know what it is to settle a new country, to pass on, if such an organization can be made, into that now thrown open. An emigrant company of those intending to go has been formed in Worcester County, and others in other States.

In view of the establishment by such agencies of a new free State in that magnificent region, it is unnecessary to dwell in detail on the advantages which this enterprise holds out to the country at large.

It determines in the right way the institutions of the unsettled territories in less time than the discussion of them has required in Congress. It opens to those who are in want in the Eastern States a home and a competence without the suffering hitherto incident to emigration. For the company is the pioneer, and provides, before the settler arrives, the conveniences which he first requires. Such a removal of an overcrowded population is one of the greatest advantages to Eastern cities. Again, the enterprise opens commercial advantages to the commercial States, just in proportion to the population which it creates, of free men who furnish a market to our manufactures and imports. Whether the new line of States shall be Free States or Slave States is a question deeply interesting to those who are to provide the manufactures for their consumption. Especially will it prove an advantage to Massachusetts if she create the new State by her foresight, supply the first necessities to its inhabitants, and open in the outset communications between their homes and her ports and factories.

In return for these advantages, which the company's rapid and simple effort affords to the emigrant and to the country, its stockholders receive that satisfaction, ranked by Lord Bacon among the very highest "of becoming founders of States," and, more than this, States which are prosperous and free. They secure satisfaction by an investment which promises large returns at no distant day.

Under the plan proposed, it will be but two or three years before the company can dispose of its property in the territory first occupied and reimburse. At that time, in a State of 70,000 inhabitants, it will possess several reservations of 640 acres each, on which its boarding-houses and mills stand, and the churches and schoolhouses which it has rendered necessary. From these centers will the settlements of the State have radiated. In other words, these points will then be the large commercial positions of the new States. If there were only one such, its value, after the region should be so far peopled, would make a very large dividend to the company which sold it, besides restoring its original capital, with which to enable it to attempt the same adventure elsewhere.

It is to be remembered that all accounts agree that the region of Kansas is the most desirable part of America now open to the emigrant. It is accessible in five days continuous travel from Boston. Its crops are very bountiful, the soil being well adapted to the staples of Virginia and Kentucky, and especially to the growth of hemp. In its eastern section the woodland and prairie land intermix in proportions very well adapted for the purposes of the settler. Its mineral resources, especially its coal, in the central and western parts, are inexhaustible. A steamboat is already plying on the Kansas River, and the Territory has uninterrupted steamboat communication with New Orleans and all the tributa-

> ries of the Mississippi River.[*] All the overland emigration to California and Oregon by any of the easier routes passes of necessity through its limits. Whatever roads are built westward must begin in this territory. For it is here that the emigrant leaves the Missouri River. Of late years, the demand for provisions and breadstuffs made by emigrants proceeding to California has given to the inhabitants of the neighboring parts of Missouri a market at as good rates as they could have found in the Union.
>
> It is impossible that such a region should not fill up rapidly. The Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company proposes to give confidence to settlers by giving system to emigration. By dispelling the fears that Kansas will be a slave State, the company will remove the only bar which now hinders its occupation by free settlers. It is to be hoped that similar companies will be formed in other free States. The enterprise is of that character that, for those who first enter it, the more competition the better.
>
> It is recommended that the first settlement made by the Directors shall receive the name of the city in this commonwealth which shall have subscribed most liberally to the stock of the company in proportion to its last decennial valuation; and that the second settlement be named from the city next in order in so subscribing.
>
> It is recommended that a meeting of the stockholders be called on the first Wednesday in June to organize the company for one year, and that the corporators at this time make a temporary organization, with power to obtain subscriptions to the stock, and make any necessary preliminary arrangements.
>
> ELI THAYER, for the Committee.

The foregoing report was immediately published in all the leading papers in the Northern States, with such favorable comments as showed that the plan was enthusiastically adopted by the people. The New York *Tribune*, in a manner characteristic of the intellectual giant who was its founder and editor, christened it "A Plan for Freedom," and under that heading published a continuous stream of editorial articles calculated to awaken the enthusiasm and enlist the support of its readers in the scheme. Other papers of all shades of politics, gave the project a most cordial support. The following extracts show the prevailing feeling at the North.

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHERN PRESS.

May 20, 1854, the New York *Tribune* published the report, and closed its editorial comments as follows:

> It is expected that after the permanent organization of the company is effected, on the 7th of June, public meetings will be held in Boston and this city and elsewhere, to further the objects of the undertaking. The spirit which has been aroused throughout the free States by the perfidy of our rulers, is such that we cannot entertain a doubt that, under proper auspices, the society in question will not only enlist the co-operation of our principal cities, but that of the innumerable flourishing towns and villages scattered throughout the free States.
>
> But we cannot too earnestly impress upon the minds of the movers in this work, the absolute necessity of such an organization, in point of character, as will raise the association entirely above every shadow of a suspicion of improper management, or of its having any object in view but those of the most disinterested, honest and lofty character. Such a taint would be fatal. But, totally freed from everything of the sort, and under the control of energetic men, it is difficult to set bounds to the amount of usefulness it may be instrumental in conferring upon our common country.

In the same issue Mr. Greeley says: "Examine the 'Plan for Freedom' put forth in this day's paper, and enter upon the labors there suggested. We here present ample scope for the activity of every man, and suggest fields of operation in which all may profitably engage."

A week later, May 31, the *Tribune* says:

> The "Plan for Freedom" which we put forth in Monday's paper already awakens an echo in the public mind. In addition to further active steps of the gentlemen in the city who have taken hold of the subject, we have received voluntary offers of subscription by letter, together with the most fervent expressions of zeal and determination from all quarters to rally in defense of freedom, and in opposition to the gigantic schemes of aggression started by the slave power. The contest already takes the form of the People against Tyranny and Slavery. The whole crowd of slave-drivers and traitors, backed by a party organization, a corrupt majority in Congress, a soulless partisan press, an administration with its law officers armed with revolvers, and sustained by the bayonets of a mercenary soldiery, will altogether prove totally insufficient to cope with an aroused people.

June 1, the *Tribune* says:

> We are in receipt of additional letters, making inquiries and tendering further subscriptions. The plan is received by all with pre-eminent favor, and enlists the warmest sympathies of freedom. We hope to be able to give to-morrow the names of the gentlemen who will stand sponsors for the New York subscriptions, and, after that, we hope to see the subscription go on with a vigor and heartiness worthy of the great cause it is designed to promote. The plan is no less than one to found free cities and extemporize free States. Let it be made the great enterprise of the age.

The *Era*, the Worcester *Spy*, the Boston *Journal*, the *Atlas* (Boston), the *Commonwealth* (Boston), the Providence *Journal*, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, the *Evening Transcript* (Boston) and scores of other influential Northern journals promptly followed the *Tribune* in a cordial and enthusiastic endorsement of the plan embodied in the report. The emigration fever was not slow in development among the Northern people.

The provisions of the charter granted the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company not proving satisfactory to many interested in the movement, the company finally organized under private articles of association June 13. The objects and plan of operation remained the same as expressed in the report before given. The management of affairs was intrusted to three trustees. The first trustees were Eli Thayer, Worcester; Amos A. Lawrence, Boston; Moses H. Grinnell, New York. Subsequently, Mr. J. M. S. Williams, of Cambridge, became a Trustee, Mr. Grinnell being Treasurer of the New York Company.

The company subsequently organized under a new charter obtained from the Massachusetts Legislature, under the title of "The New England Emigrant Aid Company," with a capital stock of $1,000,000. Under this charter it worked, and by the new name it is known in history.

THE EMIGRANT AID COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND CONNECTICUT.

The Emigrant Aid Company of New York and Connecticut was organized July 18, 1854, under a charter granted by the Legislature of Connecticut during the session of the same summer. Its objects were of the same general character as those of the Massachusetts Company, but designed to facilitate the work by a division of the vast field of operations to be covered. The first officers of this company were: Eli Thayer, President; R. N. Havens, Vice President; Moses H. Grinnell, Treasurer.

Other societies and associations were formed at various points, either as auxiliary to these two corporations or acting independently in the work of co-operative Kansas emigration.

The Union Emigration Society was organized in the city of Washington "by such members of Congress and citizens generally as were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and to the opening of Nebraska and Kansas to the introduction of slavery." It appointed agents in several States for the purpose of calling public attention to its movements and organizing auxiliary societies.

The three associations before mentioned were the most important organizations in the North, and of them the New England society took the lead in the work. Under its auspices, auxiliary societies were formed in various communities, known as Kansas Leagues, with a constitution and by laws, whereby companies of emigrants were made up and arrangements made for their emigration and settlement on lands adjacent on their arrival in Kansas. The articles from the constitution of the "Worcester County Kansas League," below quoted, show the design of these co-operative associations:

> ARTICLE 4. It shall be the duty of the Master of Emigration to receive and keep the names of all persons desiring to emigrate from Worcester County; to agree upon the time and conveniences for their departure, and to confer with the Emigrant Aid Company, so as to make the best arrangements for their conveyance to Kansas, and their location there.
>
> ARTICLE 5. The moneys of the Society shall be appropriated to promote such emigration into the above-named Territory as shall be opposed to the introduction of slavery into the same; or, if slavery shall be introduced, as shall be in favor of repealing all laws tolerating the same; and also for such means for promoting free emigration as the Directors may select. Provided that nothing shall be done, in virtue hereof, in contravention of the Constitution, nor in conflict with the existing laws of the land.
>
> ARTICLE 7. It is the design of this Society to co-operate with the Emigrant Aid Company, in the colonization of Kansas with freemen.

Under the inspiration and through the instrumentalities of these various organizations, the great flow of Northern emigration began to set toward Kansas by midsummer, and thenceforth her fields became the theater of the most momentous struggle in the history of nations. It was the beginning of the final contest in America between freedom and its deadliest foe, and in it were the issues of life and death to the great Republic. For the weary years that followed the world looked on with bated breath.

The summer and fall of 1854 witnessed the beginning of the settlement of Kansas and the first attempts of the people to exercise the republican rights of citizenship under the provisions of the Territorial act and in accordance with the principles of "squatter sovereignty." As has already been shown, during the early summer much of the valuable land in the eastern part of the Territory, along the Missouri River and up the Kansas as far as where Lawrence now stands, had been claimed by citizens of Missouri, and not a few had made *bona fide* settlements with their families and (in a few instances) their slaves. Up to August, there were not probably fifty free State families within the boundaries of the organized Territory who had come in since the passage of the act.

The first notable arrival of Northern emigrants was a party numbering twenty-nine men, mostly from Massachusetts and Vermont. They were the first who came under the auspices of the New England Emigrant Aid Society. They were accompanied and directed by Charles H. Branscomb, of Boston, who, as agent of the company, had, during the early summer, visited Kansas, and selected the site for a New England settlement on the spot where Lawrence[*] now stands. This party left Massachusetts July 17, 1854, arrived at Kansas City July 28, and at Lawrence August 1.

September 6, the second New England party arrived, under the direction of Hon. Samuel C. Pomeroy and Gov. Charles Robinson. It numbered in men, women and children nearly two hundred, and the city of Lawrence may be said at that time to have been fairly founded. Later in the fall, two other parties of New England emigrants arrived, and, with many other free State emigrants from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa, who located at Lawrence and in the vicinity, made up the most important settlement in the Territory. It was, in fact, the only point where the anti-slavery sentiment was predominant in the fall of 1854, and thus became the earliest point of attack for the combined energies of the pro-slavery settlers, land claimants, politicians and ruffians from over the Missouri border.

CLAIM ASSOCIATIONS.

During September and October, the emigration from the free States continued to flow into the Territory, and settlements were made at various points, too scattered and remote from each other to attract either the attention or the enmity of the pro-slavery partisans, as at Lawrence.

There were several free State men in the vicinity of Lawrence, who had come in from Iowa and the Northwestern States prior to the arrival of the first party from New England. John A. Wakefield, Briar W. Miller, Samuel N. Wood and perhaps half a dozen others had taken claims, and were trying to hold them against the browbeating threats of Missourians, who were constantly making counter-claims and warning them out of the Territory. To protect themselves against the encroachments of non-residents, the "Actual Settlers' Association of Kansas Territory" was formed. According to previous notice, this association held a meeting at the house of Briar W. Miller, at Millersburg, on August 12, 1854, the object being the adoption of some regulations that should afford protection to the *bona fide* settlers, under laws not unlike those adopted by the pro-slavery squatters in the border region east, save in their restrictions against anti-slavery settlers. The meeting was, at its opening, disturbed by a band of non-residents from Missouri, who insisted, as land claimants and members of another association, in taking a part in its proceedings. They were led by one Dunham, who, as their spokesman, presented their claims in such boisterous and defiant terms that the meeting came near breaking up in a quarrel. A compromise was effected, however, and a committee chosen from each association to agree upon a plan of union. This committee submitted a report, which was adopted, and proved effective in settling many of the claims disputed thereafter, until titles could be obtained from the Government. A full account of this meeting, with the code of laws as adopted, is given in the History of Douglas County.

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[*] The navigation of the Kansas River, contrary to the belief of the committee, did not prove a very great aid to the colonists, and has never been a valuable or important element in the development of the State. The many natural inducements to emigration put forth in the report have been greatly modified by more exact information.

[*] For a detailed account of the settlement of Lawrence and all other cities and villages of Kansas, the reader is referred to the county histories, where the minor occurrences, individual experiences and other historical matters of local interest are fully noted. The accounts given in the State history are only sufficiently full to insure the completeness of the narration of events of general interest.—ED.

TOWN ASSOCIATIONS.

Early in September, soon after the arrival of the second New England party at Lawrence, the Lawrence Association was formed, and certain municipal laws adopted to insure order in the village. Like local co-operative associations, for the preservation of peace, and for the protection of titles to land, were made at various points where communities had settled.

Until the advent of the Governor, and the establishment of the courts, these crude provisional codes constituted the only protection or security, either for personal safety or property rights. Rudimentary as they were, and constituted by no authority except the common desire and necessity for mutual defense and protection against the lawless, they served imperfectly the purposes intended, till the laws and machinery of a civil government were put in effect and motion.

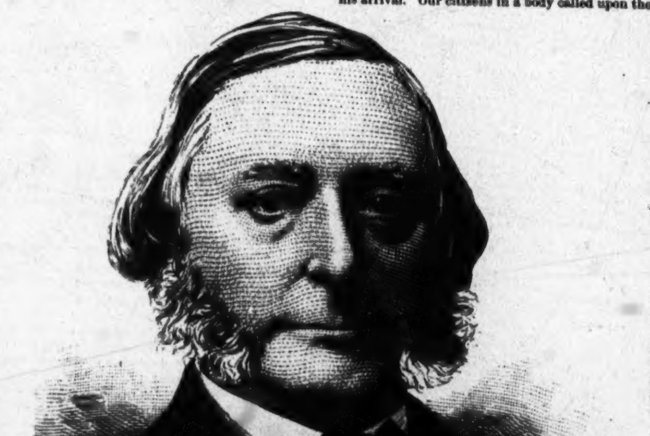

A. H. Reeder.

THE FIRST TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The first territorial appointments, looking to the inauguration of a local government, under the provisions of the organic law, were made in June and July, 1854. The officers appointed by President Pierce, whose appointments were confirmed by the Senate, and who entered upon the duties of their office, were:

Governor, Andrew H. Reeder, of Easton, Penn., appointed June 29, 1854. He took the oath of office before Peter V. Daniel, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, July 7. He arrived in Kansas, at Fort Leavenworth, on Saturday, October 7, at which time he became the executive head of the Kansas government, and personally assumed the functions of the office. Salary, $2,500 per annum.

Secretary, Daniel Woodson, of Lynchburg, Va., appointed June 29. Salary, $2,000 per annum.

United States Marshal, Israel B. Donaldson, of Illinois. Salary, $300 per annum, and fees.

Chief Justice, Madison Brown, of Maryland, who, not accepting the appointment, was superseded by Samuel D. Lecompte, of Maryland, who was appointed October 3, and took the oath of office before Gov. Reeder, at Leavenworth, Kan., December 5. Salary, $2,000 per annum.

Associate Justices, Saunders N. Johnson and Rush Elmore. Salary, $2,000 per annum.

Attorney, Andrew J. Isack. Salary, $250 per annum, and fees.

Surveyor General, John Calhoun, Illinois; appointed August 26.

Territorial Treasurer, Thomas J. B. Cramer; appointed August 29.

THE BEGINNING OF GOVERNMENT.

Gov. Reeder arrived on the boundaries of his appointed dominion, at Fort Leavenworth, Saturday, October 7, 1854. He was a stranger to the land and his subjects. Except Senator Atchison, and perhaps a score of other acquaintances, he knew nobody in or near Kansas. He was born in Easton, Northampton Co., Penn., July 12, 1807. He received a thorough academic education at Lawrenceville Seminary; studied law in the office of Peter Iksie, Esq., of Northampton, Penn., for three years, and was admitted to practice at the Northampton bar, then the ablest in the State, in the year 1828. By strict application to the duties of his profession, he became one of the leading lawyers, not only of his circuit, but of the State. He had, from early manhood, been a most ardent and loyal Democrat, and had adopted and defended, with enthusiasm, the principle of "Squatter Sovereignty," and the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He had never been a politician in the sense of seeking or holding public office, but was, at the time of his appointment, considered one of the most honest, able, well-balanced, clear-headed, reliable, Democratic, Kansas-Nebraska, popular sovereignty lawyers in the country; and his appointment, as such, gave unalloyed satisfaction to the friends of the Kansas bill and the Administration. He was, at the time of his arrival at Leavenworth, a little past forty-seven years of age, iron gray, with a somewhat ruddy complexion, and full blue eyes. He was slightly corpulent, and somewhat deliberate, both in his walk and his speech. He was of medium stature, and perpendicularly erect. He wore a gray moustache, severely cut over the lip, and curled or twisted out—*a la Napoleon*—on either side. Both in appearance and in fact, he was the *beau ideal* of a man fit to rule and govern an intelligent and free community.

Gov. Reeder arrived, on the steamer *Polar Star*, at Leavenworth, Saturday, October 7, 1854. At that time, there was but one newspaper in the Territory—the *Kansas Weekly Herald*—published at Leavenworth. From the paper issued October 18, 1854, the following report of the Governor's reception is copied:

> On Saturday last, Gov. Reeder, with Mr. C. A. Williams, his private secretary, and Andrew J. Isack, Esq., United States Attorney for Kansas, arrived at Fort Leavenworth by the *Polar Star*. His landing was greeted by the officers of the fort with the national salute, and he became the guest of the commandant, Capt. F. E. Hunt.
>
> At 3 o'clock in the evening, the citizens of Kansas, from Leavenworth, Salt Creek and the country for miles around, gathered at the fort to pay their respects to Gov. Reeder. The concourse was large and highly respectable, and most enthusiastic in their gratification at his arrival. Our citizens in a body called upon the Governor at the quarters of Capt. Hunt, and a general introduction took place, during which many kindly expressions of welcome were indulged on the part of the people, and reciprocated by the Governor with the republican frankness and honest cordiality so agreeable to Western men. After a general interchange of courtesies, Dr. Charles Leib addressed the Governor as follows:
>
> GOV. REEDER:
>
> In behalf of my fellow-citizens, permit me to welcome you to the West and to the young and beautiful Territory whose Executive you are.
>
> It is but a few months since the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill; it is but a few months since the people of the West were told by one of their distinguished Senators, "the Indians have retreated; go over and possess the goodly land," and to-day Kansas is teeming with hardy, industrious, enterprising, strong armed men, with noble hearts and willing hands, who have come here to till the soil and to enjoy the fruits of their industry, to pursue their different callings and to assist in building up a State which will ere long be knocking at the door of Congress for admission into the confederacy, and which I trust will be recognized as the thirty-second in the bright constellation which graces the flag of our Union.
>
> Gov. Reeder, we are rejoiced at your coming; rejoiced that you are among us, because we believe it will be your pride and pleasure, not only as the Executive, but as a citizen, to assist in giving Kansas a place in the front rank of the Territories.
>
> You will, sir, find men here from every section of this Union, who have come to find homes, to assist in filling up our broad and beautiful prairies and our valleys, rich as that of the Nile. In your own language, they know that this is "the pathway to the Pacific;" they know that the vast frontier, New Mexico and California trade, which now flows into the lap of Missouri, legitimately belongs to Kansas; they know and feel that they have the energy to build up a State which will command the trade, and it will not be long until they will have accomplished their object.
>
> We doubt not that in coming here you have sacrificed much; that you have left behind those to whom you are bound by the ties of consanguinity, affection and love; that you have left tried friends, personal and political, in whose hearts you have a place; that you have left a community to which you were attached by a residence of long years among them, but when duty called, like Cincinnatus, you obeyed.
>
> As a Pennsylvanian, one who loves the hills and valleys, the rivers and plains of the noble old Keystone State, but who, in heart and interest, is a Western man, I, in common with my fellow-citizens, am rejoiced at your appointment, because we believe you will administer the affairs of this government upon strictly republican principles, because we know your antecedents; because we know that Pennsylvania, the home of Rittenhouse, of Fulton, of Franklin and of the able and accomplished Buchanan, "who has graced our annals abroad and done us honor in Kings' courts," and who is a statesman of the school of the fathers, would not send us a son unworthy of herself; because we believe that under your administration Kansas will grow and flourish; that her resources, agricultural and mineral, will be developed; that her commercial importance will be acknowledged by the whole nation; that her hardy sons will prosper, and will make this the garden spot of the Mississippi Valley.
>
> We, sir, meet here on common ground. The men of Maine and Mississippi, of Massachusetts and Missouri, aye, and those who cross the blue waters of the broad Atlantic, who turn their backs upon the tyrants of the old world and place themselves under the protection of the flag of our Union, may enjoy the blessed privileges of free speech, dare think, do and act for themselves. This is true Republicanism and cannot fail to meet the approval of all who are truly American at heart. But a few months since the red man alone occupied this Territory; they roamed undisputed masters of the soil; but to-day in all parts of it, the hum of industry is heard, the progress of the age demanded its settlement, and, by the hearths and firesides of our hardy pioneers is to be joy, peace and happiness, and a determination to maintain, at all hazards, the supremacy of the law.
>
> In conclusion, Gov. Reeder, let me again welcome you to Kansas, and express the hope, nay, the sincere wish, that our relation as Governor and governed may be of such a character that when it shall be severed, we can always revert to it as the happiest period of our lives, though it commenced when trampling down the nettles and thistles of Kansas and preparing it for its high destiny.

To which Gov. Reeder replied:

I thank you, sir, and those whom you represent on this occasion, for the cordial manner in which you have welcomed me to your Territory, and for the encomiums which you have so eloquently bestowed—encomiums which I must be allowed to say are attributable more to your own courtesy and partiality than to any merit of mine. Coming, as I do come, into a position of high and solemn responsibility in a strange land, to exercise most important functions among men who as yet know me not, you may well imagine that I am cheered and encouraged by the foreshadowing of confidence and kindness exhibited in this our first interview. I am sensible of the difficulties that may beset my official career, and I must rely on the friendship and kindly feeling which you have professed, for indulgence to my deficiencies. But, whilst I shall now claim in advance your leniency for my inexperience of your country and your people, for my shortcomings in wisdom and ability, I claim no margin, and ask for no indulgence, in respect to the earnestness and sincerity of my efforts, to make the great good of the Territory and the advancement of its substantial prosperity and welfare, the chief end of my official action.

It shall be my pride and pleasure, always to keep in view that single end, despite all sinister considerations or adverse circumstances. Our Territory is indeed a land of great interest and of glorious promise, and, although now a frontier country demanding at our hands strong continued effort and no small privations, yet, we are cheered on by the conviction that another frontier is approaching us from the Pacific, and that when the inevitable destiny of this Union shall have filled up its limits with civilized population and thrifty enterprise, Kansas will be territorially the very heart of the Republic, and in the highway of its trade. Much of its progress, its prosperity and its future destiny will depend upon the impress that we shall make upon its early developments. That we shall have difficulties to meet and overcome, varied in their character and formidable in their number and extent, it were worse than folly to deny and conceal. Whatever they may be, however, there is no fear that they cannot all be solved by prudent care—by tolerance and charity for difference of opinion among ourselves—by calm but unquailing moral courage in asserting our own rights of action or opinion—and by the most scrupulous care to avoid encroachment on the rights of others. First of all, Kansas must, and with God's help it shall be, a country of law and order. No man must be allowed to cast contempt upon the law—to unsettle the foundations of society, to mar our future destinies—to cause us to be shunned and avoided by good citizens—and to turn us upon the retrograde path toward barbarism, by substituting his own unbridled passions for the administration of justice, and by redressing his real and imaginary wrongs by the red and cowardly hand of assassination or the ruffianism of the outlaw. So far as it shall come within my province to deal with this spirit, I pledge you that I will crush it out or sacrifice myself in the effort. Every one of our millions of fellow-citizens who may choose to exercise his unquestionable right to plant himself, his family and his property on our soil, to swell its strength and develop its resources, must feel that the broad ægis of the law shelters him and his from outrage, and that its sword is keen and ready to punish him summarily and unfailingly, for outrage of the rights of others. We must, too, do our duty in cementing and preserving our glorious Union, by the strictest adherence to our constitutional and legal obligations, and a constant readiness to aid our fellow-citizens of other States, in securing to them all the rights which that constitution and those laws have sacredly guaranteed to them for the management of their own affairs, whilst at the same time, we must, with the most vigorous and determined firmness, preserve unimpaired and unquestioned, to every citizen of our Territory, freedom of opinion in the regulation of our own. The principle of the bill for erecting our Territory, I need scarcely tell you, has my hearty approval. Fiercely as it has been assailed, it has its foundation deep in the doctrine of true republicanism. Under these doctrines the whole Union, North, South, East and West, has invited us to come here and mold our own institution, as to us it shall seem good. We have accepted the invitation, and with "POPULI VOCE NATA" on our banner, we are prepared to give one more proof of the ability of our people for self-government, by going to the ballot-box—there conceding to each other the right of free discussion and opinion which we claim for ourselves, and sacrificing to the all-powerful will of the majority, all our interests and feelings and prejudices, whatever question may be involved in the decision. Thus and thus only can we discharge our duty to ourselves—show our appreciation of the principle of our Territorial bill, and contribute to its permanency as a means of easy solution, for all future time, of a dangerous and exciting question in our National Councils.

Thus, with law and order reigning in our midst, mutual tolerance strengthening our hands and accelerating our progress—fanaticism disarmed and the Union sustained by a cheerful and determined observance of the constitution that binds it together—by preserving unimpaired the purity of the ballot-box and deciding there as freemen should, the questions which the nation has properly referred to it, each man calmly, fearlessly and dispassionately expressing his opinion and casting his vote in conformity to the dictates of his conscience and understanding and by bowing submissively to the will of the majority when properly ascertained, we shall have done our whole duty and may expect to reap its pleasant fruits.

These remarks, the *Herald* states, were received "with earnest attention and marked approbation and applause." The editorial account of the reception closes with a flattering encomium of the Governor, which, read in the light of the events which followed, shows a vein of blarney not then discoverable. It was as follows:

"After half an hour's social intercourse, in which courtesy and absolute freedom from restraint were alike combined, the company withdrew bearing with them the impression that the first Governor of Kansas is one of Nature's noblemen, and just the man for the post."

From the early numbers of the *Herald*,* the following excerpts are given, deemed of interest, as they are a contemporaneous record of events then transpiring.

October 13, these paragraphs appeared:

Hon. S. W. Johnson, of Ohio, and Hon. Rush Elmore, of Alabama, Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of Kansas, arrived at Fort Leavenworth on Tuesday evening last (October 10, 1854), by the *F. X. Aubrey*. Hon. Madison Brown, of Maryland, Chief Justice, has not yet arrived. The Territory has not been districted, so that the destination of each is as yet unknown. No courts will be needed until early in the spring, and holding them would be almost impracticable until after the meeting of the Territorial Legislature.

* * * * * * * * * *

Among the gentlemen who have come into our Territory, we have the high gratification to announce the Hon. R. P. Flenniken, of Fayette County, Penn., who enjoys at home an extensive practice as a lawyer, and an exalted and enviable position socially, politically and professionally, and whose reputation for gentlemanly and dignified deportment, high moral worth, sound democracy and admitted talents, is well known to the public. He was formerly *Charge d'Affaires* to the Court of Denmark, under the Administration of President Polk, and discharged the duties of his station with honor to himself and satisfaction to the government. Desirous to make himself a Western man, and bring his family of sons into a new country, he relinquishes the advantages which he enjoys at home, and has taken up, we hope, his permanent residence in Kansas. Such men are an accession to any community, and our citizens will welcome him among us.

* * * * * * * * * *

The examination of Samuel H. Burgess, Weslie and John Davidson, charged with assault upon Fleming S. Thompson and William Borden, with intent to kill, occurred on Friday, at Fort Leavenworth, before His Excellency, Gov. Reeder.

The parties lived about seven miles southwest of Salt Creek, having made claims there and erected houses. Some dispute about the title to a claim had arisen between one of the defendants and Mr. Borden. On Monday, the 9th instant, a party of about fifteen men, in company with Borden and Thompson, some of whom were armed with guns, went to the house of Burgess to have the matter settled. The defendants and a son of Mr. Burgess were the only ones present when they came. After they had been ordered to leave, an affray commenced, which terminated in a wound rather severe upon the forehead of Borden, and two stabs upon the body of Thompson. The evidence as to which struck the first blow was rather conflicting. Medical testimony was introduced to show that the wounds of Thompson were critical; but it appears he is not in a dangerous condition.

After a protracted and impartial examination, the Governor admitted the defendants to bail, in the sum of $20,000 for Burgess, and $10,000 for each of the others. We are happy to perceive that the case is not so serious, and does not involve so much guilt as was at first reported.

A. J. Isaacs, District Attorney; J. Doniphan, C. F. Burnes, Esqrs., for the prosecution; C. C. Andrews and Amos Rees, Esqrs., for the defendants.

October 20, 1854, the following appeared, noting the arrival of Territorial officers:

Daniel Woodson, Esq., of Lynchburg, Va., Secretary of Kansas, arrived on the *Edinburg* on Wednesday last (October 18). Mr. W. comes among us a young man, yet with the *prestige* of a long and brilliant career among the leading Democratic journalists of the Old Dominion. We have for some time known him as the Editor of the Lynchburg *Republican*, a Democratic journal of long standing among the ablest and most reliable in the country. Mr. W. was early in life a resident of Boone County, Mo., and is connected with some of the most influential families there. The people in Kansas will find in him an able and accomplished public servant. J. B. Donaldson, Esq., United States Marshal for Kansas, arrived on Monday last (October 16, 1854).

The issue of October 27 announced the arrival, Thursday, October 26, of Hon. John Calhoun, Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska.

GOV. REEDER BEGINS WORK.

The Governor, after his arrival, set promptly to work to inaugurate his government. His own account of his early labors appears in his testimony before the special Congressional Committee, appointed by Congress to investigate the troubles in Kansas in 1856. From it the following is quoted:

I landed at Fort Leavenworth on Saturday, the 7th day of October (1854), and made it my first business to obtain information of the geography, settlements, population and general condition of the Territory, with a view to its division into districts; the defining of their boundaries; the ascertainment of suitable and central places for elections, and the full names of men in each district for election officers, persons to take the census, Justices of the Peace, and Constables. In a very few days, I discovered that the procurement of this knowledge, in consequence of the newness of the population, was utterly impossible, by any other means than by a tour through the Territory. I found that, unlike most new Territories, the settlements of which cluster along a single line, the small population of Kansas was sparsely distributed over a surface of about 20,000 square miles. With some trouble, arising from the want of traveling facilities, I made the necessary arrangements, and, on the 14th of October, I left, with two of the Territorial Judges Messrs. Elmore and Johnson, the District Attorney, Mr. Isaacs, the United States Marshal, Mr. Donaldson, and my private Secretary, Mr. Williams, for a trip into the interior, to procure the requisite information. The Secretary and Chief Justice had not then arrived in the Territory. I took in the route the payments of the Pottawatomie and Kansas Indians, where a large number of whites as well as Indians were assembled; and, having made full notes of all the information procured from Indians and whites, I completed my trip, and arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 7th of November. I then saw that if the election for delegate to Congress (which required no previous census), should be postponed till an election could be had for legislature, with its preliminary census and apportionments the greater part of the session, which would terminate on the 4th of March, would expire before our congressional delegate could reach Washington; and I deemed it best to order an election for a delegate to Congress as early as possible, and to postpone the taking of the census till after that election. I was more convinced of the propriety of this course, by the fact that the common law and many of the United States Statutes were in force over the Territory, and could well be administered through the courts established by Congress, and the Justices whom I was authorized to appoint; and by the additional fact that whilst the citizens of Missouri were vehemently urging an immediate election of the legislature, the citizens of the Territory were generally of the opinion that no immediate necessity for it existed. I prepared, without delay, a division of the Territory into election districts, defined by natural boundaries, easily understood and known, fixed a place of election in each, appointed election officers for each poll, and ordered an election for congressional delegate, to take place on the 29th of November, 1854, and by the 15th of November my proclamations were issued, containing a description of the districts, with all the necessary information and forms.

The tour of observation took in the most important and most remote settlements in the eastern part of the Territory. It extended as far west as Fort Riley and Council Grove. The reception at Lawrence was enthusiastic, and the speeches of welcome and response were not, in professions of mutual regard or enunciations of policy, unlike those at Leavenworth on the first reception of the Governor in the Territory. The proclamation for the first election in Kansas, bearing date November 10, 1854, was issued November 15, and appeared in the *Kansas Weekly Herald* of Friday, November 17. It was as follows:

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

U. STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.
[SEAL.]

To the citizens and qualified voters of said Territory:

GREETING: I, ANDREW H. REEDER, Governor of said Territory, by virtue of the provisions of the act of Congress approved the 30th day of May, A. D. 1854, entitled "An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," do, by these presents, order and direct that an Election shall be held in the said Territory on Wednesday, the 29th day of November, inst., for the election of a citizen of the United States, to serve until the fourth day of March next; and the qualified voters of said Territory are requested to assemble on said day within each Election District, at the place of holding elections in such District, according to the schedule to this proclamation annexed, within the hours therein specified, and vote by ballot for such Delegate. And the Judges who shall be appointed to open and conduct the said election will assemble in their respective Districts, at the places for holding said election, and having made the necessary preparation and taken the oaths which shall be prescribed, will open the polls for the reception of votes between the hours of eight and ten A. M., and keep the same open until six o'clock P. M., and will conduct the same and make returns of said election according to the instructions hereto annexed.

Given under my hand and seal of said Territory, this 10th day of November, A. D. 1854.

A. H. REEDER.

SCHEDULE.

LIST OF ELECTION DISTRICTS AND PLACES OF HOLDING ELECTIONS.

First District.—Commencing at the Missouri State line, on the south bank of the Kansas River; thence along the south bank of said river to the first tributary or watered ravine running into the Kansas above the Town of Lawrence, thence up that tributary to the head thereof; thence in a direct line to the west side of —— Rolf's house; and thence, by a due south line, to the Santa Fé road; thence by the middle of said road to the Missouri State line; and thence by said State line to the place of beginning.

Place of election, the office of Dr. Charles Robinson, in the Town of Lawrence.

Judges, Nathaniel T. Johnson, Oliver A. Hanscome, William Miller.

Second District.—Commencing at the mouth of Big Spring Branch, on the south bank of the Kansas River; thence up said branch to its farthest source; thence by a southerly line, crossing the Wakarusa River on the east side of the house of Charles Matingly, to the middle of the Santa Fé road; thence along the middle of said road to the line of the First District; thence by the same along the west side of the house of —— Rolf to the head of the first tributary of the Kansas, above the Town of Lawrence; and thence by the said

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*The file from which these quotations are made is believed to be the only one now in existence. As it was the only paper published in the Territory at that time, its historical value cannot be computed. It is owned by the Kansas Historical Society, and to F. G. Adams, the Secretary of the Society, we are indebted for its perusal, and many other favors not otherwise, nor elsewhere, obtainable.—ED.

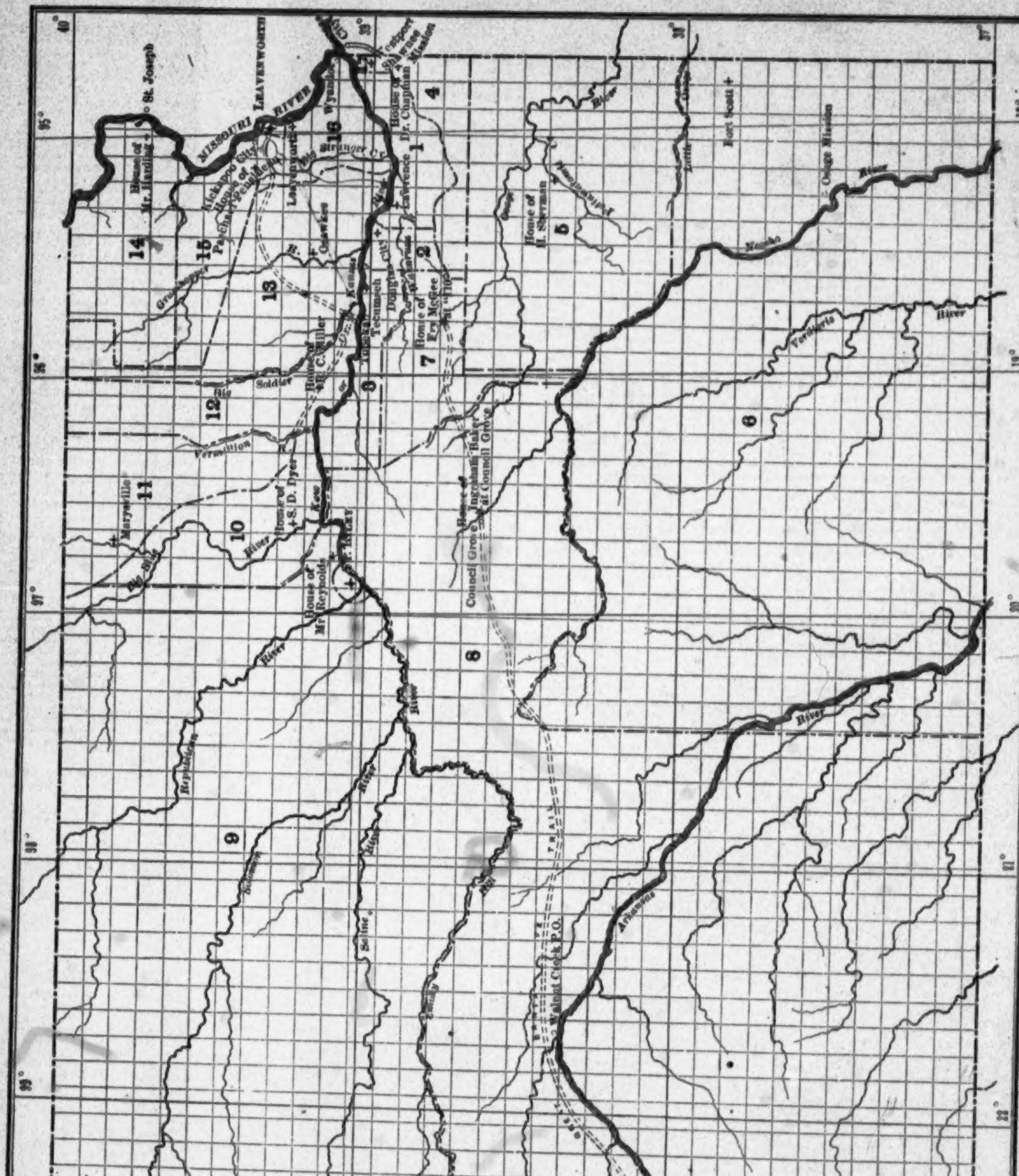
MISSOURI RIVER
LEAVENWORTH
St. Joseph
Wyandot
House of Mr. Harding
Kickapoo City
Leavenworth
Big Stranger Cr.
Lawrence
Dr. Chapman
Shawnee Mission
Ozawkee
Grasshopper
Tecumseh
Douglas City
Topeka
Soldier
Vermillion
Marysville
Big Blue
House of S. D. Dyer
Kaw River
Ft. Riley
House of Mr. Reynolds
Council Grove
Republican
Solomon
Saline
Smoky Hill
Walnut Creek P.O.
Trail
Arkansas
River
Neosho
Osage Mission
Fort Scott
Verdigris
River
1
2
3
4
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8
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11
12
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14
15
16

MAP OF EASTERN KANSAS IN NOVEMBER, 1854, SHOWING BOUNDARIES OF FIRST ELECTION DISTRICTS ESTABLISHED, PLACES OF VOTING, ETC.

39 (100)
20
5-5-

tributary to the Kansas River, and up the north bank of said river to the mouth of Big Spring Branch, the place of beginning.

Place of election, house of Paris Ellison, in Douglas City.

Judges, Jonathan Cranmer, O. H. Browne, Andrew McDonald.

Third District.—Commencing at the mouth of Big Spring Branch, on the south side of the Kansas River; thence up the same to its farthest course; thence by a southerly line to the north bank of the Wakarusa River, on the east side of the house of Charles Mattingly; thence up said river and its main branch to the line of the Pottawatomie reservation; and thence by the southern and western line of said reservation to the Kansas River, and down the said river to the place of beginning.

Place of election, house of Thomas Stinson, in the Town of Tecumseh.

Judges, John Horner, L. D. Stateler, Anthony Wood.

Fourth District.—Commencing at the Missouri State line, in the middle of the Santa Fé road; thence along the middle of said road to Rock Creek, near the sixty-fifth mile of said road; thence south to the line of the late Shawnee reservation ceded by the treaty of 1854; thence due east along the south line of said reservation and the north line of the existing reservations of the Sacs and Foxes, the existing reservations of the Chippewas and Ottawas and the late reservations of the Piankeshaws, Weas, Peorias and Kaskaskias to the Missouri State line; thence up the Missouri State line to the place of beginning.

Place of election, house of Dr. ——— Chapman.

Judges, Dr. ——— Chapman, James J. Powell, Joseph Barnard.

Fifth District.—Commencing at the Missouri State line, at the southern boundary of the Fourth District; thence east along the same to the northwest corner of the Sac and Fox reservation; thence due south along the western line thereof and due south to the south branch of the Neosho River, about seventy miles above the Catholic Osage Mission; thence down the said river to the north line of the reserve for New York Indians, and east along said line to the head waters of Little Osage River, or the nearest point thereto; and thence down said river to the Missouri State line, and up said line to the place of beginning.

Place of Election, house of Hy. Sherman, on the old John Jones improvement, on Pottawatomie Creek.

Judges, James Moore, John Van Horn, Thomas Polk.

Sixth District.—Commencing on the Missouri State line, in Little Osage River; thence up the same to the line of the reserve for the New York Indians, or the nearest point thereto; thence to and by the north line of said reserve to the Neosho River, and up said river and the south branch thereof to the head, and thence by a due south line to the southern line of the Territory; thence by the southern and eastern lines of said Territory to the place of beginning.

Place of election, house of H. T. Wilson, at Fort Scott.

Judges, Thomas B. Arnott, H. T. Wilson, William Godefrey.

Seventh District.—Commencing at the east side of the house of Charles Mattingly, on the Wakarusa River; thence due south to the middle of the Santa Fé road; thence westwardly along the middle of said road to Rock Creek, near the 65th mile of said road; thence due south to the north line of the Sac and Fox reservation; thence along the north and west lines thereof, and due south to the Neosho River; thence up said river to a point due south of the mouth of Elm Creek; thence due north to the mouth of Elm Creek, and up said creek to the Santa Fé road, and thence by a direct line in a northerly direction to the southwest corner of the Pottawatomie reservation; thence along the southern line of said reservation to the head-waters of the Wakarusa River, or the point nearest thereto; thence to and down the said river to the place of beginning.

Place of election, house of Fry McGee at One Hundred and Ten-Mile Creek, on the Santa Fé road.

Judges, Fry McGee, S. W. Boughton, David Burge.

Eighth District.—Commencing at the mouth of Elm Creek, one of the branches of Osage River; thence up the same to the Santa Fé road; thence by a direct northerly line to the southwest corner of the Pottawatomie reservation; thence up the western line thereof to the Kansas River; thence up said river and the Smoky Hill Fork, beyond the most westerly settlements; thence due south to the line of the Territory; thence by the same to the line of the Sixth District; thence due north to the head of the south branch of the Neosho River; thence down said river to the line of the Seventh District; thence due north to the place of beginning.

Place of election, house of Ingraham Baker, on the Santa Fé road.

Judges, Thomas Hoffaker, Charles Withington, Ingraham Baker.

Ninth District.—Commencing on the Smoky Hill Fork, beyond the most westerly settlements; thence down the same and to the Kansas River to the mouth of Wild Cat Creek; thence up said creek to the head-waters thereof; thence due north to the Independence emigrant road; thence up said road to the north line of the Territory; thence west along the same to the most westerly settlements; and thence due south to the place of beginning.

Place of election, house of Mr. Reynolds, near the crossing of Seven-Mile Creek.

Judges, Robert Wilson, Hannibal A. Low, Thaddeus K. Mills.

Tenth District.—Commencing at the mouth of Wild Cat Creek, thence up the same to the head waters thereof; thence due north to the Independence emigrant road; thence down said road, crossing the Big Blue by the old route below Marysville to the Vermillion River; thence down said river to the mouth thereof; thence up the Kansas River to the place of beginning.

Place of election, house of S. D. Dyer, at the crossing of the Big Blue River.

Judges, S. D. Houston, Francis Burgereau, S. D. Dyer.

Eleventh District.—Commencing at Vermillion River in the middle of the Independence emigrant road; thence up said river to the head of the main branch; thence due north to the northern line of the Territory; thence by the same to the middle of the Independence emigrant road; thence down said road, crossing the Big Blue by the old route below Marysville to the place of beginning.

Place of election, Trading house of Marshall and Woodward at Marysville.

Judges, William Givens, R. C. Bishop, S. M. B. Holmes.

Twelfth District.—Commencing at the mouth of Soldier's Creek; thence up said creek to the head of the main branch; thence due north to the northern line of the Territory; thence by the same west to the eastern line of the Eleventh District; thence south along the same to the head of the Vermillion River and down said river to the mouth thereof; thence down the north bank of the Kansas River to the place of beginning.

Place of election, house of R. C. Miller.

Judges, R. C. Miller, E. G. Booth, R. C. Wanton.

Thirteenth District.—Commencing in the Kansas River, three miles above the mouth of Stranger Creek; thence in a northwardly direction by a line three miles west of said creek, and corresponding to the courses thereof until it shall strike the southern line of the late Kickapoo reservation; thence along the southern and western line of said reservation, and the western line of the late Sac and Fox reservation to the north line of the Territory; thence west along said line to the line of the Twelfth District; thence by the same and down Soldier's Creek to the mouth thereof, and down the Kansas River to the place of beginning.

Place of election, house of G. M. Dyer, at the town of Osawkee.

Judges, W. H. Tibbs, G. M. Dyer, D. M. Railey.

Fourteenth District.—Commencing at the mouth of Independence Creek; thence up said creek to the head of the main branch, and thence due west to the line of the late Kickapoo reservation; thence north along said line and the line of the late Sac and Fox reservation to the north line of the Territory, thence along said line eastwardly to the Missouri River, and down said river to the place of beginning.

Fifteenth District.—Commencing at the mouth of Salt Creek on the Missouri River; thence up said creek to the Military road, and along the middle of said road to the lower crossing of Stranger Creek; thence up said creek to the line of the late Kickapoo reservation, and thence along the southern and western line thereof to the line of the Fourteenth District; thence by the same, and down Independence Creek to the mouth thereof, and thence down the Missouri River to the place of beginning.

Place of election, house of Paschal Pensneau, on the Fort Leavenworth and Oregon road.

Judges, H. B. Jolly, James Frazier, A. G. Boyd.

Sixteenth District.—Commencing at the mouth of Salt Creek; thence up said creek to the Military road; thence along the middle of said road to the lower crossing of Stranger Creek; thence up said creek to the line of the late Kickapoo reservation, and thence along the said line to the Thirteenth District, and thence by the same along a line corresponding to the courses of Stranger Creek, and keeping three miles west thereof, to the Kansas River; thence down the Kansas River to the Missouri River to the place of beginning.

Place of election, house of Keller & Kyle, in Leavenworth City.

Judges, D. S. Smith, B. H. Twombly, J. M. Alexander.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES OF ELECTIONS.

The three judges will provide for each poll a ballot box, with a slit for the insertion of the ticket. Before entering upon their duties, they will make and subscribe duplicate copies of the following oath:

We……………………………………and……………………………………do severally swear that we will perform our duties as judges of the election, to be held this day in the……………………District, of the Territory of Kansas, to the best of our judgment and ability; that we will keep a true, correct and faithful record or list of persons who shall vote at said election; that we will poll no ticket from any person who is not an actual *bona fide* resident and inhabitant of said Territory on the day of election, and whom we shall not honestly believe to be a qualified voter according to the provisions of the act of Congress organizing said Territory, that we will reject the votes of all and every non-resident who we believe has come into the Territory for the mere purpose of voting, that in all cases where we are ignorant of the voter's right, we will require legal evidence thereof, by his own oath or otherwise—and that we will make a true and faithful return to the Governor of said Territory of the votes which shall be polled.

The poll will be opened for the reception of votes between 8 and 10 A. M., and will be kept open continuously until 6 P. M., and then closed, unless voters are then at the polls offering vote, and in that case, as soon as votes cease to be constantly offered. The judges will keep two corresponding lists of persons who shall vote, numbering each name.

When a dispute arises as to the qualification of the voter, the judges may examine the voter or any other person under oath upon the subject, and a decision of a majority of the board will be conclusive. When the poll is closed, the judges will proceed to open and count the votes, and will keep two corresponding tally lists, on which they will simultaneously tally the votes as they are given by the judge who shall open and call out the tickets, and without interference or handling by any other person. When the votes are thus counted off, and the tally lists shall agree, the judges shall then publicly proclaim the result and shall draw up and sign duplicate certificates, in the following form:

We, the undersigned judges of an election held on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1854, at the house of……………………………………in the……………………………District of the Territory of Kansas, for the election of a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, do certify upon our oaths, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the following is a true and correct return of the votes polled by lawful resident voters, viz.: ……………………received……………………………votes, ……………………received ……………………votes, etc., etc. Witness our hands this 29th day of November, 1854.

They will then carefully replace the said counted tickets in the box, with one copy of the oaths, one list of voters, one tally list, and one certificate of return, and having sealed up the said box, will carefully preserve the same until called for by the Governor, in case the election shall be contested. The remaining copies of oath, list of voters, tally list and return, will be taken by one of the judges who will deliver the same in person to the Governor, on or before Monday, the 4th day of December next, at his office at the house of Thomas Johnson in the First District.

The judges of election will be sworn by a judge or Justice of the Peace, or in the absence of such officer, they may be sworn by one of their number, who shall in his turn be sworn by one of those thus qualified, noting at the foot of the oath by whom it is administered. And the several judges of election, are by these presents invested with full power and authority to administer the oath to each other, and to voters, and others, touching the right of any person to vote, under all the pains and penalties of perjury attaching to oaths administered by judicial officers.

If one or more of the judges appointed should fail to attend or refuse to serve, their places may be supplied by voters on the ground at 9 o'clock A. M., and vacancies occurring in the board thereafter, may be filled by the remaining judges.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

By the Territorial Bill it is provided as follows:

That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said Territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election; *Provided*, that the right of suffrage and of holding office, shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; *And Provided further*; That no officer, soldier, seaman or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said Territory, by reason of being on service therein.

The requisites of age and color are easily understood. That of residence is well defined in the law, and means the actual dwelling or inhabiting in the Territory, to the exclusion of any other present domicile or home, coupled with the present *bona fide* intention of permanently remaining for the same purpose.

When a voter is not a native of the United States, the proof of his right to vote must be the production of his certificate of his naturalization; or of his declaration of intention under the seal of the court, and the want of it cannot be supplied by his oath.

In case he has only declared his intention to become a citizen, he must then be sworn by the judges or a Justice of the Peace to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of the "Act of Congress, approved May 30, 1854, to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas." When this latter oath is administered, the word "oath" should be marked opposite his name on the list.

The meaning of the last proviso, relative to the army and navy is, that the persons designated in it shall not vote if their presence in the Territory is referable only to the performance of their duties, and the obedience of orders. The officer or soldier who would vote here, must have a residence here (the meaning of which is already explained) irrespective and independent of his presence here under orders.

It is perhaps unnecessary to say that every voter can vote only in his own district.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

In case any person or persons shall dispute the fairness or correctness of the return of any election district, they shall make a written statement directed to the Governor and setting forth the specific causes of complaint, or errors in the conducting or returning of the election in said district, signed by not less than ten qualified voters of the Territory, and with an affidavit of one or more qualified voters to the truth of the facts therein stated; and the said complaint and affidavit shall be presented to the Governor on or before the 4th day of December next, when the proceedings will be taken to hear and decide such complaint.

A. H. Reeder, *Governor, etc.*

Prior to the issuing of the proclamation, and, in fact, ever since the first arrival of Eastern emigrants at Lawrence, there had been increased and continued excitement all along the Missouri border. Public meetings were held in every considerable village, at which resolutions more or less intemperate in tone were passed against the Eastern *Abolitionists*, as all were indiscriminately classed, who came out under the auspices of or identified with the now numerous Kansas emigrant leagues, that had sprung up in nearly every free State, and whose "Ho! for Kansas" advertisements filled the columns of the Northern papers.

The *Platte County Argus* reflected the general sentiment of its patrons in the following, published soon after the arrival of the first party at Lawrence. It sounded the tocsin thus:

> It is now time to sound the alarm. We know we speak the sentiments of some of the most distinguished statesmen of Missouri when we advise that counter organizations be made both in Kansas and Missouri to thwart the reckless course of the Abolitionists. We must meet them at their very threshold, and scourge them back to their caves of darkness. They have made the issue, and it is for us to meet and repel them.

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* The Seventeenth District was subsequently created. Its limits were not defined in any proclamation discovered by the compilers. It embraced a small section near "Westport," then the Shawnee reservation and the Methodist Mission, the temporary seat of government chosen by Gov. Reeder on removing from Fort Leavenworth.

Place of election, Shawnee agency.—Ed.

The same paper also advertised a reward of $200 for the detection and seizure of Eli Thayer, President of the New England Emigrant Aid Society.

The *Democratic Platform* hoped, when found, that "he might meet with just such a course of treatment as one of his sort deserves—hanging!" and mildly suggested that A. Guthrie, who had written letters East to induce emigration, should find his just deserts by drowning.

PLATTE COUNTY SELF-DEFENSIVE ASSOCIATION.

Organizations were formed along the line, and pains taken to thoroughly advertise their existence and dire intentions toward Abolitionists; doubtless as much to intimidate the emigrants as to injure them. The most remarkable and formidable was the Platte County Self-Defensive Association, which was formed at Weston, Mo., July 29. The doctrines and objects of the Association, as set forth in Constitution and preamble, were: (1) Expulsion of all free negroes from the country. (2) Traffic between whites and slaves forbidden. (3) Slaves not allowed to hire their own time. (4) Themselves, their honor and their purses, mutually pledged to bring to immediate punishment all *Abolitionists*.

On motion of Dr. George Bayliss, the following resolutions were adopted:

> *Resolved*, That this association will, whenever called upon by any of the citizens of Kansas Territory, hold itself in readiness together to assist and remove any and all emigrants who go there under the auspices of the Northern Emigrant Aid Societies.
>
> *Resolved*, That we recommend to the citizens of other counties, particularly those bordering on Kansas Territory, to adopt regulations similar to those of this association, and to indicate their readiness to co-operate in the objects of this first resolution.

Dr. Bayless, in advocating his resolutions, said: "I cannot fight much; but I pledge you I will go with you, and you shall have all my skill as a surgeon for your wounded and dying." Col. Peter T. Abell was at the time no less intolerant to the Abolitionists. He was "ready to go the first hour it shall be announced that the emigrants have come, and with my own hand help hang every one of them on the first tree!" Gen. B. F. Stringfellow also spoke strongly in favor of the Pro-slavery party.

Six presidents were appointed, who were to act on any cases brought before them, and their judgment, in concurrence with two members of the Association, was to be final, and to be defended by the entire membership. Nearly 1,000 pro-slavery men enrolled themselves as members of this club, pledged to the violation of all law, save the lynch law they had set up.

The proceedings of this meeting were subsequently indorsed at a public meeting held at Platte City, August 9, at which time further resolutions were adopted, declaring "That those who are not for us are against us; that those who hate slaveholders have no right to slaveholders' money; that the purpose of the association is to trade with friends and to let enemies alone so long as they let alone the Association;" also recommending that merchants make their purchases in the cities of the slaveholding States, and that they purchase foreign products from those who import directly from Europe. At a still later meeting held at Weston, Mo., August 12, resolutions were adopted declaring slavery as it existed to be neither a moral nor a political evil to the white race, and that the condition of the negro, in slavery, was better than it had ever been in freedom: and further declaring in favor of the extension of negro slavery into Kansas.

The members of this association were not, as a whole, a savory lot. The rank and file were not even what would be called the best society, even in Western Missouri. They were of that most pitiable, despicable and often desperate class known in all the Slave States as "poor white trash," and in Missouri as "pukes." They were filthy, shiftless, debauched and lawless. Too poor to own a slave or a farm, they were the most strenuous advocates of proprietary rights, and the most blatant defenders of the "peculiar institution." They had, from natural instinct, gravitated along the Missouri frontier, then the limit of law's dominion, and within a half day's ride of the barbarous freedom, where brute force and prowess, or savage craft and cunning were the only laws recognized. In this school, the virtue, amenity, refinement and intelligence of civilized life had given place to the combined vice and brutality of the three races with which they mingled; beneath, and mutually despised by all. As a class, they were cowardly; merciless to the defenseless or helpless, whether man or brute; yet, rivalling the very slaves they despised in servility to those they feared, or from whom they hoped reward; venal to the extent of any crime, provided the recompense was sufficient to insure immunity from punishment. They were, without doubt, the most desperate and depraved specimens of humanity within the borders of the Republic—the very jackals of the human race. Among them were grades of excellence and depravity. Some were brutal heroes, who knew not physical fear, and would do and dare what others planned and boasted; reckless of life, murder and assassination, with all its concomitant crimes and horrors, was to them no more than sowing and reaping to the husbandman. These were the "Border Ruffians" of Territorial days, the red-handed followers of Quantrell during the war, and the Jameses and Youngs who, with inherited murderous instincts, stilll haunt the homes of their predecessors, rebellious even to death, against the wholesome restraints of law.

The farmers, large landholders, capitalists, merchants and industrious artisans living in Western Missouri, or emigrated to the new Territory, largely outnumbered the class above described. They were many of them slaveholders, and nearly all conscientiously, or from personal interest, favored the extension of slavery into the new Territory. Yet, they were high minded, despised meanness, believed in fair play and law and order, and in living up to all contracts to the letter. Like Benton, they had had no hand nor heart in the recent abrogation of the old compromise, took no pride or satisfaction in it, and gave but lukewarm support to any lawless efforts to forestall the settlement of the Territory, or otherwise push hastily the advantages of the faithless abrogation.

The politicians were thus left with no immediate allies in the proposed work of forcing slavery into the new Territory, except the mob element before mentioned. They believed, or professed to believe, that, under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid Societies of the East, the lowest and most degraded classes were being shipped to the Territory in numbers sufficient to vote it a free State, and thus thwart, under the principles of Squatter Sovereignty which they had evoked, the very ends they were intended to subserve. With scruples grown lax through hard use in the political school of ethics, and believing that the righteous end justified the questionable means, they decided, legally if possible, but by force if they must, to establish slavery in the Territory—pitting in the lawless strife that was inevitable, the Missouri Pukes against what they were pleased to term the "pauper scum" of the Eastern cities. So they rallied their forces, descending in their oratory, methods, means and morals to the debauched understanding of the ignorant rabble they intended to use.

The Platte County Association was the earliest development of the revolutionary designs of the pro-slavery propagandists. It was prematurely formed, and managed to bring about its own dissolution before it had even reached the proposed field of its destiny. Having no call as yet to regulate matters in Kansas, the members set up a court of inquisition in Missouri. No stranger could enter Weston or any town in the vicinity, whose steps were not dogged by members of this self-constituted police, until it was ascertained from whence he came, whither he was going and what were his opinions as to slavery. If not "sound on the goose," as it was termed, warning to leave was peremptorily served on the hapless stranger, who, seeing no legal redress, generally deemed it prudent to go at once. A citizen of Iowa, Thomas A. Minnard, who was temporarily sojourning in Weston, with his family, while having a house erected on his claim in Kansas, had the temerity to declare he would vote for Kansas to be a free State. He was tried, condemned as an Abolitionist and ordered to leave the country in twenty-four hours, or receive fifty lashes on the bare back. He had been a Democrat and an advocate of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and was still a Democrat; all of which did not palliate the offense in the eyes of the court, and he accordingly fled with his sick wife to the wilds of Kansas. Another, an old citizen (which aggravated the offense) was condemned as an Abolitionist on the uncorroborated testimony of one negro, and, with half his head shaved, ordered to leave the country within forty-eight hours or receive 150 lashes. He managed to get off within the allotted time. Rev. Frederick Starr, an educated clergyman of irreproachable character and a resident of the county for seven years, was arraigned for the offense of teaching negroes to read and riding in a buggy with a "negro wench." He plead guilty, but, in extenuation, showed that he had the consent of the negro's owners and that it was the custom of the country for whites to ride in the same vehicle with their colored servants. He was acquitted, yet the spirit of espionage that prompted the arraignment was none the less reprehensible. Further, the organization attempted to dictate to the merchants as to their modes of doing business—where they should purchase their goods and to whom they might or might not sell them. Under this regime, the travel was diverted and the trade of Weston lanquished. The outraged community became aroused to a sense of the indignity and disgrace of the situation, and determined to put an end to mob rule in Weston and set themselves right in the eyes of the public without delay.

Accordingly, a mass meeting of all the best citizens of the place was held September 1, at which the following were adopted:

> WHEREAS, Our rights and privileges as citizens of Weston, Platte Co., Mo., have been disregarded, infringed upon and grievously violated within the last few weeks by certain members of the Platte County Self-Defensive Association; and,
>
> WHEREAS, The domestic quiet of our families, the sacred honor of our sons and daughters, the safety of our property, the security of our livings and persons, the good name our fathers left us, the good name of us all and the city of our adoption, are each and all disrespected and vilely aspersed, and contemptuously threatened with mob violence; wherefore it is imperatively demanded that we, in mass meeting assembled, on this the 1st day of September, 1854, do make prompt, honorable, effective and immediate defense of our rights and privileges as citizens of this glorious Union. Therefore,
>
> *Resolved* (1), That we, whose names are hereunto affixed, are order-loving and law-abiding citizens.
>
> (2) That we are *Union men;* we love the South much, but we love the Union *better;* our motto is, "The Union first, Union second, and Union forever."
>
> (3) That we disapprove Bayliss' resolution as containing nullification, disunion and disorganizing sentiments.
>
> (4) That we as consumers, invite and solicit our merchants to purchase their goods wherever it is most advantageous to the buyer and the consumer.
>
> (5) That we hold *every man* as entitled to *equal respect and confidence* until his conduct proves him unworthy of the same.
>
> (6) That we understand the Douglas bill as giving all the citizens of the Confederacy equal rights and equal immunities in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.
>
> (7) That we believe in the *dignity of labor.* It does not necessarily detract from the moral or intellectual character of man.
>
> (8) That we are competent to judge who shall be expelled from our community, and who shall make laws for our corporation.
>
> (9) That mere suspicion is not ground of guilt. Mob law can only be tolerated when all other laws fail, and then only on proof of *guilt.*
>
> (10) And, lastly, that certain members, the leaders of the Platte County Self-Defensive Association, have proclaimed and advocated and attempted to force measures upon us contrary to the foregoing principles, which measures we do solemnly disavow and disapprove and utterly disclaim as being diametrically opposed to common and constitutional law, and as having greatly disturbed and well-nigh destroyed the order, the peace and harmony of our community; and as being too well calculated to injure us in our property and character at home and abroad, we will thus ever disavow and disclaim.
>
> G. W. GIST, *Chairman.*
> J. B. EVANS, *Secretary.*

This very determined and patriotic manifesto was signed by 170 of the most staid and reliable citizens of the place, and was backed by sufficient physical force to effectually end the meddlesome functions of the association thereafter.

BLUE LODGES.

The dissolution of the open organization being accomplished, the elements were re-organized under conditions more fitted for the work. Secret lodges were organized under various names—"Social Band," "Friends' Society," "Sons of the South," "Blue Lodge," etc. Their objects, under whatever name adopted, were identical, and long after were plainly stated, on elicited and ample proof, by the Congressional investigating committee of 1855, as follows:

Its members were bound together by secret oaths, and they had pass-words, signs and grips by which they were known to each other; penalties were imposed for violating the rules and secrets of the order; written minutes were kept of the proceedings of the lodges, and the different lodges were connected together by an effective organization. It embraced great numbers of the citizens of Missouri, and was extended into other slave States and into the Territory. Its avowed purpose was, not only to extend slavery into Kansas, but also into other Territories of the United States, and to form a union of all the friends of that institution. Its plan of operating was to organize and send men to vote at the elections in the Territory, to collect money to pay their expenses, and, if necessary, to protect them in voting. It also proposed to induce pro-slavery men to emigrate into the Territory, to aid and sustain them while there, and to elect none to office but those friendly to their views. This dangerous society was controlled by men who avowed their purpose to extend slavery into the Territory at all hazards, and was altogether the most effective instrument in organizing the subsequent armed invasions and forays. In its lodges in Missouri the affairs of Kansas were discussed, the force necessary to control the election was divided into bands and leaders selected. Means were collected, and signs and badges were agreed upon. While the great body of the actual settlers of the Territory were relying upon the rights secured to them by the organic law, and had formed no organization or combination whatever, even of a party character, this conspiracy against their rights was gathering strength in a neighboring State, and would have been sufficient at the first election to have overpowered them, even if they had been united to a man.

The existence of this secret organization was an "open secret" in Missouri, and was not unknown to the reading public of the North, at the time of Gov. Reeder's arrival. As early as November 16, the St. Louis *Democrat* announced: "Senator Atchison is at present engaged in the upper country, banding a secret society of 5,000 persons. These, according to rumor, are pledged to move into Kansas on the day of the first election, to vote slavery into that Territory."

Knowing the state of affairs along the Missouri border, and having ascertained by personal investigation the needs and wishes of the actual settlers in the Territory, Gov. Reeder decided that their rights should not be put in jeopardy by the hasty ordering of the Territorial election of a Legislature. His proclamation for the election of a Congressional Delegate only, coupled with the provisions therein contained, defining the qualifications of legal voters, and providing against fraud, was received with ill-concealed chagrin by the leaders of the slavery democracy, who had, up to that time, cherished the hope that the Administration had sent them a tool, if not an ally. They were not long in discovering that he was neither.

November 14, a meeting was held at Leavenworth, at which, after much talking, a memorial was drawn up, and a committee chosen to present the same to Gov. Reeder. The meeting, its objects, its leaders and its results are all shown in the following, which is copied and condensed from the *Kansas Weekly Herald* of November 24, 1854.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The subjoined interesting correspondence, together with the letter from the committee of the Leavenworth meeting, to which the Governor's last letter below is a reply, have been furnished us for publication. In giving insertion to this correspondence, on a subject in which the people feel a lively interest, we are compelled, in consequence of the press of matter upon our columns, to omit at present, the letter of the committee to the Governor, but we will publish that document in our next.[*] We would have preferred inserting the whole correspondence at once, but not being able to do so, we give the Governor's reply.

The Governor is plain, frank and courteous in his reply, and it is such a one under the circumstances, in which he will be justified by the citizens of Kansas.

Following this unequivocal editorial approval of the course of Gov. Reeder is a letter addressed to him by J. C. Thompson, Robert H. Higgins and M. F. Conway, asking a copy of the correspondence between him and the committee, to which he replied by furnishing the following letter:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas Territory, November 21, 1854.

To F. Gwinner, D. A. N. Grover, Robert C. Miller, William F. Dyer and Alfred Jones, Esqrs., Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—On the 16th inst. you called on me in the capacity of a committee claiming to represent and speak for a meeting of citizens of Kansas Territory, held the preceding day at Leavenworth City, and presenting me your memorial in behalf of that meeting. The memorial commences with the statement that you are acting under a resolution of such meeting and ends by "urgently pressing" me to "comply with the wishes of those by whom we were appointed."

Finding that you did not come as individual citizens, acting for yourselves, but as the representatives of others, I took the ground that it was necessary and proper for me to know whom you represented, and that I must have a copy of the proceedings of the meeting which appointed you. Your chairman seemed at first to think that was unnecessary. I replied that it was very obviously necessary I should know by the only authentic evidence, that you had been appointed and by whom; and I further stated that unless the proceedings were furnished I should not consider myself bound to notice your memorial. You then agreed to furnish them. I waited their coming until last evening, when I received from the post office a communication from you, dated the 17th inst., but with no post-mark to inform me when it was mailed. This communication declines to furnish the proceedings of the meeting—professes to give the reasons for the refusal—contains the very deliberate enunciation of some inherent rights of the people of Kansas, which no one would ever think of questioning, and some other propositions which must, in a confusion of correspondence have got into that letter by mistake, as I have been utterly unable to discover how they were connected with the subject of discussion; and again requests that my answer to your memorial be made known to you and those "whose organ you have the honor to be." The reasons you give may be briefly stated. First, you say, that some of you at least are "recognized inhabitants" of Kansas, and asserting your own character as honorable men, you claim that I should have endorsed your own opinion on that head by taking your allegation of the facts instead of asking for the usual and natural evidence of them. Secondly, That the people of Kansas have a right to make known their wishes to the executive without putting them in writing, or organizing any meeting for that purpose. To the latter, I have only to say, that I admit cheerfully the proposition it contains, but I am at a loss to understand what possible bearing it has upon the question whether I am entitled to have a copy of the proceedings of this meeting which has been held, and an extract from which you profess to give. As to the first reason, passing over the indelicacy of gentlemen putting their personal character unnecessarily and improperly in issue, and demanding of me who never impugned or impeached it, that I should dispense with the forms and vouchers which the occasion demanded, by adopting in lieu thereof, any estimate of that character whatever, and especially one made by yourselves, as the basis of my official action, I beg leave to remind you that you are requiring more than this, and with signal modesty, demand that I should surrender my judgment to yours, and if you should be of opinion that the meeting who sent you was composed of "citizens of Kansas," I should take for granted that you are infallible, adopt your conclusions, and consider it unnecessary to judge for myself. Doubtless this would save a vast deal of trouble, and, if I could take your infallibility for granted, it would leave me but little to do, but to register your decrees. That, however, is not my mode of doing business, and although I seek the opinions and suggestions of others, I prefer to judge for myself. There is another very singular aspect of this reason of yours. Without inquiring of me what I intended to do in relation to an election of members of the Legislature, you attract public attention by assembling a meeting, and after a speech appropriate to the design of the meeting, a committee is formally appointed to prepare a grave and diplomatic memorial to quicken me in the performance of my official duty, and when you have made the affair thus public, precise and ceremonious, so far as it is calculated to cast censure on my judgment and fidelity, you modestly insist that all the residue of the proceedings shall be as informal as you choose to make them, and whilst you by your actions are censuring me, I shall be required in the same transaction, to recognize you as men who cannot possibly err in motive or in judgment. These rules of logic and equity I have never learned; and I think, gentlemen, that to you belongs the merit of their discovery.

Your reasons being thus disposed of, allow me to repeat, you come to me as the agent of others, whom you allege are citizens of Kansas, and therefore entitled to a reply. I ask for a copy of the proceedings, in order that I may be satisfied as to that fact. You peremptorily refuse to give them. By all the rules of common sense, common courtesy and common justice, I would be justified in refusing to notice your communication, as I had once resolved to do. I have, however, changed my mind, and will proceed to state some facts within the knowledge of the whole public in this vicinity (who will decide between us if we disagree), and which I should have proven almost entirely by your own evidence had you not, from the pinching exigencies of the case, been compelled to refuse a copy of the proceedings.

The meeting was not of the citizens of Kansas, as your proceedings will show if you will produce them. It was a meeting composed mainly of the citizens of Missouri and a few of the citizens of Kansas. Your own body, whom I am now addressing, contains two undoubted residents of Missouri, one of whom is your Chairman, who resides with his family in the town of Liberty, Mo., as he has done for years, and whose only attempt at a residence in Kansas consists of a card nailed to a tree, upon ground long since occupied by other settlers, who have built and lived upon the claim. The President of your meeting was Maj. John Doughearty, a resident and large land-holder in Clay County, Mo., as he has stated to me since the meeting, and will not hesitate to state again, as he is a highminded, honorable man, above all concealment or disguise.

The gentlemen principally composing your meeting came from across the river, thronging the road from the ferry to the town, on horseback and in wagons, in numbers variously estimated by different persons at two hundred to three hundred, and after the meeting was over they returned to their homes in the State of Missouri. These are facts notorious here, as any public occurrence can be, and every man who had eyes to see and ears to hear is cognizant of them.

They were the subject of much remark and the cause of deep dissatisfaction, and even on the ground in the meeting and in reply to the speech of your Chairman, who was chief spokesman of the occasion, this invasion of our Territory was loudly complained of by some of the outnumbered citizens of Kansas, and has frequently since been made the subject of indignant complaint to me. Such is the meeting from which you derive authority, and such the title by which you assume to interfere in the regulation of our affairs. Few men, with all the facts before them, would be hardy enough to say that the assumption is entitled to any respect. The law guarantees to us the right to manage our own affairs. It is the great, much discussed feature of our Territorial Government, and one which our people highly prize, under the pledges of which the inhabitants of the Territory have come and staked their future fortunes on our soil.

The pledges of that law must be redeemed, and it is a poor and pitiless boon to have escaped from the domination of Congress if we are only to pass under the hands of another set of self-constituted rulers, foreign to our soil and sharing none of our burdens, no matter what may be their virtues or their worth as men and citizens at home. It may be very desirable for gentlemen to live among the comforts of the States, with all the accumulated conveniences and luxuries of an old home, and make an occasional expedition into our Territory to arrange our affairs—instruct our people and public officers and control our government—but it does not suit us, and I much mistake the people of this Territory if they submit to it. One thing I am certain of, that, having sworn to perform the duties of the office of Governor with fidelity, I shall denounce and resist it in friend or foe, and without regard to the locality, the faction or the "ism" from which it comes.

Thus much the citizens of Kansas have a right to demand at my hands, and to fail in it would be the boldest dereliction of official duty. We believe that we are competent to govern ourselves, and as we must bear the consequences of our own errors and reap the fruit of our own decisions, we must decline any gratuitous help in making them.

We shall always be glad to see our neighbors across the river as friends and visitors among us, and will endeavor to treat them with kindness and hospitality. We shall be still more pleased if they will abandon their present homes and dot our beautiful country with their residences to contribute to our wealth and progress, but until they do the latter we must respectfully but determinedly decline to allow them any participation in regulating our affairs.

When that is to be done, we insist that they shall stand aside and permit us to do the work ourselves.

This, gentlemen, with due respect for you personally, is the only reply that I shall give to the suggestion in behalf of your meeting relative to the time and manner of taking our census and holding our election. Your obedient servant,

A. H. REEDER.

From the publication of the foregoing letter dates the absolute estrangement and divorce, both in confidence and sympathy, between Gov. Reeder and the revolutionary plotters over the Missouri border. He was solemnly pledged to defend the *bona fide* settlers against all outside interference in their affairs. He had boldly announced that he was the Governor of Kansas, and as such, deemed it his duty to throw around and over its people the protection of the law. Thenceforth, the line was sharply drawn, and avowed hostility and bitter enmity prevailed, where before had been only the uncertainty of distrust.

THE FIRST POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The interest in the coming election evinced by the actual settlers was of an exceedingly mild type. They were all pre-occupied in the, to them, more important business of building their cabins and otherwise providing themselves homes and shelter before the winter should set in. There was no party organization in the Territory. The slavery question was not generally understood to be an issue in the election of a Territorial Delegate, as it was disavowed or ignored in most of the speeches of the candidates, and it was well known that the Delegate elected could wield no influence and would have no vote that could influence the future destinies of the Territory, either toward freedom or slavery.

The candidates were many of them self-announced or self-nominated. The first candidates were announced in the *Kansas Herald* of November 10, 1854, as follows:

☞We are authorized to announce James N. Burnes, Esq., as a Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress for the Territory of Kansas.

☞We are authorized to announce J. B. Chapman as candidate for Delegate in Congress from Kansas Territory.

In the same issue, a synopsis is given of J. B. Chapman's maiden speech to his desired constituents, at the Leavenworth House. When he came into the Territory he had no design of becoming a candidate; having had much experience in public affairs, and become interested in the welfare of the Territory, he had decided to submit his claims. He favored the Homestead Bill, and a liberal policy of internal improvements; believed in slack water navigation on the Kansas River, whereby it might be made navigable for several months in the year; thought railroads to a great extent would supersede water navigation, and favored putting one across the Territory, first, north and south; aferward, east and west. He opposed the secret manner in which the late Indian treaties had been consummated, and was particularly severe and sarcastic in the modes and methods of the Indian Commissioner, Manypenny.

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[*] The document alluded to was not published as promised, but its import is plainly shown in Gov. Reeder's letter.

On the slavery question he said he felt no particular interest; that he was raised in a slave and had lived in a free State, and was satisfied with the institutions of either. He was in favor of letting the people control in this matter, and he should follow in carrying out their will. He was a Democrat, and advocated the principles of the Kansas Bill. He was for the Constitution, and preserving the Union at all hazards and for maintaining inviolate the laws of the country, and protecting every man in his property, slaves as well as any other species.

James N. Burnes publicly withdrew from the canvass November 17, stating, in a card, that he could not make a canvass on the platform contemplated by his friends, but thanking them for their support, and withdrawing his name as a candidate, "deferentially yielding his own views to those of the squatters of Kansas."

The *Kansas Herald* of November 17 shows an accession of candidates and the campaign fairly begun. It reports the doings of the convention at Leavenworth, which has been before mentioned as presenting its memorial to Gov. Reeder. It appears therefrom that, in addition to attempting to dictate as to the gubernatorial management of affairs, it attempted the nomination of a Congressional Delegate. The report is as follows:

CONVENTION.

The convention advertised to take place on Wednesday last, proved to be what we said last week, "love's labor lost"—an abortion—no one being willing to father the call, or acknowledge having anything to do with it. The meeting was prematurely called without the consultation or approbation of the settlers of the Territory, and it turned out just as we expected. If a convention of the people—inhabitants of the Territory—could have been had, and a fair expression of their will obtained, so as to concentrate our strength upon some one who would truly represent our interests, it would have been well.

A meeting was organized, however, and after some very appropriate remarks by Capt. Jesse Morin, in opposition to the convention, a resolution was adopted that the call for a convention was premature, when the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Grover then took the stand, and withdrew from the canvass in favor of Gen. Whitfield, and at his suggestion and perhaps some others, another meeting was organized by calling Maj. Doughearty, of Clay County, Mo., to the chair, and Robert C. Miller, of Kansas Territory, as Secretary. This meeting was addressed by various persons on various subjects. The discussion took a wide latitudinarian range, and though the avowed object of this second meeting was to make a nomination, it turned out as the first. We believe there was a resolution passed in reference in urging upon the Governor the propriety of convening the Legislature at the earliest practical period. But this resolution, like the call for a convention, was premature. Because it is reasonable to suppose the Governor will call the Legislature at the earliest practicable period; but of course he must be the judge when it is practicable. We cannot but believe that the Governor will act wisely and discreetly in this matter, and for the best interests of the Territory. He can have no ulterior object in view in not ordering an election forthwith, further than what he deems for the public good. That he desires to postpone an election that the abolition emigrating aid societies, may pour in their hired paupers upon us next spring, no reasonable man can seriously for a moment believe. The history of Gov. Reeder's whole life stamps such an idea, as base coin, as unworthy of credit. That the Governor will call the Legislature at as early a day as the circumstances will admit, cannot admit of a reasonable doubt.

We think some of these gentlemen have been beaten at their own game—that they have found when they want to win they must play high, that the highest number will always beat the lowest—and that hereafter they will be content to let the actual settlers take the lead in all matters pertaining to the interests of the Territory.

The day of the convention was full of interest, and big with the fate of many an aspirant for Congressional honors—several of whom gave way for another. What the result will be no one now can tell. Gen. Whitfield, Judge Flenneken, and J. B. Chapman are the most prominent, one of whom will doubtless be elected.

It is certainly not strange that Gov. Reeder, having read the above report of the convention in a pro-slavery paper, should have demanded of the committee who presented the memorial, the minutes of the proceedings of the convention, or that, being refused, he should have given them the reply he did. Notwithstanding the known irregularity of the convention, the candidate then named concluded to run, and defined his position to the citizens of Leavenworth on the day of this Missouri Convention. The *Herald* report of his speech is as follows:

Gen. Whitfield, candidate for delegate to Congress from Kansas Territory, addressed quite a large assemblage of the people from the stump, in this place on Wednesday last. He was listened to with marked attention by the great crowd who had been brought thither by the call for a convention to nominate a candidate.

Gen. Whitfield said in becoming a candidate, he did so upon his own hook, without the urgent solicitation of friends, or the aid and authority of a convention. He was a candidate, and should remain so until the evening of the day of election, independent of a convention or nomination. He said he was a free man, and should submit only to the will of the majority of the people as expressed at the ballot box.

He declared himself the firm and unwavering friend of the squatter, and in favor of extending to every settler on the public lands a pre-emption. He was in favor of so modifying the Delaware Treaty as to secure a pre-emption to every settler on the Delaware lands.[*] He would use all the influence in his power to make said change in the treaty; and he thought his connection with the Indians and the Indian Department, together with the personal relations existing between himself and heads of Departments, the President, the editor of the Washington *Union*, and many members of Congress, would enable him to do as much as any man to effect this desirable object. He said the treaty could and would be changed, that he had always opposed it, and had told Mr. Manypenny, when he was first informed the Delaware Treaty was made, it could never be carried into effect. He condemned it then, and his opinions were not now manufactured for this race. He said he had encouraged settlers to go upon the Delaware lands, and believed they would never be disturbed.

Among his other duties, if elected, he said, he should endeavor to have mail routes established wherever they were needed. He was a railroad man, but did not believe that anything in that line could be accomplished, for Kansas Territory, at this short session of Congress.

He advocated the principles of the Kansas bill, and believed that the people alone should settle the question of slavery for themselves. The bill gave them this power, and had taken the question from the halls of Congress, and placed it where it properly belongs.

Gen. W., in conclusion, said he had nothing to do with the convention, knew nothing of its origin, believed it did not come from the settlers, and he should not abide the action of the convention. He was before the sovereigns, and it was with them to do as they pleased with him on the 29th of November.

The above is about the substance of the remarks of Gen. W., as we remember them. We took no notes of his speech at the time. His remarks, we believe, were generally well received. It is said that he will be a formidable competitor in the race.

The following also appears in the same issue from which the foregoing quotations are given:

☞ We are authorized to announce Hon. Robert P. Flenneken, of the Sixteenth Election District (embracing Leavenworth and Salt Creek) as a candidate for Delegate to Congress for Kansas Territory, at the approaching election on the 29th inst.

Mr. Flenneken had come into the Territory with Gov. Reeder. He was attached to the Governor, if the Governor was not to him. It is stated on the authority of a witness before the investigating committee, that he admitted on his way to the Territory, in October, that he was, or was to be, a candidate for Congressional honors. Be that as it may, he appeared at this time as a candidate, and, having been defeated, returned to his home in Pennsylvania, and ceased to be thereafter an elementary part of the Territory or its history. His antecedents, qualifications and mode of nomination are shown in the following, which appeared in the same paper and at the same date of the announcement of his candidacy:

To the Qualified Voters of Kansas Territory:

In view of the election to be held in the Territory on the 29th instant, for delegates to the House of Representatives of the United States, the undersigned, a committee of the numerous friends of the Hon. Robert P. Flenneken, offer him as a candidate for the said office, and announce some of the reasons why, in their opinion he should be supported.

Mr. Flenneken has been, heretofore, a citizen of Fayette County, in the State of Pennsylvania, where he has been for many years a consistent, sound and National Democrat—a citizen of the highest moral and social standing, and a lawyer of distinguished reputation and successful practice. He was formerly a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and, under the appointment of President Polk, a Representative of the United States at the Court of Denmark, where he attained much reputation by the ability and fidelity with which he discharged his duties. He has settled in the Territory with the intention of making it his future permanent residence, and his family are preparing to follow him.

His general intelligence—his sound and reliable prudence and good sense—his clear and comprehensive intellect—his legal knowledge—his general and favorable acquaintance with the members of Congress and the public men attached to the National Administration, give us the surest guarantee that he will make a most useful, efficient and valuable Delegate, in whose hands the important interests of the Territory will be well taken care of, and to whom we may confidently look for procuring the appropriations for military roads and bridges, public buildings, geological survey, the modification of Indian treaties and for adjusting the many post routes and post offices throughout the Territory.

Some persons, we regret to say, are making an effort to introduce into this election the question of free and slave labor, and to array the advocates of each against the other, and in favor of different candidates. We cannot see the necessity or propriety of agitating this question at this time. A Delegate in Congress will have no duties to perform connected with it in any way, and should be elected only with an eye to his value, efficiency and influence in procuring the legislation which we so much need to advance the prosperity and improvement of the Territory. The man who can best do this should be elected without reference to his views on other questions. Mr. F. does not run as a candidate upon this issue, and we do not place him before the people on that ground. The weakness of the Territory requires that all citizens upon both sides of that question should stand side by side and work in harmony, concert and good feeling, to advance the progress of our Territory, with the greatest possible rapidity. It will be time enough to make issue upon the question of slavery, when it shall come up for decision; and it would inflict a deep injury upon our interests to elect a Delegate to Congress upon this issue, no matter which party should succeed, as it would immediately array against him the members of Congress who should differ in opinion from the successful party—whereas if our Delegate is elected without raising the question, we shall not excite in Congress the opposition of the other party, and it will be comparatively easy to obtain what the wants of the Territory require.

We may add that the best evidence of our sincerity is, that we ourselves are divided in opinion upon the question—some of us being anti-slavery men and some pro-slavery men, whilst we are, nevertheless, united in the support of Mr. F. We believe him to be the man whom the Territory needs for the office—the man who can best advance its interests in Washington—and, from all the information we can receive, the man who will be strongest before the people at the polls, and whom the majority of them desire, and we therefore recommend him for your support.

B. H. TWOMBLY,
WM. A. HAMMOND,
K. COATES,
R. H. HIGGINS,
H. B. JOLLY,
M. F. CONWAY,
ROBERT RIDDLE,
DAVID Z. SMITH,
J. M. ALEXANDER,
CHARLES LEIB,
J. P. RICHARDSON

NOVEMBER 18, 1854.

Committee.

One week after the publication of the foregoing, a flaming manifesto appeared in the same paper from the followers of Gen. Whitfield, impugning the sincerity and questioning the soundness of both Mr. Flenneken and the committee who had placed him in nomination. It was addressed thus: "TO THE FREEMEN OF KANSAS. VOTERS, BE ON YOUR GUARD." As "citizens of Kansas," the undersigned deemed it their duty to warn the voters of the Territory against the insidious character of the circular putting Mr. Flenneken in nomination. They charged that his chief reliance for support was upon the "Abolition Vote" in the Wakarusa settlement, based on assurances that the inhabitants thereof would give him 1,000 votes; that his predilections were opposed to slave labor; that all of the men whose names were signed to the circular were opposed to slavery in Kansas, save one; and that he had "been in the Territory but a few weeks, and if not elected, may remain but a few weeks longer." It closed as follows:

Of Gen. J. W. Whitfield we feel that we need not speak. He has long been a resident of the Territory, and is known to be thoroughly identified in all his interests, feelings and sympathies with the squatters. Being emphatically a squatter himself, and intimately acquainted with the entire Territory, he is peculiarly fitted to represent this important interest in Congress. His strong practical sense, long legislative experience, extensive general information and favorable acquaintance with the Cabinet of President Pierce and the members of Congress generally, peculiarly qualify him to advance our interests at this particular juncture.

To the document were appended the names of F. Gwinner, A. Russell, M. Pierce Rively, H. D. McMeekin, R. M Deavenport, D. A. N. Grover, James N. Burnes, William F. Dyer, James Brooks, Robert C. Miller, M. Clark, George H. Perain, C. H. Grover, A. Payne, James W. Rich, Thomas S. Owens, E. G. Booth, A. H. Scott, N. T. Shaler and Thomas Johnson, all avowed pro-slavery Democrats, and some of them of the extreme Missouri border school.

Hon. John A. Wakefield also proclaimed himself an independent candidate, and canvassed the Territory. He was thus described by William Phillips (Conquest of Kansas):

"As a Free-state man, the Judge was unquestionably reliable. He was a Western man, and 'no Abolitionist;' but, as he explained in a speech we once heard him make, 'a Free-soiler up to the hub—hub and all.' The Judge is a character in his way. His public speeches and private conversation are characterized by a style and enunciation decidedly provincial, and his grammar sets up a standard somewhat independent of Lindley Murray; but he is sound and shrewd in his opinions and convictions, and honest to the core. The old gentleman is somewhat portly. He is a man with a presence, and, had the choice been made, as Deidrich Knickerbocker tells us they elected magistrates in his time (by weight), the worthy Judge would have distanced both his competitors put together. Unfortunately, the Free-state men were divided, and had no great faith in either of their candidates. We honestly believe that the old Judge was the 'smartest' of the three, the standard in neither case being very high. The worthy Judge, moreover, was a specimen of that school, rapidly disappearing under the blows of 'Young America,' the 'fine old gentleman.' With him the amenities of life were facts, and worth considering."

---

[*] At this time, the Missouri insurrectionists had already claimed all the valuable lands of the Delawares, contrary to the terms of the treaty with the tribe who were the occupants, and whose protests were already filed at Washington.

The Judge, like his two chief competitors (Chapman fell out early), made a speech at Leavenworth, which the *Herald* (November 24) reported and commented on as follows:

> Mr. Wakefield arrived in our town yesterday, and, after a short notice, a respectable number of our citizens assembled to hear him speak. He addressed them in a few remarks, defining his position in favor of changing the Delaware treaty, so as to give every man a pre-emption, and dwelt upon its injustice. He was in favor of liberal appropriations for making roads, and for improving the navigation of the Kansas River, and for creating a liberal fund for education, and for granting a homestead to every settler. He was against agitating the slavery question at this time, as the Delegate could have no vote upon the question. He was born in South Carolina and raised in Kentucky; had lived in free States and been a pioneer all his life; had held many offices of public trust; was acquainted with many of the Western members of Congress, and believed he could exercise an influence with them; that he was in favor of this being a free State; was a free-soiler, and opposed to abolitionism and free negroes settling in this Territory. He said he was an actual resident of the Territory, with his wife and children around him, and doubted whether either Gen. Whitfield or Mr. Flenneken could claim a *bona fide* residence in Kansas. He said he had canvassed a large portion of the Territory; was satisfied that the race was between him and Gen. Whitfield, and that one or the other of them must be elected; that no other person would be in the way. "Now," said he, "choose whom you will have."
>
> This is the substance of the remarks. We have no room for comment. The people now have the opinions of the candidate; they can judge for themselves.

The names of several other gentlemen were announced; but, on the day of election there were but three who had sufficient following to be recognized as candidates. They were:

(1) Gen. John W. Whitfield, who, though ignoring the slavery issue during the canvass, had been first named for the position by a revolutionary meeting of *Missourians*, and counted, with certainty, upon the full slavery vote of the Territory, and also that of his Missouri constituents to any number required to make his election sure.

(2) Robert P. Flenneken, a friend of Gov. Reeder, understood to be an administration Democrat, with Free-soil proclivities. He was a stranger—a mere sojourner in the land—and, had his talents far transcended those he possessed, would have only commanded the divided support of his friend's friends against the unanimous and bitter opposition of Gov. Reeder's political enemies.

(3) Judge John A. Wakefield, an honest, frank, outspoken Free-soiler, personally popular, could only expect to divide with Mr. Flenneken the Free-state vote of the *bona fide* settlers of the Territory.

With the prevailing apathy of the inhabitants, and the other apparent advantages of Gen. Whitfield over both his competitors, his election by an honest ballot of legal voters was assured. The short-sighted and suicidal policy of the slavery party, in vitiating their own assured success, and overwhelming it with a needless avalanche of fraud, seemed to violate, not only all principles of justice and right, but to set at nought the dictates of prudence, shrewdness and common sense. It was a vile blunder, and a needless crime.

THE FIRST TERRITORIAL ELECTION.

The proclamation of Gov. Reeder, calling and providing for an honest election by the actual residents of the Territory, was not deemed sufficiently comprehensive to meet the desires or demands of the Missouri sovereigns, who, under the covert of the "Blue Lodges," had already formulated the future laws of the Territory and foreordained her destiny. The qualifications of voters as prescribed, not only ignored the Missouri element, but barred it out entirely. To disappointment and humiliation was added indignation, and, thus fired, the self-appointed arbiters of the destinies of the new Territory, in contempt of the Governor and all over whom he was appointed to rule, determined to boldly put to practical test the plans and methods adopted already by the Pro-slavery junto.

The Pro-slavery movement was under the lead of Hon. David R. Atchison, then a United States Senator, serving a second term. He had been meritoriously honored by advancement from lower to higher positions of public trust for nearly a generation. His reputation was national, and so had won him the highest position in the National Senate, having been chosen *President pro tempore* of that body, on the decease of Vice President King. His speeches in the Senate, pending the passage of the Nebraska bill, though uncompromisingly Pro-slavery, were models of parliamentary propriety. His known, though somewhat dilatory championship of the Douglas bill, together with his undoubted loyalty to the Southern views regarding slavery, made him the unquestioned leader of the party who believed, as did Mr. Atchison himself, that the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill would inevitably result in a slave State west of Missouri. So, it becomes the duty of the historian to record him as the ruling spirit of the slavery propagandists, to whom the Stringfellows, and the great unwashed and unkempt multitude of ruffians who followed them, looked for inspiration and direction. In the contemporaneous records of the times, the historian looks in vain for an unbiased or truthful statement of facts. The following report of a speech from Gen. Atchison, made November 6, 1854, to his Western constituency, at Weston, Mo., is copied from the Platte *Argus*. It contains the context of garbled extracts, quite familiar to the readers of those times, and is given in full, in order to show the beliefs which impelled the reprehensible acts of Mr. Atchison and his followers. The following is the report:

> He would now pass to the settlement of Kansas, its destiny and the effect it was to have upon the State of Missouri.
>
> The organic law of the Territory vests in the people who reside in it the power to form all its municipal regulations. They can either admit or exclude slavery; and this is the only question that materially affects our interests.
>
> Upon this subject it would be unnecessary for him to say one word, if things had been left to their ordinary and natural course. Men heretofore migrated and settled new Territories upon this continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, following the parallels of latitude, and carrying with them their habits, customs and institutions. But now new laws are to govern; new lines, new habits, customs and institutions are to be substituted, and that, too, by the force of money and organization.
>
> The North is to be turned to the South, and all the Territories of the United States to be abolitionized; colonies are to be planted in all places where slavery and slave institutions can best be assailed; and Kansas is now a favorite position, from whence they can now assail Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. Men are being sent from Massachusetts and elsewhere for the avowed purpose of excluding slave-holders from Kansas, and, as a matter of course, to seduce, steal and protect fugitive slaves. The first thing, however, they have to do is to throw into Kansas a majority of votes to control the ballot boxes.
>
> This is the policy of the abolitionists. These means are used by them. Their money and all other influences they can bring to bear are to be exerted for this purpose.
>
> Gen. Atchison said that his mission here to-day was, if possible, to awaken the people of this county to the danger ahead, and to suggest the means to avoid it. The people of Kansas, in their first elections, would decide the question, whether or not the slaveholder was to be excluded, and it depended upon a majority of the votes cast at the polls. Now, if a set of fanatics and demagogues, a thousand miles off, could afford to advance their money and exert every nerve to abolitionize the Territory and exclude the slave-holder, when they have not the least personal interest in the matter, what is your duty? When you reside within one day's journey of the territory, and when your peace, your quiet and your property depend upon your action, you can, without an exertion, send 500 of your young men who will vote in favor of your institutions.
>
> Should each county in the State of Missouri only do its duty, the question will be decided quietly and peaceably at the ballot box. If we are defeated, then Missouri and the other Southern States will have shown themselves recreant to their interests, and will have deserved their fate. The abolitionists will have nothing to gain or lose. It is an abstraction with them. We have much to gain and much to lose.
>
> Said he, "If you burn my barn, I sustain a great loss, but you gain nothing. So it is with the colonizationist societies and the dupes they send to abolitionize Kansas.
>
> "If these abolitionists steal your negroes, they gain nothing. The negroes are injured; you are ruined. So much greater is the motive for activity on your part.
>
> "Fellow citizens, we should not be apathetic when so much is involved. We should be up and doing." He was for meeting organization with organization. He was for meeting those philanthropic knaves peaceably at the ballot-box and outvoting them.
>
> If we cannot do this, it is an omen that the institution of slavery must fall in this and the other Southern States, but it would fall after much strife, civil war and bloodshed.
>
> If abolitionism, under its present auspices, is established in Kansas, there will be constant strife and bloodshed between Kansas and Missouri. Negro stealing will be a principle and a vocation. It will be the policy of philanthropic knaves, until they force the slaveholder to abandon Missouri; nor will it be long until it is done. You cannot watch your stables to prevent thieves from stealing your horses and mules; neither can you watch your negro quarters to prevent your neighbors from seducing away and stealing your negroes.
>
> If Kansas is abolitionized, all men who love peace and quiet will leave us, and all emigration to Missouri from the slave States will cease. We will go either to the North or to the South. For himself, he could gather together his goods and depart as soon as the most active among us. He had neither wife nor child to impede his flight. In a hybrid State we cannot live; we cannot be in a constant quarrel—in a constant state of suspicion of our neighbors. The feeling is entertained by a large portion of mankind everywhere.
>
> Yet, he said, he was willing, notwithstanding his pacific views, to hang negro thieves; he would not punish those who merely entertained abstract opinions; but negro thieves, and persons who stirred up insubordination and insurrection among our slaves, he believed it right to punish, and they could not be punished too severely; he would not punish a man who believed that rape, murder or larceny was abstractly right; yet he would punish the man who committed either.
>
> He said that there were a few men who entertained those opinions in the western part of the State of Missouri, and who, no doubt, practiced upon them, and that when full evidence was obtained, justice should be done them. Convincing evidence must be had. He was opposed to violence—indiscriminate violence, but let the punishment fall on the guilty.
>
> Was it not strange to find, in a State so deeply interested in the question of slavery, a portion of the press denouncing such men as Douglas, Cass, Bright and others, and exulting over victories lately obtained by the Abolitionists in the Northern States? Yet, it was so. As to slanders and abuse heaped upon himself, he cared but little. It was the fate of better men. But a day of reckoning will come. There will be a reaction in the Northern States. The people of the North cannot be in favor of dissolving the Union.
>
> The mad platforms upon which the recent fusion victories have been obtained, if carried out would inevitably dissolve the Union.
>
> He had always had great confidence in the intelligence and virtue of the people, but he acknowledged that this confidence had been somewhat shaken in late years.
>
> He again told the audience that, to succeed in making Kansas a slave Territory, it was not sufficient for the South to talk, but to act; to go peaceably and inhabit the Territory, and peaceably to vote and settle the question according to the principles of the Douglas bill.

On the day preceding that appointed for the election (November 29), the Blue Lodge voters began to cross over into Kansas. They came in organized companies, well armed, and carrying with them provisions and other equipage for a temporary stay in the Territory. They were organized into companies, and their destination decided before leaving Missouri. They came thus armed to vote, and for no other purpose, and in such overwhelming force of numbers as to completely overawe and outnumber the legal voters of the Territory at many of the precincts, where they took possession of the polls, elected many of the Judges, intimidated others to resign, and, refusing all oaths and regulations prescribed for the election, deposited their votes for Gen. Whitfield, and returned to Missouri.

The returns of this diabolical outrage on free suffrage were made in due form, and showed the following result:

Whole number of votes cast, 2,833, of which number Whitfield received 2,258; Wakefield, 248; Flenneken, 305; with 22 scattering votes. The frauds, though stoutly denied by many of the border papers, and, at first, by the successful candidate himself, were not long in coming to the knowledge of the people. It renewed the excitement throughout the North, and exasperated the actual settlers against the Missouri raiders. The enormity of the fraud perpetrated, and its extent, were fully set forth in the majority report of the Congressional Committee of the following year. It contains, without doubt, the most impartial and truthful account of the shameless outrage ever given, and, as such, is liberally quoted from:

> In the First, Third, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Districts, there appears to have been but little fraudulent voting.
>
> The election in the Second District was held at the village of Douglas, near fifty miles from the Missouri line. On the day before the election large companies of men came into the district in wagons and on horseback, and declared they were from Missouri, and were going to Douglas to vote. On the morning of the election they gathered around the house where the election was to be held. Two of the judges appointed by the Governor did not appear, and other judges were selected by the crowd; all then voted. In order to make a pretense of right to vote, some persons of the company kept a pretended register of squatter claims, on which any one could enter his name, and then assert he had a claim in the Territory. A citizen of the District, who was himself a candidate for Delegate to Congress, was told by one of the strangers that he would be abused, and probably killed if he challenged a vote.[*] He was seized by the collar, called a d—d Abolitionist, and was compelled to seek protection in the room of the judges. About the time the polls were closed, the strangers mounted their horses and got into their wagons and cried out, "All aboard for Westport and Kansas City." A number were recognized as residents of Missouri, and among them was Samuel H. Woodson, a leading lawyer of Independence. Of those whose names are on the poll-books, thirty-five were resident settlers and 226 were non-residents.
>
> Like frauds, only varying in particulars and persons were reported in seven other districts, the most shameless of which was the precinct designated as "110," where 584 bogus votes were thrown in a total vote of 604. Below is given the tabular statement of the fraud, which accompanied the report.

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[*] John A. Wakefield.

DISTRICTS.	Place of Voting.	Whitfield.	Wakefield.	Flenniken.	Scattering.	Total.	No. of Voters by Census.	Legal Votes.	Illegal Votes.
First	Lawrence	46	188	51	15	300	369	300	......
Second	Douglas	235	20	6	......	261	199	35	226
Third	Stinson's	40	......	7	......	47	101	47	......
Fourth	Dr. Chapman's	140	21	21	......	161	47	30	131
Fifth	H. Sherman's	63	4	15	......	82	442	30	52
Sixth	Fort Scott	105	......	......	......	105	253	25	80
Seventh	"110"	597	......	7	......	604	53	20	584
Eighth	Council Grove	16	......	......	......	16	39	16	......
Ninth	Reynold's	9	......	31	......	40	36	40	......
Tenth	Big Blue Cross	2	6	29	......	37	63	37	......
Eleventh	Marysville	237	......	3	5	245	24	7	238
Twelfth	Warton's Store	31	9	......	1	41	78	41	......
Thirteenth	Osawkie	69	1	1	......	71	96	71	......
Fourteenth	Harding's	130	......	23	......	153	334	103	50
Fifteenth	Penseneau's	267	......	39	......	306	308	100	206
Sixteenth	Leavenworth	282	......	30	......	312	385	150	162
Seventeenth	Shawnee Agency	49	......	13	......	62	50	62	......
Eighteenth	......	......	......	......	......	......	28	......	......
Total		2258	248	305	22	2833	2905	1114	1729

The conclusion of the committee, following the foregoing exhibit, was as follows:

> Thus your committee find that in this, the first election in the Territory, a very large majority of the votes were cast by citizens of the State of Missouri, in violation of the organic law of the Territory. Of the legal votes cast, Gen. Whitfield received a plurality. The settlers took but little interest in the election, not one-half of them voting. This may be accounted for from the fact that the settlements were scattered over a great extent; that the term of the delegate to be elected was short, and that the question of free or slave institutions was not generally regarded by them as distinctly at issue. Under these circumstances, a systematic invasion from an adjoining State, by which large numbers of illegal votes were cast, in remote and sparse settlements, for the avowed purpose of extending slavery into the Territory, even though it did not change the result of the election, was a crime of great magnitude. Its immediate effect was to further excite the people of the Northern States, and exasperate the actual settlers against their neighbors in Missouri.

On the returns of this election, the above report of which was made long after, the Governor, in the absence of any valid or general protest, or effort to contest the election, declared Whitfield duly elected, who, with his credentials, proceeded to Washington, as the first delegate from the new Territory of Kansas.

There can be no doubt but at this time, had the election been conducted legally, and the Missourians stayed at home, it would have resulted in the election of Whitfield by an overwhelming majority. The *bona fide* settlers of Kansas, prior to this election, had been largely from Missouri, and, outside of Lawrence, there was not a Free-soil precinct in the Territory. The election of Whitfield therefore was expected by all, and the unnecessary and unrequired frauds attending it, had less effect on the residents of the Territory than might appear from the letters written from Lawrence, and published in the Northern papers at the time. It was quite generally understood that the election could have no particular influence in molding the future status of the State on the slavery question, and that, pending the election of a Territorial Legislature to frame the laws by which the people consented to be governed, a census of actual residents would be taken, from which poll lists might be formed, and a fair election held, the results of which would be, if not satisfactory, acknowledged as binding, and acquiesced in by all *bona fide* settlers of the new Territory.

The fall and winter were unusually mild, and the settlers, whatever they might think, or however loud they might talk on either side of the question, busied themselves in completing their cabins and making their new homes habitable and comfortable for the season. They were more interested in securing a title to their land, and a home thereon, than in the future destiny of the yet unborn State.

In January and February, 1855, Gov. Reeder caused an enumeration of the inhabitants of the Territory to be taken, which embraced a separate count of the legal resident voters. An abstract of the census as completed, with names of the persons by whom the enumeration was made and returned, appears in the following table:

CENSUS OF KANSAS TERRITORY—JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1855.

Number of District.	BY WHOM TAKEN.	Males.	Females.	Voters.	Minors.	Natives of United States.	Foreign Born.	Negroes.	Slaves.	Total.
1	C. W. Babcock	623	339	369	459	887	75	......	......	962
2	O. H. Brown	316	203	199	237	506	19	1	7	519
3	T. W. Hayes	161	91	101	112	215	12	......	6	252
4	O. B. Donaldson	106	71	47	97	169	2	1	1	177
5	William Barbee	824	583	442	724	1365	22	27	26	1401
6	William Barbee	492	318	253	418	791	12	11	11	810
7	J. B. McClure	82	38	53	50	117	1	1	1	118
8	J. B. McClure	56	27	39	28	76	7	13	10	83
9	M. F. Conway	61	25	36	31	68	12	14	3	86
10	M. F. Conway	97	54	63	61	108	23	......	......	151
11	B. H. Twombly	33	5	24	5	30	6	......	......	38
12	B. H. Twombly	104	40	78	35	109	37	1	7	144
13	H. B. Jolly	168	116	96	145	273	9	14	14	284
14	Albert Weed	655	512	334	......	801	46	1	35	1167
15	H. B. Jolly	492	381	308	448	846	16	15	15	873
16	Charles Leib	708	475	385	514	1042	104	46	33	1183
17	Alexander O. Johnson	91	59	50	54	143	5	4	23	159
18	B. H. Twombly	59	40	28	51	97	1	......	......	99
	Totals	5128	3383	2905	3469	7161	406	151	192	8501

The proclamation of Gov. Reeder, calling an election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, was made on March 8, as soon as practicable after the census enumeration was completed. The date appointed was Friday, March 30.

The proclamation in its defining of election districts made eighteen instead of sixteen, as in his first election proclamation for election of Congressional Delegates, heretofore published in full. It appointed the voting precincts, named the judges of election, and defined the duties of judges and the qualifications of voters, and provided for contested elections in the same terms as before.

The members to be elected were: "Thirteen members of the Council, and twenty-six members of the House of Representatives, to constitute the Legislative Assembly of the Territory." The apportionment, based on the census just completed, which showed 2,905 voters in the Territory gave, as the ratio of representation, 223 in the Council, and 111 in the House of Representatives. The Territory was divided into ten Council and fourteen Representative districts and number of members apportioned as follows:

COUNCIL DISTRICTS.

First District—First, Fourth and Seventeenth Election Districts; 466 voters; two Councilmen.

Second District—Second Election District, and so much of the Thirteenth as is embraced in the Kansas half-breed lands, the voters thus detached from the Thirteenth to vote at the precinct of the Second District; 212 voters; one Councilman.

Third District—Third, Seventh and Eighth Election Districts; 193 voters; one Councilman.

Fourth District—Fifth Election District; 442 voters; two Councilmen.

Fifth District—Sixth Election District; 253 voters; one Councilman.

Sixth District—Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts; 201 voters; one Councilman.

Seventh District—The Wolf River and the Doniphan Precincts of the Fourteenth, the whole of the Eighteenth, and so much of the Fourteenth Election District as lies north of Walnut Creek, and its main branch and a due west line from its source, voters detached from the Fifteenth to vote at the Doniphan Precincts; 247 voters; one Councilman.

Eighth District—The Burr Oak Precinct of the Fourteenth District; 215 voters; one Councilman.

Ninth District—The residue of the Fifteenth Election District; 208 voters; one Councilman.

Tenth District—Sixteenth and the residue of the Thirteenth Election District; 468 voters; two Councilmen.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

First District—Seventeenth and Fourth Election Districts; 97 voters; one member.

Second District—First Election District; 369 voters; three members.

Third District—Third Council District; 193 voters; two members.

Fourth District—Third Election District; 101 voters; one member.

Fifth District—Seventh and Eighth Election Districts; 92 voters; one member.

Sixth District—Sixth Election District; 253 voters; two members.

Seventh District—Fifth Election District; 442 voters; four members.

Eighth District—Ninth and Tenth Election Districts; 99 voters; one member.

Ninth District—Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts; 102 voters; one member.

Tenth District—The residue of the Thirteenth Election District, not embraced in the Second Council District; 83 voters; one member.

Eleventh District—The Seventh Council District; two members.

Twelfth District—The Eighth Council District; 215 voters; two members.

Thirteenth District—The Ninth Council District; 208 voters; two members.

Fourteenth District—The Sixteenth Election District; 385 voters; three members.

THE NEW ELECTION DISTRICT.

The Eighteenth was defined by proclamation of the Governor, "to include the settlements on the Nemaha," portions of the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Electoral Districts, bounded as follows: "Commencing on the Vermillion Branch of the Blue River, at the crossing of the military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney; thence due north to the line of the Territory; thence along the same east to the line of the Fourteenth Election District; thence south, along the line of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Election Districts to the aforesaid military road; and thence, by the middle of said road, to the place of beginning." The place of election to be at the house of W. W. Moore, where the St. Joseph road crosses the Nemaha.

The Tenth and Eleventh Districts were changed by detaching from the latter and adding to the former the following territory: "Beginning in the Vermillion River, at the crossing of the Independence Emigrant road, thence up that river beyond the house of Josiah G. Adams; thence due east along the nothern side of said house to the said road, and down the said road to the place of beginning."

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS DEFINED.

February 26, 1855, the Governor, by proclamation, defined the limits of the Judicial Districts, assigned the Judges and appointed the time and place of holding terms of court, as follows:

First District.—Included the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Election Districts. Assigned to Chief Justice S. D. Lecompte. Courts to be held at Leavenworth.

Second District.—Included the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventeenth Election Districts. Assigned to Hon. Rush Elmore. Courts to be held at Tecumseh.

Third District.—Included the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts. Assigned to Hon. Saunders W. Johnson. Courts to be held at Pawnee.

The terms of court were to be held as follows:

At Leavenworth, on the third Monday of April, and the third Monday of October.

At Tecumseh, on the second Monday after the third Monday of April, and the second Monday after the third Monday of October.

At Pawnee, on the fourth Monday after the third Monday of April, and fourth Monday after the third Monday of October.

To provide for present emergencies and to put the court machinery promptly in motion, special terms were announced: At Leavenworth, Monday, March 19; at Tecumseh, March 26; at Pawnee, April 2.

Thus, with the census completed, the districts defined, the apportionment made, the courts established, the settlers under the ægis of law, and the guarantees of the organic act by which the Territory had been created, might cherish reasonable expectations that the outrages attending the fall election would not be again attempted, and that, without outside interference, the people would elect their legislators, and thus become the sponsors of the laws they should enact, and amenable to their provisions. So hoped Gov. Reeder, and to accomplish this end he labored to the utmost; so hoped every *bona fide* settler of the Territory, whether slavery or anti-slavery; so hoped all men who looked upon Kansas as their future home.

Nevertheless, there were determined men controlling the National Administration, who had ordained that Kansas should become a slave Territory and ultimately a slave State. For that end, they had nominated and elected Franklin Pierce, pushed to consummation the repudiation of the Missouri Compromise and espoused the specious doctrines of Squatter Sovereignty as the exponent of the people's power to enact their own laws. With the whole power of the Administration pledged to the iniquitous cause, these conspirators shamelessly pursued their work, seeking to make "assurance doubly sure." The head conspirators were in the United States Senate and the President's Cabinet.

While the written instructions to the Territorial Governor, as well as the provisions of the organic act itself, forbade outside interference with the domestic affairs of the Territory, and while Gov. Reeder was intent on carrying out in good faith the instructions he had received, Senator Atchison, with the full knowledge of his co-conspirators in the Senate and Cabinet, marshaled the Blue Lodges of Western Missouri to a renewed raid upon the ballot-boxes of the Territory, and harangued them nightly in phrase sufficiently profane and vulgar to reach the understanding and fire the heart of the lowest border "Puke." In addition to his efforts, other orators of less ability were canvassing the border counties, giving most exaggerated and false statements as to the number and character of the emigrants passing into the Territory from the Northern and Eastern States, calculated to inflame the prejudices of the people and incite them to any act of lawlessness or violence necessary to thwart the "Abolitionists." The border papers vied with the speakers and each other in the intemperate abuse heaped upon the incoming settlers, and in their frantic appeals to the Missourians to come over at the ensuing election and settle the question at the ballot box. The following extract from the *Kansas Herald* (Leavenworth) shows the spirit of the pro-slavery press. The article was published a day or two before the election, addressed to "Freemen of the West." It closes with the following lofty and earnest peroration:

> We hate a deceiver. And a party, like this ragged, miserly, nigger-stealing crew, who skulk behind the name Free State, we hold in meaner contempt than we do the immediate and avowed pupils of Lloyd Garrison. Their Janus-faced, double-dealing conduct must make them abhorred by God as they are despised by honorable men, and their last end will be down, like the dog, bereft of a soul to rise, but secure in earthly preservation, for no "creeping thing" of God's make will work in their accursed carcasses.
>
> It cannot be that such wretches will triumph over all right and justice. We know the spirit of the West too well to admit of it. We will to the rescue, with lead and steel if necessary, for triumph our enemies shall not, unless God forsakes us, and this country is too new to deserve the judgments of Sodom and Gomorrah. Missourians, remember the 30th day of March, A. D. 1855, as Texans once remembered the Alamo.

THE ELECTION, MARCH 30. 1855.

Prior to the election, under the influences named, the border Missouri counties, from Andrew County on the north to Jasper County on the south, and as far east as Boone and Cole Counties, had been thoroughly aroused and organized through the Blue Lodges for an incursion into the Territory. Companies were thus sent into every Council District in the Territory, and into every Representative District but one, being so distributed as to control the election in each district. They came openly, in defiance of law, with the avowed purpose of voting, and for no other purpose. They were equally outspoken as to their determination to make Kansas a slave State. They were armed, and came with provisions and tents. They overpowered and intimidated the resident voters to that extent that only 1,410 legal votes were cast in the Territory, out of 2,905 enumerated in the late census.

The details on this second shameless outrage are given in the report of the Congressional Investigating Committee a year later. From it the following facts are gleaned, all of which are corroborated by the sworn testimony of witnesses:

First District—Lawrence.—One thousand men came in, in wagons and on horseback, on the evening preceding and the morning of the election. They encamped in a ravine near the place of election. They were armed, and under the command of Col. Samuel Young, of Boone County, Mo., and Claiborne F. Jackson, of Missouri. N. B. Blanton, one of the Judges of Election appointed by Gov. Reeder, testified that, being first offered bribes, and afterward threatened with hanging, he did not appear at the polls to act as Judge. Robert A. Cummings was appointed in his place, Col. Young claiming that, "as the people of the Territory had two Judges, it was nothing more than right that the Missourians should have the other one to look after their interests." Mr. Cummings was selected to represent the said Missouri interests, as he had stated that "every man had a right to vote, if he had been in the Territory but an hour." The Missourians wore white ribbons in their button-holes as an emblem of innocence, and to distinguish them from the hated "Abolitionists" who lived in Lawrence. The mode of voting throughout the Territory is shown by the following: Mr. Page, one of the Missouri raiders, on offering his vote, was required by J. B. Abbott, one of the Judges, to take the oath prescribed by the Governor's proclamation. Pending the dispute, Col. Young offered his vote, refusing to take the prescribed oath, but swearing that he was a resident of the Territory. He told Mr. Abbott that it was none of his business whether or not he intended to make Kansas his future home. The fact that he was a resident then was sufficient. His vote was received, whereupon he announced to the Judges that it would be useless to swear any other men from Missouri, as they would all swear as he did. Mr. Abbott resigned on Mr. Young's announcement, and a Mr. Benjamin being elected in his place, the travesty of an election went on through the day. Several residents were driven from the polls. Late in the day, the residents came up in a body and voted.

The Missourians, many of them, left for home as soon as they had voted, although some remained until the following day. The various excuses given by the raiders in justification of the outrage are thus stated in the report:

"They said they came to the Territory to elect a Legislature to suit themselves, as the people of the Territory and persons from the East and North wanted to elect a Legislature that would not suit them. They said they had a right to make Kansas a slave State, because the people of the North had sent persons out to make it a free State. Some claimed that they had heard that the Emigrant Aid Society had sent men out to be at the election, and they came to offset their votes; but the most of them made no such claim.

"The Missourians said there would be no difficulty if the citizens did not interfere with their voting; but they were determined to vote, peaceably if they could, but vote anyhow. They said each one of them was prepared for eight rounds without loading, and would go to the ninth round with the butcher knife."

Of the army encamped at Lawrence, it was discovered that all were not needed at that precinct, and several companies, of 150 to 200 each, were sent off, on the morning of the election, to the neighboring precincts of Tecumseh, Hickory Point, Bloomington and other places. Enough remained, however, to outnumber the legal voters at Lawrence three to one. They had full control of the polls till late in the day, marching up to the polls in companies of 100, and depositing their votes unchallenged, after the Board of Judges had been reconstructed and Col. Young had paved the way for them.

Second District—Boomington.—The Judges, Harrison Burson, Nathanael Ramsay and Paris Ellison, opened the polls in due season, at the house of Mr. Burson, as appointed. The Missourians appeared early in the morning, numbering from 500 to 600, in wagons and on horseback, well armed and with banners. They were under command of Samuel J. Jones, then holding the Federal office of Postmaster at Westport, Mo.; a Mr. Steeley, of Independence, Mo.; and Claiborne F. Jackson, who, with his command, had come over from Lawrence, where he had encamped the evening before with his men. They at first held a mock election for Governor of the Territory, a short distance from the polling place, which resulted in the election of Rev. Thomas Johnson, of Shawnee Mission. Soon after the polls were opened, Jones (afterward appointed Sheriff of Douglas County) marched his crowd up to the window and demanded that they should be allowed to vote without swearing as to their residence. Two of the Judges, Burson and Ramsay, declined to receive their votes. The history of the ensuing election, as given in the committee's report, was as follows:

> Claiborne F. Jackson addressed the crowd, saying that they had come there to vote; that they had a right to vote, if they had been there but five minutes, and that he was unwilling to go home without voting; which was received with cheers. Jackson then called upon them to form into little bands of fifteen or twenty, which they did, and went to an ox wagon filled with guns, which were distributed among them, and they proceeded to load some of them on the ground.
>
> In pursuance with Jackson's request, they tied white tape or ribbons in their button-holes to distinguish them from the "Abolitionists." They again demanded that the Judges should resign; and upon their refusing to do so, smashed in the window, sash and all, and presented their pistols and guns to them, threatening to shoot them. Some one on the outside cried out to them not to shoot, as there were Pro-slavery men in the house with the Judges. They then put a pry under the corner of the house, which was a log house, lifted it up a few inches and let it fall again, but desisted on being told there were Pro-slavery men in the house. During this time the crowd repeatedly demanded to be allowed to vote without being sworn, and Mr. Ellison, one of the Judges, expressed himself willing, but the other two Judges refused; thereupon a body of men headed by (Sheriff) Jones rushed into the Judge's room, with cocked pistols and drawn bowie-knives in their hands, and approached Burson and Ramsay. Jones pulled out his watch and said he would give them five minutes to resign in or die. When the five minutes had expired and the Judges did not resign, Jones said he would give them another minute and no more. Ellison told his associates that if they did not resign, there would be 100 shots fired in the room in less than fifteen minutes, and then, snatching up the ballot box ran out into the crowd, holding up the ballot box and hurrahing for Missouri. About that time, Burson and Ramsay were called out by their friends, and not suffered to return. As Mr. Burson went out, he put the ballot poll-books in his pocket and took them with him, and as he was going out, Jones snatched some papers from him, and shortly afterward came out holding them up and crying, "Hurrah for Missouri!" After he discovered they were not the poll-books, he took a party of men with him and started off to take the poll-books from Burson. When Mr. Burson saw them coming, he gave the books to Mr. Umberger and told him to start off in another direction so as to mislead Jones and his party. Jones and his party caught Mr. Umberger, took the poll-books away from him, and Jones took him up behind him on a horse and carried him back a prisoner. Afterward they went to the house of Ramsay, and took Judge John A. Wakefield (the Free-state candidate for Representative) prisoner, and carried him to the place of election, and made him get up on a wagon and there make a speech; after which, they put a white ribbon in his button-hole and let him go. They then chose two new Judges and proceeded with the election.

Most of the Missourians started for home in the afternoon, a few, some forty, remaining until the next day "to guard the ballot box." A protest against the election in this district was sent to the Governor. The returns sent him were lost by the Committee of Elections of the Legislature. The report states that not over one in thirty of the votes cast were by legal voters.

Third District—Tecumseh.—Missourians from Clay, Jackson and Howard Counties, began to arrive as early as March 28. They were armed, had tents, and encamped near the village. They continued to arrive and join the encampment until the morning of election day, when they numbered nearly four hundred. They swarmed about the house of Mr. Stinson, the voting place appointed. Samuel H. Woodson, of Independence, Mo., took possession of the Judges' room before their arrival, and commenced preparing poll-books and tally-lists. The Judges were Rev. L. D. Stateler, Rev. H. B. Burgess and Rev. H. N. Watts. Woodson remained in the room, with many of his followers, while the Judges made ineffectual attempts to organize. The Judges disagreed as to the form of the oath to be taken by themselves, as well as that to be administered to those offering to vote. Burgess, a Free-state man, stood out in favor of the oath prescribed by the Governor, the others being willing to modify it to suit the necessities of the occasion. Failing to organize, the crowd gave them ten minutes to open the polls or leave. At the expiration of that time they left. New Judges were appointed by the Missouri crowd, and the election proceeded. The resident voters mostly left the ground without voting. Although the report states that the settlers of the district were Free-state, four to one, the election was carried ten to one by the Pro-slavery voters.

Like outrages, varying only in detail, were perpetrated in every precinct where required to assure the desired result. In some districts, the Judges were Missourians; in others, the candidates elected were residents of that State, and in no district except the Seventeenth, in which the Pro-slavery party had a majority, was the election conducted and the returns made according to law.

Hon. David R. Atchison, who had done more than any other man to organize the raid, went into the Eighteenth (Nemaha) District. The report says:

> Previous to the election, Gen. David R. Atchison, of Platte County, Missouri, got up a company of Missourians, and passing through Weston, Mo., went over into the Territory. He remained all night at the house of Arnett Grooms, and there exhibited his arms, of which he had an abundance. He proceeded to the Nemaha or Eighteenth District. On his way, he and his party attended a nominating convention in the Fourteenth District, and proposed and caused to be nominated a set of candidates in opposition to the wishes of the Pro-slavery residents of the district. At that convention, he said that there were 1,100 coming over from Platte County, and if that was not enough, they could bring 5,000 more; that they came to vote, and would kill every d——d Abolitionist in the Territory.
>
> On the day of election, the Missourians under Atchison, who were encamped there, came up to the polls in the Eighteenth District and voted, taking the oath that they were residents of the District. The Missourians were all armed with pistols and bowie knives, and said there were sixty in their company. But seventeen of the votes cast there were given by citizens of the district.

The following tables show the full returns of the election, as well as the number of fraudulent votes cast at each precinct, as shown in the report of the Congressional Committee:

ELECTION BY COUNCIL DISTRICTS—MARCH 30, 1855.

Number of Council Districts.	Election Districts or parts comprised.	No. of Voters in District, by Census.	No. of Councilmen.	PRO-SLAVERY CANDIDATES FOR COUNCILMEN	Votes in each Election District.	Total Vote.	FREE STATE CANDIDATES FOR COUNCILMEN.	Votes in each Election District.	Total Vote.	Scattering Votes.	Total Votes cast in each District.	No. of Legal Voters who Voted.	No. of Illegal Votes Cast.	No. of Councilmen Elected by Illegal Votes.
1	1 4 17	466	2	Thomas Johnson Ed. Chapman	780 78 42	900	Joel K. Goodwin S. N. Wood	255 2 16	273	10	1183	356	827	2
2	2	212	1	A. McDonald	318	318	J. A. Wakefield	12	12	...	330	25	305	1
3	3 7 8	193	1	H. S. Strickler	370 211 17	598	A. McDonald William F. Johnson — Rice	4 23 17	44	3	645	94	541	1
4	5	442	2	A. M. Coffee David Lykins	680	680	M. G. Morris James P. Fox	158	158	17	855	225	630	2
5	6	253	1	William Barbee	343	343	......	......	......	...	343	100	243	1
6	9 10 11 12	201	1	John Donaldson	23 29 328 16	396	M. F. Conway	50 63 3 26	142	2	540	195	345	
7	14 16	247	1	John W. Foreman	417 61	478	......	......	......	...	478			
8	14	215	1	W. P. Richardson	234	234	John W. Whitehead	68	68	...	302			
9	15	206	1	D. A. M. Grover	411	411	......	......	......	1	412	80	332	
10	13 16	466	2	R. R. Rees J. J. Eastin	233 896	1129	R. H. Twombly A. J. Whitney	6 60	66	...	1195	162	1033	

ELECTION BY REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS—MARCH 30, 1855.

Number of Representative Districts.	Election Districts or parts comprised.	Voters in District by Census.	Number of Representatives.	PRO-SLAVERY CANDIDATE FOR REPRESENTATIVE.	Votes in each Election District.	Total Vote.	FREE STATE CANDIDATE FOR REPRESENTATIVE.	Votes in each Election District.	Total Vote.	Scattering Votes.	Total Votes cast in Each District.	Number of Legal Votes Cast.	Number of Illegal Votes Cast.	Number of Representatives Elected by Illegal Votes.
1	14 17	97	1	A. S. Johnson	77 43	120	A. F. Powell	3 16	19	3	142	74	68	......
2	1	369	3	James Whitlock, J. M. Banks, A. B. Wade.	781	781	John Hutchinson, E. D. Ladd, P. P. Fowler.	253	253	10	1044	232	812	3
3	2	212	2	G. W. Ward, O. H. Brown,	318	318	Isaac Davis, E. G. Macy.	12	12	11	341	25	316	2
4	3	101	1	D. L. Croysdale	366	366	C. K. Holliday	4	4	1	371	32	339	1
5	7 8	92	1	M. W. McGee	210 12	222	H. Rice, A. J. Baker.	23 26	49	2	273	62	211	......
6	6	253	2	Joseph C. Anderson, S. A. Williams.	315	315	John Hamilton, William Margraves,	35	35	......	350	100	250	......
7	5	442	4	W. A. Haskall, A. Wilkinson, H. Younger, Samuel Scott.	684	684	John Serpell, Adam Pore, S. H. Houser, William Jennings.	152	152	17	853	224	629	4
8	9 10	99	1	Russell Garrett	18 23	41	S. D. Houston	56 64	120	6	167	156	11	1
9	11 12	102	1	Fr. J. Marshall	328 16	344	H. McCartrey	 26	26	4	374	53	321	1
10	13	63	1	William H. Tibbs	237	237	C. Hard	3	3	......	240	12	228	1
11	14 16	 26	2	J. H. Stringfellow, R. L. Kirk.	370 50	420	G. A. Cutler, John Landis.	15 39	54	6	480	......	......	......
12	14	215	2	J. P. Blair, T. W. Watterson,	258	258	Joel Ryan, John Fee.	2	2	......	260	......	......	......
13	15	206	2	H. B. C. Harris, J. Weddell.	412	412	......	......	......	......	412	......	......	......
14	16	383	3	H. B. McMeeken, Archy Payne, W. G. Mathias.	897	897	Felix G. Braden, Samuel France, F. Browning.	59	59	......	956	150	806	......

RETURNS OF ELECTION, BY ELECTION DISTRICTS, MARCH 30, 1855.

Number of District.	PRECINCT.	Pro-Slavery Votes.	Free State Votes.	Scattering.	Total.	Total Legal Votes.	Total Illegal Votes.	Census 1855.	
								No. of Voters.	No. of Residents.
1	Lawrence	781	253		1034	232	802	369	962
2	Bloomington	318	12	11	341	30	316	199	519
3	Stinson's or Tecumseh	366	4	2	372	32	338	101	282
4	Dr. Chapman's	78	2		80	15	65	47	177
5	Bull Creek	377	9		386	13	380	442	1407
5	Pottawatomie	199	65		264	75	191		
5	Big Sugar Creek	74	17	7	98	32	59		
5	Little Sugar Creek	34	70		104	104			
6	Fort Scott	315	35		350	100	250	253	810
7	Isaac B. Titus	211	23		234	25	209	53	118
8	Council Grove	17	17		37	37		39	83
9	Pawnee	23	52		75	75		36	86
10	Big Blue	27	42		69	48	21	63	151
10	Rock Creek	2	21		23	23			
11	Marysville	328			328	7	321	24	36
12	St. Mary's	4	7		11	11			
12	Silver Lake	12	19	2	33	33		78	144
13	Hickory Point	233	6		239	12	230	96	284
14	Doniphan	313	30	3	346	200	530	334	1167
14	Wolf Creek	57	15	6	78				
14	Burr Oak	256	2	48	306				
15	Hayes	412		5	417	80	337	208	873
16	Leavenworth	899	60	5	964	150	814	385	1183
17	Gum Springs	43	16		59	59		50	150
18	Moorestown	48	14		62	17	45	28	99
	Total	3427	791	89	6307	1410	4908	2905	8601

The general facts concerning the Missouri invasion of the ballot boxes at the election were known throughout Kansas from the day after the election, and all through the country as soon as the mails could carry the letters of indignant or exultant correspondents of the Northern and Southern newspapers. The Free-state men of Kansas were indignant to a degree that found no expression in words. The Pro-slavery residents, with their allies over the Missouri border, in their joy at the result, acknowledged the outrages with an abandoned frankness which showed that they considered it a fair victory, fairly won. There was no attempt to hide the truth. The Missourians had gone over to the various precincts in Kansas in overwhelming numbers, and elected a Pro-slavery Legislature—they were proud of the achievement, gloried in it, and took great pains to boast of it.

The Leavenworth *Herald*, April 6, headed its election returns with the following:

> "ALL HAIL."
>
> *Pro-slavery Party Victorious.*
>
> WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY AND THEY ARE OURS.
>
> *Veni, Vidi, Vici!*
>
> FREE WHITE STATE PARTY USED UP.
>
> The triumph of the Pro-slavery party is complete and overwhelming.
>
> Come on, Southern men; bring your slaves and fill up the Territory. Kansas is saved! Abolitionism is rebuked, her fortress stormed, her flag is draggling in the dust. The tri-colored platform has fallen with a crash, the rotten timbers of its structure were not sufficient to sustain the small fragments of the party.
>
> Kansas has proved herself to be S. G. Q—

In commenting on the election at the Leavenworth Precinct, it says:

> The election passed off quietly, without the slightest disturbance. There were on the ground from twelve to fifteen hundred persons. No man can say he was crowded from the polls. Our opponents are chop-fallen; they look most dolefully, talk most hopelessly, and feel, no doubt, awfully bad.

The Platte *Argus* (Missouri), in its next issue following the election, said:

> It is to be admitted that they, the Missourians, have conquered Kansas. Our advice is let them hold it, or die in the attempt.

The Parkville *Luminary*, published in Platte County, Mo., ventured, in a mild way, to protest against the mode of carrying the election, and in favor of the rights of the Free-soil settlers. One week after, April 14, a mob destroyed its office and press, and forced the editors, Messrs. Park & Patterson, to flee for their lives.

The feeling throughout the Northern and Eastern States was that of intense, indignant excitement. The following extract from a long editorial in the New York *Tribune* of April 19, shows the general sentiment of the press:

> THE RISING CLOUD.
>
> The great battle between Freedom and Slavery is gradually approaching. Yet the country is everywhere quiet, and the public tranquillity undisturbed. Not even the distant rumble of the tempest is heard. The little cloud that denotes it hovers only over a handful of people in the far West. In Kansas alone exists the speck that foreshadows the coming storm. Kansas has been invaded by slavery. It is threatened with the unending curses of that institution. A country large enough for a kingdom is there to be wrested from the possession of the free States and blackened with African bondage. The impudence of this attempt is only paralleled by its atrocity. If it is successful, and if a House of Representatives can ever be found that will consent to consummate the deed, the people of the free States will have fallen into a condition so degraded that earth might well open and swallow the pretenders to manhood. They will stain the ground whereon they tread, and deserve no better fate than the chains and fetters that bind the black race in the South. If a man can be found in the free States to counsel a surrender of Kansas to the slave power now, or at any period, he is a coward and a slave in soul. That power has entered upon a career of subjugation and conquest. The free Territories of this Union are the possessions it covets, and it has marshaled its forces and armed its mercenary hosts to conquer them. The battle is begun.

Gov. Reeder, no less than others, was fully cognizant of the extent of the frauds committed, and it soon became rumored that he condemned the whole procedure, and intended to set aside the election wherever the prescribed steps were taken by the required number of citizens to contest it. Whereupon the members made hot haste to demand their certificates of election, before the protests and affidavits looking to a contest should be filed in due and prescribed form. The Governor hesitated, and, with a full personal knowledge of the outrageous frauds perpetrated, declined to render a prompt decision or sign the certificates of election, which would, in form, give to them the executive approval and seal of validity.

Pending this period of uncertainty, Gov. Reeder was in receipt of many letters threatening his life in case he should attempt to set aside the election. Further, the Pro-slavery papers were filled with articles assailing his official acts, and calculated to incite the mob to extreme acts of personal violence and indignity, in case he should, by his official acts, throw hindrances in the way of a full consummation of the conspiracy. He might, from his personal knowledge of the outrageous and general fraud, have set aside the whole election under the provisions of the Territorial act, had he been assured of support by the administration under whose appointment and instruction he was acting. He knew too well already that the central power at Washington was cognizant of the fraud from its inception; he knew that the Judges had been appointed in view of their peculiar fitness, by early training and personal prejudice, to carry out the great scheme of making Kansas a slave State, and that from them he could expect only adverse decisions in any questions in the remotest degree placing in jeopardy the establishment of slavery in the Territory. The administration, the courts, the majority of the people all along the border, were fixed and well-nigh unanimous in their designs to make Kansas a slave State. Reeder himself had been selected in the belief that he would carry out the programme, against which his manhood and his sense of justice now rebelled. He stood, however, at this juncture, alone among the officials appointed, with no support or countenance in the good work he desired to do, save that of a most pitiable and brow-beaten minority of Free-state settlers, themselves unorganized, divided, and so overwhelmed by numbers in the late election as to be the unresisting recipients of every indignity which their arrogant conquerors chose to put upon them, from a bawdy joke to nameless outrages on their homes and families. Former historians have discovered weakness and cowardice in Gov. Reeder's course at this time. Few men, under the circumstances, would have shown more strength or courage.

In the face of threats, and with no guarantee of support or individual protection against the mob that had overrun the Territory, he proceeded, April 6, to decide on the validity of the returns, and to grant certificates of election to such persons as were elected by the returns wherever these had not been formally contested. His own account of the affair, as detailed to the Investigating Committee, under oath, was as follows:

> About the time fixed as the return day for that election, a majority of the persons returned as elected assembled at Shawnee Mission and Westport, holding private caucuses at both places. I had frequent conversations with them, and they strenuously denied my right to go behind the returns made by the judges of the election, or investigate in any way the legality of the election. A committee called upon me and presented me a paper, signed by twenty-three or twenty-four of them, to the same effect. Threats of violence against my person and life were freely afloat in the community; and the same threats were reported to me, as having been made by members elect, in their private caucuses. In consequence of it being reported to me that a number of the members, in their caucuses, in their speeches, had declared they would take my life if I persisted in taking cognizance of the complaints made against the legality of the elections, I made arrangements to assemble a small number of friends for defense, and, on the morning of the 6th of April I proceeded to announce my decision upon the returns. Upon the one side of the room were arrayed the members-elect, nearly, if not quite, all armed; and, on the other side, about fourteen of my friends, who, with myself, were also well armed. My official action upon those election returns was entered on the executive minutes, and is already in the possession of the committee. I was not then aware of the frauds perpetrated in the other districts, which were not set aside, as no complaints had been filed, and the facts had not been communicated to me. Sufficient opportunity to contest the election had been given by the proclamation. The form of complaint was very simple, and full five days, exclusive of the day of election, were allowed for filing it. The most remote polls were within three days' journey, or less, of my office, which was kept open till midnight of the last day. The reasons why they were not contested have been stated already by other witnesses.

The reasons given by the witnesses above alluded to were that they were intimidated by threats from making protests against the frauds.

The Governor, under the circumstances and risks described by him, showed both valor and discretion. He ignored the great wholesale iniquity of fraud, which would have vitiated the entire election, but set aside such returns as, on their face, or by affidavit, were proven to be informal. Under his rulings, and confronting death at the time, he declared void the elections in precincts and districts below stated, and granted certificates of election to such only as were returned without formal protest. He took no note of apparent fraud in the returns, nor of information or knowledge concerning them, except it was embodied and presented in due form, as provided in his proclamation, for contesting the election.

The decision of the Governer was, as shown in the Executive Record, as follows:

> *First Council District.*—Besides the protest filed against the election at Lawrence for importation of voters, there is a defect in the return. The words, "lawful resident voters" are stricken out. The Lawrence election is therefore set aside, and a new election must be had for representatives.
>
> *Fourth Election District.*—Besides the protest filed in this, there are material omissions in oaths and returns, purposely made. This must also be set aside.
>
> *Seventeenth Election District.*—The form of return is correct as prescribed, and no protest for illegal voting. The form of oath differs from that prescribed, but is a searching one, and nearly, if not quite, equivalent to that prescribed, and perhaps ought to be sanctioned. If so, this district will elect Thomas Johnson and Edward Chapman to the Council, and A. S. Johnson Representative. Their election, however, is not declared at present, but held under advisement.
>
> *Second Council District.*—The judges were sworn by G. W. Taylor, who had no authority to administer the oath. In addition, there is a protest complaining of importation of voters and violent expulsion of the original judges. For want of sufficient oath, the election is set aside, and a new election for council and representative ordered.
>
> *Third Council District.*—Besides the protest for violent expulsion of the judges at the Tecumseh polls, and for illegal votes, there are material erasures in the oaths purposely made; return in the form prescribed. This is held under advisement for the present, but will probably be set aside; and if so, a new election will be ordered for representative.
>
> *Seventh Election District.*—Besides the protest complaining of a large number of illegal votes, the judges do not appear to have been sworn at all. This poll is therefore set aside.
>
> *Eighth Election District.*—No protest is filed, and the proceedings are in regular prescribed form. A majority of votes for members of the House of Representatives are cast for A. J. Baker, Esq., and he is declared elected in the Fifth Representative District. For council the vote is a tie between H. J. Strickler and H. Rice, so that, as to council the result depends upon the Tecumseh poll.
>
> *Fourth Council District.*—Of the four precincts, Bull Creek is the only one contested, that from Pottawatomie Creek being withdrawn. Suppose the complaint to be true, if successful it cannot alter the result. The remaining three precincts are uncontested, and in

> form, and gave a majority to A. M. Coffee and David Lykens for council; W. A. Heiskell, Allen Wilkinson, Henry Younger and Samuel Scott, for the House of Representatives, and they are declared elected.
>
> *Fifth Council District.*—The returns are all in due form and no protest. William Barbee for Council, and Joseph C. Anderson and S. A. Williams for House of Representatives are declared elected.
>
> *Sixth Council District.*—The Ninth and Tenth Election Districts are in form as to their returns; no protest S. D. Houston is declared elected in the Eighth Representative District.
>
> In addition to the protest against the Eleventh Election District (being the poll at Marysville), the returns show a fatal defect. Instead of conducting the election by ballot, it must have been held *viva voce*, as the manner in which each person voted is recorded at once opposite his name. As the proclamation required the election to be by ballot, and the tickets to be counted after closing the polls, it is impossible to sustain this return. It is accordingly set aside. The residue of the district gives M. F. Conway a majority for Council, and he is declared elected.
>
> In the Ninth Representative District, the Marysville poll being set aside, the returns of St. Mary's and Silver Lake give Solomon McCartney 19, F. J. Marshall 16, Palmer McCartney 7, and Solomon McCartney is declared to be elected. It is alleged there is no such man, and that the votes for him were cast under mistake of the name for Palmer McCartney. A slight difference in names should always be disregarded to carry out the will of the voter, but the difference here is too great to be reconciled. If these facts are shown as alleged, the vote for Solomon McCartney is a nullity, and the certificate will be granted to Francis J. Marshall.
>
> *Seventh Council District.*—The returns in form, and no protest. John W. Foreman for Council, and J. H. Stringfellow and R. S. Kirk for House of Representatives, are declared elected.
>
> *Eighth Council District.*—The returns in form and no protest. William P. Richardson for Council, and Joel P. Blair and Thomas W. Watterson for House of Representatives, are declared elected.
>
> *Ninth Council District.*—Returns in form and no protest. D. A. N. Grover for the Council, and H. B C. Harris and J. Weddel for the House of Representative, are declared elected.
>
> *Tenth Council District.*—Besides the protests filed against the Leavenworth poll for illegal voting, it appears that the judges purposely struck out a material part of the prescribed form of return, to wit, that the votes were polled "by lawful resident voters." This poll is set aside, and a new election for Representative becomes necessary.
>
> In the Thirteenth Election District, the protest filed has been withdrawn, and the result stands upon the return of the judges who conducted the election, and a counter statement of the judges appointed by the proclamation, who after having taken the oath and entered upon the performance of their duties, abandoned the polls, and left the ground, because, as they say, a large number of non-residents were on the ground demanding to vote, and obstructing the polls, and because no lawful votes were presented This is not a protest as provided for in the proclamation, and even if regarded as a report or return by them relative to the performance of their official duties, does not disclose sufficient reason for vacating their posts. They were not drawn away by force. If illegal votes were offered, it was their duty to remain and reject them. If the polls were obstructed, it was their business, at least, to endeavor to clear them, and, at all events to endeavor to remain at their posts, in the performance of their duty, until the time for closing the polls, unless driven away by violence. The place they left was filled by other judges, appointed according to the proclamation, and their returns, which are in form, and no protest before me, show a majority for L. J. Eastin and R. R. Rees for Council, and W. H. Tibbs for House of Representatives, who are accordingly declared elected.

In accordance with the foregoing decision, the Governor, without deciding upon his power to set aside elections for force and fraud, set aside the elections in the First, Second, Third, Seventh, Eighth and Sixteenth Districts, and, by proclamation, April 16, called an election in those districts to fill vacancies, to be holden May 22. At the same date, he also appointed the time and place for convening the Territorial Legislature—ordering it to meet at the town of Pawnee, in the Ninth Election District, on the first Monday in July, "in the building which will be provided for it."

Notwithstanding the very conservative and considerate manner in which Gov. Reeder disposed of the contested election cases, he failed thereby to conciliate the Pro-slavery party; on the contrary, their rage knew no bounds at the presumption shown by him in setting aside the returns for any cause whatever. The feeling is fairly evinced in the following excerpts from the Pro-slavery newspapers along each side of the border.

The ***Brunswicker*** (Missouri), said:

> We learn just as we go to press, that Reeder has refused to give certificates to four Councilmen and thirteen members of the House. He has ordered an election to fill their places on the 22d of May. This infernal scoundrel will have to be hemped yet.

L. J. Eastin, one of the Councilmen elected from the Tenth District, was the editor-in-chief of the *Kansas* (Leavenworth) *Herald*. The following excerpts from his paper show not only the prevailing sentiment in Pro-slavery circles against Gov. Reeder, but something of the spirit of the legislators who were to assist him in the arduous work of framing the law for the new Territory.

Under the caption, "Kansas as a Slave State," Mr. Eastin writes, April 20:

> The brilliant and glorious triumph achieved by the noble and unaided efforts of the gallant and chivalrous sons of the South, over the combined forces of the abolitionists, free-soilers and Emigrant Aid societies in our late Territorial election, furnishes a suitable occasion to invite migration from the South to our fair and fertile Territory. It is well known that the seeming uncertainty of Kansas becoming a slave State, and the stupendous efforts of the so-called Emigrant Aid societies to abolitionize our Territory by the importation of hordes of paupers, hirelings and convicts, have served in a great measure to discourage and impede emigration from the South. We have been assured, time and again, nor do we doubt, that there are thousands of families in many of the old Southern States, who have been contemplating, for months past, a removal to Kansas, but have been deterred from doing so through fear of slavery not becoming one of her institutions.
>
> This obstruction is now obliterated, for the infernal machinations of the Emigrant Aid societies have been defeated. Abolitionism has been rebuked and discomforted. Free-soilism has been crippled and overthrown. The Free White State party has been annihilated, and Kansas has declared loudly and decisively in favor of slavery. That Kansas is to become a slave State will admit of no doubt. The question has been decided. Her fate is sealed, and what has long since been the hope and prediction of the pro-slavery party will soon be history.
>
> Everybody must admit that the popular vote at our late election is the most infallible exponent of the squatters' views in regard to the future introduction of slavery into Kansas. If this be so, we ask, does the *vox populi* oppose or favor the introduction of slavery? We pause for a reply. * * * * * * * * * * * * *
>
> By reference to our issue which contains the returns of the election, we learn that the total number of votes polled in the Territory, is no less than 5,961, out of which 5,226 were cast for the Pro-slavery party—in favor of making Kansas a slave State, against 1,068 for the Free-soil party—in favor of making Kansas a free State. But why this great disparity? Of what is it indicative? It shows conclusively that seven-eighths of our population are in favor of making Kansas a slave State.

After reviewing the returns in the different districts, the article closes with the following dogmatic statement:

> We hope we will never again hear the oft-repeated question, "Will Kansas be a slave State?" reiterated, for it would be idle, absurd and ridiculous for any one to entertain the least doubt of Kansas becoming a slave State when the returns of the election present such indisputable, incontestable evidence of slavery becoming one of her domestic institutions.

In the same paper appears the following:

> We were not in the least surprised to see that the *Squatter Sovereign*, an able and zealous Pro-slavery paper, should become exasperated at the Governor's having granted a certificate of election to the infamous penny-a-liner Conway, when the returns of the election clearly indicate a large majority of votes for Mr. Donaldson, but we are astonished that the intelligent editor of the *Sovereign* should have made use of the low and debasing word "d—d" in speaking in defense of Mr. Donaldson's rights.
>
> He says: "Gov. Reeder has given that contemptible puppy, M. F. Conway, a certificate of election as Councilman of the Pawnee District, when it is well known that Mr. Donaldson received a majority of at least 250 votes. We can't stand that, certainly; d——d if we do! If the Legislature don't reconsider the action of the Governor and give Mr. Donaldson a certificate, the *Squatter Sovereign* will take the matter in hand."
>
> We most cordially indorse the sentiments of the *Squatter Sovereign*; but we deprecate the profanity of its language. Such words as "d——d" do not give that force to language which many persons suppose. We trust that the Atchison press will henceforth refrain from the repetition of a word so offensive to good breeding. It is exceedingly unbecoming for the editorials of a Pro-slavery paper to be interlarded with such low and vulgar language.
>
> "Maintain your rank; vulgarity despise;
> To swear is neither brave, polite, nor wise."

Below is the account of the destruction of the Parkville *Luminary*, before mentioned, with Mr. Eastin's editorial comments, as published in the same paper from which the foregoing extracts are taken:

> Inasmuch as all manner of reports have been rife in our city of the destruction of the office and material of the Parkville *Luminary*, alias *Dog Star*, by a number of Missourians, we have taken especial pains to learn the facts of the case. The following telegraphic dispatch, which has been kindly furnished by a friend of ours in Weston, we transfer to our columns for the benefit of our readers:
>
> "PARKVILLE, PLATTE CO., MO., April 14, 1855.
>
> "A large number of the citizens of Platte County assembled here to-day; sent a committee to Messrs. Parks & Patterson, informing them that at 12 o'clock they would visit their office. Precisely at 12, the crowd commenced pulling down the *Luminary* press, and forming a line, with a man carrying a pole at the head, with the word 'Luminary' written on the top, over which waved the hemp flag, they marched to the river, where the press was deposited. Resolutions were read to the editors, Messrs. Parks & Patterson, requiring them to leave the place immediately. Patterson required to leave in three days, and Parks allowed three weeks to wind up his business. If they do not comply with the resolutions, they were promised a coat of tar and feathers, and, after being rode through the place on a rail, consigned to the Missouri River! Excitement great."
>
> The *Luminary* was destroyed by the Missourians in retribution for a vile, false and unjust charge made against them through its columns—speaking of the result of the late Territorial election. We quote from its obnoxious article:
>
> "There is virtually no law in Kansas, and no security for life and property, save in the sense of honor and justice cherished by every true pioneer. This may save the country from bloodshed; but the Government is held up to ridicule and contempt, and its authority disregarded—Judges of election have been displaced and others appointed; the polls have, in some instances, been guarded with pistols and bowie-knives, and some of those elected are going to the Governor, swearing that, if he does not give a certificate of election immediately they will 'cut his throat from ear to ear.' Is the flag of our country to be no longer protected? or are individuals or companies to declare we will, and it must be so, without regard to law? Is this what the authors of the Nebraska-Kansas bill meant by Squatter Sovereignty?"
>
> Every one knows that the polls in no district throughout our Territory were guarded with pistols and bowie-knives, but, on the contrary, every one—Pro-slavery, Abolitionist and Free-soiler—was allowed to vote without molestation. The returns of the election clearly prove the *Dog-Star's* charges to be unfounded. As to the threat that the *Luminary* says was made the Governor, in case of his refusal to grant certificates of election, we have only to say, it is a palpable lie, and we venture to say that Gov. Reeder would, if asked, give it his most unqualified denial. We know of no language which will more fully describe the iniquity, falsity and injustice of the charges embodied in the *Luminary's* editorial, than a passage in Lucy Stone's denunciation of the Fugitive Slave Law—"An act so black that no language can describe its blackness."
>
> Will you leave Parkville, gentlemen, or take the tar and feathers?

The gentlemen left.

The *Herald of Freedom* (Lawrence), April 7, thus reviewed the situation from the Free-state standpoint:

> We asserted some time ago that Kansas would be a free State, let Missourians bluster as much as they would, and we renew that assertion with more confidence than ever. At the taking of the census in February last, every election district in the territory was found to have a respectable majority of voters from the Free States. Had it been otherwise, does anybody suppose our Pro-slavery neighbors on the other side of the line would have deemed it necessary to have incurred so great an expense to import voters by the thousand to gain a political ascendancy?
>
> Another election will be held in due time, and those who purpose settling here permanently, and desire to contribute their share toward making Kansas a free State, should hurry forward as soon as possible. If, by any means, the slave power shall obtain an ascendancy in the Legislature, laws the most revolting to freedom will be enacted. No person will be allowed to participate in future elections *unless he is the owner of slaves.*
>
> This was the reason so great an effort was recently made to make the Legislature a unit by sending a large number of mercenaries into every election district in the Territory. If they lacked a two-thirds vote, the executive veto might defeat their cherished plans. They were conscious of this, and acted accordingly. Thanks to the intrepidity and firmness of Gov. Reeder in saving us from the tyrannical misrule of those who have no earthly business with the legislation of Kansas unless they come as actual settlers, with an INTENTION of remaining among us permanently.

Another editorial from the same paper read as follows:

> Our news from the Governor at the Shawnee Mission is down to Friday noon. The state of matters there had assumed a pacific aspect, and no apprehensions of violence to any one were entertained. It is represented that a committee from Missouri waited upon the Governor and told him he had the choice of one of three things: "To sign the certificates of election in fifteen minutes, to resign, or hang." The response was ready: "Gentlemen, my mind is made up without further advisement; I shall *hang*." The fact that the Governor is still living is conclusive evidence that it was deemed risky business to attempt mob violence on the Executive of Kansas. He had friends in the crowd who would have been at home in a practical enforcement of this threat.

The outrages of the election were also condemned in bold and aggressive terms by John Speer, then publishing the *Kansas Tribune* at Lawrence.

Outside of the two papers published at Lawrence, neither the Executive nor the Free-state party had any newspaper support in or near the Territory, and to Gov. Reeder such support only aggravated his difficulties, as neither of the papers were in affiliation with the Democratic party to which he belonged, and were, although not altogether harmonious at home, both published in that hated hot-bed of Abolitionism—Lawrence.

The only paper outside of Lawrence near the field of operations that had dared to protest against the outrages was the Parkville *Luminary*, and its destruction was the penalty.

It is noticeable that, in all the articles published by the Pro-slavery press at this time, there is to be found no word of apology for the outrages, and no attempt at extenuation. Such unanimity of shamelessness was never known before, and forces the belief upon the unprejudiced reader that, underlying this apparent abandonment of every principle of justice, and the contempt of all established precedents of law, was a sincere conviction of right, which, although in no degree palliating the offense in the mind of the reader, may enable him to read the story of unmitigated wrong with something of the spirit of charity for the perpetrators.

The Investigating Committee, in its report of the causes of the invasion, says:

> "The alleged causes of the invasion of March, 1855, are included in the following charges, viz:
>
> (1) That the New England Emigrant Aid Society of Boston was then importing into the Territory large numbers of men merely for the purpose of controlling the elections; that they came without women, children or baggage, went into the Territory, voted, and returned again.
>
> (2) That men were hired in the Eastern and Northern States, or induced to go to the Territory solely to vote and not to settle, and by so doing to make it a free State.
>
> (3) That the Governor of the Territory purposely postponed the day of election to allow the emigration to arrive, and notified the Emigrant Aid Society, and persons of the Eastern States, of the day of election before he gave notice to the people of Missouri and the Territory.
>
> That these charges were industriously circulated; that grossly exaggerated statements were made in regard to them; that the newspaper press and leading men in public meetings in Western Missouri (aided in one case by a chaplain of the United States Army) gave currency and credit to them, and thus excited the people and induced many well-meaning citizens of Missouri to march into the Territory to meet and repel the alleged Eastern paupers and Abolitionists, is fully proven by many witnesses."

The committee further states that "neither of these charges was sustained by proof;" nevertheless, there was certainly corroboration of the exaggerated statements sufficient to establish their truth in the minds of the excited, and not exceedingly intelligent, inhabitants of Western Missouri.

The objects of the Emigrant Aid Society, as set forth in their report, which has been given before, comprised that of "planting a free State in Kansas, to the lasting advantage of the country," and it was further recommended, in the same report, that, whenever the Territory should be organized as a free State, the Directors should dispose of all their interests there, and "select a new field, and make similar arrangements for the settlement and organization of another free State of this Union." The Missourians had good reason to believe that this most dangerous agency for the thwarting of their designs, wishes and expectations of making Kansas a slave State, backed by abundant capital, and managed by outspoken enemies of their favored institution, was in successful operation. Every Eastern paper heralded the forming or departure of new parties. The following notice is a sample of many.

> From the *Journal and Courier*, Lowell, Mass., March 26, 1855: "Some thousands of emigrants are now at St. Louis waiting for the opening of Kansas navigation; 500 arrived at Alton on their way on Friday, and as many more were expected on Saturday; 600 are ready to start from Cincinnati; while from that city last week 130 Germans with their families, household goods, stools, fruit-trees, etc., marched in true German style with their fine band of music on board the steamer and started. In Kentucky, an association of some hundreds of *temperance and anti-slavery* men are to set forth soon to found a city on the Kansas River with the beloved name of Kansas. A similar company of 500 families is expected to start by detachments from Wayne County, Ind. The waves of emigration are rolling mightily.

Dr. Robinson started with the first Kansas party in 1855, from Boston, March 13. It consisted of nearly two hundred persons—men, women and children. It was his laudable intention to get his party through before the election came off, and he succeeded. They reached Kansas City on the 24th, and were all in the Territory on or before the 30th. The departure of this party was noted in the Eastern papers, commenting on which the *Squatter Sovereign* fired the heart of Missouri with the following:

> We are credibly informed that quite a large number, probably several hundred, of these purchased voters are now on their way up the Missouri River, consigned to Messrs. Park & Patterson, Parkville, and other consignees at different points for distribution in lots to suit, subject to the order of A. H. Reeder, Esq., President of the Underground Railroad, in Kansas Territory. A still larger number are said to be in St. Louis, ready for shipment on the first boat. We hope the quarantine officers along the borders will forbid the unloading of that kind of cargo.
>
> A cargo of rotten oranges once introduced death by thousands in Philadelphia (in the shape of yellow fever). A more horrible disease, *and one followed by many deaths, we fear*, may be the consequence if this mass of corruption, and worse than leprous loathsomeness, is permitted to land and traverse our beautiful country.

It is charitable to believe that, ignorant of the facts, the majority of the Missourians who overran Kansas at the election of March 30 were honest in the belief that they were performing a duty they owed to their own State, in defense of her vital interests, being put in jeopardy by unfair methods on the part of the Emigrant Aid societies and kindred Free-state organizations; and that, with the light they had, they found full justification in the words of a Missourian, who, being asked if, as such, he thought he had a right to vote in Kansas, replied: "As much as a man from Massachusetts—why not?"

It should, however, be remembered that the impressions on which they acted were in the main false. Neither the New England Emigrant Aid Society, nor any other Northern association, ever sent a pauper to Kansas, or any other person for the mere purpose of voting. They assisted Free-state emigrants, not only to go to Kansas, but to settle and live there, as, under the laws of the land, they had a right to do. Gov. Reeder stated, under oath, that he neither postponed the election nor gave premature information as to the appointed time to Eastern parties. His testimony on that point is as follows:

> The precise day of election was never fixed by me or communicated to any one else, *at home or abroad*, until about the 6th of March, when I was writing the proclamation. * * * The first men to whom the precise day was made known, after I had determined it, were Daniel Woodson and John Haiderman (both Pro-slavery men), which was on the 6th or 7th of March, and it was at once made public by them and myself. I did not hesitate at any time to state to persons around me of both parties all that I could know myself in relation to the day of election, and *I did not communicate it to the Emigrant Aid Society* or their agents, or any one else, except perhaps *to some persons in the State of Missouri*.

ANARCHY ESTABLISHED.

The time that Gov. Reeder set aside a part of the fraudulent elections, and ordered the new election to fill vacancies, marks the date when the reign of anarchy began in Kansas. It was plain to every resident of the Territory that, between the Executive, appointed by the President, and the Legislature, elected by Missouri, there was no accord, and that a gulf was fixed, which made any legislation having the approval of both branches of the prescribed Government impossible. The slavery question was surely the cause of the trouble, but it struck questions of vastly more importance to the actual settlers. There was never a true man who did not deem his homestead and his family of more worth to him than all the slaves who ever suffered in Kansas—else he was no true man.

The hundreds who had come in to secure homes saw no immediate prospect of securing them through any of the agencies thus far developed. The slavery question had forced itself between the settlers and their homes, and made the prejudices on that question an element in securing them. Thus it came to pass that every brawl or quarrel, whether it eventuated in eviction from the premises or in murder, had a slavery or anti-slavery background. The partisans on either side were not slow to magnify the reports of the outrages, always ignoring the true cause of the quarrel, and attributing it to a contest for principle, when only a contest for a valid land title was involved. With no law which the whole community acknowledged, it naturally came to pass that, in nearly all personal disagreements, the parties to it either fought it out single-handed, or called on the Squatters' Court or their immediate neighbors to help them through.

On April 30, at a meeting of the "Delaware Squatters' Association," held at Leavenworth, to perfect their rules and regulations, one McCrea, not a squatter on the Delaware trust lands, interfered with the proceedings, on the ground that they were running the association in such manner as to preclude Free-state squatters from their rights. Malcolm Clark, a Pro-slavery man, one of the proprietors of Leavenworth, was the Moderator of the meeting. He was a man of violent temper, and, exasperated at McCrea's interruption, he gave him the lie and approached him in a threatening manner, whereupon McCrea shot him dead, as he claimed in self-defense, and then barely escaped from the infuriated mob with his life.* At the inquest, one witness testified that William Phillips, a young lawyer who had already made himself obnoxious to the Pro-slavery party by giving his affidavit to the protest against the Leavenworth election, had given McCrea the pistol with which he had committed the murder. The testimony was undoubtedly false, but it found full credence with his Pro-slavery enemies. He was accordingly waited upon by a committee and ordered to leave the Territory. Not leaving promptly, he was seized in Leavenworth, carried over to Weston, Mo., there stripped, half shaved, tarred and feathered, ridden on a rail, and sold by auction to a negro.

Out of this murder, the result of a purely personal quarrel and the false testimony of a witness at a Coroner's inquest, began the manufacture of slavery and anti-slavery versions of every disorder that occurred, calculated to raise the temper of those ignorant of the facts to a frenzy of rage, and render the anarchy complete. Below are given some contemporaneous accounts of the affair, not as history, but as showing the difficulties of ascertaining the truth where passion and interest magnified and distorted every occurrence until the facts ceased to be discernible. The following is from the Leavenworth *Herald*, May 4, 1855:

> A FOUL AND DIABOLICAL MURDER.
>
> A USEFUL MAN HAS FALLEN BY THE HANDS OF A VILLAIN.
>
> It becomes our sad and painful duty to record the death of one of our most respected citizens, Malcolm Clark, who was killed on Monday last by the vile and infamous scoundrel known as McCrea, the leader and mouthpiece of the Abolitionists. The facts of this fatal tragedy, so far as we have been able to learn them, are as follows: During a meeting held on Monday last, in pursuance to a call made through our columns, for the purpose of considering the propriety of extending the time to all squatters holding claims on Delaware lands, the order of the meeting was frequently disturbed and the speakers insulted and arrested in the course of their remarks by certain vulgar and impertinent outbursts from this same despicable villain, McCrea. For his obtrusion and ungentlemanly conduct at a meeting in which he was no way concerned, he was reprimanded, as he should have been, by Malcolm Clark, and respectfully requested either to leave the meeting or desist in his unjust interference with its proceedings. This he would not do, but continued in this same course, regardless of all advice and admonition, until a resolution had been declared carried (some fifteen minutes after the reprimand) by the vote of the meeting, which the perfidious villain pronounced to have been effected by gross fraud, although not affecting him or his interests. To this assertion, Malcolm gave the "d——d lie," which was followed up by McCrea in the most violent and abusive language. At this stage of the controversy, Malcolm Clark became exasperated, and offered to strike McCrea, when he received a fatal shot from the villainous hands of the dastardly Abolitionist. After the perpetration of the bloody deed, the cowardly assassin took flight, during which he wheeled about and fired indiscriminately in the crowd that was in hot pursuit after him, as we saw through the window of our office. He was soon captured and brought back, when he feigned for a short time the most poignant sorrow, no doubt with the view of exciting some commiseration in his behalf, and thereby preserving his life from the hands of an excited crowd. The deceased exercised, we are told, the utmost forbearance with this vagabond of abolitionism, and evinced no disposition to demean himself by aggravating a quarrel with him.
>
> We were not present at the meeting, and consequently did not witness this sad and horrible occurrence, but when we heard the report of pistols and saw the rapid flight of the murderer, we hastened to the spot, and never shall we forget the scene there presented. Our very heart sickens, our very blood chills in our veins, when we recall the scene to our memory. We think we see before us the body of the dying man struggling and writhing in the agonies of death. We think we hear his dying cry ringing in our ears. We think we behold the ruthless monster McCrea standing up confronting us with that same hideous and malignant scowl which his countenance bore after the perpetration of this hellish deed. The murderer is now incarcerated at Fort Leavenworth, and God grant that the fiend whose murderous hands committed the foul and atrocious crime—the wretch whose hands are steeped in blood—be made to suffer condign retribution. The vile monster McCrea shall meet the just penalty of the law. He shall be hung by a rope of HEMP. This shall be his reward; but no, we leave his fate unpredicted, for it needs no sibyl's prescience to divine that it must be, and will be, as dark as his foul crime.

The malignant ingenuity with which it is attempted to connect the murder and the murderer with his "abolitionism" is apparent.

The *Herald of Freedom* (Lawrence) gives the following mild account of the same affair:

> We mentioned last week the rumor of a shooting affair at Leavenworth, and that great excitement had grown out of the transaction. It appears that on the 30th ult., a dispute arose between Malcolm Clark and Mr. McCrea, during which the former felt himself insulted, when he assaulted the latter and gave him a severe blow over the head with a club. Mr. McCrea, feeling that his life was endangered, drew a revolver and shot Clark dead upon the spot. In a country where law and order predominate, no court or jury could be found which would not decide that it was a case of justifiable homicide, and McCrea would be liberated at once; but, as matters are in Kansas, we presume it will be magnified into a great outrage, and every means will be resorted to to convict him of murder.

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* For fuller account of the affair, see history of Leavenworth.

It will thus be seen that readers on either side might find an account to suit their tastes.

The murder was followed by a meeting of the indignant Pro-slavery citizens, who made it a pretext for expelling or putting under surveillance such citizens as were suspected of abolitionism.

LYNCH LAW ORGANIZED.

Immediately following the murder of Clark, his friends, who, in number, comprised a large majority of the citizens of Leavenworth, and were to a man violently pro-slavery in sentiment, held a meeting of "the citizens." The accounts of this and subsequent meetings growing out of the murder are taken from the Leavenworth *Herald*. The first meeting is reported by that paper as follows:

> At a meeting of the citizens of Leavenworth and vicinity, held on the evening of the 30th of April, for the purpose of taking some action in regard to one William Phillips, who is reported to have been accessory to the murder of Malcolm Clark, D. J. Johnson was called to the chair, and Joseph L. McAleer chosen Secretary.
>
> On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:
>
> WHEREAS, By the facts elicited on the Coroner's inquest, held over the body of Malcolm Clark, as well as from other circumstances that have come to our knowledge, it appears that William Phillips was accessory to the murder of one of our most respected citizens; and, whereas, the conduct of said Phillips heretofore[*] has fully demonstrated his unworthiness, as a citizen or a gentleman; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That in accordance with the expressed desire of the indignation meeting tonight, William Phillips, of Leavenworth, be ordered to leave this Territory by 2 o'clock Thursday evening next; and that a committee of ten be appointed to notify him instanter of the requisition of this meeting.
>
> *Resolved*, That the notice be written and signed by the committee, who shall proceed immediately after adjournment to the residence of William Phillips and deliver it to himself in person.
>
> *Resolved*, That the course to be pursued in regard to *other Abolitionists*, and to the other matters of importance be left to the decision of the meeting of citizens to be held next Thursday.

The committee appointed to wait on Mr. Phillips were Jarrett Todd, John C. Posey, N. B. Brooks, William C. Berry, Thomas C. Hughes, H. Rives Pollard, Joseph L. McAleer, John H. McBride, James M. Lyle and A. Payne.

The meeting adjourned to Thursday, May 3. The proceedings were signed by D. J. Johnson, Chairman, and James M. Lyle, Secretary.

The notice was forthwith served on Mr. Phillips, signed by every member of the committee above named. It read as follows:

> LEAVENWORTH, April 30, 1855.
>
> WILLIAM PHILLIPS:
>
> *Sir*—At a meeting of the citizens of Leavenworth and vicinity, we, the undersigned were appointed a committee to inform you that they have unanimously determined that you must leave the Territory by 2 o'clock Thursday next. Take due notice thereof and ac accordingly.
>
> (Signed by the Committee.)

The adjourned meeting was held as appointed, at which a more elaborate set of resolutions were adopted, which fairly inaugurated lynch law in the vicinity of Leavenworth. The resolves adopted were as follows:

> (1) *Resolved*, That we regret the death of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Malcolm Clark, and most bitterly condemn the cowardly act by which he was murdered; but we would deprecate any violation of the laws of the land by way of revenge, and stand ready to defend the laws from any violation by mob violence; that we do not deem the time has arrived when it is necessary for men to maintain their inalienable rights, by setting at defiance the constituted authorities of the country.
>
> (2) *Resolved*, That we deeply and sincerely sympathize with the family of Malcolm Clark, deceased, in their sad and irreparable bereavement, which has deprived them of an affectionate and doting father, and the community of one of her most useful, enterprising and esteemed citizens.
>
> (3) *Resolved*, That the interests of our young and lovely Territory have lost in the person of Mr. Clark an energetic and praiseworthy friend; one who was ever ready to put forward his best energies to advance the public weal, and whose sentiments were liberal and at all times expressed with a bold and fearless defiance of the errors of the day.
>
> (4) *Resolved*, That no man has a right to go into any community and disturb its peace and quiet by doing incendiary acts or circulating incendiary sentiments; we, therefore, advise such as are unwilling to submit to the institutions of this country, to leave for some climate more congenial to their feelings, as abolition sentiments cannot, nor will not be tolerated here; and while we do not say what may be the consequences, for the peace and quiet of the community we urge all entertaining and expressing such sentiments, to leave immediately, claiming the right to expel such as persist in such a course.
>
> (5) *Resolved*, That in the present state of public excitement, there is no such thing as controlling the ebullition of feeling while material remains in the country on which to give it vent. To the peculiar friends of Northern fanatics we say: "This is not your country; go home and vent your treason where you may find sympathy."
>
> (6) *Resolved*, That we invite the inhabitants of every State, North, South, East and West, to come among us, and to cultivate the beautiful prairie lands of our Territory, but leave behind you the fanaticisms of higher law and all kindred doctrines; come only to maintain the laws as they exist, and not to preach your higher duties of setting them at naught; for we warn you in advance, that our institutions are sacred to us, and must and shall be respected.
>
> (7) *Resolved*, That the institution of slavery is known and recognized in this Territory, that we repel the doctrine that it is a moral or political evil, and we hurl back with scorn upon its slanderous authors the charge of inhumanity, and we warn all persons not to come to our peaceful firesides to slander us and sow the seeds of discord between master and servant, for, much as we may deprecate the necessity to which we may be driven, we cannot be responsible for the consequences.
>
> (8) *Resolved*, That we recognize the right of every man to entertain his own sentiments on all questions, and to act them out so long as they interfere with neither public nor private rights; but when the acts of men strike at the peace of our social relations, and tend to subvert the known and recognized rights of others, such acts are in violation of morals, of natural law, and systems of jurisprudence, to which we are accustomed to submit.
>
> (9) *Resolved*, That a vigilance committee, consisting of thirty members, shall now be appointed, who shall observe and report all such persons as shall openly act in violation of law and order, and by the expression of abolition sentiments, produce disturbance to the quiet of citizens, or danger to their domestic relations, and all such persons so offending shall be notified and made to leave the Territory.

The Vigilance Committee appointed consisted of the following gentlemen:

Hiram Rich, A. Payne, S. D. Pitcher, A. J. Scott, Thomas C. Hughes, William W. Corum, Jarrett Todd, R. E. Stallard, G. D. Todd, M. P. Rively, H. Rives Pollard, James M. Lyle, James Surrett, Joel Hiatt, John C. Posey, G. W. Walker, D. Scott Boyle, E. A. Long, W. G. Mathias, H. D. McMeekin, John Miller, Alexander Russel, Lewis N. Rees, W. L. Blair, D. J. Johnson, L. P. Styles, Nathanael Henderson, Samuel Burgess, H. Long. C. C. Harrison.

The report of the above meeting in the Leavenworth *Herald* of May 4 says:

"The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Judge Lecompte, Col. J. N. Burnes, of Weston, and D. J. Johnson."

This statement conveyed the idea that the above-named gentlemen were in accord with the sentiment of the meeting as expressed in the resolutions, which, in the case of Judge Lecompte, was false. Nevertheless, taking advantage of the blunder of the reporter, over-zealous to identify the Chief Justice with the reprehensible proceedings, the anti-slavery press, except the Lawrence *Herald of Freedom*, which doubted and denied it, took up the lie and circulated it without contradiction, until it came to be so established as a historic fact that it has been recorded as such in histories of the Territory written long years after the occurrence.[*]

Holloway's History of Kansas, p. 157, says: "The meeting was eloquently addressed by the Chief Justice of the Territory."

Whatever opinion may be entertained as to the extreme Southern prejudice which characterized the early judicial career of Judge Lecompte, it is certain that his presence at and participation in the proceedings of the meeting were in no wise derogatory to the high position he held, but were prompted by motives of humanity and patriotism. Seventeen years after the occurrence, H. Miles Moore, of Leavenworth, published in a local paper an account of the meeting, which, although considerately refraining from calling his name, left unchanged the prevailing impression concerning the Judge's connection with the affair. An open letter from Judge Lecompte to Mr. Moore was written at that time, and the following extracts from it are given in vindication of the truth of history. The letter was dated Leavenworth, July 21, 1873. It commences by allusion to the fact that Mr. Moore had kindly omitted the mention of his name among the list of speakers at the meeting, and follows with the following ingenuous statement:

> The facts are simply these. I was residing at the time with my family at the Shawnee Mission, with Gov. Reeder and other officials of the Territory. A short time before the coming along of the stage to Fort Leavenworth, on the 2d, I was informed of the intended indignation meeting, to be held at Leavenworth the next day, the leading object of which was to inflame the popular mind to taking into its own control the vindication of the law, and then to promptly vindicate it by the summary execution of the alleged culprit.
>
> Short as was the notice, I determined to come up to Leavenworth, and resist, to the utmost, and stop, at all risks, any such movement.
>
> Accordingly, I came up to the Fort, remained there over night, and was at Leavenworth, at an early hour next morning, and saw and conversed with, as far as practicable, every man supposed to be influential in fomenting or suppressing a spirit of misrule, and, by the time the meeting was called, had succeeded, as I believed, in thwarting the purpose of those inclined to a course of violence.
>
> When the meeting was assembled, I mounted, I think an old wagon, and made the most earnest speech within my capacity, in favor of the resolution deprecating "any violation of the laws of the land," defending "the laws from any violation from mob violence." A most violent effort was made, in opposition, to defeat the resolution, but, as I then believed, and now think, it was mainly through my exertion triumphantly carried. I spoke to no other point, and do not recollect that I heard of any other subject of discussion, and most assuredly had no more to do with any other part of the proceedings at the meeting than yourself or any other absent person.
>
> * * * * * * * *
>
> This explanation I had occasion to make, and did make through the St. Louis *Republican*, when my name was afterward published by the Congressional Committee sent out to inquire into the disturbances in Kansas.
>
> That committee, seeing the same report (Leavenworth *Herald*), very naturally presumed from it that I had advocated the rancorous resolutions of the second meeting, and denounced such conduct as utterly unworthy of one in my then position.
>
> Such denunciations I most heartily indorse, upon the *note* of facts as they regarded it. I should have felt myself unfit to exercise the slightest functions of a judicial position, had I participated in any such proceedings.
>
> * * * * * * * *
>
> (Signed), yours truly,
>
> SAMUEL D. LECOMPTE.

It is sufficient to state that, with the murder of Clark, the establishment of the code of lynch law by the Leavenworth meeting, the consequent lynching of Phillips, and the many other reprehensible acts done by this committee, together with the insane state of the public mind on both sides of the question, which rendered every story of the simplest occurrence but an exaggerated and one-sided statement, entitled to no credence by any except those whose prejudices rendered them credulous, the reign of anarchy in Kansas was fairly begun.

GOV. REEDER TAKES A VACATION.

On April 17, the day succeeding his decision on the elections and his proclamation convening the Territorial Legislature at Pawnee, Gov. Reeder left the Territory for a short respite from the local troubles and labors that beset him. The reasons given by himself for the visit were "for the purpose of taking out my family, and attending to private business, as well as for the purpose of consulting with the President in regard to the state of things in the Territory."

The Governor, in his testimony, did not state the full facts in the case, although what he did state was strictly true.

Ever since his refusal to order an election of Territorial officers in the fall, before a census could be taken, the Pro-slavery faction, headed by Atchison, had been clamoring for his removal.

They early discovered that he was not in accord with them in forcing slavery into the Territory by irregular or illegal means. Their machinations for his removal were begun as early as December, 1854, and had resulted in an entire lack of confidence in him on the part of the Pro-slavery junta at Washington, who had been diligently seeking a pretext for his removal ever since. It could not be found so long as he kept himself strictly within the purview of the organic law in his official acts, except some extraneous and non-official conduct could be proven as inconsistent with his official position and derogatory thereto.

The Governor, unfortunately, had become vulnerable to the shafts of his enemies by becoming interested, like many other citizens, in the lots of various embryo cities. He owned lots in Leavenworth, in Lawrence, in Tecumseh, in Topeka, in Pawnee, and many other paper cities of the Territory. He had got them at cheaper rates than possible except in consideration of his official position. The proprietors of those various towns had each hopes that their town might be selected as the seat of Government. Of the many towns in which the Governor owned lots, but one could be designated by him as the place of meeting of the Legislature. Pawnee was the place selected. As early as December, 1854, or January, 1855, he communicated to the Pawnee Town Association his intention to convene the Legislature at that place, provided they would erect a suitable building for its accommodation. His decision became known before his proclamation to that effect was issued, and many of the members elect requested that they should be assembled at Shawnee Mission instead. He refused this request, inasmuch as the Pawnee Town Association (in which he had certainly an occult interest at the time) had already expended considerable money in the erection of a building for the use of the Legislature, and, moreover, because he did not consider the Shawnee Mission, lying near the Missouri border and subject to the incursions of a Missouri mob at any time, a proper or safe place. They declared their intention to adjourn the Legislature to Shawnee Mission, and authorized Mr. Thomas Johnson to prepare for them by the purchase of bedding, etc.

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[*] Phillips had "heretofore" been an outspoken Free-state man, and had had the courage to protest against the election at Leavenworth. This was his offense. The testimony before the Coroner's jury was of the weakest, and was only a pretext for lynching or otherwise getting rid of him.

[*] Tuttle's History of Kansas, p. 163, says: "The Chief Justice of the Territory was one of the most eloquent speakers in the meeting that made the appointment in question (the vigilance committee), and no other fact need be mentioned to prove the utter demoralization of all parties engaged in that shameful procedure."

All these matters were known in Washington, and had been pressed by Atchison as cause for Reeder's removal. It is not a matter of record that Mr. Reeder ever paid much money for the various land interests he acquired. Although there is no proof that he did anything which would have been deemed out of the ordinary business course of an honest private citizen, yet, as a Governor, subject to removal, he should have been more careful if he cared to retain his official position. The fact that his largest landed interests were at Pawnee, and that there they were erecting buildings for a Legislature to be convened by him, contrary to the protests of the members elect, gave his enemies the long-sought-for pretext for pressing his removal without reference to the true reason, found in his determined opposition to the lawless outrages they had perpetrated, and to which they had tried in vain to obtain his official sanction. The scheme was to remove Andrew J. Reeder, the official land-speculator, and thus be rid of an honest Governor, whom neither threats could intimidate nor bribes induce to countenance the outrages on law and decency which they had committed.

So Gov. Reeder went East to justify himself as an honest official, against the secret and unscrupulous representations of those who were plotting, not only for his removal, but for his disgrace and ruin. He did not return until the last week in June. The result of his visit will be detailed hereafter.

THE ELECTION OF MAY 22, 1855.

The supplementary election called by Gov. Reeder before his departure proved quite as much a one-sided affair as that of March, except in the single precinct of Leavenworth, which, being adjacent to Missouri, was overrun by citizens of that State, who did the voting and ran the election as before.

The Pro-slavery plan was that of non-intervention—to ignore the contested election cases, and the consequent election, trusting to the members declared elected to seat those less fortunate on the convening of the Legislature. The abstract of the returns, with names of persons elected, are shown in the table following:

No. of Election District.	Name of Precinct.	FREE STATE CANDIDATES.	PRO-SLAVERY CANDIDATES.	Which Branch.	Free-state Votes Polled.	Pro-slavery Votes Polled.	Scattering.	Total Votes Polled.
1	Lawrence......	Philip P. Fowler.... John Hutchinson... Erastus D. Ladd......		House .... House ...... House	[illegible]	......	18	306
2	Douglas...	John A. Wakefield.. Augustus Wattles... William Jesse........		Council ...... House .... House	127	......	......	127
3	Stinson's........ (Tecumseh)....	Cyrus K. Holliday... Jesse D. Wood.........		House .... Council	148	......	1	14[illegible]
7	"110"	Jesse D. Wood.........		Council	66	......	13	79
8	Council Grove	C. H. Washington...		Council	33	......	....	33
16	Leavenworth		W. G. Mathias......... A. Payne............... H. D. McMeekin....	House .... House .... House	140	560	15	715

The May election resulted in the selection, to fill the vacancies, of six Free-state members of the House and two of the Council, viz.: House—Philip P. Fowler, John Hutchinson, Erastus D. Ladd, Augustus Wattles, William Jessee and Cyrus K. Holliday. Council—John A. Wakefield and Jesse D. Wood.

These, with Councilman M. F. Conway, and Representatives A. J. Baker and S. D. Houston, constituted the Free-soil members elected to the first Territorial Legislature, which assembled, in accordance with Gov. Reeder's appointment, at Pawnee, July 2, 1855.

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

The members of the Legislature holding certificates of election from the Governor were as below stated—Pro-slavery members in Roman, Free-state in Italics:

HOUSE.

First District.—A. S. Johnson.
Second District.—Philip P. Fowler, John Hutchinson, Erastus D. Ladd.
Third District.—Augustus Wattles, William Jessee.
Fourth District.—Cyrus K. Holliday.
Fifth District.—A. J. Baker.
Sixth District.—Joseph C. Anderson, S. A. Williams.
Seventh District.—W. A. Heiskell, Allen Wilkinson, Henry Younger, Samuel Scott.
Eighth District.—S. D. Houston.
Ninth District.—F. J. Marshall.
Tenth District.—William H. Tebbs.
Eleventh District.—John H. Stringfellow, R. L. Kirk.
Twelfth District.—Joel P. Blair, Thomas W. Watterson.
Thirteenth District.—H. B. C. Harris, J. Weddell.
Fourteenth District.—William G. Mathias, H. B. McMeeken, Archibald Payne.

COUNCIL.

First District.—Thomas Johnson, Edward Chapman.
Second District.—John A. Wakefield.
Third District.—Jesse D. Wood.
Fourth District.—A. M. Coffey, David Lykins.
Fifth District.—William Barbee.
Sixth District.—M. F. Conway.
Seventh District.—John W. Forman.
Eighth District.—William P. Richardson.
Ninth District.—D. A. N. Grover.
Tenth District.—Lucien J. Eastin, Richard R. Rees.

The Legislature assembled at Pawnee Monday, July 2, 1855. The provisions for their convenience, according to the testimony of Gov. Reeder, were ample, after they had reached the spot, which was quite remote from the residences of a majority of the Legislators, some of whom were citizens of Missouri, and most of whom lived near the eastern border of the Territory.

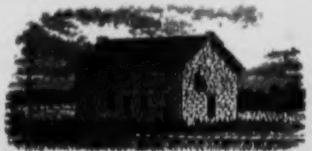

FIRST TERRITORIAL CAPITOL, at Pawnee, in which the first Territorial Legislature met, July 2, 1855. Adjourned to Shawnee Mission July 6.

The Pawnee Association had built a "capitol" of stone, two stories in height and 40x80 feet in size, "well provided with seats and writing tables." Maj. Klotz had established a boarding house capable of accommodating forty boarders. Mr. Teeples had room for twenty boarders, and Mr. Knapp for as many more. Mr. Lowe, at Fort Riley, two miles distant, could accommodate fifteen more, and had arranged to run a "bus" to and from Pawnee for the convenience of his boarders. These arrangements were entirely ignored by the members of the Legislature. They came in with tents and all the paraphernalia of travelers in an unsettled and inhospitable country. The preparations made by the Pawnee Town Association for the Legislature were totally ignored, except that it occupied the building provided for the first convening of the Legislature, until it could effect a removal to Shawnee. Many of the delegates came in with similar camp equipage to that of their Missouri constituents who had come in to elect them a few weeks before. They had no idea of remaining in the enemy's country long, more than had the amateur settlers who elected them. It was too far from their base of supplies, and the early adjournment to the Shawnee Mission on the Missouri border was a foregone conclusion.

The two Houses met in the building provided at Pawnee, Monday, July 2, 1855.

The House of Representatives was called to order, and the roll of members called by Hon. Daniel Woodson, Secretary of the Territory. The following members, holding certificates of election, answered to their names: Johnson, Hutchinson, Ladd, Wattles, Jessee, Baker, Anderson, Williams, Heiskell, Wilkinson, Younger, Scott, Houston, Marshall, Tebbs, Stringfellow, Kirk, Blair, Watterson, Harris, Weddell, Mathias, Payne, McMeeken; absent, Fowler and Holliday. The temporary organization of the House was effected by the election and appointment of the following officers, *pro tem.*: Chairman, Joseph T. Anderson; Chief Clerk, J. M. Lyle; Assistant Clerk, John Martin; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. J. B. Cramer; Doorkeeper, Benjamin P. Campbell.

Members holding certificates of election were sworn by Hon. Sanders W. Johnson, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The House being thus temporarily organized, the deliberations were opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Stateler.

Permanent officers were then chosen as follows: Speaker of the House, John H. Stringfellow; Chief Clerk, James M. Lyle; Assistant Clerk, John Martin; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. J. B. Cramer; Doorkeeper, Benjamin P. Campbell; Speaker *pro tem.*, Joseph C. Anderson.

The first business of the organized body was the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into the credentials of sitting members. The committee appointed consisted of the following: Messrs. Heiskell, Houston, Mathias, Watterson and Johnson. The committee was instructed to report by 8 o'clock on Tuesday (to-morrow) morning.

The Council showed, on the calling of the roll by Secretary Woodson, the following-named gentlemen as present, holding certificates of election from the Governor, to wit:

Thomas Johnson, Edward Chapman, John A. Wakefield, Jesse D. Wood, A. M. Coffey, David Lykins, William Barbee, John W. Forman, William P. Richardson, D. A. N. Grover, L. J. Eastin, R. R. Rees; absent, M. F. Conway.

The proceedings were opened by prayer by Rev. Thomas Johnson.

Officers *pro tem.* were chosen as follows: President, R. R. Rees; Chief Clerk, John A. Halderman; Assistant Clerk, Charles H. Grover; Sergeant-at-Arms, Carey B. Whitehead; Doorkeeper, William J. Godfroy.

Messrs. Coffey, Johnson and Richardson were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

The committee reported forthwith favorably on all except members from the Second, Third and Sixth Council Districts, on which they asked further time for consideration, which was granted.

The permanent organization was then completed by the choice of the following officers:

President, Rev. Thomas Johnson; President *pro tem.*, R. R. Rees; Chief Clerk, John A. Halderman; Assistant Clerk, Charles H. Grover; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. B. Whitehead; Doorkeeper, W. J. Godfroy.

The organization of both branches being thus completed, and His Excency the Governor informed that they awaited his message, the two Houses adjourned.

During the following four days, the Legislature received the message of the Governor and referred it to the appropriate committees, purged itself of all obnoxious Free-soil members, and voted to remove the seat of Government, temporarily, to the Shawnee Manual Labor School, over the veto of the Governor.

The message was received July 3. Its discussion of the slavery question was as follows:

> Claiming as we do the same capacity for self-government as our fellow-citizens of the States, with a far greater, if not an exclusive interest in the institutions and laws which are to exist among us; compelled alone to bear their burdens, and entitled alone to claim their benefits; wisdom, justice and fairness would dictate that those laws and institutions inside of the Constitution of the United States, should be molded by ourselves, stimulated by the absorbing interest we must feel in them, rather than by the representatives and citizens of other States, who are no more competent to the task than we—who have no stake with us in the results, and who would most indignantly repel any offer of reciprocity from us in assisting to manage their affairs. The provisions of our Territorial organic act secures us this right, and is founded in the true doctrines of Republicanism. It may be exercised in various degrees and in various ways, and whenever it is called into action it cannot be legitimately attended with that excitement, which is incident to the agitation of [illegible] slavery question in the direction of an attack upon constitutional rights. An agitation of that kind, such as we have seen industriously prosecuted in the past history of our country by the destructive spirit of abolitionism, can never be productive of aught but evil, and is calculated in an eminent degree to obscure the glories of the past, to evoke the foulest spirit of discord among the citizens of our common country, and also to mar our brilliant future, if not endanger the existence of our cherished Union. A want of fidelity to the solemn compacts of the constitution, and an attack upon the rights of the States which are guaranteed by it, can have no justification or excuse. This view of the case is not, however, to be confounded with the discussion and settlement of the slavery question in our Territory, with its bearings upon the formation of our institutions. That has been referred to us as an open question by the legitimate action of the nation, and here it is not only the privilege, but the duty of every man to speak his opinions freely, and enforce them peaceably and fairly. Advocate and opponent stand on the same ground, and must mutually concede to each other the identical measure of right which they claim for themselves. Freedom of opinion and freedom of discussion without license, are of the very essence of republicanism at all times, and are to be peculiarly respected here. The permanent character and high authority of a State constitution, and the fact of its submission to a direct vote of the people of the Territory indicate that event as a signal occasion for the decision of that peculiar question. In the meantime, however, a Territorial Legislature may undoubtedly act upon the question to a limited and partial extent, and may temporarily prohibit, tolerate or regulate slavery in the Territory, and in an absolute or modified form, with all the force and effect of any other legislative act, binding until repealed by the same power that enacted it.

The message further pointed out the objects for which the Legislature was convened, defined its duties and recommended legislation. The boundaries of counties were to be defined; the terms of court in the different districts decided upon; County and Probate Courts established; the levying of taxes considered; schools established, and a Territorial militia organized. The selection of a permanent seat of Government was also one of the duties devolving upon the Legislature. The passing of an efficient law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and prohibiting its sale to Indians, was recommended.

The message was referred to committees, and 1,000 copies ordered to be printed.

THE UNSEATING OF THE FREE-SOIL MEMBERS.

It was well known, before the assembling of the Legislature, that no member elected at the May election would be allowed to hold his seat. With the members elect and their constituents, their expulsion was deemed inevitable. Whether they should take their seats, thus recognizing the legislative body by becoming a part of it, or whether they should absent themselves entirely, was a question earnestly discussed. The course finally adopted, to take their seats and go through the form of a contest, was not decided upon until after long and earnest discussion. Jesse D. Wood, from the beginning, advocated a square contest that should put the iniquity fully on record, and, as appears, succeeded in bringing the whole Free-state delegation to a like view. So, as has been seen, at the opening of the session, all the Free-state members were in their seats, with the exception of Cyrus K. Holliday, elected to the House from the Tecumseh District, who was unavoidably absent in Pennsylvania, attendant on a sick wife; and M. F. Conway, of the Council, who resigned before taking his seat. The first business in order, as preconcerted, was the purging of both branches of the objectionable members. No legislation was attempted until it was done. The Committee on Credentials appointed by the House did their work thoroughly and give their reasons to the House, their constituents and the country, in an elaborate report, as follows:

> TO THE HONORABLE THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TERRITORY OF KANSAS:
>
> The undersigned, a majority of the committee appointed by this House as a special committee on credentials, whose duty it was to inquire into and examine the evidence of membership of gentlemen who claim their seats as members of this House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas, most respectfully beg leave to make the following report:
>
> Having heard and examined all the evidence touching the matter of inquiry before them, and taking the organic law of Congress passed on the 30th day of May, in the year 1854, organizing the Territorial governments of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas as their guiding star, the only bright and shining light to the port of a true and correct conclusion in the premises, believe and declare, in the first place, that the Governor of Kansas had not the exclusive right or power to prescribe the manner and form by which the first election for members of the first Territorial Legislative Assembly of the said Territory of Kansas should be conducted and passed upon, but that a fair construction of the 22d section of the said organic act leads them—nay, drives a majority of your said committee to the conclusion that no particular form of the oath which the judges of said election took was necessary, and that no particular form of the return of said election by the said judges was necessary in order to legalize the said election, but that such oaths and such returns as are usual for judges of election in the several States to take, perform and return, is all that the organic act requires. And a majority of your committee believe, and are of the opinion, from the original papers filed in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, and other papers and evidence which was before them, that the oaths and returns and all other acts taken, done and performed by the judges appointed by His Excellency, A. H. Reeder, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, to hold and conduct the election for members of the first Territorial Legislative Assembly were in the usual form, at all events as effectual and as legal and binding as if the said oaths and returns had been in the form prescribed by the Governor in his proclamation, *verbatim et literatim*. Indeed, any other construction might lead to usurpation of power, never-ending confusion and wrong. And besides, it is not to be expected, nor is it required by any rule of law or courts of justice in the United States or Great Britain, that oaths or affidavits taken and made promiscuously throughout the country shall be uniform; but that any oath or affidavit taken or made by any officer of any branch of the Government, clearly showing the intention of the party taking or making the same to the point at issue, or matter-of-fact to be established or procured, is all that the law requires.
>
> In the second place, the undersigned, a majority of your said committee, are of the opinion and declare that the said organic act, establishing the Territorial governments of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, does not give to the Governor of the Territory of Kansas power generally to set aside elections, nor does it confer upon him the right or power to set aside the election held on Friday, the 30th of March last, in any one or all of the election precincts, unless (in the language of the bill itself), that in case two or more persons voted *for* shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur in either branch of the Legislative Assembly. In these events, and these events alone, has he power to order a new election. * * * (Next paragraphs assert that neither of the above contingencies occurred.)
>
> Upon what ground then were these elections set aside, and certificates refused? A majority of your committee, and they apprehend a majority of the members of this House, are at a loss to know.
>
> It is pretended, however, that these elections were set aside and certificates refused upon the ground of a non-compliance on the part of some of the judges of the election, with the manner and form prescribed in the proclamation of the Governor of the Territory. This, as it has already been shown, was not a legitimate reason for thus setting aside these elections; but, nevertheless, new elections were ordered to be held on the 22d of May last, and a number of gentlemen are now holding their seats in this House by virtue thereof. Can it be that Congress in its wisdom, having great experience and the history of the past before them, designed to delegate to one man the power to create a vacancy in the popular branch of this Legislature, for his own purposes, on any pretense whatever? Certainly not. But a majority of your committee emphatically deny that any vacancy in this branch had occurred at the time of the issuing of the Governor's proclamation, ordering a new election in the several districts of this Territory where new elections were held and conducted, under and by virtue of that proclamation, or at the time such elections were held and conducted, or at any time subsequent, until the organization of both branches of the first Territorial Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, and certainly none since; for every seat has been occupied from that moment until the present, whether rightfully or not, is for this House to decide.
>
> Now, sir, if this be a correct view of the subject, by what authority have the elections in the said several Representative Districts been set aside? By what authority have certain gentlemen been refused certificates of election? and by what authority has a new election been ordered and held on the 22d day of May last? Verily none; at least none that a majority of your committee can see; and the election held in the several districts of the Territory on the 22d day of May last, is therefore, in the opinion of a majority of your committee wholly and entirely illegal, unwarrantable and not authorized by the organic act establishing the Territorial governments of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and they have therefore disregarded the said election.
>
> Upon the subject of certificates this committee would only remark that a certificate of election in the hands of a party claiming a seat in this or any other House of a similar character, is only *prima facie* evidence of his right to sit until the House shall have passed upon the fact, and nothing more; and that a certified copy of the return of the Judges of an election, or the original return filed in the office of the Secretary of State, is also *prima facie* evidence of his right to sit until otherwise ordered by the House of which he claims to be a member; and that it is competent and legal, and in accordance with the best parliamentary law and regulation, for this House, or any similar body constituted as this is, to oust, or in other words to turn out, and refuse to any person the privilege to sit as a member, notwithstanding he may have a certificate of election with the broad seal of a State *or* Territory, as the case may be. The precedents on this branch of our report are so numerous, and so well and generally understood, that to say more would be but taxing sounds and words wholly unnecessary now.
>
> In regard to those gentlemen who are now sitting members of this House, and whose seats are not contested in this place, these are passed without further comment.
>
> But with regard to those whose seats are contested, the majority of your committee, having already declared that the election held on the 22d of May was void *ab initio*, cannot entertain either the certificate of the Governor of this Territory, or a certified copy of the return of the Judges of the said election, nor even the original return filed in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, and must, therefore, be governed entirely by the return of the Judges who held and conducted the election held on the 30th of March last, in pursuance to and compliance with the just proclamation of the Governor of this Territory, ordering an election for members of the Territorial Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas.
>
> [The gentlemen holding seats, not contested, are here enumerated.]
>
> And it appears that Messrs. John Hutchinson, Philip P. Fowler and Erastus D. Ladd, from the Second Representative District; Messrs. Augustus Wattles and William Jessee, from the Third Representative District; and Mr. Cyrus K. Holliday, from the Fourth Representative District, have received certificates of their election from the Governor, declaring them duly elected as members of this House, on the 22d of May last. But inasmuch as a majority of your committee have declared that this election was void from beginning to end, and that the Governor was not authorized or empowered to order that election by the organic act establishing this Territorial Government, they are not entitled to their seats as members of this House.
>
> [Here follow the names of the candidates receiving a majority of votes in the Second, Third and Fourth Representative Districts on the 30th of March, all of whom the committee report entitled to their seats: These gentlemen were Messrs. James Whitlock, A. B. Wade and John M. Banks, in the Second; G. W. Ward and O. H. Brown, in the Third, and D. L. Croysdale, in the Fourth District.]
>
> In regard to the Fifth Representative District, the committee report:
>
> In the Fifth Representative District, it appears that A. J. Baker received a certificate of election from the Governor of this Territory, declaring that the said A. J. Baker was duly elected a member of this House, said certificate bearing date the 6th day of April, 1855.
>
> It appears from all the facts in this case of Mr. A. J. Baker, that in his (the Fifth) Representative District, there are two precincts. A. J. Baker received 25 votes, and M. W. McGee, the contestant in this case, received 12 votes at one precinct, and at the other precinct A. J. Baker received 1 vote, and M. W. McGee received 210 votes. The returns of the judges of election, from both these precincts, are equally effective and equally legal in our judgment, and we *therefore* declare that A. J. Baker, from the Fifth Representative District, is not entitled to his seat in this House; but that M. W. McGee, from the Fifth Representative District, having received a majority of all the votes polled, in that Representative District, on the 30th day of March, 1855, is entitled to his seat as a member of this House. The foregoing, your committee know is very imperfect; but the shortness of the time allowed to investigate the subject referred to them, did not admit of a more thorough and comprehensive report thereon.
>
> All of which is most respectfully submitted.
>
> WILLIAM B. MATHIAS, *Chairman.*
> A. S. JOHNSON,
> WILLIAM A. HEISKELL,
> THOMAS W. WATTERSON.

S. D. Houston, the only Free-state member of the committee, submitted a minority report, in which he said:

I cannot agree that this body has the right to go behind the decision of the Governor, who, by virtue of his office, is the organizing Federal arm of the General Government to evolve and manage a new government for this Territory, for the obvious reason that Congress makes him the sole judge of qualifications of membership.

It makes him the channel to, and the organized means of, the existence of this body.

To assume the contrary proposition, is to assert that this legislative body exists before it can have a legal existence.

Mr. John Hutchinson spoke for nearly two hours against the report, and at the end was complacently informed by Speaker Stringfellow that, "although the House had no objections to indulging the members in free speech, it might, perhaps, shorten their remarks in some degree to know that their speeches would not change a single vote."

The majority report was accepted, whereby Messrs. Hutchinson, Fowler, Ladd, Wattles, Jessee, Holliday and Baker ceased to be members of the House.

The following protest was made by four of the retiring members:

We, the undersigned members of the House of Representatives of Kansas Territory, believing the organic act gives this House no power to oust any member from this House, who has a certificate of election from the Governor, that this House cannot go behind an election called by the Governor, and consider any claims based on a prior election, we would, therefore, protest against such a proceeding, and ask this protest to be spread upon the journal of this House.

John Hutchinson.
William Jessee.
Augustus Wattles.
E. D. Ladd.

In the Council, the committee made a report equally elaborate on the cases of Jesse D. Wood and John A. Wakefield, depriving them of their seats and assigning these to Andrew McDonald and Hiram J. Strickler, who had been elected according to the returns of the March election. The ousted members retired, leaving their protest spread upon the journal. It was the Fourth of July, 1855, and Judge Wakefield, as he rose to leave, gave vent to his indignation in the following prophetic speech: "Gentlemen, this is a memorable day, and may become more so. Your acts will be the means of lighting the watch-fires of war in our land."

Thus the two Houses were purified of all members having the taint of Abolitionism in their garments, except S. D. Houston, who resigned July 23. M. F. Conway never took his seat in the Council. He sent in a lengthy letter of resignation July 8, while the contested cases of Wood, Wakefield and himself were pending.

THE LEGISLATURE AT SHAWNEE MISSION.

Having now an undivided and unanimously Pro-slavery membership, the Legislature proceeded to carry out its pre-arranged programme. Both Houses passed a bill on July 4, entitled "An act to remove the seat of Government temporarily to the Shawnee Manual Labor School, in the Territory of Kansas."

The bill was promptly vetoed by Gov. Reeder, and as promptly passed over his veto, and the Legislature adjourned thereby to the Shawnee Mission, where it was to meet on July 16. The veto message read as follows:

To the House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas:

I return to your House, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to remove the seat of Government temporarily to the Shawnee Manual Labor School in the Territory of Kansas," with my objections. I cannot give the bill my official sanction for several reasons. It provides "that until the seat of government is located by law, the Governor and Secretary of State (by which is doubtless meant the Secretary of the Territory), shall respectively keep their offices at the Shawnee Manual Labor School."

This permission seems to me peculiarly objectionable. The Legislative and Executive departments, here as elsewhere, are entirely independent of each other in the performance of their respective duties within their separate spheres, and must each be left to the discharge of their own proper functions, independent of the control of the other, in any way that would interfere with the exercise of that discretion, which is properly confided to them. Under our organic law there is even yet another consideration bearing upon this well-known doctrine, which forces itself upon our attention.

The Executive department is an emanation of the power of the Federal Government, represents the authority of that Government, and the incumbent is appointed by it. His duties are defined by Congress, who may at any time restrict or enlarge them, and prescribe the mode in which they shall be performed, and to the Federal Government alone, from which his power is derived, and by which his movements are directed, is he responsible for the manner in which his official functions are performed. This controlling power over the Territorial Executive can neither be taken away from Congress by the Territorial Legislature, nor can it be exercised by the latter, concurrently with the former, because this would involve the possibility of an irreconcilable conflict between the two. The control of the Executive is not parted with by Congress, under the 24th section of the organic law, because, as already shown, such control by others would be inconsistent with the spirit of the act. The General Government have legislated in various portions of the act, as to the general duties of the Executive, and in reference to this point particularly, now involved, have gone as far as they then deemed expedient, by providing that the Governor and Secretary shall reside in the Territory. They may at any time go farther and provide at what point of the Territory the offices shall remain; but we must await their action in the matter, as that of the only power which can prescribe it; so long as they see proper to leave to the incumbent of the Executive Department the privilege of locating his office anywhere within the Territory, that privilege cannot be taken away by the Territorial Legislature.

When the actual seat of government is fixed by competent authority, it would certainly become the duty of the Executive to locate his office there, and this brings us to the inquiry whether the bill which I now return is within the rightful powers of the Legislature, as conferred by Congress.

It professes to locate the seat of government temporarily, as contradistinguished from a permanent location. This distinction is well founded and well understood, and is recognized as well in the organic law as in the act of Congress of March 3, 1855, and a temporary seat of government is recognized as one upon which none of the public money appropriated by Congress, shall be expended in the erection of public buildings.

By the organic law, the Governor was vested with the power to fix the place for the meeting of the first Legislative Assembly. By the same law, Congress themselves fixed the temporary seat of Government, and by act of March 3, 1855, they conferred upon the Legislature the right to fix a permanent seat of government. The power of the Legislature is thus clearly defined. Congress has chosen to confine one branch of this subject to the Governor, to retain another to themselves, and to commit the third to the Legislature.

The temporary seat of government may or may not be used, and this will depend upon whether the Legislature shall leave the place fixed for their meeting by the Governor, before they shall fix upon a permanent seat of government. Congress having already fixed a temporary seat of Government for the Territory, the only effect of the bill which I now return to you would be to repeal the 31st section of the Kansas bill, which involves the exercise of a power far beyond the functions of the Legislature.

The Legislature may undoubtedly, by virtue of the act of Congress, passed March 30, 1855, entirely supersede the temporary seat of government by a permanent location, upon which the public appropriation is to be expended for buildings; but in no other mode can the object be attained. Had Congress abstained from fixing a temporary seat of government, the Legislature might, perhaps, by implication, have had the power to do so; but when they exercise it themselves, and, in the same law, prohibit the Legislature from any legislation inconsistent with the provisions of the act, it would seem that the door is closed for any such legislation as contemplated by the bill which has been submitted to me.

It follows then that the Legislative Assembly has no right to prescribe where the office of the Executive shall be held, except by means of the establishment of a seat of government, and that they are confined to the fixing of a permanent and not a temporary one, and it would seem equally clear that as Congress has provided for the place of their first meeting, for the temporary seat of government, and also for the permanent seat of government, that it was their intention that the Legislature should sit only at one place of the three.

Conclusive as this view of the case appears, I may add that I cannot perceive the expediency of the bill. The effect will be at once to adjourn your present session to the place mentioned, and whilst I am prepared to admit that the Legislative Assembly are satisfied of the existence of sufficient reasons for this step, their reasons are not apparent or convincing to me; and on the other hand, it is the loss of the time (more valuable because limited) which our organic law allots to the Legislative session, and because it will involve a pecuniary loss in view of the arrangements which have been made at this place for our accommodation.

A. H. Reeder, *Governor*.

Executive Department, July 6, 1855.

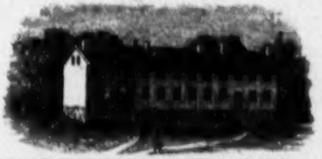

SECOND TERRITORIAL CAPITOL, SHAWNEE.

Shawnee Mission School Building, in which the First Territorial Legislature met July 16, 1855. Adjourned, Aug. 30.

The Legislative body, without a head, met at the Shawnee Manual Labor School on the 16th of July, according to adjournment. It had already, by its acts, dethroned the Governor, and left him only the symbol of inability and helplessness, with no executive function except to follow them in their travels from place to place. His authority as the Executive head of the Territorial Government had been entirely ignored. He was virtually deposed—not by the President, who had appointed him, but by the lawless and arrogant behest of a body of men responsible only to their Missouri constituents and the Pro-slavery junta which ruled the National Government at Washington, headed by S. A. Douglas and Jefferson Davis, directed in the Kansas Department by Hon. David Atchison, with Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, as a figure-head, who wielded scarcely more influence with the national conspirators, seeking to fasten slavery upon the nation, than did his subordinate, Reeder, with those who held the Territory of Kansas by the throat.

The legislators were by no means easy in mind at the situation. Nothing except a revolution could render the laws they might pass valid or of any moral force, if the Executive ignored them and took the ground of Gov. Reeder, that they were not a legally constituted body, and that therefore all laws they might pass were void.

The dead-lock between the Governor and the Legislature was determined on the presentation of the first act passed after its assembling at Shawnee. It was unimportant in itself, being only to incorporate a Ferry Company at the town of Kickapoo. The Governor returned the bill, however, without his approval. He states at the beginning of his message:

I see nothing in the bill itself to prevent my sanction of it, and my reasons for disapproval have been doubtless anticipated by you as necessarily resulting from the opinions expressed in my message of the 6th instant.

Following, the Governor discussed the powers of the Legislature, quoting from the organic act and other authorities to show that, by the illegal temporary removal of the Legislature to a place other than that appointed by the Governor, who only had the power to designate its place of meeting, it had destroyed its own existence as a law-making body. The veto message closed as follows:

It seems, then, to be plain, that the Legislature now in session, so far as the place is concerned, is in contravention of the act of Congress, and where they have no right to sit, and can make no valid legislation. Entertaining these views, I can give no sanction to any bill that is passed; and if my views are not satisfactory, it follows that we must act independently of each other. * * * * * * * * *

If I am right in these opinions, and our Territory shall derive no fruits from the meeting of the present Legislative Assembly, I shall, at least, have the satisfaction of recollecting that I called the attention of the Assembly to the point before they removed, and that the responsibility, therefore, rests not on the Executive.

A. H. Reeder, *Governor*.

Shawnee Methodist Mission, July 21, 1855.

The Legislature was quite prompt, after the receipt of this veto message, in doing what it could to purge itself of an unpleasant Governor, as it had already of its unpleasant members. It could not vote him out, as it had the obnoxious members, but it had good reason to believe that, having, so far as its powers allowed, proved its loyalty to the slave power, it would have no trouble in removing the slight obstacle remaining in the person of Gov. Reeder, by appeal to the central power at Washington. Accordingly, July 27, six days after the veto of the Kickapoo Ferry bill, the following memorial was adopted in joint sessions of the two Houses:

To His Excellency, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States:

The undersigned, your memorialists, members of the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas, respectively represent that a crisis has at length arrived in the affairs of this Territory which makes it imperative that you should interpose, so that our Government (the wheels of which have been dragging so heavily heretofore, and which have at last come to a stand) may be relieved of the clog which has been attached to it, and be enabled to move once more in its regular course. A brief history of our Territory written and unwritten, since its organization, will enable you to see the causes which have conduced to this end; and the remedy being in your own hands, we trust and believe you will not hesitate immediately to apply it.

On the 30th of May, 1854, more than one year since, the bill opening the Territory for settlement, west of Missouri and Iowa, was passed. The public, excited by the glowing descriptions of those who had been in the Territory, and by the debates in Congress regarding the future political destiny of this newly-opened country, immediately rushed in by thousands from every quarter of our widespread Union. No Territory, ever organized by this Government, has been peopled with half the rapidity of this, save California, owing to the unnatural stimulus above alluded to. A people thus numerous—thus diversified from birth, education, previous associations, and present intention and object required, it seems to us, for their government, the most prompt action on the part of those called on to preside over them. From the month of May until October, there were no officers here; the Governor appointed to organize the Territory under the provisions of the bill, arriving in the latter month. So soon as it was ascertained, by rumor, that he had arrived (for he never in any way made it public), it was presumed that he would immediately order the census of the Territory to be taken, an election for members of the Legislative Assembly to be held, and call them together at once, so that laws might be enacted for the preservation of the public peace and weal. But what was the course pursued by that official? The citizens of our Territory received him with open arms, and even in Missouri, the State bordering on our line, he was tendered a supper on the day of his arrival, to enable him to meet with the distinguished gentleman of that section of Missouri, together with the private citizens of the vicinity.

Received thus frankly and cordially, both in Kansas and on the border, urged time and again to provide for the election of a Legislature—the people knowing of no laws in force, and the Governor, having no settled opinion upon the subject, appointing Justices of the Peace in various sections of the Territory, some of whom enforced the Pennsylvania, some the Ohio and some the Missouri code, acting, as a matter of course, under his instructions—still, with all these various imperative necessities urging his compliance, he heeded them not, but assumed himself to act as the law-making power, by prescribing the various codes above, and usurping the powers of the judiciary in issuing the writs, and sitting as an examining court upon a charge of "assault with intent to kill," the prisoner being at the time incarcerated within the walls of a prison, and before discharging him demanding his recognizance, which was taken however by a Judge whose district had, as yet, not been assigned him. In the midst of all this confusion, turning coolly from those who had thus warmly welcomed him, associating with those only from one particular section of the Union, persisting in not adopting that course which alone could produce order from this chaos, it is not singular that loud complainings should be heard, and that sinister motives should be attributed to him for his conduct.

The Governor then commences his course of speculation, beginning by arraying himself directly in opposition to the opinions of the General Government, as expressed by the Attorney General in relation to Delaware lands, by purchasing property on those lands, and stating that the opinions of the law officer of the General Government were incorrect, and of no force if correct, thus setting an example of insubordination to those less informed, and which may end in a conflict between the people of this Territory and the General Government, unless the rights of the squatters on those lands are recognized in conducting the sales of them. He then commences a tour of observation through the Territory for the ostensible purpose of preparing for a census, etc., but which from his subsequent conduct, proved to be only one of speculation, for he was known to be a large shareholder in many of the various town companies throughout the Territory. Finally, in the month of February, when the snow was some two feet in depth, he ordered a census to be taken (the herculean task which had so much alarmed him), and it was so taken in about three weeks, under the unfavorable circumstances above stated.

A proclamation was then issued for an election of members to the Legislative Assembly to be held on the 30th of March, 1855, said proclamation containing a section claiming by the Governor the right to decide contested elections, thereby virtually claiming the right to override the will of the people, as expressed through the ballot box, and to fill the Legislature with whomsoever he chose—virtually disfranchising every man in Kansas Territory, and also enacting a Maine Liquor Law, by providing for the destruction of liquor under certain circumstances. After the contest was over, and the result known, he delayed the assembling of the body until the 2d day of July, more than three months afterward, and that, too, when the whole Union was convulsed on account of alleged outrages in Kansas Territory, and yet no law for the punishment or prevention of them. When at last they did meet upon the call of the Governor, at a point where they had previously in an informal manner protested against being called, with an avowal of their intention to adjourn to the point at which they are now assembled, for the reasons that the requisite accommodations could not be had; where there were no facilities for communicating with their families or constituents; where they could not even find the common food to eat, unless at an enormous expense, there being no gardens yet made by the squatters; where the house in which we were expected to assemble, had no roof or floor on the Saturday preceding the Monday of our assembling, and for the completion of which the entire Sabbath, day and night, was desecrated by the continued labor of the mechanics; where at least one-half of the members, employes and almost all others who had assembled there for business or otherwise, had to camp out in wagons and tents during a rainy, hot season, and where cholera broke out as a consequence of the inadequate food and shelter, and where under all these circumstances of annoyance, they finally passed an act adjourning to this point, where ample accommodations are provided, and where the Governor himself had previously made it the seat of government, they were met by his veto, which is herewith transmitted. The bill was reconsidered by the House in which it originated, and passed by the majority prescribed by the organic act, then acted upon by the other House, and also passed by the same prescribed majority—a copy of which proceedings is herewith transmitted. Upon our assembling at this point, in accordance with a concurrent resolution passed as contemplated by the law, transmitted to you, we passed various bills, which were sent to the Governor for his approval. On the 21st of July, he returned the bills with his objections to signing them (all of which we herewith transmit), addressed to the "House of Representatives of Kansas Territory," and "to the Council of the Territory of Kansas," respectively—by which he assumes that we are not the "House of Representatives of Kansas Territory," nor the "Council of the Territory of Kansas," which, to say the least of it, is a glaring inconsistency, yet not more so than the rest of the document, which you will perceive by reading the points made by him. We will briefly state them, without an argument to show their utter fallacy, so shown by himself as we are confident that you will perceive them at a glance. One point is that Fort Leavenworth is the seat of government, made so by the organic act, that a law passed anywhere else than at the seat of government would be illegal.

That he had the right to call the Legislature to meet at a point not the seat of government (that is, Pawnee), and that laws enacted there (*though not the seat of government*) would be legal, thereby destroying the preceding proposition.

That we could have passed an act at Pawnee, though not the seat of government, and therefore illegal, establishing a permanent seat of government, and by an ILLEGAL ADJOURNMENT—because passed at a point not the seat of government—have met at such permanent seat of government, and there have made legal and binding statutes; or, by the same ILLEGAL process, have adjourned to Fort Leavenworth, the seat of government, and there have made legal and binding statutes.

We would respectfully represent that if the above are the honest opinions of Governor Reeder, you must admit his utter incompetency to discharge the high duties imposed upon him, and he should be removed. If they be *not* his honest opinions, then he is acting with the sinister design of defeating the whole object for which we are assembled.

If he believes that Fort Leavenworth is the seat of government, and that laws passed anywhere else than at that point would be illegal and void, then to call us to Pawnee to legislate is a willful, deliberate and base attempt to render all our acts, of whatever character, wholly illegal and void, because, by his own showing, Pawnee is not the seat of government, and acts passed anywhere else than at the seat of government are of necessity void, and for which he should be removed.

We will not proceed further with this, but will simply aver that, from the action of Congress, Fort Leavenworth is not now the temporary seat of government. The bill provides, in the 31st section, that Fort Leavenworth shall be the temporary seat of government, and that such buildings as may not be needed for the use of the military shall be used by the Governor and Legislative Assembly. A subsequent clause of an appropriation bill provides for the appropriation of $25,000, to be expended upon the contingency, or rather the appropriation made upon the contingency, that the requisite buildings could not be obtained from the military or War Department.

That appropriation having been made and paid over, proved conclusively that the contingency mentioned has arisen, and that the buildings are refused. A subsequent appropriation, made on the 3d of March, 1855, provides that the sum of $25,000 be appropriated, and that, in addition to the amount already appropriated, shall be expended in making suitable buildings at the *permanent seat of government*. Now, if Fort Leavenworth is the seat of government and the place for the Legislature to meet and transact business, then this absurd consequence follows: That they must meet and transact business at Fort Leavenworth; that they shall not use any of the buildings already erected there; and that they shall not have any of the money to erect other buildings which could be occupied.

Now, as the law never contemplated an absurdity such as this, forcing a Legislative Assembly, even though composed of squatters, to meet out of doors, and forbid their erecting houses, we infer that the 31st section of the bill is virtually repealed; and having no seat of government created by competent authority, the selection of the point for the temporary seat of government legitimately belongs to the Legislative Assembly whenever and wherever convened. And we further submit that, according to the spirit and letter of the law, we have that right, even if Fort Leavenworth be the seat of government. We submit that as all government is for the good of the governed, and as this is one of the legitimate subjects of legislation vested in the people of every State in the Union, and as there could have been no intention on the part of the wise and good men who framed this bill, when they fixed the seat of government temporarily, to have done so other than for the comfort and convenience of the sovereigns; that they never intended to fix an arbitrary rule which the people could not alter, if found convenient; that it was more a *permission granted* by Congress that we might have the use of those buildings or sit at that point than a *command* that we *should not* select another point, if more desirable.

We will and do further represent that the position assumed by the Governor is a despotic and tyrannical one, calculated to lead to the worst consequences if he is not forthwith removed.

Already threats in advance have been made that no respect will be shown to any act passed by this Legislative Assembly, whensoever and wheresoever such act or acts may be passed. Several papers in the Territory boldly advocate this position. A man professing to have been elected to this Legislature (M. F. Conway), who afterward tendered his resignation, advocates this doctrine of resistance. The Governor is, and has been, on terms of intimacy with these very persons; and with him as their leader, they may be led to the commission of acts which will inevitably result in widespread strife and bloodshed.

Now, we submit that the course pursued by the Governor is unwarrantable and factious, even if he be right in the opinions advanced, that our acts are illegal and void. The courts are the tribunals to decide this issue, and no man, Governor or private citizen, has a right to set the laws at defiance, even if unconstitutional and void, until so decided by the proper courts.

This principle is so well understood that we are not prepared to imagine that Gov. Reeder is ignorant of it, even taking his own arguments as an index of his intelligence; and there must be a willful and base design to lead the less informed into the commission of treasonable acts, for which he should be removed.

In conclusion, we charge the Governor, A. H. Reeder, with willful neglect of the interests of the Territory; with endeavoring by all the means in his power to subvert the ends and objects intended to be accomplished by the "Kansas and Nebraska Bill;" by neglecting the public interests and making them subservient to private speculation; by aiding and encouraging persons in factious and treasonable opposition to the wishes of the majority of the citizens of the Territory and the laws of the United States in force in said Territory; by encouraging persons to violate the laws of the United States, and set at defiance the commands of the General Government; by inciting persons to resist the laws which may be passed by the present Legislative Assembly of this Territory; and, finally, by a virtual dissolution of all connection with the present Legislative Assembly of this Territory.

For these, and many other reasons, we respectfully pray Your Excellency to remove the said A. H. Reeder from the exercise of the functions now held by him in said Territory; and represent that a continuance of the same will be prejudicial to the best interests of the said Territory. And as in duty bound, we will ever pray, etc., etc.

THOS. JOHNSON, *President of the Council.*
JOHN H. STRINGFELLOW, *Speaker of the House.*

Members of the Council—William Barbee, A. M. Coffey, D. A. N. Grover, Richard R. Rees, H. J. Strickler, E. Chapman, John W. Forman, A. McDonald.

WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON, *Secretary of Council.*
J. A. HALDERMAN (Attest).

Members of the House—Joseph C. Anderson, O. H. Brown, A. S. Johnson, M. W. McGee, Samuel Scott, George W. Ward, James Whitlock, H. W. Younger, John M. Banks, D. L. Croysdale, R. L. Kirk, H. D. McMeekin, W. H. Tebbs, Thomas W. Watterson, Samuel A. Williams, F. J. Marshall, Joel P. Blair, H. B. C. Harris, William G. Mathias, A. Payne, A. B. Wade, Jonah Weddell.

A. WILKINSON, *Clerk of the House.*
JAMES M. KYLE (Attest).

Meantime, the Legislature had, by letter, requested, through the United States Attorney, a decision from the United States Court as to "whether the adjournment of the Assembly to the place (Shawnee Manual Labor School) was legal." The court rendered a prompt opinion, signed by S. D. Lecompte, Chief Justice, and Rush Elmo[illegible], Associate Justice, concurred in by A. J. Isacks, United States District Attorney, that the whole thing was regular, and that "the want of concurrence of the Governor presents no objection to the efficacy of the acts of the Legislative Assembly, two-thirds of the members of each of its constituent bodies concurring therein."

The judicial branch of the Territorial Government, by this extra-judicial decision, gave assurance to the Legislature of a support, lacking which it would have feared to go further. Its authority as a law-making body thus confirmed, so long as its members were undivided, could enact whatever laws it deemed fit, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding. Indeed, a Governor, in the light of this decision, ceased to be an element in the Government, or even a hindrance to legislation.

It was voted to forward this memorial to Washington by a special messenger. J. H. Stringfellow was chosen as the fittest bearer of dispatches. He declined, and Andrew McDonald was selected. Armed with the formidable document, and fortified with a certificate of election *from the Legislature*, he departed for Washington.

REMOVAL OF GOV. REEDER.

Neither McDonald nor the memorial had anything to do with the removal of the Governor. He was removed before McDonald arrived in Washington.

During the late visit of Gov. Reeder to Washington, he had, in frequent interviews with the President, informed him fully of the disorders prevailing in the Territory. The President professed entire satisfaction with his administration. He stated that Kansas matters had given him more harassing anxiety than anything that had happened since the loss of his son; that it haunted him day and night and was the great overshadowing trouble of his administration. He confidentially informed Gov. Reeder that most pertinacious complaints had been made of him, and that his removal was being urgently demanded upon every ground that could be got up; that Gen. Atchison had pressed it in the most excited manner, and would listen to no reasoning at all. He professed himself as entirely satisfied as to the charges of speculation in Indian lands and town lots, but was sorry that any such pretext existed on which his enemies could press his removal. In the interests of peace and harmony the President urged him to resign, offering him a foreign mission, and other inducements, which were considered, but finally declined. At the end of the series of interviews, Gov. Reeder left the President in no friendly mood, and returned to Kansas, having no reasonable expectation that his tenure of office would last longer than until some pretext for his removal might be found, outside his official acts, which the President did not deem it prudent to openly condemn. The President's parting words to Gov. Reeder gave him premonition of what was to come. He said: "Well, I shall not remove you on account of your political action; if I remove you at all, it will be on account of your speculation in the lands of the Territory." That Gov. Reeder, at the time of his visit to Washington, could have made most advantageous terms for himself, had he been recreant to principle, and regardless of the rights of the inhabitants of the Territory, there can be little doubt. It is to his credit that he did not resign, but returned to his post of danger and duty, where he remained until the responsibility of his removal was reluctantly assumed by the President.

The letter of dismissal was dated at Washington, July 28, 1858. It removed Gov. Reeder from office on the ground that his explanation of his connection with the purchase of Kansas half-breed lands, and other grave matters of the same class, were not such as to remove the impressions which the President had previously entertained of the character of those transactions. His removal was officially announced July 31, and on August 16 Gov. Reeder notified the Legislature of his removal in the following message :

TO THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TERRITORY OF KANSAS:

Gentlemen—Although in my message to your bodies, under date of the 21st instant, I stated that I was unable to convince myself of the legality of your session at this place, for reasons then given, and, although that opinion still remains unchanged, yet, inasmuch as my reasons were not satisfactory to you, and the bills passed by your houses have been, up to this time, sent to me for approval, it is proper that I should inform you that after your adjournment of yesterday, I received official notification that my functions as Governor of the Territory of Kansas were terminated. No successor having arrived, Secretary Woodson will of course perform the duties of the office as Acting Governor.

A. H. REEDER.

Thus closed the administration of Andrew H. Reeder, the first Territorial Governor of Kansas.

Hon. Daniel Woodson, who thus unexpectedly to himself and those who appointed him, became the Acting Governor, and remained such until after the adjournment of the Legislature, was a Virginian by birth, strong in his Pro-slavery convictions, both by birth and education. He was bred a printer, at Lexington, Va., and, at the time of his appointment as Secretary, was a half-owner and the editor of the Lynchburg *Republican*, a Southern Democratic journal, showing undoubted merit as an advocate of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, from a Southern view. He had the full confidence of the Pro-slavery Legislature, and, having no moral scruples, as to the iniquities of its birth, signed all bills passed, without hesitation or consideration. The fact that out of all the venom engendered in the contest, no attack on his private character or his honesty and probity was ever made by his political enemies, justly establishes his character for personal honesty and purity as above reproach. Such characters, at that time, did not bring lasting distinction to their possessors. Mr. Woodson, Governor of Kansas during the most exciting period of her existence, afterward served faithfully as Receiver of Public Moneys for the Delaware Land District; then, for twelve years, was a farmer in Leavenworth County, and later became a resident of Montgomery County, where he worked at his trade as a printer, and as Deputy Clerk of the County Board and Court of that county.

THE LEGISLATURE DOES ITS WORK.

The work of the Legislature, rid of all its Free-state members, untrammeled by any restrictive power from the Executive, and supported by the Judiciary, was easy. It had but to pass such laws as it saw fit. Its work will ever stand as a monument of the worst that unanimity and unrestricted license is capable of perpetrating.

The work was finished and the Legislature adjourned August 30. Every act passed, except one illegally appropriating money, was promptly signed by Acting Gov. Woodson. It consisted in forming a complete code of laws for the government of the Territory; the defining of county boundaries, and the establishment of county governments; besides the passage of innumerable special bills for the establishment of roads and ferries, the chartering of railroads, and the establishment of town companies at nearly every point where two or three squatters had gathered together. A full staff of military and civil officers was appointed, even down to the local officers of the counties established, all of whom were known to hold unequivocal opinions in favor of establishing slavery in Kansas, at all hazards.

The general code of laws was after that of Missouri, which had been patterned after that of New York and other Eastern States, and was as unobjectionable and as free from imperfections as human experience could make it, except on points pertaining especially to the interests evolved from the peculiar institution of slavery. On those points the Legislature found the code of Missouri entirely inadequate to the requirements of the times or the situation in Kansas, and proceeded to frame a code of black laws which, in devilish and heartless barbarity, was never before equaled by a legislative body sufficiently civilized to make a written record of its transactions.

The peculiar laws passed by this Legislature, which, from their atrocity rendered the whole body infamous, are given in full, or carefully digested below:

THE BLACK LAWS.

"An act to punish offenses against slave property," was passed by the Legislature, prescribing the penalty of death to any who should decoy slaves or incite insurrection among them. The bill, prior to its passage by the Council, was considered by the Judiciary Committee and reported upon as follows:

The Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred a bill entitled "An act to punish decoying slaves from their masters," respectfully report that they have had the same for some time under advisement, and, recognizing the correctness of the provisions of the act, but one question has occupied the attention of the committee, and that is, the character of the punishment prescribed in the bill. At first presentation of the subject, there was an apparent severity which seemed not to be in consonance with the crime, and viewing the offense in the light of grand larceny alone, the genius of our institutions, and the prejudices of the day in which we live, at once discard so extreme a punishment. But when we view the offense in its peculiar bearing upon our institutions at this particular time, it assumes more the character of treason against the laws than an ordinary crime, which but affects the parties immediately interested, or the immediate community in which the offense may have been committed once, may, in its incendiary tendency, lead to consequences of the most fearful character, as well upon our political as social institutions; it is an offense, the frequent recurrence of which we may well imagine might light the bonfires of civil war, and result in bloodshed more fearful than a thousand murders. We are, therefore, in view of this, prepared to sanction the penalty of death, and respectfully recommend the passage of this act.

R. R. REES, *Chairman*.

The act thus favorably reported was passed by both Houses, and signed by Acting Gov. Woodson. It reads thus:

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, as follows:

SECTION 1. If any person shall entice, decoy or carry away out of this Territory any slave belonging to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or with intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall *suffer death*.

SEC. 2. If any person shall aid or assist in enticing, decoying or persuading or carrying out of any State or Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and, on conviction thereof, *suffer death*.

SEC. 3. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away, out of any State or Territory of the United States, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, and shall bring such slave into this Territory, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, in the same manner as if such slave had been enticed, decoyed, or carried away out of this Territory; and in such case the larceny may be charged to have been committed in any county of this Territory, into or through which such slave shall have been brought by such person and, on conviction thereof, the person offending shall *suffer death*.

This act was never enforced. Its features were so at variance with the spirit of Republican institutions, and so abhorrent to every principle of right or justice as to disarm it of all force. Its enforcement was never attempted. It did not have the effect intended—to overawe the Free-state settlers or check emigration; on the contrary, its publication only gave a fresh impetus to the tide of emigration to Kansas. In the Territory it was well understood to be the blatant threat of the Pro-slavery element, let loose on paper, and served the salutary end of rousing the people to the importance of organizing in opposition to the continuance of this burlesque on law and order and decency.

The prescribing of the death penalty was by no means confined to the heinous crime of grand larceny of negroes. It was spread over the pages of the black code so profusely as to rob it of its terrors. For inciting a rebellion among slaves, or participating in the same—death; for any free person to speak, write, print, advise, persuade or induce any slaves to rebel, conspire against or murder any citizen of the Territory—death; or to bring into print, write, publish, or circulate any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet or circular for the purpose of exciting insurrection, rebellion, revolt or conspiracy on the part of the slaves, free negroes or mulattoes, against the citizens of the Territory, or any part of them, or knowingly aiding or assisting the same to be done—death.

Other laws were passed, which were, if acknowledged and enforced, fraught with more vital evil to the settlers.

The counties had been organized, their boundaries established, the county seats located, provisions made for the levying of county taxes, and county officials appointed. Excepting the Justices of the Peace and Constables, the officers thus appointed were to hold office for the term of two years, or until after the general election of 1857. Under the laws enacted, every officer in the Territory, executive and judicial, was to be appointed by the Legislature or some officer appointed by it.

Every officer, whether elected or appointed, was compelled to take an oath to support the Organic Act and the Fugitive Slave Law. Thus all, except Pro-slavery men, were disqualified from holding office.

By the following—Section 13, Chapter 92, page 445—all Anti-slavery citizens were disqualified as jurors:

No person who is conscientiously opposed to the holding of slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall be a juror in any cause in which the right to hold any person in slavery is involved, nor in any cause in which any injury done to or committed by any slave is in issue, nor in any criminal proceeding for the violation of any law enacted for the protection of slave property, and for the punishment of crimes committed against the right to such property.

There was to be no session of the Legislature during 1856, but the members of the next House were to be elected in October of that year. A candidate to be eligible, and a voter, if challenged, was required to swear to support the Fugitive Slave Law.

The permanent seat of government was located at Lecompton, a place lying some six miles west of Lawrence, where every rood of land within three miles of the town site had been pre-empted or otherwise secured by undoubted Pro-slavery men.

The qualifications of voters were defined in the following:

AN ACT TO REGULATE ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. Every free white male citizen of the United States, and every free male Indian who is made a citizen by treaty or otherwise, and over the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an inhabitant of this Territory, and of the county or district in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid a Territorial tax, shall be a qualified elector for all elective offices; and all Indians who are inhabitants of this Territory, and who may have adopted the customs of the white man, and who are liable to pay taxes, shall be deemed citizens; *Provided*, That no soldier, seaman, or mariner in the regular army of the United States shall be entitled to vote by reason of being on service therein; and *Provided* further, that no person who shall have been convicted of any violation of any of the provisions of an act of Congress entitled, "An Act respecting Fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February 12, 1793, or of an act to amend and supplementary to said act, approved September 18, 1850; whether such conviction were by criminal proceeding or by civil action for the recovery of any penalty prescribed by either of said acts in any courts of the United States, or of any State or Territory, of any offense deemed infamous, shall be entitled to vote at any election, or to hold any office in this Territory; and *Provided* further, That if any person offering to vote shall be challenged, and be required to take an oath or affirmation, to be administered by one of the Judges of the election, that he will sustain the provisions of the above recited acts of Congress, and of the act entitled, "An Act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," approved May 30, 1854, and shall refuse to take such oath or affirmation, the vote of such person shall be rejected.

An act supplemental to an act to provide for the collection of the Revenue:

SECTION 1. That, in addition to the provisions of an act entitled, "An act for the collection of the Revenue," the Sheriff of each and every county shall, on or before the first Monday of October, A. D. 1855, collect the sum of $1 as a poll tax from each person in the said Territory of Kansas, who is or may be entitled to vote in said Territory, as provided in said act, to which this is supplementary.

The Territorial militia was organized, and a staff of officers appointed as follows:

Major Generals—A. M. Coffey, William P. Richardson.

Brigadier Generals—William A. Heiskell, William Barbee, F. J. Marshall, Lucien J. Eastin.

Colonels—William C. Yager, George W. Johnson, S. A. Williams, Skilsman Fleming, Robert Clark, James E. Thompson, David M. Johnson, Archibald Payne.

Adjutant General—Hiram J. Strickler.

Inspector General—Thomas J. B. Cramer.

The above were all intense Pro-slavery partisans, good and true for any emergency which might arise.

Want of space precludes further digest of the work of this Legislature. It was done for the object for which it was convened most thoroughly—too thoroughly to be effective.

The inhabitants were disfranchised, or their rights limited to the test of their individual opinions. They were taxed without representation and officers and Judges appointed without their consent. Every right of a free citizen of the United States was ruthlessly trampled upon except that of holding slaves. It is unnecessary to indulge in comments on the barbarity of the code adopted. The rebellion against it was inevitable.

On the last day of the session, the following concurrent resolution was offered by the Speaker, J. H. Stringfellow—Mr. Anderson in the chair—and adopted:

> WHEREAS, The signs of the times indicate that a measure is now on foot fraught with more danger to the interests of the Pro-slavery party and to the Union than any which has yet been agitated, to wit: To organize a national Democratic party; and
>
> WHEREAS, Some of our friends have already been misled by it; and
>
> WHEREAS, The result will be to divide Pro-slavery Whigs from Democrats, thus weakening our party one-half; and
>
> WHEREAS, We believe that on the success of our party depends the perpetuity of the Union; therefore,
>
> *Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Council concurring therein,* That it is the duty of the Pro-slavery party, the Union men of Kansas Territory, to know but one issue, Slavery; and that any party making or attempting to make any other is, and should be held, as an ally of abolitionism and disunion.

Thus the Legislature, not content with the intensely partisan laws it had passed, closed its execrable work by defining the political status of the citizens, and drawing, *ex cathedra*, the party lines. The people accepted the alternative thus unfairly forced upon them, and henceforth fought the battle strictly in accordance with the arrogant test prescribed. The Anti-slavery and Free-state party received unexpected and most valuable re-inforcements as soon as this manifesto was published.

THE FREE-STATE MOVEMENT.

Excepting the various nominating conventions held prior to the March election, the first Free-state convention was held in Lawrence on the evening of June 8, 1855, in response to a call signed "Sundry Citizens," "for the purpose of considering matters of general interest to the Territory." The meeting held until a late hour, and, after an animated and earnest discussion, participated in by nearly all present, a committee was appointed to invite the several Representative districts in the Territory to send five delegates from each to an adjourned convention to be held at Lawrence on the 25th of June, "to take into consideration the relation the people of this Territory bear to the Legislature about to convene at Pawnee, etc."

In pursuance to the call, the adjourned meeting convened June 25 at the schoolhouse in Lawrence, and organized at 11 A. M. The temporary officers chosen were:

President—John A. Wakefield.

Secretary—William Partridge.

Delegates were in attendance from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Ninth Districts.

The permanent officers were:

President—J. A. Wakefield

Vice Presidents—John Brown, Jr., J. E. Curtis and John Speer.

Secretaries—R. G. Elliot, Charles Foster.

Committee on Resolutions—S. N. Wood, John Brown, Jr., James P. Fox, A. Wattles and A. F. Powell.

The full list of delegates is not to be found, but in addition to those above named, S. F. Shore and William Jessee are known to have been members.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

> WHEREAS, Certain persons from the neighboring State of Missouri have, from time to time, made irruptions into this Territory, and have by fraud and force driven from and overpowered our people at the ballot-box, and have forced upon us a Legislature which does not represent the opinions of the legal voters of this Territory, many of its members not being even residents of this Territory, but having their homes in the State of Missouri; and
>
> WHEREAS, Said persons have used violence toward the persons and property of the inhabitants of the Territory; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That we are in favor of making Kansas a *free* Territory, and as a consequence, a *free* State.
>
> *Resolved*, That we urge upon the people of Kansas to throw away all minor differences and issues, and make the freedom of Kansas the only issue.
>
> *Resolved*, That we claim no right to meddle with the affairs of the people of Missouri or any other State, but that we claim the right to regulate our own domestic affairs, and, with the help of God, we will do it.
>
> *Resolved*, That we look upon the conduct of a portion of the people of Missouri in the late Kansas election as a gross outrage on the elective franchise and our rights as freemen, and a violation of the principles of popular sovereignty; and, inasmuch as many of the members of the present Legislature are men who owe their election to a combined system of *force* and *fraud*, we do not feel bound to obey any law of their enacting.
>
> *Resolved*, That the legally elected members of the present Legislature be requested, as good and patriotic citizens of Kansas, to resign and repudiate the fraud.
>
> *Resolved*, That in reply to the threats of war so frequently made in our neighboring State, our answer is, WE ARE READY.
>
> *Resolved*, That the people of Kansas are opposed to the establishment of slavery here, and if established it will be contrary to the wishes of three-fourths of our people.
>
> *Resolved*, That Kansas has a right to, and does hereby, invoke the aid of the General Government against the lawless course of the slavery propaganda with reference to this Territory.
>
> *Resolved*, That a FREE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE be appointed, and that each election district shall be entitled to one member, and each district having two Councilmen shall be entitled to two members.

The first Free-state Committee, appointed by resolution of this convention, was not announced at the meeting.

The Free-state members elect did not see fit to resign without a contest, thanks to the most vigorous efforts of Dr. Wood. They chose rather to stand face to the foe, in answer to another resolution which had put forth the more essential and practical statement, "We are ready."

FIRST DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN KANSAS.

As early as April, a most remarkable man had, unheralded and comparatively unknown to his neighbors, come to Kansas and settled near Lawrence. He had been a brave soldier in Mexico, and won renown for bravery and rank for merit in the war with that country. He had been honored in his native State as Lieutenant Governor and as a Member of Congress, having served in the latter position during the Kansas-Nebraska struggle of 1852–54, where he was an ardent supporter of the Douglas bill and the doctrines of squatter sovereignty, and had voted for the bill as finally passed. The indignant Free-soil excitement in his district so put in jeopardy his chances of a re-election that he decided to leave his State and cast his lot with the new Territory he had helped to create. He left little behind that he valued or cared to remember. He came to Kansas untrammeled by the interests of property, reputation or family left behind. He brought with him an unbounded but as yet undefined personal ambition, and an unquestioned reputation for personal bravery. He left behind him a family which he did not love, and a Democratic constituency too weak to serve his purposes. He was poor in purse, lax in morals, but not uncontrollably demoralized in his habits, and was possessed of a genius that neither poverty nor moral defects could conquer. He had directed his steps to Kansas, and he came bearing quite lightly the burdens that, but for the overpowering force of his genius, would have crushed him before his remarkable Kansas career had begun. He did not come to till the soil. His purposes were known only to himself, and in his own wild dreams it did not appear to him that he was to become one of the leading forces in making Kansas a free State. He rather looked to the task of organizing the National Democratic party within the borders of the Territory, and there, as its leader, vindicator and champion, reaping his reward in the highest honors that the party could bestow. He reached the goal of his ambition, but by a path he would have scorned when he first set foot in Kansas.

James H. Lane, the subject of the foregoing sketch, together with a few National Democrats, met in Lawrence and made the first attempt to organize the National Democracy in Kansas on Wednesday, July 27, 1855, two days after the Free-state convention before reported.

The meeting assembled in the office of Dr. J. N. O. P. Wood at 7 o'clock P. M., July 27. On motion of C. W. Babcock, the meeting was organized by the election of James H. Lane, President, and J. N. O. P. Wood, Secretary.

On motion of Hugh Cameron, a committee of five members was appointed to draft and present resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee appointed by the Chair was E. Chapman, C. W. Babcock, Dr. James Garvin, J. S. Emory and Hugh Cameron.

The resolutions reported and unanimously adopted were as follows:

> *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the best interests of Kansas require an early organization of the Democratic party upon truly national ground, and that we pledge ourselves to use all honorable exertions to secure such a result.
>
> *Resolved*, That we fully indorse and reaffirm the Democratic platform as laid down at the National Democratic Convention held at Baltimore in 1852.
>
> *Resolved*, That we indorse the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and claim the right, unmolested, of exercising all the powers granted to us under the provisions of that bill.
>
> *Resolved*, That we cordially invite the citizens of all the States of this Union who desire to participate in the management of our affairs to come and settle among us.
>
> *Resolved*, That as true American citizens, we can appreciate the rights of the citizens of the different States of this Union, both of the North and South, and that by no act of ours will we trample upon those rights or interfere in anywise with their domestic institutions.
>
> *Resolved*, That, while we observe the rights of the citizens of the different States, we will expect them to reciprocate. That we feel we are fully capable of managing our own affairs, and kindly request the citizens of Northern, Southern, distant and adjoining States to let us alone.
>
> *Resolved*, That while making this request, we wish it distinctly understood that we appreciate the right of suffrage as the most important privilege guaranteed to us by the founders of our institutions, and that we regard the ballot-box as the palladium of our liberty, and will not, if in our power to prevent, permit the privilege to be wrested from us, or permit the ballot-box to be polluted by outsiders or illegal voting from any quarter.
>
> *Resolved*, That we will use our best exertions to procure the nomination of National Democrats to office, and will zealously support such candidates.
>
> *Resolved*, That we cordially invite the co-operation of all National men of either party who prefer principle to faction and union to disunion.

The movement touched no responsive chord in the hearts of the people, and was strongly opposed by the Missouri Democrats who were seeking to fix the destinies of Kansas by means mildly condemned in the general terms of the resolutions. The whole movement fell still-born. With the failure of this effort to organize his party on a national basis, in the Territory, melted into thin air the last hope or expectation of James H. Lane for further honors from the party he had served so long, so faithfully and so well. Thenceforth he remembered only its iniquities, and its errors, and fought it with the untiring strength inspired by the hatred of an apostate, the zeal of a fanatic, and the ardor of lofty genius in a good cause.

ANOTHER FREE-STATE MEETING AT LAWRENCE.

July 11, a meeting of the lately expelled Free-state members of the Legislature and others, convened at Lawrence, not so much to vent indignation for the consummation of an outrage long expected as to consider what ought to be done next.

John A. Wakefield was Chairman, and E. D. Ladd, Secretary.

The objects of the meeting, as stated by Mr. Wakefield on taking the chair, were: "To consider the present exigency in our political and governmental affairs, and to take the necessary preliminary steps for the calling of a mass convention of the Free-state men of the Territory to deliberate in reference to our present condition and future action."

The meeting was addressed by Judge Wakefield, George W. Smith, John Hutchinson, J. N. O. P. Wood, Rev. Mr. Nute, Dr. Charles Robinson, C. Stearnes, William Jessee and others. The expression as to the illegality of the Legislature, and in favor of repudiating its enactments, was unanimous. On the proper means to be adopted to legally establish and protect the rights of the people, there was much earnest discussion, and not a little disagreement.

Robinson, Smith, Hutchinson and others, for the first time, at this meeting recommended and advocated earnestly the choosing of delegates for the forming of a State Constitution. Dr. Wood, although quite in accord with others as to the main issue, opposed, as such, any move looking to a State organization. He saw taxation which could not be borne by the incoming settlers and a consequent check of immigration. He advocated armed resistance at the polls, in case of a repetition of the outrages. It was urged, in reply to Dr. Wood, that the taxation would be cheerfully borne by the Free-state men, and that they might confidently count on extraneous help from the free states in the impending conflict. The deliberations of this convention resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a mass meeting of the Free-state citizens of the Territory of Kansas be held in Lawrence on the second Tuesday of August next, to take into consideration the situation of the Territory in reference to its government, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Resolved, That the Free-state papers of the Territory be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and that the Secretary send notices of the same to the several districts of the Territory.

THE FIRST FREE-STATE CONVENTION.

In accordance with the resolutions passed by the meeting at Lawrence held on July 11, a convention, representing nearly every district in the Territory, assembled in Lawrence on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., August 14, 1855.

The permanent officers of the convention chosen were: President, Philip C. Schuyler, of Council City; Vice Presidents, G. W. Smith, M. F. Conway, J. A. Wakefield, R. Mendenhall, A. F. Powell and others, whom the very inefficient reporter of the *Herald of Freedom* was too lazy to name; Secretaries, G. W. Brown, John Speer; Committee on Resolutions, C. Robinson, G. W. Deitzler, John Hutchinson, G. W. Smith, First District; William Jessee, S. Walker, Second District; F. W. Giles, C. K. Holliday, Third District; S. F. Shore, Fourth District; C. A. Foster, W. K. Vail, W. A. Ely, W. Partridge, Fifth District; I. T. Goodenough, Sixth District; M. F. Conway, Rev. — Jones, Ninth District; George F. Warren, Fourteenth District; R. Mendenhall, Seventeenth District.

Mr. Samuel D. Houston, a Free-state member of the House, who resigned, sent in a letter which was read and entered on the record of the proceedings.

At the afternoon session, business was opened by an "address to the Throne of Grace," by Rev. Mr. Stewart. Waiting the report of the Committee on Resolutions, speeches were made by Mr. Emery, Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, a relative of the early abolition martyr who had been murdered at Alton, Mr. Patterson and others, all strong and uncompromising in their Free-state utterances.

Following them came Col. James H. Lane, who there first met in Council with the Free-state men, and made there the first Free-state speech of his life. As reported in the *Herald of Freedom*, Lawrence, August 18, it was as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:

If I believed a prayer from me would do any good, it would be that you might be imbued with the wisdom of Solomon, the caution of Washington, and the justice of Franklin. I am glad to see so many here this inclement day. It requires wisdom, it requires manhood to restrain passion. I say it as a citizen of Kansas, I wish we had wisdom to-day. There is the existence of a union hanging upon the action of the citizens of Kansas. Moderation, moderation, moderation, gentlemen! I believe it is the duty of each of us to define our position. I am here *as anxious as any of you* to secure a free constitution for Kansas. A lesson I received from childhood was never to speak of man or woman unless I could speak well of them. It is represented that I came to Kansas to retrieve my political fortunes, but you, gentlemen, should know that I was urgently solicited to be a candidate for another term of Congress, but I positively declined. I would vote for the Kansas-Nebraska bill again. I *desire Kansas to be a free State.* I desire to act with my brethren, but not in a manner to arouse the passions of the people of the other States. I would not repudiate the Legislature, but the *acts* of that Legislature which contravene the rights of popular sovereignty.

The speech of Col. Lane was not received with full favor by the members of the convention, who, from his previous record, his late attempts to organize the Democratic party, and from the guarded, cautious and somewhat ambiguous terms of his speech, were inclined to distrust the sincerity of his motives. The report of the meeting, which has been preserved in the *Herald of Freedom*, says: "The President was loudly called for, and replied to the remarks of Col. Lane. The sheet containing his, and perhaps other remarks, was mislaid or lost." Following the remarks of President Schuyler, Mr. Bronson, Rev. Mr. Lum, Rev. Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, and Dr. Webb made speeches until Dr. Robinson reported the preamble and resolutions, as follows:

WHEREAS, By act of Congress, approved May 30, 1854, organizing a government for the Territory of Kansas, a grant of legislative power was made to the lawful inhabitants of said Territory to enable them to make such laws and establish such institutions as would be most suitable to themselves; and, in order to accomplish this the said inhabitants were by said act empowered and directed to elect, according to a prescribed mode, a Territorial Legislature, with competent jurisdiction and capacity to act, under certain specific restrictions, over all rightful subjects of legislation; and, whereas, while exercising the authority thus conferred to elect members of a Territorial Legislature, the Territory was invaded and the inhabitants overwhelmed by large and numerous bands of armed men from a foreign State, who violently took possession of nearly all places through the Territory, at which said election was being held; who ruthlessly abolished the legally established mode of conducting the same, and who, according to their own mode, and by virtue of their own rights, in utter disregard of the act of Congress, organizing a government for the Territory, held an election for members of the Kansas Legislature, and elected certain persons as members of said Legislature, thus, to all intents and purposes, divesting the lawful inhabitants of the entire grant of legislative power which had been made to them by the Congressional charter; and, whereas, the Legislature thus elected is now in session on the borders of the State of Missouri, making laws for the governance of the inhabitants and citizens of Kansas; having re-composed its two bodies after its assemblage and organization, the majority expelling the minority, and authorizing and admitting other persons to fill the places of those expelled; having filled a vacancy, arising in consequence of a resignation (S. D. Houston) by their own self act, without regard to the rights of the people to elect; having fixed a temporary seat of government at the Shawnee Mission; and in pursuance of this, abandoned the place of meeting to which they had been convened by executive authority; having now before them a bill which they will probably enact into a law, making the right of suffrage in the Territory dependent upon the payment of the sum of $1, without reference to the matter of inhabitancy, thus attempting to give up the ballot-box by law for all future time to persons from foreign States; having now before them a bill which they will probably enact into a law for the election by themselves of a board of permanent overseers, to be sent out in all the districts of the Territory with power to levy taxes to any amount, and otherwise exact from, drive and oppress the people; all, over and above, and in direct and meditated violation and open defiance of the act of Congress organizing a government for the Territory of Kansas, and an act supplementary thereto; therefore,

Resolved, by those of the people of the Kansas Territory now here in mass meeting assembled:

(1). That we regard the invasion of our Territory on the 30th of March last, as one of the greatest outrages upon the laws of the land and the rights of free citizens, ever attempted in this country, and the Legislature now in session on the borders of Missouri, the offspring of that invasion, and the inheritor of all its qualities of insolence, violence and tyranny—as a living insult to the judgment and feelings of the American people, and derogatory to the integrity and respectability of the Federal authority.

(2). That we indignantly repel the pretensions of that Legislature to make laws for the people of Kansas, that we regard it as acting entirely without the authority of law, not only in consideration of its having been elected against law, and in violation of the rights and will of the people, by armed men from a foreign State, but because its course, since its meeting and organization, has been utterly regardless of those conditions and requirements of the organic act, essential to a valid discharge of legislative functions, and such as has effected a complete forfeiture of any technicality of law by which, at first, it may have been supported.

(3). That, as men, born in a land of liberty, trained to precepts of freedom, and alive to those inspiring sentiments which have prompted in all ages heroic resistance to tyrants; as descendants of those, who, in 1776 braved the power of the mightiest monarchy on earth, rather than submit to foreign thraldom, we repudiate this insolent attempt to impose upon us a government by foreign arms, and pledge to each other, as our fathers did of old, "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors," to a resistance of its authority.

(4). That we regard it, in this crisis, as incumbent upon the people of Kansas to set aside all differences of political opinion, to cultivate a comprehensive and intimate intercourse with each other, effect a thorough union, and otherwise prepare for the common defense.

(5). That we consider the attempts to establish a Territorial form of government in this Territory, as, thus far, an utter failure; and that the people of the Territory should, at some convenient period, assemble at the several places of holding elections in the various districts in the Territory, and elect delegates to a convention to form a State constitution for the State of Kansas, with the view to an immediate State organization and application, at the next session of Congress, for admission into the American Union, as one of the States of the American Confederacy.

(6). That the people of Kansas can never be unmindful of the deep debt of gratitude they owe to Andrew H. Reeder for the firmness, ability and integrity shown in the discharge of his duty as Executive officer of this Territory.

The above preamble and resolutions are given as finally adopted. As reported from the committee, they varied somewhat from the form above presented. The original report contained only the first five resolutions. The sixth was added on the day following on motion of Mr. Conway.

Mr. J. Hutchinson presented a minority report which, it is regretted, was not printed in any of the reports of the convention. It appears from the reported discussions pending the adoption of the resolutions that the minority indorsed the first four resolutions, but differed as to the calling of a Free-state convention—not as to the advisability of the movement so much as to the primary source from which the call should emanate. Some thought it should be called by the people in mass convention; others that it was competent for a convention of the Free-state party to take the initiative. The elements were diverse. There were Free-state Democrats, Free-state Whigs, straight Abolitionists, moderate Free-soilers, all determined to make Kansas a free State; there were also many Pro-slavery settlers who, in the interest of law and order, condemned the outrages and despised the assumed authority of the Legislature, but, nevertheless, could not conscientiously take an open, avowed stand on the single issue of a free State. All these conflicting elements were represented in the convention. The first resolution was unanimously adopted. Pending the adoption of the second resolution, an animated discussion ensued, interspersed with motions from Col. Lane and Mr. Holliday to refer back to the committee or a new committee. Without finishing the business, the meeting adjourned with such diverse and apparently irreconcilable views as to presage a failure.

During the night much efficient work was done, and on the reconvening of the convention Wednesday morning, it was found that the consultations of the night had brought harmony out of the conflicting elements of the previous day. Mr. Holliday, who opposed the resolutions when first presented on account of their inefficiency, intimated that a plan had been agreed upon which would remedy all defects. Mr. Hutchinson found himself in happy accord with his friend Holliday. Mr. Smith was in the same conciliatory frame of mind. Dr. Robinson saw in a "convention shortly to be held" that which had overcome his scruples. Col. Lane was still opposed to the resolutions; he desired to oppose the acts of the Legislature in a legal way. Foster, Jessee, Smith and Ladd, all were ready to adopt the resolutions. So they were adopted unanimously—the first five—Col. Lane moving the adoption of the fifth.

At the afternoon session, the unanimity was still further confirmed by the adoption of the sixth resolution, the approval of the organization of the Free-state party of Kansas as effected by the convention of June 25, and by the passage of the following resolution offered by John Spear:

Resolved, That, in conformity to past recommendations, the Territorial Free State Executive Committee be requested to call a convention of five delegates to each representative to be appointed in the several districts of Kansas on the 25th day of August, to meet at Big Springs on the 5th day of September next, for the purposes recommended in a call previously issued, and to take such other action as the exigencies of the time may demand.

This convention, important as it was, made no definite proposition looking to the immediate framing of a constitution or the forming of a State government. The fifth resolution recommended it in strong terms, but made no provisions for bringing it about It looked more to the elaborate enunciation of a platform of principles than efficient and immediate action. It was conservative in all things looking to action, although most radical in its utterances. It, however, was instrumental in concentrating the thoughts and efforts of all upon the grievances it so graphically portrayed and so boldly condemned, and left the way open for continued and more efficient work at the coming delegate convention at Big Springs.

Another convention at Lawrence was held on August 15, having a specific object in view. It had been called by "many citizens," and being appointed for the day succeeding that just reported, was in the minds of many in conflict with it. The wonderful harmony which characterized the closing hours of the mass convention on the second day is attributable to the fact that the Free-state men of the convention then in session, and those who had called the one to come, fixed a harmonious programme that should avoid any conflict of authority or diversity in final results. Many citizens participated in the proceedings of both conventions. The report of this last is copied from the *Herald of Freedom*, and reads as follows:

LAWRENCE, K. T., AUGUST 15, 1855.

Pursuant to a published call, signed "Many Citizens," "to take into consideration the propriety of calling a Territorial Convention, preliminary to the formation of a State Government, and other subjects of public interest," a convention of the citizens of Kansas Territory, irrespective of party, met, and, upon motion of C. K. Holliday, Dr. A. Hunting was called to the chair; G. W. Brown, E. D. Ladd, C. E. Blood, L. P. Lincoln, James Christian[*] and Dr. J. D. Barnes, elected Vice Presidents, and J. K. Goodin and J. P. Fox, Secretaries.

On motion of J. Hutchinson, Esq., a committee of five were appointed to prepare business for the convention, and Messrs. G. W. Smith, C. K. Holliday, C. Robinson, John Brown, Jr., and A. F. Powell were chosen that committee.

During the absence of the committee the convention was addressed by Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, G. W. Brown, J. Hutchinson and M. F. Conway, after which Mr. G. W. Smith, Chairman, submitted the following as the report of the committee:

"WHEREAS, The people of Kansas Territory have been, since its settlement, and now are, without any law-making power; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we, the people of Kansas Territory, in mass meeting assembled, irrespective of party distinctions, influenced by a common necessity, and greatly desirous of promoting the common good, do hereby call upon and request all *bona fide* citizens of Kansas Territory, of whatever political views or predilections, to consult together in their respective election districts, and, in mass convention or otherwise, elect three delegates for each representative to which such district is entitled in the House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly, by proclamation of Gov. Reeder, of date 10th of March, 1855, said delegates to assemble in convention at the town of Topeka on the 19th day of September, 1855, then and there to consider and determine upon all subjects of public interest, and particularly upon that having reference to the speedy formation of a State Constitution, with an intention of an immediate application to be admitted as a State into the Union of the 'United States of America.'"

After the discussion of the resolution by Mr. Stearns and others, the report of the committee was adopted, with but one dissenting voice.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this convention be published in the newspapers of the Territory, and Messrs. J. Speer, R. G. Elliott and G. W. Brown were appointed a committee to publish and circulate the call for the convention to be holden at Topeka.

On motion the convention adjourned *sine die*.

A. HUNTING,
President.
G. W. BROWN,
JAMES CHRISTIAN,
E. D. LADD,
J. D. BARNES,
C. E. BLOOD,
L. P. LINCOLN,
Vice Presidents.

J. K. GOODIN,
J. P. FOX,
Secretaries.

Out of these two conventions, entirely distinct, yet most mysteriously one, came the inception of the movements which resulted in the organization of the Free-state party and the framing of a Free-state Constitution. The first looked to the Big Springs Convention, to be holden September 5, to consummate the work of organizing the Free-state party; the last, more aggressive and revolutionary, looked to the Topeka Convention of September 19 to take steps for the *establishment of a government*.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING.

The work of the two conventions being done, there was held in the public hall in Lawrence, on the evening of the 15th, a "Ratification Convention." It was a regular "love feast." Few specific allusions were made in the speeches to the two conventions which had been held. It was a general ratification of *all* that had been done by everybody during the past two days, and showed most conclusively that thereafter there was a united force in Kansas pledged to freedom which no opposing powers could intimidate, nor inward dissensions divide. The report of this convention is given as it was published in the *Herald of Freedom* of August 18, 1855:

Agreeably to notice, a meeting of the friends of freedom assembled at the public hall in Lawrence on Wednesday evening, the 15th inst., and organized by appointing C. K. Holliday, Esq., President, and G. W. Brown, Secretary.

The President introduced the business of the meeting by referring to the action of the people of Kansas during the last two days, and the prospects before us. He referred to the division of sentiment which had existed when the convention was called together on Tuesday morning, and the perfect unanimity which now existed. "There is not," said he, "a dissatisfied mind in all this assembly with the results of the recent deliberations."

Frederick Brown, of Mill Creek, one of the five Browns alluded to at the late convention of radical Abolitionists at Syracuse, N. Y., was in favor of military organizations for the purpose of resisting invasion and aggression.

Dr. Barnes, Judge Curtiss, Rev. Mr. Blood, Gen. Pomeroy, Judge Schulyer, Messrs. Fitch, Conway, Smith, of Wakarusa, Dr. Hunting, Emery, Warren, Robinson, Hutchinson, Powell, Bacon and Lincoln were severally called upon and addressed the convention in five-minute speeches in the order in which their names are given above. But one sentiment prevailed, and that was a determination to act together harmoniously. The necessities of the times showed that all must work together; that division was defeat. By common consent it appeared to be understood that those matters which had divided us in the past should be ignored in the future, until the other great issues are disposed of. One thing at a time seemed to be the general expression.

The convention adjourned about half-past 10 o'clock, with three hearty cheers for Kansas and three cheers for freedom.

G. W. BROWN, *Secretary.*
C. K. HOLLIDAY, *President.*

MINUTES OF THE BIG SPRINGS CONVENTION.

The Big Springs Convention convened at the time appointed, Wednesday, September 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., and temporarily organized by calling W. T. Roberts to the chair, and appointing D. Dodge, Secretary.

Committee on Credentials was appointed and instructed to report immediately. It consisted of the following-named gentlemen: John Hutchinson, R. Riddle, A. Hunting, P. C. Schuyler, P. Laughlin, W. Pennock, John Fee, A. G. Adams, John Hamilton, J. M. Tuton, R. Gillpatrick, J. M. Arthur and Isaac Wollard.

Committee on Permanent Organization—S. D. Houston, G. F. Warren, J. D. Barnes, William Jessee, A. G. Adams, E. Fish, John Hamilton, William Jordan, B. Harding, Isaac Wollard and S. Mewhinney. Recess until half-past two.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After a short speech from Judge Curtiss, the Committee on Credentials reported the following list of delegates:

First District.—G. W. Smith, J. H. Lane, John Curtiss, J. Emery, John Hutchinson, Turner Sampson, M. Hunt, R. G. Elliott, J. D. Barnes, William Yates, A. Still, H. Barricklow, B. W. Miller, W. Duncan, James McGee.

Second District.—J. M. Tuton, J. A. Wakefield, A. Curtiss, H. Y. Baldwin, H. Burson, William Jessee, Samuel Walker, T. Wolverston, J. C. Archibold, Charles Wright.

Third District.—William Y. Roberts, William Jordan, A. G. Adams, James Cowles.

Fourth District.—S. Mewhinney, J. F. Javins, E. G. Scott, A. J. Miller, W. Moore.

Fifth District.—A. P. Wyckoff, James Osborne, James M. Arthur, D. F. Park, William G. Nichols, Dr. R. Gillpatrick, G. W. Partridge, Isaac Wollard, Charles A. Foster, James Todd, Robert H. Brown, Enos Show, William R. Vail, Enos Strawn, Hamilton Smith.

Sixth District.—John Hamilton, James Johnson, F. M. Morris.

Seventh District.—P. C. Schuyler, George Braton, Dr. J. D. Wood, Dr. A. Bowen, E. Fisk.

Eighth District.—J. E. Hohenick, Daniel H. Hiatt.

Ninth District.—S. D. Houston, William S. Arnold, James P. Wilson, Luke P. Lincoln, Dr. A. Hunting.

Tenth District.—William Pennock, J. B. Pennock, J. H. Byrd, George F. Warren, P. Dowlin, R. H. Phelan, D. Dodge, H. M. Hook, James Salisbury, E. Castle, J. Parrott, John Wright, A. Guthrie, R. Riddle.

Eleventh District.—M. F. Conway, C. Junkens.

Twelfth District.—James Wilson, John Anesworth, Nathan Adams.

Fourteenth District.—S. Collins, John Fee, P. Laughlin, N. Carter, George W. Bryan, Benjamin H. Brock, William Poepges, B. Harding, A. Grooms, C. W. Stewart.

Fifteenth District[*].—William Crosby, H. J. Stout, J. C. Ridgeway, Elijah Pierce.

Seventeenth District.—R. Mendenhall, D. W. Mendenhall, G. P. Lowrey.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported: For President, G. W. Smith; Vice Presidents, J. A. Wakefield, John Fee, Dr. A. Hunting, James Salsbury; Secretaries, R. G. Elliott, D. Dodge, A. G Adams.

Report adopted, and officers took their seats.

The following committees were appointed on recommendation of the various district delegations:

Committee on Platform.—P. Laughlin, S. Collins, J. A. Wakefield, James H. Lane, A. Still, D. Dodge, J. H. Byrd, J. Hamilton, W. Crosby, W. Y. Roberts, M. F. Conway, C. A. Foster, R. Gillpatrick.

Committee on State Organization.—B. H. Brock, A. Grooms, J. M. Tuton, R. C. Elliott, R. Mendenhall, H. M. Hook, E. Castle, J. Hamilton, H. J. Stout, A. Bowen, S. D. Houston, J. M. Arthur, Isaac Wollard.

Committee on Late Legislature.—John Fee, N. Carter, W. Jessee, J. S. Emery, H. Barricklow, W. Pennock, J. Wright, M. Duncan, P. C. Schuyler, E. Pierce, Dr. A. Hunting, W. G. Nichols, G. W. Partridge.

Committee on Congressional Election.—G. W. Bryan, B. Harding, H. Burson, W. Yates, G. P. Lowrey, G. F. Warren, R. H. Phelan, J. Johnson, J. C. Ridgeway, J. Cowles, W. S. Arnold, J. P. Wyckoff, I. Osborne.

Committee on Miscellaneous Duties.—C. W. Stewart, W. Poepges, C. Curtiss, S. Mewhinney, J. Curtiss, J. Parrott, R. Riddle, W. Jordan, J. P. Wilson, J. Todd, D. F. Park, F. M. Morris.

Business rules were reported for the government of the convention. After a discussion on their adoption, the convention adjourned to Thursday morning.

SECOND DAY.

Convention convened at 9 o'clock A. M. Minutes read and approved. Some unimportant discussion, participated in by Col. Lane, Mr. Conway, Mr. Foster and others, ensued on the rules.

Col. Lane, as Chairman of the Committee on Platform, reported. The report was adopted unanimously with enthusiastic cheers. The following as adopted is

THE FIRST FREE-STATE PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, The Free-state party of the Territory of Kansas are about to originate an organization for concert of political action in electing our officers and molding our institutions; and whereas, it is expedient and necessary that a platform of principles be adopted and proclaimed to make known the character of our organization and to test the qualifications of candidates and the fidelity of our members; and whereas, we find ourselves in an unparalleled and critical condition, deprived by superior force of the rights guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Kansas Bill; and whereas, the great and overshadowing question whether Kansas shall become a free or a slave State must inevitably absorb all other issues except those inseparably connected with it; and whereas, the crisis demands the concerted and harmonious action of all those who from principle or interest prefer free labor to slave labor, as well as of those who value the preservation of the Union and the guarantee of republican institutions by the Constitution; therefore,

(1) *Resolved*, That, setting aside all minor issues of partisan politics, it is incumbent upon us to proffer an organization calculated to recover our dearest rights, and into which Democrats and Whigs, native and naturalized citizens, may freely come without any sacrifice of their respective political creeds, but without forcing as a test upon others. And that when we shall have achieved our political freedom, vindicated our rights of self-government, and come as an independent State upon the arena of the Union, where those issues may become vital where they are now dormant, it will be time enough to divide our organization by those tests, the importance of which we fully recognize in their appropriate sphere.

(2) *Resolved*, That we will oppose and resist all non-resident voters at our polls, whether from Missouri or elsewhere, as a gross violation of our rights and a virtual disfranchisement of our citizens.

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[*] Mr. Christian declined to serve.

[*] One report has this the Sixteenth.

(3) *Resolved*, That our true interests, socially, morally and pecuniarily, require that Kansas should be a free State; that free labor will best promote the happiness, the rapid population, the prosperity and the wealth of our people; that slave labor is a curse to the master and the community, if not the slave; that our country is unsuited to it, and that we will devote our energies as a party to exclude the institution and to secure for Kansas the constitution of a free State.

(4) *Resolved*, That in so doing, we will consent to any fair and reasonable provision in regard to the slaves already in the Territory, which shall protect the masters against total loss.

(5) *Resolved*, That the best interests of Kansas require a population of free white men, and that in our State organization we are in favor of stringent laws excluding all negroes, bond and free, from the Territory, but that, nevertheless, such measure shall not be regarded as a test of party orthodoxy.

(6) *Resolved*, That we will discountenance and denounce any attempt to encroach upon the constitutional rights of the people of any State, or to interfere with their slaves, conceding to their citizens the right to regulate their own institutions, and to hold and recover their slaves without any molestation or obstruction from the people of Kansas.

(7) *Resolved*, That the stale and ridiculous charge of abolitionism, so industriously imputed to the Free-state party, and so pertinaciously adhered to in spite of all the evidence to the contrary, is without a shadow of truth to support it; and that it is not more apparent to ourselves than it is to our opponents, who use it as a term of reproach to bring odium upon us, pretending to believe in its truth, and hoping to frighten from our ranks the weak and timid who are more willing to desert their principles than they are to stand up under persecution and abuse with a consciousness of right.

Mr. J. S. Emery presented the report of the "Committee on the late Legislature." The resolutions reported were as follows:

Resolved, That the body of men who, for the last two months have been passing laws for the people of our Territory, moved, counseled and dictated to by the demagogues of Missouri, are to us a foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them, and not the people of the Territory—that we repudiate their actions as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud, unparalleled in the history of the Union, and worthy only of men unfitted for the duties and regardless of the responsibilities of Republicans.

Resolved, That having, by numerical inferiority and want of preparation, been compelled to succumb to the outrage and oppression of armed and organized bands of the citizens of a powerful State of the Union—having been robbed by force of the right of suffrage and self-government, and subjected to a foreign despotism, the more odious and infamous because it involves a violation of compacts with sister States more sacred than solemn treaties, we disown and disavow with scorn and indignation the contemptible and hypocritical mockery of a representative government into which this infamous despotism has been converted.

Resolved, That this miscalled Legislature, by their reckless disregard of the Organic Territorial Act, and other Territorial legislation, in expelling members whose title to seats was beyond their power to annul, in admitting members who were not elected, in altering the pre-emption laws and the naturalization laws, and in legislating at an unauthorized place—by their refusal to allow the people to elect any of their officers—by imposing upon us their own appointees, down to the most insignificant officers, many of whom were unquestionably residents of Missouri at the time—by leaving us no elections save those proscribed by Congress, and therefore beyond their power to abrogate, and even at these, selling the right of suffrage at our ballot-boxes to any non-resident who chooses to buy and pay for it, and compelling us to take an oath to support a United States law, invidiously pointed out, by stifling the freedom of speech and of the press, thus usurping a power forbidden to Congress, have trampled under foot the Kansas Bill, have defied the power of Congress, libeled the Declaration of Independence, violated the Constitutional Bill of Rights, and brought contempt and disgrace upon our republican institutions at home and abroad.

Resolved, That we owe no allegiance or obedience to the tyrannical enactments of this spurious Legislature—that their laws have no validity or binding force upon the people of Kansas, and that every freeman amongst us is at full liberty, consistently with all his obligations as a citizen and a man, to defy and resist them if he chooses so to do.

Resolved, That we will resist them primarily by every peaceable and legal means within our power, until we can elect our own Representatives, and sweep them from the Statute-book, and, as the majority of the Supreme Court have so far forgotten their official duty—have so far cast off the honor of the lawyer and the dignity of the judge as to enter, clothed with the judicial ermine, into a partisan contest, and by an extra-judicial decision giving opinions in violation of all propriety, have pre-judged our case before we could be heard, and have pledged themselves to these outlaws in advance, to decide in their favor, we will therefore take measures to carry the question of the validity of these laws to a higher tribunal where judges are unpledged and dispassionate—where the law will be administered in its purity, and where we can at least have the hearing before the decision.

Resolved, That we will endure and submit to these laws no longer than the best interests of the Territory require, as the least of two evils, and will resist them to a bloody issue as soon as we ascertain that peaceable remedies shall fail, and forcible resistance shall furnish any reasonable prospect of success; and that, in the meantime, we recommend to our friends throughout the Territory, the organization and discipline of volunteer companies and the procurement and preparation of arms.

Resolved, That we cannot and will not quietly submit to surrender our "Great American Birthright"—the elective franchise; which, first by violence, and then by chicanery, artifice and weak and wicked legislation, they have so effectually accomplished to deprive us of, and that with scorn we repudiate the "Election Law"—so called—and will not meet with them on the day they have appointed for the election, but will ourselves fix upon a day for the purpose of electing a Delegate to Congress.

Col. Lane objected to the resolution impeaching the action of the Territorial Court, and moved that it be stricken from the report. His motion did not prevail.

The report was accepted and the resolutions adopted, with but one dissenting voice.

The Committee on State Organization reported as follows:

The Committee, after considering the propriety of taking preliminary steps to framing a Constitution and applying for admission as a State into the Union, beg leave to report that, under the present circumstances, they deem the movement untimely and inexpedient.

This report was the first really discordant element in the convention. It was the same that disturbed the harmony of the convention held in Lawrence three weeks before. The same men were there to advocate the formation of a State government, and they persistently pleaded and argued until the desired point was gained. The discussion on the adoption of the report elicited speeches, pro and con, from Messrs. Lane, Houston, Wakefield, Vaill, Curtiss and Schuyler. After a recess of one hour, the discussion was continued by Messrs. Tuton, Hutchinson, Guthrie and Smith. The report was not accepted, but in its place, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Hutchinson, was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention, in view of its recent repudiation of the acts of the so-called Kansas Legislative Assembly, respond most heartily to the call made by the People's Convention of the 15th ult., for a Delegate Convention of the people of Kansas Territory, to be held at Topeka on the 19th inst., to consider the propriety of the formation of a State Constitution, and such other matters as may legitimately come before it.

The Committee on Congressional Election offered the following report, which was accepted, and the resolution adopted:

Whereas, The citizens of Kansas Territory were prevented from electing members to a Territorial Legislature, in pursuance of the proclamation of the Executive on the 30th of March last, by armed mobs who came into the Territory and forced upon the people the votes of non-residents and others inimical to the interests of the resident voters of Kansas Territory, thereby defeating the objects of the Organic Act, which, among other things, provided that after the first election the Legislature should provide for the election of a Delegate to Congress. And,

Whereas, The legislative body lately sitting at Shawnee Mission were not at a place where valid laws could be made, and consequently where no valid provisions for the coming election could be made, the people are driven to the necessity of meeting in their sovereign capacity to provide for said election. Therefore,

Resolved, By the citizens of Kansas in convention assembled, that an election shall be held in the several Election Districts in this Territory on the second Tuesday of October next, under the regulations prescribed for the election of the 30th of March last in reference to the places and manner of holding the same and the manner of making the returns, as well as all matters relating to the formula of the election, excepting the appointment of officers and the persons to whom returns shall be made, which shall be determined by this convention, for the purpose of electing a Delegate to represent this Territory in the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States.

The reasons given by the committee for recommending a separate election were several, and were stated in their report, which was adopted, with the resolution above quoted, as follows:

First, To vote upon the same day at the same polls would be an acknowledgment of the right of the late Legislature to call an election. This objection might be obviated, should we go to the polls in obedience to the decision of this convention only, but then another difficulty arises: From evidence going before us, we are convinced that a large portion of the Free-state party will decline to vote at the expense of an oath to support special named laws; nor is this sentiment confined to the opposers of the Fugitive Slave Law and others mentioned, but extends to the believers in the justice and propriety of that enactment, among whom are some members of your committee.

Second, Should we be disposed to vote on the day appointed by the Legislature, past experience tells us that we shall by force be prevented from exercising that right of freemen, while, by the adoption of a second day, we avoid unnecessary disturbance, and may send our Delegate to claim his seat, taken with the various legal grounds why the Legislature was incapacitated from making binding laws, will claim the favorable attention of Congress.

We would also recommend the appointment of a committee to draft a memorial to Congress, setting forth more elaborately the reasons which have induced this course, and which may be placed at each poll on the day of election finally appointed by the convention, so it may be signed by every voter. We also recommend that duplicate copies of the returns be made, and that one copy be presented to the Governor of the Territory for his signature and the seal of the Territory, and, if he refuses, the other duplicate copy may be sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The committee further recommended that the convention, in nominating a candidate for Delegate to Congress, vote *viva voce*. After objections, and an ineffectual effort to have the nomination made by ballot, the recommendation was adopted, and the nomination made in accordance therewith.

Prior to the nomination of Congressional Delegate, the Committee on Miscellaneous Business, through the Chairman, Mr. Parrott, reported a series of resolutions reciting the alleged cause of the removal of Gov. Reeder, showing the specious character of the charges on which he was removed, condemning the means employed, and recommending that a copy of the proceedings of the meeting be presented to the Governor.

Col. Lane opposed the adoption of the resolutions on the common-sense ground that he had not the slightest knowledge of the facts recited in the resolutions, was unwilling to express an opinion thereon, or to enter into a quarrel between ex-Gov. Reeder and the Administration. The resolutions were adopted, nevertheless.

NOMINATION OF A CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE.

The nomination of a Free-State Delegate to Congress being in order, M. F. Conway, with a short but forcible speech, nominated Hon. Andrew H. Reeder. There was no opposing candidate. His name was received with an outburst of applause, which meant more than an ordinary nomination by acclamation. It meant a condemnation of the Territorial Legislature and the National Administration. It meant a vindication of Gov. Reeder, and an unconquerable determination to fight to the bitter end the powers that had usurped the government of the Territory and removed him without cause. It meant the extreme challenge of an outraged people against every power, high or low, that stood opposed to their guaranteed constitutional rights.

In response to calls for Reeder, Reeder! Reeder!! the ex-Governor appeared on the stand, and made the speech which irrevocably severed him from the Administration and the Democratic party, and placed him where he ever after stood, among the foremost champions of free speech, free labor and free men. He spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I thank you for the friendship and support which your applause evinces. Such applause and approval well repays any man for all the injustice that can be heaped upon him. You all will do me the justice to say that your nomination has been given entirely without solicitation from me or my friends. To accept it will seriously interfere with my private engagements, and on that ground I have continually refused it when urged until told by men from all parts of the Territory that my name was essential to success. I now accept the nomination, on the condition that it shall not be required or expected of me to canvass the Territory in person. To do so would not be consonant with my feelings, as, in case of an election, I desire to enter the halls of Congress able to say, "I come here with clean hands—the spontaneous choice of the squatters of Kansas." In giving me this nomination, in this manner, you have strengthened my arms to do your work, and in return, I now pledge to you a steady, unflinching pertinacity of purpose, never-tiring industry, dogged perseverance and all the abilities with which God has endowed me to the righting of your wrongs, and the final triumph of your cause. I believe, from the circumstances which have for the last eight months surrounded me, and which have at the same time placed in my possession many facts, and bound me, heart and soul, to the oppressed voters of Kansas, that I can do much toward obtaining redress for your grievances.

Day by day a crisis approaches us. In after times posterity will view this as a turning point—a marked period—such as to us now are the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, and the era of the alien and sedition laws. We should take each step carefully, so that each shall be a step in the way of progress, and so that no violence be done to the tie that binds the American people together. If any one supposes that any institutions or laws can be imposed by force upon a free and enlightened people, he never knew, or has forgotten, the history of our forefathers. American citizens bear in their breasts too much of the spirit of other and trying days, and have lived too long amid the blessings of liberty to submit to oppression from any quarter, and the man who, having once been free, can tamely submit to tyranny is only fit to be a slave.

I urge the Free-state men of Kansas to forget all minor issues and pursue with determination the one great object, never swerving, but ever pressing on, as did the wise men who followed the star to the manger, looking back only for fresh encouragement.

I counsel first, that peaceful resistance be made to the tyrannical and unjust laws of the spurious Legislature; that appeal be had to the courts, to the ballot-box and to Congress for relief from this oppressive load—that violence be deprecated so long as a single hope of peaceable redress remains; and, at last, should all peaceful efforts fail—if, in the proper tribunals, there is no hope for our dearest rights, outraged and profaned—if we are still to suffer that corrupt men may reap harvests watered by our tears, then there is one more chance for justice. God has provided in the eternal frame of things, redress for every wrong, and there still remains to us the steady eye and the strong arm—and we must conquer, or mingle the bodies of the oppressors with those of the oppressed upon the soil which

> the Declaration of Independence no longer protects. I am not apprehensive that such a crisis will ever arrive. I believe that justice may be found far short of so dreadful an extremity, and, even should an appeal to arms come, if we are prepared, that moment the victory is won. Our invaders will never strike a blow in so unjust a cause.
>
> "Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just."
>
> Let the Proclamation from the people calling the election be signed by every voter; let the legal requirements of an election be strictly observed. Our position should be only that of asking that the law be carried out.
>
> When Ethan Allen was asked at Ticonderoga by whose authority he demanded the fort, he replied: "In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." I expect that you will so prepare me, that, to a similar question I may boldly answer: "The great Jehovah and the Kansas-Nebraska-Bill Congress." * * * * * * Let no rashness endanger the Union which we all love, and to which we all cleave.
>
> I am reluctant to believe that the correct public sentiment of the South indorses the violent wrongs which have been perpetrated by Missourians upon the people of this Territory, and I wait to hear its rebuke. Should it not come, and all hope of moral influence to correct these evils be cut off, and the tribunals of our country fail us, while our wrongs still continue, what then? Will they have grown easier to bear from long custom? God forbid that any lapse of time should accustom freemen to the duties of slaves, and, when such fatal danger as that menaces, then is the time to
>
> "Strike for our altars and our fires,
> Strike for the green graves of our sires,
> God and our native land."

At the close of the speech, a moment of dead silence ensued, broken with a simultaneous burst of applause, shouts, and defiant ejaculations—"Yes, we will strike!" "Freemen can never be slaves!" "Three cheers for Reeder, Reeder! Reeder!!" "Nine cheers for Reeder and Right!" Thus the work of the convention closed in an enthusiastic furor of cheers, hand-shaking, swearing and tears.

S. C. Pomeroy, James H. Lane and G. W. Brown were appointed a committee to wait upon Gov. Shannon, lately arrived in the Territory, and communicate to him the proceedings of the convention.

The work of this convention organized the Free-state party of Kansas, put forth its platform, nominated a Delegate to Congress, appointed a day for his election, and indorsed the constitutional convention called to be held at Topeka on the coming 19th.

Prior to the convention held at Big Springs, the Free-state movement had been conducted somewhat cautiously. Meetings had been called by "many citizens," "sundry citizens," etc., and were clandestinely feeling their way, doubtful of what strength might really be developed. Executive committees had been appointed at the Lawrence mass meetings, and had done their work faithfully and well. The persons composing them were not publicly announced for obvious reasons.

The first Kansas Free-state Executive Committee, deriving its power from a delegate convention, was appointed by the Big Springs Convention. The members constituting it were Charles Robinson, Chairman; Joel K. Goodin, Secretary; George W. Smith, John A. Wakefield, L. Macy, Fry W. Giles, William Phillips, Charles A. Foster, J. P. Fox, J. D. Stockton, W. K. Vaill, John Brown, Jr., W. A. Ely, George F. Warren, John Hamilton, Hamilton Smith, Lotan Smith, Martin F. Conway, Samuel D. Houston, L. R. Adams, Luther R. Palmer, John E. Gould, Abelard Guthrie.

The Big Springs Convention inspired the Free-state people throughout the Territory with hope and courage, where before had been despondency and apathy. Free-State meetings were held at nearly every settlement in the Territory, where resolutions indorsing the "Big Springs platform" were passed, and delegates chosen for the Constitutional Convention.

THE DELEGATE CONVENTION.

The delegate convention called for the purpose of considering the expediency of the formation of a State government with a view to application to Congress during the next session for admission as a State, met agreeably to call, at Topeka, on the 19th of September. It continued in session two days. The work accomplished appears in the following minutes of proceedings:

FIRST DAY.

Wednesday, met at 11 A. M. Convention called to order by G. W. Smith, Esq., of the First District. Temporary officers chosen were: Chairman, Erastus D. Ladd, of Lawrence; Secretary, Cyrus K. Holliday, of Topeka.

Chose as Committee on Permanent Organization, G. W. Smith, A. Curtiss, W. Y. Roberts, J. F. Brannan, Joseph Hayes.

Chose as Committee on Credentials, Joel K. Goodin, J. A. Wakefield, A. M. Jordan, S. Mewhinney, Hamilton Smith, Thomas J. Addis, P. C. Schuyler, J. H. Nesbit, L. P. Lincoln.

James Redpath was given a seat as reporter for the *Missouri Democrat;* William A. Phillips, for New York *Tribune;* Joseph L. Speer, for Chicago *Tribune*. James Redpath was elected reporter of the convention.

Adjourned to half-past 1 o'clock P. M.

Re-assembled at 2 o'clock P. M.

Committee on Delegates reported the following members of the convention:

First District—G. W. Smith, E. D. Ladd, G. W. Deitzler, S. C. Smith, J. K. Goodin, John Speer, M. Hunt, J. H. Lane.

Second District—Robert Buffam, J. A. Wakefield, David Buffam, D. Vancil, A. Curtiss, N. Alguvor.

Third District—W. Y. Roberts, C. K. Holliday, A. M. Jordan.

Fourth District—Samuel Workman, Amos Hanna, Samuel Mewhinney.

Fifth and Sixth Districts—Hamilton Smith, James F. Brannan, Thomas J. Addis.

Seventh District—P. C. Schuyler, J. D. Wood.

Eighth District—J. H. Nesbitt, S. R. Junkens.

Tenth District—L. P. Lincoln, Joseph Hayes.

Thirteenth District—J. B. Chapman, T. Jenner, Richard Murphy.

Sixteenth District—Marcus J. Parrott, H. Miles Moore, R. H. Phelan, M. W. Delahay, S. N. Latta.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following list of permanent officers:

President—W. Y. Roberts.

Vice Presidents—J. A. Wakefield, P. C. Schuyler, L. P. Lincoln, J. K. Goodin, S. N. Latta, R. H. Phelan.

Secretaries—E. D. Ladd, J. H. Nesbitt, M. W. Delahay.

Report adopted, and officers took their seats.

Parliamentary rules adopted.

A Business Committee of fifteen members appointed, as follows: G. W. Smith, Samuel Mewhinney, J. A. Wakefield, C. K. Holliday, L. P. Lincoln, Hamilton Smith, J. H. Nesbitt, T. J. Addis, Thomas Jenner, J. B. Chapman, H. Miles Moore, Marcus J. Parrott, G. W. Deitzler, P. C. Schuyler, J. D. Wood.

Committee reported, and convention adjourned to Thursday morning, 9 A. M.

SECOND DAY.

The report of the Business Committee, on motion of Col. Lane, was recommitted, with instructions to report blanks instead of specified time for election of delegates and holding a constitutional convention, and blank as to the number of delegates. The committee subsequently reported with blanks to be filled by the convention, in accordance with instructions.

On motion of Col. Lane, a committee of eighteen was appointed, one from each district, "with full powers to write, print and circulate an address to the people of this Territory and to the civilized world, setting forth our grievances and the policy we have been compelled to adopt, and which we have determined at all hazards to carry out."

The Committee on Address appointed was J. H. Lane, W. Y. Roberts, Hamilton Smith, P. C. Schuyler, H. Miles Moore, J. S. Emery, A. M. Jordan, M. W. Delahay, Erastus D. Ladd, G. W. Deitzler, J. A. Wakefield, Samuel C. Smith, Thomas J. Addis, J. H. Nesbitt, L. P. Lincoln, John Speer, G. W. Brown, S. N. Latta, James Pierce.

Convention adjourned for dinner, and at 2 o'clock P. M. reconvened.

The Committee on Business reported, and their report was adopted. It was voluminous. It repeated in its preamble the grievances which had forced the citizens to the course they had adopted, and offered the following resolutions:

(1) *Resolved*, By the people of Kansas Territory, in Delegate Convention assembled, that an election shall be held in the several election precincts of this Territory on the second Tuesday of October next, under the regulations and restrictions hereinafter imposed, for members of a convention to form a constitution, adopt a Bill of Rights for the people of Kansas, and take all needful measures for organizing a State Government preparatory to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State.

(2) *Resolved*, That the apportionment of Delegates to said convention shall be as follows: Two Delegates for each Representative to which the people were entitled in the Legislative Assembly by proclamation of Gov. Reeder, of date of March 10, 1855.

(3) *Resolved*, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair, who shall organise by the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, and shall have a general superintendence of the affairs of the Territory so far as regards the organization of a State Government, which committee shall be styled the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory.

(4) *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory to advertise said election, at least fifteen days before the second Tuesday of October next, and to appoint three judges thereof for each precinct; and the said judges of each precinct shall appoint two clerks, all of whom shall be duly sworn or affirmed to discharge the duties of their respective offices impartially and with fidelity; and they shall have power to administer the oath or affirmation to each other; and the said judges shall open said election, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the place designated in each precinct by the said Executive Committee, and close the same at 4 o'clock P. M. And, in case any of the officers appointed fail to attend, the officer or officers in attendance shall supply the vacancy or vacancies; and, in case of all of them failing to attend, ten qualified voters shall supply their places. And the said judges shall make out duplicate returns of said election, seal up, and transmit one copy of the same within five days, to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, to be laid before the Convention, and they shall, within ten days, seal up and hand the other to some member of the Executive Committee.

(5) *Resolved*, That the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory shall announce by Proclamation the names of the persons elected as Delegates to said Convention; and in case the returns from any precinct should not be completed by that day, as soon thereafter as practicable, and in case of a tie, a new election shall be ordered by the Executive Committee, giving five days' notice thereof, by the same officers who officiated at the first election.

(6) *Resolved*, That all white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who have had a *bona fide* residence in the Territory of Kansas for the space of thirty days immediately preceding the day of said election, shall be entitled to vote for a Delegate to said Convention; and all white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who have resided in the Territory of Kansas for the space of three months immediately preceding the day of election, shall be eligible as Delegates to said Convention.

(7) *Resolved*, That if, at the time of holding said election, it shall be inconvenient on account of Indian hostilities or any other cause whatever, that would disturb or prevent the voters of any election precinct in the Territory from the free and peaceable exercise of the elective franchise, the officers are hereby authorized to adjourn said election into any other precinct in the Territory, and to any other day they may see proper, of the necessity of which they shall be the exclusive judges, at which time and place the qualified voters may cast their votes.

(8) *Resolved*, That said Convention shall be held at Topeka, on the fourth Tuesday of October next, at 12 o'clock M., of that day.

(9) *Resolved*, That a majority of said Convention shall constitute a quorum, and that the said convention shall determine upon the returns and qualifications of its members, and shall have, and exercise all the rights, privileges and immunities incident to such bodies, and may adopt such rules and regulations for its government as a majority thereof may direct. If a majority of said convention do not assemble on the day appointed therefor, a less number is hereby authorized to adjourn from day to day.

(10) *Resolved*, That in case of the death, resignation, or non-attendance of any Delegate chosen from any district of the Territory, the President of the Convention shall issue his writ, ordering a new election, on five days' notice, to be conducted as heretofore directed.

(11) *Resolved*, That no person shall be entitled to a seat in the convention at its organization except the members whose names are contained in the proclamation of the Chairman of the Executive Committee. But, after the convention is organized, seats may be contested in the usual way.

(12) *Resolved*, That the members of the convention shall receive as a compensation for their services, the sum of three dollars per day, and three dollars for every twenty miles' travel to and from the same, and that Congress be respectfully requested to appropriate a sufficient sum to defray the necessary expenses of said Convention.

(13) *Resolved*, That on the adoption of a Constitution for the State of Kansas, the President of the Convention shall transmit an authenticated copy thereof, to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives; to each member of Congress and to the Governor of each of the several States of the Union, and adopt such other measures as will secure to the people of Kansas the rights and privileges of a sovereign State.

Territorial Committee appointed was: James H. Lane, Cyrus K. Holliday, Marcus J. Parrott, Philip C. Schuyler, George W. Smith, Joel K. Goodin.

With a vote of thanks to the President and other officers and three enthusiastic cheers for the new Government, the convention adjourned.

The work of the Executive Committee and the Free-state residents of the Territory was most vigorously prosecuted in accordance with the plan laid out by the Topeka convention. The Executive Committee issued a proclamation "to the legal voters" with a most stirring preamble, calling for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention to be holden in Topeka on the fourth Tuesday in November, designating the polling places, instructing the judges of election and otherwise providing for an election.

The election of a Free-state Delegate to Congress, in accordance with the action of the Big Springs convention, was, by proclamation, ordered to be holden on the same day. The date of this most important election was October 9, 1855.

ELECTIONS OF OCTOBER, 1855.

As the reader already knows, the elections were no index of the voting strength of the Territory. The Big Springs convention, for reasons set forth in its published resolutions, had appointed a different day from that designated by the Territorial Legislature for the election of a Delegate to Congress. The latter had appointed October 1, on which day it was quite sure that the Pro-slavery voters of the Territory, re-enforced by their Missouri allies, would possess and control every ballot-box in the Territory. The Free-state voters had appointed October 9, at which time it was equally certain that the Free-state voters would rally to a man, and that, except in a few precincts bordering on Missouri, there would be no attempt made to interfere with the elections. The semi-revolutionary condition of affairs was presented of two elections for the same office, both claiming the suffrages of the voters of Kansas.

First Election.—The Free-state men took no part in this election, as theirs had been appointed at a later date. Nevertheless the Missourians came over as before, in large numbers, some paying the $1 poll-tax required by the Territorial statute, others voting without being required so to do. The precincts in which illegal voting occurred, as shown by the Investigation Committee, were reported as follows: "They (the Missourians) were present and voted at the voting places of Atchison and Doniphan, in Atchison County; at Green Springs, Johnson County; at Willow Springs, Franklin County; Lecompton, Douglas County; Fort Scott, Bourbon County; Baptiste Paola's, Lykins County, where some Indians voted, whites paying the dollar tax for them; Leavenworth City and Kickapoo City, Leavenworth County. At the latter place, under the lead of Gen. B. F. Stringfellow and Col. Louis Burns, of Missouri." The abstract of the poll-book showed that 2,738 votes were cast in the Territory, f which number J. W. Whitfield, the Pro-slavery candidate, received 2,721. Of this number the committee reported 857 as illegal, and several precincts where illegal voting was alleged not counted, as no witnesses were examined. The returns being made according to law, the Territorial Governor granted the certificate of election to Whitfield.

ELECTION OF OCTOBER 9. (FREE-STATE.)

For Territorial Delegate to Congress Andrew H. Reeder received 2,849 votes, polled as below stated:

NO. OF DIST.	PLACE OF VOTING.	NUMBER OF VOTES.	NO. OF DIST.	PLACE OF VOTING.	NUMBER OF VOTES.
1	Lawrence	557	11	Black Vermillion	14
	Blanton	77	12	St. Mary's	19
	Palmyra	16		Silver Lake	28
2	Bloomington	116	13	Pleasant Hill	43
	Benicia	27		Falls Precinct	45
3	Brownville	24		Hickory Point	11
	Topeka	131	14	Burr Oak	33
	Tecumseh	31		Doniphan	43
	Big Springs	35		Palermo	32
	Camp Creek	7		Wolf River	17
4	Willow Springs	54	15	Oceana	32
5	Hampden	33		Crosby's Store	39
	Neosho	16		Jackson Crane's	30
	Stanton	44	16	Leavenworth	503
	Osawatomie	74		Wyandotte	38
	Pottawatomie	56		Delaware	22
	Big Sugar Creek	28		Easton	63
	Little Sugar Creek	41		Ridge Point	48
6	Scott Town	27	17	Wakarusa	7
	Columbia	20		Mission	13
	Fuqua's	12	18	Iowa Point	40
7	Council City	62		Moorstown	16
8	Wabaunsee	26		Total	2849
	A. J. Baker's	16			
9	Pawnee	76			
10	Big Blue	77			
	Rock Creek	30			

The election held the same day for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention gave a total vote in the various districts as follows: First District, 648; Second District, 143; Third District, 214; Fourth District, 55; Fifth District, 282; Sixth District, 59; Seventh District, 62; Eighth District, 27; Ninth District, 76; Tenth District, 110; Eleventh District, 14; Twelfth District, 40; Thirteenth District, 86; Fourteenth District, 183; Fifteenth District, 59; Sixteenth District, 684; Seventeenth District, 18—Total, 2,710.

These two elections, although held the same day, and having the countenance and support of the Free-state voters, were for purposes widely distinct, and were held under the call of different bodies, and the returns made to different committees. Those for Delegate to Congress were returned to the Free-state Executive Committee of Kansas, appointed by the Big Springs Convention; those for Delegates to the Topeka Constitutional Convention to the Territorial Committee appointed by the Topeka Convention of the 19th September.

The Territorial Executive Committee (Big Springs) gave to Andrew H. Reeder his certificate of election as Delegate to Congress.

The Territorial Executive Committee (Topeka) announced the names of Delegates duly elected to the Topeka Constitutional Convention, by proclamation, as follows:

> By authority vested in me by the people of Kansas Territory on the 19th ult., and pursuant to the instructions of the Convention held at Topeka September 19, 1855, * * * * * * * as chairman of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory, I do hereby make public and proclaim, that from the returns received and on file in this office it doth appear that the following persons have, by the legal voters of Kansas Territory, been elected delegates to a convention to be assembled in Topeka on the 23d day of October, 1855, at 12 M., from the several districts set opposite their names, to form a constitution, adopt a Bill of Rights for the people of Kansas, and take all measures needful for organizing a State government, preparatory to the admission of Kansas into the Union.
>
> First Representative District, Samuel Mewhinney, William Graham.
>
> Second Representative District, G. W. Smith, J. H. Lane, J. K. Goodin, C. Robinson, J S. Emery, Morris Hunt.
>
> Third Representative District, J. A. Wakefield, A. Curtiss, J. M. Tuton, H. Burson.
>
> Fourth Representative District, C. K. Holliday, W. Y. Roberts.
>
> Fifth Representative District, P. C. Schuyler, J. W. Pillsbury.
>
> Sixth Representative District, James Phenis, Dr. —— Burgess, N. Vandever. [illegible] this district W. R. Griffith, John Hamilton, A. W. J. Brown, and W. Sanders have each [illegible] vote. The returns from Fort Scott have not yet come in.
>
> Seventh Representative District, W. T. Turner, James M. Arthur, W. T. Morris, O. C. Brown, Richard Knight, F. Brown, H. Smith, W. G. Nichols.
>
> Eighth Representative District, Robert Klotz, A. Hunting.
>
> Ninth Representative District, M. F. Conway, J. G. Thompson.
>
> Tenth Representative District, George Hillyer, J. Whitney.
>
> Eleventh Representative District, G. A. Cutler, John Landis.
>
> Twelfth Representative District, composed of Burr Oak Precinct, Fourteenth Election District, the whole of the Eighteenth and a small part of the Fifteenth Election District which voted at Doniphan. (This district is entitled to four Delegates. Returns have been received from Burr Oak Precinct, but the votes were cast for Delegates in the Eleventh District above. As no Delegates have been elected from this District, an immediate election will be called for that purpose.)
>
> Thirteenth Representative District, R. H. Crosby, Caleb May, Sanford McDaniel, James L. Sayle.
>
> Fourteenth Representative District, Robert Riddle, M. J. Parrott, Matt. France, S. N. Latta, D. Dodge, M. H. Delahay.
>
> Done at the office of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory, this 16th day of October, 1855.
>
> JAMES H. LANE, *Chairman.*
> J. K. GOODIN, *Secretary.*

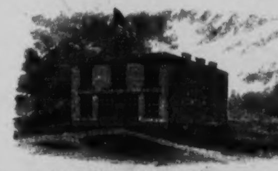

CONSTITUTION HALL, TOPEKA,

In which were held the sessions of the Free-state Constitutional Convention—October 23 to November 11, 1855. Subsequently the sessions of the Topeka Legislature were held therein. The structure, remodeled [illegible] a business block, is still standing on Kansas avenue.

THE TOPEKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

This convention met at Topeka October 23, 1855. The following statistical list of members of the convention was compiled for the *Missouri Democrat* by James Redpath, Reporter.

NAME.	Age.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Residence.	Politics.	From What State.
Arthur, James M	38	Farmer	Indiana	Sugar Creek	Democrat	Indiana.
Brown, Orville C	44	Farmer	New York	Osawatomie	Free-soil	New York.
Burson, H	36	Farmer	Virginia	Bloomington	Whig	Illinois.
Crosby, R. H	21	Merchant	Maine	Oceana	Republican.	Minn. Ter.
Curtiss, A	32	Lawyer	New York	Bloomington	None	Kentucky.
Cutler, G. A	23	Physician	Tenn	Doniphan	Free-soil	Missouri.
Delahay, M. W	27	Lawyer	Md	Leavenworth	Democrat	Alabama.
Dodge, D	25	Lawyer	New York	Doniphan	Democrat	New York.
Emery, J. S	26	Lawyer	Maine	Lawrence	Democrat	New York.
Goodin, J. K	31	Lawyer	Ohio	Clear Lake	Democrat	Ohio.
Holliday, C. K	28	Lawyer	Penn	Topeka	Democrat	Penn.
Hillyer, G. S	35	Farmer	Ohio	Grasshopper Falls	Whig	Ohio.
Hunt, Morris	27	Lawyer	Ohio	Lawrence	Whig	Ohio.
Hunting, Amory	61	Physician	Mass	Manhattan	Republican.	R. I.
Hicks, W. H	53	Farmer	Penn	Dayton	Democrat	Indiana.
Klotz, Robert	35	Merchant	Penn	Pawnee	Democrat	Penn.
Knight, Richard	43	Clergyman	England	Lawrence	Free-state	Mass.
Lane, James H	33	Lawyer	Kentucky	Lawrence	Democrat	Indiana.
Latta, S. N	30	Lawyer	Ohio	Leavenworth	Whig	Iowa.
Landis, John	28	Farmer	Kentucky	Doniphan	Democrat	Missouri.
McDaniel, Sanford	30	Farmer	Indiana	Round Prairie	Democrat	Missouri.
Mewhinney, Sam'l	45	Farmer	Ohio	Prairie City	Democrat	Illinois.
Parrott, M. J	26	Lawyer	S. C.	Leavenworth	Democrat	Ohio.
Roberts, W. Y	41	Farmer	Penn	Washington	Democrat	Penn.
Robinson, C	37	Physician	Mass	Lawrence	Indep'dent	Mass.
Sayle, James L	37	Farmer	Illinois	Kickapoo	Republican.	Iowa.
Schuyler, P. C	50	Farmer	New York	Council City	Republican.	New York.
Smith, G. W	50	Lawyer	Penn	Franklin	Whig	Penn.
Thompson, J. G	55	Saddler	Penn	Topeka	Democrat	Penn.
Tuton, J. M	33	Clergyman	Tenn	Bloomington	Democrat	Missouri.
Wakefield, J. A	59	Lawyer	S. C.	Bloomington	Whig	Iowa.
Stewart, C. W	42	Farmer	Kentucky	Troy	Democrat	....
Graham, William	39	Physician	Ireland	Prairie City	Democrat	Tenn.
May, Caleb	40	Farmer	Kentucky	Oceana	Democrat	Missouri.

The subordinate officers were:

NAMES.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Place of Birth.	Residence.	Politics.	From What State.
S. C. Smith	27	Secretary	Farmer	Mass	Lawrence	Republican.	Mass.
C. A. Foster	28	Asst. Sec'y	Lawyer	Mass	Osawatomie	Republican.	Mass.
S. F. Tappan	24	Clerk	Mechanic	Mass	Lawrence	Abolitionist	Mass.
John Dailey	24	Clerk	Farmer	Indiana	Topeka	Democrat	Indiana.
Jas. Redpath	22	Reporter	Journalist	England	St. Louis	D. & Emancipationist.	Louisiana.

The members elect, reported absent, were: Messrs. Brown, Burgess, Conway, Field, France, Morris, Nichols, Phenis, Riddle, Hamden, Smith, Turner, Vandever.

J. H. Nesbitt appeared as member elect from the Eighth District, November 5, in place of Josiah Pillsbury who resigned on account of ill health. W. R. Griffith was admitted as a delegate from the Sixth District, November 6.

MINUTES OF THE CONVENTION.

First day—Tuesday, October 23.—Convention called to order by J. A. Wakefield; prayer by Rev. Richard Knight; roll called by Joel K. Goodin, Secretary of Executive Committee. Twenty-one members answered to their names. There being less than a quorum present, the Convention adjourned till Wednesday morning at nine o'clock.

Second day—Wednesday, October 24.—Met according to adjournment. The roll-call showed thirty members—a quorum—present. The Convention organized by the choice of G. C. Smith, of Lawrence, Secretary, and, on motion of Col. Delahay, of Hon. James H. Lane as President, receiving fifteen votes to five for W. Y. Roberts, and four for John A. Wakefield. Lane made a short and characteristic speech on taking the chair. The names of the remaining officers chosen appear in the list heretofore given. Newspaper correspondents present were: Samuel F. Tappan, *Herald of Freedom;* John Speer, *Kansas Tribune;* James Redpath, *Missouri Democrat;* William A. Phillips, New York *Tribune;* Joseph L. Speer, Chicago *Tribune.*

The subsequent work of the Convention consisted largely of the business routine of all deliberative bodies, and is not of sufficient interest or importance to be recorded in daily detail.

The session lasted until November 11, at which date it adjourned. The result of the deliberations were:

1. The framing of a State Constitution, to be presented to the people for ratification on December 15.

2. Also a submission at the same time by separate ballot of the questions—favoring a General Banking Law—Yes or No. Exclusion of Negroes and Mulattoes from the State—Yes or No.

3. A memorial to Congress was prepared, praying the admission of Kansas as a State under the Constitution.

4. It was decided, in case the Constitution should be ratified, to organize a State government under its provisions, by the election of State officers and members of the General Assembly of the State; and the Executive Committee were authorized to call such election and perform such other acts as should complete the State organization and convene the State Legislature.

The validity of the proposed work was thoroughly understood, alike by the friends and opposers of the "Topeka" movement, to be contingent on the admission of Kansas as a State under the Constitution. So long as Congress failed to admit, so long would these efforts prove futile, and the enactments remain void.

THE TOPEKA CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution thus framed and presented to the people for adoption, was framed essentially after the model of other Free States. The exceptions will be noted hereafter.

The preamble described the boundaries of the proposed State, being the same as the then established boundaries of the Territory, and covenanted "in order to secure to ourselves and posterity the enjoyment of all the rights of life, liberty and property, and the free pursuit of happiness, to form ourselves into an independent State by the name and style of the State of Kansas," etc.

ARTICLE I. BILL OF RIGHTS.—Contained twenty-two sections enumerating in the familiar phrase of such documents the various rights inalienable and otherwise, which a free and enlightened government is bound to guarantee to its subjects. The sections touching on the slavery question were as follows:

SECTION 6. There shall be no slavery in this State, nor involuntary servitude, except for crime.

SECTION 21. No indenture of any negro or mulatto, made and executed out of the bounds of the State, shall be valid within the State.

ART. II. ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.—Thirteen sections.

SECTION 2. Every white male person, and every civilized male Indian who has adopted the habits of the white man, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who shall be a citizen of the United States; who shall have resided and had his habitation, domicile, home and place of permanent abode in the State of Kansas for six months next preceding the election at which he offers his vote; who, at such time, and for thirty days immediately preceding such time, shall have had his actual habitation, domicile, home, and place of abode in the county in which he offers to vote; and who shall have resided in the precinct or election district for at least ten days immediately preceding the election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at all elections under this Constitution, except at elections by general ticket prescribed by law, in which case the elector must have the aforesaid qualifications, but a residence in said district of ten days will entitle him to vote: *Provided,* That no soldier, seaman, or marine of the regular army of the United States shall be considered a resident of the State in consequence of being stationed within the same.

The oath required of officers of the State was prescribed as follows:

SECTION 9. All officers, civil and military, in this State, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take the following oath, or affirmation:

"I, ————, do swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of Kansas; that I am duly qualified, according to the Constitution, to exercise the office to which I have been elected (or appointed), and will, to the best of my abilities, discharge the duties thereof faithfully and impartially, according to law."

ART. III. DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.—One section.

ART. IV. LEGISLATIVE.—Twenty-seven sections.

ART. V. EXECUTIVE.—Names officers and defines their duties and powers. Twenty-one sections.

ART. VI. JUDICIAL.—Courts designated, officers named, jurisdiction defined. Eighteen sections.

ART. VII. EDUCATION.—Four sections.

ART. VIII. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Provided for State asylums for idiots, the blind, deaf, insane, etc. Five sections.

ART. IX. PUBLIC DEBT AND PUBLIC WORKS.—Five sections.

ART. X. MILITIA.—Seven sections.

ART. XI. FINANCE AND TAXATION—Four sections.

ART. XII. COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.—Four sections.

ART. XIII. CORPORATIONS.—Two sections.

ART. XIV. JURISPRUDENCE.—Two sections.

ART. XV. MISCELLANEOUS.—Five sections.

ART. XVI. AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Four sections.

ART. XVII. *BANKS AND CURRENCY.—Eleven sections.

The schedule following the Constitution, offered as a part of that document for adoption by the people, contained fourteen sections. Besides describing the boundaries of the election, Senatorial and Representative districts, and defining the duties of the judges of election, it proclaimed the future policy and plans of the convention, as shown in the following articles:

Third—That each qualified elector shall express his assent or dissent to the Constitution by voting a written or printed ticket labeled "Constitution," or "No Constitution," which election shall be held by the same Judges and conducted under the same regulations and restrictions as are hereinafter provided for the election of members of the General Assembly; and the Judges therein named shall, within ten days after said election, seal up and transmit to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory the result of said election, who shall forthwith make proclamation of the same. And, in case the Constitution be ratified by the people, the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall cause publication to be made by proclamation that an election will be held on the third Tuesday of January, 1856, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Judges of Supreme Court, Clerk of the Supreme Court, State Printer, Attorney General, Reporter of the Supreme Court, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Members of the General Assembly, which said election shall be held by the same Judges, under the same restrictions, and conducted in the same manner as is hereinafter provided for the election of Members of the General Assembly; and the Judges herein named are hereby required within ten days after said election, to seal up and transmit duplicate copies of the returns of said election to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, one of which shall be laid before the General Assembly at its first meeting.

Fourth—At the same time and place, the qualified voters shall, under the same regulations and restrictions, elect a Member of Congress, to represent the State of Kansas in the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States; the returns of said election to be made to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, who shall deposit the same in the office of the Secretary of State as soon as he shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

Fifth—The General Assembly shall meet on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1856, at the city of Topeka, at 12 M., at which time and place the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Judge of the Supreme Court, Treasurer, Auditor, State Printer, Reporter and Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Attorney General shall appear, take the oath of office, and enter upon the discharge of their respective offices under this Constitution, and shall continue in office in the same manner and during the same period that they would have done had they been elected on the first Monday of August, 1856.

SECTION 14. The first Legislature shall provide by law for the enforcement of the provisions of the Sixth Section of the Bill of Rights, on or before the 4th day of July, 1857, as to all persons in the Territory before the adoption of the Constitution; and as to all others, the provisions of said section shall operate from and after the ratification of this Constitution by the people.

[Signed] Robert Klotz, M. J. Parrott, M. W. Delahay, W. R. Griffith, G. S. Hillyer, William Hicks, S. N. Latta, John Landis, H. Burson, C. W. Stewart, J. M. Arthur, J. L. Sayle, Caleb May, S. Mewhinney, A. Curtiss, A. Hunting, R. Knight, O. C. Brown, W. Graham, Morris Hunt, J. H. Nesbitt, C. K. Holliday, David Dodge, J. A. Wakefield, W. Y. Roberts, G. W. Smith, J. G. Thompson, G. A. Cutler, J. K. Goodin, I. M. Tuton, Thomas Bell, R. H. Crosby, P. C. Schuyler, C. Robinson, M. F. Conway, J. S. Emery; James H. Lane, President; Samuel C. Smith, Secretary; Charles A. Foster, Assistant Secretary.

The vote on the adoption or rejection of the Topeka Constitution and other questions submitted, was held as appointed, December 15. The poll-book at Leavenworth was destroyed by a Pro-slavery mob. Leaving out the probable vote at that place—say 500, and the returns were: "For the Constitution," 1,731, "Against the Constitution," 46; "For a General Banking Law," 1,120, against it, 564; for "exclusion of negroes and mulattoes from the State," 1,287, against their exclusion, 453. Total number of votes cast, exclusive of Leavenworth, 1,778.

The Constitution being adopted, the Free-state men met in convention at Lawrence, on Saturday, December 22, and nominated the following Free-state ticket:

For Governor, Charles Robinson; for Lieutenant Governor, W. Y. Roberts; for Secretary of the State, P. C. Schuyler; for Treasurer of the State, J. A. Wakefield; for Judges of Supreme Court, S. N. Latta, M. F. Conway, Morris Hunt; for Attorney General, H. Miles Moore; for Auditor, G. A. Cutler; for State Printer, John Speer; for Clerk of Supreme Court, S. B. Floyd; for Reporter of Supreme Court, E. M. Thurston; for Representative to Congress, Mark W. Delahay.

A few malcontents attempted a bolt on the ground that the *personnel* of the ticket showed that the "abolition" wing of the Free-state party had captured the convention. They attempted to reconstruct the ticket by deposing Robinson from his position at its head, substituting W. Y. Roberts in his place and by other changes in the nominees. The whole movement was publicly disowned by Mr. Roberts and others whom they placed in nomination, as well as by Col. Lane and other leading men of the party. The bolt was inopportune, and was hastily buried in oblivion by its friends, almost as soon as it was born.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The executive force which inspired life and impelled and directed the work of the movement for a State Government, lay in the *Executive Committee of Kansas Territory,* which had been appointed by the Topeka primary convention of September 19. It continued to issue its proclamations through its Chairman, James H. Lane, and to do in a most wonderfully efficient manner the work of a provisional and semi-revolutionary government, through the darkest and most disordered and dangerous period of the Territorial history. It is known from whence it derived its first existence, but beyond that, it seemed to have had within itself the combination of qualities required to plan and execute whatever the exigencies of the times demanded in the interest of the Free-state party.

The names of the persons constituting this nucleus of an unborn goverment are repeated:

James H. Lane, President; J. K. Goodin, Secretary; Cyrus K. Holliday, Marcus J. Parrott, Philip C. Schuyler, George W. Smith, George W. Brown.

From his official acts as the executive head of this committee, and the frequent occurrence of proclamations bearing his signature James H. Lane came to be early recognized as the leader of the Free-state party in Kansas.

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*The question as to the adoption of this article was submitted to the separate decision of the people at the polls. It was adopted by a large majority.

The following proclamations were issued by the Chairman of the Committee during the fall of 1855:

(1) Address and call for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention to be holden at Topeka October 23.

(2) Proclamation for supplementary election in Burr Oak District.

(3) Proclamation calling election for ratification of constitution, and for voting on the Banking Law and the exclusion of blacks from the Territory, on December 15.

(4) Proclamation for a day of "Public Thanksgiving and Praise" to be holden December 25, which read as follows:

PROCLAMATION

FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE.

In pursuance of a long established usage, which has always found a cheerful acquiescence in the hearts of a grateful people, and by the direction of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory, I do hereby set apart and appoint Tuesday, the 25th day of December next, to be observed by the people of Kansas as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise.

While insult, outrage and death have been inflicted upon many of our unoffending citizens by those whom we desire to recognise as brothers; while the attempt is being made to inflict upon us the most galling and debasing slavery, our lives have been spared and a way pointed out by which, without imbruing our hands in blood, we can secure the blessings of Liberty and a good government.

The fields of the husbandman have yielded abundantly, and industry in all its channels has been appropriately rewarded. For these and the innumerable blessings we are enjoying, let our hearts be devoutly thankful. From every altar let Thanksgiving and songs of Praise ascend to that God from whom all these blessings flow. Let the occasion be improved by the people of Kansas for the advancement of Freedom, Virtue and Christianity—let the poor be remembered and relieved, and the day be wholly spent as wisdom shall direct, and God approve and bless.

Given under my hand at the office of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory, in the city of Topeka, this 27th day of November, A. D. 1855.

(5) Proclamation announcing the result of the election of December 15, whereby the constitution was adopted by the people, a general bankng law adopted and free negroes excluded—December 27.

(6) Proclamation calling an election of State officers and Member of Congress, to be holden January 15, 1856.

The early meetings of the committee were held at divers places. September 20, the records show the first meeting to have been held at the house of E. C. K. Garvey, in Topeka. September 21, another meeting was held at the house of Charles Robinson, in Lawrence. November 10, permanent headquarters were established at Topeka. "The front room" of E. C. K. Garvey's "new brick building was rented at $100 per annum," the said Garvey to "make a solid partition through the same and furnish the office with carpet, desk, stove and fuel." The meetings thereafter to be held in the room rented, semi-monthly, on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

The records[*] show that, on October 1, Dr. Charles Robinson was elected Treasurer of the committee.

THE WOOF OF THE WEB.

The foregoing history of the evolution of the Free-state party at Big Springs; the framing of a State constitution at Topeka; the call for an election of State officers; the work of the Territorial Legislature, show something of the political history of the Territory during the summer and autumn of 1855, but give no adequate portrayal of the labors performed, the dangers incurred, the popular excitement, the bitter personal feuds engendered; nor of the murders, robberies and other disorders consequent upon the want of recognized law in the Territory; nor of the absolute blindness and criminal heedlessness of the national Government to every phase of the local tribulation which militated against the establishment of slavery in Kansas. These constituted the infernal woof of Kansas history, of which the strong warp had been already laid.

GOV. SHANNON.

Andrew H. Reeder was removed from office July 28, 1855, received official notice of his removal and ceased to act as Governor August 15. The Secretary, Hon. Daniel Woodson, became acting Governor during the remaining part of the session of the Territorial Legislature. On the removal of Gov. Reeder, the vacant office was tendered to Hon. John L. Dawson, who declined the appointment. August 10, Hon. Wilson Shannon was commissioned as Governor of Kansas Territory. He did not see fit to assume the duties of the office until after the adjournment of the Territorial Legislature. Thus the honor of signing the laws of that delectable body was allowed by the not over-selfish Shannon to go down to history as inseparably connected with the executive career of Woodson.

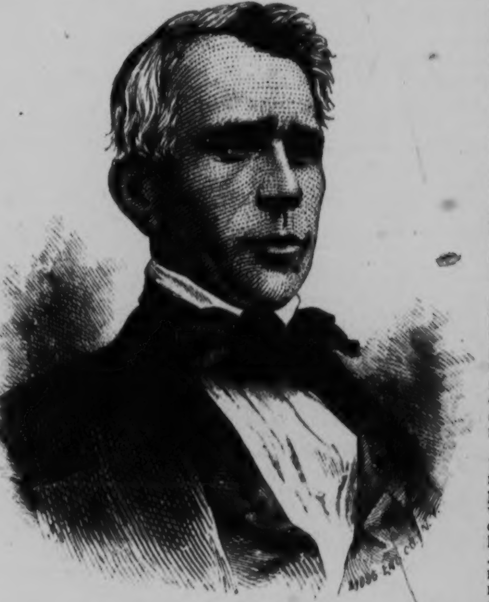

Wilson Shannon

The Governor arrived at Westport, Mo., on the borders of his appointed dominion, September 1, 1855—the second day after the adjournment of the Territorial Legislature. He was a native of the Territory of Ohio, where he was born February, 1802. He was the youngest of a family of nine children, seven boys and two girls, the oldest being, at the time of his birth, nineteen years old. In the winter of 1803, his father was frozen to death while on a hunting expedition, and the widowed mother, with her family, left to struggle alone with the world as best she could.

John, the eldest son, took upon himself the cares of the farm, and aided his younger brothers in gaining a livelihood and establishing themselves in life. Wilson Shannon worked on the farm until nineteen years of age, at which time his older brothers sent him to the Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, two years; thence he went to the Transylvania University, Lexington, where he completed his collegiate education, studied law in the office of his brothers, George and James, and in 1826 returned to St. Clairsville, his old home, and commenced the practice of his chosen profession. He soon took rank as one of the ablest young lawyers of the State. While at St. Clairsville he married one of five daughters of E. Ellis, Esq., Clerk of the Courts, thus becoming allied to strong and influential friends—the elder sister being the wife of William Kennon, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio; another the wife of George W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; the fourth, the wife of Hugh J. Jewett, a leading lawyer, a Member of Congress, and later President of the New York & Erie Railroad; and fifth, the wife of Isaac E. Eaton, Esq., a leading lawyer, who settled in Leavenworth, Kan.

He early engaged in politics, being a strong and reliable Democrat from the beginning. As such, by election and appointment, he filled the following offices: County Attorney, 1832 to 1836; Governor of Ohio, 1838–40, and again 1842–44; Minister to Mexico, 1844; Member of Congress, 1852–54.

He entered upon the duties of his office as Governor of Kansas Territory in the prime of life, fortified by large experience in public life as a legislator, a diplomatist, and as Governor of the State of Ohio for four years. He was, withal, an eminent lawyer, a trustworthy Democrat, had supported and voted for the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in Congress, and had the full confidence of the administration from whom he had received his appointment.

In person, he was tall, spare, with brown hair plentifully sprinkled with grey, light blue eyes, and a severe cast of countenance. He was leisurely in his movements, deliberate in his speech, and spoke with great effect to a jury or any small assembly. He had none of the magnetism or eloquence which carries the crowd, and, as a popular orator, was scarcely above mediocrity.

On his arrival at Westport September 1, he was received by the Pro-slavery residents of the town, to whom, it was reported, he made his inaugural speech, in which he affirmed the legality of the acts of the Pawnee Legislature, and avowed himself as in favor of "*slavery in Kansas.*" As he publicly denied the utterances as reported, and as the reports were not originally from a source worthy of full credence, it is sufficient to record the fact that he addressed the Westport crowd in such terms as to give no offense or cause for distrusting his soundness on the slavery question.

Gov. Shannon arrived at Shawnee Mission on Monday, September 3. He came escorted from Westport by several of the late Representatives and some of the leading citizens of that place. He arrived at 9 A. M., and repaired to the Governor's room, where his first reception was held, and his first speech in Kansas was made. Hon. O. H. Brown delivered the following somewhat florid address of welcome:

> GOV. SHANNON—In the name of the people of Kansas, I am proud to welcome you to our prairie home. Coming from every State in the Union—from almost every civilized country on the globe, the people of Kansas have mingled their sympathies, and combined their energies to protect our infant Republic. Kansas, the offspring of Missouri, the hope and pride of America, will ever imitate the excellence, and rival the beauty of her illustrious parents. When you grasp the hand of our pioneers, you may trust your honor in their custody. With them, the gentle pressure of the hand attests the cordial welcome of the heart. We have no Catalines here, no lank and hungry Italians with their treacherous smiles—no cowards with their stilettos—no assassins of reputation. Here man walks abroad in the majesty of his Maker. He breathes the pure air, surveys the beauty, and reaps the products of nature. His heart expands with gratitude and devotion. The morning prayer is heard on every hill; the evening orison is chanted by the glad tenants of every valley and glen. What earthly power can retard the progress of such a people? They must be great—great in all the attributes of sovereign power. In the name of such a people, welcome, Gov. Shannon.

To which Gov. Shannon replied:

> SIR—For the very friendly reception I have met with on the present occasion, I beg leave to tender you, and through you, to the citizens of Kansas (whom you represent), my thanks. In entering upon the duties of the responsible office to which I have been appointed, it is highly gratifying to me to find so much good feeling prevailing among the citizens of the Territory. Coming, as you do, from almost every part of the civilized globe, with different manners, customs and modes of thinking, it must be expected that there will be some conflict of opinion, in settling the policy which is to control the destinies of this

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[*] The original records are in the collection of the Kansas Historical Society. Further extracts from them will appear in their proper chronological connection with transpiring events.

> Territory. But while we may differ in opinion on questions of public policy, the object of all, it is to be hoped, is the same—the advancement of the best interests of the Territory. By respecting the opinions and even prejudices of each other, and cultivating a social feeling, we will soon harmonize, and learn to act together for the benefit and advancement of our highly favored country.
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> Looking at many of the public papers in the States, one would be led to believe that Kansas was the scene of lawless confusion and discord—no greater error could be committed. I will not criticise the motives that have induced these unfounded representations, but I will say, because I believe it to be true, that there is not a more law-abiding people in the United States than the great mass of the citizens of Kansas. There is no State in the Union where person and property are more secure than in this Territory. That some irregularities may have taken place in the heat and excitement of a first election is true; but they sink into utter insignificance when compared with the bloody riots that have characterized the elections in some of the States, and the lawless mobs that have disgraced some of our large cities. While the latter have received but a passing notice from the public press, the former have been held up to the world as enormities without a parallel. This is all wrong and calculated to prejudice the best interest of the Territory, by deterring a large and respectable class of emigrants from coming amongst us.
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> I duly appreciate the warm and generous feelings that have ever characterized our hardy, intelligent and enterprising pioneers in the West. It has been my lot to have mingled much with them in the course of my life, and I have always found them true and warm-hearted friends and patriotic citizens. I come amongst you, not as a new adventurer seeking to better his fortune and then return home, but as one desiring for himself and family a permanent location; and it shall be my highest ambition to devote my humble efforts to the promotion of the interest, happiness and prosperity of this Territory. To accomplish these objects, we will all admit that a government of law and order is absolutely necessary. We all feel the importance of this, and, I trust, will all unite in securing so desirable an object. We have no security for person or property, except by the maintenance of law and order, and interest and duty—both uniting in enforcing on us the obligation to maintain each. Your Legislative Assembly that has just adjourned, has provided a code of laws for the Territory. It is my duty as an executive officer, and the duty of every good citizen, to abide by these laws so long as they remain in force. To maintain the Constitution of the United States, the organic laws of the Territory, and the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly in conformity thereto, is an obligation imposed upon me by my oath of office, as well as the duty I owe to the Territory as a citizen, in common with others. With the law for our guide, and the best interests of the Territory for our object, all uniting and harmonizing together, we cannot fail, under Providence, to build up a great State, furnishing happy homes to thousands of our people, adding additional strength to our Union, and opening the way for the advancement of civilization and refinement over our vast territorial possessions in the West.

The above addresses were published in the Leavenworth *Herald* with the following suggestive comments from its correspondent:

"After the delivery of the speeches, a committee consisting of Messrs. B. F. Simmons, J. Martin and J. T. Brady, previously appointed for that purpose, waited upon His Excellency, Gov. Shannon, and Hon O. H. Brown, and requested a copy of their respective addresses for publication, which, being granted, the Secretary of the meeting was instructed to place the addresses (herein inclosed by me) in the hands of Messrs. Eastin & Adams for publication in their excellent *Pro-slavery* paper."

This speech of the newly-arrived Governor was not calculated to allay the excitement of the Free-state citizens of Kansas, who had three weeks before his arrival met in Lawrence and prepared the way for the coming conventions at Big Springs and Topeka. It was not to be supposed for a moment that he was personally ignorant or oblivious of the meetings held, nor of the outrages that incited them, nor of the well-organized plans for resistance to the acts of the Legislature which had been begotten in fraud, and fostered into life by the support of Missouri politicians and the decisions of a subservient court. The people had a right to judge of the policy of the new Governor from the authoritative enunciations of this first speech. It meant to them only this:

(1) He viewed the Pro-slavery inhabitants of Missouri, their friends about Shawnee Mission, and the lawless squatters on the Delaware reserve as the only people in Kansas.

(2) He ignored, or professed to disbelieve all the reports concerning the violation of the right of franchise at the ballot-box, or treated it as an unimportant element not worthy the attention of himself, and made an extra-official apology for the irregularities, which showed plainly that he was fully cognizant of them.

(2) He approved the reign of "law and order" inaugurated in Missouri, which resulted in the lynching of any Free-soiler on whom the "law and order" Pro-slavery party might choose to exert their power.

(4) He announced himself as the sincere and ardent champion of the laws passed by the late Territorial Legislature, and defined his own duties to be *to enforce them*.

The Free-state inhabitants were totally ignored by Gov. Shannon, as an important element to be considered in his administration of affairs. All, from his view of the situation, taken from the place of his first landing at Westport, and from the "Governor's Room" at Shawnee Mission, surrounded by the men who had followed him over from Missouri, was peaceful and serene. The Missouri squatters on the Delaware lands, with homes in Missouri, were the only people of Kansas—industrious, intelligent and devout, peacefully tilling the soil and tending their flocks and herds, with Abrahamic faith in the God to whom they paid their morning devotions, and sang their vesper hymns of praise. So Hon. O. H. Brown put the case to the Governor, and in a like spirit the Governor responded.

The Governor held court at the Shawnee Mission, and saw little of the Free-state rebels until circumstances quite beyond his own control, which will be recounted further on, brought about a forced acquaintance with them. He visited Lecompton, and was present at the sale of city lots held there on October 23. On his return, he passed through Lawrence, making but a temporary halt, declining a reception and all other civilities tendered him by the inhabitants, receiving such as called on him with coolness, and leaving the town as soon as possible. On his departure, the crowd of boys gathered to gaze on the Governor, gave him a farewell greeting of groans and hisses, in return for what they deemed his unhandsome behavior in declining the proffered civilities of the citizens, and he drove away, more than ever impressed with the inherent vileness of the "Abolition" town.

The Governor was not reluctant, nor equivocal, in publicly defining his position. He attended the political meeting at which Gen. Whitfield opened his canvass for re-election as Territorial Delegate to Congress. It was held at Wyandotte. Whitfield in his speech frankly defined the issue as slavery or no slavery, and announced himself as the candidate of the Pro-slavery party in the pending struggle. Gov. Shannon, following him in a speech fraught with earnest precepts, inculcating observance of the laws, recommended him as a "suitable person" for the position.

THE LAW AND ORDER PARTY ORGANIZED.

The Blue Lodges of Missouri had, as already recounted, organized to enforce law and order under the rule of the Legislature they had elected. The Free-state Convention, which had been held openly at Big Springs, and the Constitutional Convention, held openly at Topeka, showed to them quite plainly that, as against the people, acting openly, they could no longer do clandestine work successfully, with their small membership in the Territory. It was accordingly decided to come out into the light, and a sortie was made from the lodges of the border.

October 8, a meeting was held at Leavenworth of a few citizens of that place, all members of the secret Pro-slavery leagues, known under the various names of "Sons of the South," "Social Band," or "Blue Lodge." At this meeting the situation was fully discussed, and it was decided that a committee should be appointed to issue an address to the people, and call a mass meeting of the citizens at some future time, to further consider and devise proper means for allaying the unnatural and insane excitement then existing against the legal enactments of the late Territorial Legislature.

The committee chosen consisted of the following-named gentlemen: Andrew J. Isacks, D. J. Johnson, W. G. Mathias, R. R. Rees, L. F. Hollingsworth and D. A. N. Grover.

The address was an elaborate statement of no facts, followed by an appeal to "the lovers of law and order," urging all such to oppose all attempts to resist the code of laws recently enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and declaring it treason to oppose them. It closed with a call for all "lovers of law and order" to convene in mass meeting at Leavenworth on November 14. The convention assembled in answer to the call. It was made up almost entirely of Pro-slavery residents of the vicinity and their invited friends from the border towns of Missouri. Its object was to check, if possible, the Free-state movement, which was daily and hourly gathering strength in all parts of the Territory.

Gov. Shannon countenanced the movement by his presence. He was reported as a delegate from Douglas County, was elected Chairman of the convention, which position he accepted in a speech, showing that he was in full accord with the professed objects of the assembly, and, it is charitable to believe, in entire ignorance of the actual designs of those who had called the meeting. He thus, unwittingly perhaps, accepted the leadership of this mock convention, and gave to it the high recommendation of his public semi-official endorsement.

The officers were:

President, Gov. Wilson Shannon.

Vice Presidents, Chief Justice S. D. Lecompte, Gen. G. W. Clark, T. C. Slocum, I. B. Donaldson, Col. G. W. Purkins, Hon. A. McDonald, Gen. William Barbee, Gen. A. J. Isacks, Judge Rush Elmore, Judge John A. Halderman, Gen. W. P. Richardson, Col. J. C. Burge, Col. B. H. Twombly.

Secretaries, Dr. J. H. Stringfellow, L. J. Eastin, James H. Eastin, James H. Thompson, S. A. Williams, George N. Propper, H. A. Halsey.

Committee on Resolutions, John A. Halderman, G. W. Perkins, J. H. Stringfellow, J. C. Thompson, L. J. Eastin, W. G. Mathias, G. W. Clark, Thomas T. Slocum, S. A. Williams, D. M. Johnson, A. Payne, Amos Rees, W. P. Richardson.

Committee to prepare an address to the people of the United States—Gov. Wilson Shannon, Chairman; John Calhoun, from Illinois; James Christian, from Kentucky; Thomas T. Slocum, of Pennsylvania; George W. Clark, from Arkansas; A. J. Isacks, of Louisiana; George W. Purkins, of Virginia; I. B. Donaldson, of Illinois; G. W. Johnson, of Virginia; John A. Halderman, of Kentucky; A. Rodrigue, of Pennsylvania; Ira Norris, of New Hampshire; O. B. Dickinson, of New York, and W. H. Marvin, of Iowa.

The resolutions adopted are worthy of preservation, showing, as they do, the pretenses under which the "Law and Order Party" was organized. In the light of to-day and with a full knowledge of the facts, and with slavery drowned out with the blood of a million men, the resolutions send the hot blood of indignation to the face of every lover of liberty. They were as follows:

> (1) *Resolved*, That we, the people here assembled, believing the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, are sufficient for the protection of our rights, both of person and property, and that in the observance of the same are vested our only hopes of security for liberty and the Union, and that we will maintain the same at all hazards.
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> (2) *Resolved*, That in every government, whether Monarchical, Aristocratic, Democratic or Republican, the liberty, the life and the property of no individual is safe unless the laws passed by the properly constituted authorities are strictly and freely obeyed.
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> (3) *Resolved*, That we hold the doctrine to be strictly true, that no man or set of men are at liberty to resist a law passed by a legislative body, legally organized, unless they choose by their actions to constitute themselves rebels and traitors, and take all the consequences that legitimately follow the failure of a revolution.
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> (4) *Resolved*, That the course pursued under this Territory by certain persons professing to be the peculiar friends of human freedom is at variance with all law, and entirely subversive of good order, and is practical nullification, rebellion and treason, and should be frowned upon and denounced by every lover of civil liberty and of the perpetuity of the Union.
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> (5) *Resolved*, That the repudiation of the laws and properly constituted authorities of this Territory, by the agents and servants of the Massachusetts Aid Society, and the armed preparation of such agents and servants to resist the execution of the laws of Kansas, are treasonable and revolutionary in their character, and should be crushed at once by the strong, united arm of all lovers of law and order.
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> (6) *Resolved*, That the admission of Andrew H. Reeder, to a seat in the next Congress of the United States, would be in violation of all law and precedent, and would have a tendency to encourage treason against all good government, and that the same would be an outrage upon the citizens of Kansas.
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> (7) *Resolved*, That the convention lately assembled at Topeka, to form a constitution for a State Government, called and elected by and composed of members of one political party, the so-called "Free-state Party," and neither called nor elected by THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS, would have been a farce if its purposes had not been treasonable; and any constitution presented by such a convention is unworthy the serious consideration of freemen, and if pre-

sented to Congress, as the Constitution of Kansas, should be scouted from its halls as an insult to its intelligence and an outrage upon our sovereign rights.

(8) *Resolved*, That we cordially indorse the Kansas-Nebraska act, and more especially that part of it which repeals the Missouri Compromise and enunciates the principle that the people of every Territory, in framing their organic law, have a right to decide for themselves what domestic institutions they will or will not have.

(9) *Resolved*, That the Kansas-Nebraska bill recognizes the true principles of Republican Government, and that we feel that we are as fit for, and as capable of, self-government as we were when citizens of the States, and that we denounce any attempt on the part of Congress or the citizens of other States to interfere with or control our domestic affairs.

(10) *Resolved*, That, as citizens of a Territory, not having any right to the expression of our voice in the election of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, yet we cannot refrain from the expression of our gratitude to the Democrats of the Northern States for their undeviating support of the true principles of government, contained in the organic law of this Territory.

(11) *Resolved*, That we condemn and scorn the acts and falsehoods of the Abolition and Free-soil prints throughout the country, in misrepresenting the facts growing out of the organization of this Territory, all of which are calculated to mislead public sentiment abroad, and retard the growth, settlement and prosperity of the Territory.

(12) *Resolved*, That we, the members of this Convention, the *Law and Order party*, the *State Rights party* of Kansas, the opponents of Abolitionism, Free-soilism and all the other *isms* of the day, feel ourselves fully able to sustain the organic law of the Territory and the acts of the Territorial Legislature passed in pursuance thereof, and we hereby pledge ourselves to support and sustain Gov. Shannon in the execution of all laws, and that we have the utmost confidence in the disposition and determination of the Executive to fully and faithfully discharge his duties.

Addresses were made favoring the resolutions by John C. Calhoun, Surveyor General; S. D. Lecompte, Chief Justice of the Territory; D. J. Johnson, G. W. Purkins and others. Marcus J. Parrott, fresh from the Topeka Convention, attempted as a lover of "Law and Order" to speak, but was hooted and hissed down. Without doing further business, the Convention met the next morning, passed resolutions of thanks to the officers, provided for printing the proceedings of the Convention and the forthcoming "Address," and adjourned.

The address was promulgated November 30th. It was addressed to "The Citizens of the United States and of the Territory of Kansas. It contains some three thousand words. It was a history of the whole contest from a purely Pro-slavery view. It condemned Reeder, the Free-state movement, the Topeka Convention, and the Abolitionists without stint. It ignored entirely all the outrages which had been perpetrated by the Missourians upon the people. It discussed the merits of the political situation from every standpoint favorable to the establishment of slavery in [illegible] Territory, and concluded with the following formal announcement of the organization of the "Law and Order Party of Kansas:"

> In conclusion we have to say, that Whig and Democrat, Pro-slavery and Free-state men, making a sacrifice of all party name and organizations upon the altar of the public good, have resolved to be known hereafter as the Law and Order party, or "State Rights" party of Kansas, and have given to the world, and have pledged their united faith in support of a platform of principles laid down in the resolutions which follow.* Upon that platform they will stand, insisting upon the execution of the laws; the maintenance of the principles of the organic act of the Territory, affirming for the citizens of Kansas the right to frame their own institutions in their own way, and resisting and repelling all interference from abroad, let it come from what quarter it may, claiming for ourselves the capacity of self-government, to be the friends of the Union, and of the rights of the States. We ask of our friends abroad only the benefit of their advice, sympathy and prayers for our success, and hope to merit their approving judgment.
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> [Signed] Wilson Shannon, John Calhoun, George W. Purkins, G. W. Johnson, A. Rodrigue, G. W. Clark, A. J. Isacks, I. B. Donaldson, John A. Halderman, Ira Norris.

This address and the accompanying resolutions fully organized the opposition to the Free-state movement. Ignoring all previous party affiliations, it was pledged to the establishment of slavery in Kansas, and the enforcement of the laws of the Shawnee Legislature. It was the party organized by the members of the Pro-slavery Legislature to enforce the laws they had made. It had the countenance and support of the Governor, the Chief Justice, the Attorney General, and the Surveyor General of the Territory. It was sure of the unquestioned support of the President of the United States and his Cabinet, and a majority of the United States Senate. Surely, no party ever started with more brilliant prospects, or solid guarantees of success, and none ever came to such despicable failure. The reader will understand the significance of the adopted terms "Law and Order" as applied to the organized Pro-slavery party in the continued narrative, and indulge in such contempt or indignation as he sees fit at the misnomer. Hereafter, the two contending political parties will be designated as "Law and Order," and "Free-state." The platforms of the two parties have been given, and whatever of specious pretense appears in either will be easily discernable.

The resident population, comprising men with families who had actually settled on the land with a view to a permanent home settlement, was largely Free-state in sentiment. The voting strength of the Territory, however, showed quite reversely. Referring to the tables heretofore given of the fall elections, it appears that Reeder received 2,849 votes, of which number nearly one-half were thrown in the two districts comprising Lawrence and Leavenworth. Leavenworth was so near Missouri, that the Free-state vote, large as it was, could be at any time overcome by an invasion from over the border. Lawrence, therefore, became the citadel of "Abolitionism." There the meetings were held which inaugurated the Free-state movements at Big Springs and Topeka, both locations being sufficiently near to that point to render them safe from the incursions of the "Law and Order" men from Missouri. It is not strange that the Missourians and their allies looked to its destruction as an absolute war necessity. It was the only place in the Territory where the Free-soil element prevailed to the extent of making free speech and a free press possible, and for that reason, and no other, it drew upon itself the concentrated hate of the Law and Order party. The Pro-slavery population resided mostly on the Delaware lands, and in the counties along the Missouri border. The exact number can never be known. The returns of the election of October 1, lead to the belief that there were not far from 2,000 Pro-slavery legal voters in the Territory at that time, many of whom still had their families in Missouri.

Party lines were strictly drawn on the slavery issue and no other. A part were pledged to obedience of the laws passed by the Territorial Legislature and viewed all opposition to them as infamous, and all men who opposed them as traitors; so it had been stated in the Law and Order platform and in the address of the party, signed by the Governor, the Chief Justice, and other officials in the employ and confidence of the Federal Government. The remaining population abhorred the means whereby the Legislature had been elected, despised its conduct of business and openly repudiated its laws and the authority of every official it had appointed.

The condition was that of absolute anarchy, only mitigated by the intelligence of the inhabitants, who, having been educated under the laws of a republic, knew how to be a law unto themselves until such time as the higher law could be vindicated.

The Free-state party was, from all outside standpoints, revolutionary. It ignored every written law of the Territory passed since the Organic Act which created it.

The Law and Order party were determined to bring the revolutionists to swift punishment so soon as overt acts could bring them subject to the penalties prescribed for violation of the laws. This was no easy matter, as they kept, so far as possible, aloof from the legal machinery devised for the government of the Territory. They brought no suits into its courts, they attended no elections called by its authority, they paid no attention to its county organizations, they offered no estates to its Probate Judges, they tried no causes and made no complaints before its Justices of the Peace, they paid no tax levies made by authority of the late Legislature; yet they were careful to do no act which could lay them liable to the laws they contemned. They settled their disputes through arbitration or by other means that might avoid litigation; they had town organizations and police regulations for the preservation of order; courts to settle squatters' claims, and all other appliances necessary for the regulation of small communities, peacefully inclined. They could build, manufacture, buy, sell, establish schools and churches, but they would not be guilty of the crime of making Kansas a Slave State before its time. It is truth to state that many of them came to Kansas with designs quite averse to such a consummation. Where the inhabitants were mostly Free-state, as at Lawrence and Topeka, things went smoothly, but in the localities where the Law and Order party predominated, the Free-state inhabitants were forced to suffer indignities and insults or appeal for redress to the established laws of the Territory. No dispute could occur, whatever its grounds, which was not embittered and intensified by the known sentiments of the parties on the slavery question and the validity of the Territorial laws. A disputed land claim, which, under other circumstances might have been easily adjusted, ended often in a personal rencounter, in which the disputants were assisted by their Anti-slavery or Pro-slavery friends, and the merits of the political question fought even to desperation, leaving the original dispute unsettled as before.

Secret Societies.—The Law and Order party had its allies in secret organizations all through Western Missouri and throughout the Territory. Its members were sworn to make Kansas a Slave State, and to expel from all places, where practicable, all persons who, in their opinion, were inimical to its objects. The work of these societies was brutal and lawless always, and so relentless against any Free-state man who dared to openly proclaim his sentiments as to stop at nothing short of murder. Under their sanction, mobs were readily organized in Leavenworth, Atchison, and at other towns, to intimidate, insult, or otherwise maltreat any person who should dare speak in opposition to the prevailing sentiment of those localities on the slavery question. No Free-state man's life or property was safe in any of the border towns of Kansas at that time, unless he kept his mouth shut.

Some time in August, one J. W. B. Kelley, a quite rabid anti-slavery man from Cincinnati, not having the fear of the Pro-slavery mob of Atchison in his eyes, made some pointed remarks in the streets of that city, not in accordance with Pro-slavery tastes, nor complimentary to the peculiar institution; whereupon he was set upon by a bully named Thomason, twice his size, and nearly beaten to death. The citizens of Atchison in public meeting commended the act in the following resolutions:

(1.) *Resolved*, That one J. W. B. Kelley, hailing from Cincinnati, having upon sundry occasions denounced our institutions and declared all pro-slavery men ruffians, we deem it an act of kindness to rid him of such company, and hereby command him to leave the town of Atchison one hour after being informed of the passage of this resolution, never more to show himself in this vicinity.

(2) *Resolved*, That in case he fails to obey this reasonable command, we inflict upon him such punishment as the nature of the case may require.

(3) *Resolved*, That other emissaries of this "Aid Society" now in our midst, tampering with our slaves, are warned to leave, else they, too, will meet the reward which their nefarious designs so justly merit—hemp.

(4) *Resolved*, That we approve and applaud our fellow-townsman, Grafton Thomason, for the castigation administered to said J. W. B. Kelley, whose presence among us is a libel upon our good standing and a disgrace to our community.

(5) *Resolved*, That we recommend the good work of purging our town of all resident abolitionists, and after cleansing our town of such nuisances, shall do the same for the settlers on Walnut and Independence Creeks, whose propensities for cattle stealing are well known to many.

(6) *Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint a committee of three to wait upon said Kelley, and acquaint him with the actions of this meeting.

(7) *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, that the world may know our determination.

It was voted that the resolutions be circulated and all citizens be required to sign the same, and that any person refusing should be deemed and treated as an "abolitionist."

It happened that a few days after, Rev. Pardee Butler, a minister of the Christian Church (Campbellite, perhaps) who had a claim on which he was living, some twelve miles out of the city, came into the town of Atchison. He was an uncompromising Anti-slavery man, and had neither the craft nor desire to hide his sentiments. He spread them broadcast with a tongue not to be bridled, and a spirit that brooked and received no denial. He did not seek a controversy, but he showed no desire to avoid one if forced upon him. Consequently he was well known before he came into Atchison on the morning of August 16, as a Free-state man, if not an abolitionist, who proposed to say what he had to say at all times and in all places. It did not take long to get him into a controversy, and to his credit, it is written, he condemned in strong terms the outrage upon Kelley and the resolutions passed by the meeting before mentioned. His conversation was with Robert S. Kelley, Postmaster of Atchison, and assistant editor of the *Squatter Sovereign*. On the following morning Kelley appeared at the hotel where Butler had spent the night, accompanied by a mob of accomplices, and demanded that he should *sign the resolutions*, to do which, after the conversation of the previous day, would have stamped him as a cowardly hypocrite, and a poltroon of the most despicable kind. As he was neither, he declined, whereupon he was seized by the mob under the command of Kelley, treated with every indignity that cowardly strength against a powerless individual could devise,—threatened, buffeted, insulted, for two hours, and, at last, with his face painted black, placed upon a raft and suffered to float down the Missouri River. He got ashore some six miles below Atchison and returned to his claim.

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*The resolutions referred to as a platform are those of the convention already given. They were attached to the address. The reader will recur to them with interest, knowing them to embody the only principles ever enunciated by the Law and Order party of Kansas.

The above shows something of the sentiment prevailing in the Territory at the Pro-slavery centers of population along the border. There was little chance for Free-state settlers to avoid trouble except by silence or dissimulation.

The Free-state men had also their secret organizations. The "Kansas Legion" was a military organization, purely defensive in its character. Its members were organized into companies, battalions and regiments. They were officered, and imperfectly armed with rifles and pistols sent from the East by individuals and societies, and *not* as was averred, by the Emigrant Aid Society. It was the resultant of the secret Pro-slavery organizations of Missouri, pledged to place slavery in Kansas at all hazards. It was organized long after they were known to exist, to protect the Free-state settlers against the insidious and merciless ravages of the "Blue Lodges," "Sons of the South," "Social Bands," and other like organizations scattered all along the Missouri border.

One Pat. Laughlin became a member, and did considerable work in organizing companies of the Legions at different points in the Territory. He subsequently divulged what he knew of the organization, and thereby became justly execrable in the eyes of his friends whom he had betrayed. A fierce altercation occurred between him and a member of the Legion, named Samuel Collins, near Doniphan. Friends of both parties to the dispute were present and nearly all armed. In the affray Laughlin shot Collins dead on the spot, and was himself slightly wounded. This occurred October 25.

No attempt was made by the appointed peace officers of the Territory to bring the guilty parties participating in the Atchison outrages, or in the murder of Collins, to justice. Laughlin, so soon as his wound would allow, obtained a situation in a store in Atchison and there lived unindicted, and apparently protected and respected for his red-handed crime.

With these and like outrages all over the Territory, no appeal was made by Free-state men to the Territorial courts for redress or protection.

A COLLISION.

The state of affairs above described could not long exist without an open rupture between the antagonistic elements thus daily brought in conflict, involving more widespread and serious troubles than the innumerable personal and local difficulties which were everywhere rife, similar in character to those above mentioned. It came at last out of a personal quarrel between Charles W. Dow and Franklin M. Coleman, which resulted in the shooting and death of Dow by Coleman. They had taken adjoining claims some ten miles south of Lawrence, at a place known as Hickory Point. Dow was a Free-state man, Coleman, a Pro-slavery Missourian. Much bad blood had been stirred up in the neighborhood among the settlers in establishing their boundaries, and other squatter rights to their several claims, the parties to the various disputes generally taking sides in accordance with their political affiliations. The particulars of the dispute which led to the death of Dow hold no important relation to the history which follows. On the 21st of November, the disputes were ended so far as Dow was concerned by his being shot dead in the road by Coleman, while walking away from Coleman's house. The murder was cold-blooded and deliberate, whatever might have been the previous provocation. It occurred at 1 o'clock P. M. The body was suffered to remain until after sunset, uncared for by Coleman or any of his friends, many of whom knew of the murder. It was removed by Jacob Branson, a friend of Dow, with whom he was living at the time his death occurred. Coleman fled during the night to Westport, Mo., and subsequently surrendered himself to Governor Shannon for trial.

On the Monday following the funeral of Dow, nearly a hundred indignant Free-state settlers held a meeting at the place of the murder. Among those who participated in the proceedings were S. F. Tappan and S. N. Wood, of Lawrence, and J. B. Abbott, of Wakarusa. Resolutions of condolence with the friends of the deceased were adopted, and a committee appointed to ferret out the murderer and his accomplices (it being generally believed that the murder had been preconcerted) and bring them to justice. Violent speeches were indulged in, and a proposition made by some to burn Coleman's house, which was voted down by the meeting. It was burned, nevertheless, during the following night, as was the house of Buckley, his intimate friend. It is quite certain that Coleman would have met the death penalty could he have been found while the excitement was at its height. Jacob Branson and others breathed dire threats against him and his accomplices. The blood of the Free-state men was fairly up, and gave just cause for apprehension on the part of some of Coleman's friends, who, perhaps, had their fears unnaturally excited from their own knowledge that they were not entirely guiltless, and were under the suspicion and surveillance of the vigilance committee appointed. Among those who had most cause for fear was one Harrison Buckley, an intimate friend of Coleman, who had, on the morning of the murder, threatened Dow's life to the extreme of aiming his loaded gun at him. He had fled with Coleman, but returned. His conscience told him that his life was not safe, with Dow dead and his friend Branson free to avenge his death. He accordingly swore out a warrant before a Justice of the Peace named Cameron, for the arrest of Branson, on the grounds that he believed his life in danger at his hands, he having made threats against him.*

SHERIFF JONES.

The Sheriff of Douglas County, appointed by the Territorial Legislature, was Samuel J. Jones, Postmaster of Westport, Mo. He had no interest in Kansas beyond that of other border ruffians who were attempting to force slavery into the Territory. He was a Democratic office holder of Missouri and a resident of that State. The reader will remember how he had already identified himself with Kansas affairs by leading the raid of Missourians on the ballot-box at the Bloomington precinct in the Second District, at the election of March 30. He was perhaps as well known and universally despised by the settlers of Douglas County as any man in the country. Had he been selected by the Legislature for the office to which he was appointed with special reference to his obnoxiousness to the inhabitants, and with the intent to humiliate and exasperate them to the utmost, a better selection could not have been made. It is passing strange that the historians of the times, in enumerating the numerous outrages perpetrated upon the Free-state inhabitants, have given so little prominence to the crowning insult of appointing Jones as Sheriff of Douglas County.

Among the lower classes of Western Missouri, he was rated as an oracle of political wisdom, and a model of physical prowess and invincible courage. He was a most subservient tool of the Democratic party, which, to him, was the champion and protector of slavery, and the source of his own income. He had been one of the foremost men in Missouri to intermeddle with Kansas affairs, and was the accepted bondsman of some of the worst men indicted for crime in the Territory. He was a courageous bully, and braved dangers for his reprehensible principles, from which many fled who now pronounce him a coward.

To this man, with hands red with the blood of the murdered Dow, Coleman fled. Jones took him into his custody and under his protection, and, after taking him to Shawnee Mission to consult with Gov. Shannon, started with his prisoner and friend for Lecompton, where he was to be examined for his confessed crime before a friendly court. On the way he was met by friends who warned him of danger, and he retreated to Shawnee, returning shortly after to Lecompton by a way to avoid the men who were said to be hunting for Coleman. He had his prisoner safely ensconced at Lecompton at the time of the Hickory Point indignation meeting of Monday, and was in the vicinity at that time ready to assist by all legal means in shielding the murderers and annoying the Free-state men, who, ignoring his authority, were bent on justice through more direct and efficient measures.

THE ARREST AND RESCUE OF BRANSON.

Armed with the warrant issued by Squire Cameron, and accompanied by Buckley and some twelve or fifteen other Pro-slavery men, Jones proceeded to Branson's house, and, late in the evening of November 26, there arrested him.

The friends of Branson were informed of the writ in the hands of Jones for his arrest before it had been served. They had well-grounded fears that Branson, once in the hands of his sworn enemies, whose lives he had threatened, and who had already murdered his friend, would never get away alive. They lost no time in giving the alarm, and planning his rescue. Maj. J. B. Abbott was a brave, cool and determined friend of Branson, and took the lead in planning and directing the rescuing party. He was seconded by Col. Samuel N. Wood, who remained in the vicinity to see the fight out, as he was a fighting man. Miner B. Hupp rode through the darkness to the houses of the Free-state men and rallied them to the rescue. The place of meeting was Maj. Abbott's house, and the time "as quick as the men could get there." The men came in hot and angry haste. At 11 P. M., a dozen men were at Abbott's house. He was away "over to Estabrook's to see if he could see or hear anything of the party gone to arrest Branson," as it was about time for them to pass along the road on their return with their prisoner. Mrs. Abbott did duty as a cheerful hostess should. She took charge of the boys' guns, and otherwise showed the coöperation of a brave and determined wife of a brave and determined man. Abbott came in soon after with no tidings. While they were discussing the chances of their taking the prisoner to Lecompton by some other route, or hanging him summarily without the benefit of even a mock trial, Kennedy, one of the party, who had been out on the watch, came in with the announcement that "they were coming up the road toward Blanton's Bridge." Below is given Maj. J. R. Kennedy's account of the rescue from a letter read at the Old Settlers' meeting held at Bismarck Grove, near Lawrence, September 15 and 16, 1879, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the State.

> Mrs. Abbott handed the boys their guns, and they did go out with a rush; Abbott going first, followed by Philip Hupp; then came Capt. Hutchinson, Paul Jones and others. We turned to the left around the corner of the house into the road, a few rods in front of the horsemen. Phil. Hupp was the first man to cross the road. He said afterward he was watching the man with the gray horse, Sheriff Jones, and he did watch him sure enough. Next to Hupp was Paul Jones, and both armed with squirrel rifles. Next came Capt. Hutchinson, *armed with two large stones;* next were Holloway and myself, I thinking Capt. H. a good man to stay with, as he had been three years in the Mexican war. The rest of the boys ranged along the side of the road near the house. This was about the order we occupied when the party approached close to those in the road and very close to those by the side of the road. Mr. Hupp being in front, and seeing the boys scattered along from where he was to the house, called out, "What the h—l are you doing there? Here is the place for you?" They then all crowded up rapidly in front of the other party, when one of them said, "What's up?" Maj. Abbott replied, "That is what we want to know," which remark was followed by a shot from our side. The Major had a self-cocking revolver, and

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*Phillips, in his "Conquest of Kansas," p. 155, gives the positive impression that Cameron was commissioned a Justice of the Peace by Sheriff Jones, in order to get a man in the county who would grant the warrant required. If true, it but adds to the infamy of Jones and Cameron; if false, it does not detract from the interest of the story.

he had, in the excitement, pulled it a little too hard, causing it to go off. Then the question was asked him again by the other side, "What's up?" Thinking of what Mr. Hupp had said in the house ("that they might hang Branson at once before returning"), I remarked to Maj. Abbott: "Ask them if Branson is there." He did so, and the answer was, "Yes, I am here, a prisoner." Three or four of our men spoke at once, Maj. Abbott, Col. Wood and others whom I do not remember, saying, "Come out of that," or "Come over to your friends," or perhaps both were said. Branson replied, "They say they will shoot me if I do." Col. Sam. Wood answered quickly, "Let them shoot and be d——d; we can shoot, too." Branson then said, "I will come, if they do shoot," starting his mule. The man who was leading it let the halter strap slip through his hands very quietly. The rest of the Pro-slavery party raised their shot-guns and cocked them. Our little crowd raised their guns, and were ready in as good time as the others. Sam. Wood and two or three others helped Branson. Wood asked Branson, "Is this your mule?" "No," was the reply; whereupon Wood kicked the mule and said, "Go back to your masters, d——n you." In the meantime, Branson had disappeared and was seen no more by those brave shot-gun men.

About this time, some one of them said, "Why, Sam. Wood, you are very brave to-night; you must want to fight." Col. Wood replied that he was "always ready for a fight." Just at this moment, Sheriff Jones interposed, saying, "There is no use to shed blood in this affair, but it will be settled soon in a way that will not be pleasant to Abolitionists," and started to ride through those standing in the road. He did not then know old Philip Hupp, but soon made his acquaintance, and I do not think he will be stopped by death any quicker than Philip Hupp stopped him that night. Just as soon as he started, old Philip set the trigger and cocked his old squirrel rifle quicker than he or any other person ever did it before, and said to Sheriff Jones, "Halt, or I will blow your d——d brains out in a moment." He stopped and stayed right there, saying quietly to Mr. Hupp, "Don't shoot." There was then a general talk among all hands, and we were told about "the Kansas militia, 3,000 strong, that in three days time would wipe the d——d Abolition town of Lawrence out and corral all the Abolitionists and make pets of them." However, Col. Sam. Wood and others out-talked them so bad they were glad to get away on any terms.

Miner Hupp, who wanted to square accounts with his two men, was prevented by his father from doing so. It was not his fault, as he had a "bead" on them several times, but his father was watching him all the time after he got Sheriff Jones in s[illegible]. * * *

According to my recollection, the names of the men who took part in the rescue were Maj. J. B. Abbott, Capt. Philip Hutchinson, Paul Jones, Philip Hupp, Miner B. Hupp, Collins Holloway, Edmund Curless, Lafayette Curless, Isaac Shappell, John Smith, William Hughes, Elmore Allen, Col. S. N. Wood, —— Smith* and the writer, [illegible] R. Kennedy.

The numerical strength of the parties to this blo[illegible] encounter was about equal—some fifteen on each side.

Sheriff Jones and his party, after a long parley, rode off in the bright moonlight toward Franklin, breathing threats of quick and terrible retribution on the "Abolitionists" of Lawrence.

The rescuing party, with Branson, held a jubilant consultation, as to future proceedings, at Abbott's house, and decided to enter Lawrence with their rescued prisoner in the true military style of conquering heroes. Abbott had a drum, a sword, and, perhaps, some other military paraphernalia. None of the party but himself could beat a drum as it should be beaten on such an occasion, so he gave the sword, the insignia of authority, to Col. Wood, and assigned to himself, with becoming modesty, the more humble and laborious duty of beating the drum, as the noisy herald of their victory. Thus officered and accoutered, the exultant party set out for Lawrence, and early on the summer morning aroused the sleepy and harmless denizens of the abolition city by their shouts and din as they marched up the main street.

The murder, the indignation meeting, the arrest of Branson and his rescue, had all occurred miles from Lawrence, and, excepting Wood and Smith, no persons living within miles of the town had taken any part in the affair. Wood was known to be a man who fought on his own hook, and assumed the personal responsibility of his own acts.

The party reached the residence of Charles Robinson about daybreak, and stopped for a few moments to consult with him. He told them that it was a matter of their own, and that they should not expect him or the citizens of Lawrence to have anything to do with it. From there they marched down into the village, and were not long in gathering an excited crowd of eager listeners, to whom they narrated the events of the night and the parting threats against Lawrence which Jones had made when he left, bereft of his prisoner.

A meeting of citizens was called, for the consideration of the situation, at which Col. S. N. Wood presided. He told the story of the rescue, the threats which Jones had made, and enlisted the full sympathy of his audience. He was followed by old Jacob Branson, the rescued prisoner, who, in broken and ungrammatical phrase, and with tears coursing down his wrinkled and bronzed face, told the story of his friend's taking off, his own arrest and rescue, alluding to his anxious wife, now alone in his cabin, not knowing whether he was dead or alive. He offered to leave the town if the citizens desired, rather than compromise and bring upon them the vengeance of Jones and his army for his and his neighbors' misfortunes and quarrels, in which they had taken no part, and for which they were in no way responsible. Nobody in that assembly suggested that Branson should go. The meeting organized for defense, by, on the motion of G. P. Lowery, Esq., appointing a committee of safety, consisting of ten of the leading citizens. The committee reported, as the sense of the meeting, the following:

> We, the citizens of Kansas Territory, find ourselves in a condition of confusion and defencelessness so great, that open outrage and mid-day murders are becoming the rule, and quiet and security the exception. And, whereas, the law, the only authoritative engine to correct and regulate the excesses and wrongs of society, has never yet been extended to our Territory—thus leaving us with no fixed or definite rules of action, or source of redress—we are reduced to the necessity of organizing ourselves together on the basis of first principles, and providing for the common defense and general security. And here we pledge ourselves to the resistance of lawlessness and outrage at all times, when required by the officers who may from time to time be chosen to superintend the movements of the organization.

The report was adopted, and the meeting adjourned to await further developments. Thus far, Lawrence had not been identified with the affair. At the meeting above reported, a resolution approving the rescue of Branson was rejected.

On the loss of his prisoner, whom he had suffered to walk away from him without firing a gun, Sheriff Jones went to Franklin. There he wrote and dispatched by special messenger a letter to Col. Boone, of Westport, Mo., calling for help. The contents of the letter are not known. As his messenger drove off with it, he himself divulged its character in the following emphatic remarks: "That man is taking my dispatch to Missouri, and by —— I will have revenge before I see Missouri!" Some of his Pro-slavery friends protested, in Jones' presence, against the irregularity of calling on Missouri instead of the Governor of the Territory, whereupon he wrote and sent by another messenger the following message to Gov. Shannon:

> DOUGLAS COUNTY, K. T., November 27, 1855.
>
> SIR—Last night I, with a posse of ten men, arrested one Jacob Branson, by virtue of a peace warrant, regularly issued, who, on our return, was rescued by a party of forty armed men, who rushed upon us suddenly from behind a house by the roadside, all armed to the teeth with Sharpe's rifles.
>
> You may consider an open rebellion as having already commenced; and I call upon you for THREE THOUSAND men to carry out the laws. Mr. Hargus (the bearer of this letter) will give you more particularly the circumstances. Most respectfully,
>
> SAMUEL J. JONES,
> *Sheriff of Douglas County.*
>
> To His Excellency,
> WILSON SHANNON,
> *Governor of Kansas Territory.*

THE WAKARUSA WAR.

Nobody knew better than Gov. Shannon that Sheriff Jones' call for 3,000 troops meant an armed invasion of the Territory by Missourians. He knew full well that there was no organized militia in the Territory, nevertheless, he promptly responded to Jones' call by the following:

> HEADQUARTERS SHAWNEE MISSION, K. T., November 27, 1855.
>
> MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON:
>
> *Sir*—Reliable information has reached me that an armed military force is now in Lawrence and that vicinity, in open rebellion against the laws of this Territory, and that they have determined that no process in the hands of the Sheriff of that county shall be executed. I have received a letter from S. J. Jones, Sheriff of Douglas County, informing me that he had arrested a man under a warrant placed in his hands, and, while conveying him to Lecompton, he was met by an armed force of some forty men, and that the prisoner was taken out of his custody, and defiance bid to the laws. I am also duly advised that an armed band of men have burnt a number of houses, destroyed personal property, and turned whole families out of doors in Douglas County. Warrants will be issued against those men, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Douglas County for execution. He has written to me, demanding *three thousand* men to aid him in the execution of the process of law.
>
> You are, therefore, hereby ordered to *collect together as large a force as you can in your division*, and repair without delay to Lecompton, and report yourself to S. J. Jones, Sheriff of Douglas County, together with the number of your forces, and render him all the aid and assistance in your power in the execution of any legal process in his hands. The forces under your command are to be used for the sole purpose of aiding the Sheriff in executing the law, and for no other purpose.
>
> I have the honor to be your obedient servant, WILSON SHANNON.

A like order was sent to Maj. Gen. H J. Strickler, at Tecumseh. It was left for the Generals to get their soldiers where they were to be had, and they knew quite well that they were to come mostly from Missouri. Dispatches were sent in hot haste to all the border towns. Independence and Westport were the recruiting points, and, under the inflammable and exaggerated reports circulated, hundreds were promptly armed and sent to the seat of war. The first company of *Kansas Militia*—to appear on the scene of expected conflict—came from Westport, Mo. It numbered upward of fifty men, and went into camp in an irregular way, near Franklin, as early as November 29, where, unofficered, they passed the time "in target practice, drunken brawls, and intimidation and insult to passers by," while awaiting re-enforcements and commands to move on the enemy, intrenched at Lawrence.

Among other documents circulated among Missourians to induce them to enlist, was a forged letter, purporting to be from Secretary Woodson. It was directed to Gen. Atchison; bore the signature of Daniel Woodson; was read at a large public meeting held in Platte City, and induced the Platte County Riflemen—and many camp followers—under the command of Senator Atchison, to start for Lecompton forthwith. The letter read as follows:

> DEAR GENERAL—The Governor having called out the militia, this is to inform you to order out your division and proceed forthwith to Lecompton. The Governor not having the power, you can call out the Platte County Rifle Company, as our neighbors are always ready to help us. Do not implicate the Governor, whatever you do.
>
> DANIEL WOODSON.

It is truth to say, that the troops raised "to help Jones," came mostly from Missouri. The whole of the western part of the State was stirred to its depths. The Blue Lodges put in their most vigorous work. At Liberty, Mo., 200 men and $1,000 were raised in a single day "to help Jones!"

Brig. Gen. Eastin, editor of the Leavenworth *Herald*, and Commander of the Second Brigade of Kansas Militia, ordered his command to rendezvous at Leavenworth, on Saturday, December 1, and sent the following appeal through the Missouri Border Counties:

> TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!
>
> It is expected that every lover of *Law and Order* will rally at Leavenworth, on Saturday, December 1, 1855, prepared to march at once to *the scene of the rebellion*, to put down the outlaws of Douglas County, who are committing depredations upon persons and property, burning down houses and declaring open hostility to the laws, and have forcibly rescued a prisoner from the Sheriff. Come one, come all! The laws must be executed. The outlaws, it is said, are armed to the teeth, and number 1,000 men. Every man should bring his rifle and ammunition, and it would be well to bring two or three days' provisions. Every man to his post, and do his duty. MANY CITIZENS.

Under the influences and appliances above illustrated, all Western Missouri was stirred to its very depths, and vomited forth an army for the subjugation of the Abolitionists of Lawrence.

Gov. Shannon, ignorant of the situation, supplemented his call for troops with the ordinary functionary proclamation, stating the disorders prevailing according to "reliable information," and calling on all well-disposed citizens to rally to the support of the laws defied, and for the restoration of peace and order in the disturbed region of his domains. The proclamation was disseminated throughout the eastern counties and in Missouri. It was published in the Leavenworth *Herald* and the Atchison *Squatter Sovereign*, but no copy was sent to Lawrence or Topeka, although papers were published in both towns. It was issued November 29, and did not come to the knowledge of the citizens of Lawrence until December 3.

The Governor of Kansas at this time was worse to the Free-state settlers of Douglas County than a sworn enemy. He was the ignorant dupe of their sworn enemies, armed with the executive power of the Territory, and through Woodson, Atchison and others who knew how to use him, planning for their extermination without trial or hearing before any legitimate tribunal of justice.

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* Samuel C. Smith, of Lawrence. Other authorities name, in addition to those given by Mr. Kennedy as members of the party, T. Nichols, Rev. Julius Eliot, William Ears and A. Rowley.

It was quite unfortunate for Lawrence and the Free-state cause that the local fracas at Blanton's Bridge, which resulted in the rescue of Branson, should have been carried to Lawrence, and its identity and responsibility fastened upon the town by the appearance of the party there, and the subsequent public meeting, presided over by Wood, addressed by Branson, and throughout inspired by the victorious rescuing party. It was a mistake not now involving the condemnation or even reproof of the ardent, brave and reckless men who precipitated the trouble and fastened the responsibility upon that town. It had enough of assumed responsibility, without championing the quarrels of a distinct community miles away, albeit they were in common working to the same end and pitted against the same common enemy.

The Beleaguered City.—The Committee of Safety appointed at the meeting of November 27 had little interest in the matter until the 30th. At that time, news came to Lawrence of the encampment of troops at Franklin, the rendezvous of Eastin's brigade at Leavenworth, and of general hostile preparations and movements all along the eastern line. The information did not lead to the belief that preparations were being made to merely arrest individuals who had violated the law, but to besiege and destroy Lawrence. To defend the city against invasion the Committee of Safety then prepared.

The first move made was to get out of the town all persons subject to arrest by Jones. Wood, Branson, Tappan, S. C. Smith, the Wakarusa rescuers—all disappeared. There was not on December 1 a single man in the city who had ever overtly defied Jones or the Territorial laws under which he had been appointed and by virtue of which he claimed authority.

Being purged of the pretext for invasion, the citizens were enrolled into guard companies of twenty, who were subject to call at any moment. There were, perhaps, two hundred and fifty, not including women and children. Thus enrolled, on November 30, the Kansas Legion at Lawrence was well armed, and lacked only men for a formidable defense.

The Committee of Safety appointed Charles Robinson, Commander-in-Chief of all the forces, and Col. James H. Lane as second in command. So soon as it was known that troops were coming from Missouri to "help Jones," the Free-state men rallied to "help Lawrence." They came in singly and in squads and small companies, arriving at all hours of the day and night, on foot, on horseback, in wagons, armed and unarmed, from Bloomington, Wakarusa, Ottawa Creek, Palmyra, Topeka and Osawatomie. As fast as they arrived they were organized, and spent their time in drill practice and in working on the fortifications. Five redoubts were constructed, which when finished commanded every approach to the city.

The largest, which constituted the citadel and place of refuge for the women and children in case of an assault, was erected on Massachusetts street near the Pinckney street crossing. It was built of hewn timber, strongly embanked with earth, surrounded with a deep intrenchment. It was about five feet in height, and was in command of Judge J. G. Smith, a Colonel in rank by authority of the Committee of Defense.

The second, on Massachusetts street, near Henry, was under the direction of J. A. Wakefield. It had bastions, and was designed for the cannon. Judge Wakefield was also a Colonel.

Col. Morris Hunt also commanded a circular redoubt on a little knoll north of Henry street, between Massachusetts and New Hampshire streets. A few rods south of Col. Wakefield, Col. Holliday had erected another, which commanded any approach from Mt. Oread, and a fifth was thrown up on Kentucky street, which commanded any approach by the ravine on the west.

The cannon for which Col. Wakefield's bastion fort was prepared, was a contribution from the East, and was at Kansas City when the war broke out. Thomas Bickerton, —— Sumner, David Buffum and —— Buffum brought it up from there while the siege was progressing.

The siege was fairly commenced on Saturday, December 1, and lasted one week. The main body of the invaders were encamped on the Wakarusa bottoms, a little southeast of Franklin, some six miles from Lawrence. They had come in on the Westport road and held the Wakarusa crossing, encamped all along up the stream, and had their scouts and foragers ranging across the country as far north as Blanton's Bridge. Another wing was stationed near Lecompton, under the command of Maj. Gens. Strickler and Richardson. They were mostly from Platte and Buchanan Counties, Mo., with some fifty Pro-slavery residents—the Kickapoo Rangers—in the command. Col. Atchison, with a hundred or more riflemen from Platte County, Mo., was stationed on the north side of the Kansas River, opposite Lawrence. The invading army numbered at its highest not far from 1,500 men. They were indifferently armed as a whole, although they had broken into the United States Arsenal at Liberty, Clay Co., Mo., and stolen guns, cutlasses and cannon, and such munitions of war as they required.

Thus the forces were rallied for war, the defenders of Lawrence vigorously drilling and strengthening their position; while the invading army waited the command from Jones to move on the enemy's works. It soon became apparent that Jones was hampered in his operations. The orders under which the troops had been furnished were explicit, and forbade the use of armed force for any other purpose than for the serving of writs in his hands. Many of the officers, as well as himself, had visited Lawrence daily during the preparations. They had reasons to believe that the citizens would make no resistance to any personal arrests Jones might choose to make, in case he showed writs, legally issued, as authority; and they were fully assured that if it should be undertaken to go further, demand the surrender of their arms, or to attempt to "sack the town," as Jones had threatened, there would certainly be a fair sprinkling of dead and wounded Missourians before the job was done. Further, Gov. Shannon, who had up to this time proved himself a most efficient tool in the hands of Jones, began to move in such a manner as to become a stumbling block.

On a close view of the situation, the cooler and more discreet officers discerned more danger and less glory in "helping Jones" than had been discernible at a distance, especially as Jones seemed to have no writs to serve on any of the citizens of Lawrence. Their sentiments of discretion were conveyed to the Governor in a letter, penned by the doughty editor of the Leavenworth *Herald*, as follows:

> Governor Shannon—Information has been received here direct from Lawrence, which I consider reliable, that the outlaws are well fortified at Lawrence with cannon and Sharpe's rifles, and number at least 1,000 men. It will therefore be difficult to dispossess them.
>
> The militia in this portion of the State are entirely unorganized, and mostly without arms.
>
> I suggest the propriety of calling upon the military at Fort Leavenworth. If you have the power to call out the Government troops, I think it would be best to do so at once. It might overawe these outlaws and prevent bloodshed.
>
> L. J. Eastin,
> *Brigadier General Northern Brigade, K. M.*

The Governor telegraphed immediately to Washington, stating the condition of affairs, as he understood them, and asking authority to call on the United States troops stationed at Leavenworth. He also sent a dispatch to Col. Sumner, in command at Fort Leavenworth, to hold himself in readiness to march immediately on receipt of orders. The following judicious reply seems to have first directed the action of the Governor in a channel to thwart Jones. It read:

> Headquarters First Cavalry,
> Fort Leavenworth, December 1, 1855.
>
> Governor—I have just received your letter of this day. I do not feel that it would be right in me to act in this important matter until orders are received from the Government. I shall be ready to move instantly when I receive them. I would respectfully suggest that you make your application extensively known at once, and I would countermand any orders that may have been given for the movement of the militia until you receive the answer. With much respect, your obedient servant,
>
> E. V. Sumner, *Colonel First Cavalry.*

Adopting the very wise suggestion of Col. Summer, Governor Shannon immediately wrote and dispatched letters to Gen. Richardson and Sheriff Jones, ordering them to refrain from any attempt to serve writs until he should hear from Washington in reply to his request for troops. The following forcible argument, calculated to hold in check the turbulent spirit of Jones, is given in the Governor's own words:

"The known deficiency in arms and all the accoutrements of war, *which must necessarily characterize the law-abiding citizens who have rushed to your assistance in the maintenance of order*, will invite resistance from your opponents who are well supplied with arms. It would be wrong therefore to place your men in a position *where their lives would be endangered* when we shall, in all probability, have an ample force from Leavenworth in a few days."

Jones respectfully protested to the Governor thus:

> Camp at Wakarusa, December 3, 1867.
>
> His Excellency, Gov. Wilson Shannon:
>
> *Sir*—In reply to your communication of yesterday, I have to inform you that the volunteer forces now at this place and Lecompton, are getting weary of inaction. They will not, I presume, remain but a short time longer, unless a demand for the prisoner is made. I think I shall have a sufficient force to protect me by to-morrow morning. The force at Lawrence is not half so strong as reported. I have this from a reliable source. If I am to wait for Government troops, more than two-thirds of the men now here *will go away very much dissatisfied*. They are leaving hourly as it is. I do not, by any means, wish to violate your orders, but I really believe that if I have a sufficient force, it would be better to make the demand.
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> It is reported that the people of Lawrence have run off those offenders from that town, and, indeed, it is said they are now all out of the way. I have writs for sixteen persons who were with the party that rescued my prisoner. S. N. Wood, P. R. Brooks and Samuel Tappan are of Lawrence, the balance from the country around. Warrants will be placed in my hands to-day for the arrest of G. W. Brown, and probably others in Lecompton. They say that they are willing to obey the laws, but no confidence can be placed in any statements they may make.
>
> No evidence sufficient to cause a warrant to be issued has, as yet, been brought against those lawless men who fired the houses.
>
> I would give you the names of the defendants, but the writs are in my office at Lecompton. Most respectfully yours,
>
> Samuel J. Jones,
> *Sheriff of Douglas County.*

Gov. Shannon received a reply from the Government that orders would be made out without delay at the War Department, placing the United States troops at his disposal. Col. Sumner, however, refused to move until the orders were actually received.

Meantime, the Committee of Safety determined to open communication with Gov. Shannon. A letter was written and dispatched to the Governor by a select committee consisting of G. P. Lowery and C. W. Babcock, who, after repeated interruption by Missouri patrols, reached Shawnee Mission, delivered their letter to, and obtained an interview with, Shannon—the first communication he had had with Free-state men since he entered the Territory. The letter they bore was as follows:

> To His Excellency, Wilson Shannon, Governor of Kansas Territory:
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> *Sir*—As citizens of Kansas Territory, we desire to call your attention to the fact that a large force of armed men from a foreign State have assembled in the vicinity of Lawrence, are now committing depredations upon our citizens, stopping wagons, opening and appropriating their loading, arresting, detaining and threatening travelers upon the public road, and that they claim to do this by your authority. We desire to know if they *do* appear by your authority, and if you will secure the peace and quiet of the community by ordering their instant removal, or compel us to resort to some other means and to higher authority.
>
> Signed by Committee.

The statement of the situation as given to Gov. Shannon by Messrs. Lowery and Babcock, in the ensuing interview with Gov. Shannon, together with the letter they delivered him, opened his eyes to truths of which he had before been ignorant. He had believed that the Free-state men in and about Lawrence were insignificant both in numbers, influence and courage, and that they were, as Stringfellow, Eastin, Jones, and Atchison had taught him to believe, a set of mischievous, loud-mouthed fanatics with neither principle nor courage, who could be brought into subjection by a show of force, without danger to anybody engaged in the work of their subjection.

A short interview with the Lawrence delegation tore the scales from his eyes. He saw a beleaguered town, filled with men well armed and desperate in the defense of their homes and rights, about to be invaded by a horde of foreign desperadoes who had appeared at his summons, and for whose acts as well as safety he was in a measure responsible. In his plans thus far, he had looked to successful intimidation as the result of the military demonstration. He found it meant murder and blood, and much of it, *on both sides*. He professed to have been deceived. He had been informed that sixteen houses of Pro-slavery men had been burned, and the families fled the country along the Wakarusa, to save their lives. He referred to the revolutionary conventions which had been held at Lawrence, and the incendiary resolutions which had been passed. He ended the interview by promising to repair immediately to the camp of the invaders on the Wakarusa, there, if possible to allay the excitement and avoid bloodshed. Chroniclers, mindful of the virtues and talents of the Governor, which shone out brightly in the evening of his life, have portrayed his unselfish efforts thereafter made to save Lawrence from sack and slaughter. The reader can judge whether it was the Missourians or the Kansans that most enlisted his solicitude. He shrank from blood, at any rate, and betook himself to the Wakarusa camp, in great trepidation, on the evening of December 5, to prevent its flow, if possible.

On his arrival, he found the officers sober and fully cognizant of the serious aspect of affairs. The rank and file consisted of Missourians of all ages, who had come over to "help Jones wipe out Lawrence." They had waited three days already, during which time they had subsisted on what they could steal and rob from the inhabitants, and the whisky they had brought along. They were as ignorant of the danger attending the attack on Lawrence as was Shannon two days before. They were under lax discipline, bordering on insubordination, and in the delirium coming from exposure, lack of food, and plentiful supplies of strong drink, the force was well-nigh on the verge of *mania a potu*. The Governor discovered at once the insane determination of the men to march on Lawrence at all hazards and set about, with the full co-operation of all the officers except Jones, the task of getting them out of the Territory alive. He was not at the time quite mentally self-poised. Fear too much predominated. His first move was to send to Col. Sumner for help. His letter read as follows:

WAKARUSA, December 6, 1855.

COL. SUMNER, FIRST CAVALRY U. S.:

Sir—I send you this special dispatch to ask you to come to Lawrence as soon as you possibly can. My object is to secure the citizens of that place, as well as others, from a warfare which, if once commenced, there is no telling where it will end. I doubt not you have received orders from Washington, but, if you have not, the absolute pressure of this crisis is such as to justify you with the President and the world in moving to the scene of difficulty.

It is hard to restrain the men here (they are beyond my power, or at least, soon will be) from making an attack on Lawrence, which, if once made, there is no telling where it will terminate. The presence of a portion of the U. S. troops at Lawrence would prevent an attack, save bloodshed and enable us to get matters arranged in a satisfactory way, and at the same time secure an execution of the laws. It is *peace*, not *war*, that we want, and you have the power to secure peace. Time is precious—fear not but that you will be sustained.

With great respect, WILSON SHANNON.

The Missourians, wild with frenzy at being thus thwarted, attempted to intercept the courier who bore the letter. Their plot was foiled by Gen. Strickler, who managed to have him sent out by an unusual route at 2 A. M. Col. Sumner had received no orders from Washington to move, on the receipt of Shannon's summons, and consequently declined to act, but sent another good letter of advice to the agitated Governor.

It is doubtful if, after Wednesday, December 5, at which time the force and determination of the defenders of Lawrence was known in the camp of the invaders—a corporal's guard of sober men could have been found willing to attack the place. Shannon's positive orders *not* to do so, and the expectation of the arrival of United States troops, gave them an opportunity to show cheap courage without great risk, and they continued to rage and swear and threaten. J. C. Anderson, a member of the Territorial Legislature, and other Pro-slavery non-combatants who, as camp followers, were watching the turn of events, saw plainly that with the enlightenment of Shannon and the presence of United States troops on the ground, the extinction of Lawrence, and the humiliation of the law-abiding Free-state men would be averted, and made strenuous efforts on paper to avert the threatened catastrophe to the border ruffian plans. Here is Anderson's contribution to law and order, written on the 6th of December, from Lecompton:

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON.

Sir—I have reason to believe, from rumors in camp, that before to-morrow morning the *black flag* will be hoisted, when nine out of ten will rally around it, and march without orders upon Lawrence. The forces at Lecompton camp fully understand the plot, and will fight under the same banner.

If Gov. Shannon will pledge himself not to allow any United States officer to interfere with the arms belonging to the United States now in their possession,* and, in case there is no battle, order the United States forces off at once, and retain the militia, provided any force is retained, all will be well, and all will obey to the end, and commit no depredation upon private property in Lawrence.

I fear a collision between the United States soldiers and the volunteers, which would be dreadful.

Speedy measures should be taken. Let me know at once—to-night—and *I fear that it will then be too late to stay the rashness of our people.*

Respectfully your obedient servant,

J. C. ANDERSON.

Gov. Shannon, in spite of the warnings and protestations of Jones and his friends, saw plainly that the opposing party were too strong to be wiped out by the mongrel crew that were encamped at Wakarusa and their allies who were straggling up and down the country. He saw that the citizens of Kansas, intrenched at Lawrence, could no longer be ignored. They did not come out to meet him, he determined to go to them. He, accordingly, on the evening of the 6th of December, notified them of his desire to visit the place with the peaceful and laudable intent of negotiating a peace, and asked an escort from the Wakarusa camp to the city. It was granted. The escort sent down consisted of ten of the leading Free-state men of Lawrence, led by G. P. Lowery. Guarded and protected by this deputation, the Governor, accompanied by Col. Boone, of Westport, Mo., Col. Kearney, of Independence, Mo., and Gen. Strickler, also from Missouri, entered Lawrence on Friday, December 7, and repaired to the room of the Committee of Safety, in the Free State Hotel. The interview lasted an hour or more, being conducted on the part of the Committee by Charles Robinson and James H. Lane. The Governor was still further enlightened, and admitted that he had misunderstood the conduct and sentiments of the Lawrence people, and had been entirely misled by the false representations of Jones and others. He desired that a memorandum of a treaty be drawn up, to be submitted to the invaders as a basis of settlement, and strenuously urged that they should give up their arms as a condition of peace, which was peremptorily refused. The Governor returned to his friends, somewhat disheartened, but with his heart more firmly set than before on negotiating peace. He found the Pro-slavery camp in a state bordering on mutiny, threatening to raise the black flag, and march on Lawrence with or without orders. He immediately issued orders to Gens. Richardson and Strickler to repress all movements of a disorderly character, to take no step except by his special order, and, in case of any unauthorized demonstration on Lawrence, to use all their force to repress it, as. "in the present state of negotiations an attack upon Lawrence would be wholly unjustifiable."

Through the day the Governor worked unremittingly among the officers in the interest of peace and reconciliation, and so successfully, that in the evening he again repaired to Lawrence with fresh hopes of adjusting a settlement. He had drawn up a paper as a basis of treaty, as had the Free-state men during his absence. They were compared, and, with some slight modifications, that of the Free-state men was accepted by Gov. Shannon in behalf of himself and the leaders of the invading army, and by Charles Robinson and James H. Lane on the part of the Committee of Safety and the citizens of Lawrence.

The result of the negotiations was announced by Dr. Robinson from the steps of the Free State Hotel, to the excited crowd gathered there in waiting, amid much disorder and cries for the reading of the treaty. Its reading quelled the disorder, and its provisions were generally accepted. It was as follows:

TREATY OF PEACE.

WHEREAS, There is a MISUNDERSTANDING between the people of Kansas, or a portion of them, and the Governor thereof, arising out of the rescue at Hickory Point of a citizen under arrest and other matters; and,

WHEREAS, A strong apprehension exists that said misunderstanding may lead to civil strife and bloodshed; and,

WHEREAS, As it is desired by both Gov. Shannon and the citizens of Lawrence and its vicinity to avoid a calamity so disastrous to the interests of the Territory and the Union, and to place all parties in a correct position before the world; now, therefore, it is agreed by the said Gov. Shannon and the undersigned citizens of the Territory in Lawrence now assembled, that the matter is settled as follows, to wit:

We, the said citizens of said Territory, protest that the said rescue was made without our knowledge or consent, but that if any of our citizens were engaged in said rescue, we pledge ourselves to aid in the execution of any legal process against them; that we have no knowledge of the previous, present or prospective existence of any organization in the said Territory for the resistance of the laws; and we have not designed, and do not design, to resist the execution of any legal service of any criminal process therein, but pledge ourselves to aid in the execution of the laws when called upon by the proper authority in the town of Lawrence, and that we will use our influence in preserving order therein, and declare that we are now, as we have ever been, ready to aid the Governor in securing a posse in the execution of such a process, *provided*, that any person thus arrested in Lawrence and vicinity while a foreign foe shall remain in the Territory, shall be examined only before a District Judge of said Territory in said town, and admitted to bail; and *provided further*, that all persons arrested without legal process shall be set at liberty; and *provided further*, that Gov. Shannon agrees to use his influence to secure the citizens of Kansas Territory remuneration for any damage suffered in any unlawful depredations, if any such have been committed by the Sheriff's posse in Douglas County; and further, Gov. Shannon states that *he has not called upon persons, residents of any other States*, to aid in the execution of the laws, that such as are here, are here of their own choice, and that he does not consider that he has any authority to do so, and that he will not call upon any citizen of any other State who may be here.

We wish it understood that we do not herein express any opinion as to the validity of the enactments of the Territorial Legislature.

WILSON SHANNON,
CHARLES ROBINSON,
J. H. LANE.

Done in Lawrence, K. T., December 8, 1855.

Satisfactory evidence being apparent that the beleaguered citizens of Lawrence would accept the terms of the treaty. Messrs. Robinson and Lane, at the request of Gov. Shannon, accompanied him to Franklin, to lay before the commanders of the invading forces, for their approval, the terms agreed upon. Thirteen of the Pro-slavery leaders there met them in council, listened to speeches from Gov. Shannon. Robinson and Lane, and, after full discussion, agreed upon the terms of the treaty, and promised to aid the Governor in quietly and peaceably withdrawing the Missouri crowd to their homes.

Jones, Stringfellow, Atchison and their motley gang of followers were disappointed at the denouement, and, while submitting, swore roundly for relief to their feelings, most ungratefully cursing Gov. Shannon, who had already given them relief from danger. Stringfellow announced to his followers that "the thing was settled"—"they were sold"—"Shannon had sold himself, and disgraced himself and the whole Pro-slavery party"—*and accepted the terms of the treaty.* Atchison *accepted the terms*, saying to his followers, "Boys, we cannot fight now. The position the Lawrence people have taken is such that it would not do to make an attack upon them; it would ruin the Democratic cause, too. But, boys, we will fight some time, by ——!" Jones was not heard from that night, but afterward declared that, "had not Shannon been a d——d fool, he would have wiped out Lawrence."

On the same evening, Gov. Shannon formally disbanded the forces, in the following "General Order," addressed to Commanders Richardson, Strickler and Jones:

CAMP WAKARUSA, December 8, 1855.

SIR: Being fully satisfied that there will be no further resistance to the execution of the laws of this Territory, or to the service of any legal process in the county of Douglas, you are hereby ordered to cross the Kansas River to the north side, as near Lecompton as you may find it practicable, with your command, and disband the same at such time and place as you think most convenient.

Yours with great respect,

WILSON SHANNON.

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* The arms had been stolen from the U. S. Arsenal at Liberty, Mo.

Many of the soldiers left during the night, although broken squads remained for several days, foraging for subsistence on the country round about. The war, however, was ended, and with peace came congratulatory jollification in Lawrence.

A Love Feast.—On the evening of December 9, the trouble being virtually over, and the troops on both sides disbanded, although not dispersed. Gov. Shannon was again in Lawrence, the guest of the city. An informal gathering was held at the Free State Hotel. There was more hilarity in the committee rooms than was consonant with a Sabbath evening in that puritanical town. The Governor felt, and stated, that "it was the happiest time of his life," and Robinson and Lane, although not so expressive, felt likewise. In the midst of the hilarity, word was brought that detached bands of Missouri stragglers, who had not, and would not, disperse at the order of the Governor, were threatening an attack on the city. The Governor, justly indignant that his orders were thus contemned, gave a *carte blanche* commission to Robinson and Lane on the spot. It read as follows:

> TO C. ROBINSON AND J. H. LANE, COMMANDERS OF THE ENROLLED CITIZENS OF KANSAS:
>
> You are hereby authorized and directed to take such measures, and use the enrolled forces under your command in such manner for the preservation of the peace, and the protection of the persons and property of the people in Lawrence and its vicinity, as in your judgment will best secure that end.
>
> LAWRENCE, December 9, 1855.
>
> WILSON SHANNON.

The Closing Festivities.—On Monday evening, December 10, there was a grand peace party, held under the auspices of the ladies of Lawrence, at the Free State Hotel. The hotel was illuminated, a big table spread, the band played, speeches were made by Robinson, Lane, James Christian, S. C. Smith and many others. Many of the invaders were there—among them Jones, as an invited guest. The party did not break up until the "wee sma' hours" of Tuesday.

At 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the soldiers passed in review and were dismissed, after exultant, laudatory and patriotic speeches from Gens. Lane and Robinson. The various companies, as they marched for home—to Topeka, Bloomington and other points—were escorted out of town by the "Lawrence Guards," and sent on their way with the enthusiastic cheers of the citizens whom they had helped defend and protect in the danger now passed.

Incidental Occurrences.—During the progress of the siege, the roads in all directions from Lawrence were guarded, with the ostensible object of preventing the escape of Jones' prisoner, and such persons as he desired to arrest, who were assumed to be harbored in the doomed city of Lawrence. Thus, every person going in any direction from Lawrence, or found upon any road leading thereto, was subject to arrest, and many persons were thus arrested without any process of law.

On December 6 S. C. Pomeroy was dispatched to the East with important details of the situation, for help. He was taken, and held as a prisoner in the Wakarusa camp until liberated under the provisions of the treaty. George F. Warren and Dr. G. A. Cutler, the latter an invalid just recovering from a severe sickness, were taken, on suspicion, at Atchison, and conveyed to Lecompton, where Cutler was subject to such inhuman cruelty, indignity and intimidation at the hands of Jones as to render him for the time delirious, and to nearly cost him his life. Several other Free-state men were prisoners in the camp of the enemy at the time the treaty, by one of its positive provisions, gave them an unconditional release.

The only fatal casualty occurring during the siege resulted in the death of one of the Free-state men who had come up to the defense of Lawrence. It is difficult now and will grow more difficult as the years go by, to get at the truth of the story. Making due allowances for misrepresentations of exasperated Free-state newspaper correspondents and analyzing what sworn testimony was elicited by the Congressional Investigating Committee, the facts as gathered were as follows:

Thomas W. Barber, with his young wife, had taken a claim on the northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 13, Range 18, just north of the Wakarusa, seven miles above Blanton's Bridge, and about eight miles southwest from Lawrence, and perhaps a mile on the road between the Bloomington settlement and that town. He had gone up to the defense with the rest of the Bloomington Free-state men contrary to the wishes of his wife, who had strong premonitions which she expressed to him that he would never return alive. On Thursday noon, December 6, all being quiet, but the town still in a state of siege, he started to visit his wife in company with his brother, Robert, and his brother-in-law, Thomas M. Pearson, both members of the same company, and having claims near his. He was unarmed. His companions had revolvers. They were all mounted and had ridden some three miles out of Lawrence when they discovered a party of horsemen numbering ten or twelve men, approaching them from the direction of Lecompton. It proved afterward to be a party from the camp at that place, on their way to the Wakarusa camp.[*] Two of the party, George W. Clark, Indian Government Agent for the Pottawatomie Indians, and James Burnes, known as Col. Burnes, a merchant of Westport, Mo., left the main party, rode across so as to confront them in their road, and ordered them to halt. Angry words were bandied, the Barbers refused to turn back at the command of the highwaymen who obstructed their way, pistols were drawn on both sides and shots fired. Thomas Barber, the only unarmed man, received a shot in his side, rode a hundred yards, told his brother with a faint, sickly smile that "that fellow had hit him," rode swaying in his saddle supported by his brother a little further, then slipped off into the dust and died soon after in the road. His brother and Pearson, fearing further violence, fled, leaving the body in the highway.

The credit of the murder was claimed by both Clark and Burnes.[*] Neither of them ever knew who fired the fatal shot. Clark said to an acquaintance three days after, "I tried to kill him, and if it was not me I wish it had been."

The man who fired the fatal shot rode a gray horse, had on a cap and a light-colored overcoat. He was a short, stout man. Neither Clark nor Burnes in years after, sought to solve the uncertainty or claimed the honor attached to "shooting an Abolitionist." History will rank them as a brace of murderers, it matters not who gave the *coup de grace*.

The body of Barber was brought into Lawrence during the evening and lay in one of the rooms of the Free State Hotel while Gov. Shannon and his Missouri friends were consulting as to terms of peace in an upper room of the same building. It was temporarily interred in Lawrence and subsequently removed to the "cemetery on the hill" and buried with military honors.

The excitement attending the murder, increased by the stricken wife who came in the next morning after Barber's death, threatened to break out in ungovernable and immediate vengeance. Only the constant watchfulness, cool counsel and determined orders of Robinson, Lane, and others in command, prevented a wild sortie of the infuriated friends bent on vengeance and indiscriminate slaughter of every armed man found in the invading camps. One bloody page in Kansas history thus remains unwritten.

OLD JOHN BROWN.

As late as Friday noon, December 7, a wagon load of men, five in number, came in armed and equipped for battle. A father and four sons. The father was tall, spare, at that time close shaved, hair sprinkled with gray, gray eyes, thin, compressed lips, distended nostrils, and armed with a rifle and two revolvers in his belt. His four sons were all armed in like manner. The wagon was loaded with provisions, and an American flag floated from a staff fastened to the front of the wagon. It was OLD JOHN BROWN. This was his first appearance among the Free-state men, although he had been in the Territory with his boys for several weeks. The *Herald of Freedom* noticed his arrival as follows:

> About noon (December 7), Mr. John Brown, an aged gentleman from Essex County, N. Y., who has been a resident of the Territory for several months, arrived with four of his sons—leaving several others at home sick—bringing a quantity of arms with him, which were placed in his hands by Eastern friends for the defense of the cause of freedom. Having more than he could use to advantage, a portion of them were placed in the hands of those more destitute. A company was organized and the command given to Mr. Brown for the zeal he had exhibited in the cause of freedom both before and since his arrival in the Territory.

A letter written soon after the close of the war by John Brown, to his wife and children, gives his own truthful account of the affair, the part he took in it, the information on which he acted, the final result, and his opinions concerning it. It reflects somewhat severely on the habits and characters of some of the actors, and robs the old hero himself of some tawdry plumes in which small men have decked him out. It is, without doubt, entirely truthful in so far as the knowledge of the writer could so render it. The original letter is deposited in the collection of the Kansas State Historical Society. It reads as follows:

> OSAWATOMIE, K. T., 16th December, 1855. Sabbath evening.
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> DEAR WIFE AND CHILDREN, EVERY ONE:
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> I improve the first moment since my return from the camp of volunteers who lately turned out for the defense of the town of Lawrence, in this Territory, and notwithstanding, I suppose you have learned the result before this (possibly), will give a brief account of the invasion in my own way.
>
> About three or four weeks ago, news came that a Free-state man by the name of Dow had been murdered by a Pro-slavery man named Coleman, who had gone and given himself up for trial to Pro-slavery Gov. Shannon. This was soon followed by further news that a Free-state man who was the only reliable witness against the murderer had been seized by a Missourian, appointed Sheriff by the bogus Legislature of Kansas, upon false pretenses, examined, and held to bail under such heavy bonds to answer the false charges, as he could not give; and, that, while on his way to jail, in charge of the bogus Sheriff, he was rescued by some men belonging to a company near Lawrence; and that, in consequence of the rescue, Gov. Shannon had ordered out all the Pro-slavery force he could muster in the Territory, and called on Missouri for further help; that about two thousand had collected, demanding a surrender of the rescued witness and the rescuers, the destruction of several buildings and printing presses, and a giving up of the Sharpe's rifles by the Free-state man, threatening to destroy the town with cannon with which they were provided, etc.; that about an equal number of Free-state men had turned out to resist them, and that a battle was hourly expected, or supposed to have been already fought.
>
> These reports seemed to be well authenticated, but we could get no further account of matters, and I left this for the place where the boys were settled at evening, intending to *go to Lawrence to learn the facts* the next day. John was, however, started on horseback, but before he had gone many rods word came that our help was immediately wanted.
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> On getting this news, it was at once agreed to break up at John's camp, and take Wealthy and Johnny to Jason's camp (some two miles off), and that all the men but Henry, Jason and Oliver should at once set off for Lawrence under arms, those three being wholly unfit for duty. We then set about providing a little corn bread and meat, blankets, cooking utensils, running bullets, loading all our guns, pistols, etc. The five set off in the afternoon, and after a short rest in the night (which was quite dark) continued our march until after daylight next morning, when we got our breakfast, started again, and reached Lawrence in the forenoon, all of us more or less lamed by our tramp. On reaching the place, we found that negotiations had commenced between Gov. Shannon (having a force of some fifteen or sixteen hundred men) and the principal leaders of the Free-state men, they having a force of some five hundred men at that time. These were busy night and day fortifying the town with embankments and circular earthworks up to the time of the treaty with the Governor, as an attack was constantly looked for, notwithstanding the negotiations then pending. This state of things continued from Friday until Sunday evening. On the evening we left, a company of the invaders of from fifteen to twenty-five attacked some three or four Free-state men, mostly unarmed, killing a Mr. Barber, from Ohio, wholly unarmed. His body was afterward brought in and lay for some days in the room afterward occupied by the company to which I belonged (it being organized after we reached Lawrence).
>
> The building was a large, unfinished stone hotel, in which a great part of the volunteers were quartered, and who witnessed the scene of bringing in the wife and friends of the murdered man. I will only say of this scene that it was heart-rending, and calculated to exasperate the men exceedingly, and one of the sure results of civil war.
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> After frequently calling on the leaders of the Free-state men to come and have an interview *with him* by Gov. Shannon; and after, *as often* getting for an answer that if he had any business to transact with any one in Lawrence to come and attend to it, he signified *his wish* to come into the town, and an escort was sent to the invaders' camp to conduct him in.
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> When there, the leading Free-state men, finding out his weakness, frailty and consciousness of the awkward circumstances into which he had really *got himself*, took advan-

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[*] Phillips in his "Conquest of Kansas," p. 211, states that the party was led by Maj. Gen. Richardson, and that Judge Cato was one of the party. The positive proof of the statement is wanting. Dr. John P. Wood, of Lawrence, was of the party, but had no part in the murder.

[*] See testimony of Harrison Nichols, Report of Kansas Committee, p. 1126; also testimony of William Phillips, p. 1127.

age of his cowardice and folly, and by means of that and the free use of whisky and some trickery succeeded in getting a written arrangement with him, much to their own liking. He stipulated with them to order the Pro-slavery men of Kansas home, and to proclaim to the Missouri invaders that they must quit the Territory without delay, and also give up Gen. Pomeroy, a prisoner in their camp, which was all done; he also recognized the volunteers as the militia of Kansas, and empowered their officers to call them out whenever, in their discretion, the safety of Lawrence or other portions of the Territory might require it to be done.

He, Gov. Shannon, gave up all pretension of further attempt to enforce the enactments of the bogus Legislature and retired, subject to the derision and scoffs of the Free-state men (into whose hands he had committed the welfare and protection of Kansas), and to the pity of some and the curses of others of the invading force.

So ended this last Kansas invasion, the Missourians returning with *flying colors* after incurring heavy expenses, suffering great exposure, hardships and privations, not having fought any battles, burned or destroyed any infant towns or Abolition presses, leaving the Free-state men *organized and armed*, and in *full possession* of the Territory, not having fulfilled any of all their dreadful threatenings, except to murder one *unarmed* man, and to commit some robberies and waste of property upon defenseless families unfortunately in their power.

We learn by their papers that they boast of a great victory over the Abolitionists, and well they may. Free-state men have only to hereafter retain the footing they have gained, and Kansas is free. Yesterday the people passed upon the Free-state Constitution. The result, though not yet known, no one doubts.

One little circumstance connected with our own number showing the true character of the invader: On our way, about three miles from Lawrence, we had to pass a bridge (with our arms and ammunition), of which the invaders held possession; but as the five had each a gun, with two large revolvers in a belt (exposed to view) with a third in his pocket, and as we moved directly on the bridge without making any halt, they, for some reason, suffered us to pass without interruption, notwithstanding there were some fifteen to twenty-five (variously reported) stationed in a log house at one end of the bridge. We could not count them. A boy, on our approach, ran and gave them notice. Five others of our company, *well armed*, who followed us some miles behind, met with equally civil treatment the same day. After we left to go to Lawrence until we returned when disbanded, I did not see the least sign of cowardice or want of self-possession exhibited, by any volunteer of the eleven companies who constituted the Free-state force, and I never expect again to see an equal number of such well behaved, cool, determined men, fully as I believe, sustaining the high character of the Revolutionary Fathers. But enough of this, as we intend to send you a paper giving a fuller account of the affair. We have cause for gratitude that we all returned safe and well, with the exception of hard colds, and found those left behind rather improving. We have received $50 from father, and learn from him that he has sent you the same amount, for which we ought to be grateful, as we are much relieved, both as respects ourselves and you. The mails have been kept back during the invasion, but we hope to hear from you again soon. Mr. Adair's folks are well, or nearly so. Weather most pleasant, but sometimes most severe. No snow of any account as yet; can think of but little more to write.

Monday morning—17th. The ground for the first time is fairly whitened with snow and it is quite cold, but we have had before a good deal of cold weather with heavy rains. Henry and Oliver, and I may say, Jason, were disappointed in not being able to go to the war. The disposition of both our camps to *turn out* was uniform. * * * *

May God abundantly bless you all and make you faithful.

Your affectionate husband and father,
John Brown.

THE COMPANIES.

The whole force enrolled for the defense of Lawrence numbered not far from seven hundred. They consisted of eleven companies. The rosters, with officers commanding, are the property of I. R. Blackman, a resident of Lawrence. Copies are in the possession of the Kansas State Historical Society. Capt. Lyman Allen commanded the company known as the Lawrence Stubbs; Samuel Walker commanded the Bloomington Company; J. B. Abbott, the Wakarusa Company; Samuel T. Shore, the boys from Ottawa Creek; McWhinney, the Palmyra Company.

John Brown was appointed Captain of the boys who came up from his neighborhood. They did not arrive, nor was the roll completed until as late as December 7. They, however, got credit for service for sixteen full days, and the credit was all the pay they ever received. The muster roll reads as follows:

Muster roll of Capt. John Brown's company in the Fifth Regiment of the First Brigade of Kansas Volunteers, commanded by Col. George W. Smith, called into the service of the people of Kansas to defend the city of Lawrence, in the Territory of Kansas, from threatened demolition by foreign invaders, enrolled at Osawatomie, K. T., called into service from the 27th day of November, A. D. 1855, when mustered, to the 12th day of December, when discharged. Service sixteen days.

Name and Rank.	*Age.*
John Brown, Sen., Captain	55
Wm. W. Updegraff, 1st Lieutenant	34
Henry H. Williams, 2d Lieutenant	27
James J. Holbrook, 3d Lieutenant	23
Ephraim Reynolds, 1st Sergeant	25
R. N. Wood, 2d Sergeant	20
Frederick Brown, 3d Sergeant	25
John Yetton, 4th Sergeant	26
Henry Alderman, 1st Corporal	55
H. Harrison Updegraff. 2d Corporal	23
Daniel W. Collis, 3d Corporal	27
William Partridge,* 4th Corporal	32
Amos D. Alderman	20
Owen Brown	31
Salmon Brown	19
John Brown, Jr	34
Francis Brennen	29
William W. Caine	19
Benjamin L. Cochran	34
Jeremiah Harrison	22

(Endorsed.)

Muster roll of Capt. John Brown's company, Kansas Volunteers:"

I certify on honor, that this Muster Roll exhibits the true state of Capt. John Brown's Company of the Fifth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers for the period herein mentioned; that each man answers to his own proper name in person; that the remarks set opposite each man's name, officer and soldier, are accurate and just.

George W. Smith,
Colonel commanding the Fifth Regiment Kansas Volunteers.

December 12, A. D. 1855, Lawrence, K. T.

MINOR MATTERS.

The Indians took little interest in the disturbance. A few Pottawatomies were in camp at Lecompton to aid the invaders. They had been induced to enlist by the Indian Agent Clarke, knowing little, and caring less, about the merits of the question, so long as the employment was not dangerous nor laborious, and brought them plenty of whisky. The chiefs of the Delawares and Shawnees offered their services to the Lawrence Committee of Safety, which were thankfully declined until it should be ascertained that the enemy was employing Indian allies.

Up to December 8, the weather had been that of mild Indian summer. On the evening of that day, at the time Robinson and Lane went down to Franklin to close the peace negotiations, a cold and tempestuous rainstorm set in, which lasted through the night. It doubtless had much to do with cooling the fierce passions of the disappointed soldiers, and inducing them to accept the terms of the treaty and return home, instead of marching under the black flag to the destruction of Lawrence, which, under a brighter sky, they might have attempted. The storm was a not unimportant element in the final consummation of peace.

The closing weeks of the year 1855 were filled with disorder and excitement which showed that the end of the Wakarusa war was but the beginning of the great struggle. An immediate and bloody collision of the opposing forces had been averted by diplomacy, but the cause of the trouble had not been removed. The opposing parties had made no compromise which could bring lasting peace. It was but a truce, to be followed by further contests, intensified in bitterness as the struggle was prolonged.

The Free-state Constitution, as has been recorded, was ratified at an election held December 15, less than one week after the close of the Wakarusa war, at which time, spite of the treaty, there were found to be scattered at thirty-nine different precincts 1,731 voters for the revolutionary document, and the organization of a provisional State government under its provisions. Disorders occurred in the border counties where the Missouri mob could be brought into requisition. At Leavenworth* the ballot-box was destroyed, the office of the *Territorial Register*, a Free-state paper, edited by Mark Delahay, destroyed, and the city generally given over to the mob who represented, at that place, the "Law and Order Party," organized a few weeks before at the convention over which Gov. Shannon had presided.

The persistent opposition to the bogus government set up by the Territorial Legislature, seemed to have gathered strength and courage from the results of the recent "war," and Lawrence was still the unconquered and defiant citadel of the Free-state men. There, on the 22d, they met and nominated a full Free-state ticket for officers under the accepted constitution.

In fact, the movement went on, each meeting being held, and each forward step being taken as heretofore appointed with the precision and punctuality of fate. Even during the excitement of the war itself the Thanksgiving proclamation of the Executive Free State Committee, signed by James H. Lane, had been duly promulgated.

The slavery propaganda, desperate and exasperated at the defeats of the year, yet still undismayed and confident of ultimate victory, were plotting in Washington, and sullenly planning in the secret lodges of Western Missouri for a renewal of the conflict, out of which, through outrages innumerable—murder, robbery, arson, and the other nameless curses of oppression, which only a ruthless foe under the authority of law could impose– the people were to come unconquered, bearing as their sheaf of victory the *Free State of Kansas*, wherein are now bound up all the ties of a hundred thousand free homes, the hopes of a million free people, and the glory of a great commonwealth of freemen.

Despite the constant and varied political excitement and disorder which prevailed during the summer and fall of 1855, the close of the year found hundreds of families fairly established in their new homes, their cabins built, and their first crops, more bounteous than they had ever known before, safely garnered. They were the *bona fide* settlers of the Territory. They were scattered throughout the eastern portion of the Territory, and, unvexed by outside influences, would have lived peaceably with their Pro-slavery neighbors, many of whom like them had come in to peacefully till the soil and establish themselves and families in better homes than they had left. They were largely anti-slavery in sentiment, and had come with all their worldly possessions from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the Northwestern Free States, all so far distant that a return was not among the possibilities thought of. They had not, as had the Missouri squatters, a place of covert near, to which they could flee for safety, nor from which they could carry on desultory or predatory warfare with safety. They were, therefore, from considerations of prudence, the most peaceably inclined settlers in the Territory, avoiding conflict wherever possible. Such men, when fairly brought to bay, proved most desperate foes. They could neither be driven from the Territory, crushed into submission, nor deprived of their homes.

Neither the General Government nor the Pro-slavery junta which controlled it, nor Gov. Shannon, Judge Lecompte, Sheriff Jones, Senator Atchison, nor any of the local workers, seeking to fasten slavery upon Kansas, had any adequate conception of the power of these men when fairly aroused, nor of the desperate resistance to be encountered in attempting to drive them from the homes they had come so far and risked so much to secure, nor of the uncompromising opposition to be confronted in the effort to force upon them an institution which their early education, their life-long principles and their deep-rooted prejudices alike taught them would render their homes valueless and their lives a reproach to themselves. They had not emigrated from their free homes to the Territory of Kansas intending to make of it a Slave State; quite the contrary. The desperate contest which was forced upon them reached the culminating point during the year 1856, and marks the most interesting epoch in American history.

OUTSIDE INFLUENCES.

The Thirty-fourth Congress convened December 3, 1855. In the House the Free-soilers, although not united under a single and well organized party organization, held the balance of power on a test vote. The Senate was still overwhelmingly Pro-slavery. The administration

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*One keg of powder, twenty-three pounds, at sixty cents; also eight pounds of lead at fifteen cents, was furnished by William Partridge to the Quartermaster, and was used in the service.

*The details of the outrages at Leavenworth are given fully in the history of Leavenworth County.

J. W. Whitfield.

was unanimously bent on establishing slavery in Kansas at all hazards. The popular uprising against the iniquities attending the passage of the Kansas bill and the succeeding outrages had yet only had time, through the election of new members, to reach the Lower House The first conflict was on its organization. The contest for Speaker lasted nine weeks, and resulted in the election of Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, by a plurality of votes cast. It was a Free-soil victory, and was so viewed by Pro-slavery men everywhere. It showed that their power was broken, and rendered them desperate to secure Kansas quickly, and before the accumulating force of the aroused people should make it impossible.

The House being organized on February 4, 1856, J. W. Whitfield appeared with his credentials, and was sworn in as the delegate from Kansas Territory. A. H. Reeder appeared with his certificate of election, signed by the Territorial Executive Committee, and there contested Whitfield's right to a seat on the ground of fraud in the election, denying that he was the choice of the people, and claiming himself to be the only delegate chosen through their votes.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Pending the contest, the House, against the strenuous opposition of the Pro-slavery members, on March 19, 1856, appointed, through the Speaker, a committee, consisting of three members, authorized to "inquire into and collect evidence in regard to the troubles in Kansas generally, and particularly in regard to any fraud or force attempted, or practiced, in reference to any elections which had taken place in said Territory, or under any pretended law which may be alleged to have taken effect therein." They were to have full power to send for, examine, and copy all papers; to examine persons on oath, etc. They were authorized to hold investigations at such times and places as they should deem advisable, to employ clerks and other assistants to facilitate their investigations; were granted leave of absence until their investigations should be completed. Provisions were made to prevent any obstruction or hindrance of the committee in its investigation, and the President requested to furnish to said committee adequate military force for its protection in case of opposition by lawless bands of men; $10,000 was appropriated for the expenses of the committee, which was to report to the House, with all the evidence collected, at the completion of the proposed investigation.

The following named gentlemen, appointed by the Speaker, constituted the committee:

John Sherman, of Ohio, Free-soil; William A. Howard, of Michigan, Free-soil; Mordecai Oliver, of Missouri, Pro-slavery Democrat.

The committee, accompanied by four clerks, one reporter and three sergeants at-arms, arrived at Lecompton April 18, and there commenced the work. The records were thoroughly examined, and copies of all papers taken having any bearing on the investigation. The committee adjourned from place to place for safety, and to facilitate the procuring of evidence and the examination of witnesses. In order, the places of session, as the investigation proceeded, were as follows: Lecompton, Lawrence, Tecumseh, Lawrence, Leavenworth, steamboat "Polar Star," Detroit, New York, Washington.

The labors of the committee were completed, and the majority report (signed by Sherman and Howard) submitted July 2. Subsequently a minority report was submitted by Mr. Oliver. Twenty thousand copies of the two reports, with copy of its journal and evidence taken, were printed. The volume comprised 1,206 octavo pages. It gave an exhaustive history of the political affairs and disorders of the Territory from the time of its organization to March 19, 1856 The testimony was conclusive as to the frauds and outrages perpetrated, and confirmed the reports, which had before been distrusted as exaggerations, or believed to be entirely fictitious. Two hundred thousand additional copies of the two reports (without the journal and evidence) were printed and sent broadcast over the land by members of the House. Thus the truth was established, and thereafter the execrable motives of the Administration were fully understood by the whole American people. It tore the mask off completely, and the battle was waged openly on either side.

The reports were accompanied by most voluminous testimony. Much of the matter has been given in the preceding pages.

The summaries of the reports were as follows:

MAJORITY REPORT.

Your committee report the following facts and conclusions as established by the testimony:

First—That each election in the Territory, held under the organic or alleged Territorial law, has been carried by organized invasion from the State of Missouri, by which the people of the Territory have been prevented from exercising the rights secured to them by the organic law.

Second—That the alleged Territorial Legislature was an illegally constituted body, and had no power to pass valid laws, and their enactments are therefore null and void.

Third—That these alleged laws have not, as a general thing, been used to protect persons and property, and to punish wrong, but for unlawful purposes.

Fourth—That the election under which the sitting Delegate, John W. Whitfield, holds his seat, was not held in pursuance of any valid law, and that it should only be regarded as the expression of the choice of those residents who voted for him.

Fifth—That the election under which the contesting Delegate, Andrew H. Reeder, claims his seat, was not held in pursuance of law, and that it should be regarded only as the expression of the resident citizens who voted for him.

Sixth—That Andrew H. Reeder received a greater number of votes of resident citizens than John W. Whitfield for Delegate.

Seventh—That in the present condition of the Territory a fair election cannot be held without a new census, a stringent and well guarded election law, the selection of impartial Judges, and the presence of United States troops at every place of election.

Eighth—That the various elections held by the people of the Territory preliminary to the formation of the State Government, have been as regular as the disturbed condition of the Territory would allow; and that the constitution passed by the convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

As it is not the province of your committee to suggest remedies for the existing troubles in the Territory of Kansas, they content themselves with the foregoing statement of facts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Wm. A. Howard,
John Sherman.

MINORITY REPORT.

In conclusion, the undersigned begs to report the following facts and conclusions, as he believes, established by the testimony, and sanctioned by law:

First—That the first election held in the Territory under the organic act, for Delegate to Congress, Gen. John W. Whitfield received a plurality of the legal votes cast, and was duly elected as such Delegate, as stated in the majority report.

Second—That the Territorial Legislature was a legally constituted body, and had power to pass valid laws, and their enactments were therefore valid.

Third—That these laws when appealed to, have been used for the protection of life, liberty and property, and for the maintenance of law and order in the Territory.

Fourth—That the election under which the sitting Delegate, John W. Whitfield, was held in pursuance of valid law, and should be regarded as a valid election.

Fifth—That as said Whitfield, at said election, received a large number of legal votes without opposition, he was duly elected as a Delegate to this body, and is entitled to a seat on this floor as such.

Sixth—That the election under which the contesting Delegate, Andrew H. Reeder, claims his seat, was not held under any law, but in contemptuous disregard of all law; and that it should only be regarded as the expression of a band of malcontents and revolutionists, and consequently should be wholly disregarded by the House.

Seventh—As to whether or not Andrew H. Reeder received a greater number of votes of resident citizens on the 9th than J. W. Whitfield did on the 1st of October, 1855, no testimony was taken by the committee, so far as the undersigned knows, nor is it material to the issue.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. Oliver.

Pending the investigation and the subsequent discussions on the report, Whitfield held his seat until August 4, at which time he was declared disqualified and his seat vacant by a vote of 110 yeas to 92 nays. On the same day, the resolution admitting Mr. Reeder to the vacant seat was lost by a vote of 113 nays to 88 yeas. The vacancy thus established was made known to the Kansas authorities in due time and a new election ordered.

THE TOPEKA CONSTITUTION IN CONGRESS.

The Topeka constitution was presented to Congress with memorial, asking admission as a State under its provisions, early in March. On the 24th of that month it was presented in the Senate in due form by Hon. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and referred to the proper committee. On April 7, it was presented to the House by Hon. Daniel Mace, of Indiana. Mr. Grow reported a bill from the committee to the House May 29, for the admission of Kansas under the Topeka State Constitution.

On July 3, the House passed Grow's bill by a vote of 99 to 97. It was, of course, defeated in the Senate, where Mr. Douglas, as the leader and Chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported a bill which provided for the taking of a new census in the Territory and for a convention for the framing of a State constitution, the said convention to be holden in December. It ignored entirely the Topeka constitution. The recalcitrant House treated this bill with the same contempt that its own bill, providing for the admission of Kansas under the Topeka constitution, had been treated by the Senate.

July 8, Douglas reported a bill as a substitute for the House bill admitting Kansas, authorizing the people of Kansas to frame a new constitution, etc., which was passed by a vote of 30 to 13 in the Senate. The House refused to recede from its previous action or to concur in the amendment, but passed a bill for the re-organization of the Territory of Kansas, which, on reaching the Senate, was promptly voted down, and the House and the Senate came to a dead-lock on the Kansas question.

The army appropriation bill coming up for passage in the House, failed to pass, except with a proviso that the United States Army should not be used for the enforcement of the Territorial laws in Kansas.

Congress adjourned with the appropriation bill unpassed on July 18. It was convened by the President on the 21st, and on the 30th the army bill was passed without the proviso, by a vote of 101 yeas to 98 nays. The time of the entire session was taken up with the discussion of Kansas affairs, and with no practical results further than have been stated. The sentiments of the House were quite clearly set forth in regard to Kansas matters in the summary report of the Investigating Committee, which has been before quoted; that of the Pro-slavery Senate and the Administration in the minority report of Mr. Oliver. The House was powerless to pass any acts for the relief of Kansas, and could only show its sympathy in loud sounding resolutions, melting into nothing, instead of crystallizing into laws, as they passed through the crucible of the Senate.

ASSAULT ON SUMNER.

During the debates, May 22, Charles Sumner, having delivered a most elaborate speech in the Senate on the "Crime against Kansas," was assaulted while quietly writing at his desk in the Senate chamber, by Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, and nearly beaten to death. This occurred May 22. On the next day, in the Senate, on motion of William H. Seward, a committee of five was chosen by the Senate (all Democrats) to report what, if any, action should be taken by the Senate on this assault upon one of its members. The committee reported "want of jurisdiction." The Senate took no further action. The House, through its committee, made two reports; the majority recommending the expulsion of Brooks; the minority, like the Senate, pleading "want of jurisdiction." The rules of the House required a two-thirds vote to expel a member. On the vote to expel Brooks 121 members voted aye and 95 nay. A vote of censure was, however, adopted by a large majority, whereupon he resigned, returned to South Carolina, was re-elected by nearly a unanimous vote, and re-appeared in the House in two weeks, boasting, arrogant and insolent, bringing his certificate of election as proof of the approval of his constituency.

The prolonged and bitter discussion of Kansas affairs in Congress; the report of the investigation committee confirming the worst that had been told; the assault on Sumner; gathering rumors of new outrages perpetrated and plots devised for the extermination of the Free-state settlers in Kansas; the continued rush of Free-state Kansas emigrants, now armed and going to fight; the counter-movement of bands of armed men from South Carolina, Georgia and other Southern States, to the scene of expected strife—all combined to make the Presidential campaign of 1856 memorable.

Kansas, as a Territory, had no vote, yet it was the point of interest to which all eyes were turned. In it seemed bound up all the issues of the strife; the destinies of the contending parties; the perpetuation or ultimate extinction of slavery, and, in the not far distant years, the issues of life or death to the nation itself.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The Democratic Convention was held at Cincinnati, June 2, 1856, and nominated: For President, James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; for Vice President, John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

The platform declared:

(1) Against internal improvements by the General Government, the assumption of State debts, the establishment of a national bank, and all political secret societies, and in favor of religious and political freedom—naming especially the Catholics and the foreign-born residents of the country as entitled to protection under the laws.

(2) As to slavery, the convention resolved that Congress had no power to interfere with it in the States. That "all efforts to induce Congress to interfere with the question of slavery ought to be discountenanced, as they lead to dangerous consequences. That the Democratic party will abide by a faithful execution of the compromise measures of 1850, including the fugitive slave law, which act cannot, with fidelity to the Constitution, be repealed or so amended as to destroy its efficiency. That the Democratic party will resist all slavery agitation, in or out of Congress. That it will uphold the resolutions of 1798! That, repudiating all sectionalism, they adopt the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill—that is, the non-interference of the General Government with slavery, which was the basis of the compromise measures. That they recognize the right of new States to regulate their domestic institutions, with or without slavery, as they please. That the party is in favor of State rights, and against monopolies and special legislation for sectional benefit."

The foreign policy enunciated declared for free seas and progressive free trade thoughout the world, sympathy with the Central Americans and a desire to insure "our ascendancy" in the Gulf of Mexico (which meant the annexation of Cuba), and every other measure calculated to strengthen the Pro-slavery party in the United States.

It closed with an unqualified indorsement of the administration of Franklin Pierce.

It was an open declaration of war against all who opposed the further extension of slavery, and a bold championship of the slavery cause against all comers.

The National Republican Convention, held in Philadelphia, June 17, nominated: For Presiden, John C. Fremont, of California; for Vice President, William L. Dayton, of New Jersey.

The platform declared:

(1) In favor of the preservation of the rights of the States and the Union of States under the constitution.

(2) It denied, alike, "the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory in the United States, while the present constitution shall be maintained."

(3) It was "*Resolved*, That the constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that, in the exercise of this power, it is both the right and the duty of Congress to *prohibit* in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery."

(4) On the Kansas question, the resolutions were as follows:

> *Resolved*, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense and secure the blessings of liberty, and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of *the people of Kansas* have been fradulently taken from them—their territory has been invaded by an armed force—spurious and pretended legislative, judicial, and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced—the rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed—test oaths, of an extraordinary and entangling nature, have been imposed, as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office—the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied—the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures has been violated. They have been deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law—that the freedom of the press has been abridged. The right to choose their own representatives has been made of no effect—murders, robberies, and arsons have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished—that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the present Administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union and Humanity, we arraign the Administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accessories, either before or after the facts, before the country and before the world, and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators and their accomplices to a sure and condign punishment hereafter.
>
> *Resolved*, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union, with her present free constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her territory.

(5) The foreign policy of the Government, as indorsed by the Democratic platform, and put forth by the Administration in the "Ostend manifesto," was condemned as the "highwayman's plea, that might makes right."

(6) The Pacific Railway, then projected, and internal improvement of rivers and harbors—condemned in the Democratic platform—were approved.

(7) The platform closed with the following:

> *Resolved*, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of freemen of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and, believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the Constitution of our country, guarantee liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security.

The reader will easily discern that the Republican party found its first life in its open opposition to slavery, in its frank declaration to defend Kansas in its rights, guaranteed by the constitution, and in its bold arraignment of the Administration for prostituting its power to the base uses of the slave oligarchy in its attempts to subjugate the Free-state settlers of that Territory. Without the spirit aroused in the defense of Republican rights trampled upon by the Democratic Administration of 1855, there would have been no Republican party in 1856. It is not strange that, since Kansas has become a State, she has, through evil and good repute, been true to the only party that openly espoused her cause in the days of her tribulation. The Republican party came into existence to defend and protect her, and, through the blood and carnage of many weary years, fought for the principles which made the existence of Free Kansas possible. The State will be the last to desert the party that gave it its existence.

Besides the two contending parties, whose conventions have been recorded, there was a third, representing the remnants of the conservative wing of the effete Whig party, under the quite acceptable and inoffensive name of the "American Party." It met early—before either of the others—in convention at Philadelphia, February 22, 1856. It was too conservative for the times, and the convention proved only a respectable funeral ceremony for one of the grand old parties of the past.

The nominees were: for President, Millard Fillmore, of New York; for Vice President, Andrew J. Donaldson, of Tennessee.

The platform was all that a people seeking quiet at any cost could ask. It embodied the following enunciation of principles:

(1) "It acknowledged the dependence on a Supreme Being; (2) the necessity of the perpetuation of the Union as the only bulwark of liberty; (3) 'Americans must rule America;' (4) (5) No persons who recognize allegiance of any sort to a foreign power ought to be put in office; (6) the reserved rights of the States are recognized, harmony inculcated, and non-interference with slavery expressly commended; (7) the people of the Territories, who are citizens, ought to regulate their own domestic institutions, with the right of admission as soon as population will warrant; (8) that no State or Territory can admit to suffrage any except native citizens, unless previously naturalized under United States laws; (9) twenty-one years indispensable to naturalization; but no interference with present rights; (10) no union of Church and State; no interference in religion; no test oaths, except to foreswear foreign allegiance; (11) free investigation and strict economy in expenses; (12) enforce all laws while they exist; (13) opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the removal of Americans from office, and the corruption of the Government; (14) members of the party to subscribe to this platform; (15) free and open discussion of political principles."

The platform was a model, and enunciated sound American principles, which, if accepted and practically carried out, would have proved a panacea for all national troubles. It lacked, however, the grand ingredient of courage; it took no specific or well-defined ground on the all-absorbing topic of the time; it enlisted the sympathies of no *earnest* men on either side, and, at that time, all men were earnest. So the grand contest was fought between the Democratic party, pledged to the Administration, plotting to make Kansas a Slave State, and to perpetuate its policy, if successful; and the Republican party, the avowed champion of Free Kansas, free speech and free men.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION (1856).

The election resulted in the last triumph of slavery in the United States, and the choice of James Buchanan as President. The popular vote was as follows:

	Buchanan.	*Fremont.*	*Fillmore.*
Free States	1,224,750	1,340,618	393,590
Slave States	609,587	1,194	479,465
	1,834,337	1,341,812	873,055

Total vote, 4,049,204. Buchanan over Fremont, 492,525.

Fremont received 30 per cent of the popular vote, and 39 per cent of the electoral vote; Fillmore 25 per cent of the popular vote and only 2 per cent of the electoral vote; Buchanan received 45 per cent of the popular vote, and 59 per cent of the electoral vote. The analysis of the vote shows that the party lines had been drawn geographically on the issue of slavery. Out of 1,090,246 votes cast in the Slave States, only 1,194 were given to Fremont, and in favor of Free Kansas. Of this small number, Delaware gave 308; Kentucky, 314; Maryland, 281; Virginia, 291. In the remaining Slave States, including Missouri, not a single vote for Fremont was reported. No clearer evidence of the terrorism established over half the Republic at that time by the slave power, can be adduced than appears in the election returns above given.[*]

THE PRESIDENT'S UTTERANCES.

January 24, President Pierce, in a special message to Congress, declared his belief in the legality of the Territorial Legislature, and the validity and binding force of its enactments upon all residents of the Territory. He further denounced the Topeka constitutional movement and the provisional government established under it, as insurrectionary and revolutionary. Concerning it, he said:

> No principle of public law, no practice or precedent under the Constitution of the United States, no rule of reason, right or common sense, confers any such power as that now claimed by a mere party in the Territory. In fact, what has been done has been of a revolutionary character. It is avowedly so in motive and in aim as respects the local law of the Territory. It will become treasonable insurrection if it reach the length of organized resistance by force to the fundamental, *or any other*, law, and to the authority of the General Government. * * *
>
> Entertaining these views, it will be my imperative duty to support public order in the Territory; to vindicate its laws, whether federal or local, against all attempts of organized resistance; and to protect its people in the establishment of their own institutions, undisturbed by encroachments from without, and in the full enjoyment of the rights of self-government assured to them by the Constitution and the organic act of Congress.[*]

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[*] J. W. Whitfield, writing to George W. Clark, who was of the party who murdered Barber, from Washington, March 1, said: "Mr. Pierce comes up to the scratch nobly. Your humble servant is charged with figuring in getting up the message."

January 21, 1856, the following letter was dispatched to the President:

LAWRENCE, K. T., January 21, 1856.

HON. FRANKLIN PIERCE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Sir—We have authentic information that an overwhelming force of the citizens of Missouri are organized on the Border, amply supplied with artillery, for the avowed purpose of invading the Territory, demolishing our towns and butchering our unoffending Free-state citizens. We respectfully demand, on behalf of the citizens of Kansas, that the Commandant of the U. S. troops in this vicinity be instructed to interfere to prevent such an inhuman outrage.

Respectfully,
J. H. LANE, *Chairman of Executive Committee of Kansas Territory.*
C. ROBINSON, *Chairman of Executive Committee of Safety.*
J. K. GOODIN, *Secretary of Executive Committee of Kansas Territory.*
GEO. W. DEITZLER, *Secretary of Executive Committee of Safety.*

Two days after, the same officers addressed to the President a supplementary letter asking him to issue a proclamation forbidding the anticipated invasion.

After due deliberation, and consultation with Atchison and Whitfield, and full examination of the letters from Stringfellow, Lecompton, and others of his ilk, he put forth, in answer to the calls of the helpless people of Kansas, a heartless proclamation, which covertly approved the outrages already perpetrated, by not condemning them, thus encouraging a repetition of the outrages. The proclamation was as follows:

Whereas, Indications exist that public tranquillity and the supremacy of law in the Territory of Kansas, are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons, both *within and without* the same, who propose to control and direct its political organizations by force; it appearing that combinations have been formed therein *to resist the execution of the Territorial laws*, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority; it also appearing that persons residing without this Territory, but near its borders, *contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof;* it also appearing that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money and providing arms for the same purpose; and it further appearing that combinations in the Territory are endeavoring, by the agencies of emissaries and otherwise, to induce individual States of the Union to interfere in the affairs thereof in violation of the Constitution of the United States;* and whereas, all such plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into execution from or within the same, will constitute the fact of *insurrection*, and from without that of *invasive aggression*, and will in either case justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the General Government, as well *to maintain the laws of the Territory* as those of the Union.

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do issue this, my proclamation, to command all persons engaged in unlawful combinations *against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas*,† or of the United States, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, and to warn all such persons that an attempted insurrection in said Territory, or aggressive intrusion into the same, will be resisted, not only by the employment of *the local militia*, but also by that of any available forces of the United States; to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to the persons, property and civil rights of all peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

If, in any part of the Union, the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed into disregard of the great principles of Popular Sovereignty, which, under the Constitution, are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of an arbitrament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on one side and conservative force on the other, wielded by legal authority of the General Government.

I call on the citizens, both of adjoining and of distant States, to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice; that all individual acts of illegal interference, will incur condign punishment, and that any endeavor to interfere by organized force, will be firmly withstood.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order *by rendering obedience to the law;* to seek remedy for temporary evils by peaceful means; to discountenance and repulse the counsels and the instigations of agitators and disorganizers, and to testify their attachment to their pride in its greatness, their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy and their determination that republican institutions shall not fail in their hands, by co-operating to uphold the majesty of the laws and to vindicate the sanctity of the Constitution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States, the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President,
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

This proclamation was entirely acceptable to the Missourians. At a meeting held in Independence, Mo., for the consideration of the proclamation, resolutions were passed, denying that Missourians had ever sought to obstruct the Territorial Laws, and pledging to the President, their aid in enforcing them.

On February 16, the proclamation was supplemented by a letter to Gov. Shannon from Secretary Marcy, authorizing him "to make requisitions upon the officers commanding the United States military forces at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley for such assistance as may be needed" "for the suppression of insurrectionary combinations, or armed resistance to the (Territorial) laws."

On the adjournment of Congress without passing the army appropriation bill, President Pierce reconvened that body by the following proclamation:

Whereas, Whilst hostilities exist with various Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the United States, and whilst in other respects the public peace is seriously threatened, Congress has adjourned without granting necessary supplies for the army, depriving the Executive of the power to perform his duty in relation to the common defense and security, and an extraordinary occasion has thus arisen for assembling the two Houses of Congress, I do therefore, by this, my proclamation, convene said Houses to meet at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, on Thursday, the 21st day of August, instant, hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, to consult and determine on such measures as the state of the Union may seem to require.

Done, etc., August 18, 1856.

With the foregoing imperfect sketch of the relations of Kansas to Congress, the administration and national politics, and of the absorbing popular interest taken in its impending, but yet contingent, destiny, the reader will read with increased interest the local history of the time.

THE HOME STRUGGLE IN KANSAS.

The winter was colder than had been known in Kansas before. As early as December 22, the cold weather set in, and snow fell. It was terribly severe, and caused untold suffering among the pioneer settlers who were not generally prepared for the unexpected and sudden winter. It continued to snow on the 23d and 24th. On the latter day, the thermometer marked 17° below zero, and on the 25th it fell as low as 30°. With more or less severity the cold weather lasted until February 22, after which time genial spring weather set in and the winter was at an end.

The severity of the winter prevented an immediate renewal of field operations on the part of the Missourians, who, baffled by the elements and Gov. Shannon, had reluctantly retired at the close of the Wakarusa war. Sheriff Jones still had his writs in his possession, unserved, while his prisoners were at large. All through the cold days of January, he was working with his friends, in the Blue Lodges of Missouri, organizing and preparing for another invasion, so soon as the weather should be propitious for a new campaign. The preparations were openly made, and the object of the military organizations was openly avowed in the public meetings held along the border, and in the Pro-slavery papers of the day. It was neither more nor less than to wipe out Lawrence, and drive every Free-state man from the Territory, or force them to openly recognize the validity of the Territorial laws. The preparations were made in the sacred name of "Law and Order," and for the ostensible purpose of assisting the Governor and the legally constituted officers of the Territory in the performance of their duties, and for the suppression of insurrection and rebellion against the laws.

Information of formidable preparations for another invasion came to the people of Lawrence and vicinity daily. The time when it was to occur, and the exact pretext under which the raid would be made was unknown, the place of attack only seemed certain—Lawrence.

From the time of the treaty, the citizens had not for a moment felt secure against an attack. The fortifications had been strengthened and sentinels were constantly on duty to guard against sudden surprise.

The election of officers and members of the Free-state Legislature occurred January 15. The severe weather prevented any systematic raid on the Free-state ballot boxes remote from the border. At Leavenworth the Pro-slavery Mayor forbade the holding of the election, and the election was held clandestinely, and finally adjourned to the house of T. A. Minard, in Easton, where it was held January 17. There a serious row occurred in which the Free-state men were at first successful. The final and bloody outcome of the encounter was the inhuman butchery of Capt. R. P. Brown, he being overpowered by a company, and disarmed before the deed was accomplished.* The murderers were known, but no efforts were ever made by the Territorial authorities to bring them to account. There were 1,628 votes thrown at the election, and the entire ticket was elected, as nominated at the convention held at Lawrence, December 22.

The holding of this election was immediately charged by the Pro-slavery press as a direct violation of the Shannon treaty on the part of all those participating in it. Out of the whole number of votes cast, 365—nearly one-fourth—were cast in Lawrence, which marked her as still the incorrigible and uncompromising foe of "Law and Order."

On the date of the election, Sheriff Jones addressed to Messrs. Robinson and Lane a letter of inquiry, as follows:

LAWRENCE, K. T., January 15, 1856.

GENERALS ROBINSON AND LANE.

Gentlemen—Did you or did you not pledge yourselves, at a council held in Franklin on the — day of December, to assist me, as Sheriff, in the arrest of any person in Lawrence against whom I might have a writ, and to furnish me with a posse to enable me to do so?

SAMUEL J. JONES, *Sheriff, Douglas County, K. T.*

To which it would have seemed a sufficient answer to have referred him to the treaty signed by Shannon and themselves at that time. They, however, chose to give him the very answer he expected and desired. It read as follows:

SAMUEL J. JONES, Esq.:

Sir—In reference to your note of yesterday, we state that at the time and place mentioned, we may have said we would assist any proper officer in the service of any legal process in this city, and also no further resistance to the arrest by you of one of the rescuers of Branson would be made, as we desire to test the validity of the enactments of the body that met at the Mission, calling themselves the Kansas Legislature, by an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Yours respectfully,
C. ROBINSON,
J. H. LANE.

The treaty, by the exposition of its meaning given in the above letter, by the election held by the Free-state men, and by the stanch resistance made by them at Easton, was assumed to have been ruthlessly violated, and consequently no longer binding upon the men who had accepted it six weeks before as a pretext for extricating themselves from an unpleasant and dangerous position.

The truce was over. Jones, armed with the letter of Robinson and Lane and his yet unserved writs, called on the Blue Lodges to again rally to his standard. David Atchison, who, by the somewhat fussy and nervous manner in which he had sought to patch up a compromise during the late Wakarusa war, had laid himself liable to the imputation of cowardice among his followers, again grew valiant. His voice was again for war. He canvassed all Western Missouri, urging the people thereof in his peculiar style to join in the new invasion. At Platte City, Mo., February 4, he said:

I was a prominent agent in repealing the Missouri Compromise and opening the Territory for settlement. The Abolition traitors drummed up their forces and whistled them onto the cars and whistled them off again at Kansas City; some of them had "Kansas and Liberty" on their hats. *I saw this with my own eyes.* These men came with the avowed purpose of driving or expelling you from the Territory. What did I advise you to do? Why to meet them at their own game. When the first election came off, I told you to go over and vote. You did so, and beat them: Well, what next? Why, an election of members of the Legislature to organize the Territory must be held. What did I advise you to do then? Why, meet them on their own ground and at their own game again; and, cold and inclement as the weather was, I went over with a company of men. The Abolitionists of the North said, and published it abroad, that Atchison was there with bowie knives, and by ——, it was true. I never did go into that Territory—I never intend to go into that Territory without being prepared for all such kinds of cattle.

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*On January 16, the Executive Committee of the Territory appointed James H. Lane, Turner Sampson, M. C. Dickey, Morris Hunt, J. S. Emery, C. K. Holliday and J. K. Goodin as agents "to visit the several States of the Union, to ask appropriations of munitions of war, and means for the defense of the citizens of Kansas." The Legislatures of several Southern States made appropriations for carrying the war into Kansas. Alabama appropriated $25,000 "to equip and transport emigrants to Kansas."

†The "constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas," was that of the Territorial laws, and the officers appointed thereby. Sheriff Jones was the only "constituted authority" in Douglas County recognized by this proclamation.

*The full details of the bloody affair and other local disorders appear in the history of Leavenworth County.

They held an election on the 15th of last month, and they intend to put the machinery of a State in motion on the 4th of March Now, you are entitled to my advice, and you shall have it. I say, *prepare yourselves. Go over there.* Send your young men, and if they attempt to drive you out, then, d—— them, drive *them* out. Fifty of you, with your shotguns, are worth two hundred and fifty of them with their Sharpe's rifles. Get ready—arm yourselves; for, if they abolitionise Kansas, you lose $100,000,000 of your property. I am satisfied I can justify every act of yours before God and a jury.

The Pro-slavery papers were open advocates of an immediate war of extermination. The *Squatter Sovereign*, in its next issue succeeding the election of January 15, commenting on the disturbances at Easton and the consequent murder of Brown, had no word in condemnation of the outrages, nor of pity for the victim. On the contrary, it upheld the murderers, and gave them encouragement to go on in the laudable business of killing Abolitionists wherever they could be found. The editor, Stringfellow, gave vent to his sentiments in most extravagant and exciting rhetoric. The opening paragraph of his leader was as follows:

> WAR! WAR!!
>
> It seems now to be certain that we shall have to give the Abolitionists at least one good thrashing before political matters are settled in this Territory. To do so, we must have arms; we have the men. I propose to raise funds to furnish Colt's revolvers for those who are without them.

In another article he says:

> We say, if the Abolitionists are able to whip us, and overturn the Government that has been set up here, the sooner it is known the better; and we want to see it settled.

The *Kansas Pioneer*, Kickapoo, on the morning of the day Brown was murdered, gave the Kickapoo Rangers who murdered him the following encouraging send-off:

> Rally! Rally! * * * * * * Kansas must be immediately rescued from the tyrannical dogs. The Kickapoo Rangers are at this moment beating to arms. A large number of the Pro-slavery men will leave this place for Easton in twenty minutes. The war has again commenced, and the Abolitionists have again commenced it. Pro-slavery men, *Law and Order men*, strike for your altars! strike for your firesides! strike for your rights! Avenge the blood of your brethren who have been cowardly assailed, but who have bravely fallen in defense of Southern institutions.* Sound the bugle of war over the length and breadth of the land, and leave not an Abolitionist in the Territory to relate their treacherous and contaminating deeds. Strike your piercing rifle balls and your glittering steel to their black and poisonous hearts! Let the war cry never cease in Kansas again, until our Territory is wrested from the last vestige of abolitionism.

With preparations for attack and counter-preparation for defense, the winter passed. The heavy anxiety being only broken by rumors of companies organizing and drilling all along the border, and news of armed bands in the Southern States being equipped and prepared to go to Kansas to defend Southern rights. Contrary to expectation, the spring came without an outbreak.

THE TOPEKA LEGISLATURE.

March 4, 1856, the Legislature chosen under the provisions of the Free-state constitution, convened at Topeka, and the provisional forms of a State Government were fully established.

The session was short. It organized; received the inaugural address of the Governor; accepted the report of the Territorial Executive Committee, whose functions ceased with the establishment of the State government; prepared a memorial to Congress, asking admission under the adopted constitution; chose two United States Senators (contingent on the admission of Kansas as a State), elected a committee of three to prepare a code of laws, and adjourned March 8, to meet on the 4th of July next.

The officers, National and State, and members of the State Legislature were as follows:

Governor—Charles Robinson, Lawrence.

Lieutenant Governor—William Y. Roberts, Big Springs.

Secretary of State—Philip C. Schuyler, Council City.

State Treasurer—John W. Wakefield, then living six miles west of Lawrence, on the California road—on the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 31, T. 12, R. 19.

Auditor of State—Dr. George A. Cutler, Doniphan County.

Attorney General—H. Miles Moore, Leavenworth.

Judges of Supreme Court—S. N. Latta, Leavenworth; Morris Hunt, Lawrence; Martin F. Conway, Pawnee.

Reporter of Supreme Court—E. M. Thurston.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Spencer B. Floyd, Neosho Valley.

State Printer—John Speer, Lawrence.

Representative to Congress (elected, contingent on the recognition of the State Government)—Mark W. Delahay, Leavenworth.

United States Senators (elected by the Legislature)—James H. Lane and Andrew H. Reeder.

Members of the State Senate—Henry J. Adams, J. M. Cole, John Curtis, J. Dailey, W. Dunn, L. Fish, Perry Fuller, J. C. Green, Ben. Harding, George S. Hillger, H. M. Hook, J. M. Irvin, D. E. Jones, S. B. McKenzie, B. W. Miller, Josiah H. Pillsbury, J. R. Rhaum, T. G. Thornton, W. W. Updegraff.

Officers of Senate—President, M. Y. Roberts; Chief Clerk, Asaph Allen; Assistant Clerk, W. L. Bridgdon; Sergeant-at-Arms—J. M. Fuller; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Harris Stratton; Transcribing Clerks, James F. Cummings and J. C. Dunn; Chaplain, Paul Shepherd; President, *pro tem.*, John Curtis.

State Representatives—James B. Abbott, S. N. Hartwell, John Hutchinson, H. F. Saunders, James Blood, C. Hornsbury, E. B. Purdum, J. McGee, Milton C. Dickey, W. R. Frost, W. A. Simmerwell, S. Mewhinney, Samuel T. Shore, S. R. Baldwin, David Rees, D. W. Cannon, Isaac Landers, James M. Arthur, Henry H. Williams, H. W. Tabor, A. R. Marshall, J. D. Adams, T. W. Platt, Rees Furby, B. H. Brock, John Landis, E. R. Zimmerman, W. D. Barnett, L. P. Patty, T. A. Minard, Isaac Cody, Thomas Bowman, John Brown, Jr., Henry Todd, J. Hornby, Abraham Barry, Richard Murphy, William Hicks, B. R. Martin, William Bayless, J. W. Stevens, J. K. Edsaul, T. J. Campbell, George Goslin, H. B. Standiford, Isaac B. Higgins, Thomas J. Addis, D. Toothman, William McClure, J. B. Watson, William B. Wade, A. Jameson, A. D. Jones, William Crosby, S. Sparks, Rees P. Brown, Adam Fisher—57.

Officers of the House of Representatives—J. H. Lane, Chairman of the Territorial Committee, called the House to order—Speaker, T. A. Minard; Clerk, Joel K. Goodin; Assistant Clerk, Samuel F. Tappan; Transcribing Clerks, J. Snodgrass, G. T. Gordon; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Mitchell; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Swain; Chaplain, C. H. Lovejoy.

DEATH OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Territorial Executive Committee which, up to the organization of the Legislature, had been the moving and directing force in controlling and directing the Free-state movement, having completed its work, made its final report, through its Chairman, James H. Lane, and, its authority having passed to the executive of the new government, ceased to exist.

Its wonderful efficiency and tireless activity has been before adverted to. Through its labors, the objects for which it has been appointed had been, regardless of every obstacle, fully attained. As stated in the final report, and as shown by the records of the committee, the cost of establishing the State government was $15,265.90, for which some scrip had been issued from time to time as required, and sold in quantities and denominations to suit purchasers, or paid out for expenses incurred. Much of it found a market at par value, among friends of the movement in Eastern States. The form of the obligation was as follows:

No. .... $ ....

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ... 1856.

THIS is to certify that .... *or Bearer,*
is entitled on presentation to receive from the Treasury of the

STATE OF KANSAS,

.... *DOLLARS,*
with interest at ten per cent per annum, for account, as per bill on file; for the payment of which, the faith of the State is pledged.

ATTEST: J. K. GOODIN, *Secty.*
J. H. LANE, *Chm. Ex. Com.*

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

The payment of this scrip was assumed by the State Government which owed its life to its issue. The issue of like bonds was continued by the Free-state government, and was its only source of income. It was current at above par, among its friends, so long as the Topeka Constitution stood a chance of being accepted as the organic law of the new State, and brought to all commissaries and agents sent to the East, ready money at its face. When new acts were passed by Congress, providing for a new Free-state Constitution, and the Topeka Constitution, with its provisional government, lost its vitality, the scrip went down with the Government. It was never redeemed. There was no Government having the authority to levy taxes and the power to collect them, ever established under the Topeka Constitution; so the scrip passed out into the realm of financial insolvency. It is held now in hundreds of families in New England, as a relic of old times, and a testimonial of money paid for the establishment of freedom in Kansas. It is as worthless as the Continental money of the old Revolution, or the Confederate money of later times. Its value to-day lies in the object for which it was issued, and the motive which brought it into the hands of its present possessors.

The Legislature adjourned with a thorough provisional State organization established, having passed no laws, nor any act contravening the authority of the General Government or the organic Territorial act. Nevertheless, the fact of its convening and perfecting in a systematic manner a provisional State organization, in spite of all threats and intimidation from the General Government, the Territorial officials, and the Blue Lodges of Missouri, ratified and confirmed the fact of "open rebellion against the laws of the Territory," and gave the Missourians ample pretext for open and immediate war. They were prepared, and lacked only the authority of the Governor to commence an active campaign.

GOV. SHANNON AGAIN.

Gov. Shannon had never been at ease since the treaty he made with Robinson and Lane. By it he had lost caste with all the Pro-slavery patriots of Kansas and Missouri, and brought himself under a cloud of distrust at Washington. As his appointment as Governor of Kansas Territory had not yet been confirmed by the Senate, on January 5, he started for Washington, where he arrived five days after, and endeavored to set himself right with the Pro-slavery junta, President Pierce and his Cabinet. During the time he was in Washington he interpreted into the Pro-slavery language, and perverted to Pro-slavery ends every protest, letter and appeal sent by the suffering Free-state settlers of Kansas to the General Government at Washington. He returned March 5, having been confirmed in his appointment by the Senate, and invested with all the power of the United States Army to enforce the laws of the Territory.

While Shannon remained in Washington, and under his advice, the President issued his proclamation, already given, declaring the Topeka Government treasonable. The announcement of his return March 8, by the *Kansas Weekly Herald*, Leavenworth, was made as follows:

> ☞ Gov. Shannon has returned to the Territory. He has all the troops at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, about 1,200, subject to his call. The laws of the Territory will be sustained at all hazards, and good order maintained, despite the efforts of fanatics to agitate and keep up strife. Col. Sumner has received his instructions to keep his troops in readiness, subject to the call of Gov. Shannon.
>
> In another column will be found the proclamation of the President, also the instructions to the Governor.

The instructions with which the Governor returned were as follows:

> DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, February 15, 1856.
>
> SIR—I herewith inclose to you a proclamation by the President, dated the 11th inst., duly authenticated, and also a copy of orders issued from the Department of War to Col. Sumner and Brevet Col. Cook, of the United States Army.
>
> The President is unwilling to believe that in executing your duties as Governor of the Territory there will be any occasion to call in the aid of the United States troops for that purpose, and it is enjoined upon you to do all that can possibly be done before resorting to that measure, yet, if it becomes indispensably necessary to do so in order to execute the laws and preserve the peace, you are hereby authorized by the President to make requisition upon the officer commanding the United States military forces at Forts Leavenworth and Riley for such assistance as you may need for the above specified purpose.
>
> While confiding in the respect of our citizens for the laws, and the efficiency of ordinary means provided for protecting their rights and property, he deems it, however, not im-

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*In the first affray at Easton, a drunken Missourian was shot, but not killed. The news was carried to Kickapoo, the company mustered into service, and the above editorial was written under the inspiration occasioned by that event.

proper, considering the peculiar situation of affairs in the Territory of Kansas, that you should be authorized to have the power herein conferred, with a view to meet any extraordinary emergency that may arise, trusting that it will be used until you find a resort to it unavoidable, in order to insure the due execution of the laws, and to preserve the public peace.

Before actual interposition of the military force on any occasion, you will cause the Proclamation of the President, which you are herewith furnished, to be publicly read.

I am your very respectful and obedient servant.

W. L. Marcy.

To Hon. Wilson Shannon, *Governor of Kansas Territory.*

The objects which induced the Governor to visit Washington, as well as the spirit which he cherished toward the Free-state settlers, are more fully evinced in the following letter, written to his intimate friend and adviser, George W. Clark, who was one of the two who killed Barber, and who, it will be remembered, boasted of it after the deed was done. The letter was written on the eve of his departure, and reads as follows:

Executive Office, Shawnee Mission, K. T., January 4, 1856.

My Dear Sir:

Your two last favors are received, and I regret exceedingly to hear of your unpleasant situation. I hope things will prove better. The evidence you speak of must satisfy every one that you did not kill Barber. This difficulty out of the way, I hope you will have nothing to fear. I think that all organizations to take the law into the hands of self-constituted judges or conservators of the peace will only lead to bad consequences. The other party will do the same by way of retaliation, and no one will know when he is safe. I am glad to hear that you discourage all such movements.

I will leave in the morning for Washington City, stopping some days at home on my way. *I shall urge on the President* the policy of stationing a company of U. S. troops in Lecompton, or such other place in that region as you all may think best. I shall also urge on him the policy of quietly stationing a company at Topeka about the middle of February next. The Free-state Government, you know, is to be inaugurated on the 4th of March, and the Legislature at that time will commence its session. The President has the power to station the troops at any place he sees proper, and there will be no necessity of his saying for what purpose he stations a company at Topeka. It will be looked upon by the Free-state men as a significant sign, and may induce them to pause in their mad career of folly and treason.

I would be glad if you would write to your friends in Congress, and get them to back me up in what I may seek to accomplish for the Territory. Moreover, I desire to see and talk with the leading men of the South in relation to matters in the Territory. I wish to post them upon the real state of things out here, and what the South must do the coming year, or lose all dominion in a few years in the affairs of the Republic.

Write to me frequently at Washington, to the care of Gen. Whitfield. Post me at least once or twice a week as to all that is going on out here. I shall feel great solicitude as to the state of things in Kansas while I am gone.

Yours, with great respect, Wilson Shannon.

Geo. W. Clark, Esq.

A letter from Gen. Whitfield to Clark, written at about the time of Gov. Shannon's return, in connection with the one above given, will suffice to show the general character of the influences at work to direct the administration of Kansas affairs in Washington, during the winter. The letter reads as follows:

Washington, 1st March, 1856.

My Dear Clark:

I assure you I have not forgotten our mutual friend Dr. Rodrigue. I have sent him seeds, documents, etc. One thing you are perhaps not aware of, that two-thirds of the seeds are stolen, and, having to pass through that *Hell Hole* (Lawrence), it is reasonable to suppose that nearly all are stolen. Say to the Doctor that his name is on my special list.

Clark, you have no idea of the work I have to do in addition to my labors as Delegate. I must confess, that Reeder and his army of Abs. give me some trouble. I have thrown him twice, and think I will give him another top. I feel certain they have despaired of his getting a seat, and only hope to send the election back. The last move is to send for persons and papers; one object is to pay his army of Abolitionists that he has here. I think, though, he will be defeated, and a Commissioner will be sent out. If so, I will get S. F. Woodson and others to take depositions.

I have labored hard every day since I left Kansas to induce Southern men to go to Kansas, and I have strong hopes that we shall have a large emigration. Our friends should meet and appoint committees in every town to attend to them on their arrival.

Shannon is with you, I hope, before this, with full and ample power to put down the Abolitionists in the Territory. We think here that Mr. Pierce comes up to the scratch nobly. Your humble servant is charged with figuring in getting up the message. One thing certain, Clark, if they attempt to fight Uncle Sam's boys, the ball is open, and civil war is inevitable. If so, you will see me in Kansas. You can command me here at any and all times.

Yours truly, J. W. Whitfield.

For several weeks after Shannon's return, there was no disturbance which warranted him in calling on the United States troops, or otherwise putting forth the extraordinary powers with which he had been invested.

On April 18, the Congressional Investigation Committee arrived in Lawrence and commenced its work. Simultaneously, Sheriff Jones made his appearance, with the object of arresting the rescuers of Branson and other Free-state men. It was the beginning of a thoroughly matured plan of operations intended to be unrelentingly carried out for the intimidation of witnesses before the committee, for the overthrow of the Free-state government, for the destruction of Lawrence, for the utter crushing out of all anti-slavery sentiment in the Territory, and for the establishment of the Territorial enactments as the supreme and unquestioned law of the Territory.

It will be remembered that on the commencement of the Wakarusa troubles, S. N. Wood and others engaged in the Branson rescue had absented themselves, in order that Lawrence should not become implicated by harboring them. Wood had visited the Eastern States, where, by his telling speeches, he had done much to increase the interest in Kansas affairs and stimulate a furor of emigration to the scene of conflict, of ardent men, who, informed of the danger, were coming prepared to take the chances. He had thus, during his absence, rendered himself more obnoxious than ever to Jones and his gang. Soon after his return, April 19, Jones arrested him in the streets of Lawrence on the charge of rescuing Branson. The crowd gathered around and managed, without doing any personal violence, to hustle Jones away from his prisoner, or Wood away from his captor—at any rate they became separated, and Jones departed without his prisoner, amidst the jeers of the good-natured mob. He spent the night at Lecompton, and re-appeared in Lawrence the following (Sunday) morning just as the citizens were assembling for worship in the various churches. He had four additional warrants for persons who had indirectly aided him in losing his prisoner on the previous evening. Wood was nowhere to be found. Jones summoned some of the church-goers to his assistance. None of them responded. Their faces and their steps were set toward the sanctuary and they would not turn aside. A crowd less piously inclined gathered in the street and bandied epithets with the irate and frustrated Sheriff. In it Jones discovered Samuel F. Tappan, another of the Branson rescuers, who had already been once arrested for the offense, and had vainly sought a trial. The Sheriff promptly, and with perhaps undue earnestness, seized him by the collar, whereupon Tappan, with like promptness and undue earnestness, struck him a smart blow in the face. This was sufficient—violence had been used—and Jones again left, declaring that he would return with troops sufficient to make the arrests. He claimed that he had at that time forty names on his paper, against whom warrants should be served. He returned to Lecompton, and immediately informed the Governor that he had been resisted by the citizens of Lawrence in the performance of his official duties, his prisoners rescued from him, and himself assaulted, and called on him for sufficient military force to enable him to serve his warrants.

Gov. Shannon promptly answered the call, by requesting Col. Sumner to furnish an officer and six soldiers as a posse for the Sheriff. Accordingly, Lieut. McIntosh, with ten men, was detailed and sent to the assistance of the Sheriff, and a courteous letter sent to the Mayor of Lawrence, by Col. Sumner, notifying him of the sending of the detachment, disowning any knowledge of the merits of the case, or personal interest in them, and counseling obedience to the laws.

Jones appeared, with his posse of United States troops, in Lawrence, April 23, and arrested without resistance, John Hutchinson, E. D. Lyman, G. F. Warren, J. G. Fuller, F. Hunt, A. F. Smith, and others, all respectable citizens of the town, on the specious charge, made by him to obtain warrants for their arrest, of "contempt of court," inasmuch as they had not, on the previous Sabbath, answered his demand to aid him in the service of his writs. His prisoners were not, as they should have been, brought immediately before a Justice of the Peace or other local magistrate for examination, but held as prisoners in a tent, under the charge of the soldiers constituting the Sheriff's posse, until he might decide what disposition should be made of them. Nevertheless, no attempt was made to rescue them. The bait thus set by Jones to lure the citizens of Lawrence to destruction was too apparent, and nobody in that orderly town walked into the trap.

Jones decided to remain in the camp of Lieut. McIntosh for the night. He had a new warrant for the arrest of S. N. Wood, *for larceny;* and as Wood was not to be found, he tarried.

Late in the evening, Jones was fired at, from the darkness without, three times. The third shot took effect between his shoulders, in a place to bring him down. He was immediately carried to the Free State Hotel, and carefully attended by the citizens, and Dr. Stringfellow, his particular friend, who, with Whitfield, was attending the sessions of the investigating committee.

The shooting of Jones was unfortunate for the citizens of Lawrence. Nobody knew then, nor has it ever been proven to this day, who fired the shot.*

The citizens did all possible to alleviate the suffering of Jones and to preserve his life. They also promptly assembled and publicly condemned the outrage, of which they were entirely innocent. The meeting was addressed by A. H. Reeder, Charles Robinson, and other leading Free-state men, all denouncing without stint the dastardly act. The resolutions passed condemned the act, disavowed any sympathy with the assassin, and pledged the citizens to do what lay in their power to apprehend and punish him.

George W. Dietzler, as Secretary of the Committee of Safety of Lawrence, offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the assassin, and undue sympathy was showered upon the wounded Sheriff by the citizens.

Notwithstanding the prompt and well-known disavowal of the act by the citizens of Lawrence, the unscrupulous Pro slavery press seized upon the circumstance to still further inflame the Pro-slavery mob of western Missouri. The *Squatter Sovereign*, the Leavenworth *Herald*, and all the smaller papers over the border, announced the murder of Jones, and called on his friends to immediately come over and avenge his death. Not one of them ever published the proceedings of the indignation meeting held in Lawrence, nor the fact that he was alive, not dangerously hurt, was tenderly cared for by the citizens of Lawrence, and able to be removed to Franklin on the next day after the assault.

Col. Sumner, in response to information from Lieut. McIntosh, had, with his command, reached Lecompton. He was there informed that his further presence was unnecessary, as the persons against whom writs were issued had all fled from Lawrence. He accordingly returned to Fort Leavenworth with the main body of his troops, leaving a small detachment at Lecompton, subject to the order of the Governor. Just previous to his return, the following correspondence passed between him and Gov. Robinson:

Headquarters First Cavalry, Camp near Lawrence,
April 27, 1856.

Sir—As there are no municipal officers in the town of Lawrence, I think proper to address you before returning to my post. The recent attempt made upon the life of Sheriff Jones will produce great excitement throughout the Territory and on the Missouri frontier, and I consider it of the utmost importance that every effort should be made by your people to ferret out and bring to justice the cowardly assassin. It is not too much to say that the peace of the country may depend on it, for, if he is not arrested, the act will be charged by the opposite party upon your whole community. This affair *has been reported to Washington*, and whatever orders may be received will be instantly carried into effect. The proclamation, which requires obedience to the laws of the Territory *as they now stand* until legally abrogated, will certainly be maintained, and it is very unsafe to give heed to people at a distance who counsel resistance. If they were here to participate in the danger, they would probably take a different view of this matter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. Sumner, *Colonel First Cavalry Commanding.*

To Mr. Charles Robinson.

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*Charley Lenhart, a young printer, is believed to have been the man who fired the shot. He subsequently led a wild life as a Free-state guerrilla, and died during the war in Arkansas, being at the time a member of an Indian regiment and holding the rank of Lieutenant. He died in hospital, of consumption. Jones himself, conscience-stricken, thought his would-be assassin was a man who, in jealousy, sought his death on account of his (Jones') interference with his marital rights.

REPLY.

Lawrence, K. T., April 27, 1856.

Sir—Your note of this morning is received, and in answer permit me to say that the cowardly attack upon Mr. Jones receives no countenance whatever from the citizens of Lawrence, but, on the contrary, meets with universal condemnation, and if the guilty party can be found, he will most certainly be given over to justice. It is and has been the policy of the people of Lawrence to yield prompt obedience to the laws and officers of the Federal Government, and as Mr. Jones was acting with the authority of that Government on the day of the assault, the guilty party was an enemy to the citizens of Lawrence, no less than a violator of the laws. The people of Lawrence are without any organized municipal government, and consequently no person or persons can speak or act officially for them, but, from what I know of their feelings and disposition, I have no hesitation in saying that they will ever be found loyal citizens of the Government and ready to do all in their power to maintain the laws of their country.

As an evidence of the public sentiment of this community, I inclose a copy of the proceedings of a public meeting held on the morning after the unfortunate affair occurred.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
Charles Robinson.

Col. E. V. Sumner.

The Law and Order men took immediate advantage of the event, to not only precipitate a conflict, but to break up if possible the work of the investigating committee then in session at Lawrence. Whitfield affected to be panic stricken, averred that no man's life was safe in Lawrence, and that it was impossible to induce the attendance of witnesses there. He urged the committee to adjourn, and went so far as to state his belief "that the commission was at an end; they might as well return to Washington." He betook himself to Franklin for safety, then to Lecompton, and, finally, as the committee continued its work without interruption, again returned to Lawrence to attend its sessions.

On the disabling of Jones, his warrants were turned over to one Samuel Salters, who, as Deputy Sheriff, scoured the country in search of persons whom he desired to arrest, with a posse of United States Dragoons at his heels, who, it is truth to state, had no heart in the work they were ordered to perform, nor respect for the officer they were ordered to assist. His efforts resulted only in terrifying the families of the Free-state settlers, and in forcing the men he sought to leave the county or otherwise avoid him. He made few arrests.

Along the border, there was only such lynch law for the Free-state men as the "Law and Order" party chose to dispense. Pardee Butler was again seized in the streets of Atchison,* threatened, buffeted, and otherwise shamefully abused, then stripped, served with a coat of tar and cotton, and sent out of town. No Abolitionist was allowed to peaceably walk the streets of that town.

On April 28, J. N. Mace gave his testimony before the committee, concerning the outrages at the March election of 1855, at Bloomington, near where he lived. On that night he was attacked at his own house, wounded, and left by his assailants. No writs were issued for the apprehension of the perpetrators of these, nor the numberless other like crimes committed on the Free-state people, nor did Gov. Shannon or any other official see fit to telegraph, or write concerning them, to Washington. United States troops were not brought into requisition to quell the disorders rife all over the Territory, except where they might be used to humiliate the citizens of Lawrence, or to exasperate them to disloyal acts, which, from the beginning, they had studiously avoided.

Up to May 1, all efforts to break up the investigation or to bring the Free-State men into collision with the United States forces had signally failed, and new tactics were at that time adopted.

CHIEF JUSTICE LECOMPTE.

On the second week in May, the United States District Court was held in Lecompton, Chief Justice Samuel D. Lecompte presiding. The Grand Jury of Douglas County was empaneled, and before entering upon its duties was charged strongly by the Judge to find bills of indictment for treason against certain prominent Free-state men of the county. The following extracts cover the principal points made by the prejudiced court in its remarkable charge, as given in Phillips' Conquest of Kansas, pages 268 and 269:

Gentlemen:—You are assembled to consider whatever infringements of law may come under your notice, and bring in such bills as your judgment dictates against those whom you may find to have been guilty of such infringement. Your attention will naturally be turned toward an unlawful, and before unheard-of, organization that has been formed in our midst, for the purpose of resisting the laws of the United States. The exciting state of affairs makes it important that you should deliberate calmly, and above all *have respect to the oaths you have taken*, and without fear or favor of any party of men, whether high or low, to mete to all the justice which is their due. You will take into consideration the cases of men who are dubbed Governors, men who are dubbed Lieutenant Governors, men who are dubbed Secretaries and Treasurers, and men who are dubbed all the various other *dubbs* with which this Territory is filling.

* * * * * * * * * *

(I give below his exact words:) †

This Territory was organized by an act of Congress, and so far its authority is from the United States. It has a Legislature elected in pursuance of that organic act. This Legislature, being an instrument of Congress, by which it governs the Territory, has passed laws. These laws, therefore, are of United States authority and making, and all who resist these laws resist the power and authority of the United States, and are therefore guilty of *high treason*.

Now, gentlemen, if you find that any person has resisted these laws, then you must, under your oaths, find bills against them for *high treason*. If you find that no such resistance has been made, but that combinations have been formed for the purpose of resisting them, and individuals of notoriety have been aiding and abetting in such combinations, then must you find bills for *constructive treason*.

Thus enlightened as to its sworn duties, the "jury had only to find true bills of indictment" for treason or constructive treason against such Free-state citizens as the U. S. Attorney might choose to present. James F. Legate, then a citizen of Lawrence, now living in Leavenworth, was a member of the jury. He so far allowed his sense of fair play and his true manhood to assert themselves over the forms of law which involved the duty of secresy upon him as a grand juror as to make a nocturnal visit on foot to Judge Wakefield's, thence on horseback to Tecumseh, where he saw John Sherman and William A. Howard, of the Investigating Committee, then in session there, and Gov. Robinson, to whom he said "he intimated what was going on in the jury room." He returned late in the morning, was arrested for contempt of court, gave an accepted excuse to the Judge for his absence, and went on with the jury in finding indictments against the Free-state men.

Quite soon after Legate's visit, while ex-Gov. Reeder was in attendance on the Congressional Committee, Deputy Marshal Fain presented to him a summons from the court, requiring his attendance *as a witness* before the Grand Jury at Lecompton. He declined, pleading his privilege as as a member of Congress elect, and on other grounds not necessary to mention, and the Marshal returned to Lecompton. On the next day he re-appeared with a writ of arrest to be served on Reeder for "contempt of court." He declined to answer it by submitting to arrest, stating as his reasons for resistance to the summons: Informalty in the writ of attachment; his privileges as a Member of Congress; and his belief in the insecurity of his person and life in case he submitted. The committee heard his statement, and declined to exert its authority for his protection; he thereupon announced to the Marshal, who was waiting his decision in the presence of the committee, that he should personally ignore the service of the writ, and that any further steps the Marshal should choose to take would be taken at his peril. The Marshal did not further attempt his arrest at that time. Gov. Reeder also sent a letter to Judge Lecompte, in which he offered to appear before the jury to give testimony, in case his personal safety could be guaranteed, to which the Chief Justice replied that "the matter had gone out of his hands."

It did not require any superior discernment to establish the fact in the minds of Reeder and other leading Free-state men that their immediate absence was essential to their own safety and the ultimate well-being of the cause they had at heart. Reeder did not tarry longer with the committee. On their removal to Leavenworth, he did not accompany them. It was deemed best by the committee and himself that he should no longer remain in the Territory or with them. He accordingly disappeared, fled from the imminent danger of imprisonment or assassination. He was for a few days secreted in the house of a friend near Lawrence, then, under the escort of Gaius Jenkins, he passed through the hostile Territory of Kansas to Kansas City. His escape was known all along the border, and the "Law and Order" men watched every landing and boarded every boat to accomplish his arrest. He remained secreted for several days in the American Hotel, kept by a true friend of his and of the Free-state cause—Edward Eldridge—and at last, in the guise of a laborer, made his escape from the realm of squatter sovereignty in a skiff by night. He rowed down the Missouri twenty-eight miles to "Liberty Landing," where he took deck passage to St. Charles, and thence landing, proceeded across the country to Illinois, then the nearest land of safety for such men as he.

Gov. Robinson had, before the grand jury commenced its session, made arrangements to visit the Eastern States, to lay before Free-state friends there the facts of the Kansas situation, and to provide for such assistance as might be required by the Provisional State Government, of which he was the head, to keep it in existence until Congress should pass upon its work. The information concerning the secret work of the jury, which Legate had by some means allowed to escape from him, doubtless somewhat hastened his departure. The Committee of Investigation had reason to believe that a plan was matured for the destroying of the records of testimony taken, and for the breaking-up of its work by violence or intimidation. They accordingly desired Mr. Robinson to take with him for safe preservation the records thus far complete, and urged his immediate departure. He left on his double mission on May 8, and had proceeded, with his wife, as far as Lexington, Mo., where he was seized by a Missouri mob, taken from the steamboat on which they had embarked, and held in durance until the indictment was granted by the jury, and a requisition obtained from Gov. Shannon for his return. Following is the account of the affair, written by his wife, Sara T. D. Robinson.

St. Louis, Tuesday, May 12, 1856.

As Gov. Robinson and myself were passing down the Missouri River, on our way to St. Louis, and further East, upon business, we were taken off the boat at Lexington, at the instigation of lawless men, they pretending that Gov. Robinson was fleeing from an indictment. He assured the gentlemen, some eight or ten in number, who gathered about our state-room door, opening upon the guard, that such was not the case; that he had heard of no indictment; that his whereabouts, whether in Lawrence or elsewhere, were at all times known; that if the Marshal had desired to serve such a process upon him he could have easily done so, and he should have suffered no resistance. He told them, also, that he would never think to escape from an indictment for any political offense; and, had he been doing so, of all places, he would have avoided the Missouri River and Lexington. Upon the statement of a gentleman, that the delay in consenting to leave the boat, as the crowd had found the bar, and were drinking freely, only added to Gov. Robinson's danger of personal violence, he said, "Let me see the crowd, and I can shortly convince them that I am not running from an arrest; then I can continue my journey." To which the reply was given to the effect that he would be in immediate danger of mob violence. It was also insisted on, as a means of safety, that we pass out on the guard, in leaving the boat, while the exasperated people, a cabin full of them, should be unaware of our departure. A carriage was in readiness to take us to the town. We were quartered at the house of a Mr. Sawyer, who kindly offered his house as a place of safety, the night guard about the house alone reminding us of the fact that Gov. Robinson was a prisoner. I omitted to mention, in its proper place, that the gentlemen upon first coming to the state-room said they had been talking to the crowd for fifteen minutes, trying to persuade them to leave the boat but that none would be satisfied unless he remained in Lexington until they could learn whether an indictment was out against him; while others cried: "Drag him out." To Gov. Robinson's suggestion that, if he was running away from an arrest he could see no grounds for another State to interfere, one of the gentlemen replied: "He did not wish to get into an argument," etc. Gov. Robinson is retained a prisoner, while I am allowed to pass on.

I make this statement that the true state of the case may be known.

Sara T. D. Robinson.

The indictment from which it was alleged that Gov. Robinson was fleeing, was not reported by the jury for several days after his detention. He remained thus an illegal prisoner at Lexington one week, when, having been indicted, and a requisition received from Gov. Shannon, he was conveyed first to Independence, Mo., thence to Westport, thence to Franklin, four miles south of Lawrence; thence, by order of Gov. Shannon, he was returned to Leavenworth for safety, where he arrived May 24, was placed under the charge of Capt. Martin, of the Kickapoo Rangers, under whose protection he remained until June 1, at which time he was conveyed to Lecompton, where he remained with other prisoners under guard until September 10, at which time he was released on bail of $5,000.

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*See History of Atchison County.

† William A. Phillips, then correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, professes to give the exact words of the charge in what follows, from which it is inferred that what has been before quoted is not a verbatim report.

Col. James H. Lane had gone into the States to plead the cause of the Free-state men, to organize parties of emigrants on a war footing, and to procure assistance in the coming struggle, and was, at the time of Gov. Reeder's flight and Robinson's capture, beyond the reach of arrest.

The jury found indictments for treason against Andrew H. Reeder, Charles Robinson, James H. Lane, George W. Brown, George W. Deitzler, George W. Smith, Samuel N. Wood and Gaius Jenkins. It also indicted as nuisances, and recommended their removal, the offices of the two Free-state newspapers at Lawrence—the *Herald of Freedom* and the *Kansas Free State*—and the Free State Hotel in Lawrence; the former as seditious publications, "demoralizing the popular mind, and rendering life and property unsafe," the latter because, being constructed for military occupation, parapeted and port-holed, it could only be designed as a stronghold of resistance to law, thereby endangering the public safety and encouraging rebellion and sedition in the country."

Thus, in accordance with the charge of Chief Justice Lecompte, the jury completed the work given it to do. It only remained for the plotters to execute the outrage which the court had legalized in advance.

SOUTHERN EMIGRANTS.

In addition to the mustering of the Missourians and the commissioning and arming of the Kickapoo Rangers and other companies of Law and Order men, several parties had arrived from the Southern States, armed and equipped, with the avowed purpose of enforcing what they termed Southern rights in Kansas. They were unencumbered with families, and brought no implements of husbandry or other property characteristic of the emigrant peacefully inclined. They came to invade Kansas, not to till its soil. They hung about the Missouri border towns, and haunted the Pro-slavery villages of Leavenworth, Atchison and Kickapoo, apparently waiting to be called into service. It is not recorded that any of them performed any honest labor or took any interest in the industrial or civil affairs of the Territory, further than to be blatant, and insulting and threatening in defense of Southern opinions, wherever they might meet defenseless settlers who cherished or advocated adverse opinions on the slavery question. They had been promised a year's sustenance and a quarter-section of land (from which the Abolitionists would be dispossessed) at the end of their term of enlistment. They represented some of the best families of the South—sons of Southern chivalry—taught for generations that labor was a disgrace, and arrogant, alike to the slave, whose labor they owned, and the free Northern white laborer, whose principles they held in loathing contempt. They came under the leadership of Southern men of local influence and fortune. Maj. Jefferson Buford, of South Carolina, raised a company of 350 men "capable of bearing arms," to go with him to Kansas. He pledged to the enterprise $20,000 of his own fortune, and remuneration "in lands" to others who furnished funds for the expedition. He arrived with his company at Westport, Mo., quite late in April. The Westport *Times* announced their arrival, and detailed the reception accorded him as follows:

> We have had the pleasure of an acquaintance with a large number of those belonging to the company, and find them all gallant and accomplished gentlemen, and we predict a prosperous future for those chivalrous men who have enrolled themselves under the Southern banner.
>
> On Thursday of this week, after an address by Mr. Baker, of Alabama, to the company of Maj. Buford, the latter was presented with a fine horse, saddle and bridle, in a public manner. The presentation was made through Mr. H. Clay Pate, who, in the presence of a large crowd, addressed Maj. Buford as follows:
>
> "Maj. Buford, in the name of the people of Westport, I present you with this horse, bridle and saddle. The horse is given by Mr. Samuel McKinney, a gentleman of this place; the rigging was purchased by subscription of the citizens. They are presented as a testimonial of your noble services *in behalf of the South and the cause of slavery for Kansas.*"
>
> When the bridle was placed in the hands of the Major, deafening shouts arose from the multitude assembled.
>
> The horse is a large sorrel, well made and spirited. Mr. McKinney purchased him a few weeks since for $150. The saddle, which is Mexican, of elegant workmanship, cost $40. The bridle was given by Mr. Dillon, of Westport. Maj. Buford acknowledged the receipt of the present in a beautiful speech.

One more extract from the Leavenworth *Herald* of April 26 will show the reader the welcome given the Southern immigrants by their Pro-slavery friends:

PRO-SLAVERY MEETING.

> A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Pro-slavery citizens of Leavenworth was called to extend a cordial welcome to about one hundred Southern emigrants just landed in our city, all of whom assembled at Harrison's. On motion, W. E. Murphy was called to the chair, and L. J. Eastin acted as Secretary. Mr. Murphy then welcomed our Southern friends in the following appropriate address:
>
> "FELLOW-CITIZENS OF LEAVENWORTH CITY:
>
> "It is with feelings of the most profound gratification that I see you assembled here this evening for the purpose of a friendly interchange of feeling and sentiment with our gallant Southern fellow-citizens, who have to-day landed in our young and growing city.
>
> "And, fellow-citizens from the patriotic States of Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, permit me, as Mayor of the metropolis of Kansas Territory, to extend to you, in behalf of a majority of its citizens, a most hearty welcome. To you, gentlemen, we can extend the right hand of fellowship. We are able to appreciate your motives in coming to our beautiful Territory. We feel assured that each and every one of you are in favor of sustaining *law and order*, of supporting the Constitution of our common country, and that the Southern fire and chivalric spirit which animates your breasts is a sure guarantee that you will do nothing that is wrong, or calculated to reflect discredit upon the Democratic States from which you emanate. And now, as fellow-citizens *of Kansas*, allow me to greet you, and once more extend to you, in behalf of a majority of my fellow-citizens of Leavenworth City, a most cordial and hearty welcome."
>
> Mr. Bowlin, of Mississippi, being called for, responded in behalf of the Southerners, in a few well-timed remarks. He said: "We come as pioneers to live in Kansas fairly and honestly if we can, and out of it if we must."
>
> Mr. Halderman, in response to a call, said he was glad to welcome Southerners to Kansas. The South had at last aroused, and were responding to the calls of duty in a gallant manner.
>
> Maj. Wilkes, of South Carolina, addressed the meeting in a few soul-stirring and eloquent remarks. He had heard of *border ruffians*, and in certain quarters the name was used as a reproach, but in the South, it was synonymous with the name of *gentleman*. We have left our hearthstones and the ties that bind us to our homes to rally around you and sustain law and order. He then went on to argue the great principles for which his party contended—equality in the Union, with equal rights and equal privileges. He contended that slavery was a common and economical blessing. "This country," said he, "was bought by the common blood and treasure of the whole country, and, as such, every man has a right to bring slaves here, as well as any other property, and to claim its protection." He concluded with this sentiment:
>
> "Kansas—her equal rights—nothing more, nothing less."
>
> Mr. Goode, of Alabama, was proud to meet with such a cordial welcome, and equally proud to see so many gallant spirits here, both from the South and the Territory.
>
> Mr. Goode, of Kansas, said he came here, not to wage war upon peaceable men, but to sustain the laws of Kansas. He gave a severe rebuke to the outlaws. He was for the Union and the Constitution; advocated the true States' Rights doctrine that slaves were property, and could not be forced out of the Territory. He showed that twelve out of thirteen of the original States owned slaves, and that slavery was recognized in the Constitution.
>
> Mr. Moore, of Georgia, was loudly called for, when the following sentiment was offered:
>
> "This is too (two) Good; let us have a little Moore."
>
> Mr. Moore, of Georgia, said he had heard the anecdote of the ferryman, and he could assure them all that he and his friends could say "cow." They did not come to engage in insurrection, or to incite it, but had come as actual settlers, to place our shoulders with yours, to aid in sustaining this Government. He alluded to the efforts of the hypocritical Abolitionists of the North to send Sharpe's rifles here. They had no terror for men of principle. "Let us," said he, "keep the laws and Constitution on our side, and we will have the Government to protect us. Being in the right, and in a good cause, we can put to flight a host of Abolitionists with their Sharpe's rifles."
>
> Dr. Henry made a few cutting and thrilling remarks upon Lawrence—"the foul blot upon the soil of Kansas."
>
> Mr. Dodge, one of the Southern emigrants, said our cause is a holy one. We are with the *Border Ruffians*, as they are called. He regretted he was not *born* on the *borders* of Kansas. "The border ruffians," said he, "are a clever people. They had the fattest horses, the finest children, the prettiest women and the noblest men he had seen. A lady could not be a border ruffian, but, being a bachelor, he hoped to unite himself to one who was born among the border ruffians."
>
> Mr. McLain gave an account of his trip South, the emigration that was coming, and told that he was taken for Col. Lane, of Lawrence, his narrow escape, etc. It was rich.
>
> Mr. Bowlin, of Mississippi, tendered his heartfelt thanks to the citizens of this place in behalf of his State.
>
> Mr. Pelote, of the South, made a few well-timed and appropriate remarks. Spoke of the feeling in the South, and what Southern States would do. That the people of the South were not fully apprised of the real state of facts. [Let them take the *Kansas Herald*, say we, and they will find out.—ED.]. He said he found here a fine country, good climate, as generous, hospitable men, and as good society as in the old Palmetto State.
>
> L. J. Eastin, being called upon, extended a cordial welcome to our Southern friends. He reviewed the course of Reeder, etc., and gave a short history of the treasonable and revolutionary course of the outlaws of the Territory.
>
> Several other gentlemen spoke, and a number of sentiments were offered, which were heartily cheered.
>
> Altogether, it was a joyful meeting—a union of hearts and sentiments—all inspired with a fervent zeal for the one great cause—the rights of the South, and the equal rights of the whole country.
>
> The meeting adjourned with the best of feelings.
>
> WM. E. MURPHY, *President.*
> L. J. EASTIN, *Secretary.*

The verbal resistance offered by Gov. Reeder to his attempted arrest by Deputy Marshal Fain, occurred in Lawrence, the committee having returned to that place from Tecumseh, where they had been for several days, on the very day the arrest was attempted. On the report of failure to the United States Marshal of the Territory, he issued a proclamation, which was sent to Leavenworth, Atchison, and all the border towns of Missouri. Nothing was generally known of its issuing at any interior points in the Territory, until the posse of armed men thereby summoned had begun to appear about Lawrence. It read as follows:

PROCLAMATION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS TERRITORY.

> WHEREAS, Certain judicial arrests have been directed to me by the First District Court of the United States, etc., to be executed within the county of Douglas, and whereas an attempt to execute them by the United States Deputy Marshal was evidently resisted by a large number of the people of Lawrence, and as there is every reason to believe that any attempt to execute these writs will be resisted by a large body of armed men; now, therefore, the law-abiding citizens of the Territory are commanded to be and appear at Lecompton, as soon as practicable, and in numbers sufficient for the execution of the law.
>
> Given under my hand this 11th day of May, 1856.
>
> I. B. DONALDSON,
> *United States Marshal of the Territory of Kansas.*
>
> P. S. No liability for expenses will be incurred by the United States until its consent is obtained.

The call was a part of the preconcerted and deeply laid plot for the crushing out of the Free-state movement, and the subjugation or extermination of all who opposed the Territorial laws. The charge of Judge Lecompte, the subsequent findings of the jury, the armed bands waiting on the border, the dismissal of Col. Sumner with his main command by Gov. Shannon, and his return to his post at Fort Leavenworth, and the final call by Marshal Donaldson to the waiting army to come to his aid, were now seen to be but parts of one infamous whole.

The answer to the proclamation was so prompt as to prove it to be, beyond doubt, only the consummation of a well-planned conspiracy, every step of which had been carefully planned before. The van of the army appeared in the vicinity of Lawrence two days *before the proclamation was dated*, and commenced hostile demonstrations. Travelers were stopped on the highways, their loads confiscated, houses were robbed, horses and cattle stolen, and a general system of lawless brigandage begun.

At a meeting, held by the citizens of Lawrence, on the evening of May 10, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

> WHEREAS, We have most reliable information from various parts of the Territory, and the adjoining State of Missouri, of the organization of guerrilla bands, who threaten the destruction of our town and its citizens; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That Messrs. Topliff, Hutchingson and Roberts, constitute a committee to inform His Excellency of these facts, and to call upon him in the name of the people of Lawrence, for protection against such bands, by the United States troops at his disposal.

The gentlemen named communicated to Gov. Shannon the above appeal. He replied in a letter, which evinced his full knowledge and complicity in the fast-maturing plans of the Law and Order party for the destruction of the city. The reply was as follows:

> EXECUTIVE OFFICE, May 12, 1856.
>
> GENTLEMEN—Your note of the 11th inst. is received, and in reply I have to state that there is no force around or approaching Lawrence, except the legally constituted posse of the United States Marshal and Sheriff of Douglas County, each of whom I am informed, have a number of writs in their hands for execution against persons in Lawrence. I shall in no way interfere with either of these officers in the discharge of their official duties.
>
> If the citizens of Lawrence submit themselves to the Territorial laws, and aid and assist the Marshal and Sheriff in the execution of processes in their hands, as all good

citizens are bound to do when called upon, they, or all such, will entitle themselves to the protection of the law. But, so long as they keep up a military or armed organization to resist the Territorial laws and the officers charged with their execution, I shall not interpose to save them from the legitimate consequences of their illegal acts.

I have the honor to be yours, with great respect,

WILSON SHANNON.

The situation at this time was entirely dissimilar to that obtaining at the invasion of December, 1855. At that time, the conflict had been precipitated by Jones, for the redress of personal grievances, and, the tatterdemalions, who gathered around Lawrence "to help Jones," came without authority of law, and found the city not only impregnable against their attacks, but able to wipe them out, if allowed to do it, before they could reach their base of supplies in Missouri. Hence came the treaty made by Gov. Shannon, in the interests of peace, and to avoid bloodshed. Now, the movement against the city had the sanction of law. It had been so planned. The United States Court had inaugurated the onslaught; the United States Marshal was to execute the orders of the court; the President had, by public proclamation, sanctioned the proceeding, and put the United States troops under the command of the Governor to execute the Territorial laws. Hence, the craven and panic-stricken Governor of December, 1855, became the bold and implacable conservator of law in May, 1856, and wrote the letter before quoted.

The condition in Lawrence was entirely changed. Robinson was a prisoner, and Gen. Lane was absent from the Territory. Other brave and reliable Free-state men were being hunted by Samuel Salters, and were in hiding to avoid arrest. What true men were left were divided in council, as to whether resistance or abject submission to the United States authorities, acting under the Territorial laws, was the true policy. The non-resistants were in a large majority, as they doubtless would have been, had their old leader, Robinson, been with them. Lane might have counseled resistance; but his discretion—despite his pugnacious temperament—ever marked him as the disciple of wisdom rather than impulse, and he too would most likely have accepted the situation, with its present bitter humiliations, as stepping stones to a more complete revenge in the near hereafter.

On the receipt of Gov. Shannon's letter, another meeting was held by the citizens, with a view to averting the impending catastrophe. The subjoined report of that meeting, and what followed, is taken from Phillips' "Conquest of Kansas:"

This harsh and partisan letter from the Governor, under such circumstances, could not be regarded as anything short of a declaration of war.

As the citizens of Lawrence were anxious to avert troubles, if possible, a meeting was held and the following action taken:

WHEREAS, by a proclamation to the people of Kansas Territory, by J. B. Donaldson, United States Marshal for said Territory, issued on the 11th day of May, 1856, it is alleged that certain judicial writs of arrest have been directed to him by the First District Court of the United States, etc., to be executed within the county of Douglas, and that an attempt to execute them by the Deputy United States Marshal was violently resisted by a large number of the citizens of Lawrence, and that there is every reason to believe that an attempt to execute said writs will be resisted by a large body of armed men, therefore,

Resolved, By this public meeting of the citizens of Lawrence, held this 13th day of May, 1856, that the allegations and charges against us, contained in the aforesaid proclamation, are wholly untrue in fact, and in the conclusion which is drawn from them. The aforesaid Marshal was resisted in no manner whatever, nor by any person whatever, in the execution of said writs, except by him whose arrest the said Deputy Marshal was seeking to make. And that we now, as we have done heretofore, declare our willingness and determination, without resistance, to acquiesce in the service upon us, of any judicial writs against us, by the United States Marshal for Kansas Territory, and *will furnish him with a posse* for that purpose, if so requested; but that we are ready to resist, if need be, unto death, the ravages and desolation of an invading mob.

J. A. WAKEFIELD, *President.*

These resolutions were forwarded to the Marshal and to Gov. Shannon.

As I have said, the Marshal never sent a copy of his proclamation to Lawrence. The copy that reached Lawrence was sent to me from Lecompton by one of my agents, and was received a few hours after its issue. I carried it into the chamber of the Committee of Safety, which held a meeting that night. Its meetings were private. Several proposals were made, but the majority were unwilling to do anything. Lieut. Gov. Roberts and Col. Holliday were opposed to any defense being made. Holliday urged that it was a busy season, and the farmers could not be taken from their farms to sustain another siege at that season without great loss. Others urged that the merchants and business men had advanced provisions, stores and goods, during the Wakarusa war, and had got pay for only a small part of it, and could not advance anything more to defend the place.

Dietzler, and several other members of the committee, were in favor of defending the place against the Marshal's posse. The discussion was vague, pointless, and unsatisfactory. There was no one to take the lead. One proposal was that efforts be made to see that three or four hundred men, armed only with pistols and other side-arms, should go to Lecompton, and offer themselves to Donaldson as his posse, in obedience to his proclamation, and demand from the Governor a share of the public arms then at Lecompton.

The committee determined that matters should go on as they were. Roberts declared that he did not mean to go out of the Territory, but should stay and be arrested.

I mention these things because they show reasons why the impending stroke was permitted. Several of those who had advocated warlike measures left in disgust. The people, who, as a general thing, wanted the town to be defended, dispensed with the old committee, and elected a new one. The following are their names, composed in part of the first: William Y. Roberts, G. W. Deitzler, Lyman Allen, John A. Perry, C. W. Babcock, S. B. Prentiss, A. H. Mallory, Joel Grover. A few days after this selection, Mr. S. C. Pomeroy arrived from the East, where he had been on the business of the Emigrant Aid Society, and was admitted as a member.

A change of rulers does not always bring a change of policy; this second committee was more pacific than the first, although selected by the people with the expectation that resistance might be made. In fact, it was the Federal authority employed that acted as a dead weight against them.

In response to Donaldson's proclamation, the waiting army moved to the scene of published rebellion and resistance. Two encampments were formed within two days after the issuing of the call.

Near Lecompton were Gen. David R. Atchison, of Missouri, in command of the Platte County Riflemen, of Missouri, with two pieces of artillery; Capt. Dunn, in command of the Kickapoo Rangers, and recruits from Leavenworth and Weston, Mo.; the two Stringfellows, Robert Kelly and Peter Abell, having in charge the Law and Order recruits from Atchison and vicinity; Col. Wilkes, of South Carolina; Col. Titus, of Florida, with such followers as they could command.

At Franklin, Col. Boone, of Westport, Mo., and Col. Buford, of South Carolina, had command of a force of some four hundred men, nine-tenths of whom were not residents of the Territory. Three-fourths of these were from South Carolina and other Southern States, who had but recently arrived with Col. Buford, and were thus making their first visit to the Territory in which they designed to settle. The men in both camps, lacking arms, were furnished by Gov. Shannon from the United States supply then under his control at Lecompton.

The investing army were well in camp on the evening of May 13, and foraged constantly on the inoffensive and defenseless settlers for subsistence from that time until they left the county.

The citizens of Lawrence and the Committee of Safety continued their efforts for pacification and to avert the impending evils. Another meeting of the citizens was held May 13, at which G. W. Deitzler presided, and J. H. Green acted as Secretary. The resolutions passed at this meeting were not unlike those of the previous meeting, at which Judge Wakefield had presided. They were sent to Lecompton, together with a letter to Marshal Donaldson, the messenger being Mr. Cox, a Pro-slavery resident of Lawrence, who had before done what he could for the protection of the town by an attempted negotiation with Donaldson in its behalf. The letter and the insulting and implacable answer returned were as follows:

LAWRENCE, May 14, 1856.

I. B. DONALDSON, UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR KANSAS TERRITORY:

Dear Sir—We have seen a proclamation issued by yourself, dated 11th of May inst., and also have reliable information this morning that large bodies of armed men, in pursuance of your proclamation, have assembled in the vicinity of Lawrence.

That there be no misunderstanding, we beg leave to ask respectfully, that we may be reliably informed what are the demands against us. We desire to state most truthfully and earnestly, that no opposition will, now or at any future time, be offered to the execution of any legal process by yourself or any person acting for you. We also pledge ourselves to assist you, if called upon, in the execution of any legal process.

We declare ourselves to be order-loving and law-abiding citizens, and only await an opportunity to test our fidelity to the laws of the country, the Constitution and the Union.

We are informed also, that these men collected about Lawrence, openly declare that their intention is to destroy the town, and drive off the citizens. Of course, we do not believe that you would give any countenance to such threats; but, in view of the excited state of the public mind, we ask protection of the constituted authorities of the Government, declaring ourselves in readiness to co-operate with them for the maintenance of the peace, order and quiet of the community in which we live.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT MORROW,
LYMAN ALLEN,
JOHN HUTCHINGSON.

(*Reply.*)

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Lecompton, K. T., May 15, 1856.

MESSRS. G. W. DEITZLER AND J. H. GREEN, LAWRENCE, KANSAS TERRITORY:

On yesterday, I received a communication addressed to me, signed by one of you as President, and the other as Secretary, purporting to have been adopted by a meeting of the citizens of Lawrence, held on yesterday morning. After speaking of a proclamation, issued by myself, you state, "That there may be no misunderstanding, we beg leave to ask respectfully, that we may be reliably informed what are the demands against us. We desire most truthfully and earnestly to declare that no opposition whatever, will now, or at any future time, be offered to the execution of any legal process, etc."

From your professed ignorance of the demands against you, I must conclude that you are *strangers*, and not *citizens*, of Lawrence, or of recent date, or been absent for some time; more particularly when an attempt was made by my deputy to execute the process of the First District Court of the United States for Kansas Territory, against ex-Gov. Reeder, when he made a speech in the room and in the presence of the Congressional Committee, and denied the power and authority of said court, and threatened the life of said deputy, if he attempted to execute said process, which speech and defiant threats were loudly applauded by some one or two hundred of the citizens of Lawrence, who had assembled at the room on learning the business of the Marshal, and made such hostile demonstrations that the deputy thought he and his small posse would endanger their lives in executing said process.

Your declaration that you will truthfully and earnestly offer now, or at any future time, no opposition to any legal process, etc., is indeed difficult to understand. May I ask, gentlemen, what has produced this wonderful change in the minds of the people of Lawrence? Have their eyes been suddenly opened, so that they are now able to see that there are laws in Kansas Territory which should be obeyed? Or, is it that just now, those for whom I have writs, have sought refuge elsewhere? Or, it may possibly be that you now, as heretofore, expect to screen yourselves behind the word "legal," so significantly used by you. How am I to rely on your pledges, when I am well aware that the whole population of Lawrence is armed and drilled, and the town fortified—when, too, I recollect the meetings and resolutions adopted in Lawrence and elsewhere in the Territory—openly defying the laws and the officers thereof, and threatening to resist the same to a bloody issue, as recently verified in the attempted assassination of Sheriff Jones, while in the discharge of his official duties in Lawrence? Are you strangers to all these things? Surely you must be strangers in Lawrence. If no outrages have been committed by the citizens of Lawrence against the laws of the land, they need not fear any posse of mine. But I must take the liberty of executing all processes in my hands as United States Marshal, in my own time and manner, and shall only use such power as is authorized by law. You say you call upon the constituted authorities for protection. This indeed sounds strange, coming from a large body of men, armed with Sharpe's rifles, and other implements of war, bound together by oaths and pledges, to resist the Government they call on for protection. All persons in Kansas Territory—without regard to location—who honestly submit to the constituted authorities, will ever find me ready to aid in protecting them; and who seek to resist the laws of the land, and turn traitors to their country, will find me aiding in enforcing the laws, if not as an officer, as a citizen.

Respectfully yours,

I. B. DONALDSON, *U. S. Marshal Kansas Territory.*

Further letters were sent the Marshal and the Governor, informing them of the depredations daily committed by the posse encamped around the city, and asking for protection, but no written answer was returned. Several urgent messages were sent to Leavenworth, invoking the aid of the Congressional Committee, then in session at Leavenworth, and imploring Col. Sumner to come to the rescue with the United States troops under his command. The committee was powerless. Col. Sumner, mindful of the inviolable duty of the soldier to obey no orders except from those having unquestioned authority, declined to move, except by command from Gov. Shannon or from the General Government. Shannon did not, as on a former occasion, implore his assistance. On the contrary, he had sent him and his command back to the fort about the time the posse was called out, and there he intended he should remain. A last effort for a peaceful settlement was made May 18, and for a few hours inspired hope. Messrs. S. W. and T. B. Eldridge, the lessees of the lately finished Free State Hotel, themselves having just moved to Lawrence from Kansas City, and not subject to the opposition or distrust cherished toward the old residents, proceeded to the camp of the invaders, and there proposed in behalf of the citizens that if Gov. Shannon would order Col. Sumner to encamp with his force near Lawrence that the arms within the city should be surrendered to him, to be held until all writs in the hands of the Marshal had been served, the said arms to be returned on the departure of the United

States troops. Hopes were held out that the proposition would be accepted, and the gentlemen were required to wait on Gov. Shannon on the following morning for a final answer. On their way to Lecompton, they were arrested and detained several hours in Stringfellow's camp, and, on reaching the Governor's headquarters, were told by him that the South Carolinians would be satisfied with nothing except the surrender of the arms either to him (the Governor) or the Marshal, and declined to order Col. Sumner to appear with his troops. The gentlemen expostulated and expressed fears that the citizens would fight rather than submit to the humiliation. Gov. Shannon replied, "War, then, by ——," and brought the interview to an end by leaving the room.

Murder was this day added to the robberies which had formed the pastime of the waiting posse. A young man named Jones, returning home from Lawrence with a bag of flour, was met by a party near Blanton's bridge, robbed, disarmed, and then shot dead. Some indignant young men from Lawrence started for the scene of the murder. One mile out they were met by two men from the Franklin camp, who, after a wordy and abusive wrangle, ended the interview by firing into the party. One of the boys—Stewart—fell dead, and the two Law and Order men rode back to their camp. The return of the party to Lawrence with the dead body of Stewart was the first intimation received of the foolhardy expedition which the boys had undertaken. It was with difficulty that the exasperated citizens could be held within the conservative bounds of non-resistance which had been determined upon by the Committee of Safety. The pertinacity and steadfastness with which, against insult, robbery and murder, they held fast to the only policy that could save the cause they had at heart, evinced a moral bravery which entitles them to the highest place among the heroes of those days. Self-imposed restraint and forbearance under extreme provocation, though bearing the outward signs of timidity and weakness, when excited for a principle, mark the highest type of human courage and endurance.

THE SACK OF LAWRENCE.

On Wednesday, May 21, all was ready for the grand consummation to which all previous work had tended, and for which the Administration, the United States Senate, the Court, the Territorial Governor, the Southern States, and the Law and Order party of Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas had wrought unitedly, to wit, the silencing of the Free-state press, the destruction of the Free-state organization, and the vindictive chastening of Lawrence, as the citadel of insubordination against the laws they sought to force upon an unwilling people.

The story has been oftener told than any other in the history of Kansas, and with less of contradiction as to the details. It would be but the repetition of a household tale to elaborate.

Early in the morning, the hostile forces gathered closer about the doomed town. A large force was stationed on Mount Oread, and cannon planted so as to cover and command the place. Gov. Robinson's house was taken as headquarters for the Marshal and the officers of his army. On every road leading to the town and on the opposite side of the river detachments of troops were posted to prevent the escape of fugitives from such justice as the Marshal and Sheriff Jones were now prepared to mete out. The forces mustered under two flags. The blood-red flag, on which was inscribed "Southern rights," floated side by side that day with the "stars and stripes." It was not so a few years later. There was no flag floating in Lawrence save an American flag, which fluttered lonesomely from its staff over the Free State Hotel.

The streets were unusually quiet. Nearly half the able-bodied men were absent—some were prisoners, some were hiding from arrest, and many ardent citizens, who had opposed the non-resistance policy of the Committee of Safety, had left in bitter disgust, scorning to witness, unresistingly, the humiliation that their enemies had prepared for them. The arms were hidden away, and the remaining citizens were quietly in pursuit of their daily avocations. The Committee of Safety were in session in their room on the second floor of the Free State Hotel, which had for the first time since its completion been open to guests on that day.

At 11 o'clock A. M., Deputy Marshal Fain, who had made two arrests in town the evening previous without resistance, again appeared with an unarmed guard of ten men. He drove directly to the hotel, where he summoned to act as his posse in serving his writs: Dr. Garvin, John A. Perry, C. W. Topliff, S. W. Eldridge and T. B. Eldridge. They readily, if not cheerfully, obeyed the summons. He arrested G. W. Deitzler, G. W. Smith and Gaius Jenkins, three of the Free-state men indicted by the grand jury for treason. No disturbance occurred and no resistance was made. Fain and his guard dined at the Free State Hotel, and shortly after departed with his prisoners without paying his bill. While in Lawrence, he was presented with a letter from the Committee of Safety, directed to his superior, which should have convinced him and all others who had doubt, that the Pro-slavery victory was complete. It read as follows:

LAWRENCE, K. T., May 21, 1856.

I. B. DONALDSON, UNITED STATES MARSHAL KANSAS TERRITORY:

WE, the Committee of Public Safety for the citizens of Lawrence, make this statement and declaration to you, as Marshal of Kansas Territory,

That we represent the citizens of the United States and of Kansas, who acknowledge the constituted authorities of the Government, that we make no resistance to the execution of the law—National or Territorial—and claim it as law-abiding American citizens.

For the private property already taken by your posse, we ask indemnification, and what remains to us and our citizens we throw upon you for protection, trusting that under the flag of the Union, and within the folds of the Constitution, we may obtain safety.

SAMUEL C. POMEROY, C. W. BABCOCK,[*]
W. Y. ROBERTS, S. B. PRENTISS,
LYMAN ALLEN, A. H. MALLORY,
JOHN PERRY, JOEL GROVER.

On the return of Marshal Fain, with his prisoners, to headquarters, at Mount Oread, he announced to the soldiers the peaceful and successful issue of his work, that he had made his arrests, and that, as a posse in his service, their duties were at an end; but, he added, "Sheriff Jones has writs yet to be served, and you are at liberty to organize as his posse, if you desire to do so."

Sheriff Jones, quite recovered from his fright and his wound, now rode forward, greeted by cordial congratulations and loud cheers, which assured him without further formality that the posse had cheerfully transferred its allegiance to him, and were ready and impatient to do his bidding. Leaving the main body at Mount Oread, Jones, at the head of twenty armed men, entered Lawrence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At the hotel he halted, called for Gen. Pomeroy, who speedily presented himself and shook hands with him. Recognizing him as a leading citizen, and as one who could act for the people of Lawrence, he demanded that the arms be given up. Five minutes were given to decide upon the proposition, and thirty minutes to stack the arms in the street. Failing to comply with the demand, he threatened to at once bombard the town. After a hurried consultation with members of the committee, still in session, Pomeroy offered in their name to surrender the cannon, but declined to give up the rifles, as they were private property, in the hands of individual owners, and in no manner under the control of the committee. Jones thereupon, under the direction of Mr. Pomeroy and others of the committee, was led to the spot where the cannon had been secreted (buried under the foundation of a house). It was unearthed and surrendered, together with a few muskets not in possession of individual owners. With these Jones left the town. Meantime the soldiers had marched down toward the village to the foot of the hill, and being formed in a hollow square, were listening to a drunken, maudlin harangue from ex-Senator Atchison, which began: "Boys, to-day I am a Kickapoo Ranger, by——." Following this remarkable exordium, Atchison proceeded to inspire the boys with a just idea of the importance of the work they had in hand. As the ideas floated through his muddled brain he delivered them to his appreciative hearers, without order or coherence. He inculcated gallantry to the ladies, but, in case one should be found with arms in her hands, "trample her under foot as you would a snake." As the people of Lawrence had shown no resistance, it would not do to attack them, but should there be the least show of resistance, "show them no quarter." His speech was interrupted by the return of Jones, who, on the announcement that the cannon had been surrendered and the city was defenseless, was received with enthusiastic cheers. Atchison resumed: "And now, we will go in with our highly honorable Jones, and test the strength of that d——d Free-State Hotel. Be brave, be orderly, and if any man or woman stand in your way, blow them to —— with a chunk of cold lead."

The motley force then formed in line, and marched, under the lead of Jones, into the city, and commenced abating the indicted nuisances, by virtue of, and in obedience to, an order of the United States Court, issued by Chief Justice Samuel D. Lecompte. The two printing offices were first gutted, the presses destroyed, and the types thrown in the river. The semi-legal work was finished by destroying the Free State Hotel. The first shot fired at it from a cannon planted on the opposite side of Massachusetts street, was aimed by the tipsy Atchison, but failed to hit the building. About fifty shots were afterwards fired, with but little effect, upon the solid walls. Next it was attempted to blow it up. Several kegs of gunpowder were exploded within, with no appreciable damage to the walls. Its destruction was finally effected by the torch of the incendiary, and in the early evening it stood a roofless and smoldering ruin. The legal work was done. It was followed by petty robberies all through the defenseless and half-deserted town. Late in the evening the curtain fell, the last act being the burning of Gov. Robinson's private dwelling on Mount Oread, by the now irresponsible and lawless marauders, who had been released from all restraint when dismissed by the Sheriff.

Jones' revenge was complete. As the work of destruction went on, he was in ecstasy. "This," said he, "is the happiest moment of my life. I determined to make the fanatics bow before me in the dust and kiss the Territorial laws." As the walls of the burning hotel fell, he ejaculated, "I have done it, by ——, I have done it." Turning to the soldiers, he said, "You are dismissed, the writs have been executed."

The loss to the citizens of Lawrence and the Emigrant Aid Company, who owned the Free State Hotel, was estimated at $150,000. The loss of the outside settlers in the vicinity of the invaders from the forced requisitions made upon them for subsistence of the army, and the robberies committed, was in some cases well-nigh ruinous. The aggregate loss to the citizens of Douglas County could not have fallen short of $200,000.

The loss of life was summed up in the murder of two Free-state men, Brown and Stewart, and in the death of one Law and Order man, who was accidentally killed by a brick or stone which fell from the burning hotel. Two other members of the posse were wounded; one, by the accidental discharge of his own gun; the other, by being thrown from his horse while in pursuit of a Free-state man whom he had mistaken for Gov. Reeder.

On the following day, the main body of troops began to disperse. Some companies marched to Leavenworth and Atchison; a part of the force returned to Westport and the Missouri towns from whence it had come. Many stragglers, who had been attached to no particular organization, hovered about the vicinity, stealing from the farmers horses, cattle, and whatever else was required to satisfy their not over frugal wants. A small force remained at Lecompton for the ostensible purpose of guarding the prisoners against any possible attempt at rescue on the part of their friends.

That the non-resistant attitude of Lawrence during the trying season was voluntary, and not incited by abject fear or actual defenselessness, is evinced by the fact that there were ready to march to her assistance, from Topeka and many other towns, well-organized and well-armed companies of Free-state men, in sufficient numbers to be formidable to the invading force in the open field, and to have successfully defended Lawrence from within. All such proffered aid was refused, and, at the close of the siege, despite the loss of property and the humiliation, a moral victory had been won. Lawrence had offered no resistance to the laws, and had thus robbed the outrageous affair of all possible justification in the eyes of a civilized and liberty-loving people. She had not been conquered, for she had not resisted. Her people were not subdued, but oppressed and outraged for opinion's sake. They bided patiently their time. Would that others with burdens less grievous might have shown like patient restraint. The anti-slavery press was silenced; the Free-state leaders imprisoned; and Lawrence humbled and unresistingly subservient to all behests of the Territorial authorities. Nevertheless, those conditions, so ardently desired by the Law and Order party, brought not even momentary peace to the distracted country; on the contrary, it proved the beginning of aggressive warfare on the part of the Free-state settlers, who, up to that time, while boldly denying the validity or binding force of the Territorial laws, had studiously avoided open conflict with the authorities by passively ignoring them. As a means of establishing peace, the determined efforts of those in authority to force the citizens of Lawrence into a position of abject allegiance, although a seeming success, proved a dismal failure.

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[*] Messrs. Babcock, Prentiss, Mallory and Grover repudiate the letter, and are reported as denying their signatures thereto attached.

Besides those who remained at Lecompton, and straggling parties not identified by any known commander, Capt. H. Clay Pate, and Coleman, the murderer of Dow, with quite a numerous force of Westport rowdies, known as the Shannon Sharp-shooters, remained encamped on the Wakarusa, between Franklin and Fish's store. Fish was a Free-state man, and it was believed he kept gunpowder to sell or give to his friends. Although the war was over, the company camped near by, prowled about the vicinity threatening to destroy the store, stopping and insulting Free-state men, supplying their wants by theft or forced contributions from the inhabitants. On the second day after their encampment, they were somewhat astonished and disgusted at a raid made into their camp by some parties, evidently not entirely friendly to them, who succeeded in capturing and making off with three valuable horses; on the next night a party from the camp going up the California road were fired into from a thicket and several wounded. They retreated precipitately to camp, leaving several horses and some arms as booty for their unseen assailants. On the same or the succeeding night a Pro-slavery man who kept a store in a log house on the California road, was robbed by a party of Free-state men of his goods and horses. It was evident that reprisals were being made on the Pro-slavery men, and that a regular guerrilla war had begun. A party attacked a house in Lecompton where some of the arms taken at Lawrence had been stored, together with some powder and other articles belonging to the Pro-slavery men. The occupants made no resistance, and the raiders made off with their booty. In three days after the great Law and Order victory at Lawrence, the whole surrounding country seemed infested with Free-state guerrillas who robbed and plundered the Pro-slavery settlers, and harassed the Law and Order troops without mercy. Between the two sets of marauders, the unarmed inhabitants, whether Pro-slavery or otherwise, stood equal chances of being plundered.

Even Gov. Shannon did not escape. Two valuable horses were stolen from him, and pressed into the Free-state service, whereupon His Excellency waxed wroth, and ordered the United States Dragoons, then stationed at Lecompton and at Lawrence, to patrol duty in the surrounding country. They rode the country up and down, but made no captures. He took the field himself, and, in company with his friend, Col. Titus, and members of his force, made a reconnoissance. He visited the residences of both Free-state and Pro-slavery settlers on the line of his march, threatening the one and reassuring the other in his official capacity. His efforts only served to show to both his friends and enemies his utter demoralization and incompetency as Governor of the Territory at that time. Henceforth, until the time of his removal, he was entirely under control of the Pro-slavery element, making the prevailing confusion worse confounded by the imbecility of his administration.

THE CROWNING HORROR.

The news of the trouble at Lawrence, and her threatened destruction by the Southern soldiery, came to Osawatomie on the evening of June 21. Immediately, on receipt of the information, the Pottawatomie Rifles, a Free-state company under the command of John Brown, Jr., set out for the scene of disturbance. The Osawatomie company, Capt. Dayton, joined them, and together they reached "Ottawa Jones'" on the morning of the 22d. There they first heard of the sack of the town, and the arrest of Deitzler, Brown and Jenkins. They, however, continued their march toward Lawrence, not knowing but their assistance might still be needed, and encamped at night "up the Ottawa Creek, near the residence of Capt. Shore." They remained in the vicinity until afternoon of the 23d, at which time they decided to return home. About noon on the 23d, Old John Brown, whose indignation was at fever heat, selected a party to go with him on a private expedition. They separated from the main party, ground their sabres, and, having completed their preparations, left the camp together. Capt. John Brown, Jr., objected to their leaving his company, but, seeing his father was obdurate, silently acquiesced, with the timely caution to him to "do nothing rash." The company consisted of Old John Brown, four of his sons—Frederick, Owen, Watson, Oliver—Henry Thompson, his son-in-law, Thomas Winer and James Townsley, whom Old John had induced to carry the party in his wagon to their proposed field of operations.[*]

They left the camp at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d They were met toward sundown of that day between Pottawatomie Creek and Middle Creek, and but a few miles from the Doyle settlement, by Col. J. Blood, then on his way from Osawatomie to Lawrence.[†] The party halted on meeting Col. Blood, and a conversation ensued between him and John Brown, none of the other members of the party speaking. Brown gave him an account of the sacking of Lawrence, and the arrest of the Free-state men, denounced the members of the non-resistant committee as cowards, and seemed in a frenzied state of excitement. As they parted, he requested Col. Blood not to mention the meeting, "as they were on a secret expedition, and did not want any one to know that they were in that neighborhood."

They encamped that night between two deep ravines on the edge of the timber, some distance to the right of the main traveled road, about one mile above "Dutch Henry's crossing." There they remained unobserved until the following evening (Saturday, June 24). Some time after dark, the party left their place of hiding and proceeded on their "secret expedition." Late in the evening, they called at the house of James P. Doyle, and ordered him and his two sons, William and Drury, to go with them as prisoners. They followed their captors out into the darkness. They next called at the house of Allen Wilkinson and ordered him out. He also obeyed; thence, crossing the Pottawatomie, they came to the house of Henry Sherman (Dutch Henry). He was not at home. They, however, arrested and took along with them William, his brother. They returned to the ravine where they had previously encamped, and there spent the quiet Sabbath morning, then broke camp and rejoined the Osawatomie company some time during Sunday night, it being at that time encamped near Ottawa Jones'. The secret expedition was ended. Was it successful? Where were the prisoners? Had they escaped?

Old man Doyle and his sons were left in the road a short distance from their house. They were cut, mangled, stabbed—some say shot—it didn't matter to the Doyles—they were dead.

Wilkinson was found about one hundred and fifty yards from his house, in some dead brush. Witnesses who saw his remains swore that "his throat was cut twice," and that "he had a gash in his head"—to Wilkinson, the establishment of the truth or falsity of this statement were alike, immaterial—he was dead.

Sherman was left in the creek, near his brother's house. He was hacked upon the breast and hand, his skull split open, and, from the wounds, the brains oozed out into the muddy water. It did not matter to Sherman—he was dead.

Yes, the secret expedition had proved successful.

The persons who had thus suddenly gone to their long account were all believed to be Pro-slavery men of the most violent and intolerant type, of whom the Free-State settlers stood in constant dread.

The news of the horrid affair spread rapidly over the Territory, carrying with it a thrill of horror, such as the people, used as they had become to deeds of murder, had not felt before. Hitherto, in most cases ending in homicide or murder, the Free-State man had proved the victim. The crimes had been perpetrated in open day, and were often the outcome of an angry encounter or brawl between men of equal nerve and determination, both armed, or in the company of armed companions. Under these circumstances, these unavenged murders, numerous and atrocious as they were, lacked the ghastly horror of this silent, stealthy, midnight massacre of defenseless men. The news of the event had a deeper significance than appeared in the abstract atrocity of the act itself.

It meant that, when Gov. Shannon, to the committee, pleading for the safety of Lawrence, replied, "War, by ——." there were men outside of Lawrence, and beyond the control of the committee of public safety, who had taken him at his word. It meant that the policy of extermination or abject submission, so constantly promulgated by the Pro-slavery press, and proclaimed by Pro-slavery speakers, had been adopted by their enemies, and was about to be enforced with appalling earnestness. It meant that there was a power opposed to the Pro-slavery aggressors, as cruel and unrelenting as themselves. It meant henceforth, swift retaliation—robbery for robbery—murder for murder—that "he who taketh the sword shall perish by the sword." It meant that the merciless and implacable spirit of retributive vengeance, hitherto held in restraint, had broken its leash and begun its dreadful work.

The aggressive warfare thus begun, was not in accordance with the plans or purposes of the leaders of the Free-State movement; on the contrary, it was in direct opposition to their counsel, and had been persistently decried and successfully restrained up to this time. For the disorders that ensued, the Free-State organization was in no manner responsible. The aggressive movement at that time begun, was an uncontrollable outburst of rage long pent up, under the stress of suffering, intimidation, insult, humiliation, and unredressed outrage, such as, by hot-tempered men of courage, could no longer be unresistingly endured.

Upon those high in authority and wielding powerful influence, who, with deliberate purpose, counseled, planned, and executed the outrages, which at last culminated in all the horrors of anarchy, the responsibility rests for all time to come; to them, history accords the infamous distinction which their deeds merit.

WAR SOUTH OF THE KAW.

The murders struck terror to the hearts of the Pro-slavery settlers all along the valley of the Pottawatomie. Many fled panic-stricken from the region, to the borders of Missouri, carrying with them the news of the massacre. What few remained, although unanimous in the belief that "old Brown" and his sons were the murderers, were so completely unnerved and horrified that they made no effort for their arrest, nor attempt at retaliation, but waited trembling for outside succor to arrive. From the night of the terrible deed, the attempt of Pro-slavery residents to drive Free-State settlers from their claims by dire threats of arson or murder, in case they remained, ceased to be the common mode of harassing and intimidating them. It was plain that their own safety lay in not suggesting to their aroused foes, any outrages planned for their destruction, since they thus invited the danger of their prompt and premature execution upon themselves. There is this much to be said in palliation of John Brown's bloody code of retaliation.

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[*] For Townsley's statement and a more detailed history of this expedition, see the history of Franklin County, elsewhere in this volume.

[†] The statements concerning this meeting are given on the authority of a letter from Col. Blood to G. W. Brown, dated November 29, 1879. See "Reminiscences of Old John Brown," by G. W. Brown, M. D., page 70.

Pate's Campaign.—Capt. Henry Clay Pate, who, with his command, was still in the vicinity of Franklin, had, in addition to his military rank, the somewhat questionable authority vested in him by his commission as Deputy United States Marshal, granted him during or just prior to the sack of Lawrence. On hearing of the murders, he set out for Osawatomie with his company, with the design of "capturing or killing old Brown," who was assumed to be the leader of the murderous gang. The old man was in hiding on his arrival. Failing to find him, he took prisoners two of his sons, John Brown, Jr., and Jason, whom he found at work upon their claims, on suspicion of their being accessories to the crime.[*] They were charged with murder, and put in irons. Other arrests of Free-State men were made and a few cabins burned. A company of United States dragoons, under Capt. Wood, joined Pate soon after the arrests were made, to whom he turned over his prisoners. On May 31, the two companies moved together as far as Middle Ottawa Creek. There they separated, Pate going into separate camp a few miles further on. The prisoners were kept under guard of the dragoons, near Middle Ottawa Creek, for several days, and were subsequently conveyed to Lecompton, where Gaius Jenkins, G. S. Brown, and other Free State prisoners were already in confinement. Agony, horror, anxiety and fatigue, unsettled the mind of John Brown, Jr., to that extent that, while in camp as a prisoner, he was at times violently insane.[†]

Battle of Black Jack.—Capt. Pate's company, once more in camp, began anew their system of marauding and plundering of Free-State settlers on a more extensive scale than before. His campaign came to a sudden and inglorious end on June 2, in an encounter with an armed party of Free-State men, much inferior to his in numbers. It is memorable, as the first pitched battle in which the Free-State men were engaged. Many conflicting accounts of the affair have been published, varying so widely in detail as to throw distrust on the entire accuracy of any of them. The following, gathered from what are deemed reliable sources of information, is believed to be an essentially correct account of the battle of Black Jack. This battle occurred June 2, 1856. Old John Brown came up from the Pottawatomie the day before, Sunday, to Prairie City, with twelve mounted men, including himself, three of his sons—Frederick, Owen and Watson—and his son-in-law, Henry Thompson (who was hanged at Harper's Ferry), James Townsley, a Mr. Winner, a German named Wininger, and Charles Kaizer.

Six of Henry Clay Pate's men had that day made a raid on Palmyra, in retaliation for the Pottawatomie massacre, and had taken several prisoners, among them two of the Barricklows and Dr. Graham. They then concluded they would go over to Prairie City and take that village also. The people were in church when the descent was made. Services were immediately closed, without the formalities of a benediction, and firing commenced. After a round or two of firing, two of the attacking party were wounded. All retreated, effecting their escape to the main command of Pate. Pursuit was made, but Pate's forces were not found that day. About 10 o'clock the same night, Capts. Brown and Shore, having collected their men, started out again to find Pate's men, and about daylight next morning, discovered them near a small rivulet, with quite a little grove of Black Jack oaks, amounting then to but underbrush, on the west and south sides, about three miles from Prairie City.

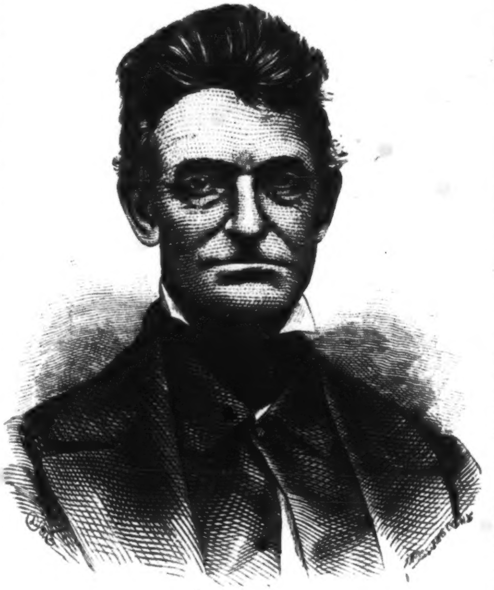

John Brown

The Missourians were about seventy-five or eighty in number, commanded by Capt. Pate, of Missouri, and Lieut. Brockett, of South Carolina, and drawn up behind their wagons, which they used for breastworks. Capts. Brown and Shore's men dismounted two or three hundred yards from where the skirmish began, and leaving Wininger and Henricks in charge of the horses, advanced upon the enemy in a curved line, wings farthest advanced. Brown, armed with a revolver, was in the center, in advance, in command. He repeatedly cautioned his men to aim low. Brown's men were armed with a variety of short range guns, while Shore's men had Sharpe's rifles. When within supposed range of the latter, fire was opened on Pate's army, the whole thirty-one guns going off simultaneously. A second and a third volley were poured in, when Brown ordered an advance, so that the short-range guns of his own men might be more effective. Some of the men started forward on a run, and the line became somewhat broken. When the line was again formed, the order was given to lie down in the grass, then from one to two feet high. From this time, until a flag of truce was raised by Pate's command, firing was promiscuous and continuous. In the meantime, Dr. Graham had escaped from his captors, by running directly across from them to Brown, falling down from time to time in the grass, to escape the shots fired at him by the Missourians. He told Capts. Brown and Shore that they could capture the whole outfit if they persisted, so when the flag of truce appeared and Capt. Pate proposed to capitulate, upon the condition of retaining their arms, Capt. Brown informed him they were not taking prisoners on those terms, and that the surrender must be unconditional. The flag was withdrawn and the battle renewed.

It was soon discovered that Pate's men were one by one falling back, mounting their horses, and "skedaddling." Orelius Carpenter, a crack shot, was detailed to stop that kind of business by shooting their horses, and in six shots brought down six horses, himself having the end of his nose shot off, and receiving the ball in his right arm, near the shoulder. The flag of truce was finally run up the second time, and the terms of unconditional surrender accepted by Pate. Only twenty-eight of Pate's men were captured, the rest having escaped during the fight.

The men of Capt. Shore's command actually engaged in the fight were the following: Capt. Samuel T. Shore; First Lieut. Elkanah Timmons; Second Lieut. Elizur Hill; Silas H. Moore, Elias Bassinger, Richard M. Pierson, Orelius A. Carpenter, Sylvester Harris, Augustus Shore, Montgomery Shore, Hiram McAllister, —— Collins, William A. David, C. L. Robbins, J. M. Robbins, John S. Edie, James P. Moore, Hugh McWhinney, John McWhinney and Dr. Westfall.[‡]

Battle of Franklin.—Two days after the battle of Black Jack, a night attack was made by a party of Free-State men and boys, numbering fifteen or sixteen, from Lawrence, upon a party of Law and Order marauders who were at Franklin, where they had stored considerable plunder. The assailing party entered the town at about 2 o'clock on the morning of June 5, and, after reconnoitering, marched to the guard-house, where the enemy had their headquarters, and demanded a surrender. The summons was answered by a discharge of their cannon, the only piece of artillery they had, which had been crammed to the muzzle with nails and other missiles calculated to scatter destruction. Owing to the darkness the aim was not deadly, and the murderous charge passed harmlessly over the heads of the assailants. The cannon was not again loaded. The assailants lay down and commenced firing with their Sharpe's rifles, their fire being sharply returned by the inmates of the house. The engagement was thus kept up, without sortie from within or assault from without, until near daybreak, when, as the coming light would render the firing more deadly, the firing from within and from without ceased almost simultaneously. The Lawrence boys melted away with the darkness, and were in Lawrence with the rising sun. None of them were hurt. The Law and Order men had suffered more during the siege. Six were wounded, one of whom, Tischmaker, died the next day. Of the wounded, the Pro-slavery papers report two from North Carolina, one from Georgia, and one from Alabama. Tischmaker was a resident of Franklin. At the time the battle began there were in the guard-house twenty-three Georgians, Alabamians and Missourians, Samuel Salters, the redoubtable Deputy Sheriff, and several Pro-slavery residents of Franklin. This force, like that of the besiegers, melted away with the rising sun, but it did not re-appear in Lawrence—it fled to friendly camps elsewhere—all but Tischmaker, who was too badly wounded—where they told the story of the dreadful siege they had withstood, repulsing the enemy, whom they represented as two hundred strong. The expedition was not an entire failure, although not carried out as it had been planned. The Wakarusa Company, under the lead of the gallant but modest Capt. Abbott, who had led the Branson rescue, was to have come up to the attack of the town on one side, while the Lawrence boys assailed the other. Owing to the intense darkness, the Wakarusa boys missed their way, and instead of being at the appointed place at the appointed time, were groping about in the ravines at the south of the town. It was intended to have captured the cannon, arms and ammunition, and bring them away with what provisions could be found, by way of reprisal.

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[*] Both were guiltless. Townsley's testimony, which is given in the history of Franklin County, corroborated by other witnesses, proves conclusively that John Brown, Jr., discouraged the expedition, and that on hearing of its murderous outcome he resigned his command and, in an excited condition bordering on insanity, left the camp and went home.

[†] In a letter written by John Brown, Sr., to F. B. Sanborn, Concord, Mass., dated June 24, 1856, he says:

"John's company soon after disbanded, and also the Osawatomie men. John tried to hide for several days, but from the feelings of the ungrateful conduct of those who ought to have stood by him, excessive fatigue, anxiety and loss of sleep, became quite insane, and in that condition gave up, or, as we are told, was betrayed at Osawatomie into the hands of the Bogus men."

His allusion to the "ungrateful conduct of those who ought to have stood by him" and his suspicions of betrayal, and other allusions to "the *cowardly*, mean conduct of Osawatomie and vicinity" quite likely had reference to the proceedings of a public meeting held at Osawatomie three days after the murders. The official report of the meeting was as follows:

"At a meeting of the citizens of Pottawatomie Creek, without distinction of parties, held at the branch between Messrs. Potter and Partridges, on the 27th day of May, 1856, C. H. Price was chosen Chairman and H. H. Williams Secretary.

"The Chairman then stated the object of the meeting, and a committee was appointed to take the subject under consideration. The committee consisted of R. Goulding, R. Gilpatrick, N. C. McDow, S. V. Vandaman, A. Castele and John Blunt. After consultation, the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and a copy of them ordered to be printed:

"WHEREAS, An outrage of the darkest and foulest nature has been committed in our midst by some midnight assassins unknown, who have taken five of our citizens at the hour of midnight from their homes and families, and murdered and mangled them in the most awful manner; to prevent a repetition of these deeds, we deem it necessary to adopt some measures for our mutual protection and to aid and assist in bringing these desperadoes to justice. Under these circumstances, we propose to act up to the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That we will from this time lay aside all sectional and political feelings and let together as men of reason and common sense, determined to oppose all men who are so ultra an their views as to denounce men of opposite opinions.

"*Resolved*, That we will repudiate and discountenance all organized bands of men who leave their homes for the avowed purpose of exciting others to acts of violence, believing it to be the duty of all good disposed citizens to stay at home during these exciting times and protect and, if possible, restore the peace and harmony of the neighborhood; furthermore, we will discountenance all armed bodies of men who may come amongst us from any other part of the Territory or from the States, unless said parties shall come under the authority of the United States.

"*Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to prevent a recurrence of a similar tragedy and to ferret out and hand over to the criminal authorities the perpetrators for punishment.

"H. H. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.
C. H. PRICE, *President*.
R. GOLDING, *Chairman*,
R. GILPATRICK,
W. C. MCDOW,
S. V. VANDAMAN,
A. CASTELE,
JOHN BLUNT,
Committee."

[‡] A list of those engaged in the battle or holding the horses, made out and subscribed to by John Brown, now in the Kansas Historical Society's collection, gives the names as follows: Capt. S. T. Shore, David Hendricks, Hiram McAllister, —— Parmely, Sylvester Harris, O. A. Carpenter, Augustus Shore, James Townsley, —— Hayden, John McWhinney, Montgomery Shore, Elkanah Timmons, Jacob Weiner, A. Bunda, Hugh McWhinney, Charles Keiser, Elizur Hill, William David, B. L. Cockrain, Henry Thompson, Elias Bassinger, Owen Brown, Frederick Brown, Salmon Brown, Oliver Brown, John Brown; all reported more or less severely wounded but nine.

The Lawrence boys, unsupported and disappointed as they were, having begun the battle, the Wakarusa force, guided by the noise of the musketry, found their bearings, and at last entered the town. To approach the vicinity of the guard-house in the darkness, knowing neither friend from foe, would have been foolhardy. They therefore proceeded to levy on the Pro-slavery stores of Buford's men. They loaded the only wagon they could procure with powder, shot, caps, a few Sharpe's rifles, some muskets, making up their load with flour, bacon, coffee, sugar, and other provisions, and, like their fighting allies, disappeared at break of day. The cannon, the prize most coveted, although undefended at the close of the battle, was reluctantly left behind, no means for its transportation having been provided. The grand object for which the expedition was planned was, however, accomplished. Franklin ceased to be a base of supplies for the invaders, or a place of rendezvous for the Southern soldiers, from which they could constantly menace Lawrence and plunder the Wakarusa settlers. If the assailants did not take Franklin to hold, they made it too hot for the enemy, and compelled them to evacuate.

The Pro-slavery version of this affair, as it appeared in the *Kansas Weekly Herald*, Leavenworth, was as follows:

> On Wednesday morning last, about 2 o'clock, eighty Abolitionists attacked the town of Franklin. There were but eight Pro-slavery men in the town at the time. They resisted the attack. The firing was kept up for four hours. Mr. Tischmaker, a good citizen and a Pro-slavery man, was shot through the lungs and died in a few hours. His house was riddled with bullets. His child narrowly escaped being killed. The pillow on which it was lying was shot to pieces, just missing the child's head. Mr. Connelly and one other man used a piece of cannon, and at about daylight drove back the Abolitionists, who were in wagons. How many were killed of the outlaws is not known. They shot from behind wagons, and thus kept themselves concealed.
>
> Mr. McGouldrick, a South Carolinian, was shot through the neck, supposed to be mortally wounded. Mr. Carrol, a South Carolinian, was wounded in the hip. Capt. Chapman, another South Carolinian, was in the fight and fought bravely. It is supposed that some fifteen to twenty of the outlaws were killed.

As soon as the news of the Osawatomie murders reached the Missouri border towns, the soldiers just returned from Lawrence were rallied for a new invasion, not as before, under the call of the United States Marshal, but, as the Pro-slavery papers put it, to protect the Pro-slavery settlers who were being driven from their homes or slaughtered without mercy by their abolition neighbors.

In addition to the command of Capt. Pate, whose career was temporarily checked at Black Jack, a considerable force was raised at Westport, Independence and other Missouri towns for a new invasion. The Commander-in-chief was Gen. Whitfield, the Pro-slavery Delegate to Congress, who had left the Investigating Committee, then in session at Leavenworth, to engage in the more congenial work of organizing and leading a force from Missouri into the Territory, to whale into submission the abolition part of the constituency he claimed to represent. The force with which he left Westport for the seat of war numbered something over two hundred and fifty men, well armed and accoutered for a short campaign. He entered the Territory on June 2, intending to be joined by Pate's company and the other smaller bands that were still there. (Pate, for reasons apparent, did not make a junction.) He marched as far as Bull Creek, twelve miles east of the present site of Baldwin City, Douglas County, where he encamped on June 3. His army was increased while there by numerous small accessions, and now numbered 300 men. Among his under officers were: Capt. Reed, of Independence, Mo.; Capt. Jenigen, who had shortly before been taken prisoner by Capt. Samuel Walker, while making an unsuccessful night attack on his (Walker's) house, and released by Walker on parole; Capt. Bell and several prominent Southern officers of Buford's regiment.

As soon as it became known among the Free-State men that an armed force had entered the Territory from Missouri, the Free-State companies were called to arms, and began to muster defensively, within supporting distance of each other, round about Prairie City. On the 5th of June, the Free-State troops in the neighborhood were encamped as follows: At Hickory Point, one mile from Palmyra, 115 men—fifteen from Franklin; a few from Bloomington, under Capt. Walker; a small detachment of the "Lawrence Stubbs," under Capt. Cracklin; and the Wakarusa Company, under Capt. Abbott; a little back of Prairie City, Capt. Shore, with forty men; in the thick woods, near Middle Ottawa Creek, strongly intrenched and guarding Pate and his fellow-prisoners, Old John Brown, with fifteen men.

Not many miles away, his exact whereabouts known only to his friends, was Charley Lenhart, the wild young printer, who had been strongly suspected of the attempt on Sheriff Jones' life in Lawrence, a few weeks before. He was the leader of the Free-State guerrilla band (numbering some twenty young men, quite as reckless and fearless as himself), who since the sack of Lawrence had been making reprisals on Pro-slavery men wherever and whenever an opportunity offered. Cooke, afterward hung at Harper's Ferry, was one of the party. All efforts to capture them or break up the gang had proved futile, and they were, at this time, well armed and mounted, acting as cavalry scouts to the determined little army of Free-state infantry encamped about Prairie City.

At this time (June 5), Whitfield moved his army to the immediate vicinity of the Free-State forces, and encamped in a ravine half a mile south of Palmyra. He was within a short distance of the hiding place of Old John Brown, of whom he was in search, and under the careful surveillance of the Free-State troops encamped near by, who had come out to fight most desperately in Brown's defense, in case the invaders should attempt his capture. A most bloody and desperate battle seemed imminent.

The efforts of Gov. Shannon to disarm the Free-State men, and thus render them defenseless, and to break up "the d——d guerrillas," proved alike ineffectual. Tidings of Pate's disaster, the raid on Franklin, and the continued depredations of Lenhart and his men, convinced the Governor that his friends were being hard pressed, and that the advance of Whitfield's army would meet with desperate resistance. As on a former occasion, he raised his reluctant voice in the interests of peace, and summoned Col. Sumner to the task of quelling the disorders which had grown out of his withdrawing him from Lawrence a few days before it was sacked. On June 4, he issued the following proclamation:

> Whereas, information has been received by us that armed bodies of men exist in different parts of the Territory, who have committed and threaten to commit acts of lawless violence on peaceable and unoffending citizens—taking them prisoners, despoiling them of their property and threatening great personal violence.
>
> It appearing also that armed combinations have been formed for the avowed purpose of resisting the execution of the Territorial laws and preventing the execution of any process by the officers of this Territory.
>
> It appearing further that individuals, as well as associated bodies of men, have assumed to themselves the power of notifying citizens of the Territory to leave their abodes, and in some cases to quit the country, under threats of inflicting severe penalties on those who do not comply.
>
> Now, therefore, I, Wilson Shannon, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do issue this, my proclamation, to command all persons within this Territory, not authorized by the laws thereof, to disperse and return peaceably to their respective abodes; and to warn all such persons that these military organizations for such purposes are illegal, and if necessary will be dispersed by the military force placed by the President of the United States at my disposal for the purpose of preserving the peace and enforcing the laws of the Territory. That steps have been taken to disperse all unlawful military organizations, which are threatening the peace of the country, and the good order of society, and to disarm them should they assemble. All civil officers of the Government are required to be vigilant in enforcing the laws against such offenders and in protecting the citizens, both in their persons and property, against all violence and wrong.
>
> I further declare that all notices given to citizens or persons found in the Territory to leave the same or their houses or any particular locality are unauthorized by law and highly reprehensible as tending to breeches of the peace and violence and disorder.
>
> I further declare that all law-abiding citizens of the Territory, without regard to party, names or distinctions, must be protected in their persons and property. And that all military organizations to resist the execution of the laws of the Territory, or to disturb the peace thereof, must be dispersed. All aggressive parties from without the Territory must be repelled. That the military force placed under the control of the executive of this Territory is amply sufficient to enforce the laws and to protect the citizens in their rights.
>
> I further declare that in carrying out this proclamation, no distinction or inquiry is to be made as to party, but all persons of all parties are to be treated alike under like circumstances. "Obedience to the laws, and consequent security to the citizens of Kansas are primary objects; and all lawless violence within the Territory, in whatever form it may manifest itself must be repressed," and the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 11th of February last will be strictly enforced; and a requisition has been made upon Col. Sumner for a sufficient military force to insure obedience to this proclamation.
>
> I call on all good citizens to aid and assist in preserving peace, repressing violence and bringing offenders to justice, and in maintaining the supremacy of the law.*

In response to the Governor's orders, Col. Sumner with his command moved promptly to the scene of disturbance. He was accompanied by Deputy Marshal Fain, who was to make such arrests as should prove necessary in dispersing the armed band on either side, and otherwise effecting obedience to the proclamation. They arrived at Prairie City June 5, in the neighborhood of which the opposing forces were disposed as before stated. Capt. Shore's camp was first visited by Col. Sumner, who commanded him to immediately disband. Without offering objection or protest, he gave cheerful and prompt obedience to the command, coming, as it did, from a recognized and respected source of authority. Old John Brown having been informed that Col. Sumner desired to see him, came forthwith out of his lair, and appeared in camp. Contrary to his expectations, Sumner, without preliminary parley, informed him that he must consider himself a prisoner, "as a civil functionary who accompanied the troops had a warrant out for him which he was there to serve." The Marshal did not, however, serve any papers on him at that time, holding Brown in wholesome dread, albeit he was then in military custody and urrounded by armed soldiers.* He was demanded to immediately surrender up Pate and his other prisoners, which he offered to do on condition that they should be held for trial for robbery. An unconditional surrender was insisted on by Col. Sumner, whereupon, without further discussion, Brown conducted the soldiers, accompanied by Deputy Marshal Fain, to his place of retreat, where, on a spot naturally adapted for defense, he had intrenched himself so strongly that Col. Sumner is reported to have said that a thousand men could not have dislodged him. Within the intrenchment were Pate and twenty-six of his men, prisoners, guarded by fifteen of Brown's party. The whole camp, including prisoners, were at once taken in custody by the United States troops. Col. Sumner called upon Fain to serve such writs as he had given him to understand he held against Brown and his men. His reply that he saw no one there whom he desired to arrest brought an indignant rebuke from the bluff soldier, who, despising both cowardice and deceit, felt that he had been imposed upon by both, the Marshal having declined to arrest any of the party. Col. Sumner liberated the prisoners (Pate and his men), returned to them their horses, arms and equipage, and ordered them to leave the Territory forthwith.†

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*The following dispatch, sent by President Pierce to Gov. Shannon, May 23, doubtless influenced him in the somewhat tardy issue of the above proclamation:

WASHINGTON CITY, May 23, 1856.

TO WILSON SHANNON, GOVERNOR OF KANSAS TER.:

Since my telegraph of this morning was sent, the Secretary of War has laid before me Col. Sumner's letter to you of the 12th inst. His suggestion strikes me as wise and prudent, and I hope that before this reaches you decisive measures will have been taken, to have the process in the hands of the Marshal quietly executed. My knowledge of facts is imperfect, but, with the force of Col. Sumner at hand, I perceive no occasion for the posse, armed or unarmed, which the Marshal is said to have assembled at Lecompton. The instructions issued to yourself and Col. Sumner, during your last visit to this city, must be efficiently executed. Sufficient power was committed to you, and you must use it.

Obedience to the laws and consequent security to the citizens of Kansas are primary objects. You must repress lawless violence within the Territory, in whatever form it may manifest itself.

(Signed.) FRANKLIN PIERCE.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed this 4th day of June, 1856.

WILSON SHANNON.

By the Governor.
DANIEL WOODSON, *Secretary*.

He then ordered Capt. Brown and his company to disperse. Brown protested against the injustice and cruelty of dispersing his own and other Free-State forces, while Whitfield, with an armed force of Missourians, remained undisturbed in camp only two miles away. On the pledge of Col. Sumner that he would immediately order them from the Territory, he urged no further objection, but broke camp and departed.

Col. Sumner, on reaching Whitfield's camp, was received with the polite and affable consideration due his rank and authority. He was told by Whitfield that he had been misinformed both as to the character and intention of himself and his men; that instead of being, as he had been led to believe, a hostile force from Missouri, threatening to destroy or even harass the Free-State men, they were mostly residents of the Territory, armed for the defense of themselves and their Pro-slavery neighbors, and for the rescue of their friends now in the hands of lawless bands of armed men who, in defiance of law and order, were threatening destruction to all Pro-slavery residents in that part of the Territory. The various creeks and settlements in the Territory from which these immaculate defenders of the innocent had come were given with a frankness calculated to deceive one ignorant of the geographical catalogue of names of creeks and settlements scattered over the Territory. With the assurance that the Free-State companies had already been, or would be, immediately dispersed, and that Pate's command had been already liberated from captivity, Whitfield declared that the warlike mission of his troops was at an end, promised to immediately disperse them to their numerous homes, and pledged them, on his word of honor, not to again assemble in arms. Col. Sumner, relying upon his promise, withdrew toward Prairie City, while Whitfield broke camp and moved down the Santa Fé road to a point some five miles below, and encamped on Black Jack for the night.

The other Free-State forces from Franklin, Wakarusa, etc., on the order of Col. Sumner, disbanded sufficiently to be invisible if they did not go home.

Whitfield's men, on their march to Black Jack on the evening of the 5th, took prisoner and carried along with them a Free-State man named Cantrel. He was a Missourian, had rendered assistance at the battle of Black Jack, although not one of those engaged, and had otherwise shown himself a stanch Free-State man. Four other prisoners had fallen into their hands on the march. On the 6th, with their prisoners, they moved to Cedar Creek, some fifteen miles, where they encamped about noon. Here the party divided, the actual Pro-slavery residents who had joined the force after it entered the Territory, disbanded, leaving the Missouri wing, now numbering with Pate's men, who had joined them, not far from two hundred men. At this place, Cantrel was tried for "treason to Missouri," by a mock court organized for the purpose, convicted, taken out into a ravine, so near that his cries of terror and pain were distinctly heard in camp by the other prisoners, and shot dead. Two of the remaining prisoners, having given satisfactory evidence that they were Pro-slavery men, were liberated immediately after Cantrel's execution. The fate of the others is not known. The finding of dead bodies near the continued line of march, which were never identified, led to the belief that they met the fate of Cantrel.

Meanwhile, Col. Sumner, with part of his command, having confidence in Whitfield's promises, returned to Fort Leavenworth, leaving a company of dragoons, under command of Lieut. McIntosh, encamped in the vicinity of Palmyra, and still another company near Osawatomie, under Maj. Sedgwick. There was also a small force on Middle Ottawa Creek, guarding John Brown, Jr., Jason Brown, Mr. Williams, Mr. Partridge, and other prisoners taken by Pate at Osawatomie. Unfortunately, Sedgwick, not apprehending further trouble from Whitfield's men, moved his force up toward Ottawa Creek, several miles away from Osawatomie, on the morning of June 7, not many hours before the Missourians approached the town. The assurance given that Sedgwick with his troops was still encamped near the town, and would therefore protect it, prevented the Free-State men from rallying to its defense, as they were otherwise determined to do, and had so re-assured the citizens that they had nearly all gone out upon their claims to work, leaving the women and children, with not over a dozen men, in the village.

As the army approached the town, their outriders ascertained that Sedgwick's force was gone, and that the town was defenseless. Thus re-assured, the soldiers entered. No resistance was made by the inhabitants, and a general pillage began, which did not end until every house had been entered, the portable valuables taken, and other property destroyed. They fired several buildings, which were, however, extinguished by the citizens. Owing to the uncertain proximity of the United States Dragoons, the destruction of the town was averted, and at the end of an hour and a half, the sack being complete, the raiders hurriedly departed, drunk with whisky and brandy which they had found, and loaded with booty. Thus did Gen. Whitfield* make good his "word of honor," pledged to Col. Sumner two days before. Murder and pillage marked his homeward march, done with cowardly impunity, since the United States Dragoons unwittingly covered his retreat and kept the Free-State men at a safe distance.

A few days later, the force reached Westport, where it was disbanded. Open hostilities for a time ceased south of the Kansas River, and affairs relapsed into the less demonstrative and milder form of anarchy which had hitherto prevailed.

While the war was progressing south of the Kaw, the Free-State settlers living north of the river and in the border towns of Atchison, Leavenworth and other places of less note, made no aggressive demonstrations. Being numerically weak, without organization, and thus at the mercy of their foes, they sought safety in silent neutrality, allowing their friends on the Pottawatomie and Wakarusa to fight their battles single-handed, in their own way. They were, nevertheless, subject to every outrage which their defenseless condition invited, or the vindictiveness of their foes could devise. They were threatened, forcibly driven from the Territory, robbed, imprisoned and murdered.† Every Free-State man in that region was under surveillance of committees of vigilance, or put under the ban of open proscription. No men displayed more unflinching courage or suffered more for the cause of freedom in Kansas, than did the Free-State men of Leavenworth and Atchison Counties during the reign of terror that began there in June, and continued, with slight intermission, until near the close of the year.

The Free-State papers were suppressed, those at Lawrence being destroyed. The only one remaining, the *Kansas Tribune*, Topeka, was in a state of temporary suspension, its supply of paper having been stopped in transit by the Law and Order men of Missouri. Thus, with no means of contradicting any reports, however false or exaggerated they might be, the Pro-slavery papers made the most of their advantage, and their columns fairly overflowed with fictitious accounts of abolition outrages perpetrated daily upon Pro-slavery settlers. All counter outrages on Free-State men were either suppressed, given with palliating circumstances, or justified and commended. The history of American journalism furnishes no such example of unmitigated falsification, systematic distortion of facts, and infamous libels of reputable citizens, as appeared in the Pro-slavery journals of Kansas and the border counties of Missouri during the summer and fall of 1856. The leading Kansas papers were the *Squatter Sovereign*, Atchison, J. H. Stringfellow, editor; the *Kansas Herald*, Leavenworth, L. J. Eastin, editor. Both editors were members of the Territorial Legislature. They were supported largely by Government advertising patronage, which gave to their reprehensible editorial effusions a semi-official authority in the minds of their readers, which rendered them doubly mischievous.

During the summer, these two papers vied with each other in inflaming the already aroused passions of the Pro-slavery people along the border, and inciting them to deeds of lawless violence against all persons not openly in favor of making Kansas a Slave State, classing all such, indiscriminately, as Abolitionists. They urged with vehemence the necessity of exterminating all such as remained in the Territory, and the establishment of an effectual blockade against all Free-State emigrants on the Missouri and along the northern frontier. Short extracts are given below, showing the pervading spirit of the Pro slavery press of Kansas and Missouri at that time.

The Westport *Border Times*, of May 27, announced the Osawatomie murders under the head "War! War!" as follows:

> We learn from a dispatch just received from Col. A. G. Boone, dated at Paola, K. T., May 26, 1856, and signed by Gens. Heiskell and Barbee, that the reported murder of *eight* Pro-slavery men in Franklin County, K. T., is but too true. The dispatch says:
>
> "It is my painful duty to inform you that Allen Wilkinson is no more. About 12 o'clock on Saturday night last, a party of *some twenty men* entered his house, and in spite of the entreaties of his wife, dragged him out of his bed and brutally murdered him. They then proceeded to the house of an old man named Doyle, and murdered the old man and two sons. They then went to a Mr. Sherman's where they murdered *three more* men. A man named Whitman was also killed. The bodies of the murdered men were terribly mutilated."
>
> This dispatch says: "The only reason that could be assigned for this inhuman butchery was that the Abolitionists (the court being in session) were afraid that these men would be called upon to give evidence against them, as many of them were charged with treason."
>
> An appeal is made to the South for men and money. Civil war, with all its horrors, now rages in Kansas Territory. Where is Gov. Shannon? Where are the United States troops? are the oft repeated questions. How they are to be answered, time alone will show.

The *Kansas Herald* (Leavenworth) announced Pate's capture in an extra, June 4, under the startling headlines, "More *Abolition Outrages!*" and enumerated in capital letters the following list of casualties in his company:

"Supposed Murder of J. M. Bernard—I. W. Foreman, H. Hamilton and J. Lux, who Went in Search of Bernard, Taken Prisoners—Deputy U. S. Marshal Attacked—Fifteen of Capt Pate's Company Killed—Capt. Pate and Several of his Men Taken Prisoners—James Magee Badly Wounded."

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* Redpath, in his "Life of Capt. John Brown," page 138, says: "Capt. Brown answered that if any Territorial official dared to serve a writ on him, he would shoot him dead on the spot; and, fixing his stern glance on the Marshal, convinced that trembling official that the presence of a company of soldiers would not save him from the fate the old man threatened."

The same author, page 136, puts the strength of Whitfield's force "at *twenty-one hundred* mounted men."

Mr. Redpath's known exaggerations, added to the fact that he wrote under excitement and strong prejudice, and always with a view to influence his readers to adopt his own line of thought, detracts much from the historic value of his writings.

† Phillips, in his "Conquest of Kansas," page 362, tells how Col. Sumner, in terms more emphatic than polite, upbraided Pate for prostituting the U. S. arms Gov. Shannon had given him to such unauthorized and unsoldierly uses.

* It is stated by John H. Gihon—"Geary and Kansas"—page 90, that Whitfield was not present at the sacking of Osawatomie; that he, with a part of his command, had taken the direct route to Westport, while another division, under the command of Gen. Reid, with Capts. Pate, Bell and Jenigen, took in Osawatomie on their march. The question of his personal participation in the affair is, perhaps, immaterial.—Ed.

† For details concerning the disorders prevailing, and the outrages suffered at that time by the Free-State men in the border counties north of the Kansas River, the reader is referred to the histories of Atchison and Leavenworth Counties, which are a part of this work.

The account foots up Pate's loss, after displaying desperate valor, at fifteen killed, many wounded. It says: "The Abolitionists numbered between seventy and eighty strong." Pate's men numbered only thirty. The abolition loss in killed is set down at nine.

The leading editorial, in the same issue containing the above, under the caption, "War in Kansas," apprehensive that too great exaggeration of the frightful conditions of affairs may have a depressing effect on Pro-slavery immigration, commences with this re-assuring paragraph:

> Notwithstanding the earnest efforts of two widely circulating morning papers in this city to make the public believe that all Kansas is up in arms and about engaging in a fierce and bloody war, peace reigns throughout all her wide domain, save and except in one miserable little town, where, under the auspices of a few New England fanatics, have assembled a gang of Yankee-negro thieves, who, encouraged by political demagogues and ambitious clergymen, are acting out the evil propensities of their nature, setting the laws at defiance, and declaring their independence of courts, penal statutes, governments and everything but their own mad, ungovernable passions. * * * * * * * * *
>
> A stranger, reading these papers, would never dream that Kansas was a large Territory, and that in all its broad domain, and all its territory, settled townships and villages, save one, the people were pursuing their usual avocations in peacefulness and contentment. But such is the fact.

Further on, it continues:

> We have little respect for any of the psalm-singing button-makers and tin peddlers of New England, and see enough of them about our own city whining and intermeddling with everybody's business, not to appreciate the feelings of contempt and abhorrence the people of Kansas must feel for the nest of thieving paupers and tract distributers of Lawrence. Here the better class of them come and "speculate" and "trade" and "dicker," calling themselves merchants, and assume to be respectable and law-abiding citizens, but once give them a chance to cheat, or in any way act out their *propensities*, and they will rob their best benefactors.
>
> * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
>
> The people of Kansas have been sorely annoyed and plagued with these creatures, and we trust they will now drive out, root out the whole gang, root and branch, and leave not one of them in the whole Territory. It would be a pity to hang them, since some of them are the dupes and tools of greater knaves than themselves.
>
> If Beecher and Dutton and Greeley and Sumner could be made to suffer their deserts, we would hold up both hands for their immediate punishment; but, as they have been too cunning and too cowardly to do what they have urged others to do, justice must fall upon the heads of weaker and less deserving creatures. We would, therefore, ask that it be seasoned with mercy, and that the poor creatures that infest Lawrence be driven out of the Territory with stripes on their backs, and admonished never to show their faces west of the Missouri River again.

The *Squatter Sovereign*, June 10, says:

> Hundreds of the Free-State men who have committed no overt act, but have only given countenance to those reckless murderers, assassins and thieves will of necessity share the same fate of their brethren. If civil war is to be the result, in such a conflict there cannot be and will not be any neutrals recognized. "He that is not for us is against us" will of necessity be the motto; and those who are not willing to take either one side or the other are the most unfortunate men in Kansas, and had better flee to other regions as expeditiously as possible—they are not the men for Kansas.

In the same issue, under the heading: "Startling News!—More Outrages by the Abolitionists!" commencing with the outrage upon Capt. Pate, at Black Jack, seven distinct outrages upon Pro-slavery men are detailed, varying in atrocity from horse and negro stealing to murder in a majority of instances. Many of the stories were pure fabrications; but at that time there was no opposition paper in the Territory to contradict any statement put forth, however false it might be. The editorial comments on this column of atrocities read thus:

> We also have rumors of the murder of Pro-slavery men in other portions of the Territory. The Abolitionists shoot down our men without provocation wherever they meet them. Let us retaliate in the same manner. A free fight is all we desire. If murder and assassination is the programme of the day, we are in favor of filling the bill. Let not the knives of the Pro-slavery men be sheathed while there is one Abolitionist in the Territory. As they have shown no quarters to our men, they deserve none from us. Let our motto be written in blood upon our flags, "*Death to all Yankees and Traitors in Kansas!*"
>
> We have 150 men in Atchison ready to start at an hour's notice. All we lack is horses and provisions. Cannot our friends in Missouri, whose interests are identical with ours, contribute something that will enable us to protect our lives and families from the outrages of the cowardly assassins of the North? If the South ever intends to act, now is the time! Our murdered friends must be avenged! We again repeat, let not this war cease until Kansas is purged of Abolitionists!

The *Squatter Sovereign*, May 27, gave what it entitled a "Summary of events in Douglas County." It denied the charge of robbery and theft on the part of the invaders. The summary closed thus:

> With a force of 750 men, the town disarmed and at our mercy, we simply executed to the letter what the law decreed, and left, as *though we had been to church*—by the way, there is *no church* in Lawrence, but several *free love associations*.
>
> We publish this statement without any embellishment, that the world may judge between us and our opponents.

In the Leavenworth *Herald*, of June 14, on the first page, and in the column adjoining Gov. Shannon's proclamation ordering Col. Sumner to disperse all armed bands throughout the Territory, appeared a circular, signed by the Pro-slavery committees of Doniphan, Atchison and Leavenworth Counties, calling on friends in the South for material aid—arms, ammunition, etc. It was afterward copied by nearly every paper throughout the Slave States, and was there generally accepted as a true statement of the condition of affairs in Kansas. It read as follows:

> *To our friends throughout the United States*—The undersigned having been appointed a committee by our fellow-citizens of the counties of Leavenworth, Doniphan and Atchison, in Kansas Territory, to consult together, and to adopt measures for mutual protection, and the advancement of the interests of the Pro-slavery party in Kansas Territory, this day assembled at the town of Atchison, to undertake the responsible duties assigned us; and in our present emergency deem it expedient to address this circular to our friends throughout the Union, but more particularly in the slave-holding States. We would not officiously undertake to represent the whole Pro-slavery party; but on this occasion, when every man is required at his post to protect his family, friends and property from the attacks of bands of midnight assassins, it is impossible to call a general meeting of our party.
>
> The time has arrived when prompt action is required, and, in the interior of Kansas, can easily be supplied from various points in the above named counties, they embracing our whole front on the Missouri River. The Pro-slavery party is the only one in Kansas which pretends to uphold the Government, or abide by the laws. Our party, from the beginning, has sought to make Kansas a Slave State only by legal means. We have been slandered and vilified almost beyond endurance, yet we have not resorted to violence, but steadily pursued the law for the accomplishment of our objects, believing it the only proper course—and the party is still of the same opinion. Twice have we been called out in large numbers to aid the officers in the execution of the laws, and under very aggravating circumstances, when, if our people had been willing to trample under foot the laws, as our enemies do, we were in a condition to wage a war of extermination against all the enemies of the Pro-slavery party in Kansas. Yet we controlled ourselves, our enemies promising in future to obey the laws. Notwithstanding the many falsehoods circulated by the Abolitionists, in and out of Kansas Territory, the day never has been that we were not able, legally and fairly, to outvote them; and to-day, if all restraints and obligations to support the Government and abide by the laws were thrown off, and open war declared between the Pro-slavery and all other parties in the Territory, we could, in less than a month, rid ourselves of our last enemy without the help of a single outsider.
>
> Let not these statements, however (although true to the letter), prevent any one from coming to Kansas, who intends to become a citizen of Kansas, for we need all that will come; and remember that in October next, our Representatives to the Legislature will be elected, and our enemies will make a desperate struggle. Bring your slaves with you. They are safe here, Abolitionists cannot steal them and get them out of Kansas.
>
> We have proclaimed to the world that we recognize the principles of the Kansas Bill as just and right, and although we preferred Kansas being made a *Negro Slave State*, yet we never dreamed of making it so by the aid of bowie-knives, revolvers and Sharpe rifles, until we were threatened to be driven out of the Territory by a band of hired Abolitionists, bought up and sent here to control our elections and steal our slaves and those of our friends in adjoining States. These threats made us prepare ourselves for whatever issue might be presented.
>
> We are still ready, and intend to continue so, if our friends abroad stand by and sustain us. We are now in a condition that requires constant vigilance, day and night. Our people are poor, and their labor is their capital, deprive them of that, which we are now compelled to do, and they must be supported from abroad, or give up the cause of the South. The Northern Abolitionists can raise millions of dollars, and station armed bands of fanatics throughout the Territory, and support them in order to deprive Southern men of their constitutional rights. We address this to our friends, only for the purpose of letting them know our true condition and our wants. We know that our call will meet a ready, willing and liberal response. Since we left Lawrence, on the day of its surrender and humiliation, the Free-State men, having learned, we suppose by the aid of Howard and Sherman of the Congressional Committee of Investigation, that our laws were all unconstitutional and void, and would be so declared by Congress, have begun a regular system of midnight assassinations, robberies and the whole catalogue of crimes, wherever they can find unprotected men, women and children. Hence the absolute necessity of our people everywhere being constantly ready for any emergency, and, in order to be thus, we need money, horses, provisions and ammunition; but with the money we, perhaps, can purchase all we need cheaper than our friends can supply us, except in Missouri. From twenty to thirty of our people have recently fallen by the hands of fanatical Abolitionists, without any pretended excuse, except that it was known they believed "Southern people had equal rights with Northern in the Territories." They are being hunted up and brought to justice, and the blood of our slain people, and the tears of their widows and orphans will continue to cry aloud for vengeance until the last assassin and traitor is brought to justice. Their cry will not be in vain. We profess to be a law-abiding people, and we practice what we profess, but when the law ceases to afford protection, and revolution, insurrection and rebellion are forced upon us, we expect to be ready to meet that issue, too. Thus far we have sustained the principles of the Pro-slavery party in Kansas, peacefully—we prefer thus to continue, but if our party is to be put down, or civil war follows, we are ready to do our duty.
>
> Heaven and earth are being moved in all the Free States to induce overwhelming armies to march here to drive us from the land. We are able to take care of those already here, but let our brethren in the States take care of the outsiders—watch them, and if our enemies march for Kansas, let our friends come along to take care of them, and if nothing but a fight can bring about a peace, let us have a fight that will amount to something. Send us the money and other articles mentioned as soon as practicable, and if the Abolitionists find it convenient to *bring* their supplies, let our friends come with ours. Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Majors, Russel & Co., Leavenworth, K. T.; J. W. Foreman & Co., Doniphan, K. T.; and C. E. Woolfolk & Co., Atchison, K. T., to receive any money or other articles sent for our relief, and will report to the undersigned, and we pledge ourselves that all will be distributed for the benefit of the cause. Horses we greatly need—footmen being useless in running down midnight assassins and robbers.
>
> *Leavenworth County*—W. E. Murphy, Chairman; J. J. Clarkson, C. B. Norris, D. A. N. Grover, Hugh M. Moore.
>
> *Doniphan County*—T. J. Key, Chairman; J. F. Foreman, C. L. Newman, A. Hende, J. S. Pemberton.
>
> *Atchison County*—P. T. Abell, Chairman; J. A. Headley, A. J. Frederick, J. F. Green, Jr., E. C. Mason.
>
> ATCHISON, K. T., June 4, 1856.
>
> ☞All Pro-slavery papers will please copy.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

This committee arrived in Leavenworth from Lawrence, where it had concluded its work, Tuesday, May 13, and held its first session there on the following day. They were continued, without any serious interruption, until the excitement which followed the sacking of Lawrence, and the consequent disorders south of the Kansas River. Up to that time, the opposition to its work was confined to acrimonious newspaper strictures on its proceedings, and bitter denunciation of the Free soil members—Messrs. Sherman and Howard. Almost as soon as the soldiers had returned from the sack of Lawrence, and news had been received of the Osawatomie tragedy, the opposition to the committee became bolder and the hindrances more annoying, if not more dangerous to a majority of its members and officers. Threatening letters were received by Mr. Sherman personally. Some witnesses were arrested, and others so intimidated that they dared not testify. The Free soil members were openly execrated in a public indignation meeting. On the morning of May 26, there was found posted on the door of the committee room the following:

> May 26.
>
> MESSRS. HOWARD AND SHERMAN:
>
> *Sir.*—With feelings of Surprise and Disgust we have been noticing the unjust manner in which you have been Conducting this Investigation.
>
> We therefore request you to alter your Obnoxious course, in order to avoid the consequences which may otherwise follow.
>
> CAPT. HEMP—in behalf of the citizens.
>
> LEAVENWORTH CITY, 1856.

At a meeting of Pro-slavery citizens, held in Leavenworth May 31, the government of the city was taken entirely out of the hands of the legal authorities, and placed in the hands of a Vigilance Committee,* with power to appoint a Chief of Police, who, with his posse, was to hold himself subject to the direction and control of the committee, and "obey strictly, to the letter, neither falling short of nor exceeding" its orders. The appointment of this committee, as embodied in the resolutions, was: "To re-establish peace among us, and give security to persons and property; and this in order that men may pursue their lawful avocations, without being interrupted by lawless violence; without being subjected to such fearful excitements, and without apprehension of depredations from such outlaws as now infest our community."

The avowed intention was to conquer a peace. The organization was declared to be "not against opinions properly entertained and respectfully expressed," but against those "who openly strike at our peace and security, or who clandestinely and treacherously give them aid and comfort." "In one word," the resolution concludes, "we organize against treason, whether open or secret; against outlaws, incendiaries, traitors, and all their aiders and abettors." All those who came "armed with Sharpe's rifles, under the patronage of Eastern Emigrant Aid Societies," were branded as suspicious characters, and commended especially to the attention of the Vigilance Committee. Other counties and towns cherishing opinions expressed in the resolutions adopted, were urged to organize in like manner, pledged not to cease their united efforts until "outlaws be either expelled from the Territory, or receive summary justice."

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*See "History of Leavenworth."

The "Capt. Hemp" placard already given, which had been placed on the door of the committee's room, was condemned as "ill-advised" and "not in accordance with the views and feelings of the peaceable and law-abiding people of this community," but the resolution was "not to be construed into an indorsement of the respectability of said committee, or the propriety of their course and mission."

The committee was appointed by the Mayor, and commenced its work of proscription June 5, by serving notice on several prominent Free-State citizens to leave on the next boat, on pain of serious consequences not definitely described in the writ of ejectment. The work of this committee was short-lived—Gov. Shannon's proclamation was received in Leavenworth October 8, and thereupon the committee formally disbanded.

The effect of the meeting of May 31, although its committee did not immediately get to work, was to so intimidate witnesses that further testimony from Free-State men could not be procured, and the committee left the Territory. A short stay was made at Westport, Mo. From there, the majority—Howard and Sherman—proceeded to New York, and thence to Washington. Mr. Oliver, the Pro-slavery member of the committee, did not accompany them, but tarried to take ex-parte testimony concerning the Osawatomie murders, and on other points calculated to strengthen the Pro-slavery cause or rebut the Free-State testimony taken, which testimony accompanied the minority report presented to the House by him.*

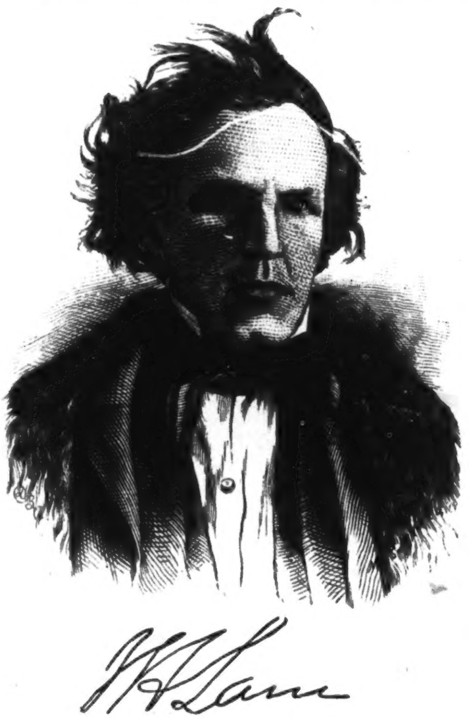

J. H. Lane

RENEWED EXCITEMENT IN THE STATES.

The news of the sack of Lawrence fanned anew the flame of excitement throughout the Northern States. The tone of the papers, the resolutions of the public meetings held all over the North to consider and discuss Kansas affairs, the voice of the Northern pulpit—all were warlike. Henry Ward Beecher, then in his glorious prime, advocated sending Sharpe's rifles, instead of Bibles, to Kansas, and pledged his Brooklyn parish to furnish a definite number. The emigration fever raged with increasing heat, complicated with a fighting delirium which boded no good to the Pro-slavery party, which had thus far held Kansas by the throat. Every party that set out came prepared for defense; and many came eager for the fray. There were fewer women and children, less house-luggage, fewer agricultural implements; more men, more arms, more ammunition.

The peaceful organizations known as Emigrant Aid Societies, working for the legitimate end of assisting *bona-fide* settlers in establishing themselves in their Kansas homes, were overshadowed by Kansas Aid Societies, whose avowed object was, with men and money to aid them in defending them. The movement took full possession of the North. Monster meetings were held in the large cities, immense sums raised and companies of emigrants organized to proceed forthwith to the field of contest. Col. Lane, Col. Wood, Gov. Reeder, S. C. Pomeroy, Col. Holliday and other Free-State men from Kansas, many of whom were under indictment for treason, canvassed the States, speaking nightly to excited crowds, and arousing the most intense sympathy in behalf of the suffering Free-State settlers of the Territory.

One of the earliest and most enthusiastic Kansas meetings held was at Chicago, Saturday evening, May 31, in court house square. The Kansas speakers were Col. James H. Lane and Mr. Hinman, "fresh from the smoking ruins of Lawrence." The Chicago *Daily Tribune*, June 2, gave a two-column report of the meeting under such head-lines as these: "Illinois Alive and Awake!" "10,000 Freemen in Council!" "2,000 Old Hunkers on Hand!" "$15,000 Subscribed for Kansas!!!"

Hon. Norman Judd presided, and made the opening speech. He was followed by Francis A. Hoffman. J. C. Vaughn, in an eloquent speech, presented the claims of Kansas for immediate relief, and offered the following resolutions:

> *Resolved*—That the people of Illinois will aid the Freedom of Kansas.
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> *Resolved*—That they will send a colony of 500 actual settlers to that Territory, and provision them for one year.†
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> *Resolved*—That these settlers will invade no man's rights, but *will maintain* their own.
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> *Resolved*—That we recommend the adoption of a similar policy to the people of all the States of the Union, ready and willing to aid; and also, a thorough concert and co-operation among them, through committees of correspondence, on this subject.
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> *Resolved*—That an Executive Committtee of seven, viz., J. C. Vaughn, Mark Skinner George W. Dale, I. N. Arnold, N. B. Judd and E. I. Tinkham, be appointed with full powers to carry into execution these resolutions.
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> *Resolved*—That Tuthill King, R. M. Hough, C. B. Waite, J. H. Dunham, Dr. Gibbs, J. T. Ryerson and W. B. Egan, be a finance committee to raise and distribute material aid.

Following the reading of the resolutions, they were seconded by Peter Page, Esq., and passed amidst the most enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.

Next, Hon. W. B. Egan, one of the most eloquent Irish orators of the city, spoke to his Irish fellow-citizens, rousing them to the highest pitch of excitement.

The President then introduced Col. James H. Lane, of Kansas. As he rose up and came forward, he was greeted with an outburst of applause from the crowd that continued for some minutes, during which time he stood statue-like, with mouth firm set, gazing with those wondrous eyes down into the very heart of the excited throng. Before the applause had subsided sufficiently for his voice to be heard, the fascinating spell of his presence had already seized upon the whole vast audience, and for the next hour he controlled its every emotion—moving to tears, to anger, to laughter, to scorn, to the wildest enthusiasm, at his will. No man of his time possessed such magnetic power over a vast miscellaneous assembly of men as he. With two possible exceptions (Patrick Henry and S. S. Prentiss), no American orator ever equaled him in effective stump-speaking, or in the irresistible power by which he held his audiences in absolute control. On that night he was at his best. It was doubtless the ablest and most effective oratorical effort of his life. No full report of it was given at the time. One of the hundreds of young men made Kansas-crazy by the speech, and who forthwith left all and followed him to Kansas, thus wrote of it twenty years after:*

> He was fresh from the scenes of dispute in the belligerent Territory. He made a characteristic speech, teeming with invective extravagance, impetuosity, denunciation and eloquence. The grass on the prairie is swayed no more easily by the winds than was this vast assemblage by the utterances of this speaker. They saw the contending factions in the Territory through his glasses. The Pro-slavery party appeared like demons and assassins; the Free-State party like heroes and martyrs. He infused them with his warlike spirit and enthusiastic ardor for the practical champions of freedom. Their response to his appeals for succor for the struggling freemen was immediate and decisive.

It is doubtful if the writer of the above, or any other of the ten thousand hearers of that night, can recall a single sentence of his speech. The emotions aroused were so overwhelming as to entirely obliterate from memory the spoken words. A few broken extracts are preserved below. He began:

> I have been sent by the people of Kansas to plead their cause before the people of the North. Most persons have a very erroneous idea of the people of Kansas. They think they are mostly from Massachusetts. They are really more than nine-tenths from the Northwestern States. There are more men from Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, than from all New England and New York combined.

Speaking of the President, he said:

> Of Franklin Pierce I have a right to talk as I please, having made more than one hundred speeches advocating his election, and having also, as one of the electors of Indiana, cast the electoral vote of that State for him. Frank was, in part, the creature of my own hands; and a pretty job they made of it. The one pre-eminent wish of mine now is that Frank may be hurled from the White House; and that the nine memorials sent him from the outraged citizens of Kansas detailing their wrongs, may be dragged out of his iron box.

Of the climate of Kansas, he said:

> Kansas is the Italy of America. The corn and the vine grow there so gloriously that they seem to be glad and to thank the farmers for planting them. It is a climate like that of Illinois, but milder. Invalids instead of going to Italy, when the country became known, would go to Kansas, to gather new life beneath its fair sky and from its balmy airs. The wild grapes of Kansas are as large and luscious as those that grow in the vineyards of Southern France.

He alluded to Col. W. H. Bissell, then the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, as follows:

> It is true I was side by side with your gallant and noble Bissell at Buena Vista and in Congress. I wish I could describe to you the scene on the morning preceding that glorious battle. On a ridge stood Clay, Bissell, McKee, Hardin and myself. Before us were twenty thousand armed enemies. It was a beautiful morning, and the sun shone bright upon the polished lances and muskets of the enemy, and their banners waved proudly in the breeze. In our rear the lofty mountains reached skyward, and their bases swarmed with enemies ready to rob the dead and murder the wounded when the battle was over. Around us stood five ragged regiments of volunteers, two from Illinois, two from Indiana, and one from Kentucky; they were bone of your bone, blood of your blood, and it was only when you were near enough to look into their eyes that you could see the d——l was in them. It did not then occur to me that I should be indicted for treason because I loved liberty better than slavery.

He then gave a warm and glowing tribute to Col. Bissell, his brother-in-arms.

Then followed a most vivid and awful narrative of the outrages perpetrated upon the Free States' men by the Missouri ruffians; so vivid that the Osawatomie murders seemed but merited retaliation, and most sweet revenge to his excited hearers.

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* Both the majority and minority reports of this committee have been quoted from extensively in the preceding pages of this work.—Ed.

† The plan, here adopted, of sending in emigrants, provisioned for one year, as well as that subsequently adopted, of arming them for self-defense, did not originate at this meeting. It was a Southern idea, first conceived early in March by Maj. Buford, of South Carolina, adopted by most Southern Emigrant Aid Societies in the South, and practically carried out before a company was ever raised, provisioned or armed by any Northern organization. Early in April Buford's "regiment," as it was called, was in Kansas. Other parties, armed and "provisioned for a year" (nominally so—the promises were not fulfilled) came in during the first half of May from other Southern States. More than half of the military posse organized for the sacking of Lawrence, had recently arrived from the South, armed and promised "provision for a year," on their sworn allegiance to the slave powers.

* Col. S. S. Prouty.

> The Missourians [said he], poured over the border in thousands, with bowie knives in their boots, their belts bristling with revolvers, their guns upon their shoulders, and three gallons of whisky per vote in their wagons. When asked where they came from, their reply was, "From Missouri;" when asked, "What are you here for?" their reply was, "Come to vote." If any one should go there and attempt to deny these things, or apologize for them, the Missourians would spit upon him. They claim to own Kansas, to have a right to vote there and to make its laws, and to say what its institutions shall be.

Col. Lane held up the volume of the Statutes of Kansas, then proceeded to read from it, commenting as he read:

> The Legislature first passed acts virtually repealing the larger portion of the Constitution of the United States, and then repealed, as coolly as one would take a chew of tobacco, provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Of this bill I have a right to speak—God forgive me for so enormous and dreadful a political sin—I voted for the bill. I thought the people were to have the right to form their own institutions, and went to Kansas to organize the Democratic party there, and make the State Democratic, but the Missouri invaders poured in—the ballot boxes were desecrated—the bogus Legislature was elected by armed mobs—you know the rest.
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> The Pro-slavery fragment of the Democratic party talk much about Know-nothingism. It is their song day and night. Well, these Kansas law-makers have gone to work and repealed at once the clause in the Nebraska Bill, that gave the right to vote to foreigners in Kansas on declaring their intention to become citizens, and made it requisite for them to have lived in the Territory five years, and to take the final oath; and at the same time, they made all Indians who adopted the habits of white men, voters at once. And what was the distinguishing habit of white men? Why, it was understood to be drinking whisky. All that was necessary to naturalize a Kansas Indian was to get him drunk. What Know-nothing lodge ever went so far in their nativism as this?—made foreigners in the Territory wait five years to become citizens, and enfranchising the drunken, thieving Indians at once, one and all!
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> The Pro-slavery fragment of the Democratic party also delights in the term "nigger worshiper," to designate Free-State men. I will show you that these Pro-slavery men are of all nigger worshipers the most abject. According to the Kansas code (Col. Lane read from the book, giving page and section), if a person kidnaped a white child, the utmost penalty is six months in jail—if a nigger baby, the penalty is death. Who worships niggers, and slave nigger babies at that? To kidnap a white child into slavery—six months in jail—to kidnap a nigger into freedom—Death!"

He concluded his scathing review of the infamous code as follows:

> Is there an Illinoisan who says enforce these monstrous iniquities called laws?—show me the man. The people of Kansas never will obey them. They are being butchered, and one and all will die first! As for myself, I am going back to Kansas, where there is an indictment pending against me for high treason. Were the rope about my neck, I would say that as to the Kansas code it shall not be enforced—never!—NEVER!"

Following, he argued, elaborately and conclusively, the right of Kansas to come into the Union as a Free State "now." He closed his speech with a detailed account of the murders and outrages perpetrated upon the Free-State settlers, given with a masterly power of tragic delineation which brought each particular horror, blood-red and distinct, before the eyes of the excited throng. He knew of fourteen cases of tar and feathering—"the most awful and humiliating outrage ever inflicted on man." He told of Dow, shot dead while holding up his hands as a sign of his defenselessness; lying, like a dead dog, in the road all the long day, until in the evening his friends found his body, dabbled in his life blood, and bore it away; Barber, unarmed, shot on the highway, brought dead to Lawrence, where his frantic wife, a childless widow, 'mid shrieks of anguish, kissed the pallid lips that to her were silent evermore—Brown, stabbed, pounded, hacked with a hatchet, bleeding and dying, kicked into the presence of his wife, where in agony he breathed out his life—she, now a maniac.——A voice from the crowd called, "Who was Brown?" Lane continued:

> Brown was as gallant a spirit as ever went to his God! And a Democrat at that—not one of the Pro-slavery fragment, though. For the blood of free men shed on the soil of Kansas—for the blood now flowing in the streets of Lawrence—for every drop which has been shed since the people asked to be admitted as a State, the Administration is responsible. Before God and this people I arraign Frank Pierce as a murderer!
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> In conclusion I have only this to say: The people of Kansas have undying faith in the justice of their cause—in the eternal life of the truths maintained—and they ask the people of Illinois to do for them that which seems to them just.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in its report of the meeting, June 2, says:

> We regret we can only give a meager outline of the eloquent and telling effort of Col. Lane. He was listened to with the deepest interest and attention by the vast throng, and as he detailed the series of infamous outrages inflicted upon the freemen of Kansas, the people were breathless with mortification and anger, or wild with enthusiasm to avenge those wrongs. During Col. Lane's address, he was often interrupted by the wildest applause, or by deep groans for Pierce, Douglas, Atchison, and the dough-faces and ruffians who had oppressed Kansas, and by cheers for Sumner, Robinson, and other noble men who have dared and suffered for liberty.
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> Language is inadequate to give the reader a conception of the effect of the recital of that tale of woe which men from Kansas had to tell; the flashing eyes, the rigid muscles, and the frowning brows told a story to the looker on that types cannot repeat. From the fact that the immense crowd kept their feet from 8 till 12 o'clock, that even then they were unwilling the speakers should cease, or that the contributions should stop; from the fact that working men, who have only the wages of the day for the purchase of the day's bread, emptied the contents of their pockets into the general fund; that sailors threw in their earnings; that widows sent up their savings; that boys contributed their pence; that those who had no money gave what they had to spare; that those who had nothing to give offered to go as settlers and do their duty to Freedom on that now consecrated soil; that every bold declaration for liberty, every allusion to the revolution of '76, and to the possibility that the battles of that period were to be fought over again in Kansas were received as those things most to be desired—something of the tone and temper of the meeting may be imagined.
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> The effect of the meeting will be felt in deeds. Be the consequences what they may, the men of Illinois are resolved to act.
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> Take it with its attending circumstances—the shortness of the notice, the character of the assembled multitude, and the work which was accomplished—it was the most remarkable meeting ever held in the State. We believe it will inaugurate a new era in Illinois. We believe it is the precursor of the liberation of Kansas from the hand of the oppressor, and of an all-pervading political revolution at home.
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> About half past 12, Sunday having come, the meeting unwillingly adjourned, and the crowd reluctantly went home. At a later hour, the Star Spangled Banner and the Marseillaise, sung by bands of men whose hearts were full of the spirit of these magnificent hymns, were the only evidences of the event that we have endeavored to describe.

The subscriptions in money, given by upward of two hundred different persons and firms, in sums ranging in amount from $500 down to 10 cents—the latter sum being given by a boy, all he had—amounted to over $15,000. In addition were given the following utensils and supplies, for the use and comfort of the emigrants. The names of the donors and explanatory notes are given, as reported:

F. R. Gardiner, six rifles, three with double barrels, sure at each pop.
Major Van Horn, one sixteen-shooter.
C. W. Davenport, one six-shooter, and ten pounds of balls.
An editor and a lawyer, four Sharpe's rifles and themselves.
D. G. Park, one can of dry powder.
C. H. Whitney, one revolver.
J. M. Isaacks, one Sharpe's rifle.
G. M. Jerome, Iowa City, one rifle.
A. S. Clarke, one Sharpe's rifle.
J. A. Barney, one rifle.
H. A. Blakesley, one rifle.
W. H. Clark, one double-barreled rifle and $10.
J. A. Graves, one Sharpe's rifle.
Frank Hanson, one double-barreled gun and $25.
A German, one pair of pistols.
J. H. Hughes, one Colt's revolver.
F. M. Chapman, one horse.
Urhlaub & Sattler, three revolvers.

This meeting,* although not the first of a like character held in the Northwest during that spring, was remarkable as being the first great outburst of enthusiasm, which, breaking local bounds, spread to every town and hamlet from the Mississippi to the Atlantic coast. It was the "little cloud no larger than a man's hand" which forthwith spread over the whole heavens, and out of it came money, and arms, and ammunition, and a ceaseless tide of emigrants and troops of armed men—all setting Kansasward. Out of it came "Lane's Army of the North," in the imagination of the frightened Pro-slavery Kansans and Missourians, "a mighty host terrible with banners," coming, in uncertain but irresistible force, by a route indefinitely defined as from the north, to sweep as with the besom of destruction, the Territory clean of the Territorial laws and every man who had advocated their enforcement. The army proved neither so numerous in numbers nor so terrible in its vengeful visitations on the Pro-slavery settlers, as to justify their fearful apprehensions; nevertheless, its heralded approach inspired the Free-State settlers with renewed courage, opened a new path of immigration into the Territory, and proved one of the many great moral forces which brought victory and peace at last.

The tide of emigration, moving by the inspiration of the spirit born at the Chicago meeting from all parts of the North, was met and temporarily stayed on the Missouri River. A part, turning to the route of the "Army of the North," entered the Territory through Iowa and Nebraska, while many, the numbers increasing from month to month, waited at different points near the eastern border until the obstructions had disappeared, and then poured into the Territory in such overwhelming numbers as to assure the State to freedom evermore.

THE KANSAS AID MOVEMENT OF 1856.

The committee appointed by the Chicago meeting completed the organization at once and went immediately to the work of arming and fitting out a pioneer company of picked men, of whom more will appear further on in the narrative. A party of emigrants from McLean County, having been driven back by the Missourians, the citizens of that county had, under the lead of W. F. Arney, raised a considerable sum of money, and an armed company for the purpose of "removing the obstructions to the peaceful emigration of Free-State men to the Territory." Mr. Arney made arrangements with the Chicago committee, whereby the work of the two societies having one common object and aim, became co-operative, and were virtually merged into one organization. After this consolidation, the work was rapidly extended throughout Illinois and into neighboring States, the Executive Committee having its headquarters at Chicago.

By July 1, the Kansas aid movement had become general throughout the North, and at a meeting of the friends of Kansas, held at Buffalo, N. Y., a general organization for more effectively carrying on the work of aiding Kansas Free-State settlers, was effected, embracing all the Free States except Massachusetts.

The National Kansas Committee appointed at that time was comprised of one member from each Free State, excepting Illinois, which had three representatives, and Massachusetts working independently under a separate organization. The President of this committee was Hon. Thaddeus Hyatt, of New York.

The Executive Committee, with headquarters at Chicago, was composed of J. D. Webster, Chairman; George W. Dole, Treasurer, and H. B. Hurd, Secretary. The duty of the committee was "to receive, forward and distribute the contributions of the people, whether provisions, arms or clothing, to the needy in Kansas."

With this national organization the Chicago organization co-operated ever after its formation. The committee continued the work until January, 1857, at which time the directors held their last meeting in New York. The mission of the organization was decided to be virtually accomplished and its further work suspended. During the six months of its existence, the Executive Committee at Chicago received and distributed nearly $120,000, besides immense quantities of arms, provisions and clothing. In addition, large shipments were made direct to particular localities in Kansas, from the auxiliary societies scattered throughout the Northern States; $10,000 of the cash received by the Executive Committee was expended for arms. The total value of the shipments made to Kansas and aid furnished aggregated nearly $200,000. Something over half of this value probably reached its destination; the remainder, during the disordered times of the summer and early fall, was intercepted and destroyed or appropriated by the numerous bands of Pro-slavery regulators who infested all the landings on the Upper Missouri, plundering Free-State emigrants indiscriminately in the name of "law and order." The exact value of the property thus destroyed or diverted from its destination cannot be ascertained.

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* A meeting was held in Milwaukee, Wis., as early as March 1, at which $3,000 in money was raised, arms and provisions furnished, and a company consisting of several families and an escort of single men, well armed, under E. G. Ross, were already on their way to the Territory by the Iowa route, before the Chicago meeting was held.

A colony from New Haven, Conn., had also been equipped with Sharpe,s rifles as early as the middle of March (twenty-five rifles were pledged them by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and furnished by members of his church). This company arrived in the Territory about the middle of April, and settled in Wabaunsee County.

A party from McLean County, Ill., were on their way early in April, with arms sufficiently numerous to cause them to be robbed and forbidden entrance into the Territory by the Missourians.

Many other parties from different parts of the country were on their way during the latter part of April, all carrying more or less arms for defense, if necessary.

The Boston Relief Committee was organized early in the spring, and had, by June 1, collected about $20,000, a large part having been donated by citizens of Boston and vicinity. Early in that month, the Kansas State Committee was organized and the work of relief became general throughout Massachusetts. The work of the Boston Committee was merged into that of the State. George L. Stearns was the moving spirit, and Chairman of the State Committee. This committee kept up its organization long after the National Committee had ceased its work. It did not finally close its labors until the spring of 1858. Besides large contributions of clothing, the money furnished amounted to nearly $80,000, a large part of which was contributed and expended during the summer and fall of 1856. Up to August, 1856, no arms were sent to Kansas by this committee—only money, provisions and clothing. Later, the navigation of the Missouri being closed, not only to Free-State emigrants, but to all freight shipped to Free-State residents, in response to earnest appeals from Kansas for arms, a liberal quantity was shipped. Two hundred Sharpe's rifles, with ammunition, forwarded to the Territory via Iowa, were detained at Mt. Tabor, Iowa, and never reached their destination. By some means they afterward fell into the possession of Old John Brown, and were taken by him, or under his orders, to Harper's Ferry, where they constituted a part of his military outfit in his last and fatal effort in behalf of the slaves.

The influence of these associations in rescuing Kansas, in the time of her direst extremity, and saving her from the well-nigh successful machinations of the slave power, can scarcely be over-rated. The Pro-slavery party had believed it an easy task (virtually accomplished when Lawrence had been sacked) to force and intimidate into submission and allegiance to the Territorial laws the Free-State settlers already in the Territory, and, by a show of overwhelming force and determination rendered doubly formidable by the arrival of the fighting companies from South Carolina, Georgia and other Southern States, and having the apparent countenance of the National Government and the Territorial officials—to so show the futility of past efforts to colonize the Territory with Free-State settlers, as to discourage further emigration to Kansas from the Free States.

The unexpected outbreak of aggressive retaliation which immediately followed the sack of Lawrence, the arrival and settlement of the New Haven (Sharpe's rifle) party in the Territory; the knowledge that the Milwaukee Company was moving toward Kansas, through Iowa, receiving constant accessions of Free-State emigrants as they moved; the announced departure and near approach, via the Missouri River, of the McLean County emigrants, and news of a hundred other small parties on the way from nearly every Northern State, the accounts of whose departure and progress toward Kansas filled the columns of every newspaper received, gave evidence that the work of subjugation, instead of being accomplished, was but just begun, and gave the Pro-slavery propagandists just cause for serious apprehension as to the final result, should this heralded swarm of coming "Abolitionists" be allowed to enter the Territory, to re-enforce their suffering friends.

The account of the great Chicago meeting, and rumors of the formation of "Lane's Army of the North," reached Leavenworth and the other Pro-slavery towns on either side of the Missouri, at nearly the same time that Gov. Shannon's proclamation was promulgated, and Col. Sumner was dispersing the armed bands south of the Kansas, and forcing the invaders to retire to Missouri. The proclamation, as has been before stated, had caused a temporary suspension of proscription on the part of the self-constituted vigilance committees within the Territory, and actual settlers gained a short respite. The case was, however, becoming desperate, and desperate means were adopted to meet the emergency—means in open defiance of all law, and in direct violation of those inalienable human rights indispensable to the existence of civilized life, and which constitute the basis of all the codes of civilized men, viz., security of person, freedom of opinions and the inviolability of rightful proprietorship or possession.

In the name of law and order, a system of brigandage was adopted. From Lexington, Mo., to Easton, the ferries were guarded, and at every landing were stationed bands of armed men who boarded the boats as they came up the river, catechized the emigrants as to their destination and their opinions on the slavery question, disarmed them, robbed them, and, by intimidations or force, turned them back. The blockade was fairly begun as early as June 10. At the beginning, the operations of the brigands were confined to the seizing of arms and other articles deemed contraband, and the forcible detention of all parties whose arms predominated over their other baggage. Later, the blockade became absolute. Free-State emigrants were plundered indiscriminately, and no goods consigned to known Free-State residents could enter the Territory except by clandestine shipment. This last embargo gave rise to new disorders within the Territory, and reprisals were made upon the Pro-slavery residents without mercy, about Topeka, Lawrence and other places where the Free-State element predominated, and against which the embargo was most strictly enforced.

One of the earliest armed parties absolutely prohibited from entering the Territory by way of the Missouri River, was the first party, consisting of seventy-five men sent out under the auspices of the committee, chosen at the great Chicago meeting of May 31. They were well armed, had provisions for a year and agricultural implements and supplies sufficient to establish themselves as farmers, had they been allowed to enter the Territory. They were understood to be and were the vanguard of "Lane's Army of the North." They embarked on the steamboat Star of the West at Alton. On reaching Lexington, Mo., June 20, the steamer was boarded by a motley throng of armed men, largely outnumbering them, who were supported by a howling mob of uncertain proportions ashore. The party was surprised, their arms not accessible for immediate use, being nearly all stored together in one of the state-rooms. The leader of the boarding party was Col. Joe Shelby. In a short speech which admitted of no reply, they were informed that they must immediately give up their arms, and that if they chose to accede to the demand without delay or resistance, they would be permitted to proceed on their journey without further molestation; if not—not. A hasty consultation on the part of the surprised emigrants resulted in the discreet and unanimous decision to accept the terms, and, delivering up what of their arms were demanded, they continued their voyage up the river. At Kansas City, the boat was again boarded by a crowd. Conspicuous among them were David R. Atchison, B. F. Stringfellow and Maj. Buford with a part of his command, who became fellow-passengers as the boat proceeded up the river. As soon as the steamer was again under way, Stringfellow, as spokesman, informed the now disarmed and defenseless party that they were prisoners, that in no case would they be allowed to leave the boat until it returned to Alton, to which place they would be re-conveyed if they desired, and protected from outrage and insult, if they peacefully acquiesced in the arrangement; if not, and they should attempt to enter the Territory, "they should be hung—every mother's son of them." It is needless to say the proposition was accepted. Notwithstanding Stringfellow's promises, on arriving at Leavenworth a fresh company boarded the boat and proceeded to rob the prisoners of what they had left. At Weston they remained two days, during which they were kept confined in the cabin under a strong guard, then conveyed down the river and landed at the mouth of the Missouri, five miles above Alton, in a drenching rain, to make their way as best they could to Alton.

An account of this exploit appeared in the *Squatter Sovereign* of July 1, which magnified somewhat the valor of the brigands, and cast reflections (at a safe distance) on the courage of the disarmed company and Abolitionists in general. It was headed, "More Arms Captured! The Flower of the Abolition Army Taken! A Bloodless Victory!" and was as follows:

> The steamer, Star of the West, having on board seventy-eight Chicago Abolitionists, said to be a picked company from the army of 800 men congregated there, was overhauled at Lexington, Mo., and the company disarmed. A large number of rifles and pistols were taken at Lexington, and a guard sent up on the boat to prevent them from landing in the Territory. After leaving Lexington, it was ascertained that they had not given up all their weapons, but still held possession of a great number of pistols and bowie knives, which were probably secreted while the search for arms was going on at Lexington. At Leavenworth City, Capt. Clarkson, with twenty-five men, went on board of the boat and demanded the surrender of all the arms in possession of the Abolitionists. Like whipped dogs they sneaked up to Clarkson, and laid down their weapons to him. We learn that about two bushels of revolvers, pistols and bowie knifes were captured at Leavenworth. On the way up the river they were boasting of what they would do, should any one attempt to molest them, and even went so far as to load their guns, just before coming in sight of Lexington. When they arrived at the *Political Quarantine* the whole party of seventy-eight, all of them "armed to the teeth," surrendered to a company of twenty "border ruffians." Here is bravery displayed on the part of the Abolitionists unparalleled in the annals of history! The flower of Lane's army are now prisoners of war, and will be shipped back home disgraced and cowed! If this is the material we have to encounter in Kansas, we have but little fear of the result. Fifty thousand of such "cattle" could not subdue the Spartan band now in possession of Kansas.

In the same issue, "Another Capture" is announced, thus:

> A party of about twenty-five Abolitionists from Indiana and Illinois, on their way to this Territory, were recently captured in Platte County, Mo., disarmed and ordered back home. We learn that they had two guns apiece, with pistols and bowie knives in proportion, all of which fell into the hands of the "border ruffians." They were boasting on their way that they intended to march through the fortress of the "ruffians," and land in Kansas opposite Platte County—the hot-bed of "border ruffianism." Their expectations were not realized, however, and in Platte County they received the order to "'bout face" and march for home, which they promptly did, just as all good soldiers should do. The Kansas road is a hard route for some people to travel.

The steamer Sultan met the Star of the West on her return with the Illinois company captives. Another party of Free-State men were aboard this boat on their way up the river to the Territory. This boat was boarded at Waverly, Mo., by the officers of the "political quarantine," as the *Squatter Sovereign* facetiously styled the ruffians, and the party plundered of their arms and turned back. This party was from Massachusetts and under the leadership of Dr. Cutter. The Leavenworth *Herald*, July 5, 1856, reports the occurrence thus:

> The Sultan on Sunday last (June 29) brought up a company of Abolitionists, about seventy-five strong. They had been sent out, as they acknowledged, by the Aid Societies, and their arms were furnished from the same source. They, too, came prepared for civil war and to aid the outlaws. At Waverly, Mo., a few men and boys went aboard the boat and demanded a surrender of their arms. After a little parleying, about sixty rifles were given up. Subsequently, a little higher up the river, some fifteen or twenty more were discovered and taken. Some ten or twelve of these fellows threw their arms in the river rather than surrender them into the hands of the "border ruffians."

The *Squatter Sovereign*, less guarded and cautious in its rhetoric than its Pro-slavery cotemporary at Leavenworth, dished up the Sultan affair in its columns thus:

> The steamer Sultan, having on board contraband articles, was recently stopped at Leavenworth City and lightened of forty-four rifles and a large quantity of pistols and bowie knives, taken from a crowd of cowardly Yankees, shipped out here from Massachusetts. The boat was permitted to go up as far as Weston, where a guard was placed over the prisoners, and none of them permitted to land. They were shipped back from Weston on the same boat, without even being insured by the shippers. We do not fully approve of sending these criminals back to the East to be re-shipped to Kansas—if not through Missouri, through Iowa and Nebraska. We think they should meet a traitor's death, and the world could not censure us if we, in self-protection, have to resort to such ultra measures. We are of the opinion, if the citizens of Leavenworth City or Weston would *hang* one or two boat loads of Abolitionists it would do more toward establishing peace in Kansas than all the speeches that have been delivered in Congress during the present session. *Let the experiment be tried.*

Speaking of the company on the Star of the West, the Leavenworth *Herald* said:

> These men, as the Springfield, Ill., *Register* well says, are from the dens of infamy in Chicago, and styles them a "piratical crew." They came here to shriek for freedom, and would destroy the character of our institutions. Conservative men everywhere frown upon this movement of the Northern Aid Societies, and it should curse and politically damn every man in this Territory connected with the movement.

The same paper has an account of the disarming of twenty-five Abolitionists from Ottawa, Ill., who had landed in Leavenworth July 2.

The steamer Arabia, June 28, on its way up the Missouri, with a party of Illinois emigrants, under the lead of Rev. Mr. Strawn, was boarded at one of the Missouri landings by the Law and Order patrol, who robbed the party and turned them back. Mr. Strawn succeeded in reaching the Territory and applied to Gov. Shannon, Col. Sumner and Judge Lecompte for assistance in the recovery of the property taken, in vain.

The blockade of the Missouri was complete as early as July 4. The tide of immigration, however, did not cease; it was diverted and sought the Territory by a northern route through the free Territory of Iowa and Nebraska. The outrages seemed to have the unexpected result of stimulating the North to greater activity in the work of populating the Territory. The arrogant, bold and insolent manner in which these outrages were published in the Pro-slavery papers, examples of which appear in the foregoing pages, enraged the Northern people more than the outrages themselves, and engendered an aggressive spirit that had not before existed. It is doubtful if any single agency was more potent in stimulating the North and in increasing Northern emigration to Kansas during the summer of 1856, than the *Squatter Sovereign*, of Atchison. Its editorials, gloating over the outrages perpetrated on the Abolitionists, and advocating wholesale murder "by the boat load," were read in every Kansas meeting, and stirred the people to more intense indignation than the speeches of even Lane himself. Many a Free-State settler of to-day dates his determination to help make Kansas free from the time when he read or heard read some editorial or extract from that paper, written to fire the Southern heart.

No sooner was the blockade complete along the Missouri border than ominous reports from the North, more frequent and more alarming each day, came to vex the already anxious and over-burdened souls of the Pro-slavery patriots. Emigrants were flocking in by thousands armed to the teeth; Lane's Army was on the march, eight hundred strong, it would enter the Territory, its objective point being Topeka, which it would reach in time to guard the Topeka Free-State Legislature, which was to convene on July 4; Lane had sworn his roundest oaths all through the North to defend the Topeka Legislature to the last drop of blood, even against United States troops; he had raised an army for the purpose, composed of men as desperate as himself, from the slums of Chicago and other northern cities—these and a thousand other dangers, exaggerated by their fear of retribution, beset them before and behind. The days of brag were gone and the days of fighting had come. The Pro-slavery papers began to take on the tone of abused innocence. "No Pro-slavery man was safe o' nights. They were being murdered in cold blood all over the Territory by the Abolitionists. Their Missouri friends when marching to their aid were turned back by United States troops." These and other grievances were set forth in the newspapers. An elaborate statement of the situation was published and circulated throughout the South. It was entitled, "An Appeal by the Law and Order Party of Kansas Territory to their Friends in the South," and was issued over the signatures of the following named gentlemen, members of the Law and Order party of Kansas: David R. Atchison, Missouri; J. Buford, South Carolina; W. H. Russell, Joseph C. Anderson, B. F. Stringfellow and A. G. Boone, of Weston, Mo. It began thus:

> That a state of insurrection and civil war exists among us, is abundantly evident. The Law and Order party on the one side, opposed on the other by the Abolitionists, who are backed up and sustained by the Emigrant Aid Societies of the North. A brief review of the points at issue, and their controlling circumstances, may be useful, to justify this, our appeal for aid. In Territorial politics, the question of Free or Slave State has swallowed up every other. The Abolitionists on the one hand, in accordance with their early teaching, regard slavery as the greatest possible evil. They deem it a monstrous national evil, which their false theories of government impute equally to every portion of the confederacy, and thus feeling themselves individually responsible for its existence, they feel bound each to struggle for its overthrow; to such extremes have wicked demagogues stimulated their fanaticism, that their perverted consciences justify any mode of warfare against slave-holders, however much in violation of law, however destructive of property or human life, and however atrociously wicked it may seem to others; nay, many of them already go so far as to oppose all religion, property, law, order and subordination among men as subversive of what they are pleased to call man's natural and inherent equality. And with them it is no mere local question of whether slavery shall exist in Kansas or not, but one of far wider significance; a question of whether it shall exist anywhere in the Union. Kansas, they justly regard as the mere outpost in the war now being waged between the antagonistic civilizations of the North and the South; and winning this great outpost and stand-point, they rightly think their march will be open to an easy conquest of the whole field. Hence, the extraordinary means the Abolition party has adopted to flood Kansas with the most fanatical and lawless portion of Northern society; and hence, the large sums of money they have expended to surround their brother Missourians with obnoxious and dangerous neighbors.
>
> On the other hand, the Pro-slavery element of the Law and Order party in Kansas, looking to the Bible, find slavery ordained of God; they find there, as by our law, slaves made an "inheritance to them and their children forever." Looking to our national census, and to all statistics connected with the African race, and considering, too, their physical, intellectual and moral nature, we see that slavery is the African's normal and proper state; since in that state the race multiplies faster, has more physical comforts, with less vice and more moral and intellectual progress than in any other. We believe slavery the only school in which the debased son of Ham, by attrition with a higher race, can be refined and elevated; we believe it a trust given us of God for the good of both races.

Then followed a discussion of the economical phases of the question, a portrayal of the evils that an Abolition triumph would bring upon the white race, and a recital of the lawless and insurrectionary acts of the Abolitionists:

> While we, in good faith, sustain and uphold the laws, the Abolitionists, on the other hand, in effect, repudiate and set them at defiance; with open disloyalty they assert the invalidity of the Territorial laws, while they render our national insignia only the mockery of a hollow respect; indeed, more than once, they have openly resisted the Marshal in the service of processes, and in some places their organized armed resistance to the Territorial laws is so overwhelming, that ministers of the law there never attempt the discharge of their official duties; they have repudiated the payment of taxes, and have held and published the proceedings of large public meetings, in which they resolved to resist, even to blood, the Territorial laws, and especially the laws for the collection of public revenue.

Following were given accounts of many outrages committed upon Pro-slavery settlers, among which the Osawatomie murders stood out in bold relief as the crowning horror. The introduction of Federal troops to quell the disturbance was decried, as it had "not only proved no protection to our friends, but (and perhaps without being so intended) on the contrary, by preventing our armed organizations for self-defense, it has so worked as to permit the lawless desperadoes that infest the country to separate into little marauding parties and plunder and murder with impunity."

The committee made an urgent appeal for immediate aid in men and money, proposed the sending in of large parties well provisioned, to counteract the influence of Eastern and Northern emigrants, who, as stated in the appeal, were to be introduced in large numbers during the coming month, "to put their treasonable pretended Government into operation by force."

The "Army of the North" was put down in the long category of impending dangers thus:

> It is widely reported and generally believed, that the Northern Abolitionists are now raising large bodies of armed men, under military organization and discipline, to be surreptitiously introduced into the Territory, for the objects of driving out the peaceable inhabitants, setting the law at defiance by armed force, and overwhelming the Law and Order party at the decisive election for a Territorial Legislature, to come off on the 1st Monday of October next. It is not improbable they may partially succeed in their aim, their faculty for misrepresentation is so extraordinary, so fatally bent on mischief; their papers, for instance, show up the Osawatomie massacre as an outrage of our own. According to their account, five Pro-slavery men were hanging an Abolitionist, when *his five* friends providentially came up and shot them in the act.

This appeal had an extensive circulation in the South, where it was read and implicitly relied on as a truthful statement of the condition of affairs. Together with letters from Buford's men and the personal appeals of emissaries sent South in the interest of the Law and Order sufferers, it aroused the sympathy of the South in behalf of its friends, to a point of intense earnestness only equaled by that which raged in the North. The Southern people lacked, however, the migratory instincts characteristic of those of the North; moreover, the safety of their slaves, which alone gave value to the promised land, was not yet assured. Hence, the excitement did not eventuate in such a general rush of emigration as in the North; only a moderate number, entirely inadequate to meet the emergency, came to Kansas in response to the call.

Gov. Shannon's proclamation and the consequent expulsion of the armed Missourians from Kansas, gave great dissatisfaction to his Pro-slavery friends. His vacillation and general instability of purpose and action enveloped in a haze of uncertainty their best-laid plans; professing to be in full sympathy with them, he had encouraged them by word and deed to the course they had pursued, only to lose nerve himself at the critical point, where they most needed his support. He had thus twice snatched victory from their grasp, and, if he had not gone over to their enemies, had interposed his authority for their protection, at the supreme moment when their annihilation seemed assured. He thus came to be contemned by the one party as he was despised by the other. None knew better than Gov. Shannon himself that his career as Governor of Kansas had proved a most contemptible failure, calculated to tarnish, rather than increase the luster of his previous reputation. He appreciated keenly the humiliating position. He knew that his power for good or evil in the Territory had departed. He knew that his official days were numbered. To avoid the added disgrace of a removal from office for incompetency, five days after he issued his proclamation, he wrote to the President, tendering his resignation. Pending its acceptance and the appointment of his successor, he continued to act as Governor when in the Territory.

Among others who strongly protested to the Governor against the expulsion of his armed men from the Territory was Maj. Buford, of South Carolina, who, it will be remembered, had arrived in the Territory early in the spring with a large party, had, with them, constituted a part of the armed posse at the sack of Lawrence, and was still foraging on the settlers a few miles south of Lawrence, when ordered by Sumner to leave the Territory and disband his forces. He complained of the harshness of the measure, claimed that his men were *bona fide* settlers, or immigrants seeking to become such by peaceably locating claims in the Territory. Gov. Shannon's reply, in which he also informed him of his resignation, was as follows:

> EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JUNE 10, 1856, LECOMPTON, K. T.
>
> *My Dear Sir*—Your favor of the 8th is received. I wrote to you some days ago, which, I presume, you had not received at the date of your last; you can have no difficulty in coming into the Territory with *bona fide* settlers.
>
> I have resigned my office, and leave for St. Louis, probably on to-morrow. As soon as I pass the line, Col. Woodson will be the Acting Governor, and, if you have any difficulty with the troops you will address him on the subject. I repeat that my proclamation has no application to *bona fide* emigrants coming into the Territory.
>
> Yours with respect,
>
> COL. BUFORD. WILSON SHANNON.
>
> N. B.—I will probably see you as I pass down.[*]

The Governor was delayed nearly two weeks thereafter, but left the Territory, as was announced, on official business June 23, writing Col. Sumner on the day he left, that, "if this pretended legislative body (the Topeka Legislature) should meet as proposed, you will disperse them, peaceably, if you can, forcibly, if necessary. Should they re-assemble at some other place, or at the same place, you will take care that they again be dispersed. The civil authorities will be instructed to co-operate with you if it is found necessary in order to break up this illegal body and to institute proceedings against the several members under the above statute" (the Territorial law). From St. Louis, he wrote the President on the 27th, giving him detailed account of the desperate condition in which he had left affairs in the Territory. He remained absent from the Territory some three weeks, during which time Secretary Daniel Woodson was Acting Governor. His first official act was to order Col. P. St. George Cooke, then in command at Fort Riley, to "take the field" and "scour the country between Fort Riley, and the Topeka Crossing for the purpose of repelling the expected armed invasion from the North."

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[*] The fact of Shannon's resignation was not known at the time. It was deemed politic to keep it secret until his successor was appointed. Accordingly to allay rumor to that effect, Gov. Shannon published a card while in St. Louis, denying the report. His offered resignation was perhaps withdrawn by him.

As the time appointed for the convening of the Free-State Legislature approached, there was renewed military activity along the border. Great preparations were being made for a fresh invasion. Buford's band of emigrants, under his command, were armed and under drill, preparatory to again entering the Territory. Numerous other companies were organized and ready to march. The combined force was to march on Topeka, there disperse that disloyal and revolutionary body, and, in case of resistance, destroy the town. The proposed invasion was not consummated. The great issue of a Presidential election was pending in the States, and another invasion from Missouri at this time might jeopardize the result. The Pro-slavery leaders at Washington dared not risk the consequences. Secret orders were sent from Washington to allow no armed bodies of men from without the Territory to enter it, to use all the United States forces for the purpose of dispersing the Legislature. In case of another invasion, the Territorial officials were also given to understand that their further services and emoluments would be immediately cut off, by placing the whole Territory under martial law. It was not difficult for the Acting Governor to perceive, in the light of his instructions and information, that neither his own personal prosperity nor the advancement of the Pro-slavery cause, which he had so much at heart, required the presence or immediate assistance of his Missouri friends who were waiting his commands upon the border. On his statement of the obstructions which the orders from Washington placed in the way of their proposed march, and with assurances that ample preparations had been made for the forcible dispersion of the Legislature by United States troops against any force the Free-State men could muster, the proposed invasion was reluctantly abandoned for the time being. The Free-State men, ignorant of the fact that the danger from Missouri had been averted, made preparations, in case of any attempt at dispersion from that quarter, to defend themselves. They did not, however, intend to resist the authority of the Government when enforced by Federal troops. It was the Missourians they were prepared to fight, and the Missourians did not, as was expected, appear.

DISPERSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Free-State Legislature at the March session adjourned to July 4, 1856. As the time for meeting drew near, circulars were sent to the different districts, calling a mass convention, to be held in Topeka on the 3d, and also proposing that a delegate convention should assemble in the same town as early as the 2d to arrange business and perfect plans for the ensuing meetings. Although there was no necessary connection between this popular mass meeting and the more formal one which was to follow, it was generally believed that the safety of the city (if the Legislature assembled) demanded the presence of a body of men who would not be easily intimidated in case the Missourians should attempt to put in execution their threat of sacking and destroying it, if that was the only way to bring the rebellious people to terms.

Whatever fears of "border ruffian" violence might have been entertained by the citizens, were allayed as the days went by, but they found their prospect of peaceably assembling on the 4th menaced by a more serious danger—the danger of arraying themselves in open hostility to Federal authority.

While the citizens were deliberating in mass convention, United States troops were quietly taking up their stations around the city. Col. Sumner, with his dragoons from Fort Leavenworth, on the prairie to the south, and Col. Cooke, with troops from Fort Riley, to the north, on the banks of the Kansas.

The Free-State men assembled at Topeka had much to discourage them. Their leaders were dispersed—Gov. Robinson a prisoner; Gen. Lane and Lieut. Gov. Roberts, absent from the Territory; Mr. Minard, Speaker of the House, not present, their more prominent presses destroyed and the operations of the others cramped and crippled for lack of paper. Furthermore, there was a strong military force concentrated around the city, and at headquarters were assembled many bitter and influential enemies of the Free-State party, some who had shown themselves unscrupulous in their methods and weapons of hostility.

MASS CONVENTION.

A meeting of delegates was held on the morning and evening of the 2d, committees appointed and business arranged for the ensuing day. Among the committees appointed was one "to confer with Col. Sumner from time to time as occasion may require."

The mass convention assembled on the morning of the 3d, and, after electing a committee on permanent organization, adjourned until afternoon.

The afternoon session was chiefly occupied in the discussion of the following resolution, which was offered by Mr. William Hutchinson, of Lawrence:

> *Resolved*, That it is the imperative duty of the Kansas Legislature to meet according to adjournment on the 4th instant, and proceed at once to the work of their office, and persevere on until our State Code is complete, ever recognizing the eminent danger of putting in force any statute that will produce a collision with the Federal authorities, and that no sacrifice less than life itself, should deter them from this duty, for which they will ever be held responsible by their constituents.

Public sentiment was greatly at variance in regard to the proper and wise course to be pursued. The extreme radicals urged that the town should be placed in an attitude of defense, and that Col. Sumner should be resisted in any attempt he might make to disperse the Legislature; the very conservative urged the propriety of an adjournment, to avoid any possibility of collision with United States troops and authority, while a third and larger class were resolutely determined to meet according to adjournment on the 4th, and, without arraying themselves in any hostile attitude, unless threatened by a mob, be dispersed only by United States troops, under actual orders from the Federal Government. The following letter from Col. Sumner was presented to the meeting through the committee appointed to confer with him:

> HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY, CAMP AT TOPEKA, K. T., JULY 3, 1856.
>
> *Gentlemen*—In relation to the assembling of the Topeka Legislature (the subject of our conversation last night), the more I reflect on it, the more I am convinced that the peace of the country will be greatly endangered by your persistence in this measure. Under these circumstances I would ask you and your friends to take the matter into grave consideration. It will certainly be much better that you should act voluntarily in this matter, from a sense of prudence and patriotism at this moment of high excitement throughout the country, than that the authority of the General Government should be compelled to use coërcive measures to prevent the assembling of that Legislature
>
> I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> E. V. SUMNER,
> *Colonel First Cavalry Commanding.*

The convention was addressed during the afternoon by Judge Schuyler, who deprecated any extreme measures, saying: "We are not ready to fire on the troops of the United States; no! no! the time has not come for this; do not let any act of rashness mark us at this crisis."

Mr. John Hutchinson thought the Legislature should meet on the 4th and transact its appropriate business, irrespective of existing circumstances. He would resist Col. Sumner's authority to the last, unless he acts under express orders from President Pierce to arrest the Legislature—if he has such orders he would submit.

Col. Holliday believed the Legislature should have regard to existing circumstances, and await action of Congress on the several propositions in regard to Kansas affairs already before that body. He deemed Mr. Hutchinson's resolution unwise. The Republican party should take no step that would interfere with their success in the coming Fremont campaign.

Mr. Allen, of Lawrence, would go on with business until driven out of the hall by the United States Dragoons, but would not advise 500 men to throw themselves on to United States bayonets.

The convention adjourned until the morning of the 4th, without coming to any agreement in regard to the proper course to be pursued on that day.

On the morning of the 4th, the citizens and strangers assembled in Topeka were reminded of an older time and an older struggle than their own, by the booming of the guns to the south of the city. Although it was uncertain what the "day might bring forth," there was probably little fear that any serious collision would occur between the troops of an officer acting under the authority of the United States and the Free-State citizens of Kansas. So the city put on its gala day attire, and the streets were filled with ladies and children, awaiting the progress of events in apparently gay and happy unconcern. Flags were floating from the public buildings, military companies were parading, patriotic mottoes and emblems were conspicuously displayed, and the "People's Convention" assembled round the "Topeka House" was in the midst of business, when United States Marshal Donaldson, accompanied by Judge Elmore, arrived in town, and it was announced to the convention that the Marshal had proclamations which must there be read.

On motion of Judge Schuyler, business was suspended, while the two gentlemen took the stand, and Judge Elmore read for Donaldson the proclamation of President Pierce, bearing date February 11, Gov. Shannon's of June 4 and Acting Governor Woodson's of July 4, ending with the reading of a note from Col. Sumner. Secretary Woodson's proclamation read thus:

> WHEREAS, We have been reliably informed that a number of persons claiming legislative power are about to assemble in the town of Topeka, for the purpose of adopting a code of laws, or of executing other legislative functions in violation of the act of Congress organizing the Territory, and of the laws adopted in pursuance thereof, and it appears that a military organization exists in this Territory for the purpose of sustaining this unlawful legislative movement, and thus, in effect, to subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority; and
>
> WHEREAS, The President of the United States has, by proclamation bearing date eleventh February, 1856, declared that any such plan for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action, will constitute insurrection, and therein commanded all persons engaged in such unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas, or of the United States, to disperse and retire to their respective places of abode; and
>
> WHEREAS, Satisfactory evidence exists that said proclamation of the President has been, and is about to be disregarded: Now, therefore,
>
> I, Daniel Woodson, Acting Governor of the Territory of Kansas, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, and in pursuance of the aforesaid proclamation of the President of the United States, and to the end of upholding the *legal* and *constituted* authorities of the Territory, and of preserving the peace and public tranquillity, do issue this my proclamation, forbidding all persons claiming legislative power and authority as aforesaid, from assembling, organizing or attempting to organize, or acting in any legislative capacity whatever, under the penalties attached to all unlawful violation of the law of the land and disturbers of the peace and tranquillity of the country.
>
> In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Territory, this 4th day of July, 1856, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.
>
> [SEAL.] DANIEL WOODSON, *Acting Governor of Kansas Territory.*

Col. Sumner's appended note was as follows:

> The proclamation of the President, and the orders under it require me to sustain the Executive of the Territory in executing the laws and preserving the peace. I, therefore, hereby announce that I shall maintain the proclamation at all hazards.
>
> E. V. SUMNER,
> *Colonel First Cavalry Commanding.*

After the reading of the proclamation, business of the convention was resumed and continued until the approach of the United States troops. Mr. Butler then moved that the convention express their determination not to resist the United States troops, which motion was carried and a committee appointed to acquaint Col. Sumner of the vote. It was just about mid-day, with the hot July sun pouring down upon the excited multitude when Col. Sumner, with his dragoons and artillery appeared in sight. A description of the scene given by an eye-witness,* is copied from Mrs. Robinson's "Kansas:"

> At the moment of his approach the two Topeka companies F and G were drawn up before the legislative hall building. They had just marched up the street preceded by martial music, and had formed in front of the State House† to receive a banner the ladies had made for Company G. The street was filled with a crowd, among whom were many ladies and children, when Col. Sumner appeared with his forces rapidly debouching into Kansas avenue. With great rapidity and considerable military skill he threw his men forward, and by rapid orders shouted in a stern, shrill voice, formed his companies into the strongest form they

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*Col. Wm. A. Philllps, then correspondent for the New York Tribune.

†Constitution Hall, on Kansas Avenue.

could occupy for their service. Perhaps many hearts beat faster when they thought that a scene of carnage might in the next few minutes blot out the startling and brilliant panorama. On the one hand the armed and uniformed dragoons with flashing sabres; on the other only two Topeka companies, with their two banners, one of them just received, bearing the inscription "Our lives for our rights." Nobly they stood. While the dragoons approached the band was playing, but the drummers continued to drum until the drum-sticks nearly touched the noses of the advancing horses of the dragoons, and only stopped when Sumner requested them. One little boy was beating the kettle-drum, and rattled it manfully, never turning to look at the dragoons. In the rapid movements of the dragoons in forming into position, they pressed on the Topeka companies, but those men kept their position, and only stepped out of their ranks when the horses were ridden up to them, and only then far enough not to be trampled on. The sharp, shrill voice of Sumner rang through Kansas avenue, and all around the State House, as he gave orders, and the dragoons wheeled into form. The two pieces of artillery were planted about a hundred yards up the street. They were said to be loaded with grape. The slow match was lighted. After the dragoons were placed so as to suit Col. Sumner's taste, he dismounted, and walked toward the Assembly rooms. Both Senate and House stood adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock; a fact of which Col. Sumner appeared to be aware. The Lower House was just assembling when Col. Sumner appeared in the hall where the Legislature met. Mr. S. J. Tappen, Clerk (the Speaker, Mr. Minard being absent), called the Legislature to order by rapping with the gavel on the Speaker's desk. He then called the roll and there not being a quorum, sent the Sergeant-at-arms after the absentees. When Sumner had first entered and had been invited forward, and offered a chair at the desk, he jocularly asked if they wanted to make him Speaker. This was received by a hearty shout and laughter. The rooms were crowded by the citizens to witness the spectacle, and some ladies got into the room. The roll was again called by Mr. C. S. Pratt, recording Clerk, and the absentees marked, when Col. Sumner rose and said:

"Gentlemen, I am called upon this day to perform the most painful duty of my whole life. Under the authority of the President's proclamation, I am here to disperse this Legislature, and therefore inform you that you cannot meet. I therefore order you to disperse. God knows that I have no party feeling in this matter, and will hold none so long as I occupy my present position in Kansas. I have just returned from the borders where I have been sending home companies of Missourians, and now I am ordered here to disperse you. Such are my orders, and you *must disperse*. I now command you to disperse. I repeat that it is the most painful duty of my whole life."

Judge Schuyler asked, "Col. Sumner, are we to understand that the Legislature is driven out at the point of the bayonet?"

Col. Sumner: "I shall use all the forces in my command to carry out my orders."

The Assembly dispersed. Some of the members in town did not appear at the hall; but the immortal number who responded to their names occupy a proud position. Some pleasant interchange of civilities occurred between Col. Sumner and persons in the hall—members and others. He left the hall and mounted his horse when he was reminded that he had not dispersed the Senate. He dismounted and returned to the Senate chamber, Marshal Donaldson going with him; Donaldson having also been present at the dispersion of the House. The Senate had not yet been convened, as it was but little past the appointed hour; but Col. Sumner, addressing them in their collective capacity, proceeded to disperse them in terms somewhat similar to those used in the hall below. When he concluded, there was a pause, the Senators standing in a circle silently, but respectfully. No one was in the hall but the Senators, the Senate officials, Col. Sumner, Donaldson and your correspondent. Col. Sumner broke the pause by asking if they intended to disperse. With calmness and dignity, Mr. Thornton, President of the Senate, replied that the Senate had not yet convened, and could not make any reply. He asked Col. Sumner if he could convene the Senate so that they could make a reply to him. Col. Sumner replied that his orders were to prevent them from meeting, and that they could not convene, but must disperse.

Here Donaldson stepped forward, and made the outrageous demand that the Senators should promise not to assemble again or he would arrest every member. Monstrous usurping villainy for a Federal officer. If he had writs from a court to serve on either of these officers it was his duty to serve them independent of any contingency; if he had none he had no right to arrest or molest a man, and as little to insult popular representatives thus assembled. Several Senators told Col. Sumner that when thus dispersed by him, they would of course disperse. Mr. Pillsbury said that they were in no condition to resist the United States troops, and must of course disperse. Thus was the Senate dispersed.

When Col. Sumner first entered the town, a committee from the mass convention immediately waited on him to ask if he intended to disperse the convention, or disband the military companies on parade. He replied that he did not; he merely intended to disperse the Legislature. While the dragoons were thus drawn up, and while Col. Sumner made this reply, three cheers were given for Col. Sumner. Mr. Redpath cried, "Three cheers for Gov. Robinson!" which were given very heartily, and then three cheers for liberty. After Col. Sumner had dispersed both branches of the Assembly, and just as he proceeded to march off with his forces, in order to show that they respected him for his gentlemanly conduct, and did not hold him responsible for the grievous outrage, three cheers were given for Col. Sumner, again three cheers for the national flag, three cheers for Fremont, followed by three cheers for the Topeka convention and the State Legislature, and three groans for President Pierce, as the dragoons rode away.

With the dispersion of the Topeka Legislature the victory of the Law and Order party was apparently complete and its supremacy throughout the Territory established. The leading Free-State men were still prisoners or absent from the Territory; Lane's Army of the North had not appeared, as expected, to defend the Legislature, and fears of its coming abated, or gave place to doubts as to its existence; the Free-state guerrillas, believing that Col. Sumner's troops having expelled the Missourians, would hold them at bay, had disbanded and the peace which follows subjugation and exhaustion seemed assured. Appearances were never more delusive. It was but the calm which precedes the coming storm. The congratulations of the victorious party were not ended before fresh troubles arose to disturb the serenity.

The forcible dispersion of the Legislature by the order of Acting Governor Woodson exasperated into fresh activity the more impulsive and uncompromising Free-State spirits; furthermore, the inconveniences of the Missouri blockade were beginning to be felt in a way not calculated to produce quiet or contented acquiescence in the situation. The Free-State guerrillas began again to put in their work, making reprisals on the Pro-slavery settlers for provisions and other comforts, of which they were short, owing to the blockade. There was at first a sort of rude justice in this new phase of predatory warfare. Supplies and shipments of every sort, if directed to Lawrence or Topeka, were stopped on the border or confiscated entirely. Thus the merchants of the two towns saw their stores depleted of goods and their Free-State customers, depending on them for supplies, in a state of actual privation. At the same time they saw the shipments to the Pro-slavery merchants of Tecumseh, Lecompton, Franklin and other favored points, passing the outposts and moving without hindrance to their various places of destination. It was the evident intention of their enemies, not only to subjugate them, but, if possible, to starve them out of the Territory. It was not within the natural bounds of human forbearance to quietly submit to these forced privations, while their enemies near by were well supplied. So predatory parties began the work of reprisal. They took, where practicable, from Pro-slavery merchants and Pro-slavery settlers, whatever they wanted, deeming it lawful plunder. Protests against the robbery or demands for payment for goods taken, brought no further satisfaction than bogus receipts from bogus committees, or orders on the "Political Quarantine Department" of Missouri. Emboldened by the pervading lawlessness, unscrupulous men saw a favorable field for lucrative employment, and, as champions for either cause, as individual cases might demand, robbed indiscriminately. South of the Kansas, where the Free-State settlers were most numerous, the Pro-slavery men suffered heavily; indeed, many of them were completely impoverished by the oft-repeated visits of their hungry and rapacious neighbors.

To insure the safety of Pro-slavery settlers, as well as for retaliatory purposes, small squads of armed men came in from Missouri and fortified themselves at various points, where they could defend their outraged friends, and, at the same time, harass the Free-State settlers and threaten their towns. These points became bases of supplies, depositories for plunder, and were chosen as strategic points, in case of another invasion, the plans of which were then matured, the removal of Col. Sumner from command at Fort Leavenworth having again opened the way into the Territory for the Missouri invaders.[*]

By August 1, these semi-military posts had been so generally established, as to turn the tide of depredation again in favor of the Law and Order party. The most important strongholds thus established were as follows: Near Osawatomie was a camp of Georgians, menacing the town, and preying on the Free-State inhabitants for subsistence and plunder; on Washington Creek, on the claim of J. P. Saunders,[†] some twelve miles southwesterly from Lawrence, was a larger fortified camp, known as Fort Saunders; at Franklin, five miles east of Lawrence, the block-house, which had stood the Lawrence Stubbs early in June, was the fortified citadel, while the town was a general depository for the ammunition, supplies and plunder of the marauders, who made that town their headquarters; and near Lecompton (about two miles west of the town), Col. H. T. Titus had fortified his house and made it the headquarters of quite a force. His place was known as Fort Titus.[‡]

About this time (August 1), Lane's Army of the North entered the Territory. It consisted of a part of the company that had been turned back on the Star of the West, and the Massachusetts Company that had been similarly treated on the Sultan, a few days later. When driven back, they had been sent up the Mississippi River as far as Iowa City, where they established a rendezvous for the Army of the North. Joined by many emigrants, who were glad to avail themselves of the protection thus afforded, the trains which constituted the first division of the "grand army" moved through Iowa and Nebraska in July, and reached the northern border of Kansas Territory as early as the 5th of August. It opened what was known as the Iowa route. The party consisted of several hundred bona fide settlers, men, women and children, besides some 125 single men, partially armed, who might properly be considered Lane's men, as thirty of them were of the Chicago party, and, under his inspiration, had come into the Territory after being once forcibly turned back, with a confirmed determination to fight, if needs be, under his leadership, for the cause of freedom. Lane had accompanied them well on their way through Iowa and into Nebraska, and then, with six companions, left the slow-moving train and entered the Territory in disguise several days in advance of it. When the main body crossed the northern border, Lane, with his Northern army of half a dozen men, was in Lawrence.[‖] The emigrants, many of them, took up claims, as the train advanced through the northern counties; some came through and settled in, and in the vicinity of, Topeka and Lawrence. The armed force joined strength with those who had waited their coming, and continued with renewed energy the now less unequal struggle. Lane remained incognito for some days after his arrival, took no immediate command, and was known to all except his intimate friends as Capt. Joe Cook, a recently arrived friend of the Free-State cause, and a fighting man of military experience.[§]

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[*] Col. Sumner was superseded in his command by the arrival of Gen. Persifer F. Smith at Fort Leavenworth, July 18, Smith outranking him. The known sympathy of Col. Sumner for the Free-State men was believed to be the cause of his removal from command. Col. Sumner remained at Fort Leavenworth in a subordinate position for some time after his supersedure. He was a Major General of Volunteers during the first two years of the rebellion, and served with distinction in several important battles of those years. He died at Syracuse, N. Y., early in 1863. He was a true friend to Kansas, and as such may his memory be cherished by all who on either side took part in the struggles of those troublous years.

Gen. Smith was an invalid, confined to his quarters most of the time while in command. His sentiments were Pro-slavery, but he took no leading part in affairs.

[†] Fort Saunders was in the northeast corner of what is now the town of Marion—northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 14, Range 16.

[‡] F. G. Adams, Secretary of the Kansas Historical Society, the most thoroughly informed man concerning the details of Kansas history now living, in common with many other early Free-State settlers, states that the strongholds above enumerated were established before the troubles of the early summer began, and had not been evacuated or broken up by Sumner's troops or from any other cause, but had been held continuously by a larger or smaller number of Pro-slavery incursionists during the whole summer.

The presence of the dragoons, had, during July, however, so lessened their depredations as to lead to the prevalent belief that all, save the house of Col. Titus, had ceased to be occupied for defensive or offensive purposes.

[‖] It is stated in Redpath's life of Capt. John Brown, page 145, that Lane, "with a few friends—among them Capt. Brown—reached Topeka on the night of the 10th of August," and that without delay he went on to Lawrence.

The main body of armed men under Harvey, Cutler and Shombre, reached Topeka on the 13th, with the emigrant train.

[§] The report of S. G. Howe and Thaddeus Hyatt to the National Committee for aid of Kansas, dated August 11, 1856, gives an elaborate account of this first band of emigrants over the Nebraska route. It can be found in the "Webb Scrap Books," Vol. XVI, now in the Kansas Historical Collections. From it the following is gleaned:

The committee deemed it unfortunate that "the party was joined in Iowa by the men raised by Col. Lane, for though his immediate followers were only a fourth of the whole number, yet, as he was a man of some notoriety—as he had made his preparations with considerable flourish—as he was moreover very active and zealous, and is considered a brave and skillful military leader—he naturally obtained considerable influence over the whole, and the congregated party came to be known to the country as Lane's Expedition. This placed it in a false position in the North, where men were not prepared for armed and organized emigration, and gave to its enemies a pretext for calling it a military or *filibustering* expedition."

The report further states that fears were entertained that if Lane continued to remain with the party, that some armed posse of Missourians with a United States Marshal, might attempt Lane's arrest on the route for treason, and at the same time break up the whole party; that Lane was earnestly solicited for this reason to remain behind in the States, and finally reluctantly consented to leave the party, and the emigrants entered Nebraska under the guidance of Mr. Dickey, of Topeka, who had been chosen leader by general consent. This perhaps shows a reason for Lane's mysterious departure from the train, and his entrance into the Territory apart from it.

The different parties making up the train were, according to the report, as follows: Mil-

A SUDDEN TURN IN AFFAIRS.

On the 5th of August, a party of Free-State men made a feint to attack the Osawatomie fort, whereupon the Georgians evacuated in haste, leaving some arms and provisions behind. The fort was destroyed, and the recent garrison retreated to Fort Saunders, on Washington Creek.

On August 12, Maj. D. S. Hoyt, an esteemed citizen of Lawrence, volunteered, against the protests of his friends, to visit Fort Saunders and confer with Col. Treadwell, who commanded the encampment, as to the adoption of some means whereby peace might be restored and the general pillage on both sides be stopped. He went without arms into the camp, where he was cordially received. On his return he was accompanied by two men, who, on reaching a piece of woods not far from the camp, murdered him in cold blood. They fired two balls into his body, and shot him through the head after he had fallen. They put some corrosive substance on his face to disfigure him, and, leaving his body half buried by the wayside, returned with his horse and effects to the camp. This brutal murder so exasperated the Free-State men, that a party of the more impetuous determined to take summary and quick vengeance by attacking the strongholds of the Pro-slavery bands that infested the county, and destroy or drive them out.

SECOND BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

On the evening of the 12th, the day of Hoyt's murder, a party of twenty-five horsemen and fifty-six footmen left Lawrence, for the purpose of attacking Franklin, recapturing the cannon, then in possession of the enemy at that place, and breaking up the marauding gang that had their headquarters there. Below are accounts of the affair, as given by credible witnesses, who were themselves present and participated in the battle.* Capt. Thomas Bickerton's account is as follows:

> As I was saying, I was half-way home after selling my corn, when Grover rode out on the California road after me. My artillery company was in existence, but we had no cannon. Grover said there was a six-pounder up at Franklin, and we must have it to operate on Titus' house. Robert Barber and Thomas Parvin were with me; or rather, I was with them, as I had no team of my own, so I left them and came back on foot to Lawrence, with Grover. I met William Hutchinson when I came into town, who told me to come up stairs with him, and he would show me a man from the States named "Cook." I went up, and whom should I see but Lane. This was on the 11th of August. The Franklin affair was kept secret from the people. They thought when they saw us going, that we were going out by the church to drill by moonlight. When we got up near to Franklin who should come along but this "Joe Cook," on horseback, and make himself known to the boys. They were very much elated with seeing Lane, and seemed now to think that everything would go right.
>
> †We were there firing away, for several hours uselessly. Lane occasionally sent to know what we were doing, and told us to blaze away. Finally I got tired of lying there, especially as I had nothing but a pistol; so I went over to Cracklin, behind the stable, and told him something must be done, as it was useless to waste ammunition any longer. I proposed getting some hay and setting fire to them. Caleb Pratt and Fuller volunteered to go with me, each with a bundle of hay. So we went around to the end of the hotel, on the road, thinking there were no windows there, where they could see us. But, just as we got within reach of their guns, they began to fire on us; so we got a wagon from a neighbor's, and filled it, and dragged it to the front of the postoffice, and set fire to it. We had to draw the wagon up instead of pushing it ahead of us. Pretty soon after the fire got agoing, we heard a great cry from within of "Quarter, quarter!" I called out to our men to stop firing. I asked for some one to go with me, and stave in the door. Fuller told me to lead and he would follow. When we burst in the door, we found the soldiers had run through the hotel, and escaped, mostly. Mrs. Crane, whose husband kept the postoffice begged: "Oh, don't shoot my husband—don't shoot him!" One of our men exclaimed: "He deserves to die; he is a great villain!" She said: "I know it—that's just the reason I don't want him shot." We did not intend to do any violence to him, as that kind of work was always done by the other side.
>
> Our men, I am ashamed to say, were so eager over the way in getting Crane's store, that I could hardly get any of them to help me in taking the cannon out of the block house, which was the first thing I espied. The postoffice was not disturbed. The postmaster opened it for me, and watched, by my request, to see that nothing was disturbed. I went in only to see if any arms or powder were there. Found no cartridges and only five balls. Got the gun onto its carriage and brought it to Lawrence. Placed it in a cellar in the face of the hill, at Mr. Rice's. Mrs. Rice, her husband, and two or three others, I made hold up their right hand, and swear not to divulge what they had seen that morning. I then went to work and made a pattern for a ball; as there was no lead in the place, and we had no way of making them of iron, we had to take Brown's type of the *Herald of Freedom*.

Richard B. Foster, another participant, gave an account of the affair in a letter to his brother, Rev. Daniel Foster, of Lowell, Mass., under date of August 19. His account corroborates Capt. Bickerton's statement in all essential particulars. He makes no mention of the presence of Col. Lane (nor of Capt. Joe Cook), either on the road or at Franklin. He sums up the result as follows: "They left in our hands the cannon and upward of fifty muskets. We took our arms again, emptied upon the ground several barrels of whisky, and went on our way. The citizens of Franklin took no part in this attack." Capt. Joseph Cracklin, of Lawrence, ably supported by Capt. Bickerton, seems to have had the direction of the affair. The soldiers who had escaped fled to Fort Saunders.

On Wednesday and Thursday following, Capt. Bickerton was engaged in running balls out of Brown's type, for his recently acquired cannon, and otherwise getting his ordnance and company ready to lay siege to Forts Saunders and Titus. Meantime, the Free-State men gathered in large numbers (variously stated at from 400 to 500), at the head of a small creek some three miles from Fort Saunders, with a view to attacking that stronghold. There were there, besides the men who had stormed Franklin, Capt. Samuel Walker with quite a company, and detachments or squads from nearly every Free-State neighborhood up and down the Wakarusa Valley. The Chicago Company, thirty in number, had arrived in Topeka on the 13th, and, in response to a message sent them by Col. Lane who was in the camp, by a forced march reached the Free-State rendezvous at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 14th. During that day the main force remained in camp, waiting the arrival of Capt. Bickerton's artillery, which came into camp on Friday. How the interval was spent, and how the subsequent movement on Fort Saunders resulted, are told by N. W. Spicer,* one of the Chicago Company, as follows:

> During the day a scouting party under Capt. Shombre started from camp to reconnoitre the ground of the enemy, and also find and bring in the murdered remains of Hoyt, who, we had been informed, had been assassinated by the gang in the fort the day before. They returned late in the afternoon, bringing in the mutilated remains of the murdered man. When the corpse was exposed, the men were very indignant and swore revenge.
>
> Next morning the men wished to be led to the fort, but Lane deemed it imprudent (or rather I should say, Capt. Cook, who had not yet undisguised himself). He sent the same scouts out again, who returned about 11 o'clock. Cook wished to postpone the attack until next morning, but the men becoming so enraged at the suggestion, he changed the programme that he had made, and arranged that the attack should be made that afternoon.
>
> At 2 o'clock, the whole number of about five hundred, accordingly set out for the fort. Before they had got in sight, the enemy had fled, leaving forty guns, the horse of the murdered Hoyt, and much other plunder in our possession. We returned to our encampment, and after dispatching a hasty supper started for Lawrence. Before all had left the camp, intelligence reached us of new difficulties at Lecompton. We immediately changed our course, and steered for that place.

Richard B. Foster's account places the number of men at 400 and gives the result as follows: "We found their flag in the bushes, with the motto: "Enforce the Laws." Some arms, ammunition, and tents fell into our hands here. We reduced the forts to ashes."

THE SIEGE AND CAPITULATION OF FORT TITUS.

The Free-State forces, after the destroying of Fort Saunders, on their way to Lawrence, were informed that some of Titus' gang were raiding the country south and east of Lecompton, stealing horses and robbing the Free-State settlers. The force turned toward Lecompton. On the march, Titus and some of his men were encountered by the advance scouts in the vicinity of Judge Wakefield's house, some five miles southeast of Titus' fort. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which two of the raiders were wounded. Finding themselves hard pressed, they fled to the fort, leaving two horses, and one prisoner in the hands of their assailants, where Titus rallied his men for the expected siege. The Free-State army encamped for the night at a point about one mile in advance of where the skirmish occurred. Early the next morning (Saturday, August 16), Capt. Henry J. Shombre started for the fort in advance of the main body, with a company of cavalry, with the object of surprising the garrison and taking them prisoners. On reaching the fort they charged upon some tents near by, and the inmates ran for Titus' house. The assailants, in their attempt to cut them off, came within easy range of the fort, a volley from which wounded four of them—Capt. Shombre† mortally. They then retired and waited for the main force to come up. On its arrival, the cannon was placed in position, some fifty rods from the house, and the infantry and cavalry disposed in military order to prevent the escape of prisoners. On the first shot being fired the Lawrence boys shouted that it was a new issue of the *Herald of Freedom*, and continued to indulge in like facetious sallies while the bombardment lasted. The cabin was not capable of sustaining a prolonged siege. Thirty-six pounds of *Herald of Freedom* type, as Capt. Bickerton set them, had the desired effect. At the firing of the sixth round, the white flag appeared, the fort surrendered. The inmates, seventeen in number, were prisoners. Titus was quite seriously wounded in the head and shoulder. One of his men was slightly wounded, and two of them killed. The casualties on the Free-State side were seven wounded, including Capt. Shombre.‡ Some twenty-five stand of arms were taken and

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waukee Company, Wisconsin, Ross, Conductor; Fremont Independent Company, organized at Iowa City, Dean, Conductor; Illinois Company, organized at Iowa City, Hawkins, Conductor; Davenport Company, Davenport, Maxhan, Conductor; Wisconsin Pioneer Company, Janesville, Wis., reinforced at Iowa City, Hildreth, Conductor; Bloomington Company, Bloomington, Ill., Wood, Conductor; Ohio Company, Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, Walker, Conductor; Fremont Company, organized at Iowa City (branch of Independent Company), Eberhart, Conductor; Richmond Company, Richmond, Ind., Shombre, Conductor; Massachusetts Company, Worcester, Mass., Stowell, Conductor; Moline Company, Moline, Ill., Bell, Conductor.—271 individuals in all.

There were in addition the Massachusetts Company of Dr. Cutter, and the Chicago Company, not strictly of the before-named train, although within a day's march of them, together numbering 110, and a company of fifteen from Rockford, Ill.—125 in all. Grand total, 396. There were thirty-eight women and children. The company had twenty-five tents, twenty-three covered wagons, twenty-five or thirty yoke of cattle, and a few horses and cows.

* Capt. Thomas Bickerton's account of this battle and the subsequent capture of Fort Titus, is among the Hyatt manscripts now in the collection of the Kansas Historical Society. See printed copy of entire account in biennial report of society, 1875-80, pp. 214-19. Rev. Richard B. Foster's statement of the same appears on pages 227-28, and that of N. W. Spicer on pp. 230-32, ib. They were all written soon after the events transpired: Bickerton's, December 12, 1856; Foster's, August 19, 1856; Spicer's, December 6, 1856.

†The diagram below was annexed to Capt. Bickerton's statement. The enemy were ensconced in the block house, against which the firing was directed.

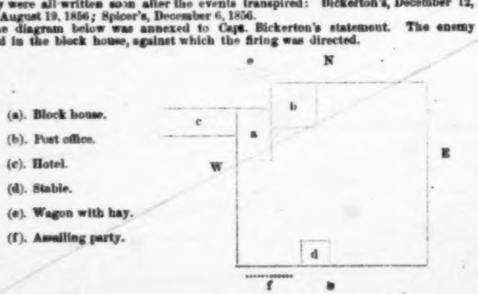

* See experiences of N. W. Spicer in Kansas—printed in Kansas Historical Collections, 1875-80, pages 230-31.—Hyatt manscripts.

†Henry J Shombre had been in the Territory less than three weeks at the time of his death, which occurred August 18, two days after receiving his wound. He was from Indiana, and had, in Wayne County, by his eloquence and example, raised a company of eighteen young men, who, with him, joined Lane's party at Iowa City, and had come into the Territory with them.

He arrived in Topeka August 13, started with others of the party for the scene of strife on that evening, and on the 16th received his death wound as has been recounted. He was young, brave chivalrous, and died thus early for the cause he came to Kansas to defend.

‡The following was given by a Lawrence correspondent (Potter) as a correct list of those wounded on the Free-State side at the battles of Franklin and Titus Camp:

G. W. Smith, formerly of Butler, Penn., slightly in head and leg.
Arthur Gunter, Boston, Mass., in breast and chin—dangerously.
A. W. White, formerly of Missouri, severely in arm and breast—arm amputated.
George Henry, formerly of Hartford, Conn., in breast—slightly.
James N. Velsor, formerly of New York City, shot severely through the arm.
John Brook, formerly of Mansfield, Ohio, in the head—severely.
——Wells, in hand—slightly.
D. A. Clayton, formerly of Union, N. Y., in the ankle—severely.
George Leonard, formerly of Massachusetts, in back—slightly.
Charles Jordon, formerly of Maine, in back—slightly.
Samuel Shepherd, formerly of Ohio, in the thigh—flesh wound.
John Crocker, formerly of Massachusetts, in the head—slight.

quite a quantity of provisions. Titus' house was burned, and the victorious army returned to Lawrence with their prisoners, not attempting to attack the village of Lecompton, guarded as it was by United States troops; which for political as well as prudential reasons it was not deemed wise to encounter. They were satisfied, having been permitted to clean out Titus' gang without interference, to consider the campaign finished, and await further developments. Capt. Samuel Walker and Joel Grover were the conspicuous and acknowledged leaders. The Chicago Company under Capt. J. A. Harvey, also Dr. Cutter's Company, who had come through with them via Lane's northern route, were present. It was their first active participation in Kansas affairs.

The firing was distinctly heard at the camp of the United States troops then stationed near Lecompton, and under the command of Maj. John Sedgwick. He immediately sent a company into town with orders to report to Gov. Shannon. They found the inhabitants in a high state of trepidation in fear that the Free-State men would sack the town. The Territorial officials had already left the town or hidden from sight. Gov. Shannon was reported to have been found on the river bank in the act of embarking on a scow, to cross the river. The Captain reported to him, and asked his orders. He declined to give any commands, further than that he wished the town protected. They accordingly marched out and took position on the road between Lecompton and the Free-State forces, where they stood guard until they were fairly on the march for Lawrence.

CLOSING ACT OF SHANNON'S RULE.

On Sunday morning, the day following, Gov. Shannon, accompanied by Dr. Rodrigue, Postmaster at Lecompton, and Maj. Sedgwick, repaired to Lawrence for the indefinite purpose of coming to some understanding with the victors which might result in the liberation of Titus and his men. An account of the visit, the negotiation with the Free-State leaders and its results, appeared in the correspondence of the New York *Times*, dated Lawrence, Sunday, August 17, 1856. Its general accuracy is attested by Samuel Kimball, Esq., and Capt. Walker.* It read as follows:

Another Sunday morning treaty with Gov. Shannon: Gov. Shannon, Dr. A. Rodrigue Postmaster, and Maj. Sedgwick have just arrived from Lecompton. It is supposed they have come to demand the prisoners. They are now closeted with the officers of the Free-State forces. They cannot have the prisoners without giving the Free-State party an equivalent.

LATER: A treaty has been made, and Gov. Shannon, after some opposition, has been permitted to state what it is, and to make a short speech. He said he should leave us, and he wanted to leave the Territory with the people feeling better toward him, and in a quiet state to his successor. He glorified the Union and thought we had a glorious country, and then concluded.

The terms of the treaty are substantially as follows:

1. That they shall give up to the charge of Maj. Sedgwick, and in good condition, subject to the order of Capt. Walker, the howitzer, so valiantly surrendered to Sheriff Jones on the 21st of May.

2. That the prisoners then held in custody, at Lecompton—those arrested by Squire Crane for being connected with the battle of Franklin—should be released and brought safely to Lawrence.

3. That all arms taken from these and other prisoners should be delivered up.

4. That the Territorial authorities should use their power to break up these bands of plunderers, and drive them from the Territory.

In consideration of this, the Free-State party were to deliver up their prisoners. They never demanded the cannon taken at Franklin. Maj. Sedgwick had nothing to do with the negotiations, any further than to say to Shannon that it was his duty to make an unconditional demand for the prisoners. The Franklin prisoners held in Lecompton were arrested under legal process, as they term it, yet they agreed to deliver them up. What right Gov. Shannon and Dr. Aristides Rodrigue, Postmaster, had to do this, perhaps a Philadelphia lawyer can tell—we can't.

LATER.—† The prisoners exchanged: Capt. Newby and his company of dragoons have just arrived in town with the Franklin prisoners, who this morning were examined before a Justice of the Peace, and released according to contract. Capt. Newby brings a request from Maj. Sedgwick to Capt. Walker, asking him to come for the howitzer, which had been placed according to agreement, in his charge. The various military companies are under arms. The prisoners express themselves thankful for the kindness shown them, and make loud promises of the same treatment to Free-State men, should the fortune of war ever place them in their hands.

The prisoners are now in wagons and under escort of the dragoons, guarded also by the Free-State forces, on the move for Lecompton. Capt. Walker, with a detachment of men, has gone for the howitzer.

For months past the papers of the North have been mourning over a Kansas subjugated to Slavery. To-day, they may cheer for a Kansas conquered to Freedom. Next week we may need powder, ball, and men. The towns on the border are alive with excitement. Already the Missourians are coming in at Leavenworth. They may have to go out.

The scene at the conclusion of the negotiations and Gov. Shannon's speech on the occasion, were described by a New York *Tribune* correspondent over the signature "Potter," as follows:

At length, about 6 o'clock in the evening, Col. Walker, one of the Free-State leaders, came out in front of the hotel, and stated that a peace agreement had been made, the terms of which will more properly appear in Gov. Shannon's speech.

After Col. Walker got through with his remarks, Gov. Shannon came out in front of the piazza and addressed the crowd. He looks very thin and apparently careworn, far more so than the last time I saw him, about a week after the sack of Lawrence; but he has been so often described, it would be out of place to say a word here, only that he was sober.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR SHANNON.

Fellow Citizens: I appear before you under very extraordinary circumstances, and I ask your attention for a few moments to a few remarks in relation to them. I came down here to-day for the purpose of adjusting these difficulties, if possible, and I regret as much as any man can—as much as any man within the sound of my voice, the existence of these difficulties. I wish, too, to set myself right before the people of Lawrence I have been traduced and misapprehended through the press, my motives—those which heretofore have actuated me—have either been misunderstood, or purposely aspersed, and things have been said of me which never happened. I desire now to say, while I remain in office, that I have never done a single act but what I believed would best subserve the interests of the whole people. God knows I have no ill-feelings against any man in this Territory.

I am sorry that blood has been shed here. In the war of the Revolution, our fathers from both the North and the South fought and bled together for the same common cause, the cause of liberty; and the result was a glorious triumph of arms, and the security to themselves and to posterity of their inalienable rights. So in the war of 1812; so it was in the war with Mexico; the North fought side by side with the South, and the stars and the stripes floated each time over a conquered nation. And shall we steep our hands in a brother's blood here? (A voice—"Give us back Barber, and others that were murdered." Cries of "Order," "Order," "*Law and order.*" Another voice—"Don't insult the Governor," "Go on.")

I came here for purposes of peace, to try and adjust a serious difficulty between the people now in this Territory. In a few days my successor will be among the people of this Territory, and I desire now to say that the few days which remain of my continuance in office will be devoted to further peace and harmony, and to the carrying out, as far as in me lies, the terms of agreement which will be the final settlement of all strife and difficulty, that these will be succeeded by peace and prosperity and happiness to all. Only let the people have these invaluable blessings, and the bones, and muscles and brains of contented citizens will develop the rich natural resources of the Territory—a Territory far surpassing in richness and beauty any other on God's broad earth. (A voice—"Let us hear the terms of the agreement, I did not understand them thoroughly." Several voices—"What are the terms? Let us hear them.") Capt. Walker has stated the terms, and the few days I remain in office will be devoted, so help me heaven, in carrying out faithfully my part of them, and in preserving order. (Cries of "let us hear the terms," "order," "order," "law and order.") The terms are simply these: I agree to release the prisoners held at Lecompton, five in number, and to use the military force under the command of Maj. Sedgwick, to repel any armed body of men who shall be found in the Territory for any other than peaceful purposes. I also agree to deliver over to Maj. Sedgwick the cannon taken from Lawrence on the 21st day of May last, said cannon to be subject to the order of Capt. Walker. On the other hand you agree to deliver up the nineteen or twenty prisoners which you hold, and set them at liberty. (Here he was interrupted by a great many questions, explanations, etc. When order was restored he proceeded.) Fellow-citizens of Lawrence, before leaving you I desire to express my earnest desire for your health, happiness, and prosperity. Farewell.

The treaty made as above stated, was the last important official act of Gov. Shannon. In his speech to the citizens of Lawrence, he publicly stated his intention of speedily relinquishing the authority which he had wielded with so uncertain and vacillating purpose as to have bereft him of any respectable following on either side. He had proved himself alike incapable as a ruler, and of too yielding and soft material to be a reliable tool. His better nature had, in every crisis, asserted itself too late to gain the approval or confidence of the Free-State party; yet soon enough to thwart the consummation of the best laid plans of the Pro-slavery party who needed and expected his unreserved and constant support. He said, after announcing his intended departure, "and the few days I remain in office shall be devoted, so help me heaven, to carrying out faithfully my part of the agreement, and in preserving order." He kept his last pledge. He immediately sent to Ft. Leavenworth, ordering out all the United States troops to preserve the peace of the Territory, and although importuned to call out the militia by his Pro-slavery advisers, persistently refused to invite another Missouri invasion by that means. On the following Thursday, August 21, he forwarded his formal and unconditional resignation, and on the same day received official notice of his removal and the appointment of Hon. John W. Geary as his successor. From that day, and until the arrival of the newly appointed Governor in the Territory, Secretary Woodson was again Acting Governor.

GOV. SHANNON'S SUBSEQUENT LIFE.

The last acts of Gov. Shannon so embittered the more violent Pro-slavery partisans against him as to render it unsafe for him to openly leave the Territory, and he was forced to run, on the border, the gantlet of his former friends, many of whom now openly threatened his life. He followed the example of Gov. Reeder, and as Gov. Robinson states, left the Territory, in fear of assassination. He remained in the States until the days of violence and danger to life were over. He subsequently returned to Kansas, lived for some years in Lecompton, then settled in Lawrence, where he spent the last years of his life. He died there in 1878. After his return to Kansas, although holding tenaciously to his Democratic faith, he was never actively identified with the political affairs of the Territory or State. He applied himself most assiduously to the duties of his profession, and took merited rank as one of the foremost lawyers of Kansas and the West. Old prejudices were softened as the years rolled on, and under the charm of his courtly mien, the amiability of his temper, his acknowledged ability and the nameless traits that made him the polished gentleman, the affectionate husband and father, and obliging neighbor he naturally was, his political sins, born more of weakness than malice, were blotted from many hearts. and, at the time of his death, he numbered among his host of friends, not a few of those who, in the days of his executive power, had been his bitterest foes. Gov. Charles Robinson, the head and front of the Free-State movement which Gov. Shannon abhorred, in summing up the closing years of his former antagonist, wrote thus kindly of him: "His unofficial life in Kansas endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. He was a most estimable citizen, and respected by all who knew him." With testimony of his worth from such a source, the reader will not find it hard to cover with the veil of oblivious charity his faults and short-comings, and with his thousands of friends all over Kansas, unite in cherishing in affectionate remembrance, the memory of Wilson Shannon.

TROUBLES NORTH OF THE KANSAS.

The sudden and unexpected reverses of the Pro-slavery bands about Lawrence, the treaty made with them by Gov. Shannon, his absolute refusal to call the Missouri militia into the Territory, and his ordering out of the whole garrison from Ft. Leavenworth to restore order and prevent their taking revenge, exasperated the Pro-slavery men both in Western Missouri and Kansas, to the extreme of taking summary vengeance into their own hands wherever Free-State settlers could be found in isolated places, or in insufficient number to offer effectual or formidable defense. So, as on former occasions, the subsidence of disorder south of the Kansas was the beginning of a fresh chapter of horrors in Leavenworth, Atchison and at all other points near the border where the Free-State settlers were fewer in number, less efficiently organized, and at the mercy of their merciless foes. To the intensity of hate was added the wild delirium of fear, and under the combined influence of these two most potent incentives to violence, murder, arson, rapine and the whole hoard of minor terrors were let loose to run riot among the defenseless Free-State settlers wherever they were in a helpless minority. In the reign of terror and the rule of anarchy which ensued, culminated the woes and horrors of Kansas' early struggles.

On August 16, the rally of the Pro-slavery forces was begun along the border. On that day a call was issued at Westport, Mo., signed by D. R. Atchison, W. H. Russell, A. G. Boone and B. F. Stringfellow. It began thus:

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* Webb Scrap Books, Kansas Historical Collection. See printed volume of transactions 1875-80, pages 229-30: The letter is attributed to Col. Sam F. Tappan.

† Monday, August 18.

> Westport, Aug. 16, 1856.
>
> To the Public.
>
> It has been our duty to keep correctly and fully advised of the movements of the Abolitionists. We know that since Lane commenced his march, the Abolitionists in the Territory were engaged in stealing horses to mount his men, organizing and preparing immediately on their arrival to carry out their avowed purpose of expelling or exterminating every Pro-slavery settler. We have seen them daily becoming more daring as Lane's party advanced. We have endeavored to prepare our friends to the end, which was foreseen, and which we now have to announce—Lane's Men have Arrived!—Civil War is Begun!

Then follows an account of the driving out, on the 7th inst., by "Brown, the notorious assassin and robber," with a party of three hundred Abolitionists, of Cook, and a party of Georgians, who had settled near Osawatomie. The account says: "This colony was unarmed, and numbered in all—men, women, children and slaves—about two hundred! Their houses were burned, all their property (even to the clothes of the children) taken and destroyed." Following, was an account of the expulsion of Mr. White from Lykins County, "although a Free-State man," for his efforts to procure the arrest of the murderers of Wilkinson. The taking of Franklin, where it was stated that the assault of three hundred Abolitionists, many of them Lane's men, but headed by Brown, was withstood, until their house was fired by fourteen Pro-slavery men—the subsequent evacuation and pillage; the destruction of "Treadwell's Settlement" (Fort Saunders), by a force of four hundred men, all well mounted, under Brown and Walker, were all described. Friends were constantly coming in, robbed and plundered. Hourly expresses arrive, announcing the progress of the traitors. The closing appeal was as follows:

> We believe that ere this Lecompton is taken. In ten days not one Pro-slavery settler will be left on the south side of Kansas River, unless instant aid be given them. Our friends on the north side, scattered and unprepared, will then be exterminated and expelled.
>
> We give you no mere rumors, but a simple statement of undoubted facts. We say to you that war, organized, matured, is now being waged by the Abolitionists. And we call on all who are not prepared to see their friends butchered, to be themselves driven from their homes, to rally instantly to the rescue.
>
> Abolitionists proclaim that "no quarter will be given!" "Every Pro-slavery man must be exterminated!" What will be your reply?

The response to this appeal was immediate, and troops began to gather on the border awaiting the expected call of the Governor on the Territorial militia, as a pretext for advancing into the Territory in force. But Shannon was deaf to their frantic appeals to be called into action, and they remained upon the border, increasing, as the days went by, like the black and swelling clouds of the coming storm. Meantime the excitement and panic in the border counties of Kansas increased. Fresh news of more outrages came daily, and were given, with all the exaggeration of fear and hate, to the excited people. The following are given as samples of the style in which the news was served up to the citizens of Leavenworth, Atchison, and the border towns:

> [*From the Leavenworth Journal—Extra.*]
>
> MORE OUTRAGES.
>
> COL. TITUS MURDERED.
>
> NINE HUNDRED ABOLITIONISTS WITH FIVE PIECES OF ARTILLERY AT LECOMPTON!!
>
> THE CITY SURROUNDED.
>
> Mr. Rodrigue's Express has just arrived, bringing intelligence of the attack on Col Titus' house, and the probable murder of the entire party. There were thirty men in the house, and it was surrounded by at least 400. There is no possibility of an escape for a single man.
>
> Another portion of the Abolition forces attacked the house of George W. Clark, Indian Agent. About two hours after the destruction of Col. Titus' house, and while the express was leaving, the roar of cannon was distinctly heard. *Lane is in the field!* Andrew Preston, Esq., wounded. Mr. Sisterre killed. Mr. Clowes killed. Editor of *Southern Advocate* killed. Lecompton is hourly expected to be attacked.
>
> Up, citizens of Kansas, and come to the rescue. All the women and children of Lecompton are driven from the city, and are now coming to this city. *Action! Action!! Action!!!*
>
> *Still later.* To all true Pro-slavery men in Missouri, Gen. Clark, agent of the Pottawatomies, with his family, brings the news, as stated by himself, herewith inclosed.
>
> "An army of Lane's men have demolished Franklin, six to eight hundred men strong, attacked Col. Titus near Lecompton, who had about thirty men, battered down his house with cannon, his family having just left, killed a number of his men, and took him and the remainder of his men prisoners.
>
> "They attacked the guard of the United States troops who had in charge Robinson and the other prisoners, who surrendered without firing a gun, and are now in the hands of Lane's men. It is impossible to state in a letter all the outrages committed by these marauders. We have had five expresses from different parts of the Territory since this morning from Iowa Point to Lecompton. They are driving all the Pro-slavery men out of Douglas County and destroying their property. The fugitives are arriving every hour.
>
> "We call upon our friends in Missouri, in the name of humanity, to come to the rescue, with men and provisions to support them. We have determined to clean the Territory or fall in the attempt. We send expresses to-night to St. Joseph, Liberty, Platte City and to Westport. To arms! at once and come to the rescue. We are all under arms here to-night, and will be ready to-morrow.
>
> "E. C. McCarty, *President Law and Order party.*
>
> "C. T. Harrison, H. R. Pollard, *Secretaries.* G. W. Clark."

The *Kansas Herald Extra*, giving the same or equally panic-stricken accounts of the devastation of Lane's army, opened with the following startling headlines: "War and Desolation!—Lecompton Taken by Lane's Men!—Col. Titus' Company Held as Prisoners!—Sheriff Jones' House Threatened by the Outlaws!—Murder and Butchery!"

An account of the storming and taking of Titus' house, and the general devastation of Lane's men, closed as follows:

> Is there a heart in the breast of any Law and Order man in Kansas that will not respond to the following earnest and touching appeal. Let the cry be—To arms! To arms!!
>
> Near Lecompton, August 16, 1856.
>
> To Col. Payne and Others:
>
> *Friends of Law and Order*—The Abolitionists have come on us this morning about daylight, whipped and taken prisoners our men. Lecompton is taken, and deserted by the women and children. These are Lane's men, about eight hundred strong. The United States troops are also whipped and beaten. Will you come to our rescue before we are all murdered? We are out of powder and lead and every kind of ammunition. Our friends are now stationed in Sheriff Jones' house, as many as can and will fight to the last. Will you help us? If so, come at once. Unless we get help we will all be murdered.
>
> Yours, L. J. Hamilton.
>
> P. S. Col. Titus and his men are all taken prisoners.

Under the excitement of such reports and appeals as these, the Law and Order men of Leavenworth and Atchison Counties at once began the counter work of exterminating what Abolitionists or Free-State men could be found in their midst. Murders became too common to cause more than passing notice, except accompanied with some peculiar atrocity. One Fuget, under the inspiration of whisky and the call of Atchison, Stringfellow & Co., before quoted, on the day following its issue, made a wager of a pair of boots that he would have the scalp of an Abolitionist within two hours. He won his bet—within the time he had secured the reeking scalp of Hoppe, a German, whom he had murdered. A German, who expressed horror of the deed, was shot dead. The murderer fled, wearing the boots he had so fairly won. No Free-State man's life was safe, except under the protection of Fort Leavenworth, to which many fled for safety. As the panic-stricken Pro-slavery settlers were flocking to the Missouri border, south of the river, through fear of "Lane's men," a like exodus of Free-State families was going on north of the Kansas, all along the Missouri River. The down boats were loaded with Free-State refugees, driven out by their relentless foes, or willing fugitives from the bloody horrors of the time. Gov. Shannon is reported to have stated that, at the time he left the Territory, the roads about Leavenworth "were literally strewn with dead bodies." The concentration of horrors about Leavenworth was attributed to a band of desperadoes under one Emory, a United States mail agent, who, in response to the appeals put forth for help, had recruited them in Platte County, Mo. They styled themselves the "Regulators," and declared their intention to kill every Abolitionist who did not leave the Territory.*

THE ADMINISTRATION OF ACTING GOVERNOR WOODSON.

Secretary Woodson entered upon the duties of Acting Governor on the evening of August 21. On the preceding day, Maj. Gen. William P. Richardson wrote Gov. Shannon that, having received information of the approach of Lane, with his army, from the north, he had deemed it his duty to call out the Territorial militia of his division to repel or intercept him. What reply Gov. Shannon might have given to this extra-official military precaution can never be known, as he had ceased to be Governor of the Territory before Richardson's letter reached him. Woodson, however, approved it, and also immediately ordered Maj. Gen. Coffey, commanding the Southern Division of Kansas Militia, to call out his troops and take the field. This, with a proclamation issued by Woodson, on the 25th, declaring the Territory in a state of insurrection, and calling out the militia, opened wide the eastern gates of Pro-slavery invasion, through which the waiting Missourians poured into the Territory, to mingle in the general carnival of disorder, and, perhance, if victorious, to close the northern gates against the threatened Free-State invasion.

The Pro-slavery press, now assured, until the arrival of Gov. Geary, of the full, heart-felt and unscrupulous co-operation of the Acting Governor, put on anew its war paint, and urged a sharp, quick campaign of extermination. The *Squatter Sovereign*, under the head of "Third and Last Time," urged the Missourians to the work of extermination thus:

> Our friends have been collecting on the Border during the past week, and in a few days will have a well-organized force in the field, equal to any emergency. We again reiterate: a crisis has arrived in the affairs of Kansas, and another week will tell a tale that will have an important bearing on the future fate of Kansas. It behooves every citizen to shoulder arms without any further delay. We have been slow to believe that anything like serious fighting would occur, but we are now fully convinced that a deadly struggle must ensue, and one or more hard battles transpire before the Abolitionists can be subdued. Already the smouldering ruins of numerous dwellings, and the reeking blood of many a victum, cries aloud for vengeance. The cry is heard and will be answered with tenfold retaliation. If there is one breast still unpenetrated by this call, we urge that it instantly become alive to the importance of the emergency. The want of a few men may turn the fortunes of war against us. Then let every man who can bear arms "be off to the war again." Let it be the third and last time. Let the watchword be, "extermination, total and complete."

The Pro-slavery men keenly appreciated the importance of quick, decisive work. The work to be effectual must be done, to avoid risks of governmental interference, while Woodson remained in power, and that so thoroughly that his successor could not undo it, if he would. With no Free-State men left in the Territory, Gov. Geary would find none to protect. With their extermination would vanish all their violated rights and importunate claims for redress and justice; "it was a consummation devoutly to be wished," and "if it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly." To quicken to renewed and prompt action the Pro-slavery men of the border, another manifesto was issued on the 26th of August, signed by Atchison, Stringfellow and all the acknowledged Pro-slavery leaders of Leavenworth and Atchison. It received the indorsement of their Missouri allies as follows:

"We, the citizens of Missouri, urge our fellow citizens and the citizens of other States to respond to the above call of the citizens of Kansas. Signed by A. W. Doniphan, Oliver Anderson, B. J. Brown, Henry L. Rouett, A. G. Boone, Jesse Morin, John W. Reid, B. F. Stringfellow."

The manifesto recounted fully the past history of the struggle, as viewed from a purely Pro-slavery standpoint, and announced in terms of earnestness and sincerity the imminent danger of irretrievable failure unless immediate response, in overwhelming numbers, was made to their call. The spirit of the whole document is evinced in the excerpts which follow:

> We have asked the appointment of a successor who was acquainted with our condition; who, a citizen of our Territory, identified with its interests, familiar with its history, would not be prejudiced or misled by the falsehoods which have been so systematically fabricated against us—one who, heretofore a resident, as he is a native of a non-slave-holding State, is yet not a slave-holder, but has the capacity to appreciate, and the boldness and integrity requisite faithfully to discharge, his duty, regardless of the possible effect it might have upon the election of some petty politician in a distant State.
>
> In his stead we have one appointed who is ignorant of our condition, a stranger to our people; who, we have too much cause to fear, will, if no worse, prove no more efficient to protect us than his predecessors.
>
> With, then, a government which has proved imbecile—has failed to enforce the laws for our protection—with an army of lawless banditti overrunning our country—what shall we do?
>
> Though we have full confidence in the integrity and fidelity of Mr. Woodson, now acting as Governor, we know not at what moment his authority will be superseded. We can not await the convenience, in coming, of our newly appointed Governor. We cannot hazard a second edition of imbecility or corruption. We must act at once and effectively. These traitors, assassins and robbers must be punished; must now be taught a lesson they will remember.

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*For detailed accounts of the various outrages, murders, battles and other exciting incidents of that period, the reader is referred to the histories of Atchison, Leavenworth, Jefferson and other counties within the limits of which the occurrences took place.

> We wage no war upon these men for their opinions; have never attempted to exclude any person from settling among us; we have demanded only that all should *alike* submit to the law. To all such we will afford protection, whatever be their political opinions. But Lane's army and its allies must be expelled from the Territory. Thus alone can we make safe our persons and property—thus alone can we bring peace to our Territory.
>
> To do this we will need assistance. Our citizens unorganized, many of them unarmed, for they came not as soldiers—though able heretofore to assemble a force sufficient to compel the obedience of the rebels, now that they have been strengthened by this invading army, thoroughly drilled, perfectly equipped, mounted, and ready to march at a moment's notice to attack our defenseless settlements—may be overpowered. Should we be able even to vanquish this additional force, we are threatened with a further invasion of like characters through Iowa and Nebraska.
>
> This is no mere local quarrel; no mere riot; but it is war! a war waged by an army! a war professedly for our extermination. It is no mere resistance to the laws; no simple rebellion of our citizens, but a war of invasion—the army a foreign army—properly named "The army of the North."
>
> It is then not only the right but the duty of all good citizens of Missouri and every other State to come to our assistance, and enable us to expel the invaders.
>
> Mr. Woodson, since the resignation of Gov. Shannon, in the absence of Gov. Geary, has fearlessly met the responsibilities of the trust forced upon him, has proclaimed the existence of the rebellion, and called on the militia of the Territory to assemble for its suppression.
>
> We call on you to come! to furnish us assistance in men, provisions and munitions, that we may drive out the "Army of the North" who would subvert our government and expel us from our homes.
>
> Our people, though poor, many of them stripped of their all, others harassed by these fiends so that they have been unable to provide for their families, are yet true men; will stand with you shoulder to shoulder in defense of rights, of principles in which you have a common if not deeper interest than they.
>
> By the issue of this struggle is to be decided whether law or lawlessness shall reign in our country. If we are vanquished, you, too, will be victims. Let our appeal be not in vain.

At the time of the issue of the above manifesto, Atchison and Stringfellow had already, at Little Santa Fé, a force variously estimated to number from five to eleven hundred men. They organized under the name of "THE ARMY OF LAW AND ORDER IN KANSAS." David R. Atchison was elected Commander-in-chief of the forces in the field. The army was organized into two regiments. The first foray into the Territory was made on the 25th, at which time the Quaker Mission was robbed of all its cattle, horses, and such provisions and valuables as could be carried off. The occupants who were traditionally hostile to slavery, were termed nigger-stealers, and as such, treated most barbarously. The Mission was for the time broken up.

The Free-State men were frankly informed of the proposed intentions of Acting Gov. Woodson. The mustering of armed bands all along the border, and the proclamation calling them into service meant to them another invasion, continued war, and perhaps the driving out of all Free-State men. Every avenue to sources of supplies had been cut off, and already the citizens of Lawrence were short of provisions; attempts to obtain them from Leavenworth or Kansas City, proved unavailing. Teamsters sent thither for supplies were taken prisoners, murdered on the road, or if suffered to obtain supplies, were waylaid on the return, robbed, and sent to Lawrence as empty as when they set out.

On August 24, the citizens determined to appeal to Woodson, the Acting Governor, for relief. A committee of five citizens, of whom C. W. Babcock was chairman, waited on Gov. Woodson, whom they found in the quarters of the officers in command of the United States troops, then stationed at Lecompton. The committee stated to Woodson that Lawrence was out of provisions; that their roads were blockaded by armed mobs; that two of their teamsters had been murdered, and that they desired to know whether he would grant them a guard to their teams to Westport and Leavenworth, or leave them to guard their own teams and open the roads. They wished further to be informed whether he intended to interpose troops to prevent this overwhelming mob from murdering, burning, and pillaging, or were the people of Lawrence to be left to take care of themselves? In reply, Gov. Woodson is reported to have said that if the people of Lawrence would obey the laws (the Territorial laws), and if he could have assurances to that effect, "this thing" (meaning the invasion) could be settled in five hours—that under those conditions he would bring the troops, of which he was Commander-in-chief, to bear upon these mobs and disperse them. In reply, Mr. Babcock said: "Governor, are we to understand that your position is this: That if we obey the bogus laws you will protect us with the whole force under your command; and if not, you will allow us to be murdered? Is that your position?" Gov. Woodson protested that he had no desire to see them murdered, but the laws must be obeyed and the writs must be executed. The committee returned to Lawrence without the protection, and fully convinced that the fight must be continued. The old redoubts of the town were again put in a state of defense, and the temporary lull which had followed Shannon's late treaty and exchange of prisoners, gave way to a fresh rally of Free-State troops who, concentrating rapidly in Lawrence, prepared for renewing the contest. Three days later, on the 27th, while preparations for defense were still going on in the city, another call was made on Woodson for protection and redress; this time by private citizens: G. W. Hutchinson, a Lawrence merchant, whose teams had been stolen on the way to Leavenworth, and his teamsters taken prisoners; and Mr. Sutherland, the mail-carrier between Lawrence and Leavenworth, whose hack and driver had met the same fate. They first appealed to Col. Phillip St. George Cooke, who was in command of the United States troops at Lecompton, having come in from Ft. Riley two days before. He referred them to Woodson. While in his presence telling their story, they were seized as prisoners by the Territorial militia. Col. Cooke was indignant at the outrage, and made repeated demands on the Governor for their release, to no purpose. Woodson's reply being that they were seized as "spies in the enemy's camp, and were held as prisoners of war."

So well prepared were the Missourians for the fray, that the evening of the first day after the call of Gov. Woodson was made saw the Quaker Mission sacked, and a detachment of the Missouri army, numbering some 150 men, under Capt. John E. Brown, encamped on Middle or Mound Creek, some eight miles in the enemy's country, not far from the present site of New Lancaster, Miami County. The encampment was discovered by some companies of Free-State men, who, with equal alertness, had responded to Gov. Woodson's call, and were in watch for the advance of the invaders. These companies were in command of Capts. Cline, Anderson and Shore, the latter being one of the heroes of the battle of "Black Jack." The combined force numbered 118 men. On the following day, about noon, they attacked the camp. After a sharp firing of some ten minutes, the Missourians fled, leaving their baggage, horses, coats, and a well-prepared dinner in the hands of the assailants. They retreated to the border, and joined the main army. Eleven prisoners taken were paroled the next day, and permitted to follow their friends over the border. Lieut. Cline, the only one of the Free-State men wounded, subsequently died from the effects of his wound.

On the 29th, the grand army moved into the Territory in full force, and encamped in the evening on the head-waters of Bull Creek, some fifteen miles north and four miles west of Osawatomie. From this point, a detachment, numbering three hundred or more men, under the command of Capt. John W. Reid, made a forced march to the village of Osawatomie, which they reached early the following morning.

BATTLE OF OSAWATOMIE.

The troops were guided by Rev. Martin White, who was one of the most bitter Pro-slavery partisans in the Territory, and had himself fled from the country about the time of the Pottawatomie murders, and claimed to have been driven out. He was with the advance scouting party, which, as it approached the town, fell in with David Garrison and Frederick Brown, a son of old John Brown. Both were, without warning or provocation, shot dead. White boasted afterward that he gave Fred his quietus, asserting in justification of the act, that Brown, when shot, was known to him as one of the pestiferous gang of Abolitionists, and was riding at the time a horse stolen from him; and that, it being a time of war, it was no murder.

The village was reached shortly after the double murder, by the whole force. They were there confronted by a party of about forty Free-State men, under command of that grim, mysterious, unrelenting old hero, John Brown. The town was hotly defended by the little party for a time, but at length, overpowered by numbers, they were forced to retreat and leave it to pillage and destruction. After the sacking of the stores and dwellings of all valuables that could be transported, the soldiers set fire to the town and destroyed it. When the conflagration ceased, but four buildings remained among the smouldering ruins of what had been the thriving village of Osawatomie.*

The following was Capt. Reids' report of the affair:

> CAMP BULL CREEK, August 31.
>
> *Gentlemen*—I moved with 250 men on the Abolition fort and town of Osawatomie—the head-quarters of Old Brown—on night before last; marched forty miles and attacked the town without dismounting the men, about sunrise yesterday. We had five men wounded, none dangerously—Capt. Boyce, William Gordon, and three others. We killed about thirty of them, among the number, *certain*, a son of old Brown, and almost certain Brown himself; destroyed all their ammunition and provisions, and the boys would burn the town. *I could not help it.*
>
> We must be supported by our friends. We will want more men and ammunition—ammunition of all sorts. Powder, muskets, ball and caps is the constant cry.
>
> I write in great haste, as I have been in the saddle, rode 100 miles, and fought a battle without rest.
>
> Your friend,
>
> REID.

Old John Brown, in his modest account of the battle, states that his force consisted of "some twelve or fifteen recruits," which he brought into the town in the morning, together with ten or fifteen mounted men, under Capt. Cline, whom he met just before the battle began, and who joined forces with him in the defense. The whole defensive force did not number over thirty men. Capt. Cline's men got out of ammunition, and were forced to retire across the river. The remaining force kept up the fire until but six or seven remained. Capt. Brown summed up the losses as follows:

> We had one man killed—a Mr. Powers, from Capt. Cline's company—in the fight. One of my men—a Mr. Partridge—was shot in crossing the river. Two or three of the party, who took part in the fight, are yet missing, and may be lost or taken prisoners. Two were wounded, viz., Dr. Updegraff and a Mr. Collis. * * *
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> The loss of the enemy, as we learn by the different statements of our own, as well as their people, was some thirty-one or two killed, and from forty to fifty wounded. After burning the town to ashes, and killing a Mr. Williams they had taken, whom neither party claimed, they took a hasty leave, carrying their dead and wounded with them. They did not attempt to cross the river, nor to search for us, and have not since returned to look over their work. I give this in great haste, in the midst of constant interruptions. My second son was with me in the fight and escaped unharmed. This I mention for the benefit of his friends.
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> *Old preacher White, I hear, boasts of having killed my son. Of course he is a lion.*
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> JOHN BROWN,
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> LAWRENCE, KAN., September 7, 1856.

Reid, with his command, having destroyed the village, returned with his plunder to the encampment on Bull Creek. News reached Lawrence and Topeka of the burning of Osawatomie on Saturday evening, and a force of nearly 300 men was rallied, and on the following morning set out in pursuit of the enemy. Col. Lane, still known as Joe Cook, controlled by his advice the movements of the force, although having no open command. The march was during one of the hottest of Kansas' hottest days. The boys had made no preparations for sustenance during the hastily planned campaign. In spite of terrible suffering from hunger, thirst and heat, they made the forced march (the Topeka Company, over forty miles), and appeared in sight of the enemy, still encamped at Bull Creek, before sunset on the evening of the 31st. The cavalry came in sight of the camp while the infantry were some miles in the rear. While waiting for them to come up, they, in reconnoitering, exchanged a few shots with the pickets of the enemy. The boys, in spite of fatigue, were ready and eager to fight it out without rest. Before the infantry had come up sufficiently near to co-operate with the cavalry in an attack on the enemy, Col. Lane (Cook) advised a halt and subsequently had them retire some miles and go into camp, or rather take what rest they could in the open air, with the intention, as was supposed, of attacking the enemy on the following morning. During the night the enemy broke camp and retreated to the Missouri border, and, on the following day the footsore and hungry company, disappointed of a fight, and in no amiable mood, commenced the return march, slowly and with laggard steps, until met by rumors of fresh danger and renewed outrages at home.

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* A more detailed account of the battle appears in the history of Miami County.

On its becoming known at Lecompton that a force had set out to meet the invaders, or intercept them in their retreat to Missouri, it was determined by Woodson and his advisers to make a diversion in favor of their friends, by subjecting the Free-State settlers to fresh outrages in the absence of the Free-State forces who had held them thus far under restraint. Col. P. St. George Cooke was ordered by Woodson "to proceed at the earliest moment to invest Topeka, disarm the insurrectionists, or aggressive invaders against the organized government of the Territory, to be found at or near that point, leveling to the ground their breastworks, forts and fortifications, keep the head men or leaders in close confinement, and all persons found in arms against the Government as prisoners, subject to the orders of the Marshal." He was also informed that it was very desirable to intercept the invaders on the road known as "Lane's Trail,"[*] leading from Nebraska to Topeka. In the opinion of Col. Cooke, Woodson had transcended his instructions in the orders he had given. He did not believe it a part of his military duty to take the field for the purposes indicated in the Governor's letter, nor to further his well-known design to bring on a collision between the Free-State forces and the Government troops; nor did he propose to do the totally illegal and disgraceful work of making indiscriminate and wholesale arrests of a class of persons not individually charged with crime, and holding them subject to charges not yet preferred, and to writs not yet in existence. He was too much of a man and too high-minded a soldier to thus prostitute his high calling. He declined to obey such orders, except they came to him direct from the War Department.

At the same time, Marshal Donaldson and his Deputies, Newsem and Cramer, armed with writs for the arrest of the leading Free-State men, and accompanied by bands of the Territorial militia, were scouring the country with the ostensible purpose of securing their arrest. Some prisoners were taken, but in most cases the persons sought were not found at their homes, whereupon the deserted houses were burned. The business of arson and pillage was thus carried on through Sunday and Monday in all the country within retreating distance of Lecompton, until the return of the men of the Bull Creek expedition made it unsafe to continue field operations. Seven houses were burned, among them those of Judge Wakefield and Capt. Sam Walker, large quantities of provisions seized, and several arrests made. With the booty and prisoners, the raiders had sought covert at Lecompton when the companies arrived at Lawrence. It was immediately decided to make an armed demonstration on Lecompton, and demand the liberation of the prisoners, among whom were Hutchinson and Sutherland, of Lawrence, who were held as spies, as has been before recounted.

The forces were to march in two divisions. One, under Col. Harvey, was to proceed up the north bank of the Kansas to a point north of the town; the other, under the direction of Gen. Lane,[†] to march on the south bank and occupy the heights which overlooked the village. On the afternoon of September 4, Col. Harvey with 150 men moved up the north bank, and in the evening arrived at the place appointed, which cut off completely all chances of escape from Lecompton across the river. Lane's forces did not, as had been planned, appear on his arrival. He remained in wait all through the cold and rainy night which followed, when, hearing nothing from the other division, he concluded that for some reason to him unknown, the attack had been given up, and accordingly himself abandoned the post where he had waited through the stormy night, and returned with his [illegible]mand, to Lawrence, where he arrived in the evening to learn that [illegible]'s division had, after unexpected delay, marched as agreed, and were [illegible]en at Lecompton.

The expedition of Harvey, though unsatisfactory to both him and his command, was not barren of good results. Their presence the night before on the opposite side of the river, where they could successfully cut off retreat from the town in case of an attack, became known soon after their arrival, and threw the Territorial militia encamped there into panic and confusion. Moreover disagreements had arisen among the leaders themselves, a part rebelling against the work of burning and pillaging which Woodson had assigned them to do. A respectable minority absolutely refused to further pursue that mode of warfare. On the appearance of Harvey's troops, and in anticipation of the coming of another force from the other side, several officers having already left the camp and returned home in disgust, Gen. Richardson, having no confidence in his disordered and inharmonious command, decided to resign, which he did on the morning of the 5th. During the day, Woodson dismissed the forces, as of no further use to him either for offensive or defensive purposes, and also arranged to return the prisoners to Lawrence. All this was unknown to Lane's force, then on its way from Lawrence, and had been brought about by the appearance of Harvey's troops and the dissensions within.

About 4 o'clock P. M., the force from Lawrence took possession of the hill overlooking the town and commanding the foundations of the capitol then in-process of construction, which had been utilized by the Territorial troops as a fortress. The disbanded militia made no sign of defense, but messengers were sent by Gov. Woodson in hot haste, to the camp of Col. Cooke, calling on him to protect the town against the threatening enemy, who were reported "one thousand strong," and about to bombard and destroy the town.

Mr. Branscomb and Capt. Cline were sent into the town under a flag of truce, and on demanding of Gen. Marshall, the only officer who would acknowledge that he had any command, the unconditional surrender of the Free-State prisoners, were, after a short parley, informed that all the prisoners demanded *had been released that morning*, that provisions had been made for their escort to Lawrence on the following day by a company of dragoons, concluding by making a counter demand on Gen. Lane for all prisoners in the hands of the Free-State men. The messengers returned to the Free-State camp, which they reached just as Col. Cooke arrived. He (Cooke), addressing Lane and other officers, said: Gentlemen, you hav made a great mistake in coming here to-day. The Territorial militia was dismissed this morning; some of them have left, some are leaving now, and the rest will leave and go to their homes as soon as they can." Hon. Marcus J. Parrott, who had been driven from Leavenworth, had come to Lawrence for safety, and was with the party of besiegers, replied: "Col. Cooke, when we send a man, or two men, or a dozen men, to speak with the Territorial authorities, they are arrested and held like felons. How, then, are we to know what is going on in Lecompton? Why, we have to come here with an army to find out what is going on. How else could we know?" To this Col. Cooke made no reply. The prisoners[*] came over to the camp of their friends, and returned with them to Lawrence the following day. There was on Saturday a slight lull in the excitement at Lawrence, and a feeling of satisfaction pervaded the town in contemplation of a good week's work done. During the day, Gen. Richardson passed through Lawrence, where he was courteously received by Gen. Lane, who escorted him a short distance on his way to Franklin. Richardson professed to be on his way to Missouri to disband the border forces.

There were at this time many refugees from Leavenworth and vicinity in the city, who had fled from the fresh outburst of murder and rapine which had as usual burst upon the heads of the Free-State settlers of that part of the Territory, in retaliation for the victories of their better organized brothers south of the Kaw.

Marcus J. Parrott, H. Miles Moore, F. G. Adams, and scores besides, had come to Lawrence, no less for personal safety than to raise a force sufficiently strong to turn the tide against their relentless foes, and to reinstate them in their homes, from which they had fled for their lives, many of them leaving defenseless families behind. A momentary peace having been conquered south of the Kaw, they appealed to the boys still in arms, to march at once upon Leavenworth. They detailed, as only living witnesses could, the horrors from which they had fled—the murders on the road, the shooting of Phillips in his own house, the driving of defenseless women and children, by scores and hundreds, like sheep aboard the steamers, and out of Leavenworth City, by Emery and his Missouri gang, the expulsion from the county of every man who was suspected of "Abolitionism," the defenseless condition of the women and children, who, unable to flee, remained subject to all the outrages which their defenseless condition might invite—all these were told in a way to make the appeal irresistible.

On Sunday, a council of war was held, at which Lane, Harvey and all the other officers, and many of the soldiers, discussed the situation, and it was then decided to "carry the war into Africa," or what was the same thing, to cross the river and disperse the bands then prowling through Jefferson and Leavenworth Counties, and march on Leavenworth City. While the consultation was going on, old John Brown, who had not been seen or heard from since the morning when he retreated into the woods after his defense of Osawatomie, rode into Lawrence. His arrival was hailed with shouts by the knot of soldiers and others that gathered around him.[†] A majority of the boys chose Brown as their commander in the proposed march on Leavenworth. He declined the proffered honor, on the ground that to supersede Col. Harvey, who was, under the existing military organization, entitled to the position, would be in ill taste, and might lead to dissatisfaction. So the plans for the campaign were perfected with Capt. Brown left out.

During the following week, under the command of Col. Harvey, with Capts. Hull, of Jefferson County, and Wright, of Leavenworth County, offensive Free-State operations north of the Kansas were begun. The first encounter was at Slough Creek, near the site of the present town of Oskaloosa, Jefferson County, on September 11. It was a complete surprise to the enemy there encamped, and resulted in the capture of nearly the entire force, arms, equipments and baggage.[‡] Two days before this occurrence, not known at that time to Harvey and his men, Gov. Geary had arrived at Fort Leavenworth, and Woodson's administration was at an end. A message from Lane was received by Harvey after the Slough Creek affair was over, which, as recalled by a reliable witness[*] present when it came, was essentially as follows: "Geary has come in—I advise you to return." He returned accordingly, reaching Lawrence at noon of the 12th.

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[*] The route designated as 'Lane's Trail," had been traveled by him as well as by his first party who had reached Topeka on August 13. The trail was not laid out by him but by the "conductors" of the train. To them, in a greater measure than to any others, is due the credit of establishing and locating the northern road over the route Lane's men were forced to take when turned back on the Missouri River. The following, published two days after the arrival of the first party in Topeka, explains itself:

A CARD.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, August 15, 1856.

We, the undersigned, conductors of a company of emigrants into Kansas, would hereby inform the public that we have succeeded in achieving a safe and peaceful passage through Iowa and Nebraska, and on a new road which we and our company have opened, have arrived and are now encamped in Topeka, the seat of Government of Kansas.

Along the road we have established colonies and towns for greater convenience to emigration, viz.: Plymouth, situated three miles from the line between Kansas and Nebraska, which will be important to immigrants in crossing the frontier, as a post for supplies; Lexington, about twelve miles from Plymouth, and at a convenient distance therefrom for protective purposes and the remission of supplies for immigrants; and Holton, on Elk Creek, three miles from Skinnersville.

The roads between Nebraska City and Topeka are generally excellent, and where not so, a small expense now in process of incurrence, will render them safe and easy; and we would hereby invite all emigrants to Kansas to adopt it in the transmission hither of their families and effects.

M. C. DICKEY,
CALVIN CUTTER, } *Conductors of emigrant train.*

[†] Authorities differ as to the exact time when Gen. Lane threw off all disguise and ceased to be known as Capt. Cook. If not at this time, certainly two days later, Joe Cook, alias James H. Lane, disappears from the war annals of Kansas.

[*] The prisoners here alluded to were those who had been taken for participation in the Franklin affair, and such others as had been, under various pretexts, taken by Woodson's militia and the Marshals, and should not be confounded with the Free-State prisoners—Robinson, Jenkins and others—who were all this time in the custody of the United States troops near Lecompton, waiting their trial for high treason.

[†] The account of Brown's appearance in Lawrence at that date was obtained from Hon. F. G. Adams, Secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, who at that time was in the city, a refugee from Leavenworth, and witnessed his arrival.

[‡] See history of Jefferson County.

The close of Woodson's short rule left the whole Territory in a state of absolute anarchy. There was not a place outside Lawrence, Topeka, and the region roundabout, where life or property was safe, and even there, where the Free-State men had forced Woodson to terms, it is the truth of history to state that the Pro-slavery settlers were subject nightly to unfriendly visits from irresponsible parties of Free-State guerrillas, who rendered their tenure to personal property, especially horses and store supplies, quite uncertain, and their lives a horrid nightmare of fearful anticipations. North of the river, forces on both sides were in a state of open war in Jefferson County, while further to the east, in Leavenworth, there was no law except that of indiscriminate murder, robbery, or proscription of all Free-State residents. Beyond the border, was encamped the army of Atchison, which had retreated from Bull Creek, receiving re-enforcements from all the Western Missouri counties, preparatory to a fresh and more formidable invasion of the Territory. Thus, in the few days of his rule, did Woodson so manage affairs as, by comparison, to throw a tinge of decency and respectability over the administration of his predecessor, that had otherwise been wanting.

LIBERATION OF FREE-STATE PRISONERS.

The last notable occurrence before the arrival of Gov. Geary was the examination and release on bail of Gov. Robinson and his companions, who had been held on indictment for treason for the past four months. The counsel for the government was C. H. Grover; for the prisoners, Charles H. Branscomb and Marcus J. Parrott. The day set down for trial was September 8, but on that day neither judge, jury, clerk nor marshal appeared, although the prisoners were ready for trial On the next day they appeared, and the prisoners were arraigned. Strenuous efforts were made by the counsel for the prisoners for an immediate trial, which were opposed by motions and arguments for postponement on the part of the prosecuting counsel, based first upon the grounds that, owing to the Territory's being in insurrection, a jury could not be obtained, and that important witnesses were absent. The arguments, pro and con, lasted during the day, and resulted in a denial of all motions for postponement, and on the morning of the 10th Charles Robinson was arraigned for trial, separately, on the charge of usurpation of office. Judge Lecompte, at this stage of the proceedings, decided to continue the case, not on any grounds before urged by Mr. Grover, but upon the ground that "the great excitement prevailing in the country was such as to prevent a fair trial of the prisoners." The prisoner was thereupon admitted to bail in the sum of $500. He was again arraigned with the other prisoners for treason, the case being "United States against Charles Robinson and others" The prisoners under this indictment were admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 each, and the cases continued. John Brown, Jr., and H. H. Williams, who had been held prisoners for some months, though not under indictment, were released on bail of $1,000 each.

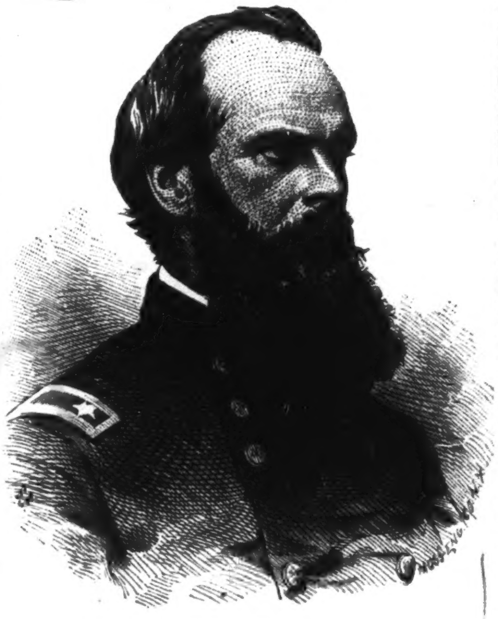

JOHN W. GEARY.

Judge Lecompte, apparently anxious to get the prisoners off his hands and out of confinement before the arrival of Gov. Geary, accepted the bail offered without hesitancy, and the last of the political prisoners were thus released September 10. They left the tents where they had been held in confinement for four months, and in company with friends and under military escort departed for Lawrence that afternoon. They were met and welcomed one mile out of town by the "Lawrence Stubbs," Gen. Lane and staff, and many of their friends, and escorted to Massachusetts street, where crowds of their fellow-townsmen were assembled to greet them. Speeches of congratulation on the happy issue were made by Gov. Robinson and others. The rejoicing was continued in the evening, increased by the arrival of Mr. Nute and other citizens, who had been captured by the Leavenworth brigands under Emery's men, and who had been released the day previous. The treason cases were subsequently *nolle prossed.* Gov. Robinson was tried on the charge of usurpation of office, before Judge Cato, in August, 1857. The Judge charged strongly against the prisoner, but the jury, believing, as ably argued by his counsel, that there could be no usurpation of an office which did not exist, gave a verdict of acquittal August 20, and the farce thus ended.

ADMINISTRATION OF GEARY.

John W. Geary was born in Westmoreland County, Penn. He served throughout the Mexican war—being in the advance army from Vera Cruz to City of Mexico. Under Gen. Scott, he participated in the battles of La Hoga, Chapultepec, and the capture of the City of Mexico, immediately after which latter event he was appointed Colonel of his regiment and assigned to the command of the citadel of the city. In 1848, he was appointed, by President Polk, Postmaster of San Francisco with large discretionary powers to establish mail-routes, offices, etc. Soon after being superseded in this station by the new administration, he was elected Alcalde, and first Judge of San Francisco; was afterward re-elected to the same office, and when the city was incorporated, was elected its first Mayor. In all these difficult stations he proved a wise, able and efficient officer. During his entire administration, no riot occurred, and no vigilance committee was organized. While in California, he was selected by the Legislature to aid in funding the public debt. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1853, and remained in private life until appointed Governor of Kansas. He remained and accepted the office of Governor of Kansas Territory late in the month of July. He spent the month of August in setting in order his private affairs, and in consulting with and receiving instructions from the President and Cabinet as to the policy and action to be pursued in Kansas on his arrival. Like his predecessors, his loyalty to the Democratic party, and to the doctrines of squatter sovereignty were unquestioned. His administrative ability was known to be of the highest order, and his nerve and courage had been proven beyond question. He was chosen as the fittest man to quell the disorders of the Territory, and thus rescue his party from national defeat in the pending Presidential election, which defeat seemed almost certain, unless the civil war and consequent outrages in Kansas—accounts of which were daily increasing popular indignation throughout the North against the Democratic party, viewed as the source and head of all Kansas' woes—could be brought to a sudden end. He came to Kansas less trammeled by specific instructions than his predecessors. His paramount duty was to bring order out of the confusion, and that, too, with such suddenness and by such means as should leave no cause for complaint from fair-minded men of either party, within or without the Territory. Thus it was hoped to quell the popular indignation, and so reinstate the doctrines of the party in popular favor as to give it a continued lease of power.

Gov. Geary set about this arduous task with all the ardor inspired by a high sense of justice, intense desire for party success, and personal ambition to succeed where his predecessors had failed of success. With courage unimpaired by a knowledge of the unscrupulous elements within the pale of his own party, which would meet him at every turn to thwart his every endeavor to administer justice or bring peace to the distracted country, he started for the field of his labors early in September, and reached Jefferson, Mo., on the 5th of that month. Here he remained for a day in consultation with Gov. Sterling Price. The result of the interview was the adoption of measures, to the carrying out of which both were pledged, which resulted in the immediate raising of the blockade on the Missouri River. In no instance thereafter were emigrants interfered with upon the steamboats on the river. Gov. Geary took passage on the night of September 6, on the steam packet Keystone, for Fort Leavenworth. At noon on the next day he arrived at Glasgow, Mo. Here the boat stopped for an hour to embark a company of Missouri volunteers for the Kansas militia, who, with a piece of artillery, were bound for the seat of war in Kansas. They were in command of one Jackson, and numbered sixty men. While the embarkation was going on, a downward bound steamer came alongside on which was ex-Governor Shannon fleeing from the Territory. He sought an interview with Gov. Geary, which is reported by Dr. John H. Gihon, who was present as the Governor's private secretary, as follows:

> He (Shannon) had fled in haste and terror from the Territory, and seemed still to be laboring under an apprehension for his personal safety. His description of Kansas was suggestive of everything that is frightful and horrible. Its condition was deplorable in the extreme. The whole Territory was in a state of insurrection, and a destructive civil war was devastating the country. Murder ran rampant, and the roads were everywhere strewn with the bodies of slaughtered men. No language can exaggerate the awful picture that was drawn; and a man of less nerve than Gov. Geary, believing it not too highly colored, would instantly have taken the backward track, rather than rush upon dangers so eloquently and fearfully portrayed.

The Governor thus enlightened, if not encouraged, as to the state of affairs in his realm, proceeded up the river in company with this first company of "Kansas militia," whom he had encountered. They were not over obseqious to their Commander-in-chief, and plied him constantly with questions as to "what he was going to do when he got there?" and other questions calculated to enlighten them as to his "soundness on the goose." Their own ideas of their present mission to Kansas, as given in their conversation, were summed up by Dr. Gihon as follows:

> The most they seemed to understand about the matter, was, that they were to receive so much per diem for going to Kansas to hunt and kill Abolitionists. They had been informed that Abolitionists were enemies to Missourians, some of whom had been killed, and they were hired to revenge their deaths. More than this they neither knew nor cared to know. A vague notion prevailed among them that, whatever an Abolitionist was, it was a virtue to

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[*] F. G. Adams.

> kill him and take possession of his property. They seemed to apprehend no danger to themselves, as they had been told that Abolitionists would not fight, but being overawed by the numbers and warlike appearance of their adversaries, would escape as rapidly as possible out of the Territory, leaving behind them any quantity of land, horses, clothing, arms, goods, and chattels, all of which was to be divided among the victors.

At every landing were apparent more or less military preparations. At Kansas City, Jackson disembarked his command, and marched them to Westport, one of the border rendezvous for troops destined for Kansas. At Leavenworth, business was at a stand-still. Loungers were idling in knots about the landing, armed horsemen were dashing hither and thither, and armed companies were drilling and parading the streets. With ideas as to the difficulties and responsibilities of his position already enlarged and modified by his voyage up the Missouri, Gov. Geary landed on Kansas soil at Ft. Leavenworth, at 8 o'clock on the morning of September 9, and assumed the duties of his office as Governor of Kansas Territory.

Gov. Geary spent but a single day at Ft. Leavenworth before setting out for Lecompton, but during that day circumstances occurred to throw still further light upon the difficulties of his position, and to show the absolute contempt of all legal authority existing even among "Law and Order" men. On his arrival he found many Free-State refugees at the fort, who had fled thither for safety. They all had their tales of robbery, arson and murder to relate. He saw men ride by his quarters unmolested and unarrested, who openly boasted that the horses on which they rode had been stolen (pressed, they termed it) from the Free-State men, some of whom were at that time refugees at the fort, and pointed out the horses belonging to them. During the day a Sergeant of the United States troops came in with a complaint that while acting as an escort to Samuel Sutherland, E. B. Whitman and Abraham Wilder, from Lawrence to Leavenworth, who had come out under his protection to ascertain the whereabouts of some missing Free-State prisoners, he had been arrested on the public highway by some men belonging to Emery's gang of "regulators," his safeguard violated, and the men under his protection taken prisoners, and carried with their horses, wagons and other property into Leavenworth City. The commandant of the fort, Gen. Smith, affected indignation at the outrage, and granted, on Gov. Geary's requisition, a company of troops who were sent to Leavenworth with orders to arrest and bring to the fort, the marauders and the prisoners they had taken. They soon returned with them, accompanied by Emery, their leader, who, although not present when the Lawrence men had been taken, approved the act and held himself responsible. Gen. Smith mildly reprimanded him, told him to consider himself under arrest, and permitted both him and his men to return to Leavenworth. The men taken remained at the fort, their property not having been yet returned. This bold robbery, the mild form of Gen. Smith's reprimand, his failure to restore to the robbed men their property, or to take any measures for the punishment of the robbers, or to resent the insult offered his own authority, plainly showed that the commander, if he did not connive at the robberies and murders perpetrated by these men, was but an indifferent spectator of the outrages. Gov. Geary himself wrote a severe letter of reprimand to Col. Clarkson, then in command of the Territorial militia at Leavenworth City, cautioning him against a repetition of such offenses, and ordering him to at once see that the property taken was restored to its owners. On the evening of the first day, Gov. Geary made his first report in a letter to William L. Marcy, Secretary of War. He did not pronounce it good. Below are extracts sufficient to show that the experiences of one day had wrought a change in his opinions as to the actual state of Kansas affairs:

> It is no exaggeration to say that the existing difficulties are of a far more complicated character than I had anticipated. I find I have not simply to contend against bands of armed ruffians and brigands, whose sole aim and end is assassination and robbery—infatuated adherents and advocates of conflicting political sentiments and local institutions—and evil disposed persons, actuated by a desire to obtain elevated positions; but worst of all, against the influence of men who have been placed in authority, and have employed all the destructive agents around them to promote their own personal interests, at the sacrifice of every just and lawful consideration.

Here follows a statement of the lamentable state of affairs throughout the Territory, the atrocious outrages of the enrolled Territorial militia about Leavenworth, the robberies, the murders, the seizing of unoffending citizens and forcibly driving them from the Territory—all these things were reported as though they were newly discovered facts hitherto unknown or doubted in Washington and by himself. He had seen sufficient in one short day to convince him that half the horrors had never been told, and that panic-stricken Shannon's account was no exaggeration. Would they believe him? or believing, would they uphold his hands in the work he had been appointed to do? The sequel will show. Continuing, the Governor wrote:

> The actual Pro-slavery settlers of the Territory are generally as well-disposed persons as are to be found in most communities. But there are among them a few troublesome agitators, chiefly from distant districts, who labor assiduously to keep alive the prevailing sentiment.
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> It is also true that among the Free-soil residents are many peaceable and useful citizens; and, if uninfluenced by aspiring demagogues, would commit no unlawful act. But many of these, too, have been rendered turbulent by officious meddlers from abroad. The chief of these is Lane, now encamped and fortified at Lawrence, with a force, it is said, of 1,500 men. They are suffering for provisions to cut off the supplies of which the opposing faction is extremely watchful and active.
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> In isolated country places no man's life is safe. The roads are filled with armed robbers, and murders, for mere plunder are of daily occurrence. Almost every farmhouse is deserted, and no traveler has the temerity to venture upon the highway without an escort. Such is the condition of Kansas, faintly pictured. It can be no worse. Yet I feel assured that I shall be able erelong to restore it to peace and quiet.

His plan, as briefly detailed in the remainder of the letter, was to disband as rapidly as possible the present militia, to make a fresh enrollment of as many of the bona fide settlers as might be required, and, meantime, to have the force of United States troops at his disposal in the Territory increased. At 10 o'clock A. M., August 11,. the Governor left Fort Leavenworth on his journey to Lecompton. He was accompanied by his private Secretary, Dr. Gihon, and three other friends, their conveyance being an army ambulance drawn by four horses. Their escort consisted of a mounted Sergeant of dragoons, six infantry, who rode in a covered wagon, and Lieut. Drum, who had command of the escort. All along the route were melancholy evidences of the anarchy and desolation that prevailed. Houses deserted, the blackened chimneys of destroyed homes, the ruins of some still smoking; armed bands of horsemen fleeing, as if guilty, at their approach, were the scenes along their path that told unmistakably of the misrule and ruin that had fallen upon the land. They arrived at the ferry opposite Lecompton at nearly midnight of the 10th, and after being challenged by a military patrol were permitted to cross and enter the city.

The first to give formal welcome to the newly arrived Governor was Secretary Woodson, followed by the other Territorial officers who made Lecompton their official place of abode, the soldiers encamped there, and the motley throng who had congregated there as the only safe retreat so far in the enemy's country. Here the Governor had no advisers except those of the extreme Pro-slavery type, who gave him such information only as suited their purposes, suppressing such as might interfere with their further designs. The present lamentable state of affairs they attributed entirely to the unprovoked aggressions of the Abolitionists, and urged with an earnestness that would take no denial the necessity of the continuance of the policy adopted under Woodson's short reign, until the Free State element should be thoroughly subdued or exterminated within the Territory. It does not appear that he was influenced in any great degree by their statements, advice or importunities. The prompt issuance on the day succeeding his arrival of his address to the people of the Territory, in which his chosen course was plainly marked out, shows that he had decided upon his policy before reaching Lecompton, which, as will be seen, was unswervingly carried out except so far as the development of facts hitherto unknown demanded a change in order to bring about the object desired by him, to wit, the bringing of the *whole* people under the rule and protection of law, and the suppression of all attempts to subjugate any portion thereof by outside or foreign interference. He issued on the 11th his first address to the people, and, at the same time, proclamations disbanding the militia then under arms, and providing for the enrollment of the resident citizens capable of bearing arms. As foreshadowing the adopted policy of the new Governor, they are deemed of sufficient importance to be given entire:

GOV. GEARY'S FIRST ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

> *Fellow Citizens*—I appear among you a stranger to most of you, and for the first time have the honor to address you as the Governor of the Territory of Kansas. The position was not sought by me; but was voluntarily tendered by the present Chief Magistrate of the nation. As an American citizen deeply conscious of the blessings which ever flow from our beloved Union, I did not consider myself at liberty to shrink from any duties, however delicate and onerous, required of me by my country.
>
> With a full knowledge of all the circumstances surrounding the executive office, I have deliberately accepted it, and as God may give me strength and ability, I will endeavor to discharge its varied requirements. When I received my commission, I was solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and to discharge my duties, as Governor of Kansas, with fidelity. By reference to the act for the organization of this Territory, passed by Congress on the 30th day of March, 1854, I find my duties more particularly defined. Among other things, I am "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed."
>
> The Constitution of the United States and the organic law of the Territory, will be the lights by which I will be guided in my executive career.
>
> A careful and dispassionate examination of our organic act will satisfy any reasonable person that its provisions are eminently just and beneficial. If this act has been distorted it is not the fault of its provisions; the great leading feature of this act, is the right therein conferred upon the actual and *bona fide* inhabitants of this Territory "in the exercise of self-government, to determine for themselves what shall be their own domestic institutions, subject only to the constitution and the laws duly enacted by Congress under it. The people, accustomed to self-government in the States from whence they came, and having removed to this Territory with the *bona fide* intention of making it their future residence, were supposed to be capable of creating their own municipal government, and to be the best judges of their own local necessities and institutions. This is what is termed *popular sovereignty*. By this phrase we simply mean the right of the majority of the people of the several States and Territories, being qualified electors, to regulate their own domestic concerns, and to make their own municipal laws. Thus understood, this doctrine underlies the whole system of Republican Government. It is the great right of self-government, for the establishment of which our ancestors, in the stormy days of the Revolution, pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor." A doctrine so eminently just should receive the willing homage of every American citizen. When legitimately expressed, and duly ascertained, the will of the majority must be the imperative rule of civil action for every law-abiding citizen. This simple, just rule of action, has brought order out of chaos, and by a progress unparalleled in the history of the world, has made a few feeble infant colonies, a giant Confederated Republic. No man conversant with the state of affairs now in Kansas, can close his eyes to the fact that much civil disturbance has, for a long time past, existed in this Territory. Various reasons have been assigned for this unfortunate condition of affairs, and numerous remedies have been proposed. The House of Representatives of the United States have ignored the claims of both gentlemen claiming the legal right to represent the people of this Territory in that body. The Topeka Constitution, recognized by the House, has been repudiated by the Senate; various measures, each in the opinion of its respective advocates, suggestive of peace to Kansas, have been alternately proposed and rejected. Men *outside of the Territory*, in various sections of the Union, influenced by reasons best known to themselves, have endeavored to stir up internal strife, and to array brother against brother.
>
> In this conflict of opinion, and for the promotion of the most unworthy purposes, Kansas is left to suffer, her people to mourn, and her prosperity is endangered.
>
> Is there no remedy for these evils? Cannot the wounds of Kansas be healed, and peace be restored to all her borders?
>
> Men of the north—men of the south—of the east and of the west, *in Kansas*, you, and you alone, have the remedy in your own hands. Will you not suspend fratricidal strife? Will you not cease to regard one another as enemies, and look upon one another as the children of a common mother, and come and reason together?
>
> Let us banish all *outside influences* from our deliberations, and assemble around our Council Board with the Constitution of our country, and the organic law of this Territory, as the great charts for our guidance and direction. The *bona fide* inhabitants of the Territory *alone* are charged with the solemn duty of enacting her laws, upholding her Government, maintaining peace, and laying the foundation for a future commonwealth.
>
> On this point, let there be a perfect unity of sentiment; it is the first great step toward the attainment of peace; it will inspire confidence amongst ourselves, and insure the respect of the whole country. Let us show ourselves worthy and capable of self-government.
>
> Do not the inhabitants of this Territory better understand what domestic institutions are suited to their condition—what laws will be most conducive to their prosperity and happiness, than the citizens of distant, or even neighboring States? This great right of regulating our own affairs, and attending to our own business, without any interference from others, has been guaranteed to us by the law which Congress has made for the organization of this Territory. This right of self-government, this privilege guaranteed to us by the organic law of our Territory, I will uphold with all my might, and with the entire power committed to me.
>
> In relation to any changes of the laws of the Territory, which I may deem desirable, I have no occasion now to speak; but these are subjects to which I shall direct public attention at the proper time.
>
> The Territory of the United States is the *common property* of the several States, or of the people thereof; this being so, no obstacle should be interposed to the free settlement of this common property, while in a Territorial condition.

I cheerfully admit that the people of this Territory, under the organic act, have the absolute right of making their own municipal laws. And from citizens who deem themselves aggrieved by recent legislation, I would invoke the utmost forbearance, and point out to them a sure and peaceable remedy. You have the right to ask the next Legislature to revise any and all laws; and in the meantime, as you value the peace of the Territory and the maintenance of future laws, I would ask you to refrain from violations of the present statutes.

I am sure that there is patriotism sufficient in the people of Kansas to induce them to lend a willing obedience to law; all the provisions of the Constitution of the United States must be sacredly observed; all the acts of Congress, having reference to this Territory, must be unhesitatingly obeyed, and the decisions of our courts respected. It will be my *imperative* duty to see that these suggestions are carried into effect; in my official action here, I will do justice at all hazards. Influenced by no other considerations than the welfare of the whole people of this Territory, I desire to know no party, no section, no north, no south, no east, no west, nothing but Kansas and my country.

Fully conscious of my great responsibilities in the present condition of Kansas, I must invoke your aid, and solicit your generous forbearance. Your executive officer can do little without the aid of the people. With a firm reliance upon Divine Providence, to the best of my ability, I shall promote the interests of the citizens of this Territory, not merely collectively but individually, and I shall expect from them, in return, that cordial aid and support, without which the Government of no State or Territory can be administered with beneficent effect.

Let us all begin anew. Let the past be buried in oblivion. Let all strife and bitterness cease. Let us all honestly devote ourselves to the true interests of Kansas; develop her rich agricultural and mineral resources; build up manufacturing enterprises; make public roads and highways; prepare amply for the education of our children; devote ourselves to all the arts of peace; and make our Territory the sanctuary of those cherished principles which protect the inalienable rights of the individual, and elevate States in their sovereign capacities.

Then shall peaceful industry soon be restored; population and wealth will flow upon us; "the desert will blossom as the rose," and the State of Kansas will soon be admitted into the Union, the peer and pride of her elder sisters.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A large number of volunteer militia have been called into the service of the Territory of Kansas, by authority of the late Acting Governor, for the maintenance of order, many of whom have been taken from occupations or business, and deprived of their ordinary means of support, and of their domestic enjoyments; and

WHEREAS, The employment of militia is not authorized by any instructions from the General Government, except upon requisition of the commander of the military department in which Kansas is embraced; and

WHEREAS, An authorized regular force has been placed at my disposal, sufficient to insure the execution of the laws that may be obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial procedings; now

THEREFORE, I, John W. Geary, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do issue this, my proclamation, declaring that the services of such volunteer militia are no longer required, and hereby order that they be immediately discharged.

The Secretary and the Adjutant General of the Territory will muster out of service each command at its place of rendezvous.

And I command all bodies of men, combined, armed and equipped with munitions of war, without authority of the Government, instantly to disband or quit the Territory, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the Territory of Kansas.

Done at Lecompton, this eleventh day September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

JOHN W. GEARY, *Governor of Kansas Territory.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It is the true policy of every State or Territory to be prepared for any emergency that may arise from internal dissension or foreign invasion;

THEREFORE, I, John W. Geary, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do issue this, my proclamation, ordering all free male citizens, qualified to bear arms, between the ages eighteen and forty-five years, to enroll themselves, in accordance with the act to organize the militia of the Territory, that they may be completely organized by companies, regiments, brigades or divisions, and hold themselves in readiness to be mustered, by my order, into the service of the United States, upon requisition of the commander of the military department in which Kansas is embraced, for the suppression of all combinations to resist the laws, and for the maintenance of public order and civil government.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand, and the seal of the Territory of Kansas.

Done at Lecompton, this eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

JOHN W. GEARY, *Governor of Kansas Territory.*

END OF THE FREE-STATE RAIDS.

Gen. Lane, on the arrival of Gov. Geary, decided to at once leave the Territory. He left Lawrence before the arrival of Geary at Lecompton, or the appearance of his address and accompanying proclamations. On the 11th, he was at Osawkie, in company with some thirty companions who accompanied him in his flight. There he was informed that a gang of Pro-slavery men had burned the village of Grasshopper Falls, and were committing continued outrages upon the defenseless Free-State settlers in the vicinity. He was urgently pressed by the settlers to assist them in driving out the marauders. He sent a messenger to Topeka for help, and in response to his call, a company of about fifty men under the command of Capt. Whipple,[*] joined him on the morning of the 13th, and during the forenoon of that day marched to Hickory Point, where they found the enemy so strongly fortified in the log houses of the town that Lane deemed it impracticable to dislodge them without the aid of artillery. He accordingly sent a runner to Lawrence, asking for further re-enforcements to come up immediately with "Bickerton's cannon." The messenger arrived in Lawrence only a few hours after the arrival of Harvey and his men from their successful raid on Slough Creek. Col. Harvey, with such of his men as were not exhausted, several new recruits, and the cannon, immediately started across the country by the most direct route to Hickory Point, where he arrived in the forenoon of the next day (Sunday, September 14).

Meantime Gen. Lane had heard of or read Gov. Geary's proclamation, raised the siege, saw Whipple and his men a short way on their journey, and then with his own party renewed his journey toward Nebraska.[†] Col. Harvey, although finding himself unsupported, and not having the fear either of the enemy or the Governor's proclamations before his eyes, planted his cannon within easy range of the enemy's retreat and immediately opened fire upon it.[*]

The battle lasted several hours and resulted in the surrender of the whole Pro-slavery force. The casualties were: Pro-slavery—one killed, four wounded; Free-State—five wounded. The prisoners were released on parole, and the victors started on their return to Lawrence. The further consequences of this last Free-State raid will be detailed further on.

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED INVASION.

Gov. Geary had on his voyage up the Missouri seen the Missouri troops moving toward Kansas, and become cognizant of the warlike preparations at Leavenworth, and all along the Missouri border.[†] Desirous at the earliest moment to be rid of these unwelcome and unmanageable Governmental auxiliaries who had been called into action by Secretary Woodson, he took early measures to disband them.

On September 12, he issued the following orders:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT LECOMPTON, K. T., September 12, 1856.

ADJUTANT GENERAL H. J. STRICKLER:

Dear Sir—You will proceed without a moment's delay to disarm and disband the present organized militia of the Territory, in accordance with the proclamation of the President and the proclamation I have issued, copies of which you will find enclosed. You will also take care to have the arms belonging to the Territory deposited in a place of safety, and under proper accountability.

Yours, etc.,
JNO. W. GEARY, *Governor of Kansas Territory.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, LECOMPTON, K. T., September 12, 1856.

INSPECTOR GENERAL THOS. J. B. CRAMER:

Sir—You will take charge of the arms of the Territory of Kansas, now in the hands of the militia about to be disbanded and mustered out of the service by the Adjutant General. You will also carefully preserve the same agreeably to the 15th section of the act of Assembly to organize, discipline and govern the militia of the Territory.

Yours, etc.,
JNO. W. GEARY, *Governor of Kansas Territory.*

Gihon states that notwithstanding the positive character of these orders, the officials to whom they were addressed took no immediate measures for their execution, but remained at Lecompton with an air of complacency and indifference which could but be deemed insulting to the dignity and defiant of the authority of the Governor. Geary severely rebuked them, and suspecting treachery, dispatched confidential messengers out upon the road toward Westport to ascertain what was going on. He learned before their return, from unquestionable authority, what he had not known before: that military preparations had gone on with energy unremitted after his arrival, on the call of Secretary Woodson, it being assumed that a specific order to disband had not been given. Early on the morning of the 18th, a messenger arrived at the Governor's headquarters, and delivered to him the following:

HEADQUARTERS, MISSION CREEK, K. T., 11th September, 1856.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, J. W. GEARY, GOVERNOR OF KANSAS TERRITORY:

Sir—In obedience to the call of Acting Governor Woodson, I have organized a militia force of about eight hundred men, who are now in the field, ready for duty, and impatient to act. Hearing of your arrival I beg leave to report them to you for orders. Any communication forwarded to us will find us encamped at or near this point.

WM. A. HEISKELL, *Brigadier General*
Commanding First Brigade, Southern Division Kansas Militia.

By order L. A. MCLEAN, *Adjutant.*

Half an hour later another letter from Gen. Heiskell was received, dated September 12, informing the Governor that his force had been augmented to 1,000 men, subject to his orders. To these he dictated the following reply:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LECOMPTON, K. T., September[‡] 13, 1856, 1½ o'clock A. M.

BRIG. GEN. WM. A. HEISKELL.

Sir—Your first and second dispatches have been received. I will communicate with you through the person of either the Secretary of the Territory or the Adjutant General, as soon as he can reach your camp, he starting from this place at an early hour this morning.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Kansas Territory.

Thus far neither the Adjutant General nor Secretary Woodson had taken any measures to communicate to the troops the order to disband which had been given them the day before. While the above was being written, a dispatch was received by the Governor from Theodore Adams, one of his special agents sent to Lawrence, in which he says:[§]

> I arrived here a few moments ago, and distributed the address and proclamations, and found the people prepared to repel a contemplated attack from the forces coming from Missouri. Reports are well authenticated, in the opinion of the best men here, that there are within six miles of the place a large number of men—three hundred have been seen. At this moment one of the scouts came in, and reports the forces marching against them at Franklin, three miles off, and all have flown to their arms to meet them.

The Governor immediately sent this dispatch to Col. Cooke, then encamped near Lecompton, with a letter from himself, suggesting that he immediately send to Lawrence a force sufficient to prevent bloodshed, as it was his orders from the President "to use every possible means to prevent collisions between belligerent troops. In response to this letter, Col. Cooke, with three hundred mounted soldiers, and four pieces of artillery, set out for Lawrence at 2½ o'clock A. M., accompanied by the Governor himself. They reached Lawrence at daybreak. They found the town well fortified, and about three hundred citizens under arms for its defense.

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[*] Alias Aaron D. Stevens—hung with John Brown at Harper's Ferry.

[†] The course of Col. Lane in this affair, which resulted in leaving Harvey thus unsupported, has been the subject of severe criticism on the part of his opponents, who attributed to him cowardice, selfishness, and the baser motive of treachery in thus, without notice, abandoning his friend. Col. Lane's friends show ample vindication for his apparent dereliction, and explain it substantially as follows: The dispatch sent by Lane to Lawrence also directed them to come by way of the Topeka road. When he (Lane) learned of the proclamation and determined to cease hostilities, the withdrawal was made by way of the route by which it was expected the Lawrence men would come, and it was expected that Whipple would meet them on the way and turn them back. By marching by the direct route they missed both Whipple and Lane and appeared on the ground alone, a few hours after they had left.

[*] For detailed account of the battle of Hickory Point, see history of Jefferson County.

[†] Dr. Gihon, in his "Geary and Kansas"—see pages 134 and 136—gives the impression that Gov. Geary was deceived as to Woodson's designs, was ignorant of the strength, movements and designs of the Missouri army, and positively asserts that he (Geary) had not, at this time, seen Woodson's proclamation, which, the reader will remember, had been issued nearly three weeks before. It seems more probable that he was at this time quite well informed as to the designs of Woodson, Atchison and their friends, and took measures to thwart them. If deceived or surprised at all, it was by their bold attempt, by overwhelming force and celerity of action, to carry out their programme before the interposition of his authority should prevent it. He was also, quite likely, ignorant that they were at that time invading the Territory in force.

[‡] The letter as given by Gihon bears date September 12, but was evidently written on the morning of the 13th.

[§] See Gihon's "Geary and Kansas," page 137.

The Governor was received cordially, and addressed the citizens. He cautioned them against the commission of any unlawful acts, assured them that he had, and should keep at his command, an ample force to repel any attack upon them, and pledged them his protection, in case they were assailed by the threatened force which he had already taken measures to disband and send out of the Territory. His speech was received with general satisfaction, and at its close was applauded. Confidence was in a measure restored, and it became the general belief that, with the efforts of the Governor to prevent it, the danger was over. Accordingly, in the afternoon the Governor returned to Lecompton with Cooke and his command.

ARREST OF COL. HARVEY'S MEN.

On returning to Lecompton, the town was found in commotion. Several Pro-slavery settlers had come in, panic stricken, from the neighborhoods of Hickory Point, Osawkie and vicinity. They gave reports somewhat exaggerated by their fears, of the robbery of stores at Slough Creek and other places, and the danger that threatened Hickory Point from Lane's men, then prowling about in the neighborhood from which they had fled. The appeals of the fugitives to the Governor for protection were formulated and brought formally to his notice on Sunday morning (September 14), by an affidavit from one of the fugitives, W. F. Dyer, sworn to before R. R. Nelson, Justice of the Peace, which read as follows:

> Personally appeared before a Justice in Douglas County, K. T., William F. Dyer, and being duly sworn, says, that Col. Whipple, at the head of a hundred men or more, among whom were J. Ritchie, Ephraim Bainter, J. O. B. Dunning, Capt. Jamison and others not known to him, did, on Monday, September 8, 1856, rob him of six head of mules and horses, and various articles of merchandise, amounting in value to more than a thousand dollars; and on Tuesday following, it being the 9th of September, 1856, the same men robbed him of various articles of merchandise, amounting in value to over three thousand dollars; and that this day, it being September 13, 1856, the same men were assembled at Osawkee, at about 8 o'clock A. M., as he believed for the purpose of robbing and burning the town and country roundabout, and attacking the town of Hardtville (Hickory Point) this evening.

Upon the receipt of this affidavit, the statements contained therein being corroborated by other witnesses deemed reliable, the Governor made a requisition upon Col. Cooke, as follows:

> EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, LECOMPTON, K. T., September 14, 1856.
>
> COL. P. ST. GEORGE COOKE:
>
> *Dear Sir*—You will perceive by the accompanying affidavit, and from verbal statements that will be made to you by Dr. Tebbs, that a desperate state of affairs is existing at Osawkee and in its vicinity, which seems to require some action at our hands. I strongly recommend that you send a force, such as you can conveniently spare, to visit that neighborhood at the earliest moment. If such a force cannot succeed in arresting the perpetrators of the outrages already committed, and of which complaint has been made in due form, it may at least tend to disperse or drive off the band or bands of marauders who are threatening the lives and property of peaceable citizens. The Deputy Marshal will accompany such troops as you may judge expedient to detail on this service.
>
> Very respectfully and truly yours,
>
> JOHN W. GEARY, *Governor of Kansas Territory.*

In answer to the above, a squadron of eighty-one men under Capt. Wood, were detailed, and with a Deputy Marshal, late in the afternoon, crossed the river and took up their line of march to the scene of disturbance. They did not meet or capture Whipple or any of his men—they had returned to Topeka; nor did they meet Col. Lane and his immediate followers—they were pursuing their way north to Nebraska. About 11 o'clock in the evening, they fell in with an advance party of Harvey's men who had been engaged in the morning in the Hickory Point affair, and were on their return to Lawrence, whom they made prisoners without resistance. Continuing their march, they came upon the main body encamped some four miles from Hickory Point. They were also surprised and taken prisoners. At the time of their capture, Capt. Bickerton was in command. Harvey, having left the party, escaped. The squadron immediately took up the return march for Lecompton, where they arrived on the forenoon of the 15th. The prisoners captured numbered 101; their outfit, arms and munitions, also taken, consisted of "one brass field-piece, seven wagons, thirty-eight United States muskets, forty-seven Sharpe's rifles, six hunting rifles, two shot-guns, twenty revolvers, fourteen bowie-knives, four swords, and a large supply of ammunition for artillery and small arms." The prisoners were carried to the United States Encampment, where they were detained, without proper shelter or adequate rations, awaiting their preliminary examination. After unreasonable delay, it took place before Judge Cato; Joseph C. Anderson, a most bitter Pro-slavery partisan and author of the Black Code of the Territorial Legislature, acting as Prosecuting Attorney. The examination resulted in the committal of every prisoner for trial on the charge of murder in the first degree. Neither Judge Cato nor Chief Justice Lecompte would consider any extenuating circumstances, or allow any one of them to be discharged from custody on bail offered, however large in amount or undoubted in character.

CLOSE OF THE ATCHISON-STRINGFELLOW CAMPAIGN.

Before the return of the detachment sent out to Hickory Point, messengers came from Lawrence bringing the intelligence that a large force of Missourians were encamped on the Wakarusa, and that an attack on the town was hourly expected. They were the Territorial militia called into action by the proclamation of Acting Gov. Woodson, and their plan, apparently known to both Secretary Woodson and Adjutant General Strickler, was to destroy Lawrence at all hazards, before receiving countermanding instructions from the Governor. Woodson and Strickler were peremptorily ordered by Geary to repair at once to the camp of the invading army and disband them, in accordance with his proclamation and with the specific order given Strickler two days before. Under the circumstances, those emissaries were not deemed entirely trustworthy to carry out promptly and in good faith the delicate work intrusted to them. Theodore Adams, a confidential agent of the Governor, accordingly accompanied them to report truthfully and without delay the result of their mission. The party set out from Lecompton in the afternoon (Sunday, September 14), and reached the camp of the Missourians early in the evening. Their arrival seemed to have no immediate effect further than to excite the soldiers and impel many of them to make an immediate night assault on the hated town. Their disappointment and rage knew no bounds. Copies of the Governor's proclamation were distributed, but the officers would not hear it read nor assemble to hear the order to disband. The more rabid leaders—Clarke, Maclean, Stringfellow and Jones, denounced Geary without measure, and the camp resounded with the threats of the infuriated soldiery against his life should he persist in his interference. Adams left the camp, and at midnight sent the following dispatch to the Governor:

> LAWRENCE, 12 o'clock, Midnight, September 14, 1856.
>
> HIS EXCELLENCY, GOV. GEARY:
>
> *Sir*—I went, as directed, to the camp of the militia, and found it at the town of Franklin, three miles from this place, encamped, with four pieces of artillery. One mile to the right, on the Wakarusa, I found a large encampment of three hundred tents and wagons. They claim to have two thousand five hundred men; and from the appearance of the camp I have no doubt they have that number. Gen. Reid is in command. I saw and was introduced to Gen. Atchison, Col. Titus, Sheriff Jones, Gen. Richardson, etc. The proclamations were distributed.
>
> Secretary Woodson and Gen. Strickler had not, up to the time I left, delivered their orders, but were about doing so, as soon as they could get the officers together. The outposts of both parties were fighting about an hour before sunset. One man killed of the militia and one house burned at Franklin.
>
> There were but few people at Lawrence, most of them having gone to their homes after your visit here. I reported these facts to the officer in command here, and your prompt action has undoubtedly been the means of preventing the loss of blood and saving valuable property.
>
> Secretary Woodson thought you had better *come* to the camp of the militia as soon as you can. I think a prompt visit would have a good effect. I will see you as you come this way, and communicate more fully.
>
> Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> THEODORE ADAMS.

The messenger bearing this dispatch did not reach Lecompton until several hours after Geary, accompanied by Col. Cooke and his entire command, had left for the scene of danger. Soon after the departure of Woodson and his party for the Missouri camp, they had set out, and, late in the evening of the 14th, unknown to the inhabitants, had encamped a short distance outside the town, in a position favorable for defense in case of an attack. The Governor then entered the city alone, which he found prepared for desperate defense. The defenders numbered scarcely three hundred all told, and, unaware of the succor that was at hand, were sleeplessly watching and defiantly waiting the expected assault of the morrow. Had it come, it would have marked the bloodiest day in the annals of the Territory. Happily for the defenders, thrice happily for the invaders, the threatened conflict was averted.

In Lawrence the day had been passed in untold anxiety by the inhabitants. Early in the morning, an excited messenger came riding furiously into the town, bearing the news that the Missourians were advancing in overwhelming force, and were then within a few miles of Lawrence. Scouts continued to arrive, each confirming the dreadful news, and giving fresh details of the approach of the enemy to the excited listeners. A messenger was immediately sent to Lecompton, to carry the news to the Governor, and call on the United States troops for assistance and protection. The advance was unexpected, and found the citizens in a comparatively defenseless condition. The force in and about the town, which could have effectually defended it a week before, numbered then at least a thousand men, well organized, officered, armed and equipped. During the week it had become seriously depleted and disorganized. Lane, the acknowledged leader, had disappeared, and, at his call, Harvey with a force of good fighting men, and Bickerton with his artillery company, were away. The Topeka company had gone home, and, after the recent visit of Gov. Geary, many others, believing the danger passed, had departed. Only a few remained, except the actual residents of the place.* Such forces as were available were hastily mustered, under the command of Col. J. B. Abbott, who, besides being the ranking officer of the recent Free-State militia (in the absence of Lane and Harvey), was, from his known coolness and bravery, by common consent the acknowledged leader of the defensive forces. Capt. Cracklin, with about forty of the Stubbs, reported for duty. The remaining force was distributed in small detachments at the various fortifications and other defensive points, and as pickets outside the town in the direction from which the attack was expected, and had no acknowledged commanders, except as the most experienced or coolest naturally took the leadership and advised the squad or party of which he was a member.

Old John Brown was among the defenders. He held no command, but did all in his power, advising, and, by his words of counsel, inspiring the little squads he visited at their various posts, with something of his own iron determination and contempt of danger.†

The anxiety increased as the day wore on. There were no tidings yet from Gov. Geary, nor signs of the anxiously expected relief from that quarter. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy had crossed the Wakarusa, and were within two miles of the town. The exact number of the approaching enemy was not known, but skirmishers were sent out to check their advance and save time, until Cooke should arrive, or in case (as many began to fear) they had been abandoned to their fate, to fight alone, in defense of their homes, so long as a single man remained. It is not believed that a single man or woman in the city, at that time, harbored the thought of surrender. Either the enemy were to be repulsed, or the defenders perish with the doomed city. The terrible alternative seemed all that was left them. It detracts nothing from the courage of this little band, that help, unknown to them, was near at hand, as they nerved themselves for the desperate and unequal encounter. The parties sent out to check the advance of the enemy, consisted of the "Stubbs," numbering some forty, under Capt. Cracklin, and another party sent out by John Brown; their leader, if they had any, as well as their exact number, being unknown. These men took a position upon an elevated ridge of land, which commanded the road from Franklin, and, as the enemy came within range, opened fire upon them. A running fire was continued for a short time, when the Missourians, who proved to be a force of three hundred, sent forward to feel the enemy, finding that their further advance would be hotly contested, retired to Franklin for the night. The repulsing party lay on their arms, watching against surprise, at the time of Gov. Geary's arrival. The gray light of the morning showed to the anxious watchers the Stars and Stripes flaunting from Mount Oread; cannon were frowning upon its heights, and the white tents of Cooke's squadrons dotted its summit. The danger was over. Lawrence was saved!

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*It is stated that the news of the defenseless condition of the town was conveyed to the Missouri camp, on Mission Creek, by Pro-slavery spies, as soon as possible after Harvey left Lawrence; and that it was then determined to march immediately upon the town, and destroy it before any orders for their disbandment could reach them. This, if true, would account for their sudden and unexpected forward movement, and is consistent with the letter of the 12th to Governor Geary, asking his orders, which may have been written before the defenseless condition of Lawrence was known to Gen. Heiskell.

†F. G. Adams, Esq., now Secretary of the Kansas Historical Society, was at that time in Lawrence, and one of the volunteers for defense. He states that he, with others, was on that Sunday afternoon, stationed in a redoubt, as he remembers it, quite well out on Massachusetts street, probably as far as Henry street. Old John Brown came among them, and in an earnest conversational tone, gave the boys his counsel and advice. He began by saying he had no command, but if they would listen to him he would advise them. He told them something of his own experience in fighting, and impressed them quite strongly with the fact that the Missourians were cowards and would not stand up before equal numbers, or a brave and determined foe. He urged them to show a determined and aggressive front, and advised such of them as had long range rifles, and were mounted, to go out immediately onto the elevation toward Franklin and commence fire upon the enemy, then in sight, and within long range. He cautioned them to fire low and take good aim. In accordance with his advice, and inspired with renewed courage by his words, such as were properly armed immediately rode out, as he had directed, and were the first to take part in the skirmish with the advancing enemy which ensued. Mr. Brown, according to the recollection of Mr. Adams, did not, at that time, go out with the party, having no arms. Mr. Adams himself remained in the redoubt, being armed only with a shotgun of short range.

Early on the morning of the 15th, Gov. Geary set out from Lawrence for the Missouri camp. Before reaching Franklin, he was met by an advance guard already on the march to renew the conflict which had been begun on the evening before. To his inquiry as to who they were and what were their objects, they answered that they were "the Territorial militia, called into service by the Governor of Kansas, and that they were marching to wipe out Lawrence and every d—d Abolitionist in the country." Geary replied that he was the Governor of the Territory, and their Commander-in-chief, and ordered the officer in command to escort him to the main line and conduct him to the center, that being his proper position. The order was reluctantly obeyed. He found the whole army in line of battle three miles from Lawrence, and apparently prepared for an immediate advance on Lawrence, although his proclamation had been delivered and his instructions to disband had been known to them hours before. Among the leaders who received him were Gen. John W. Reid, Ex Senator David R. Atchison, Gen. B. F. Stringfellow, Gen. L. A. Maclean, Gen. J. W. Whitfield, Gen. George W. Clark, Gen. William A. Heiskell, Gen. William H. Richardson, I. A. Marshall, Col. H. T. Titus, Capt. Frederick Emery and Sheriff Jones. The officers were assembled and addressed at length by Gov. Geary. In the course of his speech he severely reprimanded Atchison, who, "from his high estate as Vice President of the United States, had fallen so low as to be the leader of an army of men with uncontrollable passions, determined upon wholesale slaughter and destruction." At the close of his speech, his proclamation, together with his order for the immediate disbanding of the army was read. The more judicious and all the principal leaders obeyed the command with apparent cheerfulness. A few, though offering no resistance to the Governor's mandate, found relief to their chagrin and disappointment in words. Notable among the grumblers were Gens. Clark and Maclean, who were ready to pitch into the United States troops if they stood between them and the Abolitionists, whom they were bound to whip. The piping voice of Sheriff Jones was still for war. They found themselves unsupported by any considerable following, and at length subsided into a state of sullen acquiescence in the inevitable. The troops thus disbanded, took up their march immediately for their various homes. The Missourians, who comprised the larger part, returned to Westport, while those enlisted about Leavenworth, Atchison and Kickapoo, started on their return by way of Lecompton, crossing the river at that point. As this was the last organized military invasion from Missouri, and, with the dispersion of this army, ended the Pro-slavery attempts to rule Kansas by martial law, it seems but just to the gallant but discomfited band, that an account written from their own unprejudiced standpoint, should stand in history with other accounts written by those not altogether friendly either to their modes or methods of conducting the affairs of the Territory. The following account of this last inglorious Kansas campaign was written by a soldier of the Missouri Legion, its truthfulness being vouched for by the *Platte Argus*, in which it appeared under the following headlines:

THE WAR ENDED!

Ninety of Lane's men prisoners by Gov. Geary. Lane retreating. Conference between Gov. Geary, Col. Cooke, and the Officers of the Militia, etc.

The troops under Gen. Heiskell's command, consisting of one regiment of foot and two of mounted men, numbering in all between twenty-four and twenty-five hundred, with four pieces of artillery, moved from their camp near Westport, on the 13th inst. On that and the following day they marched between thirty-five and forty miles, and reached the town of Franklin, three miles from Lawrence. When about four miles from Franklin, an express came back at full speed and told the General that the enemy had engaged his advanced guard, and that they were then fighting. The column was put in rapid motion, the footmen, already very much fatigued and their feet blistered, going at a half trot. They kept up this pace, except a few minutes at the Wakarusa for water, until they got nearly to Franklin, where, as it turned out, a large picket guard of the Yankees had killed one of our men and pushed off to Lawrence. By the time the main body of the troops reached Franklin, it was 5 o'clock, and they were eager to go on immediately to Lawrence; but considering the lateness of the hour, the exhausted condition of the footmen, and the total ignorance of Lane's strength, and the position of his fortifications, it was decided to be better to rest the men and make the attack at day-light in the morning. They accordingly encamped for the night near Franklin.

About midnight an express arrived, giving information that Col. Cooke, with the United State troops under his command, had taken a position in front of Lawrence for its protection, and early in the morning Col. Cooke sent a note to Gen. Heiskell to that effect. Great disappointment was felt on all hands at the lost opportunity to engage and crush the hired thieves and murderers under Lane; and universal regret was expressed that the movement was not continued into Lawrence the evening before. It turned out that as soon as the approach of Gen. Heiskell was learned in Lawrence, couriers were dispatched to Lecompton imploring Gov. Geary for protection by the United States troops; and he, as must be admitted in the plain discharge of his duty, ordered Col. Cooke's command immediately to Lawrence, where they arrived about 11 o'clock at night.

About 10 o'clock in the morning, Gov. Geary and Col. Cooke arrived at Franklin, where the troops were assembled, and a conference was arranged and held between them and the field officers and captains of companies of Gen. Heiskell's command. The conference was opened by Gov. Geary, who addressed the meeting at some length. He expressed his great pleasure at meeting with the gentlemen present.

He told them that he hoped and believed that their interposition for the vindication of the laws, and protection of the suffering citizens against the cruelties and inhuman outrages committed against them by the organized banditti roving through the Territory was no longer necessary. He said that his mission was to bring peace to its borders; that he was armed with power sufficient for that purpose, and he was determined to accomplish it. He was glad to inform them that, having arrived in the Territory only three days ago, he had already conquered and captured a large body, having taken between 90 and 100 prisoners. [The Governor, very properly, refrained from telling (what was true)[*] that in the conflict between the United States troops and the party above referred to, one of the United States dragoons was killed, and fourteen of the party under Harvey.] He said that if he had not had to come here to meet them, he would now have been at the head of Col. Cooke's command, in pursuit of the rest of the banditti. He impressed upon them the importance and solemnity of the occasion; referred to the consequences that might follow to the country, to the Union, and to our children and our children's children, as the result of the conference now held in this humble place, and closed by appealing to them to dissolve their present organization and co-operate with him, under the laws and instructions governing him, for the restoration of peace and the due execution of the laws of the Territory.

Gen. Atchison, Gen. Reid, Col. Cooke and others addressed the meeting, responding fully and cordially to views and feelings expressed by the Governor, and urged a compliance with his wishes. Col. Titus also addressed the meeting, urging with much feeling the outrages and infamies that he had suffered at the hands of the marauders. He told the Governor of the cannonading of his house, of its burning, of the $5,000 to $10,000 of which they had robbed him, and held up his mutilated arm as proof of their desperate efforts to destroy him. He said that his heart beat tumultuously for revenge; but he was willing to await the result of the efforts about to be made to bring the outlaws to justice.

The conference closed by the Governor's retiring, and requesting the continuance of the meeting, with full consultation among themselves, and that they would give him the result of their deliberations.

The meeting was then organized by calling Gen. D. R. Atchison to the chair, who on taking it said:

"As was well known to all present, the gentlemen composing this meeting had just been in conference with Gov. Geary, who in the strongest language had deprecated the inhuman outrages perpetrated by those whom he characterized as bandits, now roving through the Territory, and pledged himself, in the most solemn manner, to employ actively all the forces at his command, in executing the laws of the Territory, and giving protection to its bleeding citizens, and who had also appealed to us to dissolve our present organization and stand by and co-operate with him in holding up the hands of his power against all evil-doers, and who had also retired from the meeting with the request that it would consult and determine what course should be taken. Now the object of the meeting was thus to consult and determine what should be done." Gen. Atchison further, as Gov. Geary had also done, impressed the meeting with the solemnity and importance of the occasion, and that it was a time for men to exercise their reason and not yield to their passions, and also to keep on the side of the law, which alone constitutes our strength and protection. A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting; which, after retiring for a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, that were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, under the proclamation of Acting Gov. Woodson, we have reached the town of Franklin, three miles from Lawrence, on our way to the latter place, in search of an organized band of murderers and robbers, said to be under the command of Lane, who have plundered and butchered large numbers of our fellow-citizens, with the intention of overpowering and driving that band from the Territory; and, whereas, we have here met and conferred with Gov. Geary, who has arrived in the Territory since we were here called, and who has given us satisfactory evidence of his intention and power to execute the laws of the Territory, and called on us to dissolve our present organization, and to leave the preservation of the peace of the Territory to his hands; and, whereas, Gov. Geary has assured us of his intention to muster into service a portion of the militia of the Territory, for the purpose of giving the strongest assurance of protection to its citizens; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That relying upon the assurance of Gov. Geary to give protection to our peace, in the spirit of order-loving and law-abiding citizens, we cordially conform to his wishes by dissolving our organization, and will disperse to our homes as speedily as the circumstances under which we are placed will admit of.

2d. That the Governor be requested to organize and place in the field immediately, one battalion (part mounted and part footmen) of Kansas militia, and distribute them over the Territory in such a manner as will best protect the settlers in their homes, persons and property.

3d. That in view of the condition of things in Southern Kansas, we respectfully recommend to the Governor that he station a company of one hundred mounted men at Pottawatomie Creek, in Franklin, Anderson and Lykins Counties, to give protection to the law-abiding citizens of that section of country.

4th. That we respectfully recommend Col. H. Titus (Colonel of the Douglas County Militia), as Commander of the Territorial militia, now to be mustered into the service.

(Signed)
G. W. Clark,
Samuel J. Jones, } *Committee.*
H. T. Titus, and others,
D. R. Atchison,
Chairman.

The disbanded soldiers returned home, but did not, on the way, evince that cheerful acquiescence in the Governor's policy which was professed in the foregoing report. They burned the saw mill near Franklin, and on their march to Westport stole and drove away what horses and cattle came in their way. A detachment, known as the Kickapoo Rangers, belonging in Atchison and vicinity, returned via Lecompton. On the march, within six miles of that place, a squad, leaving the main party for purposes of plunder, came upon a lame man, David C. Buffum, plowing in the field. They robbed him of his horse, and in answer to his protests, shot him in the abdomen, from which wound he died shortly afterward. With his horse and a pony, also stolen, they rejoined the main party and continued on their journey. This occurred on the afternoon of the 15th. Gov. Geary, in company with Judge Cato, passing that way on the road to Lecompton soon after, saw the dying man lying where he was shot, and listened to his story of the outrage, told in short, sharp utterance with all the emphasis of writhing agony. The Governor had the testimony of the murdered man *in extremis*, properly attested and sworn to in due form of law before Judge Cato, and on reaching Lecompton, immediately had a warrant placed in the hands of the United Marshal for the arrest of the murderer. The Governor, in alluding to the outrage, said: "I never witnessed a scene that filled my mind with so much horror. There was a peculiar significance in the looks and words of that poor, dying man, that I can never forget; for they seemed to tell me that I could have no rest until I brought his murderer to justice; and I resolved that no means in my power should be spared to discover, arrest, and punish the author of that most villainous butchery." The outcome of the Governor's attempts to bring the murderer to justice will appear in its proper connection.

On the 16th, Gov. Geary sent to Gen. Marcy, Secretary of War, a full report of events as they had transpired, closing as follows:

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[*] It was *not* true.—Ed.

> The occurrences, thus related, are already exerting a beneficent influence; and, although the work is not yet accomplished, I do not despair of success in my efforts to satisfy the Government that I am worthy of the high trust which has been reposed in me. As soon as circumstances will permit, I shall visit, in person, every section of the Territory, where I feel assured that my presence will tend to give confidence and security to the people.
>
> In closing, I have merely to add that unless I am more fully sustained hereafter by the civil authorities, and serious difficulties and disturbances continue to agitate the Territory, my only recourse will be to martial law, which I must needs proclaim and enforce.
>
> (Signed) JOHN W. GEARY, *Governor of Kansas Territory.*

The salutary effects of Gov. Geary's policy were already apparent. With the disbanding of the Missouri forces, open war between the contending factions ceased. Military escorts were granted to travelers and teamsters desiring safe escort to and from the eastern border towns, and, so soon as safety to life and security of property in transit to interior points was established, and goods and supplies became more plentiful, the great incentive to general plunder was gone, midnight raids and robberies became infrequent, and the sleep of security brought grateful rest to the long-harassed settlers. The range of lawless depredations became restricted to those who, naturally vicious, live in constant antagonism with all laws.

THE JUDICIARY.

The inefficiency of the courts, and the lax and apparently partial execution of the laws by the civil authorities, together with the contempt in which the officials were held by a portion of the inhabitants, had rendered the laws of Kansas for the prevention or punishment of crime, a dead letter, and their attempted execution a mere travesty. While this condition of affairs continued, Kansas still remained the chosen field of operations of many lawless desperadoes who, unrestrained by fear of punishment, could, with comparative safety, continue a life of brigandage and crime, after the general disorders which had first drawn them to the Territory had ceased to exist.

Gov. Geary was not unmindful of the importance of a prompt and impartial administration of justice through the established courts, and knew that except this could be effected, all other efforts to bring about a permanent peace would prove unavailing. The open disorders being quelled, and the dangers of armed conflict averted, he at once set about what proved to be the more difficult task of bringing the courts into their legitimate position as conservators of order and peace, and as dispensers of equal justice to all the inhabitants of the Territory.

The United States District Judges were: Chief Justice, Samuel D. Lecompte; Associate Justices, Sterling G. Cato and J. M. Burrell. Judge Burrell* was absent from the Territory, and the highest judicial duties were vested in the two remaining Judges—Lecompte and his associate, Cato. Geary's first interview with Cato was in the Missouri camp, at Franklin, on the 15th, where he found him doing duty as a soldier, and brought him with him on his return to Lecompton. He held an interview with Lecompte and Cato on the 16th, at which he urged upon them the urgent necessity of their opening and holding court, for the purpose of issuing processes on the many complaints being made, that a prompt and sure arrest of criminals might follow the commission of their crimes. He also dwelt on the importance of giving to every citizen held in custody, what was his right, viz., a just and speedy trial. He tried to impress upon them a full sense of the great responsibilities which rested upon them as the upholders of the law and dispensers of justice, and assured them that unless they took measures immediately for the hearing of the grievances of the people, and the granting of relief through the courts established for that purpose, he should be constrained to proclaim and adopt the more potent remedy of military law, whereby the functions of the courts over which they presided would be suspended. The judges seemingly concurred in his views, and agreed to act in accordance with his expressed wishes. The interview ended with the understanding, or, at least, belief on the part of the Governor, that a court would immediately be held for the examination of the Hickory Point prisoners and others, as well as for the dispatch of other important legal business. On the next day the Governor, with a detachment of troops, and accompanied by a Deputy Marshal, went up to Topeka to arrest such of Whipple's men as could be found there, as participants in the armed raid into the Hickory Point neighborhood the previous week. The arrest of quite a number was effected and, with the prisoners, the arresting party returned to Lecompton in the evening. What was his surprise to learn that Lecompte had returned to his home at Leavenworth, having appointed a court to be held at that place, fifty miles distant, three weeks subsequently. The prisoners awaiting examination or trial, now numbered upward of one hundred and twenty. Lecompte had left directions to have them all conveyed to Leavenworth for trial at the time appointed.

The whole procedure was not only an unprovoked insult to Gov. Geary, but seemed a deliberate plan on the part of Lecompte to prevent a speedy or fair trial of the prisoners and to vindictively increase their punishment and suffering by increasing their term of imprisonment to the longest period possible before a hearing was granted. Furthermore, it was certain that, at that great distance from the place where the alleged offenses had been committed, the road to which no witness favoring the prisoners could travel except at the risk of his life, no fair or just trial was possible. Incensed at the outrage on justice no less than at the open insult thus gratuitously offered him, Gov. Geary addressed to Judge Cato the following note:

> EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, K. T., Lecompton, Sept. 20, 1856.
>
> JUDGE STERLING G. CATO:
>
> *Dear Sir*—You will oblige me by fixing an early day for the examination of the prisoners now held at the encampment of the United States troops in this district, and give proper and official notice of the same. It is essential to the peace of the community and the due execution of the law, that this be effected at the earliest possible moment. Some of these men have been already detained as prisoners six days without a preliminary hearing. If, at the time appointed and legally notified, no prosecutor appears, the alleged criminals are permitted to repair to their homes and lawful pursuits
>
> Truly yours, JOHN W. GEARY, *Governor of Kansas Territory.*

Judge Cato acceded to the request, and a court was opened for the examination of the prisoners. The examination was interrupted, and prolonged by an accident to the Judge which occurred while the examination was going on. After considerable delay, it resulted in the committal of the most of them, bail being refused, to be held on the charge of murder in the first degree, as had been previously recounted in a different connection.

The Governor was now quite fully convinced that the troubles of the Territory had been greatly increased and complicated by the unfairness, prejudice, or incompetency of the Territorial officers and Judges of the court, and with a view to ascertaining where the culpability rested before attempting a reform, addressed to the various territorial officers a letter of inquiry similar in import to the following:

> EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, K T., September 23, 1856.
>
> TO THE HON. SAMUEL D. LECOMPTE, CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF KANSAS TERRITORY:
>
> *Sir*—Upon my arrival here I found this Territory in a state of insurrection, business paralyzed, operation of the courts suspended, and the civil administration of the government inoperative and seemingly useless.
>
> Much complaint has been made to me against the Territorial officers, for alleged neglect of duty, party bias, and criminal complicity with a state of affairs which resulted in a contempt of all authority.
>
> I have therefore deemed it proper to address circulars to all Territorial officers, in order that, being informed of the complaints against them, they may have an opportunity to vindicate themselves through my department.
>
> The efficiency of the executive will be much impaired or strengthened by the manner in which his subordinates in office discharge their respective duties.
>
> As it is my sworn duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, I need offer no apology for requesting categorical answers to the following interrogatories:
>
> 1st. When did you assume the discharge of the duties of your judicial office?
>
> 2d. What counties compose your judicial district?
>
> 3d. How many bills have been presented—how many ignored in your courts—how many indictments have been tried before you, and how many convictions had, and for what offenses?
>
> With a brief statement of other facts and circumstances, showing the manner in which you have discharged your duties, which you may be pleased to communicate.
>
> Very truly your obedient servant,
>
> JOHN W. GEARY, *Governor of Kansas Territory.*

The answer of Judge Lecompte was extremely long, chiefly made up of excuses and explanations of apparent derelictions of duty, and in refuting various charges, some of which were self-preferred. The categorical answers to the interrogatories of the Governor showed that he had assumed the functions of his office in November, 1854; that he had been assigned to the First Judicial District, comprising the counties of Doniphan, Atchison, Leavenworth, Jefferson, Calhoun (now Jackson), and Douglas; that the statutes prescribed a term of one week in each year, to be held in each of these counties; and, that, in accordance therewith, such terms had been held by him, with the exception of the term of 1855 in Doniphan County, passed on account of his inability to reach the place appointed by boat; and the last terms of Jefferson and Calhoun Counties where the existing disorders in his opinion rendered it "utterly useless to hold court at the time appointed." The result of his judicial labors were thus summed up:

> In almost all the criminal cases presented anterior to the publication of the statute, *nolle prosequies* were entered by direction of the District Attorney of the United States for the Territory, upon the ground taken by him, that there was no law in force in the Territory to punish them. The consequence was that few trials arose. * * * The only convictions I remember were: one for horse stealing in Doniphan, and some three or four for assuming office; one for maliciously killing a horse in Atchison County; one in Jefferson County for selling liquor to Indians; and, perhaps some eight or ten in different counties, for selling liquor without license.

Relating to the release of Robinson and the other treason prisoners on bail, he says:

> The cases of Robinson and others, indicted for treason, were called. They tendered themselves ready for trial. A motion was made by a gentleman deputed for that purpose, simply to continue the causes.* I saw no alternative but a trial, which, without readiness on the part of the Government, under the most peculiar circumstances, would have amounted to an acquittance, almost to a farce, and, on the other hand, a continuance.
>
> The latter ultimatum was adopted. The question then remained, what was to be done with the prisoners? As they tendered themselves ready for trial, I believed that to continue them in confinement would be oppression. I therefore discharged them on bail.

The reply of Judge Cato to like interrogatories showed that he had held his position on the bench for about one year, and had been appointed to the Second Judicial District, embracing eight counties. He had held court in each of the counties, except Linn., "during last spring and summer, beginning at Franklin on the third Monday of April, and ending at Shawnee on the second Monday of June last." The only criminal cases tried by him were in Bourbon County; one for murder, and two for assault with intent to kill. The murder case resulted in an acquittal, and the others, one in acquittal, and the other in a mis-trial. Thus, it appeared that, although murders of the most atrocious character had been committed almost daily, and, in many cases the murderers were well known, and boasted openly of their achievements, there had not been during the whole time since the courts were established, a single conviction, and in only a single case had an alleged murderer been brought to trial. History records but few instances where either through a corrupt, prejudiced, vindictive, or imbecile judicature, the court so utterly failed in the performance of its legitimate functions. The minor officials gave like unsatisfactory though less important reports in answer to the circular addressed them. As a whole, they disclosed to the Governor a rottenness in the whole administration of civil law in the Territory, far exceeding his worst apprehensions or suspicions. His further experience convinced him that the root of the evil sprang more from the perversions of the Judge than from the perverseness of the people. A case in point soon brought the Governor and the Chief Justice to an open rupture.

The warrant for the arrest of Buffum's murderer was, as has been recounted, placed in the hands of the Marshal on the evening of September 15, with authority to call on the United States troops for such aid as might be required. Hearing nothing further concerning it, he, on the 18th, addressed a note to Marshal Donaldson, inquiring whether the warrant had been executed, and the result of the efforts to arrest the murderer, if any such had been made. He replied, that diligent inquiry on the part of Deputy Marshal Cramer had failed to discover the murderer, and that he had consequently failed to identify or arrest him. Geary became satisfied that, with the warrant in the hands of Cramer, one of the most intense and unscrupulous Pro-slavery men in the Territory, the murderer, if known, would never be apprehended. He accordingly sent secret agents to Atchison County to ferret out the perpetrators of the deed, and publicly offered a reward of $500 for their apprehension. Although unsupported in these efforts by any Territorial officer, he found them at the same time over-zealous in obtaining the arrest of Free State men on every possible pretext. Old charges were renewed and new ones made, and the Marshals, with posses of United States troops, were constantly hunting them down. Geary was powerless to prevent this mode of petty persecution, which seriously hindered his efforts to establish peace, since it was carried on primarily under the forms of law, the warrants being issued by regularly constituted officers, and the offenses sworn to in due form, whether false or true. Requisitions were made for troops, to assist in the serving of processes, which the Governor granted, in the belief and on the representation of the officers that without such help the legal processes in their warrants could not be served. As soon as he became convinced that the soldiers were required for the protection of the officers, rather than for the arrest of the prisoners, he denied all further aid for the purpose. The murder of Buffum, the failure to arrest the murderer, or any other Pro-slavery man, although many warrants had been issued against them, and the continued harassing and arrest of the Free-State settlers, aroused anew murmurings of discontent, impaired confidence in the sincerity of Geary's professions and promises, and brought grave danger of a fresh outbreak of violence on the part of the exasperated citizens.

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*Judge Burrell received his appointment in December, 1854. He was in ill health, and remained but a few weeks in the Territory, when he returned to his home, Greensburg, Penn., where he died in October, 1856.

*The United States Attorney was absent with the Missouri army, preparing to march on Lawrence.

Early in November, the murderer of Buffum was discovered to be one Charles Hays, a member of the Kickapoo Rangers, then living in apparent security in Atchison. A new warrant for his arrest was issued, and a few days thereafter he was brought to Lecompton a prisoner. He was indicted by the grand jury, composed entirely of Pro-slavery men, and committed for trial, on the charge of murder in the first degree. It seemed certain that at length one murderer was to be brought to trial, if not to justice.

November 10, a committee of Free-State men appeared before the Governor to protest against the partiality shown in the conduct of the Government, and the continued severity with which the officials were pursuing and persecuting them. The Governor assured them that he had it in his heart to do equal justice to all, and referred to his earnest and successful efforts to bring Hays, although a Pro-slavery man, to justice. While the interview was still being continued, a person entered the room and announced that Lecompte had, on the bond of Sheriff Jones, a man notoriously worthless, *admitted Hays to bail*, and that he was then at large. With his only argument thus ruthlessly annihilated by Lecompte, Gov. Geary no longer attempted any other than a personal defense. The committee closed with the ominous declaration that "as the Free-State men can no longer expect even-handed justice, their only hope must be in physical force." In reply, the Governor asserted in the strongest terms, his own conscientious determination to see equal justice dispensed to every inhabitant of the Territory, whatever their personal opinions might be. "He was instructed to preserve the peace of the Territory, and to exercise his discretion as to the means to be employed, and was sworn to, and would at all hazards, discharge his duty as he understood it." He pronounced the release of Hays, not only a studied insult to him, but a judicial outrage, without precedent, and "as calculated to endanger the public peace, to destroy the entire influence of the policy he was laboring day and night to inaugurate; and to bring the court and judiciary into contempt." He assured the committee that he should immediately issue an order for Hays' re-arrest, and submit the matter to the President, who, he felt assured, "would permit no judicial officer to forget his duty and trifle with the peace of the Territory by making decisions abhorrent to public justice, and grossly steeped in partiality."

The interview resulted in convincing the committee that the Governor was earnestly endeavoring to promote even-handed justice; that he was not in complicity with the gang of conspirators that was goading them to fresh deeds of violence; and that he was being thwarted in his every endeavor by the court, its officers, and others, from whom he had a right to expect assistance and co-operation.

Gov. Geary immediately issued the following warrant:

> EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, K. T., LECOMPTON, Nov. 10, 1856.
>
> I. B. DONALDSON, ESQ., MARSHAL OF KANSAS TERRITORY:
>
> *Sir*—An indictment for murder in the first degree, having been duly found by the Grand Jury of the Territory against Charles Hays, for the murder of a certain David C. Buffum, in the county of Douglas, in this Territory, and the said Charles Hays having been discharged upon bail, as I consider in violation of law, and greatly to the endangering of the peace of this Territory:
>
> This is therefore to authorize and command you to re-arrest the said Charles Hays, if he be found within the limits of this Territory, and safely to keep him until he is duly discharged by a jury of his country, according to law.
>
> Given under my hand and seal at the city of Lecompton, the day and year above written.
>
> JNO. W. GEARY, *Governor of Kansas Territory.*

Marshal Donaldson declined to execute the foregoing warrant, stating that after taking time for consideration he would give a written answer. A duplicate warrant was at once placed in the hands of his special aid-de-camp, Col. H. T. Titus, who promptly re-arrested the murderer and notified the Governor that he held the prisoner subject to his further order. Donaldson, after due consideration, declined to serve the warrant and tendered his resignation as Marshal of the Territory.

The prisoner remained in the custody of Titus until December 18, at which time, Governor Geary being at Leavenworth, he was again brought before Lecompte on a writ of habeas corpus, and again set at liberty. The Governor stood vindicated in the eyes of all men as to his complicity in this judicial outrage, and chose to no longer continue the vexatious contest with the contumacious Judge. He sent to the President a full history of the case and urged his removal, on the ground of his known partiality to one faction, which rendered him a serious obstacle in the way of pacifying the Territory or otherwise carrying out his instructions. Mr. C. O. Harrison, of Kentucky, was immediately nominated as Lecompte's successor. It happened, either by accident, or design, that no writ of supersedeas was issued, and the Senate consequently withdrew their confirmation of Harrison's appointment. There the matter rested and Geary went on with his work as best he could, with Lecompte and his friends exultantly pitted against him.

MORE FEAR OF LANE'S ARMY.

During the last week of September, rumors again became rife of the movement of a large army through Nebraska toward Kansas, and it came to be currently believed by the Pro-slavery settlers that Lane was returning, at the head of an army estimated to number not less than a thousand men, well armed and equipped, and having with them several pieces of artillery. So specific were the reports as to numbers and equipments that Gov. Geary, determined to prevent the entrance of any armed force into the Territory, dispatched Deputy Marshal Preston, accompanied by a detachment of United States troops, to the Northern frontier, with orders to arrest any illegally armed body found within the boundaries of Kansas. They had scarcely reached the border when they met a party of 130 men, well armed and equipped, and to outward appearance more prepared for war than to engage in peaceful avocations. They were under the leadership of James Redpath. The whole party was arrested, and conducted to the vicinity of Lecompton, north of the Kansas River, where the Governor met them and held an interview with Redpath as to their objects in entering the Territory thus armed and in violation of his proclamation. Redpath pleaded ignorance of the improved change of affairs in the Territory, and gave his solemn pledge that his party was a peaceable party of emigrants, having no hostile intentions, and only seeking homes in the Territory. On these assurances, the party was released from arrest and permitted to go their way.

Scarcely had the release been effected when more alarming reports came. Redpath's party was but the advance of Lane's main army, which, only a few days behind, was now rapidly nearing the Territory. Desirous of taking all necessary precautions, Gov. Geary at once ordered Marshal Preston to return to the frontier. He was accompanied by 300 dragoons under the command of Cols. Cooke and Johnson, who were ordered to intercept the march of any hostile force they might meet.

On October 1, Maj. Morrow, Col. Winchell, William Hutchinson and Col. J. Jenkins, called upon the Governor. They came as a deputation from a large train of emigrants now about to enter the Territory from Nebraska, under the leadership of Col. Eldridge, Gen. Pomeroy, Col. Perry and others. They represented them as a party of emigrants seeking homes and a peaceful settlement in the Territory, and that they were coming for no other purpose; that the party had arms to protect themselves and for hunting game on the route; that they had no desire to enter the Territory under suspicious circumstances; and that they had been sent forward to acquaint the Governor as to the designs of the party before their arrival. On their positive denial of any connection with Lane or his army, the Governor informed them of his intention to prevent by all means at his command, the entrance of any armed force into the Territory, but at the same time welcomed the party as peaceful citizens. "He then gave the deputation a letter directing all military commanders to give Col. Eldridge's party a safe escort should it prove as represented, a party of emigrants coming into the Territory to prosecute peaceful and lawful occupations." With this letter the deputation departed. What subsequently occurred is given as stated in a letter of Gov. Geary to Secretary Marcy, under date of October 15, as follows:

> Col. William J. Preston, a Deputy United States Marshal, who had accompanied Col. P. St. George Cooke and his command to the Northern frontier, to look after a large party of proposed immigrants, who were reported to be about invading the Territory in that quarter, in warlike array and for hostile purposes, returned to Lecompton on the 12th instant. He informed me that he had caused to be arrested an organized band, consisting of about two hundred and forty persons, among whom were a few women and children, comprising some seven families.
>
> This party was regularly formed in military order, and was under the command of Gen. Pomeroy, Cols. Eldridge, Perry, and others. They had with them twenty wagons, in which were a supply of new arms—mostly muskets, with bayonets and sabres—and a lot of saddles, etc., sufficient to equip a battalion, consisting of one-fourth cavalry and the remainder infantry. Besides these arms, which were evidently intended for military purposes and none other, which were in the wagons, a search of which was strongly objected to, the immigrants were provided with shotguns, rifles, pistols, knives, etc., sufficient for the ordinary uses of persons traveling in Kansas, as in any other of the Western Territories. From the reports of the officers, I learn that they had with them neither oxen, household furniture, mechanics' tools, agricultural implements, nor any of the necessary appurtenances of peaceful settlers.
>
> These persons entered the Territory on the morning of the 10th instant, and met Col. Cooke's command a few miles south of the Territorial line. Here the Deputy Marshal questioned them as to their intentions, the contents of their wagons, and such other matters as he considered necessary in the exercise of his official duties. Not satisfied with their answers, and being refused the privilege of searching their effects, he felt justified in considering them a party organized and armed in opposition to my proclamation of the 11th of September. After consultation with Col. Cooke and other officers of the army, who agreed with him in regard to the character of the emigrants, he directed the search to be made, which resulted in the discovery of the arms already mentioned.
>
> An escort was then offered them to Lecompton, in order that I might examine them in person and decide as to their intentions, which they refused to accept. Their superfluous arms were then taken in charge of by the troops, and the entire party put under arrest, the families, and all others individually, being permitted to retire from the organization, if so disposed. Few, however, availed themselves of this privilege. But little delay, and less annoyance, were occasioned them by these proceedings. Everything that circumstances required or permitted was done for the comfort and convenience of the prisoners. Their journey was facilitated, rather than retarded. They were accompanied by a squadron of United States dragoons, in command of Maj. H. H. Sibley. One day's rations were dealt out to them, and they were allowed to pursue the route they themselves had chosen.
>
> Being apprised of the time at which they would probably arrive at Topeka, I forwarded orders for their detention on the northern side of the river, near that place, where, as I promised, I met them upon the morning of the 14th instant. I found them precisely as they had been represented to me in official reports; and while I felt disposed and anxious to

extend to them all the leniency I could, consistent with propriety, duty and justice. I determined at the same time to enforce in their case, as well as that of every similar organization, the spirit and intent of my proclamation of the 11th ultimo—which commands "all bodies of men, combined, armed and equipped with munitions of war, without the authority of the Government, instantly to disband or quit the Territory, as they will answer the contrary at their peril." This I had done but a short time previous with a smaller body, who entered Kansas as this had done, from an entirely different quarter, and who, upon learning my purpose, not only submitted willingly to be searched, but by my order, without a murmur and even with cheerfulness, disbanded and dispersed.

I addressed these people, in their encampment, in regard to the present condition of the Territory, the suspicious position they occupied, and the reprehensible attitude they had assumed. I reminded them that there was no possible necessity or excuse for the existence of large armed organizations at present in the Territory. Everything was quiet and peaceful, and the very appearance of such an unauthorized and injudicious array as they presented, while it could do no possible good, was calculated, if not intended, to spread anew distrust and consternation throughout the Territory, and rekindle the fires of discord and strife that had swept over the land, ravaging and desolating everything that lay in their destructive path. Their apology for this evident and undeniable disregard of my proclamation, though somewhat plausible, was far from being satisfactory. They had made their arrangements, they said, to emigrate to Kansas at a time when the Territory was not only disturbed by antagonistic political parties, armed for each other's destruction, but when numerous bands of marauders—whose business was plunder and assassination—infested all the highways, rendering travel extremely hazardous, even though every possible means of self-protection were employed.

This excuse loses all its pertinency when it is understood that, before the party crossed the Territorial line they were apprised, through a deputation that had visited me, that the condition of things above described had ceased to exist, and that such was the true state of affairs that any person could travel the route they proposed taking without molestation or the slightest cause for apprehension. I informed them, through their messengers, that I heartily welcomed all immigrants, from every section of the Union, who came with peaceful attitude and apparently good intentions; and that to all such I would afford ample protection. While, on the other hand, I assured them that I would positively enforce my proclamation, and suffer no party of men, no matter whence they came or what their political bias, to enter and travel through the Territory with hostile and warlike appearance, to the terror of peaceable citizens, and the dangers of renewing the disgraceful and alarming scenes through which we had so recently passed. It was quite evident that this party did thus enter the Territory in defiance, not only of my proclamation, but my own verbal cautions; and I, therefore, fully approve of the action taken by Col. Cooke, Maj. Sibley and Deputy Marshal Preston, as well as all the officers of the army who assisted in their detention, search and guard.

After showing the necessity of so doing, I insisted upon the immediate disbandment of this combination, which was agreed to with great alacrity. The majority of the men were evidently gratified to learn that they had been deceived in relation to Kansas affairs, and that peace and quiet, instead of strife and contention, were reigning here. My remarks were received with frequent demonstrations of approbation, and at their close the organization was broken up, its members dispersing in various directions. After they had been dismissed from custody, and the fact was announced to them by Maj. Sibley, their thankfulness for his kind treatment toward them, during the time he held them under arrest, was expressed by three hearty and enthusiastic cheers.

In concluding this hastily written letter, I must express my sincere regrets that societies exist, in some of the States, whose object is to fit out such parties as the one herein described, and send them to this Territory, to their own injury and the destruction of the general welfare of the country. Very many persons are induced to come out here under flattering promises, which are never fulfilled; and having neither money to purchase food and clothing, nor trades or occupations at which to earn an honest livelihood, are driven to the necessity of becoming either paupers or thieves. And such are the unfortunate men who have aided materially in filling up the measure of crimes that have so seriously affected the prosperity of Kansas. It is high time that this fact should be clearly and generally understood. This Territory, at the present season of the year, and especially under existing circumstances, offers no inducement for the immigration of the poor tradesman or laborer. The country is overrun with hundreds who are unable to obtain employment, who live upon charity, and who are exposed to all the evils of privation, destitution and want. * * *

(Signed.) JOHN W. GEARY, *Governor of Kansas Territory.*

W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

The following protest from leading members of the party received by Gov. Geary after the dispatch of the letter from which the foregoing quotations are made, seems more supplementary than contradictory of the preceding account.

TOPEKA, KANSAS TERRITORY, October 14, 1856.

HIS EXCELLENCY, JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR OF KANSAS TERRITORY:

Dear Sir—We, the undersigned, conductors of an emigrant train, who entered the Territory on the 10th instant, beg leave to make the following statement of facts, which, if required, we will attest upon our oaths.

1. Our party numbered from two hundred to three hundred persons; the rear company, which has not yet arrived, being principally composed of families with children, who left Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, three days after this train which has arrived to-day.

2. We are all actual *bona fide* settlers, intending, so far as we know, to become permanent inhabitants.

3. The blockading of the Missouri River to Free-State emigrants, and the reports which reached us in the early part of September, to the effect that armed men were infesting and marauding the northern portions of Kansas, were the sole reasons why we came in a company and were armed.

4. We were stopped near the northern line of the Territory by the United States troops, acting, as we understood, under the orders of one Preston, Deputy United States Marshal, and after stating to the officers who we were and what we had, they commenced searching our wagons (in some instances breaking open trunks, and throwing bedding and wearing apparel upon the ground in the rain), taking arms from the wagons, wresting some private arms from the hands of men, carrying away a lot of sabres belonging to a gentleman in the Territory, as also one and a half kegs of powder, percussion caps, and some cartridges; in consequence of which we were detained about two-thirds of a day, taken prisoners, and are now presented to you.

All we have to say is that our mission to this Territory is entirely peaceful. We have no organization, save a police organization for our own regulation and defense on the way. And coming in that spirit to this Territory we claim the rights of American citizens to bear arms, and to be exempt from unlawful search and seizure.

Trusting to your integrity and impartiality, we have confidence to believe that our property will be restored to us, and that all that has been wrong will be righted.

We here subscribe ourselves, cordially and truly, your friends and fellow-citizens.

S. W. ELDRIDGE, *Conductor.*
SAMUEL C. POMEROY.
JOHN A. PERRY.
ROBERT MORROW.
EDWARDS DANIELS.
RICHARD REALF.

This was the last interference by civil authority or otherwise, with free entrance into the Territory, and hindrances to free immigration, by any chosen route, thereafter ceased.

TERRITORIAL ELECTION.

The Territorial election for choosing a Delegate to Congress and members of the Legislature, and also to vote on the question of calling a convention to form a State Constitution, was held October 6. As is known, the Free-State party had already formed a State Constitution which had been presented in Congress, and the adoption of which was now pending. Furthermore, it was the established policy of that party to recognize in no manner, where consistent with their allegiance to the General Government, the validity or binding force of any of the laws or proceedings of the first Legislature. As this election was held in accordance with the provisions of laws and rules established by it, and a participation in the election would be a quasi recognition of its authority, the Free-State men took no part in the election. It was an entirely one-sided affair. Although the illegal voting by Missourians at accessible points was as scandalously and openly carried on as at previous elections, there was little disorder, there being no attempted opposition on the part of the Free-State men to the proceedings. The result is shown below:

NAME OF COUNTY.	For Congress.		Convention.	
	J. H. Whitfield.	A. H. Reeder.	For.	Against.
Atchison	520		545	
Arapahoe	7			7
Bourbon	188			
Brown	16		15	
Doniphan	323		367	
Douglas	461		4	380
Davis	123			
Calhoun	52		19	
Franklin	13			
Jefferson	222		21	7
Johnson	132		131	
Leavenworth	1480		1243	47
Linn	142			
Lykins	183		99	2
Madison	13	40		
Marshal	183		180	
Nemaha	5			
Riley	11			
Totals	4,024	40	2,624	443

A full Pro-slavery delegation to the Territorial Legislature was chosen by a vote aggregating in the counties nearly the same as for the Congressional Delegate. No protest was offered to the returns of the votes polled for Whitfield. Gov. Geary granted him a certificate of election. On his arrival in Washington in February, A. H. Reeder again unsuccessfully contested his seat.

THE FREE-STATE PRISONERS.

The Free-State prisoners taken near Hickory Point and at Topeka, who had endured severe hardships and uncalled-for cruelty from their keeper, Col. H. T. Titus and their guards, were tried at the October term of court. The majority were acquitted or their trial postponed. Several were convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to terms of confinement, at hard labor, for terms varying from five to ten years, and to wear a ball and chain. Among the convicts were Frank Swift, from Maine, afterward a Captain in First Kansas Cavalry; Alfred Payne, from Ohio; Samuel Stewart, from Michigan; L. Soley, from Massachusetts; —— Crawford and Jeremiah Jordan from Pennsylvania; and John Laurie, from Indiana.

Sheriff Jones made prompt application to the Governor for balls and chains, volunteering the information that they could be obtained from Fort Leavenworth. To the application Gov. Geary returned the following answer:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, LECOMPTON, Kan. Ter., Nov. 21, 1856.

SAMUEL J. JONES, ESQ., SHERIFF OF DOUGLAS COUNTY:

Sir—In reply to yours of the 17th instant, received by me while at Fort Leavenworth, I have to remark that the master of convicts—a just and humane man—with the aid of such guard as he may require, will dispose of the prisoners, who are, or may be, placed under his charge, in such manner as may be deemed most advisable for the public interest.

Gen. Smith has no balls and chains for the purpose indicated in your request, nor is it deemed advisable to procure any while the trial of the remainder of the Hickory Point prisoners remains unfinished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN W. GEARY, *Governor of Kansas.*

On the following day, he took the prisoners out of the charge of Sheriff Jones, and thereby proved himself, as well as the "keeper of convicts," a just and humane man. The following letter shows how Jones lost his hold on the prisoners:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, LECOMPTON, Kan. Ter., Nov. 22, 1856.

L. J. HAMPTON, ESQ., MASTER OF CONVICTS:

Sir—I have been requested by Sheriff Jones to procure balls and chains, in accordance with 2d Section, 22d Chapter, Kansas Statutes, for the safety of the prisoners recently convicted of manslaughter for participating in the Hickory Point fight.

Reposing especial trust in your integrity, humanity and discretion, I have, in pursuance of the statutes, appointed you Master of Convicts, and placed them under your supervision.

By the organic act, I am authorized to grant pardons and reprieves for "all offenses against the laws of the Territory;" and esteeming the punishment, as described in the said section, as cruel and unusual, and especially inappropriate to the prisoners alluded to, I hereby remit that portion of their sentence requiring the use of "balls and chains," and desire you to treat the prisoners with every humanity consistent with their safe keeping.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN W. GEARY, *Governor of Kansas Territory.*

The prisoners, while under the charge of Keeper Hampton, were treated as humanely as the necessary restraint would admit. He soon allowed them to go about within prescribed limits, on their parole, and during the last months of their confinement they were quite frequent attendants on the sessions of the Territorial Legislature, as one of them facetiously remarked, "to protect Gov. Geary against violence from the members." Under this mild surveillance, they remained until March 2, 1857, at which time those who had not already escaped, seventeen in number, were pardoned by Geary, in compliance with numerous petitions received from citizens.* The lenity shown by the keeper and Governor, was deemed by

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* In Wilder's Annals, p. 118, it is stated that Geary, on leaving the Territory March 10, forgot to pardon the prisoners. Gihon, in "Geary and Kansas," p. 147, states positively that they were pardoned March 2.

Lecompte, Cato, the members of the Legislature and all their Pro-slavery followers, proof positive that Geary had treacherously gone over to the enemy, and served not a little to embitter them toward him and his policy and to irreparably widen the breach between them.

A TOUR OF OBSERVATION.

The first month of Gov. Geary's administration brought a gratifying change in affairs, although local complaints of disorder, robbery and theft were still numerous, and the courts and other means of satisfying justice remained in a disordered and unsatisfactory state. The open war between opposing factions had ceased, the invasion was at an end, and life and property had again some slight tenure of safety. Under these improved conditions, the Governor could turn his attention somewhat to the minor matters pertaining to the good government of the Territory, indispensable to the complete establishment of peace and prosperity within its borders. To gain a personal knowledge of the actual condition, wants and grievances of the people, he made an extended tour through the Territory during the latter part of October. He was escorted by a squadron of United States dragoons, under the command of Maj. H. H. Sibley, and accompanied by his staff. From the notes of his Private Secretary, Mr. John H. Gihon, the following account of his journey is drawn:

The party left Lecompton early on the morning of the 17th of October, visited several families on the way to Lawrence, where they arrived in the afternoon, and encamped. Here he was entertained by the citizens, and reviewed the new company of Territorial militia recently enrolled, of which Samuel Walker had been commissioned Captain by the Governor. The following day the escort passed through the Wakarusa Valley, via Blanton's bridge, to Hickory Point (Douglas County); the Governor with his Orderly going round by way of Franklin, where he had recently disbanded the Missouri forces, and where he had been informed bad feeling still existed. After making a speech to the people at Franklin, the Governor joined the troops at Hickory Point, and proceeded, via Prairie City, to Ottawa Creek, where he visited Ottawa Jones, at his residence, and the Baptist Mission, and thence crossing the Marais des Cygnes River, reached Osawatomie on the 20th. The Secretary states that many of the inhabitants were driven from the town at this time, in consequence of the troubles of the year, and that those who remained were fearful and anxious, and welcomed the Governor's arrival as a guarantee of safety. He alludes particularly to the case of one family, living near Osawatomie, consisting of man, wife and five children, all sick in bed, while their oldest son and sole support had been forced to fly from the Territory, in consequence of the threats of Pro-slavery agitators.

Leaving Osawatomie, the party again crossed the Marais des Cygnes and Bull's Creek, and encamped at Paola, the Government seat of Lykins (Miami) County, which is described as consisting of thirteen houses and a good hotel—the latter on the land of Baptiste Peoria. Here the Governor made a speech which was favorably received, and afterward commissioned a Justice of the Peace and other officers. After leaving Paoli, the party returned to Osawatomie, passed up the valley of Pottawatomie Creek to the scene of the Pottawatomie murders, and on to Little Sugar Creek, three miles south of Sugar Mound, where news was received of outrages committed on the neighborhood the previous night (24th), and measures were taken by the Governor to bring the perpetrators to justice. At this point the party turned toward Fort Riley, the western limit of the route. Encamping at Centropolis, at the head-waters of the Wakarusa and the Neosho, they crossed the Kansas River on the 28th, at Riley City, then containing eight houses, and arrived the same evening at Fort Riley, where they remained until the 31st, the visit being enlivened by a ball, review of the troops, etc. Pawnee City—the first Territorial seat of Government contained at this time two houses. On his return trip to Lecompton, Gov. Geary encamped Sunday, November 2, on the south bank of the Kansas opposite Manhattan. The citizens of that town had assembled to hear preaching by Rev. Charles E. Blood, who, on learning that the Governor was in the neighborhood, adjourned the meeting, and crossing the river with several other gentlemen in a small boat, visited his camp, and prevailed upon him to speak to the congregation on the exciting topics of the time. Manhattan is described as "located in a valley of great fertility, and containing about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, generally moral, intelligent and industrious, and who took no part in the recent disturbances." It contained a steam saw and grist mill, three stores, and a hotel. The party remained in camp opposite Manhattan until the 4th—a snow-storm occurring on the 3d, with cold and windy weather. They reached the Baptist Mission in the Pottawatomie Reserve, then under the superintendence of Mr. Fox, on the 5th, and the following day—the 6th of November, 1856—Gov. Geary issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation, the first issued by a Governor in the Territory.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CAMP "GRACIAS A DEOS," BAPTIST MISSION,
POTTAWATOMIE RESERVE, D. T.

> Having reached this point, after an extended tour of observation through this Territory, and being now satisfied that the benign influences of peace reign throughout all its borders, in consonance with general custom and my own feelings, I have specially set apart the 20th day of November, instant, to be observed by all the good citizens of the Territory as a day of general thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the blessings vouchsafed to us as a people.

The Governor passed through Topeka where "eighty new buildings were being erected; business was in a healthy condition, and all the citizens were attending to their proper avocations;" thence through Tecumseh and Big Springs to Lecompton, where he arrived on the evening of the 6th, having been absent twenty days. He sums up the results of his observations in a letter to Secretary Marcy, dated November 7, thus:

> During this tour I have obtained much valuable information relative to affairs in Kansas, and made myself familiar with the wants and grievances of the people, which will enable me to make such representations to the next Legislature and the Government at Washington, as will be most conducive to the public interests. The general peace of the Territory remains unimpaired; confidence is being gradually and surely restored; business is resuming its ordinary channels; citizens are preparing for winter, and there is a readiness among the good people of all parties to sustain my administration.

The close of the year saw the end of all attempts by organized force or systematic intimidation to force slavery into the Territory. In spite of the continued prevalence of lawlessness, discontent, intense political excitement, occasional disorderly outbreaks, and serious disturbances in some sections of the Territory, during subsequent time, never after was the Territory given over to anarchy. The efforts of Geary to establish order, unopposed, if not at first cordially sustained, by the better portion of the inhabitants irrespective of party, together with the large accession of Free-State immigrants during the last four months of the year, had convinced the Pro-slavery zealots that further efforts to fasten slavery upon the Territory by force, would prove futile, and henceforth they sought the attainment of their ends through the less demonstrative, if not less reprehensible, means of political management, legislative craft and low cunning. The reign of violence was over. On the last day of the year Gov. Geary wrote Secretary Marcy as follows:

> In reviewing on this, the last evening of the year, the events of the past four months and contrasting the disturbed condition of affairs upon my advent with the present tranquil and happy state of things, which has held its sway for the past three months, I must congratulate the administration and the country upon the auspicious result. Crime, so rife and daring at the period of my arrival, is almost banished. I can truthfully assure you that in proportion to her population and extent, less crime is now being committed in Kansas than in any other portion of the United States.

Although it is a matter of serious doubt whether the Governor's hopeful view would have found a full response from all the inhabitants of the Territory, it is sure that at no previous time had peace and order prevailed in such great measure, nor could such bright hopes be cherished for a happy new year.

TOPEKA LEGISLATURE OF 1857.

On January 6, the day appointed for the convening of the Topeka Legislature, a few of its members met. Both Gov. Robinson and Lieut. Gov. Roberts were absent. There was no quorum present. The minority adjourned to the following day when, a quorum being present, an organization was effected, and a committee appointed to draw up a memorial to Congress. On the adjournment, Deputy Marshal Pardee served writs of arrest upon about a dozen of the prominent members, including the presiding officers of each house. The arrests were effected without resistance, and the prisoners carried to Tecumseh for examination. The following morning, a quorum not being present in either house, and the officers being prisoners, no further business could be transacted. A recess was accordingly taken to June 9.

The arrests were made at the instance of Sheriff Jones and with the connivance of Judge Cato, who had, on the oath of Jones, issued the writs. Jones was present to see them served. His expectation was that resistance would be made to the arrests, and a conflict be precipitated between the Free-State men and the officers of the law, which should force the Governor into a position of positive antagonism with them, and give a new pretext for renewing hostilities. The scheme was not known to Gov. Geary, who, assured by the Free-State leaders that no action should be taken at the proposed session in conflict with his authority or inconsistent with the organic law of the Territory, had taken no official notice of the assemblage further than to have trustworthy men present to observe and report to him the proceedings. The whole scheme was frustrated by the non-resistance of the prisoners, who, on the day following their arrest, were liberated by Judge Cato on bail, in the sum of $500 each, taking their personal recognizance. The District Attorney subsequently entered *nolle prosequies*, and Jones' last plot thus dissolved into thin air.

The absence of Robinson and Roberts was, until explanations were made, the subject of severe animadversions in the part of such as were uninformed as to the cause of their apparent abandonment, and fears were entertained and quite openly expressed that Robinson, then in Washington, had sold out and abandoned the cause.

A letter from Gov. Robinson fully explaining his course soon appeared, which resulted in his full restoration to the confidence and esteem of his friends and co-laborers. It appeared that Gov. Robinson, having become convinced that under the new Territorial Governor the Free-State men were to have fair play, and that home necessity for a State organization for defense was at an end, and believing that, with the large influx of Free-State emigrants, the first free and honest vote would place them in control, felt that his influence in the further promotion of the cause he had at heart, would best he exerted where the the danger still lurked—at Washington. There the final decision was to be made as to the adoption of the Topeka constitution, and it was desirable that it should be adopted, if possible, before another could be framed by the opposing faction, and be presented to Congress, where a prolonged and bitter contest, long delay, and perhaps ultimate defeat might ensue. That no suspicion of personal interest or ambition might detract from his influence, he chose to appear simply as a Free-State citizen of Kansas, unprejudiced by any official connection with the constitution, the adoption of which he so earnestly desired. He accordingly placed his letter of resignation as Governor, in the hands of Lieut. Gov. Roberts, with the understanding that it should be presented to the Legislature when assembled, with such explanations as his friend Roberts might see fit to make. Through the failure of the latter gentleman to appear, for reasons afterward satisfactorially explained, the letter of resignation was not presented, Robinson continued the provisional Governor, and for a time was subject to the distrust and censure of many of his friends. The following extract from an address of ex-Gov. Robinson, delivered January 18, 1881, on retiring from the Presidency of the Kansas Historical Society, is of historic value in this connection:

> Gov. Geary called to his aid several companies of *bona fide* residents of the Territory, one of them commanded by Capt. Samuel Walker, and the war of extermination came to an end, but not so the contest for a slave or a free State. The scene only was changed, and it was now a game of politics rather than arms. The Slave-State men had in view a con-

stitution of their own that should establish slavery forever in the new State, while the Free-State men, shut out from all fair elections under Territorial auspices, adhered to the Topeka constitution. The vital question was, which constitution shall be recognized by Congress and made a law of the land? Gov. Geary was satisfied the Free-State men were largely in the majority, and was desirous that the majority should rule. That an end might be put to this conflict, he sent to the Governor under the Topeka constitution, and desired an interview at his office. The interview was held in the attic of the log cabin now standing, with its stone addition, on the bank of the river, near the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé station at Lecompton. At that interview Gov. Geary was ready to favor the admission under the Topeka constitution, and was ready to use his influence with the President and his party in Congress. It was thought, if there could be a vacancy in the position of Governor, that he or some other Democrat might be elected to fill it, the Administration would more readily indorse it. Accordingly, the Topeka Governor resigned, and went to Washington for the purpose of procuring admission into the Union. He soon found that the Democratic party at Washington had no sympathy for any such movement or for Gov. Geary.

THE TERRITORAL LEGISLATURE.

On the 12th of January, 1857, a Pro-slavery convention was held at Lecompton, when the Law and Order party rechristened itself; resolving "henceforth to be known as the National Democracy of Kansas." The principles of the National Democracy, "as enunciated in the Cincinnati Convention" were adopted, and it was resolved to "conduct their deliberations, and base their party actions on high national, conservative and patriotic grounds."

On the same day, and at the same place, the Territorial Legislature assembled.

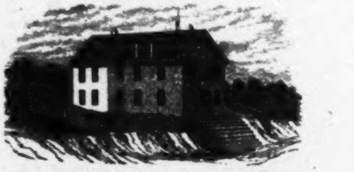

THIRD TERRITORIAL CAPITOL, LECOMPTON.
In which the Second Territorial Legislature met, January 12, 1857.

The Senate organized under the following officers: Thomas Johnson, President; Richard R. Rees, President, *pro tem.;* Thomas C. Hughes, Chief Clerk; C. H. Grover, Assistant Clerk; D. Scott Boyle, Engrossing Clerk. The House organized by electing William G. Mathias, Speaker; W. H. Webbs, Speaker, *pro tem.;* and Robert C. Bishop, Chief Clerk.

Following the organization, the Governor's message was read and ordered to be printed. There was nothing notable in its utterances or recommendations, as coming from a fair-minded Executive, honestly laboring for the public good. It reviewed the history of his administration, the dispersion of all armed bands of either faction, and was congratulatory on the restoration of peace. It pointed out many defects in the Territorial statutes which called for amendment, among which were the manner of appointing jurymen, probate judges and county officers by the Legislature or officers appointed by it, instead of allowing the people a voice; the test oaths prescribed as prerequisites to the right of suffrage, etc. It dwelt on the evils arising from the fact that there was not a single officer in the Territory amenable to the people or the Governor, all having been appointed by the Legislature, and holding their offices until 1857.

In regard to the "peculiar institution," he said:

> The Territorial government should abstain from the exercise of authority not clearly delegated to it, and should permit all doubtful questions to remain in abeyance until the formation of a State constitution. * * * Justice to the country, and the dictates of sound policy, require that the Legislature should confine itself to such subjects as will preserve the basis of entire equality; and when a sufficient population is here, and they choose to adopt a State Government, that they shall be "perfectly free," without let or hindrance, to form all their domestic institutions "in their own way," and to dictate that form of government which, in their deliberate judgment, may be deemed proper.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Chapter 151, relating to slaves, attacks the equality which underlies the theory of our Territorial government, and destroys the freedom of speech and the privileges of public discussion, so essential to uncloak error and enable the people properly to mold their institutions in their own way. The freedom of speech and the press, and the right of public discussion upon all matters affecting the interests of the people, are the great constitutional safeguards of popular rights, liberty and happiness.

The message was not well received by the Legislature, and none of its wise recommendations received legislative indorsement during the session. On the contrary, from first to last, that body stood as a unit against Gov. Geary and his policy. In caucus, its members pledged themselves to pass all laws over his veto; and in session, passed, as one of its first legislative acts, a bill authorizing the Judges of the District Courts to admit persons to bail in all cases, either in court or vacation, and for any "crime or offense whatever, whether such crime or offense shall have been heretofore bailable or not." It was returned with the Governor's veto—the act, in the words of his message, making it "comparatively easy for the most notorious criminal to escape the punishment his crimes may have merited. * * Were the bill passed for the express purpose of tampering with and corrupting the Judiciary, it could not have been more effectual." This bill, which was adopted over the Governor's veto, passed the Council by a vote of ten to one—Mr. Thomas Johnson voting against the bill—and the House, twenty-eight to one.

The bill was intended as an indorsement of Lecompte's discharge of the murderer Hays, and was further calculated to act as an amnesty act for the many Pro-slavery men at large, against whom writs were issued but unserved. It also placed the Legislature, unequivocally, on the side of the Judge, in the serious difference which had arisen between him and the Governor.

On the last day of January, George W. Clark, charged with the murder of Barber, appeared, with others against whom unserved warrants were in the hands of the Marshal, before Judge Cato, all of whom were discharged on giving bail. Sheriff Jones and Dr. Wood gave security for Clark in the sum of $10,000, ex-Governor Shannon and D. J. Johnson appearing as his counsel.

On the 19th of February, an act was passed providing for the taking of a census and an election of delegates to form a State Constitution. The provisions of the act required that a census of the whole number of inhabitants, and of the qualified voters, should be taken by the Sheriffs of the several counties, between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of April, 1857, the returns to be made to the office of the Probate Court, and inspected and corrected under the supervision of the Probate Judge for the district; the Governor to make an apportionment of delegates as soon as the corrected lists were returned to him. The time of election to be the third Monday in June; number of delegates, sixty. No person except a a resident of the county ninety days, and registered as such, to be allowed to vote.

The delegates elected were to assemble in convention at Lecompton, on the first Monday in September, 1857, and "proceed to form a Constitution and State government, which shall be republican in its form,-for admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, by the name of the State of Kansas."

The Governor, on learning the provisions of the proposed bill, had an interview with the chairman of the committees of the two Houses, Gen. Coffey of the Council and Col. Anderson of the House, and sought to have such amendments to the bill before it was reported as would obviate his objections and insure his signature to the bill when passed. He pointed out the evident unfairness of the provisions which debarred all citizens from voting who were not in the Territory on or before the 15th of March, as it prevented the incoming spring emigrants from taking any part in the election, while it held out strong inducements for the Pro-slavery men from the Missouri border to come over to be registered, and thus become legal voters at the election to be held three months later. He offered, however, to waive all minor objections if they would have inserted a clause providing for a submission of the Constitution when framed, to the people, and regarded the absence of this provision a fatal defect. The chairman replied that this had already been considered, and decided upon adversely "as it would defeat the only object of the act, which was to secure, beyond any possibility of failure, the Territory of Kansas to the South as a Slave State." The bill was passed without the desired modifications, vetoed by the Governor on the ground of the objections previously urged upon the chairman of the committee, and on its return passed, his veto notwithstanding.

The attempts of Gov. Geary to do justice to the whole people, estranged him completely from the unscrupulous Pro-slavery managers who had hitherto controlled and directed the political affairs of the Territory. Judge Lecompte was his open and avowed enemy, and studiously sought every opportunity to thwart him. His example was followed by all the inferior officials. The Legislature was, as a body, solidly arrayed against him. Letters were sent to Washington making charges seriously reflecting on his integrity, and calculated to cast doubt upon his fealty to his party and his faithfulness to the administration. It became the sole object of his enemies to render his position which, at the best, was beset with the sternest difficulties, intolerable.

Soon after the arrest of the Topeka legislators, Samuel J. Jones resigned his office as Sheriff of Douglas County, and the county tribunal appointed in his place one William T. Sherrard, on the recommendation of the retiring Sheriff. He was a man totally unfit for the position, illiterate, debauched, and otherwise incompetent. His only recommendation to offset his many disqualifications was that he was a blatant bully of the most brutal Pro-slavery type. The Governor delayed granting him his commission, whereupon he insolently demanded it with oaths and threats which only prolonged the delay. Meantime, his violent temper and the frequent brawls in which he was daily engaged had so established the fact of his unfitness for the position that the members of the County Board who had appointed him severally visited the Governor and requested him to withhold the commission until such time as they could hold a meeting for revoking the appointment. In compliance with their request and that of many reputable citizens of both parties, and influenced by the scandalous behavior of Sherrard himself, Geary was still holding the appointment in abeyance at the time the Legislature convened, to whom Sherrard preferred his complaint. On January 19, the House passed a resolution, inquiring of the Governor his reasons for withholding the commission. His reply was that he regarded the matter as a subject of inquiry only from the Territorial Courts; that he had been informed and believed Sherrard, from his habits and passions, to be entirely unfit for the performance of the duties of the office, and cited as proof of his unfitness his several recent fights and brawls in which he had shot at several persons with pistols, and threatened others. The Governor also stated that he wished it distinctly understood that he should appoint no person to office who was in his judgment unfit for the position, or who might endanger the peace of the Territory. The House immediately espoused Sherrard's cause, and after furious harangues by several members, both abusive and insulting to the Governor, passed a resolution appointing Sherrard as Sheriff of Douglas County, and legalizing his acts. To the credit of the Council, it refused to concur in the resolution. This failure of the Council to concur rendered Sherrard more furious than ever. He assaulted the Governor's Clerk and threatened the Governor's life, often and publicly. Soon after this, Sherrard met Mr. Geary at the Capitol building. The ruffian was thoroughly armed and attempted to provoke a quarrel by spitting in the Governor's face, and showering upon him the most vulgar and opprobrious epithets.

Mr. Geary passed on without resenting the insult, and doubtless, thus saved his own life. The House, on having the matter brought to their attention, refused to entertain a mild resolution condemnatory of the outrage. Judge Cato reluctantly issued a writ for Sherrard's arrest, but no officer could be found to serve it. The Governor sent to Gen. Smith, then in command at Fort Leavenworth, a letter stating the provocation, the insult, and his belief that Sherrard had made up his mind to assassinate him, and asking that two additional companies of dragoons be sent to him immediately to insure his protection and keep the peace, which he stated, he was convinced there was a conspiracy on foot to disturb. He was very coolly informed by Gen. Smith, in reply, that "insults and probable breaches of the peace did not authorize the employment of troops." He further informed him that all the forces at Fort Leavenworth had been recently designated by the Secretary of War for more distant service, and that the companies then near him would have to be recalled. He declined to furnish any troops except by the order of the President. It is needless to follow the continued correspondence, which only confirmed the disheartening fact that Gov. Geary had no longer the support of the powers at Washington, and stood absolutely alone.

Although thus abandoned by his party friends to whom he had looked for support, the popular sympathies of the order-loving people of the Territory became warmly enlisted in his favor. Mass meetings were held at various points, at which the course of Gov. Geary was warmly approved, and that of his enemies as strongly condemned. The assault by Sherrard was the subject of universal execration outside the extreme Proslavery politicians of the Territory. On Wednesday afternoon, February 18, in answer to a citizen's call, an indignation meeting was held at Lecompton at which a strong set of resolutions were offered condemning Sherrard and all who upheld him, and offering sympathy and support to Gov. Geary. The reading of the resolutions exasperated Sherrard, who was present, to madness. He interrupted the proceedings, and in a loud voice declared any man who should indorse the resolutions, "a liar, a scoundrel, and a coward." One Sheppard took exceptions, whereupon Sherrard commenced firing his pistol at him, emptying six balls in quick succession. Sheppard returned the shots without effect, but was himself seriously wounded in the affray. The two combatants being separated, Sherrard, now furious with rage, advanced toward John A. W. Jones, the Secretary of the Governor, whom he had previously assaulted, with his finger on the trigger of his pistol. Jones was prepared, as were some of his friends. Several shots were fired simultaneously, and Sherrard fell mortally wounded, one shot having entered his forehead. There was a general feeling of relief in the community at his death, but his immediate friends and abettors would not be comforted. They held a public meeting on Saturday, February 21, at which the excellences of his character were thus portrayed:

> *Resolved*, That we, to whom he has endeared himself by the exhibition and universal display of all those ennobling traits that induce us to esteem and love our fellow-man, do hereby express our heartfelt sorrow at his untimely death, and that we now extend to the friends and relations he has left behind, our heartfelt sympathy.
>
> *Resolved*, That we but faintly express the appreciation of his character when we pronounce him to have been a good citizen, a noble patriot, a true friend, and a man "without fear and without reproach."

Among the prominent participators in this affectionate tribute to departed worth appear the names of Samuel J. Cramer, Capt. John Donaldson, Samuel J. Jones, J. C. Thompson, Gen. F. Marshall, L. A. Maclean, and Robert H. Bennett.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. GEARY.

It is not strange that Gov. Geary at length grew sick of the thankless task which devolved upon him in his conscientious efforts to perform his duties. He had done what he was sent to do. He had promptly quelled the disorders of the Territory, and brought a consequent abatement of the swelling indignation at the North which had threatened to sweep the Democracy from power. The danger had been averted, Buchanan was elected, four years more of rule was assured, and the further exercise of his administrative virtues was not in accord with the designs on Kansas still hopefully cherished by the re-assured Pro-slavery Democracy. He at length saw plainly his position, and without reluctance resigned an office which ceased to offer him opportunities to serve with honor to himself, either his party or the people of the Territory. His letter of resignation was as follows:

> EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, K. T., LECOMPTON, March 4, 1857.
>
> HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES BUCHANAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:
>
> *Dear Sir*—Please accept my resignation as Governor of Kansas Territory, to take effect on the 20th of the present month, by which time you will be enabled to select and appoint a proper successor.
>
> With high respect, your friend and obedient servant,
>
> JOHN W. GEARY.

On March 10, Gov. Geary left Lecompton, writing Secretary Woodson at the time: "For several weeks my health has been gradually sinking, and I have had several hemorrhages of the lungs; I am convinced my life will not be long, if not promptly cared for. I will be absent a few days from Lecompton." He did not return. He feared other dangers than those of impaired health. Sherrard was dead, but the men who set him on still lurked about the capital. He had been repeatedly warned and he heeded the warning. Like his predecessors, he fled from the Territory by night, to avoid assassination at the hands of members of his own party. He reached Washington on March 21, at which time his political and official connection with the affairs of Kansas was terminated. His subsequent brilliant career as a Union soldier, and as the Republican Governor of his native State, were consistent with the general uprightness of his rule in Kansas, and won for him a National renown. He died in Harrisburg, Penn., February 8, 1873.

Secretary Woodson again became Acting Governor, serving as such from April 16, when Geary's permanent departure became known, to May 27, when his successor arrived. His reign was too short to result in any serious disorder or change in affairs. He apparently did what he could to stir up fresh commotions, but had little support in his efforts. On March 26, he called on Gen. Smith for troops, for the purpose of suppressing "a predatory band, or bands, of assassins and robbers," then infesting the counties of Franklin and Anderson. He was refused. On the 26th, he protested against the withdrawal of the troops from Lecompton, "as a number of writs for the arrest of notorious outlaws are now in the hands of United States Deputy Marshals," and the services of the troops would be necessary in effecting their arrest. Col. Sumner wrote him in reply, suggesting respectfully "whether it would not be safer to pause a little in military matters, until we know the policy of the new Administration." March 31, Woodson wrote to Lewis Cass, then Secretary of State, giving him information as to the "depredations of an organized banditti." His efforts to renew disorders in the Territory were ineffectual, and he was shortly after appointed receiver of the Delaware Land District, a lucrative and responsible position, which might well satisfy him that he had not lost favor at Washington, however desirable it might be to supersede him in the position he had so long held.

The successors of both Geary and Woodson were appointed by President Buchanan March 10, Hon. Robert J. Walker receiving the appointment of Governor, and Hon. Frederick P. Stanton as Secretary of the Territory.

Robert James Walker was born in Northumberland, Penn., July 19, 1801. He was the son of Judge Walker, of the Supreme Court of the United States, under whose guidance his early law studies were conducted. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1819, and was admitted to the bar at Pittsburgh in 1821, where he practiced his profession for several years, and where he was married to Miss Bache, of Philadelphia, a granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin.

In 1826, he removed to Natchez, Miss., and there joined the Democratic party. From 1837 to 1845, he was a member of the United States Senate, being first elected as opponent to George Poindexter, formerly Governor of Mississippi, and at this time a bitter disunionist. In 1845, Mr. Walker was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Polk; was the principal author of the revenue tariff of 1846, and remained a member of the Cabinet until 1849.

April 10, 1857, he was appointed Governor of Kansas Territory. The history of his administration in Kansas appears in its proper connection.

On the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, he declared himself strongly and unreservedly for the Union, and was a devoted and valuable friend of President Lincoln throughout the long struggle, being financial agent of the United States in Europe in 1863–64, where he effected the sale of $250,000,000 of United States bonds. He died in Washington, D. C., November 11, 1869.

Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, the new Secretary, and for a time Acting Governor of Kansas Territory, was born at Alexandria, D. C., on the 22d of December, 1814. He was a graduate of Columbia College, and had been teacher, lawyer and editor, while yet a very young man. In 1845, he was elected to Congress from the Memphis district, which he represented for ten consecutive years. In 1855, he voluntarily retired from Congress, and again commenced the practice of his profession at Washington, to which city he returned at the close of his residence in Kansas.

ACTING GOVERNOR STANTON.

Secretary Stanton arrived in Leavenworth on Monday, the 13th of April, and made his first address to the citizens of Kansas at the Planters' House in that city. He stated that, although a Southern man, he should be guided in his official career by a principle of strict impartiality, laboring for the benefit of the citizens of Kansas, and endeavoring to carry out the equitable policy laid down by the Administration. He believed that a constitution framed and referred to the people would serve to adjust the difficulties pending, and that the peaceable admission of Kansas into the Union depended more upon her course as a State than upon the institutions he might choose to adopt. He evidently pleased his hearers—they being impressed, not only with his "prepossessing appearance and gentlemanly deportment," but with his "integrity and ability to perform the duties of his office."

Secretary Stanton arrived at Lecompton on the 15th, and on the 17th issued an address to the people of the Territory, stating that, in consequence of the unavoidable detention of Gov. Walker in Washington until the middle of May, the duties and responsibilities of the Executive devolved upon himself, by virtue of his commission as Secretary, and he therefore should indicate the course he should feel it his duty to pursue. The first point enunciated was the authority of the Territorial government. He says: "I hold that there can be no other rightful authority exercised within the limits of Kansas, and I shall proceed to the faithful and impartial execution of the laws of the Territory, by the use of all the means placed in my power, and which may be necessary to that end.

"The government especially recognizes the Territorial act which provides for assembling a convention to form a constitution with a view to making application to Congress for admission as a State into the Union. That act is regarded as presenting the only test of the qualification of voters for delegates to the convention, and all preceding repugnant restrictions are thereby repealed. In this light the act must be allowed to have provided for a full and fair expression of the will of the people, through the delegates who may be chosen to represent them in the Constitutional Convention. I do not doubt, however, that in order to avoid all pretexts for resistance to the peaceful operation of this law, the Convention itself will, in some form, provide for submitting the great distracting question regarding their social institution, which has so long agitated the people of Kansas, to a fair vote of all the actual *bona fide* residents of the Territory, with every possible security against fraud and violence. If the constitution be thus framed, and the question of difference thus submitted to the decision of the people, I believe that Kansas will be admitted by Congress without delay, as one of the sovereign States of the American Union, and the Territorial authorities will be immediately withdrawn." Secretary Stanton further says: "All the power of the Territorial Executive will be exerted, with entire impartiality, to prevent fraud, to suppress violence, and to secure to every citizen a fair opportunity for the safe and peaceful exercise of his elective privilege." The address closes by suggesting a general amnesty in reference to all acts on both sides "which grew out of the political contest, and were not corruptly and feloniously committed for personal gain, and to gratify individual malignity."

Stanton, in his inaugural address, as well as by his acts during the few weeks of his administration, foreshadowed the policy to be carried out by the coming Governor. His prejudices and sympathies were known to be intensely enlisted with the Pro-slavery Democracy, but, as the plan of forcing slavery upon the Territory by violence, regardless of all forms of law, had been abandoned, there was increasing hope that the rights of the majority would at last prove triumphant. The dangers yet to be averted were those of subtle chicanery and trickery on the part of those still controlling the legislative and judicial power of the Territory, supported and advised as they would be by the National Administration, and the best skill and wisdom of the leading Pro-slavery men of the nation, all still laboring unitedly to the single aim of enslaving the Territory. Little aid could be hoped from any officer appointed for this purpose, except so far as his moral sense might compel him to go counter to the known wishes of those he had been sent to serve. Hence, every new incumbent was viewed with a suspicion that words, however assuring, could not dispel. The intense excitement was not abated; its quality only was changed. It had been a struggle to establish free homes; henceforth it was continued for the establishment of free laws.

The following diagram, taken from "Wilder's Annals," shows the part of the Territory under this incomplete census, which would be represented in the Lecompton Constitutional Convention:

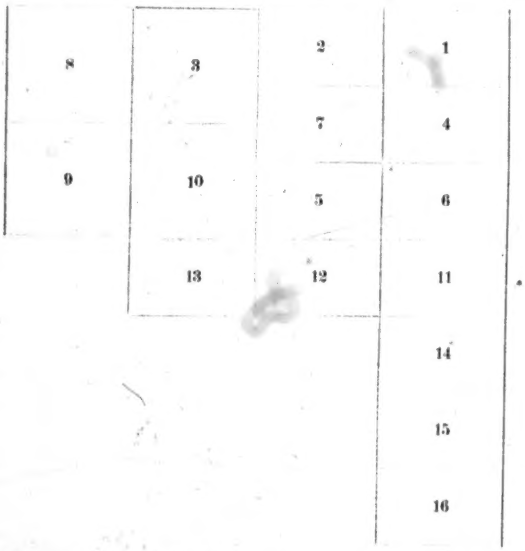

The census was completed during the month of April, and May 20, Acting Governor Stanton issued the following proclamation:

> WHEREAS, The following returns of the census, taken under the act of the Legislative Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the taking of a Census, and election of Delegates to Convention," passed the 19th February, have been made to me, to wit:

District.	COUNTIES.	Number of Legal Voters.	Whole Population.
1	Doniphan	1056	4120
2	Brown	206	No return.
	Nemaha	140	512
3	Atchison	804	2807
4	Leavenworth	1837	5529
5	Jefferson	555	No return.
6	Calhoun	291	885
7	Marshall	206	415
8	Riley	353	No return.
	Pottawatomie	205	641
9	Johnson	496	890
10	Douglas	1318	3727
11	Shawnee	283	....
	Richardson	....	....
	Davis	....	....
12	Lykins	413	1352
13	....	No return.	....
14	....	No return.	....
15	....	Ne return.	....
16	Linn	413	1821
17	....	No return.	....
18	Bourbon McGee Dorn Allen	645	2622
19	....	No return.	....
	Total	9251	....

> Now, therefore, I, Frederick P. Stanton, Secretary, and Acting Governor, do hereby proclaim, that, according to the provisions of said act, and the census returns made in pursuance thereof, and upon a proper apportionment among the legal voters of the several districts aforesaid, they are respectively entitled to elect to the Convention, provided for in said law, the number of delegates severally herein assigned to them, that is to say, to the

District.	COUNTIES.	Delegates
1st	Doniphan	7
2d	Brown and Nemaha	2
3d	Atchison	5
4th	Leavenworth	12
5th	Jefferson	4
6th	Calhoun	2
7th	Marshall	1
8th	Riley and Pottawatomie	4
9th	Johnson	3
10th	Douglas	8
11th	Shawnee, Richardson and Davis	2
12th	Lykins	3
16th	Linn	3
18th	Bourbon, McGee, Dorn and Allen	4

> The proper officers will hold the election for delegates to said Convention, on the third Monday of June next, as directed by the law aforesaid, and in accordance with the apportionment herein made and declared.

The census on which the above apportionment was made was taken in only fifteen out of thirty-four counties. The remaining nineteen, thereafter known as "disfranchised counties," were largely settled by Free-State men, and too remote from the border for convenient control of the ballot-boxes. In every county bordering on Missouri, and in every Pro-slavery county the census returns were made. By this unfair and partial apportionment the Free-State men never would not have had a shadow of a chance, even had they been assured of a fair election. They did not, as will be seen, enter the trap which had been so bunglingly set for them.

In justice to Secretary Stanton, it may be said that his own complicity with this new attempt at fraud, was largely due to his recent arrival in the Territory, his consequent lack of knowledge as to the population of that part of the Territory where no census was taken, and too great reliance on the representations of his immediate friends and advisers, all of whom were of the Pro-slavery type, and most of whom were shamelessly instrumental in the attempted fraud. His vindication of himself, as given in a speech made subsequently in New York, was as follows:

> If I had then known what I have since ascertained, and what I now believe and know to be true, I should have hesitated before I made an apportionment which should bring about the state of things which now exists. I should have suffered the whole law to fail. But, under the circumstances, supposing as I did then, that the people who had refused to go into the election, or to go into the process of registration, were in a measure factious, and not justified in what they were doing, and not knowing the character of the population in the other counties, or whether they had any population at all, or any considerable population, and being under the necessity of acting by a particular time—for the returns were to be made in my office by the 1st of May, and the election to take place on the 15th of June—I say, under the pressure of these circumstances, I could do nothing but what I did.

On May 25, an open letter was addressed to Secretary Stanton, signed by Charles Robinson, William Hutchinson, Edward Clark, Ephraim Nute, Jr., John Hutchinson, G. C. Brackett, E. D. Ladd, C. W. Babcock, G. W. Smith, George F. Earle, Joseph Cracklin, Gaius Jenkins, G. Emory, John A. Wakefield and J. A. Finley, in which they averred their willingness, if concurred in by a convention of the people of Kansas, "to overlook the past," and take part in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, should a convention of the people of Kansas concur," under certain conditions—one of which was, that a new census should be taken, and the registry lists corrected by the Probate Judges, the appointment of delegates being made according to the returns thus made.

The second was the appointment of four judges of election for each voting precinct—two Pro-slavery, and two Free-State, the names of three being required to a certificate of election to entitle a person to a seat in the convention. Mr. Stanton's reply to this letter was decisive: "It will be impossible for me to consent to any new proceeding in opposition to that which has been sanctioned by the legislative authorities." Thereafter the majority of Free-State voters became nearly unanimous in their decision to take no part in the election.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. WALKER.

Gov. Walker arrived in Kansas May 25, 1857. He came up the Missouri on the New Lucy, from which he disembarked at Leavenworth, accompanied by Mr. Patrick H. Carey (his stenographer and private secretary), Mr. Perrin and Mr. McClelland. He was courteously received by citizens of both parties, a large number gathering in front of the Planters' Hotel, in expectation of hearing the almost inevitable speech; but this time the sovereign people were disappointed, Gov. Walker excusing himself on the plea of fatigue. Not willing entirely to forego their pet privilege and pleasure, the citizens moved to the Shawnee House, and heard speeches from James Lane and Mr. Perrin. Gov. Walker, with his companions, left the following day for Lecompton, where he delivered his inaugural speech on the 27th. It was cautious and studied in its phraseology, and had been through the crucible of careful revision at Washington. It might therefore be taken as the full exposition of the proposed Kansas policy of the new administration, as well as his own. Extracts are given below sufficient to show that the extremists of neither party could receive it with unalloyed satisfaction or confidence.

Ignoring the Topeka Free-State Constitution, Gov. Walker proceeded to the discussion of the law providing for the framing of a State Constitution, which had recently been passed by the Legislature, and under which the census and apportionment for delegates had been already made. He assumed that the authority of the Legislature to call such conventions was beyond question, as it had been called into being by the Congress of 1854, was recognized by the very latest Congressional legislation, and by the present Chief Magistrate, just chosen by the American people, many of its acts being then in operation in the Territory by general consent. Opposition to it was resistance to the authority of the Federal Government.

He next urged the necessity of a free participation by all legal voters in the coming election of delegates. The law had performed its legitimate function by extending to the people the right of suffrage, but cannot compel them to vote. If they choose to abstain, they thereby authorize those who do vote to act for them, and, in the absence of fraud and violence, they are, under the constitution and laws, bound by their acts. "Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self-government would be impracticable, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative." He warned them against the uncertainty of relying on a subsequent opportunity to defeat the proposed constitution by refusing to ratify it. No provision now existed for such submission. He was anxious to secure to the people "that great constitutional right"—he believed the convention was "the servant of the people," but had no power to dictate the proceedings of that body.

He closed the discussion of the subject as follows:

> I cannot doubt that the convention, after having framed a State constitution, will submit it for ratification or rejection, by a majority of the then actual *bona-fide* resident settlers of Kansas.
>
> With these views well known to the President and cabinet, and approved by them, I accepted the appointment of Governor of Kansas. My instructions from the President, through the Secretary of State, under date of the 30th of March last, sustain "the regular legislature *of the Territory*" in "*assembling a convention to form a constitution*," and they express the opinion of the President that "*when such a constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument; and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence.*"

Following are further verbatim extracts:

> There is a law more powerful than the legislation of man—more potent than passion or prejudice—that must ultimately determine the location of slavery in this country; it is the isothermal line; it is the law of the thermometer, of latitude or altitude, regulating climate labor and productions, and, as a consequence, profit and loss. Thus, even upon the mountain heights of the tropics, slavery can no more exist than in Northern latitudes, because it is unprofitable, being unsuited to the constitution of that sable race transplanted here from the equatorial heats of Africa. Why is it, that in the Union slavery recedes from the North and progresses South? It is this same great climatic law now operating for or against slavery in Kansas. * * * * If, from the operation of these causes, slavery should not exist here, I trust it by no means follows that Kansas should become a State controlled by the treason and fanaticism of abolition. She has, in any event, certain constitutional duties to perform to her sister States, and especially to her immediate neighbor—the slave-holding State of Missouri. Through that great State, by rivers and railroads, must flow, to a great extent, our trade and intercourse, our imports and exports. Our entire Eastern front it upon her border; from Missouri come a great number of her citizens; even the farms of the two States are cut up by the line of State boundary, part in Kansas, part in Missouri; her citizens meet us in daily intercourse; and that Kansas should become hostile to Missouri, an asylum for her fugitive slaves, or a propagandist of abolition treason, would be alike inexpedient and unjust, and fatal to the continuance of the American Union. In any event, then, I trust that the constitution of Kansas will contain such clauses as will forever secure to the State of Missouri the faithful performance of all constitutional guarantees, not only by Federal but by State authority, and the supremacy within our limits of the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States on all constitutional questions be firmly established.
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> Our country and the world are regarding with profound interest, the struggle now impending in Kansas. Whether we are competent to self-government—whether we can decide this controversy peacefully for ourselves, by our own votes without fraud or violence—whether the great principles of self-government and State sovereignty can be carried here into successful operation—are the questions now to be determined, and upon the plains of Kansas may now be fought the last great and decisive battle, involving the fate of the Union, of State sovereignty, of self-government and the liberties of the world. If, my fellow-citizens, you could, even for a brief period, soften or extinguish sectional passions or prejudice, and lift yourselves to the full realization of the momentous issues intrusted to your decision, you would feel that no greater responsibility was ever devolved upon any people. It is not merely shall slavery exist in or disappear from Kansas; but shall the great principles of self-government and State sovereignty be maintained or subverted. State sovereignty is mainly a practical principle, in so far as it is illustrated by the great sovereign right of the majority of the people in forming a State government to adopt their own social institutions; and this principle is disregarded whenever such decision is subverted by Congress, or overthrown by external intrusion, or by domestic fraud or violence. All those who oppose this principle are the enemies of State rights, of self-government, of the constitution and of the Union. Do you love slavery so much, or hate it so intensely, that you would endeavor to establish or exclude it by fraud or violence against the will of a majority of the people? What is Kansas, with or without slavery, if she should destroy the rights and union of the States? Where would be her schools, her free academies, her colleges and university, her towns and cities, her railroads, farms and villages, without the Union and the principles of self-government? Where would be her peace and prosperity, and what the value of her lands and property? Who can decide this question for Kansas, if not the people themselves? And if they cannot, nothing but the sword can become the arbiter.
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> * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
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> Is it not infinitely better that slavery should be abolished or established in Kansas, rather than that we should become slaves, and not permitted to govern ourselves? Is the absence or existence of slavery in Kansas paramount to the great question of State sovereignty, of self-government, and of the Union? Is the sable African alone entitled to your sympathy and consideration, even if he were happier as a freeman than as a slave, either here or in St. Domingo, or the British West Indies, or Spanish America, where the emancipated slave has receded to barbarism and approaches the lowest point in the descending scale of moral, physical and intellectual degradation? Have our white brethren of the great American and European race no claims upon our attention? Have they no rights or interests entitled to regard and protection? Shall the destiny of the African in Kansas exclude all considerations connected with our own happiness and prosperity? And is it for the handful of that race now in Kansas, or that may be hereafter introduced, that we should subvert the Union and the great principles of self-government and State sovereignty, and imbrue our hands in the blood of our countrymen? Important as this African question may be in Kansas, and which it is your solemn right to determine, it sinks into insignificance compared with the perpetuity of the Union, and the final successful establishment of the principles of free government and State sovereignty. If patriotism, if devotion to the constitution and love of the Union, should not induce the minority to yield to the majority on this question, let them reflect that in no event can the minority successfully determine the question permanently, and that in no contingency will Congress admit Kansas as a Slave or a Free State, unless a majority of the people of Kansas shall first have fairly and freely decided this question for themselves by a direct vote on the adoption of the constitution, excluding all fraud or violence. The minority, in resisting the will of the majority, may involve Kansas again in civil war; they may bring upon her approach and obloquy, and destroy her progress and prosperity; they may keep her for years out of the Union, and, in the whirlwind of agitation, sweep away the Government itself; but Kansas never can be brought into the Union with or without slavery, except by a previous solemn decision, fully, freely and fairly made by a majority of her people in voting for or against the adoption of her State constitution. Why, then, should this just, peaceful and constitutional mode of settlement meet with opposition from any quarter? Is Kansas willing to destroy her own hopes of prosperity, merely that she may afford political capital to any party, and perpetuate the agitation of slavery throughout the Union? Is she to become a mere theme for agitators in other States, the theater on which they shall perform the bloody drama of treason and disunion? Does she want to see the solemn acts of Congress, the decision of the people of the Union in the recent election, the legislative, executive and judicial authorities of the country all overthrown, and revolution and civil war inaugurated throughout her limits? Does she want to be "bleeding Kansas" for the benefit of political agitators within or out of her limits; or does she prefer the peaceful and quiet arbitrament of this question for herself? What benefit will the great body of the people of Kansas derive from these agitations? They may, for a brief period, give consequence and power to political leaders and agitators, but it is at the expense of the happiness and welfare of the great body of the people of this Territory.
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> * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
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> I have endeavored, heretofore, faintly to foreshadow the wonderful prosperity which would follow at once in Kansas the peaceful and final settlement of this question. But, if it should be in the power of agitators to prevent such a result, nothing but ruin will pervade our Territory. Confidence will expire, and law and order will be subverted. Anarchy and civil war will be re-inaugurated among us. All property will greatly depreciate in value. Even the best farms will become almost worthless. Our towns and cities will sink into decay. Immigration into our Territory will cease. A mournful train of returning settlers, with ruined hopes and blasted fortunes, will leave our borders. All who have purchased property at present prices will be sacrificed, and Kansas will be marked by universal ruin and desolation.
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> Nor will the mischief be arrested here. It will extend into every other State. Despots will exult over the failure here of the great principles of self-government, and the approaching downfall of our confederacy. The pillars of the Union will rock upon their base, and we may close the next Presidential conflict amid the scattered fragments of the constitution of our once happy and united people. The banner of the stars and stripes, the emblem of our country's glory, will be rent by contending factions. We shall no longer have a country. The friends of human liberty in other realms will shrink despairing from the conflict. Despotic power will resume its sway throughout the world, and man will have tried in vain the last experiment of self-government. The architects of our country's ruin, the assassins of her peace and prosperity will share the same common ruin of all our race. They will meet whilst living the bitter curses of a ruined people, whilst history will record as their only epitaph: *These were the destroyers of the American Union, of the liberties of their country and of the world.*

As early as March 10, the Free-state men had held a convention at Topeka, at which it had been resolved "that the people of Kansas Territory cannot participate in any election under such regulation, without compromising their rights as American citizens, sacrificing the best interests of Kansas, and jeopardizing the public peace." Still later, as has been told, an ineffectual effort had been made to induce Secretary Stanton to modify the conditions under which the election was to be holden, so as to allow the Free-state men to participate. Nevertheless, after the new presentation of the case made by Gov. Walker in his inaugural address, opinions upon the question again became diverse, and to put the matter at rest a mass convention convened at Topeka, on June 9, the day also appointed for the meeting of the Topeka Legislature.

TOPEKA MASS CONVENTION.

On Wednesday, June 9, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the convention assembled. Officers and committees chosen and appointed were: President, James H. Lane;[*] Vice Presidents, J. W. Morris, F. Johnson, W. C. Laribee, W. W. Ross, Lyman Allen; Secretaries, W. F. M. Arny, T. Dwight Thacher; Committee on Resolutions, Martin F. Conway, M. W. Delahay, Walter Oakley, Charles Robinson, Morris Hunt, G. W. Deitzler, Alexander A. Jamieson, Cyrus K. Holliday, J. P. Root, G. W. Smith.

While the Committee on Resolutions were preparing a report, Col. Lane indulged in one of his characteristic speeches. He was still uncompromising in his defiance of the Territorial laws, and the Territorial rule set up under them; not more so, perhaps, than were other Free-state men, but more forcible in his expression. He asserted with great vehemence: "We will not obey the laws (territorial), we will not pay the taxes." If the bogus authorities served an indictment against him, he would bear it patiently; after having had an indictment over his head for more than a year, he was not afraid. "Gov. Walker said, vote next week. What for? Have we not made our constitution? And do not the people of freedom like it? Is there any one of the Free-state party opposed to it? Can't we submit this to the people, and who wants another?"

The speech of Lane was not the unanimous reflex of the sentiments of the convention, although loudly applauded by that class of earnest, uncompromising and excitable men, who, impressed by his rough eloquence and inspired by a heartfelt and all-absorbing hatred of slavery and all its minions, were ever his enthusiastic admirers and willing followers.

The more moderate expressions of the resolutions passed by the convention expressed authoritatively its sentiments. They were reported by Judge Conway, signed by the entire committee. They were as follows:

> *Resolved*, (1) That the people of Kansas, now as ever, disown as invalid and of no force and effect, the authority of the Territorial government as embodied in the enactments of the so-called Legislature of Kansas.
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> (2) That it is made incumbent on the people of Kansas, by the highest considerations of justice and expediency, to look forward now as ever to their admission into the Union under the constitution which they have already formed, as the only method of adjusting existing difficulties to which they will assent.
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> (3) That the people of Kansas will pursue with unfaltering steadiness of purpose the application now pending before the Congress of the United States, for their admission into the Union under their own constitution and with their own government, resting their hopes for the success thereof upon the profound confidence they feel that a measure so eminently just, and so accordant to the principles of past legislation in our country, will eventually be conceded, and sanctioned to them by the representatives of the American people.
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> (4) That the constitution framed and adopted at Topeka had its origin in a public necessity, was the offspring of the popular will, and experience has proved the wisdom of those who framed it, and it is the duty of the Legislature and officers elected under it, to complete the State organization, and keep its machinery in readiness for use so soon as the necessities of the people shall require.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

> WHEREAS, By unfair legislation by the Lecompton "Legislative Assembly," and the manner of registration under the act providing for the call of a convention to form a constitution, has excluded a large majority of the voters of Kansas from a participation in the election of delegates to said convention; therefore,
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> *Resolved*, (1) That this convention respectfully and earnestly recommend to the Free-State party of Kansas, that the election for delegates, in pursuance of the law enacted by the Lecompton bogus Legislature, be disregarded, and permitted to pass without any participation therein by the Free-State party of Kansas.

On motion, it was also unanimously

> *Resolved*, That since the issues of the past have been sufficient to develop the sterling principles of every man in Kansas. Therefore we regard any man who sympathizes with

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[*] Lane returned to the Territory about April 1. He remained for several weeks incognito, except to his particular friends. This was his first public participation in affairs after his return.

our oppressors to the extent that he consents to become a delegate to the Lecompton Convention, or a candidate to the same, as unworthy the fellowship or confidence of Free-State men, and one to be regarded with suspicion everywhere.

Visible signs of smoldering dissensions in the Free-State ranks were evinced at this meeting. There was a growing disagreement between the more turbulent and less cautious element and the no less practical nor reliable conservatives, as to the best means and methods of serving the highest interests of freedom. It developed ultimately into a bitter feud. Happily, the increasing aggregate preponderance of the Free-State population and defection in the ranks of the opposition prevented disastrous results therefrom, and thus detracted from its historic prominence. At the convention above reported, resolutions were offered harshly condemnatory of the course of the *Herald of Freedom** in approving the administration of Geary. They were not received, but evinced the fact that the inner councils were not altogether harmonious. The *Herald of Freedom* summed up its satisfaction as to the result thus:

> This convention, which has so long been talked of, has produced an effect which the more conservative men of Kansas want. It has proved that although there are, as there always have been, a few persons who delight to engage in war (but when the conflict comes they are among the missing), the majority want peace.

THE TOPEKA LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature met, in pursuance to call, on the same day as the convention (June 9), and adjourned June 13. At no time during the session was there a quorum of members-elect present in both branches. On the 11th, a quorum was manufactured by declaring the seats of thirteen absent members vacant. Henry J. Adams was President of the Senate and John Hutchinson Speaker of the House. Gov. Robinson read his message on the 11th. It reviewed pointedly the late inaugural speech of Gov. Walker, and recommended such action as might be deemed necessary to preserve the State organization until such time as the people's voice could be heard.

The legislative acts passed were: For taking the census; for a State election, in August, to fill vacancies; for locating the capital at Topeka; for establishing a State University at Lawrence. A joint resolution was passed, asking Congress to admit Kansas under the Topeka constitution.

During the sessions, Gov. Walker was at Topeka, but no interference with that body was attempted. In response to the request of the citizens he addressed them at length on the issues of the day. His principal arguments were those embodied in his inaugural. As an additional argument to induce Free-state men to vote at the coming election he said: "In October next, not under the act of the late Territorial Legislature, but under the laws of Congress, you, the whole people of Kansas, have the right to elect a delegate to Congress and to elect a Territorial Legislature." This statement on due consideration had no small influence on the minds of many Free-state men in deciding them to participate in the election. His whole speech was listened to with good natured civility, and the above utterance was greeted with considerable enthusiasm.

THE ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

Whatever dissension had manifested itself among the Free-state men, the day of election found them united in the policy of giving no possible countenance to the organized fraud by participating in it. Had they decided otherwise, it seems quite probable that they could have carried the election against the Pro-slavery vote cast, it aggregating only 2,200 votes. It is, however, quite likely that, had a contest been expected, the Territory would, as in former elections, have been subjected to another influx of illegal voters sufficient to overcome any Free-state vote that might have been polled. It is, therefore, by no means certain that the Free-state voters declined a sure victory in declining to vote. The vote by districts was as follows:

Number of Districts.	COUNTIES.	Voters by census.	Highest number votes cast.
1	Doniphan	1086	234
2	Brown	206	44
3	Atchison	804	190
4	Leavenworth	1837	461
5	Jefferson	555	121
6	Calhoun	291	23
7	Marshall	206	57
8	Riley	353	59
	Pottawatomie	205	
9	Johnson	496	113
10	Douglas	1318	225
11	Shawnee	283	58
	Richardson		
	Davis		
12	Lykins	413	58
16	Linn	413	124
18	Bourbon	645	204
	Allen		
	McGee		
	Dorn		
	Other Counties	140	100
	Total	9251	2071

From the above it appears that the delegates to the Lecompton Constitutional Convention were elected by a vote comprising less than one-fourth those shown by the census.

Among the events of minor historical importance occurring during the early summer, were the following:

June 18, Gov. Walker wrote to William G. Mathias, Speaker of the Territorial House, and Thomas Johnson, President of the Council, requesting them to make a new apportionment, preparatory to the pending Territorial election, to be holden October 5.

July 2-3, the National Democratic Territorial Convention met at Lecompton, and nominated for Delegate to Congress, Epaphroditus Ransom, ex-Governor of Michigan.

July 10, Joseph Williams qualified before Secretary Stanton as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Associate Justice Jeremiah Burrell died in October, 1856. Thomas Cunningham, of Pennsylvania, was appointed his successor, but resigned before entering upon the duties of the office. Mr. Williams was appointed to the vacancy thus occurring. His residence was at Fort Scott.

July 13 to 16, a difficulty occurred between the Governor and the independent Free-State corporation of Lawrence, on the occasion of its holding a city election (see history of Douglas County).

TO VOTE OR NOT TO VOTE.

Hon. Henry Wilson visited Kansas in May, arriving on the 27th of that month at Lawrence. It had become the conviction of many of the most ardent and truest friends of Kansas, that the time had arrived when the Free-State settlers could safely and with the assurance of victory participate in the coming Territorial election, and thus by peaceful means gain control of the Legislature, and bring the long period of disorder and misrule to an end. To influence the leaders to adopt this course of action was the mission of Senator Wilson. The following account is as given by himself:*

> Mr. Wilson visited Kansas in May, 1856, passing up the Missouri River on the steamer that bore Gov. Walker to the Territory. He came to the conclusion that the Free-State settlers had little to hope from the new executive. While the Governor had been making large promises in the East, the officials in Kansas had been neglecting the registration of the voters, and an apportionment had been made which disfranchised whole counties and thousands of Free-State men. As there was no hope of securing the convention, Mr. Wilson expressed the opinion to Mr. Parrott and Gov. Robinson that the only hope of saving Kansas to freedom was to take possession of the Territorial government by electing a Free-State legislature in October. A conference was held, at his suggestion, at Gov. Robinson's house in Lawrence, at which were present Gov. Robinson, Mr. Conway—afterward the first Representative of the State of Kansas in Congress—Mr. Foster—late a chaplain of the Massachusetts Legislature—Rev. Mr. Nute, Mayor Adams, S. C. Smith, Mr. Phillips—then correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and afterward Member of Congress from that State—Mr. Hinton, J. H. Kagi, who fell at Harper's Ferry, and some others. Mr. Wilson urged the policy of voting at the October election. Much feeling was elicited, Mr. Conway and others opposing such action. They said that they had always refused to acknowledge the validity of the Territorial laws; that to do so now would be inconsistent; that they were agreed in the support of the Topeka constitution; and that any attempt to change their policy would distract, if not divide, the Free-State men, and put their cause in peril. They said, too, that they were without organization and without means; that the polls were in the control of the Slave-State men; that they would be cheated, and, in the end, must fail.
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> To these objections, Mr. Wilson suggested that the friends of free Kansas had lost the President; that both houses of Congress were against them; that the Topeka constitution would not be accepted by Congress or recognized by the President; that if Kansas was made a free State they must do it, and to accomplish that end they must take the power from the Slave-State men by voting at the October election for a new legislature, even if they voted under protest. He promised them, if they would thus decide, he would go home and raise a few thousand dollars to aid them in organizing the Free-State men of the Territory. No action was taken by the meeting; but Gov. Robinson, Mr. Nute and a few others concurred in the proposed plan. Mr. Wilson returned to the East to carry it into effect. At New York, he developed this plan of action to Edward D. Morgan, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, Charles A. Dana, then connected with the *Tribune*, and a few others, and they promised that the friends of free Kansas would aid in the movement. A meeting was called in Boston, at which were present Charles Francis Adams, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, Amos A. Lawrence, J. M. S. Williams, George L. Stearns, William Claflin, John B. Alley, F. W. Bird, and other working friends of free Kansas. Mr. Wilson proposed that $3,000 or $4,000 should be raised, and that an agent should be sent to the Territory to see that the funds were properly expended in the work of organization. The plan was indorsed. It was voted to raise $2,500 in Massachusetts, and a committee was appointed for that purpose. Mr. Wilson then went to Worcester, and laid the plan before Mr. Chapin and other active men of that city; to New Haven, were he conferred with Prof. Silliman and others; and again to New York, receiving in each city promises of co-operation and aid. In a few days, more than $3,000 was pledged by the friends of free Kansas.
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> Thomas J. Marsh, a gentleman of integrity and organizing ability, was selected as agent, and he left for Kansas on the 2d of July, where he remained till after the October election. Arriving at Lawrence, he attended a conference of leading men, met to consider the question of voting at the October election. The situation was not hopeful, nor were the men assembled confident of success. Mr. Marsh stated to them that he had been sent by the friends of free Kansas in the East, with from three to four thousand dollars to aid in organizing the Territory, to carry, if possible, both branches of the legislature in October. Encouraged by this proffered assistance, the conference agreed to press upon the Free-State convention, soon to be held, the importance of securing, if attainable, the legislature. Mr. Marsh attended the convention; but he found the delegates much disheartened. The people were poor, many had been murdered, others had been despoiled, a malignant typhoid fever was prevailing, and many were sick and dying. It was certain, too, that there would be a large failure of their crops. They felt that political power was wholly in the hands of their enemies, whose plans were matured, and who were confident, boastful and insolent. "But for all that," said Mr. Marsh in a letter to Mr. Wilson, "It was one of the grandest conventions I ever attended. An influence went out from it which was felt in every part of the Territory. From that time the work went steadily on; conventions and neighborhood meetings were held everywhere, until the day of the election. Under the circumstances, no political contest in this country will compare with it. I shall never forget how they labored and what sacrifices they made. But they triumphed, and saved the Territory to freedom."

MORE FREE-STATE CONVENTIONS.

The convention alluded to in the foregoing extract, which was attended by Mr. Marsh, was held at Topeka July 15 and 16. The officers and members of committee on resolutions were: President, James H. Lane; Vice Presidents, J. A. Wakefield, Bloomington; H. Miles Moore, Leavenworth; T. J. Addis, Sugar Creek; A. A. Griffin, Manhattan; Harris Stratton, Doniphan; Secretaries, R. J. Hinton and A. D. Richardson; Committee on Resolutions—T. Dwight Thacher, J. M. Dunn, W. Oakley, William Graham, James McArthur, J. Fletcher, A. Hunting, G. S. Hillyer, A. A. Jamison, F. G. Adams, O. B. Hollman, W. G. Nichols, G. P. Buell, T. R. Newton. During the session, the convention was addressed by many of the leaders of all shades of opinion concerning the issues it had convened to discuss and act upon. Among the speakers were Gov. Robinson, Lieut. Gov. Schuyler, Judge Conway, H. Miles Moore, T. Dwight Thacher, O.

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* *The Herald*, destroyed May 15, 1855, was re-issued November 1, 1856.

* See "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power"—Vol. II, pp. 537-39.

B. Hollman and Gen. James H. Lane. Gen. Lane, in the course of his remarks, thanked his friends for the honor they proposed to confer upon him by tendering to him the nomination for Congress, but utterly refused the nomination, as he had determined never again to leave Kansas until her Missouri chains were broken and her people free under her own government.

The resolutions re-affirmed unwavering adherence to the Topeka Constitution, as embodying the basis of the State government desired by the people; asked Congress to admit Kansas as a State under it; denied anew the validity of the Territorial Legislature and its laws; denounced it as the creature of fraud and violence; affirmed that the Free-State party was emphatically a peace party; urged the necessity of thorough organization for the August election, and recommended to the Governor the propriety of submitting the Topeka Constitution to a full vote of all the *bona fide* residents of the Territory. Concerning the question of participation in the coming Territorial election, it was recommended "to the people of Kansas that they assemble in mass convention at Grasshopper Falls, on the last Wednesday in August, to take such action as may be necessary in regard to that election." It was also recommended that a delegate convention be held on the same day and at the same place, to carry out the decisions of the mass convention, whatever they might be. It was further resolved that, having reliable information that in some parts of Missouri preparations were being made to control the Kansas election by another raid upon the ballot boxes, Gen. James H. Lane be appointed and authorized to organize the people in the several districts, to protect the ballot boxes at the approaching election.

The Free-State nominations made were as follows: For Representative to Congress, Marcus J. Parrott; Secretary of State, P. C. Schuyler; State Auditor, Dr. G. A. Cutler; Judges of the Supreme Court, M. F. Conway, S. N. Latta.

The following were selected by the delegates from the several districts as members of the State Central Committee: First District, J. Blood; Second District, A. Curtis; Third District, S. E. Martin; Fourth District, Ralph Mayfield; Fifth District, W. F. M. Arny; Sixth District, W. R. Griffiths; Seventh District, Henry Harvey; Eighth District, Dr. J. P. Root; Ninth District, G. S. Hillyer; Tenth District, A. A. Griffin; Eleventh District, F. G. Adams; Twelfth District, H. Miles Moore; Fourteenth District, A. Larzelere; Seventeenth District, E. S. Nash.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

July 18, Gov. Walker received the apportionment for the Legislature. It was as follows:

APPORTIONMENT FOR THE COUNCIL.

Number of District.	COUNTIES COMPRISED IN EACH DISTRICT.	Number of Members.
1	Leavenworth	3
2	Atchison	1
3	Doniphan	2
4	Brown, Nemaha, Marshall, and all that part of the Territory of Kansas west of Marshall, Riley and Davis Counties	
5	Jefferson and Calhoun	1
6	Douglas and Johnson	3
7	Shawnee, Richardson, Davis, Wise and Breckinridge	2
8	Bourbon, Godfrey, Wilson, Dorn and McGee	
9	Butler, Hunter, Greenwood, Madison, Weller, Coffey, Woodson and Allen	
10	Anderson, Lykins, Linn and Franklin, and all that part of the Territory of Kansas west of Wise, Butler and Hunter Counties	1
	Total	13

THOMAS JOHNSON,
President of the Council.

WILLIAM G. MATHIAS,
Speaker of House of Representatives at Session of 1857.

FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Number of District.	COUNTIES COMPRISING EACH DISTRICT.	Number of Members.
1	Leavenworth	8
2	Atchison	3
3	Doniphan	5
4	Brown	1
5	Nemaha	
6	Marshall	1
7	Jefferson	2
8	Calhoun	2
9	Pottawatomie and Riley	1
10	Douglas and Johnson, with all that part of the Territory of Kansas west of the counties of Wise, Butler and Hunter	8
11	Shawnee	1
12	Richardson, Davis, Wise and Breckinridge	3
13	Weller, Madison, Butler, Hunter and Greenwood	
14	Bourbon, Godfrey, Wilson, Dorn and McGee	
15	Woodson, Coffey and Allen	
16	Anderson and Franklin	
17	Linn	2
18	Lykins	2
	Total	39

THOMAS JOHNSON,
President of the Council.

WILLIAM G. MATHIAS,
Speaker of House of Representatives at Session of 1857.

This unfair apportionment was no more attributable to the apportioning officers than to the law, and the imperfect census which it prescribed as the only basis on which it could be made. The following diagram illustrates the defects of the apportionment as made:

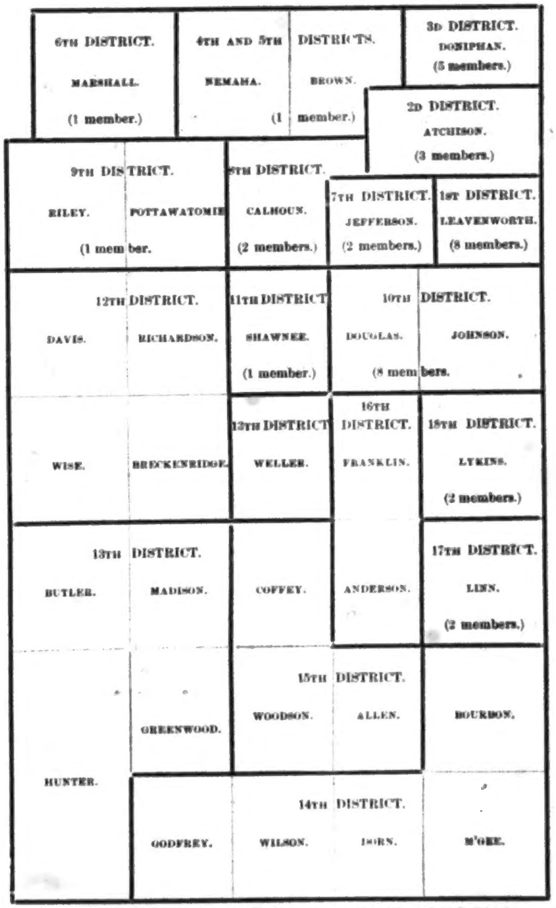

NOTE.—The nineteen counties in the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Districts were apportioned *three members* out of 39.

The preparations thus far made could not have been better adjusted for fraudulent voting if they had been designed especially for that purpose. Ten of the thirteen Councilmen and twenty-nine of the thirty-nine Representatives were apportioned to the Missouri border counties, and Shawnee and Douglas Counties attached to Pro-slavery counties that might counteract their heavy Free-State vote. The Lawrence district was also handicapped by the addition of a vast district lying west of Wise, Butler and Hunter Counties, sparsely settled by Indian traders and isolated families, of which so little was known that the returns from there, however much they might be questioned, could not be successfully contested. It would have been strange, indeed, had there not been most serious misgivings on the part of the Free-State men. The conflict was waged with intense earnestness, until the contest was finally decided by the convention appointed to meet for that purpose at Grasshopper Falls.

FREE-STATE ELECTION (August 9).

The Free-State election showed the strength of the vote to be overwhelming, in case of a fair election. The full vote is shown in the following returns: For Judges of the Supreme Court—Samuel N. Latta, 7,200; Martin F. Conway, 7,178; Secretary of State—Philip C. Schuyler, 7,167; Auditor—George A. Cutler, 7,177; Reporter of Supreme Court—E. M. Thurston, 7,187; Clerk of Supreme Court—A. G. Patrick, 7,200; Representative to Congress—Marcus J. Parrott, 7,267; vote on the Topeka Constitution—for, 7,257; against, 24.

Members of the Senate elected were: Henry J. Adams, J. P. Root, Caleb May, David Dodge, Benjamin Harding, Alfred Larzelere, J. B. Smith, George S. Hillyer, S. D. Houston, Samuel L. Adair, William A. Phillips, James B. Abbott, John A. Beam, Walter Oakley, C. F. W. Leonhardt, J. M. Hendry, Hamilton Smith, W. F. M. Arny, James Montgomery.

Members of the House of Representatives elected were: J. C. Green, J. P. Hatterscheidt, George H. Keller, John C. Douglass, Stephen Sparks, William Pennock, Patrick Orr, R. G. Elliott, J. M. Funk, J. M. Walden, A. Elliott, S. J. H. Snyder, H. Martin, W. A. Woodworth, J. H. Gilbert, Harris Stratton, J. B. Wheeler, Alexander A. Jamieson, Benjamin H. Brock, Thomas Stevenson, Matthew Iles, Ira H. Smith, W. W. Guthrie, C. Beary, Stephen C. Cooper, Edward Lynde, George W. Brassbridge, Albert Fuller, Dr. Adams, Charles Mayo, Edwin S. Nash, Leander Martin, Robert Morrow, George W. Deitzler, William Hutchinson, George W. Crocker, E. P. Vaughn, Thaddeus Prentice, George F. Warren, P. H. Townsend, Philip T. Hupp, Henry Harvey, Jeremiah Sabin, John D. Deleman, D. E. Adams, Christopher Columbia, J. W. Stewart, E. W. Robinson, David B. Jackman, R. Austin, George Kellogg, Samuel Stewart, S. F. Stone, R. R. Newton, James M. Arthur, E. L. Taylor.

THE GRASSHOPPER FALLS CONVENTIONS.

The Mass and Delegate Free-State Conventions met at Grasshopper Falls on the 26th of August, to decide the important question of participating in the election. During the summer it had been the all-absorbing topic of conversation; many local meetings had been held, at which the subject had been thoroughly considered in all its phases, and the minds of the people were so thoroughly made up that the conventions had little to do except to ascertain the will of the majority, and pass resolutions embodying good and sufficient reasons for their decisions.

The officers and committees of the mass convention were as follows: President, George W. Smith; Vice Presidents, Dr. James Davis, of Leavenworth, and —— Foster, of Mapleton; Secretaries, R. G. Elliott, Dr. C. T. Knobb, —— Miller and E. G. Ross; Business Committee: A. A. Griffith, Manhattan; J. M. Duffie, Delaware; Stephen A. Sparks, Easton; G. S. Hillyer, Grasshopper; John B. Hatterscheidt, James Davis and F. A. Adams, Leavenworth; Col. James H. Lane, Doniphan; W. T. Roberts, Wyandotte; Col. —— Owens, C. W. Babcock and Robert Morrow, Lawrence; William Jessee, Bloomington; Cyrus K. Holliday, Topeka; —— Russell, Council City; H. M. Selden, Wabaunsee; W. Austin, Centropolis; Dr. —— Still, Blanton; Capt. —— Bell, Pacific City; D. Jackman, Hyatt; Dr. H. Smith, Ottumwa; G. A. Cutler, Leroy; Anderson Johnson, Indianapolis; Samuel Stewart, Cofachique; P. P. Elder, Ohio City.

The following were the resolutions as finally adopted:

> WHEREAS, It is of the most vital importance to the people of Kansas that the Territorial Government should be controlled by the bona-fide citizens thereof; and
>
> WHEREAS, Gov. Walker has repeatedly pledged himself that the people of Kansas should have a fair and full vote before impartial judges, at the election to be held the first Monday in October, for Delegate to Congress, members of the Legislature, and other officers; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That we, the people of Kansas, in mass convention assembled, agree to participate in said election.
>
> *Resolved*, That in thus voting we rely upon the faithful fulfillment of the pledge of Gov. Walker; and that we, as heretofore, protest against the enactments forced upon us by the voters of Missouri.
>
> *Resolved*, That this mass-meeting recommend the appointment of a committee to wait upon the Territorial authorities, and urgently insist upon a review and correction of the wicked apportionment endeavored to be forced upon the people of Kansas, for the selection of members of the Territorial Legislature.
>
> *Resolved*, That Gen. J. H. Lane be authorized and empowered to tender to Gov. Walker, the force organized by him under the resolution passed by the convention held at Topeka, on the 15th of July last, to be used for the protection of the ballot-box.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, the following, presented by Col. Lane, was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That a Territorial Executive Committee, consisting of twenty persons, be appointed by the chair, any five of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, who shall hold continual sessions at some central point in the Territory, from this time until after the October election.

The committee appointed was as follows: James H. Lane, Doniphan C. K. Holliday, Topeka; James Davis and H. Miles Moore, Leavenworth; O. E. Learnard, Burlington; Anderson Johnson, Indianapolis; G. W. Hutchinson, G. W. Brown and C. W. Babcock, Lawrence; W. F. M. Arny, Hyatt; G. Gillpatrick, Pottawatomie; J. P. Root, Wyandotte; Alexander Jamieson and Robert Riddle, Grasshopper; W. R. Frost and G. W. Smith, Franklin; J. K. Goodin, Centropolis; P. C. Schuyler, Burlingame; Dr. Robertson and Edward Lines, Wabaunsee.

The discussion pending the passage of the resolutions was earnest and somewhat acrimonious on the part of those opposed. Among those who most earnestly opposed them were Martin F. Conway, James Redpath, and William A. Phillips. They were supported by Charles Robinson, G. W. Brown, Cyrus K. Holliday, and many other stanch leaders.

Col. Lane, who at the Topeka convention, held in May, had declared his radical opposition to any participation in the election, had gradually grown reticent and considerate, and now came fully over to the other side, making a most ingenious and, to his followers, telling speech in favor of the resolutions. He said this was a convention of the people and not of the Free-State party—he was in favor of the Topeka Constitution, had planted himself upon it, and would go all lengths to set it in motion when the party said so. The party was not responsible for what we (the people), may do in this convention. "There are prudent men in this Territory—men with wives and children and property, and here are their homes and their all. They are confident they can regain their lost liberties by another effort at the ballot-box. They wish to try their hand at this peaceful remedy, and we must concede to them the right to do so. If they fail they will join us in sustaining the Topeka Constitution."

Phillips offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Business Committee, from whose hands it did not re-appear in a recognizable condition:

> *Resolved*, That should any power, legislative or otherwise, be obtained by any force of Free-State men, or Free-State votes, at the proceeding called an election in October next, that this convention resolves that such power shall only be used for the destruction of usurpation, that a Territorial Government shall not be perpetuated, but that the Government under the Topeka Constitution is the only legitimate government.

Gov. Robinson defined his position, which had doubtless come to be that of a large majority of the Free-State party. In his speech favoring the resolutions, he said:

> We started out on the Topeka Constitution, and I shall work under it; but here is a battery all the time at Lecompton, playing upon us. Let us take the battery and use it for our own benefit, without defining the use we shall put it to, and thus avoid side issues in every county in the Territory. If we get the battery and spike it so it cannot be used against us, we shall have accomplished a purpose. I do not feel that there will be any backing down in doing so. I am more hopeful than some, and not quite so hopeful as others; but I have no doubt we shall be triumphant. From the census returns I am satisfied there is not a district in the Territory in which we have not a large majority of voters. If we are defeated by fraud, we shall be in position to show up the fraud. It has been said that I was always opposed to this movement. Such is not the case. I have always been in favor of voting with the least show of success in our favor.

The Delegate Convention met on the adjournment of the mass convention. It organized by the election of the following officers: Chairman, W. Y. Roberts; Secretaries, A. D. Richardson and E. G. Ross.

Marcus J. Parrott was unanimously nominated for Delegate to Congress.

The Executive Committee appointed was as follows: J. H. Lane, C. K. Holliday, Dr. James Davis, O. E. Learnard, Anderson Johnson, George W. Hutchinson. W. F. M. Arny, H. Miles Moore, J. P. Root, A. E. Jamieson, George W. Brown, Robert Riddle, W. R. Frost, George W. Smith, J. K. Goodin, Dr. J. H. Gillpatrick, P. C. Schuyler, Dr. Robertson, Edward Lynde and C. W. Babcock.

An eloquent address from Marcus J. Parrott closed the proceedings. The acquiescence in the result was general throughout the Free-state party, the opposition thereafter being confined to a few Eastern newspaper correspondents, and a class small but most terribly earnest and conscientious in their opposition to slavery, not as a political evil to be controlled, but as a sin against God, to be destroyed root and branch. A most radical man of that class was Richard Realf, an admirer and follower of John Brown, then a resident of the Territory. Concerning the opposition which emanated from them, he wrote under date of January 30, 1860:

> Nor was Brown himself, nor any of his coadjutors, committed to the Republican creed. Henry Wilson, in 1857, advised that party to secure the Legislature by voting under the laws of the Territorial Legislature. Not one of Brown's original party voted. Some of us were at that time correspondents of the Eastern press, and in the interim between the Grasshopper Falls convention, at which it was decided to vote, and the day of the election, we opposed the action of the party in every possible way, by letters, speeches and in every available manner, for which we were denounced as abolitionists by the leading Republican journal of the Territory.

LECOMPTON CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (FIRST SESSION).

The Constitutional Convention met at Lecompton on September 7. On the 8th, a permanent organization was effected by choice of the following officers: President, John Calhoun; Secretary, Thomas C. Hughes; Assistant Secretary, James H. Norman; Reporter, P. H. Cary; Sergeant-at-arms, Samuel Cramer.

There were present forty-five members of the sixty elected, and also two delegates, each from the counties of Anderson and Franklin. The committee reported in favor of granting seats to the gentlemen from Anderson (Dr. R. Gillpatrick and J. T. Campbell), as the census taken showed that the county would have been entitled to two delegates; and rejected the claims of the Franklin men, on the ground that no census was taken, and the certificates were not in accordance with the law. The reports were laid on the table. Subsequently, Mr. Elmon, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, at the request of the gentlemen claiming seats from Anderson County, withdrew their certificates of election, which took with them a withdrawal of their claims.

It being deemed neither practical nor politic to enter upon the work of framing a constitution until after the approaching election, the convention adjourned on the 11th to meet at Lecompton on the 19th of October.

GOV. WALKER'S PROCLAMATION.

To re-assure the people and hold them steadfast to their decision to participate in the coming election, Gov. Walker issued a proclamation to the people renewing his pledges of a fair election in such unqualified terms as left little doubt of the sincerity of his intentions. Its conclusion was as follows:

> Inasmuch as our ensuing election on the first Monday in October next, is of momentous consequence to this Territory and to our whole country, as the two parties of Kansas, it is hoped, will first measure their strength now, not as in former elections, at different times and places, or upon the field of battle, but at the same times and places, in giving in their votes as in other States and Territories; and as it is of the utmost importance that this election should be free from everything which would lead to excitement or commotion, I most earnestly request the chief officers of our different towns, cities and municipalities to resort to those means, which have so often in similar cases proved efficacious, by removing for that day all causes which would interfere with a calm and dispassionate election.
>
> And now, may that overruling Providence, who has crowned our beloved country with so many blessings and benefits, including the inestimable privilege of self-government, and without whose aid we cannot look for success in any enterprise, enable us so to conduct this contest as to secure His sanction, and the approval of our own conscience, is the fervent hope of your fellow-citizen,
>
> R. J. WALKER, *Governor of Kansas Territory.*

ELECTION OF OCTOBER 5, 1857.

The result of the election showed a preponderance of Free-State voters far greater than the most sanguine had been led to expect. Arrant frauds had again been perpetrated at several precincts, but they did not, as heretofore, overwhelm the resident vote of the entire Territory, nor appall or intimidate the Governor into recognition of them. The returns by counties were as given below:

COUNTIES.	MEMBERS OF LEG. AS RETURNED.		DEL. TO CONGRESS AS ALLOWED.	
	Free-State	Democratic.	Parrott.	Ransom.
Leavenworth	1,083	1,370	1,046	1,297
Atchison	315	366	315	368
Doniphan	574	497	574	497
Brown	138	72	136	72
Nemaha	145	30	145	30
Marshall	1	160	1	160
Pottawatomie	151	16	148	16
Riley	251	106	251	106
Jefferson	344	189	344	180
Calhoun	200	39	205	89
Douglas	1,683	187	1,682	187
Johnson	83	1,604	96	212
Shawnee	749	61	749	61
Richardson	127	..	127	..
Davis	126	30	126	30
Wise and Breckenridge	266	7	266	7
Madison and Butler	69	7	69	7
Bourbon	96	175	96	175
Dorn	...	18	..	18
Coffey	265	48	265	48
McGee	24	1,202	..	..
Woodson	..	..	..	..
Weller	..	..	..	..
Godfrey	..	.	..	..
Wilson	..	..	..	..
Greenwood	14	13	14	13
Allen	65	20	65	20
Anderson	261	2	261	2
Franklin	345	10	345	10
Lykins	348	59	348	59
Linn	214	178	214	178
Total	7,887	6,466	7,888	3,799

The returns, although giving, with all fraudulent votes included, a Free-State majority in the Territory, had been subject to the required manipulation and fraud to give a Pro-slavery majority in each branch of the Legislature. Johnson County, which, with Douglas County, constituted a single District, had returned 1,791 Democratic votes—sufficient to elect eight Representatives and three Councilmen. Of this vote, the returns showed that 1,628 Democratic votes had been polled at Oxford precinct, a place containing not over a dozen houses. On the 19th, Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton issued a proclamation throwing out the entire vote of the Oxford precinct on the ground of irregularity in the returns—it not appearing that the judges of election took the required oath, nor that the paper presented was one of the original poll books as required by law; and on the further ground of fraud—it being a physical impossibility that the number of votes purported to have been cast on the second day (1,500) could have been written, containing twenty-two candidates each, within that time. "The further extraordinary fact tending to throw distrust on the whole proceeding was that, out of the 1,628 votes cast, but one was thrown for the successful candidate, and only 124 for the local candidates of the township." On these grounds, the vote was thrown out and the certificate of election given to "those who appear to have been elected by virtue of the other regular returns." Thus did Gov. Walker fulfill to the letter the pledges he had given for a fair election.

McGee County was, at that time, a part of the Cherokee Reservation, not yet open to settlement, where no white men lived, save a few missionaries and traders. From that stronghold of Democracy came up the extraordinary return of 1,200 Pro-slavery votes. The whole vote was rejected as too flagrant a fraud to be entertained. It did not, however, have the effect to unseat the three Democrats chosen from the district, and was therefore viewed by the Pro-slavery men with comparative complacency, as the 1,200 fraudulent votes were not needed.

The unseating of the Johnson County Democrats by the Governor was too serious a matter to be acquiesced in without resort to the never-failing source of sympathy and redress for Kansas—Democratic wrongs—the court. Judge Cato was induced to try his hand on Gov. Walker. On the 20th, he issued the following:

TERRITORY OF KANSAS.

TO ROBERT J. WALKER, GOVERNOR OF KANSAS TERRITORY, AND FREDERICK P. STANTON, SECRETARY OF THE SAME, GREETING:

WHEREAS, Samuel J. Jones, William Hall, Hiram Bledsoe, J. H. Danforth, John T. Ector, L. S. Boling, A. P. Walker, William S. Wells, J. P. Thompson, Thomas B. Sykes and U. B. Winsor have been duly elected members of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory, to wit: The above first three named as members of the Council, the remainder as members of the House of Representatives of the said Assembly, apportioned by law to meet on the first Monday in January, 1858, from the counties of Johnson and Douglas, of the said Territory, to wit: On the 5th and 6th days of October, 1857, and ought to be commissioned as Councilmen and Representatives by you, nevertheless you, not being ignorant of the premises, but disregarding your duty therein, have not only refused, though thereto required by the said members elect, to grant them their certificates of election, but you refuse so to do in contempt of us, and to the great damage of the said members elect, as by their complaint we have understood. We, therefore, being willing that speedy justice should be done in their behalf, do command and enjoin you that immediately after the receipt of this writ, you do cause the said members elect to be granted their certificates of election, and do signify the cause to us why you cannot or will not grant the certificates as aforesaid, but in default, complaint should come to us, and how you have executed this writ, make known to us at Lecompton on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1857, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of October, A. D. 1857.

STERLING G. CATO, *Judge 2d Judicial District, K. T.*

This remarkable judicial mandate did not have the desired effect. Gov. Walker good-naturedly replied to it, refusing to obey the order of the court, offering to yield himself unresistingly to arrest for contempt, if the Judge might please to order his arrest, and tendering him a posse of United States troops should he apprehend any disturbance of the peace by such proceeding. Cato dropped the case; as did his most noisy client, ex-Sheriff Jones, after a slight season of vaporing and swearing around Lecompton, during which time he tried hard to pick a personal quarrel with Secretary Stanton.

The glory of the whole Pro-slavery gang had departed, and the days of intimidation had gone with it. The disappointed politicians vented their final indignation at a meeting held at Lecompton, on the evening of the 20th, at which, after much fiery speech, seventeen resolutions condemning and denouncing Gov. Walker and his Secretary were passed.

At the same time the occurrences concerning the election returns above recounted were transpiring, Lecompton was the scene of great excitement and tumult from other causes. October 19 was the day to which the constitutional convention adjourned. Lane and his followers, exasperated at the frauds in Johnson and McGee Counties, had called a meeting, to be held at Lecompton on that day, and it was openly threatened that the convention would not be allowed to meet. Accordingly, a large number of the most restless, turbulent and indignant Free-State men of the vicinity appeared at Lecompton at the appointed time, and organized by the election of Philip C. Schuyler, President, and Richard Realf and O. E. Learnard, Secretaries. Resolutions were passed, exposing the frauds at the recent election, and affirming that the members of the convention about to assemble in no way represented the people, and must adjourn *sine die*. A committee was appointed, of which Lane was chairman, to acquaint the members of the decision. James H. Lane was the leading speaker, and, as usual, aroused the crowd to the highest pitch of noisy enthusiasm. The demonstration resulted in no violence, as it became known that the Governor, true to his promises, had thrown out the fraudulent vote. It had, however, the effect to intimidate many members of the convention from taking their seats, and for three days thereafter no quorum was in attendance. Gov. Walker, to re-assure the timid members and protect the convention against any possible outbreak during its deliberations, had some United States troops stationed at Lecompton, and on the 22d, a quorum being for the first time present, the work was begun.

THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The convention met, pursuant to adjournment, on the 19th. It continued in session until November 8. The debates on the submission of the constitution, when framed, to the ratification or rejection of the people, were prolonged and earnest, a very respectable minority being in favor of submission. The question was finally compromised by agreeing to a mock submission, whereby the people were allowed to vote for it "with slavery" or "without slavery," but no provisions were made whereby any vote could be had on the question of rejecting it altogether. Below is given a summary of the constitution, with the unabridged text of the more important articles:

Article I, defines the boundaries of the State; Article II, boundaries of the counties; Article III, distribution of powers; Article IV, executive department; Article V, legislative department and election districts; Article VI, judiciary.

Article VII, relating to slavery, reads as follows:

Section 1. The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase, is the same and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever.

Section 2. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the owners, or without paying the owners previous to their emancipation a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent immigrants to the State from bringing with them to the State such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States or Territories, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this State; *provided*, that such person or slave be the bona fide property of such immigrants; and, *provided also*, that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this State of slaves who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb, and, in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

Section 3. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a petit jury.

Section 4. Any person who shall maliciously dismember, or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offense had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof, except in case of insurrection of said slave.

Article VIII, relates to elections and rights of suffrage. Article IX, to finance; Article X, to revenue; Article XI, to public domain and internal improvements; Article XII, to corporations; Article XIII, to militia; Article XIV, to education; Article XV, miscellaneous.

The Bill of Rights established, varies little from that of the Topeka Constitution, save Section 24, which reads: "Free negroes shall not be permitted to live in this State under any circumstances."

Provisions for submitting the Constitution to Congress, and to the voters of the Territory, were made as follows: "This Constitution shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States at its next ensuing session, and, as soon as official information has been received that it is approved by the same, by the admission of the State of Kansas as one of the sovereign States of the United States, the President of this Convention shall issue his proclamation to convene the State Legislature at the seat of government within thirty-one days after publication. * * * * * * *

Before this constitution shall be sent to Congress, asking for admission into the Union as a State, it shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of this Territory, for approval or disapproval, as follows: The President of this convention shall, by proclamation, declare that on the twenty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at the different election precincts now established by law, or which may be established as herein provided, in the Territory of Kansas, an election shall be held, over which shall preside three judges, or a majority of them, to be appointed as follows: * * * *
The voting shall be by ballot. The judges of said election shall cause to be kept two poll-books, by two clerks by them appointed. The ballots cast at said election shall be indorsed "Constitution with Slavery," and "Constitution with no Slavery." One of said poll-books shall be returned within eight days to the President of this convention, and the other shall be retained by the judges of election, and kept open for inspection. The President, with two or more members of this Convention, shall examine said poll-books, and if it shall appear that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election be in favor of the "Constitution with no Slavery," then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from this Constitution by the President of this Convention, and slavery shall no longer exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in this Territory shall in no manner be interfered with, and shall have transmitted the Constitution, so ratified, to the Congress of the United States, as hereinbefore provided."

The slavery clause gave the Legislature power to provide for emancipating (by compensation to the owner) all slaves; but denied the power to prevent the introduction of more slaves. A vote "for the Constitution with Slavery," was a vote to establish and forever maintain the institution, with the power to emancipate vested solely in the Legislature. A vote "for the Constitution with no Slavery," was a vote to recognize the existence of slavery now there, to keep those slaves now in the Territory, and the natural increase of slaves during their lives, and was a vote to "strike out" the power of the Legislature to emancipate. The Constitution "without Slavery," meant that slavery in the Territory shall be confined to slaves now there, and their increase from generation to generation, with no power on the part of the Legislature to emancipate by compensation, or in any other way. The Constitution "with Slavery," allowed more slaves to be brought to Kansas, but gave the Legislature power to provide for their emancipation.

From the character of the convention and the known opinions of its members, it was certain that any Constitution framed by or receiving the sanction of that body, would be thoroughly Pro-slavery; on that point there had been no previous doubt, and there could be no subsequent disappointment; on its failure to submit it to the vote of the people for acceptance or rejection, the case was quite reverse. Gov. Walker had in every speech he had made, and in every proclamation he had issued, urged its submission as the only basis on which it could become the constitution of the people of the Territory, or receive the sanction of himself or the administration. The leading members of the convention were also publicly pledged prior to the election, as appears by the following, which was published in the papers of the time:

TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY:

It having been stated by that Abolition newspaper, the *Herald of Freedom*, and by some disaffected bogus Democrats, who have got up an independent ticket for the purpose of securing the vote of the Black Republicans, that the regular nominees of the Democratic convention were opposed to submitting the constitution to the people, we, the candidates of the Democratic party, submit the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Democratic convention which placed us in nomination, *and which* we fully *and heartily indorse*, as a complete refutation of the slander above alluded to.

JOHN CALHOUN.
A. W. JONES.
W. S. WELLS.
H. BUTCHER.
L. S. BOLING.
WILLIAM T. SPICKLY.
L. A. PRATHER.

LECOMPTON, Kan. Ter., June 13, 1857.

The resolve referred to above read as follows:

Resolved, That we will support no man as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, whose duties it will be to frame the constitution of the future State of Kansas and mold the political institutions under which we, as a people, are to live, unless he pledge himself fully, freely, and without mental reservation, to use every honorable means to submit the same to every bona fide actual citizen of Kansas, at the proper time for the vote being taken upon the adoption by the people, in order that the said constitution may be adopted or rejected by the actual settlers in this Territory, as a majority of the voters may decide.

Under such pledges and assurances as these, the Free-State men had been led, first, to allow the election of delegates to go by default, and later, to defer setting the Topeka government in motion, believing that the power still lay in the future to reject the constitution at the ballot box, which, being done, the way would seem clear for the adoption of the Topeka constitution and the inauguration of the Free-State government, peacefully, and without the conflict which seemed inevitable in any independent proceedings while the Lecompton movement still had vitality under the authority of the organic law, and the sanction of the Federal Government. The result of the October election proved that the acceptance of any Pro-slavery State constitution by the votes of the people of Kansas was no longer possible, and hope grew brighter in the hearts of the freedom-loving people. There seemed but one last chance for the Pro-slavery faction to thwart the known will of the people. It involved the open violation of all the pledges made, and the attempt to foist the constitution upon an unwilling people by means of the sham submission provided, which, however it should result, could but modify the constitution, but could not defeat it. The vote, as proposed, must result in its acceptance in some form, and the consequent repudiation of the Topeka constitution and every Free-State movement thus far made by the people of the Territory. The nefarious scheme was planned in Washington by Jefferson Davis and other Pro-slavery leaders, accepted by President Buchanan,* and executed as planned by the members of the convention. History records few attempts to override the will of a free people involving so much of infamy and treachery in both high and low places. In this Gov. Walker had no part. The plot was never divulged to him. He was most shamelessly deceived by the Administration, and openly expressed his indignation and mortification. He left the Territory on the 16th of November, intending, as he stated, "to be absent on business three or four weeks." He never returned as Governor of the Territory. He, like Geary, had been too faithful to his trust to be available in a position where only treachery and falsehood could win.

The indignation of the people knew no bounds, and, as usual, found vent through mass meetings and conventions, at which various plans for resisting this outrage on free government were proposed and discussed.

A convention was held at Topeka November 23, presided over by C. K. Holliday, assisted by Walter Oakley, John Ritchie and Dr. G. E. Martin, Vice Presidents. The resolutions reported looked to the immediate inauguration of a State government under the Topeka constitution, and earnestly requested Gov. Robinson to convene the Legislature in extra session at the earliest practical moment. A vigilance committee was appointed, to whose call the members of the convention pledged themselves to answer at all times. C. K. Holliday, Walter Oakley and John Ritchie were chosen delegates to a convention to be held at Lawrence December 2, and were instructed to urge upon that convention the establishment of the Topeka government.

A mass convention was held in Leavenworth on Friday, November 27. The officers of the convention were: President, Judge S. N. Latta; Vice Presidents, Blacklidge, of Tecumseh; Smith, of Topeka; Atwood, of Lawrence; and Sparks, Gardner, Whitney, Woolman, Richardson, Harsh, McCauslin and Engleman, of Leavenworth; Secretary, John McGee; Committee on Resolutions, Messrs. Kob, Lane (J. H.), Davis, Fisher, Johnston, Atwood, Blacklidge, Hathaway and Green.

The resolutions, following a preamble stating the grievances of the people, repudiated the constitution and called upon the members elect of the Territorial Legislature "to meet at Lecompton on the 3d day of December next, to suggest such measures and adopt such action as the crisis demands." Acting Gov. Stanton was also requested to convene the Legislature forthwith to avert civil war, which was believed to be imminent. At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, the following resolution embodying a threat was adopted on motion of Col. Lane:

Resolved, That the people of Kansas, in mass convention assembled, assert, that in case his excellency, Acting Gov. Stanton, declines to convene the Territorial Legislature—that no other course will be open to the people but putting the Topeka Government in motion, and that we pledge ourselves to adopt that course and to stand or fall by it.

Delegates were also chosen to the Lawrence Convention.

Besides the resolutions which were forwarded to the Acting Governor, a petition was drawn up and signed by a majority of the members of the Assembly, in which they stated their belief that the peace of the Territory was in imminent danger, and that violence and bloodshed could only be averted by the immediate assembling of the Territorial Legislature, inasmuch as it will have legal authority to provide for the unjust and extraordinary emergency forced upon them by the action of the late so-called Constitutional Convention. They furthermore pledged themselves, in case their petition was granted, to engage in no legislative business except such as was necessary to meet the exigencies which had moved them to make the request.

The petition, signed by G. W. Deitzler, John Speer, Lyman Allen and a large majority of the members besides, was placed in the hands of Gov. Stanton by Capt. Samuel Walker. It was accompanied by a letter of concurrence, signed by G. W. Brown, G. W. Smith, Charles Robinson and James H. Lane. In response, the following proclamation was issued:

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF KANSAS:

An extraordinary occasion having occurred in the affairs of the Territory, within the meaning of the 30th Section of the organic act, which authorizes the Legislature to be called together upon such occasions:

I, Frederick P. Stanton, Secretary and Acting Governor, do hereby summon the members of the Council and House of Representatives of the said Territory, to assemble in their respective houses at Lecompton, on Monday next, the 7th inst., then and there to consider matters of great moment, pertaining to the public welfare.

[Seal.] Given under the seal of the Territory, at Lecompton, this, the first day of December, A. D. 1857.

FREDERICK P. STANTON.

The above proclamation averted the direst calamity that had thus far threatened the Territory, viz., open and organized rebellion against the Federal Government, which, if once begun, would have deluged the Territory in blood, and perhaps involved the whole country in a general conflict; such as came upon it four years after. It was the most important official proclamation ever issued by a Territorial Governor.

Concerning the critical and dangerous state of affairs at that time, the *Herald of Freedom*, of December 5, says:

Never have we seen the time since our residence in Kansas, when the undercurrent indicated so strongly the probability of a general collision of the people with usurped authority, and yet the surface appears as calm as during the last week. To detail the information in our possession, would be to betray important secrets intrusted to us, therefore we merely passingly remark the fact for what it is worth. A powerful party had resolved to set in motion the Topeka Government, and every instrumentality had been employed to induce the Governor, under that instrument, to convene an extra session of the Topeka Legislature to provide for the exigency, with a view of matching the Lecompton Constitution with the Constitution of the people. It was then designed to employ force to crush out the Lecompton Constitution; but thanks for once to the good sense of Dr. Robinson, he has boldly resisted the movement, holding off, as was alleged, with the hope that the Acting Governor would come to the relief of the people, and thus prevent a renewal of the strife. The Mass Convention at Leavenworth on Friday last, as will be seen by reference to the proceedings in another column, took active measures on this question, and by well-expressed resolutions presented the question to his Excellency in tangible form. The following instrument (before mentioned) was then drawn up, and the signatures of a majority of the members of the Territorial Legislature, with great difficulty, were procured to it, and on Tuesday morning was sent to him by the hand of Capt. Samuel Walker.

The Legislature having been convened, the great anxiety abated and the Lawrence Convention convened on the 2d of December to find its proposed work less exciting and arduous than it would otherwise have been. The revolutionary project of putting the Topeka Government in motion was abandoned or held in abeyance waiting the action of the Legislature. A report of its proceedings is given, sufficiently full to show the modification in the popular feeling which had taken place.

FREE-STATE CONVENTION AT LAWRENCE.

A Free-State Delegate Convention was held in Lawrence, December 2, 1857. It was composed of delegates from all parts of the Territory, fairly elected by the people, and was the largest yet assembled in Kansas, representing fifteen thousand legal voters. Charles Robinson was President of the Convention; Secretaries, William A. Phillips, A. Wattles and E. G. Macy; Committee on Resolutions, James H. Lane, Champion Vaughn, Wm. V. Barr, J. Rymal, Charles F. Kob, H. Evans, S. Westover, Charles A. Foster, T. Dwight Thacher, G. W. Gilmore, C. K. Holliday, J. K. Goodwin, P. B. Plumb, L. F. Carver, G. A. Cutler. Its resolutions denounced the Lecompton Constitution as "a fraud upon the people, which it utterly repudiated," the so-called election of December 21 as a "swindle," and "the election of January 4, 1858, as a crime and a misdemeanor against the peace of this Territory, and the will of the majority."

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* The complicity of President Buchanan before the act is open to question. Calhoun told Gov. Walker that it (the device for a sham submission) came from the President and the Administration, and urged him to support, inasmuch as he had been appointed by him. Gov. Walker stated before the "Covode Committee," that it was his belief that Buchanan knew nothing about it, but he *knew* nothing about it. He placed no reliance on Calhoun's statement, having ceased to have the slightest confidence in his veracity, from the infamous manner in which he behaved, forfeiting all his pledges, and from the fact that he must have been privy to the forgeries of the returns from Oxford, and also many other forgeries.—See Walker's testimony, pp. 104 to 115, Report of Covode Investigation, 1860.

It maintained that the Legislature elected on the 5th of October, 1857, was the only legitimate law-making body ever elected in the Territory, and that its functions should not be superseded by any Constitution or State government, without a fair and impartial vote of the people. It re-indorsed the Topeka Constitution, declaring it to represent the wishes of the majority of the people of Kansas, and asked the extra session of the Territorial Legislature, about to convene, to submit the two Constitutions—the People's Constitution framed at Topeka, and the Constitution framed at Lecompton—to a fair and impartial vote of the people, and to provide that the Constitution receiving a majority of legal votes should become the fundamental law of the State.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

December 7, in compliance with the Governor's proclamation, a Free-State Territorial Legislature convened for the first time. The day will long be remembered as one of general rejoicing among the Free-State men. On that day there also came up to the capital a great multitude from all parts of the State. The people had become so accustomed to conventions, mass meetings and other popular assemblages during the long period of trouble, that it seemed fitting they should now gather gregariously to bask in the gleam of sunshine that had at last broken through the clouds. So they came with music and banners and shouts of joy up to the old stronghold of the Pro-slavery Democracy, partly to uphold the hands of their chosen rulers, but more to have for once a good time.

There was more than the usual amount of speaking and more unity of purpose shown than at any previous time since the Lecompton Constitution had been framed. Cheers for Stanton, the Legislature, Lane, Robinson and nearly every other person or thing that had the Free-State mark upon it, made any report of the numerous speeches impossible. The resolutions were short, but showed reserved force and determination to fight longer if necessary to defeat the Lecompton Constitution. They were as follows:

Resolved, That we, the people of Kansas, in mass convention assembled at Lecompton, this seventh day of December, 1857, do fully and earnestly indorse the proceedings of the Delegate Convention held at Lawrence on the 2d inst.

Resolved, That we do heartily enroll our names in the league and covenant formed by that convention, and pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to oppose to the uttermost, the Constitution adopted at Lecompton, and will resist every attempt which may be made to put into operation a government under the same.

Resolved, That we reiterate our adherence and devotion to the Topeka Constitution and government, and express our unalterable determination, whenever the proper time shall have arrived, to give it force and effect in pursuance of the principles upon which it was originated.

In spite of the indorsement of the Lawrence Convention, the general tone of the speeches was averse to the submission of the Topeka Constitution, as had then been recommended. Lane argued strongly against it, stating that any legislation providing for such submission would involve a breach of faith with Secretary Stanton, as it would be in violation of the pledges made him by the petitioners that they would confine themselves to legislation on the submission of the Lecompton Constitution in case they were assembled. It was plain that it was no longer the prevailing desire that the Topeka Constitution should become a disturbing element in the decision of the all-important question as to whether the people would accept the Lecompton Constitution or not. The people having thus relieved themselves of all responsibility, returned to their homes, leaving the Legislature to do the important work for which it had been convened. The extracts from the minutes inserted below give all important proceedings.

December 7. The message of Acting Governor Stanton was read. It stated the emergency which had induced him to call the session, stated clearly the laws having a bearing on the election of delegates and on the Lecompton Convention, and recommended that such legislation should be had as should provide for a submission of the Constitution framed to a fair vote of the people for acceptance or rejection.

December 8, the following officers were chosen:

COUNCIL—President, C. W. Babcock; Secretary, Joel K. Goodin; Assistant Secretary, G. A. Colton; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. Cutler; Engrossing Clerk, D. H. Weir; Enrolling Clerk, B. T. Hutchins; Chaplain, S. Y. Lum; President, pro tem., C. K. Holliday. HOUSE—Speaker, G. W. Deitzler; Clerk, C. F. Currier; Assistant Clerk, W. B. Parsons; Sergeant-at-arms, G. F. Warren; Door-keeper, T. A. Blake; Enrolling Clerk, Henry C. Sargeant; Engrossing Clerk, Guilford Dudley; Messenger, Robert Speer; Chaplain, Rev. Charles H. Lovejoy.

December 10, the seats of the Pro-slavery Representatives from Leavenworth County being contested, and it appearing that they had been elected by fraudulent votes, the Free-State delegates from that county, eight in number, were declared duly elected, and admitted to seats.

December 11, in joint session, W. W. Ross was elected Public Printer, and R. G. Elliott Superintendent of printing. A joint resolution was adopted re-affirming the "People's Constitution," framed at Topeka, October 23, 1855. The Council admitted to seats three Free-State members from Leavenworth County, in place of three Pro-slavery claimants fraudulently elected.

December 17, an act was passed providing for the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the people on January 4, 1858. The Legislature adjourned.

REMOVAL OF STANTON AND RESIGNATION OF GOV. WALKER.

On the day preceding the adjournment, Secretary Stanton received notice of his removal from office, and the appointment of John W. Denver in his place. The sole cause of his removal was that he had called the extra session of the Legislature, contrary to the expectations of, and without consultation with, the Pro-slavery junta that still held supreme control of the national administration.

On December 17, Gov. Walker, still in Washington, finding it impossible to obtain such instructions as he could carry out consistently with his pledges to the people of Kansas, or in accordance with his own convictions of right and justice, resigned his office.

On December 21, John W. Denver, took the oath of office before Judge Cato, at Lecompton, and became Acting Governor of the Territory.

The following are the important facts of his biography:

James William Denver was born in Frederick County, Va., October 23, 1817. He lived at the home farm until he became of age, in the meantime acquiring a better than ordinary common school education, and a thorough knowledge of theoretical and practical civil engineering. In the spring of 1841, he went to Missouri to try and obtain a contract for surveying public lands; but not succeeding, he taught school for a time, and the following year went to Ohio and commenced the study of law, graduating at the Cincinnati Law School in the spring of 1844. In the spring of 1847, he was appointed a Captain in the Twelfth Regiment U. S. Infantry, and served to the end of the Mexican war, under Gen. Scott. He then returned to Platte City, Mo., where he had previously practiced law, and in 1850 crossed the plains to California, and located in Trinity County in that State. He was elected to the Senate of California in 1851, appointed a State Commissioner in 1852, and Secretary of State in 1853. In 1854, he was elected Representative to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and took his seat December, 1855. In the spring of 1856, he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and while occupying that position was sent to Kansas to make treaties with the Indians, and subsequently was appointed the successor of Gov. Walker. After serving a brief term as Governor of Kansas Territory, he resigned the office October, 1858, returned to Washington, and the following spring went again to California, where he was once more appointed a State Commissioner to adjust Indian claims. In August, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln, Brigadier General of Volunteers, and remained in active service about a year. He afterward engaged in the practice of law at Washington, D. C.

THE VOTE ON THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

Unmoved by any of the popular demonstrations or by the convening of the Legislature, the Pro-slavery leaders went steadily on with the work they had planned, by a strict observance of all the formalities prescribed in the Lecompton constitution. In accordance therewith, John Calhoun, President of the Constitutional Convention, issued his proclamations November 21, notifying the people of Kansas of the time of holding the required elections, viz.: The election to vote [illegible] the constitution, *with* or *without* the clause permitting slavery, on the [illegible]st of December; that for the election of State officers, members of [illegible] State Legislature and a Member of Congress, on the first Monday in [illegible]nuary, 1858.

The Democratic Territorial Convention met at Lecompton December 7, 1857, and nominated the following State ticket, to be voted for on the 4th of January, 1858: For Governor, Gen. F. J. Marshall; Lieutenant Governor, William G. Mathias; Secretary of State, W. T. Spicely; Auditor, Dr. Blake Little; Treasurer, T. J. B. Cramer; for Congress, Joseph P. Carr.

The party represented at this convention, deeming it "expedient to give some expression of opinion in regard to the duty and interest of the people in the present crisis," performed that duty through a set of resolutions, the first of which fully indorsed the Lecompton Constitution, as "adapted to the wants and securing the rights of the people of Kansas," and exhorted all "sound Democrats" to rally to the polls on the 21st inst. Resolution second reads as follows: "That though a Reeder, a Geary and a Walker have sought to reduce and prostitute the Democracy to the unholy ends of the Abolitionists; yet, we rejoice that their careers have closed in Kansas in contempt and infamy to themselves, and without injury to the Democratic party."

After affirming the confidence of the party in the integrity of the administration of James Buchanan, it is resolved, "That, prior to the advent of Walker and Stanton into our midst, the Democracy of the Territory were united and harmonizing; that since their arrival, all their efforts have been directed to sowing disunion in our ranks, with a view to further their own ambitious schemes."

The conduct of Secretary Stanton, in calling the extra session of the Legislature on the 7th inst., "meets with the repudiation and reprobation" of the convention, and it looks upon the "whole movement as a high-handed outrage, deserving the execration of all honest men and true Democrats."

The Free-State party took no part in the election on the Lecompton Constitution, which occurred December 21, at which time another of the old time one-sided elections took place. C. W. Babcock and G. W. Deitzler were invited by John Calhoun to be present at the opening of the returns of the votes cast at both elections. They reported the vote cast on December 21 as follows: "For the constitution, with slavery," 6,143; "for the constitution, without slavery," 569. Of the Pro-slavery vote, the following were reported as fraudulent: At Oxford Precinct, Johnson County, 1,266; at Shawnee, Johnson County, 729; at Kickapoo, Leavenworth County, 1,017; total fraudulent vote, 3,012. The bona fide vote, given in favor of making Kansas a Slave State, was 3,121.

It now became a question of great importance, whether the Free-State voters should put in nomination a State ticket and contest the coming election at the polls under the provisions of the many times repudiated Lecompton Constitution. On that question the party was divided. Those opposed urged that it would be inconsistent with their every act and resolution heretofore; would be a practical abandonment of the Topeka government; and a recognition of the Lecompton Constitution itself, inasmuch as the election had been called by Calhoun under its provisions.

The force of these arguments was acknowledged by all, yet a large and influential portion favored participation, as they believed the ultimate safety of the Free-State cause could be assured only by keeping the legislative control, whether Territorial or State, in the hands of Free-State men. They had reason to fear the future action of Congress, which they believed, in case a Pro-slavery Legislature were elected, would, if possible, admit the State under the Lecompton Constitution, and thus not only secure Democratic control, but, at the same time, insure the State to slavery, or force it into a bloody revolution.

To decide the momentous question, the Free-State Delegate Convention, which had met at Lawrence on December 2, was re-assembled on the 23d.

The convention remained in session two days, Thomas Ewing, Judge Conway, Gov. Robinson and others advocating the expediency of voting, and T. D. Thacher, R. J. Hinton, J. F. Legate and others opposing the movement. On the afternoon of the second day, a vote was taken on the question of voting or not voting, when forty-five recorded their names in favor and forty-four against the issue. The vote was afterward counted by districts, by which arrangement one or more delegates cast the entire vote of his district. The result by this method, was sixty-four yeas to seventy-five nays, the convention by this result pledging itself not to engage in the election.

The result was not acquiesced in by the conservative members of the party. They felt that the more impetuous element had triumphed by unfair means, and did not feel bound by its action. Immediately after the adjournment of the delegate convention a mass convention was organized, at which the decisions were reversed, and it was decided to put in nomination a State ticket, and to vote at the coming election. The meeting was addressed by Gov. Robinson, Judge Conway, Thomas Ewing, Jr., Robert Morrow, P. C. Schuyler, S. C. Pomeroy and many other stanch and tried Free-State men, all advocating the policy of voting. The result of the deliberations, which were continued on the 24th, was the nomination of a full State ticket, a general though not full participation in the election, at which the ticket was elected and revolution again averted. Following is a condensed report of the proceedings:

The Committee on Resolutions, Thomas Ewing, P. C. Schuyler, E. S. Lowman, W. Y. Roberts and J. K. Goodin, reported in favor of voting at the 4th of January election, and nominated a State ticket as follows: For Governor—George W. Smith, of Lawrence; Lieutenant Governor, William Y. Roberts, of Wyandotte; Secretary of State—P. C. Schuyler, of Burlingame; Treasurer—Andrew J. Mead, of Manhattan; Auditor—Joel K. Goodin, of Centropolis; for Congress—Marcus J. Parrott.

The following was the platform adopted:

WHEREAS, The late Constitutional Convention assembled at Lecompton framed a Constitution and attempted to force it on the people unsubmitted, in violation of the rights and known wishes of an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of Kansas; and,

WHEREAS, An election for State officers and members of the Legislature as provided for in the schedule of said constitution takes place on the 4th of January next; and,

WHEREAS, it is possible Congress may admit Kansas as a State under that constitution so unsubmitted for acceptance or rejection by the people; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the people of Kansas, in favor of voting for State officers and members of the Legislature on the 4th of January next, in convention assembled at Lawrence on this 24th of December, 1857, conceive it to be the duty of the residents of the Territory who are opposed to this attempted usurpation to throw aside for the present all party affiliations, and merge all party interests in the one absorbing issue, and to unite with us in the support of a State ticket to be nominated by this convention.

Resolved, That we call on the people of the several districts, as designated by that constitution, to nominate and vote for Senators and Representatives under it.

Resolved, That the candidates nominated by this convention, on accepting such nomination, will be considered as pledged, should the constitution be approved by Congress, to adopt and execute immediate measures for enabling the people, through a new constitutional convention, to obtain such a constitution as the majority shall approve.

Resolved, That should Congress admit Kansas as a State under that unsubmitted constitution, it will commit a gross infraction of the organic law, and of the rights of the people.*

The Central Committee appointed consisted of the following: S. N. Wood, G. W. Brown, E. S. Lowman, Robert Morrow, E. Heath, William Austin, O. F. Short, Judge Passmore, A. Danford, James Davis, C. F. Currier, Judge McKay, Dr. Gillpatrick, C. V. Eskridge, James Rodgers, S. D. Houston, D. H. Weir.

THE ELECTION.

Two distinct elections occurred on January 4, 1858: The election of State officers, members of a State Legislature, and one member of Congress, under the provisions of the Lecompton Constitution; and the submission of the Constitution itself to the vote of the people for acceptance or rejection, in accordance with the act passed at the late special session of the Territorial Legislature. The State election was participated in by the entire Pro-slavery party of the Territory, and thousands of its allies from Missouri; and by such portion of the Free-State party as were in accord with the decisions of the Lawrence Mass meeting of December 23 and 24. A quite numerous minority of irreconcilable Free-State men took no part. The Pro-slavery party took no part in the voting for or against the Constitution, while the Free-State party threw a solid united vote against it. The returns were as follows:

STATE ELECTION—JANUARY 4, 1858.

OFFICE.	NAME OF CANDIDATE.		NO. OF VOTES.		FREE STATE MAJORITY.
	Free State.	Democratic.	Free State.	Democratic.	
Governor	Smith	Marshall	6875	6545	330
Lieutenant Governor	Roberts	Mathias	6947	6446	501
Secretary of State	Schuyler	Spicely	6867	6566	301
Treasurer	Mead	Cramer	6885	6514	311
Auditor	Goodin	Little	6813	6509	304
Representative in Congress	Parrott	Carr	7260	6574	696

A subsequent investigation by a Legislative Committee proved that, of the above Democratic vote returned, 2,458 votes were cast illegally. Deducting this from the vote for Governor would leave 4,097 as the total Pro-slavery vote of the Territory at the beginning of 1858.

C. W. Babcock, President of the Council, and G. W. Deitzler, Speaker of the House, who witnessed the counting of the votes, in reporting the result said: "This triumph was accomplished by a party greatly distracted on the subject of voting under a Constitution that they hate, and loathe, and abhor, to the centre of their hearts; with a short and imperfect notice that failed to reach many of the more distant districts."

By proclamation issued January 14, signed by J. W. Denver, Acting Governor; C. W. Babcock, President of the Council, and George W. Deitzler, Speaker of the House, the result of the election on the Lecompton Constitution was announced as follows:

COUNTIES.	Against the Constitution.	For Constitution with slavery.	For Constitution without slavery.
Leavenworth	1997	10	3
Atchison	536	4	..
Doniphan	561	1	2
Brown	187	2	..
Nemaha	238	1	..
Marshall	66	..	..
Riley	287	7	..
Pottawatomie	207	2	..
Calhoun	249	..	..
Jefferson	377	1	..
Johnson	292	2	..
Lykins	358	1	1
Linn	510	1	3
Bourbon	268	55	..
Douglas	1647	21	2
Franklin	304	..	..
Anderson	177	..	..
Allen	191	1	4
Shawnee	832	28	3
Coffey	463	..	4
Woodson	50	..	..
Richardson	177	..	1
Breckinridge	191	..	..
Madison	40	..	..
Davis	21	..	..
Total	10226	138	23

By comparison of the Free-State vote for Governor (6,875), with that cast against the Constitution (10,226), it is apparent that 3,351 Free-State men who visited the polls took no part in the State election; how many refrained from voting entirely is not capable of proof; the number was variously estimated at from 2,000 to 5,000.

It is probable that there were of resident voters in the Territory on January 1, 1858, not far from 17,000, of which number 4,000 were Pro-slavery and 13,000 Free-State. The population was not far from 55,000.

The Free-State officers elected immediately prepared a memorial to Congress, disavowing all intention or desire to serve under the Constitution through the provisions of which they had been chosen, and urging that body not to admit Kansas into the Union under it.

THIRD REGULAR SESSION OF THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE, AND LAST SESSION OF THE TOPEKA LEGISLATURE.

The Third Territorial Legislature met at Lecompton January 4, 1858, and organized by the election of the following officers:

Council—Carmi W. Babcock, President; Cyrus K. Holliday, President *pro tem.*; Joel K. Goodin, Secretary; Gustavus A. Colton, Assistant Secretary; Abram Cutler, Sergeant-at-Arms; Jacob Branson, Door keeper; D. H. Weir, Engrossing Clerk; Benj. T. Hutchings, Enrolling Clerk; S. Y Lum, Chaplain.

House—George W. Deitzler, Speaker; Cyrus F. Currier, Chief Clerk; Wm. B. Parsons, Assistant Clerk; Geo. F. Warren, Sergeant-at-Arms; T. A. Blake, Door-keeper; Robert Speer, Messenger; C. H. Lovejoy, Chaplain.

On the 6th the Legislature adjourned to Lawrence.

On January 5, the Topeka Legislature convened at Topeka, and organized by the election of J. P. Root, President of the Senate, and Harry Stratton, Speaker of the House. Gov. Robinson delivered his message, urging the importance of still keeping up the Free-State organization pending the uncertain action of Congress, but in no manner countenancing the idea of putting the government in motion or otherwise obstructing the course of events, so long as they should tend to the ultimate triumph of the principles in defense of which the Topeka Constitution had been framed and the Free-State government organized.

January 7, the Legislature adjourned to Lawrence, and there presented to the Territorial Legislature the following concurrent resolutions:

WHEREAS, The people of Kansas, in the absence of any legitimate government, originated at Topeka, on the 23d day of October, 1855, a State government, and subsequently elected officers under the same; and

WHEREAS, the people have, on certain occasions, affirmed and re-affirmed said constitution and government, and have elected the present State officers and Legislature, in order to maintain said State organization as the government for the State of Kansas; therefore,

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas (the Senate concurring), that we at once proceed to complete the organization of the State Government under the Constitution, and enact such laws as the necessities of the people seem to demand. And,

Resolved, Now, as heretofore, the Federal authority represented in the Territorial laws and Territorial Legislature, is an obstacle to the successful execution of the will of the people through the State Government, under the State Constitution; therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully urge the General Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, now in session at Lawrence, to take immediate steps to remove the forms of a Territorial government, so that it shall not obstruct and embarrass the State Government.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House cause a copy of this preamble and resolutions, properly authenticated, to be laid before the Council and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, and we respectfully request them to give it their earliest consideration, and that they send a reply to the respective officers of the two branches of the State Legislature.

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*Serious troubles arising largely from disputed land claims and the contiguity of Missouri occurred in the southeastern counties during December, 1856, and January, 1858. Gen. Lane visited the scene of disturbance, and small bodies of both Territorial and United States troops were brought into requisition at various times while the troubles continued. Having no immediate connection with the general history, they are detailed in the histories of the counties involved.

The memorial was referred to special committees in both branches who reported as below stated, the reports being accepted and adopted.

The Council Committee reported:

> The committee to whom was referred the memorial of the State Legislature, now in session in Lawrence, having had the subject-matter therein contained under consideration, beg leave to submit the following report: That we will manifest our readiness to accede to their wishes, so far as we can do so consistently with the views which we entertain of our duty to our constituents and to our country, by adopting such measures, as soon as practicable, as, in our judgment, may meet with the hearty concurrence and support of the people of Kansas. But, under the embarrassing circumstances in which we are placed by the complicated condition of political affairs in Kansas, and the relation in which we stand to the Federal Government; the uncertainty existing with regard to the policy indicated by the Congress of the United States toward us; in view of the understanding which we have of the wishes of our constituents, and regarding, as we do, the peace, well-being and general welfare of Kansas, as of paramount importance; and in view of the fact that the Territorial Legislature is the only legal law-making power in Kansas, acknowledged by the General Government, we cannot consent to set aside the form of the Territorial government until further development may seem to render it necessary.
>
> B. HARDING.
> C. K. HOLLIDAY.

Andrew J. Mead, from the same committee, presented the following minority report:

> The committee to whom was referred the petition in the form of concurrent resolutions from the State Legislature, now in session in Lawrence, ask leave, respectfully, to state that they have had the same under consideration, and cannot concur in the views of the petitions and said concurrent resolutions, respecting the position of the present Territorial Legislature, declaring it to be an obstruction to the successful execution of the will of the people; and, in view of the complex character of the various questions which are now before the people of this Territory, your committee feel that there is great necessity for wise and just legislation; and further state, that it is the opinion of your committee, any action at the present time favoring the policy embodied in said resolutions would be unwise, and in conflict with the legitimate purposes of this Legislature.

The majority of the House committee reported as follows:

> The select committee, to whom was referred the concurrent resolutions of the Free-State Legislature, under the Topeka Constitution, would, in accordance with the instructions of the House, respectfully report the following resolution:
>
> *Resolved*, That we have every confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and prudence of the Free State Legislature; that we believe the movement it represents originated in a public necessity, and that it is their province to take such action in their own capacity as they may think legitimate and proper, they being responsible for their own action and we not for them, and as the Territorial Legislature is not, legitimately, in a position to dictate or concur in their acts, we have only respectfully to reiterate to them the course of action which we shall pursue, as clearly indicated in the resolution passed by this body, to the effect that we would proceed to the enactment of an entire code of laws which shall supersede all laws or pretended laws passed prior to the special session of this present Legislature.
>
> S. S. COOPER,
> JOHN SPEER,
> E. N. MORRILL,
> H. MILES MOORE.

A minority report was submitted through W. P. Badger, which concluded as follows: "*Resolved*, That the Clerk of this House is hereby instructed to return the 'concurrent resolutions' sent here by an assemblage of people styling themselves the Topeka State Legislature, and inform that honorable body that the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas are the only legally authorized body possessing power to enact such or any laws that the necessities of the people seem to demand."

Neither the majority nor minority reports on the memorial recommended granting the request of the memorialists; those adopted virtually said: "Things are too precarious to allow the only government recognized by the National Government as valid to voluntarily abdicate without legal authority in favor of a government which, however clearly it may represent the will of the people, has no authority under the law, therefore wait until further developments may seem to render such a step necessary." The minority report went still further and said: "The Territorial Legislature is the only legal law-making body possible until the Territory is admitted as a State. The members of the present Legislature were duly elected, and are duly bound to perform the legislative functions whereto they were chosen. They will do it." The minority report doubtless reflected the sentiments of a large majority of the Free-State party at that time, much more nearly than did the majority report, which was adopted.

The Topeka Legislature waited some ten days for further developments, and then adjourned to meet at Topeka on the 4th day of the coming March. At that time no quorum appeared. The leading minds had turned their attention to newer plans more in accord with the changed condition of affairs, and vitality had gone out of the Topeka movement. Ardent men still persistently clung to the old Free-State organization, not because it was the best that could be devised so much as because it had been the first. In spite of their efforts to further continue it, it was evident that the stanch and tried leaders who had originated it, and stood by it through evil and good repute, no longer viewed it as indispensable to success; and not a few believed that its persistent advocacy, in season and out of season, had become a serious obstacle to the success of the Free-State movement. The times had outgrown it and it fell, not into disrepute, but disuse. There was, after March 4, 1858, no further attempt to resuscitate or continue it.

It had for three years been the shrine at which the whole Free-State party had worshiped, and the citadel of liberty that had never been surrendered to the foe. No truer nor braver band of freemen ever fought the desperate fight for freedom against such appalling odds as did those who defended it. Their names will go down the ages in imperishable renown as the unconquerable defenders of free institutions under the ægis of the Topeka Free-State Constitution.

The Territorial Legislature adjourned February 13 after a session of forty days. Early in the session, it passed the following:

> *Resolved*, By the Territorial Legislature (the Council concurring), that we at once proceed to the enactment of an entire code of laws for the people of the Territory which shall supersede all laws, or pretended laws, passed prior to the special session of this Legislature securing all vested rights acquired in good faith.

Outside the routine proceedings and the passage of many private bills, the Legislature considered and acted upon matters of general interest noted below.

The militia of Kansas was divided into eight brigade divisions: Gen. I. G. Losee being appointed Brigadier General of the First Brigade; Gen. S. V. Jamison, of the Second; Gen. George Hillyer, of the Third; Gen. Asa Hall, of the Fourth; Gen. L. G. Cleveland, Fifth; Gen. Sam. Walker, Sixth; Gen. John H. Whistler, Seventh; Gen. Calvin McDaniel, Eighth. This was done under the provisions of the military bill passed at the extra session of December, 1857, over the veto of Secretary Stanton. The bill created one Major General, eight Brigadiers and many Captains—the Commander-in-Chief (which was the Governor), the Major General and staff to constitute a military board with full power to call out the militia when a majority should think proper, provided the Legislature was not in session. When in session, that body to decide.

A bill making Minneola the seat of government passed by a two-thirds vote over the Governor's veto.* A bill passed for an election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention, election to be held March 2; convention to meet at Minneola on the fourth Tuesday in March. Bill abolishing slavery was passed over the veto of Acting Governor Denver.

During the session, a committee was appointed to investigate the frauds of the last two elections. The members were: Henry J. Adams, E. L. Taylor, Thomas Ewing, J. B. Abbott, Ely Moore and Dillon Pickering. The report, made February 12, shows that the illegal votes cast were: On the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution, December 21, 1857—at Kickapoo, 700; Delaware City, 145; Oxford, 1,200; Shawnee, 675; total, 2,720. At the election of officers under said Constitution, January 4, 1858—at Kickapoo, 600; Delaware City, 5; Delaware Agency, 336; Oxford, 696; Shawnee, 821; total, 2,458. The Commissioners reported that the Oxford returns were honestly made out by the officers of election, and subsequently 336 names were forged upon them, with the knowledge of John D. Henderson; and that John Calhoun was *particeps criminis*, after the fact.

LEAVENWORTH CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The act providing for a Constitutional Convention was passed and sent to the Governor for his signature on Wednesday, February 10. The law provided that "if any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days—Sundays excepted—after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law." The law also limited the length of sessions, except the first (this was the third) to forty days. Counting January 4, the day on which the Legislature convened, as a whole day, the Legislature stood adjourned by the provisions of the organic act on February 12. The Governor withheld his signature from the bill, whereupon, on the 13th the Assembly passed it notwithstanding, and then adjourned. This threw grave doubts, which were never entirely dispelled, upon the legality of the act.

The election of delegates, under the act as passed, took place March 9. The aggregate vote in the Territory was not far from 9,000, a respectable majority of the Free-State party participating in the election.

The convention met at Minneola March 23. Seventy-two delegates were present. Both the radical and conservative factions were represented. The radicals favored the formation of a Constitution on the basis of the Topeka Constitution, and the extreme radicals were for putting it in operation as soon as practicable, with or without the sanction of law; the conservatives were for simply framing the Constitution, and organizing a State government only in strict conformity with the prescribed forms of law. The officers elected were: President, James H. Lane; Clerk, Samuel F. Tappan; Assistant Clerk, B. T. Hutchings; Sergeant-at-Arms, George F. Warren; Reporter, R. J. Hinton.

On the 24th, the convention adjourned, to meet at Leavenworth on the 25th.

The convention assembled at Melodeon Hall, Leavenworth, on the evening of March 25, and upon the presentation of a report by W. F. M. Arny, to take, so far as practicable, the Topeka Constitution for their basis, Gen. Lane tendered his resignation as President of the Convention, making a strong speech in favor of the Topeka Constitution, and giving as reason for his resignation that he "did not wish to hinder a vote in Congress by his acting as President of the Convention."

Martin F. Conway was then elected President.

The convention finished its labors and adjourned, April 3. The questions of negro suffrage and separate schools for whites and blacks elicited a long and earnest discussion. It was finally decided to let the Constitution go to the people with the elective franchise extended to "every male citizen," the discrimination as appeared in the word *white* in the Topeka Constitution being stricken out. It was, however, provided that the suffrage question should be submitted for final decision to a direct vote of the people with the Constitution as framed. In its general features, the Constitution was framed after the model of the Topeka Constitution. The vote on its adoption was appointed to be held on the 3d Tuesday of May, 1858, at which time was also to be holden a general election for the purpose of choosing State officers, Members of Assembly, Member of Congress, etc.

The members elected to the convention were as follows:

Jefferson County—Edward Lynde, James Monroe, J. C. Todd, A. W. McCauslin.
Shawnee—A. L. Winans, Lucian Fish, R. M. Fish, H. W. Curtis, William W. Ross, John Ritchie.
Atchison—Frank G. Adams, Caleb May, G. M. Fuller, C. A. Woodworth, H. S. Baker.
Breckinridge—P. B. Plumb, William McCulloch, John R. Swallow.
Butler and Hunter—Samuel Stewart.
Madison—G. D. Humphrey.
Linn—A. Danford, Thomas H. Butler, Robert B. Mitchell, Robert Ewing.
Brown—A. B. Anderson, Orville Root, A. W. Williams.

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*The removal of the capital to Minneola was subject to the suspicion of being a speculative movement, in which a working majority of the members had more or less interest. The vote passing the bill over the veto was 28 to 9. Many of the members owned lots in the embryo city. The removal was subsequently declared illegal by Jeremiah S. Black, United States Attorney General.

Richardson—James Fletcher, Henry Harvy.
Anderson—W. F. M. Arny, William Spriggs, W. L. Webster.
Coffey—R. A Kinsie, D. A. Hawkins, J. M. Elliott.
Calhoun—W. E. Bowker, Adam Fuller.
Lykins—G. A. Colton, Thomas Roberts, Charles A. Foster, A. Knapp.
Franklin—Joel F. Goodin, J. C. Rees.
Wells—A. H. Shurtleff.
Allen and Bourbon—W. R. Griffith, M. H. Hudson, G. A. Nuller, A. G. Carpenter, G. W Campbell.
Douglas and Johnson—M. F. Conway. E. S. Scudder, Charles H. Branscomb, A. Soule, W. R. Monteith, J. M. Shepherd, John L. Brown, D. Pickering, Charles Mayo, James D. Allen, T. Dwight Thacher, James S. Emery, Samuel N. Wood.
Doniphan, etc.—James H. Lane, William V. Barr, A. Larzelere, W. Fleming, Hugh Robertson, Charles E. Perham, W. D. Beeler, J. F. Hampson.
Riley—Isaac T. Goodnow, F. N. Blake, George W. Higinbotham.
Pottawatomie—U. Cook, J. D. Adams.
Davis—J. H. Pillsbury.
Nemaha—S. S. Wright, R. U. Torrey.
Woodson—R. Austin.
Greenwood—M. L. Ashmore.
Wise—H. J. Espy.
Leavenworth—Henry J. Adams, Thomas Ewing, Jr., John P. Hatterscheidt, John C. Douglass, James Davis, W. Y. Roberts, J. M. Walden, William H. Coffin, Thomas Trower, H. P. Johnson.
Richardson—James H. Winchell.
Not assigned—B. B. Newton, James Telfer, G. W. K. Twombly.

The platform adopted was as follows:

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Free-State party, do heartily accept the Leavenworth Constitution, and do pledge ourselves to favor its adoption and ratification by the people.

Resolved, That should Congress accept the application accompanying the Lecompton Constitution, and admit Kansas as a sovereign State into the Union, without the condition precedent that said constitution, at a fair election, shall receive the ratification of the people of Kansas, then we will put the Leavenworth Constitution, ratified by the people and the government under it, into immediate and active operation, as the organic law and living government of the State of Kansas, and that we will support and defend the same against any opposition, come from whatever quarter it may.

Resolved, That at the election upon the constitution, the voters of Kansas be requested to vote for or against negro suffrage, and for or against separate schools for white and negro children; and if a majority of the votes cast be against negro suffrage, it shall operate as instructions to the first Legislature to submit to the people at once an amendment to the constitution, prohibiting negro suffrage; and if a majority of the votes cast be in favor of separate schools, it shall operate in like manner, as instructions to the first Legislature to submit an amendment, providing for separate schools for white and negro children, except in districts where the people, by general consent, shall allow the school to be in common.

On April 28 and 29, a convention was held at Topeka, at which the following ticket, under the Leavenworth Constitution, was nominated:

Governor, Henry J. Adams, Leavenworth; Lieutenant Governor, Cyrus K. Holliday, Topeka; Secretary of State, E. P. Bancroft, Emporia; Treasurer, J. B. Wheeler, Doniphan; Auditor, George S. Hillyer, Grasshopper Falls; Attorney General, Charles A. Foster, Osawatomie; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. M. Walden, Quindaro; Commissioner of School Lands, J. W. Robinson, Manhattan; Representative in Congress, M. F. Conway, Lawrence; Supreme Judges, William A. Phillips, Lawrence, two years; Lorenzo Dow, Topeka, four years; William McKay, Wyandotte, six years; Reporter of Supreme Court, Albert D. Richardson, Sumner; Clerk of Supreme Court, W. F. M. Arny, Hyatt.

May 18, the election on the Leavenworth Constitution and for the choice of officers under its provisions was held. Owing to the doubts as to the legality of the convention, jealousy of the Free-State Democrats, many of whom had been prominent in the movement, and other causes, which may become apparent further on, the vote was so small as to show unmistakably that the movement had not the support of even a respectable minority of the Free-State party, and that it had further fallen into disrepute since its inauguration. The election of delegates in March had brought out a Free-State vote of 9,000; at the submission of their work ten weeks after, the whole vote polled numbered not far from 4,000, of which number 1,000 were against it, leaving but 3,000 out of an aggregate Free-State vote of not less than 12,000 in its favor. The indifferent vote showed plainly that it was viewed with no great favor at home, and consequently it did not meet a cordial reception, by even the Republican Members of Congress when presented. It was finally presented to the Senate of the United States, with a petition praying that Kansas be admitted into the Union under it, on January 6, 1859, and found its final rest in the bosom of the Committee on Territories, to whom it was referred.

THE STORY RETOLD.

Hon. T. Dwight Thacher, a member of the Leavenworth Convention, on retiring from the Presidency of the Kansas State Historical Society, January 16, 1883, gave the following historical account of the Leavenworth Convention, its objects, the scope of its work, with recollections of its members. It is here preserved, entire, as the best sketch yet published.

I purpose to speak in this address upon that movement in the history of the Territory of Kansas which resulted in the formation and adoption of what is known as the Leavenworth Constitution.

Four constitutions were framed as the organic law before this State was admitted to the Union. The Topeka Constitution, which was the first in order, was adopted by the Convention which framed it on the 11th day of November, 1855, and by the people of the Territory, at an election held December 15, 1855.

The Lecompton Constitution was adopted by the Convention which framed it on the 7th day of November, 1857. It was submitted to a vote of the people by the Convention on the 21st of December, 1857, the form of the vote prescribed, being, "For the Constitution with slavery," and "For the Constitution without slavery."

No opportunity was afforded at this election to vote against the Constitution, and the Free-State people of the Territory refrained from taking part in it. The Territorial Legislature having been summoned in extra session by Acting Gov. F. P. Stanton, passed an act submitting the Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the people at an election to be held on the 4th of January, 1858. At that election, 138 votes were cast for the Constitution and 10,226 votes against it. Notwithstanding this overwhelming vote against the constitution it was sent to Washington by its partisans; President Buchanan transmitted it to the Senate, urging the admission of the State under it, thus inaugurating the great contest which resulted in the division of the Democratic party, the election of Abraham Lincoln and the final overthrow of the slave power. The bill to admit Kansas as a State under the Lecompton constitution failed, and the English bill finally passed Congress, under the provisions of which the constitution was again submitted to a vote of the people on the 4th of August, 1858, with the result of 1,788 votes in its favor and 11,300 against it.

The constitutional convention, which framed the Leavenworth constitution, was provided for by an act of the Territorial Legislature passed in February, 1858, during the pendency of the Lecompton constitution in Congress. The constitution was adopted by the convention at Leavenworth April 3, 1858, and by the people at an election held May 18, 1858.

The Wyandotte constitution was adopted by the convention which framed it on the 29th day of July, 1859, and was adopted by the people at an election held October 4, 1859. The State was admitted into the Union under this constitution January 29, 1861.

The question is frequently asked, even by those of considerable information regarding our history, what did the Leavenworth constitutional convention movement mean? What relation did it hold to the great struggle through which our infant community passed in its long and perilous journey to the safe retreat of the bosom of the Union?

The Topeka constitutional movement was the instinctive effort of the Free-State people for unity about some recognized center. They must have something around which they could rally, and their leaders were sagacious enough to institute a movement which, while it served to consolidate the Free-State settlers into a compact organization, afforded a reasonable prospect of a safe and constitutional exit from their troubles. A recent precedent had been afforded by California for the spontaneous action of the people in the organization of a State Government, without an enabling act from Congress. Some of the most conspicuous leaders of the Topeka constitutional movement had participated in the California movement, and were enthusiastic in the conviction that a similar success would attend the effort here. The Topeka movement *did* come very near success. The House of Representatives, on the 3d of July, 1856, passed a bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union under that constitution. Had the bill become a law, Kansas would have been saved the five years of turmoil and strife which elapsed before she was admitted into the Union, and the subsequent course of the great stream of our national history might have been diverted for a time at least from the bloody and fratricidal era to which it was then so rapidly and inevitably hastening.

The Topeka constitutional movement served to hold the Free-State people together until after the great wave of immigration in the spring of 1857 had virtually settled the question of the future status of the Territory. The first fruits of that emigration were the restoration of the Territorial Legislature in the fall election to the hands of the people from whom it had been rapaciously seized by fraud and violence in March, 1855. This gave the Free-State party a standpoint and leverage of undoubted legality for further proceedings. Heretofore their movements had been outside the pale of recognized authority. But the Territorial Legislature was recognized as valid by friends and foes alike. One of the first achievements of this new weapon in the hands of the people was the passage of an act, at the extra session called for that purpose by Secretary Stanton, submitting the Lecompton constitution to an honest and fair vote, for acceptance or rejection at an election to be held January 4, 1858. The result of this election was the rejection of the constitution by an overwhelming vote of unquestioned legality and authority, thus furnishing an argument against the admission of the State under that constitution, which the friends of free Kansas in Congress used with tremendous power and unanswerable effect. The population of the Territory during 1856 and 1857 had increased very largely. The total vote cast for State officers under the Topeka constitution January 15, 1856, was 1,706; the vote on the Lecompton constitution January 4, 1858, was 10,427, showing an increase of more than sixfold. The old movement had lost much of its hold upon the popular mind. Admission into the Union under that constitution had ceased to be regarded as probable. While the officers who had been elected to the various positions under it were still recognized, more or less, as leaders in the Free-State organization, it was nevertheless felt that the fifty thousand new settlers who had come into the Territory during the two years which had elapsed since their election ought to have some voice in choosing the future rulers of the State. In short, there was a general clamor for a new deal. Besides, it was argued with considerable force that the Free-State cause would be at a disadvantage should the battle in Congress and before the country against the Lecompton constitution be fought upon the basis of the Topeka constitution. That constitution had been framed by a convention elected without any authority of law; the total vote upon its adoption had been only 1,778, while two years had elapsed since it was framed and adopted, and meantime a large increase in the population had taken place. Its enemies might and probably would (and in fact did) claim that it no longer represented a majority of the people. The Lecompton constitution, on the other hand, could claim a quasi legality and regularity, the convention which framed it having been elected in conformity to an act passed by the Territorial Legislature. Having the Legislature now in their own hands, the Free-State people felt that it would be the part of wisdom to call a new convention which would have at least as good standing for regularity and legality as the Lecompton convention, and whose constitution would receive an overwhelming indorsement at the hands of the people. The Lecompton constitution would thus be confronted by a constitution of equal legality, of a more recent date and of undoubted popular support.

These considerations were undoubtedly the dominant ones in determining the call of a new constitutional convention. There were minor influences which contributed to the same result. One of these, which assumed considerable importance before the Legislature passed the act calling the convention, was the question of the location of the capital. The Topeka constitution had located the capital temporarily in Topeka, and the very name of the constitution served to keep the city prominently before the public. Other towns were ambitious of becoming the seat of Government. A new constitution bearing some other name would at least divert attention from Topeka. Before the act calling the convention was passed, a scheme for locating the capital at Minneola—a town existing only on paper, and created for the purpose—was broached, and successfully carried through the Legislature. The bill locating the seat of government of the Territory at Minneola was passed over the Governor's veto, and two days thereafter the bill calling a constitutional convention and fixing Minneola as the place where it should assemble, was also passed.

The "Minneola swindle," as it was called in those days, created a great sensation in Kansas, so great as to seem almost extravagant as we look back upon it now. The gravamen was that the location of the capital at Minneola was a scheme to further the personal fortunes of members of the Legislature who were interested in the new town. In vain did they reply that the location was a good one, central, and well adapted to be the future capital of the State; that the capital was bound to be removed from Lecompton in any event, and that wherever located somebody's private fortunes would be enhanced thereby. The public judgment was severe, and condemned the thing to such a degree that many of the delegates elected to the constitutional convention were instructed by their constituents to vote for an immediate adjournment of that body to some other point in the Territory. It thus came about that the convention had no sooner completed its organization at Minneola than a motion was made to adjourn to some other place. This gave rise to a long and acrimonious debate. The session was prolonged during the whole night, and toward morning the motion to adjourn and fixing the city of Leavenworth as the place of re-assembling was passed. On the morning of the 24th of March, 1858, the members took their departure for Leavenworth, leaving this capital of a day to revert to its pristine condition of a quarter section of Franklin County prairie. And thus the constitution which the body afterward framed became known in our history as the Leavenworth constitution, and not as the Minneola constitution, as its original projectors had expected.

The convention re-assembled in Leavenworth on the evening of the 25th of March. The constitution was adopted and signed on the 3d of April. The work had been done with brevity and dispatch. Indeed there was no great amount of work to be done. Aside from the special features to be hereafter noted, the draft of the Topeka constitution was closely followed. There were few questions which gave rise to debate, and they were speedily settled. It was the aim of the convention to do its work as speedily as possible, make a good constitution and adjourn. The constitution was adopted by the people on the 18th day of May, 1858, and on the same day the following State officers were also elected under it, viz.: Governor, Henry J. Adams, of Leavenworth; Lieutenant Governor, Cyrus K. Holliday, of Topeka; Secretary of State, E. P. Bancroft, of Emporia; Treasurer, J. B. Wheeler, of Doniphan; Auditor, Geo. S. Hillyer, of Grasshopper Falls; Attorney General, Chas. A. Foster, of Osawatomie; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. M. Walden, of Quindaro; Commissioner of School Lands, J. W. Robinson, of Manhattan; Representative in Congress, M. F. Conway, of Lawrence; Supreme Judges, Wm. A. Phillips, of Lawrence; Lorenzo Dow, of Topeka, and Wm. McKay, of Wyandotte; Reporter of the Supreme Court, Albert D. Richardson, of Sumner; Clerk of the Supreme Court, W. F. M. Arny, of Hyatt. Of these, Messrs. Holliday and Conway had been elected to positions in the State government under the Topeka constitution, Mr. Holliday having been Secretary of State and Mr. Conway one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The State officers under the Leavenworth Constitution were nominated upon a platform whose chief resolve was, "That should Congress accept the application accompanying the Lecompton Constitution, and admit Kansas as a sovereign State in the Union, without the condition precedent that said constitution, at a fair election, shall receive the ratification of the people of Kansas, then we will put the Leavenworth Constitution, ratified by the people, and the government under it, into immediate and active operation as the organic law and living government of the State of Kansas, and that we will support and defend the same against any opposition, come from whatever quarter it may." Before the election took place, however, the "English bill" had passed both Houses of Congress and become a law, so that the Lecompton struggle was over, and the long and bitter and bloody contest to make Kansas a Slave State came to a close.

The movement for admission under the Leavenworth Constitution was prosecuted no further, and the convention and its work survives only upon the pages of our chequered history as one of the positions temporarily occupied by the great Free-State host in its onward march to final victory.

It would be an interesting study, had we time to do so, to compare the provisions of the four constitutions which were successively framed as the fundamental law of this State. Outside of the stormy and convulsed domain of the slavery question, the differences in the constitutions are not remarkable. In this domain, however, the differences are distinct and antipodal. The Lecompton instrument voiced the extremest doctrines of the slave power. In the article on "Slavery," for slavery was the subject of a separate article, it is declared that "the right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of the slave to such slave and its increase is the same and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever." The Legislature was declared to have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of their owners, nor without paying to their owners before emancipation a full equivalent in money for them. The framers of this instrument seem to have labored to emphasize the degradation of manhood on the one hand and the elevation and sanctification of chattelhood on the other. Instead of the usual declaration that all men are equal in rights, they declare "that all *freemen*, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights," and they add that "no freeman shall be taken or imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges or deprived of his life, liberty, etc., but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land." In the schedule to the constitution, they provide that, even though the vote should be for the constitution without slavery, still, "the right of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with;" and in the section relating to amendments to the constitution, it is expressly and carefully provided "that no alteration shall be made to affect the rights of property in the ownership of slaves." Under these provisions, Kansas would in any event have been a Slave State, and remained such as long as any of the slaves then living in the Territory, or any of their descendants to the remotest generations, should have remained amongst us.

These extreme and almost frantic provisions for the perpetuity and sanctity of property in slaves, viewed from our present standpoint, and with the light of the past twenty-five years of eventful and startling history bearing full upon them, seem chimerical and almost childish; but we are to remember that at that time these monstrous doctrines dominated this country, controlled the utterances of the Supreme Court, were backed by the army and navy, and commanded the hearty support or the unprotesting acquiescence of a majority of the people. It was the merest margin and verge of chance that prevented these doctrines from being incorporated in the organic law of our State. The motion which finally resulted in what is known as the English bill, and saved us from admission under the Lecompton Constitution, passed the House of Representatives by a majority of only one vote.

The framers of the Leavenworth Constitution studied to antagonize these peculiar and abhorrent, though characteristic, Pro-slavery doctrines of the Lecompton instrument. Thus the first section of the bill of rights follows, almost the exact language of the Topeka Constitution, in saying that "all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and seeking and obtaining happiness and safety," and then goes on to add, "and the right of all men to the control of their persons, exists prior to law and is inalienable," a clause which is certainly somewhat pleonastic, and is not to be found in the corresponding section of the Wyandotte Constitution (which section, by the way, is more tersely and comprehensively expressed in the Wyandotte Constitution than in either of the others), but was added for the specific purpose of antagonizing the declaration of the Lecompton instrument that the right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction. Our idea was to antagonize the dogma of the right of man to property in man by the doctrine of the right of man to himself. It was liberty set over against slavery. So, too, the section of the Lecompton Constitution that no freeman shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, except by the judgment of his peers, and the law of the land, is repeated, almost word for word, with the word "person" substituted for the word "freeman."

The section forbidding slavery is the same in the Leavenworth and Wyandotte Constitutions, and is a repetition of the section in the Topeka Constitution, that "there shall be no slavery in this State, nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, and adding the clause, "whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

The Leavenworth Constitution contains nowhere the word "white." There is not a word in it which refers to color. The expression "white male citizen" or "white male," which might probably then have been found in the constitution of every State in the Union, is not to be found in it. No change would have been required in its provisions or language to have made it in perfect harmony with the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States. This was not the result of accident, but was achieved as we have related elsewhere, by the determined and persevering efforts of some of the most brave and far-seeing spirits of the convention, who meant, if possible, that the invidious and un-republican distinction of color as in any way affecting men's rights, should have neither place nor countenance in the constitution. This result was not achieved without a struggle. The question was debated in some form and upon some clause or section of the constitution nearly every day of the session, but always with the same result.

Strange as it may appear, the Lecompton constitution does not contain the word "white" in its article on elections and the right of suffrage. Section one begins: "Every male citizen of the United States, etc., etc., shall be entitled to vote." The Leavenworth constitution adopts in its article on the elective franchise the identical expression, "every male citizen of the United States." The correspondence was not accidental; it was intentional. The framers of the Lecompton instrument meant to emphasize the extreme doctrine of the slave power, that none but white men could be citizens of the United States; the framers of the Leavenworth constitution, on the other hand, meant to emphasize the doctrine that every man born upon the soil and under the flag of the Union was a citizen of the United States. Indeed, the careful reader of the two constitutions will not fail to note how radically antagonistic they are. The one was intended to offset the other. The one embodied the most radical doctrines of the slave power; the other anticipated the advanced and humane doctrines of republican equality which remain as the most precious legacy of the great war of the rebellion.

The convention consisted of eighty-four members. Of these, Caleb May and William R. Griffith had been members of the Topeka constitutional convention, and were afterward members of the Wyandotte constitutional convention, the only individuals who were members of all of them. Five others, namely, James H. Lane, M. F. Conway, W. Y. Roberts, James S. Emery and Joel K. Goodin had also been members of the Topeka constitutional convention. C. A. Foster had been Assistant Secretary of the Topeka convention, James M. Winchell was afterward President of the Wyandotte constitutional convention, and John Ritchie and William McCulloch were also members of both. James H. Lane was elected President of the convention when organized at Minneola, but resigned at Leavenworth, and Martin F. Conway was elected his successor. Samuel F. Tappan was Secretary.

Of the eighty-four members, many have since made men of mark. Winchell, as I have just said, was President of the Wyandotte constitutional convention; Lane was one of our first United States Senators; Conway was our first Member of the House of Representatives; Thomas Ewing, Jr., was first Chief Justice of the State, and has since been eminent in the field and forum and at the bar; H. P. Johnson died at the head of his regiment during the war; William Spriggs was second State Treasurer; A. Larzelere was Speaker of the Territorial House of Representatives in 1859; W. Y. Roberts served with distinction as Colonel during the war; P. B. Plumb is our present efficient and popular junior United States Senator; J. R. Swallow was elected State Auditor in 1864; Henry J. Adams was nominated for Governor under the Leavenworth constitutional convention; F. G. Adams is the present able and excellent Secretary of the State Historical Society; W. F. M. Arny was Secretary of New Mexico for years, and has but recently passed away; C. H. Branscomb was United States Consul at Manchester, England; James S. Emery has been United States District Attorney for Kansas, and a Regent of the State University; Samuel N. Wood has been repeatedly a Member, and once Speaker, of the House of Representatives; John Ritchie was a Colonel during the war; William R. Griffith was our first and Isaac T. Goodnow our second Superintendent of Public Instruction; A. Danford was elected Attorney General in 1868; Robert B. Mitchell rose to distinction in the war, and was Governor of New Mexico; Edward Lynde was Colonel of the Ninth Kansas Regiment; F. N. Blake was United States Consul to Quebec; J. M. Walden has become an eminent clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal Church. There are others, I doubt not, worthy of mention, but these occur to me upon hastily reading over the list. Taking them as a whole, I doubt whether an abler body of men was ever assembled in the State. Lane, of course, was the chief figure. He lived in Lawrence, but he appeared in the convention as a delegate from Doniphan County. He took little interest in the proceedings of the convention, but spent much of his time during the sessions in pacing up and down the area in the rear of the members' seats, running his hands through his hair, from the base of the brain forward over the top of the skull, as his habit was. He looked merely at the political aspects of the movement. For the constitution, as a constitution, he seemed to care but little. Perhaps he foresaw the remote probability of the admission of the State under it. He wanted to be elected President of the convention because, first, he had been President of the Topeka convention, and, secondly, he had had a quarrel with Gov. Denver and wanted his favorite "indorsement" from the representatives of the people. When Conway remonstrated with him at Minneola, for wanting to accumulate honors upon himself unduly, he promised to resign in Conway's favor when the convention should get to Leavenworth, and he kept his promise. He was inclined to side with the radical members of the convention, but he rendered them little assistance on the floor. He was not a leader. In the most exciting debate of the convention, namely, that over the question whether, in case the State were admitted under the Lecompton constitution, the government under the Leavenworth constitution should be put in operation, he took no part whatever. At Minneola, upon the night of adjournment, he made a powerful and dramatic speech. The night was far spent. The candles had burned down in their sockets. The debate had been long, and at times angry. Some of the members were deeply interested in Minneola, and in their excitement they threatened that if the convention should adjourn from Minneola they would abandon the Free-State party and break it up. This threat aroused the sleeping lion in Lane. He came down from the chair where he had presided with great fairness during the long debate, and took the floor. All eyes were upon him. The drowsy member sat upright. As he proceeded with his speech the interest intensified, and members began to gather around him, sitting upon the desks and standing in the aisles. I shall never forget the scene—the dimly lighted room; the darkness without; the excited men within; little Warren, the Sergeant-at-arms, standing unconscious upon the floor, with partly outstretched arms and wholly carried away by the speech, and Lane himself aroused to a pitch of excitement which I never saw him manifest on any other occasion during his whole career.

As he drew near his peroration, he painted a picture of the Free-State party of Kansas, of what it had done and suffered for the great cause of human liberty, of the crisis that was then upon it, and of the responsibilities resting upon its members. He then alluded to the threats that these men interested in Minneola had made of abandoning and breaking up the party, and said that if in the momentous and supreme hour of the party's struggle, they were bound to leave it on account of a few paltry shares in Minneola, then let them go—and go to hell!

Conway followed Lane in the same strain, and in a speech which at any other time would have been a powerful one, but its effect was lost in the storm which Lane's outburst had aroused and it passed almost unnoticed. The vote was taken and the convention adjourned to Leavenworth.

Martin F. Conway was an active participant in all the proceedings of the convention. He was an excellent presiding officer, and his speeches when he took the floor, were earnest, impassioned and logical. He had read and studied, more deeply perhaps, than any other member of the convention, the theory of our governmental system, and was positive and well fortified in his convictions.

Coming from a Slave State himself, and a great student of the writings and speeches of leading statesmen of the South, he more thoroughly comprehended the nature, the designs and the ambitions of the slave-power, and seemed to more intensely hate it, than any other man amongst us. His subsequent life, with its single brief success and its numerous and prolonged misfortunes, down to his confinement and death in an asylum in Washington, made up a strange career even in this country of surprises and contradictions.

One of the most marked members of the convention was Thomas Ewing, Jr. This gentleman added to the graces of a youthful and engaging person the charm of attractive manners and a brilliant mind. He took an intelligent interest in the work of the convention, and was ready and effective in debate. His speeches wore the air of preparation, while his manner had an appearance of dignity and restrained enthusiasm, which left the impression of reserved force and an unexpended power upon the mind of the hearer. He always seemed like a man who had not done his best, but who upon proper occasion could rise to still more masterful heights of argument and eloquence. He was the easy leader of the conservative wing of the convention and championed their views with conspicuous, though ineffectual, ability.

It would be easy to indulge in personal reminiscences of many other members of the convention, but the limits of the present occasion will not allow me that pleasure.

The most exciting debate in the convention over any part of the Constitution occurred, as I have previously mentioned, in connection with Section 5 of the schedule, which provided that in case the Constitution should be adopted by the people, then upon the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, the Constitution should be in full force, the State officers should immediately enter upon the discharge of their duties, and the Governor should immediately, by proclamation, convene the General Assembly. As we have already seen, this Leavenworth constitutional movement was going on at the very time that the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution was pending in Congress, and was intended as the counter movement of the Free-State people against that measure. The contingency of the admission of the State under the Lecompton Constitution had to be contemplated. The Free-State people had full control of the Territorial Legislature. A portion of them had taken part in the election of officers under the Lecompton Constitution, and had really carried that election, electing the entire set of State officers under it, but on the face of the returns, including the fraudulent returns from Oxford, Shawnee and Kickapoo, the Pro-slavery officers were elected, and Calhoun, the President of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, had the granting of certificates both to the State officers and to the Legislature. There was no sufficient or reasonable doubt that Calhoun would carry out the Pro-slavery programme to the end. He had already declared the constitution "with slavery" adopted, and he would doubtless give certificates to the Pro-slavery officers under it. The plain question which confronted the Free-State people was, what would they do under these circumstances? Their answer was contained in the 5th Section of the schedule, which we have above quoted. The debate over this section was fierce and prolonged. It lasted the whole day. Members felt that it involved what might become very practical and serious issues. The one side maintained that it was the only logical, consistent and courageous position for the Free-State people to take. The other contended that it looked to a conflict with the General Government, which could only result in disaster and defeat. Ewing led off on the conservative side in opposition to the section in a magnificent speech. Conway came down from the chair and spoke in its defense. Others followed, on either side, until the day wore away. When the vote was finally reached, the section was adopted by a decided majority. I do not recollect that Lane said a single word on either side of this debate. As to which side was right it is unnecessary now to discuss. The progress of events fortunately prevented the question at issue from ever becoming a practical one. Had it become so, however, I am strong in the belief that the Free-State people would have been victorious in the struggle which must have ensued.

The events which we have been contemplating occurred a quarter of a century ago. The men who were then in middle or later life have now become aged men or have passed away. Those who were then in the bloom and vigor of early manhood are now carrying gray hairs and looking upon the afternoon sun. Of the members of that convention, Lane and Conway, and Winchell, and Larzelere, and H. P. Johnson, and W. Y. Roberts, and Josiah Pillsbury, and Henry J. Adams, and Henry Harvey, and Robert B. Mitchell, and Amasa Soule, and E. S. Scudder, and Swallow, and Griffith, and Arny, and I know not how many others, have passed over to the other side. Many are still left in active life, and some are occupying positions of trust and responsibility. The cause which they and so many others labored for has gloriously triumphed. The State, whose infancy they watched over with such solicitude, and the tides of whose life they so earnestly sought to turn into the channels of freedom, has become a free, prosperous and mighty commonwealth

Ad astra per aspera. They saw the trials—we see the stars. It is the glory of the pioneers of Kansas, that, when called to fill a gap for freedom, they filled it; when summoned to meet a crisis for human rights, they met it; when appointed by God to resist and beat back the onward march of slavery and save a future State for civilization and liberty, they did it!

DENVER APPOINTED GOVERNOR.

Secretary Denver received the appointment of Governor from the President on March 15. As no Secretary had as yet been appointed, he did not immediately qualify for the office, but continued as Secretary and Acting Governor until May 12, at which time he took the oath of office.

Hugh S. Walsh, having been appointed Secretary of the Territory, also took the official oath at the same time.

KANSAS AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Soon after the Territorial election, Gov. Walker left the Territory and repaired to Washington, where he hoped, by a plain statement of the condition of affairs in the Territory and an exposure of the duplicity and fraud bound up in the Lecompton Constitution, to arouse indignant opposition to the low device, and to return with fresh instructions to submit it to the people prior to its presentation to Congress. His expectations were justified by his former instructions, and the often and positively expressed opinions of the President, as appears from the following extracts from a letter written by him to Gov. Walker June 12, 1857:[*]

> The point on which your and our success depends is the submission of the constitution to the people of Kansas. And by the people I mean, and I have no doubt you mean, the actual *bona fide* residents who have been long enough in the Territory to identify themselves with its fate. The Legislature determined three months as the period of residence to entitle individuals to vote for members of the convention; and if the convention should think proper to adopt the same period to entitle individuals to vote for or against the constitution, it appears to me this would be reasonable.
>
> On the question of submitting the constitution to the *bona fide* residents of Kansas, I am willing to stand or fall. In sustaining such a principle we cannot fall. It is the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the principle of popular sovereignty, and the principle at the foundation of all popular government. The more it is discussed the stronger it will become. Should the convention of Kansas adopt this principle all will be settled harmoniously, and, with the blessing of Providence, you will return triumphantly from your arduous, important and responsible mission.

Having carried out in good faith the spirit of the above, Gov. Walker had come to Washington to consult with the President as to the best means to destroy the force of the contemptible trick that had been attempted in violation of his often and earnestly expressed opinions and convictions. Mr. Walker was received by the President with his accustomed urbanity. He distinctly disavowed having authorized anybody to say he approved of the Lecompton programme of submission, but, at the same time, would suggest no means for averting the mischief, since it had been planned. It further came to the positive knowledge of Walker that the plan had been concocted by members of Buchanan's Cabinet, if he himself was not privy to it, and that it was sure of their support, and safe against any serious opposition from the President. Finding, after repeated interviews with the President and members of his Cabinet, that the Lecompton swindle had the countenance of the administration, and that, if he returned to his duties, it must be to repudiate all the pledges he had made and uphold the instrument he had so boldly denounced, he tendered his resignation, which was most complacently accepted, December 13. His letter of resignation was an elaborate disclosure of the frauds and wrongs perpetrated upon the people of Kansas. He expressed grave apprehensions that the forcing of the Lecompton Constitution upon the people would result in civil war, and avowed that, not only had he been in favor of submission to a vote of the people, but that his views were well known and approved by the President and the members of his Cabinet, and that the Secretary of State had instructed him "that the people in voting upon the constitution must be protected against violence and fraud." Gov. Walker's letter, while setting himself right before the people, convicted the President and his Cabinet of treachery and duplicity toward himself, if not complicity in the attempted fraud. The indignation which it aroused was not confined to the Republicans. It permeated the Democracy and proved the entering wedge that later disrupted the party and hurled it from power. Could the Pro-slavery leaders who devised the iniquity have foreseen that out of it would come the utter destruction of their power, and the defeat of every end it was devised to subserve, they might have hesitated at the desperate chances of loss it involved.

The Thirty-fifth Congress assembled on the 7th of December. Both Houses were strongly Democratic. The President, in his message, referred to the action of the Lecompton Convention in approving terms, favored the constitution it had framed, and declared that the question had been "fairly and explicitly referred to the people of Kansas whether they will have a constitution with or without slavery."

The discussion which ensued showed that the opposition was no longer confined to strict party limits. Douglas spoke strongly against it in the opening debate in the Senate. His opposition was not based on any change in his views on the slavery question. He professed to be still indifferent as to whether "it was voted up or voted down," but was justly indignant at the open violation of the principles of popular sovereignty by refusing to submit the constitution to the people, and furthermore violated the pledges of the Democratic party and the promises of the administration. The Democrats who at the various periods of the debates opposed the constitution, became known as Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and, although not sufficiently numerous in the Senate to defeat it, they added sufficient strength to the opposition in the House to prevent its acceptance by that body.

February 2, the President sent the Lecompton Constitution to Congress with a special message, in which, throwing off all dissimulation, he urged its acceptance, taking extreme Southern ground. He expressed bitter hostility to the Free-State men of Kansas, whom he denounced as disloyal, and whose resistance to the enactments of the Territorial Legislature he characterized as "revolutionary." Their non-participation in the election he declared to be "a refusal to submit to lawful authority." He averred that "Kansas at this time is as much a Slave State as Georgia and South Carolina," and urged the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution since its rejection would be "keenly felt by the Southern State, where slavery is recognized."

Mr. Fessenden said of the message:

> The President has deliberately chosen to omit the most important facts in the case, as well known to him, or which should have been as well known to him as to any man, for he cannot plead ignorance. They are facts apparent on the record; palpable, plain, unmistakable. He has omitted to state them, and he has stated others which are disproved by the record accompanying the message.

The discussion was long and bitter. It took a wide range, and is more properly a part of the history of the nation than of Kansas. What pertains definitely to the history of Kansas appears in the following summary:

February 2, against the strong opposition of Senator Douglas, the Senate passed a bill accepting the Constitution, by a vote of 32 yeas to 25 nays.

March 23, the House adopted a substitute prepared by Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, and offered by Mr. Montgomery of Pennsylvania. The substitute required a re-submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas, under such provisions and precautions as should insure a fair vote thereon. The bill passed as a substitute for the Senate bill by the following vote: Yeas, 92 Republicans, 22 Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 6 Americans—total, 120; nays, 104 Democrats, 8 Americans—total, 112.

The Senate refused to accept the substitute and asked a Committee of Conference, which was granted by the House by a vote of 109 yeas to 108 nays. A bill was reported by the chairman, Mr. English, of Indiana, and finally passed, April 30, by both Houses. Its provisions were as follows:

> (1) Kansas should be admitted into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution if on a re-submission to a vote of the people for acceptance or rejection, the said Constitution received a majority of the votes cast.
>
> (2) With the submission of the Constitution to the people was offered what were termed in the bill, "propositions offered to the said people of Kansas for their free acceptance or rejection, which if accepted shall be obligatory upon the United States and upon the said State of Kansas." The said propositions granted sections 16 and 36 in each township for the use of schools, seventy-two sections for a State University, and ten sections for public buildings, amounting in all to 5,500,000 acres of land; also all the salt springs within the Territory, not exceeding twelve in number, and six sections of land with each spring; also 5 per cent of all the public lands for the construction of State roads.
>
> The realization of this munificent grant was contingent on the acceptance of the Pro slavery Constitution.
>
> (3) In case the Constitution should be rejected by the people, the people should not elect delegates to form a new Constitution until "it should be ascertained by a census, duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives (93,560), and whenever thereafter such delegates shall assemble in convention, they shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and if so, shall proceed to form a Constitution."

Thus the Constitution was returned to the people of Kansas with the infamous proposition to sell their principles for a most munificent bribe, or, scorning the proposition, to be debarred from further efforts for a State Government until the lapse of years might bring relief.

The extent of the corruption and bribery attending the efforts, first to force the Constitution through Congress, and failing in that, to secure the passage of the not less reprehensible and shameless English bill, were not known at the time of its passage. The Congressional investigations of 1860 brought them to light. The summary of the Covode Investigating Committee, confirmed by abundant and unimpeachable testimony, was as follows:

> Your Committee first direct the attention of the House to that portion of the testimony which relates to the Kansas policy of the present administration of the Government. The patriot will mourn, the historian will pause with astonishment, over this shameless record. Accustomed as the American people are to the errors and crimes of those in power, they will read this exposure with feelings of unmingled indignation. The facts revealed by the testimony prove conclusively,
>
> (1) The emphatic and unmistakable pledges of the President, as well before as after his election, and the pledges of all his cabinet to the doctrine of leaving the people of Kansas "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way."
>
> (2) The deliberate violation of this pledge, and the attempt to convert Kansas into a Slave State by means of forgeries, frauds and force.
>
> (3) The removal of and attempt to disgrace sworn agents of the administration, who refused to violate their pledge.
>
> (4) The open employment of money in the passage of the Lecompton and English bills through the Congress of the United States.
>
> (5) The admission of the parties engaged in the work of electioneering those schemes, that they received enormous sums for this purpose, and proof in the checks upon which they were paid by an agent of the administration.
>
> (6) The offer to purchase newspapers and newspaper editors by extravagant sums of money.
>
> (7) And finally, the proscription of Democrats of high standing, who would not support the Lecompton and English bills.

The English bill was viewed by the people of Kansas in its true light. It did not require mass meetings to express the general indignation of the people at the insult offered their intelligence and honesty. The proposition was simply an offer combining a bribe and a threat tendered to a free people in barter for their principles, and was met with the execration and repudiation it deserved. The election was appointed by Gov. Denver June 3, to be held August 2. On that day the Lecompton Constitution and the English bill were buried forever under an avalanche of popular indignation and contempt. The returns were as follows:

FINAL VOTE ON LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION, AUGUST 2, 1858.

COUNTIES.	Proposition Rejected.	Proposition Accepted.	COUNTIES.	Proposition Rejected.	Proposition Accepted.
Douglas	1785	40	Franklin	376	6
Shawnee	748	41	Johnson	424	154
Leavenworth	2203	456	Breckenridge	194	4
Atchison	616	260	Madison	158	....
Doniphan	927	421	Wise	65	6
Brown	243	35	Hunter	23	....
Nemaha	227	12	Riley	258	22
Lykins	440	99	Jefferson	441	151
McGee	14	6	Calhoun	250	32
Bourbon	429	37	Richardson	144	....
Allen	268	23	Woodson	121	2
Dorn	...	9	Davis	123	27
Anderson	313	14	Coffey	364	18
Linn	422	43	Pottawatomie	236	8
Total				11812	1926

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[*] See Report of Covode Investigation Committee, pp. 112, 113.

The above table shows the total vote as returned. Some of the returns were not counted. The result as proclaimed by the canvassing board was: For the proposition—1,788; against it—11,300; majority against it—9,512.

No further movements were made for the framing of a Constitution until the following year.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. DENVER.

Gov. Denver resigned on October 10, and Hugh S. Walsh became Acting Governor. Gov. Robinson states that before entering upon the duties of Secretary, he had pledged himself to undo nothing done by either Walker or Stanton, and to continue to carry out their policy and recommendations. He also testified to his good faith as follows:

"It is enough to say of Secretary, and afterward Governor, Denver, that he proved to be as good as his word, and the Territory under his administration prospered politically as well as materially. In the disturbances of Southern Kansas, and in every position, he acted with impartiality, and gained the confidence of the *bona fide* residents of the Territory of all parties." This high praise, coming as it did from one of his leading political opponents, did not exceed the acknowledged deserts of the upright and faithful official upon whom it was bestowed.*

GOV. MEDARY.

Samuel Medary was appointed Governor of Kansas Territory November 19, and arrived in the Territory and entered upon the duties of his office December 20. He was born in Montgomery County, Penn., February 15, 1801. He learned the trade of a printer, and subsequently became the editor of the *Ohio Statesman*, published at Columbus, Ohio. He held the position for many years, during which his paper ranked as one of the ablest Democratic journals of the State. In politics, he was a stanch Democrat of the Jacksonian school during his whole life. He was an ardent admirer and follower of Douglas up to the division which grew out of the discussion of the Lecompton Constitution in Congress, at which time he supported the administration and favored its policy. He was appointed Governor of Minnesota in March, 1857. On its admission as a State, he again made his home in Columbus, Ohio. He was appointed Governor of Kansas, November 19, 1858, took the oath of office December 1 and entered upon his duties December 20. Compared with the administrations of his predecessors, his was uneventful. The country was in a comparatively peaceful condition, and little opportunity was offered him to show either the administrative faults or virtues which he may have possessed. He resigned the office December 20, 1860, and returned to Columbus, Ohio, where he remained until the time of his death, which occurred November 7, 1864. The acts of his administration as Governor of Kansas are detailed in the history of the period it embraced.

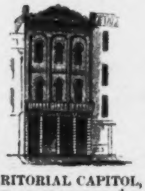

FOURTH TERRITORIAL CAPITOL, LAWRENCE.
In this building the Third Territorial Legislature met January 8, 1858.

With the exception of serious and continued troubles in the southeastern counties, the times were uneventful after the arrival of Governor Medary until the beginning of the following year.†

FOURTH TERRITORIAL LÉGISLATURE—1859.

The Fourth Territorial Legislature met at Lecompton January 3, and after organizing adjourned on the following day to Lawrence, where its session was continued until its adjournment, which took place on the 11th of February. There was less excitement and confusion than at the previous sessions, and more efficient and lasting work done. Its most important proceedings are given in the subjoined summary.

The officers chosen were as follows:

Council—President, C. W. Babcock; Vice President, C. K. Holliday; Secretary, A. Smith Devenney; Sergeant-at-arms, P. Wiley; Door-keeper, Asaph Allen; Assistant Secretary, G. A. Colton; Docket Clerk, E. P. Herberton; Engrossing Clerk, J. J. Ingalls; Chaplain, Rev. Charles Reynolds.

House—Speaker, A. Larzelere; Chief Clerk, Byron P. Ayres; Assistant Clerk, P. P. Elder; Sergeant-at arms, George F. Warren; Door-keeper, George W. Smith, Jr.; Journal Clerk, A. D. Richardson; Engrossing Clerk, A. C. Soley; Docket Clerk, John M. Funk; Enrolling Clerk, S. C. Smith; Chaplain, Rev. E. Mute.

The message of Gov. Medary was a business document, notably free from allusions or recommendations calculated to rekindle excitement or revive old enmities.

The most important legislative action and enactments related to subjects, and was of the character below stated:

Codifying the Laws, etc.—January 12, William McKay, Edward S. Lowman and James McCahon were chosen codifying commissioners, and proceeded to the work. Frequent reports were made by them during the session, and in their final report summarized the work completed as follows: "The enactments of 1855, known as the 'Bogus Statutes,' have been supplied, and are ready for repeal, a consummation long looked for and earnestly desired by a large portion of the people of the Territory. The general laws of 1857 are ready for the same fate. The laws of 1858, to which we were confined as a basis, have been revised and supplied. The code of civil procedure remains substantially the same." The Bogus Statutes on their repeal, were publicly burned in the streets of Lawrence amid great rejoicing.

Providing for a State Government.—An act providing for the formation of a Constitution and State Government for the State of Kansas was passed and approved by Gov. Medary February 9, 1859. It provided for the holding of an election on the fourth Monday of March, 1859, for determining for or against the formation of a constitution and State government for Kansas; and in case the vote should be in favor of so doing, it further provided for an election of fifty-two delegates to a Constitutional Convention, the said election to be held on the first Tuesday of June, 1859. It was appointed that the delegates elected should assemble at Wyandotte, on the first Tuesday in July, and there proceed to frame a constitution, and provide for the organization of a State government, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed in the act. And the constitution there framed was to be submitted to a direct vote of the people for ratification or rejection, on the first Tuesday of October, and in case of its ratification, an election for the choice of State officers, members of the State Legislature, Judges and all other officers provided for by said constitution, was to be holden on the first Tuesday of December, 1859.

New Counties.—An act was passed and approved by the Governor, February 7, establishing and defining the boundaries of the counties of Montana, El Paso, Oro, Broderick and Fremont. A supplementary act was passed which destroyed these embryo counties in the throes of birth, as it ordained that no expense of the commissioners provided for in the first act for locating county seats, etc., "should be defrayed or paid by the Territory of Kansas, in any respect whatever."

Adjustment of Claims.—An act was approved by the Governor, providing for the appointment of three Commissioners, as follows: "One by the Legislative Council; one by the House of Representatives; and one by the Governor of the Territory, whose duty it shall be to audit and certify all claims for the loss of property taken or destroyed, and damages resulting therefrom, during the disorder which prevailed in the Territory from November 1, 1855, to December 1, 1856. The Commissioners were to have power to appoint clerks and other officers, could fill vacancies occurring in their board, were to receive compensation of $5 per day, and were to complete their work and file the claims with the proper Territorial officers on or before September 1, 1859. It was also prescribed as the duty of the Constitutional Convention, expected to assemble at Wyandotte, "to make suitable provision for securing the payment of said claims by the Federal Government, by incorporating in the ordinance, to be submitted with the constitution formed, a provision to that effect."

To Establish Peace.—An act of amnesty was passed, and approved February 11. It was intended to put an end to the feuds growing out of the numerous quarrels and disputes which were still a source of disorder in Southeastern Kansas. The act and the proclamation putting the act in force were as follows:

PROCLAMATION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS:

In compliance with the following resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, passed February 11, 1859, to wit:

Resolved, By the Council and Representatives of Kansas Territory:

SECTION 1. That the Governor of this Territory be requested to issue his proclamation to the people of this Territory, publishing the act this day passed to provide for the peace of Kansas.

SEC. 2. That his Excellency be requested to cause his proclamation to be published in every paper in this Territory.

I, Samuel Medary, Governor of Kansas Territory, do hereby proclaim to the people of the Territory the act entitled

"AN ACT TO ESTABLISH PEACE IN KANSAS."

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That no criminal offense heretofore committed in the counties of Lykins, Linn, Bourbon, McGee, Allen and Anderson, growing out of any political differences of opinion, shall be subject to any prosecution on any complaint or indictment in any court whatsoever in this Territory.

SEC. 2. That all criminal actions now commenced, growing out of political differences of opinion, shall be dismissed.

SEC. 3. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

A. LARZELERE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

C. W. BABCOCK, *President of the Council.*

Approved, February 11, 1859. S. MEDARY.

While this is an act of amnesty for the past, it is intended to secure the more certain punishment of crime for the future.

Given under my hand this 12th day of February, 1859.

S. MEDARY, *Governor of Kansas Territory.*

SMOKING THE CALUMET.

The adjournment of the Legislature saw the Territory in a happier condition than at any previous time in its history. There was peace throughout its borders. The last struggle with the slave power had brought victory to the long suffering and long waiting people. The grand and final triumph of a free constitution was believed to be near, foreshadowed in the coming Wyandotte Convention, to which the people looked forward with bright hopes, as the happy issue of all their struggles. The turbulent patriots still kept up a harmless warfare of words, but the bitterness of the strife in the Territory was over, and henceforth the great majority, tired of the burdens of continued turmoil, had gladly laid them down, and further sought their ends through the more peaceful and certain agencies provided in the written law.

The time had not yet come when the "lion and the lamb should lie down together," but the approach of millennial days was heralded. The citizens of Lawrence and the members of the Legislature tendered to Gov. Medary a public dinner, "as an expression of their appreciation and approbation of his dignity, firmness and impartiality in the discharge of his important and trying official duties, during his brief residence in Kansas." The great event came off at the Eldridge House, on Saturday evening, January 5. Hon. William Y. Roberts presided. The attendance was large, and, in the matter of the political faith or antecedents of the guests, by no means exclusive. The following were the regular toasts:

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*The resignation of Gov. Denver, as in the case of Gov. Walker, was forced upon him by the Pro-slavery administration. He had made a treaty with Montgomery, the Free state chief, whereby it was sought to restore peace. As this involved concessions to the Free-state men, it, as a matter of course, met the disapproval of the President and his advisers, and would have resulted in the removal of Denver, had he not resigned.

† The disturbances in Southeastern Kansas, although of a serious nature, never threatened the peace of the entire Territory, and are therefore treated as local occurrences in the histories of the counties embracing the scene of disorder. See histories of Linn and Bourbon Counties, and biography of James Montgomery.

(1) His Excellency, Gov. Medary: May he remain long enough in Kansas to learn that we know how to appreciate, honor and reward a faithful officer.

The Governor responded in a long, florid and most good-natured speech, in which he covered the whole Territory and its inhabitants with praise, and prophesied a future that any State might feel proud of. The Territory, its climate, neither too hot nor too cold, its soil, the most productive on the globe, its inhabitants, the most enterprising, Lawrence, whose enterprise was so fully manifested, and the ladies, all received due notice in the Governor's response.

(2) The President of the United States, was responded to by Attorney General Davis, who, as reported by the *Herald of Freedom*, apparently aware of the delicate ground upon which he would have to tread, surrounded as he was by a Legislature whose political opinions were known to be antagonistic to those of the President, acquitted himself in a pleasant and popular speech of fifteen or twenty minutes, in which he very skillfully divested the popular picture of James Buchanan of the horns and hoofs with which the efforts of partisans had, as he said, disfigured it.

(3) The union of the States; Kansas sends greeting to her future sisterhood. Response by H. P. Johnson, Esq.

(4) The Territory of Kansas, the Eden and the Ophir of the "Far West." Responded to by Dr. Danford.

(5) The Judiciary of Kansas. Response by Chief Justice S. D. Lecompte. Although somewhat embarrassed, the Judge got through felicitously, and, on taking his seat, was greeted with the applause due an invited guest, tempered somewhat by the antipathies still cherished in Free-State breasts for the man.

(6) The Army and Navy of the United States. Response by William Perry, Esq.

(7) The Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas. Responded to by Dr. J. P. Root.

(8) The Bar. Response by William McDowell, Esq.

(9) The Press, as it is the pioneer of civilization, so may it ever be the pioneer of truth. Responded to by John C. Vaughn, Esq.

(10) The Women of Kansas; without them our Eden would be a desert, our Ophir valueless. Response by Hon. W. Y. Roberts.

(11) The new Territories, Colorado, Arizona, Dakota and Oregon. Responded to by Hon. Joseph Williams.

A band discoursed sweet music. The *Herald of Freedom* expressed its supreme satisfaction at the propitious auguries of the occasion thus:

"Nothing occurred during the evening to mar the festivities of the occasion, which inaugurated, we believe, a new era in Kansas—the era of union and harmony between the Executive and the people—the era of forgetfulness of all that is unpleasant in the past, and of mutual concession for the sake of the bright and dawning future. This meeting is, indeed, an anomaly in the history of Kansas, and will be greeted throughout the country by the true friends of the Territory as a glad omen of peace and good will."

DISINTEGRATION OF OLD PARTIES.

The people of the Territory during the past three years of political struggle had owned no allegiance to either of the great national political parties. Their political affiliations had been molded entirely on the all-absorbing local issue which confronted them, viz.: The establishment or prohibition of slavery in the Territory and future State of Kansas. Until that question was settled, all efforts to bring the people of either side to allegiance to either party proved unavailing. All, whether formerly Whigs, Democrats, Free-Soilers or Abolitionists, if opposed to the efforts to fasten slavery upon the Territory, rallied upon the platform of the Big Springs Convention September 5, 1855, and were united under the organization then effected, known as the Free-State party of Kansas. Their antagonists also ignored all affiliation with outside parties as calculated to divide their forces. They boldly proclaimed the issue to be "slavery or no slavery in Kansas," chose to be recognized as the Pro-slavery party, pure and simple, and adopted for specious reasons the misnomer of the "Law and Order Party."

The battle for a fair ballot and just laws made by the people was fought for three years by the contestants under these Territorial party organizations. On the advent of Gov. Walker, and the inauguration of his policy, which promised to put an end to the border ruffian control of the polls, and enable the will of the people to be fairly expressed through their suffrages, signs of disintegration began to be apparent in serious dissensions as to the future policy to be pursued. A majority favored the policy of a suspension of hostilities until the experiment of voting had been tried; a minority were for a continuance of the old semi-revolutionary methods.

In the Pro-slavery ranks there were like disagreements. The better class were willing and anxious to accept the policy of the new Governor, to inaugurate thereby an era of peace, and, under the prestige of a voluntary acquiescence in an upright Democratic administration, to make Kansas a Democratic Free State, if must be. It was the intention of Gov. Walker to save Kansas to the Democracy, if not to Freedom. Among those who were not still desperately bent on making Kansas a Slave State, Walker found a respectable following of members of his own party, who, like himself, were anxious to perfect the organization of the Democratic party in the Territory before the Free-State party should become re-organized as an integral part of the great National Anti-slavery opposition. It was hoped to thus draw to a common center of political action many Democrats who had heretofore, on the local issue, joined hands with the other Free-State men. In accordance with this plan, the Pro-slavery Territorial Convention, held at Lecompton, July 3, 1857, was called as the National Democratic Convention, and in its platform indorsed Walker's policy; a resolution to sustain the Lecompton Constitution, *whether submitted or not*, being sustained but by a single vote in that body. Walker's plans were entirely frustrated in the house of his Democratic friends in Washington. The development of the Lecompton iniquity, which gave the lie to the public professions of the party and the promises of Walker, caused divisions among the Democrats of Kansas that time could not heal. Under the popular indignation which followed, the Pro-slavery party found it impossible to rally even a respectable number in support of the infamous scheme, and with its final repudiation at the polls, came the end of Democratic hopes of ascendancy in Kansas. The local Pro-slavery organization was buried beyond hope of resurrection, and its successor, the Democratic Party, although retaining its organization, relapsed into a state of hopeless minority, from which it did not rally for a quarter of a century thereafter.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN KANSAS.

On November 11, 1857, under a call from the Chairman of the Central Committee, a Free-State Delegate Convention was held at Lawrence, "to discuss various questions connected with the present political organization of the Territory, and to determine the true policy of the party;" also "to consider the question of a speedy admission of Kansas into the Union as a State." The question of discarding the old Free-State organization and substituting therefor the National Republican organization was an exciting theme of discussion. The opposition to the proposition developed showed plainly that the times were not ripe for the change, and it was quietly abandoned for the time being.

In May, 1859, Horace Greeley visited Kansas. The object of his coming was known, before his arrival, to be to effect, if possible, an organization of the Republican party in the Territory. The members of the Free-State party who, for divers reasons, desired to continue the battle under the glorious old Free-State banner until the State was *admitted free*, made a vigorous effort to thwart the movement, and revivify the old party for fresh contests and fresh victories.

THE LAST FREE STATE CONVENTION.

On May 12, 1859, a Free-State Delegate Convention met at Big Springs. It was composed of such persons as, in the language of the call, "sustained the platform of the party adopted in 1855, and who were in favor of redeeming their pledges and perpetuating the organization until its ends were fully accomplished, and we were admitted a State into the Union, with a Free Constitution." The meeting was not fully attended, there being not more than seventy-five delegates present. They were all stanch, uncompromising Free-State men, mostly comers of 1855, and some of them the original fathers of the party, who had been members of the Convention held there three years before, at which time the party was organized.

The officers of the Convention were: President, Robert Riddle; Vice Presidents, G. W. Smith and I. N. Roberts; Secretaries, M. S. Bonnifield and G. W. Brown.

The Committee on Resolutions was F. P. Stanton, M. S. Bonnifield, H. Hiatt, W. Y. Roberts, William M. Jourdan, C. B. Clements, J. D. Cody.

The resolutions reported by the Chairman, Mr. Stanton, were entirely in accord with the known desires of every Free-State man in the Territory, except in so far as they designated the Free-State party as the only means whereby the desired ends, so long contended for, could be attained. On that point it soon became apparent that the little band of patriots were in a sad minority. All forms necessary to put the Free-State party in effective motion were observed, but the spirit had departed from the party. New men had come in, having no overweening love for the old organization; new, and, as was believed, more effectual means for attaining the desired ends found favor; a broader and more extended affiliation with the friends of freedom throughout the nation was desired, and so Big Springs, the cradle of the Kansas Free-State party, proved its grave. This convention witnessed its last throes of dissolution.

THE FIRST REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

On May 18, 1859, the first Republican Convention convened in Kansas at Osawatomie. It was called to order by T. Dwight Thacher, of Lawrence. Henry Fox, of Shawnee County, was chosen temporary chairman, and T. Dwight Thacher, Secretary.

The permanent officers and principal committees were as follows:

Officers.—President, Oscar E. Learnard, Coffey County. Vice Presidents, Nathan Price, Doniphan County; Samuel C. Pomeroy, Atchison County; Thomas Ewing, Jr., Leavenworth County; Joseph Speck, Wyandotte County; Erastus Heath, Douglas County; Henry Fox, Shawnee County; D. W. Houston, Anderson County; E. G. Jewell, Bourbon County. Secretaries, Daniel W. Wilber, Doniphan County, T. Dwight Thacher, Douglas County; J. F. Cummings, Shawnee County; John A. Martin, Atchison County.

Committee on Platform.—A. Larzelere, John A. Martin, Thomas Ewing, Jr., James McCahon, Charles F. de Vivaldi, W. H. Smythe, C. K. Holliday, T. Dwight Thacher, D. W. Houston, W. Y. Roberts, A. J. Shannon, T. R. Roberts, Silas Fearl, and William A. Phillips.

Central Territorial Committee.—James Blood, W. W. Lawrence, Douglas County; A. C. Wilder, William Tholen, Leavenworth County; A. Larzelere, Doniphan County; B. Gray, Wyandotte County; H. H. Williams, Lykins County; John Ritchie, Shawnee County; George Graham, Nemaha County; S. D. Houston, Riley County; J. C. Burnett, Bourbon County; S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison County; William A. Phillips, Arapahoe County; John Chip, Johnson County; A. D. Richardson, Mining District. Chairman, S. C. Pomeroy; Secretary, A. C. Wilder.

Horace Greeley addressed the meeting in an elaborate and lengthy speech, defining the great National issues at stake, foreshadowing the future dangers that threatened the Republic, and forcibly urging the importance of a thorough organization in every State and Territory, of the Republican party, which was to be the party of Freedom in the conflict now begun.

Following his speech, a Republican platform, embracing some planks required by the state of affairs peculiar to the Territory, was adopted, and the organization of the National Republican party in Kansas was fully consummated. It held undisputed control of the political destinies of Kansas for twenty-five years thereafter, and under its sway the marvelous progress has been attained which places it in the foremost rank in the sisterhood of States.

THE WYANDOTTE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The elections preliminary to the forming of a State Constitution were held at the dates and under the provisions of the act passed by the Legislature.

At the first, held March 28, 1859, the total vote was 6,731, of which number 5,306 were "For a Constitution," and 1,425 "Against a Constitution." Majority in favor, 3,881; 502 votes from detached townships not counted by the Canvassing Board were 433 for, and 69 against a Constitution.

The election of delegates occurred Tuesday, June 7. It was the first contest at the polls between the recently organized Republican and Democratic parties in the Territory. Many of the old Free-State men refrained from voting, and many who had been life-long Democrats until coming to Kansas, returned to their former party. The Kansas Democracy at that time proclaimed itself as an Anti-Lecompton Free-State party, and thus brought to its support the entire Democratic Free-State vote of the Territory. The result was the election of seventeen Democrats—ten from Leavenworth County, four from Doniphan County, and one each from Jefferson, Jackson, and Johnson. The remaining thirty-five were elected by the Republicans.

The names of Delegates, with place of nativity, residence at the time of election, age, and vocation, appear in the following table, copied from *Wilder's Annals of Kansas*—Democrats in *italics*:

MEMBERS OF THE WYANDOTTE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

NAMES.	COUNTY.	PLACE OF NATIVITY.	AGE	AVOCATION.
J. M. Arthur	Linn	Indiana	42	Farmer.
Josiah Lamb	Linn	Indiana	42	Mechanic.
Caleb May	Atchison	Kentucky	44	Farmer.
S. A. Kingman	Brown	Massachusetts	38	Lawyer.
J. J. Ingalls	Atchison	Massachusetts	34	Lawyer.
John P. Greer	Shawnee	Ohio	38	Lawyer.
R. L. Williams	Douglas	Kentucky	42	Merchant.
J. A. Middleton	Marshall	Pennsylvania	25	Lawyer.
B. F. Simpson	Lykins	Ohio	23	Lawyer.
P. H. Townsend	Douglas	New Hampshire	33	Lawyer.
H. D. Preston	Shawnee	New Hampshire	28	Farmer.
J. C. Burnett	Bourbon	Vermont	34	Farmer.
W. R. Griffith	Bourbon	Indiana	39	Farmer.
N. C. Blood	Douglas	Vermont	42	Merchant.
T. S. Wright	Nemaha	Pennsylvania	50	Lawyer.
G. H. Lillie	Madison	Ohio	35	Lawyer.
S. E. Hoffman	Woodson	Pennsylvania	25	Lawyer.
A. Crocker	Coffey	Indiana	34	Farmer.
L. R. Palmer	Pottawatomie	New York	40	Physician.
James G. Blunt	Anderson	Maine	33	Physician.
James Hanway	Franklin	England	49	Farmer.
W. Hutchinson	Douglas	Vermont	35	Farmer.
James Blood	Douglas	Vermont	39	Merchant.
S. O. Thacher	Douglas	New York	28	Lawyer.
Ed. Stokes	Douglas	Pennsylvania	35	Manufacturer.
S. D. Houston	Riley	Ohio	40	Farmer.
J. P. Slough	Leavenworth	Ohio	30	Lawyer.
W. McCulloch	Morris	Scotland	44	Farmer.
C. B. McClelland	Jefferson	Ohio	30	Merchant.
J. W. Forman	Doniphan	Kentucky	40	Merchant.
J. Stairwalt	Doniphan	Ohio	45	Farmer.
E. M. Hubbard	Doniphan	Kentucky	30	Merchant.
P. S. Parks	Leavenworth	Indiana	26	Lawyer.
Fred Brown	Leavenworth	Germany	33	Manufacturer.
Samuel Hipple	Leavenworth	Pennsylvania	28	Land Agent.
S. A. Stinson	Leavenworth	Maine	26	Lawyer.
William C. McDowell	Leavenworth	Ohio	31	Lawyer.
A. D. McCune	Leavenworth	Ohio	31	Farmer.
John Wright	Leavenworth	Indiana	33	Farmer.
William Perry	Leavenworth	New York	28	Lawyer.
R. C. Foster	Leavenworth	Kentucky	24	Lawyer.
Robert Graham	Atchison	Ireland	55	Merchant.
J. T. Barton	Johnson	Virginia	28	Physician.
E. Moore	Jackson	Ohio	38	Manufacturer.
B. Wrigley	Doniphan	Ohio	29	Lawyer.
W. P. Dutton	Lykins	New Hampshire	42	Farmer.
J. Ritchie	Shawnee	Ohio	41	Farmer.
E. G. Ross	Wabaunsee	Ohio	32	Printer.
J. H. Signor	Allen	New York	25	Surveyor.
R. J. Porter	Doniphan	Pennsylvania	28	Merchant.
J. M. Winchell	Osage	New York	35	Farmer.
J. T. Burris	Johnson	Ohio	28	Lawyer.

The convention met at Wyandotte July 5, with the following temporary officers: President, S. A. Kingman; Secretary, John A. Martin. The permanent officers subsequently elected, were: President, James M. Winchell; President *pro tem.*, S. O. Thacher; Secretary, John A. Martin; Assistant Secretary, J. L. Blanchard; Sergeant-at-Arms, George F. Warren; Doorkeeper, J. M. Funk; Chaplain, Werter R. Davis.

The following personal sketches are from the Recollections of Hon. B. F. Simpson, a member of the convention:*

Winchell came to the Territory as the accredited correspondent of the New York *Times*; was about thirty-five years of age, rather under the medium height, of delicate frame and slight build; was an accomplished parliamentarian, of quick perception, great decision, and remarkably clear statement; his manners were genial, he was a fluent speaker, and possessed the average impartiality of a presiding officer. He had the first and most essential qualifications of a successful man, for he fully recognized the fact that absolute fidelity to friends was the basis of all political action, and he gave to those who had championed his cause for the Presidency the chairmanship of the most important committees.

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S. O. Thacher, of Douglas County, was made President *pro tem.* with great unanimity, a large minority having favored his election as President instead of Winchell. The applicants for the position of Secretary of the convention were numerous and untiring in their solicitation of members for their votes and influence, but no one of them seemed to be regarded with the degree of favor that created reasonable probabilities of success, and doubts were entertained of their fitness for the place.

John A. Martin, of Atchison, was there to witness the opening ceremonies, and to report them for his paper. He was a most devoted crusader in the cause of freedom; was young, enthusiastic, hopeful, and withal, of practical methods. Two years before he had invaded a strong Pro-slavery neighborhood, bought what had been their own newspaper, and thus employed one of their most formidable batteries against them, and had been largely instrumental in working up a Free-State sentiment that was then strong enough to control that locality. He had been one of the warmest advocates of the organization of the Republican party in the Territory, and was one of the Secretaries of the Osawatomie Convention. His generous treatment of the public men of the Territory, his freedom from local or personal prejudice, was in such marked contrast to the action of many of his contemporaries as to create a most friendly feeling in his behalf, and the delegates generally had confidence in his judgment and discretion; so that the suggestion of his name as Secretary, at a consultation of delegates held to consider that and other questions, was accepted at once, and with great unanimity, as the proper solution of the difficulty of selection. The first intimation he had of the action of that caucus was when its committee waited on him and urged him to accept the place. It is perhaps useless to add that he discharged the duties of Secretary to the entire satisfaction of the body, and his bearing and conduct were such that he endeared himself to the delegates; and, to-day, whenever you find a member of that body, you find a warm friend and ardent admirer of John A. Martin.

My record of him might stop here; but it is so pleasant to say kind words of a friend, with the consciousness that no one can truthfully say aught else, that I add his subsequent well-known history. He was one of the first State Senators from Atchison County, and then Postmaster of the city; led one of our best Infantry regiments as a Colonel during most of its term of service—a gallant soldier, without stain or blemish; has represented the Republicans in all but one National Convention since 1860; is now serving the fourth term as a member of the National Committee; and has fostered and improved his paper, until to-day it is the most influential of all our dailies.

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Of Samuel A. Stinson, Mr. Simpson says:

He was born in the good old State of Maine, and, if I mistake not, was a graduate of Bowdoin, the oldest and best endowed college in the State. He was tall, well formed, with a bright fresh face—indeed his complexion was delicate as that of a woman—with hair struggling between shades of brown and light; a joyous disposition, pleasant smile, and most affable manner. He devoured books, rather than read them; his tenacious memory enabling him to call up their contents at will. His voice was clear and flute like, with the most persuasive accents, and his wit sparkling and contagious. It was impossible to be in his presence and listen to his bright sallies without having all your brighter and better faculties started into action. He was a most graceful and fluent speaker, with a wealth of words and great power of oratorical amplification. His poise was perfect, and his gestures the most appropriate and graceful, with no "smell of the lamp," or strained effort about his productions, and yet they were exuberant, fervid and rich. He was the Rufus Choate of the Kansas bar. He was the Democratic candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, under the Constitution, to the formation of which he contributed so much, but which he was finally prevailed on not to sign; was subsequently elected Attorney General of the State, and as such conducted the impeachment cases against Secretary of State Robinson, and Auditor of State Hillyer, being pitted against Governor Shannon and Hon. Fred P. Stanton, both eminent lawyers, with long years of experience to aid them, and established national reputations to sustain them; and whatever may be the opinion of the men of these days as to the motives, merits and results of the impeachment cases, all must admit that the professional triumph of the trial was with Stinson. He was only twenty-six years old when a member of the Convention. The gods loved him, and he died at his old home in Wiscasset, Maine, on the 29th of February, 1866, aged thirty-three years.

An entirely different type of man was his colleague from Leavenworth County, William C. McDowell. He was the son of a prominent lawyer and politician of Ohio, and was born at Hillsboro in that State, and educated to the bar. He was a strong, logical talker, trying always to submit every question to the purifying process of reason, but without the captivating graces of oratory that so distinguished Stinson. His speeches were studied efforts, carefully arranged with copious citations and numerous authorities. He was convivial and very pleasant in social intercourse, and told stories and repeated witticisms with great effect. But the stories and wit were not of his own creation, for he was not an electric motor like Stinson, who generated the most sparkling gems of thought and expression by both repulsion and attraction. * * * * * *

Parrott was the most splendid declaimer in the Territory. He strung adjectives to adverbs and attached them to nouns with a fertility of arrangement, and a variety of meaning and expression that was wonderful. He was to all intents and purposes a disciple of Buckle, and most of his public addresses were an amplification or a paraphrase of some texts of that most ingenious writer. Before an audience, he was bright, captivating, and earnest. He had been prominently associated with the Free-State cause, and had great personal popularity, but McDowell had an indescribable way of "putting things" to a crowd that was irresistible, and I thought his closing speech at that meeting was a most extraordinary effort; and I recollect well that he took the house by storm, although two-thirds of the audiance were ardent supporters of Parrott. McDowell was elected Judge of the First District, at the election under the Constitution, and died in 1867.

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Thomas Ewing, Jr., did not possess the social qualities of either Stinson, McDowell or Parrott—he was more reserved and dignified; neither had he the ever-bubbling wit and the ready learning of Stinson, nor the eloquent recitative powers of Parrott; but he did possess the most sturdy, massive and comprehensive mind of any man that ever lived in the Territory. But it required great occasions and intense excitement to develop his qualities.

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The great speech of that Convention was delivered by Judge Solon O. Thacher, of Douglas, in opposition to a resolution offered by Mr. McCune, of Leavenworth County, asking that "free negroes" be excluded from a residence in the State. From the circumstances attending the delivery, I do not believe that the effort was a premeditated one; for the cruel proposition was offered in the midst of the consideration of other questions, and without notice. After several others had spoken, and notably Gen. John Ritchie, who had made a most earnest protest against it, Judge Thacher took the floor and delivered the most scholastic, eloquent and unanswerable argument in opposition to it. That speech settled the question in favor of the absolute freedom of the Kansas soil to all colors and conditions in life.

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John J. Ingalls, of Atchison, is now the senior Senator from Kansas. He was the recognized scholar of the Convention, and authority on all questions connected with the arrangement and phraseology of the instrument. Whenever he suggested a verbal amendment, it was adopted by consent. He was then in his twenty-sixth year, and was a comely youth to look upon. But I will venture the assertion that he would not wear, at his daily attendance in the Senate, such a hat as he wore during the sittings of that Convention! It was a cheap, broad-brimmed chip, with the crown shoved up until it assumed the shape of a cone, and then straws were taken out until there were more holes in the top than plaits of straw; and while time has effaced the other peculiar features of that wonderful tile, I do recollect that it was an ever-recurring subject of comment.

COL. JOHN A MARTIN'S ACCOUNT.

Twenty-three years after the session of the Convention (July 29, 1882), a re-union of its members and officers was held in Wyandotte. On the occasion, Hon. John A. Martin delivered the address which follows. It is, doubtless, the most interesting, reliable and able account of the proceedings of that body which has been, or ever will be, written, and as such is given entire, as a history of the Convention:

MR. PRESIDENT: It is often charged that participants in assemblages of this character are apt to exaggerate the importance of the occasion they commemorate, and, after the manner of one of our poets, sing in chorus, "I celebrate myself." Perhaps I can speak of the Wyandotte Convention and its work without being accused of this self-gratulation; for I was more of an observer of its proceedings than a participant in them. I recorded what was done, but I had no part or lot in the doing. If its work had been crude or weak, I could not fairly have been held responsible for the failure. As it was strong, efficient and enduring, I can felicitate you, the survivors of those who wrought this great service for Kansas, without a suspicion of self-praise.

Four conventions framed Constitutions for this State. The first assembled at Topeka, on the 23d of October, 1855, and adjourned on the 11th of November, after a session of twenty days. It was composed of forty-seven members, of whom thirty-one signed the Constitution. On the 15th of December this instrument was submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. Only 1,777 ballots were cast, all but 46 being favorable. One of its sections, provision excluding negroes and mulattoes from the State, was submitted as an independent proposition, and adopted by an affirmative vote of 1,287 to 453 against it.

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* For sketch entire, see Kansas Historical Collections, 1875-80, pp. 236-247.

The second Convention was that held at Lecompton, which met on the 7th of June, 1857, and, after a session of four days, adjourned until the 19th of October, a final adjournment being reached on the 3d of November. It was composed of sixty-four members, forty-five of whom signed the organic law it framed, and its session continued twenty days. No direct vote on this constitution was provided for. The schedule ordered two forms of ballot, one, the "Constitution with Slavery," the other, "Constitution with no Slavery." It was the old turkey and buzzard choice. The Free-State men refused to vote at the election, held on the 21st of December, and only 6,885 ballots were cast, 6,226 being for slavery and 569 against slavery. The Free-State men had, however, elected a majority of the Territorial Legislature in October, and at a special session of that body, held in December, a law was passed providing for a direct vote on the Constitution. This election was held on the 14th of January, 1858, resulting: Against the Constitution, 10,266; for, 164—the Pro-slavery men not voting. A third vote on the Lecompton instrument was taken August 2, 1858, Congress having ordered its re-submission under the terms of the English bill. Again it was rejected, the ballots in its favor being only 1,785, and those against it, 11,300.

The Leavenworth Convention met at Minneola, March 23, 1858, and at once adjourned to Leavenworth, where it re-assembled March 25. It was composed of ninety-five members, was in session only eleven days, and the Constitution it framed was signed by eighty-three persons. This instrument was adopted at an election held May 11, by a very small vote, the Pro-slavery men taking no part in the contest. It was never a popular organic law, and many Free-State men who supported it did so under protest. An earnest effort was made, by the Republicans, to secure the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution, and by the Democrats, with a few exceptions, to bring the Territory in under the Lecompton Constitution. But no serious or determined contest was waged, in Congress, for admission under the Leavenworth Constitution, and in less than eight months the movement in its behalf was formally abandoned.

Early in February, 1859, the Territorial Legislature passed an act, submitting to the people the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. This vote was taken March 28, and resulted: For, 5,306; against, 1,425. On the 10th of May, 1859, the Republican party of Kansas was organized, at Osawatomie, and at the election held on the 7th of June, for delegates to the Wyandotte Convention, the Republican and Democratic parties confronted each other in Kansas for the first time. The Democrats carried the counties of Leavenworth, Doniphan, Jefferson and Jackson, and elected one of the two delegates from Johnson. The Republicans were successful in all the other counties voting. The total vote polled was 14,000. The Republican membership was thirty-five; Democratic, seventeen.

The Convention then chosen assembled on the 5th day of July, 1859. In its composition it was an unusual, not to say remarkable, Kansas assemblage. Apparently the chiefs of the contending parties had grown weary of Constitution making, or regarded this fourth endeavor in that line as a predestined failure, for they were conspicuous by their absence. In the Topeka Convention nearly every prominent man of the Free-State party had a seat. Gen. Lane was President, and Charles Conway, Marcus J. Parrott, William Y. Roberts, George W. Smith, Phillip C. Schuyler, C. K. Holliday, Mark W. Delahay, and many other prominent Free-State leaders were members. In the Leavenworth Convention there was a similar gathering of widely known Free-State men. Conway was its President, and Lane, Roberts, Thomas Ewing, Jr., Henry J. Adams, H. P. Johnson, S. N. Wood, T. Dwight Thacher, P. B. Plum, Joel K. Goodin, A. Larzelere, W. F. M. Arny, Charles H. Branscomb, John Ritchie, and many other influential Free-State chiefs or partisans, were among its members.

In the Wyandotte Convention all the noted Free-State leaders were conspicuously absent. Its roll-call was made up of names generally new in Kansas affairs, and largely unknown in either the Free-State or Pro-slavery councils. Its President, James M. Winchell, and his colleagues, William McCullough and John Ritchie, of Shawnee, had been members of the Leavenworth Convention; Col. Caleb May, of Atchison, and W. R. Griffith, of Bourbon, had been members of both the Topeka and Leavenworth Conventions; and James M. Arthur, of Linn, had been a member of the Topeka Convention. But their prominence was largely local. On the Democratic side, too, appeared men before unnoted in the annals of the stirring and tremendous conflict that had for years made the young Territory the cynosure of a continent's interest. None of the Pro-slavery men who sat in the Lecompton Convention or the Pro-slavery Legislatures—Calhoun, Stringfellow, Henderson, Elmore, Wilson, Carr and others—appeared in this body.

Perhaps the absence of these party leaders was a fortunate thing for the convention and the incipient State. For in discriminating intelligence, in considerate zeal for the welfare of the people, in catholic grasp of principles, and in capacity for defining theories clearly and compactly, the members of this body were not wanting. On the other hand, there were fewer jealousies and far less wrangling than would have been possible had the envious and aspiring party leaders been present. I think it is certain that the work was better done—done with more sobriety, sincerity, prudence and real ability than would have resulted had the recognized chiefs of the rival parties been on the floor of the convention. The pioneers—the John Baptists—of the Free-State cause were all at Topeka, and the constitution they framed is disfigured by some blotches and much useless verbiage. The leaders were all at Leavenworth, where they schemed for precedence, and spread traps to catch one another, and quarreled over non-essentials, and did everything but make a popular constitution. Lecompton was the last expression of a beaten, desperate and wrong-headed, but intellectually vigorous faction, and was really, barring the method of its submission and its attempt to perpetuate slavery, an admirable organic law.

The younger men of the Territory constituted the convention at Wyandotte. They came upon the field fresh, enthusiastic, and with a place in the world of thought and action to conquer. They recognized the fact that they must do extremely well to secure popular favor, and they set about their task with industry, intelligence and prudence. They were not martyrs or reformers, as many of those at Topeka were; nor jealous politicians or factionists, as most of those at Leavenworth were. They had no old battles to fight over again, no personal feuds to distract them, no recollections of former defeats or victories to reverse or maintain. They were their own prophets. They had no experience in constitution making, and hence did not look backward. They were not specialists. A few had hobbies, but the vast majority had no bees buzzing in their bonnets. A few were dogmatic, but the many were anxious to discuss and willing to be convinced. A few were loquacious, but the majority were thinkers and workers. Some were accomplished scholars, but the majority were men of ordinary education, whose faculties had been sharpened and trained by the hard experience of an active and earnest life. Many were vigorous, direct, intelligent speakers; several were really eloquent; and a few may justly be ranked with the most versatile and brilliant men Kansas has ever numbered among her citizens.

Very few were old men. Only fifteen of the fifty-two members were over forty. Over one-third were under thirty, and nearly two-thirds under thirty-five. Very few, as I have said, had previously appeared as representatives of the people in any Territorial assemblage, and this was especially true of the men whose talents, industry and force soon approved them leaders. Samuel A. Kingman had been in the Territory only about eighteen months, and was unknown outside of Brown County until he appeared at Wyandotte. Solon O. Thacher was a young lawyer of Lawrence, never before prominent in public affairs. John J. Ingalls had served, the previous winter, as Engrossing Clerk of the Territorial Council. Samuel A. Stinson was a young attorney, recently from Maine. William C. McDowell had never been heard outside of Leavenworth. Benjamin F. Simpson was a boyish-looking lawyer from Miami County, and John T. Burris had been practicing, for a year or two, before Justices' courts in Johnson County. John P. Slough had been a member of the Ohio Legislature, but was a new-comer in Kansas; and E. G. Ross was the publisher of a weekly newspaper at Topeka.

One-half of the members had been in the Territory less than two years. Six came in 1854, four in 1855, and twelve in 1856, while Mr. Forman, of Doniphan, dated his residence from 1853; Mr. Palmer, of Pottawatomie, from 1854, and Mr. Houston, of Riley, from 1853. Forty-one were from Northern States, seven from the South, and four were of foreign birth, England, Scotland, Ireland and Germany each contributing one. It appears singular that only one of the Western States, Indiana, was represented in the membership, that State furnishing six delegates. Twelve hailed from New England, Ohio contributed twelve, Pennsylvania six, and New York four. Only eighteen belonged to the legal profession—an unusually small number of lawyers in such a body. Sixteen were farmers, eight merchants, three physicians, three manufacturers, one a mechanic, one a printer, one a land agent, and one a surveyor. The oldest member was Robert Graham, of Atchison, who was fifty-five; the youngest, Benjamin F. Simpson, of Lykins County (now Miami), who was twenty-three.

It was a working body from the first hour of its session until the last. There is a tradition that the Continental Congress which promulgated the Declaration of Independence was materially hastened in its deliberations over that immortal document by swarms of flies that invaded the hall where it sat, and made the life of its members a burden. Perhaps the intense heat of the rough-plastered room where the convention met, or the knowledge that Territorial scrip would be received by importunate landlords only at a usurious discount, had something to do with urging dispatch in business. But certainly the convention went to work with an energy and industry I have never seen paralleled in a Kansas deliberative body since that time. It perfected its organization, adopted rules for its government, discussed the best mode of procedure in framing a constitution, and appointed a committee to report upon that subject during the first day's session; all the standing committees were announced on the third day; and by the close of the fifth day it had disposed of two very troublesome contested election cases, decided that the Ohio constitution should be the model for that of Kansas, perfected arrangements for reporting and printing its debates, and instructed its committees upon a number of disputed questions. The vote on selecting a model for the constitution was, on the second ballot: For the Ohio constitution, 25 votes; Indiana, 23, and Kentucky, 1. So our Kansas constitution was modeled after that of Ohio—something, I think, as the farmer's new house was designed after his old one; it was built upon the old site.

The chairmanships of the different committees were assigned as follows: Preamble and Bill of Rights—William Hutchinson, of Lawrence. Executive Department—John P. Greer, of Shawnee. Legislative Department—Solon O. Thacher, of Lawrence. Judicial Department—Samuel A. Kingman, of Brown County. Military—James G. Blunt, of Anderson County. Electors and Elections—P. H. Townsend, of Douglas. Schedule—John T. Burris, of Johnson. Apportionment—H. D. Preston, of Shawnee. Corporations and Banking—Robert Graham, of Atchison. Education and Public Institutions—W. R. Griffith, of Bourbon County. County and Township Organizations—John Ritchie, of Topeka. Ordinance and Public Debt—James Blood, of Lawrence. Finance and Taxation—Benjamin F. Simpson, of Lykins. Amendments and Miscellaneous—S. D. Houston, of Riley County. Federal Relations—T. S. Wright, of Nemaha County. Phraseology and Arrangements—John J. Ingalls, of Atchison.

I have studied the composition of these committees with some interest, reviewing the work of their members in the convention, and recalling their subsequent careers. And it appears to me that in making them up, President Winchell exhibited phenomenally quick and accurate judgment of men. He was, indeed, one of the best presiding officers I have ever known. His imperturbable coolness, never for an instant ruffled by the most sudden and passionate outbreaks of excitement in the convention; his mastery of all the niceties of parliamentary law; his uniform courtesy and tact; his promptness and clearness in stating his decisions; and above all, the mingled grace and kindness with which he announced to an indignant member an adverse decision, was really wonderful. But what shall be said of that still more wonderful prescience with which he made up the committees? What induced this calm, gray-eyed, observing little man, whose brass-buttoned blue coat was first seen by two-thirds of the convention on the morning of the 5th of July—what impelled him within twenty-four hours, to select an obscure, dull looking, shock-headed country doctor as Chairman of the Military Committee, and thus name in connection with military affairs, for the first time, the only Kansas soldier who reached a full Major-Generalship? How did he happen to pass by half a dozen more widely known lawyers, and appoint as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, a man who, during more than fifteen years thereafter, occupied a place on the Supreme Bench of the State, for the greater portion of this time as the Chief Justice? How came he to recognize so quickly in the Engrossing Clerk of the Territorial Legislature, the ripest scholar and the fittest man in the body for the chairmanship of the committee to which every article of the Constitution was referred for final revision and amendment? In the youngest and most boyish looking member he found the man who was to form, for this State, a code of finance and taxation whose clear directions and wholesome restrictions have guarded Kansas against the wasteful extravagance of Legislatures and the curse of a burdensome public debt, during all the tempting and perilous affairs of its first quarter century. And he named, as head of the Committee on Education, the first State Superintendent of Public Instruction. All of his appointments were made with rare judgment, but those mentioned appear notably discerning.

On the sixth day, a resolution favoring biennial sessions of the Legislature—adopted sixteen years afterward—was submitted and referred. The first of a long series of resolutions or proposed sections of the Constitution, prohibiting the settlement of negroes or mulattoes within the limits of the State, was also introduced. This question, with others of a kindred nature, such as propositions to prohibit colored children attending the schools, or to exclude them from the university, or to forbid the appropriation of any funds for their education, and last, and meanest of all, to deny to negroes the shelter of county poor houses when poor and helpless, was voted upon again and again, first in one form and then in another, and to the enduring honor of the majority, always defeated. It seems singular, in this day and generation, that such theories found persistent and earnest advocates. But it should be remembered that all this happened before the war, when slavery was still an "institution" in nearly half the States of the Union. The Pro-slavery party was, of course, solidly in favor of excluding free negroes from the State, and less than four years prior to the meeting of the convention, the Free-State party, in voting on the Topeka Constitution, had given a decided majority in favor of such exclusion. It therefore required genuine courage and principle to go upon record against each and every proposition of this character. For very few members who so voted felt absolutely certain of the indorsement of their constituents.

The first article of the Constitution reported, that on corporations and banks, was submitted on the sixth day and considered. It was stated, by the President, that many other committees had their reports in the hands of the printer, and during the next few days they began to come in very rapidly. The convention, to expedite work, adopted a resolution requiring all committees to report on or before Saturday, the eleventh day of the session.

On the seventh day, the annexation of that portion of Nebraska lying south of the Platte River, was fully considered. The then organized Nebraska Counties included in that section of our sister State had elected delegates to the convention who were present, earnestly advocating annexation. This proposition was discussed during several days, and the debates took a wide range. The Nebraska delegates were admitted to seats as honorary members, with the privilege of speaking on this subject. The final determination, however, was to preserve the original northern line. Two influences induced this decision, one political, the other local and material. Many Republicans feared that the South Platte country was, or would be likely to become, Democratic. Lawrence and Topeka both aspired to be the State Capital, and their influence was against annexation, because they feared it would throw the center of population far north of the Kaw.

The preamble and bill of rights was reported on the tenth, and opened the whole question of the States' boundaries. The committee proposed the twenty-third meridian as the western line, and the fortieth parallel as the line on the north. This would have excluded about ninety miles of territory within the present limits of the State. The committee's recommendation was, however, adopted, and stood as the determination of the convention until the day before the final adjournment, when Col. May, of Atchison, secured a reconsideration, and on his motion the twenty-fifth meridian was substituted for the twenty-third. The northern boundary question was finally settled on the fifteenth day, when, by a vote of nineteen ayes to twenty-nine nays, the convention refused to memorialize Congress to include the South Platte country within the limits of Kansas.

On the seventh day, the Legislative and Judicial Committees reported. The Legislative article was considered next day. The committee proposed that bills might originate in either House, but Mr. Winchell submitted a novel amendment, which required all laws to originate in the House of Representatives. This was adopted, notwithstanding the vigorous opposition of Mr. Thacher, the chairman of the committee, by a vote of thirty-seven to thirteen. It survived the admission of the State only three years, being amended in 1864.

On the eighth day the militia article was adopted; on the ninth day the judicial article was perfected, and the article on education and public institutions reported and discussed; and on the tenth day the committees on county and township organizations, and schedule, reported. The deathless pertinacity of a "claim," is illustrated by a petition presented that day, from one Samuel A. Lowe, a clerk of the so-called "Bogus Legislature," who wanted pay for certain work he alleged he had performed. Only a year ago Mr. Lowe presented the same claim to Congress, and it was, I believe, allowed by the House. But the Kansas Senators made such determined war on it that Mr. Lowe can still sing, "A claim to keep I have."

I have mentioned the fact that Mr. Winchell was the author of the section providing that all bills should originate in the House. It should be stated that Mr. Ingalls was the author of the provision that "in actions for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear that the alleged libelous matter was published for justifiable ends, the accused shall be acquitted." Another original provision of the Constitution is the homestead section. This was first proposed by Mr. Foster, of Leavenworth County, on the sixth day of the session, and reported by the committee on miscellaneous and amendments on the thirteenth day. No other feature of the Constitution, perhaps, elicited more animat ed and earnest debate. It was discussed for several days, amended, referred and again submitted. As originally reported, it provided for the exemption of "a homestead of 160 acres of land, or a house and lot not exceeding $2,000 in value, or real, personal and mixed property not exceeding $2,000, to any family." This was adopted by a vote of twenty-eight ayes to sixteen nays. Two days later the vote was reconsidered, and President Winchell proposed the wording finally adopted: "A homestead of 160 acres of farming land, or of one acre within the limits of an incorporated town or city, occupied as a residence by the family of the owner, together with all the improvements on the same, shall be exempted from forced sale under any process of law, and shall not be alienated without the joint consent of husband and wife, where the relation exists." Thus perfected, it was adopted by a vote of thirty-three to seven.

I thought at the time, however, and a review of the proceedings and debates has confirmed my impression, that favorable action on this provision was due to the earnest and eloquent advocacy of Judge Kingman, who was its most zealous, logical and courageous supporter. The homestead clause of the Kansas Constitution has been severely criticised, but I believe the people of the State generally regard it as a most beneficent provision of their organic law. For nearly a quarter of a century it has been maintained, and it still stands, as Judge Kingman said it would, guarding "the home, the hearthstone, the fireside around which a man may gather his family with the certainty of assurance that neither the hand of the law, nor any, nor all of the uncertainties of life, can eject them from the possession of it."

The finance and taxation and the executive articles were adopted on the fourteenth day, and the miscellaneous articles considered. This originally provided for the election of a public printer, but that section was stricken out, after a vigorous protest by Messrs. Ross and Ingalls. Nine years later their idea was indorsed by the adoption of an amendment creating the office of State Printer.

On the seventeenth day the temporary capital was located at Topeka, the second ballot resulting: for Topeka, 29; for Lawrence, 14; for Atchison, 6.

On the same day a proposition was made by Mr. Preston, of Shawnee County, to amend the miscellaneous article by adding the following section:

"The Legislature shall have power to regulate or prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for mechanical and medicinal purposes."

A motion made to lay this amendment on the table was defeated by a vote of eighteen ayes to thirty-nine nays. But the anxiety of the members to exclude from the constitution any provision that might render its adoption doubtful or prevent the admission of the State, finally prevailed, and after a full interchange of views, Mr. Preston withdrew his amendment There is, it is said, nothing new under the sun. Those who imagine that the prohibition amendment adopted in 1880 was a new departure in constitution making, have never examined the records of the Wyandotte convention.

On the nineteenth day occurred the last struggle over the slavery question in Kansas. Section 6 of the bill of rights, prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude, came up for adoption, and it was resolved to add a proviso suspending the operation of this section for the period of twelve months after the admission of the State. This proviso received eleven votes, and twenty-eight were recorded against it. A most exciting discussion occurred on the same day over the apportionment article, which the Democrats denounced as a "gerrymander."

The work of the convention was practically completed on the twenty-first day. The various articles had each been considered and adopted, first in committee of the whole, then in convention, then referred to the committee on Phraseology and Arrangement, and, after report of the committee, again considered by sections and adopted. But so anxious were the members that every word used should be the right word, expressing the idea intended most clearly and directly, that when the reading of the completed constitution was finished, on the morning of the twenty-first day, it was decided to refer it to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Ingalls, Winchell, Ross and Slough, for further revision and verification. This committee reported the same afternoon, and again the constitution was read by sections, for final revision, with the same painstaking carefulness and attention to the minutest details. All that afternoon, and all the next day, with brief interruptions for action on the closing work, this revision went on, and it was 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th, before the last section was perfected. Then occurred one of the most dramatic scenes of the convention. Mr. Hutchinson submitted a resolution declaring that "we do now adopt and proceed to sign the constitution."

At once Mr. Slough addressed the chair, and after warmly eulogizing the general features of the constitution, pronouncing it "a model instrument," he formally announced that political objections impelled himself and his Democratic associates to decline attaching their signatures to it. These objections he stated at length. They were, briefly: The curtailment of the boundaries of the State; the large Legislative body provided for; the exclusion of Indians made citizens of the United States from the privilege of voting; the registry of voters at the election on the constitution; the refusal to exclude free negroes from the State, and the apportionment.

This action of the Democratic members had been foreshadowed for several days, but it was, nevertheless, something of a surprise. The Republicans understood that several of the Democrats had earnestly opposed such a course, and hoped that some of them would be governed by their own convictions, rather than by the mandate of their caucus. For a few moments after Mr. Slough concluded, the convention sat, hushed and expectant. But no other Democratic member rose. It was evident that the caucus ruled. Then Judge Thacher, the President *pro tem.*, addressed the chair, and in a speech of remarkable vigor and eloquence, accepted the gauge of battle thrown down. "Upon this constitution," he declared, "we will meet our opponents in the popular arena. It is a better, a nobler issue than ever the old Free-State issue. They have thrown down the gauntlet; we joyfully take it up." He then proceeded to defend, with great earnestness and power, the features of the constitution objected to by Mr. Slough. "The members of the convention," he asserted, "have perfected a work that will be enduring." The constitution, he affirmed, would "commend itself to the true and good everywhere, because through every line and syllable there glows the generous sunshine of liberty." It was and should be, he declared:

> "Like some tall cliff, that lifts its awful form,
> Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm;
> Though round its breast, the rolling clouds shall spread
> Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

Read in the light of subsequent history these declarations appear almost prophetic.

The twilight shadows were gathering about Wyandotte when this debate closed, and the convention proceeded to vote on Mr. Hutchinson's resolution, which was adopted by thirty-four ayes to thirteen nays—one Republican and four Democrats being absent. The roll was then called, and the constitution was signed by all the Republican members except one, Mr. Wright, of Nemaha, who was absent, sick. The work of the convention was completed, and after voting thanks to its officers, it adjourned without date.

Each party, I think, was guilty of one blunder it afterward seriously regretted—the Republicans in refusing to include the South Platte country within the boundaries of Kansas; the Democrats in refusing to sign the constitution they had labored diligently to perfect. I speak of what I consider the great mistake of the Republicans with all the more frankness because I was, at the time, in hearty sympathy with their action; but I feel confident that no Republican member is living to-day who does not deplore that decision. And I am equally confident that within a brief time after the convention adjourned, there were few Democratic members who did not seriously regret their refusal to sign the constitution.

On the 4th of October, 1859, the constitution was submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, and, for the first time in the history of Kansas, all parties cast a full, free and unintimidated vote. The Republicans favored, and the Democrats generally opposed its adoption. Nearly 16,000 votes were polled, of which 10,421 were for, and 5,530 against the constitution. The homestead clause, submitted as an independent proposition, was ratified by a vote of 8,788 for, to 4,772 against it. Every county in the Territory except two, Johnson and Morris, gave a majority for the constitution.

Two months later, December 6, State and county officers and members of the Legislature were elected, and the people of Kansas, having exhausted their authority in State building, patiently awaited the action of Congress. On the 11th of April, 1860, the House of Representatives voted, 134 to 73, to admit Kansas as a State, under the Wyandotte Constitution. Twice, during the next eight months, the Senate defeated motions to consider the Kansas bill, but on the 21st of January, 1861, several Southern Senators having seceded, Mr. Seward "took a pinch of snuff" and called it up again. It passed by a vote of 36 to 16, and on the 29th of the same month President Buchanan approved it. Thus young Kansas, through many difficulties and turmoils, was "added to the stars."

During nearly twenty-two of the most eventful and exciting years of American history, the Constitution thus framed and ratified, has defined the powers and regulated the duties of the government of Kansas. Three Legislatures have voted down propositions to call a new Constitutional Convention. Twelve or fifteen amendments have been submitted, but only eight have been approved by the people. Finally, in 1880, the Legislature voted to submit a proposal for a new convention, and at the regular election held in November of that year, this ballot was taken. The result was an indorsement of the old Wyandotte Constitution by a majority far more emphatic and overwhelming than that by which it was originally adopted, the vote standing 22,870 for, and 146,279 against the proposed convention, or nearly seven to one.

It is doubtful whether the organic law of any other State in the Union has more successfully survived the mutations of time and inconstant public sentiment, and the no less fluctuating necessities of a swiftly developing commonwealth. Of its seventeen articles, only four, and of its one hundred and seventy-eight sections, only eight, have been amended. And of the eight amendments adopted, only five have revoked or modified the principles of policy originally formulated, the others being changes demanded by the growth of the State, or by the events of the civil war. The first amendment, ratified in 1861, provides that no banking institution shall issue circulating notes of a less denomination than $1—the original limitation being $5. In 1864, the provision requiring all bills to originate in the House of Representatives was repealed; and a section intended to prevent United States soldiers from voting, but which was so worded that it deprived our volunteers of that right, was also repealed. In 1867, an amendment was adopted disfranchising all persons who aided the "Lost Cause," or who were dishonorably discharged from the army of the United States, or who had defrauded the United States, or any State during the war. In 1868, the State Printer amendment was ratified. In 1873, the number of Senators and Representatives, originally limited to 33 and 100 respectively, was increased to 40 and 125. In 1875, three propositions, each having in view biennial, instead of annual sessions of the Legislature, were adopted. And in 1880 the prohibition amendment was ratified. These are all the changes that have been made in our organic law during nearly a quarter of a century.

It would violate the proprieties of such an occasion to comment on the personal feuds or partisan broils which once or twice marred the general harmony and orderly progress of the proceedings. These were very few, indeed, and none of them, I think, outlasted the convention. The members parted, when the final adjournment came, with mutual respect and good will, and the friendships formed during the session have been unusually warm and enduring.

It seems fitting that, in concluding this sketch of the convention and its labors, I should briefly narrate the subsequent history of its members. It was a small company, that which parted here twenty-three years ago to-day, and it was made up, as I have said, largely of young and vigorous men. But when this re-union was first suggested, and I came to look over the familiar names I had so often called during the long, hot days of that far away July, it was painful to note the havoc death had made. It impressed me something as did a roll-call I once witnessed, in the red glare of bivouac fires after one of the great battles of the war, when surviving comrades answered "killed," or "wounded," to one-half the names of a regiment. Ten of the fifty-two members composing the convention, I have not heard of for many years. Of the remaining forty-two, twenty rest quietly in

> —"The reconciling grave,
> Where all alike lie down in peace together."

The largest delegation was that from Leavenworth County, and only one of the ten gentlemen comprising it, R. C. Foster, certainly survives. Rare Sam Stinson, whose genial wit and brilliant accomplishments won all hearts, was elected Attorney General in 1861, by a unanimous vote, and died in his old Maine home in February, 1858. William C. McDowell was chosen Judge of the First Judicial District, at the first election under the Constitution; served four years; was killed by a fall from an omnibus in St. Louis, July 16, 1866. John P. Slough removed to Colorado, was Colonel of a regiment raised in that State, and later a Brigdier General; was appointed, after the war, Chief Justice of New Mexico, and was killed at Santa Fé. Samuel Hippie removed to Atchison County; served as Quartermaster during the war; was elected State Senator in 1867; and died in January, 1876. William Perry removed to Colorado, where he died. P. S. Parks returned to Indiana, and engaged in journalism and the law, until his death, three years ago. Fred Brown died in St. Joseph, Mo., and John Wright at his home in Leavenworth County. Robert Graham, of Atchison County, the oldest member, died in 1868. Three of the members from Doniphan County, Robert J. Porter, Benjamin Wrigley, John Stairwalt, are dead. The members from Linn, James M. Arthur and Josiah Lamb, are both dead, as are also N. C. Blood, of Douglas, and T. S. Wright, of Nemaha. W. R. Griffith, of Bourbon, was elected the first State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and died February 12, 1862, before the completion of his term. James G. Blunt, of Anderson, who became a Major General during the war, and won renown as a brave and skillful soldier, died in Washington a year or more ago. James Hanway, of Franklin, after a long life of usefulness, died at his old home, only a brief while ago. President James M. Winchell returned to New York shortly after the outbreak of the rebellion, and resumed his connection with the *Times*, first as war correspondent and afterward as an editorial writer. Until his death, a few years since, he was employed upon that great journal.

Of the surviving members, many have attained the highest distinctions of the State; and all, I believe, are useful and honored citizens. At the first election under the Constitution, Samuel A. Kingman was chosen as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1866, he was elected Chief Justice, and re-elected in 1872.

Benjamin F. Simpson was elected the first Attorney General of the State; but resigned the position to enter the army, in which he served throughout the war. He has since been Speaker of the House of Representatives; several times a State Senator, and is now serving his second term as United States Marshal.

Solon O. Thacher was chosen District Judge at the first election under the Constitution, and has since occupied many positions of honor and responsibility, and is a member of the present State Senate.

J. C. Burnett, S. D. Houston and S. E. Hoffman were members of the first State Senate, and George H. Lillie was a member of the first House of Representatives.

E. G. Ross was appointed United States Senator in 1866, and elected in 1867, serving until 1871.

John J. Ingalls was chosen as State Senator in 1861; was elected as United States Senator in 1873, and re-elected in 1879, and is still occupying that distinguished place.

John T. Burris was Lieutenant Colonel of the Tenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently District Judge.

William P. Dutton, James Blood, L. R. Palmer, John P. Greer and John Ritchie, have filled many positions of local trust and prominence, with credit and usefulness.

R. C. Foster and John W. Forman are residing in Texas; William Hutchinson lives in Washington, and C. B. McClellan, E. Moore and E. M. Hubbard are still prominent and honored citizens of the counties they represented.

My old friend, Col. Caleb May, sole surviving member of the three Free-State Constitutional Conventions, lives in Montgomery County. If Dean Swift was right in saying, that "Whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow on a spot of ground where one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians," what honor is due this sturdy Kansas farmer, who, during a residence of twenty-eight years in the State, has never, not even in the disastrous seasons of 1860 and 1874, failed to raise a good crop? Even the heroic service he rendered the cause of Freedom—during the darkest days of the struggle in Kansas—was less valuable to the State than this practical and triumphant vindication of its soil and climate.

Stalwart, quiet William McCullough, I have not heard of for many years.

John A. Middleton, of Marshall County, was a soldier in the Seventh Kansas Volunteer Infantry; removed to Montana in 1864, and I have learned nothing of him since.

H. D. Preston, of Shawnee; R. L. Williams, P. H. Townsend and Ed. Stokes, of Douglas; Allen Crocker, of Woodson; A. D. McCune, of Leavenworth; J. H. Signor, of Allen, and J. T. Barton, of Johnson, have all disappeared, and left no sign. I know not whether they are living or dead.

Of the officers of the Convention—queer old George Warren, Sergeant-at-Arms of nearly all the early Kansas Legislatures and Conventions—died many years ago.

Edward S. Nash—the Journal Clerk—was Adjutant of the First Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and died some years since in Chicago.

Robert St. Clair Graham, one of the Enrolling Clerks, was elected Judge of the Second Judicial District in 1866, and died in 1880.

Richard J. Hinton, also an Enrolling Clerk, is the editor of the Washington (D. C.) *Gazette*, and a widely known journalist.

Werter R. Davis—the Chaplain—was a member of the first State Legislature; was Chaplain of the Twelfth, and Colonel of the Sixteenth Kansas Regiments during the war, and is one of the most prominent clergymen of his denomination in the State.

S. D. McDonald, printer to the Convention, is still engaged in journalism.

J. M. Funk—the Doorkeeper—and J. L. Blanchard—the Assistant Secretary—I have not heard from or of for many years.

I wish I could sketch more in detail, the work and history of the members of the Convention; but this paper is, I know, already too long I have tried to tell how our Constitution was made. I could not narrate, within reasonable limits—

> "What workman wrought its ribs of steel;
> Who made each mast, and sail, and rope;
> What anvils rang—what hammers beat—
> In what a forge, and what a heat,
> Were shaped the anchors of its Hope."

It is enough to say, that the work has proved strong and enduring. Through the groping inexperience of our State's childhood, and the still more perilous ambitions of its youth; through the storm of civil war, and the calm of prosperous peace, the Wyandotte Convention has justified the confident hopes of its early friends. The most marvelous changes have been wrought in this country since it was framed. The huge brick building, in which the Convention held its sessions, long ago crumbled and fell. The distracted, dependent and turbulent Territory, has grown to be a peaceful, powerful and prosperous State. Its hundred thousand people have multiplied to a million. Upon its vast and solitary prairies, where then bloomed a wild and unprofitable vegetation, "wherewith the mower filleth not his hand, nor he that bindeth sheaves his bosom," miles of green meadows now glisten with the morning dew, and thousands of golden wheat-fields shimmer in the noonday sun, and millions of acres of tasseling corn, rustling in the sweet, twilight air, tell of harvests so bountiful that they would feed a continent. Every quiet valley and prairie swell is dotted with pleasant homes, where happy children laugh and play, and men and women go their busy ways in prosperous content. Eager learners throng 8,000 schoolhouses. Church bells ring in nearly every county, from the Missouri to the Colorado line. More than 4,000 miles of railway bind town and country, factory, and farm, and store, into one community. And over all the institutions and activities of this great, intelligent and orderly Commonwealth broods the genius and the spirit of the Wyandotte Constitution. Under its ample authority and direction, just and generous laws have maintained the rights of citizenship; given protection to labor and property; stimulated enterprise; multiplied industries; opened to every child and youth the door of school and college; encouraged morality; fostered temperance; protected the weak; restrained the strong, and sternly punished outbreaking crime. And still the sunshine of popular confidence and favor falls upon the Constitution. It has outlived half of its framers; and when, a quarter of a century hence, the last surviving member of the Convention awaits the inevitable hour, the Wyandotte Constitution may yet be the chart and compass ordering and guiding the destinies of a State, whose imperial manhood is foreshadowed by its stalwart and stately youth.[*]

THE CLAIM COMMISSION.

The first Territorial Legislature, at its second session, passed an act February 23, 1857, "to provide for the auditing of claims, the taking of testimony in support of all such claims, collections, and certification of vouchers, and making a true and correct statement in duplicate of all such accounts, to be laid before the next Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory, to the end that proper and united efforts may be made to obtain from Congress compensation and indemnity for the losses, expenses and damages incurred by the citizens of this Territory, without distinction of party."

Hon. Wilson Shannon was first appointed Commissioner, but declining to serve, Hon. H. J. Strickler was chosen to fill his place, "to audit and certify all claims of all and every person or persons who should present the same for consideration," for

1. (Public) moneys actually and necessarily expended for the purpose of maintaining and carrying into effect the laws of this Territory, or for the purpose of suppressing any rebellion or insurrection, whether in sustaining the militia or any posse of the Marshal or any Sheriff of any county of the Territory.

2. (Private) claims of all persons who may have sustained any loss or damage in consequence of, or growing out of, the difficulties in this Territory, by way of loss of property or consequent expenses at any time since the passage of the act to organize this Territory, viz., May 31, 1854.

Mr. Strickler, after giving proper notice to claimants, held sessions to hear and receive testimony and audit claims, at Lecompton, Fort Scott, Paoli, Osawatomie, Leavenworth, Atchison, Lawrence, Tecumseh, Osawkie and other places, during the months of September, October, November and a part of December. According to the report of the Commissioners, three hundred and fifty-seven claims were presented "under oath, with the corroborating testimony of two or more witnesses." The whole amount claimed was $301,225.11. The amount awarded, $253,254.28; of which $38,942.90 was of the public class, and $215,311.38 of the private class.

In January, 1858, Gen. Strickler reported his proceedings to the Territorial Legislature, then in session. No action was taken upon the report at that time, as the antagonism between the "Free-State" and "Pro-slavery" parties was still bitter, and it was known that a large majority of Free-State sufferers had not presented their claims, which would mostly come under the head of "private," while at the same time many of the "public" claims in the Commissioners' report they were unwilling to allow.

During the session of Congress in March, 1858, Gen. Strickler forwarded his report, and the testimony taken to Washington for presentation, according to the provisions of the claim act of February 23, 1857.

Hon. M. J. Parrott, the Free-State Territorial Delegate, had the matter referred, and at the same session presented a bill relating to the losses sustained by settlers in Kansas during the previous years, and asking for indemnification, but which practically amounted to nothing, affairs being still unsettled in the southeastern part of the Territory.

At the legislative session of 1859, Gov. Medary again presented Gen. Strickler's report to that body, which had then been printed, with the testimony taken in each case. By this time, hundreds of additional claimants had reported losses, and the incompleteness of the report, although impartially and thoroughly made, so far as it lay in the power of the Commissioner, determined the Legislature to provide for ascertaining and presenting to Congress a more correct and full account of the losses sustained in the Territory. An act was accordingly passed February 7, 1859, providing for the payment of claims of sufferers by the Kansas difficulties. The act provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, one by the Governor, one by the Council, and the third by the House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature, whose duty should be "to audit and certify all claims for the loss of property taken or destroyed, and damages resulting therefrom, during the disorder which prevailed in this Territory from November 1, 1855, to December 1, 1856. By a supplementary act, an attorney was to be elected by joint ballot of both branches of the Legislature, to attend the Commissioners, with power to subpœna witnesses and assist in the investigation of the claims. The Governor appointed Edward Hoagland, the Council elected Henry J. Adams, and the House Samuel A. Kingman, as the three Commissioners. On the recommendation of Gov. Medary, Hon. William McKay was elected Territorial Attorney, and the board organized at Leavenworth City February 21, 1859. The first public session was held at the Johnson House in Lawrence, commencing March 1. Sessions were afterward held at Leavenworth, Osawatomie, Tecumseh and Fort Scott. The report of the Commissioners, dated July 11, 1859, shows that petitions were received, testimony taken and judgment rendered upon 487 claims. Losses were claimed by the settlers amounting to $479,973.92, and the Commissioners awarded and issued certificates for $454,001.70. Out of $412,978.03 allowed for property destroyed, which included $37,349.71 for crops destroyed, 78 buildings burned or torn down, 368 horses and 533 cattle taken or killed; $335,779.04 belonged to Free-State and $77,198.99 to Pro-slavery men. The amount of property taken or destroyed by Free-State men was $94,529.40; by Pro-slavery men, $318,718.63. Of the 357 claims audited by Gen. Strickler, 196 were presented to this board for adjustment, the remainder having been abandoned by the parties or presented by those who had subsequently moved out of the Territory. The Commissioners state that $50,000, in addition to the awards made, making an aggregate of about $500,000, would probably discharge all demands that would be presented by actual settlers of Kansas. The report further says:

> From all our investigations we are confident that the entire loss and destruction of property during the warfare from November 1, 1855, till December 1, 1856, including the fitting out of the several armed expeditions, and the private losses incurred on both sides, could not have been less than two millions of dollars ($2,000,000). We believe that at least one-half of that amount was directly sustained by, and fell upon, actual citizens of Kansas—the *bona fide* settlers. This opinion is formed: 1st. From the amount of losses claimed before us (and which we have no doubt were actual losses and expenses to the individuals, but a large proportion of which we could not allow under the act of February 7, 1859). 2d. From the amounts proven up before the former commissioner, and which have not been presented to us for adjustment. 3d. From the number of settlers who were driven away from the Territory and have never returned, being spirit-broken and discouraged by the scenes of 1856.
>
> Although not within our province, we may be excused for stating that from the most reliable information that we have been able to gather, by the secret warfare of the guerrilla system, and in well-known encounters, the number of lives sacrificed in Kansas during the period mentioned probably exceeded rather than fell short of two hundred. Many affairs, in which life was sacrificed (on either side) were kept secret, and the particulars are only known to the participants. The guerrillas, from motives of policy, seldom made known the results of their operations. *But the number of missing persons*, and the letters of inquiry for individuals, addressed so frequently from all parts of the Union to citizens of Kansas, have a meaning and significance not to be mistaken.

By the provisions of the act the Commissioners were required, upon demand of the claimant, to deliver to him a certificate of award, and on or before the 1st day of September, 1859, to close their proceedings, and file in duplicate, in the offices of the Secretary and Auditor of the Territory a statement of all claims made, and amounts allowed, and also to file all testimony, vouchers, etc., in the office of the Secretary. It then "became the duty of the Auditor upon the delivery to him of any certificate of award given by said Commissioners, to draw his warrants on the Treasurer of the Territory, in such sums as may be required, for the amount therein named, in favor of the party to whom such award has been made, or to his order, and deliver the same on demand." Also, it was made "the duty of any constitutional convention, hereafter to assemble, to make suitable provisions for securing the payment of said warrants by the Federal Government, by incorporating in the ordinance to be submitted with the constitution formed a provision to that effect." The warrants issued were not to be paid before the 1st day of January, 1865, unless provision should be made for funding them with the other indebtedness of the Territory, or unless Congress should sooner make provision for their payment, but were to bear interest at six per cent per annum.

The report of the Commissioners was forwarded with the Wyandotte Constitution to Congress, with the request that Congress "appropriate $500,000, or in lieu thereof 500,000 acres of land, for the payment of the claims awarded the settlers of Kansas by the Claim Commissioners." The report was referred to the Committee on Claims, and, by their instructions, examined by the Clerk of the Committee, B. B. French, who allowed $449,498.11 of the $454,001.70, the award of the Commissioners.

Congress refused to make any appropriation for the purpose of paying these claims.

The Auditor of Kansas Territory, according to the provisions of the act providing for the payment of these claims, issued warrants on the Treasurer of the Territory to the amount of $349,933.63. The Treasurer issued Territorial bonds on the face of the warrants to the amount of $95,700, to bear interest, payable annually, the principal to be paid in 1864 in New York, thus pledging the faith of the Territory for the payment of nearly $100,000 of the claims. No action relative to the payment was taken by the Legislature of 1860. The last Territorial Legislature passed an act adverse to the payment of the bonds, which, by the action of the State Legislature, became a law in the following March.

TERRITORIAL ELECTION.

The adoption of the Wyandotte Constitution was accepted by the people of both sides as a final settlement of the exciting question which had hitherto kept the Territory in turmoil, and henceforth the excitement and frauds at the polls gave way to the quiet and honest contest for party supremacy which prevailed elsewhere in the country. The period of civil strife was at an end.

The Territorial election took place November 8, at which time were chosen a Delegate to Congress and members of the Territorial Legislature. It was a party contest for local supremacy, in which, for the first time in the political history of the Territory, the Free-State question was not involved.

The candidates for Delegate to Congress were: Saunders W. Johnston,

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[*] The Wyandotte Constitution, with the amendments thereto since adopted, appears in the Appendix to the State History.

Democrat; Marcus J. Parrott, Republican. The returns, showing the relative strength of the two parties at the first full ballot thrown, were as appears below:

COUNTIES.	JOHNSTON.	PARROTT.	TOTAL.
Arapahoe	38	22	60
Atchison	654	531	1185
Anderson	105	238	343
Allen (Wilson attached)	207	203	410
Brown	25	272	297
Breckinridge (Hunter attached)	145	371	516
Butler (Dorn attached)	1	47	48
Bourbon (McGee attached)	251	368	619
Coffey (Godfrey attached)	170	285	455
Chase	......	126	126
Doniphan	762	768	1530
Dickinson	......	......	......
Davis	127	94	221
Douglas	353	993	1346
Franklin	172	265	437
Greenwood	......	......	......
Jackson	179	222	401
Jefferson	355	367	722
Johnson	482	408	890
Leavenworth	1391	1100	2502
Lykins	355	453	808
Linn	373	563	936
Madison	6	81	87
Morris	114	41	155
Marshall and Washington	179	146	325
Nemaha	41	228	270
Osage	1	31	32
Pottawatomie	33	121	154
Riley (Clay attached)	97	298	395
Shawnee	167	535	702
Wabaunsee	8	121	129
Wyandotte	321	289	610
Woodson	77	87	164
Total	7232	9708	16940
Parrott's majority	......	......	2746

The election of members of the Territorial Legislature, resulted in the choice of nine Republicans and four Democrats to the Council, and twenty-three Republicans and sixteen Democrats to the House of Representatives. The members elected were as in the list below, Democrats in *italics:*

Council.—First District, *George M. Beebe;* Second District, *W. J. Marion;* Third District, *W. G. Mathias;* Fourth District, *J. M. Christison;* Fifth District, L. R. Palmer; Sixth District, J. B. Woodward; Seventh District, Chester Thomas; Eighth District, James M. Hendry; Ninth District, P. P. Elder; Tenth District, C. G. Keeler; Eleventh District, W. W. Updegraff, Twelfth District, Watson Stewart; Thirteenth District, John C. Lambdin.

Representatives.—First District, *C. B. Whitehead, Thomas Vanderslice,* Hugh Robertson; Second District, *F. Lombard, William Noel;* Third District, *Paschal S. Parks, Fred. Brown, John Wright, John Murphy;* Fourth District, Edward Lynde, *T. A. Blake;* Fifth District, A. Bartlett; Sixth District, Byron Stewart; Seventh District, *William L. McMath;* Eighth District, H. R. Dutton; Ninth District, Morton Cave; Tenth District, *I. S. Magill;* Eleventh District, Dan. L. Chandler; Twelfth District, *Robert Reynolds;* Thirteenth District, Stephen G. Elliott; Fourteenth District, W. H. Fitzpatrick, S. R. Caniff; Fifteenth District, Paul R. Brooks, William A. Rankin, Erastus Heath; Sixteenth District, *Charles Sims, L. S. Cornwall;* Seventeenth District, G. A. Colton; Eighteenth District, J. H. Jones; Nineteenth District, *William R. Wagstaff;* Twentieth District, Thomas Lindsay; Twenty-first District, Henry Shively; Twenty-second District, O. H. Sheldon, G. W. Nelson; Twenty-third District, Samuel N. Wood; Twenty-fourth District, P. G. D. Morton; Twenty-fifth District, John W. Scott; Twenty-sixth District, Horatio Knowles; Twenty-seventh District (Pike's Peak), *R. Sopris.*

December 6, the election was held for the choice of State officers, members of the State Legislature and Representative to Congress, under the Wyandotte Constitution. The entire Republican ticket was elected, the vote being for the several candidates as given below, Democrats in *italics:*

OFFICE.	Names of Candidates.	Number of Votes Received.	Total Vote Cast.	Republican Majority.
Governor	Charles Robinson *Samuel Medary*	7908 5395	13303	2513
Lieutenant Governor	Joseph P. Root *John P. Slough*	7893 5392	13285	2501
Secretary of State	John W. Robinson *A. P. Walker*	7864 5396	13260	2468
Treasurer	William Tholen *R. L. Pease*	7937 5348	13385	2589
Auditor	George S. Hillyer *Joel K. Goodin*	7856 5365	13221	2491
Superintendent of Public Instruction	William R. Griffith *J. S. McGill*	7598 5287	12885	2311
Chief Justice	Thomas Ewing, Jr *Joseph Williams*	8010 5301	13311	2709
Associate Justice (four years)	Samuel A. Kingman *Samuel A. Stinson*	7895 5396	13291	2499
Associate Justice (two years)	Lawrence D. Bailey *Robert B. Mitchell*	7721 5492	13213	2229
Attorney General	Benjamin F. Simpson *Orlin Thurston*	7880 5372	13252	2508
Representative in Congress	Martin F. Conway *John A. Halderman*	7674 5567	13241	2097

THE FIFTH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

The Fifth Territorial, Legislature assembled at Lecompton January 2, 1860. The officers of the two branches chosen were as follows:

Council—President, W. W. Updegraff; Clerk, John J. Ingalls; Assistant Clerk, A. Cutler; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. M. Selden; Doorkeeper, J. K. Rankin.

House—Speaker, G. A. Colton; Clerk, M. W. Delahay; Assistant Clerk, N. J. Chipman; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. F. Warren; Doorkeeper, William House; Docket Clerk, John W. Day; Engrossing Clerk, J. L. Wilson; Enrolling Clerk, Andrew Stark; Journal Clerk, H. C. Chase; Second Assistant Clerk, Samuel F. Tappan.

January 4, the Legislature voted, by joint resolution, to adjourn to Lawrence. The preamble and resolution were as follows:

> WHEREAS, the Legislature of Kansas Territory is required by law to meet at the Capital of said Territory, and whereas, there is, at said Capital, such a deficiency of suitable rooms, hotel accommodations, and other inconveniences as to seriously interfere with the progress of legislative business; and whereas, suitable accommodations can be readily obtained elsewhere, free of charge to the Territory; therefore, be it
>
> *Resolved,* By the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, that we do adjourn at 12 M., on January 4, 1860, to meet in the city of Lawrence, Kansas Territory, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1860, at 12 M., to hold the remainder of the session; and that the Secretary of the Territory be requested to procure suitable rooms for the accommodation of said Legislative Assembly, in said city of Lawrence.

The guarantee of free accommodation at Lawrence was spread upon the journal, and bore the following signatures: C. W. Babcock, B. F. Dalton, L. L. Jones, S. W. Eldridge, P. R. Brooks, G. W. Hutchinson, E. S. Lowman, S. O. Thacher and G. W. Deitzler.

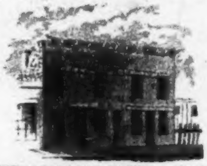

FIFTH TERRITORIAL CAPITOL, LAWRENCE,
In this building the Fourth Territorial Legislature met, January 4, 1859.

The session of the preceding winter had been held at Lawrence, without any serious objection on the part of the Governor. He, however, vetoed the present resolution, on the ground, as stated in his message, that no extraordinary reasons now existed for the removal, as, with the new and large hotel which had been built during the past year at Lecompton, there were "four very good hotels; not as elegantly kept as the St. Nicholas, but as well kept as Western hotels generally, and amply sufficient for a new country." He further stated that the rooms in Lecompton, furnished free of expense to the Territory out of the Congressional fund, were much superior to any accommodations they were able to obtain in Lawrence the previous winter, although it had cost the Territory over $1,300. In closing, he said: "This story of no expense is not new, but the end has proved most conclusively that the bills presented and paid, of all characters, by these removals, cost the taxpayers many hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars."

So, for economical reasons and to save valuable time, he sent in his message vetoing the attempted adjournment. The resolution was passed over the veto by a vote of 22 to 7 in the House and 9 to 4 in the Council, and on the 7th both bodies re-convened at Lawrence. The Governor and Secretary of the Territory remained at Lecompton, and, awaiting the decision of the United States Attorney General as to the legality of the removal, did not recognize the acts of the adjourned body. As, under the existing circumstances, legislative business was impracticable, the two Houses, on the 18th, passed the following concurrent resolution of adjournment:

> WHEREAS, The Secretary of the Territory has obstinately refused to co-operate with the Legislative Assembly, now in session at Lawrence; has refused to supply the books, documents, stationery, printing, etc., which are absolutely necessary to the progress of legislation; and has, by such means, rendered it impossible to conduct the legitimate business of this body, without throwing additional and unnecessary expense upon the people of the Territory; therefore,
>
> *Resolved,* By the House of Representatives, the Council concurring, That the Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory do, at 12 o'clock M., this 18th day of January, A. D. 1860, adjourn *sine die,* and that a committee, of one on the part of the Council, and two on the part of the House, be appointed to inform His Excellency the Governor of the passage of the foregoing resolution.*

AN EXTRA SESSION.

The Governor immediately issued a proclamation re-convening the Legislature at Lecompton on the 19th, "then and there to consider and perform such duties as are demanded by the interests and necessities of the people." The Legislature met at Lecompton as ordered, re-elected the same officers, again adjourned to Lawrence, which last proceeding was again vetoed by the Governor, and again passed, the veto notwithstanding. It does not appear that the Governor made further resistance to the persistent determination of the Legislature to sit in Lawrence or not to sit at all.

The general legislation was of that routine character common to like bodies. The most important matters appearing on the journals as receiving consideration were as below stated.

A bill abolishing slavery in the Territory was passed February 11, in the House, and subsequently passed the Council by a vote of nine to four. It was returned without the signature of the Governor with a long and elaborate message vetoing the bill. Quoting from the organic act he said: "You claim, under this declaration in the organic act, the right to prohibit slavery in the Territory of Kansas. By so doing, you mistake both the words and meaning, and misconceive the true spirit of the text." The members were not unmindful of the fact that their construction was the same accepted by the Pro-slavery Legislature of 1855, when they attempted to legislate slavery into the Territory and saw a logical consistency in legislating slavery out of the Territory under the same construction. The law was therefore passed, over the veto of the Governor by a vote of twenty-nine to eight in the House, and nine to four in the Council, the minority votes being all cast by Democrats.

The census report to the Governor gave a total population of 71,770 in the Territory. The enumeration was known to be imperfect, and, as delay might arise in the admission of the State under the Wyandotte Constitution should the population reported appear less than the ratio of representation required for a member of the National House of Representatives (93,560), a legislative committee on census was chosen, which, in due time, reported the population at 97,570. This was probably not far from the actual number of inhabitants. The Marshal's return of the Federal census, taken June 1, showed a population of 109,401,* within the limits of the State as defined in the Wyandotte Constitution.

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*During the time Gov. Medary was confined to his room in Lecompton, with an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, and could not have followed the Legislature to Lawrence, if he had desired.

S. W. Greer, the first Superintendent of Common Schools for Kansas Territory, made his first report, the system having been in operation at that time a little over six months. It was necessarily imperfect, many of the County Superintendents not having made full reports. The abstract of county reports was as follows:

COUNTIES.	Number of Districts organized.	Youths aged 5 to 21 years.	Scholars enrolled.	Number of months taught in the year.	Number of Districts in which schools were taught.	Money raised to build schoolh'ses.	Am't Public Money for Schools.	Amount raised by private subscription.	No. of District Reports made to Superintendents.
Anderson	13	558	227	25	12	$371	$300	$497	7
Bourbon	7	74	...	12	6	...	...	...	2
Douglas	36	1805	...	92	33	860	950	7	33
Franklin	10	226	...	...	7	...	...	...	6
Jackson	11	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jefferson	18	447	185	33	12	456	787	16	7
Johnson	25	543	274	36	16	1808	...	8	13
Leavenworth	22	1436	730	60	24	3368	4816	8	12
Lykins	11	144	52	21	9	...	...	60	4
Nemaha	6	180	180	20	8	...	...	...	...
Osage	2	50	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Pottawatomie	6	182	...	...	5	9	...	30	3
Shawnee	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown	4	204	95	15	2	980	4	...	2
Atchison	24	591	396	33	...	700	...	3675	...
Doniphan	3	165	44	3	7	...	...	...	...
Total	222	7001	2183	350	143	$8052	$6857	$4301	89

During the session, names of counties were changed and several new counties established as follows: The name of McGee County was changed to Cherokee; Dickinson, Clay, Greenwood, Irving, Marion, Otoe, Pekaton, Republic, Shirley, Ottawa, Saline and Washington Counties were established.

The special session adjourned February 27.

April 11, a Republican convention was held in Lawrence, at which delegates to the coming National convention were chosen; also three Presidential Electors. The delegates chosen were A. C. Wilder, John A. Martin, W. W. Ross, John P. Hatterscheidt, William A. Phillips and A. G. Proctor. The Presidential Electors were T. Dwight Thacher, R. Gilpatrick and C. B. Lines.

The delegates were instructed to vote in the National Convention for William H. Seward, as the first choice of the Republicans of Kansas for the Presidency in 1860. The admission of Kansas as a State was deferred too long for the Territory to participate in the Presidential election of that year.

Little political excitement prevailed in the Territory during the year, and few political events worthy of note occurred. The Kansas question had been transferred to Congress for final adjudication, and the people bided their time. But with political quiet and peace did not come the concomitant of plenty; a new tribulation came upon the long-suffering people. "A great famine fell upon the land."

DROUTH AND FAMINE.

The drouth of 1860, and the "Kansas famine" resultant, were more powerful agents in depopulating the Territory than the troubles of the preceding years. The people could fight border ruffians with better courage than they could endure starvation. Through all their tribulations, until now they had confidently hoped and believed that with the settlement of their political difficulties, prosperity and relief would come to them. Although the years of 1855–56 and '57 might have brought bountiful harvests, many of the citizens of the Territory were unable to take advantage of the favorable weather to do more than raise a few summer vegetables for immediate consumption, and those who succeeded in raising crops for winter use, often had them destroyed by the marauding bands that infested the Territory. Any surplus grain that farmers had on hand brought high prices, and was so readily disposed of that each year found the granaries of Kansas utterly exhausted, and the people entirely dependent upon the future crops. During 1858, immigration to Kansas was large, and the new-comers, of course, could produce little more than enough to supply their present needs; their time and labor and means being necessarily employed in providing a shelter for the winter and getting things in readiness for the spring. So the early summer of 1859 found Kansas with barely enough grain to last until the fall harvest. The drouth commenced in June. From the 19th of that month, until November, 1860—over sixteen months—not a shower of rain fell, to wet the earth at any one time, two inches in depth. Before the close of the summer the ground was so parched that it broke open in huge cracks, the winds blew from the south like a blast from a furnace, vegetation was destroyed, crops were a total failure, and wells and springs were dry. During the early and mid-summer, prairie grass flourished along the ravines and creeks, furnishing feed for cattle, and when the hot winds came on they dried it up so suddenly that the nutritive qualities remained rendering it fit for winter feed, thereby saving from starvation some stock which otherwise would have perished. Summer and winter vegetables were entirely destroyed. Occasional localities on bottom lands, and the region along the Missouri River and in the northeastern portion of the State, raised sufficient to supply the immediate population, but sixty thousand people in Kansas heard the howling of the "wolf at their door" in the fall of 1860. Nothing but charity stood between them and starvation. Thirty thousand settlers left the Territory for the old homes from whence they came, abandoning claims, improvements, and all hope of success in the West. The long procession crossed the border day after day, and the disheartened, disappointed emigrants returned to their friends, bearing ill reports of "God-forsaken Kansas." About seventy thousand remained,—of whom perhaps, forty thousand were able to weather the stress of the times, but unable to aid the thirty thousand, too destitute even to get away. These were the settlers who had made themselves little homes on the prairies of Kansas, depending for their daily bread upon their daily toil, and for their winter supplies upon what was garnered during the summer.

As soon as news of the situation of affairs reached the East, a movement was immediately inaugurated for the relief of the sufferers. Thaddeus Hyatt, of New York, was the first who responded to the appeal for aid. He came to the Territory himself, visited the afflicted counties, acquainted himself with the state of affairs, gathered statistics, organized the counties, appointed relief committees, and after appointing S. C. Pomeroy General Agent of Northern Kansas, and W. F. M. Arny, of Southern Kansas, he returned East, published the result of his observations and work, and made an effective appeal to the President and the Northern people for help. The response was hearty and cordial. New York, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio made especially liberal contributions. The movement was continued until the spring of 1861. The contributions were sent to Atchison, whence they were distributed to the different counties. According to the report of the committee, the total receipts of provisions for distribution up to March 15, 1861, were 8,090,951 pounds. Total distribution at Atchison, exclusive of branch depots, 6,786,424 pounds. At Wyandotte and Leavenworth, the committee distributed 437,190 pounds of provisions of various kinds; 2,500 bushels of seed wheat were distributed, and a great quantity of garments of various kinds. Cash received by the committee, $83,869.52, which it was claimed was chiefly expended in freight, and the expenses incident to forwarding the supplies; but little money was distributed among the settlers. Besides these contributions, many and various others flowed in from communities, churches and individuals—much being designed for certain persons or localities, all of which, generous as it was, while it relieved a great amount of suffering, did not prevent many of the people of Kansas from suffering privation well-nigh bordering on starvation.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. MEDARY.

On December 17, 1860, Gov. Medary resigned, and George M. Beebe, then Secretary of the Territory, became Acting Governor, in which capacity he continued until the inauguration of the State government, February 9, 1861.

The long-continued struggle in Kansas had wrought a complete revolution in the political thought of the whole country. Kansas had been indeed the battle-ground of freedom during the past five years, toward which the attention of the whole nation had been turned with an anxiety only to be measured by the importance of the great issues involved in the struggle.

The South, grown arrogant by an unbroken series of Pro-slavery triumphs in national legislation, were unprepared for the sudden and positive resistance to further aggrandizement which confronted them on the fields of Kansas as they went in to take possession of their latest and most faithlessly acquired domain. It meant to them more than a mere local struggle for supremacy within the boundaries of the Territory. By the repudiation of all compromises the two opposing systems, the one based on free labor, the other on involuntary servitude, were, for the first time, left free to battle under the law for victory, and Kansas had been by Congressional legislation marked as the battle-field. The enemy had chosen its own vantage-ground, adjacent to its own boundaries, and so remote from the expected course of Northern emigration as to seemingly assure an easy conquest. The North accepted the challenge with the time and place already chosen by the enemy. The whole nation took sides in the struggle, and watched with intense interest for the final outcome. Its progress developed, on the part of the Pro-slavery party, an earnestness for victory that blushed at no political subterfuge and paused at no crime, and, on that of the northern settlers, a fortitude and bravery against which their antagonists strove with ever decreasing strength through the devious paths of lawlessness, crime, treachery and fraud, to utter defeat. The end of the struggle in Kansas saw also the end of the supremacy of the National Democratic party. The seed it had sown brought forth the fruitage of its own dissolution. The North had at last become united for freedom as had been the South for slavery from the beginning to then, and as it continued from then on, even to the bitter end. Thus united under the name of Republicans it had, in the Presidential election of 1860, defeated the Democrats, now hopelessly divided on the slavery issues which had grown out of the Kansas struggle. Abraham Lincoln was chosen President, and almost the entire Northern delegation in the Lower House were also Republicans. The Senate, owing to the long terms of office, had not yet been rescued by the popular uprising from Democratic rule. Though deprived, through the restrictive power of the House, of the ability to breed fresh mischief, it still stood the only remaining fortress of slavery, and an obstacle to all national legislation in the interests of freedom.

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* The census of 1860 gave 143,643 as the total population, of which number 34,242 were in the vicinity of Pike's Peak.

The Wyandotte Constitution having been ratified by the people of Kansas was laid before the House of Representatives February 10, 1860, and on the 15th, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union, which was read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Territories. The Committee reported the bill to the House, and, on the 11th of April, it passed, under the previous question, the vote being: Yeas, 134; nays, 73.

On February 29, Hon. William H. Steward introduced in the Senate a bill for the admission of Kansas. It was violently opposed by Douglas and other leading Democrats. The House bill as passed was reported in the Senate on May 16, by Mr. Green, the Chairman of the Committee on Territories, without recommendation. He accompanied the report with a speech opposing its passage. A long and acrimonious debate ensued, participated in by all the leading members. Pending the Presidential election, the Democratic majority persistently refused to put the bill on its passage. The last effort, previous to the summer adjournment, to bring the matter up in the Senate was on the 7th of June, when Mr. Wade moved to take up the bill. His motion was defeated by a vote of thirty-two to twenty-six, Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, being the only Democrat who voted in its favor. Thus, at the adjournment, Kansas still stood waiting without the gates of the Federal fold, her entrance sullenly forbidden by the Pro slavery junta whose power she had vanquished, and whose allurements she had spurned.

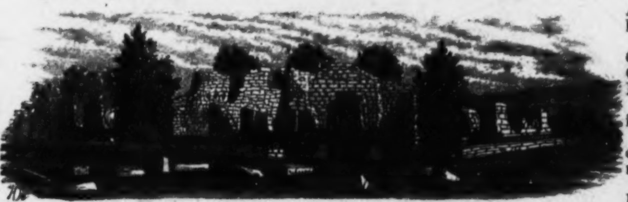

RUINS OF THE TERRITORIAL CAPITOL, LECOMPTON.

This structure was begun on an appropriation of $50,000, made by Congress in 1855. The money was squandered, further appropriatsons were withheld, and the work suspended. The foundation was utilized as barracks and a fortress by the Pro-slavery soldiers in 1856. Lane University now occupies the old site.

THE END OF THE BEGINNING.

The Thirty-sixth Congress began its second session, December 6, 1860. The memorable political contests of the year had resulted in the overthrow of the slave power, by a vote so large as to leave no hope of its ever regaining its supremacy in the councils of the government, by peaceful means. Already the movements for open revolt were rife throughout the South, and the Pro-slavery members, when convened, swore allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, with a mental reservation more binding than the oaths they took; a mental reservation which pledged them to open revolt and foul treason to the country they had sworn to serve and defend. Still plotting, they held to the last the entrance to the Union barred to Kansas. The last secret preparation being completed, there stole away from the Senate a sufficient number of traitors to destroy the Democratic majority in the Senate, and the last obstacle to the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union. On January 21, 1861, Jefferson Davis, Clement C. Clay, Stephen R. Mallory, Fitzpatrick, and other Southern Senators left the Senate, and on that day the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte Constitution, was called up by William H. Seward, and passed the Senate by a vote of 36 yeas to 16 nays; one week later the bill came up in the House on motion of Mr. Grow, out of the regular order, and passed by a vote of 119 yeas to 42 nays. On January 29, the bill was signed by President Buchanan, and Free Kansas, held back beyond her time, Minerva-like, sprang forth full-armed, to join her sister States in the great final conflict which still lay between her and lasting peace. She had fought single-handed to the end of the beginning; and now, undismayed took her place in the ranks of the loyal States at the beginning of the end.

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THE LAST SESSION OF THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

The last Territorial Legislature met at Lecompton January 7, 1861. The officers elected were as follows:

Council.—President, W. W. Updegraff; Secretary, John J. Ingalls; Assistant Secretary, Jacob Stotler; Sergeant-at-arms, J. Y. Hewitt; Door-keeper, C. L. Caldwell; Chaplain, Rev. C. Reynolds.

House.—Speaker, John W. Stott; Chief Clerk, Alfred Gray; Assistant Clerk, George W. Still; Sergeant-at-arms, F. D. Sawin; Door-keeper, H. Gibbs; Docket Clerk, Edwin S. Nash; Journal Clerk, Arthur Gunther; Enrolling Clerk, John L. Wilson.

The Legislature adjourned on the 8th to Lawrence, where it remained in session until its final adjournment, February 2, 1861.

No important legislation was had except what pertained to the turning over by the Territorial government, of all claims and indebtedness to the new State government, daily expected to supersede it.

Acting Governor Beebe, being a follower of Buchanan, in his message, harmlessly expressed his own sentiments as to the position which Kansas should occupy in the coming conflict as follows:

> If God in His wrath shall tolerate the worst portent of this tempest of passion, now so fiercely raging, Kansas ought, and I trust will, *declining identification with either branch of a contending family*, tendering to each alike the olive offering of good neighborship, establish, under a constitution of her own creation, a government to be separate and independent among the nations.

How this peculiar proposition to secede from the Union before she had fairly crossed the threshold, was received by the people who had fought the slave power alone for six weary years, is told in the bloody record of their deeds in the years that followed.

Twenty days after the foregoing message was delivered, the news reached the Territory that Kansas was admitted, and, amid rejoicing such as had not ruled before, the people celebrated the event throughout the limits of the new-born State. The pealsof cannon, bonfires, speeches, resolutions—all told loyalty to the long-sought Union.

STATE HISTORY.

MILITARY RECORD.

THE admission of Kansas as a State brought no surcease to her strife. It proved but a landmark in the continued struggle which, begun upon her soil seven years before, had culminated in advantage gained but not in victory won. Compelled through the very instrumentalities it had summoned to its aid, to loosen its clutch upon Kansas, the slave power had now thrown off disguise and challenged the nation to open battle for its life. In the renewed contest the infant State put on the strength of years, took her place in the foremost rank, and fought with unswerving fidelity and bravery to win again, for all, the battle she had already won for herself. The citizens of a country which, after twenty years of peace, can boast that among them are numbered a million warriors who have done honorable service in the field, know too well the story of war, and what constitutes the true soldier, to look for invidious accounts of individual acts of heroism. Bravery during the war became the well-earned heritage of all American citizens both North and South. The simple story of the honorable part Kansas bore in this great struggle is best told in a plain recital of services performed, without futile attempt to enhance its interest by florid figures of speech or rhetorical display. The eloquence of suffering and privation and death is in each name and every line.

It was but three months from the time that Kansas was admitted as a State, when she was called upon to furnish her quota toward suppressing the rebellion. During the years 1859-60, the military organizations, formed for the protection of the people during the turbulent years preceding, had fallen into disuse, or been entirely broken up. The citizens of Kansas, tired of strife, had gladly turned their thoughts and energies toward forwarding the arts of peace, and swords had been cheerfully exchanged for plowshares. At the breaking-out of the civil war, the State government had no well-organized militia, no arms, accouterments or supplies—nothing with which to meet the new demand to be made upon her, except the united will of officials and citizens to be equal to the emergency. The first call of the President for 75,000 militia was made April 15, 1861. Kansas furnished 650 men, and the Legislature immediately took measures to amend the military condition of the State. April 22, 1861, an act was passed providing "for the organization and discipline of the militia," under which, during Gov. Robinson's administration, that branch of the service was very generally organized throughout the State—180 companies being formed, and organized into two divisions, four brigades and eleven regiments. Many of these companies entered the volunteer service, entire, under the various calls thereafter made, and, of the remainder, the number was very much diminished from the same cause. Under the second call of President Lincoln, May, 1861, for 400,000 volunteers, the First and Second Regiments were recruited, many whole companies marching to the place of rendezvous and offering their services, besides those accepted. At each succeeding demand of the Government, the response of Kansas was cordial and earnest; and this in the face of the stern fact that no extra pecuniary recompense could be offered by the young and by no means wealthy State, for their services, it being all she could do to meet the ordinary expenses of the situation. Kansas, neither as a State, nor by counties or cities, was obliged to resort to the system of offering bounties, extra pay to families of soldiers, or any of the other expedients commonly employed to encourage recruiting. Her soldiers, particularly after the first years of the war, made terrible sacrifices in leaving their families whose sole support they were, and nothing but a most devoted patriotism could have induced them to do what they did. From the oft repeated testimony of their own lips, it is certain that no struggle was so cruel, no hardships so severe, as the pang of leaving home and family unprovided for. Nevertheless it was heroically done—the heroism being equally as great on the part of those who stayed to bear, as those who went to do and dare.

Statistics show that the losses of Kansas regiments in killed in battle and from disease are greater per thousand than those of any other State.

The peculiarly unhealthy localities in which a large part of their service was performed, with the laborious nature of the service itself—long marches through a wild and unsettled country; outpost and scout duty; poor hospital accommodations when ill—all combined to produce this result. It is noticeable that in the Northern regiments doing duty in like localities the mortality was also very great. The first Kansas regiment was mustered in June 3, 1861, and the seventeenth, the last raised during the civil war, July 28, 1864.

The entire quota assigned to the State was 16,654, and the number raised was 20,097, leaving a surplus of 3,443 to the credit of Kansas.

FIRST REGIMENT KANSAS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised under the call of President Lincoln, May 8, 1861, rendezvoused at Camp Lincoln, near Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and on the 3d of June, 1861, was mustered into the service of the United States under the following officers, commissioned by His Excellency, Gov. Charles Robinson:

Field and Staff Officers.—George W. Deitzler, of Lawrence, Colonel; Oscar E. Learnard, of Burlington, Lieutenant-Colonel; John A. Halderman, of Leavenworth, Major; Edwin S. Nash, of Olathe, Adjutant; George H. Chapin, of Quindaro, Quartermaster; George E. Buddington, of Quindaro, Surgeon; Ephraim Nute, of Lawrence, Chaplain.

Line Officers.—Company A, Captain, B. P. Chenoweth, Elwood; First Lieutenant, Peter A. Josephs, Elwood; Second Lieutenant, Charles O. Smith, Elwood. Company B, Captain, William Y. Roberts, Wyandotte; First Lieutenant, John P. Aldin, Wyandotte; Second Lieutenant, John W. Dyer, Wyandotte. Company C, Captain, Peter McFarland, Leavenworth; First Lieutenant, James Phillips, Leavenworth; Second Lieutenant, Mathew Malone, Leavenworth. Company D, Captain, Frank B. Swift, Lawrence; First Lieutenant, Newell W. Spicer, Lawrence; Second Lieutenant, Caleb S. Pratt, Lawrence. Company E, Captain, Powell Clayton, Leavenworth; First Lieutenant, Lewis Stafford, Grasshopper Falls; Second Lieutenant, Azel W. Spaulding, Grasshopper Falls. Company F, Captain, Samuel Walker, Lawrence; First Lieutenant, Levant L. Jones, Olathe; Second Lieutenant, Edwin S. Nash, Olathe. Company G, Captain, Job. B. Stockton, Leavenworth; First Lieutenant, James Ketner, Leavenworth; Second Lieutenant, Hugh D. McCarty, Leavenworth. Company H, Captain, Daniel McCook, Leavenworth; First Lieutenant, James A. McGonigle, Leavenworth; Second Lieutenant, Michael Bransfield, Leavenworth. Company I, Captain, Gustavus Zesch, Leavenworth; First Lieutenant, Henry Sarstedt, Leavenworth; Second Lieutenant, Emil Umfried, Leavenworth. Company K, Captain, George H. Fairchild, Atchison; First Lieutenant, Camille Aguiel, Atchison; Second Lieutenant, Rinaldo A. Barker, Atchison.

The veteran companies were organized under the following officers: New Company B, Captain, Michael H. Mack, Kansas City; First Lieutenant, John A. Henry, Leavenworth; Second Lieutenant, Joseph W. Martin, Atchison. New Company D, Captain, Milton Kennedy, Ohio City; First Lieutenant, William H. Earl, Lawrence; Second Lieutenant, John A. Henry, Leavenworth.

The companies composing this regiment were recruited, organized, drilled, and mustered into service within the short space of two months, and in little more than a week from the time the untried soldiers first responded to their names on the muster roll, they were ordered into active service.

Their martial spirit could not quite find vent in the ordinary regimental and company military routine of camp life, even while at Camp Lincoln, and a rebel flag exasperatingly floating in the breeze at Iatan, Mo., only a few miles from Leavenworth, and the knowledge that a force of rebel cavalry was organized and armed in the same town, ready to defend the obnoxious emblem, did not tend to abate the fervor of their glowing but indignant patriotism. A little band of twelve of the Elwood Guards (Company A), and the Leavenworth Steuben Guards (Company I), "true," and eager to be "tried," resolved that flag should be their own, by right of conquest, and execution quickly followed resolve

Tuesday morning, June 4, the enthusiastic young soldiers, led by Sergeant Frank H. Drenning, demanded the lowering of the stars and bars, "in the name of Abraham Lincoln, the Congress of the United States, and the American Union," and without waiting to have the demand questioned, lowered the flag themselves by the aid of a butcher knife, and retreated with their prize to the Kansas shore of the Missouri. Three of the party were wounded, for the rebels did not yield their treasure without resistance. Sergeant Drenning received two wounds, but was not disabled from duty. Lieut. Emil Umfried, Steuben Guards, and Private Voeth of the same company, were more seriously injured. The adventure created intense local excitement, and although the legality of the exploit was questioned or denied by many prominent men, the act was very generally indorsed by public sentiment.

On the 13th of June, seven companies of the First Kansas left Leavenworth for Kansas City. On the 20th, the remainder of the regiment followed, and on the 24th were joined by a battalion of United States Infantry and two companies of cavalry, under command of Maj. Samuel D. Sturgis, U. S. A. The united forces left Kansas City on the 24th of June, for Springfield, Mo., to join the army of Gen. Lyon, then in command of the Military Department of the West. Reaching Clinton, Mo., on the 3d of July, the regiment remained long enough to allow their patriotic fervor to find vent on the 4th in the old loyal, enthusiastic way, seasoned with the novel proceeding of issuing from a deserted rebel printing office in the city, a Union paper called the "First Kansas," and filled with earnest expressions of devotion to the old flag.

At this time the confederate forces, under Gen. Jackson, after their defeat at Booneville, had fallen back toward the southwest of Missouri, pursued by the little army of Gen. Lyon. At various points in his retreat Jackson received re-enforcements, Price joining him in Vernon County, and McCulloch and Pearce, with several thousand Arkansas and Texas troops, near Carthage. The First Kansas joined the army of Gen. Lyon at Grand River, and on the 10th of July the united command arrived at Springfield, which place was already occupied by the forces of Gen. Sigel. Aware of the great superiority of the enemy in numbers, and in intimate knowledge of the country, Gen. Lyon waited several weeks for re-enforcements, but received none, and his supplies becoming nearly exhausted, the First Kansas and a company under command of Col. Deitzler, were detached to take possession of some mills, situated about forty miles north of Springfield. A large quantity of wheat was obtained, the owners suitably remunerated, and the flour, together with a quantity of supplies, forwarded from St. Louis, served for the temporary necessities of the army. While at Springfield, Maj. Halderman, of the First Kansas, was appointed one of Gen. Lyon's staff officers, and Provost Marshal General of the army.

Learning that the enemy were advancing in two columns, from Cassville, on the south, and Sarcoxie on the west, Gen. Lyon determined to avoid the united attack, by leaving Springfield and meeting the former column before it could effect a junction with the latter. This plan being carried into effect, a detachment of McCulloch's column was encountered at Dug Springs, and was speedily dispersed. Gen. Lyon's forces, after destroying a depot of forage, returned to Springfield. As a safe retreat was now impossible, and the strength of the opposing force was being constantly increased by re-enforcements, while the sympathizing States of Arkansas and Texas, in the rear, stood ready to furnish any needed supplies, Gen. Lyon resolved to end the uncertainty, and extricate himself from his perilous position, daily growing more critical.

The united force of rebels, under McCulloch and Price, was concentrated at Wilson's Creek, twelve miles southwest of Springfield. The position was a good one, and the army was strongly intrenched. On the 7th of August, Gen. Lyon moved his army six miles southwest from Springfield, but the enemy would risk an engagement only on their own chosen ground, and the Union army returned again to Springfield. Finding that the decisive blow must be struck, and that it must inevitably be struck at a disadvantage, sooner or later, it was determined to attack the rebels in their camp. The little army was divided into two columns—the main body, 3,000 strong, led by Gen. Lyon, to attack the enemy by their left, and Gen. Sigel's force of about 1,500, to move by the Fayetteville road and gain a position in their rear by their right. Early on the morning of August 10, the column of Gen. Lyon, rounding the sharp curve of Wilson's Creek, gained its destination, drove in the outposts of the enemy, placed batteries in position, and opened fire almost simultaneously with Sigel, who also had gained the position he desired. The First Kansas arrived on the battle-field in rear of the First Missouri and First Iowa. Dubois' battery and the First Iowa took position on the extreme left; the Second Missouri formed on the right, and the First Kansas and First Missouri occupied the center, with Capt. Totten's battery in their rear. The Second Kansas was held in reserve during the early part of the battle, and the cavalry were posted on the high ground to the north. The First Kansas and First Missouri, from their central and advanced position, contended from the moment of entering the fight with the most fearful odds. The rebels led battalion after battalion against the determined little band, only to be repeatedly driven back in confusion, and from the beginning to the close of the struggle, in the language of the official report, "all the officers and men of this command fought with a courage and heroism rarely, if ever, equaled."

The disastrous result of Sigel's assault on the enemy's right was only counterbalanced by the almost superhuman efforts of the column led by Gen. Lyon. Long after Sigel's demoralized troops had fled in all directions, the hard pressed, bleeding, but undaunted regiments in front were anxiously listening to hear the sound of his victorious guns, and too ready to believe that the old flag which they saw waving in the distance was upborne by the stout arms of friends, who were hurrying to their relief.

During the hard stress of the conflict, Companies A, C and E, of the First, under command of Capts. Chenoweth, Clayton, and Lieut. Malone, respectively, were ordered to charge. Led by Col. Deitzler, the command rushed down the hill before them, drove the enemy inside their encampment lines, and regained their position, but leaving fallen comrades behind them, and returning with their brave leader severely wounded. After Col. Deitzler was disabled, Maj. Halderman took command of the regiment, and where the bullets fell the thickest, never failed to be "at the head of the column, or galloping up and down the lines, waving his hat and calling to his men to remember Kansas and stand by the old flag."

After the Second Kansas was ordered to the front, and Gen. Lyon fell, there was a respite of about twenty minutes in the firing, when the struggle recommenced. A heavy column of infantry with the stars and stripes floating at its head, advanced from the hill, where Sigel's guns had been heard in the morning. A line was formed ready to advance and effect a junction, with the longed-hoped-for re-enforcement. The column moved down the hill, in range of Dubois' guns, which were silent, while the disguised enemy in safety gained his desired position. Then, from the battery on the hill in front was poured into the Union ranks, charge after charge of shrapnel and canister, and along the whole line the conflict grew more desperate, until it ended in the most bloody engagement of the day. When the struggle was the fiercest, and the combatants were literally fighting muzzle to muzzle, three companies of the First Kansas, with a remnant of the First Missouri and First Iowa, took possession of an eminence on the right flank of the enemy, which commanded the position they were endeavoring to gain, and as the rebels charged up the bluff, they encountered such a fearful storm of lead, both from the front and right, that they fell back appalled, nor even attempted to rally their flying, disorganized forces. This rout practically ended the battle. For six consecutive hours it had raged almost without respite. The troops, many of them hardly long enough in service to have grown familiar with their own names on the muster-roll, passed the ordeal of their first battle in a manner that no veteran need have scorned. The first gun broke the stillness of the early morning at about 5 o'clock. The last was fired at half past eleven. Then the order was given by Gen. Sturgis to retire, and the exhausted and broken column preceded by the ambulances containing their wounded, left the field, and fell back to Springfield.

The First Kansas went into the enaagement with six hundred and forty-four men and officers, and left it with seventy-seven of the number killed, and three hundred and thirty-three wounded—more than one-half, and this regiment had seen only two months' service. Maj. Sturgis might justly say of them, during the battle: "These Kansas boys are doing the best fighting I ever witnessed."

The forces engaged in this battle are variously estimated. McCulloch allows his effective force to have been 5,300 infantry, 15 pieces of artillery and 6,000 horsemen, and admits a loss of 265 killed, 721 wounded, and 292 missing. In his official report he claims, in view of the Union forces falling back to Springfield, that "they have met with a signal repulse." The commanders of the Union forces in their official reports place the Confederate forces at about 20,000, with loss of 3,000, and the Union force at about 5,000, in the early part of the engagement, and after the repulse of Gen. Sigel, less than 4,000. Maj. Sturgis, in his official report says:

> That 3,700 men, after a fatiguing night march attacked the enemy, numbering 23,000, on their own ground, and, after a bloody conflict of six hours, withdrew at their pleasure, is the best eulogium I can pass on their conduct that day.

As Springfield was in no condition for defense, and the rebel cavalry were able to cut off supplies in every direction, it was determined to fall back to Rolla. The little army, with its baggage-train five miles long, and having in its possession the funds of the Springfield Bank, accomplished its laborious march of ten miles entirely unmolested; a very sure evidence that the rebel Generals had no belief in the victory which they claimed in their official reports.

From the time of its departure from Rolla, until January, 1862, the First Kansas was employed in guarding different posts on the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and Missouri Pacific Railroads. It was stationed during the month of January at Lexington, Mo., and was then ordered to Fort Leavenworth and granted ten days' furlough.

At the expiration of the furlough, the regiment joined the forces of Gen. Curtis, then concentrating for the contemplated "New Mexico expedition," and was ordered to Fort Riley, where it remained during the winter. Gen. Sibley having evacuated New Mexico, the expedition was abandoned, and in May the regiment was ordered to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. Its destination was again changed to Columbus, Ky., which place it reached in June, and until the last of September was employed in guarding the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, with headquarters at Trenton, Tenn. The regiment, forming a part of McPherson's brigade, was ordered, October 3, by Gen. Grant, to re-enforce Gen. Rosecrans at Corinth, and arrived there October 4, just before sunset. Gen. Rosecrans had then ordered his utterly exhausted soldiers to lie down, and start in pursuit of the enemy in the morning. The fresh troops were given the advance, and followed the flying forces of Van Dorn as far as Ripley, Miss., rebuilding the bridge over the Hatchie River, which the enemy burned behind them. The pursuit not being continued farther, the forces returned to Corinth. The regiment was transferred to Col. Deitzler's brigade, and with the forces of Gen. Grant, destined for Jackson and Vicksburg, had advanced as far south as Oxford, Miss., when the order was received for the brigade to return and occupy Holly Springs, which place Van Dorn had attacked, destroyed an immense amount of stores and munitions, and cut off Grant's communication with his base of supplies at Columbus. From Holly Springs the regiment was ordered to Salem, Miss., if possible, to intercept the retreat of Van Dorn, and after returning to Holly Springs, to Collierville, on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. During December, the regiment was in Memphis, and from January, 1863, until the following July, was an active participant in the operations before Vicksburg; serving as mounted infantry, and employed chiefly in scout and picket duty, until the fall of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. The regiment formed part of an expedition sent to Natches, which, while stationed at that place, crossed the Mississippi and routed a rebel force of about 2,000. During the winter of 1863-64, the First Kansas was stationed at Black River Bridge, twelve miles south of Vicksburg, taking part in Gen. McArthur's expedition up the Yazoo River. In the spring, it was still engaged in picket and scout duty near Vicksburg, and on the 1st of June, under command of Lieut. Col. Spicer, it embarked on the "Arthur," to be mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, its term of service having expired. The following day the boat was fired upon by an Arkansas battery, and one man of the regiment was killed and another mortally wounded.

On the 17th of June, the First Kansas (except two companies of veterans) was mustered out of service. The veteran companies continued in service until the close of the war, and were honorably discharged at Little Rock, Ark., August 30, 1865.

FATAL CASUALTIES.*

Company A—Killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., August 10, 1861, Privates, James Burke, George N. Devine, Thomas Fox, John Longworth, Eli Reed, all of Elwood.

Company B—Killed at Wilson's Creek, Second Lieut. John W. Dyer; Private Martin Lawler, both of Wyandotte. Died at Vicksburg, Miss., of wounds, John Fairall, Quindaro.

Company C—Killed at Wilson's Creek, Sergeant James Rogers, Leavenworth; Privates, Philip Ahern, Patrick Culline, Max Dickens, James Hamilton, Edward E. Livingston, Elargannen L. Marshall, Henry Swartz, George Soule and Terence Tiernan, all of Leavenworth. Died of wounds received in same battle, Privates William Canovan, William Ellis, Patrick Kearns, Robert McKeeon and Hugh O'Neill, all of Leavenworth.

Company D—Killed at Wilson's Creek, Second Lieut. Caleb S. Pratt, Lawrence; First Sergt. Lewis T. Litchfield, Lawrence; Privates Robert Harper, Minneola; Silas Pratt, Lawrence; Doctor W. Winters, Minneola; Isaac Baldwin, Leavenworth. Killed in action May 10, 1863, at Caledonia, La., Manley Knowlton, Lawrence.

Company E—Killed at Wilson's Creek, Sergt. Theophilus Jolley; Privates, Ernst Benedict, Joseph Cott and Henry Griffin, of Grasshopper Falls; Edward Donohoe, Cornelius Murphy, David Nagles, William West and Herman Hawk, of Leavenworth. Died of wounds received in same battle, Privates William Boggs, Nicholas Boiloin, William Donovan, Frank Gunther, all of Leavenworth. Killed at Cross Bayou, La., September 14, 1863, James Sullivan, Leavenworth.

Company F—Killed at Wilson's Creek, First Lieut. Levant L. Jones, Olathe; Corp. Sidney Dudley, Topeka; Corp. Gilmer Young, Lawrence; Privates, Joel Armes, Wyandotte; George W. Cardnell, Jesse Dollarhide, Newton P. Fairbanks, Marshall B. Lucas, James Mahoney, T. C. F. Papillousky and William Winston, of Lawrence; Frederick Daub, Westport, Mo. Died of wounds received in same battle, Louis B. Rinehart, Lawrence; Adam Reinochl, Wyandotte. Killed at Old River, La., Daniel H. Dow, Lawrence.

Company G—Killed at Wilson's Creek, Corp. Charles T. Harrison, Leavenworth. Died of wounds received in same battle, Benson Boyles and Charles Wilson, both of Leavenworth.

Company H—Killed at Wilson's Creek, Sergt. Michael Flood and Corps. Peter Redmond, Dewitt C. Johnson, James B. Young and Morris Murphy, all of Leavenworth; Privates Thomas Dunn, Edward Hogan, Cornelius McGuire, Michael McGowan, William Mullery, Patrick Norton, Andrew Ramsey, Daniel G. Sullivan and Michael Tonay, also of Leavenworth. Died of wounds received in same battle, Corp. Lawrence McCarty, and Privates James Kelly, John Mills and Lewis G. Sherman, all of Leavenworth. Killed at Pinhook, La., May 10, 1863, First Lieut. George M. Dillworth, of Leavenworth.

Company I—Killed at Wilson's Creek, Corp. Alexander Forstner, and Privates Thomas Behne, Cæsar Brandt, Charles Fillweber, Peter Killian, Herman Labann, Edward Weigert, Charles Walter and Conrad Schnechler, all of Leavenworth. Died of wounds received in same battle, Joseph Natale and Frederick Boehme, Leavenworth. Killed in action June 9, 1863, at Lake Providence, La., Second Lieut. Francis Becker, Leavenworth.

Company K—Killed at Wilson's Creek, First Lieut. Camille Aguiel, Atchison; Private William Hunt, Weston, Mo. Died of wounds received in same battle, Privates Henry W. Totten and Casper Broggs, Atchison. Killed in action near Corinth, Miss., October 5, 1862, First Lieut. Jerome G. Miner, Atchison. Died of wounds received in action June 9, 1863, at Baxter's Bayou, La., Corp. William F. Parker, Atchison.

Killed in action at Atchafalaya Bayou, La., October 4, 1864, Veteran James Perry, New Company D, Leavenworth.

SECOND REGIMENT KANSAS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Second Kansas was raised in conformity to the first call of President Lincoln, April 15, 1861, for 75,000 men to serve for a period of three months. The regiment was recruited during May and the early part of June, rendezvoused at Lawrence, Kan., was organized at that place June 11, and was mustered into the service of the United States June 20, 1861, under the following officers:

Field and Staff.—Robert B. Mitchell, of Mansfield, Colonel; Charles W. Blair, of Fort Scott, Lieutenant Colonel; William F. Cloud, of Emporia, Major; Edward Thompson, of Lawrence, Adjutant; Shaler W. Eldridge, of Lawrence, Quartermaster; Aquila B. Massey, of Lawrence, Surgeon; Randolph C. Brant, of Lawrence, Chaplain.

Line Officers.—Company A, Captain, Leonard W. Horne; First Lieutenant, Thomas Fulton; Second Lieutenant, Luther H. Wentworth; all of Topeka. Company B, Captain, James R. McClure, Junction City; First Lieutenant, Anson R. Spenner, Manhattan; Second Lieutenant, James P. Downer, Junction City. Company C, Captain, Simeon F. Hill; First Lieutenant, James W. Parmeter, both of Olathe; Second Lieutenant, Warren Kimball, Lawrence Company D, Captain, Joseph Cracklin; First Lieutenant, Thomas J. Sternbergh; Second Lieutenant, Lucius J. Shaw, all of Lawrence. Company E, Captain, Samuel J. Crawford; First Lieutenant, John G. Lindsay, both of Garnett; Second Lieutenant, A. R. Morton, Ohio City. Company F, Captain, Byron P. Ayres; First Lieutenant, Ezekiel Bunn; Second Lieutenant, Barnett B. Mitchell, all of Paris. Company G, Captain, Avra P. Russell; First Lieutenant, Charles P. Wiggins; Second Lieutenant, Jacob A. Graham. Company H, Captain, William F. Cloud; First Lieutenant, Charles S. Hills; Second Lieutenant, Joseph A. Fuller, all of Emporia. Company I, Captain, Samuel N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls; First Lieutenant, Charles Dimon, Fort Scott; Second Lieutenant, Edward G. Pierce, Grasshopper Falls. Company K, Captain, William Tholen, Leavenworth; First Lieutenant, Gustavus Schroyer; Second Lieutenant, Ferdinand Jaedicke.

The regiment, after being mustered into service at Kansas City, left on the 26th of June to join the brigade of Maj. Sturgis at Clinton, Mo. Remaining in that city over the 4th of July, the command joined Gen. Lyon's Division near the Osage River, and thence marched to Springfield, and went into camp. The First and Second Kansas were formed into one brigade under command of Col. George W. Deitzler, of the First Kansas. The circumstances which determined Gen. Lyon to bring about the engagement at Wilson's Creek, as related in the sketch of the First Kansas regiment, were substantially these:

The forces of Price, McCulloch and Jackson were concentrated ready to annihilate the little army of Gen. Lyon, remote as it was, from any base of supplies, and in the midst of a hostile country. The cavalry of the enemy were scouring the country, and the ranks of the confederate Generals were daily growing stronger. Gen. Lyon believed his only chance was to strike a blow that would put the enemy on the defensive long enough to allow him to retreat with safety. It appeared to be the only alternative, and on the night of the 9th of August the march to Wilson's Creek was accomplished, and the hotly contested struggle commenced.

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* No attempt has been made in this instance, or in the regimental sketches following, to give a complete list of the casualties of the regiment. Only those killed in action, or who died from wounds received in battle, are included. The list has been taken from the Adjutant General's report.

During the early part of the battle, the Second Kansas served as support to a section of Totten's Battery, which, with Col. Plummer's battalion of infantry (Eleventh Missouri) was stationed on the extreme left of the line, in the bend of the creek. This point was early attacked by the rebels; a field of corn, with its solitary log house, was the battleground; every inch was hotly contested, and when at length the battalion was forced back with its Colonel badly wounded, the Second covered its retreat, and with the help of the battery forced the rebels to seek refuge in the woods beyond the field. When the fighting ceased at this point, Lieut. Col. Blair was dispatched by Col. Mitchell for orders in regard to disposition of the regiment. Before he reached either of the commanding officers, he found that no time was to be lost in bringing the Second to the aid of the hard-pressed regiments in front. He accordingly turned back, and requested Col. Mitchell to move the regiment to a point where it could serve as a support both to the center and right wing. This movement was quickly accomplished, and directly afterward the regiment was ordered to the right front, to occupy a position on the crest of the hill, at which point it seemed probable the rebels would make a desperate attack. As the regiment was moving to its position, Gen. Lyon, already bleeding from two wounds, joined Col. Mitchell at the head of the column, and swinging his hat in the air, called upon the soldiers to prepare for a bayonet charge on the enemy. The Second had scarcely time to rally around him, when their own brave leader, Col. Mitchell, fell, severely wounded, exclaiming as he was borne from the field; "For God's sake, support my regiment." His soldiers, deprived of their commander, cried out: "We are ready to follow—who will lead us?" "I will lead you," answered Gen. Lyon; "come on, brave men." The words were hardly uttered, before he fell, mortally wounded by a bullet which struck him in the breast.

The command of the Second now devolved upon Lieut. Col. Blair. The men sprang forward, the charge was made, the enemy driven quite over the hill, and the command brought back to the brow of the hill and re-formed. All along the front the assaults of the enemy had been repelled. Maj. Sturgis in his official report of the battle, says of it, at this crisis:

> After the death of Gen. Lyon, when the enemy fled, and left the field clear so far as we could see, an almost total silence reigned for a space of twenty minutes. * * *
>
> Our brave little army was scattered and broken; over 20,000 foes were still in our front, and our men had had no water since 5 o'clock the evening before, and could hope for none short of Springfield, twelve miles distant. If we should go forward, our own success would prove our certain ruin in the end; if we retreated, disaster stared us in the face; our ammunition was well-nigh exhausted, and should the enemy make this discovery, through a slackening of our fire, total annihilation was all we could expect.

For a time, Lieut. Col. Blair held his position, with but eight companies of his regiment, and with no field or staff officer to assist him. Afterward, a section of a battery, and four companies of the First Kansas, were sent to his aid. Three of these companies were soon ordered to another position, and the battery withdrawn, but Col. Blair having been rejoined by his own Company, B, and the other regimental officers, held his ground, although totally unsupported, and his ammunition nearly spent. Before the rebels had been fairly repulsed, after their last and deadliest assault on the whole line, Maj. Sturgis, believing the ammunition of the Second exhausted, ordered its withdrawal, but it remained in its old position for an hour and a half, with unbroken line, and only withdrew when the rebels had fled from the field, and their guns were utterly silenced. It was the last regiment to leave the field and from the beginning of the battle to the close, its line and organization remained unbroken.

The Second returned to Springfield on the afternoon of the 10th of August, and the next day with the army, fell back to Rolla, Mo. Arriving at Hannibal, *en route* for Kansas, a part of the regiment accompanied Col. Williams, with a portion of the Third Iowa, to Paris, Mo., and assisted in driving from that place the rebel troops that occupied it, and in removing to a place of safety money that was in the bank. The command returned to Shelbina, meeting at that place Col. Green with 3,500 men, and a battery. The rebels made an attempt to destroy the railroad connection west, but were prevented from accomplishing their object. The Union force was so small (only about six hundred) that it was determined the most prudent course was to escape from the neighborhood by means of the locomotive and some freight cars. The undertaking proved successful, and the regiment, after remaining at Bloomfield a few days to guard some supplies, arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., in the night, surprised and routed the rebels who held the post, and occupied it until sufficient United States troops arrived to permanently garrison the place. At Iatan, on the way to Leavenworth, a small rebel force was routed. After being sent to Wyandotte to defend the town against a threatened invasion by Price, the regiment returned to Leavenworth, and was honorably discharged, with instructions to re-organize. Col. R. B. Mitchell, Lieut. Col. Clair, Maj. W. F. Cloud and Capt. S. J. Crawford being retained in the service.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

Company A—Killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861, Privates Erie B. Morley and James Roberts, Topeka.

Company D—Died of wounds received at Wilson's Creek, Corp. Horace Dyke and Private Mennassee Glathart, both of Lawrence.

Company E—Killed at Wilson's Creek, Private Theodore Harrald, Prairie City.

Company F—Died of wounds received at Wilson's Creek, Sergt. Wilson Betts, Paris.

Company G—Killed at Wilson's Creek, Third Lieut. Robert Newell.

Company H—Killed at Wilson's Creek, Private Hiram Burt, Emporia. Died of wounds received in same battle, Corp. Thomas Miller and Private Samuel Hammel, both of Emporia.

Company K—Died of wounds received at Wilson's Creek, Henry Newkampf.

SECOND REGIMENT KANSAS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

The Second Kansas Cavalry was evolved through several regimental changes, the military history of its formation being somewhat complicated.

The organization which proved to be the germ of the Second Kansas Cavalry was effected through the labors of Alson C. Davis, of Wyandotte County, Kan., who, in October, 1861, obtained authority from Maj. Gen. Fremont, then Commander of the Western Department, to raise a regiment of cavalry in the State of Kansas, such regiment to be designated the Twelfth Kansas Volunteers, with place of rendezvous at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The organization, as commenced, consisted of the following officers: C. L. Gorton, Adjutant; Julius G. Fisk, Quartermaster; J. B. Welborne, Surgeon. The dates of the organization of the several companies were as follows: Company A, Captain Samuel A. Williams, November 22, 1861; Company B, Captain Henry Hopkins, December 9, 1861; Company C, Captain Daniel S. Whittenhall, December 11, 1861; Company D, Captain Amaziah Moore, December 11, 1861; Company E, Captain John Gardner, December 15, 1861.

December 26, by order of the Governor, Companies F, G, H and I, of Nugent's Regiment of Missouri Home Guards, were attached to the organization, and its designation was changed to "Ninth Kansas Volunteers." December 31, 1861, Joseph P. Root was mustered in as Surgeon, vice J. B. Welborne. January 4, 1862, Owen A. Bassett was mustered in as Lieutenant Colonel, Julius G. Fisk as Major, and Luther H. Wood as Quartermaster. January 7, Thomas B. Eldridge was mustered in as Major and Rev. Charles Reynolds as Chaplain. On the same day, Company K, Captain Austin W. Mathews, was organized. January 9, Alson C. Davis was mustered in as Colonel and Dr. George B. Wood as Assistant Surgeon, completing the organization of the Ninth Kansas Volunteers, as follows: Colonel, Alson C. Davis, of Wyandotte County; Lieutenant Colonel, Owen A. Bassett, Douglas County; Major, Julius G. Fisk, Wyandotte County; Major, Thomas B. Eldridge, Douglas County; Adjutant, C. L. Gorton, Leavenworth County; Quartermaster, Luther H. Wood, Wyandotte County; Surgeon, Dr. Joseph P. Root, Wyandotte County; Chaplain, Rev. Charles Reynolds, Douglas County. The following were the company officers: Company A, Captain, S. A. Williams, Bourbon County; Company B, Captain, Henry Hopkins, Leavenworth County; Company C, Captain, D. S. Whittenhall, Doniphan County; Company D, Captain, Amaziah Moore, Atchison County; Company E, Captain, John Gardner, Leavenworth County; Company F,* Captain, A. Thomas; Company G,* Captain, C. Lovejoy; Company H,* Captain, B. F. Simpson; Company I,* Captain, C. Hill; Company K, Captain, Austin W. Mathews, Leavenworth County.

The regiment left Fort Leavenworth on the 20th of January, 1862, with orders to establish winter quarters at Quindaro.

On the 4th of February, the four companies formerly attached to Nugent's Regiment were mustered out, their enlistment being for home service, thus reducing the regiment to six companies. The Ninth now being below regulation size, Col. Davis resigned, and Maj. Eldridge was, at his own request, mustered out. Company K, from this time was designated Company F.

On the 28th of February, 1862, Maj. Gen. Hunter, commanding Department of Kansas, assigned to the Ninth Kansas Volunteers the following officers and companies, formerly belonging to the Second Kansas Volunteer Infantry: Col. Robert B. Mitchell, Maj. Charles W. Blair and Maj. William F. Cloud. John Pratt was appointed Adjutant; Cyrus L. Gorton, Quartermaster; Luther H. Wood, First Battalion Quartermaster, and David C. Coleman, First Battalion Adjutant.

On the 11th of March, Col. Mitchell assumed command of the Ninth Kansas, and on the 12th the regiment left winter quarters at Quindaro, and, pursuant to orders, moved to Shawneetown.

On March 15 the name of the regiment was changed to Second Kansas Volunteers, and again changed, on the 27th of the same month, to the name by which it was thereafter known—Second Kansas Cavalry. The officers of the regiment were the following:

Field and Staff.—Robert B. Mitchell, Colonel, Mansfield; Owen A. Bassett, Lieutenant Colonel, Lawrence; Charles W. Blair, Major, Fort Scott; John Pratt, Adjutant, Lawrence; David R. Coleman, Battalion Adjutant, Paris; Cyrus L. Gorton, Quartermaster, Leavenworth; Joseph P. Root, Surgeon, Wyandotte; Charles Reynolds, Chaplain, Fort Riley.

Line Officers.—Company A, Samuel J. Crawford, Captain, Garnett; John Johnson, First Lieutenant, Garnett; Samuel K. Cross, Second Lieutenant, Topeka. Company B, Elias S. Stover, Captain, Junction City; William P. Phillips, First Lieutenant, Topeka; Robert D. Watts, Second Lieutenant, Ottawa. Company C, Daniel S. Whittenhall, Captain, St. Louis; Samuel C. Harrison, First Lieutenant, Leavenworth County; William M. Hook, Second Lieutenant, Leavenworth County. Company D, Amaziah Moore, Captain, Lawrence; Robert White, First Lieutenant, Eden; Horace L. Moore, Second Lieutenant, Lawrence. Company E, John Gardner, Captain, Leavenworth; Elias S. Stover, First Lieutenant, Junction City; Augustus T. Lovelette, Second Lieutenant, Leavenworth County. Company F, Hugh Cameron, Captain, Leavenworth; James C. French, First Lieutenant, Leavenworth; Albert Schroder, Second Lieutenant, Leavenworth. Company G, Austin Matthews, Captain, Brownsville, Neb.; Patrick Cosgrove, First Lieutenant, Olathe; Gideon M. Waugh, Second Lieutenant, Olathe. Company H, Arthur Gunther, Captain, Lawrence; David E. Ballard, First Lieutenant, Marysville; John K. Rankin, Second Lieutenant, Lawrence. Company I, Samuel A. Williams, Captain, Bourbon County; Robert H. Hunt, First Lieutenant, Davis County; Harvey A. Smith, Second Lieutenant, Linn County. Company K, Avra P. Russell, Captain, Leavenworth; Parnett B. Mitchell, First Lieutenant, Lawrence; John M. Mentzer, Second Lieutenant, Leavenworth.

* Of Nugent's Regiment.

The veteran companies of the Second Kansas Cavalry were organized under the following officers:

New Company C, Edgar A. Barker, Captain, Junction City; George W. Stabler, First Lieutenant, Monrovia; Edward Ross, Second Lieutenant, Leavenworth. New Company D, John A. Lee, Captain, Topeka; George W. Morgan, First Lieutenant, Leavenworth; Philander W. Straw, Second Lieutenant, Brownsville, Neb.

The regiment was ordered to Fort Riley, to join the New Mexico expedition then organizing, and left Shawneetown on the 20th of April.

Col. Robert B. Mitchell having been promoted to Brigadier General, April 8, 1862, with command of the New Mexico expedition, on the 1st of June Col. William F. Cloud, of the Tenth Kansas Infantry, was assigned to the command of the Second Kansas Cavalry.

On May 16, Capt. Henry Hopkins, First Lieut. Robert H. Hunt, Second Lieut. John K. Rankin and Second Lieut. Joseph Cracklin, with a detail of privates, were assigned to Hopkins' (formerly Hollister's) Battery, and were ordered, with the brigade of Gen. Mitchell, to Tennessee. Maj. Julius G. Fisk, with Squadrons A and D, was ordered, on the same day, to New Mexico.

On the 11th of June, the regiment leaving Squadrons B and C for garrison duty at Fort Riley, moved to Emporia under orders to join the Indian expedition then concentrating at Humboldt. On the 15th, the Second reached Fort Scott, the men were armed with Whitney rifles, and on the 20th, near Baxter Springs, met the Indian expedition, with the commanding officer under arrest. On the 26th, Col. Cloud was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Indian expedition, and Lieut. Col. Bassett took command of the regiment, then consisting of six squadrons, about 825 men fit for duty. On the 1st of August, the expedition left Baxter Springs, reached Park Hill, Indian Territory, on the 3d, secured the archives, treasure, chief and principal families of the Cherokee nation, and returned to camp on the 6th, marching 210 miles. During the latter part of August, the regiment was engaged in pursuing a party of raiders under Col. Coffey, near the western frontier of Missouri.

Orders were received October 1, at the camp on Cox's Creek, for the regiment to re-enforce Brig. Gen. Soloman, at Sarcoxie, Mo. Arriving at that place on the 3d, it left for Newtonia at 1 o'clock in the morning, where a rebel force was threatening Gen. Soloman. The regiment was to halt at a certain distance from the place, for signals which were to be given at daylight by the other advancing Union forces. The Second, having no knowledge of the country, and marching in the night, did not halt until it met the enemy's pickets.

The pickets fled, and at daylight and for two hours after, the rain fell in torrents. The regiment waited until 10 o'clock for the expected signal, and on hearing it, hurried forward and entered the town, which the enemy had deserted. After various short marches and countermarches, the Second was ordered to the front to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy, preparatory to the advance of the brigade. It succeeded, without loss, in penetrating sufficiently near the enemy's camp at Holcomb Springs, to gain all the information desired, and after an absence of four days, returned to the army, which had in the meantime moved forward to Pea Ridge, Ark. The same evening the division moved from Pea Ridge toward Marysville, via Bentonville, the Second having the advance. About sunrise on the 22d, a halt of an hour was ordered eight miles east of Marysville, and at the expiration of that time Gen. Blunt ordered the column to move forward. Through some misunderstanding or negligence, the order was not properly transmitted to the rear, and on arriving at the point (two miles from Marysville) where the first step was to be taken toward surprising and capturing the rebel camp, it was discovered that the whole division, save its commanding officers, and the Second Kansas, was still six miles in the rear. The delay occasioned by this unfortunate occurrence allowed the enemy's pickets to escape to the camp, four miles beyond Marysville, and give information of the approach of the Union forces. Without waiting for the arrival of the remainder of the column, the Second advanced in the early morning about three miles out on the prairie, beyond Marysville, when it was found that the rebels had selected an advantageous position, planted a battery, and were ready to contest their ground. Two fields extending across the prairie, and about 200 yards wide, divided by a fence, and partially filled with a low growth of bushes, were between the advancing regiment and the road on which the enemy approached. Their first line was formed at the division fence, with their battery in the field behind them.

The Union soldiers, dismounting, speedily cleared the first field of rebel skirmishers, and broke the line beyond the next fence. A charge was then ordered, under Capt. Hopkins, on the rebel battery. The men rushed forward, and soon their cheers announced their victory. The prize consisted of four pieces—three six pounder field pieces, and one twelve pounder howitzer. The enemy made no attempt to recapture their battery, and before the rear of the division arrived, they were in full retreat, leaving the Second masters of the field.

The confederate force was about four thousand, with a battery of four pieces, and a well-selected position. The Union force was 497, and one section of mountain howitzers. Its loss was four killed, and three wounded. The names of those killed were:

Company E, William Landers, Manhattan; Company F, William M. Mitchell, Lawrence; Company G, William F. Ball, Peru, Neb.; Eli Lanker, Brownsville, Neb.

Through November the regiment was employed in holding posts, protecting supplies, and scouting the country in pursuit of bands of raiders. On the 28th, a force of the enemy was encountered near Boonesboro, Ark. The Second was under the command of Maj. Fisk in this engagement; two of the companies served as support to Rabb's Second Indiana Battery, and the others were stationed on hills at the right of the line. The opposing force, under command of Gen. Marmaduke, and consisting of about 3,000 men, with three pieces of artillery, had formed on a wooded hill, opposite the right front of Maj. Fisk's line. Stover's howitzers, and Rabb's battery soon dislodged them, and they retreated down the Cove Creek road, pursued by a portion of the regiment. Maj. Fisk having been severely wounded, was relieved from command; the companies left in support of Rabb's Battery were ordered forward to support that of Capt. Hopkins, which had been sent to the aid of the companies in pursuit of the enemy. The companies that were stationed on the hills to the right of the line, at the beginning of the engagement, rejoined the regiment, which was ordered by Gen. Blunt to pursue the rebels to the town of Newburg. Arriving at that point, the pursuit was continued, forcing the enemy from their position whenever a stand was made, quite to the foot of the mountains toward Van Buren, five miles from their first position. The regiment bivouacked that night in the open field, and the following day returned to Boonesboro, and went into camp.

During the first week of December, 1862, the scouting parties of the Second penetrated the country in the vicinity of Van Buren, and gained much valuable information in regard to the strength and situation of the enemy. It was ascertained that a movement under Gen. Hindman was about to be made; but the uncertainty of its destination rendered the special duty which was assigned the regiment (picket and outpost duty) extremely arduous, and one involving great responsibility. The most advanced outpost was situated on Cove Creek, where the Fayetteville and Cane Hill roads converge. This, if held, would prevent the enemy from advancing to attack the Union force in front, or by flanking to gain its rear, and separate it from Gen. Herron, who was on his march from the northeast with re-enforcements. It was insufficiently guarded, and Capt. Gardner, with his little band of one hundred, was unable to hold it against the attack of the rebels. Representations had been made at headquarters of the inadequacy of his force, and a detail of one hundred men and Lieut. Stover's howitzers were ordered to its re-enforcement, but they were ordered too late to be of service. Before the outpost was reached, Capt. Gardner had fallen back two miles, and the enemy were enabled to flank the division on the left and move on to the northeast to attack Gen. Herron.

On the morning of the 7th of December, 1862, the Second, consisting of eight companies, with twelve line and six regimental officers, joined the First Division near Rhea's Mills, and hurried forward on the Fayetteville road to re-enforce Gen. Herron. Passing the infantry and batteries, it reached the battle-field and formed line. After dismounting, the regiment separated, two companies under Capt. Crawford being on the left and the remaining companies on the right of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Kansas Infantry. About half an hour before sunset, the battalion of Capt. Crawford was forced back, after fighting bravely, and losing heavily. The remainder of the regiment afterward gave way with the rest of the line, but after falling back remounted and supported the artillery until dark.

In this battle, Capt. Avra P. Russell, of Company K, was mortally wounded. He died on the 12th of December, 1862.

During the remainder of the winter and through the spring months, the regiment was employed in scouting, picket duty, and in performing various services that required pluck and nerve, but which brought little compensation in the way of fame or renown.

In August, 1863, Capt. Crawford was sent toward the West from the Canadian River, Choctaw, Indian Territory, by order of Gen Blunt, to destroy the supplies and capture the train of Gen. Cooper at Perryville. At North Fork Town he burned the depot of ordnance supplies, destroyed the warehouse, took all the clothing his soldiers needed, and the next morning arrived at the junction of the roads on his way to Perryville. Here he found that the rebels had retreated, having already passed beyond the junction. Joining Gen. Blunt's forces at this point, the enemy was driven through and beyond Perryville, and the command returned to Fort Smith. On the route from Fort Smith to Backbone Mountain, a rebel force was encountered, and Capt. E. C. D. Lines, who was in the advance, was killed, with a number of his men.

The regiment moved to Waldron, Ark., on the 1st of December, 1863, and during the month Lieut. Col. Bassett was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade and Maj. Fisk to the command of the regiment. The duties of the soldiers were laborious and disagreeable, as well as dangerous. The weather was cold, the ground was covered with snow, they were on short rations, and being stationed at outposts and engaged in scouting and picket duty in a hostile country, it required all the coolness and resolution they had acquired in their three years' hard discipline to enable them successfully to fulfill the trusts committed to them.

The Second was assigned to Lieut. Col. Bassett's cavalry brigade in March, 1864, and leaving Waldron on the 22d, arrived on the 10th of April at Sulphur Springs, and reported to Gen. Steele, then running his famous race with Gen. Price to gain possession of Camden, Ark. While the two Generals were hurrying their columns forward, an attack was made on the rear of Gen. Steele's army by Marmaduke. The cavalry brigade guarded the rear. Gen. Thayer, commanding the frontier division, formed his line, with the Second Kansas Cavalry on his right, under Maj. Fisk, and the Sixth and Fourteenth, under Lieut. Col. Campbell, on his left. On advancing into the prairie, four squadrons of the Second were thrown out to the front, and for a mile to the right, as skirmishers. Marmaduke was completely deceived, supposing the entire army to be covered by the skirmish line. He accordingly declined to attack, and the army passed on without being delayed, loss of time being the one thing most dreaded at that particular juncture. On the 16th, Gen. Steele reached Camden and took possession of the town, being only about four miles ahead of Price. The news of Gen. Banks' reverses on the Red River had given the enemy fresh courage, and the country around Camden was swarming with rebel troops, ready to attack any and every supply train or detached expedition that should be sent out from that place. A train sent out sixteen miles for forage was attacked and captured on the 18th, with heavy loss. A detachment of the Second, under Lieut. Mitchell, formed a part of the escort accompanying the train. Among those captured in this expedition was Henry W. Selig, of Lawrence. Becoming so weakened by his wounds as to be unable to march, he was murdered by his captors before reaching the destined prison at Fort Tyler.

Gen. Steele finding his position at Camden untenable, evacuated the town on the 27th and retreated across the Washita. The cavalry regiments were sent forward to Little Rock, and the remainder of the army succeeded, after a terrible struggle at Jenkins' Ferry (crossing of the Saline) also, in reaching that place on May 2. Immediately after the arrival of the main body of the army, the Second was ordered again to Fort Smith, where it was rejoined by Capt. Gardner, with Squadrons E and D, and later by the remainder of Frontier Division under Brig. Gen. Thayer. The different companies of the regiment were detailed for escort, and other duties through the summer—Lieut. Mitchell and Maj. Hopkins to Fort Scott, Capts. Cosgrove, Matthews and Barker to Fort Gibson.

September 19, on his return from Fort Scott, to Fort Gibson, C. N., with a supply train of 300 wagons, Capt. Hopkins had an encounter with the forces of Gen. Gano, at Cabin Creek. Capt. Hopkins had under his command about 600 men, nearly two-thirds being Cherokees. He was attacked in the night by 2,000 rebels, with artillery, two pieces of which were posted in his front, and two opposite his right flank. Guarding his train as well as he was able, Capt. Hopkins defended his position six hours, when the enemy made an advance, and planting their artillery within one hundred yards of his lines, forced him to abandon his train, and fall back to Grand River.

During September, Col. Cloud was assigned to the staff of Maj. Gen. Curtis, and Maj. Fisk resumed command of the regiment. In January, 1865, the Second was ordered to report to regimental headquarters at Clarksville, and then proceed to Little Rock. On the passage down the river, the "Annie Jacobs," on which the regiment embarked, was, with two other transports, fired upon from a rebel battery, and all were forced to run ashore. After two days, the boats were enabled to proceed to Little Rock. During February and March the Second was at Clarksville and Lewisburg.

March 18, Company H was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., and April 14, Company A, at the same place. April 17, Company K was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth. June 22, Companies B, C, D and L were mustered out at Fort Gibson. The men left Fort Gibson on the 2d of July, reached Lawrence on the 14th, and were paid and discharged on the 17th of August.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

Company B—Killed by guerrillas, Lorenzo Pearce, Springfield, Mo.; James Reeves, Fort Smith, Ark.

Company C—Killed at Backbone Mountain, Ark., Sept. 1, 1863, William Staatz, Junction City; at Fort Gibson, C. N., Sept. 16, 1864, Robert Hampton and Bailey Duval; at Pineville, Mo., Nov. 19, 1862, John Davis, Fort Riley. Died of wounds received at Backbone Mountain, Frank Falkner, Junction City.

Company D—Killed at Little Santa Fé, Mo., March 26, 1862, William T. Wills, Muscotah; at Roseville, Ark., April 4, 1864, Thomas J. Rhoe, Eden.

Company E—Killed at Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862, Sergt. John S. Rosa, Junction City, and Levi H. Stout, Louisville; at Old Fort Wayne, C. N., Oct. 22, 1862, William Sanders. Died of wounds received at Prairie Grove, John M. Thompson, and John A. Miller, both of Manhattan. Of wounds received at Roseville, Neal C. Robinson, Baldwin City.

Company F—Killed at battle of Old Fort Wayne, Ark., October 22, 1862, William N. Mitchell, Lawrence; at Scullyville, C. N., October 31, 1863, William Nelson, Leavenworth; while on escort duty August 11, 1864, George Potter, Lawrence; killed by captors *en route* for Fort Tyler, Tex., as prisoner, Henry W. Selig, Lawrence.

Company G—Killed at Old Fort Wayne, Corporal William F. Ball, Peru, Neb.; at Booneshoro, Ark., December 6, 1862, Corporal John Dower, Olathe; at Scullyville, C. N., Daniel Flint, Shawnee; at Fort Smith, Ark., July 29, 1864, William Crossman, Shawnee; at Cabin Creek, C. N., September 19, 1864, Henry L. Hall, Brownsville; killed at Scullyville while prisoner, William T. Carpenter, Leavenworth; died of wounds, John Roberts, Shawnee.

Company H—Killed at Van Buren, Ark., December 29, 1862, Henry H. Hiatt, Marysville; in Crawford County, Ark., August 11, 1864, Edward H. Nauman, Washington; at Poison Spring, Ark., April 18, 1864, John C. Blackford, Lawrence; at Fort Smith, Ark., September 1, 1864, Henry Hirch, Topeka; died of wounds, William Root, Fort Smith; Arnold Wittenberg, Marysville, Kan.; Jesse Howard, Marysville, Kan.

Company I—Killed at Prairie Grove, Ark., December 7, 1862, Sergeant Joseph Henderson, McGregor, Iowa, and Thomas Lawrence, John Cunningham, Leroy; at Baxter Springs, January 20, 1864, John Ackerman, McGregor; at Poison Springs, Ark., Francis M. Sullivan, Blooming Grove; killed on picket, near Waldron, Kan., William H. Walker, McGregor.

Company K—Died, December 12, 1862, of wounds received at battle of Prairie Grove, Capt. Avra P. Russell, Leavenworth; killed in action at Cane Hill November 28, 1862, Cyremus M. Adams, Emporia; killed by guerrillas—Scott Maberry and John Clayton, both of Lawrence.

Company L—Killed at Scullyville, C. N., Absalom Gyves, Fort Smith, Ark.

FIFTH REGIMENT KANSAS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

The Fifth Kansas was organized July 1861, under the following officers:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Hampton P. Johnson, Leavenworth; Lieutenant Colonel, John Ritchie, Topeka: Major, James H. Summers; Adjutant, Stephen R. Harrington, Washington, D. C.; Quartermaster, James Davis, Leavenworth; Surgeon, E. B. Johnson, Leavenworth; Chaplain, Hugh D. Fisher, Lawrence.

Line Officers.—Company A, Captain, John Ritchie, Topeka; First Lieutenant, William F. Creitz, Holton; Second Lieutenant, Reuben A. Randlett, Topeka. Company B, Captain, John R. Clark; First Lieutenant, John McIntosh; Second Lieutenant, Hadley J. Alley. Company C, Captain, Garret Gibson; First Lieutenant, James H. Summers; Second Lieutenant, Charles G. Bridges, all of Decatur, Iowa. Company D, Captain, Henry C. Seaman; First Lieutenant, Joseph H. Trego; Second Lieutenant, Orlin E. Morse, all of Mound City. Company E, Captain, James S. Hunt; First Lieutenant, John F. Young, Winchester; Second Lieutenant, James M. Heddens, Burlington. Company F, Captain, James M. Williams; First Lieutenant, Henry Moore, Leavenworth; Second Lieutenant, Ansel D. Brown, Burlington. Company G, Captain, Wilton A. Jenkins, Leroy; First Lieutenant, Joseph E. McComas, Kansas City, Mo.; Second Lieutenant, Harrison Kelly, Ottumwa. Company H, Captain, Samuel C. Thomas, Leon; First Lieutenant, William E. Rowe; Second Lieutenant, George R. Huston. Company I, Captain, John Lockhart, Lanesfield; First Lieutenant, James B. Harvey; and Second Lieutenant, James L. Stewart, both of Spring Hill. Company K, Captain, Adoniram J. Miller, Ohio City; First Lieutenant, William E. McGinnis; Second Lieutenant, Alexander Rush. Company L, Captain, James H. Young, Olathe; First Lieutenant, Tobias J. Hadley, Monticello; Second Lieutenant, William F. Goble, Leavenworth. Company M, Captain, William H. Lindsay; First Lieutenant, Livingston G. Parker; Second Lieutenant, Henry N. Dunlap, all of Leavenworth.

Col. H. P. Johnson assumed command of the Fifth at Fort Scott in August, 1861. Before leaving Kansas, the regiment had a skirmish with a detachment of Gen. Price's army at the crossing of a little stream called Drywood, in which several of the men were wounded. Gen. Price moved northeast to Lexington, and the Fifth followed to Morristown, where, on the 17th of September, an attack was made on a rebel force. Col. Johnson was shot while leading the charge, at the head of his regiment. He was a brave and accomplished officer, beloved by his soldiers, and it was long before the regiment recovered from the effects of the loss of its leader, while yet comparatively undisciplined, and unaccustomed to the reality of war. In the engagement at Morristown, James M. Copeland, of Fort Scott, was killed, and several of the regiment were wounded. The confederates retreated, and the Union force, after taking possession of their horses, camp equipage, etc., moved to West Point, Mo., thence, with the Third and Fourth Kansas, to Osceola, at which point the rear of the rebel force, then occupying Lexington, was attacked, and large quantities of stores destroyed. Gen. Price, making a feint of advancing on Kansas City, before evacuating Lexington for his retreat to the southwest of Missouri, the Fifth was ordered to that city. In October it joined Gen. Fremont's forces at Springfield, Mo., and, on his removal in November, and the dispersal of the Union forces by Gen. Hunter, returned again to Fort Scott. After several expeditions to places in the vicinity, the regiment went into winter quarters at Camp Denver, near Barnesville, Kan.

In the spring of 1862, the Fifth, under the command of Lieut. Col, Powell Clayton, was thoroughly re-organized, drilled and disciplined. From the camp near Fort Scott the regiment moved to Carthage, where a party of rebels were captured by Company A, under Capt. Creitz. From the early part of April until May 25, the Fifth was in camp at Springfield, again subjected to that thorough system of regimental drill, which afterward carried it successfully through encounters with many times its own number of the enemy. From Springfield the regiment moved to Rolla, Mo., from which point it marched to join the Army of the Southwest, leaving the regimental train in charge of a detachment under command of Capt. Creitz. A week later, Capt. Creitz, with Company A, and a portion of Companies D and K (as escort to the train, in all, about one hundred and fifty men), left Houston to join the regiment in Arkansas. At Salem, just over the border of Arkansas, the escort met and routed an Arkansas cavalry regiment, killing seven, and taking several prisoners with no loss of their own. Following up their advantage, the next day a band of guerrillas, consisting of a Captain and seventeen men, were captured, and the booty which they had stolen from the army in advance was re taken. On July 8 (the following day), the trusty little band, while crossing Black River, near Jacksonport, Ark., was attacked by a regiment of Texan Rangers under Col. Smith. For a time it seemed as though the train must be lost; but, after fighting for an hour, the far-famed "Rangers" were completely routed, Capt. Creitz, with his Kansas "boys," driving them several miles, killing eighteen of their men, and capturing valuable supplies. One of the escort was drowned while crossing the river, two were wounded, and two were taken prisoners. After putting the enemy to flight, the detachment pursued its way unmolested, down White River, taking the train safely through a hostile country, and on the 14th of July joined the regiment, fifty miles from Helena.

Through the remainder of the summer, and until mid-winter, the Fifth was stationed in the vicinity of Helena, making such frequent and successful *sorties* upon the bands of guerrillas that invested the country that the name of the regiment and its determined leaders carried wholesome terror to the hearts of the marauders. During the winter of 1863–64, the regiment was ordered to St. Charles to take part in McClernand's expedition against Little Rock. The floods rendering it impossible for the regiment to strike the river at that point, Col. Clayton proceeded twenty-five miles higher up, to the town of Clarendon.

In order to establish communication with the force at St. Charles, Maj. T. W. Scudder, with two men from Company D, set out at night in a little skiff, and after rowing nine hours in a storm of sleet and snow, reached the fleet nearly frozen, only to find the city evacuated and their labor thrown away, the regiment being obliged to return immediately to Helena.

In May, a force consisting of the Fifth Kansas, Fifth Illinois and a regiment of Indiana cavalry, under command of Col. Clayton, left Helena under orders to destroy any supplies that might otherwise fall into rebel hands. Moving out on the Little Rock road, the command moved north until the La Aquille River was reached. Here the force was separated; the Fifth Kansas and Fifth Illinois, under command of Lieut.

Col. W. A. Jenkins, crossed the river, while Col. Clayton, with the Indiana cavalry, remained to guard the bridge until their return.

Lieut. Col. Jenkins moved with his command toward the south, hoping to overtake the rebels under Col. Dobbins. He failed in this, and when about twenty-eight miles from Col. Clayton, found that Marmaduke was in his rear, and between himself and his way of retreat across the La Aquille. The Fifth Illinois had halted five miles back and Col. Jenkins with the Fifth Kansas turned back, hoping to cut his way through the rebel force. Col. Carter, with a brigade of Texas Rangers, was in their path—four regiments numbering 1,600 men with two pieces of artillery. Three times they charged the Kansas regiment, and three times were met and repulsed, the fourth attempt being abandoned before the Union line was reached. Having been driven about half a mile, they reached a strong position, where their artillery could be used to good advantage, and made a stand. Col. Jenkins held his ground, but deemed it foolhardy to assail them. The Fifth Illinois coming up about dark, the two regiments withdrew to the La Aquille, where a bridge was constructed from boards taken from neighboring houses, and the command crossed without accident. The enemy made their appearance on the opposite bank about 9 o'clock in the morning, but withdrew after exchanging a few shots.

On arriving at Helena, it was found that Col. Clayton had also met the rebels, and successfully repulsed them. The loss of the regiment was one killed and several wounded.

After the return of Marmaduke's forces from their unsuccessful raid into Southeastern Missouri, and Coffey's repulse at Pineville, in the southwestern portion of the same State, the rebels concentrating their western forces at Little Rock, sent out bands of guerrillas to scour the country toward the east in the vicinity of Helena, and toward the northwest in Missouri and Kansas. In May, a portion of the Fifth Kansas, under Maj. Walker, was attacked near Helena, by a strong band of these guerrillas, overpowered and driven back to headquarters with quite a severe loss. The encounter took place at a point called Polk's Plantation, about seven miles from Helena. When Marmaduke attacked Helena, July 4, 1863, the Fifth, with the First Indiana Battery and a portion of the Dubuque, held the extreme right, from sunrise until 2 o'clock. The position was ably and bravely defended, and the enemy driven back, with heavy loss. Four of the regiment were killed, and several wounded, among the latter, Capt. Creitz and Lieut. Jennings.

After the surrender of Vicksburg, Maj. Gen. Steele was sent to Helena, to organize an expedition to move against Little Rock. The Fifth left Helena on the 15th of August, and after leaving the sick of the army at Duvall's Bluff, proceeded west to Brownsville, which place Marmaduke had evacuated on the arrival of Gen. Davidson's forces, retreating to his intrenchments at Bayou Metea on September 4. He was driven from this point by Col. Clayton's cavalry brigade, and a brigade of infantry under command of Gen. Rice, and again retreating over the bayou, burned the bridge behind him, and checked further pursuit. It being found impracticable for the army to pass the bayou, it was decided to gain Little Rock by the Arkansas, and the Fifth with the other troops reached Ashley's Mills, twelve miles below the enemy, on September 8. A portion of the army under Gen. Davidson, crossed the river, and fought their way up on the south bank; the Fifth, with the remainder of the troops, under Gen. Steele, advanced simultaneously on the north bank, occasionally assisting Davidson with their batteries. Gen. Steele, with his command, was opposite the city when it was surrendered, and before night had the pleasure of occupying it, with the United States flag once more floating from its arsenal. On September 14, Col. Jenkins, with a portion of the regiment, was ordered to Pine Bluff, on the south bank of the Arkansas, fifty miles below Little Rock. Soon after, the remainder of the Fifth, with the other regiment of the brigade (First Indiana) arrived, and Col. Clayton assumed command of the post. During the early part of October, Col. Clayton, with three hundred men and four pieces of light artillery, marched ninety miles, and gaining the rear of the rebel outpost at Tulip, attacked their camp, routing the entire force of six hundred, and captured their arms, supplies, camp equipage, and one battle flag, without the loss of a man. The charge upon the camp was made by the Fifth, commanded by Col. Jenkins, and supported by the artillery.

The rebels, having been forced to evacuate Pine Bluff, Marmaduke advanced from Princetown, forty-five miles south, determined to retake it. It was now occupied by Col. Clayton, with the Fifth Kansas and First Indiana, six hundred men and nine light guns.

On the morning of the 25th of October, the rebel General, with twelve guns and a force estimated at three thousand, advanced in three columns, and poured shot and shell into the town for five hours, setting fire to the place, and destroying some of its best buildings, but not succeeding in his attempt to retake it. The action commenced at 9 in the morning, and the rebels, utterly beaten, drew off about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, with a loss of one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and thirty prisoners. The brigade lost thirty-seven, of which twenty-seven was from the Fifth Kansas. During the winter of 1863-64, the regiment remained at Pine Bluff, making occasional expeditions thence against the rebels when they approached too near. After Gen. Steele moved southward from Little Rock toward Camden, Col. Clayton, with a portion of his force, advanced to the crossing of the Saline River at Mount Elba, for the purpose of driving the rebel Gen. Dockery from the adjacent country. On the morning of the 29th of March, the cavalry crossed the river, and, proceeding a few miles, watched the approaches from the north and west, while the infantry, with a portion of the artillery, remained at the ford to guard the crossing. The next morning guns were heard from the direction of Mount Elba. Col. Jenkins, with the Fifth, immediately moved back to the Saline, and arrived just as the enemy were driving in the pickets. Col. Jenkins formed his line immediately. The Fifth Kansas (dismounted) in the center, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, with two guns, on the right, and Twenty-eighth Wisconsin on the left. A detachment of the Fifth, with one gun, supported the right. The force of Gen. Dockery advanced bravely, but were even more bravely met, and after a sharp struggle they broke and fled, pursued by the Fifth, until about ten miles from the scene of the combat it was joined by Col. Clayton with other additional forces.

The Fifth, under Col. Clayton, then charged the enemy and the rout was complete.

Lieuts. Young of the Fifth Kansas, and Greathouse of the First Indiana, who were detailed the day previous with one hundred men to destroy the Long View Bridge, forty miles down the river, returned successful, having, in addition to the destruction of the bridge, captured Gen. Dockery's wagon train, two hundred and sixty prisoners and two battle flags, with no loss to themselves. The following day, Col. Clayton's force returned to Pine Bluff, taking with it, as trophies of its success, three hundred and eighteen prisoners, three hundred horses and mules, and between one and two hundred wagons. The entire Union loss was two killed, two wounded, and eight taken prisoners.

In April, a supply train of 240 wagons was sent from Pine Bluff to the army of Gen. Steele in Camden. After being unloaded, it was dispatched on its return, guarded by Lieut. Col. Drake, Thirty-sixth Iowa, with several regiments of infantry and cavalry, among the latter a small portion of the Fifth, with one gun, under command of Lieuts. Jennings and McCarty. While making its way through a swamp four miles long, the advance was attacked by Gen. Fagan's rebel division, as it debouched at Marks' Mill, while most of the command were struggling through the swamp with the wagons. The enemy also succeeded in throwing a large force between the advance and the Seventy-seventh Ohio, which guarded the rear, and assailing the several portions of the Union force in turn, forced them each to surrender; but not until the heroic Drake was mortally wounded, and one-quarter of the whole command killed or disabled. Lieuts. Jennings and McCarty, with their commands, were taken prisoners with the rest. The latter succeeded in making his escape. The prisoners were compelled to march fifty-two miles without food or rest within the next twenty-four hours. They reached their destination, at Tyler, Texas, on the 15th of May, where they were placed in the prison camp, and held until exchanged.

In September the regiment participated in an engagement near Mount Elba, Ark., in which Sergt. Maj. J. W. Denton was killed, and several severely wounded.

During September, 1864, several companies of the regiment, their term of service having expired, were mustered out at Fort Leavenworth. During the year, members of the remaining companies were mustered out at Leavenworth, Pine Bluff and Little Rock. June 22, 1865, the re-enlisted veterans of the Fifth Kansas were mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

Killed at Morristown, Mo., September 17, 1861—Col. Hampton P. Johnson, Leavenworth; at Mount Elba, Ark., September 11, 1864, Sergt. Maj. Joseph W. Denton.

Company A—Killed at Mount Vernon, Mo., May 11, 1863, Wesley A. Hurd, Holton; at Morristown, Mo., September 17, 1861, James M. Copeland, Fort Scott; in action at Mark's Mills, Ark., April 25, 1864, Thomas L. Lillard. Died of wounds received at Mark's Mills, John Furnish, Topeka, and Miles W. Thompson, Auburn. Killed on picket at Trenton, Ark., January 12, 1863, John Rose, Holton.

Company B—Killed at Pope's Plantation, Ark., May 25, 1863, Corp. James H. Fairley, and Privates Isaac V. Herriford and Columbus Sperry; at Mark's Mills, Greenberry Rose; at Pine Bluff, Ark., October 25, 1863, Abraham Campbell.

Company C—Killed at Pope's Plantation, Ark., Corp. William Campbell, Modina, Mo.; at Brownsville, September 14, 1863, Willis Cox, (Farrier) Leavenworth; at Pine Bluff, Ark., October 25, 1863, George W. Lucas, Modina, Mo. Died of wounds received at Pine Bluff, George W. Smith, Decatur, Iowa.

Company D—Killed at Pine Bluff, Ark., October 25, 1863—George S. Carlrecht, and Vachel Hinton, both of Mound City.

Company E—Killed at Mark's Mills, Ark., April 25, 1864, Corp. Henry W. Creighton; at West Point, Mo., September 24, 1861, Thomas Stanfield.

Company F—Killed at Butler, Mo., July 25, 1861, Sergt. William H. Hill; at Tumback Creek, April 26, 1862, Francis G. Picket; at West Point, Mo., October, 1861, Francis Miller, Fort Scott; at Swan Lake, Ark., April 23, 1864, William King; at Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863, Philip M. Rhoads, Fort Scott; at Pine Bluff, Ark., October 25, 1863, Charles E. Walt, Cold Springs.

Company G—Killed at Helena, Ark., April 3, 1863, Corp. Alexander Moore.

Company H—Died from wounds received at Pope's Plantation—Sergt. Henry J. Richardson; from wounds received at Trenton, Ark., Graves Abbot.

Company I—Killed at Helena, Ark., Sebastian Webber, Black Jack; died of wounds received at Helena, Pleasant Neil, William Swartz and Marion Albert; killed at Black River, Ark., John D. Collins.

Company K—Killed at Mark's Mills, Ark., John Gerth; at Pine Bluff, Ark., Patrick McMahan; at Eminence, Mo., Jacob F. M. Frank, Greeley. Died of wounds received at Mark's Mills, Sergt. George W. Hendrix, Ohio City, and Sergt James F. Williams.

Company L—Killed at Newtonia, Mo., October 28, 1864, Edward P. Smith.

Company M—Killed, August 1, 1863, James D. Morrison, Leavenworth.

SIXTH REGIMENT KANSAS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

In July, 1861, the confederate army, under Gens. Price, Jackson and McCulloch, overran all Southern Missouri, and constantly threatened the southeast portion of Kansas. Bordering on Missouri, and the hostile Indian Territory, easily reached by raiding parties from Arkansas, especially obnoxious to the surrounding slave-holding States, and with its frontier almost entirely unprotected, it seemed only a measure of ordinary prudence that a part of the troops raised in the State should be organized for home defense. Accordingly, at the request of W. C. Ranson, and other citizens of Fort Scott, permission was granted by Gen. Lyon for the organization of three companies of infantry to be stationed at that place, and designated "Home Guards." These companies were soon raised, but being insufficient for the pressing needs of the time, five additional companies, four being cavalry, were organized by authority of Major Prince, commanding at Fort Leavenworth. A regimental organization was effected on the 9th of September, there being at that time eight companies—four cavalry, and four infantry. The organization at that date was as follows: Colonel, William R. Judson; Lieut. Colonel, Lewis R. Jewell; Major, W. T. Campbell; Adjutant, George G. Clark; Quartermaster, John S. Redfield.

The three original companies of the regiment performed garrison duty at Fort Scott, until after the battle of Drywood, in which Company E, Capt. Greeno, had the advance, and was the first engaged. After the repulse at this point, and the occupation of Fort Scott by a detachment of Gen. Price's army, the Sixth marched, with the command of Gen. Lane, to Fort Lincoln, remaining there until Lane entered Missouri in pursuit of the retreating rebels, when it was sent back, under command of Col. Judson, to re-occupy Fort Scott, the infantry companies performing garrison duty and the calvary being almost constantly engaged in scouting expeditions into the adjoining country.

In the spring of 1862, the "Home Guard" companies were mustered out of service; various changes and transfers were made, and the Sixth was finally organized as a cavalry regiment, as follows:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, William R. Judson; Lieutenant Colonel, Lewis R. Jewell; Major, William T. Campbell; Adjutant, Isaac Stadden; Quartermaster, Simeon B. Gordon; Surgeon, John S. Redfield; Chaplain, Richard Duvall; all of Fort Scott.

Line Officers.—Company A, Captain, George W. Veale, Topeka; First Lieutenant, Matthew Clary, and Second Lieutenant, John A Johnson, both of Wyandotte. Company B, Captain, Elijah E. Harvey, and First Lieutenant, Jacob Morehead, both of Bellair, Iowa; Second Lieutenant, Reason R. McGuire. Company C, Captain, Harris S. Greeno, Topeka; First Lieutenant, Reese J. Lewis, and Second Lieutenant, David Mefford, both of Fort Scott. Company D, Captain, John W. Orahood; First Lieutenant, Joseph Hall; Second Lieutenant, John S. Lane, all of Trading Post. Company E, Captain, Henry M. Dobyns, and First Lieutenant, Brainard D. Benedict, both of Paris; Second Lieutenant, Herbert Robinson, Centerville. Company F, Captain, Charles F. Clarke, and First Lieutenant, Frederick W. Schuarte, both of Fort Riley; Second Lieutenant, William Gordon, Gatesville. Company G, Captain, Nathaniel B. Lucas, Wyandotte; First Lieutenant, John M. Laing; Second Lieutenant, John M. Dunn, Junction City. Company H, Captain, David Mefford; First Lieutenant, George J. Clark, and Second Lieutenant, Albert H. Campbell, all of Fort Scott. Company I, Captain, John T. Blake, Independence, Mo.; First Lieutenant, Silas D. Harris, Belair, Iowa; Second Lieutenant, Levi T. Stewart, Kansas City, Mo. Company K, Captain, John Rodgers, Neutral Lands; First Lieutenant, Charles H. Hayes, Fort Scott; Second Lieutenant, Levi Hatch, Neutral Lands: Company L, Captain, Henry P. Ledger, St. Louis, Mo.; First Lieutenant, Jefferson Denton, Fort Scott; Second Lieutenant, Leonard J. Swingley, Topeka. Company M, Captain, John W. Duff, Kansas City; First Lieutenant, James Brook, Clinton; Second Lieutenant, John C. Anderson, Leavenworth.

The consolidated company of the Sixth was organized under the following officers: New Company A, Captain, Charles T. Judson, Fort Scott; First Lieutenant, Thomas G. Howell, Leavenworth; Second Lieutenant, William H. Shattuck, Trading Post.

Soon after the re-organization of the regiment, its various companies were stationed at different points along the eastern line of the State, with headquarters at Paola, and were employed in breaking up and scattering the numerous bands of raiders that infested Southwestern Missouri, under the leadership of Quantrell, Gordon and other notorious guerrilla chiefs.

Capt. Veale, with Company A, penetrated into the Sni Hills, and, dividing his company into two detachments, broke up eight camps of the rebel marauders, killing thirty-seven, wounding as many more, capturing arms and horses, and restoring order, for a time at least, to the surrounding country.

In June, Companies C, H and K, Capt. Greeno commanding, accompanied the expedition of Col. Doubleday to the Indian country, took part in the battle of Cowskin Prairie, and returned to camp at Baxter Springs, Kan., where they were joined by the rest of the regiment.

At this time the enemy held possession of the Indian country; the battle between the loyal and rebel Indians on Bushy Creek resulting so far in favor of the latter, that the forces of Opothleyolo were forced to remove soon after to Kansas, a treaty of alliance being negotiated on the 1st of February, 1862, at Fort Leavenworth, between the loyal chief and his followers on one side, and Col. Dole, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on the other.

In this state of affairs, the rebel leaders were constantly inciting the Cherokees and Creeks to open acts of hostility, and co-operating with them in raids over the unprotected border.

An expedition under command of Col. Weer was sent into the Cherokee country in July, of which the Sixth formed a part. On the 4th, Col. Clarkson was captured, with a large part of his command and all his camp equipage, and the same day Col. Stand-Waitie was attacked in his camp at Stand-Waitie's mills, by Capt. Greeno, with two companies of the Sixth, and routed, with the loss of his supplies. The following day, the troops went into camp at Wolf Creek, whence on the 10th they moved to Grand River, encamping at Flat Rock, eighteen miles from Fort Gibson.

While the command was in camp at Flat Rock, the Sixth was employed in scouting and foraging expeditions in the vicinity, and as far south as Fort Gibson. About the middle of July a detachment of the regiment under Col. Greeno was sent to Tallequah, which captured and brought back to camp, John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee nation, several of the principal officers in the rebel Indian army, besides two hundred Indian deserters.

Early in August, Gen. Coffey, with a large rebel force, invaded Southwestern Missouri, and moved toward the north. Gen. Blunt, commanding in Arkansas; was requested to send a force from Fort Scott to cut off his retreat, other troops being sent into Missouri to prevent his joining Col. Hughes, who had just captured Independence. Col. Solomon, then in command of the Indian expedition, accordingly moved toward Fort Scott, sending a detachment of the Sixth, under command of Lieut. Johnson, to Northwest Arkansas, to ascertain the movements of the various small guerrilla bands that made that section their headquarters. From prisoners captured by the party at Marysville, it was learned that Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri were to be the objects of the intended raids, and if left unprotected would be at the mercy of the invaders. The detachment rejoined the command at Cowskin Prairie, and returned with it to Fort Scott, where Gen. Blunt took command of all the forces.

Coffey and Hughes, having succeeded in uniting their forces, and defeating Maj. Foster at Lone Jack, advanced toward Lexington, to which place Maj. Foster had fallen back. Gen. Blunt left Fort Scott with the Sixth and Second Kansas, under Col. Cloud, in advance, and pursued the rebel forces, attempting to cut off their retreat. The advance detachment overtook their rear, at the crossing of the Osage River, but during the night they escaped, and gained Arkansas without any serious loss. While returning to Fort Scott, the Sixth had a skirmish with a rebel force at Coon Creek, in which Capt. Greeno was wounded, and two of his men killed. Being attached to the Second Brigade, Col. Weer commanding, First Division, Army of the Frontier, the regiment moved with the command in August, 1862, to Coxie's Creek, Missouri, where forces were concentrating to resist the threatened invasion of Gen. Hindman from Arkansas.

The enemy having communicated with, and receiving re-enforcements from, Northern Missouri, through the counties adjacent to the position of our troops, a close watch had to be kept to counteract their movements, and foil their designs so far as possible. The Sixth, being the only cavalry regiment in the brigade, performed much laborious and responsible duty, through the agency of its scouts, and the information it gained of the strength and position of the rebels was of great service to the command.

On the 30th of September, detachments from the different regiments, that from the Sixth being under command of Capt. Mefford, and all under Lieut. Col. Jacobbi, were sent to reconnoiter the enemy's position at Newtonia. The rebel pickets were driven in, but the detachment pressing forward too eagerly, was met so vigorously that it fell back, Capt. Mefford's command rallying and covering the retreat until the artillery was safe, but being itself surrounded by the enemy. Gen. Blunt advanced toward Newtonia with his entire force the same morning, and on arriving near the place met the retreating companies and learned the perilous situation of Capt. Mefford's company. Col. Jewell and Capt. Veale, with several companies, pressed forward and attacked the rebels, forced them back, and held them in check until re-enforcements arrived. On the Sarcoxie road, where the rebels formed line of battle, Lieut. Benedict brought up his battery, threw a few shells into their ranks, when they fell back and re-formed, and were then driven into the town of Newtonia, where they were in too strong force to be attacked. On the 4th, when our forces were ready to attack the town, it was found that the rebels had sent their baggage to the rear and were preparing to retreat. They were chased into Arkansas, the pursuit not being ended until men and horses were quite exhausted.

On the return of the regiment from the pursuit, with the rest of the command it went into camp near Keetsville, Mo., and while there Capt. Gordon, of Company F, with a detachment of forty men, surprised a party of rebels who were guarding a mill on White River, killing ten and capturing twenty-five, together with their horses, camp equipage and a quantity of arms.

Gen. Cooper having moved toward Marysville, thereby threatening communication with Fort Scott, Gen. Blunt marched to Bentonville, Ark., and thence to Old Fort Wayne, C. N., to attack and dislodge him from his position. The Sixth and Second Kansas Cavalry succeeded in routing the rebels before the infantry came up—the Second capturing a battery and the Sixth a battle flag. Before the enemy had time to rally, the infantry and Rabb's Second Indiana Battery came up and completed the victory.

Gen. Blunt's forces remained in camp at Old Fort Wayne about two weeks, and from there removed to Camp Babcock, near the Arkansas line. From this point, Lieut. Col. Jewell, of the Sixth, with the entire effective force of the regiment and detachments from the Indiana brigade, was detailed on a reconnoissance to Cane Hill, Ark. On his arrival at that place, he found that the rebel forces had retreated across the Boston Mountains to the Cove Creek Valley. Following over the mountains and learning what he could of their position, he returned with the information to camp, and preparations were at once made for a movement toward Cane Hill. The army marched on the 27th, and on the morning of the 28th arrived at Cane Hill, when the cavalry and artillery were ordered to open the attack. The engagement commenced about 9 o'clock, and after fighting two hours, Marmaduke's cavalry gave way and retreated toward the Boston Mountains. Here it rallied and made another attempt to repulse its pursuers. The Sixth and Second Kansas led the advance, and with their howitzers and Hopkin's Battery soon drove them from their position, the infantry following up the advantage gained by a charge, which sent them still further back. The Sixth, still pressing forward, was met by a destructive and fatal fire, which resulted in heavy loss. Lieut

Col. Jewell fell mortally wounded, while leading a saber charge through a narrow pass in the mountains; Lieuts. Johnson and Haines were severely wounded; seven enlisted men killed and twenty wounded; and Lieut. Campbell taken prisoner.

Just as the attack was about to be renewed, the enemy sent a messenger with a flag of truce, and an armistice of an hour was agreed to. It being nearly night, Gen. Blunt fell back a few miles, and, the enemy retiring in the morning, fell back again to Cane Hill, sending Gen. Solomon's brigade, to which the Sixth was attached, to Rhea's Mills, eight miles north, to protect his trains. Gen. Blunt, determined to hold his position in Arkansas against the advances of Gen. Hindman, had telegraphed in various directions for Gen. Herron to hasten from Missouri to his assistance, and that energetic leader using every endeavor to do so, had reached Fayetteville, before Blunt could warn him that his own command had been flanked by Hindman, and that 25,000 rebels lay between the two Union forces. Information of the whereabouts of Gen. Hindman, so necessary to the preservation of the forces of both Gens. Blunt and Herron, was communicated to the former by Col. Judson, who, on the morning of the 7th, moved with the Sixth toward the Fayettville road, and ascertaining that Hindman had passed up the road toward Rhea's Mills, where the entire army train was stationed, immediately sent messengers to Gen. Blunt, informing him that he was flanked, and his trains in danger; then following the enemy, and engaging the rear guard, succeeeded in delaying the advance of Hindman several hours.

On receiving Col. Judson's dispatch, Gen. Blunt moved as rapidly as possible to the relief of Gen. Herron. Leaving Solomon's brigade at Rhea's Mills to guard the train, he arrived about 1:30 on the field, in front of the enemy's left. His arrival turned in our favor the desperately contested and still undecided battle, and saved the brave little army of Gen Herron, that had been so long struggling against almost hopeless odds. Gen. Hindman withdrew his forces during the night, and by taking advantage of the time afforded by a truce granted for the purpose of burying his dead the next morning, evaded the pursuit he so much dreaded.

The Sixth remained in camp at Rhea's Mills until December 27, when it formed a part of Gen. Blunt's Van Buren expedition, routing, in conjunction with the Second Kansas, a body of Texan troops at Dripping Springs, and capturing their camp equipage and train. This was the closing campaign for the winter. Gen. Schofield soon assumed command of the Army of the Frontier, and ordered it to Missouri.

The Sixth having, at this time, but nine companies, permission was obtained, February 23, from Gov. Carney, to recruit it to the standard required by general orders of the War Department, provided no special efforts should be made to obtain recruits from the agricultural classes of the State. Recruiting headquarters were established at Fort Scott, and Capt. Greeno and several others detailed as recruiting officers. Company L, H. P. Ledger, Captain, was recruited and mustered in at Fort Scott; Company I, J. T. Blake, Captain, at Westport, Mo.; Company M (principally half-breed Delawares), J. W. Duff, Captain, was not mustered in until July 30, 1863.

On the 21st of June, the regiment joined Gen. Blunt's forces at Fort Scott, and on the 4th of July marched with the command for Cherokee Nation. The rebels had been driven from the immediate vicinity of Fort Blunt, the most advanced Union post, which was held by Col. William A. Phillips, but a force of 6,000 men, under Gen. Cooper, occupied Honey Springs, on Elk Creek, about twenty-five miles south, where they were waiting for re-enforcements from Texas. Gen. Blunt, with his command, made a forced march of 175 miles in five days, arriving at Fort Blunt on the 10th. The rebel re-enforcements were expected on the 17th, and Gen. Blunt determined to have the battle decided before their arrival. He accordingly, on the night of the 16th, crossed the Arkansas at a ford about eighteen miles southwest of Fort Gibson, with a small body of cavalry and four guns, and marching down on the south side of the river to a point opposite the mouth of the Grand River, drove in the enemy's outposts, and before night of the 16th, had his entire force ferried over the Arkansas. He then started on his march south, toward Elk Creek, where Gen. Cooper was posted with 6,000 Indians and Texans. Gen. Blunt's force was about thirty-five hundred.

Gen. Blunt arrived at Elk Creek at sunrise. His forces were formed in two columns, Col. Judson leading the right and Col. Phillips the left, with cavalry dismounted on either flank, armed with carbines, and fighting as infantry. The batteries were brought into position so as to shell the woods in which the enemy were concealed, and after a sharp contest of about two hours, they were driven through the woods onto the prairie beyond, where they fled in confusion, just before the Texan re-enforcement arrived. The following is the official report of the part taken by the Sixth Kansas in the engagement:

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH KANSAS CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS,
CAMP NEAR FORT GIBSON, C. N., July 19, 1863.

COL. W. R. JUDSON, COMMANDING TROOPS IN THE FIELD:

Colonel—I have the honor to report the part taken by my command, consisting of companies A, C, F and H, commanded respectively by First Lieut. T. J. Darling, Second Lieut. R. L. Phillips, Capt. William Gordon and Capt. David Mefford; also section of mountain howitzers, under command of Lieut. J. P. Gramberger.

My command left camp at 4 o'clock A. M., on the 16th inst., crossing the Verdigris River and the Arkansas River in face of the enemy, our crossing being covered by a section of Smith's Second Kansas Battery. The crossing was effected without loss, the enemy retiring on our approach without firing a shot. After a halt of a short time, I was ordered with my command to the advance, detailing Capt. Gordon with his company, F, to the extreme advance. About daylight, he came up with the enemy in considerable force, posted on a rise of ground near timber. The Captain immediately formed his men, and opened a brisk fire on the enemy, but was compelled to fall back. I at once brought the rest of the command up at a gallop to the support of the advance, and, after a sharp skirmish, drove the enemy from his position, with a loss to him of one killed and three wounded, who were left on the ground. Privates Banks, of Company C, and Allington, of Company F, of my command, were wounded; also had one horse killed, and several wounded. I immediately followed the enemy, coming up with him at Elk Creek. Here I came to a halt, sending a company to reconnoiter; found the enemy strongly posted in the timber, with artillery, their line extending to the right and left of the road. I immediately dismounted a portion of my command, and moved up cautiously, opening fire upon them. They, however, kept under cover. Private White, Company A, was at this time severely wounded. On the arrival of the main force, I was transferred from Col. Judson's command to that of Col. Phillips (Col. Judson retaining the section of howitzers), and ordered to the left of our line of battle. Shortly after the engagement commenced, I discovered the enemy endeavoring to flank us under cover of timber. I immediately dismounted Companies C, F and H, and sent them into the timber. They engaged the enemy immediately, and after sharp work of about an hour and a half, succeeded in driving the enemy back, with considerable loss. About this time the First Indiana Regiment charged the enemy on the left, relieving my men. I at once recalled my men from the timber, and after obtaining a supply of ammunition, mounted and started in pursuit. After crossing the creek, I charged into a large body of rebels, whom I supposed to be Stanwaitie's Indians, and a regiment of Texans. They fell back to the woods, and made a stand. My men dismounted, and opened a vigorous fire on them, which, together with the effective fire of the howitzers, soon drove them in confusion. I followed them until ordered to cease pursuit.

The conduct of the officers and men under my command was excellent, they being cool and self-possessed during the entire engagement, particularly the detachment on duty with the howitzers; they advanced almost as fast as the cavalry, unlimbering their guns, and delivering their fire with remarkable celerity and correctness.

My loss was light, considering the heavy fire under which we were, and consists of those whose names appear in the report.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WM. S. CAMPBELL,
Commanding Sixth Kansas Cavalry.

The rebel force retreated across the Canadian River, and the Sixth returned to Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, where it was joined by the second battalion of the regiment. In August, the regiment, with Gen. Blunt's command, was in pursuit of the forces of Cooper, commanded by Caball and Stand-Waitie, Lieut. Phillips, with Company C, having the advance, and constantly skirmishing with the rebels, until they were driven beyond Fort Smith. The Sixth then returned to Fort Gibson, moved with the First Brigade to Northfork Town, fell back again to the Arkansas, and on the 18th of November, 1863, arrived at Fort Smith, where the winter was spent in scouting and escort duty. In the spring, it went into camp at Roseville, Ark., and, on the 26th of March, was attached to the Third Brigade (Col. Cloud commanding), First Division, Army of the Frontier, and Companies A, C, G, K and M participated in the Camden expedition. This battalion had a part in the skirmish at Prairie d'Anne, and during the march to Camden lost nine men, killed, wounded or captured, while on a foraging expedition. It also lost several while serving as escort to a train which was sent out from Camden to procure forage. On the 17th the train was attacked at Poison Springs; Lieut. Robert Henderson wounded and captured; Private C. C. Goodman killed, and Private H. Gable captured.

On the march to Little Rock, Companies C and K, serving as rear guard, had a skirmish with the rebels at the crossing of the Ouchita River, and after leaving that place, while on the march to Fort Smith, met a party of the enemy near Dardanelle, and in the fight which ensued Sergt. G. P. Freeman was mortally wounded. This detachment arrived at Fort Smith on the 16th of May, and rejoined the other companies of the regiment, which had, during its absence, been employed in scouting the country, along the line of the Arkansas River, from Fort Gibson, C. N., to Dardanelle, Ark. The duties of this portion of the regiment had been arduous and dangerous. Capt. Goss, with Company D, stationed at Roseville, had been attacked by a large force, which he repulsed with a loss to himself of five killed and several wounded; and a scouting party of twenty-one, while escorting Surgeon S. A. Fairchilds to Roseville, had been fired upon from an ambush, and thirteen of the number killed, among whom was Dr. Fairchilds. Through June and until the latter part of July, the duties of the regiment continued to be about the same—continual expeditions against small bands of rebels that were hovering about the country, ready to attack any weak or insufficiently guarded outpost, train or camp.

On the morning of the 27th of July, a part of the regiment, while in camp on Muzzard Prairie, Ark., was surprised and attacked by a rebel force of about 2,000. Forming as quickly and well as possible, the battalion made a stout resistance, driving back the assailants several times. It was, however, overpowered, and Maj. Mefford, Lieut. De Friese and one hundred and fourteen men taken prisoners.

Two companies of the Sixth, L and M, under command of Capt. Ledger, in all fifty men, formed part of the escort of the supply train, which, under the command of Maj. Henry Hopkins, left Fort Scott on the 12th of September, 1864. After the capture of the train at Cabin Creek, by Gen. Gano's forces, the two companies retreated through the woods toward the Osage Mission, arriving on the 22d, nearly starved, and having lost all their effects, including their records.

On the 23d of October, 1864, a detachment of the regiment, on its way to be mustered out at Leavenworth, its term of service having already expired, was attacked at Cow Creek, Mo., and Capt. Dobyns, of Company E, and several privates were killed.

Companies A, B, C, D, E, F and K were mustered out at Leavenworth in December, 1864, the remainder of the regiment marching the same month from Fort Smith to Clarksville, Ark., and thence, on the 16th of February, 1865, to Little Rock, at which place the remnant of the regiment was consolidated and re-organized.

The following June, the battalion proceeded to Duvall's Bluff, Ark., where it was joined by the prisoners of war, who were immediately mustered out of service, the battalion being mustered out at the same place on the 18th of July. Leaving Duvall's Bluff on the 27th, it arrived at Leavenworth August 11, and received final payment and discharge August 21, 1865.

The duties required of the Sixth were not such as call forth the impetuous daring and unyielding bravery that come to men in brilliant and desperate engagements; but rather those that test a soldier's endurance and strength of nerve—weary, harassing pursuits of an enemy over a country of which he knows every by-way and hidden path; scouting through forests and mountain passes; wearily watching the slow-moving train over the hot and treeless prairie; guarding the lonely outpost or camp, exposed to the bullet of the secret and stealthy foe: and all without the excitement of any brilliant victory or expectation of great renown. The list of killed and wounded of the regiment tells a faithful story of the perils and dangers it encountered and endured.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

Lieut. Col. Lewis R. Jewell, of Fort Scott, died November 30, 1862, of wounds received in action November 28, 1862, at Cane Hill, Ark.; Assistant Surgeon Stephen A. Fairchilds, of Burlingame, killed by guerrillas April 5, 1864, at Roseville, Ark.; Sergt. Pleasant Fountain, of Fort Scott, died April 7, 1863, near Fidelity, Mo., of wounds received in action.

Company A—Killed at Cane Hill, Ark., November 28, 1862, Private Eugene Steohr, Parkville, Mo. Died of wounds received therein, Andrew Stillwagon, Parkville, Mo. Killed at Drywood, Mo., September 22, 1861, Simeon Pennington. Died May 11, 1864, of wounds received at Dardanelle, Ark., Granville P. Freeman, Quindaro. Killed at Marysville, C. N., October 25, 1862, George Armstrong. Killed by guerrillas, John H. Cotter, Quindaro; David W. Stillwagon, Parkville, Mo.; Lewis A. McGuire, Leavenworth; Henry B. Nichols, at Tobias Strappanis.

Company B—Killed at Muzzard Prairie, Ark., July 27, 1864, Corp. Thomas L. McCauley, Icomium, Iowa; and Privates John Parker, Joshua B. Zents and George W. Rinker. Died of wounds, Benjamin C. Wallace. Killed in Jackson County, Mo., May 15, 1863, Eli H. Davis; May 12, 1862, Andrew J. Wilson, at Hickory Grove, Mo.; September 19, 1862, William T. Owens, Centerville, Iowa.

Company C—Killed in action at Boone County, Mo., August 24, 1862. Died of wounds received therein, Sergt. Caleb G. Baker, Humboldt. Killed at Newtonia, Mo., November 10, 1862, Edward M. Joy, Cherokee Nation; at Cane Creek, Mo., August 24, 1862, Jesse B. Combs, Fort Scott; in Casper County, Mo., November 12, 1861, William Wallace, Sherwood, Mo.

Company D—Killed at Roseville, Ark., April 4, 1864, Privates Albert H. Lane and William P. Boyd, Trading Post, Kan., and John Davis, Pleasant Grove. Died of wounds, Peter Tetrick, Cane Hill, Ark. Killed at Poison Springs, Ark., Columbus Goodman, Trading Post; at Lee's Creek, Ark., William Holt, Trading Post; at Muzzard Prairie, July 27, 1864, Albert H. Richley, Trading Post. Died of wounds received: Thomas Francis, Trading Post; died December 6, 1862, of wounds received at Cane Hill, Ark., William Specks, Trading Post.

Company E—Killed at Cow Creek, Mo., October 23, 1864, Capt. Henry M. Dobyns, Paris; at Roseville, Ark., April 5, 1864, Corp. Henry L. Barber, Paris; Corp. John Cowen, Twin Springs; Burton H. Johnson, (bugler) Paris; James A. Dunn, Twin Springs; Terry Mullins, Fort Scott; David Newton, Paris; at Muzzard Prairie, Ark., July 27, 1864, Thomas B. Landers, Fort Scott; Joel G. Hutchin, Trading Post; David Vanwormer, Fort Scott; James Weldon. At Webber's Falls, C. N., October 12, 1863, Stephen Lambert. Died of wounds received at Clear Creek, Mo., April 18, 1862, David Ard.

Company F—Killed at Coon Creek, Mo., August 24, 1862, Frederic Cease, Davis County; by guerrillas while on escort duty, May 19, 1864, Henry Thompson, Davis County.

Company H—Killed at Muzzard Prairie, Ark., July 27, 1864, Daniel Jennings (saddler), Neutral Lands; in action June 19, 1864, near Iron Bridge, C. N., Henry C. Baker. Died of wounds received July 27, 1864, at Muzzard's Prairie, Thomas R. Griffin.

Company I—Killed at Muzzard Prairie, Ark., July 27, 1864, Corp. George L. Harris, Kansas City, Mo.; at Roseville, Ark., April 5, 1864, John Sailing; at Harrisonville, Mo., July 22, 1863, Richard Carter, Westport, Mo.

Company K—Killed at Neosho, Mo., Dec. 27, 1862, Sergt. Zaccheus Hudson.

Company L—Killed at Grand Prairie, Ark., June 26, 1864, Sergt. Sharp McKibben, Fort Scott; at Stone's Farm, Ark., April 5, 1864, William Anthony, and George W. Long, both of Fort Scott; at Muzzard's Prairie, William M. Rice, St. Mary's Mission.

Company M—Killed at Van Buren, Ark., August 12, 1864, Richard Broome, Del. Died, April 15, 1864, of wounds received in action at Roseville, Ark., David M. Worley, Leavenworth.

SEVENTH REGIMENT KANSAS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

The Seventh Kansas Cavalry was organized on the 28th day of October, 1861, and mustered into the service of the United States under the following officers:

Field and Staff—Colonel, Charles R. Jennison, Leavenworth; Lieutenant Colonel, Daniel R. Anthony, Leavenworth; Major, Thomas P. Herrick, Highland; Adjutant, John T. Snoddy, Mound City; Quartermaster, Robert W. Hamer, Leavenworth; Surgeon, Joseph L. Weaver, Leavenworth; Chaplain, Samuel Ayers, Leavenworth.

Line Officers—Company A, Captain, Levi H. Utt, White Cloud; First Lieutenant, Aaron M. Pitts, and Second Lieutenant, Thomas H. Lohnes, both of Highland. Company B, Captain, Fred Swoyer, Leavenworth; First Lieutenant, Isaac Gannett, Chicago, Ill.; Second Lieutenant, William S. Moorhouse, Atchison. Company C, Captain, William S. Jenkins; First Lieutenant, Francis M. Ray, and Second Lieutenant, James Smith, all of Leavenworth. Company D, Captain, Clark S. Merriman; First Lieutenant, Andrew Downing, and Second Lieutenant, Isaiah J. Hughes, all of Wyanet, Ill. Company E, Captain, George I. Yeager, Chicago, Ill.; First Lieutenant, Charles H. Gregory, and Second Lieutenant, John Noyes, Jr., both of St. Louis, Mo. Company F, Captain, Francis M. Malone, Moweaqua, Ill.; First Lieutenant, Amos Hodgman, Leavenworth; Second Lieutenant, John A. Tanner, Taylorsville, Ill. Company G, Captain, Edward Thornton, Mound City; First Lieutenant, David W. Houston, Garnett; Second Lieutenant, Christ. C. Tomkins, Leavenworth. Company H, Captain, Marshall Cleaveland; First Lieutenant, James L. Rafety, and Second Lieutenant, Charles E. Gordon, both of Leavenworth. Company I, Captain, John L. Merrick, Elwood; First Lieutenant, Robert Hayes, Columbus; Second Lieutenant, Edwin Miller, Sabetha. Company K, Captain, John Brown, Jr., Dorset, Ohio; First Lieutenant, Burr H. Bostick, Hart's Grove, Ohio; Second Lieutenant, George H. Hoyt, Boston, Mass.

The Seventh was ordered into active service directly after its organization. The rebels, under Col. Up. Hayes, were encamped in Western Missouri, on the Little Blue River. They were here attacked, November 11, 1861, by Companies A, B and H of Seventh, Lieut. Col. Anthony commanding, and driven from their camp, when they gained a strong position on the hills which border the river, and made a stand. After a furious struggle, in which nine of his little force were killed and thirty-two wounded, Col. Anthony, after burning the rebels' camp and capturing all their horses, withdrew from the field. The regiment subsequently participated in the engagement at Little Santa Fé, and on November 26, in that at Independence.

January 31, 1862, the Seventh went into camp at Humboldt, Kan., remaining in that place until it was ordered to Lawrence, on March 25. While at Lawrence, Col. Jennison resigned, the command of the regiment devolving upon Lieut. Col. D. R. Anthony.

On the 22d of April, the regiment was ordered to Fort Riley to join the New Mexico expedition, and on the abandonment of that project, ordered to Fort Leavenworth, to join the forces moving toward the south and east. From Leavenworth, via Columbus, it proceeded to Corinth, Miss., and thence to Rienzi, Miss., arriving July 23, 1862.

At Rienzi, the regiment was assigned to the First Cavalry, Brigade, Philip H. Sheridan, commander, and during the two months it remained at that post was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy in the vicinity, losing in one engagement eleven men killed and wounded.

Lieut. Col. D. R. Anthony, was arrested and deprived of his command in Tennessee, June 18, 1862, for issuing the following order:

> The impudence and impertinence of the open and armed rebels, traitors, secessionists, and Southern-rights men of this section of the State of Tennessee, in arrogantly demanding the right to search our camp for fugitive slaves, has become a nuisance, and will no longer be tolerated. Officers will see that this class of men, who visit our camp for this purpose, are excluded from our lines.
>
> Should any such person be found within our lines he will be arrested and sent to headquarters.
>
> Any officer or soldier of this command, who shall arrest and deliver to his master a fugitive slave, shall be summarily and severely punished, according to the laws relating to such crimes.

On the 17th day of July, 1862, Maj. Albert L. Lee was promoted to Colonel, and assumed command of the regiment. Companies B and E participated in the battle of Iuka, and in the disastrous retreat of the rebels to Mississippi, the Seventh was constantly in the saddle, engaged in harassing or pursuing them. The pursuit was continued to Ripley, Miss., the Seventh having the advance, and being engaged in frequent skirmishes in which many prisoners were captured. On its return to Corinth, the regiment was attached to an expedition which proceeded as far as Buzzard Roost Station, from which it drove Gen. Roddy's command; thence returning to Corinth, it moved to Grand Junction, Tenn., and joined Gen. Grant's army, then concentrating for the Mississippi expedition. Gen. Grant, on November 4, transferred his headquarters to La Grange, and on the 8th, 1,500 cavalry under Col. Lee were sent forward to Lamar for a reconnoissance. The Seventh having the advance, met near Lamar a column of rebel cavalry, about six thousand strong, under command of Gen. Jackson. A portion of the regiment gained the flank of the approaching column, and Company E, commanded by Capt. Charles Gregory, making a vigorous charge in front at the same time, the rebel command broke and fled, leaving 20 dead, and 300 wounded and prisoners.

The cavalry force of Col. Lee occupied the advance of the army during its progress through Holly Springs to Oxford, the Seventh being in the extreme advance a large portion of the distance. At Coffeeville the cavalry was suddenly attacked by Van Dorn, with 10,000 infantry, and after a stubborn resistance forced back about three miles, bringing off its artillery but losing about one hundred and twenty dead and wounded. The regiment remained at Water Valley until December 15, when the cavalry was ordered to the relief of Holly Springs, which Van Dorn was threatening. Before the town could be reached, it had been sacrificed through the cowardice of its commander, and Gen. Grant was compelled to fall back to Grand Junction.

Van Dorn's forces were pursued into Tennessee, whence the command returned to Holly Springs, moving thence, on the 31st of December, to Tennessee, being employed during the remainder of the winter in guarding a portion of the line of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, with headquarters at Germantown.

Col. A. L. Lee having been promoted to Brigadier General November 29, 1862, took leave of the regiment at this place, the command devolving upon Lieut. Col. T. P. Herrick.

On the 17th of April, 1863, the regiment returned to Corinth, and the following morning left to join the forces of Gen. G. M. Dodge, at Bear Creek, Ala. On the 24th, Gen. Roddy was attacked at Tuscumbia, Ala., and driven from the town, when, the remainder of the cavalry coming up, he was pursued and overtaken at Leighton, a few miles beyond Tuscumbia. In the engagement which followed, and which resulted in a complete victory for the Union cavalry, Capt. Utt, of Company A, lost a leg while charging a rebel battery at the head of his men. After the pursuit was over the command returned to camp, and after a few days advanced on Town Creek, crossing the stream and driving the enemy back. The infantry then marched to Corinth, and the cavalry moved south, to Tupelo, Miss., arriving on the 5th of May, driving the rebels out, and occupying the town. While in Tupelo, the cavalry met and successfully resisted several attempts of the enemy to retake the place.

Later in the month the regiment returned to Corinth, and with headquarters in that town made expeditions into the adjoining States, often meeting the rebels, and usually whipping them. Corny's Brigade, to which the Seventh was attached, was constantly on the move, now at Florence, Ala., now at Hamburg, on the Tennessee, at Iuka, at Swallow's Bluffs, his squadrons dashed from one place to another, and when they came, the enemy left.

In the battle of Byhalia and Wyatt, Miss., our cavalry drove Forrest's forces, with heavy loss, across the Tallahatchee. This engagement was a severe one. Capt. Amasa Hodgman, of Company H, was mortally wounded while leading his company to a charge, and died, a prisoner, a few days after, October 16, 1863.

The regiment again encountered Forrest, December 1st at Ripley, Miss., at which time Lieut. Col. W. S. Jenkins was severely wounded.

While in camp near La Grange, Tenn., on the 1st of January, 1864, although suffering from cold and exposure, many of the men having frozen their feet during the cold, sleety storms of the season, four-fifths of the regiment re-enlisted as veteran volunteers. These were mustered in at Memphis, January 21, 1864, and the regiment proceeded to Leavenworth on thirty days' furlough.

At the expiration of the furlough the Seventh was re-equipped at St. Louis, and returned to Memphis, being, soon after its arrival, stationed on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, as escort to laborers engaged in repairing that road. Early in July, it moved in advance of Gen. A. J. Smith's infantry force, to Pontotoc, Miss., and then to Tupelo, Miss., as rear guard of the same force. During the march from Pontotoc to Tupelo, Forrest's cavalry was closely pursuing our forces, and the Seventh was constantly engaged in holding it back until the advance arrived at Tupelo. The enemy, estimated at 14,000, had concentrated here, and Gen. Smith's force was charged twice by Forrest's infantry, but repulsed with heavy loss, and driven from the field.

During August, the regiment participated in the various actions that occurred during Gen. Smith's expedition to the Tallahatchee, returning at the close of the expedition to Memphis, and thence to St. Louis, reporting to Gen. Rosecrans at the latter place on the 17th of September, 1864, and under command of Lieut. Col. F. M. Malone, taking an active part in the Missouri campaign of that year.

During the winter of 1864, and into the summer of 1865, the Seventh was stationed in the St. Louis District, the several squadrons being employed in scouting expeditions against guerrillas. On the 18th of July, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Omaha City, Neb., from thence to Fort Kearney, and again to Fort Leavenworth. It arrived at the latter place September 14, 1865, and was mustered out and received its discharge on the 29th of the same month.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

Company A—Killed at Tupelo, Miss., May 6, 1863, Edwin Vaughn, Hiawatha; at Clinton, Miss., July 9, 1863, George Rosalieu, St. Louis, Mo.; at Little Blue, Mo., November 11, 1861, Stephen Stillwell, Highland; at La Fayette, Tenn., June 9, 1863, James W. Abram, Leavenworth. Died of wounds received at Little Blue, Robert Henderson, Barrett.

Company B—Killed at Somerville, Tenn., January 3, 1864, Capt. Fred Swoyer, Leavenworth, and Private Timothy Mullen: at Wyatt, Miss., October 12, 1862, Walter F. Hadley; at Little Blue, Mo., William Popeges and Israel G. Wyrick, Leavenworth. Died of wounds received at Little Blue, November 11, 1861, George W. Farnham and Robert Berry. Killed at Ellistown, Miss., John O'Neil, Gardner.

Company C—Killed at Columbus, Mo., Jan. 9, 1862, Joseph Morrison, Leavenworth; at Leighton, Ala., April 24, 1863, Corp. Joshua T. Stout, Holt County, Mo.; at Swallow Bluff, Tenn., September 30, 1863, Thomas Graham, Leavenworth; at Coffeeville, Miss., December 5, 1862, John Howard.

Company D—Killed at Columbus, Mo., January 8, 1862, Sergt. Daniel Holmes and Private Milton C. Triplett, both of Wyanet, Ill.; at Coffeeville, Miss., December 5, 1862, Sergt. Nathan B. Hinsdale, of same place; at Somerville, Tenn., January 3, 1863, Corp. Edwin N. Butts, also of Wyanet, Ill.

Company E—Killed at Independence, Mo., November 26, 1861, Jacob C. Myers, Bushville, Ill.; at Germantown, Tenn., January 27, 1863, Michael Dinning, Chicago, Ill. Died of wounds: John McCabe and Charles A. Gregory, both of Chicago, Ill.

Company F—Killed at Kossuth, Miss., August 27, 1862, Frederick Keyser, Moweaqua, Ill.; Zachariah Price, John Wilt and George B. Smith. Died of wounds received in same action, Robert Allen, Macon County, Ill.

Company G—Died of wounds: Noah V. Ness, Humboldt, and Daniel H. Newman, Mound City.

Company H—Died of wounds received at Wyatt, Miss., October 10, 1863: Capt. Amos Hodgman, Leavenworth. Killed at Wyatt, Miss., October 13, 1863, Philip Sennet, Liberty, Mo., and John McAdams, Paola; at Little Blue, November 11, 1861, Sergt. Jesse A. Reese and Private Henry Dillon, both of Leavenworth; Wallace Holmes, Mound City, and Charles Johnson, Leavenworth; at Hurricane Creek, Miss., August 23, 1864, Sergt. Alonzo Dickson, Stanton; at Florence, Ala., May 28, 1863, James M. Perry, Leavenworth.

Company I—Killed at Coffeeville, Miss., December 5, 1862, William H. Collins, Doniphan; Albert Hubbard, Topeka; and Francis Schilling, La Fayette, Ind. Died of wounds received at Coffeeville, Corp. Jesse H. Graham, Columbus.

Company K—Killed at Coffeeville, Miss., December 5, 1862, Second Lieut. Thomas J. Woodburn, Leavenworth, and Sergt. Morris J. Thompson, Monroe, Ohio; at Jackson, Tenn., August 18, 1863, Wellington N. Bowman, Salem, Ohio; at Columbus, Mo., January 8, 1862, Alfred L. Blanchard, W. Andover, Ohio.

EIGHTH KANSAS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Eighth Infantry was originally recruited and intended for home and frontier service. Hostile Indians on the west and armed rebels on the east, rendering Kansas at any moment liable to invasion, a double duty devolved on the young State, and at that period of the war, while furnishing liberally of her "bone and sinew" to repel the enemy abroad, her own homes and families had also to be considered and protected.

As organized in November, 1861, the regiment consisted of six infantry and two cavalry companies, with the following regimental officers: Colonel, Henry W. Wessels, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Colonel, John A. Martin; Major, Edward F. Schneider; Adjutant, S. C. Russell; Quartermaster, E. P. Bancroft.

During the three months following this organization, various changes were made in the regiment. Some companies were added, some were transferred to other regiments, and some were consolidated. February 7, 1862, Col. Wessels was ordered to Washington to assume command of his regiment in the regular army, and Lieut. Col. Martin succeeded to his place. Later in the month, the Eighth was consolidated with a battalion raised for New Mexican service, the cavalry companies, D and H, were transferred to the Ninth Kansas, and the Eighth, now an entire infantry regiment, was placed under command of Col. R. H. Graham.

The organization of the regiment after these changes was as follows:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Robert H. Graham, Leavenworth; Lieutenant Colonel, John A. Martin, Atchison; Major, Edward F. Schneider, Leavenworth; Adjutant, Sheldon C. Russell, Lawrence; Quartermaster, E. P. Bancroft, Emporia; Surgeon, J. B. Woodward, Riley County; Chaplain, John Paulson, Topeka.

Line Officers.—Company A, Captain, James L. Abernathy, First Lieutenant, Samuel Laighton, Second Lieutenant, John Conover, all of Leavenworth. Company B, Captain, David Block, Leavenworth; First Lieutenant, Charles Alten, Kansas City, Mo.; Second Lieutenant, Martin Mauerhan, Leavenworth. Company C, Captain, James H. Graham, First Lieutenant, John G. Bechtold, and Second Lieutenant, Richard R. Bridgland, all of Atchison. Company D, Captain, Arthur W. Williams, Sabetha; First Lieutenant, Stephen B. Todd, Marshall County; Second Lieutenant, John L. Graham, Albany. Company E, Captain, John Greelish, Wilmington; First Lieutenant, Milton Rose, Indianola; Second Lieutenant, Daniel D. Rooks, Burlingame. Company F, Captain, A. W. J. Brown, Allen County; First Lieutenant, William S. Newbery, Iola; Second Lieutenent, J. Milton Hadley, Olathe. Company G, Captain, Nicholas Harrington, Palermo; First Lieutenant, Robert Flickenger, Geary City; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Randolph, Palermo. Company H, Captain, Edgar P. Trego, Pre-emption, Ill.; First Lieutenant, Frank Curtis, Geneseo, Ill.; Second Lieutenant, Harvey C. Blackman, Nebraska City, Neb. Company I, Captain, Henry C. Austin, St. Louis, Mo.; First Lieutenant, Marion Brooks, Spring Hill, Ill.; Second Lieutenant, Lewis B. Graham. Company K, Captain, William S. Hurd, First Lieutenant, James E. Love, and Second Lieutenant, Fred R. Neat, all of St. Louis, Mo.

On the 28th of May, five companies of the regiment, B, E, H, I and K, after being reviewed at Fort Leavenworth, embarked on a Missouri steamer, under orders from Gen. Blunt, then Commander of Western Department, to report at Corinth, Miss. At St. Louis, Col. Graham was obliged to resign his command, in consequence of sickness, and it again devolved upon Lieut. Col. Martin. On reaching Cairo, the Eighth, with the other troops forming Gen. Mitchell's brigade, were ordered to rendezvous at Columbus, Ky., and thence move southward to Corinth. On the 8th of June, they left Columbus, and at Union City, Tenn., the battalion of the Eighth, with the Second Kansas Battery, under command of Lieut. Col. Martin, was detailed to Trenton, Tenn., to support a small force of cavalry, which constituted the only garrison of that post. Starting at daylight, the detachment reached Trenton at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, marching twenty-four miles, and crossing two tributaries of the Ohio on their way. Leaving Trenton on the 26th, the regiment moved to Humboldt, Tenn., and reaching Corinth by rail from that point, July 2, reported to Gen. Halleck, and was assigned to Gen. Jeff. C. Davis' Division, Army of the Mississippi, with orders to report to Maj. Gen. Rosecrans for further instructions. By Gen. Rosecrans it was attached to Col. Fuller's brigade, until the arrival of Gen. Mitchell's troops, when, with the remainder of the brigade, it went into camp, and for a few weeks had the advantage and profit of a thorough and systematic drilling in company with troops which, from their longer service, had more perfectly acquired the minutiæ of military tactics. On the 22d of July, with Gen. Mitchell's brigade, the Eighth was attached to the Ninth Division, Army of the Mississippi, Gen. Davis commanding. The first service required of the regiment, after its assignment to its place, was to go up the Tennessee River to the relief of a single cavalry company, which constituted the garrison of the town of Eastport, an important base of supplies, at the time containing valuable stores. On arriving, Col. Martin posted four companies of the battalion on a hill commanding the town and surrounding country, one being stationed in the village near the river, under command of Capt. Black. Guerrillas had been hovering around the place for some time, and had succeeded in capturing stores from the Commissary Department, and applying them to uses very distasteful to the Federal troops.

During the fourteen days that the Eighth remained in Eastport, it did its utmost to restore all stolen property to the rightful owners, and always sought to capture the plunderers with the plunder where it was possible.

On the 18th of August, Col. Martin received orders to be in readiness to march, and the Ninth Division, Col. Mitchell commanding, arriving at Eastport in the evening, the Eighth crossed the Tennessee the following day. On arriving at Florence, Ala., the division first learned that it was one of the two selected from the "Army of the Mississippi" to re-enforce the "Army of the Ohio," which, under command of Gen. Buell, had been leisurely re-organized and disciplined in the neighborhood of Huntsville, while the confederate leaders were burning bridges, capturing towns and gaining recruits all over Tennessee and Kentucky. The Union General waked at last, to find that Bragg from Chattanooga, and Kirby Smith from Knoxville, were both pressing hurriedly northward to Louisville, draining the country of supplies as they went, exultingly proclaiming that they had "come to stay," and animating the courage of their needy soldiers by promises of rich reward when they reached the piled-up stores at Louisville, and maybe at Cincinnati. At Florence, the long-disheartening march to Louisville commenced. Through sultry days of August, drinking the stagnant water of the wayside pools, half fed, sleeping on the ground, warding off guerrillas, marching by night, until the men staggered from weariness and loss of sleep, the exhausted column reached Nashville—the beginning of the end—on the 3d of September, and went into camp for a week. From Nashville the long march of one hundred and seventy miles to Louisville was commenced. In forty-three hours, the regiment marched forty-seven miles, and encamped near Bowling Green, Ky. The army of Gen. Buell was concentrated at this place, and in anticipation of soon meeting Gen. Bragg's forces, who were reported just ahead, the troops went forward, leaving all supplies and clothing, except enough for immediate use, behind at Bowling Green. The Ninth Division, to which the Eighth was attached, moved out on the Louisville pike, and turning to the right toward the town of Glasgow, marched eighteen miles in a drenching rain, only to find that the rebel force reported at that place had retreated. Scattering a little straw on the soaked ground, with the rain still pouring, the men wrapped themselves in the few blankets they had, and laid down, cold and hungry, to start at 4 o'clock in the morning, colder, wetter and hungrier still, on the return march. After rejoining their corps, getting a regulation meal and resting for a night, the battalion moved toward the north, and when within seventeen miles of Munfordsville, met a part of Col. Wilder's paroled troops, which had been surrendered to Bragg two days previous. Bragg, after taking Munfordsville, had continued his advance unresisted, toward Bardstown, a portion of his army and the greater part of his artillery and train being, however, still south of Green River, and within easy and sure reach of our army, had Gen. Buell been ready to attack. Delay after delay occurred, and the division was finally "formed in line of battle," only to see the rear of Bragg's force safely disappearing across the river. When it was too late to harm him, the division was ordered to advance to Munfordsville. The Ohio River was reached three days after leaving Munfordsville, at West Point, about twenty-five miles southwest from Louisville, and the latter place two days later, on the 26th of September; the battalion having marched four hundred and fourteen miles since the 23d day of August, under conditions peculiarly hard and wearisome, as well as vexatious and humiliating. Gen. Buell remained at Louisville several days for re-enforcement, supplies and re-organization, moving thence on the 1st of October. The army had been divided into three corps—right, centre and left—commanded respectively by Maj. Gens. McCook, Gilbert and Crittenden. The Eighth formed a part of the Thirty-second Brigade, Ninth Division, Center Corps. Moving from Louisville, Gen. Gilbert's corps passed through Bardstown and thence to Springfield, a distance of sixty-two miles, the enemy retreating slowly, burning his bridges behind him, and skirmishing with the advance of our army just sufficiently to harass and delay its forward movement and allow Bragg to fall back with his immense trains to a strong position at Perryville. At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, the Ninth Division, having the advance, moved forward, and in the afternoon encountered a rebel force which had been sent out to repel the brigade of Col. Dan McCook in its attempt to cover a small supply of water in the bed of Doctor's Creek. During the night of the 7th, Gen. A. D. McCook was ordered to advance with the right corps on the left, and in the morning his batteries were engaged with the enemy, followed, in the afternoon, by the defeat of his left division under Gen. J. S. Jackson, and Rousseau's gallant defense of the right.

A part of Gen. Phil Sheridan's division of the Center Corps was engaged in the morning, and after a sharp contest drove the enemy back, and, repelling successive attacks, held its position until Gen. Mitchell pushed forward Col. Carlin's brigade of the Ninth Division, which, charging impetuously, drove the enemy into and through Perryville. As on the march to Louisville, so in the battle of Perryville, the troops were held back by the commanding General, while eager to be led to the front. Gen. Gilbert's corps advanced on the 9th to assail the enemy, but found no enemy to assail. Bragg had retreated during the night, marching southward, forming a junction with Kirby Smith, and then still south to Danville.

In the pursuit which followed the battle of Perryville, the Eighth, with its division in the advance, met a force of rebels near Lancaster. Rapidly forming, the batteries opened fire, the line advanced to within half a mile of the town, when, as the enemy seemed, and afterward proved to be, just within his grasp, Gen. Mitchell received an order to retire, and "not to bring on a general engagement." During the succeeding night, the rebels had ample time to secure their train, batteries and prisoners, although guarded by an insignificant force.

In passing through the town the following morning, the troops had a slight skirmish with the rebel rear guard, and on the road to Crab Orchard several prisoners were captured. The Eighth remained four days in camp at Crab Orchard. Gen. Mitchell while there received leave of absence, and Gen. Woodruff assumed command of the brigade. On the 1st of November, on its arrival at Bowling Green, Lieut. Col. Martin received a commission as Colonel of the Eighth, and Capt. J. L. Abernathy, of Company A, was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

October 30, Gen. Rosecrans was appointed to the command of the Army of the Ohio in place of Gen. Buell. The command of the center corps had been assigned to Gen. A. D. McCook, and the several subordinate officers, and all the soldiers of the corps took courage and drew a long breath of relief.

In December, Col. Martin was assigned to the command of the brigade, and Maj. Schneider to that of the regiment.

Gen. Mitchell having command of the post of Nashville, the Eighth was ordered on the 19th to report to him in that city. On its arrival, it was assigned to provost duty, with quarters near the State House, Col. Martin being appointed Provost Marshal of the city. The regiment remained in Nashville six months, faithfully and conscientiously performing the difficult duties that daily devolved upon it, and doing its full part in restoring to the semi-rebellious city the wholesome restraints of law and order. In February, 1863, Companies A, C, D, F, and, in March, Company G, rejoined the regiment. These companies had been stationed at different posts in Kansas, chiefly employed in repelling the incursions of rebel bands from Missouri, and guarding the frontier of their own State.

June 8, orders were received at Nashville requiring the Eighth to rejoin the division at Murfreesboro. Notwithstanding the protest of its commanding officer and the Mayor of the city, the order was not remanded, and on the next morning the regiment left for "the front;" the demonstrations of respect and approval that greeted its march through the streets on its departure, attesting the good and loyal work it had performed during its stay.

On its arrival at Murfreesboro, the regiment was attached to the Third Brigade, Col. Hans C. Heg, commanding First Division, Twentieth Corps.

On the 24th of June, Gen. Rosecrans' army moved from Murfreesboro. Bragg was strongly intrenched at three different points to the southeast. Gen. Polk was at Shelbyville with 18,000 men, his position strengthened by five miles of earthworks. Eighteen miles distant, in his rear, was a strongly intrenched camp at Tullahoma, which was only accessible by narrow roads through the gorges of the mountains. This was Bragg's headquarters, with a force of 15,000. Wartrace on the right of Shelbyville, and covering the railroad, was held by Hardee's corps, 12,000 strong.

Rosecrans' plan was to concentrate enough force at Manchester to flank the enemy on the right, and, by threatening his communications below Tullahoma, force an engagement on more equal terms. A movement on Shelbyville, on Bragg's left, was to be the first step in the programme, in order to bring about a concentration of his forces at that point, thereby uncovering the difficult mountain passes on his right, the only path by which our army could advance. The Twentieth Corps, of which the Eighth formed a part, moved directly on Shelbyville, and the Fourteenth Corps, under Gen. Thomas, toward Manchester. The road to Shelbyville led over a range of high hills or mountains, the town being approached through a narrow pass called Liberty Gap.

The Eighth, with the First Division, moved out with their corps on the Shelbyville road about six miles, thence turning to the left marched across the country to the Wartrace road. The advance division of the corps (Johnson's) carried Liberty Gap by a vigorous attack, holding and securing the position. Wilder's cavalry in the advance of Gen. Thomas' corps, surprised the enemy at Hoover's Gap, holding the place and securing the road to Manchester.

The Eighth Kansas and Thirty-fifth Illinois, having been detailed as guard for the train, were obliged to wait forty-eight hours until it could be fairly started. The rain which commenced about the time the army moved the preceding day, and continued to fall at intervals for seventeen consecutive days, had even now softened the clayey soil, so that it was a difficult task to move artillery or heavy wagons, and long before the march was finished the mountain streams were swollen to torrents, and the narrow roads gullied until they were almost impassable. After getting the train fairly on the road, the regiments that had been left as guard rejoined the brigade in camp, and after resting long enough to get a meal, marched again through mud and rain toward Manchester, going into camp near that place at 2 o'clock on the night of the 28th. That march was terrible. One who shared it says:

> The route for several miles ran up a narrow, muddy ravine, then into a dense forest, where the road led through holes knee deep, with slushy, dirty water, and crossed every mile or so a running stream, which generally had to be forded. The light of the moon was obscured by clouds and the overhanging trees, and in the dense darkness we blindly groped our way, stumbling over fallen trees, rocks and stumps, wading through creeks and crossing tumble-down bridges until we reached camp. Regiments and companies were jumbled together in perplexing confusion; officers sought in vain for their men, and, at last, gathering together what they could find, were shown a camping place, dense with an undergrowth of brush, in the bend of a creek; and, tired, hungry, soaked with rain, and chilled to the very bones, all sank on the wet ground and slept the sleep that follows perfect exhaustion.

The rations had given out at noon, and the welcome hard bread and salt pork did not gladden the hearts and stomachs of the hungry soldiers until the next afternoon. The regiment remained in this so-called "camp" until the afternoon of the 1st of July, when it marched to Tullahoma. In the meantime, Stanley's cavalry, forming Gen. Granger's advance, had routed the rebels at Guy's Gap, the approach to Shelbyville on the extreme right, chased them to and through the town, and captured a large number of prisoners, three guns, and valuable supplies. Gen. Bragg decamped from Tullahoma, on the approach of Rosecrans, and, transporting his heavy guns and supplies by railroad, retreated over the Cumberland Mountains, crossing the Tennessee at Bridgeport, destroying the railroad bridge behind him.

Leaving Tullahoma on the 2d, the troops pressed on to Elk River in pursuit. Sheridan's division in the advance had a skirmish with the rebel rear-guard, but the river was so swollen that before his troops could cross, the enemy was beyond pursuit. The Eighth, with its division, crossed the next morning, the water being waist deep, and after a march of four miles, went into camp at Winchester, five miles from the Cumberland Mountains. While at this place, the regiment was sent on a scouting expedition, in search of a guerrilla band, that, from its retreat in the ravines of the mountains, ravaged the neighboring country. Reaching the top of the mountain and marching two miles to the opposite descent, the camp of the guerrillas was discovered part way down the precipitous declivity, almost hidden by an overhanging ledge. The contents of the camp, with the horses and mules, were secured, but the men escaped.

The regiment remained in camp at Winchester until the 17th of August, when the railroads were sufficiently repaired to allow the army to move forward again. During the rest at Winchester, the Eighth was not idle, and, before the time of its departure, completely regained its former fine soldierly appearance and discipline, necessarily somewhat deteriorated during the march through the rain and mud of the last two weeks. The Inspector of the Division reported of the regiment as follows: "The drill, military appearance and dress of the Eighth Kansas Infantry is the best observed in the division." The division broke camp at Winchester on the 17th of August, and in three days was on the south side of the mountains at Stevenson, whence the Tennessee must be crossed before the army could concentrate in the valley of Lookout Creek.

McCook's corps was the first to cross, at Caperton's Ferry, and the Eighth Kansas and Fifteenth Wisconsin were selected to cross in advance. No one could know what force might be hidden on the opposite shore, or in what way the passage might be contested, but the boats were launched, and after a few moments of suspense safely touched the other bank. The enemy had fled; the remnants of their last meal strewing the ground around the still blazing fire. The two regiments pushed forward two miles, until the foot of Sand Mountain was reached, where the Wisconsin regiment halted. The Eighth did not stop until the top of the mountain was reached, and the old flag was waving in the Southern breeze. The regiment was visited and congratulated in the afternoon by Gens. Rosecrans, Garfield and McCook.

The passage of the Tennessee River, commenced by McCook's Corps, at Caperton's Ferry, was completed within ten days at other points—Sheridan crossing at Bridgeport, ten miles above, and Reynolds at Shell Mound, still higher up.

The division moved toward Chattanooga on the 2d of September; on the 4th, arrived at the foot of the Lookout Range; on the 9th, ascended and marched across it thirteen miles to Lafourche Gap, but finding this passage obstructed, marched south and descended into the valley through Standifer's Gap, near the town of Alpine, Ga., where the remainder of the corps arrived on the 11th. In the meantime, Crittenden, with a part of his corps, had moved directly to Chattanooga and established himself on the height of Lookout Mountain, and Thomas had pushed forward across Mission Ridge into the valley of the Chickamauga Creek, known as McLemore's Cove.

Bragg, finding himself in danger, had fallen back to La Fayette, and was there concentrating a powerful army, and Crittenden, leaving one brigade to garrison Chattanooga, had advanced in pursuit of Bragg as far as Ringgold, Ga. When it became apparent that Bragg, instead of retreating, was gathering his strength to strike a heavy blow, the various scattered portions of our army made haste to concentrate at the Chickamauga. Crittenden made a rapid flank march, reaching the Chickamauga at Gordon's Mill, and McCook made haste to connect with Thomas at the same place. Accordingly, leaving his position at Alpine, he moved back to the top of the ridge, across it, and descended into Will's Valley through Muston's Gap; again ascended on the 16th, and on the 17th moved down into McLemore's Cove through Stevens' Gap. The enemy was now near, and the skirmishers on both sides were busy. Through the next day, the men were momentarily expecting an attack, but did not reach the battle-field until the 19th, when the brigade of Col. Heg was immediately formed in line; the Eighth Kansas, Fifteenth Wisconsin and Thirty-fifth Illinois in front, and Fifth Illinois in rear. Gen. Carlin's brigade, also of Davis' division, formed some distance in the rear of Col. Heg's. The latter was advanced through the woods a few hundred yards, when it was met by a steady fire from the opposing line, in the face of which it moved forward, and formed along the brow of a small hill, with the Twenty-fifth Illinois also in the front line. This position was held against successive charges until over a third of the brigade were killed or wounded; of the Eighth alone, five Captains, three Lieutenants and 150 men. The situation growing more and more desperate, the position being exposed on both the right and left, Col. Heg gave the order to retire. The men fell back about fifty yards, loading and firing as they did so. They then re-formed, and in turn charged the rebels, gaining a position nearly as advanced as the first, which was held until the division was ordered to fall back to a point where, with the aid of the artillery, it held the enemy back, until late in the afternoon it was relieved by Col. Bradley's brigade. After a brief rest, the division was again brought up to support Bradley's force, where it remained until the arrival of fresh troops about dusk allowed it to withdraw. The two brigades had lost, in killed and wounded, over forty per cent of all engaged. Col. Heg was mortally wounded about the middle of the afternoon, the command of the brigade devolving upon Col. Martin, of the Eighth Kansas. When the division withdrew from the field at night, two-thirds of its field officers, and more than half its line officers, were either killed or wounded. It had been opposed to no raw troops. Its position, far to the right, toward Gordon's Mill, somewhat isolated from the main body, and holding the road which ran directly up the west bank of the Chickamauga Creek, had been assailed by Hood, who held the rebel left in the morning. Finding that his batteries made no impression, he threw against it, in the afternoon, two of his divisions, his own, under command of Gen. Law, and that of Gen. Bushrod Johnson. The brigades that held their ground so long and bravely against such troops as those, well earned the thanks which Gen. Rosecrans gratefully awarded them.

Early on the morning of the 17th, the division was moved to the left, and at noon again to the extreme right, forming, with Gen. Wood's division on its left, and Gen. Sheridan's in its rear, the latter at the time moving to the support of Thomas at the left. Gen. Rosecrans' order to Gen. Wood to close up to the division on his left being unfortunately understood as an order to support it, he undertook to do so by withdrawing his troops, and attempting to gain the required position. The gap thus formed must be filled, and three of Gen. Davis' brigades were ordered to close up, Col. Martin's brigade on Carlin's left. It had scarcely reached its position, when Hood's charging columns poured over the ascent in front, but were met so firmly that their front line broke, and fell back to the rear. Their second line was also partially broken; but to the left of the division Longstreet's forces had rushed into the fatal gap, and succeeded in cutting off five brigades from the rest of the army. The division was forced to fall back, with that of Sheridan, to Rossville, when the remnants of the two commands having been re-formed, it was decided to move to the support of Gen. Thomas, who was hard pressed on the left. Before reaching him, an order was received to fall back again to Rossville, and on reaching that place at midnight, nearly all the army were found concentrated there.

On the 22d of September, the army reached Chattanooga and was at once set to work throwing up fortifications. The lines formed a half-circle, Gen. Davis' division being on the extreme left, fronting south, toward Lookout Mountain. Col. Martin's brigade was detailed for picket duty along Chattanooga Creek. After being relieved from this, the men returned to the line and labored at the fortifications until midnight; from which time until morning, half could sleep, while the rest kept watch and guard. For about two weeks, the weary army scarcely rested night or day. Cooped up in that little hollow, with an eager and vengeful enemy looking down from the mountains on every side, communication from any adequate source of supply completely cut off, provisions nearly exhausted, cold winds and drenching autumn rains chilling them to the marrow, still they worked bravely and cheerfully on, never losing faith in the final triumph of the good cause.

Early in October, the fortifications around the town were far enough advanced to allow a partial rest to the troops, and a re-organization of the army. The three corps were consolidated into two—the Fourth and Fourteenth—under command of Gens. Granger and Thomas, respectively. Col. Martin's brigade, consolidated with Gen. Willich's, was designated the First Brigade, Third Division (Brig. Gen. Wood), Fourth Army Corps, and stationed on the extreme left of the line, resting against Fort Wood, and fronting Orchard Knob and Mission Ridge.

On the 20th, Gen. Rosecrans was superseded in command of Army of the Cumberland by Gen. Thomas, and on the 23d, Gen. Grant arrived at Chattanooga and assumed command of the department. Gen. Sherman's army reached Chattanooga on the 21st of November, and on the 23d the first aggressive movement of our army was initiated by Wood's and Sheridan's divisions. The point of attack was Orchard Knob, a low, fortified hill, about three-fourths of a mile beyond the intrenchments. About 2 o'clock the two divisions formed in front of the breastworks; the Eighth Kansas advanced as a skirmish line, and dashing across the open field that separated it from the prize, drove back the pickets to their intrenchments. With a cheer and a rush and a volley, the rebels were driven from and beyond them to their second line of breastworks. The divisions came up, the position was secured and one step gained toward raising the siege of Chattanooga. That night the position was strengthened by strong breastworks, and a larger force thrown forward to its support. In the morning, Gens. Grant and Thomas established headquarters there, with a signal station, by means of which they could communicate with their subordinate officers.

The Eighth, with the brigade to which it was attached, remained in its position on Orchard Knob, while Sherman laid his pontoons, crossed the Tennessee, and floating silently past the rebel pickets fought his way to Mission Ridge; while Hooker climbed the rocks and ledges of Lookout Mountain, and until Gen. Thomas had improved and strengthened his position.

At 2 o'clock, November 25, Gen. Thomas received the order from Gen. Grant to advance and attack. Gen. Wood's division was directly in front of Orchard Knob, the First Brigade occupying the center of the division. In front of the lines was, first, a broken country covered with dense woods, then an abrupt rise of ground edged by earthworks, behind which the enemy had located his camp. From the plateau beyond this, Mission Ridge rose, nearly parallel with our lines, rugged, broken and steep, to a height of nearly five hundred feet, its summit bristling with rebel batteries and strengthened by a line of intrenchments.

The line moved forward through the woods, gained the open field, gave one long, loud cheer, set their teeth, and looking straight ahead, without firing a shot, swept forward right into the enemy's rifle pits at the base of the ridge, driving some of the rebels before them to its summit, and sending others to the rear. Hardly stopping to re-form, or for an order, they slowly and grimly charged up the steep and rocky ascent, never halting or wavering on the steady advance, until the summit was gained, the last rebel resistance overcome, and Chattanooga had avenged Chickamauga.

Gen. Willich's brigade climbed the ridge between Hazen's to the right, and Beatty's to the left, and, on gaining the summit, the flags of the Eighth Kansas and the forward regiments of Hazen's brigade were the first planted on the enemy's works.

On gaining the summit, the brigade was once more formed to repel the resistance on the left of the line, which was soon overcome, and the enemy, abandoning his whole position, was in full retreat, pursued by our exultant, triumphant forces. The following is from Col. Martin's official report of the part taken by the Eighth Kansas in this engagement:

> Shortly after noon on the 25th, we were ordered to advance on the enemy's position at the foot of Mission Ridge, and moved out of our works, forming in the second line of battle. We then advanced steadily in line through the woods, and across the open field, in front of the enemy's intrenchments at the foot of the hill, subjected during the whole time to a heavy artillery fire from the enemy's batteries, and as soon as we reached the open field, to a destructive musketry fire. Reaching the first line of works, we halted to rest our men for a few moments, and then advanced through a terrible storm of artillery and musketry to the foot of the hill and up it as rapidly as possible. The crest of the ridge at the point where we moved up was formed like a horseshoe, we advancing in the interior, while the enemy's batteries and infantry on the right and left, as well as in the center, poured upon us a most terrific fire. But the men never faltered or wavered, although from the nature of the ground, regiments were mingled one with another, and company organizations could not possibly be preserved. Each man struggled to be first on top, and officers and men of the regiment, without a single exception, exhibited the highest courage, and the most devoted gallantry in this fearful charge. The enemy held their ground until we were less than a dozen yards from their breastworks, when they broke in wild confusion, and fled in panic down the hill on the opposite side. A portion of our men pursued them for nearly a mile, capturing and hauling back several pieces of artillery and caissons, which the enemy were trying to run off.
>
> We occupied the summit of Mission Ridge until the night of the 26th, when we were ordered to return to camp at this place (Chattanooga).
>
> Our loss was one commissioned officer wounded, and three enlisted men killed and thirty-one wounded. The regiment went into the battle with an aggregate effective force of 217 men and officers.
>
> Where all behaved with such conspicuous courage, it is difficult to make distinctions, but I cannot forbear mentioning my Adjutant, Lieut. Sol. R. Washer. Wounded at Chickamauga, and not yet recovered from the effects of his wound, and suffering from a severe sprain of the ankle which prevented his walking, he mounted his horse and rode through the whole battle, always foremost in danger. Maj. Ed. F. Schneider, also, left a sick bed to go to the battle-field. The line officers present, Capt. James M. Graham, Company C; Capt. John Conover, Company F; Capt. Robert Flickinger, Company G; Capt. Samuel Leighton, Company A; Lieut. Marion Brooks, commanding Company I; Lieut. William S. Babcock,

commanding Company K; Lieut. William S. Newbery, commanding Company H; all behaved with marked gallantry and courage. Sergt. William Melchert, commanding Company B, and Sergt. Thomas Adamson, commanding Company D, should also be mentioned for conspicuous gallantry and courage.

The Eighth remained in camp at Chattanooga until with Gen. Granger's corps it moved to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, which city was reached after a hard march, on the 7th of December. Sherman's corps arriving at about the same time, Longstreet was compelled to raise the siege and decamp.

The winter of 1863, was spent in East Tennessee, the camp being at the junction of the Holston and French Broad Rivers. The regiment was employed in scouting and foraging expeditions, and in the construction of a bridge over the Holston. On the 4th of January, 1864, four-fifths of all the members of the Eighth, then present in camp, re-enlisted as veteran volunteers. On the 9th, Gen. Willich assumed command of the Third Division, the command of the First Brigade devolving upon Col. Martin, and that of the regiment upon Maj. James M. Graham.

When the army fell back from Dandridge to Knoxville, Col. Martin's and Gen. Hazen's brigades, as rear guard, covered the retreat, as far as Strawberry Plains. Soon after it reached Knoxville, the regiment received the supplies of clothing and camp equipage it so much needed, and received an order to proceed to Chattanooga, to be mustered in as veterans and thence return to Kansas on furlough. At Kingston, the Eighth embarked on the steamer "Lookout," reached Chattanooga the following day, and, on the 8th of February, 205 men of the regiment were mustered in as veteran volunteers.

Leaving on the 14th, passing through Nashville and St. Louis, pleasantly entertained in each, the regiment reached Atchison, Kan., on the 25th, and Fort Leavenworth the next day. At both these places the people "delighted to do them honor." The cities put on their gala day attire; banners waved, bells rang, cannon boomed, banquets were spread and speeches made, to testify to the returned veterans that at home their labors and sacrifices were remembered and appreciated.

Early in April, their furlough having expired, the men re-assembled at Fort Leavenworth, and, on the 12th, the regiment, was ordered to report at Chattanooga. On reaching Nashville, under orders from Maj. Gen. Sherman, it was detailed as escort to a pontoon train, taking it with much difficulty over the steep and slippery ascent and descent of the Cumberland Mountains. The foot of the mountains was reached on the 14th of May, and Chattanooga on the 21st, where a delay of about two weeks was necessary, in order to repair the train. After leaving Chattanooga the train was taken to the top of Altoona Mountain, when the regiment was ordered to return to Etowah, the bridge at that place being threatened. After throwing up breastworks, and making several scouts into the surrounding country, the Eighth left Etowah and rejoined its brigade in front of Kenesaw Mountain. It was employed on picket duty a few days, when the army moved southward. At Peach Tree Creek, the First Brigade, with that of Gen. Beatty, was ordered to support the skirmishers in their endeavor to cross the creek in the face of the enemy's fire. In the engagement, two men of the Eighth were wounded, and three others while pursuing the rebels toward Atlanta the following day. Atlanta was reached on the 21st of July. The regiment was advanced to within five hundred yards of the enemy's breastworks; a breastwork was quickly constructed, and this position was occupied for thirty-three days—until the order was given for the movement on Atlanta, which culminated on the night of the 1st of September, when Hood withdrew from the city, escaping with what little he could take, after blowing up his magazines, and burning his stores, machine shops, and cars. At the termination of the siege, the brigade went into camp about four miles from the city, where it remained until October. It left camp with Col. Martin as brigade commander, and Maj. John Conover, regimental commander.

The army moved north on the 2d of October, to meet Hood, who had crossed the Chattahoochee and was moving rapidly north and west. The brigade reached Kenesaw Mountain just in time to see the smoke of the conflict at Allatoona, and the rebels destroying the railroad in its rear.

Passing over the mountains toward the northwest, Kingston, Rome, and Resaca were passed, the enemy moving toward Tennessee, destroying the railroad as he went and capturing our garrisons at Tilton and Dalton.

On the 15th, the gap through Rocky Face Ridge was surprised and forced by the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, the artillery and wagons of the Fourth being sent back to Resaca, under escort of Col. Martin's brigade, which rejoined the corps, after a march of twenty miles, at Villanow. On the 30th, the regiment marched once more into Chattanooga, from whence it moved by rail to Athens, Ala., and again marched north to Pulaski, Tenn., where it went into camp and was employed on the fortifications of the town.

Col. Martin was mustered out at Pulaski, on the 17th of November, his term of service having expired. The following day he said good-bye to the brigade and regiment and left for the North, Lieut. Col. Conover taking command of the regiment. The army marched toward Nashville on the 23d, reaching Columbus about an hour in advance of Hood's forces, which were hurrying toward the same point, on a parallel road. On the 27th, the army crossed the Duck River, occupying the northern bank until the 29th. Hood crossed the river, six miles above the city, on the night of the 28th, and sent a body of cavalrymen to attack our trains at Spring Hill. This movement was thwarted by Gen. Stanley, who arrived just in time to save the trains and hold the road to Nashville. During the night the army resumed its forward movement, Wood's division covering the rear, Hood's forces were encamped only a mile from Spring Hill, and their bivouac fires lighted the road along which our army was silently moving to Franklin. The next day Hood threw his whole force against the hastily-thrown-up defenses before Franklin, shouting to his men, "Break those lines, and there is nothing more to withstand you this side the Ohio River;" and they were broken; and nothing but the almost superhuman courage and skill of Gen. Opdycke checked the mad advance, turned the assault into a repulse, and saved the army.

December 1, Gen. Schofield's army reached Nashville, and joined the forces of Gen. Thomas. At night, the troops were assigned their positions, that of the Eighth Kansas being on the grounds known as the Acklin place, the Second Regiment to the left of the Hillsboro pike, where strong defenses were at once erected. Hood established his lines south of the city on the 4th of December, but the ensuing week was so intensely cold that neither army could do aught but wait, and watch the enemy. December 14, orders were given for a general advance. The next morning the brigade moved into line with the Eighth Kansas on the right, Fifty-first Indiana in the center and Fifteenth Ohio on the left; the two remaining regiments in reserve. The brigade, in conjunction with the Second, was ordered to make an assault on Montgomery Hill, a strong position about three hundred yards distant from our advanced lines. In relation to the charge, Col. Straight, brigade commander, says in his report: "Our advance was sharply contested, at first, but the impetuosity of the men seemed almost uncontrollable, and soon all firing ceased on our side, and the only unsettled question for the time seemed to be who, among our officers and men, should reach the works first, which, I believe, was settled in favor of the Kansas boys." The Eighth pressing on a few hundred yards, with very small loss to itself, captured about forty prisoners. Temporary works were constructed on the hill, and another charge, on the second line of the enemy, was made in the afternoon, Here, again, the regiment was in the advance, and again the first to enter the works. Ninety prisoners and a battery were captured, and the rebels were pursued about half a mile. The Eighth lost one killed and nine wounded. An advance on the main works of the enemy, situated on a range of hills south of Nashville, was ordered the next morning. The brigade arrived on the ground about noon. At 3 in the afternoon, Col. Post's brigade, supported by Col. Straight's, was ordered to charge Overton Hill, which was strongly fortfied by high breastworks, and a thick abatis. The column, seven lines deep, two regiments front, led by Col. Post, Eighth Kansas on the right of the fourth line, advanced to the attack. As it charged over the abatis, up the hill, it was received with a concentrated fire of grape, canister and musketry. Col. Post was severely wounded and the first line broken; the second, third, and fourth advanced, and in turn were driven back with severe loss. The command was re-formed in the rear, and advanced again on the right, when the enemy gave way, and fled through the pass toward Brentwood.

The Eighth lost in the assault on Overton Hill two commissioned officers, wounded, ten enlisted men killed, and twenty-eight wounded, out of a force of 140 engaged.

After Hood's army crossed the Tennessee, the Northern army went into camp near Huntsville, Ala., remaining there until February, 1865, when it moved north to Nashville, thence back again to Huntsville; thence to Knoxville, Bull's Gap, Greenville, where it rejoiced over the surrender of Richmond, and mourned over the untimely death of Lincoln; then back again to Nashville and into camp.

On the 13th of June, the Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, was ordered to Texas. The Eighth obeyed this order while feeling its injustice, as the war was virtually over, and the other corps of that department had been disbanded. The brigade left Nashville on the 15th, and disembarked from the steamer on which they arrived at Indianola, on Metagorda Bay, on the 9th of July. From Indianola it marched that night to Green Lake, twenty-three miles distant, over a poisonous malarious route, men dropping exhausted and fainting on the road, from thirst and fatigue. The brigade moved to San Antonio in August, the Eighth being assigned to provost duty, with Col. Conover as Provost Marshal. This position was occupied until the 29th of November, when the regiment was mustered out of service, with orders to report to Leavenworth for final discharge.

The regiment arrived at Atchison, January 5, 1866, received a most enthusiastic welcome, and the following day was formally discharged at Leavenworth, having served four years, four months and eleven days.

The Eighth was one of the earliest regiments in the field, and its term of service did not close until after the echo of the last rebel gun had died away. If he was not an incapable General, who observed that he chose to win battles with his soldiers' legs, rather than their muskets, the history of the 10,750 miles, over which the Eighth had to tramp, tramp, tramp, through sultry days of summer, and stormy nights of winter, would demonstrate that it was made of the material that can "do and endure," even if all other record of its faithful service was lost and forgotten.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

Company A—Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863, Corp. Justin W. Wilson and Jacob Rose, both of Leavenworth. Died of wounds received at Chickamauga, Jacob Ridder and John Jerrow, both of Leavenworth.

Company B—Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Charles Weyel and John Schneider, both of Leavenworth. Died of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga., Lieut. Zacharias Burkhardt, Leavenworth; Sergt. William Haak, Weston, Mo.

Company C—Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Corp. Samuel W. Dougan, Atchison County; Oliver Barrett, Daniel Murphy and James M. Williamson; at Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863, Adam Kentzler, Atchison; at Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864, William Haney, Atchison, and William H. Mize; at Atlanta, Ga., July 28, 1864, Stokely R. Gibbons, Atchison County. Died of wounds, Gill M. Judah, of wound received at Mission Ridge; Frank M. Martin, Atchison, of wounds received at Chickamauga.

Company D—Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Capt. John L. Graham, Albany; Sergt. Robert M. Hale, Sabetha; Sergt. Thomas L. Randall; Corp. James Sherman, Pony Creek; William G. Clampett, Turkey Creek; George Howland; James K. Burns, Holton; at Mission Ridge, Tenn., John

Thompson; at Atlanta, Ga., Sergt. Charles F. Lyman, Lafayette. Died of wounds: William Miller, Sabetha, of wounds received at Chickamauga; Daniel Cox, Vermillion, of wounds received at Atlanta; Hugh S. Sawyer, Guittard, of wounds received at Nashville, Tenn.

Company E—Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sergt. Richard M. Kendall, Wilmington; Corp. William L. Kendall, Indianola; Lucas P. Cawkins, Wilmington; Woodward Hindman and Thomas Stamp, both of Indianola. Died of wounds received at Chickamauga, John Sailor, Wilmington, and David Harden, Council Grove.

Company F—Killed at Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864, Corp. Simeon Shafer, Monticello; at Atlanta, Ga., August 8, 1864, William M. Deever, Mount Florence.

Company G—Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Corp. Benjamin Sprouse, Doniphan County; Knud Knudson and Enoch R. Perry, Sumner; at Nashville, Tenn., Thomas L. Wood, Leavenworth. Died of wounds: William Miller, of wounds received at Nashville; Henry Dresselmier, of wounds received at Chickamauga.

Company H—Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Capt. Edgar P. Trego, Pre-emption, Ill.; Corp. Charles Morgan, Leavenworth; Thomas H. Gilliland, Nebraska City; George W. Veazey, Leavenworth. Died of wounds: James G. Ashenhurst, Pre-emption, Ill., of wounds received at Lovejoy, Ga.; William McCardy, Geneseo, Ill., of wounds received at Chickamauga; John M. Lappens, Quincy, Ill., of wounds received at Chickamauga.

Company I—Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Corp. Robert E. Adams, Spring Hill, Ill.; Corp. Charles O. Robohl, White Cloud; Fred Kiser, St. Louis; John A. Robinson and Andrew J. Williams, both of Moline, Ill.; and Patrick Powers, Nashville, Tenn.; at Mission Ridge, Tenn., Humphrey Spurlock, Spring Hill, Ill.; Walter Bangs, Moline, Ill.; at Atlanta, Ga., Peter Cadell; at Nashville, Tenn., Sergt. John W. Long, Geneseo, Ill.; Rollin Brewer, St. Louis, Mo.; James English, Louisiana, Mo., and Seth E. Langdon, Spring Hill, Ill.

Company K—Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sergt. Philip McDonald and Edmund Ford, both of New Haven, Mo.; John McMullen, California, Mo.; Fred Neiderbroker, New Haven, Mo.; Jonathan Teasley, Camden, Mo.

NINTH KANSAS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized March 27, 1862, under the following officers:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Edward Lynde, Grasshopper Falls; Lieutenant Colonel, Charles S. Clarke, Iola; Major, James M. Pomeroy; Adjutant, Luin K. Thacher, Kansas City; Quartermaster, William Rosenthal, Lawrence; Surgeon, Henry C. Bostick, Iola; Chaplain, Gilbert S. Northrup.

Line Officers.—Company A, Captain, George F. Earl, and First Lieutenant, Joshua A. Pike, both of Lawrence; Second Lieutenant, Albert D. Searle, Bloomington. . Company B, Captain, Asaph Allen, Lawrence; First Lieutenant, Lemuel T. Heritage, and Second Lieutenant, Robert Madden, both of Emporia. Company C, Captain, John E. Stewart, First Lieutenant, John Bowles, and Second Lieutenant, Washington J. Buchanan, all of Lawrence. Company D, Captain, Charles F. Coleman, First Lieutenant, Anderson C. Smith, and Second Lieutenant, Avery T. Spencer, all of Geneva. Company E, Captain, Henry Flesher, First Lieutenant, Claudius M. Meek, and Second Lieutenant, Jesse Parsons, all of Iola. Company F, Captain, Benjamin F. Goss, and First Lieutenant, Isaac W. Dow, both of Neosho Falls; Second Lieutenant, Henry H. Opdyke, Leroy. Company G, Captain, Willoughby Doudna, Humboldt; First Lieutenant, Lewis C. Thomson, Verdigris; Second Lieutenant, John N. Walkup, Humboldt. Company H, Captain, Thomas P. Killen, and First Lieutenant, James W. Christian, both of Carlyle; Second Lieutenant, Horatio N. F. Reed, Central City. Company I, Captain, Horatio N. F. Reed, Central City; First Lieutenant, Mathew Cowley; Second Lieutenant, Albert S. W. Knapper, Leavenworth. Company K, Captain, Thomas M. Bowen, and First Lieutenant, John D. Wells, both of Marysville; Second Lieutenant, Francis N. Sales, Louisville. Company L, Captain, John I. De Lashmutt, Council Grove; First Lieutenant, James L. Arnold, Iola; Second Lieutenant, Charles C. Southard, Geneva. Company M, Captain, William W. P. McConnell, Neosho Falls; First Lieutenant, Stephen L. Kenyon, Cottonwood; Second Lieutenant, John L. Price, Auburn.

The four new companies of the Ninth were organized under the following officers: New Company A, Captain, Amzi J. Steele, Bloomington; First Lieutenant, Lorendus B. Conant, Prairie City; Second Lieutenant, Robert C. Philbrick, Delaware. New Company B, Captain, Henry Brandley, Bazaar; First Lieutenant, Joseph L. Dennison, Iola; Second Lieutenant, Lewis McHone, Emporia. New Company C, Captain, J. Milton Hadley, Monticello; First Lieutenant, David M. Hester, Centralia; Second Lieutenant, Henry B. Hall, Humboldt. New Company D, Captain, Jeremiah R. Sencenich, Geneva; First Lieutenant, Lewis Edmunson, Iola; Second Lieutenant, Aaron M. Thomas, Lancaster.

The final organization of the Ninth was effected by consolidating and organizing the Iola Battalion, raised in Southern Kansas, with detachments of the First Battalion Kansas Cavalry, the Third Kansas and the Eighth Kansas Volunteers. The place of rendezvous for these companies was Fort Leavenworth, where, also, the regiment was organized, and from whence the companies were detached to various posts of duty. Company A was ordered on escort duty, to Fort Union, New Mexico; Company B was sent into the mountains of Northern Colorado, to build Fort Halleck; Company C was sent to Fort Riley; Company G to Fort Lyon, Colo.; and Company I to Fort Laramie, Kan. The detachments on the plains were, for a long time, engaged in the defense of the overland mail routes, and the protection of the parties of immigrants to the more remote Territories, one detachment proceeding northwest as far as Montana Territory, and the other having its station along the Santa Fé route. The four companies, D, E, F and H, under Maj. Bancroft, formed a part of the expedition into the Indian country, and under Col. Lynde, were engaged during a part of August, 1862, in pursuing the force of Gen. Coffey through Western Missouri.

On the morning of the 30th of September, Col. Lynde, with his command, participated in the attack on the rebel force, under Gens. Cooper and Rains, near Newtonia, Mo. The attack was unsuccessful—a part of our force being obliged to retreat, leaving the remainder surrounded by the enemy. The cavalry covered the retreat as far as possible, and a portion of the Sixth Kansas coming up, the rebels were driven from their position.

During November, the Ninth was engaged in escort duty between Fort Scott and Cane Hill, and in the advance of Gen. Hindman toward Fayetteville, was sent with the rest of the cavalry to guard Gen. Blunt's supply train at Rhea's Mills. It joined in the pursuit of the rebels to Van Buren, and on the return of the army to Rhea's Mills, was ordered to escort the supply train to Fort Scott.

On the 17th of June, 1863, Maj. L. K. Thacher, then in command at Paola, was ordered by Gen. Thomas Ewing, to move with three companies of the Ninth to Kansas City, which place was threatened with a guerrilla raid, under Todd and Parker. Capt. Flesher, with Company E and a portion of Company K, being absent on a scout, Maj. Thacher proceeded to Kansas City with Company A and the remaining portion of Company K, sending orders to Capt. Flesher to join him at that point.

Capt. Flesher, in obedience to command, marched toward Kansas City, but on arriving near Westport, was surprised by a large force of guerrillas, who were concealed behind the stone fences, which, half hidden in thick underbrush and dense foliage, lined either side of the road. The attack was so sudden, and the first volley so rapidly followed by a charge of mounted guerrillas, that the command of Capt. Flesher was forced back the narrow, hemmed-in road, until an open space was reached where it could be re-formed, and make a successful resistance. The guerrillas were finally repulsed, but with very serious loss to Capt. Flesher's command. A courier had carried the news of the attack to Kansas City, and Maj. Thacher with his command arrived at the scene of the ambuscade in season to pursue the rebels, and capture their camp equipage and horses, but too late to be of assistance to their own comrades.

During the remainder of the summer, the Ninth was stationed along the border, engaged in almost incessant encounters with bushwhackers and guerrillas, some of the companies becoming such adepts in that species of warfare that they could rival the enemy in daring, endurance and skill, even if they willingly fell behind in ferocity and cruelty.

In August, 1863, the Ninth participated in the pursuit of Quantrell, after his raid on Lawrence, Capts. Coleman and Pike with their companies following and fighting portions of the band, until they were securely concealed in the forests and ravines of Missouri.

On the retreat of Gens. Shelby and Coffey through Western Missouri toward Warrensburg in the fall of 1863, they were pursued by Gen. Ewing's force, to which a part of the Ninth was attached. The rebels were overtaken between Warrensburg and Carthage, and after some resistance, their rear guard was dislodged from its position by Lieut. Col. Clarke and Maj. Thacher of the Ninth, and the pursuit continued to Carthage, where a feeble resistance was again made. Capt. Earle, with Company A, captured the outposts and charging into the town took a large number of prisoners, continuing the pursuit through Neosho, and into Arkansas, until the enemy had retreated to the south of the Boston Mountains. Gen. Ewing's main command returned from Neosho to Fort Scott, and were rejoined at that point by the detachment of the Ninth, when the pursuit was abandoned.

In the spring of 1864, the Ninth, numbering 1,200 men at the time, was assigned to the army of Gen. Steele, and ordered to march for Little Rock, Ark. On reaching Springfield, Mo., the destination of the regiment was changed to Fort Smith on the Arkansas River, and the march proved a severe one from extreme scarcity of both food and water, the horses and mules suffering even more than the men. Arriving at Fort Smith, orders were found directing the regiment to report immediately to Little Rock, which were again countermanded when it reached Clarksville and once more it was ordered to Fort Smith to repel a threatened attack on the post. After the anticipated danger was past, the Ninth went into camp on Hazzard Prairie, and during the summer months was engaged in scouting and reconnoissance duty. Maj. Thacher, Maj. Doudna and Lieut. Col. Clarke, with portions of the regiment, made expeditions into the surrounding country to a distance sometimes of one hundred miles, and by their energy and determination generally succeeded in accomplishing the objects for which the enterprise was undertaken.

In July, the regiment was ordered to Little Rock, where it arrived on the 14th, and went into camp, being immediately engaged in active service against the numerous bands that, under Shelby, Marmaduke and other noted rebel leaders, constantly threatened the railroads leading to Little Rock from the north. The Ninth formed a part of the command, that under Lieut. Col. Clarke, met Shelby's force at Bull Bayou, Ark. The rebels made a stand on the bank of the stream, and were charged by two dismounted battalions of the Ninth—the right, led by Maj. Pomeroy, rushing across the stream and charging impetuously up the bank, and the left, led by Maj. Thacher, crossing the bridge and attacking the rebel right. All resistance was soon overcome and the enemy were pursued until their forces were thoroughly scattered and demoralized, and, for a time at least, communication with the other Union posts in Arkansas rendered safe.

The regiment remained on duty at Little Rock and Duvall's Bluff until its term of service expired, some of the companies returning to Leavenworth in the fall of 1864, to be mustered out of service, and some remaining at Duvall's Bluff until the summer of 1865, when they were mustered out at that place.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

Company A—Killed while on detached service, Oliver P. Willett, Prairie City.

Company B—Killed by guerrillas, December 9, 1863, while on detached service, Corp. Peter Shafer.

Company C—Killed at Drywood, Mo., September 2, 1861, William Henry (bugler), Lawrence, at Cabin Creek, C. N.; David Burhle, Big Stranger, Maple Creek, Mo.; Peter Wyland, DeSoto, Fayetteville, Ark., and Joseph Lee, Elmendaro.

Company D—Killed at Spring River, Mo., February 19, 1863, Second Lieutenant Avery T. Spencer, Geneva, and John W. Borror; at Newtonia, Mo., September 30, 1862, William H. Wray, Geneva.

Company E—Killed at Westport, Mo., June 17, 1863, Corporal John S. Kirkpatrick, Carlyle; Corporal Alexander E. Needham and Privates Charles Beauvois, William Grimes, Joseph Jackson, Isaac S. Brubaker, and Andrew M. Deal, all of Iola; Josiah Hayes, Kansas City; Henry Masters, Leavenworth, and Edward Walters, killed at Bull Bayou, Ark., August 26, 1864; Peter Clemor, Osage Mission. Died of wounds: Marion Brown, Iola; and Anthony Lambert, of wounds received near Westport, Mo.; James R. Dohoney, Iola, of wounds received at Sarcoxie, Mo.

Company F—Killed at Frog Bayou, Ark., July 1, 1864, Sergeant John P. Harrington.

Company G—Killed at Fayetteville, Ark., June 24, 1864, Branden W. Cowden, Humboldt.

Company H—Killed at Locust Grove, C. N., July 3, 1862, Corporal Joseph McClintock, Ottumwa; at Baxter's Springs, Kan., January 8, 1862, George A. Ela, Iola; at Newtonia, Mo., September 30, 1862, William Skinner, Elizabethtown.

Company I—Killed at Whitten's Mills, Ark., October 8, 1864, Corporal James B. Perry; killed by guerrillas near Clarksville, Ark., Francis Doregas, Santa Fé, N. M.

Company K—Killed at Westport, Mo., June 17, 1863, Corporal John N. Cosner, Mount Vernon, Neb.; Alva J. Cosner, Mount Vernon, Neb.; William H. Musson, Mole Hill, Va.; James McCormack, Blue Rapids. Killed by guerrillas, Corporal Thomas J. Bell, Centralia; Casper H. Schroeder, Barrett's P. O.; John Lunn, Barrett's P. O. Died of wounds received in action, George W. Phillips, Manhattan.

Company M—Killed at Bull Bayou, Ark., August 29, 1864, John L. Empson, Woodson County; Isaac Wilson, Humboldt; and William McElhany, Fort Smith, Ark.

TENTH KANSAS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

On the 3d day of April, 1862, the Third and Fourth Kansas Regiments, together with a small portion of the Fifth, were, by order of the War Department, consolidated at Paola, Kan. The regiment formed by such consolidation was designated the Tenth Kansas Infantry, and was at that time organized under the following officers:

Field and Staff—Colonel, William F. Cloud, Emporia; Lieutenant Colonel, Henry H. Williams, Osawatomie; Major, Otis B. Gunn, ——; Adjutant Casimio B. Zulaoski, Boston, Mass.; Surgeon, Mahlon Bailey, ——; Chaplain, John H. Drummond, Marysville.

Line Officers—Company A, Captain, Josiah E. Hayes; First Lieutenant, Thomas E. Milhoan, and Second Lieutenant, Fernando H. Burris, all of Olathe. Company B, Captain, Mathew Quigg; First Lieutenant, Seth M. Tucker, and Second Lieutenant, David Whittaker, all of Atchison. Company C, Captain, John A. Foreman, Lawrence; First Lieutenant, Joseph K. Hudson, Salem, Ohio; Second Lieutenant, Isaac M. Ruth, Lawrence. Company D, Captain, Eli Snyder, Osawatomie; First Lieutenant, George D. Brooke, Kansas City, Mo.; Second Lieutenant, Frederick A. Smalley, Osawatomie. Company E, Captain, John F. Broadhead, Mound City; First Lieutenant, David Schoen, Marmaton, and Second Lieutenant, Wm. B. Keith, ——. Company F, Captain, John J. Boyd, Troy; First Lieutenant, Nathan Price, Geary; Second Lieutenant, Cyrus Leland, Jr., Troy. Company G, Captain, James M. Harvey, Fort Riley; First Lieutenant, James H. Harris, Wyandotte; Second Lieutenant, Josephus D. Warner, Ogden. Company H, Captain, Napoleon B. Blanton, and First Lieutenant, Samuel J. Stewart, both of Humboldt; Second Lieutenant, James H. Signor, Mound City. Company I, Captain, Charles P. Twiss, and First Lieutenant, William C. Jones, both of Iola; Second Lieutenant, John F. Hill, Topeka. Company K, Captain, Greenville Watson, Pleasant Plains; First Lieutenant, Jerome T. Kelley, ——; Second Lieutenant, Horace G. Loring, ——.

The consolidated companies of the Tenth were organized under the following officers: New Company A, Captain Charles S. Hills, Emporia; First Lieutenant, Cyrus W. Leland, ——; Second Lieutenant, Robert W. Wood, Osawatomie. New Company B, Captain, Wm. C. Jones, and First Lieutenant, John E. Thorp, both of Iola; Second Lieutenant, John Bryan, Troy. New Company C, Captain, George Brooke, Kansas City; First Lieutenant, William B. Stone, Olathe; Second Lieutenant, George W. May, Pleasant Plains. New Company D, First Lieutenant, Fred A. Smalley, Osawatomie; Second Lieutenant, George W. May, Pleasant Plains.

The regiment was ordered from Paola to Fort Scott, soon after this organization was effected, and, with the exception of four companies, which were attached to Col. Doubleday's expedition into the Cherokee Nation, remained at that post until the 1st of June. It having been decided by the War Department that Col. Weer, Lieut. Col. Burris, Adjt. Phillips and Surgeon Scott, all formerly of the Fourth, were entitled to retain their respective offices in the Tenth, they assumed their commands early in June. Col. Cloud was transferred to the Second Kansas Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Williams resumed his position as Major (O. B. Gunn having resigned), and Adjt. Zulaoski was removed per order of War Department.

The Indian expedition, now ready to march, was placed in command of Col. Weer, Adjt. James A. Phillips serving on his staff as Acting Assistant Adjutant General. Lieut. Col. Burris was assigned to the command at Fort Leavenworth, and Maj. Williams to the command of the regiment, Lieut. Leland serving as Adjutant.

The regiment marched on the expedition under command of Capt. Mathew Quigg, Company B, Maj. Williams having leave of absence. Leaving Fort Scott June 13, 1862, it marched to Osage Mission, and thence to Humboldt. After remaining there a few days, it marched with four companies of the Ninth Kansas, the Indian regiments and First Kansas Battery, down the Neosho River, and thence across the country to Baxter's Springs, where it was attached to Col. Solomon's brigade. The regiment moved with the command to Cowskin Prairie, the Indians, under Stand Waitie retreating south on the approach of the cavalry. The division continued its march toward the south, with the hope of surprising and capturing Col. Clarkson and his command in camp, for which purpose Col. Weer detailed one Indian regiment, and a detachment composed of companies from several Kansas regiments, including one hundred men of the Tenth, under Capt. Quigg, and marching all night, arrived at the rebel camp about sunrise on the morning of July 3, 1862. The hill upon which the camp was situated was steep and rocky, a narrow path leading up the southern assent. Two companies of the Ninth (mounted) were stationed to the northeast, the Indians (also mounted) to the southeast.

The detachment of the Tenth charged the camp from the west, the cavalry driving in the pickets, and charging up the hill from their respective stations. The rebels, after making one feeble attempt at defense, broke and fled over the rocks, and into the dense woods that covered two sides of the hill. A large number were killed, and 155, including Col. Clarkson, taken prisoners—also a large amount of camp equipage. The loss of the Tenth was small—a few wounded.

The detachment rejoined the command at Wolf Creek, and after a few days marched to Flat Rock Creek, where Capt. Foreman, of Company C, was promoted to Major of Third Indian Regiment.

The regiment returned to Fort Scott in August, arriving on the 15th. Gen. Blunt was assigned to the command of the frontier division, and Col. Weer to the command of the Second Brigade, to which the Tenth was now attached.

The regiment formed a part of the force that marched into Missouri in pursuit of Cols. Coffey and Cockrell, and afterward participated in the engagement at Newtonia, and in the pursuit that followed. Leaving Camp Babcock on the 27th of November, it marched, with the Second and Third Brigades, to Cane Hill, meeting at that place the advanced cavalry of Gen. Hindman's army, which was speedily put to flight. Gen. Hindman, instead of giving battle at Cane Hill, moved to the right, flanked Gen. Blunt, and gaining the Fayetteville road, attacked Gen. Herron at Prairie Grove. The First Division marched to his relief, arriving on the field about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th of December, 1862.

The following is from Maj. William's report of the part performed by the Tenth Kansas in the engagement at Prairie Grove:

> The regiment entered the Grove on the enemy's left, by order of Col. William Weer, commanding the Second Brigade, about 3 o'clock P. M. Upon entering the timber, which was very dense, I ordered Company B, Capt. Quigg, to deploy as skirmishers, to find the enemy. They had but just formed, and the skirmishers advanced thirty yards, before the enemy opened on us, and the regiment was engaged under a terrific fire, which lasted for half an hour, when, by order of Gen. Blunt, I withdrew the regiment to the open ground adjoining the timber; but after a few moments' respite, we moved again to the front, about thirty yards in advance of our former position, obliquing our line of battle to the right, as the rebels had moved a large force to their left, extending far beyond our right. Our line, at this time, was in a hollow or depression in the ground, and the command, by lying down, escaped most of the leaden hail which was hurled at them, by more than three times their number, for one hour and a half, exposed to a deadly fire, during that time, from the front and both flanks. It seems almost a miracle that the command was not annihilated.
>
> About sunset the rebels charged with two regiments upon and turned our right flank, and I ordered the regiment to retreat, which they did in good style, to the open ground in our rear. In the meantime, the First Kansas Battery, Lieut. Tenney commanding, which was in our rear, opened upon the rebels obliquely across our right with canister, which checked the force of rebels extending beyond our right, and sent them in disorder to the brush. The Tenth then formed on the right of the battery, when the rebels commenced playing upon us with a battery of artillery which they had planted on their extreme right, but it was quickly silenced by a few well-directed shots from Tenney's First Kansas Battery. By this time, it being quite dark, both parties ceased firing, and the engagement ended.

The Tenth joined in the pursuit of Hindman's army to Van Buren, which took place in the last week of December, and finished the winter's campaign in Arkansas. After marching to Elm Springs, and remaining a short time in camp, the Tenth, with a brigade of cavalry, was ordered to the relief of the small garrison at Springfield, Mo., then threatened by Marmaduke. On the re-enforcement of the garrison, the rebel force retreated, followed by the brigade as far as Sand Springs, when the command returned and went into camp at Springfield, remaining until the 27th of February, 1863, when it moved to another camp near Mount Vernon, whence it marched on the 15th of March toward White River, and thence to camp near Fort Scott, where a part of the regiment was granted a furlough of twenty days.

During the summer and fall of 1863, the Tenth was at Rolla, Mo., on provost duty; in Indiana, to join the forces gathering there to repel Gen. Morgan; in the Sni Hills in pursuit of Quantrell; on duty in the vicinity of Kansas City, and in January, 1864, was ordered to Alton, Ill., to take charge of the military prison at that place. From May until August, 1864, the regiment was at St. Louis, serving as provost guard of the city, when it was ordered to Fort Leavenworth to be mustered out of service.

The Tenth Kansas Veteran Regiment was composed of four companies, the Veterans, with the recruits of Companies F and I forming the New Companies A and B. The regiment was commanded by Maj. Henry H. Williams, from its organization until the last of August, 1864, when he was placed in charge of Schofield Barracks, St. Louis. The Tenth left St. Louis for Pilot Knob, Mo., under command of Lieut. F. A. Smiley, Company D, and on its arrival the command was transferred to Capt. George D. Brooke, Company C. On the 7th of November, the regiment embarked at St. Louis for Paducah, Ky., and on its arrival at that place Capt. William C. Jones, of Company B, took command. November 28, it arrived at Nashville, and the next day at Columbia, Tenn., being at the latter place assigned to the Fourth Army Corps, Gen. Stanley commanding. The regiment fell back with the army of Gen. Schofield after the battle of Franklin, and on reaching Nashville was employed on the defenses of the city until December 16, having been in the meantime transferred to the Seventeenth, afterward Sixteenth, Army Corps, Second Brigade, Second Division. In the assault of the 15th, on Hood's works, before Nashville, the Tenth was deployed as skirmishers in advance of the Second Brigade, and succeeded in driving back the rebel skirmish line, silencing the battery at the first line of works, and holding a position about two hundred yards from their front until the main line came up. The regiment participated in the actions of the 16th and 17th and in the pursuit which followed the victory.

On the 21st of December, 1864, Capt. Charles S. Hills assumed command of the regiment, which marched for Clinton, on the Tennessee River, the following day, arriving on the 2d of January, 1865, a distance of 120 miles, in mid-winter, without tents or blankets, and many of the men without shoes or overcoats. On the 4th of January, the regiment went up the Tennessee River on transports as far as Eastport, Miss., where it went into camp. During January, it made an expedition into the surrounding country to learn the strength and position of the enemy, and the latter part of the month marched to Waterloo, Ala., remaining at that place on outpost duty until February 8, when it embarked for Vicksburg, arriving February 14. On the 19th, it re-embarked, and arrived at New Orleans on the 21st, remaining in camp at Chalmette, six miles below the city, until March 7. While at this camp, Capt. Charles S. Hills was mustered in as Lieutenant Colonel of the Tenth, the battalion being now of sufficient size to warrant it, and Maj. Williams having been mustered out on the expiration of his term of office, a short time before. Lieut. Robert W. Wood was mustered in as Captain of Company A, in place of Capt. Hills. On the 7th, the command again embarked on the Mobile expedition, passed down the Mississippi to the Gulf, and disembarking at Fort Gaines, went into camp on Dauphin Island, at the foot of Mobile Bay. On the 20th, with the fleet, it proceeded up the bay to the mouth of Fish River, which empties into Mobile Bay from the east. Proceeding up the river to Donnelly's Mills, the regiment went into camp and awaited the arrival of Gen. Granger's Corps to commence the joint advance on the fortifications around Mobile. The army moved from Fish River on the 25th, the Tenth being deployed as skirmishers. On the 27th, the Second Division was thrown to the right toward Fort Blakely, Gen. Granger's Corps investing Spanish Fort to the left. On arriving within eight miles of Fort Blakely, the Second Division selected a position, which it intrenched and held until April 2, when it joined the forces of Gen. Steele before Fort Blakely, and on the following day threw up works and commenced the siege. The position was a very strong one; its front extending nearly three miles, fortified at every point, its cannon sweeping every approach; a wide, deep ditch at the base of the fort; rifle pits and lines of abatis to be cleared before the heavy walls could be reached and the final struggle made. The Tenth Kansas was deployed as skirmishers in front of the entire brigade, the line being formed in the following order: Right wing, detachment Company B, Twenty-seventh Iowa, and Company B, Tenth Kansas, under Capt. W. C. Jones, of the latter. Left wing, Companies C and D, Tenth Kansas, under Capt. George D. Brooke. Centre, Company D, Tenth Kansas, under Capt. R. W. Wood.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Hills, commanding the regiment, in his report, tells the story of the part borne by his command in the following words:

> At 4 o'clock P. M., Gen. Gilbert notified me that the advance on the rebel works would be made at 5 o'clock, commencing on the left and continuing through the line, each man following the one on his left, my left immediately following the right of the Third Brigade skirmishers; that I should advance my line with my right retired, and drive the enemy's pickets from their pits, draw the fire of his main line, and ascertain his strength as well as his weak points, and in the event that he should open on the line with spirit and expose it to too hot a fire, I should take advantage of whatever cover the fallen timber and irregular ground offered, and lie down and await the arrival of the main line.
>
> At 5.30 P. M., the movement commenced as directed. The men, leaping over our intrenchments, advanced on a run to the enemy's first line of rifle pits, which were abandoned without much resistance, as also was the second line. While descending the slope to the ravine which lay in my front, the enemy opened with a galling fire of artillery and musketry, using shell, spherical case, canister and grape, which induced me to look for shelter in the ravine, in accordance with previous instructions, but which, on reaching, I found to be enfiladed, and affording no shelter whatever. For this reason, no halt was ordered, our safety depending on breaking through the main works on my left if possible; if not, then at any point, take him on the flank and double him up. On gaining the high ground beyond the ravine, the firing became more rapid, and had it been well directed would have been very destructive. No one in the line returned the fire, but each devoted his whole energy to reach the works as soon as possible. Climbing over fallen trees, with scarce an effort they cleared each line of abatis at a single leap, and, scarcely noticing the ditch, mounted the parapets, or poured through the embrasures at the recoil of the guns, which their last discharge had opened for them, and their line was broken. Turning the left of my line (which after entering the fort had become a column) to the right, and being joined by those who had climbed the parapets, it swept down on their flank with fixed bayonets with scarcely any opposition, the men throwing down their guns and surrendering, and officers waiving white handkerchiefs and delivering up their swords. Here, for the first time, I discovered that the left of the skirmishers of the Thirteenth Corps did not connect with my right, but had made an interval of some eighty yards, and having a greater distance to pass over than my line, had not yet reached the works. Fearing that the enemy's line in their front, with those who had escaped from my column might discover our weakness and give us trouble if allowed to concentrate, I pushed on down the line, so that he might not have time to recover from his panic, when I found that my right had already captured the men and guns at the center fort and the infantry support on the right; most of the left having been down the ravine to the rear for the time escaped capture. A portion of the Thirteenth Corps having now arrived and all resistance being at an end and prisoners secure, I halted my command, re-formed it, and rested the men until I received orders to rejoin the brigade. The distance from my right, where it left the picket line to where it struck the enemy's works, was five hundred and fifty yards, and the length of works captured five hundred and sixty yards. I am unable to give the exact number or rank of the prisoners captured by my command, as the success of the assault depended upon its being rapidly followed up after the line was broken, and leaving the prisoners and trophies in other hands, which was done. I cannot, however, do justice to my command in fixing the number of prisoners captured by them at less than 800, being one entire brigade, and two batteries, 800 stand of small arms, and accouterments, and nine pieces of artillery, as follows: One thirty-pounder Parrott gun, carriage and limber, with chest; two seven-inch siege guns with carriages, and six field pieces with limbers.

At night, the army had quarters in the captured fort; on the next day the evacuation of Mobile commenced; on the 11th it was completed, and on the 12th the Union flag was waving over the last important seaport hitherto held by the confederates. On the 13th, the Tenth marched for Montgomery, Ala., arriving on the 25th, and remaining at that place on provost duty, with headquarters at Greenville, until the following August, at which time the Sixteenth Corps was disbanded and many of the troops mustered out. The Tenth remained on duty until the last of the month, when it was also mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., and on September 20, 1865, received payment and final discharge at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The Tenth at its first organization was composed of men who had seen service, and who understood fully what a soldier's life meant. They knew that it was no holiday parade, but a long, hard, stern struggle that lay before them, and looking the situation squarely in the face, they went straight on, doing the duty that came nearest, whether it might be to guard their own fair State from the violent bands of marauders that so long threatened it, or to assail the rebel stronghold of Fort Blakely. Perhaps the best eulogium that can be awarded the regiment is the testimonial of Gen. Gilbert, their brigade commander at the siege of Fort Blakely; he says:

"The Tenth Kansas, a little band of heroes, rushed forward as into the jaws of death, with a determination to conquer or to die. * * * * Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon them. I am at a loss for words to express my admiration of them and their gallant officers, and when I say that Lieut. Col. Hills is worthy to command such men, language is exhausted in his praise."

FATAL CASUALTIES.

New Company A—Killed at Fort Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865, Sergt. George Daller, Paola; Corp. John L. Buxton, William Agnew and Andrew F. Witten, all of Humboldt. Died of wounds received at Fort Blakely, William I. Brooks, Lewistown.

Company B—Killed at Prairie Grove, Ark., Joshua Taylor, Lawrence.

New Company B—Killed at Fort Blakely, Ala., Corp. John W. Thompson, Spring Hill and William A. Priddy, New Lancaster. Died of wounds received at Fort Blakely, Second Lieut. John Bryan, Troy, and Privates Whitfield Pritchett and Simeon B. Plummer, Osawatomie.

Company C—Killed by guerrillas in Bates County, Mo., Christopher Lupton and William Vance, Papinsville, Mo.

New Company C—Died of wounds received at Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864, John J. Morgan.

Company D—Killed at Butler, Mo., December 14, 1861, William W. Durno, Osawatomie. Died of wounds received at Prairie Grove, Ark., William Butner, Blooming Grove.

Company E—Killed at Prairie Grove, Ark., Charles D. Rice, Fort Scott. Died of wounds received at Prairie Grove, First Lieut. David Schorn, Marmaton.

Company G—Killed at Prairie Grove, Ark., Charles Kyer, Fort Riley.

Company H—Killed at Prairie Grove, Ark., John M. Beck, Humboldt.

Company K—Killed at Prairie Grove, Ark., William C. Calvin, and William C. Wilson, both of Columbus.

ELEVENTH KANSAS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

The quota assigned to Kansas, under the call of President Lincoln of July 2, 1862, was three regiments of infantry. Hon. J. H. Lane being authorized by the War Department to recruit these troops, empowered Hon. Thomas Ewing, Jr., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, to raise one regiment, with authority to organize and officer the same. The Eleventh Kansas Infantry (afterward cavalry) was the result of his energetic, systematic and patriotic efforts, at a time when the State felt hardly able to spare even the men it had already sent into the field. The first recruit enlisted on the 8th of August, and on the 14th of September the last company was mustered in; the line officers were chosen by the respective companies, the field officers were chosen by the line officers, and the organization of the regiment was completed, as follows:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Thomas Ewing, Jr., Leavenworth; Lieutenant Colonel, Thomas Moonlight, Leavenworth; Major, Preston B. Plumb, Emporia; Adjutant, John Williams, Leavenworth; Quartermaster, James R. McClure, Junction City; Surgeon, George W. Hogeboom, Leavenworth; Chaplain, James S. Cline, Tecumseh.

Line Officers—Company A, Captain, Lyman Scott, Leavenworth; First Lieutenant, John Owens, Easton; Second Lieutenant, Henry E. Palmer, Leavenworth. Company B, Captain, Martin Anderson, Circleville; First Lieutenant, Amos C. Smith, Leavenworth; Second Lieutenant, Louis F. Green, Baldwin City. Company C, Captain, Preston B. Plumb, First Lieutenant, Henry Pearce, and Second Lieutenant, William V. Phillips, all of Emporia. Company D, Captain, Jerome Kunkel, Rising Sun; First Lieutenant, Elias Gibbs, Oskaloosa; Second Lieutenant, Peleg Thomas, Leavenworth. Company E, Captain, Edmond G. Ross, Topeka; First Lieutenant, Charles Drake, Emporia; Second Lieutenant, Nathan P. Gregg, Topeka. Company F, Captain, Jacob G. Rees, Mount Gilead; First Lieutenant, John G. Lindsay, and Second Lieutenant, George W. Simons, both of Garnett. Company G, Captain, Nathaniel A. Adams, and First Lieutenant, Greenville L. Gove, both of Manhattan; Second Lieutenant, Alfred C. Pierce, Junction City. Company H, Captain, Joel Huntoon, Topeka; First Lieutenant, Harrison Hannahs, Rome, N. Y.; Second Lieutenant, John W. Ridgeway, Tecumseh. Company I, Captain, Louis D. Joy, Burlingame; First Lieutenant, Josiah B. McAfee, Grasshopper; Second Lieutenant, William J. Drew, Burlingame. Company K, Captain, John M. Allen, Zeandale; First Lieutenant, Josiah M. Hubbard, Wabaunsee; Second Lieutenant, Henry C. Haas, Leavenworth. Company L, Captain, Henry Booth, Manhattan; First Lieutenant, Jacob Van Antwerp, Zeandale; Second Lieutenant, William Booth, Manhattan. Company M, Captain, Nathan P. Gregg, First Lieutenant, Joseph D. Geer, and Second Lieutenant, Henry C. Lindsay, all of Topeka.

While the regiment was in camp at Fort Lyon, near Fort Leavenworth, waiting for arms and the advanced pay which had been promised, and which was a necessity to the families of many of the enlisted men, orders were received from Gen. Blunt for the command to break camp and proceed immediately by forced marches to join the "Army of the Frontier," then in pursuit of the forces of Gens. Cooper and Rains, after the engagement at Newtonia.

Making arrangements at Leavenworth for the payment of the men, and arming them with some heavy antiquated Prussian muskets, the best that could be procured at Fort Leavenworth, Col. Ewing started with his regiment "for the front," on the 4th of October, 1862, just twenty days after its organization. In five days, the march to Fort Scott was completed, and as soon as the supplies and ammunition designed for Gen. Blunt's army were ready, the regiment marched, in company with a section of Blair's battery, as escort to the train. On arriving at Pea Ridge, Ark., on the 19th, it was reviewed by Gen. Schofield, and assigned to the First Division, Gen. Blunt commanding; Third Brigade, Col. Cloud commanding. The following night, the First Division marched to Bentonville, and the night succeeding to the vicinity of Old Fort Wayne, from whence the command moved to Little Osage and went into camp, detailing foraging expeditions into the surrounding country in quest of provisions for the division. Supplies arriving from Fort Scott on the 27th of November, the command marched the next morning for Cane Hill, forty miles south, the Eleventh leading the infantry in the attack on Marmaduke's advanced force on the morning of the 29th. On the retreat of Marmaduke, the regiment, with Gen. Blunt's forces, returned to Cane Hill. On December 6, Company H, of the Eleventh, had a sharp skirmish with the cavalry advance of the enemy on the Fayetteville road, in which it won an enviable name and well-merited praise. The regiment was with the troops with which Blunt hurried to the support of Gen. Herron's gallant but sorely pressed little army at Prairie Grove, and was, on his arrival, thrown at once into the fight, on the right of Gen. Herron's line, and where the rebels had massed a large force with intent to flank and crush the weary but resolute force that had so long and bravely withstood their attacks. The rebels found an enemy they were not looking for, and Gen. Blunt's division had to take the brunt of the battle after its arrival.

The right of the Eleventh was formed in the woods at the foot of the ridge on which the enemy were posted, and was under the direct command of Col. Ewing. The left, under Lieut. Col. Moonlight, was in the open field, and formed the chief support of Rabb's and Hopkin's batteries. Col. Weer's command, to which the right wing of the Eleventh was attached, advanced part of the distance up the ridge in their front, when the rebels pouring over its crest charged with the greatest fury, and after a fearful fight succeeded in gradually forcing the Union line back, which was, however, soon re-formed, and with the help of the batteries, which were most efficiently served, the position was held until night came on, the firing ceased and the enemy withdrew over the crest of the hill into the woods beyond. Several attempts were made by the enemy to capture the batteries which were thinning their ranks so steadily, but they were fruitless, only resulting in terrible loss to themselves.

The morning found our forces ready, but no foe to fight.

The Eleventh participated in the pursuit of the army of Gen. Hindman to Van Buren, Ark., returned with the command to Rhea's Mills, and thence, the division now under command of Gen. Schofield, proceeded to Elm Springs, and went into camp for two weeks. During the winter months of 1863, the Eleventh was engaged in marching and countermarching through Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas, over horrible roads, and in the most terribly cold weather, the occasional seasons of rest in camp being more dangerous in those unhealthy localities than even the severe exposure and fatigue of the march.

On the 13th of March, Col. Ewing was promoted Brigadier General, and on his recommendation, Lieut. Williams was appointed Captain and A. A. G. Soon after these appointments, the Kansas troops marched to the vicinity of Fort Scott, and were granted thirty days' furlough.

On the expiration of the furlough, the Eleventh marched from Fort Scott to Rolla, Mo., and there joined the First Division of the Army of the Frontier, Gen. Ewing commanding. Gen. Ewing was placed in command of the district of the border, including Southwestern Missouri and most of Kansas. The Eleventh joined him at Kansas City (his headquarters) about the 20th of April, and soon after its arrival was mounted by order of Gen. Schofield, and in August the regiment was changed to cavalry with authority to recruit two new companies.

On the promotion of Col. Ewing, Lieut. Col. Moonlight had been promoted to Colonel, Maj. Plumb, to Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. Anderson of Company B, to Major, but the regiment having lost over 300 men, its number was below minimum, and they could not muster at that time. On changing the regiment to cavalry, it was again below regulation size, and Maj. Anderson was the only field officer mustered in until the following spring.

During the latter part of the summer, and through the fall and winter of 1863, the Eleventh was engaged in guerrilla warfare in Southwestern Missouri, a detachment being sent to the southern border of Kansas, in December, to check a threatened raid by Stand-Waitie. This detachment remained on duty between Fort Scott and Fort Gibson until August, 1864, when it was recalled for duty on the eastern line of Kansas.

During the spring of 1864, two additional companies having been recruited and mustered in, the organization of the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry was completed by the commission and muster of Lieut. Col. Moonlight, as Colonel, Maj. Plumb, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Capts. E. G. Ross, of Company E, and N. A. Adams, of Company G, as Majors.

Through the summer, the regiment was stationed in Kansas—Company L, at Fort Riley; Company G, at Fort Leavenworth; Companies C and F, on the southern border, and the remainder, under Col. Moonlight, along the eastern border, with headquarters at Paola.

In the campaign against Price, October, 1864, the Eleventh, with the Second Brigade, to the command of which Col. Moonlight was assigned, bore a conspicuous and honorable part, but as the history of that celebrated raid involves the history of so many Kansas military organizations, no one of which can be consistently detached from the whole, the events of those autumn days so fraught with danger to the State, form a separate chapter.

On the return of the Eleventh from the pursuit of the demoralized remnant of Price's army, Col. Moonlight was assigned to the command of the District of Colorado; Lieut. Col. Plumb succeeding him in the command of the sub-district of Paola. The regiment was soon ordered to concentrate at Fort Riley to prepare for a campaign against the Indians on the Smoky Hill, and in pursuance of that design Companies C and E were ordered to Fort Larned early in February, 1865. Before the last of the month, the plan was changed and the remaining companies were ordered to Fort Kearney, Neb., under orders to report to Brig. Gen. Mitchell. The march from Fort Riley to Fort Kearney—two hundred miles—was accomplished in twelve days. Heavy storms of snow and sleet rendered the roads hardly discernible; the bitter cold March winds, sweeping over the prairie, penetrated to the very marrow of the shivering, poorly clad soldiers, many of whom were on foot and unable to keep up with the command, in the face of the driving storms; the bridges over the swollen streams were swept away, and must be rebuilt, but the order was to report at Fort Kearney, and in obedience thereto, the regiment reported at that post on the 4th of March, and passed inspection the following day, receiving the encomiums of both Gen. Mitchell and the District Inspector. Fort Laramie was the next point to be reached, and on the 7th, the march was commenced, the experience of the last two weeks on the plains of Kansas being repeated in Nebraska, aggravated by the extreme scarcity of fuel. After marching 370 miles northwest, the Sioux Agency, thirty miles below Fort Laramie, was reached, and an order received to wait for further instructions. While waiting, the men amused themselves and at the same time made themselves more comfortable, by building a sod "city," which was commenced and finished with the celerity and energy that distinguishes all genuine Western enterprises. Sharing the fate, too, of a host of hardy pioneers, the builders of the city did not long enjoy the fruit of their labor, but soon pressed on to Fort Laramie and thence toward Platte Bridge, 130 miles "further west," where headquarters were to be established, and the Sioux prevented from destroying telegraphic communication with South Pass, or committing other depredations, and also prevented from crossing the Platte and raiding the country to the south.

This important service, which required ceaseless and tireless vigilance, quiet nerves, firm muscles, cool heads, and that peculiar bravery which as unflinchingly faces the unknown and unseen as the open and apparent danger, was to be performed by a little band of men so scantily supplied with food and ammunition, that twenty days' rations of corn, which could only be drawn at Fort Laramie, over a hundred miles away, constituted the total supply for the summer; and not a cartridge suitable for the carbines of the Eleventh could be procured nearer than Fort Leavenworth, 1,000 miles away. The mountains were covered with snow, which was still falling; vegetation had not started; the horses were dying or becoming worthless, and the great length of the line to be covered and protected, by breaking up the command into small, detached squads, stationed at distances so far apart as to be beyond the reach of help in emergency, rendered the Indian service on the plains one of the most dangerous, responsible and certainly most illy-requited branches in the military department.

Encounters with the Indians were frequent. Maj. Adams, with about thirty men from Companies D and L, was attacked at night in his camp while on a scout, but succeeded in driving them off without loss; the telegraph stations were constantly menaced, and it being necessary to station troops along the overland stage line from Camp Collins, Colo., to Green River, nearly 400 miles, to insure the safe transmission of the mails, Companies A, B, F, L and M, under Col. Plumb, were ordered to perform that service. The dangers of the route had become so appalling that passengers had abandoned it, and even the drivers refused longer to jeopardize their lives in traversing it, so that it had now become a question whether overland communication should entirely cease between the important stations along this great emigrant route, or whether the pluck and muskets of the "Kansas boys" were equal to the task of re-opening the route and protecting the mail. The event proved that the men were equal to the occasion. The coaches were driven through at the appointed time, the regiment furnishing drivers, horses and escort, until the detachment was ordered to Fort Leavenworth on the 13th of August to be mustered out of service.

While a part of the regiment were thus keeping mail communication open along the stage line, a part of the remaining companies, under Maj. Anderson, were engaged in the same duty on the telegraph line, with headquarters at Platte Bridge. During the latter part of July, while Company I, under Capt. Greer, was encamped near the telegraph station, the Indians made their appearance in considerable numbers, and succeeded in cutting the wires both sides the station, and in running off some of the horses. This party was pursued and whipped by Capt. Greer with a part of his men; but the party under Lieut. G. M. Walker, sent to repair the line in the direction of Fort Laramie, was attacked by a force too large to fight his way through, and he fell back to the station, with a loss of one man killed and several wounded.

The garrison at Platte River Bridge consisted in all of about one hundred and ten men, including the non-commissioned staff and band of the Eleventh. About eighty of the number were armed with carbines, but were now reduced to less than twenty rounds of cartridges per man. Of the remaining thirty, about half had revolvers, and the others no arms.

The recent demonstrations caused Maj. Anderson grave apprehensions in regard to Sergt. Custard of Company H, who, with twenty-four men of Companies D and H, had been to South Pass, as escort to a train with supplies for the various stations, and was now within about twenty-five miles of the station on his return. On the morning of the 22d, the party came in view on a high hill about six miles west, apparently unconscious of the presence of Indians in their vicinity.

The howitzer was fired to warn them of their danger, and Lieut. Collins, with about thirty of the best mounted and armed men of the Eleventh, sent to their assistance. The Indians remained in ambush until the party from the station had moved out about half a mile to the first range of bluffs, when suddenly from the ravines, and woods, and every conceivable hiding place, 2,000 Indians sprang into view and charged upon the little band from every direction. There was no hope of going forward, and seemingly no chance of escape; but after once discharging their carbines, which they had no time to reload, with no weapons but their revolvers, they fought their way back toward the station. The party was completely surrounded on every side, and friend and foe so intermingled in the confused mass of combatants, that Maj. Anderson was unable to use the howitzer, but all the remaining available force of his already weak garrison, was sent to the relief of the sorely pressed party. The Indians now turning a portion of their force against the new enemy, Lieut. Collins' party succeeded in cutting their way through the host that still beset them, when just as escape seemed possible, and the worst was apparently over, Lieut. Collins' horse, maddened by the terrible confusion, broke from the control of his rider, carrying him straight into the surging crowd of eager, vengeful savages, to share the fate that befalls every unfortunate foe that falls into their cruel hands. Of the party, four others were killed, and one wounded. The rest, as by a miracle, escaped. Sergt. Custard had, in the meantime, nearly gained the river, and saw the Indians for the first time, when the whole host rushed upon him, after their encounter with Lieut. Collins' party. The men sheltered themselves as best they could behind their horses until they were shot, and then taking advantage of every knoll and hillock, for six hours fought with the desperate courage of men who feared the death of a soldier far less than the horrible fate of a prisoner. Every one was slain; only three men of the party who were cut off before the fight began, and who escaped by swimming the Platte, lived to carry the tale to their sorrowing comrades at the station. The next day, when the mutilated bodies were recovered, and buried, with military honors in one grave, every Indian had disappeared from the vicinity, and was beyond the reach of any punishment which the garrison might be able to inflict.

Soon after this, the companies of the Eleventh still on duty on the telegraph line, were relieved and ordered to Fort Leavenworth for muster out. A portion of Company G had been mustered out and discharged in June; also, under the same order, Col. Moonlight and Adjt. Taber. The order was then suspended, and the vacancies in the regiment filled by the commission of Lieut. Col. Plumb, as Colonel; Maj. Anderson, as Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Allen of Company K, as Major, and Sergt. Maj. I. H. Isbell, as Adjutant. The renewal of the order for muster out, which took effect on the 20th of September, just as the companies reached Fort Leavenworth, prevented the officers above named from being mustered into the service.

The Eleventh Kansas was composed in an especial manner, of the working men of the counties in which it was recruited, men who left the farm, the shop, the bench, and left them knowing that they were giving up the main reliance of the families dependent upon them. One who shared with the regiment its triumphs and reverses, its days of relaxation, and its toilsome marches, and weary, dragging days of hardship and danger, writes of them "as one who knows whereof he speaketh," when he says: "No history will record the heroic struggles of the men at the recruiting stations on the prairies when they resolved to leave their ill-provided families for the hazards of three years of distant service. No exposure on picket, no toil on march, no danger in battle ever tried their manhood like the first struggle of enlistment." Having once made this sacrifice, and made it simply because the call of duty and country was louder than aught beside, they were not the men to murmur or rebel, even at the extreme hardships of a soldier's life; but, as they thoughtfully and intelligently offered their services at first, so they intelligently, quietly and soberly continued them, even to the end.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

Company A—Killed at Westport, Mo., October 23, 1864, James F. Gordon, Leavenworth; at Little Blue, October 21, 1864, George W. Edwards, Easton. Killed by the Indians in Dacota Territory, George W. Gliddon and Henry G. Gale, both of Easton, and Silas Hinshaw, Leavenworth.

Company B—Killed at Little Blue, Mo., Sergt. James B. Kyle, Holton, and William P. Cole, Leavenworth.

Company C—Killed at Lexington, Mo., October 18, 1864, Sergt. Charles V. Hyde, Emporia. Died of wounds received at Prairie Grove, Ark., Charles Stotler, Emporia. Died of wounds received near Scott's Ford, Mo., Isaac Cox, Emporia.

Company D—Killed at Platte River Bridge, D. T., July 26, 1865, Corp. William H. Miller, Mount Florence; Thomas Powell, Oskaloosa; William D. Gray, Leavenworth; Samuel Tull, Aubrey; Martin Green, Edwin Summers and Jacob Zinn, all of Rising Sun, and John R. Zinn, Lawrence. Killed at Lexington, Mo., James H. Long, Rising Sun; killed by guerrillas, John Poor, Rising Sun, and Jonathan N. Myers, Oskaloosa. Died of wounds received at Little Blue, Mo., William C. Todd, Oskaloosa.

Company E—Killed at Prairie Grove, Ark., Matthias S. Judge, Topeka.

Company F—Killed at Little Blue, Mo., Frederick Lochterman, Garnett. Killed by Indians at Platte Bridge, D. T., William T. Bonwell, Lyon County. Died of wounds received at Prairie Grove, John H. Smith, Garnett.

Company H—Killed at Red Buttes, D. T., July 26, 1865, Sergt. Amos J. Custard, Big Springs; Jesse E. Antram, Moses Brown, William Brown, all of Kaw; George Heil, August Hoppe, Ferdinand Shaffer, Samuel Sproul, all of Tecumseh; William B. Long, Monmouth; William West, Burlingame; Thomas W. Young, Osage County; James Ballen, Leavenworth; John Horton, Delaware.

Company I—Killed at Prairie Grove, William Eckenkamp, Burlingame; Platte Bridge, D. T., Adam Culp, Mt. Florence; George W. McDonald, Burlingame; James A. Porter, Lyon County. Died of wounds received at Prairie Grove, William Grigsby, Grasshopper; John C. Rooks and Isaac F. Thiers, Burlingame. Killed at Westport, Mo., William Abnot, Shawnee.

Company K—Killed at Platte River Bridge, Sebastian Nehring, Alma, and George Camp, Pleasant Grove. Killed by guerrillas, George N. Sabin, Louisville.

Company L—Killed at Little Blue, Mo., William H. Lapham, Wabaunsee; Moses L. Thomas, Chelsea; Frederic Whaley, Lawrence. Died of wounds received at Little Blue, William Evans, Lawrence.

TWELFTH KANSAS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Twelfth Infantry was one of the three regiments that were raised in Kansas, under the call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 volunteers, to serve for three years or during the war. It was recruited by Charles W. Adams, of Lawrence, in the counties of Wyandotte, Johnson, Douglas, Miami, Franklin, Coffey, Allen, Linn and Bourbon. The regiment, which was recruited and organized under authority, delegated Hon. James H. Lane, by the War Department, rendezvoused, and was mustered into service at Paola, Miami County, September 25, 1862, under the following officers:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Charles W. Adams, Lawrence; Lieutenant Colonel, Josiah E. Hayes, Olathe; Major, Thomas H. Kennedy, Lawrence; Adjutant, Charles J. Lovejoy, Baldwin City; Quartermaster, Andrew J. Shannon, Paola; Surgeon, Thomas Lindsay, Garnett; Chaplain, Werter R. Davis, Baldwin City.

Line Officers.—Company A, Captain, James D. Chestnut, Wyandotte; First Lieutenant, John H. Tullis, Olathe; Second Lieutenant, Nathan R. Stone. Company B, Captain, George W. Umberger, Clinton; First Lieutenant, Lewis W. Hoover, Lawrence; Second Lieutenant, Martin L. Towne, Lawrence. Company C, Captain, Nick L. Benter, Osage; First Lieutenant, William O. Hubbell, Paola; Second Lieutenant, William B. Nichols, Stanton. Company D, Captain, George W. Ashby, Prairie City; First Lieutenant, Henry Shively, Stanton; Second Lieutenant, Alfred Johnson, Peoria. Company E, Captain, James M. Steele, Lawrence; First Lieutenant, A. Jackson Jennings, Eudora; Second Lieutenant, James H. Pleasants, Franklin. Company F, Captain, Clark McKay, Le Roy; First Lieutenant, George W. S. Bell, Ottumwa; Second Lieutenant, Allen Crocker, Burlington. Company G, Captain, Ezekiel Bunn, Mansfield; First Lieutenant, Alexander McArthur, Hyatt; Second Lieutenant, Franklin Newell, Mansfield. Company H, Captain, James W. Parmeter, Olathe; First Lieutenant, Augustus W. Burton, Fort Lincoln; Second Lieutenant, William Pellett, Olathe. Company I, Captain, Joseph T. Gordon, Lanesfield; First Lieutenant, George Ellis; Second Lieutenant, Demas M. Alexander. Company K, Captain, John J. Sears; First Lieutenant, Peter J. Miserez, both of Mound City; Second Lieutenant, William Barrett, Marmiton.

Soon after its organization, the various companies of the regiment were detached for border service, being stationed, mainly, along the eastern line of Kansas, Company H, however, being at Fort Larned, and a company at Fort Riley. The duty of the Twelfth was almost identical with that of many Kansas regiments—hunting guerrillas and bushwhackers, scouting, foraging and protecting the State from the predatory bands that infested Southern and Western Missouri.

In the winter of 1863, all the companies composing the regiment, except Company H, which still remained at Fort Larned, concentrated at Fort Smith, Ark.; Companies B, E and F, escorting a supply train to that place in the fall, and the other companies following in December. Company H arrived at Fort Smith in February, 1864, and the re-united regiment remained at that post until the following spring, performing escort and other duties.

On the 23d of March, with the Frontier Division under Gen. Thayer, the regiment marched from Fort Smith, and on the 9th of April joined Gen. Steele's command at Little Missouri River, whence the united army continued its march toward Camden, Ark., arriving on the 16th, and evacuating the town on the 26th of April. The Twelfth formed a part of the Second Brigade on the hurried march to the Saline, at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, and during the still more hurried march from that point to Little Rock, where the troops arrived on the morning of May 8, almost exhausted, from lack of food and rest. After remaining a short time at Little Rock, the Frontier Division was ordered back to Fort Smith, which was threatened by the rebel forces that had gathered in the vicinity since the evacuation of Camden. The march from Fort Smith via Camden, to Little Rock, and return to the same point was one of the hardest that was performed by the army of the Frontier, and one that told most heavily on the strength and health of the men. The country was unhealthy, and peculiarly hard to traverse; swamps, torrents, mountains, had to be crossed, and that in the early spring, when every feature of the country was at its worst. The regiment reached Fort Smith on the 17th of May, having marched 550 miles since it left on the 23d of March.

During the summer, the regiment was employed on the fortifications that were in process of construction, which, extending from the Poteau River to the Arkansas, protected the place from assault on the south. During the winter of 1864, the Twelfth was engaged in escorting the forage trains, that were sent out from the fort. In February, 1865, it was ordered to Little Rock, performing garrison duty of various kinds, until it was mustered out of service at the same place, June 8, 1865.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

Company B—Killed at Baxter's Springs, Ark., October 6, 1863, John T. Moore, Lawrence; at Jenkin's Ferry, Ark., April 30, 1864, William Zimm, Lawrence.

Company F—Killed at Poison Springs, Ark., April 18, 1864, Sergt. B. Samuels, Ottumwa.

Company H—Killed at Olathe, Kan., by guerrillas, September 7, 1862, Benjamin F. Cook, James B. Judy, John J. Judy, Isaiah Skinner, Philip F. Wiggins, all of Olathe.

Company I—Killed at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., April 30, 1864, First Lieut. George Ellis and Ellis Lowers, Spring Hill. Died of wounds received at Jenkin's Ferry, William Johnson Wyandotte.

Company K—Killed at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., Rufus B. Burley, Mound City; at Cabin Creek, Ark., November 19, 1864, by guerrillas, John Harbin, Fort Lincoln.

THIRTEENTH KANSAS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Like the Eleventh and Twelfth, the Thirteenth was raised in conformity to the quota assigned Kansas, under President Lincoln's call of July, 1862, and was recruited by Cyrus Leland, Sr., by virtue of authority delegated to him by Hon. James H. Lane in the counties of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Marshall and Nemaha. The rendezvous was established at Camp Stanton, city of Atchison, the regiment organized on the 10th of September, 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States September 20, of the same year, under the following officers:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Thomas M. Bowen, Marysville; Lieutenant Colonel, John B Wheeler, Troy; Major, Caleb A. Woodworth, Atchison; Adjutant, William P. Badger, ——; Quartermaster, Cyrus Leland, ——; Surgeon, William M. Grimes, Atchison; Chaplain, Daniel A. Murdock,

Line Officers.—Company A, Captain, Samuel Flickinger, Geary City; First Lieutenant, Joseph A. Nixon, Troy; Second Lieutenant, Alfred A. Clutter, Geary City; Company B, Captain, Henry Haverkorst, Atchison; First Lieutenant, Marion N. Beeler, Troy; Second Lieutenant, August Langehemeken, Atchison; Company C, Captain, Hugh Robertson, Troy; First Lieutenant, Jeremiah Frankhouse, and Second Lieutenant, Alfred C. Dow, both of Doniphan County. Company D, Captain, Henry R. Neal Atchison; First Lieutenant, John Batsell, ——; Second Lieutenant, Robert Manville, Atchison. Company E. Captain, Perry Hutchinson, and First Lieutenant, James H. McDougall, both of Marysville; Second Lieutenant, John N. Cline, Centralia. Company F, Captain, John E. Hayes, Locust Grove; First Lieutenant, Archimedes S. Speck, Atchison County; Second Lieutenant, William J. May, Monrovia. Company G, Captain, William S. Blackburn, Vermillion; First Lieutenant, Levi Hensel, Seneca; Second Lieutenant, Daniel C. Auld, Vermillion. Company H, Captain, Orlando H. McCauley, Robinson; First Lieutenant, James C. McElroy, Highland; Second Lieutenant, Theodore Collins, Fall City, Neb. Company I, Captain, John Shilling, Hiawatha; First Lieutenant, Alonzo Bradner, Elwood; Second Lieutenant, Langden M. Risley, Hiawatha. Company K, Captain, Patrick McNamara, Locust Grove; First Lieutenant, Daniel C. O'Keefe, Atchison; Second Lieutenant, Hugh Dougherty, Atchison.

In October, the regiment was ordered to join the division of Gen. Blunt, which it accomplished on the 29th, soon after the battle of Old Fort Wayne. It was attached to the Second Brigade, Col. Weer commanding, and as a part of the First Division, Army of the Frontier, participated in the various engagements with Gen. Hindman's forces in Arkansas, ending with his flight over the Arkansas River at Van Buren. It was present and took an active and honorable part in the engagement at Cane Hill; the struggle for the occupation of the crest of the Boston Mountains; and the pursuit which followed the repulse of Marmaduke's cavalry.

At the battle of Prairie Grove, the Thirteenth was one of the first regiments of Gen. Blunt's division that became engaged, and its record, although it was a new regiment, was equally honorable with the older organizations. Every attempt to capture the battery, of which it formed the support, was successfully repulsed with heavy loss to the rebels, and the Thirteenth, with the command, occupied the field at night, ready to renew the struggle in the morning. Gen. Hindman preferring not to so renew it, withdrew his forces before daylight, and the result of the battle was the pursuit of the retreating enemy to Van Buren, and the final dispersion of Gen. Hindman's command. The battle at Prairie Grove virtually finished the campaign for the winter.

After returning to Rhea's Mills, where the army train had been left, Gen. Blunt was relieved by Gen. Schofield, and the army marched to Elm Springs, Ark., remaining in camp at that place until January 7, 1863, when the regiment was ordered to Springfield, Mo., where it remained performing garrison and escort duty until spring. On the 19th of May, it marched to Fort Scott, and for the next two months performed outpost duty at Drywood, a part of the regiment being absent on furlough.

In August, the regiment was again attached to the force of Gen. Blunt, and in pursuit of the rebel Gens. Cooper, Cabell and Stand-Waitie, in Missouri and Arkansas, marched during the month over 400 miles. After the pursuit was abandoned, the brigade to which the Thirteenth was attached moved to Webber's Falls, C. N., on the Arkansas River, remaining about two weeks. It then marched to Scullyville, also in the Cherokee Nation, performing outpost and scout duty until the 6th of November, when it marched to Van Buren, Ark., and went into winter quarters. In March, 1864, Companies A, C, D, G, H and I were ordered to Fort Smith for garrison duty during the absence of Gen. Thayer's command on the Camden expedition, leaving Companies B, E and F to garrison Van Buren. After the evacuation of Camden, the depredations of the guerrillas on the western line of Arkansas became more frequent and daring. The failure of the Seventh Corps to hold the place, after running such a race to gain it, and the success of the rebel leaders in capturing valuable trains, almost within hearing of Gen. Steele's guns, had given the marauding bands fresh courage, and our outposts and advanced stations were held at peril of life and liberty. Capt. Marion N. Beeler, of Company B, received a mortal wound in a night attack on a band of guerrillas, and Col. Bowen was surprised and taken prisoner by another band within rifle shot of his own pickets. He was, however, soon released. The regiment remained on duty at Fort Smith until the 3d of March, 1865, when it was ordered to Little Rock, Ark., and on the 26th of June was mustered out of service. It then proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and on the 18th day of July, 1865, received final payment and discharge.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

Chaplain Ozem B. Gardner, killed in action November 25, 1864, at Timber Hill, Cherokee Nation.

Company C—Killed at Van Buren, Ark., November 8, 1864, Harry O. Stratton; at Prairie Grove, Ark., December 7, 1862, Eli T. Vickery, Doniphan County.

Company D—Died of wounds received at Prairie Grove, John Rhodes, Monrovia. Died of wounds received at Jenkins' Ferry, Sergt. John P. Mosley, Atchison.

Company E—Killed at Prairie Grove, Ark., Sergt. Cornelius B. Hornbeck, Marysville.

Company F—Killed at Harre Head, Ark., August 4, 1864, James L. Parnell, Mount Pleasant.

Company G—Killed at Prairie Grove, Ark., John H. Clapp, Vermillion.

Company H—Killed at Prairie Grove, Ark., Sergt. John Neal, Troy.

Company I—Killed at Prairie Grove, Ark., Corp. John Jones, Elwood, Newton Sevier, Brown County. Died of wounds received at Prairie Grove, Second Lieut. Langden M. Risley, Hiawatha: Private John Cole. Died of wounds received at Roseville, Ark., John T. Spencer, Granada. Killed by guerrillas at Greenfield, Mo., Thomas B. Cummings, Hiawatha.

Company K—Killed at Prairie Grove, Ark., John Collins and Lorenzo Richardson, both of Atchison.

FOURTEENTH KANSAS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The nucleus of this organization was four companies of cavalry, which were recruited as personal escort of Maj. Gen. Blunt, in the spring of 1863. The necessity of raising an additional force for frontier service was so imperative, that the recruiting of a whole regiment was authorized, and the work performed during the summer and fall, Maj. T. J. Anderson serving as recruiting officer. The organization of the regiment was partially completed in November, as follows.

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Charles W. Blair, Fort Scott; Majors, Daniel H. David, Charles Willetts and John G. Brown, Leavenworth; Adjutant, William O. Gould, Leavenworth; Assistant Surgeon, Albert W. Chenowith, Lecompton.

Line Officers.—Company A, Captain, William Larimer, Jr., Leavenworth; First Lieutenant, Collin C. Whitman; Second Lieutenant, Robert H. Pierce, Leavenworth. Company B, Captain, Charles H. Haynes, First Lieutenant, James Morris, and Second Lieutenant, Andrew M. Anderson, all of Fort Scott. Company C, Captain, Charles Willetts; First Lieutenant, John G. Brown; Second Lieutenant, J. F. Dalton, all of Leavenworth. Company D, Captain, William M. Bixby; First Lieutenant, Samuel L. Jennings; Second Lieutenant, James S. Berry, all of White Cloud. Company E, Captain, George J. Clark; First Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Josling, both of Fort Scott; Second Lieutenant, William B. Clark, Leavenworth. Company F, Captain, Albert J. Briggs; First Lieutenant, John A. Huff, and Second Lieutenant, William D. Parish, all of Paola. Company G, Captain, Albert H. Campbell, Fort Scott; First Lieutenant, Count S. Steel, Marion; Second Lieutenant, James M. Kilgore, Delaware. Company H, Captain, Thomas Stephenson, Highland; First Lieutenant, James A. Ogan, Troy; Second Lieutenant, Dudley Sawyer, Hiawatha. Company I, Captain, Merimoth O. Teeple, Paola; First Lieutenant, George L. Bowen, Fort Scott; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Rickabaugh, Emporia. Company K, Captain, Godfrey B. Nuzum, White Cloud; First Lieutenant, Josephus Utt, Troy; Second Lieutenant, Henry Minton, White Cloud. Company L, Captain, Charles Harris, ——; First Lieutenant, Joseph Pratt, ——; Second Lieutenant, William Writtenberry, Ashboro, N. C.

Previous to the organization of the regiment, Gen. Blunt, with his escort, was attacked while on his way to Fort Smith, by Quantrell, with a band of six hundred guerrillas. The encounter took place October 6, 1863, at Baxter's Springs, near the little post then called Fort Blair. A great number of the escort were killed or disabled; among the former, fifteen men of Company A, afterward of the Fourteenth Regiment. Many were killed after they were captured, among whom was Maj. H Z. Curtis, son of Maj Gen. S. R. Curtis. The train was sacked and burned, but Gen. Blunt, with a small portion of his guard, succeeded, by extraordinary courage and nerve, in escaping with their lives.*

Immediately after the organization of the regiment, it marched, under command of Lieut. Col. Moonlight, Eleventh Kansas, for Fort Smith, arriving on the 3d of December, when its organization was completed, and Col. Charles W. Blair took command.

The Fourteenth remained at Fort Smith, engaged in picket, scout and escort duty, until the latter part of February, 1864, when, under command of Maj. J. G. Brown, it was ordered on an expedition into the Choctaw country, which was originally designed to effect a junction at North Fork Town, with a force from Fort Gibson under Col. Phillips, and thence march to make a united attack on the enemy in the vicinity of Boggy Depot, Cherokee Nation. On reaching North Fork Town, orders were received from headquarters at Fort Smith, for six companies to return to that post under Maj. Brown, Companies B, K, L and M accompanying the force of Col. Phillips. The latter companies being the only cavalry battalion with his command, served as vanguard on the advance, and rear-guard on the retreat of Col Phillip's force. The battalion that returned to Fort Smith was immediately ordered to proceed fifty miles down the Arkansas River, and garrison a temporary post at Ozark, Ark. While at this place, on the 5th of March, 1864, Maj. J G. Brown was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourteenth. On the 6th of April, the regiment marched on the Camden expedition, joining the Army of the Frontier at Danville, Ark. It took part in the contest at Prairie de Anne, and as a part of the brigade which formed the rear guard of the army, received and repelled the furious charge which was made by Gen. Dockery on the 14th.

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* For a full account of this massacre, see history of Cherokee County.

A detachment of seventy men of the regiment, under command of Lieut. Utt, afterward increased by a re-enforcement of twenty, under Lieut. Smith, formed part of the train escort, which, under command of Col. Phillips, was attacked at Poison Springs, Ark., by a rebel force of several thousand, and after a gallant resistance forced to retreat to Camden. The detachment from the Fourteenth lost twelve in killed and prisoners, the latter being taken to the rebel prison at Tyler, Texas.

Companies F and G were the only cavalry squadrons that participated in the famous infantry battle at the crossing of the Saline, the whole force, with this exception having been thrown forward to repel Fagan's threatened attack on Little Rock, and save the depots of supplies in that city. In May the regiment returned from Little Rock to Fort Smith, and remained at that place through the summer, engaged in guard, picket, scout and escort duty.

On the 1st day of January, 1865, under command of Maj. Charles Willetts, it was ordered to Clarksville, Ark., to protect the navigation of the Arkansas River, and clear the vicinity of the desperate bands of guerrillas that were constantly on the alert to discover and take advantage of every weak spot in our line of defense.

On the 17th, the steamers Chippewa and Annie Jacobs having on board several companies of soldiers and a large number of refugees, were intercepted by a large rebel force near Roseville, between Fort Smith and Clarksville. The former was captured and destroyed, being run ashore on the south bank of the river. The latter was disabled, but succeeded in gaining the north shore, with but one man wounded. A third boat, which followed the Annie Jacobs, was also run on to the north shore, but with a loss of seven killed and several wounded. All the wounded were conveyed to Clarksville, and a battalion of the Fourteenth remained with the Annie Jacobs until she was repaired, and ready to proceed down the river.

On the return of the regiment from a scout into Cearcy County, orders were received transferring it to the Second Brigade, Seventh Army Corps, to report at Pine Bluff. Embarking on the 25th of February, 1865, it arrived on the 27th, and was armed with Spencer carbines, which had been procured through the efforts of Lieut. Col. J. Finn Hill, who was promoted November 22, 1864, Lieut. Col. Brown having resigned. Lieut. Col. Hill was absent at the time the regiment arrived at Pine Bluff, and never rejoined his command, dying of consumption at St. Louis, May 11, 1865.

In the early part of May the Fourteenth was ordered to Fort Gibson, at which place Capt. A. J. Briggs, of Company F, was elected to the command of the regiment, and was mustered in as Lieutenant Colonel, June 3, 1865.

On the 25th of June, the regiment was ordered to Lawrence, Kan., for muster out. It arrived at that place on the 11th of July, and on the 20th of August, 1865, was mustered out of service, and received its final payment and discharge.

The part performed by the officers and men of the Fourteenth, who served under Gen. Curtis in the campaign against Price in the fall of 1864, is recorded in a separate chapter.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

Company A—Killed at Baxter's Springs, C. N., October 6, 1863, Sergt. Theodore Wade, Com. Sergt. George Keith and Corp. William G. Martin, all of Leavenworth; also privates John T. Cardwell, Owen Donnelly, Thomas Kelly, Alexander Miller, Zimri Pierce, Henry Stulte, Daniel Sullivan, John A. Baker, Jesse Guy, Thomas Martin, Lawrence Roach, John Welsh, all of Leavenworth. Killed near Fort Smith September 26, 1864, Charles Volumby, Leavenworth.

Company B—Killed at Ozark, Ark., July 17, 1864, Benjamin S. Carlisle, Fort Scott; at Fort Smith, Ark., September 20, 1864, John R. Graham, Fort Scott; killed by guerrillas, October 9, 1863, Thomas B. Long, Hutchinson Murphy, Fort Scott.

Company C—Killed at Baxter Springs, C. N., D. S. Elliott, Elwood; at Fort Smith, Ark., James M. Anderson, Fort Smith, Ark.; Corp. Simpson Speaks, Elwood.

Company D—Killed at Ozark, Ark., Corp. James L. Day, White Cloud.

Company E—Killed at Ozark, Ark., Samuel J. Knight, Fort Scott.

Company G—Killed at Ozark, Ark., Sergt. James D. Alsup, Delaware; at Fort Smith, Peter J. Stith, Timber Hills.

Company I—Killed at Fort Smith, Ark., Christopher C. Joiner, Fort Scott.

Company K—Killed at Fort Smith, Ark., Sergt. John T. Pain, Canton, Tex.; Reuben S. Ware, Salem, Neb.; David W. Howdenhill. Killed in action, place unknown, William T. Collins.

Unassigned volunteers for the Fourteenth regiment—Killed at the massacre at Lawrence, August 21, 1863: Charles R. Allen, Lawrence; Charles Anderson, Clinton; James F. Cooper, Philadelphia, Penn.; Isaac J. Parker, Johnson County; Charles T. Riggs, Richland; John R. Green, Walter B. S. Griswold, Aaron Haldernan, David Markle, Samuel Markle, Lewis Markle, Robert Speer, William A. Waugh and John Watson, all of Lawrence.

FIFTEENTH KANSAS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

After the numerous guerrilla raids of 1863, under Coffey and Rains and Quantrell, culminated in the terrible massacre at Lawrence, Gov. Carney immediately commissioned Col. C. R. Jennison to recruit a regiment of cavalry for the express purpose of protecting the eastern border of Kansas. Rendezvous was established at Leavenworth, and in a month the required companies were raised, and the regiment organized under the following officers:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Charles R. Jennison, Leavenworth; Lieutenant Colonel, George H. Hoyt, Boston, Mass.; Major, Robert H. Hunt, Leavenworth; Adjutant, Joseph Mackle; Quartermaster, George W. Carpenter; Surgeon, Augustus E. Denning, Topeka; Chaplain, Benjamin L. Read, Leavenworth.

Line Officers.—Company A, Captain, John A. Wanless, Shawnee; First Lieutenant, James Wilson, Johnson County; Second Lieutenant, David W. Wallingford, Leavenworth. Company B, Captain, John L. Thompson; First Lieutenant, John Murphy; Second Lieutenant, David J. M. Wood. Company C, Captain, B. F. Simpson; First Lieutenant, J. H. Phillips; Second Lieutenant, Jason Smith. Company D, Captain, Tyrus J. Hurd, Allen County; First Lieutenant, Abraham Ellis, New Lancaster; Second Lieutenant, Leroy J. Beam, Clinton. Company E, Captain, Curtiss Johnson; First Lieutenant, John T. Smith, Quindaro; Second Lieutenant, William H. Bisbey. Company F, Captain, Orren A. Curtis, Topeka; First Lieutenant, Thomas J. Bragg; and Second Lieutenant, Robert F. Bowman, both of Kickapoo. Company G, Captain, Charles O. Smith, Topeka; First Lieutenant, Francis M. Hall; Second Lieutenant, Henry L. Barker, Emporia. Company H, Captain, Oscar F. Dunlap, Topeka; First Lieutenant, Reeder M. Fish; Second Lieutenant, Francis E. Smith, Cottonwood Falls. Company I, Captain, Samuel W. Greer; First Lieutenant, Stutely S. Nichols; and Second Lieutenant, William H. Morris, all of Leavenworth. Company K, Captain, Joseph B. Swain; First Lieutenant, George W. Roberts, Olathe; Second Lieutenant, John H. Roberts. Company L, Captain, Dick D. Rooks, Burlingame; First Lieutenant, Alonzo Donovan, DeSoto; Second Lieutenant, Orloff Norton, Leroy. Company M, Captain, Edward B. Metz, Mound City; First Lieutenant, Emmett Goss, Kansas City; Second Lieutenant, William A. Johnson, Garnett.

The consolidated Company B, of the Fifteenth was organized as follows: New Company B, Captain, Livingston G. Parker, Livingston, Iowa; First Lieutenant, Henry N. Dunlap; and Second Lieutenant, William F. Goble, both of Leavenworth.

Company C was assigned to duty near Independence, Mo., and the remainder of the regiment went into camp near Fort Leavenworth, where it remained until November, when two companies were assigned to duty in Leavenworth City; one company was sent to Paola, another to Fort Scott, and the remainder were finally distributed along the posts on the east line of the State.

Col. Jennison was placed in command at Fort Leavenworth, soon after the organization of the regiment and remained at that post until August, 1864, when he was ordered to Mound City to take charge of the first subdistrict of Southern Kansas; his regiment not being concentrated at any one point until the invasion of Missouri by Gen. Price in October, 1864, when it formed a part of the First Brigade, Col. Jennison commanding, First Division of the Army of the Border. Its record during the "Price raid," is given in the history of that important military movement.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

Company B—John E. Mitchell, Leavenworth, died of wounds received at Little Blue, Mo., October 22, 1864.

Company D—Killed at Westport, Mo., October 23, 1864, Sergt. Robert C. Campbell, Big Springs.

Company E—Died of wounds received at Big Blue, Mo., October 22, 1864, James W. Cobine, John Longbone and Joseph Shorter, of Wyandotte; at Westport, October 23, 1864, Sergt. John Kannally, Wyandotte.

Company G—Killed at Westport, Franklin Farguson, Little Stranger; at Little Blue, John M. Campbell, Greenwood.

Company K—Killed at Little Blue, Thomas Forley, Olathe.

Company L—Killed at Little Blue, George Thompson, Leavenworth; by guerrillas, Capt. Orloff Norton, LeRoy; at Cane Hill, Ark., Nov. 11, 1864, Corp. William J. Wallace, Topeka.

Company M—Killed by guerrillas, November 12, 1864, near Cane Hill, Ark., Lieut. Emmett Goss, Kansas City; George A. Ashmore, Lawrence.

SIXTEENTH KANSAS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

This regiment was also organized during the later period of the war; and, except an expedition to the plains, in pursuit of hostile Indians, and the active and honorable part which it performed during the so-called "Price raid," it had during its term of service, no opportunity to perform other than the ordinary routine military duty, which, however well and conscientiously done, gives little for the historian to recount. The following were the officers of the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Werter R. Davis, Baldwin City; Lieutenant Colonel, Samuel Walker, Lawrence; Major, James A. Price, and Adjutant, Phillip Doppler, both of Weston, Mo.; Quartermaster, William B. Halyard; Surgeon, James P. Erickson; Chaplain, Thomas J. Ferril, Baldwin City.

Line Officers.—Company A, Captain, Nathan Ames, Ottawa; First Lieutenant, Alexander Montgomery, Leavenworth; Second Lieutenant, Alfred Thornburgh, Ottawa; Company B, Captain, Albert S. W. Knapper, Leavenworth; First Lieutenant, McGinly M. Neely, Topeka; Second Lieutenant, John K. Wright, Leavenworth; Company C, Captain, Shubial P. Thompson, Topeka; First Lieutenant, James W. Hendrix, Ohio City; Second Lieutenant, William R. Lamdin; Company D, Captain, John Kendall, and First Lieutenant, Henry T. Smith, both of Leavenworth; Second Lieutenant, Silas Dexter, Junction City. Company E, Captain, William J. Fitzgerald, Ridgely, Mo; First Lieutenant, Charles Guenther, Weston, Mo.; Second Lieutenant, Esculapius Buckmaster, Leavenworth. Company F, Captain, Adoniram J. Miller, Ohio City; First Lieutenant, Hiram Malotte, Parkville, Mo.; Second Lieutenant, Jeremiah H. Malcomb, Grant, Davis County. Company G, Captain, John W. Hall, Baldwin City; First Lieutenant, Jacob H. Cassidy, Stranger; Second Lieutenant, Euphratus Shepherd, Baldwin City. Company H, Captain, H. W. Stubblefield, Elizabethtown; First Lieutenant, Wesley T. Smith, Mound City; Second Lieutenant, David J. Keller, Leavenworth County. Company I, Captain, Absalom Hyde; First Lieutenant, George Barricklow; Second Lieutenant, Charles Byer, Leavenworth. Company K, Captain, Nathaniel C. Credit, Prairie City; First Lieutenant, Michael C. Clary, Wyandotte; Second Lieutenant, John S. Edie, Prairie City. Company L, Captain, William B. Tompkins, Ohio City; First Lieutenant, George Wolf, Clinton;

Second Lieutenant, Ira G. Robertson, Leavenworth. Company M, Captain, Thomas Hughes; First Lieutenant, Thomas Flanagan; Second Lieutenant, Samuel P. Curtis, all of Leavenworth.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

Company D—Killed at Lexington, Mo., October 19, 1864, Meipsis Killough, Leavenworth.

Company E—Killed by guerrillas, Thomas H. Bailey, Ridgely, Mo. By Indians at Powder River, M. T., William P. Long, Gentry County, Mo.

Company F—Killed at Newtonia, Mo., October 28, 1864, Winfield S. Smith, Fontana; by guerrillas in Missouri, Corp. William McKinley, Neosho Rapids and Isaac Brink, Parkville, Mo.

SEVENTEENTH KANSAS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

In response to the President's call of April 23, 1864, for troops to serve for one hundred days, five companies were recruited in Kansas and organized into a battalion, which, on the 28th of July, was mustered into service at Fort Leavenworth, under the following officers:

Field and Staff.—Lieutenant Colonel, Samuel A. Drake, Adjutant, D. C. Strandridge, Quartermaster, B. D. Evans, and Assistant Surgeon, George E. Buddington, all of Leavenworth.

Line Officers.—Company A, Captain, John W. Murphy, First Lieutenant, George De Lanno; Second Lieutenant, James Kelsey, all of Leavenworth. Company B, Captain, William C. Barnes, First Lieutenant, Isaac W. Houts, Second Lieutenant, Thomas G. Peppard, all of Oskaloosa. Company C, First Lieutenant, Asa R. Bancroft, Emporia; Second Lieutenant, Mincher Condray, Manhattan. Company D, Captain, Richard D. Mobley, Junction City; First Lieutenant, Mason M. Hovey, Topeka; Second Lieutenant, Albion H. Whitcomb, Atchison. Company E, Captain, Herbert Robinson, First Lieutenant, Perry G. Noel, Second Lieutenant, John T. McKown, all of Leavenworth.

The Seventeenth was for a short time employed in garrison duty at Fort Leavenworth, but was soon divided, detachments being ordered to Fort Riley, Cottonwood Falls, and Lawrence. In September, the battalion was ordered to Paola, Lieut. Col. Drake being placed in command of the post. The subsequent movements of the battalion were in connection with the invasion of Gen. Price in October, 1864.

FIRST KANSAS COLORED VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

It having been determined to recruit and organize a regiment of infantry from the African citizens of Kansas, Hon. J. S. Lane, in August, 1862, appointed Capt. James S. Williams, of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, Recruiting Commissioner for that part of the State lying north of the Kansas River, and Capt. H. C. Seaman for the portion lying south of the same river.

The call for recruits met with a ready response, and within sixty days 500 men were ready to be organized into a battalion. After some opposition, a battalion of six companies, composed of the recruits raised both north and south of the Kansas, was mustered into the United States' service January 13, 1863. Previous to this organization, a portion of these troops, under Capt. Seaman, had been attacked while in camp at Butler, by about 500 rebels, led by Col. Cockrell. The new troops fought bravely, and in this, the first trial of colored soldiers in the Union army, proved their reliability and courage. The rebels were repulsed, but with a loss to Capt. Seaman's command of the brave young officer, Capt. A. J. Crew, and quite a number of men killed and wounded.

During the winter of 1863, four companies were formed and added to the battalion; the regimental organization being completed May 2, 1863, under the following officers:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, James M. Williams; Lieutenant Colonel, John Bowles; Major, Richard G. Ward; Adjutant, Richard J. Hinton; Quartermaster, Elijah Hughes; Surgeon, Samuel C. Harrington; Chaplain, George W. Hutchingson.

Line Officers.—Company A, Captain, Richard G. Ward, Richmond, Ind.; First Lieutenant, Elkanah Huddleson, Clinton; Second Lieutenant, Ezekiel A. Coleman. Company B, Captain, George J. Martin, Atchison; First Lieutenant, William G. White; Second Lieutenant, Luther Dickinson, Atchison. Company C, Captain, John R. Grafton, Leavenworth; First Lieutenant, Augustus T. Sholes, Wyandotte; Second Lieutenant, Benjamin W. Welch, Fort Scott. Company D, Captain, Andrew J. Armstrong, Emporia; First Lieutenant, Daniel D. McFarland, Minneola; Second Lieutenant, Granville M. Lewis, Elwood. Company E, Captain, Luther A. Thrasher, Iola; First Lieutenant, John Overdeau, Trading Post; Second Lieutenant, William C. Gibbons, Mound City. Company F, Captain, Ethan Earle, Parkville, Mo.; First Lieutenant, Joseph Gardner; Second Lieutenant, Asa Reynard. Company G, Captain, William H. Smallwood, Wathena; First Lieutenant, Bethuel H. Hitchcock, Lawrence; Second Lieutenant, Andrew J. Smith, Clinton. Company H, Captain, Ransom Ward; First Lieutenant, Charles J. Coleman; Second Lieutenant, William T. Edgerton, Topeka. Company I, Captain, Benjamin F. Van Horn; First Lieutenant, Ransom L. Harris; Second Lieutenant, Horace H. Johnson, Baldwin City. Company K, Captain, Benjamin W. Welch, Fort Scott; First Lieutenant, David M. Sutherland, Lawrence; Second Lieutenant, Albert E. Saviers, Leavenworth.

Blunt having determined to establish a post at Baxter Springs, the regiment, together with a section of the Second Kansas Battery, under command of Lieut. Knowles, was sent to that point early in May, 1863. On the 18th of the same month, a foraging party of about fifty men of the First Kansas Colored and the Second Kansas Battery, led by Maj. R. G. Ward, were attacked near Sherwood, Mo., by a large party of guerrillas, under Maj. Livingston. Our soldiers were defeated with a loss of sixteen killed and five taken prisoners; three of the former and two of the latter belonging to the battery. The white prisoners were soon after exchanged by Livingston for a like number of his own men, but the colored soldiers were retained in his possession, under the plea that they must be held subject to orders of the Rebel War Department, and one was soon after murdered. In answer to his demand for the body of the murderer, Col. Williams received a reply so insulting that he decided to show Maj. Livingston, by the execution of one of the rebel prisoners, that the rules of honorable warfare must in future be applied without discrimination in regard to color, and so far as that leader was concerned, the lesson proved an effectual one.

This inhuman treatment of our colored prisoners, notwithstanding all remonstrance was met by the plea of want of power to surrender blacks taken in arms, because of the resolve passed by the Confederate Congress, as follows: "Section 7. All negroes and mulattoes who shall be engaged in war, or be taken in arms against the Confederate States, shall, when captured in the Confederate States, be delivered to the authorities of the State or States in which they shall be captured, to be dealt with according to the present or future laws of such State or States." This resolve stood as an excuse for the most atrocious acts of cruelty, and a colored prisoner was utterly beyond the bounds of civilized warfare until President Lincoln issued his order of July 30, 1863, of which the following are the opening and closing clauses:

> It is the duty of every government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color or condition, and especially to those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations and the usages and customs of war as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies.
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> It is therefore ordered that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the rules of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed; and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due a prisoner of war.

On the 27th of June, Col. Williams, with his regiment, joined at Baxter Springs, the force of Lieut. Col. Dodd, of the Second Colorado Infantry, forming the escort to a large and valuable supply train, *en route* from Fort Scott to Fort Gibson. The following day, Maj. Foreman, of the Indian brigade, joined the escort with 300 men; the force then consisting of six companies of the Second Colorado Infantry, a detachment of three companies of cavalry from the Sixth and Ninth Kansas, one section of the Second Kansas Battery, the First Kansas Colored Infantry, and Maj. Foreman's Indian detachment. On arriving at the crossing of Cabin Creek, July 1, 1863, if was found that the rebels, under Gen. Cooper and Col. Stand-Waitie, occupied a strong position on the south bank of the creek, which was, that day, too much swollen for the passage of the infantry. On the following morning, leaving the train guarded by three of the Colorado companies, and a detachment of 100 men of the First Kansas Colored, the remainder of the force moved under command of Col. Williams, to attempt the passage of the stream.

Protected by the artillery, which from the right and left swept the opposite bank, the troops moved into the stream, with Maj. Foreman at the head of the column, with his Indian troops, followed by Col. Williams with the First Colored. The enemy opened from the opposite shore just as the cavalry entered the ford, and when they had reached the middle of the stream, another volley was fired when Maj. Foreman was so severely wounded as to be obliged to he carried to the rear. Capt. Steward, of the Ninth Kansas, then took the front and soon gained the south bank, followed by the other forces. After a sharp fight the enemy were driven from their temporary defenses. The Texans fought desperately, but the rebel Indians in this engagement proved almost worthless. The loss of the rebels was estimated at 100 killed and wounded and 8 prisoners. The loss on our side was 8 killed and 25 wounded. Among our wounded were Maj. Foreman, of the Indian, and Capt. Ethan Earl, of the First Colored Regiment. This was the first battle in which the whole regiment participated, and the first of the war, in which white and colored troops were unitedly engaged, and the conduct of the whole command plainly evinced the fact, that in the face of a common enemy and a common danger, no pre-eminence was sought or given, save that awarded to bravery and fidelity to duty.

After the engagement at Cabin Creek, the escort proceeded with the train without further trouble to Fort Gibson, arriving on the evening of the 5th of July.

On the 17th of the same month, the regiment took an honorable part in the battle at Honey Springs, twenty miles south of Fort Gibson. The rebels, numbering about 6,000, under command of Gen. Cooper, were posted on Elm Creek, their numbers and position partially concealed by a growth of timber. Col. Williams was ordered to charge with his regiment a battery supported by Texan troops, and moved his men forward to make the assault. After one volley had been delivered, he was unfortunately struck by a bullet and rendered insensible. The loss of their leader at this critical moment, briefly delayed the farther execution of the order, and in the meantime the enemy had an opportunity to rally, and finally by gaining the prairie to make his escape. The regiment, at the conclusion of the battle, held 40 prisoners and 1 battle flag.

In September, 1863, the regiment again moved with the division of Gen. Blunt, against the rebel horde, under Cooper, Stand-Waitie and Cabell, and after a pursuit of 100 miles, nearly brought them to a stand, at Perryville, Choctaw Nation, but they again escaped, and the command returned to Fort Smith in October, where the regiment remained until December 1, during which month it went into winter quarters at Roseville, Ark., fifty miles east of Fort Smith, on the Arkansas River. It remained at this point until it marched, March, 1864, to join Gen. Steele's forces at the Little Missouri River, with which command it participated in the various engagements that occurred during the march to Camden.

On the day following the occupation of Camden by the army of Gen. Steele, April 17, 1864, Col. Williams, with a detachment of his own regiment, 200 cavalry, and a section of the Second Indiana Battery, was detailed as escort to a train of two hundred wagons, which was to be taken twenty miles west from Camden, for forage. The place was reached, about two-thirds of the wagons loaded that night, and the remainder early the following morning. Col. Williams' command was re-enforced after proceeding a few miles toward Camden, by 375 Iowa Infantry and 200 cavalry, commanded by Capt. Duncan of the Eighteenth Iowa.

Col. Williams' command now consisted of the following forces:

Five hundred of the First Kansas Colored Infantry, commanded by Maj. Ward; 50 of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Henderson; 75 of the Second Kansas Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Mitchell; 70 of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Utt; one section of the Second Indiana Battery, under Lieut. Hayes; 375 of the Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, and detachments of cavalry amounting to about 200 men, commanded by Capt. Duncan; 2 mountain howitzers from Sixth Kansas Cavalry, Lieut. Walker commanding.

This force, from the excessive fatigue of the preceding day, the wagons not coming into camp with their loads until midnight, was reduced to about 1,000 men ready and fit for duty.

When within fourteen miles of Camden, a small party of rebels were met, whose movements led Col. Williams to conclude that a larger force was in the near vicinity, and he accordingly made such disposition of his command as circumstances allowed, and, in his judgment the exigencies of the situation demanded. All detachments that were still out were called in, and leading the advance himself, with the Iowa troops under Capt. Duncan guarding the rear, the command cautiously advanced along the road to the point commonly called Poison Springs. Here the rebel forces, commanded by Gen. Price, had selected a favorable position, sheltered by thick brush, and were making ready to attack the right. The cavalry under Lieut. Henderson of the Sixth, and Mitchell of the Second were ordered forward to repel the threatened attack, but were obliged to fall back, Lieut. Henderson being wounded and afterward captured. The attack now became general—right flank, front and rear, being almost simultaneously pressed; six pieces of artillery in front, three on the right, and the remainder directed against the command of Capt. Duncan in the rear, "all pouring in an incessant and well-directed cross-fire of shot and shell." Col. Williams says of the contest, at this time, while he was stubbornly defending the train laden with the supplies so much needed by his comrades at Camden, and hoping vainly for re-inforcements:

> I suffered them to approach within 100 yards of my line, when I opened upon them with musketry charged with buck and ball, and after a contest of fifteen minutes' duration, compelled them to fall back. Two fresh regiments coming up, they again rallied, and advanced upon my line, this time with colors flying, and continuous cheering, so loud as to drown even the roar of the musketry. Again I suffered them to approach even nearer than before, and opened upon them with buck and ball, their artillery still pouring in a cross-fire of shot and shell over the heads of their infantry, and mine replying with vigor and effect. And thus, for another quarter of an hour the battle was waged with desperate fury. The noise and din of this almost hand-to-hand conflict was the loudest and most terrific it has ever been my lot to listen to. Again, they were forced to fall back, and twice during this contest were their colors brought to the ground, but as often raised.
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> During these engagements fully one-half of my infantry engaged were either killed or wounded. Three companies were left without any officers, and seeing the enemy again re-enforced with fresh troops, it became evident that I could hold my line but little longer. I now directed Maj. Ward to hold the line until I could ride back and form the Eighteenth Iowa in proper shape to support the retreat of the advanced line.
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> Meanwhile so many of the gunners having been shot from around their pieces, as to leave too few men to serve the guns, I ordered them to retire to the rear of the train and report to the cavalry officer there. Just as I was starting for the line of the Eighteenth Iowa, my horse was shot, which delayed me until another could be procured, when I rode to the rear, and formed a line of battle facing in the direction the enemy was advancing.
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> Again did the enemy hurl his columns against the remnant of men that formed my front and right flank, and again were they met as gallantly as before. But my decimated ranks were unable to resist the overpowering force hurled against them, and after their advance had been checked, seeing that our lines were completely flanked on both sides, Maj. Ward gave the order to retire, which was done in good order, forming and charging the enemy twice before reaching the rear of the train.

By repeatedly forming and resisting the advance of the rebels, nearly all the remaining troops, except the badly wounded, succeeded in reaching Camden by 11 o'clock P. M. The wounded belonging to the colored regiment received no mercy at the hands of their captors. Many were murdered on the spot, and others on the road to prison. Col. Williams saved his guns, but the entire train fell into the hands of the enemy. The action commenced at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued four hours. Our loss was 92 killed; 97 wounded and 106 missing. The commanding officer, in his official report, says: "The conduct of all the troops under my command, officers and men, was characterized by true soldierly bearing, and in no case was a line broken, except when assaulted by an overwhelming force, and then falling back only when so ordered. The officers and men all evinced the most heroic spirit, and those who fell died the death of the true soldier."

The regiment, with Gen. Steele's command, marched from Camden for Little Rock, on the 26th of April, arriving on the 2d of May. After the engagement at the crossing of the Saline, at Jenkins' Ferry, Col. Williams was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Frontier Division, the First Colored forming a part of the brigade.

After the evacuation of Camden by Gen. Steele, the rebel cavalry and guerrillas turned their attention to the various feebly garrisoned Union posts toward the frontier of the State. Shelby, and Cooper, and Gano and Fagan with their bands, roamed over Arkansas, striking a railroad, a river-crossing, an outpost, foraging on the already needy country, and causing our weary soldiers discouraging marches, and countermarches, which accomplished little, except to dishearten them. The First Colored Regiment had hardly entered Little Rock, when it was ordered with other troops to make a forced march to Fort Smith, which was threatened by a large rebel force. The regiment, commanded by Maj. Ward, arrived at Fort Smith May 17, 1864, and was immediately employed in the various duties appertaining to a soldier's life in a country swarming with both open and secret foes. On the 16th of September, 1864, a detachment of Company K, Lieut. Sutherland commanding, was attacked at Flat Rock, near Fort Gibson, C. N., by a large force of rebels commanded by Gen. Gano. The little detachment of forty-two, was serving as guard to a party of haymakers, and resisted the attack until over half its number were killed, and ten, including its leader, in the hands of the rebels. Only ten escaped.

On the 16th of January, 1865, the regiment moved for Little Rock, arriving on the 31st, and remaining on duty at that place until the following July, when it was ordered to Pine Bluff, where it remained until it was mustered out of service, October 1, 1865.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

Company A—Killed at Poison Springs, Ark., April 16, 1864, Sergt. Jordon Smithering, Corp. Jacob Edwards, James Erving, John Erving, John Henry, Henry Jackson, Robert Wilkinson, Joseph Fyans. At Sherwood, Mo., May 8, 1863, Riley Young, Fort Scott. At Baxter Springs, C. N., October 6, 1863, Corp. Bedford Greene. At Roseville, Ark., March 25, 1865, Sergt. George Smith.

Company B—Killed at Poison Springs, Ark., Second Lieut. John Topping; Sergt. Peter Holden, and Benjamin Bowman, both of Fort Scott; Denis Williams, Simeon Johnson, Fort Gibson, C. N.; Samuel Walker, Fort Smith, Ark. Died of wounds received at Poison Springs, Edward Adams, Fort Scott.

Company C—Killed at Poison Springs, Ark., Sergt. George Williams, Corp. John Young, Privates John Banks and Robert Crenshaw, all of Wyandotte; Silas Newberry, Fort Scott; Patrick Henry, Lawrence; Enos Elliott, Brutus Green and John Reynolds, all of Wyandotte. Timber Hills, C. N., November 19, 1864, Second Lieut. Eberle Q. Macey, Clinton.

Company D—Killed at Poison Springs, Ark., Jackson Briggs, Jeff Cloud, Lewis Linn, Milton Parks, Calvin Simpson, Thomas Young, Grayson McMurtry. At Sherwood, Mo., May 18, 1863, George Webb, William Grisby.

Company E—Killed at Poison Springs, Ark., Sergt. Hamlin Gale, Sergt. Isaac Jackson and Private David Sanders, all of Mound City; also, Privates George Anderson, Lafayette Merrill and George Young, all of Fort Scott. Sherwood, Mo., Peter White, William Smith, Dennis Lyons and Edward Cockerell, Fort Scott.

Company F—Killed at Poison Springs, Ark., Wesley Brown, Daniel Clemens, John Mockner, Alfred Pointer, Leavenworth; Edward Deane, Adam Hill, David Thompson, Topeka; Joseph Thompson, Fort Scott. At Sherwood, Mo., Henry Aggleson, Milton Johnson, William Knight, George Mitchell, Minor Porter, Leavenworth; Frank Haze, Wyandotte. Honey Springs, C. N., July 15, 1863, Thomas Mitchell, Leavenworth. Died of wounds received at Cabin Creek, C. N., Alexander Pulham, Leavenworth.

Company G—Killed at Poison Springs, Ark., Sergt. Charles Gray, and Corp. Robert Donaldson, both of Fort Scott; Privates James Brewer, Jack Barclay, Joseph Grosshart, Edmund Hill, Fort Scott; Edmond Clark, Lawrence; Asa Alexander, Fort Smith, Ark.

Company H—Killed at Poison Springs, Ark., Lieut. Charles J. Coleman, Corp. Lewis Norman, Fort Scott; Privates Fred Helm, David Porter, Benjamin Taylor, Charles White, Fort Scott; Alexander Adams, Roseville, Ark. Sherwood, Mo., Greene Allen, Wyandotte; John Booth, Fort Scott.

Company I—Killed at Poison Springs, Ark., Sergt. Alfred N. Berry, Fort Smith, Ark.; Corp. Gaddis Colburn, Sac and Fox Agency; Charles Buckner, Wyandotte; Benjamin Coffee, Sac and Fox Agency; Jordon McAdoo, Leavenworth; Manuel Pickens, Simon Noble, Sac and Fox Agency; George London, Fort Scott; Randell Wood, Leavenworth.

Company K—Killed at Poison Springs, Ark., Sergt. Joseph Mitchell, Leavenworth; Corp. Mathew Sweeney, and Corp. John Dixon, both of Wyandotte; Privates William Archy, David Ford, Henry Grandson, Edward Hill, Granville Kelly, Hall Link, Reuben Picket, William Smith, John Walker, Wyandotte. Flat Rock, C. N., September 16, 1864, Sergt. Samuel Wilson, Corp. John Hayes and Corp. James Lee, all of Wyandotte; Privates Henry Adams, Horace Butler, Amos Cussick, Hugh Curry, Gabriel Clark, Alfred Collins, Washington Ervin, Lewis Edwards, Spencer Gifford, Thomas Hamilton, Martin Irvin, Richard Johnson, Newton Johnson, Frank Lindsey, Elias Myers, George Nelson, Stephen Pinket, Jacob Perkins, James K. Polk, Colman Richardson, Charles Straus, George Tibb, Jesse Vaughn, all of Wyandotte.

SECOND KANSAS COLORED VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

In June, 1863, Gen. Blunt was appointed by the War Department Commissioner for recruiting the Second Colored Regiment in Kansas. The companies were raised during the summer by the several recruiting officers, under the superintendence of Maj. T. J. Anderson, and in the latter part of October were organized as a regiment at Fort Smith, Ark., under the following officers:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Samuel J. Crawford, Garnett; Lieutenant Colonel, Horatio Knowles; Major, James H. Gillpatrick, Junction City; Adjutant, John R. Montgomery, Little Rock, Ark.; Quartermaster, Edwin Stokes, Clinton; Surgeon, George W. Walgamott, Lawrence; Chaplain, Josiah B. McAffee, Topeka.

Line Officers.—Company A, Captain, Samuel Sanders, and First Lieutenant, Ralph E. Cook, both of Olathe; Second Lieutenant, Charles Scofield, Paola. Company B, Captain, Richard J. Hinton, Washington, D. C.; First Lieutenant, John M. Cain, Atchison; Second Lieutenant, James M. Trant, Troy. Company C, Captain, James A. Soward, First Lieutenant, John E. Hays, Second Lieutenant, Thomas Adair, all of Olathe. Company D, Captain, Frank Kister, Marysville; First Lieutenant, Reuben F. Playford, Burlingame; Second Lieutenant, William M. Mercer, Washington. Company E, Captain, George W. Sands, Hartford; First Lieutenant, Henry De Villiers, Nevada City, Mo.; Second Lieutenant, William J. Brewer. Company F, Captain, James Adams, Lawrence; First Lieutenant, Samuel Kaiserman; Second Lieutenant, Isaiah Nichols, Stanton. Company G, Captain, Ebenezer H. Curtiss; First Lieutenant, David E. Westervelt; Second Lieutenant, George E. Hutchingson, Lawrence. Company H, Captain, Alexander Rush; First Lieutenant, Orlando S. Bartlett, Wyandotte; Second Lieutenant, Daniel K. Hardin. Company I, Captain, James L. Rafety, Leavenworth; First Lieutenant, Marcus F. Gillpatrick, Auburn; Second Lieutenant, Harry C. Chase, Paola. Company K, Captain, John Branson, La Clede, Mo.; First Lieutenant, William G. White, Leavenworth; Second Lieutenant, Jesse Buckman, Linneus, Mo.

The regiment went into camp on the Poteau River, near Fort Smith, and, after the requisite amount of military drill and discipline, was employed in the ordinary duties required of the troops that were engaged in frontier service—escorting trains from one post to another; scouting through the forests and among the mountain passes; guarding outposts; performing garrison duty; doing anything and everything that would secure the safety of home and the loved ones left there.

With the Army of the Frontier, the Second Colored bore its part faithfully and honorably in the hardships of the march and the perils of the engagements that made up the experience of the Union troops, from the time of leaving Fort Smith on the Camden expedition, until they arrived at that place on the 16th of April. During the brief occupation of Camden by Gen. Steele's forces, the regiment was employed on picket and forage duty, and when that commander, warned by the massacres at Poison Springs and Mark's Mills, hastily evacuated the city on the morning of the 27th, and, crossing the Washita, commenced the fearful retreat to Little Rock, with the rest, it struggled over the miry roads, through the drenching rains, and on the morning of the 30th arrived at the crossing of the Saline. All night the hungry men had been working to get the pontoons laid, and part of the army was already across the river when the rebels, led by Kirby Smith in person, attacked the rear brigades, commanded by Cols. Engelman and S. A. Rice, Brig. Gen. Rice being in immediate command. Col. Crawford, of the Second Colored, had just arrived at the bank of the Saline when the assault was made on the rear, and immediately hastened with his regiment to the support of the sorely pressed troops. The Thirty-third Iowa had given way, and the Fifteenth Indiana, which had been brought up to support it, was likely to share its fate, when Gen. Rice, convinced of the reliability of the colored troops by the unswerving faith of their own commander, ordered them to its relief. When the last and most desperate attack of the enemy was made on our left, held by the Thirty-third Iowa, and the regiment, with ammunition nearly exhausted, had fallen back, the colored regiment made its gallant charge upon the rebel battery. The only battery our troops had on the field was useless, and when the rebels planted their own in the face of his regiment, Col. Crawford gained a reluctant consent from the commanding General that his regiment might charge the battery, *when heavy cheering on the left* should indicate that victory was ours. Wild cheers were indeed soon heard, but they came from the exultant rebels, who had turned the left and driven it back, until their own victory seemed assured. At this crisis, the colored regiment moved with fixed bayonets straight over the open field for 300 yards, and with the determination of veterans, the enthusiasm of patriots, and their blood boiling with the remembrance of the wrongs and outrages their comrades had so lately suffered, they never wavered until the battery was won. Seventy of the regiment were killed in the [illegible]rge; among the number, Capt. Alexander Rush, of Company H, whose men seized the battery and dragged it from the field. About the same time that the First Kansas Colored turned the tide of battle on the right, other troops were brought up on the left to support the Thirty-third Iowa, when the whole line being re-formed, a steady advance was made, the enemy being driven slowly back until the repulse was complete.

The captured guns were drawn across the sodden-miry bottom of the Saline, and before night all our army had crossed and encamped on the north side. The rebel loss in this engagement was reported at 2,300, including three Generals. Our loss, which nearly all fell on the few regiments mentioned, was about 700, killed and wounded. The struggle was a desperate one, and the gallant little force engaged, by their courage and determination, saved the divided army of Steele from destruction.

Notwithstanding Col. Crawford's honorable and soldierly treatment of the rebel prisoners taken by his colored soldiers, several of the wounded of his own regiment, whom he was obliged to leave in Field Hospital at Jenkins' Ferry, were inhumanly murdered by the Texan soldiery.

On the morning of May 1, the half-famished army pressed forward over the horrible roads, without food, without transportation—all the wagons except one to each brigade having been destroyed—heavily dragging their guns and bridging the swollen streams as they proceeded, eating the corn taken from the starving mules, drenched by the frequent showers, and worst and hardest of all, feeling that the labor and terrible suffering and sacrifice was all for nought and less than nought. A few miles before reaching Little Rock, our army was met by a supply train, and everything in the shape of food which was furnished the soldiers was devoured with the appetites of starving men.

The army entered Little Rock on the 2d of May, and the Second Colored, with the brigade of Col. J. M. Williams, was immediately ordered to march to Fort Smith to repel a threatened rebel attack. Another long, hard march succeeded, when the regiment reached Fort Smith and again went into camp, the expected attack not taking place.

While at Little Rock, Lieut. Col. Knowles resigned his command on account of ill health, which was accepted, to date May 24, 1864. He returned to his home in Marmaton, Kan., and on the 23d of October, 1864, was murdered by a band of guerrillas, who, under command of Maj. S. Piercy, attacked the town. After the resignation of Lieut. Col. Knowles, Col. Crawford was detached on special duty to Fort Smith, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Maj. J. H. Gillpatrick. During the summer and fall of 1864, it was mainly employed in garrison duty at Fort Smith, or in escort and scout duty in the surrounding country. Maj. Gillpatrick was promoted Lieutenant Colonel November 9, 1864, and under his command the regiment marched in December to Hudson's Crossing on the Neosho, 150 miles, serving on its return as escort to a large supply train. It was soon afterward ordered to Little Rock, where it arrived on the 4th of February, 1865, after a severe march in the dead of winter with insufficient food, clothing or shelter. The soldiers suffered terribly. The regiment had been without a surgeon for several months, but on its arrival at Little Rock was joined by Asst. Surgeon Wood, who had been on duty in the general hospital at Fort Smith. While at Little Rock, the soldiers suffered much from the unhealthy locality, and although their quarters were made as comfortable as circumstances would admit, and much efficiency in discipline and drill was acquired during the comparatively leisure months that they remained in camp, still it was at the expense of much sickness and mortality. During the spring of 1865, the regiment took part in an expedition against the guerrillas on the Saline River, which was in every way successful. On the 1st of August, the regiment left Little Rock, with orders to report at Camden, which place was reached on the 10th. Here it remained until October 9, 1865, when it was mustered out of service, still under the command of Lieut. Col. Gillpatrick—Col. Crawford having only briefly rejoined the regiment since his detachment on special service in June, 1864.

The Second Kansas Colored was finally discharged from the service at Leavenworth on the 27th of November, 1865, having nobly performed its duty, and by its faithful service proved the capability and efficiency of colored soldiers.

The records of the regiment being nearly all lost at Jenkins' Ferry, the official list of losses is very incomplete.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

Company A—Killed at Baxter Springs, C. N., October 6, 1863, Lieut. Ralph E. Cook, Olathe; Private, Charles Allen, Leavenworth. At Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., April 30, 1864, Thomas Smith, Paola; Harrison Carrel and John Welsh, both of Atchison.

Company B—Killed at Jenkins' Ferry, Corp. William Campbell, Atchison. Died of wounds received at Jenkins' Ferry, William Cummings, Leavenworth; murdered by the enemy, while in field hospital, of wounds received at Jenkins' Ferry, Joseph Washington, Atchison; Thomas H. Jackson, Leavenworth.

Company C—Died of wounds received at Jenkins' Ferry, Ezekiel Biggins, Leavenworth.

Company D—Killed at Jenkins' Ferry, Arthur Bailey and Wellington Paden, Wyandotte.

Company F—Killed at Jenkins' Ferry, Robert Miller, Fort Scott.

Company G—Killed at Jenkins' Ferry, George Boyd, Isaac Marshall, James McGilbert, Fort Scott.

Company H—Killed at Jenkins' Ferry, Capt. Alexander Rush; Private, Jacob Spencer, Lawrence. Killed in field hospital by the enemy, Albert Warren, Wyandotte.

Company I—Killed at Jenkins' Ferry, Sergt. David Turner, Leavenworth.

Company K—Killed at Jenkins' Ferry, Sergt. George McCowan and Corp. George Brown, both of Elwood; Privates Michael Reed, Adam Ware, Elwood. Died of wounds received at Jenkins' Ferry, Tobias Middleton, Elwood.

FIRST KANSAS VOLUNTEER BATTERY.

The official records of this organization are very meager. Its first officers were mustered into service July 24, 1861, about fifty artillerymen enlisting during the same month.

The organization was as follows: Captain, Thomas Bickerton, First Lieutenant, Norman Allen, both of Lawrence; Second Lieutenant, Hartson R. Brown; First Sergeant, John B. Cook, Auburn; Second Sergeant, Shelby Sprague, Prairie City; Corporal, John S. Gray, Mound City.

Many recruits were added to the battery during the early part of 1862, and the records show that it participated in the battle at Prairie Grove. The Battery left Rolla, Mo., July 9, 1863, for St. Louis. In consequence of the death of Capt. Norman Allen, who was promoted February 25, 1862, and who died of pneumonia at St. Louis July 10, 1863, the command devolved on Lieut. Thomas Taylor, Lieut. H. R. Brown having been mustered out February 15, 1862. In regard to its subsequent movements, the Adjutant General's report says: "Directly succeeding this (the death of Capt. Allen), they were ordered to Indiana, and took an active part in capturing Morgan's guerrilla band, then on their celebrated raid through that State. After this, they were ordered to St. Louis, and subsequently to Columbus, Ky. They served with distinction in all the principal actions in which the armies of the Tennessee and Mississippi were engaged, and their numbers were greatly reduced by the casualties of war, and by disease."

The First Kansas Battery was mustered out of service at Leavenworth, Kansas, July 17, 1865.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

Killed at Prairie Grove, Dec. 7, 1862, John Deshane. At Waverly, Tenn., by guerrillas, December 18, 1863, Fletcher A. Willey; January 27, 1864, James A. Leonard. Died of wounds received at Prairie Grove, De Witt C. Huff.

SECOND KANSAS VOLUNTEER BATTERY.

The work of organizing this battery was commenced in August, 1862, under the supervision of Maj. C. W. Blair, of the Second Kansas Cavalry. Its organization was completed on the 19th of September following, its officers being as follows:

Charles W. Blair, Fort Scott, commanding; First Lieutenant, Edward A. Smith; First Lieutenant, David C. Knowles; Second Lieutenant, Andrew G. Clark, all of Fort Scott; Second Lieutenant, Aristarchus Wilson, Mapleton; First Sergeant, William Requa, Mount Gilead; Quartermaster Sergeant, William H. Boyd, Mansfield.

At the time the battery was mustered into the United States service at Fort Scott, its entire force was 123 officers and men, 2 twelve pounder field howitzers, and 4 six pounder guns. The battery was assigned to First Brigade, Gen. Soloman, First Division, Gen. Blunt, of the Army of the Frontier, then consolidated under Gen. Schofield at Pea Ridge, the locality of the celebrated battle fought by Gen. Curtis the preceding March.

On the 13th of September, one section of the battery, under command of Lieut. Clark, accompanied the brigade of Gen. Soloman into Missouri, moved east as far as Greenfield, returned to Sarcoxie the 1st of October, and when the rebels, under Gen. Hindman, hastily evacuated Newtonia on the 4th of October, took part in the pursuit, arriving, by way of Keetville, Mo., at Pea Ridge on the 18th of October. This detachment was joined the following day by another section, under Lieut. Smith, who, after a short expedition to Monticello, Mo., left Fort Smith on the 12th of October and arrived at Pea Ridge in company with the Eleventh Kansas, having in charge an ammunition train. The command of the battery then devolved on Lieut. Smith, the sections being commanded by Lieuts. Clark and Wilson.

On the 29th of October, the brigade to which the Second Battery was attached, marched from Pea Ridge, and via Bentonville, Maysville and Spavinaw, Ark., arrived at Lindsay's Prairie, Ark., on the 13th of November, and there formed a camp known as Camp Babcock.

Gen. Blunt's Division left camp at this place on the 27th to meet the enemy at Cane Hill, leaving the battery to guard the supply trains, which were left at Lindsay's Prairie, but, two days afterward, were ordered forward to Rhea's Mills, a few miles from Cane Hill. The battery was ordered back to Fort Scott for payment and re-organization, and marching from Rhea's Mills on the 3d of December it arrived at the post on the 10th, where it remained until May, 1863.

When the post of Baxter Springs was established in May, a section of the battery, under Lieut. Knowles, together with the First Kansas, Colored, was stationed at that point. A detachment of the battery, accompanying a forage party into Missouri, was attacked by a party of guerrillas, under Livingston, near Sherwood, and after resisting the vastly superior force as long as possible, was driven back to Spring River with a loss of 8 killed and 2 prisoners. The same day, Livingston captured the herd belonging to the battery, killing 1 of the guards and taking 2 prisoners, both of whom were afterward murdered.

On the 24th of June, the section of the Second Battery, then at Baxter Springs, was transferred to Capt. Armstrong, Company D, First Kansas Colored, and Lieut. Smith, with his detachment, returned to Fort Smith.

Lieut. Wilson, with his section, accompanied Lieut. Col. Dodd, Second Colorado Infantry, as escort to a supply train from Fort Scott to Fort Gibson, in the latter part of June, 1863, participated in the action at the crossing of Cabin Creek, on July 1, and arriving at Fort Gibson on the 4th. On the same day, Lieut. Smith was mustered in as Captain at Fort Scott, Maj. Blair having been assigned to the command of that post.

The threatening aspect of affairs in the vicinity of Fort Blunt, our advanced post, made it necessary that a larger force than that of Col. Phillips, which formed the garrison at that point, should be speedily concentrated to put an end to the harassing attacks of Cooper, Coffey and Stand-Waitie on trains, herds and outposts. Gen. Blunt left Fort Scott on the 5th of July, with a detachment of cavalry, accompanied by Capt. Smith, with his section of the Second Kansas battery, and, after a forced march of 165 miles, arrived on the 12th, and immediately commenced his preparations for attacking the enemy under Cooper, at Honey Springs.

About midnight of the 16th, the Sixth Kansas Cavalry and Lieut. Wilson's section of the battery, under command of Gen. Blunt, set out from Fort Gibson, and arriving at the ford of the Arkansas, about 13 miles farther up, toward daylight crossed without opposition, and came down the south bank to the point opposite the mouth of Grand River, and about 5 miles from Elm Creek. Here he was met by his entire force, about 3,000 men, with 12 light guns. The command commenced to cross immediately, partly by fording and partly in boats; but the passage, owing to the depth and rapidity of the current, was not accomplished until evening.

The next morning, the enemy's pickets were driven in, and, advancing five miles, Cooper's main force was encountered at Elm Creek, near Honey Springs. The battery took a prominent part in the engagement which followed, and escaped with the slight loss of one man wounded and eleven horses disabled. The return march was accomplished during the night of the 18th, and the battery remained in camp at Fort Gibson until the 22d of August.

During the pursuit of the rebels into the Choctaw Nation, the brigade, to which the battery was attached, marched over one hundred and sixty miles, returning to Fort Davis, opposite Fort Gibson, on the 31st of August.

The battery was ordered to Fort Smith, Ark., in November, and in December was rejoined by Capt. Smith, who had been absent to procure new guns. He obtained four ten-pounder Parrotts at St. Louis. The battery remained at Fort Smith until June, 1864, when Lieut. Clark's section was ordered to Clarksville, Ark., where it remained about a month. With the exception of an occasional brief absence, Capt. Smith's command remained at Fort Smith until it was joined, in the summer of 1865, by the section under Lieut. Knowles, which had been left, July, 1863, at Fort Scott, and which had in the meantime been employed as escort to trains, and to strengthen points threatened by the rebels. It also, in October, 1864, formed a part of Col. Blair's brigade, taking part with that command in the various engagements during the so-called Price raid.

On the 21st of July, the battery, having transferred all Government property to proper officers, embarked at Fort Smith under orders to report at Leavenworth for final muster out and discharge. After a passage of seventeen days, it arrived at its destination, was mustered out on the 11th of August, and received pay and final discharge on the 15th, just three years from the date of the first enlistment.

The following are the names of officers and men of the battery, given in the official report as killed in action:

Sherwood, Mo., May 18, 1863—Corp. Van Rensselaer Hancock, Fort Scott; Garrett Cameron, Mount Gilead; Joseph Endecott, Fort Scott. Baxter Springs, July, 1, 1863, killed, Arthur W. Gaines. *Taken prisoners and murdered*, Corp. Thomas Larkin and private James Martin.

THIRD KANSAS VOLUNTEER BATTERY.

This military organization, afterward known as the Third Kansas Battery, was originally recruited as a cavalry company, by Henry Hopkins and John F. Aduddell, in the latter part of 1861, and on the formation of the Second Kansas Cavalry, February 28, 1862, was assigned to that regiment as Company B, its officers being as follows: Captain, Henry Hopkins; and First Lieutenant, John F. Aduddell, both of Albion, Ill.; Second Lieutenant, Oscar F. Dunlap, Topeka.

In April, the regiment was ordered to Fort Riley, where troops were concentrating for the contemplated "New Mexico expedition."

May 15, 1862, Bradford S. Bassett, of Galesburg, Ill., was mustered in as Second Lieutenant, in place of Oscar F. Dunlap, resigned.

The New Mexico expedition having been abandoned, the company, under command of Lieut. Aduddell (Capt. Hopkins having been ordered to the command of a battery of light artillery, then known as Hollister's battery), marched to Fort Larned, Kan., and on the return of Maj. Fisk, of the Second Kansas, from Fort Union, Colo., with the other squadrons under his command, marched to rejoin the regiment at Drywood Creek, arriving at that point September 23, 1862, having marched, since leaving the regiment, 536 miles. The company, having participated in the various movements of the regiment to which it was attached, arrived at Newtonia in time to re-enforce Gen. Soloman and take part in the engagement at that place and in the pursuit which followed. After the capture of the rebel battery at Old Fort Wayne, October 20, 1862, Company B was detached from the Second Kansas Cavalry and ordered to man the prize, which was thenceforward known as "Hopkins' Kansas Battery," and consisted, at the time it was taken, of four guns—three six-pounders, and one twelve pounder howitzer.

The command moved from camp at Old Fort Wayne, November 27, 1862, and marching south about thirty miles, participated in the engagement at Cane Hill, Ark., the battery being employed to shell the woods in front of the town until the rebel cavalry were driven to the Boston Mountains beyond, and also in dislodging a rebel battery from its position on a commanding hill to the left of the town. The men proved themselves adepts in the art of managing the guns, and their efficiency elicited hearty encomiums from their superior officers.

At the battle of Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862, the battery was ordered into position in an open field on the left of Gen. Blunt's division, and was at first supported only by a small detachment of dismounted cavalry, under command of Lieut. Mitchell of Second Kansas, afterward re-enforced, as the contest grew hotter, by a regiment of Iowa troops. The battery did splendid service, and in conjunction with Rabb's Indiana, was largely instrumental in wringing victory out of threatened defeat.

Lieut. Bassett was taken prisoner in this action, released on parole, and exchanged about two weeks later, in accordance with regulations of war.

Soon after its return from the pursuit of Gen. Hindman's army to Van Buren, Ark., the First Division, Army of the Frontier, was re-organized, and Hopkins' battery was transferred from the Third Brigade, Col. Cloud commanding, to the Indian Brigade, Col. William A. Phillips, commanding; and consisting besides of the three Indian regiments and a battalion of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry.

The brigade remained on the Arkansas frontier until spring, moving to Fort Gibson, C. N., early in March, 1863, the battery soon forming part of the command sent against a force of rebels at Weber's Falls on the Arkansas, April 27.

On May 14, Gen. Cooper made an attack on the troops that were employed in guarding the Government herds that were grazing on the prairies surrounding Fort Gibson, hoping to surprise and capture the valuable prize. Lieut. Bassett received orders to make his battery immediately ready for action, and he accordingly assembled his men, placed guns in position, and awaited further orders. He soon was directed to move with all possible haste to the front, with one section of artillery, which he did, and adding the fire of his guns to the other force already employed, the rebels soon retreated.

The battery took part in the engagements at Cabin Creek, C. N., May 26, and Honey Springs, July 17, 1863, after which it was assigned to the brigade of Col. Thomas Bowen, and after several weeks went into camp September 2, 1863, at Van Buren, Ark.

October 1, 1863, the battery, by order of the War Department, was organized into a permanent battery of light artillery, to be thereafter known as the "Third Kansas Battery." At the same date, Capt. Henry Hopkins was mustered as Major of the Second Kansas Cavalry, and on the 26th of the following January, First and Second Lieuts. Aduddell and Bassett were promoted respectively to the rank of Captain and First Lieutenant.

In June, 1864, Lieut. Bassett, with a detachment of sixty men was sent to Little Kock, Ark., for the purpose of obtaining a new and complete battery. Remaining at Little Rock until September, Lieut. Bassett was accidently disabled, and the detachment was assigned to duty with battery K, First Missouri Artillery. January 1, 1865, the commissioned officers, and that portion of the enlisted men whose term of office had expired, were ordered to Fort Leavenworth, and on the 19th of January, 1865, were mustered out of service. The remainder, about fifty, still in service, were assigned to duty with the Second Kansas Battery, but were kept at Little Rock on detached service until on the 21st of July, 1865, that organization was also ordered home for muster out. The Second was mustered out at Leavenworth on the 11th of August, 1865.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

Killed in action at Honey Springs, C. N., July 17, 1863, Sergts. Daniel Sayre and Joel Booth. Killed in action with guerrillas, September 26, 1863, William H. Lee.

HOLLISTER'S, AFTERWARD HOPKINS' BATTERY.

On the 22d May, 1862, orders were received directing the detail of 150 non-commissioned officers and privates from the Second Kansas Cavalry, to man a battery of six-pounder Parrott guns at Fort Leavenworth. The following officers were assigned to duty with the battery: From Company B, Captain, Henry Hopkins; from Company I, First Lieutenant, R. H. Hunt; from Company H, Second Lieutenant, J. R. Rankin. Second Battalion Adjutant, Second Lieutenant, Joseph Cracklin. After the assignment of officers, the name of the battery was changed from Hollister's to Hopkins' Battery, and on the 28th of May, the command embarked on a steamer at Leavenworth, and proceeded to Columbus, Ky., arriving the 6th of June, and remaining several days at that place. After several marches and countermarches in Tennessee and Kentucky, the battery was ordered to Humboldt, Tenn., for pay, June 30. In July, the command marched to Jackson, thence to Corinth, where it was assigned to Rosecrans' army, and remained until the last of July.

In August, by order of Gen Grant, Capt. Hopkins, First Lieut. Hunt and Second Lieut. Cracklin re-joined their regiment in Kansas, and the men were mounted and assigned to Gen. Philip Sheridan's brigade, where they remained three days on provost guard duty, and were then transferred to Gen. Mitchell's command, joining him at Iuka, Miss., on the 17th of August.

On the 18th, the troops moved to join Gen. Buell, crossing the Tennessee at Eastport, passing through Florence, Ala., and thence north through Columbia, Franklin and Triune to Murfreesboro, from which place, with the army of Buell, they moved to Nashville. The detachment again moved with the army of Gen. Buell from Louisville, Ky., September 28, through Bardstown to Perryville, taking part in the battle at that place, First Lieut. Rankin acting as aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Mitchell, and Sergeant Hugh Quinn, of Company A, commanding the detachment.

On the retreat of Morgan to Lancaster, after the battle the detachment of the Second Kansas held the advance in the pursuit, and at the engagement at that place secured two pieces of a battery which were just about to fall into the hands of the rebels. It was the first to enter Lancaster, capturing there a rebel flag and 24 prisoners. The detachment, with the division of Gen. Mitchell, joined the main army of Gen. Buell, at Crab Orchard; from thence marched to Bardstown as escort to prisoners, and thence proceeded, per order of Secretary of War, directing all detachments to report to their respective organizations to Fort Leavenworth, arriving October 26, 1862.

THE PRICE RAID.

In the early part of September, 1864, Gen. Sterling Price commenced the famous march through Arkansas and Missouri, which eventuated a month later in his attempted invasion of Kansas, his defeat on the border by the United States forces, aided by the Kansas State Militia, and his final retreat with his disorganized and demoralized army to the south of the Arkansas.

At the time Gen. Price started on his northward march, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis commanded the Department of Kansas, comprising Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado and the Indian Territory. His force amounted to about 4,500 men, consisting of portions of Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa and Wisconsin regiments (all employed in protecting the frontier Kansas and Colorado settlements and the overland mail routes), the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Col. Thomas Moonlight; Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, Col. C. R. Jennison; a battalion of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, with a section of the Second Kansas Battery at Fort Scott; Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, Seventeenth Kansas Infantry, McLain's Independent Colorado Battery, and Capt. Dodge's Ninth Wisconsin Battery.

Gen. Curtis, at the time mentioned, was on the plains, in the vicinity of Fort Kearney, operating against the Cheyennes and Arapahoes; Gen. Blunt was out beyond Fort Larned, also fighting Indians; and Gen. Sykes was in command of the district of Southern Kansas, with headquarters at Lawrence. This district was divided into three subdistricts, under command of Cols. Jennison, Moonlight and Blair.

On the receipt of the dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans, announcing the northward movement of Price's army, Gen. Curtis was recalled from the plains, returning on the 17th of September. On the 21st, Gen. Sykes telegraphed the report of 3,000 rebels marching on Fort Scott, and advising that Gov. Carney call out the militia in the border counties, and concentrate the companies of the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry at Fort Scott. The border militia was called into service, and two companies of the Seventeenth Regiment were stationed at Paola, under Lieut. Col. Drake.

September 24, Gen. Curtis notified Gov. Carney of the approach of Gen. Price through Missouri, and requested him to have the militia in readiness to co-operate with the United States troops for the defense of the State.

George W. Deitzler, at this time, was Major General of the State militia, with the following staff: John T. Norton, Assistant Adjutant General; R. A. Randlett, Assistant Quartermaster; Samuel S. Atwood, Assistant Quartermaster; Charles Chadwick, George T. Robinson, Lewis T. Wilmarth, John J. Ingalls, Thomas White, Elisha G. Moore, H. Stein and John A. Leffker, Majors.

Contradictory telegrams were received from day to day, in regard to the movements of Price, even after he had advanced to within ninety miles of St. Louis, and was ready to attack Pilot Knob.

This point was stoutly defended by Gen. Ewing, the battle commencing at daylight on the 27th of September and continuing all day. Fort Davidson, where the defense was made, was on the plain south of the village, and some 600 yards from the Knob. Gen. Ewing had there a force of about 1,000 men, 4 thirty-two pounder siege guns, 3 twenty-four pounder howitzers, and six pieces of field artillery.

Two divisions of Price's army were engaged in the attack at this point, which was defended until night, when Gen. Ewing determined to evacuate the works, as he found himself unable to hold the lines of retreat. Before daybreak, his command was moving north on the Potosi road. Finding the enemy in possession of this road, Gen. Ewing turned to the west and marched toward Harrison via Webster. On the morning of the 29th, the command was overtaken by the enemy, the remainder of the retreat to Harrison being covered by the troops of Maj. Williams of the Tenth Kansas. Harrison was reached about dark, and the night was spent in fortifying the position. The rebels remained in force before the place until the afternoon of the 1st of October, making every effort to capture the command, but finally withdrew, thwarted at every point. The delay of the northward march of Gen. Price, caused by the gallant defense of Pilot Knob and Harrison, enabled the military commanders in Missouri and Kansas to make preparations for still further arresting and foiling his movements.

On the 2d of October, Gen. Curtis received information by telegram from Gen. Rosecrans that the rebel army was seventy miles west of St. Louis, having reached the Missouri River at Washington, and being now between the forces concentrated at St. Louis and the capital of the State. Federal troops were concentrated in Jefferson City as speedily as possible, and placed in command of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, his force on the 6th of October numbering 6,000, of which 4,000 was cavalry.

In the meantime Gen. Curtis, who was in constant communication with Gen. Fisk at Jefferson City, was making preparations for the defense of Kansas.

On the 4th of October, a written demand was made on the Governor for the calling out of the State militia, and the same day an order was issued forbidding the transit of boats below Kansas City. When Gen. Curtis found the rebels were not checked in their westward march at the Gasconade or Osage Rivers, and that there was little hope of their being immediately overtaken by any Union force in their rear, he decided that action must be taken at once in Kansas. His letters to Gov. Carney on the urgency of the crisis called forth on the 8th, a proclamation commencing thus:

> STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
> TOPEKA, October 8, 1864.
>
> The State is in peril! Price and his rebel hosts threaten it with invasion. Kansas must be ready to hurl them back at any cost.
>
> The necessity is urgent. The extent of that necessity the subjoined communications from Maj. Gen. Curtis to me will establish.

Letters of Gen. Curtis were subjoined, stating the steady advance of Price's army westward, the burning of Syracuse, La Mine and Otterville depots, the cutting of telegraph wires west of Sedalia, the prospect of a fight at that point, and calling earnestly on the Governor for the immediate calling out of "the entire militia force, with their best arms and ammunition, for a period of thirty days." The force to be assembled on the border—mainly at Olathe.

The Governor concludes his proclamation thus:

> N. B.—Maj. Gen. Deitzler will lead the brave men of Kansas, and issue the necessary orders. Commanding officers of brigades and battalions will see that their respective commands are in readiness for immediate service.

The next day, October 9, the following order from George W. Deitzler, Major General of Kansas State Militia, was issued.

> HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT KANSAS STATE MILITIA,
> TOPEKA, KAN., October 9, 1864.
>
> GENERAL ORDER, No. 54.
>
> In pursuance of the order of the Commander-in-Chief of the 8th inst., the militia of Kansas will turn out and *rendezvous immediately* at the points indicated below:
>
> Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha and Marshall Counties, at Atchison, under Brig. Gen. Byron Sherry.
>
> Atchison, Leavenworth, Jefferson, Jackson, Pottawatomie, Riley, Davis, Wabaunsee, Shawnee, Douglas and Johnson Counties, at Olathe, under Brig. Gen. M. S. Grant.
>
> Wyandotte, at Wyandotte, under Maj. E. S. Hubbard.
>
> Miami, Franklin, Osage, Morris and Lyon Counties, at Paola, under Brig. Gen. S. N. Wood.
>
> Bourbon, Allen and Woodson Counties at Fort Scott.
>
> * * * * * * * * * *
>
> Until further orders, the headquarters of the militia will be at Olathe, to which point all returns and communications will be sent."

Under date of October 9, the following dispatch was sent to Gen. Sykes and all commanding officers in the State:

> The Governor has called out the entire militia of the State. I want this given the widest circulation and the most prompt action.
>
> S. R. CURTIS, *Major General.*

On the 10th, Maj. Gen. Blunt, who had been re-called from the plains, was placed in charge of the District of Southern Kansas, relieving Gen. Sykes.

On the same day the work of fortifying Leavenworth was commenced, a telegram from Gen. Rosecrans being received that day, stating that Price had avowed his intention to strike that point.

In regard to the response of the militia to the call of the Governor, Col. C. K. Holliday, State Adjutant General, says in his report:

> Never was appeal for help answered so promptly. In most instances on the next day, or the second after the receipt of the proclamation at regimental headquarters, the regiment itself, in full force, was on the march for the rendezvous designated by the commanding general, and it was only in exceptional cases—where the regimental district embraces several counties in extent—that the third or fourth day was required before the command could take up its line of march.

The following regiments reported for active services at the places designated:

Olathe, command of Brig. Gen. M. S. Grant—First Regiment, Col. C. H. Robinson, Leavenworth, 503 men; Second Regiment, Col. G. W. Veale, Shawnee, 561 men; Third Regiment, Col. Charles Williamson, Douglas, 643 men; Fourth Regiment, Col. W. D. McCain, Jefferson, 777 men; Seventh Regiment, Col. Peter McFarland, Leavenworth, 705 men; Twelfth Regiment, Col. L. S. Treat, Atchison, 400 men; Thirteenth Regiment, Col. J. A. Keeler, Johnson, 400 men; Fourteenth Regiment, Col. J. M. Harvey, Riley and Wabaunsee, 560 men; Eighteenth Regiment, Col. Matthew Quigg, Atchison, 400 men; Nineteenth Regiment, Col. A. C. Hogan, Leavenworth, 548 men; Twentieth Regiment, Col. J. B. Hubbell, Jackson, 340 men; Twenty-first Regiment, Col, Sandy Lowe, Douglas, 519 men.

The Fifteenth Regiment, Col. J. T. Price, Davis, Dickinson and Saline Counties, militia, was, by order of Col. Holliday, retained at Fort Riley to guard against Indian raids on the frontier.

Atchison, command of Brig. Gen. Sherry—Ninth Regiment, Col Frank M. Tracy, Doniphan, 554 men; Twenty-second Regiment, Col.

James P. Taylor, Nemaha, 400 men; Independent Battalion, Col. J. A. Pope, Brown, 200 men.

The Seventeenth Regiment, Col. E. C. Manning, Marshall, Washington, Republic and Clay Counties, remained at home to guard its own exposed border counties.

Paola and Mound City, command of Brig. Gen. Fishbeck—Fifth Regiment, Col. G. A. Colton, Miami, 471 men; Tenth Regiment, Col. William Pennock, Franklin and Anderson, 751 men; Eleventh Regiment, Col. A. J. Mitchell, Lyon, 300 men; Independent Battalion, Lieut. Col. M. M. Murdock, Osage, 250 men; Sixth Regiment, Lieut. Col. J. L. Snoddy, Linn, 530 men; Sixteenth Regiment, Col. F. W. Potter, Coffey and Woodson, 560 men.

Fort Scott, command of Brig. Gen. J. B. Scott—Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. J. Stadden, Bourbon, 500 men; Battalion, Lieut. Col. Eves, Bourbon, 350 men; Battalion, Col. C. P. Twiss Allen, 200 men.

The Twenty-third Regiment (Wyandotte County), Col. William Weer, rendezvoused at Wyandotte City.

The total number of militia enrolled was 12,622, of which about 10,000 were concentrated south of the Kansas River, in the section of the State most exposed to danger of invasion. Of the remainder of the force, portions were detailed for special duty at important points in the State.

From the 11th until the 16th, the forces gathered rapidly at the appointed rendezvous, and were organized and equipped. A depot for ordnance, subsistence and quartermaster's stores was established at Wyandotte, Maj. Hubbard in command of the post, which was garrisoned by the Twenty-third Regiment under Col. William Weer. Gen. Curtis, with Gen. J. H. Lane, his Aide, and the other members of his staff, was at Olathe, and, as the command was moved farther east, at Shawneetown, directing the movements and assignments of the troops. Gen. Deitzler and Gen. Blunt were at their respective posts, trying to bring order and system out of the earnest and courageous but inexperienced and undisciplined body of men around them.

The staff of Gen. Deitzler was composed as follows: Chief, Lieut. Col. O. E. Leonard; Chief. of Cav'y., Lieut. Col. A. W. Spicer; Adjutant, Maj. John T. Morton; Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. William Rosenthal; Engineer, Maj. L. E. Wilmarth; Judge Advocate, Maj. John J. Ingalls; Paymaster, Maj. Charles Chadwick; Aides, Lieut. Col. William Crawford, Majs. E. G. Moore, A. R. Banks and A. S. Hughes.

The force assembled on the border was arranged by Gen. Curtis in two divisions—the volunteer cavalry and southern border militia under Maj. Gen. Blunt, constituting the right wing or First Division, and the main body of the militia, under Maj. Gen. Deitzler, constituting the left wing, or Second Division.

On the 14th, Gen. Blunt moved with his command to Hickman's Mills in Missouri, and on the following day organized it into three brigades, of which the First was under command of Col. C. R. Jennison; the Second, of Col. Thomas Moonlight; the Third, of Col. C. W. Blair

On the 16th, Gen. Blunt, with the First and Second Brigades, 2,000 men (all cavalry), with eight howitzers, moved toward Lexington, to meet Price. Col. Blair, with the Third Brigade, moved to the west side of the Big Blue, and encamped. Col. Ford and Maj. Pritchard, of the Second Colorado, were in command, respectively, of the posts of Independence and Kansas City. Lieut. Col. Drake, Seventeenth Kansas, with a small force, garrisoned Paola; Capt. Greer, Fifteenth Kansas, was in command at Mound City; and Capt. Viltum, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, at Fort Scott.

Gen. Blunt, with the First and Second Brigades, moved from Hickman's Mills, by the Warrensburg road, toward Lexington. On the 18th, Gen. Curtis received dispatches at Kansas City, announcing his arrival at that point, and on the 20th, the tidings of his engagement with Price and his falling back toward Independence.

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

When Gen. Blunt arrived at Lexington, he found that Price was near Waverly, twenty-two miles east, concentrating his army to resist the approach of Rosecrans from the east. On the morning of the 19th, Gen. Blunt, assisted by his Aides, Hon. J. H. Lane and Lieut. Col. Burris, disposed the troops so as best to meet the enemy, reported as advancing in three columns by the Dover, Camden & Warrensburg roads. Line of battle was formed to the southeast of the city with open country in front, and the Independence road as line of retreat, in the rear. The small command of Gen. Blunt succeeded, by persistent resistance, falling back inch by inch, in obstructing and retarding the advance of Price, for some twenty-four hours, and in obtaining accurate and reliable information of his strength and location. The command fell back in good order on the Independence road, the movement being covered by the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Col. Moonlight, with 500 men and 4 howitzers. This small force fought and fell back for over six miles, forming four successive lines of battle. The command bivouacked a few miles from the Little Blue, on the night of the 19th, and the following morning moved to Independence, leaving Col. Moonlight with a part of the Eleventh Kansas, and 4 twelve-pounder howitzers to guard the bridge crossing the Little Blue on the Lexington road.

Col. Moonlight stationed Maj. Anderson, with two companies, at the bridge, with orders to burn it when he could hold it no longer; Capt. Green, with Company I, at a ford two miles south of the bridge, and Capt. Huntoon, with Company H, at a ford four miles distant.

The advance division of the rebels, under Gen. Shelby, appeared on the Lexington road about 7 in the morning.

They soon forced our troops from the positions held on the Little Blue, the rebel cavalry finding no difficulty in fording the shallow stream. They succeeded also in extinguishing the fire at the bridge, so as to move over it a portion of their artillery.

At 10 o'clock, Col. Moonlight had been forced back two miles on the Independence road, fighting bravely with his little force against the tremendous odds.

At about 10 o'clock, Gen. Blunt arrived from Independence, with fresh troops, and assumed command. In the new line of battle, Col. Jennison, with the Sixteenth Kansas, was assigned the right; Col. Moonlight, with the Eleventh, the left; McLain's Battery, with the Second Colorado, Third Wisconsin and Fifteenth Kansas, the center. Maj. R. H. Hunt had command of the battery, which was placed in position to check the rebel advance across a deep ravine to the front. Gen. Curtis, Gen. Lane, and other prominent officers were on the field.

The whole line was soon engaged, the men fighting on foot. Every position was gallantly defended, but the rebel force outnumbered the small command of Gen. Blunt, ten to one, and he was obliged to fall back, fighting as he went, and taking advantage of every commanding position to make a fresh stand and resist the advance of the rebel division. Throughout the engagement, Maj Hunt, with his battery, was at the front, holding back the enemy from pressing too closely on our troops, the last position taken being within two miles of Independence. From this point the Fourth Brigade, Col. Ford, covered the retreat, allowing the battery and the other troops to pass to the rear and form again on the outskirts of the town, protected by walls and buildings. In the meantime, everything in the shape of military supplies, was, by order of Gen. Curtis, withdrawn from Independence, toward the Big Blue, where another stand was to be made, and, as the rebels suspended operations for a time, the troops also were withdrawn through the town, save the Sixteenth, Eleventh and Second Colorado, which covered the retreat through Independence. In this engagement, which lasted eight hours—the fighting being continuous from the time the rebels gained the bridge at the Little Blue, until the pursuit was ended for the night at Independence—the Union loss in killed, wounded and missing, was about 200, of which the Second Brigade lost one-half. The Fourth lost about 60. Fifteen horses of Maj. Hunt's battery were killed. The loss of the enemy was reported at 500.

BATTLE OF THE BIG BLUE.

Gen. Deitzler moved from Independence to the west bank of the Big Blue on the morning of the 21st, to forward preparations for the defense of the position. Gen Blunt, with his troops, reached the place during the night, and on the morning of the 22d the entire force of Gen. Curtis was in line of battle along the banks of that stream, the principal positions being occupied as follows:

Main crossing on the Independence and Kansas City road—Col. Blair, with Nineteenth Regiment, Sixth Regiment, Kansas State Militia, Ninth Wisconsin Battery, and a section of Second Kansas Battery, supported by Fifth Regiment Kansas State Militia. Col. Colton; and Lieut. Col. Eves' battalion from Bourbon County. This force was north of the road. South of the road was McLain's Colorado Battery, with the Fourth Brigade, Col. Ford, and Twelfth Regiment Kansas State Militia, Col. Treat, for support.

Simmons' Ford, two miles south—Col. Moonlight, with Eleventh Kansas, Tenth Regiment Kansas State Militia, Col. William Pennock, and section of Second Kansas Battery.

Byrom's Ford, three miles above Simmons' (main point of attack)—Col. Jennison, with First Brigade and Fourth Regiment Kansas State Militia, Col. McCain.

Russell's or Hickman's Mills crossing (above Byrom's) was occupied on the night of the 21st, by the Second Kansas State Militia, Col. Veale; and Twenty-first Kansas State Militia, Col. Lowe. This force consisted of the cavalry of the Second and Third Regiments, consolidated under Col. Veale, numbering about seven hundred men; the Twenty-first cavalry regiment, numbering about five hundred; and a twenty-four pounder brass howitzer belonging to Company A, Second Regiment, under Capt. Ross Burnes. On the morning of the 22d, Col. Veale received a dispatch from Gen. Grant, his commanding officer, stating his inability to join him early with balance of brigade, and directing him to move in the direction of Westport, so as to support the forces at Byrom's Ford; which order Col. Veale obeyed.

In the forenoon it became evident that the main attack of the rebels would be at Byrom's Ford, and Col. Moonlight, with the Second Brigade, and the Sixteenth Kansas, Lieut. Col. Walker, were sent to re-enforce Col. Jennison, but failed to reach him before the attack.

On the approach of Shelby's division, Col. Jennison, who had already fortified the west bank of the stream, placed his howitzers in the road commanding the east bank, and with their aid held his position until he was flanked by the rebels crossing above and below at cattle fords. He then fell back toward Westport, at which point our troops were now concentrating to prevent the enemy from entering the State.

When the First Brigade (Col. Jennison) reached the open prairie below Westport, it was joined by Col. Moonlight with the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, the Twelfth Regiment Kansas State Militia, two Parrott guns and four howitzers. Maj. Hunt also joined the force and assumed command of the skirmish line. Col. Jennison formed on the right and Col. Moonlight on the left, and the troops moved forward to meet Shelby, who was then almost at the State line. The fight resulted in our forces driving Shelby back to the Big Blue, where he encamped the night of the 22d.

While the engagement near Westport resulted in the rebels being driven back to the Big Blue, a serious disaster had befallen the Shawnee County Militia a few miles away. The story is best told in the simple words of Col. Veale in his official report, which is given in full, as this was the only engagement on the border in which the militia suffered very serious loss:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, K. S. M., TOPEKA, October 30, 1864.

TO MAJ. GEN. GEORGE W. DEITZLER, COMMANDING KANSAS STATE MILITIA:

Sir— * * On the morning of the 21st October, I received orders from Gen. Grant to move with my command to the crossing of the "Blue" on the Kansas City & Hickman's Mills road, about four miles from the Kansas State line, which order I complied with—camping on the Blue that night.

The next morning, the 22d, at sunrise, I received an order from Gen. Grant, informing me that he could not reach me very early in the day with the remainder of his command, on account of necessary delay in issuing arms; and directing me to fall back and join the forces at Bysom's Ford. I accordingly withdrew from the crossing to the prairie, some two miles distant, where I left Lieut. Col. Green in command, and took twelve men and went down through the timber to Bysom's Ford. I went myself, because I knew the country well. I found Col. Jennison with his regiment—the Fifteenth Volunteers—and also the Jefferson County Regiment, K. S. M., and several pieces of artillery. This was about three miles from where I left my command.

I went immediately back to move my command down, but on my arrival, I found Gen. Grant with his other forces had come up. I told him what I knew of the country, and where our troops were. He said we should remain there for the present.

Very soon a messenger arrived from Gen. Curtis with a dispatch, stating that the enemy was moving in strong column up the "Blue," and directing him (Gen. Grant) to send scouts to Hickman's Mills to see if the enemy was moving south on the Pleasant Hill road, and report to him every thirty minutes.

I was asked by Gen. Grant to take the battalion of my own regiment, the Second, and make the reconnoissance. I moved off immediately and met some troops coming from there as I went over, but saw nothing of the enemy.

About one mile south of the "Blue," at a point where I could overlook the whole country, I ordered a halt and fed my horses. In a few minutes the General and his staff rode up. Here we were immediately joined by Col. Lowe of our brigade, and then by Maj. Laing of the Fifteenth Volunteers with four companies.

A few moments were spent in consultation, when Col. Lowe and Maj. Laing moved south and east on the road to look for the enemy.

Gen. Grant directed me to move back to the north side of the "Blue," which I did—the General and staff riding in advance.

Soon after crossing the stream, we met a messenger who told us that fighting was going on up the prairie. The General pushed forward rapidly for about a mile, to where he found my artillery in the lane unsupported, with the enemy in his front. The battalion of the Douglas County Third, under command of Capt. Hindman, had fled. The Wyandotte County Battalion, and the battalion of the Thirteenth K. S. M. had been driven from the field.

Gen. Grant ordered me to form a line of battle, which I did, and as soon as this was done, commenced the fight. Capt. Burnes opened on the enemy at the same time with the battery, and, after obtaining the proper range, did fearful execution—opening the enemy's ranks and hurling them from their horses in great numbers.

Capt. Burnes is deserving of special praise for coolness and gallantry—standing as he did by his gun until taken prisoner himself, and every man in his command either wounded, killed or taken prisoner.

My first line of cavalry broke when fired on, and some of the men fled in confusion, but with the aid of my brave and gallant officers it was soon restored, and maintained its ground with stubborn and unfaltering courage.

We fought Jackman's brigade of Shelby's division—six times our number—for three-quarters of an hour, actually driving at one time his whole center in confusion from our front. But it was soon doubly strengthened and charged upon us in double column, flanking us at the same time both on the right and on the left, forcing us back in disorder to the south side of the Blue, where we found Col. Lowe and Maj. Laing with their commands, who should have supported us in the fight, as should the commands of Johnson, Guilford and Hindman. Had they done so the result would have been different. As it was, my command was sacrificed, being ordered to fight six times my numbers of Price's veterans and bushwhackers with raw militia.

It is not for me to say upon whom rests the responsibility of scattering our forces in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of concert of unity of action. I can only say that I acted under orders, and by so doing lost twenty-four brave Kansans killed, about the same number wounded, and sixty-eight taken prisoners, among them four officers; also one twenty-four-pounder howitzer and 100 horses.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded in this engagement was very heavy, as our prisoners passing over a portion of the field a few moments after the battle, counted forty-three dead rebels.

While my loss is very severe, I have to thank God that the bold stand taken by my brave men gave the enemy an afternoon job which detained them from marching into Kansas; and the next morning they were confronted by an army that neither yielded them ground nor spared their ammunition, but put them on a hasty retreat southward; and thus Kansas was saved.

On the morning of the 24th, we gathered together our dead (our wounded having been already cared for) and took them to Kansas City, where we obtained coffins for them, and on the morning of the 25th we buried them in Wyandotte—on Kansas soil. From there we marched home to meet our mourning friends and tell the sad story of the fallen.

The following is the list of killed, wounded and prisoners of the Second Regiment, K. S. M. (Shawnee County), at the battle of the Big Blue, October 22, 1864:

Lieut. Col. H. M. Greer, severely wounded in hip and shoulder.

Company B (Topeka)—Killed, Privates H. C. Covill, Harvey G. Young, J. B. Alverson. Wounded, Privates John P. Greer, John A. Ward, Dr. Neely, Brock Crawford. Prisoners, G. H. Woods, Frank Dawson, C. G. Howard, William Flanders, Oscar McConnel, F. M. Fletcher, Nelson Young, Simon Shaefer, J. S. Stansfield, E. B. Williams, Levi Williams, James Warren.

Company C (Tecumseh)—Killed, Privates Albert Chapman, Elias Roberts. Wounded, John Keiser. Prisoners, Lieut. Hiram Ward (died from effects of ill-treatment while prisoner), Privates John Reed, Osborn Naylor, J. T. Gage, Alfred Quiet, John Keiser, R. B. Hoeback, William Marx, James B. Taylor, A. G. Miller, G. B. McKee.

Company D (Indianola)—Killed, Privates Robert McKown, Dennis Ray, Moses Banks (colored). Wounded, Capt. S. B. Miles, Private Isaac Bickel. Prisoners, Privates John Kempt, Robert Kempt, S. J. Reader, J. W. Clark, Eph. Johnson, John P. Majors, Isaac Bickel, David Vaughn, James Hudgins, T. Fleshman.

Company F (Big Springs)—Killed, Privates David Rake, James Eagle, Robert Campbell. Wounded, John Prater. Prisoners, Second Lieut. P. H. Gilland, Sergt. George Duncan, Corp. Jonathan H. Glenn, Privates George Fix, Henry Fix, Wallace True.

Company G (Auburn)—Killed, Privates W. P. Roberts, Samuel Allen. Wounded, Capt. H. E. Bush, Lieut. William A. De Long (afterward died of wounds), Privates Peter Fleck, Allen Blandon, John Thompson. Prisoners, Lieut John W. Brown, Privates H. Cunningham, L. T. Cook, Samuel Blandon, Granger Wood, David Stevens, Jer[illegible]e Stahl, Eli Snyder, James Russell, Baxter Ingrund, W. S. Hibbard [illegible] M. Deming, John Robinson, John S. Markham.

Company I (Monmouth)—Killed, William Wann, Robert Rolls, David Fults. Wounded, H. M. Howard, Martin Dreck, James Norris. Prisoners, Samuel Kosier, Horace Linn, Elias Williams.

Topeka Battery—Killed, Corporal George Ginnold; Privates Daniel Handley, Nicholas Brown, D. M. Race, McClure Martin, C. H. Budd, Lear Selkin, Ben Hughes (colored). Wounded, Capt. Ross Burnes; Privates William T. Thompson, John Branner, John Ward. Prisoners, Privates G. G. Gage, C. G. Fallansbie, John Link, R. Fitzgerald, Fred Mackey, James Anderson, A. H. Holman, E. Pope, Jacob Klein.

When Col. Veale with his command fell back to the Big Blue, he there met Col. Lowe, and another stand was made by the militia. This position was held, the rebels withdrawing after about half an hour's fighting.

Among the prisoners taken in this engagement on the 22d were twenty men of the Fourth Regiment, and some belonging to the Nineteenth and Twenty-third. No official list is given of the names. Portions of the trains of the Nineteenth and Twenty-third were captured, and the Brigade Quartermaster, Lieut. Marsh, of Leavenworth, was taken prisoner.

While the right wing of our army was thus engaged with Shelby's men, the left and center had, by order of Gen. Blunt, fallen back to Kansas City, where the militia were placed in the intrenchments, the guns placed in position, and everything made ready for the threatened attack on the city. The Second Kansas Battery commanded the Independence road; the Ninth Wisconsin, the roads to the north and east; and McLain's, the Westport road. The cavalry remained at Westport, the Sixteenth Kansas holding the picket-lines. News was received, before the troops reached Kansas City, of Gen. Pleasanton's victory at Independence.

BATTLE OF WESTPORT, OCTOBER 23.

On the morning of October 23, the advance of Gen. Curtis' army, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Brigades, under Gen. Blunt, was at Westport; the main body of the militia at Kansas City; Gen. Pleasanton, with three brigades of cavalry, on the road from Independence to Byrom's Ford, and Gen. McNeil with one brigade on the road to Hickman's Mill.

The rebel army was encamped on the west bank of the Big Blue, their line extending southwest from Byrom's Ford.

Early in the morning the brigade of Col. Blair, consisting of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth and Nineteenth Regiments K. S. M. (cavalry), with the Ninth Wisconsin Battery, a section belonging to the Colored Battery under Lieut. Minor, and McLain's Battery moved from Kansas City to Westport.

About 5 o'clock in the morning, the First, Second and Fourth Brigades, with McLain's Battery, moved out from Westport to meet the enemy, the line, when formed, consisting of the First Brigade on the right, the Second Colorado and Sixteenth Kansas on the left resting on the road, McLain's Battery at the edge of the timber, half a mile to the rear. The Second Brigade was soon brought up on the right. Col. Jennison describes the progress of the battle, in his official report, thus:

"Our skirmish lines soon encountered the enemy swarming through the corn-fields and in the timber southwest of Warnell's, and the battle of Westport was speedily opened. Meanwhile the thunders of artillery to the left told that our lines were engaged along the entire front. After a contest of varying fortunes for some minutes on our right, the First Brigade was withdrawn to the timber, in the rear of Bent's house, perhaps an eighth of a mile from its former position, while the Second Brigade took the road to the right leading to Shawnee Mission, and passed down through Kansas on the rebel flank. After this our entire line was pressed back to the north bank of Brush Creek, while the whole available force was rallied for a general advance. Pushing forward rapidly through the valley, we soon regained our original position, driving the rebels at all points, until our entire line was fairly out of the timber and occupied the open country, our skirmishers swarming along the fences and stone walls, with which the position was so thickly intersected. In spite of the determined resistance of the enemy, our forces moved steadily forward until, about a mile to the east and south, a heavy body of cavalry was visible emerging from the timber, when a general charge was ordered. Swinging into a trot and then a gallop, six companies of the Fifteenth, under Lieut. Col. Hoyt, took the left of the road and myself the right, with the Third Wisconsin Battalion, two companies of the Second Colorado and one of the Fifteenth. The Fourth Brigade, under Col. Ford, was also led by "fighting Jim" in a dashing charge well up to the front. Then, when both armies were in plain sight upon the prairie, the rebels broke, and in thorough disorder began a precipitous retreat, which was hastened by the well-served artillery and dashing onsets of Pleasanton's forces, on their right and rear. This, briefly told, is how the battle of Westport was fought and won."

Gens. Pleasanton and Blunt, with the other principal officers of the army, followed the retreating rebels down the State line road as far as Indian Creek. The pursuit was maintained by Col. Jennison, with the First Brigade, and a battalion of the Second Colorado, Capt. Green, to the crossing of the Blue, four miles below Little Santa Fé, where they were confronted by Gen. Fagan's division and the pursuit was discontinued.

At Indian Creek the following order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD ON INDIAN CREEK.
GENERAL FIELD ORDER:

So much of General Order No. 54, headquarters Department of Kansas, as proclaims martial law in Northern Kansas, is hereby revoked.

The enemy are repelled and driven south. Our success is beyond all anticipation. The General commanding delights to relieve the people north of the Kaw, of the burden.

By order of Maj. Gen. Curtis.

C. S. CHARLOT, *Major and Chief of Staff.*

Under this order, the militia of Northern Kansas were relieved, returning to Kansas City, and thence home.

The brigade of militia from Southern Kansas, under Gen. Fishbeck and Col. Blair, continued with the pursuing army.

PURSUIT OF PRICE.

The force employed in the pursuit of Price's army down the State line consisted of the First Division, under Gen. Blunt, comprising the First, Third and Fourth Brigades; the Second Division, under Gen. Pleasanton, comprising four brigades, under Gens. McNeil, Sanborn and Brown and Lieut. Col. Benteen; and the brigade of Col. Moonlight, which was marching down the Kansas border. This force numbered about 10,000 men (all cavalry), with 3 field batteries and 2 mountain howitzers. The First division took the advance, the rear of the rebel army being about eight or ten miles ahead. All through the day the two armies marched through the desolate border of Missouri, the Union troops halting at sun down, at Westport, on the State line, and about forty miles north of Fort Scott.

Near Westport the rebels left the State Line road, and passed west into Linn County, Kan., encamping the night of the 24th, at the trading post on the Marais des Cygnes, a small village about two miles west of the line, on the south bank of the river. In the vicinity of this little hamlet, the most dreadful atrocities were committed by the retreating army. Old, and unarmed men were murdered. Women, and even children, were robbed of food and clothing, everything valuable taken away, and what was not taken was rendered worthless.

Early on the morning of the 25th, the rebels were dislodged from their position at the trading post and driven over the ford, leaving behind them their sick and wounded. At this crossing, Gen. Curtis was joined by Gen. Blunt, Col. S. J. Crawford, and Col. C. W. Blair, their anxiety bringing them to the front in advance of their commands.

On the north bank of Mine Creek, the rebels formed another line of battle, the two divisions of Fagan and Marmaduke, some 15,000 strong, forming the two wings, the whole under the personal command of Gen. Price. Ten pieces of artillery were stationed to the left of their line. Beyond the stream could be seen the long rebel train extending for miles, moving in the direction of Fort Scott, and accompanied by Shelby's and Tyler's divisions.

The victory of the Union forces at Mine Creek was overwhelming. Cols. Benteen and Phillips on the left; Cols. Crawford and Cloud in the center; Col. Blair with Majs. Weed and Hunt on the right, swept forward with their brave men, and the field was won. The rebels fell back in wild disorder, to the south of the creek, re-forming, only to be again driven to the south.

Among the prisoners taken at the crossing of Mine Creek, were Maj. Gen. Marmaduke and Brig. Gens. Cabell, Slemmon and Graham, besides a large number of other field officers and about 800 soldiers. Nine guns were captured. The Federal loss was about 150 men killed.

In the engagement at the crossing of the Osage, which was another triumph to the Federal arms, Gen. McNeil had the advance, and with about 2,000 troopers put the enemy to flight, who now, for the first time, turned the direction of his march toward the east, showing his desire to escape from the State, and relieving the anxiety felt for the safety of Fort Scott.

In the march from the Osage toward the Marmaton, and at the approach to the crossing of the latter river, Gen. McNeil still held the advance, and with the aid of Col. Benteen's brigade which came up to his assistance, forced the enemy back and held the crossing.

The remainder of the army passed on to Fort Scott for rest and food.

The pursuit was re-commenced on the mornjng of the 26th, Gen. Curtis, with the brigade of Col. Moonlight, and Gen. Blunt, with the brigades of Cols. Jennison and Ford, leaving Fort Scott at an early hour. The Colorado and Ninth Wisconsin Batteries accompanied the commands. Gen. McNeil effected a junction with Gen. Curtis at Shanghai in the evening. At this point, Gen. Lane, Col. Crawford, Col. Cloud, Col. Ritchie and others were relieved and returned to Kansas. Col. Blair had resumed command at Fort Scott.

On the 28th, the army of Price was encountered at Newtonia, Mo., where he had halted and gone into camp, believing the pursuit ended.

Gen. Blunt, with Ford's and Jennison's brigades, arrived at Newtonia at 3 o'clock P. M., after marching all of the previous day and night. On discovering the advance of Gen. Blunt, Price formed one line of battle in the edge of the timber and another on the prairie, his force being about 10,000 men. Blunt attacked him vigorously, and after several hours' hard fighting the rebels retreated on the Cassville road. Gen. Blunt says, this was the "warmest contested field we have had in the campaign." He had only the two brigades until about sundown, when Gen. Sanborn arrived to his support. On the following day an order arrived from Gen. Rosecrans for all the forces of Gen. Pleasanton to abandon the pursuit and return to their respective headquarters. At Neosho, Mo., to which place Gen. Curtis removed for rest and forage, 100 of the Shawnee County Militia came into camp paroled. An order was received from Lieut. Gen. Grant on the morning of the 30th, desiring the pursuit of Price to be continued to the Arkansas River, or until he encountered Gen. Steele or Gen. Reynolds, acting on which Gen. Curtis immediately issued orders for a continuance of the march, sending dispatches to the officers of Gen. Pleasanton's command, ordering their return.

The pursuit was accordingly followed until the army of Price was driven to the south of the Arkansas, being abandoned on the 8th of November, 1864.

On the morning of the 9th, the return march was commenced.

Gen. Curtis, with his staff, escort and the Second Colorado marched to Fort Gibson and thence to Fort Scott, arriving on the 15th.

Gen. Blunt, with the brigade of Col. Moonlight, moved to Fort Smith, and thence, via Fort Gibson, to Fort Scott, Col. Moonlight returning from Neosho to Cabin Creek as escort to a supply train on its way to Fort Gibson.

Col. Jennison, with the First Brigade, and the brigade of Col. Benteen, moved north, by way of Cane Hill, Fayetteville and Bentonville.

With the return of these troops the famous Price campaign was closed.

THE COST.

The Price raid and Curtis expedition cost the citizens of Kansas, besides the labor, loss of life, and such incidental losses as could not be computed, not less than half a million dollars. The Government was of course bound to reimburse them, so far as the losses could be established as valid claims, growing out of the war in which the country was then engaged. The Legislature of 1865 made provision for the assumption and payment of the claims by the State, looking to the General Government for reimbursement. A commission was appointed to examine and audit such claims as might be presented. In addition to the just claims which came before the committee, came an avalanche of bogus claims. The aggregate amount of claims presented was upward of $2,000,000. One half of them required little consideration to be rejected. The Commissioners allowed, as appears by the report of T. J. Anderson, Adjutant General, November 30, 1866, the following:

Services rendered	$197,327 34
Materials, supplies and transportation furnished	152,530 54
Damage sustained	106,806 05
Miscellaneous claims	36,290 90
Total	$492,644 83

The Commissioners further reported several claims received subsequent to November 1, on which no action had been taken.

The Legislature of 1867 assumed the payment of the awards, and again referred them to a special committee to be re-audited and corrected.

This Examining Board of Commissioners was appointed by Gov. Crawford March 26. The members were: D. E. Ballard, W. H. Fitzpatrick and William N. Hamby. It entered upon the work of re-examination April 1, and reported to the Governor July 1. The awards made were as follows:

Amount allowed for services	$218,398 75
Allowed for supplies and transportation	81,682 32
Allowed for damages sustained	131,693 83
Allowed for property lost, and miscellaneous	35,518 47
Total awards	$467,293 37

The amount allowed for "services" by the above report exceeded the awards of the first auditing commission $21,061.41; on the items of supplies, transportation, damages, property lost, etc., the committee made large deductions. The Governor, in his message, January, 1868, says:

> A portion of this discrepancy can doubtless be accounted for by an honest difference of opinion between the two boards in regard to the prices of material, etc.; while another portion, I regret to say, can only be accounted for by a package of forged or fabricated vouchers, amounting to some $18,000, which were placed in my possession by the Examining Commission when they made their report, in compliance with the law. These forged or fabricated claims purport to have been sworn to before the Secretary of the Price Raid Commission. Whether he has been imposed upon by unknown parties is not for me to determine; but I respectfully refer the whole subject to the Legislature, with the earnest recommendation that a thorough and searching investigation be made of the entire affair, so as to prevent undue suspicion from attaching to those who might be farthest from the commission of such a crime. Besides, if the Commissioners should have been mistaken in judging these claims to be forged, when in fact they were genuine, then an investigation is due, in order that the innocent may not suffer.

An investigating committee reviewed the original Price raid awards, and, in January, 1868, reported that it found many claims dishonestly allowed. The Legislature, March 3, passed a new Price raid bill.

The Legislature of 1869 provided for a third Board of Commissioners, to audit the Price raid and Curtis expedition claims. The new Commissioners were Levi Woodward, David Whittaker and T. J. Taylor. The awards of the committee, as reported to Adjt. Gen. Whittaker, September 1, 1869, were as follows:

Services rendered	$233,345 47
Materials, supplies and transportation furnished	111,352 53
Damages sustained	159,191 34
Miscellaneous claims	36,627 64
	$540,516 98

The Adjutant General further reported, January 12, 1870, that, in addition to the above, there had been allowed by various committees of the Legislature, and by the State Auditor and Treasurer, $6,701.13, making the total amount of the debt accruing from the Price raid and the Indian expedition of Gen. Curtis, $547,218.11. The State had previously assumed $500,000 of this debt, and the Adjutant General, in his report, suggested to the Governor that he recommend the assumption of the balance ($47,218.11).

The amount of the claims being thus finally settled by the State, the claim was pressed upon the Government for settlement. February 2, 1871, Congress passed a bill providing for the auditing of the claims. Under its provisions, a commission was appointed by the Secretary of War to audit the Price raid claims. Its members were: James A. Hardee, Inspector General U. S. A.; J. D. Bingham, Quartermaster U. S. A. and T. H. Stanton, Paymaster U. S. A. The members of the commission met at Topeka March 17, and having duly investigated the claims in detail, repaired to Washington late in the month, and reported their award to the Secretary of War, as the basis of an appropriation for the settlement of the claims. On their report, the House Committee on Claims reported to appropriate the sum of $337,054.00 for the payment of the Price raid claims. June 8, 1872, Congress appropriated that sum as recommended, and on August 13, Gov. Harvey, in behalf of the State, received the amount awarded. The amount was received by State Treasurer Hayes, and disbursed, as stated in his report of December 30, 1872, as follows:

> On the seventeenth of August, I received the sum of $336,817.37, which had been appropriated by act of Congress to the State of Kansas, in payment for a certain class of military claims; while for the interest on the debt thus paid, and for other classes of claims contracted at the same time, and for which Union Military Scrip had been issued, no provision was made. There being no law governing my action in case of partial payment, and believing it would be wronging the claimants, either to wait action by the Legislature or to pay those first presented in full, I decided to pay without interest that class of scrip only which had been allowed by Congress, and to issue certificates showing the amount of interest then due on the same.
>
> The scrip issued for the Curtis expedition against the Indians, and for the services of certain irregular companies in the Price raid, although not allowed by Congress, has been paid, as it was found impossible to distinguish by the warrants for what kind of service they had been issued. There will therefore be a deficiency in the funds for the payment of scrip issued for services, transportation, supplies and miscellaneous, including the Curtis expedition, to the amount of $94,348.48, exclusive of interest: in addition to which there still remains outstanding interest certificates issued on scrip paid to the amount of $124,000, and scrip given for damages, $151,191.34—to all of which I would respectfully call your attention, and recommend that some early and final disposal be made of the same.

The manner in which Treasurer Hayes disbursed the funds and other suspected misdemeanors led to articles of impeachment being found against him. He resigned, and the impeachment was not prosecuted.*

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*See "Legislative and Political Annals," in this work.

The Legislature of 1873 created another Price Raid Commission, to audit the outstanding claims, after deducting what had already been paid out of the Congressional appropriation. The final report, made February 25, 1874, shows the following outstanding claims:

Damage scrip	$159,191 34
Estimated interest on same	78,000 00
Service and other scrip	94,348 48
Estimated interest on same	46,000 00
Additional claims of 1872	1,018 16
Additional claims of 1873	236 50
Total outstanding scrip	$378,794 48

Adding the Congressional appropriation of $336,817.37, the total cost of the Price raid and Curtis expedition was $715,611.85, of which sum $378,794.48 fell upon the State.

In 1879, a new Price Raid Committee was appointed, which reported February 17, 1881, claims still outstanding, amounting to $75,047.71, besides certificates of interest issued for $67,561, by Treasurer Hayes in 1872, on military scrip, the principal of which was paid by him. The additional claims audited by the last committee and reported by them as still outstanding will largely increase the amount of expense to the State over that above stated. To the future historian is left the task of making a final summary.

INDIAN REGIMENTS.

Three Indian regiments were actively engaged in the United States service during the war of the rebellion, which were officered and almost entirely recruited in Kansas. The recruits were chiefly from the loyal refugee Seminole and Creek Indians, who had taken refuge from the encroachments of hostile Indians under Stand-Waitie, in the southern border of the State. A few were resident Indians, having homes and families in Kansas.

The officers of the regiments were:

First Indian Regiment.—Majors, William A. Phillips and James A. Phillips; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, J. H. Gillpatrick; First Lieutenants and Regimental Quartermasters, Salmon S. Prouty and John T. Cox; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, John Chess; First Lieutenants, Alfred F. Bicking, Ferdinand R. Jacobs, Robert T. Thompson, Francis J. Fox, Albert Flanders, Benjamin F. Ayres, Milford J. Burlingame, Frederick Crafts, Eli C. Lowe; Second Lieutenants, William Roberts and John D. Young.

Second Indian Regiment.—Colonel John Ritchie; Lieutenant Colonel, Fred W. Schuarte; First Lieutenants and Adjutants, E. W. Robinson and John C. Palmer; First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster, George Huston; Surgeon, A. J. Ritchie; Assistant Surgeon, M. A. Campdorus; Captains, James H. Bruce and Joel Moody; First Lieutenants, Charles Lenhart, John M. Hunter, James H. Bruce, William H. Kendall, John Moffit, E. P. Gillpatrick, A. J. Waterhouse, Silas Hunter, David A. Painter, —— Scott.

Third Indian Regiment.—Colonel, William A. Phillips; Major, John A. Foreman; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, William Galliher; First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster, Alfred Larzelere; Captains, A. C. Spillman, Henry S. Anderson, Maxwell Phillips and Solomon Kaufman; First Lieutenants, Luke F. Parsons, John S. Hanway, Andrew W. Robb, Harmon Scott, Benjamin Whitlow and Charles Brown; Second Lieutenants, William McCullock, Basil G. McCrea and Jule C. Cayott.

Until the re-organization of the "Army of the Frontier," January, 1863, the history of the Indian regiments is intermixed and interwoven with that of other portions of the command of Gen. Blunt.

In July, 1862, Col. Weer, commanding the Indian expedition, sent a detachment of sixty men of the Sixth Kansas and 100 loyal Indians, under command of Capt. Greeno, of Company C of the Sixth Kansas, to Tahlequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, which was entirely under rebel influence; the Indians having organized under command of Stand-Waitie, one of their chiefs, and joined the forces of Col. Clarkson and other rebel leaders. Capt. Greeno succeeded in capturing John Ross, the principal chief, and several of the leading Indian officers. When the Union forces withdrew from the Indian Territory after this capture, thousands of loyal Indians—Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles followed the army as far north as Baxter Springs, seeking the protection of the Government. While here, they were clothed and fed by the Government, and a post was afterward established for their benefit at Neosho, Mo., called Refugee Camp, which was placed under the charge of Maj. John A. Foreman, of the Third Indian Regiment.

When the Army of the Frontier was re-organized in January, 1863, Col. W. A. Phillips, of the Third Indian Regiment, was placed in charge of the "Indian Division," which embraced all of the Indian troops, one battalion of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, and Capt. Hopkins' Battery. With this force, he was ordered by Gen. Schofield, then in command of the Army of the Frontier, to proceed to the line of the Cherokee Nation, and take up his position near Maysville, Ark. He arrived at the designated point, which was about 125 miles from Fort Scott, on the 11th of January, and went into camp. He was obliged to send to Fort Scott for his supplies, and with the guerrillas, the cold, snowy weather, and the extreme scarcity of forage, Camp Curtis proved an uncomfortable location. He soon removed twenty-two miles north, and encamped on the bank of Cowskin or Elk River, for the purpose of procuring forage, and the advantage of a flouring mill which was there. Col. Phillips' department at this time embraced Southwest Missouri, Northwest Arkansas, and the entire Cherokee Nation.

On the 21st of February the camp was changed to a location near Pineville, McDonald County, Mo., and again on the 27th to Bentonville, Ark. During this month, Lieut. Maxwell Phillips, brother of the Colonel, was wounded in a skirmish with bushwhackers.

At Bentonville the small-pox broke out in the Indian camp, but did not spread very much among the whites. The discipline of the camp was wonderfully good—the Indian troops, from the necessity of the case, were comparatively ignorant of the details of military rules, and perhaps could hardly comprehend them if instructed; but they soon learned, under the skillful but strict discipline of Col. Phillips, that the one important duty for them was obedience to the simple orders they did comprehend. On the 17th of March the command moved fifteen miles southwest to Big Springs, where Camp Moonlight was established, so named in honor of Col. Moonlight of the Eleventh Kansas. While stationed here, Capt. David Mefford, of the Sixth Kansas, had a skirmish with Livingstone's band of guerrillas at Neosho, sixteen miles north; seven of the rebels were killed and the rest put to flight.

On the 24th, Col. Phillips moved twelve miles south, and again went into camp for about two weeks, and on the 6th of April he entered the Indian Territory. Two days later, he encamped at Park Hill, near the residence of John Ross, and about seven miles southeast of Tahlequah, where he awaited the arrival of a refugee train from Neosho. On the 9th the train arrived, bringing nearly a thousand families back to their homes. The division remained at this point until a reconnoissance could be made, preparatory to moving to Fort Gibson, by a company of the Sixth Kansas, and a part of the Second Indian Regiment under command of Col. D. B. Corwin.

Maj. Foreman, who was sent on the 8th, with 800 men to the southeast, had a skirmish with the enemy near the mouth of Illinois River, killing six, taking several prisoners, and capturing about 800 head of cattle. Three or four of his men were wounded.

On the 18th, the command marched to Fort Gibson, about eighteen miles west, and three miles north of the Arkansas river, on the east side of the Grand. Fort Gibson, at this time, consisted of wooden barracks for officers and soldiers, and two stone buildings, large enough to contain one month's supplies for the division. The post was situated on a bluff, about two miles east of Grand River. When Col. Phillips arrived at Fort Gibson, his force consisted of about 2,000 men. He immediately strengthened the post as much as possible by throwing up a line of breastworks, and, as soon as his preparations were complete, on the 24th crossed the Arkansas, with a detachment, and made an attack on a portion of Gen. Cooper's force, which was stationed at Webber's Falls. The camp was taken completely by surprise, and the rebels retreated toward Fort Smith and North Forktown, to the main force of Cooper, with a loss of 15 killed and as many wounded. Gen. Phillips lost 1 Indian killed and 10 men wounded, during the engagement. Dr. Gillpatrick was here killed while dressing the wound of a rebel soldier on the field.

The camp of the enemy was destroyed, and a large quantity of supplies taken.

During the early part of May, Gen. Cooper moved his force of Texans and Indians, estimated at 5,000 to 7,000, to the heights, south of the Arkansas River, and about five or six miles south of Fort Gibson. On the 20th, a force of rebels crossed the river and attacked the Union pickets, who were stationed to the south of Fort Gibson. Several were killed at the outer stations, and others were driven in. The herders were also killed and many animals driven off. The enemy were subsequently driven, but not until they had inflicted quite a severe loss.

On the 24th of the same month, a large supply train was due at Fort Gibson from Fort Scott. Learning this fact, Gen. Cooper sent a force of cavalry north to intercept, and if possible, capture the prize. Col. Phillips also sent out all his available cavalry to the relief of the train, which he met the same day. He was attacked on the morning of the 25th, but succeeded in driving the rebels, who left 26 dead on the field. He arrived with the train at Fort Gibson the next morning—not too soon—for the men had only one day's full rations left.

Early in June, Gen. Cooper moved his force south about twenty miles to Elk Creek, and there intrenched himself in a strong position on the south bank of that stream.

An account of the engagement at Cabin Creek, in which Maj. Foreman, with his Indian troops, participated, is given in the sketch of the "First Kansas Colored Infantry."

In the battle of Honey Springs on the 17th of July, the Indian regiments, under Col. Phillips, did faithful service. The division participated in the attack on Gen. Cooper's force in August, and subsequently returned to Fort Gibson, which remained headquarters thereafter, detachments being detailed on various expeditions into the enemy's country. The post was attacked by a force, under Stand-Waitie, in December, who was repulsed by Col. Phillips.

No official report of the Indian regiments being made, the record of their service is necessarily meager, the special part they took in the various engagements while connected with the "army of the Frontier" not being mentioned in the histories of the other regiments.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF MEN CALLED FOR BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE NUMBER FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF KANSAS FROM APRIL 15, 1861, TO JUNE 30, 1865.

DATE OF CALL.	FOR WHAT PERIOD.	QUOTA.	MEN FURN'D.
April 15, 1861, for 15,000 militia	Three months	......	650
May 3, July 22 and 25, 1861, for 500,000 men	Three years	3235	6953
July 2, 1862, for 300,000 men	Three years	1771	2936
August 4, 1862, for 300,000 militia	Nine months	1771	......
Oct. 17, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864, for 500,000 men	Three years	3520	5374
March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men	Three years	1400	2563
April 23, 1864, militia	One hundred days	......	441
July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men	One, two and three years	3735	351
December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men	One, two and three years	1222	829
Total		16654	20097 16654

NOTE.—Surplus, 3,443.

CASUALTIES IN KANSAS REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENTS	KILLED.*		DIED OF WOUNDS		DEATHS BY DISEASE		DES'T'D.		DISCH'D FOR DISAB.		DISHON-OR'BLY DISC'D.		DISM'ED.	CASH'D.	RES'G'D.	MIS'NG.	
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Officers.	Officers.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
First Infantry.	11	86	...	34	...	94	...	238	1	209	...	4	2	...	36	...	...
Second Inft.....	1	4	1	7	...	2	...	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
Second Cavalry	1	50	1	12	1	93	1	101	...	91	...	2	1	...	14	...	8
Fifth Cavalry...	1	40	1	11	2	219	...	96	1	113	...	2	2	...	27	...	...
Sixth Cavalry..	3	73	1	18	3	120	...	100	1	117	...	16	1	...	11	...	5
Seventh Cav....	2	53	1	8	1	97	...	236	1	160	...	25	3	...	24	...	2
EighthInf'ntry	2	60	2	23	3	132	1	128	1	160	...	4	1	...	29	...	3
Ninth Cavalry..	1	42	...	13	2	199	...	89	...	158	...	3	...	...	25	...	...
Tenth Infantry	...	15	2	8	4	118	...	75	...	84	...	6	...	...	12	...	...
Eleventh Cav...	...	56	...	9	...	101	...	24	1	106	...	1	1	2	8	...	2
Twelfth Inft.....	2	11	...	1	2	111	...	38	...	82	...	1	3	...	14	...	1
Thirteenth Inf.	1	14	2	6	1	104	...	126	...	156	...	2	...	...	21	...	...
FourteenthCav	1	48	...	2	2	166	...	157	...	49	1	...	7	1	4	...	8
Fifteenth Cav..	2	10	...	9	2	77	...	154	...	144	...	25	14	...	10	...	1
Sixteenth Cav..	...	10	1	3	...	94	...	135	...	50	...	2	6	1	12	...	2
First Col. Inft..	4	156	...	10	1	165	...	62	1	66	...	1	1	...	15	...	...
Second Col. Inft	2	21	...	16	...	187	...	65	1	26	...	...	2	...	15	...	1
First Battery...	...	3	...	2	1	20	...	19	...	20	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Second Battery.	...	5	...	.....	...	15	...	18	...	6	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Third Battery..	...	6	...	.....	...	17	...	14	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ind. Col. Bat....	...	.....	...	.....	1	9	...	4	..	16	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Total	34	702	12	192	26	2080	2	1988	8	1840	1	94	43	4	281	...	35

GOVERNOR'S MILITARY STAFF—1861-1863.

(Appointed under act May 7, 1861.)

HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES ROBINSON, GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, February 9, 1861, to January 12, 1863.

OFFICE.	NAMES.	RANK.	APPOINTED.	REMARKS.
Adjutant General...	Robt B. Mitchell	Brig. Gen.	May 2, 1861......	Ap'd Col. 2d K. I. June 20, '61
	Lyman Allen....	Brig. Gen.	July 23, 1861....	Resigned. [Feb. 26, '63.
	Chas. Chadwick	Brig. Gen.	March 22, 1862.	(Vice Allen resigned.) Res.
Quartermaster Gen..	G. W. Collamore	Brig. Gen.	May 4, 1861......	Removed March 20, 1862.
	Chas. Chadwick	Brig. Gen.	March 20, 1862.	Appointed Vice Collamore.
Asst. Quart'er Gen..	Chas. Chadwick	Colonel....	March 13, 1862.	....
	Henry O. Sholes	Colonel....	August 15, 1862.	....
Paymaster General..	A. J. Mitchell,......	Colonel....	May 8, 1861......	....
Inspector General....	B. F. Simpson......	Colonel....	April 19, 1861..	....
Judge Advocate......	J. P. Greer..........	Colonel....	May 8, 1861......	....
Chief Engineer.......	O. B. Gunn..........	Colonel. ..	May 8, 1861......	....
Aides-de-Camp........	J. L. McDowell	Colonel....	April 22, 1861...	....
	John A. Martin	Colonel....	May 2, 1861......	....
	E. P. Bancroft..	Colonel....	May 2, 1861......	....
	J. Montgomery	Colonel....	May 3, 1861......	....
	Wm. H. Smythe	Colonel....	May 8, 1861......	....
	E. S. Lowman..	Colonel. ..	Sept. 1, 1861.....	....
	Forbes Menson	Colonel....	Oct. 15, 1861.....	....
	Wm. Tholen ...	Colonel....	Aug. 15, 1862 ...	....
	J. F. Cummings	Colonel....	Oct. 2, 1862......	....

GOVERNOR'S MILITARY STAFF—1863-1865.

HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS CARNEY, GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, January 12, 1863, to January 9, 1865.

OFFICE.	NAMES.	RANK.	APPOINTED.	REMARKS.
Adjutant General...	Guilford Dudley	Brig. Gen.	Feb. 27, 1863.	Re-'d with rank of Col. Mar. 2, '64, under act of Feb. 24, 1864; resigned May 2, '64.
	C. K. Holliday ..	Colonel....	May 2, 1864...	Resigned March 31, 1865.
Quartermaster Gen..	Edward Russell...	Brig. Gen.	March 3, 1863	Re-'d with rank of Col. May 2, '64, under act Feb. 24, '64
Paymaster General..	John G. Otis	Colonel....	Feb. 19, 1863..	
Judge Advocate	D. P. Lowe	Colonel. ..	Feb. 19, 1863..	Ap'd under act of May 7, '61.
Aides-de-Camp.......	Cas. G. Foster...	Colonel....	Feb. 19, 1863..	
	A.W. Spaulding	Colonel....	Feb. 19, 1863..	
	S. M. Strickler..	Colonel....	Feb. 19, 1863..	
	C. V. Eskridge..	Colonel....	Feb. 19, 1863..	
	Josiah Miller...	Colonel....	Feb. 19, 1863..	
	J C Hemingray	Colonel....	Aug. 24, 1863	
	Thos. H. Butler	Colonel....	Sept. 12, 1863	
	D. Brockway...	Colonel....	Nov. 10, 1863.	
	J. A. McGonigle	Lieut. Col.	Mar. 2, 1864..	
	F. H. Drenning	Lieut. Col.	Mar. 2, 1864..	
	Jno. R. Swallow	Lieut. Col.	Mar. 2, 1864..	
	S. F. Atwood...	Lieut. Col.	April 29, 1864	
	Wm. Shepherd..	Lieut. Col.	July 5, 1864..	
	W. Burlingame	Lieut. Col.	July 12, 1864.	Ap'd under act Feb. 24, 1864
	W. C. Crawford	Lieut. Col.	Oct. 10, 1864..	S'l aide ap. ser. d'g Price raid
	A. S. Hughes...	Lieut. Col.	Oct. 10, 1864..	S'l aide ap. ser. d'g Price raid
	W. Rosenthall..	Lieut. Col.	Oct. 10, 1864..	S'l aide ap. ser. d'g Price raid
	John W. Brown	Lieut. Col.	Oct. 10, 1864..	S'l aide ap. ser. d'g Price raid

OFFICERS FROM KANSAS, ABOVE THE RANK OF COLONEL, COMMISSIONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

MAJOR GENERAL.

NAME.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	REMARKS.
James G. Blunt.......	Nov. 29, 1862.....	Honorably mustered out July 29, 1865.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

NAMES.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	REMARKS.
Robert B. Mitchell..	April 8, 1862.....	Honorably mustered out January 15, 1866.
James G. Blunt.......	April 8, 1862	Promoted Major General, November 29, 1862.
Albert L. Lee..........	Nov. 29, 1862	Resigned May 4, 1865.
G. W. Deitzler.........	Nov. 29, 1862	Resigned August 27, 1863.
Thomas Ewing, Jr...	March 13, 1863...	Brevetted Major General, March 13; resigned Feb. 23, '65.
Powell Clayton........	August 1, 1864 ...	Honorably mustered out August 24, 1865

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERALS.

NAMES.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	REMARKS.
Thomas M. Bowen...	Feb. 13, 1865.....	Colonel 13th Kan. Vol. Inf.; dismissed June 28, '65; reinstated Nov. 22, '65; hon. dis'd to date June 28, '65.
James M. Williams.	Feb. 13, 1865.....	Colonel First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry; mustered out October 1, 1865.
Charles W. Blair......	Feb. 13, 1865.....	Colonel Fourteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; mustered out August 11, 1865.
Thomas Moonlight..	Feb. 13, 1865.....	Colonel Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; mustered out July 17, 1865.
Charles W. Adams...	Feb. 13, 1865.....	Colonel Twelfth Kansas Volunteer Infantry; mustered out June 30, 1865.
John Ritchie,..........	Feb. 21, 1865.....	Colonel Second Regiment Indian Home Guards.
Samuel J. Crawford.	March 13, 1865..	Colonel Second Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry.
John A. Martin......	March 13, 1865..	Colonel Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry.
James Ketner.........	March 13, 1865..	Major Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; mustered out December 6, 1865.
George H. Hoyt......	March 13, 1865..	Lieutenant Colonel Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.
William R. Judson..	March 13, 1865..	Colonel Sixth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.
Edw'd. F. Schneider	March 13, 1865..	Lieutenant Colonel Eighth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.
Samuel Walker.......	March 13, 1865..	Lieutenant Colonel Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cav.
Charles Mundee......	April 2, 1865.....	Major and Assistant Adjutant General U.S. Volunteers.

GOVERNOR'S MILITARY STAFF, 1865.

HIS EXCELLENCY SAMUEL J. CRAWFORD, GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF INAUGURATED, JANUARY 9, 1865.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RANK.	APPOINTMENT.	REMARKS.
Adjutant General ...	T. J. Anderson.....	Colonel ...	April 11, 1865...	App'd under act Feb. 13 '65
Quartermaster Gen..	D. E. Ballard........	Colonel ..	Feb'ry 18, 1865.	App'd under act Feb. 13 '65
Paymaster General.	John K. Rankin...	Colonel ...	Feb'ry 18, 1865.	App'd under act Feb. 13 '65
Surgeon General	N. T. Winans	Colonel ...	Feb'ry 18, 1865.	App'd under act Feb. 13 '65
Aides-de-Camp........	Charles Dimond	Lieut. Col.	April 10, 1865..	App'd under act Feb. 13 '65
	Cyrus Leland, Jr	Lieut. Col.	April 10, 1865...	App'd under act Feb. 13 '65
	E. G. Ross.........	Lieut. Col.	April 10, 1865...	App'd under act Feb. 13 '65
Asst. Adjt. General..	H. T. Beman.......	Major	April 10, 1865..	App'd under act Feb. 13 '65

INDIAN TROUBLES IN KANSAS (1864-1870.)

The time of the discovery of the precious metals in the mountains of Colorado, and the consequent crowding of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes toward the valleys of the Republican and Smoky Hill, may be considered the commencement of a series of aggressions and counter-aggressions between the Indians and the miners and military of Colorado, which eventuated in April, 1864, in a cruel war kept up for many months by the Indians upon frontier settlers in Kansas and Nebraska, upon travelers, ranche men and train men, culminating in November of the same year, in a wholesale slaughter of a band of Indians—mostly friendly Indians—who were encamped on Sand Creek near Fort Lyon, on their own reservation, to which they had been ordered as a place of safety.

The camp was surrounded on the morning of the 29th of November, 1864, by a force of Colorado militia under Col. Chivington, and men, women and children were indiscriminately slaughtered. From that time there was no safety on the frontier of Kansas, until the Indians were thoroughly subdued.

During the troubles of the summer of 1864, Gen. Curtis, with a force of Kansas militia, made a campaign against the hostile Indians, but was called back to suppress the Price raid in the early fall.

During 1865 and 1866, wandering bands of hostile Indians—partly Pawnees and Omahas—entered Kansas at various times and committed depredations on the northwestern frontier. During the summer of 1866, the settlements on White Rock River, and at Lake Sibley, on the Republican, were attacked—several settlers killed while at work on their claims, and much property destroyed. The outrages committed were in some cases most inhuman, and the settlers being few in number, poorly armed, and totally unprotected by any established troops, were in constant terror of Indian incursions with all their attendant horrors.

In the summer of 1866, Gen. Hancock assumed command of the Department and ordered troops from Fort Ellsworth to the Solomon. A company of State militia was also sent to the frontier, and until the spring of 1867, the settlers enjoyed comparative quiet and safety.

In April, 1867, Gen. Hancock, who had now taken the field in person, totally destroyed an Indian village of 300 lodges on Pawnee Fork. Open war upon settlers, trains, emigrants and property ensued. The Indians were determined upon revenge, and murders and robberies were committed all along the border. The whole frontier was assailed. Through the Republican, Solomon and Smoky Hill Valleys, and in Marion Butler and Greenwood Counties, the settlers were constantly exposed to Indian raids of the most shocking character. The overland routes between Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico were almost entirely abandoned, and the line of frontier settlements was pushed back many miles. The troubles culminated in June, in a simultaneous attack by the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Kiowas upon the border settlements, and upon the engineering parties on the Kansas Pacific Railroad west of Fort Harker. It was seen that the continuation of this road, together with the other routes of travel over the plains, and also the frontier settlements must be abandoned unless prompt action was taken by the State. Under authority of Lieut. Gen. Sherman, the following proclamation was issued by Gov. Crawford on the 1st of July, 1867.

> WHEREAS, the central and western portions of the State of Kansas are now, and have been for some time, overrun with roving bands of hostile Indians; and, whereas, these Indians, though claiming protection from the United States Government, and regularly receiving their annuities in due form, have, without cause, declared war upon the people of this State; they have indiscriminately murdered, scalped, mutilated and robbed hundreds of our frontier settlers, and other parties in Western Kansas who were quietly attending to their own legitimate affairs; they have almost entirely cut off all communication between Kansas and other Western States and Territories; the men employed in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, have been driven back, leaving many of their number butchered and scalped upon the ground. Gen. Sherman and other United States officers are doing all in their power to suppress hostilities, but they have not a sufficient force of United States troops to execute their design, and have called upon me for a battalion of cavalry to aid in the work. I shall, therefore, as speedily as possible, organize eight companies of volunteer cavalry to be mustered into the United States service for a period of six months, unless sooner discharged. Said companies will be armed, equipped and paid by the General Government the same as other troops in the United States service.
>
> Recruiting officers will be appointed as soon as the names of suitable persons can be forwarded to this office.
>
> I appeal to all good citizens of this State to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to protect the lives and property of our frontier settlers.
>
> S. J. CRAWFORD, *Governor of Kansas.*

These companies were to be raised, and sent forward to Fort Harker to be mustered in, if possible, by the end of the first week in July. Arms and supplies were forwarded from Leavenworth for their use.

Recruiting officers were immediately appointed and the battalion was mustered into the United States service for a period of four months.

THE EIGHTEENTH KANSAS VOLUNTEER BATTALION.

This battalion was commanded by Maj. H. L. Moore, of Lawrence, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry. The line officers were as follows: Company A, Captain, Henry Lindsay, Topeka, Kan.; First Lieutenant, Thomas Hughes; Second Lieutenant, John H. Wellman. Company B, Captain, Edgar A. Barker; First Lieutenant, John W. Price; Second Lieutenant, Samuel L. Hybarger. Company C, Captain, George B. Jenness; First Lieutenant, Peleg Thomas; Second Lieutenant, James Reynolds. Company D, Captain, David L. Payne; First Lieutenant, John M. Cain; Second Lieutenant, Henry Hegwer.

This battalion, which numbered 358, including officers and enlisted men, entered active service at once. A part of the command of Capt. Arns, Tenth Cavalry, was attacked on the 21st of August, on the Republican River, by a large force of Indians—reported from 800 to 1,000. Capt. Arns had only about 150 men, and after fighting until the evening of the 22d, was forced to fall back to the vicinity of Fort Harker. Three men were killed and thirty-five wounded. About forty horses were lost. Some 150 Indians were killed.

On the 30th of August, Maj. Moore, with the Eighteenth Kansas, had an engagement with a portion of the same Indians and defeated them. Maj. Elliott, with a detachment of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, met the other portion, and drove them toward the head-waters of the Republican.

While the allied Indians—Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Sioux and Comanches—were operating in Northwestern Kansas, roving bands of Osage, Wichita and other tribes were raiding the southern and western portion of the State. Cavalry was stationed at Fort Larned and on the Little Arkansas, in the spring of 1867, to patrol these sections of the country and, if possible, secure its safety.

On the 28th of October, 1867, a treaty of peace was concluded with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, at Medicine Lodge Creek, seventy miles south of Fort Larned. Gens. Sherman, Harney and Terry were Commissioners on the part of the Government, to conclude the terms of this treaty, which provided for the removal of the tribes to a reservation in the Indian Territory, with privilege of hunting in Kansas as far north as the Arkansas River, and also provided them with arms.

The treaty made in October, 1868, was only observed by the Indians until they were by its provisions well supplied with everything necessary for the renewal of hostilities. Early in the spring, about 400 Cheyennes and Arapahoes attacked the settlements of Southwestern Kansas, raiding the State as far into the interior as Council Grove, murdering and robbing the inhabitants and capturing a large amount of stock and other property. In August, at the very time that a portion of the tribe were receiving their arms at Fort Larned, according to the terms of the October treaty, a party of Cheyennes were engaged in one of their most cruel raids in the Northwest, attacking the settlements in Mitchell, Ottawa and Republic Counties, sweeping down through the valleys, murdering men, women and children as they advanced. The main body of these Indians then went to the north. Gov. Crawford, on receiving news of the disaster, went in person by special train to Salina, where he organized a volunteer company and moved to the relief of the settlers. He found that over forty had been killed, many of them scalped and their bodies mutilated. Women had suffered a fate worse than death. Houses were burned and stock was stolen. From the Saline to the Republican—sixty miles—the settlements were destroyed and the country utterly laid waste. The few surviving settlers in Mitchell County had taken refuge in a stone corral on Asher Creek.

On his return to Topeka, Gov. Crawford sent a dispatch to the President, proposing to raise volunteers to meet the exigency. He concludes his dispatch thus: "The savage devils have become intolerable, and must and shall be driven out of the State. Gen. Sheridan is doing and has done all in his power to protect our people, but he is powerless for want of troops. If volunteers are needed, I will, if desired, furnish the Government all that may be necessary to insure a permanent and lasting peace."

A few days after sending this dispatch, the Governor received assurance from Gen. Sheridan, then at Fort Harker, that the Indians would be compelled by force to retire to their reservations, and that to protect the line of settlements, small block-houses would be erected on the Saline, Solomon and Republican, which would be garrisoned with a small infantry force, while a cavalry force would be employed in scouting between the exposed points.

Gov. Crawford had more faith in a battalion of Kansas Volunteers than in any service which could be otherwise rendered, and on the 14th of September, 1868, issued his proclamation, calling into service for a period of three months, five companies of cavalry to be organized from the militia of the State. Each man to furnish his own horse; arms, accouterments, and rations to be furnished by Gen. Sheridan. One company was to be recruited in the Republican Valley, to rendezvous at Lake Sibley; one company in the Solomon Valley, to rendezvous at Ayersburg; one company to rendezvous at Salina; one at Topeka, and the fifth at Marion Center. The Governor concludes his proclamation thus: "As the State has no fund at present from which the men hereby called into service can be paid, it is expressly understood that all claims for service must await the action of the Legislature." The five companies of militia called for were soon organized and stationed at different points on the frontier, protecting it from the Nebraska line to Wichita, thus relieving a sufficient force of United States troops to prosecute the war with some degree of vigor. These companies of militia endured much hardship, and performed valuable service.

On the 7th of September, Gen. Sully was dispatched by Gen. Sheridan south of the Arkansas River with nine companies of cavalry to make war on the families and stock of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, in order to draw to their own reservation the raiding bands in the northwest of the State. On the 21st of September, Gen. Sully met a war party and killed 17. He then proceeded toward the Wichita Mountains.

Gen. Sheridan, failing to secure peace with the Kiowas and Comanches, became convinced that a general Indian war was inevitable, and that with the limited number of troops at his command he could not successfully wage a defensive, much less an offensive war. He was accordingly authorized by Lieut. Gen. W. T. Sherman, to call on the Governor of Kansas for a regiment of cavalry, to be mustered in for six months, to serve against the Indians on the plains. Gov. Crawford's proclamation calling for this regiment, was issued October 10, 1868, and was answered promptly by the organization of a regiment of cavalry.

NINETEENTH KANSAS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

This regiment was mustered into service October 20, 1868, under the following officers:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Samuel J. Crawford; Lieutenant Colonel, Horace L. Moore; Major, William C. Jones; Adjutant, James M. Steele; Surgeon, Mahlon Bailey; Quartermaster, Luther A. Thresher, all of Topeka.

Line Officers—Company A, Captain, Allison J. Pliley; First Lieutenant, B. D. Wilson; Second Lieutenant, Raleigh C. Powell. (Company A, raised in Topeka.) Company B, Captain, Charles E. Reck; First Lieutenant, Henry H. McCollister; Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Champney. (Company B, raised in Atchison.) Company C, Captain, Charles P. Twiss; First Lieutenant, Walter J. Dallas; Second Lieutenant, Jesse E. Parsons. (Company C, raised in Iola.) Company D, Captain, John Q. A. Norton; First Lieutenant, John S. Edie; Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Hoyt. (Company D, raised in Lawrence.) Company E, Captain, Thomas J. Darling; First Lieutenant, William B. Bidwell; Second Lieutenant, Charles T Brady. (Company E, raised in Leavenworth.) Company F, Captain, George B. Jenness; First Lieutenant, De Witt C. Jenness; Second Lieutenant, John Fellows. (Company F, raised in Ottawa.) Company G, Captain, Charles Dimon; First Lieutenant, Richard D. Lender; Second Lieutenant, Myron A. Wood. (Company G, raised in Fort Scott.) Company H, Captain, David L. Payne; First Lieutenant, Mount A. Gordon; Second Lieutenant, Robert M. Steele. (Company H, raised in Troy and Burlington.) Company I, Captain, Roger A. Elsworth; First Lieutenant, James J. Clancy; Second Lieutenant, James M. May. (Company I, raised in Jackson and Jefferson Counties.) Company K, Captain, Milton Stewart; First Lieutenant, Emmet Ryas; Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Hallett. (Company K, raised in Wyandotte and Junction City.) Company L, Captain, Charles H. Finch; First Lieutenant, Henry E. Stoddard; Second Lieutenant, Winfield S. Tilton. (Company L, raised in Johnson and Miami Counties.) Company M, Captain, Sergt. Moody; First Lieutenant, James Graham; Second Lieutenant, James P. Hurst. (Company M, raised in Lyon, Riley and Pottawatomie Counties.)

The Nineteenth Kansas numbered 1,200 men, and was commanded by Gov. Crawford in person, he resigning his position as Governor, for the purpose. The regiment was mustered into the service at Topeka, and left camp at that place on the 5th of November for the Indian country. On the 14th the command crossed the Arkansas, and on the 28th joined Gen. Sheridan on the North Canadian. On the 27th of the same month, the Indians had been attacked in their camp on the Washita by Gen. George A. Custer with a strong force of cavalry. The attack was made about midnight, and the camp was taken completely by surprise, the Indians being unconscious of the presence of the troops until the cavalry rushed upon them. The Indians made a desperate resistance, but the lodges were soon in possession of the Federal troops. The fight lasted several hours before the band could be dislodged from the positions they took in the ravines and other places of concealment in the vicinity, but they were all finally killed, captured or dispersed; 103 warriors, including Black Kettle and White Rock, were killed. Fifty-one lodges, mostly Cheyenne, were captured, besides a great number of horses and mules. Gen. Custer lost two officers and nineteen men killed, and three officers and eleven men wounded. The Indians did not recover from this severe blow, but fell back as the troops of Sheridan's command advanced, and on the 24th of December made an entire surrender, submitting to all the terms proposed by the Government, and agreeing forever after to keep the peace. Twenty of the leading chiefs were arrested by Gen. Sheridan and held as hostages until the white captives were brought into the Federal camp and restored to their friends. Several captives had been killed before the surrender to prevent their recapture. The Nineteenth Kansas returned to Fort Hays in March, 1869, after the Indians were quietly settled on their reservation, and was mustered out at that place on the 18th of April. But one soldier was killed in the service during the entire campaign, according to the Adjutant General's report.

John Vonwell, of Manhattan, was killed on duty near Fort Dodge, Kansas, December 28, 1868.

There were four deaths from disease—Joseph Larimer, of Company A, at Camp Supply, I. T., February 23, 1869; John J. Rogers, of Company G, at Camp Supply, I. T., February 25, 1869; William Mills, of Company L, at Fort Hays, Kan., April 9, 1869, and William Libbitt, of Company L, at Medicine Bluff Creek, I. T., January 31, 1869.

In May of 1869, the northern Sioux and Cheyennes from the Department of the Platte, made a raid on the settlements of Northwestern Kansas. The Upper Saline, the Solomon and the vicinity of White Rock Creek being the localities that suffered most.

The first attack was made on the settlements of the Republican River on the 21st of May; the settlers on White Rock Creek, Republic County, and on the Republican River as far down as Lake Sibley being driven from their homes, killed, plundered or taken prisoners. The settlers around Lake Sibley, by the aid of Capt. B. C. Landers, succeeded in driving the Indians from that locality. Thirteen men, women and children were killed on the Saline, and two women and a child taken captive. Three companies of Gen. Custer's command were sent from Fort Hays to that locality, and nothing that officer could do was left undone to afford protection to the settlers.

The Indians continuing their hostile demonstrations, Gov. Harvey ordered, in July, a battalion of State militia to the frontier, which did faithful service for a period of four months.

This battalion, as originally mustered in, consisted of four companies, officered as follows:

Company A—Captain, A. J. Phley; First Lieutenant, C. B. Whitney; Second Lieutenant, John Marshall. The company consisted of fifty-four men, and was stationed at the Block House on Spillman Creek, a tributary of the Saline.

Company B—Captain, W. A. Winsell; First Lieutenant, Joseph Becock; Second Lieutenant, B. C. Lawrence. Company B consisted of sixty-one men, and was stationed on Plum Creek, the outpost of the settlements.

Company C—Captain, I. N. Dalrymple; First Lieutenant, H. H. Tucker. Capt. Dalrymple was stationed with a detachment of his company, which in all numbered seventy men, on the line from Minneapolis to Fisher Creek. A detachment of this company was sent up the Solomon to drive the Indians from that vicinity. They succeeded in driving them and recapturing nearly all the stolen stock. Lieut. Tucker, of this company, with a detachment, was stationed near the junction of Spillman Creek with the Saline River.

Company D—Captain, Richard Stanfield; First Lieutenant, Herod Johnson. This company, consisting of sixty-five men, was stationed near the forks of Beaver Creek and the Republican River, with a detachment of fifteen men at the salt marsh in Republic County.

Lieut Stinson, with a detachment of thirty men, was stationed at Turkey Creek, about ten miles from where it empties into the Little Arkansas.

These troops occupied their posts during the summer and fall of 1869, patrolling the frontier line and doing efficient duty. They were mustered out November 20, 1869. Since the disbandment of this battalion of militia, no call has been made upon the State for troops to guard the frontier. United States troops were stationed through 1870 in the Republican, Solomon and Saline Valleys, scouting parties patrolling the line of exposure. The settlers soon acquired a feeling of security, and immigration flowed rapidly into that portion of the State. The Indians have made no united hostile demonstration since that time. This long and cruel contest, covering a period of six years, cost the State of Kansas the lives of more than a thousand citizens, the retardation of frontier settlement for many years, and a loss of property to individual settlers aggregating more than a million of dollars

In May, 1874, the Indians on the southwestern frontier of Kansas manifested some hostility toward the settlers in Barbour County, their depredations being confined for a time to stealing cattle and horses. In an attempt to recover some of the plunder, a detachment of United States Cavalry fatally wounded a son of Little Robe, one of the Cheyenne chiefs. The behavior of the Indians became more menacing after this, and in June five murders were committed—one in Ford County, three in Barbour, and one in Comanche. These outrages alarmed the whole southwest border, and action was at once taken to put the more exposed points in as good a condition of defense as possible. Companies were organized and armed in readiness for an emergency, and stockades were constructed by the settlers at Medicine Lodge, Kiowa, Sun City, and at a point midway between the two latter-named places. Although these preparations somewhat allayed the alarm of the people, still hundreds deserted their isolated homes and sought protection in the larger towns. In July, other murders were committed, and evidence now seemed to fix the guilt of the murders committed in June upon the Osage Indians. Early in August, a party of about twenty-five Osages appeared near the town of Kiowa. They claimed to be on a buffalo hunt, and were ordered to return to their reservation, which they refused to do. Their refusal was communicated by Lieut. Smith to Capt. Ricker, who was in command of a company of Barbour County mounted militia, who made a scout in the direction in which the Indians were reported to be, and discovered them about fifteen miles northeast of Medicine Lodge. A skirmish took place, and four Indians were killed. By the 1st of September, sixteen citizens had been murdered by the Indians, six of whom were citizens of Lawrence, engaged in surveying public lands forty miles south and twenty miles west of Dodge City. Gov. Osborne was obliged to keep the volunteer militia companies on the border in active service in order to afford the necessary protection to the exposed settlements, and this force was not entirely relieved from duty at the close of 1874—the Barbour County Mounted Guards being still on duty at that time.

From June 16 to the close of the year, twenty-seven persons were murdered within the State by Indians, nearly all being in the southwestern counties, and the settlers were still threatened with a renewal of hostile incursions.

On September 10, 1878, a band of Cheyennes escaped from their reservation at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, and marched north across the State of Kansas, murdering and plundering as they went. Barbour and Comanche counties suffered greatly in the loss of life and property. Dispatches were received by Gov. Anthony from Dodge City, Hutchinson, Medicine Lodge, Kinsley, Ellis, Wa Keeney and Buffalo, showing that the whole western border of the State was in a state of excitement and alarm. The citizens being in no condition for defense, arms were issued to them at the most exposed points.

Gen. Pope did not believe in any serious danger, and United States troops, under his charge, failed to capture any portion of these marauding savages during the long period of nearly a month, in which they were in the State. About forty persons were killed during the raid. The Cheyennes were captured farther north, and those of the band identified as the criminals who committed the outrages in Kansas, were turned over to the civil authorities of the State, for trial and punishment.

Fort Reno and Camp Supply were re-inforced, so as to protect the southern line of Kansas to some extent; but at the close of the year, the protection was still insufficient, Gen. Pope, having at that time, no cavalry force at his command which could be spared for the strengthening of those points.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLITICAL ANNALS.[*]

1861.

The First State Legislature, Charles Robinson, Governor, met March 26, adjourned June 4. Speaker of the House, W. W. Updegraff; President of the Senate, J. P. Root; April 4, the first United States Senators were elected, to wit: James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy. The voting continued for two hours, during which time members were constantly changing their votes. During the interval of balloting the votes for the candidates fluctuated—for Lane, from 45 to 64; for Pomeroy, from 49 to 57; for Parrott, from 47 to 60. The final vote, as declared. stood as follows:

James H. Lane, 55; Samuel C. Pomeroy, 52; Marcus J. Parrott, 49; Fred P. Stanton, 21; Mark W. Delahay, 2; S. D. Houston, 1; S. A. Kingman, 3; A. J. Isacks, 11; Martin F. Conway, 1.

The breaking-out of the war, and the first call of President Lincoln for troops, April 15, only three weeks after the State Government was put in motion, gave little time to attend to the peaceful legislation which would have otherwise characterized its first legislative deliberations and acts. It was essentially a war session, busy in providing ways and means for the coming conflict. With supplies exhausted by the famine of the previous year, and the currency of neighboring States, which constituted the only circulating medium, depreciated to a point that had destroyed all credit and financial stability, the Legislature went sturdily to the work of supplying the men and means to fill the quota required of the State.

The most important legislation was an act authorizing the issue of bonds of the State to the amount of $150,000, to defray the current expenses of the State; acts changing names of counties—Lykins to Miami, Dorn to Neosho, and Godfrey to Seward; an act providing for an election of a District Attorney in each judicial district; an act calling an election for the permanent location of the State capital.

A Bogus Election.—In October, 1861, the following petition, quite numerously signed by respectable and loyal citizens of the State, was presented to the Republican State Committee:

> We, the undersigned citizens, suffering in common with others from the impotency or malice of the present State Executive, and earnestly desiring a State government that will, in a patriotic and energetic manner defend our people from invasion—knowing that by the plain and emphatic provisions of the State Constitution, the term of our State officers expires on the 1st day of January, and that the Legislative enactment continuing the State officers beyond that time is null and void, and that there is not sufficient time, before the election, to hold a nominating convention, do respectfully pray your honorable body to nominate a full State ticket of efficient Union men, without reference to their political antecedents—men who will conduct the State government with reference to the good of the whole country, and not upon mere personal grounds.

The State Committee, in response to the above petition, met in Topeka, October 16, and nominated the following ticket:

For Governor, George A. Crawford, of Bourbon County; for Lieutenant Governor, Joseph L. Speer, Jefferson County; for Secretary of State, J. W. Robinson, Riley County; for Attorney General, Samuel A. Stinson, of Leavenworth County; for Treasurer, H. R. Dutton, of Brown County;

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[*] These annals have been, up to the close of 1874, chiefly compiled from Wilder's "Annals of Kansas." As a work for local historic reference, it is the most thorough and comprehensive of its kind ever published in this country. The editor here, as elsewhere, acknowledges the invaluable aid he has derived from it in the compilation of this history.

for Auditor, James R. McClure, of Davis County; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. D. Preston, of Osage County.

The Committee, during the session at which the above nominations were made, adopted the following:

> *Resolved*, That the vigorous prosecution of the present war, the earnest and hearty support of the Administration in its efforts to crush out the rebellion, the maintenance of the Constitution, the enforcement of the laws, and the preservation of the Union, are the issues upon which these nominations are made.

The election of the officers nominated occurred November 5, the day of the legal election of Representatives, State Senators, State officers, Judges—to fill vacancies—and District Attorneys, as provided by law. The canvassers in the counties of Atchison, Douglas, Leavenworth, Butler and Jefferson, refused to recognize or return the vote cast. In the remaining twenty-nine counties, 5,436 votes were returned for Crawford as Governor. The State Board of Canvassers did not canvass Crawford's vote. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, for adjudication, and, on January 21, 1862, the court overruled the motion of George A. Crawford, and declared the election of Governor in 1861 illegal. The opinion was rendered by Chief Justice Ewing—(See State of Kansas, *ex rel.*; Crawford vs. Robinson, 1 Kan., 17).

At the State election, held November 5, the vote on the permanent location of the capital resulted in favor of Topeka. The vote was: Topeka, 7,996; Lawrence, 5,291; all others, 1,184. The vote for or against a banking law was: In favor, 4,655; against, 2,807. An amendment, whereby banking institutions were prohibited to issue notes of a less denomination than $1, was adopted by a vote of 3,733 in favor, to 3,343 against.

The State seal was adopted by the first Legislature. The history of its adoption was given in January, 1883, in the Topeka *Capital*. It read as follows:

> On the 3d of April the State Senate, considering the Governor's message, referred that part which mentioned the great seal to the Committee on Ways and Means. Five days after, Monday, April 8, the following resolution was submitted to the Senate: "*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed on behalf of the Senate to act with a like committee on the part of the House to draw and recommend a design for the great seal of the State of Kansas." This resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Similar resolutions were considered by the House, and the two committees got to work.
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> But they did not produce a seal very soon. There were designs and designs, mottoes and mottoes. Scholars suggested and Western men insisted. Mr. McDowell, of the State Library Committee, suggested a design with a landscape something like that afterward adopted, and the emphatic motto "We will." Mr. Denman, proposed to change the motto to "We won't." Backward and forward the thing was bandied about. The House journal for Friday, May 17, records the fact that the Senate sent a message on "House joint resolution State Seal," saying they had amended and desired concurrence. This message was discussed next day by the House, which did *not* concur. Then a committee was appointed for conference. The Senate appointed a conference committee on Monday and at the meeting of the two committees the same day the matter was substantially settled.
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> Of that date, May 20, a letter in the Leavenworth *Conservative* contains the following passage: "The vexed question of a State seal has at last received its quietus at the hands of the conference committee. The new design embraces a prairie landscape with buffalo pursued by Indian hunters, a settler's cabin, a river with a steamboat, a cluster of thirty-four stars surrounding the legend '*Ad astra per aspera*,' the whole encircled by the words 'Great seal of the State of Kansas, 1861.'" The Senate accepted the report of the conference committee on Wednesday the 22d of May, 1861, and the House concurred on the same day, and so the "design" for a seal was decided.

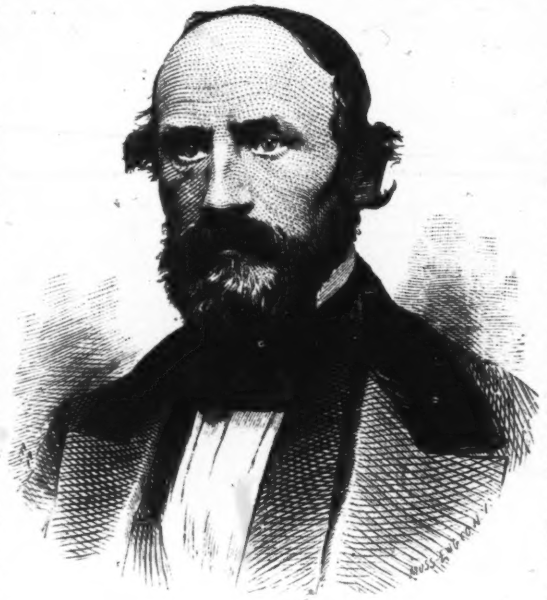

C. Robinson

> Mr. Wilder, in his "Annals of Kansas," says the writer of the letter in the *Conservative*, was John J. Ingalls, and as Wilder was editor of that paper he ought to know. The same J. J. Ingalls was Secretary of the State Senate and had therefore means of accurate information. John A. Martin, of Atchison, was a member of that conference committee referred to above, and a letter of inquiry addressed to him by the present writer brought back the statement that J. J. Ingalls had submitted to the committee the design that was finally adopted. Why then did not the letter in the *Conservative* state that fact? Undoubtedly mainly because Mr. Ingalls was too modest to claim the honor of having settled "the vexed question," for modesty belongs to youth and J. J. was a young man then. Besides being too modest, Mr. Ingalls had another motive for not claiming it. The design as finally adopted is not his alone, and though he may fairly claim credit for some of it, yet of other parts he is by no means proud.
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> The design as submitted to the committee by Mr. Ingalls consisted "of a blue shield at the base of a cloud out of which was emerging one silver star to join the constellation in the firmament comprising the thirty-four then in the Union, with the motto '*ad astra per aspera*.' The cloud symbolized the struggles through which we had passed, the star the State, the constellation the Union. The motto was both descriptive and suggestive and the entire design simple, unique and satisfactory." It was so satisfactory to the committee that they adopted it entire. But after that, some of the "wild heralds of the frontier" altered it by mixing a steamboat and plowing, with buffalo hunting, etc., till really nothing but the motto is Mr. Ingalls', and the landscape is probably substantially the one submitted by Mr. McDowell. The historic part of the seal is the motto, the date, and the bison hunt and the log cabin. But the motto is not only historic, but suggestive of a fact that will be true for ever, that the conquest of difficulties is the way to moral as well as political success. John J. Ingalls is now United States Senator from Kansas, and his life has not been unmarked by usefulness, but in years to come he will be most proud of the fact that he gave our prosperous State its noble motto which has been the text of many a sermon and the starting point of many a career. *Ad astra per aspera*. So be it.
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> We have seen that it is constitutional to have a great seal for our State, and yet months elapsed in which the State government was administered without a seal. We saw a few days ago a commission issued by Gov. Robinson in that same month of May, 1861, which has merely a blank where the seal ought to be. The old legal definition of a seal was a cake of wax marked by the proper impression, but later judicial decisions say that a document is properly sealed if only there is a rough impression made with the pen of the place of the seal. The fact that King James threw the great seal of England into the Thames, or that Charles Robinson went on for many months without a seal in Kansas shows that this thing is not an indispensable symbol of authority, though its use is a great convenience.
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> The report of John W. Robinson, Secretary of State, for the year 1861, says that "the State seal and seals for some of the State officers were procured early after the adjournment of the Legislature." That adjournment took place in June, 1861. In the Auditor's report for 1862, dated January, 1863, there is this item of money paid: "Estate of O'Shawnessy, seals, $120," which we suppose is the payment for the seals mentioned by Secretary Robinson the previous year.
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> Thus, then, we have given the origin of the great seal of Kansas. We have only to add that the first seal was in a screw-press like those used for copying, and that since then there have been two others made, the present one being used like an ordinary Notary's seal, and giving a very clear and definite impression. ROBERT HAY.

1862.

The Second State Legislature, Charles Robinson, Governor, met January 14, adjourned, March 6. President of the Senate, J. P. Root; Speaker of the House, M. S. Adams. During the session the laws were compiled, and the following acts and laws were passed: Accepting the terms prescribed by Congress on the admission of the State; apportioning the State for Senators and Representatives; establishing codes of civil and criminal procedure; establishing a Criminal Court in Leavenworth County; organizing the County of Greenwood; changing the name of Breckenridge County to Lyon; creating a State Board of Equalization; Homestead exemption law; providing for the management of the School fund, and the University fund; fixing the salaries of State officers, etc.

January 23, the Legislature accepted a gift of twenty acres of land from the Topeka Town Company, as a site for the Capitol.

Impeachment of State Officials.—Soon after the meeting of the Legislature, it was openly charged that in the sale of the State bonds, authorized by the preceding Legislature, the leading State officials had, in collusion with one Robert S. Stevens, a stock and bond broker, sold the said bonds, or the major part of them, at a much higher price than had been reported to the State, and, that thereby the State had been defrauded of a large sum of money. It was reported and generally believed that the difference between the price at which the bonds had been sold by Stevens, and the amount paid into the State Treasury as net proceeds, was not less than $40,000. A committee of the House, after investigation, reported, February 14, which report concluded with a resolution impeaching Charles Robinson, Governor, John W. Robinson, Secretary of State, and George S. Hillyer, Auditor of State, for high misdemeanors in office. The report was signed by Martin Anderson, H. L. Jones, B. W. Hartley, Sidney Clarke and Thomas Carney. The resolution of impeachment was adopted unanimously by the House, the vote being sixty-five votes in the affirmative and none in the negative. The impeachment managers, on the part of the House, were: P. B. Plumb, Lyon County; F. W. Potter, Coffey; Azel Spaulding, Jefferson; W. R. Wagstaff, Miami; Davies Wilson, Riley; and S. A. Stinson, Attorney General.

The Senate met as a Court of Impeachment, June 2. Wilson Shannon, Fred P. Stanton and N. P. Case appeared as counsel for the defense. Thomas A Osborn was elected President *pro tem.*, on June 3, on the fourteenth ballot, John J. Ingalls being his competitor for the office. Byron Sherry was elected journal clerk, and Richard J. Hinton and Robert Parham, reporters.

The articles of impeachment against John W. Robinson were eight in number. The first contained the vital arraignment, and, in the three cases, varied only in the names and offices held by the parties on trial. In the case of John W. Robinson, Secretary of State, who was first brought to trial, the first article of impeachment was as follows:

> ARTICLE 1. That the said John W. Robinson was, prior to the third day of June, A. D. 1861, ever since has been, and still is, Secretary of State of said State of Kansas. That on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1861, the said John W. Robinson, as Secretary of State, together with Governor and Auditor of said State, was authorized and empowered to negotiate and sell the bonds of the State, the issuance of which was provided for in the act authorizing the negotiation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the bonds of the State of Kansas, to defray the current expenses of the State, approved, May 1, 1861.
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> That bonds of the State of Kansas, to defray the current expenses of the State, were prepared, executed, and issued according to law.
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> That the said John W. Robinson, being so empowered to sell and negotiate said bonds, did authorize and empower one Robert S. Stevens to negotiate and sell said bonds, to the amount of eighty-seven thousand two hundred dollars, at any price over sixty per centum upon the amount of said bonds, he, the said Stevens, paying to the State no more than sixty per centum of said amount; that under said agreement, and with the full knowledge and consent of said Robinson, said Stevens proceeded to sell and deliver a large amount of said bonds, to wit, the amount of fifty-six thousand dollars of said bonds, at the rate of eighty-five per centum on said amount of fifty-six thousand dollars, all of which was well known

> to said Robinson; and under the said agreement, with the full knowledge and consent of said Robinson, said Stevens paid over and accounted to the said State for only the amount of sixty per centum on said bonds as sold aforesaid, which said agreement, so made and entered into by said Robinson, was in direct violation of the laws of said State in this, that under the said laws said bonds could not be sold for less than seventy per centum on the amount of said bonds; and was in violation of the official duties of the said Robinson in this, that the said State was, by said agreement, defrauded out of its just rights, in that said State was entitled to receive the full amount for which said bonds were sold, while in truth, abd in fact, with the full knowledge and consent of said Robinson, said bonds were sold for eighty-five per centum upon the dollar of the amount of said bonds, while in truth, and in fact, the said State did not receive more than sixty per centum upon the whole amount of bonds so sold; whereby said John W. Robinson betrayed the trust reposed in him by the State of Kansas, subjected said State to great pecuniary loss, and has thereby been guilty of a high misdemeanor in said office of Secretary of State aforesaid.

June 12, the trial of John W. Robinson was concluded, and the vote taken by the President *pro tem.*, on each article of impeachment, in the following form:

"Mr.———, how say you? Is the respondent guilty, or not guilty, as charged in this article of impeachment?"

On the first article the vote stood: Guilty, 17; not guilty, 4. Those voting guilty were Bayless, Cobb, Connell, Curtis, Essick, Holliday, Hubbard, Keeler, Knowles, Lambdin, McDowell, Osborn, Rankin, Rees, Roberts, Sleeper and Spriggs. There were four absentees. Those voting not guilty were Barnett, Ingalls, Denman and Lappin. Votes were taken on each article of impeachment, the result being announced by the President, as follows:

> On the first article of impeachment, seventeen gentlemen having voted guilty, and four not guilty; on the second, ten gentlemen having voted guilty, and eleven gentlemen not guilty; on the third, eight gentlemen having voted guilty, and thirteen not guilty; on the fourth, five gentlemen having voted guilty, and sixteen not guilty; on the fifth, seven gentlemen having voted guilty, and fourteen gentlemen not guilty; on the sixth, twenty-one gentlemen having voted not guilty; on the seventh, twenty-one gentlemen having voted not guilty; on the eighth, twenty-one gentlemen having voted not guilty; it therefore appears, that John W. Robinson is found guilty of high misdemeanor in office, as charged in the first article of impeachment, and is acquitted on the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth articles.

On the finding of the court, Secretary Robinson was removed from office by a vote of 18 to 3.

The trial of George S. Hillyer followed, the verdict on the evidence being announced by the President as follows:

> On the first article of impeachment, seventeen gentlemen having voted guilty, and four not guilty; on the second, nine gentlemen having voted guilty, and twelve not guilty; on the third, six gentlemen having voted guilty, and fifteen not guilty; on the fourth, five gentlemen having voted guilty, and sixteen not guilty; on the fifth, no gentleman having voted guilty, and nineteen not guilty; on the sixth, four gentlemen having voted guilty, and seventeen not guilty; on the seventh, twenty-one gentlemen having voted not guilty—it therefore appears that George S. Hillyer is found guilty of high misdemeanor in office, as charged in the first article of impeachment, and is acquitted on the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seven articles.

On the finding of the court, the Senate voted to remove George S. Hillyer from the office of Auditor, the vote being 18 in favor of removal to 2 against.

The trial of Charles Robinson, Governor, was short. It was begun and concluded on the same day. The articles of impeachment were five in number. The first article charged him with misdemeanors in office, of like character to those preferred against the subordinate officers, as appears in the first article in the impeachment of John W. Robinson, before quoted.

The Governor was acquitted on every article, by a vote so nearly unanimous as to render the trial a complete vindication of his honesty.* His acquittal was thus announced:

> On the first article, two gentlemen have pronounced guilty, and nineteen not guilty; on the second article, there is a unanimous vote of not guilty; on the third article, there is a unanimous vote of not guilty; on the fourth article, there is a unanimous vote of not guilty; on the fifth article, one has said guilty, and twenty not guilty; hence it appears, that there is not a constitutional majority of votes finding Charles Robinson guilty on any one article. It therefore becomes my duty to declare that Charles Robinson stands acquitted of all the articles exhibited, by the House of Representatives against him.

Conventions.—The Republican State Convention met September 17, at Topeka. The following nominations were made: For Governor, Thomas Carney; Lieutenant Governor, Thomas A. Osborn; Secretary of State, George A. Crawford;† Auditor of State, Asa Hairgrove; State Treasurer, William Spriggs; Attorney General, Warren W. Guthrie; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Isaac T. Goodnow; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, John H. Watson; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Lawrence D. Bailey; Representative to Congress, A. C. Wilder.

The Union State Convention met at Lawrence, September 29, and made the following nominations: For Governor, W. R. Wagstaff; Lieutenant Governor, John J. Ingalls; Secretary of State, James Humphrey; Auditor of State, N. S. Goss; State Treasurer, David L. Lakin; Attorney General, Louis Carpenter; Superintendent of Public Instruction, E. D. Brown; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Willard P. Gambell; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, E. S. Lowman; Representative in Congress, Marcus J. Parrott.

The Democratic State Convention was held at Topeka, October 1. It recommended "to the Democracy of the several counties of this State to organize immediately, and in every Senatorial and Representative district run a candidate or candidates (as the case may be) for the State Legislature." The nominee for Member of Congress was William G. Mathias.

The State election took place November 4. The vote for Governor was: Carney, Republican, 10,090; Wagstaff, Union, 5,463. For Congressman the vote was: Wilder, Republican, 9,676; Parrott, Union, 4,666; Mathias, Democrat, 930.

1863.

The Third State Legislature—Thomas Carney, Governor, met January 13, adjourned March 3. President of the Senate, Thomas A. Osborn; Speaker of the House, Josiah Kellogg. The most important acts passed were as follows: A joint resolution, accepting the act of Congress giving land for an agricultural college; establishing the agricultural college in Riley County, provided that the trustees of Bluemont College cede its land to the State in fee simple; an act for the government of the agricultural college; providing for the selection of college lands; granting to Prof. P. A. Emery a salary for teaching the deaf and dumb; procuring temporary buildings for State officers; making unorganized counties municipal townships; providing for an insane asylum at Osawatomie; providing for the building of a penitentiary; establishing a State Normal School at Emporia; establishing the State University at Lawrence.

The Agricultural College was organized July 27, and, on September 2, the first term commenced.

The Republican State Committee met at Leavenworth October 8, and nominated Robert Crozier for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The annual State election occurred November 3, at which time a Chief Justice, District Attorneys, and members of the State House of Representatives were elected. Robert Crozier was elected Chief Justice by a vote of 12,731 votes, only 14 scattering votes being polled against him. The total vote of the State was: For Chief Justice, 12,745; for District Attorneys, 12,638; for Representatives, 12,992.

December 10, the brick building built on Kansas avenue, Topeka, for a temporary capitol, was completed, and leased to the State. The builders and lessees were Messrs. Mills, Farnsworth, Gordon and Gage.

The total expenditures of the State for the fiscal year ending November 30, amounted to $86,869.24; $913.85 was paid for the education of the deaf and dumb; $1,000 was expended on the new capitol grounds.

1864.

The Fourth State Legislature, Thomas Carney, Governor, met January 12, adjourned March 1. President of the Senate, Thomas A. Osborn; Speaker of the House, Josiah Kellogg. Important legislation, as shown by acts passed, was as follows: An act allowing each county along the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad to issue $200,000 of its bonds to the road; an act authorizing school districts to issue bonds; Commissioners appointed to locate a blind asylum in Wyandotte County; Wyandotte County authorized to issue $100,000 in bonds to the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division; amendment to the State Constitution proposed, allowing soldiers and others to vote; the deaf and dumb asylum located at Olathe; State Geologist authorized, to be appointed by the Governor; grand juries abolished; a bureau of immigration established; an act accepting the land grant made to railroads by Congress March 3, 1863; acts organizing the State Normal School and the State University; submission to the people, whether the school lands should be sold.

Conventions.—The Republican State Convention met at Topeka April 21. The delegates chosen to the National Republican Convention, to be held at Baltimore, were James H. Lane, A. Carter Wilder, Thomas M. Bowen, W. W. H. Lawrence, Martin H. Insley and F. W. Potter. The alternates chosen were C. W. Babcock, S. A. Cobb, John M. Price, Robert McBratney, G. A. Colton and H. W. Farnsworth.

The Democratic State Convention met at Topeka June 1. The delegates chosen to the National Democratic Convention, to be held in Chicago, were W. C. McDowell, Wilson Shannon, Orlin Thurston, L. B. Wheat, H. J. Strickler and J. P. Taylor.

The Republican State Convention, for the nomination of State officers, was held at Topeka September 8. The nominations were: For Governor, S. J. Crawford (on the sixth ballot); for Lieutenant Governor, James McGrew; Secretary of State, R. A. Barker; State Auditor, John R. Swallow; State Treasurer, William Spriggs; Attorney General, J. D. Brumbaugh; Superintendent of Public Instruction, I. T. Goodnow; Associate Justice of Supreme Court, Jacob Safford; for Congressman, Sidney Clark; Presidential Electors, Ellsworth Cheeseborough, of Atchison County; Nelson McCracken, of Leavenworth County; Robert McBratney, of Davis County. Mr. Cheeseborough and Mr. McCracken died before the day of election. Thomas Moonlight and W. F. Cloud were appointed to fill the vacancies thus occurring. Marcus J. Parrott divided the Republican vote with Mr. Moonlight.

The Republican Union State Convention met at Topeka September 13. The nominations were: For Governor, Solon O. Thacher; for Lieutenant Governor, John J. Ingalls; Secretary of State, William R. Saunders; State Treasurer, J. R. McClure; State Auditor, Asa Hairgrove; Attorney General, Hiram Griswold; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Peter McVicar; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Samuel A. Kingman; for Congressman, Albert L. Lee. Rev. Mr. McVicar declined to run for Superintendent, and Rev. John S. Brown was made the candidate.

The Legislature of 1864, on February 9, elected Thomas Carney United States Senator for the term commencing March 4, 1865. The vote stood: For Thomas Carney, 68; "against a fraud," 1; blank, 2; excused and declined to vote, 27.

At the Republican State Convention at Topeka, April 21, Gov. Carney resigned all claims to the office.

The Democrats met in delegate convention at Topeka September 13, 1864, and, approving the action of the Republican Union Convention of that day,

> *Resolved*, That this convention deem it inexpedient for the Democratic party of Kansas to nominate a State ticket, to be supported at the ensuing election, and we deem it impolitic for any Democrat in the State to permit his name to be used as a candidate for any State office or Member of Congress.

The Democratic candidates for Presidential Electors were Thomas Bridgens, of Bourbon County; Nelson Cobb, of Douglas County; Andrew G. Ege, of Doniphan County.

The State and National election was held November 8. The result in Kansas was the election of the entire Republican ticket. The vote for

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* But for a bitter feud, then at its height, in which Gen. Lane and Gov. Robinson were the opposing leaders, it is doubtful whether any attempt would have been made to inculpate him in the matter. The result of the trial left neither him nor his friends cause for regret.

† Mr. Crawford declined the nomination, and W. W. H. Lawrence was put upon the ticket by the Republican State Committee, October 1.

Governor was: For Crawford, home vote, 10,196; soldier's vote, 2,191—total, 13,387; Thacher, home vote, 7,840; soldier's vote, 608—total, 8,448. Crawford's majority was 4,939. For Congressman, Clark, Republican, received, home vote, 9,156; soldier's vote, 1,674—total, 10,830; Lee, Union, received, home vote, 8,668; soldier's vote, 1,042—total, 9,710.

The cost to the State of visiting the regiments and defending the border for the year was reported at $11,800.

1865.

The Fifth State Legislature, Samuel J. Crawford, Governor, met January 10; adjourned February 22. President of the Senate, James McGrew; Speaker of the House, Jacob Stotler. The most important legislation was as follows: Laws passed for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies; authorizing counties and cities to issue bonds to railroad companies; providing for the payment of claims arising from the "Price raid," and from Gen. Curtis' expedition against the Indians in July and August, 1864. The era of railroad building in Kansas was fully inaugurated during the year, and much of the time of the Legislature was employed in the consideration of the subject. The Legislature adjourned from January 19 to 23, to participate in a railroad excursion from Lawrence to Wyandotte. Laws were passed authorizing a geological survey of the State, and to encourage the growth of forest trees.

James H. Lane was re-elected United States Senator on January 12, for the term beginning March 4, 1865. The vote was as follows: Lane, 82; William A. Phillips, 7; William C. McDowell, 4; C. B. Brace, 2; W. Y. Roberts, 2; B. M. Hughes, 1.

A draft was begun February 15, full credits not having been given the State for troops furnished; the difference was adjusted and the draft suspended in Kansas March 15.

April 8, there were great demonstrations of joy in Leavenworth, Lawrence, Atchison, Topeka, and elsewhere throughout the State, over the Union victories and the close of the war. April 15, Lincoln was assassinated, and Gov. Crawford appointed April 23 as a day of fasting and prayer, in observance of the great national calamity. The day was kept all over the State with a solemnity never before observed.

The annual election was held November 2. Six State Senators, to fill vacancies, and members of the House of Representatives were chosen.

1866.

The Sixth State Legislature, Samuel J. Crawford, Governor, met January 9, adjourned February 27. President of the Senate, James McGrew; Speaker of the House, John T. Burris. Among the acts passed were the following: An act apportioning the State for Senators and Representatives; an act defining the boundaries of Neosho County; providing for temporary buildings for Deaf and Dumb asylum at Olathe; encouraging the planting and growth of forest trees; seventeen acts relating to the granting of bonds by counties, in aid of projected railroads, and for other purposes; an act for the protection of State and County treasuries; issuing bonds to build the State Penitentiary; for erecting a State House, and for the sale of public lands; providing for the sale of the lands of the Normal School, University and Agricultural College. An act was passed giving 500,000 acres of land which had been previously granted the State by General Government, to the following railroad companies: The Northern Kansas, the Kansas & Neosho Valley, the Union Pacific—Southern Branch; and the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Fort Gibson.

A United States Senator, Hon. Edmund G. Ross, was appointed by Gov. Crawford, July 20, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. James H. Lane, who died at Fort Leavenworth, July 11.

The Republican State Convention met at Topeka, September 5. State officers and Congressman nominated were as follows: For Governor, Samuel J. Crawford; for Lieutenant Governor, Nehemiah Green; for Secretary of State, R. A. Barker; for State Auditor, J. R. Swallow; for State Treasurer, M. Anderson; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, P. McVicar; for Attorney General, George H. Hoyt; for Chief Justice, S. A. Kingman; for Congressman, Sidney Clarke.

The National Union State Convention met at Lawrence, September 20. The following nominations were made: For Governor, J. L. McDowell; for Lieutenant Governor, J. R. McClure; for Secretary of State, Mathew Quigg; for State Treasurer, J. Walker; for State Auditor, N. S. Goss; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Joseph Bond; for Attorney General, Ross Burns; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Nelson Cobb; for Member of Congress, C. W. Blair.

The General State election was held November 6, and resulted as usual in the success of the entire Republican ticket. For Governor, the vote was: Crawford, 19,370; McDowell, 8,152. Republican majority, 11,218. For Member of Congress, Sidney Clarke, the Republican nominee, received 19,201 votes; C. W. Blair, National Unionist, 8,106.

1867.

The Seventh Kansas Legislature, Samuel J. Crawford, Governor, met January 8, adjourned March 3. President of the Senate, Nehemiah Green; Speaker of the House, Preston B. Plumb.

January 22, the election of two United States Senators being the order of the day, the vote of the Senate was taken, the result being as follows: For the long term, S. C. Pomeroy, 16; A. L. Lee, 8; D. R Anthony, 1. For the short term, Thomas Carney, 9; S. O. Thacher, 5; E. G. Ross, 5; I. S. Kalloch, 3; George A. Crawford, 1; J. P. Root, 1; S. D. Houston, 1. In the House there was a vote taken on Senator for the short term. The vote was as follows: Thomas Carney, 32; E. G. Ross, 24; S. O. Thacher, 14; I. S. Kalloch, 8; W. R. Davis, 3; Charles Robinson, 2; George A. Crawford, 1.

January 23, two United States Senators were elected, there being but a single ballot for each Senator. The ballot was as follows: For the long term, beginning March 4, 1867, S. C. Pomeroy, 84; A. L. Lee, 25; for the short term, Edmund G. Ross, 68; Thomas Carney, 40; Samuel A. Riggs, 1. S. C. Pomeroy was elected for the long term, and E. G. Ross, for the short term.

The following important acts were passed: Ratifying the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States; for building a blind asylum at Wyandotte; issuing bonds, $100,000, for the State Penitentiary; $15,000, for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; and $100,000 for the State House; changing or defining boundaries of the following counties: Wilson, Labette, Dickinson, Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee; defining the boundaries of Montgomery, Greenwood, Howard, Butler, Cowley, Marion, McPherson, Sedgwick, Sumner, Jewell, Mitchell, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Rice, Reno, Harper, Smith, Osborne, Russell, Barton, Stafford, Pratt, Barbour (spelling changed to Barber in 1883), Phillips, Rooks, Ellis, Rush, Pawnee, Kiowa, Comanche, Norton, Graham, Trego, Ness, Hodgeman, Ford and Clark Counties; changing name of Shirley County to Cloud. Three propositions to amend the Constitution were submitted to the people; one for or against negro suffrage; one for or against woman suffrage; one for or against restricting the franchise in the case of certain soldiers.

The interest in the political canvass was upon the proposed suffrage amendments to the Constitution. During the summer and fall the State was thoroughly canvassed by the ablest advocates of equal suffrage in the country, among whom were Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, Henry B. Blackwell, Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols, George Francis Train, Rev. Olympia Brown, Miss Bessie Bisbee, Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. On the proposed amendments, the Republicans were divided. The Democrats at their State Convention, held at Leavenworth, September 18, passed the following:

> (8.) That we are opposed to all the proposed amendments to our State Constitution, and to all unjust, intolerant and proscriptive legislation, whereby a portion of our fellow-citizens are deprived of their social rights and religious privileges.

The Annual State election occurred November 5, for the election of State Senators to fill vacancies, members of the House, and District Judges for the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Judicial Districts, and for voting on the proposed suffrage amendments to the State Constitution.

The vote on the amendments was as follows: Striking out the word "white:" For, 10,483; against, 19,421. Striking out the word "male:" For, 9,070; against, 19,857. Restricting the elective franchise*: For, 16,860; against, 12,165.

1868.

The Eighth Kansas Legislature, Samuel J. Crawford, Governor, met January 14; adjourned March 4. President of the Senate, Nehemiah Green; Speaker of the House, George W. Smith. The codifying of the laws was completed during the session, and published, as revised by Messrs. Price, Riggs and McCahon. State bonds were voted as follows: For Penitentiary, $50,000; for State Capitol $150,000; for Insane Asylum, $20,000. Boundaries of Gove and Wallace Counties were defined. A resolution was passed for the protection of settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands.

A Democratic State Convention was held at Topeka, February 16, at which delegates to the Democratic National Convention were chosen as follows: Wilson Shannon, Jr., Thomas P. Fenlon, Charles W. Blair, George W. Glick, A. J. Mead and Isaac Sharp.

A Republican State Convention, held at Topeka, March 25, nominated as delegates to the Republican National Convention: C. W. Babcock, B. F. Simpson, S. S. Prouty, John A. Martin, N. A. Adams and Louis Weil. The alternates chosen were: A. Danford, C. P. Twiss, F. P. Baker, Cyrus Leland, Jr., J. W. McMillan and Jacob Weisbach.

The Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of State officers, Members of Congress and Presidential Electors, was held at Topeka July 29. The nominees were: For Governor, George W. Glick; for Lieutenant Governor, Maxwell McCaslin; Secretary of State, Wilson Shannon, Jr.; State Auditor, Gottlieb Schauble; State Treasurer, Allen McCartney; Attorney General, Ross Burns; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Archibald Beatty; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, William R. Wagstaff; Member of Congress, Charles W. Blair; Presidential Electors, Leonard T. Smith, P. Z. Taylor, Orlin Thurston.

The convention adopted resolutions indorsing the National Democratic platform, the nomination of Seymour and Blair for President and Vice President; also strong resolutions in favor of retiring the circulation of the National Banks, and substituting therefore "lawful money of the United States" (greenbacks). The platform also favored separate schools for white and colored children.

The Republican State Convention met at Topeka, September 9. The following nominations were made: For Governor, James M. Harvey (on the fifth ballot); Lieutenant Governor, Charles V. Eskridge (on the second ballot); Secretary of State, Thomas Moonlight; State Auditor, Alois Thoman; State Treasurer, George Graham; Attorney General, Addison Danford (third ballot); Superintendent of Public Instruction, Peter McVicar; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, David M. Valentine (third ballot); Member of Congress, Sidney Clarke; Presidential Electors, I. S. Kallock, D R. Anthony and A. H. Harton.

The platform accepted the platform adopted by the National Republican Convention; pledged the support of the party to Grant and Colfax, and arraigned the Democratic party for its past shortcomings. It was silent on the financial question.

The Annual and Presidential election occurred November 3. The vote was overwhelmingly Republican. The Republican Presidential vote was 30,028, against 13,620 votes as the highest given for a Democratic elector. For Governor, Harvey, Republican, received 29,795 votes against 13,809 polled for George W. Glick, the Democratic candidate. For Member of Congress, Clarke received 29,324 votes against 13,969 polled for Blair.

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*See amendment to Article V, Section 2, in Appendix.

Gov. Crawford resigned his office November 4, to take command of the Nineteenth Regiment, raised to fight the Indians on the frontier, who had become exceedingly troublesome during the year. Lieut. Gov. Green became the Governor by virtue of his office, and took the oath on November 4.

November 5, the Nineteenth Regiment, under the command of Col. Crawford, left camp at Topeka for its Indian campaign.

1869.

The Ninth Kansas Legislature, J. M. Harvey, Governor, met January 12; adjourned March 4. President of the Senate, C. V. Eskridge; Speaker of the House, M. S. Adams. S. S. Prouty was, on the fourth ballot, elected State Printer. The issuance of bonds was authorized; for military expenses of 1868 (Indian war), $75,000; to provide a military contingent fund for the protection of the frontier of the State against Indian depredations, $100,000; for aid in completing the west wing of the State Capitol, $70,000; to defray the expenses of raising the Nineteenth Regiment, $14,000; $15,000 was appropriated to buy seed wheat for destitute farmers on the frontier.

The annual election occurred November 2, at which time Hiram Stevens was elected Judge of the Tenth Judicial District; also members of the House of Representatives. The election was uninteresting; a light vote was polled, but the Republicans showed the same preponderance as in former elections.

The Auditor's report for the fiscal year, made November 30, shows a total expenditure for State purposes of $471,270.99. Of this amount the State institutions received: Blind Asylum, $10,092.80; Insane Asylum, $28,707.37; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, $12,815.23; State University, $11,993.60; Agricultural College, $9,394.22; Normal School, $9,930.62. The expenditure on the Capitol building was $117,005.01; on the Penitentiary, $106,644.83; for printing, $54,012.25; and for seed wheat for destitute farmers, $14,117.10.

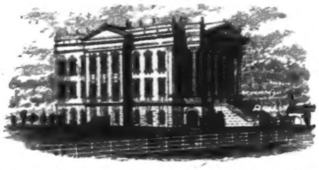

EAST WING OF NEW STATE CAPITOL, AT TOPEKA.
Completed and first occupied by State officers, December 25, 1869.

The east wing of the new Capitol* was so far completed as to be occupied by the State officers December 25. At that date, there had been expended on the wing completed and on the west wing, on which work was progressing, $417,588.29.

1870.

The Tenth Kansas Legislature, J. M. Harvey, Governor, met January 11; adjourned, March 3. President of the Senate, C. V. Eskridge, Speaker of the House, Jacob Stotler.

From statement of Auditor Thoman it appears that the State had expended on her State institutions as follows: State Penitentiary, from 1863 to 1869, inclusive, $442,502.72; Insane Asylum, from 1867 to 1869, inclusive, $67,423.50; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, from 1862 to 1869, inclusive, $44,457.49; Blind Asylum, from 1867 to 1869, inclusive, $31,814.91; total, $586,198.62.

The Legislature, by its acts, provided a room in the capitol building for the State Agricultural Society; authorized the city of Lawrence to issue bonds for $100,000, to aid in the erection of a building for the State University. The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified. Eighteen acts relating to or authorizing the issue or purchase of bonds were passed. A Normal School was established at Leavenworth. The office of State Librarian was established, and a Board of Directors of the State Library instituted.

Conventions.—The Republican State Convention was held at Topeka September 8 and 9. The following nominations were made: For Member of Congress, D. P. Lowe; Governor, James M. Harvey; Lieutenant Governor, P. P. Elder; Secretary of State, William H. Smallwood; State Auditor, A. Thoman; State Treasurer, J. E. Hayes; Attorney General, A. L. Williams; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. D. McCarty; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, D. J. Brewer.

The Democratic State Convention met at Topeka September 15. The nominations were as follows: For Member of Congress, R. Cole Foster; Governor, Isaac Sharp; Lieutenant Governor, A. J. Allen; Secretary of State, C. C. Duncan; State Auditor, Hardin McMahon; State Treasurer, S. C. Gephart; Attorney General, A. W. Rucker; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Thomas S. Murray; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, R. M. Ruggles. The platform was again opposed to National Banks, and in favor of the issue of greenbacks in the place of the National Bank currency.

The Workingmen's State Convention was held at Lawrence September 22. The following nominations were made: For Congressman, Amos Sanford; Governor, W. R. Laughlin; Lieutenant Governor, T. Moore; Secretary of State, G. T. Pierce; State Auditor, W. C. Fowler; State Treasurer, T. S. Slaughter; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. D. McCarty; Attorney General, George H. Hoyt; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, G. M. Harrison. October 8, the candidates withdrew from the canvass, Mr. Sanford supporting R. C. Foster, the Democratic nominee for Congressman.

The annual election occurred November 8. The vote for Governor was: Harvey, Republican, 40,666; Sharp, Democrat, 20,469; Laughlin, Workingmen's ticket, 108. The highest vote polled for the Workingmen's candidates was for T. Moore, for Lieutenant Governor, who received 1,052 votes. The vote for Member of Congress was: For D. P. Lowe, Republican, 40,368; for R. C. Foster, Democrat, 20,950.

1871.

The Eleventh Kansas Legislature, James M. Harvey, Governor, met January 11; adjourned March 3. President of the Senate, P. P. Elder; Speaker of the House, B. F. Simpson. S. S. Prouty was re-elected State Printer on a third ballot. January 25, a United States Senator was elected for the term beginning March 4, 1871. Alexander Caldwell of Leavenworth County was elected, the joint ballot being: Alexander Caldwell, 87; Samuel J. Crawford, 34; Wilson Shannon, 2. The State was newly apportioned into Senatorial and Representative Districts. The Twelfth Judicial District was created, and Andrew S. Wilson appointed Judge of the new district. An Insurance Department was established; $6,000 was appropriated for seed wheat; nineteen acts were passed, authorizing the issuance of municipal bonds; the election of a Board of Railroad Assessors was provided for, and the usual number of private bills passed.

The annual State election occurred in November, at which members of the House of Representatives, Railroad Assessors, and a State Senator from the Leavenworth District, were chosen. It was a quiet and unexcited election. The votes thrown in the State aggregated, 70,153.

The expenditures of the State for the fiscal year ending November 30, amounted to $329,293.42. Of this sum, $41,692.01 was paid for printing. Other items were: Penitentiary, $35,072; Insane Asylum, $53,931; State University, $16,915; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, $14,800; Blind Asylum, $76,633; Normal School, Emporia, $8,424.85; Normal School, Leavenworth; $6,377.80; Protestant and Catholic Asylums, Leavenworth, $5,000; seed wheat, $6,000.

1872.

The Twelfth Kansas Legislature, James M. Harvey, Governor, met January 9, adjourned March 2. President of the Senate, P. P. Elder; Speaker of the House, S. A. Cobb.

January 17, the Lawrence *Standard* openly charged that United States Senator Caldwell had been elected through bribery at the session of 1871, and gave the names of nineteen members of the Legislature who had received or been offered bribes to influence their votes in his favor. A joint committee, consisting of three members of the Senate and five members of the House, was appointed January 24, to investigate charges of bribery and corruption connected with the Senatorial elections of 1867 and 1871. The members were: From the Senate, J. D. Snoddy, Chairman; E. S. Stover, and H. C. Whitney. From the House, William H. Clark, Chairman; G. W. Clark, J. J. Wood, J. Boynton, and D. H. Johnson.

*The committee reported unanimously, February 26, that from the testimony taken it found that at the Senatorial election of 1867 a large sum of money was used and attempted to be used in bribing and in attempting to bribe and influence the members of the Legislature to secure the election of S. C. Pomeroy, E. G. Ross and Thomas Carney.

During the session of the Legislature, thirty-eight laws were passed authorizing or legalizing the issuance of municipal bonds; the State Board of Agriculture was created; $3,000 was appropriated for the relief of Western settlers and $2,500 for the Freedman's University of Quindaro; the boundaries of Kingman and Harvey Counties were defined; two new Judicial Districts were created—the Thirteenth and Fourteenth; the salaries of State officers and Judges of the Supreme Court and District Courts were increased; and an act passed providing for the sale of Normal School lands. David Kelso, F. P. Baker and Henry Brandley were appointed Commissioners to provide for the settlement of losses from Indian depredations between 1860 and 1871. The Commissioners reported the full amount of claims audited $191,917.06; allowed, $119,807.66. The report and records of the commission were, by vote of the Legislature, sent to the Secretary of the Interior.

Conventions.—A State Republican Convention met at Lawrence, February 21, to choose delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held in Philadelphia for the nomination of President and Vice President of the United States. Delegates chosen were: Henry Buckingham, Benjamin F. Simpson, John A. Martin, William Baldwin, H. C. Cross, Charles A. Morris, George Noble, John C. Carpenter, Josiah Kellogg and John M. Haeberlein. Alternates chosen were: S. F. Ayres, E. S. Niccolls, J. V. Fairbanks, Frederic Close, A. A. Thomas, Percy Daniels, R. E. Stephenson, Thomas Newton, S. J. Smith and M. S. Thomas; 174 delegates attended the convention.

The following resolution, offered by A. A. Carnahan, was adopted:

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*The rooms occupied by the State Legislature prior to the completion of the east wing of the new capitol, were in the upper stories of buildings on the west side of Kansas avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The House of Representatives occupied a hall about where the office of Peck, Ryan & Johnson now (1883) is. The other hall was north of it. The site of the temporary capitol was between the building now occupied by the First National Bank and the store of Taft, Stephenson & Emery.

*For full report and testimony, see Report of House Committee, House Journal 1867, pp. 957 to 971 inclusive; also Report of Joint Committee, Senate Journal 1872, pp. 561 to 569, and in the election of Caldwell in 1871. The report gives many specifications of the paying out of large sums of money; to whom, and by whom paid, and alludes to the fact that the most important witnesses (giving their names) had failed to appear before the committee when summoned, or were "fugitives who had sought refuge beyond the limits of the State." The impression left on the public mind by the report was, that money had been used in a shameless and corrupt manner to influence the elections. May 11, the United States Senate took cognizance of the case by adopting the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be authorized to investigate the election of Senator S. C. Pomeroy, by the Legislature of Kansas, in 1867, and the election of Senator Alexander Caldwell in 1871; that the committee have power to send for persons and papers; that the Chairman or acting Chairman of said committee or any sub-committee thereof have power to administer oaths; and that the Committee be authorized to sit in Washington or elsewhere, during the session of Congress and in vacation."

Resolved, That we hereby denounce any man in public life who will dare to employ corrupt means in politics, and we, the Republicans of Kansas, will set our faces steadfastly against all such, and will endeavor to make the future of Kansas pure and good.

The Philadelphia Republican Convention met June 6, and nominated U. S. Grant for President, and Henry Wilson for Vice President.

On February 23, a caucus of Liberal Republicans opposed to the renomination of Gen. Grant was held at Topeka. On February 28, an address to the people was issued signed by M. J. Parrott, S. A. Riggs, N. A. Adams, Samuel N. Wood and E. G. Ross, all formerly acting with the Republicans, opposing the re-nomination of Gen. Grant, severely criticising his administration, and calling for a convention of Liberal Republicans opposed to absolutism, imperialism, personalism, and favoring civil service and revenue reform.

A Liberal Republican Convention was held at Topeka April 10. The leaders in the schismatic movement were, many of them, Republicans who had been deservedly honored by the party in times past, and whose sincerity and purity of motive were beyond question. The meeting was called to order by Marcus J. Parrott. The officers of the convention were: President, Samuel J. Crawford; Vice Presidents, Byron Sherry, H. B. Horn, A. Thoman, C. Willemsen, H. E. Shepherd, W. H. Morris, T. S. Floyd, E. L. Buesche, F. R. Russell, J. E. Martin and J. F. Clark; Secretaries, M. Benas, W. S. Smith, Joseph G. Waters. The committee to select delegates to the Cincinnati National Convention proposed over one hundred names, among whom were: Marcus J. Parrott, Samuel J. Crawford, A. Thoman, T. H. Walker, C. C. McDowell, S. J. Langdon, E. G. Ross, A. R. Bancroft, S. A. Riggs, F. W. Giles, S. N. Wood, C. B. Butler, Byron Sherry, G. T. Pierce, J. F. Cottrell, C. F. Hutchings, W. L. Parkinson, J. F. McDowell and J. G. Waters. A State Central Committee was appointed: A. Thoman, Chairman; S. N. Wood, Secretary; C. A. Birnie, J. Butler, J. Walruff, A. R. Bancroft, L. G. Palmer, Alfred Taylor, James Humphrey, J. E. Deitze, F. R. Russell, G. H. Hollenberg, J. E. Martin and R. H. Bishop.

The Cincinnati National Convention met May 3, and nominated Horace Greeley for President, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, as Vice President of the United States.

The Democratic State Convention met at Topeka, June 11. Ex-Gov. Wilson Shannon presided. He advocated a coalition of all friends of reform, and all opponents of centralization and plunder. The third and fourth plank in the platform adopted read as follows:

> 3. Believing, as we do, that the chief executive of the nation, and the nominee of the Republican party for re-election, is utterly unfitted for the high position he holds; that his administration of the Government stands alone in the history of the nation for shameless ignorance, nepotism and gift-taking; for reckless disregard of law and forgetfulness of the honor of the Republic; for utter want of that dignity and statesmanship which should characterize the Executive Government of the first Republic of the earth; and that his continuance in power would degrade the nation and be dangerous to the liberties of the people; so believing, we are willing to join with all good citizens in the pending campaign, in the effort to drive him from place.
>
> 4. As this, in our judgment, can be most surely accomplished by accepting and supporting the platform and candidate of the Cincinnati Convention, the delegates this day accredited to the National Convention at Baltimore are hereby instructed that it is the desire of the Democracy that the National Council of the party shall not place a ticket in the field, but that it shall, in the interests of the country, and to the end that a shameless administration shall be driven from power, give its sanction to and its powerful voice in favor of the nominees and platforms of the Cincinnati Convention. And our delegates are directed to vote in accordance with these resolutions.

The delegates to the Baltimore Convention elected were: Wilson Shannon, Thomas P. Fenlon, E. M. Hulett, R. B. Morris, George B. Wood, W. R. Wagstaff, John Martin, Isaac Sharp, B. F. Devore and T. W. Watterson.

The National Democratic Convention met at Baltimore, July 10, adopted the Liberal Republican platform of the Cincinnati Convention, and accepted Greeley and Brown as the Presidential candidates.

A straight Democratic National Convention having been called to meet at Louisville, Ky., September 3, the straight Democrats of Kansas met in convention at Topeka, August 27. The delegates chosen to attend the Louisville Convention were: W. H. Peckham, J. H. Oliver, S. W. Brooks, J. M. Margrave and R. E. Laurensen; Alternates, Morris Holmes, George E. Williams, J. V. Holt, H. H. Stafford and J. T. Curran. The resolutions endorsed the call for a National Democratic Convention to be held at Louisville, Ky., on September 23, and instructed the delegates to "cast the vote of Kansas for that pure and incorruptible statesman, Charles O'Conor, for President of the United States."

The Louisville Convention nominated: For President, Charles O'Conor; for Vice President, John Q. Adams.

The Republican State Convention, for the nomination of State officers, was held at Topeka September 4. The nominations were as follows: For Governor (on the tenth ballot), Thomas A. Osborn; for Lieutenant Governor, E. S. Stover; for Secretary of State, William H. Smallwood; for State Auditor, D. W. Wilder; for State Treasurer, J. E. Hayes; Attorney General, A. L. Williams; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. D. McCarty; Chief Justice, Samuel A. Kingman.

Under the apportionment based on the Federal census of 1870, Congress increased the number of Congressmen to 292, and gave Kansas three members, instead of one as before. Pending the division of the State into Congressional districts, three members were, in 1872, nominated and elected as Congressmen at Large.

The Republican State Congressional Convention was held at Lawrence September 4. The nominees for Congressmen at Large [*] were: David P. Lowe, William A. Phillips and Stephen A. Cobb. Presidential Electors were nominated as follows: Charles H. Langston, John Guthrie, William W. Smith, James S. Merritt and Louis Weil.

The Liberal Republican and Democratic State Conventions met at Topeka September 11. Committees of conference were appointed by the two assemblies, through whom a coalition was effected. Ex-Governor Charles Robinson presided over the deliberations of the Liberal Republican Convention; ex-Governor Wilson Shannon, over those of the Democratic Convention. The committees of conference appointed by the two bodies were: Liberal Republican—L. A. Potter, Joshua Wheeler, B. F. Kelley, P. H. Peters, J. W. Beck, J. Critchfield, Byron Sherry, A. Robinson, A. S. Deming, H. S. Campbell, Joel Moody, L. G. Palmer, S. J. Langdon, J. F. McDowell, J. M. Mahr, Thomas H. Butler, George P. Smith, M. E. Chaney, Robert Morrow, F. W. Giles, John Meigs, Silas Burrell, C. J. Peckham, S. J. Crawford, H. Craik, N. A. Adams, E. A. Eaton, J. H. Sneed and M. J. Ennessey. Democratic—B. S. Cash, T. J. Dolan, J. P. Taylor, A. Sims, A. M. Crockett, W. N. Allen, T. P. Fenlon, T. J. Lane, D. G. Campbell, T. H. Ellis, P. Chitwood, S. A. Williams, J. R. Gathright, J. D. O'Conner, J. J. Brown, G. W. McMillen, M. Neal, J. Deskins, N. Cree, J. Martin, J. Merryberry, A. M. Van Slyke, G. W. Houston, H. E. Norton, A. A. Jackson, I. Sharp, G. W. Murphy, T. T. Curtis and J. Foster.

Joint committees agreed upon a platform and a State ticket, which were reported to the two conventions and adopted. The platform accepted and endorsed the platforms of principles adopted by the National Conventions held at Cincinnati and Baltimore, and ratified the nomination of Horace Greeley for President, and B. Gratz Brown as Vice President of the United States.

In the matter of nominating State officers and Members of Congress, it was agreed that the Liberal Republicans should nominate the Governor, two Members of Congress, three Presidential Electors, the State Auditor, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Democrats should nominate one Member of Congress, the Secretary of State, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lieutenant Governor and two Presidential Electors.

The coalition candidates jointly accepted and nominated were: For Governor, Thaddeus H. Walker; Lieutenant Governor, John Walruff; Secretary of State, J. F. Waskey; State Auditor, V. B. Osborne; State Treasurer, Charles H. Pratt; Attorney General, B. P. Waggener; Superintendent of Public Instruction, L. G. Sawyer; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, H. C. McComas; Presidential Electors, Pardee Butler, William H. Larimer, Fry W. Giles, N. A. English and A. W. Rucker; Members of Congress at Large, Samuel A. Riggs, W. R. Laughlin and Robert B. Mitchell; Justice of the Supreme Court, H. C. McComas.

The Greeley State Executive Committee was as follows: Isaac E. Eaton, Samuel A. Riggs, Wilson Shannon, Jr., Byron Sherry, M. S. Beach, John C. Shea and T. J. Anderson. Headquarters at Lawrence.

Straight Democratic Presidential Electors were appointed October 3. They were as follows: W. H. Peckham, S. W. Brooks, G. E. Williams, R. E. Laurensen and J. C. Cannon.

The Presidential election and the annual State election occurred November 5. The Presidential election resulted as follows: Republican Electors—Grant and Wilson—highest vote for John Guthrie, 67,048; Liberal Electors—Greeley and Brown—highest vote for Pardee Butler, 32,970; straight Democratic—O'Conner and Adams—highest vote thrown for W. H. Peckham and S. W. Brooks, 156.

The vote for Congressman at Large was: Highest Republican, for D. P. Lowe, 67,400; highest Liberal, for Samuel A. Riggs, 34,450.

For Governor, Thomas A. Osborn, Republican, received 66,715 votes; Thaddeus H. Walker, Liberal, 34,608 votes.

The aggregate vote of the State was upward of 101,000. The approximate Republican majority was 32,500.

The aggregate State expenditures for the fiscal year ending November 30, amounted to $544,192.83. Among the items were the following: Normal School, Emporia, $61,522.66; Normal School Leavenworth, $7,567.53; State University, $68,290; Penitentiary, $104,040.09; State House and grounds, $30,486.67; Insane Asylum, $22,713; Blind Asylum, $10,088.96; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, $14,200; Agricultural College, $15,032.28; Freedmen's University, $1,372; seed wheat, $2,476.25.

1873.

The Thirteenth Kansas Legislature, Thomas A. Osborn, Governor, met January 14, adjourned March 7. President of the Senate, E. S. Stover; Speaker of the House, Josiah Kellogg.

January 21, George W. Martin was elected State Printer, on the third ballot, the vote being, for Martin, 68; for S. S. Prouty, 58.

The voting for a United States Senator was begun January 28. On that day a vote was taken in each branch with the following result: Senate—S. C. Pomeroy, 10; D. M. Valentine, 1; J. M. Harvey, 6; William A. Phillips, 2; D. P. Lowe, 5; C. A. Logan, 2; John M. Price, 3; Thomas A. Osborn, 2; John T. Morton, 1; Charles Robinson, 1. House—S. C. Pomeroy, 40; J. M. Harvey, 19; D. P. Lowe, 13; C. A. Logan, 11; John M. Price, 3; D. M. Valentine, 2; John T. Morton, 4; Charles Robinson, 3; John J. Ingalls, 1; T. H. Walker, 1.

Corruption in High Places.—The election of United States Senator occurred Wednesday, January 29. The joint ballot of the two Houses was as follows: John J. Ingalls, 115; D. P. Lowe, 6; Sidney Clarke, 2; Alexander M. York, 2; Charles Robinson, 1; S. A. Kingman, 1.

Before the balloting began, Col. Alexander M. York, Senator from Montgomery County, addressed the joint convention. He stated that on Monday night he had visited Senator Pomeroy's room, in the dark and secret recesses of the Tefft House, and there, in an interview with the Senator, bargained his vote for the said Pomeroy, in consideration of $8,000, of which sum promised, $2,000 was paid him at the time of the interview, $5,000 paid him on the following day, and $1,000 promised when he had cast his vote for Pomeroy. In corroboration of the astounding disclosure, Col. York advanced to the Chief Clerk's desk, and placed upon it two parcels of money, which he desired should be counted and held thereafter for the expenses of prosecuting S. C. Pomeroy for bribery and corruption. The packages were found to contain, one $2,000 and the other $5,000—$7,000 in all. Following this disclosure, Senator Pomeroy did not receive a single vote, and John J. Ingalls was elected by nearly the unanimous vote of the Legislature.

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[*] The Congressional apportionment, under the Federal Census of 1870, increased the number of Congressmen to 292, and gave Kansas three members. Pending the apportionment of the State into Congressional districts, the candidates were nominated "at Large."

A suit was immediately instituted against Senator Pomeroy, in the State courts, for bribery.*

February 4, the House, by a vote of 64 to 8, requested Senator Pomeroy to resign. On the same day, the Senate passed a resolution requesting the United States Senate to appoint a committee to investigate the charges of bribery against S. C. Pomeroy. February 5, the State Senate requested Pomeroy to resign by a vote of 21 to 9. On the same day, the House asked United States Senator Caldwell to resign by a vote of 51 to 39.

A joint committee, appointed by the two branches of the Legislature, to investigate the charges of bribery against S. C. Pomeroy, reported March 6, as follows:

> The committee appointed to investigate charges of bribery and corruption against Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, United States Senator, during the Senatorial election in the State of Kansas, in January, A. D. 1873, to whom was referred the foregoing resolution, beg leave to submit the following report:
>
> WHEREAS, in pursuance to said resolution, the said committee have carefully examined a large number of witnesses, and from said evidence have adduced the following facts:
>
> (1). That S. C. Pomeroy, while a United States Senator, and during his candidacy for re-election to said position, did attempt to use money, both himself and by those professing to be his authorized agents, to corrupt members of the present Legislature in influencing and attempting to influence them to vote for said S. C. Pomeroy for United States Senator.
>
> (2). That the said S. C. Pomeroy did, on the 28th and 29th days of January, 1873, pay to one A. M. York, a member of the Senate, of the State of Kansas, the sum of $7,000, to influence his vote for the said S. C. Pomeroy for United States Senator.
>
> (3). That Richard Stephens, professing to be a friend to the said S. C. Pomeroy, did attempt to bribe with money, one William Bateman, a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, to vote for S. C Pomeroy for United States Senator.
>
> Therefore, we, the committee, do find that the said S. C. Pomeroy is guilty of the crime of bribery, and attempting to corrupt, by offers of money, members of the Legislature of the State of Kansas.
>
> Therefore your committee request to be discharged from further consideration of this subject.
>
> W. E. GUERIN,
> E. N. MORRILL,
> *Committee on part of the Senate.*
> S. K. CROSS,
> E. J. NUGENT,
> *Committee on part of the House.*

February 9, Senator Pomeroy, in the United States Senate, denied the charges of bribery and corruption, and asked that a committee of investigation be appointed. A committee was appointed, consisting of Senators Frelinghuysen, Buckingham, Alcorn, Vickers and Thurman. The Committee commenced its investigation February 17, and made its final report March 3. The arguments before the Committee were made, in behalf of A. M. York, by B. F. Simpson; in behalf of Senator Pomeroy, by Caleb Cushing and Albert H. Horton.

The witnesses examined were: Alexander M. York, William A. Johnson, James C. Horton, Frank Bacon, William H. Bond, B. O'Driscoll, William Simpson, William Matheny, Edward Searcy, William E. Guerin, David L. Payne, C. J. Hanks, D. W. Houston, Asa Low, J. P. Brown, J. S. Hoke, John A. Martin, George T. Anthony, Daniel H. Horne, R. W. Wright, J. L. Sharp, Thomas Murphy, J. Z. Sexton, W. R. Laughlin, Sidney Clarke, John J. Murphy, C. A. Rohrabacher, I. S. Kallock, Asa Hairgrove, John M. Holmes, P. B. Maxon, John Q. Page, J. D. Liggett, Robert McBratney, F. M. Shaw, John McDonald, John A. Joyce, Chester Thomas, A. H. Horton, Samuel C. Pomeroy, Stephen A. Cobb.

The following is the statement of Senator Pomeroy, made under oath, before the committee, February 25:

> GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I submit herewith a true statement of the facts as they relate to my action in the cases of bribery and corruption now pending before this committee.
>
> It is a gratification to me that all the material facts are well established by competent testimony, so that very little is at issue upon my own individual statement.
>
> And first, I deny that I gave at any time authority or permission to any man to use any money or other valuable thing to control or influence improperly the votes of any members of the Legislature in the State of Kansas, and specifically deny that I ever gave such authority to the gentlemen named or designated by the witnesses upon this trial, to wit: Mr. A. H. Horton, C. A. Rohrabacher, J. S. York, J. T. Brown, J. J. Murphy, A. Low, or to either one of them. And, secondly, that while I never delegated such authority to others, I positively never exercised it in any instance myself.
>
> Senator Simpson, from the Neutral Lands, often spoke to me of the condition of the settlers there, and as often I spoke of my desire to relieve them, not only by the passage of the bill pending before the Senate, but by every means in my power. When he spoke of a letter he had received from Mr. Laughlin, stating that his means of support in Washington had become reduced to "$2.50," and they had no means of continuing him here save by voluntary contribution, I told him I was a friend of those poor settlers, and would, in any event, contribute to his support. And soon after reaching Washington I met Mr. Laughlin, and although his friends did not support me, and did not promise me any support, still I did what I said I would, and gave him, as he testified, $50; and hence it is certain that my contribution had no relation to any man's vote who represented those people, for I never even had the promise of a vote, or expected a vote from that locality.
>
> And if one well-established fact of bribery, outside of the charge of Mr. York, has been proved by witnesses testifying either here or at Topeka (where I have not pretended to have a man to defend or represent me), I do not know it, and do not believe it.
>
> And now as to the charge of this Mr. York, and his associate conspirators, I will say the true facts have been already stated by witnesses, and the transaction already seen to be a purely business one, having no relation whatever to *his vote*, which, on several occasions, I had learned of his pledging to me. About the last of the week before the Tuesday set for the first ballot, Mr. T. B. Eldridge, M. W. Reynolds, Mr. De Long, and others, all from his own county, assured me with more or less positiveness of York's support.
>
> But some days before I learned that, I had, after much deliberation, agreed to aid Mr. J. Q. Page and associates to start a National Bank at Independence, where Page had a private bank, and having satisfied myself of his ability, capacity and fitness for the management of such an institution, I agreed to furnish him with money sufficient, which when put with his $25,000, would make a sum sufficient to purchase thirty United States bonds, of the denomination of $1,000 each.
>
> Mr. Page urged and was anxious to procure the money before he left Topeka, and I told him it was inconvenient for me to furnish over $2,000 then, but would get it soon, and he might depend upon it, and make his arrangements accordingly.
>
> At this time I met at the Tefft House, Mr. W. P. Borland, of the Second National Bank of Leavenworth, who inquired of me if I should not need some currency before leaving Topeka, as he thought from appearances my hotel bills would be large. At first I told him no. The next day I met him, and said I should like to get $5,000, for forty or sixty days, as I had agreed to help a friend organize a National Bank, and he would refund it as soon as he got his currency from the Government.
>
> He then brought me a package, said to contain $5,000, which I never opened or counted, or even gave a note or receipt for at the time, and I put the same in my valise.
>
> Upon Monday night, the 27th, Mr. York came to my room, having seen me, or sent me word several times that he would, and at once began to report what had been going on at the anti-Pomeroy caucus, and I heard him through. Before leaving, he spoke of the favor I had granted his friend Page, and said Page had requested him to get the money and forward it to him at Independence, and that he, York, should leave soon after the election, for home.
>
> I told him I was not prepared at that time to furnish it, although I had promised it to Page before I left the city. Mr. York spoke: Said that perhaps I had no confidence in him. I assured him of my confidence, and told him I could furnish $2,000 at that time, and thought I should be able to furnish $5,000 more the next day. The amount necessary, I had calculated would be, from $5,000 to $8,000, to pay for the bonds and their premium, in addition to the $25,000 Mr. Page and his associates could furnish.
>
> I then paid him the first installment of $2,000, and the next day I paid the package of $5,000, just as I had received the same from Mr. Borland, and neither gave Mr. Borland nor took a receipt. But during that day I had sent Mr. Knight at one time, and Mr. Lemuel Pomeroy at another time, to find Mr. Page, if he had not left the city, to inform him of the whole transaction. But these gentlemen both returned, saying that they were unable to find Mr. Page, and I rested in the belief that the transaction was all right until I heard of the misrepresentation of the facts by Mr. York, upon the floor of the Joint Convention. I then denounced it as a conspiracy, a plot, and told my counsel here, Judge Horton, the whole story, and within a few days, left Kansas for Washington.
>
> This, in brief, is the history of that charge of bribery for which I asked of the Senate a committee to investigate, and this *one act* (the transaction with Page and York), I now solemnly declare had no reference whatever to the vote of York, and was made and executed entirely independent of it.
>
> I make this statement upon my honor as a Senator, and upon my oath, and I further "specifically deny," as I stated in the Senate when I demanded this investigation, that I ever entered into any contract or agreement, directly or indirectly, with any man, a member of the Kansas Legislature or not, for a vote in my favor, or that I ever, directly or indirectly, paid or promised to pay any individual one dollar, or any other sum, for his vote for me in the late Senatorial election in Kansas.
>
> S. C. POMEROY.

The majority report, signed by Frelinghuysen, Buckingham and Alcorn states:

> The committee, bearing in mind, while examining the evidence, that the whole transaction, whatever view be taken of it, is the result of a concerted plot to defeat Mr. Pomeroy, and remembering that the burden of proof is on the party making the accusation, have come to the conclusion that Mr. York has not sustained his charge by sufficient proof, contradicted as it is by the evidence of Mr. Page and Mr. Pomeroy.

Senator Thurman reported:

> I also believe that the testimony convicts Mr. Pomeroy of having attempted to bribe Senator York of that Legislature, to vote for him; that Pomeroy delivered to York $7,000 is not denied.

Senator Vickers reported:

> I cannot decide that the guilt of Mr. Pomeroy is established beyond a reasonable doubt

Senator Pomeroy's term expired on the day following the report of the committee, March 4.

In the case of Senator Caldwell, the committee ordered by the United States Senate by the resolution of May 11, 1872, before quoted, commenced the investigation January 10, 1873. The examination of witnesses closed February 5.

The following witnesses were examined: Sidney Clarke, J. M. Luce, Jonathan Hammond, William Spriggs, William H. Carson, Thomas J. Anderson, Leonard T. Smith, Ira C. Buzick, Joel Thomas, James L. McDowell, Jacob Smith, Daniel R. Anthony, William H. Peckham, John Fletcher, Fred. K. Hunt, J. M. Steele, Thomas L. Bond, George W. Wood, James Phinney, Thomas Carney, William S. Burke, James H. Snead, C. H. Stilwell, Edwin C. Manning, Henry Foote, Claudius B. Brace, J. G. Reaser, George S. Smith, John L. Pendery, Thomas P. Fenlon, Jeremiah Clark, S. J. Langdon, G. G. Gage, Frank H. Drenning, Chester Thomas, Sol. Miller, O. J. Hopkins, G. M. Simcock, M. H. Insley, L. J. Worden, James F. Legate, Charles Columbia, David A. Comstock, Robert Crozier, Theodore C. Sears, Isaac D. Clapp, William Williams, D. W. Thomas, George B. Sherwood, and A. C. Van Duyn. Attorneys for Senator Caldwell were, Caleb Cushing and Robert Crozier.

The committee reported, through the Chairman, Senator Morton, February 17. The conclusion of the report was as follows:*

> It has been a subject of discussion in the Committee whether the offenses of which they believe Mr. Caldwell to have been guilty should be punished by expulsion or go to the validity of his election, and a majority are of the opinion that they go to the validity of his election, and had the effect to make it void. Wherefore the Committee recommend to the Senate the adoption of the following resolution:
>
> *Resolved*, That Alexander Caldwell was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Kansas.
>
> In conclusion, the committee remark that, while Mr. Caldwell did things to procure his election which cannot be tolerated by the Senate, they believe he was as much sinned against as sinning. He was a novice in politics, and evidently in the hands of men who encouraged him in the belief that Senatorial elections in Kansas were carried by the use of money.

March 6, Senator Morton introduced the resolution recommended in the foregoing report.

March 24, Senator Caldwell tendered his resignation, and, through the Vice President, notified the United States Senate, as follows:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1873.
>
> *Sir*—I do hereby very respectfully notify you, and through you the Senate of the United States, that I have resigned, and do resign my seat in that body as a Senator from the State of Kansas; and that I have forwarded by mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the Chief Executive Officer of that State, at Topeka, Kansas, a resignation in the following form, to wit:
>
> UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, March 24, 1873.
>
> *Sir*—I hereby respectfully tender you my resignation as a Senator of the United States from the State of Kansas, to take effect immediately.
>
> Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> ALEXANDER CALDWELL.
>
> His Excellency, the Governor of Kansas, Topeka, Kansas.

Hon. Robert Crozier was appointed United States Senator, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Senator Caldwell, November 22.

During the session of the Legislature, twenty acts were passed authorizing the issuance of municipal bonds; the boundaries of the counties of Decatur, Rawlins, Cheyenne, Sheridan, Thomas, Sherman, Clark, Ford,

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* The case of the State of Kansas against S. C. Pomeroy, for the bribery of A. M. York, came before Judge John T. Morton, at Topeka, June 16, 1873, and, on motion of Pomeroy's counsel, was continued to the next term. June 8, 1874, the case was again brought before Judge Morton at Topeka. It was agreed that the case should go to trial July 27. July 27, the motion on the part of Pomeroy's counsel to quash the information, being overruled by Judge Morton, a change of venue was taken and the cause sent to Osage County. For the end of the case, see annals of 1875.

* For full report, see Senate Report, No. 451—Forty-second Congress, third session.

Hodgeman, Ness, Lane, Buffalo, Foote, Meade, Scott, Sequoyah, Arapahoe, Seward, Wichita, Kearney, Grant, Stevens, Greeley, Hamilton, Stanton, Kansas, Pawnee, Rush and Stafford were defined; a State Board of Education was created; the Fifteenth Judicial District was created; an act passed providing for an amendment to the Constitution, increasing the number of members of the Legislature.

The annual State election was held November 4, at which time an amendment to the Constitution was submitted to the people. Railroad Assessors, Judges for the Tenth, Eleventh and Fifteenth Judicial Districts, Senator for Douglas County (to fill vacancy), and members of the House of Representatives were elected. The total vote thrown for Representatives was 89,443. It was an "off year," and a light vote was polled.

The expenditures of the State, for the fiscal year ending November 30, were $444,902.94. Among the items were: Normal School, Emporia, $16,976.03; Normal School, Leavenworth, $5,988.65; Blind Asylum, $11,586.01; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, $35,078.17; Insane Asylum, $25,575; State University, $24,531.53; Penitentiary, $71,200; Printing, $54,089.18; Agricultural College, $23,225.96; State House and Grounds, $9,945.80.

1874.

The Fourteenth Kansas Legislature, Thomas A. Osborn, Governor, met January 13, adjourned March 10. President of the Senate, E. S. Stover; Speaker of the House, B. H. McEckron.

January 15, Albert H. Horton offers a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges made by Daniel W. Wilder, State Auditor, against J. E. Hayes, State Treasurer. In accordance with the resolution, a committee of investigation was appointed. Their report made February 23, asked the impeachment of the Treasurer. The following managers of the impeachment were appointed March 3, by the House: A. H. Horton, C. B. Mason, F. William Potter, Thomas S. Jones, William P. Hackney, John Martin and T. P. Fenlon.

March 6, the majority of the committee exhibited articles of impeachment against Josiah E. Hayes, State Treasurer of Kansas. April 30, Treasurer Hayes resigned and John Francis, of Iola, Allen County, was appointed State Treasurer. The Senate met as a Court of Impeachment, May 12. Treasurer Hayes having resigned, the House Committee of Impeachment declined to prosecute, and the Court of Impeachment adjourned May 13. The answer to the articles of impeachment was presented by Wilson Shannon, B. F. Simpson and A. Smith Devenney, attorneys for the Treasurer.[*]

The balloting for United States Senator, to serve the unexpired term of Caldwell, commenced January 27, and was continued on the 28th, 29th and 31st, no candidate receiving the required seventy votes necessary to a choice. On February 2, J. M. Harvey was elected on a joint vote of seventy-six votes as against fifty-eight votes thrown for all other candidates.

The most important acts passed were as follows: Apportioning the State into three Congressional Districts; providing for the appointment of State Centennial Managers; defining the boundaries of the counties of Edwards, Kiowa, Stafford and Pawnee; establishing a Fiscal Agency in New York; exempting Mennonites and Friends from military service; requiring the education of all healthy children; repealing the act exempting mortgages from taxation.

The summer of 1874 is memorable on account of the visitation of locusts in such numbers as to nearly destroy the crops of the State and impoverish to absolute destitution a large portion of the farming population in some counties. The destitution was so wide-spread that Gov. Osborn, August 28, called an extra session of the Legislature, to be holden September 15, to consider the destitution of the citizens and to pass such laws as should be required for the relief of the sufferers.[†]

The Legislature met in special session September 15, and adjourned September 22. It passed a law requiring every corporation created by or existing under the laws of the State to keep a general office within the State, and a few other general acts. In the matter for which the body was specially called to meet, an act was passed authorizing counties to issue bonds for relief purposes, and an act authorizing the issuance of State bonds for the relief of destitute people living on the frontier.

Conventions.—An Independent Reform Convention met at Topeka, May 27, issued a call for a full State Convention, and adjourned to August 5. On that date the Convention re-assembled at Topeka. A lengthy platform was adopted, somewhat ambiguous in its phraseology, but reformatory in every plank. It condemned the "wasteful extravagance," "innumerable frauds," and "prodigality" perpetrated by the administration; asserted that the National debt should be "paid in strict accordance with the law under which it was contracted;" favored the reduction or abolition of the tariff "on the necessities of common life," and pledged the party to vote for no man not possessing the "Jeffersonian standard of fitness, honesty, capacity and fidelity to the Constitution."

The following nominations were made: For Governor, James C. Cusey; Lieutenant Governor, E. Harrington; Secretary of State, Nelson Abbott; State Auditor, G. P. Smith; State Treasurer, Charles F. Koester;[‡] Attorney General, J. R. Hallowell; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. B. Norton;[§] Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, W. P. Douthitt; Member of Congress for the First District, Marcus J. Parrott.

The Republican State Convention met at Topeka August 26. The following nominations for State officers were made: For Governor (on the second ballot), Thomas A. Osborn; Lieutenant Governor (on the third ballot), M. J. Salter; Secretary of State (on the third ballot), Thomas H. Cavanaugh; State Auditor (by acclamation), Daniel W. Wilder; State Treasurer, Samuel Lappin; Attorney General, A. M. F. Randolph; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John Fraser; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, D. M. Valentine.

The State Temperance Convention was held at Leavenworth September 10 and 11. At this convention was fairly inaugurated the movement for prohibitory legislation, which ultimately resulted in an amendment to the State constitution, prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the State. The platform adopted was as follows:

> The temperance men and women in the State of Kansas, believing that the time has come when they ought to present a State ticket, composed of honest, temperate and capable men, hereby unite in the following declaration of principles:
>
> We are in favor of—
>
> 1. The civil and political equality of all men and women.
> 2. An economical administration of all departments of the Government.
> 3. Political reform, by selecting for office none but honest and capable men.
> 4. The legal prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale, for beverage use, of all intoxicating liquors.
> 5. The fostering and improvement of our system of common schools.
> 6. The speedy and exemplary punishment of all public officers guilty of embezzlement, the misappropriation of the public funds, or neglect to perform sworn duties.
> 7. The immediate and complete protection of our exposed frontier from Indian outrages.
> 8. The public assistance, by all proper and legal means, of the sufferers from the grasshoppers and drought in the newly settled counties of the State.
>
> But we are inflexibly opposed—
>
> 1. To all forms of repudiation, either State, National, or municipal.
> 2. To the appropriation of the public domain to the building of railroads.

The following nominations for State officers were made: For Governor, Dudley C. Haskell; Lieutenant Governor, P. B. Maxon; Secretary of State, W. H. Robinson; State Treasurer, William Fairchild; State Auditor, C. B. Lines; Attorney General, A. A. Foote; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. M. J. Sharon; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, D. M. Valentine.

Many of the nominees declined the nominations, and other candidates were substituted. The Temperance ticket, as voted for, was as follows: Governor, W. K. Marshall; Lieutenant Governor, L. Brown; Secretary of State, W. H. Robinson; State Treasurer, William Fairchild; State Auditor, David C. Beach; Attorney General, A. M. F. Randolph; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. M. J. Sharon; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, D. M. Valentine.

The annual State election occurred November 3. The Republican majority was reduced at this election to about 20,000, on a total vote of 86,000. For Governor, the vote was: Osborn, Republican, 48,594; Cusey, Independent, 35,301; Marshall, Temperance, 2,277. For Lieutenant Governor, the vote was: Salter, Republican, 52,637; Harrington, Independent, 32,937; Brown, Temperance, 1,207.

Republican Congressmen were elected in the First and Third Districts, and an Independent in the Second District, by the following vote:

First District—William A. Phillips, Republican, 20,087; Marcus J. Parrott, Independent, 11,223; Nehemiah Green, Temperance, 2,074—Republican majority, 6,777.

Second District—John R. Goodin, Independent, 14,965; S. A. Cobb, Republican, 14,240—Independent majority, 725.

Third District—W. R. Brown, Republican, 14,581; J. K. Hudson, Independent, 9,932—Republican majority, 4,645.

The drought and locusts nearly destroyed the crops in Kansas, and much suffering and destitution resulted among the settlers who had recently come into the State. Legislation, looking to the alleviation of the sufferers, was had at the special session of the Legislature; large amounts of money, provisions and clothing were sent to Kansas from the Eastern States, and a widespread movement was inaugurated for relief. A State Relief Committee was appointed November 12, consisting of the following-named gentlemen: E. S. Stover, F. S. McCabe, O. T. Welch, F. W. Giles, Henry King, William Sims, S. T. Kelsey, A. L. Vorhees, William C. Tenney, John Fraser, J. C. Cusey, C. H. Lebold, John Geisy, B. H. McEckron, J. H. Edwards, Rev. Mr. McCobas, John A. Martin, George W. Glick, M. J. Morse, G. A. Thompson, Preston B. Plumb, M. M. Murdock, J. H. Crichton, William Martindale, Horace Cooper, E. N. Morrell, M. E. Hudson, Charles W. Blair, Theodore C. Sears, D. J. Brewer, W. A. Johnson and Alfred Gray.

The committee was organized November 19, with the following officers: President, E. S. Stover; Secretary, Henry King; Treasurer, F. W. Giles; Executive Committee—E. S. Stover, Henry King, F. W. Giles, O. T. Welch, F. S. McCabe, M. M. Murdock, William C. Tenney, D. J. Brewer and Thomas Murphy. An address was issued by Rev. F. S. McCabe, John Fraser and M. M. Murdock. The address was issued November 20, and was as follows:

> ROOMS OF KANSAS CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE, TOPEKA, November 20, 1874.
>
> *To the Citizens of Kansas and People of the Eastern States:*
>
> The Kansas Central Relief Committee is organized chiefly to secure aid within our own State for those of our citizens who are victims of the grasshopper plague. In order to the more successful discharge of their duty, the Committee issue this address, directed specially to the residents of Eastern Kansas, and also to our friends in the Eastern States, from whom communications are daily received requesting authentic information as to our condition.
>
> The calamitous destruction of our crops, which will make the year 1874 memorable in the history of the Northwest, has not spared the State of Kansas. Although the reports which have been widely circulated over the country, grossly exaggerate the amount of destitution in Kansas, yet information received through the State Board of Agriculture and from other reliable sources, clearly shows that the winter which has now fairly set in, finds many people in our State, especially newly-arrived pioneers in the frontier counties, destitute, not only of fuel and suitable clothing for winter use, but also of adequate means of subsistence of man and beast.
>
> Appreciating the extent of the disaster which had befallen our people, and having full faith in the ability of the State to provide for its own destitute, the Governor convened the Legislature in extra session in September. The Legislature held that under the Constitution it had not the power to make appropriations adequate to the emergency, directly from the treasury. It did, however, authorize certain frontier counties to issue their own bonds in aid of the necessities of their citizens. For various reasons not necessary here to enumerate, the legislative action has failed to relieve the wants of the people.
>
> The destitution is not general, but limited. It is mainly confined to the frontier counties, in which the growing crops were destroyed by the grasshoppers in the months of July

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[*] For full details of the case, see book entitled "Proceedings of the Court of Impeachment sitting for the trial of Josiah E. Hayes, Treasurer, together with the testimony taken in New York, and a detailed statement of Price Raid Scrip paid." Published July 20, 1874.

[†] For further details of the grasshopper scourge, see agricultural report in general history, and special mention in county histories.

[‡] Charles F. Koester declined the nomination and James E. Watson became the candidate for State Treasurer.

[§] Professor Norton declined the nomination and W. B. Christopher was substituted.

and August. In the older counties there is abundance to meet the wants of the people, but if there are deficiencies as to some crops, the people have means to procure needed supplies from abroad. With the exception of the frontier counties, into which the last two or three years has poured an unprecedented tide of enterprising and worthy settlers of very limited means, the proportion of people not able to provide for themselves is as small in Kansas as in any State in the Union.

The limits assigned to this address do not allow us to go into details. It is sufficient to say that many persons in the frontier counties are greatly in need of grain, provisions and clothing, and this need will continue throughout the winter and until May or June of next year, including the demand for grain, for seed and for support of work animals in putting in crops.

Even in these frontier counties, the lack of supplies exists chiefly among the immigrants who have come into the State within the last year or so, and who had no dependence for a living but the sod crops which the grasshoppers destroyed. Strictly speaking, a large number of the destitute are hardly citizens of Kansas at all. They have just arrived with very slight resources, from States east of Kansas. In our judgment, it is the duty of those who live in the older portions of the State to see to it that even the immigrant of yesterday, having pushed on to the border with the honest purpose of making a home for himself and his family, shall not lack the necessaries of life. Such a course is dictated equally by justice, by charity and by sound policy.

We are sure that the people of the older and wealthier portions of the State are both able and willing to render assistance to needy neighbors. Our main purpose to the establishment of this committee is to furnish a channel through which churches and other local organizations and societies in this State may send their contributions to those who are entitled to receive them. We earnestly appeal to our own people to take immediate and efficient measures to furnish help to their fellow-citizens who are sufferers, not from any fault of theirs, but through unavoidable calamity. The needs of the sufferers are pressing, and the early arrival of winter forbids delay in efforts for their relief.

We learn that in various parts of the East individuals are soliciting aid for sufferers in this State. We have sufficient proof that in some cases these solicitors are unprincipled persons, that they are actuated by selfish motives, and that they are entirely unworthy of confidence.

But we discharge an important duty devolving upon us by our appointment when we warn our friends in the East against placing their benefactions in the hands of unauthorized, irresponsible and mercenary parties.

If there are those outside of this State who desire to aid us in supplying the wants of our hardy, industrious, but now unfortunate pioneers (and generous, voluntary proffers of such aid are being constantly sent to us), this committee affords them a medium through which their contributions may be judiciously applied to the end proposed by the donors and fully accounted for.

All persons now engaged or proposing to engage in soliciting contributions in this State or beyond it, upon satisfying this committee of their fitness for said service, will be recommended to the Executive Department of the State for indorsement. Such indorsement, made by the Governor of the State, will be a guarantee of the responsibility of the party to whom it is granted and the lack of said indorsement in any case should not be overlooked by those to whom application may be made.

Whatever contributions of money or supplies may be sent to this committee will be promptly and judiciously distributed among the needy.

Railroads, probably without exception, will forward relief, freight free of charge, if such freight is shipped to the care of this committee.

Individuals, or local committees, desiring more specific information concerning matters connected with the relief of our people, should address directly the Secretary of the committee, and remittances of funds should be made to the Treasurer, at Topeka.

With emphasis we assert that our suffering people are not wanting in enterprise nor courage, nor in any of the elements of true manhood. The uncomplaining patience with which even women and children are enduring the misfortunes that have fallen upon them, is nothing short of heroic. Our people have not lost faith in themselves, nor in the resources and prospects of the State in which they live, nor in Him without whom not a sparrow falls to the ground.

In their behalf we confidently appeal to the liberality of those who count it a privilege to minister to the wants of the suffering, especially among their own countrymen and kindred.

(Signed)
E. S. Stover, Lieutenant Governor, Chairman.
Henry King, Editor of the *Commonwealth*, Secretary.
F. W. Giles, President Topeka National Bank, Treasurer.
M. E. Hudson, Master State Grange.
D. J. Brewer, Justice Supreme Court.
John Fraser, Superintendent Public Schools.
William Sims, Overseer State Grange.
Alfred Gray, Secretary State Board of Agriculture.
F. S. McCabe, D. D., Pastor Presbyterian Church, Topeka.
O. T. Welch, President Topeka Board of Trade.
S. T. Kelsey, State Board of Agriculture.
A. L. Vorhees, Russell County.
Rev. W. C. Tenney, Douglas County.
C. H. Lebold, Banker, Dickinson County.
E. N. Morrill, Brown County.
J. H. Edwards, Ellis County.
Thomas Murphy, Mayor of Atchison.
G. A. Thompson, Harvey County.
M. M. Murdock, Sedgwick County.
Gen. C. W. Blair, Bourbon County.
P. B. Plumb, Lyon County.
Kansas Central Relief Committee.

During the period of its operation, the committee received, disbursed and distributed $73,863.47 in money, 265 car-loads and 11,049 packages of clothing and supplies. The total value of the disbursements was estimated at $235,108.47.

The total expenditures of the State for the fiscal year ending November 30, was $482,212.34. Among the items of expenditure were: Normal School, Emporia, $12,595.56; Normal School, Leavenworth, $5,990.40; Blind Asylum, $8,889.36; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, $16,413.54; Insane Asylum, $41,527.49; State University, $29,244.81; Printing, $37,866.01; Penitentiary, $74,436.26; Agricultural College, $28,012.98; Court of Impeachment, $10,166.31.

1875.

The Fifteenth State Legislature, Thomas A. Osborn, Governor, met January 13, adjourned March 10. President of the Senate, Melville J. Salter; Speaker of the House, Edward H. Funston. Among the acts passed were those making appropriations of $5,000 for the use of the Kansas State Grange Executive Committee, and of $6,000 for the use of the State Central Relief Committee for the payment of railroad freights on "grain in bulk destined for general distribution to the people of the State," and $1,000 was appropriated to each of the counties of Decatur and Rush; $500 to Ness, for the purpose of furnishing the citizens of said counties with "food and clothing, and with grain and seeds for spring sowing in 1875." Boards of County Commissioners were authorized to furnish necessaries for the destitute of their respective counties to put in crops in the counties of Anderson, Clay, Coffey, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Jackson, Johnson, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Morris, Miami, Nemaha, Pawnee, Riley, Saline, Sedgwick and Woodson. An appropriation of $1,900 was made for the purpose of defraying the expenses of taking the census of 1875; which census was to be taken by the Township and City Assessors, the service of the same to be $3 per day, to be paid out of the county treasuries, and schedules to be made under the heads of "Population, Occupations, Agriculture, Manufactures, the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Insane and Idiotic, Libraries, Newspapers, Churches and School-houses, Pauperism and Crime."

The State Centennial Managers, appointed in 1874, were "authorized and directed during the year 1875 to collect, preserve and prepare for exhibition at Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, in the year 1876, in such manner as in their judgment shall be for the best interest of the State, and will best effect the object of their appointment, materials, including selections and specimens of nature, art and industry in Kansas, so as to represent as far as possible, and to the best advantage, the natural and artificial resources of the State; the rocks, mines and quarries, the prairies, hills and forests, the fields, gardens and orchards, the grain and grasses, fruits and vegetables, the trees, shrubs and flowers, the soil, its productions, quality and capacity, shall all be represented in such selections, with such other things as can be secured and preserved, to the end that a complete, thorough and fair exhibition may be had of the actual and possible productions of the State." An appropriation for this purpose was made of $5,000.

The Criminal Court of Leavenworth County was abolished; all its criminal matters were turned over to the District Court of the county. Howard County was divided, the southern half with Sedan as county seat, became Chautauqua; the northern half with Howard City as county seat, became Elk County. The original records of the county of Howard were retained by and remained records of and for the county of Chautauqua.

The Topeka Insane Asylum was located "within two miles of the capitol building in the city of Topeka," and an appropriation of $25,000 was made for its erection. Provision was made for the military indebtedness on account of "Indian raids," by the issuance of State bonds to the amount of $36,500.

An act was passed providing for the appointment of three Commissioners, whose duty it was to examine, audit and certify to the amount of losses sustained by citizens of this State by the invasion of guerrilla bands led by Quantrell and others during the years 1861–62–63–64 and 1865.

Amendments to the State Constitution.—The proposition for biennial sessions of the Legislature, commencing with the session of 1877, and regular sessions each alternate year thereafter, commencing on the second Tuesday of January, was submitted to the voters at the election in 1875. At the general election in 1876 and thereafter, members of the House of Representatives would be elected for two years; members of the Senate, for four years, and a provision for the Legislature to raise sufficient revenue at each regular session to defray the current expenses of the State for two years, were also submitted.

An act was passed abolishing "the appointment of Regents and Trustees for the control of the public institutions of the State, and defining certain powers thereof," and providing for the election of a State Printer on the third Tuesday of January, 1875, whose term of office would commence July 1, 1875, and continue for two years. In case the office should become vacant by death, resignation, or from any other cause, provision was made for the Governor to appoint.

Senate concurrent resolutions were passed asking Congress to appropriate $400,000 for the improvement of the harbor at Galveston, Texas; to create and establish a United States District Court in the Indian Territory; to grant to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, the right of way through the Indian Territory, to construct within two years, a continuous line of railroad from a point in the southeast corner of Sumner County, down the Arkansas River, by the way of Muskogee to Fort Smith in Arkansas; to appropriate $150,000 "to be applied in relieving the immediate necessities of the destitute people on the western frontier." House concurrent resolutions were passed asking Congress to grant sixty-nine sections of public lands to the State of Kansas for school purposes, in lieu of Sections 16 and 36 of the Cherokee Neutral Lands, which had not been reserved; to enact a law providing for the taxation of the lands of the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific Railway located in the western counties of Kansas; for an appraisement of the Cherokee Neutral Lands, and for deepening the mouth of the Mississippi River by way of the Southwest Pass, according to the plans of James B. Eads.

End of the Pomeroy Suit.—In the Kansas House of Representatives, Hon. George W. Brown, of Crawford County, offered a concurrent resolution, concerning certain moneys in the State Treasury, known as the Pomeroy-York bribe which, under the rules, was laid over. It was introduced January 21, and was taken up the following day, on motion of Hon. P. P. Elder; its consideration was indefinitely postponed. The matter was re-introducedon the 26th in the following language:

> *Whereas,* A package, said to contain $7,000, which said $7,000 is the money given by S. C. Pomeroy to Senator A. M. York, is now in the possession of Hon. E. S. Stover; and
>
> *Whereas,* The Hon. E. S. Stover is desirous of being relieved from the custody of said package, but claims to be the trustee of the State by reason of said money having been given him as such trustee, while he was an officer of the State, thus leaving upon his mind the impression that the State has some right therein; therefore,
>
> *Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein,* That the State disclaim any ownership, or claim, or interest in said package of money, and it is the sense of this Legislature that said package of money shall be turned over to said Samuel C. Pomeroy.

Hon. James F. Legate offered the following amendment:

> Strike out all after the word "resolved," and insert as follows: "That the State of Kansas disclaims any right, title or interest in said money," and moved its adoption.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 72 to 27.

Mr. Buchan moved to amend by striking out the second "whereas" in the original resolution, and all after the word "money" in the resolution as amended, so that the resolution shall read as follows:

> *Whereas,* A package said to contain $7,000, which $7,000 is the money given by S. C. Pomeroy to Senator A. M. York, is now in the possession of Hon. E. S. Stover; therefore,
>
> *Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein,* That the State of Kansas disclaims any right, title or interest in said money.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution as amended, the yeas and nays were demanded, and the roll was called with the following result: Yeas, 67; nays, 31.

On January 27, the resolutions were acted upon by the Senate; Senator W. W. Melty, of Johnson, moving to amend by inserting after the name of "York," "bribe money."

Senator Simon moved an indefinite postponement of the resolution, which motion prevailed by a vote of 25 to 7.

Opinion of the State Law Officer.—The following correspondence explains itself.

STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL, TOPEKA, March 5, 1875.
HON. E. S. STOVER, TOPEKA, KAN.:

Dear Sir—I have this morning received from you a letter of which the following is a copy, to wit:

TOPEKA, KAN., March 3, 1875.
HON. A. M. F. RANDOLPH, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF KANSAS:

Dear Sir—Will you please inform me what right, title or interest the State of Kansas has in the package of money now in my possession, known as the Pomeroy $7,000, which was placed in my possession by Senator A. M. York, January 29, 1873, during the joint session of the Legislature for the purpose of electing a United States Senator?

Very truly, E. S. STOVER.

And in reply thereto, I give it as my opinion that the State of Kansas has no right, title or interest whatsoever in that famous historical package known as the Pomeroy $7,000, which was placed in your hands, by Senator A. M. York, as is above stated.

A. M. F. RANDOLPH, *Attorney General.*

The case of the State of Kansas vs. S. C. Pomeroy, would have been called in the District Court in and for Osage County, April 5, 1875, but for a certain series of events.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Stover, being the custodian of the $7,000 in question, felt morally obliged to control it, until the criminal suit against ex-Senator Pomeroy was disposed of. He had been made defendant in four civil suits, the plaintiffs, respectively, being John Q. Page, S. C. Pomeroy, Edwards, Mathews & Co., and E. A. Smith & Co.

After the opinion of Attorney General Randolph was published, Mr. Stover, hearing that A. H. Vance, Esq., the County Attorney of Shawnee County, where the action against Mr. Pomeroy was commenced, had come to a determination to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the criminal suit, he wrote him in relation thereto, and received the following reply:

TOPEKA, KAN., March 10, 1875.
HON. E. S. STOVER:

Dear Sir—After fully investigating the matter, and believing it to be for the public interest, as well as for the best interests of the county of Shawnee, I have concluded to dismiss the case of the State of Kansas vs. S. C. Pomeroy, now pending in the District Court for Osage County, Kan., and I shall do so on the first day of the next term of said court. Under these circumstances, and in order to avoid further costs or expenses in the matter, I hereby notify you that you and all others, witnesses in the case, are hereby finally discharged from all further attention or liability of any kind respecting the above-named case.

Very respectfully,
A. H. VANCE, *County Attorney, Shawnee County, Kan.*

Mr. Stover had resolved that the costs of the prosecution as far as they had gone, should be defrayed from the historic package, and that the balance should go to Mr. York from whom it had been received.

County Attorney Vance, took counsel of his predecessor, Hon. Thomas Ryan, and Hon. A. L. Williams, former Attorney General, who had been connected with the prosecution, as to the condition of affairs, and they freely gave their opinion that it would be difficult for the prosecution to convict, for want of material evidence, not then accessible; and, in conversation with Hon. John Martin, Counsel for Mr. Pomeroy, he learned that the defense were willing to pay the costs, were a *nolle prosequi* entered.

On March 8, Mr. Vance entered into the agreement, and Arthur B. McCabe, the District Clerk, of Shawnee County, found the costs to be $1,231.36 in Shawnee County, and $500 was made the approximate costs in the County of Osage.

On March 12, in the office of Martin & Case, there were assembled Hon. John Martin and Hon. Albert H. Horton, representing Mr. Pomeroy; Mr. Vance, representing the State; A. M. York, the leading witness for the State; ex-State Treasurer John Francis, who was the original keeper of of the package, and who, in consequence, had been sued; A. L. Williams, E. S. Stover and Hon. James F. Legate. District Clerk McCabe came at the instance of Mr. Vance. Mr. Francis counted the money in the $7,000 package; Mr. Stover counted out $1,735, and handed it to Mr. McCabe, who, as Clerk, receipted for the costs in the case in full, in the counties of Shawnee and Osage.

Mr. York received from Mr. Stover, $5,265, and gave therefor the following receipt:

TOPEKA, KAN., March 12, 1875.

Received of the Hon. E. S. Stover the sum of $5,265, being the original package of money (less the costs in the State of Kansas against S. C. Pomeroy, now pending in the District Court, in and for Osage County), received by me of Senator S. C. Pomeroy, during the session of the Kansas State Legislature, in 1873, and by me placed in the custody of said Stover, as the presiding officer of the Joint Convention of the two Houses of said Legislature, on January 29, 1873.

A. M. YORK.

Mr. York then and there turned the money over to Judge Horton, receiving a receipt, reading as follows:

TOPEKA, KAN., March 12, 1875.

Received of A. M. York the sum of $7,000, less the amount of costs in the case of the State of Kansas against S. C. Pomeroy, now pending in the District Court, in and for Osage County, Kan., in full of amount paid by me to said A. M. York, during the session of the Kansas State Legislature, in the year 1873.

S. C. POMEROY.
BY ALBERT H. HORTON, his Attorney.

The following is the District Court entry:

STATE OF KANSAS,
COUNTY OF SHAWNEE. } ss. IN THE DISTRICT COURT, IN AND FOR SAID COUNTY.

The State of Kansas against S. C. Pomeroy. Motion.

And now comes the plaintiff, by A. H. Vance, County Attorney of Shawnee County, and moves the court, for leave to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the above entitled cause.

A. H. VANCE, *County Attorney for Shawnee County.*
March 11, 1875.

As supplementary to the foregoing, the following stipulation was made:

TOPEKA, KAN., March 12, 1875.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed by and between James F. Legate, of the first part, and A. B. McCabe, Clerk of the District Court, of the second part, that, whereas, $1,735 has been paid into court, to discharge the costs in the case of the State of Kansas vs. S. C. Pomeroy; now it is agreed that if the said sum above stated is not sufficient to pay the costs for which Shawnee County is liable, then the said Legate agrees to pay whatever deficiency there may be to satisfy said costs, and the said A. B. McCabe, Clerk of the District Court, agrees to pay the said Legate whatever excess there may be in said sum above stated, after said costs have been fully satisfied.

JAMES F. LEGATE.
A. B. MCCABE.

The documentary end of the case was as follows:

A. B. MCCABE, CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT, SHAWNEE COUNTY, KAN:

Please pay to A. H. Horton, or his order, the fees not needed to pay the costs in the case of the State of Kansas vs. S. C. Pomeroy.

Yours,
JAMES F. LEGATE.

Bogus School Bonds.—During the autumn of 1875, the School Fund Commissioners found themselves in possession of nearly $20,000 in bonds on school districts located in the counties of Jewell, Mitchell, Osborne and Republic. Gov. Osborn, in December, notified State Treasurer Lappin that his resignation would be accepted, and it was promptly tendered, and suits were brought against Mr. Lappin and his sureties for the recovery of the money expended for forged bonds, and criminal proceedings were instituted against him for participation in the forgeries, action having been brought in the District Court of Shawnee County. Mr. Lappin was arrested in Chicago in January, 1876, and broke jail in the same year, fleeing to South America.

Hon. John Francis, who had succeeded Treasurer Hayes in 1874, was again appointed by Gov. Osborn as the successor of Mr. Lappin.

The annual election was held November 2. Judges for the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Judicial Districts were elected. In the Seventh, there was also an election to fill a vacancy. Stephen M. Wood was elected in the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District to fill a vacancy; and members of the House of Representatives were chosen. The State Board of Canvassers declined to issue certificates to the following-named persons elected as Representatives, to wit: H. S. Cochran, Barber County; Taylor Flick, Edwards; D. M. Frost, Ford; S. L. Green, Norton; Moses Adamson, Rooks; William S. Wood, Rush; ——Brown, Kingman. The House of Representatives, however, admitted Messrs. Cochran, Frost and Green. The three propositions for Constitutional amendments were adopted by majorities of upward of 27,000 each.

1876.

The Sixteenth Annual Session of the Legislature, Governor, Thomas A. Osborn; Melville J. Salter, President of the Senate; Dudley C. Haskell, Speaker of the House, met January 11, adjourned March 4.

Among the acts of the Legislature was a legislative apportionment bill increasing the number of Senators from thirty-three to forty; and providing for 123 members of the House, making the limitation 125. The changes in representation were about as follows: Atchison, Wyandotte, Miami, Bourbon, Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery, Wilson, Coffey, Jackson, Brown, Marshall, Riley, Greenwood, Cowley, Sedgwick, Chautauqua, Cloud, Washington, Republic and Jewell, each had an increase of one member of the House; Jefferson lost one; Leavenworth lost a Senator. The counties of Barber, Edwards, Kingman, Rooks and Rush electing Representatives in 1876, were not districted.

An appropriation of $8,625 was made for a second condensed edition of 25,000 copies of the fourth annual report of the State Board of Agriculture, which was to consist of 280 pages of the "Industries by Counties" of said report, which edition was at the disposal of the State Board of Centennial managers. An act to enlarge and further define the duties of this Board, and to provide for defraying the expenses of a Kansas exposition at Philadelphia was passed, for which an appropriation of $25,000 was made, and the board was "authorized to erect a Kansas State Exposition building in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, at a cost not exceeding $10,000. There was a revision of the Assessment and Taxation Laws, of the School Laws, and legislation giving school districts, townships, cities and counties power to fund their indebtedness; in regard to the organization of counties, it was provided that there must be at least 250 householders, and an affidavit of at least three freeholders of the county seeking organization, who had been residents six months prior to the taking of the census, that they believed the county to contain 1,500 inhabitants. It was provided that County Commissioners should give bonds for the faithful performance of the duties of their office in a penal sum of not less than one-fifth of one per cent of the total value of taxable property upon the tax-rolls of his county, for the year prior to the date of his taking office, the bond not to exceed $5,000.

Constitutional Amendments.—A proposition was submitted, reading as follows:

No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of a specific appropriation by law, and no appropriation shall be for a longer term than two years.

A proposition was submitted that County Commissioners should hold their office for three years—one being elected in District No. 1, of a county in 1877, for one year; in District No. 2, for two years; in District No. 3, for three years.

Congress was memorialized to secure the passage of a law directing the Secretary of the Interior to appoint another Commissioner to appraise the Osage lands which had been patented to James F. Joy, representing the L. L. & G. and the M. K. & Texas Railroad Companies, so that the former settlers on the same can be protected in their rights; to secure from the General Government permission for any company to build or construct dykes to protect the river banks from being cut away from Belmont, Kan., to Elwood, Kan.; to re-survey the line between the States of Missouri and Kansas, from its intersection with the Missouri River, south; to pass an act ceding and donating the Fort Harker Military Reservation, situated in Ellsworth County, containing 10,240 acres, to the State of Kansas for educational purposes.

Conventions and Candidates.—The Prohibitionists were early in the field, resolving that they would support the nominees of the National Prohibition Convention held at Cleveland May 17, and that they were in favor of "the legal prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale as a beverage of all intoxicating liquors." John Paulson was their nominee for Governor; William Fairchild, for Lieutenant Governor; William Crosby, for Secretary of State; P. I. Bonebrake, for Auditor; W. S. Hendrick, for Treasurer; A. M. F. Randolph, for Attorney General; Cyrus W. Harvey, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. They polled 110 votes on the Presidential ticket; their vote on Governor was 393.

The National Greenback Labor Party put in nomination a full State ticket. They supported M. E. Hudson for Governor; John A. Beal for Lieutenant Governor; W. M. Allison for Secretary of State; H. E. Sheldon for Auditor; Amos McLouth for Treasurer; D. B. Hadley for Attorney General; H. G. Reynolds for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Thomas Bartlett for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A Democratic State Convention met May 18, and, as a part of their platform declared an opposition to all banks of issue, whether chartered by Congress or the State Legislature, and desired that banking on the part of corporations or private individuals should be confined, by law, exclusively to exchange, discount and deposit; demanded that the national bank notes be withdrawn from circulation, and in lieu thereof, the paper of the Government of the United States be substituted; declared that, as Congress had the sole power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, it should also have the sole power to provide a paper currency for the people, and that such paper currency should be made a legal tender in the payment of debts, public and private, and that the same be received on all demands on the Government, including duties on imports. As delegates to the National Convention, they selected the following-named persons: Wilson Shannon, Isaac E. Eaton, Charles W. Blair, Joseph W. Taylor, S. N. Palmer, Joseph G. Lowe, M. V. B. Bennett, George W. Burchard, T. L. Davis and Samuel Donaldson. The alternates were: L. M. Goddard, J. W. Powers, Frank Sanford, E. Strosnider, C. G. Cox, R. B. Morris, E. L. Bartlett, Peter Rager, T. W. Peacock and W. E. Timmons.

The Democratic State Convention was held August 23. John Martin was nominated for Governor; S. N. Palmer for Secretary of State; W. L. McConnell for Attorney General; James Humphrey for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; for the other places on the State ticket, the Greenback candidates were adopted. The candidates for Presidential Electors were Henry Clay Park, G. H. English, George A. Reynolds, Edmund G. Ross and Gustave Schaubel.

At the State Convention, held May 24, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, delegates were chosen as follows: A. J. Banta, Cyrus Leland, Jr., D. P. Lowe, F. M. Shaw, A. L. Redden, O. H. Sheldon, Albert H. Horton, William Martindale, T. C. Sears and T. Dwight Thacher. The alternates were H. D. Baker, George W. Shriner, John T. Lanter, E. A. Wasser, James Burgess, Charles L. Hubbs, George W. Higginbotham, R. P. W. Muse, R. B. Taylor and John K. Wright. At the convention held to nominate a State ticket, August 16, George T. Anthony was nominated on the seventh ballot for Governor; Melville J. Salter, for Lieutenant Governor; Thomas H. Cavanaugh, for Secretary of State; P. I. Bonebrake, for Auditor; John Francis, for Treasurer; Willard Davis, for Attorney General; Allen B. Lemmon, for Superintendent of Public Instruction; David J. Brewer, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Thomas Hughes, J. B. Johnson, W. A. Johnson, R. W. P. Muse and Walter L. Simons were the candidates on the Hayes and Wheeler electoral ticket.

Result of the Election.—The highest vote on the Hayes ticket was 78,354; on the Tilden ticket, 37,902; on the Cooper ticket, 6,876; on the Smith ticket, 110. For Governor, Anthony had 69,173 votes; Martin, 46,204; Hudson, 6,020; Paulson, 393; scattering, 37. For Congressmen, in the First District William A. Phillips was elected, having 29,353 votes; Dudley C. Haskell, in the Second, having 22,088; Thomas Ryan in the Third, having 25,171. The united Republican vote for Congress was 76,611. Of the Legislature elected, in the Senate, Angell Mathewson, of Labette, and A. J. Pyburn, of Cowley, were Democrats; Charles Robinson, of Douglas, was a National; the other thirty-seven Senators were Republicans. In the House, in addition to the 123 Representatives chosen by districts, H. S. Cochran, of Barber, Taylor Flick, of Edwards, Samuel S. Boggs, of Rooks, and William P. Tomlinson, of Rush, were admitted by the House. They were classified politically as follows: Republicans, 110; Democrats, 14; National Greenbackers, 3; total, 127.

Hon. D. W. Wilder, Auditor of State, resigned his office in September, 1876, and P. I. Bonebrake was appointed by Gov. Osborn as his successor. Auditor Bonebrake and Treasurer Francis were respectively elected to fill the unexpired terms of Auditor Wilder and Treasurer Lappin. District Judges were elected in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Judicial Districts. Chief Justice Kingman having resigned in December, 1876, Albert H. Horton, Senator-elect from Atchison County, was appointed as his successor by Gov. Osborn. Warren W. Guthrie was elected at a special election held January 12, 1877, as successor to Mr. Horton.

The constitutional amendments were adopted by a nearly unanimous vote, the vote cast on the same exceeding 95,000 votes.

The Electoral College.—The Electors met at the office of the Secretary of State, at 12 M., December 6, and were sworn in by Chief Justice Kingman. R. W. P. Muse was elected President; Thomas Hughes, Secretary of the College. The vote was unanimously cast for Hayes, for President, for Wheeler, for Vice President, and their action was duly signed, sealed and delivered; one copy to the Judge of the United States District Court; one copy mailed to the President of the United States Senate; one copy delivered to the messenger-elect to take the returns to Washington. John B. Johnson was selected as the messenger.

1877.

The First Biennial Session of the State Legislature, George T. Anthony, Governor, convened on January 9, and adjourned March 7. Melville J. Salter was President of the Senate; Peter P. Elder, Speaker of the House, was elected on the fifth ballot: George W. Hogeboom, Speaker, *pro tem.* Speaker Elder presided over the House, January 9 and 10, and was thereafter prevented from so doing on account of bodily sickness. On the 6th of February, the House was in possession of the following communication:

> OTTAWA, KANSAS, February 2, 1877
>
> TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TOPEKA, KANSAS:
>
> *Gentlemen:* I see no probability of being able to resume my duties as presiding officer within any reasonable length of time; therefore, acknowledging the lively interest manifested by the members in my sad affliction, I deem it just for me to tender the House my resignation.
>
> Respectfully,
>
> P. P. ELDER.

The House accepted Speaker Elder's resignation, and on February 7 elected Samuel N. Wood, Speaker, who served during the remainder of the session. A joint convention of the two Houses was held January 11 for the purpose of hearing Gov. Anthony read his annual message.

Representative Mohler offered a protest against this procedure, which was spread upon the journal, and which read as follows:

> We protest against the passage of the resolution for a joint convention to hear the Governor read his message—
>
> *First,* Because it is not authorized by the constitution.
>
> *Second,* Because such a gathering does not constitute the Legislature of the State of Kansas.
>
> *Third,* Because it is a departure from precedent, for which no reason has been given, except that given by the mover of the resolution. [This was Senator D. W. Finney].

This was signed by Messrs. Biddle, of Linn, Bohrer, of Rice, Ellison and Humes, of Washington, Hamilton, of Norton, Hewins, of Chautauqua, Humphrey, of Montgomery, Gabriel, of Labette, Geffs, of Bourbon, Gilkeson, of Ellis, Lozier, of Phillips, Palmer, of Jewell, Smith, of Smith, Stillings and Wheat, of Leavenworth.

George W. Martin, who, on the third ballot, was elected State Printer, January 21, 1873, again elected January 19, 1875, was for the third time elected January 16, 1877.

The balloting in each body commenced Tuesday, January 23, and the contest in joint convention ended only with the month; twenty-two different persons having been voted for, though there were not half as many candidates. In fact, the only candidates having expectations were Preston B. Plumb, ex-Congressman David P. Lowe, ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn, Senator Harvey, Walter L. Simons and Theodore C. Sears. Senator Harvey was withdrawn on the 30th, and the friends of Judge Lowe expected a triumph for him on the final ballot. The history of the ballots from day to day is below recorded:

DATE.		Plumb.	Lowe.	Osborn.	Simons.	Harvey.	Sears.	Martin.	Stillings.	Blair.	Simpson.	St. John.	Phillips.	Root.	Elder.	Fenlon.	Shannon.	Crawford.	Pomeroy.	Robinson.	Eaton.	Tucker	Hendrickson
Jan. 23.	Senate	7	1	6	6	6	4	2	2	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	House	17	...	17	17	20	12	13	5	...	9	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Total	24	1	23	23	26	16	15	7	...	10	6	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Jan. 24.	First Joint Ballot	25	1	26	24	27	20	14	12	2	9	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Second " "	25	...	26	25	27	22	13	12	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Jan. 25.	Third " "	30	...	36	26	23	23	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Fourth " "	31	...	36	28	22	23	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jan. 26.	Fifth " "	33	...	36	26	22	25	1	5	...	12	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sixth " "	32		36	27	23	25	1	4	...	12	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jan. 27.	Seventh " "	34	...	36	27	22	24	13	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eighth " "	34	...	35	28	22	25	12	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ninth " "	34	...	35	28	22	25	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jan. 29.	Tenth " "	32	...	44	25	23	23	8	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eleventh " "	32	...	44	25	23	23	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Twelfth " "	32	...	44	25	23	25	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jan. 30.	Thirteenth " "	49	...	43	31	...	28	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fourteenth " "	53	...	43	32	...	26	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fifteenth " "	57	...	41	29	...	27	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jan. 31.	Sixteenth " "	89	63	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...

The names of the straggling candidates were John Martin, leader of the Kansas Democracy; Charles W. Blair, Thomas P. Fenlon, Wilson Shannon, Isaac E. Eaton, ex-Senator Samuel C. Pomeroy, ex-Gov. Charles Robinson, ex-Lieut. Gov. Joseph P. Root, George A. Crawford, William A. Phillips, and Kansas legislators Benjamin F. Simpson, Edward Stillings, John P. St. John, Edwin Tucker and Lewis Hendrickson.

Among the acts of the Legislature of importance, was one providing for a uniform system of County Normal Institutes; one authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner of Fisheries, and for the protection of fish in the waters of the State, and D. B. Long was appointed Fish Commissioner; an act to enable counties, townships and cities to loan their credit to aid in constructing narrow-guage railroads; one providing for County Commissioners to order an election for voting bonds to railroad companies, upon the prayer of two-fifths of the resident tax-payers of a county; one providing for the County Clerk, to transfer real estate in the name of the proper owner; one providing for a commission of three persons learned in the law, to revise the general statutes of the State, receiving their appointment from the Justices of the Supreme Court, which Commissioners were to have a clerk. For this, an appropriation of $5,500 was made, and the persons appointed under it were Benjamin F. Simpson, Edward Stillings and William C. Webb, Commissioners, and Channing J. Brown, Clerk, but the State has had no revision of its statutes. There was an appropriation of $2,000 made for the erection of a State Armory, which was built on the State House grounds, southeast of the east wing of the capitol. An act was passed authorizing the Topeka Land and Water Power Company to erect and maintain a dam across the Kansas River; one providing for all State officers, and the Regents and Trustees of all the State institutions to make out their biennial reports and deliver them to the Governor on or before the 1st day of September preceding the regular session of the Legislature, which "in addition to reports of receipts and expenditures, shall mention all the apparent defects, inconsistencies, omissions, unequal or oppressive laws which they shall have severally discovered, for the purpose of enabling the Legislature to make such amendments as will tend to perfect the statute laws of the State;" an act "providing for the appointment of a State Agent to prosecute the claims of the State of Kansas against the United States, and to procure payment of moneys due said State, from the United States on account of public lands disposed of by the United States in the said State of Kansas; also to present and prosecute the claims of the State of Kansas for school lands due the said State from the United States; also to prosecute the claims of the State of Kansas against the United States for moneys due the said State on account of expenses incurred in organizing troops for the military service of the United States, and for material and supplies furnished the same, and on account of Indian depredations." Ex-Gov. Samuel J. Crawford received the appointment of State Agent. The act relating to State statistics was so amended as to require the Assessors annually to report upon "agriculture," "manufactures," and "blind, deaf and dumb, insane and idiotic." Congress was memorialized to promote the speedy construction of a Southern Pacific railroad; to take immediate steps to procure an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of United States Senators by the people; and to secure a law allowing the settlers on the "Osage Trust Lands" to pay for their lands by four annual installments.

Elections of 1877.—A special election was held in Atchison County to fill a vacancy in the Second Senatorial District, caused by the resignation of Hon. Albert H. Horton, appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by Gov. Thomas A. Osborn, and Warren W. Guthrie was elected.

On November 6, A. Mott was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Rush County, to fill a vacancy caused by the removal of Hon. William P. Tomlinson from the county. Hiram Stevens, of Paola, Miami County, was again elected Judge of the Tenth Judicial District, and Joel Holt, of Beloit, Mitchell County, was again elected Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.—The unexpired term of Samuel A. Kingman as Chief Justice was filled at the State election by the choice of its incumbent, Albert H. Horton. He received 63,850 votes; William R. Wagstaff, Democrat, 25,378 votes; Samuel A. Riggs, National, 9,880; there were 1,016 scattering votes. Melville J. Salter accepting a position in the Land Office at Independence, resigned his office of Lieutenant Governor, and Lyman U. Humphrey, of Montgomery County, was elected. He had a vote of 62,750; Thomas W. Waterson, Democrat, 24,740; D. B. Hadley, National, 9,590; scattering votes, 1,039.

John Brown's Monument.—August 30 marks the date of the dedication at Osawatomie of a monument erected to the memory of John Brown, the hero-martyr, and Frederick Brown, David R. Garrison, George Partridge, Theron P. Powers and Charles Keyser, who were killed at the battle of Osawatomie August 30, 1856. Ex-Gov. Charles Robinson was President of the day; W. W. Updegraff was Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, and Hon. John J. Ingalls was the Orator of the day. In his commendation of John Brown, the orator said:

> In any age, or country, or under any system where abuses existed that needed correction, he would have been a reformer in politics and a Puritan in religion. He would have gone with Huss to the stake, or with Sidney to the scaffold.

Referring to the National Administration of which the Senator was a part, he said:

> A school of political pigmies whom Providence for some inscrutable purpose has placed in power, are endeavoring to pacify the country by debauching its convictions; by asserting that those who sought to overthrow and destroy the Government are more entitled to its favor than those who sacrificed all to uphold it, by attempting to obliterate the distinction between right and wrong, and repeal the laws of God. They are seeking to put the new wine of 1877 into the old bottles of 1860, with the probability of the ultimate loss of both receptacles and contents.

State Bonds and Certificates.—The amount of bonds issued and liabilities incurred for war purposes, by the State, on account of the General Government, for which reimbursement was claimed, as shown by statement prepared by the State Auditor, is as follows:

STATEMENT OF BONDS ISSUED BY THE STATE OF KANSAS FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

July 1, 1864—An act to provide for the expenses of the militia, incurred in the protection of the State, in the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, and payment of the same, approved February 23, 1864	$100,000 00
July 1, 1866—An act supplemental to "An act to provide for the expenses of the militia, incurred in the protection of the State, in the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, and payment of the same," approved February 23, 1864, approved February 26, 1866	40,000 00
July 1, 1868—An act to provide for the issuance and sale of the bonds of the State, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Kansas militia, approved March 3, 1868	30,000 00
January 1, 1869—An act to provide for the issuance and sale of bonds of the State of Kansas, for the purpose of liquidating the indebtedness of the State incurred for military purposes, during the year 1868, in defending the citizens of the State against the ravages of hostile Indians on the frontiers of Kansas, approved February 9, 1869	75,000 00
January 1, 1869—An act to provide for the issuance and sale of bonds, for defraying the expenses in raising the Ninteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, approved March 3, 1869	12,000 00
January 1, 1869—An act to provide for the issuance and sale of bonds of the State of Kansas, to provide a military contingent fund for the protection of the frontier against hostile Indians, approved February 26, 1869	89,000 00
March 15, 1875—An act to provide for the issuance and sale of bonds of the State of Kansas, for the purpose of paying the indebtedness of the State incurred in repelling Indian invasions during the year 1874, and the month of January in the year 1875, approved March 6, 1875	36,500 00
Total amount issued	$382,500 00
The following amount was paid directly from the State Treasury, and for which no bonds were issued, to wit:	
Under the provisions of an act appropriating money to refund to the Governor, Thomas Carney, expenses incurred by him in protecting the State, approved February 26, 1864	$10,800 00
In addition to the foregoing exhibit, the State of Kansas has issued its interest-bearing certificates in pursuance of law, for the services of the State militia, material and supplies furnished, property lost in action, etc., in defense of the State, during the year 1864, to the amount of	77,426 15
Making the total amount paid and assumed by the State, and for which the State has not been reimbursed by the United States	$470,726 15

Through the courtesy of Hon. J. A. Williamson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., a special force of clerks was employed to ascertain what was due the State from the General Government by virtue of the following provision of the organic act:

> *Fifth*—That five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, or for other purposes, as the Legislature shall direct. (12 Stat., 127.)

December 31, 1877, it was ascertained to be $190,800, and demand was made upon the Secretary of the Treasury for its payment.

1878.

The Railroad Strike.—In April, 1878, there was a disturbance at Topeka and along the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, as may be seen from the following correspondence:

> GOV. ANTHONY: There is a large mob about our depot, threatening violence. I have called on the Sheriff, and he is trying to raise a posse, but we may need help from the State. Will you protect this company and its property?
>
> C. F. MORSE, *General Superintendent.*
>
> TOPEKA, April 5.

To which a response was made as follows:

> EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TOPEKA, April 5, 1878.
>
> SIR: Referring to your note of this date, in relation to disturbances upon your road, I would respectfully refer you to Article 8, Chapter 31, Revised Statutes 1868, which provides the mode of procedure for the suppression of such irregular and riotous conduct. In this connection I have to assure you of my full sympathy, and that the power of the State shall be brought to bear to suppress any effort to drive peaceable laborers from their work upon your road or elsewhere.
>
> Proceedings should be strictly in conformity to law, with great care, and, above all, conducted in such a manner as not to precipitate a conflict without abundant means to master all opposition. After your appeal to local authorities, or before, I shall be pleased to confer with you in relation to the means required. I urge caution and forbearance.
>
> Very respectfully, GEORGE T. ANTHONY, *Governor.*
>
> To C. F. MORSE, *Supt. A. T. & S. F. R. R.*

General Manager W. B. Strong telegraphed Gov. Anthony from Pueblo, Colo., the same day: "Most of our engineers refused to work yesterday. You will favor us by suggesting to the authorities at Topeka, Atchison, Emporia, Newton and Dodge City, by wire, to be ready to meet any emergency."

Gov. Anthony replied as follows:

> EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TOPEKA, April 5, 1878.
>
> TO W. B. STRONG, GENERAL MANAGER ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD, PUEBLO, COLO.: The following telegram has been sent to the authorities of the principal cities on the line of your road:
>
> "TOPEKA, April 5, 1878.
>
> "I am informed that a class of employés on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad have organized to offend against the public peace by conspiring to prevent the operation of trains on said road, without their consent. It is expected that the civil authorities will protect peaceable laborers and arrest offenders, under authority of Article 8, Chapter 31, General Statutes of Kansas, 1868. Ample preparations should be made to check disturbances and arrest offenders the moment such organized resistance to the laws is developed. To this end the full power of the State will be brought into requisition for the preservation of law and order.
>
> GEORGE T. ANTHONY, *Governor.*"

On April 8, Gov. Anthony ordered Capt. J. C. Walkinshaw to proceed with his company, the Third Independent Company Volunteer Guards, K. S. M., Leavenworth, and a detachment of ten men and non-commissioned officers from Capt. Ziegler's Company, of Independence, to proceed to Emporia by special train, and report to H. Conner, Sheriff of Lyon County. The feeling of the Emporians may be imagined by the following:

> EMPORIA, KAN., April 8, 1878.
>
> GOV. GEORGE T. ANTHONY: We have now in our midst a band of fifty armed men, who profess to come here under your orders, for the protection of the property of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. We simply consider this an insult to our civil officers and citizens. We have been and are still able and willing to protect all the property of the road and all the employés who are willing to work. We can't make men work; but there has not been a time since this strike commenced that it required more than six men to do all the police duty that was necessary. We hope that you will at once recall these troops, and we will take care of our own affairs; and if you do not, we will not answer for the consequences.
>
> T. N. SEDGWICK, *County Attorney.*
> H. CONNER, *Sheriff.*
> J. S. WATSON, *Mayor.*
> D. S. GILMORE, *Ch'n Board Co. Comm'rs.*
> A. WARD, *County Commissioner.*

Thereupon a correspondence between the Governor and Sheriff Conner ensued.

On the evening of the 8th, the following messages came from and went to Emporia:

> EMPORIA, April 8, 1878.
>
> TO GOV. ANTHONY: We insist again to state that in sending those armed men to our city you have acted without warrant of law, and that our citizens and peace officers feel justly indignant. Our Sheriff is amply able to quell any disturbance that is likely to arise. We therefore beg of you, in the name of peace and good order, to recall your armed men.
>
> T. N. SEDGWICK, *County Attorney.*
> J. S. WATSON, *Mayor.*

To which the following answer was sent:

> TOPEKA, April 8, 1878.
>
> T. N. SEDGWICK, EMPORIA, KAN.: Your second demand for withdrawal of troops received. I am responsible to the law for my action. Troops will in no manner interfere with your local authorities, nor attempt the enforcement of law, unless you continue to fail in so doing. They will not be withdrawn until the possibility of their need at any point is past.
>
> GEORGE T. ANTHONY, *Governor.*

> EMPORIA, April 8, 1878.
>
> C. F. MORSE: We understand the Governor, by your request, has sent fifty armed men here to protect your property and men. We consider this an insult to our civil officers and citizens, and entirely unwarranted and without precedent or warrant. Our civil officers are amply able and willing to protect your property and employés. There have been no riots or disturbances of any kind, and if any such disturbance should occur, we are abundantly able to take care of it. These troops must be recalled from here at once. If they are not, we will not answer for the consequences.
>
> H. CONNER, *Sheriff.*
> T. N. SEDGWICK, *County Attorney.*
> D. S. GILMORE, *Ch'n Co. Board Commissioners.*

Capt. Charles E. Wheeler, in charge of the depot and shops at Topeka, received the following:

> STATE HOUSE, April 8, 1878.
>
> CAPT. WHEELER, TOPEKA: Keep all your men, and make arrangement to have every man for duty at a moment's notice, through the night. Have good picket line out, and exact absolute vigilance. More danger to-night than ever again.
>
> GEORGE T. ANTHONY.

On the 9th, a fatal accident occurred, which the following explains:

Emporia, April 9, 1878.

Gov. Anthony: One of your militia just accidentally killed Rev. O. J. Shannon, Pastor of Congregational Church. Tremendous excitement. No possible use of troops here, and I advise you to immediately withdraw them.

Jacob Stotler.

Gov. Anthony expressed deep regrets at the occurrence, and ordered Capt. Walkinshaw to move the troops out of the county, and Superintendent Morse furnished transportation for them to Reading, in Osage County. Soon after, order was restored.

Three members of the State Senate resigned their positions to accept Federal positions: John C. Carpenter, of Neosho, Collector of Internal Revenue, with office at Leavenworth; Harlan P. Dow, of Riley, Deputy Collector, office at Manhattan; Benjamin F. Simpson, United States Marshal, with office at Topeka. Senator O. H. Sheldon, of Osage, died; John Kelley, of Sedgwick, resigned, which left five vacancies to be filled at the election in November.

Management of the State Institutions.—Gov. Anthony on July 16, addressed a letter to the Attorney General, Willard Davis, having reference, to the Board of Trustees for the management of the State Institutions, saying:

Under the act of 1876, Chapter 130, providing for a board of trustees for the management of these institutions, in number five, J. T. Lanter, of Garnett; J. H. Smith, of Columbus; T. T. Taylor, of Hutchinson; W. B. Slosson, of Sabetha and J. P. Bauserman, of Leavenworth, were appointed trustees, and entered upon their duties April 1, 1876. It now appears from the records of the State Auditor, that they drew compensation as provided by the Statute for the year ending March 31, 1877, $2,260.30; that in addition to this they drew by warrant from their own Treasurer, J. T. Lanter, from funds appropriated by the Legislature for the current expenses of the Insane Asylum at Osawatomie, the sum of $1,649.46, and from the fund appropriated for buildings—same asylum—the sum of $1,260.30, making a total of $5,170.06.

During the same time, they drew from the funds appropriated for the maintenance of the blind, the sum of $227.30, making a total of $6,027.50 compensation for the year, $3.767.21 of which was without warrant of law, as I believe, and misappropriated to their own use.

Believing this use of their money to be a violation of law, and a dangerous precedent, I have to request that you give it a careful and exhaustive examination. Should you require any further details, you can have access to the books and vouchers, or I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may ask in relation thereto.

Attorney General Davis made a response to this the following day, but a thorough examination of the charges above instituted, caused an abandonment of the contemplated suit in a civil action.

Conventions.—The Kansas State Temperance Convention met at Olathe May 14, and made choice of John P. St. John, President; Albert Griffin, Vice President: B. F. Flenniken, Secretary. The largest element in the convention was the "Murphy movement," which, as originated by Francis Murphy, is mainly based on the following pledge:

With malice toward none, with charity for all; I, the undersigned, do pledge my word and honor (God helping me) to abstain from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that I will by all honorable means encourage others to abstain.

The State Central Committee of the National Greenback party issued a call April 29 for a State convention, to be held July 3, at Emporia. Upon meeting, the convention put in nomination the following State ticket: Governor, D. P. Mitchell, of Lyon; Lieutenant Governor, Alfred Taylor, of Johnson; Secretary of State, T. P. Leach, of Neosho; State Auditor, A. B. Cornell, of Russell; State Treasurer, A. G. Wolcott, of Wyandotte; Attorney General, Frank Doster, of Marion; Chief Justice, H. P. Vrooman, of Greenwood; State Superintendent, I. T. Foot, of Linn. Frank Doster was transferred from the place of Attorney General to that of candidate for Member of Congress for the Third Congressional District, and the National vote was mostly given to the Democratic candidate for Attorney General. From the platform the following is extracted:

Money is a creation of law, a convenience of trade and commerce, and it is the duty of the Government to provide all the money needed by the people—a full legal tender paper money, based on the power, perpetuity and credit of the Government, needing no other redemption than that it be received by the Government for all debts and taxes, including duties on imports.

The claims of humanity should be considered first, and the claims of mere property second; that labor is the active and productive capital of the country, and should be protected and fostered rather than idle money. That each sex shall receive equal pay for equal work. That an income tax be established on all incomes exceeding $1,000 per year. That the present movement in favor of temperance in this State has been productive of great good, and meets with our unqualified approval.

The Republican State Convention met August 28, and after a protracted struggle, nominated on the 17th ballot, John P. St. John for Governor. The first ballot stood 119 votes for John A. Martin of the Atchison *Champion;* 116 for Gov. Anthony; 56 for St. John. The sixteenth was 123 for Martin; 107 for Anthony; 59 for St. John. On the seventeenth ballot, Martin had 128; St. John, 156 votes. Lyman U. Humphrey, of Montgomery, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor; Albert H. Horton, of Atchison, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; James Smith, of Marshall, for Secretary of State. Attorney General Davis, Auditor Bonebrake, Treasurer Francis, and Superintendent of Public Instruction Lemmon, were re-nominated.

The platform declared: To the end that there may be but one class of paper currency, we favor the withdrawal of the National bank notes, substituting therefor greenback currency issued directly by the Government as the sole paper currency of the country. We are in favor of placing the coinage of gold and silver on an equality, giving to neither an advantage or preference.

That railways are the creatures of the people, and exist by the breath of legislative enactment; that, as servant of the people, they should be compelled to do their bidding, and obey the whole regulations and restrictions of law, and we demand of the Legislature the establishment of such passenger and freight tariffs as shall advance the interests and protect the industries of the people. We condemn the policy of granting subsidies at the public expense to either individuals or corporations for their private use.

The Democratic State Convention met at Leavenworth September 4, and put in nomination the following ticket: Ex-Congressman Goodin, of Allen, for Governor; George Ummethun, of Leavenworth, for Lieutenant Governor; L. W. Borton, of Cloud, for Secretary of State; Osbun Shannon, of Douglas, for State Auditor; Charles C. Black, of Cowley, for State Treasurer; J. T. Cox, of Coffey, for Attorney General; Robert M. Ruggles, of Lyon, for Chief Justice; O. F. McKim, of Sedgwick, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. In their platform, they declare themselves in favor of the full remonetization of silver and the removal of all restrictions on its coinage; a retirement of national bank notes, and a substitution of treasury notes, commonly called greenbacks, in their place, and for a tariff for revenue only.

Election.—At the annual election, Bishop W. Perkins was again elected Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District; Leonard Bradbury was elected Senator from Miami County, to fill vacancy; L. E. Finch, of Burlingame, from the Twenty-first District; T. C. Henry, of Abilene, from the Thirtieth; Henry C. Sluss, of Wichita, from the Thirty-eighth; George W. Spurgeon (National) was elected from Neosho County.

John A. Anderson succeeded William A. Phillips in the First District. His vote was 30,457; J. R. McClure's, Democrat, 14,919; Elbridge Gale's, National, 5,716. There were 18 scattering votes. Dudley C. Haskell was re-elected in the Second District. His vote was 19,029; Charles W. Blair's, Democrat, 13,327; Peter P. Elder's, National, 9,962. There were 2 scattering votes. Thomas Ryan was re-elected in the Third District. His vote was 25,228; Joseph B. Fugate's, Democrat, 8,109; Frank Doster's, National, 11,055; scattering, one.

Ex-Gov. Samuel J. Crawford was nominated by the Democrats and Nationals for "Congressman-at-large," an office which had no existence in fact or in reasonable expectation; the Republicans furnished James R. Hallowell as his opponent. The vote for Hallowell was 73,978; for Crawford, 60,158; scattering, 8.

The vote for Governor was as follows: John P. St. John's vote was 74,020; John R. Goodin's, 37,208; D. P. Mitchell's, 27,057; there were 11 scattering. Gov. St. John's majority was 9,744. He had majorities in all the counties except Anderson, Bourbon, Chase, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Coffey, Crawford, Davis, Elk, Ford, Franklin, Johnson, Labette, Leavenworth, Linn, Miami, Montgomery, Neosho, Osage, Pottawatomie, Sumner and Wyandotte.

Of the 129 members of the House of Representatives, 90 were Republicans; 21 Democrats; 18 Nationals. Atchison, Miami, Montgomery, Neosho, Allen, Pottawatomie, Sedgwick, Barton and Barber counties each sent a Democrat; Jefferson, Wyandotte, Bourbon and Brown, each two; Leavenworth, four; Douglas, Linn, Labette and Chautauqua, each sent two Nationals; Crawford, Cherokee, Montgomery, Marshall, Lyon, Cowley, Elk, McPherson, Jewell and Smith each one.

Indian Raid.—A rumor came to Gov. Anthony, September 8, that a band of Northern Cheyenne Indians had left their reservation near Fort Reno, and were moving toward Kansas. He communicated his report to Gen. John Pope, commanding the Department, who assured the Governor there was no danger. He spoke in positive terms of his disposition and ability to protect the settlers from harm, should the Indians come to the State. Soon after Gov. Anthony received at Leavenworth the following message:

Dodge City, September 18, 1878.

George T. Anthony, Governor: Three hundred Indians are driving off stock and killing herders. They are now within six miles of our city. We are without arms, having equipped numbers who have gone south. Can you send us arms and ammunition? Situation alarming. We are powerless without arms and ammunition.

James Kelly, *Mayor.*
C. W. Willett.
H. E. Greyden.
D. Sheely.

Gov. Anthony dispatched this and the following telegram to Gen. Pope:

September 18, 1878.

Maj. Gen. John Pope, Fort Leavenworth: Following just received from Dodge City: "Three hundred Indians are driving off stock and killing herders. They are now within six miles of our city. Situation alarming. We are powerless and unprotected. Can you send us arms and ammunition?" Are these reports true, and is State intervention necessary to protect life and property? Answer here.

George T. Anthony.

The following reply was received:

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., September 18, 1878.

Gov. Anthony: Gen. Pope in town. Telegram just received from commanding officer Fort Dodge, who has for a week had his orders about the Indians, makes no mention of their being in the vicinity.

Platt, *A. A. G.*

The following telegrams were dispatched:

[Dispatch to Mayor Kelly, Dodge City.]

Leavenworth, Kan., September 18, 1878.

To James Kelly and others, Dodge City, Kas.: I have your demand for arms. Have you called on commanding officer at Fort Dodge for protection? He does not report trouble to Gen. Pope. Will send on special train arms in charge of Adjt. Gen. Noble.

George T. Anthony.

[Dispatch to Gen. Pope.]

September 18, 1878.

Gen. John Pope, Fort Leavenworth: Have referred parties calling for aid to commanding officer, Fort Dodge, and promising arms if United States forces could not protect them. Special to Kansas City press reports murders by Indians near Dodge City.

George T. Anthony, *Governor.*

More urgent demands came from Mayor Kelly, of Dodge City, who dispatched the Governor that there was no United States troops at Dodge City, and no arms at the post. The country was filled with Indians and he wanted arms immediately, breech loaders.

The following dispatches give their history:

[Dispatch from Dodge City.]

Dodge City, Kan., September 18, 1878.

Gov. George T. Anthony: Indians are murdering and burning houses within three miles of town. All the arms we have have been sent out; can you send us arms and ammunition immediately?

H. Shinn
T. S. McCarthy,
R. W. Evans.
James C. Connor.
C. W. Willett.

[Dispatch to Gen. Pope.]

Leavenworth, Kan., September 18, 1878.

Gen. John Pope, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.: Mayor and citizens say Indians are murdering and burning houses within three miles of Dodge City. I must send arms and ammunition if you have not an adequate force there to protect citizens. Answer.

George T. Anthony.

[Dispatch to General Manager Strong.]

September 18, 1878.

W. B. Strong, General Manager A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka: Can you send special with arms and ammunition in charge of Adjt. Gen. Noble, to-night?

George T. Anthony.

[Mr. Strong's reply.]

Topeka, Kan., September 18, 1878.

George T. Anthony: Yes, sir. Name the hour you wish to have the train start, and the place you wish to reach.

W. B. Strong.

Adjt. Gen. Noble went down on the passenger train to Dodge City, on September 19, with arms, and reported to the Governor on the 20th that he had issued to the Mayor of Dodge 100 stand of arms and 7,000 rounds of ammunition; 40 stand and ammunition, to citizens of Cimarron; sixty stand and ammunition to Capt. Friedley, of Medicine Lodge. Gov. Anthony was at Iuka, Pratt County, September 24, and found much excitement. It was ascertained that three persons had been killed and three wounded, and that the views of Gen. Pope were sustained, that the Indians were only in quest of food, ponies and arms, and were not inclined to attack any one until resisted in taking such property. The Indians departed from this section and went into Northern Kansas in October and Gov. Anthony was dispatched as follows:

ELLIS, October 2, 1878.

GOV. ANTHONY: Reliable information has just been received that eighteen white men were killed this morning by Indians near Buffalo. Please send immediately one hundred guns and ammunition to Ellis, together with such other assistance as you can afford. We can furnish a number of volunteers.

DAVID RATHBONE.

ELLIS, October 2, 1878.

GEORGE T. ANTHONY: Cheyennes depredating Western Kansas; troops have scattered them and made matters worse. Our men need arms badly; help us.

J. C. HENRY,
Secretary Western Kansas Stock Association.

These parties were notified that the Adjutant General would be sent up the Kansas Pacific with arms and ammunition.

Other telegrams were received as follows:

[Telegram from Mr. Keeny.]

WAKEENY, KAN., October 3, 1878.

GEORGE T. ANTHONY: Three Indians seen this morning eleven miles north from here by Clark, whose word is as good as Gen. Pope's.

J. F. KEENY.

[Telegram from Mr. Henry.]

BUFFALO, KAN., October 2, 1878.

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, GOVERNOR: Seventeen men known to be killed, on Sappa; one wounded on Solomon, night before last; settlers in Southern Nebraska in great danger. Surgeons from here with citizens' guard to go north will meet Adjutant.

J. C. HENRY.

The Adjutant General submitted the following report:

TOPEKA, KAN., October 15, 1878.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE T. ANTHONY, GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: According to orders received from you, I proceeded to distribute arms along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, taking such security therefor as I could get, in consideration of the exigencies of the case and demand of the parties. The following are the places and names of parties to whom arms were issued under the above orders:

J. F. Keeny, Wakeeny, Kan., 50 Sharp's carbines and 1,300 rounds of ammunition.

O. B. Richards, at Carlyle, Kan., 10 carbines and 300 rounds of ammunition.

G. W. Kimball and others, Ellis, Kan., 50 carbines and 1,000 rounds of ammunition.

J. R. Hamilton, 20 carbines and 700 rounds of ammunition.

Kansas Pacific Railway Company, at Buffalo, 30 Sharp's carbines and 1,000 rounds of ammunition.

J. M. Gravelly, 2 Sharp's carbines.

J. C. Henry, Ellis, Kan., 50 Sharp's carbines, with 4,000 rounds of ammunition.

J. H. Edwards, 20 Sharp's carbines and 2,000 rounds of ammunition.

J. H. Marr and others, and J. L. Worley and others, of Norton and Decatur Counties, 100 carbines, with 2,000 rounds of ammunition.

I arrived at Ellis, made the proper distribution, and then telegraphed for special train to take me along the line at the different points. Left Ellis, accompanied by Hon. J. H. Edwards, at 7 o'clock; reached the last station, Carlyle, at 12 midnight, and returned as far as Wakeeny, where I found great excitement in regard to a rumor that Indians had stampeded the ranch of Mr. Henry. The rumor proved false, and quiet reigned to a certain degree. In fact, the whole country is alarmed, and the demand for arms is tenfold that which can be supplied by the State.

I wish to say right here, that in the matter of bonds, I was compelled to violate the provisions of the statutes as to the issue of such arms, and took the responsibility of letting citizens have them where in my opinion there was danger of attack.

I trust my action in the matter will be justified; and I know it would have been condemned had I lived up to the strict letter of instructions and the law, and refused such aid. I shall take the opportunity, in making my report, to call the attention of the Legislature to this matter, suggesting that discretionary power be given the Adjutant General in such cases, thereby relieving him of the responsibility imposed by the present law.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. S. NOBLE, *Adjutant General.*

Gov. Anthony had quite a correspondence with Gen. Pope and the Secretary of the War Department, which terminated with a letter from Gen. Pope at the end of the year; that relating to the Cheyenne Indians, is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., December 31, 1878.

HON. GEORGE T. ANTHONY, GOVERNOR OF KANSAS, TOPEKA, KAN.: GOVERNOR—I have the honor to inform you that I have received orders from the War Department to turn over to the civil authorities of Kansas, such of the Cheyenne prisoners *en route* to this place, from the north, as can be identified as the criminals who committed murder or other crimes during the raid of the Indians through Kansas in September last. As it is desirable not to keep these Indians here longer than necessary, I have to request that such persons as may be needed for the identification of the criminals be sent to meet the Indians on their arrival here. I cannot yet tell exactly when they will reach here, but I will notify you by telegraph as long as possible in advance—perhaps a week.

A considerable force of infantry will be sent within a few days to Camp Supply, and to a point on the Canadian, half way between that post and Fort Reno, to cover the southern line of Kansas as far as is practicable for the present.

Of course you know as I do, that infantry is not a very effective force to head off or pursue parties of mounted Indians. You know also that until parties of Indians from the Indian Territory break away we have no right to act against them except on application of the Indian agent, or until they have passed out of the limits of their reservation; and that we have no power to inquire into their condition or wants, or to remedy either, nor can we use any precautionary measures of repression, whatever may be the indications of their purpose to break away, unless first asked to do so by the agent. Thus tied up, there is nothing left to the military except to wait until the Indians are gone or until the agent asks the military to act, which for obvious reasons he is very reluctant to do until it is too late for effective measures to prevent trouble.

1879.

The Second Biennial Session of the Kansas Legislature, John P. St. John, Governor; David A. Finney, President of the Senate; Sidney Clarke, Speaker of the House, met January 14, adjourned March 12, 1879.

January 15, a select committee of the Senate, consisting of Senators Morrill, Gillett and Greene submitted the following resolutions, relating to the late Senator Sheldon:

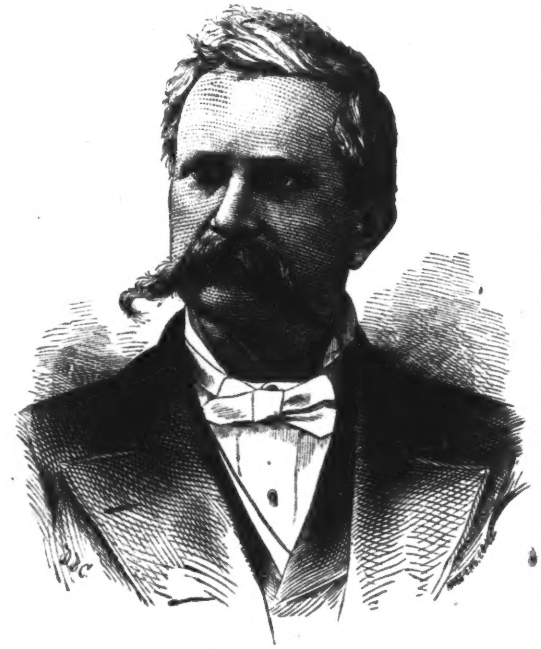

John P St John

Resolved, That this Senate receives the sad intelligence of the death of the Hon. O. H. Sheldon, late a member of this body, with deep and abiding grief.

Resolved, That in the death of Senator Sheldon we feel that the State of Kansas has suffered the loss of one of its most honest and efficient public servants, whose sound judgment, untiring energy and sterling integrity commanded the respect of all who knew him. In the discharge of duty he was always prompt and faithful, ever watchful of the interests of his constituents and of the people of his State. In his intercourse with his associates, he was at all times a true and courteous gentleman. As a body, we feel that we have sustained a great loss in being deprived of his able and wise counsel in the affairs of our State. We sincerely deplore his death, and will ever hold in grateful remembrance his many high and enduring qualities.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our deceased friend and colleague our heartfelt sympathies.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to transmit to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions.

They were adopted on the 22d, and Senators E. N. Morrill, Almerin Gillett, P. I. B. Ping, H. M. Greene, Charles Robinson, I. O. Savage and L. E. Finch—the successor of Senator Sheldon—offered appropriate remarks on the occasion.

The following is an extract from Senator Morrill's remarks:

In the death of Senator Sheldon, this Senate has lost one of its ablest and purest members, and the State one of its worthiest citizens. But he is not dead!

"There is no death! What seems so is transition.
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portals we call death."

The following is from Senator Gillett:

From A. D. 1856 to A. D. 1876, through twenty years of hard and bitter struggles, he saw Kansas acknowledged at last as one of the most prosperous and promising of the States of our Union. Many of us well remember with what glowing enthusiasm Mr. Sheldon was wont to speak of his Kansas home.

And so they are dropping away from us, those who made their homes here and cast their fortunes with struggling Kansas when her nights were dark and her days were stormy, and the clouds hid her stars. "Strong men of the prairies," we can ill afford to spare them; but we will keep their memory green. We will not forget our old friends—old in energy and experience, if not old in years, who, like Mr. Sheldon, have helped to make our State what it is, who for her have borne the burden and heat of the day, and have buried many a comrade who fell beside them in the struggle,

"On the lintels of Kansas
That blood shall not dry;
Henceforth the bad angel
Shall harmless go by;
Henceforth to the sunset,
Unchecked in her way,
Shall Liberty follow
The march of the day."

Senator Greene, in his tribute to his worth, said:

Always an earnest, untiring and consistent partisan, he was easily elected to represent his county in the Territorial Legislature of 1860, as a member of the House. That body numbered thirty-seven Representatives. Of these, but few remain to-day. I recognize only the names of S. N. Wood, W. A. Rankin, and Paul R. Brooks, as now at all connected with public life. One of the most important measures of the session was the passage of an act prohibiting slavery and involuntary servitude in Kansas. Vetoed by Gov. Medary, in a message exhaustively and apologetically treating the whole question, our friend voted to pass the bill, the Governor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding, being thus privileged to stand at one of the turning-points of our history, and assist in directing the rising tide of empire along the unimpeded channels of free government, on to the haven of State sovereignty.

But our late associate not only participated in the closing scenes of Territorial legislation; he was also a member of the first State Legislature, a body of men as deserving of the grateful remembrance of every true Kansan as the first Congress is of every true American. They found themselves intrusted with legislative powers for a people just arising in almost utter exhaustion from a frightful famine, having only just been relieved from the horrors of a hostile invasion and the insult of an alien government. In addition to the weighty responsibilities which thus rested upon them, a burden infinitely outweighing them all was cast upon them. If before all the patience, patriotism and wisdom they could summon were required to meet the mighty problems before them, we cannot too much admire the forti tude which sustained unmoved this tremendous emergency. Scarcely had the speaker's gavel for the first time fallen, ere a heavier blow resounded through the country. Rebellion, defeated in Kansas, had arisen in South Carolina. The war-drums were beating all over the continent. The young State, just emerging from one war, was to be flung into the very heart of another.

Ex-Gov. Senator Robinson said:

In the infancy of Kansas, when the foundations of our State were being laid and her institutions established, the name of O. H. Sheldon was a tower of strength, and he was ever true, and most efficient in the cause of free Kansas. Not only that, but when the wave of corruption swept over our young State, more blighting in its effects, if possible, than the curse of human slavery, against which successful war had been waged, no smell of fire was found upon his garments. He lived the life of a pure patriot, and his memory will ever be held sacred by his early and late associates.

Senator Savage said:

My acquaintance with him commenced on this floor, and during all our intercourse I remember him only as an earnest and devoted patriot, a kind and genial companion, a man of noble and generous impulses, one to whom even the suspicion of dishonesty never attached. Of him it can in truth be said, he was an honest man. He was also a man entirely free from vanity. He never wearied this body with long speeches; never spoke for mere show, but always for a purpose.

Senator Ping, in an elaborate tribute, makes use of the following quotations:

He shaped his own future, and was the architect of his own fortune. Listen to the poet:

"There is the marble, there is the chisel!
Take them, work them to *thy* will;
Thou alone must shape *thy* future—
Heaven give *thee* strength and skill."

The elegance, the diction, and the sublime thought contained in this beautiful little verse are worthy of more than a passing notice from those that desire to drink from the great fountain of all human excellence.

Senator Finch, in concluding his remarks, said: "I shall attempt to so discharge my duties as to leave the position of Senator to my successor as pure and unsullied as it was bequeathed to me." This is his tribute:

In many respects O. H. Sheldon was a remarkable man, and his life was to a large extent not only a life of great usefulness, but a life of a series of modest successes.

On the 13th day of August, A. D. 1878, he died, at his residence in Burlingame, Kan. At that time he was in the forty-fifth year of his age. His illness was severe, and covered the space of many months. And what, no doubt, added greatly to the intensity of his sufferings, was the fact that his whole life had been one of great energy and activity.

Notwithstanding his long illness, his death was sudden, and, except by his intimate friends, unexpected. Having lived so long in one locality, known by everybody, and respected by all, enemies as well as friends, it seemed incredible that he should die.

Senator Sheldon was intimately identified with the history of Osage County from its first settlement, long prior to its organization as a county. Its history has been, in a large measure, shaped by him. To its prosperity he has contributed the lion's share.

Senator Sheldon was a native of the little town of Victor, Ontario County, N. Y., where, in 1833, he was born. His education was meager, consisting only of that which he obtained from a brief enjoyment of the limited facilities afforded by the common schools of his native village. In 1856, he left New York, and started to the Territory of Kansas. At Kansas City, Mo., he became acquainted with John Drew, and accompanied him and his family to Osage, then called Weller County. He lived for three years upon a "claim," on "the Dragoon," not far from a trading-post known as Superior City—at that time a formidable rival of Burlingame. For his activity in behalf of this place, he was elected to the Territorial Legislature. And this was his first political victory. Twice after the organization of Osage County, Senator Sheldon served as County Treasurer. For six years under President Grant, and until his election to a seat in this body, he was Postmaster of Burlingame.

In 1872, Senator Sheldon laid out and organized the town of Scranton, which at present is one of the most flourishing towns on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad.

In church matters, he was characterized by his usual energy. He was an active member of the Methodist Church, and the success of this society in Burlingame is greatly due to his perseverence and indomitable will.

Senator Sheldon was pre-eminently a self-made man; and the history of his life is another evidence of the fact that "man is the architect of his own fortune."

January 16, the Legislature met in joint session to hear Gov. St. John orally deliver his first biennial message In referring to the 265,000 acres of school lands secured to the State from the United States on account of Indian reservations through the State Agent, Hon. Samuel J. Crawford, he mentions the Commissioners appointed to select them: J. C. McQuary, of Saline County; O. E. Morse, of Linn; L. B. Snow, of Butler; J. E. Stone, of Montgomery; L. A. Thrasher, of Allen, and G. C. West, of Labette, and reports the cost of making the selection, $3,098.29, which amount had been borrowed by the State officers on their personal responsibility.

In relation to the Price Raid Claims, the Governor said:

I can make no recommendation that if adopted by the Legislature would in my judgment reflect more credit upon the State, and mete out greater justice to the citizens directly interested in this matter, than to ask that a committee be appointed to ascertain as nearly as possible the amount of scrip connected with this matter outstanding and unpaid; and the adoption of such measures during the present session, as will provide the necessary means for the prompt payment of whatever balance may be so ascertained, remembering that nothing inspires greater confidence in respect for, and devotion to, a State, than the prompt, discharge of every just obligation to its citizens.

On railroad fares and freights, he said:

There are about 2,300 miles of railroads in operation in Kansas, the assessed value of which, as shown by the report of the Auditor of State, is $15,525,033.25. While it is true that these railroads have contributed largely to the wealth, prosperity and progress of our State, it is also equally true that not only our people, but the State and General Government, have contributed liberally toward their construction and support.

The railway corporations of Kansas derive their powers from, and the capital invested therein is entitled to, and receives protection at the hands of the State. Their income arising from earnings, is derived mainly from the patronage of the people of Kansas, and the people in return have the right to demand that such limitations, restrictions and regulations touching fares and freights be imposed as will fully protect their interests, and at the same time do no injustice to these corporations.

Our present law, in my judgment, it wholly inadequate. Section 56 of Chapter 23 of the General Statutes of Kansas prohibits railway corporations from charging over six cents per mile for transporting passengers. Such a limitation affords no just protection to the traveling public. Nor is it practically any restriction on the corporation, for but few if any railroads now in this country charge six cents per mile, even where there is no limitation. Sections 57, 58 and 59 of same chapter, relating to the classification of and charges for carrying freight, are less restrictive, if possible, than said Section 56. Besides, by these sections, the classification of freights being left entirely at the discretion of the railroad companies, the restrictions and limitations therein attempted to be imposed are ineffective.

I therefore suggest that this law be so amended as to clearly define the limitations, restrictions and regulations relating to charges for fares and freights, and that such limitations, restrictions and regulations be made to do, as nearly as possible, equal justice to the railroads and the people, and thus have the rights of both parties touching this question definitely settled.

On January 21, George W. Martin was for the fourth time elected State Printer, having received 87 votes in the Joint Convention, out of 168; 64 in the House, 23 in the Senate.

Senatorial Election.—Each House balloted for Senator January 28. The political complexion of the Senate was 36 Republicans, 2 Democrats, 2 Nationals; of the House of Representatives, 89 Republicans, 21 Democrats, 19 Nationals. The vote in the Senate was as follows: Senator Ingalls, Republican, 17 votes; Chief Justice Horton, Republican, 2; Ex-Gov. Anthony, Republican, 6; Congressman Phillips, Republican, 4; Marshal B. F. Simpson, Republican, 8; Judge W. P. Campbell, Republican, 3; Ex-Congressmen, Goodin, Democrat, 2; D. P. Mitchell, National, 2. The House vote was as follows; Ingalls, 47; Horton, 1; Anthony, 20; Phillips, 7; Simpson, 10; Campbell, 3; Goodin, 20; Mitchell, 18; Ex-Senator Pomeroy, 2.

The vote on the successive days was as follows:

	January 29.			January 30.			January 31.		
	Senate.	House.	Total.	Senate.	House.	Total.	Senate.	House.	Total.
Ingalls	17	47	64	17	55	72	22	64	86
Horton	2	1	3	2	....	2	18	62	80
Anthony	6	20	26	5	20	25	....	....	....
Phillips	4	10	14	4	9	13	....	....	....
Simpson	6	11	17	7	10	17	....	....	....
Campbell	2	2	4	1	....	1	....	....	....
Goodin	2	20	22	2	15	17	....	2	2
Mitchell	2	16	18	2	16	18	....	1	1
Pomeroy	....	2	2	....	3	3	....	....	....

On the final ballot, Senator Ingalls' vote received in the Senate was 19 Republican, 2 Democrat, 1 National; in the House, 53 Republican, 5 Democrat, 6 National—in all, 72 Republicans, 7 Democrats and 7 Nationals gave him their votes.

Judge Horton's vote in the Senate was made up of 17 Republicans, 1 National; in the House, 36 Republicans, 14 Democrats, 12 Nationals, having a support of 53 Republicans, 14 Democrats, 13 Nationals.

On the 6th of February, Hon. Dexter E. Clapp, of Woodson, arose to a question of privilege, offered the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Whereas, It is charged that during the progress of the late Senatorial election, acts of bribery and corruption were resorted to, to influence the votes of members of this House for United States Senator; and

Whereas, It is also charged that offers were made to pay large sums of money for votes for Senator, and that in some cases these corrupt offers were made by members of this House; and

Whereas, The honor of the State, the integrity of this House, and the character of the Senate of the United States, demand that a full and impartial investigation should be had of all the facts and circumstances connected with the aforesaid charges; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed, whose duty it shall be to investigate all charges of bribery and corruption connected with the late Senatorial election, and all charges of corruption in office made against the recently-elected Senator, to the end that the innocent may be vindicated, and all acts of bribery and corruption, if any shall be found, exposed and punished; and said committee shall have power to employ a clerk to administer oaths, and to send for persons and papers.

Hon. John Seaton, of Atchison, offered the following as a substitute:

Whereas, It is becoming a chronic disease of the American people, in connection with all elections, for the defeated parties to cry fraud, and clamor for investigations against the successful ones; and

Whereas, Our people are suffering from such unwise and expensive legislation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that there has been nothing wrong in the election of United States Senator, just past.

Resolved, That we look upon a desire to engage in an investigation as being inimical to the welfare of our State.

Speaker Clarke ruled that the substitute was not in order, not being germane to Mr. Clapp's resolution.

Hon. W. R. Biddle, of Linn, offered the following as an amendment:

After the word "Resolved," add "by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein." Also strike out the following words: "A committee of five members be appointed," and insert "the Committee on State Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on State Affairs of the House, as a joint committee."

This was lost by a vote of 61 to 63, and the preamble and resolutions offered by Mr. Clapp were adopted by a vote of 68 to 56.

Speaker Clarke on February 7, announced the committee. It consisted of Hon. A. M. F. Randolph, of Coffey; A. W. Callen, of Davis; John Hall, of Neosho; R. D. Hartshorne, of Neosho; and J. H. Keller, of Jackson.

February 12, the House adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Investigation be and it is hereby authorised and instructed as follows: That whenever in the progress of its investigation, any testimony shall have been offered and taken by said Committee, affecting the honor and integrity of any member of this House, or any of the late Senatorial candidates, such members (or Senatorial candidates) shall be notified, and shall be permitted to appear in person and defend against the same, to the end that the facts may be known, and justice be done in the premise

February 13, the committee met, organized and issued subpœnas for witnesses. The following-named persons were examined, and their testimony was reduced to writing:

G. L. White, J. S. Danford, W. S. Wait, H. T. Anderson, C. J. Brown, T. J. Raybell, J. B. Clogston, H. C. Fisler, Frank Playter, E. W. Majors, F. M. Shaw, E. H. Brown, J. A. Hossack, John Francis, J. S. Merritt, P. I. B. Ping, J. R. Hallowell, J. C. Wilson, C. H. Miller, T. P. Gable, J. G. Pangborn, George A. Eddy, George T. Bevins, W. R. Henderson, John M. Hutchison, John Puterbaugh, William M. Congdon, N. H. Coates, S. F. Tolle, George W. McClintick, R. B. Shadduck, Charles Collins, John D. Knox, C. E. Faulkner, S. E. Sheldon, A. A. Thomas, S. N. Wood, Joseph Donahue, George F. Sharitt, T. B. Ellison, R. B. Armstrong, John Bissell, L. M. Briggs and S. M. Strickler.

Of this list two were State Senators, 22 were members of the House of Representatives. The committee ceased to take testimony March 6. Not all the witnesses summoned were examined for want of time.

Committee's Report.—There was a report from Mr. Randolph, one from

Mr. Hall and one signed by Messrs. Callen, Keller and Mr. Hartshorne.

Mr. Randolph found:

> 1. That the charge that during the progress of the Senatorial election, acts of bribery and corruption were resorted to with intent to influence the votes of members of this House for United States Senator is sustained, as fully appears from the testimony of G. L. White, J. B. Clogston, T. J. Raybell, George W. McClintick, W. S. Wait, H. T. Anderson, J. A. Hossack, Frank Playter, E. H. Brown, E. W. Majors, H. C. Fisler and other witnesses.
>
> 2. In view of the partial and incomplete condition of such testimony before the committee as appears to affect the honor and integrity of Hon. John J. Ingalls, and in view of the fact that he has had no opportunity to be heard before the committee, either in person, or by his attorney, to defend against such testimony, I find: That no acts of bribery and corruption connected with the late Senatorial election, nor any charges of corruption in office, are proven against him.
>
> 3. Concerning each and all the other late Senatorial candidates, I find nothing in the testimony taken which touches the honor or integrity of any one of them.

Mr. Hall was of the opinion that a further investigation should be had, in a proper tribunal, concerning all of said transactions, together with all the various charges that have been made to the committee concerning the subjects intrusted to them for investigation, and which, for want of time, have been wholly neglected or only partially considered. He deemed Hon. J. A. Hossack, a member from Crawford, unworthy to sit as a member of the House.

Messrs. Callen, Keller and Hartshorne said:

> We find, from the testimony taken, that Hon. John J. Ingalls, the recently-elected United States Senator, used no corrupt means to secure his election to the United States Senate, and that none of the late Senatorial candidates was guilty of bribery or corruption in the late Senatorial election.

In a paper submitted by Mr. Hartshorne, he said:

> The trust reposed by our National constitution in the Legislatures of the several State to elect, by their sovereign franchise, worthy persons to represent the honor and sovereignty of the great Commonwealth in the National Congress, is one of the highest and most sacred trusts known to our system of government, and around its administration the highest and strongest legislative safeguards should be placed. The Senatorial elector should live in an atmosphere of purity; his person should be unapproachable, and his conclusions and judgment should be held as sacred as the deliberations of the juror in the box, or of the Judge upon the bench.

The following, submitted by Messrs. Callen, Keller and Hartshorne, of the investigating committee, was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the Committee on Investigation be directed to forthwith furnish the State Printer a full and complete copy of all testimony by it taken under House resolution adopted February 6, 1879, and its reports thereon, and that said committee deposit all the original testimony subscribed to by the witnesses with the Secretary of State, for preservation in his office.
>
> *Resolved further*, That the State Printer be directed to publish one thousand copies of said testimony and reports, for distribution.

March 8, Mr. Wait, of Linn, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That when the reports of the investigating committee, and the testimony taken by said committee in the progress of the investigation be published, that the Secretary of State be and hereby is instructed to send by mail to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives four copies thereof.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Randolph, was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of this House forthwith furnish a *certified copy* of all the testimony taken before the Investigating Committee, and its reports thereon, to the State Printer for publication; and that the committee be relieved from further duty, under and in pursuance of the resolution, adopted March 7, in reference to the same subject.

A memorial, signed by thirty-six members of the Kansas House of Representatives, divided politically, 21 Republicans, 10 Democrats and 5 Nationals, was sent to the Senate of the United States, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, March 19. Its introductory paragraph reads as follows:

> The undersigned, members of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, respectfully represent that they have good reason to believe that Hon. John J. Ingalls, who has received a certificate of election as United States Senator from said State of Kansas, for six years from the 4th of March, 1879, secured his election by acts of bribery and corruption, and that by himself and by his agents, acts of bribery and corruption were resorted to to induce a large number of members of the Legislature to vote for said Ingalls.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections in the United States Senate consisted of Senators James E. Bailey, of Tennessee, Benjamin H. Hill of Georgia, Francis Kernan, of New York, Eli Saulsbury, of Delaware (Chairman), Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, Democrats; Angus Cameron, of Wisconsin, George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, John A. Logan, of Illinois, Republicans. Senator Logan succeeded Senator Ingalls on the committee, the latter resigning the position after this investigation commenced. A sub-committee, consisting of Chairman Saulsbury, Senators Bailey, Vance, Cameron and Logan, commenced an investigation of the charges made by the memorialists, at the Shawnee County Court House in Topeka, September 22, and adjourned October 8, to meet at Washington December 15. The memorialists were represented by L. F. Eggers, of Ellis County, F. S. Strumbaugh, of Rush, Samuel A. Riggs, of Lawrence, and William C. Webb, of Topeka; the counsel for respondent consisted of Aaron S. Everest, of Atchison, Thomas P. Fenlon, of Leavenworth, John Martin, George R. Peck and A. L. Williams, of Topeka.

At the date of adjournment, the investigation was re-opened at Washington. John L. Thompson, of Chicago, appeared as counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company. Eugene L. Smith, of Topeka, manager of the telegraph company, having refused to furnish the telegrams bearing upon the Senatorial election, a subpœna *duces tecum* had been issued to him, and the committee required the production of the telegrams sent to and received by the parties named in the subpœna, between the 1st day of January, 1879, and the 1st day of March, 1879. The examination of witnesses terminated January 27, 1880, and the time for filing the briefs of counsel was extended to February 9. The proceedings in the case were ordered to be printed, February 17, 1880, and Senator Saulsbury, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred memorials relating to the election of Senator Ingalls, having had the same under consideration, submitted the following report:

> The committee, under the authority of a resolution adopted by the Senate, appointed a sub-committee of its members, with instructions to investigate the charges and statements contained in said memorials. In discharge of the duty assigned them, the members of the sub-committee met during the recess of the Senate, in the city of Topeka, in said State, and examined a large number of witnesses, whose testimony, together with the testimony of witnesses examined before the whole committee during the present session, is herewith submitted to the Senate.

The conclusions of the committee are expressed in the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the testimony taken by the committee proves that bribery and other corrupt means were employed by persons favoring the election of Hon. John J. Ingalls to the Senate, to obtain for him the votes of members of the Legislature of Kansas in the Senatorial election in that State. But it is not proved by the testimony that enough votes were secured by such means to determine the result of the election in his favor. Nor is it shown that Senator Ingalls authorized acts of bribery to secure his election.

A minority report was submitted by Angus Cameron, George F. Hoar and John A. Logan, of the committee, as follows:

> The undersigned, a minority of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, who were directed to investigate certain statements and charges concerning the recent election of a Senator in the State of Kansas, respectfully submit our views as follows:
>
> We concur in part of the report. We exonerate Mr. Ingalls from any complicity with improper practices. We also find that the result of the election was not accomplished by such practices. We think that when the report goes further and finds that persons favoring Mr. Ingalls' election were guilty of such practices, it should in justice state what was clearly and unquestionably proved, that such means were employed in opposition to his election.*

Among the acts passed by the Legislature was one relating to losses sustained by citizens of Kansas by the invasion of the Indians during the year 1878, which provided for an appointment of three Commissioners by the Governor, who should begin their investigations on the first Tuesday of May, and should have their sessions at Dodge City, at Hays City and at Norton Center, their report to be made to the Governor within sixty days, and the claims audited by said committee, with the name of the tribe of Indians committing the depredations, if known, should be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior Department by the Governor, making a demand of the payment of the same by the United States; one regulating the inspection and sale of oils for illuminating purposes; conferring the appointment of inspector by the Mayor and council of any city, or Trustee of any township; changing township elections from the act of 1875, providing for holding them at the general election in November, to the first Tuesday in February; a "Price Raid Auditing Commission" was created, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State and Attorney General; uniformity of text books in the public schools of the State for a period of five years; making the State Historical Society the Trustee of the State; one, providing that all books, papers and effects in the possession of the State House Commissioners, and the architect and superintendent belonging to the State, shall be placed in the custody of the Secretary of the State; one, authorizing and providing for the erection and completion of the west wing of the State House, making appropriation therefor and providing for a special levy of one-half mill; one, repealing the one mill levy of State school tax, which had been levied from the year 1861, to date; one, in relation to State departments, the powers and duties of State officers, the official State paper, and the great seal of the State, the creation of an executive council, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, establishing the political year of the State, commencing the second Monday of January; the fiscal year, commencing on the first day of July; one, providing for the establishment of the State Reform School; one, authorizing the Secretary of State to purchase 3,000 copies of a compilation of the statutes of Kansas, by C. F. W. Dassler; one, creating the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Judicial Districts and changing the boundaries of the First, Third and Eighth Judicial Districts.

Propositions for a Constitutional Convention; for striking out the clause exempting $200 personal property from taxation; for the "prohibition amendment," were submitted to be voted on at the general election of 1880.

W. R. Adams, A. W. Mann and R. E. Stephenson, were appointed the commission to examine and audit claims caused by the Indian raids of 1878.

New Counties.—Hodgeman County was organized March 29; Trego, June 21; Stafford, July 2; Pratt, July 25; Decatur, December 11, 1879.

Elections of 1879.—The State Board of Canvassers made return of C. M. Johnson, as member of the House of Representatives, from Stafford County; of Eugene F. Ware, of Fort Scott, Senator from the Twelfth District to fill vacancy caused by the death of Senator W. R. Griffin; of D. P. Lowe, as Judge of the Sixth Judicial District; H. W. Talcott, of the Seventh; James H. Austin, of the Eighth; Samuel R. Peters, of the Ninth.

1880.

January 8, the conveyance of the northwest quarter, and three acres in the northeast quarter of Section 18, of Township 11, in Range 16 east, was made to the State of Kansas as a site for the State Reform School.

January 23, Alfred Gray, the honored Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, died.

Conventions.—A Republican State Convention met at Topeka on March 31, and made selection of delegates and alternates to the Chicago National Republican Convention. Taken in the aggregate, the convention was for James G. Blaine for President; though a considerable majority of the delegates from the Second Congressional District, and a small majority of the delegates from the Third were for ex-President Grant. The convention selected for delegates John A. Martin, Benjamin F. Simpson, Preston B. Plumb, George H. Case, Bishop W. Perkins, S. S. Benedict, Perry Hutchinson, William Thompson and Simon Motz. The supporters of Grant conceded the four delegates at large, and, those from the First Congressional District for Blaine, but claimed that those from the other two districts should be friends of Grant. They accordingly made choice of Theodore C. Sears and Silas A. Day as delegates from the Second, and Thomas J. Anderson and J. M. Steele, as delegates from the Third District. The contest was settled at Chicago by admitting the Grant delegates, and giving the ten Blaine delegates six votes. Kansas, in the Republican National Convention, gave six votes for Blaine, four for Grant. On the thirty-sixth ballot, the Blaine element supported Garfield.

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*The Forty-seventh Congress made an appropriation to reimburse Senator Ingalls for expenses incurred by him in defending his right to his seat in the United States Senate, commencing March 4, 1879.

The Republicans on the matter of human rights resolved as follows:

> That the unprecedented cause of the migration of the colored people from the South to the North is the oppression, persecution and robbery of them by the white people, the former masters and present owners of the soil, and it is the duty of the Government of the United States to extend to the colored people of the South such protection that their removal from their native land shall cease to be a necessity.

The Republicans by a resolution selected R. P. W. Muse, W. A. Peffer, Henderson Ritchie, John Schilling and James D. Snoddy for Presidential Electors.

A Democratic State Convention met May 26, and selected the following-named persons as delegates to the Cincinnati Convention: Charles W. Blair, Edward Carroll, M. V. B. Bennett, John Martin, J. B. Chapman, John R. Goodin, Thomas George, Richard B. Morris, Thomas M. Carroll and George C. Rogers.

The National Greenback Labor party selected their delegates at Manhattan, Garnett and Newton for the First, Second and Third Congressional Districts respectively to attend their National Convention at Chicago June 9; P. B. Maxson, J. N. Limbocker, P. P. Elder, H. P. Vrooman, M. A. Arnott, H. L. Phillips, D. J. Cole, Jesse Piggott, W. W. Woodring and T. B. Webster were chosen.

The National State Convention met at Topeka August 4, and put in nomination Hiram P. Vrooman for Governor; H. L. Phillips for Lieutenant Governor; A. B. Cornell for Secretary of State; D. J. Cole for Auditor of State; S. A. Marshall for Treasurer of State; D. B. Hadley for Attorney General; L. D. Bailey for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Charles Smith for Superintendent of Public Instruction. John Davis was candidate for Congress in the First District; Lewis F. Green in the Second; D. P. Mitchell in the Third. For Presidential Electors were James G. Bayne, Henry Bronson, J. J. McFeeley, Barney O'Driscoll and Samuel N. Wood. In their platform they declare:

> That the act of the last Legislature in abolishing the one mill State school tax, which has been levied from the beginning of our State's existence, merits our unqualified condemnation from the fact that it was a blow struck at the people's college—the common schools of our State.
>
> That we are in favor of the regulation of common carriers so as to prevent extortion and discrimination in rates of freight.

The Democratic State Convention met August 26, and nominated Edmund G. Ross for Governor; Thomas George for Lieutenant Governor; John M. Giffen for Secretary of State; H. J. G. Neumuller for Auditor of State; Theodore Weichselbaum for Treasurer of State; A. L. Hereford for Attorney General; William R. Wagstaff for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Miss Sarah A. Brown for Superintendent of Public Instruction. A. A. Harris, Thomas P. Fenlon, Thomas Moonlight, George C. Rogers and John B. Scroggs were candidates for Presidential Electors. For Congress, the Democrats supported C. C. Burnes in the First District; Lewis F. Green in the Second; J. Wade McDonald in the Third.

On the amendment to the constitution to exempt $200 personal property from taxation, the following resolution was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the proposition made and submitted by the last Republican Legislature to the people to amend the constitution of the State, affecting the repeal of the constitutional exemption of $200, is not in the best interests of the State, and an outrage upon the poor people of the commonwealth.

The Republican State Convention met September 1. Gov. St. John, Secretary Smith, Auditor Bonebrake, Treasurer Francis and Associate Justice Valentine were again nominated; David W. Finney was nominated for Lieutenant Governor; William A. Johnston for Attorney General; Henry C. Speer for Superintendent of Public Instruction. John A. Anderson was re-nominated for Congressman from the First District; Dudley C. Haskell of the Second District, and Thomas Ryan of the Third District were each nominated for the third time for Congress.

The State Republican platform adopted was brief, and, in regard to caucus rule, resolved as follows:

> We declare that inasmuch as the Republican party of this State is justly held responsible for the officers whom it or its representatives elect, and inasmuch as experience has shown the grave evils resulting from purely personal canvasses, it is the duty of the Republican members of the Legislature in the election of the various offices within their choice to act in concert and in accordance with the determination of the fairly expressed majority of the Republican members in caucus or convention assembled.

Three counties were organized during the year—Graham, April 1 Ness, April 14; Sheridan, June 2.

Supervisors of Census.—C. M. Kellogg, of Clay Center, had supervision of the census in the First Congressional District, Trego, Gove and Wallace Counties included; T. Dwight Thacher, of Lawrence, the Second District; D. J. Evans, of Great Bend, the Third, excepting the counties of Trego, Gove and Wallace. In Mr. Kellogg's district, there were thirty-three organized counties; in Mr. Evans', thirty-two; in Mr. Thacher's, fifteen.

The Election of 1880.—Though the census returns of 1880 showed the number of males, over twenty-one years of age, to be 265,654, yet the vote of that year was some 64,000 less. The highest vote on Garfield Elector was for W. A. Peffer, 121,549; John B. Scroggs, had 59,801, the leading Hancock Elector; James G. Bayne, led the Weaver Electoral ticket, his vote being 19,851; the Anti-Mason Electors had twenty-five, and the Neal-Dow Electors, ten votes.

For Governor, St. John's vote was 115,204; Edmund G. Ross', 63,557; H. P. Vrooman's, 19,477; John P. Culver's, 485; F. M. Stringfield's, 219; scattering, forty-eight.

For Secretary of State, James Smith, incumbent, received 122,198 votes; John M. Giffen, 59,650; A. B. Cornell, 19,567; there were three scattering.

The election for Members of Congress, resulted as follows: In the First District, John A. Anderson received 48,599 votes; C. C. Burnes, 22,727; John Davis, 7,318; scattering, 20. In the Second District, D. C. Haskell, had 30,758 votes; Lewis F. Green, 28,737; scattering, 20. In the Third District, Thomas Ryan had 41,094 votes; J. Wade McDonald, 16,976; D. P. Mitchell, 9,396; scattering, one vote.

Judges of the District Court were elected in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Judicial Districts.

The "Prohibition" Amendment to the Constitution had 92,302 votes for it; 84,304 votes against it. On the proposition to strike out the clause exempting $200 personal property from taxation, there was 38,442 votes for it; 140,020 against it.

On the proposition for a Constitutional Convention, the vote was 22,870 in its favor; 146,279 against it. Pawnee County was the only one that gave it a majority. Its vote was 755; majority, 57.

The State Legislature elected consisted of forty Senators and 137 Representatives. Its political complexion was as follows:

Senate.—Republican, 37; Democrat, 2; National, 1.

House of Representatives.—Republican, 120; Democrat, 13; National, 4.

1881.

The Third Biennial Session of the Legislature, John P. St. John, Governor; David W. Finney, President of the Senate; John B. Johnson, Speaker of the House, met at the Capitol, January 11; adjourned, March 5. The Senate was in session in the Hall formerly occupied by the House of Representatives; the House occupied the new hall in the west wing of the State House.

January 13, the Private Secretary of the Governor, delivered the following:

> STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TOPEKA, January 13, 1881.
>
> TO THE SENATE:
>
> Desiring to read my biennial message to the Legislature, I have the honor to request a joint session of the House and Senate for that purpose. JOHN P. ST. JOHN, *Governor.*

Senator Metsker offered a resolution, providing for a joint session, to receive the Governor's message; the resolution was not adopted.

The following shows the action of the House on the same matter:

> Mr. Houston, by consent, offered the following House concurrent resolution, and moved its adoption:
>
> *Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring*, That a joint convention of the House and Senate be held in the hall of the House of Representatives this day at 11 o'clock A. M., to hear the message of the Governor.
>
> Mr. Ady offered the following as an amendment:
>
> *Resolved*, That a committee of five from this House be appointed to act with a like committee from the Senate (the Senate concurring herein), to invite the Governor to read his message to the joint convention ordered.
>
> Mr. Snoddy moved to indefinitely postpone the further consideration of the matter, which motion prevailed.

The message was read in each body on that day; an exhibit of the progress of the State was presented as follows:

> From 1870 to 1880, the revenue of the State increased from four hundred and ninety-six thousand four hundred and five dollars, to seven hundred and one thousand one hundred and ten dollars, showing a gain of forty-one per cent; while the assessed valuation of taxable property was $92,000,000 in 1870, it reached $160,570,761.43 in 1880—an increase of $68,570,761.43. During this period our State debt was reduced $100,100, and our schoolhouses increased in number from 1,501 to 5,242.
>
> Instead of 1,283 miles of railway, as in 1870, we now have 3,104 miles in successful operation.
>
> These are some of the legitimate fruits of a policy that protects the life, property and lawful ballot of all citizens, and makes ample provision for the education of every child in our State.

Regarding the State Historical Society, he said:

> The collections of the State Historical Society are the property of the State, and are well worthy of its care. Kansas has made a history of which its citizens may well be proud; and the society is faithfully gathering up the books, files, manuscripts, portraits and relics which exhibit and illustrate that history so necessary for the information and instruction of not only the present, but of future generations. The library which the society is making up is attracting much attention, and is receiving valuable donations, and I respectfully recommend that the miscellaneous portion of the State library be placed with the historical collection.

The Governor was of the opinion that a comprehensive and thorough geological survey of the State should be instituted, so as to secure all the information possible touching the coal deposits throughout the State, and obtain all the facts bearing on the coal, salt, gypsum and other mineral resources of the Western part of the State.

The following is communicated in regard to frontier settlers:

> Under the act of March 12, 1879, twenty thousand dollars was appropriated to be used for the purpose of protecting settlers on the frontier against Indian depredations. In April, 1879, by virtue of this act, I organized and thoroughly equipped a Patrol Guard of about forty men, and kept them on the southwestern border patrolling a line from Barbour County west about one hundred miles, thus rendering it impossible for any considerable number of hostile Indians to invade the State without notice thereof being promptly conveyed to not only the settlers exposed to such dangers, but to both State and National authorities, so that a sufficient additional force might be quickly added to the Patrol Guard to successfully resist any such invasion, and furnish ample protection to the lives and property of the citizens. This guard was kept on the frontier until the 15th of November, when the men were relieved from duty and paid off.
>
> In order to establish permanent means of protection where it seemed to be needed, I caused independent companies of both cavalry and infantry to be organized all along the line of our western frontier settlements, from the southern to the northern line of the State, and furnished them with arms and ammunition for defense. I also completed the organization of two regiments of infantry in the interior of the State, to be ready for active service promptly should they be required. I have also, except during the winter months, employed special scouts, who, being furnished with Government passports through the Territory, have, by remaining a greater portion of the time in the Territory, and being on the Indian Reservations and in their camps, been in a position to obtain reliable information in relation to the Indians, thus making a hostile movement on their part impossible without our full knowledge.
>
> It is gratifying to be able to state that during the past two years the people on our exposed borders have not in a single instance been molested by hostile Indians, but on the contrary have been permitted to remain quietly at their homes, feeling secure in their lives and property.
>
> With the existing means for the defense of the frontier, and a small appropriation, say of $1,000 a year for the next two years, to secure, if deemed necessary, the services of an efficient and reliable detective to remain in the Territory among the Indians to give warning of any indications of danger from that direction, we may feel secure from Indian raids in the future.

On the subject of apportionment, the Governor said:

> It will be well to bear in mind that it is very probable that ten more counties will be organized and entitled to representation in the Legislature before the time for the apportionment in 1886.

Among the acts passed by the Legislature was the creation of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Judicial Districts; an act to authorize and provide for the erection of the State House, and to complete the west wing thereof; one authorizing the Topeka Library Association to erect a free library building on the north side of the capitol square ; one perfecting the law of 1879, attaching all unorganized counties in the State now or hereafter attached to organized counties for judicial purposes, to the same counties for school purposes, and to provide for schools in unorganized counties; one providing for the maintenance of at least a four-months school each year in every organized school district of the State; one to authorize County Surveyors or their deputies to enter mining shafts for the purpose of making surveys of drifts and establish the lines of the same; one to establish an asylum for the education of the feeble-minded and imbecile youth; one to provide for condemning lands for State uses; one making appropriation for the erection of additional buildings, at the Kansas Institution for the Education of the Blind; one to provide for the organization and management of the State Reform School; one to provide for the registration of electors at elections for the permanent location or relocation of county seats; one to cede jurisdiction to the United States over the Territory of the Fort Dodge Military reservation; one creating the counties of St. John and Gray, and obliterating Buffalo; one to protect cattle from contagious diseases; one to appropriate $25,000 for the relief of the destitute in Western Kansas; one making appropriations for the erection of additional buildings, for increasing the capacity of the buildings now in use, and for the purchase of additional land at the State Insane Asylum at Topeka.

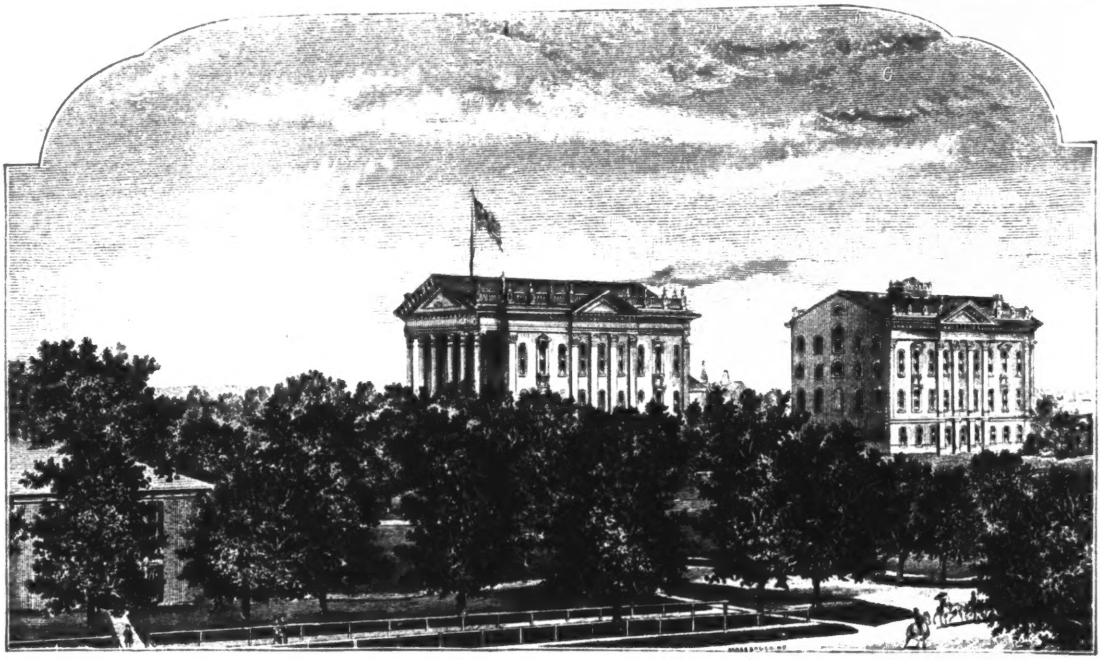

KANSAS STATE CAPITOL—1883.

East and West Wings. The West Wing was occupied for the first time by the Legislature during the session of 1881-82, but was not finished until the summer of 1882.

The House and Senate met in the hall of the House of Representatives in Joint Convention January 18, for the purpose of electing a State Printer to succeed Hon. George W. Martin, July 1, 1881. Hon. T. Dwight Thacher was the causus nominee of the Republicans. He was elected by a vote of 160 to 11.

Hon. James F. Legate, a member of the House from Leavenworth, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

> *Resolved*, That George W. Martin, the retiring State Printer, is entitled to, and we tender him, the warmest commendations of the Legislature of the State of Kansas in joint convention assembled, for the high standard to which he has raised the State printing; for his integrity of character as State Printer, being ever watchful for the rights of the people, even to his own expense. He commenced his career eight years ago with an untarnished character, and leaves it to-day with a character unblemished, even by the severest critic.
>
> *Resolved*, That an enrolled copy of the foregoing resolution, properly certified by the officers of the two Houses, shall be presented to the Hon. George W. Martin, and it shall also be spread upon the journal of each House.

Among the memorials to Congress and Executive Departments at Washington, were the following:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 10 asked Congress to have the name of James Christian, the law partner of the late James H. Lane—now wholly blind and in destitute circumstances—placed upon the pension rolls of the United States; No. 13, to provide for building a Government railroad from the Atlantic seaboard to the Missouri River, to be a double track government freight road; No. 15, to permit the importation, free of duty, of certain goods donated by English philanthropists, for the relief of colored refugees; No. 17, to secure the passage of a bill, incorporating the Cherokee and Arkansas Railroad Company, giving it the right of way from Arkansas City, in Cowley County, through the Indian Territory to Fort Smith, Ark. House Concurrent Resolution No. 18 asked Congress to pass an act directing the Attorney General of the United States, to be instituted in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, against the railway companies of the M. K. & T. and L. L. &. G. now known as the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern to test the questions involved in the controversy between it and settlers in Allen County; No. 23, to tax railroad lands in Central and Western Kansas; No. 28, to endow a school and experimental station for the promotion of agriculture, forestry and horticulture on the Fort Hayes military reserve.

Legislative Apportionment.—The Legislature of 1881 passed an act to apportion the State for Senators and Representatives. The Senators under that act are to be elected in 1884; the Representatives were elected in 1882. It is the most equitable and symmetrical Legislative Apportionment Act ever had in the history of the State. The general system of apportionment has been to have a Senate contain about one-third as many members as the House. In the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, 28 counties were represented; in the first State Legislature, which met March 26 and adjourned June 4, 1861, there were 25 Senators and 75 Representatives, representing 29 counties.

The apportionment of 1862 embraced 33 counties, and the Legislature of 1863 had the same number of Senators and Representatives as that of 1861.

The apportionment of 1866 embraced 40 counties, and the Legislature of 1867 comprised 25 Senators and 84 Representatives. The apportionment of 1871, embraced 55 counties, and the House of 1872 had 93 members. In the Legislature of 1873, there were 64 counties represented; there were 33 members of the Senate and 100 of the House. The apportionment of 1876 embraced 72 counties: there were 40 members of the Senate and 123 Representative Districts, and 127 Representatives in the Legislature of 1877. There was a return of 338 votes from Edwards County; 192 from Barber; 172 from Rooks; 141 from Rush. In the Legislature of 1881, there were 80 counties represented; 40 Senators; 137 Representatives. There were 129 Representatives in the Legislature of 1879, Harper having polled 366 votes, Kingman 319. The additional counties represented in the House of 1881 were Graham, casting 815 votes: Stafford, 769; Ness, 537; Decatur, 500; Trego, 462; Pratt, 326; Hodgeman, 267; Sheridan, 208.

On a matter coming up on the legality of an appropriation made to D. B. Long, State Fish Commissioner, the Supreme Court, on their decision rendered, adjudged that the counties of Rooks and Rush, represented in the House in the years 1877–79–81; the counties of Harper and Kingman, represented in the years 1879–81; the counties of Decatur, Graham, Hodgeman, Ness, Pratt, Sheridan, Stafford and Trego, represented in the year 1881, were not legally entitled to representation in the House during those years. The counties of Barber and Edwards were decreed as the two which should exhaust the limit of 125, as provided in the letter of the State constitution. The apportionment act of 1881 provided for 38 Senatorial districts, with 40 Senators; for 125 Representative districts, the presumption being that organized counties thereafter voting should each have a Representative, as provided in Section 1, Article X, of the constitution, which reads:

> Each organized county shall have at least one Representative.

Rawlins County, organized May 25, 1881, was refused representation in the House of 1883; its Representative, elected November 7, 1882, being S. T. Lloyd.

The changes in the House representation of 1881 and of 1883 were quite marked. The losses in the representation of counties are reported as follows: Allen, Atchison, Chautauqua, Coffey, Crawford, Doniphan, Douglas, Greenwood, Jackson, Johnson, Linn, Montgomery, Riley and Wyandotte, each lost one; Bourbon lost two; Leavenworth, three. The gains were: Cowley, Dickinson, McPherson, Mitchell, Reno, Saline, Smith and Sumner, each one. The Senate of 1885, to be elected in 1884, will show, as compared with that of 1883, a diminution of representation in the eastern, with a corresponding increase in the western part of the State. The counties of Atchison and Douglas are each reduced from two Senators to one; Leavenworth, having two, will, with Jefferson County, have two; Johnson, Miami and Linn, each having one, will unitedly have two; Neosho and Wilson, each having one, will together have one; Doniphan, having one, will have Brown with it as a district; Marshall, having one, will have Nemaha with it as a district.

Report of the Price Raid Commission.—The Governor, on March 1, submitted from Secretary Smith the following report:

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
TOPEKA, KAN., February 17, 1881.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, JOHN P. ST. JOHN, GOVERNOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, by direction of the Price Raid Auditing Commission, the following report:

The Price Raid Auditing Commission, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of the Legislature of 1879, creating said commission, met on the 2d day of April, 1879, and directed the Secretary, under provisions of Section 2 of said act, to give notice in ten newspapers of the time and place of meeting of the board.

In accordance with said notice, the commission proceeded on the 17th day of July to examine claims, and the following is a statement of the aggregate amount of claims allowed, and also a statement of the aggregate amount of claims filed for the action of the commission:

AMOUNT OF CLAIMS AUDITED AND ALLOWED.

For services as militia, or employés in the militia service	$10,481 00
For materials, supplies and transportation furnished	8,721 00
For property lost in action, or property lost by the militia or employés in the line of duty	23,461 00
Total	$42,663 00

In addition to the above amount of claims audited by this commission, there are original claims (for which it is alleged "Union military scrip" has never been issued) on file, which have not been acted upon by the commission, as follows:

For services as militia, or employés in the militia service	$11,483 63
For materials, supplies and transportation furnished	14,018 79
For property lost in action, or property lost by the militia or employés while in the line of duty	49,545 29
Total	$75,047 71

There are also on file certificates (not yet acted upon by the commission) signed by Hon. J. E. Hayes, former State Treasurer, showing the amount of interest due and unpaid on "Union military scrip," the principal of which was paid by him, to the amount of $67,561.

In addition to the foregoing, a large amount of claims in the shape of "Union military scrip," issued for damages, a portion of which it is claimed by parties presenting the same was erroneously issued as damage scrip, instead of as property lost or supplies furnished, is on file for action of the commission, the total amount of the same being $82,945.

Very respectfully,
JAMES SMITH, *Secretary of State.*

The Election in 1881 resulted as follows: J. A. Venard was elected as Representative to the Legislature, to fill a vacancy from Ness County, occasioned by the resignation of Horatio Gates; Simon Motz, of Ellis County, was elected Senator from the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District, to fill a vacancy, occasioned by the appointment of Senator Strang to the position of Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District. District Judges were elected as follows: William R. Wagstaff, from the Tenth District; Clark A. Smith, from the Fifteenth District; J. C. Strang, from the Sixteenth District; W. H. Pratt, from the Seventeenth District.

December 10, Gov. St. John issued a proclamation intended to bring about an observance of the prohibitory liquor law. It commences with preambles as follows:

> WHEREAS, there exists in the cities of Atchison, Leavenworth, Topeka, Kansas City, Kan., Wyandotte and Dodge City, in this State, a combination of evil disposed persons, who are notoriously and defiantly violating the provisions of Section 10, of Article 15, of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, and Chapter 128 of the laws of 1881, passed in pursuance thereof, being an act entitled, "An act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes, and to regulate the sale thereof for such excepted purposes"—and
>
> WHEREAS, Section 3, of Article 1, of said Constitution, provides that "the executive power of the State shall be vested in a Governor, who shall see that the laws are faithfully executed;" now, therefore, I, John P. St. John, Governor of the State of Kansas, by the authority vested in me, prompted by not only a sense of duty, but a desire and determination to use all lawful means at my command to suppress lawlessness, and bring to just punishment all persons who so defiantly trample under foot the will of the people as expressed through the Constitution and laws of our State, do hereby offer the following rewards:

(A summary of rewards offered is as follows:)

> For the arrest and conviction of every person guilty of selling intoxicating liquors in violation of law in either of the above named cities; for those maintaining a common nuisance; for the arrest, conviction and removal from office of each and every policeman in either of said cities for a failure to perform duties under said prohibitory liquor law; for the arrest, conviction and removal from office of each and every Under Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, or Constable in either of said counties, for failure to perform duties imposed on such officers, under said law; each, $100.
>
> For the arrest and conviction of each and every person guilty of perjury in connection with any evidence given as a witness, on the trial of any person convicted for violating the provisions of the prohibitory liquor law, $200.
>
> For the arrest, conviction and removal from office of the City Marshal of either of the above named cities, for a failure to perform the duties imposed upon such officer; the same for the Sheriff of the County in which either of said cities is situate; the same for the County Attorney of the county in which either of said cities is situate, for each, $300.
>
> For the arrest and conviction of any person or persons engaged in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors at any distillery or brewery in this State, in violation of the provisions of said prohibitory liquor law, and the abatement of such, as a nuisance, $500.
>
> Claims for reward must be verified by affidavit, accompanied by a certified copy of the judgment of conviction.
>
> All claims found to be correct and in due form, will be approved and presented to the Legislature with a recommendation that an appropriation be made to pay the same.

1882.

Political Conventions and Election.—Governor St. John, declining to call the State Legislature together, so that the State could be divided into seven Congressional districts, the Republican Congressional Conventions were held in May, in the districts, and Congressman Anderson, for the third time, and Congressmen Haskell and Ryan, for the fourth time, were nominated.

On June 29, at a State Convention held at Topeka, the Republicans nominated Edmund N. Morrill, of Brown County; Bishop W. Perkins, of Labette; Samuel R. Peters, of Harvey; and Lewis Hanback, of Saline, for Congressmen-at-Large.

The Republican State Convention met at Topeka to nominate a State ticket, August 9, and for the third time nominated Gov. St. John and Secretary Smith; re-nominated Lieut. Gov. Finney; Attorney General Johnston; Associate Justice Brewer and Superintendent Speer; nominated Samuel T. Howe, of Marion County, for State Treasurer; E. P. McCabe, of Graham, for Auditor. Mr. Howe and Mr. McCabe were each nominated on the fifth ballot Though Gov. St. John received 79 per cent of the delegate vote, yet there was an earnest protest made by the minority element against his nomination for the third time; something unprecedented in the history of the party in Kansas.

At the St. John caucus, over which ex-Lieut. Gov. Joseph P. Root presided, Gov. St. John said:

> We are on the eve of a great revolution that shall test to the utmost the strength of all political parties in contests to come. The Republican party in Kansas is the party of progress, which takes the lead in everything calculated to advance the interests of the people. Let there be nothing ambiguous in the platform and we can go to the polls prepared to win the grandest victory which has ever crowned the Republican party in Kansas.

Anti-St. John Caucus.—B. S. McFarland, of Johnson County, was Secretary; Senator Harrison Kelley, of Coffey, President of the Anti-St. John caucus. Senator Ira F. Collins, of Nemaha, suggested a roll-call of delegates—79 delegates representing 22 different counties, responded. Remarks were made by Senator Solon O. Thacher, of Douglas; Speaker John B. Johnson, of Shawnee; John A. Martin, of the Atchison *Champion*, and others.

Senator Thacher regarded the Republican party of more importance than the history or destiny of any man. Gov. St. John's strength does not represent more than half of the Republican party. His nomination would be injurious to the party because its idea is against a third term, and it will bring disaster to the party in the Lower House of the Legislature. He requested manly action on the part of Republicans. Speaker Johnson said he would like to call the Convention to order; retire first from the race; let a written protest be filed against the nomination of Gov. St. John as over-riding the precedent of the party established against the third term, and let the solid vote be cast for Senator Thacher. Editor Martin, the Kansas member of the National Republican Committee, said he expected to do everything he could to put upon record this contemplated evasion of the precedent of the party.

A committee consisting of Messrs. John A. Martin, ex-Senator William Martindale, of Greenwood; Senator R. W. Blue, of Linn; A. D. Brown, of the Burlington (Coffey County) *Patriot;* Cyrus Leland, of Doniphan, former Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee; Dr. H. C. Linn, Pottawatomie Indian Agent, and J. H. Shimmon, of Lawrence, were appointed to report a plan of action for the Anti-St. John, Anti-Third Term protestants. The committee submitted a report which embodied the following protest:

> The minority of this Convention, opposed to the third nomination of Gov. St. John, through their Chairman and Secretary, desire to put upon record their formal protest against a violation of the precedents and customs of the party of the State, which have been uniformly against the nomination of a Governor for a third term. They also put upon record their protest against this nomination for a third term, it being personally obnoxious to a large majority of the Republican voters of the State; it will endanger Republican success in a number of counties, and it threatens to alienate the support of a large number of Republican voters. The party, even in Kansas, cannot, we believe, afford to force upon such a body of Republican voters a candidate who is obnoxious to them.

Organization of the Convention.—Senator Henry C. Sluss, of Sedgwick, was elected Chairman of the Convention, receiving 284 votes; Senator Kelley, of Coffey, the Anti-St. John candidate, had 85 votes.

Ballot for Governor.—John P. St. John received 287 votes; Solon O. Thacher, 62; John B. Johnson, 12; John A. Martin, 2. Total, 365.

Platform—Making a declaration of faith in the principles of the party, and having confidence in the present administration, as to the Nation and State, it declared in favor of the following:

> *First*—That we declare ourselves unqualifiedly in favor of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and pledge ourselves to such additional legislation as shall secure the rigid enforcement of the constitutional provision on this subject in all parts of the State.
>
> *Second*—That we request our delegation in Congress to secure such an amendment to the revenue laws, as will prevent the issuing of receipts or stamps to sell intoxicating liquors to any persons other than those entitled so to do under State laws.
>
> *Third*—That we demand the enactment of such laws as will prevent unjust discrimination by railroad companies. That will provide for such freight and passenger tariff as shall fully protect the interests of the people.
>
> *Fourth*—That we request the next Legislature to submit such an amendment to the constitution of the State as will secure to women the right of suffrage.

Governor St. John Before the Convention.—A committee appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the action of the Convention returned with him, and the Governor expressed himself in the following language:

> I am here simply to tender to you my heartfelt thanks for this, the third indorsement given to me by a Republican Convention of Kansas. I am not vain enough, I think, to claim this a victory for myself. It is not. It is a victory for principle, and principle is everything. Men are nothing except as they have at heart an honest defense of the principles at stake. The Republican party is a party of the whole people. It extends a helping hand to suffering humanity everywhere. It believes in morality and sobriety; a paper currency worth one hundred cents on the dollar in gold in every State; a tariff, not for revenue

only, but one that gives protection to American industry; such a tariff as shall afford a fair compensation to the laborer for his service faithfully rendered. It claims protection for all against monopolies or corporations, that every man shall have a right at the polls in shaping the laws. It means in Kansas that our State shall be kept in the very front ranks of the highest civilization. To my friends, I tender again my most sincere thanks. For those who have conscientiously opposed me, I have no hard words, no unkind feelings. At heart we have the same interests—the prosperity and happiness of the homes of our people. Then as Republicans, now that our battle among ourselves, so far as I am concerned, is over, let us go forward to a victory that shall redound to the honor and benefit of the whole people. Finally, I trust that my conduct shall never cause a regret to the members of this convention. Again I thank you. I will leave you to attend to the business before you.

The National Labor Greenback State Convention met at Topeka, August 23, and nominated the following State ticket: Governor, Charles Robinson; Lieutenant Governor, James G. Bayne; Secretary of State, A. P. Elder; Auditor of State, W. A. Garretson; Treasurer, J. H. Ludlow; Attorney General, J. D. McBrian; Associate Justice, L. C. Uhl; State Superintendent, Jacob S. Whitman.

In their declaration of principles, they say:

> We are opposed to railroad and telegraph monopolies regulating the charges for transferring persons and property, and the use of telegraphs, and hold that all the corporations created by law, should be governed by law, in the interests of the people.
>
> We demand that the Legislature enact laws providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing and building pursuits.
>
> We pledge the party to the enforcement of all laws upon the statute book of the State.

Candidates for Congress on this ticket were, First District, Charles H. Moody; Second, Alfred Taylor; Third, Daniel J. Cole. At large, John Davis, H. L. Phillips, Allen Williams (colored) and Samuel N. Wood.

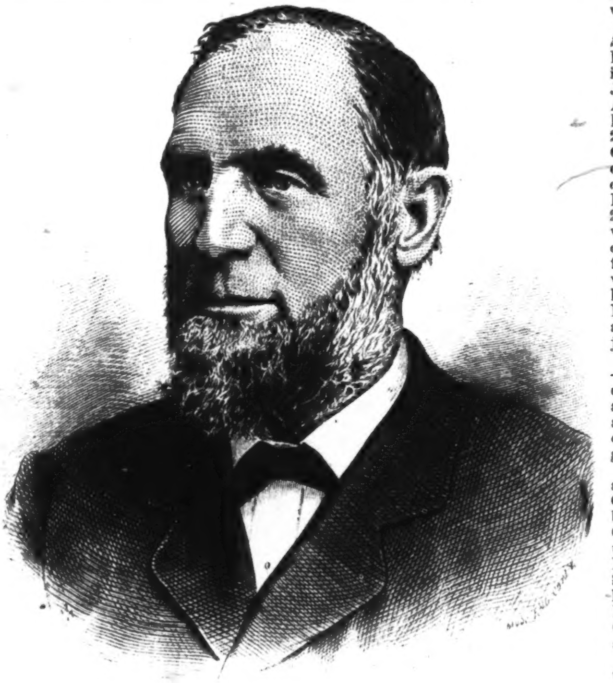

G. W. Glick.

Democratic State Convention met at Emporia, August 30, and the following ticket was put in nomination:

Governor, George W. Glick; Lieutenant Governor, Frank Bacon; Secretary of State, Samuel L. Gilbert; Auditor, W. L. Brown; Treasurer, Charles E. Gifford; Attorney General, Sidney Hayden; Associate Justice, James W. Green; Superintendent of Public Instruction, D. E. Lantz. Mr. Hayden declined to run, and H. Miles Moore was nominated by the State Committee. Cyrus A. Leland, John O'Flanagan and Martin V. B. Bennett, were nominated for Congressmen-at-Large; Leonard T. Smith, for the First District; Nelson F. Acers for the Second; John C. Cannon, for the Third. Messrs. Bennett and Smith declined to run.

The platform adopted contained nineteen planks and declared unmistakably in favor of temperance, sobriety and morality, but favored a resubmission of the amendment to the Constitution of the State, at the general election of 1884; it favored the election of President, Vice President, United States Senators and Postmasters by the people; making one term of six years for President and Vice President; four years for Congressmen.

The State Election occurred in November. Cyrus O. French was elected Judge of the Tenth Judicial District, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. D. P. Lowe; George Chandler was elected for a full term commencing January 8, 1883, from the Eleventh Judicial District.

John Z. Sexton was elected from the Twenty-third Senatorial District, as successor to Hon. Samuel S. Benedict, of Wilson; John Johntz was elected to succeed Hon. F. H. Burris, of Dickinson, from the Thirtieth District.

The House of Representatives was elected under the Apportionment Act of 1881, and eighty counties returned 125 Representatives; Rawlins County organized May 25, 1881, elected S. T. Lloyd, but he was not admitted as a member, though he was allowed mileage and per diem from January 9 to 25, 1883, inclusive.

The question of liquor prohibition, and regulating railroad fares and freights, entered into the election of members of the Legislature, and upwards of fifty regular Republican candidates for the House were defeated at the polls.

The vote on Governor was, for Glick, 83,237; Gov. St. John, 75,158; Robinson, 20,933; scattering, 56; Glick's plurality, 8,079. The vote on Secretary of State was for Smith, 99,282; Gilbert, 60,471; Elder, 23,422; scattering, 6; Smith's majority, 15,383. The vote on Auditor was for McCabe (colored) 86,160; Brown, 66,130; Garretson, 24,603; scattering, 215; McCabe's plurality, 20,030.

John A. Anderson's majority for Congress was 22,089; Dudley C. Haskell's plurality was 4,485; Mr. Taylor's vote was 5,710; there was 13 scattering votes. Thomas Ryan's majority was 9,076.

For Congressmen-at-Large, Peters had 99,866 votes; Morrill, 98,349; Perkins, 98,328; Hanback, 97,354; Wood, 83,364; O'Flanigan, 59,872; Leland, 58,079; Davis, 26,701; Phillips, 25,644; Williams, 22,243; Bennett, 1,417; Cannon, 588; scattering, 354.

Mr. Wood received most of the Democratic votes, there being but two Democratic candidates; Peters and other Republican candidates received Democratic votes.

1883.

The Fourth Biennial Session of the Legislature, George W. Glick, Governor; D. W. Finney, President of the Senate; James D. Snoddy, Speaker of the House; convened January 9, adjourned March 8, 1883.

The Legislature met in joint convention January 16 and re-elected T. Dwight Thacher, State Printer. The Senate was unanimous for him, and he received all but four of the votes that were cast in the House.

Election of United States Senator.—On January 23, Senator Plumb was re-elected. The vote in the Senate was, Plumb, 38; James G. Bayne, 1; John A. Anderson, 1. In the House, Plumb, 89; Bayne, 11; Anderson, 2; John Martin, 20; George W. Glick, 1. Representative Wilson, of Linn County, was absent on account of sickness. Representative Bishop, of Smith, absent on the 23d, was present at the Joint Convention on the 24th, and was accorded the opportunity of voting for Senator Plumb. The united vote of both Houses was as follows: Plumb, 128; Martin, 20; Bayne, 12; Anderson, 3; Glick, 1; absent, 1. Senator Plumb's majority was 91.

Congressional Apportionment.—In 1882, Kansas elected Members of Congress in the First, Second and Third Congressional Districts as created by legislative enactment of March 2, 1874, and four on a general ticket.

March 5, an act was passed apportioning the State into seven Congressional Districts, the number it is entitled to have by the Congressional Apportionment act, under the tenth census, made in March, 1882. The division of the State may be characterized as follows: Northeast Congressional District, East Central, Southeast, Central, North Central, Southwest and Northwest Districts.

The Northeast District contains 8 counties; the East Central and Southeast District, each, 9; the North Central, 10; the Central, 11; the Northwest, 16 organized, 6 unorganized; the Southwest, 18 organized, 8 unorganized counties.

Below is a table giving the location and numbers of the Congressional and the Senatorial and Representative Districts, naming the counties comprising each:

CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT OF 1883.*

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—NORTHEASTERN.

COUNTIES.	Representative Districts.	Senate Districts.	Number of Senators.	Number of Representatives.	Population.	Males of 21 years and over.
Doniphan	1, 2	1	1	2	14,257	3,571
Brown	50, 51			2	12,817	3,405
Atchison	3, 4, 5	2	1	3	26,668	8,163
Jefferson	6, 7	3	2	2	15,563	3,808
Leavenworth	8, 9, 10, 11			4	32,355	8,921
Jackson	49,	17	1	1	10,718	2,690
Pottawatomie	56, 57			2	16,350	4,193
Nemaha	52, 53	Part of 18		2	12,462	3,153
Total			5	18	141,190	37,904

*The Legislative apportionment was made by the Legislature of 1881.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—EAST CENTRAL.

COUNTIES.	Representative Districts.	Senate Districts.	Number of Senators.	Number of Representatives.	Population.	Males of 21 years and over.
Wyandotte	12, 13	4	1	2	19,143	5,394
Johnson	14, 15	5	2	2	16,853	4,289
Miami	21, 22			2	17,802	4,582
Linn	23, 24			2	15,298	3,677
Bourbon	27, 28	6	1	2	19,591	4,737
Anderson	25	Part of 12	....	1	9,057	2,305
Allen	26			1	11,303	2,887
Franklin	19, 20	Part of 13	....	2	16,797	4,388
Douglas	16, 17, 18	15	1	3	21,700	5,615
Total			5	17	147,544	37,874

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—SOUTHEASTERN.

COUNTIES.	Representative Districts.	Senate Districts.	Number of Senators.	Number of Representatives.	Population.	Males of 21 years and over.
Crawford	29	7	1	1	16,851	4,334
Cherokee	30, 31, 32	8	1	3	21,905	5,753
Labette	33, 34, 35	9	1	3	22,735	5,727
Montgomery	36, 37	10	1	2	18,213	4,637
Neosho	38, 39	11	1	2	15,121	3,716
Wilson	40, 41			2	13,775	3,347
Elk	64	21	1	1	10,623	2,604
Chautauqua	65			1	11,072	2,658
Cowley	66, 67, 68	22	1	3	21,538	5,701
Total			7	18	151,833	38,477

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—NORTH CENTRAL.

COUNTIES.	Representative Districts.	Senate Districts.	Number of Senators.	Number of Representatives.	Population.	Males of 21 years and over.
Woodson	42	Part of 12	....	1	6,535	1,631
Coffey	43	Part of 13	....	1	11,438	2,891
Osage	44, 45	14	1	2	19,642	5,436
Shawnee	46, 47, 48	16	1	3	29,093	8,530
Wabaunsee	60	Part of 19	....	1	8,756	2,426
Lyon	61, 62	20	1	2	17,326	4,640
Greenwood	63			1	10,548	2,812
Butler	69, 70	23	1	2	18,586	5,009
Chase	71	24	1	1	6,081	1,726
Marion	72			1	12,453	3,202
Morris	73			1	9,265	2,376
Total			5	16	149,723	40,679

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—NORTH CENTRAL.

COUNTIES.	Representative Districts.	Senate Districts.	Number of Senators.	Number of Representatives.	Population.	Males of 21 years and over.
Marshall	54, 55	Part of 18	....	2	16,136	4,234
Riley	58	Part of 19	....	1	10,430	2,685
Davis	59		....	1	6,994	1,843
Dickinson	74, 75	25	1	2	15,251	4,026
Ottawa	83			1	10,307	2,758
Clay	76	26	1	1	12,320	3,239
Washington	77, 78			2	14,910	3,711
Republic	79, 80	Part of 27	....	2	14,913	4,082
Cloud	81, 82	Part of 29	....	2	15,343	4,003
Saline	84, 85	Part of 31	....	2	13,808	3,741
Total			2	16	130,412	34,322

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—NORTHWESTERN.

COUNTIES.	Representative Districts.	Senate Districts.	Number of Senators.	Number of Representatives.	Population.	Males of 21 years and over.
Jewell	108,109	Part of 27	....	2	17,475	4,472
Smith	110, 111	28	1	2	13,883	3,521
Osborne	107			1	12,517	3,265
Mitchell	105, 106	Part of 29		2	14,911	3,925
Lincoln	104	30	1	1	8,582	2,218
Ellsworth	102			1	8,494	2,318
Russell	103			1	7,351	1,992
Rooks	113	37	....	1	8,112	2,182
Ellis	114			1	6,179	1,640
Trego	121			1	2,535	707
Graham	123			1	4,258	1,282
Sheridan	125			1	1,567	509
Gove, St. John and Wallace	Unorganized			....	1,882	715
Sherman and Thomas	Unorganized			....	174	80
Phillips	112	38	....	1	12,014	3,202
Norton	123			1	6,998	1,921
Decatur	124			1	4,180	1,243
Rawlins	Unrepresented			....	1,623	544
Cheyenne	Unorganized			....	37	27
Total		4	....	18	132,772	35,763

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—SOUTHWESTERN.

COUNTIES.	Representative Districts.	Senate Districts.	Number of Senators.	Number of Representatives.	Population.	Males of 21 years and over.
McPherson	86, 87	Part of 31	....	2	17,143	4,718
Harvey	88,	32	1	1	11,451	3,104
Reno	97, 98			2	12,826	3,292
Kingman	94,	33	1	1	3,713	1,154
Sedgwick	89, 90			2	18,753	5,310
Sumner	91, 92	34	1	2	20,812	6,264
Harper	93			1	4,133	1,273
Barber	95	35	1	1	2,661	745
Pratt	96			1	1,890	513
Stafford	99			1	4,755	1,273
Pawnee	116			1	5,396	1,439
Edwards	117			1	2,409	704
Ford	118			1	3,685	1,515
Hodgeman	119			1	1,846	542
Ness	120			1	3,722	1,152
Lane and Scott	Unorganized			....	644	237
Wichita and Greeley	Unorganized			....	17	15
Hamilton and Finney	Unorganized			....	1,076	457
Seward and Comanche	Unorganized			....	594	202
Barton	100,	36	1	1	10,318	2,724
Rice	101,			1	9,292	2,457
Rush	115,		....	1	5,490	1,435
Total			5	22	142,626	40,525

The division of the State into seven Congressional districts, located the Congressmen of Kansas for the Forty-eighth Congress in the districts created March 5, in the following manner: Representative Morrill is located in the north central county of the First District; Haskell, in the northwest county of the Second; Perkins, in the county next west of the southeast county of the State of the Third; Ryan, in the northeast county of the Fourth; Anderson, in the southeast part of the Fifth; Hanback, in the southwest county of the Fifth; Peters, in the northeastern part of the Seventh, the Sixth having no Representative.

Comparison of the Old with the New.—The late First District comprised thirty-three organized and three unorganized counties; the late Second, fifteen; the late Third, thirty-three organized and eleven unorganized counties. The First District, as now existing, contains eight counties of the old First; the Fifth, ten counties; the Sixth, fifteen organized, three unorganized counties of the old First, and one organized and three unorganized counties of the old Third. The Second contains nine counties of the old Second; the Third, three counties of the old Third and six counties of the old Second. The Fourth contains eleven counties of the old Third; the Seventh, eighteen organized and eight unorganized counties of the old Third.

An act was passed by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, February 21, changing the boundaries of the unorganized counties in the southwestern part of the State, and defining the boundaries of Hamilton, Finney, Ford, Seward and Lane Counties. By the act, the new county of Finney was created—named in honor of Lieut. Gov. David A. Finney. The former counties of Arapahoe, Clark, Grant, Gray, Kansas, Kearney, Meade, Stanton and Stevens were absorbed in the newly-defined boundaries of the five counties first named. The four south townships of Lane County were attached to Hodgeman County, and the two west townships were made a part of Finney County. The unorganized counties were thus reduced in number to fourteen.

A Contested Election.—The seat of Judge Samuel R. Peters, one of the Members-at-Large for the Forty-eighth Congress, is contested by Samuel N. Wood. It is declared in Section 13, Article III of the State Constitution, that "the Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the District Courts shall not hold any other office of profit or trust under the authority of the State or the United States during the term of office for which said Justices and Judges shall be elected."

The instances in which the constitution has been disregarded or violated are in the following-named cases:

David P. Lowe, appointed March 4, 1867, as Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, just then created, consisting of the counties of Miami, Linn, Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee, was elected in November, 1867, for a full term, which would have ended in January, 1872. In 1870, he was elected the last Congressman from the State, while the whole territory was one district.

John R. Goodin, elected in November, 1867, from the Seventh Judicial District, created at the same time the Sixth was, and which comprised the counties of Anderson, Allen, Labette, Woodson and Wilson, was re-elected in 1871, for a term ending in January, 1876. In 1874, he was elected to Congress from the Second District.

William R. Brown, Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, created in 1867, was re-elected in 1872, for a term ending in January, 1877. In 1874, he was elected Congressman from the Third District.

Samuel R. Peters, succeeding Congressman Brown as Judge, had been last elected in November, 1879, for a term ending in January, 1884. He was elected Congressman-at-Large in November, 1882.

Bishop W. Perkins, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, composed of the counties of Crawford, Cherokee, Labette and Montgomery, whose term expired in January, 1883, was elected Congressman-at-Large in November, 1882.

Andrew S. Wilson, Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District, whose term of office expires in January, 1885, was a candidate for Congress before the convention of June 28, 1882.

Albert H. Horton, elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in November, 1878, for a term of six years, ending in January, 1885, received 80 out of 165 votes cast for United States Senator, in the joint convention of the Legislature that re-elected Senator Ingalls, January 31, 1879.

Judges as Aspirants for Office.—The Legislature of 1883 enacted a law to preserve the purity of the Judiciary, making it a penal offense for any canvassing board to count votes for and issue a certificate to a person holding a judicial position running for any other than a judicial office. Gov. Glick signed the bill March 8, being the last report from the Executive Department. Its text is as follows:

SECTION 1. That all ballots or votes cast at any election for any person holding the office of Judge of a District Court or of Justice of the Supreme Court, except for a judicial office, shall be deemed and held to be void, and shall not be counted by the Judges and Clerks at any election, nor by any canvassing board, nor any certificate of election issued thereon.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed and held to be guilty of a misdemeanor, that on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than three nor more than six months.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its publication in the statute book.

Legislative Acts.—Of the 167 bills passed by the Legislature, Gov. Glick approved 162, vetoed 4, allowed 1 to die in his hands. This one was making an attorney's fee a lien upon property in foreclosing a mechanic's lien. One of the vetoed bills, regulating the salaries of the County Clerk, Treasurer and Superintendent of Rush County, became a law by receiving the necessary number of votes.

The act took effect from its publication in the official State paper, and it provided for a salary for each, of not less than $300, nor more than $600 per annum, which salary should be in full for all the services by law required to be performed in their respective offices.

In the miscellaneous appropriation bill was an item appropriating $100 per month for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1884 and 1885, to the Samaritan Mission, a charitable institution located at Kansas City, Kan., and one of $1,000 to John H. Carter, Deputy Sheriff of Ford County, for the arrest of criminals McCullum and Wooteen, in accordance with the Governor's proclamation for the arrest and conviction of the criminals. No conviction was made.

The Governor entered his protest in the following language:

If it were not so near the close of the session (ten minutes), I would not sign this bill but return the same for further consideration. As to all such donations I enter my protest as being wrong in principle and disastrous in practice. I only sign this bill now on account of the wrong it would do to deprive the other parties who have claims provided for by this bill.

G. W. GLICK, *Governor.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TOPEKA, March 8, 1883.

Railroad Legislation.—The finality of law-making with reference to the railroads is found in the following act, which, after many verbal and written protests on the part of Senators and Representatives, was approved by Gov. Glick March 6, 1883:

AN ACT CONCERNING RAILROADS AND OTHER COMMON CARRIERS.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. No railroad company shall charge or receive a rate in excess of three cents per mile for the transportation of any passenger who is over twelve years of age, upon any railroad in this State, nor in excess of half that sum per mile for the transportation of any passenger of the age of twelve years or under. Each passenger over twelve years of age paying fare shall be entitled to have transported without any additional charge, baggage not exceeding one hundred pounds in weight, and each passenger of twelve years of age and under, paying fare, shall be entitled to have transported without additional charge, baggage not exceeding fifty pounds in weight.

SEC. 2. The Executive Council shall, before the first day of April next, elect three competent persons, who shall constitute a Board of Railroad Commissioners, and who shall hold their offices from the dates of their respective elections for the terms of one, two and three years from the first day of April next. The Executive Council shall, in like manner, before the first day of April in each year thereafter elect a Commissioner, to continue in office for the term of three years from said date; and in case any vacancy occurs in said Board, by resignation or otherwise, shall in the same manner elect a Commissioner to serve for the residue of the term. The Executive Council may, at any time, remove such Commissioners, or any of them, and elect others to fill the vacancy; and all votes cast by each member of the Executive Council for the election of any person to the office of Railroad Commissioner, or removal from the same, shall be recorded in a journal kept by them for that purpose, which journal shall be kept open at all times to public inspection. The said Board of Commissioners shall have authority to appoint a secretary and remove him at pleasure. No person owning any bonds, stock, or property in any railroad company, or who is in the employment of, or who is in any way or manner pecuniarily interested in, any railroad, shall be eligible to the office of Railroad Commissioner or secretary of said Board. Said Railroad Commissioners and secretary shall be qualified electors of the State, provided, that not more than two of the Commissioners shall belong to the same political party. Said Commissioners and secretary shall be sworn to the due and faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices before entering upon the discharge of the same. Each of said Commissioners shall enter into bonds, with security to be approved by the State Treasurer, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties.

SEC. 3. Said Commissioners shall keep their office in the State house or at some other suitable place in the city of Topeka, and they or either of them may act officially in any part of the State. They shall each receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, and the secretary shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be paid as the salaries of other State officers are paid, and said Board shall be provided, at the expense of the State, with necessary office furniture and stationery.

SEC. 4. To provide a fund for the payment of the salaries and current expenses of the Board of Commissioners and Secretary the Board shall certify to the Auditor of State on or before the 20th of May, in each year, the amount necessary to defray the same, which amount shall be divided *pro rata* among the several railroad companies, according to the assessed valuation of their property in the State, and the Auditor shall thereupon certify to the County Clerk of each county the amount due from the several railroad corporations located and operated in said county, and the County Clerk shall place the same on the tax rolls of his county to be collected the same as other taxes upon railroad property, and the County Treasurer shall account to the State for the same the same as provided by law for other State funds, provided that in unorganized counties the amount so found due from railroad companies therein shall be included in and levied and collected with such taxes as are levied and collected by the State from railroad companies located in said unorganized counties.

SEC. 5. Said Commissioners shall have the general supervision of all railroads in the State operated by steam, and all express companies, sleeping car companies, and all other persons, companies or corporations doing business as common carriers in this State, and shall inquire into any neglect or violation of the laws of this State by any person, company or corporation engaged in the business of transportation of persons or property therein, or by the officers, agents or employes thereof, and shall also from time to time carefully examine and inspect the condition of each railroad in the State, and of its equipment and the manner of its conduct and management with reference to the public safety and convenience. Whenever in the judgment of the Railroad Commissioners it shall appear that any railroad corporation or other transportation company fails, in any respect or particular, to comply with the terms of its charter or the laws of the State, or whenever in their judgment any repairs are necessary upon its road, or any addition to its rolling stock, or any addition to or change of its stations or station houses, or any change in its rates for transporting freight, or any change in the mode of operating its road, and conducting its business is reasonable and expedient in order to promote the security, convenience, and accommodation of the public, said Commissioners shall inform such corporation of the improvement and changes which they adjudge to be proper, by a notice thereof in writing, to be served by leaving a copy thereof, certified by the Commissioners' secretary with any station agent, clerk, treasurer, or any director of said corporation; and a report of the proceedings shall be included in the annual report of the Commissioners to the Legislature. Nothing in this section shall be construed as relieving any railroad company, or other transportation corporation, from their responsibility or liability for damage to persons or property.

SEC. 6. Said Commissioners shall, on or before the first Monday in December in each year, make a report to the Governor of their doings for the preceding year, containing such facts, statements and explanations as will disclose the workings of the system of railroad transportation in this State, and its relation to the general business and prosperity of the citizens of the State, and such suggestions and recommendations in respect thereto as may to them seem appropriate. Said report shall also contain as to every railroad corporation doing business in this State:

First—The amount of its capital stock.

Second—The amount of its preferred stock, if any, and the condition of its preferment.

Third—The amount of its funded debt, and the rate of interest.

Fourth—The amount of its floating debt.

Fifth—The cost and actual present cash value of its road and equipment, including permanent way buildings and rolling stock, all real estate used exclusively in operating the road, and all fixtures and conveniences for transacting its business.

Sixth—The estimated value of all other property owned by such corporation, with a schedule of the same, not including lands granted in aid of its construction.

Seventh—The number of acres originally granted in aid of construction of its road by the United States, or by this State.

Eighth—Number of acres of such land remaining unsold.

Ninth—A list of all its officers and directors, with their respective places of residence.

Tenth—Such statistics of the road and of its business for the year, as may, in the judgment of the Commissioners, be necessary and proper, for the information of the Legislature, or as may be required by the Governor. Such report shall exhibit and refer to the condition of such corporation on the first day of July of each year, and the details of its transportation business transacted during the year ending June 30.

Eleventh—The average amount of tonnage that can be carried over each road in the State with an engine of given power.

SEC. 7. To enable said Commissioners to make such a report, the President or managing officer of each railroad or transportation company doing business in this State, shall annually make to the said Commissioners, on the 15th day of September, each year, such returns, in the form which they may prescribe, as will afford the information required for their said official report; such returns shall be verified by the oath of the officer making them; and any corporation herein named whose return shall not be made as herein prescribed, by the 15th day of September, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every day after the 16th day of September that such return shall be wilfully delayed or refused.

SEC. 8. The said Commissioners shall have power, in the discharge of the duties of their office, to examine any of the books, papers, or documents of any such corporation, or to examine under oath or otherwise any officer, director, agent or employe thereof, of any such corporation, or any other person. The Commissioners or either of them are empowered to issue subpœnas and administer oaths in the same manner and with the same power to enforce obedience thereto in the performance of their said duties as belong and pertain to Courts of Record in this State, and any person who may wilfully obstruct said Commissioners in the performance of their duties, or who may refuse to give any information within his possession that may be required by said Commissioners within the line of their duty shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable on conviction thereof, to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court; the cost of such subpœnas and investigation to be first paid by the State, on the certificate of said Commissioners.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of any railroad company when within their power to do so, and upon reasonable notice, to furnish suitable cars to any and all persons who may apply therefor for the transportation of any and all kinds of freight, and to receive and transport such freight with all reasonable dispatch, and to provide and keep suitable facilities for the receiving and handling of the same at any depot on the line of its road; and, also, to receive and transport in like manner, the empty or loaded cars furnished by any connecting road, to be delivered at any station or stations on the line of its road, to be loaded or discharged, or re-loaded and returned to the road so connecting; and for compensation it shall not demand or receive any greater sum than is accepted by it from any other connecting railroad for a similar service.

SEC. 10. No railroad company shall charge, demand, or receive from any person, company or corporation, for the transportation of any property or for any other service, a greater sum than it shall at the same time charge, demand, or receive from any other person, company or corporation, for a like service from the same place, or upon like condition and under similar circumstances, and all concessions of rates, drawbacks, and contracts for special rates shall be open to and allowed all persons, companies and corporations alike; nor shall it charge more for transporting freight from any point on its line than a fair and just proportion of the price it charges for the same kind of freight transported from any other point.

SEC. 11. No railroad company shall charge, demand, or receive from any person, company, or corporation, an unreasonable price for the transportation of persons or property, or for the hauling or storing of freight, or for the use of its cars, or for any privilege or service afforded by it in the transaction of its business as a railroad company. And upon complaint in writing made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners that an unreasonable price has been charged, such Board shall investigate said complaint, and if sustained shall make a certificate, under their seal, setting forth what is a reasonable charge for the service rendered, which shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein stated.

SEC. 12. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company to make any contract or enter into any stipulation with any other railroad company running in the same general direction by which either company shall directly or indirectly agree to divide in any manner, or proportion, the joint earnings upon the whole, or any part of the freight transported over such roads, and any violation of this provision shall render the railway company violating the same, liable to a penalty of $5,000 for each month for which such earnings are divided, to be recovered for the use of the common school fund in the name of the State.

SEC. 13. No railroad company shall be permitted, except as otherwise provided by regulation or order of the Board to change or limit its common law liability as a common carrier. All railroad companies shall, on demand, issue duplicate freight receipts to shippers, in which shall be stated the class, or classes of freight shipped, the freight charges over the road, giving the receipt, and so far as practicable shall state the freight charges over other roads that carry such freight. When the consignee presents the railroad receipt to the agent of the railroad that delivers such freight, such agent shall deliver the articles shipped on payment of the rate charged for the class of freights mentioned in the receipt.

SEC. 14. In all cases where complaint shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Section 18, hereinafter provided, that an unreasonable charge is made or that the rates charged for freight are unjust, unreasonable or extortionate, and the Board shall find such complaint to be true, they shall require a modified charge, for the service rendered, such as they shall deem to be reasonable, and shall certify their finding to the managing officer of the road, against which such complaint is made, and the rates so determined by the Board to be reasonable shall be by the railroad company accepted thereby, and posted up in a conspicuous place in each depot on the line of its road that may be designated by said Board; and such rates so found, shall, in all actions arising in any court in this State, be taken to be reasonable compensation for the services for which they are provided, until the contrary is proven, and all compensation demanded or received by any such railway company in excess of the rates so determined by the Board, shall in any such action be taken to be unjust, unreasonable and extortionate until the contrary is proved. All cases of a failure to comply with the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners shall be embodied in the report of the Board of Commissioners to the Governor, and the same shall apply to any unjust discrimination, extortion or over-charge by said company, or any other violation of this act by such company.

SEC. 15. Any person, partnership or corporation, engaged in business, other than that of a common carrier, may own or lease railroad cars, and may load and bill the same to any railroad point, and all railroad companies and connecting lines to whom any such car is delivered, shall receive and transport the same, with all reasonable dispatch, toward its destination: *Provided*, That such cars shall be constructed in conformity to the rules and regulations of the company to which such application is made, and for such compensation as may be fixed by the commissioners; and having arrived at its destination it shall be unloaded and shall be, unless otherwise ordered by such shipper, returned to its starting point with like dispatch, and shall not be deviated from its route, and shall be in all respects handled the same as a car belonging to any railroad company: *Provided*, That it may be by said railroad company reasonably loaded upon its return trip, and the owner be allowed a reasonable sum for its use; and such owner shall be responsible for all necessary repairs.

Sec. 16. Neither said Board of Railroad Commissioners nor any railroad company shall raise the charge for transportation of freight on any railroad without first giving sixty days public notice of such change in such manner as the commissioners may determine.

Sec. 17. Any person, upon written permission, given by the Board, may exercise in the same manner and to the same extent as is now enjoyed by railroad companies, the right of condemning and appropriating land, and laying out and constructing any spur, switch or railroad track thereover and connecting the same with any railroad already constructed; and the right to use such spur, switch or track shall be public at rates and on terms and conditions such as the Board shall prescribe, if the parties interested cannot agree.

Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of said commissioners, upon the complaint and application of the Mayor and council of any city, or the Trustee of any township, to make an examination of the rate of the freight tariff charged by any such company, and of the condition or operation of any railroad, any part of whose location lies within the limits of such city or township; and if twenty-five or more legal voters in any city or township shall, by petition in writing, request the Mayor and council of such city, or the Trustee of such township, to make the said complaint and application, and the Mayor and council or the Trustee, refuse or decline to comply with the prayer of the petition, they shall state the reason for such non-compliance in writing upon the petition, and return the same to the petitioners, and the petitioners may thereupon, within ten days from the date of such refusal and return, present such petition to said commissioners, and said commissioners shall, if upon due inquiry and hearing of the petitioners they think that the public good demands the examination, proceed to make it in the same manner as if called upon by the Mayor and council of any city or the Trustee of any township. Before proceeding to make such examination in accordance with such application or petition, said commissioners shall give to the petitioners and railroad company reasonable notice in writing of the time and place of entering upon the same. If upon such an examination it shall appear to said commissioners that the complaint alleged by the applicants or petitioners be well founded, they shall so adjudge, and they shall then and there decide what is a reasonable charge for such freights and shall inform the corporations operating such railroad company, of their adjudication within ten days, and shall also report their doings to the Governor, as provided in Section 6 of this act, and shall certify to such complainants the result of such adjudication, and such adjudication shall be prima facie evidence of what is a reasonable charge in all actions for such service.

Sec. 19. Any railroad company which shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall forfeit for every such offense to the person, company or corporation aggrieved thereby, three times the actual damage sustained by the said party aggrieved thereby together with the costs of suit, and a reasonable attorney's fee to be fixed by the court; and if an appeal be taken from the judgment or any part thereof, it shall be the duty of the Appellate Court to include in the judgment an additional reasonable attorney's fee for services in Appellate Court or courts.

Sec. 20. Any railroad company or individual wilfully violating or evading any of the provisions of this act, not otherwise herein provided for, shall for each offense forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than $100 nor more than $5,000. All penalties provided for in this act shall be recovered by a civil action, to be instituted and prosecuted in the name of the State, by the county attorney of the county in which the offense has been committed, upon the direction of the Board of Railroad Commissioners. If upon the trial of such action the jury shall find for the plaintiff they shall assess and return with their verdict the amount of the fine to be imposed upon the defendant, and the court shall render judgment accordingly. All such penalties so recovered shall be paid into the school fund of the county in which such offense has been committed, and the Board of Railroad Commissioners may require the Attorney General to assist such county attorney in the prosecution of any such action. No bond for costs shall be required of the State in any such action.

Sec. 21. In any action against any railroad company for violations of the provisions of this act the plaintiff may join in the same petition as many different causes of action as he may have against such company arising under this act.

Sec. 22. Any person who shall willfully and corruptly swear, testify or affirm falsely to any material matter, upon any oath or affirmation or declaration legally administered in any cause, matter or proceeding before said Board, or any member thereof, or in any return, answer or report required by this act to be made, shall be deemed guilty of willful and corrupt perjury, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor for a term not exceeding seven years.

Sec. 23. Said Board of Commissioners shall keep an accurate record of all its official acts, and shall also provide a seal, on which shall be the impression "Board of Railroad Commissioners, State of Kansas, Seal." All process or certificates issued or given by the Board shall be attested by said seal. Copies of the record of the Board, certified by the Secretary and attested with the seal of the Board, shall be received in evidence with the like effect as copies of other public records.

Sec. 24. Any member of said Board while acting in the performance of his duties as such, together with such clerk accountant or expert or other agent, whose services he deems to be important in the discharge of said duties, shall have the right of passing at all times over all railroads and on all railroad trains on any part thereof in this State, free of charge.

Sec. 25. Nothing in this act shall be construed to estop or hinder any persons or corporations from bringing suit against any such railroad company for any violation of any of the laws of this State for the government of railroads.

Sec. 26. In construing this act, unless such meaning be repugnant to the context or to the manifest intention of the Legislature, the term railroad company shall include and be construed to mean any incorporated railroad company, or any express or transportation company, or any railroad bridge company, or any persons or persons, lessee, assignee, trustee, receiver, partnership, joint stock company, or corporation, engaged wholly, partially, jointly, or severally in laying out, constructing, owning, operating, using or maintaining any railroad operated by steam, or any portion or part of such railroad line. The word "person" shall include persons, partnerships, joint stock companies and corporations.

Sec. 27. Sections 56, 57, 58 and 59, of Chapter 23, of the general statutes, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 28. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official State paper.

On March 31, the Executive Council made choice of the following-named persons for Commissioners: Henry Hopkins, of Lansing, for three years; James Humphrey, of Junction City, for two years; L. L. Turner, of Sedan, for one year.

The Kansas State Temperance Union, incorporated October 30, 1879, held a meeting at Topeka, January 10 and 11, 1883, and made choice of the following-named persons as officers:

A. B. Campbell, President, Topeka; L. R. Elliott, Vice President, Manhattan; James A. Troutman, Secretary, Topeka; George M. Stearns, Treasurer, Topeka.

Executive Committee.—Joab Mulvane, Chairman, Topeka; R. Wake, Centralia; T. E. Sewell, Abilene; M. V. B. Bennett, Columbus; H. A. Canfield, Lawrence; H. C. Finch, Burlingame; William Fairchild, Leavenworth; Phillip Krohn, Atchison; E. D. Hewett, Wichita.

The following Constitution was adopted:

Article I. This organization shall be known as The Kansas State Temperance Union.

Art. II. The object of this Union shall be to combine the various temperance organizations in the State in order to secure concentration of effort in promoting the cause of temperance, and in obtaining the enactment and enforcement of laws for the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

Art. III. Any temperance organization, church or Sabbath school in the State contributing annually to the funds of the Union shall be regarded as auxiliary to the Union and entitled to representation by three delegates in its meetings. Any individual in sympathy with the objects of the Union may become a member by paying one dollar annually, or a life member on payment of ten dollars.

Art. IV. The officers of this Union shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, whose duties shall be such as usually devolve on such officers. The Treasurer shall give such bond and security as shall be satisfactory to the Executive Committee.

Art. V. The management of the affairs of this Union shall be entrusted to an Executive Committee consisting of thirteen members, of which committee the Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be ex officio members.

Art. VI. The duties of the Executive Committee shall be to hold meetings, employ a State lecturer and other public speakers, organize local Unions, circulate temperance literature and use all proper means to create a temperance sentiment and to secure the enforcement of prohibitory laws throughout the State.

Art. VII. In the meetings of the Executive Committee, five shall constitute a quorum.

Art. VIII. The election of officers, and members of the Executive Committee, shall take place at the annual meeting of the Union in August or September of each year; the date and place of meeting to be determined to the executive committee.

Art. IX. This constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting, provided such alteration shall have been previously submitted to the executive committee.

The following *plan of work* was adopted:

Your committee on plan of work beg leave to report:

1st. That we recommend the appointment by the Executive Committee of this Union of one person in each county, to be known as county organizer, whose duty it shall be to superintend the organization of temperance societies in each city, township and school district, and to hold public meetings in each township in his county, at least once every three months.

2d. We recommend the appointment by the Executive Committee of a sub-committee, consisting of three or more, whose duty it shall be to collect statistics bearing on the subject of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, and its effects, and report the same to the Executive Committee.

3d. We recommend that no itinerant lecturers be recognized by local organizations unless duly authorized, and having in their possession credentials duly authenticated by the State Executive Committee.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, Gov. John P. St. John has been for six years President of the Kansas State Temperance Union and now to our regret at his own earnest request retires from that position to enter upon a wider field, therefore

Resolved, That our hearts go with him wherever he may go to plead our cause, and while we regret the necessity which takes him from us as our President we believe that the cause of temperance throughout the United States needs the services of our gallant leader, and we consent for this reason only to his retirement from the chief office of our organization.

The following resolution submitted by C. E. Wheeler, and offered by ex-Gov. St. John was adopted:

Resolved, That our Representatives in Congress be hereby requested to secure an amendment to the revenue laws, so that no permits shall be issued except to persons authorized under the laws of the State to sell intoxicating liquors.

Col. David W. Houston, of Garnett, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we are in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forever prohibiting the manufacturing, importation and sale of intoxicating drink as a beverage, and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be earnestly requested to favor such an amendment.

Albert Griffin, of the *Manhattan Nationalist*, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Legislature is requested to add to the prohibitory liquor law a provision that the possession of a United States liquor dealer's tax stamp shall be *prima facie* evidence that the person to whom it is issued is engaged in the business.

The following is the platform adopted by the *Union:*

We, the temperance people of the State of Kansas in convention assembled, trusting in God for the rectitude of our intention, declare as the sense of this meeting:

1st. That the effect of the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is drunkenness, and is a public and private wrong, injurious alike to the citizen and the State; the great cause of pauperism and crime, and to aid to rid the people of this curse is the duty of every philanthropic, patriotic citizen in the land.

2d. That the State has no moral or legal right to license any wrong, but should enact only such laws as will promote what is right and prohibit what is wrong.

3d. That the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is a great moral question, and is right in principle and in practice, and it is the duty of all good citizens to foster, aid and encourage the vigorous enforcement of all laws of the State enacted for this purpose.

4th. That the will of the people, expressed in the constitution and laws, is the sovereign and supreme power of the State, to which all citizens owe unconditional obedience. To refuse such obedience in the citizen, or a failure of any law officer to execute the law in good faith, is treason to the State, and should receive the condemnation of all good citizens.

5th. That we are not only in favor of the enforcement of the prohibition law as against the liquor-seller, but we favor an active, vigorous campaign for the purpose of inducing men, by appeals to their higher nature, to cease the habit of drinking.

6th. That we are opposed to and protest against any attempt by the Legislature to strike prohibition from the constitution, by submitting an amendment for the purpose of the repeal thereof, or the emasculation of the law already enacted for the enforcement of the same.

7th. That we are opposed to the calling of a constitutional convention.

8th. That we are opposed to the organization of a new party.

9th. That we invite the co-operation of all lovers of law and order, regardless of politics or religion, in support of the principles herein announced.

The following additional plank, offered by Gov. St. John, was adopted:

That we hereby pledge ourselves to vote for no man nor support any party that favors licensed dram shops.

GUBERNATORIAL VOTE OF KANSAS.

COUNTIES.	1859.		1862.		1866.		1868.		1870.		1874.			1876.			1878.			1882.		
	Robinson, Republican.	Medary, Democrat.	Carney, Republican.	Wagstaff, Union.	Crawford, Republican.	McDowell, Union.	Harvey, Republican.	Glick, Democrat.	Harvey, Republican.	Sharp, Democrat.	Osborn, Republican.	Cary, Reformer.	Marshall, Temperance.	Anthony, Republican.	Martin, Democrat.	Hudson, National.	St. John, Republican.	Goodin, Democrat.	Mitchell, National.	St. John, Republican.	Glick, Democrat.	Robinson, National.
Allen	174	136	231	122	407	168	684	206	913	334	541	736	23	939	471	125	944	648	173	1035	1014	80
Anderson	160	89	190	96	367	56	609	134	721	156	528	460	20	688	365	157	638	222	516	992	710	368
Atchison	644	585	232	759	1120	609	1221	1012	1292	911	1504	1294	13	1539	1801	7	1670	1559	37	1530	2830	124
Bourbon	275	149	413	86	855	404	1433	492	1252	784	1117	1241	140	1829	919	652	1667	800	944	1697	1686	192
Breckenridge	398	122																				
Brown	273	81	229	22	452	36	681	185	612	191	717	628	16	1123	763	147	1127	492	410	1275	1376	156
Chase	109	10	107	11	155	31	243	73	194	50	201	513	15	470	336	26	473	246	240	498	532	345
Coffey	223	101	324	121	402	228	630	269	824	301	722	565	4	837	648	55	800	398	424	969	1229	232
Davis	50	117	134	83	341	200	374	253	520	259	452	328		364	429	158	477	402	148	434	831	125
Dickinson			54	22	101	93	196	97	327	180	712	269	6	1232	561	61	1464	564	141	1112	1437	247
Doniphan	476	371	682	237	1233	366	1547	743	1339	674	1457	978	3	1503	1219	26	1493	875	409	769	1952	91
Douglas	1078	334	879	627	1729	459	2308	631	2705	733	1446	1618	169	1947	1171	560	1907	1075	805	1861	1455	322
Franklin	249	121	322	175	747	112	1065	320	1105	343	798	1117	23	1373	598	422	1257	446	938	1404	782	1143
Greenwood	23	6	98	27	168	4	340	102	320	101	646	489	17	910	524	14	836	315	447	904	809	275
Hunter	21	3																				
Jackson	169	170	203	151	371	149	536	332	576	329	633	497		782	684		927	578	109	1006	985	84
Jefferson	332	293	504	294	829	423	1247	749	1338	862	869	1064	43	1121	1215	90	1383	1025	394	1251	1815	78
Johnson	306	425	368	238	846	404	1480	735	1472	749	1012	1528	84	1467	881	651	1445	710	1061	1227	1492	335
Leavenworth	997	1404	1612	1033	1944	2247	2657	2348	2625	2076	3076	1247	128	2023	3139	115	2111	2485	258	1468	3455	150
Linn	222	132	463	171	781	185	1289	438	1291	295	702	950	180	1543	616	239	1303	264	1198	1148	805	769
Lykins	312	200																				
Madison	47	7																				
Marshall	40	69	233	61	560	33	497	238	1028	384	1348	528	33	1279	928	253	1455	653	539	1562	1851	182
Morris	54	59	72	74	113	133	155	172	243	261	548	415		598	448	54	690	276	236	713	840	63
Butler			23	14	61	27	135	96	925	228	607	298	625	1495	765		1506	653	459	1530	1554	405
Lyon			427	66	647	61	937	115	1284	272	880	635	23	1404	550	43	1333	388	801	1664	1280	227
Miami			415	361	778	302	1272	570	1057	562	855	1318	57	1454	938	320	1373	897	666	1182	1701	386
Nemaha	128	60	313	64	384	177	579	287	679	410	794	573	2	950	808	8	964	710	61	949	1749	127
Osage	24	2	126	52	272	46	421	83	1608	317	972	752	45	1711	751	308	1358	353	1050	1781	1490	938
Pottawatomie	133	35	200	41	389	162	507	315	632	521	863	692	3	1041	966	59	1181	843	446	1357	1836	92
Riley	234	95	177	96	369	24	588	129	693	146	692	521	12	829	492	68	945	210	408	670	827	350
Saline			60	10	210	37	350	115	819	189	795	285		1278	481	10	1422	651	171	1256	1427	14
Shawnee	569	171	455	145	886	200	1340	453	1689	440	1602	950	26	2085	1454	18	2340	853	455	3020	3292	163
Wabaunsee	128	17	156	16	245	23	341	43	461	57	506	242		550	434	7	640	424	93	681	942	32
Washington			42	15	115		202	56	882	152	743	532		1012	649	45	1201	659	156	1068	1316	357
Woodson	60	37	61	50	117	53	264	81	459	190	274	411	54	607	351		644	320	119	604	542	111
Wyandotte	247	236	183	123	398	458	567	624	904	760	706	1181	4	1100	1181	195	1086	1178	481	1493	2017	203
Cherokee					272	49			385	1272	682	878	64	1163	1343	31	1303	1216	962	1517	1639	161
Clay					102	4	173	22	438	30	771	304	42	934	401	76	1180	279	147	1067	902	456
Marion					41	14	52	47	89	89	548	228		788	440	18	926	233	415	762	848	137
Neosho					266	61	706	410	709	1292	557	1178	16	1300	1180	15	1014	857	601	1068	1154	298
Ottawa					92		180	5	395	2	731	26		800	275	7	655	189	445	769	843	331
Shirley					48																	
Wilson					157	53	340	184	942	390	592	820	28	1428	839	10	1145	442	683	1179	1097	262
Cloud							100	11	311	80	875	180		1054	561	3	1164	427	167	1100	1241	438
Crawford							478	267	346	884	350	689	150	1211	1076	108	1190	1012	589	1474	1585	371
Ellis							49	135	109	312	230	19		206	147		668	274	25	292	603	31
Ellsworth							164	133	182	48	357	9		339	252		664	311	4	564	902	111
Labette							615	168	1027	650	1228	730		1984	1468	12	1594	968	804	1941	1669	329
Republic							63	3	316	9	1012	20	22	1318	462	16	1150	95	163	1017	663	548
Cowley									255	92	1000	494		1404	1174	4	1545	631	718	1995	1627	280
Howard									505	110	1881	719										
Jewell									123		753	289	9	1115	465	262	1219	300	429	1187	528	1169
Lincoln									150	5	356	134		437	268		699	251	99	355	818	157
Barber											98	80		63	133		171	133	11	241	295	81
Barton											304	170		532	387	26	1067	801	77	722	1064	145
Chautauqua														952	795	58	866	213	819	897	816	370
Decatur																				257	204	27
Edwards											71	1		178	156		413	99	33	147	190	89
Elk														923	503		686	56	695	826	795	321
Ford											135	1		96	210		247	309	87	253	663	16
Graham																				201	93	171
Harper																	251	77	37	380	317	242
Harvey											559	57	14	939	400		907	295	260	1010	1047	188
Hodgeman																				157	87	55
Kingman											113	19		5	8		211	43	66	392	268	83
McPherson									197	1	661	321		1189	442	13	931	126	606	1285	1127	392
Mitchell									120	20	635	375		985	419		1052	538	1	774	1076	406
Montgomery									868	688	1255	1106		1700	1286	342	1287	1054	999	1509	1819	236
Ness																				268	57	178
Norton											107	12		189	52	[illegible]	323	115		327	139	318
Osborne											283	42	1	652	183	4	1090	68	85	656	538	364
Pawnee											110	64		355	129	9	647	196	133	427	308	3
Phillips											145	193		463	212		558	283	121	596	347	463
Pratt											39	43								150	137	69
Rawlins																				85	94	48
Reno											657	54	8	1072	390		1477	462	149	1057	997	156
Rice											162	93	39	501	221	24	755	328	141	926	916	48
Rooks											92	21		112	50		297	74	78	488	261	441
Rush														130	10		564	143	37	259	339	63
Russell											257		10	259	142		566	93	258	269	657	101
Sedgwick									377	208	923	508		1611	1112	4	1572	1137	354	1508	2082	177
Sheridan																				22	50	33
Smith											300	130		724	278	67	651	171	439	810	489	543
Stafford																				265	329	42
Sumner											480	439		982	805	15	1048	735	677	1433	1517	304
Trego																	341	101	26	224	116	27
Wallace									34	97	77											
Total vote	8,155	5,637	9,990	5,463	19,370	8,151	29,795	1,388	40,667	20,496	48,594	35,301	2,277	69,170	46,201	6,020	74,020	37,208	27,057	75,158	83,237	20,933

1864—Kansas voted first for President in 1864, and the vote by counties on Governor is not here presented; on President, the vote by counties is shown. Samuel J. Crawford and Solon O. Thacher—both Republicans—were the candidates. Crawford had a majority in 28 of the 35 counties then voting. His home vote was 10,196; soldier's vote, cast for him, was 2,191. His total vote was 13,387. Thacher's home vote was 7,840; Soldiers', 608; total, 8,448.

1870—W. R. Laughlin, workingmen's candidate for Governor, received 108 votes; in Montgomery, 97; in Neosho, 11 votes.

1872—Thomas A. Osborn, Republican, and Thaddeus H. Walker, Liberal Republican, were the candidates. Of the 64 counties then voting, Walker carried only the counties of Cherokee and Crawford. Walker's whole vote was 34,608; Osborn's was 66,715.

1876—J. Paulson, Temperance candidate, received 393 votes; there were 37 scattering votes.

1880—Gov. St. John was re-elected, receiving majorities in all of the 80 counties then voting, except those of Atchison, Chase, Cherokee, Davis, Franklin, Ford, Leavenworth and Montgomery. Out of 198,940 votes then cast, St. John received 115,204; Edmund G. Ross, Democrat, had 63,557; H. P. Vrooman, National, 19,477; J. P. Culver, 435; F. M. Stringfield, 219; scattering, 48.

1882—Out of 179,384 votes cast for Governor, St. John received 75,158; George W. Glick, 83,237; Charles Robinson, 20,933. There were 56 scattering votes.

VOTE AT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS,

SHOWN BY COUNTIES SINCE KANSAS BECAME A STATE.

COUNTIES ORGANIZED.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.			1880.			MALES OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE, BY CENSUS OF 1880.		
	Lincoln, Republican.	McClellan, Democrat.	Grant, Republican.	Seymour, Democrat.	Grant, Republican.	Greeley, Liberal.	Hayes, Republican.	Tilden, Democrat.	Cooper, National.	Garfield, Republican.	Hancock, Democrat.	Weaver, National.	Whites of American birth.	Of Foreign birth.	Colored.
Allen	230	73	691	200	1156	516	1038	382	140	1576	803	44	2334	461	92
Anderson	236	37	611	130	926	314	761	245	223	1127	497	370	1901	362	42
Atchison	783	380	1295	934	1953	1358	1863	1512	2	2835	2131	62	5540	1723	900
Bourbon	960	126	1442	486	2006	1339	1966	817	690	2320	1161	364	3821	540	376
Brown	362	3	690	178	1132	381	1253	595	230	1875	898	107	2679	638	68
Butler	41	19	135	93	1452	468	1562	712	...	2398	1119	434	4382	594	28
Chase	79	47	243	71	481	187	594	214	40	716	324	409	1347	345	34
Coffey	307	124	637	261	1035	470	945	550	69	1421	851	189	2415	387	89
Davis	153	65	372	256	547	440	472	331	146	702	399	335	1108	633	82
Dickinson	42	20	194	98	846	272	1342	469	50	1954	886	292	2762	1236	26
Doniphan	1084	19	1573	721	1787	1094	1644	1023	115	2067	1143	51	2565	795	211
Douglas	1353	194	2427	609	3058	1319	2323	983	494	3049	1462	247	3770	1102	743
Franklin	395	44	1030	317	1658	154	1499	513	419	2108	728	898	3619	536	213
Greenwood	106	16	341	98	857	346	977	471	1	1311	667	347	2365	422	25
Jackson	266	105	553	313	895	441	885	592	9	1504	852	14	2145	489	56
Jefferson	855	178	1268	724	1724	911	1395	864	213	1976	1307	78	3245	480	183
Johnson	437	105	1487	723	1839	1193	1690	759	615	2132	1180	354	3446	638	295
Leavenworth	2139	1371	2864	2315	2927	2330	2821	2564	56	3188	2508	175	4856	2819	1244
Linn	702	62	1310	416	1704	632	1647	545	221	1990	745	577	3231	277	189
Lyon	488	69	943	110	1623	416	1579	431	67	2398	869	402	3621	948	271
Marshall	260	59	514	228	1378	622	1605	711	173	2276	997	427	2698	1472	64
Miami	621	80	1248	557	1544	865	1578	833	324	2010	1324	454	3744	637	201
Morris	70	98	155	172	529	335	707	370	25	1282	550	170	1797	466	113
Nemaha	341	30	591	272	1106	444	1136	638	13	1755	934	5	2282	855	16
Neosho	24	11	707	410	1408	1325	1367	956	168	1471	948	461	3112	511	93
Osage	166	27	422	83	1812	532	1984	520	292	2704	907	793	3732	1511	183
Pottawatomie	212	35	613	300	1307	692	1335	720	68	2136	1178	224	2726	1354	113
Riley	220	51	587	130	1055	338	1133	223	65	1484	376	347	1666	942	77
Saline	75	34	346	116	1081	356	1314	370	29	1950	838	95	2126	1544	71
Shawnee	574	75	1348	450	2519	483	2547	1045	29	4403	1548	123	5862	1506	1369
Wabaunsee	163	7	332	41	830	187	728	275	5	1279	510	39	1529	714	183
Washington	93	...	202	52	985	446	1192	460	33	1957	827	234	2519	1186	6
Wilson	21	5	368	192	1362	524	1482	764	40	1627	722	527	2990	341	15
Woodson	67	33	263	81	782	230	673	306	...	898	437	9	1331	287	13
Wyandotte	285	190	568	628	1304	1155	1260	993	243	2410	1734	235	2807	1450	1128
Clay	...	...	175	21	744	188	1183	267	...	1765	531	369	2106	1101	30
Cloud	...	...	100	11	920	260	1184	489	7	2156	888	65	2957	1030	16
Crawford	...	...	479	264	585	1028	1269	874	257	1902	1356	450	3665	639	30
Ellis	...	...	68	171	163	114	210	140	...	680	420	54	919	703	18
Ellsworth	...	...	160	136	234	239	418	181	...	1077	483	32	1548	732	38
Labette	...	...	617	166	1779	1014	2093	1373	8	2721	1462	420	4540	676	311
Marion	...	...	52	47	676	148	860	431	24	1239	539	271	1952	1226	24
Ottawa	...	...	136	...	605	127	837	246	11	1443	524	333	2196	540	23
Republic	...	...	62	3	1028	48	1390	408	11	1875	661	151	3019	1059	4
Barton	...	...	...	...	160	64	604	259	43	1172	714	62	1692	957	75
Cherokee	...	...	...	...	892	1186	1339	1043	221	2374	1661	855	4674	632	447
Cowley	...	...	...	...	1241	517	1670	954	5	2630	1557	190	5143	496	62
Harvey	...	...	...	...	563	187	1006	351	...	1554	584	139	2329	739	28
Howard	...	...	...	...	1737	1007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewell	...	...	...	...	686	115	1282	448	130	2190	883	380	3909	557	6
Lincoln	...	...	...	...	321	114	479	201	...	957	419	154	1743	461	14
McPherson	...	...	...	...	443	48	1394	333	...	2225	564	545	2799	1899	20
Mitchell	...	...	...	...	718	183	1010	395	...	1728	797	235	3269	641	15
Montgomery	...	...	...	...	1797	1397	1824	1177	253	1774	1295	694	3967	521	149
Norton	...	...	...	...	34	...	194	48	3	761	337	198	1664	250	7
Osborne	...	...	...	...	423	38	661	180	1	1446	589	61	2741	509	18
Phillips	...	...	...	...	147	32	479	197	...	1361	553	221	2731	438	33
Reno	...	...	...	...	266	90	1117	345	...	1384	536	252	2648	627	17
Rice	...	...	...	...	196	36	595	115	41	1108	496	313	2041	494	13
Russell	...	...	...	...	146	16	328	75	...	932	317	110	1487	494	11
Sedgwick	...	...	...	...	988	484	1773	975	4	2288	1354	364	4371	855	54
Smith	...	...	...	...	366	75	731	276	98	1524	517	405	3075	435	11
Sumner	...	...	...	...	728	402	1009	766	27	2073	1419	529	5483	741	41
Wallace	...	...	...	...	54	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	83	2
Barbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	97	...	262	175	63	671	71	3
Chautauqua	...	...	...	...	...	...	1046	536	252	1321	655	333	2440	178	40
Elk	...	...	...	...	...	...	1006	428	30	1274	456	486	2296	273	5
Edwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	155	...	313	102	...	512	179	13
Ford	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	180	...	370	288	10	869	290	35
Kingman	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3	...	436	200	85	1028	124	2
Pawnee	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	119	9	697	235	17	1206	223	5
Rooks	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	49	7	805	338	320	1916	253	18
Rush	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	10	...	542	238	24	949	484	2
Decatur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	163	28	1068	175	...
Graham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	104	310	966	183	133
Harper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	546	294	170	1144	123	6
Hodgeman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	52	38	332	133	37
Ness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	129	90	904	158	...
Pratt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	97	34	422	83	8
Sheridan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	52	64	429	80	...
Stafford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	192	60	1005	238	30
Trego	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	107	28	507	194	6
Rawlins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	16	...
Arapahoe (unorganized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
Buffalo (unorganized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	17	...
Cheyenne (unorganized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	4	...
Clark (unorganized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	13	2
Comanche (unorganized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	13	2
Foote (unorganized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	27	...
Gove (unorganized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	104	5
Grant (unorganized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Greeley (unorganized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Hamilton (unorganized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	7	...
Kansas (unorganized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Kearney (unorganized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	...
Lane (unorganized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	26	...
Meade (unorganized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	30	...
Scott (unorganized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...
Sequoyah (unorganized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	29	...
Seward (unorganized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
Sherman (unorganized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...
Stanton (unorganized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Stevens (unorganized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...
Thomas (unorganized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	14	...
Wichita (unorganized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...
Total	[illegible]	3794	30919	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	78319	37810	6667	121549	[illegible]	19845	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In 1864, Kansas soldiers cast their votes for President, giving an average vote for the Republican Presidential Electors of 2,789; for the Democratic electors of 35. Nelson McCracken, of Leavenworth, and Ellsworth Cheesebrough of Atchison, Republican candidates for Electors, died just prior to the election, and the Republican vote was mainly cast for Robert McBratney, William F. Cloud and Thomas Moonlight, though there was a vote for Marcus J. Parrott of 6,203; for Mr. Cheesebrough, 655. Including the soldier vote of Kansas, the result might be declared as follows: Lincoln, 17,041; McClellan, 3,839.

In 1872, the O'Connor and Adams electoral ticket received 156 votes, Linn County giving 48 votes; Wilson, 27; Nemaha, 23, and Bourbon, 15 votes.

In 1876, Green Clay Smith, the Temperance candidate for President, received 110 votes for President. Douglas County gave him 34 votes; Labette, 17; Bourbon, 16; Marion, 12 votes. There were 23 votes for the Anti-Secret Society candidate, of which Rice cast 9 votes, Chase, 6 votes.

In 1876, six counties in the aggregate gave 25 scattering votes. Four counties gave Neal Dow, the Temperance candidate for President, 10 votes; Crawford giving 7 votes.

KANSAS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

In 1864 and in 1868, Kansas had three votes in the Electoral College; in 1872, 1876 and in 1880, five; in 1884 and in 1888, there will be nine votes. The following is the list of Presidential Electors:

Lincoln Electors, 1864—William F. Cloud. Robert McBratney, Thomas Moonlight.

Grant Electors, 1868—Daniel R. Anthony, Albert H. Horton, Isaac S. Kalloch.

Grant Electors, 1872—John Guthrie, Charles H. Langston, James S. Merritt, William W. Smith, Louis Weil.

Hayes Electors, 1876—Thomas Hughes, John B. Johnson, William A. Johnson, Robert W. P. Muse, Walter L. Simons.

Garfield Electors, 1880—Robert W. P. Muse, William A. Peffer, Henderson Ritchie, John Schilling, James D. Snoddy.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

From the Thirty-seventh to the Forty-second Congress, inclusive, Kansas had one Member of Congress; from the Forty-third to the Forty-seventh, there were three; from the Forty-eighth to the Fifty-second, inclusive, there will be seven. The whole State was a Congressional District, until the Legislature of 1873 made a Congressional Apportionment of three districts: A northern one embracing thirty-seven counties; a southeastern one, containing fifteen; a south, central and southwestern one of fifty counties. At the election in 1872, three Congressmen-at-Large were elected; in 1882, four were elected. The following is a list of the Kansas Congressmen, from the Thirty-seventh to the Forty-eighth Congress, inclusive:

Thirty-seventh Congress, Martin F. Conway, of Lawrence.

Thirty-eighth Congress, A. Carter Wilder, of Leavenworth.

Thirty-ninth Congress, Sidney Clarke, of Lawrence.

Fortieth Congress, Sidney Clarke, of Lawrence.

Forty-first Congress, Sidney Clarke, of Lawrence.

Forty-second Congress, David P. Lowe, of Fort Scott.

Forty-third Congress—at Large, David P. Lowe, of Fort Scott, Stephen A. Cobb, of Wyandotte; William A. Phillips, of Salina.

Forty-fourth Congress—First District, William A. Phillips, Salina; Second District, John R. Goodin, Humboldt; Third District, William R. Brown, Hutchinson.

Forty-fifth Congress—First District, William A. Phillips, Salina; Second District, Dudley C. Haskell, Lawrence; Third District, Thomas Ryan, Topeka.

Forty-sixth Congress—First District, John A. Anderson, Manhattan; Second District, Dudley C. Haskell, Lawrence; Third District, Thomas Ryan, Topeka.

Forty-seventh Congress—First District, John A. Anderson, Manhattan; Second District, Dudley C. Haskell, Lawrence; Third District, Thomas Ryan, Topeka.

Forty eighth Congress—First District, John A. Anderson, Manhattan; Second District, Dudley C. Haskell, Lawrence; Third District, Thomas Ryan, Topeka. At Large, Lewis Hanback of Salina; Edmund N. Morrill, of Hiawatha; Bishop W. Perkins, of Oswego; Samuel R. Peters, of Newton.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The first election in Kansas for United States Senators occurred April 4, 1861. James H. Lane drew for the term ending March 4, 1865; Samuel C. Pomeroy, for the term ending March 3, 1867. A joint convention of the Kansas House and Senate was had February 9, 1865, for the purpose of electing a successor to Senator Lane, which resulted in sixty-eight votes for Thomas Carney; twenty-seven Legislators were excused and declined to vote; two voted blank, and one voted "Against a fraud." To a Republican State Convention, held at Topeka, April 21, 1864, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the National Republican Convention at Baltimore, Gov. Carney sent a letter, in which he resigned all claim to the office, and Senator Lane was re-elected January 12, 1865, for a term of six years. July 1, 1866, Senator Lane shot himself through the head at the Government Farm at Fort Leavenworth. He lingered for several days, dying from the effects of the wound July 11. Gov. Crawford appointed Edmund G. Ross, July 20, as his successor and on January 23, 1867, Senator Ross was elected to fill out the unexpired term, ending March 4, 1871. January 25, 1871, Alexander Caldwell was elected as the successor, to Senator Ross. March 10, 1873; Senator Morton, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the United States Senate, recommended to the Senate the adoption of the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That Alexander Caldwell was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Kansas.

March 11, 1872, the Senate had authorized an investigation of this election by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and, as a culmination of the matter, the following notification of the resignation of Senator Caldwell was submitted to the United States Senate, March 24, 1873:

> UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, March 24, 1873.
>
> *Sir*—I hereby respectfully tender you my resignation as a Senator of the United States from the State of Kansas, to take effect immediately.
>
> Very respectfully your obedient servant,
>
> ALEXANDER CALDWELL.
>
> His Excellency, the Governor of Kansas, Topeka, Kansas.

Gov. Osborn appointed Robert Crozier, November 22, to fill the vacancy, and on February 2, 1874, ex-Gov. James M. Harvey, was elected to fill out the unexpired term, ending March 4, 1877. Preston B. Plumb was elected as the successor to Gov. Harvey, January 31, 1877, for the term ending March 4, 1883.

Senator Pomeroy was re-elected January 23, 1867, and on January 29, 1873, in the joint convention of the two Houses of the Legislature he received no votes, though on the previous day he received forty votes in the House; ten in the Senate. John J. Ingalls was elected, receiving 115 votes out of 127 that were cast. January 31, 1879, Senator Ingalls was re-elected, receiving 86 votes out of 169. Senator Pomeroy was charged with bribery, and in the legislative report of the Committee on the Pomeroy bribery charges, appears the following:

> 2. That the said S. C. Pomeroy did, on the 28th and 29th days of January, 1873, pay to one A. M. York, a member of the Senate of the State of Kansas, the sum of $7,000, to influence his vote for the said S. C. Pomeroy for United States Senator.

The following shows the representation of Kansas in the United States Senate: 1861–1866, James H. Lane; 1866–1871, Edmund G. Ross; 1871–1873, Alexander Caldwell; 1873–1874, Robert Crozier; 1874–1877, James M. Harvey; 1877–1889, Preston B. Plumb (present incumbent); 1861–1873, Samuel C. Pomeroy; 1883–1885, John James Ingalls, (present incumbent).

THE JUDICIARY OF THE TERRITORIAL PERIOD.

President Pierce, as early as June, 1854, made judicial appointments for the Territory of Kansas. During the Territorial period, Samuel D. Lecompte, of Maryland, and John Pettit, of Indiana, held the position of Chief Justice of the Territorial Courts; Saunders W. Johnston, of Ohio, Rush Elmore, of Alabama, Jeremiah M. Burrill, of Pennsylvania, Sterling G. Cato, of Alabama, Thomas Cunningham, of Pennsylvania, and Joseph Williams, of Iowa, were Associate Justices. When Kansas became a State, the court consisted of Judges Pettit, Elmore and Williams. Israel B. Donalson, of Illinois, was the first United States Marshal; Andrew Jackson Isacks, of Louisiana, was the first United States District Attorney, and James Findlay, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Clerk. February 26, 1855, Gov. Reeder divided the Territory into three Judicial Districts; the First was assigned to Chief Justice Lecompte, the courts to be held at Leavenworth; the Second to Judge Elmore, with courts at Tecumseh; the Third to Judge Johnston, with courts at Pawnee. August 31, 1855, Charles H. Grover, H. A. Hutchinson and John T. Brady, were commissioned as District Attorneys respectively, for the First, Second and Third Districts. In 1858, Alson C. Davis became United States District Attorney; E. S. Dennis, Isaac Winston, Philip T. Colby and William P. Fain were United States Marshals. Andrew J. Rodigue, E. Noel Eccleston, James R. Whitehead and Laomi McArthur were among the last of the Clerks of the Territorial Courts.

Marcus J. Parrott, Thomas B. Sykes and John Martin held the position of Reporters of the Court. The first attorneys admitted to practice in the Territorial Court were, Edmund Byerly, James Christian, Marcus J. Parrott and Richard R. Rees.

P. Sidney Post, of Wyandotte, and Richard Henry Weightman, of Atchison, were appointed United States Commissioners under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850.

TERRITORIAL JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 27, 1860, there were three judicial districts defined, with the times and places for holding therein the several courts. The division of the Territory into districts and the Judges for the courts are presented in the following:

First District.—The counties of Doniphan, Atchison, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Wyandotte and Arapahoe constituted this district, to which Chief Justice John Pettit was assigned. Section 10 of said act reads as follows:

> The whole of the Delaware Indian reservation is hereby attached to the First Judicial District for judicial purposes, as well as all the Indian Territory lying and being within the boundary of Arapahoe County.

The county of Arapahoe was attached to the county of Leavenworth for judicial purposes, except that in the county of Arapahoe the process of subpœna issuing from Leavenworth County shall have no force or effect if served in said Arapahoe County. (This county embraced the Pike's Peak region, which became the prominent portion of Colorado with Denver as an objective point.)

Second District.—Excepting nine counties in the eastern tiers the remaining portion of the Territory was in the Second District, to which Rush Elmore, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was assigned.

Provisions were made for holding courts at Burlington, Emporia, Council Grove, Junction City, Marysville, Hiawatha, Holton, Topeka and Lawrence. The counties of Osage, Woodson, Wilson, Greenwood, Godfrey (now Elk and Chautauqua), Butler, Hunter (now Cowley), Chase, Marion, Saline, Dickinson, Clay, Washington, Riley, Wabaunsee, Pottawatomie and Nemaha were attached to their adjoining most contiguous counties for judicial purposes. The Pottawatomie, Kaw, Otoe, Chippewa and Ottawa, and Sac and Fox and Kickapoo Indian reservations were attached to this judicial district.

Third District.—The counties of Johnson, Lykins (now Miami), Linn, Bourbon, Cherokee, Dorn (now Neosho,) Allen, Anderson and Franklin constituted the Third District, and Associate Justice Joseph Williams was assigned to it.

For judicial purposes Cherokee County was attached to Bourbon; Dorn to Allen, and the New York Indian reservation was attached to this district for judicial purposes.

In Section 9 of this act, it was provided "where a county is attached to another for judicial purposes, the jurisdiction of the county to which it is attached shall be the same as if it formed part thereof, unless the county attached has an organization and officers of its own."

COURTS UNDER THE STATE REGIME.

At the election of the State officers, held December 6, 1859, under the Wyandotte Constitution, the Supreme Judges chosen were as follows: Thomas Ewing, Jr., Chief Justice, term six years; Samuel A. Kingman, Associate Justice, four years; Lawrence D. Bailey, Associate Justice, two years. Judge Ewing resigned his position as Chief Justice, September 13, 1862, having command of the Kansas Eleventh; and Gov. Robinson appointed Nelson Cobb, to fill the vacancy. Robert Crozier was elected November 3, 1863, the term expiring January, 1867. Samuel A. Kingman was elected as his successor. He was re-elected November 5, 1872, and resigned his position in December, 1876, to take effect on the 31st. Gov. Osborn appointed Albert H. Horton; he was elected in November, 1877, for the unexpired term, and for a full term of six years, in November, 1878. The Supreme Court has been made up as follows:

Chief Justices.—1861–62, Thomas Ewing, Jr.; 1863, Nelson Cobb; 1864–66, Robert Crozier; 1867–76, Samuel A. Kingman; 1877–83, Albert H. Horton.

Associate Justices.—1861–64, Samuel A. Kingman; 1865–70, Jacob Safford; 1871–87, David J. Brewer; 1861–68, Lawrence D. Bailey; 1869–85, Daniel M. Valentine.

Judges Bailey and Horton have been twice elected; Judges Kingman, Valentine and Brewer, have been thrice elected. The Clerks of the Court have been Andrew Stark, E. B. Fowler, A. Hammatt and Channing J. Brown. Its Reporters have been Preston B. Plumb, Louis Carpenter, Elliott V. Banks, William C. Webb and A. M. F. Randolph. The Supreme Court first convened October 28, 1861.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Under the Wyandotte Constitution, five Judicial Districts were formed, and, at the first election under it, December 6, 1859, Judges were chosen:

First District.—Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Jefferson and Jackson Counties, constituted this district, and William C. McDowell was elected Judge. Jefferson and Jackson Counties became a part of the Third Judicial District in 1864, and David J. Brewer was elected Judge; in 1868 and in 1872, Harvey W. Ide; in 1876 and in 1880, Robert Crozier. In 1869, Wyandotte County became a part of the Tenth Judicial District. In 1862, a Criminal Court was established for Leavenworth County, and David J. Brewer was appointed Judge. Peter McFarland succeeded Judge Brewer; Barzillai Gray followed Judge McFarland, and Byron Sherry was the successor of Judge Gray. This Court terminated its existence in 1875, its docket having been transferred to the First District Court. Leavenworth, Jefferson and Jackson Counties constituted the First Judicial District in 1881, and it so remains in 1883.

Second District.—The counties of this judicial district were Atchison, Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Marshall and Washington. The counties of Washington, Republic and Shirley (now Cloud) were attached to Marshall for judicial purposes. In 1872, Marshall and Washington were made a part of the Twelfth Judicial District. Albert L. Lee, the Judge, elected December 6, 1859, receiving a commission in the Kansas Seventh in 1861, he resigned, and Albert H. Horton was appointed his successor. He was elected in 1862 and in 1864. He resigned in 1866, and Robert St. Clair Graham was appointed, who also was elected in 1866. Nathan Price, elected in 1868, resigned in 1872. Perry L. Hubbard was appointed to succeed him, and he was elected in 1872. Alfred G. Otis was elected in 1876, and David Martin, in 1880.

Third District—The counties of Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Pottawatomie, Riley, Davis, Dickinson and Clay constituted this district. Clay, Dickinson, Ottawa and Saline were attached to Davis for judicial purposes. Jacob Safford was its first Judge. In February, 1865, Ottawa and Saline Counties were a part of the district. Jackson and Jefferson Counties became a part of the district, in 1864, and in 1881, they were transferred to the First. In 1867, Riley, Davis, Dickinson, Clay, Ottawa and Saline Counties became a part of the Eighth District, and in 1881 Riley became again a part of the Third. Charles K. Gilchrist was elected Judge in 1864; John T. Morton, in 1868, 1872, 1876 and 1880. Judge Morton having resigned February 1, 1883, John Martin was appointed. There will be an election in November, 1883, to fill the vacancy.

Fourth District.—Douglas, Johnson, Lykins (now Miami), Franklin, Anderson, Linn, Bourbon and Allen Counties, made the original territory of this district. Solon O. Thacher was the first Judge of the district. Judge Thacher resigned, and David P. Lowe was appointed September 12, 1864. In 1864, Daniel M. Valentine was elected, and Neosho County then was a part of the district; Owen A. Bassett was elected in 1868 and in 1872; N. T. Stephens, in 1876 and in 1880. In 1867, Miami, Linn and Bourbon became a part of the Sixth District; Allen, Anderson and Neosho, a part of the Seventh; in 1869, Johnson a part of the Tenth District. Anderson was made a part of the Fourth in 1869, and Douglas, Franklin and Anderson in 1883 constitute the Fourth District.

Fifth District.—The original territory of this district was the counties of Osage, Breckenridge, Morris, Chase, Madison, Coffey, Woodson, Greenwood, Butler and Hunter Counties, and the unorganized counties in the "southwest." In 1862, Madison was blotted out; the south part became the north part of Greenwood, the north part became the south part of Breckenridge, and the name of Lyon was given to Breckenridge. The name of Hunter was changed to Cowley. O. E. Learnard, its first Judge, resigned July 21, 1861, and Robert M. Ruggles was appointed as his successor. Judge Ruggles was elected in November, 1861; John H. Watson in 1864 and in 1868; E. B. Peyton in 1872 and in 1876; Charles B. Graves in 1880. Wilson, which had been attached to Allen, was in this district in 1864. In 1867, Morris, Chase and Butler became a part of the Ninth Judicial District; Woodson and Wilson became a part of the Seventh. In 1872, Morris was a part of the Eighth District; Greenwood was in the Thirteenth. Since then it has become a part of the Fifth, and the counties of the district in 1883 are Osage, Coffey, Lyon and Greenwood.

Sixth District.—This district was created in 1867, comprising the counties of Miami, Linn, Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee. In 1869, Miami became a part of the Tenth District; in 1870, Crawford and Cherokee, a part of the Eleventh. David P. Lowe was appointed Judge, March 4, 1867, and was elected in November, 1867. In 1870, he was elected to Congress, and J. F. Broadhead was appointed as his successor. In 1871, M. V. Voss was elected; died while in office; W. J. Bowden was appointed as his successor on November 7, 1874; in 1872, James D. Snoddy was elected but did not serve; W. C. Stewart was elected in 1874 and in 1875; in 1879, Judge Lowe was again elected, and, dying in 1882, Cyrus O. French was appointed as his successor, and was elected in November, 1882.

Seventh District.—This district was created in 1867, composed of the counties of Allen, Anderson, Woodson, Wilson, Neosho and Labette, and William Spriggs was appointed Judge. John R. Goodin was elected in 1867 and in 1871. He was elected to Congress in 1874, and was succeeded as Judge by Peter Bell, who was elected November 2, 1875, to fill the vacancy. Henry W. Talcott was elected in 1875 and in 1879, to fill regular terms. Anderson County was restored to the Fourth District in 1869; Labette became a part of the Eleventh in 1870.

Eighth District.—Originally composed of the counties of Riley, Davis, Dickinson, Clay, Cloud, Ottawa and Saline; James Humphrey was appointed Judge, March 4, 1867, and elected in November, 1867. He resigned in 1870, and was succeeded by William H. Canfield, who was elected to fill the vacancy in 1870, and for a full term in 1871. James H. Austin was elected in 1875 and in 1879. In 1870, McPherson, Ellsworth, Mitchell, Jewell and Republic Counties were included in this district; in 1871, Lincoln, Rice, Ellis and Wallace. In 1871, Clay, Cloud, Republic, Jewell and Mitchell were made a part of the Twelfth District. In 1872, Rice became a part of the Ninth; McPherson, Saline, Ellsworth, Lincoln, Russell, Ellis and Wallace, a part of the Fourteenth.

Ninth District.—Chase, Marion and Butler—organized—Counties constituted this district in 1867. Howard (Elk and Chautauqua), Cowley, Sumner, Sedgwick, Reno, Harvey, McPherson, Rice and the whole country southwest was in this district. Samuel N. Wood was appointed Judge; William R. Brown was elected in 1867 and in 1872; in 1874, Judge Brown was elected to Congress, who was succeeded as Judge in 1875 by Samuel R. Peters, who has ever since been Judge, and who was elected as one of the four Congressmen-at-Large in 1882. In December, 1882, Judge Peters resigned his Judgeship, and L. Houk was appointed January 1, 1883. In 1872, Butler made a part of the Thirteenth District, and Harvey, Reno and Rice were a part of the Ninth. In 1879, Kingman, Barber, Pratt, Stafford, Edwards, Ford, Pawnee, Ness, Rush and Barton were a part of the district which was abridged in 1881, and the district in 1883 contains the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Rice, Reno and Harper.

Tenth District.—Wyandotte, Johnson and Miami form the counties of this district. It was created in 1869, and John T. Burris was appointed Judge. Hiram Stevens was elected Judge in 1869, 1873 and in 1877. William R. Wagstaff was elected in 1881 for a term of four years. Linn County became a part of the Tenth District in 1874; in 1876, it was restored to the Sixth.

Eleventh District.—This district was created by the Legislature of 1870, and William C. Webb was appointed Judge. Henry G. Webb was elected in November, 1870; resigned February, 1873. Bishop W. Perkins was appointed Judge March 5, 1873, and so remained until January, 1883. George Chandler was elected Judge in November, 1882. Judge Perkins was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress in November, 1882, as one of the four Members of Congress-at-Large. The district contained Crawford, Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery and Howard Counties. In 1871, Howard (now Elk), and Chautauqua Counties, became a part of the Thirteenth District.

Twelfth District.—The Legislature of 1871 created this district and on March 19, 1871, Andrew S. Wilson was appointed its Judge, and has remained as such since that time. The counties in the district were Marshall, Washington, Clay, Cloud, Republic, Jewell, Mitchell, Osborne, Smith, Phillips and Norton. The six last named counties are a part of the Fifteenth District, organized in 1873.

Thirteenth District.—The counties of Butler, Greenwood, Howard (now Elk and Chautauqua), (Cowley, Sumner and Sedgwick) were formed into the Thirteenth District March 6, 1872, and W. P. Campbell was elected Judge in 1872 and in 1876; E. S. Torrance in 1880. In 1876, Greenwood became a part of the Fifth District. In 1883, Sedgwick and Sumner became a part of the Eighteenth District.

Fourteenth District.—March 6, 1872, the counties of McPherson, Saline, Ellsworth, Lincoln, Russell, Barton, Ellis and Wallace, were made into the Fourteenth District. Since its existence, J. H. Prescott has been its Judge. Ellis, Trego, Gove, St. John and Wallace Counties in 1881, became a part of the Seventeenth District.

Fifteenth District.—The Legislature of 1873 organized this district from the counties of Mitchell, Jewell, Smith, Osborne, Rooks, Phillips and Billings (now Norton), Graham, and the counties west, March 13, 1873. A. J. Banta was appointed Judge, and in November, 1873 and 1877, Joel Holt was elected. In 1881, Clark A. Smith was chosen. Rooks, Phillips, Graham and Norton Counties, and the western counties, became a part of the Seventeenth District in 1881.

Sixteenth District.—This, the southwestern Judicial District of Kansas, was created by the Legislature of 1881. J. C. Strang was appointed Judge and was also elected in November, 1881. The organized counties of the district in 1883, are Barton, Stafford, Pratt, Edwards, Pawnee, Rush, Ness, Hodgeman and Ford. Lane, Scott, Wichita and Greeley are attached to Ness; Hamilton, Finney and Seward, for judicial purposes, to Ford.

Seventeenth District.—This Northwestern Judicial District was formed March 5, 1881, comprising, of organized counties, Ellis, Rooks, Phillips, Norton, Graham, Trego, Sheridan, Decatur and Rawlins. For Judicial purposes, Gove, St. John and Wallace Counties are attached to Trego; Thomas and Sherman to Sheridan and Cheyenne to Rawlins, for judicial purposes. DeWitt C. Nellis was appointed Judge, and in November, 1881, W. H. Pratt was elected.

Eighteenth District.—This district was created by the Legislature of 1883. It embraces the counties of Sedgwick, Sumner, Kingman, Harper, Barber and Comanche. The county of Comanche is attached to Barber for judicial purposes. Hon. Amos Harris was appointed Judge of the newly created district, February 12, 1883. His term will expire in January, 1884.

During the first ten years of the existence of Kansas as a State eleven judicial districts had been formed; in the following ten years seven had been created.

The following table presents the names of the Judges in the several judicial districts in January, 1883.

DISTRICT.	Names of Judges.	Term Expires.	Post Office Address.
First	Robert Crozier.	January, 1885.	Leavenworth.
Second	David Martin.	January, 1885.	Atchison.
Third	John T. Morton.	January, 1885.	Topeka.
Fourth	N. T. Stephens.	January, 1885.	Lawrence.
Fifth	Charles B. Graves.	January, 1885.	Burlington.
Sixth	Cyrus O. French.	January, 1884.	Fort Scott.
Seventh	Henry W. Talcott.	January, 1884.	Iola.
Eighth	James H. Austin.	January, 1884.	Junction City.
Ninth	Samuel R. Peters.	January, 1884.	Newton.
Tenth	William R. Wagstaff.	January, 1886.	Paola.
Eleventh	George Chandler.	January, 1887.	Independence.
Twelfth	Andrew S. Wilson.	January, 1885.	Washington.
Thirteenth	E. S. Torrance.	January, 1885.	Winfield.
Fourteenth	J. H. Prescott.	January, 1885.	Salina.
Fifteenth	Clark A. Smith.	January, 1886.	Beloit.
Sixteenth	J. C. Strang.	January, 1886.	Pawnee.
Seventeenth	W. H. Pratt.	January, 1886.	Phillipsburg.
Eighteenth	Amos Harris.	January, 1884.	

Other Court Officers, since Kansas became a State, have been as follows:

Attorney Generals.—1861, Benjamin F. Simpson, Charles Chadwick; 1862, Samuel A. Stinson; 1863-1864, Warren W. Guthrie; 1865-1866, Jerome D. Brumbaugh; 1867-1868, George H. Hoyt; 1869-1870, Addison Danford; 1871-1874, Archibald L. Williams; 1875-1876, A. M. F. Randolph; 1877-1880, Willard Davis; 1881-1885, William A. Johnston.

Clerks Supreme Court.—1861-1867, Andrew Stark; 1868-1870, E. B. Fowler; July, 1870 to July, 1879, A. Hammatt; 1879, Channing J. Brown.

Reporters.—1861-1862, Preston B. Plumb; 1863, Louis Carpenter; 1864-1871, Elliot V. Banks; 1871-1878, William C. Webb; 1879, A. M. F. Randolph.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

District Court.—March 8, 1861, Archibald Williams, of Illinois, was appointed United States District Judge for Kansas. He died in September, 1863, and was succeeded by Mark W. Delahay. He resigned his position March 3, 1873. Cassius G. Foster was appointed March 10, 1873, and is still the incumbent. John F. Dillon and George W. McCrary, United States Circuit Judges, and Samuel F. Miller, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, have had Kansas assigned to them, as a part of their circuits. The Clerks of the United States, District and Circuit Courts, the United States District Attorneys and United States Marshals for Kansas have been as follows, beginning with 1861:

United States District Attorney.—John T. Burris, Robert Crozier, James S. Emery, Samuel A. Riggs, Albert H. Horton, Cyrus I. Scofield, George R. Peck, James R. Hallowell.

United States Marshal.—James L. McDowell, Thomas A. Osborn, Charles C. Whiting, David W. Houston, William S. Tough, Charles H. Miller, Benjamin F. Simpson.

United States District Clerk.—John T. Morton, F. G. Adams, Clark J. Hanks, Adolphus S. Thomas, Joseph C. Wilson.

United States Circuit Clerk.—John T. Morton, F. G. Adams, Clark J. Hanks, Adolphus S. Thomas.

STATE OFFICERS.

The following statistics show the number of men, and the time when they held the positions of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor and Superintendent of Public Instruction for the period from January, 1861, to January, 1885:

Governors.—1861-1862, Charles Robinson; 1863-1864, Thomas Carney; 1865-1866, Samuel J. Crawford; 1867-1868, Samuel J. Crawford, Nehemiah Green; 1869-1872, James M. Harvey; 1873-1874, Thomas A. Osborn; 1875-1876, Thomas A. Osborn; 1877-1878, George T. Anthony; 1879-1880, John P. St. John; 1881-1882, John P. St. John; 1883-1884, George W. Glick;

Lieutenant Governors.—1861-1862, Joseph P. Root; 1863-1864, Thomas A. Osborn; 1865-1866, James McGrew; 1867-1868, Nehemiah Green; 1869-1870, Charles V. Eskridge; 1871-1872, Peter P. Elder; 1873-1874, Elias S. Stover; 1875-1876, Melville J. Salter; 1877, Melville J. Salter; 1878, Lyman U. Humphrey; 1879-1880, Lyman U. Humphrey; 1881-1882, D. W. Finney; 1883-1884, D. W. Finney.

Secretaries of State.—1861, John W. Robinson; 1862, S. R. Shepherd; 1863-1864, W. H. H. Lawrence; 1865-1866, Rinaldo A. Barker; 1867-1868, Rinaldo A. Barker; 1869-1870, Thomas Moonlight; 1871-1872, William H. Smallwood; 1873-1874, William H. Smallwood; 1875-1876, Thomas H. Cavanaugh; 1877-1878, Thomas H. Cavanaugh; 1879-1880, James Smith; 1881-1882, James Smith; 1883-1884, James Smith.

In June, 1862, John W. Robinson—Secretary of State—was impeached by the State Senate on a vote of eighteen to three, on a charge of a high misdemeanor in his office, in the sale of State Bonds.

November 4, 1868, Gov. Crawford resigned to take command of the Nineteenth Kansas Regiment, and Lieut. Gov. Green took the oath of office of Governor, and performed its duties. In 1877, Lieut. Gov. Salter resigned to accept a position in the land office at Independence, and in November, 1877, Lyman U. Humphrey was elected to fill the vacancy.

Treasurers.—1861-1862, Hartwin R. Dutton; 1863-1864, William Spriggs; 1865-1866, William Spriggs; 1867-1868, Martin Anderson; 1869-1870, George Graham; 1871-1872, Josiah E. Hayes; 1873-1874, Josiah E. Hayes; John Francis; 1875-1876, Samuel Lappin, John Francis; 1877-1882, John Francis, 1883-1884, Samuel T. Howe.

Auditors.—1861, George S. Hillyer; 1862, David L. Lakin; 1863-1864, Asa Hairgrove; 1865-1868, John R. Swallow; 1869-1872, Alois Thoman; 1873-1876, D. W. Wilder; 1877-1882, P. I. Bonebrake; 1883-1884, E. P. McCabe.

Superintendents of Public Instruction.—1861, William R. Griffith; 1862, S. M. Thorp; 1863-1866, Isaac T. Goodnow; 1867-1870, Peter McVicar; 1871-1874, H. D. McCarty; 1875-1876, John Frazer; 1877-1880, Allen B. Lemmon; 1881-1884, Henry C. Speer.

William Tholen, elected as first State Treasurer, entering the volunteer service, did not qualify, and H. R. Dutton was appointed, and in November, 1861, was elected. George S. Hillyer, Auditor, was impeached in June, 1862, and D. L. Lakin was appointed. W. R. Griffith, Superintendent of Public Instruction, died February 12, 1862, and S. M. Thorp was appointed March 28, 1862, as his successor in the office.

Josiah E. Hayes, State Treasurer, having had articles of impeachment preferred against him, March 6, 1874, resigned before the time set for trial, and John Francis was appointed as his successor, May 1, 1874. Mr. Francis also succeeded Samuel Lappin, who resigned his office December 20, 1875.

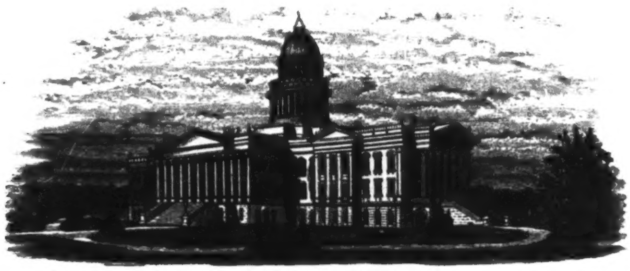

KANSAS STATE CAPITOL.

Now (1883) is process of construction. East and West Wings finished, and the foundations laid for the transept. Its cost thus far, not including interest, has been not far from $925,000. Estimated cost, completed, $2,000,000. Date of completion, January 1, 1888.

THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF KANSAS.

1. Charles Robinson, inaugurated February 9, 1861; term of office expired January 12, 1863.

2. Thomas Carney, inaugurated January 12, 1863. He was re-elected in 1865, and served until January 9, 1867.

3. Samuel J. Crawford, inaugurated January 9, 1865, was re-elected and served until November 4. 1868, when he resigned to take command of the Nineteenth Regiment of Kansas Cavalry, in active service against the Indians on the plains.

4. Nehemiah Green, serving as Lieutenant Governor at the time of Gov. Crawford's resignation, became Governor November 4, 1868, and served until January 11, 1869.

5. James M. Harvey was inaugurated January 11, 1869; was re-elected, and served until January 13, 1873.

6. Thomas A. Osborn entered upon the duties of Governor January 13, 1873, and served two terms, his second term closing January 8, 1877.

7. George T. Anthony was inaugurated Governor on January 8, and served one term, until January 8, 1879.

8. John P. St. John became Governor January 8, 1879; served two terms, until January 9, 1883.

9. George W. Glick was inaugurated January 9, 1883, and is the present incumbent, and first Democratic Governor of the State of Kansas.

The biographical histories of these officers are given in their order in the following pages:

I.—CHARLES ROBINSON.

Charles Robinson, the first Governor of the State of Kansas, was born at Hardwick, Worcester Co., Mass., July 21, 1818. He was bred to habits of frugality and industry by parents who were themselves possessed of those New England cardinal virtues. His early educational advantages were such as the schools in the vicinity of his home afforded. He was an ambitious young scholar, and at the age of eighteen had acquired sufficient classical education to enter upon a collegiate course at Amherst College. There he remained two years, when a severe inflammation of the eyes, which threatened blindness, compelled him to relinquish his studies and leave college with his course partially completed. He did not return to college, but on his recovery commenced the study of medicine, which he pursued at Woodstock, Vt., and Pittsfield, Mass., graduating at the medical school at the latter place with honor. He first commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Belchertown, Hampshire Co., Mass. He removed to Springfield, Mass., in 1845, where he continued in the practice of his profession, winning a widespread reputation as a specialist in the treatment of chronic diseases. While a resident of Springfield, he became a partner of Dr. Holland (Timothy Titcomb), who had been his former friend and classmate in the medical school from which he had been graduated. In 1847, he removed to Fitchburg, where he continued successfully his medical practice for two years. In 1849, soon after the gold discoveries in California, he set out for the newly-discovered El Dorado, being surgeon of one of the early pioneer parties of California emigrants. The party traveled by the then long, weary and dangerous overland route, which led them across the unsettled Indian Territory of what is now Kansas, and the long stretches of arid plains beyond. On this journey he first saw the fertile bottoms of the Kaw, and encamping near the present site of Lawrence, climbed the hill afterward christened Mount Oread, and on which he built his first Kansas home, and from its height viewed the theater on which he was to play no subordinate part in the coming contest for free homes, free ballots, and free speech. On his arrival in California, after a short time spent in prospecting and mining, he settled, as much as the times and the surroundings would permit, at Sacramento, and there opened an eating-house. Trouble soon broke out between the squatters and a set of later speculative comers who coveted their claims. The former held their claims under the United States pre-emption laws then in force, and elsewhere in the country universally observed; the speculators claimed title to the entire site of the embryo city by virtue of purchase from Capt. Sutter, who held a Mexican-Spanish title to 99,000 square miles of California land, the boundaries or location of which had never been surveyed or defined. The contest for possession, after vain endeavors on the part of the squatters to await the decision of the courts, culminated in an open war for possession on the one side and ejectment on the other. Dr. Robinson became the adviser and acknowledged leader of the squatters in their contest for their rights. The "squatter riots," as they were termed, resulted in several serious encounters, in which many were wounded and a few lost their lives. The most serious conflict resulted in the death of the Mayor of Sacramento on the one side and the dangerous wounding of Robinson on the other. Robinson, while still suffering from his wounds, was indicted for murder, assault with intent to kill, and conspiracy, and held a prisoner, pending his trial, for ten weeks aboard a prison-ship. He was tried before the District Court at Sacramento and acquitted. During his imprisonment he was nominated and elected to the California Legislature from the Sacramento district. He took a leading part in the legislative proceedings of the succeeding session, and was one of the prominent supporters of John C. Fremont, who was elected as United States Senator during the session. On his return to Sacramento, he published a daily Free-soil paper a short time. July 1, 1851, he left California and set sail for "the States." On the voyage he suffered shipwreck on the Mexican coast. From Panama to Cuba he was employed as a surgeon on board a steamer filled with sick workmen, who had been engaged in the construction of the Panama Railroad, then being built. He was stopping at Havana at the time of the end of the ill-fated expedition of Lopez, which culminated in his death, and there learned, in witnessing his execution, the sure fate of all who fight against tyranny, *and fail*. The lesson sank deep into his heart, and taught him the full value of that caution, foresight, and cool moderation which alone can restrain enthusiastic impulse within the bounds of possible success. He reached his home in Fitchburg late in the fall of 1851, and there resumed the practice of medicine, which he continued until 1854 with great success. About the time of the organization of the Emigrant Aid Society, he published a series of letters concerning the Kansas country through which he had passed in 1849, which awakened a widespread interest in the unknown land, and drew the attention of the managers of the organization to the writer as an indispensable agent for the practical execution of the proposed work of selecting homes for Free-state emigrants, and otherwise carrying out the openly-avowed object of the society to make Kansas a free State *under the conditions which the Kansas-Nebraska bill had prescribed*.

He thus became one of the first heralds of free State emigration to Kansas, and designated to the society as the best objective point for a Free-State settlement in the Territory the land that lay along the bottoms of the Kansas River, at the foot of the hill he had climbed in 1849. There the first party pitched their tents, and there Robinson made his own home. September 6, 1854, at which time he with his family arrived; he being, with S. C. Pomeroy, the conductor of the second party of New England emigrants—it being the first made up of families who came for *bona fide* settlement. He chose his home on Mount Oread, west of the site of Lawrence, from which he had viewed the promised land five years before. The history of the Territory from the time of his arrival to the admission of Kansas as a free State, is fraught with more interest to the student of American history than that of any former period in the annals of the country, and through it all runs the quiet life of Charles Robinson, who, himself the originator, organizer and leader of the free State movement, stood through evil and good repute as the bulwark against which the assaults of foes from without and within beat with unceasing but unavailing force until the final victory was won. The story is told, all too imperfectly, in the accompanying pages. He was the first Governor chosen under the Topeka Constitution, and the first Commander-in-Chief of the Free-State Militia. He held the organization with a skill and wisdom peculiarly his own, as a final place of refuge for the Free-State men of Kansas, until, with growing strength, they could transform it into a valid form of government under the forms of law. The Wyandotte Constitution, under the forced recognition of Congress, having been adopted, he was, under its provisions, chosen the first Governor of the free State of Kansas, and, in that position, organized under the laws the military forces upon a war basis, for the final struggle in which Kansas troops won fresh laurels and imperishable renown. For the cause of freedom in Kansas he suffered imprisonment, destruction of property, defamation of character, and all the minor annoyances which hatred of merit, political ambition, or internecine party strife could engender. He has outlived it all, and, a conqueror among the world's true heroes, lives the quiet and unassuming life befitting the station which, in the yet unwritten history of Kansas and his country, will be accorded him.

After the destruction of his home on Mount Oread, at the time of the sack of Lawrence in 1856, he did not rebuild. His present home is on a beautiful farm, some three miles north of the city of Lawrence. Since the close of his gubernatorial term in 1863, he has taken no leading part in the politics of the State or nation, and has ceased to be in accord or fellowship with either of the dominant political parties. He was never a party politician, and still holds sturdily to the course of independent thought and action which has characterized him through life, and which only men of the highest type have the courage or principle to consistently follow.

G. Douglass Brewerton, a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, gave the following sketch of Gov. Robinson in 1856: "He may be regarded as the real head—the thinking one we mean—and main-spring of the Free-State party; or, to speak more correctly, of all that party who are worth anything. We believe him to be a keen, shrewd, far-seeing man, who would permit nothing to stand in the way of the end he desired to gain. He is, moreover, cool and determined, and appears to be endowed with immense firmness; we should call him a conservative man *now*; but conservative rather from policy than from principle. He seems to have strong common sense and a good ordinary brain, but no brilliancy of talent. In fact, to sum Gov. Robinson up in a single sentence, we consider him the most dangerous enemy which the Pro-slavery party has to encounter in Kansas. In person, he is tall, well made, and more than ordinarily handsome; gentlemanly, but by no means winning in his manners, with one of those cold, keen blue eyes that seem to look you through." The above sketch was not overdrawn.

The following very just analysis of his character appears in an address delivered by Col. S. S. Prouty, before the Kansas State Historical Society, on January 27, 1881:

"One of the most conspicuous and influential leaders of the Free-State party was Charles Robinson, the first Governor of the State of Kansas. He was noted for his sterling common sense, firmness, courage and coolness. Though an uncompromising anti-slavery man, there was no sentiment or gush in his composition. He was regarded as a conservative man, and too business-like and practical by the idealists. He fancied fighting as well as any other man when it was absolutely necessary, or when it would benefit the Free-State cause. But he did not believe in sanguinary strife simply for the love of it, or for ends but remotely associated with the Kansas contest Such men as Gov. Robinson were needed to hold in check the reckless and imprudent, to bring order out of chaos, and secure the fruits of victory.

"In latter days, Gov. Robinson has ably pleaded for the political rights of women, championed the cause of the working men, and, to-day, he joins hands with the great Radical, Wendell Phillips, in the advocacy of financial theories."

Mr. Robinson was married in November, 1843, to Miss Sarah Adams, daughter of William Adams, of West Brookfield, Mass. Two children were born to them, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Robinson died January 17, 1846. October 30, 1851, he married Miss Sara T. L. Lawrence, daughter of Hon. Myron Lawrence, an eminent lawyer and statesman of Massachusetts. Her mother was Clarissa (Dwight) Lawrence. She was of the New England family of Dwights, of Western Massachusetts, of which President Dwight of Yale College is a worthy scion She is the author of "Kansas; its Interior and Exterior Life," a book which, in its time, was a not unworthy rival of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and did scarcely less, in its sphere, to rouse the Northern heart in the early years of the Kansas struggle. Her history and character, so far as identified with the history of the commonwealth, appears elsewhere. Gov. Robinson has no living children.

II.—THOMAS CARNEY.

The second Governor of the State of Kansas, Thomas Carney, was born in Kenston Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, August 20, 1827. His father, James Carney, a farmer, died when Thomas was but four years of age, leaving his widow in straitened circumstances, and with a family of four little children. Thomas remained on the farm, attending the district school when farm work allowed, until he was nineteen years of age, when, with about $3.50 in his pocket, he left the old home and attended school six months in Berkshire, Ohio, working for his board. His desire was to prepare himself for the practice of law, but pecuniary circumstances forced him to abandon that purpose, and turn his attention to mercantile pursuits. In September, 1844, he obtained a situation in a dry goods house in Columbus, Ohio, on a salary of $50 per year and board, removing with the firm to Kenston, Ohio, and remaining in their employ two years—his salary doubled the second year. He then removed to Cincinnati, and remained in a mercantile house in that city five years as clerk, being admitted as partner in 1852, under the firm name of Carney, Swift & Co. In the spring of 1857, failing health forced him to sever his connection with the house and engage in more active pursuits. He accordingly purchased a farm in Illinois and engaged for a time in stock business, and a year later removed to Leavenworth, and, with Thomas C. Stephens, Esq., opened the first exclusively wholesale house in the city, and one which for many years was of immense value to Leavenworth. In the fall of 1861, Mr. Carney was elected to the Legislature from Leavenworth County, and in the fall of 1862 was elected Governor of Kansas. A cotemporary, writing of his official career, says: "Upon assuming the duties of his office, he withdrew his personal attention from the business of his house, for the purpose of devoting his entire time to his official duties. As Governor, his energy and financial skill have secured great advantages to the State. Entering upon the duties of the office at a time when the State was without credit, without means to carry on its government, or to protect its citizens from lawless guerrillas and the calamities incident to war, his labors have been great; but he has conquered all difficulties, however overwhelming they may have seemed; he has established the credit of the State on a firm foundation; he has advanced his private means to pay the interest on the public debt, and to support the troops called into service for the protection of the homes and lives of the people, and in all things has sacrificed private ease and personal considerations for the interests of the State."

III.—SAMUEL J. CRAWFORD.

Samuel J. Crawford, third Governor of the State of Kansas, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., April 15, 1835. His early life was spent on a farm, and his early education acquired in the district schools of the neighborhood. By application and unwearied industry, young Crawford had studied law sufficiently to gain an admission to the Indiana bar at the age of twenty-one years. Continuing his studies, he entered the Law School of Cincinnati College in 1858, and directly after graduating from that institution, came to Kansas, and commenced practice at Garnett City, Anderson County. Mr. Crawford was elected a member of the first Kansas State Legislature, which convened at Topeka, March, 1861, but resigned his seat in May, and returned to Garnett to organize a company of volunteers for the pending war. He was chosen Captain of the company, and a few days later assigned to the Second Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Col. Robert B. Mitchell. In July, the Second went into active service in Missouri, participated in the campaign under Gen. Lyon, and won enviable distinction in the hard-fought battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861. The Second was mustered out in October, 1861, Capt. Crawford being retained in the service. On the re-organization of the Second, as cavalry, he was assigned to the command of a battalion, and took part in the battles fought by the "Army of the Frontier," in 1862–63, having command of the regiment from May, 1863, until November of the same year, when he took command of the Second Kansas Colored Regiment, and with his command participated in the Camden expedition under Gen. Steele. He led the expedition from Fort Smith through the Indian country, in July, 1864, and in October of the same year took part in the campaign against Gen. Price in Missouri. He was elected Governor of Kansas, November, 1864, resigned his commission in December, and was inaugurated January 9, 1865. He was re-elected in the fall of 1866 and served until November 4, 1868, when he resigned to take command of the Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry Regiment, which was raised to fight the Indians on the plains. At the close of the campaign, Gov. Crawford resumed the practice of his profession, locating in Emporia, Lyon County. He was afterward State Claim Agent, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., where he attended to the interests of Kansas in the matter of the claims of the State for expenses, incurred in repelling invasion and Indian hostilities on its border.

IV.—NEHEMIAH GREEN.

Nehemiah Green, fourth Governor of the State of Kansas, was born in Hardin County, Ohio, March 8, 1837. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and, after his graduation, taught school in Logan and Champaign Counties, Ohio. In March, 1855, he first came to Kansas, and took a claim in Douglas County. There he remained two or three years, being, during the time, admitted to the bar. He returned to Ohio, and, in 1858, having entered the Methodist ministry, joined the Cincinnati Conference, and preached the Gospel at Aberdeen and Williamsburg until the breaking-out of the rebellion.

In 1862, he enlisted in the Eighty-fifth Ohio Infantry, as Lieutenant of Company B, and served honorably with his regiment in West Virginia and in the Army of the Cumberland. Over-exertion in the Atlanta campaign brought on hemorrhage of the lungs, and he was compelled to resign. Subsequently he was appointed Major of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio, and took part in what was known as the hundred-day campaign in West Virginia.

In 1865, he returned to Kansas, joined the Kansas Conference, and was stationed at Manhattan, Riley County, for two years. In 1866, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, by the resignation of Gov. Crawford, became Governor of the State of Kansas, November 4, 1868, and served until the expiration of the term, January 11, 1869.

During 1870-71, he was Presiding Elder of the Manhattan District, but, in consequence of his wife's ill health, he "located" and retired to his farm, until 1873, when he again entered the conference, and was stationed at Holton during 1873-74, and at Waterville during 1875. After his hemorrhage in the army, Mr. Green was never again as strong as he had been, and was in such danger of returning attacks that he was finally compelled to locate permanently; but, nevertheless, he continues to preach occasionally, especially when churches are to be dedicated and debts paid off, as he is peculiarly fitted for such work. His last dangerous hemorrhage (which nearly ended his earthly career) resulted from overwork and heat at one of these meetings.

In November, 1880, Mr. Green was prevailed upon by his neighbors to allow them to use his name as a candidate for the Legislature. He was elected and served faithfully his term.

Mr. Green owns one of the finest farms on Mill Creek. It contains 320 acres, the larger part of which is splendid bottom land, under a high state of cultivation. It also has an abundance of timber, stone, water, etc. He has some thoroughbred animals and a large herd of grade cattle. He was among the first men in the county to adopt the plan of pushing his cattle from the start and feeding them until they were ready for the butcher; and his were the first Riley County animals known to have been bought in the Kansas City market for shipment to England.

In 1860, Mr. Green married Miss Ida Leffingwell, of Williamsburg, Ohio, who died in 1870, leaving three children—Glenzen S., Effie and Alice. In 1873, he married Miss Mary Sturdevant, of Rushville, N. Y., by whom he has two children—Burtis U. and Ned M.

V.—JAMES M. HARVEY.

James M. Harvey, fifth Governor of the State of Kansas, was born September 21, 1833, in Monroe County, Va. His father, Thomas Harvey, and his mother, Margaret Walker, were both natives of Virginia, but removed from that State when the subject of this sketch was young. His education was received in the public and select schools of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. On leaving school, he became a practical surveyor and civil engineer, both his tastes and talents inclining him to that profession.

In 1859, just before Kansas was freed from Territorial enthrallment, and when she was struggling to become one of the sisterhood of States, Mr. Harvey removed thither, settling in Riley County, and soon became widely known for his ability, intelligence, and enthusiastic support of the measure which was to make the Territory a member in full fellowship of the American Union. He at once engaged in agriculture, in which he has ever since been employed; but the seclusion of the farm did not conceal his eminent ability and cultivated talents from the public.

In 1861, he enlisted as a soldier under the Union banner, and became Captain of a company in the Fourth and Tenth (consolidated) Regiments. He served with honor in the campaign his command took part in, and was mustered out in 1864. In 1865, and again in 1866, he was a member of the Kansas House of Representatives, where he displayed such power as to attract the attention of the leading men of the commonwealth, and to give earnest of that distinction he was so soon to achieve. In 1867-68, he served as State Senator. In 1869-70, and again in 1870-71, he was Governor of Kansas. The duties of these various offices he discharged with such fidelity and ability as justly to entitle him to still higher distinction. Accordingly, on the assembling of the State Legislature in 1874, he was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Alexander Caldwell, as United States Senator. This vacancy had been temporarily filled by the appointment of Robert Crozier, but the Legislature promptly recognized Mr. Harvey's claims and gave him the merited compliment of an election to that position. He took his seat February 12, 1874, and filled the place with credit to himself and honor to his State until March 4, 1877, when his term expired.

On retiring from public life, Gov. Harvey returned to his farm at Vinton, Riley County, where he has continued to reside.

He was married October 4, 1854, to Miss Charlotte Cutter, of Adams County, Ill. They have six children—Clara, Emma, Lillian, Martha, James N. and John A.

VI.—THOMAS A. OSBORN.

Thomas A. Osborn, sixth Governor of the State of Kansas, was born at Meadville, Penn., on the 26th of October, 1836. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood during his early years, and at the age of fifteen entered a compositor's office to earn his livelihood, starting at the foot of the ladder, by carrying newspapers for the office. He served a full apprenticeship in this printing office, and having during the time acquired sufficient education, entered Allegheny College, paying his way by his labors at the case during vacations. In 1856, he commenced the study of law with Judge Derrickson, of Meadville, and the following year removed to Michigan and was there admitted to the bar. In November, 1857, he migrated to Kansas, and began his career in the Territory as a compositor in the office of the *Herald of Freedom*, Lawrence. He was soon promoted to foreman, and in March, 1858, the editor of the paper, after a two weeks' absence, expressed his thanks "to his worthy foreman, T. A. Osborn, Esq., for the very satisfactory manner he has conducted its columns." He commenced the practice of law at Elwood, Doniphan County, in the spring of 1858, and soon acquired a fine reputation in his chosen profession. Politically, he was a strong Republican and Free-State man, and was elected, in 1859, Senator from Doniphan County to the first State Legislature, taking his seat in 1861.

In 1862, he was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate during the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, and served in that position during the impeachment trial of Gov. Robinson and others. In the fall of the same year, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, his competitor being Hon. J. J. Ingalls. In 1864, he was appointed United States Marshal in Kansas by President Lincoln, and occupied that position until 1867, residing during and after his term of office at Leavenworth. In the fall of 1872, he accepted the nomination as Governor of Kansas, and was elected by a majority of 34,000. He was inaugurated January 13, 1873, and served two terms, the second ending January 8, 1877. He was commissioned as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili, May 31, 1877, by President Hayes. His residence was Santiago. In 1881, he was promoted to the Brazilian Mission, his residence being Rio de Janeiro. He has visited Kansas twice since engaged in foreign service, the last time in December, 1882.

VII.—GEORGE T. ANTHONY.

George T. Anthony, seventh Governor of the State of Kansas, was born in Mayfield, Fulton Co., N. Y., on June 9, 1824, of Orthodox Quaker parents. He received a limited school education, working on the farm in summers and attending school winters, from the age of twelve to eighteen years. Apprenticed to the tin and coppersmith trade at Union Springs, Cayuga Co., N. Y., at the age of nineteen years, he followed that trade as a workman five years, then served two years as a clerk in a hardware store at Ballston Spa, N. Y., and removed to Medina, N. Y., in 1850.

He was married to Rosa A. Lyon, at Medina, N. Y., December 14, 1852, and engaged in the business of hardware, tin and stoves at that place, and in the manufacture of stoves and agricultural implements for nine years, and subsequently in the commission business in New York City; also three years a loan commissioner for Orleans County, N. Y.

He was selected as one of a committee of seven, by request of Gov. Morgan, of New York, to raise and organize troops under the call of July 2, 1862, in the Twenty-eighth District of that State, embracing the counties of Orleans, Niagara and Genesee. He was authorized August 18, 1862, to recruit an independent battery of light artillery of six guns, subsequently known as the Seventeenth New York Independet Battery, filling the ranks to the maximum number in four days, and was mustered intnthe service as Captain with the battery August 26, 1862, and proceeded at once to Washington. He served with this battery till the close of the war, between Washington and Richmond, and in front of Petersburg and Richmond, being with the Eighteenth Army Corps, during the last year of the war. He was brevetted Major for services in the last campaign to Appomattox Court House, and was mustered out of the service at Richmond, Va., June 12, 1865. He removed from Rochester, N. Y., to Kansas in November, 1865, and was editor of the Leavenworth *Daily Bulletin* and of the Leavenworth *Daily Conservative* two years and a half, and editor and publisher of the *Kansas Farmer* for six years. He was appointed United States Internal Revenue Assistant Assessor in December, 1867, and Collector of Internal Revenue July 11, 1868. He was President of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for three years, and of the Board of Centennial Managers for the State of Kansas for two years, holding the three last named positions at the time of his election to the office of Governor, on November 7, 1876. Gov. Anthony, since the expiration of his term of office in 1879, has continued to reside at Leavenworth, being employed much of the time in a responsible position in connection with the extension of the great Santa Fé Railroad system through New Mexico and into old Mexico.

VIII.—JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

John P. St. John, eighth Governor of the State of Kansas, was born in the town of Brookfield, Franklin Co., Ind., February 25, 1833. The family are of Huguenot descent. His grandfather, Daniel St. John, was a native of Luzerne County, Penn. He entered the ministry in his early manhood, and for sixty years was one of the foremost ministers of the Universalist denomination, preaching with unfaltering courage and unswerving faith the doctrines he had espoused, and illustrating their purity by a guileless and untarnished reputation. He was the contemperary and friend of Murray, Ballou, Streeter and Thomas, and is affectionately and reverently numbered with them as one of the American fathers of the denomination. He was also a Freemason, and, at the time of his death, which occurred in Broad Ripple, Ind., was the oldest member of the order in the State.

Samuel St. John, the father of the subject of the present sketch, was born in Orange County, N. Y. He subsequently removed to Brookville, Franklin County, Ind., and engaged in farming. He was a man of more than ordinary natural ability, and of sterling worth. His wife, Sophia Snell, was of English extraction, possessed of rare intelligence, a thorough education, and a character, tempered and adorned by the daily practice of all the Christian virtues.

The early educational advantages of the farmer's children, in the rural districts of Indiana forty years ago, were certainly not encouraging to the ambitious student, being confined to two short terms each year, taught by such instructors as the limited means of the inhabitants could command. The early education of the subject of this sketch was acquired under these circumstances, not exceptional or unknown to the great majority of eminent men of America. He soon mastered the elementary branches taught in the district schools, and, while yet a youth, entered a store with the purpose of acquiring the means for the further prosecution of his studies. While there he continued the study of such practical branches of knowledge as seemed to him desirable to fit him for a business life. In 1852, he removed to California, and engaged, on his arrival, in anything that might offer—wood-chopping, steam-boating, mining, merchandising, etc. He remained on the Pacific Slope some eight years—years of adventure, hardship, danger and toil, if not of profit. During that time he made voyages to Central America, South America, Mexico, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands. He was engaged in the Indian wars of Northern California and Southern Oregon, in 1852-53, in which he suffered all the hardships and perils of Indian warfare, being several times wounded while in that service.

During his mining-life in California, his long-cherished predilection for the legal profession ripened into a definite purpose. He accordingly procured a few elementary law books, and, under conditions calculated to daunt the ardor of one less determined, he commenced his law studies in his mining camp, reading each evening after the close of the day's labor, by the light of a burning pine knot or the camp fire. Thus he pursued his studies assiduously for two years.

In 1860, he returned, rich in the inestimable knowledge which such a varied experience could not fail to give, quite well read in the elementary branches of jurisprudence, with but little more of this world's goods than when he set out eight years before, but fully armed and equipped with the manly weapons of success—honesty, ambition and earnest endeavor. He immediately entered the office of the law firm of Starkweather & McLain, Charleston, Ill., as a law student, and at the expiration of one year, was admitted to practice at the bar, and became a member of the firm above mentioned. Soon after, at the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Sixty-eighth Regiment Illinois Infantry. The regiment was, on being mustered into service, sent to Alexandria, Va., where St. John was assigned to detached duty as Assistant Adjutant General. He remained at Alexandria in this capacity till the term of his regiment expired (November, 1862), when he returned with it, and was mustered out of service at Camp Butler, Illinois. At Camp Mattoon, Illinois, he was placed in command of troops being rendezvoused there, with the rank of Captain, and, on the completion of the organization of the One Hundred and Forty-third Illinois—Dudley C. Smith, Colonel commanding—was elected Lieutenant Colonel of that regiment. The regiment's whole term of service was spent in the Mississippi Valley. Col. St. John continued in the service till 1864, when he returned to private life and resumed the practice of law in connection with Judge McLain, the surviving partner of the old firm of which he had been a member before entering the military service.

In February, 1865, he removed with his family to Independence, Mo., where he first became prominent as a politician, and as a most effective and popular orator. During his residence of four years at that point, he took an active part in the political campaign of 1868, making an effective and vigorous canvass of Western Missouri, in behalf of the nominees of the Republican party, of which he has ever been an unswerving and ardent member.

In May, 1869, Mr. St. John removed to Olathe, Kan., and established a law firm in connection with M. V. B. Parker, under the name of St. John & Parker. He continued practice as a member of this firm till 1875, at which time it was dissolved by mutual consent. Some time afterward he formed a copartnership with Hon. I. O. Pickering, of Olathe, Kan., which still exists, and continued in the practice of his profession till pressing public duties forced its relinquishment.

His prominence as a man of affairs in public life seems to have come to him unsought, and as the result of circumstances entirely outside his individual purposes or designs. Up to 1872, he had devoted himself strictly to the duties of his profession, giving only such attention to political affairs as is common with all intelligent and patriotic voters. He had held unsought various local minor offices which fall to the lot of respected citizens, in the administration of town affairs. As an ardent Republican, he had done gratuitous but acceptable work on the stump during the canvass of 1868. In 1872, he filled his first position as a legislator, being at that time elected as State Senator from Johnson County. He at once took a leading rank, both on the floor, as a debater, and in the committee rooms, as an efficient business member. He served at different times on the Committees on Appropriation and the Judiciary, and filled many other important positions.

At the expiration of his term he was tendered a re-nomination, which he declined, and again gave his undivided attention to the practice of his profession.

As a reformer and a moralist, Mr. St. John has always cherished positive convictions, in the advocacy of which he early became identified with the temperance movement, and was, from the beginning, a sturdy and fearless advocate of the principle of prohibitive legislation as the only practical remedy for the evil of intemperance. So, when the question came to be an issue in the politics of Kansas, he was early recognized as the fit exponent and defender of the then unpopular doctrine. The Kansas State Temperance Convention accordingly nominated him as its candidate for Governor of the State in 1876. He declined the nomination, although in full accord with the convention on the issue it presented. The same fall, he was on the first ballot in the Republican Convention the leading gubernatorial candidate. On the seventh ballot he withdrew his name, which resulted in the nomination and subsequent election of Hon. George T. Anthony as Governor of Kansas.

Two years later, at the Republican State Convention, held at Topeka August 28, 1878, Mr. St. John received the Republican nomination for Governor. The campaign was brilliant and effective, and, considering the distracting element of a third party, which drew largely from the Republican ranks, was one of the most decisive political victories ever achieved in the State. The popular vote was: St. John, Republican, 74,020; Goodin, Democrat, 37,208; Mitchell, Greenback, 27,057.

In 1880, in a total vote of 198,238, St. John was re-elected by a majority over the next highest candidate of 51,647, and a majority over all of 32,170, a fact which shows how satisfactory to the people had been the manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office during his first term.

In 1879 began the great exodus of colored people from the Southern States to Kansas. Gov. St. John at once took an active interest in their behalf, and, through his influence, personal and official, the necessities of thousands of these destitute and suffering people were relieved and themselves placed in a position to become self-sustaining.

In 1882, his friends, contrary to the traditions of the party, nominated him as Governor for a third term. Like Grant, and many others whom the country delights to honor, hi

great name and good deeds did not weigh against the prejudices of the time, and he failed of a re-election.

He stands to-day in his unofficial position foremost among his countrymen, as the national exponent and defender of the prohibitive principle, as applied to the sale of intoxicating drinks. His career seems just begun.

IX.—GEORGE W. GLICK.

The ninth Governor of the State of Kansas, Hon. George W. Glick, of Atchison, was inaugurated on the 8th of January, 1883, the 68th anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Gov. Glick was the first Democratic Governor ever elected in Kansas. He was born at Greencastle, Fairfield County, Ohio, July 4, 1827. On the paternal side, he is of German descent. Henry Glick, his great-grandfather, was one of five brothers who left their beautiful Rhine in the ante-revolutionary war period, and settled in Pennsylvania, all of them being soldiers in the war of the Revolution. George Glick, the grandfather of the Governor, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was severely wounded in the battle of Fort Meigs. Isaac Glick, Gov. Glick's father, resides at Fremont, Sandusky County, Ohio; he has been a prominent farmer and stock raiser, and for three consecutive terms held the office of Treasurer of Sandusky County, having the reputation of a man of excellent business qualifications, and of the highest integrity. George Sanders, his grandfather on the maternal side, was of Scotch origin. He was a Captain in the war of 1812, and bore the marks of his bravery in bodily wounds of a serious nature. Mary (Sanders) Glick, his mother, is a lady of high culture, and in her Christian charities an observer of the command of the Great Teacher, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

George W. Glick was a studious boy; acquiring a good English education. His scholastic attainments embraced a good knowledge of the higher mathematics, and of the languages, which substantial superstructure has enabled him to become a "man of affairs," and to succeed in his general undertakings.

The family removed to Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), when George was five years of age, and after completing his school education, he entered the law office of the firm of Buckland (Ralph P.) and Hayes (Rutherford B.), studying there two years. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Cincinnati, Ohio, having passed a thorough examination in connection with the Cincinnati Law School students.

He commenced the practice of law at Fremont, and soon acquired the fame of a conscientious, painstaking, industrious lawyer, which secured him a large practice at Fremont, and later at Sandusky City, where his residence was prior to coming to Kansas. The Congressional Convention of the Democratic party of his district placed him in nomination for Congress in 1858, but he declined the honor in presence of the Convention, but later, accepted the nomination for State Senator, his preceptor, Mr. Buckland, being his opponent. Though defeated, he ran nearly 2,000 votes ahead of his party ticket. He was elected Judge Advocate General of the Second Regiment of the Seventeenth Division of the Ohio Militia, with the rank of Colonel, and commissioned by Gov. Salmon P. Chase.

He came to Kansas late in 1858, located in Atchison, and entered upon the practice of law, associating himself with Hon. Alfred G. Otis, who was a man well versed in human jurisprudence, and who, as Judge of the Second Judicial District from January, 1877 to January, 1881, won golden opinions as an administrator of justice. The firm of Otis & Glick lasted for fifteen years, Mr. Glick abandoning his lucrative practice in 1874, in consequence of a throat affection. The firm settled up their affairs annually, never a dispute occurring, their last settlement having been effected within an hour.

Mr. Glick was the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Second Judicial District at the first election held under the Wyandotte Constitution, December 6, 1859. His vote was larger than that of any candidate on his ticket. He was elected a member of the Kansas House of Representatives from the City of Atchison in 1862, '63, '64, '65, '67, '75 and 1880. In the Legislative sessions of 1863, '64, '65, '66, '68 and 1881, he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and was made the chairman of the same in 1865, 1866 and 1868, by the Republican Speakers of the House, Hon. Jacob Stotler, Hon. John T. Burris and Hon. Preston B. Plumb. He was on the Ways and Means Committee in the session of 1864; on the State Library Committee in 1868; on the Committees on Assessment and Taxation, and on Federal Relations, and Chairman of the Railroad Committee in the session of 1876, and on Banks and Banking in the session of 1881. In the session of 1876, Mr. Glick was Speaker *pro tem.* of the House. In May, 1874, Mr. Glick served as a member of the State Senate, having been elected to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Joseph C. Wilson.

July 28, 1866, he was one of the delegates elected by the Democrats to attend the Union Convention at Philadelphia, August 14, 1866; was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee appointed September 15, 1870; was appointed a member of the State Central Relief Committee, November 12, 1874; Gov. Thomas A. Osborn commissioned him a Centennial Manager, March 3, 1876, and he was elected Treasurer of the Board of Managers, and he was present at the first meeting of the Board at Philadelphia, at their office in the Kansas Building, June 4, 1876, when the arranging of the display was completed. July 29, 1868, he was made, by acclamation, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and at the election received some support outside of his political party.

He has been one of the County Commissioners of Atchison County, and, upon his accession to the office of Governor, was holding the position of Auditor of his county. Of the votes cast for Governor of Kansas, in 1882, George W. Glick received 83,237; Gov. John P. St. John, 75,158; Ex-Gov. Charles Robinson, 20,933; scattering, 56. Mr. Glick received about 46 per cent of the vote cast. The highest vote ever before cast for a Democratic candidate for office in Kansas was polled for Hon. Edmund G. Ross, for Governor, in 1880. At that election Gov. St. John's vote was 115,204; Mr. Ross', 63,557; H. P. Vrooman's, 19,477; scattering, 702. The per cent of the vote received by Mr. Ross was nearly 32; Gov. St. John's in 1880, about 58 per cent; in 1882, about 44. The Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, in 1882, received a little over 33 per cent of the vote cast; James Smith, Republican, for the third time elected, had 53½ per cent. Gov. Glick, a man of temperate habits of life, does not entertain the idea that "Prohibition" is a sovereign remedy for the evils arising from the use of and traffic in intoxicating drinks. February 22, 1876, while a member of the House, during the pendency of the proposed amendment to the dram shop act in the General Statutes of 1868, he asked to have the following protest to it spread upon the House journal, which appears on pages 933 and 934 of the journal of 1876. It reads as follows:

"MR. SPEAKER: I enter my protest against the passage of House Bill No. 216, an act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 35 of the General Statutes of 1868, relating to dram-shops, for the following reasons:

"1. A prohibitory liquor law, wherever tried, has been a failure, and has not accomplished its purposes. This proposition is conceded by all those who have given the subject a careful consideration, and were not controlled by fanaticism.

"2. This bill, if passed into a law, will result in the increased use of intoxicating liquors, as no one will attempt to enforce such a law.

"3. The regulation and control over the traffic in intoxicating liquors in cities is an absolute necessity for the preservation of the peace and good order of society, and that control over it is taken away by this bill.

"4. The revenue derived from the sale of intoxicating liquors aids in paying the burdensome expenses following in the wake of such sales, but by this law the burdens on the public are increased, while the ability of the public, and more especially the cities, to prevent them is decreased.

"5. The liquor traffic will, by this bill, if it becomes a law, greatly increase the number of places wherein liquor is sold, and as a necessary result the evils of the traffic will be greatly increased, the expenses of protecting life and property and preserving the peace of the public in cities greatly increased, with no resulting benefit from this bill if it becomes a law.

"6. The evils resulting from abolishing the license system will result in turning the politics of cities over to those who will secure the election of officers who will not prosecute or aid in enforcing the law, by which the moral character of all cities will suffer and crime will be greatly increased with inadequate power to prevent it.

"I am satisfied that my constituents do not desire any change in the present liquor law. I believe they are satisfied with its provisions, and under its operation they have been able to control its traffic, prevent the evils and abuses incident thereto, and preserve the peace and quietude of the city, and prevent increased immorality and law-breaking without being compelled to submit to increased taxation that would be needed if this bill becomes a law.

"G. W. GLICK."

Gov. Glick has been prominently connected with the early Kansas railroads, especially those running into and out of Atchison. He was one of the first directors of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, running west from Atchison, now extended nearly through to the Colorado line, and a part of the Missouri Pacific system; he was a director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, the important railroad of the State and of the country west of the Mississippi; he was President of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad from its organization until its completion, having spent four years of earnest labor in sacrificing efforts to accomplish its construction from Atchison to the capital city of Nebraska. Having organized the Atchison Gas Company, he secured the building of the gas works. He has erected many business and several dwelling houses in Atchison. He has a fine farm of about 600 acres in Shannon Township, about six miles west from the city of Atchison. About 200 acres are under cultivation, the remainder in pasture and woodland, there being some of the finest blue grass range here that can be found in the State. Nine miles of osage orange hedges mark the sub-divisions of the farm. As a tiller of the soil and a patron of husbandry, he has much to show for his labor of hand and brain. He conducts his business upon a scientific basis, and makes a registration of matters relating to stock and crops, knowing as a matter of debt and credit how every interest of his stands. He was the first master of the Shannon Hill Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. He has been a Freemason for over thirty years, and aided in organizing the Royal Arch Chapter and Commandery of Atchison.

The wife of Gov. Glick was Miss Elizabeth Ryder, daughter of Dr. A. Ryder, of Fremont, Ohio. They were married at Massillon, Ohio, September 17, 1857. Frederick, their only son, just attaining his majority, is the Private Secretary of the Governor. Jennie, their only daughter, is eighteen years of age.

THE ERA OF PEACE.

The sweet assuring smile of peace fell on Kansas for the first time in her existence when the war of the rebellion ended. Twelve years of turmoil and bloody strife—twelve years of constant effort where danger was ever rife, had trained the inhabitants to know no rest save in motion and no safety save in incessant vigilance. Under such discipline the character of the whole people had become as peculiar as the experiences through which they had passed. A restless energy was the controlling characteristic—to take one's ease had ceased to be a thing to be desired; obstacles to be overcome were the desired objects, and to overcome them the grand aim of a typical Kansan's life. Pluck, independent of hope and defiant of despair, was the ruling passion of the people. The war being ended, they turned to the most vigorous pursuit of the peaceful arts; they had conquered the right to the free soil they trod; henceforth their energies should be devoted to the development of its highest possibilities through every means which ingenuity could devise, patience endure, or energy execute.

What costs dearest lies closest to the heart; so the intensest love of the strange people who, impelled by diverse motives, from remote points had come to Kansas, and suffered and endured to hold possession, became centered in the commonwealth which had cost them so much, and, forgetful of old divisions and feuds, the combined energies of the whole people, trained to an intensity of action which brooked no restraint, turned with irresistible force to the development of the resources of their beloved State.

Mines were opened and railroads built. Husbandry and manufactures brought wealth and plenty in abundant measure to the land, and with it came churches, schools, charitable institutions, happy homes and villages and cities and all else which marks the highest ethical development of a civilized, free and unconquerable people. The marvelous progress made by Kansas during the era of peace, is the natural result of her early training and is as anomalous in its magnificent results as was its early history.

The history of the development and growth of a commonwealth under the benign influences of peace, abounds in no startling or thrilling events from which to frame a narrative. The silent forces noiselessly perform their work—"first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear"—there can be no further history written of it; only marks to show the various stages of development and growth. Hence it is deemed impracticable to follow in consecutive narrative or exact chronological sequence the development which has marked the peaceful era of Kansas history. The various agencies and departments of labor and thought, which combined have made Kansas the pride not only of her citizens but of the whole Union, are treated under topical headings, as appears on the succeeding pages.

RAILROADS.

On the 20th of March, 1860, the first iron rail for a railroad on Kansas soil, was laid at Elwood, Doniphan County, opposite St. Joseph, Mo. This rail was laid on the Elwood & Marysville Railroad, now the St. Joseph & Western Division of the Union Pacific Railway. On the 28th of the following April, the track on this road had been completed to Elwood, five miles distant, and on that day the locomotive "Albany," an engine which had been used from Boston to the Missouri, as railroads had successively wended their way toward the occident, was brought over the river from St. Joseph on a ferry boat and placed on the new railroad track. This was the first iron horse that ever touched Kansas soil. The next day several cars were brought over, and a grand jubilation was held at Elwood over the completion of what was claimed to be the first section of the Great Pacific Railroad. Addresses were made by Col. M. Jeff Thompson, President of the Elwood & Marysville Railroad; Williard P. Hall, President of the St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad; Robert M. Stewart, Governor of Missouri, and others. April 29, 1882, twenty-two years after the date of the first railroad celebration in Kansas, there were 3,718 miles of railroad in this State.

The early pioneers of Kansas had a correct estimate of the value and importance of railroads, both as agents in the stimulation of industrial enterprises and the promotion of civilization. They also realized that the natural means of transportation in the great extent of country in the then

Territory, stretching from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, were in no wise adequate to the demands of the people that were soon inevitably to occupy this soil. The only known navigable stream was the Missouri River, which touched only a portion of the border of the eastern portion of the Territory. The Kansas River, it was hoped, was navigable as far west as Fort Riley. The site for the town of Pawnee, the first Territorial Capital, was located near Fort Riley, mainly from the belief that it was at the head of navigation on the Kansas River.

At that time the mineral wealth of the Rocky Mountains had not been discovered. None then ever dreamed that the day would come when the commercial relations between pastoral Kansas and dwellers in the mountains on its western border would be of such magnitude as to require the services of a railroad for their maintenance. The Kansas pioneers were firm in the faith that a railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast would soon traverse the entire length of the State, from east to west, and some indulged in the hope that a railroad might at some time in the dim future be constructed to the ancient city of Santa Fé, N. M. The great wagon trail through the heart of the Territory, commencing at Independence, Mo., and ending at Santa Fé., doubtless gave origin to the latter speculation. The great trunk line to the Pacific Ocean has been constructed through the Territory of Kansas, and within reasonable time, as was anticipated by the early pioneers, but not by the route they expected. The great trunk line has followed the old Santa Fé trail, and though a railroad has been constructed through Kansas to the Rocky Mountains, and thence northward to a point on another trunk line to the Pacific, this road, which was anticipated by the early pioneers, and which they believed would constitute a trunk line to the Pacific, is only a branch road. This branch was first constructed as a trunk line to the Rocky Mountains, a locality that the early Kansas pioneer never conceived would be suitable for a railway terminus.

The Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, now a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, commences at Atchison and runs northward through the northeast corner of Atchison County, thence through the center of Doniphan County, entering the State of Nebraska at the northwest corner of the latter county. The number of miles in Kansas is 37.24, and the entire length of the road from Atchison to Lincoln, Neb., is 146.60.

The Central Branch, Union Pacific Railway, commences at Atchison, and runs westerly, through the counties of Atchison, Jackson, Nemaha, Marshall, Washington, Cloud, Mitchell, Smith and Phillips, to Lenora, Norton County, a distance of 293 miles. It has the following branches: From Greenleaf, Washington County, to Washington, the county seat of said county, distance 7 miles; Yuma, Cloud County, to Talmage, Republic County, distance 29.8 miles; Jamestown, Cloud County, to Burr Oak, Jewell County, distance 33.8 miles; Downs, Osborne County, to Bull's City, Osborne County, distance 24 miles. Total length of road and branches, 387.6 miles. Operated by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad commences at Atchison, and runs southwesterly, through the counties of Atchison, Jefferson, Shawnee, Osage, Lyon, Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice, Barton, Pawnee, Edwards, Ford, Gray, Sequoyah, Kearney, striking the Colorado State line at Sargent, Hamilton County. Distance from Atchison to Sargent, 470.58 miles. The road strikes the Arkansas River at Hutchinson, Reno County, 218 miles from Atchison, and follows that stream to the Colorado line. The Kansas branches of this road are as follows: Kansas City, Topeka & Western Railroad, Kansas City, Mo., to Topeka, Kan., 66.32 miles; Pleasant Hill & De Soto Railroad, State line to Cedar Junction, Johnson County, Kan., 28 miles; Kansas City, Emporia & Southern Railroad, Emporia, to the south line of Greenwood County, 64.21 miles; Elk & Chautauqua Railroad, south line of Greenwood County to Howard, Kan., 11.84 miles: Florence, El Dorado & Walnut Valley Railroad, Florence, Kan., to Douglas, Kan., 53.59 miles; Marion & McPherson Railroad, Florence, Kan., to Lyons, Kan., 78.77 miles; Marion & McPherson Extension Railroad, Lyons, Kan., to Ellinwood, Kan., 19.84 miles; Wichita & Southwestern Railroad, Newton, Kan., to Wichita, Kan., 27.28 miles; Cowley, Sumner & Fort Smith Railroad, Wichita, Kan., to Arkansas City, Kan., 52 miles; Mulvane, Kan., to Caldwell, Kan., 38 miles: Harvey County Railroad, Sedgwick, Kan., to Halstead, Kan., 8.89 miles; Kansas City & Olathe Railroad, Olathe to Waseca Junction, 12 miles. Total number of miles on main line and branches, in Kansas, 904.17. In addition, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company owns and operates the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad and branches, consisting of 384.48 miles. This company also owns and operates jointly with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Manhattan, Alma & Burlingame Railroad (56.62 miles), and also the Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern Railroad, from Leavenworth to Meriden, Jefferson County (45 miles). The total number of miles of road owned and operated exclusively by this company in Kansas is 1,288.65, and the total number of miles of road in this State in which it is interested is 1,390.27.

The main line of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad commences at Kansas City, Mo., and runs south through the counties of Johnson, Miami, Linn, Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee, in the State of Kansas, and terminates at Baxter Springs, Cherokee County. Distance from Kansas City to Baxter Springs, 159.92 miles—in Kansas, 157.70. The branches are as follows: Rich Hill Railroad, Rich Hill Junction, Linn Co., Kan., to Carbon Center, Mo., 24 miles; distance in Kansas, 4.46 miles. Fort Scott, Southwestern & Memphis Railroad, Southeast Junction, Bourbon Co., Kan., to Ash Grove, Mo., 80.52 miles; distance in Kansas, 16.51 miles. Short Creek & Joplin Railroad, Baxter Springs, Kan., to Joplin, Mo., 15.46 miles; distance in Kansas, 9.31 miles; branch from Arcadia, Crawford County, to Morerad, Barton Co., Mo., 8.29 miles. Memphis, Kansas & Colorado Railroad, Weir City, Kan., to Cherry Vale, Kan., 49.79 miles. Total number of miles operated in Kansas, 244.02. Total number of miles of road in operation, 365.45. The Memphis Branch is in operation to Springfield, Mo.

The main line of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad commences at Lawrence and runs south through the counties of Douglas, Franklin, Anderson, Allen, Neosho to Coffeyville, Montgomery Co., distance, 143.83 miles. The extensions are as follows: Ottawa Junction to Olathe, 31.77 miles; Cherry Vale to Harper, westerly, through the counties of Montgomery, Elk, Cowley, Sumner and Harper, 148.82 miles: Wellington, Sumner Co., to Hunnewell, Sumner Co., 18.35. The Ottawa & Burlington Railroad, from Ottawa, Kan., to Burlington, Kan., 42.21 miles, is a leased line. Total number of miles, 384.48. Operated by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company.

The main line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway enters Kansas about four miles east of Fort Scott and runs southwesterly through the counties of Bourbon, Neosho and Labette, entering the Indian Territory two miles south of Chetopa, distance from Missouri State line to Indian Territory, 78 miles. The Neosho section runs from Parsons northwesterly, to Junction City, distance 157 miles, through the counties of Labette, Neosho, Allen, Woodson, Coffey, Lyon, Morris and Davis. Total number of miles in Kansas, 235. The main line commences at Hannibal Mo., and terminates at Dennison, Texas, a distance of 576 miles. The road is operated by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

The main line of the Missouri Pacific Railway enters Kansas at Kansas City, Kan., and terminates at Atchison, a distance of 47 miles. The Nebraska extension commences at Atchison and terminates at Omaha, 50 miles of which are in Kansas. The branches in Kansas are as follows: From Holden, Mo., to Leroy Junction, Coffey Co., Kan., entering Kansas in Miami County and running southwesterly through the counties of Miami, Franklin, Anderson and Coffey. Total length of division (Kansas & Arizona), 115 miles. Distance in Kansas 78 miles: from Osawatomie to Ottawa, 21 miles; from Atchison, Kan., to St. Joseph, Mo., 21 miles. Total number of miles in Kansas, 217. The leased lines are the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway (235 miles in Kansas), and the Central Branch Union Pacific (388 miles in Kansas). Total number of miles of railroad in Kansas operated by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, 840.

The Kansas Division of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway enters Kansas in Cherokee County and runs westerly through the counties of Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery, Wilson, Elk (northeast corner), Greenwood and Butler, to Wichita, Sedgwick County, distance 171 miles. The branches in Kansas are from Joplin, Mo., to Girard, Kan. (thirty-eight miles—twenty in Kansas); from Oronogo, Mo., to Galena, Kansas (twenty miles—two miles in Kansas); and from Litchfield Junction to Litchfield, Crawford County, 2.50 miles. Total number of miles in Kansas, 195.50.

The St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad commences at Fort Scott, Kansas, and runs westerly through the counties of Bourbon, Allen and Woodson to Eureka, Greenwood County, distance 100 miles. The track has been laid to El Dorado, Butler County (133 miles), and doubtless the road will be completed to Wichita early in 1883.

The Kansas Division of the Union Pacific Railway enters Kansas at Kansas City, Kan., and runs westerly through the counties of Wyandotte, Leavenworth, a small portion of the northern part of Douglas, Jefferson, Shawnee, Pottawatomie, Riley, Davis, Dickinson, Saline, Ellsworth, Russell, Ellis, Trego, Gove, St. John and enters Colorado on the western border of Wallace County. Distance from Missouri to Colorado, 446 miles. The branches in Kansas are as follows: Leavenworth, from Leavenworth to Lawrence, 34 miles; Carbondale, Lawrence to Carbondale, 32.1 miles; Junction City & Fort Kearney, from Junction City to Concordia, northwesterly through the counties of Davis, Clay, the southwest corner of Washington and Cloud, 70.5 miles; Solomon, from Solomon City, northwesterly, through the northeast corner of Saline County, through Ottawa County, the southwest corner of Cloud County, and to Beloit, Mitchell County, 56.9 miles; Salina & Southwestern, from Salina southward to McPherson, 35.4 miles. Total number of miles of road in Kansas operated by the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific Railway Company, 674.9.

RECAPITULATION.

Statement showing the mileage of railroads in Kansas, by whom owned and by what companies operated, December 31, 1882:

NAME OF ROAD.	No. of Miles	By Whom Owned.	By Whom Operated.	Total Number of Miles.
Atchison & Nebraska	37.24	C. B. & Q.	C. B. & Q.	37.24
Central Branch, U. P. and Branches	388	U. P.	Mo. P.	840
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	235	M. K. & T.	Mo. P.	
Missouri Pacific	217	Mo. P.	Mo. P.	
Atchison, T'p'ka & Santa Fé & Branches	904.17	A. T. & S. F.	A. T. & S. F.	1,288.65
Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kan.	384.48	A. T. & S. F.	A. T. & S. F.	
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf	194.23	K. C. Ft. S. & G.	K. C. F. S. & G.	244.02
Memphis, Kansas & Colorado (N. G.)	49.79	K. C. Ft. S. & G.	K. C. F. S. & G.	
Junction City & Fort Kearney	70.5	Union Pacific.	Union Pacific.	993.90
Solomon	56.9	Union Pacific.	Union Pacific.	
Salina & Southwestern	35.4	Union Pacific.	Union Pacific.	
Lawrence & Emporia	31.1	Union Pacific.	Union Pacific.	
St. Joseph & Western	151	Union Pacific.	Union Pacific.	
Kansas Central (N. G.)	169	Union Pacific.	Union Pacific.	
Union Pacific	480	Union Pacific.	Union Pacific.	
St. Louis & San Francisco	195.50	St. L. & S. F.	St. L. & S. F.	195.50
St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita	133	St. L. Ft. S. & W.	St. L. Ft. S. & W	133.00
Manhattan, Alma & Burlingame	56.62	A. T. & S. F. U. P.	A. T. & S. F. Union Pacific.	101.62
Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern	45	A. T. & S. F. U. P.	A. T. & S. F. Union Pacific.	
Chicago & Rock Island	2	C. & R. I.	C. & R. I.	2
Nebraska, Topeka, Iola & Memphis	20	N. T. I. & M.	N. T. I. & M.	20
Total number of miles of railroad in Kan.				3,855.9

The St. Joseph & Western Railroad commences at St. Joseph, Mo., and enters Kansas in the county of Doniphan and runs westerly through

Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha and Marshall Counties, and enters Nebraska from the northeast corner of Washington County. Distance in Kansas, 138 miles. The Marysville & Blue Valley Railroad from Marysville, Kan., to Beatrice, Neb., is a branch. Distance thirty-eight miles, (thirteen in Kansas). Total number of miles in Kansas, 151. Owned and operated by the Union Pacific.

The Kansas Central Railroad (N. G.) commences at Leavenworth City and runs westerly through the counties of Leavenworth, Jefferson, Atchison (southwest corner), Jackson, Pottawatomie, Riley and Clay, to Miltonvale, Cloud County. Distance 169 miles. Owned and operated by the Union Pacific.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway (Leavenworth Branch), runs from the west end of the Kansas & Missouri Bridge, at Fort Leavenworth, to Leavenworth City. Distance two miles.

The Nebraska, Topeka, Iola & Memphis Railroad commences at Girard, Crawford County, and runs northwesterly to the northwest corner of Crawford County. Distance twenty miles.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD.

The history of the Santa Fé Trail and the development and progress of the New Mexican trade, up to 1843, has been given in a former chapter. For seven years thereafter, during the Mexican war, and until the question of the Texan boundary was finally settled, the trade languished, although the "Trail" held its identity and pre-eminence as the great transcontinental thoroughfare. In 1850, under new and more auspicious conditions the traffic and travel over the route was again renewed. New Mexico and California had become a part of the vast domain of the United States, and the tide of emigration, together with the increasing and now unrestricted trade with the Santa Fé region, increased in volume and importance from year to year, till caravans of emigrants and traders moved along the trail in almost as continuous a line as the trains of the Santa Fé railroad of to-day.

This line of traffic already marked by the experience of thirty years as the natural route of travel and traffic to the Southwest and the regions beyond the mountains on the Pacific coast, early suggested to the enterprising and far-seeing men of Kansas the feasibility of establishing a grand trunk railway, essentially over the route which the instincts of pioneer trade had already selected. As soon as the political disturbances incident to the organization of the Territorial government were dispelled, the project took practical form. It is notable that among the inceptors of this magnificent undertaking were those who had been most earnest and bitter antagonists in the political conflicts of the preceding years. No stronger proof of the conservative virtues of commercial interests, in the promotion of the peace and prosperity of communities and nations, can be adduced than that shown in the personnel of those by whom this great project was conceived, and the unity of purpose with which they persevered to its completion.

The Beginning.—The first move for the construction of a railroad from the Missouri, across the Territory to the Southwest, resulted in the charter, by the Territorial Legislature, of the St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad Company, February 20, 1857. The road, as projected, was to start from St. Joseph, Mo., opposite Elwood, Doniphan County, thence crossing the Missouri, through Doniphan, Atchison and Jefferson Counties to Topeka, as its first terminal point. By supplemental legislation, the charter was amended, permitting the extension of the road in the direction of Santa Fé, to the southern or western line of the Territory, thus authorizing its location over essentially the present route of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad.

The anxiety for an early and direct railroad communication with the Missouri River led the citizens of Topeka and other inhabitants of the Territory along the line of the proposed route, to look with favor upon it, although its eastern terminus was outside the limits of the Territory. Topeka had already voted it a subsidy.

The citizens of Atchison, were at that time ambitious to make their thriving town the terminal point and future railway center of the great transcontinental system, the plans of which were then just taking form, and were strongly averse to the project which would make Atchison but a way station on the great road at best, or might leave it out in the cold altogether. With a view to avert the threatened hindrance to its progress, it was determined, if possible, to make Atchison the eastern terminus of the proposed road. The city accordingly raised or loaned its credit to the amount of $150,000, by the aid of which subsidy a direct road was built on the Missouri side of the river, from St. Joseph to that place, and thenceforth under another charter, with Atchison, Kan., instead of St. Joseph, Mo., as the eastern terminus, the enterprise was carried on; the sympathy and interest of the inhabitants of the Territory being transferred to the new project which promised the same advantages, with the added prestige of its being wholly a Kansas corporation.

The Atchison & Topeka Railroad Company was incorporated by act of the Territorial Legislature, February 11, 1859. The persons named as incorporators in the act were: S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison; C. K. Holliday, Topeka; Luther C. Challiss, Atchison; Peter T. Abell, Atchison; Milton C. Dickey, Topeka; Asaph Allen, Topeka; Samuel Dickson, Atchison; Wilson L. Gordon, Topeka; George S. Hillyer, Grasshopper Falls; Lorenzo D. Bird, Atchison; Jeremiah Murphy, Topeka; George H. Fairchild, Atchison, and F. L. Crane, Topeka.

The charter authorized the company "to survey, locate, construct, complete, alter, maintain and operate a railroad with one or more tracks, from or near Atchison in Kansas Territory to the town of Topeka in Kansas Territory, and to such point on the southern or western boundary of said Territory, in the direction of Santa Fé, as may be convenient and suitable for the construction of said road, and also to construct a branch to any point on the southern line of said Territory in the direction of the Gulf of Mexico."

The authorized stock was $1,500,000, with permission to increase to such amount as should be required in the construction of the road.

The first meeting for organization under the charter was held at the office of Luther C. Challiss, in Atchison, September 15, 1859. At this meeting $52,000 of the first subscription was paid, to enable a preliminary survey of the proposed route to be made and the first Board of Directors and officers chosen were as follows:

Directors.—L. C. Challiss, George H. Fairchild, P. T. Abell, S. C. Pomeroy, L. D. Bird, C. K. Holliday, F. L. Crane, E. G. Ross, Joel Huntoon, M. C. Dickey, Jacob Safford, R. H. Weightman and J. H. Stringfellow.

Officers—C. K. Holliday, President; P. T. Abell, Secretary; M. C. Dickey, Treasurer.

The terrible drought of 1860 totally paralyzed every business enterprise of the Territory, and with the organization completed as above stated, the work on the road was held in abeyance till more propitious times should warrant a beginning that might promise success. The famine was so complete and general as to completely impoverish the whole farming community. In the natural course of events, should no further disasters befall them, it seemed unlikely that the settlers could so far recuperate as to render any adequate aid to the project for years to come.

At this juncture, the directors determined to press the claims of Kansas for a national subsidy, and, as early as the session of 1859–60, C. K. Holliday and his associates were in Washington, urging the claims of their enterprise. Every session of Congress thereafter saw an efficient delegation of lobby members from Kansas, working with discretionary zeal for a land grant for the great trans-continental railway, till the desired aid was obtained. March 3, 1863, by act of Congress, a grant of land was made to the State of Kansas, giving alternate sections, one mile square, ten in width, on either side of the proposed road, amounting to 6,400 acres per mile, on condition that it should be finished within, or at the expiration of, ten years from the approval of the act. The grant was accepted by the State, and transferred to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad,* February 9, 1864.

The war of the rebellion was then at white heat, especially in Kansas, and little could be done further than to keep up the organization and hold secure the land grants conferred upon the road as a basis of credit for the ultimate completion of the road. February 17, 1864, eight days after the land grant was legally in the possession of the corporation, a meeting of stockholders was holden for the purpose of electing officers, and such other business as the new order of things required.

The first officers under the land grant were as follows:

Directors—S. C. Pomeroy, L. C. Challiss, B. F. Stringfellow, Atchison; D. L. Lakin, Jefferson County; C. K. Holliday, F. L. Crane, Jacob Safford, Topeka; H. W. Farnsworth, Kaw Agency; S. N. Wood, Council Grove; Joseph Frost, Lyon County; W. R. Saunders, Coffey County; W. F. M. Arny, Santa Fé.

Officers—S. C. Pomeroy, President; S. N. Wood, Vice President; C. K. Holliday, Secretary; D. L. Lakin, Treasurer.

A committee was appointed to open books and procure subscriptions for the stock. They were to offer the stock first to citizens of the State, and failing in thus procuring the desired support, were to operate in the Eastern monetary centers. The committee consisted of S. C. Pomeroy, S. N. Wood, Jacob Safford and C. K. Holliday.

A committee, consisting of Jacob Safford, C. K. Holliday and D. L. Lakin, was appointed to draft an act and work it through the Kansas Legislature, authorizing the counties along the proposed line to loan their credit to the proposed road. This committee had the honor of framing and presenting the first bill which inaugurated the granting of local subsidies to railroads in Kansas. Their labors resulted successfully in the passage of a bill, March 1, 1864, authorizing the counties of Atchison, Jefferson, Shawnee and other counties, through and near which the proposed line was to pass, to issue their corporate bonds to the road for a like amount of stock, the limited maximum of such issue being $200,000 for any single county, and such issue not to be made except after the proposal had been submitted to, and accepted by, the voters and tax-payers of each county. Under the provisions of this act, subsidies were voted by the counties along the line of the proposed road, as follows: Atchison County, $150,000; Jefferson County, $200,000; Shawnee County, $250,000; Osage County, $150,000; Lyon County, $200,000.

C. K. Holliday, as one of the stock committee before mentioned, went to New York during the spring of 1864, and there first presented the merits of the project to the attention of Eastern capitalists, with a view to negotiating the stock and contracting or otherwise providing for the building of the road. He returned without consummating any definite arrangement, and reported progress. S. C. Pomeroy, taking up the work where Mr. Holliday had left it, repaired to New York, and, early in 1865, effected a negotiation with Willis Gaylord, whereby sufficient stock was disposed of and means otherwise secured to warrant the construction of the road. The first contract was made with George W. Beach and his associates—A. P. Balch, of Hanover, N. H., and Messrs. Dodge, Lord & Co., Cincinnati. Beach came to Topeka in the summer of 1865, with a view to beginning the work. He seems to have been a man of good intentions, great pretensions, and of more than ordinary executive ability. He lacked, however, the money required to start the undertaking, and could not inspire his associates with sufficient confidence to induce them to invest under his management. It is unnecessary to recount the various and ever-futile attempts made by him to even begin the work. Months and even years went by, during which, in the words of a chronicler of the times, Beach endured an "Iliad of woes"—no less, perhaps, than the impatient directors, who were powerless, till the expiration of the time of his contract, to help themselves—but the road remained unbuilt and unbegun.

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* A new charter was granted by the Kansas State Legislature, March 3, 1863, under the above name, absorbing the rights and franchises of the A. & T.

In the spring of 1868, C. K. Holliday, D. L. Lakin and Jacob Safford, being in New York, met Thomas J. Peter, then a civil engineer of acknowledged ability, who had been for years successfully engaged in railroad building in the Western States. They prevailed on him to visit Kansas and look into the merits of their project, then quietly reposing under the terms of Beach's unfulfilled contract. His visit resulted in the purchase of Mr. Beach's interest, or rather in his withdrawal, and the organization of a new construction company. The new organization, with Mr. Peter as Chief Engineer and General Manager, combined all the elements to insure success, viz.: the best engineering skill, practical energy, and the command of ample credit and ready means.

The members were: T. J. Peter, Charles W. Pierce, Carlos Pierce, Henry Keyes, C. K. Holliday, D. L. Lakin, M. L. Sargent, Jacob Safford, Emmonds Raymond, Boston; A. P. Balch, Hanover, N. H.; Thomas Sherlock, George A. Hill, H. C. Lord, N. Lord, Jr., F. Dodge and H. Stearnes, Cincinnati; C. J. Broadwell, Willis Gaylord, G. Opdyke, Dr. Caswell, J. W. Ellis, Perkins, Livingstone & Post, New York; A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island; B. M. Smith and W. Dennison, Columbus, Ohio.

In October, 1868, nearly ten years after the granting of the first charter. the work of building the road was begun at Topeka, by the construction company, under the direction of Thomas J. Peter. The road was first built southward in order to reach, as soon as possible, the coal region of Osage County. The work was pushed with an energy and rapidity hitherto unparalleled in the history of railroad construction. The progress and completion of the work is shown below.

Road commenced at Topeka in October, 1868; opened to Carbondale, 18 miles from Topeka, July, 1869; to Burlingame, 27 miles, September, 1869; to Osage City, 35 miles, May, 1870; to Reading, 45 miles, June, 1870; to Emporia, 62 miles, July, 1870; to Cottonwood, 82 miles, March, 1871; to Florence, 107 miles, May, 1871; to Peabody, 119 miles, June, 1871; to Newton, 136 miles, July, 1871; to Sedgwick, 147 miles, April, 1872; to Wichita, 163 miles, May, 1872; Atchison to Topeka, 49 miles, May, 1872; Newton to Hutchinson, 217 miles from Atchison, June, 1872; to Great Bend, 269 miles, July, 1872; to Larned, 291 miles, August, 1872; to Dodge City, 351 miles, September, 1872; to the western State line, 470 miles, December 23, 1872. Time of building, four years and three months.

The road was completed as far as Burlingame by the "construction company," at which point the contract was canceled by the company, as such, nearly all the members being also stockholders in the road, and the building was thenceforward carried on to its completion under the direction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Co., Mr. Peter remaining as the General Manager until the road was finished

It is not within the scope of this work to follow this road in detail through the vicissitudes of its growth to the colossal proportions it has attained, further than to note its extensions and acquisitions from year to year until the trunk road with its various branch connections owned or controlled by the company, comprises of itself one of the most important railway systems of the nation.

The trunk line as now (1882) completed, extends through the southwestern part of Colorado, thence in a southerly direction as far as Deming, New Mexico, having a continuous trunk line of 1,133 miles. The New Mexico Division was opened to Santa Fé February 16, 1880; to Alberquerque, April 15, 1880; to San Marcial, October 1, 1880; and to Deming, where the line connects with the Southern Pacific Railroad of California, March 10, 1881. The extension of the trunk line through New Mexico in 1880 to its present terminus was 400 miles in length.

At the time the grant was made (1864) there could not have been along the whole proposed line in the counties above named to exceed 5,000 inhabitants. During the period of its construction (1868 to 1873) emigration set strongly to the counties along the road, and at the time of its completion the population aggregated not far from 40,000. During the succeeding seven years it increased to 125,000, and is now estimated at the close of the first decade (1883) at 140,000.

BRANCH CONNECTIONS IN KANSAS.

The road has acquired by purchase, lease or construction, tributary and branch roads, aggregating more miles in length than the trunk road itself. The following statement gives a description of the branch connections, going South from Atchison, with the date of each acquisition, etc.

Kansas City, Topeka and Western Railroad was incorporated and was leased in perpetuity by the A., T. & Sta. F. Co., October 1, 1875. The route extends from Kansas City, Mo., to Topeka, Kan., 66.32 miles, at which point it joins the trunk line. It was the successor of the Lawrence & Topeka and Kansas Midland Railroads, and, under the perpetual lease, the A., T. & Sta. F. Co., owning all the stock and contracting to pay all interest on the funded debt of those corporations, is now virtually owned by and a part of the property of that company. It has become the most important section of the main traffic of the road, superseding the Atchison & Topeka Division in importance as the avenue of Eastern travel and transcontinental transportation.

Pleasant Hill & De Soto Railroad (Pleasant Hill Branch), extends from Pleasant Hill, Mo., through Johnson County, by way of Olathe, to Cedar Junction, on the Kansas City Branch of the main road, a distance of 44.9 miles. This road was formerly a part of the Lawrence & Western Railroad, which was sold under foreclosure, in 1877, the eastern section being purchased by the P. H. & D. S. Co., by whom it was leased in perpetuity to the A., T. & Sta. Fé Co., September 1, 1877. The stock is now all owned by the lessee.

Manhattan, Alma & Burlingame Railroad, extends from Manhattan, Riley County, in a southeasterly direction through Wabaunsee and Osage Counties, making a junction with the A., T. & Sta. F. R. R., at Burlingame. The length of the road is 56.62 miles. It is owned jointly by the A., T. & Sta. Fé Co., and the Union Pacific which connects with its northern terminus at Manhattan.

Kansas City, Emporia & Southern Railroad (Howard Branch), joins the trunk line at Emporia and extends south, through Lyon and Greenwood Counties, 64.2 miles, to the north line of Elk County. It was completed October 10, 1879. An extension of 11.8 miles to Howard, Elk County, was built the same year, under the name of the Elk & Chautauqua Railroad. The entire line was leased on its completion to the A. T. & Sta. Fé Co., which also owns a controlling portion of the stock.

Florence, El Dorado & Walnut Valley Railroad (El Dorado Branch), extends south from Florence to Douglas, Butler County, 53.9 miles. It was begun under the auspices of the A., T. & Sta. Fé Co., in 1877, and has been operated under a perpetual lease by that company, since August 1, of that year.

Marion & McPherson R. R. (McPherson Branch) extends from Florence westerly, and north of the main road, through Marion, McPherson and Rice Counties, to Lyons, a distance of 78.77 miles. It was opened to McPherson, September 29, 1879, and to Lyons June 1, 1880. An extension, under the name of the Marion & McPherson Extension Railroad, was completed in 1881, from Lyons to Ellinwood, 20 miles, where a junction is again made with the Trunk road. This deflection, is under perpetual lease to the A., T. & Sta. Fé Co., that company owning also a controlling part of the stock. It is virtually owned by the company.

Wichita & Southwestern Railroad (Caldwell and Arkansas City Branches), leaves Newton and extends southward to Wichita, Sedgwick County, 27.28 miles. It was chartered March 2, 1868, and completed under the building management of the A., T. & Sta. Fé Co., May 13, 1872. It is leased perpetually to that company, who also own all the stock.

Cowley, Sumner & Fort Smith Railroad, is an extension of the road last mentioned. It extends from Wichita, south, through Sedgwick and Cowley Counties to Arkansas City, a distance of 68.61 miles, with branch deflection at Mulvane to Caldwell, Sumner County, 37.8 miles. This road was opened to Arkansas City, December 31, 1879, and to Caldwell, June 13, 1880. It is entirely under the control of the A., T. & Sta. Fé Co. It was built under its auspices, is leased to it perpetually, and, of its capital stock of $1,500,000, $1,200,000 is owned by that corporation.

The total length of branch and tributary roads in Kansas is 530 miles. The length of the trunk line from Atchison to the western State line is 470 miles; total in the State of Kansas, 1,000 miles.

LAND GRANTS.

The Government Land Grant, before mentioned as made to the company March 3, 1863, comprised very nearly 3,000,000 acres in alternate sections, extending ten miles on either side of the road, when built, through its entire length in the State of Kansas, except where before settled and occupied; in such cases, other lands to be designated and conveyed in their stead. At the time of the grant the eastern portion of the State had become generally occupied by settlers, and the grant was made to lands beyond and west of the line of settlement at that time, the width on either side of the road being twenty miles for a sufficient distance to compensate for the already settled territory along the extreme eastern section of the road. Under this arrangement the grant was located as follows: The eastern line of the grant crossed the road at Elinor, Chase County, extending northwesterly twenty miles to near the center of Morris County, and southeasterly from the same point, twenty miles, to near the southeast corner of Chase County. West from this point, the grant embraced alternate sections, twenty miles on each side of the road, for a distance of 187 miles to Nettleton on the dividing line of Pawnee and Edwards Counties; thence to the western boundary of the State, the grant covered alternate sections, ten miles in width on both sides of the road.

Their lands, as fast as surveyed and patented to the company by the Government, have been offered for sale to actual settlers in such quantities, on such liberal terms of payment, and at such prices as to result in their rapid disposal and settlement.

The following table of population shows the rapid development along the line of the road in the land grant counties:

COUNTIES.	When Organized.	POPULATION.				
		1860.	1870.	1875.	1878.	1880.
Morris	1858	770	2,225	4,597	5,656	9,266
Chase	1859	1,046	1,975	3,116	3,798	6,081
Marion	1865	74	768	5,907	8,306	12,457
Butler	1855	437	3,035	9,852	14,175	18,587
Harvey	1872	......	......	5,046	8,107	11,454
McPherson	1870	......	738	6,205	11,291	17,143
Reno	1872	......	......	5,112	11,528	12,824
Rice	1871	......	5	2,453	6,149	9,292
Stafford	......	......	......	......	......	4,755
Barton	1872	......	2	2,099	8,251	10,319
Pawnee	1872	......	179	1,006	6,114	5,396
Edwards	1874	......	......	234	1,700	2,400
Ford	1873	......	427	813	2,160	3,122
Hodgeman	......	......	......	......	......	1,704
Gray	Unorganized.	......	......	......	......	......
Sequoyah	Unorganized.	......	......	......	......	......
Kearney	Unorganized.	......	......	......	......	......
Hamilton	Unorganized.	......	......	......	......	......
Total	......	2,327	9,354	46,440	87,235	124,800

The grant lands were located in counties along the route of the road, going west, as below stated:

Twenty miles, on either side: Morris, south of Council Grove; Chase, nearly entire; Marion, nearly entire; Butler, northwest corner; Harvey, entire; McPherson, south half; Reno, all, except southwest corner; Rice, all, except northeast corner; Stafford, north three-fourths; Barton, south seven-eighths; Pawnee, nearly entire; and southeast corner of Rush.

Ten miles, on either side: Edwards, north half; Ford, north half; Hodgeman, south quarter; Gray, middle half; Sequoyah, middle half; Kearney, south two-thirds; Hamilton, north two-thirds.

Up to the close of 1882, nearly one half of these lands have been disposed of to actual settlers.

Whatever opinion may be entertained as to the Governmental policy of granting aid to railroads, either in land or otherwise, it is certain that in this case it has proved one of the prime factors in populating the State and developing its resources and industries to a point otherwise impossible. Without the grant, which placed the region under the animating spell of individual enterprise, it is hardly probable that the road would have been built, and quite certain that the region thus opened up to settlement would yet remain as an undeveloped, inaccessible and uninhabited part of the public domain.

THE POTTAWATOMIE LAND PURCHASE.

In addition to the land grant along the line of the road, the company purchased under the provisions of a treaty with the Pottawatomie tribe a large tract of their reservation in August, 1868. It comprised a tract of nearly twenty-three miles square, and embraced 338,766 acres. The Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railway Company, in whom the right of purchase was first vested, having declined to purchase it, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Company bought the tract in August, 1868, for the price of $1 per acre, payable in gold. It was located in the counties of Pottawatomie, Jackson, Shawnee and Jackson; the southeast corner of the tract being contiguous to the road at Pauline Station, a few miles south of Topeka. It was hypothecated for $800,000, and thus aided in the early construction of the road. It was afterward sold to actual settlers.

The following table shows the annual increase of business and the extension of the lines operated for eight years:

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Average miles operated	509	540	711	738.50	807.50	996.95	1,371.91	1,695.43	1,815.40
Freight Tonnage	186,312	252,383	325,629	372,084	611,086	802,121	953,701	1,166,483	1,359,805
Gross Earnings	$1,250,805	$1,520,358	$2,486,582	$2,679,106	$3,950,868	$6,381,443	$8,556,976	$12,584,509	$14,773,305
Gross Expenses	557,641	698,750	1,175,489	1,322,685	2,041,472	2,926,475	4,343,205	8,037,826	8,637,255
Net Earnings	693, 164	821,608	1,311,093	1,356,421	1,909,396	3,454,968	4,213,771	4,546,783	6,136,048
Net do. per mile	1,361.82	1,421.49	1,844.01	1,836.72	2,520.97	2,935.41	3,071.46	2,681.73	3,380.00

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY (KANSAS DIVISION.).

In the summer of 1855, the Territorial Legislature of Kansas chartered the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company, for the construction of a railroad from the west bank of the Missouri River, in the town of Leavenworth, Kan., to the western boundary of the Territory, via Pawnee, near Fort Riley. The western boundary of the Territory was then in the Rocky Mountains. The directors as provided by the charter, were as follows: W. H. Russell, J. Marion Alexander, S. D. Lecompte, Amos Rees, James Davies, W. F. Dyer, Robert Wilson, James Findlay, E. S. Wilhoit, Edward H. Dennis, C. H. Grover, Wilburn Christison, M. P. Rively, Charles Hayes and Cornelius M. Burgess. The company was organized in January, 1857, at Leavenworth, by a subscription of $156,700 of stock. The construction of the road was commenced in May, 1857, and in that year surveys and profiles of the main line were made, and the location completed from Leavenworth to Fort Riley.

On the 5th of November, 1861, a treaty was concluded at the Pottawatomie Agency in Kansas, between William W. Ross, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, braves and head men of the Pottawatomie Nation, which provided for a disposal of a portion of the reservation of that tribe to the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railway Company, and the granting of the right of way through the reservation of the railroad of said company. The reservation consisted of five hundred and seventy-six thousand acres. According to that treaty the whole tract was to be surveyed in the same manner as the public lands were surveyed, and all those members of the tribe who desired to hold lands in severalty, were to be assigned, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, lands as follows: To each chief, one section; to each head man, one half section; to each other head of a family, one quarter section; and to each other person, eighty acres. To those members of the tribe who desired to hold their lands in common, there was set apart an undivided quantity sufficient to allow one section to each chief, one half section to each head man, one quarter section to each other head of a family, and eighty acres to each other person. After the assignments of the lands thus provided, the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company had the privilege of purchasing the remainder at the rate of $1.25 per acre. This treaty was confirmed by President Lincoln, April 19, 1862.

On the 1st of July, 1862, President Lincoln approved the act of Congress "to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean." Section 3 of said act provided "that there be, and is hereby granted to the said company * * * * every alternate section of public land, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of five alternate sections per mile on each side of said railroad, on the line thereof, and within the limits of ten miles on each side of said road, not sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of by the United States, and to which a pre-emption or homestead claim may not have attached, at the time the line of said road is definitely fixed." Mineral lands were exempted, and all lands not sold or disposed of by said company within three years after the completion of the entire road were to be subject to settlement and pre-emption, like other lands at a price not exceeding $1.25 per acre, to be paid to said company.

Section 4 provided that whenever said company completed forty consecutive miles of any portion of said railroad, the President of the United States should appoint three commissioners to examine the same, and report to him in relation thereto; and upon satisfactory information to him of the completion of forty miles, patents should be issued conveying the right and title to said lands to said company, on each side of the road, as far as the same was completed, to the amount aforementioned; and patents were in like manner to be issued on the completion of each forty miles. Section 5 provided that in addition to the issuance of patents to lands to the company upon the completion of each forty miles, the Secretary of the Treasury was also to issue to said company, bonds of the United States of $1,000 each, payable in thirty years after date, bearing six per cent per annum interest, to the amount of sixteen of said bonds per mile for such section of forty miles; and to secure the repayment to the United States of the amount of said bonds, together with all interest thereon which may have been paid by the United States, the issue of said bonds and delivery to the company were to constitute a first mortgage on the whole line of the railroad, together with the rolling stock, fixtures and property of every kind and description. Section 9 provided "That the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company of Kansas, are hereby authorized to construct a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Kansas River, on the south side thereof, so as to connect with the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, to the aforesaid point, on the one-hundredth meridian of longitude, west from Greenwich, as herein provided, upon the same terms and conditions in all respects as are provided in this act for the construction of the railroad and telegraph line first mentioned, and to meet and connect with the same at the meridian of longitude aforesaid; and in case the general route or line of road from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains should be so located as to require a departure northwardly from the proposed line of said Kansas Railroad before it reaches the meridian of longitude aforesaid, the location of said Kansas road shall be made so as to conform thereto; and said railroad through Kansas shall be so located between the mouth of the Kansas River, as aforesaid, and the aforesaid point, on the one-hundredth meridian of longitude, that the several roads from Missouri and Iowa, herein authorized to connect with the same, can make connection within the limits prescribed by this act, provided the same can be done without deviating from the general direction of the whole line to the Pacific coast. The route in Kansas, west of the meridian of Fort Riley, to the aforesaid point, on the one-hundredth meridian of longitude, to be subject to the approval of the President of the United States, and to be determined by him on actual survey. And said Kansas company may proceed to build said railroad to the aforesaid point, on the one-hundredth meridian of longitude, west from Greenwich, in the Territory of Nebraska."

In 1863, the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, was organized. It purchased the franchises of the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company when the latter retired. Among the prominent men connected with the new company were Thomas C. Durant and John D. Perry. Samuel Hallett, of Steuben County, N. Y., was the contractor. Work on the road was commenced in November, 1863. The first shovelful of dirt was thrown at the State line, between Kansas and Missouri, near Wyandotte. The locality was then a dense forest. During the summer of 1864, the visitor to the work found a graded road bed beginning at the State line and stretching westward up the valley of the Kansas River. There was no railway connecting it with the east. It had practically, neither beginning nor end. Missouri was still a Slave State. A large stake was planted on the line between the two States, having on its eastern face, toward Missouri, the inscription, "Slave State," and on its western face toward Kansas, and the line to the new path of Empire, the words, "Free State." To Mr. Hallett belongs the credit of doing the first substantial work in the construction of a railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. The line from Omaha westward was not commenced until some time after. Mr. Hallett was cruelly assassinated in the streets of Wyandotte, July 27, 1864. The construction of the road then passed into the hands of its owners, with John D. Perry, of St. Louis, at the head. The company consisted of John D. Perry (President), Robert E. Carr, Carlos S. Greeley, S. M. Edgerton, Giles F. Filley, Adolphus Meier, Thomas L. Price, O. D. Filley and James Archer. This company was relieved from the obligation to connect at the one hundredth meridian. They were authorized to construct the route by the Smoky Hill River Valley, to any point west within a meridian of fifty miles west of Denver, where, at the farthest, they were compelled to unite with the Union Pacific. By this change the company saved one hundred and thirty-five miles in the distance from Fort Riley to Denver. An amendatory act of Congress doubled the land grant, which entitled the company to receive, for every mile of road, 12,800 acres of land. In addition to the $16,000 per mile of United States six per cent thirty-year bonds, which it was to receive from the Government, the company was also authorized to issue its own bonds, similar in amount and considerations with those of the Government, which, however, should be a first lien, prior even to that of the Government on the road. The Delaware Indians ceded to this company 233,966 acres of their reserve, at $1.25 per acre, and 425,000 acres were obtained, at the same price, of the Pottawatomie Indians, in pursuance of the treaty made in 1861 between the Pottawatomies and the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company.

The work, as it progressed on this road, was examined in sections by Commissioners appointed by the Government, and, upon its acceptance by the President, bonds were issued and lands ordered to be approved to the company. The following table, showing the dates of the acceptance of sections by the President, will also show the progress of the work, from the date of its commencement, in November, 1863:

SECTION.	Miles.	Date of Acceptance by the President.
Section 1	40	October 28, 1865.
2	22	December 20, 1865.
3	23	May 8, 1866.
4	20	July 7, 1866.
5	25	October 15, 1866.
6	25	January 22, 1867.
7	30	May 4, 1867.
8	25	June 10, 1867.
9	24	August 12, 1867.
10	25	September 19, 1[illegible]7.
11	26	October 25, 1867.
12	20	December 2, 1867.
13	30	January 9, 1868.
14	25	April 27, 1868.
15	20	May 30, 1868.
16	20	October 31, 1868.
Last part	244	October 19, 1872.

Whole number of miles, 644. No Government bonds were issued or lands given for the construction of the Leavenworth branch.

The total cost of the main line of the road, from Kansas City to Denver, was about $34,000,000. The grant of public lands to the extent of 12,800 acres per mile, and the subsidy bonds of the Government to the amount of $16,000 per mile, was only for a distance of 394 miles west from the Missouri River. The amount of Government lands received was 6,000,000 acres, and the amount of Government bonds issued was $6,303,000. The road was completed to Denver September 1, 1870. In 1873, the company made default in the payment of interest on its bonds and it was placed in the hands of a receiver. Its affairs were re-organized in 1879, and the receiver discharged. As a part of the proceedings of re-organization, the company created a mortgage to receive bonds to the amount of $30,000,000, a portion of them being used to discharge the matured indebtedness of the company, an amount being reserved sufficient to discharge all its unmatured indebtedness. May 31, 1868, the name of the road was changed to Kansas Pacific. The Denver Pacific, connecting the Kansas with the Union Pacific, was constructed by the Kansas Pacific, under a charter dated November 19. 1867, and was open to Cheyenne January 1, 1871.

January 24, 1880, the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Railroad Companies were consolidated, under the name of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. By the terms of consolidation, the shareholders in each company were to receive shares in the new company corresponding in number to those held in the old, the number of shares in the Union Pacific being 367,623, of the Kansas Pacific, 100,000, and the Denver Pacific, 40,000; the stock of the consolidated company being 507,623 shares, or $50,762,300.

The General Superintendents of the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific Railway have been as follows, in the order named: John Hallett, E. M. Bartholow, R. H. Shoemaker, W. W. Wright, A. Anderson, E. S. Bowen, O. S. Lyford, T. F. Oakes, S. T. Smith.

BRANCHES OF KANSAS DIVISION.

Lawrence & Southwestern.—Lawrence, Kan., to Carbondale, Kan., 31 miles. This was a portion of the former St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad, which was bought on sale of the latter company by the Union Pacific Company, who wholly own it.

Manhattan, Alma & Burlingame.—Manhattan, Riley County, *via* Alma, Wabaunsee County, to Burlingame, Osage County, 57 miles. Owned jointly by the Union Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Companies. Completed in 1879.

Junction City & Fort Kearney.—Junction City, Davis County, to Concordia, Cloud County, through the counties of Davis, Clay, Washington (southeast corner) and Cloud, 70 miles. Opened to Clay Center, February 13, 1873; to Clifton, February 1, 1878; to Clyde, August 31, 1878; to Concordia, 1879. Controlled by the Union Pacific Company, Lew T. Smith, President; P. E. Havens, Treasurer.

Salina & Southwestern.—Salina, Saline County, to McPherson, McPherson County, 36 miles. Built in 1879. Operated by the Union Pacific Company.

Solomon Railroad.—Solomon, Dickinson County, to Beloit, Mitchell, through the counties of Saline (northeast corner), Ottawa, Cloud (southwest corner), and partially through Mitchell, 57.3 miles. Organized August 13, 1877. Opened July 1, 1879. Operated by the Union Pacific Company, which owns $2,001,000 of the capital stock of the company, and $575,000 the whole of the funded debt. D. M. Edgerton, President, St. Louis, Mo.

KANSAS CENTRAL DIVISION.

This is a narrow-gauge (3 feet) road. The company was chartered as the Kansas Central Railway, April 14, 1871. The first directors were as follows: L. T. Smith, Levi Wilson, H. W. Gillett, J. C. Stone, Alex. Caldwell, Lucien Scott, Paul E. Havens, Thomas A. Scott, Matthew Baird and John McManus. President, L. T. Smith; Vice President, Lucien Scott; Secretary and Treasurer, Paul E. Havens; General Superintendent, A. E. Buchanan; Chief Engineer, George W. Vaughan. The work was commenced at Leavenworth in the fall of 1871 and completed to Holton, Jackson County, 56 miles, in October, 1872; to Onaga, Pottawatomie County, 28 miles, in 1877; to Garrison, Pottawatomie County, 35 miles, April 1, 1880; to Clay Center, Clay County, 31 miles, December 25, 1881; to Miltonvale, Cloud County, 18.5 miles, April 1, 1882. The road received municipal aid as follows: Five thousand shares of stock in the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, voted to the Kansas Central Railway Company by Leavenworth County; bonds of Jefferson Township, Jefferson County, $20,000; bonds of Grasshopper Township, Jefferson County, $20,000; bonds of Jackson County, $60,000; bonds of Jefferson Township, Jackson County, $18,000; bonds of Soldier Township, Jackson County, $18,000; Mill Creek Township, Pottawatomie County, $13,000. April 14, 1879, the road was sold under foreclosure, for $252,000, and the company was re-organized April 15, 1879, as the Kansas Central Railway. January 1, 1882, the road was absorbed by the Union Pacific Company, which is now operating it.

ST. JOSEPH & WESTERN DIVISION.

The charter for this road, as originally granted by the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas, was approved, February 17, 1857. It created a corporation by the name of the Marysville or Palmetto & Roseport Railroad Company, with power to construct a railroad from Marysville or Palmetto City to Roseport, in the Territory of Kansas, so as to connect with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. March 20, 1860, the first rail was laid on this road, and the track was completed to Wathena, five miles. On the 28th of April following, the pioneer locomotive "Albany" was placed upon the track, and the next day a grand celebration was held in honor of the first appearance of the iron horse west of the Missouri River. No more work was done on this road for the next six years.

The corporate name of this company was changed April 17, 1862, by a vote of the stockholders, to the "St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company." Under the general railroad law of the State of Nebraska, the company obtained authority to construct and maintain a railroad running from the border line of Kansas to Fort Kearney, in Nebraska, the then proposed western terminus of the line. By the terms of an agreement duly signed and executed on the 11th of August, 1866, a corporation organized under the name of the "Northern Kansas Railroad Company," was consolidated with the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, and by virtue of such an agreement vested in the latter company, the right to certain lands granted by the United States, under an act of Congress, approved July 23, 1866, and under the authority of an act of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, approved February 13, 1865. These acts gave the company 373,162 acres of land in Nebraska, and 64,672 acres in Kansas, and also the proceeds of the sale of 125,000 acres of land in Kansas granted to the State for purposes of internal improvement, which amounted to $164,528.05, and for which there was issued full paid capital stock, to the amount of $127,500, to the counties of Doniphan, Brown and Marshall. Further, by the terms of this agreement the capital stock of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company was increased to $10,000,000 in shares of $100 each.

After the organization, the individuals controlling the company subscribed and paid in cash for capital stock to the amount of $1,400, and obtained corporate subscriptions to the capital stock for $1,025,000, payable in corporate bonds, these subscriptions being as follows: City of St. Joseph, Mo., $500,000; Doniphan County, Kan., $200,000; Brown County, Kan., $100,000; Nemaha County, Kan., $125,000; Marshall County, Kan., $100,000. Nemaha County never paid its subscription, and an attempt to collect it by legal measures failed.

The construction commenced in 1867. In 1870, the company were operating eighty miles of road westerly from Elwood, which had cost about $1,500,000. During the year ending October, 1871, fifty-two miles of new road were laid, making 132 miles of completed road westward from Elwood, and the company were operating the same to Hanover, Washington County, a distance of 128 miles. In 1872, it was completed to Hastings, Neb., 227 miles from the Missouri River.

The cost of constructing the road from Elwood to Marysville, first division, 113.5 miles, $2,471,231.85, being at the rate of $21,772.96 per mile. The cost of the construction of the western division, from Marysville to Hastings, 113½ miles, was $2,693,512.02, being at the rate of $23,731.38 per mile. The cost of equipping the road was $357,947.57. Total cost of construction and equipment, from Elwood to Hastings, 227 miles, $5,522,691.44.

The road was placed in the hands of a receiver in 1874, and sold on foreclosure in November, 1875. Of the land grant, 300,000 acres were placed in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the holders of land scrip issued to the extent of $2,250,000. In 1879, the road came under control of the Union Pacific Railway Company, and it is now operated as the St Joseph & Western Division of the Union Pacific Railway.

Marysville & Blue Valley.—From Marysville, Marshall Co., Kan., to Beatrice, Neb., thirty-eight miles. This is a branch of the St. Joseph & Western Railroad. It is owned wholly by the Union Pacific Railway Company.

CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The main line of this road extends from Atchison to Waterville, Kan., 100 miles. The Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Branch runs from Waterville to Lenora, 191.9 miles; Greenleaf to Washington, 7 miles; Downs to Bull's City, 23.6 miles; Yuma to Talmage, 29.8 miles; total 252.3 miles. The Atchison, Jewell County & Western road extends from Jamestown to Burr Oak, 38.8 miles. The total length of lines operated by the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, June 1, 1882, amounted to 386.1 miles.

The original company was organized as the Atchison & Pike's Peak Railroad Company, February 11, 1859; opened to Waterville January 20, 1868. It was provided for as one of the branches in the acts incorporating the Union Pacific Railway Company, and received from the Government 187,608 acres of land, and bonds at the rate of $16,000 per mile for the 100 miles. The road practically belongs to the Union Pacific Railway Company. It is operated by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, which accounts to the Union Pacific Company for the earnings of the road.

Atchison, Colorado & Pacific.—This company was formed by the consolidation, in 1879, of the Waterville & Washington Railroad, Atchison, Republican Valley & Pacific Railroad, Atchison, Solomon Valley & Denver Railroad, and Republican Valley Railroad. It was leased to the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company for interest on its funded debt.

Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad.—Leased to the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company, the rental being the interest on the funded debt.

The general officers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company are Sidney Dillon, President, of New York City; Elisha Atkins, Vice President, Boston, Mass.; Henry McFarland, Secretary and Treasurer, Boston, Mass.; S. H. H. Clark, General Manager, Omaha, Neb.; Thomas L. Kimball, Assistant General Manager, Omaha, Neb.; S. T. Smith, Superintendent, Kansas Division, Kansas City, Mo.; W. T. Kelley, Superintendent Kansas Central Division, Leavenworth, Kan.; L. D. Tuthill, Superintendent St. Joseph & Western Division, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. W. Morse, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb.; C. S. Stebbins, General Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.; E. P. Vining, General Freight Agent, Omaha, Neb.; Joseph W. Gannett, Auditor, Omaha, Neb.; D. E. Cornell, General Agent Passenger and Ticket Department, Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & GULF RAILROAD.

This company was incorporated under a general incorporation law of the State of Kansas, March 8, 1865, under the name of the "Kansas & Neosho Valley Railroad Company," which name was changed to "Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad Company," August 10, 1868, and subsequently to "Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad Company." The corporators were as follows: John A. J. Chapman, Charles G. Keeler, and Samuel Beattie, of Wyandotte County, Kan.; William Holmes, B. L. Riggins, Alfred J. Lloyd and Milton J. Payne, of Kansas City, Mo., and John T. Weaver, J. B. Mahafie and A. L. Williamson, of Johnson County, Kan.

The company was organized by the election of eleven directors, August 28, 1865. Among the directors were Kersey Coates, of Kansas City, President; William Roy, of Olathe, Secretary; Benjamin L. Riggins, Treasurer; William Holmes, Attorney; Hiero T. Wilson, B. P. McDonald and John R. Balis.

In the spring of 1866, work was commenced on the road at Kansas City, and during that year the grading and bridging was completed to Olathe, 21 miles. On the 25th of July, 1866, President Johnson approved an act of Congress, entitled "An act granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kansas & Neosho Valley Railroad and its extension to Red River," which provided for the extension of the road through the Indian Territory to the northern line of Texas, with the right of way through said territory, together with a grant of ten sections of land per mile through the State of Kansas, and also through the Indian Territory, so soon as the Indian titles in the same shall become extinguished, with also the right to negotiate with the Indian tribes for the purchase of additional lands." The State of Kansas also granted to the company the proceeds of the sale of 125,000 acres of land. The endowment of the company was as follows: In seven per cent coupon bonds, with thirty years to run from date of maturity; Kansas City, Mo., $200,000; Johnson County, Kan., $100,000; Miami County, Kan., $150,000; Bourbon County, Kan., $150,000; Baxter Springs, Kan., $150,000; Cherokee Neutral Lands, 639,000 acres; lands granted by the State of Kansas, 125,000 acres; other lands given by town companies and private individuals, 1,500 acres; lands obtained under the Congressional grant, 17,500 acres.

The principal endowment was the Cherokee Neutral Lands, acquired by purchase from the Secretary of the Interior, under authority vested in him by a treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, proclaimed August 11, 1866, and by a treaty supplemental thereto, ratified June 6, 1868. The history of this neutral land transaction is interesting. During the administration of General Jackson, the Cherokee Indian Nation was removed from Georgia to what is now known as the Indian Territory. Treaties had been made with that nation by which they sold their possessions in Georgia to the Government, and though a large portion of the nation alleged that they were not fairly made, a treaty at that time was binding enough upon the Indians to be enforced by the Government, and the whole nation was compelled, in accordance with the stipulations in the treaties, to exchange their possessions in Georgia for the lands ceded them by the same treaties, in the Indian Territory, and which, by the terms of the treaties, were to be deeded to the nation by patent, in fee simple. Finding that there was no alternative, and fearing that the land provided in the first treaties might not be enough for the whole nation, a new treaty was made in 1835, by which additional safeguards were provided for the protection of the Indians, and by which also, they agreed to buy, and the Government agreed to sell and convey to the nation, by patent, in fee simple, 800,000 acres of land in addition, for the sum of $500,000 in money, to be paid by them. This tract of land was described by metes and bounds, and was afterward known as the Cherokee Neutral Lands, and constituted what are now Crawford and Cherokee Counties and a strip six miles in width off of the south end of Bourbon County, in Kansas. This sale, by treaty and patent, by the Government to the Cherokees, was approved by Congress, and the money was paid by the Cherokees to the Government, as is stated in the acts of Congress in the next year, 1836, recognizing both the sale and the payment of the money. Subsequently there were many acts of Congress approving and appropriating money to carry out these treaties, and they were recognized as binding, both upon the Cherokees and the United States, by all the branches of the Government, courts included, in every possible form.

These lands being thus the recognized and undoubted property of the Cherokees, in fee simple, and settlements having come into the vicinity, and sometimes having overreached upon them, they were several times reminded by orders of the Government, by the military forces stationed upon the Indian Territory, to enforce the provisions of these treaties, and prevent the encroachment of the whites upon their lands. During the late civil war, however, the Government was unable to give care to this matter, and some settlers encroached upon the Neutral Lands. This fact was thought to be the moving cause of their sale by the Cherokees, and in 1866 the treaty was made by which they ceded this tract of land to the United States in trust, to be sold for their benefit, after being surveyed and appraised at their expense; provided, however, that the settlers, at the date of the treaty, should have the lands occupied by them at the appraised value, and the rest should be sold in a body, at not less than $1 an acre, the money realized from the sale to be invested for the benefit of the Cherokees. It was by virtue of these treaties, recognized and approved in many ways for nearly forty years by the Government, on payment of $500,000, that the title passed to the Cherokees, and by both the authority of the Cherokees and their guardian, the United States, that the title passed by patent, to the railroad company.

Under the reservation in the treaty, there was awarded by the Secretary of the Interior to settlers, 154,474.21 acres, and to resident Indians, 6,058.73 acres; in all, 160,532.94 acres. After the session by the Cherokees, and before the purchase by the railroad company, a large number of persons had settled upon these lands, and many of them had made valuable improvements, in the expectation that they would be allowed to purchase from the Government at the minimun price of the public lands, or secure the lands as homesteads. To meet the expectations of this class of persons the railroad company proposed, in a published letter dated November 17, 1868, that upon making proof of their settlement and occupancy prior to June 10, 1868, they should each be permitted to purchase 160 acres at from $2 to $5 per acre and upon a credit satisfactory to them. To enable the settlers, with little expense to make this proof, the railroad company caused an office to be opened in Fort Scott on the 28th of November, 1868, and a notice published in the local papers inviting them to make the proof as above, and to purchase the lands occupied upon the terms proposed. The office was kept open at considerable expense until the following June, and the greater part of those entitled accepted the proposition and filed the proofs required. A large number, however, refused to accept the terms of the railroad company, and they formed a "land league" to resist the company's title. They maintained that the sale of the neutral lands to the railroad company was invalid; that the lands belonged to the Government and were subject to settlement the same as any public land. They bitterly denounced those settlers who accepted the terms of the railroad company, and for months, and even years, a state of anarchy prevailed on these lands. The land office of the railroad company was mobbed, the railroad engineers and contractors were driven off and the office of the Girard *Press* was destroyed by fire by the leaguers, because the paper opposed their organization and policy. Order was only restored there by the stationing of United States troops upon the lands, by request of Gov. Harvey. These neutral land troubles assumed a State, and even a national, character. A resolution censuring Gov. Harvey for requesting the presence of troops upon these lands was defeated in the Kansas House of Representatives only by a small majority. Order was finally restored there, by a decision of the United States Supreme Court, recognizing the validity of the sale of the lands to the railroad company. The price paid by the railroad company for these lands was $1 per acre, and the number of acres received after providing for the reservation in the treaty were 639,000.

In 1868, the railroad company, which had previously been of a local character, became the property of some Boston capitalists, prominent among whom were Nathaniel Thayer, William F. Wells and Sidney Bartlett. They were represented by James F. Joy, of Detroit. The work was then pushed vigorously and did not cease until the road was completed to the Indian Territory, in 1870. The road opened for business to Olathe, 21 miles, December 16, 1868; to Fort Scott, 100 miles, December 6, 1869; to the south State line, 3 miles south of Baxter Springs, 162 miles, May 2, 1870. The total cost of the road from Kansas City to the south State line, was $5,249,716.68. The reason why this road did not enter the Indian Territory and proceed to Texas, in accordance with a certain privilege granted by Congress, referred to previously in this sketch, is explained in the history of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

BRANCHES OF THIS ROAD.

Rich Hill Railroad.—From Rich Hill Junction, Linn County, Kan., to Rich Hill, Bates County, Mo., 19 miles; and Carbon Center, Vernon County, Mo., 24 miles. This road deflects 3.54 miles from Rich Hill, one branch running to Rich Hill and the other to Carbon Center. Number of miles in Kansas, 4.46; in Missouri, 23.08. Total number miles, 27.54. The company was organized under the laws of Kansas, May 11, 1880, the work was commenced in June, 1880, and opened September 12, 1880. The road will be extended eastward to Osceola, St. Clair County, Mo., 25 miles.

Fort Scott, Southeastern & Memphis Railroad.—From Southeast Junction, four miles south of Fort Scott, to Springfield, Mo., 99 and from Fort Scott, 103.17 miles. Organized under the laws of Kansas, April 29, 1880. Leased the Fort Scott, Southeastern & Memphis Railway, June 1, 1880. The road of the latter was opened in 1874, 6.5 miles, and to Arcadia, 12.8 miles in 1877. The road was completed to the west line of Dade County, Mo., November 28, 1880, and to Ash Grove, Greene Co., Mo., May 25, 1881. At that point, it joined the track of the Springfield & Western Missouri Railroad (leased), making a through line to Springfield, Mo., which was finally opened for business June 6, 1881. In July, 1881, it was determined to extend this road from Springfield to a point on the Mississippi River opposite Memphis, Tenn., the distance being about 275 miles. For that purpose two corporations have been formed under the laws of Missouri and Arkansas respectively—the two to be ultimately merged into one corporation, to be known as the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad Company. It is expected that the whole line will be completed and opened for business during the year 1883.

Memphis, Kansas & Colorado Railway (*N. G.*)—From Weir City, Cherokee Co., Kan., to Cherryvale, Montgomery Co., Kan., 49.79 miles. Organized December 4, 1877; work commenced in 1878 and completed

February 3, 1881. The gauge of the road has recently been changed to the standard.

Short Creek & Joplin Railroad.—From Baxter Springs, Cherokee Co., Kan., to Joplin, Jasper Co., Mo.. 15.46 miles. Of this line, 9.31 miles are in Kansas, 6.15 in Missouri. Organized June 3, 1879, and road opened October 13, 1879.

Fort Scott & Carthage Railroad.—Organized under the laws of Kansas, August 2, 1881, for the purpose of building a road from Arcadia, on the Fort Scott, Southeastern & Memphis Railroad, through Crawford County, Kansas, thence in a southeasterly direction through the counties of Barton and Jasper in the State of Missouri, to the city of Carthage; the estimated length of the proposed road being forty-two miles. For the purpose of reaching extensive and valuable coal fields in Missouri, 8.29 miles were constructed in 1881, Morerad, Barton Co., Mo., being the terminus. Of this road, 6.25 miles are in Kansas, and 2.04 in Missouri.

The miles operated by the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway Company, at the close of the year 1882, were as follows:

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, from Kansas City to Baxter Springs, 159.92; Rich Hill Railroad, 27.54; Fort Scott, Southeastern & Memphis Railroad, 103.17; Fort Scott & Carthage Railroad, 8.29; Short Creek & Joplin Railroad, 15.46; Union Transit Railroad (Kansas City), 1.28; total standard-gauge road, 315.66; Memphis, Kansas & Colorado Railway (narrow-gauge), 49.79; Total miles in operation, 365.45.

The general officers of the road are H. H. Hunnewell, President, Boston, Mass.; Charles Merriam, Secretary and Treasurer, Boston, Mass.; George H. Nettleton, General Manager, Kansas City, Mo.; L. W. Towne, General Superintendent, Kansas City, Mo.; J. S. Ford, Auditor, Kansas City, Mo.; J. E. Lockwood, General Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.; J. N. Watkins, General Freight Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, LAWRENCE & SOUTHERN KANSAS RAILROAD.

On the evening of the 8th of December, 1857, a public meeting was held in the Union Church, Leavenworth, to take steps for the organization of a company to construct a railroad from Leavenworth to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. Of this meeting, Rev. M. M. Haun, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was President, and H. Allen, of Leavenworth, Secretary. A committee, consisting of Dr. J. B. Chapman, John C. McCarthy and H. C. Justice, was appointed to prepare and draft articles of association, with request to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on the following evening. The committee submitted a report at the adjourned meeting on the evening of December 9, and articles of association were adopted. In pursuance to the article providing for the election of a President and a Board of seven Directors, an election for those officers was held at this meeting, resulting as follows: President, Dr. J. B. Chapman; Directors, J. C. Green, H. C. Justice, Adam Fisher, Hudson Burris, James Darrah, F. P. Whitcher and M. M. Haun. At this meeting John C. McCarthy was appointed Chief Engineer for the company, and Dr. J. B. Chapman and Rev. M. M. Haun were appointed a committee to visit the several tribes of Indians through whose reservations it was proposed the road should pass, with a view of treating for the right of way through said reservations and securing grants of lands from the Indians for the company, and also to procure a charter for the company from the Cherokee Nation. A committee, consisting of Dr. J. B. Chapman and J. C. Green, was also appointed to prepare a charter for the company and urge its adoption by the Kansas Territorial Legislature.

Messrs. Chapman and Haun immediately visited the Indian tribes, in pursuance to instructions, and made a satisfactory treaty with the Osages. During their journey, they went to Tahlequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, and received encouragement from the Cherokees.

A charter was granted by the Legislature, approved February 12, 1858, which legalized all previous acts of the company and designated the name of the corporation as the "Leavenworth, Lawrence & Fort Gibson Railroad Company." The corporators were as follows: John B. Chapman, Hudson Burris, H. C. Justice, F. P. Whitcher, Joel C. Green, Adam Fisher, Milton Mars Haun, Henry J. Adams, George A. Reynolds, E. D. Ladd, John Speer, L. F. Hollingsworth, S. B. Prentiss, G. W. Deitzler, H. G. Blake, Robert B. Mitchell, John Mathias, Darius Rogers, J. M. Black, R. B. Jourdan and W. Doran. Section 3 of the charter provided that "the said company are hereby authorized and empowered to survey lands, locate, construct, alter and maintain, and operate a railroad, with one or more tracks, from Leavenworth City, on the Missouri River, on the most practicable and convenient route, by Delaware, Lawrence, Minneola, Osage City, and down the Neosho River, through the Osage Nation, in conformity to a treaty stipulation made by said company with said Osage Nation, at Littleton, on the 7th day of January, 1858, and to Fort Gibson, on the highest steamboat navigation of the Grand River, and also one branch of said road from a convenient point at the crossing of Deer Creek, in a northwesterly direction up the valley of the Neosho River and across from a convenient point to Fort Riley on the Kansas River."

During the year 1858, meetings of the directors were held at Lawrence, Prairie City, Ohio City, Garnett and Leavenworth, no particular town having been designated as the official headquarters of the company. At a meeting held at Prairie City, Douglas County, on the 23d of June, 1858, the road was divided into four grand divisions, and a Commissioner appointed for each division, "whose duty it shall be to superintend the running and location of said line of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Fort Gibson Railroad; to open books for the subscription of stock; to employ engineers and all necessary assistants; to procure relinquishment of the right of way; to procure the necessary funds for defraying the expenses of the same, by subscription of stock, by contributions in cash, labor, or necessary supplies, or by any other laudable means to have the same completed as soon as possible."

At a meeting held at Garnett on the 13th of August, 1868, Prairie City was unanimously selected as the point for locating the general offices. At a special meeting held at Garnett on the 27th of September, 1858, it was decided to locate the western branch of the road (from the crossing of Deer Creek, Allen County, to Fort Riley) via Burlington and Emporia. On the 18th of October, 1858, a sealed proposal from John Graham for building the road from Prairie City to Ohio City was accepted. In an editorial in the *Freemen's Champion*, published at Prairie City, dated August 12, 1858, is the following: "This road, when completed, will be a very important one for Kansas. Commencing at Leavenworth City, the commercial metropolis of Kansas, it is to run through Delaware, Lawrence, Prairie City, and directly south to some point in Anderson County, where it will cross the Jefferson City & Neosho Valley Railroad, now being constructed; thence still southward into the Indian Territory to Fort Gibson, at the head of navigation on the Arkansas River. Thus Southern and Central Kansas will have direct steam communication with the cotton-growing and sugar-producing States, and will also be placed within a few hours' distance of our commercial towns of the North. Cotton, sugar, molasses—all the staples of Southern production will flow in here in abundance, and the best of pine lumber, which is said to be worth only $5 or $6 per thousand in Arkansas, will then be supplied to us at as low figures as the walnut and oak lumber of native production is now held at. As Fort Gibson is only about 500 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, the next move will be to run a road through to the Gulf, which will be done within the next ten years at the farthest."

At a meeting held at Prairie City on the 3d of July, 1859, N. S. Goss, J. W. Meyers, O. E. Leonard, John H. Whistler, P. B. Plumb, W. J. Huff and J. B. Chapman were appointed Commissioners to locate the Fort Riley branch on the most practicable route south of the Neosho River. On the 3d of August, 1859, the general offices were located at Lawrence. On the same day a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of three to confer with the directors of the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company, to the end of consolidating the two roads between Leavenworth and Lawrence. In the winter of 1859–60, Dr. J. B. Chapman, President, and W. W. H. Lawrence, represented the company at Washington, endeavoring to secure a land grant to the company, but without avail. April 10, 1860, S. O. Thacher was elected President of the company to fill vacancy. At the next annual meeting held at Lawrence, October 26, 1860, George W. Deitzler was elected President. November 15, 1860, Dr. H. J. Canniff was appointed Secretary, and held this position for nine consecutive years. From November, 1860, until June 6, 1864, no business of consequence was done by the company, save the annual election of officers. At the election of officers on the 6th of June, 1864, there was a quarrel among the stockholders which resulted in the election of two sets of directors. A contest for the legitimate succession ensued, which culminated in the undisputed acknowledgment of the election of the following gentlemen as directors: John Speer, A. N. Blacklidge, William Spriggs, S. N. Simpson, G. H. Field, Harvey Allen, R. E. Watson, E. D. Ladd, Sidney Clarke, J. C. Burnett, W. M. Haseltine, W. W. H. Lawrence and H. J. Canniff. At the same election, James H. Lane was chosen President. The opposition elected S. O. Thacher, President. Evidently Laneism, which entered so much in the political, commercial and social matters of those times in Kansas, was the cause of the rupture, and Laneism, as usual, triumphed. On the 10th of November, 1865, John B. Vleit was appointed Chief Engineer of the company. July 14, 1866, B. S. Henning was elected Vice President and appointed General and Financial Agent of the company, with authority to proceed east for the purpose of completing negotiations for the speedy building of the road.

The following extract from the report of a committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the company, submitted July 30, 1866, contains historical matter of interest:

> The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Fort Gibson Railroad Company, was chartered by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, the act being passed on the 12th day of February, 1858, and its charter amended by act of the State Legislature, approved February 29, 1864. * * * * * This company is authorized to build a railroad from Leavenworth to the south boundary of the State, and from Lawrence to Emporia. * * * By an act of the Legislature of Kansas, passed at the last session, the name of the company is changed to the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company. At the same session of the Legislature, the company was authorized to commence the construction of its road at the junction of the Leavenworth branch of the Union Pacific Railway. The earlier efforts of the company were directed to the securing of such endowments, in the way of congressional and other land grants, stock subscriptions, and county and city aid, as was necessary to secure the investment of capital in the enterprise. The result of these efforts thus far has been as follows: By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, the United States grants to the State of Kansas, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad and telegraph from the city of Leavenworth, by the way of the town of Lawrence, and via the Ohio City crossing of the Osage River, to the southern line of the State of Kansas, in the direction of Galveston Bay, in the State of Texas, with a branch from Lawrence, by the valley of the Wakarusa River to Emporia, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of said roads; with a provision that any deficiencies of land resulting from previous sales or reserves of any part of said lands by the United States, or their being occupied by pre-emptors, or as homesteads under the laws of the United States, in such cases may be made up by other selections of lands within twenty miles of the line of the road. These lands are to be conveyed in sections of twenty miles in length, on the completion of each corresponding twenty miles of road. By act of the Legislature of Kansas, approved February 9, 1864, the lands herein named are set over to the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Fort Gibson Railroad Company, on the same terms as they are granted by Congress to the State. By recent examinations, certified by the Register of the several land offices, it was ascertained that the following quantities of land would accrue to the company under the foregoing act of Congress, and of the Legislature of Kansas, under the completion of their road, to wit: In the Shawnee Land District, 27,000 acres; in the Humboldt Land District, 135,000 acres; lands included in the recent treaty with the Osages, 613,000 acres; total, 775,000 acres. In addition to the foregoing, the Legislature of Kansas, at its last session granted to this company, one-fourth of the 500,000 acres given by Congress to the State for internal improvements, under an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and grant pre-emption rights, approved September 4, 1841, amounting to $125,000 acres. This land is to be sold by the State, and the proceeds accrue to the company on the completion of ten miles of road. The counties of Douglas, Allen and Anderson have each voted to aid the company with county bonds to the amount of $125,000 each, or in the aggregate, $375,000.

On the 4th of June, 1866, James H. Lane was elected President, and Thomas Carney, H. Allen, S. N. Simpson, J. C. Burnett, W. W. H. Lawrence, J. B. Vliet, H. J. Canniff, William Spriggs, Orlin Thurston, P. P. Elder, J. K. Goodin, Josiah Miller and John Speer, Directors of the Company. December 20, 1866, W. W. H. Lawrence and P. P. Elder resigned their directorships, and their places were immediately filled by the election of B. S. Henning and William Sturges, respectively. H. J. Canniff resigned his directorship on the same day, which place was filled on the following day by the election of Charles Robinson. December 21, Orlin Thurston, J. B. Vliet, S. N. Simpson and J. K. Goodin, resigned their directorships, whose places were immediately filled by the election, respectively, of Shelton Sturges, of Chicago; Cyrus H. McCormick, of New York; G. W. Deitzler, of Lawrence; and J. W. Foster, of Chicago. These changes were made in pursuance of a mutual agreement, previously made. The board as reconstructed, was as follows: Thomas Carney, H. Allen, J. C. Burnett, William Spriggs, Josiah Miller, John Speer, B. S. Henning, William Sturges, Charles Robinson, Shelton Sturges, Cyrus H. McCormick, George W. Deitzler and J. W. Foster. Owing to the death of Gen. Lane, which occurred in the previous July, there was a vacancy of President, which position was filled by the election of William Sturges, on the 21st of December, 1866.

On the 6th of February, 1867, Douglas County voted to issue bonds to the amount of $300,000, as a subscription to the capital stock of the company, and Franklin County also made a like subscription to the amount of $200,000. Early that year work commenced in earnest on the road at Lawrence, and on the 1st of January, 1868, it was completed to Ottawa. Col. J. B. Vliet was Superintendent.

During the year 1868, William Sturges, President of the Company, made a treaty with the Osage Indians, for the sale of their reservation in Kansas, consisting of 8,000,000 acres to the railroad company, at 19 cents an acre, but the attempt at its ratification in the United States Senate, was defeated through the efforts of Hon. Sidney Clarke, Representative of Kansas, in the House, who caused resolutions unfriendly to the ratification to be passed in his branch of Congress. November 5, 1868, I. S. Kalloch was appointed Superintendent of the road.

After tarrying at Ottawa for several months, work on the road was resumed and continued steadily until the road was completed to Coffeyville, Montgomery County, 143.33 miles from Lawrence. A branch was also constructed at an early day, from Ottawa to Olathe, 31.77 miles. The road was completed to Coffeyville in 1871. Nothing was ever done on either the Emporia or Fort Riley branches.

The Southern Kansas & Western Railroad Company was organized in 1879; opened to Harper, 148,82 miles from Cherryvale, October 1, 1880.

The Sumner County Railroad, from Wellington to Hunnewell, 18.35 miles, was built in 1880.

In April, 1879, the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, the Kansas City & Santa Fé and the Southern Kansas Railroad Companies were consolidated, under the name of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Railroad Company. December 16, 1880, the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern, the Southern Kansas & Western and the Sumner County Railroad Companies were consolidated, under the name of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad Company. In November, 1880, the stock of this company passed into the hands of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, and since the 1st of May, 1882, the road has been operated by the latter company.

Ottawa & Burlington Railroad.—From Burlington Junction, 3.79 miles south of Ottawa, to Burlington, Coffey County, 42.21 miles. Chartered February 4, 1870, as the Kansas City, Burlington & Santa Fé Railroad Company; opened March 28, 1878. Sold under foreclosure February, 1881, and re-organized under present title. Leased to the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad Company, which guaranteed principal and interest of its bonds.

CONTEST OVER THE OSAGE CEDED LANDS.

On the 3d of March, 1863, Congress passed "an act for a grant of lands to the State of Kansas, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads and telegraphs in said State," the first section of which is as follows:

> That there be and is hereby granted to the State of Kansas, for the purpose of aiding in the construction: *First*, of a railroad and telegraph from the city of Leavenworth, by way of the town of Lawrence, and via the Ohio City crossing of the Osage River to the Southern line of the State, in the direction of Galveston Bay, in Texas; with a branch from Lawrence, by the valley of the Wakarusa River, to the point on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad where said road intersects the Neosho River. *Second*, of a railroad from the city of Atchison, via Topeka, the capital of said State, to the Western line of the State, in the direction of Fort Union and Santa Fé, New Mexico; with a branch from where this last-named road crosses the Neosho, down said Neosho Valley to the point where the said first-named road enters the said Neosho Valley: every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for two sections in width on each side of said road and each of its branches. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said road and branches are definitely fixed, sold any section, or any part thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption or homestead settlement has attached to the same, or that the same has been reserved by the United States for any purpose whatever, then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be selected, for the purpose aforesaid, from the public lands of the United States nearest to tiers of sections above specified, so much land, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, designated by odd numbers, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, reserved, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of pre-emption or homestead settlements have attached, as aforesaid; which lands thus indicated by odd numbers and selected by the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as aforesaid, shall be held by the State of Kansas for the use and purpose aforesaid; *provided*, that the land to be so selected shall in no case be located further than twenty miles from the line of said road and branches; *provided further*, that the lands hereby granted for and on account of said road and branches, severally, shall be exclusively applied in the construction of the same, and for no other purpose whatever; and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses through the same, as in this act hereinafter provided; *provided, also*, that no part of the land granted by this act shall be applied to aid in the construction of any railroad or part thereof for the construction of which any previous grant of land or bonds may have been made by Congress; *and provided further*, that any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the route of said road and branches through such reserved lands; in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

The Legislature of Kansas, on the 9th of January, 1864, passed an act accepting the grant, and designated the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company to build the road from Leavenworth to the southern line of the State, and to receive the grant of land upon the prescribed terms and conditions. Its authorized route passed through the Osage lands whereof mention is made in the first article of the treaty of 1865, and a map of the definite location of the road was filed in the General Land Office, January 2, 1868. The Commissioners of the General Land Office, by letter bearing date January 21, 1868, directed the Register and Receiver of the proper office to withdraw from sale the odd numbered sections within ten miles of the line of the road.

The fourth section of the law making appropriations for the Indian Department, approved March 3, 1863, is as follows:

"That the President of the United States be, and is hereby authorized to enter into treaties with the several tribes of Indians, respectively, now residing in the State of Kansas, for the extinction of their titles to lands held in common within said State, and for the removal of such Indians of said tribes as hold their lands in common to suitable localities elsewhere within the territorial limits of the United States, and outside the limits of any State."

The treaty with the Great and Little Osage tribes of Indians of June 2, 1825, contains the following provision:

> ARTICLE II. Within the limits of the county above ceded and relinquished, there shall be reserved to and for the Great and Little Osage tribe or nation aforesaid, so long as they may choose to occupy the same, the following described tract of land.

The land embraces, with other tracts, that mentioned in the first article of a treaty with these Indians, which was concluded September 29, 1865. That article is as follows:

> The tribe of the Great and Little Osage Indians, having now more lands than are necessary for their occupancy, and all payments from the Government to them under former treaties having ceased, leaving them greatly impoverished, and being desirous of improving their condition by disposing of their surplus lands, do hereby grant and sell to the United States the lands contained within the following boundaries. * * * And, in consideration of the grant and sale to them of the above described lands, the United States agree to pay the sum of $300,000, which sum shall be placed to the credit of said tribe of Indians in the treasury of the United States; and interest thereon at the rate of five per centum per annum shall be paid to said tribe semi-annually, in money, clothing, provisions, or such articles of utility as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time direct. Said lands shall be surveyed and sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under the most advantageous terms, for cash, as public lands are surveyed and sold under existing laws, *including any act granting lands to the State of Kansas, in aid of the construction of a railroad through said lands*, but no pre-emption claim or homestead settlement shall be recognized, etc.

The words in italics are an amendment adopted by the Senate, June 26, 1866, which the Indians accepted September 21 of that year. The treaty was proclaimed January 21, 1867.

On the 10th of April, 1869, Congress passed the following joint resolution:

> *Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That any *bona fide* settler residing upon any portion of the lands sold to the United States by virtue of the first and second articles of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Great and Little Osage tribe of Indians, September 29, 1865, and proclaimed January 21, 1867, who is a citizen of the United States, or shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, shall be and hereby is entitled to purchase the same in quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, within two years from the passage of this act, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; *provided*, however, that both the odd and even numbered sections of said lands shall be subject to settlement and sale as above provided: *And provided further*, that the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township of said lands shall be reserved for State school purposes in accordance with the provisions of the act of admission of the State of Kansas; *provided*, however, that nothing in this act shall be construed in any manner affecting any legal rights heretofore vested in any other party or parties.

The railroad company having constructed its road from Lawrence to Thayer, within the ceded territory, and about twenty miles south of its northern boundary, and desiring to change its previously located route south of that town, the Legislature of Kansas in January, 1871, asked Congress to allow a relocation of the road. Congress passed an act, approved April 19, 1871, as follows:

> An act to enable the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company to relocate a portion of its road.
>
> *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company, for the purpose of improving its route and accommodating the country, may relocate any portion of its road south of the town of Thayer, within the limits of its grant, as prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled "An act for a grant of lands to the State of Kansas, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads and telegraphs in said State, approved March 3, 1863; but not thereby to change, enlarge or diminish said land grant."

On the 25th of July, 1866, was approved by the President, an act granting lands in the same manner and to the same extent and on the same conditions as those granted to the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company through the Osage ceded lands to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, and upon the completion of its road through the lands in 1871, the Secretary of the Interior in due time issued to that company patents to the lands it was entitled to receive under the act of July 25, 1866.

The acts of Congress granting lands to these railroad companies through the Osage ceded lands, were ignored by a large number of people, who settled upon the railroad lands, claiming that they belonged to the United States. They effected an organization called "Settlers' Protective Association of the Osage ceded lands," through which a contest was made in the federal courts with the railroad companies for the ownership of the lands. The suits were first instituted in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, by George R. Peck, United States District Attorney, who filed bills therein against the railroad companies to establish the title of the United States to the Osage ceded lands, amounting to nine hundred and sixty thousand acres. The case was argued in this court in June, 1874. The attorneys for the Government were George R. Peck, United States District Attorney; Wilson Shannon, H. C. McComas and J. E. McKeighan. The attorneys for the railroad companies were Solon O. Thacher, for the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company and T. C. Sears for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company. The prayer of the bill was granted by the Circuit Court. An appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court, before which body the case was argued in October, 1875. In the Supreme Court the Government was represented by United States District Attorney Peck, Jeremiah S. Black, Solicitor General Phillips and William Lawrence. The railroad companies were represented by George F. Edmunds and Philip Phillips. The Supreme Court affirmed the decree of the Circuit Court and the settlers were victorious. As the syllabus in the case against the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company covers all the points in this controversy, it is here given:

SYLLABUS.—1. Where rights claimed against the United States are set up against it, they must be so clearly defined that there can be no question of the purpose of Congress to confer them.

2. The rule announced in the former decisions of this court, that a grant by the United States is strictly construed against the grantee, applies as well to grants to a State to aid in building railroads, as to one granting special privileges to a private corporation.

3. The doctrine in *Wilcox* v. *Jackson*, 13 Pet. 498, that a tract lawfully appropriated to any purpose thereafter severed from the mass of public lands, and that no subsequent law or proclamation will be construed to embrace it or to operate upon it, although no exception be made of it, re-affirmed and held to apply with more force to Indian than to military reservations, inasmuch as the latter are the absolute property of the Government, whilst in the former other rights are vested.

4. Where Congress enacts "That there be and is hereby granted" to a State, to aid in the construction of a specified railroad, "every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers," within certain limits of each side of the road, the State takes an immediate interest in land so situate, whereto the complete title is in the United States at the date of the act, although a survey of the land and a location of the road are necessary to give precision to the title and attach it to any particular tract. Such a grant is applicable only to public land owned absolutely by the United States. No other is subject to survey and divisions into such sections.

5. Where the right of an Indian tribe to the possession and use of certain lands as long as it may choose to occupy the same is assured by treaty, a grant of them, absolutely or *cum onere*, by Congress, to aid in building a railroad, violates an express stipulation, and a grant in general terms of "land" cannot be construed to embrace them.

6. A proviso, that any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States, for any purpose whatever, are reserved from the operation of the grant to which it is annexed, applies to lands set apart for the use of an Indian tribe under a treaty. They are reserved to the United States for that specific use; and, if so reserved at the date of the grant, are excluded from its operation. It is immaterial whether they subsequently become a part of the public lands of the country.

7. The act of March 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 772), to aid in the construction of certain railroads in Kansas, embraces no part of the lands reserved to the Great and Little Osages by the treaty of June 2, 1825 (7 Stat. 240); and the treaty concluded June 29, 1865, and proclaimed January 21, 1867 (14 Stat. 687), neither makes nor recognizes a grant of such lands. The effect of the treaty is simply to provide that any rights of the companies designated by the State to build the roads should not be barred or impaired by reason of the general terms of the treaty, but not to declare that such rights existed.

8. The act of Congress of even date with said act (12 Stat. 793), authorizing treaties for the removal of the several tribes of Indians from the State of Kansas, and for the extinction of their title, and a subsequent act for relocating a portion of the road of the appellant (17 Stat. 5), neither recognize nor confer a right to the lands within the Osage country.

Mr. Justice Field, with whom concurred Mr. Justice Swayne and Mr. Justice Strong, in giving a dissenting opinion, said:

I do not agree with a majority of the court in this case. In my judgment, the land in controversy passed by the grant of Congress to the State of Kansas, and by the patents of the State to the defendant. In reliance upon the title conferred, a large portion of the money was raised with which the road of the company was built. I cannot think that the Legislation of Congress, and the subsequent action in conformity to it of the Department of the Interior, and of the State of Kansas, deceived both company and creditors. * * * * The conclusion reached by the court appears to me to work great injustice. The Government of the United States, through one set of its officers, after mature deliberation and argument of Counsel, has issued its certificates or lists, that the lands in controversy were covered by the grant, and has thus encouraged the expenditure of millions of money in the construction of a public highway, by which the wilderness has been opened to civilization and settlement; and then, on the other hand, after the work has been done and the money expended, has, with another set of officers and all the machinery of the judiciary, attempted to render and has succeeded in rendering utterly worthless the titles it aided to create and put forth upon the world. Such proceedings are not calculated, in my judgment, to enhance our ideas of the wisdom with which the law is administered, or of the justice of the government.

The mileage of this road is as follows: Lawrence to Coffeyville, 143.33 miles; Ottawa Junction to Olathe, 31.77 miles; Cherryvale to Harper, 148.82 miles; Wellington to Hunnewell, 18.35 miles; Burlington Junction to Burlington, 42.21 miles; total number of miles, 384.48.

The officers are: General Superintendent, J. L. Barnes, Lawrence, Kan.; Directors—T. J. Coolidge, W. B. Strong, Alden Speare, I. T. Burr, H. H. Hunnewell, Charles Merriam, W. P. Mason, Boston, Mass.; O. E. Learnard, Lawrence, Kan.; C. C. Wheeler, Topeka, Kan.; John W. Scott, Iola, Kan.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

On the 3d of November, 1865, the Union Pacific Railway Company, Southern Branch, was organized at Emporia. The corporators were as follows: Robert McBratney, James R. McClure, T. S. Huffaker, S. M. Strickler, G. M. Simcock, R. B. Lockwood, E. Goddard, R. H. Abraham, P. B. Maxson, J. H. Watson, G. R. Harper, Peter Harvey, M. M. Baker, John T. Cox, Harrison Kelley, S. S. Prouty, F. W. Potter, John B. Scott, A. V. Coffin, N. S. Goss, I. W. Dow and James Crane. The charter for this company was filed with the Secretary of State, September 25, 1865. At the meeting at Emporia on the 3d of November, 1865, officers of the company were elected as follows: J. H. Watson, President; N. S. Goss, Vice-President; S. S. Prouty, Secretary; Robert McBratney, Corresponding Secretary; P. B. Maxson, Treasurer.

December 12, 1865, Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, one of the Senators from Kansas, introduced a bill in the United States Senate, providing for a grant of Government land to this company, consisting of alternate sections on each side of the proposed road, within a distance of ten miles therefrom, and also for a Government bond subsidy, to the amount of $16,000 per mile, for the whole distance of the road. The bill specified that the road should commence at, or near, Fort Riley, Kan., and run down the valley of the Neosho River to Fort Smith, Ark., via Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. January 2, 1866, O. B. Gunn, an engineer, made a preliminary survey of the route for the road, from Junction City to Burlington. On the 10th of January, 1866, Hon. C. V. Eskridge, State Senator, introduced a concurrent resolution in the Senate of the State of Kansas, requesting Congress to pass the Pomeroy railroad bill, which resolution was adopted. January 13, 1866, the first board of directors of this company was elected at Emporia as follows: Robert McBratney, T. S. Huffaker, P. B. Maxson, P. B. Plumb, Harrison Kelley, I. W. Dow, J. R. McClure, William Downing, G. R. Harper, S. S. Prouty and N. S. Goss. February 21, 1866, Hon. Sidney Clarke, Representative in Congress from Kansas, introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, providing for a Government land grant to the company, and a guaranty by the United States of the payment of interest on construction bonds, to be issued by the company, to the amount of $20,000 per mile. During the winter of 1865–66, Robert McBratney, N. S. Goss and S. S. Prouty visited Washington, as agents of the railroad company, to assist Messrs. Pomeroy and Clarke, in their efforts to procure Government aid for this enterprise.

Neither bill of Senator Pomeroy or Representative Clarke became a law, but on the 26th of July, 1866, the President of the United States approved an act granting to this railroad company lands embracing the odd sections of the first ten miles on either side of the proposed road, and the odd and even sections of the second ten miles as indemnity. On the 9th of the following August, this land grant was accepted by the directors of the company, at a meeting at Emporia, and a preliminary survey of the road from Junction City to the southern boundary of the State, was ordered at that meeting.

On the 19th of March, 1866, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company transferred and assigned to the Union Pacific Railway Company, Southern Branch, all its rights, title, interests, authority for construction, etc., of a railroad from a point on the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, at or near Fort Riley, down the Neosho River to where the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad may intersect the Neosho Valley. The projected road embraced in this transfer was known as the Neosho Branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. On the 5th of February, 1866, an act of the Kansas Legislature providing for the sale of 500,000 acres of land granted to the State for purposes of internal improvement, was approved. By this act, the proceeds of the sales of these lands were divided between four railroad companies, viz.: St. Joseph & Denver; Union Pacific Railway, Southern Branch; Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf; Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston. The number of acres of land that came into the possession of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Southern Branch, by the transfer from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company of the 19th of March, 1866, was 130,176.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company, held at Emporia, May 16, 1866, Robert McBratney, J. R. McClure, A. I. Akin, T. S. Huffaker, P. B. Plumb, P. B. Maxson, John T. Cox, S. S. Prouty, John B. Scott, N. S. Goss and I. W. Dow, were elected Directors; N. S. Goss, President; A. I. Akin, Vice President; P. B. Maxson, Secretary; S. S. Prouty, Corresponding Secretary; P. B. Plumb, Treasurer. October 31, 1866, President Goss and Secretary Maxson made a treaty at Tahlequah, with the Cherokee Nation, wherein the right-of-way to the railroad through the Cherokee Territory was granted, and a donation made to the company to aid in the construction of the road through the Indian country, consisting of the proceeds of the sales to be made of 250,000 acres of land. At a meeting of the directors at Emporia, December 5, 1866, this treaty was ratified, and it was also voted to extend the line of the road from Fort Riley, up the valley of the Republican River, to Fort Kearney, Nebraska. During that same month, President Goss, at his own expense, visited Little Rock, Ark., Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., and New Orleans, La., for the purpose of enlisting the co-operation of the commercial interests of the South in the advancement of this railroad enterprise. He was cordially received by the boards of trade of those cities, and all promised to memorialize Congress for bonded aid. Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, manifested a warm interest in the project, and gave it a hearty endorsement. Unfortunately for the company, most of the Southern States were not represented in Congress at that time, and projects for *Southern* Pacific Railroads were not then especially popular among a large majority of Congressmen. Senator Pomeroy made repeated efforts to obtain subsidies in Government bonds for the company, but his efforts were unavailing.

In the summer of 1867, counties voted bonds, to exchange for capital stock of the company as follows: Davis, $165,000; Morris, $165,000; Lyon, $200,000; Coffey, $200,000; total, $730,000. The people of Woodson County voted twice on the proposition to issue $70,000 of its bonds as a subscription to the capital stock of the company, but both efforts failed.

August 27, 1867, A. F. Beach entered into a contract at Emporia, with the railway company for the construction of the railroad from Junction City to the north line of the Osage lands, in Allen County. The work was to commence on or before October 15, 1867, and to be completed January 1, 1872. The contracting party represented by Mr. Beach, consisted of Richard McMichael, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Robert C. Dunn, of Schenectady, N. Y., J. J. Duff and James Gowan, of Harrisburg, Penn., I. V. Baker, of Troy, N. Y.; L. M. Crane and A. F. Beach, of Ballston, N. Y. In consideration of the performance of the work stipulated in the contract, the railway company agreed to transfer all of its franchises to the contracting party. These franchises were supposed to consist of 1,300,000,000 acres of land, $730,000 in county bonds, and the proceeds of the sales of 125,000 acres of land, worth at least a quarter of a million dollars in money. On the 15th of October, 1867, ground was broken for the road bed at Junction City, with imposing ceremonies. The first shovelful of dirt was cast by A. F. Beach. In the evening, a banquet was given at the Hale House, in the city, by the citizens, to the railway company and invited guests, when addresses were made by ex-Gov. Carney, George T. Anthony, Gen. Grierson, of the U. S. Army, R. M. Shoemaker, Rev. Dr. Reynolds of the U. S. Army, N. S. Goss, Orson Kent, P. B. Plumb and others. A little grading was done on the road at Junction City at that time, enough to comply with the terms of the contract requiring such to commence on or before October 15. No more work was done on the road by this contracting party. Within a year, they sold their interest in the contract to the Land Grant Railway & Trust Company of New York City, a corporation chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and authorized to transact business in any State in the Union excepting Pennsylvania. Prominent in this company were Levi Parsons, George Dennison, David Crawford, Jr., J. B. Dickinson and Francis Skiddy. In the fall of

1866, Levi Parsons and others of this company, accompanied by Monsieur Frignet, of Paris, France, financial agent of the Rothschilds, visited Kansas and met the Directors of the railway company at Emporia. They went to Emporia via Junction City, leaving the railroad at the latter place, and accomplishing the balance of the journey, distance sixty miles, in carriages, following the valley of the Neosho, the route of the proposed road. The franchises of the company were inspected by Judge Parsons and Monsieur Frignet, but no new contract was made at that time. In November, 1868, the directors were requested to meet the members of the Land Grant Railway & Trust Company in New York City, which request was complied with by a majority of the board. Six of the directors, viz., Thaddeus H. Walker, P. B. Plumb, S. S. Prouty, T. S. Huffaker, Hiram F. Hale and P. Z. Taylor, went to New York and entered into a new contract with the Land Grant Railway & Trust Company, for the construction of the railroad. By the terms of this contract, the work was to be commenced at Junction City in December, 1868, and to be completed to the southern boundary of the State by the 1st of January, 1873. All of the interests of the company in the franchises were immediately transferred to the new contracting company, who, on the 14th of November, 1868, mortgaged them to the Rothschilds as security for a loan of $2,960,000. Work was now commenced on this road in earnest and was pushed with extraordinary vigor. By the fall of 1869, the road was completed to Council Grove, 37 miles from Junction City; January, 1870, to Emporia, 62 miles; February, 1870, to Burlington, 90 miles; June 1, 1870, to the southern boundary of the State, 185 miles. The work under the contract was completed two and a half years ahead of time; an event doubtless unprecedented in the annals of railroad building. On the first of January, 1873, the contracting company had not only completed the road to the southern boundary of Kansas, which was required to be completed to that point by that time, but they had also extended the road to Dennison, Texas, 238 miles farther, and had also constructed a branch from Hannibal, Mo., to Parsons, Kan., 301 miles. Total number of miles constructed within the four years, the limit of the original contract, 773; number of miles contracted for November, 1868, 185.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company was organized April 7, 1870, by the consolidation of the Union Pacific, Southern Branch, chartered November 20, 1865; the Tabo & Neosho, of Missouri, chartered June 18, 1870; the Labette & Sedalia, chartered May 7, 1870, and the Neosho Valley & Holden, opened in 1871. The St. Louis & Santa Fé Railroad, Holden, Mo., to Paola, Kan., chartered December 1, 1870, was purchased at foreclosure sale April 29, 1872, and the Hannibal & Central Missouri, Hannibal to Moberly, 72.5 miles, chartered February 13, 1865, was purchased in the year 1874.

In the spring of 1870, an exciting race occurred between the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Companies, in the effort to reach the Indian Territory. Section 8 of the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, says:

> That said Kansas & Neosho Valley [Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf] Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized and empowered to extend and construct its railroad from the southern boundary of Kansas south, through the Indian Territory to Red River, at or near Preston in the State of Texas, so as to connect with the railway now being constructed from Galveston to a point at or near Preston, in said State; and the right of way through the Indian Territory, wherever such right is now reserved or may hereafter be reserved to the United States by treaty with the Indian tribes, is hereby granted to said company, etc.

Section 11 of the same act says:

> That any railroad company chartered under any law of the United States, or of the State of Kansas, which may have been heretofore or shall hereafter be recognized and subsidized by any act of the Congress of the United States, may connect, unite and consolidate with this railroad company, after the same shall be located to the valley of the Neosho River, upon just, fair and equitable terms, to be agreed upon between the parties, and shall not be against the public interest or the interest of the United States; nor shall any road authorized to connect as aforesaid, charge the road so connecting a greater tariff per mile for freight or passengers than is charged for the same per mile by its own road; *And provided further*, that should the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Fort Gibson Railroad Company, or the Union Pacific Railway Company, Southern Branch, construct and complete its road to that point on the southern boundary of the State of Kansas where the line of said Kansas & Neosho Valley Railroad Company shall have constructed and completed its said road to said point, then and in that event the company so first reaching in completion the said point on the southern boundary of the State of Kansas shall be authorized, upon obtaining the written approval of the President of the United States, to construct and operate its line of railroad from said point to a point at or near Preston, in the State of Texas, with grants of land according to the provisions of this act, but upon the further special condition, nevertheless, that said railroad company shall have commenced in good faith the construction thereof before the said Kansas & Neosho Valley Railroad Company shall have completed its said railroad to said point, etc.

The Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad reached the Indian Territory first, but the point of entrance was in the Spring River Valley, about sixteen miles west of the Neosho River. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad struck the Indian Territory in the Neosho Valley, and the President of the United States decided that this road having been the first to reach the Indian Territory at the point provided by law for the entrance of a railroad therein, was entitled to the exclusive right of constructing its road through that territory to Texas. Thereupon, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway proceeded expeditiously upon its march to Red River, while its disappointed and chagrined competitor, the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad tarried on the border of the promised land and regarded with envy the march of its triumphant rival.

This company met with serious financial reverses in the loss of franchises, during the progress of the work on the road. It lost the bonds of Davis County, amounting to $165,000, owing to the failure of completing the road to the south line of the county within the prescribed time. The delay was only a few days, and was caused by a flood in the Smoky Hill River, washing away the railway bridge crossing it and doing other damage to the road. The bonds were refused by the County Commissioners and their position was sustained by the Supreme Court of the State. The Commissioners of Coffey County also refused to issue the bonds voted to the company by that county, amounting to $200,000, on the ground that the Land Grant Railway & Trust Company, the contracting party, had no legal right to transact business in the State of Kansas, and their position was also sustained by the Supreme Court. The next and most serious misfortune was the loss of the Osage ceded lands, the particulars of which are given fully in the sketch of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad.

The mileage of the road is as follows: Hannibal, Mo., to Dennison, Texas, 576 miles; Dennison, Texas, to Gainesville, Texas, 41 miles; Dennison, Texas, to Minneola, Texas, 103 miles; Fort Worth, Texas, to Hillsboro, Texas, 55 miles; Jefferson, Texas, to Greenville, Texas, 124 miles; Dallas, Texas, to Denton, Texas, 37 miles; Hillsboro, Texas, to Temple, Texas, 68 miles; Whitesboro, Texas, to Fort Worth, Texas, 71 miles; Junction City, Kansas, to Parsons, Kansas, 157 miles; Holden, Mo., to Paola, Kansas, 54 miles; total number of miles 1,286. Number of miles in Kansas, 235.

The cost of the road was over $50,000,000. On the 1st of December, 1880, the road was leased to the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, the rental paid being the net earnings of the road.

The officers are Jay Gould, President, New York; R. S. Hayes, First Vice President, St. Louis, Mo.; N. L. McCready, Second Vice President, St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. Henson, Secretary and Treasurer, New York; A. A. Talmage, General Manager, St. Louis, Mo.; Directors: Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, A. G. Dulman, Samuel Sloan, Thomas W. Pearsall, Russell Sage, William Bond, George J. Forrest, N. L. McCready, Thomas T. Eckert, New York City; David Kelso, Parsons, Kan.; C. H. Pratt, Humboldt, Kan.; H. C. Cross, Emporia, Kan.; F. S. Bond, Philadelphia, Penn.; F. L. Ames, Boston, Mass.; R. S. Hayes, St. Louis, Mo. Principal office and address, Parsons, Kan.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The total mileage of the Missouri Pacific Railway is as follows: Missouri Division, 904 miles; Kansas & Texas Division, 1,232 miles; Central Branch Division, 388 miles; St. Louis Division, 291 miles; Arkansas Division, 432 miles; Gulf Division, 351 miles; San Antonio Division, 425 miles; total number of miles, 4,023. The total number of miles operated in Kansas by this company is 840, of which 235 are of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas; 388 of the Central Branch Union Pacific; 78 of the Kansas & Arizona Division; 21 of the Ottawa Branch of the Kansas & Arizona Division; 21 of the St. Joseph Branch of the main line; and 97 miles of the main line of the Missouri Division.

The work on the main line of this road in Kansas was commenced at the State line between Missouri and Kansas, near Kansas City, Mo., in 1865, and the road was completed to Leavenworth July 1, 1866. The road was constructed by the Missouri River Railroad Company, which was chartered February 17, 1865, the corporators being A. M. Clark, John Wilson, C. M. Palmer, Charles S. Stettauer, Josiah Kellogg, G. J. Park, E. H. Marsh, W. C. Lobenstein, John F. Richards and James B. Laing. L. T. Smith was the first President, and John F. Richards the first Secretary. The Atchison extension, called the Leavenworth, Atchison & Northwestern Railroad, was commenced at Leavenworth, in March, 1869, and completed to Atchison in September of that year. These roads were operated by the Missouri Pacific. In 1880, they were purchased by Jay Gould, who consolidated them under the name of the Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Railroad, and soon afterward combined it with the Missouri Pacific system.

Leavenworth County subscribed $250,000 in bonds to the capital stock of the Missouri River Railroad Company, and the city subscribed a like amount of bonds. This company purchased of the Delaware Indians 110,000 acres of land, at $2 per acre, from which was realized upward of $1,000,000. The stock held in the company by Leavenworth County and city, aggregating $500,000, was donated to the Leavenworth, Atchison & Northwestern Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of its road to Atchison.

The Nebraska extension of the main line of the Missouri Division was completed in 1881. The Kansas & Arizona Division was completed to Leroy in the latter part of 1878. The Ottawa Branch was completed in 1878.

Officers are: Jay Gould, President, New York City; R. S. Hayes, First Vice President, St. Louis, Mo.; A. L. Hopkins, Second Vice President, New York City; A. F. Calef, Secretary and Treasurer, New York City; A. A. Talmage, General Manager, St. Louis, Mo.; F. Chandler, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.; Warder Cumming, Superintendent Missouri Division, Sedalia, Mo.; T. M. Eddy, Superintendent Kansas & Texas Division, Sedalia, Mo.; W. W. Fagan, Seperintendent Central Branch Division, Atchison, Kan. Directors: Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Sidney Dillon, W. F. Buckley, Thomas T. Eckert, George J. Forrest, George Gould, A. L. Hopkins, H. G. Marquand, Samuel Sloan, New York, N. Y.; F. L. Ames, South Easton, Mass.; S. H. H. Clark, Omaha, Neb.; R. S. Hayes, St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, FORT SCOTT & WICHITA RAILROAD.

On the 1st of January, 1883, this road was completed to El Dorado, Butler County, Kan., 133 miles west of Fort Scott. The railroad company was organized in 1880, the charter having been filed February 23, 1880. The first board of directors were as follows: Ira D. Bronson, O. W. Fox, Topeka, Kan.; Moses Neal, Humboldt, Kan.; A. W. Ayers, Quinton Campbell, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. Tiernan, J. D. Hill, A. Popkis, A. M. Ayers, Urbana, Ill. Officers: Francis Tiernan, President; A. M. Ayers, Vice President; Ira D. Bronson, Secretary and Treasurer. A construction company, consisting of Messrs. Bronson, Tiernan, Hill and Ayers, built eighty miles of the road during the year ending in March, 1882. March 10, 1882, Messrs. Bronson, Hill and Ayers sold their interest in the company to L. M. Bates, when the company was re-organized as follows: Directors—F. Tiernan, D. S. McKay, W. H. Stout, Isaac Stadden, J. P. Roberts, Moses Neal, A. Popkis, Daniel C. Moran and L. M. Bates. Officers: F. Tiernan, President and General Manager; W. H. Stout, Vice

President; M. Chenault, Treasurer; Q. Campbell, Secretary; J. D. Hill, General Superintendent.

Principal office and address, Fort Scott, Kan.

ST. LOUIS, WICHITA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

This road is now known as the Kansas Division of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, it having been purchased and being now operated by the company owning the latter road. The number of miles of road in Kansas of this division and branches is 195.50.

The St. Louis, Wichita & Western Railroad Company was chartered March 21, 1879, and the first directors were B. F. Hobart, C. O. Perkins, H. S. Coley, C. M. Condon, Oswego, Kan.; and Charles W. Davis, Coronado, Kan. The charter authorizes the construction of a railroad and telegraph "from some point at or near the city of Oswego, in Labette County, in the State of Kansas, westwardly, through the counties of Labette, Montgomery, Wilson, Elk, Greenwood, Butler and Sedgwick, to or near the city of Wichita, in said State," etc. The road was completed to Wichita in 1881.

Officers of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company: Leland Stanford, San Francisco, Cal.; Edward F. Winslow, Jay Gould, A. S. Hatch, C. P. Huntington, W. L. Frost, James D. Fish, William F. Buckley, New York, N. Y.; Albert W. Nickerson, Boston, Mass.; Charles W. Rogers, R. S. Hayes, St. Louis, Mo., Directors. Edward F. Winslow, President, New York City; C. W. Rogers, First Vice President and General Manager, St. Louis, Mo.

NEBRASKA, IOLA, TOPEKA & MEMPHIS RAILROAD.

This road was chartered June 17, 1881, with a board of directors as follows: F. W. Giles, P. G. Noel, T. B. Sweet, L. L. Northrup, J. H. Richards, George A. Bowlus, J. D. Hill, Caleb H. Malin, B. F. Hobart, John J. Voss. The charter authorizes the construction of a railroad and telegraph "from some point at or near the city of Topeka, Kan.; thence in a southerly direction through the following counties, to wit: Shawnee, Osage, Franklin, Coffey, Anderson, Allen, Neosho and Crawford, to some point on the east line of said Crawford County; thence through the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the city of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee; also from some point at or near the city of Topeka, Kan., in a northerly direction, through the following counties, to wit: Shawnee, Jackson, Pottawatomie, Marshall and Nemaha, to the northern boundary of said State of Kansas."

Work was commenced on this road at Girard, Crawford County, October 1, 1881, and twenty miles were speedily completed in a northwesterly direction. In July, 1882, the road was being operated to Walnut, Crawford County, a station of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. The first President of the company was F. W. Giles, of Topeka. The present officers are as follows: S. G. Clark, President; H. M. Clark, Vice President and General Manager; George A. Bowlus, Secretary and Treasurer; J. H. Richards, Attorney. General offices, Topeka. The road is under contract to be completed to Topeka by November 1, 1883. The municipal subscriptions in bonds to the capital stock of this company are as follows: Girard Township, Crawford County, $25,000; Walnut Township, Crawford County, $20,000; Grant Township, Neosho County, $20,000; Elsmore Township, Allen County, $15,000; Humboldt City and Township, Allen County, $35,000; Iola Township, Allen County, $8,000; also bridge, shops and seventeen acres of land, the whole subscription aggregating $20,000; Neosho Falls Township, Woodson County, $20,000; Coffey County, $125,000; Olivet Township, Osage County, $20,000; Ridgeway Township, Osage County, $20,000; Shawnee County, $60,000; total municipal subscriptions, $380,000.

ATCHISON & NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

On the 5th of May, 1867, a charter was filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Kansas, for the Atchison & Nebraska City Railroad Company, with corporators as follows: Peter B. Abell, George W. Glick, Alfred G. Otis, John M. Price, Will W. Cochran, Albert H. Horton, Samuel A. Kingman, Junius T. Herriford and Augustus Byram. The charter authorized the construction of a railroad "from some point in the City of Atchison, to some point on the northern line of the State of Kansas, not farther west than twenty-five miles from the Missouri River, and the length of the proposed railroad will not exceed forty-five miles."

Upon the organization of the company, its name was changed to "Atchison & Nebraska Railroad Company." Municipal subscriptions in bonds to the capital stock of the company were made as follows: Atchison County, $150,000; Doniphan County, $200,000. Individual subscriptions amounting to $80,000 were made in Atchison County, and $10,000 in Doniphan County. Work was commenced on the road at Atchison in the summer of 1869, and in the summer of 1871 it was completed to the northern boundary line of the State, three miles north of White Cloud, Doniphan County. The Atchison stockholders graded the road bed to the State line, constructed the bridges and furnished the ties for that distance, when the entire property was donated to a Boston syndicate, represented by James F. Joy, in consideration of the completion and operation of the road by said syndicate. On the 3d of November, 1871, this company was consolidated with the Atchison, Lincoln & Columbus Railroad Company, of Nebraska, which had been authorized to construct a road from the terminal point at the State line, of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad to Columbus, on the Union Pacific Railway, by the way of Lincoln. From the State line the work was prosecuted vigorously and the road was completed and in operation to Lincoln in the fall of 1872. In January, 1880, the road was purchased by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, and since the consolidation of that company, in 1880, with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, it has been officially designated as the Atchison & Nebraska Division of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska. Distance from Atchison, Kan., to Lincoln, Neb., 146.6 miles. Number of miles in Kansas, 37.24.

RAILROAD LANDS.

The following tables show the amount of railroad lands unsold January 1, 1883, in Kansas:

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD.

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres.	COUNTIES.	Number of Acres.
Osage	120.00	Barton	30,566.54
Lyon	115.87	Stafford	168,256.29
Wabaunsee	2,323.74	Pawnee	137,086.48
Morris	17,425.58	Edwards	101,491.86
Butler	27,758.70	Rush	56,497.80
Greenwood	640.00	Ford	94,733.39
Chase	100,762.64	Hodgeman	72,574.91
Marion	65,136.90	Gray	302,013.41
McPherson	9,472.62	Sequoyah	222,470.14
Harvey	25,751.29	Hamilton	180,092.93
Sedgwick	4,688.15	Kearney	167,258.90
Reno	174,709.78		
Rice	66,415.55	Total	2,028,463.47

NOTE.—Average price per acre, about $3.25.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY—KANSAS DIVISION.

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres.	COUNTIES.	Number of Acres.
Pottawatomie	11,802.94	Ellsworth	99,709.75
Wabaunsee	35,220.30	Rice	82,102.06
Riley	22,748.38	Osborne	23,167.72
Davis	48,393.39	Russell	152,589.34
Morris	17,946.52	Barton	41,951.72
Clay	11,075.72	Rooks	37,876.71
Dickinson	13,083.56	Ellis	182,686.76
Ottawa	22,005.13	Rush	69,161.42
Saline	40,106.30	Graham	118,349.49
McPherson	14,685.92	Trego	186,330.96
Thomas	207,360.00	Ness	9,738.06
St. John	345,000.00	Sheridan	173,326.03
Sherman	420,000.00	Gove	320,000.00
Wallace			
Greeley		Total	2,710,941.27
Lincoln	54,523.09		

NOTE.—Average price per acre, about $3.50.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres.	COUNTIES.	Number of Acres.
Allen	1,284.06	Greenwood	19,832.43
Anderson	2,404.48	Lyon	7,829.86
Butler	1,485.82	Morris	15,801.16
Clay	640.00	Marion	320.00
Cloud	638.04	Riley	1,434.48
Chase	10,506.62	Wabaunsee	10,392.02
Coffey	6,838.80	Woodson	22,190.19
Davis	10,925.63		
Dickinson	1,680.00	Total	114,263.59

NOTE.—Average price per acre, about $2.75. The total cost of the railroads in Kansas was about $125,000,000.

HUSBANDRY.

The white men who had trading-posts established in Kansas at a very early date may have cultivated the soil to a limited extent, but no account appears that any of them ever had even a respectable garden patch about their posts.

The earliest farmers of Kansas were the Kansas Indians. Dr. Say, who visited them in 1819, described their food as consisting of "bison meat and various preparations of Indian corn or maize, one of which was called 'lyed corn,' known among the whites as hulled corn." He also stated that they used pumpkins, muskmelons and watermelons, and a soup made of sweet corn and beans, seasoned with buffalo meat (succotash). By the treaty made with these Indians in 1825, it was, among other stipulations on the part of the Government, agreed to supply them with cattle, hogs and agricultural implements, and to employ persons to teach them agriculture. The Agency of the Kansas Indians was established at the mouth of Grasshopper Creek in 1829. Daniel Boone, the farmer appointed by the Government, commenced farming at this point in 1829 or 1830. Land was broken for farming purposes at what is now Fort Leavenworth, in 1828. At "Fool Chief's" village, three miles west of where North Topeka now stands, Rev. Isaac McCoy reported in 1835, that the Government had at that time fenced twenty acres of land, and had plowed ten acres. In the spring of 1835 the Government selected three hundred acres near what is now Silver Lake Township, Shawnee County, and about three hundred acres south of the Kansas River, in the valley of Mission Creek, and carried on farming on quite an extensive scale.

The Osages were farmers as well as hunters, and were farming on the Marais des Cygnes River, fifteen miles east of the Kansas line, as early as 1820. Mr. Sibley, the Government Agent, in his report of that year, in describing their mode of living, says:

> In February or March, the spring hunt commences—first the bear and then the beaver hunt. This they pursue until planting time, when they again return to their villages, plant their crops, and in May set out for the summer hunt, taking with them the residue, if any, of their corn.
>
> * * * * * * * * * * * *
>
> They raise annually small crops of corn, beans and pumpkins. These they cultivate entirely with the hoe, in the simplest manner. Their crops are usually planted in April, and receive one dressing before they leave their villages for the summer hunt in May.

The Padoucas were not inclined to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. In 1724 M. De Bourgmont visited them and in his journal remarks, that "they sow no maize, they as little plant citriels, never any tobacco."

The emigrant tribes of Indians who came into Kansas from 1825 to 1832 from the East were so far civilized as to have a fair knowledge of husbandry and were really tribes of farmers as well as hunters. With their advent began the dawn of husbandry in Kansas. Good farms were cultivated in Kansas by the members of the various tribes and by the white missionaries who settled among them ever after their arrival.* The earliest cultivation of the soil by white men, to any extent worthy to be called farming, was at Fort Leavenworth, in 1829; at the mouth of Grasshopper Creek, by Daniel Boone, in 1829 or 1830; at the Shawnee Mission in Johnson County as early as 1830, by Rev. Thomas Johnson. At the time of the passage of the bill by Congress creating Kansas Territory, farms were quite common on the Indian reservations, and at the various Indian missions—some of them of large extent. The wonderful fertility of the soil of Kansas, and its peculiar fitness for all the purposes of husbandry, had been experimentally proven, and were well known before the Kansas Territorial bill was passed by Congress. Hence, outside the political motives which turned the tide of emigration to Kansas in 1854, 1855 and 1856, the predominant incentive was the wonderful natural excellences of the Territory as a farming country. A large majority of the early settlers of Kansas were farmers who came to till its broad acres and make it what it has become, the foremost agricultural State in the Union.

During the Territorial period, the political disorders prevented any progress in the peaceful arts. The settlers' claims were made and defended, but the crops sown and garnered were never more than sufficient to sustain the settlers from one harvest to another, leaving no surplus for the inevitable contingency of a failure of crops, which is in all countries and in all climes likely to occur. In 1860, a great drought prevailed throughout the middle belt of farming country in the United States. It was perhaps no more severe in Kansas than in many other States; certainly not confined to that State. But the newness of the country and the lack of any reserve from former crops caused the disaster to fall with peculiar severity upon the settlers. Thousands of them returned to the East impoverished and discouraged, bearing with them tales of want and woe calculated to stop all future emigration and confirm the early popular belief that the country was to be, for all time, the Great American Desert; fit only for the abiding-place of Indians and the homes of buffaloes, prairie dogs, snakes, owls and horned toads. Of those who remained, many were supported by supplies sent from the East, until a new and bounteous crop brought relief and restored the confidence of the disheartened settlers.†

The war of the rebellion, having its beginning simultaneously with the admission of the State, until its close continued to absorb the entire energies of the settlers. Nearly every able-bodied man was forced into the service in defense of family and home against the ravages of the war, which fell with most crushing force upon Kansas, open as she was to the relentless and merciless raids of their former enemies over the border, who, with few exceptions, were now in the rebel ranks and seeking revenge for their early humiliations and defeats in a system of guerrilla warfare more uncivilized and atrocious than that of their Indian allies, whom they had enlisted in the murderous work.‡

It was not until the close of the war that husbandry could be called the vocation of Kansas, or could be prosecuted in such a manner as to test or prove the wonderful adaptability and reliability of Kansas as an Agricultural State. The era of modern husbandry did not fairly begin until the harvest of 1865. Since then, in 1874, a visitation of locusts has once destroyed the growing crops of the State. The ravages were not confined to Kansas, but extended over a vast area, from the Rocky Mountains, where the insect has its original habitat, as far east as the western counties of Missouri. The devastation was most general in Colorado, in the northern part of the Indian Territory, the western part of Kansas, Western and Northwestern Nebraska, in the southeastern part of Wyoming and the southern half of Dakota.

The swarms came from the mountains, flying from northwest to southeast, completely destroying vegetation in the terrritory above described, and doing immense damage farther east. In 1875, they appeared in such numbers as to create serious apprehensions of a repetition of the calamity. Their ravages were, however, confined to detached localities, and since that year they have not appeared in sufficient numbers to be considered as a depleting element in the general volume of the Kansas harvest.

The locality and extent of the disaster and the destitution arising therefrom was shown in the report of the State Board of Agriculture to Gov. Osborn, made January 23, 1875. The report divided the State into five groups of counties, the first group being comprised of the extreme eastern and oldest counties; the second, lying west and adjacent thereto; and so, numbering westward to the fifth group which comprised the counties, organized and unorganized, along the western frontier. The classification was as follows:

First group—Atchison, Bourbon, Brown, Cherokee, Coffey, Crawford, Doniphan, Ford, Franklin, Greenwood, Johnson, Labette, Leavenworth, Linn, Lyon, Miami, Montgomery, Neosho, Shawnee, Wallace, Wilson, Woodson, Wyandotte.

Second group—Allen, Anderson, Chase, Clay, Davis, Dickinson, Douglas, Howard, Jackson, Jefferson, Marion, Marshall, Nemaha, Osage, Pottawatomie, Riley, Saline, Wabaunsee, Washington.

Third group—Butler, Cloud, Cowley, McPherson, Morris, Ottawa, Republic, Sedgwick, Sumner.

Fourth group—Ellsworth, Harvey, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, Osborne, Pawnee, Reno, Rice.

Fifth group—Barber, Barton, Comanche, Ellis and unorganized counties of Ness and Rush, Harper, Kingman, Norton, Phillips, Pratt, Rooks, Russell, Smith.

The summary of destitution reported, and the etimated relief required for the succeeding four months, until a new harvest, was as follows:

NUMBER OF GROUP.	POPULATION.	NUMBER OF PERSONS NEEDING RATIONS.	NUMBER NEEDING MEN'S CLOTHING.	NUMBER NEEDING WOMEN'S CLOTHING.	NUMBER NEEDING CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.	TOTAL COST OF FOOD REQUIRED, AT 14 CENTS PER RATION.
First	261,534	1,805	300	300	729	$ 30,324 00
Second	159,481	7,927	2,201	3,217	6,103	133,173 60
Third	60,089	8,015	3,164	3,976	5,308	134,652 00
Fourth	35,703	9,026	1,890	1,642	3,430	150,636 80
Fifth	13,038	5,841	522	623	902	99,128 80
Total	529,845	32,614	8,077	9,758	16,472	$547,915 20

From the foregoing summary it appears that the absolute destitution in Kansas was confined to the western part of the State, where the incoming settlers, generally poor on their arrival and dependent on their first crop, had met disaster before they were prepared for it. In the older counties, although the crops were depleted, the destitution resulting did not increase the poor list materially above that of ordinary years. The percentage of impoverished citizens to the whole population, in the several groups was as follows: First group, .0069; second group, .049; third group, .133; fourth group, .252; fifth group, .449. The aggregate percentage of destitute to population of the entire State was .061.

It would thus appear that the destitution and suffering should be attributed no more to the grasshoppers than to the peculiarly helpless and unprepared condition of the frontier pioneers when the pest destroyed

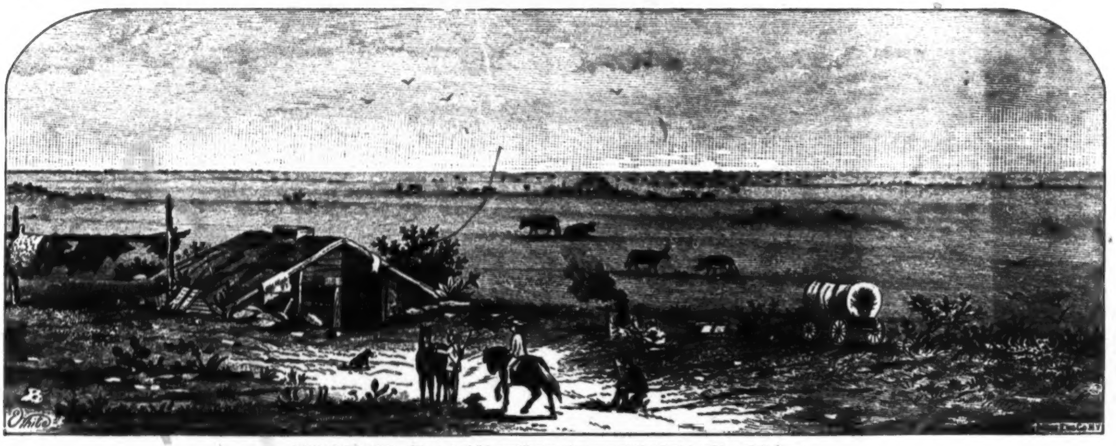

THE DUG-OUT.—The primitive residence of many of the first families of Kansas.

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*See Indian History.

†Further accounts of the drought appear elsewhere in the general history and in the various county sketches.

‡See Military State History.

their first crops, on which they had counted for subsistence. A repetition of a like calamity in Kansas is not now reckoned among the possibilities. Kansas has become self-supporting, should an entire crop be cut off throughout the State, something which, within the memory or traditions of white men, has never occurred.

The history of husbandry is barren of events wherefrom to weave a narrative. Its growth and development is as silent as the growth of the wheat or corn, and as gradual as the increase of the herds and flocks. It can only be measured by comparative results and returns from year to year, and can only be embodied in statistical reports. No reliable reports are preserved prior to 1865, and it was not until that and subsequent years that statistics of the aggregate crops of the State were kept approximating sufficiently to accuracy to be of value.

The following tables show the growth of husbandry in Kansas from its admission into the Union to 1883:

TABLE SHOWING PRINCIPAL FARM PRODUCTS OF KANSAS, OTHER THAN CEREALS, FOR TEN SUCCESSIVE YEARS—1873 TO 1882, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	IRISH POTATOES, BUSHELS.	SWEET POTATOES, BUSHELS.	FLAX SEED, BUSHELS.	HEMP, POUNDS.	BROOM CORN, POUNDS.	SORGHUM, GALLONS.	CASTOR BEANS, BUSHELS.	TOBACCO, POUNDS.	RICE CORN, BUSHELS.	COTTON, POUNDS.
1873			63,478	1,410,304			59,435	393,352		251,222
1874	1,072,260	199,913	175,479	2,331,126	2,680,650	912,125	123,707	293,828		89,655
1875	4,348,545	320,394	447,864	472,227	9,844,869	2,542,512	361,386	280,662		325,825
1876	5,254,499	357,396	501,982	1,324,773	11,234,151	1,732,475	223,168	774,329		159,794
1877	3,119,084	201,423	291,310	1,657,564	16,917,712	2,390,131	578,356	530,839		101,595
1878	4,256,336	269,084	424,771	487,407	16,065,566	2,333,566	358,895	406,331		86,581
1879	3,324,129	197,407	622,256	557,879	8,095,145	2,721,459	766,143	556,754		35,589
1880	4,919,227	391,196	1,245,280	635,872	17,279,664	3,787,535	558,974	449,335	439,915	145,517
1881	1,854,140	201,062	1,184,445		32,961,150	3,899,440	392,549			
1882	4,777,440	294,165	1,657,462		56,716,820	6,181,020	499,790			

TABLE, SHOWING THE ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL FIELD CROPS OF KANSAS FOR ELEVEN SUCCESSIVE YEARS—FROM 1872 TO 1882, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	WINTER WHEAT.	SPRING WHEAT.	CORN.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	SORGHUM.	CASTOR BEANS.	IRISH POTATOES.	BROOM CORN.	FLAX.	COTTON.
1872	166,157	8,819	334,200	3,503	11,805	132,520	4,249	168	17,631	10	No return.	16
1873	251,709	148,628	1,055,236	23,417	23,147	391,712	9,695	3,155	52,434	No return.	6,477	1,026
1874	438,179	278,026	1,525,421	30,546	24,115	314,926	14,103	8,815	46,164	4,177	16,844	1,739
1875	505,682	237,524	1,932,861	84,884	37,754	289,437	23,026	24,145	40,577	12,742	49,358	1,894
1876	758,600	264,583	1,884,454	166,674	82,299	391,845	15,714	21,212	50,060	14,660	59,139	946
1877	857,125	206,868	2,563,112	119,971	79,704	310,226	20,874	50,845	45,018	21,147	27,735	598
1878	1,297,555	433,257	2,405,482	127,842	56,255	444,191	20,292	30,929	51,239	20,220	37,001	509
1879	1,520,659	412,139	2,995,070	43,675	45,851	573,982	23,665	68,179	62,601	14,279	69,383	197
1880	2,215,937	228,497	3,554,396	54,748	17,121	477,827	32,946	50,438	66,233	25,508	127,804	838
1881	1,974,693	208,179	4,171,554	66,446	6,316	338,130	45,6.8	45,960	73,537	50,675	160,906	1,294
1882	1,465,745	137,522	4,441,836	204,662	2,385	529,234	68,678	52,656	59,693	107,608	152,744	No return.

TABLE SHOWING HAY CROP AND PASTURAGE OF KANSAS FOR NINE SUCCESSIVE YEARS, 1874 to 1882, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	HAY, IN TONS.					PASTURE, IN ACRES.†			
	PEARL MILLET.	MILLET AND HUNGARIAN.	TIMOTHY MEADOW.	CLOVER MEADOW.	PRAIRIE MEADOW.*	TIMOTHY.	CLOVER.	PRAIRIE.*	BLUE GRASS.
1874	67,342	21,069	34,067	25,381	322,984	5,016	3,793	397,142	13,776
1875		218,252	24,002	16,714	897,444	5,084	1,549	745,214	31,627
1876		222,574	19,109	10,267	557,199	10,211	600	596,495	16,965
1877		427,602	40,318	18,337	741,763	4,202	1,445	553,717	21,299
1878		432,243	64,554	24,229	986,963	8,820	3,770	701,421	27,877
1879		494,962	86,885	25,823	943,653	14,212	7,007	955,826	36,167
1880	26,784	602,300	76,634	26,796	798,707	14,145	5,927	901,125	38,259
1881		752,478	89,997	33,296	1,216,316				
1882		974,055	117,282	64,758	2,095,779				

* Under fence.

† The acreage of pasturage for 1881 and 1882 was not returned at the time this table was compiled.

TABLE SHOWING THE CROP OF CEREALS FROM 1860 TO 1882, INCLUSIVE.‡

YEAR.	Total acres cultivated and in pasture.*	CEREALS IN BUSHELS.					
		Wheat.	Corn.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Buckwheat.
1860	271,663	194,173	6,150,727				
1861	223,575						
1862	258,031	262,953	6,487,000				
1863							
1864	243,712						
1865	273,903	191,519	6,729,236				
1866							
1867	562,120	1,537,000	6,487,000				
1868	1,360,003	2,800,000	24,500,000				
1869							
1870	1,322,734	2,391,198	17,025,525				
1871	1,735,595	2,694,000	24,693,000	86,000	4,056,000	101,000	32,000
1872	2,530,769	3,062,941	46,667,451				
1873	3,037,957	5,994,044	29,683,843		9,337,581	508,002	76,929
1874†	3,669,769	9,881,383	15,699,078	421,261	7,700,586	414,188	113,664
1875	4,749,900	13,209,403	80,098,769	1,645,497	9,794,051	900,550	262,661
1876	5,035,695	14,620,225	82,308,176	3,441,109	12,386,216	1,966,921	88,480
1877	5,595,305	14,316,705	103,497,831	2,525,054	12,768,488	1,873,323	57,974
1878	6,538,727	32,315,358	89,324,971	2,722,008	17,411,473	1,562,793	85,928
1879	7,769,926	20,550,936	108,704,927	660,409	13,326,637	720,092	41,306
1880	8,868,884	25,279,884	101,421,718	676,507	11,483,796	287,057	43,456
1881	8,528,187	20,479,689	80,760,542	986,508	9,900,768	110,125	
1882	9,038,654	35,734,846	157,005,722	4,456,400	21,946,284	244,888	

* Estimated.* † Grasshoppers impaired the crop.

‡ The returns prior to 1872 are imperfect, being gathered from early agricultural reports.

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT, ACREAGE SOWN, AND YIELD PER ACRE OF WINTER WHEAT, SPRING WHEAT AND CORN, FOR TEN SUCCESSIVE YEARS, FROM 1873 TO 1882, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	WINTER WHEAT.			SPRING WHEAT.			CORN.		
	Number of Acres.	Number of Bushels.	Average per acre.	Number of Acres.	Number of Bushels.	Average per acre.	Number of Acres.	Number of Bushels.	Average per acre.
1873	251,709	4,548,384	1,805	148,628	1,445,660	9.83	1,055,236	29,683,843	28.14
1874*	438,179	6,8[illegible]06	15.68	278,026	3,010,777	10.82	1,525,421	15,699,078	10.29
1875	505,682	10,[illegible],116	19.86	237,524	3,16[illegible],287	13.29	1,932,861	80,798,769	41.79
1876	758,600	11,738,408	15.48	264,583	2,881,817	10.92	1,884,454	82,308,176	43.68
1877	857,125	10,800,295	12.60	206,868	3,516,410	16.98	2,563,112	103,497,831	40.38
1878	1,297,555	26,518,955	20.44	433,257	5,796,403	13.43	2,405,482	89,324,971	37.09
1879	1,520,659	17,560,259	11.55	412,139	2,990,677	7.26	2,995,070	108,704,927	36.29
1880	2,215,937	25,507,223	11.51	228,497	1,772,661	7.77	3,554,396	101,421,718	28.53
1881	1,974,693	19,164,896	9.70	208,179	1,314,793	6.31	4,171,554	80,760,542	19.35
1882	1,465,745	33,943,398	23.16	137,522	1,791,448	13.02	4,441,836	157,005,722	35.34
10 yrs.	11,285,884	166,698,540	14.78	2,555,523	27,683,933	10.83	26,529,432	849,205,577	32.01

* Grasshoppers partially destroyed the crop.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN KANSAS FOR ELEVEN SUCCESSIVE YEARS, FROM 1872 TO 1882, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	HORSES.	MULES, ASSES.	MILCH COWS.	OTHER NEAT CATTLE.	SHEEP.	SWINE.
1872	82,797	9,138	Reported with neat cattle.	319,068	39,773	196,980
1873	176,161	17,816		634,021	51,166	380,701
1874	202,962	22,034		749,959	81,838	556,916
1875	207,376	24,964	225,028	478,295	106,224	292,658
1876	214,811	26,421	227,274	473,350	143,962	330,355
1877	241,208	32,628	261,642	519,346	205,770	704,862
1878	274,450	40,564	286,241	586,002	243,760	1,195,044
1879	324,766	51,981	322,020	654,443	311,862	1,264,494
1880	367,589	58,303	366,640	748,672	426,492	1,281,630
1881	383,815	58,780	406,706	839,751	806,323	1,173,099
1882	398,678	56,754	433,372	971,116	980,767	1,228,583

TABLE, SHOWING PROGRESS OF SHEEP-HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING FOR EIGHT SUCCESSIVE YEARS—FROM 1875 TO 1882 INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	DAIRYING.			SHEEP-HUSBANDRY.	
	NUMBER OF MILCH COWS.	POUNDS OF BUTTER.	POUNDS OF CHEESE.	NUMBER OF SHEEP.	POUNDS OF WOOL.
1875	225,028	8,827,810	1,240,610	106,224	510,661
1876	227,274	9,804,219	644,176	143,962	450,775
1877	261,642	11,710,296	1,700,073	205,770	661,293
1878	286,241	13,790,374	1,500,958	243,760	829,644
1879	322,022	14,506,494	1,059,640	311,862	1,194,453
1880	366,640	16,678,039	706,447	426,492	1,535,371*
1881	406,706	20,349,575	786,260	806,323	2,749,494
1882	433,372	19,586,886	723,264	980,767	3,530,781*

* Estimated.

KANSAS CROP OF CEREALS BY COUNTIES FOR 1882.

COUNTIES.	WINTER WHEAT.			SPRING WHEAT.			CORN.			RYE.			OATS.			BARLEY.	
	ACRES.	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.	BUSHELS.	ACRES.	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.	BUSHELS.	ACRES.	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.	BUSHELS.	ACRES.	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.	BUSHELS.	ACRES.	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.	BUSHELS.	ACRES.	BUSHELS.
Allen	3,389	25.00	84,725	120	10.00	1,200	57,698	45.00	2,596,410	53	18.00	954	5,965	35.00	208,775	5	140
Anderson	3,805	23.00	89,585	45	10.00	450	48,505	42.00	2,037,210	136	17.00	2,312	7,181	40.00	287,240	42	1,176
Atchison	23,832	22.00	524,304	1,300	12.00	15,600	62,514	41.00	2,563,074	2,669	25.00	66,725	12,252	40.00	490,080	859	24,052
Barbour	191	20.00	3,820	......	......	......	503	30.00	15,090	68	25.00	1,700	162	35.00	5,670	......	......
Barton	55,894	23.00	1,285,562	4,695	10.00	46,950	52,576	20.00	1,051,520	4,779	20.00	95,580	3,813	20.00	76,260	274	7,672
Bourbon	6,826	22.00	150,172	......	......	......	71,948	40.00	2,877,920	466	22.00	10,252	10,241	40.00	409,640	......	......
Brown	17,300	21.00	363,300	16,226	14.00	227,164	98,753	45.00	4,443,885	5,761	24.00	138,264	12,122	40.00	484,880	1,986	55,608
Butler	21,142	26.00	549,692	171	15.00	2,565	110,810	33.00	3,656,730	546	15.00	8,190	11,085	[illegible]	443,400	......	......
Chase	2,825	24.00	67,800	112	16.00	1,792	28,480	40.00	1,139,200	425	18.00	7,650	1,875	45.00	84,375	28	784
Chautauqua	1,796	22.00	39,512	12	14.00	168	46,430	33.00	1,532,190	44	20.00	880	698	40.00	27,920	6	168
Cherokee	28,804	23.00	662,492	10	12.00	120	71,361	40.00	2,854,440	463	15.00	6,945	14,702	40.00	588,080	30	840
Clay	25,531	25.00	638,275	468	17.00	7,956	85,626	45.00	3,853,170	8,176	20.00	163,520	10,276	45.00	462,420	20	560
Cloud	10,006	23.00	230,138	1,987	15.00	29,805	88,852	40.00	3,554,080	10,132	19.00	192,508	9,573	40.00	382,920	81	2,268
Coffey	7,060	24.00	169,440	......	......	......	55,807	38.00	2,120,666	413	20.00	8,260	5,756	40.00	230,240	30	840
Cowley	35,226	25.00	880,650	9	15.00	135	111,037	40.00	4,441,480	661	25.00	16,525	5,142	50.00	257,100	2	56
Crawford	24,746	25.00	618,650	......	......	......	81,802	40.00	3,272,080	625	19.00	11,875	14,543	40.00	581,720	41	1,148
Davis	9,187	23.00	211,301	470	12.00	5,640	26,482	37.00	979,834	1,307	20.00	26,140	3,183	45.00	143,235	10	280
Decatur	1,116	20.00	22,320	641	14.00	8,974	12,123	......	......	1,927	22.00	42,394	91	30.00	2,730	15	420
Dickinson	78,909	26.00	2,051,634	3,390	12.00	40,680	72,784	38.00	2,765,792	7,849	24.00	188,376	11,999	47.00	563,953	75	2,100
Doniphan	32,544	23.00	748,512	4,666	10.00	46,660	60,024	42.00	2,521,008	3,541	27.00	95,607	10,000	45.00	450,000	1,771	49,588
Douglas	24,846	23.00	571,458	26	15.00	390	51,086	35.00	1,788,010	1,264	20.00	25,280	13,405	43.00	576,415	57	1,596
Edwards	4,465	21.00	93,765	312	18.00	5,616	2,147	30.00	64,410	103	19.00	1,957	1,185	30.00	35,550	217	6,076
Elk	3,349	25.00	83,725	......	......	......	44,212	35.00	1,547,420	21	20.00	420	1,007	45.00	45,315	......	......
Ellis	22,613	21.00	474,873	521	15.00	7,815	12,388	10.00	123,880	1,320	22.00	29,040	936	30.00	28,080	60	1,680
Ellsworth	70,220	23.00	1,615,060	2,306	8.00	18,448	35,391	25.00	884,775	19,742	24.00	473,808	4,673	35.00	163,555	269	7,532
Ford	7,080	20.00	141,600	9,800	10.00	98,000	5,865	......	......	74	18.00	1,332	360	20.00	7,200	155	4,340
Franklin	4,948	20.00	98,960	24	15.00	360	77,294	35.00	2,705,290	133	15.00	1,995	9,490	40.00	379,600	......	......
Gove	546	18.00	9,828	......	......	......	1,610	40.00	64,400	29	15.00	435	6	20.00	120	......	......
Graham	2,526	19.00	47,994	59	15.00	885	17,155	......	......	918	20.00	18,360	105	20.00	2,100	24	672
Greenwood	1,902	22.00	41,844	......	......	......	60,171	45.00	2,707,695	298	30.00	8,940	2,516	45.00	113,220	......	......
Harper	8,010	24.00	192,240	5	15.00	75	23,227	40.00	929,080	227	23.00	5,221	718	40.00	28,720	......	......
Harvey	49,748	25.00	1,243,700	443	12.00	5,316	61,839	20.00	1,236,780	1,095	20.00	21,900	8,436	40.00	337,440	47	1,316
Hodgeman	2,148	18.00	38,664	20	10.00	200	1,346	......	......	44	16.00	704	75	20.00	1,500	58	1,624
Jackson	9,939	21.00	208,719	101	10.00	1,010	67,997	40.00	2,719,880	1,890	20.00	37,800	8,818	40.00	352,720	45	1,260
Jefferson	22,735	22.00	500,170	30	15.00	450	70,860	35.00	2,480,100	1,570	20.00	31,400	13,858	40.00	554,320	32	896
Jewell	4,473	20.00	89,460	9,418	11.00	103,598	136,065	30.00	4,081,950	13,296	24.00	319,052	11,506	40.00	460,240	26	728
Johnson	33,423	20.00	668,460	38	15.00	570	62,156	35.00	2,175,460	720	18.00	12,960	13,311	50.00	665,550	51	1,428
Kingman	9,297	21.00	195,237	15	10.00	150	21,360	25.00	534,000	292	18.00	5,256	424	40.00	16,960	......	......
Labette	25,571	22.00	562,562	25	12.00	300	83,125	40.00	3,325,000	566	19.00	10,754	12,907	40.00	516,280	41	1,148
Leavenworth	29,058	24.00	697,392	......	......	......	50,424	40.00	2,016,960	783	20.00	15,660	11,385	45.00	512,325	27	756
Lincoln	33,609	20.00	672,180	989	10.00	9,890	33,272	18.00	598,896	6,363	20.00	127,260	3,091	40.00	123,640	30	840
Linn	[illegible]	20.00	48,500	......	......	......	87,673	35.00	3,068,555	137	20.00	2,740	5,860	35.00	205,100	......	......
Lyon	[illegible]	25.00	46,625	15	14.00	210	75,806	40.00	3,032,240	104	25.00	2,600	3,991	45.00	179,595	......	......
Marion	[illegible]	25.00	1,219,750	384	15.00	5,760	54,557	35.00	1,909,495	1,869	25.00	46,725	10,371	45.00	466,695	113	3,164
Marshall	5,671	20.00	113,420	20,550	15.00	308,250	97,998	50.00	4,899,900	8,117	25.00	202,925	17,780	50.00	889,000	68	1,904
McPherson	105,362	26.00	2,739,412	1,492	16.00	23,872	87,643	25.00	2,191,975	2,018	22.00	44,396	20,178	45.00	908,010	240	6,720
Miami	6,380	20.00	127,600	3	15.00	45	103,779	40.00	4,151,160	323	20.00	6,460	10,528	45.00	473,760	15	420
Mitchell	13,184	19.00	250,496	2,478	13.00	32,214	74,437	30.00	2,233,110	7,914	20.00	158,280	4,983	40.00	199,320	16	448
Montgomery	19,548	21.00	410,508	......	......	......	79,123	40.00	3,164,920	242	20.00	4,840	7,673	35.00	268,555	5	140
Morris	4,164	22.00	91,608	1,896	13.00	24,648	41,426	40.00	1,657,040	732	17.00	12,444	9,588	40.00	383,520	16	448
Nemaha	1,684	20.00	33,680	3,812	15.00	57,180	78,362	40.00	3,134,480	1,377	21.00	28,917	10,559	45.00	475,155	125	3,500
Neosho	8,504	24.00	204,096	41	12.00	492	62,019	45.00	2,790,855	471	30.00	14,130	9,368	40.00	374,720	7	196
Ness	2,053	16.00	32,848	68	12.00	816	4,346	10.00	43,460	143	15.00	2,145	55	20.00	1,100	4	112
Norton	4,153	20.00	83,060	4,263	15.00	63,945	28,188	......	......	3,311	20.00	66,220	1,112	35.00	38,920	114	3,192
Osage	8,302	23.00	190,946	52	13.00	676	85,467	38.00	3,247,746	242	23.00	5,566	6,519	36.00	234,684	5	140
Osborne	26,439	20.00	528,780	3,242	12.00	38,904	48,764	20.00	975,280	8,145	25.00	203,625	2,292	40.00	91,680	43	1,204
Ottawa	43,833	20.00	876,660	2,889	12.00	34,668	53,823	35.00	1,883,805	5,018	22.00	110,396	7,562	43.00	325,166	38	1,064
Pawnee	20,114	20.00	402,280	195	10.00	1,950	6,653	......	......	1,643	18.00	29,574	1,314	30.00	39,420	207	5,796
Phillips	4,714	22.00	103,708	6,719	14.00	94,066	47,763	20.00	955,260	6,070	25.00	151,750	1,933	40.00	77,320	217	6,076
Pottawatomie	9,342	21.00	196,182	2,356	18.00	42,408	76,207	45.00	3,429,315	2,121	25.00	53,025	13,308	45.00	598,860	91	2,548
Pratt	2,935	22.00	64,570	67	10.00	670	7,500	30.00	225,000	117	23.00	2,691	294	35.00	10,290	......	......
Rawlins	866	20.00	17,320	180	14.00	2,520	4,381	......	......	591	25.00	14,775	58	20.00	1,160	8	224
Reno	27,774	22.00	611,025	154	10.00	1,540	65,708	22.00	1,445,576	2,640	20.00	52,800	7,417	45.00	333,765	32	896
Republic	2,495	20.00	49,900	5,932	14.00	83,048	103,263	45.00	4,646,835	9,382	22.00	206,404	13,260	40.00	530,400	72	2,016
Rice	25,436	25.00	635,900	1,826	12.00	21,912	64,303	30.00	1,929,090	2,163	20.00	43,260	6,609	35.00	231,315	154	4,312
Riley	4,524	24.00	108,576	1,801	15.00	27,015	52,203	50.00	2,610,150	3,810	20.00	76,200	6,090	45.00	274,050	......	......
Rooks	12,689	23.00	281,847	816	15.00	12,240	39,309	15.00	589,635	4,048	25.00	61,200	855	20.00	17,100	......	......
Rush	19,210	16.00	307,360	442	12.00	5,304	16,485	......	......	868	16.00	13,888	392	35.00	13,720	......	......
Russell	34,553	20.00	691,060	769	12.00	9,228	25,441	15.00	381,615	3,623	18.00	65,214	3,720	30.00	111,600	11	308
Saline	70,540	26.00	1,834,040	1,483	15.00	22,245	55,247	30.00	1,657,410	3,995	22.00	87,890	10,951	40.00	438,040	274	7,672
Sedgwick	48,730	25.00	1,218,250	639	15.00	9,585	132,187	30.00	3,665,610	1,313	20.00	26,260	10,555	40.00	422,200	1	28
Shawnee	8,494	20.00	169,880	11	15.00	165	68,370	35.00	2,392,950	1,829	20.00	36,580	9,668	40.00	386,720	9	252
Sheridan	403	18.00	7,254	24	14.00	336	7,095	......	......	291	18.00	5,238	42	20.00	840	......	......
Smith	5,368	20.00	107,360	6,121	12.00	73,452	74,586	20.00	1,491,720	5,626	20.00	112,520	3,400	35.00	119,000	372	10,416
Stafford	7,802	25.00	195,050	30	10.00	300	17,641	20.00	352,820	680	20.00	13,600	562	25.00	14,050	......	......
Sumner	57,512	25.00	1,437,800	372	15.00	5,580	116,788	40.00	4,671,520	1,772	23.00	40,756	8,358	46.00	384,468	5	140
Trego	1,770	19.00	33,630	......	......	......	3,986	15.00	59,790	191	20.00	3,820	53	11.00	583	12	336
Wabaunsee	12,881	20.00	257,620	960	14.00	13,440	38,361	40.00	1,534,440	1,685	25.00	42,125	4,656	40.00	186,240	3	84
Washington	7,011	20.00	140,220	6,978	12.00	83,736	71,610	40.00	2,864,400	8,656	18.00	155,808	15,569	40.00	622,760	41	1,148
Wilson	6,019	25.00	150,475	......	......	......	69,836	45.00	3,142,620	255	20.00	5,100	3,177	35.00	111,195	......	......
Woodson	1,349	23.00	31,027	8	12.00	96	33,641	40.00	1,345,640	106	22.00	2,332	5,362	35.00	187,670	......	......
Wyandotte	10,132	25.00	253,300	......	......	......	16,756	40.00	670,240	233	30.00	6,990	4,341	50.00	217,050	14	392
Total	1,465,475	23.16	33,943,398	137,522	13.02	1,791,448	4,441,836	35.34	157,005,722	204,662	21.77	4,456,400	529,234	41.46	21,946,284	8,746	244,888
Total, 1881	1,974,693	9.70	19,164,896	208,179	6.31	1,314,793	4,171,554	19.35	80,760,542	66,446	14.84	986,508	338,130	29.28	9,900,768	6,361	110,125

KANSAS CROP OF MISCELLANEOUS FIELD PRODUCTS—BY COUNTIES—FOR 1882.

COUNTIES.	IRISH POTATOES.		SWEET POTATOES.		SORGHUM.		CASTOR BEANS.		FLAX.		BROOM CORN.		MILLET AND HUNGARIAN.		TIMOTHY MEADOW.		CLOVER MEADOW.		PRAIRIE MEADOW.	
	ACRES.	BUSHELS.	ACRES.	BUSHELS.	ACRES.	GALLONS.	ACRES.	BUSHELS.	ACRES.	BUSHELS.	ACRES.	POUNDS.	ACRES.	TONS.	ACRES.	TONS.	ACRES.	TONS.	ACRES.	TONS.
Allen	716	57,280	24	1,800	374	33,660	1,594	14,346	4,990	49,900	4,963	2,481,500	4,086	12,258	85	170	63	157	33,829	50,743
Anderson	571	45,680	11	825	349	31,410	92	828	2,918	35,016	115	57,500	6,790	20,370	460	920	243	486	36,597	54 896
Atchison	1,867	151,360	20	1,500	171	15,390	....	....	11,552	138,624	128	64,000	2,110	5,275	4,623	9,246	2,087	4,174	20,390	30,495
Barbour	25	2,000	25	1,875	738	66,420	....	....	4	40	....	....	2,199	3,298	....	....	....	....	97	145
Barton	642	51,360	31	2,265	1,576	141,840	....	....	28	252	3,182	1,591,000	9,077	13,615	12	18	7	11	2,641	3,961
Bourbon	878	70,240	19	1,425	395	35,550	1,221	12,210	7,300	80,300	957	478,500	6,268	18,804	782	1,564	373	560	36,758	55,137
Brown	1,142	91,360	15	1,125	348	31,320	2	18	880	10,560	51	25,500	3,116	7,790	5,300	10,600	1,305	3,262	23,797	35,695
Butler	1,049	83,920	119	8,925	581	52,290	469	4,690	497	4,970	2,260	1,130,000	20,807	41,614	210	420	55	82	21,955	32,932
Chase	234	18,720	11	825	164	14,760	12	108	28	280	5	2,500	2,011	4,022	112	224	99	198	13,867	20,800
Chautauqua	366	29,280	64	4,800	665	59,850	513	4,104	348	3,132	191	95,500	6,936	20,808	42	84	5	10	20,154	30,231
Cherokee	699	55,920	106	7,950	360	32,400	872	9,592	8,270	99,240	650	325,000	3,536	10,608	854	1,708	136	272	31,564	42,346
Clay	889	71,120	35	2,625	254	22,860	1,059	12,708	332	3,984	156	124,800	1,083	2,707	99	198	69	138	30,042	45,063
Cloud	940	75,200	24	1,800	375	33,750	1,365	16,380	366	4,392	1,216	809,856	1,099	2,747	85	170	122	244	26,547	39,825
Coffey	630	50,400	21	1,575	413	37,170	143	1,287	1,003	10,030	74	37,000	5,536	13,940	135	270	175	350	39,549	59,323
Cowley	1,275	102,000	98	7,350	1,345	121,050	657	6,570	1,062	10,620	234	117,000	15,142	37,855	268	536	95	190	7,626	11,439
Crawford	928	74,240	24	1,800	536	48,240	4,203	42,030	7,695	76,950	289	192,474	4,830	12,125	1,010	2,020	571	1,142	32,181	48,271
Davis	395	31,600	40	3,000	181	16,290	30	270	356	3,560	16	8,000	1,260	3,150	....	....	....	....	6,042	9,063
Decatur	73	5,840	8	600	453	40,770	34	340	2	16	355	213,000	2,111	3,166	20	30	....	....	268	402
Dickinson	1,623	129,840	112	8,400	270	24,300	68	680	54	540	269	134,500	1,742	5,226	434	868	278	556	17,375	26,062
Doniphan	1,372	109,760	9	675	579	52,110	....	....	154	1,386	60	30,000	713	2,139	3,736	7,472	1,716	4,290	5,070	7,605
Douglas	1,510	120,800	150	11,250	148	13,320	124	1,240	5,652	67,824	36	18,000	3,497	10,481	3,386	8,465	888	2,220	18,624	27,936
Edwards	78	6,240	20	1,500	2,450	220,500	15	105	....	....	1,665	832,500	2,730	4,095	2	3	....	....	10	15
Elk	547	43,760	34	2,550	512	46,080	1,012	9,108	1,304	10,432	140	70,000	9,700	24,250	62	124	65	130	16,173	24,259
Ellis	245	19,600	96	7,200	1,580	142,200	....	....	270	2,160	1,089	653,400	4,609	6,913	....	....	....	....	1,423	2,134
Ellsworth	469	37,520	49	3,675	2,092	188,280	33	264	30	300	340	170,000	1,795	3,580	125	187	22	33	....	....
Ford	150	12,000	....	....	193	17,370	4	28	....	....	255	102,000	1,207	1,810	....	....	....	....	1,760	2,640
Franklin	936	74,880	11	825	237	21,330	4,994	44,946	4,725	51,975	4	2,000	4,283	12,849	404	808	2,526	6,315	29,058	43,587
Gove	6	480	....	....	373	33,570	15	120	....	....	239	119,500	18	54	....	....	....	....	....	....
Graham	120	9,600	72	5,400	1,527	137,430	171	197	20	160	1,457	582,800	1,717	2,575	....	....	3	5	546	819
Greenwood	603	48,240	43	3,225	327	29,430	66	660	497	4,970	12	9,600	7,492	22,476	84	168	32	64	20,919	44,878
Harper	118	9,440	56	4,000	1,059	95,310	339	4,068	41	492	8	5,600	6,240	15,600	12	18	....	....	1,481	2,221
Harvey	629	50,320	61	4,575	218	19,620	40	360	56	504	850	425,000	5,433	13,582	667	1,000	165	330	18,957	28,435
Hodgeman	34	2,720	33	2,475	5,067	456,030	....	....	....	....	906	398,400	1,374	2,061	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jackson	857	68,560	3	225	205	18,450	9	81	6,454	51,632	29	17,400	8,346	20,865	1,099	2,198	742	1,484	39,974	59,961
Jefferson	1,311	104,880	22	1,650	276	24,840	10	90	10,687	106,870	....	....	6,125	15,312	2,859	5,718	1,616	3,232	29,732	44,598
Jewell	1,354	108,320	40	3,000	773	69,570	....	....	226	2,260	1,075	537,500	4,561	13,683	330	495	66	132	3,736	5,604
Johnson	980	78,400	31	2,325	91	8,190	184	1,840	14,321	157,531	199	99,500	940	2,820	8,043	16,086	2,941	5,882	10,264	15,396
Kingman	68	5,440	44	3,300	243	21,870	59	708	16	128	526	263,000	7,468	11,202	....	....	4	6	1,661	2,491
Labette	1,030	82,400	94	7,050	709	63,810	12,036	110,754	2,004	24,048	165	82,500	5,579	16,737	1,684	3,368	224	560	25,058	37,587
Leavenworth	2,276	182,080	83	6,225	359	32,310	3	27	1,197	9,576	49	24,500	4,042	12,126	8,054	16,108	2,506	6,265	14,211	21,316
Lincoln	532	42,560	20	1,500	347	31,230	35	245	74	740	1,867	1,120,200	2,207	4,414	....	....	5	10	153	229
Linn	682	54,560	25	1,875	361	32,490	311	3,732	7,558	75,580	95	47,500	8,305	20,762	1,978	2,967	624	1,248	33,850	50,775
Lyon	994	79,520	88	6,600	574	51,660	31	310	....	....	91	63,700	6,671	16,677	156	312	241	482	43,667	65,500
Marion	751	60,080	16	1,200	373	33,570	5	45	314	3,768	64	32,000	2,454	7,362	170	340	53	106	10,877	16,315
Marshall	1,266	101,280	19	1,425	602	54,180	....	....	667	8,004	1,045	836,000	1,949	5,847	670	1,340	306	765	9,552	143,328
McPherson	921	73,080	60	4,500	508	45,720	80	800	100	1,200	14,337	7,168,500	2,934	8,802	184	368	112	224	24,020	36,030
Miami	778	62,240	10	750	187	16,830	442	6,188	24,414	292,968	83	41,500	4,357	13,071	4,068	8,136	1,246	3,115	48,405	72,607
Mitchell	739	59,120	36	2,700	602	54,180	59	472	163	1,630	8,683	6,078,100	4 807	14,421	45	90	32	64	6,651	9,976
Montgomery	1,022	81,760	96	7,200	734	66,060	2,471	19,297	5,628	50,652	190	95,000	8,000	24,000	454	908	188	376	14,927	22,890
Morris	722	57,760	41	3,075	656	59,040	....	....	1,215	9,720	68	34,000	2,677	5,354	113	226	156	312	4,953	7,429
Nemaha	1,058	84,640	24	1,800	291	26,190	....	....	1,219	12,190	62	31,000	3,613	10,839	958	1,916	763	1,907	82,189	123,293
Neosho	652	52,160	49	3,675	408	36,720	11,321	101,889	5,819	64,009	1,696	1,017,600	4,274	12,822	230	460	75	150	18,439	27,658
Ness	50	4,000	81	6,075	4,988	448,920	38	228	2	16	5,671	2,268,400	2,671	4,006	6	9	....	....	49	73
Norton	289	23,120	25	1,875	1,397	125,730	117	702	57	456	970	582,000	3,382	6,764	18	27	29	44	2,875	4,312
Osage	1,012	80,960	37	2,775	328	29,520	1,076	11,836	1,886	22,632	86	43,000	7,949	19,872	460	690	888	1,776	34,905	52,357
Osborne	779	62,320	67	5,025	1,252	112,680	238	2,618	268	2,680	8,766	4,383,000	5,640	11,280	51	76	5	7	7,507	11,260
Ottawa	470	37,600	25	1,875	371	33,390	202	1,818	309	3,708	355	177,500	1,262	3,155	95	143	379	758	17,067	25,600
Pawnee	147	11,760	42	3,150	5,195	467,550	77	539	....	....	10,726	5,363,000	5,987	8,980	6	9	....	....	892	1,338
Phillips	998	79,840	74	5,550	1,457	131,130	108	864	129	1,290	1,729	1,210,300	7,388	14,776	10	15	10	15	5,775	8,662
Pottawatomie	985	78,800	33	2,475	464	41,760	....	....	419	5,028	200	140,000	5,735	17,205	444	888	208	416	56,786	85,179
Pratt	71	5,680	75	5,625	787	70,830	....	....	2	16	569	378,954	2,372	4,744	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rawlins	33	2,640	2	150	102	9,180	43	387	6	48	31	12,400	1,029	1,543	....	....	....	....	244	366
Reno	564	45,120	135	10,125	985	88,650	....	....	17	136	2,171	1,085,500	22,350	44,700	....	....	....	....	11,606	17,409
Republic	1,095	87,600	12	900	586	52,740	6	54	193	1,930	423	338,400	791	2,373	217	434	43	86	11,148	16,722
Rice	535	42,800	69	5,175	2,452	220,680	11	88	35	280	2,316	1,158,000	4,319	8,638	37	45	135	270	10,232	15,348
Riley	424	33,920	71	5,325	258	23,220	....	....	31	372	26	19,500	1,760	4,400	46	92	7	14	21,058	31,587
Rooks	392	31,360	71	5,325	1,199	107,910	223	1,561	211	1,688	3,253	1,626,500	6,686	13,270	....	....	4	6	1,191	1,786
Rush	187	14,960	53	3,975	2,083	187,470	129	903	10	80	5,622	2,811,000	5,556	8,334	....	....	4	6	178	267
Russell	246	19,680	13	975	1,689	152,010	....	....	163	1,467	97	48,500	2,737	5,474	....	....	....	....	8,036	12,054
Saline	657	52,560	28	2,100	914	82,260	....	....	49	588	1,489	1,191,200	1,379	3,447	128	256	50	100	2,812	4,218
Sedgwick	1,208	96,640	57	4,275	305	27,450	130	1,170	136	1,496	461	276,600	16,571	49,713	297	594	209	418	29,139	43,708
Shawnee	1,521	121,680	111	8,325	276	24,840	10	100	1,703	17,030	810	405,000	6,495	19,485	524	1,048	1,123	2,246	39,181	58,771
Sheridan	51	4,080	36	2,700	507	45,630	19	133	....	....	138	69,000	747	1,120	....	....	....	....	310	465
Smith	1,314	105,120	43	3,225	780	70,200	128	1,004	674	6,740	3,053	1,526,500	6,227	12,454	20	30	....	....	5,282	7,923
Stafford	103	8,240	43	3,225	2,495	224,550	....	....	....	....	3,942	1,576,800	8,107	16,214	4	6	....	....	828	1,242
Sumner	1,025	82,000	149	11,175	692	62,280	1,099	13,188	372	4,460	212	169,600	22,771	56,927	243	486	114	171	12,214	18,321
Trego	30	2,400	15	1,125	1,265	113,850	15	105	6	48	457	228,500	1 240	1,860	....	....	3	5	....	....
Wabaunsee	735	58,800	80	6,000	225	20,250	....	....	674	7,414	16	8,000	3,060	9,180	49	73	71	142	25,547	38,320
Washington	1,039	83,120	34	2,250	547	49,230	83	747	460	3,680	223	111,500	779	2,337	168	336	101	202	1,115	1,672
Wilson	547	43,760	36	2,700	427	38,430	2,479	24,790	1,978	23,736	1,160	580,000	4,548	13,644	220	440	496	992	32,920	49,380
Woodson	354	28,320	11	825	409	36,810	222	2,220	435	5,220	29	20,300	2,494	7,482	66	132	8	20	28,322	42,483
Wyandotte	3,080	246,400	289	11,675	34	3,060	....	....	9	108	20	12,000	573	1,719	1,563	3,126	2,210	5,525	410	615
Total	59,693	4,777,440	4,059	294,165	68,678	6,181,020	52,656	499,790	152,744	1,657,462	107,608	56,716,820	402,410	974,055	59,776	117,282	29,097	64,758	1,314,188	2,095,779
Total (1881)	73,537	1,854,140	3,650	201,062	45,628	3,899,440	45,960	392,549	160,906	1,164,445	50,675	32,961,150	354,249	752,478	53,130	89,997	17,560	33,296	957,529	1,216,316

TABLE SHOWING THE DAIRY, HORTICULTURAL AND GARDEN PRODUCTS, AND VALUE OF ANIMALS SOLD FOR SLAUGHTER, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1882, TOGETHER WITH AN ENUMERATION OF LIVE STOCK FOR THE YEAR 1882.

COUNTIES.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.			VALUE OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS MARKETED.	PRODUCE OF MARKET GARDENS.	POULTRY AND EGGS.	ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED OR SOLD FOR SLAUGHTER.	HORSES.	MULES AND ASSES.	MILCH COWS.	OTHER CATTLE.	SHEEP.	SWINE.
	BUTTER, POUNDS.	CHEESE, POUNDS.	VALUE OF MILK SOLD.										
Allen	219,555	15,700	$ 265	$ 1,393	$ 6,695	$ 7,946	$ 222,942	5,435	773	6,596	13,510	4,769	10,963
Anderson	275,670	3,680	4,256	4,028	4,279	7,098	264,828	5,156	672	6,611	14,747	9,089	13,104
Atchison	308,091	1,100	8,700	11,272	17,510	10,800	434,572	5,977	1,121	6,718	12,143	1,060	21,428
Barbour	18,865	100	*	25	270	510	19,417	3,588	186	947	26,977	20,979	116
Barton	211,292	6,550	2,809	74	3,272	17,781	61,832	3,273	714	3,361	7,744	4,034	6,998
Bourbon	432,045	1,045	4,239	7,556	7,825	12,063	367,845	7,715	1,085	10,085	21,123	5,787	18,758
Brown	353,085	8,895	1,968	3,508	14,916	19,951	877,977	8,085	1,126	9,537	19,880	888	46,428
Butler	448,198	5,600	1,802	7,586	7,486	28,049	582,098	8,133	1,636	8,067	21,911	39,542	31,251
Chase	69,866	2,875	1,034	797	681	4,553	242,887	3,419	229	1,955	17,504	7,697	5,047
Chautauqua	246,865	4,830	56	1,092	3,867	11,155	226,308	4,434	892	7,888	17,081	10,413	12,216
Cherokee	343,898	4,835	2,775	6,530	23,069	13,095	202,510	6,113	1,925	5,880	11,707	5,459	18,899
Clay	283,141	2,168	2,418	1,617	4,268	16,192	230,727	6,750	505	4,364	7,525	3,732	20,311
Cloud	339,174	1,960	284	600	1,913	51,041	239,335	9,218	664	9,161	11,621	12,462	24,281
Coffey	341,306	15	3,675	3,247	2,848	8,713	419,609	5,680	841	8,836	20,600	33,142	16,719
Cowley	421,799	1,940	5,168	7,240	13,764	27,830	339,306	7,873	1,478	6,862	14,300	51,654	62,240
Crawford	340,202	*	1,044	220	6,527	18,972	580,956	6,768	1,604	7,000	14,238	4,350	20,576
Davis	118,007	1,330	2,691	3,593	2,492	7,503	134,496	3,385	190	3,260	8,150	6,414	7,768
Decatur	36,024	*	468	*	497	709	10,792	1,485	149	937	1,882	3,186	561
Dickinson	400,176	765	2,419	3,571	11,733	24,597	256,087	7,501	1,007	5,329	13,076	26,760	24,547
Doniphan	166,701	650	712	17,467	6,156	7,850	414,515	4,669	1,617	4,163	7,746	846	28,260
Douglas	310,570	*	5,925	46,647	16,186	16,780	289,102	7,886	576	7,867	12,094	2,187	18,087
Edwards	38,702	*	216	*	1,094	2,241	6,749	736	131	867	3,872	21,350	536
Elk	534,588	15,200	552	1,124	3,224	9,416	186,699	4,034	563	6,868	14,484	26,264	11,919
Ellis	54,708	4,253	105	*	2,601	3,697	20,746	1,588	239	1,673	7,732	16,878	1,562
Ellsworth	188,252	33,265	590	*	2,044	8,303	138,765	3,098	445	2,946	8,768	16,880	6,263
Ford	47,785	*	5,900	*	2,433	3,420	26,110	343	119	942	4,009	13,494	139
Franklin	282,673	30,275	5,907	11,249	8,711	14,992	542,039	7,288	667	7,966	17,947	4,219	22,980
Gove	*	*	75	*	*	384	1,904	164	36	311	2,594	4,760	83
Graham	61,576	3,840	28	*	350	1,234	7,741	986	218	1,305	1,534	5,801	1,136
Greenwood	172,494	25,080	869	2,816	2,338	7,731	363,147	5,930	744	8,498	30,918	20,553	13,037
Harper	68,330	200	310	*	2,082	2,891	15,158	1,290	385	1,414	4,089	27,143	2,904
Harvey	237,856	1,380	10,374	2,386	3,903	15,555	139,750	4,461	751	4,367	9,902	14,709	14,356
Hodgeman	39,616	180	159	*	450	2,307	9,925	587	96	754	3,818	14,529	481
Jackson	356,578	1,120	245	4,349	1,218	13,356	340,852	6,403	598	8,551	19,522	4,138	16,403
Jefferson	282,869	87,967	711	4,643	13,218	20,067	461,629	6,840	1,002	8,498	18,728	4,070	25,680
Jewell	431,617	10,835	3,099	848	4,618	18,795	497,558	7,890	899	6,307	13,273	4,131	35,887
Johnson	364,925	14,185	3,628	4,624	9,906	18,739	434,591	6,316	999	5,369	9,876	897	20,507
Kingman	60,750	700	10	*	615	1,942	31,368	977	346	1,883	5,155	22,107	2,854
Labette	412,448	1,900	4,082	10,542	5,479	19,355	256,228	6,697	1,635	6,689	14,760	7,624	24,333
Leavenworth	280,800	3,045	2,600	23,468	43,331	19,075	451,717	7,512	1,447	7,755	12,319	6,715	19,845
Lincoln	209,691	3,800	110	183	778	8,690	82,681	3,429	413	3,032	6,712	5,279	5,281
Linn	349,248	550	1,369	2,920	4,116	14,327	471,763	7,620	1,054	9,607	19,948	8,352	22,202
Lyon	359,612	71,708	14,293	8,780	10,329	16,825	368,968	8,111	555	12,441	28,915	29,179	18,808
Marion	239,441	570	2,965	257	2,809	17,788	170,799	5,607	306	4,444	10,245	12,709	11,354
Marshall	477,083	11,600	965	636	7,339	16,160	445,860	8,553	592	9,605	20,050	7,150	33,337
McPherson	290,999	5,546	1,595	1,870	3,419	14,860	218,828	8,421	1,135	5,108	8,787	5,035	17,738
Miami	331,171	5,470	5,678	3,432	2,748	17,621	778,674	8,674	1,087	8,357	18,816	2,884	35,642
Mitchell	310,281	2,300	2,323	235	2,866	18,178	195,358	5,777	518	4,792	9,537	28,521	19,203
Montgomery	318,401	3,455	3,945	8,251	7,103	22,774	305,045	5,458	1,155	6,440	10,199	10,961	30,376
Morris	174,188	1,490	112	1,468	2,854	5,771	145,963	4,046	319	4,154	8,787	7,977	9,150
Nemaha	517,061	32,175	1,974	18,037	5,778	11,479	613,203	8,521	507	14,557	27,157	2,338	31,523
Neosho	245,731	3,569	1,106	1,143	2,091	14,478	219,845	5,567	1,107	5,668	9,537	4,761	14,204
Ness	91,852	6,016	501	*	1,608	1,988	5,207	1,947	251	1,966	3,317	6,752	595
Norton	123,259	550	80	*	595	2,966	31,299	2,131	280	2,020	2,684	2,916	2,565
Osage	307,981	17,668	3,588	5,739	6,556	19,858	539,256	7,358	867	9,368	23,987	6,591	19,901
Osborne	248,566	23,654	1,196	*	1,090	18,306	97,378	4,316	581	4,228	7,811	16,223	10,120
Ottawa	172,913	1,390	860	166	1,982	23,039	186,533	5,752	719	3,639	8,460	15,182	12,292
Pawnee	131,029	6,980	167	*	1,446	6,802	34,790	1,473	391	1,919	3,819	28,482	1,430
Phillips	202,414	1,480	3,494	12	1,379	6,993	105,899	3,317	418	3,139	6,408	4,214	8,006
Pottawatomie	427,967	20,250	9,225	5,040	6,121	15,946	484,406	9,171	629	13,410	29,187	12,453	24,499
Pratt	28,377	170	*	*	373	1,408	8,618	447	148	570	1,429	16,468	952
Rawlins	18,807	800	*	173	49	576	688	481	78	646	1,090	976	266
Reno	384,972	23,222	100	2,697	4,356	20,971	89,385	3,754	991	6,214	15,279	25,258	10,850
Republic	353,862	858	1,322	318	4,180	17,913	656,979	7,703	651	5,925	10,185	9,983	41,915
Rice	253,228	4,460	765	357	1,692	19,254	87,631	3,332	632	2,947	5,626	9,890	7,694
Riley	173,458	38,065	1,350	7,284	2,413	11,632	248,095	5,401	373	7,786	16,464	2,192	12,319
Rooks	174,160	*	138	*	1,731	5,708	43,798	2,401	443	2,664	4,283	8,663	4,893
Rush	92,683	1,213	2,147	*	509	4,634	20,371	1,602	298	1,729	3,260	2,839	3,297
Russell	133,053	170	67	100	705	7,911	50,280	2,364	411	2,412	6,638	22,708	5,590
Saline	282,926	14,470	4,816	1,226	3,349	23,237	163,836	5,905	766	4,285	8,494	9,522	14,090
Sedgwick	505,174	3,250	18,744	14,531	21,124	45,922	510,728	7,785	1,996	7,066	15,966	22,944	32,780
Shawnee	387,295	16,760	32,778	15,561	30,232	23,638	383,866	8,575	861	10,038	22,472	12,553	19,902
Sheridan	20,842	*	*	*	115	9,793	2,388	342	71	533	879	2,418	199
Smith	353,076	1,065	1	*	2,437	16,677	164,512	5,046	558	3,982	6,113	2,659	20,286
Stafford	113,003	800	837	*	960	12,630	40,492	1,125	354	2,954	6,241	31,061	1,891
Sumner	379,115	1,350	4,953	2,696	6,056	18,567	1,086,264	7,256	1,770	5,870	15,634	28,025	32,640
Trego	30,872	435	124	*	303	1,074	3,173	518	123	869	2,389	20,421	380
Wabaunsee	256,458	83,458	158	5,082	3,646	9,769	248,018	5,535	361	8,908	18,009	5,937	9,078
Washington	287,026	270	1,055	1,278	2,978	16,323	331,875	6,263	584	7,005	12,744	11,239	18,612
Wilson	300,473	984	717	8,319	2,860	13,944	459,196	5,810	967	7,244	13,814	4,395	19,548
Woodson	141,797	13,730	10	636	1,889	2,884	105,050	4,006	437	5,604	18,522	21,513	6,444
Wyandotte	86,334	*	876	30,614	58,811	9,162	128,951	2,095	592	1,840	2,444	262	7,398
Total	19,586,886	723,264	$211,172	$338,153	$487,644	$1,065,144	$20,689,649	398,678	56,754	433,372	971,116	980,767	1,228,583

* No returns.

HORTICULTURE.

The yields of garden, orchard and vineyard in Kansas are unsurpassed by any State in the Union. All fruits grow to their highest grade of excellence which are fitted to the climate and latitude. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes and berries of every variety give to the intelligent horticulturist a bounteous return for his labor. The attention thus far has been most profitably and extensively turned to orchard fruits and grapes; strawberries yield abundantly wherever cultivated. The horticultural statistics are less complete than on farming products. From such as are accessible the following facts are gleaned:

In 1860, the value of orchard products was $656; in 1870, $158,046; in 1860, 583 gallons of wine were made; in 1870, 14,889 gallons.

The summary of the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 1873 was as follows:

Nurseries.—In 1860 and 1870, no report; in 1872, $227,980 invested.

Orchards.—In 1860, the value of orchard products was $656; in 1870, $158,046; in 1872 713,954 bushels, estimated at 50 cents per bushel, gives $356,977 as the value of the product. Capital invested in orchards in 1873, $1,614,934.

Vineyards.—There were 583 gallons of wine manufactured in 1860; 14,889 in 1870; 34,535 in 1872. Assuming that twelve pounds of grapes will make one gallon of wine, and that one-half of the grape crop was marketed as grapes and one-half manufactured into wine, we have the product of 1872 as follows: Grapes manufactured into wine, 414,060 pounds; number of pounds sold, 414,060; making 828,120 pounds in the aggregate.

414,060 pounds of grapes, at 4 cents	$16,562 40
34,505 gallons wine, at 75 cents	25,878 75
Total value of crop of 1872	$42,441 15

Capital invested in vineyards in 1872, $181,689. The average yield per acre, according to the returns of assessors, is 2,307.2 pounds. As many of the vineyards are young and not in full bearing, this average is too low. The average throughout the State for vineyards in full bearing is about 4,000 pounds per acre. Miami County is credited with the maximum and Davis County the minimum average yield—the former 8,462 pounds, and the latter 100 pounds. While the great difference is owing in part to the age of the vines in the respective counties, the yield in Miami County indicates the adaptibility of Kansas soil and climate for grape culture. The returns from all parts of the State are most cheering—no serious complaint of health of either wood or fruit.

In 1874, the Agricultural report showed as follows: In nurseries, 5,071 acres; in orchards, 100,839 acres; in vineyards, 13,561 acres. The products of vineyards were reported—13,561 gallons of wine, and 2,345,318 pounds of grapes.

In 1875, the reports of the State Board of Agriculture show such wide discrepancies as to acreage of orchards and vineyards, as to be hardly credible. The report was as follows: Nurseries, 5,072 acres; orchards, 100,839 acres; vineyards, 5,558 acres. The number of pounds of grapes produced was reported at 2,345,318. There is no summarized horticultural report in 1876. In the first biennial report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 1877–78 appears the following table showing the orchards by counties in the State in 1878.

FRUIT TREES IN KANSAS IN 1878.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF TREES IN BEARING.					NUMBER OF TREES NOT IN BEARING.				
	APPLE.	PEAR.	PEACH.	PLUM.	CHERRY	APPLE.	PEAR.	PEACH.	PLUM.	CHERRY
Allen	21,592	736	100,817	841	10,610	64,357	2,455	43,487	1,494	15,147
Anderson	37,050	925	77,613	3,468	11,118	61,133	2,067	28,355	1,850	9,969
Atchison	65,986	1,622	72,853	2,099	15,705	87,344	1,659	21,308	980	6,157
Barber	....	....	....	6	24	515	8	3,694	....	73
Barton	115	7	967	51	54	16,564	595	32,631	1,657	2,399
Bourbon	83,048	1,881	135,828	2,100	24,689	130,415	5,247	29,998	1,749	15,985
Brown	34,799	871	158,352	1,854	13,986	103,858	1,794	68,423	2,816	10,462
Butler	9,050	189	236,743	7,512	5,735	70,077	2,947	152,629	7,619	19,523
Chautauqua	8,550	140	114,671	1,578	2,068	46,716	1,344	51,858	3,109	8,548
Chase	3,994	119	34,780	1,343	1,874	18,079	1,070	17,129	759	2,460
Cherokee	67,988	2,885	131,306	2,086	17,558	173,622	9,837	36,434	3,689	22,976
Clay	1,475	270	58,952	3,029	988	12,671	376	50,681	2,998	5,790
Cloud	2,688	70	77,320	2,390	834	12,717	633	37,817	3,573	3,220
Coffey	37,127	974	97,423	6,023	13,057	78,638	2,409	30,619	2,291	11,296
Cowley	5,754	1,425	196,554	7,582	3,846	68,566	2,795	101,409	4,258	14,629
Crawford	34,725	1,179	79,176	1,263	9,998	113,900	6,943	21,022	2,115	15,912
Davis	3,325	591	47,900	1,955	1,719	9,391	1,270	35,381	3,097	7,703
Dickinson	3,908	250	135,549	7,671	1,815	31,060	3,331	95,975	9,582	11,623
Doniphan	54,790	1,389	99,753	1,257	10,777	82,918	1,853	28,723	918	6,514
Douglas	121,972	4,088	82,412	1,654	23,944	95,424	4,214	16,370	979	7,019
Edwards	....	....	20	....	....	2,265	321	4,101	1,988	209
Elk	8,585	501	139,886	793	2,616	49,330	1,058	60,290	1,415	7,443
Ellis	14	....	1,055	1	8	2,199	833	1,404	582	910
Ellsworth	57	....	3,609	29	106	3,473	451	18,150	1,041	657
Ford	60	....	253	30	....	360	195	315	40	50
Franklin	70,145	1,614	99,344	1,567	20,216	68,699	3,126	31,154	1,765	10,645
Greenwood	12,766	407	102,208	916	6,238	52,766	1,520	72,175	2,852	11,009
Harvey	1,839	65	74,792	1,575	1,481	45,958	1,931	101,634	4,970	9,143
Jackson	30,074	961	59,381	478	10,508	73,942	1,267	28,602	887	7,699
Jefferson	59,724	1,067	88,814	657	20,348	76,124	2,197	31,950	1,056	18,834
Jewell	942	390	32,457	5,324	680	14,313	3,278	81,774	6,923	5,456
Johnson	70,657	1,710	81,782	2,567	28,087	82,841	3,876	39,355	2,338	24,437
Labette	67,505	2,218	170,055	3,187	11,247	188,202	8,757	58,585	5,216	20,739
Leavenworth	109,443	3,942	86,113	2,061	19,975	114,758	2,493	25,400	1,562	9,419
Lincoln	45	3	4,506	11	13	2,658	182	15,297	377	600
Linn	59,465	1,450	113,104	2,862	25,728	106,543	2,218	27,592	1,613	11,260
Lyon	33,833	3,090	129,637	2,142	13,311	95,800	5,865	79,104	3,527	12,248
Marion	2,135	385	46,292	574	1,129	30,649	1,546	91,273	2,894	9,056
Marshall	8,170	1,149	93,295	492	4,218	46,904	890	38,699	1,409	9,065
McPherson	696	1,366	47,169	1,763	1,198	34,758	2,136	119,970	11,453	8,024
Miami	72,885	2,654	91,807	1,718	22,306	72,254	3,219	20,745	1,469	7,219
Mitchell	493	1,403	40,543	7,697	3,077	17,678	1,053	59,306	6,659	3,298
Montgomery	45,503	467	205,766	2,167	7,008	145,394	2,916	59,386	5,973	16,380
Morris	3,133	149	41,053	1,620	2,479	24,177	1,135	25,323	2,979	5,183
Nemaha	14,941	2,496	68,570	728	4,892	52,741	1,178	45,122	889	8,725
Neosho	30,959	813	169,879	1,370	10,124	120,308	2,255	75,929	3,195	24,599
Norton	....	....	290	....	....	536	58	2,791	67	75
Osage	32,931	312	128,233	1,377	11,434	82,042	2,276	57,007	4,345	12,118
Osborne	417	151	2,599	63	42	6,253	803	23,519	2,964	1,013
Ottawa	1,061	1,296	32,256	1,129	917	10,094	1,131	25,177	1,795	2,792
Pawnee	23	5	340	102	3	8,573	330	33,682	1,962	1,786
Phillips	13	26	228	50	17	1,553	39	11,564	226	150
Pottawatomie	10,573	632	69,858	1,597	4,033	39,897	1,083	34,347	1,168	7,627
Reno	305	18	15,076	356	670	25,463	1,728	130,246	8,345	5,637
Republic	1,521	1,275	42,006	1,461	3,042	23,452	647	70,843	3,030	5,487
Rice	164	2	8,887	1,542	382	14,285	918	113,691	5,726	4,574
Riley	10,763	406	34,556	1,670	2,723	17,655	1,315	37,396	1,462	4,946
Rooks	438	....	837	2	30	....	....	....	....	....
Rush	20	68	170	....	....	1,196	102	3,829	416	125
Russell	285	2	3,919	69	143	3,948	396	7,469	386	864
Saline	2,664	97	43,274	3,428	1,106	13,577	1,026	50,830	3,856	3,174
Sedgwick	5,845	278	164,232	3,136	2,934	74,342	4,014	156,556	7,939	13,369
Shawnee	45,063	2,149	62,612	1,949	18,480	91,079	4,683	34,942	1,779	14,509
Smith	127	1	7,240	342	141	5,024	138	32,303	....	765
Sumner	5,045	530	115,148	1,448	1,326	48,443	2,020	138,858	....	9,488
Wabaunsee	10,189	325	46,281	1,205	4,054	31,630	1,682	25,612	....	4,712
Washington	3,469	160	86,916	898	1,951	28,396	1,176	28,772	1,043	8,044
Wilson	34,646	600	173,761	1,847	8,645	115,580	2,156	61,398	4,341	16,703
Woodson	10,836	348	81,696	687	5,316	43,027	781	27,842	790	8,872
Wyandotte	51,932	1,247	18,895	940	6,456	57,396	1,440	13,109	1,243	5,080
Totals	1,530,275	57,829	5,069,579	123,479	461,237	3,546,200	138,795	3,238,361	195,811	571,562

KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Kansas State Agricultural Society was organized in the open air, in front of the old Topeka House, July 16, 1857, in pursuance of a published notice, and an Executive Board was chosen. From this board, Hon. Alfred Larzalere, of Doniphan County, was chosen President. Hon. C. C. Hutchinson, of Franklin County, Secretary. The Executive Board held but two meetings, but the society collected complete sets of the Agricultural Reports of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and the newer Western States. Owing to the political troubles and the poverty of the settlers, it was impossible to hold a State Fair, and the society came to a natural death. The library was placed by the Secretary in the hands of Hon. E. D. Ladd, of Lawrence, and subsequently was placed in the Kansas State Library by Hon. Lawrence D. Bailey.

March 5, 1862, a meeting was held in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Topeka, for the purpose of organizing a society for the promotion and encouragement of agriculture and the mechanic arts of the State. Hon. F. P. Baker, of Nemaha County, was called to the Chair, and J. D. Church of Atchison, was chosen Secretary. A committee appointed to draft a constitution consisted of Golden Silvers, of Jackson; R. A. Van Winkle, of Atchison; James Medill, of Leavenworth; William R. Wagstaff, of Miami; F. G. Adams, of Shawnee. The committee reported a constitution of fourteen articles which was adopted. The name of the association was "The Kansas State Agricultural Society;" its object "to promote the improvement of agriculture and its kindred arts, throughout the State of Kansas." Its officers were a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee consisting of these officers and ten other members chosen for that purpose. The President of each County Agricultural Society was ex officio Vice President of the society; the Secretary of each County Agricultural Society was ex officio Corresponding Secretary for that county of this society. Annual elections were provided for, occurring in January of each year, and the lay members of the Executive Committee were to hold, after the first election for a term of two years, five of whom were to be chosen each year. The Executive Committee were empowered to determine the place and time for holding each State Fair; to direct the money appropriations of the society and have control of its property; to prepare the necessary by-laws for the society, and "annually regulate and award premiums on such articles of production and improvement as they may deem best calculated to promote the agricultural and household manufacturing interests of the State, having special reference to the most economical or popular mode of competition in raising the crops or stock, or in the fabrication of the articles offered."

Provision was made for preparing a report of the transactions of the society during the preceding year, which should embrace valuable reports from committees, statements of experiments, cultivation and improvement, proceedings of county societies, correspondence, statistics, and other matters, the publications of which will exhibit the condition of the agricultural interests of Kansas, and a diffused knowledge of which will add to the productiveness of agricultural and household labor, and, therefore, promote the general prosperity of the State, and transmit such report and abstract to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the use of the Legislature. The Secretary was the only officer to whom compensation was allowed, the Executive Committee to fix the amount. Every member of the society is such by virtue of paying an annual fee of $1; life membership, $10. The several present and prospective County Agricultural societies were deemed auxiliaries of the State Society, and it was made the duty of the Secretary to invite and receive reports and abstracts of the county societies, to be used in preparing the annual report to the Legislature.

The following named persons were elected officers for 1862: President, Lyman Scott, of Leavenworth; Secretary, F. G. Adams, of Shawnee; Treasurer, Isaac Garrison, of Shawnee; Executive Committee, F. P. Baker, of Shawnee; Martin Anderson, of Jackson; R. A. Van Winkle, of Atchison; E. B. Whitman, of Douglas; J. W. Sponable, of Johnson; J. C. Marshall, of Linn; Thomas Arnold, of Coffey; W. A. Shannon, of Lyon; Charles B. Lines, of Wabaunsee; Welcome Wells, of Riley.

In June, 1862, the Executive Committee held a meeting, and decided it inexpedient to hold a fair during the year. F. G. Adams, F. P. Baker and E. B. Whitman were appointed a committee to prepare a series of questions in relation to agricultural matters, and have them printed and forwarded to the Trustees of each township of the State, with a request to answer them as far as is practicable, and return to the Secretary by the 1st of December, 1862.

First Annual Meeting.—This was held January 13, 1862, and the officers then elected determined to publish a "Journal of the State Agricultural Society," and christened it the *Kansas Farmer*, the publication of which commenced May 1, 1863. It was a monthly, at 50 cents a year; in clubs of 10 or more, 40 cents.

James L. McDowell, of Leavenworth, was chosen General Superintendent of the First State Fair held at Leavenworth, October 6-9, 1863.

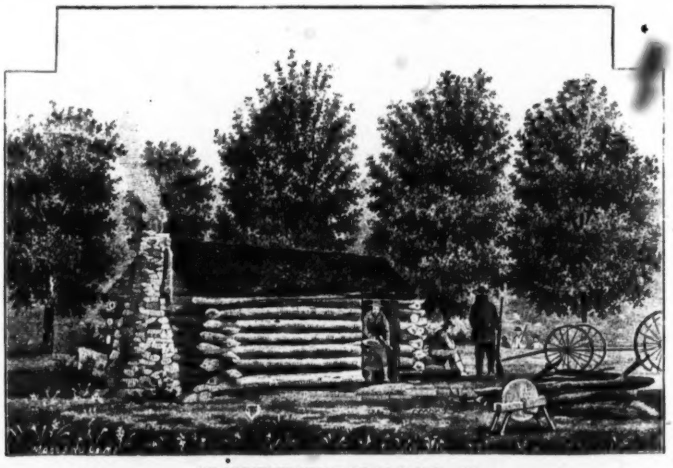

AN ARISTOCRATIC KANSAS CABIN—1855.

The total receipts of the fair were $5,139.12; the total disbursements, $5,377.10. The Legislative appropriation for 1863 was $1,000; Life Membership fund, $495.

The officers of the society for 1863 were as follows: President, L. D. Bailey; Secretary, F. G. Adams; Treasurer, F. P. Baker. Messrs. Lines and Marshall were again chosen members of the Executive Committee; the new members were J. P. Johnson, of Doniphan; John S. Hidden, of Nemaha; Samuel M. Strickler, of Davis; David L. Lakin, of Jefferson; Charles Starns, of Leavenworth; Abram Ellis, of Miami; George W. Collamore, of Douglas; John R. Swallow, of Lyon.

Second Annual Meeting.—At the meeting held January 12, 1864, the Secretary reported the available funds of the society at $1,721.35. Of the deceased life-members, five of the nine were killed in the Lawrence massacre; three died in the service of their country. The following named persons were elected officers for the coming year: Messrs. Bailey and Adams were re-elected President and Secretary; William Spriggs, of Anderson, Treasurer; Robert G. Elliott, of Douglas; J. W. Sponable, of Johnson; S. S. Tipton, of Anderson; Perry B. Maxson, of Lyon; James L. McDowell, members of the Executive Committee.

Third Annual Meeting.—At the meeting held January 12, 1865, President Bailey and Treasurer Spriggs were re-elected; John S. Brown, of Douglas, was chosen Secretary; members of the Executive Committee—James B. Maynard, of Doniphan; Henry B. Keller, of Leavenworth; E. S. Hubbard, of Wyandotte; A. J. W. Brown, of Allen; Charles B. Lines, of Wabaunsee. The society had decided to hold a fair in October, 1864, and Gov. Richard Yates, of Illinois, was designated to deliver the address, but owing to the unsettled condition of the country, no fair was held; neither was there any held in 1865.

Fourth Annual Meeting.—The officers of 1865 were re-elected, January 3, 1866, and the new members of the Executive Committee were Hiram J. Strickler, of Shawnee; George W. Dietzler, of Douglas; Alfred Gray, of Wyandotte; S. S. Tipton, of Anderson. June 8, 1866, John S. Brown resigned his position as Secretary, and H. J. Strickler was appointed. The people of Lawrence subscribed $2,006 to have the Second Annual State Fair held there, and it came off there October 2-5, 1866. Horace Greeley had been invited to deliver the opening address, but he was unable to be present. Hon. Solon O. Thacher, of Lawrence, delivered the annual address, followed by Hon. I. S. Kalloch. James L. McDowell was the General Superintendent. The receipts of the fair were $4,459; the disbursements, including cost of building, were $4,458.

Fifth Annual Meeting.—President Bailey, at this meeting held January 16, 1867, delivered the annual address and reviewed the rise and growth of the society, predicting its greatness and usefulness. Having acted as President of the society four years, he declined another election, thinking he had done his part of the pioneer work. The officers elected were as follows: President, Robert G. Elliot; Secretary, Hiram J. Strickler; Treasurer, Charles B. Lines. The Executive Committee was composed of M. C. Cloyce, of Atchison; M. K. Dalton, of Jefferson; W. G. Coffin, of Leavenworth; M. J. Alkire, of Shawnee; Henry C. Cross, of Lyons; William A. Phillips, of Saline. At a meeting of the society held January 30, 1867, Messrs. Lines, McDowell and Strickler were appointed a committee to memorialize the Legislature, asking "for an appropriation of $5,000 per annum to the State Board of Agriculture, to aid them in holding annual fairs."

Sixth Annual Meeting.—The President, Secretary and Treasurer were re-elected at the meeting held January 15, 1868. The members of the Executive Committee elected were: Josiah Miller, of Douglas; W. L. Harrison, of Franklin; John W. Scott, of Allen; A. B. Whiting, of Riley. The State Fair was held at Leavenworth; Peter G. Lowe was General Superintendent; Prof. J. S. Hougham of the State Agricultural College delivered the annual address, and was followed by addresses from Dr. John W. Scott and by Thaddeus H. Walker.

Seventh Annual Meeting.—At the election of officers chosen January 13, 1869, the President, Secretary and Treasurer were again elected. The new members of the Executive Committee were: Boaz W. Williams, of Atchison; James I. Larimer, of Leavenworth; John N. Insley, of Jefferson; Alfred Gray, of Wyandotte; S. T. Kelsey, of Franklin. The State Fair was held at Lawrence, and Alfred Gray was General Superintendent. Gov. James M. Harvey delivered the opening address.

Eighth Annual Meeting.—At a meeting held January 25, 1870, the constitution of the society was amended so as to provide for a Vice President, and Hon. Oscar E. Learnard, of Douglas, was elected. The sixth annual exhibition of the society was held at Fort Scott, September 27-30, 1870. Alfred Gray acted as General Superintendent. George A. Crawford delivered the opening address, and extended the hospitalities of the city. President Kalloch replied, and Gov. Harvey and Hon. E. G. Ross delivered addresses. The election for officers occurred October 30, 1870, and the following named persons were chosen: President, Isaac S. Kalloch; Vice President, O. E. Learnard; Secretary, Alfred Gray; Treasurer, Thomas Murphy, of Atchison. The new members of the Executive Committee were Joseph K. Hudson, of Wyandotte; John Inlow, of Johnson; E. S. Niccols, of Anderson; George A. Crawford, of Bourbon; Andrew Wilson, of Shawnee; N. A. Adams, of Riley.

Ninth Annual Meeting.—At this meeting held January 11, 1871, J. K. Hudson was chosen Secretary *pro tem.*; Secretary Gray being absent in consequence of sickness. President Kalloch in his address, January 18, 1871, in Representative Hall, triumphantly said:

> For the first time in history, the State Agricultural Society is not a pauper beseeching alms, but is on a basis of such honorable independence that, with a little longer continuance of the same generous treatment from the State which it has heretofore received, it will be able to accomplish the high mission with which it is charged.

A State Fair was held at Topeka September 11-15, 1871. The officers elected September 15, were: President, H. J. Strickler; Vice President, George W. Veale; Secretary, Alfred Gray; Treasurer, Thomas Murphy;

members of the Executive Committee. Martin Anderson, of Jackson; E. S. Niccols, of Anderson; George L. Young, of Shawnee; James Rogers, of Osage; William Martindale, of Greenwood; Malcomer Conn, of Morris.

Tenth Annual Meeting.—At the meeting held January 10, 1872, it was resolved that the annual fair of 1872 be held September 16–20, 1872. The fair was held at Topeka; Hiram T. Beman, of Shawnee, was chosen Superintendent. Shawnee County donated the use of her county fair-grounds and buildings, and the citizens of Topeka contributed $2,000. January 11, the board adopted the following resolutions, the first relating to representation of the society, the second to memorializing the Legislature:

> *Resolved*, That President Strickler and Secretary Gray be appointed delegates to represent the society at the National Agricultural Convention, to be held at Washington, D. C., commencing February 13, 1872, under the auspices of the Commissioner of Agriculture.
>
> *Resolved*, That a committee, consisting of the President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Mr. Rogers, be appointed to memorialize the Legislature for an appropriation for premiums, and also to ask for the publication of the reports of the society.

The Legislature made a response to this in "an act for the encouragement of agriculture," which was approved February 19, 1872, which provided that

> The present officers and Executive Committee of the Kansas State Agricultural Society shall be and are hereby constituted the State Board of Agriculture, who shall continue to hold office during the terms for which they have been respectively elected, to wit: The President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and one-half or five of the Executive Committee, until the second Wednesday of January, 1874; *Provided*, said society alter or amend their constitution in such a manner as not to conflict with the provisions of this act. The Governor and Secretary of State shall be ex-officio members of the State Board of Agriculture.

Section 2 of the act provides that every county or district agricultural society, composed of one or more counties, whether now organized or hereafter to be organized under the laws of the State of Kansas, shall be entitled to send the President of such society or other delegate therefrom, duly authorized in writing, to the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, to be held on the second Wednesday of January of each year, and who shall, for the time being, be ex officio members of the State Board of Agriculture.

> *Provided*, That each county or district society herein mentioned, shall have held a fair the current year, offered and awarded premiums for the improvement of stock, tillage, crops, implements, mechanical fabrics and articles of domestic industry and such other articles and improvements as they may deem proper, and grade the said premiums so that it will be competent for small as well as large farmers and artisans to compete for the same, make out a statement containing a synopsis of the awards, and an abstract of the Treasurer's account and report on the conditions of agriculture in their county to the State Board, which statements shall be forwarded by mail or otherwise to the Secretary of the State Board on or before the 15th of November of each year.

Sec. 3 provided that the State Board of Agriculture, together with so many of the Presidents or authorized delegates of the county societies as may be in attendance, to meet at Topeka on the second Wednesday of January, 1873, and annually thereafter, and proceed to elect by ballot a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and five members of the State Board of Agriculture, who, when regularly convened, shall constitute the State Board of Agriculture. The President, Vice President and Treasurer shall be elected to serve for one year, and the Secretary and members shall serve for two years from the time of their election.

Sec. 4 makes it the duty of the State Board of Agriculture to make an annual report of its proceedings for the preceding year to the Legislature, embracing a report of the State Horticultural Society, and an abstract of the proceedings of the county societies, as well as a general view of the condition of agriculture throughout the State, accompanied by such essays, statements and recommendations as they shall deem interesting and useful, which reports shall be printed by the State. The transactions of the State Agricultural Society, and the State Horticultural Society, shall be published in one volume, from the respective organizations of said societies, until the close of the last year of the said societies. The reports shall be bound in cloth, and shall not cost to exceed $1 per copy.

Sec. 5 limits the number of copies of the report to 3,500. The Secretary of State shall distribute 275 copies to the State officers; 1,270 to the Legislature; 500 to the State Horticultural Society; 1,450 copies to the State Board of Agriculture for distribution among the agricultural and horticultural societies, mechanical associations and farmers' clubs of the State, and for distribution and exchange with other State Societies, and as may seem best for the interest of the State; five copies to the State Library and five copies to the State Agricultural College.

Sec. 6 located the office of the State Board of Agriculture in the capitol building, in the rooms occupied by the State Agricultural Society. In 1883, the office was located in the northeast part of the basement of the west wing.

Sec. 7 provided for an appropriation of $35,000 for the benefit of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the year 1872; this amount to be used in paying the premiums awarded at the fairs or industrial exhibitions to be held under the auspices and control of the said State Board of Agriculture.

At a meeting of the State Agricultural Society held at their rooms March 12, 1872, President Strickler stated that it would be necessary to amend the Constitution of the society to conform to the legislative act above recited. E. S. Niccols, James Rogers and A. J. Ryan were appointed a committee to consider and report what amendments are necessary to conform to the provisions of said act. Mr. Niccols, Chairman of the Committee, reported an amended Constitution, which was accepted, and on motion of Mr. Rogers the Executive Committee of the Kansas State Agricultural Society were instructed to accept of the provisions of said act.

Thereupon the Kansas State Agricultural Society adjourned *sine die*, and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture came into a condition of organized vitality.

CONSTITUTION OF THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, ADOPTED MARCH 12, 1872.

ARTICLE I.—The name of this association shall be known as the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Its object shall be to promote the improvement of agriculture, stock-raising, horticulture, manufacturing and household arts in the State of Kansas.

ART. II.—The present officers and Executive Committee of the Kansas State Agricultural Society shall be and are hereby constituted the State Board of Agriculture, who shall continue to hold their offices the terms for which they have been respectively elected, to wit: The President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and one-half or five of the Executive Committee until the second Wednesday of January, 1873, and five of the Executive Committee until the second Wednesday of January, 1874. The Governor and Secretary of State shall be *ex officio* members of the State Board of Agriculture.

ART. III.—That every county or district agricultural society composed of one or more counties, whether now organized or hereafter to be organized under the laws of the State of Kansas, shall be entitled to send the President of such society or other delegate therefrom, duly authorized in writing to the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, to be held on the second Wednesday of January of each year, and who shall, for the time being, be *ex officio* membersof the State Board of Agriculture, provided that each county or district society herein mentioned shall have held a fair the current year, offered and awarded premiums for the improvement of stock, tillage, crops, implements, mechanical fabrics and articles of domestic industry, and such other articles and improvements as they may deem proper, and grade the said premiums so that it will be competent for small, as well as large farmers and artisans, to compete for the same, make out a statement containing a synopsis of the awards, and an abstract of the Treasurer's account and report on the conditions of agriculture in their county to the State Board. Said statement to be forwarded by mail or otherwise to the Secretary of the State Board on or before the fifteenth day of November in each year.

ART. IV.—It shall be the duty of the State Board of Agriculture, together with so many of the Presidents or authorized delegates of the county societies as may be in attendance, to meet at the Capital of the State, on the second Wednesday of January, 1873, and annually thereafter, and proceed to elect by ballot, a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and five members of the State Board of Agriculture, who, when regularly elected, shall constitute the State Board of Agriculture. The President, Vice President and Treasurer shall be elected to serve for one year, and the Secretary and members shall serve for two years from the time of their election.

ART. V.—It shall be the duty of the State Board of Agriculture to make an annual report of the proceedings for the preceding year to the Legislature, and an abstract of the proceedings of the county societies, as well as a general view of the condition of agriculture throughout the State, accompanied by such essays, statements and recommendations as they shall deem interesting and useful.

ART. VI.—The office of the State Board of Agriculture shall be in the Capitol building.

ART. VII.—The premium list and regulations, together with the time set and location determined upon for holding the annual fair, shall be published by the State Board of Agriculture on or before the first day of April of each year.

ART. VIII.—Any member of the State Board who shall fail to attend three consecutive meetings, shall be considered to have resigned, and it shall be the duty of the State Board to fill the vacancy.

ART. IX.—A majority of the Board, with the President or Secretary, shall constitute a quorum at any called meeting.

ART. X.—The duties of the President and Secretary shall be such as pertain to their respective offices.

ART. XI.—The Treasurer shall receive and keep an accurate account of all moneys belonging to the society. He shall pay out its moneys only on the order of the President and Secretary, and at each annual meeting of the board he shall make a full report, in writing, of its financial transactions and condition. He shall give a bond to the satisfaction of the Board for the faithful performance of his duties. The said bond shall be renewed as often as the same person is elected to the office.

ART. XII.—That the privilege of life and annual membership admitting persons free to the exhibitions of the State Agricultural Society, are hereby continued by the State Board of Agriculture.

ART. XIII.—That the provisions of "an act for the encouragement of agriculture," approved February 19, 1872, be and the same are hereby accepted by this society.

ART. XIV.—This Constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of members present at any annual meeting of the State Board.

The first meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was held March 12, 1872, and George W. Veale and Martin Anderson were appointed a committee to wait on Gov. James M. Harvey and Secretary of State William H. Smallwood, *ex officio* members of the board, and inform them that the State Board of Agriculture was in session. These members appeared, and the first business transacted was to open and examine the bids for the location for the fair of 1872, which emanated from the Shawnee County Agricultural Society, and was to tender the use of their fair grounds and buildings which cost Shawnee County nearly $30,000, and the sum of $2,000 from the citizens of Topeka.

Eleventh Annual Meeting.—The first annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, or the eleventh of the Kansas State Agricultural Society, was held at Topeka, January 8, 1873, and the following named persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, E. S. Niccols; Vice President, Thomas Murphy; Secretary, Alfred Gray; Treasurer, George W. Veale. Thomas H. Osborn, Governor; William H. Smallwood, Secretary of State; George T. Anthony, of Leavenworth; J. K. Hudson, of Wyandotte; S. T. Kelsey, of Franklin; George Noble, of Douglas; R. P. Edgington, of Butler (Mr. Noble was elected in the place of John N. Insley, resigned), were the Executive Committee.

Mr. Gray offered the following amendment to the constitution, which was adopted:

> At each annual meeting the Board shall elect a Geologist, Entomologist and Botanist, who shall hold their offices for one year.

The Legislature of 1873, in Section 1 of Chapter 137 of its Session Laws, approved March 6, 1873, made the following provisions:

> It shall be the duty of the State Board of Agriculture to publish as part of their annual transactions a detailed statement, by counties, of the various industries of the State and other statistics which shall be collected from the County Clerks and from such other reliable sources as the said Board may deem best; also to collect, arrange and publish from time to time, in such manner and form as the said Board may deem to be for the interest of the State, such statistical and other information as those seeking homes in the West may require; and they shall deliver a synopsis of it to such immigrant aid societies, railroad companies, real estate agencies and others interested, as may apply for the same; also to arrange in suitable packages and cases, and place the same in the agricultural rooms for public inspection, samples of agricultural products, geological and other specimens provided for in this act.

Meeting of the Board in 1614.—At the annual election for officers, held January 14, 1874, the following-named persons were selected for the offices: President, George T. Anthony; Vice President, John Davis, of Davis; Treasurer, Joseph C. Wilson, of Atchison; Secretary, Alfred Gray. Members of the Executive Committee: Joshua Wheeler, of Atchison; Levi Wilson, of Leavenworth; H. R. Crowell, of Cherokee; C. S. Broadbent, of Sumner; M. D. Ellis, of Butler; S. J. Carter, of Coffey; I. O. Savage, of Republic. Hon. J. K. Hudson resigned, and W. P. Popenoe was chosen as his successor. George Noble removed to Texas, and John H. Edwards, of Ellis, was chosen his successor. Mr. Noble was tendered a vote of thanks for his efficient services as a member of the Board and as General Superintendent of the fair, which was held on the ground of the Shawnee County Agricultural Society, September 22-26,

1873. The following-named gentlemen were elected to fill the positions for which they are respectively named: Botanist, Prof. James H. Carruth, Lawrence; Chemist, Prof. W. K. Kedzie, Manhattan; Entomologist, Prof. Edward A. Popenoe, Topeka; Geologist, Prof. Benjamin F. Mudge, Manhattan; Meteorologist, Prof. Frank H. Snow, Lawrence. Signal Service Committee: J. H. Carruth, B. F. Mudge, Frank H. Snow.

The opening address at the State Fair of 1873 was made by Gov. Thomas A. Osborn. During the fair addresses were made by William C. Flagg, President of the State Farmers' Association of Illinois, and John Davis, the President of the Farmers' Co-operative Association of Kansas.

The first meeting of the Board of 1874 was held on February 3, 1874, Hon. E. H. Funston, of Allen, serving as Vice President in place of John Davis.

Plans for the Year.—The Secretary made a compilation and publication monthly, by counties, of the condition of crops and domestic animals and other interesting and valuable information to the producers of the State, relating to agricultural and other industries. It was decided to hold a fair in September at Leavenworth, but in July and August so great was the depression consequent upon the advent of the chinch bug, dry weather and locusts, that to hold a State Fair seemed an insult, and many of the producers of the State who were prominent exhibitors of their products at the fair, advised an abandonment of the undertaking. The Board, in an appeal to the people of Kansas, issued August 18, 1874, referring to the calamities, said:

> The first sight of disaster is always the worst view we get of it. If every county in the State is represented by the best of its herds, its flocks and its fields; if you make such a showing as we *know* you can make and believe it your duty to make, then our annual fair for the year 1874 will be to the State its proudest and its most profitable vindication.

On the matter of Statistics and Immigration, they say:

> The question of thrift and civilization is always important to those seeking new homes, and the best evidences of these are our manufacturing and mercantile interests, our excellent system of common schools, universities and colleges, together with the efforts of Christian organization whose churches spring into existence in every pioneer settlement.

It was determined to collect and arrange for preservation and inspection, in the agricultural rooms, specimens of gypsum, building stone, coals, fossils, etc.; commence a collection of Kansas birds; noxious and innoxious insects; collect and arrange, by counties, agricultural and other products; specimens of timber growth, etc., which could in any manner indicate or demonstrate the capabilities of the several counties thus represented.

The publication of an annual report was provided for, to embrace substantially the following:

First, A synopsis of the proceedings of the Board.

Second, A review of the year, including the substance of the monthly reports, by seasons, and the story of the annual exhibition, with a condensed statement of awards.

Third, A succinct reference to the history of the State, so far as the same has a bearing upon its industrial progress, followed by a statistical and industrial exhibit, by counties, of enumeration of population, products of the farm, the orchard and the vineyard, live stock, apiaculture, manufactories, mercantile interests, schools and churches.

It was also determined to publish in said annual report an outline map of the State, to show the relative size and location of the several counties, railroad system, principal water-courses, etc.; a complete sectional map, in colors, of each organized county, to accompany the industries thereof, and to contain, among other things, civil townships, railroads, location of cities, town and villages, name and location of each post office, location of each utilized water-power, relative amount of timber and prairie, bottom and upland, coal, lead and other mines, gypsum, salt springs, etc.

A diagram showing the average rainfall in the State, in three belts, running north and south.

A summary of the productions of the year, and other statistical matter, together with comparative statements with the progress of other years, and with that of other States.

A statement of government, school, agricultural college, railroad and other vacant lands, by counties, with maximum, minimum and average prices of the same, accompanied with such other information and data as would meet the public wants.

A report of the industrial operations of the year at the State Agricultural College.

Proceedings of the Academy of Science.

Reports of auxiliary district and county agricultural organizations.

APPROPRIATIONS.

For the purpose of carrying out the plan thus marked out, the Board asked the Legislature for the following appropriations, which were granted:

Salary of Secretary, $1,500; clerk hire in the office of the State Board of Agriculture, $1,000; postage and expenses $350; expenses of members in attending meetings of the board, $500; taxidermic and botanical collections for the cabinets in the agricultural department, $100; outstanding indebtedness for the years 1871, 1872 and 1873, $6,585.42; printing and binding three thousand five hundred copies of the annual transactions of the board, $5,000; statistical blanks, rolls and miscellaneous printing, $1,200; and printing the annual premium list, $500.

In 1875, the officers and members of the board were as follows: President, George T. Anthony; Vice President, George W. Glick; Treasurer, Joseph C. Wilson; Secretary, Alfred Gray. The new members of the board were: Thomas H. Cavanaugh, Secretary of State; R. W. Jenkins, of Pottawatomie; O. D. Harmon, of Linn; John Kelley, Sedgwick. The members of the scientific corps were continued, and in addition thereto O. S. George, of Topeka, was appointed Taxidermist.

State Board of Centennial Managers.—President, George T. Anthony; Vice President, W. L. Parkinson; Secretary, Alfred Gray; Treasurer, George W. Glick. Managers, E. P. Bancroft, of Lyon; George A. Crawford, of Bourbon; T. C. Henry, of Dickinson; Charles F. Koester, of Marshall; John A. Martin, of Atchison; R. W. Wright, of Labette; W. E. Barnes, of Franklin.

In 1876, the new members of the State Board were, Joshua Wheeler, of Atchison; Charles Robinson, of Douglas; Henry C. St. Clair, of Sumner; George F. Gaumer, of Lawrence, was added to the scientific corps as Entomologist; the officers were continued in their respective positions.

Kansas at the Centennial.—Some 300 pages of the Centennial Report is incorporated in the Agricultural report of 1876. The State Board of Centennial Managers organized a Department of History. D. W. Wilder, State Auditor, was assigned General History; F. H. Snow, Professor of Natural History, at the State University, had Natural History; John Fraser, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, had Education; John A. Anderson, President of the State Agricultural College was given Agriculture; T. Dwight Thacher, editor of the Lawrence *Journal*, was assigned Transportation; Prof. Benjamin F. Mudge, Geology. E. T. Carr was appointed Architect; W. W. Wright, Superintending Engineer; Henry Worrall, Artist. There were seven assistants at Philadelphia and a chief clerk. J. H. Cofrode & Co., were the builders of the Kansas and Colorado State Building at the Philadelphia Exposition.

The Kansas Legislature of 1875, appropriated $5,000 for the collection of products; March 2, 1876, a further sum of $25,000; March 9, 1876, $8,625 for the publication of a condensed edition of the report of the Board of Agriculture.

In 1876, George T. Anthony was elected Governor, and in 1877 John Kelly was chosen President; Levi Wilson, Vice President; Alfred Gray, Secretary; William Sims, of Shawnee, Treasurer. The new members of the Executive Board were, J. W. Johnson, of Greenwood; S. M. Palmer, of Saline; Martin Mohler, of Osborne.

First Biennial Report.—Owing to the change in Legislative sessions provision was made for the first Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the years 1877 and 1878. The first annual report, issued in 1872, was mainly composed of essays, and a record of the proceedings of the State Fair of that year. Inquiries came from all sections of the country regarding the products, resources, possibilities and probabilities of Kansas, which for want of requisite data, could not be intelligently answered, and the Secretary in his first biennial report, says:

> The present report is the outgrowth of the daily work of this department. No statistical information is herein presented which has not been called for almost daily, either by Kansans, or those who have, or expect to have, an interest in Kansas. We have endeavored to supply all requisitions, through our publications and a carefully conducted correspondence, for data relating to the vast resources of the State, both developed and undeveloped, climate, soils, churches, schools, etc. If, therefore, we have included in the present volume that which is unusual in "Agricultural Reports," or omitted that which usually finds a place therein, it is because the wants of Kansas are different from those of other States, thus, while New England has a surplus of population, Kansas has millions of unoccupied lands open for settlements.

Annual Meeting of 1878.—This meeting was held in the Senate Chamber, January 9, 1878. The former officers were re-elected. J. O. Savage, of Republic; R. W. Jenkins, of Pottawatomie; O. D. Harmon, of Linn; S. J. Carter, of Coffey; H. C. St. Clair, of Sumner, were elected as Directors for the two years next ensuing. George T. Anthony, Governor; Thomas H. Cavanaugh, Secretary of State, were members, *ex officio*.

Hon. Alfred Gray was appointed by President Hayes as one of the United States Commissioners to the International Exposition held at Paris, commencing May 1, 1878. But he declined the appointment, as the statistical year had not commenced, and plans for the yearly work were not sufficiently matured or developed to be intrusted to others. He considered this work to be of paramount importance to Kansas, and he deemed it impossible for him to continue the same here, and also devote sufficient time and thought to the duties of such Commissioner. Hon. F. P. Baker of the *Commonwealth*, received the appointment.

State Fair for 1878.—The State Board of Agriculture had several conferences upon this matter, but they regarded the people of the State as apathetic upon the matter, and they did not feel justified in providing any means for one; but Secretary Gray referring to it, graphically said:

> The fair commenced with the year 1878, by a field exhibition of 1,730,812 acres of beautiful lands, carpeted in green with growing wheat. The fair lasted the year round. It did not interfere with local exhibitions. Admittance was free, and competition open to the world. There was a full attendance from within and without the State. No dividing of time nor pooling of earnings with horse associations. Eight hundred thousand of our people have been constantly in attendance together with representative men from all parts of the world upon the fair grounds containing 52,043,520 acres, of which 6,538.72 acres have been charmingly improved. They were well pleased with the grounds in all their appointments, as well as with the wonderful display on every hand. No subscriptions have been asked for with which to conduct this exhibition. None were needed. As for dates for subsequent exhibitions, the "State" claims each successive year as its own for the renewal of these annual displays. These lands have been divided into beautiful landscapes by various rivers and their innumerable tributaries, skirted with groves of forest trees, and set with springs and wells of pure water.

Proceedings of the Board for 1879.—At a meeting held January 15, 1879, R. W. Jenkins was elected President; Levi Wilson, Vice President; William Sims, Treasurer; Alfred Gray, Secretary. Joshua Wheeler, M. Mohler, W. P. Popenoe, G. Y. Johnson and J. W. Johnson were chosen Directors; I. B. Edwards, of Dickinson, in place of R. W. Jenkins, elected President. Gov. John P. St. John and Secretary of State James Smith, were *ex officio* members.

W. P. Popenoe was appointed Auditor; Prof. B. F. Mudge, Geologist; Prof. E. A. Popenoe, Entomologist; Prof. F. H. Snow, Meteorologist; Prof. W. K. Kedzie, Chemist; Professors J. H. Carruth and J. W. Robson, Botanists.

Annual Meeting of 1880.—The meeting was held January 14, 1880. Secretary Gray was absent on account of ill health and Treasurer Sims acted as Secretary *pro tem.* R. W. Jenkins was again chosen President; H. C. St. Clair was elected Vice President; William Sims, Treasurer; O. D. Harmon, S. J. Carter and I. O. Savage were again elected Directors, and ex-Gov. James M. Harvey, of Riley, and James F. Keeney, of Trego, were chosen as new members. Prof. B. F. Mudge, Geologist of the board, having died November 21, 1879, suitable resolutions were adopted. Prof. F. H. Snow was chosen as his successor; Prof. F. Hawn, of Leavenworth, Meteorologist; Prof. E. A. Popenoe, Entomologist; Prof. George H. Failyer, of Manhattan, Chemist; Professors Carruth and Robson, of Cheever, Botanists.

Death of Alfred Gray.—January 23, 1880, marks the date of the departure of Mr. Gray from his labors so faithfully rendered. At an informal meeting of the State Board held at their rooms, January 26, 1880, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, By the death of Hon. Alfred Gray, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, it becomes necessary for some temporary directions to be given for the forwarding of the work of the department; therefore be it

Resolved, That Miss Emma R. Bristol, Chief Clerk in the department, be directed to continue the business of said board, receive and answer all communications, proceed to complete and place in the hands of the printer the fourth quarterly report for 1879, and do all other business as Chief Clerk of said Board that may legally come before it, as the late Secretary contemplated prior to his death.

Resolved further, That Miss Emma R. Bristol, Chief Clerk of said board, correspond with the President of the board, and inform him that it is the wish of the undersigned members present that he call a meeting of the board on Thursday, February 5, 1880, at the State capitol, for the purpose of electing a Secretary of said board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Alfred Gray, late Secretary, and to transact any other business that may come before the board.

(Signed) Vice Pres. H. C. ST. CLAIR.
JOHN P. ST. JOHN,
WM. SIMS,
JOSHUA WHEELER,
JAMES SMITH,
W. P. POPENOE,
GEO. Y. JOHNSON,
Members present.

At a special meeting of the board, held February 5, 1880, there were adopted the following preambles and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It seemed meet to Him who holdeth the destiny of all mankind in His hand, to remove from earthly labor, and from our midst, our faithful, untiring and efficient Secretary, the Hon. Alfred Gray, freeing him from disease and pain, and transferring him to higher and nobler fields of usefulness; and

WHEREAS, We have but to point to the work he has performed for the interests of our State, as his most enduring monument; and we realize that no words of ours can add anything to his fame, yet as co-laborers, associates and friends it is fitting that we bear witness to his many good qualities of mind and heart, among which we would speak of his great energy, industry, exactness, courage, and unflinching integrity, his singleness of heart, and never-varying purpose to advance the interests of Kansas; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Alfred Gray, we realize that each of us has lost a warm personal friend, the State one of its greatest benefactors, the community a useful citizen, and agriculture an able and earnest advocate.

Resolved, That a page of the next Biennial Report be set apart and heavily draped, and dedicated to his memory, bearing date of birth and death.

Resolved, That a full-page steel-plate engraving of Mr. Alfred Gray be inserted in the Second Biennial Report of 1879 and 1880, together with a complete biographical sketch of his life.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to procure a life-size portrait of Hon. Alfred Gray, late Secretary, to be placed in the rooms of the State Board of Agriculture.

J. K. Hudson, of the *Capital*, was chosen as the successor of Mr. Gray. Prof. George E. Patrick, of the State University at Lawrence, was made an additional Chemist to the State Board of Agriculture.

Annual Meeting of 1881.—At the meeting held January 12, 1881, the Directors chosen were J. F. True, of Jefferson; Joshua Wheeler, M. Mohler, W. P. Popenoe and J. W. Johnson. September 13, 1881, Secretary Hudson resigned his position, to take effect September 30. F. D. Coburn, of Franklin, was appointed his successor, and he held the position from October 1, 1881, to January 11, 1882. R. W. Jenkins was President; John Kelly, Vice President; William Sims, Treasurer. The clerks under the regime of Secretary Hudson were F. D. Coburn, James M. McFarland, E. W. Longshore and Dana C. Pearson.

Annual Meeting of 1882.—On January 11, 1882, William Sims was elected Secretary; John Francis, Treasurer. The office of Assistant Secretary was created and James M. McFarland was appointed to that office. The Directors chosen were O. D. Harmon, S. J. Carter, James M. Harvey, I. O. Savage and T. E. Scott, of Lincoln. R. W. Jenkins was continued as President; H. C. St. Clair was Vice President.

Annual Meeting of 1883.—The meeting for 1883 was held in the new office in the northeast part of the west wing of the State House, January 10, 1883. The following is a list of officers elected: President, R. W. Jenkins; H. C. St. Clair, Vice President; John Francis, Treasurer; Secretary Sims holds over. Joshua Wheeler, J. F. True, M. Mohler, W. P. Popenoe and J. W. Johnson were elected members of the board for two years. Gov. George W. Glick and Secretary of State James Smith were *ex officio* members. The board made appointments as follows:

Auditor, W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.
Meteorologists, Prof. Lovewell, Washburn College, and Prof. F. Hawn, Leavenworth.
Botanists, Prof. E. A. Popenoe of the Agricultural College, Manhattan; Prof. J. H. Carruth, Lawrence; Prof. John W. Robson, Cheever.
Chemist, Prof. G. H. Failyer, Agricultural College, Manhattan.
Geologist, Prof. O. St. John, Topeka.
Entomologist, Prof. F. H. Snow, Lawrence.

Secretary Sims suggested that a brief synopsis of reports printed in all the European languages should be placed in the hands of those foreigners who contemplate coming to the United States for homes for themselves and their children. He therefore recommends a pamphlet not to exceed sixty pages to be printed annually at the expense of the State in such foreign languages as the board may deem best. A committee to whom this was referred recommended 10,000 copies each, in the English, German and Swedish languages; 5,000 each, in the Bohemian, Danish and French languages.

The salary of the Secretary is $2,000 per year, and there is an allowance for three clerks.

At the annual meeting in 1883, fourteen agricultural societies were represented and sixteen members of the Board of Agriculture were present.

The following is a list of the officers of the Kansas State Agricultural Society and the State Board of Agriculture:

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	VICE PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.	TREASURER.
1861	Lyman Scott		F. G. Adams	Isaac Garrison.
1862	Lawrence D. Bailey.		F. G. Adams	F. P. Baker.
1863	Lawrence D. Bailey.		F. G. Adams	William Spriggs.
1864	Lawrence D. Bailey.		John S. Brown	William Spriggs.
1865	Lawrence D. Bailey		John S. Brown Hiram J. Strickler.	William Spriggs.
1866	Robert G. Elliott		Hiram J. Strickler	Charles B. Lines.
1867	Robert G. Elliott		Hiram J. Strickler	Charles B. Lines.
1868	Robert G. Elliott		Hiram J. Strickler	Charles B. Lines.
1869	Robert G. Elliott		Hiram J. Strickler	Charles B. Lines.
1870	Isaac S. Kalloch	O. E. Learnard	Alfred Gray	Thomas Murphy.
1871	Isaac S. Kalloch	O. E. Learnard	Alfred Gray	Thomas Murphy.
1872	Hiram J. Strickler	George W. Veale	Alfred Gray	Thomas Murphy.
1873	E. S. Niccols	Thomas Murphy	Alfred Gray	George W. Veale.
1874	George T. Anthony.	E. H. Funston	Alfred Gray	Joseph C. Wilson
1875	George T. Anthony.	George W. Glick	Alfred Gray	Joseph C. Wilson.
1876	George T. Anthony.	George W. Glick	Alfred Gray	Joseph C. Wilson.
1877	John Kelly	Levi Wilson	Alfred Gray	William Sims.
1878	John Kelly	Levi Wilson	Alfred Gray	William Sims.
1879	R. W. Jenkins	Levi Wilson	Alfred Gray	William Sims.
1880	R. W. Jenkins	H. C. St. Clair	Alfred Gray J. K. Hudson	William Sims.
1881	R. W. Jenkins	John Kelly	J. K. Hudson F. D. Coburn	William Sims.
1882	R. W. Jenkins	H. C. St. Clair	William Sims	John Francis.
1883	R. W. Jenkins	H. C. St. Clair	William Sims	John Francis.

KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The organization of a State Pomological Society was suggested by a correspondent of the *Kansas Farmer*, in January, 1867, who signed himself "Pomologist." John S. Brown was then editor of the *Farmer*, and consequent upon the publication of this letter, Mr. Brown recommended all who favored this organization to make an immediate response, upon which twenty-five persons forwarded their names and post office address, accompanied by 25 cents each, to the editor, for assisting to organize the society, and the names of these persons appeared in the April number of the *Farmer*. The organization was effected, and the following-named persons were chosen as officers for 1867: President, William Tanner, Leavenworth; Vice President, William Maxwell, Lanesfield; Treasurer, William E. Barnes, Vinland; Recording Secretary, John S. Brown, Lawrence; Corresponding Secretary, S. T. Kelsey, Ottawa.

In the May number of the *Farmer*, the President's address appeared, in which he proposed that communications be sent to the Corresponding Secretary, bearing upon Fruit Culture, as then developed in the counties of the State from whence the correspondence would emanate, which should be submitted at the first meeting of the State Pomological Society.

Charter Members of the Kansas State Horticultural Society.—At Ottawa, Franklin County, December 15, 1869, this society became a corporate body, under the provisions of the charter and the laws of the State of Kansas, for the term of 999 years, and George T. Anthony, William M. Housley, J. Stayman and William Tanner, of Leavenworth, G. C. Brackett, of Lawrence, S. T. Kelsey, of Pomona, and Charles B. Lines, of Wabaunsee, were the charter members.

The object of the society is the advancement of the art and science of horticulture; its membership consists of annual members, who pay an annual fee of $1; of life members, who pay a fee of $10 at one time; of honorary members, who shall only be persons of distinguished merit in horticulture. Annual meetings are held in the month of December, semi-annual meetings in the month of June, at such time and place as the society or Board of Trustees may direct. The following table shows the place of annual meeting, the names of the Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurers, from the beginning of the organization:

YEAR.	ANNUAL MEETING.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.	TREASURER.
1867	Lawrence	William Tanner	S. T. Kelsey	W. E. Barnes.
1868	Leavenworth	William Tanner	G. C. Brackett	S. T. Kelsey.
1869	Ottawa	William Tanner	G. C. Brackett	S. T. Kelsey.
1870	Manhattan	William Tanner	G. C. Brackett	S. T. Kelsey.
1871	Lawrence	William M. Howsley	G. C. Brackett	S. T. Kelsey.
1872	Topeka	William M. Howsley	G. C. Brackett	S. T. Kelsey.
1873	Osage Mission	William M. Howsley	G. C. Brackett	S. T. Kelsey.
1874	Emporia	William M. Howsley	G. C. Brackett	S. T. Kelsey.
1875	Manhattan	E. Gale	G. C. Brackett	F. Wellhouse.
1876	Emporia	E. Gale	G. C. Brackett	F. Wellhouse.
1877	Parsons	E. Gale	G. C. Brackett	F. Wellhouse.
1878	Ottawa	E. Gale	G. C. Brackett	F. Wellhouse.
1879	Holton	E. Gale	G. C. Brackett	F. Wellhouse.
1880	Wyandotte	E. Gale	G. C. Brackett	George C. Wellhouse.
1881	Lawrence	E. Gale	G. C. Brackett	George C. Wellhouse.
1882	Topeka	E. Gale	G. C. Brackett	George C. Wellhouse.
1883	Topeka	E. Gale	G. C. Brackett	George C. Wellhouse.

The annual meeting of 1882, was more fully attended than any of its predecessors. Horticulture, floriculture, entomology, botany, vegetable physiology, irrigation, forestry and game laws, were subjects treated of during the sessions of the society.

Prof. Elbridge Gale, for the ninth time was elected President of the society for the ensuing year; the almost indispensable Secretary, G. C. Brackett, had his sixteenth election as Secretary. The Treasury has been in good hands, those of Kelsey and Wellhouse. M. B. Newman was elected Vice President; Dr. Williamson, G. Y. Johnson and L. A. Simmons, Trustees.

On motion of Dr. George Bohrer, of Chase, Rice County, a committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature, and prepare a bill to make an appropriation to encourage fruit and forestries. Bills for such purposes were introduced in the Kansas House of Representatives in January, 1883.

William Sims, Esq., Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, estimated the amount of spontaneous growth in Kansas to be 20 per cent of the number of acres set out in trees, which estimate would make about 28,000 acres. Hon. John Martin, of Topeka, delivered a welcoming address, in which he referred to the Great Jehovah as the first horticulturist, commencing his labors on the planet earth in the beautiful Garden of Eden. His address closed as follows:

> What a wonderfully interesting history Kansas has. She does nothing by halves, but excels in all things. Thirty years ago not a garden or a fruit tree could be found in that vast region of country now called Kansas, except a few about Indian missions, and they scarcely worth the name. To-day we number our gardens by the hundred thousand and our fruit trees by the million, and from them the wants of more than a million of people are supplied; and you are annually increasing the extent of your gardens and the numbers of your fruit trees, and what is more important, you are intelligently increasing the quality of your products and thus adding to your profits.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

On August 5, 1867, William Saunders, a clerk in the Agricultural Department, formerly a farmer, and O. H. Kelley, a farmer from Minnesota, who was a clerk in the Post Office Department, were the first to perfect a plan of organization for the National Grange, and on December 4, 1867, at the office of Mr. Saunders, in Washington, the first Grange was organized. Mr. Saunders was chosen Master; J. R. Thompson, Lecturer; Rev. A. B. Grosh, Chaplain; O. H. Kelley, Secretary.

A subordinate Grange was soon after established at Washington to establish the efficiency of the ritual. It numbered about sixty members. Mr. Kelley accepted the position of traveling agent April 1, 1868, and issued the first dispensation for a Grange at Harrisburg, Penn.; the second at Fredonia, N. Y.; the third at Columbus, Ohio; the fourth at Chicago; and in Minnesota he organized six Granges, making ten during the year. In 1869, there were 39 dispensations granted; in 1870 only 38; in 1871, there were 125; but in 1872 there were 800 dispensations granted.

First Grange in Kansas.—In April, 1872, the Hiawatha Grange, Brown County, was organized, the first one in the State. Osage Grange, Crawford County, was the first one organized in Southern Kansas. There were only nine Granges in the State up to December, 1872. William Duane Wilson came from Iowa in December, 1872, into Kansas, and in connection with a few Granges in the south part of the State, effected a temporary organization of the State Grange, with the following-named persons as officers: Master, F. H. Dumbauld; Overseer, J. Bell; Lecturer, J. A. Cramer; Secretary, G. W. Spurgeon; Treasurer, H. H. Angell.

Farmers' State Convention.—On April 26 and 27, 1873, a State Convention of Farmers was assembled at Topeka, representing forty counties, under the following call of the State Board of Agriculture:

OFFICE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
CAPITOL BUILDING, TOPEKA, February 27, 1873.

To the Farmers of Kansas:

On the 10th inst., the following call for a "Farmers' State Convention" was issued:

The Farmers' Institute, held at Manhattan on the 23d of January, 1873, adopted the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the farmers of Kansas should organize themselves into district clubs and at once place themselves in correspondence with the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, at Topeka. Furthermore, be it

Resolved, That whenever a sufficient number of clubs have reported to represent the public opinion of the State, the Secretary of the State Board be requested to call a delegate Farmers' State Convention, so that said farmers may meet to devise ways and means for their present relief and future protection.

In obedience to the request contained in the above resolutions, a delegate Farmers' Convention will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives, Topeka, on Wednesday, the 26th day of March, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Each County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and the farmers' clubs of each township in the State, will be entitled to one delegate. Application will be made to the different railroad corporations of the State for half fare rates to the Convention and return. If granted, notice will be duly given.

ALFRED GRAY, *Secretary*.

Subsequently the call was enlarged as follows:

Since issuing the above, applications have been received from the "Farmers' Union" of Douglas County, and from farmers of various parts of the State, requesting that Farmers' Unions, Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry, and all other farmers' organizations, as well as townships and counties having no such organizations, each have a representation in said Convention.

In view of the lively interest thus manifested, a cordial invitation is extended to the farmers of the whole State to send delegates to said Convention in pursuance of said request. But it is earnestly recommended that farmers do organize clubs and other agricultural societies, and send delegates therefrom wherever it is practicable to do so.

ALFRED GRAY, *Secretary State Board of Agriculture.*

Hon. J. K. Hudson was temporary Chairman, and the permanent organization was as follows: Hon. John Davis, of Davis County, for President; Jonathan Weaver, of Saline, and Alfred Taylor, of Johnson, for Vice Presidents; J. K. Hudson, of Wyandotte, for Secretary, and J. T. Stevens, of Douglas, Assistant Secretary.

The Farmers' Platform.—The convention resolved that the Farmers' Co-operative Association of the State of Kansas, co-operate with the State Board of Agriculture and the State organization of the Patrons of Husbandry, and adopted the following platform:

WHEREAS, Agriculture in its various departments is the basis of all material prosperity, and

WHEREAS, The burdens and imposition under which it lies having become intolerable, therefore, the farmers of Kansas, in convention assembled, do put forth this declaration of our desires and purposes, and state:

1. Farmers desire to unite in the form of clubs, unions or stock associations, for the purpose of showing that they can come together and co-operate like other folks for a common good, and for the moral effect it will have upon themselves and the rest of mankind.
2. They desire association for the purpose of controlling the prices of their products through their own boards of trade, or their own appointed agents, so that nothing need be thrown upon the market for less than the cost of production, and a reasonable profit.
3. They desire to unite for the purpose of getting their supplies at cost, with a reasonable per cent added, to pay for collecting and distributing, and the use of capital.
4. They desire to co-operate for the purpose of securing a reduction in freights and breaking the blockade between different parts of the country, by argument, by legislative enactment and by means of the courts.
5. They desire tax reform—the abolition of sinecure offices—the reduction of salaries—rigid economy in public expenditures, and the repeal of our present iniquitous tax penalties.
6. They desire home manufactures, so that the money paid for implements may be kept in the State, and our populations increased by industrious operatives, engaged in creating wealth, rather than in speculation.
7. They desire that the balance of our public domain should be kept forever sacred to actual settlement, and in no contingency be allowed to fall into the hands of railroad monopolies and land sharks; therefore, be it

Resolved, That organization is the great want of the producing classes at the present time, and we recommend every farmer in the State to become a member of some Farmers' Club, Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, or other local organization.

Resolved, That the taxes assessed and charged upon the people, both by national, State and local governments, are oppressive and unjust, and vast sums of money are collected, far beyond the needs of an economical administration of government.

Resolved, That we respectfully request our Senators and Members of Congress to vote for and secure an amendment to the tariff laws of the United States, so that salt and lumber shall be placed on the free list, and that there shall be made a material reduction on the duty on iron, and that such articles as do not pay the cost of collection be also placed on the free list.

Resolved, That we earnestly request the Legislature of our State at its next session, to enact a law regulating freights and fares on our railroads, upon a basis of justice, and that we further request our members of Congress to urge the favorable action of that body, where the full power exists beyond all doubt, to the same end, and, if need be, to construct national highways at the expense of the government.

Resolved, That the act passed by the Legislature, exempting bonds, notes, mortgages and judgments from taxation is unjust, oppressive, and a palpable violation of our State Constitution, and we call upon all assessors and the county boards to see that said securities are taxed at their fair value.

Resolved, That the practice of voting municipal bonds is pernicious in its effect, and will inevitably bring bankruptcy and ruin on the people, and we, therefore, are opposed to all laws allowing the issuance of such bonds.

Resolved, That giving banks a monopoly of the nation's currency, thereby compelling the people to pay them such interest therefor as they may choose to impose, seven-tenths of which interest we believe is collected from the farmers, is but little less than legalized robbery of the agricultural classes.

Resolved, That for the speedy and thorough accomplishment of all this, we pledge each other to ignore all political preferences and prejudices that have swayed us hitherto to our hurt, and support only such men for office as are known to be true to our interests, and in whose integrity and honesty we have the most implicit confidence.

Among the delegates present may be named D. W. Foster, of Allen County; Thomas Goudy and R. H. Cunningham, of Anderson; George W. Glick and R. A. Van Winkle, of Atchison; A. J. Buckland, of Barton; J. F. Babbitt, of Brown; H. W. Beck, of Butler; W. S. Romigh, of Chase; J. B. Quimby, of Clay; John Giesey, of Coffey; G. W. Shoel, of Crawford; John Davis, John K. Wright of Davis; V. P. Wilson, of Dickinson; G. Brenner, of Doniphan; Henry Bronson, J. A. Cramer, George Cutler, Charles H. Langston and Charles Robinson, of Lawrence; J. N. Foster, of Franklin; B. H. Bradshaw, William Cline and J. S. T. Milligan, of Jackson; Walter N. Allen, Valentine Brown, J. N. Insley and Edwin Snyder, of Jefferson; A. G. Chase, A. F. Evans and J. S. Van Winkle, of Leavenworth; C. M. Monroe, of Labette; R. B. McMillan, of Linn; M. J. Fiery, of Lyon; T. C. Thoburn, of Marion; Frank Leach, of Marshall; C. L. Pullman, of Miami; A. H. Grass, of Montgomery; S. J. Willes, of Morris; T. H. Butler, of Neosho; G. H. Nicolay, of Osage; John A. Beal, of Pottawatomie; C. W. Clapp, of Reno; William F. Allen, O. W. Bill and Washington Marlatt, of Riley; W. B. Christopher, of Russell; T. H. Cavanaugh, of Saline, Thomas Buckman, M. A. Campdoras, C. G. Gardiner, Alfred Gray, Samuel Kosier, John G. Otis, W. P. Popenoe, A. A. Ripley and George L. Young, of Shawnee; C. S. Brodbent, of Sumner; J. M. Bisbey, C. B. Lines and E. N. Morehouse, of Wabaunsee; G. M. Parks and Charles Williamson, of Washington; J. H. McKelvy, of Woodson, and J. K. Hudson, of Wyandotte.

The Gist of the Speeches.—There was a large number of earnest, thoughtful men in this body, and considerable speaking talent. Mr. Bronson said:

> Want of organization has kept farmers from accomplishing reforms, and we desire all to work with the means that accomplished these ends, whether by Farmers' Unions or by the Patrons of Husbandry.

Mr. Allen hoped the farmers' organization would be a legal body corporate, as it could compel officers to a stricter account than could any political organization. Mr. Glick was of the opinion that the tariff and the banking laws were the principal causes of the oppression of the agricultural interests. The people pay for the use of our currency $30,000,000 a year; tribute is paid to two or three salt rings, who receive some eight to ten millions from the people, the Government receiving from the same $200,000. Lumber and iron received consideration. Mr. Hudson said the farmers throughout the State needed organization and co-operation. The key of the difficulty lay in the ballot box. Gov. Robinson advocated county and State organizations, auxiliary to a national one, and all should be in correspondence with headquarters. While he did not advise any political action, his advice was to vote for the known friends of the farmer, and the farmers would soon find they had plenty of friends.

Address to the Farmers of Kansas.—In the published pamphlet of the proceedings of the Convention, the following is extracted:

> The origin of the Convention is well stated in the proceedings. Its objects were well and plainly developed during the sittings, and finally took definite and satisfactory shape in the Constitution of the Farmers' Co-operative Association of the State of Kansas. We expect this association to be the organized medium of communication between its members and the outside world, making known our thoughts, deeds and aspirations. The farmer of America is no longer the serf or boor of the middle ages. He has, by contact with culture and enlightenment, become a man of thought and judgment. He wishes to make his influence known and recognized in the markets of the world, in the counting-rooms of business and in the halls of legislation, by other means than mere pounds avordupois. He wishes to unite with all virtuous men in teaching, by word and example, the importance of public honesty and integrity. These things cannot be done while farmers remain in an isolated condition.
>
> The learned professions and most of the industries have their organizations for self-protection and for public purposes. By these means, immense benefits have accrued to themselves, and have exerted a great influence on society. Shall not the most numerous and the most needy class of all follow such good examples? Surely the times demand it, as is shown by the bold corruption in our legislative halls. When the most important positions of honor and trust in the State are openly trafficked in with unblushing impunity; when American Congressmen, with the solemn oaths of office resting upon their consciences, beneath the sacred dome of the national Capitol and surrounded by all the mementoes of historic purity, can unblushingly vote into their own pockets the precious millions garnered by the hands of frugal industry to preserve the national credit, and which should have been sacredly applied to ease the burdens of a debt-ridden people—surely these acts should receive their well-merited censure, lest the morrow should drop into our laps still more bitter

> fruits. And shall not the friends of agriculture organize for public action, as well as their fellow-citizens of other professions and pursuits?
>
> Through our association we expect to rub off that cold prejudice too likely to exist among men who live in isolation, and seldom meet for social intercourse. It is the division of our forces and influence which has enabled designing sharpers and politicians to manage us in detail. It was the tactics of the first Napoleon, by celerity of movement, to beat his enemies in detail before they had time to act in concert. Too long have the farmers of America been thus beaten while in a state of separation. But like the Great Peter of Russia, we are learning from our conquerors the art of victory. Very soon we expect to meet them, not as loose bands, or detached parties of Cossacks, but as organized veterans. It is then we hope to repeat to them discomfiture as complete as that dealt out by Peter to Charles XII at Pultowa; or by Wellington and his allies to Napoleon at Waterloo. Too long have our halls of legislation, and other posts of honor and trust, been monopolized and dominated by irresponsible speculators and politicians.
>
> The present state of agricultural progress is transitionary. For many years it has been the chief aim to increase our products, both in quantity and quality to the utmost limit. For this purpose we have held fairs and discussions, have published papers and books. Crops have been increased and animals have been perfected, until the markets of the country, from time to time, are glutted to repletion; and stock men are able to export breeding animals to the farthest limits of the world, with credit to themselves and to the country. Agricultural books and papers have been published and scattered broadcast over the land, until they are piled up by the cord and by the ton in every library. Machinery for cheap culture and speedy harvesting has been built with maniac energy. Fair grounds have been covered with it by the acre and by the ten acres. At times it is the principal freight on the railroads, and crowds every depot and warehouse. Our ends in view have been most thoroughly accomplished. Taken as a whole, the Western farmer has demonstrated beyond a doubt his ability not only to supply, but to replete and overflow the markets of the land with the products of his labor. So true is this, that often the price in market is too small to pay the cost of transportation, allowing nothing for the cost of production. Surely then, this first lesson in agriculture is well learned.
>
> Too much care cannot be exercised in the support of the local home markets of the country. This is done by fostering and increasing home manufactures. Yet, with all their importance, these local centers of trade cannot meet all the necessities of the Kansas farmer. Many of his products must seek a market in other States, and many of his supplies must come from other parts of the country. Hence arises the demand for cheap and speedy transportation on the various lines of commerce. Other States recognize the importance of this fact, and though enjoying much lower rates than we in transportation and travel, the farmers have thought themselves aggrieved, and are now engaged in what has been styled a furious "railroad war." The farmers of Illinois are evidently on the side of right, and since their cause is ours, we should be closely observant of all the facts as they transpire in our sister State, and by kind words and cordial sympathy encourage our brothers in Illinois in their struggles with those giant monopolies that claim the ability to defy sovereign States, and scruple not to buy up Legislatures, to "invest in Congressmen," or to corrupt the courts. Sooner or later this Illinois struggle must reach our State, unless, happily, the whole internal commerce among the States shall be well and timely regulated by the General Government.
>
> It was wise in the Farmers' Convention, therefore, to take steps preparatory to this portending conflict. The Committee of five, appointed for the collection of railroad statistics, must perform well its duties. The association and the State expect it at their hands.
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> Questions of tariff were discussed, and while some doubted the wisdom of reducing the tax on iron and salt, there was no voice in opposition to placing lumber on the free list, or to the entire abolition of duties on such articles as do not pay the cost of collection.
>
> The national banking laws were exhaustively discussed, showing conclusively that farmers understand this matter quite as well as the politicians. It is the unanimous voice of the Convention that the people are tired of paying the present enormous bonuses to the banks for the little aid they may render in circulating the greenbacks. Why shall we pay corporations largely for the use of money which we must guarantee to give it value, when we can just as well use our own money (greenbacks) without charge? The farmers of Kansas place much emphasis on this question, and desire our national law-makers to respond.
>
> Attention is called to the resolution on the injustice of the recent State law, exempting all evidences of debt which are secured by mortgage on real estate from taxation. Why this State enactment, unjustly discriminating in favor of the moneyed Shylocks, who would cut the last pound of living flesh from the very vitals of our people? Let equal and just taxation, like the dews of heaven, fall on all alike, and the farmers of Kansas are content.

Meeting of the State Grange.—There were 409 organized Grangers at the first meeting of the State Grange at Lawrence, July 30, 1873. Dudley W. Adams, of Iowa, Master of the National Grange, and T. A. Thompson, of Minnesota, Lecturer of the National Grange, were present and largely aided in forming and shaping the State Grange, and in giving the secret work of the Order to the delegates.

The following-named persons were elected as the first officers of the State Grange:

Master, T. G. Boling, Leavenworth County; Overseer, M. E. Hudson, Bourbon County; Lecturer, John Boyd, Montgomery County; Steward, E. D. Smith, Jewell County; Assistant Steward, J. B. Richie, Franklin County; Chaplain, W. S. Hanna, Franklin County; Treasurer, H. H. Angell, Cherokee County; Secretary, G. W. Spurgeon, Neosho County; Gate keeper, C. W. Lawrence, Leavenworth County; Ceres, Mrs. Mattie Morris; Flora, Mrs. M. H. Charles; Pomona, Mrs. Amanda C. Rippey; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Jennie D. Richie; Executive Committee, F. H. Dumbauld, Neosho County, W. P. Popenoe, Shawnee County; J. B. Shaeffer, Jefferson County.

Sixty counties were represented at the meeting of the State Grange held at Topeka, in February, 1874, at which the Secretary reported 975 organized granges, representing an actual membership of over 27,000, which, by April 1, was increased to 1,200 granges, with a membership exceeding 30,000.

Master Boling having resigned, M. E. Hudson succeeded him, and William Sims, of Shawnee County, succeeded Mr. Hudson. W. P. Popenoe was re-elected a member of the Executive Committee; W. H. Fletcher, of Clay County, was elected Gatekeeper, Mr. Lawrence having failed to accept and qualify. John G. Otis, of Topeka, was chosen State Agent. There were about 30 deputy agents; about 40 county agents.

Constitution of Kansas State Grange.—The first article of the Constitution is as follows:

> This Grange shall be known as the Kansas State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, and in all its acts shall be subject to the Constitution of the National Grange.

Article 2 related to Members; Article 3 defined Legislative Powers; Articles 4 and 5 related to Meetings; Article 6 defined the duties of the Master; Article 7, of the Overseer; Article 8, of the Lecturer; Articles 9 and 10, of the Steward and Assistant Steward; Article 11, of the Secretary; Article 12, of the Treasurer; Article 13, of the Gatekeeper; Article 14, of the Chaplain; Article 15 relates to Electors; Article 16, to the appointment of Committees; Article 17, to a Committee of Finance; Article 18, to the Executive Committee; Articles 19 and 20, to the Fiscal Year and to Quarterly Dues; Articles 21 and 22, to Appeals and Withdrawals; Article 23, to Councils; Article 24, to Deputies; Article 25, to Jurisdiction; Article 26, to Applications; Article 27, to traveling expenses of Delegates; Article 28, to powers of the Master and the Executive Committee, with reference to suspensions; Article 29, to Amendments to the Constitution.

By-laws of the Grange.—The rules of order established were thirteen in number, and the order of business was blocked out for a four days' session.

Constitution and by-laws for County and Subordinate Granges were given as recommended; Rules of Order, Manual of Practice, Parliamentary Practice and How to Organize a Grange with general recommendations, by W. P. Popenoe. Our business agencies were explained by John G. Otis; A Patrons' Mutual Insurance Association, by S. H. Downs, and the funeral ceremony to be performed at the last sad rites over deceased members.

Address of Worthy Master M. E. Hudson.—At the second annual meeting, held at Topeka, February 19-21, 1874, Master Hudson said:

> To be a Patron of Husbandry is not of doubtful propriety, but the proudest of our land are knocking at our doors. We are substantially a unit in the opinion that the order should in no sense become a political party; at the same time there are questions fundamentally affecting our material interests which can only be reached through legislation. The questions of transportation, taxation, finance and corruption in public places, are such as come home to the pockets of our members, and it seems imperative that they be discussed in the Grange.
>
> The interests of the farmer demand that upon the simple but suggestive trio of agriculture, commerce and manufactories, the future prosperity of the country depends. Let us be patient, circumspect, firm and just, so that we may place our order on an enduring basis.

Patrons' Hand Book.—April 1, 1874, J. K. Hudson, then publisher of the *Kansas Farmer*, in publishing a book of the above named title for the use and benefit of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, said:

> The Grange, recognizing woman as man's equal in all things, gives an influence in its educational and social working of very great value. New social ties are formed; old neighborhood feuds are bridged over, and in the discussion of subjects pertaining to the social and educational welfare of farmers, a higher and broader culture will ensue. Libraries are being formed; more reading and thinking will be the result, the influence of which will a thousand-fold repay the cost of the organization, not only upon the present members, but upon future generations. The Grange recognizes that education, good morals and a higher culture, are essential to its permanent success and highest usefulness. In all the deliberations of the National Grange, the State Grange and subordinate organizations, the most advanced and progressive reforms in education, temperance and good morals have received full sympathy and support.

Annual Gathering of the Patrons.—In the autumn of 1874, the Executive Committee of the Grange adopted the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That for the purpose of advancing our business interests, promoting general acquaintance and good fellowship among the Patrons of our State, we would recommend an annual gathering or re-union of all our membership, so far as possible, at the annual State Fair in each year; and would further recommend the State Board of Agriculture to permanently locate the State Fair at some central point within the State; and that our State Grange, from year to year, make arrangements whereby large numbers of our membership could be provided with cheap and comfortable board and lodging, and all needed facilities for holding business meetings, Grange meetings and social gatherings. And we would most earnestly request that Patrons take hold of these annual exhibitions, and make them the grand exponent of productive labor and material wealth within our State, and the gathering together of our people from every part of the country for mutual consultation, comparison and profit.
>
> WILLIAM SIMS, *Chairman*.
>
> JOHN G. OTIS, *Secretary*.

Destitution from the Grasshopper Raid.—On the fair grounds at Leavenworth, at the meeting of the State Fair in 1874, the following resolutions were adopted by the Executive Committee of the State Grange and the business agents of the Grange for twenty-seven counties:

> *Resolved*, That whatever aid may be given by the State of Kansas for the relief of its citizens, be in the shape of direct relief, and the relief thus appropriated by the Legislature be placed under the control of the county and township officers of the county in which the aid is to be used—first, in the employment of those needing relief in some useful occupation for the public benefit; and, secondly, directly to those in need, in the shape of provisions, clothing, or money, as the County Board and Trustees may deem most expedient and safe in securing the object in view, and in preventing misapplication of the public money.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Legislature be respectfully requested to pass no law that will unnecessarily encumber the counties thus reduced to the condition so deplorable, but to make this calamity a State affair and not a local one.
>
> JOHN G. OTIS, *Secretary*.

Political Influence of the Granges.—In the elections of 1873, 1874 and 1875, the Grange influence was something of a potent factor in the politics of the State. Among the Grangers elected in November, 187[illegible], were Henry Bronson, of Douglas County, to the State Senate; to the House of Representatives, Samuel Stoner, of Atchison; W. W. Maltby, of Johnson; James C. Cusey, of Miami; John Boyd, of Montgomery, and M. J. Fiery, of Lyon.

In 1874, J. B. Schaeffer, of Jefferson; William Sims, of Shawnee, and W. W. Maltby, of Johnson, were elected to the Senate. George W. Brown, of Nemaha; H. H. Angell, of Cherokee; R. C. Bates, of Marion; S. M. Wirt, of Rice, and W. B. Spurlock, of Jefferson, were elected to the House. In 1875, John P. Davis was elected from Brown; W. H. Toothaker, from Johnson; Eli Davis, from Miami, and John Kelley, of Sedgwick, as members of the House.

At the State Independent Reform Convention of August 5, 1874, at which James C. Cusey was nominated for Governor, the following were sample planks in the State platform:

> We favor the repeal of the tariff on lumber, and that the tariff on the necessities of common life be abolished or reduced to the lowest possible figure, and that the tax on incomes be restored.
>
> The railroad corporations should be made subservient to the public good; that while we shall discountenance any action calculated to retard the progress of railroad enterprises, or work injustice to these invaluable auxiliaries to commerce and civilization, yet we demand such constitutional legislation upon this subject, both State and Federal, as will effectually secure the industrial and producing interests of the country against all forms of corporate monopoly and extortion.

John R. Goodin had 725 majority for Congressman in the Second District, carrying ten of the fifteen counties. In 1872, Hon. Stephen A. Cobb—who was Mr. Goodin's opponent in 1874—carried all but two of the fifteen counties.

J. K. Hudson was the Reform candidate for Congress in the Third District, receiving 9,932; Judge Brown, his successful opponent, had 14,581. Butler County which gave Hudson 20 majority, gave a Republican majority in 1872, of 947; Chase, which gave him 232 majority, gave 293 majority in 1872.

The Kansas State Grange has been steadily educating the people within its range through the years. In January, 1881, the *Kansas Patron and*

Farmer, issued at Olathe, by the Johnson County Publishing Association, was adopted by the Executive Committee of the Grange, as the official paper of the order in the State. The President of the association was W. H. Brady; J. D. Walker, Treasurer; G. B. Little, Secretary. Its Directors were, G. J. Lightfoot, Henry Rhoades and William Zimmerman. The editor and business manager was R. E. G. Huntington. Its consulting editors were George Black, Secretary of the State Grange, and H. C. Livermore, manager of the Olathe Co-operative Store. Its corresponding editors were William Sims, Master State Grange, and J. S. Barnard, Lecturer State Grange.

The manager of the *Patron*, in its issue of January 5, 1882, speaking of the work of the paper, said:

> It has done a good work during three years or more of its existence, as the condition and prospects of the Order, within the sphere of its circulation and influence, sufficiently attest.

In 1882, the officers of the Kansas State Grange were as follows: Master, William Sims, Topeka; Secretary, George Black, Olathe; Lecturer, S. J. Barnard, Humboldt.

The Executive Committee is composed of William H. Jones, Holton, Jackson County; W. H. Toothaker, Cedar Junction, Johnson County; William Rowe, Vineland, Douglas County.

Present Board of Officers.—At the eleventh annual meeting of the State Grange of Kansas Patrons of Husbandry, held at Olathe, December 12, 1882, the following named persons were chosen as officers: Master, William Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County; Overseer, J. F. Willits, Grove City, Jefferson County; Lecturer, W. H. Toothaker, Cedar Junction, Johnson County; Steward, A. P. Reardon, McLouth, Jefferson County; Assistant Steward, John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage County; Treasurer, Thomas White, Topeka, Shawnee County; Secretary, George Black, Olathe, Johnson County; Chaplain, Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford County; Gate Keeper, Samuel McPherson, Olathe, Johnson County.

Ceres, Mrs. J. O. Henry, Olathe, Johnson County; Pomona, Mrs. M. H. Black, Olathe, Johnson County; Flora, Mrs. S. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic County; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss C. V. Willets, Grove City, Jefferson County.

The following form the Executive Committee: W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson County; W. B. Scott, Oakwood, Linn County; Henry Rhoades, Gardner, Johnson County. The counties of Allen, Barton, Brown, Bourbon, Chase, Cloud, Coffey, Crawford, Douglas, Greenwood, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Linn, Lyon, Miami, Osage, Pottawatomie, Republic and Riley were represented in this Eleventh Annual Session of the State Grange.

Present Management of the Patron.—D. L. Hoffman became editor and manager, November 1, 1882, and on the 1st of February, Henry M. Rochester, formerly of the Olathe *Mirror*, became one of the *Patron* staff. The officers of the Johnson County Publishing Association for 1883, are as follows: President, W. H. Brady; Secretary, W. R. Walker; Treasurer, J. D. Walker; Directors, Henry Rhoades, J. C. Lovett, G. J. Lightfoot.

The *Patron* has a department for the Master of the State Grange, for the State Lecturer, and one for the Knights of Labor.

Annual Address of the Master.—Hon. William Sims in his address said:

> The order in whose interest we have assembled to-day is based upon well known principles of equality, equity and fairness. It is founded upon the necessity of husbandry, and was called into existence by a well formed general demand on the part of those in whose interest it was instituted. The great purpose of our organization is to unite farming in one grand fraternal association, through which, by the popular and intelligent application of the underlying principle of our order—co-operation—we may advocate and elevate our class, secure to agriculture its just rewards, and to labor employed and capital invested therein compensation equal to that accorded to like investments in other legitimate industries.
>
> In the absence of organization no co-operation can be secured, and the people are powerless to redress wrongs and advance in any proper direction. Indifference or neglect of duty on the part of the masses, or stronger party, often enables minorities to control, and well-organized combinations having interests in conflict with the rights of those whom they serve to oppress the people. I especially urge upon all the Patrons and farmers generally, the importance of organization and earnest co-operation, not only in buying and selling, but in educating for the more important duties devolving upon us as citizens, and in giving that general direction to public affairs which the importance of agriculture and the signs of the times seem to require. The people should hold their representatives to a strict accountability for their actions and votes upon the question of transportation. In concluding this, my last address, as your presiding officer, permit me to return to you, worthy Patrons, and through you to the membership throughout the State, my heartfelt thanks for the many fraternal greetings, uniform kindness and hearty support extended to me in my every effort to promote the welfare of our Order, and advance the interests of the industry we represent.

Report of the Committee on Education.—F. G. Adams, E. M. Shelton and S. A. Felter, members of this committee in their report, say:

> Patrons of Husbandry cannot too greatly magnify the importance of attention to the improvement of the schools for the education of the children of the farming class.
>
> Co-operation in some form or other is so universal; its power so great, and its effect so apparent as to need no argument to prove its efficacy when properly applied. If the farmers and laborers will cordially and harmoniously unite and adopt co-operative principles, no party or power can prevent their success. We would teach to the creators of wealth, the toilers of our land, the practice of principles of co-operation in our civil affairs.

The official paper of the Patrons of Husbandry, the *Kansas Patron and Farmer*, $1.00 a year, says:

> By reading our paper, at the end of the year 1883 your Grange will be so permanently established, that all fear of dormancy will have disappeared, and you and your families and your community will be found advancing socially, intellectually, morally and financially.

The Kansas State Grange is, in 1883, having a fresh impetus, and the tillers of the soil will be more and more banded together in the future in this State. The farmers are asking for the passage of a bill by Congress that will solve the problem of Inter-State commerce, and create a new Cabinet officer among the President's advisers, to be known as "The Secretary of Agriculture."

The Tariff.—The Granges are discussing which of the two tariffs the American people shall have: the one to raise revenue for the expenses of the general Government, or the one to protect certain industries from foreign competition. They demand that the tariff law be explained to our people from a scientific standpoint, unbiased by party politics.

STATE FAIRS.

Under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture a State Fair was held at Leavenworth in September, 1874. There had for some time existed in the minds of a majority of the board, a feeling that it was not the mission of the board to hold public shows, their public statement concerning the same, closing as follows:

> We are convinced that the business of holding fairs legitimately belongs to associations organized for that specific purpose, and the duty of a State Board of Agriculture to foster and encourage, and of the State Legislature to aid by wise legislation, these local industrial organizations. Then there will be a relation of confidence, a systematic co-operation, which will enable the State Board to gather, collate and send back to the people an annual harvest of facts and experiences of immeasurable value to the State.

Western National Fair Association.—An organization of the above name was formed early in 1880, with James F. Keeney, of Trego, President; Joseph E. Riggs, of Douglas, Secretary, and a successful fair was held at Bismarck Grove, one mile northeast of Lawrence, on the Union Pacific Railway, September 13–18, 1880.

The association was re-organized in 1881, with the following named persons as a Board of Directors: From Leavenworth County, H. M. Aller, Levi Wilson; Wyandotte, W. W. Dickinson; Johnson, L. W. Breyfogle; Linn, O. E. Morse; Bourbon, J. H. Rice; Allen, J. W. Scott; Coffey, S. J. Carter; Franklin, L. C. Wasson; Douglas, O. E. Learnard, William Evatt, George Leis, Samuel A. Riggs, Charles Robinson; Shawnee, George W. Veale; Greenwood, William Martindale; Riley, N. A. Adams; Saline, Thomas H. Cavanaugh; Trego, F. H. Collier, James F. Keeney. Its President was O. E. Learnard; its Secretary, Thomas H. Cavanaugh. There was $25,000 offered in premiums, and a Second Annual Fair was held at Bismarck Grove, September 5–10, 1881. The fair was in every way a great success.

The Kansas State Fair Association.—In 1880, this association was organized; and it held its first Annual Fair at Topeka, September 12–17, 1881, on the Shawnee County Fair Grounds, increased by twenty-four acres that were owned by the association. Its Board of Directors was as follows: Matthew Quigg, of Atchison; G. H. Rushmore, Jefferson; P. I. Bonebrake, M. Bosworth, A. S. Johnson, Joab Mulvane, William Sims, of Shawnee; L. Severy, Lyon; William Griffenstein, Sedgwick; W. H. Gill, Pawnee; E. B. Purcell, Riley; Perry Hutchinson, Marshall; T. C. Henry, Dickinson. Mr. Henry was President; Joab Mulvane, Treasurer; George Y. Johnson, Secretary.

Coeval with this was the first annual exhibition of the Kansas Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association; the first annual exhibition of the Kansas State Horticultural Society; County Agricultural Society displays; County and Subordinate Grange displays; Farmers' Alliance displays; re-unions of veterans of the late civil war. The special exhibit made by the Land Department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad attracted universal attention.

COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES.

An act authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner of Fisheries, and for the protection of fish in the waters of the State of Kansas, and making an appropriation for the salary of the Commissioner, took effect March 10, 1877.

By its provisions the Governor was empowered to appoint a Commissioner to hold office for two years, and whose salary should be $3 per day, for a time not exceeding fifty days in a year, and 10 cents a mile for travel actually made. Appropriations of $500 were made for the years 1877, 1878 and 1880; $485 for the year 1879.

D. B. Long, of Ellsworth, who was a member of the House in 1877, was commissioned for this office, March 10, 1877, and on the 8th of February, 1883, Gov. Glick appointed W. S. Gile, of Ellsworth, as his successor.

Commissioner Long, in his report for the year, ending June 30, 1878, referring to the vast resources of Kansas, said:

> The large territory comprising the State of Kansas, larger than all the New England States, with its long streams and numerous branches, gives to the fish culturist a vast field for labor. If requires time, patience, perseverence and money—with which there is no doubt of ultimate success in stocking our streams with a better variety of fish. Although an experiment to the people of Kansas, it is a reality to the people of the Old World. Fish farming has been in practice for over 2,000 years in China. While I have endeavored to make my investigations as thorough as possible, and to gather such facts as will be of interest and use to the State, the time allowed has been far too short to meet all the requirements and demands made upon the Commissioner.

Kansas Rivers and Creeks.—Passing somewhat into detail, the Commissioner says:

> Our waters in Kansas are bountifully supplied with food, both vegetable and animal, to sustain life and the growth of millions of fishes, native and migratory. There can be no just reason why our numerous streams may not be made as productive of wealth to our State as the fertile valleys through which they flow. It is estimated by good authority, that every acre of living water is capable of being made far more profitable and productive, and to contribute more to the support of mankind, than an acre of the best land in the world.
>
> Our waters in Kansas, like our plains, are undergoing a change. Twelve years ago the country west of Manhattan was considered by many as fit for nothing but the buffalo and Indian. But how is it to-day? We find for a distance of 250 miles west of Manhattan the finest wheat country in the world—and in other cereal productions equal to any State in the Union. Many of the streams contained little or no water, and but few springs could be found.
>
> But a change, grand and sublime, as if the Ruler of the Universe had said: "Let this barren desert be made the garden of the world; let these streams with poison waters be made pure; let the dry streams be supplied with running, pure water; let living streams come forth from rocks and hills"—and it was done. This may appear strange, but it is nevertheless true, that our land, said to be once sterile, is now productive; in our waters, once said to contain alkali, none is now found; streams once dry now contain running, pure water; and to my own personal knowledge, springs of living water, where there were none to be found before, now exist. These are facts that cannot be contradicted, and are arguments in favor of stocking our streams with a better variety of fish. Our people, when once convinced that "the fish business" is no humbug, will take hold of it with their accustomed persevering energy, which knows no failure.

Fish-ways.—The Commissioner, with the close observation of a pisciculturist in descanting upon the importance of giving the fish freedom to go to their natural spawning grounds, the head-waters of streams, says this concerning fish-ways:

> Upon the proper construction of fish-ways, more than anything else, depends the increase of the fish now occupying our streams, and will materially aid in stocking our waters with a better class of fish. The high waters of 1877 prevented many owners of water power from placing fish-ways in their dams, while others without the necessary faith, and in the absence of any plan adopted by law, have constructed *fish-ways*, many of which will be *wash-aways*. The fact of there being no plan adopted by the Legislature, and the Commissioner not having authority to furnish a plan, and desiring to have a fish-way in reality—not in name—is my excuse for not prosecuting parties making expense and trouble, and in the end doing an injury to the "cherished cause." I decided to wait, with the hope that the Legislature would take an interest in the helping and perfecting of the art of fish culture in our great State, the cost of which is very small compared to the benefits arising therefrom.

The Native Varieties of Fish.—It has been ascertained that of the fish families in the State are the varieties of cat-fish, the eel, herring, the perch, the sucker and black bass. The Commissioner regards the last named fish, "the King of the finny tribes of fresh water—the noblest, the gamiest of them all." Judge John T. Morton, of Topeka, has caught this variety in the Wakarusa, twelve miles south of Topeka. In a letter to the Commissioner, June 19, 1878, he says:

> They first appeared there about 1868, evidently coming up the Missouri and Kansas and locating in the *clear* water. I have the authority of Uncle Joe Irwin, an enthusiastic fisherman of Leavenworth, that they appeared in the Stranger, in Leavenworth County a year or two before. They do not seem to have reached any tributary of the Kansas above the mouth of the Wakarusa. That they are the genuine "black bass" there is no doubt. They bite only at "live bait," minnows. There are plenty of black bass in the Marais des Cygnes, and even in Dragoon Creek, in Osage County, and I believe also in the Neosho. I think the Lawrence dam will prevent their coming up the Kansas, and indeed they never will *stay* in the Kansas River. They prefer *clear* and *still water*. But they will undoubtedly flourish if put in the *Delaware*, the *Soldier*, the *Vermillion*, and the *Blue*.
>
> Another fish, the "crappie," has made its appearance within three or four years in the Wakarusa. This fish is very prolific, and is a fine *pan fish*, but rarely exceeds a pound or a pound and a half in weight. Its *slang* name in the West used to be the "Campbellite," because it made its first appearance in the tributaries of the Ohio about the time Alexander Campbell first began to achieve a reputation. It has been moving steadily north since, reaching Quincy, Ill., about 1848, I think. This fish only bites at minnows, and small minnows are the best bait. Last Fourth of July, Col. Holliday and I caught about a dozen fine black bass in the Wakarusa, and about sixty "crappies."

Shad.—The general opinion, when the shad was introduced into the Kansas waters, in June, 1877, was that the scheme might be a failure, on account of their great distance from the sea. But the Commissioner, referring to their migratory habits, said:

> When planted in a stream when young, they remain for a time, until they grow to be four or five inches in length, when they go to the sea, and remain in salt water until matured (four or five years) when they return to the place of birth to deposit their spawn, and again return to the sea, making annual visits to the place of birth. The Arkansas and its tributaries (the Neosho, Fall River and the Walnut) are streams that can be successfully stocked with shad and salmon, as they are in more direct communication with the Gulf of Mexico than the Kaw and its tributaries, although I do not doubt the success in either case.

German Carp.—In his last report, the Commissioner says of the carp:

> There is a growing demand for them. One hundred and twenty-five applications were received by the State Commission during the month of December, and the applications for January will reach that number or more. Of the ponds stocked in Kansas two years ago and one year ago, a number have reported that the carp have made from two to three pounds' growth in one year and a number of them had spawned. They will spawn the second year if located in a proper pond. A fish weighing five pounds will produce 500,000 spawns. They spawn from April to August, the eggs being small and of a glutinous nature, adhering to plants, twigs and grass, with which carp ponds should be supplied. The eggs hatch in from five to twenty days, according to temperature.
>
> I expect to commence stocking the public streams with carp next year. The carp is well adapted to the waters of Kansas, and I predict a very favorable result from this introduction.

Through the United States Fish Commissioner, S. F. Baird, 100,000 young shad arrived at Topeka, June 5, 1877, for distribution, in charge of Mr. Quinn, an agent, who neglected to give Commissioner Long notice in time to receive them on their arrival. To the great disappointment of Mr. Long, who had made several promises for their destribution, they were all deposited in the Kaw at Topeka. Mr. Quinn claimed they were too unhealthy to bear further shipment.

There was received by Commissioner Long, October 10, 1877, a crate containing 100,000 California salmon eggs, which were shipped from Redding, Cal., in a refrigerator car, to Chicago, Ill., and from Chicago to Ellsworth by express. They were put in hatching boxes in the Kaw River, and were carefully tended for two weeks, but a sudden rise of the river washed the eggs away.

Fish Hatchery.—On this the Commissioner submitted the following:

> I would recommend and urge that an appropriation of not less than $2,000 be made for the purpose of erecting a fish hatchery. The necessity of such a building is apparent to every person who will give the subject any notice.
>
> I would recommend that the Commission be increased to three members, one of whom to be Superintendent and to have a fixed salary, and that his whole time be devoted to the fish interest of the State.
>
> I would further recommend an appropriation of $3,000 for the year 1880, and $3,000 for the year 1881, to be used by the Commission in paying the necessary expenses in collecting fish, spawn, etc., for the State.

SCHOOLS OF KANSAS.

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Kansas Territory having been organized May 30, 1854, its first Territorial Legislature passed a school law August 30, 1855, and from that date the history of the public school system of Kansas properly began.

The Territorial System.—Its object is indicated by the statutes of 1855, Chapter 144, Article 1, Section 1, which reads as follows:

> There shall be established a common school, or schools, in each of the counties of this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years, provided that persons over the age of twenty-one years may be admitted into such schools on such terms as the Trustees of such district may direct.

No Exclusion Because of Color.—Section 71 of Chapter 8 of the laws of 1858, declares:

> All school districts established under the authority of this act shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the age of five and twenty-one years, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein

This section continued in force during the remaining period of the Territorial existence of Kansas.

The law of February 12, 1858, provided that the Governor should appoint during that session of the Legislative Assembly, by and with the advice of the Council, a Territorial Superintendent, whose term of office should commence March 1, 1858. This was amended by the law of 1859, which provided that at the general election in the year 1860 and every one year thereafter, there should be a territorial Superintendent of common schools elected.

The following-named gentlemen served as Superintendents: James H. Noteware served from March 5 to December 2, 1858; Samuel W. Greer from December 2, 1858, to January 7, 1861; John C. Douglas from January 7, 1861, until April 10, 1861, Kansas then having completed the organization of her State government.

Superintendent Greer presented a report to the Legislature January 4, 1860, which embraced returns from sixteen counties and 222 school districts. The county of Douglas led, having thirty-six organized school districts, Osage ten. There were 7,029 persons of school age ranging between the years of five and twenty-one. The amount of money raised to build school houses was $7,045.23; amount of money raised by private subscriptions, $6,883.50; amount of public money for schools, $6,283.50.

County Superintendent of Common Schools.—Section 13 of Chapter 8 of the laws of 1858, provided for the appointment of a County Superintendent by the tribunal transacting county business, and the same law provided for an election of a County Superintendent to be elected at the same time, place, and manner that county officers are chosen, the term to commence on the first day of October and continue one year.

The duties of Territorial Superintendents and County Superintendents were defined under the Territorial laws. Township Trustees during the latter period of the Territorial regime, performed sundry duties that before had come within the domain of the Superintendent's office.

Formation of School Districts.—The Board of County Commissioners, by the law of 1855, formed the districts in accordance with petitions presented, that were signed by a majority of the voters residing within the limits of any contemplated district. By the law of 1858, this duty was relegated to the County Superintendents. The law of 1859 provided that "each organized township in the county shall be an original school district, until the same shall be divided into separate districts by the County Superintendent."

The School District Board.—By the school law of 1855, the affairs of each district were managed by three trustees and one inspector. Under the law of 1858, the Board consisted of a director, clerk and treasurer.

Qualifications of Teachers.—The law of 1855 provided that every teacher, before being employed, shall produce a certificate of his qualifications and morality from the Inspector. Section 2 of Chapter 144, laws of 1855, reads:

> All teachers employed under this act shall use their best endeavors to impress upon the minds of the scholars the principles of morality, justice, and sacred regard for truth.

Course of Study.—Under the act of 1855, it was made the duty of the Inspector to examine candidates for teaching in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, and all branches usually taught in public schools. In 1858, the law required that there should be taught in every school district, orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic, and such other branches as may be determined by the board.

Uniformity of Text-Books.—By the school law of 1858, it was made the duty of the Territorial Superintendent "to recommend the introduction of the most approved text-books, and, as far as practicable, to secure a uniformity in the use of text-books in the common schools throughout the Territory;" but it was provided "that the Board in each school district shall have power to determine what school and text-books shall be used in the several branches taught in the school of such district."

Public Schools in Cities.—In accordance with the provisions of their charters, were the common schools in cities organized, governed and maintained. Ordinarily the City Council was empowered to divide the city into wards or districts for school purposes; to levy a limited tax for school sites and buildings, and it was authorized to appoint a certain number of suitable persons to examine into qualifications of teachers, and to inspect city schools.

Revenues for School Purposes.—The first Territorial Legislature made provisions for the support of schools as follows:

> The lands and lots which may be granted by the United States to this Territory for the use of schools shall remain a continual fund, the interest and income of which shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools in the said Territory. Second—Half of all the fines or penalties incurred by breaches of the peace, shall be paid into the county treasury of the county in which the offense is committed, to form a portion of the school fund of said county. Third—All shall be held and accounted for as county school moneys. Fourth—The proceeds of the 16th and 36th sections, or other land which may be donated or selected, the interest of such proceeds, the rent and profit of such lands, and all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and damages for waste, trespass or injury thereto, constitute a township school fund for the township to which it belongs, and any Territorial school moneys which may be apportioned to any township which shall not be organized, are to be added and become part of the township school fund for such township.

By the law of 1857, "The Board of County Commissioners in each county shall appoint a school treasurer, who shall receive and keep the school fund of the county and of the several townships." It was provided that the commissioners should at their October term of each year, apportion the income of the school fund of the several townships among the school districts in proportion to the number of children in each district.

The law of 1858 made quite ample provisions for the maintenance of common schools, a part of which law is as follows:

> For the purpose of raising a revenue to assist in the support of common schools, until there shall be a distribution from the income of the school fund, the Board of Supervisors in each county, may, in each year, until such distribution is made, raise a tax of two and a half mills on the dollar, to be appointed by them upon the taxable property of the several towns and wards in their county, and the same shall be collected as other taxes, and applied to the support of common schools in such towns and wards respectively.

Annual Reports.—The law of 1855 made it the duty of each board of trustees to make out and deliver to the Secretary of the Territory, a report in writing, showing the whole number of white children in their district between the ages of five and twenty-one years, the number taught during the year last past, the length of time a school was taught, and whether by a male or female teacher, the amount paid for teacher's wages, what portion thereof from public moneys, and such information as may be necessary for the Secretary of the Territory to enable him to make a satisfactory report to the Legislature of the Territory.

The law of 1857 provided that the trustees of each of the school districts of the several counties, should make out and deliver to the clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, in their respective counties, on or before the first Monday of September, in each year, a report of their school districts. The clerk was directed to submit a summary of these reports in a general report made out to the Secretary of the Territory, to be forwarded on or before the first Monday in December of each year.

The laws of 1858 and of 1859 made it the duty of County Superintendents to submit their reports from the 1st to the 15th days of October in each year, to the Territorial Superintendent, and he to furnish a report to the Legislature, bearing date the 31st day of December of each year.

SCHOOL SYSTEM UNDER THE STATE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

Section 2, Article 6, of the Wyandotte Constitution, reads:

> The Legislature shall encourage the promotion of intellectual, moral, scientific and agricultural improvement, by establishing a uniform system of common schools and schools of higher grade, embracing normal, preparatory, collegiate and university departments.

Section 23 of Article 2, of the Constitution reads:

> The Legislature in providing for the formation and regulation of schools, shall make no distinction between the rights of males and females.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.—This officer is elected in the even years for a term of two years. In the occurrence of a vacancy, the Governor appoints and the appointee holds until the next general election, and until his successor is qualified.

Under the Constitution, the Superintendent has general supervision of the common school funds and educational interests of the State, and performs such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

His duties are defined by the statutes of 1861, 1864, 1867, 1869 and 1879.

There have been eight incumbents of this office since the State was organized, as follows:

William R. Griffith, from April 10 to February 12, 1862; S. M. Thorp, from March, 1862, to January, 1863; Isaac T. Goodnow, from January, 1863, to January, 1867; Peter McVicar, from January, 1867, to January, 1871; H. D. McCarty, from January, 1871, to January, 1875; John Fraser, from January, 1875, to January, 1877; Allen B. Lemmon, from January, 1877, to January, 1881; Henry C. Speer, from January, 1881, to January, 1885.

Mr. Speer's second term of office commenced in January, 1883. Mr. Lemmon is a newspaper man at Newton; Mr. McCarty is engaged in educational work; Mr. McVicar is President of Washburn College; Mr. Goodnow is farming at his home near the Agricultural College; Mr. Thorp was killed at the Quantrell massacre at Lawrence, August, 1863; Mr. Griffith died while in office, and Mr. Fraser died in Pennsylvania.

REPORTS OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

William R. Griffith, first State Superintendent, submitted a report to the State Legislature, December 31, 1861. The County Superintendents of Public Instruction then reporting, were from the counties of Atchison, Breckinridge (now Lyon), Brown, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Nemaha, Osage, Shawnee, Wabaunsee and Washington. The Superintendent reported this state of things:

> In some of the counties the district organizations that were created under the Territorial Government had gone down for want of attention, a result to be attributed, in part, to the change in the law in the winter of 1859 and 1860, transferring an important part of the duties of the County Superintendent to the Township Trustee. In some instances this produced confusion, and in others, neglect. In such cases the work of organization has to be gone over.
>
> Another cause which has contributed much to divert the attention of the people of the State from the interests of education is the intense excitement which has existed in consequence of our National troubles. In some of the border counties no effort has been made to organize school districts, and very few schools of any kind have been taught. In other counties the work of organization has been begun, but not completed.

The report shows that Baker University, at Batavia, in Douglas County, had sixty students; the Topeka Female Seminary had thirty-seven.

The State University.—Referring to the Congressional Land Grant for the support of a State University, he spoke as follows:

> The State has no pressing need of a State University at the present time. Sound policy would dictate, it seems to me, that the State first provide the means of a common school education for the children of the State. When this has been done, and our children are fitted for pursuing the higher branches of learning, let the State, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and the spirit of the grant made the State, proceed to establish and put in successful operation, a State University. It should be an institution of learning, in which the young men and the young women of the State might pursue the branches of learning belonging to any one or all of these departments, to their farthest advancement in development and discovery.

Superintendent Thorp.—The successor of Superintendent Griffith, Mr. Thorp, in referring to the necessities of our progressive school system, said:

> We need a permanent school fund, which is the main spring of power in a free school system like ours. Without money we cannot build schoolhouses, furnish apparatus or employ the services of competent teachers. We should work for the future as well as the present. Our object should be to render the common school—which must be the poor boy's college—more thorough in discipline and more comprehensive in range of studies.

Superintendent Goodnow.—In his report, December 31, 1863, Prof. Goodnow in instituting a review of educational progress, said:

To retard the cause of education, we had first the border troubles of 1855 and 1856, the financial crisis of 1857, the drouth of 1860, and lastly, the rebellion of 1861.

If, with one-seventh of our population in the army, with the excitement and dangers from guerrilla raids, we can show continual progress in the work of education, no higher compliment can be paid to the virtue, intelligence and heroism of our citizens; and truly we can "thank God and take courage."

Sale of School Lands.—Superintendents Griffin, Thorp and Goodnow had recommended the expediency of the Legislature submitting to a vote of the people the question of selling a portion of the school lands. In reasoning upon the matter, Prof. Goodnow makes the following line of argument:

> It is right and proper to provide educational privileges for the *next* generation, so far as this can be done without jeopardizing the interests of the *present*. The pioneer children of Kansas deserve special advantages, as they constitute the future rulers of the State, and every consideration urges that they have every means possible to prepare them for life's responsibilities. With the present generation properly educated, the means will be forthcoming for all future educational wants.

State Institutions of Learning.—The Legislature of 1863 made provisions for the establishment of the State Normal School at Emporia; the State Agricultural College at Manhattan; the State University at Lawrence.

The vote on the sale of the school lands, November 8, 1864, resulted in a majority for the sale of nearly 1,200.

Superintendent Goodnow in his report submitted December 15, 1866, reported the existence in the State of 83 select schools, with 113 teachers; three academies and institutes; seven colleges and universities; two commercial colleges.

The State Normal School had three professors and 90 scholars; the State Agricultural College, five professors and 150 students; the State University, in operation one term, three professors and 55 students.

Superintendent McVicar.—During the four years' administration of educational affairs of Rev. Mr. McVicar, he said nothing better than the following on United States history and Constitution:

> If our Republican form of government and free institutions are to be perpetuated to succeeding generations, the youth of the State and Nation must understand the history and beauty of the structure of our Republic. To secure this desirable result, the Constitution and history of the Nation must be introduced as a distinct branch of study in our public schools.
>
> To study the history of our Nation, its trials, its struggles for liberty, its triumphs and achievements, is one of the most effective means of inspiring the young with a love of country, and personal devotion to its welfare.

Superintendent McCarty.—On the matter of compulsory education, Prof. McCarty in his first annual report, December, 1871, said:

> A law compelling the daily attendance at school of every healthy boy and girl, for at least four months in the year, between the ages of seven and sixteen years, would have a most salutary effect. It is not only the imperative duty of the State to provide a full and free education, but to see that every son and daughter receive the benefit of that education.

Compulsory Education.—August 1, 1874, an act took effect, requiring every parent, guardian, or other person in the State of Kansas, having control of any child or children, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall be required to send such child or children to a public school or private school, taught by a competent instructor, for a period of at least twelve weeks in each year, six weeks of which time shall be consecutive, unless proper excuses be furnished by parent or guardian of such child or children. A failure to comply with these provisions, upon conviction, makes one guilty of a misdemeanor, and subjects one to a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $10 for the first offense.

Superintendent Fraser.—This officer held the position one term, and among his valuable recommendations was this one:

> To improve the study of the geography of Kansas in the public schools of the State, I would recommend that the State Board of Agriculture be empowered to print an edition of the "plot maps" of the several counties of the State, to be furnished to the schools at cost. Much good can thus be done, at no expense to the State.

Superintendent Lemmon.—Prof. Lemmon had a central system which met with his favor that regarded the municipal township as the unit in the division of the territory for school purposes, the schools of each township to be under the control of a board of three members elected by the people.

At least one-half the revenues for the support of the schools should be derived from the interest of the permanent fund and annual State tax, the remainder from a township tax levied by a direct vote of the people.

The County Superintendent should be chosen by a convention of school officers of the county; should be a practical and successful educator; chairman of the board for examining teachers, and should devote most of his time to the visitation of the schools and attendance upon Teachers' Insitutes and Associations.

The State Superintendent might be elected by a convention of County Superintendents, or appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of about four years.

Under Superintendent Lemmon's administration a uniform system of county normal institutes was inaugurated, which provided that the County Superintendents of Public Instruction should hold annually in their respective counties, for a term of not less than four weeks, a normal institute for the instruction of teachers.

Superintendent Speer.—The Third Biennial Report of Superintendent Speer is an able and exhaustive exhibit of the entire school system of Kansas at the close of 1882. From its many and elaborate tabular exhibits the following are given as showing the progress of popular education in Kansas, and its status at the present time:

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

GENERAL SUMMARY.	1881.	1882.
School population	348,900	357,920
Enrollment in public schools	247,819	269,945
Average daily attendance	139,853	162,017
Number organized districts	6,325	6,436
Number different teachers employed	8,241	8,250
Average salary of teachers	$31.19	$29.19
Average length of school year in weeks	22 08	22.81
Amount of school bonds issued	$338,742	$379,766.40
Total bonded debt		$1,706,490
Number of districts sustaining school three months	5,714	6,006
Number districts not sustaining school three months	608	411
Estimated value of buildings and grounds		$4,796,368
Number school buildings		5,555
Number school rooms		6,780
Number of applicants for teachers' certificates	9,162	8,845
Number certificates granted	7,434	7,391
Number of inexperienced teachers certificated	1,246	1,346
Number of employed teachers holding normal diplomas	185	214
Number of employed teachers holding State certificates	80	79
Number of employed teachers that attended the Normal Institute	4,192	3,953
Expenditures for common schools	$1,996,235	$2,194,174
Enrollment in normal institutes	6,368	6,218
Disbursements for normal institutes	$21,127	$20,636
Apportionment of the State school fund	$268,832.36	$271,542.24
Number of County Superintendents' visits	3,392	6,888
Superintendents' conferences with district boards		6,636
Examinations of District Clerks' records		2,454

YEARS.	No. of counties reporting.	No. organized school districts.	No. of school districts reporting.	No. of children of school age.	No. of children enrolled.	Average daily attendance.	Av. time of sch. taught, months.	No. of teachers employed.	Average salary per month. Male.	Average salary per month. Female.	Amount paid teachers.	Amount expended on fuel, repairs, etc.	Disbursement of State sch. fund.	Amount raised by direct tax.	No. schoolhouses.	Value of school property.	Total am't received by Treasurers.
1861	12	217	114	4,901	2,310	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1862	28	534	304	13,976	8,395	....	3.2	319	....	....	$14,009 67	$1,747 23	....	$10,381 81	....	$10,432 50	$14,530 26
1863	33	705	506	24,574	15,103	5,549	3.8	564	....	....	24,845 27	....	$12,918 14	12,300 50	....	32,972 60	26,722 13
1864	33	823	640	37,979	22,667	8,744	3.5	732	$27 00	$16 10	16,361 67	10,625 61	24,193 01	58,343 29	....	76,500 71	112,373 85
1865	35	847	721	45,441	26,409	14,210	3.4	899	46 74	34 41	86,898 92	....	28,814 11	107,293 47	....	122,822 64	134,847 71
1866	37	986	871	54,725	31,528	....	4.3	1,086	41 27	28 90	115,924 11	....	31,054 24	192,620 17	....	318,897 31	253,926 56
1867	42	1,172	1,056	62,833	39,449	20,573	4.4	1,295	39 44	26 41	170,046 39	42,824 42	49,961 36	273,058 18	703	573,690 08	273,057 18
1868	43	1,372	1,232	76,150	45,140	27,238	5	1,601	39 56	29 08	203,878 54	47,319 87	55,989 90	342,421 70	953	813,062 75	342,271 92
1869	43	1,707	1,621	92,517	58,681	31,124	5	2,014	37 07	28 98	292,719 94	79,343 76	116,235 80	428,983 98	1,213	1,031,892 00	429,215 58
1870	47	2,068	1,950	119,244	63,218	39,401	5.2	2,240	39 60	31 10	318,596 31	98,644 33	139,957 37	518,332 85	1,501	1,520,041 40	799,318 51
1871	53	2,647	2,438	142,358	89,777	52,891	5.8	3,078	41 54	31 75	449,273 05	44,690 58	182,377 20	534,261 69	1,820	2,024,594 33	1,074,946 09
1872	60	3,419	3,170	165,982	106,663	61,538	5.4	3,795	40 20	31 50	596,611 94	58,886 08	217,810 80	822,644 94	2,437	2,845,262 58	1,701,950 44
1873	64	4,004	3,847	184,957	121,690	71,062	5.34	4,975	38 43	30 64	716,056 08	51,504 06	231,917 28	931,958 69	3,134	3,408,956 00	1,657,318 27
1874	68	4,395	4,181	199,010	135,598	77,386	5.5	5,043	37 24	28 69	723,578 63	51,263 70	261,952 62	895,095 35	3,543	3,989,085 67	1,638,977 99
1875	71	4,560	4,280	199,986	142,606	85,580	5.1	5,383	33 98	27 25	689,906 64	113,208 41	264,683 30	685,162 27	3,715	4,096,527 00	1,478,998 64
1876	70	4,658	4,442	212,977	147,224	89,896	5.2	5,576	33 66	27 03	743,578 08	206,519 84	289,978 70	716,833 75	3,881	4,600,259 00	1,378,283 08
1877	71	4,865	4,536	232,874	158,075	94,009	5.3	6,063	32 12	25 85	909,656 65	221,699 35	311,320 18	815,842 23	4,157	4,277,094 00	1,597,391 35
1878	71	5,136	5,092	266,575	177,806	106,932	5.6	6,359	33 68	27 10	980,435 07	220,791 56	314,379 90	947,079 24	4,520	4,527,227 00	1,803,303 33
1879	77	5,622	5,471	312,231	208,434	123,715	6.1	6,922	31 65	25 30	1,012,699 16	274,260 50	362,506 50	918,835 24	4,932	4,407,136 00	1,878,563 02
1880	84	6,134	5,927	340,647	231,434	137,667	6	7,780	32 47	25 98	1,088,504 39	306,278 06	302,864 07	1,120,197 72	5,315	4,633,044 00	2,160,506 73
1881	85	6,325	6,133	348,300	247,819	139,853	5.5	8,241	38 88	23 49	1,192,784 94	292,969 75	268,832 26	1,233,634 70	....	....	2,310,001 09
1882	84	6,436	6,217	357,920	269,978	162,017	5.7	8,250	31 42	24 95	1,296,255 68	331,945 54	271,542 24	1,442,038 86	5,328	4,381,749 00	2,547,764 04

SCHOOL CENSUS OF THE STATE OF KANSAS FOR 1882, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS BETWEEN 5 AND 21 YEARS OLD.			NUMBER ENROLLED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.			AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.	NUMBER OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND SCHOOL ROOMS, 1882.		ESTIMATED VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY, 1882.	NUMBER OF DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED.			SALARY OF TEACHERS PER MONTH.		TOTAL BONDED DEBT OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 1882.	ASSESSED VALUATION OF ALL TAXABLE PROPERTY, 1882.
	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.		BUILDG'S	ROOMS.			MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.		
Allen	2,312	2,176	4,488	1,779	1,718	3,497	2,053	68	80	$47,250	74	34	64	98	$33 50	$26 00	$16,262	$2,331,576 72
Anderson	2,024	1,896	3,920	2,024	1,896	3,920	1,895	75	82	50,000	76	37	57	94	36 65	26 42	15,150	2,305,267 03
Atchison	4,326	4,164	8,490	3,066	2,960	6,026	3,851	74	101	148,000	71	57	65	122	40 00	34 00	6,470	5,291,581 58
Barbour	434	427	861	192	208	400	297	7	7	2,850	31	5	17	22	30 60	19 80	6,614	606,259 00
Barton	1,848	1,717	3,565	1,299	1,159	2,458	1,566	60	67	39,724	88	24	60	84	33 12	23 71	26,477	1,537,051 68
Bourbon	3,995	3,871	7,866	2,921	3,088	6,009	3,620	100	124	89,672	98	61	89	150	34 27	30 86	4,300	4,324,920 60
Brown	2,748	2,445	5,193	2,145	1,937	4,082	2,165	78	89	78,185	77	62	63	125	38 20	31 63	21,900	3,865,843 79
Butler	3,623	3,249	6,872	2,699	2,604	5,303	3,296	140	161	130,400	143	69	103	172	30 21	25 52	32,366	3,605,054 97
Chase	1,102	1,038	2,140	914	865	1,779	890	45	53	41,073	44	31	34	65	34 66	29 53	18,250	1,822,930 90
Chautauqua	2,451	2,213	4,664	2,123	1,788	3,911	2,670	88	94	50,410	88	55	45	100	32 15	25 52	16,980	1,265,154 15
Cherokee	4,217	3,937	8,154	2,374	2,139	4,513	1,992	98	118	34,792	100	74	85	159	27 32	18 02	43,325	3,316,241 63
Clay	2,464	2,277	4,741	1,985	1,626	3,611	2,246	91	100	69,600	98	53	85	138	30 82	24 14	43,362	1,985,386 09
Cloud	2,849	2,885	5,734	2,276	2,213	4,489	2,684	98	110	75,000	101	71	76	147	27 18	23 37	28,241	2,276,672 51
Coffey	2,380	2,195	4,575	1,976	1,784	3,760	2,447	78	87	65,000	80	51	76	127	35 00	28 43	27,805	2,625,363 66
Cowley	3,936	3,539	7,475	3,223	2,967	6,190	3,870	124	141	79,756	135	74	85	159	33 12	25 43	36,912	3,236,355 23
Crawford	3,697	3,558	7,255	2,889	2,607	5,496	2,999	113	128	50,650	111	60	93	153	35 75	28 75	27,081	2,635,742 99
Davis	1,312	1,188	2,500	1,070	962	2,032	1,281	43	51	45,000	41	18	35	53	35 00	30 85	3,800	1,541,388 44
Decatur	455	426	881	346	349	695	508	17	17	1,700	38	12	21	33	20 41	18 18	150	226,252 00
Dickinson	2,833	2,670	5,503	2,397	2,304	4,701	2,757	114	130	95,000	112	65	68	133	36 00	31 50	24,500	3,227,798 74
Doniphan	2,600	2,503	5,103	2,038	1,870	3,908	2,740	72	84	90,200	67	45	51	96	42 90	29 25	18,100	3,412,299 02
Douglas	3,999	3,826	7,825	2,999	2,793	5,792	3,819	95	114	200,800	85	32	100	132	41 48	31 23	11,200	4,303,215 87
Edwards	306	309	615	177	224	401	284	18	21	....	21	6	19	25	35 00	25 73	13,815	670,839 90
Elk	2,185	2,043	4,228	1,315	1,326	2,641	1,016	76	81	42,375	79	48	46	94	28 75	23 10	22,203	1,369,578 54
Ellis	1,376	1,247	2,623	532	529	1,061	738	22	28	31,500	39	7	25	32	44 00	26 00	25,800	953,302 19
Ellsworth	1,491	1,353	2,844	1,116	1,077	2,193	1,465	66	71	39,760	68	23	59	92	26 73	19 71	33,296	1,076,154 36
Ford	549	483	1,032	308	364	672	333	......	......	....	23	5	20	25	44 65	32 40	12,776	764,769 08
Franklin	2,432	2,326	4,758	1,853	1,879	3,732	2,232	90	95	61,200	90	52	92	144	37 85	30 54	33,475	3,703,875 01
Graham	572	507	1,079	268	252	520	185	......	......	....	48	9	28	37	26 75	12 34	300	98,455 31
Greenwood	2,231	1,988	4,219	1,541	1,446	2,987	1,775	93	97	77,000	90	36	86	122	38 13	32 12	25,384	3,126,783 11
Harper	679	626	1,305	393	370	763	445	......	......	....	43	....	....	....	....	....	8,212	892,535 52
Harvey	2,181	1,959	4,140	1,693	1,516	3,209	1,981	66	86	72,100	67	45	50	95	36 59	31 09	34,539	2,268,898 99
Hodgeman	210	173	383	120	80	200	154	5	5	800	18	3	16	19	23 33	16 69	300	278,048 34
Jackson	2,266	2,050	4,316	1,868	1,698	3,566	2,090	76	89	62,135	77	45	48	93	37 06	29 42	16,725	2,621,165 77
Jefferson	3,188	2,951	6,139	2,561	2,296	4,857	2,650	89	104	62,300	92	54	85	139	36 47	23 98	20,635	3,354,429 86
Jewell	3,094	2,967	6,061	2,729	2,532	5,261	3,420	148	157	74,500	148	81	132	213	26 15	18 26	35,725	2,166,666 79
Johnson	3,224	3,034	6,258	2,457	2,329	4,786	2,731	92	108	73,600	92	61	76	137	41 00	30 00	11,400	4,000,089 02
Kingman	496	430	[illegible]	408	364	772	548	......	......	....	37	13	22	35	25 06	21 15	9,365	617,529 30
Labette	4,436	4,225	8,661	3,656	3,406	7,062	4,045	103	123	120,000	105	64	99	163	33 90	29 50	51,772	3,021,847 44
Leavenworth	6,135	5,884	12,019	3,636	3,569	7,205	4,519	77	84	287,000	78	55	87	142	41 00	34 00	6,666	7,122,425 69
Lincoln	1,475	1,416	2,891	1,159	1,108	2,267	1,510	66	67	19,250	78	36	42	78	25 00	22 00	13,272	770,462 00
Linn	3,151	3,030	6,181	2,674	2,597	5,271	2,895	98	108	94,500	98	68	85	153	38 60	27 65	14,625	2,999,363 61
Lyon	3,188	2,838	6,026	2,720	2,139	4,859	3,184	104	124	108,990	97	62	90	152	35 72	30 70	53,481	5,164,971 53
Marion	2,361	2,068	4,429	1,730	1,629	3,359	1,924	77	97	67,075	81	42	54	96	36 73	32 43	19,790	2,333,931 35
Marshall	3,362	3,010	6,372	2,474	2,517	4,991	2,869	110	125	....	106	82	77	159	34 00	27 00	33,800	3,209,422 69
McPherson	3,036	2,684	5,720	1,852	2,000	3,852	2,473	100	106	75,000	106	61	55	116	33 40	28 80	42,286	2,817,520 24
Miami	3,242	3,194	6,436	2,129	2,094	4,223	1,869	......	......	....	95	57	86	143	32 36	24 36	2,350	4,438,967 56
Mitchell	2,334	2,240	4,574	1,924	1,810	3,734	2,461	98	107	50,500	109	46	86	132	26 60	21 26	33,021	1,990,509 96
Montgomery	3,781	3,595	7,376	3,064	2,943	6,007	3,638	103	126	101,250	103	83	78	161	37 07	28 00	22,955	2,745,244 09
Morris	1,765	1,704	3,469	1,418	1,240	2,658	1,535	56	60	30,000	62	31	45	76	32 15	28 75	24,280	1,769,479 28
Nemaha	2,874	2,640	5,514	2,456	2,261	4,717	2,615	97	116	96,704	100	62	78	140	33 24	25 60	22,890	3,434,025 43
Neosho	2,904	2,675	5,579	2,366	2,262	4,628	2,106	97	106	....	97	58	69	127	34 20	27 44	21,985	2,434,752 09
Ness	546	462	1,008	311	269	580	358	16	16	2,990	40	7	19	26	18 80	15 78	1,365	204,597 86
Norton	1,137	985	2,122	804	676	1,480	965	80	84	8,500	92	18	51	69	17 50	15 90	4,000	484,534 39
Osage	3,905	3,623	7,528	3,098	2,924	6,022	3,733	112	153	116,800	99	73	80	153	37 00	30 50	34,514	3,575,291 62
Osborne	2,040	1,761	3,801	1,392	1,207	2,599	1,655	91	97	3,851	114	38	83	121	21 42	15 42	17,467	1,137,906 71
Ottawa	1,910	1,796	3,706	1,456	1,405	2,861	1,257	77	83	40,000	88	37	61	98	27 27	21 53	19,458	1,568,228 21
Pawnee	992	884	1,876	836	829	1,665	1,045	51	54	....	54	....	....	62	26 13	22 00	27,993	1,092,869 23
Phillips	1,655	1,512	3,167	1,305	1,232	2,537	1,677	75	80	14,557	118	34	71	105	22 75	17 75	16,758	983,670 05
Pottawatomie	2,928	2,765	5,693	2,392	2,162	4,554	2,517	98	106	80,735	97	61	82	143	34 37	28 81	35,840	3,854,712 05
Pratt	249	257	506	168	203	371	220	8	8	2,416	21	5	13	18	22 00	15 53	1,591	135,680 44
Rawlins	267	243	510	94	98	192	123	5	5	....	7	6	5	11	20 00	14 83	....	49,378 73
Reno	2,152	2,093	4,245	1,701	1,705	3,406	2,264	98	118	70,000	103	44	66	110	35 35	29 00	43,089	2,123,800 98
Republic	2,565	2,389	4,954	3,272	2,138	5,410	2,481	103	105	54,502	106	56	108	164	30 84	25 59	24,254	1,694,537 74
Rice	1,842	1,646	3,488	1,522	1,357	2,879	1,764	87	95	49,782	72	34	58	92	33 33	27 54	34,732	1,540,673 44
Riley	1,975	1,803	3,778	1,358	1,203	2,561	1,347	72	80	40,000	67	37	58	95	34 70	29 19	15,470	2,315,139 89
Rooks	1,209	1,175	2,384	745	770	1,515	1,391	49	52	5,500	83	19	46	65	18 48	14 74	7,120	325,150 53
Rush	805	803	1,608	494	434	928	521	40	41	....	46	17	31	48	23 10	19 87	11,071	329,301 30
Russell	1,106	1,026	2,132	626	560	1,186	680	......	......	....	62	24	40	64	20 45	15 50	15,369	889,225 34
Saline	2,395	2,413	4,808	1,839	1,724	3,563	2,243	76	90	95,000	76	40	61	101	33 75	25 40	68,845	3,094,974 37
Sedgwick	2,883	2,745	5,628	2,180	2,091	4,271	2,342	131	131	73,215	133	52	105	157	34 08	28 17	54,725	4,937,254 94
Shawnee	5,595	5,901	11,496	3,674	3,624	7,298	4,305	91	133	265,000	81	54	89	143	41 33	40 95	12,140	7,840,862 13
Sheridan	186	174	360	85	77	162	100	1	1	94	9	2	6	8	20 00	16 75	....	42,185 76
Smith	2,303	2,171	4,474	1,963	1,872	3,835	2,555	120	123	25,085	128	46	55	101	21 75	19 38	16,058	1,343,118 92
Stafford	705	604	1,309	442	390	832	456	37	37	....	50	19	20	39	25 27	22 34	2,451	344,492 00
Sumner	3,403	3,048	6,451	2,971	2,462	5,433	3,769	154	163	84,600	164	96	89	185	29 35	24 62	68,402	3,907,289 68
Trego	402	317	719	109	79	188	78	8	9	1,300	22	8	19	27	27 37	23 61	....	510,056 58
Waubaunsee	1,806	1,612	3,418	1,357	1,166	2,523	1,331	63	67	44,550	64	36	41	77	35 27	29 89	5,000	2,134,962 24
Washington	3,141	2,871	6,012	2,144	2,467	4,611	2,830	120	130	75,000	121	64	83	147	32 50	26 45	25,773	2,697,516 74
Wilson	2,777	2,618	5,395	2,361	2,133	4,494	2,354	96	108	50,875	100	64	67	131	31 04	24 47	15,025	2,121,418 01
Woodson	1,392	1,232	2,624	1,039	1,089	2,128	2,528	64	70	44,800	64	26	53	79	33 67	24 45	6,100	1,649,744 32
Wyandotte	4,198	4,212	8,410	2,414	2,421	4,835	2,600	......	......	....	40	40	41	81	46 43	35 16	30,500	3,731,005 79
Unorganized	176	156	332	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	10	....	....	....	....	16 66	....	....
Total	184,774	173,146	357,920	139,484	130,461	269,945	162,017	5,328	6,468	$4,381,749	6,436	3,312	4,808	8,250	*$31 42	*$24 95	$1,706,480	$186,128,138 85

*Average.

The higher institutions of learning in the State are: The State Agricultural College at Manhattan; the Normal School at Emporia; the State University at Lawrence, are under the fostering care and protection of the State.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This institution was permanently located by legislative enactment Februrary 16, 1863, and its Board of Regents held their first meeting July 23, 1863, and educational work commenced September 2, 1863. Its four departments were, Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Military Science and Tactics, Literature and Science. In the report of the Regents for 1873, they state that after they took the oath of office, April 1, 1873: "In the very outset we endeavored to obtain a clear idea of the object sought to be accomplished by the creation and maintenance of agricultural colleges." September 3, 1873, they presented the following as a basis of action:

> That the object of this institution is to impart a liberal and practical education to those who desire to qualify themselves for the actual practige of agriculture, the mechanic trades or industrial arts.
>
> Prominence shall be given to agriculture and these arts in the proportion that they are severally followed in the State of Kansas.
>
> Prominence shall be given to the several branches of learning which relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts, according to the directness and value of the relation.

Upon this system there was a course of study especially designed for farmers; one for mechanics, and a "woman's course" calculated to prepare young females to earn an honorable self-support, and likewise adorn the highest stations known to true womanly life. There were also special courses for bookkeepers, telegraph operators, printers, druggists and the several trades, instruction being somewhat shaped to meet individual cases.

The Design of Congress.—The act of Congress endowing agricultural colleges declared it to be a leading object "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

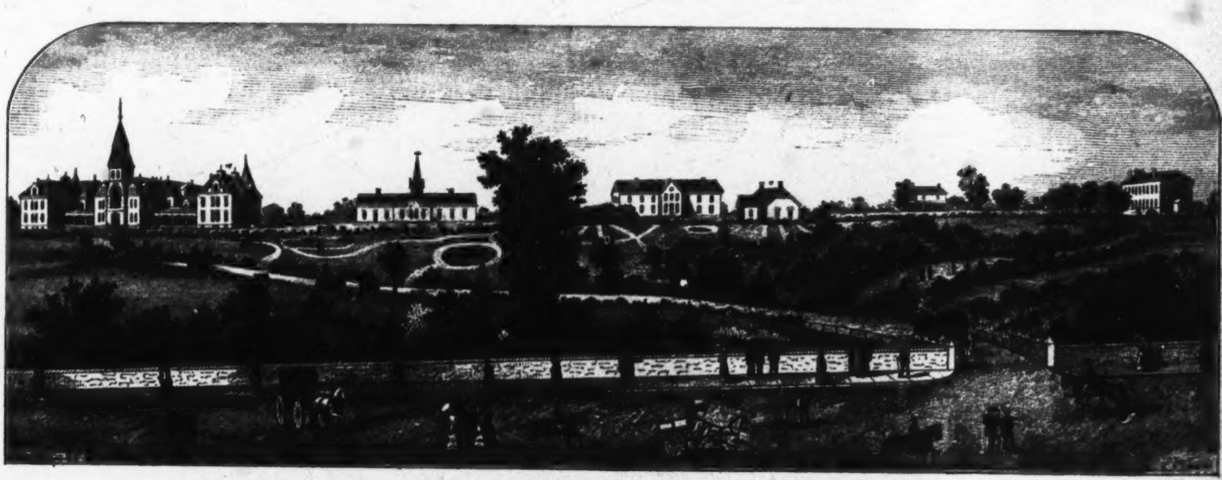

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

Liberal education comprehends such as is extended beyond the practical necessities of life; practical education is considered as something capable of being turned to use or account, and at this college the design has been to so develop a system that neither should interfere with nor be overshadowed by the other, but that walking hand in hand, they should harmoniously work to a single end—the benefit of the student.

Government of the College.—By an act of the Legislature which took effect March 11, 1863, the control of the institution was vested in a Board of Regents, nine of whom should be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and the Governor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction and the President of the College should be *ex officio* members. Under the regime of September, 1873, the Board of Regents proper consisted of six members, and an *ex-officio* member, the President of the college, who under a later dispensation is made the Secretary of the Board. The present officers of the Board of Regents are a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Attorney.

Board of Regents.—The Regents in September, 1873, were Nathan A. Adams, Josiah Copley, Rev. Nehemiah Green, Joseph K. Hudson, Rev. Charles Reynolds and President John A. Anderson. The successor of President Henderson is George T. Fairchild, formerly President of the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing. The Regents succeeding those first named have been Charles A. Bates, Burton L. Kingsbury, Rev. James Lawrence, Albert H. Horton, James R. Hallowell, John H. Folks, Melville J. Salter, Stephen M. Wood, William L. Challis, E. B. Purcell, D. C. McKay, Alfred L. Redden, A. J. Hoisington, V. V. Adamson, John Elliott, F. D. Coburn, Joseph F. Ellicott, Charles E. Gifford, H. C. Kellerman, Rev. Philip Krohn, Cyrus A. Leland. The terms of Messrs. Coburn and Ellicott expire March 16, 1884; of Messrs. Gifford and Krohn, March 16, 1885; of Messrs. Kellerman and Leland, March 16, 1886.

The Board of Regents was reconstructed April 1, 1883, as follows: F. D. Coburn, Kansas City, Kan., President; Charles E. Gifford, Clay Center, Vice President; Joseph T. Ellicott, Manhattan, Treasurer; H. C. Kellerman, Burlington; Rev. Philip Krohn, Atchison; Cyrus A. Leland, Eldorado; George T. Fairchild, ex officio, Secretary; L. R. Elliott, Manhattan, Land Agent; M. L. Ward, Manhattan, Loan Commissioner.

Legislation on the Endowment Fund.—An act regulating the investment of the endowment fund was approved March 6, 1883; it reads as follows:

SECTION 1. All moneys, bonds, mortgages, promissory notes, or other evidences of indebtedness due or belonging to the endowment fund of the State Agricultural College, now in the hands of the Treasurer, Loan Agent or Land Agent of said State Agricultural College, are hereby ordered turned over to the Treasurer of the State of Kansas, on or before April 1, A. D. 1883. The officer or officers delivering such securities shall take receipts therefor in triplicate. One of said receipts shall be filed with the Auditor of State, one with the Board of Regents, and one to be retained by the officer making such payment. The Treasurer of the State shall be responsible on his official bond for all sums of money, securities, bonds, or other valuable things which may come into his hands by virtue of this act, and shall at the close of each month make to the Secretary of the Board of Regents a detailed statement of collections and disbursements, and the condition of such funds belonging to said college.

SEC. 2. The Board of Regents shall appoint a Loan Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to make investments of the funds belonging to the said Agricultural College. The Board of Regents shall adopt rules and regulations under the provisions of this act, prescribing the kind and manner in which all bonds and investments shall be made by said Loan Commissioner. He shall keep an accurate account in a book kept for that purpose of all loans and investments. He shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer of State for such sums as he may loan or invest, specifying in the warrant to whom the same is payable. The President of the college and Secretary of the Board of Regents of the Agricultural College shall approve all loans and investments made, and with the Loan Commissioner shall sign all warrants on the State Treasurer. The Loan Commissioner shall draw no warrant except for loans and investments, and separate warrants shall be drawn for each loan or investment. All loans or investments shall be made in the name of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and all principal and interest shall be payable at the office of the State Treasurer.

SEC. 3. The interest accruing on the investments of the State Agricultural College funds and the interest paid upon sales of Agriculture College lands shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the State Agricultural College by the State Treasurer upon the warrant of the President of the Board of Regents, attested by the Secretary.

SEC. 4. The Agent for the sale of State Agricultural College lands shall on or before the 5th day of each month pay over to the State Treasurer all money received by him on account of sales of said lands or collections on prior sales for the month preceding. At the time of making such payment said Land Agent shall deliver to the Auditor of the State, and also to the Secretary of the Board of Regents, a detailed statement, duly certified under his hand, showing the number of acres and descriptions of the lands sold, by whom purchased and the price per acre, and all collections on prior sales for the month upon which payments are made to the State Treasurer.

SEC. 5. Section three (3) section four (4) section nine (9) of chapter thirteen (13), session laws of 1871, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official State paper.

On March 30, Mr. L. R. Elliott, representing the land department of the college, deposited with State Treasurer Howe, bonds, securities and cash, aggregating $98,509.05. Mr. Edward B. Purcell, a former Treasurer of the College Board, deposited $300,322, making a total deposit of the endowment fund, $393,921.05.

Students.—At the close of the school year, June 30, 1882, there were 312 students. Fifty-four counties of Kansas were represented, and thirteen other States. In the first term of the year 1882-83, 296 students have been enrolled—some forty more than in any previous year at the same date.

The Faculty as now organized is as follows, the salaries paid each being annexed:

George T. Fairchild, A. M., President, Professor of Logic and Political Economy, $2,200; Milan L. Ward, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Engineering, $1,600; Edward M. Shelton, M. S., Professor of Practical Agriculture and Superintendent of Farm, $1,800; George H. Failyer, M. S., Professor of Chemistry and Physics, $1,400; Edwin A. Popenoe, A. M., Professor of Botany and Zoology, Superintendent of Orchards and Gardens, $1,400; Jeremiah E. Platt, A. M., Professor of Elementary English and Mathematics, $1,000; Albert Todd, A. M., Lieutenant First U. S. Artillery, Professor of Military Science and Tactics——; William H. Cowles, A. B., Instructor in English and History, $1,000; John D. Walters, Instructor in Industrial Drawing, $1,000; Ira D. Graham, Secretary, Superintendent of Telegraphy, $1,000; George F. Thompson, Superintendent of Printing, $800; Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie, B. S., Teacher of Household Economy and Hygiene, Superintendent of Sewing, $600; Mark A. Reeve, Acting Superintendent of the Work-shops, $600; William L. Hofer, Teacher of Instrumental Music, $200.

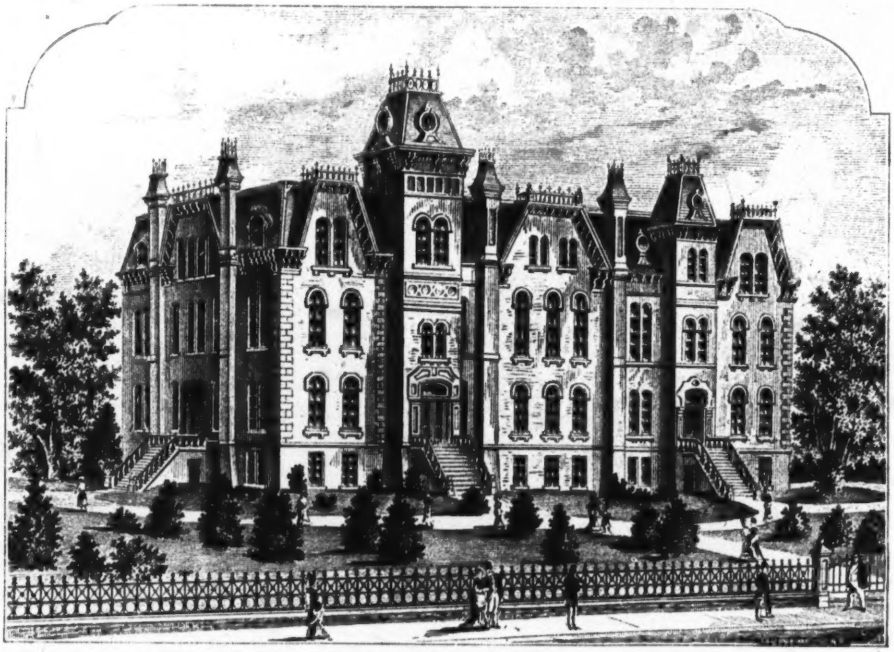

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

An act to establish, locate and endow a State normal school, took effect March 7, 1863. Its location, purposes and objects are stated in the following:

> SECTION 1. That there be, and is hereby, established and permanently located, at the town of Emporia, in Lyon County, a State normal school, the exclusive purpose of which shall be the instruction of persons, both male and female, in the art of teaching; and in all the various branches that pertain to a good common school education, and in the mechanic arts, and in the arts of husbandry and agricultural chemisty, and in the fundamental laws of the United States, and in what regards the rights and duties of citizens: *Provided*, That a tract of land not less than twenty acres, adjacent to said town of Emporia, be donated and secured to the State, in fee simple, as a site for said normal school, within twelve months from the taking effect of this act.

The Legislature of 1863 granted out of lands received from the General Government through the organic act, forty eight sections of land, and that of 1869 gave an additional twelve sections, which made an aggregate of 38,400 acres, and by an act which took effect March 19, 1872, the minimum price of these lands was fixed at $5 per acre.

Organization of the School.—By an enactment of the Legislature which took effect July 1, 1864, it was provided:

> The Board of Directors shall consist of nine members, six of whom shall be appointed by the Governor, and the Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and State Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall, by virtue of their office, be members of said Board.

An enactment which took effect March 13, 1877, provided for a re-organization of the school, and for the sale of the Normal School lands. The section relating to its government reads as follows:

> That the State Normal School at Emporia shall be governed by a Board of Regents, hereby created, consisting of six persons, who shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Three of the Regents first appointed shall hold office for two years, and three for four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. All subsequent appointments shall be for four years.

Board of Regents.—The Regents whose commissions bear date March 16, 1877, are as follows: James H. Crichton, Charles D. Lawrence, Abraham Sellers, two years; M. M. Murdock, Edwin Tucker, J. J. Wright, four years. Mr. Crichton was re-appointed March 16, 1879, and on February 1, 1883, was appointed to succeed Mr. Tucker, who was re-appointed March 16, 1881, but was never confirmed by the Senate. Dexter E. Clapp and William Goss succeeded Messrs. Lawrence and Sellers. Mr. Clapp died in 1882, and he was succeeded by his widow, Mrs. Mary E. Clapp. She is succeeded by H. D. Dickson, March 16, 1883. His term expires March 16, 1887; Mr. Crichton's, March 16, 1885. William Goss is succeeded by Samuel Thauhausen, whose term expires March 16, 1887. Isaac Sharp succeeds Mr. Crichton, and his term expires March 16, 1887. M. M. Murdock was succeeded by George D. Orner, whose term commenced March 16, 1881, and he has been re-appointed by Gov. Glick, and holds till March 16, 1885. J. J. Wright was succeeded by John W. Loy, whose term of office commenced March 16, 1881; lacking a confirmation by the Senate, he has been succeeded by James Haller, whose term of office expires March, 16, 1885.

Progress of the School.—The school was opened February 15, 1865. L. B. Kellogg and H. B. Norton were the teachers. The number of pupils was eighteen. The graduating class of 1881, numbered 21; that of 1882, 44 members.

Faculty for the year 1882—1883.—A. R. Taylor, A. M., President, $1,800; George Fowler, B. A. Mathematics, $1,200; B. T. Davis, Principal Training Department, $1,200; H. E. Saddler, B. A., Natural Science, $1,200; Lillian F. Hoxie, Drawing and Penmanship, $700; Viola V. Price, Ph. B., English, $700; Susan E. Crichton, Model Department, $700; Emilie Kuhlman, Kindergarten (part time), $300; Annie M. Bissell, Assistant Preparatory Department, $350; J. T. Rees, Music (part time), $95.

Attendance.—The enrollment during the past two years is as follows:

DEPARTMENTS.	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Normal	68	96	164	83	117	200
Preparatory and Model	93	109	202	82	85	167
Kindergarten	....	....	....	5	30	35
Totals	161	205	366	170	232	402

The enrollment during 1881-82 represents forty-four different counties in Kansas, and eight different States.

Training Department.—This department organized from what was the "Model School," in January, 1880. In 1883, it embraces a complete course of work in Outlines, Teaching, Professional Criticism, Methods, School Economy, Principles and Laws. This work absorbs much of the time of the students during the last or "Professional year" of each course of study.

The Model or Practice Department.—This is a complete graded school that presents the kindergarten, primary, intermediate and grammar school grades. Here children are received at three years of age and provided with a full course of study which prepares for admission to the Normal department.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

The Congressional Enactment, making Kansas a State January 29, 1861, provided for the establishment of a university in words as follows:

> SECTION 3 (subdivision second). That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart for the use and support of a State university, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose.

Section 7, Article VI of the Wyandotte Constitution, reads:

> Provision shall be made by law for the establishment, at some eligible and central point, of a State university, for the promotion of literature and the arts and sciences, including a normal and agricultural department. All funds arising from the sale or rents of land granted by the United States to the State for the support of a State university, and all other donations or bequests, either by the State or by individuals, for such purpose, shall remain a perpetual fund, to be called the "University Fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University.

Legislation on Locality.—The substance of an act passed by the Legislature of 1863, was the naming of Lawrence as the spot for a State University, provided that the city should give to the State forty acres of land and $15,000 to the State, to be deposited with the State Treasurer as an endowment fund; should Lawrence fail to comply with said provisions, and should Emporia donate eighty acres of land adjacent to said town, to the State, then the State University should be located there; but by the act of 1864, the location was made at Lawrence on a prescribed mode of government, described as follows:

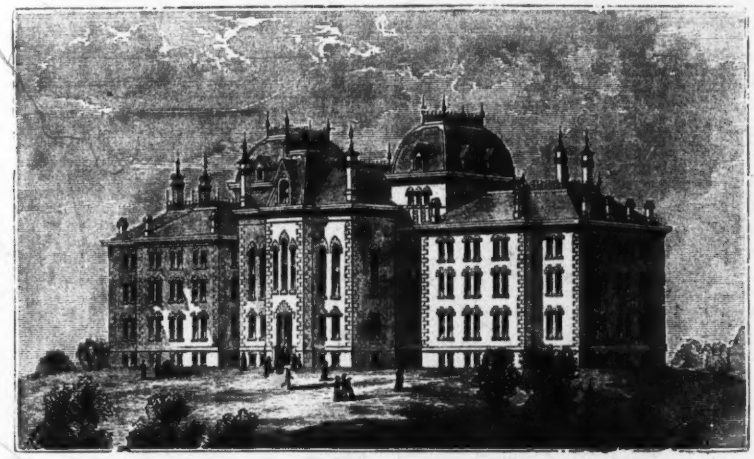

STATE UNIVERSITY BUILDING, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

DIMENSIONS.—Length, 246 ft.; width in center, 98 ft.; width of wings, 62 ft.; height of observatories, 95 ft. Total number of rooms, 54, including a hall which is 94 ft. long, 56 ft. wide, and 35 ft. high. All the rooms are devoted to the work of instruction. The departments of Chemistry and Natural History have each a suite of rooms, viz., a lecture room 23x45 ft.; a laboratory room for beginners, 19x52 ft.; a laboratory room for advanced students, 21x45 ft.; and a room for apparatus and consulting library, 11x35.

> SECTION 9. There shall be two branches of the university, viz., a male and female branch. The female branch may be taught exclusively by women, and buildings for that branch shall be entirely separate from the buildings of the male branch. And to establish and maintain the said female branch, the Regents shall annually appropriate a sufficient amount of the funds of the university.

The act of the Legislature that organized the University of the State of Kansas took effect March 1, 1866.

Object of the University.—The act states the object to be to provide the inhabitants of this State with the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of literature, science and the arts.

Its Government.—Its Board of Regents, in which its Government was vested, was to consist of a President and twelve members to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Regents shall appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer and a Librarian, who shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the board. The Regents elect a Chancellor who shall be *ex officio* President of the board. It was provided that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and Secretary of State should be *ex officio* members of the board. The Regents held their first meeting March 21, 1865, and elected R. W. Oliver, Chancellor; G. W. Paddock, Secretary; G. W. Deitzler, Treasurer; James S. Emery, Librarian. These officers with Charles Robinson and Solon O. Thacher were made an Executive Committee.

The first session of the University opened September 12, 1866, with forty students and three professors. E. J. Rice was President of the University Faculty.

Board of Regents.—The first board was made up as follows: E. M. Bartholow, James S. Emery, Cyrus K. Holliday, Rev. James D. Liggett, Charles B. Lines, Rev. David P. Mitchell, G. W. Paddock, Charles Robinson, Theodore C. Sears, William A. Starrett, Solon O. Thacher, Joseph S. Wever. Since then there have been on the board, Rev. John Ekin, Right Rev. Bishop Thomas H. Vail, George A. Crawford, F. W. Giles, John A. Halderman, J. G. Reaser, Archibald Beatty, William Fairchild, Rev. F. T. Ingalls, N. C. McFarland, V. P. Wilson (John A. Anderson, James C. Horton, Rev. F. H. Houts, E. Nisbet and Samuel A. Kingman, appointed, resigned), Milton W. Reynolds, R. N. Hershfield, B. W. Woodward, John W. Scott, T. Dwight Thacher, Mrs. Cora M. Downs, George R. Peck, Samuel S. Benedict, James Fitzpatrick, James Humphrey, Alfred G. Otis, W. S. White.

Rev. Dr. James Marvin, of Meadville, Penn., was elected the Chancellor of the University, November 19, 1874.

The Departments.—Section 10 of Chapter 115, Laws 1866, reads:

> The University shall consist of six departments: First, the department of science, literature and the arts. Second, the department of law. Third, the department of medicine. Fourth, the department of theory and practice of elementary instruction. Fifth, the department of agriculture. Sixth, the normal department. The immediate government of the several departments shall be intrusted to their respective faculties, but the Regents shall have the power to regulate the course of instruction, and prescribe, under the advice of the professorships, the books and authorities to be used in the several departments, and also to confer such degrees and grant such diplomas as are usually conferred and granted by other universities.

Frequency of Meetings of the Board of Regents.—In the last report of the Regents submitted by James Marvin, President, and T. D. Thacher, Secretary, appears the following:

> *To His Excellency, the Governor of Kansas:* The Board of Regents of the University of Kansas would respectfully report, that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, the Board met in full session as follows: September 12, 1880; November 22, 1880; April 6, 1881; June 6, 1881. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, the Board met: September 12, 1881; November 21, 1881; February 7, 1882; April 4, 1882, and June 5, 1882.

Normal Department.—In the act making appropriations for the State University for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1876, is this proviso:

> *Provided*, That the Regents of the University shall immediately organize a Normal department in said University, and open the same for the reception of normal students, and detail one or more instructors to conduct the same.

P. J. Williams, Dean of this department, reported September 11, 1882, fifty-three pupils in attendance; thirty-eight of the first year, eight of the second, seven of the third. Referring to his work, he said:

> I gave instruction to the middle class in the "science of teaching" during the entire year, discussing: School organization; educational instrumentalities; school government; curricula programs; principles of teaching; the educational power of truth applied to the different faculties of the mind; connection between the world of thought and the world of things; conditions and methods of study and recitations; professional relations of teachers, with a general survey of the branches of study and their peculiar difficulties; also, the most approved methods of teaching these studies, with many sentient illustrations to impress them upon the mind and make them thoroughly emphatic.
>
> The class of the third year recited entirely to the other members of the Faculty. Their conduct and recitations have been uniformly proper, and such as to reflect credit upon the members of this department.
>
> A normal school means a school where the principles of teaching are clearly and systematically laid down, where opportunity is given to observe the practical application of these principles, and to practice under the scrutiny of skilled teachers. When we consider the nature of the material which the teacher works upon—the undying mind—and the amazing susceptibilities of that mind for good and evil influences, and when we know the different results of training and the multitude and variety of influences that may be brought to bear upon it from the most elevating to the most debasing—from those blessed tendencies which will carry it upward along the ascending scale of virtue and purity, or to all those downward proclivities through which, one after another, it passes on its road to ruin—do we not discover urgent reasons why this guide and counselor of this mind, and why the trainer and educator of these powers and susceptibilities, should be "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed," and for this purpose that he should possess all the information relative to his art possible to be attained?

During the summer vacation of 1882, Dean Williams visited nineteen Normal Institutes, addressed over 2,000 teachers, presented the advantages of the State University in its various departments, and especially for our teachers. His report closes as follows:

Our graduates and students are everywhere working for "Alma Mater," and this is one of the elements of our responsibility and reward as instructors, that all through this vast commonwealth, as large as an empire, young men and women are remembering gratefully their instructors, and reproducing the words and actions of their teachers—becoming strong factors in every department of usefulness in our young State.

Value of the University Property.—The Regents report on this as follows:

North College campus, ten acres	$ 10,000 00
North College building	30,000 00
University Park, forty acres	40,000 00
University Hall (new building)	185,000 00
Library, 6,000 volumes	10,000 00
Apparatus—physics, chemistry and astronomy	2,500 00
Cabinets of natural history, etc	8,000 00
Endowment, Amos Lawrence fund	10,300 00
Endowment invested by State from land sales to June 30, 1882	38,127 77
Unsold land, 1,120 acres (estimated)	2,700 00
Land contracts, to run twenty years from date	104,154 00

Salaries, etc., for the Year Ending June 30, 1882.—These appear as follows: Chancellor, James Marvin, $2,500; Professor Natural History, F. H. Snow, $2,000; Professor Latin Language and Literature, D. H. Robinson, $1,800; Professor Mathematics, E. Miller, $1,800; Professor History and Political Science, James H. Canfield, $1,700; Professor Chemistry, Metallurgy and Mineralogy, George E. Patrick, $1,700; Professor Astronomy, Civil Engineering, Free Hand Drawing and Physics, H. S. S. Smith, $1,250; Professor Greek Language and Literature, Kate Stephens, $1,250; Professor German and French, Frances Schlegel, $1,200; Professor English Literature, Rhetoric and Belles-Letters, L. W. Spring, $1,500; Dean Normal Department, P. J. Williams, $1,500; Dean Law Department, Joseph W. Green and assistant, $1,000. Assistant Professors, F. O. Marvin, $1,200; J. W. Gleed, $800; W. H. Carruth, $800. Total, $2,800. Clerk, W. C. Spangler, $500; Treasurer, B. A. Ambler, $100; Superintendent, T. A. Brennan, $800. Janitors, Sterling & Co., $323; Brown and others, $133.67. Total, $456.67. Assistant Librarian, Carrie M. Watson, $100.

The Regents submit the following estimates for 1883–84, and duplicated for 1884–85: For salary of Chancellor, $2,500; salary of Professor of Natural History, $2,000; salaries of ten professors, $13,650; salary of Dean of Normal Department, $1,650; salary of Dean of Law Department, $1,000; salary of three assistants, $3,000; salary of clerk and book-keeper, $600; salary of Assistant Librarian, $300; salary for superintendent of buildings, and for janitors, $1,500; labor in laboratories, $250; work in improving grounds, $200; fuel, lights and firemen, $1,500; additions to library, $1,000; additions to cabinets, $300; philosophical apparatus, $500; chemicals, $250; museum cases, $500; advertising, $250. Total, $30,950.

The Department of Theory and Practice of Elementary Instruction was opened in College Hall, September 12, 1866, with four instructors. In the catalogue of that year were fifty-five students. In the Department of Science, Literature and the Arts, the first class graduated in 1873. From this department eighty-six have graduated since the existence of the University; thirty-six from the Normal Department, opened in 1876; seventeen from the Law Department, opened in 1879. Since the opening of the University, 2,381 students have been enrolled, and less than six per cent of the pupils have graduated.

The following table shows the number of students in the different departments during the college years 1880–81, 1881–82:

DEPARTMENTS.	1880–81.				1881–82.			
	NO. CLASSES.	1ST TERM.	NO. CLASSES.	2D TERM.	NO. CLASSES.	1ST TERM.	NO. CLASSES.	2D TERM.
Metaphysics	3	51	1	22	3	61	1	19
Natural history	5	111	3	110	5	85	3	124
Latin	8	167	6	130	8	193	6	165
Mathematics	4	174	3	131	4	200	4	181
Chemistry	3	66	3	16	3	62	3	12
German and French	6	108	8	102	6	117	7	124
History and political science	4	154	3	61	4	167	3	65
Greek	5	42	4	35	4	45	4	52
Astronomy, physics, etc	6	108	7	124	5	105	7	159
Normal	......	......	......	......	3	53	3	66
English literature	3	232	3	260	5	339	4	281

The classification was as follows:

DEPARTMENTS.	1880–81.			1881–82.		
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Collegiate	98	58	156	100	51	151
Normal	16	22	38	20	33	53
Preparatory	166	111	277	141	96	237
Law	15	......	15	7	......	7
Musical	2	30	32	2	21	23
Aggregate of all	297	221	518	270	201	471
Names counted twice	21	31	52	8	20	28
Total enrollment	276	190	466	262	181	443

Number of counties in Kansas represented, 58 in 1881, 55 in 1882; number of other States, 15 by 48 students in 1881; 15 by 39 students in 1882.

Dean Green, in his report to the Regents, made September 11, 1882, in referring to the examinations on jurisprudence, says:

> We are convinced that it would be of great benefit to the department if the diploma of the University would entitle the holder thereof to admission to the bar of the State without further examination. We see no reason why this should not be granted by the Legislature, as our examinations are more severe and impartial, and take a wider range, than the usual bar examinations. The bar examinations are usually held in an hour or two, while the final examination in this department takes from three to four days. We would therefore request that in your next report to the Governor of the State, you make such recommendation in regard to this matter as may seem best.

LEAVENWORTH NORMAL SCHOOL.

Section 1 of an act to provide for State Normal Schools, which took effect March 10, 1870, reads as follows:

> SECTION 1. That there shall be established in Northern Kansas one Normal School; *Provided*, That in any town or city of said district there shall be established and in successful operation a thoroughly graded system of schools: *And provided further*, That such town or city shall give to the State the use of suitable rooms and apparatus for the successful working of said Normal School free of charge. The exclusive purpose of said school shall be the instruction of persons in the art of teaching and in all the various branches of education that pertain to the qualification of teachers in the public schools of the State.

Proposals having been received in conformity to the usages of the State, the location was made at Leavenworth! May 4, 1870. This institution was in existence from 1870 to 1876, opening September 7, 1870, closing in March, 1876.

Its Government.—The Governor, by the statute, appointed a Board of Directors, consisting of six members, which were confirmed by the Senate, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of State and Auditor were ex officio members.

P. J. Williams, M. A., was the first Superintendent of the school; Prof. John Wherrell was its last President. The Legislature of 1876, failing to make for it appropriations, it was abandoned as a State institution.

CONCORDIA NORMAL SCHOOL.

This school was located March 10, 1874. Prof. E. F. Robinson, Principal, commenced work September 16. H. E. Smith was President of its Board of Directors; W. E. Reid, Secretary; ex-State Superintendent H. D. McCarty, LL. D., was its President in 1875. The State made an appropriation for it for 1875, amounting to $5,297.11. In 1874, sixty-six students were in attendance; in 1875, 171 students. Its course of study extended through two years, each year having three terms.

Depending upon State aid, its career closed March 18, 1878, a little before that of the Leavenworth Normal School.

Below is a table showing the appropriations the State has annually made for its Normal Schools, its Agricultural College, the State University, and the State Penitentiary, from 1861 to 1882, inclusive.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

YEAR.	AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.	EMPORIA NORMAL SCHOOL.	LEAVENWORTH NORMAL SCHOOL.	CONCORDIA NORMAL SCHOOL.	STATE UNIVERSITY.	STATE PENITENTIARY.*
1864	$ 3,728 88	$ 1,013 00	......	......	......	$ 31,693 06
1865	3,316 50	2,000 00	......	......	......	21,506 22
1866	5,674 00	13,000 00	......	......	$ 2,885 98	66,926 66
1867	12,138 90	13,997 97	......	......	9,280 26	155,946 49
1868	8,275 00	5,186 00	......	......	6,966 00	116,906 72
1869	9,394 22	9,930 02	......	......	11,993 60	106,644 83
1870	4,350 71	10,398 67	......	......	14,570 33	35,999 32
1871	2,700 00	8,4[illegible]4 85	$6,377 80	......	16,915 00	35,072 00
1872	15,032 28	61,522 66	7,567 53	......	68,290 00	104,040 09
1873	23,225 96	16,976 03	5,988 65	......	24,531 53	71,200 00
1874	28,[illegible]83 23	13,292 96	5,990 40	......	29,244 81	74,453 26
1875	13,675 24	12,630 76	6,600 00	$5,297 11	18,301 33	84,543 78
1876	15,300 00	......	......	......	22,510 04	51,537 88
1877	......	......	......	......	11,337 94	42,357 95
1878	7,774 46	240 60	......	......	29,747 86	100,673 09
1879	......	885 26	......	......	165 00	99,341 70
1880	......	24,779 61	......	......	28,016 67	147,406 00
1881	20,729 09	......	......	......	33,100 00	138,593 97
1882	16,000 00	......	......	......	30,726 79	120,045 99

* The following appropriations for the penitentiary were made prior to 1864; 1861, $1,537.80; 1862, $1,075.75; 1863, $7,279.74.

COUNTY NORMAL INSTITUTES.

The school law of 1864, provided that there should be held in each Senatorial District in the State a teachers' institute, conducted by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. There were then twenty Senatorial Districts.

In 1868, the law was so amended as to require him to hold only one in each judicial district, which made about one-half as many places.

At the meeting of the Kansas State Teachers' Association, held at Humboldt, in December, 1872, Allen B. Lemmon, afterward State Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1877 to 1881, offered a resolution that was unanimously adopted, which declared that "provision should be made by law for the holding of a Teachers' Institute in each county of the State for a term of not less than four weeks annually, said institute to be conducted by the County Superintendent, assisted by capable professional teachers."

Continuous attention to this matter served to secure a legislative enactment of this kind in 1877. The first county institute opened in Nemaha County, June 5, 1877, and had during its twenty days' session, seventy-two members in attendance; Smith County's Institute opened October 8; its attendance was twenty-four; Miami County had 181 members in attendance upon its institute; Montgomery, 165.

The following table shows statistics relating to the institutes from 1877 to 1882, inclusive.

YEAR.	Number of Counties Holding Institutes.	Appropriated by the State.	Appropriated by the Counties.	Enrollment of Members of the Institutes.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Greatest Cost of any County for Instruction.	Least Cost of the Instruction for any County.
1877	60	$2,800 00	$2,030 00	4,605	$14,777 00	$13,485 00	$ 380 00	$ 40 00
1878	63	3,000 00	1,411 00	5,256	19,827 00	17,421 00	459 00	85 00
1879	66	3,300 00	1,256 00	6,050	22,128 00	18,347 00	435 00	90 00
1880	67	3,300 00	1,187 00	5,574	19,373 00	17,325 00	450 00	8 00
1881	72	3,300 00	....	6,363	23,248 00	21,127 00	560 00	80 00
1882	75	3,500 00	....	6,218	22,977 00	20,637 00	605 00	104 00

The Superintendent's Circular.—State Superintendent Lemmon, in his preface to the first course of study for the institutes, had this to say concerning the success attendant upon them:

> The success of these institutes will depend in a great measure upon the zeal and energy of the County Superintendent. He should determine upon a time for holding his institute, and secure a conductor and instructors as soon as possible. The institute should be so thoroughly advertised that not only every teacher, but every intelligent person in the county, should know of it. Too much care cannot be exercised in securing institute conductors. First-rate men are cheaper at large salaries than second-rate men who are willing to work for nothing. There is a large number of very excellent teachers in almost every county who are able to render good service as assistants; but there are not many who are qualified to take charge of institutes and manage them successfully.

In his first biennial report he says:

> Our Normal Institutes have revived discussion of educational questions. Throughout the State the people have been thinking and talking about our common schools and plans for their improvement. With an intelligent and progressive people, good results must come from such discussion.

In his second biennial report, the Superintendent has this to say of the institutes:

> The idea that Normal Institutes should be carefully graded, and the work of each section adapted to the needs of the grade, was heartily indorsed by all the members of the State Board of Education. In their discussions in State meetings our leading teachers have uttered the same sentiment. It has been generally held that these institutes should be in every sense brief training schools for teachers. It will be noticed that quite a number of the members of these institutes, like the unsophisticated youth who attempted to eat all the dishes on the bill of fare at his hotel, endeavored to carry most of the studies outlined in the course. It is not reasonable to suppose that the work done by such persons in any branch of study was satisfactory. Who should be held responsible for such institute organization and management if not the conductor and County Superintendent? Should conductors who have failed to grade and manage their institutes properly be continued in that capacity?

Superintendent Speer, in his third biennial report, referring to the certificates granted by the State Board of Education to the conductors, provisional conductors of and instructors in the Normal Institutes, says:

> The importance of the work done in Normal Institutes, together with the difficulty of testing the ability of applicants for this special and distinctly professional teaching, has added much to the anxiety of the board in issuing these licenses. The important inquiries which must be satisfied as the basis for granting them are considered to be—(1.) Is the applicant of good moral character, a vigorous and skillful teacher, and of sufficient scholarship? (2.) Has he such a knowledge of approved methods of instruction as will fit him to *teach teachers how to teach?* (3.) Has he such knowledge of the object, scope and system of our common-school work as will enable him to determine wisely the subject-matter, order of development and limits of study for the institute; in other words, to devise a course of study well adapted to our teachers, and meeting the needs of our schools? To avoid laborious examinations, the Board, in December, 1881, adopted the plan of requiring satisfactory evidence of scholarship and character, without examination, to cover the first inquiry; asking personal conference on the second; and requiring a distinct agreement on the part of the applicant, in lieu of examination on the third, to follow the course of study prepared by the State Board of Education.

Certificates and Life Diplomas.—There are five educators in Kansas holding life diplomas from the State Board of Education; eighteen having five-year certificates; forty-one with three-year certificates. The Normal Institute certificates extend to July 1, 1885. Of conductors' certificates, there are fifty-three; of instructors, 108. Twenty-one females hold State certificates; there are twenty-nine having Normal Institute certificates, two of which are conductors' certificates.

Quite a good many of the counties of the State have had female County Superintendents; for the term of two years, commencing January 8, 1873, the counties of Chase, Greenwood, Labette, Pawnee and Woodson have females holding the office.

Length of Term of County Institutes.—The minimum time for the session of the Normal Institutes is 20 days. In 1877, Cowley and Sumner Counties occupied 21 days in institute work; Osage, 21½ days. In 1878, Montgomery and Sumner, each 21 days; Osage, 25 days; Jackson and Jefferson, each 30; Harvey, 40 days. In 1879, Ellis, 21 days; Osage, 23; Miami, 29; Ottawa, 30 days. In 1880, Clay and Reno, each 24 days; McPherson, 28 days; Chautauqua and Ottawa, each 30 days. In 1881, Harvey and Pottawatomie, each 24 days; Wyandotte, 25 days; Ottawa, 39 days; Cowley, 40 days. In 1882, Crawford, 23 days; Harvey, 25 days; Ottawa, 30 days; Clay and Cowley, each 39 days; Graham, 40 days.

CITY SCHOOLS.

First Class.—Topeka, with a school population, in 1882, of 5,561, and an enrollment of 3,917, employed 47 teachers; Leavenworth, with a school population of 6,641, and an enrollment of 3,317, had 39 teachers; Atchison, with a school population of 4,550, and an enrollment of 2,310, had 28 teachers.

Cities of the Second Class.—In 1882, Lawrence employed 25 teachers; Emporia and Wyandotte, each 20; Wichita, 17; Ottawa, 16; Independence and Salina, each 13; Winfield, 12; Junction City, 10; Beloit and Manhattan, each 8; Clay Center, 7; Chetopa, 5.

Cities of the Third Class.—The return for 1882 shows Beloit to have 9 teachers; Garnett, 8; Holton, 7; Augusta, Burlingame, Great Bend, Humboldt, Sabetha and Seneca, each 6; Cherryvale, Clyde, Ellsworth, Girard and Valley Falls, each 5; Blue Rapids, Brookville, Carbondale, LeRoy, Neosho Falls, Peabody, Pleasanton, Russell and Sterling, each 4.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

Reports for the year ending September 1, 1882, made to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, from sundry educational institutions, possess considerable interest, and an abstract of the same is submitted.

Atchison Institute.—This institution was founded at Atchison in 1870; Mrs. H. E. Monroe, Principal. It is a private co-operative enterprise of the teachers engaged. It has 75 male, 200 female students in attendance. Its whole number of graduates—male, 15; female, 36; total, 51. The cash value of the site, buildings, library and apparatus is $15,000. Its tuition fees for the past school year, $10,000. There are seven members of the faculty.

Baker University.—This institution, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is located at Baldwin, Douglas County, and was chartered in February, 1858. Its President is W. H. Sweet, and there are seven other members of the faculty. It has 266 students in attendance, and has graduated 28 males; 8 females. The site occupies fourteen acres. Its total amount of property is valued at $29,000.

College of the Sisters of Bethany.—Under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, this institution was founded at Topeka in 1861; re-organized in 1870. Bishop Thomas H. Vail is *ex officio* President. Its site is twenty acres; the total value of its whole property is about $175,000. Its total number of students is 259. Its whole number of graduates, 39.

Gould College.—This institution, located at Harlem, Smith County, founded in 1881, is under the auspices of the United Brethren Church. Its President is A. W. Bishop; he is a member of the Kansas House of Representatives for 1883; there are four other members of the faculty. The site of the institution contains six acres; the institution also owns 160 acres. The total value of the property is estimated at about $17,000. It has 43 male and 26 female students. Its graduates are one male and one female.

Kansas Normal College.—This is a private enterprise, started at Fort Scott in 1878; D. E. Sanders is President. There are seven members of the faculty. It has 172 male students in attendance; 95 female. It has graduated 75 male, 34 female students; the institution has a site of three acres; the total value of its property is $12,600.

Kansas Normal School and Business Institute.—This institution was founded at Paola, Miami County, in 1878, by citizens of Paola and its Principal, Prof. John Wherrell. By the terms of its contract, all of the city children in the different grades form the training schools, which bear relatively the same position to the Normal Department as a hospital to a medical college. The school is neither a college nor a university.

The institution has a three-story school building, and two large boarding halls. The cost of the structures was $10,400.

The institution has a supply of charts, maps, chemical and philosophical apparatus and cabinets in botany, entomology and geology. It has four departments of instruction—Academic, Business, Normal and Training. Its library contains over 2,000 volumes. Its graduates number 84. The attendance for 1882 was as follows: Academic Department, 40; Normal Department, 228; Business Department, 126; Preparatory Department, 46; total, 440.

Highland University.—Under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, this institution was founded at Highland, Doniphan County, in 1858. Its pupils in attendance in 1882 were: 44 males; 63 females; total, 107. Its graduates were 17 males; 12 females. The site of the institution is ten acres, valued at $3,000; its buildings, $20,000; library, $8,000; endowment fund, $5,000; apparatus, $2,000; total, $38,000. Robert Cruikshank is its President; H. D. McCarty, LL. D., Acting President. There are three other members of the faculty.

Washburn College.—This institution was incorporated in February, 1865, the school opened in the autumn of that year, and its first class graduated from the collegiate course in 1867.

In 1865, a tract of 160 acres, one-half mile south of the southwest corner of the city limits of Topeka, was donated and deeded in fee simple by Gen. John Ritchie. Forty acres of this tract is inclosed with an Osage orange fence, and set out with over 1,000 forest trees, chiefly elms, some of which are already nearly a foot in diameter. Another portion of the quarter-section is laid off as separate grounds for the Ladies' Department. In addition to the 160 acres above mentioned, the Trustees recently purchased 135 acres lying between the college and the city. A portion of this recent purchase has been platted as building sites, with a view of securing a college community contiguous to the institution. Quite a community has already been attracted.

In July, 1872, the corner-stone of the main college building, one and one-half miles southwest of the State House, was laid. This edifice, 131x54 feet, four stories, of stone, massive and pleasing in architectural style, is now complete, at a cost of over $60,000. Three other buildings have been erected, at a cost of about $5,000 each.

It has the Academic, Business, Collegiate and Scientific courses, either of which may be optional with the student. It also has a ladies' course, which considers the practical rather than the ornamental. Its well-arranged library is a collection of over 4,000 volumes, and a vested fund, the interest of which is applied annually to the purchase of books. It has an excellent cabinet and a laboratory equipped with choice apparatus. The influence and work of the institution is of a broad and catholic spirit, though it was founded in special affiliation with the Congregational Churches of the State.

Its assets are nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. It has nine regular professors and instructors. Rev. Peter McVicar, President. The enrollment of students last year was over 200.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A teachers' association was formed at Leavenworth March 14, 1863. The State Teachers' Association was organized at Leavenworth September 29, 1863.

The *Kansas Educational Journal* commenced its publication January, 1864, H. D. McCarty, editor. Its corps of associate editors were B. L. Baldridge and D. P. Mitchell, of Leavenworth; Richard Cordlay and Miss Lois Reynolds, of Lawrence; Peter McVicar and Mrs. E. H. Mable, of

Topeka; R. K. McCartney, of Valley Falls; Miss H. A. Earhart, of Emporia; Isaac T. Goodnow, of Manhattan; James Rogers, of Burlingame; Miss Mary J. Watson, of Emporia; Miss A. J. Ellinwood, of Chicago, Ill.

The second annual meeting of the association was held at Atchison, July 26, 1865. The association meeting for 1866 was held at Lawrence July 3. Its officers were as follows: President, Peter McVicar; Recording Secretary, L. B. Kellogg; Corresponding Secretary, John S. Brown; Treasurer, Miss Carrie Collins.

July 4, 1867, the association met at Topeka. Its President was B. F. Mudge; Recording Secretary, Miss M. J. Watson; Corresponding Secretary, D. T. Bradford; Treasurer, H. D. McCarty. July 2, 1868, the association meeting was held at Emporia. Its officers were: President, David J. Brewer; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Gorham; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Denison; Treasurer, Miss E. D. Copley.

Peter McVicar succeeded Prof. McCarty as editor of the journal; L. B. Kellogg and H. B. Norton succeeded Superintendent McVicar.

June 29, 1869, the association met at Manhattan. Its officers were: I. J. Bannister, President; Miss Alice L. Norton, Recording Secretary; Thomas C. Dick, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Lizzie Ela, Treasurer.

Peter McVicar was President; Elbridge Gale, Secretary of an association of County and City School Superintendents.

June 28, 1870, the association held their meeting at Wyandotte. Its President was Jeremiah Evarts Platt; Recording Secretary, Miss E. M. Dickinson; Corresponding Secretary, D. J. Evans; Treasurer, Miss Matilda J. Upton.

In August, 1871, the *Educational Journal* was removed from Emporia to Topeka, and the teachers' association met there December 29, 1871. Its President was John Fraser; Recording Secretary, C. B. Isham; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Denison.

December 25, 1872, the association met at Humboldt. Its officers were as follows: President, John W. Horner; Recording Secretary, A. B. Lemmon; Corresponding Secretary, S. M. Gaston; Treasurer, Mrs. H. A. Monroe.

State Superintendent McCarty, in his annual report of 1873, submits the second annual report signed by Eben Blackly, President of the Board of Directors of the Quindaro State Normal School. This is a colored institution, and in the report is found the following:

> The antecedents of the colored population preclude the idea of an advanced standard of admission at present, but we are gradually raising it; and yet, by the way, we may remark that two of our scholars have received certificates from the County Superintendent, and are engaged in teaching.
>
> Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic (mental and practical), geography, history, grammar and algebra, are the branches as yet taught.
>
> The number of pupils enrolled during the year is eighty-two, most of them residing within three miles of the school, one from the Indian Territory and two from Missouri.
>
> The regularity of attendance is far from what is desirable, but unavoidable from the limited means of parents. The average daily attendance for the year may be stated as thirty-three. The deportment and progress of the scholars, for the most part, is praiseworthy.
>
> To a limited extent employment was given last summer to two of the advanced scholars, enabling them in part to sustain themselves with very satisfactory results. The mode adopted was to pay them ten cents per hour out of school hours, and the average earnings were to each $3 a week, without seriously impeding their studies.
>
> The University owns eighty acres of land within five miles of Kansas City, adapted to the cultivation of small fruits, and the University Board intend to make a strenuous effort to give employment to a considerable number of students the coming season. Under existing circumstances this seems to be almost a *sine qua non* of success.

The Legislature of 1873 made an appropriation for this institution of $1,100.

In his report of 1874, Superintendent McCarty speaks of the great educational progress during twelve years, the comparisons being as follows:

YEAR.	Children of School Age.	District School Taxes.	Value of School Buildings.
1862	13,976	$191,010 00	$ 10,423 50
1874	191,010	895,095 85	3,989,085 67

In 1875, Judicial District Institutes were held in the fifteen districts, and the thirteenth annual meeting of the teachers was held at Topeka, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August. Superintendent Fraser says of it:

> The ability and earnestness with which important practical questions relating to the improvement of our common school system were discussed at the meeting, do credit to the association and to the State.

The association held its fourteenth annual meeting at Valley Falls June 20–22, 1876, and an adjourned meeting was held at Topeka December 26–28, 1876.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

> For the future welfare of the children, the State should adopt a uniform system of normal instruction, and should make provision for the ultimate establishment of several free normal schools.
>
> That we recommend the adoption of a uniform system of normal institutes, to be conducted by practical educators, and to continue in session not less than two weeks each year. To defray the expenses of such institutes we recommend that each candidate for a teacher's certificate, and each member of the institute pay a fee of $1, and that the Board of County Commissioners in every county be required to appropriate a sum equal to that secured from the two other sources.

The annual meeting for 1877 was held at Emporia June 26–28, 1877. Its officers for 1876, 1877 and 1878 were as follows: 1876 and 1877, L. B. Kellogg, Emporia, President; Mary A. Higbey, Oswego, Recording Secretary; H. C. Speer, Junction City, Corresponding Secretary; Peter McVicar, Topeka, Treasurer. 1877 and 1878, Allen B. Lemmon, Winfield, President; William Wheeler, Ottawa, Secretary; Peter McVicar, Topeka, Treasurer. There were ninety educators in attendance.

The meeting for 1878 was held at Atchison June 24–26. There were about 150 persons in attendance

Death of Ex-Superintendent Fraser.—The following resolutions were adopted relating to the deceased:

> WHEREAS, The members of this association have learned with great sorrow of the recent death of Gen. John Fraser, LL. D., formerly Chancellor of the University of Kansas, and subsequently State Superintendent of Public Instruction, therefore be it
>
> *Resolved*, that from his first introduction to the teachers of this State, Gen. Fraser showed himself a most ardent and efficient co-worker in popular education.
>
> *Resolved*, That Gen. Fraser has left, both in the University of Kansas, over which he so faithfully presided for six years, and in the Superintendency of Public Instruction so efficiently administered during his term of office, lasting monuments of his official integrity and ability.
>
> *Resolved*, That Gen. Fraser, as a public officer, a worthy citizen and a true patriot, merits the profound respect due the memory of the world's benefactors.
>
> *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife as an expression of our sympathy with her in this the hour of bereavement and sorrow.

The meeting for 1879, was held at Lawrence, in the State University Building, June 16–19, 1879.

Gen. John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, was in attendance, and favored the association with valuable addresses. Among the resolutians adopted were the following:

> That this association desires to call special attention to the work of Hon. John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, and to express its appreciation of the results of the labors of the department under his control.
>
> That the Executive Committee be instructed to take such preliminary steps as will lead to the accommodation of an educational museum in the new capitol building at Topeka, in a similar manner to that given to the collections of the State Agricultural and State Historical Societies.

The association meeting for 1880 was held at Topeka June 22–24. The Legislature was by resolution to make provision for a thorough geological survey of the State. The meetings for 1881 were held at Manhattan June 21–23, and at Topeka December 27–29. Its officers were: William Wheeler, President; John McDonald, Vice President; F. W. Parsons, Secretary; Miss Sarah A. Brown, Treasurer.

State Superintendent Speer in his biennial report, referring to it, says:

> Its membership is made up of representative teachers of Kansas, and its exercises are largely concerned with questions of public education. Through its instrumentality much has been done toward unifying and systematizing the work of graded schools, rural schools and county supervision.

The Educationist.—This monthly journal, whose publication commenced January, 1879, is the organ of the Department of Public Instruction and of the State Teachers' Association. Its editor and publisher is George W. Hoss, Topeka, a former President of the State Normal School.

Associate Editors.—At the twenty-third session of the State Teachers' Association, held at Topeka December 26–28, 1882, the following-named persons were elected associate editors: Teachers, H. D. McCarty, Highland; J. H. Canfield, Lawrence; Ida A. Ahlborn, Atchison. Superintendents, William Bishop, Salina; J. H. Lee, Manhattan; Lizzie J. Stephenson, Yates Center.

At the County Superintendents' Convention the following resolutions were adopted:

> WHEREAS, The *Educationist* is the organ of the Department of Public Instruction and of the State Teachers' Association, and
>
> WHEREAS, We believe the reading of this journal would aid Trustees in their official duty, therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That we recommend the Legislature to provide that, so long as this journal remains the organ of the Superintendents of Public Instruction, and of the State Teachers' Association, each school board may take one copy for use of the office, and pay for the same out of the incidental fund.

Officers for 1883.—President, F. A. Fitzpatrick, Superintendent Leavenworth Schools; Vice President, John Wherrell, Principal of Paola Normal School; Recording Secretary, D. E. Lantz, Superintendent Manhattan Schools; Corresponding Secretary, L. Lightfoot, Principal of Mulvane Schools; Treasurer, H. F. Ellis, Superintendent of Franklin County; Executive Committee, H. C. Speer, State Superintendent Public Instruction; Bion S. Hutchins, Principal of Beloit Schools; A. V. Jewett, Superintendent of Abilene Schools.

Charter.—The charter of the association read as follows:

> I. The name of this corporation is "The State Teachers' Association of Kansas."
>
> II. The purpose for which it is formed is the support and promotion of the general educational interests of the State of Kansas, the collection and dissemination of educational intelligence, and the mutual improvement of its members in all that pertains to the teacher's vocation.
>
> III. The place where its business is to be transacted is the State of Kansas, at such cities and towns thereof as may be designated from time to time by the managing officers of the corporation, as the places of its annual and special meetings.
>
> IV. The term for which it is to exist is ninety-nine years.
>
> V. The number of its directors is five.
>
> VI. This corporation has no capital stock.

Constitution.—The following is the full text of the constitution and preamble:

> For the purpose of elevating the profession of teaching and promoting the interests of schools in Kansas, we, whose names are affixed, associate ourselves together under the following constitution:
>
> ARTICLE I. This association shall be styled the Kansas State Teachers' Association.
>
> ART. II. The supreme power under this constitution shall be vested in a "Board of five Directors," whose duty it shall be to elect, annually, a President; one Vice President from each organized county in the State; a Recording Secretary; a Corresponding Secretary; a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee consisting of three persons, and to select the time and the place of annual meeting.
>
> ART. III. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the association. In case of vacancy or his absence, it shall be the duty of any one of the Vice Presidents to perform the same duty.
>
> ART. IV. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to perform the duties usually devolving upon that officer.
>
> ART. V. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to correspond with associations of a similar character, and to correspond with individuals under the direction of the Executive Committee. He shall further keep a full copy of all communications from and to him in a book provided for that purpose; keep such correspondence in full and report the same whenever called upon to do so at any regular meeting of the association.
>
> ART. VI. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep all funds belonging to the association, and pay out the same only on the orders of the Chairman of the Executive Committee. He shall keep a faithful account of all moneys received and expended and report the condition of the finances when called upon to do so at any regular meeting of the association. He shall deposit all balances, after the liabilities of the association have been met, in some good bank within the borders of Kansas.
>
> ART. VII. The Executive Committee shall carry into effect all orders and resolutions of the association, and shall devise and put into operation such other measures not inconsistent with the object of this association, as it shall deem best. It shall secure speakers, and arrange business to come before the association. It shall keep a full record of its proceedings and present an annual report of the same to the association.

ART. VIII. The Executive Committee shall hold its first meeting as soon after election as practicable. Two members of said committee shall constitute a quorum for business, and afterward may meet upon its own adjournment or appointment.

ART. IX. The funds of this association shall consist of fees for membership; annual dues for contributions, and shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee, through its Chairman.

ART. X. Any teacher or active friend of education may become a member of this association by subscribing to this constitution, and paying the Treasurer the sum of one dollar.

ART. XI. The annual dues for this association shall be fifty cents for each member.

ART. XII. The "Board of Directors" of this association shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting of this association, and shall hold their office for one year or until their successors are elected and qualified.

ART. XIII. This constitution may be altered or amended by a majority of the members present at any regular meeting of this association.

THE KANSAS STATE SCHOOL FUND.

As is known to the reader, the State School Fund has been derived principally from the proceeds of the school sections, two in each township, set apart for school purposes in the act admitting Kansas as a State. The present fund has been accumulated from the sale of school lands, and the prospective increase of the fund is based on the value of school lands yet unsold, amounting to nearly 2,000,000 acres. The permanent fund is loaned to school districts for the construction of schoolhouses and other strictly educational purposes. The balance not thus used is invested in approved securities, and the income apportioned to the several counties of the State for current school expenses, constituting a part of the annual source of income for educational purposes. The present condition and prospective value of the school fund of Kansas are shown in the following extracts from the report of the State School Fund Commissioners for the two years ending June 30, 1882, with comments by State Superintendent Speer:

The amounts of the securities held by the State Treasurer at this date, credited to these funds, are as follows:

In State permanent school fund	$2,508,644 23
In University permanent fund	35,755 00
In Normal School permanent fund	50,600 77

Of the amount credited to the permanent school fund, $250,000 is in United States bonds bearing three and a half per cent interest. These bonds have been called, and will be paid before the first of February. The Commissioners instruct me to urge upon your attention the importance of providing further means of investments for these funds. Table IV, Abstract II, shows an uninvested balance in permanent school fund, as follows:

December 1, 1882, balance	$ 84,860 12
To this add—	
Called bonds, soon to be paid off	250,000 00
School district bonds, due January 1, 1883, about	45,000 00
Payment on school-land sales, January 1, 1883, about	100,000 00
Total fund uninvested, January 1, 1883, about	$479,860 12

The Commissioners have been diligent in keeping the funds under their care invested as closely as possible in safe securities. School district bonds make up the large body of the total investment of $2,500,000, very few of these running longer than fifteen years from date of issue. It is noticeable also that most of those now offered for sale by districts are for less than ten years. Large sums will be paid off next year, and the payment will grow each year thereafter; so that, without making account of the addition to the fund made semi-annually from the sales of school lands, it cannot be kept invested in school bonds. The total bonded debt on school districts in Kansas is not over $2,000,000. I do not believe it will ever reach $3,000,000 at one time. The permanent fund in securities and cash is now about $3,000,000, and rapidly increasing from school-land sales. It is probable that when fully available, the sum will reach $15,000,000. If the lands now unsold should be placed in the market through a State Land Commissioner, to be sold for their full value, it is believed that the total sum would be nearer $20,000,000.

KANSAS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

In the *Kansas Journal of Education* for March, 1868, appeared the following:

A NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

EDITORS OF EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL: Allow me to call your attention to the importance of forming a Natural History Society in our State. The benefits flowing from such an organization would be numerous, among which I will mention the following:

1. It would afford the means of associated effort.
2. It would give inspiration to naturalists.
3. It would afford opportunity for exchanges.
4. It would diffuse a spirit of scientific research.
5. It would put the State in direct communication with the various scientific bodies of our country.
6. Large collections would ultimately be made by such a society, which would be permanently secured to the State.

Has not the time arrived for the friends of natural science to move in this matter? Some of the leading naturalists of the State are favorable to the organization of such a society at an early day. The State authorities would doubtless aid such a society in publishing valuable reports, and in storing their collections.

Yours very truly,
JOHN D. PARKER.

Consequent upon the publication of the foregoing, in July, 1868, the following call was issued:

We, the undersigned, desirous of securing the advantages arising from association in scientific pursuits; and of giving a more systematic direction to scientific research in our State, do hereby invite all persons in the State interested in natural science to meet at Topeka on the first Tuesday of September next at 3 P. M., at the college building, for the purpose of organizing a State Natural History Society:

JOHN FRASER,
D. H. ROBINSON,
B. F. MUDGE,
J. A. BANFIELD,
J. S. HOUGHAM,
J. D. PARKER,
R. A. BARKER,
D. BROCKWAY,
G. F. CHAPIN,
J. H. CARRUTH,
R. D. PARKER,
JEFF. ROBINSON,
PETER MCVICAR,
F. H. SNOW.
J. S. WHITMAN,
RICHARD CORDLEY,
J. R. SWALLOW.

The first annual meeting of the society was held in Lincoln College, Topeka, Kan., September 1, 1868. After mature deliberation and thorough discussion, the association was organized under the name of the Kansas Natural History Society, and the following officers were elected for the current year: B. F. Mudge, President; J. S. Whitman, Vice President; John D. Parker, Secretary; Frank H. Snow, Treasurer; John A. Banfield, Curator.

Objects of the Society.—The society aimed at a thorough scientific exploration of Kansas, and its constitution stated its object to be "to increase and diffuse a knowledge of science particularly in its relation to the State of Kansas."

The Second Annual Meeting of the society was held in the Presbyterian Church, Topeka, Kan., September 7, 1869.

The officers of the previous year were re-elected.

The Third Annual Meeting of the society was held in the University building at Lawrence, on the 5th and 6th of September, 1870. The following-named persons were elected officers: President, John Fraser; Vice President, Benjamin F. Mudge; Treasurer, Frank H. Snow; Secretary and Librarian, John D. Parker; Curators, B. F. Mudge and F. H. Snow. James H. Carruth read a paper on the Plants of Kansas; John H. Barrows, on Hugh Miller, or the Workingman's Education; John Fraser, on the Aims, Organization and Advantages of Scientific Associations; B. F. Mudge, on the Moss Agate Formation, and on the Saurian Formation of Kansas; John D. Parker, on the Internal Heat of the Earth; William H. Saunders, on the Comparison of the Coals of Kansas with other Western Coals; Frank H. Snow, on the Fishes of the Kansas River, as observed at Lawrence.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the rooms of the Board of Education of Leavenworth, on the 25th and 26th of October, 1871.

The following public lectures were delivered: On the Claims of the Natural Sciences, by Frank H. Snow; on the Geology of Kansas, by B. F. Mudge.

The officers for the current year were: John Fraser, President; B. F. Mudge and Robert J. Brown, Vice Presidents; John D. Parker, Secretary; F. H. Snow, Treasurer; B. F. Mudge and F. H. Snow, Curators.

At the Third Annual Meeting of the Society, its President, John Fraser, suggested that the scope of the society be enlarged to comprehend the whole field of science within the borders of the State.

On motion, Messrs. John Fraser, F. H. Snow, D. H. Robinson, Frederick W. Bardwell and John D. Parker, having been appointed a Committee on Enlargement of the Scope of the Society, made the following report, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The unexpected success of this young society, as at present organized, has awakened in many the desire to have its scope enlarged so as to embrace in its membership observers and investigators in other lines of scientific inquiry; and,

WHEREAS, It appears to us that such a change in our organization is calculated to promote the interests of science, and thereby the higher interests of our State; therefore,

Resolved, That the name and scope of our society be so changed as to include every line of scientific exploration and observation conducted by residents within our State.

At the Fourth Annual Meeting, held in the rooms of the Board of Education at Leavenworth, on the 25th and 26th of October, 1871, the Constitution and By-laws were so amended as to embrace in the membership of the society, observers and investigators in every line of scientific inquiry, and the name of the society was changed from the Kansas Natural History Society to the Kansas Academy of Science.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the society was held in the Congregational Church, at Manhattan, on the 8th and 9th of October, 1872.

The following papers were read: On the Peculiarities of the Cherokee Language, by D. H. Robinson; on Ventilation, by Col. William Tweeddale; on the Plants of Kansas (continued from last year), by James H. Carruth; on Two Varieties of Limestone from Junction City, by William H. Saunders; on Two Varieties of Coal from Colorado, by William H. Saunders; on the Birds of Kansas (continued from last year), by Frank H. Snow; on the Geology of the Arkansas Valley, by B. F. Mudge; on the Relation of Light to the Quantity of Gas Consumed, by F. E. Stimpson; on the Remoteness of the Final Catastrophe, by John D. Parker; on What is Good for an Artist, and What an Artist is Good for, by Miss Lizzie J. Williams; on the Sources of the English Language, by J. H. Lee; on the National Park, by Joseph Savage. A public lecture was delivered on the Agreement of the Bible with Geological Science, by Rev. Charles Reynolds, D. D. The officers of the previous year were re-elected. The following commissions were confirmed for the current year: B. F. Mudge, Geology; F. H. Snow and Edwin A. Popenoe, Entomology; D. H. Robinson and J. H. Lee, Language; F. W. Bardwell, Engineering; F. E. Stimpson, Physics; John Fraser, Astronomy; J. H. Carruth, Botany; John Wherrell, Mineralogy; William H. Saunders, Chemistry; John D. Parker, Meteorology.

The Society Incorporated as a State Organization.—Section 2, Chapter 137, of the Session Laws of 1873, reads:

The Academy of Science shall be a co-ordinate department of the State Board of Agriculture, with their office in the agricultural room, where they shall place and keep for public inspection the geological, botanical and other specimens, the same to be under the direction and control of the officers of the said Academy of Science, shall be made on or before the 15th day of November of each year to the State Board of Agriculture for publication in the annual transactions of said Board, this section to be inoperative and void unless accepted by the said Academy of Science in writing, signed by the President and attested by the Secretary thereof.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the society was held in the University Building at Lawrence, on September 8 and 9, 1873, and was largely attended by the scientific men of Kansas. The subject of auxiliary societies was introduced, discussed and approved, and the Topeka Scientific Institute was admitted as an auxiliary society. Peter McVicar, D. D., delivered a public lecture on Darwinism; Charles Reynolds, D. D., on John Dalton, or the Quaker Man of Science. The following-named persons were elected as officers: Frank H. Snow, President; John A. Banfield, John D. Parker, Vice Presidents; Robert J. Brown, Treasurer; John Wherrell, Secretary; B. F. Mudge, Edwin A. Popenoe and Frank H. Snow, Curators. The following Commissioners were confirmed: Astronomy, John Fraser; Botany, J. H. Carruth, F. H. Snow, John Wherrell; Chemistry, William H. Saunders; Engineering, F. W. Bardwell; Entomology, E. A. Popenoe, F. H. Snow; Geology, B. F. Mudge; Language, J. H. Lee, D. H. Robinson; Meteorology, John D. Parker; Mineralogy, W. D. Kedzie; Ornithology, F. H. Snow; Technology, F. E. Stimpson.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Hall of the House of Representatives, October 5 and 6, 1874. The officers of the previous year were mostly re-elected: B. F. Mudge was Vice President in place of John A. Banfield; W. K. Kedzie was added to the list of Curators. Among the new commissioners was that of H. B. Norton, of Emporia, as Ethnologist; M. V. B. Knox, of Baldwin City, had the Mammalia Department. George E. Patrick succeeded William H. Saunders in the Department of Chemistry; H. C. Hovey, of Kansas City, was added to the Geological Department, Prof. Mudge remaining as Associate.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the society was held in the Senate Chamber, October 12 and 13, 1875. The officers of the society elected for the current year were: President, Frank H. Snow; Vice Presidents, J. H. Carruth, B. F. Mudge; Treasurer, Robert J. Brown; Secretary, Joseph Savage; Curators, W. K. Kedzie, E. A. Popenoe, F. H. Snow. The following Commissioners were also appointed: Botany, J. H. Carruth, John Wherrell; Chemistry and Mineralogy, W. K. Kedzie, G. E. Patrick; Engineering, F. W. Bardwell, William Tweedale; Entomology, E. A. Popenoe, Coleoptera; George F. Gamner, Deptera; William Osburn, Hymenoptera; F. H. Snow, Lepidoptera; Geology, M. V. B. Knox, B. F. Mudge; Mammalogy, M. V. B. Knox; Meteorology, J. D. Parker; Philology, D. H. Robinson; Ornithology, F H. Snow.

Among the proceedings, was the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the increasing popular demand for scientific information makes it a duty of members of this association to embrace every appropriate occasion to aid the efforts of those seeking the introduction of the natural sciences into the schools.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions in regard to the necessity for a geological survey of the State, to be presented to the Legislature. It consisted of Professors W. K. Kedzie, M. V. B. Knox and B. F. Mudge. Among the most interesting papers presented were: Ozone in Kansas Atmosphere, by Prof. William K. Kedzie; Analysis of Kansas Soils—of chalk—of salt, by Prof. G. E. Patrick; Kansas Mammalia and Calamites, by Prof. M. V. B. Knox; Rocky Mountain Locust and Meteorological summary for 1875, by Prof. F. H. Snow.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Topeka, November 14 and 15, 1876. The officers of the previous year were re-elected.

The following changes were made in the Commissions of the Academy: E. A. Popenoe was appointed to that of Botany; John B. Dunbar to that of Philology; A. H. Thompson to that of Meteorology; C. K. Jones to that of Geology; B. F. Mudge and J. D. Parker were appointed to the new commission—that of Ethnology. Prof. C. V. Riley gave the opening lecture—"The Locust Problem." Prof. F. W. Bardwell gave the last lecture of the session; his subject was "Our Neighbor the Moon." Prof. M. V. B. Knox read a paper on "Climate and Brains;" Prof. George E. Patrick on the "The Waconda Meteorite" and the "Iola Gas Well."

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Topeka, October 11 and 12, 1877. The old officers were elected, except that E. A. Popenoe succeeded Joseph Savage as Secretary. The lecture of the first evening was on "The Value of Science," by Prof. B. F. Mudge; of the second evening on "The Chemistry of the Sun." Twenty papers were read. F. G. Adams had one on "How to Popularize Practical Science;" Prof. B. F. Mudge on "The Internal Heat of the Globe;" Dr. A. H. Thompson on "Science Among the People;" Prof John D. Parker on "River Bluffs."

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Topeka, October 8 and 9, 1878; the officers elected were: President, B. F. Mudge; Vice Presidents, J. H. Carruth and Joseph Savage; Treasurer, R. J. Brown; Secretary, E. A. Popenoe; Curators, E. A. Popenoe, B. F. Mudge, F. H. Snow.

The following Commissioners were appointed: Anthropology—F. G. Adams, J. D. Parker, A. H. Thompson. Botany—J. H. Carruth, E. A. Popenoe. Chemistry and Mineralogy—R. J. Brown, W. K. Kedzie, G. E. Patrick. Engineering—William Tweeddale. Entomology—T. B. Ashton, George F. Gaumer, William Osborn, E. A. Popenoe, F. H. Snow. Geology—M. V. B. Knox, B. F. Mudge. Meteorology—J. D. Parker, J. T. Lovewell. Physics—J. T. Lovewell, J. D. Parker. Philology—D. H. Robinson, George M. Stearns. Zoology—M. V. B. Knox, F. H. Snow, Annie E. Mozley.

The following resolutions in respect to the memory of John Fraser and F. W. Bardwell were adopted:

Resolved, That in the deaths of Gen. John Frazer, one of our former Presidents, and Prof. F. W. Bardwell, both active members, the academy has lost two ardent supporters, and the country two men of talent, culture and scientific reputation.

Resolved, That we tender to the families of our departed brothers our warmest sympathies in their great bereavement.

Twenty-five papers were read at this meeting. The nucleus for a library and museum was formed during the summer of 1878. Prof. B. F. Mudge gave a lecture upon "The Rocky Mountains and their Fossils;" Prof. D. H. Robinson upon "The Historical Value of Linguistic Study."

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Topeka, November 6 and 7, 1879. The officers of the preceding year, and the members of the commissions were continued in office. Prof. B. F. Mudge gave a lecture upon the "Mound Builders of North America;" Prof. J. H. Canfield upon "The Relation of the State to Higher Education." Fifteen papers were read.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the society was held at Topeka, November 11, 12 and 13, 1880. The old officers were again elected, except a change in the office of President, J. T. Lovewell, of Topeka, having been chosen. The Commissioners for the ensuing year were as follows: Board of Curators—J. T. Lovewell, E. A. Popenoe, F. H. Snow, Orestes H. St. John. Anthropology—F. G. Adams, G. H. Failyer, J. D. Parker, A. H. Thompson, E. P. West. Astronomy and Mathematics—J. T. Lovewell, J. Lee Knight, H. S. S. Smith, —— Miller. Botany—J. H. Carruth, E. N. Plank, B. B. Smyth. Chemistry—R. J. Brown, G. H. Failyer, J. T. Lovewell, G. E. Patrick, H. E. Sadler. Entomology—T. B. Ashton, E. A. Popenoe, F. H. Snow. Geology—Robert Gillham, Joseph Savage, O. H. St. John. Herpetology—F. W. Cragin, F. H. Snow, Miss Annie E. Mozley. Ichthyology—D. B. Long, F. H. Snow. Meteorology—G. H. Failyer, H. R. Hilton, J. T. Lovewell, J. D. Parker, F. H. Snow. Mineralogy—E. H. Chandler, George S. Chase, J. C. Cooper, G. H. Failyer G. E. Patrick. Ornithology—C. P. Blachly, N. S. Goss, F. H. Snow Philology—George T. Fairchild, D. H. Robinson, George M. Stearns. Physics—I. D. Graham, J. T. Lovewell, L. A. Thomas. George T. Fairchild, President of the State Agricultural College, gave a lecture on "Science in Every-day Life;" Prof. J. T. Lovewell, upon "Science in Schools." Thirty-two papers were read, ranging upon a great variety of interesting and important subjects.

The following preamble and resolutions relating to deceased members of the Academy of Science were adopted:

WHEREAS, The following members of this academy have been removed by death since our last annual meeting: Prof. Benjamin F. Mudge, of Manhattan, for many years State Geologist, and our honored President at the time of his death; Prof. William K. Kedzie, formerly occupying the Chair of Chemistry at the State Agricultural College, for several years Chemist to the State Board of Agriculture, and an active member of this academy, even after his removal to Oberlin College, Ohio; and George P. Cooper, of Topeka, an enthusiastic and promising young entomologist, well known to Eastern specialists as a successful collector of rare Western *coleoptera*; therefore

Resolved, That, by the death of these members, this academy has sustained an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the members of this academy is hereby extended to the families of the deaceased in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this academy.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the society was held November 9–11, 1881. The following named persons were elected officers for the current year:

President, J. T. Lovewell; Vice Presidents, Joseph Savage, J. H. Carruth; Treasurer, Robert J. Brown; Secretary, Edward A. Popenoe.

There was a great number of interesting papers read, and the prominent lectures were from Prof. George E. Patrick, on Chemistry in the Arts; Prof. E. N. Plank, of Independence, on "Botany popularly considered;" Prof. J. H. Carruth, on "Genesis and Geology."

In Memoriam.—Prof. L. A. Thomas, of Topeka, died November 11, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Kansas Academy of Science have heard with profound sorrow of the sudden death of Prof. Linnæus A. Thomas, a member of this academy, well known and honored through the State, as well as an earnest student of science and a successful teacher of youth. We can only bow in humility at this visitation of Divine Providence, by which our beloved fellow-worker has been cut down in the midst of his usefulness, and we extend our sympathy to his stricken family.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the society was held at Topeka November 17 and 18, 1882. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: President, A. H. Thompson; Vice Presidents, J. R. Mead, G. E. Patrick; Secretary, E. A. Popenoe; Treasurer, R. J. Brown.

Among the interesting papers read were these: "Coal Fields of Cherokee County, Kan.," by Erasmus Haworth, of Empire City; "Kansas Ethnography," by A. H. Thompson; "Observations on Comet B, 1882," by Prof. H. S. S. Smith, of Lawrence; "Footprints in the Pleistocene," by Maj. Henry Inman; "List of Lepidoptera Taken in Gallinas Cañon," by Prof. F. H. Snow; "A Plea for our Little Birds," by Col. N. S. Goss.

CHURCHES.

The church and the school, twin hand-maids of civilization, came to Kansas together, and began their work among the Indians. From the time when the mission church and the mission school first gave hope and knowledge to their dusky wards to the present, when they stand as the proud foster-mothers of a rich, prosperous and powerful State, they have dwelt side by side, and, hand in hand, carried on their silent but munificent work.

The earliest churches were established among the Indian tribes settled in Kansas long before it was organized as a Territory. For a detailed account of the labors of the devoted missionaries, the reader is referred to the Indian history in another part of this work.

In 1854, when Kansas became a Territory, and white emigrants began to come in for settlements, the churches had already a habitation in the land.

The Methodists had a church at Shawnee Mission, under the charge of Rev. Thomas Johnson, where he had been since 1829; also a thriving church at Wyandotte, which was established soon after the settlement of the Wyandotte tribe on their Kansas reservation, in 1843.

The Baptists had a mission church two miles northwest of the Shawnee Mission, where Rev. Francis Barker and family lived. This mission was established as early as 1831. It was the early Kansas home of Dr. Johnston Lykins, Rev. Robert Simmerwell, Rev. Jotham Meeker (the first Kansas editor) and others. In 1833, the church numbered sixteen members. There was also a church near the Delaware Post Office, under the charge of Rev. John G. Pratt. Still another Baptist Church was located in what is now Mission Township, Shawnee County, under the charge of Rev. John Jackson. This church was first started by Rev. Robert Simmerwell.

The Friends had a school (and wherever three of them are gathered together they have a church) three miles west of Johnson's Mission.

The Presbyterians were established as a denomination at the Iowa and Sac and Fox Mission, at what is now Highland, Doniphan County. Rev. Samuel M. Irvin, who had lived there since 1837, was the resident minister.

The Roman Catholics had two missions. Saint Mary's was located in what is now Mission Township, Shawnee County, with three stations within a radius of twenty miles, on Soldier, Mission and Shunganon Creeks. The Catholic population (mostly Indians) connected with this mission in 1854, was 1,600. Four priests officiated. There was also a Catholic Mission on the Neosho River, in what is now Neosho County, under the charge of Rev. John Schoenmaker.

The following early history of the leading churches of Kansas is copied from the Fourth Annual Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 1875, pages 449, 450, 451. It is doubtless reliable, but far too meagre:

*Presbyterian.**—The date of first missionary work was about 1837, at Highland, by Revs. William Hamilton and S. M. Irvin, and became very general throughout the Territory. Of the whole number of churches now in the State, all but the one at Junction City and the Westminster, of Leavenworth, were organized under the auspices and by the material aid of the missionary organization.

The first church organization (old school) was at or near where the city of Ottawa now stands, about the year 1840; by whom founded does not appear. The second was in Doniphan County, October 21, 1843, under the labor of Rev. William Hamilton and Rev. S. M. Irvin. The first, after the Territorial organization of Kansas was at Leavenworth, January 1, 1856, by Rev. C. D. Martin. The first "New School" organizations were effected under the labors of Rev. James Brownlee, in 1858, at Brownsville, Olathe, Gardner, Black Jack, De Soto, Centropolis and Spring Hill.

Mr. Hill does not give the date of the construction of the first church edifice, but believes the first "New School" church was erected at Auburn, Shawnee County, and the first "Old School" at Leavenworth City.

The denomination now (1875) has 181 organizations, 6,826 members, 82 church edifices, and church property valued at $370,300.

Congregational.†—The first missionary work of this church in Kansas was done by Rev. S. Y. Lum, at Lawrence, in the year 1854, and the first church organization was perfected at that place the same year, and with the same pastor.

The first Congregational Church edifice erected in Kansas was also at Lawrence, in the year 1857.

This denomination now (1875), embraces 121 organizations, with an aggregate membership of 4,458; and has fifty-three church edifices, with church property valued at $256,550.

Baptist.‡—Baptist missionary work was inaugurated by Rev. Mr. Meeker, among the Ottawa Indians, at the date of the first settlement of the tribe within the Territory of Kansas. Mr. Meeker translated and caused to be printed the New Testament Scriptures in the tongue of these Indians. A church organization was perfected, and nine-tenths of the tribe became members thereof. It is a notable fact that at the time white settlers made their appearance in the Territory, seven-eighths of the male members of the Ottawa tribe were professors of religion, and members of the Baptist Church.

The first church of whites was organized in June, 1855, by the Rev. Mr. Hall, with seven members, one of whom was our informant, Mr. Emery. The first church edifice was erected at Atchison, under the Rev. Mr. Alderson—date not given.

The denomination now (1875) has in Kansas 286 organizations, embracing 12,197 members, with sixty-three church edifices, valued at $246,650.

United Presbyterian.§—The first missionary work of this church in Kansas was by Rev. J. N. Smith, at Berea, Franklin County, in April, 1857. He represented the "Associate Church" or "Seceders." In July of the same year the General Assembly of the "Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church" sent the Rev. B. L. Baldridge to missionate in Kansas. His labors were divided between Leavenworth, Geary City, Quindaro and Lawrence.

Rev. J. N. Smith organized a church in Berea in 1857, and the Rev. B. L. Baldridge one at Leavenworth in 1858. The former erected a church edifice in August, 1858, and the latter one in Leavenworth in 1859.

The organizations represented by the two ministers above named, united in May, 1858, and formed what is now known as the "United Presbyterian Church," which has, in Kansas (1875) thirty-nine church organizations, a membership of 1,313, possessing fourteen church buildings, and church property valued at $49,200.

Methodist.‖—Mrs. Armstrong says: "From reliable authority in my possession, I find that the first missionary work done in the Territory of Kansas was on the Kansas River, eight miles from its mouth, in the year 1831, by Rev. Thomas Johnson, then a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first Methodist Episcopal Church organization was perfected at the same place, and by the same pastor, in March, 1832, one Shawnee and one Delaware—a 'head man'—being the first converts. I cannot state the date of the erection of the first church edifice by this denomination. I came to the Territory in 1843, and visited two old church buildings soon after—an old log one, near what is now known as 'White Church,' Wyandotte County, and a frame one, some four or five miles west of the large Manual Labor School, among the Shawnees. It is my belief that the log church was the first Methodist Church built in Kansas, and that it was built under the administration of the Rev. Thomas Johnson."

Mr. Dennison claims the organization of the work with the Delawares, Wyandots and Shawnees, at the date of the first settlement of the tribes within the Territory of Kansas, without naming the workers. Further, that Revs. William Goode, A. Still, James S. Griffing and A. L. Downey were accredited as missionaries among the whites of Kansas in 1854, laboring at Wyandotte, Delaware Mission, Shawnee, Leavenworth, Atchison, Fort Riley, and other places, organizing congregations in that and the following year at the several places of their location, church buildings being commenced at the same time in Leavenworth and Lawrence, the latter being first completed.

This denomination, now (1875) has 621 organizations, 23,696 members, 96 church buildings, and church property valued at $840,400.

*Episcopal.***—First missionary work done in Leavenworth by the Rev. Hiram Stone, in 1856. The first parish was organized under the name of St. Paul's Church, at Leavenworth, by the Rev. Hiram Stone, December 10, 1856. The first edifice, St. Paul's Church, at Leavenworth, was completed and consecrated by Bishop Kemper, December 7, 1858.

Present (1875) condition of the church in Kansas: 34 organizations, 1,196 members, 22 church edifices, and church property valued at $173,000.

Catholic.—The first missionary work of this church was performed by Father Quickenborn, Superior of the Jesuit house of Florissant, among the Osage Indians, in 1827, near the present site of Osage Mission in Labette County. Missionary work was commenced about the same date among the Pottawatomie Indians. The first organized Catholic congregation of whites was in Leavenworth City, on the 15th of August, 1855. On that occasion the Rt. Rev. Bishop Miege said mass and preached to a congregation of only nine persons.

The first church buildings erected were by Father Odin, at the Osage Mission, and Father Felix Verreydt, at the Pottawatomie Station, both in 1829. They were mere huts, and have long since gone out of existence. The first church building for the use of a white congregation, was erected in 1855, at Leavenworth City, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Miege.

Bishop Miege was consecrated Bishop March 25, 1851, and was a missionary bishop among the Indians. Under his guidance and leadership, the church has grown and expanded to its present condition, embracing (in 1875) 202 organizations, with an aggregate membership of 37,108,* and possessing 165 church buildings, amounting in value to the sum of $408,300.

In 1878, a summary of the church statistics of Kansas was as follows:

DENOMINATION.	Church Organizations.	Membership.	Church Edifices.	Value of Church Property.
Baptist	334	16,083	60	$252,700
Congregational	157	5,620	50	271,800
Episcopal	36	1,359	22	132,000
Lutheran	56	4,500	33	74,000
Methodist Episcopal	1,018	33,767	152	481,268
Presbyterian	229	8,961	90	409,900
United Presbyterian	43	1,409	15	50,100
Roman Catholic	223	63,510*	111	325,700
Universalist†	16	354	4	29,000

* The enumeration includes all children of Catholic parents.
† The report is for 1876. No report was made in 1878.

In 1880, a summary of the church statistics of Kansas was as follows:

DENOMINATION.	Church Organizations.	Membership.	Church Edifices.	Value of Church Property.
African Methodist Episcopal	36	2,339	37	$ 33,410
Baptist	328	21,027	118	290,125
Christian	270	18,579	54	88,400
Congregational	194	6,887	76	340,500
Episcopal	56	1,559	29	123,650
Lutheran	100	6,577	40	94,800
Methodist Episcopal	968	39,633	33	567,085
Presbyterian	274	11,317	128	447,450
United Presbyterian	48	2,196	31	73,000
Roman Catholic	233	68,200	124	410,400
Universalist	14	381	....	1,000

The church summary of 1882, in the State census report of the State Board of Agriculture, is as follows:

DENOMINATIONS.	NO. OF ORGANIZATIONS.	MEMBERSHIP.	EDIFICES.	VALUATION.
African Methodist Episcopal	49	2,518	46	$ 69,175 00
Baptist	423	16,752	116	290,075 00
Church of Christ	282	20,502	81	130,025 00
Congregational	199	7,411	87	383,075 00
Episcopal	63	1,656	34	184,050 00
Friends	43	4,774	26	43,700 00
German Methodist	22	922	7	24,400 00
Hebrew	2	85	1	8,000 00
Lutheran	85	6,179	45	173,300 00
Methodist Episcopal	380	40,800	294	754,435 00
Presbyterian	300	12,354	140	490,300 00
Roman Catholic	234	73,100	127	301,100 00
United Presbyterian	47	2,101	25	45,400 00
Universalist	17	473	2	3,000 00
Total	2,155	189,629	1,034	$2,892,885 00

The histories of the various religious organizations of the State are given fully and in detail in the county histories which form a part of this work.

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*By Rev. T. Hill, D. D.
†By Rev. P. McVickar, D. D.
‡By Hon. James S. Emery.
§By Rev. B. L. Baldridge.
‖By Mrs. Lucy Armstrong and Rev. Joseph Dennison.
**By Rt. Rev. Thomas H. Vail.

*By the usage of this church, all minor children of parents recognized as members are counted as members of the church also, and are embraced in this enumeration.

KANSAS JOURNALISM.

The press is the great popular educator of the State. It is also the truest and most comprehensive index of the character and intelligence of its people. The mental force, the intellectual culture, the religious, political and ethical sentiments—are unerringly indicated in the number, character and ability of the literary publications supported. By this test Kansas stands, and has ever stood, as the peer of the most intelligent States of the Union. The detailed history of nearly every newspaper or other journal ever published in Kansas, appears in the histories of the various counties where they were issued.

The first Kansas paper—it could hardly be called a newspaper—was published March 1, 1835. Its name was the *Shau-wau-nowe Kesauthwau* (*Shawanoe Sun*). It was published by Rev. Jotham Meeker, in the Shawnee language, and printed on a hand-press which he brought into the Territory in 1833. He had, prior to the issue of his paper, printed several books in the Shawnee language. The type used was such as to express phonetically the sounds of the words. Under the system, the Indians learned readily to read the books printed, and, before the issue of the paper, had become quite a reading community. Thus Mr. Meeker did what no other Kansas publisher ever had occasion to do. He taught his subscribers to read, before he printed his paper. Dr. Johnston Lykins was the associate editor, and the printing of the paper was done by Messrs. Meeker & Lykins, until May, 1837, at which time Mr. J. G. Pratt arrived and took charge of the printing office. How long the *Shawanoe Sun* continued to be published is not known. The printing-press was removed to the Ottawa Mission farm some time during the summer of 1837. It was probably not published later than that date.

Newspapers appeared in this Territory as soon after the advent of white settlers as a press and type could be obtained. Some of the first numbers of the early papers were printed in the Eastern States, the editorial matter being written, and the local news compiled in the Territory.

The first newspaper issued was the *Kansas Weekly Herald*.* The first number was set up and printed under an elm tree, near what is now the corner of Cherokee street, Leavenworth. The first number was issued September 15, 1854. This paper was pro-slavery in sentiment. It was projected by William H. Adams and William H. Osborn. They had not sufficient funds to start the enterprise, so Lucian J. Eastin furnished the necessary capital, and, in connection with Mr. Adams, under the firm name of Eastin & Adams, published the first newspaper issued in Kansas Territory. Mr. Eastin was the editor.

The second paper published in the Territory was a vigorous Free-State paper—the *Kansas Pioneer*. Its first issue is dated October 15, 1854. It hailed from Lawrence, Kan., although the first number was printed in Ohio. Its projectors and editors were John Speer and Joseph L. Speer. The second issue did not appear until the first week of January, 1855, at which time the proprietorship was the same as above stated. The name, however, was changed to the *Kansas Tribune*,† under which name it became widely known as one of the boldest Free-State papers in the Territory during the troublous times of 1855 and 1856.

The change in the name first adopted for their paper was occasioned by the appearance, during the interval between the issue of the first and second number, of the Kickapoo *Pioneer*. It was a pronounced Pro-slavery Democratic paper. The first number appeared in November, 1854. It was published and edited by A. B. Hazzard, flourished as flourished the cause it advocated, and went down with it, after a vigorous fight of three years.

The *Kansas Herald of Freedom* first appeared under date of October 21, 1854. It was printed at Conneautville, Crawford Co., Penn., where G. W. Brown, its editor, had formerly published a paper. It was issued from Wakarusa, Kan. The second number was issued from Lawrence, Kan., January 6, 1855. The paper was unmistakably Free-state in its utterances, but was more conservative than some of its contemporaries.

The *Squatter Sovereign*, a most rabid Pro-slavery paper, was started in Atchison, February 3, 1855, by Robert S. Kelley and John H. Stringfellow. Kelley & Stringfellow were the publishers, and John H. Stringfellow the editor. It remained the sturdy champion of border-ruffian rule up to 1857, when the office was sold to John A. Martin. Its name was changed to the *Champion*, and, under the editorial management of Robert McBratney and Frank G. Adams, it became a Free-State paper of pronounced type.

In January or February, 1855, the *Free State* was issued in Lawrence, by Robert G. Elliott and Josiah Miller. It was, as its name implied, a Free-State paper.

The six newspapers above named were the only papers published in Kansas prior to the spring of 1855. The increase of journalism since then, and up to the close of 1882, is shown below from statistics preserved in Wilder's Annals, and in the reports of the State Board of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Kansas Historical Society.

The following is a list of the newspapers published in the Territory December 1, 1857, with their political standing:

Pro-slavery—The *Herald* and the *Journal*, Leavenworth; *Pioneer*, Kickapoo; *Constitutionalist*, Doniphan. Democratic—*National Democrat*, Lecompton; *Citizen*, Wyandotte. Whig—*Young America*, Leavenworth. Neutral—*Advertiser*, Elwood; *Gazette*, Sumner. Free-State—*Herald of Freedom* and the *Republican*, Lawrence; *Squatter Sovereign* (formerly Pro-slavery), *Zeitung*, Atchison; *Tribune*, Topeka; *Times*, Leavenworth; *Leader*, Centropolis; *Chindowan*, Quindaro; *News*, Emporia; *Kansas Chief*, White Cloud; *Era*, Geary City.

The following papers had suspended at that date:

Pro-slavery—*Union*, Lecompton; and *Note Book*, Tecumseh. Free-State—the *Freeman* and the *Journal*, Topeka; *Journal*, Ottumwa; *Free-State*, Delaware; *Freeman's Champion*, Prairie City; *Register*, Wyandotte.

November 27, 1858, there were twenty newspapers in the Territory. Lawrence had 2; Lecompton, 1; Topeka, 1; Emporia, 1; Junction City, 1; Wyandotte, 2; Leavenworth, 5; Atchison, 2; Palermo, 1; Troy, 1; White Cloud, 1; Elwood, 1; Fort Scott, 1.

February 1, 1868, there were eleven daily and fifty weekly papers in the State.

July, 1869, the following list of newspapers published in Kansas, appeared in a Gazetteer and Directory of the State, published by Blackburn & Co., Lawrence:

PLACE.	NAME OF PAPER.	ISSUE.	PUBLISHER OR PROP'R.
Abilene	Chronicle	Weekly	V. P. Wilson.
Alma	Herald	Weekly	Sellers & Fairfield.
Altoona	Union	Weekly	Bowser & Brown.
Atchison	Champion and Press.	Daily and Weekly	John A. Martin.
Atchison	Patriot	Daily and Weekly	Nelson Abbott.
Baxter Springs	Sentinel	Weekly	Lyons & Coulter.
Burlingame	Chronicle	Weekly	M. Marshall Murdock.
Burlington	Patriot	Weekly	A. D. Brown.
Chetopa	Advance	Weekly	Horner & Fitch.
Columbus	Workingman's Jour.	Weekly	Printing Company.
Council Grove	Advertiser	Weekly	Wallace H. Johnson.
Cottonwood Falls	Banner	Weekly	Frank E. Smith.
Detroit	Western News	Weekly	A. W. Robinson.
ElDorado	Walnut Valley Times	Weekly	Murdock & Danford.
Emporia	News	Weekly	Stotler & Williams.
Emporia	Tribune	Weekly	Main & Nixon.
Erie	Dispatch	Weekly	Kimball & Benton.
Eureka	Herald	Weekly	S. G. Mead.
Frankfort	Our New Home	Weekly	J. Anderson.
Fort Scott	Monitor	Daily and Weekly	George A. Crawford.
Fort Scott	Post	Daily and Weekly	Schiller & Herrington.
Fredonia	Courier	Weekly	J. R. Jennings.
Garnett	Plaindealer	Weekly	D. E. Olney.
Girard	Press	Weekly	Warner & Wasser.
Hiawatha	Sentinel	Weekly	David Downer.
Holton	Press	Weekly	A. W. Moore.
Humboldt	Union	Weekly	W. T. McElroy.
Independence	Pioneer	Weekly	E. R. Trask.
Irving	Recorder	Weekly	Crowther & Smith.
Junction City	Union	Weekly	George W. Martin.
Lawrence	Republican Journal Western Home Jour.	Daily Weekly	Kalloch, Thacher & Reynolds.
Lawrence	Kansas Tribune.	Daily and Weekly	John Speer.
Leavenworth	Bulletin	Daily and Weekly	William S. Burke.
Leavenworth	Commercial	Daily and Weekly	Prescott & Hume.
Leavenworth	Evening Call	Daily	J. Clarke & Co.
Leavenworth	Freie Presse	Daily	J. M. Haeberlin.
Leavenworth	Kansas Farmer	Monthly	George T. Anthony.
Leavenworth	Times & Conservative	Daily and Weekly	Wilder & Sleeper.
Louisville	Gazette	Weekly	P. McClosky.
Lyndon	Signal	Weekly	Leslie J. Perry & Co.
Manhattan	Standard	Weekly	L. R. Elliott.
Medina	New Era	Weekly	Solomon Weaver.
Mound City	Sentinel	Weekly	Nat. G. Barter.
Neosho Falls	Democrat	Weekly	J. B. Boyle.
Netawaka	Herald	Weekly	Frank H. Stout.
Olathe	Mirror	Weekly	McKee & Dempsey.
Olathe	News Letter	Weekly	J. A. & H. F. Canutt.
Osage Mission	Journal	Weekly	J. H. Scott.
Oskaloosa	Independent	Weekly	J. W. Roberts.
Oskaloosa	Statesman	Weekly	Ben. R. Wilson.
Oswego	Register	Weekly	E. R. Trask.
Ottawa	Journal	Weekly	Patterson & Hand.
Paola	Advertiser	Weekly	W. M. Mitchell.
Paola	Republican	Weekly	Basil M. Simpson.
Pleasanton	Press	Weekly	Lewis & Winfree.
Salina	Herald	Weekly	B. J. F. Hanna.
Seneca	Independent Press	Weekly	G. W. Collings.
Seneca	Courier	Weekly	John P. Cone.
Topeka	Advertiser	Monthly	Mills & Smith.
Topeka	Commonwealth	Daily and Weekly	Prouty, Davis & Crane.
Topeka	State Record	Daily and Weekly	Baker & King.
Troy	Republican	Weekly	C. G. Bridges.
Wamego	Valley	Weekly	T. W. Lowe & Co.
Washington	Observer	Weekly	J. J. Tallman.
Waterville	Telegraph	Weekly	Frank A. Root.
Wathena	Reporter	Weekly	Drenning & Holt.
White Cloud	Chief	Weekly	Sol. Miller.
Wyandotte	Gazette	Weekly	F. A. Kessler.

January 1, 1874, there were 148 newspapers published in the State, representing the following counties: Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Cherokee, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Cowley, Crawford, Davis, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Ellis, Ellsworth, Ford, Franklin, Greenwood, Harvey, Howard, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Labette, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Linn, Lyon, Marion, Marshall, McPherson, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morris, Nemaha, Neosho, Osage, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Russell, Saline, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Smith, Sumner, Wabaunsee, Washington, Wilson, Woodson and Wyandotte.

January 1, 1876, there were published in Kansas 194 newspapers and periodicals: 12 daily and weekly, 174 weekly, 1 semi-monthly and 7 monthly. They were distributed by counties as follows: Allen, 3; Anderson, 2; Atchison, 3; Barton, 3; Bourbon, 5; Brown, 2; Butler, 3; Chautauqua, 2; Chase, 2; Cherokee, 4; Clay, 1; Cloud, 2; Coffey, 3; Cowley, 3; Crawford, 3; Davis, 2; Dickinson, 2; Doniphan, 1; Douglas, 5; Edwards, 2; Elk, 3; Ellis, 3; Ellsworth, 1; Ford, 2; Franklin, 2; Greenwood, 3; Harvey, 3; Jackson, 2; Jefferson, 4; Jewell, 2; Johnson, 3; Labette, 7; Leavenworth, 6; Lincoln, 1; Linn, 3; Lyon, 4; Marion, 4; Marshall, 5; McPherson, 1; Miami, 3; Mitchell, 3; Montgomery, 4; Morris, 2; Nemaha, 3; Neosho, 4; Norton, 1; Osage, 8; Osborne, 1; Ottawa, 5; Pawnee, 1; Phillips, 2; Pottawatomie, 4; Pratt, 1; Reno, 3; Republic, 2; Rice, 2; Riley, 4; Rooks, 1; Rush, 1; Russell, 1; Saline, 3; Sedgwick, 4; Shawnee, 8; Smith, 1; Sumner, 3; Wabaunsee, 2; Washington, 2; Wilson, 3; Woodson, 3; Wyandotte, 2.

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*For full history, see Leavenworth County.

†See more detailed mention of this paper in the histories of Shawnee and Douglas Counties.

January 1, 1878, there were published in Kansas 237 newspapers and periodicals: 15 daily and weekly, 210 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, 11 monthly. They were distributed in the various counties as follows: Allen, 3; Anderson, 2; Atchison, 6; Barton, 5; Barber, 1; Bourbon, 6; Brown, 3; Butler, 3; Chautauqua, 3; Chase, 2; Cherokee, 5; Clay, 1; Cloud, 3; Coffey, 2; Cowley, 3; Crawford, 4; Davis, 3; Dickinson, 2; Doniphan, 3; Douglas, 6; Edwards, 3; Elk, 3; Ellis, 3; Ellsworth, 2; Ford, 3; Franklin, 3; Greenwood, 2; Harvey, 4; Harper, 2; Jackson, 2; Jefferson, 4; Jewell, 2; Johnson, 5; Kingman, 1; Labette, 7; Leavenworth, 9; Lincoln, 1; Linn, 4; Lyon, 5; Marion, 3; Marshall, 5; McPherson, 2; Miami, 3; Mitchell, 5; Montgomery, 4; Morris, 2; Nemaha, 3; Neosho, 4; Norton, 2; Osage, 3; Osborne, 1; Ottawa, 3; Pawnee, 3; Phillips, 5; Pottawatomie, 4; Pratt, 1; Reno, 3; Republic, 2; Rice, 3; Riley, 4; Rooks, 1; Rush, 2; Russell, 1; Saline, 5; Sedgwick, 3; Shawnee, 11; Smith, 1; Sumner, 2; Wabaunsee, 2; Washington, 4; Wilson, 3; Woodson, 3; Wyandotte, 3.

January 1, 1880, the number of newspapers and periodicals published in the State was 327: one daily, 14 daily and weekly, 300 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, 11 monthly. They were distributed in the counties as follows: Allen, 3; Anderson, 3; Atchison, 8; Barbour, 2; Barton, 4; Bourbon, 5; Brown, 2; Butler, 7; Chase, 3; Chautauqua, 2; Cherokee, 8; Clay, 5; Cloud, 5; Coffey, 3; Cowley, 7; Crawford, 4; Davis, 2; Dickinson, 4; Doniphan, 3; Decatur, 1; Douglas, 7; Edwards, 2; Elk, 6; Ellis, 3; Ellsworth, 2; Foote, 2; Ford, 2; Franklin, 4; Gove, 2; Graham, 3; Greenwood, 4; Harper, 3; Harvey, 5; Hodgeman, 1; Jackson, 2; Jefferson, 6; Jewell, 5; Johnson, 4; Kingman, 1; Labette, 6; Lane, 1; Leavenworth, 9; Lincoln, 2; Linn, 3; Lyon, 6; McPherson, 5; Marion, 5; Marshall, 5; Meade, 1; Miami, 5; Mitchell, 6; Montgomery, 5; Morris, 3; Nemaha, 4; Neosho, 6; Ness, 1; Norton, 2; Osage, 4; Osborne, 4; Ottawa, 5; Pawnee, 2; Phillips, 4; Pottawatomie, 5; Rawlins, 1; Reno, 4; Republic, 2; Rice, 8; Riley, 6; Rooks, 2; Rush, 2; Russell, 3; Saline, 5; Sedgwick, 4; Shawnee, 16; Smith, 3; Stafford, 2; Sumner, 8; Trego, 2; Wabaunsee, 2; Washington, 4; Wilson, 2; Woodson, 2; Wyandotte, 5.

January 1, 1882, 372 newspapers and periodicals were published in Kansas—28 dailies, 318 weeklies, 20 monthlies, 4 semi-monthlies and 2 quarterlies. The list, with place of publication, names of proprietors, and character, is as follows:

Allen County.—Humboldt Union, Republican, W. T. McElroy, publisher; Inter-State, Democratic, B. F. Burd, publisher; Independent Press, neutral, Henry D. Smith, editor, Walter E. Smith, publisher, Humboldt. Iola Register, Republican, Scott Bros. & Rohrer, publishers, Charles F. Scott, A. C. Scott and E. E. Rohrer, Iola.

Anderson County.—Garnett Plaindealer, Republican, Sol Kauffman and Howard M. Brooke, proprietors; Garnett Weekly Journal, Greenback, Dr. George W. Cooper, editor and proprietor, Garnett. Greeley News, Independent, S. W. & J. H. Gilkey, publishers and proprietors, Greeley. Colony Free Press, Independent, J. J. Burke, editor and proprietor, Colony.

Atchison County.—Atchison Champion (daily and weekly), Republican, John A. Martin, editor and proprietor, Noble L. Prentis, associate editor; Atchison Patriot (daily and weekly) Democratic, H. Clay Park and Thomas Stivers, editors and proprietors; Atchison Globe (daily and weekly), Independent, Howe & Co., publishers (Edgar W. Howe and James Howe); Sunday Call, neutral, Herman J. Rodman, editor and proprietor; Kansas Staats-Anzeiger (German), Republican, John Hoenscheidt, editor, Atchison.

Barber County.—Medicine Lodge Cresset, Republican, T. A. M'Neal and L. M. Axline, editors, publishers and proprietors; Barber County Index, Democratic, by the Index Printing Co., E. W. Payne, proprietor, Medicine Lodge.

Barton County.—Great Bend Register, Republican, A. J. Hoisington, editor and proprietor; Inland Tribune, Republican, C. P. Townsley, editor and proprietor, Great Bend. Ellinwood Express, Republican, Thomas L. Powers, editor and manager, Ellinwood.

Bourbon County.—Fort Scott Monitor (daily and weekly), Republican, John H. Rice & Sons, publishers (John H., William M., R. P. and H. V. Rice); Evening Herald (daily), and Herald and Record (weekly), Democratic, S. A. Day, editor and proprietor; Kansas Medical Index (monthly), medical, F. F. Dickman and W. C. Boteler, editors, Fort Scott.

Brown County.—Hiawatha World, Republican, D. Webster Wilder, editor, John B. Campbell, manager, the World Printing Co., publishers; Weekly Kansas Herald, Republican, S. L. Roberts, editor, T. L. Brundage, business manager; Weekly Messenger, Republican, Wharton Bros., publishers, (S. R. and J. M. Wharton), Hiawatha.

Butler County.—Walnut Valley Times, Republican, Alvah Shelden, editor and proprietor; El Dorado Press, Republican, J. M. Satterthwaite, editor and publisher; Butler County Democrat, Democratic, T. P. Gwinn and M. Fulton, editors, El Dorado. Southern Kansas Gazette, Republican, C. H. Kurtz, editor and publisher; Augusta Republican, Republican, U. A. Albin, editor and proprietor, Augusta. Douglas Index, Republican, J. B. Ives, editor and proprietor, Douglas. Leon Indicator, Republican, C. R. Noe, editor, publisher and proprietor, Leon.

Chase County.—Chase County Leader, Republican, William A. Morgan, publisher; Chase County Courant, Democratic, W. E. Timmons, editor and publisher, Cottonwood Falls. Strong City Independent, Greenback, R. M. Watson, editor and proprietor, Strong City.

Chautauqua County.—Chautauqua Journal, Republican, Robert H. Turner, publisher, R. S. Turner, editor; Sedan Times, Republican, R. G. Ward, editor, Sedan. Chautauqua Springs Spy, Independent, L. G. B. McPheron, editor, publisher and proprietor, Chautauqua Springs.

Cherokee County.—Columbus Courier (daily and weekly), Republican, S. O. McDowell, editor and proprietor; Times, Greenback, S. S. Butler, editor, Times Company, publishers; Border Star, Democratic, Harry C. Jones, publisher and proprietor; Kansas Bee-keeper (semi-monthly), H. Scovell, editor; Weekly News, Greenback, J. F. McDowell, editor and proprietor, Columbus. Baxter Springs News, neutral, M. H. Gardner, editor and publisher, Baxter Springs. Short Creek Republican, Republican, L. C. Weldy, editor and proprietor, Galena. Western Friend (monthly), religious, Cyrus W. Harvey, editor, Chilon H. Carter, publisher, Quakervale. Lea's Columbus Advocate, Republican, A. T. Lea, editor; Refugees' Star of Hope (monthly), educational, S. W. Winn, editor, L. M. Pickering, assistant editor, Columbus.

Clay County.—Dispatch, Republican, Wirt W. Walton and D. A. Valentine; Times, Independent, the Times Printing Co., publishers, A. L. Runyan, Secretary, and J. P. Campbell, printer and local editor; Cresset, Greenback, J. A. Jordan & Co., editors and proprietors; Kansas Baptist (monthly), religious, Rev. L. H. Holt, editor and proprietor, Clay Center.

Cloud County.—Concordia Empire, Republican, Charles J. English, editor, publisher and proprietor; Concordia Weekly Republican, Republican, L. G. Hull & Co., editors and proprietors; Kansas Blade, Liberal, J. M. Hagaman and J. E. Hagaman, editors and proprietors; Cloud County Critic, Independent (prohibition), Thomas Owen and F. Prince, editors, publishers and proprietors, Concordia. Clyde Herald, Republican, J. S. Paradis, editor and publisher, Clyde. Cloud County Kansan, Republican, Asa P. Wilbur, editor and business manager, Jamestown.

Coffey County.—Burlington Patriot (daily and weekly), Republican, A. D. Brown, editor; Burlington Independent, Democratic, John E. Watrous, publisher; Burlington Republican, Republican, W. S. Hebron, editor, Burlington. LeRoy Reporter, Independent, Frank Fockele, publisher; District Emporia Herald (quarterly), religious, Rev. H. J. Walker, editor and publisher, LeRoy.

Cowley County.—Winfield Courier, Republican, D. A. Millington, editor, Ed. P. Greer, local editor; Cowley County Telegram, Democratic, C. C. Black and George C. Rembaugh, editors and publishers, Winfield. Arkansas City Traveler, Republican, H. P. Standley, editor, H. P. Standley and C. L. Swartz, publishers; Arkansas Valley Democrat, Democratic, C. M. McIntire, publisher, T. McIntire, editor, Arkansas City; Burden Enterprise, Republican, E. A. Henthorne and A. J. Henthorne, editors, publishers and proprietors, Burden. Cambridge News, Independent, Sherman & Hicks, editors and proprietors, Cambridge.

Crawford County.—Kansas Workman (monthly), organ of A. O. U. W., A. P. Riddle, editor; Girard Press, Republican, E. A. Wasser and A. P. Riddle, editors and proprietors; Girard Herald, Democratic, D. L. Grace, editor and proprietor, Girard. Cherokee Sentinel, Republican, Charles M. Lucas, editor and publisher, Cherokee. Smelter, Republican, Fay G. Flint and Dudley C. Flint, publishers and proprietors, Pittsburg; Walnut Journal, Independent, E. O. Green and W. M. Holeman, publishers, Walnut. Arcadia Reporter, neutral, O. Dieffenbach, editor, publisher and proprietor, Arcadia. McCune Times, Republican, W. W. Liggett, editor and publisher, McCune. Hepler Leader, Independent, W. D. Wright, editor and publisher, Hepler. Walnut Herald, John Scurry, editor and proprietor, Walnut.

Davis County.—Junction City Union, Republican, George W. Martin, editor and proprietor; Junction City Tribune, Greenback, John Davis & Sons, editors and proprietors; Davis County Republican, Republican, J. H. Franklin, editor and proprietor, Junction City.

Decatur County,—Oberlin Herald, Republican, W. D. Street, proprietor, Oberlin.

Dickinson County.—Abilene Gazette, Republican, V. P. Wilson & Sons, editors, publishers and proprietors (V. P., John W. and T. B. Wilson); Dickinson County Chronicle, Republican, J. W. Hart, publisher, Abilene. Solomon Sentinel, Independent, J. Claude Hill, editor and publisher, Solomon City. Enterprise Register, Republican, J. H. Brady, editor, Enterprise Publishing Co., proprietors, Enterprise.

Doniphan County.—Weekly Kansas Chief, Republican, Sol. Miller, editor, publisher and proprietor, Troy. White Cloud Review, Republican, J. M. Beidelman, publisher, White Cloud. The Severance Enterprise, H. H. Brookes, editor and proprietor, Severance.

Douglas County.—Lawrence Daily Journal, and the Western Home Journal (weekly), Republican, William M. Thacher and Frank L. Webster, publishers; Tribune, Republican, G. F. Kimball, publisher; The Spirit of Kansas, agricultural, Hoffman Bros. (S. C. Hoffman and L. A. Hoffman); Kansas Gazette, Democratic, Osbun Shannon, editor and publisher; Useful Worker (monthly), Hugh Cameron, editor, Grange Grove Co., publishers; University Courier (semi-monthly), collegiate, Edmond Butler and B. K. Bruce, business managers; Kansas Review (monthly), by the Review Company of Kansas University, F. D. Hutchings and E. F. Caldwell, managers; Die Germania (German), Gottlieb Oehrle, publisher, Lawrence.

Edwards County.—Kinsley Republican-Graphic, Republican, C. C. Sellers, editor, L. A. Lauber, local editor, C. C. Moore, business manager, Kinsley.

Elk County.—Howard Courant, Republican, Adrian Reynolds, editor, Reynolds & Thompsons, publishers and proprietors; Howard Journal, Democratic, J. R. Hall, editor and publisher, Howard. Cana Valley Herald, Republican, A. M. Crotsley, publisher, Grenola. Longton Times, Independent, Flory Bros., publishers (Frederick Flory and George M. Flory), Longton. Moline Mercury, Independent, J. B. Cooper, publisher, Moline.

Ellis County.—Star-Sentinel, Republican, J. H. Downing, editor, publisher and proprietor; German-American Advocate, Independent, Charles Miller, publisher, Hays City. Ellis Headlight, Republican, W. F. Jaques, editor, Thomas S. Hain, business manager, Ellis.

Ellsworth County.—Ellsworth Reporter, Republican, W. A. Gebhardt & George Huycke, publishers; Rural West, agricultural, W. E. Fosnot, proprietor, Ellsworth. The Wilson Echo, Independent, S. A. Coover, editor and proprietor, Wilson. Cain City News, Independent, Dr. B. Grant Jefferis, editor, Henry Trump, publisher and proprietor, Cain City.

Ford County.—Dodge City Times, Republican, Nicholas B. Klaine, editor and publisher; Ford County Globe, Republican, D. M. Frost, editor and proprietor, Dodge City.

Franklin County.—Ottawa Republican (daily and weekly), Republican, Amasa T. Sharpe, editor and proprietor; Ottawa Journal and Triumph, Greenback, E. H. Snow, editor and publisher; Queen City Herald, Democratic, Kessler & McAllister, editors and proprietors; Ottawa Leader, Republican, J. W. Ozias, Ottawa. Weekly Gazette, neutral, Frank Bennett, editor and publisher, Williamsburg. Lane Advance, Republican, Horace J. Newberry, editor, publisher and proprietor, Lane. Wellsville Transcript, neutral, L. A. Sheward, proprietor, Wellsville.

Graham County.—Times, Greenback, Benjamin B. F. Graves, editor and publisher; Millbrook Herald, Republican, John H. Currie, editor, and N. C. Terrell, proprietor, Millbrook.

Greenwood County.—Eureka Herald, Republican, H. C. Rizer, editor, publisher and proprietor; Greenwood County Republican, Republican, Republican Publishing Co., publishers, W. E. Doud, editor; Greenwood County Democrat, Democratic, G. C. Rogers, editor, Eureka. Madison News, Republican, W. O. Lunsford, editor and proprietor, Madison. Severy Pioneer, Republican, Millard F. Gibson, editor and publisher, Severy. Fall River Times, Independent, J. A. Somerby, editor and publisher, Fall River.

Harper County.—Anthony Journal, Republican, Fletcher Meridith, proprietor; Anthony Republican; Republican, A. S. Lindsay, Anthony. Harper County Times, Republican, Graham Bros., proprietors (W. O. & J. O. Graham); Harper Sentinel, Republican, O. O. Leabhart, editor and proprietor, Harper. Danville Argus, Democratic, J. R. Horn, proprietor, Danville.

Harvey County.—Newton Republican, Republican, Allen B. Lemmon, editor and proprietor; Newton Kansan, Republican, H. C. Ashbaugh, editor and proprietor, Newton. Burrton Monitor, Republican, Miles Taylor, editor and publisher, Burrton. Sedgwick Jayhawker, Independent, Mark F. Hobson, editor and publisher, Sedgwick City. Halstead Independent, Republican, M. V. Sweesy, editor and publisher, Halstead.

Hodgeman County.—Jetmore Reveille, Republican, W. S. Kenyon, editor and proprietor, Jetmore.

Jackson County.—Holton Recorder, Republican, M. M. Beck, editor; Holton Signal, Democratic, W. W. Sargent, editor and proprietor; Normal Advocate (quarterly), in the interest of Campbell University, J. H. Lambert, editor, Holton.

Jefferson County.—Oskaloosa Independent, Republican, F. H. Roberts, editor; Oskaloosa Weekly Sickle, Democratic, B. R. Wilson, editor and proprietor, Oskaloosa. Valley Falls New Era, Republican, G. D. Ingersoll, editor and proprietor; Valley Falls Register, Democratic, T. W. Gardiner; Kansas Liberal (semi-monthly), liberal, M. Harmon and E. C. Walker, editors and publishers, Valley Falls. Winchester Argus, Republican, Lon W. Robinson, editor and publisher, Winchester.

Jewell County.—Jewell County Monitor, Republican, Vaughn Bros., editors (R. F. Vaughn and C. S. Vaughn); Jewell County Review, Greenback, M. Winsor, editor and publisher; Kansas Jewellite, Republican, E. P. Worcester, proprietor, Mankato. Jewell County Republican, Republican, J. D. Woodward and Benjamin Musser, editors and proprietors, Jewell City. Burr Oak Reveille, Greenback, William E. Bush and O. C. Emery, editors; Burr Oak Herald, Republican, J. K. McLain, editor and proprietor, Burr Oak.

Johnson County.—Olathe Mirror-Gazette, Republican, J. S. Soule, editor, publisher and proprietor; Kansas Patron and Farmer, agricultural, D. L. Hoffman, editor and manager, Johnson County Publishing Association, publishers; Johnson County Democrat, Democratic, W. C. Paul, publisher, Olathe.

Kearney County.—Lakin Herald, Republican, Joseph Dillon, publisher, Lakin.

Kingman County.—Kingman County Citizen, Republican, George E. Filley and Frank A. Capps, editors and publishers; Kingman County Republican, Republican, E. H. Farnsworth, editor and proprietor, Kingman.

Labette County.—Oswego Independent (daily and weekly), Republican, J. S. Waters and J. E. Bryan, editors, Mrs. Mary McGill, proprietress; Oswego Republican (daily and weekly), Republican, I. W. Patrick, editor and proprietor; Labette County Democrat, Democratic, George F. King, publisher, Oswego. Parsons Eclipse (daily and weekly), independent, J. B. Lamb & Son, editors and proprietors; The Parsons Sun, Republican, H. H. Lusk, Parsons. Chetopa Advance, Republican, J. M. Cavaness, editor, Chetopa. Mound Valley Herald, independent, C. Len Albin, editor, Mound Valley.

Leavenworth County.—Leavenworth Times (daily and weekly), Republican, Col. D. R. Anthony, editor and proprietor; Leavenworth Press (daily and weekly), Republican, M. W. Reynolds, editor, H. M. Aller, proprietor; Leavenworth Evening Standard (daily), and the Democratic Standard (weekly), Democratic, Henry C. Burnett, editor, Charles Tillotson, business manager, Burnett and Tillotson, publishers and proprietors; Kansas Freie Presse (daily and weekly, German), Republican, Chris. Schubert, editor and proprietor; Workingman's Friend, National Labor Party, James W. Remington, publisher; Home Record (monthly), published by board of managers of the "Home for the Friendless," Mrs. C. H. Cushing, editor; Orphan's Friend (monthly), J. B. McCleery, editor, Mrs. DeForest Fairchild, associate editor, Mrs. Thomas Carney, business manager; G. A. R. (monthly), by the G. A. R. Publishing Company, J. C. Walkinshaw, editor; Monthly Visitor, religious, by the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Publishing Company, E. M. Johnson, general manager, Leavenworth and Olathe; Tonganoxie Mirror, Republican, George R. Broadbere, editor, H. W. Rice, publisher and proprietor, Tonganoxie.

Lincoln County.—Saline Valley Register, independent, George W. Anderson, editor and publisher; Beacon of Lincoln County, Republican, W. S. and Anna C. Wait, editors and publishers, Lincoln Center.

Linn County.—LaCygne Weekly Journal, Republican, J. P. Kenea & Ed. C. Lane, publishers, LaCygne. Pleasanton Observer, Republican, D. S. & H. L. Capell, editors and proprietors; Pleasanton Herald, Greenback, W. S. Platt, editor, Pleasanton. Linn County Clarion, Republican, R. B. Bryan, editor and proprietor, Mound City. Blue Mound Independent, independent, A. C. Harding, editor, publisher and proprietor, Blue Mound.

Lyon County.—Emporia News (daily and weekly), Republican, published by the News Company (Jacob Stotler, Alexander Butts and Frank P. MacLennan); Emporia Republican (daily and weekly), Republican, C. V. Eskridge, editor and proprietor; Emporia Democrat, Democratic, J. M. McCown, editor and proprietor; Normal Cabinet (monthly), by pupils of State Normal School, George B. Gallagher, editor-in-chief, Emporia. Hartford Call, Republican, W. J. Means, publisher, Hartford.

McPherson County.—McPherson Republican, Republican, S. G. Mead, editor, Mead & Conklin, proprietors and publishers; McPherson Freeman, Republican, H. B. Kelley, editor and proprietor; McPherson Independent, independent, G. W. McClintick, editor and proprietor, McPherson. Lindsborg Localist, Republican, John McPhail, editor, Dursley Sargent, publisher; Smoky Valley News, Republican, A. Ringwald, editor and proprietor; Kansas-Posten (Swedish), Republican, J. A. Udden, editor, Lindsborg.

Marion County.—Marion Record, Republican, E. W. Hoch, editor, W. F. Hoch, business manager; Marion Graphic, Independent Liberal Republican, W. J. Groat, editor, J. T. Groat, proprietor, Marion. Peabody Gazette, Republican, W. H. Morgan, editor and proprietor, Peabody. Florence Herald, Republican, A. M. White, editor and proprietor, Florence.

Marshall County.—Marshall County News, Republican, George T. Smith, editor and publisher; Marshall County Democrat, Democratic, William Becker, editor; Marysville Post (German), William Becker, editor and publisher; Marysville Pickings (monthly), George H. Powers, publisher, Marysville. Waterville Telegraph, Republican, Henry C. Wilson, editor, publisher and proprietor, Waterville. Blue Rapids Times, Republican, E. M. Brice, editor and publisher, Blue Rapids. Frankfort Bee, Republican, Lute P. Bowen, publisher, Frankfort.

Miami County.—Miami Republican, Republican, Leslie J. Perry, editor, William D. Greason, business manager; Western Spirit, Democratic, B. J. Sheridan, editor, J. T. Highley, business manager; Paola Times, independent, W. B. Brayman, editor and proprietor, Paola. Louisburg Herald, Greenback, E. F. Heisler, editor and proprietor, Louisburg.

Mitchell County.—Beloit Gazette, Republican, S. H. Dodge, editor, Brewster Cameron, publisher; Beloit Courier, Republican, W. H. Caldwell, editor and proprietor; Western Nationalist, Greenback, A. C. Pagett, editor, publisher and proprietor, Beloit. Cawker City Free Press, Democratic, Stephen DeYoung, editor and proprietor; Cawker City Journal, Republican, J. W. McBride, editor and proprietor; Camp Fire (monthly), in the interests of the G. A. R., L. L. Aldrich, publisher, Cawker City.

Montgomery County.—Independence Kansan, Democratic, A. A. Stewart, editor and proprietor; South Kansas Tribune, Republican, W. T. and C. Yoe, publishers and proprietors; Daily Reporter, neutral, R. C. Harper, proprietor; The Star, Democratic, H. W. Young, publisher, Independence; Coffeyville Journal, Republican, W. A. Peffer & Sons, publishers, Coffeyville. Cherryvale Globe News, Republican, S. P. Moore, publisher and proprietor; Cherry Valley Torch, Republican, C. T. Ewing, publisher, Cherryvale. Elk City Globe, independent, W. C. Gettys, editor and publisher, Elk City.

Morris County.—Council Grove Republican, O. S. Munsell, editor, E. A. Munsell, associate editor; Kansas Cosmos, Democratic, E. J. Dill, editor and publisher, Council Grove.

Morris County Enterprise, Republican, V. C. Welch, editor and proprietor, Parkerville.

Nemaha County.—Seneca Weekly Courier, Republican, West E. Wilkinson, publisher and proprietor; Seneca Weekly Tribune, Republican, A. J. Felt, proprietor, Seneca. Nemaha County Republican, Republican, J. F. Clough, editor and publisher, Sabetha. Wetmore Spectator, Republican, J. F. Clough and T. J. Wolfley, publishers, T. J. Wolfley, editor, Wetmore.

Neosho County.—Neosho County Journal, Republican, J. H. Scott, editor and publisher; Neosho County Republican, Republican, D. C. Ambrose and T. F. Ross, editors; Neosho County Democrat, Democratic, A. Conn and E. J. Kenney, editors and proprietors, Osage Mission. Neosho County Record, Republican, Benjamin J. Smith, proprietor, Erie. Head-Light, Republican, C. T. Ewing, publisher, Thayer. Chanute Times, Republican, A. L. Rivers, editor and publisher; Chanute Chronicle, Republican, J. R. Detwiler, editor and proprietor, Chanute.

Ness County.—Ness City Times, Republican, J. F. Wood, editor and proprietor, Ness City. Advance, independent, Joseph Langellier, editor and publisher, Sidney. Lenora Leader, Republican, J. H. Wright, editor and proprietor, Lenora. Norton Courier, Republican, J. H. Simmons and J. A. Littel editors and proprietors, Norton.

Osage County.—Osage County Chronicle, Republican, John E. Rastall, editor and proprietor; Burlingame Herald, independent, Newton M'Donald, editor, publisher and proprietor, Burlingame. Osage City Free Press, Republican, J. V. Admire, editor and publisher; Osage City Republican, Republican, D. J. Roberts, editor and proprietor, Osage City. Lyndon Journal, Republican, Journal Publishing Co., proprietors, Lyndon. Carbondale Independent, independent, E. G. Bush, editor, E. G. & F. E. Bush, proprietors, Carbondale. Kansas Workman, neutral, Cyrus Corning, editor and publisher, Scranton. Osage County Democrat, Democratic, J. Mayberry, editor, Mayberry & Co., proprietors, Burlingame.

Osborne County.—Osborne County Farmer, Republican, F. H. Barnhart, editor, Osborne City. Downs Times, Republican, George E. Dougherty; editor, publisher and proprietor, Downs. Portis Patriot, Republican, Martin H. Hoyt, publisher and proprietor, Portis. Western Empire, independent, F. J. Hulaniski, publisher, Bull's City.

Ottawa County.—Sentinel, Republican, Charles Hoyt, editor and proprietor; Ottawa County Index, National Labor, C. M. Dunn, editor and publisher, Minneapolis. Delphos Carrier, Republican, W. B. & C. M. Davis, editors, W. B. Davis & Son, publishers and proprietors, Delphos.

Pawnee County.—Larned Chronoscope, Republican, R. H. Ballinger, publisher; Larned Optic, Republican, Optic Steam Printing Company, publishers, T. E. Leftwich, proprietor, Larned.

Phillips County.—Kirwin Chief, Republican, T. J. and H. G. Pickett, editors and publishers; Independent, Greenback, William A. Garretson and C. J. Lamb, publishers, Kirwin. Logan Enterprise, Republican, W. W. Gray, editor and publisher, Logan; Phillipsburg Herald, Republican, William Bissell, editor, Herald Publishing Association, publishers, Phillipsburg.

Pottawatomie County.—Louisville Republican, Republican, John M. Cotton and E. D. Anderson, publishers, John M. Cotton, editor and manager, Louisville. Kansas Reporter, Republican, C. P. Jeffries, editor and publisher; Kansas Agriculturist, agricultural, Clardy & Co. (J. E. Clardy and J. A. Clardy), proprietors, Wamego. Onaga Journal, Republican, S. A. Stauffer, editor and publisher, Onaga. St. Marys Express, Democratic, John O'Flanagan, editor and publisher, St. Marys. Westmoreland Weekly Period, Republican, J. Whims and W. S. Anderson, editors and publishers, Westmoreland.

Pratt County.—Pratt County Press, Republican, A. S. Thompson, editor and proprietor; Pratt County Times, Republican, by the Pratt County Times Company, C. T. Warren, publisher, Iuka.

Rawlins County.—Republican Citizen, Republican, J. D. Greason, editor and publisher, Atwood.

Reno County.—Hutchinson News, Republican, Ralph M. Easley, editor and publisher; Interior, Republican, J. W. Kanaga and J. H. Lawson, editors and proprietors; Hutchinson Herald, Republican, Higley & Decker (A. J. Higley and T. A. Decker), editors, publishers and proprietors; Sunday Democrat, Democratic, Linus Ely, editor and publisher, Hutchinson. Argosy, Republican, L. C. Brown, proprietor, Nickerson.

Republic County.—Belleville Telescope, Republican, J. C. Humphrey, editor and publisher, Belleville. Scandia Journal, Republican, A. B. Wilder, editor and publisher, Scandia.

Rice County.—Sterling Gazette, Republican, E. B. Cowgill, editor and proprietor; Sterling Bulletin, Republican, Charles D. Ulmer, publisher and proprietor, Sterling. Lyons Republican, Republican, Clark Conkling, publisher; Central Kansas Democrat, Democratic, stock company publishers, Wood & Fuller, editors, Lyons.

Riley County.—Nationalist, Republican, Albert Griffin, editor and proprietor; Manhattan Republic, Republican, G. A. Atwood, editor; Industrialist, educational and agricultural, edited by the Faculty of the State Agricultural College, E. M. Shelton, managing editor; Independent, Greenback, A. Southwick & Co., publishers; Kansas Telephone, religious, (monthly), Rev. R. D. Parker, editor and publisher, Manhattan. Randolph Echo, Republican, P. B. Lewis, editor and proprietor, Randolph.

Rooks County.—News, Republican, T. C. McBreen, publisher; Rooks County Record, Republican, Chambers & Newell, editors, publishers and proprietors (W. L. Chambers and J. W. Newell), Stockton.

Rush County.—La Crosse Chieftain, Republican, H. S. Fish, editor, publisher and proprietor, La Crosse.

Russell County.—Russell Kansas Record, Rupublican, W. L. Evans, editor and proprietor: Russell Hawkeye, Greenback, A. B. Cornell, editor, Hawkeye Printing Company, publishers, Russell.

Saline County.—Salina Herald, Republican, Tom G. Nicklin, publisher; Saline County Journal, Republican, M. D. Sampson, publisher; Salina Independent, Independent, W. H. Johnson, publisher, Salina. Brookville Transcript, Republican, Fred. J. Ulsh, editor and publisher, Brookville.

Sedgwick County.—Wichita Daily Times, Independent, I. N. Stoutemyer, editor and proprietor; Wichita City Eagle, Republican, M. M. Murdock, editor, M. M. and R. P. Murdock, publishers and proprietors; Wichita Weekly Beacon, Democratic, Frank B. Smith and W. S. White, publishers and proprietors; Oklahoma War Chief, neutral, A. W. Harris, editor, Harris, Watson & Co., publishers; Wichita Weekly Leader, Republican, Field & McDonnell, editors, Wichita.

Sequoyah County.—Irrigator, Republican, William E. Carr and Oliver H. Knight, editors and proprietors, Garden City.

Shawnee County.—Commonwealth (daily and weekly), Republican, F. P. Baker and T. B. Murdock, editors, N. R. Baker, Secretary and Treasurer; Topeka Capital (daily and weekly), Republican, Henry King, editor, J. K. Hudson, business manager; Kansas State Journal (daily and weekly), Democratic, Reed & Allen (George W. Reed and Walter N. Allen), editors and publishers; Kansas Farmer, agricultural, by Kansas Farmer Co., H. C. DeMotte, President, R. R. Brown, Treasurer and business manager, H. A. Heath, general business agent, W. A. Peffer, editor. Kansas Methodist, religious, by the Methodist Publishing Co., Rev. John D. Knox, Rev. O. J. Cowles, D. D.; Kansas Telegraph (German), Democrat, H. Von Langen, editor and publisher; National Workman, Greenback, W. H. T. Wakefield, editor, by the National Workman Publishing Co.; Saturday Night, Democratic, F. W. Kroenke, editor; Kansas Churchman (monthly), religious, Thomas H. Vail, publisher; Educationist (monthly), educational, George W. Hoss, editor and publisher. Faithful Witness (monthly), religious, J. M. Shepherd, editor and proprietor, A. H. Mulkey, Medicine Lodge, and Benjamin H. Smith, Fort Scott, associate editors, Topeka. North Topeka Times, Republican, Whiting & Whiting, proprietors, A. B. Whiting and H. L. Whiting, editors and publishers; North Topeka Mail, Republican, C. G. Coutant and F. H. Collier, editors, F. H. Collier and W. E. Coutant, publishers; Good Tidings, religious, C. A. Sexton, editor and publisher, North Topeka.

Smith County.—Smith County Kansas Pioneer, Democratic, R. D. Bowen, editor and publisher; Smith County Weekly Record, Republican, F. F. Coolidge and G. L. Burr, editors, Smith Center. Gaylord Herald, Republican, Webb McNall, editor and proprietor, Gaylord.

Stafford County.—Stafford Herald, Republican, R. M. Blair, editor and publisher, Stafford. St. John Advance, Republican, F. B. Gillmore, editor, W. R. Hoole, proprietor, St. John. Stafford County Bee, neutral, W. K. P. Dow, editor and publisher, Milwaukee.

Sumner County.—Sumner County Press, Republican, A. A. Richards, editor; Wellingtonian, Republican, W. M. Allison, editor and proprietor; Sumner County Democrat, Democratic, Tom Richardson, editor and proprietor, Wellington. Caldwell Post, Republican, Tell W. Walton, editor and proprietor; Caldwell Commercial, Republican, W. B. Hutchison, publisher, Caldwell. Belle Plaine News, Independent, J. J. Burns, editor and publisher; Kansas Odd Fellow (semi-monthly), J. J. Burns, editor and publisher, Belle Plaine. Geuda Springs Herald, Republican, Joe F. White, editor and proprietor, Geuda Springs.

Trego County.—Wa-Keeney Weekly World, Republican, W. S. Tilton, editor and publisher, Wa-Keeney. Globe, neutral, Joseph Langellier, editor and proprietor, Cyrus.

Wabaunsee County.—Wabaunsee County News, Republican, Sellers Bros., editors and proprietors (A. Sellers and G. Sellers), Alma. Home Weekly, Republican, W. W. Cone, editor and proprietor, Eskridge.

Washington County.—Washington Republican, Republican, Republican Printing Co., publishers; Washington County Register, Republican, W. A. Clark and H. E. Emmons, publishers and proprietors; Missionary Worker (monthly), religious, Matthew Mays Eshelman, editor, L. A. Eshelman, proprietor, Washington. Hanover Democrat, Democratic, J. M. Hood, editor, Hanover. Clifton Review, Republican, N. F. Hewitt, editor, Clifton. Greenleaf Journal, Democratic, Charles F. Barrett, editor and proprietor; Greenleaf Independent, Republican, J. W. Bliss, editor and publisher, Greenleaf.

Wilson County.—Wilson County Citizen, Republican, John S. Gilmore, editor and proprietor; Fredonia Democrat, Democratic, Powell & Hudson, proprietors (N. Powell and T. J. Hudson), T. J. Hudson, political editor, Fredonia. Neodesha Free Press, Republican, George A. McCarter, editor and proprietor, Neodesha.

Woodson County.—Woodson County Post, Republican, W. L. Chellis, editor and proprietor, Neosho Falls. Yates Center News, Republican, George E. Faler, editor, publisher and proprietor; Yates Center Argus, Independent, N. B. Buck, editor and proprietor, Yates Center. Toronto Topic, Republican, W. H. Jones, editor and publisher, Toronto.

Wyandotte County.—Wyandotte Gazette, Republican, Armstrong & Moyer, publishers, R. B. Armstrong and A. N. Moyer; Wyandotte Herald, Democratic, V. J. Lane, publisher, Wyandotte. Equitable Aid Union Advocate (monthly), Dr. W. D. Gentry, editor and proprietor, Wyandotte, Kan., and Columbus, Penn. Iron City Press, neutral, F. T. Wyatt, editor, J. B. Mullay & Co., publishers and proprietors, Rosedale.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

By an act of the Legislature, approved March 6, 1873, Joseph C. Wilson, Charles Puffer and Charles S. Brodbent were appointed by Gov. Osborn a Board of Commissioners to visit and inspect the public institutions of the State, in accordance with Section 12 of said act, which reads as follows:

> SECTION 12. There shall be a commission of three citizens of the State of Kansas, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, who shall hold their office for the term of three years, and who shall be in no wise connected with the institutions herein named, who shall be a visiting committee, to make at least two visits in each year to the following State institutions: The State Penitentiary, the Insane, Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums, the State University, the State Agricultural College, the State Normal Schools at Emporia and Leavenworth. They shall each have power to administer oaths, and send for persons and papers to examine into the financial condition and the general conduct of said institutions; and they shall make a report to the Governor in writing at the end of each fiscal year of the financial condition and the general conduct of each of said institutions, their necessities and requirements, and such other recommendations as they may deem best for the proper conduct of said institutions and for the public good. They shall receive for their services the sum of three dollars per day, and ten cents for each mile traveled, by the most direct and practical route.

W. B. Barnett and P. P. Elder, appointed Commissioners under this act, resigned. A report was submitted by this commission in 1873, and in 1874 a more elaborate one was presented, W. W. Creighton succeeding Mr. Wilson as Commissioner, Messrs. Brodbent and Puffer still remaining on the board. These Commissioners performed a large amount of service in compliance with the above statute, and they were allowed for the service rendered in 1874 some $2,600, as will be seen from the following: Charles S. Brodbent, Secretary of the Board, $1,372.80; W. W. Creighton, $626.60; Charles Puffer, $645. Allowed March 9, 1875.

State Charitable Institutions.—A section of an act which took effect March 10, 1876, reads as follows:

> The Governor shall appoint, in the year 1876, five persons as Trustees of the asylums for the blind, deaf and dumb, and insane; of whom two shall hold their offices for one year ending April 1, 1877; two for two years ending April 1, 1878; one for three years ending April 1, 1879; and their successors shall each and all hold their positions for the term of three years, the terms ending April 1 of the succeeding years.

March 20, 1876, Gov. Osborn appointed J. P. Bauserman and William B. Slosson Trustees for one year; John T. Lanter and John H. Smith for two years; Thomas T. Taylor for three years.

February 16, 1877, Gov. Anthony appointed Edwin Knowles and Joseph L. Wever as successors to Messrs. Bauserman and Slosson; April 1, 1878, Charles E. Faulkner and Amasa T. Sharpe succeeded Messrs. Lanter and Smith; J. M. Hogue succeeded Mr. Wever April 1, 1880, and Charles R. Mitchell succeeded Mr. Taylor April 1, 1882. The present Trustees, April, 1883, are James Martin, President; Augustus Hohn, Treasurer; Daniel O. McAllister, Secretary; Amasa T. Sharpe and Michael Maloney.

Location of the Charitable Institutions.—The Legislature of 1863 provided for an insane asylum at Osawatomie; that of 1864 located the deaf and dumb asylum at Olathe and provided for the appointment of Commissioners to locate a blind asylum in Wyandotte County; that of 1865, for the government of the insane asylum; that of 1866, provided that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction should contract with Josiah E. Hayes, of Olathe, Johnson County, for the erection of an asylum that should cost not less than $10,000, and which should be leased of him for a term of five years, with the privilege of renewing the lease for a second term of five years, said building to be ready for occupancy by the 1st of November, 1866, the annual rent of which should not exceed $1,000. The Legislature of 1867 provided for building "the Kansas Institution for the Education of the Blind" at Wyandotte; for issuing $15,500 in bonds for "the Kansas Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb." The Legislature of 1868 provided for issuing bonds for the insane asylum to the amount of $20,000. An act of the Legislature, approved March 5, 1875, "provided for the erection of an insane asylum at Topeka." The Board of Trustees of the State Insane Asylum met at Topeka March 17, 1875, for the purpose of selecting a site for the same, in a "convenient, eligible and healthy locality, within two miles of the capitol building in the city of Topeka." June 2, 1875, in accordance with Section 4 of said law, the Trustees selected three of their number as a Board of Commissioners, consisting of William H. Grimes, Levi Woodard and George Wyman, whose duty it was to cause a building or buildings to be erected for asylum purposes, and the contracts for erecting the buildings were awarded July 28, 1875.

State Reform School.—An act to provide for the selection and purchase of a site and the erection and equipment of State Reform School buildings, and making an appropriation therefor, took effect March 14, 1879. It was provided that the Board of Trustees of the State charitable institutions should have supervision and control of the institution; that the said board, together with the Governor, should select the site and adopt the plan for the buildings suitable for a reform school, and it was provided that the site should be selected within five miles of the capitol building in Topeka, provided that the city of Topeka should donate to the State 160 acres of suitable land for the purpose. The building was completed in 1881, and Hon. J. G. Eckles was the first Superintendent of the school. The management in 1883 of the State charitable institutions in the matter of superintendency is as follows: Kansas State Insane Asylum, Osawatomie; Superintendent, A. H. Knapp, M. D. Topeka Insane Asylum, Topeka; Superintendent, B. D. Eastman, M. D. Kansas Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Olathe; Superintendent, J. W. Parker. Kansas Institution for the Education of the Blind, Wyandotte; Superintendent, George H. Miller. State Reform School; Superintendent, J. F. Buck, North Topeka. Kansas State Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth; Superintendent, H. M. Greene, Lawrence.

The charitable institutions of the State are located as follows: Institution for the Blind, at Wyandotte, Wyandotte County; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Olathe, Johnson County; Insane Asylums (two), at Osawatomie, Miami County, and Topeka, Shawnee County; Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, Lawrence, Douglas County; Orphan's Asylum, Leavenworth, Leavenworth County. To the detailed accounts of these several institutions, given in the histories of the several counties wherein the institutions are located, the reader is referred for fuller information concerning them.

State Appropriations.—The following table shows the amount of appropriations made by the State from 1862 to 1882, inclusive, for the erection of buildings for, and care and maintenance of, the objects of charity:

YEAR.	DEAF AND DUMB.	INSANE.	BLIND.	REFORM SCHOOL.	IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE.	MAINTENANCE OF INSANE PERSONS WHO ARE DESTITUTE.
1862	$ 294 25					
1863	913 85					
1864	2,115 14					
1865	2,041 11					
1866	6,200 00	$ 3,500 00				
1867	9,930 90	7,759 00	$ 10,034 00			
1868	10,300 00	30,952 13	14,221 11			
1869	12,815 23	28,707 37	10,092 80			
1870	13,193 38	13,067 00	8,900 00			
1871	14,800 00	53,911 00	7,633 43			
1872	14,200 00	22,713 00	10,088 96			
1873	35,078 17	25,575 00	11,586 01			
1874	16,413 54	41,827 40	8,880 36			
1875	13,618 45	102,370 35	8,987 74			
1876	15,030 71	72,574 15	10,599 72			
1877	12,908 00	42,624 50*	7,130 50			$8,746 94
1878	15,820 74	121,887 09	10,170 17			6,277 98
1879	17,091 41	99,524 85	11,827 17			18,000 00
1880	31,460 17	166,180 68	17,166 26	$ 6,078 52		10,000 90
1881	20,299 26	205,165 04	12,921 79	35,858 65		18,104 17
1882	25,000 00	192,589 79	38,974 44	120,045 99	$ 9,890 00	16,894 83

STATE PENITENTIARY.

Section 2 of Article VII of the Constitution under the head of Public Institutions, reads as follows:

> A penitentiary shall be established, the directors of which shall be appointed or elected as prescribed by law.

The Legislature of 1861 enacted a law to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to locate a State Penitentiary, the fourth section of which act is as follows:

> SECTION 4. That said Commissioners shall immediately proceed to locate the State Penitentiary at some eligible point within the county of Leavenworth; and for that purpose they shall select a tract of land of not less than forty nor more than 160 acres of land, affording, if practicable, building stone, water, and other facilities for the erection of a State Prison, and secure the title to the same in fee simple to the State, either by purchase, donation or otherwise, so that the land may be secured at the smallest possible expenditure to the State, but in no event shall said Commissioners pay for land a sum exceeding fifteen dollars per acre.

The Penitentiary Commissioners appointed were M. S. Adams, C. S. Lambdin and Charles Starns. They met at Leavenworth July 15, 1861, took the oath of office, and on the 25th of November purchased forty acres as a site for a penitentiary, for the sum of $600.

Gov. Charles Robinson failed to approve a bill that passed both branches of the Legislature of 1861, that looked toward the ultimate erection of a penitentiary building and making the labor of the State convicts of some profit to the State.

The report of the Penitentiary Commissioners submitted in 1861, contained a report from the Deputy Sheriff and Jailer of Leavenworth County for the year 1861, which stated 21 State prisoners had been confined in the Leavenworth County Jail during the year, and their report of 1862 showed also a report of Jailer Mitchell, showing that he had had charge of 32 State prisoners during the year 1862.

Gov. Thomas Carney, in his message submitted January 13, 1864, in referring to the report of the Commissioners, said:

> The plans and specifications have been prepared for a penitentiary building and the contract has been conditionally awarded. The necessity of having a penitentiary is admitted. The want of jail-room and the increasing number of convicts make it a matter of economy. There should be a building erected, and it should be in a suitable place. The site was objected to because of being some four miles from Leavenworth, and because there was not sufficient water near it, being illy chosen on sanitary grounds.

The Penitentiary Directors, Messrs. William Dunlap, S. S. Ludlam and John Wilson, in their report submitted January 1, 1864, recommended that the Legislature make an appropriation agreeably to the report of the architect, E. T. Carr, of $75,000, so as to have buildings ample to accommodate all the officers connected with the penitentiary, their families and 150 prisoners. M. R. Dutton, Asa Low and Theodore C. Sears were Penitentiary Directors when the act in reference to the State Penitentiary took effect March 17, 1868.

In Section 1 of this act we find this:

> For the general government and management of the State Penitentiary, three directors, one of whom shall be a practical mechanic and builder, shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of whom shall be appointed annually and shall hold his office for three years unless sooner removed by the Governor for cause, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

From 1869 the Directors have been as follows: Erastus Hensley, R. W. Jenkins, Harrison Kelley, Andrew J. Angell, Homer C. Learned, H. W. Gillette, O. J. Grover, H. D. Mackay, Samuel J. Crawford, William Martindale, Matthew Howell, Harry E. Richter, Warren W. Guthrie, John C. Watt, H. H. Lowrey.

The appointment of Mr. Watt is in compliance with the legislative act of 1868, he being a practical mechanic.

Coal Shaft.—The Legislature of 1879 in its appropriations for the Penitentiary embraced for the coal shaft, $7,000.

From the biennial report of the Directors and Warden, for the fiscal year 1881–82, the following is extracted:

> In August there were 656 convicts and 55 guards and employes, and of which 114 convicts and 12 employes were employed in mining and handling coal, while about 325 convicts were worked by contractors. The coal mine produced $4,650.08, and the contract labor $5,353.30. To produce the coal receipts the employes were paid $725, and oils, etc., cost $260. Allowing contract price for convicts employed, their labor would be worth $1,372, being a total cost of $2,357, and leaving $2,293.08 net profit for the month. The convict miners produced $32.10 each, against $14.40 per contract convict.
>
> Were interest to be charged on the cash expended for the shaft and machinery, at six per cent, the $2,293.08 would be reduced but $172.51.
>
> With all the estimated labor let under contract, which does not expire till June, 1884, the coal mine has been made to produce, up to July 1, 1882, with such labor as was available, over and above all operating expenses, about $32,000, or but little less than its cash cost; and during the same time the coal used at the penitentiary, which the previous year cost $10,232.66, has cost but $4,948.55, allowing seven cents for coal and four cents for slack.
>
> Since coal demand for general use does not keep even during the year, and it cannot be stored any length of time, and in order to keep the miners steadily employed, we have favored contracting to mills and uses which would take so much each month during the year.
>
> Should a reservoir or other work be authorized on which men could be employed in summer, this plan could be changed.
>
> From this showing, it will be seen that the penitentiary, heretofore an expense to the State, can now with its coal mine easily sustain itself, and at the same time be furnished with competent officers at fair compensation, and water and other needs. The above showing will suggest other considerations.
>
> The contracts now in force were intended to require all estimated available convict labor. Now a certain amount of labor is needed for coal mining, and the convict roll is on the decrease.
>
> The problem of management is, how to enforce the penalty of hard labor on the convict, at the same time not unnecessarily interfering with private enterprises, and so far as possible preparing the man for self-support and thus to keep him from crime when he again goes into the world. As short-term, old, and dull men cannot learn trades, they may be employed in coal mining; while as young and long-term men may learn trades, such convicts might be let out for mechanical work, and thus the problem solved as fairly as possible.
>
> There has been expended—

In sinking the shaft to the coal, fitting it up, putting in hoisting machinery, buildings, and opening the mine ready for taking out coal		$35,777 37
Operating the mine during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882		9,170 00
Total expenditures to June 30, 1882		$44,947 37
Cash earnings of the mine to June 30, 1882	$27,808 45	
Value of coal furnished State institutions, at 7 cents per bushel	14,142 88	
Value of product taken out		$41,951 33

> This result has been attained in one year's operating the mine. Each convict employed in mining out coal and performing all other work about the mine, since commencing the taking out of coal, has earned $1.23⅝ per day. Those employed in mining coal proper have earned $1.71½ per day.

Report of Warden Hopkins.—In the report submitted June 30, 1882, appears the following:

> On the 1st of July, 1880, there were confined in the Prison 691 convicts. On the 1st of July, 1881, 660; and on the 30th day of June, 1882, 687—a decrease in the Prison population in two years of 4, and a decrease of those from our own State courts of 17. The number of convicts received during 1881 was 230, and during 1882, 240. There were discharged during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, 261, and during the year ending June 30, 1882, 213.
>
> The expenditures for the fiscal years to sustain the Prison during 1881 were $104,408.54, and during 1882, $104,416.92. The daily cost to keep each convict during 1881, was 41.48 cents, and during 1882, 43.68 The increase in cost of keeping during 1882, is due to an increased price of nearly all articles of food over the year previous.

The earnings of the Prison from all sources (except from labor of convicts on buildings and improvements) for 1881 amounted to $67,698.46, and for 1882, $102,235.25—an increase over 1881 of $34,536.79. The excess of expenditures over earnings for 1881, was $36,710.66, and for 1882, only $2,181.67.

The daily average earnings of each convict confined during 1881, was nearly 27 cents, and during 1882, 42.77 cents. In any calculation here made no account has been taken of the earnings from the labor of convicts on State work, building cells, and repairs of buildings. To add that amount, would show the following result for 1882:

Total cash earnings	$89,343 94
Coal furnished State institutions	12,691 31
Improvements and buildings only	18,467 25
Making a total earnings of	$120,702 50
Total expenditures for all purposes	120,045 99
Leaving a balance for 1882 in favor of the Prison over all expenditures of	$656 51

There is no doubt but that the long-looked-for time has arrived, when we can say the Prison is on a self-sustaining basis, and will remain so if no unavoidable accident occurs, and the Prison is properly managed in the future. In order to maintain this, the State must *retain control of its coal mine as at present.*

With the close of the present year, we can report, with the exception of a few cells in the south wing and solitary department, the Prison in all its compartments finished. For the exception named, materials are secured necessary for their completion, and unless the convicts increase beyond what was contemplated, no more appropriations will be required, except to sustain and operate the Prison and keep up necessary repairs.

Idleness and Intemperance.—The Warden in response to inquiries concerning the probable effects of "prohibition" in staying the commission of crime, presents the following facts and conclusions:

In regard to the increase of our prison population, the records show a steady increase from 83 convicts March 12, 1867, to 725 on December 3, 1880. From that date to the close of this fiscal year (June 30, 1882), the number received has steadily decreased, and the number at this date is 687. If the average increase had continued since December, 1880, to the present time, the population would be near 800. The daily average of convicts during 1881 was 690, and during 1882, 655. While it is not reasonable to expect that any very marked influence from prohibition can be anticipated at present, in reducing the prison population, yet it will decrease the causes which lead to the commission of crimes of all kinds. My contact with this class of men during a service as an official of this institution for the past fifteen years, has proved to my satisfaction that *idleness*, together with *intemperance* as a result of the former, are the direct causes of more crime than any other two that might be named. The most potent influence will be felt in the future, from its effect on the younger classes, who will have better influences thrown around them to deter and save them from the workhouse and the penitentiary if prohibition is reasonably enforced.[*]

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

This school was opened for the reception of boys June 6, 1881, under the management of J. G. Eckles, Superintendent, and Mrs. Eckles as Matron, March 1, 1882. J. F. Buck succeeded him as Superintendent; Mrs. L. A. Buck became Matron, and they are the present officers of the institution. The Board of Trustees asked of the Legislature of 1881, an appropriation of $15,000 for the first fiscal year, ending June 30, 1881; $22,000 for the fiscal year of 1882, but the grants were $10,000 for 1881; $12,000 for 1882. The Trustees in their report submit the following reflections:

No other institution of the State should receive so much consideration at the hands of the Legislature as its Reform School. While the penitentiary provides for the punishment of crime, and the asylum to alleviate, this institution reaches only after and seeks the reformation of boys who have commenced a downward course of life; of others who are farther advanced in vicious ways; and still others who have commenced a life of crime, which, unless changed, can only end in utter destruction.

The Reform School will, in a large percentage of cases, turn the steps of the wayward into paths of virtue and right—arrest the course of the criminal, and make useful, honorable and prosperous citizens of those who would otherwise become tenants of our jails and penitentiaries—a terror to society, and a constant charge upon the State.

So long as there is a natural tendency to do evil among a large proportion of our youths, so long will it be important to us to study the best means of preventing the development of this evil tendency, and of reclaiming those who are already guilty of violating the law. That parents and guardians look with indifference upon the course taken by those whom they should guide aright, is an obvious and painful fact. No matter how exemplary the disposition of a boy may be, if he is allowed to run at will and associate with those whose tendencies are evil, he will be gradually corrupted and soon be lost to society. It is desirable to take such course with a boy thus corrupted as will not only prevent the commission of crime, but remove from his mind the evil tendencies which lead to its commission. For this purpose the Reform School is established. Its object is not only to reclaim boys, but to build up in them the elements of a useful and manly character—to instill into their minds the principles of right.

Number of Inmates.—The school, when opened, admitted two boys; when taken charge of by Superintendent Buck it had 41 inmates. The following table explains the status of the institution's inmates:

MONTH.	WHITE	COLORED.	TOTAL.	DISCHARGED	RETURNED TO AUTHORITIES	ESCAPED
1881.						
June	4	4	8			
July	3	2	5			1
August	5	3	8			
September	5	2	7			
October	2	5	7	1		3
November	6	2	8			
December	6		6			1
1882.						
January	6	2	8			5
February	4		4	4	4	
March				1	2	
April	2		2	1		
May	6	1	7			
June	4		4			
Total			73			

Substitution of the Family Plan for the Prison System.—The Trustees, in instituting a comparison between the systems, moralize thus:

The adjuncts of a prison are avoided, while wholesome discipline and proper restraint are employed. Kind words, gentle treatment and home influences are found the better means of redeeming the pupils. The better nature of the boy is addressed—his pride is cultivated, and he is made to feel that life has something better in store for him than the poorhouse or prison. His mind is enlarged—his intellect improved by education, and his evil tendencies restrained by habits of order and industry. In fact, the foundations for useful manhood are laid. The State cannot afford to do otherwise. It cannot afford to shoulder the responsibility of permitting several hundred children to run at large, to become criminals who will openly violate her laws, endanger the lives of her citizens, and be a source of much trouble and expense.

Expenses and Wants.—Superintendent Buck in his report submits the following:

The expense of maintaining the institution during its first year has necessarily been greater than it should be after becoming well organized and furnished in all its departments. The per capita expense will be much diminished as our numbers increase.

We are asked by the different courts of the State to receive boys many of whom are in jails, and instead of preparing for usefulness they are only learning lessons in crime. Very soon our building will be filled to its utmost capacity. It seems to be very necessary that the State Legislature should make an appropriation for the erection of a cottage with sufficient capacity to accommodate fifty boys. A kitchen, steam laundry and bakery are also very much needed. With the present facilities the labor of preparing food and doing the laundry work for the increased number that must soon be admitted, can be done only at very great disadvantage. An ice-house should be erected also. Additional farming implements, a few good cows and a team of horses should also be purchased.

Sixteen of the seventy-three committals, were natives of Kansas; 19 were charged with incorrigibility; 18 with grand larceny; 14 with petit larceny; 10 with burglary, and 12 with miscellaneous offenses.

Thirty-one convictions were made in the District Court; 26 in the Probate Court; 13 in the Justices' Court; 3 in the Police Court.

STATE SOCIETIES.

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The first incorporated society in Kansas was a historical society.

At the first session of the Territorial Legislature an act was passed incorporating the "Historical and Philosophical Society of Kansas." William Walker, of Wyandotte, was the founder of the society, which had for its object "the collection and preservation of a library, mineralogical and geological specimens, historical matter relating to the history of the Territory, Indian curiosities and antiquities, and other matters connected with and calculated to illustrate and perpetuate the history and settlement of Kansas." By the act, the incorporators were to organize by a meeting at the capitol within one year from the passage of the act, which time was afterward extended to three years. The incorporators were William Walker, Chairman; D. A. N. Grover, David Lykins, John Donaldson, James Kuydenhall, Thomas Johnson, William A. H. Vaughn, L. J. Easton and A. J. Isacks. The times were not propitious for historic work. Much history was to be made before it could be written.

At the annual meeting of the Editors and Publishers' Association, held at Manhattan, April 7, 1875, Hon. D. W. Wilder offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for a committee to organize a State Historical Society, "for the purpose of saving the present and past records of our twenty-one years of eventful history." The following members were appointed as the committee: F. P. Baker, D. R. Anthony, John A. Martin, Solomon Miller and George A. Crawford. A quorum of the committee, with other gentlemen, met in Topeka, December 13, 1875, and organized the society. The following directors were elected for the first year: Samuel A. Kingman, Floyd P. Baker, John A. Martin, Daniel R. Anthony, Solomon Miller, Daniel W. Wilder, R. B. Taylor, Milton W. Reynolds, George A. Crawford and S. S. Prouty.

The following officers were chosen: President, Samuel A. Kingman; Vice President, George A. Crawford; Treasurer, John A. Martin; Secretary, F. P. Baker. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, February 4, 1876, Mr. Baker resigned the office of Secretary, and F. G. Adams was appointed in his place. The following have been the Directors and officers since:

Directors for 1877: F. P. Baker, John A. Martin, John Francis, George A. Crawford, Solomon Miller, T. D. Thacher and Thomas H. Cavanaugh. Officers for 1877: President, George A. Crawford; Vice President, John A. Martin; Treasurer, John Francis; Secretary, F. G. Adams.

Directors for 1878: George A. Crawford, John A. Martin, Charles Robinson, F. P. Baker, John Francis, C. K. Holliday and F. G. Adams. Officers for 1878: President, John A. Martin; Vice President, F. P. Baker; Treasurer, John Francis; Secretary, F. G. Adams.

Directors elected at the annual meeting January 21, 1879, to hold their office for one year: P. I. Bonebrake, P. B. Plumb, T. D. Thacher, George Graham, C. K. Holliday, George A. Crawford, Samuel N. Wood, Jacob Stotler, C. W. Leonhardt, M. W. Reynolds, A. G. Barrett, Robert Crozier, J. L. McDowell, John J. Ingalls, F. G. Adams, J. M. Harvey, J. C. Hebbard.

Directors elected for two years: D. W. Wilder, James F. Legate, Benjamin F. Simpson, D. R. Anthony, John Speer, E. N. Morrill, D. E. Ballard, F. P. Baker, Edward R. Smith, James Blood, Albert H. Horton, Charles Robinson, Samuel A. Kingman, W. A. Phillips, J. P. St. John, Solomon Miller, John Francis, John A. Martin.

Officers elected January 23, 1879, for a term of two years: President, Charles Robinson; Vice Presidents, D. R. Anthony and C. K. Holliday; Treasurer, John Francis; Secretary, F. G. Adams.

Directors elected January 21, 1880, for term of two years: P. I. Bonebrake, C. K. Holliday, George Graham, George A. Crawford, F. G. Adams, J. C. Hebbard, T. D. Thacher, Thomas W. Waterson, Henry Booth, M. M. Murdock, S. N. Wood, John S. Gilmore, J. S. Emery, B. F. Stringfellow, J. M. Harvey, George W. Martin, John A. Halderman, Joseph P. Root.

Directors elected January, 1882: P. I. Bonebrake, C. K. Holliday, J. S. Waters, F. G. Adams, C. W. Blair, J. Slotter, T. D. Thacher, James Smith, Henry Booth, M. M. Murdock, S. N. Wood, N. S. Goss, J. S. Emery, B. F. Simpson, J. M. Harvey, George W. Martin, E. G. Ross and John C. McCoy.

CONSTITUTION.

(AS ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 21, 1879),

This association shall be styled the Kansas State Historical Society. The object of the society shall be to collect, embody, arrange, and preserve books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary and other materials, illustrative of the history of Kansas in particular, and of the country generally; to procure from the early pioneers narratives of the events relative to the early settlement of Kansas, and of the early explorations, the Indian occupancy, overland travel and emigration to the Territory and the West; to gather all information calculated to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and the past and present resources and progress of the State, and to take steps to promote the study of history by lectures and other available means.

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[*] For description of buildings, grounds, etc., see history of Leavenworth County.

This society shall consist of active, life, honorary and corresponding members, who may be chosen by the Board of Directors of the society at any regular or special meeting, except at their meeting next preceding the annual meeting of the society; the active members to consist of citizens of the State by the payment of two dollars annually; the life members by the payment at one time of twenty dollars; the honorary and corresponding members, who shall be exempt from fee or taxation, shall be chosen from persons in any part of the world distinguished for their literary or scientific attainments, and known especially as friends and promoters of history. Editors and publishers of newspapers and periodicals, who contribute the regular issues of the same to the collections of the society shall be considered as active members of the society during the continuance of such contribution.

There shall be a Board of Directors of the society, to consist of thirty-six members. The Directors shall be chosen at a regularly called annual meeting of the society, and shall hold their offices for two years and until their successors shall be chosen—except that the Directors shall be divided into two classes—one class to go out of office each year. And immediately after the annual election in January, 1879, lots shall be drawn for the two classes, to hold their respective offices one and two years; and at each subsequent annual election those of the class chosen shall hold their offices for two years. Any number not less than five shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. No member of the Board of Directors or other officer, except the Secretary, shall receive pay for any of the ordinary duties of his office.

The officers of the society shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents and a Secretary, to be chosen by the Board of Directors from their own members, and who shall hold their offices for two years and until their successors shall be chosen; the regular terms of the same to begin with the election in January, 1879. And in addition to these elective offices, all donations of money or property (if accepted by the Board of Directors) to the amount or value of five hundred dollars, shall constitute the donors life Directors of the society during their natural lives; but such life Directors shall never exceed in number the regularly elected Directors; and all moneys from life-directorships, or from donations or bequests, unless specifically directed otherwise by such life Directors, donors, or devisors, shall be invested to the best advantage, and the accruing interest only shall be used, and shall be employed in such manner, for the benefit of the society, as the Board of Directors may direct.

The annual meeting of the society shall be held at Topeka, on Tuesday after the third Monday in January; and those members, not less than ten, who meet at any annual or special meeting of the society, upon the call of the Board of Directors, shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

The President, or in his absence one of the Vice Presidents, or in their absence any member of the society selected on the occasion, shall preside at the annual or any special meeting of the society. Such presiding officer shall preserve order, regulate the order of proceedings, and give a casting vote whenever the same is required.

The Secretary shall preserve a full and correct record of the proceedings of all meetings of the society and Board of Directors, to be entered on his book in chronological order. These records shall always be open for the inspection of any member of the society. He shall conduct the correspondence of the society, shall preserve for the society the official communications addressed to him, and keep copies of important official letters written by him; he shall collect, or cause to be collected, money due to the society, and pay the same to the Treasurer; he shall give notice of the meetings of the society and of the Board of Directors; he shall edit and supervise, under the direction of the Publication Committee, the publications of the society, direct the literary exchanges, and shall write out and cause to be published in one or more of the Topeka papers, the proceedings, or a synopsis thereof, of the meetings of the society and Board of Directors; he shall have charge of the books, manuscripts and other collections of the society; he shall keep a catalogue of the same, together with all additions made during his official term; in case of donation, he shall specify in his record the name of the book, manuscript, or article donated, with the name of the donor and date of the gift; he shall make an annual report of the condition of the Library, and respond to all calls which may be made upon him touching the same, at any annual or special meeting of the society.

The Treasurer shall receive and have charge of all dues, and donations and bequests of money, and all funds whatsoever of the society, and shall pay such sums as the Board of Directors may from time to time direct on a warrant of the Chairman of said Board, countersigned by the Secretary; and he shall make an annual report of the pecuniary transactions to the society, and also exhibit a statement of the funds and property of the society in his hands, at any stated or special meeting, when thereto required.

The Secretary and Treasurer shall give satisfactory bonds in such sums as the Board of Directors may deem proper for the faithful performance of their respective duties, and for the faithful preservation of property of every kind belonging to the society; and such bonds shall be filed among the papers of the society.

The President, or in his absence one of the Vice Presidents, shall preside at the meetings of the Board of Directors, and in their absence the members present may select a chairman from their number to preside, and to perform such duties as may be prescribed for him. The Directors shall supervise and direct the financial and business concerns of the society; may augment the library, cabinet and gallery, by purchase or otherwise; may make arrangements for a single lecture or a course of lectures, for promoting historical knowledge and increasing the pecuniary resources of the association. They shall have power to fill any vacancies occurring in their number. They shall audit and adjust all accounts of the society. They may call special meetings when necessary; appoint the annual orator, make suitable arrangements for the delivery of the annual address; use their discretion as to the publication of any communications, collections, transactions, annual or other addresses, or other written matters of the society; and they shall annually make a full report of their transactions, accompanied by such suggestions as may seem to them appropriate and worthy of attention. They may appoint an Executive Committee from their own number, to perform such duties as may be prescribed for such committee.

The Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to cause the bills for the annual dues of active members to be made out and sent to the address of such members, on or before the first day of June of each year, with a copy of this article, and if the amount of such dues is not paid to the Treasurer of this society on or before the first day of December following of said year, those members in arrears shall be deemed to have forfeited their membership and their names be stricken from the roll of members; and no person, who may thus have lost his membership, shall be re-elected to the same without full payment of his arrears.

The Board of Directors may adopt by-laws for their own government and guidance not inconsistent with this constitution.

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the society; *Provided*, That the proposed amendment shall have been reduced to writing and entered on the minutes of the society at least three months previous to a vote being taken on the same. *And provided, also*, That a majority of the members present shall concur in the adoption of the amendment or amendments proposed.

The society has already in its work far surpassed the expectations of its organizers, as expressed in the resolution which gave it birth. Its collection is already the most valuable and voluminous in the West, and covers not only the period since the Territorial history of Kansas began, but comprises nearly everything accessible concerning the early history of the vast domain of the Louisiana purchase, of which Kansas formed a part. It comprises, also, the historic material, much of which is contained in manuscripts and letters of early Indian missionaries, sufficient for a more complete history of the Indian tribes who formerly inhabited Kansas than has ever been written. With relics and trophies of past times and men, innumerable manuscripts and complete files of nearly every paper ever published in the Territory or State, it has come to be one of the most valuable sources of historic information in the country.

These grand results, the inestimable value of which will come to be appreciated more and more as the years go by, are attributable in full measure to the rare ability and indefatigable labors of the present Secretary, Hon. F. G. Adams, who has, from small beginnings, brought this, one of the youngest societies of its kind in the country, to the first rank in the estimation of all students or others who have had the ability or opportunity to come to appreciate through examination the value of the historic treasures which he has gathered and is still gathering, collating, classifying and setting in order for the future use and benefit of the commonwealth and the country.

The collection is now kept in ample and elegant rooms in the west wing of the Capitol, just completed (1882).

It has been, considering the uncertainty which pertains to the experimental period of infancy, liberally endowed and cared for by the State. An experiment no longer under its present management, the State owes it to itself and sister States to still extend its fostering care, even to the bounds of munificence.

STATE LIBRARY.

An act regulating the State Library took effect March 24, 1870. Its Board of Directors consists of the Governor, and the Judges of the Supreme Court. The library was made up of the books, pamphlets, maps and charts belonging to the State then in the State Library, or what should be thereafter added to the same. This act made it the duty of the Governor to appoint a State Librarian who should hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed, at an annual salary of $500. By an act of the Legislature, going into effect March 16, 1871, the librarian's salary was raised to $1,000; two years later, it was raised to $1,500.

Annual Reports.—On or before the 20th of December of each year, a report from the librarian is due to the Governor. The report states the number of volumes contained in the library; the number purchased during the year and the cost of the same; the number received by donation and further information or suggestions that may be deemed desirable. There is an annual appropriation of $300 to the librarian to be expended in the purchase of miscellaneous books for the library.

By the act of 1873, the Justices of the Supreme Court, by virtue of their office, shall be the directors of the library. The office hours are from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M., and during the session of the Legislature from 7 to 9 in the evening.

David Dickinson was the first State Librarian. December 27, 1870, he reported 6,306 volumes in the library, 577 having been added during the year. He recommended that the librarian have the whole matter of exchange of public documents with the several States committed to him.

December 13, 1871, the librarian reported: There are now 7,341 volumes in the library, and some hundreds of small pamphlets and thirty volumes of unbound newspapers. The library is in good condition. The following exhibit was made of the receipts for the year ending December 15, 1871:

Law books purchased by Justices Supreme Court	460
Law books purchased by exchange of duplicates	62
Regular exchanges and donations	543
Whole number received	1065
Deduct duplicates exchanged	30
Net increase	1035

December 12, 1872, the librarian reported 8,473 volumes in the library. His report showed a perfect library set of Laws of Kansas, from the organization of the Territory. He stated:

> I have sent our Documents, Laws and Supreme Court Reports to the librarians of all the States and Territories, and to the library of Parliament in Canada. The number of books sent from the library during the year is 246.

The report for 1873, stated that there were 9,241 volumes in the library; that of 1874, shows 10,297 volumes; that of 1875, 11,717 volumes. The librarian said:

> Among the few donations, there is one of the Journals and Debates of the Kansas Constitutional Convention at Wyandotte, which had been long sought for. It was presented by Gen. John Ritchie, of Topeka, one of the members of the convention, and a life-long and unfaltering advocate of freedom and equal rights. It has been durably bound, and will be watchfully guarded.

The report for 1876, of books received during the year is as follows:

By purchase	236
By exchange for reports and duplicates	51
By exchange with States and Territories	996
By donation	13
Whole number received	1,296
Deduct volumes exchanged	12
	1,284
Whole number at last report	11,717
Whole number at present	13,001

A net increase of 1,281 volumes.

Of Supreme Court Reports, there were 6,743 volumes, valued at $26,972. Dr. Dickinson's first biennial report embraced a period of time extending from December 1, 1876, to June 30, 1878. He reported 14,574 volumes in the library, 6,311 of Supreme Court Reports. This, the last report of Dr. Dickinson, states:

> When the librarian took charge of the library, eight years ago, there was not a half-dozen full sets of law reports, and a very meager assortment of text-books; the completion of the law library was, therefore, an indispensable necessity. Since it has been completed, or nearly so, more attention has been paid to the miscellaneous library.

Changes in the Office.—Dr. Dickinson died October 5, 1879. His successor was Hon. Samuel A. Kingman, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who resigned both the offices of Chief Justice and librarian on account of ill-health.

Hamilton J. Dennis was commissioned as librarian February 5, 1881, and he took charge of the office March 1, 1881.

August 10, 1882, Librarian Dennis submitted the *second* biennial report, in fact—Librarian Kingman having failed to make any—and Mr. Dennis called it the *third* biennial report, to correspond with the reports of other State officers covering the same period of time, so as to avoid confusion. He makes the estimate 18,736 volumes in the library, as near as may be. He says:

As I have no data of reports sold, or of additions to the library by purchase or exchange between June 30, 1878, and March 1, 1881, the present report covers only transactions concerning the library from March 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882.

On taking charge of the library, I found it in a very crowded condition—every shelf, nook and corner being filled with books, the large case in the Supreme Court room filled with Government documents, as well as the most of the shelving in the vault below the library room; and as purchases and exchanges have since come in, there has been a steady overflow of the least-used books into the Judges' rooms and into the vault below to make room for them.

This of course breaks up anything like an orderly arrangement of the Government and State public documents, which, though not often called for, are still, when wanted, as useful and necessary as any other books.

Catalogue.—Under this heading, Librarian Dennis presents the following:

The last catalogue of the law and miscellaneous books of the library was made and printed in 1873. This did not include the Federal and State documents and pamphlets, which in fact have never been catalogued at all. In 1876, there was a brief catalogue of the law books of the library made and printed. The catalogue of 1873 was only by authors, gave titles very briefly, and no attempt was made at classification or making cross-references.

Considering the fact that nearly ten years have elapsed since the publication of this catalogue, little argument is required to show the necessity for a new catalogue as speedily as possible.

To make a proper catalogue and keep it up is the most important work a librarian is called upon to do, requiring patience, care and vastly more labor than is generally thought to be required.

Occasionally a reader will know the author of a book he is in search of, in which case the author-catalogue is sufficient, as from it can be quickly ascertained whether the library has the book or not.

But 75 per cent of the people consulting public libraries are in pursuit of a *subject*, and the name of the author writing upon the subject is a matter of comparative indifference to them. The question is not *who* has written, but *what* is written. To all such the catalogue should show at a glance all that the library contains on any given subject—that is, it should be a dictionary catalogue, where all that the library contains on any subject can be found as readily as a word, and its signification, in a dictionary.

To make such a catalogue as this, I say, requires much time, care and labor.

During the past year, I have from time to time, as I could get opportunity, written about 100 pages of catalogue of law books, covering the elementary works, with subject indexes to same; law periodicals, digests (English, Irish and State), Federal Reports, and State Supreme Court Reports, by reporters and series, with table of time covered by each series or reporter.

This much I found it absolutely necessary to do to know what was really in the law library, and render it readily available on call, and to enable me to make purchases understandingly and avoid duplicates. Of course the same necessity exists with reference to the books of the general library—the session laws, Federal and State documents, pamphlets, etc. After completing the catalogue, much work will be required in completing imperfect sets of the more important public documents, such as the *Congressional Globe* and *Record*, Patent Office Reports, specifications and drawings (daily called for) and Agricultural Reports.

As fast as possible, I shall continue work upon the manuscript catalogue, and leave the question of its publication to be determined upon after I shall have it completed and ready to submit for inspection.

Regard for the Producers.—Though the matter of Herd Books was considered by the Librarian, a novel subject to be mentioned in the report of a State Librarian, yet having had frequent calls for the "American Herd Book," which is the standard register of Short-horn pedigrees, and for books giving pedigrees of horses and other stock, he learned from reliable sources that there is not in the State a complete set of the "American Herd Book."

Noticing that the value of cattle, horses, sheep and swine in Kansas for the year 1881 aggregated $65,119,242, he concludes that much of the profit of any investment will depend upon its being intelligently made, and reasons upon the matter in the following manner:

To me there is as much food for thought in the above figures as could be found in a complete set of Cooper's novels, bound in full Russia with gilt tops.

When it is considered how much the value of the increase of the above amount of stock may be enhanced or depreciated by proper or improper breeding, the value of such books, and the importance of making them available for the use of the stock-growers of Kansas, becomes apparent.

I made up a brief list of books I thought desirable on this subject, including the "American Herd Book," and wrote East to publishers for prices. Our book fund was nearly exhausted, and it was doubted whether the appropriation made contemplated the purchase of such books from the book fund.

I therefore suggest that a special appropriation be made for the purchase of the follow-books, which can be obtained at the following prices:

The American Herd Book—Vols. 1 to 22, inclusive—and the "Reprint of English Bulls," and "History of Short-Horn Cattle;" taken together, 24 bound volumes	$100 00
American Cattle. By L. F. Allen. 1 vol	2 50
Breeders' Trotting Stud Book. By J. H. Sanders. 1 vol	5 00
Bruce's American Stud Book. 3 vols	30 00
Percheron Norman Stud Book. By J. H. Sanders. 1 vol	3 00
American Clydes Stud Book. By Col. C. F. Mills. 1 vol	5 00
Randall's Practical Shepherd. 1 vol	2 00
Total	$147 50

It is immaterial whether the books (if purchased) be placed in the State Library or with the Agricultural department; probably the latter would be the better place for them.

But let it be known that they are here as the property of the State, and subject to inspection by any one desiring to consult them, and I believe they will be appreciated and consulted by the stock-men of the State. I do not know of any way in which the State could invest the above amount of money to its greater advantage.

During the autumn of 1882, the State Library was removed from the central portion of the south part of the basement to more spacious apartments.

Receipts from Reports and Statutes.—The following is a statement of amounts collected for book sales and paid over to the Treasurer from March 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882:

March, 1881	$449 50
April, 1881	714 50
May, 1881	617 50
June, 1881	521 50
July, 1881	336 50
August, 1881	211 00
September, 1881	354 50
October, 1881	482 50
November, 1881	482 00
December, 1881	348 50
January, 1882	611 50
February, 1882	254 50
March, 1882	424 50
April, 1882	306 50
May, 1882	190 00
June, 1882	400 50
Total	$6,705 50

Abstract of volumes received from March, 1881, to June 30, 1882:

Law books purchased	320
Law books from Schedule "F"	43
Miscellaneous books purchased	113
Miscellaneous books from Schedule "F"	49
Exchanges from States and Territories	554
Donations	83
Whole number received	1,162
Whole number reported in library to June 30, 1878	14,574
Estimated number received from June 30, 1878, to March 1, 1881—two years and eight months	3,000
Total	18,736

KANSAS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 10, 1859, the Kansas Medical Society was incorporated. Its incorporators were Amory Hunting, S. B. Prentiss, J. P. Root, A. Fuller, C. F. Kobb, J. W. Robinson, J. B. Wheeler, L. C. Tollés, S. C. Harrington, A. Danford, C. E. Miner, J. B. Woodward, W. Madison, J. H. Phelps, O. Brown, Charles Robinson, M. F. Holaday, H. J. Carniff, A. J. Richey, M. Bailey, J. M. Pelot, H. H. Beals, J. G. Blunt, T. Linsey, G. W. Beaumont, J. Leigh, A. Newman, M. Hartman and William Graham.

This act provided that said society should issue certificates of membership to all its members, under such regulations as its by-laws might prescribe, and grant licenses to all respectable physicians, non-graduates, who, on examination are found qualified for the practice of medicine and surgery, and that any three members of said society might organize county or auxiliary societies in any county in Kansas, and said auxiliary societies when so organized should have all the powers and privileges, in the corporate name which they might adopt, that are conferred by the act upon the Kansas Medical Society.

Actual Organization.—In accordance with Section 8 of the act, a part of the incorporators met at Lawrence February 10, 1859. Dr. Alonzo Fuller was called to the Chair, Dr. S. C. Harrington was appointed Secretary, *pro tem.* A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and one to prepare a Code of Ethics. Dr. S. B. Prentiss was elected President; Dr. J. B. Woodward, Recording Secretary.

February 23, 1860, the society met at the call of the President. It adopted the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association, and adopted rules for the government of the society, that the committee reported. Dr. Joseph P. Root was elected President; Dr. J. B. Woodward, Recording Secretary.

February 27, 1861, the third meeting was held at Lawrence. President Root and Secretary Woodward were continued in office, and but little business was transacted.

January 31, 1866, the next meeting was called by Dr. Root at Topeka. No quorum being present, the members adjourned to meet at Lawrence the first Tuesday of April, 1866. The President and Vice President being absent, Dr. Alonzo Fuller was elected President *pro tem.* The membership was increased by twenty-six. The session was pleasant and profitable to its members.

January 8, 1867, the meeting of the society was held at Leavenworth, and twenty-five new members were elected. Reports were read from all the standing committees. Resolutions were adopted urging the formation of county and city societies as auxiliary to the State society. For the first time delegates were elected to the American Medical Association, and 200 copies of the transactions were ordered printed. Dr. N. Newman was elected President; Dr. D. W. Stormont, Secretary.

Annual meetings have been held regularly, with a constantly increasing attendance since 1867. In 1883, its membership is about 250. Auxiliary societies have been formed known as the "Northwestern Medical Society of Kansas;" the "Southern Kansas Medical Society;" the "South Kansas Medical Society;" the "Eastern Kansas Medical Society;" "The Kansas Valley Medical Society;" "The Third Judicial District Medical Society."

An act to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Kansas took effect June 1, 1879. Under Section 2 of this act, providing for the appointment of a Board of Examiners, the Kansas Medical Society made choice of the following members as a State Board of Examiners: D. W. Stormont, M. D., President; C. H. Guibor, M. D.; G. W. Halderman, M. D.; W. W. Cochrane, M. D.; R. Morris, M. D.; C. C. Furley, M. D.; S. F. Neely, M. D., Secretary.

The duties of the examiners under this law were not generally deemed to be of an agreeable nature, and the Supreme Court, in 24 Kansas, page 686, declared the act to be void. The Legislature of 1883 had before it bills to create a State Board of Health; to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in the State of Kansas; to present incompetent or unauthorized persons from engaging in the practice of pharmacy; to regulate the sale of poisons; to prevent and punish the adulteration of drugs, medicines, medicinal preparations and chemicals, and to create a Board of Pharmacy for the regulation of the practice of pharmacy in the State of Kansas, but they failed of enactment.

Sessions of the Society.—These are usually held in the month of May, at the place the society selects. The constitution prescribes the qualification for membership to be regular graduates in medicine, of good moral character, etc.

Presidents of the Society.—The following is a list of the Presidents: 1858, Alonzo Fuller, M. D.; 1860, S. B. Prentiss, M. D.; 1861, Joseph P. Root, M. D.; 1866, Alonzo Fuller, M. D. *pro tem.*; 1867, Cornelius A. Logan, M. D.; 1868, A. Newman, M. D.; 1869, J. Parsons, M. D.; 1870, M. Bailey, M. D.; 1871, M. S. Thomas, M. D.; 1872, D. C. Jones, M. D.; 1873, W. W. Cochrane, M. D.; 1874, H. K. Kennedy, M. D.; 1875, J. S. Redfield, M. D.; 1876, Tiffin Sinks, M. D.; 1877, H. S. Roberts, M. D.; 1878, W. L. Schenck, M. D.; 1879, C. C. Furley, M. D.; 1880, B. E. Fryer,

M. D., U. S. A.; 1881, J. H. Stewart, M. D.; 1882, G. W. Haldeman, M. D.

At the annual meeting held at Emporia May 9-10, 1882, President Haldeman in his inaugural address, presented the following:

> Our profession had originated from necessity, and our duty was common advancement. Let the bond of professional brotherhood be strengthened, and the standard of legitimate medicine be exalted.
>
> "Let this day's good resolves prove fruitful seeds,
> Thro' life to blossom into goodly deeds;
> With open hands and good advice still bless
> The poor, afflicted, all who know distress;
> And be unfailing springs that e'er o'erflow
> In streams to carry life where'er they go."

The *Kansas Medical Index*, published monthly at Fort Scott, by F. F. Dickman, M. D., a journal devoted to medicine, surgery and allied sciences, the only journal devoted exclusively to medicine published west of St. Louis and east of the Rocky Mountains, is the official organ of the Medical Society.

KANSAS ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

On the 1st day of June, 1869, a number of eclectic physicians met at Lawrence and effected an organization, making choice of its officers as follows:

President, S. E. Martin, M. D., Topeka; Recording Secretary, N. Simmons, M. D., Lawrence; Corresponding Secretary, M. Summerfield, M. D., Lawrence; Treasurer, D. Surber, M. D., Perry.

The second and third annual meetings were held at Topeka. March 28, 1871, the association became an incorporated body; Daniel B. Crouse, Ansel M. Eidson, George H. Field, Samuel E. Martin, David Surber and Caleb D. Ward, were the incorporators; their charter having been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, their organization was thereby perfected.

The fourth annual meeting was held at Lawrence; all subsequent meetings have been held at Topeka.

Medical Examining Boards.—On the 27th day of February, 1879, the Legislature passed an act to regulate the practice of medicine in Kansas, which took effect and was in force from and after the 1st day of June, following. Accordingly, on the 14th day of April, 1879, a meeting was held at the office of Drs. Eidson & Mulvane, of Topeka, for the purpose of organizing the Kansas Eclectic Medical Examining Board. Dr. Mulvane was elected President of the Board, and Dr. Eidson, Secretary. Under the law the board have issued over 550 certificates.

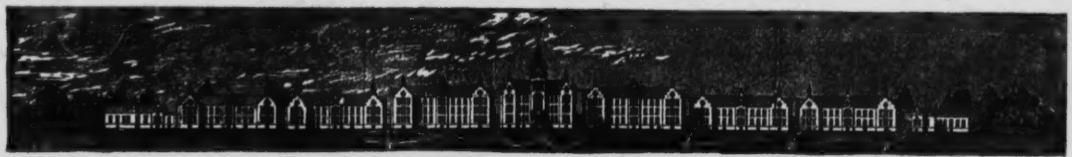

KANSAS STATE INSANE ASYLUM, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

On the 25th day of March, 1880, Attorney General Davis having expressed doubts as to the legality of the Board of the Kansas Medical Society (allopathic), a meeting was held at the office of Drs. Eidson & Mulvane, at which time a fee was appropriated to the law firm of Davis & Jetmore, for their legal opinion on the status of the Allopathic Board; and an additional fee paid them to test the question in the Supreme Court. At the January term of the Supreme Court of 1881, the decision was rendered by Chief Justice Horton, that the Kansas Medical Society, although not incorporated, was yet a legal body, but that the law of 1879 was unconstitutional, and therefore void. Upon this decision, the examining boards of each of the medical societies were summarily deposed.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the association was held in the Senate Chamber, February 14 and 15, 1882, and the following officers were chosen:

Officers.—N. Simmons, M. D., President; J. M. Welch, M. D., First Vice President; T. A. Wright, M. D., Second Vice President; J. A. Munk, M. D., Secretary; S. E. Martin, M. D., Treasurer.

Executive Committee.—N. Simmons, M. D., J. A. Munk, M. D., S. E. Martin, M. D.

Finance Committee.—J. F. Lewis, M. D., J. A. Willey, M. D., R. B. Mosher, M. D.

Board of Censors.—P. I. Mulvane, M. D., J. M. Welsh, M. D., E. L. Patee, M. D., William McMullen, M. D., R. C. Raymond, M. D., H. Owens, M. D., J. F. Lewis, M. D.

The fifteenth annual session of the association was held at Topeka, February 7-9, 1883, Dr. Noah Simmons, of Lawrence, President in the chair. The committee on Medical Legislation adopted a preamble and resolutions, the main ones of which are as follows:

> WHEREAS, There is an effort made by partisans to legislate in the interest of the medical profession, and
>
> WHEREAS, The citizens of Kansas have not asked for such legislation; be it therefore
>
> *Resolved*, It is the expression of the Kansas Eclectic Medical Association (representing over five hundred educated physicians in the State) that it is willing to submit the merits of Eclecticism to the intelligence of our grand commonwealth.
>
> *Resolved*, In our judgment, class legislation in the interest of medicine will be timely when the masses demand it.

The association on liquor prohibition expressed itself in the following language:

> WHEREAS, We, as members [illegible] the Kansas Eclectic Medical Association, having an interest in all that concerns the improvement of mankind physically and mentally, and believing the use of intoxicating liquors as beverages to be degrading to society, and the saloon system of trafficking therein, whether by license or otherwise, to be a foul blot upon civilization. Therefore
>
> *Resolved*, By this association in convention assembled, that we have full confidence in the principle of prohibition as incorporated in the constitution of our State, and that we respectfully urge upon our Legislature now in session the importance of holding fast to the amendment as the first great step toward that nobler civilization worthy of a free and intelligent people;
>
> *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this association that the partial failure of prohibition in our State is due to defects in the present prohibitory law, and to the persistent efforts of the enemies of temperance to make the provision odious to the people, and not to the impractical nature of the provision itself.
>
> *Resolved*, That it is the judgment of this association, that the present prohibitory law ought to be so modified as to permit the sale of intoxicating liquors for medical as well as for mechanical and scientific purposes, by authorized and qualified agents directly to the citizens, without the intervention of the physician's prescription, and for the law to hold such citizen responsible for the abuse of such privilege.

Dr. J. A. Munk, of Topeka, read one of the most interesting papers that was presented on "Physiological Action of Intoxicants." He said:

> In the adulteration of liquors no greater poison was ever used than alcohol itself. The way to prevent 100,000 deaths annually in England and the United States that were caused by drunkenness was to prohibit its sale except for "medical, scientific and mechanical purposes,"

Medical College.—The committee on a Medical College reported that a joint-stock company had been formed, providing in its charter for $30,000 as its working capital.

The following-named persons were appointed trustees, and they were ordered to file its charter: Drs. J. A. Munk, R. B. Mosher, E. L. Patee, D. W. Scott, J. M. Welch, W. H. Willhait and T. A. Wright.

Fifteen delegates were selected to attend the National Association.

The association has a membership throughout the State of over 250.

Drs. J. A. Munk, S. T. Dodd, N. Simmons, C. Williamson and M. V. Yancey were appointed a committee to arrange for the immediate publication of a medical journal at Topeka.

The association meeting for 1874 was fixed at Topeka, to be held in February.

Officers for the Ensuing Year.—Choice was made of the following-named persons: Dr. T. A. Wright, of Americus, President; Dr. J. M. Welch, of La Cygne, First Vice President; Dr. A. H. Vail, of Kansas City, Second Vice President; Dr. J. A. Munk, of Topeka, Secretary; Dr. S. E. Martin, of Topeka, Treasurer.

Board of Censors, Drs. J. M. Welch, N. Simmons, P. I. Mulvane, D. Surber, D. B. McKee, L. M. Foster and W. H. Wilhait.

Finance Committee, Drs. C. Williamson, B. R. Mosher and H. Kirby.

Trustees, Drs. H. Owens, J. L. Ginnell, T. A. Read, S. M. Ralph, S. D. F. Gurney and J. F. Lewis.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF KANSAS.

This society was organized in Leavenworth April 14, 1869, and the following officers elected: President, Richard Huson, M. D., Lawrence; Vice President, James A. Rubicon, M. D., Atchison; Secretary and Treasurer, Martin Mayer, M. D., Leavenworth; Board of Censors, Lewis Grasmuck, B. L. Davis, W. B. Bolton, R. M. Huntington, J. J. Edic.

It was chartered in 1871, with James A. Rubicon, S. K. Huson, Richard Huson, H. F. Klemp and J. J. Edic as charter members.

The following is the list of Presidents of the society:

Richard Huson, M. D., Lawrence, 1869-70; James A. Rubicon, M. D., Atchison, 1870-71; J. A. Rubicon, M. D.,* S. K. Huson, M. D., Lawrence, 1871-72; S. K. Huson, M. D., Lawrence, 1872-73; G. H. T. Johnson, M. D., Atchison, 1873-74; L. Grasmuck, M. D., Fort Scott, 1874-75; James Lillie, M. D.,* Kansas City, S. B. Anderson, M. D., Lawrence, 1875-76; J. Davis, M. D., Ottawa, 1876-78; H. W. Westover, M. D., St. Joseph, Mo., 1878-79; V. W. Sunderland, M. D., Fort Scott, 1879-80; J. J. Edic, M. D., Leavenworth, 1880-81; H. W. Roby, M. D., Topeka, 1881-82.

The present officers (1883) are: President, H. W. Gilley, M. D., Ottawa; Vice President, A. P. Forster, M. D., Fort Scott; Recording Secretary, C. H. Hallowell, M. D., Topeka; Corresponding Secretary, S. A. Newhall, M. D., Newton; Treasurer, G. H. T. Johnson, M. D., Atchison; Censors, Drs. P. Dietrich, H. T. Klemp, J. J. Edic.

The present membership is about eighty. Its meetings are well attended and interesting.

For a part of the time since its organization, joint meetings with the Missouri Valley physicians were held, and two of its annual meetings were held out of the State. But it now holds them only within State limits, and none but Kansas physicians are eligible to office in the society.

The Homœopathic Medical Society is growing rapidly in numbers and in influence, and promises to be a power in that great future which Kansas so evidently has before her.

KANSAS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

January 10, 1883, the association adopted the following constitution:

1. The name of the association shall be the Bar Association of the State of Kansas.

2. The object of the association shall be the elevation of the standard of professional learning and integrity, so as to inspire the greatest degree of respect for the efforts and influence of the bar in the administration of justice, and also to cultivate fraternal relations among its members.

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* Deceased.

3. The officers of the association shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Council of five members.

4. The President shall preside at all meetings of the association. The Vice President shall preside in the absence of the President, and in the absence of both a President *pro tem.* may be elected by the meeting. The Secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the association and conduct the correspondence of the association.

5. The Treasurer shall keep and account for all funds of the association. The Executive Council shall manage the affairs of the association, subject to the constitution and by-laws.

6. A quorum for the transaction of business shall be twenty members.

7. No person shall be admitted to membership of this association who is not a member of the bar of the Supreme Court and who has not been engaged in the regular practice of the law for one year next preceding his application for admission.

8. All applications for membership shall be referred to the Executive Council, who shall report the same to the association, with their recommendation thereon, and no person shall be admitted to membership except by a two-thirds vote of the members present. Each member shall pay an admission fee of $5 and annual dues of $3.

9. The annual meeting of the association shall be held on the second Tuesday of January. Special meetings of the association may be called by the Executive Council, of which notice shall be given the members by the Secretary thirty days prior thereto.

Officers of the Association.—The following-named persons were chosen at the meeting at Topeka January 10: President, Chief Justice Albert H. Horton; Vice President, Judge N. T. Stephens, of Lawrence; Secretary, W. H. Rossington, Esq., of Topeka; Treasurer, Associate Justice D. M. Valentine; Executive Council, Justice Valentine, James Humphrey, of Junction City, J. H. Gilpatrick, of Leavenworth, Frank Foster, of Marion Center, Judge David Martin, of Atchison.

The association adjourned to meet at Leavenworth on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in June, the Executive Council having been instructed to prepare a programme for the next annual meeting and secure the services of some eminent jurist to deliver an address on some topic relating to jurisprudence to the association.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

From the early Territorial times, there has been a reasonably strong temperance sentiment in Kansas. The Territorial Legislature of 1855 enacted a law entitled "An act to restrain dramshops and taverns, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors." The act provided that a special election should be held on the first Monday of October, 1855, and every two years thereafter, in each municipal township in each county, and in each incorporated city or town in the Territory, to take the vote of the people upon the question whether dramshops and tavern licenses should be issued for the two years thereafter. The vote on the same was to be by ballot, which should either be "In favor of dramshop," or, "Against dramshop." Before a license should be granted to dramshops, tavern keepers and grocers, a majority vote must be cast by each municipality "In favor of dramshops," and a majority of householders must petition for the same. In a city authorized by its charter to grant licenses, the county tribunal must first have granted it. The tax for such license should be not less than $10, nor more than $500, for every twelve months, the same to be applied for county purposes.

Penalties.—For selling without a license, a fine of $100 should be assessed against the offender, and for every second or subsequent offense not less than the above named fine, and imprisonment in the county jail not less than five nor more than thirty days. Selling to a slave without the consent of his master, owner or overseer, or selling liquor on Sunday, subjected one to the above-named penalties, and a conviction worked a forfeiture of the license. The person obtaining the license must needs give a bond in the sum of $2,000, not to keep a disorderly house, not to sell to a slave, nor directly or indirectly to sell on Sundays, for which violations of the law a suit could be instituted against the principal or sureties on the bond.

Liquor License Act of 1859.—An act of the same title as that of 1855 was approved by Gov. Medary February 12, 1859; this act provided that no license should be granted by a tribunal transacting county business, or by a city council of an incorporated city, unless the petition requesting that a dramshop, tavern or grocery license be granted the applicant should have on said petition a majority of the householders in the township, county or ward where the license was sought. All corporated cities containing one thousand or more inhabitants were entirely exempted from the operations of this act, such cities possessing full power to regulate licenses for all purposes and dispose of the proceeds thereof.

Amount of Tax.—For every period of twelve months, the tax levied upon the dramshop keeper should not be less than $50, nor more than $500. This tax was to be paid into the treasury of the county or city granting such license, and used for the benefit of the township in which such license should be granted.

Penalty for Selling Without License.—The fine for selling without license was fixed at a sum not more than $100 for each offense; and for second and subsequent offense, the fine should not be greater than the above-named sum, or the offender might be indicted for a misdemeanor, and fined for not less than $500, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than six months.

It was made a misdemeanor to sell on Sunday, or on the Fourth of July, or to any one known to be in the habit of getting intoxicated, or to any married man against the known wishes of his wife. All places where liquor would be sold in violation of the act were declared nuisances; exemplary damages could be recovered by every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person who should be injured in person or property or means of support, by any intoxicated person or in consequence of intoxication, and a married woman could sue as a single person. Giving away liquor, to evade the law, was deemed selling, and, in prosecutions it was not necessary to state kind of liquor sold, or to state to whom sold. For all fines and costs assessed against violators of this law, no property was exempted from execution under this act.

ACTION OF THE WYANDOTTE CONVENTION.

In the Constitutional Convention, Hon. John Ritchie, of Topeka, on July 11, 1859, offered the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall confer power on the Legislature, to prohibit the introduction, manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors within the State.

July 23, 1859, Hon. H. D. Preston, from Burlingame, offered

> SECTION —. The Legislature shall have power to regulate or prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for mechanical and medicinal purposes.

On a motion to lay this on the table, it was lost by a vote of 19 to 31. Hon. S. A. Stinson moved to insert after the word "medicinal," the words "and other," which motion was laid on the table.

Hon. Solon O. Thacher, of Lawrence, hoped the convention would pause a little before going into this special legislation. He did not doubt that the Legislature had complete control over the question, but did not wish to see the constitution enter into these details; it is unwise to incorporate a provision of this nature in the constitution. There is no gain in it—there is loss. If the people demand a prohibitory law, he trusted we will have a Legislature that will pass such a law; it is not wise to have any special legislation in a constitution. We are framing the first constitution of the State, and it is unwise to jeopardize it with so much legislation.

Hon. William Hutchinson, of Lawrence, thought there was some necessity for the passage of this section; if we are looking for the future moral as well as political well-being of Kansas, let us throw a guard around it while the power is in our hands. It can do no harm.

Dr. James G. Blunt, of Anderson, believed that the history of the temperance cause in this country has proved that no good has ever resulted from attempting to legislate upon it in this way.

Mr. Preston, in response to the arguments of Mr. Thacher, said if the Legislature should ever want to enact a liquor law, I suggest that there should not be anything in the way.

Hon. Samuel A. Stinson, of Leavenworth, said that in Maine, where there is no constitutional provision, a law has been declared constitutional that is more stringent than any Kansas will ever have.

Mr. Preston thought that allowing the sale of intoxicating liquors indiscriminately as against humanity is the worst thing that could happen, and he desired to see the State take a stand upon the side of temperance, and if we have stringent laws upon our statute books, we certainly shall have a moral people.

Hon. James M. Winchell, the President of the convention, called Hon. P. H. Townsend, of Big Springs, to the chair, and said if the decision of the courts has rendered it competent for the Legislature to deal with this question in its own way, it is folly, for different reasons, to incorporate it in our organic law. Mr. Hutchinson adding that a similar section had been incorporated into the constitution of Minnesota or California—which lacked confirmation—Mr. Preston withdrew the section.

Legislation of 1867.—An act, amendatory to the act of February 11, 1859, was approved February 21, 1867, which provided that before a dramshop, tavern or grocery license should be granted by a tribunal competent to issue the same, there should be a petition or recommendation signed by a majority of the residents in the township or ward of the city when the license was prayed for, of those over twenty-one years of age, male and female. The tax granting such license must be paid into the county or city treasury, as the case might be, and the amount should not be less than $50, nor more than $500, per year. This act passed the House by a vote of 71 to 6; the Senate, by a vote of 15 to 6. One of the affirmative voters in the House, Dan. Killen, of Wyandotte, offered the following, which was spread on the journal:

> MR. SPEAKER: Allow me to thank the members of this House for the vote on House bill No. 157, in the name of the mothers, not only of the State of Kansas, but of the world, wherever this practice of using intoxicating liquors has wormed itself into the community—one of the practices (I think) cursed by God—all men who have not had a veil or fog of the demons of hell spread over their thinking powers. Likewise to thank in the name of a large number of men, who, to-day, are struggling with the accursed practice for the mastery.

The votes cast against this law in the House were one from Doniphan County, two from Leavenworth, one from Johnson, one from Jackson, and one from Washington County. In the Senate, of the votes against it, two were from Atchison County, three from Leavenworth, and one from Morris County.

The temperance sentiment of the State was never stronger then it was in the year ending April 1, 1867. Earnest workers in the cause at home and distinguished laborers from abroad, among whom were William Ross, of Illinois, and Dr. Charles Jewett, of Connecticut, developed a sentiment that made such legislation a certainty. Dr. Jewett lectured at Topeka during the session of the Legislature, which stimulated the temperance feeling to that extent that this recognition of the power of woman was so utilized, that, without having the right of suffrage conferred upon her, in this matter she was considered practically a voter.

All the Territorial and State laws of Kansas made in 1868, and prior thereto, were revised, and the "General Statutes of 1868" was the result. This liquor local option law of 1859, amended in 1867, underwent a change, so that the so-called dramshop act, which went into effect October 31, 1868, had for its first section the following:

> Before a dramshop license, tavern license or grocery license shall be granted to any person applying for the same, such person, if applying for a township license, shall present to the tribunal transacting county business a petition or recommendation signed by a majority of the residents of the township, of twenty-one years of age and over, both male and female, in which such dramshop, tavern or grocery is to be kept; or if the same is to be kept in any incorporated city or town, then to the city council thereof, a petition signed by a majority of the residents of the ward, of twenty-one years of age and over, both male and female, in which said dramshop, tavern or grocery is to be kept, recommending such person as a fit person to keep the same, and requesting that a license be granted to him for such purpose: *Provided*, That the corporate authorities of cities of the first and second class may by ordinance dispense with petition mentioned in this section.

Under this act, prohibition of the liquor traffic was measurably obtained in several of the cities of the third class and in many of the counties of the State, so thoroughly imbued with temperance principles were so many communities in different parts of the State.

From 1868 to 1879 there had been no systematic effort made for changes in the statute concerning the regulation and restriction of the liquor traffic. But Gov. John P. St. John, in his message to the Legislature January 14, 1879, on the subject of temperance, said:

> The subject of temperance, in its relation to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, has occupied the attention of the people of Kansas to such an extent that I feel it my duty to call your attention to some of its evils, and suggest, if possible, a remedy therefor.
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> Could we but dry up this one great evil that consumes annually so much wealth, and destroys the physical, moral and mental usefulness of its victims, we would need no prisons, poor houses or police. I fully realize that it is easier to talk about the evils flowing from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, than it is to provide a remedy for them. If it could be fully accomplished, I am clearly of the opinion that no greater blessing could be conferred by you upon the people of this State, than to absolutely and forever prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors *as a beverage*. But many people insist that a prohibitory law could not, or at least would not, be enforced, and that any law that cannot be, or is not enforced, is worse than no law at all.
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> I have too much faith in the people of Kansas to believe that *any* law intended to, and the effect of which would be, to promote the moral, physical and mental condition of mankind would not be rigidly enforced. Yet, desiring the passage of no law in relation to the enforcement of which there could be any doubt, and with a view to the adoption of such measures only as will be backed up and enforced by the moral sentiment of our people, I respectfully call your attention to the first section of what is commonly known as the dramshop act, which reads as follows: (See foregoing section). And earnestly recommend that said section be amended by striking out the proviso therein contained, and requiring the party desiring a license under said section to publish his petition, with the names of the signers thereto, in some newspaper printed and of general circulation in the town, city or township in which he desires to obtain such license; or in case no newspaper is so published, then in some newspaper published in the county and of general circulation therein, at least thirty days before making such application; and thus place all the cities, towns and townships in the State, irrespective of the particular *class* to which they belong, on an equal footing, and let the people in each locality settle this question for themselves.

On the 23d of January, Hon. M. W. Moore, of Republic County, introduced House Bill No. 86. An act to amend Section 11 of Chapter 35 of the Statutes of 1868, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, which was on the following day read a second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Temperance. February 8, House Bill No. 188, an act amendatory of and supplemental to an act entitled "An act to restrain dramshops and taverns, and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," approved March 3, 1858, was referred to the same committee, T. J. Calvin, of Labette County, Chairman. Petitions asking for legislation on this subject in general accord with the recommendations of the Governor, from January 24 to March 4, inclusive, came in from some thirty counties and were presented and referred to the Committee on Temperance. Opposed to this were petitions from 2,152 voters of Atchison County and from 500 voters from Ford County.

The Committee on Temperance, on February 13, introduced a substitute for House Bills Nos. 86 and 188, which in its provisions recognized the features of an amended law as suggested by Gov. St. John, providing that the petition for a dramshop license should be published in some newspaper in the county, or if there were none published in the same, then in some newspaper of general circulation in the county where the said petition prayed for a license, and that the said petition should be published for four consecutive weeks; proof thereof to be made by the affidavit of the publisher of said newspaper. It was provided that when a petition should be presented to a Board of County Commissioners or a City Council, if a remonstrance signed by a majority of the residents of a municipal township, or of any ward of a city, should be presented, praying that said license be not granted, then said license should not be granted; the remonstrance being signed by a greater number of the actual residents of a township or ward would prevent a license being issued by either a Board of County Commissioners or a City Council; those persons qualified to sign either a petition or remonstrance must have resided in the State six months and in the township or ward thirty days.

Action of the Legislature.—This bill came up for a third reading in the House, March 5, 1879, and passed by a vote of 75 to 25; absentees, 29; 65 being a constitutional majority. The bill was acted upon in the Senate, March 8, 11 votes being cast for it, 11 against it. A constitutional majority of the Senate was 21.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT.

Hon. George F. Hamlin, Senator from Linn County, on February 8, 1879, by unaminous consent, introduced Senate Joint Resolution No. 3, which read as follows:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. III.

Proposing an amendment to Article Fifteen of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, by adding Section Ten to said article.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House voting therefor:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty: PROPOSITION.—Article Fifteen shall be amended by adding Section Ten thereto, which shall read as follows: "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this State, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes."

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the electors: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed; and those voting for the proposition shall vote, "For the proposition to amend the Constitution;" and those voting against the proposition shall vote, "Against the proposition to amend the Constitution."

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute books.

On this resolution the following action was had February 21:

Senate Joint Resolution No. 3, being on third reading, but not yet reported to the Senate by the Committee on Engrossed bills, Senator Guthrie moved that Senate Joint Resolution No. 3, proposing an amendment to Article Fifteen of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, be considered engrossed and read the third time now, which motion prevailed.

Thereupon Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 was read the third time, and the question being, Shall the bill pass? The roll was called, with the following result: Yeas, 37; nays, 0.

The Senators absent or not voting were: Messrs. Benedict, of Wilson; Williams, of Doniphan, and Wells, of Pottawatomie.

This resolution came before the House at an evening session, March 5, and consequent upon a call of the House, a resolution was adopted by a vote of 88 to 31; absent or not voting, 10. A constitutional majority was 86.

March 11, 1879, this action met with executive approval. The amendment was voted upon November 2, 1880, and the vote upon it was as follows:

COUNTIES.	FOR PROPOSITION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.	AGAINST PROPOSITION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.	COUNTIES.	FOR PROPOSITION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.	AGAINST PROPOSITION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.
Allen	1,305	951	Lyon	2,337	877
Anderson	900	870	Marion	1,020	825
Atchison	1,343	3,147	Marshall	1,426	1,853
Barbour	220	213	McPherson	2,134	912
Barton	490	1,058	Miami	1,488	1,751
Bourbon	1,410	1,964	Mitchell	1,348	1,178
Brown	1,345	1,298	Montgomery	1,939	1,250
Butler	2,211	1,141	Morris	805	885
Chase	597	660	Nemaha	1,213	1,185
Chautauqua	1,051	819	Neosho	1,528	1,164
Cherokee	2,421	1,944	Ness	200	216
Clay	1,296	907	Norton	575	491
Cloud	1,454	1,261	Osage	2,287	1,084
Coffey	1,025	1,209	Osborne	1,035	873
Cowley	3,243	870	Ottawa	1,163	885
Crawford	1,655	1,469	Pawnee	604	218
Davis	628	697	Phillips	978	708
Decatur	146	251	Pottawatomie	1,519	1,475
Dickinson	1,477	1,222	Pratt	151	142
Doniphan	821	2,150	Reno	1,866	962
Douglas	2,711	1,092	Republic	1,530	910
Edwards	121	194	Rice	1,087	625
Elk	1,232	564	Riley	1,178	928
Ellis	355	403	Rooks	563	696
Ellsworth	611	781	Rush	315	385
Ford	125	488	Russell	443	655
Franklin	1,967	1,291	Saline	1,410	1,207
Graham	207	358	Sedgwick	1,858	1,716
Greenwood	1,060	941	Shawnee	3,150	2,513
Harper	424	316	Sheridan	191	69
Harvey	1,148	856	Smith	1,274	851
Hodgeman	147	65	Stafford	393	301
Jackson	1,036	1,098	Sumner	2,394	1,201
Jefferson	1,395	1,723	Trego	220	129
Jewell	1,557	1,256	Wabaunsee	622	900
Johnson	1,545	1,787	Washington	1,112	1,610
Kingman	265	346	Wilson	1,487	1,009
Labette	2,082	2,123	Woodson	748	539
Leavenworth	1,486	3,882	Wyandotte	1,222	2,481
Lincoln	613	738			
Linn	1,494	1,292	Total	92,302	84,304

The whole vote cast on the amendment was 176,606; the Presidential vote at the same election was some 24,600 greater. Gov. St. John in his message to the Legislature, January 11, 1881, in referring to the prohibitory amendment, said:

> This amendment being now a part of the constitution of our State, it devolves upon you to enact such laws as are necessary for its rigid enforcement.
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> There are but few citizens to-day in Kansas who will not admit that "dramshops" are a curse to any people. More crime, poverty, misery and degredation flow from them than from all other sources combined. The real difference of opinion existing in relation to them, is not so much as to whether they are an evil or a blessing, but rather as to what course should be pursued toward them. Some have contended that they should be licensed, but it seems to me that if they are an evil no government should give them the sanction of the law. They should be prohibited as we prohibit all other acknowledged evils. It has been urged, as an argument in favor of licensing dramshops, that under that system a large revenue is derived. Granting this to be true, I insist that we have no right to consider the question of revenue at a cost of the sacrifice of principle. All the revenue ever received from such a source will not compensate for a single tear of a heart-broken mother at the sight of her drunken son as he reels from the door of a licensed dramshop.
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> But viewing the question solely from a financial standpoint, all persons who take pains to give the matter a thorough and impartial investigation will be forced to admit that every dollar of revenue derived from such license costs the people not less than $10 in loss of time and property, cost of courts, prisons and poor-houses, say nothing of the destruction of the physical, mental and moral elements of mankind, which cannot be estimated. The people of Kansas have spoken upon the whole question in language that cannot be misunderstood. By their verdict the license system, as it relates to the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, has been blotted from the statute books of the State. We now look to the future, not forgetting that it was here on our soil where the first blow was given that finally resulted in the emancipation of a race from slavery. We have now determined upon a second emancipation, which shall free not only the body but the soul of man. Now, as in the past, the civilized world watches Kansas, and anxiously awaits the result. No step should be taken backward. Let it not be said that any evil exists in our midst, the power of which is greater than the people.

In the Senate, the standing committee on temperance consisted of Senators Benson, of Franklin County; Broderick, of Jackson; Breyfoyle, of Johnson; Thacher, of Douglas, and Strang, of Pawnee. On the 26th of January, Senator Finch, of Osage, offered the following preambles and resolution:

WHEREAS The enforcement of the dramshop act in very many localities in this State has been a failure, for the reason that in such localities the local authorities have no sympathy for, or interest in, such enforcement; and

WHEREAS Any similar enactment will in all probability be a failure in said localities under the prohibitory amendment to our constitution; and

WHEREAS Some principle or plan of action should be adopted, general in its application, which should enforce said constitutional amendment; therefore, be it

Resolved, that in the judgment of the Senate of the State of Kansas, an act should be framed giving the execution of the laws to State officials in such localities where the local officials fail to perform their duties, to the end that the will of the majority of the people of the State, expressed at the recent election, be carried out.

It was referred to the Committee on Temperance, and its Chairman,

Senator Benson, submitted a report January 29, in which the committee expressed their belief as follows:

Your committee are unwilling to believe that any laws of the State reasonable in their provision, and sanctioned by the constitution, will long remain inoperative in any part of the State. Of course the question of enforcing the laws regulating the sale of liquor in communities where public sentiment is opposed to their provisions, is a matter of the greatest concern; and that such laws, when passed, must be duly enforced, is a proposition that most people will readily agree to, and the real point of inquiry should be, how best to secure this result. Your committee have the utmost faith in the power, integrity and wisdom of the courts, and in the good faith and efficiency of the officers of the law. By placing in the hands of courts and officers the most effective methods for the detection and punishment of crimes, your committee believes that the liquor laws and all the penal laws may be fairly enforced in all parts of the State. Believing that the restoration of the grand jury system, simplified by reducing the number of jurors, and thus lessening expense, as proposed in the accompanying bills, will most effectually tend to the uniform and prompt execution of the criminal laws, while saving to individuals the peril of malicious prosecution, and believing that experience has fully shown the wisdom and efficiency of that system, your committee beg leave to present the accompanying bills, and recommend their passage.

A. W. BENSON, *Chairman.*

There were several bills reported on the "Prohibitory Liquor Law," but the one enacted, which passed the Senate February 11, is a bill of twenty-four sections, and is entitled, "An act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes, and to regulate the manufacture thereof for such excepted purposes, be deferred to some future time, which motion did not prevail."

The vote on the bill in the Senate was yeas, 32; nays, 7; absent one, Senator Benedict, of Wilson. The Senators voting nay were: Messrs. Aller and Boling, of Leavenworth; Briggs and Everest, of Atchison; Hutchinson, of Marshall; McLouth, of Jefferson, and Williams, of Doniphan.

The Senators voting against the bill represented constituencies that were adverse to "Prohibition," as may be seen in the following: Leavenworth County gave 2,396 majority against the "Amendment;" Atchison, 1,804; Marshall, 425; Jefferson, 417; Doniphan, 1,329; Wyandotte, 1,259; aggregating 7,620, which, taken from the majority for the amendment, 7,698, leaves a margin of 478. Senator Buchanan, of Wyandotte, voted for the bill, so as to move a reconsideration of the same, on the following day, which was done, the vote standing on a reconsideration, yeas, 7; nays, 32; absent or not voting, 8.

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

The text of the bill passed by the Senate, which went to the House, and was passed there without amendment, on February 16, and was approved February 19, is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. Any person or persons who shall manufacture, sell or barter any spirituous malt, vinous, fermented or other intoxicating liquors, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and punished as hereinafter provided: *Provided, however,* That such liquors may be sold for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes, as provided in this act.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell or barter, for medical, scientific or mechanical purposes, any malt, vinous, spirituous, fermented or other intoxicating liquors, without first having procured a druggist's permit therefor from the Probate Judge of the county wherein such druggists may at the time be doing business, and such Probate Judge is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to grant a druggist's permit for the period of one year, to any person of good moral character, who is lawfully and in good faith engaged in the business of druggist in his county, and who, in his judgment, can be intrusted with the responsibility of selling said liquors for the purposes aforesaid, in the manner hereinafter provided. In order to obtain a druggist's permit under this act, the applicant therefor shall present to the Probate Judge of the county wherein such person is engaged in business, a petition, signed by at least twelve citizens of the township or city wherein such business is located, certifying that the applicant is a person of good moral character and lawfully engaged in the business of a druggist. He shall also file with such petition a good and sufficient bond to the State of Kansas in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, conditioned that such applicant will neither use, sell, barter nor give away any of the liquors mentioned in section one of this act in violation of any of the provisions of this act; and on such violation, said bond shall thereby become forfeited. Such bond must be signed by the applicant, and by at least two of the persons signing such petition as sureties, and such sureties must jointly or severally justify in writing, under oath, in the sum of five thousand dollars over and above all their debts, legal exemptions and liabilities; *Provided,* That in cities, towns and places of less than five thousand population, said bond may be in the sum of one thousand dollars, and the sureties shall justify as provided above in the sum of two thousand dollars. The Probate Judge shall consider such petition and bond, and if satisfied that the petition is true, and that the bond is sufficient under this act, may in his discretion grant a permit to the applicant to sell intoxicating liquors for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes only, and thereupon, before delivering said permit, and before it shall be of any validity, the Probate Judge shall record upon the journal of his court the said permit, together with his order granting the same, and the bond filed therewith and justification thereon, which said permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the store where such business shall be carried on. The Probate Judge shall receive for said service the sum of five dollars, to be paid by the applicant.

SEC. 3. Any physician who is regularly engaged in the practice of his profession as a business, and who in cases of actual sickness shall deem any of the liquors mentioned in the first section of this act necessary for the health of his patient, may give such a patient a written or printed prescription therefor. But no such prescription shall be made or given except in case of actual sickness, and when, in the judgment of such physician, the use of intoxicating liquor is necessary as a remedy. Whenever, in the treatment of a minor, it shall be necessary to use intoxicating liquor as a remedy, the same shall be procured by his parent or guardian, or some other person of full age, to whom such physician may deliver a prescription for that purpose. Every physician, before making a prescription for intoxicating liquor, shall make and file with the Probate Judge of the county wherein he may practice his profession, an affidavit before some officer of the county authorized to administer oaths, in substance as follows:

STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF ——, ss.

I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I am a practicing physician of the State of Kansas, residing in the county of —— in said State, and I do further solemnly swear that I will not prescribe intoxicating liquors of any kind for any person or persons whomsoever, unless in case of actual sickness, and when the same is necessary for the health of the patient: that I will in all things faithfully keep, observe and perform all the requirements and conditions of the laws of Kansas regulating the sale and use of intoxicating liquors. So help me God.

Signed ——.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this —— day of ——, A. D. 18——.

And such affidavit shall be renewed and filed at the expiration of each five years of said physician's practice. Every physician, or person assuming to act as such, who shall make a prescription for any intoxicating liquors without having made and filed the affidavit in this section provided, or who shall, after making and filing such affidavit, violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars; and for any second or subsequent offense shall, upon conviction, be subject to the same fine, and in addition thereto shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than six months. No druggist shall sell upon or fill any prescription for intoxicating liquors until the physician making the same shall have made and filed the affidavit in this section provided, and shall not continue such sales for more than five years after such affidavit is filed, unless a new affidavit is filed, as required by this section. The Probate Judge shall forthwith deliver to each licensed druggist in his county a certificate of the filing of each physician's affidavit required by this act.

SEC. 4. Any druggist having a permit to sell intoxicating liquors under the provisions of this act, may sell for medical purposes only, upon the written or printed prescription of a practicing physician, duly signed by such physician, and who has made and filed the affidavit mentioned in the preceding section; and for scientific and mechanical purposes only upon a written or printed application, which shall be dated and shall set forth the name of the applicant, his residence and occupation, the kind and quantity of liquor required, and the purpose for which it is required, and shall have appended thereto an affidavit by the applicant made before some officer authorized to administer oaths in his county, that the statements contained in such application are true; and all such applications shall be retained by the druggist selling thereon, and at the end of every thirty days, or sooner, shall be by him filed in the Probate Court out of which his permit issued, where they shall be safely kept for the period of two years from the date of the filing of each. Every person wilfully taking a false oath in making such application shall be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction therefor in any court having jurisdiction shall be punished as provided by law for perjury in other cases: *Provided, however,* That no sales of intoxicating liquors shall be made by any such druggist, knowingly, to any minor in any case, except upon prescription for medical purposes, as in this act provided. The said druggist shall file away and keep all prescriptions for intoxicating liquors, and prescriptions partly for intoxicating liquors, by him filed, and shall also keep a book in which he shall make a record of all sales of intoxicating liquors by him made, which record shall show the names and residence of all purchasers of such liquors, the kind and quantity sold, the purpose for which sold, the date of such sales, the prices received, and, if upon prescription, the name of the physician making the same. The record so kept shall be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable times during business hours; *Provided,* That any druggist having a permit to sell intoxicating liquors under this act may sell such liquors in quantities not less than one gallon to any other druggist having a like permit.

SEC. 5. No person shall manufacture or assist in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in this State except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes. Any person or persons desiring to manufacture any of the liquors mentioned in Section 1 of this act for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes, shall present to the Probate Judge of the county wherein such business is proposed to be carried on, a petition asking a permit for such purpose, setting forth the name of the applicant, the place where it is desired to carry on such business, and the kind of liquor to be manufactured. Such petition shall have appended thereto a certificate signed by at least twelve citizens of the township or city where such business is sought to be established, certifying that such applicant is a person of good moral character, temperate in his habits and a proper person to manufacture and sell intoxicating liquors. Such applicant will file with said petition a bond to the State of Kansas in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned that for any violation of the provisions of this act, said bond shall be forfeited. Such bond shall be signed by said applicant or applicants as principal or principals, and by at least three sureties, who shall justify under oath in the sum of seven thousand dollars each, and who shall be of the number signing said petition. The Probate Judge shall consider such petition and bond, and if satisfied that such petition is true and that the bond is sufficient, may in his discretion grant a permit to manufacture intoxicating liquors for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes. The said permit, the order granting the same, and the bond and justification thereon, shall be forthwith recorded by said Probate Judge in the same manner and with like effect as in case of a permit to sell such liquors as provided in Section 2 of this act; and the Probate Judge shall be entitled to the same fee for his services, to be paid by the applicant. Such manufacturer shall keep a book, wherein shall be entered a complete record of the liquors manufactured by him, the sales made, with the dates thereof, the name and residence of the purchaser, the kind and quantity of liquors sold, and the price received or charged therefor. An abstract of such record, verified by the affidavit of the manufacturer, shall be filed quarterly in said Probate Court at the end of each quarter during the period covered by such permit. Such manufacturers shall sell the liquors so manufactured only for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes, and only in original packages. He shall not sell such liquors for medical purposes except to druggists who, at the time of such sale, shall be duly authorized to sell intoxicating liquors as provided in this act; and he shall sell such liquors to no other person or persons, associations or corporations, except for scientific and mechanical purposes, and then only in quantities not less than five gallons.

SEC. 6. All sales made by such manufacturer shall be upon a written or printed application, setting forth the name, occupation and residence of the applicant, the quantity and kind of liquors wanted, and for what purpose; and all such applications shall be verified by the affidavit of the applicant, made before some officer in the county having authority to administer oaths, that the statements in said application are true. Such manufacturer shall file all such applications in the Probate Court of the county wherein the applicant resides, within thirty days after receiving the same, where they shall be kept on file for two years from the date of such filing. Every person who shall wilfully swear falsely in making any of the affidavits in this section and in Section 5 of this act provided, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be prosecuted and punished therefor as in other cases arising under the laws of this State relating to perjury. Any rectification or adulteration of intoxicating liquors shall be considered manufacturing under this act. The record kept by such manufacturer shall be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable times during business hours.

SEC. 7. Any person, without taking out and having a permit to sell intoxicating liquors as provided in this act, who shall directly or indirectly sell or barter any spirituous, malt, vinous, fermented or other intoxicating liquor, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days; and for a second offense shall be fined in any sum not less than two hundred dollars and more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than sixty days nor more than six months; and for a third, and every subsequent offense, shall be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or shall suffer both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 8. Any person, without taking out and having a permit to manufacture intoxicating liquors, as provided in this act, who shall manufacture, or aid, assist or abet in the manufacture of any of the liquors mentioned in section one of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall suffer the same punishment as provided in the last preceding section of this act for unlawfully selling such liquors.

SEC. 9. Every person having a permit to sell intoxicating liquors, or to manufacture and sell intoxicating liquors under the provisions of this act, who shall sell or barter such liquor in any other manner or for any other purpose than in this act provided, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars for the first offense, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, and in addition thereto shall forfeit his permit to sell under this act; for a second offense he shall be fined in a sum not less than three hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, and forfeit his permit, and for a period of five years his right to obtain a permit to sell intoxicating liquors under this act; and for a third and every subsequent offense he shall be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, and shall forfeit his permit and his right forever to obtain a permit to sell intoxicating liquors in this State under the provisions of this act. In all cases where forfeitures are provided in this act, the court, in rendering judgment in the action, shall declare such forfeiture in fixing the punishment.

SEC. 10. All liquors mentioned in section one of this act, and all other liquors or mixtures thereof, by whatever name called, that will produce intoxication, shall be considered and held to be intoxicating liquors within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 11. A permit to sell intoxicating liquor under this act shall continue in force for one year from the date thereof unless sooner forfeited under the provisions of this act; and a permit to manufacture and sell intoxicating liquor under this act shall continue in force for a period of five years from the date thereof, unless sooner forfeited under the provisions of this act; *Provided*, That the Probate Judge may require a renewal of the bond of said manufacturer at the end of any year by giving thirty days' notice to the principal in such bond, requiring him to renew such bond, and in default of his giving a new bond with sureties, to the satisfaction of such Probate Judge, after having been so notified, he shall forfeit his permit to manufacture and sell intoxicating liquors under this act; such forfeiture shall be declared by such Probate Judge, and entered of record in said Probate Court.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of all Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Constables, Marshals and police officers of cities or towns, having any notice or knowledge of any violation of the provisions of this act, to notify the County Attorney of the county of the fact of such violation, with the name of any witnesses within his knowledge by whom such violation can be proven. If any such officer shall fail in any case to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall on conviction thereof be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and such conviction shall be deemed a removal of such officer from office. If the County Attorney of any county shall be notified by any officer or other person of any violation of any of the provisions of this act, it shall be his duty forthwith to diligently inquire into the facts of such violation, and if there is reasonable ground for instituting a prosecution, it shall be the duty of such County Attorney to file a complaint in writing before some court of competent jurisdiction, charging the suspected person of such offense, and shall verify such complaint by affidavit, but it shall be sufficient to state in such affidavit that he believes the facts stated in such complaint to be true. If any County Attorney shall fail or refuse to faithfully perform any duty imposed upon him by this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the District Court shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and on such conviction shall be deemed to be removed from office. If in any prosecution begun by the County Attorney under the provisions of this section there shall be a failure to convict, the proper costs of such prosecution shall be paid by the county in which such prosecution was begun. It shall be the duty of the County Attorney, under penalty of forfeiture of his office, to prosecute any and all persons guilty of any violations of the provisions of this act, and for each successful prosecution he shall be allowed a fee of fifteen dollars, which shall be taxed as costs in the case, but the county in no case shall be liable therefor. The County Attorney shall bring suit on all bonds forfeited under the provisions of this act, immediately upon the happening of such forfeiture, to recover the penalty thereof; and all moneys collected thereon shall be paid into the school fund of the proper county. The County Attorney shall be allowed a fee of ten per cent upon all money so collected by him, to be paid out of the same.

SEC. 13. All places where intoxicating liquors are manufactured, sold, bartered, or given away, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, or where intoxicating liquors are kept for sale, barter or use, in violation of this act, are hereby declared to be common nuisances; and upon the judgment of any court having jurisdiction, finding such place to be a nuisance under this section, the Sheriff, his Deputy, or Under Sheriff, or any Constable of the proper county, or Marshal of any city where the same is located, shall be directed to shut up and abate such place, and the owner or keeper thereof shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of maintaining a common nuisance, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than sixty days nor more than ninety days, or both by such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 14. Every person who shall, by the sale, barter, or gift of intoxicating liquors, cause the intoxication of any other person or persons, shall be liable for, and compelled to pay, a reasonable compensation to any person who may take charge of, and provide for, such intoxicated person, and five dollars per day in addition thereto for every day [illegible] intoxicated person shall be kept in consequence of such intoxication, to be recovered [illegible] civil action in any court having jurisdiction.

SEC. 15. Every wife, child, parent, guardian or employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, such wife, child, parent or guardian, shall have a right of action, in his or her own name, against any person who shall, by selling, bartering or giving intoxicating liquors, have caused the intoxication of such person, for all damages actually sustained, as well as for exemplary damages; and a married woman shall have the right to bring suits, prosecute and control the same, and the amount recovered, the same as if unmarried; and all damages recovered by a minor under this act shall be paid either to such minor, or to his or her parents, guardian or next friend, as the court shall direct; and all suits for damages under this act shall be by civil action in any of the courts of this State having jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 16. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, keep or maintain, by himself or by associating or combining with others, or who shall, in any manner, aid, assist or abet in keeping or maintaining any club room or other place in which intoxicating liquor is received or kept for the purpose of use, gift, barter or sale as a beverage or for distribution or division among the members of any club or association by any means whatever, and every person who shall use, barter, sell or give away, or assist or abet another in bartering, selling, or giving away, any intoxicating liquors so received or kept, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

SEC. 17. The giving away of intoxicating liquor, or any shifts or device to evade the provisions of this act, shall be deemed an unlawful selling within the provisions of this act.

SEC. 18. All fines and costs assessed against any person or persons for any violation of this act shall be a lien on the real estate of such person or persons until paid; and in case any person or persons shall let or lease any building or premises, and shall knowingly suffer the same to be used or occupied for the sale of intoxicating liquor, contrary to the provisions of this act, the premises so leased and occupied shall be subject to a lien for and may be sold to pay all fines and costs assessed against any such occupant for any violation of this act; and such liens may be enforced by civil action in any court having jurisdiction; *Provided*, That the person against whom such fines and costs are assessed shall be committed to the jail of the county until such fines and costs are paid.

SEC. 19. It shall be unlawful for any person to get intoxicated, and every person found in a state of intoxication shall, upon conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, be fined in the sum of five dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding ten days.

SEC. 20. Whenever application is made to the Probate Judge for a permit to manufacture or to sell intoxicating liquors under the provisions of this act, he shall notify the County Attorney thereof, and thereupon such County Attorney shall appear and advise with said Probate Judge with reference to the issuance of such permit, and the approval of the bond. No person who shall inform of offenses under this act, or make complaint therefor, shall be liable for the costs incurred in such prosecution, unless the court or jury trying the case shall find and determine that such prosecution was malicious and without probable cause.

SEC. 21. In all prosecutions under this act, by indictment or otherwise, it shall not be necessary to state the kind of liquor manufactured or sold, but shall be necessary to describe the place where sold, and it shall not be necessary to state the name of the person to whom sold; and in all cases the person or persons to whom such intoxicating liquors shall be sold in violation of this act, shall be competent witnesses to prove such fact, or any other fact tending thereto. And the members, shareholders or associates in any club or association mentioned in section sixteen of this act shall be competent witnesses to prove any violation of the provisions of said section, or of this act, or of any fact tending thereto.

SEC. 22. It shall be and is hereby made the duty of all courts of this State before whom a grand jury is summoned, to charge such grand jury specially concerning this act, and direct said jury to inquire particularly of all violations of any of its provisions.

SEC. 23. Chapter 35 of the general statutes of 1868, and all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 24. This act shall be immediately published in the official State paper, and take effect and be in force from and after the 1st day of May, A. D. 1881.

The vote on the bill in the House was 100 yeas, 23 nays, 14 absent or not voting. In the negative vote, Leavenworth County furnished five votes; Atchison, three; Douglas, Doniphan and Marshall, each two; Kingman, Wyandotte, Johnson, Montgomery, Clay, Ellsworth, Ellis, Ford and Ness, each one. Leavenworth County gave two votes for the bill, five against; Atchison, one for and three against; Doniphan, one for, two against; Wyandotte, two for, one against; Douglas, which gave 1,109 majority for the amendment, gave one vote for, two against; one, not voting; Montgomery, which gave 689 majority for the amendment, gave two votes for, one against; Clay, gave 389 majority for the amendment; Johnson, 243 against; one of its members voting for the bill; one against, one not voting; Ellsworth, Ellis, Ford, Ness and Kingman Counties, all voted against the amendment. The bill while pending in the House had twelve sundry amendments offered to it, and seven other original sections were proposed, additional to the bill, but they were all voted down, those having the bill in management in the House, claiming to have a belief that all legislation in the interest of prohibition, must be confined to that bill, and the introduction of any desirable amendment would place the whole interest in most fearful jeopardy.

On the 18th of February, protests against the passage of the act were entered by Hon. George W. Glick, of Atchison, and by Hon. A. B. Montgomery, of Rooks County, which were spread upon the journal, and which read as follows:

MR. GLICK'S PROTEST AGAINST THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Mr. Speaker: I enter my protest against the passage of the act entitled "An act to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes, and to regulate the manufacture and sale thereof for such excepted purposes."

I desire to say that I am not opposed to temperance or temperance laws, but am heartily in favor of both, and it is only to the arbitrary and extraordinary provisions of this act to which I object, and I submit the following as some of the reasons for my vote against it, and why I claim its passage a calamity to the cause of temperance and a wrong to the people of this State.

It makes the buying of wine for sacramental purposes a crime; it is oppressive, inquisitorial and impertinent in the effects, and will engender and organize strifes and malicious prosecutions in many communities.

It is an open and palpable violation of several provisions of the constitution of this State.

It destroys private property without compensation.

It provides for the invasion of even private residences, and proposes to declare them nuisances, for contemptible and impertinent purposes.

It destroys the confidential relations heretofore existing between the physician and patient; it makes private medical prescriptions public records, and thus degrades the medical profession and tends to expose to public gaze the private diseases and complaints of the female part of the community, which is simply cruel in its action and disreputable in its purpose.

It repeals the exemption laws in certain cases, and for the acts of the husband the wife and children are deprived of even the last bed or the last pound of flour to gratify this vicarious punishment for a crime of which they are innocent.

It denies the farmer the use of his vineyard and orchard for purposes heretofore regarded as legal and honorable.

It destroys the breweries of the State, without compensation.

It deprives the school fund of part of its revenues, in violation of the constitution.

It offers bribes for its execution, fosters the vocation of the informer and blackmailer, and uses the courts of justice for inquisitional and impertinent purposes.

It allows courts of justice to be used to gratify malice, and to encourage malicious prosecutions.

It destroys the business of druggists, and makes the sale or purchase of common medicines difficult or criminal, and their administration a crime unless a physician's prescription is secured, at an unnecessary expense.

It makes the use of alcohol in cases of emergencies or accidents a crime if used without first resorting to difficult and expensive proceedings, when the delay might result in the loss of life.

It provides for a change of the usual and ordinary rules of evidence, and the practice and proceedings in the courts of justice in criminal cases, and violates by implication the Constitution of the State, by denying to an accused person the right to know the nature and cause of the prosecution against him.

It violates the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty *or property without due process of law*, nor to deprive any person within its jurisdiction, of the equal *protection* of the laws.

For the foregoing reasons, with others not stated, I enter my protest against the passage of said act.

G. W. GLICK.

MR. MONTGOMERY'S PROTEST.

The protest of Mr. Montgomery, was an approval of Mr. Glick's statements and opinions. He was prevented by a receipt of a telegram, summoning him to North Topeka at the hour of the third reading of the bill, from recording his vote against the passage of the bill. He said: I therefore ask permission to join with Mr. Glick in the protest above referred to.

A. B. MONTGOMERY, 120th *District.*

PASSAGE BY THE SENATE OF AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION 10.

The Senate on the 26th of February, passed a bill which was a substitute for Section 10 of the prohibitory liquor law. The vote on its passage was, yeas, 25; nays, 11; absent or not voting, 4.

Hon. Eugene F. Ware, of Fort Scott, Senator from the Twelfth District, presented the following protest:

I protest against the passage of Senate Bill No. 246, because it repeals section ten before section ten goes into effect; and amends section ten, and the amendment goes into effect prior to the act to which it is amendatory.

E. F. WARE, *Senator Twelfth District.*

This Senate bill was sent to the House, and was by that body referred to the House Committee on Temperance, where, in the hands of Chairman Calvin, it slept the sleep that knows no waking.

The text of this bill, intended to amend section ten, is as follows: All alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, malt and fermented liquors, and all bitters, cordial and medical compounds, by whatever name called, to be used as a beverage, shall be held to be intoxicating liquors within the meaning of this act; nor shall it be construed so as to prevent any physician from administering to a patient any medicine in his opinion needful for such patient without making a prescription therefor, nor to interfere with the sale by druggists to physicians of any medicines recognized by the different standard pharmacopias or dispensatories, nor shall the provisions of this act prevent the making of wine and cider from grapes and apples grown or raised by the person, making the same, provided that no such wine or cider, after such cider shall have fermented, shall be sold or bartered except to persons who are duly authorized to sell intoxicating liquor under the provisions of this act.

The Supreme Court of Kansas has decided that the amendment was valid, and it has declared that the law is constitutional and has given the scope of the liquor law. The exceptional instance of a Supreme Court decision unfavorable to its constitutionality is on Section 19.

Attorney General W. A. Johnston, on March 16, 1881, gave an official construction of Section 10, and on June 1, 1881, he gave an opinion on the use of wine at Sacrament under the Prohibitory Liquor Law, saying "that there is nothing in the law which prohibits or makes such use unlawful."

On Sunday, May 1, 1881, Kansas changed from a partial system of local option as regarded the traffic in intoxicating drinks to that of prosumptively absolute prohibition, with what success would be stated differently by different individuals.

Liquor prohibition was defended by the Republican party of Kansas at their State Convention which convened August 9, 1882, having adopted resolutions favoring more rigid prohibition as may be seen in the following declarations:

> *Resolved*, That we declare ourselves unqualifiedly in favor of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and pledge ourselves to such additional legislation as shall secure the rigid enactment of the constitutional provision upon this subject in all parts of the State.
>
> *Resolved*, That we request our delegation in Congress to secure such an amendment to the revenue laws as will prevent the issuing of licenses or stamps to sell intoxicating liquors to any person other than those authorized so to do under State laws.

The last resolution, savoring somewhat of "State Rights" doctrine, was supplementary to rather than a part of the platform.

Gov. St. John on the 10th, received 287 out of 363 votes for the nomination for Governor, which was 79 per cent of the whole. In accepting the nomination, he thanked the convention for a third endorsement, and referring to the result, said:

> It is not a victory for myself, it is a victory for a principle that is everything. The Republican party is a party of the whole people. It extends a helping hand to suffering humanity everywhere. It means in Kansas, that our State shall be kept in the very front rank of the highest civilization.

Hon. George W. Glick was made the standard-bearer of the Democrats, on the 31st of August, on a platform which favored a re-submission of the prohibition amendment to a vote of the people at the first general election, the assumption being that a majority vote had not been intelligently obtained for it. Their declaration is:

> We are unqualifiedly in favor of temperance, sobriety, morality and good order, and we rely largely upon the wisdom, patriotism and honesty of the citizen to so order his life and conduct individually as to accomplish these ends. We are in sympathy with the cause of temperance in truth and in fact, not as a political hobby for the personal benefit of ambitious demagogues, unprincipled adventurers, and sham reformers, and we demand the enactment and enforcement of wise and just laws for the purpose of promoting the cause of temperance, and we submit to the impartial judgment of every candid man, that the existing law on the subject, by reason of its unwise oppression and tyrannical provisions, has not been enforced, and that it now stands as a hindrance and obstruction to the growth of true temperance; that it has been and still is the cause of neighborhood quarrels, contention and strife, of fraud, corruption, perjury and violence, and because of these facts, we demand the enactment of such amendments, changes and modifications of the law as will make the law effective and useful for the purpose for which it was designed.

COMPARISON OF VOTE ON AMENDMENT WITH THAT ON GOVERNOR IN 1882.

Of the 176,606 votes cast on the amendment, 92,302 were for; 84,302, against; majority for it, 7,998. Gov. St. John, in 1882, received 75,158 votes; in 1880, he received 115,204. Gov. Glick's vote was 83,237; Mr. Ross's vote in 1880, was 63,557. Democratic gain, in two years, 19,680; Republican loss, 40,046. Gov. St. John's majority in 1880 was 51,408; Gov. Glick's plurality in 1882 was 8,079.

Herewith is submitted a table showing in sundry counties the vote for and against the amendment in 1880; two years later, for the champion and opponent, respectively, of the cause of liquor-prohibition:

COUNTIES.	VOTE ON AMENDMENT.		VOTE ON GOVERNOR.		
	1880.		1882.		
	FOR.	AGAINST.	*Rep.* ST. JOHN.	*Dem.* GLICK.	*Nat. Lab.* ROBINSON.
Allen	1,365	951	1,035	1,614	80
Butler	2,211	1,141	1,390	1,554	405
Cherokee	2,421	1,944	,317	1,620	1,061
Dickinson	1,477	1,222	1,112	1,437	247
Franklin	1,967	1,293	1,404	782	1,143
Greenwood	1,059	941	904	899	275
Harvey	1,148	836	1,010	1,047	158
Jewell	1,557	1,236	1,187	528	1,169
Kingman	263	346	392	268	52
Lyon	2,337	877	1,664	1,290	227
McPherson	2,134	912	1,285	1,127	292
Neosho	1,528	1,164	1,668	1,154	298
Osage	2,287	1,684	1,781	1,490	935
Phillips	975	709	586	347	463
Riley	1,178	828	670	827	250
Sumner	2,394	1,291	1,423	1,517	394
Wilson	1,487	1,069	1,179	1,097	262
Woodson	748	530	604	542	111
Sheridan	101	69	22	50	32
Trego	220	120	224	116	27
Smith	1,274	851	810	489	543
Republic	1,330	919	1,017	665	548
Pottawatomie	1,549	1,475	1,357	1,836	92
Ottawa	1,163	925	769	843	331
Nemaha	1,213	1,185	949	1,749	127
Mitchell	1,348	1,178	774	1,076	486
Linn	1,494	1,292	1,148	865	709
Johnson	1,545	1,787	1,227	1,492	335
Douglas	2,711	1,602	1,861	1,435	522
Atchison	1,343	3,147	1,590	2,830	124
Cowley	3,243	870	1,965	1,627	290

Here are thirty counties, taken from different portions of the State, which seemingly show that in Kansas the political sentiment for prohibition has lost but little, and shows no signs of appreciable gains.

As a sequence to the election of 1882, the Executive Committee of the Kansas State Temperance Union issued an address to the people calling a Temperance State Convention for January 9 and 10, 1883, in which address they say:

> On a straight prohibition platform, the Republican party can, in ordinary years, carry the State against any possible combination. The prohibition victory in the Republican State Convention was so overwhelming, and so easily won, that the victors generally could see no necessity for special effort in the campaign, and did not realize that defeat was possible, until the returns came in. * * *
>
> When the amendment was adopted and the law enacted, too many considered the campaign ended. Temperance societies were allowed to die, the circulation of temperance documents ceased; churches paid less attention to the subject of creating and strengthening a healthy temperance sentiment, irrespective of party, or purely partisan considerations; and too often the law was left to enforce itself. * * *
>
> It is useless for any one to deny the fact that the sentiment in favor of prohibition has steadily strengthened in this State for years. Of the 183,167 votes cast at the last election, fully 100,000 would vote for it, were it submitted as a separate question, disconnected from the scramble for offices.

THE EXODUS—1879-1880.

In 1865, by an amendment of the constitution, slavery was forever prohibited in any place within the jurisdiction of the United States. At the close of the war the Freedman's Bureau was instituted, and continued in operation several years, to furnish some guidance and maintenance to the waiting mass of blacks, and to organize and set in some sort of running order the new system of labor which was to prevail in the South. After a trial of about a dozen years, the growing generation, growing up in freedom, weary of the restrictions and disadvantages under which they continually labored, and excited and in many cases deceived by the attractive stories circulated by parties traveling through the South, who represented to them that by coming to Kansas they would obtain forty acres of land, a mule, and provisions to last a year, felt their condition unbearable at home, and in some sections sacrificed everything in order to raise money to migrate to the promised land of rest and plenty. This condition of things prevailed most extensively in the States bordering on the Mississippi. The scheme of migration was opposed by many of the leading Freedmen—notably by Frederick Douglass—but the desire of a home and a "better chance" to live was too strong to be turned aside by arguments.

On May 7, 1879, a colored convention assembled in the city of Nashville, which was largely attended by delegates from Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and South Carolina. The report set forth the various obstructions to the progress of the blacks, during the fifteen years since emancipation, which were attributed to prejudices of color and caste. It recounted the services of their people during the war, and demanded social and political equality. The subject of migration to the new States west of the Mississippi had already caused much excitement among the blacks, particularly in the States bordering on the Mississippi, many of the leaders, notably Frederick Douglass, opposing the movement. At the Nashville Convention, the following resolution was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this conference that the colored people should emigrate to those States and Territories where they can enjoy all the rights which are guaranteed by the laws and constitution of the United States, and enforced by the executive departments of such States and Territories; and we ask of the United States an appropriation of $500,000 to aid in the removal of our people from the South.

The excitement among the colored people at this time with the consequent disorganization of labor, threatened disaster to the Southern crops, and planters' conventions were held, to devise means to induce the laborers to "sustain their reputation for honesty and fair dealing, by preserving intact until the completion of contracts for labor-leasing which have already been made."

On May 5, there was a large attendance of planters and representative colored men at a labor convention which met at Vicksburg "to adopt such measures as will allay the excitement prevailing, or will enable them to supply the places of those laborers who have gone, or who may hereafter go to the Western States." Among others, the following resolution was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That this convention call upon the colored people here present, to contradict the false reports circulated among, and impressed upon, the more ignorant and credulous, and to instruct them that no lands, mules or money await them in Kansas or elsewhere, without money or price, and report to the civil authorities all persons disseminating such reports.

It is apparent from the above resolution, that many of the exodites looked to Kansas with extravagant and baseless expectations, created often by the exaggerated publications in the newspapers, and by the reports of speculators. The first refugees to Kansas, reached Wyandotte in the beginning of April. By the 1st of August, over seven thousand had arrived in the State. A relief society was formed, with head-quarters at Topeka, and temporary barracks were erected at North Topeka, for the shelter of those who poured into the city. The following appeal to the friends of the colored people, shows the situation of affairs soon after the arrival of the refugees at Topeka:

> TOPEKA, KAN., June 26, 1879.
>
> TO THE FRIENDS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE:
>
> The directors of the Kansas Freedman's Relief Association, in view of the present situation, deem it proper to make public this address, and ask the friends of the colored people for further aid in caring for the helpless and destitute refugees.
>
> This is a matter not local to our State, but is one of national concern. It involves the solution of a great question, important alike to the people of the whole country, and if properly met will go very far to work a cure of the ills of the freedmen of the South. If we prove equal to the occasion, and can assist these people who are seeking homes in the North, and utilize their labor, those who remain behind will discover a kindlier feeling and better treatment in the South.
>
> In organizing this association, we were moved by two controlling motives. The first was one of humanity. Many of them were old and decrepit, and many young and helpless, and with few exceptions were destitute. They were landed on the river banks by hundreds, in the chilly days of early spring, after a long and tedious journey, fraught with hardships and privations. Many were sick and dying from exposure, and many were suffering for food, clothing and medical assistance. The simplest dictates of humanity demand immediate and organized effort for their relief.
>
> Another incentive to meet this emergency was to maintain the honored traditions of our State which had its conception and birth in a struggle for freedom and equal rights for the colored man. She has shed too much blood for this cause to now turn back from her soil these defenseless people fleeing from the land of oppression.
>
> We have not sought to stimulate or encourage their migration hither. We have always endeavored to place before the colored people of the South the plain facts, hoping thus to properly restrain an improvident hegira based upon delusive hopes and expectations. We have also sought to impress upon them that other Western and Northern States possess equal advantages for homes for the laboring man. In brief, we have undertaken, so far as lies in our power, to provide for the destitute of these people, who come voluntarily among us, the common necessities of life, and to assist them in obtaining situations where they can earn a livelihood.

We have made an effort to establish a colony about fifty miles west of this city in Wabaunsee County. Finding that good land could be bought for $2.65 per acre, we are locating about thirty families on forty acres each. This is university land, one tenth to be paid down, and the balance in nineteen years at seven per cent interest. We have furnished for their use teams and some agricultural implements, built barracks to be used in common, and furnished rations. We also agreed to make the first payment for them. Some ground has been broken and planting done, but it was too late to realize much this season. This is an experiment, and so far seems successful; but it requires more money than we anticipated. The ultimate success of this colony must depend on future contributions. The refugees have established three other colonies—one in Graham, one in Hodgeman, and one in Morris County. The association is not responsible for these, but they will need assistance.

This association has taken charge of, and aided more or less, about three thousand of these people, and there are still here and on the way from St. Louis about four hundred more. We have received money from all sources, $5,819.70. We have expended and incurred obligations for the whole of this fund. A large quantity of clothing and blankets have been received, and we have a large lot of clothing now on hand. What we need is money with which to obtain shelter, medical assistance, and furnish transportation to such places as will give them employment. This we must have, or else relinquish all further efforts at organized assistance to these refugees.

The good people who have already so generously contributed to the cause, have our sincere thanks.

All contributions should be sent to Gov. John P. St. John.

John P. St. John, *President.*
John Francis, *Treasurer.*
P. I. Bonebrake, *Auditor.*
Albert H. Horton, *Chief Justice.*
C. G. Foster, *United States District Judge.*
James Smith, *Secretary of State.*
J. C. Hebbard, *Secretary.*
Willard Davis, *Attorney General.*
N. C. McFarland, T. W. Henderson and J. B. Jetmore, *Board of Directors.*

In spite of strenuous efforts on the part of the association the temporary barracks erected in North Topeka became over-crowded, the exodus continuing unabated through the winter of 1879–80, and increasing in the spring. During the winter and spring, about $25,000 were expended in relieving them and in aiding them to find employment. In March, from 250 to 300 landed in Topeka every week, and there had already immigrated into the State between 20,000 and 25,000, increased during 1880 to 40,000. A large number of these remained in Topeka, and have finally made themselves good and comfortable homes, but many were at first entirely incapable and unwilling to do anything for their own support, and had it not been for the energetic and untiring efforts of Mrs. Elizabeth L. Comstock, Mrs. Laura S. Haviland, Mr. John M. Brown and other benevolent workers, both white and black, their condition, notwithstanding all that had been done, would have been deplorable. During the first year of their residence in Kansas, about $150,000 were contributed to their support, and it was estimated that their total surplus earnings during the same period amounted to about $40,000, or $2.25 per capita. They bought and entered about 20,000 acres of land. The earlier refugees were from Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, nearly all field hands, and incapable of any kind of skilled labor. Those who came in the winter of 1879–80 and later, were mainly from Texas, a portion of whom were forwarded into other States.

The Kansas Freedman's Relief Association, which worked so faithfully for the interests of the refugees, was organized as a corporate body at Topeka, May 8, 1879, and finally dissolved April 15, 1881. The Mission House and Barracks to be closed on and after May 1, 1881.

Prior to the great exodus of 1879–80, colonies of colored people had immigrated to Kansas and formed settlements. In 1873, Benjamin Singleton, President of the Tennessee Real Estate and Homestead Association, came to Kansas to make observations relative to the expediency of forming a settlement of colored people. Being convinced that the conditions were favorable, he returned to Tennessee and brought out his first colony, which he located near Baxter Springs. A committee, of which Columbus M. Johnson was a member, had visited Kansas soon after the organization of the Tennessee association in 1869, but although they reported favorably, the people were not yet ready to try their fortunes in a new country. In the fall of 1879 and spring of 1880, a large number of exodites from Tennessee located, under the direction of Messrs. Singleton and Johnson, in Morris and Lyon Counties. These were a very good class, nearly self-sustaining. Mr. Singleton traveled back and forward between Kansas and Tennessee regularly every year from 1875 to 1880, and has been instrumental in bringing to and finding homes for about 10,000 of his people in Kansas. He is now a citizen of Topeka, was seventy-three years of age on the 15th of August, 1882, and rejoices in the title of "Old Pap Singleton" the "father of the exodus." Mr. Columbus M. Johnson moved to Topeka in 1877 as agent of the Tennessee association and is now General Agent of the Freedman's Aid Association of Dunlap, Morris Co., Kan. Dunlap, which point was selected by Mr. Johnson as a suitable location for a colony, is in the Neosho Valley on the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Topeka Railway. There are at this colony two primary schools of sixty pupils each, a school for adults, a business and literary academy, and a sewing school.

The Nicodemus Colony, from Kentucky, located in Graham County in 1877, but was unfortunate in getting settled so late in the season as to be unable to make any provision for the first winter. The site was selected by W. R. Hill, and every freedman was promised a lot for $5. Six hundred of the exodites of 1879–80 located at the place, which is about eighteen miles west of Stockton.

The Little Coney Colony located in Chautauqua County in 1881. It consisted of about fifty-six families, and was assisted to procure land and the necessaries of life by the Relief Association.

The Kentucky Colony was formed in Lexington, September, 1877, with the design of consolidating with the Nicodemus, but finally located in Hodgeman County about twenty-five miles north of Dodge City. It contained about 150 people.

NAVIGATION OF THE KAW.

The earliest boats that navigated the waters of the Kaw, aside from the primitive canoes used by Indians, were the "keel boats" introduced by the Choteaus. One of the brothers, Fred, established a trading-house in 1830 among the Kaws at Mission Creek. He obtained his goods from his brother's establishments at the mouth of the Kaw, and brought them up the river in these keel boats in August, returning the next spring loaded with peltries, which he shipped from Kansas City to St. Louis by steamboat. The boats were rib-made, shaped like the hull of a steamboat and decked over. The width across the deck was usually eight or ten feet and the depth below five or six. They were rigged with one mast, a rudder and four row-locks on each side.

Mr. Choteau states that in going up the river they averaged about fifteen miles a day, pulling all the time, and that on their return trips, the water being generally low, they were sometimes a month from Mission Creek to the mouth of the river, but in favorable times had gone down in a day. The boats were manufactured in St. Louis and used on the Kaw only by the Choteaus.

The pioneers of steamboat navigation on the Kansas River were Capt. Baker and C. A. Perry, owners, and the former the captain of the little steamer Excel, which made several trips to Fort Riley in the spring and summer of 1854 to deliver Government freight. The June trips of the steamer extended some forty miles up the Smoky Hill. The Excel was a stern-wheel steamer and rather too long for river navigation. The return June trip from Fort Riley to the mouth of the river was made in twenty-four hours.

The first steamer that made a landing at Lawrence and Topeka was the Emma Harmon, Capt. J. M. Wing. This boat, which was a stern-wheel steamer, with two engines of 180-horse power, left Lawrence on the 21st of May for Fort Riley, but only ventured as far up as Topeka, which place was reached six days after leaving Lawrence. Capt. Wing, after this experiment, decided to extend his trips no further up the river than Lawrence.

The Financier left Lawrence for Fort Riley about the same time with the Emma Harmon. She was detained by sand-bars between Douglas and Tecumseh, but finally passed up to Topeka, where she received some of the freight of the Emma Harmon and continued up the river toward the the fort. Capt. Morrison, of the Financier, also became discouraged in consequence of the extreme difficulty of navigating the Kansas.

The Hartford arrived from Cincinnati the same month (May, 1855) with passengers and freight for Junction City. The boat grounded at Manhattan, and after remaining there a week for a rise in the river, sold out freight to the Manhattanites and started down the river. When opposite St. Mary's, the boat took fire from prairie fires and was destroyed. The Hartford advertised rates between Kansas City and Lawrence at 75 cents per hundred for freight and $4 for passengers up, and $3 for passengers down the river. A part of the machinery of the Hartford was recovered in 1869, and buried on the shore, it being impracticable in the low stage of water to take it down the river.

The Minnie Bell, of Pittsburgh, made several trips up and down the river in 1858.

In 1859, the steamer Silver Lake, Capt. Willoughby, made several trips, once going as far up as Junction City. The Calona, Otis Webb and the Col. Gus Linn, Capt. Beasly, also made trips to the same point, the two latter unloading and taking on freight at Topeka.

In the fall of the same year, Capt. Nelson, of Wyandotte, made a trial trip in his new steamer Star of the West, but unfortunately got aground at Lecompton and was obliged to remain there all winter.

In June, 1860, the Kansas Valley, Capt. Nelson, landed freight at the levee at Tecumseh. The boat drew only nine inches of water and could navigate the Kaw if any steamboat could. In the spring of 1861 the Kansas Valley entered the "relief service." She started from Atchison on her last trip of this nature, with a forty ton cargo, part of which was landed at Topeka March, 1861, at the foot of Kansas avenue. This cargo was stored in the storehouse at the corner of Sixth avenue and Jackson street, known to Topekans of that period as the "Bean House."

The last steamboat on the river was run by Capt. E. Hensley, of Leavenworth, for a short time between Lawrence and Topeka.

FLOOD OF 1844—(FROM WYANDOTTE "HERALD.")

"The spring of 1844 was warm and dry until May, when it commenced to rain, and continued for six weeks—rain falling every day. What is now Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo., was covered with fourteen feet of water. The Missouri backed up to the mouth of Lime Creek, and Jersey Creek was backed up to the crossing on the parallel road."

Mr. Henry Harvey, in his "History of the Shawnees," says: "In the year 1844, they were visited by a great flood, which swept off their houses and a large amount of grain; many of their farms were laid waste."

W. W. Cone, in his Shawnee County History, says: "In the flood of 1844, all their houses and boats were washed away, (Papan Bros.) and they all went back to Kansas City to live. * * * During the flood, Maj. Cummings, Paymaster of United States Army, wishing to cross from the south to the north side of the Kaw River (at Topeka), stepped into a canoe at about the corner of Topeka avenue and Second street, and was rowed by an Indian from there to the bluffs, near the present residence of J. M. Harding, in Soldier Township, the water being twenty feet deep over the ground were North Topeka now stands. One of the Papans lived in a house on the island just above the bridge. This house stood the flood until the water came above the eaves, and then was washed away. This island at that time was part of the main land."

The following on the same subject is from a paper prepared for the State Historical Society by O. P. Hamilton, Esq., of Salina:

"The great flood of 1844, of the Lower Mississippi and Upper Missouri fell upon these plains, and evidences were seen as late as twenty years ago, along the Kansas River and its tributaries. Eighteen years ago we were shown by the Papans (French residents among the Kaw Indians living near Topeka), the high water mark of 1844 of the Kansas River, which had inundated the bottoms from eight to ten feet. We do not question the above, as we found the same evidences on the upper tributaries.

"On the Solomon River, driftwood, and a carcass (pretty well dried up) were found lodged in trees at a height that would cover the highest bottoms several feet. Driftwood was found along the foot of the bluffs of the Saline Valley, indicating the same high state of water. Evidences of great floods were also found on the Smoky Hill, and the water must have flooded the present town site of Salina, Kan., four feet deep. This great flood was seen by the Indian trader, Bent, located on the Upper Arkansas River, who at the time was on his way to Missouri. He had to follow the divides as best he could. Every river was full from bluff to bluff."

PUBLIC LANDS.

1883.

There are four classes of public lands now open for settlement in Kansas. These belong, first, to the General Government; second, those owned by institutions of learning; third, the common-school lands; and fourth, the lands belonging to railroad companies. The following statement has been prepared for the information of those desiring to investigate the question of where to select public lands:

GOVERNMENT LANDS.

The State is divided into nine land districts. The location of the land office in each, the names of the registers and receivers, and the approximate number of acres yet undisposed of in each county, are as follows:

ARKANSAS VALLEY LAND DISTRICT.

Office at Larned, Pawnee County. C. A. Morris, Register; Henry Booth, Receiver.

COUNTIES.	Public.	Osage.
Rice	8,320	....
Barton	9,540	....
Pawnee	4,160	....
Stafford	48,160	....
Pratt	7,040	323,840
Edwards	23,840	250,880
Hodgeman	84,320	....
Ford	31,360	322,560
Gray	278,520	....
Sequoyah	240,680	....
Meade	428,800	....
Clarke	37,360	232,800
Kearney	220,000	....
Arapahoe	306,080	....
Seward	391,680	....
Grant	302,560	....
Stevens	391,680	....
Stanton	345,440	....
Hamilton	286,560	....
Kansas	478,720	....
Barber	....	490,880
Comanche	....	635,520
Total	3,934,820	2,556,480

NORTHERN LAND DISTRICT.

Office at Oberlin, Decatur County. Thomas H. Cavanaugh, Register; C. E. Chandler, Receiver.

This district has been created recently. It was taken from the northwestern district, and is composed of the counties of Decatur, Rawlins, Cheyenne, Graham, Thomas and Sherman.

The district comprises 3,878,400 acres of land, and with the exception of the small proportion (about one-tenth) already taken by settlers, and that set aside for school purposes, it is all subject to settlement.

TOPEKA LAND DISTRICT.

Office at Topeka, Shawnee County. J. J. Fisher, Register; G. W. Watson, Receiver.

All Government lands worthy of mention have long since been selected in this district. A few isolated tracts may remain, but they are undesirable.

NORTHWESTERN LAND DISTRICT.

Office at Kirwin, Phillips County. Thomas M. Helm, Register; R. R. Hays, Receiver.

These lands are subject to entry under the pre-emption, timber culture, or homestead laws.

Counties.	Acres.	Counties.	Acres.
Jewell*	160	Phillips	6,000
Mitchell*	1,900	Rooks*	12,020
Lincoln*	80	Graham*	24,040
Smith	820	Norton	31,160
Osborne	18,000		

*Portions of these counties extend into other land districts.

OSAGE LAND DISTRICT.

Office at Independence, Montgomery County. M. J. Salter, Register; H. M. Waters, Receiver.

Counties.	Acres.	Counties.	Acres.
Chautauqua	100,000	Wilson	23,000
Elk	84,000	Greenwood	60,000
Montgomery	14,000		

REPUBLICAN LAND DISTRICT.

Office at Concordia, Cloud County. B. H. McEckron, Register; E. J. Jenkins, Receiver.

The lands of this district have been nearly all taken up. There are but about 3,000 acres undisposed of in the district, divided into the following counties: Riley, 1,000, Lincoln, 1,200, the balance being in small amounts in the other counties of the district.

SALINA LAND DISTRICT.

Office at Salina, Saline County. J. M. Hodge, Register; Lewis Hanback, Receiver.

Public lands in the Salina Land District subject to entry under the pre-emption, timber culture or homestead laws:

Counties.	Acres.	Counties.	Acres.
Ottawa	200	Russell	9,000
Saline	600	Dickinson	200
McPherson	500	Marion	150
Ellsworth	2,600	Davis	2,000
Lincoln	3,000		

WESTERN LAND DISTRICT.

Office at Wakeeney, Trego County. B. J. F. Hanna, Register; W. H. Pilkenton, Receiver.

Counties.	Acres.	Counties.	Acres.
Rooks	11,000	Thomas	51,680
Ellis	33,900	St. John	341,760
Rush	2,080	Scott	427,000
Graham	2,880	Sherman	84,000
Trego	45,600	Wallace	245,000
Ness	128,000	Wichita	435,000
Sheridan	14,500	Greeley	330,000
Gove	269,300		
Lane	310,880	Total	2,732,580

WICHITA LAND DISTRICT.

Office at Wichita, Sedgwick County. R. L. Walker, Register; James L. Dyer, Receiver.

Public Lands.—These lands are subject to entry either under the pre-emption, timber culture or homestead laws.

COUNTIES.	No. of acres entered upon, which final entries have not been made.*	No. of acres of vacant lands.
Butler	1,830	14,420
Chase (Townships 21 and 22)	2,960	3,000
Greenwood (Range 8 east)	1,520	1,900
Harvey	....	14,660
Marion (Townships 21 and 22)	80	7,360
McPherson (Township 21)	....	4,800
Reno	34,810	133,240
Sedgwick	....	2,560
Total area	41,200	181,940

*A very small portion of these entries have been abandoned, and are, therefore, in reality, vacant.

Cherokee Strip Lands.—These lands are sold at private sale for cash only:

Counties.	No. of acres of land unsold.	Counties.	No. of acres of land unsold.
Barber (Range 10 west)	80	Harper	300
Chautauqua (Range 8 east)	2,600	Sumner	200
Cowley	11,000	Total area	14,180

Osage Indian Trust Lands—These lands are subject to entry under the pre-emption laws only.

COUNTIES.	No. of acres filed for upon which no final entries have been made.*	No. of acres of vacant lands.
Barber (Range 10 west)	7,200	77,420
Butler	19,830	73,440
Chautauqua (Range 8 east)	1,440	1,280
Cowley	22,400	89,280
Elk (Range 8 east)	2,480	21,440
Greenwood (Range 8 east)	1,320	13,960
Harper	60,400	85,400
Kingman	71,800	242,960
Reno	4,400	10,960
Sedgwick	1,120	480
Sumner	1,760	960
Total area	194,210	617,580
Grand totals	235,410	813,700

*A small per cent of these entries have been abandoned, and are, therefore, in reality vacant.

The business of this office indicates a large immigration to this part of the State. Since the 1st of January, 1882, over 1,000 entries have been made, covering about 240,000 acres. A greater portion of these entries have been made in Harper and Kingman Counties, there being a large amount of vacant lands in these counties.

SCHOOL LANDS.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

The College lands are in counties as follows:

COUNTIES.	ACRES.	MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.	AVERAGE.
Riley	4,477	$8 40	$6 60	$7 46
Washington	4,434	9 00	6 60	7 78
Clay	80	7 80	7 80	7 80
Dickinson	3,498	12 00	7 20	8 75
Total	12,489	....	....	....

The total number of acres unsold is 12,489, counting the quarters each 160 acres.

Terms.—The law provides that these lands shall be sold at not less than the appraised value, for one-eighth cash at time of purchase, balance in seven equal annual installments, with annual interest at 10 per cent. Patent from the State may be obtained at any time, on payment of the full amount due, so that purchasers can stop their interest and obtain perfect title when so disposed.

More than 6,000 acres of these lands have been sold since last report, and sales are being made very rapidly. An advance in price of 20 per cent was made in July, 1882, but sales continue to be made at the advanced price and from present appearances all will soon be sold. L. R. Elliott, State Agent, Manhattan, Riley County.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.

The following is a statement of unsold Normal School lands in the State of Kansas:

Counties.	Acres.	Counties.	Acres.
Cloud	3,200	Lincoln	1,120
Republic	2,240	Saline	1,440
Mitchell	3,280		
Jewell	1,280	Total	12,560

Minimum price per acre, $3; maximum, $7; average, $4025.

These lands were withdrawn from market one year, but are now offered for sale. Van R. Holmes, State Agent, Emporia, Lyon County.

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands were granted to the State by the General Government for educational purposes, and consist of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township in the State and about 300,000 acres recently granted to the State by the General Government as indemnity for lands lost in the Indian reservations The method of sale is as follows: The lands are appraised by three householders of the county, who are appointed by the County Superintendent of Public Instruction. They are then placed in the hands of the County Treasurer for sale at the appraised price, which cannot be less than $3 per acre. At the time of sale the County Treasurer exacts one-tenth of the amount of the purchase price; the remainder is payable in twenty years from date of sale, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. A failure to pay the interest when due subjects the land to forfeiture; but the purchaser may stop interest and procure a patent *at any time* by paying the interest and the balance of the principal due. The lands become taxable as soon as purchased. About 400,000 acres of these lands have been patented, at an average price of $4.09 per acre, leaving more than 2,000,000 acres yet unsold. Lands can be purchased and information obtained of the County Treasurers and County Clerks of the several counties.

RAILROAD LANDS.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

The following are the lands for sale in the State of Kansas by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, situated in the counties given:

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.	PRICES OF LAND.		
		MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM.	AVERAGE.
Allen	1,284.06	$3 86	$4 83	$4 27
Anderson	2,404.48	3 77	4 72	4 19
Butler	1,485.82	2 21	2 76	2 46
Clay	640.00	3 50	4 38	4 11
Cloud	638.04	3 00	3 75	3 00
Chase	10,506.62	2 35	2 94	2 61
Coffey	6,838.80	2 54	3 18	2 71
Davis	10,925.63	2 38	2 98	2 68
Dickinson	1,680.00	2 64	3 30	2 87
Greenwood	19,832.43	2 53	3 17	2 65
Lyon	7,829.86	2 68	3 35	2 88
Morris	15,801.16	2 30	2 57	2 59
Marion	320.00	2 50	3 13	2 73
Riley	1,434.48	1 35	1 69	1 43
Wabaunsee	10,392.02	1 87	2 34	2 12
Woodson	22,190.19	2 63	3 28	2 97

The terms on which these lands can be obtained will be made known to any one desiring them by addressing the Land Commissioner at Parsons. Headquarters at Parsons, Kansas. David Kelso, Land Commissioner.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD.

Terms of Sale.—The lands of the company are sold under four different terms. Terms No. 1: Eleven years' time, 7 per cent interest, appraised price. Terms No. 2: Six years' time, 7 per cent interest, 20 per cent discount from appraised price. Terms No. 3: Two years' time, 10 per cent interest, 30 per cent discount. Terms No. 4: Cash, 33⅓ per cent discount. Prices quoted below are for cash:

COUNTIES.	TOTAL ACRES.	ACRES SOLD TO OCTOBER 1, 1882.	ACRES UNSOLD OCTOBER 1, 1882.	MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM PRICE PER ACRE.	AVERAGE PRICE PER ACRE.
Osage	894.34	894.34	....	$2 66 to $4 00	$3 33
Lyon	426.86	175.75	251.11	2 66 to 4 00	3 33
Wabaunsee	13,126.94	12,086.86	1,040.08	2 33 to 3 66	3 00
Morris	32,947.81	15,282.23	17,665.58	1 66 to 4 33	3 50
Butler	58,039.45	38,764.42	19,275.03	3 33 to 6 00	5 00
Greenwood	640.00	....	640.00	...... to 2 66	2 66
Chase	133,843.16	38,659.24	95,183.92	1 66 to 6 00	3 50
Marion	210,862.20	178,674.44	32,187.76	2 66 to 6 00	4 00
McPherson	103,019.25	98,633.03	4,386.22	3 33 to 5 00	4 75
Harvey	209,970.89	174,001.86	35,969.03	3 33 to 6 66	5 25
Sedgwick	104,701.02	88,883.00	15,818.02	3 33 to 6 66	5 25
Reno	314,732.23	176,175.68	138,556.55	2 66 to 5 33	3 50
Rice	169,459.35	116,075.64	53,383.71	2 00 to 5 33	3 75
Barton	181,010.39	156,620.61	24,389.78	2 00 to 4 66	3 75
Stafford	155,072.81	18,005.00	137,067.81	1 33 to 3 33	2 50
Pawnee	220,121.02	110,726.45	109,394.57	2 00 to 4 66	3 50
Edwards	144,119.00	66,513.06	77,605.94	2 00 to 4 00	3 25
Rush	62,117.95	8,730.79	53,378.16	2 00 to 4 00	3 25
Ford	115,142.23	23,225.04	91,917.19	2 66 to 5 33	3 25
Hodgeman	119,399.62	8,074.88	111,324.74	2 66 to 5 33	3 25
Gray	163,904.12	1,079.65	162,824.47	95 to 6 00	3 25
Sequoyah	169,028.89	13,361.23	155,667.66	95 to 12 00	3 50
Kearney	169,276.51	1,131.95	168,144.56	1 33 to 5 67	3 00
Hamilton	182,366.11	1,264.82	181,101.29	1 16 to 5 00	3 00
Total	3,034,222.15	1,347,048.97	1,687,173.18	....	....

Headquarters, Topeka, Kansas. A. S. Johnson, Land Commissioner.

KANSAS DIVISION UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The following is a statement of number of acres of land for sale by the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific Railway Company, in the following counties in Kansas; also, maximum, minimum and average price per acre, based on eleven years' credit:

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.	PRICE PER ACRE.		
		MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM	AVERAGE.
Pottawatomie	11,802.94	$2 00	$7 50	$4 00
Wabaunsee	35,220.30	2 00	6 00	3 10
Riley	22,748.38	2 50	7 50	4 00
Davis	48,393.39	2 50	7 50	4 50
Morris	17,946.52	2 50	7 50	4 50
Clay	11,075.72	2 00	8 00	4 50
Dickinson	13,083.56	2 00	7 50	4 50
Ottawa	22,005.13	3 00	7 00	4 00
Saline	40,106.30	2 00	8 00	5 00
McPherson	14,685.92	2 00	8 50	5 00
Thomas	207,360.00	....	....	2 50
St. John	345,000.00	....	....	2 50
Sherman Wallace Greeley	420,000.00	....	....	2 50
Lincoln	54,523.09	3 00	9 00	4 00
Ellsworth	99,709.75	3 00	8 00	4 25
Rice	32,102.06	3 50	7 50	6 00
Osborne	23,167.72	3 00	7 00	4 25
Russell	152,589.34	3 00	8 00	4 50
Barton	41,951.72	3 00	6 50	5 50
Rooks	37,876.71	2 00	4 50	3 50
Ellis	187,686.76	2 00	7 00	3 50
Rush	69,161.42	2 05	6 00	3 50
Graham	118,349.49	2 00	4 00	2 50
Trego	186,330.96	1 75	5 00	3 00
Ness	9,738.06	2 50	3 00	2 75
Sheridan	173,326.03	1 50	3 00	2 50
Gove	320,000.00	2 00	4 00	3 00

Terms of Sale on Eleven Years' Credit.—Under this plan one-tenth of the purchase money, with interest at seven per cent on the deferred payments of principal is paid at time of sale, and for the first, second and third years following no payment has to be made, except the interest annually at seven per cent, so that it is four years from the date of purchase until the second payment of principal is required.

Headquarters at Kansas City, Missouri. S. J. Gilmore, Land Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

THE ORGANIC ACT.

AN ACT FOR THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS INTO THE UNION.

Whereas, The people of the Territory of Kansas, by their Representatives in Convention assembled at Wyandotte, in said Territory, on the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, did form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, Republican in form, which was ratified and adopted by the people at an election held for that purpose, on Tuesday, the fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the said convention has, in their name and behalf, asked the Congress of the United States to admit the said Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the other States: therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Section 1. That the State of Kansas shall be, and is hereby declared to be, one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. And the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence north on said meridian to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State or Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning: *Provided*, That nothing contained in the said Constitution respecting the boundary of said State shall be construed to impair the rights of persons or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with such Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of such tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the State of Kansas, until said tribes shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said State, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property or other rights, by treaty, law or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had never passed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That until the next general apportionment of Representatives, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress, to all or any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance of said Constitution of the people of Kansas, or in the resolutions thereto attached; but the following propositions are hereby offered to the said people of Kansas for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory on the United States, and upon the said State of Kansas, to wit:

First: That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six, in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections or any part thereof has been sold or otherwise been disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools.

Second: That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose.

Third: That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to the said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the Legislature thereof.

Fourth: That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the Governor thereof, within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations as the Legislature shall direct: *Provided*, That no salt spring or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, shall, by this article, be granted to said State.

Fifth: That five per centum of all sales of all public lands, lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, or for other purposes as the Legislature shall direct: *Provided*, That the foregoing propositions hereinbefore offered, are on the condition that the people of Kansas shall provide by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to bona fide purchasers thereof.

Sixth: And that the said State shall never tax the lands or property of the United States in said State: *Provided, however*, That in case any of the lands herein granted to the State of Kansas have heretofore been confirmed to the Territory of Kansas for the purposes specified in this act, the amount so confirmed shall be deducted from the quantity specified in this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the admission of the State of Kansas, as hereinbefore provided, all the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within that State, as in other States in the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a Judicial District of the United States, within which a District Court, with like powers and jurisdiction as the District Court for the District of Minnesota, shall be established; the Judge, Attorney and Marshal of the United States, for the said District of Kansas shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the Judge, Attorney and Marshal of the District of Minnesota; and in all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and how pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon any record from the Supreme Court of Kansas Territory, the mandate of execution or order of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the District of Kansas, or to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, as the nature of such appeal or writ of error may require; and each of these courts shall be the successor of the Supreme Court of Kansas Territory as to all such cases, with full power to hear and determine the same, and to award meme or final process thereon.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Judge of the District Court for the District of Kansas, shall hold two regular terms of the said court annually, at the seat of government of the said State, to commence on the second Mondays of April and October in each year

Approved 29th of January, 1861.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF KANSAS.

ADOPTED AT WYANDOTTE, JULY 29, 1859.

ORDINANCE.

Whereas, The Government of the United States is the proprietor of a large portion of the lands included in the limits of the State of Kansas, as defined by thisConstitution; and

Whereas, The State of Kansas will possess the right to tax said lands for the purpose of government, and for other purposes; now, therefore,

Be it ordained by the people of Kansas: That the right of the State of Kansas to tax such lands, is relinquished forever, and the State of Kansas will not interfere vith the title of the United States to such lands, nor with any regulation of Congress in relation thereto, nor tax non-residents higher than residents: *Provided always*, that the following conditions be agreed to by Congress:

Section 1. Sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six, in each township in the State, including Indian Reservations and Trust Lands, shall be granted to the State for the exclusive use of common schools; and when either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been disposed of, other lands of equal value, as nearly contiguous thereto as possible, shall be substituted therefor.

Sec. 2. That seventy-two sections of land shall be granted to the State for the erection and maintenance of a State University.

Sec. 3. That thirty-six sections shall be granted to the State for the erection of public buildings.

Sec. 4. That seventy-two sections shall be granted to the State for the erection and maintenance of charitable and benevolent institutions.

Sec. 5. That all salt springs, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjacent to each, together with all mines, with the lands necessary for their full use, shall be granted to the State for works of public improvement.

Sec. 6. That five per centum of the proceeds of the public lands in Kansas, disposed of after the admission of this State into the Union, shall be paid to the State for a fund, the income of which shall be used for the support of the common schools.

Sec. 7. That the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the State is entitled under the act of Congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of public lands and grant pre-emption rights," approved September 4, 1841, shall be granted to the State for the support of common schools.

Sec. 8. That the lands hereinbefore mentioned, shall be selected in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; such selections to be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Kansas, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious privileges, in order to insure the full enjoyment of our rights as American citizens, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the State of Kansas, with the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence running west on said parallel to the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence north on said meridian to the fortieth parallel of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Section 1. All men are possessed of equal and inalienable natural rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Sec. 2. All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and are instituted for their equal protection and benefit. No special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted by the Legislature, which may not be altered, revoked or repealed by the same body; and this power shall be exercised by no other tribunal or agency.

Sec. 3. The people have the right to assemble, in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives and to petition the government, or any department thereof, for the redress of grievances.

Sec. 4. The people have the right to bear arms for their defense and security; but standing armies in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be tolerated; and the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 5. The right of trial by jury shall be inviolate.

Sec. 6. There shall be no slavery in this State, and no involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Sec. 7. The right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any person be compelled to attend or support any form of worship; nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted; nor any preference be given by law, to any religious establishment or mode of worship. No religious test or property qualification shall be required for any office of public trust, nor for any vote at any election, nor shall any person be incompetent to testify on account of religious belief.

Sec. 8. The right to the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless the public safety requires it in case of invasion or rebellion.

Sec. 9. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where proof is evident, or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishment inflicted.

Sec. 10. In all prosecutions, the accused shall be allowed to appear, and defend in person or by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witness face to face, and to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed. No person shall be a witness against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

Sec. 11. The liberty of the press shall be inviolate; and all persons may freely speak, write or publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right; and in all civil or criminal actions for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear that the alleged libelous matter was published for justifiable ends, the accused party shall be acquitted.

Sec. 12. No person shall be transported from the State for any offense committed within the same, and no conviction in the State shall work a corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Sec. 13. Treason shall consist only in levying war against the State, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the overt act, or confession in open court.

Sec. 14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the occupant, nor in time of war, except as prescribed by law.

Sec. 15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons and property against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall be inviolate, and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or property to be seized.

Sec. 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt except in cases of fraud.

Sec. 17. No distinction shall ever be made between citizens and aliens in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property.

Sec. 18. All persons, for injuries suffered in person, reputation or property, shall have remedy by due course of law, and justice administered without delay.

Sec. 19. No hereditary emoluments, honors or privileges, shall ever be granted or conferred by the State.

Sec. 20. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

ARTICLE I.—EXECUTIVE.

Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction; who shall be chosen by the electors of the State at the time and place of voting for members of the Legislature, and shall hold their offices for the term of two years, from the second Monday in January, next after their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 2. Until otherwise provided by law, an abstract of the returns of every election, for the offices named in the foregoing section, shall be sealed up and transmitted by the

Clerk of the board of canvassers of the several counties, to the Secretary of State, who, with the Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General, shall constitute a Board of State Canvassers, whose duty it shall be to meet at the State Capital on the second Tuesday of December succeeding each election for State officers, and canvass the vote for such officers, and proclaim the result; but in case any two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the Legislature shall, by joint ballot, choose one of said persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for said office.

Sec. 3. The supreme executive power of the State shall be vested in a Governor, who shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

Sec. 4. He may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department, upon any subject relating to their respective duties.

Sec. 5. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislature by proclamation, and shall, at the commencement of every session, communicate, in writing, such information as he may possess in reference to the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 6. In case of disagreement between the two Houses in respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn the Legislature to such time as he may think proper, not beyond its regular meeting.

Sec. 7. The pardoning power shall be vested in the Governor, under regulations and restrictions prescribed by law.

Sec. 8. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor and used by him officially, and which shall be the great seal of Kansas.

Sec. 9. All commissions shall be issued in the name of the State of Kansas, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the great seal.

Sec. 10. No member of Congress, or officer of the State, or of the United States, shall hold the office of Governor, except as herein provided.

Sec. 11. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal, or other disability of the Governor, the power and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the President of the Senate.

Sec. 12. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, and shall vote only when the Senate is equally divided. The Senate shall choose a President *pro tempore* to preside in case of his absence or impeachment, or when he shall hold the office of Governor.

Sec. 13. If the Lieutenant Governor, while holding the office of Governor, shall be impeached or displaced, or shall resign or die, or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the President of the Senate, for any of the above causes, shall be rendered incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 14. Should either the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, or Superintendent of Public Instruction become incapable of performing the duties of his office for any of the causes specified in the thirteenth section of this article, the Governor shall fill the vacancy until the disability is removed, or a successor is elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after it shall have happened; and the person chosen shall hold the office for the unexpired term.

Sec. 15. The officers mentioned in this article shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected.

Sec. 16. The officers of the executive department and of all public State institutions shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the Legislature, severally report to the Governor, who shall transmit such reports to the Legislature.

ARTICLE II.—LEGISLATIVE.

Section 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in a House of Representatives and a Senate.

Sec. 2. The first House of Representatives under this constitution shall consist of seventy-five members, who shall be chosen for one year. The first Senate shall consist of twenty-five members, who shall be chosen for two years. After the first election, the number of Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall be regulated by law; but shall never exceed one hundred Representatives and thirty-three Senators.

Sec. 3. The Members of the Legislature shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of three dollars for each day's actual service at any regular or special session, and fifteen cents for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but such compensation shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum of t[illegible]ndred and forty dollars for each member, as per diem allowance for the first session held under this constitution, nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars for each session thereafter, nor more than ninety dollars for any special session.

Sec. 4. No person shall be a member of the Legislature who is not, at the time of his election, a qualified voter of, and resident in, the county or district for which he is elected.

Sec. 5. No Member of Congress or officer of the United States shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature. If any person, after his election to the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or elected or appointed to any office under the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Sec. 6. No person convicted of embezzlement or misuse of the public funds shall have a seat in the Legislature.

Sec. 7. All State officers, before entering upon their respective duties, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 8. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum. Each House shall establish its own rules, and shall be judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.

Sec. 9. All vacancies occurring in either House shall be filled for the unexpired term by election.

Sec. 10. Each House shall keep and publish a journal of its proceedings. The yeas and nays shall be taken and entered immediately on the journal, upon the final passage of every bill or joint resolution. Neither House, without the consent of the other, shall adjourn for more than two days, Sundays excepted.

Sec. 11. Any member of either House shall have the right to protest against any act or resolution; and such protest shall, without delay or alteration, be entered on the journal.

Sec. 12. All bills shall originate in the House of Representatives, and be subject to amendment or rejection by the Senate.

Sec. 13. A majority of all the members elected to each House, voting in the affirmative, shall be necessary to pass any bill or joint resolution.

Sec. 14. Every bill and joint resolution passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, within two days thereafter, be signed by the presiding officers, and presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it to the House of Representatives, which shall enter his objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the same. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elected shall agree to pass the bill or resolution, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the Senate, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journals of each House. If any bill shall not be returned within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to the Governor, it shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature, by its adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law.

Sec. 15. Every bill shall be read on three separate days in each House, unless in case of emergency. Two-thirds of the House, where such bill is pending, may, if deemed expedient, suspend the rules; but the reading of the bill by section, on its final passage, shall in no case be dispensed with.

Sec. 16. No bill shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title; and no law shall be revived or amended, unless the new act contain the entire act revived, or the section or sections amended, and the section or sections so amended shall be repealed.

Sec. 17. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation throughout the State; and in all cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

Sec. 18. All power to grant divorces is vested in the District Courts, subject to regulation by law.

Sec. 19. The Legislature shall prescribe the time when its acts shall be in force, and shall provide for the speedy publication of the same; and no law of a general nature shall be in force until the same be published. It shall have the power to provide for the election or appointment of all officers, and the filling of all vacancies not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

Sec. 20. The enacting clause of all laws shall be, "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas;" and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Sec. 21. The Legislature may confer upon tribunals transacting the county business of the several counties such powers of local legislation and administration as it shall deem expedient.

Sec. 22. For any speech or debate in either House, the members shall not be questioned elsewhere. No member of the Legislature shall be subject to arrest, except for felony or breach of the peace, in going to or returning from the place of meeting, or during the continuance of the sessions; neither shall he be subject to the service of any civil process during the session, nor for fifteen days previous to its commencement.

Sec. 23. The Legislature, in providing for the formation and regulation of schools, shall make no distinction between the rights of males and females.

Sec. 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by law; and no appropriation shall be for a longer term than one year.

Sec. 25. All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State Capital, and all regular sessions shall commence annually, on the second Tuesday in January.

Sec. 26. The Legislature shall provide for taking an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, at least once in ten years. The first enumeration shall be taken in A. D. 1865.

Sec. 27. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power to impeach. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; and when sitting for that purpose the Senators shall take an oath to do justice according to the law and the evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators elected.

Sec. 28. The Governor, and all other officers under this Constitution, shall be subject to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office, but judgment in all such cases shall not be extended further than to removal from office, or disqualification to hold any office of profit, honor or trust, under this Constitution; but the party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

ARTICLE III.—JUDICIAL.

Section 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, Justices of the Peace, and such other courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as may be provided by law; and all courts of record shall have a seal, to be used in the authentication of all process.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of one Chief Justice, and two Associate Justices (a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum), who shall be elected by the electors of the State at large, and whose term of office, after the first, shall be six years. At the first election, a Chief Justice shall be chosen for six years, one Associate Justice for four years, and one for two years.

Sec. 3. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in proceedings in *quo warranto*, mandamus and habeas corpus; and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. It shall hold one term each year, at the seat of government, and such other terms at such other places as may be provided by law, and its jurisdiction shall be co-extensive with the State.

Sec. 4. There shall be appointed by the Justices of the Supreme Court, a reporter and clerk of said court, who shall hold their offices two years, and whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 5. The State shall be divided into five judicial districts, in each of which shall be elected by the electors thereof a District Judge, who shall hold his office for the term of four years. District Courts shall be held at such times and places as may be provided by law.

Sec. 6. The District Courts shall have such jurisdiction in their respective districts as may be provided by law.

Sec. 7. There shall be elected in each organized county, a Clerk of the District Court, who shall hold his office two years, and whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 8. There shall be a Probate Court in each county, which shall be a court of record, and have such probate jurisdiction and care of estates of deceased persons, minors and persons of unsound minds, as may be prescribed by law, and shall have jurisdiction in cases of habeas corpus. This court shall consist of one Judge, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the county, and hold his office two years. He shall be his own clerk, and shall hold court at such times and receive for compensation such fees as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. Two Justices of the Peace shall be elected in each township, whose term of office shall be two years, and whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. The number of the Justices of the Peace may be increased in any township by law.

Sec. 10. All appeals from Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace shall be to the District Court.

Sec. 11. All the judicial officers provided for by this article shall be elected at the first election under this Constitution, and shall reside in their respective townships, counties or districts during their respective terms of office. In case of vacancy in any judicial office, it shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, until the next regular election that shall occur more than thirty days after such vacancy shall have happened.

Sec. 12. All judicial officers shall hold their offices until their successors shall have qualified.

Sec. 13. The Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the District Court shall, at stated times, receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, which shall not be increased during their respective terms of office: Provided, such compensation shall not be less than fifteen hundred dollars to each Justice or Judge each year, and such Justices or Judges shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under the authority of the State or the United States during the term of office for which said Justices and Judges shall be elected, nor practice law in any of the courts of the State during their continuance in office.

Sec. 14. Provision may be made by law for the increase of the number of judicial districts whenever two-thirds of the members of each House shall concur. Such districts shall be formed of compact territory and bounded by county lines, and such increase shall not vacate the office of any Judge.

Sec. 15. Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the District Courts may be removed from office by resolution of both Houses, if two-thirds of the members of each House concur; but no such removal shall be made except upon complaint, the substance of which shall be entered upon the journal, nor until the party charged shall have had notice and opportunity to be heard.

Sec. 16. The several Justices and Judges of the courts of record in this State shall have such jurisdiction at chambers as may be provided by law.

Sec. 17. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Kansas," and all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name of the State.

Sec. 18. Until otherwise provided by law, the First District shall consist of the counties of Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Jefferson and Jackson. The Second District shall consist of the counties of Atchison, Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Marshall and Washington. The Third District shall consist of the counties of Pottawatomie, Riley, Clay, Dickinson, Davis, Wabaunsee and Shawnee. The Fourth District shall consist of the counties of Douglas, Johnson, Lykins, Franklin, Anderson, Linn, Bourbon and Allen. The Fifth District shall consist of the counties of Osage, Coffey, Woodson, Greenwood, Madison, Breckinridge, Morris, Chase, Butler and Hunter.

Sec. 19. New or unorganized counties shall, by law, be attached, for judicial purposes, to the most convenient judicial districts.

Sec. 20. Provision shall be made by law for the selection by the bar, of a *pro tempore* Judge of the District Court, when the Judge is absent or otherwise unable or disqualified to sit in any case.

ARTICLE IV.—ELECTIONS.

Sec. 1. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the Legislature shall be *viva voce*.

Sec. 2. General elections shall be held annually, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November. Township elections shall be held on the first Tuesday in April, until otherwise provided by law.

ARTICLE V.—SUFFRAGE.

Section 1. Every white male person, of twenty-one years and upward, belonging to either of the following classes—who shall have resided in Kansas six months next preceding any election, and in the township or ward in which he offers to vote, at least thirty days next preceding such election—shall be deemed a qualified elector:

First. Citizens of the United States.

Second. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

Sec. 2. No person under guardianship, *non compos mentis*, or insane, shall be qualified to vote, nor any person convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights.

Sec. 3. No soldier, seaman or marine, in the army or navy of the United States, or of their allies, shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in the State in consequence of being stationed within the same; nor shall any soldier, seaman or marine have the right to vote.

Sec. 4. The Legislature shall pass such laws as may be necessary for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

Sec. 5. Every person who shall give or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or who shall, knowingly, carry to another person, such challenge, or shall go out of the State to fight a duel, shall be ineligible to any office of trust or profit.

Sec. 6. Every person who shall have given or offered a bribe to secure his election, shall be disqualified from holding office during the term for which he may have been elected.

Sec. 7. Electors, during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning therefrom, shall be privileged from arrest in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace.

ARTICLE VI.—EDUCATION.

Section 1. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall have the general supervision of the common school funds and educational interests of the State, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. A Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be elected in each county, whose term of office shall be two years, and whose duty and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall encourage the promotion of intellectual, moral, scientific and agricultural improvements, by establishing a uniform system of common schools, and schools of higher grade, embracing normal, preparatory, collegiate and university departments.

Sec. 3. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may be granted by the United States to the State, for the support of schools, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new States, under an act of Congress distributing the proceeds of public lands among the several States of the Union, approved September 4, A. D. 1841, and all estates of persons dying without heir or will, and such per cent as may be granted by Congress, on the sale of lands in this State, shall be the common property of the State, and shall be a perpetual school fund, which shall not be diminished, but the interest of which, together with all the rents of the lands, and such other means as the Legislature may provide, by tax or otherwise, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools.

Sec. 4. The income of the State school fund shall be disbursed annually, by order of the State Superintendent, to the several County Treasurers, and thence to the Treasurers of the several school districts, in equitable proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein, between the ages of five and twenty-one years; *Provided*, that no school district, in which a common school has not been maintained at least three months in each year, shall be entitled to receive any portion of such funds.

Sec. 5. The school lands shall not be sold unless such sale shall be authorized by a vote of the people at a general election; but, subject to re-valuation every five years, they may be leased for any number of years not exceeding twenty-five, at a rate established by law.

Sec. 6. All money which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; the clear proceeds from estrays, ownership of which shall rest in the taker-up; and the proceeds of fines for any breach of the penal laws, shall be exclusively applied in the several counties in which the money is paid or fines collected, to the support of common schools.

Sec. 7. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment, at some eligible and central point, of a State University, for the promotion of literature, and the arts and sciences, including a normal and an agricultural department. All funds arising from the sale or rents of lands granted by the United States to the State for the support of a State University, and all other grants, donations or bequests, either by the State or by individuals, for such purpose, shall remain a perpetual fund, to be called the "University Fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University.

Sec. 8. No religious sect or sects shall ever control any part of the common school or university funds of the State.

Sec. 9. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of State and Attorney General shall constitute a Board of Commissioners for the management and investment of the school funds. Any two of said Commissioners shall be a quorum.

ARTICLE VII.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Section 1. Institutions for the benefit of the insane, blind, and deaf and dumb and such other benevolent institutions as the public good may require, shall be fostered and supported by the State, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law. Trustees of such benevolent institutions, as may be hereafter created, shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and, upon all nominations made by the Governor, the question shall be taken in yeas and nays, and entered upon the journal.

Sec. 2. A penitentiary shall be established, the directors of which shall be appointed or elected, as prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. The Governor shall fill any vacancy that may occur in the offices aforesaid, until the next session of the Legislature, and until a successor to his appointee shall be confirmed and qualified.

Sec. 4. The respective counties of the State shall provide, as may be prescribed by law, for those inhabitants who, by reason of age, infirmity or other misfortune, may have claims upon the sympathy and aid of society.

ARTICLE VIII.—MILITIA.

Section 1. The militia shall be composed of all able-bodied white male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, except such as are exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State; but all citizens of any religious denomination whatever, who, from scruples of conscience, may be averse to bearing arms, shall be exempted therefrom, upon such conditions as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall provide for organizing, equipping and disciplining the militia in such manner as it shall deem expedient, not incompatible with the laws of the United States.

Sec. 3. Officers of the militia shall be elected or appointed, and commissioned in such manner as may be provided by law.

Sec. 4. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief, and shall have power to call out the militia to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection, and to repel invasion.

ARTICLE IX.—COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Section 1. The Legislature shall provide for organizing new counties, locating county seats, and changing county lines; but no county seat shall be changed without the consent of a majority of the electors of the county, nor any county organized, nor the lines of any county changed so as to include an area of less than four hundred and thirty-two square miles.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall provide for such county and township officers as may be necessary.

Sec. 3. All county officers shall hold their offices for the term of two years, and until their successors shall be qualified; but no person shall hold the office of Sheriff or County Treasurer for more than two consecutive terms.

Sec. 4. Township officers, except Justices of the Peace, shall hold their offices one year from the Monday next succeeding their election, and until their successors are qualified.

Sec. 5. All county and township officers may be removed from office, in such manner and for such cause as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE X.—APPORTIONMENTS.

Section 1. In the future apportionment of the State, each organized county shall have at least one Representative; and each county shall be divided into as many districts as it has Representatives.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the first Legislature to make an apportionment, based upon the census ordered by the last Legislative Assembly of the Territory; and a new apportionment shall be made in the year 1866, and every five years thereafter, based upon the census of the preceding year.

Sec. 3. Until there shall be a new apportionment, the State shall be divided into election districts; and the Representatives and Senators shall be apportioned among the several districts as follows, viz.:

First District.—Doniphan County, four Representatives, two Senators.

Second District.—Atchison and Brown Counties, six Representatives, two Senators.

Third District.—Nemaha, Marshall and Washington Counties, two Representatives, one Senator.

Fourth District.—Clay, Riley and Pottowatomie Counties, four Representatives, one Senator.

Fifth District.—Dickinson, Davis and Wabaunsee Counties, three Representatives, one Senator.

Sixth District.—Shawnee, Jackson and Jefferson Counties, eight Representatives, two Senators.

Seventh District.—Leavenworth County, nine Representatives, three Senators.

Eighth District.—Douglas, Johnson and Wyandotte Counties, thirteen Representatives, four Senators.

Ninth District.—Lykins, Linn and Bourbon Counties, nine Representatives, three Senators.

Tenth District.—Allen, Anderson and Franklin Counties, six Representatives, two Senators.

Eleventh District.—Woodson and Madison Counties, two Representatives, one Senator.

Twelfth District.—Coffey, Osage and Breckinridge Counties, six Representatives, two Senators.

Thirteenth District.—Morris, Chase and Butler Counties, two Representatives, one Senator.

Fourteenth District.—Arapahoe, Godfrey, Greenwood, Hunter, Wilson, Dorn and McGee Counties, one Representative.

ARTICLE XI.—FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Section 1. The Legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation; but all property used exclusively for State, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes, and personal property to the amount of at least two hundred dollars for each family, shall be exempted from taxation.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall provide for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned, and other property, effects, or dues of every description (without deduction), of all banks now existing or hereafter to be created, and of all bankers; so that all property employed in banking shall always bear a burden of taxation equal to that imposed upon the property of individuals.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall provide, each year, for raising revenue sufficient to defray the current expenses of the State.

Sec. 4. No tax shall be levied, except in pursuance of a law which shall distinctly state the object of the same; to which object only such tax shall be applied.

Sec. 5. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenses, and making public improvements, the State may contract public debts; but such debts shall never, in the aggregate, exceed one million dollars, except as hereinafter provided. Every such debt shall be authorized by law for some purpose specified therein, and a vote of the majority of all the members elected to each House, to be taken by the yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt, and the principal thereof, when it shall become due; and shall specifically appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes postponed or diminished, until the interest and principal of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

Sec. 6. No debt shall be contracted by the State, except as herein provided, unless the proposed law for creating such debt shall first be submitted to a direct vote of the electors of the State, at some general election; and if such proposed law shall be ratified by a majority of all the votes cast at such general election, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature next after such election to enact such law and create such debt, subject to all the provisions and restrictions provided in the preceding section of this article.

Sec. 7. The State may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

Sec. 8. The State shall never be a party in carrying on any works of internal improvement.

ARTICLE XII.—CORPORATIONS.

Section 1. The Legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers. Corporations may be created under general laws; but all such laws may be amended or repealed.

Sec. 2. Dues from coporations shall be secured by individual liability of the stockholders to an additional amount equal to the stock owned by each stockholder; and such other means as shall be provided by law; but such individual liabilities shall not apply to railroad corporations, nor corporations for religious or charitable purposes.

Sec. 3. The title to all property of religious corporations shall vest in trustees, whose election shall be by the members of such corporations.

Sec. 4. No right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation until full compensation therefor be first made in money, or secured by a deposit of money, to the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation.

Sec. 5. Provisions shall be made by general law for the organization of cities, towns and villages; and their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, shall be so restricted as to prevent the abuse of such power.

Sec. 6. The term corporation, as used in this article, shall include all associations and joint-stock companies having powers and privileges not possessed by individuals or partnerships; and all corporations may sue and be sued in their corporate name.

ARTICLE XIII.—BANKS AND CURRENCY.

Section 1. No bank shall be established otherwise than under a general-banking law.

Sec. 2. All banking laws shall require, as collateral security for the redemption of the circulating notes of any banks authorized under their provisions, a deposit with the Auditor of State of the interest-bearing bonds of the several States of the United States, at the cash rates of the New York Stock Exchange, to an amount equal to the amount of circulating notes which such bank shall be authorized to issue, and a cash deposit in its vaults of ten per cent of such amount of circulating notes; and the Auditor shall register and countersign no more circulating bills of any bank than the cash value of such bonds when deposited.

Sec. 3. Whenever the bonds pledged as collateral security for the circulation of any bank shall depreciate in value, the Auditor of State shall require additional security, or curtail the circulation of such bank, to such extent as will continue the security unimpaired.

Sec. 4. All circulating notes shall be redeemable in the money of the United States. Holders of such notes shall be entitled, in case of the insolvency of such banks, to preference of payment over all other creditors.

Sec. 5. The State shall not be a stockholder in any banking institution.

Sec. 6. All banks shall be required to keep officers and offices for the issue and redemption of their circulation, at a convenient place within the State, to be named on the circulating notes issued by such bank.

Sec. 7. No banking institution shall issue circulating notes of a less denomination than $5.

Sec. 8. No banking law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the electors of the State, at some general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election.

Sec. 9. Any banking law may be amended or repealed.

ARTICLE XIV.—AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. Propositions for the amendment of the Constitution may be made by either branch of the Legislature; and if two-thirds of all the members elected to each House shall concur therein, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays, shall be entered on the journal, and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published in at least one newspaper in each county of the State where a newspaper is published, for three months preceding the next election for Representatives, at which time the same shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection; and if a majority of the electors voting on said amendments at said election shall adopt the amendments, the same shall become a part of the Constitution. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately; and not more than three propositions to amend shall be submitted at the same election.

SEC. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall think it necessary to call a convention to revise, amend or change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next election of members to the Legislature for or against a Convention; and if a majority of all the electors voting at such election shall have voted for a Convention, the Legislature shall, at the next session, provide for calling the same.

ARTICLE XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. All officers whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for, shall be chosen or appointed as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. The tenure of any office not herein provided for may be declared by law; when not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment; but the Legislature shall not create any office the tenure of which shall be longer than four years.

SEC. 3. Lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets are forever prohibited.

SEC. 4. All public printing shall be let, on contract to the lowest responsible bidder, by such executive officers and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. An accurate and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys, and the several amounts paid, to whom, and on what account, shall be published, as prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. The Legislature shall provide for the protection of the rights of women, in acquiring and possessing property, real, personal and mixed, separate and apart from the husband, and shall also provide for their equal rights in the possession of their children.

SEC. 7. The Legislature may reduce the salaries of officers who shall neglect the performance of any legal duty.

SEC. 8. The temporay seat of government is hereby located at the city of Topeka, county of Shawnee. The first Legislature under this Constitution shall provide by law for submitting the question of the permanent location of the capital to a popular vote, and a majority of all the votes cast at some general election shall be necessary for such location.

SEC. 9. A homestead, to the extent of 160 acres of farming land, or of one acre within the limits of an incorporated town or city, occupied as a residence by the family of the owner, together with all the improvements on the same, shall be exempted from forced sale under any process of law, and shall not be alienated without the joint consent of husband and wife, when that relation exists; but no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes, or for the payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises, or for the erection of improvements thereon; Provided, the provisions of this section shall not apply to any process of law obtained by virtue of a lien given by the consent of both husband and wife.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise from the change from a Territorial government to a permanent State government, it is declared by this Constitution that all suits, rights, actions, prosecutions, recognizances, contracts, judgments and claims, both as respects individuals and bodies corporate shall continue as if no change had taken place.

SEC. 2. All fines, penalties and forfeitures, owing to the Territory of Kansas, or any county, shall inure to the use of the State or county, all bonds executed to the Territory, or any officer thereof, in his official capacity, shall pass over to the Governor or other officers of the State or county, and their successors in office, for the use of the State or county, or by him or them to be respectively assigned over to the use of those concerned as the case may be.

SEC. 3. The Governor, Secretary and Judges, and all other officers, both civil and military, under the Territorial government, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective departments until the said officers are superseded under the authority of this Constitution.

SEC. 4. All laws and parts of laws in force in the Territory, at the time of the acceptance of this Constitution by Congress, not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall continue and remain in full force until they expire or shall be repealed.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall use his private seal until a State seal is provided.

SEC. 6. The Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall keep their respective offices at the seat of government.

SEC. 7. All records, documents, books, papers, moneys and vouchers belonging and pertaining to the several Territorial courts and offices, and to the several districts and county offices, at the date of the admission of this State into the Union, shall be disposed of in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. All suits, pleas, plaints and other proceedings pending in any court of record, or Justice's court, may be prosecuted to final judgment and execution; and all appeals, writs of error, certiorari, injunctions or other proceedings whatever, may progress and be carried on as if this Constitution had not been adopted; and the Legislature shall direct the mode in which such suits, pleas, plaints, prosecutions and other proceedings, and all papers, records, books and documents connected therewith, may be removed to the courts established by this Constitution.

SEC. 9. For the purpose of taking the vote of the electors of this Territory, for the ratification or rejection of this Constitution, an election shall be held in the several voting precincts of this Territory, on the first Tuesday in October, A. D. 1859.

SEC. 10. Each elector shall express his assent or dissent by voting a written or printed ballot, labeled, "For the Constitution," or "Against the Constitution."

SEC. 11. If a majority of all the votes cast at such election shall be in favor of the Constitution, then there shall be an election held in the several voting precincts on the first Tuesday in December, A. D. 1859, for the election of members of the first Legislature, of all State, district and county officers provided for in this Constitution, and for a Representative in Congress.

SEC. 12. All persons having the qualifications of electors, according to the provisions of this Constitution, at the date of each of said elections, and who shall have been duly registered according to the provisions of the registry law of this Territory, and none others, shall be entitled to vote at each of said elections.

SEC. 13. The persons who may be judges of the several voting precincts of this Territory, at the date of the respective elections in this schedule provided for, shall be the judges of the respective elections herein provided for.

SEC. 14. The said judges of election, before entering on the duties of their office, shall take and subscribe an oath, faithfully to discharge their duties as such. They shall appoint two clerks of election, who shall be sworn by one of said judges, faithfully to discharge their duties as such. In the event of a vacancy in the board of judges, the same shall be filled by the electors present.

SEC. 15. At each of the elections provided for in this schedule, the polls shall be opened between the hours of nine and ten o'clock A. M., and closed at sunset.

SEC. 16. The tribunals transacting county business of the several counties shall cause to be furnished to the board of judges, in their respective counties, two poll books for each election herein provided for, upon which the clerks shall inscribe the name of every person who may vote at the said elections.

SEC. 17. After closing the polls at each of the elections provided for in this schedule, the Judges shall proceed to count the votes cast, and designate the persons or objects for which they were cast, and shall make two correct tally lists of the same.

SEC. 18. Each of the boards of judges shall safely keep one poll book and tally list, and the ballots cast at each election, and shall, within ten days after such election, cause the other poll book and tally list to be transmitted, by the hands of a sworn officer, to the clerk of the board transacting county business in their respective counties, or to which the county may be attached for municipal purposes.

SEC. 19. The tribunals transacting county business shall assemble at the county seats of their respective counties, on the second Tuesday after each of the elections provided for in this schedule, and shall canvass the votes cast at the elections held in the several precincts in their respective counties, and of the counties attached for munincipal purposes. They shall hold in safe keeping the poll books and tally lists of said elections; and shall, within ten days thereafter, transmit, by the hands of a sworn officer, to the President of this convention, at the city of Topeka, a certified transcript of the same, showing the number of votes cast for each person or object voted for at each of the several precincts in their respective counties, and in the counties attached for municipal purposes, separately.

SEC. 20. The Governor of the Territory, and the President and Secretary of this Convention, shall constitute a Board of State Canvassers, any two of whom shall be a quorum, and who shall, on the fourth Monday after each of the elections provided for in this schedule, assemble at said city of Topeka, and proceed to open and canvass the votes cast at the several precincts in the different counties of the Territory, and declare the result; and shall immediately issue certificates of election to all persons (if any) thus elected.

SEC. 21. Said board of State Canvassers shall issue their proclamation, not less than twenty days next preceding each of the elections provided for in this schedule. Said proclamation shall contain an announcement of the several elections; the qualifications of electors; the manner of conducting said elections and of making the returns thereof, as in this Constitution provided; and shall publish said proclamation in one newspaper in each of the counties of the Territory in which a newspaper may be then published.

SEC. 22. The Board of State Canvassers shall provide for the transmission of authenticated copies of the Constitution to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 23. Upon official information having been by him received of the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, it shall be the duty of the Governor elect under the Constitution to proclaim the same, and to convene the Legislature, and do all things else necessary to the complete and active organization of the State government.

SEC. 24. The first Legislature shall have no power to make any changes in county lines.

SEC. 25. At the election to be held for the ratification or rejection of this Constitution, each elector shall be permitted to vote on the homestead provision contained in the article on "Miscellaneous" by depositing a ballot inscribed, "For the Homestead," or "Against the Homestead," and if a majority of all the votes cast at said election shall be against said provision, then it shall be stricken from the Constitution.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States is hereby requested, upon the application of Kansas for admission into the Union, to pass an act granting to the State forty-five hundred thousand acres of land to aid in the construction of railroads and other internal improvements.

Resolved, That Congress be further requested to pass an act appropriating fifty thousand acres of land for the improvement of the Kansas River from its mouth to Fort Riley.

Resolved, That Congress be further requested to pass an act granting all swamp lands within the State for the benefit of common schools.

Resolved, That Congress be further requested to pass an act appropriating five hundred thousand dollars, or, in lieu thereof, five hundred thousand acres of land, for the payment of the claims awarded to citizens of Kansas by the Claim Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Legislature of Kansas, under an act of the Territorial Legislature, passed February 7, 1859.

Resolved, That the Legislature shall make provision for the sale or disposal of the lands granted to the State in aid of internal improvements and for other purposes, subject to the same rights of pre-emption to the settlers thereon as are now allowed by law to settlers on the public lands.

Resolved, That it is the desire of the people of Kansas to be admitted into the Union with this Constitution.

Resolved, That Congress be further requested to assume the debt of this Territory.

Done in Convention at Wyandotte, this 29th day of July, A. D. 1859.

JAMES M. WINCHELL,
President of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, and Delegate from Osage County.
JOHN A. MARTIN, Secretary.

Robert Graham, John James Ingalls, Caleb May, J. A. Middleton, S. D. Houston, Luther R. Palmer, John Taylor Burris, John P. Greer, John Ritchie, H. D. Preston, Benjamin F. Simpson, James M. Arthur, Josiah Lamb, William McCulloch, James G. Blunt, J. C. Burnett, William R. Griffith, Samuel A. Kingman, Robert J. Porter, James Blood, S. O. Thacher, Edwin Stokes, P. H. Townsend, William Hutchinson, N. C. Blood, Edmund G. Ross, James Hanway, Allen Crocker, Samuel E. Hoffman, James A. Signor, George H. Lillie, R. L. Williams, W. P. Dutton.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 2 OF ARTICLE 2 (LEGISLATIVE).

The number of Representatives and Senators shall be regulated by law, but shall never exceed one hundred and twenty-five Representatives and forty Senators. From and after the adoption of the amendment, the House of Representatives shall admit one member from each county in which at least two hundred and fifty legal votes were cast at the next preceding general election; and each organized county in which less than two hundred legal votes were cast at the next preceding general election, shall be attached to and constitute a part of the representative district of the county lying next adjacent to it on the east.

[Submitted by the Legislature at the session of 1873, and adopted by the people at the general election held November 4, 1873.]

SECTION 12, ARTICLE 2 (LEGISLATIVE).

Bills may originate in either House, but may be amended or rejected by the other.

[Submitted by the Legislature at the session of 1864, and adopted by the people at the general election held November 8, 1864.]

SECTION 24, ARTICLE 2 (LEGISLATIVE).

No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by law; and no appropriation shall be for a longer term than one year.

[Submitted by the Legislature at the session of 1876, and adopted by the people at the general election held November 7, 1876.]

SECTION 25, ARTICLE 2 (LEGISLATIVE).

All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State Capital, and beginning with the session of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

[Submitted by the Legislature at the session of 1875, and adopted by the people at the general election held November 2, 1875.]

SECTION 29, ARTICLE 2 (LEGISLATIVE).

At the general election held in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and thereafter, members of the House of Representatives shall be elected for two years, and members of the Senate shall be elected for four years.

[This section is an additional section to Article 2; it was submitted by the Legislature at the session of 1875, and was adopted by the people at the general election held November 2, 1875.]

SECTION 2, ARTICLE 5 (SUFFRAGE).

No person under guardianship, *non compos mentis*, or insane; no person convicted of felony, unless restored to civil rights; no person who has been dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, unless reinstated; no person guilty of defrauding the Government of the United States, or any of the States thereof; no person guilty of giving or receiving a bribe, or offering to give or receive a bribe; and no person who has ever voluntarily aided or abetted in the attempted overthrow of said government, except all persons who have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States since the first day of April, A. D. 1861, provided that they have served one year or more therein, shall be qualified to vote or hold office in this State, until such disability shall be removed by a law passed by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of both branches of the Legislature.

[Submitted by the Legislature at the session of 1867; adopted by the people at the general election held November 5, 1867.]

SECTION 3, ARTICLE 5 (SUFFRAGE).

For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, or of the United

States, or of the high seas, nor while a student of any seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in any public prison; and the Legislature may make provision for taking the votes of electors who may be absent from their townships or wards, in the volunteer military service of the United States, or the militia service of this State; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to allow any soldier, seaman or marine in the regular army or navy of the United States the right to vote.

[Submitted by the Legislature at the session of 1864, and adopted by the people at the general election held November 8, 1864.]

SECTION 3, ARTICLE 9 (COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION).

All county officers shall hold their offices for the term of two years, and until their successors shall be qualified, except County Commissioners, who shall hold their offices for the term of three years; *Provided*, that at the general election in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, the Commissioner elected from district number one in each county, shall hold his office for the term of one year; the Commissioner elected from district number two in each county, shall hold his office for the term of two years, and the Commissioner elected from district number three in each county shall hold his office for the term of three years; but no person shall hold the office of sheriff or county treasurer for more than two consecutive terms.

[Submitted by the Legislature at the session of 1876, and adopted by the people at the general election held November 7, 1876.]

SECTION 3, ARTICLE 11 (FINANCE AND TAXATION).

The Legislature shall provide, at each regular session, for raising sufficient revenue to defray the current expenses of the State for two years.

[Submitted by the Legislature at the session of 1875, and adopted by the people at the general election held November 2, 1875.]

SECTION 7, ARTICLE 13 (BANKS AND CURRENCY).

No banking institution shall issue circulating notes of a less denomination than one dollar.

[Submitted by the Legislature at the session of 1861, and adopted by the people at the general election held November 5, 1861.]

SECTION 4, ARTICLE 15 (MISCELLANEOUS).

All public printing shall be done by a State Printer, who shall be elected by the Legislature in joint session, and shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. The joint session of the Legislature for the election of a State Printer, shall be on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1869, and every two years thereafter. All public printing shall be done at the capital, and the prices for the same shall be regulated by law.

[Submitted by the Legislature at the session of 1868, and adopted by the people at the general election held November 3, 1868.]

SECTION 10, ARTICLE 15 (MISCELLANEOUS).

The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this State, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes.

[Submitted by the Legislature at the session of 1879, and adopted by the people at the general election held November 2, 1880.]

IN MEMORIAM.

BIOGRAPHIES OF CITIZENS OF KANSAS, DECEASED, WHO WERE IDENTIFIED WITH THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE STATE.

OLD JOHN BROWN.

John Brown was of Puritan ancestry—being sixth in descent from Peter Brown, one of the determined band "who came to New England in the Mayflower, and landed at Plymouth Rock, December, 1620." Fourth in descent from Peter Brown, and the grandfather of John Brown, famous in Kansas history, was John Brown, of Connecticut, Captain of a company in the Continental army, and who died while in the service. Gideon Wells, the grandfather of John Brown on the maternal side, also served in the Revolutionary war, and attained the rank of Lieutenant. John Brown, the son of Owen and Ruth (Mills) Brown, was born in Torrington, Conn., May 9, 1800. When he was five years old, his father migrated to Hudson, Ohio, and during the war of 1812 was engaged in furnishing beef to the American troops on the northern frontier, John sometimes accompanying him to Detroit, and sometimes taking droves of cattle to their destination alone. At that early age even, he looked at what he witnessed of military life, and of the inevitable misuse of irresponsible authority, with keen, observing eyes, and the germ of the dominant principle and passion of his life was planted. What he saw in the army so disgusted him that he never could be induced to perform military service in time of peace, and he firmly resolved never to take part in any war, except it was one for liberty. What he saw of the "peculiar institution," and the effect it produced on him, he relates in a short autobiographical sketch written in 1857. Speaking of himself in the third person, he says:

"During the war with England, a circumstance occurred that in the end made him a most determined Abolitionist, and led him to declare or swear eternal war with slavery. He was staying, for a short time, with a very gentlemanly landlord, once a United States Marshal, who held a slave boy near his own age, active, intelligent and good feeling, and to whom John was under considerable obligation for numerous little acts of kindness. The master made a great pet of John, brought him to table with his first company and friends, called their attention to every little smart thing he said or did, and to the fact of his being more than a hundred miles from home, with a drove of cattle, alone; while the negro boy (who was fully, if not more than his equal,) was badly clothed, poorly fed and lodged in cold weather, and beaten before his eyes with iron shovels or any other thing that came first to hand. This brought John to reflect on the wretched, hopeless condition of fatherless and motherless slave children—for such children have neither fathers nor mothers to protect and provide for them. He sometimes would raise the question, 'Is God their Father?'"

John Brown's early life of toil and privation in a new country gave him but little leisure to acquire an education at school. As he quaintly says, "He learned nothing of grammar, nor did he get at school so much knowledge of common arithmetic as the four ground rules." He, however, gradually acquired a fondness for books, and, having access to the library of a friend, persistently availed himself of the privilege, and thereby gained the principal part of his early education. At the age of sixteen, he joined the Congregational Church, and three years later went to Plainfield, Mass., to study for the Christian ministry. He had partially fitted for college, under the instruction of Rev. Moses Hallock, when he was attacked with inflammation of the eyes, which, becoming chronic, compelled him to abandon his studies and return to Ohio, where he resumed the tanner's trade (which he had previously practiced in his father's service), and carried it on for the next twenty years, partly in Ohio and partly in Crawford County, Penn.

He returned to Ohio, and when about twenty years of age he married Dianthe Lusk, who died in 1832, and who was the mother of seven of his children. The year succeeding her death, he married Mary A. Day (now living in California), by whom he had thirteen children, of whom three sons were with him at Harper's Ferry, two of whom lost their lives there, and the third escaped.

In Pennsylvania, Brown engaged in land speculation, and losing the greater part of his property, returned to Ohio in 1840 and embarked in the wool trade. In 1846, he removed to Springfield, Mass., where he opened a wool warehouse, receiving stock from the wool growers of Northern Ohio, to be sold at discretion. The firm name of the Springfield house was Perkins & Brown. He attempted, while here, to establish a system of selling wool by valuation, by grades and sorts, and thereby brought himself in collision with the New England manufacturers, who chose to purchase wool direct from the producers. Thereupon Brown shipped two hundred thousand pounds of wool to London, going himself to sell it. He was obliged to dispose of it at half its value, and returned to America financially ruined.

In 1849, he removed with his family to North Elba, Essex County, N. Y., and settled upon an unimproved farm given him by Gerrit Smith, who had previously planted a colony of negroes in the same region. It was a sterile, rugged location, high up the Adirondack Mountains, and the negroes, for the sake of whom he had removed to the place, soon became discouraged, and relinquishing their mountain farms removed to a more congenial soil and climate. Brown and his family, now including several sons grown to manhood, worked on and ultimately secured comfortable homes for themselves. In 1851, the father returned with his family to Ohio, and again engaged in the wool business. In 1854, his four elder sons—John Brown, Jr., Jason, Owen and Frederick—all the children of his first wife and residing in Ohio, determined to migrate to Kansas. John and Jason were married and had some property. The others were unmarried. In preparation for their removal to Kansas in the spring, Owen and Frederick took the teams and entire stock, cattle and horses to Southwestern Illinois to winter, where they were joined by a younger brother, Salmon, early in 1855, and in the spring, the brothers settled in Lykins County, on the Pottawatomie, about eight miles from the site of Osawatomie. They came without arms, simply to make homes for themselves—Frederick intending to return to Ohio to be married, and to bring his wife to Kansas. They were harassed, plundered, threatened and insulted by bands of marauders from Missouri, and could get no redress or protection. They accordingly wrote to their father for arms, that they might protect themselves. The hour had come and the man was ready. Since 1839, he had been waiting for an opportunity to begin in earnest the work which engrossed the deepest passions of his soul—war against slavery—and he believed that Kansas was the chosen field. He immediately moved his family to the mountain home at North Elba, and procuring arms for his sons, then in Kansas, and for Owen, Oliver, and his son-in-law, Henry Thompson, all of whom desired to accompany him, he came with them to fight for freedom in Kansas, and for freedom for the slave everywhere. His first appearance as a military leader among the Free-State settlers of Kansas was at the siege of Lawrence, November, 1855, when, accompanied by his four sons, all thoroughly armed, he entered Lawrence, offered his services to the besieged town, and was placed in command of a company. After the difficulties at Lawrence had been peaceably terminated, Capt. Brown returned to Osawatomie, not angry and disgusted at the result, or because other counsel than his own prevailed, but happy and grateful, writing to his wife: "The Free-State men have only to retain the footing they have gained and KANSAS IS FREE." The prominent part he took in the exciting events in Kansas during the tempestuous year of 1856, at Black Jack, at Osawatomie, his deeds both aggressive and defensive, good or ill, belong to the history of the State, and find their proper place there.

After the Missouri invasion of September, 1856, and the dispersion of the invaders by order of Gov. Geary, John Brown, with four of his sons—one of whom was John, Jr., just released from prison at Lecompton—started overland by way of Nebraska and Iowa for the Eastern States. He passed through Northern Kansas in the disguise of a surveyor, escaped capture, although in the company of the Marshal who held a writ for his arrest, and arrived safely at Tabor in Iowa, a noted station on the underground railroad, where he rested with his sons two weeks. He did not return to Kansas for over a year—not until November, 1857. The winter of 1856-57 was spent in the East, in devising plans and visiting places and parties for the purpose of enlisting aid and sympathy for the purpose so near his heart. He employed all his energies to secure, as he expressed it, "the means of arming and thoroughly equipping" his followers, who were "mixed up with the people of Kansas," and his failure to induce the extravagant, luxurious "heaven exalted" people of the East to contribute to this purpose aroused the deepest indignation in the earnest, iron-willed old man. In March or April, in anticipation of the Harper's Ferry movement, he made arrangements for the opening of a military school at Tabor, Iowa, to be under the instruction of Col. Hugh Forbes. Capt. Brown was to meet Forbes and the designated pupils at Tabor in June; but, although he started from the East in May, he did not reach Tabor until the 7th of August, Col. Forbes being two days later. They remained at Tabor, inactive, for want of funds, until the 2d of November, when Capt. Brown, leaving two of his sons at Tabor, came down to Kansas by the emigrant's road, in a wagon driven by another of his sons. He visited Lawrence, and there met Luke F. Parsons and John E. Cook, whom he enlisted in his enterprise. He then went to Topeka, and was there joined by A. D. Stevens, Charles F. Moffett, J. H. Kagi, and Cook, and the five left Topeka for Nebraska City. (Mr. Moffett, and Mr. Kagi had seen John Brown at Tabor, to which place they had conducted some fugitive slaves from Topeka a short time previous, and had then agreed to join his company.) Before they reached their destination, Cook was sent back to Lawrence to have a draft cashed, and to get Luke F. Parsons, Richard Realf and Richard Hinton to return with him to Tabor. Hinton could not go at the time, but the others joined Brown in the course of a few days, and some of them first learned at this time that Capt. Brown's ultimate destination was Virginia. They had previously believed the fight was to be in Kansas and Missouri. Besides those mentioned, Owen Brown, C. P. Tidd, Richard Robertson and William Leeman were of the party at Tabor. They stopped at Pedee, Iowa, during the winter of 1857-58, and pursued a course of military studies under the instruction of A. D. Stevens (Capt. Whipple), Forbes having gone East, where he subsequently revealed the secret of the organization. In the early spring of 1858 (April), Capt. Brown returned from Ohio where he had been making unsuccessful efforts to organize another school, rejoined his company in Iowa, and the party left for Chatham, Canada West, via Chicago and Detroit.

On May 8, in a negro church at Chatham, a secret convention was called by Brown, which was attended by followers both white and black who were fully in accord with his views. At this convention, a "Provisional Constitution and Ordinances for the people of the United States" was adopted. Under the new regime the offices of President and Commander-in-Chief were to be separate, and in no case to be held by the same person. John Brown was chosen Commander-in-Chief; J. H. Kagi, Secretary of War; Owen Brown, Treasurer; Richard Realf, Secretary of State.

During the session of the convention, a dispatch was received from a Congressman at Washington, stating that Col. Forbes was there and making revelations in regard to the Harper's Ferry plan. Capt. Brown, in order to give a different impression in regard to the matter, and disarm suspicion, decided that he must immediately disband his men and return to the West "so that the world may know that John Brown is still in Kansas."* The men were accordingly disbanded, and scattered in various directions. Some went to their homes, Mr. Parsons and Mr. Moffett to Ohio, to await the course of events, and be near the final destination, and Capt. Brown, accompanied by Kagi and Stevens, returned to Kansas, arriving at Lawrence, under the name of Capt. Morgan, June 25, 1858. The following day, he started with Kagi for Southeastern Kansas, to visit Capt. Montgomery and also his half-sister, the wife of Rev. Adair, then living near Osawatomie. This was just after the troubles in Bourbon and Linn Counties had been quelled and peace established by arrangements and stipulations made by Gov. Denver and agreed to by Montgomery. Montgomery had retired to his farm; the troops from Fort Scott had gone north; military outposts for the protection of settlers had been established along the border, and the policy of the Governor seemed to be bringing peace and rest to the distracted country.

Soon after the arrival of Capt. Brown and Kagi in Southern Kansas, they were joined by Stevens, Leeman, Tidd and Anderson, of his Tabor military company, and after visiting various parts of the country, the farm of Eli Snider, the blacksmith, the scene of the *Marias des Cygnes* massacre, was fixed upon as a desirable position for a location—being near the State line, and well adapted for defense. Negotiations were entered into with Snider and a title secured "for military occupation." A strong log house, which would serve as fort if necessary, was built by Capt. Brown and his company; but for some reason, not explained, probably the prevalence of peace at that time, was soon abandoned, the Captain and Kagi going to the Rev. Adair's, and the rest of the company remaining in Linn and Anderson Counties. At the renewal of hostilities in October, Capt. Brown and his men took part in the troubles, living at this time in a strongly intrenched cabin on Little Sugar Creek. This cabin was attacked late in November, by a strong posse of armed men, but successfully defended by Stevens, Kagi and Montgomery, the latter coming to their relief with a small party just before the attack. Brown was absent at his sister's in Osawatomie. In December, Capt. Brown, with his company, went to Bourbon County and made their headquarters at "Bain's Fort" or cabin, near the border line, so as to assist Montgomery in his operations, and be conveniently situated for a contemplated invasion of Missouri, or whatever action circumstances might demand. While here, on Sunday, December 19, a negro, named Jim, came to the cabin where Brown and his men were stopping, and stated that he, together with his wife, two children and another negro man, were to be sold within a few days, and appealed to the Captain for assistance to escape. The next day two parties were made up to go into Missouri and forcibly liberate these and other slaves. John Brown commanded one band of twelve men, Kagi another of eight. Capt. Brown's party liberated ten slaves, taking their masters along some distance into Kansas to prevent an alarm being given, and then sending them back. Kagi's party rescued one slave, killing the master. The parties re-united and returned to their cabin—known as Bain's Fort—whence the negroes were taken to Franklin County and secreted, Brown remaining apart from them for greater safety. The excitement caused by this invasion was intense. The President offered a reward of $2,500 for the arrest of Brown, and the Governor of Missouri one of $3,000. The

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*Charles W. Moffett, at John Brown's meeting at Topeka, October 21, 1882.

Free-State citizens of Linn and Bourbon Counties felt that this aggressive raid would only bring fresh invasions from Missouri, and generally disapproved of the act. Capt. Montgomery had refused to join in the expedition. Capt. Brown, in explanation or defense of the act, and to exculpate Montgomery from the charge of being implicated in the invasion, wrote his celebrated letter styled "John Brown's Parallels,"[*] dating it from the Trading Post, Linn County.

Leaving his fugitives with Kagi and Stevens, Capt Brown soon went to Lawrence to make preparations for taking them through to Canada. When they were perfected, he left Lawrence for the North, starting on the 20th of January, 1859. He stopped in the vicinity of Topeka a short time, at the house of Mr. Sheridan, and while there his fugitives were supplied by neighbors with food and articles of clothing, which they greatly needed. Capt. Brown himself was insufficiently clothed, and shivered with cold when exposed to the keen Kansas winds. He started from Topeka with four white companions and his wagons of fugitives. When he reached Holton, he was intercepted by a band of armed men, and finding it necessary to halt and make a defense, took possession of a log cabin in the woods near Cedar Creek, and remained on the defensive. Both parties sent for reënforcements. Deputy Marshal Colby was sent by Gov. Medary, with a posse of men from Atchison, to arrest Brown and bring him to Lawrence to trial, and some troops also were sent. John Ritchie and a small force of cavalry from Topeka hurried to the relief of Brown, and on joining him the horsemen were sent on ahead, Brown with the fugitives following. As they advanced, the opposing force, without offering any resistance, fled; James Green, of Atchison, and Dr. Hereford, of Kansas City, being taken prisoners. Col. Ritchie with his command accompanied Capt. Brown to the Nebraska line, and from that point he met with on serious difficulty.

This was the last trip that John Brown made through Kansas—his last visit. He reached Tabor the first week in February, continued his journey to Chicago, where he sent his men in different directions, retaining Kagi and Stevens with himself. The party reached Detroit on the 12th of March, and immediately crossed into Canada with the rescued slaves. His subsequent movements are familiar to all. His preparations were commenced immediately and continued persistently for the contemplated invasion of Virginia. In the latter part of June, he made his appearance in Hagerstown, Md., and passing there as Mr. Smith, a farmer, hired for a few months an unoccupied farm about six miles from Harper's Ferry. He removed to this farm with several of his party early in July, and was joined by others from time to time until the force numbered twenty-two persons, seventeen of whom (including three of his sons) were white persons, the remainder negroes. With this force the attack on Harper's Ferry was made, on the 16th of October, 1859—nine months from the time he left Kansas. The attack, the defense, the defeat, the trial, the sentence, the execution of John Brown, on December 2, 1860—the details of all these, form a page in the history of the country, and cannot be given here.

But for what went before, and that which came after, John Brown's connection with Kansas affairs would not have been deemed prominent or worthy of especial note. He took little part in the political affairs of the Territory during the short periods of his sojourn. He never voted; he had not even the interest of a squatter's claim. He cared little for the plans of his contemporaries for making Kansas a free State except so far as they might result in making *all* States free. His hatred of slavery and slave-holders was the all-absorbing passion of his life, and to its extermination he was not pledged but called. He was viewed by the more conservative free-State men as too fanatical to be intrusted with their confidence, as a leader, and too erratic to follow the lead of others. It is not known that he ever took part in any concerted action where any except his immediate followers were concerned, and many of them followed him even to death.

In the annals of history, John Brown stands as a collossal figure, typical of the most exalted heroism—that which cheerfully puts the seal of martyrdom upon the sincerity of motive and act.

"Seven Grecian cities claimed the Homer dead,
Through which the living Homer begged his bread."

So as in the grand prospective of the ages, John Brown stands forth as the friend of friends to the oppressed of all nations and climes, remembered when the very names of his calumniators are forgotten. Osawatomie and Lawrence in the West, may well contest with Elba and Springfield in the East, the honor of having been even the temporary dwelling place of the great hero and champion of a world's emancipation.

The biography of John Brown has yet to be written. His footprints on the soil of Kansas have been traced in the pages of its history. They are ephemeral, incidental, and like those of other men, will fade away. In the hearts of a free people his memory is enshrined forevermore.

HON. THOMAS JOHNSON.[†]

Thomas Johnson, whose history is so intimately connected with the introduction of civilization and Christianity among the Indian tribes lately inhabiting the territory now included in the State of Kansas, was born in Virginia July 11, 1802. He died by assassination January 2, 1865. Being one of a large family of children whose parents possessed limited means, he was thrown almost entirely upon himself for his own support and education. He came, when comparatively young, to Missouri, where by economy and close study, he prepared himself for the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member.

His first labors as a minister, were in the Missouri Conference, where he filled a number of pastoral charges so successfully as to give him considerable prominence among his brother ministers.

After the Indian Tribes, i. e., the Shawnees, Delawares, Wyandots, Kaws, Kickapoos, etc., were moved from their previous locations, into the territory lying immediately west of the Missouri line, and intersected by the Kaw River, the Methodist Church—a church always ready and willing to do pioneer work—resolved to follow them with its Gospel agencies, and establish missions among them. Some of these tribes, however, especially the Wyandots, had been the subjects of Missionary labor in their old homes. The great body of those Indians, however, except the Wyandots, were in a state of heathenism.

The fact that Mr. Johnson was the first one selected to go as a missionary to the then powerful tribe of the Shawnees, is indicative of the high standing he occupied in the eyes of his church.

He entered the territory (now Kansas) in the year 1829.

Whatever Christian influences may have been brought to bear upon the Shawnees, previous to that time, must have been temporary in their effects. As a tribe they were emphatically heathen, from the chiefs down to their lowest subjects.

Mr. Johnson's heart was in the work, and being naturally a man of great energy, he entered this new field with that enthusiasm and hopefulness which characterize every such man entering upon a new and cherished enterprise.

But—as is so often the case—he met with disappointment.

It is said that Dr. Carey, the great missionary, labored seven years in India before he made the first convert.

Mr. Johnson was not doomed to labor quite so long as Dr. Carey. Yet he did labor *long* and *hard*, too, before he saw any adequate fruits of his labors.

Those stolid Indians seemed as impervious to all Gospel influence as is the granite rock to the falling rain. A less determined man would have become discouraged and would probably have quit the field. But Mr. Johnson was not the man to yield to any obstacles less than insuperable. This seeming failure only drove him nearer to the cross, caused his faith to lay hold more firmly upon the divine promises, and prompted him to put forth still greater efforts in his work.

At length the Word so faithfully preached began to "prevail." It not only *began* but it *continued* to prevail, and to prevail *mightily*. The chief of the nation was among the first converts. This effectually broke down the opposition. A great revival ensued, until there was formed a large congregation of believers. From this beginning the good work continued to grow. Mr. Johnson early felt the importance of schools for the education of the Indian youth. Indeed, he saw that without schools it would be an almost hopeless task to bring up the tribe to even a medial state of civilization.

Accordingly he went to work in that direction, doing the best he could with his limited means. He organized a few small schools in such localities as would best accommodate the children to be taught. But he soon found that schools on this plan were unsatisfactory. Meantime he had conceived the idea of a great central school, not only for the Shawnees, but for such other tribes as might be willing to send their children to it.

About the same time, the U. S. Government, having to pay yearly large amounts to these tribes in the way of annuities, was contemplating the project of devoting part of this annuity fund to the establishing of schools amongst them. The result was that a contract was entered into between the Government and the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which provision was made for the erection of suitable buildings, and for the boarding, clothing and education of a certain number of Indian children.

The church was to do a specified part, and the Government a specified part. The proposed institution was to be a manual labor school, and it was projected on quite a large scale.

It was located but a little more than a mile from the State line of Missouri, and about three miles southwest of the town of Westport, Mo., and seven miles from Kansas City.

Three large brick buildings were erected, standing scarcely a stone's throw apart, and so situated, relatively, that straight lines joining them to each other would form a triangle. Near the center of this triangle was a large, never-failing spring of pure water, which yielded a plentiful supply for the purposes of the whole mission. I mention these particulars to show that the planner of this large and unique establishment was a natural-born engineer. Connected with the mission was a carpenter's shop, a blacksmith shop, a shoemaker's shop, a steam grist mill, a saw mill, etc. Such of the boys as desired to learn trades were put into these shops under the tuition of skilled workmen. There was also a large farm of several hundred acres belonging to the mission, where such of the boys as did not care to learn a trade were inducted into the mysteries of the agricultural arts.

The female department was in a separate building from the male. Much of the success of this department (for it was very successful) was due to the remarkable efficiency of the matron whose services Mr. Johnson was fortunate in securing, viz., Mrs. Stateler, wife of the venerable L. B. Stateler, now of Montana. So large a number of girls in one school were never better managed. They were not only well drilled in the common school literature, but they also were skillfully inducted into a knowledge of all such domestic offices and duties as pertain to the sex in the more refined circles of society.

Aside from superintending this school, Mr. Johnson was constantly engaged in "labors more abundant" in building up the other missions of which he had charge.

After undergoing, for ten or twelve years, those hardships and exposures inseparable from his work, Mr. Johnson's health failed to such an extent that he was compelled to resign his place.

In order that he might be where he could have the care of the best physicians, he moved with his family to Cincinnati. He there spent between one and two years under medical treatment. Having by this time partially recovered his health, but still being unable to re-enter the mission work, he procured a quiet home for himself and family near the town of Fayette, Howard County, Mo.

It was there the present writer first made his acquaintance.

Meantime, the Indian Manual Labor School had been under the care of several Superintendents in succession—all good men. But the friends of the school felt the great loss it had all the while sustained, in being deprived of the superior administrative ability of its first Superintendent.

Mr. Johnson's health having now recovered, he was prevailed upon by his brethren to re-enter the work. Accordingly, in the fall of 1847, he was re-appointed Superintendent of the school and missions in the tribes before named.

On his return to the school, he found many young men and women among the pupils who, having grown up in the school, had advanced through the common school branches, and who were desirous of obtaining a knowledge of the higher branches. This suggested to Mr. Johnson the policy of organizing an academic department for the benefit of these advanced pupils. During a visit which he soon after made to Fayette, he persuaded the present writer (it did not require much persuasion) to resign his place in Howard High School, and go with him and take charge of his contemplated academy. This academy, or academical department, was opened simultaneously with the regular session of the school in September, 1848. This new departure in the history of the school—though undertaken rather as an experiment—proved a decided success. Several scores of young gentlemen and young ladies from "across the line," and some even from the distant parts of Missouri, possessing limited means, and yet desiring to enjoy the advantages of a classical school, were admitted into this department. This brought whites and Indians into close competition in the race for knowledge, and gave rise to an emulation both laudable and salutary. And I must say, touching the capabilities of the two races, that those Indian scholars whose previous advantages had been equal to those of their white competitors, were not a whit behind them in this contest for the laurels of scholarship. The success of this department, as well as that of the whole school, I attribute largely to the able management of our Superintendent. While at the head of that institution, he was *the right man in the right place*. In the first place he possessed strong, practical, common sense. He was a good judge of human nature, and quick to take in the situation in every emergency. A man of deep and tender sympathies, yet he was most firm in his adherence to principle.

This combination of qualities gave him an administrative ability unsurpassed by that of any man I ever knew.

He had taken care to have all the departments of his school well manned, and to have the whole establishment thoroughly organized and reduced to the most perfect system. The result was that, though there were so many departments to claim his attention, and so many different interests to be conserved, yet there was no friction or collision of parts in the system.

The whole moved on so beautifully and harmoniously as to remind one (it often reminded me) of the facile movements of a thoroughly organized and well drilled army. Under such management, the school could not have been otherwise than prosperous. Nor did it cease to prosper until the tribal relations of the Indians began to be interrupted in regard to their lands.

The Government first buying parts of their lands, and afterward giving them the privilege of disposing of their remaining "head rights,"—this soon threw the Indians into a state of unrest and confusion which had a detrimental effect upon the school.

He kept his school open, however, as long as he could with any profit to the Indians. But when they determined to dispose of their "head rights" and move South, he yielded to the necessity and closed the school.

He bought a home two miles east of the town of Westport, Mo., to which he moved in 1858, expecting to spend the rest of his days in retirement, and in such benevolent labors as he might be able to bestow.

And while he lived there, and after what may be called the close of his public life, there was no man in this Western country that possessed in a higher degree the confidence and esteem of those who knew him.

As to his death, it is necessary that we premise a few particulars, in order properly to understand the cause and "manner of his taking off."

Mr. Johnson was a Southern man, born and reared in the South. His ancestors were Southern, and most of his associates and associations were Southern.

Under such circumstances, it was but natural that he should entertain the prevailing sentiments of his people, and sympathize with them in what was called their grievances. Hence it was that in the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844, and in the first Territorial Legislature of Kansas, of which he was a member, and in the United States Congress where he had a seat as a Territorial delegate, and wherever else he was called upon to act in a public capacity, he viewed the various questions that came before him from a Southern standpoint. And he was sincere and conscientious in his positions.

But when our national troubles culminated, and every man had to decide between Union and secession, Mr. Johnson's patriotism proved superior to all sectional, social and even personal ties, and he took his stand firmly on the side of the Union. I had opportunity to know his real, heartfelt sentiments upon this subject, and I am fully convinced that there was no Union man in the country who was more sincere in the position he had taken, or more conscious of the rectitude of his purpose, than was Thomas Johnson.

Yet the reader can easily conceive to what terrible hazards this position exposed him. It was so in the case of hundreds of others, on both sides, in this bushwhacking country.

On the night of the 2d day of January—a bitter cold night—in 1865, after Mr. Johnson and his family were all in their beds, and most of them asleep, a gang of armed men rode up to the front gate and uttered several loud halloos. Mr. Johnson, hearing them, went into the hall, opened the front door, and asked them what was wanted. They said they wanted to be directed the way to Kansas City. He gave them the desired directions.

Meantime, some of them dismounted, passed through the gate and approached the house, saying they wanted a drink of water. Mr. Johnson told them where the cistern was at the side of the house where they would find conveniences for drinking, and invited them to help themselves. Just then he perceived their evil intent, for they were drawing their pistols and advancing toward him rapidly.

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[*] See Linn County history.

[†] This biography of Hon. Thomas Johnson was received too late for insertion in its appropriate place, in connection with his early work as a faithful missionary among the Shawnees. It was written by Rev. Nathan Scarritt, now a resident of Kansas City, Mo. and for many years the intimate friend and co-worker of Mr. Johnson at the Shawnee Mission School.

He immediately sprang back into the hall, closed the door, and was in the act of locking it, when they fired at him. Their aim was so well taken that, although the closed door was between him and them, one of the balls passing through the door, must have gone through or very near his heart. He immediately began to sink down, still holding on the knob of the door. His faithful wife, who had been all the while standing near him, caught him in her arms, and as he sank down, she sat upon the floor and placed his head in her lap. He spoke not a word. He only uttered one on two slight groans, and in a very few moments ceased to breathe.

The assassins continued to shoot into the house, not only in front but on every side. For, by this time, nearly the whole gang had come in, and were taking part in the assault. They were, as yet, uncertain whether they had accomplished their object in killing Mr. Johnson; for Mrs. Johnson had not allowed a lamp to be lit, or an audible word to be spoken. The assassins, then changing their tactics, set fire to the house.

As soon as Mrs. Johnson saw what they had done, she immediately ran out with a bucket of water, right before them, and put out the fire; then she returned into the house unmolested, except that the bullets from their guns and pistols were whizzing around her! This was repeated. For it was not long before they again set the house on fire at another point; and Mrs. Johnson, with her bucket of water, again faced the assassins, and put out the fire. Worn out and exhausted almost to fainting, Mrs. Johnson finally told them they had killed her husband, and, as they had accomplished what she supposed to be their object, she begged them to cease from their assault upon her defenseless house and her heart-broken family.

They soon after left the place. The body of Mr. Johnson was borne to the cemetery of the Indian Mission Sunday School, and was buried, not only beside the departed ones of his own dear family, but in the midst of a multitude of departed Christian Indians, who, through his instrumentality had been brought into Christ's Kingdom and made sons and daughters of God.

Since then his noble wife has been called away, and now rests by his side. Of her it may be said, that, so far as cool self-possession and invincible courage are concerned, the history of the sex furnishes few examples more signal and illustrious of genuine heroism.

Thomas Johnson possessed the elements of true greatness. I do not mean the greatness measured by a man's fame which is too often made the standard. Many a man whose name is scarcely known to the public, is more truly great than are many of those whose fame has made the circuit of the world. The former is greatness after the Divine type—consisting in purity of heart and in a life spent in good works. Its duration is eternal. The latter is greatness after the human type. It is ephemeral and will have no existence beyond this fleeting life. Of the former type was the character of the Hon. Thomas Johnson.

Mr. Johnson was married, in 1829, to Miss Sarah T. Davis, of Clarksville, Mo. She was a woman of rare natural endowments, and possessed of the courage of which true heroines as well as heroes are made. Years before her marriage, nearly her entire family had been butchered at Ruttle's stockade, during the Indian war, in which Tecumseh, a Shawnee chief, was the leading spirit. The young bride went immediately after her marriage to live among the wild and savage tribe that had been the terror of her girlhood. She became, by the hidden but conquering power of her Christian virtues, well-nigh a queen among the descendants of the wild men who had slaughtered her ancestors.

The children of Thomas and Sarah T. (Davis) Johnson were twelve in number, of whom five died in infancy. Those who still survive, or lived to mature age, are: Alexander S., Land Commissioner of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, Topeka, Kan.; Eliza S. (Mrs. John B. Wornall), Westport, Jackson Co., Mo., deceased; Laura L. (Mrs. F. A. Waterman, Chicago, Ill.); Andrew Monroe, Westport, Mo.; Cora E. (Mrs. H. W. Fuller, Richmond, Va.); William M., Clay County, Mo., and Edna (Mrs. W. J. Anderson, Kansas City, Mo.).

GEN. JAMES H. LANE.

The date and place of the birth of this remarkable man are to-day in doubt. G. Douglas Brewerton, in his book entitled "The war in Kansas," published in 1856, says: "James H. Lane was born in Boone County, Ky., on the 22d of June, 1822. He is the son of Amos Lane, a Western lawyer of considerable celebrity, who figured in the politics of his day as Speaker of the first Legislature of Indiana, and Member of Congress during the Presidency of Gen. Jackson, where he proved himself one of the warmest supporters of 'Old Hickory's' administration." Mr. Brewerton claims to have obtained the information above from Gen. Lane himself. In corroboration of its correctness, D. W. Wilder, in his "Annals of Kansas," page 94, states: "He was generally believed to have been older, and he sometimes created the impression that he was born in Indiana; in fact, it was the prevailing opinion of his friends that he was born in Indiana. Lane's affidavit is published on page 143 of proceedings in impeachment cases; he swears, April 29, 1862, that he is in his forty-third year." This agrees with his statement to Brewerton, and makes him twenty-four years old, when in 1846, he became Colonel of the Third Indiana Volunteers. In a biographical sketch of him, written as late as 1878, by his friend, Hon. John Speer, Lawrence, it is stated that he was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., June 22, 1814. Holloway's History of Kansas disposes of the question of his birth and parentage as follows: "Gen. James H. Lane was born June 22, 1814, on the banks of the Ohio, in Boone County, Ky. His father, Amos Lane, cousin of Joseph Lane, of Oregon, was an eminent lawyer and a Member of Congress. James' mother, who was a woman of superior intellectual and moral qualifications, superintended his early education. Always restive and unable to confine himself to books, he attained but the rudiments of school learning, even under the excellent tutorship of his mother." Little is known of his early life. For a short time in his early manhood he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and did a small business in pork-packing in Lawrenceburg, Ind. In 1843, he commenced the study of law, and after a short course was admitted to practice. In 1846, on the breaking-out of the Mexican war, he volunteered as a private and raised a company of men of which he was elected Captain. The company rendezvoused at New Albany, and was assigned to the Third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, of which he was made Colonel. His regiment, under his leadership, did honorable and distinguished service throughout the early and brilliant campaign of Gen. Taylor. At the expiration of its term of service, one year, he returned with his regiment and was authorized to re-organize it for further service in the field, which he did, and it was mustered again into the service as the Fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. The speedy close of the war prevented it from winning further laurels in the field after its re-organization. Soon after the close of the war and his return home, he was elected Lieutenant Governor (1849), and before his term of office had expired (1852), he was elected as Member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Indiana. He was also chosen one of the electors at large for Franklin Pierce as President during the same year.

During the exciting debates which preceded the passage of the Nebraska Bill, and which developed the highest forensic and argumentative ability, Col. Lane did not rise above mediocrity, although an ardent advocate of the bill which he supported by his votes through all its stages to its final passage. The passage of the bill made sad havoc in the Democratic Constituencies of the Northern States, and rendered the re-election of most Northern Democrats who had voted for it extremely doubtful. Under the circumstances, Lane did not choose to hazard defeat at the hands of his late constituents, but determined at once to put in an early appearance in Kansas, there become one of the organizers of his party, and its leader in the future State. He arrived in April, 1855, and settled on a claim adjoining Lawrence, which continued to be his home up to the time of his death.*

For some three months after his arrival in the Territory, he took no prominent part in politics, but seemed waiting a favorable opportunity to act. With consummate tact, he felt his way, taking no positive ground toward either faction beyond the point of safe retreat. During the months of June and July, 1855, the preliminary conventions which foreshadowed the organization of the Free-State party were held in Lawrence. Lane took no part in them, but decided that the time had arrived for the organization of the Democratic party in order to counteract the force of the growing movement which, if not checked, might draw to it a multitude of Free State Democrats whom it was essential to retain in the National fold. With this end in view, a meeting was held in Lawrence on July 27, over which Col. Lane presided, and at which resolutions were passed favoring the immediate organization of the Democratic party on "truly National ground, and pledging the participants in the meeting to use all honorable exertions to secure such result." The proceedings received no countenance from the great majority of Kansas Democrats who were at that time more loyal to slavery than to the National Democratic party whose counsels were divided on that issue. The Democratic press, most intensely pro-slavery, decried the movement and warned its readers against it, as calculated to divide and weaken the Pro-slavery forces in the arduous and all-important local struggle in which they were engaged. Lane at once saw the futility of further efforts in that direction. With a most wonderful discrimination as to the preponderance of popular sentiment, added to a tact and cunning which rendered his judgment of future events well-nigh infallible, he decided to cast his lot with the Free-State movement, and win there the distinction he coveted. All paths to the Senate seemed alike to him until his choice was made; once made, he consistently and faithfully defended the newly espoused cause through evil and good repute, only vacillating temporarily to catch the ever-varying tide of popular favor that should waft him to the goal of his ambition. His history thenceforth is inseparably interwoven with that of Kansas up to the time of his death, and appears in its pages. He became the acknowledged leader of the most radical Free-State men, often rousing them by his rough eloquence to such a furor of excitement as to lead to most serious apprehension that through over-zeal, without discretion, the cause would fail. He was chosen President of the Free-State Territorial Committee before the formation of the Topeka State Government, and, under it, when formed, he was elected United States Senator. All through the years that followed, he was the recognized leader of the aggressive fighting Free-State men, who, under his inspiration and the prestige of his name, more than his deeds, met the border-ruffians in their chosen mode of aggressive warfare of words and deeds, giving abuse for abuse, threat for threat, robbery for robbery, murder for murder, and accepting the open wage of battle whenever offered. The State being, after the long struggle, admitted as a Free State, James H. Lane was elected a member of the United States Senate by the first State Legislature in 1861. The rebellion having broken out, he took an active part in recruiting and organizing volunteers for the service. He organized a brigade and commanded it for several months as a Brigadier General, before he held such a commission. He was subsequently appointed to that rank. His somewhat irregular but quite characteristic methods of raising troops on his own responsibility, and regardless of the prescribed modes and methods of the State Government, led to serious disagreement, and an open rupture between him and Gov. Carney, which resulted in much ill-feeling, the Governor refusing to appoint such officers to command as Lane and his troops desired. In 1863, he received from the United States Government an independent recruiting commission as Recruiting Commissioner for the Department of Kansas, and, under its authority, raised five regiments of infantry, one of which was of blacks, and was claimed to be the first colored regiment put in the field.

In 1864-65, he was re-elected to the United States Senate, and on taking his seat took sides with President Johnson in the open rupture which occurred between him and the Republicans on the Freedman's Bureau and Civil Rights Bill. He thought he saw the popular tide drifting that way, and with his accustomed alacrity he anticipated what he believed would prove the popular sentiment of the people. For once he was deceived. He visited his home in Kansas early in June, 1866. He was met coldly by nearly all his old friends and followers who had, up to this time, given him an unquestioning and unqualified support, stopping little short of homage. He saw the scepter of his power irreparably broken. He was no longer the autocrat of political affairs in Kansas. He could not brook the change, and without delay, set out on his return to Washington. He was debilitated in physical health and in the depths of despondency. His mental condition rapidly grew worse, and, on his arrival at St. Louis, it was deemed imprudent to continue the journey further, as his delirium was such as presaged the worst form of insanity. On June 29, he returned, and stopped with his brother-in-law, Capt. McCall, at the Government Farm, near Leavenworth, where, it was hoped that undisturbed quiet and rest might bring restored health. On July 1, he appeared much calmer, his delirium had abated, and hopes were entertained of his recovery. On that day he rode out with Capts. McCall and Adams. At one of the farm gates he alighted, exclaimed, "Good-bye gentlemen," and immediately discharged a revolver in his mouth. The ball passed through the brain and out near the center of the cranium. He was carried to the house of Capt. McCall, where he lingered insensible, only once rallying sufficiently to recognize friends, until July 11, when he expired.

The cause of the rash act was attributable, doubtless, in great measure, to the intense disappointment, humiliation and grief consequent on the desertion of his friends. This alone, to a man of Lane's temperament, was sufficient to dethrone reason. His ambition had grown on its own gratification, to still loftier aspirations, only to be reached through his wondrous sway over the affections and confidence of the common people, which hitherto he had held undisputed. He awoke, as from a dream, to find his power gone and all his future hopes melted into thin air. To him life had no further charms, and, with reason shattered, he fled from the dark forms which disappointment conjured, to the oblivious rest of the shadowy hereafter. All that was mortal of James H. Lane was laid to rest in Lawrence, Kan. His faults, which were many, may well find sepulture with his moldering dust; his virtues are enshrined in the hearts of the thousands all over Kansas, who still revere his memory as their great leader, counselor and friend.

Col. Lane was married to Miss Baldridge, in Lawrenceburg, Ind., in 1843. She is still living (1882), spending a part of each year at Lawrence, her old home. Their children were James H., a Lieutenant in the United States Army; Mrs. Adams, deceased; and Annie, Mrs. Johnson, of Lawrence, Kan.

HON. ALFRED GRAY.

Alfred Gray, son of Isaiah and Mary (Morgan) Gray, was born December 5, 1830, at Evans, Erie County, N.Y. While yet a child, his mother was left a widow with eight children, of whom he was the third. Until the age of fourteen, he remained at home, working on the farm in the summer and attending the district school in winter, and for the two succeeding years he worked for wages on a neighboring farm, earning enough to support himself, and continue his winter studies. In 1847, he embarked as a sailor on Lake Erie, rising from his position before the mast to that of first mate, during his three summers' experience on the lakes. At the age of nineteen, Mr. Gray (who had during the past three years perseveringly pursued his studies, when lake navigation was closed) was induced through the advice and entreaties of his mother, who was stricken with a fatal illness, to abandon his sailor life and devote himself exclusively to study. In accordance with her wishes, he entered Westfield Academy, N. Y., immediately after her death, and at that institution, Girard Academy, Penn., and Erie Academy, N. Y., he spent the next five years of his life in faithful, conscientious labor, not only supporting himself, but partially providing for a younger brother by teaching day and evening writing classes. Early in 1853, he commenced the study of law in Buffalo, N. Y., attending the law school at Albany during the winter of 1854-55, and graduating from that institution in 1855. He commenced practice in Buffalo, N. Y., as a partner of Hon. N. K. Hopkins, his former preceptor in that city, and remained with him two years. In the early spring of 1857, Mr. Gray decided to move to Kansas, and leaving a large practice, brilliant prospects, a beautiful home and many friends in Buffalo, he cast in his lot with the young Territory, to which so many eyes and hearts were turned. In March, 1857, he located in Quindaro, Wyandotte County, and opened a law office in that ambitious, and then promising village. He also purchased a large farm in the county, which soon absorbed his entire time and interest. The successful lawyer and business man found that he had discovered in the arts of agriculture and horticulture the vocation which just suited his tastes and inclinations, and the uncultivated land he bought soon became a model farm; rich with orchards and vineyards and harvest fields; beautiful with trees and vines and flowers, and home-like and comfortable, with its hospitable and commodious mansion, and its ample well-built barns and granaries. This farm was the home of Mr. Gray and his family until 1873. In 1858, Mr. Gray was elected one of the Commissioners of Wyandotte County, was Chief Clerk of the last Territorial House of Representatives, and was a member of the first State Legislature. From April, 1862, to March, 1864, he served as Regimental, Brigade and Division Quartermaster in the Union Army, but was obliged to resign the position on account of ill health.

In 1866, he was elected a director of the State Agricultural Society, was re-elected in 1868-69-70, and was a director of that society and of the State Board of Agriculture (into which it was merged) until his death, being also Secretary of the latter organization. From 1869 until 1872, he was General Superintendent of State Fairs held in Kansas, and, discovering the difficulty of systematically and profitably managing such gatherings in a sparsely settled country, he advised and inaugurated the system of biennial agricultural reports published by the State Board, containing accurately compiled and thoroughly classified statistics of the industries, resources and institutions of the State. These reports are now received as authority, not only in the United States and Canada, but in Europe, and have drawn the attention of scholars, business men and capitalists to Kansas, and caused a large immigration of intelligent and desirable settlers. In the centennial year, Mr. Gray served as Secretary of the State Board of Managers of the Kansas Exhibit, and had personal supervision of the Kansas and Colorado displays, which attracted most favorable notice and comment during the exhibition. In 1878, he was appointed by the President to represent this Government at the Paris Exposition, but was obliged, by reason of home duties and failing health, to decline the position. Besides the work mentioned above, which Mr. Gray has performed in the agricultural interests of the State, he served, during two years of its early struggles, as a Regent of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and was largely instrumental in shaping its after course of usefulness. In the summer and fall of 1879, he sought relief from encroaching illness in journeying with his wife, hoping that change and rest might bring the boon of strength and health. It was too late. Physical strength and endurance had been overworked and tested beyond possibility of permanent repair, but the brief time remaining to him on earth was spent, as the rest of his life had been spent, in quietly attending to his public duties, and in ministering to the comfort and happiness of the dearly loved circle at home. He died on the morning of the 23d of January, 1880, being able to give directions in regard to his business affairs until within a few hours of his departure. In the address delivered by Rev. F. S. McCabe at his funeral, January 25, 1880, the dominating qualities of his character are referred to, and emphasized as love of order and system, exactness, industry, aptitude, ambition, honesty and courage.

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*His claim cost the life of Gaius Jenkins who contested it, and whom Lane shot dead June 3, 1858, while he was violently attempting to enforce his right, in common, to a well on the disputed claim. Lane was acquitted before a Justice of the Peace, and as no indictment was found against him, his case never came to trial in a court of record. Hence the actual merits of the case or the guilt which should justly attach to Lane for the homicide are still matters of dispute, and the traditionary versions so widely at variance as to agree in scarcely any of the minor details. The fact that Lane shot Jenkins dead is well established; whether the act was justifiable homicide, manslaughter, or "murder most foul," it is the part of a jury rather than of a biographer to determine.

Mr. Gray was married at York, Livingston Co., N. Y., May 1, 1856, to Miss Sarah C. Bryce, a former schoolmate at Westfield Academy. They were married about a year after Mr. Gray was admitted to the bar, and while he was practicing law in Buffalo. His widow and two children—Minnie and Alfred James—are now living in Topeka, the former born in New York while the father was in Kansas, and the latter in the old log cabin on the Wyandotte farm which the family occupied until their house could be completed.

MAJ. GEN. JAMES G. BLUNT.

This illustrious General was born in Hancock County, in the State of Maine, July 21, 1826. Until the age of fourteen, he remained at home, where he received a good common school education. With a naturally energetic and restless disposition, he soon tired of the restraints and routine of his every-day life, and while still young, ran away and went to sea, shipping at first before the mast, and remaining as a sailor, serving in various capacities, for four years. In December, 1845, he abandoned the sea and emigrated to Ohio, where he studied medicine with Dr. Rufus Gillpatrick. Was married in the same State to Nancy G. Putnam, January 14, 1850, and resided and practiced his profession at New Madison, Ohio, until December, 1856. He then immigrated to Kansas, and settled near Greeley, in Anderson County, where he continued to practice as a physician until the outbreak of the rebellion, having in the meantime served the county as its delegate in the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention. At the commencement of the war, Dr. Blunt enlisted as a private, but was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Kansas Volunteers at its organization, James Montgomery being the commanding officer. He was appointed Brigadier General in April, 1862, and soon after was ordered to the command of the Department of Kansas. During the year, under his personal command, the First Division of the Army of the Frontier, after driving Coffee, Jackman and other rebel leaders out of Missouri, and south of the Arkansas, fought and won at the battles of Cane Hill, Old Fort Wayne and Prairie Grove, driving the enemy beyond Van Buren, Ark., and virtually ending the war north of the Arkansas River. Gen. Blunt was promoted to the rank of Major General in 1862, being the only officer of that rank from Kansas. At the close of the war, he located at Leavenworth, and afterward removed to Washington, D. C., where he died, insane, in 1881. He was a brave and efficient man and officer, whom Kansas should be proud to honor

PROF. BENJAMIN F. MUDGE.

Benjamin Franklin Mudge, son of James and Ruth Mudge, was born in Orrington, Maine, August 11, 1817. In 1818, his parents removed to Lynn, Mass., and in the common schools of that city Benjamin received his early education. From the age of fourteen until he was twenty, he followed the trade of shoe-making. He taught school to procure the means of acquiring a collegiate education, and graduated from the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., first in the scientific and afterward in the classical course in 1840. After graduating, he returned to Lynn and commenced the study of law, being admitted to the bar two years later, and immediately entering upon the practice of his profession. He remained a resident of Lynn until 1859, becoming during those years thoroughly identified with all the reform movements in that city. He was especially active and earnest in the anti-slavery and temperance movements, and was elected Mayor of the city on the latter issue in 1852. In 1859—having spent eighteen years of his active business life in Lynn—he accepted the office of chemist for the Breckinridge Coal & Oil Company in Kentucky. On the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, he removed to Kansas, and settled at Quindaro, where he remained until he received an appointment as State Geologist for Kansas in 1863, from which time until his death, sixteen years later, his whole time and strength was given to scientific researches and investigations in the West—principally in Kansas and Nebraska. In 1865, he was elected Professor of "Geology and Associated Sciences," in the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, in which position he remained eight years. In addition to the faithful and conscientious work performed by the Professor in the interest of the institution, he presented to it his rare and valuable cabinet, including the collections of more than thirty years, and many thousand choice specimens. Having some disagreement with the college administration, which resulted in litigation, Prof. Mudge accepted an appointment from Prof. Marsh of Yale College to gather geological specimens in the new West for the cabinet of that institution. He furnished various forms of vertibrate fossils, the first specimen of birds with teeth (describedby Prof. Marsh, *American Journal of Science*, Volume IV, page 34), and also many of the original specimens for the engravings in Government publications. During a single year, he gathered and shipped three tons of rare specimens of Western fossils to Eastern scientists. To accomplish such a work, his time for the last five years of his life was necessarily spent principally in camp, exposed to the perils and privations of frontier and oftentimes savage life. During the intervals between his tours of exploration and investigation, his time was employed in writing and lecturing on scientific subjects, mainly geology, he being a fine writer, and a most popular lecturer. In 1878, the year prior to his death, he was elected Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was father of the Kansas Academy of Sciences. He was married, September 16, 1846, to Mary Eusebia Beckford. Six children were born to them, of whom three survive—Melville R., Josiah B. and Eusebia Beckford. Prof. Mudge died of apoplexy, at his home in Manhattan, Kan., November 21, 1879.

COL. JAMES MONTGOMERY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, December 22, 1814. His family was respectable, some of them distinguished. He was a cousin of Gen. Richard Montgomery, who fell at the storming of Quebec. Young James received an excellent academical education, and in 1837 migrated to Kentucky with his parents, where for some years he was engaged in the ennobling profession of teaching. He afterward became a preacher in the Campbellite or "Christian" Church. He was married twice in Kentucky, his first wife living but a few years. In 1852, he moved with his second wife to Pike County, Mo., living there one year. He then moved into Jackson County, Mo., to await the opening up of the Territory of Kansas to settlement. Here he made the acquaintance of Dr. Thornton, a prominent citizen of the county, who advised him not to go to Kansas, as he would certainly find trouble there, in case he should do so, for the Missourians did not intend that Free-State men should settle in Kansas. He was advised by the Doctor to go to Bates County, Mo., where he would find plenty of unoccupied land, equally as good as that in Kansas. Acting upon this kindly advice, he went to Bates County in the latter part of July, 1854, but remained only a few days, being dissatisfied with the land he found there. Besides this, he was dissatisfied with the motives which led him into Bates County. The thought that the Missourians proposed to prevent peaceable Free-State men from settling in Kansas Territory, flavored too strongly of injustice, was too much like a usurpation of popular rights, and he determined for himself to test the question as to whether the Missourians had the right or even the power to prevent such American citizens as desired to do so from settling upon the public domain in Kansas. Having once resolved upon his course, he marched immediately upon the forbidden ground.

He halted first near the present site of Mound City, finding many Pro-slavery Missourians dissatisfied with and leaving the Territory. Of one of these, he purchased his right to a claim lying about five miles west of Mound City, near the head of Little Sugar Creek, paying therefor $5 down, and promising to pay the balance, $8, in the future. Having moved his family to his Kansas home, he himself returned to Missouri to fulfill a contract previously made with Dr. Thornton to build for him a barn, receiving therefor, upon the completion of the barn, $300.

At the time of moving into Kansas, he was forty years old. In person he was six feet tall, lightly built, with high forehead, very thin, prominent Roman nose, and a clear, penetrating blue eye. He wore his hair parted in the middle, which gave him a certain resemblance to Gen. Fremont. His voice was low and musical. His memory was retentive, his speech fluent, logical and persuasive, his convictions strong, and in the execution of his designs he was prompt and decisive; while he was cautious, yet he was in battle courageous, and generous in victory. Like Old John Brown, he was a praying fighter, and hence a dangerous enemy.

From the time of his settlement in Linn County, he was a leading Free-State man, and on account of the difficulties between Pro-slavery and Free-State men, he organized a company for self-defense, called the "Self-Protective Company." This was in 1857. He himself took command, and warned the Pro-slavery men to leave the Territory. This order they obeyed, peace followed, and Montgomery returned to his home. In December of this year, he again took the field to assist the Free-State men to regain possession of their homes in Bourbon County on the Little Osage, from which the year previous they had been driven by George W. Clarke. After a fight with the Deputy Marshal, he warned the Pro-slavery settlers on the Little Osage, and the Marmaton, who occupied Free-State claims, and drove them off, then retired to Raysville.

About this time, Gov. Denver sent troops into Southeastern Kansas to quell the disturbances. The presence of the troops gave the Pro-slavery men fresh encouragement to again persecute the Free-State men. A raid was made on the Little Osage, March 27, 1858, in which Mr. Denton, a Free-State man, was assassinated, Mr. Davis seriously wounded, and Mr. Hedrick killed while standing in his own doorway. Mr. Denton lived two hours after being wounded—long enough to charge his two sons to avenge his death. This they did by killing four or five of the ruffians. These two young men were a part of Montgomery's forces, and all had suffered similar indignities and losses with themselves.

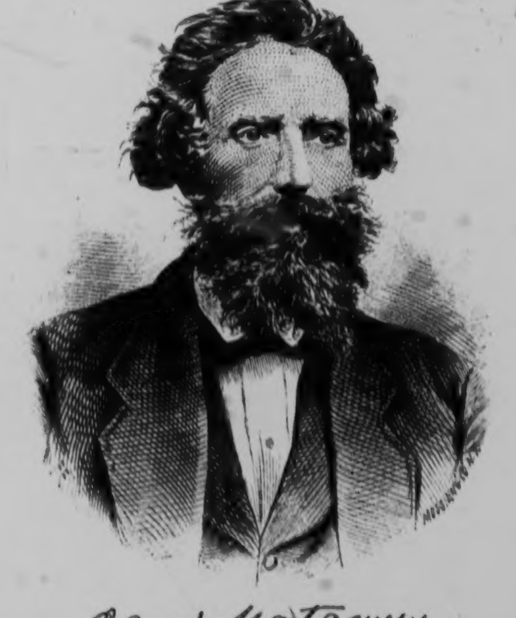

James Montgomery,

Montgomery's peculiarity in fighting was that he seldom, if ever, fought upon a plan. He developed and executed his plan simultaneously, at the moment of necessity. It was partly on this account that Old John Brown, who set out with Montgomery to liberate Rice, refused to accompany him any further after learning that he had laid no plan of attack upon the town. Montgomery proceeded alone and was successful, and afterward Brown praised the plan which Montgomery adopted.

In 1859, Montgomery was a candidate for the Territorial House of Representatives, and received 838 votes to 847 cast for W. R. Wagstaff, who was elected. Previous to the execution at Charlestown, Va., of Aaron D. Stevens and Albert Hazlett, two of John Brown's men, Montgomery, with a few of his men, went from Kansas to rescue them from prison, but on account of a deep snow falling when he had reached Harrisburg, Penn., it was impossible to execute his plans without being discovered.

Montgomery was the delegate from Linn County to the Republican Convention at Lawrence, April 11, 1860, which elected delegates to the Chicago Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. When the war of the rebellion broke out, he answered the call of his country, and on July 24, 1861, entered the army of the Union as Colonel of the Third Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He was transferred to the Coloneley of the Second South Carolina Negro Regiment, with which, in June, 1863, he made a raid in Georgia. On the 20th of February, 1864, occurred the battle of Olustee, Fla. Col. Montgomery with his regiment was in the battle. In reference to his part in it, "Greeley's Conflict" says:

"Our left column, Col. Montgomery, came last into the fight, just in time to stop a rebel charge. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts went in first, followed by the First North Carolina. They were of course overpowered, but the latter left the Lieutenant, Colonel, Major and Adjutant dead on the field. It was admitted that these two regiments had saved our little army from being routed."

After the war was over, Col. Montgomery retired to his home in Linn County, and peacefully followed his occupation as farmer until December 6, 1871, when he died, and was buried upon his farm.

Montgomery's religious views have been matter of some speculation. Originally a Campbellite, or "Christian," after the war he became an Adventist, belonging to the "First-Day Adventists," not to the "Seventh-Day Adventists." He was known as a "Soul Sleeper," because he believed in and advocated the doctrine that from death to the Judgment Day the soul is unconscious or "sleeps." He spent much time in thought upon religious subjects, and held discussions and preached in Mound City, Fort Scott and elsewhere from the close of the war to the time of his death. It is at present impossible, and ever will be exceedingly difficult, for any writer to present an analysis of his character which shall satisfy all classes of people. By his friends he ever has been and is now regarded as a brave, just, truthful, generous, honorable, "square," manly man; by his enemies he was and is regarded as a thief and murderer. It seems clear that his friends come much the nearest to a correct estimate of the man. They had better opportunities for seeing him and reading him as he was. The truth seems to be that while he was the greatest leader of the Jayhawkers, yet he was not himself a Jayhawker. He did not himself believe in nor practice plundering from the Pro-slavery men, merely because they were Pro-slavery men, nor in plundering Missourians merely because they were Missourians; but when engaged in guerrilla warfare, a necessity of the times in which he lived, he believed in and practiced the doctrine of living upon the enemy. Given the necessity of guerrilla warfare, then despoiling the enemy of his provisions and property becomes the most humane because the shortest, sharpest and most effective way of carrying it on.

It can neither be denied nor doubted that many of Montgomery's men enjoyed the opportunities for plundering that the exigencies of the times threw in their way; but Montgomery found at least two obstacles in the way when he attempted to restrain them; first, he was not himself a great commander of men, and second, to forbid them to plunder would have been to deprive himself of their assistance in time of need, and thus to render himself unable to defend the rights of the Free-State men. Montgomery naturally chose the lesser evil, and hence the odium which rightfully should attach to those who were "Jayhawkers" in the odious sense of that term, wrongfully attaches to Montgomery's name. This is certainly the view held universally by those who were Free-State men in the times of the "Border Troubles," and for whose cause Montgomery fought, and it is also certain that Montgomery never enriched himself either by robbing other people or by his own labor. He was always poor. It is to be hoped that Gen. Leonhardt will succeed in his noble purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Montgomery.

HON. HENRY J. ADAMS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Rodman, Jefferson Co., N. Y., on February 10, 1816. He was a son of Joseph and Azuba (Henry) Adams, natives of Cheshire County, N. H., who removed to the State of New York about the year 1815. The father afterward lived in Monroe County, and Henry J. was for a time a student under Prof. Dewey, at the Rochester Academy. Subsequently, he was for a short time at Oberlin College, Ohio, but about 1840 went to Cincinnati and engaged as a teacher in the public schools, residing there nearly fifteen years, and being for most of that period Principal of one of the public schools. He read law as a student of Hon. Bellamy Storer, and graduated at the Cincinnati Law School.

In politics, he grew up there in the school which founded the Republican party. As early as 1843, he was Secretary of the Cincinnati Liberty Club, of which Thomas Morris, Gamaliel Bailey, Salmon P. Chase and Samuel Lewis were leading members. He never knew any politics but that which went to build up a sentiment and a policy which should aim at the overthrow of human slavery and the rule of injustice in the land.

He came to Kansas in March, 1855, and took up his residence in Leavenworth in the summer of that year. The following winter he was elected a member of the Senate of the first Free-State Legislature, under the organization formed by the Free-State men, through which they sought to rid the Territory of Pro-slavery control and misrule.

From that time, Mr. Adams took a prominent part in public affairs. His devotion to the principles involved in the Free-State cause, and his wise counsel in respect to measures of policy, gained for him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he was associated. In the spring of 1857, he was elected the first Free-State Mayor of Leavenworth City, and was in the following spring elected to a second term. His administration was eminently successful. The period was an eventful one in Kansas political agitation, and popular tumult in Leavenworth more than once required a master hand to quell it. The executive ability displayed by Mr. Adams in his management of the Leavenworth municipal affairs, added to the discretion and zeal manifested by him in political matters, led to a wide popularity in his party throughout the State.

At the Free-State Convention at Topeka, in July, 1857, he received eighty votes for the nomination of Delegate to Congress, against eighty-three votes given Marcus J. Parrott, who was nominated. In the session of 1858, the Territorial Legislature made him Chairman of the committee to investigate the Oxford, Kickapoo and other election frauds, by which frauds it had been sought, by means of the Lecompton constitution, to perpetuate the Pro-slavery rule in the Territory. Power was given the committee to send for persons and papers, and that power was exercised with promptness and courage, and with entire success. L. A. MacLean, the agent of John Calhoun, the custodian of the fraudulent election returns, to avoid the summons of the committee, buried the papers at Lecompton. This committee procured an order from the Probate Judge of Douglas County for the search of the returns. The execution of the order by Col. Samuel Walker and his associates led to the celebrated candle-box discovery. The exposure of the frauds was complete, and the attempt to fasten slavery upon Kansas was never again tried.

In the spring of 1858, under an act of the Legislature of the previous winter, a convention was assembled at Leavenworth to frame a State Constitution. Mr. Adams was a prominent member of that convention, and under the constitution framed by it he was elected Governor. But the constitution was not acted on by Congress. It met the fate which had attended the constitution previously formed at Topeka.

Under an act of the Legislature of 1859, Mr. Adams was appointed a member of a committee, with Judge S. A. Kingman and Ed. S. Hoogland, to audit the claims preferred against the Federal Government by citizens of the State, for losses sustained through the plunder and destruction of private property during the period of Pro-slavery misrule in the Territory. The investigation was a work of great labor, and it was thoroughly and faithfully conducted.

Next to Gov. Robinson, Mr. Adams was most popular before the Republican convention, which nominated the candidate for first Governor of the State.

Soon after the commencement of the war, Mr. Adams was appointed Paymaster in the army, an office which he filled faithfully till near the close of the rebellion.

Mr. Adams possessed talents of a very high order, and his learning was extensive and varied. He was gifted with rare conversational powers. Generous and confiding to a fault, no man, woman or child, in any condition of life, ever appealed to him for sympathy without receiving the kindest consideration and attention.

He died near Waterville, in Marshall County, on June 2, 1870.

His name was never associated with an ungenerous or ignoble deed; and he will not soon be forgotten by any of the thousands who knew him well, as one of the purest and noblest of the men of Kansas.

Mr. Adams was married in 1841, at Cincinnati, to Miss Abby R. Gibson, who was a sister of Mrs. Elizabeth Powers, wife of Hiram Powers, the sculptor. By this marriage he had three daughters—Anna Gibson, wife of Capt. John Kingsbury, now residing at Yakima, W. T.; Elizabeth Powers, wife of Horatio W. Johnson, of Willis, Kan.; Louisa Powers, wife of M. T. Campbell, Esq., of Topeka. Mrs. Adams died at Leavenworth in December, 1855. In 1863, Mr. Adams was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Ward, of Leavenworth, by whom he had a son and daughter—Frank Scott and Helen Ward—who reside with their mother at Waterville, Kan.

Franklin G. Adams, Secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, is a brother of the subject of this sketch.

HON. MARCUS J. PARROTT.

Hon. Marcus J. Parrott, the second delegate to Congress from Kansas Territory, was born at Hamburg, S. C., October 27, 1828. He received a classical education; graduated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1849. He studied law at Cambridge, and after admission commenced practice at Dayton, Ohio. He was a member of the Ohio House of Representatives in 1853 and 1854, as a Democrat. He came to Kansas in 1855, and located at Leavenworth. At the first session of the Supreme Court of the Territory, held at the Shawnee Manual Labor School, in Johnson County, commencing July 30, 1855, he was appointed Reporter of the decisions of the court, Judges Samuel D. Lecompte, Saunders W. Johnston and Rush Elmore, being present. He soon identified himself with the Free-State party, and at the election held October 9, 1855, was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention which met at Topeka on the 23d of October. In that body, he classed himself as a Democrat, as did a majority of its members. He was active on the Free-State side during the troubles of the following year. On the 9th of September, 1856, at the trial of Gov. Robinson and the other Free-State prisoners who had been kept in custody at Lecompton during the summer, Mr. Parrott, with C. H. Branscomb, appeared for the defense, demanding an immediate trial on the merits. The cases were, however, continued, and the prisoners were released on bail. In the Free-State Convention held at Topeka, July 15 and 16, 1857, he was nominated as a candidate for Congress, under the Topeka Constitution, by eighty-three votes against eighty votes for Henry J. Adams. In a convention held at Grasshopper Falls, August 26 following, he was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Delegate to Congress. At the election, October 5, he was elected, receiving 7,888 votes against 3,799 votes for Epaphroditus Ransom, the National Democratic candidate. At the election held December 21, 1857, under the Lecompton Constitution, he was elected to Congress by a vote of 7,280, against 6,574 votes for Joseph P. Carr, the Pro-slavery candidate. At the Republican convention held at Lawrence, August 3, 1859, he was a second time nominated as a Delegate to Congress, and at the election, November 8, was elected, receiving 9,788 votes to 7,232 votes cast for Saunders W. Johnston, the Democratic candidate. He served as a Delegate in Congress from December 7, 1857, to March 3, 1861.

On the assembling of the first State Legislature, March 26, 1861, Mr. Parrott was a prominent candidate for United States Senator. At the election, April 4, he received 49 votes. James H. Lane received 55 votes, and Samuel C. Pomeroy 52 votes, the two last named being declared elected, and but one ballot being taken. At the Union State Convention held at Lawrence, September 29, 1862, Mr. Parrott was nominated as a candidate for Congress. At the election, November 4, he received 4,686 votes; A. C. Wilder, the Republican candidate receiving 9,676 votes, and William C. Mathias, Democrat, receiving 930 votes. In 1874, he was the Democratic candidate for Member of Congress in the First Congressional District, receiving 11,223 votes; William A. Phillips, the Republican candidate, receiving 20,087 votes, and being elected.

Mr. Parrott possessed great ability, and rare power of eloquence. In the early days of Kansas, his appeals in behalf of the Free-State cause earned for him the praise and admiration of all.

During his later years, he gave much attention to farming, with no little interest and success. His farm was near Leavenworth City, where he resided with his family. His health failing, he spent some months at Dayton, Ohio, where a brother resided, and died there October 4, 1879.

HON. GEORGE GRAHAM.

George Graham, of Seneca, Nemaha County, who died February 21, 1880, was born in the town of Shawangunk, Ulster County, N.Y., on the 6th of February, 1819. It will be seen that his earth-life reached the period of sixty-one years and fifteen days. The oldest child of John S. and Hannah Gee Graham, who were the parents of several sons and daughters, he descended from a stock regarded as models for sturdiness of character and fidelity to principle. Therefore, receiving an excellent early training, "as a boy he was the father of the man;" and all through his early life he developed solidity of character and innate integrity, which caused him to be honored and respected wherever known. The family removing to Cortland County, he became a student at Virgil Institute and Cortlandville Academy, where he prepared himself to become a teacher, in which avocation his labors were marked by his accustomed energy and enthusiasm, and in which he became eminently successful. Later, entering upon active business life, after four years' experience, he decided that the condition of his health required out-of-door employment, and so he engaged in the lumber business at Jasper, Steuben County, where he became acquainted with Ann Eliza Andrews, to whom he was joined in marriage. To them was born a daughter, Helen, but mother and child were soon removed by the hand of death.

On the 19th of August, 1848, he was again married, to Miss Mary Jane Robinson, of Virgil, Cortland County, who was a most faithful companion through all his subsequent life in the State of New York and in the Territory and State of Kansas.

Engaging in the mercantile business at Addison, Steuben County, he suffered severe losses by fire, and partly because of this, with his enthusiastic love for freedom and the rights of man, he ardently looked toward the setting sun, and determined to emigrate to Kansas and help make her soil free. So, in 1857, he settled upon a quarter-section of land in Township 1, Range 14, Rock Creek Township, Nemaha County.

From the first he was accorded honor by his fellow-pioneers. In the neighborhood meetings, of whatever name and nature, he was called upon to take an active part, either as president, speaker or worker.

Located just west of the head of Pony Creek, in Brown County, he stood intimately related to the old settlers of both Nemaha and Brown Counties, and that influence broadened and strengthened to the day of his death.

In township affairs, he was Justice of the Peace and Supervisor, and in 1858 was Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors of Nemaha County, and in that position exerted a very potent influence in the somewhat protracted struggle of county-seat contests, in securing the shire-town of the county at Seneca, to the final satisfaction of a large majority of the people of the county.

In 1858, he was chosen Member of the Territorial House of Representatives, from the counties of Brown and Nemaha. The Legislative session, opening at Lecompton, adjourned to Lawrence, in January, 1859. A reference to the House journals of that session will show how conspicuous a worker Mr. Graham was in that body. Without detailing his labor, reference is made to his forecast in promoting legislation that secured the amnesty act, and that overthrew a projected wild-cat banking system, that if enacted would have been a serious public calamity.

This, with his work consummated on the 2d of August previous, on which day the Lecompton Constitution and human slavery on the soil of Kansas were consigned to a death that could know no resurrection, put him in the front rank in Northern Kansas, and made his counsels valuable in forming the Republican party of Kansas in 1859.

In the autumn of 1858, he was quite prominent in the formation of one of the first Congregational Churches in Northern Kansas, that at Albany, and his house for a long time was the most general place for the assembling of the congregation.

Through his efforts the organization of the first school districts was made in that section; and here it may be said that he regarded the polling-place, the church and schoolhouse a trinity, each to supplement and perfect the other, in our early as well as later civilization.

Early in 1861, he volunteered his services to his country, and enlisted in the Kansas Seventh Cavalry, where his varied martial efforts at Fort Leavenworth, far South, and elsewhere, attest his fidelity to the cause and country he loved so well.

In 1865, he removed to Seneca, and prepared himself to engage in the mercantile business, and in that autumn was elected to the State Legislature from the Northern District of Nemaha County, and a year later was elected to the Senate from Brown and Nemaha Counties. In 1868, he was elected State Treasurer, and after his term of office expired he served as Railroad Assessor for the Second Judicial District. After this he held various local offices, the last being that of Probate Judge of Nemaha County, in November, 1879.

In 1866, he was one of the principal founders of the Congregational Church, at Seneca, and on through the remainder of his life he stood by and worked for it through all its days of darkness, as well as through its periods of prosperity. Where duty called he knew no shrinking, whether considered in relation to his political party, his church organization, the public school, the social circle, his neighbor or friend.

On the last day of the winter of 1882–83, in the beautiful Nemaha County Court House, public services were performed, and the court room was densely crowded with neighbors and friends who came to pay tribute to the worth of him who, ten days previous, was performing the functions of the office of Probate Judge in the same structure. Following the public services, appropriate resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted, referring to his great worth as an officer and citizen, a Christian and a friend. The Congregational Association of Northern Kansas, at their meeting at Hiawatha, April 15, 1880, and the State Association, at their meeting at Sterling, Rice County, in June, passed highly appropriate resolutions embalming his memory, and expressing the warmest sympathy toward the bereaved wife, who had so zealously supplemented his valuable work and faithfully co-operated with him through all the struggling years, emulating his life in manifesting a like fidelity to principle, and devotion to the right. It may be left for the builders in our and succeeding generations to so shape their acts that his example shall prove a blessing for all time.

HON. MARTIN F. CONWAY.

Martin Franklin Conway, the son of Dr. W. D. Conway and Frances (Maulsby) Conway, was born in Harford County, Md., November 19, 1827. His father was an Exploring Surveyor in the United States Navy, and a slave-owner. In his fourteenth year, Martin removed to Baltimore and learned the printer's trade. He took part in originating the National Typographical Union. He studied law, and was in its practice several years. Mr. Conway married Emily F. Dykes, June 19, 1851, and they came to Kansas in 1854. Their two children were born in Lawrence, Kan.; one was buried at Leavenworth, the other in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mr. Conway's Public Life.—July 2, 1854, Mr. Conway met with the First Territorial Legislature at Pawnee, near Fort Riley, and, on the following day, he resigned his seat in the Council. At the Big Springs Free-State Convention in Douglas County, held September 5, 1855, Mr. Conway was chosen one of the Executive Committee. Gov. A. H. Reeder was nominated for Delegate to Congress by acclamation, on motion of Mr. Conway. On October 9, Mr. Conway was elected one of the delegates to the Topeka Constitutional Convention. The convention met October 23, but Mr. Conway was prevented by sickness from meeting with it until November 6. State officers were elected under this constitution January 15, 1856, and Mr. Conway was chosen one of the Supreme Judges.

Mr. Conway was one of the speakers at the printers' festival, held at Lawrence January 17, 1856. At a Free-State Convention, held at Topeka July 16, 1857, Mr. Conway was again nominated for one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. At a mass convention, held at Centropolis August 14, 1857, at which resolutions were adopted urging Free-State men to take part in the October election, Mr. Conway was one of the speakers. At a Free-State Convention, held at Lawrence, December 24, Mr. Conway was one of the speakers. The policy was advocated of voting for State officers and members of the Legislature January 4, 1856.

On March 9, 1858, Mr. Conway was elected one of the delegates to the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention, which met at Minneola March 23, and adjourned to Leavenworth March 25. Mr. Conway was chosen President of the convention. It adjourned April 3.

At a Free-State Convention, held at Topeka April 29, Mr. Conway was nominated for Representative to Congress.

Wyandotte Constitution.—Consequent upon the adoption of the Wyandotte Constitution, the Republicans held a State convention at Lawrence October 12, and put in nomination Mr. Conway for Congressman, and he was elected December 6, 1859. Kansas having been admitted as a State January 29, 1861, Mr. Conway's term of office expired March 4. He was nominated at a Republican State Convention, held at Topeka May 22, 1861, and on June 11 was elected a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

Mr. Conway's Public Utterances.—December 5, 1861, Mr. Conway introduced a joint resolution touching the subject of the treatment of slaves in the seceded States, which attracted very considerable attention, and from which the following extracts are made, for the purpose of showing the earnestness of the speaker as he made his utterances, December 12:

"The original object of the country was to put down a rebellion, not to inaugurate a regular war. The authority to make war being not with the President, but with Congress, it was in recognition of his right to suppress insurrection, merely, that the volunteer soldiery of the country responded to his call when the Government was menaced with destruction. The intention of Congress in voting such extraordinary supplies of men and money was the same. The spirit the lamented Gen. Lyon manifested in the vigorous and summary manner with which he subdued the secession movements in Missouri, was that in which the whole nation impatiently sympathized. It wanted the authority of the Government exerted with decision and effect, so that rebellion should be crushed in the shell, and not permitted to hatch into revolution. But the course of the Government has not corresponded with the ardor of the people. The conflict has now been progressing nine months, and has changed its character from an attempt to destroy an insurrection into a deliberate and settled war.

"The work of the Government at its present stage is not suppression of insurrection, in any just sense; but the overthrow of a rebellious, belligerent power. Its success implies their subjugation to the sovereignty of the United States, to be held as Territories, or military dependencies, or States, or anything else we please.

"The evil of our system is the institution of slavery. Conflicting with the rights of human nature, it is required to grasp, monopolize, and exercise power despotically, in order to perpetuate its own existence. It has been to us a prolific source of national disaster. It is the sustaining cause, the object and chief resource of this rebellion, at the same time that it is the point at which the most fatal blow may be inflicted upon it.

"The abolition of slavery is no longer a 'contraband' proposition. It has been elevated by events into a measure of widespread public importance, demanding the favorable consideration of statesmen.

"It is no longer the shibboleth of a sect or party; but the overruling necessity of a nation. To retain slavery, under existing circumstances, in our body politic, would, in my judgment, evince the very worst of folly or wickedness. To eliminate it forever should be the unwavering determination of the Government.

"Nevertheless, the Administration refuses to heed such counsel, and persists in regarding the institution as shielded by such constitutional sanction as it is not at liberty to infract. The President, in his recent message to Congress, refers only incidentally to the subject, and indicates no policy whatever for dealing with the momentous question.

"The object of government is the protection of the rights of persons and property, which slavery contravenes. Slavery is a systematic violation of those rights. Government is instituted for mutual protection—the protection of each through the union of all—and presupposes no superiority of right in its subjects, one over another, but implies perfect equality between them in respect to the end aimed at—the one object of justice between man and man. It is an instrument of nature; and whatever transient influences may for a time intervene to warp it from the appointed way, it will forever, like the magnetic needle, revert back to the eternal current which God has set to bind it to its course. To dominate government, and keep it from obeying the principle of its being, is therefore the chief task of slavery. It must subvert government, with respect to itself, to have an existence. Thus possessing the power of the State, it can confer upon itself a legal sanction which nature denies it, and its existence necessarily involves its mastery of the Government in some form or other. Hence, slaveholders are forever at work fortifying themselves in the Government, by augmenting in every possible way their political control."

In referring to the aggressions of the slavery propaganda, and their expectations and demands from 1852-57, he went on to say:

"But it so happened that Kansas was the key to the whole issue, and the North fixed its eye upon Kansas and determined, cost what it might, to secure it. The acquisition of Kansas by an intensely anti-slavery population dashed the fine scheme of the slaveholders, and left them no other resort, if they would have independence, than an attempt to win it by war against the Government. And this attempt we have in the present rebellion.

"Brave, devoted, magnanimous, heroic people of Kansas! Proudly do I bear your honored name in these halls! Theirs is the glory of those eventful days; to them belongs the credit of having first interposed a barrier to check the progress of despotic rule on this continent. Kansas lost, we should now be hopelessly, irretrievably subjugated. No such Republican party as we have seen would have been organized; or, if organized, it would have been speedily extinguished. Abraham Lincoln would not now be President; but rather, some such slaveholder as Jefferson Davis. We should not now see a mighty host marshaled beyond the Potomac, with the cheering ensign of the Republic full high advanced—the power of a legitimate Government—but on the contrary, we should see our Government transformed into a slave-holding despotism, as tyrannical as that of Nero, by means so direct and insidious as hardly to be seen until the fatal work was finished. The people of Kansas took it upon themselves to act as a breakwater, which had the effect to stay the advancing tide of slavery and shield the continent from its sway.

"When I recur to my own intercourse with this gallant people during the period of their terrible struggle in their attempts to subdue the wilderness—to make homes for themselves where no home, save that of the Indian, the elk or the buffalo had ever existed before; when I remember their determined purpose in behalf of the cause at stake; how men and women alike surrendered with alacrity every personal interest and comfort and aspiration, and, with a sublime self-sacrifice, consecrated themselves to the great service; the perils they encountered, the suffering they individually endured, and yet the patience, the constancy, the fortitude they displayed throughout; when I recall these things and my relations with these people in those trying scenes; our mutual hopes, and fears, and efforts; the days we were together in the council and in the camp, at night on the broad, unsheltered prairie, or around rude and poor, but hospitable, firesides, consulting, deliberating, arranging, resolving and executing; when I recall the glorious memory of those who passed through the portals of death in this august work, some by sickness, others by privation, others again on the field of battle, bravely fighting for liberty, I am moved with a feeling for which no expression would be appropriate but the silent eloquence of tears. History has no brighter page in all her long annals than this.

"Principles control events; to liberate the Government utterly and forever from slavery should be its first and paramount object. To accomplish this, it is only necessary for it to discard an attenuated abstraction and avail itself of events which God has brought to our very doors. The simple act of changing the relations of the Government and pursuing the war according to the law and facts of the case, would, in a short time, make the United States as completely free from slavery as Canada, and place the institution at our feet and under our feet. To shape our policy to accord with events and enable us to fulfill a high purpose is what we are imperatively called upon to do. The war must strike for freedom, or its professions about Union are delusive, and its end will be naught. There cannot be any permanent separation of the States of the South from those of the North, for they are wedded by ties of nature, destined to triumph over all disintegrating and explosive forces. Let us trust the cause of Union to God's providence, rather than to man's imbecility and treachery. War is obnoxious on general principles; it is only sanctified as a means to an end. In this case, there is no little danger that it will turn into a thunderbolt to smite us to the earth, burying beneath the ruins of our constitutional liberty the hopes of mankind.

"In an age of free thought and free expression, the brain and heart and conscience of mankind are the lords who rule the rulers of the world, and no mean attribute of statesmanship is quickness to discern and promptness to interpret and improve the admonitions of this august trinity.

"Let us not attempt to rebuild our Government on foundations of sand; let us rear it on a basis of eternal granite. Let the order of justice, the harmony of God's benignant laws pervade it. And no internal commotions or outward assaults will afterward beset it, against which it may not rise triumphant and enduring. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury tells us that nearly $2,000,000 per day will hardly more than suffice to cover existing expenditures; if the war continues, our National debt in one year and a half will amount to $900,000,000. In making this immense sacrifice for freedom and Union, is it all to be squandered on a subterfuge and a cheat? For one, I shall not vote another dollar or man for the war until it assumes a different standing and tends directly to an anti-slavery result. Millions for freedom, but not one cent for slavery."

In the Republican State Convention, held at Topeka, September 17, 1862, the first ballot for Congressman was as follows: A. Carter Wilder, 29; M. F. Conway, 25; T. Dwight Thacher, 10; W. W. H. Lawrence, 10; William A. Phillips, 1. Mr. Conway gained two on the second ballot, and on the seventh he came down to 20, Thacher having 14, Wilder 41, his majority being 7.

Acting President Jo[illegible]n, June 10, 1866, appointed Mr. Conway Consul to Marseilles. October 11, 1873, Mr. Conway [illegible]red three shots at ex-Senator Pomeroy in Washington, D. C., one of which slightly wounded him. When Mr. Conway was arrested, he said of the ex-Senator: "He ruined myself and family." His body and mind became to him great sources of suffering, and he had a home at St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum at Washington, D. C., where he died on February 15, 1882.

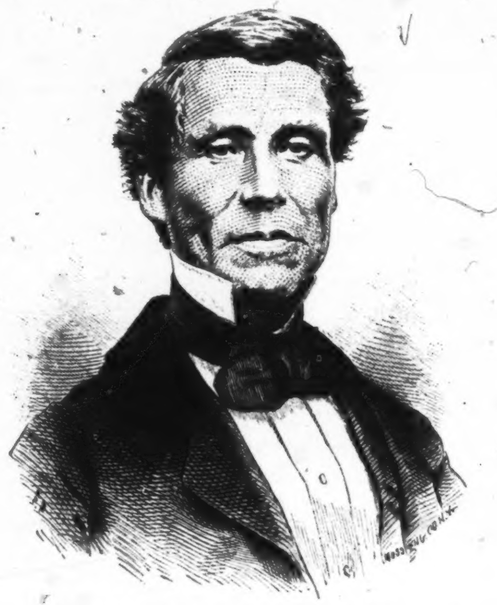

REV. JOHN TECUMSEH JONES.—(OTTAWA JONES.)

The subject of this sketch was born in Canada in January, 1808. His father was an Englishman, his mother an Indian woman of the Chippewa nation. He was taken when quite young by a sister, living with her husband, a blacksmith, on the island of Mackinac. While yet a little boy, he was accustomed to board vessels stopping at the island. A certain Capt. Conner, taking a fancy to him, asked him to take a trip to Detroit on his vessel. Young Jones failing to obtain the consent of his sister to this proposed voyage, apparently gave up the project, but next day went down to the vessel and sailed away for Detroit.

While in the family of his new-found friend, Jones learned the English and French languages and forgot his own. After a few years, Mrs. Conner died, and, the Captain being a great drunkard, young Jones was thrown out of a home. About this time the Baptists were collecting together isolated Indians to go to Carey Station, Mich., to receive the benefits of the mission there. In his destitute condition, Jones was found by them and taken to this school, of which Rev. Isaac McCoy was at the time Superintendent. Here he reacquired his native language, and, being diligent in his studies, became thoroughly familiar with the rudiments of an English education, and also became a convert to the Christian religion. He remained here four or five years. At that time the Pottawatomies had a great deal of money, and were educating a great many of their young men at Hamilton, Columbia and other Eastern colleges. Rev. McCoy started East with ten or twelve of the boys farthest advanced in their studies, and took them to Hamilton College, where Jones staid four years, when, owing to failing health, he was advised by the Faculty to give up study in order to rest.

He then went to Choctaw Academy, Kentucky, as a teacher, remaining about one year. After paying a visit to his sister, from whom he had run away, he went to the station at Sault Ste. Marie, where he was chosen interpreter. For some time, he served in the capacity of interpreter for different tribes, and when the Pottawatomies were moved to Kansas Territory he came with them, and was a member of their tribe until the two Pottawatomie bands were consolidated on the tract of thirty miles square on the Kansas River. He was then invited to join, and joined the Ottawas, of which tribe he remained a member until his death. The farm known as the John T. Jones place was purchased by him of the trader to the Ottawas for $1,000. In 1850, he built a dwelling and a store. His home, some four miles northeast of the present city of Ottawa, was a distinguished landmark, and in the early settlement of the Territory was the main stopping place between Lawrence and Fort Scott. He had the main country hotel in Eastern Kansas, and many of the pioneers of Kansas found temporary shelter under his hospitable roof. The assistance rendered to the cause of freedom by both John T. Jones and his estimable wife, during those early "times that tried men's souls," was of inestimable value.

In 1856, his dwelling and store were burned down by border ruffians. On February 18, 1857, Capt. John Brown spoke before the Massachusetts Legislature in reference to this act of vandalism, as follows:

"I saw, while it was standing, and afterward saw the ruins of a most valuable house, the property of a highly civilized, intelligent and exemplary Christian Indian, which was burned to the ground by the Ruffians, because its owner was suspected of favoring the Free-State men. He is known as "Ottawa" Jones, or John T. Jones."

On February 23, 1867, the United States Congress made an appropriation of $6,700, to be paid to him as an indemnity for this loss. He afterward erected a large two story stone residence, at a cost of $20,000, which still stands upon the farm. Mr. Jones was a man to lend a helping hand to every good work. He was a prominent member of the Baptist Church of Ottawa, and rendered valuable assistance in founding the institution of learning knows as the "Ottawa University," a history of which is elsewhere introduced.

Mr. Jones died in 1873, and in the Ottawa *Journal* of January 22, 1874, appeared the following advertisement:

"The farm of the late John T. Jones, four and one-half miles northeast of Ottawa, is for rent. This is without exception the best farm and improvements in the State, well adapted for grain and stock." Terms easy. Arrangements can be made to retain all stock, etc., on the place. Those wishing further information, can call on

"E. J. NUGENT, or
"R. ATKINSON."

Mr. Jones was married June 2, 1845, to Miss Jane Kelley, of North Yarmouth, Maine, who, in 1843, had come to Kansas as a teacher and missionary to the Indians. After her husband's death, she remained on the farm until 1876, when it was sold to its present owner, Mr. W. H. Woodlief, who has greatly improved it, and it is now generally recognized as the finest farm in Franklin County. It is located on Ottawa Creek, four miles northeast of Ottawa. The original farm consisted of 960 acres, but it has been incr[illegible] by the purchase of eighty acres by Mr. Woodlief. It consists mainly of high bottom land, and is well adapted to the production of grain as well as grass. There are upon it upward of one hundred acres of timber, walnut, oak, elm, hackberry, ash and mulberry; it is almost entirely fenced by osage hedge, has 450 acres under cultivation, and has an abundance of berries and fruit. Altogether it shows or rather indicates what the noble State of Kansas is capable of.

By the terms of Mr. Jones' will, the whole of his estate, [illegible] at $25,000, was left in trust to Ottawa University, so long as it remained under the [illegible] of the then board of trustees or their successors. But if it pass out of the control of the Baptists, then the proceeds of the trust are to be given to any other Baptist college or university in Kansas; but in case there is no Baptist college in Kansas, then they are to go to Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y. Mrs. Jones still resides at Ottawa, and is highly respected by all who know her.

JUDGE JAMES HANWAY.

The subject of this brief sketch was born September 4, 1809, within fifteen miles of the far-famed "Bow Bells," London, England. His father was Jonas Hanway, the noted English philanthropist, and his mother a Quaker lady. James Hanway was educated at home by a governess, then at school, and upon finishing his collegiate education and attaining his majority, becoming dissatisfied with the English form of government, he emigrated to America, settling in Darke County, Ohio. He was married, November 1, 1832, to Miss Rebecca Stitt, of Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio. While in Ohio, Judge Hanway wrote largely for the papers, taking advanced ground on the subject of American Slavery. He also took an active part in politics, acting consistently with the Republican party after its organization at Columbus, Ohio, and was a delegate to the Convention at Columbus, which organised it. He was also a delegate to the Convention, which at Pittsburgh nominated Hale and Julian, respectively, for President and Vice President of the United States.

In 1856, he moved to Kansas, settling in Pottawatomie Township, Franklin County. Here he took an active part in the struggle to make Kansas a Free State; and was one of the managers of the Underground Railroad. He was chosen to fill numerous positions of honor and trust; being the first Superintendent of Public Instruction in Franklin County; a member of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention in 1859; a member of the Senate in 1860, and of the House of Representatives in 1864, and again in 1869.

He wrote largely also during his residence in Kansas, on a great variety of subjects, and always with force and elegance of diction. Among those subjects were Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Temperance, Finance, Politics, Natural Science, Metaphysics and Religion, bringing to bear upon all great learning as well as sturdy common sense; a rare combination, especially with writers upon the latter subject. He believed in liberty, not only of the body, but also of the mind, in freedom of thought, and was as much opposed to the shackles of creeds as of chains. In character he was a pure, honest, upright man, loved by his relatives and friends, honored by all.

His death occurred on Tuesday, May 9, 1882, and his burial on Wednesday, May 10, in Grove Hill Cemetery, four miles east of Lane, Rev. S. L. Adair conducting the services.

Judge Hanway was the father of six children—William Henry Brougham Hanway, born August 5, 1833; John S., born November 1, 1834; Martha B., born November 3, 1836; Samuel, born February 11, 1840; Sarah H., born May 11, 1842, and William Henry Brougham born September27, 1844.

HON. D. P. LOWE.

Hon. D. P. Lowe was born August 22, 1823, in Oneida County, N. Y. His parents were from Worcester County, Mass. While the subject of this sketch was young, they removed to Ohio, where, for several years, he taught school. He entered the law office of N. C. Read, at Cincinnati, then late Supreme Judge of the State, and graduated from the law department of Cincinnati College in 1851. He was soon afterward to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court, and for some years he was law partner of Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, under President Lincoln. Mr. Lowe was an actice Republican politician in Ohio for several years. In 1861, came to Mound City, Linn Co., Kan., where he soon became a leading lawyer of the county. In 1863, he was elected to the State Senate, serving one term as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In March, 1867, he was appointed Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, then recently created, and in November following he was elected to the same position for four years. In this position he attained to the rank, and gained the reputation of an able jurist.

In 1870, he moved to Fort Scott, and in 1871 resigned his Judgeship to take his seat in the United States Congress, to which he had been elected in the fall of 1870. In 1872, he was re-elected to Congress, and served until March 4, 1875. In 1875, he was appointed by President Grant Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, which office he resigned September 1 of the same year, and returned to Fort Scott. In the fall of 1879, he was again elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, serving in that capacity until his death in the early part of 1882. Mrs. Lowe died about the year 1871, and the Judge did not re-marry. He has two sons and two daughters, one son living at La Cygne, the other son and the two daughters living at Fort Scott.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

The following post-offices were established, discontinued and names changed in Kansas from December 1, 1881, to November 25, 1882:

POST OFFICES ESTABLISHED.

In county of Allen.—Hendricks, Wise.
Atchison.—Inver, May.
Barber.—Carietna.
Barton.—Bonewitz.
Bourbon.—Gilfillan, Marmaton, Porterville.
Brown.—Baker, Everest, Reserve, Willis.
Butler.—Durachen, Edgecomb, Leon, Nellans, Ovo.
Chautauqua.—Cascade, Hale, Mount Vernon.
Cherokee.—Cherry.
Clay.—Charity, Idana, Iwacura.
Cloud.—Graves, Multonvale, Yuma.
Coffey.—Section.
Cowley.—Akron, Grand Summit.
Crawford.—Brazilton.
Comanche.—(unorganized)—Gransville.
Davis.—Cearoton.
Dickinson.—New Basel.
Doniphan.—Darwin.
Douglas.—Alfred.
Edwards.—El Paso.
Elk.—Cave Springs, Flat.
Ellis.—Mendota.
Ellsworth.—Cain, Carneiro, Mazmer.
Franklin.—Ransomville.
Graham.—Elrick.
Greenwood.—Neal, Richeyville, Severy.
Gove.—(unorganized)—Hackberry.
Gray.—(unorganized)—Loyal.
Harper.—Danville.
Jefferson.—McLouth, Oregon.
Jewell.—Dentonia.
Johnson.—Meadow Brook, Wasena.
Kearney.—(unorganized.)—Deerfield.
Leavenworth.—Boling, Daisy.
Lincoln.—Nimrod.
Linn.—Grange.
Lyon.—Hortonburgh, Trail.
Lane.—(unorganized)—Juniata, Lucretia.
Mitchell.—Simpson.
Montgomery.—Bee, Ives.
Ness.—Buda, Leffel.
Norton.—Hedgewood, Reagle.
Osage.—Maxson, Swansea, Weaver.
Osborne.—Dudley, Handy.
Ottawa.—Wide Range.
Pawnee.—George.
Phillips.—Hillside, Powell, Wagnerville.
Pottawatomie.—Hanson.
Rawlins.—Enne.
Reno.—Ost, Turon.
Republic.—Tiago.
Rice.—Alden, Mitchell.
Riley.—Leonardville, Magic.
Rooks.—Amboy, Earnest, Minety, Oyer.
Rush.—Howe, Oswell.
Shawnee.—Redpath.
Sheridan.—Museum, St. Paul.
Smith.—Hardilee, Reamsville.
Sumner.—Gouda, Perth, Rex.
Thomas.—(unorganized)—Letitia.
Washington.—Cromwell.
Wilson.—Newark.
Woodson.—Piqua.
Wyandotte.—Armourville.

DISCONTINUED OFFICES:

Anderson.—Cherry Mound.
Barton.—Lott, Thomas.
Brown.—Claytonville, Emmet, Marak, Mount Roy.
Butler.—Edgecomb, Modena.
Chase.—Woodhull.
Cherokee.—Neutral City.
Clay.—Leopas.
Cloud.—Cloud, Princeville, Saint Joseph.
Coffey.—Bancroft.
Cowley.—New Canton.
Davis.—Way.
Dickinson.—Haphazard, Mont Cenis.
Douglas.—Washington Creek.
Edwards.—Nettleton.
Elk.—Indian Creek, Oak Ridge.
Ellsworth.—Holyoke.
Ford.—Fort Dodge.
Graham.—Cortez, Shinn.
Gove.—(unorganized)—Lulie.
Jackson.—Lawndale.
Jefferson.—Boyle.
Jewell.—Aurora, Ezbon, Steuben.
Labette.—Sylvan Dale.
Lane.—(unorganized)—Rolling Prairie.
Mitchell.—Dalrymple, Lebon.
Montgomery.—Parker.
Morris.—Leland.
Nemaha.—Albany, Dorcas.
Ness.—Red Rock, Clarinda, Dryden, Nevada.
Norton.—Brett, Cheeseman, Long Branch, Modell, Neighborville.
Ottawa.—Ailanthus.
Phillips.—Mound.
Pottawatomie.—Oak Grove.
Rawlins.—Boyer.
Republic.—Fenwick, Talmage, Tracey.
Rice.—New Cincinnati, Way Side.
Rooks.—Sugar Loaf.
Sedgwick.—Coronado, Ferris, Good River, Herald.
Sheridan.—Advance, Gallileo, Milligan, Museum.
St. John.—Fort Wallace, Groton.
Sumner.—Sumner.

CHANGE OF NAME OF OFFICES.

NAME OF COUNTY.	FORMER NAME.	PRESENT NAME.
Bourbon	Marmiton	Marmaton.
Brown	Eyerton	Everest.
Brown	Mission Center	Willis.
Butler	Little Walnut	Leon.
Butler	White Water	Ovo.
Clay	Chapmanville	Idana.
Cloud	Brittsville	Simpson.*
Cloud	Zahnsville	Miltonvale.
Cowley	Little Dutch	Akron.
Dickinson	New Basill	New Basel.
Elk	Montrose	Cave Springs.
Ellis	Halton	Mendota.
Ellsworth	Alum Creek	Carneiro.
Ellsworth	Green Valley	Cain.
Gove	Hackberry Mills	Hackberry.
Greenwood	Gould	Severy.
Gray	Pansy	Loyal.
Harper	Coleville	Danville.
Leavenworth	High Prairie	Boling.
Lane	California	Lucretia.
Ness	Newby	Buda.
Reno	Cottonwood Grove	Turon.
Riley	Alembic	Leonardville.
Shawnee	Plowboy	Red Path.
Smith	Beaver	Reamsville.

*Mitchell County.

In the number of its post offices, November 25, 1882, Kansas ranks as the tenth State, having 1,563. It has 74 offices whose Postmasters are appointed by the President; 1,489 of the fourth class; 232 money order offices, Atchison, Leavenworth and Topeka have the letter-carrier system. Topeka has five mail-carriers, each having a salary of $850; Atchison and Leavenworth have each four. Leavenworth has three at a salary of $600 per year; Atchison and Topeka, each two.

CENSUS OF KANSAS,

TAKEN BY THE NATIONAL AND STATE AUTHORITIES.

COUNTIES.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.	1880.	1882.	1880.	
							WHITE.	COLORED.
Allen	3,082	2,737	7,022	6,638	11,303	11,098	10,952	351
Anderson	2,400	2,659	5,220	5,809	9,057	10,560	8,871	186
Atchison	7,729	8,929	15,507	20,187	26,668	28,798	23,237	3,431
Bourbon	6,101	7,961	15,076	16,829	19,591	20,159	17,866	1,725
Breckenridge	3,197							
Brown	2,607	2,891	6,823	8,928	12,817	13,918	12,554	263
Butler	437	294	3,035	9,852	18,586	18,661	18,527	59
Chase	808	870	1,975	3,116	6,081	5,375	5,962	119
Clay	163	238	2,942	6,672	12,320	12,237	12,200	120
Coffey	2,842	3,383	6,201	7,235	11,438	12,750	11,004	434
Davis	1,163	1,189	5,526	4,611	6,994	6,683	6,653	341
Dickinson	378	442	3,043	6,641	15,251	16,495	15,170	81
Doniphan	8,083	9,506	13,969	13,943	14,257	13,659	13,343	914
Dorn	88							
Douglas	8,637	15,814	20,592	[illegible]	21,700	22,707	18,476	3,224
Franklin	3,030	3,695	10,385	10,108	16,797	16,491	15,847	950
Godfrey	19							
Greenwood	759	1,188	3,484	6,483	10,548	10,189	10,468	80
Hunter	158							
Jackson	1,936	2,962	6,053	6,681	10,718	10,488	10,520	198
Jefferson	4,459	5,853	12,526	11,716	15,563	15,386	14,772	791
Johnson	4,364	6,093	13,684	14,580	16,853	15,081	15,937	916
Leavenworth	12,606	24,256	32,444	27,698	32,355	31,068	27,383	4,972
Linn	6,336	6,543	12,174	11,546	15,298	15,129	14,481	817
Lykins	4,980							
Madison	636							
Marion	74	162	768	5,907	12,453	12,093	12,356	97
Marshall	2,280	2,349	6,901	10,822	16,136	17,318	15,905	241
McGee	1,501	598						
Morris	770	1,141	2,225	4,597	9,265	7,800	8,732	533
Nemaha	2,436	2,638	7,339	7,104	12,462	15,073	12,387	75
Osage	1,113	1,169	7,648	10,268	19,642	20,727	18,905	737
Otoe	238							
Pottawatomie	1,529	2,119	7,848	10,344	16,350	15,650	15,894	456
Riley	1,224	1,813	5,105	7,065	10,430	10,430	10,106	324
Shawnee	3,513	3,458	13,121	15,417	29,093	34,137	23,655	5,438
Wabaunsee	1,023	1,081	3,362	4,649	8,756	8,145	8,074	682
Washington	383		4,081	8,621	14,910	15,668	14,891	19
Wilson	27		6,694	9,749	13,775	12,981	13,698	77
Woodson	1,488	1,307	3,827	4,476	6,535	6,749	6,467	68
Wyandotte	2,609	4,827	10,015	12,362	19,143	23,236	14,539	4,604
Lyon		2,248	8,014	9,542	17,326	17,660	16,298	1,028
Miami		6,151	11,725	12,667	17,802	15,971	16,901	901
Neosho		777	10,206	11,076	15,121	15,137	14,735	386
Ottawa		178	2,127	4,429	10,307	9,163	10,239	68
Saline		473	4,246	6,360	13,808	12,056	13,528	280
Barton			2	2,099	10,318	10,120	10,022	296
Cherokee			11,038	12,223	21,905	23,232	20,031	1,874
Cloud			2,323	7,170	15,343	15,261	15,302	41
Cowley			1,175	8,963	21,538	20,508	21,316	222
Crawford			8,160	9,386	16,851	19,417	16,749	102
Ellis			1,336	940	6,179	4,666	6,111	68
Ellsworth			1,185	1,758	8,494	7,347	8,385	109
Ford			427	813	3,122	2,110	3,048	74
Howard			2,794	13,632				
Jewell			207	7,651	17,475	15,069	17,457	18
Labette			9,973	14,571	22,735	25,347	20,517	2,218
Lincoln			516	2,493	8,582	7,186	8,517	65
McPherson			738	6,205	17,143	15,556	17,091	52
Mitchell			485	5,370	14,911	11,478	14,870	41
Montgomery			7,564	13,017	18,213	18,442	17,528	685
Ness			2		3,722	2,930	3,722	
Osborne			33	3,467	12,517	9,571	12,456	61
Pawnee			179	1,006	5,396	4,323	5,364	32
Republic			1,281	8,048	14,913	14,057	14,898	15
Rice			5	2,453	9,292	8,546	9,235	57
Russell			156	1,052	7,351	5,950	7,317	34
Sedgwick			1,095	8,310	18,753	19,166	18,549	294
Smith			66	3,876	13,883	10,870	13,868	15
Sumner			22	4,925	20,812	17,531	20,698	114
Trego			166		2,535	2,680	2,510	25
Wallace			538		686		679	7
Barbour				366	2,661	2,233	2,652	9
Edwards				234	2,409	1,570	2,353	56
Harvey				5,046	11,451	11,486	11,354	100
Norton				899	6,998	5,113	6,966	32
Phillips				2,813	12,014	8,446	11,897	117
Reno				5,112	12,826	11,439	12,747	79
Rooks				567	8,112	7,249	8,056	56
Rush				451	5,490	5,124	5,485	5
Chautauqua					11,072	10,826	10,915	57
Decatur					4,180	3,223	4,179	1
Elk					10,623	10,071	10,602	21
Graham					4,258	3,369	3,774	484
Harper					4,133	4,569	4,114	19
Hodgeman					1,704	1,141	1,575	129
Kingman					3,713	2,864	3,711	2
Pratt					1,890	1,524	1,852	38
Rawlins					1,623	1,410	1,623	
Sheridan					1,567	776	1,567	
Stafford					4,755	3,218	4,632	123
Arapahoe (unorganized)					3		3	
Buffalo (unorganized)					191		191	
Cheyenne (unorganized)					37		37	
Clark (unorganized)					163		159	4
Comanche (unorganized)					372		369	3
Foote (unorganized)					411		410	1
Gove (unorganized)					1,196		1,186	10
Grant (unorganized)					9		9	
Greeley (unorganized)					3		3	
Hamilton (unorganized)					168		168	
Kansas (unorganized)					9		9	
Kearney (unorganized)					159		159	
Lane (unorganized)					601		601	
Meade (unorganized)					296		296	
Scott (unorganized)					43		43	
Sequoyah (unorganized)					568		568	
Seward (unorganized)					5		5	
Sherman (unorganized)					13		13	
Stanton (unorganized)					5		5	
Stevens (unorganized)					12		12	
Thomas (unorganized)					161		161	
Wichita (unorganized)					14		14	
Totals	107,206	140,079	364,399	528,349	996,096	962,949	952,155	43,941

In the census returns for 1860, Breckenridge County, reported with a population of 3,197, became Lyon in 1862. Dorn became Neosho June 3, 1861. Godfrey became Seward June 3, 1861; later it became Howard, and the population of 1870 and 1875 is returned in its name; March 11, 1875, the county was divided in its center, east and west; the new county north became Elk, the one south was Chautauqua, and they both appear in the census returns of 1880 and 1882. Hunter became Cowley after the census of 1860 was taken. Lykins became Miami June 3, 1861. Madison was divided in 1862, the north part went into Lyon, changed from Breckenridge, the south part to Greenwood. McGee, in the Government census returns spelled McGhee, became Cherokee February 28, 1868. Otoe County was created by the Territorial Legislature of 1860, on the 27th of February, and it embraced Townships 21, 22, 23 and the north two-thirds of 24, in Ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4, east of the Sixth Principal Meridian. The county was never organized, and its territory is in the present limits of Marion, Butler and Harvey Counties. (The population of what was Arapahoe County, classed as Pike's Peake, was returned at 34,242, but it was placed 34,277 in the Government census returns for Colorado Territory.) With the counties as at present constituted, in 1860, the census was taken in 40 counties; in 1870, in 65; in 1880, in 104. Rawlins County was organized May 25, 1881, and by the Act of the Legislature of 1881, Buffalo was blotted out, and the name of Foote was changed to Gray. That part of Buffalo that was in Townships 20 and 21, became the south part of Lane; that part of it that was in Townships 22 and 23, became the north part of the county of Gray. St. John County was created from the east part of Wallace, taking from it Ranges 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 west. There were 105 counties in Kansas when the census was taken in 1880; there were 80 organized counties; in 1870 there were 54 organized counties; in 1860 there were 32.

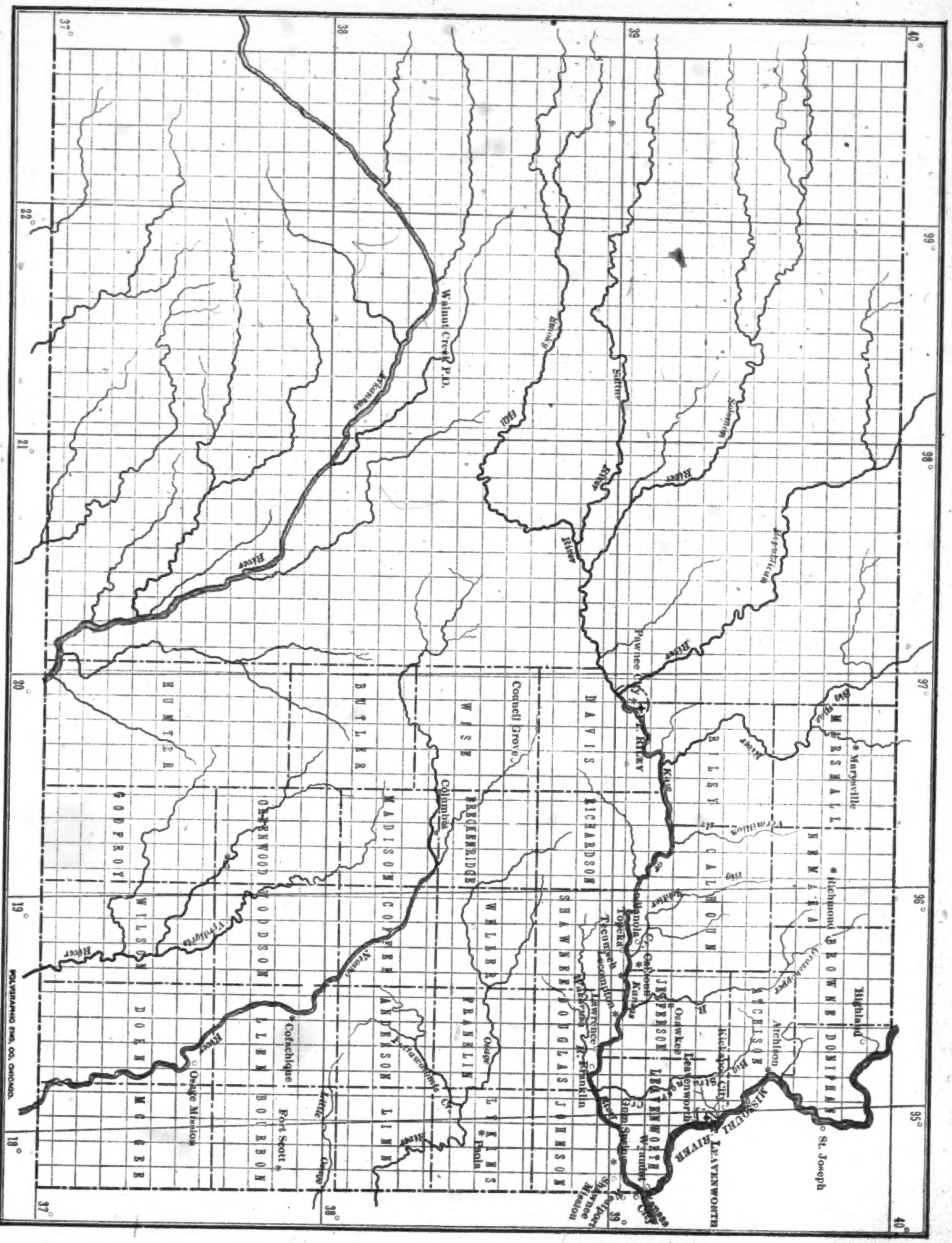

37°
38°
39°
40°
22°
21°
20°
19°
18°
99
98
97
96
95°
Walnut Creek P.O.
Arkansas River
Smoky Hill River
Saline
Solomon River
Republican River
Big Blue River
Pawnee City
Ft. Riley
Council Grove
Columbia
Kansas River
Vermillion
Marysville
Richmond
Highland
Atchison
St. Joseph
Leavenworth
Kickapoo City
Osawkee
Tecumseh
Topeka
Lecompton
Lawrence
Franklin
Paola
Osage Mission
Cofachique
Fort Scott
Neosho River
Verdigris River
Osage River
Marais des Cygnes
Missouri River
HUNTER
BUTLER
WISE
DAVIS
RILEY
MARSHALL
NEMAHA
BROWN
DONIPHAN
CALHOUN
ATCHISON
JEFFERSON
LEAVENWORTH
RICHARDSON
SHAWNEE
DOUGLAS
JOHNSON
BRECKENRIDGE
WELLER
FRANKLIN
LYKINS
MADISON
COFFEE
ANDERSON
LINN
GREENWOOD
WOODSON
ALLEN
BOURBON
GODFROY
WILSON
DORN
MC GEE

MAP OF COUNTIES IN THE TERRITORY OF KANSAS, AS DESIGNATED AND ESTABLISHED BY THE FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE IN 1855.

POLYGRAPHIC ENG. CO. CHICAGO.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

DOUGLAS County is in the second tier west from Missouri. It is bounded on the north by Jefferson and Leavenworth Counties; on the east by Leavenworth and Johnson, on the south by Franklin, and on the west by Osage and Shawnee. The Kansas River runs along the northern boundary of Lecompton, a part of Wakarusa and Eudora Townships. The boundaries of the county as organized by act of the First Territorial Legislature, July, 1855, were defined as follows: "Beginning at the main channel of the Kansas River, at the northwest corner of Johnson County; thence south to the southwest corner of said Johnson County; thence west twenty-four (24) miles, to a point equidistant between the limits (embraced in the original plats) of the towns of Lecompton and Tecumseh."

The present boundary of Douglas County is as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of Johnson County, in the middle of the main channel of the Kansas River, thence up the main channel of said Kansas River to the southwest corner of Leavenworth County; thence north on the west boundary line of Leavenworth County to the north line of Township 12; thence west on said north line of Township 12 to the middle of the main channel of the Kansas River; thence up the main channel of said river to the point wher the line between the second and third tiers of sections in Range 17 crosses said river; thence south on the section lines to the corner of Sections 14, 15, 22 and 23, in Township 15 south, of Range 17 east; thence east on section lines to the southwest corner of Johnson County; thence north along the west line of Johnson County to the place of beginning.

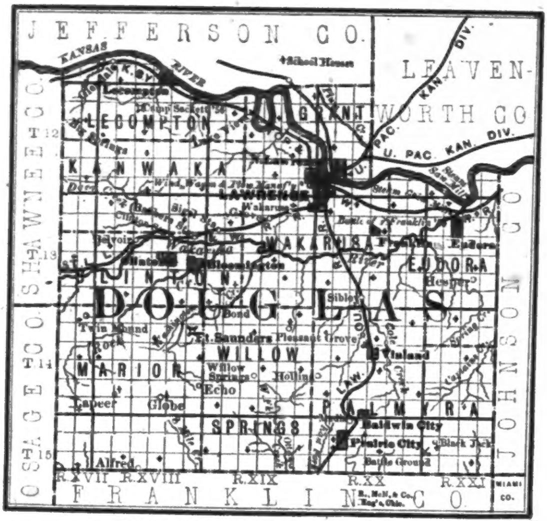

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS).

	1870.	1880.
Clinton Township	1,030	1,006
Eudora Township, including Eudora City	1,901	2,029
Grant Township	583	576
Kanwaka Township	913	919
Lawrence City	8,320	8,510
Lecompton Township	971	1,004
Marion Township	879	1,417
Palmyra Township, including Baldwin City	2,431	2,478
Wakarusa Township	2,401	2,388
Willow Springs Township	1,163	1,374
	20,592	21,700
Eudora City		572
Baldwin City		325

The Wakarusa River runs through the central part of the county from west to east, turns to the northeast in Eudora Township, and empties into the Kansas River. The county is well supplied with springs, good well water being obtained at a depth of twenty-five feet.

About twenty per cent of the surface is bottom land, and eighty per cent upland, the general surface of the country being gently undulating but occasionally breaking into abrupt hills. The average width of the bottoms is one mile. Ninety-four per cent is open prairie, six per cent forest, the timber belts ranging in width from a few rods, to one mile.

The principal varieties of native timber are the ash, cottonwood, elm, hackberry, oak and walnut. The principal minerals found in the county are an excellent quality of building stone in great abundance, and fire and pottery clay. Coal is believed to exist in fair quantity and quality at moderate depth; but little or none has yet been mined. The area of the county is 300,160 acres, and there is very little waste land. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and produces all the cereals, timothy, clover and prairie grasses, and fruit and forest trees in great luxuriance.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Previous to May 15, 1854, the county was not open to settlement by white people, being held by the Shawnee Indians as a part of their reservation under the treaty between them and the Government in 1825. On the former date a new treaty went into effect, by the terms of which the Shawnees reserved 200 acres to each member of the tribe, or 200,000 acres in all, most of it in Johnson County. The most of that lying in Douglas County selected by them under the treaty was embraced in Eudora Township, in the northeastern part of the county. As soon as the land was thrown open to settlement, "squatters" came in from Missouri and from the Western and Northwestern States to secure claims, the region, now Douglas County, having been long known as a desirable location, from the fact that one of the great highways of travel between the East and California traversed its entire width. It was also the route over which the Pottawatomie trade mainly passed, one of the great crossings of the Kansas River being at the trading post of Uniontown, in what is now Shawnee County. These, however, were not the first white men in Douglas County. In 1842, Gen. John C. Fremont, on his first tour of exploration to the Rocky Mountains, after leaving Cyprian Chouteau's trading house on the Kansas River, six miles west of the Missouri line, on June 10, which trading house was in latitude 39° 5′ 57″, longitude 94° 39′ 16″, elevation above the sea, 700 feet—encamped near the present location of Lawrence on the 12th, and describes the spring near the residence of the late Bruce. He says of the location: "We encamped in a remarkably beautiful situation on the Kansas bluffs, which commanded a fine view of the river valley, here from four to five miles wide. The central portion was occupied by a broad belt of heavy timber, and nearer the hills the prairies were of the richest verdure." Many other California emigrants passing over this route were particularly struck with the beauty of the scenery, and the magnificence of the view in the vicinity of Lawrence—among them Dr. Charles Robinson, who afterward became one of her pioneer settlers and most honored citizens. Along the California road, the first settlers located. This road entered Douglas County at the eastern line of what is now Eudora Township, at the crossing of the little stream then called Captain's Creek, and near the Methodist Mission of Dr. Still. Passing two miles west, Fish's Hotel was reached—a stopping place to which the Free State settlers were always cordially welcomed by the Shawnee proprietor. The road crossed the Wakarusa at the house of Blue Jacket, a Shawnee chief, about a mile east of the reserve line. Two miles from the crossing of the Wakarusa, the town of Franklin was afterward laid out on the claim of Mr. L. B. Wallace, formerly of Indiana. Associated with Wallace was a Virginian—Mr. Church, a famous old-time violinist. Mr. Wallace's house was one mile west of the site of Franklin. About four miles further west, the road wound up a sharp prominence, and "Hog Back Point" was reached, the future Lawrence lying just to the north. Six miles further was another rise in the prairie, the table-land then reached being the locality of a famous spring, near where Judge Wakefield afterward settled. Eight miles further on—the road still passing over the high prairie with a full view of the Kansas and Wakarusa Valleys to the north and south—the "forks" of the road, the future site of Big Springs was reached, and, a mile beyond, the road passed out of Douglas County. Among the settlers who came into the county and settled along and in the vicinity of this road in the spring and early summer of 1854, were the following: J. W. Lunkins, of South Carolina, April 13; A. R. Hopper, May 9; Clark Stearns and William H. R. Lykins, May 26; A. B. and N. E. Wade, June 5; J. A. Wakefield, June 8; Calvin and Martin Adams, June 10; J. J. Eberhart, June 12; Brice W. Miller, June 6; J. H. Harrison, June 14; H. S. and Paul C. Eberhart, June 15; S. N. Wood, June 24; Mr. Rolf, June 24; L. A. Lagerquest, July 4; James F. Legate, July 5; William Lyon and Josiah Hutchinson in July.

On the Wakarusa, south of the road, Joel K. Goodwin settled in May, and William Breyman, July 18.

T. W. and R. F. Barber settled near the site of Bloomington, in 1855, and Oliver Barber, at the same place, June 1, 1857. During the same month, John A. Bean, N. Alquine and M. Albin settled a little further west, where now is the village of Clinton, and a store was opened by the latter. As early as May, Napoleon N. Blanton was at Blanton's Bridge, which crossed the Wakarusa four miles directly south of Lawrence, and G. W. Zinn, A. W. and A. G. Glenn, M. S. Winter and William Shirley, were among the settlers of 1854 on the site of Lecompton. In the southeast of the county, on the present site of Vinland, Jacob Branson, Charles W. Dow, Franklin N. Coleman, George Cutler, F. B. Varnum, William White, Josiah Hargus and Harrison W. Buckley ,took claims during the year, and a little further south, at Baldwin City, was Robert and Richard Pierson, Jacob Cantrel and L. F. Green. Douglas, two miles southeast of Lecompton, was laid out on the claim of Paris Ellison, G. W. Clarke and others being associated with him as town proprietor; and, late in the year, William Harper and John Chamberlain settled at the forks of the California road, at Big Springs.

The account of the arrival of the Eastern emigrants and the settlement of Lawrence is given in detail in the sketch of that city.

SQUATTER ASSOCIATIONS.

The early settlers, or "squatters," as they were called, that came into the Territory and selected claims, after the passage of the Nebraska bill, so far as possible, before the ratification of the treaties with the Indians throwing the land open to settlement, secured them by occupying or making improvements upon them. To still further protect themselves, associations were formed for mutual protection and support. In what was afterward Douglas County, two of these associations were organized before the first New England party arrived in the Territory. A call was issued for a meeting of the settlers at Blue Jacket's store on the Wakarusa, on July 8, 1854. The Free State settlers, understanding this to be a meeting of those friendly to making Kansas a Free State, attended the meeting so far as possible, but found it to be a meeting of squatters and claimants to adopt rules and regulations in regard to claims. A number of those present were strong Pro-slavery men, and desired to introduce resolutions against emigrants opposed to the institution, but the Free-soil element was too strong, and the difficulty was smoothed over by a compromise resolution to the effect that any person had a right to bring his property into the Territory, of whatever kind it might be; and that when the Territory should have a population sufficient to form a State, the question of slavery could be settled by the will of the majority. The author of the resolution, a young Pro-slavery lawyer, then made a speech welcoming men of all classes into the Territory, and expressing his willingness to leave the future character of the State to the decision of the people. One of the more rabid Pro-slavery men present dissented from the resolution and speech, declaring his determination to fight to the last against Eastern men, and the Massachusetts Emigrant Movement in particular. Richard Mendenhall, the honored teacher at the Quaker Mission, was present at the meeting, and wrote the account from which these facts are taken. This was the formation of the *Wakarusa Association*, which was organized with a corps of officers and had its own rules and regulations. Another association was formed called the "Actual Settlers' Association," composed, as the name indicates, of those who actually dwelt on their claims.

Of this John A. Wakefield was President, and S. N. Wood, Register. As settlers came into the Territory, they joined either association, according to their preference. On the 12th of August, a meeting of the settlers was called, to meet at the house of Brice W. Miller, at "Miller's Spring," or Millersburg. This was an important meeting. The "Yankees" had now come into "Wakarusa," and it was necessary that rules and regulations should be made at once to suit the exigencies of the case. So, although the call was for a meeting of "The Actual Settlers' Association," and although it was well known that a clause in the constitution of that society declared that "*none but actual settlers should vote at its meetings,*" still in spite of this, or, perhaps, *because* of this, the members of the other association were on the ground in full force. Settlers and claimants came in from all directions—some from a distance of forty or fifty miles—on mules, on horseback, in vehicles of all descriptions, bringing provisions and plenty of whisky, and camping around in the vicinity of the house until the time appointed for the meeting. The following account of the meeting was written by one present, and published in the *Boston Commonwealth* of August 28, 1854.* The letter is dated Kansas Territory, Monday August 14, 1854, and is as follows:

> According to previous notice, the Actual Settlers' Association of Kansas Territory met at the house of Mr. Miller, at Millersburg, in said Territory, August 12, 1854. The meeting was called to order by John A. Wakefield, Esq., President of the Association, who also stated the object of the meeting to be a mutual conference of the actual settlers of Kansas Territory. Some confusion here ensued, as a majority of those present were from Missouri—not actual settlers in the Territory, but claimed a right to vote as members of another association, and as intended settlers of this Territory, having staked out claims.
>
> Mr. Dunham, of Missouri, made a long speech in favor (as he said) of the right of Missourians to make laws for the government of Kansas, on the ground that it was their intention to settle here at some future time. Mr. William Lyon, of this Territory, replied, and much sparring here ensued between different parties. Suspicious-looking bottles occupied a conspicuous position before the meeting. The contents were freely imbibed by the gentlemen from Missouri, seeming to produce on their side of the house a disposition to blow off a certain amount of bombast, with the innocent intention, no doubt, of frightening this meeting into the belief that Kansas was, and actually is, within the boundaries of the State of Missouri. Failing in this, they manifested a disposition to compromise the case, the bone of contention being a provision in the constitution or by-laws of the Actual Settlers' Association "that none but actual settlers should be allowed to vote at the meetings of the association."
>
> H. D. Woodworth, Esq., of *New Orleans*, came forward and asked the privilege "as a stranger and looker-on in Venice," to throw in the "calumet of peace." He proposed the appointment of a Committee of Conference from each Association, to retire and agree upon a plan of union. Mr. Cameron, of Kansas, here announced that the Wakaursa Association had appointed Messrs. Dunham, Lykins and Hayes, such a committee on the part of their association. The President appointed Dr. John Doy, Messrs. William Lyon and A. H. Mallory as a Committee for the Actual Settlers' Association, and the committee were directed to retire and report forthwith. On motion of Mr. S. N. Wood, the meeting took a recess of half an hour. At the expiration of that time, the associations were again called to order by the President, both associations appearing and acting together. The Conference Committee then came forward and made a report (in which a majority agreed) which was adopted as follows:
>
> WHEREAS, The laws of the United States confer upon citizens the privilege of settling and holding lands by pre-emption rights; and, whereas, the Kansas Valley, in part, is now open for the location of such claims; and, whereas, we, the people of this convention, have, and are about to select homes in this valley, and in order to protect the public good, and to secure equal justice to all, we solemnly agree and bind ourselves to be governed by the following ordinances:
>
> 1. We recognize the right of every citizen of the United States, of lawful age, or who may be the head of a family, to select, mark and claim, 200 acres of land, viz.: 160 acres of prairie, and forty acres of timber land, and who shall within sixty days after the treaty is ratified, proceed to erect thereon a cabin, or such other improvements as he may deem best, and shall, within sixty days after the ratification of the treaties, enter thereon as a resident.
>
> 2. A claim thus marked and registered, shall be good sixty days from the ratification of the treaty, at which time the claimant, if the head of a family, shall move upon and make his home on either the prairie or timber claim, which shall make them both good, and shall be regarded so by the settlers. Single persons or females making claims shall be entitled to hold them by becoming residents of the Territory, whether upon their claims or otherwise. Any person making a claim as above shall be entitled to a day additional for every five miles they have to travel to reach their families.
>
> 3. No person shall hold more than one claim, directly or indirectly.
>
> 4. No one shall be allowed to enter upon any previously made or marked claim.
>
> 5. All persons failing to commence improving or entering thereupon within the time specified, shall forfeit the same, and it shall be lawful for any other citizen to enter thereon.
>
> 6. Each claimant shall, at all reasonable times, hold himself in readiness to point out the extent of his claim to any person who may wish to ascertain the fact.
>
> 7. It shall be the duty of the register to put every applicant upon proof, oath, or affirmation, that the claim offered for registry is free from the claim of any other person.
>
> 8. Every application for registry shall be made in the following form, viz.: "I apply for certificate of registry for claim selected and marked, on this —— day of ——, 1854, lying and being in ——, containing 160 acres of prairie and forty acres of timber land, and declare upon honor that said claim was selected and marked on the —— of ——, and that I am claiming but the one in my own right, and that it was not claimed or selected by any other person." To be signed by the applicant. Any person failing to make this certificate shall not be entitled to register.
>
> 9. We agree, upon the survey of the Territory, to mutually deed and re-deed to each other, so as to leave as near as possible as claimed.
>
> 10. The officers of this association shall be, one Chief Justice, one Register, one Marshal and one Treasurer.
>
> 11. The duty of the Chief Justice shall be to try and decide all disputes between settlers in reference to claims or otherwise, and to try all criminals or persons guilty of the violation of the laws of the Territory. The said Chief Justice shall always take justice between man and man as his guide; and upon the demand of either party shall summon a jury of six persons to try all disputes or violations of law, the jury to be selected as follows, viz.: The Chief Justice to write down the names of eighteen persons, and each party to mark alternately until six names only are left, the defendant marking first. The Chief Justice shall also act as President of all meetings of the association, and in his absence a President pro tem. shall be appointed.
>
> 12. The duty of the Register shall be to register all claims and other necessary matter, act as Secretary of all meetings of the association, and to act as Chief Justice in his absence, or where he may be a party interested.
>
> 13. The Marshal shall execute all decisions of the Chief Justice or Juries, and shall see that the laws of the association are executed, and shall have power, if necessary, to call upon all members of this association to assist in executing the same.
>
> 14. The limits of this association shall be the waters of the Wakarusa and Kansas Rivers, and the Territory between the same, from the mouth of the Wakarusa up to the Shawnee purchase.
>
> 15. It shall be the duty of the Marshal, on the complaint of any citizen, by himself or Deputy, to summons and bring before the Chief Justice the parties for trial.
>
> 16. The officers of this association shall receive a suitable compensation for their services, which sum shall be decided by the association.
>
> 17. A Treasurer shall be appointed by the association, who shall give approved security for the faithful disbursement of all moneys that shall be received into the treasury.
>
> 18. The Treasurer shall be authorized to pay all drafts for the expenses of the association when presented to him, signed by the President and Secretary.
>
> 19. The officers shall be elected by the association, and, by a majority vote of the same, removed.
>
> 20. Officers of the association shall be residents of Kansas Territory.
>
> 21. The *Osen River, Wakarusa*, and all other associations are dissolved from this date.
>
> Dr. John Doy and Mr. William Lyon also made a minority report, in favor of an additional article, confining voting to actual settlers. A motion was made and carried, that both reports be received, and the committee discharged. Mr. Wood then remarked that he was in favor of harmony and wanted to be on both sides, and moved the adoption of both reports, which motion was unanimously carried, and the reports adopted.
>
> On motion of Mr. Dunham, the association then assumed the name of "The Mutual Settlers' Association of Kansas Territory." The association then proceeded to the election of permanent officers, with this result: Chief Justice, John A. Wakefield; Register, J. W. Hayes; Marshal, William H. R. Lykins; Treasurer, William Lyon.
>
> On motion of Dr. Doy, the money in the treasury of the Actual Settlers' Association, was ordered to be paid to S. N. Wood for his services as Register.
>
> On motion of H. Cameron, Esq., the association adjourned *sine die*.

The result of this meeting, as is seen, was a fusion of the two conflicting elements for purposes of mutual benefit. It broke up with the best possible feeling on both sides, each party asserting and half believing that they had gained a glorious victory, and yet, not quite sure but they might have been outwitted after all. That the Missourians were somewhat alarmed at the situation is evident from the fact that a meeting was called at Westport the following Saturday night (August 19), which was addressed by the same gentlemen who were the leaders at Millersburg (Messrs. Dunham and Woodworth). The object of this meeting was stated to be: "To protect this frontier from the threatened invasion of the 'pioneers' that have arrived and are still arriving through the agency of this Emigrant Aid Association, organized by the Abolition fanatics," etc. Messrs. Dunham and Woodworth both made speeches urging upon the citizens of Missouri the necessity of immediate action for the protection of their homes and property, and picturing in vivid colors the dangers that threatened their beloved "institution." Mr. Woodworth "trusted that the citizens of Missouri, true to their early zeal for the institutions they had inherited, and the love and sanctity of their homes, would not supinely rest as they saw these institutions threatened, and their homes endangered by a society of members so brazen as to seek to shield their iniquity by a 'higher law' than overshadows the endearments of that enchanting word, Home." His flowery speech had the desired effect, as through the remarks at this meeting, a "sentiment was awakened" in Westport, and "the people aroused to a sense of their danger."

INCIDENTS OF PIONEER LIFE.

The first Eastern correspondent was S. N. Wood, who wrote to the *National Era* from Independence, Mo., June 20, 1854: "A dozen Free-soil families have commenced a settlement on Kansas River, and a meeting of those friendly to making Kansas a Free State is called for July 8." On the 27th of June, he writes: "We arrived here about a week ago for the purpose of settling in Kansas, and contributing our mite to prevent slavery cursing the fairest part of creation. We have made one short trip into the Indian country, and satisfied ourselves that a man can get there almost just such a farm as he pleases." In July, he says: "Emigrants are arriving in scores, tents are stretched all over the prairies, cabins are going up in all directions. Labor is plenty. A man, though poor, if he can and will work, can do well here. A man with only a team is independent. But to those who have no means, who can't, or won't work, Kansas is no place for you."

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* W. H. T. Wakefield writes concerning this letter: "I was one of the secretaries and still have the original manuscripts. There are many errors in above, but none of great importance. The meeting held at Miller's Spring, one mile from Lawrence, was on August 26, 1854; the first and only one held except a small preliminary meeting, one week previous, at which nothing was done but to call this meeting." Mr. Wakefield is a son of Judge Wakefield, and a witness entitled to full credence; yet his recollection renders the above account anachronistic. The letter appeared in the *Boston Commonwealth* August 28, and was dated, Kansas Territory, August 14.—ED.

When Capt. Harvey's men were taken prisoners after the battle of Hickory Point, September 13, 1856, they were indicted for various crimes and imprisoned at Lecompton. Capt. A. Cutler, of Lawrence, was made principal in the indictment for manslaughter, and eighty-eight from Lawrence were indicted for being present at Hickory Point, and under arms, on Sunday, the 13th of January. Among Harvey's men indicted for *murder in the first degree*, was Thomas W. Porterfield, formerly of Preble County, Ohio. He was charged as principal—others being accessory. Mr. Porterfield had once been a soldier under Gen. Jackson. In the spring of 1856, he left his home in Ohio, on hearing of outrages committed in the family of his daughter in Kansas, and. shouldering his musket, *came on foot* to the Territory, at the age of seventy-two years, to take his part in the struggle. At the time the trouble occurred at Lecompton, which resulted in the death of Sherrard, the old gentleman was present, and the bystanders had much difficulty in restraining his indignation within the bounds of prudence. when Sherrard fired the first shot at Shepherd.

In January, 1859, Dr. John Doy, his son Charles, and Mr. Clough, all of Lawrence, started from that city to conduct thirteen negroes by way of the Underground Railroad, through Nebraska and Iowa to Canada. These fugitives had fled from slavery in Missouri, and taken refuge in Lawrence. The party was intercepted on the north bank of the Kaw, a few miles from Lawrence, and fifty miles from the eastern boundary of the Territory, by a party of Missourians and Pro-slavery Kansans, and taken across the Missouri to St. Joseph, where, after a pretended examination before a Justice of the Peace, in default of $5,000 bail, Doy and his son were committed to prison in the Platte County Jail on a charge of stealing negroes from Missouri—a crime punishable with death, according to the statutes of that State. On Doy's first trial, the jury failed to agree; on the second trial, which took place at St. Joseph, June, 1859, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Doy and his son were sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. Gov. Shannon and Gen. A. C. Davis, of Kansas Territory, and Judge Spratt, of Platte County, Mo., had been employed as prisoners' counsel, and, in accordance with a motion made by the defense, judgment in the case was arrested sixty days, and the prisoners were remanded to the St. Joseph jail, from whence Charles Doy effected his escape. Doy's friends in Lawrence saw that the time had now arrived for them to attempt his rescue—before he should be removed from the jail at St. Joseph. A party for that purpose was accordingly formed, led by Maj. James B. Abbott, now of De Soto, Johnson Co., Kan., and consisting, besides himself, of Silas Soule, Joshua A. Pike, S. J. Willis, Joseph Gardner, John E. Steward, Thomas Simmons, Charles Doy, Lenox and George W. Hays. The party organized at Lawrence, and then dispersed to meet and arrange their plan of operations at Elwood, opposite St. Joseph. The party crossed the Missouri during the night of Saturday, July 23, a little below the St. Joseph ferry, and after remaining some little time in the city, under assumed characters, familiarizing themselves with the streets and localities, and establishing communication with the prisoner, they finally made their way to the jail on a dark night, and in the midst of a driving storm, and on pretence of securing a horse thief whom they had caught, and who could not well be examined before morning, induced the jailer to give them access to the interior of the building. As soon as they had accomplished this purpose, they made their way to the cell of Dr. Doy, and prevailed upon the jailer, by the unanswerable argument of a loaded revolver at his heart, to offer no resistance to the consummation of their design. The prisoner was released, and the party proceeded unmolested to the street, and by mingling with the crowds just leaving the theaters, and aided by the alarm and confusion occasioned by a fire alarm, succeeded in gaining the opposite shore in safety, where they were met by friends and conducted to Lawrence.

During the second week of February, 1859, a very exciting scene occurred in Lawrence. A general amnesty act had just been passed by the Legislature, and approved by Gov. Medary, exempting from prosecution all criminal offenses heretofore committed in the southeastern counties of Kansas, and dismissing all criminal actions already commenced. Prior to the passage of this act, the jurisdiction of the District Court of Douglas County had been extended over the counties of Linn, Bourbon and Lykins for criminal purposes, and when the amnesty act took effect, the grand jury then in session at Lawrence had issued a large number of subpœnas to the citizens of those counties, with orders to appear at court to give testimony in certain cases; while the Marshals of the respective counties were instructed to bring all the criminals held or arrested to Lawrence, for trial before the Grand Jury.

In accordance with orders, Deputy Marshal Campbell, of Bourbon County, started for Lawrence with sixteen prisoners and thirty-two witnesses. When he arrived at the Wakarusa he was met by a messenger from Lawrence informing him of the passage of the amnesty act, and with a copy of the same for him to read, but giving him no specific instructions in regard to the prisoners in his charge. The Marshal accordingly halted his posse and rode on to Lawrence to consult his superior, Marshal Colby, but, finding he had left town, he visited Gov. Medary, and, in accordance with his advice, returned to the Wakarusa, ordered the chains from his prisoners, and dismissed his posse and witnesses. Some of the prisoners refused to be thus treated; they had worn the chains so far, and they chose to be taken into Lawrence with them on, and create as much sympathy as was possible. In the meantime, the element in Lawrence that always delighted in a sensation and an excitement, had been busy at work, and before the Marshal reached the city, the "boys" were fully convinced that a "posse of Missourians" under the command of the notorious C. H. Hamilton, of Marais des Cygnes notoriety, was bringing to Lawrence a party of Free-state prisoners in chains. The inflammable portion of the populace was soon at fever heat, and, as the rumor spread, crowds gathered on the streets, boiling and almost hissing with indignation. The innocent posse of the Deputy Marshal, headed by Capt. John Hamilton, of Bourbon County, a stanch Free-state man, had decided that they would go on to Lawrence as they were so near, and, not having any convenient place to store their arms on the Wakarusa, rode up Massachusetts street in a body, well armed and well mounted. The cry of "*Hamilton*, the murderer of Choteau's Trading Post," was raised, and the excited throng rushed pell-mell through the streets, down Massachusetts to Pinkney, down Pinkney to New Hampshire, and along New Hampshire to the outskirts of the town. Several shots were fired, but no one hurt. The citizens disarmed the posse, and the parties returned to town, where, the mistake being made evident, the citizens, including "the boys," quieted down and listened to speeches from Gov. Medary and Jim Lane. All of the posse except two were Free-state men, but they were generally opposed to the jayhawking movements in Southern Kansas.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIAL ROSTER.

The county seat, by the first act organizing the county, was designated at Lecompton, which was in the minds of leading Kansas politicians of that time, destined to be the capital of the State. The town was incorporated by act of the Territorial Legislature of 1855, and with the growing ideas of the importance of the town, it was also incorporated as a city before the session closed. The corporators of the town were Aristides Rodrigues, Daniel Woodson, J. C. Thompson, C. Donaldson and William Thompson. Lecompton remained the county seat and the capital of the State so long as the people of Kansas had no voice in the making of the laws. So soon as they could be heard, the bogus town wilted with the bogus power that gave it birth. It may be unnecessary to say that the Lecompton of to-day has nothing in common with the Lecompton of twenty-eight years ago, except its name. In January, 1858, the Territorial Legislature passed an act, introduced by Mr. Owen, removing and locating the county seat of Douglas County at Lawrence, where it is now.

The first Territoral Legislature also established ferries at Douglas City, Paris Ellison being the owner and corporate proprietor, and one at Lecompton, the corporators being William K. Simmons, Wesley Garrett and others. Douglas was incorporated as a city, John W. Reid, George W. Clarke, Charles E. Kearney, Edward C. McCarty, Paris Ellison and M. W. McGee being the incorporators.

The town of Louisiana was also incorporated; the corporators were F. M. Coleman (who shot Dow), Daniel Jones, Horatio Owens, Richard Young and others. The corporation was authorized to purchase and hold any quantity of land where the town of Salem now is, not to exceed 480 acres. Louisiana was about two miles northwest of Baldwin City; and was the scene of the murder of Dow, by Coleman, the head corporator and prospective Mayor of the city of Louisiana, one of the numerous paper cities, which never existed except in the minds of their projectors and in the charter granted.

Quantrell's raid into Lawrence, August 21, 1863, resulted in the burning of the county buildings, the destruction of the records of the county, and the murder of the County Clerk, George W. Bell, consequently it is impossible to present an authoritative corporative history of the county prior to the date of the raid. The following is believed to be essentially complete and correct. It has involved much labor, and patience and expense, to make even the imperfect compilation presented. It is, however, as full and correct as was ever compiled under like discouraging circumstances, and is certainly a valuable basis on which the memories of old settlers can build a more perfect structure.

The first Commissioner's Court of Douglas County was held at Lecompton, September 24, 1855, it having been convened in accordance with the proclamation of Sheriff Samuel J. Jones, who had been appointed by the Territorial Legislature, at its adjourned session at the Shawnee Manual Labor School in Johnson County. The Commissioners were Dr. John N. O. P. Wood, Chairman and *ex officio* Probate Judge; John M. Banks, and George W. Johnston. Judge Wood administered the oath of office to his Associate, Judge Banks, September 15, and to Judge Johnston, October 15, and on the 24th of September, Judge Wood appointed James Christian Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners. The record of these appointments and the oath of office sworn to by these officers, which among other things recognized an allegiance to the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, was made by the County Clerk, January 26, 1856. The municipal townships of the county were named Lecompton, Lawrence, Franklin, Washington and Louisiana, in the beginning. January 27, 1856, the townships were reconstructed, and were established with Lecompton in the northwest with the city of Lecompton as its voting place; Calhoun in the northeast, with Lawrence as a voting place; Washington in the southeast with Palmyra as a voting place; Wakarusa in the southwest, with Bloomington as a voting place.

By a map published July 4, 1857, it appears that the incorporated villages in the townships were as follows:

In Lecompton were Lecompton, Douglas, Benicia and Marshall.
Washington had the villages of Bloomington, Willow Springs and Washington.
Wakarusa took in Lawrence, Franklin and Sebastian.
Calhoun had within its borders, Pacific City, Louisiana, Palmyra and Prairie City.

The reader will look in vain on the map of to-day for Douglas, Benicia, Marshall, Sebastian, Pacific City or Louisiana. They went out of existence quite early. Lawrence is the only town then incorporated which has grown to be a leading city of the State. The others, such as retain the names of their early christening, are quiet and small hamlets, in accordance with their surroundings more than with the boundless hopes of their projectors. Eastern Kansas was dotted all over with paper cities in 1855. The above are only those of Douglas County.

August 18, 1856, Willow Springs Township was formed; August 27, 1858, the townships were Lecompton, Lawrence, Eudora, Palmyra—changed from Calhoun—Willow Springs, Marion and Clinton. In 1859, Kanwaka Township was formed; the City of Lawrence then had three wards, and the town of North Lawrence was formed in 1865, from territory taken out of Sarcoxie Township in Jefferson County. The Legislature of 1867 provided for the formation of Grant Township out of Sarcoxie Township, and making the same a part of Douglas County. In 1870, North Lawrence became a part of Lawrence, and the city proper contained wards one, two, three and four; North Lawrence, wards five and six. As a showing of the growth of Lawrence and Douglas County, in the matter of population, from 1860 to 1882, and the vote cast in 1863, 1876 and 1880, the following is given:

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1882.	VOTE OF 1863.	1876.	1880.
Clinton	655	1,030	1,005	1,020	65	179	238
Eudora	599	1,901	2,031	2,010	95	333	478
Grant	....	583	576	574	....	107	121
Kanwaka	673	913	919	743	73	160	215
Lawrence	1,645	8,320	8,511	10,398	206	1,538	1,786
Lecompton	917	971	1,004	1,007	57	168	242
Marion	416	879	1,417	1,295	23	184	294
Palmyra	1,516	2,431	2,478	2,509	102	424	596
Wakarusa	1,285	2,401	2,391	1,858	167	439	543
Willow Springs	931	1,163	1,374	1,293	33	208	253
Total	8,637	20,592	21,706	22,707	912	3,740	4,766

County Clerks.—James Christian was succeeded in the office of County Clerk by Robert C. Bishop, April 21, 1856. Salmon S. Prouty was appointed County Clerk October 24, 1857. The last meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held at Lecompton, December 7, 1857; the first one at Lawrence was on the 21st of December. James C. Horton was Mr. Prouty's

Deputy, and at meetings of the Board, held at Lawrence, Mr. Horton officiated as the Clerk. The Board of Supervisors, consisting of the Chairmen of each township Board, held their first meeting April 26, 1858. S. W. Eldridge, was chosen Chairman, and Caleb S. Pratt, Clerk. Mr. Pratt was Clerk of the Commissioners' Court until his death, which occurred at Wilson's Creek August 10, 1861, where he was killed in action, having been mustered in as Second Lieutenant of Company D, of the First Regiment Kansas Infantry, June 3, 1861. At a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, held August 26, 1861, Turner Sampson, Chairman, H. Shanklin, Deputy County Clerk, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, The office of County Clerk of this county has been made vacant by the death of Caleb S. Pratt, who fell at the battle of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Mo., on the 10th day of August, while bravely defending the cause of our country, we deem it due to his memory, to record the high opinion this board have entertained of his honesty and ability, both as a public officer and private citizen, and we feel that by his death the community have lost an honored and worthy citizen, and the people of this county an able and faithful officer, who was well entitled to the public confidence so often bestowed upon him; and WHEREAS, In consequence of the death of Caleb S. Pratt,

"*Resolved*, That Henry Shanklin be appointed County Clerk, *pro tem*.

"*Resolved*, That John Pratt, former Deputy County Clerk of this county, be and hereby is appointed County Clerk, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Caleb S. Pratt, and that the Clerk be instructed to notify him of his appointment."

George W. Bell, elected November, 1861, was killed by the Quantrell band, who invaded Lawrence August 21, 1863, and burned the court house, and on the 22d of August, the following record was made on the Commissioners' journal:

"LAWRENCE, DOUGLAS COUNTY, Kan., August 22, 1863.

"In consequence of a raid upon the county seat of the county, by a band of rebels, on Friday morning, August 21, during which the County Clerk was killed, the county house, with most of the county records, destroyed, a special meeting of the County Commissioners was assembled at the office of E. D. Ladd, Esq. F. Gleeson and Charles Dickson were present at the meeting. It was ordered that Samuel C. Smith be appointed County Clerk, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of George W. Bell."

The following is a copy of the notice to Mr. Smith of his appointment:

"LAWRENCE, Kan., August 22, 1863.

"SAMUEL C. SMITH:

"*Sir*—You are this day appointed County Clerk to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George W. Bell.

F. GLEASON,
CHARLES DICKSON, } *Commissioners*."

Paul R. Brooks was the successor of Mr. Smith, and was succeeded by Thomas B. Smith, January 12, 1874. On the 1st of May, 1876, Mr. Smith resigned the position, and B. F. Diggs was appointed his successor. He was elected in November, 1876, for the remainder of the term, and for a full term in November, 1877. Nelson O. Stevens was elected in 1879, and re-elected in 1881.

County Commissioners.—John Spicer succeeded George W. Johnston, as County Commissioner, October 16, 1856; James M. Touton, succeeded John M. Banks, December 15, 1856. In October, 1857, Josiah Miller, as Probate Judge, was Chairman of the County Board, and Mr. Touton and Henry Barricklow, were the other members of the Board. Marshall F. Davis succeeded Mr. Touton November 14, 1857. The County Board of Supervisors, April 26, 1858, consisted of Shailer W. Eldredge, Chairman; Oliver Barber, John T. Stark, J. W. Umbarger. August 20, H. L. Enos was one of the Supervisors. October 18, 1858, the Board consisted of George Ford, Lawrence, Chairman; Oliver Barber, Clinton; Levi Woodard, Eudora; Silas O. Hemenway, Lecompton; John F. Stark, Palmyra; E. L. Scudder, Willow Springs. In April, 1859, George W. Umbarger, of Clinton Township, was Chairman of the Board (he was succeeded by John A. Beam); the other members were Zeno Rogers, Eudora; George Ford, Lawrence; F. F. Bruner, Lecompton; Daniel G. Brown, Marion; Simeon Cole, Palmyra; Samuel Hindman, Willow Springs. In March, 1860, Wakarusa Township was formed out of Lawrence Township, embracing all of it excepting the City of Lawrence. There was a return to County Commissioners in April, 1860, and they consisted of P. H. Berkaw, Chairman, Turner Sampson and Levi Woodard. In January, 1871, the new Board consisted of Turner Sampson, Chairman, Fortunatus Gleason and William B. Hayden. November 8, 1861, W. H. Duncan was appointed to succeed Mr. Sampson, who resigned. In January, 1862, the Board consisted of Mr. Gleason, Chairman, John E. Cambell and Charles Dickson. In January, 1864, there was the same Board, and Farrington Barricklow succeeded Mr. Dickson July 5. In January, 1866, the Board consisted of Messrs. Gleason, Cambell and William M. Neal. Mr. Cambell resigned September 3, 1866, and C. M. Sears was appointed. March 11, 1867, Grant Township embraced the territory north of the river except North Lawrence, and its first township election was held on the fourth Monday of March, 1867. The Commissioners, in January, 1868, were George Cutler, Chairman, G. W. E. Griffiths and Aaron E. Platts. In January, 1870, the Board consisted of Joel Grover, Chairman, Joseph L. Jones and Newton Hinshaw. In 1872, it was composed of O. Darling, Chairman, Mr. Grover and W. B. Disbrow. In 1874, John Deskins, Chairman, Samuel L. Clark and S. T. Zimmerman constituted the Board.

Commissioner Districts.—The county is divided into Commissioner Districts, as follows: First District—Grant Township and City of Lawrence; Second—Eudora, Palmyra and Wakarusa; Third—Lecompton, Kanwaka, Clinton, Marion and Willow Springs. In 1875, Theodore Poehler was elected in the First District; Samuel L. Clark, in the Second; John Deskins, in the Third. Mr. Poehler was Chairman of this Board. He resigned, and Turner Sampson succeeded him. George W. Cady was elected from the First District in 1876, and John Walton, on December 26, was appointed to succeed Samuel L. Clark, resigned. In January, 1877, John Deskines was elected Chairman. John C. Walton succeeded George W. Cady in January, 1878, and entered upon a second term in January, 1881, being Chairman of the Board. John Walton was elected in the years of 1879 and 1882. P. A. Dolbee was elected to succeed John Deskines in November, 1880.

County Treasurers.—Hugh Cameron was appointed Treasurer September 24, 1855; Westley Garrett, on the 19th of November, 1855; William Yates, August 14, 1858; Robert G. Elliott succeeded him, and in January, 1864, James Blood became the successor of Robert G. Elliott; four years later, M. S. Beach succeeded Mr. Blood. Theodore Poehler took possession of the office in January, 1872, as successor to Mr. Beach, having been elected in November, 1873. Mr. Poehler resigned April 16, 1874, and James E. Watson was appointed. Mr. Watson was elected in November of the years 1874, 1875 and 1877. At his last election he received 2,048 votes; James C. Horton, 839 votes. A contest was commenced by Mr. Horton November 14, 1877, in the office of Probate Court, and Judge Norton selected as Associate Judges Owen A. Bassett and Newton Hinshaw. The counsel for Mr. Horton was Samuel A. Riggs, Osbun Shannon and N. Hoysradt; for Treasurer Watson, Solon O. Thacher and George J. Barker. The trial terminated January 29, 1878, the decision being in favor of Treasurer Watson. Mr. Horton claimed the election on the ground that Treasurer Watson had held the office continuously for more than two consecutive terms, hence was ineligible, and therefore all the votes received by him were for naught. May 29, 1878, Mr. Watson resigned his office, and on his suggestion Robert Young was employed to examine the affairs of the County Treasury, and on October 3, 1878, William Roe, Theodore Poehler and John E. McCoy, were appointed as Trustees, to receive the property of Mr. Watson. Robert Morrow was appointed as the successor of Mr. Watson, and he entered upon the duties of the office June 4, 1878. Oliver Barber was elected to the office in November, 1878, to fill out the vacancy, and for a full term in November, 1879. Paul R. Brooks succeeded him in the office in October, 1882.

Registers of Deeds.—Salmon S. Prouty was Recorder while County Clerk, and he was succeeded in the office by James C. Horton. Mr. Horton went out of the office in January, 1864, succeeded by his brother, Stephen S. Horton. He was succeeded by D. B. Denison in January, 1872; D. W. Littell succeeded Mr. Denison in January, 1874; A. G. Honnold was the successor of Mr. Littell in January, 1880.

Sheriffs.—Samuel J. Jones, appointed by the Territorial Legislature of 1855, who is said to have retained the office of Postmaster at Westport, Mo., until February 1, 1856, resigned the office of Sheriff December 5, 1856. William F. Sherrard* followed him in the office; Harrison Butcher, in July, 1857; William P. Fain, in August, 1857; Samuel Walker, in October 1857; Henry Brown was Sheriff in January, 1862. Stephen Ogden was Sheriff from January, 1864, to January, 1868; Samuel Walker, from January, 1868, to January, 1872; Samuel H. Carmean, from January, 1872, to January, 1876; H. S. Clarke, from January, 1876, to January, 1880, since which time H. B. Asher has been the occupant of the office, his term expiring in January, 1884.

Coroners.—Peter Crockett was appointed Coroner September 24, 1855; he was succeeded by Samuel Kramer, January 27, 1856. Wesley Garrett succeeded Kramer; Samuel B. Ford succeeded Garrett April 6, 1857. Thaddeus Prentice had the office from January, 1864, to January, 1866. A. W. Cheneweth held the office the following term; he was succeeded by Marcus Summerfield; A. G. Abdella succeeded, followed by V. G. Miller. R. Morris is the present Coroner, having gone into the office in January, 1878.

Probate Judges.—John N. O. P. Wood and Josiah Miller held the office during the Territorial period, Judge Miller lapping over into the early State time; James M. Hendry held the office from July, 1862, to January, 1874; and again from January, 1879, to January, 1881; John Quincy Adams Norton, from January, 1875, to January, 1879. A. H. Foote went into the office on his second term in January, 1883.

Clerks of the District Court.—Henry Shanklin, Wilson Shannon, Jr., and Samuel A. Stonebraker, held this position prior to January, 1867; Barney D. Palmer was elected in November, 1866, and held the office continuously until his death which occurred while he was a candidate for the ninth time, in 1880. Marcus Summerfield succeeded him and is in possession of the office in 1883.

County Attorneys.—A. C. W. Safford, Harvey Lowman and Louis Carpenter held this office before the office of District Attorney was created. Samuel A. Riggs held this position. D. T. Mitchell held the office from January, 1865, to January, 1867; Eugene L. Akin from January, 1867, to January, 1871; John Hutchings, George J. Barker and William W. Nevison, from January, 1871, to January, 1877. Salmon M. Allen held the office in 1877 and 1878; Joseph W. Green in 1879 and in 1880; Albert Knittle in 1881 and in 1882; George J. Barker's term commenced in January, 1883.

County Superintendents of Public Instruction.—Samuel W. Greer, Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a report made January 4, 1860, of the educational status of sixteen counties in the Territory, puts Douglas County then as it now remains in the forefront of the educational interests of the State. This report shows thirty-six organized school districts; 1,805 persons of school age; schools taught in 33 districts, aggregating 92 months; $860.33, raised to build school houses in the county for the year 1859. Douglas County Superintendents of Public Instruction since Kansas became a State, have been B. R. Cunningham, Warner Craig, Rev. John S. Brown, J. W. Horner, Rev. William A. Starrett, Henry C. Speer, Shepherd M. Gaston, D. Shuck, Frank F. Dinsmoor, Miss Sarah A. Brown and J. C. Banta. In January, 1883, Mr. Banta's term of office commenced. Rev. Mr. Brown and Miss Brown are father and daughter. In the State election of 1880, Miss Brown and Prof. Speer were opposing candidates for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Speer was re-elected to the positon in November, 1882.

County Surveyors.—In the territorial period, T. Connolly, Joseph P. Robinson, Daniel G. Peabody and David Hubbard held the office of Surveyor. Holland Wheeler, T. C. Darling, Thomas J. Sternbergh and Alva H. Pearson, have been the County Surveyors for the past twenty years.

County Assessors.—O. H. Browne was appointed Assessor September 24, 1855; Edward Chapman, February 19, 1856; William F. Fain, December 15, 1856; Daniel G. Peabody was appointed April 2, 1860, and was allowed three Deputy Assessors. After the Quantrell raid of August, 1863, F. Gleason and Charles Dickson, County Commissioners, met on the day following and ordered a re-assessment of the townships of Wakarusa, Palmyra, Willow Springs, Marion and Kanwaka, returns of the same to be made by the 30th of September. John Pieratt was on the last of the line of County Assessors.

Territorial and State Representation.—Douglas County for a long time was the political center of Kansas. Its representation has been large in the Constitutional Conventions and Legislatures of the Territory and State. In the Territorial Legislature of 1855, John M. Banks, A. B. Wade and James Whitlock were its Representatives; Edward Chapman was its Councilman. In the Topeka Constitutional Convention, its delegates were: H. Burson; A. Curtiss, James S. Emery, Joel K. Goodin, Morris Hunt, Richard Knight, James H. Lane, Samuel Mewhinney, Charles Robinson, George W. Smith, J. M. Turner and John A. Wakefield. In the Legislature of 1857, Joseph C. Anderson, O. H. Browne, Harrison Butcher, James Garvin and J. C. Thompson were the Representatives. In the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, its Delegates were L. S. Bolling, Harrison Butcher, John Calhoun, A. W. Jones, W. T. Spicely, O. C. Stewart, John M. Wallace and William S. Wells. In the Territorial Legislature of 1858, in the Council, Lyman Allen, Carmi W. Babcock and Edwin S. Nash represented Douglas and Johnson Counties; Hiram Appleman, Oliver Barber, George W. Deitzler, John Lockhart, Gideon Seymour, John Speer, Andrew T. Still and George W. Linn were the Representatives.

Leavenworth Constitutional Convention.—Douglas and Johnson Counties were represented in this Convention by James D. Allen, Charles H. Branscomb, John L. Brown, Martin F. Conway, James S. Emery, Charles Mayo, W. R. Monteith, D. Pickering, E. S. Scudder, J. M. Shepherd, A. Soule, T. Dwight Thacher and Samuel N. Wood. The members of the House in the Legislature of 1859, were C. H. Branscomb, H. J. Canniff, A. Curtis, J. B. Hovey, John Lockhart, Robert Morrow, P. H. Townsend and Levi Woodard.

Wyandotte Constitutional Convention.—Douglas County was represented in this Convention by James Blood, N. C. Blood, William Hutchinson, Edwin Stokes, Solon O. Thacher, P. H. Townsend and L. R. Williams.

Territorial Legislature of 1860.—Paul R. Brooks, Erastus Heath and William A. Rankin were members of the House; Peter P. Elder, of Franklin County, was the Councilman from the district composed of the counties of Anderson, Douglas and Franklin. In the Legislature of 1861, John P. Cowles, George W. Deitzler and Alois Thoman were in the House from Douglas.

State Legislature of 1861.—In the first State Legislature, the Senators from Douglas were Josiah Miller and Robert Morrow; the Representatives were James B. Abbott, D. M. Alexander, Oliver Barber, W. D. Blackford, W. R. Davis, Edward D. Thompson and Levi Woodard.

Legislature of 1862.—Robert S. Stevens succeeded to the vacancy in the Senate, vice Josiah Miller; the members of the House from Douglas were Sidney Clarke, B. W. Hartley, J. L. Jones, D. T. Mitchell, Chauncey L. Steel, Alois Thoman and R. S. Williams. This Legislature made the first State Legislative apportionment, and Douglas County was the ninth Senatorial District with two Senators, and its Representative districts were numbered 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40.

Since 1862, the number of its Senatorial District and its Senators have been as follows:

1863 and 1864.—Ninth District.—Wilbur F. Woodworth, S. M. Thorp. Robert G. Elliott succeeded Senator Thorp in 1864, he having been killed at the Quantrell massacre.

1865 and 1866.—Oliver Barber John Speer. In 1866, Eugene L. Atan filled the office of John Speer, who resigned the position.

1867 and 1868.—Lewis F. Green, Samuel A. Riggs. In 1868, Oscar E. Learnard succeeded Senator Riggs, who filled the position of United States District Attorney.

1869 and 1870.—Oscar E. Learnard, Levi Woodard.

1871 and 1872.—Nineteenth District. J. C. Vincent, L. J. Worden.

1873 and 1874.—M. A. O'Neil, Samuel Walker. In 1874, Henry Bronson succeeded Senator Walker, resigned. J. C. Vincent was elected April 7, 1874, to fill vacancy.

1875 and 1876.—James C. Horton, Charles Robinson.

1877–1880.—Charles Robinson, Henry M. Green.

1881–1884.—Solon O. Thacher, Albert R. Green.

At the election in 1884, Douglas County will be in the Fifteenth Senatorial District, and will elect one Senator.

Its Representatives and Representative Districts have been as follows:

YEARS.	DISTRICT NO. 52.	DISTRICT NO. 53.	DISTRICT NO. 54.	DISTRICT NO. 55.
1872........	Charles Robinson..	Dudley C. Haskell.	James H. Kelly.....	Elijah Sells............
1873........	James S. Crew......	Isaac S. Kalloch.....	A. K. Lowe..........	Newton Henshaw..
1874........	James C. Horton...	John C. Watts.......	L. H. Edson..........	William Roe.........
1875........	T. Dwight Thacher	Dudley C. Haskell.	T. E. Tabor..........	L. H. Tuttle..........
1876........	W. G. Melville.......	Dudley C. Haskell.	S. A. Halderman...	James Charles.......

YEARS.	DISTRICT NO. 23.	DISTRICT NO. 24.	DISTRICT NO. 25.	DISTRICT NO. 26.
1877–1878..	William Roe.........	Alexander Love....	E. A. Smith..........	Moses Millan.........
1879–1880..	Oscar G. Richards..	Sidney Clarke.......	Samuel A. Riggs...	Moses Millan.........
1881–1882..	J. G. Schnebly......	Edward Russell....	William Nicholson	Robert A. Steele....

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*Sherrard never qualified nor received his commission. Pending the making out of his commission by Gov. Geary, he was shot in an affray in Lecompton.

YEARS.	DISTRICT NO. 35.	DISTRICT NO. 36.	DISTRICT NO. 37.	DISTRICT NO. 38.	DISTRICT NO. 39.	DISTRICT NO. 40.
1863	George Ford	James S. Emery	John W. Vaughn	C. S. Steele	D. T. Mitchell	W. Foster
1864	T. J. Sternberg	James S. Emery	Clarkson Reynolds	A. Thoman	J. A. Wakefield	William Draper
1865	F. B. Swift	J. R. Kennedy	Warner Craig	E. S. Scudder	W. Morrow	William Draper
1866	John K. Rankin	George W. Smith	Warner Craig	Levi Woodard	J. H. Bonebrake	James H. Kelley
1867	Josiah Miller	T. H. Kennedy	Joel K. Goodin	Samuel Hindman	T. H. Clark	William Draper
1868	George W. Smith	Joel Grover	Joel K. Goodin	C. M. Sears	George W. Zinn	Horace Tucker
1869	James Blood	Joel Grover	Amos Walton	A. Brundage	J. L. Jones	Lawrence D. Bailey
1870	William H. Sells	George W. Benson	Elijah Sells	A. J. Jennings	W. A. Peckham	William B. Disbrow
1871	W. G. Melville	George W. Benson	Elijah Sells	C. W. Ingle	W. A. Peckham	H. C. Fisher

GUBERNATORIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL VOTE OF THE COUNTY.

GOVERNOR.

1859	Robinson, Rep. 1,018	Medary, Dem. 334	
1862	Carney, Rep. 879	Wagstaff, Union 627	
1864	Crawford, Rep. 959	Thacher, Union 595	
1866	Crawford, Rep. 1,729	McDowell, Union 459	
1868	Harvey, Rep. 2,398	Glick, Dem. 631	
1870	Harvey, Rep. 2,705	Sharp, Dem. 733	
1872	Osborn, Rep. 3,024	Walker, Dem. 1,361	
1874	Osborn, Rep. 1,441	Cusey, Ind 1,618	Marshall, Temp. 169
1876	Anthony, Rep. 1,947	Martin, Dem. 1,171	Hudson, Nat. 560
'878	St. John, Rep. 1,907	Goodin, Dem. 1,075	Mitchell, Nat. 805
1880	St. John, Rep. 2,894	Ross, Dem. 1,669	Vrooman, Nat. 191
1882	St. John, Rep. 1,861	Glick, Dem. 1,455	Robinson, Nat. 322

CONGRESSMEN.

1859	Conway, Rep. 1,057	Halderman, Dem. 341	
1862	Hilder, Rep. 898	Parrott, Union 556	Mathias, Dem. 19
1864	Clarke, Rep. 977	Lee, Union 598	
1866	Clarke, Rep. 1,758	Blair, Dem. 429	
1868	Clarke, Rep. 2,191	Blair, Dem. 671	
1870	Lowe, Rep. 2,671	Foster, Dem. 749	
1872	Lowe, Rep. 3,077	Riggs, Union 1,543	
1874	Cobb, Rep. 1,596	Goodin, Ind 1,646	
1876	Haskell, Rep. 2,176	Goodin, Ind 1,518	Knox, Temp. 28
1878	Haskell, Rep. 1,937	Blair, Dem. 1,269	Elder, Nat. 571
1880	Haskell, Rep. 2,920	Green, Fusion 1,791	
1882	Haskell, Rep. 2,213	Acers, Dem. 1,283	Taylor, Nat. 228

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT OF 1881.

YEARS.	DISTRICT NO. 16.	DISTRICT NO. 17.	DISTRICT NO. 18.
1883-1884	John Q. A. Norton	J. G. Schnebly	John Speer

COUNTY BUILDINGS AND SOCIETIES.

County Jail.—The first building used for the confinement of county and city prisoners was a rough but substantial log structure 20x20 feet, located on the site of the old Methodist Church. The jail was built by the city in 1857, and answered its purpose until 1859-60, when the present building was completed.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, December 18, 1858, the plans and specifications of J. G. Haskell, for a county jail, were adopted. The jail, which was the first iron jail built in the State, was at that time considered the strongest structure of its kind in the West. It was completed in 1859, at an estimated cost of $18,000, by E. Jacobs & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. Although its accommodations were limited to forty prisoners, it has during times of "excitement," held over sixty. Three executions have taken place within its walls.

City Hall and Court House.—Prior to the erection of the City Hall in 1869, the city and county business was transacted at different places in the city. The building, which is a handsome two-story brick structure, was built by the city at a cost of $32,000. It is known as the "City Hall," but in it are located all the county offices, city offices, court room, council chamber, and is also used as the headquarters of the fire and police departments.

Western National Fair Association.—At the annual meeting of the Old Settlers' Association, held in Bismarck Grove in 1879, preliminary steps were taken toward organizing an association for the purpose of holding a series of annual fairs at that place.

A committee, consisting of J. S. Emery and G. Leis, was appointed to confer with the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the purpose of securing the Grove, and their co-operation in making improvements. A second committee was also appointed by the *Chamber of Commerce*, for the same purpose.

November 29, 1879, the society was incorporated under the name of the Western National Fair Association, with a capital stock of $15,000. The first Board of Directors consisted of the following named gentlemen: N. A. Adams, Riley County; J. F. Keeney, Trego County; William Martindale, Greenwood County; William Evalts, Douglas County; E. N. Morrill, Brown County; J. B. Anderson, Davis County; J. H. Rice, Miami County; G. A. Crawford, Bourbon County; I. C. Wasson, Franklin County; L. Savery, Lyon County; L. Wilson, Leavenworth County; George Leis, I. N. Van Hoesen, J. D. Bowersock, S. A. Riggs, Douglas County. First officers: J. F. Keeney, President; L. C. Wassen, Vice President; J. D. Bowersock, Treasurer; J. E. Riggs, Secretary.

The grounds, consisting of 333 acres—seventy-five acres of which are covered with natural groves—are situated one and one-half miles northeast of the city of Lawrence, on the line of the Union Pacific Railway. Upward of $100,000 have been spent in improvements by the company, during the past three years, in the erection of magnificent buildings. Machinery Hall, Agricultural Hall, Art Hall and the main building, stand as monuments to the genius of the architect. With a one-mile race course, two thousand cattle stalls, pure water and other advantages, the grounds controlled by this association are not surpassed by any in the great West.

Under the management of its present officers—C. Robinson, President; M. J. Payne, First Vice President; E. B. Purcell, Second Vice President; J. Barker, Third Vice President; J. H. House, Fourth Vice President; C. F. Morse, Fifth Vice President; E. A. Smith, Secretary; J. D. Bowersock, Treasurer—the association is one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the State.

Old Settlers' Association.—An informal meeting of the old settlers of Lawrence and vicinity was held at Lawrence September 15, 1870, the sixteenth anniversary of the founding of Lawrence. An organization was formed, and the following officers elected: Ex-Gov. Charles Robinson, President; J. A. Wakefield, Vice President; Joseph Savage, Secretary. Speeches were made by Senator S. E. Pomeroy, Gov. Robinson, Col. W. A. Phillips, Rev. C. Lovejoy, Col. D. R. Anthony, Maj. J. B. Abbott, James F. Legate and others.

At their seventh annual meeting September 15, 1854, was the date decided upon, as the founding of Lawrence.

LAWRENCE.

Early in July, 1854, Mr. Charles H. Branscomb, of Holyoke, Mass., and Mr. Charles Robinson visited Kansas as agents of the New England Emigrant Aid Society, to make an exploration of the country, and select a suitable location for a settlement, preliminary to the starting of the first party of emigrants. After examining various localities, the gentlemen selected the present site of the city of Lawrence, as well adapted to the purpose required, and on the 17th of the same month (July, 1854), the "Pioneer Party" of Eastern emigrants left Massachusetts for Kansas.

It was the original design to send forward at that time a large party who should arrive before the ratification of the Shawnee treaty, when the lands would be thrown open for settlement, but on account of the prevalence of cholera in the valley of the Missouri, this plan was abandoned, and a small number of men were sent ahead to secure claims and make preparations for the larger company which was to follow a little later.

The pioneer party, consisting of twenty-nine men, left Massachusetts Tuesday, July 17, 1854, arrived at St. Louis on the night of the following Friday. They were there met by Charles Robinson, who directed them to the site of the chosen city, assisted them in procuring transportation, and himself returned East for the second party, while they moved on toward the promised land. On Tuesday the 24th, they left at 4 P. M. on the steamer Polar Star, Capt. Blossom, for Kansas. They arrived at Kansas City Friday evening, and left the steamer Saturday morning July 28. The account of the journey of the party from thence to their destination is given in a letter written by B. R. Knapp, one of the party, and published in the Boston *News*. The letter is dated August 9, 1854. Mr. Knapp says:

> We prepared at once for starting; an ox team was purchased to transport the baggage, and on Saturday evening at 10 o'clock we started on foot for our destination across the prairie. We traveled as much as possible during the night as the weather was very hot in the middle of the day, the mercury nearly 120° or thereabouts. We saw occasionally a log house as we passed along, inhabited by farmers from whom we obtained milk, etc. On the evening of Sunday we encamped on the lands of the Shawnee Indians. This tribe of Indians are friendly, and are in possession of some of the finest lands in the country. * * * * * On Monday morning we started early, made good progress during the day, and in the evening arrived at the Wakarusa River, within ten miles of our place of destination; here we encamped and the next day reached our new home. Here we established our camp, and pitched our twenty-five tents, which made a fine appearance, although a little soiled. On Wednesday, the second day of August, we went to work setting up our claims to the lands, and preparing for a permanent settlement. The proper and legal manner of making land claims is as follows: After pacing off a half mile square, we drive down a stake at each of the four corners; on one of the stakes we write: "I claim 160 acres of the lands within the aforesaid bounds, from the date of claim." This is then copied and taken to the register and recorded. I have taken a claim to 160 acres of prairie on the California road, and another claim to eighty acres of timber land—the latter a few miles distant from the former, at a place called Mount Hope. This is five miles from the point of our new city. Our location is in the immediate vicinity of one of the approved routes to California. * * A part of our company have made their claims and gone to St. Louis, and some have returned home to come back in the spring. It costs some $50 to build a log cabin, and there

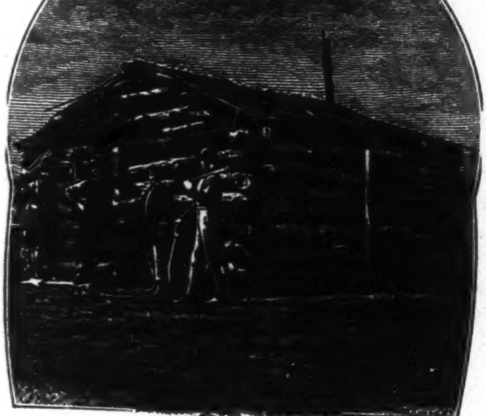

FIRST CABIN BUILT IN LAWRENCE.

> is a good demand for carpenters and laboring men. I shall build a cabin for myself forthwith, and have already commenced log-cutting for my cabin. It is rather hard work for a green hand, but I shall soon get used to it. Our company is all broken up, and every man now works on his own hook. I am sorry to say that we have some trouble about the establishment of our land claims—one of our party had his camp utensils, tent and all his fixings removed into the California road a day or two since, because he had squatted on the claim of Nancy Miller. Nancy and another Hoosier woman made quick work with the intruder's movables. * * * We killed a young rattlesnake a day or two since with five rattles. * * * Last Saturday night we had a fine rain, the first of consequence for more than eight weeks. The thunder and lightning was tremendous, some of our tents were prostrated and the inmates exposed to the rain. * * * I send this by a team which leaves here the 10th for Kansas City, Mo.

Below are the names of those comprising the party, as given by Mr. Ferdinand Fuller, himself one of the company:

E. Davenport, lawyer, Massachusetts; N. Philbrick, mechanic, Massachusetts; Ezra Conant, mechanic, Massachusetts; Benjamin Meriam, mechanic, Massachusetts; B. R. Knapp, Edwin White, mechanic, Massachusetts; G. W. Hewes, Massachusetts; W. H. Hewes, merchant, Massachusetts; George Thatcher, sportsman, Massachusetts; John Mailey, mechanic, Massachusetts; I. W. Russel, mechanic, Massachusetts; A. Holman, mechanic, Massachusetts; J. D. Stevens, mechanic, Massachusetts; F. Fuller, architect, Massachusetts; J. F. Morgan, farmer, Massachusetts; A. H. Mallory, speculator, Massachusetts; S. C. Harrington, physician, Massachusetts; Samuel F. Tappan, reporter, Massachusetts; J. C. Archibald, builder, Massachusetts; J. M. Jones, farmer, Massachusetts; Edwin White, mechanic, Massachusetts; Augustus Hilpath, laborer, New York; D. R. Anthony, banker, New York; John Doy, physician, New York; Hugh Cameron, farmer, New York; A. Fowler, farmer, Vermont; Oscar Harlow, merchant, Vermont; G. W. Hutchingson, speculator, Vermont; George W. Goss, farmer, Vermont; Arthur Gunther, clerk, Wisconsin. This list embraces four or five who joined the party *en route* for Kansas.

The party arrived at the site of the present city of Lawrence about noon on Tuesday, August 1, and ate their first meal on the ridge, or "back bone" of the high hill, upon which now stands the State University. A meeting was held the same day of which Mr. Ferdinand Fuller, of Worcester, was President, and Mr. Ed. Davenport, of Boston, Secretary, at which, after a full discussion as to the advantages and capabilities of the selected spot, it was voted to make a permanent location, and to proceed on the next day to make claims, with the understanding that the Emigrant Aid Company would make the site thus taken the base of its future operations, and forward men and means to carry out the enterprise. Mr. Fuller had inscribed on his tent the name "Mount Oread," in memory of Mount Oread Seminary at Worcester, Mass., which was founded by Eli Thayer, the benefactor of the Emigrant Aid Society, and the name was also very appropriately given to the spot upon which the party first encamped. It was a fearfully hot day; a severe drought had parched the earth, and prairie fires had destroyed the grass and encroached on the line of forest trees bordering the river. The sun poured down with terrific fierceness, and the hot wind swept over the prairies like a blast from a furnace. The strangers were thankful for the shelter of their tents, and glad to defer any special survey of the land they had "come to inhabit" until the following morning. After remaining encamped on the hill a day or two, they went onto the proposed town site, and pitched their tents on the west side of what is now Massachusetts street, and near the river. At the expiration of five days, after claims had been secured, and matters arranged for future operations, about half the party departed, some to the East to make preparations for returning with their families in the fall or following spring, and some to spend the winter in St. Louis. John Mailey, J. C. Archibald, B. R. Knapp and J. D. Stevens took claims four miles out on the California road. But fifteen of the original party remained on the town site to greet the second party on their arrival.

The second party under the direction of Dr. Charles Robinson and Samuel C. Pomeroy, left Boston from the Boston & Worcester depot August 29, 1854. The company numbered sixty-seven, eight or ten being ladies, and about a dozen children. Among the emigrants were a party of three or four musicians from Hartford, Vt., who had their musical instruments with them.* Before starting, the party assembled in the ladies' room of the Lincoln street depot, and sang Whittier's beautiful hymn, commencing:

"We cross the prairies as of old
The pilgrims crossed the sea,
To make the West, as they the East,
The homestead of the Free."

Also another hymn, written for the occasion, one stanza of which was:

"We'll seek the rolling prairies,
In regions yet unseen,
Or stay our feet unweary
By Kansas flowing stream;
And there with hands unfettered
Our altars we will raise,
With voices high uplifted
We'll sing our Maker's praise."

The party received an accession of twenty-one on arriving at Worcester, and was presented by Hon. William C. Bloss at the depot with a beautifully bound Bible on the cover of which was inscribed: "TO ESTABLISH CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN KANSAS." They reached Albany the same evening, where they were joined by a company of twenty-five from New York, and were tendered a public reception from the citizens of Albany at the Delavan House. They arrived at St. Louis on Saturday, September 2, at 4 P. M., and took passage immediately on board the steamer *New Lucy* for Kansas City. They arrived at Kansas City September 6, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and pitched their tents—twenty-five in number—just outside the town. The main body of this party afterward encamped near the Quaker Mission, some of them boarding at the Mission, and remained there some days.

On Saturday, the 9th, the first ladies and children—an advance party—reached "Wakarusa." On the 11th, Messrs. Robinson & Pomeroy, with other members of the party, arrived, and the following day a meeting was held to agree upon the terms of a union between the two parties. A committee was appointed who drafted a plan which was unanimously agreed to, and was in substance as follows: The old party to throw up all claims into the common association, and receive compensation for their time and improvements. Then after reserving a city plot two and one half miles on the river, and one and one half miles from the river south, to proceed on the arrival of the second party to survey farm lots in number equal to the number of claimants in both parties—the choice in these lots to be sold to the highest bidder—sufficient time being given for payment to enable all to bid, whether rich or poor; besides the farm lots, each person to receive an equal share in the city property. The money from the sale of farm lots to be invested as a city fund. After making these arrangements, Mr. Pomeroy returned to Kansas City, which, for a time, he made headquarters as financial agent of the company. Dr. Robinson remained at "Wakarusa" as it was then called, and made himself useful in every way—advising, assisting, working and doing everything and anything to help the emigrants along in their new and strange way of life. The main party of emigrants arrived from the Friends' Mission September 15. The whole party numbered 114. The names, as given to F. G. Adams, Secretary of State Historical Society, were: James F. Ayer, Joseph W. Ackley, S. F. Atwood, L. H. Boscom, Ed. Bond, Mrs. Bond, F. A. Bailey, William Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, H. N. Bent, Owen T. Bassett, Mrs. S. Bassett, H. L. Crane, Joseph Crachlin, Jared Carter, Mrs. Carter, Willard Colburn, Ed. Dennett, James S. Emory, George F. Earle, Milon Grout, Mrs. Grout, Leo Gates, Mrs. Gates, George Gilbert, Joel Grover, Azro Hazen, H. A. Hancock, O. A. Hanscom, W. A. Hood, Franklin Haskell, Lewis Howell, W. H. Hookey, R. J. Hooted, C. Hobert, S. N. Hartwell, Alfonso Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mary K. Jones, H. W. Fick, Wilder Knight, Mrs. Knight, Ed. Knight, Sally Knight, W. Ritcherman, D. B. Trask, E. D. Ladd, John A. Ladd, L. P. Lincoln, Lewis T. Litchfield, Mrs. Litchfield, Lewis L. Litchfield, Otis H. Lamb, Samuel Merrill, J. S. Mott, John Mack, J. N. Mace, Mrs. Mace, J. H. Muzzy, Caleb S. Pratt, L. J. Pratt, S. C. Pomeroy, A. J. Payne, Charles Robinson, T. F. Reynolds, E. E. Ropes, J. Sawyer, C. W. Smith, Joseph Savage, Forrest Savage, Jacob Strout, Mrs. Strout, M. H. Spittle, A. D. Searle, F. A. Tolles, J. B. Taft, Owen Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, John Waiter, S. J. Willis, Mrs. Willis, Sol Willis, E. W. Winslow, Silas Wayne, Mrs. Wayne, Ira W. Younglove.

On the 18th of September, the Lawrence association was formed, and a constitution adopted. It provided for the usual form of city government; the determining and registry of claims upon the public lands, in the absence of laws of the United States; the conditions upon which persons could become members, etc. On the following day the officers of the association were elected as follows: President, Charles Robinson, Fitchburg, Mass.; Vice President, Ferdinand Fuller, Worcester, Mass.; Secretary, C. S. Pratt, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, L. Gates, Worcester: Register of Deeds and Claims, and Clerk of Court, E. D. Ladd, Milwaukee, Wis.; Surveyor, A. D. Searle, Brookfield, Mass.; Marshal, Joel Grover, Richmond, N. Y.; Arbitrators, Messrs. John Mailey of Linn; Owen Taylor, of Boston; John Bruce, of Worcester. Councilmen, Messrs. J. S. Emery, J. F. Morgan, Franklin Haskell, S. C. Harrington, A. H. Mallory, Samuel Tappen, L. P. Lincoln, S. J. Willis, N. T. Johnson, Joseph Cracklin.

The farm claims, or the choice of them, were sold for the aggregate sum of $5,040, fifty-six claims being sold. The highest bid, by J. A. Ladd, was $827.* Lots were reserved for a college, schools, State buildings, etc. By a subsequent arrangement, the city was divided into ordinary city lots—every alternate lot to be drawn by members of the association, and of the balance half to be drawn alternately by Emigrant Aid Society, and half gratuitously distributed to such persons as would agree to build on the lots within a year. This arrangement was made in October, after other companies had arrived. The survey of the city was commenced September 25 by A. D. Searle. On the 3d of October, an amendment to the constitution, embracing the principles of the Maine Law, was proposed to the association, at its meeting on that date, and passed almost unanimously at the next meeting. The immediate occasion of this clause was a drunken Indian brawl in the vicinity of the town. The town which *had* been called Wakarusa, New Boston and Yankee Town, was regularly christened on the 6th, the name *Lawrence City* being given, as stated at the meeting, "first to honor Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, both as an individual and officer of the company, and second, because the name *sounded* well, and had no bad odor attached to it in any part of the Union."

On the arrival of the advance members of the second party a "boarding house" was established "on the hill," by Mrs. Levi Gates and Mrs. William Bruce, who, with Mrs. Lewis Litchfield, were for a short time the only ladies in the Yankee town.

A book published late in 1854, of which Rev. Charles B. Boynton and T. B. Mason were the authors, thus describes Lawrence, and this first boarding-house: "A few tents were pitched on the high ground overlooking the Kansas and Wakarusa Valleys, others were scattered over the level bottoms below, but not a dwelling besides was to be seen. It was a city of tents alone. We were cordially received by the intelligent and active agent, Dr. Robinson, from whom we learned, with much satisfaction, the plans and expectations of the company. * * * We had a comfortable night's rest in Dr. Robinson's tent, and in the morning were introduced to the only 'boarding-house on the hill.' Two very intelligent ladies from Massachusetts had united their forces and interests, and had taken 'boarders.' In the open air, on some logs of wood, two rough boards were laid across for a table, and on wash tubs, kegs and blocks, they and their boarders were seated around it. This was the first boarding-house in the new city of Lawrence. All were cheerful, hopeful and full of energy, and the scene reminded me of Plymouth Rock."

The first "hotel" located on the bottom lands, and facetiously called the "Astor House," was opened on the 25th of September by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis T. Litchfield. It was constructed of poles, or staves, the roof thatched with prairie grass, and the sides and ends covered with cotton cloth. It was fifty feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and about fifteen feet high in the center. Price of board, "for members," $2.50 per week. The "Astor House" stood on the bank of the river, not far from where the jail is now located. Another hotel similar to this was constructed in preparation for the third party which was to leave Boston on the 26th of September. This was called the "St. Nicholas." During this month (September), the financial agent of the company purchased the "Union Hotel," in Kansas City, for the sum of $10,000, and placed it under the proprietorship of Mr. Morgan, of Massachusetts, to serve as a place of reception for the fast-coming emigrants, on their arrival at Kansas.

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*These gentlemen were Messrs. Joseph and F. Savage, N. Hazen and A. Hazen.

*None of this "bid money" was ever paid—the Association afterward voting not to collect it.

On the 1st day of October occurred the first religious service, and also the first death and burial in the new colony. The following extract from a private letter, afterward published in the *Puritan Recorder*, Boston, gives a detailed account of these events. The letter is dated October 5, 1854. The writer says:

> Last Sabbath was my first *Prairie Sabbath*; it was the first Sabbath our parties had assembled for the "hearing of the Word." The Rev. Mr. Lum, sent us by the American Home Missionary Society, preached very acceptably. The place of worship was in our large receiving and boarding houses; we have two nearly adjoining each other, each of them about 20x48 feet, covered and thatched with prairie grass, very warm and very good. We had a large and attentive audience. The Rev. Mr. Boynton, of Cincinnati, sent us two boxes of books and pamphlets, which I distributed at the interval to a very eager crowd. All our people as well as others, miss their home papers and books, and are anxious to get anything to read. Those sent us were invaluable.
>
> Though the Sabbath was delightful as my first *Prairie Sabbath*, still there was one cloud that settled dark upon us; we had to open our *first prairie grave*. The call now was for one of our own party, a near neighbor of mine, Moses Pomeroy, a fine young man, an only son, leaving parents and two sisters to grieve (when they learn it) for his loss. I have just finished long and very minute letters to each of them. Mr. Pomeroy left the party at Illinois and spent the Sabbath with some friends. He joined Dr. R. and myself upon the following Tuesday at St. Louis, and came up the river with us. He said to me that all his Illinois friends were sick of a fever, and after he was taken sick, he sent for me to come and see him, for "he had got an Illinois fever." I went to see him on Thursday evening September 28, found Dr. R.* and Dr. H.† in attendance. I saw he was very sick, and at his request I sat by him all night, and ministered to his wants. Friday I was very busy at our settlement; at evening he sent for me again. (He was boarding with Mr. Wood, whose name is to a letter in the first number of the *Herald of Freedom*.) In company with Mr. Searle of our place, I stayed with him also Friday night. In the morning we were all fearful he would die. I was absent during the day; at evening Dr. R. and myself went again to see him; we both sat with him until 3 o'clock on Sabbath morning, when he quietly breathed his last. He had his reason, and was very grateful for all our kindness to him. Mr. and Mrs. Wood did everything in their power for him. He had fallen among the kindest of friends, but they could not save him.
>
> Sabbath evening at 4 o'clock, his funeral was attended in our New England way services, very solemn and impressive, at our grass church. All our large family followed in solemn procession to the grave, and as the sun was setting in a golden west, and all nature sinking to repose, we gently laid him down to the long sleep of the tomb.

There is something very pathetic in this simple story of the early death of this young man—*this only son*, far from the waiting father and mother and sisters. He found kind friends during his brief life in Kansas, and in the wagon that carried his remains to the *prairie grave*, tenderly shielding them from jar or injury rode a young maiden of seventeen, Sarah Lyon, now Mrs. Mack, and then the only unmarried lady in Lawrence.

On this first Sunday in October, the first Bible class was also formed, and for many weeks the citizens of Lawrence were called to the house of worship by the ringing of a large dinner-bell. On Sabbath evening, October 15, a meeting was held at "Oread Hall" (a large tent for religious services), for the purpose of forming the *First Congregational Church in Kansas Territory*. Deacon Dickson, of Massachusetts, was Moderator, and O. A. Hanscom (of Dr. Kirk's Church, Boston), Clerk. After the object of the meeting had been fully explained by Rev. S. Y. Lum, and the matter fully discussed, it was voted that Rev. S. Y. Lum, S. C. Pomeroy, Deacon Dickson, A. D. Ladd and M. H. Spittle be a Committee to draft articles of faith and a covenant as a basis for the formation of a church. The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday evening, when they again assembled, heard the report of the Committee read, and cordially accepted it—then signed the articles thus drafted, and formed a church to be known as the "Plymouth Church of Lawrence City." A religious society or parish was also formed the same evening—Dr. Charles Robinson, S. C. Pomeroy and Mr. S. J. Willis, trustees

Mr. Lum was an active and earnest young minister, who had been settled as pastor of a church in Middletown, N. Y. His health failing, he went to California and traveled through the State, working awhile in the mines. His health being restored, he came to Kansas as the pioneer missionary of the American Home Missionary Society. He brought with him his wife and two children. His expenses were, for the first year, paid by one church alone—the old South Church in Worcester. Besides Mr. Lum, there was another minister in Lawrence at this time—Rev. W. C. Hall, sent out by the Baptist Association.

The Emigrant Aid Company purchased a steam saw mill in Rochester, N. Y., as early as the 1st of September, and shipped it immediately for Lawrence. Owing to various causes, it was delayed in transit. After waiting until out of patience for its arrival, another steam-mill was purchased in Kansas City, and at great labor and expense, the entire works, frame and everything, moved a distance of forty miles to the city. After getting the mill on the ground, there was no brick for chimneys and arches, and they had to be built of stone, cemented with lime made from the stone in the neighborhood. When the mill was fairly in operation—which was about the first of December—the Missourians offered the association $2,000 for it, which offer was refused, and the mill ran night and day sawing out lumber for the buildings of the city, a contract having been made with the Delaware Indians for lumber. In January, 1855, the mill was leased to S. & F. Kimball, with a proviso that it should be run a certain portion of the time in cutting lumber for the new hotel in process of construction.

CLAIM TROUBLES.

While the New England emigrants were thus arranging for homes and churches, and making what preparations they could for safety and comfort during the approaching winter, they found themselves involved in serious difficulty in regard to the title to a portion of the land upon which they had laid out their city. Minor difficulties of the sort had been overcome. In running their lines for farms, they had occasionally encroached upon the claims of prior settlers, and, as in the case of Nancy Miller, mentioned heretofore, the case of Mr. Robeson, a Missourian, and others, had been obliged to vacate what they supposed they had honestly claimed. One cabin was burned, and a Methodist missionary, Rev. T. J. Ferrill, of Missouri, who had started a little store, was turned out of house and home. These disturbances, however, caused no serious trouble, but were taken as a part of the unavoidable "squatter quarrels," and submitted to peaceably, if not good-naturedly. The "Yankees" often found they had really transgressed, when they were molested. But the difficulty in regard to the claims on the city site was not so easily settled, and retarded materially the growth of the settlement for months. The circumstances, as gathered from the published letters of the pioneers, and from the files of the local papers, in which the parties all had a hearing before the conflicting interests were finally settled, and, from other sources, were substantially as given below.

On the 26th of May, 1854, Mr. Clerk Stearns and Mr. John Baldwin selected claims on what was afterward the town site of Lawrence; Mr. Stearns' being the quarter section lying on the river, on which the business portion of the town was afterward built, and Mr. Baldwin's the adjoining claim east. On the same day, Mr. William Lykins, a young man from Missouri, squatted upon the same quarter section as Mr. Stearns—neither being aware of the other's presence. Mr. Stearns built a log cabin, and resided continuously on his claim with his family. Lykins laid the foundation of a cabin, went back to Missouri, and filed a pre-emption claim in the General Land Office at Washington. On the 5th day of June, Mr. A. B. Wade made a third claim, on a less valuable portion of the town site, and commenced living upon and improving it. On the 6th of June, Mr. J. Wilson took a fourth claim, and, soon afterward, Mr. W. H. Oliver a fifth. When Mr. Charles Branscome visited the place in July, and selected it as a location for the New England town, only Mr. Stearns and Mr. Wade were living on their claims. The others were absent, and Mr. Stearns believed that Lykins, knowing himself (Stearns) in actual possession, had left without intention of pressing his claim. Mr. Branscombe, accordingly, as agent of the Emigrant Aid Company, purchased the claim of Mr. Stearns for $500, to be paid within sixty days, and which was paid on the 29th of September. Mr. Wade agreed to sell his claim for $100, to be paid at the expiration of sixty days. No arrangement was made with Mr. Baldwin, he not consenting to sell. On the arrival of the first or pioneer party, the site was claimed for town purposes, and on the arrival of the second party in September, the claims above mentioned were included within the limits of the city site, as laid out soon afterward. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lykins had, in the meantime, returned to Lawrence, prepared to contest their claims, which were now held by the Lawrence Association on the ground that the claim to the tract was made on the day the Indian title was extinguished, and the first day the land was legally open to settlement; and that, being claimed as a town site, it was by law exempt from pre-emption. Mr. James Blood was sent to Washington as agent for the association to secure the claim, the boundary of the city including the contested claims. In the meantime, Baldwin associated with himself Messrs. Babcock, Stone and Freeman, men of some means and influence, and put his business into the hands of a speculator named Starr, who immediately proceeded to lay out a rival city, which he named *Excelsior*, on the claim; Mr. Baldwin and the Lawrence Association both occupying tents upon it, in proof of ownership. The strife grew bitter, and although purely one of conflicting property rights—the parties being nearly all Free-state men—was represented, or misrepresented, to be a quarrel between the Pro-slavery men and Abolitionists. Matters stood thus: Mr. Baldwin occupying his tent, and the Yankees scowling defiantly at him across the ravine, until, on the 5th of October, notice was given that open war was declared, by the appearance of a wagon containing several armed men in the vicinity of the New England tent. Hostilities were commenced by a woman, a sister of Mr. Baldwin, it was stated, who speedily packed the obnoxious tent, with its contents, into the wagon—the men with their rifles standing guard. As soon as they were discovered by the Yankees, who were at work in the neighborhood, the City Marshal, Joel Grover, not waiting for arms, rushed to the rescue unarmed, followed by Edwin Bond with a revolver. The latter seized the horse by the bridle, ordering the surrender of the property, and others coming up, the intruders allowed the tent to be replaced, at the same time threatening to have 200 Missourians on the spot in a short time, when their designs would be accomplished. That night the Lawrence settlers organized what they called the "Regulating Band," to be ready for the next day's fray. Soon after dinner on the 6th, the "Missourians," by which name all Southerners opposed to the aims of the Emigrant Aid Society were called, began to assemble in the neighborhood of Baldwin's tent, but open hostilities did not commence until 4 o'clock P. M., when the gage of battle was hurled at the Yankees in the shape of the following note:

> KANSAS TERRITORY, October 6.
>
> DR. ROBINSON: Yourself and friends are hereby notified that you will have one-half hour to move the tent which you have on my undisputed claim, and from this date desist from surveying on said claim. If the tent is not moved within one-half hour, we shall take the trouble to move the same.
>
> (Signed) JOHN BALDWIN AND FRIENDS.

The following pithy reply was instantly returned:

> TO JOHN BALDWIN AND FRIENDS:
>
> If you molest our property, you do it at your peril.
>
> C. ROBINSON AND FRIENDS.

E. D. Ladd, first Acting Postmaster of Lawrence, tells the remainder of the story in a letter dated October 23, 1854, and published in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. He says:

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* Dr. Robinson.

† Dr. Harrington.

> Prior to the notice, they had assembled to the number of eighteen, mounted and armed, at Baldwin's, the aggrieved man's tent, on the claim and about twenty rods from our camp. Upon the notice being served, our men—those who were at work about and in the vicinity of the camp—to the number of about thirty, stationed themselves about ten rods from the contested tent, the enemy being about the same distance from it, the three occupying the angles of a right-angled triangle, the tent being at the right-angle. Subsequent to the notice, a consultation was held at our position, between Dr. Robinson and a delegation from the enemy's post, which ended on our part with the proposition of Dr. Robinson, which proposition he had previously made, both to Baldwin and his legal adviser, or rather speculator, who wished to make a "heap of money," as the Missourians say, out of him, to submit the question in dispute to the arbitration of disinterested and unbiased men, to the adjudication of the squatter courts now existing here, or of the United States Courts, and on the part of the enemy by the assurance that, at the termination of the notice they should proceed, at all hazards, to remove the tent, and if they fell in the attempt, our fate would be sealed, our extermination certain; for 3,000, and if necessary 30,000 men, would immediately be raised in Missouri to sweep us and our enterprise from the face of the earth. It was all expressed, of course, in Southwestern phrases, which I will not attempt to give. "The hour passed on," or rather the half hour, and, in the mean time, our military company, formed the evening before, went through a variety of—I don't want, out of respect for military science, to call them "evolutions," say we call them "manifestations," marching and counter-marching, in single file and by platoons, in a manner not to be excelled in greenness by any other greenhorns (in this business I mean) on the face of the globe, our captain himself being as green as the greenest. General, I fear for your buttons could you have seen them. But there were strong arms and determined wills there. Had a man laid fingers on that tent, he would have been sacrificed instantly, and had another single offensive movement been made by one of them, there would not have been a man left to tell the tale. Our company of thirty men had about 400 shots in hand, with their rifles and revolvers, and they would have used them to the last extremity. They had been annoyed by every means possible, and even tauntingly told to their faces, a dozen of them together, that no Yankee, except Cilley, ever dared to fire.
>
> Well, the half hour passed, and another quarter, the enemy in full view, in consultation, occasionally making a movement as if about to form in order for the execution of their threat, then seating themselves upon the ground for further consultation, perhaps occasioned by the "manifestations" of our military. While thus waiting, John Hutchinson asked Dr. Robinson what he would do if they should attempt to remove the tent? Would he fire to hit them or fire over them? Dr. R. replied that he should "be ashamed to fire at a man and not hit him." Immediately after this reply, a man who had been with the Free-State men, and till then supposed to be one of them, went over to the other party, which soon after dispersed. It was supposed at the time that the report of this spy brought the "war" to an end for that day. After the band had mounted and dispersed, the principals and principal instigators avoided our neighborhood. Some of the more honest dupes, however, seeing the absurdity of their position, and the reasonableness of our proposition, riding up to us, had a social chat, cracking jokes, etc., and then rode off with the determination formed, and more than half expressed, of never being caught in so ridiculous a farce again.

Several efforts were made, subsequent to that described above, to produce an open collision between the opposing parties. On the Monday following, a company of six armed men came into the neighborhood of Lawrence, from Douglas, expecting to be joined by volunteers on the spot, and be able to make a hostile demonstration. They were disappointed, however, and retired in disgust. On Saturday, October 7, the day succeeding the outbreak at Lawrence, a convention for the nomination of Delegates to Congress was held at Tecumseh, and the news of the affair having reached that place, a committee was appointed to consider the case; resolutions were passed and an address to the settlers issued, desiring them to meet, the next Friday (the 13th), on Mr. Baldwin's claim, for the purpose of "restoring to the oppressed, and punishing the oppressor." The result of this circular was a small gathering of outsiders, who, instead of punishing anybody, very good-naturedly sat down on the grass, under the trees, in company with "the oppressors," and listened to speeches from the self-constituted Congressional candidate, Squire J. B. Chapman, and from Messrs. Samuel C. Pomeroy, S. N. Wood, and A. H. Mallory.

In regard to Mr. Chapman's speech there seemed to be a diversity of opinion—one of his hearers says: "I took paper and pencil to report his speech, and the report is words, words, words, and not one of us can tell what the gentleman has been aiming to impress on our minds, except the single fact that he wants our votes, which he will not get very soon." Mr. Chapman himself says (History of Kansas and Emigrant's Guide—1855): "The day of battle arrived, and much anxiety was manifested. A large number of people assembled, and Mr. C. addressed them on the political interests of Kansas and the necessity of peace and harmony. They all became absorbed in politics and relinquished the contest for a claim." If, as Mr. Chapman flattered himself, he was the instrument appointed to restore peace and harmony to the troubled town, subsequent events did not prove it. Although the idea of settling the difficulty by force was apparently abandoned, the trouble was far from being removed. The matter was brought before Governor Reeder, Judge Lecompte and United States Land Commissioner Wilson, a remonstrance being sent to the latter, through Gen. Whitfield, and signed by Messrs. John Baldwin, A. B. Wade, E. Chapman, Simon Hopper, W. H. Oliver, W. H. R. Lykins and William M. Baldwin, protesting against their pre-emption claims being "interfered with by town rights." The opinions expressed by the Governor and Commissioner being favorable to the claims of the first settlers, a compromise was effected in the spring of 1855, which was in substance that the city site should be one mile square, embracing the claims of Messrs. J. and W. Baldwin, Lykins and Chapman, the lots to be divided into 220 shares, 100 to be held equally by the four claimants, 110 by the Association and ten by the Emigrant Aid Society, two of the latter in trust for the benefit of a college to be erected in the vicinity. A Wyandot Float, covering 640 acres, was located on the city site, and a title in fee simple secured. Although this settlement failed to give satisfaction to a part of the emigrants, it put an end to the bitter quarrel which had, according to the *Herald of Freedom*, "hung like an incubus over the city for several months," prevented emigrants from settling there, and been a serious drawback to the growth and prosperity of the city. Subsequent investigation, however, led many to the belief that this compromise was not altogether necessary, and it seems probable that, if Dr. Robinson had not then been absent at the East, it would not have been made. The Emigrant Aid Society purchased their claim from the original settler, Stearns, and the town site did not then include more than a few acres belonging to the other claimants.

The Third Party of New England emigrants, in charge of Mr. Charles Branscomb, arrived in Lawrence October 8 and 9, while the claim difficulty was at its height, and the citizens were threatened with further violence. According to the published statements of some of the party, the path to the promised land had been needlessly long and disagreeable, and they arrived in a discouraged state of mind, which was not enlivened by the state of affairs just then prevailing at Lawrence. They left Boston on the 26th of September, arrived at St. Louis on the 3d of October, and a part reached Lawrence, as stated, on the 8th and 9th. Others came from St. Louis on the Polar Star, in company with Gov. Reeder and suite, arriving at Kansas City on the 9th, when they met a part of those who had visited Lawrence returning, disgusted, to home and good hotels. Complaints were made, through the press, of the ill-treatment received on their route to Kansas, at the hands of the Emigrant Aid Society through its agent, who accompanied them, of the "lack of system" generally prevailing; of the difficulty of getting claims, "as the Emigrant Aid Society seizes the choicest sites, and is the only party really a gainer by the enterprise;" of the lack of religious privileges on the route, as "all day Saturday and Sunday straggling parties of men and women were wandering away into the prairie, forbidden by both purse and stomach to remain in Kansas City, and deprived of the privilege of spending the Sabbath like their forefathers of old, in thanksgiving for their safe arrival." The management of the hotel for the emigrants at Kansas City was severely criticised. About fifty of this party returned to the East. They came with extravagant expectations, for which they were not altogether at fault; the accounts of the growth and status of the place being also extravagant, and calculated to create a false idea of its being at the time a desirable home for any except those who were willing to endure the present for the sake of the great good which was to come. Lawrence may be thankful to-day, that many such came, and coming, staid; that through "great tribulation," they remained faithful to the trust they had taken upon themselves, fought the good fight manfully and kept the faith even to the glorious end.

On the 9th of October, Charles Robinson, John Mailey, S. Y. Lum, A. D. Searle and O. A. Hanscom were elected Trustees of the Lawrence Association, and on the 17th, the city lots were drawn, and the owners commenced building upon them. The first frame house erected was owned and occupied by Rev. S. Y. Lum. The delay in getting the saw mill in operation, however, kept nearly all the settlers in log or shake houses through the first winter. The first store was opened by Mr. Paul Brooks, in a little cabin which was put up by one of the original squatters on the city site. The second was kept by C. S. Pratt.

On the 19th, a great event for the young city occurred—the visit of Gov. Reeder and party—who, on their way to Ft. Riley, stopped at the place, and were received with all the ceremony due the occasion. Mayor Robinson was, unfortunately absent, but Gen. Pomeroy was equal to the duty which devolved upon him. A platform "of four planks" was erected for the speaker and in behalf of the citizens, the General welcomed the distinguished guest "to their frugal board and tented homes," ending his speech as follows:

"Sir, in the name of all the interests we represent—in the name of our absent wives, sons and daughters (soon I hope to be here)— in the name of all the unshaven, weatherbeaten, yet noble countenances which now beam upon you—having emigrated from every State in this glorious Union, as well as from the mother-land, we give you a cordial, a hearty welcome." (Loud cheering.) Gov. Reeder responded, thanking the General and citizens for the welcome, and after a short social interview, a dinner was served at the Pioneer Boarding House, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Litchfield—Gen. Pomeroy presiding, with the Governor, heads of government, ladies and members of Association on his right, and officers of city Government, strangers and settlers on his left. The toasts were started by Mr. Lincoln, with "The Lawrence Association," responded to by Gen. Pomeroy, who closed with the sentiment: "Gov. Reeder—his administration, first in time, first in importance, may it also be first in the hearts of the people." Judge Elmore responded to the toast given by Gov. Reeder—"The judiciary of Kansas Territory." Judge Elmore gave "Strong Arms and True Hearts," responded to by Mr. Willis. "The moral and religious interests of Kansas," by Mr. Emery, was responded to by Rev. S. Y. Lum. "The mechanics of Lawrence, our comforts await your labors," by Mr. Lum, drew forth a response from Mr. Mallory, who gave "The political aspects of Kansas Territory," replied to by Mr. Emery. "The merchant, the pioneer of enterprise," was responded to by C. S. Pratt, and the toast, "The ladies of Lawrence, the land of beauty, the fit home of beauty," which was given by Judge Johnson, of Ohio, was responded to by Mrs. S. N. Wood, "in an eloquent, earnest, interesting and womanly style, which gave great satisfaction to all." Her response closed in these words: "Woman's sphere is wherever there is a wrong to make right, a tear to wipe away, a good work to carry forward. And 'tis here to guard our beautiful State from the invasion of wrong, oppression, intemperance, and all that tends to debase and demoralize mankind. Yes, Kansas must and will feel that woman has an influence, and that influence on the side of God and truth." Other toasts were responded to—Mr. Hutchinson in behalf of the bar; Dr. S. C. Harrington, of the medical profession; Mr. S. N. Wood, the "Kansas pioneer;" Mr. Lincoln, "Agriculture;" and Rev. Mr. Ferril, to the closing sentiment: "Missouri, our border State." Mr. Ferril said, and time unfortunately did not prove him a true prophet: "Fellow-citizens, being a Missourian by birth and education, I truly thank you for the sentiment just expressed. It shows at once, that sectional animosities are to be unknown among us; and that, coming together as we do from all parts of the world, we are to unite heart and hand, making the interests of Kansas, and cheerful homes for ourselves, our greatest objects; forgetting that we are from Massachusetts, Ohio, Missouri, or any other State, and remembering only that we are citizens of Kansas."

Gov. Reeder closed the exercises with a complimentary speech, which was received with repeated cheers, and then, accompanied by Gen. Pomeroy and others, visited "Capitol Hill," which he had been especially invited to visit, being assured that it would be "cheerfully yielded up to him for his official consecration."

EARLY NEWSPAPERS.

During October, 1854, two Kansas Free-state newspapers were established. John and J. L. Speer, the pioneer editors and publishers of Lawrence, arrived in that place September 29, 1854. Mr. John Speer prepared the copy for the first number of his paper, which was to be called the *Kansas Pioneer*, and took it to the office of the Kansas City *Enterprise* (Judge Story) to have it printed, according to previous arrangement. On finding it a pronounced Free-state paper, Mr. Story refused to print it, and Mr. Speer then took his copy to the office of the Leavenworth *Herald*, where he met with a similar experience. He then returned to his old home at Medina, Ohio, and issued his paper dated October 15, 1854, from that place, under the name he had selected. Following are a few extracts from the paper:

"LAND FOR THE LANDLESS.—The general interests of the pioneer—the industrious, frugal and honest emigrant who seeks here a home for his family—shall not be neglected. Our aim shall be to advocate and urge such treaties with the Indians as shall bring the lands of the Territory within the reach of the poor as well as the rich; laboring to create a public sentiment which shall demand of the General Government such a disposition of the public domain as shall open it to the free occupation of actual settlers in preference to favoritism to speculators. The true interests of the Territory, its speedy settlement, its general intelligence, all demand that its soil shall be subject to occupancy by the now landless and homeless freemen of the entire Union.

"A Chief of the Delaware tribe presented the editors of the *Pioneer* with an ear of corn sixteen inches long. A gentleman from New Orleans says that judging from the appearance of the soil, it will produce cotton ten feet high.

"The City of Lawrence has now about 200 inhabitants.

" * * * We should act together as Freemen, having a common interest and a common destiny, dropping all our local prejudices, and identifying ourselves emphatically as Kansans—knowing no such distinctions as Missourians, Ohioans, or Eastern and Western men. With Kansas our interest and our destiny are leagued, and it should be our pride to be identified also with her name, and be known only as Kansas men."

Mr. Speer then returned to Lawrence, and, finding a Pro-slavery paper, called the *Pioneer*, had been established at Kickapoo, changed the name of his own to the *Kansas Tribune*, the first number of which was published at Lawrence January 5, 1855, an earlier issue being prevented by the delay of his material on the Missouri River. S. N. Wood was associated with Mr. Speer as editor of the *Kansas Tribune*.

The Herald of Freedom was established by G. W. Brown, the first number being dated Wakarusa, Kan. Ter., October 21, 1854. The following letter from Eli Thayer appeared in the first issue of the paper:

> WORCESTER, Sept. 22, 1854.
>
> G. W. BROWN, Esq.,
>
> DEAR SIR—As our company have selected you as a suitable person to conduct a paper in Kansas Territory which shall represent our interests there, I take the liberty of making a few suggestions in regard to the great work upon which you are now engaged.
>
> Your paper will not only be the "Herald of Freedom," but the herald of news from Kansas to its numerous readers. We shall look to it for tidings from our pioneers in the Territory, individually and collectively. We expect it to be the chronicle of important incidents, whether personal or public, of truthful and reliable information in regard to the resources of the Territory and the moral, intellectual and physical progress of the people there.
>
> Our agents there are reliable men, who will present to you their credentials, and will often furnish communications for the columns of your paper. They are all able writers, and devoted heart and soul to the interests of Kansas. They will explore the country minutely and give to you for publication the results of their labors. You may at all times rely upon their truth and fidelity.
>
> Besides these aids in your enterprise, you will often be furnished with articles from gentlemen of our emigrant parties, many of whom are liberally educated and professional men. We hope, as far as your limits will allow, you will give them place in your columns, and thus give each subscriber the pleasure of occasionally reading an article over the signature of a well-known friend of Kansas.
>
> We pledge to you our hearty good will and cheerful co-operation in the noble work to which you have devoted yourself. Truly Yours,
>
> ELI THAYER,
> *President of the Emigrant Aid Company.*

The Herald of Freedom was the first paper printed as a *Kansas* paper, and the first paper printed at Lawrence, although the date of its second issue, the first printed on Kansas soil, was later than that of the *Tribune*, as the latter was antedated.

The office of the *Herald of Freedom*, in Lawrence, was completed the 1st of January, 1855. It was a frame structure 18x30 feet on the ground and a story and a half in height. The boards were of green cottonwood fifteen to twenty inches in width. Mr. Brown was delayed in issuing the second number of his paper in consequence of the non-arrival of his stock and material, which arrived *on the last boat of the season*. Even then his office was unfinished, and he commenced distributing type on Christmas evening, 1854, in a roofless building, but was happy in the knowledge that he had four tons of paper on hand and a sufficient quantity of ink to work it up. A job office was connected with the establishment. The press was from the establishment of A. B. Taylor & Company, New York, and is still in use in Jefferson County.

The first number of the *Kansas Free State*, was published at Lawrence, January 3, 1855, the first free-State paper actually issued from a press in the Territory. Josiah Miller and R. G. Elliott were the editors and proprietors. Mr. Miller was a South Carolinian, but he stated in his initial paper that the *Free State* was "uncompromisingly opposed to the introduction of slavery into Kansas, as tending to impoverish the soil, to stifle all energy and enterprise, to paralyze the hand of industry and to weaken intellectual effort."

He further defines his position thus: "There are thousands of genuine free-soilers at the South, men like ourselves, who hold opinions in common with the fathers of the Republic regarding slavery a great evil, and are in no wise desirous of having it extended beyond its original limits. But we say as regards this question, that we establish our press here, knowing no North, no South, no East, no West, but the very best interests of the American people. * * We come not then as the peculiar advocate of any section. We disavow all connection with emigrant aid societies, have nothing to do with them, and have no confidence in them. We stand here upon our own individual responsibility, claiming nothing more than to be considered two of the humble citizens of Kansas Territory."

Mr. Miller visited the Territory in the spring of 1854, and again in August, with the design of establishing a paper, Mr. Elliott remaining near Cincinnati, to purchase stock and material to bring to Kansas as soon as Mr. Miller decided on a location. Owing to imperfection of mail communication, Mr. Miller finally went back to Cincinnati, bought a part of his office outfit, and was again detained at St. Louis waiting for type. He finally arrived at Lawrence and started his paper in an office "having no floor, ceiling or window sash." Mr. Miller was afterward taken prisoner between Lawrence and Lecompton, taken to the latter place and tried by Buford on the charge of *treason to South Carolina*.

The Fourth Party left Boston October 17. It numbered 230—mostly mechanics from the New England States and New York. Seventy of the party were women and children. They were accompanied as far as Detroit by Mr. John M. S. Williams, of Cambridge, Mass.; were there met by Mr. Branscomb, and arrived at Lawrence October 30. Many of this party went to the Osage settlement. A party of fifty emigrants from Ohio arrived at Lawrence two days before—mostly very young men or mere boys—who came totally unprovided with any shelter, and utterly incapable of providing any for themselves. On finding they must actually *build cabins and live in them* to secure a claim, they became discouraged and nearly all left the Territory, some returning to Ohio, a few remaining in Massouri to be ready to return to Kansas in the spring, and a very few, more courageous than the rest, remaining in Lawrence. Among others who came to Lawrence with the fourth New England party, was Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols, of Brattleboro, Vt., well known as an eloquent speaker and writer in behalf of Kansas and reform. She came with her two sons, and after they were settled at Lawrence, returned to Vermont to make preparations for a permanent removal in the spring. She wrote a graphic description of her experience in Lawrence in October and November, 1854, which was published in the Brattleboro paper, and from which extracts are given:

> When I arrived here, like all the new comers, I was taken to a lodging-house, and supplied with plenty of prairie hay for a bed, and having come without bedding, in my ignorance of the customs of the country, it was kindly loaned me by a member of the city association. This lodging house is made of poles, or small timbers, and in form and size reminds one of the stray roof of a huge warehouse. This pole roof is thatched upon the outside with prairie hay, and is all hay and poles to the view inside; cotton cloth covers the gable ends, which have doors of the same material nailed to pole frames. Since the weather has grown cooler, and the wind whistled uncomfortably through the hay roof, a laying of the dry tough prairie sod has been put over the whole building, and windows introduced into one end as a substitute for the darkened cloth gables. There is a large "city dining hall," constructed in the same manner, where one hundred and more take their meals at $2.50 per week. The first three days I ate at the public table with my sons; then I commenced housekeeping like my sister emigrants, and now comes the rich humor of my experience in Kansas life—a specimen of pioneer life the country over.
>
> The theater of our operations, or rather our cooking area was the city "*Levee*," on which these temporary shelters or lodging houses are built; and now fancy breakfast-getting for some twenty families and companies which have kindled as many fires, some with two or three stones to hold up kettles and pans, and a very few with "stick cranes." The *cooks* are prominent in the scene, and about as many of them are men as women. Yonder is a grave middle-aged man without a crane or stones, toiling manfully to boil his tea kettle or fry his Missouri-cured "side pork," without upsetting the one or burning the other, both of which he accomplishes in spite of his efforts to the contrary, and swallows his breakfast and his chagrin, muttering something to the purpose of woman's genius for cooking.
>
> There is a woman, her skirts burned full of holes by the model "fire-place," and what remains of them converted into a sort of fringe by the prairie stubble; *her* breakfast is a simple one—coffee or tea, and mush, which is eaten with molasses; but she has a tear in either eye, for the smoke loiters near the earth. Yonder breakfast left to itself a moment, for a crying baby has drawn the mother into the tent, as it is called—has tipped over, and the beef soup is flowing from the camp kettle into the spattering flame. But you have not time to linger here, so please follow me into the tents and see the eaters. Many of them, it is true, eat sitting on the ground outside; but there are men and boys who have no "woman cook." But as we are passing the various groups, we may as well stop at the cart near at hand. The emigrants are buying beef of men who bring it in almost daily from the prairies in the vicinity. It is the best beef I ever found outside a city stall, and has the advantage of being fed in the open air, with a wide range and plenty of water. Five dollars the hundred pounds, the whole creature, or five cents the fore, and six cents the hind quarter, is the common price.
>
> But we were going to look in upon the eaters in this huge tent, where between fifty and one hundred are accommodated. Yonder is a man, his wife, three children, and his father and mother—a venerable and excellent couple—eating from the top of a box. Two or three cups and saucers serve for the whole tea drinking, ditto plates, etc. The salt and the pepper are in papers, a tin cup is the teapot, and the little boxes and the ground their seats. There is a group of men standing round a frying pan, each with a piece of bread in hand, dipping in the gravy, and eating with slices of bacon. There is a company of men around a plate of pancakes, which they raised with cream of tartar and soda, and spread with molasses as they laid them on the plate. There is no butter here, or only occasionally as a few pounds are brought from Missouri. I have not tasted any in three weeks.

As the cold weather came on, it was evident that Lawrence had all she could take care of and more; many of the cabins were still without a floor, and the cloth doors were little protection against the chilly nights. Urgent letters were written to the East, begging that no more emigrants be sent forward until the following spring, when they would be able to prepare for winter. Two more New England parties, however, arrived before 1855; the fifth, of 100 members, under Jerome B. Taft, on November 20, and the sixth and last, of fifty members, December 1.

A petition for a tri-weekly mail was forwarded to the Department at Washington in October, and Mr. E. D. Ladd was appointed by the citizens to discharge the duties of Postmaster. Prior to this, the mail matter had been stopped at Kansas City or Westport, and brought to Lawrence by private individuals. Mr. C. W. Babcock was the first regularly appointed Postmaster, his commission being dated February 8, 1855. He held his office at first in the house of Mr. Lykins "over the ravine," and afterward at an office which he built on Massachusetts street. A two-horse hack was then used to carry the mail to Westport.

On the 11th of November, the first snow-storm of the season occurred; about two inches fell, and remained on the ground a few days. It found some of the emigrants in poor condition for such a visitor, as the following letter, dated Lawrence, November 12, shows:

> It is quite cold here for the 12th of November. Yesterday we were greeted by a pretty severe snow-storm, for which we were hardly prepared, our house being in no better condition to receive such a guest than an orchard with the bars down. This morning I crawled from under my buffalo skin, after having slept as soundly as any one could suppose, who could see the pile of snow I had for a bed. I kindled a fire in our rough stone fire place, but the smoke rolled in upon us at such a rate, that we were compelled to remove the fire, not to the middle of the floor, but where the middle of the floor would be if we only had a floor. By doing this we could get to the windward of the fire and thus avoid the smoke. If you could only see a true picture of us now, as we are seated upon a trunk beside the fire, with our feet extended to keep them warm, and a large tool chest at our backs, with the lid raised to break the wind, and a buffalo pelt drawn closely about us, each taking good care to get his share, you might be quite as good natured while looking at the picture as we are enjoying the reality.

After this cold "snap," the weather was again warm and pleasant until January 21, when the second snow-storm occurred; about four inches fell, the weather was very cold, and the river froze over for the first time. On the 26th of December, the thermometer stood at 64° in the shade, and 86° in the sun. January 19 at 55° in a northern exposure, the mean temperature of the month being 36°, a most fortunate circumstance for the emigrants, who were able to pursue their out-of-door avocations nearly all winter.

On November 11, Mr. T. A. Ladd writes to the Milwaukee *Sentinel:*

> Before my window is a tent with poles set over it in the same form and thatched. In this place was the advent of the first little immortal to this world of sin and sorrow, which has been made in this city. A committee was appointed at a public meeting of the citizens to take the case into consideration, and propose to a subsequent meeting suitable action to be taken by the city or association. It was proposed to donate the little visitor a city lot, which will undoubtedly be done.

The "little visitor" thus alluded to was Lawrence Carter, born October 26, 1854. He was presented a lot by the Association, which is now about in the center of the city of Lawrence. By a notice of the same Lawrence Carter which appeared in the Atchison *Champion*, of June, 1875, headed, "A Brave Lawrence Boy," it appears that he was at that time fireman on the yard engine of the A. & M. road, and that he had just saved the life of a little son of D. G. Lett, formerly of Lawrence, by plunging into the swift current of the Missouri, and rescuing him as he was about sinking for the third time.

After the election of November 29, when the Missourians made their first raid on the ballot-box, many of the emigrants returned to the East to prepare to bring out their families in the spring, the city having passed an ordinance that all who left before the election should forfeit their city interests. The election was for Delegate to Congress. At Lawrence, Judge Wakefield received 188 votes; Flenniken, 51; Whitfield, 45; Chapman, 9; Dr. Robinson, 2; Pomeroy, 2; William L. Garrison, 1. At Douglas, where there were but 51 legal voters, but where the Missourians "most did congregate," 283 votes were returned for Whitfield, and 36 for all others.

The day brought a great amount of drunkenness and violence. At Lawrence, a crowd of roughs collected around a barrel of whisky, one of the most violent of the number, in threats and denunciations of the "Yankees," being* Henry Davis, from "the Wakarusa." After voting, at 2 o'clock, he, in company with John Collins, Edward Blyth, Alexander Sebastian and Napoleon B. Blanton started on foot for home. About three miles from Lawrence, this party was passed by a wagon containing Lucius Kibbey, of Iowa, a Free-state man, N. D. Johnson and a Mr. Dailey. Mr. Kibbey believing that he discovered Collins in the act of setting fire to a cabin on the road, made some remark which offended him. The quarrel was taken up by Davis, who became very violent and abusive, attacking Kibbey (who was still in the wagon) with his knife. The affair ended in Kibbey's shooting Davis, as he claimed, in self-defense. He gave himself up to the authorities within a few days, and, after a hearing before Judge Elmore, was committed for murder in the first degree, and brought before Chief Justice Lecompte on a writ of *habeas corpus* December 27. His trial took place at the Shawnee Mission. Messrs. H. A. Hutchinson and J. T. Brady were counsel for the prosecution, and Messrs. S. N. Wood, H. C. Safford, C. Albright and Haldeman for defense. The prisoner was acquitted. This was the first trial for murder in Kansas. On the same day, John Lowrey, of Ohio, was shot through the leg by Dr. Doy, of New York, in consequence of a claim difficulty.

At the close of 1854, the city of Lawrence contained about fifty dwelling houses, some of shakes, some grass-covered, some sod and log, some of tarred canvas, and one or two covered with oak boards. There were two boarding houses, Messrs. Litchfield & Burleigh and Fry & Kennedy, a saw and planing-mill which had been running about three weeks, a butcher's shop and two stores. Four religious societies had been formed —Congregationalist, Rev. S. Y. Lum; Methodist, Rev. Hall; United Brethren, Rev. G. W. Hutchinson; and Swedenborgian, for whom Mr. E. D. Ladd officiated as reader. The census of this town was taken in the following February by C. W. Babcock, the returns being: Population, 400; foreigners, 41; females, 105. From Massachusetts, 90; New York, 59; Pennsylvania, 38; balance from the Western States.

The Kansas Athenæum was established late in 1854, with the following officers: J. S. Emery, President; A. H. Mallory, S. C. Pratt, Vice Presidents; John Hutchinson, Corresponding Secretary; E. D. Ladd, Recording Secretary and Treasurer; S. N. Wood, Librarian; C. Robinson, S. C. Pomeroy, S. Y. Lum, John Mailey, S. J. Willis, Regents. The first donation of books from abroad was from Mr. Amos A. Lawrence and Mrs. Mary Webb, of Boston. The introductory lecture of the course was delivered by the President, J. S. Emery, at the "St. Nicholas Hall" January 9, 1855. Subject, Eloquence and Oratory. The second address was by S. C. Pomeroy, and the question for discussion at the meeting of January 30 was "Should the policy of non-intervention on the part of our Government be departed from in the present contest in Europe?" Disputants: Affirmative—J. Hutchinson, J. Mailey; negative—J. Speer, E. Clarke.

EVENTS OF 1855.

On the first day of the new year, steps were taken for founding a college, stakes being driven and stone hauled to the site of the Old University building by the agent and at the expense of the Emigrant Aid Society. Socially, the citizens celebrated the day by a banquet at the boarding house of Litchfield & Burleigh. Before the close of the month, this house was partially burned—the roof taking fire and the flames spreading to and burning a portion of the interior. Mr. Litchfield, wife and son and a daughter of Mr. Burleigh were lying very sick at the time in the house. On the 16th, Mr. Edward P. Fitch opened a free school—the first school in the city and county, in the rear end of Dr. Robinson's office, commencing his school with about twelve scholars. On the 18th, a meeting of the citizens was held in the school-room, and Dr. Robinson, Dr. Doy and J. S. Emery appointed a School Committee for the ensuing year. Mr. S. F. Tappan was chosen Clerk, and money was raised to carry on a school three and a half months. The office was entirely destroyed by fire on the 22d—Dr. Robinson saving his books, however, and Mr. Fitch his school books and seats.

At the opening of the new year, the claim difficulties, which have been alluded to, were still unsettled; the citizens were divided into three parties—the Lawrence Association, in connection with the Emigrant Aid Society; the citizens who sympathized with the association, but were not members of it, and those opposed to the policy and operations of the society. The two former classes were called "insiders," and the latter "outsiders." All through the fall, the excitement was kept up by acts of aggression committed by irresponsible members of both parties. Before the New Englanders arrived, the timber claims were nearly all taken by the squatters, and doubtless, in their need, the former sometimes helped themselves to that which did not grow exactly within their own bounds. On the other hand, the emigrants who came in to actually settle and make a home, looked with longing eyes on the vacant claims set aside in Lawrence for the use of the "Society" to be sold at some future time, as they believed, at prices perhaps beyond their means—and the longing sometimes developed into appropriating. Claims were "jumped" and rejumped until, in some respects, Lawrence became a sort of gymnasium, the prizes being secured by the most agile performers. In January, 1855, the troubles culminated in a call by the "outsiders" for a general mass meeting in which their grievances could be discussed.

At the opening of the Territory to settlement, people from Missouri rushed over the line and staked out nearly all the timber and other desirable claims, but did not occupy them, many of them being residents of Missouri, even to this day; hence the claim difficulties chiefly arose in consequence of non-residents appearing after the land had been selected and occupied by Eastern settlers, and setting up claims, although no improvements had been made as contemplated by law. It was evidently the purpose of the Pro-slavery men to leave no room for an anti-slavery settler, and they doubtless hoped by means of squatter difficulties to harass and drive Eastern men from the Territory. It was really a political movement rather than honest claim disputes.

The following is a verbatim copy of hand-bills announcing the meeting, which were stuck up in every prominent place in the city and on the cabin doors of the squatters for miles around:

> TERRITORIAL INDIGNATION MEETING.
>
> We, the sovereign people of Kansas Territory, are requested to meet at Lawrence City on Thursday, January 11th, at 11 o'clock A. M., to adopt those measures that will protect us from all moneyed associations or influences, also the tyrannical encroachments daily made by the Lawrence Association. On which occasion there will be speeches made to vindicate the squatter's right of pre-emption, and the protection of his claim until entered.
>
> MANY CITIZENS.

The meeting was held according to call, John A. Wakefield being appointed President, and Clark Stearns and T. S. Garvin, Vice Presidents. It was attended by about 250 persons. It was a very stormy meeting, and withal must have partaken somewhat of the ludicrous, as may be imagined when the effect of the following preamble and resolutions, as read by a person unfortunately afflicted with an impediment in his speech, is considered. The report is given as a literary curiosity worthy of preservation in the annals of early Lawrence history:

> *Fellow Citizens:* The assemblage of the sovereign people on this day, by a spontaneous impulse, and for a common purpose, is a most glorious spectacle. And we, too, friends and neighbors, are together. The toils and cares of our daily avocations are laid aside; the disquietudes and strifes that vex our poor humanity shall be lost in the mutual recognition of one grand sentiment; and the turbulent, selfish interests here manifested for a period, under the overshadowing spell of sectional influences, which gloom pervades the hearts of men, whose actors, upon the grand rostrum of the future, chose as their talisman the sovereign ear whose compunction some slight affectionate caress of every victim of the oppressor triumph as the idol of their vain madness, and of their midnight orgies, which forever crush the rights of this people.
>
> We have been weak—now, in justice, we are strong; more imposing than that of forty centuries from the old pyramids—the intellectual and progressive years of self-goverment of a free people. The fraternal influences—what are they?—and why are we here this day? A handful of men on the western bank of the remotest tributary, whose waters pay homage to the Father of Waters, and yet only in the center of this immense confederacy, whose shade is a refuge for all nations of the earth, and the free breezes that unceasingly sweep through its branches, over the silent sepulchers of those who fought the good fight, and proclaimed to the world to be a free, independent and sovereign people. The seeds which they planted with tremulous apprehension are here this day, commingling their patriotic rebukes against that mercenary morbidness which characterizes the Lawrence Association as stock-jobbers and money-getters—men of exchanges, and coteries and self-interest—covered from head to foot with the leprosy of materialism, until it shall submerge all opposition, by secret and unjust invasions, which, from their first advent in Kansas Territory up to the present, is opulence, title and despotism, with civil feuds, dissevering all fraternal affections. We, the sovereign squatters, proclaim the manifesto of our absolute authority, and an inexorable interdict to every despotic invader upon our rights, secured and sanctified by the Congress of the United States. "*Thus far shalt thou go, and no further.*" We, the sovereign squatters, stand forth boldly upon our commanding eminence—the highest law of the land.
>
> Compromising the plighted faith of the Government, that the land we now occupy shall be our future homes, upon which eminence we this day invite, for the last time, the false Belshazzar, who, with restless gaze, views the dauntless energy which guides us to this grand consummation.

After a recital of various causes of complaint, the occupancy of claims belonging to "sovereign squatters" by the association, the cutting of tim ber on their claims by members of the same, with the consent of the "talisman, C. Robinson, or in justice termed the false Belshazzar, "whose" fell spirit no human means can reach with those fraternal affections untarnished by former dishonorable acts, not obscure to us, the sovereign squatters who are here this day. With one united voice, now and forever, we spurn with indignation the course here taken by the Lawrence Association who disregard and trample upon the laws that give us the right of pre-emption, and secures to us our homes and those comforts which our industry may accumulate; nor do we believe the Congress of the United States will allow such lawless and tyrannical encroachments secured by a heterogeneous mob to invalidate the right of our pre-emption." A set of resolutions followed the above preamble, concurring in and sustaining the sentiments expressed, two of them reading as follows:

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* See State History for full account of political events of general interest.

> *Resolved*, That we have in good faith settled upon Government lands belonging to the United States, in view of pre-empting said lands according to the Act of September 4, 1841. Further, we mutually pledge each other to defend by law, and by force, if required, each and every squatter from lawless intruders who cut timber without permission or build upon our claims."
>
> *Resolved*, That while we condemn the encroachments and usurpations of all oligarchies and moneyed aristocracies, we regard alike the rights, and extend the hearty welcome to all desirous of settling in our beautiful Kansas, whether from the North, South, East or West.

Many who attended this meeting, were diametrically opposed to the proceedings, and to the resolutions adopted, and to make sure that their position should not be misunderstood, a meeting of the citizens, not members of the Lawrence Association was held at "the Church" on the 16th, which denounced the proceedings of that on the 11th as being "held and conducted in a one-sided, indecent, mob-like manner, and wholly in opposition to justice, right and honor," and that as "the endeavor was made to make us responsible for those proceedings, we therefore disavow all complicity or assent thereto, and denounce the originators as demagogues." The course pursued by the Lawrence Association was indorsed by the meeting of which S. J. Willis was President; Dr. J. F. Merriam, Vice President; Messrs. Stewart, Burgess, Ladd, Pillsbury, Hartwell and Lowe, Vice Presidents.

The resolutions adopted were presented by Messrs. Ladd, Emery, Doy, Mailey, Hutchinson, Mace, Searle, Simpson and Tappan, the third and fourth of which were as follows:

> 3. *Resolved*, That the organization of the Emigrant Aid Society has been of exceeding great benefit to the transmission of emigrants to this Territory; and their establishing an agency in this city, and their investment of capital herein, has been of a decided advantage to the place toward its rapid growth, providing for the wants and alleviating the trials of the settlers, and believe that their efforts thus far have been entirely disinterested; and we therefore most cordially invite them to remain and continue their operations among us, at the same time assuring them of our sincere approval of the past and of our co-operation in the future.
>
> 4. *Resolved*, That we, as citizens of Lawrence, *particularly* approve of the course pursued by the Lawrence Association toward the Emigrant Aid Society, in extending an invitation to that company to invest their capital here, and the basis upon which they are *allowed* to operate; and we shall duly respect their city rights, and support them in all lawful and liberal movements.

At the same meeting the Committee of the Lawrence Association, by their Chairman, Mr. J. Hutchinson, reported the following resolutions, which were accepted:

> *Resolved*, That while believing there is no legal redress for trespasses committed upon unsurveyed lands, we have never as an association approved of cutting timber upon individual claims, made in good faith; but we fully discountenance such acts, believing them to be contrary to equity and good order.
>
> *Resolved*, That as the law holds a man's domicile no less sacred and inviolate than his person, we regard all persons who shall molest or destroy houses erected, or in process of erection, as men guilty of a heinous offense and regardless of the law of the land.
>
> *Resolved*, That while we uphold only justice and good order, we believe that neither the Lawrence Association nor their officers are accountable for individual acts, civilly or politically, and that the late attempts to bring this association into bad repute and to cast upon us a stigma as undeserved as it is unjust, will bring down threefold odium upon the heads of the vile perpetrators.

Dr. Robinson, toward the close of the meeting, made a short and sensible speech, refuting some of the charges made against him, counseling his hearers of the danger of quarrels among themselves, and impressing upon them the duty and necessity of union; that they might, "with voice and hand and means combined, defend these hills and valleys, these rivers and broad prairies from the curse of human bondage, and the chains of slavery."

FIRST FREE STATE SOCIETY.

A preliminary meeting for the purpose of organizing a Free State Society, "which should use all its influence for the prohibition of slavery in Kansas," was held at the residence of Dr. Wood, in Lawrence, January 29, 1855. S. S. Snyder, Chairman; John Speer, Secretary. The committee appointed to prepare a constitution, etc., consisted of the following gentlemen: R. G. Elliott, W. Tacket, J. F. Wilson, S. Y. Lum, A. Fitch, S. C. Safford, S. C. Pomeroy, J. Speer, C. Stearns, E. D. Ladd, S. J. Willis, E. Chapman, S. F. Tappan, J. Garvin. The society was fully organized on the 1st of February, at the Lawrence House, the officers elected being R. G. Elliott, President; H. C. Safford, Vice President; John Speer, Corresponding Secretary; E. D. Ladd, Recording Secretary; S. N. Simpson, Treasurer; L. J. Ferril, Amos Finch, S. Y. Lum, S. N. Wood, Norman Allen, Executive Committee.

With the spring of 1855, the final settlement of the title to the land upon which the city was located, and the commencement of the spring immigration, came a new start in the growth of the place. On the 10th of March, there was a meeting of the members of Union School District when the committee previously appointed to select a site for a schoolhouse, reported that they had chosen one on Mr. Frye's claim, and that the material to build the body of the same would be on the ground before the 31st; also, that enough had been subscribed to build the body of the house. The Building Committee was Messrs. Adams, Yates and Waterman. This meeting was supplemented by one held March 31. After the body of the building had been erected, when officers were elected, and rules adopted to govern school matters in the district during the succeeding year, Martin Adams, William Yates and Robert Allen were elected Trustees; Robert Hughes, Collector, and R. H. Waterman, Clerk. Among the regulations of this, the first School District in Lawrence, was one making it the duty of the Trustees to "make out the rate bill of each individual, and in case such rate bill was not paid, to sue for the same." The trustees also to have possession and control of the schoolhouse, which was to be open for religious meetings and Sabbath schools, without regard to sects, except in school hours. One provision reads: "It shall be the duty of the trustees to ascertain as near as may be, the amount of wood necessary for each scholar, and give notice to those intending to send to school; and in case any one neglects, or refuses to furnish his appropriation of wood, the trustees shall furnish it and charge it in his rate bill." It was voted at this meeting that the roof, doors and windows of the schoolhouse should be completed on or before the 1st day of May."

During this month, Dr. Robinson replaced the sod and thatch office which was burned, with a two-story frame 25x35, on Massachusetts street. He also commenced about this time his house on Mount Oread, which S. N. Wood and G.W. Deitzler preserved from destruction before its completion by a party headed by Dr. Wood, and which was burned by Jones' posse a year later, when Lawrence was sacked. Rev. G. W. Hutchinson put up a concrete building for store and public hall, two stories high and fifty feet square. Messrs. Hornsby and Ferril built a one-story frame building on Massachusetts street, and put in a stock of goods. Three mail routes were established connecting with Lawrence—a route from Westport to Whitfield passing through Lawrence and Topeka; a route from Ft. Leavenworth via Lawrence and Osawatomie to Ft. Scott, and the third from Kansas City to Lawrence. Blanton & Litchfield also established a semi-weekly line of hacks between Lawrence and Kansas City. The frame hotel on Main street, which was commenced in the fall, was boarded and ready for customers; a clothing house was opened on Main street by Wright & Ballou, the "New Great Western Clothing House;" a barber, Mr. Leis, came to town and saw a fine field for operations, and concluded to stay; the first brick was made by Messrs. Hammon & Page; and to supplement the labors of the barber, the "Lawrence Hydropathic and Hygienic Society" was formed, E. D. Ladd, President; G. W. Brown, Vice President; S. N. Wood, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Johnson, Recording Secretary; Miss Gleason, Treasurer; Mrs. Wood, Librarian. It was proposed to found a water cure establishment in the vicinity, but the troubles that soon came thick and fast upon Lawrence, prevented the execution of this, with many other good designs.

On the 30th of March occurred the election of Councilmen and Representatives from the First District to the First Territorial Legislature.[*] During this month, the first party of Eastern emigrants arrived in the midst of a bitter cold snow-storm. The want of lumber and saw mills was still a great drawback, but concrete houses were commencing to take the place of wood, and it was not long before two more saw mills were started—one by Deitzler & Shimmons and the other by Hunt & Hunt. A great number of houses were framed and waiting for boards to be sawed.

About sundown on the evening of the 20th of May, the citizens, who had congregated in great numbers on the Levee, were delighted to see the little steamer, "Emma Harmon," arrive at the Levee, bringing a number of passengers and considerable freight. The next day about noon, the "Financier" and "Hartford" arrived. All the boats were bound for Fort Riley. The "Emma Harmon" turned back at Topeka, and the other two proceeded up the river. It was decided that the "Emma Harmon" should make regular trips between the mouth of the river and Lawrence, but on her second return trip she ran aground on a sand bar and was deserted by the captain and officers, leaving the owner, Mr. Knox, to dig her out. The boat was extricated by him and made regular trips between Kansas City and Lawrence during the summer of 1855.

During the year, the Methodists made efforts to build a house of worship on Vermont street; Rev. Mr. Griffing working energetically for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the same, but the effort was not a success at that time. Rev. E. Nute was sent to Lawrence in the early spring by the American Unitarian Association, and had been holding meetings in the open air, through the summer; mostly on Mount Oread, "in the shade of Dr. Robinson's house." The Unitarians made an effort to erect a church edifice in the fall; the building to be of composite, 40x60, with a basement and gallery. The excavation was made for the basement and a portion of the building material put on the ground, but this enterprise also was delayed in consequence of the political troubles of the coming months. The structure which was erected by the Emigrant Aid Society in October, 1854, and which had served as eating-house and shelter for hundreds during the succeeding winter, also as the "church" for the settlement, was destroyed by fire, September 13, 1855. It was used as a habitation up to the time of its destruction.

FIRST 4TH OF JULY, (1855) IN LAWRENCE.

The citizens of Lawrence, and indeed of the whole district, were determined that the first National holiday in Kansas should be celebrated in a manner worthy the occasion. The "boys" were busy all through the preceding night, and the morning of the 4th was ushered in by the firing of guns. There was no booming of cannon, for Lawrence had not yet needed its "Abbot Howitzer," but everything that could make a patriotic noise was brought into service. Early in the morning, wagon-loads of Indians began to arrive, the Delawares and Shawnees having been invited to participate in the festivities. Soon the "sovereign squatters" began to pour in from the surrounding country. Franklin sent its delegation in a huge covered wagon, above which waved the stars and stripes. From the neighborhood of the Wakarusa and Blue Mound came a long procession over the rolling prairie, led by a party of ladies and gentlemen on horseback, followed by large double wagons, ornamented with flowers and gay with flags. The rear guard of this detachment was a jolly crowd in three ox wagons, which were fastened together and drawn by eleven yoke of oxen. Not to be out done in demonstrations of patriotic regard for the day, handkerchiefs of bright colors were hoisted on poles, and waved independently in the free Kansas breezes.

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[*] See County History.

The regular exercises of the day commenced by the presentation of a silken banner to the militia of Lawrence—the Lawrence Defensibles, and the Kansas Sharpshooters—by the ladies of the place. The ceremonies took place on Massachusetts street, Mrs. Levi Gates making the presentation speech, which was responded to by S. N. Wood. A procession was then formed, composed of the two Lawrence Companies, the Rifle Guards of Wakarusa, the Kansas Invincibles (from near Douglas), the Committee of Arrangements, Indians, Citizens, etc., which marched along Massachusetts, Hancock, Vermont and Winthrop streets, to the grove northwest of the town, where a platform had been erected for the speakers, and some seats prepared for the ladies. The new flag was planted at the right of the platform. Dr. J. N. O. P. Wood was President of the Day. The band played "Sweet Home," prayer was offered by Rev. Snyder, the Declaration of Independence read by C. W. Babcock, Esq., and an oration given by Dr. Charles Robinson. After the oration, the audience marched to Pleasant Grove, where the tables were spread, and enjoyed a regular Fourth of July picnic dinner. They then returned to the park, and gathered around the stand to listen to toasts, music and volunteer speeches. Many toasts were given—among others, "Our Aboriginal neighbors; their presence and participation with us to-day is a mutual recognition of unity and good-will. May we ever 'smoke the pipe of peace together.'" This was responded to by Mr. Fish, a Shawnee Chief, in his own language. He referred to the past troubles between the States and Great Britain—rejoiced that peace again prevailed, and hoped that it might continue, and we finally pass to our heavenly rest in peace. A Delaware Indian, Mr. Pechalka, spoke in English. The festivities of this long-to-be-remembered Fourth were prolonged until the last hour of the anniversary had departed. Fire-works on Massachusetts street delighted the pioneer boys and girls in the evening, and two social parties, one at Union Hall, and the other in William Lykins's new hall, ended the first celebration of our National holiday in Lawrence.

The summer of 1855 passed quietly in Lawrence; the little hamlet growing fast, and comparatively comfortable buildings taking the place of some of the pioneer cabins. The emigrants, however, at the best, suffered greatly, particularly the women, from the lack of the ordinary conveniences of home life. There was much sickness and many deaths; in a majority of cases superinduced by the exposure and hardships incidental to pioneer life. All through the early part of the summer it was impossible to procure food that was suitable for any persons, except those whose hardy constitutions, and out-of-door life would bear a diet of ham and cheese, with mush and doughnuts as dessert. Delicate women and little children, with many of the sterner and stronger sex, succumbed to the united influence of bad food, miserable houses, excitement and perhaps home sickness, notwithstanding, to offset these evils, they had the pure and exhilarating air, and health giving sunshine of Kansas, with the hope and expectation of future homes far better than those they had left behind.

On the last of November commenced the "Wakarusa War," a full history of which, with all its attendant circumstances, is given elsewhere.

The men of Lawrence organized into military companies and drilled daily, and the women worked at home to prepare food, or met to make cartridges for the soldiers. Four intrenchments were thrown up; one across Massachusetts street, near its confluence with Pinkney, two of circular form near Henry street, designed as a protection to those having charge of Sharpe's rifles, and so arranged as to command Mount Oread, where it was presumed the enemy would plant their artillery, and one on Vermont street. Every branch of business was suspended in the place, except preparations for defense and collecting provisions for the army, which consisted of about five hundred and fifty soldiers. A large national flag was planted on a high staff, at the principal entrenchment, near the foot of Massachusetts street, while others floated over the unfinished Free-State Hotel and Hutchinson's store. The hotel was the headquarters of Gens. Robinson, Lane and staff, as also of the soldiers, and until the difficulty was ended the little village was a regular military camp. The women of Lawrence were not only busy at home, but were even daring enough to venture "outside the lines" to help on the work of defense. Mrs. S. N. Wood and Mrs. G. W. Brown passed successfully to the Santa Fé road, and procured from a Free-State man who resided there, a liberal supply of ammunition which they brought in safety to their friends in Lawrence. After the final consummation of the treaty the ladies proved as efficient in the arts of peace, as of war, and the collation which they prepared for the late belligerent forces, on the Monday night succeeding the close of the siege, was a triumph of feminine pioneer skill, which went straight to the hearts, and appealed to the feelings, of all fortunate enough to partake.

The winter of 1855–56 was a terribly severe one. The Kaw was bridged with ice from the 20th of December until March. The thermometer sunk as low as 17° or 20° below zero and severe storms of snow and sleet were common. In January the snow was two feet on the level, and it was with great difficulty that any communication could be kept up with the surrounding country. Little cabins were built inside the forts in Lawrence, and occupied by soldiers during the winter, in expectation of an attack by the border ruffians. The hotel, too, was occupied by soldiers, and sentinels were constantly at their posts. On the 22d of February, 1856, Company A, the famous Lawrence "Stubs," gave a party to the citizens of the town, which was the most notable merrymaking of the long, cold, anxious winter.

With the opening of spring, immigration recommenced, and business again revived. The corner stone of the Unitarian Church, the first built in the county, was laid on the 26th of March. The New Haven Company with their "Beecher's Sharpe's rifles," and numbering some 100, arrived in Lawrence about the middle of April, and were given a public and cordial welcome, Mr. John Hutchinson addressing them in behalf of the citizens, and Mr. Charles B. Lines responding for the company. The "Stubbs" furnished music. A large company from Ohio also arrived, and their white "prairie schooners," stood along the highways, reminding the citizens of the tents of a little time ago. The Free-State hotel was finished, and the committee of investigation were busy within its walls. There was a lull in the storm, and the Free-State people hoped with trembling, that it might be permanent. Then followed the attempted arrest of S. N. Wood and Samuel Tappan, by Sheriff Jones, his unresisted arrest of other citizens when backed by United States authority—his being shot at and wounded in his tent, which against their most earnest disavowal was laid to the charge of the people of Lawrence; the indictment of the *Herald of Freedom* and *Free-State* newspapers, and the Free-State Hotel as "nuisances to be abated;" the gathering of Donaldson's army to "wipe out the abolition rust," and the destruction of the newspaper offices, the Free-State Hotel and Dr. Robinson's house on Mount Oread, with a general pillage of the town on May 21. All this is told in detail in its appropriate place—the history of the State of Kansas, Lawrence at that day being the very heart of the Free-State movement, from which the aggressors hoped to drain the life blood. The Free-State Hotel, destroyed just as it was completed, is described as follows in the *Herald of Freedom* of April 12, 1856. The contract for building it was let to Messrs. Geo. W. Hunt, of Fitchburg, Mass., and Benjamin Johnson, of Erie, Penn. The hotel and grounds covered two lots, 50x125 feet each, on the corner of Massachusetts and Winthrop streets:

> In April, 1855, the New England Emigrant Aid Society, through their agents, commenced excavating the foundation of a first class hotel in Lawrence. The cellar was dug, the walls completed, the studding for inside partitions put up, and the roof put on during the summer and fall. About the last of November, the war difficulties commencing, further work on the building was suspended, it being used for the accommodation of the Free-State volunteer army. The benefit it rendered our cause, even in its unfinished condition, at a time when the city was surrounded, and the lives of the inhabitants threatened by the border ruffian mob, cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. It was into this structure the people intended to retreat if driven from every other position, gather around them their household treasures, and make a last desperate effort in defense of their lives and liberties. But fate ordered otherwise.
>
> Immediately upon the opening of the present spring, additions were made to the force of laborers, and the work resumed with increased vigor, and on this, the 12th of April, one year from the day the first spade-full of earth was thrown up, the Free State Hotel is finished.
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> The dimensions and particular description of the of the structure are as follows: The building is on the corner of Massachusetts and Winthrop streets, fronting on Massachusetts street; 50 feet front, 70 feet back; three stories above the basement; contains 50 separate apartments, besides a hall in each story.
>
> The basement is divided into three rooms, each 18 feet square—two to be used as pastry and meat kitchens; the other as store-house or cellar. The first story is 11 feet from floor to ceiling, and is divided into nine rooms; the dining hall, 18 wide and 47 feet long; hall, 9½ feet wide, entire length of building; gentlemen's parlor, 18 feet square; ladies' parlor, 18x20; reading room, 18 feet square; office, 16x14; side hall from office, with entrance on Winthrop street; main entrance on Massachusetts street; two flights of stairs to second story. Second story 10 feet from floor to ceiling; 18 rooms—six of them 11x18, balance 10 feet square; hall entire length of building. Third story 9 feet from floor to ceiling—same number of rooms, same dimensions as second story; stairs leading to the roof which is flat, and affords a fine promenade, and a splendid view of the surrounding scenery. There are thirty or forty port holes in the wall, which rises above the roof, plugged up now with stones, which can be knocked out with a blow of the butt of a Sharpe's rifle. The apartments are papered and well ventilated.
>
> The entire cost of the hotel probably exceeds $20,000. The outhouses are of the neatest kind. The stable in the rear, is not yet finished, though the walls are up. It is calculated to accommodate fifty horses, and give shelter to vehicles.

The following schedule of losses sustained by individuals by the burning and pillage of the city, May 21, 1856, is taken from an estimate given at the time. Whether absolutely reliable or not, it preserves at least the names of many of the old citizens residing, or doing business, in Lawrence at that time:

Mr. Stone, bank drafts, $2,050; promissory notes, $2,000; seven land warrants, $1,000; cash, clothing, gold w[illegible]nd horse, $310: total	$5,360
Mr. Johnson, in sundries	1,000
Capt. Lathrop, in sundries	200
P. R. Brooks, in sundries	150
Capt. Bertram, in sundries	200
Townsend, in sundries	100
Clark, in sundries	100
C. W. Topliff, cash, clothing, etc	700
G. W. & W. Hutchinson & Co., dry goods, provisions, groceries, etc	4,000
Brooks & Babcock, sundries	250
L. S. Dennis, sundries	5
John Rice, sundries	15
Lyman Allen, sundries	50
Hornsby & Terrill, dry goods and groceries	375
John Penoyer, sundries	100
Charles Stearns, groceries and provisions	75
Dr. Doy, rails burnt, horses stolen, etc	300
Simpson & Hine, sundries	100
D. W. Palmer	5
Miss E. Hunt, jewelry and clothing	100
George W. Hunt, sundries	25
August Whitney, sundries	50
John Brook, sundries	75
S. Kimball	45
S. C. Smith, rifles, books, etc	118
A. J. Payne, sundries	40
Mrs. S. E. Hoyt, sundries	30
S. C. Russell, rifle, etc	40
T. Sampson, sundries	50
N. E. Emigrant Aid Co., hotel, etc	30,000
S. & T. Eldridge, hotel furniture, provisions, etc	40,000
B. C. Galliday, rifle, etc	40
F. A. Bailey, sundries	225
C. J. Pease, sundries	125
J. A. Keeler, revolving rifle	65
L. Merchant, sundries	50
T. P. Brown, revolver, clothing, etc	100
James Cracklin, paints, brushes, etc	40
O. D. Smith, one horse	70
Joseph Kelley, table and stand	18
H. Fogle, arms	20
A. D. Searl, mathematical instruments, etc,	1,000
J. Gordon, arms	50
G. W. Brown, printing materials and books	30,000
J. H. Greene, books, etc	200
Miss A. W. Gleason, sundries	200
James G. Sands, saddles, bridles and harness	300
W. & C. Duncan, damage to store	30

Samuel Fry, provisions	30
William Crutchfield, sundries	10
J. Short, two boats	60
A. C. Hinman, provisions	400
James F. Legate, money, clothing, etc	1,500
D. Upham, arms and clothing	150
J. Elliott, arms, etc	50
E. D. Lyman, clothing	20
N. R. West, sundries	50
Franklin Conant, goods from store	300
Mrs. M. A. Mandell, clothing, etc	300
J. B. Cook, arms	75
F. Mitzler, jewelry, clothing, etc	200
Malcher & Baitchling, clothing	100
Rev. S. Y. Lum, two horses	300
R. G. Elliott, printing materials	6,000
James Redpath, books	50
J. S. Emery & S. E. Tappan, books, etc	600
Miss L. S. Hall, cow, etc	70
G. P. Lowry, books, etc	500
J. A. Perry	250
J. L. Bateman, in gold and clothing	416
J. J. Boyer	100
E. Emerson	300
Gov. Robinson, probably	3,500

Notwithstanding the terrible state of affairs in Kansas, during the summer of 1856, when the question of freedom or slavery was fought with other than moral arguments, when both Pro-slavery and free-State men went prepared for the worst, and every man one met, whether on the highway, or far away on the prairie, instinctively put his hand on his revolver and at night slept with it under his pillow; when one hardly knew whom he could trust, and no man's property was safe; when instead of quietly wending their way of an evening to the Athenæum or the Hygienic Society, the Lawrence boys stole silently through the darkness with their trusty "Sharpe" upon their shoulder, to some rendezvous from whence they were to proceed to "regulate affairs in their own way"—notwithstanding all this, and the fact that many of her best citizens were in the prison camp at Lecompton, and others out of the Territory not daring to return, still Lawrence did not despair. Though the Missouri was blockaded, she looked with hope to the North, and to the opening of the new route through Iowa. The citizens would not array themselves against United States authority, but suffered and "bided their time." A few extracts from letters written by citizens of the town, and relating to events especially local, show the sufferings of the people, and the terrible state of affairs which prevailed. Rev. E. Nute, the Unitarian clergyman, writes to Rev. Mr. Tiffany, of Springfield, Mass., August 22:

> The horrors of ruffianism gather thicker and closer around us. My home has become a house of mourning. A brother-in-law came out to us, and reached our house a week since, with his wife, an own sister of mine. On Monday last, he started to return to Leavenworth, leaving his wife sick. That night he was shot through the head, within a few miles of Leavensworth, and his scalp exhibited in fiendish exultation by his murderer in the town, who declared, "I went out for the scalp of a d—d Abolitionist and I have got one."[*] This is only one of a score of such butcheries that have been perpetrated within a mile of us during the last week. Three men have gone out of our door straight to their death by the hand of murderers. In each instance the bodies have been horribly mutilated.[†]
>
> I have tried in vain to raise a body of men to go for the recovery of our brother's remains, to give them a decent burial, and for the effects about his person—all his money, etc. I have taken a rifle and offered to be one of fifty men to go. A sufficient number responded, and were pledged to go the morning after the sad tidings reached us, but it was thought best to delay until we should get an answer from the officer in command of the United States dragoons encamped about ten miles from this, to whom we had applied for a force to go with us. It came at night, referring us to the superior force then on the way with several companies to protect Pierce's bloody officials at Lecompton. Twice have we sent, making the request of him for the protection of an escort to go with our teams to Leavenworth for provisions, and twice *we have been refused.* There is not a single sack of flour or a bushel of meal for sale in this vicinity, and we have at least 2,000 men, women and children to be fed. What shall we do—what *can* we do but fight our way through, with the desperation of men who know themselves surrounded by merciless savages? *This we are determined to do.* You will have the report of bloody work before this reaches you. It may be that nothing short of a massacre of the suffering people of Kansas will arouse this nation to a sense of the inconceivable wickedness of the men who are at the head of affairs. You may imagine the feelings with which I read the cold-blooded sneers, the diabolical sport which is made of our sufferings in the Boston *Post*, which I have just received. Are all the feelings of humanity, is all sense of decency dead in the souls of the men who uphold this infamous administration?
>
> Many of our number have ceased to hope for anything but the foulest injustice from the Government. All that seems to be in store for us worth aspiring to is an heroic martyrdom. Plead for our cause with all the might you have. I send this, with as many more as I can write, before the mail leaves, under cover to a friend in St. Louis. The chance that it will reach you seems to me very small. The Missourians are coming over the border and gathering at several points to the number of thousands, we hear. I dare not trust the particulars of our military condition and plans to this, for fear it will fall into the hands of our enemies. Only this, we are prepared and determined to strike terrible blows. * * * *
>
> We are having war in earnest—four fights within the last five days, in all of which the Free-State men were the assailants and the victors; four lives lost on our side, and some eight or ten badly wounded. To-day the dragoons are in town to effect a change of prisoners and deliver the Chicopee howitzer, taken from us at the sacking of Lawrence. The Free-State army of about 400 men has passed our cabin twice—half a mile from us on one side and a mile on the other. Twice have we heard the booming cannon and rattle of muskets and rifles and seen the flame and smoke of burning forts and cabins. Two nights ago my nearest neighbor was visited by a scouting party of the enemy and two horses stolen. Every night we bring ours (we have two fine ones, I and the man who works for me,) close to the house, keep our Sharpe's rifles in readiness and take turns in standing guard. One night we had four men and a sick woman with us in our little cabin. We have got to the closest place, I hope, and I believe with God's help we shall force our way through. The fiendishishness of these wretches is a tax on credulity. Poor Hoyt went from our house but an hour or two before he was murdered. On taking the stronghold of the ruffians, near which he was killed, a little negro was found who said that the day before some men came in from the guard and reported that a prisoner was taken, giving his name and asking, "What shall be done with him?" The reply of the officer was, "Shoot him." But not content with that, they proceeded to pound his head with the breeches of their muskets. Another man, by the name of Williams, from Massachusetts, was taken that day and also shot; both bodies have been recovered. We have taken over thirty of them prisoners, and released all but the nineteen who are to be given up to-day. Do you wonder that our men turned out *en masse* to rout that fort, and also the den of Col. Titus next day, and that some clamor to-day for the hanging of this wretch Titus?
>
> We have gained great advantage within the last week; have now at least 500 men ready for the fight in and around Lawrence and two good howitzers. But this is horrible business, and I feel the influence that makes fierce tigers of the mildest men. When I looked on Titus and thought of his part in the proceedings last May and the murders of Hoyt and Williams, I came very near joining in the cry "Hang him on the spot," but, on second thought, I gave my voice for mercy. The wretch cowered and pleaded for his life, promising to leave the Territory. Some of his men say they have been engaged in indiscriminate plunder, without any regard to party in some cases, though under the lead of Titus they were robbing and murdering only Free-State men; and yet this man is the commander of the militia of Kansas Territory, and Gov. Shannon came down to Lawrence yesterday to beg him off. "Cry aloud and spare not; raise thy voice like a trumpet and show this people their sin."

Mr. Jennison, alluded to above, had gone from Lawrence to Kansas City, for a load of freight for Lawrence and Topeka, a part being furniture for the Unitarian Church. On his return he was taken prisoner at Westport, and barbarously murdered at McGee's tavern. Mr. Nute, the writer of the letter, in company with his sister, and a party of about fifteen others, went on the 27th of August to Leavenworth to ascertain the facts in regard to the murder of Mr. Hoppe, and take possession of his effects. When the party arrived at the place of the murder, they were taken prisoners by a band of ruffians under the notorious Capt. Emery. Mrs. Hoppe, with two or three other ladies, and their escort of gentlemen were taken into Leavenworth, and held in custody through the day. Mrs. Hoppe, without being even allowed to look upon the grave of her husband, was taken on board a boat bound down the Missouri, where she went back to her friends in Illinois. Mr. Nute, Mr. Wilder, a merchant of Lawrence; Dr. Avery, of Richmond, Ind., who was with the brave and lamented Henry Shombre, at the storming of Fort Titus, and was now taking his papers to his friends; Mr. Houghton, of Indiana, and others, were imprisoned at Leavenworth—Mr. Nute and Mr. Wilder not returning until the 10th of September. A letter from Lawrence speaks of the bringing in of Titus and fellow prisoners thus: "It was not our purpose to come in collision with the Government, therefore we marched to Lawrence with the prisoners and wounded upon wagons. Their entrance into town was to us, who were here in May, particularly imposing. They came in by way of Mount Oread, then took a winding path into town, following precisely the trail of the posse, who invaded us on the 21st of last May, when Marshal Titus rode in the front column, and seemed bloated with the pride of his position. Yesterday how different. He came in a wounded prisoner, at the van of a party nearly as large when the sentiment of the people seemed to execute him forthwith. The excitement was intense, still not the least insult was offered him, and he rode into town with his head resting in the lap of a friend. * * * Our men remain in town to-day, and are cooling off under a drenching rain. As it was not expected last night, most of them were out in tents, and one of them says when he awoke this morning he immediately sounded, and reported "*four feet scant.*" We want men who will stand such hardships, and we have got them. To-day they have all found comfortable quarters in our buildings. This afternoon, Gov. Shannon, Maj. Sedgwick, and Dr. Roderick came to Lawrence to demand the unconditional release of our prisoners. * * * Brooks and Gunther, who were wounded in Franklin, it is believed will recover. It is now no small tax to attend to, and provide for, all the wounded in Lawrence. With this and all the onerous burdens of the war upon us, we are still comparatively bankrupt, and our *courage* is our support." The story of the exchange of prisoners, and the terms of Gov. Shannon's peace agreement is told elsewhere. A letter from Lawrence to the New York *Daily Times*, dated August 27, says: "Lawrence is being fortified. The forts which were erected during the war of last November, are being repaired; around the spot where the Free-State Hotel stood, a wall of stone is in process of erection, against which an embankment of earth is to be thrown. On Mount Oread, where Gov. Robinson's house was, another fort is to be built, one is nearly finished at Blanton's Bridge, and one is already built and occupied at the Wakarusa crossing at Blue Jacket. Volunteers are continually coming in, anxious to join in the defense. Messengers have been sent to the different settlements, to warn the people of the threatened invasion, and arouse them to a preparation for defense." During this time the State prisoners were still at Lecompton, made as comfortable as circumstances would permit, by the kindness and attention of the citizens of Lawrence. On the 10th of September they were released and returned to Lawrence, arriving the same day that Mr. Nute and fellow-prisoners returned from Leavenworth. The gallant little "Stubbs" were first to welcome Gov. Robinson and his fellow-captives, marching out far on the prairie to greet them. Gen. Lane and staff then escorted them to Massachusetts street, where the Governor made a speech to the assembled crowd. The rejoicings were renewed in the evening when Messrs. Nute and Wilder, with the friends who had been to Leavenworth to attempt their release, arrived in safety. The arrival of Gov. Geary in the Territory, and his dispersion of the troops both at Lawrence and of the "army of invasion" virtually put an end to the "reign of terror" in Kansas. No concerted hostile action was undertaken after that month. In the spring of 1857, Gov. Geary resigned, and Robert J. Walker was appointed his successor. Frederick P. Stanton, Secretary of the Territory, arrived a few weeks before Gov. Walker, and proceeded to make speeches at various places, indicative of the line of policy to be pursued. He visited Lawrence about the 20th of April, and reiterated the same sentiments in regard to enforcing the Territorial laws, which had been so favorably received at Lecompton. Lawrence did not take kindly to his remarks, as the following from the *Herald of Freedom* testifies:

> You wish to know my position in regard to the Territorial laws. Congress has recognized them as binding. A majority of that body gave Whitfield a seat, and made appropriations for carrying on the Government. The President has recognised them as valid, and they must be received as such. (*Never!* from the multitude.) You must obey them, and pay the taxes. (*Never*, no, never.) There is where I am at war with you. (Then let there be war.) It shall be to the knife, and the knife to the hilt. I say it without excitement, and wish you to receive it as such; the taxes must be collected, and it becomes the duty of my administration to see that they are collected. (Then you bring the Government into collision with the people.)

The summer of 1857 was one of unparalleled prosperity for Lawrence. With the removal of the Missouri River blockade, immigration poured in, in an ever increasing tide. A local writer says: "All the immigrants were severely afflicted with the 'Kansas fever,' and anxious to 'invest.' Lawrence was the center of attraction. Here all visitors came who wished to 'see Kansas.' Here all emigrants came to get supplies to start for their destination. Here politicians met to discuss their plans." The Leavenworth *Herald* said one year later: "Every newly-arrived immigrant, as he stepped upon the levee, shouldered his carpet sack and stopping long enough to inquire the way to 'Larance,' set off toward the Mecca of his abolition pilgrimage. Business was abundant, money plenty, and lots on the rise. Money loaned at 5 and 10 per cent per month, and considered cheap at that. It was no uncommon thing for a man to double his money in a few days, in speculating in town property. Cautious men would come here from the East, shake their wise heads at the folly of these Western speculators, and then in a few weeks be as crazy as the wildest among the settlers."

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[*] Mr. Hoppe, the brother-in-law of Mr. Nute, was murdered and scalped by Fugert as stated, but the report which reached his friends of the murderer exhibiting the horrible trophy in the streets of Leavenworth, is denied by prominent Free-State citizens then residing there. (See history of Leavenworth).

[†] Mr. David S. Hoyt, of Deerfield, Mass.; Mr. Hoppe, of Illinois, and Mr. Jennison, of Groton, Mass.

In July, the citizens formed a charter and organized a city government,* the regulations of which related chiefly to sanitary and kindred affairs. It quietly attended to its own concerns, abated nuisances, looked to the efficiency of the fire company, etc., while the United States dragoons patiently waited for a chance to arrest somebody. In the meantime, the Eldridge House was commenced on the site of the old Free State Hotel. It was 100 feet front, 117 deep, and four stories high. Large brick stores and numerous other buildings were erected, and all were crowded, and everything was "booming."

The beginning of the autumn brought a change. The "panic" struck Lawrence, in common with cities East and West, and the returning spring did not bring the immigration of preceding years. The winter had been kept lively by the session of the Free-State Legislature, but spring without "emigrants" was not worthy the name. May saw a party of emigrants—the first in Kansas—leaving Lawrence for Pike's Peak. The place, however, continued to grow steadily and permanently during the three years preceding the war of the rebellion, its population in 1860 being about twenty-five hundred. The construction of the State University in the winter of 1862-63, and the starting of the bridge enterprise in the spring of 1863, with the prospect of an extension of the telegraph and railroad to the place, gave a fresh impetus to business, and during the year its growth was rapid and substantial.

When Quantrell dealt the fated city the terrible blow of the 21st of August, 1863, it was in every way prosperous. The history of this dark deed as here given, is taken entire from a sketch written by Rev. Richard Cordley, of Lawrence, a short time after it occurred, and published in the *Kansas Annual Register* of 1864.

THE LAWRENCE MASSACRE.

The destruction of Lawrence had no doubt been long contemplated by the rebels of the border. Ever since the war was commenced, rumors had been constantly circulating of the maturing of such a purpose. Each rumor called forth efforts for defense. The people had become so accustomed to alarms, as to be almost unaffected by them. At several times the prospect had been absolutely threatening. This was especially the case after the battle of Springfield, and again after the capture of Lexington by the rebels. The people had never felt more secure than for a few months preceding the raid of last August. The power of the rebellion was broken in Missouri and the Federal force on the border, while it could prevent depredations by small gangs, seemed to be sufficiently vigilant to prevent the gathering of any large force. No rumors of danger had been received for several months.

Still many of the citizens did not feel that the place was entirely safe. Mayor Collamore, early in the summer, prevailed upon the military authorities to station a squad of soldiers in Lawrence. These soldiers were under command of Lieut. Hadley, a very efficient officer. Lieut. Hadley had a brother on Gen. Ewing's staff. About the 1st of August, this brother wrote him that his spies had been in Quantrell's camp, had mingled freely with his men, and had learned from Quantrell's clerk that they proposed to make a raid on Lawrence about the full of the moon, which would be three weeks before the actual raid. He told his brother to do all he could for the defense of the town, to fight them to the last, and never be taken prisoner, for Quantrell killed all his prisoners. Lieut. Hadley showed this letter to Mayor Collamore, who at once set about the work of putting the town in a state of defense. The militia was called out, pickets detailed, the cannon got in readiness and the country warned. Had Quantrell's gang come, according to promise, they would have been "welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves." Some one asked Quantrell when in Lawrence, why he did not come before, when he said he would. He replied, "You were expecting me then, but I have caught you napping now."

It may be asked why the people of Lawrence relaxed their vigilance so soon, after receiving such authentic evidence of Quantrell's intention? The city and military authorities made the fatal mistake of keeping the grounds of their apprehension a profound secret. Nobody knew the reason of the preparation. Rumors were afloat, but they could not be traced to any reliable source. Companies came in from the country, but could not ascertain why they were sent for, and went home to be laughed at by their neighbors. Unable to find any ground of alarm, people soon began to think that the rumors were like the other false alarms by which they had been periodically disturbed for the last two years. The course of the military authorities tended to strengthen this view.

Mayor Collamore sent to Ft. Leavenworth for cannon and troops. They were at once sent over, but were met at Lawrence by a dispatch from headquarters at Kansas City, ordering them back. A few days after, the squad of soldiers under Lieut. Hadley were ordered away. It was evident, therefore, that the military authorities at Kansas City, who ought to know, did not consider the place in danger. The usual sense of security soon returned. Citizens were assured that Quantrell could not penetrate the military line on the border without detection. They felt sure, too, that he could not travel fifty miles through a loyal country without their being informed of the approach of danger. The people never felt more secure, and never were less prepared than the night before the raid.

Quantrell assembled his gang about noon on the day before the raid, and started toward Kansas about 2 o'clock. They crossed the border between 5 and 6 o'clock, and struck directly across the prairie toward Lawrence. He passed through Gardner, on the Santa Fé road, about 11 o'clock at night. Here they burned a few houses and killed one or two citizens. They passed through Hesper, ten miles southeast of Lawrence, between 2 and 3 o'clock. The moon was now down and the night was very dark, and the road doubtful. They took a little boy from a house on Captain Creek, near by, and compelled him to guide them into Lawrence. They kept the boy during their work in Lawrence, and then Quantrell dressed him in a new suit of clothes, gave him a horse and sent him home. They entered Franklin about the first glimmer of day. They passed quietly through, lying upon their horses, so as to attract as little attention as possible. The command, however, was distinctly heard—"Rush on, boys, it will be daylight before we are there. We ought to have been there an hour ago." From here it began to grow light, and they traveled faster. When they first came in sight of the town they stopped. Many were inclined to waver. They said "they would be cut in pieces, and it was madness to go on." Quantrell finally declared that he was going in, and they might follow who would. Two horsemen were sent in ahead to see that all was quiet in town. These horsemen rode through the town and back without attracting attention. They were seen going through the main street, but their appearance there at that hour was nothing unusual. At the house of Rev. S. S. Snyder, a gang turned aside from the main body, entered his yard and shot him. Mr. Snyder was a prominent minister among the United Brethren. He held a commission as Lieutenant in the Second Colored Regiment, which, probably accounts for their malignity.

Their progress from here was quite rapid, but cautious. Every now and then they checked up their horses, as if fearful to proceed. They were seen approaching by several persons in the outskirts of the town, but in the dimness of the morning and the distance, they were supposed to be Union troops. As they passed the house of Mr. Joseph Savage, half a mile from town, one of them entered the yard and called at the door. Mr. Savage was just up, and was washing himself. Having weak eyes, he was longer washing them, and was delayed thereby in going to the door. When he opened the door the rebel was just going out of the gate. His weak eyes doubtless saved his life, as he did not suspect the character of his visitor.

They passed on in a body till they came to the high ground facing Main street, when the command was given—"Rush on to the town!" Instantly they rushed forward with the yells of demons. The attack was perfectly planned. Every man knew his place. Detachments scattered to every section of the town, and it was done with such promptness and speed that before people could gather the meaning of their first yell, every part of the town was full of them. They flowed into every street and lane, like water dashed against a rock. Eleven rushed up to Mt. Oread, from which all the roads leading into the town could be seen for several miles out. These were to keep watch of the country round about, lest the people should gather and come in upon them unawares. Another and larger squad struck for the west part of the town, while the main body, by two or three converging streets, made for the hotel. The first came upon a camp of recruits for the Kansas Fourteenth. On these they fired as they passed, killing seventeen out of twenty-two. This attack did not in the least check the speed of the general advance. A few turned aside to run down and shoot fugitive soldiers, but the company rushed on at the command, "To the hotel!" which could be heard all over the town. In all the bloody scenes which followed, nothing equaled, in wildness and terror, that which now presented itself. The horsemanship of the guerrillas was perfect. They rode with that ease and abandon which are acquired only by a life spent in the saddle, amid desperate scenes. Their horses scarcely seemed to touch the ground, and the riders sat with bodies and arms perfectly free, with revolvers on full cock, shooting at every house and man they passed, and yelling like demons at every bound. On each side of this stream of fire, as it poured in toward the street, were men falling dead and wounded, and women and children half dressed, running and screaming—some trying to escape from danger, and some rushing to the side of their murdered friends.

They dashed along the main street shooting at every straggler on the sidewalk, and into almost every window. They halted in front of the Elbridge House. The firing had ceased and all was silence for a few minutes. They evidently expected resistance here, and sat gazing at the rows of windows above them, apparently in fearful suspense. In a few moments, Capt. Banks, Provost Marshal of the State, opened a window and displayed a white flag and called for Quantrell. Quantrell rode forward, and Banks, as Provost Marshal, surrendered the house, stipulating for the safety of the inmates. At this moment the big gong of the hotel began to sound through the halls to arouse the sleepers. At this the whole column fell back, evidently thinking this the signal for an attack from the hotel. In a few moments, meeting with no resistance, they pressed forward again, and commenced the work of plunder and destruction. They ransacked the hotel, robbing the rooms and their inmates. These inmates they gathered together at the head of the stairs, and when the plundering was done, marched them across the street on to Winthrop street under a guard. When they had proceeded a little distance, a ruffian rode up and ordered a young man out the ranks, and fired two shots at him, but with no effect. One of the guards at once interposed, and threatened to kill the ruffian if one of the prisoners was molested. Quantrell now rode up and told them the City Hotel, on the river bank, would be protected, because he had boarded there some years ago, and was well treated. He ordered the prisoners to go in and stay in, and they would be safe. The prisoners were as obedient to orders as any of Quantrell's own men, and lost no ime in gaining the house of refuge. This treatment of the prisoners of the Eldridge House shows that they expected resistance from that point, and were relieved by the offer of surrender. They not only promised protection, but were as good as their word. Other hotels received no such favors, and had no such experience of rebel honor.

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* See Municipal Organization.

At the Johnson House, they shot at all that showed themselves, and the prisoners that were finally taken and marched off were shot a few rods from the house, some of them among the fires of the burning buildings. Such was the common fate of those who surrendered themselves as prisoners. Mr. R. C. Dix was one of these. His house was next door to the Johnson House, and being fired at in his own house, he escaped to the Johnson House. All the men were ordered to surrender. "All we want," said a rebel, "is for the men to give themselves up, and we will spare them and burn the house." Mr. Dix and others gave themselves up. They marched them toward town, and when they had gone about 200 feet, the guards shot them all, one after another. Mr. Hampson, one of the number, fell wounded, and lay as if dead till he could escape unseen. A brother of Mr. Dix remained in the shop, and was shot four times through the window, and fell, almost helpless. The building was burning over his head, and he was compelled to drag himself out into the next building, which fortunately was not burned. The air was so still that one building did not catch fire from another.

After the Eldridge House surrendered, and all fears of resistance were removed, the ruffians scattered in small gangs to all parts of the town in search of plunder and blood. The order was "to burn every house and kill every man." Almost every house was visited and robbed, and the men found in them killed or left, according to the whim or character of the captors. Some of these seemed completely brutalized, while others showed some signs of remaining humanity. One lady said, that as gang after gang came to her house, she always met them herself, and tried to get them to talking. If she only got them to talking, she could get at what little humanity was left in them. Those ladies who faced them boldly fared the best.

It is doubtful whether the world has ever witnessed such a scene of horror—certainly not outside the annals of savage warfare. History gives no parallel, where an equal number of such desperate men, so heavily armed, were let perfectly loose in an unsuspecting community. The carnage was much worse from the fact that the citizens could not believe that men could be such fiends. No one expected an indiscriminate slaughter. When it was known that the town was in their possession, everybody expected they would rob and burn the town, kill all military men they could find, and a few marked characters. But few expected a wholesale murder. Many who could have escaped, therefore remained, and were slain. For this reason the colored people fared better than the whites. They knew the men which slavery had made, and they ran to the brush at the first alarm. A gentleman who was concealed where he could see the whole, said the scene presented was the most perfect realization of the slang phrase, "hell let loose," that ever could be imagined. Most of the men had the look of wild beasts; they were dressed roughly and swore terribly. They were mostly armed with a carbine, and with from two to six revolvers strapped around them. It is doubtful whether 300 such men were ever let perfectly loose before.

The surprise was so complete that no organized resistance was possible. Before people could fully comprehend the real state of the case, every part of the town was full of rebels, and there was no possibility of rallying. Even the recruits in camp were so taken by surprise that they were not in their places. The attack could scarcely have been made at a worse hour. The soldiers had just taken in their camp guard, and people were just waking from sleep. By some fatal mistake the authorities had kept the arms of the city in the public armory, instead of in each man's house. There could be no general resistance therefore from the houses. When the rebels gained possession of the main street, the armory was inaccessible to the citizens, and the judicious disposition of squads of rebels in other parts of the town, prevented even a partial rally at any point. There was no time nor opportunity for consultation, or concert of action, and every man had to do the best he could for himself. A large number, however, did actually start with what arms they had toward the street. Most saw at once that the street could not be reached, and turned back. Some went forward and perished. Mr. Levi Gates lived about a mile in the country, in the opposite direction from that by which the rebels entered.

As soon as he heard the firing in town, he started with his rifle, supposing that a stand would be made by the citizens. When he got to town, he saw at once that the rebels had possession. He was an excellent marksman, and could not leave without trying his rifle. The first shot made the rebel jump in the saddle but did not kill him. He loaded again and fired one more shot, when the rebels came on him and killed him, and after he was dead, brutally beat his head to pieces.

Mr. G. W. Bell, County Clerk, lived on the side hill, overlooking the town. He saw the rebels before they made their charge. He seized his musket and cartridge box, with the hope of reaching the main street before them. His family endeavored to dissuade him, telling him he would certainly be killed. "They may kill *me*, but they cannot kill the principles I fight for. If they take Lawrence, they must do it over my dead body." With a prayer for courage and help he started. But he was too late; the street was occupied before he could reach it. He endeavored then to get around by a back way, and come to the ravine west of the street. Here he met other citizens. He asked: "Where shall we meet?" They assured him it was too late to meet anywhere, and urged him to save himself. He turned back apparently intending to get home again. The rebels were now scattered in all directions, and he was in the midst of them. A friend urged him to throw his musket away, which he did. Finding escape impossible, he went into an unfinished brick house and got up on the joists above, together with another man. A rebel came in and began shooting at them. He interceded for his friend, and soon found that the rebel was an old acquaintance who had often eaten at his table. He appealed to him in such a way that he promised to save both their lives for old acquaintance sake, if they would come down. They came down, and the rebel took him out to about twenty of his companions outside. "Shoot him! shoot him!" was the cry at once. He asked for a moment to pray, which they granted, and then shot him with four balls. His companion was wounded and lay for dead but afterward recovered. The treacherous rebel who deceived and afterward murdered him, afterward went to his house and said to his wife, who was ignorant of her husband's fate: "We have killed your husband and we have come to burn his house." They fired it, but the family saved it. Mr. Bell was a man of excellent character, and leaves a wife and six children to miss and mourn him.

What little resistance was offered to the rebels developed their cowardice as much as the general license given them developed their brutality. On the opposite bank of the river, twelve soldiers were stationed. When the rebels first came into town, they filled Massachusetts street clear to the river bank, firing into every house and robbing every stable. They even attempted to cut the rope of the ferry; but these brave boys on the opposite side made free use of their rifles, firing at every Butternut that came in sight. Their minie balls went screaming up the street, and it was not many minutes before that section of the town was pretty much deserted; and if one of the ruffians by chance passed along that way, he was very careful not to expose himself to the bullets from across the river. The result was, all that section of the town which stretched along the river bank was saved. In this section stood Gov. Robinson's house, which was the first inquired for; here was the armory, which they took possession of early, but left it with the most of its guns unharmed.

Another evidence of their cowardice was shown in the fact that very few stone houses were molested. They shunned almost all houses which were closed tightly, so that they could not see in, when the inmates did not show themselves. There is a deep ravine, wooded, but narrow, which runs almost through the center of the town. Into this many citizens escaped.

They often chased men into this ravine, shooting at them all the way; but they never followed one into the ravine itself, and seldom followed up to the brink; whenever they came near to it, they would shy off as if expecting a stray shot. The corn-field west of the town was full of refugees; the rebels rode up to the edge often, as if longing to go in and butcher those who had escaped them, but a wholesome fear that it might be a double game restrained them. A Mrs. Hindman lives on the edge of this corn-field; they came repeatedly to her house for water; the gang insisted on knowing what "was in that corn-field?" The brave woman replied, "Go in and see. You will find it the hottest place you have been in to-day." Having been to carry drink to the refugees, she could testify to the heat. The rebels took her word and left. So every little ravine and thicket round the outskirts of the town was shunned as if a viper had been in it. Thus scores of lives were saved that would otherwise have been destroyed.

In almost every case where a determined resistance was offered, the rebels withdrew. Mr. A. K. Allen lives in a large brick house. A gang came to his door and ordered him out. "No," replied the old gentleman; "if you want anything of me, come where I am; I am good for five of you." They took his word for it, and he and his house were thenceforth unmolested. The two Messrs. Rankin were out in the street trying to gain a certain house, when they were overtaken by six of the ruffians; they at once turned and faced their foes, drew their revolvers and began to fire, when the whole six broke and fled. The cowards evidently did not come to fight, but to murder and steal.

We can only give a few of the incidents of the massacre as specimens of the whole. The scenes of horror we describe must be multiplied till the amount reaches 180, the number of killed and wounded.

Gen. Collamore, Mayor of the city, was awakened by their shouts around his house. His house was evidently well-known, and they struck for it first to prevent his taking measures for defense. When he looked out, the house was surrounded; escape was impossible; there was but one hiding place, the well; he at once went into the well; the enemy entered the house and searched for the owner, swearing and threatening all the while; failing to find him, they fired the house, and waited round to see it burn. Mrs. Collamore went out and spoke to her husband while the fire was burning; but the house was so near the well that when the flames burst out they shot over the well and the fire fell in. When the flames subsided, so that the well could be approached, nothing could be seen of Mr. Collamore or the man who descended into the well with him. After the rebels had gone, Mr. Lowe, an intimate friend of Gen. Collamore, went at once down the well to seek for him; the rope supporting him broke, and he also died in the well, and three bodies were drawn from its cold water.

At Dr. Griswold's, there were four families; the Doctor and his lady had just returned the evening before, from a visit East; Hon. S. M. Thorp, State Senator; Mr. J. C. Trask, editor of the *State Journal*; Mr. G. W. Baker, grocer, with their ladies, were boarding with Dr. Griswold's family. The house was attacked about the same time as Gen. Collamore's. They called for the men to come out; when they did not obey very readily, they assured them "they should not be harmed; if the citizens quietly surrendered it might save the town." This idea brought them out at once. Mr. Trask said, "If it will help to save the town, let us go." They went down stairs and out of doors; the ruffians ordered them to get into line and to march before them toward the town. They had scarcely gone twenty feet from the yard, before the whole four were shot down. Dr. Griswold and Mr. Trask were killed at once; Mr. Thorp and Mr. Baker wounded, but apparently dead. The ladies attempted to come to their husbands from the house, but were driven back. A guard was stationed just below, and every time any of the ladies attempted to go from the house to their dying friends, this guard would dash up at full speed and, with oaths and threats, drive them back. After the bodies had lain about half an hour, a gang rode up, rolled them over and shot them again. Mr. Baker received his only dangerous wound at this shot; after shooting the men, the ruffians went in and robbed the house; they demanded even the personal jewelry of the ladies. Mrs. Trask begged for the privilege of retaining her wedding ring. "You have killed my husband; let me keep his ring?" "No matter," replied the heartless fiend, and snatched the relic from her hand. Dr. Griswold was one of the principal druggists of the place; Mr. Thorp was State Senator; Mr. Trask, editor of the *State Journal*, and Mr. Baker, one of the leading grocers of the place. Mr. Thorp lingered in great pain till the next day, when he died. Mr. Baker, after long suspense, recovered. He was shot through the neck, through the arm and through the lungs.

The most brutal murder was that of Judge Carpenter. Several gangs called at his house and robbed him of all he had, but his genial manner was too much for them, and they all left him alive and his house standing. Toward the last, another gang came, more brutal than the rest. They asked him where he was from. He replied, "New York." "It is you New York fellows that are doing the mischief in Missouri," one replied, and drew his revolver to shoot him. Mr. Carpenter ran into the house, up stairs, then down again, the ruffian after him, and firing at every turn. He finally eluded them and slipped into the cellar. He was already badly wounded, so that the blood lay in pools in the cellar, where he stood for a few minutes. His hiding place was soon discovered, and he was driven out of the cellar into the yard and shot again. He fell mortally wounded. His wife threw herself onto him, and covered him with her person to shield him from further violence. The ruffian deliberately walked around her, to find a place to shoot under her, and finally raised her arm and put his revolver under it, and fired so that she could see the ball enter his head. They then fired the house, but through the energy of the wife's sister, the fire was extinguished. This sister is the wife of Rev. G. C. Morse, of Emporia, who was making her first visit to her sister's house.

The Judge had been married less than a year. He was a young man, but had already won considerable distinction in his profession. He had held the office of Probate Judge for Douglas County, and a year ago was candidate for Attorney General of the State.

Mr. Fitch was called down stairs and instantly shot. Although the second ball was probably fatal, they continued to fire until they lodged six or eight balls in his lifeless body. They then began to fire the house. Mrs. Fitch endeavored to drag the remains of her husband from the house, but was forbidden. She then endeavored to save his miniature, but was forbidden to do this. Stupified by the scene, and the brutality exhibited toward her, she stood there gazing at the strange work going on around her, utterly unconscious of her position or her danger. Finally one of the ruffians compelled her to leave the house, or she would probably have been consumed with the rest. Driven out, she went and sat down with her three little ones in front, and watched the house consumed over the remains of her husband. Mr. Fitch was a young man of excellent character and spirit. He was one of the "first settlers" of Lawrence, and taught the first school in the place.

James Perine and James Eldridge were clerks in the "Country Store." They were sleeping in the store when the attack was made, and could not escape. The rebels came into the store and ordered them to open the safe, promising to spare their lives. The moment the safe door flew open they shot both of them dead, and left them on the floor. They were both very promising young men, about seventeen years of age.

Mr. Burt was standing by a fence, when one of the rebels rode up to him and demanded his money. He handed up his pocket-book, and as the rebel took the pocket-book with one hand, he shot Mr. Burt with the other. Mr. Murphy, a short distance up the same street, was asked for a drink of water. He brought out the water, and as the fiend took the cup with his left hand, he shot his benefactor with his right hand. Mr. Murphy was over sixty years of age. Mr. Ellis, a German blacksmith, ran into the corn in the park, taking his little child with him. For some time he remained concealed, but the child growing weary began to cry. The rebels outside hearing the cries, ran in and killed the father, leaving the child in its dead father's arms. Mr. Allbranch, a German, was sick in bed. They ordered the house cleared that they might burn it. The family carried out the sick man on a mattress, and laid him in the yard, when the rebels came out and killed him on his bed, unable to rise. This was a species of cruelty, to which savages have never yet attained.

As the scene at their entrance was one of the wildest, the scene after their departure was one of the saddest that ever met mortal gaze. Massachusetts street was one bed of embers. On this one street, seventy-five buildings, containing at least twice that number of places of business and offices, were destroyed. The dead lay all along the sidewalk, many of them so burned that they could not be recognized, and could scarcely be taken up. Here and there among the embers, could be seen the bones of those who had perished in the buildings and been consumed. On two sides of another block lay seventeen bodies. Almost the first sight that met our gaze was a father, almost frantic, looking for the remains of his son among the embers of his office. The work of gathering and burying the dead soon began. From every quarter they were being brought in, until the floor of the Methodist Church, which was taken as a sort of hospital, was covered with dead and wounded. In almost every house could be heard the wail of the widow and orphan. The work of burial was sad and wearying. Coffins could not be procured. Many carpenters were killed, and most of the living had lost their tools. But they rallied nobly, and worked night and day, making pine and walnut boxes, fastening them together with the burnt nails gathered from the ruins of the stores. It sounded rather harsh to the ear of the owner, to have the lid *nailed* over over the bodies of their loved ones; but it was the best that could be done.

Thus the work went on for three days, till 122 were deposited in the cemetery, and many others in their own yards. Fifty-three were buried in one long grave. Early on the morning after the massacre, our attention was attracted by loud wailings. We went in the direction of the sound, and among the ashes of a large building, sat a woman, holding in her hands the blackened skull of her husband, who was shot and burned in that place. Her cries could be heard over the whole desolated town, and added much to the feeling of sadness and horror which filled every heart.

The whole number of persons known to be killed, or who died from wounds, was 143. It is probable that others were killed and burned and never found. There were about twenty-five wounded, most of them severely. Only two of the wounded have since died; the rest are recovering. Several men are now walking the streets who had balls through their heads or lungs.

The loss of property has been variously estimated; some putting it as low as $750,000, and others as high as $2,500,000. We think it cannot fall below $1,500,000.

The business of the place was mainly on Massachusetts street, between Winthrop and Warren—a space of about 1,800 feet. This was one continued line of stores on both sides. In this space, about seventy-five buildings were destroyed. Only one block, containing two stores, remained, and those two stores were robbed. On the lower end of the street, there also remain two or three small buildings and one grocery store. In other parts of the town there were about seventy-five dwelling houses burned. As many more were fired, but saved by the women. The loss in buildings and goods could be very nearly estimated. But these by no means constitute the whole. All the rooms over the stores were occupied as offices, or by families. The loss in the Eldridge House alone was beyond all the estimates yet made. The original cost of the house is said to have been $70,000. In the lower story were five stores and a law office. In these stores were doubtless $60,000 in goods. There were sixty inmates in the hotel, with their personal baggage. Many of these were families boarding permanently, with all their personal and household goods there. Estimating the building at its original cost, the loss in that house would not fall much short of $150,000. Then almost every house in town was robbed, and every man, woman and child that could be found. On their way out of town, also, the rebels burned a large share of the farm houses along their route for about ten miles, when they were overtaken by citizens in pursuit.

In this narrative we have not pretended to give all the details, but only a part of those that have come to our knowledge in the regular performance of duty. Every house was a story almost as thrilling as any to which we have referred.

From the effects of the raid, Lawrence is recovering with unparalleled rapidity. Before the fire was out, rebuilding commenced. Five large brick stores, commenced before the raid, were pushed at once to completion. Every burnt store, whose walls were left standing, was at once repaired. A large number of new stores were commenced. Some one hundred and fifty buildings* have been built, rebuilt, or moved in since the raid. The building of the bridge was scarcely interrupted. It is now completed. The telegraph line has also been extended to this place, and for some time has been in operation. Two of the newspapers existing before the raid, have been resumed—one of them daily. The Union Pacific Railroad has been graded to a point opposite the town. Churches and schools have been kept up without interruption. One year will almost obliterate the real marks of Quantrell's steps—

> "Freedom's battle once begun,
> Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
> Though baffled oft, is always won."

EARLY SCHOOLS OF LAWRENCE.

The first school taught in Lawrence, as before mentioned, was commenced January 16, 1855, by Edward P. Fitch, who came from Hopkinton, Mass. The schoolroom was Dr. Robinson's back office, in the Emigrant Aid Building, which stood on the lot north of the National Bank building. The school term was three and one-half months; there were about twenty scholars in attendance, and the teacher was paid by private subscription.

The second teacher was Miss Kate Kellogg, also from Massachusetts, who opened a school in the same place about the 16th of the following June. She was employed and paid by Dr. Robinson, and taught three months. At the close of her term, she returned East and married a physician, who was afterward killed in the war for the Union.

On account of the election troubles in the spring of 1855, and the Wakarusa war, there was no more school until the spring of 1856, when the third term was opened, also in the Emigrant Aid Building, by Miss Lucy M. Wilder. Her school was in session on the memorable 21st of May, 1856, when "Sheriff" Jones and United States Marshal Donaldson entered Lawrence with the hordes of "border ruffians." The disturbance caused by them scattered the school, but it re-assembled when quiet was restored Miss Wilder had come from Massachusetts with her father, Abram Wilder, in the spring of 1855.

During the spring or summer of 1856, Miss Henrietta Rose, also from Massachusetts, taught a short time over Faxon's meat market.

On March 30, 1857, the "Quincy high school" was opened in the Emigrant Aid Building, but on the 2d of April, removed to the basement rooms of the Unitarian Church, which was then approaching completion. C. L. Edwards, from Massachusetts, was employed as Principal, and Miss Lucy M. Wilder as assistant. During a portion of the summer, a school for young pupils was taught in the vestry of the church by Miss Davenport.

In the winter of 1857-58, a public school was taught by C. L. Edwards, principal, assisted by Misses Lucy M. Wilder, Sarah A. Brown,

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*Early in 1864.

Mary Boughton and Isabella G. Oakley. The money was raised by popular subscription.

In the spring of 1858, the schools were organized with Dr. A. Newman and John M. Coe, Esq., as trustees. The teachers were C. L. Edwards and Miss Lucy M. Wilder in the higher department; Misses Sarah A. Brown and Lizzie Haskell, intermediate; and Miss Isabella G. Oakly, in the primary department. The spring term opened April 5, and continued thirteen weeks. The fall term opened September 6, and continued twelve weeks. The winter term opened December 13, with Miss Haskell and Miss H. M. Felt in the high school.

On February 7, 1859, C. L. Edwards, who had been elected County Superintendent of Schools the preceding November, resigned his position as Principal of the high school, and was succeeded by C. W. Adams.

During the year 1858, the question of the establishment of a University was agitated, and through the active exertions of Dr. Miner and Rev. William Bishop, a Board of Trustees was organized and operations commenced. The majority of the Trustees were Presbyterians. In 1859, work was commenced upon a building on Mount Oread, and the foundation laid of what is now North College, and during /the summer a primary department of Lawrence University was opened in connection with Mr. Edward's private school. Presbyterian friends in the East were to have contributed $10,000, but failed to do so, and in consequence work upon the building ceased, and a new organization was effected under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1860, Simeon M. Thorp became Principal of the schools, succeeeding C. W. Adams, who entered the army, and ultimately became Colonel of the Tenth Kansas.

In 1861, the organization of the school system was improved, and a new, unsalaried Board of Trustees elected, consisting of L. Bullene, John Wilder and T. D. Thacher. The latter gentleman resigned, and the City Council appointed B. W. Woodward to fill the vacancy, October 10, 1861. Notwithstanding the poverty of the city, the schools were kept in operation through the years of the war up to the time of the Quantrell raid, which was in many ways such a terrible experience to the city. The city then owned no school buildings, but used the basement of the Unitarian Church, the Methodist Church on Vermont street, Turner's Hall on New York street, and any other rooms needed that could be obtained. The city now owns ten substantial buildings conveniently located. Through all her discouragements, difficulties and dangers, Lawrence has maintained a high rank in her educational advantages, and in this as in many other respects, may justly be proud of her record.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

Soon after the settlement of Lawrence, Amos A. Lawrence instructed Dr. Robinson, agent of the Emigrant Aid Company, located at Lawrence, to commence the erection of a building to be used for a school, preparatory to a college or university. Excavation was made and stone procured for the foundation of such building, on the north end of Mt. Oread, where now stands the old college building, but the question of title being raised, work was discontinued.

Before anything further was done, Mr. Lawrence gave Dr. Robinson and S. C. Pomeroy, as trustees, two promissory notes of $5,000 each, against the Lawrence University of Appleton, Wis., to be used as an endowment for a college or university at Lawrence, Kan.

He instructed the trustees to expend the interest of these notes, one-half for the benefit of the Sunday School Union at Philadelphia, which had an agent in Kansas, and the other half for the support of a model school in Lawrence. The interest so long as paid was thus expended, that portion for the model school being paid to C. L. Edwards, of the Quincy School at Lawrence. Upon the location of the State University at Lawrence, the trustees, with the approval of Mr. Lawrence, turned the notes over to the State, for the benefit of the university.

An institution of learning was opened April 11, 1859, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. This institution was called "The University of Lawrence." Rev. William Bishop, A. M., was President; C. L. Edwards, Principal of Academic and Normal departments; and Rev. Charles Reynolds, Associate Instructor. The Presbyterian Board of Education contributed $2,000 toward the erection of a college building. Contributions from citizens enabled the trustees to lay the foundation for the building known as the North College, on Mt. Oread. At this point work on the building was suspended, owing to lack of funds, and a new organization was effected, under the control of the Protestant Episcopal Church. On the 9th of January, 1861, a new charter was granted by the Legislature to the university, and the name changed to the "Lawrence University of Kansas." Fresh contributions were received from various sources, and the new trustees were enabled to proceed with and complete the construction of the building. The edifice was fifty feet square, three stories high, and contained eleven rooms.

On the 29th of January, 1861, the Act of Congress was approved which set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University in Kansas, seventy-two Sections, or 46,080 acres of land. This liberal gift was accepted by the State.

During the session of 1863, the question of the location of the university came up and occupied the attention of the Legislature, and also the question of the location of the charitable institutions of the State. Emporia and Lawrence were competitors for the university. The fact that Lawrence had to offer to the university the $10,000, with accrued interest, donated by Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, in connection with the fact that the city would also donate a building site of forty acres, had great weight with the Legislature when the question came up for final action. The matter was pending in the Legislature until near the close of the session, when, upon a test vote in Committee of the Whole, Lawrence won over Emporia by a majority of one, in a vote of 101. In this contest, ex-Gov. Eskridge led in the debate for Emporia, and Hon. James S. Emery for his own home, Lawrence.

Immediately on the settlement of this question, the charitable institutions were distributed around to different towns—the Normal School to Emporia; the Asylum for the Insane to Osawatomie; the Asylum for the Blind to Wyandotte, and the Asylum for the Deaf-Mutes to Olathe.

The question of the co-education of the sexes was discussed with great interest and earnestness during the session of 1864, and upon the final vote carried by a small majority. Thus the University of Kansas was the first State institution in the United States to adopt this reform in education, although private institutions further east had been the pioneers in this direction.

According to the charter of the university, the object in establishing it was: "To provide the inhabitants of this State with the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of literature, science and the arts." Six departments of instruction were specified, viz., science, literature and the arts; law; medicine; theory and practice of elementary instruction; agriculture, and the normal department. By an act of the Legislature, passed March 1, 1864, the general management of the university was vested in a Board of Regents and twelve members, and the State Superintendent of Instruction and the Secretary of State were *ex officio* members of the board. Subsequently, by an act which took effect March 13, 1873, the number of members of the Board of Regents was changed to seven, six of them to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, and the seventh to be elected by the six appointed, and the latter to be Chancellor or President of the Board.

The Board of Regents has power to appoint a requisite number of professors and tutors and such other officers as may be deemed expedient, and to determine the amount of their respective salaries; to regulate the course of instruction, and to prescribe, under the advice of the professors, the books and authorities to be used in the several departments, and also to confer such degrees and to grant such diplomas as are usually conferred and granted by other universities.

The following named gentlemen constituted the first Board of Regents-Solon O. Thacher, Charles Robinson, James S. Emery, George W. Paddock, Daniel P. Mitchell, Isaac T. Goodnow, R. A. Barker, J. D. Liggett: C. B. Lines, C. K. Holliday, E. M. Bartholow, T. C. Sears, W. A. Starrett and Joseph L. Wever.

The first meeting of the Board was held in the City Council rooms March 21, 1865. At this meeting, Rev. R. W. Oliver was elected Chancellor of the University and arrangements were made for opening a preparatory school as soon as the citizens of Lawrence should provide suitable rooms for the same, free of charge to the State.

As showing the non-sectarian character of the institution, the following quotation is made from the law of March 1, 1864, above referred to: "Not more than three of the regents shall be members of the same religious denomination, no sectarian tenets or opinions shall be required to entitle any person to be admitted as a student in the University, and no such tenets or opinions shall be required as a qualification for any person as a tutor or professor of said University."

The first Faculty of the University was elected July 19, 1866, as follows: Elial J. Rice, A. M., to the chair of Mental and Moral Science and Belles Lettres; David H. Robinson, A. B., to the chair of Languages; Frank H. Snow, A. M., to the chair of Mathematics and Natural Science. The salaries of these Professors were fixed at $1,600 per annum. Albert Newman, M. D., was appointed lecturer on Hygiene and Medical Science. Chancellor Oliver formally presided in opening the school September 12, and on December 5, 1866, Prof. Rice was elected President of the Faculty.

Mrs. Cynthia A. Smith was elected a member of the Faculty August 8, 1867.

Rev. Mr. Oliver resigned the Chancellorship, and was succeeded by Gen. John Frazer, A. M., December 4, 1867. It was decided at this time that the Chancellor is *ex officio* President of the Faculty, and the chair of Philosophy and Belles Lettres was placed in his hands. The Chancellor met with the Board of Regents August 5, 1868, at which time the Faculty was re-organized, so as to conform to the above decisions.

The total number of students in the catalogue for the school year 1866-67, was 55; males, 26; females, 29—all in the Preparatory Department. Thirty-nine students paid $331 tuition; the rest were admitted free under the law providing for the admission free of orphans of deceased soldiers, and those made orphans by the Quantrill raid.

It was not long before more room was needed than was furnished by the "North College." The question of a new building was agitated by the Board of Regents, and various plans proposed for procuring the necessary means. The Chancellor's report, December 7, 1870, brought the subject very prominently before the public. A meeting of the citizens of Lawrence was held February 3, 1871, which was addressed, among others, by Gen. Frazer, Chancellor of the University, with great force and eloquence, and as a result of the meeting the citizens voted with great unanimity bonds to the amount of $100,000 to be applied to the construction of a new university building. The report of the Board of Regents for 1872 credits the city of Lawrence as follows:

Estimated value of first building and site	$ 30,000
Estimated value of site for second building	40,000
Amos Lawrence fund transferred	10,000
Amount voted by city for new building	100,000
	$180,000

The above statement is not specifically correct. The first item of $30,000, although in strictness it may be said to have been contributed by the city of Lawrence, yet it is but just to record the fact that about $13,000, with which the building was completed, was transferred to the city, possibly to the university direct, by the contributors to the fund, raised mainly in St. Louis, Chicago and Boston, for the relief of the sufferers by the Quantrill raid.

The site for the second building was mainly a donation from Governor and Mrs. Robinson; he giving nineteen acres, she twenty-one. The Governor received in exchange for his nineteen acres a block of land 600x250 feet, immediately south of the east half of the site of North College.

Mrs. Robinson receiving in exchange for her twenty-one acres, ten acres of land lying one-half mile west of the site of the new building. The aggregate value of the forty acres donated by them being about three times that of the block and ten acres received in exchange.

The Amos Lawrence fund was not transferred by the city of Lawrence but by the trustees of the fund, Gov. Robinson and S. C. Pomeroy, with the consent of Mr. Lawrence.

The $100,000 is properly credited to the city of Lawrence.

The Legislature of 1872 appropriated $50,000 toward the completion of the building. This sum was sufficient to plaster all the rooms, and to finish those in the north wing on the first and second floors. Apparatus for heating the whole building by steam was put in, and in the fall of 1872, the new apartments were occupied. Fourteen additional rooms were finished in the fall of 1876, at an outlay of $5,000, and in 1877, $10,000 was expended in finishing the audience room and principal corridors. University Hall was formally opened on the 22d of November, 1877.

The University buildings are constructed of native limestone. The dimensions of North College have been given. The new building is 246 feet long, 98 feet wide in the center, wings 62 feet each, main audience room 94 feet long and 56 wide, observatories 95 feet high. There are fifty-four rooms in the building. In the north dome, under the vane and anemometer, there is a complete outfit of apparatus for taking weather observations. In the natural history rooms of the south wing, are the cabinets of mineralogy and geology, and more than seventy-five thousand specimens of plants, insects, birds and beasts.

The main endowment of the University is the 46,080 acres of land granted by Congress. Of this, 29,597 acres had been sold prior to April 1, 1880. At the session of the Legislature of 1879, the prices previously fixed upon these lands, ranging from $3 to $9 per acre, were reduced 25 per cent, the rate of interest on deferred payments reduced from 10 to 7 per cent, and the time extended from ten to twenty years, one-tenth to be paid down and the balance in nineteen equal annual installments with interest. Seven thousand two hundred acres were sold within six weeks after the new conditions of sale were announced, and at the present writing (June, 1882), only 700 acres remain unsold. The principal arising from the sale of these lands is invested by the State Board of Education, the interest only being available for the payment of the current expenses of the institution.

Since the first opening of the University as a State institution, 2,381 students have been enrolled. They have been of both sexes, in about equal numbers, no difference in the courses of study having been made on account of sex. Since 1873, eighty-eight have graduated in the department of science, literature and art; and since 1877, thirty-six in the Normal Department. The great majority of the students have spent but a few months at the University.

The names of the Regents since 1865, have been as follows: Ex-Gov. Charles Robinson, Rev. J. D. Liggett, E. M. Bartholow, Hon. Theodore C. Sears, Hon. James S. Emery, Hon. Cyrus K. Holliday, Hon. C. B. Lines, Hon. Solon O. Thacher, Rev. George W. Paddock, Rev. William A. Starrett, Hon. R. G. Elliott, Hon. F. W. Giles, Hon. George A. Crawford. Hon. John A. Halderman, Rev. J. G. Reaser, Hon. H. D. McCarty, Hon. W. H. Smallwood, Hon. J. J. Woods, Rev. Daniel P. Mitchell, Dr. Joseph L. Wever, Hon. Isaac Goodnow, Hon. R. A. Barker, Rev. H. D. Fisher, Rev. Peter McVicar, Rev. William C. Tenney, Right Rev. Thomas H. Vail, Hon. William Fairchild, Rev. Archibald Beatty, D. D., Rev. John A. Anderson, Hon. V. P. Wilson, Rev. Francis T. Ingalls, Hon. N. C. McFarland, Rev. T. F. Houts, Hon. Milton W. Reynolds, B. W. Woodward, R. N. Hershfield, Dr. J. W. Scott, Hon. T. D. Thacher, Rev. E. Nisbet, Hon. S. S. Benedict, Hon. George R. Peck and Mrs. Cora M. Downs.

The following named gentlemen have been Chancellors of the University: Rev. Robert W. Oliver, D. D., 1865–67; Gen. John Frazer, LL. D., 1867–75; and Rev. James Marvin, D. D., 1875.

The following have been professors in the University: Rev. Elial J. Rice, A. M., 1866–67; David H. Robinson, A. M., 1866; Frank H. Snow, A. M., 1866; Cynthia A. Smith, 1867–69; John Horner, A. M., 1867–68; Fred W. Bardwell, B. S., 1869–78; Elizabeth P. Leonard, 1869–74; Rev. D. Otis Kellogg, D. D., 1870–74; Fred E. Stimpson, B. S., 1871–74; A. J S. Molinard, 1871–72; S. W. Y. Schimonsky, 1872–74; Byron C. Smith, A M., 1872–75; George E. Patrick, M. S., 1874; Ephraim Miller, A. M., 1874; William T. Gage, A. M., 1874–75; James H. Canfield, A. M., 1877; Frances Schlegel, 1874; Kate Stephens, A. M., 1878; H. S. S. Smith, C. E., 1879; P. J. Williams, D. D., 1881; Rev. L. W. Spring, A. B., 1881; William H. Carruth, A. B., 1882.

The instructors placed in charge of established chairs, or employed to fill vacancies, have been as follows: Daniel P. English, Ph. D., 1875–76; Frank O. Marvin, A. M., 1875–76–78; P. J. Williams, D. D., 1876–77; J. S. Shearer, A. M., 1876–77; J. A. Wickersham; B. S., 1876–78; A. Gertrude Boughton, A. B., 1876; Alcinda L. Morrow, 1877–80; J. W. Gleed, A. B., 1879; William H. Carruth, A. B., 1879–82; G. W. F. Smith, A. B., 1880–81.

The following named gentlemen have been employed as special instructors: Albert Newman, M. D., Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene, 1866–75; William H. Saunders, M. D., Lecturer on Chemistry, 1870–72; T. J. Cook, Vocal Music, 1867–69; S. M. Newhall, Vocal Music, 1869–70; J. E. Bartlett, Vocal Music, 1870–73, and 1876–77; Clara L. Morris, Piano Music, 1877–82; Louis Ehrgott, Piano and Vocal Music, 1877–79; Mary W. Grew, 1881–82; R. A. Lehman, 1882.

The University library contains 5,500 volumes, and 1,780 unbound pamphlets. $1,000 per year is expended in the purchase of books. Great care has been exercised in selecting the books for this library, and it embraces some of the best works on Language and Literature, Philosophy, History, Biography, Mathematics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Physics, Natural History, Art, Poetry, Metaphysics, Political Economy, Sociology, etc.

The post-graduate degrees are conferred upon the completion of a regular course of study preparatory thereto. Each candidate for a second degree is required to devote two hours daily, five days in each week of the university year, for three years, to a certain course of study. There are two courses of study, a general and a special one, either of which may be pursued by the candidate for a post-graduate degree. The special course comprises three years' study in any one of seventeen different branches of knowledge, and the general course may comprise any two or three of these special courses, so combined as to make the aggregate amount of time the same as that required to be devoted to a special course. No scholastic degree is conferred except upon a satisfactory examination of the candidate.

The present Board of Regents is as follows: Hon. J. W. Scott, Iola, term expires 1883; Hon. T. D. Thacher, Lawrence, term expires 1883; Hon. V. P. Wilson, Abilene, term expires 1884; Mrs. Cora M. Downs, Wyandotte, term expires 1884; Hon. George R. Peck, Topeka, term expires 1885; Hon. S. S. Benedict, Guilford, term expires 1885; Rev. James Marvin, D. D., Chancellor.

The present professors and instructors are those in the list given above, whose terms of service are not marked expired.

STATE ASYLUM FOR IMBECILES.

The sum of $16,080 was appropriated by the Legislature of 1881 for the purpose of establishing an asylum for the education of the feeble-minded and imbecile youth of Kansas, and the first building that was occupied by the State University at Lawrence was set apart for the temporary use of the institution. In June, 1881, the Board of Trustees of the State Charitable Institutions took possession of the building, and in making the necessary repairs on the same expended of the appropriation $1,200. On September 1, 1881, the institution was opened for the reception of pupils, the officials in charge being H. M. Greene, Superintendent; Mrs. M. M. Greene, Matron; Mrs. Mate Stowe, Teacher. The total capacity of the institution is thirty, and the number of pupils in the institution at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, was twenty. The Superintendent reported:

> The work accomplished during the initial year, through the commendable zeal and patience of those in charge, has been of an interesting and gratifying character, and although the school is small in numbers, and the accommodations very imperfect, enough has been demonstrated to justify the opinion that the institution is destined to take rank as one of the noblest and most useful of the public charities of the State. But it will be impossible to accomplish the best results in management until a new site is selected, and appropriate building accommodations provided. The amount required for the support of the institution for the biennial period ending June 30, 1882, is $7,500 per annum.

There have been twenty-two pupils admitted into the institution; the first admittance was on September 7, 1881—Belle Abbott, from Johnson County. The causes of imbecility, as far as ascertained, had the following classification:

Congenital, 10; severe sickness in infancy, 7; accident, 2; undetermined, 3.

The counties furnishing the pupils are as follows: Butler, 3; Chautauqua, 1; Davis, 1; Douglas, 2; Franklin, 1; Johnson, 1; Leavenworth, 1; Miami, 1; Mitchell, 1; Nemaha, 1; Neosho, 1; Ottawa, 1; Riley, 1; Wabaunsee, 1; Woodson, 2; Wyandotte, 2. Five of the above have been discharged—three as incapable of improvement, one insane and one epileptic. In each of the instances, a full and thorough trial was given before the discharge was made, and this course was taken because the best interests of the institution demanded it.

The Superintendent regards the institution as a school, in the view of the law establishing it, and inmates who are devoid of even the rudimentary means of acquiring the simplest ideas of education can scarcely be classed as pupils, and they thus prevent by their presence the admittance of children who could be benefited. There have been twenty-three rejected applicants. Says the Superintendent:

> The large percentage of cases in which imbecility may be clearly traced to effects produced upon the mind of the mother at a critical period, furnishes another illustration of the terrible ordeal through which the women of our pioneer and border history have passed, and a touching petition in behalf of these wards of the State, rendered helpless and almost mindless by the horrors of the turmoil which have marked the settlement of Kansas.

Arrangements have been made for the construction of a dining room adjoining the building on the south, 16x30 feet in size and one story in height, which will be ready by August 1, 1883. There is still a want of room in several departments. The Superintendent states it will probably be below the fact to place the number of children within the State who are eligible on account of age to admittance to the asylum at 100.

PIONEER TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

When the Lawrence City Association was formed, an article was inserted in its constitution, providing that no intoxicating drinks should be sold within the city limits—lots being forfeited if the rule was disregarded. In consequence of repeated violations of this agreement, meetings were held in July, 1855, and a committee appointed to draft a prohibatory liquor law, similar to the Maine law, which was submitted to the voters of Lawrence, at an election held July 30, 1855. The act was entitled "An Act for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops in Lawrence. The result of the election was seventy-four votes for the prohibitory law, and one against. A board of arbitrators to investigate and decide upon alleged violations of the law, was elected as follows: William Hutchinson, G. W. Brown, M. M. Hammen, R. G. Elliott, John Speer. It was not long before the excitement consequent upon the slavery agitation, and the general demoralization of all the ordinary business interests of the town, gave license to those inclined to transgress. The sale of liquor was commenced, and once commenced, increased rapidly. In the winter and spring of 1856, the citizens became alarmed, and a temperance society was organized, spirited meetings held, and the people believed they were again in a fair way to repress the evil, when the raid on the town in May, 1856, the destruction of property, and the general dismay and discouragement resulting, again put a stop for the time to any special efforts of the temperance people.

The crusade was renewed during the summer by the ladies, who first tried to buy out the stock on hand, exacting a promise that it should not be replenished. Failing in this, they took up the *hatchet* in defense of their right to inhabit peaceful, quiet homes, and to destroy that which was destroying their husbands and sons. The result was peace and quiet for a time. In the winter of 1856-57, the evil—owing to Lawrence being a rendezvous for all the wild and restless spirits in the Territory—had increased to even greater proportions than ever before, seven saloons being in full blast On the 24th of January, 1857, the ladies again took the field, about forty assembled, and visiting the different groggeries, "saw and conquered." The town was in a state of the greatest excitement, sympathizers with each party formed in groups in the streets, and party *spirit* ran high and low. The temperance party returned from their successful crusade to the school room, and there organized a Temperance Vigilance Committee, to prevent the further sale of liquor in Lawrence, and members of the opposite faction, determined to resist, visited Franklin, and returned the same afternoon defiant and abusive, a half-barrel of whisky in the wagon, a red flag flying and followed by a noisy rabble. With the precious cargo they paraded the streets, threatening property and persons, and making their cause more heartily despised by decent people than before. After this vigorous demonstration of the ladies, affairs were in a better condition for some time.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION.

Lawrence was incorporated in 1855, by the bogus Legislature, its boundaries being defined as follows: "Beginning at a stone monument in the mouth of a ravine entering the Kansas River in a northwesterly direction from the town of Lawrence, and between the dwelling houses of William H. R. Lykins and Achilles B. Wade, and running due west 1,250 feet, thence due south 6,720 feet, thence due east 5,280 feet, thence north 4,260 feet, to the Kansas River, thence along said river to the place of beginning."

The Board of Trustees appointed by the same act, were the following gentlemen: Samuel T. Snyder, John P. Wood, Joel Grover, William H. R. Lykins and George W. Hutchinson, "or a majority of them."

This act gave Lawrence the same privilages as were granted to Leavenworth.

In the winter of 1856-57, by an amendment to the charter, the boundaries were changed, the town to be known as the "City of Lawrence," and power given to elect a Mayor and Councilmen. W. H. R. Lykins, Robert Morrow and James F. Legate were appointed Judges of an election ordered to be held February 23, 1857. The officers elected were: Mayor, James Blood; Clerk, Caleb S. Pratt.

The city was never organized under this charter, was, of course, without municipal regulations, and as it increased in size and population felt the need of them more and more. Not recognizing the authority of the Territorial Government, the city applied to the Topeka Legislature for a charter, but that body not granting their request, the citizens of the city in July, 1857, organized and formed a charter for themselves, and adopted a form of municipal government; the following address being issued to the people, in support of the course pursued:

> *To the People:* In presenting the accompanying chapter, it may not be improper for your committee to state a few of the reasons which seem to render the organization of a city government not only proper but imperative. It will hardly be disputed that the people are the only true and legitimate fountain of all human government. Political and social rights are not dependent upon the gift of organizations, but are inherent in the people.
>
> As all governments, whether state or municipal, depend primarily upon the will of the people, and exist only for their protection and convenience, it follows that, in the absence of constituted authorities and organized governments, the people are left to act in their primary and independent capacity, and form a government for themselves.
>
> Such is the condition of the people of Lawrence with reference to their political affairs. For more than two years we have lived without law. Owing to the orderly and peace-loving character of our citizens, we have happily been preserved, so far, from many of the evils which would usually be incident to such a situation. As our population, however, increases and the city fills up, the necessity for some municipal organization is every day becoming more and more apparent.
>
> Police regulations are necessary for the preservation of order and peace; sanitary measures are essential to the preservation of health; we are unprotected against the ravages of fire; in short, all the varied necessities of a rapidly growing city demand a municipal government.
>
> The only point of embarrassment in this movement arises from the unhappy condition of political affairs in our Territory. Under ordinary circumstances, the more regular method of proceeding would be to obtain a charter from the Territorial authorities. As the Territorial government, however, in no sense represents the people of Kansas, was not elected by them, and can have no right to legislate for them, we cannot accept of a charter at its hands. And as the State government has not as yet deemed it advisable to proceed to the organization of local and municipal governments, we cannot obtain a charter from it. There is, therefore, left us only the alternative of a charter springing directly from the people, or a continuance in our present unorganized condition. Under these circumstances, you have seen fit to instruct us to present a charter, have discussed its provisions in a preliminary assemblage, and now propose to submit it to a full vote of the people for approval or rejection.
>
> In the event of its adoption, it is believed that the beneficial effects of a city government will be so apparent to all that no good citizen will feel inclined to dispute its authority or resist its claims. As its action will be purely local, and have reference merely to our own internal affairs, no collision is apprehended with any other organization claiming to exercise general jurisdiction in the Territory.
>
> (Signed) J. BLOOD.
> COL. S. W. ELDRIDGE.
> G. W. HUTCHINSON.
> C. STEARNS.
> GEORGE FORD.

Gov. Walker answered this "treasonable act" of the rebellious citizens of Lawrence by a long proclamation, dated "Leavenworth, July 15, 1857," and which was equally exasperating and absurd. After stating that he finds essential differences in the charter adopted and the one granted by the Territorial Legislature of 1856-57, and that the citizens have established a government in direct defiance of the Territorial government; have distributed an account of their proceedings in hand-bill form throughout the Territory "with the view to incite the other cities, towns and counties of Kansas to establish insurrectionary governments," with the "evident purpose to involve the whole Territory in insurrection, and to renew the scenes of bloodshed and civil war," he then warns the people that upon their heads must rest all the guilt and responsibility of their "contemplated revolution;" all the blood that may be shed in the contest, and upon them must fall the punishment. Assuring them that "a rebellion so iniquitous, and necessarily involving such awful consequences, has never before disgraced any age or country." The Governor goes on, evidently warming up with his theme:

> Permit me to call your attention, as still claiming to be citizens of the United States, to the results of your revolutionary proceedings. You are inaugurating rebellion and revolution; you are disregarding the laws of Congress, and of the Territorial government, and defying their authority; you are conspiring to overthrow the Government of the United States in this Territory. Your purpose, if carried into effect, in the mode designated by you, by putting your laws forcibly into execution, would involve you in the guilt and crime of treason. You stand now, fellow-citizens, upon the brink of an awful precipice, and it becomes my duty to warn you, ere you take the fatal leap into the gulf below. If your proceedings are not arrested, you will necessarily destroy the peace of this Territory, and involve it in all the horrors of civil war. I warn you then, before it is too late, to recede from the perilous position in which you now stand.

Gov. Walker then announces that as all arguments hitherto addressed by himself to the refractory citizens of Lawrence "have failed to have any effect," he shall order an adequate force of troops into their immediate vicinity, "to perform the painful duty of arresting their revolutionary proceedings," adding, humanely, that "to spare all bloodshed as far as practicable," he shall accompany the troops in person.

In accordance with his threat, Gov. Walker appeared before Lawrence on the 17th of July, with 400 United States dragoons; declared the town under martial law, and all communication prohibited with the adjacent country except in presence of escorts. The military force, thus arrayed against the rebellious city, remained patiently at its post, their leader succeeding in preventing any "bloodshed," and the treasonable citizens with equal patience removed dead horses from their streets, cleaned out their gutters, had chloride of lime sprinkled in all necessary places, and got ready to attend to the temperance interests of the city. The *Leavenworth Herald* (August 15) states that no one has been yet arrested, as no effort has been made by the *bogus* officers to enforce the city regulations, but prophesies trouble "the moment the overt act is committed," while the *Squatter Sovereign* wisely sets the whole thing down as "simply farcical," and ventures the assertion that "the people of Lawrence are entirely too sharp to do anything to give the Governor a pretext for employing the army, which with a flourish of trumpets he has marched upon the city." It so proved, and after watching the city a few weeks the troops were withdrawn by order of the President. In February, 1858, a bill was introduced before the Territorial Legislature, legalizing the people's charter. The bill was vetoed by the Governor, but finally passed both Houses, and became a law February 11, 1858.

NORTH LAWRENCE.

The first settlement that was made in what is now known as North Lawrence occurred between 1860 and 1865. Among the first settlers were G. J. Tallman, John Moorehead, —— Tibbetts, M. Berry, Th. McCage, W. H. H. Whitney, T. S. Murray, T. Laptab and others. The first building was erected, prior to the settlement by the whites, by the Delaware Indians. John Baldwin also erected a long log building, and occupied it when he first established his ferry across the Kaw River at that point. A store was built and operated by John Moorehead. Other buildings soon followed. The post office was established in 1865, under the name of Jefferson, G. J. Tallman being appointed first Postmaster.

North Lawrence was laid off as a town site in 1866, by S. N. Simpson, the town site proposed consisting of 320 acres. At the first election of town officers, the following were elected: Board of Trustees, G. J. Tallman, President; T. McCage, M. H. Berry, James Franklin, A. C. Miller, and H. H. Howard, Attorney. In 1867, under act of State Legislature, it became a city of the second class, and at the first election elected and appointed the following officers: G. J. Tallman, Mayor; N. Hoysradt, Clerk; A. R. Smith, Treasurer; T. Beasler, Marshal; H. H. Howard, Police Judge. The city was divided into wards and three Councilmen elected from each. In 1869, an attempt was made to annex the city to Lawrence proper, but failed. By an act of the State Legislature in 1870, it was consolidated with Lawrence proper and its charter surrendered.

CITY ELECTIONS AND OFFICIAL ROSTER.

At the first city election under the Lawrence City charter granted by the Free-State Territorial Legislature of 1858, the following officers were elected: Mayor, C. W. Babcock; Councilmen, R. Morrow, P. R. Brooks, E. S. Lowman, L. C. Tolles, John G. Haskell, M. Hartman, Henry Shanklin, A. J. Totten, S. W. Eldridge, A. H. Mallory, L. Bullene, F. A. Bailey; City Marshal, J. Cracklin; Recorder, J. P. S. Otterson; City Attorney, William B. Parsons; Treasurer, Wesley H. Duncan; Assessor, Silas Green; City Clerk, Caleb S. Pratt; City Engineer, A. Cutler; Street Commissioners, A. D. Searl, A. Cutler, C. A. Pease; School Trustees, John M. Coe, B. Johnson, T. D. Thacher, Albert Newman.

In case the city accepted the charter of 1858, all previous laws on this subject were repealed. At an election held by the legal voters of Lawrence, February 26, 1858, the charter was accepted.

All the laws passed by the State Legislature bearing upon the incorporation of the cities of Kansas, have affected the organization of the city of Lawrence to a greater or less degree. Under an act passed by the State Legislature in 1872, dividing cities into first, second and third classes, Lawrence legally became a city of the second class.

The following is the city's official roster:

Mayors—1857, James Blood; 1858, C. W. Babcock; 1859, James Blood; 1860, G. W. Deitzler; 1861, A. Fuller; 1862, S. K. Huson; 1863, G. A. Collamore; 1863 (from August 21, to May, 1864), A. Fuller; 1864, R. W. Ludington; 1865, G. Grovener; 1866, W. H. R. Lykins; 1867, S. Kimball; 1868, T. J. Steinbergh; 1869, W. Hadley; 1870-71, G. Grovenor; 1872, W. Hadley; 1873, F. Gleason; 1874-75, J. R. Rankin; 1876-77, R. W. Ludington; 1878, I. N. Van Hoesen; 1879-81, John P. Usher; 1882, J. D. Bowersock.

Clerks—1857-61, Caleb S. Pratt; 1862-67, H. O. Sholes; 1868, G. S. Hampton; 1869-70, J. S. Brown; 1871-83, F. Manet.

Treasurers—1859, John Gilmore; 1860-61, A. Gunther; 1862-63, A. N. Blacklidge; 1864, G. E. Holt; 1865-67, James Blood; 1868-71, M. S. Beach; 1872, J. S. Crew; 1873-77, J. B. Watson; 1878-83, J. A. Daily.

BRIDGES AND WATER-POWER.

The first attempt made in crossing the Kansas or Kaw River at Lawrence in its Territorial days was by means of a ferry, established in the fall of 1855 by John Baldwin and C. W. Babcock. Mr. Babcock, however, remained as a partner but two years. The ferry, though answering its purpose in those days, was a primitive affair, being a flat-boat propelled by means of a rope stretched across the river and the aid of the current. It was run under the management of John Baldwin until the erection of the bridge.

The Lawrence Bridge Company was chartered by an act of the Territorial Legislature, prior to the admission of the Territory as a State, in 1859. The charter was subsequently amended by the State Legislature. The company organized with a capital stock of $50,000, and commenced operations under the following officers: C. W. Babcock, President; J. Miller, Treasurer; E. D. Thompson, Secretary.

The initial step of the enterprise was the engagement of a competent engineer, who, after mature deliberation, decided on the location of the bridge, at the foot of Massachusetts street. Prior to this time, a general feeling was expressed by many that it would be impossible to build a bridge at or near Lawrence, on account of the yielding banks and quicksands of which the bed of the river was supposed to be formed. Work on the bridge commenced, and was continued until 1863, when a sub-contractor and seven laborers were killed in the Quantrill raid. In addition to this, many of the stockholders lost all of their property. But the company soon rallied, and work was resumed until the completion of the bridge in December, 1863.

This bridge may be said to have been the first one built across the Kansas River. The bridge, of the Howe Truss pattern, consists of five wooden spans resting on solid stone piers; is 690 feet long, and was built at an expense of $47,000. In 1879, by a decision of the State Supreme Court, the charter was annulled and the entire property confiscated, and it became the property of the State.

Little did the first settlers that crossed the Kaw River at what is now known as Lawrence dream that in years to come its impetuous tide would be checked, and its mighty strength utilized in being the motive power in propelling the massive machinery now in operation. Lawrence was then in its infancy, destined to play an important character in the days of the Pro-slavery party, and their finally triumphant antagonists, the Free-State men. The sacking of Lawrence, in 1856; the Quantrill raid, in 1863, passed, sapping its life-blood, but not stopping its rapid growth. Mills and manufacturing enterprises were projected, and then the first preliminary steps were taken toward utilizing the water-power.

In the autumn of 1872, O. Darling entered into a contract with the city authorities, by which they agreed, among other considerations, to pay $6,000 each and every year after the dam was completed, until the time of the contract had expired. Mr. Darling, on his part, agreed to have the dam completed within a certain time. Work on the dam was commenced, and in order to give the enterprise a more substantial character, a stock company, known as the Lawrence Land & Water-Power Company, was incorporated early in 1873, with the following officers: W. Hadley, President; J. W. Johnson, Treasurer; and O. Darling, Secretary. With $100,000 capital stock, and $60,000 paid-up capital, the company pushed the work ahead until the winter of 1873, when the enterprise met with the first of a long series of disasters. During the month of December, 1873, an ice-gorge that had formed on the river above the dam gave way and destroyed the flume on the north side, carrying with it a portion of the north end of the dam. Mr. Darling, the contractor, resigned, and the work was finally completed in the spring of 1874, by the company, at an expense of $40,000.

On account of the peculiar formation of the river bottom, the dam was built in two sections of 300 feet each. The south section, resting on solid rock bottom, is built of cut stone, laid in terraces. The north section was originally built on a "tree foundation," resting on what afterward proved to be a bed of "sinking sand," the superstructure being built of wood.

In the spring of 1876, the dam was again partially destroyed by a heavy freshet, which also "took out" two spans of the bridge. During the summer of the same year, another freshet destroyed nearly all the repairs on the dam that were being made. The work was finally completed in September, 1876. These various freshets, while not materially injuring the "south section" of the dam, swept away entirely the "tree foundation," and washed out the sand on which it rested down to "bed rock," at a depth of thirty feet. A new foundation was formed by filling up with loose stone within ten feet of the water's surface, and building on them crib-work, with a wooden superstructure. The dam, taken as a whole, is 600 feet long, eight feet high, and has an estimated capacity of 2,000 horse-power.

Owing to the enormous expenses incurred in making the numerous repairs on the dam, from year to year, and the failure of stockholders in responding to assessment calls, the affairs of the company were placed in the hands of a Receiver in 1877. The Receiver caused debentures to be issued to the amount of $23,000. In 1879, the property passed into the hands of its present owner, J. D. Bowersock.

CHURCHES.

Plymouth Congregational Church.—In September, 1854, Rev. S. Y. Lum, of New York, was sent out as a missionary to Kansas, by the Home Missionary Society. Arriving in Lawrence, he immediately commenced his work, preaching his first sermon October 1, 1854. The services were held in the "Pioneer Boarding House"—the only available building at that time. After holding several meetings, an organization was perfected by him, including the following members: S. Y. Lum, Charles Dickson, O. A. Hanscom, O. Harlow, L. Litchfield and wife, S. C. Pomeroy, Carrie R. Lum, Anna Tappan. The organization was named the "Plymouth Church," from the fact that the circumstances and aims of its founders, who were principally from New England, so nearly resembled those of the Plymouth Pilgrims.

Services were held in the "Pioneer Boarding House" for a short time, when the rough board building, called "the church," was completed. During the winter, the building was destroyed by fire. In March, 1855, the church commenced holding meetings in the St. Nicholas Hotel. Services were held here until a room was provided in the upper story of a frame building on Massachusetts street. In the autumn of 1855, they were compelled to relinquish the room for the use of the citizen soldiery. In the summer of 1856, they moved into the "Emigrant Aid Building," which they occupied through the fall and winter, and later, a few weeks, the Unitarian Church. In the spring of 1856, the erection of a church edifice was commenced, and the building partially completed in the spring of the year following, and services held in it. The building was finally completed in 1862. The structure is 40x65 feet, and built of limestone.

Rev. S. Y. Lum officiated as pastor till the spring of 1857, when he was succeeded in December of the same year, by Rev. D. Cordley. For eighteen years, Mr. Cordley had charge of the church, and was succeeded in May, 1876, by Rev. L. W. Spring. Mr. Spring remained till October, 1881, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. G. Hale Scott.

In 1868, the church having progressed so rapidly, it was found necessary to erect a new edifice. This structure, one of the largest and finest buildings of its kind in the State, is constructed of brick, and is 60x114 feet. The total cost, including a $4,000 pipe organ, was $40,000. Present membership, 318.

The Unitarian Church.—In the spring of 1855, E. B. Whitman, of Massachusetts, upon coming to Lawrence found Rev. E. Nute, a missionary sent out by the American Unitarian Association, holding religious meetings in the open air, no church edifice having as yet been erected.

Through a personal appeal to Unitarians at the East, and with the aid of the American Unitarian Association, Mr. Whitman and Mr. Nute, by their united efforts, raised the sum of $5,400 to build a church in Kansas. One thousand dollars of this amount was devoted to the purpose of establishing a free school, and the basement of the church, when ready, was used for the school called the "Quincy School," in honor of Josiah Quincy, of Boston.

The church building was commenced in the spring of 1856, but, owing to the arduous task of manufacturing the lumber, there being but one saw mill, of pioneer character and capacity, progress was necessarily slow, and the church, though occupied during the spring and summer of 1857, was not completed until the fall.

The bell, given by Unitarian friends at the East, being partly of silver, is very sweet toned, though somewhat damaged *en route* from Boston via New Orleans, by shipwreck. It was at first temporarily suspended on a beam supported by two posts, and was used as a dinner bell by the settlement on occasions of merry-making and for tolling the knell of the departed dead upon all occasions, until permanently hung in its present place. The clock in the church tower has for many years served the purposes of a city clock.

The church never has had a formulated creed. It prefers unity of purpose to unity of belief, that purpose being the uplifting of humanity. It takes for its watchword the motto of Western Unitarianism, "Freedom, Fellowship and Character in Religion." It has never been a large society, and has had its periods of depression as well as of hope.

Its ministers have been as follows: Revs. Ephraim Nute, Jr., John S. Brown, W. C. Tenney, William Sherman, E. B. Sanborn and C. G. Howland.

The First Baptist Church was organized June 25, 1855, by Rev. William W. Hall, with the following-named persons as members: J. S. Emery, M. M. Hammond, S. Jones, Rebecca W. W. Jones, W. F. Herrick, Lydia A. Herrick, Elizabeth Parks. Services were held for a number of years at the residences of the members and at various public halls until 1870, when a house of worship was completed. Work on the church edifice was commenced in 1865, but, on account of various difficulties, was not dedicated until January 30, 1870. The building was built of brick, and is 32x80 feet. The cost of church and lots amounted to $31,300. During a tornado in 1879, the tower was destroyed.

From 1856 to 1861, the church was under the care of the Baptist Home Mission Society, and the following pastors were appointed to the pastorate of the church by the society: Rev. R. C. Brant, two years; Rev. W. O. Thomas, one year; Rev. A. Perkins, four months; Rev. W. S. Upham, one year nine months. From 1861 to the present time, the following pastors have been appointed by the church: Rev. J. Sawyer, eleven months. Rev. S. D. Bentley, two years eight months; Rev. F. M. Ellis, three years one month; Rev. D. Reed, one year one month; Rev. J. W. Worder, one year; Rev. A. C. Peck, six years six months. Present membership, 281.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first religious services by the Methodist persuasion were held by Rev. W. H. Goode, in December, 1854. In the spring of 1855, a class was organized by Rev. J. S. Griffing, but not being strong enough to sustain itself, soon disbanded. In July, 1855, a permanent organization was perfected by Rev. L. B. Dennis, with the following members: S. Green, Mr. Atherton, F. Killam and wife, C. S. Duncan, G. W. Berry, Dr. Barnes.

The church was organized in the open air under an oak tree that stood south of the present Baptist Church. Services were then held for a short time in the "Union House" on Massachusetts street. In the spring of 1856, a canvas tent on Kentucky street was occupied until the winter of 1856–57, when they held services in the basement of the Unitarian Church. In the fall of 1858, a frame building, 26x42 feet, was erected at a cost of $3,000. This building was used for church purposes until the summer of 1865, when the church edifice, now occupied by them, was completed. The structure, which is built of brick, is 40x100 feet, is located on the corner of Massachusetts and Berkley streets, and cost, including ground and improvements, $21,000.

The following pastors in the order mentioned have had charge of the church since its earliest organization to the present time: Revs. J. S. Griffing, L. B. Dennis, C. H. Lovejoy, I. Blackford, J. Dodge, H. H. Moore, H. D. Fisher, G. W. Paddocks, G. S. Dearborn, W. K. Marshall, R. L. Halford, S. Y. Lloyd, H. Phillips, G. W. Henning and Rev. Dr. W. Jones. Present membership, 367.

English Lutheran Church.—An organization of this body was perfected in March, 1867, by Rev. Morris Officer, with nineteen members. Services were held for a short time in the Presbyterian Church. The church edifice now occupied by them was erected in the fall of 1872. The building, 30x50 feet, is built of limestone, and cost when completed $10,000.

The first regular pastor was Rev. H. B. Belner, who remained in charge of the church until the fall of 1872, when he resigned, and was succeeded in the spring of 1873 by Rev. A. A. Trimper. Mr. Trimper remained as pastor until April, 1882, and was succeeded in the fall of the same year by Rev. S. B. Snyder. Present membership, 100.

The, First Presbyterian Church (*Old School*) was organized, with twenty-five members, in the summer of 1858, by the Rev. William Wilson. Services were held for some time in the Congregational Church, Miller's Hall and other places until 1869, when the present church edifice was erected, at a cost of $10,000. Rev. William Bishop took charge of the church November 18, 1858, and remained as its pastor two years. During his connection with the church, the Lawrence University was established, under Presbyterian auspices, but afterward was transferred to the State. Mr. Bishop was succeeded by Rev. M. Hummer, "a very eccentric, possibly a partially insane man," who remained six months. During that time, the membership of the church decreased over one-half. After the removal of Mr. Hummer, the church appears to have been re-organized under the name of *The Union Presbyterian Church.* After a lapse of several years, the Rev. W. A. Starrett took charge and remained as pastor until 1870.

*The First Presbyterian Church of Lawrence** (*New School*) was organized June 8, 1864, by Rev. Mr. Blakely, in the Unitarian Meeting-house, with twenty-eight members. Five Elders were elected, as follows: J. C. Steele, Robert Irwin, H. Iserman, M. G. Carr and W. P. Montgomery. Rev. Mr. Blakely remained until 1865, after which the pulpit was temporarily supplied by Revs. George F. Chapin and James B. Shelden. Mr. Chapin supplied the church until 1866, when he was succeeded by Rev. D. M. Moore, who remained until the union of the two organizations was effected in 1870–71.

A building known as the Presbyterian Chapel was erected prior to 1863 and used by the new school organization until the consolidation took place, when it was sold to the educational authorities and used for school purposes. The proceeds were applied to the completion of the old school edifice, which has since been used by the present organization.

Early in 1872, Rev. T. G. Gardner became pastor. His pastorate terminating in 1874, the church remained without a pastor until the autumn of the same year, when Rev. James M. Corkins took charge up to 1878. A call was extended to the Rev. S. M. Osmand, D. D., the present pastor, of Iowa City, Iowa, January 16, 1879, which was accepted. Present number of members, 218.

Trinity Episcopal Church.†—This church occupies a central location, being situated on the corner of Vermont and Berkley streets. The lot is 240x112 feet, and near its southern end is a comfortable brick rectory. The larger space between the church and the rectory is open to the street in front, is closed on the rear by a picturesque stone chapel with a square tower and roomy transept, used for school purposes. The church, with its beautiful grounds and adjoining buildings, presents an attractive view, such as is rarely seen in the West.

The first Episcopal services were held in Lawrence, in the summer of 1857, by the Rev. C. M. Callaway, then a missionary, residing at Topeka. He was succeeded by the Rev. C. Reynolds, during the same year, and who afterward became Chaplain in the United States Army. He remained until 1858, when a parish was organized, with its present appellation. A charter was granted to this organization by the Territorial Legislature, February 8, 1859. A small stone building was erected, which still remains as the chapel, and on the 29th day of July, in the same year, it was solemnly consecrated to the worship and service of Almighty God, by the Right Rev. J. Kemper, D. D. This was the first Episcopal church consecrated in the State. Under the rectorship of Dr. Reynolds, a rectory was purchased on Tennessee street, which was occupied until his resignation took place, November 26, 1863. He was succeeded by the Rev. R. W. Oliver, D. D., who continued in charge until October, 1867.

Under the administration of Rev. Mr. Oliver, additional ground was purchased; the chapel was enlarged and repaired; a transept was added to it for school purposes; the old vestry was sold and the one now existing was built. From October, 1867, to June, 1868, when the Rev. J. K. Dunn took charge of the parish, the pulpit was temporarily supplied by the Right Rev. Bishop Vail, D. D. It being found necessary to provide a larger building, subscriptions were raised for a new edifice. The ground was broken for the foundations in May, 1870, and the corner stone laid November 10, 1870. The building, which is a beautiful gothic edifice, with a tower and spire, was completed in April, 1873. It is built of stone, the interior being handsomely finished in native woods, the total cost being $25,000.

In March, 1875, the Rev. J. K. Dunn resigned and the church was supplied with occasional services by the Bishop and other clergymen until September of the same year, when the Rev. Paul Zeigler entered upon his duties. In April, 1879, he resigned, and the parish remained without a rector until the following October, when the Rev. A. Beatty, D. D., took charge of it.

In the erection of the church edifice, a debt of several thousand dollars was incurred, but by various efforts was liquidated, and being free from all incumbrances, was consecrated April [21, 1881, by the Right Rev. Thos. A. Vail, D. D. LL. D., Bishop of the Diocese. Under the rectorship of its present pastor, Rev. A. Beatty, D. D., the membership of the parish, which is steadily increasing, now numbers over 100.

Society of Friends.—In 1865, several families of the Quaker persuasion, settled in and near Lawrence, and formed the nucleus of what is termed a "Quaker settlement." In 1866, a church organization was formed with forty members, at the residence of W. Hadley. Religious services were held for a short time in Miller's Hall, and in 1867 what is now known as the Park School Building was occupied. In 1872, a two-story stone building, 60x80 feet, with wings, 20x26 feet on each side, was erected at a cost of $22,000. This building was erected for and is used as the yearly meeting house of the State, and is well adapted for the purpose.

Mrs. M. Cox was the first preacher, and occupied the pulpit from 1867 to 1879, during which time she was assisted by Mrs. Mary Cox and William Nickelson. W. Nickelson and Dr. W. F. Harvey are the present occupants of the pulpit. State membership, 5,000. Lawrence membership, 250.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized June 18, 1867, with twenty members, by Rev. J. C. Herron, who remained in charge of the church until 1877, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Nelson, who is the present pastor. Prior to the erection of a church edifice, services were held, first at Miller's Hall, second at court room, and third in the chapel of the

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*Records of this church were destroyed in the Quantrill raid, 1863.

†Records of this church prior to 1863, were destroyed in Quantrill's raid.

Presbyterian Church. The present church edifice, a stone structure, 35x60 feet, was erected in 1870, at a cost of $8,000. Present membership, 87.

St. John's Catholic Church was organized at the house of B. Donnelly, in October, 1857, by Father Magee, with fifteen members. Services were held in private residences and public halls until 1860, when a small stone church, 25x50 feet, was erected on Kentucky street, at a cost of $1,600. This building was occupied for church purposes till 1871, when a new brick edifice, 45x80 feet, was completed at a cost of $10,000.

The following-named pastors have had charge of the organization, at different times: Fathers Schatt, who remained until 1861, Brunner, Faver, Cunningham, Fitzgerald, Faver and Rev. Father Elias, the present pastor. Present membership, 150.

The Second Colored Baptist Church was organized in August, 1862, by Rev. Robert Colwell, of Leavenworth, with nine members, as follows: A. Gregg, G. Grey, B. B. Drisdom, J. Maddox, Delia Bradley, Hester Grey, Thomas Parker and wife, Delia Cogar.

Their first pastor, Rev. G. Simpson, remained three months, and was succeeded in the order mentioned, by Revs. Barker, D. D. Jones, C. Bateman. These pastors occupied the pulpit from 1862 to 1866, at which time Rev. D. Lee was ordained and took charge of the church as its first regular pastor. Mr. Lee remained until 1874, and was succeeded by Rev. L. Thompson, who remained three months; Revs. R. T. W. James, R. Martin and W. Mercer, who is the present incumbent.

In consequence of some difficulty with Rev. D. Lee, the church building located on the corner of Warren and Ohio streets, by virtue of a legal process, came into the hands of the aforesaid Lee, who had previously resigned. Under the administration of Rev. R. T. W. James, the erection of a frame edifice, 30x50 feet, on the corner of Connecticut and Berkley streets, was commenced and completed at a cost of $1,200, actual value $1,800. Clerk's estimate of present membership, 350.

The Second Missionary Baptist Colored Church was organized in 1862, by Rev. Barker, of the Caucasian Baptist Church, with nine members. Their present place of worship is in the building formerly the property of the Second Colored Baptist Church, located on the corner of Warren and Ohio streets. Present pastor, Rev. D. Lee, who exercises pastoral care over 100 members.

The Colored Congregational Church was organized in 1862, by Rev. D. Alecks, with ten members. Mr. Alecks remained in charge of the church four years, and was succeeded by Father Paine, who remained six years. After Mr. Paine's labors had ceased, the church was without a pastor for several years, when Mr. Fullbright occupied the pulpit for one year, and was succeeded by Mr. Corporal, who remained two years. After which Revs S. H. Barker, S. Fristo and H. R. Pinkham, the present pastor, had charge. Present place of worship is located on Kentucky street. Present membership, 30.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1862, by Rev. J. M. Wilkenson, with thirty-seven members. Services were held in various public halls until 1866, when a stone building, 20x40 feet, was erected and used until 1872. In 1872–73, a brick edifice, 40x70 feet, was erected at a cost of $4,000, on the corner of Warren and New York streets. Pastors up to date (1882), Rev. John M. Wilkenson, two years; H. Greene, two years; R. Doan, one year; I. N. Triplett, two years; T. W. Henderson, three years; R. Ricketts, two years; J. C. Emery, six months; J. W. Wilson, eighteen months; W. L. Herod, two years; J. W. Brackston, one year; R. Ricketts, two years; B. F. Bates, present incumbent. Present membership, 207.

St. Paul's Church (*Colored*), a new organization of the Methodist persuasion, was organized August 6, 1882, by Rev. Benjamin F. Talbert, with twenty-six members. House of worship is located on Rhode Island, between Henry and Warren streets. Present pastor, Rev. B. F. Talbert.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of North Lawrence was organized in 1865, by Rev. W. E. McKey. Among the first members were Rev. Mr. McKee and wife, Mrs. Farner, Rev. Mr. Mitchell and wife, Sarah Caton, and others. Services were held in an old frame building, used for school purposes, until 1866, when the present stone edifice was commenced and was completed under the pastorate of Revs. J. Brookway and G. H. Murch. The following pastors have officiated, in the order mentioned: Revs. F. Walden, P. M. Buck, J. Brookway, G. H. Murch, Mr. Trowbridge, H. T. Hull, Mr. Parker, J. R. Madison, J. C. Reedisill, Mr. Conway, C. H. Frank, W. T. Mitchell, J. S. Embree and G. W. Havermale, the present incumbent. Present membership, eighty-seven.

In North Lawrence are several colored church organizations, two of which, the Baptist and Methodist, have houses of worship.

CITY CEMETERIES.

The resting places for the dead are unsurpassed for their location, natural surroundings and artificial improvements. The first cemetery was established soon after the first settlement of Lawrence, on the high lands west of the city. In this cemetery were first buried the victims of the Quantrill massacre. In 1865, the city authorities purchased a tract of forty acres, southeast of the city, and named it Oak Hill Cemetery. Early in 1872, the unfortunate victims of the "raid" were re-interred in this cemetery, and a monument erected in their memory. One of the actions of the city government of North Lawrence was to purchase a tract of twenty acres, to be used for burial purposes, under the name of Maple Grove Cemetery. Improvements have been made, from time to time by the city, on Oak Hill Cemetery, to the extent of several thousand dollars.

THE PRESS.

October 15, 1854, the first number of the *Kansas Pioneer* was published in Ohio, by John Speer, who had previously visited Kansas and prepared his editorials in that Territory. Returning to Kansas with his material, he found that a Pro-slavery paper called the *Pioneer* had been established at Kickapoo. He therefore changed the name of his paper to the *Kansas Tribune*, and published the first number in Lawrence, January 5, 1855. S. N. Wood became a partner, and the paper was published until November, 1855, when it was removed to Topeka. In July of that year, it was published as a daily for one week. The publication of the *Tribune* was continued at Topeka until February, 1857, when Speer sold out to Ross Brothers.

The Herald of Freedom was established by G. W. Brown, the first number being dated "Wakarusa, K. T., October 21, 1854," and being printed in Conneautville, Crawford County, Penn. Of this first number there were printed 21,000 copies. The second number was dated "Lawrence, January 6, 1855." The paper was an eight-column folio, almost entirely without advertisements, the subscription price being $2 per annum. May 21, 1856, the office was destroyed by the border ruffians, and the publication suspended. It was re-established in the following November, and continued until 1859, when it finally expired.

The Kansas Free State was started at Lawrence by J. Miller and R. G. Elliott, in January, 1855, and continued until May, 1856, when the office was destroyed by "border ruffians." Its publication was continued at Delaware, Kan., for a short time, by R. G. Elliott.

The first number of the Lawrence *Republican* was issued May 28, 1857, by Norman Allen and T. D. Thacher. In the summer of 1858, T. D. Thacher, S. O. Thacher, S. M. Thacher, bought Allen out. In 1859, S. O. Thacher retired. In 1860, John Speer purchased the entire establishment, and took as a partner V. Nicholas Smith, who married Ida, a daughter of Horace Greeley. Smith identified himself with the paper three months, and was succeeded by Rev. H. M. Moore, who also remained three months. Mr. Speer continued the paper alone until September 4, 1862, when he sold it back to T. D. Thacher. During the last session of the Territorial Legislature, in 1861, the paper was published as a daily by Speer & Smith. Mr. Thacher continued to publish the paper in connection with S. M. Thacher until the Quantrill massacre, August 21, 1863, when the office, and everything pertaining thereto, were totally consumed, February 1, 1868. The *Republican* was re-established by Mr. Thacher, and continued until March 4, 1869, when it was consolidated with the *State Journal* and the Ottawa *Home Journal* in the *Republican Daily Journal and the Western Home Weekly*.

The Kansas State Journal succeeded the *Herald of Freedom*. It was established by J. C. Trask and H. E. Lowman in February, 1861, on the material of the *Herald of Freedom*. Mr. Trask was killed in the Quantrill raid in 1863. In the spring of 1864, Mr. Lowman sold out to S. C. Smith and W. S. Rankin. In May, 1865, James Christian and M. W. Reynolds purchased Smith's interest, and the paper was published in the name of Christian, Reynolds & Co. In the winter of 1866, Reynolds bought Christian's interest, and in 1868 George A. Reynolds purchased the interest of Mr. Rankin. March 3, 1868, the paper was consolidated with the Lawrence *Republican* and the Ottawa *Home Journal*, under the firm name of Kalloch, Thacher & Reynolds. The *Daily State Journal* was started by Christian & Reynolds, July 6, 1865.

The Republican Daily Journal and Daily Kansas Tribune was started March 3, 1868. It was a consolidation of the *Daily Lawrence Republican*, published by T. D. Thacher, the *Daily State Journal* published by M. W. Reynolds, and the *Western Home Journal*, a weekly paper published at Ottawa by I. S. Kalloch. The firm was known as Kalloch, Thacher & Reynolds. In 1871, Mr. Thacher bought the interest of his partners and became the sole proprietor. In 1874, F. E. Simpson became a partner in the concern. In December, 1874, Messrs. Thacher & Simpson purchased the good will, subscription list and franchises of the *Kansas Tribune*, and consolidated it with the *Journal*, the name of the paper becoming the *Republican Daily Journal and Daily Kansas Tribune*.

In 1876, Mr. Simpson retired, and Mr. Thacher became the sole proprietor.

Lawrence Journal.—In 1876, the Lawrence Journal Company was organized. The *Western Home Journal* is the name of the weekly edition. The Lawrence Journal Company had charge of the paper until September 1, 1882, when W. M. Thacher and F. Webster leased, enlarged and improved it, and are its present editors.

The first number of the *Congregational Record* was published in January, 1859, at Lawrence, R. Cordley, S. Y. Lum and H. M. Simpson, a committee of the Congregational Association, having charge of its publication. Rev. R. Cordley had editorial charge. It was published quarterly until January, 1862, after which it appeared monthly. It was destroyed by the Quantrill raid, as was the house of its editor, Mr. Cordley. The next number, September and October combined, was printed by T. D. Thacher at the office of the *Journal of Commerce*, Kansas City, and contained a full account of the raid. It was printed at Kansas City under the supervision of Mr. Parker as chief editor until December, 1864, when it was suspended until June, 1865. It was then revived under the editorial care of Rev. J. D. Liggott and Rev. F. McVicar, and was printed at Leavenworth one year. It was then transferred to Topeka, with McVicar and Cordley editors. In May, 1867, its publication was abandoned. When published at Lawrence, it was printed at different times by T. D. Thacher & Co., Speer & Smith, and Speer & Moore.

The Kansas Weekly Tribune was re-established at Lawrence by John Speer in January, 1863. It was continued till August 21, following, when the office and material were destroyed by Quantrill. John M. and Robert Speer, sons of John Speer, and Charles Palmer, a journeyman printer, were murdered at the same time. In November, 1863, the *Tribune* was re-established as a daily and weekly, by John Speer, who continued its publication till February 1, 1871, when it was sold to J. S. Emery, John Hutchings and J. H. Shimmons, Emery acting as editor for a short time, when he sold his interest to his partners, who conducted the paper until August 30, 1873. At this date, I. S. Kalloch purchased the interest of Shimmons, and edited the paper until April 6, 1874, when he sold out to Hutchings, the latter being sole proprietor and editor from that time until July 7 of that year. Hutchings then sold the office to E. H. Snow, L. Meitus and John Bain. These parties continued the publication of the paper, with Meitus as editor, until November 15, 1874, when the paper again fell into the hands of Hutchings, and the publication was suspended December 6, following. It was revived October 29, 1875, by John Speer, J. E. Covel & George M. Richards, with John Speer as editor. Richards retired January 24, 1876. Speer & Covel continued the publication till March 16, 1877, when Speer withdrew, and Covel continued its publication until October 20, 1879, when he retired and the paper was leased to N. Z. Strong, C. F. Strong and N. W. Pinneo, who published under the name of the Tribune Company until January 1, 1881. Mr. Hutchings then leased it to L. D. Bailey and E. Saveage. Saveage remained but a short time. Bailey was succeeded in October, 1881, by M. W. Avery, who continued as publisher until November 16, 1881, when Hutchings sold the paper to A. K. Johnson. Johnson ran it a few days and leased it to P. Bell & Co., who ran it until April, 1882, when John Speer took charge, and is the present editor.

The North Lawrence Courier was started July 28, 1866, by J. S. Broughton. In September following, the name was changed to the *Kaw Valley Courier*. February 9, 1867, George N. Broughton became associated in the publication, and continued until June 8, following, when he withdrew. H. C. Whitney took an interest in and became editor of the paper September 14, 1867, and the name was changed to the *Clarion*. In November following, Mr. Whitney withdrew and Mr. Broughton sold the paper to John Speer, of the Lawrence *Tribune*. Mr. Broughton's paper was printed a part of the time at the *Journal* office and a part of the time at the *Tribune* office. After the suspension of the paper, Judge H. H. Howard started and for some time published the North Lawrence *Journal*.

The Standard, Democratic, was established as a weekly, September 18, 1870, by a corporation composed of S. K. Huson, G. W. Sibert, D. T. Mitchell, E. Moore, W. S. Rankin, H. Leis, G. A. Reynolds, and W. Shannon, Jr. It was continued by them till October, 1871, when D. T. Mitchell took sole control and published it as an evening daily paper till October, 1875, when E. G. Ross and E. J. D. Skiff purchased it. They published it till August, 1876, when E. Moore was substituted for Skiff, and the paper was continued by Ross & Moore till October 12, 1876, when Ross became sole proprietor and having admitted his son, P. Ross, as a partner, October, 1877, they continued the publication up to 1880, when the paper was moved to Leavenworth.

The Spirit of Kansas, a farm and family paper, was started at Lawrence, February 3, 1872, by I. S. Kalloch and J. T. Stevens, under the firm name of I. S. Kalloch & Co. In February, 1873, Stevens became sole proprietor, and continued the paper till May, 1873, when E. G. Ross became a partner. In June, 1874, the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Stevens again took charge of the paper until the fall of 1880, when he sold his interest to Moody & Davis, who are the present proprietors.

The Evening Paper was started January 8, 1873, by E. G. Ross, and published for three weeks, when it suspended.

The State Sentinel, devoted to the temperance cause, was started in Leavenworth by David C. Beach, who removed it to Lawrence July 9, 1875, and continued to publish it to January 1, 1876, when it suspended.

The Vox Populi, a weekly paper, was started at Lawrence in 1872, by H. Bronson and J. C. Weybright. It was published a few months only and merged into the *Standard*.

The Kansas Monthly, a monthly periodical devoted to the social, material and educational interests of the State, was established in July, 1878, by J. S. Broughton. In the summer of 1882, the size of the periodical was changed. Since the establishment of the *Monthly*, it has been conducted by its founder, who is its present editor.

Kansas Weekly Gazette, a Democratic weekly paper, was established September, 1882, by Osbun Shannon, who is its present publisher. The *Gazette* is a seven-column folio, and is devoted to home and State news.

The Lawrence National, a seven-column folio, weekly paper, Greenback in politics, was established September, 1882, by J. M. Voss, who is its present editor and publisher.

Kansas Review—The first number of the *Review*, a monthly publication, was issued November, 1879. The magazine is published by a stock company composed of the students of the State University, and with the full approval and approbation of the Faculty and Board of Regents. Its first editors were: C. Timmons, in 1877, editor in chief; C. F. Scott, 1881; Florence E. Fitch, 1881; S. Hopkins, 1881, and H. J. Hendrick, 1881, as associate editors. Business manager, E. C. Little, 1883. Present editors, E. C. Little, 1883, editor in chief; F. A. Stocks, 1883; G. B. Watson, 1883; Card A. Fellows, 1883, and P. B. Russell, 1883, associate editors. Able articles were furnished by members of the Faculty. Present circulation, 600.

The Kansas Progress was started June 1, 1882, by Rev. A. C. Peck, editor and proprietor. It is devoted especially to the interests of temperance reform, taking strong ground in favor of the law which took effect May 1, 1881, prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors in the State. It is also devoted to the discussion of educational, social and literary topics. It is an eight page, four-column paper, and is believed to supply a want in the field of journalism by furnishing an uncompromising prohibitionist periodical.

University Courier, a semi-monthly publication published by a stock company composed of the students of the State University. No. 1, Vol. I, appeared September, 1882, under the chief editorship of C. C. Dart, assisted by an able corps of writers. Present circulation 350.

The Germania is the only German newspaper published in Lawrence, or within forty miles. It was established September 1, 1877, by its present proprietor, Gottlieb Oehrle. It is a seven-column folio; is issued every Thursday; is independent in politics; is devoted in particular to the interests of the German population of the vicinity, and in general to the interests of the State at large.

Gottlieb Oehrle, proprietor of the *Germania*, came to Kansas from Ohio in 1858. His father was killed in the Quantrill raid August 21, 1863. He then entered the German Orphan Asylum at Berea, Ohio, where he remained until 1875. Returning then to Lawrence, he commenced in 1877, and still continues, the publication of the *Germania*.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Lawrence Lodge, No. 6, A., F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, September 24, 1855, with the following members: James Christian, Columbus Hornsby, A. S. Gabbant, William Yates, E. D. Ladd, James S. Cowan, Lyman Allen, Charles V. Eskridge and William K. R. Lykins. The petition for charter was recommended by Golden Square Lodge, No. 117, Westport, Jackson Co., Mo., August 24, 1855, A charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Kansas, July 14, 1856. First officers: James Christian, W. M.; James S. Cowan, S. W.; Columbus Hornsby, J. W. Present officers: O. W. McAlaster, W. M.; William Bedall, S. W.; William Nadelhoffer, J. W.; E. W. Wood, Treasurer; Alex. Shaw, Acting Secretary. Present number of members 137. Regular meetings held second Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Acacia Lodge, No. 9, A., F. & A. M., was organized with twelve charter members, October 16, 1867. First officers: Joseph Cracklin, W. M.; Richard A. Hayes, S. W.; O. A. Bassett, J. W.; John A. Dailey, Treasurer: Aquila J. Reed, Secretary. Present officers: F. D. Morse, W. M.; J. M. Turner, S. W.; D. W. March, J. W.; George March, Treasurer; A. L. Selig, Secretary. Regular meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month. Present membership seventy-five.

Lawrence Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M., was chartered by the Grand Chapter of Kansas, October 18, 1866. The following were the charter members: Owen A. Bassett, Eugene L. Akin, Samuel K. Huson, Robert W. Oliver, E. A. Smith, Moses Brinkerhoff, A. J. Heath, L. Bullene and Marcus Summerfield. First officers were: O. A. Bassett, High Priest; E. L. Akin, King; S. H. Huson, Scribe; R. W. Ludington, Treasurer; George H. Hunt, Secretary. Present officers: W. F. March, High Priest; R. D. Mason, King; J. W. Beard, Scribe; F. Menet, Treasurer; A. L. Selig, Secretary. Regular Meetings are held the second Tuesday of each month. Present membership forty-five.

Lawrence Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masons, was chartered December 12, 1867. First officers: T. J. Anderson, R. S. M.; Jesse Brockway, P. C. W.; A. T. Darwin, Treasurer; A. J. Reed, Recorder. Present officers: Francis Manet, P. I. M.; P. J. Sternburg, R. I. M.; T. D. Morse, P. C. W.; R. W. Ludington, Treasurer; A. L. Selig, Recorder. Regular meetings are held the third Tuesday of each month. Present membership twenty-six.

Tubal Lodge of Perfection, No. 5, of Kansas, A. & A., Scottish Rite, was chartered March 2, 1881, with twelve charter members. At the first election of officers the following were elected for a term of three years: G. A. Hunt, V. M.; Charles S. Wilder, S. W.; F. D. Morse, J. W.; A. L. Selig, Secretary; John Tudhope, Treasurer; O. A. Bassett, Orator. Regular meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month. Present membership twenty.

De Molay Commandery, No. 4, K. of P., was organized under a charter, dated October 12, 1867, with the following charter members: A. A. Bassett, E. A. Smith, E. T. Darwin, R. Hays, T. B. Mills, S. Morey, O. T. Welsh, T. J. Anderson, L. P. Mason, E. B. Hayes, E. J. Akin, Jos. Cracklin, J. Assman, A. J. Reed, and P. J. Sternburg. First officers: O. A. Bassett, Em. Com.; T. J. Anderson, Gen'o; L. T. Darwin, Capt. Gen. Present officers: Sir C. W. Hunt, Em. Com.; W. F. March, Gen'o; W. L. Bullene, Capt. Gen.; O. A. Bassett, Prelate; J. W. Beard, S. W.; M. J. Blanchard, J. W.; R. D. Mason, Treas.; J. N. Roberts, R. Regular meetings are held on third Friday of each month. Present membership, thirty-eight.

Valley Lodge, No. 30, A., F. & A. M., was organized as Valley Lodge, under dispensation, June 27, 1867. A charter was granted October 16, 1867, with ten charter members. Its first officers were: L. P. Mason, W. M.; J. Brockway, S. W.; John Sanders, J. W.; P. M. York, Treas.; H. H. Howard, Sec'y. The charter was surrendered September 11, 1875. Under the name of Valley Lodge, No. 30, it was re-organized February 16, 1882, with twenty-six members, under the following officers: H. B. Richards, W. M.; James R. Curtis, S. W.; F. McGrade, J. W.; Dr. C. S. Stapleton, Treas.; A. H. Buck, Sec'y. Regular communications are held on Saturday evening, on or before full noon, at Odd Fellows Hall, North Lawrence. Present membership, thirty-one.

Lawrence Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., was organized under a charter dated August 14, 1859, with six charter members. Following were the first officers: M. Shaw, N. G.; H. O. Shales, V. G.; A. Moon, R. S.; A. Fuller, F. S.; G. H. Snyder, Treas. Present officers: H. S. Thralls, N. G.; J. E. Brecher, V. G.; J. B. Panham, Sec'y; G. R. Gould, Treas. Regular meetings held on Tuesday evening of each week in I. O. O. F. Hall, on Henry, west of Vermont.

Halcyon Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., was organized under a charter, March 15, 1866, with sixteen charter members. First officers: E. D. Ladd, V. G.; H. J. Canniff, N. G.; J. C. Kirkpatrick, Perm. Sec'y; D. Bailey, Rec. Sec'y; Charles Hiddin, Treas., who absconded, in 1868, with all the funds in his possession. Present officers: J. N. Smith, N. G.; L. D. L. Tosh, V. G.; D. W. Littell, Sec'y; M. J. Clunclute, Perm. Sec'y; J. R. Good, Treas. Regular meetings are held on Monday evenings of each week. Present number of members, eighty.

Oread Lodge, No. 738, *K. of H.*, was organized under a charter dated November 14, 1877, with seventeen charter members. First officers: F. D. Morse, P. Dic.; J. S. Crew, Dic.; R. D. Mason, Vice Dic.; J. W. Beard, Asst. Dic.; George March, Treas.; A. L. Selig, Reporter; F. Manet, Fin. Reporter. Present officers: J. E. Riggs, P. Dic.; R. D. Mason, Dic.; F. J. Ecke, Vice Dic.; E. R. Leonard, Asst. Dic.; J. M. Newlin, Treas.; F. Menet, Reporter; E. Jones, Fin. Reporter. Regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, in K. of H. Hall, corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets. Present membership, ninety-six.

Lawrence Lodge, No. 7, A. O. U. W., was organized under a charter September 21, 1878, with twenty-four charter members. Following were the first officers: F. D. Morse, P. M. W.; R. K. Tabor, M. W.; A. L. Selig, F.; J. H. Stewart, O.; M. Hase, R.; T. H. Rudiger, F.; G. W. Moore, Rec.; G. F. Supple, G.; T. Case, I. W.; E. F. Goodrich, O. W. Present officers: J. H. Montgomery, P. M. W.; E. F. Goodrich, M. W.; T. Phœler, F.; C. Setoris, O.; J. T. Richey, R.; J. H. Boyd, F.; F. J. Eckie, Rec.; D. Kennedy, G. Regular meetings are held on second and fourth Mondays of each month, at Leis' Hall. No deaths have occurred among the members of this lodge since its organization. Present membership, eighty-six.

Washington Post, No. 12, G. A. R.—This Post, organized to perpetuate the memory of the "Father of his Country," was organized under a charter, September, 1881, with thirty charter members. The first officers were: J. N. Roberts, Post Com.; W. H. H. Whitney, S. V. C.; S. H. Andrews, J. V. C.; S. Walker, O. of D.; V. G. Miller, Surg.; S. Hollister, Chap.; M. C. Barnes, O. M.; R. R. Tabor, Adjt.; T. H. Stanley, O. of G. Present Officers: J. P. Crane, P. C.; S. H. Andrews, S. V. C.; H. Asher, J. V. C.; J. B. Parnham, O. of D.; V. G. Miller, Surg.; S. Hollister, Chap.; M. C. Barnes, Q. M.; A. H. Whitcomb, Adjt.; W. A. Davidson, O. of G. Regular meetings are held on first Saturday of each month, in Odd Fellows Hall. Present membership, ninety.

Equitable Aid Union, No. 193, was organized under a charter, December 9, 1880, with the following charter members: Dr. J. H. Stewart, J. A. Bliss, G. Innes, J. M. Hester, Dr. R. Dobbins, H. J. Canniff, Mrs. R. Dobbins, C. B. Mustard and wife, F. M. McConnell, J. C. Rickett, G. Leis. First officers: J. H. Stewart, Pres.; R. Dobbins, V. P.; F. M. McConnell, C.; J. M. Hester, A.; J. C. Rickett, Acct.; J. A. Bliss, Treas.; G. Innes, Sec'y. Present officers: H. A. Staughter, Pres.; Mrs. E. J. Moys, V. P.; Mrs. J. M. Hester, C.; H. T. Ross, A.; R. Dobbins, Acct.; J. R. Good, Treas.; H. C. Newby, Sec'y. Regular meetings, Thursday of each week, at Miller's Hall, Massachusetts street. Present membership, one hundred and fifty.

Young Men's Social Club.—A "musculo-literary society," was permanently organized January 10, 1877, with a membership that embraced the *elite* of the city. First officers: M. Newmark, Pres.; W. H. Dildine, Vice Pres.; S. D. Moore, Sec'y; G. A. Hall, Treas. Board of Directors: A. B. Warren, N. O. Stevens, H. B. Shaffer, A. H. Murdock, J. T. Shanklin. Present officers: J. Zerby, Pres.; S. V. Hamilton, Vice Pres.; R. C. Johnson, Sec'y; G. A. Lewis, Treas. Board of Directors: F. Clark, G. Leonard, J. W. Pratt, J. T. Shanklin, N. H. Goslin, A. B. Warren. In January, 1881, the Lawrence Cornet Band became an important feature of the organization, and has since been known as the "Y. M. S. C., S. C. Band." Present number of members in the club, sixty.

Rechab Lodge, No. 250, I. O. G. T., was instituted March 18, 1880, with twenty-one charter members. Its first officers were W. P. Biggs, W. C. T.; E. B. Bruce, W. C. T.; C. Mendenhall, W. S.; Roxie Miller, W. A. S.; E. S. Bruce, W. F. S.; Mary Wheaton, W. P.; F. B. Olds, W. C.; E. B. Dicker, W. M.; Clara I. Higby, W. D. M.; Addie Mendenhall, W. G. Present officers, W. C. Frazier, W. C. T.; Belle Miller, W. V. T.; E. B. Dicker, W. S.; Etta Willay, W. A. S.; J. Blevins, W. F. S.; E. Butler, W. P.; Allie Anderson, W. C.; Nellie McCage, W. F.; A. Cravins, W. D. M.; and C. B. Pottibone, W. D. Regular meetings are held on Friday evenings of each week, in Masonic and Odd Fellows Hall, North Lawrence. Present number of members, thirty-five.

Rebecca Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., was instituted under a charter granted October 10, 1870, with twenty-three charter members. Its present officers are J. B. Parnham, N. G.; Mrs. H. C. Doane, V. G.; Mrs. H. P. Anderson, Secretary; and Miss O. Moore, Treasurer. Regular meetings are held on second and fourth Friday evenings of each month, at Odd Fellows Hall. Present number of members, seventy-five.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 61, I. O. O. F., was instituted under a charter dated October 12, 1870 with seventeen charter members. Its first elected officers were J. W. Thompson, V. G.; G. P. Taylor, V. G.; A. J. Dicker, R. S.; James Walker, P. S.; C. Bruce, Treasurer. Present officers: C. H. Richards, N. G.; C. Oliver, V. G.; R. J. Petty, Treasurer; and E. W. Houston, Secretary. Regular meetings are held Thursday evening of each week, in I. O. O. F. Hall, North Lawrence. Present membership, forty.

Mount Oread Encampment, No. 4, I. O. O. F., was organized under a charter dated July 16, 1866, with the following charter members: H. I. Canniff, J. E. Kirkpatrick, C. Hidden, R. W. Oliver, William M. Hopstus, D. Bailey, J. Vleit, E. D. Ladd, E. S. Scudder, H. W. Filley, W. L. G. Soule, William Bergman, H. A. Cook, G. Leis, J. E. Riggs and W. H. Campbell. Present officers are: H. W. Spangler, C. P.; W. A. Montgomery, H. P.; J. Watkins, S. W.; L. E. L. E. R. Andrew, J. W.; E. W. Houston, Scribe; John Charlton, Treasurer. Regular communications are held on the first and third Friday evenings of each month in I. O. O. F. hall. Present membership, thirty-eight.

Lawrence Turn-Verein.—A society composed of the Germans of Lawrence was organized and incorporated under the name of "The Lawrence Turn-Verein," January 28, 1866, with fifteen members. The first Board of Trustees was composed of P. Preisach, J. Oesch and H. Mastin. A stone building 40x60 feet was erected in the summer of 1869, at a cost of $5,000. In 1882, an addition, 25x50 feet, was made. A short time after the erection of the first building, a garden, comprising eight lots on Delaware street, was laid off and improvements made. The organization, now numbering forty-three members, is in a prosperous condition. Its present officers are F. W. Wieman, President; A. Fischer, Rec. Sec.; Jacob Lander, Cor. Sec.; William Freiewmith, First Turnwart; P. Rinefkow, Cashier; F. Pulvermiller, Librarian.

Socialer Verein, organized October 20, 1872. The following were its first officers: Charles Wellemsen, President; Oscar Haberlein, Secretary; C. R. Wyler, Treasurer. The present officers are M. Summerfield, President; Leo Steinberg, Secretary; H. Hase, Trustee; F. H. Rudiger, Treasurer; Orrin Wyler, Theatrical Director; and F. Schmidtmeyer, Assistant Director. Business meetings are held on the first Thursday of each month. Social gatherings are held every other Thursday, at the hall of the club, on Massachusetts street. This club is composed of Germans exclusively and is a purely social organization. There are at present thirty members.

LITERARY AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

Lawrence possesses educational culture and social refinement that is unsurpassed by few Eastern cities, and is the Athens of Kansas, built up and settled as it has been by a class of people largely composed of the best educated and highest cultured classes of New England and New York, it well deserves its sobriquet, the "City of Learning." Its people, in order to pursue social and literary advantages, have, as of yore, organized societies by which more rapid progress could be made in the advancement of science, art and literature.

Lawrence Business College, an institution for the theory and practice of commercial business, was established in Lawrence by H. W. McCully, in 1869. Mr. McCully was succeeded in 1878, by Bridge & Barringer, who remained in charge until the spring of 1882, when the present proprietors, Boor & McIlravy, assumed control. Since the college was first established, it has been in successful operation, and to-day ranks among the best in the country. The student can here become familiar with all the branches pertaining to a business education. Faculty for 1882 are E. L. McIlravy, Superintendent of Actual Business Department and Professor of Penmanship; V. F. Boor, Principal of Book-keeping Department; W. H. Ames, Principal of Telegraphic Department and Professor of Commercial Law; M. A. Rankin, Principal of English Training Department; W. Hoys, Principal of Phonographic Department. Accommodations for 175 students may be found in the college. From forty-five students in 1881, its membership is constantly increasing, now numbering 125 members.

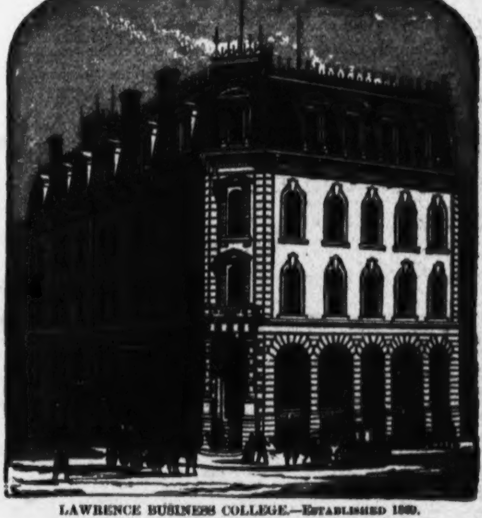

LAWRENCE BUSINESS COLLEGE.—ESTABLISHED 1869.

Old and New Club.—In 1875, a company of gentlemen met and formed what was known as the "Old and New Club." A peculiarity of the organization is that since its first meeting no officers have been elected, the club at each meeting going in a "committee of the whole." Meetings are held from October to April of each year. Average membership fourteen. Social science, in all its phases, forms the principal subject of discussion.

Names of present members: Judge S. O. Thacher, Col. W. A. Harris, Col. O. E. Leonard, B. W. Woodward, Prof. D. H. Robinson, Prof. G. E. Patrick, Prof. F. H. Snow, Hon. Edward Russell, Dr. F. D. Morse, A. Beattie, J. S. Emory, J. D. Bowersock. Among the honorary members are Hon. D. C. Haskell and Hon. T. D. Thacher.

Friends and Council No. 2.—An organization composed of the ladies of Lawrence, was organized in 1871, by Mrs. E. P. Leonard, a member of the Quincy, Ill., Society, No. 1, as the oldest literary organization in the city; it ranks second to none from a literary point of view. The society is in possession of a fine library, which includes many of the best works on English literature.

Present officers: Mrs. S. A. Brown, President; Mrs. J. G. Haskell, Vice President; Mrs. Dr. Marvin, Treasurer; Miss M. Thacher, Secretary; Mrs. P. R. Brooks, Librarian. Average membership, twenty-five.

Ladies' Liberal Club.—A literary and social society composed of members of the Unitarian Church, was organized in 1877, with twenty members. Mrs. S. A. Brown, first President of the society. Present officers: Mrs. S. A. Brown, President; Mrs. M. Rice, Secretary; Mrs. F. Gleason, Vice President; Mrs. O. P. McAlaster, Treasurer.

The nucleus for a public library was formed in the summer of 1865, by J. S. Broughton, who, with sixty volumes, opened and established what was then known as the Lawrence "Circulating Library." It occupied a small back room on the second floor of the Hortman Block and was opened to the public Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The books were loaned out at 15 cents per week, and such was the demand for them that frequently the supply was inadequate to the demand. In the fall of the same year the library was moved and occupied rooms over Leis' drug store. A free reading room supplied with the leading periodicals of the day, was established in connection, and donations made to the library, to the extent of 1,000 volumes. During the winter of 1865-66, a society composed of some of the leading citizens was formed, and called the "Lawrence Library Association," with a view of purchasing the library and fixtures, and extending its usefulness. The purchase was made in 1866.

In the fall or winter of 1871, the association transferred it to the city, in consideration of which the city agreed to liquidate a debt of $900, and keep the library in running order. In 1876, elegant and commodious rooms were obtained on the first floor of the National Bank building, corner of Massachusetts and Winthrop streets.

Additions have been made to the library from time to time until it now contains upward of 6,000 volumes, embracing many works by the most eminent authors. The reading room in connection is supplied with all the leading American magazines, and a large number of daily and weekly papers, and is largely patronized by students and others. Present Librarian, Mrs. J. C. Trask.

Chamber of Commerce was organized under a charter, granted December 12, 1878, the following-named gentlemen being its corporators: I. N. Hoosam, G. Leis, S. Steinberg, J. Walruff, J. D. Bowersock. First officers: J. N. Van Hosen, President; J. D. Bowersock, Vice President; A. B. Warren, Secretary; G. Leis, Treasurer. Board of Directors: I. N. Van Hosen, J. S. Crew, G. Hume, A. B. Warren, J. D. Bowersock, John Walruff, H. J. Rushman, G. Innes, George Hunt, S. Steinberg, G. Leis, H. J. Canniff.

Present Officers: J. D. Bowersock, President; G. Innes, Vice President; A. B. Warren, Secretary; G. Leis, Treasurer. The present membership includes sixty-five of the prominent business men, who are always foremost in promoting the best interests of the city.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In pursuance to a call made by the Mayor, the Fire Department of Lawrence was inaugurated by the organization of Republican Engine Company No. 1, February, 1859, with forty-three applicant members. First officers were A. J. Sutten, Foreman; A. Love, First Assistant; G. L. Chandler, Second Assistant; W. W. Woodruff, Third Assistant; A. J. Miller, Secretary; M. D. Baldwin, Treasurer.

Prior to the organization of the company, the city purchased in the winter of 1858 the fire engine, "Washington," and a hose cart, "the Lady of the Lake," from the city of St. Louis. The engine and apparatus not giving satisfaction, was returned.

After an existence of a few years, the "Republican" Company No. 1 was disbanded. Hook, ladder and bucket companies were organized at different times and constituted the fire department of the city until 1869, when the "Head Center Hose Company" was organized. During the year prior to 1869, the city purchased a "steamer," hose cart and other fire equipments at a cost of $6,625.

"Head Center Hose Company" was organized in March, 1869, by E. B. Chadwick, twelve members, under the following officers: E. B. Chadwick, Foreman; H. Lonara, First Assistant; G. Thomas, Second Assistant; H. D. Whitman, Secretary; R. Johnson, Treasurer. Headquarters for the department were in what was then known as the "old engine room." In June, 1869, the station was moved to its present quarters—City Hall.

The company is at present composed of sixteen members, who are under the leadership of the following chief officer, E. Manter, Foreman.

Lawrence, in proportion to its size, has had but few serious conflagrations, the principal one of which, was the destruction by fire of every building on Massachusetts street, with one exception, in August, 1863.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Owing to the peculiar facilities for transportation, combined with its close proximity to the raw material, and its superior water-power, Lawrence is destined to become the leading manufacturing city in the Missouri Valley. The cable "system" of transfer power, is largely used, it being claimed by competent authority that the power may be transferred a distance of five miles with a loss of power not exceeding two per cent.

The total power approximates 1,500 horse-power, 350 of which being in daily use. Three flouring mills, two elevators, four wire fence factories, one shirt factory, two machine shops, one paper mill, and the chemical works, use the cable system, with the exception of one flouring mill which receives its power direct. Power is now successfully carried more than one-half mile, by means of the "cable system."

Douglas County Mills.—The only mills using the water-power direct, were erected in 1878, by a company composed of J. H. Gower, J. Gower and J. W. Houghtellin. Owing to the death of the three partners, the mill passed into the hands of J. D. Bowersock, its present proprietor, in 1880. The mill is a stone structure, 50x60 feet, four stories high, and with its eleven run of buhrs, and five sets of rolls, has a capacity of four hundred barrels of flour every twenty-four hours. In connection with the mill, a three-story warehouse, 40x50 feet, and an elevator 30x100 feet, with a capacity of 80,000 bushels of grain, have been erected, the total outlay exceeding $74,000. This mill is one of the largest in the West, and controls a large per cent of the grain shipped into the city.

Pacific Mills.—The Pacific Mills originally occupied the building now used by the Kansas Basket Manufacturing Company, but in 1879 moved their machinery into the building now occupied by them, which was originally used as a box factory. This building, a three-story stone structure, 40x40 feet, was erected in 1874 at a cost of $20,000. In September, 1880, a stock company was incorporated, five names appearing on the charter. The mill has five run of buhrs, and one set of rolls, with a capacity of one hundred barrels every twenty-four hours. Four grades of flour are manufactured, among which are several popular brands. Under its present officers, H. Tisdale, President; W. F. March, Secretary, and J. D. Bowersock, Treasurer; the mill is one of the successful business enterprises of the city.

Pierson's Roller Mills.—These mills, comparatively a new venture, were erected in 1880-1881 by S. P. Pierson, and started February, 1882, under the management of Pierson Bros. The building, a four-story stone structure, 50x60 feet, is one of the most completely equipped institutions of its kind in the State. Its machinery is of the most costly and latest design, and embraces fourteen sets of rolls, and four run of buhrs, which give the mill a capacity of two hundred and fifty barrels every twenty-four hours. Four grades of flour are manufactured, each one of which is securing an enviable reputation. In the autumn of 1882, a brick building, 34x30 feet, was erected, in which a 100 horse-power engine was placed, to be used as a "reserve" moter.

Hamilton Straw Lumber Factory.—The manufacture of lumber out of straw, was first investigated and experimented upon, by S. H. Hamilton, of Lawrence, who discovered that by a peculiar process straw lumber could be manufactured successfully. After many discouragements and difficulties, one of which was the burning of his building and new machinery, an incorporated stock company, with a capital of $150,000, was organized under New York laws, in September, 1881; one-half the stock is owned by New York and Chicago parties. The new building, which is a stone structure, 30x125 feet, was erected in 1881–82. An addition 30x80 feet made of straw lumber, is used for storage purposes. The factory at present, has a capacity of 10,000 feet of "four-ply" per day. The straw lumber is not susceptible to atmospherical influences, and can be treated the same as natural lumber. The manufacture of this lumber, yet in its infancy, is constantly on the increase, and is becoming a valued substitute for the natural woods. Present officers: S. H. Hamilton, President, and General Manager; C. W. Hillard, Secretary and Treasurer.

Lawrence Paper Mill.—An important industry to the list of the manufacturing institutions of the city, commenced operations under the management of Messrs. Edwards, Gardner and Higley, in the summer of 1882. A brick and stone structure was erected, the main building being 40x60 feet, with a wing 35x90 feet, at a cost of $5,000. In October, 1882, a stock company was incorporated with a capital stock of $30,000, with the following officers: J. D. Bowersock, President; H. K. Edwards, Vice President; L. C. Gardner, Secretary and Treasurer. Board of Directors: H. K. Edwards, W. F. March, L. C. Gardner, H. E. Benson and J. D. Bowersock. The mill has been supplied with the latest and most improved machinery, at a cost of $20,000, and has a daily capacity of four tons of wrapping paper.

Lawrence Foundry and Machine Shops, were established in the summer of 1858, by the Kimball Bros., consisting of Samuel, Frederic, Franklin and Edward Kimball. Prior to 1858, S. Kimball erected a saw mill and commenced preparations for establishing a machine shop. A planing machine, an iron lathe, and some other machinery was purchased and put in operation, but owing to the disturbances of the times the machine shops were not in full operation until 1858. In 1870–72, the present buildings were erected and new machinery purchased, causing an outlay of $30,000. The machine shops, or main building, is a two-story brick structure 40x45 feet. The foundry, which is also built of brick, has an area of 2,300 square feet. A force of from fifteen to twenty-five men is constantly employed.

Douglas County Iron Works, was established in the spring of 1882, by Messrs. Savage & Lightcap, two machinists of experience, who erected on the corner of New Hampshire and Pinckney streets, a two-story brick building, 30x84 feet, and fitted it with the latest improved machinery, at an expense of $12,000. A foundry is in process of erection. All kinds of general machine work and repairing is done and special attention paid to boiler work. Comparatively a new firm, it is rapidly building up an immense trade.

Lawrence Barb Wire Manufactory.—This establishment was the first to manufacture barb wire in the State. Commencing operations under a company representing a capital of $20,000, organized in 1878, it soon had the control of an extensive business. The company, under the management of A. Henley, manufactures the celebrated Henley four-pointed steel barb, and operates nine machines, which have a capacity of 10,000 pounds per day. With its recent additions to buildings and machinery, the institution is becoming a successful business enterprise.

Southwestern Barb Wire Manufactory.—The establishment now operated under this name was first established by Messrs. Mackey & Warren, but in a short time an incorporated company was organized with a capital stock of $10,000. The names of M. W. Warren, A. D. Mackey, J. D. Bowersock, Charles Chadwick and Mrs. C. M. Warren, appear on the charter. The institution employs on an average fifteen hands, and is licensed to manufacture three hundred tons, or 300,000 pounds of plain or galvanized wire per year. The wire manufactured by this company is widely known throughout the country and gives satisfaction.

Western Steel Fence Factory.—In November, 1881, a partnership was formed by Messrs. J. W. Harbaugh, J. N. Shimmons and D. G. Alford, for the purpose of manufacturing the Harbaugh Steel Fence. The fence material is a Bessemer steel band one-half inch in width, and contains three longitudinal ribs. The barbs are formed by cutting and bending on either edge, and are cut in pairs, one each way every two and one-half inches. The advantages of this fence are appreciated by those who have it in use.

The Frye Combination Fence Works were established in June, 1882, by G. N. Denning & Son, with a capacity of one hundred rods per day. The fence is composed of five two-strand cables of steel wire, firmly interwoven with lath, at a uniform distance of three inches apart. The laths are saturated with alkalies, making them equally durable with the wire, which is supplied with 588 barbs to the rod. This fence, since the time it was introduced, has met with remarkable success, and is rapidly growing into universal use.

Lawrence Canning Factory.—A company known as the Lawrence Canning Company was incorporated February 22, 1881, with a capital of $50,000, and purchasing the buildings owned by the Lawrence Packing Company, commenced canning all kinds of perishable fruits and vegetables. Among the principal stockholders are, S. O. Thacher, O. E. Leonard, George Noble, A. Lewis and D. H. Robinson. The officers of the company are, O. E. Leonard, President; Mr. Atkins, Vice President; A. Lewis, Secretary; J. M. Wood, Treasurer. They have every facility for doing as large a business as any factory in the United States, their machinery having all the latest improvements. In the year 1882, twenty-five thousand cases, or six hundred thousand cans of fruit and vegetables were put up.

Kansas Fruit Vinegar Factory.—A company was incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000, May 10, 1882, for the purpose of manufacturing pure cider vinegar. Its board of directors are, D. B. Hunnicutt, R. Carpenter, J. E. Studebaker, F. H. Osborn, L. B. L. Tosh. Officers, D. B. Hunnicutt, President; F. H. Osborn, Secretary; R. Carpenter, Treasurer; M. Flora, Superintendent. The company employ twenty men, and manufacture one hundred barrels of cider vinegar per day. The building in use is a three-story frame structure, 40x100 feet, and was formerly used as a soap factory. Tanks have been built with a capacity of two hundred thousand gallons. The latest improved machinery is used, with a Plummer evaporator that has a capacity of one hundred bushels every twenty-four hours.

Kansas Basket Manufacturing Works.—This immense manufacturing establishment is an outgrowth of the efforts of J. N. Roberts, who in 1879 commenced the manufacture of baskets from native cottonwood. In November, 1881, a stock company was organized with a capital of $50,000, its incorporators were C. W. Babcock, G. W. E. Griffith, J. N. Roberts, S. A. Gillette and N. E. Russell. A three-story stone building, 50x100 feet, formerly occupied by the Pacific Mills, and complete machinery was purchased at an outlay of $24,000. New machinery has been added with which three car loads of black walnut veneering is turned out each week. From a small beginning, the business has rapidly built up until now the company manufactures 50,000 dozen baskets, and 2,000,000 berry boxes each year. The mill employs fifty skilled hands, and consumes $30,000 worth of raw material every year, the greater part of which is obtained in Douglas County. With constantly increased facilities, the mill is turning out more wooden-ware each succeeding year. Its present officers are G. E. Griffith, President; C. E. Tuthill, Treasurer, and C. W. Babcock, Secretary.

Lawrence Agricultural Works—In 1863, Messrs. Wilder and Palm established what is now known as the Lawrence Agricultural Works. The motive power is a genuine Holland wind mill, erected in the same year by mechanics brought over from Sweden by Mr. Palm. This mill, which has to be seen to be appreciated, is an octagon-shaped building four stories high, with stone basement and a frame superstructure, the wind mill proper having an eighty foot sweep. At an outlay of $9,700, the mill was completed and put in operation as a grist mill, with two run of buhrs, or a capacity of twenty bushels per hour. The mill proper is still operated as a flouring mill, and does a general custom business. Additional buildings were erected for the manufacture of agricultural implements. The building in which the wood is prepared is a two-story stone, 40x60 feet; a blacksmith shop, one-story stone, 30x70 feet, and an iron room, one-story frame, 26x40 feet.

An incorporated stock company with a capital of $100,000 was formed June 11, 1880, by the following gentlemen: J. H. Wilder, A. Palm, P. J. Peterson, Mr. Reese and N. J. Sherwood. Its present officers are, A. Palm, President; J. H. Wilder, Treasurer; W. H. Kemmerer, Secretary.

The Holland wind mill, furnishing a power equal to eighty-horse-power, has proved a success in every particular. The agricultural works employ a force of twenty-five men, and turn out $50,000 worth of wagons and agricultural implements annually.

Carriage Works—The manufacture of carriages in Lawrence has been in operation since the year 1866, when O. Carlson turned his attention in that direction. In 1867, he erected a substantial two-story brick building, 45x60 feet, in which he carried on his business until 1878, when he enlarged his storage capacity by an addition, 25x50 feet. The works employ ten to fifteen skilled mechanics, and manufacture one hundred carriages of all grades annually.

Shirt Factory—The manufacturing firm of J. E. & C. E. Wilder was established in the spring of 1873, they then employing eight hands. Their present buildings were completed in 1882, at a cost of $9,000. The main building is a massive stone structure, three stories and basement, 50x80 feet, with a wing, 18x36 feet, two stories high. The machinery is run by water-power, transferred from the dam by a wire cable. During the busy season, twenty-five machines are in use, employing sixty-five hands. From a small beginning this institution has grown to be one of the most important manufacturing enterprises in the State. Their business extends all over Kansas and into Texas Colorado and New Mexico, and is rapidly increasing.

Lawrence Coal, Coke and Gas Works—The introduction of gas into the city of Lawrence, occurred in 1869–70, when on the 19th day of August, 1869, a stock company was incorporated with a paid up capital of $100,000. Its incorporators were, W. Hadley, J. W. McMillen, E. L. Aikins, G. W. Reynolds, S. O. Thacher, E. E. Gray and J. C. Horton. The buildings used by this company were completed in 1869–70, and consist of a retort room, 40x60 feet; purifying room, 40x50 feet, and a gasometer, sixty feet in diameter, with a capacity of 60,000 cubic feet of gas. The company controls ten miles of pipe, and manufactures 500,000 cubic feet of gas per month. Present officers of the company are G. W. E. Griffith, President; R. C. Johnson, Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent. Board of Directors: G. W. E. Griffith, E. Russell, W. N. Bangs, B. W. Woodward, E. Thompson, P. Faust and W. L. Gilbert.

Leis Chemical Works.—This gigantic manufacturing establishment has grown to its present proportions mainly through the efforts of George Leis, who, as a druggist, commenced the manufacture of chemical preparations. For several years, he continued their manufacture, when, February 4, 1880, a stock company of the prominent business men of the place was organized with a capital of $30,000. Its first officers were, J. P. Usher, President; I. N. Van Hoesen, Vice President; George Leis, Secretary and Manager; H. Benson, Treasurer; W. J. Leis, Superintendent Manufacturing and Assistant Manager.

Patent Medicines—The manufacture of patent medicines was commenced, in a small way, by Dr. S. O. Himoe, in 1867. According to the demand, the business increased until the sales amount to $15,000 annually. His medicines embrace ten different varieties of chemical preparations for the manufacture of which the establishment employs eight experienced hands. "Himoe's Popular Medicines" are known throughout the great West for their purity and efficacy. Directors: H. C. Smith, W. G. Hills, C. E. Wilmoth, and J. D. Bowersock. In the autumn of 1882, a brick laboratory, four stories high, 50x65 feet, was completed at a cost of $18,000. Employing twenty-five skilled operatives, the "Leis Chemical Manufacturing Company" manufactures Leis's standard medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumery, fruit extracts, baking powder, etc. Three hundred thousand gross of different preparations are manufactured annually. The establishment is one of the most successful business enterprises in the State.

HOTELS AND OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Eldridge House.—After the destruction of the Free-State Hotel by Sheriff Jones and posse, May 21, 1856, nothing was done toward the erection of a new building until the early part of 1857. During this year, Col. S. W. Eldridge, with his brothers, Edward S., Thomas B. and James M., erected a brick structure, four stories high, 100x117 feet, at a cost of $80,000, furnished. Col. Eldridge conducted the hotel until 1863, when it was destroyed by Quantrill. During its comparatively brief existence, it was the headquarters for the Free-State men.

In 1865, a new building was erected on the site of the old one, by Col. Eldridge. The new structure—the present Eldridge House—is a three story brick, 100x117 feet, and was erected at a cost of $52,000. On its completion Col. Eldridge sold his interest to Gen. G. W. Deitzler, who leased it for a term of ten years to E. A. Smith. Mr. Smith, after managing the hotel for a few years, sub-leased it to I. S. Kalloch, who remained its manager two years, and was succeeded by M. S. Beach. H. H. Ludington then resumed charge for several years, when J. R. Pearshall, the present manager, became its lessee.

The Merchants' Bank was established March 4, 1878. Its first officers were, J. B. Watkins, President; Theodore Poehler, Vice President; G. W. E. Griffith, Cashier; R. G. Jamison, Assistant Cashier. G. W. E. Griffith succeeded to the Presidency of the bank March 1, 1881, and R. G. Jamison, to be Cashier. The business is that of legitimate private banking, and has been profitable from the start. The bank has a good reputation, both at home and abroad. Capital, $100,000; surplus, $18,000.

National Bank of Lawrence, certificate dated September 5, 1865; opened for business January 1, 1866; capital $100,000, privilege of $500,000; capital all paid in, April, 1866. The first board of officers were: Washington Hadley, President; G. Grovenor, Vice President; E. A. Smith, Cashier; A. Hadley, Assistant Cashier. The present board of officers is as follows: S. O. Thacher, President; J. S. Crew, Vice President; A. Hadley, Cashier; T. E. Newlin, Assistant Cashier. The bank building is 110x50 feet, having four stories and basement, with mansard roof, cut stone front. This bank never suspended payment for an hour, and always met demands in full. Its directors are: S. O. Thacher, J. S. Crew, M. H. Newlin, W. Hadley and L. J. Worden.

G. R. Gould & Co. (G. R. Gould, J. K. Hemphill), dealers in agricultural implements, hardware, wagons, etc., are also agents for the "New American" sewing machine. They represent W. A. Wood harvesting machinery, Moline Plow Company, J. I. Case Plow Company, Mitchell farm and spring wagons. Are transfer agents for the State, for the J. I. Case Company. The business was established in 1867, by Mr. Gould, dealing at that time in wagons alone. The present firm was organized in 1879. They carry a very complete stock in their line, doing an annual business of about $80,000. They sell about 150 farm and spring wagons yearly.

Theodore Poehler & Co., wholesale grocers and proprietors of "Kaw Valley" elevator. This firm is composed of Theodore Poehler, A. H. Whitcomb and S. S. Whitcomb. The business was established by Mr. Poehler in 1866. The present firm was organized in 1870. They employ about twenty-two men in both departments; keep one man "on the road," and do a business of about $200,000 annually.

Lawrence Sugar and Syrup Refinery, incorporated April, 1883, under State laws. Incorporators: J. H. Wilder, S. J. Churchill, E. Stanley, W. W. Cockins, John Rohskopf. Officers: J. H. Wilder, President; S. J. Churchill, vice President; E. Stanley, Secretary; W. W. Cockins, Treasurer. Authorized capital, $100,000. Will erect mills in all parts of this and adjoining States, the syrup produced being all gathered into Lawrence, and there reduced to sugar, at the main works, the Superintendent being an expert in the process.

Western Farm Mortgage Company, F. M. Perkins, President; J. T. Warne, Vice President; N. F. Hart, Auditor; L. H. Perkins, Secretary; C. W. Gillette, Treasurer. Incorporated under the State laws, May, 1880. The company have sixty-three agencies in the State of Kansas; are also doing business in Iowa, Missouri, Dakota and Nebraska. They have now out about 1,705 loans, representing an investment of $500,000 to $600,000. They make a specialty of the first mortgage bond on improved farms, guaranteeing payment of interest and principal.

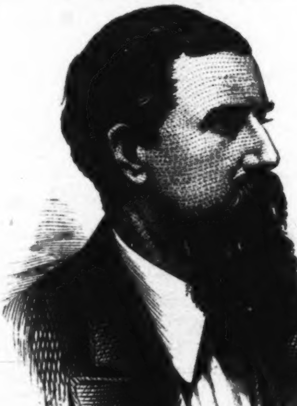

Geo. A. Cutler. M. D

(For biography of Dr. Cutler, see page 559.)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DR. A. G. ABDELAL, physician and surgeon, was born in Lyons, France, February 7, 1822. His father was a Surgeon General in the French Army. At the age of eight years, the subject of our sketch entered the Royal College at Marseilles, taking a full course of instruction in the classics and philosophy. He graduated in 1841, with the degree of A. B. In 1846, he entered the medical college at Montpelier, France, graduating August 15, 1852, with an M. D. degree. Immediately afterward, entered the Veil De Grace School of Medicine and Surgery at Paris, taking studies then preparatory to an army life. In 1854, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon in the French Army. During the Crimean war, he was in hospital service at Galleopolis some months, and was the commissioned Assistant Surgeon of an Algerian Regiment of Turkos. On the close of the Crimean war, he went with his regiment to Algiers, Africa, where he remained until the breaking-out of the war with Italy, in 1859. He was with the army at Solferino, Mayenta and Monte Bello. On the close of the war, he returned to Algiers. In 1861, he left Algiers to join the army of Gen. Forry, and with them entered upon the Mexican campaign. Was attached to the French Army until the fall of 1863. He was the commissioned Surgeon in the Imperial army of Maximilian, with whom he remained until his capture. He was released after a short detention and engaged in practice at St. Louis Potosi, afterward at Monterey and Matamoras. In June, 1868, he came to the United States, remained in Baltimore, Md., a short time, and in the same year settled in Lawrence, Kan., where he has since remained in practice. He was married in Baltimore, Md., in June, 1868, to Miss Mary Le Febere, of Baltimore. They have two adopted children, Mary and Ellen. Dr. Abdelal was Coroner of Douglas County from 1870 to 1872. He is a member of the State Medical Society and the A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F.

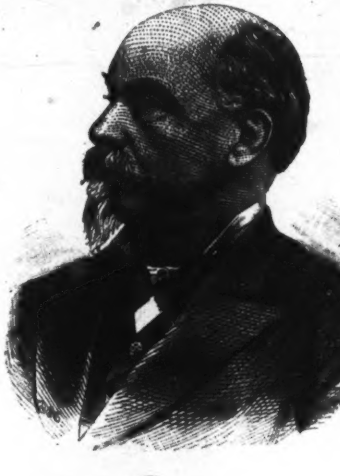

A. G. Abdelal

D. S. ALFORD, attorney at law, was born in Riverton, Conn., October 2, 1848; he pursued his preparatory studies at Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Mass. He then entered the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., from which institution he graduated in 1871, with the degree of A. B., his degree of A. M. being conferred in 1874 by his Alma Mater. He read law with Judge Goodwin, of Connecticut, and was admitted to practice in the spring of 1873, in Lawrence, Kan., where he had settled the year previous. In addition to the practice of his profession, Mr. Alford is also interested in the manufacturing interests of Lawrence. He is owner of the Perry Flouring Mills, at Perry, Kan.; is also connected with the Western Steel Fence Company; is proprietor of the *Kansas Daily Tribune*, and was attorney for the Kansas Midland Railroad two years. Mr. Alford was married in Lawrence, Kan., April 14, 1874, to Miss Susan D., daughter of Joseph Savage, Esq.; they have three children—Alfred C., Anna M. and Donald J. Mr. Alford is a member of the K. of H., and is also one of the trustees of Plymouth Church.

ALLISON & SON, dealers in staple and fancy groceries, provisions, etc. The business was originally established about 1879; the present firm succeeded House & Searl in the spring of 1882. Lewis Allison, senior member of the firm, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., April, 1823. He moved to Lagrange County, Ind., about 1836, and a few years later to Ohio. In 1844, he moved to Keokuk, Iowa, where he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1846, he enlisted in St. Louis, in the Second Battalion of Artillery, under Maj. Clark, and took part in the famous march under Doniphan to Santa Fe, Chihuahua, Buena Vista and Baline, having several engagements with the Mexicans and Indians en route. After serving some sixteen months, he was mustered out. He then engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Four years later he went to California, where he engaged in mining for one year; then went to Australia in the same business, remaining about two years. He then returned to California and Oregon, and shortly afterward to St. Louis, Mo., by the Nicaragua route. He then moved to Kansas, landing in Lawrence July 4, 1856. The same year he made a claim in Hays Township, Franklin County, where he engaged in farming until the fall of 1862. He enlisted in 1863 in the Missouri S. S. M., under Col. Nugent; was taken prisoner at Independence, Mo.; was paroled and afterward exchanged. In 1864, he enlisted in the Fifth Kansas, Company M, the company being consolidated with the Sixteenth Regiment, and served until the close of the war. He was married in Douglas County, in 1864, to Miss Louisa Morse, of Barry County, Mich. They have six children living—Charles, Edgar, Andrew, Samuel, Stephen and Thomas.

W. H. AMES, principal of the telegraphic department, teacher of commercial law, and assistant in book-keeping, Lawrence Business College, was born in Hancock County, Ill., February 21, 1857. He was educated in Hancock and Adams Counties, finishing at a seminary at Warsaw, Ill. He then entered the Gem City Business College, graduating in 1882. He then made a special study of telegraphy, and, after graduating, engaged at his profession in railroad offices until September, 1882, when he settled in Lawrence, to take his present position. Mr. Ames is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN ANDERSON, proprietor of Dr. C. Newman's European Nectar, for territory west of the Mississippi River, was born in Swaland, Sweden, June 16, 1835. After completing his schooling, he learned the wagon-making trade, which he followed until 1864, when he emigrated to the United States. He spent some time in Chicago, Arkansas, and other places, and finally decided to settle in Lawrence, Kan., in 1865. For about two years, he engaged in carpentering, and then went into the grocery business, in which he continued about ten years. Then engaged in hotel keeping, running the Central House until 1881, when he bought the control of the European Nectar. Mr. Anderson was married in Lawrence, Kan., September 18, 1871, to Mrs. Jennie C. Anderson, a native of Nora, Sweden; they have one child—George. Mr. A. is a member of the Scandinavian Society.

S. B. ANDERSON, homœopathic physician and surgeon, was born in Greenfield, Highland Co., Ohio, January 27, 1825. He was educated in his native county, and then commenced the study of medicine in the office of a homœopathic physician. In 1850, he entered the Medical Institute of Cincinnati, taking the full course, and graduating in 1854. He immediately opened an office in Greenfield, Ohio, where he did a large and successful practice until 1866, when he removed to Kansas, settled in Lawrence and immediately commenced the practice of his profession, in which he has since continued uninterruptedly. Dr. Anderson was married in Greenfield, Ohio, August 9, 1849, to Miss N. L. Davis, of Greenfield; they have six children—Samuel H., now a practicing physician in Kansas City; Mary A., now Mrs. S. D. Coffin, of Kansas City; J. Frank, Will J., James A., George D. Dr. A. is a member of the State Homœopathic Medical Association; has been both Vice President and President of the society. Is also a member of the A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F., and of Lawrence Union, No. 198, E. A. N.

H. B. ASHER, Sheriff of Douglas County, was born in Hancock County, Ill., February 24, 1838; moved with his parents to Adair County, Mo., in 1845, and in 1848 to Lee County, Iowa, where he received his education. In 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, being one of a party from Iowa, making a full company; he was mustered out December 8, 1864. The following spring he came to Leavenworth, Kan., and engaged in the lightning-rod business as agent for Cole Bros., of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. In 1866, he was admitted to partnership, the new firm being Cole Bros. & Asher, and located at Lawrence, Kan., where he continued to operate that business until 1879, when he was elected Sheriff, and re-elected in 1881. He was married in Holton, Kan., May 15, 1872, to Miss Mary A. A. Parkhurst, who died in Lawrence. He was married to his present wife in Lawrence, October 21, 1880. She was the second daughter of J. D. Herrington, Mollie E., born in Kansas, November 27, 1856. Mr. Asher is a member of Lawrence Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., and Mount Oread Encampment, No. 4. Also of Washington Post, No. 12, G. A. R.

J. Q. ASHTON & CO., dealers in queensware, glassware, house-furnishing goods, toys, picture frames, etc. (a specialty made of the latter). The business was established by Mr. Ashton in February, 1881. J. Q. Ashton was born near Newcastle, Penn., September 22, 1829. About 1845, his parents settled in Clermont County, Ohio. J. Q. learned the mason's trade in Portsmouth, Ohio, partially, and completed it in Louisville, Ky. In 1852, he went to California. He engaged in the mercantile business in Sacramento, for a time, and then engaged in contracting and building. In 18 6, he returned to Pennsylvania for a time, and then located in Portsmouth, Ohio. He followed his trade there and in Cincinnati, Ohio, until 1859, when he moved to Kansas. He spent the winter in Anderson County, and in the following spring settled in Linn County, near Osawatomie, his farm being the scene of one of John Brown's battles. In 1861, he settled in Douglas County, and continued his farming operations. In 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Kansas. He was attached to the Commissary Department, acting as Quartermaster of the regiment some time. Was afterward connected with the Second Regiment Kansas Colored Troops. In 1865, he moved to Lawrence and entered into partnership with O. P. Smith, in the business of contracting and building, operating all over the State, one of their contracts being the construction of the college or Normal School at Emporia. Mr. Ashton personally put up most of the Government work at the numerous Indian Reservations in the State. He continued in this business until 1881. Mr. Ashton was married in Allegheny City, Penn., December 24, 1857, to Miss Priscilla Hamlin, of that city. They have one child living—Mary Louise. Mr. Ashton is a member of Halcyon Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., and of Washington Post, No. 12, Grand Army of the Republic.

HON. C. W. BABCOCK, Secretary of the Kansas Basket Manufacturing Company, was born in Franklin County, Vt., April 21, 1830. He was educated at Bakersfield Academy, and after leaving engaged in teaching for a time. In 1850, he moved to Minnesota, locating in St. Paul, where he commenced reading law in the office of Babcock & Wilson. Was admitted to the bar in 1853, and the following year moved to Kansas, settling in Lawrence in September. He engaged in the practice of his profession for a year or two, and then abandoned it to engage in real estate business. He was attorney for the plaintiffs when the town site was claimed for farm property. The case was compromised, and Mr. Babcock acquired a large interest in the town site. He also, at the time, had large property interests adjacent to the town. In 1857, he established a bank under the firm name of Babcock & Lykens; this only continued a short time, the panic of the same year closing up the establishment. Mr. Babcock was the first Postmaster appointed to the Lawrence office. He was appointed in the winter of 1854-55, and held the office about four years. He was also the first Mayor of the city, and has been a member of the City Council several terms. In 1856, he was elected to the Free State Legislature. In 1869, he was appointed by President Grant Surveyor General for the State of Kansas, and was re-appointed for a second term in 1873. From 1877 up to the time he connected himself with the basket company, he was engaged in contracting, one of his contracts being the east wing of the State capitol. Mr. Babcock was married in La Crosse, Wis., January 17, 1866, to Miss Martha Gillette, a daughter of S. H. Gillette, Esq., now of Douglas County, Kan. They have three children—Martha B., Clifford G. and Frances Adelaide. Mr. Babcock is a member of Lawrence Lodge, No. 6, A., F. & A. M.

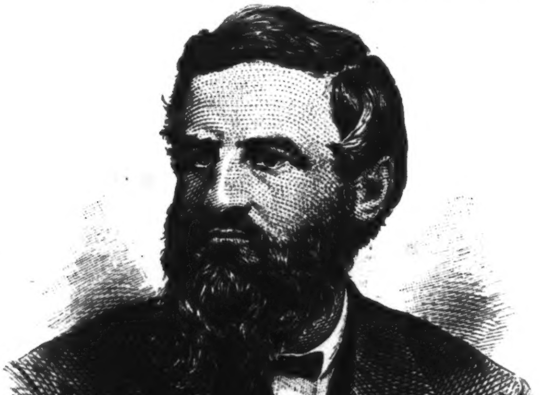

C. W. Babcock.

BAILEY & SMITH dealers in furniture and undertakers' goods of all kinds. This business was originally established in 1857 by F. A. Bailey, in undertaking goods. The furniture department was added in 1864, when the present firm was organized. They now occupy a brick building 25x117 feet in area, having three floors devoted to their business, and carry a stock of from $12,000 to $15,000. F. A. Bailey, senior member of the firm, was born in Framingham, Middlesex Co., Mass., October 21, 1827. He was educated in his native town, and after leaving school learned the carpenter's trade, under his father's instruction. He followed his trade in Massachusetts until 1854, when he moved to Kansas and settled in Lawrence. Here he engaged in carpentering until he went into business in 1857. He was a member of the original town company, and in the early troubles was connected with the different Free State organizations. During the Quantrell raid his stock of goods was completely destroyed, and he only escaped by secreting himself. Mr. Bailey was married in Lawrence, December 10, 1857, to Miss Hattie Haskins, of Lawrence. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Congregational Church. He has served one term as a member of the City Council.

W. N. BANGS, general manager of the Pacific Mills, was born in Canada April 18, 1840. About 1855, he went to Boston, Mass., where he learned the soap business, and continued in it there until 1868, when he moved to Kansas. He settled in Lawrence and organized the firm of Bangs Bros., manufacturers of soaps. This business continued until 1881, when the firm dissolved. The same year W. N. was appointed to his present position. Mr. Bangs was married in Lawrence, Kan., to Miss Fanny, daughter of John Ross, Esq., one of the pioneers of Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Bangs have two children—Herbert Ross and Grace L. Mr. Bangs is a Director in the Lawrence Gas Light Company, and is a stockholder in the Southwest Mining Company. He is a member of Lawrence Lodge, No. 6, A., F. & A. M., and K. of H.

GEORGE A. BANKS, real estate, law and insurance, complete sets of abstracts for Douglas County. In insurance he represents the Ætna of Hartford, Imperial of London, and Northern of London. Business was established in 1865, real estate and abstract added in 1869. George A. Banks was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., May 21, 1836. His parents moved to Waverly Tioga County, about 1848. He received his education in both counties. After leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade, and followed contracting and building in Waverly and vicinity until 1863, when he moved to Kansas and settled in Lawrence, with the intention of entering the legal profession. Shortly afterward commenced reading law with Thacher & Banks, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. Was elected the first Police Judge of Lawrence, and was re-elected for several successive terms. Mr. Banks was married in Winona, Minn., September 5, 1870, to Mrs. H. M. (Hewett) Griswold, of Lawrence, Kan. They have one child—Frank E. Mrs. Banks has one daughter by her former marriage—Nellie F. Griswold.

J. C. BANTA, County Superintendent of Schools, Douglas County, was born in Linn County, Kan., July 14, 1855, his parents having settled there from Morgan County, Ill., the same year. J. C. was educated at the common schools and at the Baker University. In 1878, he entered the State University, where he took a select college course. During these latter years, was also engaged in teaching; was engaged in Normal Institute in Douglas and other counties about five years. About 1879, was elected Principal of the Eudora Schools. Was elected to his present position in the fall of 1882. Mr. Banta was married in Lawrence, October 2, 1880, to Miss Maggie Morrison, of Leavenworth County. They have one son, Dennis Raymond. Mr. B. is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN BARBER, of the firm of Barber Bros., was born in Preble County, Ohio, February 28, 1842. His parents moved to Kansas in 1857. He was educated partially in his native county, and finished his studies in private schools and the high school at Lawrence. In 1870, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, and in the same year resigned to take a position in the Surveyor General's office, where he continued until 1875. Then entered the firm of Barber Bros. Mr. Barber was married in Lawrence, December 13, 1876, to Miss Belle P., daughter of Hugh Moore, Esq., formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he commanded steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers for years. Mr. B. is a member of the Lawrence Lodge, No. 6, A., F. & A. M.; also of the Y. M. S. Club of Lawrence.

HON. OLIVER BARBER, retired, was born in Franklin County, Penn., December 10, 1816. He received his education in his native county, and at the age of nineteen removed to Richmond, Ind., where he entered into partnership with his brother, Thomas W. Barber, his senior by two years, who was afterward murdered in the border troubles in Kansas, December 6, 1855. Barber County, Kan., was named in his honor. Their business in Richmond was the manufacture of woolen cloth, and the partnership was continued ten years, both in Indiana and Ohio. After the dissolution of the firm, Oliver conducted business for himself and carried on the business of pork packing as well as the woolen manufactory for several years. In May, 1854, the brothers visited Kansas with a view to settle, but Oliver did not decide to make his home in the Territory until after the murder of his brother. Leaving his family behind him in Ohio, Mr. Barber immigrated to Kansas in 1856, and having prepared for their reception the family came to their new home in Douglas County the following year. In 1858, he was elected one of the County Commissioners of Douglas County, and was re-elected in 1859. In 1857, he was elected a member of the Territorial House of Representatives, and upon the admission of Kansas into the Union in 1861, was elected a member of the first State Legislature. In June, 1862, he was appointed Commissary by President Lincoln, commissioned Captain and served on the staff of Gen. James G. Blunt, for a little over two years, and resigned on account of his health. In 1864, he was elected to the Kansas Senate and served two years. In 1878, was elected County Treasurer of Douglas County and was re-elected for a term of three years in 1879; served until October, 1882. During his residence in this State, Mr. Barber has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, dealing extensively in cattle, horses and mules. Mr. Barber was married November 8, 1838, to Melinda, daughter of Samuel Burgess, a prominent member of the Society of Friends. They have six children, of whom there survive—William F., John, Annie E., now Mrs. J. C. Vincent; Oliver P., Mary E. Mr. B. has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1851; is now a member of the Lodge and Chapter.

BARBER BROS., dealers in drugs, druggists' sundries, paints, oils, varnishes, glass, etc., etc. The business was established in 1872, by O. P. Barber, the present firm being organized in 1875. They carry a stock of $6,000, and do a large and increasing business, both parties being practical business men. Oliver P. Barber, senior member of the firm, was born in Preble County, Ohio, December 23, 1846. His residence in Kansas dates from the family's settlement in 1857. He pursued his preparatory studies in the district schools of Douglas County, finishing his general education at the Kansas University. His business life commenced in 1868, as a clerk in the drug business, following this several years. Then, after a course in the Pharmaceutical College of Philadelphia, he returned home and established his present business. Mr. Barber was married in Lawrence, Kan., October 24, 1872, to Miss Fannie, daughter of Benjamin D. and Mary F. (Smith) Bigelow, of that city. They have three children—Perry B., Emma M. and Mabel Hall. Mr. Barber is a member of Lawrence Lodge, No. 6, A., F. & A., M., of the Kansas State Pharmaceutical Association and of the Kansas Benevolent Society of Salina, Kan.

MRS. MARY BARNES, dress-maker, born in Limerick, Ireland. Emigrated with her parents, when nine years old, to Montreal, Lower Canada; seven years later she came into the United States, and was married in the State of New York. Subsequently resided in St. Johns, Mich., till 1865, when she came to Kansas with Mr. Terry, her first husband, settled in Lawrence, and engaged in business in which she has continued up to this time. Some time after the death of Mr. Terry, she married Capt. W. C. Barnes, with whom she now lives, enjoying the comforts of a pleasant, refined home. Mr. Barnes is an old settler, having come to Kansas in 1858. Was a soldier during the rebellion, as a Captian in the First Kansas Volunteers, also in the Seventeenth Kansas Volunteers. Has since been City Marshal for three years, and Deputy County Treasurer three years. Is a member of the Masonic order and also of the Grand Army of the Republic.

HON. OWEN A. BASSETT was born in Troy, Bradford County, Penn., July 16, 1834. His father removed with his family to Hancock County, Ill., in 1837, and two years later settled in Lee County, Iowa, first locating in Fort Madison, then settling in Denmark. The subject of this sketch received the rudiments of his education at a school taught by his mother, and afterward pursued his studies at Denmark Academy. After leaving this institution, he pursued his studies with the intention of qualifying himself for a civil engineer, but soon afterward entered upon the study of law. In 1855, he was employed for a time in United States Land Office, at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, but resigned to form a partnership with S. H. Blood and G. C. Brockett, to engage in business in Kansas. In the spring of 1856, started for Lecompton, Kan. He early became connected with the Free-State cause. August 12, 1856, he joined the "Stubbs," a military company at Lawrence; was engaged at the battle of Franklin, also at the taking of Fort Saunders August 15, 1856. From this time, he was constantly engaged in the service of the Free-State army in Kansas, holding the position of Engineer and Quartermaster. In December, 1856, he removed to Leavenworth and engaged as engineer of the Quindaro Town Company. In the fall of 1857, was elected to the Territorial Legislature, and served in the special session of 1857, and in the regular session of 1858. In the spring of the latter year, he removed to Franklin County, and for a time edited and published the *Kansas Freeman*, abandoned this enterprise the same year and removed to Lawrence, where he has since resided. In October, 1858, he was admitted to the bar and at once commenced practice. At the breaking-out of the war in 1861, he tendered his services to the Governor and rendered assistance in organizing the First Kansas Regiment. Was appointed bearer of dispatches from Col. Weer, at Fort Scott, to Gen. Lyon, at Springfield, Mo. Before reaching his destination, he heard of the result of the battle of Wilson's Creek, and overtook the retreating Union forces at Rolla, where he delivered the dispatches to the commanding officer. He returned to Kansas, and soon afterward received the appointment of First Lieutenant under Col. Root, who was authorized to raise a regiment of cavalry. At the organization of Col. Davis' regiment in November, 1861, as the Ninth Regiment of Kansas Cavalry, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel. On the consolidation with the Second Regiment he still retained this command. He participated in all the engagements of the regiment, commanding in most of the important engagements. At Prairie de Anne, he commanded a Cavalry Brigade covering the retreat of the Seventh Army Corps to Camden. During the winter of 1863-64, he commanded a brigade at Waldron, Ark., and in Gen. Steel's Camden expedition he commanded a cavalry brigade, and from May, 1865, until January, 1866, he was Chief of Staff for the frontier division at Fort Smith, Ark. At the close of the war, he returned to Lawrence and engaged in the business of prosecuting claims against the Government. In 1868, was elected District Judge, was re-elected in 1872, and declined a nomination in 1876. At the organization of the State Judicial Association in January, 1876, he was chosen as the first presiding officer. Mr. Bassett was married at New London, Iowa, November 19, 1857, to Miss Josephene E., only daughter of Richard Butland, Esq. They have four children living—Mary Viele, Thomas B., Frederick L. and Josephene E. Mr. Bassett is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, was made a Mason at Fort Smith, Ark., in December, 1864. Was appointed Custodian in 1867 by the Grand Master, and in 1868 was elected by the Grand Lodge to the same office for six years, and was appointed Grand Lecturer. In 1873, was elected Grand Master; and re-elected in 1874. Assisted in organization of the Grand Chapter in 1866, and was its first Grand Marshal. Was elected Grand High Priest in 1869, and re-elected in 1870 and 1871. In 1879, was elected Most Illustrious Grand

Master of the Grand Council. Assisted in the organization of the Grand Commandery in 1868, and was its first Grand Captain General. Elected Grand Generalissimo in 1869, Deputy Grand Commander in 1874 and Grand Commander in 1877.

REV. B. F. BATES, minister, is the successful pastor of the A. M. E. Church in Lawrence. Mr. Bates was born in Missouri, November 3, 1839, and at the age of eighteen he fled from slavery to Canada, but settled in Chicago, in 1858, having been married to Miss Elizabeth Furguson, just before his departure from Missouri. He was ordained in Hannibal, Mo., in 1866, by Bishop Wayman, of Baltimore, and came to Kansas settling in Topeka in 1868. He has since been stationed in Wyandotte, Atchison and Lawrence. Mr. Bates has two children, viz., May and Melvina. He is a gentleman of fine personal appearance, and is a member of a lodge of A. Y. M., located in Hannibal, Mo.

BATES & FIELD, wholesale and retail dealers in books, stationery, artist's materials and wall paper. The business was originally established about 1856, by O. Wilmoth. The business passed into various hands until Mr. Bates took control in 1875. The present firm was established September 7, 1881. They carry a stock of about $15,000, and employ two clerks. S. T. Field, of the above firm, was born in Rock Island, Ill., and spent his earlier years in Illinois, Tennessee and Louisiana. At eight years of age, he was sent to Philadelphia to be educated. When sixteen years old, he commenced business life in a wholesale importing house in Philadelphia. In 1879, he took a position as assistant book-keeper with Thomas Russell & Co., agents for Clark's cotton, in Philadelphia. He remained with this firm until 1881, at the time of his resignation holding the position of assistant manager. In May, 1881, he settled in Lawrence, and was in the employ of Mr. Bates until the firm organized. Mr. Field is Treasurer of Trinity Church, also Treasurer of the Political Science Club.

STANFORD, BAYLESS & CO., wholesale and retail grocers. Business was established in July, 1882. The firm is composed of A. A. Stanford, J. F. Bayless and R. Stanford. They carry a general stock of staple and fancy groceries. James F. Bayless, of the firm, was born in Alamo, Montgomery Co., Ind., April 1, 1847. He was educated at the Russellville College and Union Christian College. In 1872, he became connected with the firm of Stanford, Bayless & Co., general store at Alamo, at which he continued until he moved to Kansas in the spring of 1882. Mr. Bayless was married in Alamo, Ind., March 8, 1871, to Miss Mary R. Stanford, of that place. They have two children—Otis A. and Theodore A. Mr. Bayless was a member of the A., F. & A. M., Alamo, Ind., but is now a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 9, Lawrence, Kan.

JOHN W. BEARD, dealer in heavy and shelf hardware, stoves, tinware, etc. He is also agent for the new Fairbanks sewing-machine. He is extensively engaged in the manufacture of copper, iron and tinware, occupying two stories and basement in a building 110x25 feet. He has control in his section of the Charter Oak, Bismarck and Gem City cooking stoves; of the Ideal, West Point and other heaters. He employs five men, and carries a stock of about $5,000. The business was established in 1871. J. W. Beard was born in Midway, Davison Co., N. C., April 2, 1839. He received his education in his native county. In 1860, he engaged in the mercantile business in Danbury, N. C., which he continued until the breaking-out of the late war. In 1861, he enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers. The regiment was afterward re-organized as the Twenty-first Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, in which command he held the commission as Captain of Company F. He served during the entire war, participating in most of the battles in Virginia, and receiving nine wounds. On the close of the war, he returned to North Carolina, and in 1866 moved to Kansas. He settled in Lawrence, where he engaged in clerking until he established his present business. Mr. Beard was married in Randolph County, N. C., in 1865, to Miss Henley, of that county. They have three children—Evalena, John H. and an infant son. Mr. Beard is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 9, A., F. & A. M. He is Scribe in Law Chapter, No. 4, and S. W. in De Meloy Commandery, K. of F. He is also a member of Zerbel of Perfection Lodge, A. A. S. R., and of Lawrence Lodge, No. 798, K. of H.

REV. W. W. BEARDSLEE, was born in Caneadea, N. Y., March 17, 1833; son of Augustus Beardslee and Betsey Frisbie, where he grew up to manhood on a farm. He was educated at the Rushford Academy and the Rochester Collegiate Institute. He was licensed by the Baptist Church in Hume, N. Y., in July, 1852, and ordained by a council at Davisville, Penn., October 30, 1856, and subsequently became pastor in Solebury, Penn., Carthage, Ill., Monterey, Portage, Clifton Park, Cincinnatus, N. Y., and Falls City, Neb., in all of which he was a successful pastor, leaving all these churches stronger and better than he found them. He has been twice married; in Centerville, N. Y., June 6, 1860, to Miss Martha E., daughter of Joseph Bingham, Esq., by whom he had three children—Rosell A., born March 24, 1861; George R., born October 13, 1863; and Mary, born March 25, 1867. Some two years after losing his first wife, he was married a second time at East Saginaw, Mich., September 15, 1881, to Mrs. Agnes A. Colland. In 1882, Mr. Beardslee resigned his pastorate and united with the Christian Church in Falls City, Neb., because of a change of views on same doctrinal points. On severing his connection with the denomination with which he had been identified for more than thirty years, he spoke of the warm attachment he had for his brethren, and the sadness in parting from them, but had no words of condemnation to offer. He expected to cherish the warmest friendship for them, even though they in turn might say he was unwise in making the change. Mr. Beardslee is a man of energy, and enters upon his work with the determination to succeed.

T. N. BECKEY, Principal of Quincy Street School, was born in Adrian, Mich., March 27, 1851. After passing through the necessary preparatory studies, he entered Hillsdale College, where he made special studies of the sciences and mathematics. After leaving college, he engaged in the profession of teaching, which he followed about five years in his native State. In 1877, he moved to Kansas, and settled in Saline County; here he engaged in teaching for a time. In 1878, he entered the State University at Lawrence, taking select studies; then returned to Saline County and resumed teaching. In the fall of 1880, he removed to Lawrence to take his present position, to which he had previously been elected. Mr. Beckey was married in Lawrence, Kan., June 10, 1880, to Miss Mary, daughter of A. Murphy, Esq., of Lawrence. They have one son—Earl D. Mr. Beckey is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM BEDALE, house-painter, paper-hanger, etc.; business established in 1877; employs four men in the season. Mr. Bedale was born in Surrey County, England, December 30, 1823; attended school in his native county. At the age of fourteen years, he went to sea and followed his profession twenty years, through all the grades from boy to Captain, visiting in his voyages almost all parts of the world. On one of his trips to the west coast of Africa, in 1854, he had the honor of meeting Dr. David Livingstone. In 1857, he retired from active service and settled in New York City, where he engaged in the transportation service in the harbor, operating two lighters. These he lost in the great fire at the Erie Railroad depot. In 1870, he moved to Kansas, and settled in Lawrence, where he has since resided. He was married in London, England, to Miss Elizabeth Curtis, who died in Brooklyn, N. Y., leaving one son—William. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Sarah A. Watkins, of that city. Mr. B. is a member of the City Council, now serving his second term, to which he was elected unanimously. He is W. M. of Lawrence Lodge, No. 6, A., F. & A. M.

HON. PETER BELL, attorney at law, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, June 18, 1837. He received an education in the common schools of his native county. In 1852, his parents moved to Wood County, Ohio, where he continued his education in the sciences and languages under a private tutor. Commenced his professional studies in 1859 with Judge Cook, at Perrysburg, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar April 8, 1861, at Toledo, then formed a partnership with his precepter, Judge Cook, and engaged in practice at Perrysburg. In October, 1862, he enlisted in the army and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company H, Sixty-seventh Ohio Infantry. Afterward was changed to Company K, in the same regiment. He participated in the engagements at Morris and Folly Island, July 9, 1863. On July 18, 1863, he took part in the storming of Ft. Wagner. In the hand to hand contest inside the fort, he captured the Colonel of the Fourth Georgia Infantry. In November, 1863, he resigned on account of sickness, and returned to Perrysburg and resumed practice. In 1866, he removed to Saginaw, Mich., where he engaged in the real estate business and the practice of law. In the fall of 1869, he removed to Kansas, and settled in Woodson County, and engaged in practice. In 1873, he commenced the publication of the *Woodson County Advocate*. While in this business, the death of Chief Justice Chase occurred, and Mr. Bell was one of the first to propose the name of Hon. M. R. Waite for Chief Justice. In the spring of 1874, he moved to Burlington, Coffey County, where he published the *Voice of the People* until December of that year, when he sold out and returned to Woodson County, and again took up the practice of law. In the fall of 1875, he was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. R. Goodin. In the spring of 1876, he removed to Iola, Allen County. In November of that year, he was elected County Attorney. In January, 1881, he settled in Lawrence, where he engaged in practice. Mr. Bell was married in Wood County, Ohio, July 3, 1859, to Miss Eliza J. Bell, of Lucas County. They have six children—Asher C., Georgie L., Lizzie, Anna S., Bertha and Carl. Mr. B. was Secretary of the convention of County Attorneys that met at Topeka in 1877. He is a member of Washington Post, G. A. R., and of Lawrence Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F.

H. E. BENSON, Treasurer of Leis Chemical Manufacturing Company, was born in Brooklyn, Mass., October 7, 1837. His parents moved to Northampton, Mass., about 1841, where he was educated in the graded and high schools. In 1850, they moved to New York City, where he commenced his business life as a clerk in the mercantile establishments of that city. In 1858, on the solicitation of S. W. Eldridge, an old friend of the family, he moved to Kansas and settled in Lawrence. Here he took a position as clerk of the Eldridge House, continuing to hold this until the house was destroyed in the Quantrell raid in 1863. Shortly afterward, was appointed Chief Clerk of the Commissary Department of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and in that position accompanied Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea up to the grand review at Washington. He then returned to Lawrence, and in 1866 took a position in the banking house of W. H. Lykens. After the bank closed in 1868, he accepted a position in the National Bank of Lawrence. Was shortly afterward appointed assistant cashier of the Second National Bank, and still later, cashier of the Exchange Bank, all of Lawrence. In 1877, he became connected with the Douglas County Bank, a position he still retains, in addition to performing the duties of the Treasuryship of the Leis Chemical Manufacturing Company.

C. A. BERGER, grocer; born in Saxony, Germany, April 19, 1834, son of Carl Berger and Sarah Hentsh, came to the United States in 1856. Settled in New Orleans, La., and afterward lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Washington, Ind. Came to Kansas in 1867; settled in Lawrence; established business in 1868. His store is well adapted for the business, and in a good location. He carries first-class family groceries, and also butter, eggs, flour, vegetables, fruit, canned goods and confectionery. Mr. B. has the reputation for honest dealing, and on that account has a large patronage from the best citizens in Lawrence. Beside his store, he owns considerable property in the city. Mr. B. was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 26, 1858, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Henry Eichhorne and Fredrecka Weiderman. They have three children—Rosa T., born June 11, 1860; Lillie, born September 28, 1865, and William August, born September 24, 1870.

W. BERGMAN, dealer in clothing, hats and caps, gents' furnishing goods, trunks, etc. The business was established in 1865, by Mr. Bergman. He employs one clerk, and carries a stock of from $15,000 to $16,000. Mr. Bergman was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 28, 1831. He was educated there, and in 1848 immigrated to the United States, and located in Cumberland, Md., where he engaged in mercantile business. In 1851, he removed to Parkersburg, Va., where he remained in business until 1857. In the latter year, he moved to Palmyra, Mo., and in 1862 moved to St. Joseph, Mo., and three years later moved to Lawrence. Has been engaged in sale of clothing since 1868, as proprietor. Mr. Bergman was married in Lawrence in 1867 to Miss Fanny House, of Lawrence. They have two children—Louis and Ralph.

V. F. BOOR, of Boor & McIlravy, proprietors of the Lawrence Business College, was born in Wayne County, Ill., June 26, 1861. He then received an education at the common and graded schools, and afterward entered the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Ill., graduating in 1882. He then engaged in teaching penmanship and book-keeping at that college, and also for a term at the Chaddock Business College. This continued until the present firm was organized.

PAUL R. BROOKS, County Treasurer of Douglas County, was born in York, Me., July 22, 1834. His grandfather was Solomon Brooks, and his grandmother Lois Brooks, and he is one of the sixth generation on both sides; from Thomas Brooks, of Concord, Mass. Thus: Thomas, of Concord,-father, Noah, Ebenezer, Peter, Solomon, mother, Daniel, Job, John, Lois, Jeremiah, Paul R. His father's name is Jeremiah Brooks, and his mother's was Eveline Parsons. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are still living (1883) at York, Me. Paul R. received a good common school education, qualifying him for the ordinary avocations of life, which has been vastly increased by a judicious and extensive course of reading. He has stored his mind with valuable information on all the subjects that have agitated the public mind since he became an actor on the stage of life. After leaving school, he spent about two years in a country store, followed by three months in a Boston printing office. The printing business was not suited to his tastes, and he returned to merchandising, and spent two years in a dry goods store in Boston. During these years of business activity, he has not been an idle spectator of the political agitations that distracted the country, and his mind was directed to the great struggle in Kansas, sympathizing with the Free-State men, as well as desiring to improve his own fortunes. He started for Kansas, arriving in Lawrence in September, 1854. He soon after embarked in mercantile pursuits, and purchased of the lamented Caleb S. Pratt, who fell at Wilson's Creek, a small stock of goods which had just been opened, and really started the first store in Lawrence. His store-house was a small, unchinked log cabin, which for a long time stood at the north end of Massachusetts street. The house was without a floor, about 12x16 feet in size, and was the first house of any description erected in Lawrence. He chinked and daubed the house, and occupied it for the first winter, bringing his goods by team from Kansas City. In what was known as the Wakarusa war of 1855, he was an active Free-State participant. Like all other Free-State men, he aroused and encountered the hostility of the Pro-slavery party, and in the early part of 1856, his goods were captured by the enemy, leaving him utterly bankrupt. His pluck and credit, both of which were good, enabled him to revive his business in a short time, and up to 1862, he was among the most reputable of the Boston merchants. He was a member of the City Council of Lawrence, celebrated in the history of that place as the city organization against which Gov. Robert J. Walker marched 500 United States troops with the threat of annihilating it. The troops were encamped on the west side of town for several weeks, and the Council held its regular meetings, with no serious results, the latter expressing utter contempt for the military, in which he fully concurred. In 1859, he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, in which he became a useful, working member. In 1863, he was elected County Clerk of Douglas County, being then, as now, the second in importance and population in the State. He conducted the business of the office with such efficiency and satisfaction as to secure his re-election for five more terms; sometimes without opposition. He became a Mason, and has taken the degrees up to Royal Arch. He subscribes to the general principles of the Republican party, and has never changed his politics since he attained his majority. He was married October 3, 1858, to Miss Mary A. Boughton, whose parents reside in Cayuga County, N. Y. Her father, Rev. Alanson Boughton, is a Baptist minister, eminent in his profession. His religious views are what would be called very liberal, and he is in no sense a sectarian. Mr. Brooks is a man of fine personal address, good social qualities, positive in his convictions, without being dogmatic, a useful citizen in all his relations in life, with an extensive acquaintance in business and politics throughout the State. Removing to Lawrence while in his minority, he has been so completely identified with every movement for the advancement of his town as to have made him prominent among the useful, enterprising business and public men of the city and State. His name has become well-known throughout the State as the synonym of integrity and efficiency in a public officer, while his character as a citizen is above reproach. Mr. Brooks, after serving as Deputy County Treasurer, was elected in 1881 to the office of County Treasurer, which he now holds.

S. A. BROWN & CO., S. Brown, manager, dealers in lumber, sash, doors, blinds, paint, etc. Business established in Lawrence, April, 1880. This is one of seventy branches scattered through the Western States. The parent house is S. A. Brown & Co., 777 South Canal street, Chicago, lumber dealers and extensive manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds and mouldings. Mr. Brown first commenced business in 1870 in copartnership with Mr. G. B. Shaw, under the firm name of S. A. Brown & Co., and were located at Burlington, Kan. In the spring of 1881, Mr. Brown bought out the interest of Mr. Shaw, and now owns the entire business, though the firm name remains unchanged. He employs nearly 300 men, and manufactures large quantities of sash, doors and blinds. He also sold about 75,000,000 feet of lumber in 1881. This business is now one of the leading ones in its line in Chicago.

DAVID CHASE BUFFAM (deceased), son of Edward Buffam of Salem, Mass., was born November 11, 1822. He was among the early settlers of Kansas, coming to Lawrence with the second party of emigrants. While guarding a fort in the night he was accidentally shot in the fleshy part of the thigh, which crippled him for life. In this maimed condition he was overtaken between Lawrence and Lecompton, September 17, 1856, by a large party of border ruffians who were returning from one of their expeditions into Kansas; they shot Mr. Buffam, inflicting a mortal wound, stole his horses, and left him to die. He sent to his father, as his last words, "I am willing to die for Kansas and liberty." His younger brother, George Buffam, who was a deaf mute, but an excellent carpenter, was living in Kansas, and doing a good business. His brother's terrible death made him hopelessly insane, and he was taken back to his father's home in Salem.

JAMES H. CANFIELD, A. M., Professor of History and Political Science, Kansas State University, was born in Delaware, Ohio, March 18, 1847. His parents moved to New York City in 1851, and to Brooklyn in 1852, where his father the Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., held the Rectorship of Christ's Church for many years. The subject of this sketch graduated in the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute in 1864, the same year entered Williams College, where he took the full classical course, and graduated in 1868, with the degree A. B. In 1876, he had the degree of A. M. conferred by his Alma Mater. From 1868 to 1871, he was engaged in the construction of railroads in Iowa and Minnesota, at the same time being engaged in reading law. Was admitted to the bar in Michigan, in 1872. Immediately afterward, opened an office in St. Joseph. He engaged here in general practice, until 1877, when he moved to Lawrence, to take the chair of English Language and Literature and History in the State University. The chair was divided in 1881, Prof. Spring taking English Language and Literature. Prof. Canfield taking his present chair. During his residence in St. Joseph, Mich., Prof. Canfield was requested to take the superintendency of the city schools, they being at that time in a disorganized state. He held the office long enough to thoroughly systemize the schools, and then resigned. Prof. Canfield was married in Clear Lake, Iowa, June 24, 1873, to Miss Flavia A. Camp. They have two children—James and Dorothea. The Professor is a member of the Episcopal Church; of the Douglas County Bar Association and several literary societies.

OLOF CARLSON, proprietor of carriage works, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, July 25, 1840. After leaving school he was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade. Graduating before the Mechanical Association of Stockholm in 1856, receiving at the time a silver medal for skill displayed in the trade. In 1865 he emigrated to the United States, and settled in Lawrence, Kan., where he worked at his trade until he commenced his present business in 1866. Mr. Carlson was married in Lawrence, November 4, 1865, to Mrs. Sophia Fritchel, a native of Sweden. They have two children—Emma M. and Charles. Mr. Carlson is a member of the Scandinavian Society, and of Lawrence Lodge, No 18, I. O. O. F.

ROBERT CARPENTER, Treasurer of the Kansas Fruit Vinegar Company, was born at Portage, Wyoming County, N. Y., October 29, 1828. In 1831, his parents moved to Farmersville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., where he received his education, and afterward engaged in teaching school. In 1854 he went to Sparta, Monroe County, Wis. There his business became varied. First as contractor and builder, next as superintendent of a saw mill and its accompaniments, looking after the logging parties engaged in cutting logs for said mill, as well as the sales of the lumber after it was sawed. His health failing, he next engaged in the teaming business, hauling goods for the merchants from the nearest shipping point, a distance of twenty-eight miles. This business he followed during the summer months, teaching school during the winter months; after this, he went to farming, and followed this for two years. Then, he, in company with two other men, erected a tannery, having a large harness shop attached to it. This business he followed up to, about October 20, 1861. When the war breaking out, or rather it becoming certain that we were to have a prolonged war, he enlisted as a soldier, and assisted to raise a company in his town and its surroundings. He was elected First Lieutenant of the company. He cleared out his stock in his tannery, in contract with the Government for saddles and cavalry equipments. His company was one known as Company A, Third Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry. In 1862, he was promoted to the Captaincy of same company, which he commanded until January, 1865, when his term of service having expired, he requested the Governor of Wisconsin to have himself and those of his men whose terms of service had expired mustered out of the service. The Governor complied, and notified the Captain of said compliance, but when it became known to the commander of the military district in which his command had been doing duty, while he let the men go, he would not consent that the Captain should leave, contending that the service could not afford to spare the Captain, that his services were of vital importance to the Government. Hence, his retention. The Captain was offered commissions of Major or of Lieutenant Colonel of his old regiment, many of its members having re-enlisted as veterans, and had been re-organized as a veteran regiment, but he would not accept of promotion, when the war was to all intents and purposes at a close, so the Governor of Wisconsin sent him another commission of Captain, and in this capacity he served the balance of his time in the service. He really acted as Captain scarcely any of the last two years of his service, having never less than two and, a greater part of the time, five companies, under his immediate command, doing the duties of Major and Lieutenant Colonel more than of Captain. In 1864 he was detailed to collect the Osage Indians together, or so many of them as were friendly, and settle a difficulty with them that threatened to cause them to desert our cause and go over to the enemy, and it was advised that a large sum of money should be paid them to settle the matter. Capt. Carpenter called the chiefs together and the matter was discussed, and the Captain succeeded in making it apparent to the Indians that the blame in the matter all rested with them, and not with the Government. That instead of their receiving restitution as they demanded and fully expected, they might consider themselves well off to be allowed to go quietly to their camps, and hereafter to be allowed to do the duties of soldiers for the Government. This put a stop to further troubles from this source. Prior to this, the Indians had habitually gained their demands upon almost any pretext, whether fancied or real, that they saw fit to set up. In 1864, the war was fast drawing to a close, and the entire country in the West having been so entirely under military rule for three successive years—and especially in the State of Missouri had this been the case—that there were no civil courts or officers to enforce civil law in some of the counties. The Captain having command of territory comprising nearly all of Bates and Vernon Counties, in Missouri, re-organized the courts in Vernon County, Mo. He advised with the Governor of the State, and solicited and obtained the appointment of all the officers requisite to re-establish civil law, and its enforcements in said county. In 1865, he was appointed by the Military Commander of the District of Kansas, Superintendent of the collection of Government Trains for the Plains, and furnishing them escorts to Fort Kearney, Nebraska. This was done to protect said trains from the predatory attacks of the wild Indians. His headquarters were established at Marysville, Marshall County, Kan.; he continued in this line of service up to August 15, 1865, when he came to Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kan., and up to 1870, was engaged in the cattle and grain trade. In 1870, he established the wool, hide and fur business, which business he has followed up to the present time. In 1875, he added to his business the wholesale trade of leather, saddlery, hardware and shoe findings. He was elected Treasurer of the Kansas Fruit Vinegar Company (a joint stock company) at its organization in June, 1882. Mr. Carpenter was married in Vernon County, Mo., in 1868, to Miss Mary E., granddaughter of the Rev. Mr. Dodge, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and a missionary to the Osage Indians, at an early day. They have two children—James and Walter S. Mr. Carpenter is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of Washington Post, No. 12, G. A. R.

WILLIAM H. CARRUTH, A. B., Professor of French and German Languages and Literature, Kansas State University, was born in Osawatomie Kan., April 5, 1859. His parents moved to Lawrence in 1866, where he attended the Lawrence High School, in his preparatory studies, and then entered the State University, graduating in 1880 with the degree of A. B. The Professor was appointed assistant to the chair he now holds in 1879, and held that position until elected to present one in 1882. Mr. Carruth was married in Lawrence, in June, 1882, to Miss Frances Schlegel, who held the Professorship of Modern Languages in the University from 1874 until 1882.

MRS. M. CASEY, dealer in second-hand goods, was born in Brecon, South Wales, from whence she emigrated with her husband in 1872 to the United States, and settled in Lawrence, where she has since resided. Immediately on her arrival, she entered upon her present business, which by the united help of her husband, has been established on a firm basis. In her store may be found almost anything you may call for, at a reasonable price. So great has her business become that she employs from four to ten hands the year round. Her maiden name was Crowley, but before she came here she was married in Swansey, Wales, to James Casey, who died in April, 1882, leaving her in sole charge of her immense business. Mrs. Casey has two interesting and lovely children, viz.: John and Lewis. But few women could so successfully conduct such a business, but her native talent and natural suavity are sure indications of her genius and power to prosecute her business to good advantage.

HON. CHARLES CHADWICK is a native of Tompkins County, N. Y. Was educated in the common and select schools of that county. In 1841, went to Westfield, Chautauqua County, to write as a clerk in the Surrogate's office of that county, and commenced the reading of law with his uncle, the Hon. Austin Smith, who was then Surrogate of the county. In 1851, at a general term of the Supreme Court of the Eighth Judicial District, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice with his old preceptor, who took him in as a partner, continuing this partnership until 1857, when he struck out for Kansas, and settled in Quindaro, then a promising point on the Missouri River. Here he opened a law and real estate office, where he remained until 1860. In the spring of 1859, was elected a Justice of the Peace for Quindaro Township, and filled the office, until July, 1860, when he went to Doniphan County, and in the fall of 1861 went to Topeka, having been appointed by Gov. Charles Robinson, Attorney General, to fill vacancy, and had the position of Private Secretary to Gov. Robinson, which position he held during the balance of the term. In the spring of 1863, settled in Lawrence, and opened a law office, entered into partnership with Hon. Nelson Cobb, which continued till Mr. Cobb moved to Kansas City, in the fall of 1867. In 1864, he was appointed Paymaster General, with rank of Major, by Gov. Thomas Carney, which position he filled during Gov. Carney's term of office, and in the fall of 1864, paid the State Militia for services in the spring of 1861. In 1865, was elected a Justice of the Peace, for the city of Lawrence, and has held the office continuously, except two years—1872 and 1873. Was elected Police Judge in 1881, for a term of two years.

S. J. CHURCHILL, wholesale dealer in barb wire and staples, sells the Scutt cable laid wire and the Lambert barb wire, both manufactured by H. B. Scutt & Co., Joliet, Ill. He also handles largely the Warne barb wire, manufactured by the Southeastern Barb Wire Company, of Lawrence. The business was established by Mr. Churchill in 1876. He keeps in his stock at Lawrence five to six cars of wire, his larger orders being sent from the factory direct. His sales will amount this year to $150,000, representing about one hundred cars of material. Mr. Churchill was born in Rutland County, Vt., November 1, 1842; he was educated in his native county. In 1861, he moved West, and located in De Kalb County, Ill., where he engaged in farming until the breaking-out of the war. He enlisted August 6, 1861, in Company G, Second Regiment Illinois Light Artillery. He re-enlisted in 1864, and was mustered out September 5, 1865. He took part in Ft. Henry and Ft. Donelson campaigns under Gen. Grant; was in the same command at Vicksburg; was in Nashville campaign under Gen. Thomas; afterward in the siege of Mobile and the attack on the Spanish forts. On his discharge from the service, he settled in Jackson County, Mo., where he en[illegible]farming until the death of Mrs. Churchill. He then accepted a position as traveling sa[illegible] H. B. Scutt & Co., engaging in this until 1876. Mr. Churchill was married in Rutland [illegible], to Miss Adelia A. Holmes, of that county. She died, leaving four children—May [illegible]k H., Winifred G., Lena B. He was married August 4, 1879, at Lawrence, to Mrs. Low Grant Benham, of Lawrence, a former resident of New York State. Mr. Churchill is a member of Washington Post, No. 12, G. A. R., and Halcyon Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F. The family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

N. S. CLARKE, livery, sale and feed stable. The business was established by Mr. C. in 1872. The building is of frame, 50x117 feet in size. In summer, he keeps about fourteen head of horses, while in winter the stock increases to forty or fifty, sale and livery. Keeps on hand a full assortment of hacks and carriages. Mr. Clarke was born in Schuyler County, Ill., April 14, 1845. He was educated at the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington. The departure of his brothers to the war necessitated his leaving college to assist his father in the management of the farm. He remained at home until 1869, then moved to Kansas, and settled in Lawrence, engaging in farming until he opened the livery stable. He was married in Lawrence September 30, 1875, to Miss Lucy J., daughter of William Patterson, Esq., a pioneer of 1855, and a practicing lawyer in Lawrence some years. They had triplets born to them in 1879—Mary P., Helen M. and Ange S., the latter died, aged one year. Mr. C. is a member of Halycon Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., and of the A. O. U. W. and Select Knights.

WILLIAM H. COFFIN, P. O. Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind., is one of the pioneers of Kansas. He first came to this State in October, 1854, and made a claim on what is now the site of Osawatomie, Leavenworth County, in company with Eli Wilson and B. W. Hiatt. They gave up their claims on the arrival of the first town company, and the next spring made new claims on the forks of Stranger and Fall Creeks, in Leavenworth County. He brought out his family that year and continued to reside there until 1865, engaged in farming, when he moved to Wayne County, Ind., where he has since resided. Mr. Coffin was born near Richmond, Ind., September 26, 1825. He was educated in his native county, and resided there until he came to Kansas. He was married in Wayne County, Ind., in October, 1845, to Miss Sarah Wilson, of that county. They have five children—John W., William H., Albert, Robert and Frank. Mr. Coffin being a member of the Society of Friends, could not bear arms, but his sympathies were with the Free-state party, and he rendered valuable service to the cause in many ways. He was elected to the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention that convened at Minneola and adjourned to Leavenworth.

PASSON & COHN, dealers in staple and fancy dry goods, boots and shoes, etc. Business was established in Lawrence in November, 1882. D. Passon, senior member of the firm, was born in Koenigsberg, Prussia, April 28, 1853. He was educated in his native town. In 1875, he went into the German Army, and continued until 1878. In the latter year, he emigrated to the United States, and settled in Eudora, Douglas Co., Kan. Here he engaged in clerking until 1880, when he began business on his own account. He is a member of Eudora Lodge, A., F. & A. M. L. Cohn, of the above firm, was born in Eudora, Douglas Co., Kan., November 14, 1860. He received his schooling in Lawrence. In 1875, he commenced the study of telegraphing, and followed this as a profession until the organization of the present firm. He was at one time agent for the A. T. & S. Fe. R. R., at Cedar Junction, Kan.

A. A. COOPER, Vice President of the Kansas State Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was born in Hopkinsville, Christian Co., Ky., December 1, 1833. His parents settled in Greene County, Ill., about 1836, where he received his education and commenced his business life. In 1852, he engaged in the mercantile business in Greenfield. In 1861, he moved to Girard, Macoupin Co., Ill., where he continued successfully in business, operating a dry goods store and woolen mill in addition to other business until 1871. He then opened a store in Decatur, Ill. In 1873, he sold out and removed to Peoria, Ill., where he engaged in the commission business, operating in grain and live stock. In 1878, he moved to Kansas, and located in Ottawa. The same fall, he settled in Lawrence; here he engaged in the mercantile business a short time, and has since been engaged in real estate and loans. He is now a member of the firm of A. Toab & Co. Mr. Cooper was married in Greene County, Ill., September 6, 1854, to Miss Laura A. Doyle, of that county. They have three sons—John E., Luther D. and Ernest J. He is a member of the Baptist Church, also of the A., F. & A. M. and E. A. U. society.

J. W. COOPER, Principal of the High School, was born in Berlin, Worcester Co., Md., December 15, 1842. He was educated in Buckingham Academy, Berlin, Md., taking a full classical course. During the war, he was attached to the Quartermaster's department in Missouri and Arkansas. On the close of the war, he settled in Illinois, and engaged in teaching there, and later in Iowa. In 1870, he settled in Douglas County, Kan., teaching in the county two terms, then taking a position in the city schools. Was promoted to his present position in September, 1878. Mr. Cooper was married in Baldwin City, Kan., in 1874, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of H. R. Brown, Esq., of Baldwin City. They have two children—Carl L. and John H.

JOSEPH CRACKLIN, old settler, was born in Boston, Mass., May 2, 1816. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. As a boy, he was employed in a shipping office, his duties being to check off the cargo of vessels being discharged. He thus imbibed a taste for the seas. In June, 1832, he shipped on a whaler from New Bedford. On his return home, he again shipped, and continued for some twelve years at sea. A number of these years were spent in the United States Navy, some six in all. Was discharged by special order from the department through the solicitation of relatives. He then returned home, and engaged in house painting in Roxbury, Mass. In 1849, on the breaking-out of the California excitement, he made the journey across the plains and engaged in mining there about two years, and then returned home by way of the Isthmus. In 1854, he again started for California overland, landing at Lawrence, Kan., in September. The high-handed proceedings of the border ruffians aroused his indignation, and he determined to remain and assist the Free-state people. He organized a company of men; this company was afterward known as the "Stubbs," and he continued the command of this company until he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the First Kansas Regiment under Gen. James Lane, and continued with the regiment until the troubles ended, when the Free-state army disbanded, the members returning to their homes. The Stubbs, however, preserved their organization, and in August, 1857, he was again elected Captain. Held the office two years, and resigned August 11, 1859.

The following is a true copy of the reply of the company to his letter of resignation:

"STUBBS ARMORY, August 11, 1859.

LIEUT. COL. JOSEPH CRACKLIN, *Post Captain of the Stubbs:*

Dear Sir—In accepting your letter of resignation, we tender you our sincere thanks for the manner in which you have discharged your duties as commanding officer of our company for so long a time; and while we regret that your duties should compel you to retire from an office which you have filled with honor to yourself and credit to the company, we are happy to know that your name is still attached to the roll of your company among the names of those who battled so manfully for the right in 1856. It is pleasing to us to refer to the part you took in those engagements with our company. Your conduct at Franklin, in August, and at Lawrence, when Reed besieged our town with 2,800 hirelings, and at all other places where the company was engaged while you were in command, elicits our warmest applause. We are grateful for the advice conveyed to this company in your letter, feeling that your experience in military affairs may be of great advantage to us, and believe that by following it with our efficient present officers (Capt. F. B. Swift and First Lieut. N. W. Spicer), we may be able to hold the position we have heretofore occupied among the military companies of Kansas. Be assured, however, that the Stubbs will always be steadfast supporters of the right and defenders of the oppressed. And it is our desire that the law-makers of our country may be composed of such men that when called upon, we can, with a right good will, sustain their enactments. In placing you upon the retired roll, we would request that you be present occasionally at our meetings, and by your advice and counsel aid us in arriving at a greater degree of military perfection. With assurances of the highest esteem, we remain,

Yours respectfully,

A. I. BLANCHARD,
A. CUTLER,
I. G. CROCKER,
Committee in behalf of the Company."

In 1861, he organized a company of men who were mustered into the service as Company D, Second Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry. When this command was mustered out in 1861, a cavalry company was organized, in which he held the position of Battalion Adjutant, with the rank of Second Lieutenant. He was afterward attached to the Second Kansas Battery, Capt. Hopkins as a Second Lieutenant, in which he held a commission as Second Lieutenant; serving in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi. His battalion was afterward mounted to act as cavalry in pursuit of the guerrillas. Was afterward ordered to report at Ft. Leavenworth, where he remained attached to the post battery until mustered out in 1862. He then returned to Lawrence, where he was for some time under medical treatment for disability, caused by a sunstroke. He was afterward elected City Marshal for several years, and also engaged in the real estate business. He was married in Roxbury, Mass., in March, 1847, to Miss Julia A. McDuffy, who died in Lawrence in 1857. He was married to his present wife in Lawrence, Kan., March 30, 1858. She was Miss Emily Dunlap, of New Boston, N. H. They have one child—Lillian R. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of all the grand bodies. At the time of the Quantrell raid, Mr. C. had a narrow escape from death; fearing their coming, he had sent his family East and rented their house, taking up his quarters at Stone's Hotel; was awakened by their firing on the morning of their arrival, and with great difficulty managed to get out of the house, being chased by a squad of the guerrillas until he reached the bush.

WILLIAM CRUM, of the firm of Ulrickson & Crum, was born in Cambria County, Penn., January 8, 1845. His parents moved to Perry County, Mo., about 1857. In 1863, he left home and located in Illinois, learning the trade of tinsmith, which he followed in Vienna and Cairo, that State. During the war, he enlisted in the 100-day service, and served out his time in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In 1868, he moved to Kansas and settled in Baxter Springs, Cherokee County, where he engaged in business, dealing in stoves and tinware until 1874, when he moved to Lawrence. He worked at his trade until 1878, when he organized the firm of Roberts & Crum, dealing in tinware, pumps, etc. In 1879, they were succeeded by Willey & Crum. He sold out his interest in this firm when the firm of Ulrickson & Crum was organized. Mr. Crum was married in Baxter Springs, Ky., December 8, 1870, to Miss Grason, a native of Canada. They have two children—Alice G. and Earl L. Mr. C. is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 9, A., F. & A. M.

W. M. CULBERTSON, dealer in sand and hard and soft coal. The business was established by Mr. C. in 1872. The business at first probably averaged about eighty cars yearly. His sales now aggregate 400 cars. He employs eight men and operates five teams in the coal department. Expects to ship 500 cars of sand in 1883. Mr. C. was born near Zanesville, Ohio, August 6, 1837. He was educated in Zanesville. In 1856, he began farming on his own account; this he continued until 1862, when he took a position in the Post Quartermaster's department at Nashville, Tenn. In December, 1863, was sent with supplies to Knoxville, Tenn., remaining there until November, 1864. He then returned home. In January, 1865, he took a position in the Quartermaster's department at Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining until the close of the war. He returned to Muskingum County, and shortly afterward engaged in coal business at McConnellsville, Morgan Co., Ohio; continuing in this business until he moved to Kansas in 1872. He was married in McConnellsville, Ohio, November 11, 1869, to Miss Kate B. Welch, of that town. They have three children—Howard D., Charles W. and Kate. Mr. C. is a member of the Congregational Church, also of Oread Lodge, K. of H., and subordinate lodge, and Select Knights of A. O. U. W.

H. A. CUTLER, job printer, born in Highgate, Franklin Co., Vt., May 30, 1830, son of Rodolphus Cutler and Sophy Christly. He grew to manhood in his native State, and learned his trade in St. Albans, Vt., and has ever since been engaged in his profession. Mr. C. was united in marriage in St. Albans, Vt., May 15, 1860, to Miss Emiline D., daughter of Hiram E. Colony and Eunice Sabin. They have three children—Flouna E., born June 15, 1865; Fredrick D., born December 26, 1874; Olive M., born August 10, 1878. Mr. C. came to the State in 1857, settled in Lawrence, and established business in 1870; employs eight hands. He has also connected with his establishment a department for bookbinding. By diligence, promptness and strict attention to business, he has become the leading job printer in the city. He is a Master Mason.

J. A. DAILEY, wholesale and retail dealer in china, glass and queensware, silver plated goods, house furnishing goods, etc. Business was established in 1866 by J. A. Dailey & Co. Since 1869, Mr. Dailey has been alone in business. He occupies two floors and basement in a building 25x80 feet, carrying a stock of about $10,000. This is the only exclusive crockery house in town. J. A. Dailey was born in Franklin County, Penn., December 28, 1841. In 1856, he moved to Knox County, Ill., where he engaged in clerking in mercantile establishments. In 1861, he enlisted in Company D, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry; was captured at Lexington, Mo.; was paroled and discharged. He then returned to Knox County, where he attended Hedding Seminary about two years, and then resumed clerking, in which he continued to actively engage until 1866, when he settled in Lawrence. Mr. Dailey was married in Monmouth, Ill., November 14, 1867, to Miss Maggie J. Belleville, of that town. They have two children—Sidney C. and Frank B. Mr. Dailey is a member of the Presbyterian Church; is also a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 9, A., F. & A. M., and of the K. of H. He has held the position of City Treasurer about five years.

MISS ROXANA A. DAVIS, teacher, was born in North Carolina, January 27, 1858. She came to this State with her mother, in 1861, and settled near Lawrence. In 1876, she graduated at the State Normal School at Emporia, since which time, she has been employed as a teacher, and now holds the position of Principal, in the Vermont Street School, Lawrence, having under her charge three teachers and 253 pupils. Her assistants are, Miss Marcia Wood, Mrs. Mattie Olin and Miss Emma Osborn.

W. J. DAWSON, dealer in agricultural implements, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., April 7, 1836. Before coming to this State, he lived in Mendota, Ill., and in Brookfield, Mo. He came to the State in 1874, and settled in Topeka, but in 1876, came to North Lawrence, where he has since resided, establishing his present business, and enjoys a flourishing trade. Mr. Dawson enlisted in 1864, and served in the Fifteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, until the close of the war. He married Miss Barbara E. Hyde, of Illinois, and has six children, viz.: Ida, Leila, James, Ella, Kittie and Etta May. Mr. Dawson is a Knight Templar, and a regular Past Master of lodge.

GEORGE N. DEMING, senior member of the firm of George N. Deming & Son, was born in Berkshire, Mass., in the year 1820. He moved to Rochester, N. Y., when about eleven years old. Here after finishing his school, he engaged in coal and lumber business, for over thirty years, at the same time being a prominent worker in political circles. From 1865 to 1868, he devoted his attention to the production of oil in the oil fields of Pennsylvania. In 1878, he settled in Douglas County, Kan., where he engaged in farming till present business was established. He was married in Rochester, N. Y., to Miss Mary Wright, of New York City. They have three children, one son and two daughters. George S. Deming, of above firm, was born in Rochester, N. Y., October 22, 1858. He was partially educated in his native city, finishing at an academy in Lima, N. Y. He was connected with his father in oil operations, in Pennsylvania, from 1874 to 1878, in the latter year, moving with him to Kansas. Mr. George N. Deming is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He was raised about 1855, and is now a 32d degree member of A.·.A.·.S.·.R.

A. J. DICKER, dealer in general merchandise. The business was originally established in 1862. Mr. Dicker, succeeded Saunders & Owens in 1868. He occupies a building 25x50 in area, two stories high, with an extension 25x27½. He employs altogether six men, and carries a stock of about $10,000. In addition to this, he also operates a grain and feed store. This business occupies a building 25x100 feet. The storage capacity being for 9,000 bushels of corn, 5,000 bushels of oats and 2 cars each of bran and shorts. A. J. Dicker, was born in Kent County, England, September 15, 1842. He served an apprenticeship of five years in the grocery business, and when twenty-one years of age, crossed the ocean in search of fortune. After spending some time in Canada, looking up business, he finally settled in Plainfield, Ind., where he engaged in clerking, following the same business in Indianapolis later. In 1868 he moved to Kansas, settled in Lawrence, and started his present business. He was married in Lawrence, November 25, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Tyson, formerly of Indiana. They have three children living—Charlotte, Josephine and Henry. Mr. Dicker is a member of the City Council, of the I. O. O. F., and A., F. & A. M.

ABSOLOM DIMMERY, blacksmith. Mr. Dimmery was born in Tennessee in 1833, and in childhood moved with his parents to Washington, Ark., where he spent his youthful days, and learned the trade of a blacksmith. Mr. Dimmery is the son of Stephen Dimmery, a Portugese, who fought bravely with the Indians at the battle of the Horse Shoe, under Gen. Jackson. His mother was of African-European descent. When the war of the rebellion was about to break out Mr. Dimmery was compelled on account of his Union sentiments to flee for his liberty. He came to Kansas in 1860, and in 1863 enlisted for three years, in the First (Colored) Kansas Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Dimmery has been twice married, and now has three children—Frances A., Isabel and Eleanor.

LEVI A. DOANE, proprietor Kansas farm agency, business established in 1878; does a general real estate and loan business. He was born in Worcester County, Mass., February 13, 1836. He received his education in his native county. From the age of nineteen up to thirty-two or thirty-three years, he was engaged in teaching in Worcester County in graded and high schools; was two years teaching in Westboro Reform School. During the war, he enlisted twice, but was rejected on the score of ill-health. In 1868, he moved to Kansas, and settled in Neosho County, where he engaged in the real estate business. In July, 1869, he laid out the town of Worcester, Neosho County. In 1870, with four others, laid out the town of Galesburg, in the same county. At this time, he was also engaged in operating a steam saw mill in Neosho County; sold out this interest in 1874, and from that time until 1876, taught school and operated his farms. In the latter year, he went to Springfield, Mass., and engaged in the real estate business there with his brother. In 1878, he closed out his interests in Massachusetts and Neosho County, Kan., and settled in Lawrence. Mr. Doane was married in Worcester County, Mass., in 1858, to Miss Laura A., daughter of Lory Grout, Esq., one of the pioneers of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Doane have seven children—Frank A., Fred W., Charles M., Mary E., Luther H., Laura M. and Jennie L.

P. A. DOLBEE, County Commissioner, Douglas County, was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, March 4, 1844. He was born and raised on a farm, and engaged in this until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in October, 1861, in Company K, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, and was discharged in October, 1862, on account of disability, caused by wounds received at Pittsburg Landing. Was also engaged in the attack on Ft. Donelson. On being discharged, he returned to Iowa, and here commenced farming. In 1864, was in the 100-day service attached to the Forty-fifth Iowa Infantry. In 1865, he moved to Kansas, and settled in Douglas County, and engaged in farming. He at first worked as a farm laborer; is now engaged in operating a farm of 800 acres, of which Mr. T. Poehler, of Lawrence, is part owner, though Mr. Dolbee is alone in the operation of the farm. He devotes his attention to stock raising almost entirely. Has a herd of 125 cattle, the head of the herd being a full-blood Durham, and some forty of the cattle being high grades. Mr. Dolbee is a member of Washington Post, G. A. R., and of the A. O. of U. W., both of Lawrence.

JAMES, JOHN and NEILL DONNELLY, proprietors Donnelly's livery, sale and feed stables. The business was established in 1874, by the three brothers named. James Donnelly had the entire management of the business, the others being engaged in outside matters. They occupy a frame building 48x110 feet in dimensions; keep on hand twenty to twenty-five head of horses, two to four hacks, together with a complete assortment of carriages of all descriptions. The capital invested will aggregate $7,000. James Donnelly, senior member of the firm, was born in County Derry, Ireland, December 25, 1842. In 1848, the family immigrated to the United States, and settled in McHenry County, Ill. In 1857, James, in company with his brothers, moved to Kansas, and settled in Lawrence. He engaged in general occupations until 1869, when he commenced running hacks, continuing in this occupation until present business was established. During the Quantrell raid in 1863, he lost all his property and was taken prisoner, but made his escape a few hours later.

E. N. DRAPER, Principal of the Chapel School, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., June 5, 1852. His parents moved to Cortland County, N. Y., about 1856, and E. N. then attended the Cortland Academy. In 1869, he moved with his parents to Lawrence, Kan., and finished his education at the State University. He commenced teaching in 1874 in Douglas County, and has since been uninterruptedly engaged in his profession. Was appointed to present position in September, 1882. Mr. Draper was married in Douglas County, Kan., in January, 1874, to Miss Malissa Criss, of that county. They have three children—Estella, Burt and Roy. Mr. D. is a member of Lawrence Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE B. EDGAR, Secretary and founder of the Kansas State Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Lawrence, was born in Dayton, Ohio, July 8, 1832; was educated in his native town. After finishing his education, he followed school teaching in Northern Ohio until 1851, when he moved to Muscatine, Iowa. Was two years a telegraph operator, four years a farmer, five years in the grocery business in Muscatine and Muscatine County. In 1862, moved to Kansas, settling at Leavenworth. Was five years engaged there as book-keeper for a wholesale stove and tin house. During the Price raid, he was attached to the First Regiment Kansas State Militia as Orderly Sergeant of Company D. In 1867, he went to Mexico, Mo., as the special agent of the Yonkers and New York, and local agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Companies. Built up a large insurance business, and 1871, selling out his agency, moved to Kansas City and engaged in the same business, remaining there three years; then settled at Ottawa, Kan., as District Agent for the sale of the Singer sewing machine. In 1876, he purchased a farm near Richmond, in Franklin County, remaining there until 1880; selling out, he moved to Lawrence, again engaging in the insurance business. Mr. Edgar was married at Dayton, Ohio, April, 1854. He is father of seven children, two daughters and five sons, all living and doing business in Kansas.

MAJ. CHARLES L. EDWARDS. Mr. Edwards' principal business is that of dealer in coal and wood. C. L. Edwards was born at Southampton, Mass., October 19, 1828. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, and graduated at the Westfield Normal School. At the age of eighteen, he commenced teaching, while still pursuing his studies, and continued in this profession, with the exception of short intervals, for sixteen years. He moved to Kansas in November, 1855. For a year, he was clerk of Hon. S. C. Pomeroy in the Emigrant Aid Company's office, and during the troubles of 1856 had large control of the business, Mr. Pomeroy being absent and Gov. Robinson in prison. He was Principal of the schools in Lawrence for over two years continuously from April, 1857. He was the first elected Superintendent of Public Instruction in Douglas County, and took charge of its duties March 1, 1858, when there were but three organized schools. In three months, he had over thirty schools in operation. He was one of the first trustees of what has now become the State University, and Principal of the Academic Department, which opened in the fall of 1859. He went East in 1860 on a visit to his native town, and was induced to take charge of the Southampton Academy. He held the position of Principal here until 1862, when he enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company D; was subsequently commissioned Captain, and retired at the close of the war as Major of his regiment, having served in all the campaigns of the Sixth Corps, participating in the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Mine Run, Winchester, Petersburg and others, including Sailors Creek, the final battle of the war. Maj. Edwards was married in North Hadley, Mass., October 4, 1860, to Miss Susan R. Powers. They have had three children; one daughter survives—Virginia S. Mr. Edwards is a prominent member of the Congregational Church.

ALEXANDER G. EIDEMILLER, dealer in ice. Business was established in 1867, and has since been in operation with the exception of two years he operated in Kansas City. His main houses are 200x100 feet, with a capacity of 7,000 to 8,000 tons. He adds additional temporary houses in favorable seasons. He also puts up, under contract, about 10,000 tons in the houses of Plankinton & Armour at this point. During the winter of 1882-83, he will also ship about 15,000 to 20,000 tons. He employs in the season about 300 men, and will cut in the aggregate from 35,000 to 40,000 tons of ice. Mr. Eidemiller was born in Frederick City, Md., August 22, 1833. His parents moved to Troy, Ohio, about 1837, where he received his schooling. At the age of twelve years he commenced clerking in grocery stores. When about nineteen he went into business on his own account, and continued in the mercantile business until he moved to Kansas in 1867. During 1870 to 1872, he transferred his ice business to Kansas City, Mo., returning to Lawrence in the latter year. Mr. Eidemiller was married in Troy, Ohio, in September, 1854, to Miss May J. Simmons, of Troy. They have four children living—Mary A., Helen E., Maggie R. and George K.

JOHN ELDRIDGE, livery. Established the livery business in North Lawrence in 1875, since which time he has continued to keep some fine turnouts. Mr. Eldredge seldom makes a mistake, being one of the best guessers in the State, and his keen eye will detect a fraud at first sight. Mr. Eldredge was born in Pennsylvania, August 22, 1840. He came to this State in 1853, and settled in Prairie City, where he lived up to the time of coming to Lawrence in 1860. In 1861, he responded to the first call of his country, and enlisted in Company G, Seventh Regiment Kansas Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He was in several engagements, but came out without a scratch or a wound. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Frank Hawkins, of Lawrence; has three children—Lelia B., Harry and Stella May.

THOMAS B. ELDRIDGE, one of the tried and most faithful friends of Kansas in the territorial struggle, died in Lawrence Sunday, December 3, 1882. His funeral occurred on the Tuesday following, and was largely attended by old settlers, who, with him, had together borne the burdens of the day, and by whom he was held in universal respect and esteem. The following sketch appeared in a Lawrence paper at the time of his death: "The hearts of many old settlers of Kansas will be saddened to learn that the gentleman whose name heads this article died in Lawrence, last Sunday morning, the 3d inst. On the previous Thursday he experienced a slight attack of rheumatism, from which, however, he had sufficiently rallied, last Sunday morning, to enable him to sit at the table and partake of a hearty breakfast. Subsequently he laid down on a sofa, and in a few moments thereafter he was discovered in the embrace of death. He died of rheumatism of the heart. His funeral will be held to-day at Lawrence. Mr. Eldridge was one of the early pioneers of Kansas, and was a prominent actor in the struggles incident to our pioneer history. He was one of the lessees of the Free-State Hotel at Lawrence, at the time of its destruction by the border ruffians in May, 1856. In September, of that year, he was the agent at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, of the National Kansas Committee, and his business was to purchase transportation and supplies for emigrants to Kansas. He was clothed with full authority to use what money his judgment deemed was necessary for the successful prosecution of his business. Mount Pleasant was, at that time, the terminal point of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, the westernmost railroad point in Iowa. It was the rallying point for overland Free-State emigrants to Kansas, the Missouri River having been blockaded against them by border ruffians. As an inducement for Free-State men to go to Kansas, during that troublous period, the National Kansas Committee offered them arms, transportation and subsistence. Mr. Eldridge purchased horses, wagons, arms, subsistence and camp and garrison equipage, involving an expense of about $40,000, and so faithfully did he discharge his duty, in his purchases and disbursements, that, upon the conclusion of his labors, he was presented by the Committee with a fine horse and corresponding equipments, and also a brace of revolvers. Under his outfitting at Mount Pleasant, several hundred Free-State men came to Kansas in 1856, much to the relief and encouragement of those who were already here, struggling valiantly and manfully against numerically superior forces. Upon the return of Mr. Eldridge to Kansas, he became a member of the Kansas Stage Company, composed of the Eldridge Brothers, and he was also associated with many of the companies that were locating towns all over the Territory in 1857. The Broadway Hotel (now the Coates House), in Kansas City, was erected by Mr. Eldridge, and was for some time operated by him. A short time during the war, he did staff duty in some of the western armies, with the rank of Major. For several years, he was engaged in the banking business at Coffeyville, and while living there he represented one of the districts in Montgomery County in the Legislature in 1873. He was last employed on the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad, in the capacity of stock agent."

DR. E. FARLEY, oculist, was born in Leroy, Genesee Co., N. Y., May 1, 1827. He received his education in his native State, and commenced his professional studies in 1857, in Wyoming County, N. Y., under a celebrated oculist. He commenced his practice in San Francisco, Cal., where he remained about two years, and then returned to New York State. In 1864, he settled in Bloomington, Ill., where he opened an office and engaged in the practice of his profession some six or seven years. His wife's health being poor and the climate not agreeing with her, he moved to Independence, Mo. In 1871, he moved to Des Moines, Iowa. In 1872, he returned to Bloomington, Ill. In 1882, he moved to Calhoun, Neb. From thence, he moved to Kansas, settling in Lawrence in March, 1883. Dr. Farley has been engaged in the practice of his specialty since 1858.

J. D. FINCHER, Postmaster, was born in Berks County, Penn., January 21, 1845. The same year, his parents moved to Columbia County, where he received his education. In 1862, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, and was discharged in 1863, on account of disability. He then returned home and was connected, until he moved West, with the engineering department of coal mines in Northumberland County, Penn. In 1866, he moved to Kansas and settled in Wyandotte County, where he became connected with the engineering department of the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1868, he moved to Lawrence, still connected with the engineer's office, having charge of supplies in that department. The office was moved, about 1876, and Mr. Fincher then turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. Mr. Fincher was married, in Lawrence, Kan., March 22, 1872, to Miss Lena, daughter of William Melvin, Esq. Mr. Fincher was appointed Postmaster by President Garfield's administration in May, 1881. He is a member of the City Council. He is also a Knight Templar of the Masonic fraternity.

J. K. FETHEROLF, proprietor of the Central Hotel. The house was erected in 1866, Mr. Wilderson's addition being made in 1870. The present proprietors succeeded John Anderson in August, 1880. The building is partly stone and partly frame, 90x94 feet in size, and contains thirty rooms. J. K. Fetherolf was born in Lehigh County, Penn., in 1834. He was educated in his native county and engaged in various occupations, at times farming, tanning, hotel keeping, etc. In 1878, he moved to Kansas and took the Calidonia House at Solomon City, which he run until he took the Central Hotel. Mr. Fetherolf was married in Berks County, Penn., February 10, 1855, to Miss Mary A. Seidel, of Berks County. They have five children—Ellen L., now Mrs. Krum, of Solomon City; Alice S., Mary J., George A. and Charles F. He is a member of Solomon Lodge, No. 783, I. O. O. F., of Solomon City.

J. N. FLORER, Indian trader, Osage Agency, Indian Territory. The business was established in 1872 by Florer & Rankin. The latter retired in 1878, and since that time Mr. Florer has been sole proprietor. He now employs four men and carries a stock of some $10,000, and does a yearly business of $50,000. In addition to this business he has also a cattle ranche with a herd of 1,600 head of steers, which he expects to increase in 1883 to 3,000 head. J. N. Florer first came to Kansas in 1864. He then settled in Lawrence and engaged in clerking in the mercantile establishments in the city until about 1870. He then moved to Humboldt, Allen County, where he opened the Landreth House which he operated about one year and then returned to Lawrence, and shortly afterward engaged in his present business. He was married in Lawrence to Miss Anna Finney, daughter of Rev. Thomas Finney, of Ohio, a famous Abolition preacher of that State. They have two children—Laura Maud and Walter Osage. Mr. Florer is a member of the I. O. O. F., and A., F. & A. M., of Lawrence.

JUDGE A. H. FOOTE, Probate Judge of Douglas County, was born in Middlefield, Geauga County, Ohio, December 24, 1838. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native county, finishing his studies at the Western Reserve Seminary in Trumbull County, Ohio. He enlisted in May, 1862, in Company B, Eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers; was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry and paroled; was afterward discharged on account of broken health. He commenced reading law, previous to his enlistment, with Cartter & Thayer, at Cleveland, Ohio. After his return from the war, he continued reading in the office of W. W. Nevison, at Painesville, Ohio. He took an active part in assisting the Republican party, during this time, making speeches during the campaign in that district. During this time, he became intimately acquainted with the late President Garfield, and his admiration of that gentleman's character was so great that he was the first person in Lawrence that predicted his nomination at Chicago, in 1880. Mr. Foote was admitted to the bar at Painesville, Ohio, in May, 1864. In 1866, he moved to Kansas and settled in Lawrence, where he opened an office and engaged in practice until elected Probate Judge, in 1880. Was elected City Attorney two terms without solicitation on his part. Mr. Foote was married in West Farmington, Trumbull Co., Ohio, July 7, 1870, to Miss Mary M. Weir, of that town. They have three children—Mary Ida, Sherman Weir and Marvin Garfield. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of Lawrence Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F.

HON. GEORGE FORD (deceased), was born December 18, 1811, in Westerlo, Albany County, N. Y. His grandfather, Jacob Ford, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His father, Sylvester Ford, was an extensive farmer, and for some time held the position of County Judge in New York. He served his country in the war of 1812, becoming an Adjutant during the war. George Ford's boyhood was spent on his father's farm, but at the age of fourteen he entered his brother's store at Oneonta, N. Y., as clerk. Here, however, he remained but a short time, after which he went to New York City, where he worked as clerk until he reached his eighteenth year. He then returned to the farm, where he remained until he attained his majority. At that age, he removed to Akron, Ohio, where he lived about a year. His next move was to Berkshire County, Mass. Here he was married to Miss Rachel Hall Wightman, March 22, 1835. Soon after this event he returned to New York and engaged in farming in Delaware County. In 1847, he left his farm and changed his residence to Jersey City, N. J., where for ten years he managed a general mercantile business. In 1857, he moved to Kansas and located in Lawrence. In the same year he became a member of the City Council, a body which Gov. Walker pronounced revolutionary, and which he suppressed with a battalion of United States soldiers. He was elected a County Commissioner, in 1858, and made Chairman of the Board. He was, in 1862, elected a member of the Kansas House of Representatives, where he made an active, useful and efficient legislator, reflecting honor upon his constituents, whose partiality had chosen him. As a business man Mr. Ford stood in the foremost rank in Lawrence. He began the business of general merchandising. He was thus engaged for several years, gradually changing his business to an exclusive dry goods establishment; but in January, 1867, he changed his plans and began dealing in groceries exclusively, in which he continued until his death. I

1860, he was placed in charge of the distribution of aid goods from the Emigrant Aid Union. He was a member of the Baptist Church from his youth, and held the office of Deacon for many years. He was also prominently engaged in the Sabbath school work, being a pioneer of that cause in Kansas. When the first slaves fled from Missouri to Kansas, he was one of a few Christians who defied public opinion, opened a school, and taught both children and adults the rudiments of an education. He was a liberal contributor, not only to his own church, but to all religious institutions. Mr. Ford departed this life November 12, 1880, universally lamented. He was one of those strongly marked characters so difficult of delineation in pen portraiture. His countenance betokened firm and unyielding convictions. In his friendship and in his thinking he was remarkable for his constancy. He laid hold of all subjects that concerned him with an undying tenacity. His nature was granitic. All the laws of his being were as the statutes of the Medes and Persians. His will power and energy were marvelous. No reverses of fortune, no obstacles disheartened him. Full of vigor and hope through all mishaps and difficulties, his course was onward, right on. The life of business, the soul of social life, the factotum of the church. His was a felt presence everywhere. Nor shall we soon forget his droll humor. He was not without his scruples about it, but his utmost sobriety of purpose could not check the bubbling fountain of fun in his nature. It sallied forth at everybody in prose and rhyme, and quick retort. But most marked of all his traits was the kindness of his heart. It transfigured his face like an Aurora. To look upon him was to read his benevolence. In unmistakable lines it went out from him as a benediction upon the poor and needy. None of this description sought him in vain. There were lamentations among that class when he died. A colored man exclaimed, "Our Moses is dead!" We need workers like him to-day. The memory of him chides us all. He proved that men can be successful in their business whilst positive and uncompromising in their principles. He hated the whisky business with a perfect hatred; despised its threatenings; gave it no quarter, and instead of suffering in trade compelled even the rum traffic to yield to him a reluctant patronage, constrained by the manliness and genial good will of the man. He illustrated what could be accomplished by fixedness of purpose, steadiness of application, and by the magnetic thrill of a kind heart. He pushed and shinned his way through all opposition. His was an example of man's fidelity; whether it was in business or the church, or temperance or election day, he gave himself to it with enthusiastic constancy. He fought every issue straight through to the end. Death found him at a post of duty where he loved to be—in the house of God. Although full of years, it seemed as though his departure was premature. But if the memory of him shall cause the mantle of his good qualities to descend upon others, it will be well for temperance, well for the State, well for the church and well for humanity.

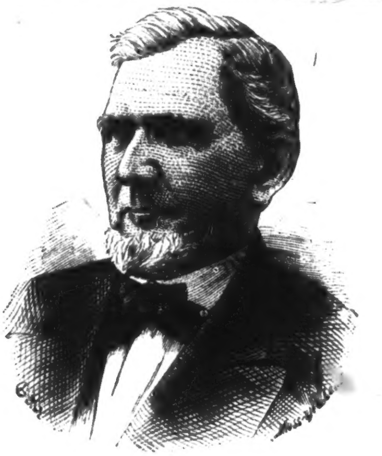

George Ford

HENRY FUEL, shoe-maker, was born in Osceola, Mo., April 22, 1840, and was sold into slavery at the age of four years, and taken to Bates County, Mo., where he remained with his owner, Col. Douglass, until 1861, when he, with others, was taken to Texas. There he remained until 1866, learning his trade. He came to Kansas in 1866, worked as a journeyman until 1868, when he went into business for himself, since which time, by his skill and industry, he has won for himself a good class of customers. Mr. Fuel is a member of the A. Y. M. lodge and is its Treasurer, and is also a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the Board of Trustees.

DR. H. SETH GARDNER, homœopathic physician and surgeon, is a native of Illinois. His preliminary education was received in the public schools of Jacksonville, Ill. He then spent some time in the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill. He then returned to the Illinois College, at Jacksonville. After leaving college, he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. P. Willard, of that place. During the winter of 1879–80, he attended medical lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of St. Louis. During the next year, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of that place the following spring. The following fall located in Lawrence, Kan.

CHARLES F. GARRETT, City Assessor, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., June 7, 1831. His parents afterward settled in Medina, Ohio, where he was educated, and in 1846 commenced type setting with John Speer, with whom he moved to Kansas in 1854, landing in Lawrence November 1, of that year. Here he was connected with the *Tribune* until 1856, when the office was destroyed. He then went into seasoning lumber under the firm name of Garrett & Green. In the fall of 1856, he joined the Free-State Volunteers, and continued under Gen. Lane until 1858. In that year he returned to Lawrence and was connected with printing offices there until the breaking-out of the war. In May, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the First Kansas Regiment; was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant of Company D, and commissioned First Lieutenant and assigned as Quartermaster of the regiment August 10, 1861. April 24, 1862, he was commissioned Captain and A. Q. M., and assigned to Gen. Mitchell's division; continued to hold this position until 1864, when he resigned and returned to Lawrence to look after his private matters. He then engaged in the real estate business. In 1865 and 1866, he was Commissioner for the removal of the Wichita Indians to Texas. In 1869–70, he was engaged in mining operations in Oregon and California. In 1880, Mr. Garrett became interested in mines in Colorado, and is now superintendent of the Manhattan & San Juan Mining Company, of New York and Colorado. Mr. Garrett was married in Fort Scott, Kan., December 25, 1869, to Miss Fanny M., daughter of Dr. Oshim, a prominent physician of Fort Scott. They have two children living—Albert O. and Annie M.

GLEASON & WHITMAN, real estate loan and general insurance agents. The business was established by Noyes & Gleason in 1879. The present firm was organized January 1, 1883. They deal in both city and county property, loaning money on real estate exclusively. In insurance they represent the American of Philadelphia, Commercial Union and Phenix of Brooklyn. F. Gleason, senior member of the firm, was born in Cheshire County, N. H., April 20, 1824. He was educated in his native county, and after leaving school was engaged in clerking until 1844, when he moved to Baltimore, Md., where he established himself in the manufacture of soda water, etc. About 1846, he moved to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he continued the same business. Two years later he sold out and returned to New Hampshire. In 1850, he located in Rochester, N. Y., where he resumed his manufacturing business, and continued until he moved to Kansas. He landed in Lawrence May 7, 1857, and immediately took a claim in the southwestern part of Douglas County, which he afterward pre-empted, and continued to reside on his farm until 1863. In that year he moved to Lawrence, having been appointed United States Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, an office he retained until about 1869 or 1870. Shortly afterward, he associated himself in partnership with J. N. Roberts in the manufacture of woodenware. His next active business in the city was the organization of the firm of Noyes & Gleason, in the interim being interested in Colorado mines, spending several summers in that region. At the time of the Quantrell raid he was living opposite Gen. Lane's residence, and was awakened by the firing. His wife, eldest daughter and son were in the country at the time, his two youngest daughters being with him. These he dressed and sent to Mrs. Hoyt's, a neighbor, for safe keeping. He then buckled on his revolver and sallied out into the street. At the distance of two blocks he could see the enemy riding through the streets and looking up to the site of the windmill saw a man shot and fall into the cellar of the mill. He then made a flank movement to the residence of J. S. Brown, where he found some twenty-five or more fugitives. After remaining there an hour or two he returned to a cornfield for concealment and shortly afterward went down town in time to see the rear guard of the retreating enemy going out of town. Mr. Gleason was married in Jeffrey, Cheshire Co., N. H., in 1849, to Miss Mary F. Foster. They have three children living—Lucy E., now Mrs. B. K. Tabor; Mary A. and Sopha F., now Mrs. William P. Cobb. Mr. Gleason held the office of County Commissioner of Douglas County, some eight years, the greater part of the time being Chairman of the Board. Was elected Mayor of the city of Lawrence in 1873.

JEREMIAH H. GLATHART, auctioneer and dealer in carriages, buggies, etc. He was born May 5, 1836, in Carroll County, Ohio. He was reared on a farm. At the age of eighteen he determined to strike out for himself, and engaged in teaching school and selling goods until he was of age. He moved to Hancock County, Ohio, with his parents, in 1838, and in February, 1857, he moved to Kansas, taking a claim near Willow Springs, and for two or three months worked alternately on it and on neighboring farms. He then moved to Lawrence, where he secured a position in a brick yard at $50 per month. In this latter business he did not long continue, exchanging his claim for a grocery and bakery, which he conducted about eighteen months. During this time he also did business as an auctioneer, which has been his general occupation, and in which he has been very successful, being one of the most humorous and efficient auctioneers in Kansas. In 1860, he went to the Rocky Mountains, where he spent three years in trading, etc. In 1870, he entered into partnership with R. W. Sparr, and purchased 220 head of Texas cattle. This proved an unfortunate venture. Large numbers of them perished in the severity of the winters. Not dismayed by his failure, he went to Texas and bought a large drove of cattle which he drove to Kansas, in the latter venture making a success. Shortly after this he was employed by the Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad to direct the carrying trade in Texas cattle from the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad to the Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. In this work he was very successful, turning every drove from Pierce City, then the terminus of the Atlantic & Pacific to Baxter Springs, on the Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. He also dealt extensively in stock on his own account, and has dealt largely in real estate in addition to his regular business. During the Price raid Mr. Glathart volunteered and was captured by Tod's pickets and taken before Gen. Price, who released him on parole. He was married, October 12, 1865, to Miss Emily M. Thompson. They have had six children. One son and one daughter survive.

E. B. GOOD, dealer in staple and fancy groceries, provisions, etc.; business established in 1866 by himself. Has had partners at times, but has been alone in business the most of the time. He employs three clerks, and carries about $3,500, and does a business of $25,000 annually. E. B. Good was born in Madison County, Ill., October 19, 1832; he was educated in his native county. In 1857–58, he was engaged in real estate speculations in Minnesota. In the spring of 1866, he moved to Kansas, and settled in Lawrence. He was married in Madison County, Ill., November 27, 1861, to Miss Arilda Dunnagan, of that county. They have three children—Ora L., Wilber and Edwin. Mr. Good is a charter member of the Acacia Lodge, No. 9, A., F. & A. M.; is also a member of the subordinate lodge and encampment, Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F.

G. R. GOULD, of the firm of G. R. Gould & Co., was born in Racine County, Wis., September 10, 1843; when six years of age, he was bound out to a family in Rock County, Wis., and remained there engaged in farming until 1862. In that year, he enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry for three years; veteranized in 1864; during 1862 and 1863 was on duty in Kansas; after Johnston's surrender in 1865, was stationed in Texas. In the fall of 1865, was mustered out in Wisconsin, and the following year he settled in Lawrence, Kan. where he organized the present business. Mr. Gould was married in Rock County, Wis., in November, 1866, to Miss Annie M. Macomber, of Rock County. They have three children—Charles R., Ada and Grace. Mr. Gould has been a prominent member of the School Board several terms. he also served on the City Council; he is a member of Lawrence Lodge and Mount Oread Encampment, I. O. O. F.

A. J. GRAY, liveryman, was born on Broad River, South Carolina, May 16, 1820, and was owned by his father as a slave till the age of fourteen. At the death of his father, he fell into the hands of other parties. He left Tennessee in 1836, and settled in Washington County Kan., near the county seat. He ran away in 1846, going back to Giles County, Tenn., where he was married February 3, 1848, to Miss Agnes, daughter of John and Elsie Bunn. They have had nine children, three of whom are living—Curren C., born November 9, 1851; May, November 19, 1856; Willie, September 9, 1859. He went to Columbus, Ohio, in 1864; remained there seventeen years; then came to Kansas in the year 1881, and settled in Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Gray and their two sons belong to the A. M. E. Church; May belongs to the Baptist Church. Mrs. Gray's mother lived to be over one hundred years old. Mr. Gray has been industrious, and accumulated a good property.

ALEX. GREGG, shoe-maker, came to this State in 1862, and settled in Lawrence, and at once established business which has been successful. Mr. Gregg was born in Kentucky, March 20, 1824, of a slave mother; his father, whose name he bears, was his owner. He was taken to Missouri in 1851, and there lived until coming to Kansas. He has been three times married, and is the father of eleven children—Sarah, Andrew, Lucinda, Alex., Mary, Albert, John, Clara, Nellie, Mabel and Grattan. Mr. Gregg is a member of a lodge A. Y. M., and its Treasurer. He is also Deacon in the Second Baptist Church.

HON. HENRY M. GREENE, Superintendent of the Asylum for Feeble Minded Children, took his present position September 1, 1881, at the opening of the institution. He is a native of Norwich, Conn., where he was born October 14, 1833. In 1837, his parents located in McLean County, Ill., and moved to Woodford County about 1850, where Henry received his schooling at an academy in Metamora. In 1854, he went to Wisconsin, and entered lands in what is now West Eau Claire, also surveying pine woods on the Eau Claire and Black Rivers. In 1856, he returned to Illinois, and entered the canvass as public speaker for Fremont. In 1857, he moved to Kansas and settled in Osage County, where he located a claim. In 1863, he became connected with the State militia, first as a private, then Lieutenant; in the spring of 1864, was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Regiment Kansas State Militia, which he held when the regiment was overpowered by Shelby's men at Westport, Mo., October 22, 1864, and he was severely wounded while endeavoring to re-form the regiment. In 1869, he settled in Lecompton, Douglas County, where he took charge of the United Brethren Church. Was elected State Senator from Douglas County in 1876, and, during both sessions of his term, was Chairman of the Committee on Education. From September, 1879, until he took charge of the asylum, he had charge of the Presbyterian Church at La Cygne, Kan. Mr. Greene was married in Osage County, Kan., January 24, 1860, to Miss Margaret Monogue, a native of New York State. They have four children living—Edward E., Henry M., Jr., Hiel B. and Frederick H. Mr. G. has been for three years a minister in the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of Halcyon Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., of Lawrence, Kan.

JAMES W. GREEN, Dean of the Law Department Kansas State University, and attorney at law, was appointed Dean of the Law Department at its formation, and has since retained the office. Mr. Green was born in Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., April 4, 1842. His academical and preparatory studies were pursued at the Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and the Academy at Cambridge, Mass. He then entered Williams College, taking the full course, and graduated in 1866. After teaching school a few months, he commenced reading law at Elmira, N. Y., in the office of the Hon. James L. Woods. Was admitted to the bar at Binghamton, N. Y., in June, 1869. In January, 1870, he moved to Kansas, and settled in Olathe, where he commenced practice in partnership with Judge A. S. Deranny, where he remained until 1877, in which year he removed to Lawrence, and has since been actively engaged in practice. Mr. Green was married in Lawrence, in December, 1875, to Miss Mary, daughter of Hon. N. T. Stevens. Mr. Green was elected County Attorney at Olathe in 1874, and was elected to the same office in Douglas County in 1878. He is now candidate on the Democratic ticket for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., of Elmira, N. Y.

HON. GEORGE W. E. GRIFFITH, President Merchants' Bank, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., December 22, 1833. He was educated in Mount Pleasant College, Westmoreland County, Penn. In 1855, he moved to Kansas, locating on a claim in Franklin County, near Prairie City, where he engaged in farming until 1860; he was then elected Register of Deeds of Franklin County, and removed to Minneola, the county seat; was also appointed County Clerk to fill vacancy, and Deputy County Treasurer, discharging the duties of all these offices for two years. He was Assistant Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature of 1862, and the ensuing election was elected Representative of Franklin County. In 1863, he removed to Lawrence, and established a grocery and hardware store under the firm name of Griffith & Marsel, doing a large and successful business until August 21, 1863, when they were burned out in the Quantrell raid. The business was revived and continued under the old firm until the following year, when Judge Marsel sold out his interest. The business continued under the firm name of Griffith & Duncan until 1868, when W. H. Duncan was taken into the new firm of Griffith, Duncan & Co.; continued until 1870, doing a large wholesale and retail business. In 1871, Mr. Griffith assisted in the organization of the Second National Bank, accepting the position of Cashier. In 1878, he assisted in organizing the Merchants' Bank, of which he became President. He was married in Westmoreland County, Penn., October 19, 1854, to Miss Priscilla A., daughter of Abraham Harbach, Esq., a leading citizen of Western Pennsylvania; they have four children—Charles E., Mary, Alida and George. In 1868, Mr. G. was elected County Commissioner, holding the position two years. He is a leading member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a Ruling Elder the last ten years. He is also a leader in many other enterprises and manufacturing interests. He is President of the Lawrence Gas, Coke & Coal Company, and one of its largest stockholders. Also, President of the Kansas Basket Manufacturing Company, and one of its principal promoters, and has quite recently assisted in establishing a similar corporation in St. Louis, Mo., under the title of St. Louis Basket Company, of which he is also President.

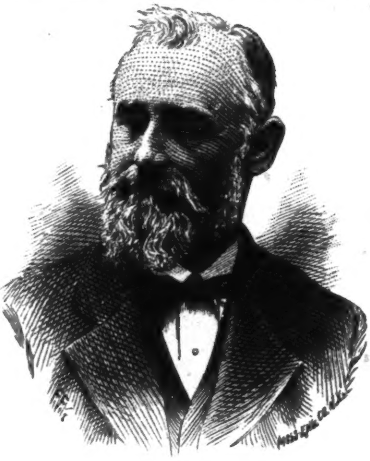

G. W. E. Griffith

A. J. GRIFFIN, dealer in coal and wood, lime and stone. The lime and stone business was established by Mr. G. in 1869, the coal department being added in 1882. He has in operation two lime kilns with a capacity of 160 bushels daily, located one and one-half miles from the city; one stone quarry of heavy dimension stone is at the same place, the other being located about one mile west of the city. He has supplied fully three-fourths of the stone used in Lawrence since he established business. He employs in the season eight men and five to six teams. A. J. Griffin was born in East Milton, Va., November 15, 1842. His parents settled in Warren County, Ohio, about 1851, where he received his education, partially. August 26, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was a part of the famous "Baltimore Cook" Brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps. Mr. Griffin participated in the battles of Mill Springs, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and all the battles of the Atlantic campaign. He was mustered out at expiration of term of enlistment, and re-enlisted March 21, 1865, in the Fifth United States Veteran Volunteers for one year; was discharged March 21, 1866. He then returned to Ohio, and shortly afterward moved to Illinois, then he removed to Kansas in 1867, and settled in Lawrence, where he engaged in general occupation until he organized present business. Mr. G. married in Dixon, Lee Co., Ill., November 15, 1866, to Miss Mary Carrol, of that county. They have four children—Mary, Charles S., Eleanor and Edith.

ALBERT HADLEY, Cashier of the National Bank, was born near Rockville, Parke Co., Ind., July 5, 1842. He was educated in his native town. In 1860, he commenced business life as a clerk in the County Treasurer's office, afterward in the Auditor's office. In 1861, he took the position of boy in a banking house in Rockville; was advanced into different positions until he was finally appointed general book-keeper in which position he had full charge and continued until 1865, when he moved to Kansas and became connected with the National Bank of Lawrence; was appointed cashier in 1876. Mr. Hadley was married in Rockville, Ind., May 11, 1865, to Miss Mary J. Brown. They have two children—Fred W. and Almeda N. During the war, Mr. Hadley twice enlisted; the first time in the Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. This command was captured and mustered out when exchanged. In 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thiry-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was discharged on account of sickness. He is a member of the Lawrence Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F.

COL. W. A. HARRIS, proprietor of the Linwood farm, located at Linwood Station. The farm consists of about 1,000 acres, and is entirely devoted to the breeding of fine stock. The herd consists of about 100 head of Short-horns. The herd is headed by Baron Victor, 42,824 and Golden Drops Hillhurst, 39 120. Col. Harris is making a specialty of the Scotch Short-horn; he purchased in the spring of 1882, from J. H. Kissinger, three females and two-year-old bulls, imported by J. I. Davidson, of Canada. He has also imported himself, this year, four heifers from Mr. Cruikshank's herd. He received a premium in 1882 from both the Topeka and Lawrence fairs. W. A. Harris was born in Loundoun County, Va., October 29, 1841. His parents moved to Page County in 1844, and to Missouri in 1852. W. A. graduated from Columbian College, District of Columbia, in 1859. During 1859-60 he studied civil engineering at Union College, New York, then entered the Virginia Military Institute, graduating in 1861 as civil engineer. On the breaking-out of the war, he entered the Confederate army, attached to the artillery service for a time, and was then appointed Captain in the Adjutant General's Department, Wilcox's Brigade, Longstreet's Division. After the battles around Richmond, in 1862, he was appointed Chief of Ordnance in Hill's Division of Jackson's Corps. In 1865, he moved to Kansas to take the position of resident engineer in the construction of the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1868, he settled in Lawrence as Land Agent for the Union Pacific Railroad. He now has charge of the Delaware Indian Reservation Lands. Mr. Harris was married in Page County, Va., July 26, 1863, to Miss Mary Lionberger, daughter of John Lionberger, Esq., of that county. They have five children—Page, Fanny, Sarah, Lavinia and Bessie.

W. F. HARVEY, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, September 20, 1825. His parents moved to Warren County about 1828. He was educated in Clinton and Warren Counties, finishing in the Harveysburg High School, of which his father, a practicing physician of prominence, was Superintendent. He commenced his medical studies under his father's tuition at the age of sixteen. In 1847, his father moved to the Indian Territory as Superintendent of a Friend's mission to the Shawnee Indians. Here W. F. was engaged in teaching the male classes, his sister having the female classes. In 1849, he returned to Ohio and entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati in 1850. In the spring of 1851, he commenced practice in Hendricks County, Ind. In the spring of 1853, he moved to Kansas and located a claim on Dragoon Creek, about fifty miles southwest of Lawrence. While absent in Indiana for the purpose of bringing on his family, his improvements were all destroyed. When he returned in the fall of 1854, he settled near Blue Jacket's Crossing, Douglas County. In June 1855, disgusted with the demoralized state of society, he returned to Hendricks County, Ind., and recommenced practice. He graduated from the Indiana Medical College February 28, 1873. He had an honorary conferred on him by the Butler University February 28, 1879. He remained in practice in Hendricks County until 1876 when he moved to Iowa, and engaged in practice in Union, Hardin County. In August, 1881, he went to the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe agency in Indian Territory, as Government Physician. His health not being good in that locality, he removed to Lawrence, Kan., in March, 1882, and immediately engaged in practice. Dr. Harvey was married in Parke County, Ind., in February, 1853, to Miss Esther J. Coffin, a native of Wayne County, Ind. They have three children—Delphina M., Horace G. and Susan E., now Mrs. Albertson. Dr. Harvey is a member of Hendricks County Medical Society of Indiana, State Medical Society of Indiana, the Iowa State Medical Society and the Central Iowa Medical Association.

WASHINGTON HADLEY was born in Guilford County, N. C., December 12, 1817. He lost his father when young. In the year 1831, his mother moved to Morgan County, Ind., where he engaged in farming and also in teaching school. In 1836, he engaged in clerking in a general store in Parke County, Ind.; was admitted to a partnership in 1838, and continued in mercantile business until 1850, when he was elected County Treasurer, which position he filled for the constitutional limit of two terms. In 1864, he discharged the duties of County Auditor to fill a vacancy. In 1865, he removed to Kansas with the intention of embarking in the banking business. He settled in Lawrence and established the National Bank of Lawrence, of which he was the first President, and was for many years (in connection with his son Albert) the active and responsible manager and is still a director. He was active in the organization of the Lawrence Gas Company; was its first President, which position he held for several years, also one of the incorporaters and first President of the Lawrence Water-Power Company. Mr. Hadley is a life-long member of the Society of Friends (or Quakers), and for a time after his settlement in Lawrence, his was the only family of that denomination residing there; has been influential in building up that branch of the church and procuring the establishment of the "Yearly Meeting of Friends" for the State at Lawrence. Was the planner and active manager in the erection of their large and substantial church edifice there. He was married at Richmond, Ind., November 28, 1839, to Miss Naomi Henley, of that place. They have had eleven children, of whom there survive Albert, Matilda, now Mrs. George Y. Johnson; Almeda, now Mrs. A. D. Picking; Ella, now Mrs. Charles Monroe; Laurie, now Mrs. T. E. Newlin; Emma and Flora. Mr. Hadley has been Mayor of the city of Lawrence two terms, and was active in promoting the building by the city of the magnificent "State University" building at Lawrence.

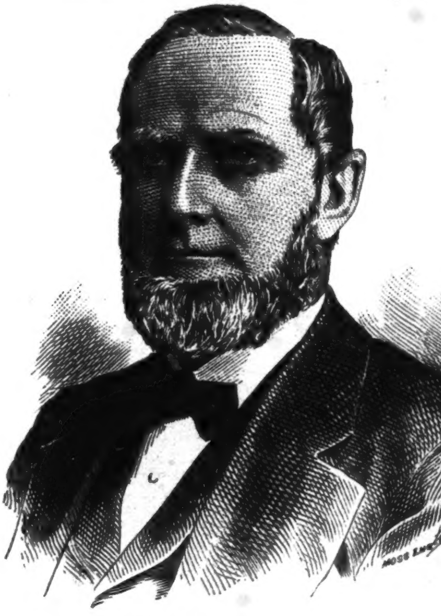

W. Hadley

HERMANN HASE, dealer in staple and fancy groceries, flour, feed and all kinds of produce. The business was established in the spring of 1883. He occupies the main floor and basement of a building 25x117 feet in area; employs seven men, and is doing a large and increasing business. Was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, June 26, 1852. He was educated at the Rostock University, taking a full classical course. In 1869, he emigrated to the United States and settled in Douglas County, Kan. Here he engaged in farming for a time. In 1872, he commenced clerking with Theodore Poehler & Co., and continued with their successors until the present firm was organized. He was married in Lawrence, January 8, 1878, to Miss Kate, daughter of Abraham Muyler, Esq. They have two children—Annie and Bertha. Mr. Hase is a member of the Turn-Verein, Social Verein and of the A. O. U. W.

HON. DUDLEY C. HASKELL. So far as is now ascertainable, this family had its origin in the province of Anglise, in ancient Saxony. The name of the family at this early day was spelled "Hieskel." From Saxony, the family migrated to Scotland, where numbers of them still reside, spelling the name as do those now living in America. The first settlement by any of the Haskell family was made in Massachusetts, in 1635, at Gloucester or Beverly. In 1706, Roger Haskell left Beverly and purchased an extensive tract of land near Norwich, Conn., where many of his descendants still reside. His son Elijah subsequently removed to Tolland, Conn. He served in the Revolutionary war, as did also his son Elijah—the latter of whom was killed at the battle of Trenton, and the former of whom died soon after leaving the army, of hardships and exposures which had compelled his retirement therefrom. Upon his widow, whose maiden name was Sarah Read, devolved the responsibility of rearing and educating her family of seven children—five boys and two girls. She kept the elder ones upon the farm, and apprenticed the younger ones to trades. Soon all were able to care for themselves, and when the proper time came, Mrs. Haskell, in 1789, rode up the Connecticut River on horseback, and purchased a farm near Weathersfield, Vt., and returned for her five sons, who all bought farms in the same vicinity. The five boys and one of the girls settled in the same school district, and subsequently, in a school of about ninety pupils, thirty-two of the pupils were children of these six. One of these thirty-two was Franklin Haskell, the father of Dudley C. Soon after the birth of Dudley, Franklin Haskell left Vermont, and settled in Massachusetts, whence, in 1854, soon after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he removed to Kansas, and settled near Lawrence, upon the land still owned by the family. Mrs. Haskell, the mother of Dudley, previous to her marriage with Franklin Haskell, was Miss Almira Chase, a member of the well-known New England family of that name. Mrs. Haskell moved to Kansas in 1855, bringing with her Dudley C., then thirteen years of age. He was born in Springfield, Vt., March 23, 1842. Witnessing the early struggles between slavery and liberty in Kansas, the spirit of the man that was in him soon began to manifest itself. As an incident of his youthful courage, the following is related: An armed Pro-slavery man approached his father and attempted to compel compliance with certain demands, by means of a cocked revolver. Young Dudley quickly brought out of the house the old musket already loaded, and leveling it at the head of his father's assailant, promptly brought about a cessation of hostilities. When not engaged in the more important work of aiding to defend his father's or some neighbor's home, he attended school a portion of the time in a building standing on the present site of Miller's Hall, and a portion of the time in the basement of the Unitarian Church. In January, 1857, his father died, and upon the arrival from the East of his elder brothers, to care for their mother and the family affairs, he went to Springfield, Vt., to attend school, remaining there until 1858, when he returned to Lawrence. In the spring of 1859, he went to Colorado, where he prospected for more than two years, gaining considerable valuable experience, but very little gold. In 1861, he returned to Kansas, and entered the army of the Union, as "Master of Transportation" in the Quartermaster's department. As master of transportation, he became chief of foraging parties. In charge of ambulance and ammunition trains, he was present at the battles of Newtonia, Cane Hill and Prairie Grove. In every position in which he was placed, his conduct was that of a cool, intrepid and courageous man. At the termination of a long campaign in Arkansas, in January, 1863, Mr. Haskell retired from the army, and entered Williston Seminary, in East Hampton, Mass. After successfully completing a preparatory course in the seminary, he entered Yale College, and completed a scientific course there in November, 1865. He now returned once more to Lawrence, Kan., and engaged in merchandising. While so engaged, he devoted his leisure hours to the study of political economy, and to those social problems which underlie our national polity, and soon found himself locally in the front rank of political opponents. In 1872, he was elected to the Kansas House of Representatives, and was re-elected in 1875, and in 1876. During this year, he was elected Speaker of the House. In the fall of 1876, he was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress, from the Second Congressional District of Kansas, by a majority of 4,680. In 1878, he was re-elected to Congress, as also in 1880 and 1882. As a public man, he is very popular, and as a public speaker, strong, logical and convincing. Mr. Haskell's physical constitution is exceptionally fine and strong. He is six feet three inches high, and weighs, when in full health, 210 pounds. His distinguished exterior lends to his oratorical efforts an effectiveness rarely excelled. Mr. Haskell was married, at Stockbridge, Mass., in December, 1865, to Miss Hattie M. Kelsey, a descendant of that distinguished New England divine, Cotton Mather. Mrs. Haskell is a lady of exceptional culture and accomplishments. They have had three children, two daughters and one son. The son died in infancy. Mr. Haskell is a member and an officer of the Plymouth Congregational Church at Lawrence, of which his father was one of the founders, and is an active and exemplary Christian.

WILBUR M. HAYES, Principal of Phonographic Department, Lawrence Business College, was born in Granby, Conn., February 9, 1847. His parents moved to Granville, Ohio, in 1857, and there he received an education in the graded and high schools. In 1864, he enlisted in the United States Navy, and was attached to the Mississippi Squadron until the close of the war. In 1866, he commenced the study of phonography; he afterward followed up the study as an amateur, occasionally making special reports, etc., when consistent with his business of school teaching, until 1880, when he moved to Chicago, where he engaged at the profession of stenography in railroad offices and mercantile establishments until July, 1882, when he moved to Lawrence to take a position as stenographer in the general freight and passenger office of the K. C., L. & S. K. R. R. In October, 1882, he took charge of the phonographic department of the college.

J. K. HEMPHILL, of the firm of G. R. Gould & Co., was born in Allegany County, N. Y., February 1, 1852. About 1855, his parents moved to Jefferson County, Wis., where J. K. was educated, and followed the business of farming. In 1879, he moved to Kansas and took charge of the branch house of G. R. Gould & Co. under firm name of Hemphill & Gould, at Harlan, Smith Co., Kan., where he remained until the business was concentrated in Lawrence. In 1881, during his residence in Smith County, he was a member of the Republican Central Committee of that county. Mr. Hemphill was married in Waukesha, Wis., August 10, 1875, to Miss Ada F. Howard, of Waukesha. They have one daughter, Daisy May.

H. W. HENDERSON, manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddlery, etc. The business was established in 1876, by Mr. H. He now employs four men, and cash sales for 1882 were nearly $8,000. He was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., August 29, 1849. His parents moved to St. Paul, Minn., about 1856, and from there to Ohio. H. W. learned the harness-making trade in Cincinnati, Ohio, commencing at the age of fourteen years. During the war he was connected with the Quartermaster's Department at Nashville, Tenn., for a time, then returned to Cincinnati, and finished his trade. The family moved to Michigan, and shortly afterward to Kansas City, Mo. In 1867, they settled in Johnson County, Kan., where the subject of our sketch resided while engaged at his trade in Kansas City. During 1874–75, he was engaged in business at Springhill, Johnson County, thence moved to Lawrence in 1876. Mr. Henderson was married in Johnson County, Kan., to Miss Belle House, of that county. They have three children—Howard, Clarence and Leroy. He is a member of Halcyon Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F.

D. L. HOADLEY, dealer in real estate and loans; the business was established in 1871. He engaged in a general brokerage business, dealing in city and county property. He was born in Livingston County, N. Y., November 27, 1831. His parents moved to Erie County, Penn., about 1842, where he received his education He commenced his business life about 1852, as a clerk in mercantile establishments. In 1858, he moved to Kansas and settled in Doniphan County, where he engaged in the sale of merchandise in the town of Elwood. In 1862, he returned to Pennsylvania, engaging in wholesale grocery business in Erie, remaining until 1869. In the latter year he returned to Kansas, and settled in Lawrence. He was married in Erie County, Penn., in 1857, to Miss Susan M. Beardsley, of Brockport, N. Y. They have four children—Willard I., Nellie L. Clarance R. and Eva M.

A. G. HONNOLD; Register of Deeds, Douglas County, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, April 20, 1837. He was born and raised on a farm, and educated in his native county. In 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Ninety-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was connected with the Army of the Cumberland. He was severely wounded at the battle of Missionary Ridge, and after recovery was attached to the Ordnance Department at division headquarters. At the close of the war, he returned to Ohio and resumed farming. In October, 1869, he went to Kansas, looking up a location, and in January, 1870, settled in Lawrence, where he opened a fire insurance office. In 1874, he was appointed to a position in the County Treasurer's office, where he remained until elected to present position, in November, 1879. Was re-elected in November, 1881. Mr. Honnold was married in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 22, 1866, to Miss M. J. Darner, of that county. They have one child living—Arri B. Mr. H. is a Quartermaster Sergeant in Washington Post, No. 12, G. A. R.

BENJAMIN F. HOPPER, wagon-maker, came into the State in 1854, and settled in North Lawrence, where he has since resided. Established his present business in 1881. Mr. B. F. Hopper was born in Kentucky November 16, 1833, and there lived until two years previous to coming to Kansas; he lived in Missouri. When Sterling Price made his celebrated raid into Kansas, Mr. H. joined the State militia in helping repel and drive him from the State, marching as far as Independence, Mo.; engaged in the battles of the Little and Big Blue Rivers. Mr. H. has been twice married, to Nancy Miller in 1856, and in 1863 to Eliza J. Seaman, of Lawrence. He has five children living—Ruth, Isadore, Hattie, Maggie and Harry. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a Past Vice Grand.

DR. S. O. HIMOE, the present head of the firm of S. O. Himoe & Co., extensive manufacturers of patent medicines at Lawrence, came to the State in March, 1857, and engaged in the practice of medicine in Bourbon County until September, 1861, when he entered the Union army as Assistant Surgeon of the Sixth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers. In November of the same year, he was commissioned Surgeon of the Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, by the lamented War Governor of Wisconsin, Harvey, who perished at Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn. He served during the war in connection with his regiment at the siege and capture of Island No. 10, during the Buell campaign in Kentucky, in the fall of 1862, and during the entire career of the Army of the Cumberland, doing duty on the field in the battles of Chaplin Hills and Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga. Dr. Himoe held important positions as Surgeon-in-Chief of brigade, division, field and general hospital, and is probably the only volunteer army surgeon in Kansas whose current reports, on file in the archives of the medical department of the army, including his reports after the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga, are published in Part I. medical volume, "containing reports of Medical Directors," of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War," published by act of Congress, under the direction of the Surgeon General. At the close of the war, Dr. Himoe located in Fort Scott, but after a year's successful private practice, removed to Lawrence and engaged in the manufacture and sale of patent medicines. His preparations, especially the *Peruvian Tonic*, *Pulmonic Elixir*, *Carbolic Liniment*, *Blackberry Cordial*, and *Cathartic Pills*, are extensively sold in nearly all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River. Dr. Himoe is still in the prime of life, possessing a remarkably robust constitution and active mind, giving promise of many years of usefulness in his chosen line of business.

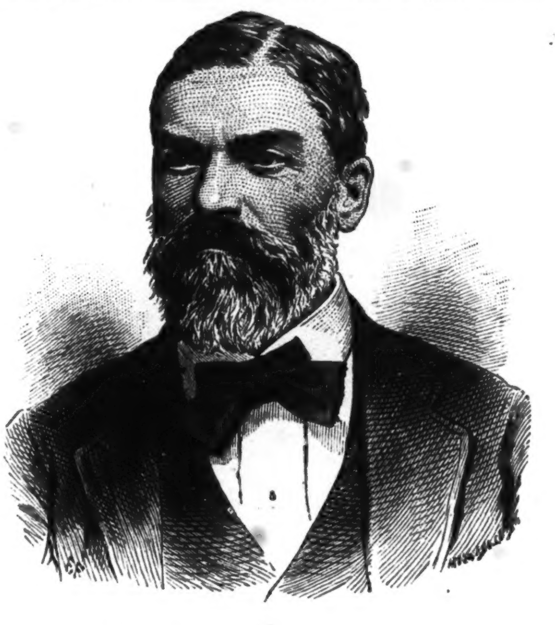

S. O. Himoe.

DR. LEVI HORNER, proprietor of Lawrence Dental Rooms. Business established by Horner & Ridgeway in 1880; Dr. Ridgeway retired in the same year. Levi Horner was born in West Newton, Marion Co., Ind., December 8, 1855. He was educated in his native place. In 1876, he moved to Baxter Springs, Kan., remaining there until 1880. He then settled in Lawrence, and established his present business. Dr. Horner was married in Lawrence October 9, 1879, to Miss Lindlay, daughter of Alfred Lindlay, Esq.

J. HOUSE, dealer in clothing and gents' furnishing goods. The business was established in 1862, by Mr. House. He occupies a store 25x100 feet, employs four clerks, and carries a stock of about $30,000. He also has a half interest in the clothing house of A. L. & J. House, Topeka, Kan., where they engage also in merchant tailoring. Jacob House was born in Leipnik, Austria, August 18, 1833. He was educated in his native town. At the age of fifteen, he left home and entered a mercantile house in Bohemia, where he remained four years. He then emigrated to the New West Landing in New York, in 1854. Remaining in the city only a few months, he located in Lake County, Ohio. Two years later, he removed to St. Louis, Mo. He was engaged in clerking in both places. In 1859-60, he established business in Hempstead, Tex., in general merchandising. In April, 1861, having previously sold out his stock of goods, he engaged in the purchase of hides, and accompanied the shipment North. The breaking-out of the war changed his plans, and he engaged in business in St. Louis, Mo. In April, 1862, he removed to Lawrence, where he has since engaged in the clothing trade. Mr. House was married in Lawrence, October 15, 1865, to Miss Ricca Schloss, a native of Bavaria. They have seven children—Mary, Rachel, Robert, Arthur, Clara, Hattie and Charles H.

DR. H. W. HOWE, dentist, was born in Athens, Ohio, February 16, 1842, where he received his education. He commenced the study of his profession in the office of his father, a practicing dentist of that city. In 1862, he enlisted in the United States navy, serving about three years on the gunboats on the Western rivers. In 1865, he enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Zouaves, and served until the close of the war. He then returned to Ohio, and engaged in practice in Beverly. Shortly afterward he settled in Chillicothe, where he remained in the practice of his profession until 1875. During his residence here (Chillicothe), he organized the "Sill Guards," a militia company, which he commanded during his residence there. He then removed to Lawrence, Kan., and opened an office. In 1880, he went to Colorado, in mining speculations, etc., returning to Lawrence and re-opening his office January 1, 1883. He was married in Beverly, Washington Co., Ohio, May 6, 1868, to Miss Olive, daughter of Dr. Reynolds, of Beverly. They have two children—Lloyd R. and Hannah. The Doctor is a Royal Arch Mason, and member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

D. B. HUNNICUTT, President of the Kansas Fruit Vinegar Company, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, March 19, 1842. He was educated at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., and Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was attached to the Twentieth Army Corps, and took part in the battles of Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, and then in the march to the sea; through the grand review at Washington, D. C. He returned to Ohio, and engaged in farming and merchandising. In the winter and spring of 1874, he taught the public schools of Van Buren, Ark. In the following summer, he moved with his family to Jasper County, Mo., where he and his wife were engaged in teaching until January, 1876, when they moved to Jackson County, Mo., and located on a farm near Lee's Summit. In 1880, he established a cattle ranch in Kingman County, Kan. While operating this, he still resided in Jackson County, Mo. In the spring of 1882, he settled with his family in Lawrence, and became con nected with the present company. Mr. H. was married in Greenfield, Ind., August 30, 1867, to Miss Rebecca S. Oren, of Grant County, Ind. They have one child, Gertrude. Mr. Hunnicutt is a member of the Quaker Church, and of the F. & A. M., of Yellow Springs, Ohio.

HON. JOHN HUTCHINGS, attorney at law, was born at Caroline, Tompkins Co., N. Y., December 31, 1836. He was well educated in the common schools, and finished his classical studies in Waverly Institute and in Starkey Seminary, New York. He studied law with Hon. F. D. Wright, at Waverly, Tioga Co., N. Y., was admitted to the bar at Binghampton, May 10, 1860, and practiced law at Waverly until June, 1863, when he moved to Kansas, settling in Lawrence on the 13th of that month. He at once opened a law office in partnership with E. V. Banks, under the style of Hutchings & Banks. This firm was dissolved about two years later. Since that time, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession with marked success. Taking a deep interest in education, he was for several years a member of the School Board of the city of Lawrence. In 1870, he was elected County Attorney for Douglas County, in this position making a reputation as one of the ablest of public prosecutors. In politics, Mr. Hutchings has always been an anti-slavery man, and since he was old enough to participate in elections has acted with the Republican party. He is not only a great legal student, but has given much thought and study to theological, philosophical and scientific subjects. He takes a deep interest in questions of social science, and has devoted much time to the investigation of problems connected with the proper management of prisons and asylums. He was married in Tioga County, N. Y., August 7, 1861, to Miss Josephine E. Hoyt, daughter of Ira Hoyt, Esq. They have had four children, of whom two survive, Josephine E. and Helen M.

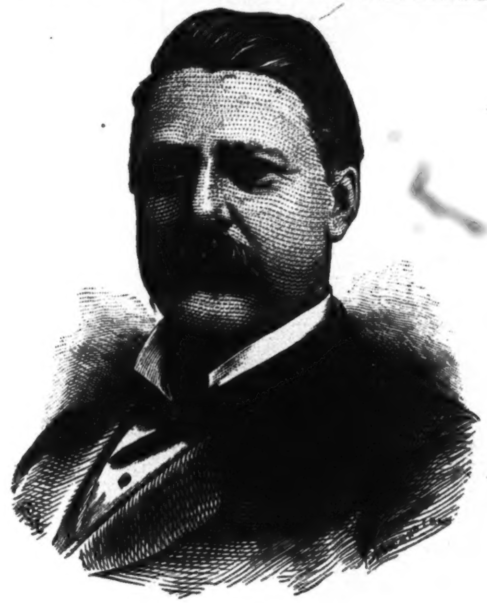

John Hutchings

GEORGE INNES, senior member of the firm of George Innes & Co., was born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, July 23, 1842. In 1859, he settled in Buffalo, N. Y., where he engaged in clerking until 1866, when he entered into business on his own account. He continued in this until 1870, when he moved to Lawrence, Kan., and established his present business. Mr. Innes was married in Buffalo, N. Y., October 20, 1869, to Miss Eliza Matheson, of Embro, Province Ontario, Canada; they have two daughters, Minnie and Jennie. Mr. I. is a member of the City Council and the Board of Trade.

DANIEL INNES, of the firm of Geo T. Innes & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods, carpets, etc. The firm is composed of George and Daniel Innes. The business was established in 1870. They employ fifteen hands, carry a stock of about $60,000, and do a business annually of $165,000. Daniel Innes, of above firm, was born in Southerlandshire, Scotland, October 22, 1836. In 1854, he settled in Buffalo, N. Y., where he engaged in clerking in the dry goods business until 1863, when he moved to Chicago. In 1865, he formed a partnership and established a dry goods business in Elgin, Ill., continuing to operate this until he moved to Kansas in 1871. Mr. Innes was married in Elgin, Ill., March 1, 1870, to Miss Pease, of Elgin; they have three children—Sarah K., Walter P. and William A. Mr. I. is a member of the Episcopal Church, and of Acacia Lodge, No. 9, A., F. & A. M.

LEWIS JOHNSON, well-digger, born in Kentucky June 15, 1837; moved to Jackson County, Mo., when a child, and was sold to Luther Mason as a slave. In 1862, his owner manumitted him, and at the same time presented him with two good teams and $500 in cash. He was married in Missouri December 23, 1859, to Miss Louisa Scott, by whom he has eight children—Isaac, William, Julia, Cara, Louis, Joseph, Charles and Henry. His wife is a member of the Second Baptist Church in Lawrence.

ENDSLEY JONES, dealer in staple and fancy groceries, provisions, etc.; business established originally about 1873; present proprietor succeeded Henderson & Co. in May, 1880. He carries a stock of about $7,000, employs seven men, running two delivery wagons and does a business of about $50,000 annually. Mr. Jones was born in Howard County, Ind., June 16, 1844. He was educated at the New London High School in his native county, and afterward engaged in teaching, farming and clerking until 1866, when he located in Leavenworth County, Kan. Here he engaged in farming for some years. From 1872 to 1879, he was in Government employ in the Indian Territory. In the latter year, he settled in Lawrence, where he had made his headquarters some years. He was married in Howard County, Ind., June 6, 1868, to Miss Martha Newlin, of that county. They have four children—William E., Edna, Hiram T., Zimri Van A. Mr. Jones is a member of the Society of Friends, also of the Lawrence Lodge, No. 796, K. of H. He is at present Secretary of the Douglas County Republican Central Committee.

J. M. JONES, dealer in staple and fancy groceries, provisions, etc. The business was established in 1876, and he has since operated it with exception of a few months. He was born in Upper Canada, July 16, 1854, and was raised and educated in Hamilton and vicinity. In 1869, he moved to Kansas and located in Lawrence, where he became connected with the locomotive department of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. After filling various positions, he was finally placed in charge of an engine; this continued until 1875. Mr. Jones was married in Lawrence, Kan., September 3, 1875, to Miss Jennie E. Lindley, of New York State. They have one child—Bertha G.

REV. WILLIAM JONES, M. D., pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Lawrence, Kan., was born in Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio, October 22, 1832. His parents moved to Coshocton, where he obtained an academic education. He afterward studied medicine and practiced several years as an under graduate, but completed his course and obtained his degree, graduating from the College of Medicine of Fort Wayne, 1879, and, two years later, received the ad eundem degree from the same institution, and is a member of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association. In 1863, he joined the North Ohio Conference, and was stationed successively at East Delaware, Newcomerstown, Seville and Mount Gilead. He was then transferred to the Central Ohio Conference, and stationed successively at Van Wert, Marion, Findlay and Toledo. He then returned to the North Ohio Conference, and was stationed at Bloomville, from which place, at the middle of his term, was transferred to the Kansas Conference, and stationed at Lawrence, January, 1880. Dr. Jones was married in Ashland County, Ohio, June 11, 1857, to Miss Eliza Rathbun, a graduate of Auburn Academy, in Western New York; they have two children—Miss M. Annetta, a graduate of the Cincinnati Wesleyan College, and Fred R., now a student in the State University of Kansas. Dr. Jones is a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity.

W. H. KEMMERER, Secretary of Lawrence Plow Company, was born in Bucks County, Penn., April 8, 1843. Received a common school education in his native county, and then took a full commercial course at Eastman's College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His early years were spent in a flour-mill operated by his father at Milton, Northumberland Co., Penn. About 1868, commenced a bakery and confectionery business in that town, where he continued until 1880. He then moved to Kansas, and settled in Carbondale, as manager of yard for the Kansas Lumber Company, of Topeka, Kan. In the spring of 1882, moved to Lawrence and became connected immediately with the Lawrence Plow Company. Mr. Kemmerer was married in Milton, Northumberland Co., Penn., in 1866, to Miss Susan Hagg, of that town; they have four children—John H., Norman L., William E., Margaret E.

DR. L. H. KEYS, eclectic physician, was born in Akron, Ohio, September 9, 1826. He was educated in his native town and afterward attended medical lectures at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1849, he settled in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; was engaged in practice in Cedar Rapids and Greeley, Iowa, until 1864, when he enlisted in the Twenty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. During this time, he was on detached service as Assistant Surgeon in the hospitals at Mobile and Fort Gaines, Alabama. Shortly after his return home, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and attended lectures at the Wooster University of Ohio, graduating in the spring of 1870. Dr. Keyes was attached to the "regular school" until the action of the National Medical Association, in session at St. Paul, they refusing to affiliate or permit consultation with any but the old school physician. Since that time, he has affiliated with the eclectic school. From 1870 to 1876, he was engaged in practice in Greeley, Iowa, in the latter year removing to Kansas, locating in Junction City, Davis County. About 1880, he removed to Independence, Iowa, where he remained until September, 1882, when he settled in Lawrence. Dr. Keyes was married in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1852, to Miss Francis Nelson, of that city. She died in 1860, leaving four children—John N., now practicing law in Iowa; Ernest M., a practicing physician in Iowa; Charles C., in business in Wamega, Kan.; and Luther M. His present wife was Miss Cyrena Bishop, daughter of Rev. Joy Bishop, of Delphos, Kan. They were married in Linn County, Iowa, July 4, 1861. They have two children—Merton J. and Mary R. The doctor is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

ISAAC KILWORTH, real estate, came to Kansas in 1858, settled in Lawrence, where he has been engaged the most of the time in building. In 1876, he entered into partnership with his brother, Jacob, in the real estate business. Mr. K. was born in West Hadden, England, July 18, 1833; came to the United States in 1851, and settled in Cleveland, Ohio, but in a few months moved to Detroit, Mich., and engaged with the Michigan Central Railroad Company as builder, where he remained until 1858. Being twice married, the last time to Miss S. A. Mallard, of Lawrence; they have five children—John L., Cora C., Isaac W., William W. and Howard R. Mr. Kilworth is a member of the Knights of Honor.

FRANK KIMBALL, of Kimball Bros., proprietors of the Lawrence Foundry, was born in Mason Village, Hillsboro Co., N. H., January 6, 1823. After leaving school, he learned the carpenter's trade under his father's instruction; was engaged in this from the age of sixteen to twenty-one. About 1844, he moved to Fitchburg, Mass., where he was employed in the pattern department of Asher Green's foundry; had charge of this department several years. He afterward took charge of the pattern department of the Putnam Machine Company, in the same town; this position he held about six years. In 1857, he moved to Kansas to enter the firm of Kimball Bros. Mr. Kimball was married in Stoddard, N. H., September 8, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Davis, of Stoddard. They have two children—Fannie E., now Mrs. J. A. Carruth, and Charles F.

SAMUEL KIMBALL, of Kimball Bros., proprietors of the Lawrence Foundry, was born at Mason Village, Hillsboro Co., N. H., August 27, 1827. He received a practical business education, and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to the machinists' trade. Two years later, he moved to Clinton, Mass., where he worked at his trade until 1849. In that year, he settled in Fitchburg, Mass; here he worked at his trade until 1854. In company with his brother, he then moved to Kansas, landing in the Territory October 9, 1854. The brothers were recommended by Gov. Robinson to Gen. Pomeroy as suitable men to put up a saw-mill then being brought from the East. This was their first contract. Shortly after, the original firm of Kimball Bros. was established. Mr. Kimball was an active Free-State man. He was Captain of one of the companies, and afterward Major of the First Regiment of Free-State Volunteers, and was continually in the field. He has been a member of the City Council three terms, Mayor of the city one term, and was virtually founder of the fire department in Lawrence; was Engineer of the department five years, and Superintendent one term. Mr. Kimball was married in November, 1849, to Adelina A., daughter of Benjamin Livingston, of Mason Village, N. H.

ALBERT KNITTLE, attorney at law, was born in Port Carbon, Schuylkill Co., Penn., January 19, 1848. Received his preliminary schooling in his native town and finished in the State Normal School. During the raid of the rebels into Pennsylvania, he was connected with the State militia. In 1867, he commenced reading law in Pottsville, Penn., and was admitted to practice in Pennsylvania courts in 1869, and commenced practice in Pottsville, where he remained until he moved to Kansas, in 1872. He opened an office in Lawrence, and has since engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected City Attorney in 1876, and was twice re-elected. In 1879, he was elected County Attorney of Douglas County. Mr. Knittle was married in Port Carbon, Penn., in 1871, to Miss Clara Wintersteen, of Port Carbon.

W. H. LAMON, photographer, business established in 1865. He engaged in all branches of the business, landscape, portrait, etc. Mr. Lamon was born in Dayton, Ohio, May 16, 1840. His parents moved from there to Indiana, thence to Illinois, and in 1857 settled in Lawrence, Kan. The subject of our sketch was educated in that city, and after leaving school commenced the study of photography in Jerseyville, Ill., and afterward spent two or three years in traveling in Texas, Indian Territory and Kansas. During the war, was connected with one of the militia regiments, being engaged in the pursuit of Price. He was married in Lawrence, April 1, 1866, to Miss Hattie Bell, daughter of Capt. G. W. Bell, one of the pioneers, and prominent in social and political circles. Capt. Bell was killed during the Quantrell raid. They have two children—Maud and Mattie. Mr. L. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of Lawrence Lodge, No. 6, A., F. & A. M.

REV. DUDLEY LEE, minister, came to the State in 1863, and settled near Lawrence on a farm, where he remained until 1867, and was ordained as pastor of the Second Baptist Church. Mr. Lee was born in Kentucky in 1828. Since coming to Kansas he has purchased and paid for quite a fine property. He was married, in 1844, to Miss Mary A. Masey, of Missouri. He is a member and Chaplain of a lodge of A. Y. M.

RICHARD A. LEHMAN, Instructor in Music, Kansas State University, was born in the town of Thorn, Prussia, February 5, 1851. After leaving school he devoted his attention to the study of music, his final course being taken at the new Academy of Music in Berlin, under Prof. Kullak. In 1872, he emigrated to the United States, and located in New York City, where he engaged in teaching music; afterward followed the same profession in St. Louis, Mo., and Columbus, Ohio. In 1878, he moved to Kansas and located at Highland, where he held the position of Instructor in Music and German in Highland University. In December, 1880, he located in Atchison, where he remained until January 1, 1882, when he was elected to his present position. Mr. Lehman was married, in Highland, Kan., December 18, 1878, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Rev. John M. Brown, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Highland at that time.

GEORGE LEIS, Secretary and Manager of the Leis Chemical Manufacturing Company, was born in New York City February 18, 1842. His parents afterward moved to Providence, R. I. George received his schooling in both these cities. In 1855, he moved to Kansas and settled in Lawrence. In 1857, he became connected with Woodward & Finley, druggists, clerking with this firm until 1862. During 1862 and the early part of 1863, he was engaged in recruiting and enlisting volunteers for the First and Second Colored Regiments. In fall of 1863, he established in Lawrence a drug business, under the firm name of George Leis & Co. The following year, he bought his partner's interest, and managed the business alone until about 1871; the firm continued as George Leis & Bro. until 1878; since that time Mr. Leis has been alone in business. He was married in Lawrence, Kan., October 25, 1876, to Miss Lillian Ross, daughter of ex-Senator E. G. Ross. They have two children, Kate and Zoe. Mr. Leis is a member of the Congregational Church and of the K. of H. and I. O. O. F. He was one of the organizers of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce and the Fair Association. He is at present Treasurer of the former, and one of the foremost and influential citizens Lawrence has ever had, always first in any new enterprise which tends to build up the city's interest. Mr. Leis is interested in four of the heaviest manufacturing institutions of the city. He is a true type of enterprise to follow after.

CHARLES LONGFELLOW, farmer, was born in Machias, Me., May 28, 1812. He was educated in his native county, and engaged in clerking and farming, also following the sea for a time, until 1855. In this year he moved to Kansas, going by boat to St. Louis, then by stage to Kansas City. He made a claim south of town, which he afterward pre-empted. During the early days, he was connected with Capt. Bickerton's Artillery Company. After the capture of Lawrence, he went back East for his family, returning in the fall of 1857. During the war he was connected with the Kansas State Militia, during the Price raid having a horse shot under him on the retreat. During the Quantrell raid, his house and all of its contents were burned by that party on his retreat from Lawrence. In February, 1861, he moved into Lawrence. Is still operating 160 acres of land, devoted mostly to the production of hay. Mr. Longfellow was married in St. Andrews's Province in New Brunswick, in April, 1838, to Miss Mary C. Day, a native of Kennebec County, Me. They have five children living—Jacob W., Lucy T., now Mrs. George Dougherty; Augusta A., now Mrs. C. Dunn; Nathan, Sarah E., now Mrs. Albough.

MRS. R. A. LYON, proprietress Commercial House. This building was occupied by Dr. Taylor for many years as a residence, and was turned to its present purpose in April, 1882. It is a brick building about 32x36 feet in dimensions, and contains ten rooms. Mr. R. A. Lyon was born in Warren County, Ind., in 1849. He was educated at the Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Ind. At the age of thirteen years, he commenced life on his own account; engaged in traveling several years; in agricultural implements; also, in drugs, etc. Was for a time conductor on the Union Pacific Railroad, and Superintendent for the Rocky Mountain Lines, Western Union Telegraph Company. He settled in Lawrence, Kan., in June, 1878, and, after selling goods for a time, engaged in mercantile business, which continued until 1882. Mr. Lyon was married in Warren County, Ind., December 24, 1874, to Miss Ida E. Payne, of Warren County. They are both members of the Congregational Church. He is also a member of the A., F. & A. M.

J. N. McCONNELL, inventor of the patent flour bolt, was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 16, 1831. He was educated in his native county. In 1848, he, in company with his brother, engaged in operating a saw-mill, which their father erected for them on the farm. In 1856, McConnell Brothers bought a large tract of timber, erected a mill, and engaged in milling until 1860. In that year, they opened up a planing-mill and lumber business in Greenfield, Highland Co., Ohio, under the firm name of F. & N. McConnell. Sold out in 1869, and then moved to Kansas, after operating a saw-mill at Council Grove for a short time; then settled in Lawrence. In 1870, they formed a partnership with Mr. I. G. Schmucker, and took the Pacific Mills, and engaged in operating it under the firm name of Schmucker & McConnell. This continued until 1876, and the firm was then McConnell Brothers until the Pacific Mill Company was formed. While operating the mills, Mr. McConnell's attention was first turned to the subject of flour bolts, and he commenced a series of experiments which finally resulted in his admirable invention. Mr. McConnell was married in Ross County, Ohio, to Miss Martha J. March, of that county; they have one child—Jennie. Mr. McConnell is a member and elder of the Presbyterian Church.

S. G. McCONNELL, merchant tailor. The business was established in 1874. He now employs ten men, and does the leading business in his line in the State. S. G. McConnell was born in Rochester, N. Y., May 14, 1851; in 1869, he removed to Kansas from Canada, settling in Lawrence in 1869. Mr. McConnell was married November 25, 1880, to Miss Mary Martin, of Lawrence, and is blest with one child, a son—Henry M.

MRS. MARY J. McCULLOUGH, real estate broker, was born in Norwalk, Ohio. She came from a noble ancestry; her father was a successful business man, and his daughter inherited much of his spirit and tact for business. In many respects, Mrs. McCullough is a remarkable woman, endowed with talents of a high order. She is capable of business on a large scale. Coming to Kansas with poor health, she conceived the idea that she could enter upon and conduct her business with success, and subsequent events proved the wisdom of her undertaking, for she has proved herself to be one of the most enterprising and successful real estate dealers in the State. October 16, 1867, she was married to Mr. Z. B. McCullough, of Oberlin, Ohio, and came with her husband to Kansas the same year. Mr. McCullough was born in Washington, Penn., July 10, 1824. Established business in Lawrence, 1877, as a jeweler, and has ever since been successful. Mr. and Mrs. McC. are among the first families in the city. Their two children, Grace and Ray, are their joy and pride.

DAN McDOUGALL, blacksmith, was born in Canada, November, 1840; moved to Ogdensburg, N. Y., and there learned his trade. Came to Kansas in 1865, and established business in North Lawrence, where he has built up a thriving trade. Mr. McD. was married to Miss Emily Baker, of Lawrence, 1866, and there are two olive plants around his home altar—James F. and William F.

E. L. McILRAVY, of Boor & McIlravy, proprietors of the Lawrence Business College, was born near Champaign, Ill., October 10, 1860. He was educated in Knox County, Ill.; finished at the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., graduating in 1880. He then made a special study of penmanship and book-keeping, and, after graduating, was appointed an instructor in that department of the above college, holding this position until the present firm was established.

D. S. McEWAN, pastor of the Baptist Church, is a native of Canada. He was born near Ottawa, October 8, 1846. He took a full course at the Canadian Literary Institute at Woodstock. After graduating, he commenced his studies, preparatory for the ministry, at the Toronto University. He then moved to Chicago, to pursue his theological studies at the Chicago Theological Seminary, graduating in 1877. The same year he was ordained, and took charge of the church at Woodstock, where he remained until 1880. In July of the latter year, he moved to Kansas, to take the pastorate at Wellington, Sumner County, continuing in this charge until he moved to Lawrence, December 1, 1882. Mr. McEwan is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter in the Masonic fraternity.

A. D. MACKEY, Secretary and Manager of the Southwestern Barb Wire Company, was born in Waterloo, N. Y., August 29, 1855. He was educated in his native town. In 1872, he moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged in railroad freighting, and the following year he settled in Lawrence, Kan. Here he made his headquarters while acting as passenger conductor on the branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. He then engaged in breeding and raising stock, in which he continued until he entered upon his present business. Mr. Mackey was married in Lawrence, Kan., August 31, 1875, to a daughter of E. Q. Cox, Esq., of Lawrence. They have two children—Nannie and Willett W. Mr. M. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge and chapter of Lawrence.

JOHN MADSON, dealer in liquors, tobaccos, cigars, etc. This business was established in 1880; had partner a short time only. Mr. Madson was born in Christiana, Norway, November 6, 1844. He was educated as an architect, serving his time as apprentice some six years in all, then engaged in his profession until the summer of 1872. On account of ill health, he then determined to emigrate to the United States. He located in the State of Illinois for a time and in January, 1878, settled in Douglas County, Ill. Here he engaged in farming until 1880. He then sold his farm and moved into Lawrence. He was married in Christiana, Norway, May, 1876, to Miss Minnie Johnson, of that city. Mr. M. is a member of the Aoofuw and of the Skandinavian Society of Lawrence.

A. MARKS & BRO., dealers in diamonds, watches, clocks, silver and plated ware. The business was established in 1857 by D. Prager. Mr. A. Marks succeeded him in 1864, the present firm being organized in September, 1882. Both partners are active business men, and they employ two men. They occupy a store-room 25x75 in dimensions, and carry a stock of about $15,000. Alexander Marks, the senior member of the firm, was born in Germany January 6, 1844. His parents settled in Albany, N. Y., about 1855. He finished his education in Albany. In 1858, he settled in Lawrence, Kan., where he learned the watch-making and jeweler's trade with D. Prager, whom he afterward bought out. Mr. Marks was married in Lawrence March 4, 1867, to Miss Eunice, daughter of William and Harriet Faxon, of Lawrence, Kan. She was born in Scituate, Mass., December 12, 1847. They have had three children—Carrie, Arthur L. and Lettie. Lettie died September 1, 1878. Mr. Marks is a member of the City Council, also of Lawrence Lodge, No. 6, A., F. & A. M. Solomon Marks, junior member of the firm, was born in Albany, N. Y., November 14, 1855. He was educated in his native city. In 1869, he came to Lawrence and remained with his brother until 1874, when he returned to Albany. In 1876, he went to Texas, where he remained until 1882, selling goods on the road for a Kansas City wholesale house. In the latter year he settled in Lawrence and entered the firm of A. Marks & Bro.

JAMES MARVIN, A.M., D.D., Chancellor of the Kansas State University, was born in Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., August 17, 1820. After pursuing the usual studies in the district schools, he entered Keeseville Academy in 1839, in preparation for college. In 1845, he entered Alfred Academy and Teachers' Seminary, now Alfred University, where he completed his preparation and two years of a college course. In 1849, he entered the junior class at Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., and graduated in the full classical course of that institution in 1851. The degree of M. A. was conferred by his Alma Mater in 1854, and the degree of D.D. by Alfred University in 1869. Preparatory and college studies were interspersed with terms of teaching during the entire course from 1839 to 1849. From 1851 to 1854, he was Professor of Mathematics at Alfred; from 1854 to 1862, Superintendent of City Schools, Warren, Ohio; called to the Chair of Mathematics in Allegheny College, 1862; and to the Chancellorship of the University of Kansas, November, 1874. Dr. Marvin was an accredited local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church from 1847 until he entered the Erie Conference in 1863. He was transferred to the Kansas Conference in March, 1875. He was ordained a deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church by Bishop Thomas A. Morris, at Newcastle, Penn., July 15, 1855, and ordained elder by Bishop Simpson, at Ashtabula, Ohio, July 19, 1864. Dr. Marvin and Arminia Le Suer were united in marriage July 14, 1851, at the bride's home, Bolivar, N. Y. They have two children—Prof. Frank O. and Miss Mina E. Marvin.

D. M. MELVIN & CO., dealers in general merchandise. The firm is composed of D. M. Melvin and J. D. Fincher, the latter being Postmaster. The business was established in 1873, and has since continued uninterruptedly. D. M. Melvin, senior member of the firm, was born in Washington County, Penn., January 28, 1847. His parents moved to Kansas in 1857. They first located in Atchison County, but the following year settled in Douglas County, where the father, William Melvin, engaged in farming. The subject of our sketch remained on the home farm until 1868, when he took a clerkship in a drug store in Lawrence, continuing in this position about four years. He then devoted some time to study in the business college previous to the organization of D. M. Melvin & Co. He was married in Lawrence, Kan., November 2, 1880, to Miss Addie E., daughter of G. B. Edgar, Esq. They have one son—Frank Edgar. Mr. M. is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the K. of H. He is much interested in the cause of temperance, and has belonged at times to the Good Templar organization.

A. G. MENGER, dealer in boots and shoes. The business was established in 1870 by Mr. Menger as a custom shop. In 1875, he added a general line of boots and shoes. The business has increased from $5,000 to upwards of $20,000 yearly sales. He has among his lines the very best class of goods, among which are the famous Burt's boots and shoes, of which he is the agent in Lawrence. A. G. Menger was born in Wildenspring Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, Germany, January 6, 1844. His parents came to the United States in 1856, locating in Philadelphia, Penn. In 1857, they moved to Kansas and settled on a farm twelve miles from Lawrence, Douglas County. In 1860, the subject of our sketch came to Lawrence, driven away from the farm by the drouth, looking for work, and succeeded in getting a situation in a shoe shop and there learned the trade of boot and shoe making, which trade he followed as a journeyman until 1870, when he went into business for himself. He was married in Boonville, Cooper Co., Mo., January 1, 1870, to Miss Martha Gauss, of that place. Mrs. Menger died in 1882, leaving two children—Inez A. and Albert F.

F. F. METTNER, photographer, business established in 1879. He practices all branches of the art, making a specialty of crayon work. He made an exhibit of his work at the centennial exhibition, and secured a prize there. Mr. Mettner was born in Konigsburg, Prussia, September 3, 1843. He was educated in the gymnasium in his native town. About 1860, he entered the Academy of Fine Arts, where he studied drawing and painting. About 1863, he went to Paris, where he entered a photograph gallery. Afterward continued his studies in Vienna and Berlin. In 1867, he opened a photograph gallery in Paris, and continued there in business until driven out during the late war, he then went to Geneva, Switzerland, and being under obligation to serve in the German Army, shortly afterwards joined the Landwehr, and served during the war. He then returned to Geneva and engaged there in business until 1876, when he emigrated to the United States. He first located in Chicago, afterward moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, thence to Kansas City, Mo., thence to Lawrence. Mr. Mettner adds to his regular business landscape and portrait painting.

F. O. MILLARD, chief clerk Eldridge Hotel, was born in Berkshire County, Mass., October 2, 1835. His parents moved to West Springfield, Mass., when he was young. In 1855, he struck West and located in St. Paul, Minn., where he engaged in general occupations. In 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. During the Sioux war he served in Minnesota, Dakota and Idaho, in the campaign against those Indians, then went South with his regiment. He served until August, 1865, when he was mustered out; after paying a visit to Massachusetts, he moved to Kansas the same year, and settled in Lawrence; here he engaged as a clerk in the hotel then just opened; two years later went to Ottawa, to take charge of the office of the Ludington House. In the fall of 1871, he returned to Lawrence to take the position of head clerk of the Eldridge House. The following year, he resigned, and shortly afterward engaged in the mercantile business. When Mr. Ludington bought the hotel, he resumed his position, continuing until June, 1880. In December of the same year, having spent the intervening time in Ottawa, he again took the office, where he has since remained with the exception of a few months that he had charge of a dining car on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Mr. Millard was married in Lawrence in June, 1873, to Miss Carrie, daughter of C. C. Blodgett, Esq., one of the early settlers in Montgomery County, Kan. He is a member of Washington Post, No. 12, G. A. R.

MRS. S. A. MITCHELL, proprietress Durfee House; the original building was erected in the spring of 1857 by Mr. Whitney, was burnt down and afterward rebuilt. Since that time, has had additions made to it at various times. It is a frame building irregular in shape with ground dimensions about 50x100 feet. It contains twenty-seven bedrooms. Passed into present management in 1882. Mrs. S. A. (Mahone) Mitchell, is a native of West Virginia; her parents moved to Indiana when she was very young. She married in Putnam County, Ind., April 2, 1854, to Mr. S. A. Mitchell, and moved with him to Leavenworth County, Kan., in 1854. They were the first settlers on the Delaware Indian lands. Mrs. Mitchell moved to Olathe, Kan., about 1869, thence to Baldwin City in 1876. In 1879, settled in Lawrence. She has four children—Alfred W., Willard P., Scott and Luella.

FREDERICK D. MORSE, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in East Medway, Mass., December 25, 1838. His academical studies were pursued at Monson Academy, Massachusetts. He then entered Amherst College, graduating in 1862 with the degree of A. B. After leaving college, he enlisted, in 1862, in Company B, Forty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and served one year, having enlisted for nine months. He was in the Banks expedition in Louisiana and participated in the battle of Brashear City, where he was captured two weeks later and paroled. He entered upon his professional studies in 1864 at Chicago in the office of Dr. C. M. Fitch, and graduated in Rush Medical College, in 1867. Commenced practice in Chicago, and about eighteen months later, removed to Kansas, settled in Lawrence and immediately began the practice of his profession in partnership with Dr. A. M. Wilder. This continued about five years. Since that time, Dr. Morse has been alone, having at this time a very large practice. He was married in Monson, Mass., October 19, 1869, to Miss Addie H., a daughter of Dr. Alvin Smith. Dr. Morse holds a high position in the medical fraternity of Kansas. He has been Secretary of the State Society a number of years. He is High Priest in Royal Arch Masonry and a member of the Congregational Church. Has been connected with the City School Board several terms.

W. C. MOSHER, manager Famous Boot and Shoe Store. This establishment is one of a chain of stores under the proprietorship of J. H. Beeson & Co., of Atchison, Kan., where the main store is located, the present branches being at Lawrence, Leavenworth, and Kansas City, Mo. This branch was opened in December, 1882. They will carry a stock of $10,000 to $15,000, and with their facilities for purchasing goods, will undoubtedly do a very large business. W. C. Mosher was born in New Bedford, Mass., October 31, 1858. He was educated in his native town and in Boston. In 1877, he commenced his business life as a clerk in boot and shoe stores in New Bedford. In October, 1878, he moved to Kansas and settled in Atchison. Here he engaged in clerking with Mr. Bartlett. During 1880 and 1881, he was employed as traveling salesman by the same house. After paying a visit East, he accepted a position on his return with J. H. Beeson & Co., the successors to Bartlett.

I. L. MOSSLER, proprietor "Famous" Clothing House, dealer in clothing, hats and caps and gents' furnishing goods, etc. The business was established in September, 1882. He occupies the first floor and basement of a building 25x85 feet, carries a stock of about $30,000, employs six clerks and is doing a very large business. I. L. Mossler was born in the city of Berlin, Prussia, May 29, 1856. In 1864, he settled in Indianapolis, Ind. He finished his education at the Ann Arbor (Mich.) College, and at the age of eighteen years commenced clerking, in Richmond, Ind., in clothing stores, and in 1878 commenced business in same line in Indianapolis, Ind. After this, he engaged for a time in traveling from New York City, then entered into business at Litchfield, Ill., under the firm name of Summerfield & Co., which he continued until 1882. Mr. Mossler was married in Litchfield, Ill., November 23, 1880, to Miss Dora Summerfield. They have one child—Hattie.

DR. R. MORRIS, physician and surgeon, was born in Highland County, Ohio, April 15, 1824. He was born and lived on a farm until he was about twenty years of age. In the fall of 1840, he moved with his parents to Fulton County, Ill. He received his early education in his native State. After settling in Illinois, he engaged for a while in teaching school. In 1844, he commenced his academical course at Cherry Grove Seminary, Knox County, Ill. In 1847, he began his professional studies with Abraham Hull, M. D., of Marietta, Ill., and continued his course of studies with this gentleman about three years. After engaging in practice a short time, he entered Rush Medical College, in Chicago, Ill., graduating in February, 1851. He then located in Hermon, Knox County, Ill., where he followed his profession alone until January, 1855, when on solicitation he formed a partnership in the practice of medicine, with his old perceptor of Ellisville, Ill., and continued in active practice until the fall of 1861. The following winter, while taking a short rest from his labors, he attended lectures again at Rush Medical College. In November, 1862, he was appointed Surgeon of the One Hundred and Third Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, with the rank of Major. During the last year of the war, he was Chief Surgeon of the First Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by Brevt. Brig. Gen. William B. Woods. On the close of the war, he returned to Galesburg, Ill., and in the same year moved to Kansas, settled in Lawrence, and in April, 1866, resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has since been constantly engaged. Dr. Morris was, while in Illinois, an active member of the Knox County (Ill.) Medical Society. He is at present a member of the Kansas State Medical Society, of which he was first Vice President in 1874. He is also a member of the Eastern Kansas District Medical Society, of the State Board of Medical Examiners, of Douglas County Medical Society, and of Lawrence Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F. The Doctor is now Coroner of Douglas County, to which office he has been elected three times in succession. He is also County Physician, which position he has held during the last five years. He further held the office of City Physician and Medical Health Officer of the city of Lawrence for the term of four years. Dr. Morris was married May 31, 1855, to Miss Belinda B. Haptonstall, of Hermon, Knox County, Ill. They have three children living—Clara L. (now Mrs. L. H. Perkins), Fred Le Roy and Nellie Vie.

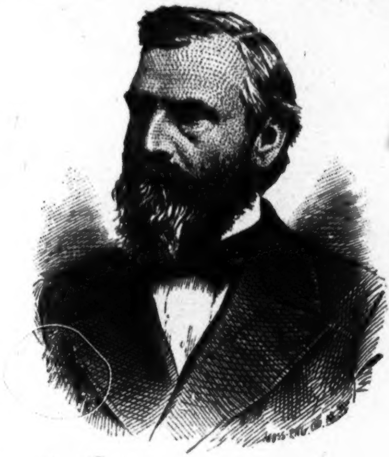

R. Morris M D.

CHARLES V. MOTTRAM, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Gilbertsville, Otsego Co., N. Y., December 25, 1823. Received his preliminary education in his native place, also then passed through the academical course, then entered Hamilton College and graduated in 1843. He commenced his professional studies in Chenango County, N. Y., in the office of Dr. R. Mitchell, of Norwich. Before completing his studies, he moved West and placed himself under the tutelage of Dr. Zina Pitcher, an eminent army surgeon, remaining under his instruction about two years, in the meantime taking courses of lectures at the Indiana State Medical College, where he graduated in March, 1847. Previously, he had given special attention to the study of anatomy, and while in this institution was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy. Two years later, he took degrees at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Philadelphia, Penn. Commenced practice at Centreville, St. Joseph Co., Mich., where he remained three years. He then moved to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he engaged in practice, continuing until the commencement of the late war. In June, 1861, he was appointed Surgeon of the Sixth Michigan Infantry, in the fall of 1861, was ordered to Baltimore, Md., and remained there until February, 22, 1862, connected with the Army of the Potomac most of the time. When Gen. Butler was ordered to New Orleans, Dr. Mottram was appointed Brigade Surgeon, and subsequently made Chief Medical Officer on the staff of Gen. Butler. Was with Commodore Farragut in his passage of Forts Jackson and Phillip, April 26, 1862. Entering New Orleans, he was promoted to be Medical Director of the Department of the Gulf. He was in the battles of Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Vicksburg and Grand Gulf; afterward with Gen. Banks in the Red River expedition, in the battles of Alexandria and Grand Ecole. Also participated in the siege and capture of Forts Morgan and Gaines, at the entrance of Mobile Bay, and Forts Blakeley and Mobile. At the end of three years, he was placed upon the roster as veteran and remained in the service until September, 1865. At the close of the war, he was placed in charge of a hospital steamer, the D. A. January, and had the special duty of attending to the sick and wounded and returning them to the depots of discharge in the Northern States. For three years after the war, having contracted chronic diarrhœa in the service, he was an invalid. In 1872, he settled in Lawrence, Kan., where he has since been engaged in practice. He is a member of the State Medical Society and an active member of the American Medical Association, and for years has been a delegate annually from the State Medical Society to the American Medical Association. At the National Convention of 1878, at Buffalo, N. Y., he was appointed a Delegate to the International Medical Convention at Paris, and spent four months in attendance upon that convention and in researches at the various colleges and hospitals of Europe. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

ROBERT MORROW was born in Sparta, Sussex Co., N. J., September 20, 1823. Was married, April 13, 1850, to Martha Cory, a native of the same place. Moved to Wisconsin in the spring of 1850, settled at Appleton, in Outagamie County, lived at Appleton over five years and was engaged in merchandising most of the time. Has been County Treasurer of Outagamie County for two years. Emigrated to Kansas in August, 1855, and settled at Lawrence. Lived at Lawrence during all the border troubles. Was active and efficient in helping to make Kansas a free State. In 1856, he built the Morrow House (where the National Bank of Lawrence now stands), and opened the house in the following spring. It was burned by Quantrill, in August, 1863. Mr. Morrow was a member of the Territorial Legislature in the winter of 1858, also a member of the first State Senate on the organization of the State. Served several terms as member of the City Council of Lawrence; was President of the same one term. Served for a time as Treasurer of Douglas County by appointment. Lived continuously at Lawrence for over twenty-seven years, where his children were mostly born and raised. Mr. and Mrs. Morrow have five children—Laura A., (now Mrs. E. K. Conley) Robert C., Kate S., George Francis and Helen May. Mr. Morrow has resided at Emporia, Kan., for the past two years.

MULL & ZOOK, dealers in staple and fancy groceries, provisions, etc. The firm is composed of E. C. Mull and J. M. Zook. The business was established in March, 1881. They carry a stock of about $4,000, employ two clerks, run two delivery wagons, and do a business of about $40,000 annually. E. C. Mull, senior member of the firm, was born in Iowa City, Iowa, September 23, 1857. His parents moved to Franklin County, Penn., about 1861, and from there to Kansas in 1869. The subject of our sketch was educated in the Lawrence schools. He began his business life in 1872. In 1873, commenced clerking in the grocery business and continued until the present firm was organized. He was married in Lawrence, June 13, 1881, to Miss Ida Spaulding, of that city. They have one son—Lawrence. Mr. Mull is a member of the Baptist Church.

G. H. MURDOCK, dealer in diamonds, watches, clocks, jewelry, etc.; also has in addition a full line of musical instruments and sheet music. Business established in 1879, the music, etc., being added in 1882. G. H. Murdock was born in Woodstock, Vt., August 31, 1845. He was educated in his native town, and there learned the watchmakers' trade. In 1861, he enlisted for three months in the First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry. In 1862, he again enlisted in the Eighth Squadron, Rhode Island Cavalry, on the one-hundred-day call, serving out his term of enlistment in both commands. In 1865, he removed to New York City, where he worked at his trade until 1874, when he moved to Kansas, settled in Lawrence and worked at his trade until he established his present business. Mr. Murdock is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and the G. A. R.

W. J. NEILL, Jr., attorney at law and Justice of the Peace, born in Greene County, Ohio, January 4, 1855, came to Kansas in 1870, and settled in Leavenworth. Commenced reading law in Lawrence, in the office of Nevison & Alford, and was admitted to the bar November 3, 1877, by Judge Stevens. He was connected with the Register of Deeds office for some months, and was appointed Deputy Clerk of the District Courts, a position he retained about two years. Commenced the practice of his profession in Lawrence, in the winter of 1881. Elected Justice of the Peace in 1881. Mr. Neill was married in Lawrence, Kan., April 26, 1882, to Miss Nellie Stewart, daughter of late Col. J. D. Stewart, and a niece of Gen. A. P. Stewart, of Tennessee. Mr. Neill has been Secretary of the Democratic County Committee since 1880. Was candidate for Clerk of the District Court on that ticket, in 1880. He is a member of Halcyon Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F.

OLIF NELSSON, blacksmith. The business has been established only a few years, but has grown so that he is driven with work. Mr. Nelsson was born in Sweden, in 1847. Came to the United States in 1859, and settled in Lawrence, where he has since resided. Beginning as an apprentice, he learned his trade and carries on business, enjoying the confidence of his customers. He was married to Emma Lindell, in 1875. They have two children—Leda, and a babe not yet named.

DR. CARL NEUMANN, proprietor Central Drug Store, business established in 1866, makes a specialty of preparations of his own manufacture. There are some fifteen in number of hospital standard, Austrian formula. He also prepares a special drink, called European Nectar, which took a blue ribbon at the Lawrence fair. This preparation was patented December 22, 1874, and is said to have valuable medical properties. Dr. Carl Neumann, physician and surgeon, obstetrician and magister in pharmacy, was born in Tentobroda, Bohemia, Austria. In September, 1818, he commenced his professional studies. In 1838, with the "Brothers of Mercy," of which society he became a member. He studied and practiced medicine, surgery, obstetrics and pharmacy with them in Prague, and practiced in the Society Hospital of that city. Some years afterward, in 1849, moved to Vienna, where he graduated in 1851; practiced in the Society Hospital and Pharmacy until 1861, when he came to the United States, and remained a few months in Baltimore, Md., and then settled in practice in Richmond, Va. In 1863, he returned to Baltimore, the same year became connected with St. Vincent's College, at Latrobe, Penn. In 1864, he moved to Kansas, settled in Eudora, where he engaged in practice. The same year he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he entered Pope's College. Graduated in 1865, and returned to Lawrence, Kan.

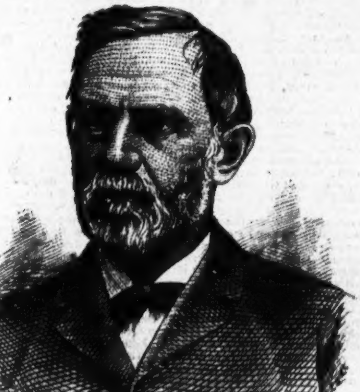

Robert Morrow

M. NEWMARK, proprietor Kansas Furnishing Goods House, business established in 1876 by M. Newmark & Co. This continued until 1880, when Mr. N. retired. In 1881, he resumed control of the business. He employs three clerks, carries a stock of about $15,000, and does an annual business of $25,000 to $30,000. M. Newmark, dealer in fancy and staple dry goods and oil cloths. This business was established in 1865. It was operated by Newmark & Co., until 1880. Since that latter date Mr. N. has been alone. He employs five clerks, carries a stock of $40,000, and does a business annually of $40,000 to $50,000. Mr. Newmark was born in New York City, January 2, 1839. He was educated in that city, and learned the jeweler's and watchmaker's trade, which he followed in St. Louis, Mo., from 1853 to 1862. In 1862, he commenced business in Springfield, Mo., in general merchandise, where he continued until 1865, when he settled in Kansas. Mr. Newmark was married in Lawrence, Kan., August 13, 1877, to Miss Nellie Keefer, of that city. They have two children—Winifred M. and Nettie E. Mr. N. is a member of Oread Lodge, No. 798, K. of H. He is also one of the trustees of the Kansas Benevolent Society, of Salina.

WILLIAM W. NEVISON, attorney at law, was born July 19, 1833, in Ashtabula County, Ohio. He was educated in the primary branches in the Rick Creek School, in his native county, and subsequently received a scientific and classical training. He then began the study of law, and was admitted at Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1855, to practice in the Ohio courts. He then engaged in practice; one year later, was elected Secretary of the Union Insurance Company, Jamestown, Penn., a position he held until 1860, when he removed to Painesville, Ohio, and again entered upon the practice of his profession, in partnership with Hon. William L. Perkins. This continued about five years; Mr. Perkins retiring, Mr. Nevison continued in practice alone until 1868, during this time holding the position of Prosecuting Attorney for Lake County four years. In the fall of 1868, he moved to Kansas and settled in Lawrence, where he immediately engaged in practice. He has been employed in some of the most important civil and criminal cases in Kansas, notably in the bond cases in Douglas County, Terry vs. New York Life Insurance Company for the plaintiff, and the Midlecott murder case for the defense. Is one of the leading attorneys of Kansas. In 1874, he was elected County Attorney for Douglas County, declining a re-election. He was married in Rome, Ohio, July 20, 1856, to Miss Francis A., daughter of Henry R. Arnold, Esq. Mr. N. is a member of De Molay Commandery, Knight Templars. Is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Trinity Episcopal Church of Lawrence.

HON. JOHN Q. A. NORTON, attorney at law, was born in Brown County, Ohio, April 20, 1844. He received a common school education, and a short term at a seminary, his academic education being interrupted by the opening of the civil war. He enlisted September 6, 1862, in the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, and was honorably discharged July 4, 1865. Was in a large number of engagements, among them several with Morgan's men in Kentucky, the battle of Richmond, Ky.; Dutton Hill, capture of Cumberland Gap, siege of Knoxville, through all the Atlanta campaign, battle of Franklin, siege of Nashville, and the pursuit of Hood; was in the Wilson raid from Eastport, Miss., to Augusta, Ga.; was in the command that pressed on after Jefferson Davis, and had the pleasure of seeing him immediately after his capture. In 1868, he organized a company, of which he was commissioned Captain, and served in Texas, Kansas, and the Indian Territory, in the Indian campaigns under Gens. Sheridan and Custer. In 1872, he was elected Probate Judge of Douglas County, and was twice re-elected. He has had a large practice in the Supreme Court, and was for several years a director of the St. L., L. & W. R. R., and Secretary of the company.

ARVIN S. OLIN, Assistant Principal of the High School, was born in Clinton County, Iowa, October 19, 1855. His parents settled in Douglas County, Kan., in 1870. The subject of this sketch attended Ottawa University about three years, and finished his studies at the State University, in the latter taking the normal course. During his latter studies, he at the same time engaged in teaching. From 1873 to 1880, his field was located in Osage County. In the latter year, took the position of Principal of the schools at Peabody, Marion County. In the fall of 1880, he moved to Lawrence, and had charge of the Vermont Street School until appointed to his present position in October, 1882. Mr. Olin was married in Lawrence in September, 1882, to Miss Mattie Davis, a teacher in the city schools. Mr. O. is a member of the Lawrence Lodge, No. 198, E. A. U.

FRANK H. OSBORN, Secretary of the Kansas Fruit Vinegar Company, was born in Elmira, N. Y., March 27, 1856. His parents moved to Orange County, N. Y., and, in 1867, to Ohio. In 1870, they settled in Leavenworth County, Kan. His father was a minister in the Presbyterian Church at these places. The subject of this sketch attended Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., for a time, finishing his education at the Kansas State University. From 1875 to 1879, he was engaged in teaching school in Leavenworth County, then engaged in the mercantile business in Lawrence until he bought an interest in the cider mill, which was afterward enlarged into present company. Mr. Osborn is a member of Halcyon Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., and the E. A. U., of Lawrence.

REV. DR. S. M. OSMOND, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was born in Oxford, Chester County, Penn., August 18, 1825. His father, William Osmond, died in 1835, leaving a large family to provide for themselves. The subject of this sketch in early years engaged in teaching and clerking, pursuing his studies at the same time. He prepared for college partly at the New London and Hopewell Academies; entered the sophomore class at Lafayette College, Penn., in 1848. Passed his junior year at Delaware College, then entered Princeton College, graduating in 1850. He then entered the Princeton Theological Seminary, and graduated in 1853. During his seminary course he preached six months in Zion Church in Maryland. He was licensed in 1852 in New Castle Presbytery. Before leaving the seminary he was called by the United and Second Presbyterian Churches of Amwell, N. J., as co-pastor with Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, D. D. This was his first regular charge, and he was ordained and installed in the Second Presbyterian Church at Amwell, N. J., in June, 1853. Here he remained four years, and, on account of ill-health, determined to remove West. He took charge of two churches in Pike County, Ill., Perry and Pittsfield. In 1862, he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Iowa City, Iowa. His pastorate began October 1, 1862, and continued until April 1, 1879. During this charge the church membership increased 534. The Sabbath school increased from 100 to 300 members. The total money received aggregated $55,240. In 1873, the Iowa State University conferred upon him the degree of D. D. In April, 1879, he accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Lawrence, to which he had been twice called. Dr. Osmond was married in Oxford, Penn., June 1, 1853, to Miss Louisa P. Marduagh, who died, leaving six children, of whom four survive—Ida K., Elizabeth, Robert M. and Josephine P. He was married at Cedar Falls, Iowa, to Mrs. Harriet (Samson) Lane, a former Superintendent of the public schools of Iowa City, Iowa.

ANDREW PALM, President of the Lawrence Plow Company, was born near the city of Lund, Sweden, April 30, 1835, where he received his education. After leaving school, he was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade for four years, receiving his graduation papers from the Mechanical Association of Lund October 5, 1855. He then worked as a journeyman at his trade in Oslof and Guttenburg about two years. In 1857, he emigrated to the United States and located for a time in Massachusetts. In 1858, he moved to Kansas, and settled at Bloomington, Douglas County. He worked at his trade there, and, in 1861, he bought an interest in the saw and grist mill, and they were then operated under the firm name of Hyde, Swain & Palm until 1862, when Mr. Palm settled in Lawrence. The firm of Wilder & Palm were really organized that year, though the business was not established until Mr. Palm returned from Sweden, where he went, in 1862, to obtain mechanics to erect their eighty-horse-power wind grist-mill. Mr. Palm was married in Lawrence August 4, 1864, to Miss Charlotte Peterson, a native of Sweden. They have three children—William L., Blinda E. and Nettie C. Mr. Palm is Treasurer of the Scandinavian Society.

J. B. PARNHAM, proprietor of the Kaw Valley Marble Works. This business was established in 1857 by Filton & Rickards. Mr. P. took charge of the business in 1867, and has since continued to do a large and increasing trade. His specialty is designing and manufacturing family monuments and vaults, though engaged in work of all kinds, monumental and architectural. He employs from five to seven men, and does a business of about $16,000 annually. J. B. Parnham was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., January 6, 1842. His parents came to the United States in about 1855, and settled in Peoria County, Ill. In 1858, J. B. commenced the marble-cutting trade in Missouri. In 1860, he returned to Illinois, and, in 1862, enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He then returned home and engaged in clerking until he moved to Kansas in 1867. Mr. Parnham was married in Leavenworth, Kan., in March, 1867, to Miss Dora G. Bailey, who died May 18, 1878, leaving five children, of which four survive—Arthur L., Charles D., Roy A. and Ralph Emerson. He was married to his present wife in Lawrence March 27, 1879. She was Mrs. Rachael A. Cowen, daughter of Joseph Shields, Esq., of Lawrence. Mr. P. is a member of the Lawrence Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., Mount Oread Encampment, and of the Grand Lodge of the State of Kansas. Is also a member of Washington Post, No. 12, G. A. R., and has done as much to improve the city of Lawrence as any of its citizens.

GEORGE E. PATRICK, M. S., professor of chemistry, mineralogy and metallurgy, Kansas State University, was born in Milford, Mass., October 22, 1851. He received his early schooling in his native county, preparing for college at the Milford Academy. Entered Cornell University in 1869, taking the full course in chemistry and physics. He graduated in 1873 with a degree of B. S. Was engaged as instructor in the department of chemistry about one year. In 1874, had conferred upon him the degree of M. S. The same year he moved to Lawrence, Kan., to take the chair of chemistry and physics in the State University. The chair was divided in 1877, Prof. P. retaining chemistry, and having his work broadened by the addition of mineralogy and metallurgy. Prof. Patrick was married in Lawrence, Kan., June 19, 1879, to Miss Hattie E., daughter of A. C. Lewis, Esq.

JOHN B. PATNO, barber, born near Keesville, N. Y., August 25, 1848; moved to St. Albans, Vt., in 1861; went to New York in 1864, and there learned his trade; came to Kansas in 1868, and settled in Lawrence. Established business in 1881; gives four hands constant employment.

DR. J. D. PATTERSON, dentist, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, February 9, 1847. He was educated in his native county, and, in 1864, began his professional studies in the office of a practicing dentist in Mansfield, Ohio. In 1867, he moved to Kansas and settled in Lawrence, where he has since been engaged in practice. Mr. Patterson is one of the charter members of the Kansas State Dental Society. Held the position of President of the society two years. Is now and has been for several years Secretary.

L. S. PEARCE, hay business, established in 1871; wholesale and retail. His press has a capacity of ten tons per day. The annual cut put up is about 500 tons, which is mostly consumed in town. He cuts from 500 to 600 acres of grass each year, 160 acres of his own and the balance rented. L. S. Pearce was born in West Killingley, Conn., October 27, 1842. His parents moved to Rhode Island when he was about five years old, and he then attended school until 1855, when his parents moved to Kansas and settled in Kanwaka Township, Douglas County. They landed in Lawrence April 3, and after prospecting three or four days made a claim. In 1862, L. S. enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, taking part in all the marches and engagements of his regiment. On his return home he was engaged in farming, in which profession he was actively engaged until he established his present business. He was married in Lawrence in 1875, to Miss Sarah Hollinsbery, of that city. They have three children—Ross, Gordon and Olive.

W. H. PENDLETON, retail dealer in staple and fancy groceries, and wholesale produce dealer. The business was established in 1866, by Theodore Poehler, and he was succeeded by Henry Kesting. In August, 1881, Hase & Pendleton bought out Kesting, and January 1, 1883, W. H. Pendleton bought out Herman Hase. He occupies two adjoining buildings, 50x100 feet in area, with an additional store room in the rear, 50x100 feet. His cold storage rooms have a capacity of several cars of butter and eggs. He employs fifteen hands at present, and during the busy season this force is increased to twenty-five or thirty men. The total business will aggregate over $100,000. Mr. Pendleton was born in Williamsburg, James City Co., Va., July 22, 1858. In 1866, he moved to Cumberland, Md. Here he commenced his business life in a grain commission house, his employers operating a flouring mill at the time also. He was engaged at times in the latter. In 1879, he moved to Kansas and settled in Lawrence, and was engaged for a time in flouring mills, and then took a position with Theodore Poehler, which continued until the organization of Hase & Pendleton. Mr. Pendleton was married in Lawrence, May 17, 1882, to Miss Matilda, daughter of Theodore Poehler, Esq., of Lawrence.

J. R. PERSHALL, proprietor of the Eldridge House, was born in Canandaiga, Ontario Co., N. Y. His parents settled in Ohio, on the Michigan line, about 1846. He completed his education at the Leoni College, Michigan. In 1852, he went to Shakopee, Minn., where he engaged in clerking in a hotel and trading with the Sioux Indians, also clerking a time on the Mississippi steamers. In 1858, he accepted a position as clerk in the Merchants' Hotel in St. Paul, Minn. About 1860, he moved to Milwaukee, Wis., where for four or five years he held the position of chief clerk in the Newhall House. In 1866, he removed to New York City to take a position in the office of the Merchants' Dispatch Fast Freight Line. About 1870 or 1871, he was given the charge of the Western agency of that company with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn. In 1876, he moved to Kansas, locating in Junction City, where he ran the Allen House until 1881; he then took a lease of the Eldridge House, Lawrence. Mr. Pershall was married in New York City, February 11, 1867, to Mrs. Emma Ansley Gray, a native of Ohio. They have two children—Sam and Jessie. Mr. Pershall is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and of the National Hotel Keepers' Association.

F. M. PERKINS, President of the Western Farm Mortgage Company, was born in Racine County, Wis., June 21, 1846. He received his early schooling in his native county, finishing his classical studies at Beloit College, Beloit, Wis. He then took a business course at the Spencerian College in Milwaukee, Wis. In 1870, he engaged in bookkeeping in a wholesale mercantile establishment in Chicago. He afterward followed the same business in Milwaukee for a time and then engaged in mercantile business in that city until 1875, when he moved to Kansas and settled in Lawrence. He then engaged in clerking in a loan and real estate office until the Western Farm Mortgage Company was organized, of which he was elected President. Mr. Perkins was married in Sedalia, Mo., May 15, 1878, to Miss Alice James, of that city. They have one child, Otis E. Mr. Perkins is a member of Lawrence Lodge, No. 6, A., F. & A. M.

L. H. PERKINS, Secretary of the Western Farm Mortgage Company, was born in Racine County, Wis., March 5, 1855. He was educated at the Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., where he took the ancient classical course, and also made special studies of mathematics, botany and mineralogy, graduating in 1877. He immediately afterward settled in Lawrence, Kan., where he commenced reading law in the office of Judge Thacher. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1879, by Judge Stephens. In the spring of 1880, he also completed a special course of law and received the degree of LL. B., from the Kansas State University. On the formation of the Western Farm Mortgage Company, he was elected Secretary, and has had charge of the entire legal business of the company. Mr. Perkins was married in Lawrence, Kan., May 15, 1882, to Miss Clara, eldest daughter of Dr. R. Morris, of that city. Mr. Perkins is a member of the Beta Theta Pi Society.

R. J. PETTY, dealer in staple and fancy groceries and provisions. The business was established in 1876. He employs one clerk, has one delivery wagon, and carries a stock of about $1,000. Mr. Petty was born in Oakland County, Mich., January 16, 1841. The family moved to McHenry County, Ill., in 1856, thence to Morgan County, Mo., and in 1861, they settled in Linn County, Kan., where they engaged in farming. R. J. enlisted in September, 1861, in the Sixth Regiment Kansas Volunteers, and was captured at Mazzard's Prairie, in July, 1864, taken to Texas, and kept until the close of the war. In 1865, he settled in Lawrence, engaging in farming until 1870. He then opened a meat market, which he continued to operate until he established his present business. He was married in 1874, to Miss Jennie Cole, daughter of Hiram Cole, Esq. Mr. Petty is a member of the City Council, also of Excelsior Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., and Washington Post, No. 72, G. A. R.

LUCIEN PETTINGELL, dealer in heavy and shelf hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., business originally established in 1864. Present proprietor succeeded Bennett & Burke in 1881. The store building has ground dimensions of 25x80, with an extension of 25x35 feet, the main building having two stories and basement, all occupied by the business. The stock carried averages $12,000, and six men are employed in the manufacturing department. Lucien Pettingell was born in Terre Haute, Ind., March 24, 1861. In 1868, his mother settled in Lawrence, Kan., where Lucien received his schooling, and in 1872, commenced clerking in the hardware business, in which he continued until he bought out his present business.

DR. E. D. F. PHILLIPS, physician and surgeon, was born in Martinsville, Morgan Co., Ind., August 7, 1841. His parents moved to Richland, Keokuk Co., Iowa, about 1849. He returned to Hamilton County, Ind., in 1850. In 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until February 3, 1865. He was attached to the Second Division in the Fourth Army Corps, and participated in the Atlanta and Nashville campaigns. For some two years of his service he was detached and served in the hospitals. On leaving the army, he returned to Indiana and finished his education at the Union High School, Hamilton, Ind., and afterward engaged in teaching. In 1870, he settled in Tonganoxie, Kan., where he engaged in the drug business. He commenced the study of medicine in 1873, and graduated from the Kansas City Medical College in the spring of 1876. He then returned to Tonganoxie and engaged in practice until 1879, when he settled in Lawrence. Dr. Phillips was married in Peru, Miami Co., Ind., December 24, 1868, to Mrs. Augusta (Flagg) Burroughs, of that town. They have four children—O. Carl, Lola M., Ethel E. and Fletcher. Dr. Phillips is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also of the State Medical Society and the E. A. U.

E. B. PIERSON, of S. P. Pierson's Sons, proprietor of Pierson's Mills, was born in Batavia, N. Y., April 2, 1856. He moved with his parents to New York City, and from there to Illinois and finally settled with them in Lawrence in 1874. Here he worked under his father, who was operating the Delaware Mills, and continued with him until his death. E. E. Pierson, of the above firm, was born in Batavia, N. Y., February 2, 1861, and was educated at the common and high schools in the East. In 1874, he settled with his father in Lawrence. Here he took a special course at the State University. While pursuing his studies he was actively engaged in his father's mill, and continued with him until his death.

REV. H. R. PINCKNEY, born in Beaufort, [illegible] C., January 25, 1857, son of Moody Pinckney and Sarah Pingle. He grew up there, and was educated for the ministry at Howard University, Washington, D. C., and Lincoln University, Oxford, Penn., and studied theology at Tuscaloosa, Ala., graduating in the class of 1876. He was engaged in school teaching for five years. He came to Lawrence in 1881, and became pastor of the Congregational Church (colored) and has since acted in that capacity. Mr. Pinckney was married in Eutaw, Ala., July 24, 1877, to Miss Laura A., daughter of Balmon Nepten and Matilda Coleman. They have one child, Nellie L., born August 24, 1882. Mr. Pinckney is the Secretary of the Lawrence Ministerial Association, and is highly esteemed for his modest deportment and intelligence as a Christian gentleman.

THEODORE POEHLER, senior member of the firm of T. Poehler & Co., was born in Lippe Detmold, Germany, December 25, 1832. He received a good business education in Germany. In 1850, he emigrated to the United States, locating in New Orleans; shortly afterward, settled in Burlington, Iowa. He engaged in farming for a time, then became connected with mercantile establishment, first as porter then as clerk. In 1855, he commenced business for himself in Burlington, and continued there until 1866, when he removed to Lawrence, Kan., and, in company with his brother, August Poehler, he established a large wholesale and retail grocery business. The firm was dissolved in 1869. He, after a time, re-commenced business, which he still manages. He was married in Burlington, Iowa, April 9, 1855, to Miss Sophia Kuoner. She died in 1871. Of this marriage, there are five children surviving—Matilda, Emma, Theodore, Clara and Louis. Mr. P. was married to his present wife March 20, 1872. She was Miss Sophia Tappe, of Lawrence. They have one child living—Bertha. Mr. Poehler was elected County Treasurer in 1871. In 1875, he was elected County Commissioner. In the latter capacity, he was chosen Chairman of the Board.

SYLVESTER B. PRENTISS, M. D., was born in Chester, Mass., May 4, 1817. His education was acquired in the common and academic schools of New York and Massachusetts. During six or eight years, he divided his hours of study between works of literature and books on medicine until 1844, when he was awarded a diploma in New York. His medical studies were pursued under the supervision and instruction of Dr. Daniel Bellows, of Norwich. He began the practice of his profession in Coventry, N. Y. In 1846, his health being impaired, he moved to Jackson, Ga., where he engaged in practice. Anticipating the struggle between the North and South, he determined to change his residence, and in the spring of 1855, he moved to Kansas. After making a tour of the territory, he settled in Lawrence, and immediately engaged in practice, in which he has since continued, with the exception of an interval of two or three years, when he was obliged to retire on account of ill health. In the early history of Kansas, he was noted both as a physician and a patriotic Free-State man. November 27, 1855, he was commissioned Surgeon General of the Kansas Volunteers, by Maj. Gen. Robinson. December 1, 1857, he was commissioned, by Gen. J. H. Lane, to the same office. February 12, 1858, he was elected by the Legislative Assembly to be Surgeon General of the Kansas Militia. At the commencement of the rebellion, July 17, 1861, he was appointed by Gov. Robinson a Commissioner to examine applicants for the office of Surgeon for the regiments of Kansas Volunteers. In accordance with the provisions of this commission, he was ordered, as President, to call together the Board of Surgeons to examine applicants, the order being dated January 12, 1862. This position he held during the war, declining the position of Surgeon of a regiment, which was tendered. He was married October 25, 1839, to Miss Louisa Brooks, of Norwich, N. Y., who died, leaving two children—Joseph L., now a practicing physician, and Louisa B., now Mrs. William A. Simpson. Dr. Prentiss was again married April 14, 1847, to Miss Mary N. Converse, of Coventry, N. Y., who died, leaving two children—Ella A. and Frank. He was married to his present wife in Lawrence, June 21, 1867. She was Miss Annie J. Soule, a daughter of Hon Amasa Soule of that city. They have one child living—Charles A. Dr. Prentiss is a prominent member of the State Medical Society, having been the first regularly elected President of that society. He was a charter member of the first Masonic lodge organized in Lawrence. He has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1837.

HON. JOHN K. RANKIN, old settler, was born in Cass County, Ind., November 3, 1837. He was educated partially at Wabash College, Ind.; then entered the college at Iberia, Ohio, from which he graduated. On leaving college, he removed to Kansas, settling in Lawrence May 1, 1859. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Second Kansas. He was soon afterward promoted to a Lieutenancy, and gallantly participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek. Subsequently, he served as an Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Mitchell, and took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, and generally in the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland. He was in Lawrence on the eventful morning of August 21, 1863, when the place was robbed and burned, and 180 men and boys murdered, and, in connection with his cousin, Capt. W. A. Rankin, successfully encountered six of the guerrillas in a fight with revolvers in the open street; driving them off after wounding two men and several of their horses. In 1865, he was appointed Paymaster and Inspecting General, with the rank of Colonel, holding the position during Gov. Crawford's two terms. In 1859, he was Doorkeeper in the Council in the last Territorial Legislature, and Engrossing Clerk in the House in the first State Legislature. In 1866, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives. He has been a member of the City School Board of Lawrence, and was Mayor of the city two terms. He has been largely engaged in the mercantile business. He was a member of the Board of Directors for the Lawrence Land & Water-Power Company, and Treasurer and Director of the S. & L., L. & S. W. Railroad. He is at this time connected with the Pension Department at Washington, D. C. Mr. Rankin was married March 21, 1866, to Miss Laura Finney, daughter of Rev. Thomas Finney, of Martinsburg, Ohio, a prominent minister of the Free Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Rankin died May 12, 1875, leaving two sons.

HON. WILLIAM A. RANKIN, farmer, was born at Ripley, Brown County, Ohio, September 15, 1832. He was educated in his native town, and learned the trade of carpenter and builder, and followed that occupation in Mississippi two years, 1850–51. Returned to Ohio, settled in Columbus, and was engaged in contracting and building from 1851 to 1853, when he removed to Edgar County, Ill., where he engaged in dealing in real estate as well as continuing his former business until 1856, when he moved to Kansas, settling on a farm claim near Black Jack, Douglas County, in the spring of 1857, where he remained, engaged in dealing in real estate, farming and stock-raising, until after the breaking-out of the war. In 1859, he was elected a member of the Kansas House of Representatives from Douglas County, and served in the regular and special sessions of 1860. He was especially active in the passage of what was known as the Emancipation Resolution. Portions of the years 1860–61 and 1862, he spent in mining in Colorado. While there he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, serving one term. Returning from Colorado in the winter of 1862–63, he received a commission as recruiting officer, and was engaged in raising troops for the war until July, 1863, he received a commission from President Lincoln as Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain, and was ordered to the Army of the Cumberland, then at Chattanooga, Tenn. August 21, 1863, while at Lawrence awaiting the aforesaid, he, with J. K. Rankin, was charged upon by six of Quantrill's guerrillas in an open street. Promptly returning their fire, a lively fight ensued, resulting in the wounding of two guerrillas, and putting their party to flight. He was assigned to duty with the Second Brigade, First Division of Cavalry, commanded by Gen. E. C. McCook. He was soon after promoted to be Division Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, which position he occupied until the army was ordered upon the Atlanta campaign, in which he served as Chief Quartermaster of the cavalry command. In these various positions, he served on the staffs of Gens. Elliott, Stanley, McCook, La Grange, Croxton and Wilson. He outfitted Gen. Wilson's command of 25,000 troops at Eastport, Miss., and Waterloo, Ala., for his grand raid through Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Georgia. July 7, 1865, he was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. J. H. Wilson, as Purchasing Quartermaster for the military district of Columbus. July 27, he was appointed Chief Quartermaster of the same district on the staff of Gen. J. T. Croxton, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in which capacity he served until March, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. At the close of his military service, he was appointed Chief Clerk of the Southern Indian Superintendency, holding the position about two years. Since that time he has been engaged in various pursuits, merchandising in Lawrence, in Government contracts, trading with Indians; dealing in stock and real estate, coal mining and railroad contracting. He was married in Columbus, Ohio, February 23, 1852, to Miss Phebe D. Ward, by whom he has had seven children, five of whom survive—Julia A., Low, Don J., Harry and Fred. Mr. R. is a member of the Congregational Church.

FRED W. READ, dealer in staple and fancy dry goods; the business was established in 1857 by Bullene & Read; the firm dissolved in 1862. He employs four to six clerks, carries a stock of about $10,000, and does a business of from $30,000 to $35,000 annually. F. W. Read was born in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., December 25, 1831; when about ten years old, his parents settled in Southport, Wis., now known as Kenosha, where he received his schooling. In 1847, he commenced clerking in Kenosha, and continued there until 1853, when he moved to Chicago. In 1855, he engaged in the mercantile business in New York City, operating a grocery business. In 1857, he sold out and moved West, settling in Lawrence the same year. Mr. Read was married in New York City, September 13, 1857, to Miss Amelia A. Rockwell. They have one son—Lathrop B. Mr. Read is a member of the Congregational Society. He is also a P. G. of Lawrence Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F. During the war, he was connected with the Third Regiment of Home Guards, and is one of the very few who escaped at the terrible Quantrell massacre in Lawrence, August 21, 1863. Having sold dry goods in Lawrence for twenty-six consecutive years, he ranks as the oldest dry goods merchant in the State of Kansas.

W. S. REED, proprietor Memorial Art Works; business established in 1880, is engaged in the manufacture of cemetery work, his specialty being family monuments and vaults. He has his own designer for all his work. He employs from twelve to twenty men, and does a yearly business of about $30,000. W. S. Reed was born in Lawrence County, Penn., June 26, 1854, and received a common school education in his native county. When a boy, he learned the trade of nail making, which he followed in Lawrence County, and afterward in Wheeling, Va., where he took a course of study in the Commercial College in the evenings after his day's work was done. In 1879, he came to Kansas, located for a time in Newton, Harvey County, and from there moved to Lawrence in 1880. On the 29th of December, he married Miss Ella B. Casebeer, of Ottawa County, Kan., a lady seventeen years of age, whose parents moved from Illinois to Kansas in 1866, since which they have resided in Ottawa County.

J. L. REYNOLDS & CO., dealers in staple and fancy groceries, provisions, etc. The firm is composed of J. L. and his son T. A. Reynolds; the business was established in December, 1881; they employ two men, and carry a stock of from $2,500 to $3,000. J. L. Reynolds was born in Campbell County, Tenn., January 12, 1830, the same year his parents moved to Ray County, Mo., and in 1840, to Livingston County. The subject of our sketch went to California in 1849, where he engaged in mining and merchandising. In 1851, he returned to Missouri, and resumed his farming operations. In 1861, he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment Missouri Cavalry, was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company L. In 1863, he resigned on account of sickness. The same year, he engaged in mercantile business in Laclede, Linn Co., Mo., and continued there until 1879. He then moved to Kansas and kept the Monroe House at Humboldt until the fall of 1881. Mr. Reynolds was married in Sacramento City, Cal., in December, 1849, to Miss Seeds, of Madison County, Ill. They have seven children living—Thomas A., Robert N., Alice A. (now Mrs. H. C. Coppell), Ella M., Sarah E. (now Mrs. H. C. Walters), Emma L. and Charles E. Mr. Reynolds is a member of Washington Post, No. 12, G. A. R., and of the I. O. O. F. of Missouri. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. SAMUEL A. RIGGS, was born in the village of Hanging Rock, Lawrence Co., Ohio, March 1, 1835. He was educated partially at Marietta College, Ohio, and subsequently graduated in 1856, at Jefferson College, Canonsburgh, Penn., where he pursued a regular classical course. Soon after leaving college he began the study of law in the office of Hon. William H. Sterrett, of Pittsburgh, now on Supreme Bench, Pennsylvania. He subsequently graduated in the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1858. In April, 1859, he removed to Kansas, and settled in Lawrence, where he immediately engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1859, he was elected County Attorney for Douglas County. This office was subsequently changed to that of District Attorney, and embraced Douglas, Johnson, Franklin, Anderson, Miami, Allen, Linn and Bourbon Counties. He was elected to this position in 1862, and re-elected in 1864, but on account of impaired health resigned in 1865. In 1866, he was elected to the State Senate from Douglas County, but resigned in 1867, to accept the office of United States District Attorney for the State and District of Kansas. Previous to accepting this post he was appointed by the Governor as one of three Commissioners to revise and codify the civil and criminal codes, and all laws of a general nature. The general statutes of 1868 was the result of the labors of the Commission. He was a member of the National Liberal Republican Committee in 1872, and a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention that nominated Horace Greeley for the Presidency, was a candidate for Congress from the State at large on that ticket, and received the full party vote. In 1876, he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature for Douglas County, was appointed Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and a member of the Committee on Railroads; in the latter capacity he drew up and presented the famous Riggs bill, to regulate the railroads of the State. Mr. Riggs was married in Pittsburgh, Penn., December 31, 1861, to Miss Kate, daughter of Hon. Henry Earle, of that city. They have one son—Harry Earle, his home is at Lawrence.

RIGGS & SINCLAIR, real estate and loan agency, they have also a complete set of abstracts of Douglas County, and have the only list of Indian lands in the county, business established in 1866. William T. Sinclair of the above firm was born in Charlestown, Mass., February 23, 1844. His parents moved to New York City about 1846, where he received his education, and engaged in reading law for a time. In August, 1861, he received a commission as Second Lieutenant, finding it impossible to fill up the company he resigned. In August, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company A, Duryeas Zouaves. In June, 1863, he volunteered in the "Forlorn Hope" at Port Hudson, and for this act was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company C, having command of the company the balance of the war. He was engaged in the Port Hudson campaign, Red River campaign and in the Shenandoah Valley campaign. He was mustered out in November, 1865, and returned to New York City. The following year he moved to Kansas, located in Leavenworth for a time, and then established present business. Mr. Sinclair was married in Topeka, Kan., in 1869, to Miss Frank L. Smith, of that city. They have one child—Isabel F. Mr. Sinclair is a member of Mont Oread Lodge, No. 796, K. of H.

DR. W. S. RILEY, veterinary surgeon, was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., April 8, 1832. Mr. Riley came to the State in 1867, and settled in Lawrence, where he has since resided, practicing as a veterinary surgeon with great success. He learned the trade of a blacksmith in Watertown, N. Y., when a young man, and now takes pleasure in working over the anvil. He also keeps a drug store in connection with his business. He has invented many useful patent medicines both for man and beast. In 1852, he was married in Detriot, Mich., to Miss Harriett M. Doane.

DAVID H. ROBINSON, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature, Kansas State University, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., June 4, 1836. He received his early schooling in his native county, preparing for college at Eldridge Academy, Onondaga County, N. Y. In 1855, he entered the University of Rochester taking a full classical course, he graduated in 1859 with high honors, delivering the Latin oration at the graduating exercises. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred in 1862. After leaving college, he engaged in teaching, having charge of an academy in Monroe County two years, and filling the same position about one year in Michigan. In 1865, he removed to Lawrence, Kan.; at the opening of the University he was elected to the chair of Ancient Languages. In 1873, a chair was formed for the Greek Language and Literature, and Prof. Robinson was elected to present department. Prof. Robinson was married in Lawrence, Kan., July 21, 1869, to Miss Henriette, daughter of Rev. I. C. Beach, of Olathe, Kan. They have three children—Ernest F., Harriet E. and George A. The Professor is a member the Baptist Church and of several literary societies in Lawrence.

CHARLES ROSS, proprietor Grand View Hotel, formerly the Durfee House. The house has been lately refitted and improved, passed into present management February 1, 1883. Charles Ross was born in the vicinity of Paris, France, May 9, 1849, his mother at the time being on a visit to her parents. In 1851, his parents settled in Jay County, Ind., where his father engaged in practice of medicine for many years. The subject of our sketch was educated at the graded schools. In December, 1863, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, he was attached to the Twenty-third Army Corps, and participated in the Atlanta campaign, Nashville campaign, etc., was mustered out in December, 1865, and returned to Three Rivers, Mich., where he engaged in farming until 1867, he then moved to Des Moines, Iowa, to take the position of hotel steward in the Osborn House, holding this position about four years. He then returned to Three Rivers, and remained there connected with the leading hotels until he took the Durfee House, Lawrence, Kan. Mr. Ross was married in Clinton, Douglas Co., Kan., June, 1862, to Miss Ella Banning, of Clinton.

SHELDON C. RUSSELL, a descendant of a family of Russells who settled in Branford, Conn., in the early settlement of this country, was born in Wayne County, Penn., in 1832. Soon after, his parents moved to Bradford County, and from there to Cook County, Ill. At the age of twenty-one, he went to New York City and worked for his uncle in the iron business for two years, and then went to Coudersport, Penn., and there attended the academy and studied law. In the spring of 1856 he went to Kansas, and served through the border war. He was in Lawrence at the time the Free-State hotel was destroyed by the border ruffians on the 21st of May, 1856. Was at the battle of Franklin, and was one of about a dozen who with a load of hay set fire to the rebel fort which burned up the Government post office, and caused about thirty-seven rebels to surrender, and the capture of the "Old Sacramento," a cannon brought from Mexico to Missouri by Col. Doniphan, which was used to take Forts Saunders and Titus, and is now in Lawrence. At the breaking-out of the rebellion in 1861, he enlisted in the Eighth Kansas as First Lieutenant and Adjutant, and was ordered with a battalion of that regiment to Corinth, Miss., and served in the Army of the Cumberland until November 15, 1862, at which time he resigned on receiving a commission from Gov. C. Robinson, as Major in the Thirteenth Kansas, and returned to Lawrence, but never served in the Thirteenth, for the reason the place had been filled by an appointment made by the Secretary of War. He was home in time to be present at the Quantrell raid, and had his house set on fire and narrowly escaped. He finished his law studies in Lawrence, and was admitted to the bar in 1869, and commenced practice, and is now practicing his profession. Mr. Russell was married in 1859, to Miss Rose Jenkins, of Lawrence. They have three children—Adele, Susan P., now Mrs. H. T. Moore, and Mattie J.

J. G. SANDS, wholesale saddler hardware, and manufacturer and dealer in saddles and harness, and proprietor of Sands' saddlery hardware specialties. The business was established by Mr. Sands in 1855. He carries a full stock of harness, saddles, etc., in Lawrence, but his principal manufacturing operations are carried on in Newark, N. J. His main business at this time is the sale of saddlery hardware specialties, of which he controls the patents. His sales extend all over the United States, the shipments for eastern points being made from Newark, N. J., where the factory is located. Mr. Sands was born in Gilbertville, Montgomery County, Penn., August 21, 1833. After learning the harness makers' trade, he started West, in 1851, and located at different points. In 1855, he came to Lawrence, Kan., and the same year rented a building made of poles and covered with shakes. His stock of goods was cleaned out in the raid of the border ruffians in 1856, and again in the Quantrill raid of 1863. He resumed business at once in both instances, and is now doing the leading business in his line. Mr. Sands was married in 1860, to Miss Susie E. Brown, of New Hampshire. They have a family of three sons and two daughters. During the early Kansas days, Mr. Sands took an active part in the conflict then raging between freedom and slavery, on the side of the former; he participated in many of the eventful incidents ending in the downfall of slavery.

GEORGE W. SAVAGE, of the firm of Savage & Lightcap, was born in Chester County, Penn., June 11, 1856. He commenced the machinist's trade at a very early age; when ten years old, he was running a 125 horse-power engine in a Pennsylvania iron works. About 1867, he commenced his regular trade at Reading, Penn. He was employed in large scale works in that city, doing all the large blacksmith work; was afterward, for two years with the Scott Iron Works, his department being on Corliss engines, cotton presses, rolling mill machinery, and other heavy work. In 1877, he moved to Kansas, and settled in Lawrence. He was employed by the Kansas Pacific Railroad, making all the tools used on that road. About 1880, he took the same department with the D. & S. P. R. R., at South Park, Col. His particular reason in going to that section of country, being to study the details of mining machinery. In 1882, he returned to Lawrence to organize present business. Mr. Savage was married in Reading, Penn., March 8, 1876, to Miss Julia Hughlett, a native of Virginia. They have one child—Maud H. Mr. S. is a member of the E. A. H., of Lawrence.

GEORGE HALE SCOTT, Pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, was born in Bakersfield, Franklin County, Vt., April 23, 1839. His preparatory studies were pursued at different schools, finishing at East Hampton Academy at Williston, Vt. He then entered Williams College, taking the full course and graduating in 1865. While at College, he engaged in the study of law, and afterward read law with the late Judge Wilson, one of the Supreme Court Judges. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and the same year began practice at Vergennes, Vt., and continued to practice the profession of law until 1870. He then entered Andover Seminary, in preparation for the ministry, graduating in 1873. He was ordained September 3, 1873. The same year he took charge of the Congregational Church at Plymouth, N. H., where he remained until called to Kansas; took charge of the Plymouth Congregational Church, of Lawrence May 1, 1882.

A. L. SELIG, General Insurance Agent, represents New York Underwriters, Hartford Fire, Connecticut Fire, American Central, British America, Liverpool & London & Globe, Lancashire, Phœnix of London, London Assurance, Fire Association, Merchants of Newark, Pennsylvania Fire, German Travellers Accident and Equitable Life of New York. Business established in 1874. A. L. Selig was born in Hamburg, Germany, August 6, 1846. He was educated in his native country. In 1858, he emigrated to the United States with his father who located for a short time at Leavenworth, Kan., and then settled in Lawrence. The subject of our sketch went to Belleville, Ill., in 1859, where in September, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He re-enlisted in 1864 at Memphis, Tenn., in the same regiment. Mr. Selig was with his regiment at the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Nashville, and in Bank's expedition up Red River, being in thirty-two engagements in all. On being mustered out at the close of the war, he returned to Lawrence and learned the trade of tinsmith, which business he followed until he established the present business in 1874. Mr. Selig was married in Lawrence February 1, 1868, to Miss Mary F. Park, a native of Indiana. They have four children—Lewis F., John E., Ernest T. and Harry. Mr. Selig is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He is Secretary of the Lodge, Chapter and Council, and also of the Zerbal Lodge of Perfection, No. 5, A., A. S. R.

J. T. SHANKLIN, Agent of Union Pacific Railroad, was appointed to present position in November, 1881. He was born in Harrisburg, Penn., October 16, 1849. In 1858, his parents moved to Kansas and settled in Lawrence, where his father, H. Shanklin, Esq., engaged in mercantile business. The subject of our sketch began his railroad life in 1870, in the general offices of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and continued in this department when the offices were moved to Kansas City, Mo. In 1874, he was appointed Eastern Passenger and Advertising Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad; this continued through 1875. In the latter year he returned to Kansas, to take a position in the office at Lawrence. In 1880, he was appointed agent at Solomon City, which position he retained until placed in present position. Mr. Shanklin was married in Lawrence in November, 1878, to Miss Deal, daughter of J. W. Deal, Esq., the Assistant General Baggage Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad.

OSBORNE SHANNON, editor and publisher of the *Kansas Weekly Gazette*. The subject of this sketch was born in Denver, Ross County, Ohio, February 7, 1842, living with his parents until 1857. He moved with them to the then wilds of Kansas, and located at Lecompton. His father, Gov. Wilson Shannon, who had removed to this State two years previous, was appointed Governor of the Territory, September 7, 1855, and continued in the office till August 18, 1856. His son, Osborne, inheriting his father's propensities, determined to follow the profession of law, and after graduating at the Franklin College, Ohio, he returned and commenced the study of law. In the fall of 1863, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession at Lawrence. In 1871, he married the estimable daughter of the Hon. James De Long, of Ohio, and opened a law office in Southern Kansas, where he remained two years. Returning to Lawrence in 1873, he formed a law partnership with his father, which existed until the death of the latter. As an active politician for the last twenty years, he has identified himself with the Democratic party. In September, 1882, he established the *Kansas Weekly Gazette*, a Democratic organ that is fast increasing in favor with the reading public.

SHELLER & HUSTON, dealers in staple and fancy groceries and provisions. The firm is composed of E. M. Sheller and W. T. Huston; they succeeded C. P. Baker, November 1, 1882. E. M. Sheller, of the above firm, was born near Hagerstown, Md., June 3, 1813; when an infant, his parents moved to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he was brought up, and engaged in farming until 1838, when he moved to Stephenson County, Ill., where he pre-empted a claim, and remained there, and engaged in farming until 1882. Mr. Sheller has been married three times. His first wife was a Miss Lettice Kimbel from Pennsylvania, to whom he was married in Clark County, Ohio, in 1838, by whom he had five children—Mary, now Mrs. Aumon; Jane, now Mrs. Dann; Julia, now Mrs. A. Cary; Harriet, now Mrs. W. T. Huston; Lydia, now Mrs. Thomas Watson. He was married again in Freeport, Ill., in 1872, to Mrs. Hellen Maxwell, from Connecticut, who died, leaving one child, Maud. He was married to his present wife, in Streeter, Ill., in 1882. She was Miss Lydia B. Moore, formerly of Albany, N. Y.

C. W. SMITH, of the firm of Bailey & Smith, was born in Portage County, Ohio, December 7, 1822. In 1846, he left home, and located in Troy, N. Y., where he learned the carpenter's trade. About 1850, he moved to Lowell, Mass., where he became connected with the cotton manufacture, and continued in this business until 1854. He then moved to Kansas, settling in Douglas County in September of that year. He became a member of the first town company, and also pre-empted a farm, operating the latter until after the Quantrill raid. He then moved into the city and engaged in carpentering until the firm was organized of which he is now a member. During the early troubles, he was connected with different Free-State organizations. Mr. Smith was married in Lawrence April 14, 1864, to Miss Jane E., eldest daughter of Col. Samuel Walker, of Lawrence. They have five children—May L., Alice, Maud, Mabel and Gertrude. He is a member of the Congregational Church. He is at present, and has been for the past seven years, a member of the City Council.

HERBERT S. S. SMITH, C. E., Professor of Astronomy and Physics, Kansas State University, was elected in 1878, and took the chair in January, 1879. He was born in Elizabeth, N. J., May 31, 1857. Having received his preparatory education in the schools of that city, he entered Princeton College, in 1874, and graduated in 1878 with the degree of civil engineer. In 1878, he was a member of the Princeton Eclipse Expedition, under Prof. C. A. Young, stationed at Denver, Col.

PROF. FRANCIS H. SNOW, M. A. Ph. D. Professor of Natural History, Kansas State University, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., June 29, 1840, and is the son of Benjamin and Mary (Boutelle) Snow, of Massachusetts. He finished his preparatory studies in the high school of his native town, and in 1858 entered the freshman class in Williams College, and after a four years' classical course graduated from that institution in 1862 with the highest honors, being allotted the valedictory address. While a student at Williams he devoted special attention to the study of botany and zoology, and has received from that college the degrees of B. A., M. A. and Ph. D. After leaving college, he engaged in teaching and was one year Principal of the Fitchburg High School. In January, 1864, he entered Andover Seminary with the design of still further fitting himself for a teacher or professorship. In 1866, he graduated from Andover, and the same year entered the Kansas State University as Professor; since then, he has devoted special attention to entomology, ornithology, botany and climatology, as applied to Kansas and the New West; he has discovered about 200 new species of insects of all orders, the most extensive being the lepidoptera and coleoptera, one dozen specimens being named in honor of the discoverer. The present cabinet contains 75,000 specimens, 10,000 species. Prof. Snow has completed a catalogue of the birds of Kansas, describing 300 varieties, and has also published a catalogue of the insects of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico; he has been for five years President of the Kansas Academy of Science; he is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the New York Entomological Society, of the Davenport Academy of Science, and of the Boston Zoological Society. He is also one of the editors of the *Psyche*, the organ of the Cambridge Entomological Club, of which club he is an active member. Prof. Snow was married in Andover, Mass., July 8, 1868, to Miss Jennie A. Aiken, granddaughter of President Appleton, of Bowdoin College, sister to ex-President Aiken, of Union College, now Professor in Princeton, and niece of Prof. Packard in Bowdoin College. Prof. and Mrs. Snow have five children—William Appleton, born June 21, 1869; Martha Boutelle, born September 10, 1870; Mary Margaret, born August 10, 1872; Edith Huntington, born September 12, 1875, and Francis Lawrence, born December 18, 1882. Prof. Snow is a member and officer of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Lawrence. Although he has often been tendered chairs in Eastern colleges with increased salary, he has refused them, believing that the West offers the scientist a larger field for research and discovery.

N. SIMMONS, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Piqua, Ohio, March 21, 1828. He received his education in his native place, and commenced his professional studies in 1850, under the tuition of Dr. Kitzmiller, continuing in his office about six months. He then entered the office of Dr. Beamor, in Fletcher, Miami County. He attended a course at the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1852. He then engaged in practice in Union City, Ind. where he remained about two years. After attending another course of lectures in Cincinnati, he returned to Union City, and practiced until 1864; he then entered the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati taking a full course, at the same time attending clinical lectures at the Commercial Hospital. He graduated February 15, 1865, with the degree of M. D. He then engaged in practice in Union City, Ind., until June, 1868, when he removed to Kansas and settled in Lawrence, where he has since been engaged in practice. Soon after settling in Lawrence, Dr. Simmons purchased a farm of 240 acres in Jefferson County, which he is engaged in operating. He planted thirty acres in fruit trees in 1869—apple, peach pear, plum and cherry trees of the finest varieties being well represented in his selection. His fruit crop for 1882, will aggregate 3,000 bushels. Dr. Simmons was married in Fletcher, Ohio, April 9, 1857, to Miss E. A. Toms, of that place, where her father yet lives, at the ripe age of ninety-four years. They have three children—Charles J., graduate of State University of the class of 1882, now studying medicine; Frank T., graduate of the Lawrence Business College, and Henry A. Dr. Simmons is now serving his third term as President of the Eclectic Medical society, of Kansas. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F., and was Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Indiana in 1859.

N Simmons M.D.

H. J. SNYDER, dealer in liquors, cigars, tobaccos, etc. The business was established in January, 1866, and Mr. S. has since continued to operate it with the exception of short intervals. He was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, March 3, 1843; his parents emigrated to the United States the same year, and located in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1855, they settled in Cleveland, Ohio. The subject of this sketch attended school in both cities and afterward learned the trade of blacksmith, and followed it in Cleveland until 1863; from 1863 to 1865 he was in the Government service at Chattanooga, Tenn. In the latter year, he returned to Cleveland, and shortly afterward settled in Lawrence, Kan. Since his residence here, he was for a time in the employ of the Kansas Pacific Railroad in the blacksmithing department. Mr. Snyder was married in Lawrence, January 31, 1876, to Miss Mollie Stewart, of this city. They have three children—Maud, Zella M. and Harry. Mr. S. is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN SPEER, was born in Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Penn., December 27, 1817. He was the oldest son of Capt. Robert and Barbary (Lowrey) Speer. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances when rich men were few, and industry, abstemiousness and frugality were numbered among the virtues, and honest poverty was no disgrace. John was bred a farmer, and received only the early educational advantages which the district schools of the vicinity afforded. His father while he was a small lad bought a farm near Kittanning, and to insure the payment for it took a contract for carrying the United States mail between Kittanning and Curwensville. The distance was seventy miles, and the entire route was sparsely settled with long reaches of unsettled wilderness. Over this lonesome route John was put to carrying the mail, on horseback, at the early age of twelve years. For several years, he continued faithfully to perform the weary work. His mother died while he was yet a lad. At the age of eighteen years, he was indentured to the printing trade, with William Morehead, of the *Indiana Register*, Indiana, Penn. Having served his time, he returned home, and after six months' work as a journeyman on the Kittanning *Gazette*, in 1839, made his first journalistic venture, publishing for six months the Mercer and Beaver *Democrat*, at New Castle, Penn., and vigorously supporting Harrison for the Presidency. He was identified with journalism in the States of Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio for fifteen years thereafter, during which time he was connected with the Portsmouth, Ind., *Tribune*, the *Harrison Gazette* (which he established at Corydon, Ind.), the Mount Vernon, Ohio *Times*, and the *Democratic Whig*, which he established September 12, 1843, and which he edited and successfully published for nearly twelve years thereafter. On the passage of the Nebraska bill, he sold out his paper and other effects, and, with his brother, Joseph L., came to Kansas. He arrived September 27, 1854. Here he established the first Free-State newspaper published in the Territory—the *Kansas Pioneer*, afterward the *Kansas Tribune*. Tracing the history of Kansas journalism through the pages of this work, it appears that he has been constantly identified with it up to the present time (1882). He was one of the most fearless and able champions of the Free-State cause in the early days, and has held consistently and faithfully through a long political career to his early affiliation with the Republican party. He has been deservedly honored with many positions of honor and trust by the community in which he has lived, and by the State he did so much to bring into life. He was a member of the first Free-State Territorial Legislature in 1857. In 1864, he was a member of the national convention which nominated Lincoln and Johnson, and the same year was a member of the Kansas State Senate. He was also elected State Printer under the Topeka Government. He held the office of United States Revenue Collector from 1862 to 1866. The general statutes of 1868 were printed by him. He was elected State Representative from the Lawrence district in the fall of 1882. Few men have labored harder or suffered more than the subject of this sketch for the good of the commonwealth. In addition to the ordinary sacrifices and hardships which fell in common upon all the outspoken Free-State men during the early struggles, the last vengeful stroke of the slave power in Kansas fell with cruel force upon him. In Quantrell's raid on Lawrence August 21, 1863, he lost two promising sons, one cruelly shot and his body recovered; the other never found, and supposed to have been burned in the conflagration. Further, the Government vouchers of the office he then held were destroyed, adding the burden of anxiety and business troubles to his already overburdened soul. He married Miss Elizabeth Duplisses McMahon, daughter of John and Martha (Withers) McMahon, at Corydon, Harrison Co., Ind., July 14, 1842. She died at Lawrence, Kan., April 9, 1876. Their children were John, murdered by Quantrill's men August 21, 1863; Robert, missing at the same time, supposed to have been burned; Joe, accidentally shot by a playmate when seven years of age; living—William, Mary (Mrs. Woodneff), Eva, Rosa and Hardin. The life of John Speer is interwoven with that of his State. He still carries sturdily the weight of labors and troubles calculated to crush men of less stern mold, and deserves the best of the State to which he has given his best.

LEVERETT W. SPRING, A. B., Professor of English Literature, Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, Kansas State University, was born in Grafton, Vt., January 5, 1840. In 1854, his parents moved to Manchester, Vt., where he entered the Burr and Burton Academy, and pursued his preparatory studies. He then entered Williams College, graduating in 1863 with the degree of A. B. Shortly after, entered the theological institute of Connecticut, at Hartford, Conn., graduating in 1866. In 1867, he became connected with Andover Theological Seminary as resident graduate. Left the seminary in 1867 to take charge of the Rollstone Congregational Church at Fitchburg, Mass., continuing in this charge until 1876. The same year he moved to Lawrence, Kan., to take charge of the Congregational Church in that city. He resigned his pastorate in 1881 when elected to the chair he now fills at the University. Prof. Spring was married in East Windsor, Conn., September 25, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William Thompson, D. D., Professor of Hebrew in the theological institute of Connecticut. They have two children—Samuel R. and Mary T. L. Mr. Spring has contributed various articles on literary and other subjects to periodicals.

E. STANLEY, Superintendent of the City Schools, was born in Hendricks County, Ind., April 7, 1847. He received his preliminary education in his native county, finishing his studies at the Farmers' Institute, Tippecanoe County, graduating in the spring of 1867. In the fall of the same year, was appointed a teacher in Tennessee by the Freedmen's Bureau. In 1868, he moved to Kansas and settled in Douglas County; since that time, he has been teaching almost all the time. In 1876, he removed to Lawrence, where he followed his profession in the city schools until elected Superintendent in 1880. Has been twice re-elected to the position. Mr. Stanley was married in Douglas County, in 1871, to Miss Davis, of that county. They have three children—Claude C., Fred B. and William H. Mr. Stanley is a member of the Society of Friends and of the E. A. U., of Lawrence.

LEWIS S. STEELE, attorney at law and Notary Public, abstracts of titles, real estate, loan and insurance agent, Lawrence, Kan., business established here in 1868. Keeps a numerical index of all transfers of real estate in the county. In insurance, he represents the American, of Newark, N. J., Western Assurance, of Toronto, Canada, and the Kansas State Mutual, of Lawrence, and several good life insurance companies. L. S. Steele was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 15, 1833. His father, James C. Steele was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1801, his father being among the first settlers of the town. He received his education at South Salem Academy, in Ross County. In 1854, he moved to Indianola, Iowa, and read law in the office of his uncle, R. W. Steele. He spent the winter of 1854 at Florence, Neb., and returned to Warren County, Iowa, in the spring, where he practiced law until 1857, when he moved to Kansas and settled at Bloomington, in Douglas County, where he engaged in farming and the lumber trade. In 1860, he went to Pike's Peak and engaged in mining. Was Judge of the Bald Mountain Mining District, on French Gulch, in 1861. In 1862, was Judge of the Washington Gulch Judicial District, and on the organization of the Territory of Colorado was appointed Justice of the Peace of Washington County, which position he declined on account of his enlistment in Company C, Third Colorado Infantry, October 5, 1862. The regiment marched on foot, in March, 1863, from Denver to Fort Leavenworth, and by boat to Pilot Knob, Mo., where they remained till winter, when they were consolidated with Second Colorado Infantry into Second Colorado Cavalry. He served as Clerk at headquarters, Fourth Subdistrict of Missouri, at Kansas City, Mo., until the Price raid, in which the regiment took an active part, meeting Price at Lexington and following him to the Arkansas river; had several engagements with him. After the raid, he was detailed as Field Adjutant to Brig. Gen. J. H. Ford, commanding District of Upper Arkansas, with headquarters at Fort Riley, in his Indian campaign of 1865. In September of that year, he was mustered out with his regiment at Fort Leavenworth, and locating at Clinton, in Douglas County, bought a grist and saw mill, which he operated until 1870. He then removed to Lawrence, where he engaged in the practice of law. Was appointed Police Judge and Justice of the Peace in 1878, to fill vacancy, and was elected in 1879 for two years. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Harriet Stathem, of Des Moines County, Iowa, who died in 1859, leaving one daughter, now married to a physician and living in Iowa. His second wife was Mrs. L. A. B. Steele, authoress of "Rev. Adonijah" and other works of same character, besides a large amount of contributions to religious and other periodicals. Her father was Rev. A. Blakely, who came to Kansas from New York to help uphold the standard of liberty, and died in 1864. Their children are Charles A., John M., James L. and Horace E. The two oldest are attending the Kansas State University. Mr. Steele has been from his early youth a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has long been an active temperance worker and connected with the Good Templars and Ancient Templars, and a strong advocate of Prohibition.

ROBERT STERLING, contractor and builder, was born in the city of Stirling, Scotland, November 15, 1830. In 1[illegible], he came to the United States and located in Philadelphia, Penn., where he learned the trade of stone-cutter. In 1850, he moved to Ohio and followed his trade in Cincinnati and other places in that State until 1852. When on his way back to Philadelphia, he met in Cincinnati a Mr. Sawyer, of the firm of McIlvane & Sawyer, Government Architects and Superintendents. Mr. Sawyer asked him to take a job of Government work in Kansas; he accepted offers made, and in the spring of 1852, went to Kansas, returning East in the fall, and again the following spring returned to Kansas. While engaged in this service, he put up the first building in Fort Riley. During 1853, he located in St. Joseph, Mo., where he engaged in building. The following year, he spent a short time in Kansas, then returned to St. Joseph. In the spring of 1855, he settled in Kickapoo, where for some two years he burned lime for Fort Leavenworth, he, G. W. Crumb and Dr. Bloomfield being requested to remain in town while the balance of the citizens assisted in the defense of Lawrence in 1856. In 1856, his family settled on a claim in Jefferson County, which they improved and afterward bought at the auction sales in 1857. In this year Mr. Sterling joined his family and put up a large house, etc., on his place and kept horses for the Kansas Stage Company. During the years 1862–63–64 and up to 1865, he was most of his time in Leavenworth, where he engaged in contracting and building, during that time putting up some of the most prominent buildings in the city, among others, the residences of Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Stevens. In the spring of 1870, he moved to Lawrence and has since actively engaged in his business, during that time taking in whole or part some of the largest contracts in the State. Among these we may enumerate the State University at Lawrence, State Normal School at Emporia, insane asylum at Osawatomie, and many others in different parts of Kansas and Indian Territory. In the city, in addition to the stone dam, Quaker Church, Episcopal Church, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe depot, he has put up the leading residences and business houses. Mr. Sterling was married in St. Joseph, Mo., October 22, 1854, to Miss Sarah J. Snyder, a step-daughter of Mr. George W. Crump, one of the pioneers of the State. They have had two children, both of whom are deceased.

G. A. STEVENS, proprietor of the Lawrence House, Lawrence, Kan. The building now called the Lawrence House was erected in 1858, built by F. W. Sparr, for a store. During the Quantrill raid, it was partially burned; after the raid, it was rebuilt and since that time has been used as a hotel. It is a substantial brick building, 50x75 feet, three stories, and contains thirty-five rooms and nicely located. The present proprietor, G. A. Stevens, came from Massachusetts in 1873, and obtained a clerkship in the Lawrence Hotel, which was at that time managed by his mother and Mr. T. Sampsons. After the latter's death, Mr. Stevens assumed full control.

N. O. STEVENS, County Clerk of Douglas County, was born in Princeton, Ill., May 11, 1854. Came to Kansas with his parents in 1867. He completed his education in the Lawrence High School and from 1873 to 1879, was connected with his father as associate editor of the *Kansas Spirit*. In the latter years was also Secretary of the Kansas Valley Fair Association, which was succeeded by the present Fair Association. In 1879, he was elected County Clerk and was re-elected in November, 1881. Mr. Stevens was married in Lawrence, Kan., March 22, 1882, to Miss Lucetta, daughter of W. H. Duncan, Esq., of Lawrence. Mr. Stevens is a member of the Oread Lodge, 798, K. of H., and also of the Y. M. S. C., of Lawrence.

JUDGE N. T. STEPHENS, Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, State of Kansas, elected to first term in 1876. Re-elected in 1880. Judge Stevens was born in Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., November 2, 1820. He received his education in his native county. Commenced reading law with Hon. L. O. Aiken, of Moravia, and was admitted to the bar about 1844. He commenced practice in Moravia, was afterward engaged in practice in California about eighteen months. He returned to Cayuga County, where he engaged in general practice in all the courts, up to the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1865, he moved to Kansas, and settled in Lawrence in 1866, when he became connected with the firm of Thacher & Banks, afterward Thacher & Stephens, which continued until 1876.

A. STORM, dealer in stoves, tinware, pumps, etc. The business was originally established in 1860, by Storm & Montague, and continued under various firm names until 1871, when Mr. S. disposed of his interests. He re-established the business in 1878, and now carries a stock of $5,000 to $6,000, employing five men, and occupying a floor space of 175x25 feet. Mr. Storm was born in Ann Arbor, Mich, January 6, 1838. His parents settled in Whitewater, Walworth County, Wis., about 1843, where he received his schooling, and afterward learned the trade of tinsmith. In 1857, he moved to Kansas, and settled in Lawrence, where he followed his trade until 1860, when he began business for himself, in which he continued to actively engage until about 1871, when he sold out and shortly afterward located in Galveston, Texas, where he held a position as foreman of the manufacturing department in the wholesale hardware and stove house of Steel, Wood & Co. He resigned this place after remaining about one year. After spending a few months in Houston he settled in Dallas, where he connected himself with the firm of Bartlett, Parks & Co., wholesale hardware and stoves. Holding the same position he had held with Messrs. Steel, Wood & Co., in Galveston. He remained with this firm until 1877, when he returned to Lawrence and resumed business. During the border ruffian troubles, Mr. Storm was connected with the Free-State organizations. In the Quantrill raid of 1863, he was taken prisoner, and released after several hours' detention. At the breaking-out of the rebellion, he received a recruiting commission from the United States Government, under which he raised a body of men in Lawrence, and turned over to commanding officer at Leavenworth. During the Price raid he was connected with company D, Third Regiment Kansas State Militia. Mr. Storm has served one term as a member of the City Council. He is now a member of Lawrence Lodge, No. 6, A., F. & A. M.

C. A. SUTORIUS, dealer in diamonds, watches, jewelry, clocks, etc., agent for Foley's gold pins. The business was established in September, 1879, by Mr. S. He carries a stock of about $3,500. C. A. Sutorius was born in Cologne, Prussia, June 18, 1858. In 1868, his parents emigrated to the United States, and settled in Ottawa, Kan. C. A. was educated partly in his native city, and partly in Ottawa. In 1874, he moved to Lawrence, where he learned the trade of watch-maker and jeweler, at which he worked until he established his present business. Mr. Sutorius was married in Lawrence, March 9, 1881, to Miss Carrie, daughter of John Wallruff, Esq., of Lawrence. They have one son, Carl P. Mr. S. is a member of the A. O. U. W., the Turn Verein and the Social Verein.

R. K. TABOR, agent of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., was appointed to present position in September, 1875, and has held it continuously since. He was born in Montpelier, Vermont, May, 7, 1840. Received his education in his native county, and after leaving school engaged in clerking until the breaking-out of the late war. He enlisted, in 1862, in the Tenth Regiment Vermont Infantry. Was elected Second Lieutenant of Company K while at the rendezvous; was commissioned First Lieutenant in 1864, and Captain of Company C, in the same year. He served until the close of the war, a large part of his service being on staff duty with Gens. Morris Carr, Grover and Ricketts. Was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all the principal battles with that army, and with Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley campaign. On the close of the war, he returned home. In 1866, he moved to St. Louis, where he engaged in mercantile business. In 1869, he settled in Topeka, Kan., where he was connected with the land department of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. While in this position he located and appraised all the railroad lands between Topeka and Emporia. In 1871, he took charge of the land department, at Peabody, Kan., laying out and starting that town. Mr. Tabor was married in Lawrence, June 15, 1871, to Miss Lou E. Gleason, of Lawrence. They have one child, Roy B. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Peabody, and the A. O. U. W. of Lawrence, Kan.

ROBERT L. TAYLOR, A. B., Instructor in Elocution and English Literature, Kansas State University, elected and took charge of present department in September, 1882. He was born in New Rochelle, N. Y., November 21, 1861. His father, Rev. J. H. Taylor, D. D., had charge of the Presbyterian Church in that town. In 1869, he moved to Chicago to accept a call, remaining in that field until 1876, when he accepted a call from Rome, N. Y., where he still resides. The subject of this sketch pursued his preparatory studies at Lake Forest Academy, Chicago, Ill., and in the high school, at Rome, N. Y. He entered Hamilton College in the fall of 1878, graduating in the class of 1882. He made a special study of English literature, and was a successful competitor for the Pruyher medal, offered as a prize on that subject.

J. M. & LUCY TAYLOR, dentists. Mrs. Taylor, née Miss L. B. Hobbs, was born in Franklin County, N. Y. She received her schooling in Clinton County, where her father moved when she was a child. She began her professional studies in 1857, at Cincinnati, Ohio, when she entered the office of Dr. Wardell. In the spring of 1861, she commenced practice in Cincinnati; shortly afterward she moved to Clayton County, Iowa, where she engaged in successful practice about four years. During her residence here she was invited to join the State Dental Society, though that membership necessitated her being a graduate. At a meeting of the State Society, held in 1865, they informed Prof. Taft, the Dean of the Faculty at Cincinnati Dental College, and who was in attendance at the society meetings, that he must permit Miss Hobbs to take a course of study at the college. This had previously been refused on account of her sex. Prof. Taft finally decided to do justice in the matter, and Miss Hobbs was admitted to the college, where she took a full course, and graduated in March, 1866. Shortly after, Miss Hobbs settled in Chicago, where she engaged in practice, and where she married Mr. J. M. Taylor in 1868. In the same year, they moved to Kansas, and settled in Lawrence November 26, where they have since engaged in practice with the exception of about nine months, which were spent (on account of Mr. Taylor's health) in a pleasure trip to California.

ANDREW TOSH & CO., real estate agents. Firm composed of A. Tosh, L. D. L. Tosh, and A. A. Cooper. Business established in 1876, by Mr. Tosh. The present firm was organized in 1880. They do a general brokerage business in notes, loans, etc. Their real estate operations are extended into city, county and State. A. Tosh, of above firm, was born in Preble County, Ohio, July 20, 1820. His father had made a claim here, and the subject of our sketch remained on the farm until 1871. During the war, he enlisted in the one hundred day call, Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Ohio, and served out term of enlistment, the regiment being engaged in the protection of the Ohio border. In 1871, he moved to Kansas and settled in Douglas County, where he engaged in farming until he established his present business. Mr. Tosh was married in New Paris, Preble County, Ohio, in 1849, to Miss M. A. C. Tillson, of that county. They have seven children—Ludduar D. L., Leroy V. D., Londa O., Anna L., Elmer A., Minnie and Ozra U. He is a member of Washington Post, No. 12, G. A. R. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

L. D. L. TOSH, attorney at law and member of the firm of Andrew Tosh & Co., was born in Preble County, Ohio, August 2, 1851. Received his preliminary education in his native county, and then entered Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. In the fall of 1870, his parents moved to Kansas, and settled in Lawrence. He then entered the State University, taking the regular classical course, graduating in 1873 with the degree of A. B. Commenced reading law in 1874, in the office of Thacher & Stephens, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He then engaged in practice until his present business was established. Mr. Tosh is a member of Halcyon Lodge, No. 18, and Mount Oread Encampment, No. 4, I. O. O. F. He was one of the founders of the State University, Chapter of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

JOSIAH CHAPIN TRASK. Among the 180 lives of martyrs sacrificed in the terrible massacre by Quantrill, at Lawrence, there were few of more promise than that of the young editor and publisher whose name heads this sketch. Josiah C. Trask was born in Warren, Mass., May 9, 1837. His parents were Rev. George Trask and Ruth Freeman Trask. His father was born in Beverly, Mass., in the year 1795. At an early age he became converted, passed through a collegiate course at Brunswick, Me.; graduated at Andover, Mass., was ordained to the ministry in 1829, and was settled in Farmingham, Warren and Fitchburg, Mass. During the early part of his life, he formed the habit of using tobacco. After years of indulgence, his health became very much impaired, and obeying the advice of a physician, he renounced its use, and his experience so impressed him that he began to relate it publicly. In this way he commenced the anti-tobacco reform, of which he was the acknowledged leader until death closed his labors in 1875. He was a man of keen sensibilities, active in every reform, a faithful friend, and an earnest preacher of the Gospel. His death was triumphant. Although believing firmly in salvation by Jesus Christ, he had liberal views on all religious topics. The mother of Josiah Trask was born in Marlboro, Mass. She was the daughter of Rev. Asa Packard, of the Bridgewater family of Packards. Her father enlisted in the army of the Revolution, was wounded, and died at the advanced age of eighty-five years. The ball wounding him was extracted after his death, and it is now in the possession of his relatives. Her mother was the daughter of Col. Josiah Quincy, of Quincy, Mass., a descendant of noble ancestry; she did honor to her birth. The mother of Josiah C. Trask was living in 1879 at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. She is a remarkable woman in many respects, and co-operated fully with her husband in all his efforts to elevate humanity. Josiah C. Trask pursued an academic course at Fitchburg, Mass. He left home at the age of sixteen, going to Boston to seek employment in a printing office. As he had but $1 above his fare, he said he could not afford to have his trunk taken to the depot, so he carried it in his arms. As he was about to start, his father proposed to give him a letter of recommendation, to which he replied: "No, sir, I thank you; I'll recommend myself." After reaching Boston he went up and down the streets until he came to the *Yankee Blade* office. He went in, and said to the proprietor: "I don't exactly like your paper, sir, but I want to get something to do, and if you can give me anything, I will work here until I can get something better." He stayed there one week and then found work in the *Recorder* office, where he remained until he became connected with the New York *Evangelist*. His starting out in life was significant of his honesty and independence, traits which strengthened every year of his life. In the fall of 1857, he first met Miss R. T. Hibbard, of Cortland, N. Y., then attending school in the city. Their interest in each other was mutual, and in the fall of 1862, they were married by Rev. Mr. Lord. Miss Hibbard was the daughter of Joel B. and Eliza Hibbard. Left an orphan, at the age of sixteen she went to New York City to finish her education. Mr. Hibbard was a strong anti-slavery man, of large intelligence, undoubted integrity, and commanding business capacity. He died suddenly, while absent from home, in Milwaukee. He was one of the founders of Cortland Academy and was deeply interested in the cause of education, and so was his amiable and intelligent wife. In February, in company with his brother, he left New York for Kansas, stopping and securing employment in the office of the *Herald of Freedom*. He also worked at the printing business for some time at Lecompton. In 1861, Mr. Trask entered into partnership with Hovey E. Lowman, bought the *Herald of Freedom* and changed the name of the paper to the *Kansas State Journal*. In 1861, Mr. Trask edited the paper in Topeka. In 1862, he was twice at Yankton, Dakota, where he published a paper. He was there during the Indian outbreak, detained at Yankton, and pressed into service for a month, when he left in November, hardly escaping from the Indians with his life. He sold his paper at Yankton, and after finishing the State printing, he went to New York to be married to Miss R. J. Hibbard, and returned with his bride to Lawrence the last of December. He was one of the delegates to the Canal Convention held in Chicago in the spring of 1863. The following July, in company with his wife, he visited Junction City, where they spent the 4th of July, Mr. Trask taking part in the public exercises of the day. At the commencement of the Agricultural College he was one of the speakers. He made many friends during his trip by his genial manner. He joined the Masons a few months before his death, and had been an Odd Fellow for several years. Though not a communicant of the Episcopal Church, he was chosen a vestryman and attended regularly. The arrangements had been completed for adding a daily issue to the *Journal*, and the press had arrived a few days before his death. As one of the editors of the *Kansas State Journal*, he had passed through the early troubles of that stricken country, and was throughout the struggle an uncompromising supporter of liberty in that Territory. Perhaps no man of his age was more intimately identified with the political life of Kansas. He held a high position for ability for his devotion to friends, his love of the principles of freedom and his social qualities. For a number of years he did a large portion of the printing of the laws of Kansas, and his imprint will be found on many of the early works of the Territory and the State. Although eminently patriotic, with a military turn of mind, he was never regularly in the United States Army, but turned out frequently for defense, and was efficient in drilling and organizing troops, being a drill-master. He was a man of fine personal appearance and address, tall, commanding, erect, conscientious in his conduct, and firm in his convictions. The death of Mr. Trask was murder under the most horrid circumstances which can be contemplated. On the morning of the Lawrence massacre, a band of men appeared at his boarding house and demanded the surrender of the inmates, under the most solemn promise of honorable treatment as prisoners. Mr. Trask was the first to step out, when they were overpowered, and almost instantly Trask, Thorp, Griswold and Baker, were shot down. Trask and Griswold were instantly killed, Thorp mortally wounded, and Baker severely. He was left for dead, but recovered. The widow of Mr. Trask still resides in Lawrence, an educated, accomplished lady, holding the position of City Librarian, universally esteemed by a large circle of friends. Mr. Trask's funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens, and Rev. E. Davis, once his pastor, in his eloquent sermon on the occasion, alluded most feelingly to the noble character of his murdered friend, summing up his salient points and most marked traits of industry, nobleness of aim, straightforwardness, temperance, regard for freedom and unselfishness.

ULRICKSON & CRUM, dealers in stoves, tinware, gas pipe and fittings, pumps, hose and drive-wells. Their specialty is plumbing, gas and steam-fitting of all kinds and the general manufacture of brass, iron, copper and tin roofing, guttering, etc. In stoves, they control the Crown Jewel, Harvard, and other heaters, and the Universal Range, Eleycut, and other cooking stoves. The firm was organized in 1880. They carry a stock of $10,000, and employ from eight to fifteen men. P. Ulrickson was born on the Island of Ficuo, Denmark, April 7, 1845. After leaving school he served his time at the plumbing, gas and steam-fitting trade. About 1865, he immigrated to the United States, spent some time in New York, and then settled in Lawrence, Kan., where he worked at his trade. He was connected with the Lawrence Gas Company about thirteen years, during the last seven of which he held the position of Superintendent. On leaving there, he bought out their plumbing and gas-fitting stock and shortly afterward established the present business. Mr. Ulrickson was married in Lawrence, to Miss A. M. Benson, a native of Sweden. They have three children living—Charles F., Mamie and Arthur.

ISAAC N. VAN HOESEN, Vice President of Leis Chemical Manufacturing Company, was born at Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y., December 25, 1841. His father moved from Hudson, N. Y., to Mount Vernon, Ohio, in 1854, and in 1856, settled in McDonough County, Ill. The subject of this sketch was engaged in studying dentistry on the breaking-out of the late war. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. W. F. Baynes' company, which rendezvoused at St. Louis, and was incorporated into the Tenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, which command was engaged in performing duty on the Missouri, Pacific & Northern Missouri Railroad, operating against guerrillas. In April, 1862, the command was sent to Cape Girardeau, thence to Pittsburg Landing. He was detailed for duty as Acting Sergeant Major in 1862; was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Company B, January 2, 1863, and to First Lieutenant in August of the same year, and for gallant services at the battle of Mission Ridge, was promoted to Captain of Company G, same regiment, November 28, 1863. He was mustered out at St. Louis August 24, 1864, on the expiration of his term of enlistment. During his services he participated in the battles of Iuka, October 3 and 4, 1862, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Chattanooga and Mission Ridge. After severing his connection with the army, he was engaged as agent for C. H. & L. J. McCormick, manufacturers of harvesting machines. He came to Kansas in 1866, locating at Manhattan, removed thence to Leavenworth, where he resided from 1869 to 1871. In the latter year, he settled in Lawrence and built a warehouse, where he engaged in the managing of the interests of C. H. & L. J. McCormick in the State of Kansas until 1882. Mr. Van Hoesen was elected Mayor of the city in 1878, and has been President of the Chamber of Commerce for a number of years.

GEN. SAMUEL WALKER, of Lawrence, was born October 19, 1822, near London, Franklin Co., Penn. Gen. Walker's grandfather, Samuel Walker, came to the United States from the north of Ireland previous to the war of the Revolution, and served during that war as a private soldier. His father, James Walker, served in the war of 1812 as a private soldier in a Maryland regiment, and was by occupation a farmer. His maternal grandfather, Archibald Rankin, also came from the northern part of Ireland, and also served in the Revolutionary war. His mother, previous to her marriage with James Walker, was Miss Mary Rankin. Gen. Walker, when one year old, was stricken with disease of the hip; and in consequence, was unable to attend school, and received but little education. Until fifteen years of age, he lived upon the farm, a constant sufferer from his disease, and without hope of relief. At this time, a remedy was discovered, which brought the leg to its proper length, but there still was some lameness and weakness. Unable for this reason to perform heavy manual labor, he was apprenticed to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, at which as apprentice and journeyman, he worked eleven years. In 1848, he moved to Ohio, and there began the business of cabinet-making on his own account, continuing in it six years. In 1854, in company with Thomas W. Barber, Oliver Barber and Thomas Pierson, he went to Kansas, arriving at Westport, Mo., on the way, on the 1st of May. On the 10th of May, this little party reached the present site of Lawrence, and took a view of the country from where the State University now stands. After seeing other points in the Territory, he returned to New Paris, Ohio, and in the spring of 1855, with quite a large party of emigrants, returned to Kansas. The party all settled in different parts of Kanwaka Township, Gen. Walker pitching his tent seven miles west of Lawrence, on the 12th of April. About six weeks afterward, "Sheriff" Jones, at the head of a body of 150 men, rode through the country, burned the cabins of some "d—d abolitionists" in the vicinity of Lecompton, and on his return told Gen. Walker that he would give him two weeks to get out, and that at the end of that time he was "coming up to drive all the d——d nigger-stealers from the Territory." Gen. Walker notified the settlers all around. The next day, eighty-six men assembled at his house and organized themselves into a military company, calling it the Bloomington Guards, and choosing for it the following officers: Captain, Mr. Reed; First Lieutenant, Mr. Vermilya; Second Lieutenant, Dr. Miller; First Sergeant, Samuel Walker. In 1856, he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Fourth Cavalry, under Maj. Gen. Robinson and Brig. Gen. Lane. He participated in all the campaigns of the Free-State men; was present at the siege of Lawrence, did a great deal of scouting service, was at the siege of Ft. Saunders, commanded at the siege of Ft. Titus August 16, 1856, when he recaptured the Abbott Howitzer, took thirty-four prisoners, including Col. Titus, and burned the fort. In March, 1856, he was elected a member of the Lower House of the Topeka Legislature; on the 16th of December, he was elected by the Legislature a Brigadier General of militia; on the 2d of February, 1858, he found in a woodpile at Lecompton the candle box, containing the returns of the elections of December 21, 1857, and January 4, 1858, under the Lecompton Constitution; on the 29th of May, of the same year, under orders from Gov. Denver to arrest the band of lawless men acting under Montgomery, he went to Ft. Scott and arrested Montgomery, George W. Clarke and others. At the breaking-out of the civil war of 1861-65, he enlisted in the first company of the first regiment that was raised in Kansas for the defense of the Union; and on the 1st of June, 1861, was mustered into the service as Captain of Company F, First Kansas Volunteer Infantry; on the 24th of May, 1862, he was promoted to be Major of the Fifth Kansas Company, serving in that capacity until the regiment was mustered out; on the 8th of October, 1864, he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixteenth Kansas Company. He was the first officer to lead a command through the Black Hills, and in 1866, for gallant services against the Sioux, on Powder River, he was brevetted Brigadier General of volunteers. He was married October 20, 1842, to Miss Marian E. Lowe, daughter of Hon. James Lowe, a prominent merchant, and State Senator of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have nine children, four sons and five daughters, whose names in order of their birth are as follows: Elizabeth E., James L., Mary R., Harriet R., Fannie, Minnie B., Oliver B., Charles and George. Gen. Walker is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. In politics, he is a Republican, and has always acted with the Republican party. He has four times been elected Sheriff of Douglas County, and in 1872, was elected State Senator from that county. He was appointed Major General of Kansas Militia in 1866 and in 1873. An incident in the life of Gen. Walker, though out of its proper connection, may be given here, as showing upon what a slender thread life sometimes hung in those troublous times. When Gov. Shannon had proclaimed war upon the Free-State men, and was himself leading a party which was hunting them as guerrillas, Gen. Walker, on account of his influence and ability as a leader among them, was an object of special hatred on the part of the Governor. He was for a time hunted like a wild beast. On one occasion, the Governor at the head of a party of soldiers was in pursuit of Walker, who, fortunately for himself, discovered his pursuers before they discovered him, and promptly concealed himself behind a clump of bushes by the side of the road. In this position he stood with his rifle ready to fire at any moment upon the Governor, in case the latter should, in passing, discover him in his concealment. But now, fortunately for the Governor, his attention was diverted from Walker by some object on the other side of the road, as was that of Spicer and Col. Titus, who were riding ahead of the Governor. Capt. Sturges and the thirty soldiers who followed, all saw and recognized him, some smiling, some nodding and others giving the military salute, but being in sympathy with the Free-State men, passed quietly by. Had the eye of Gov. Shannon fallen upon him, the form of the Governor would have fallen to the ground a corpse, as Walker was determined to kill the Governor at least, if he himself was discovered.

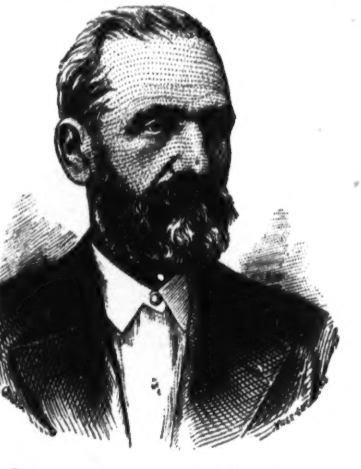

Saml Walker

JOHN C. WALTON, Chairman County Commissioners, Douglas County, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., March 8, 1842. He was educated in that city, finishing at the Western Christian University. He engaged in farming until the breaking-out of the late war. In 1861, he enlisted at Indianapolis in the Fifth Indiana Battery, Light Artillery. Was attached to this command until 1864. In that year, Mr. Walton re-enlisted, and was commissioned Lieutenant in the Sixth Indiana Battery, and served until the close of the war. Was at the battles of Stone River, Chattanooga, Chickamauga and the Atlanta campaign up to the capture of that city, then back to Nashville. At the close of the war, he returned to Indiana, and, in the spring of 1866, moved to Kansas and settled in Lawrence, where he engaged in hotel business several years. Since 1869, has been engaged in operating his farms. Mr. Walton was married in Plainfield, Henderson County, Ind., in January, 1868, to Miss Deborah, daughter of Benjamin Owens, a prominent member of the Society of Friends. Mrs. Walton died in Lawrence, leaving two children—William and Frank. He was married to his present wife in Lawrence in May, 1880. She was Miss Ada Gilluli, a native of Michigan. They have one son—John C., Jr. Mr. Walton has been a member of the City Council two terms, one term attached to the School Board. Was elected County Commissioner in 1877, and has been twice re-elected.

JOHN WALTON, County Commissioner, Douglas County, Kan., was born in Washington County, Penn., December 16, 1831. His parents moved to Pittsburgh in 1844. He received his education at Greene Academy, and took a course in book-keeping in Pittsburgh. He then accepted a position in a mercantile house in that city for a time, and afterward held the position of mate on several river steamers. In 1855, he took a drove of sheep to Cole County, Ill., where he settled and remained until 1856, when he moved to Kansas, and settled near Vinland, Douglas County, where he pre-empted a claim and engaged in farming until 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Eighth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. Was mustered out in 1864; obtained his discharge at Ft. Leavenworth in 1865. He then resumed his farming operations. Mr. Walton was married March 25, 1867, in Douglas County, to Miss Z. A. Willey, daughter of I. W. Willey, Esq., and an old resident. They have six children—Martha M., William B., Elizabeth G., Mary E., Amy and John. Mr. Walton was appointed a member of the Board of County Commissioners in 1876, to fill a vacancy, and was elected for two years in 1877; was re-elected for three years in 1879; again elected in 1882 for three years; is, at the present time, a member of Vinland Grange.

J. T. WARNE, Vice President of the Western Farm Mortgage Company, was born in New York City July 16, 1838. His parents moved to St. Louis, Mo., in 1849. He was educated in both cities at the public schools. From 1857 to 1860, he was engaged in clerking in a hardware store in St. Louis. In the latter was appointed assignee of a large mercantile firm in that city. This business he wound up in about one year. In 1861, he removed to Springfield, Ill., where he established a hardware business, and continued to operate this until 1870. He sold out in that year and moved to Lawrence, Kan., where he established his present business. Mr. Warne was married in Jacksonville, Ill., November 10, 1864, to Miss Margaretta Gillette, of that city. They have three children—Edgar E., Mary T. and Elizabeth D. Mr. Warne is a member of Lawrence Lodge, No. 6, A., F. & A. M., Lawrence Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., and of the Board of Trade. Mr. Warne owns a hardware store, which he established in 1870. He now occupies a store room 25x117 feet, carrying a stock of about $15,000, and does a business of about $30,000 annually, employing two clerks.

A. B. WARREN, wholesale paper and staple stationery. Sole agent for the Lawrence Paper Mills and agent for J. K. Wright's printing inks. The business was established in 1874 by Mr. Warren. He carries a stock of about $10,000, and the yearly sales will aggregate $50,000. Keeps one traveling agent. A. B. Warren was born in Tyringham, Berkshire County, Mass., May 25, 1848. His parents moved to Loraine County, Ohio, about 1849. His father had long been identified with that region; resided there most of the time since 1835. In his profession of civil engineer he surveyed most of the Western Reserve. The subject of this sketch was educated at Oberlin College, leaving that institution in 1862 to enlist in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was attached to Company K, and served with the regiment until 1864. July 18 of the latter year he was wounded on the Longstreet and Early raid into Maryland, and returned home. Shortly afterward, he engaged in teaching in Michigan. In 1866, became connected with the United States Land Office at Lansing. Shortly after this, he was called home by the illness of his father, and remained there managing the farm until 1868, when he moved to Kansas and became connected with the construction department of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Two years later, he took a position in the same department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. In 1872, he opened a sutler store at Fort Bascom, New Mexico. In the latter part of 1873, returned to Lawrence, and shortly afterward organized his present business. Mr. Warren was married in Lawrence in October, 1877, to Miss Nellie E. Slossen, of Lawrence. They have two children—Faith and Benjamin. Mr. W. is Secretary of the Board of Trade, and a charter member of the Y. M. S. Club. He is also a member of the Lawrence Lodge, No. 798, K. of H., and of Washington Post, No. 12, G. A. R.

J. B. WATKINS & CO., counselors and loan brokers; business established in Lawrence in August, 1873; branches opened in New York City in 1876, and in London, Eng., in 1878. They employ twenty-seven hands in all, seventeen of whom are in the home office. They now have out over 7,000 loans for about 1,200 investors, the investments aggregating $4,500,000. Their specialty is first mortgage bonds on improved farms, on which they guarantee seven per cent interest to investors. J. B. Watkins, of J. B. Watkins & Co., was born in Indiana County, Penn., June 25, 1845. His mother moved to Blair County, Penn., about 1852, and from there to Fairfax County, Va., in 1860. J. B. received his preparatory schooling in Armstrong County, Penn. In 1867, he entered the University of Michigan, graduating in the law department in 1869. He was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1870, and commenced practice in Champaign. While engaged in practice in Champaign, he began the business of loaning money and dealing in real estate. In 1873, he removed to Lawrence, Kan. Mr. Watkins is a member of the Douglas County Bar Association and of the Baptist Church.

J. M. G. WATT, confectioner, was born in Darke County, Ohio, July 28, 1854, where he resided until 1856, and then came to the State and settled with his parents in Anderson County; there he continued on the farm until 1865, when he came to Lawrence and engaged in various callings until 1882, when he formed a partnership with Harry Hutson in the confectionery business. The business was established in 1872, and has from the start been prosperous. Nine men are employed in this establishment. Mr. Watt was married to Miss Jennie Kibbe, of Lawrence, in 1882.

P. WEITZENKORN, proprietor of the New York One Price Clothing House. The business was established in June, 1882. He carries a stock of about $10,000, employing two clerks. P. Weitzenkorn was born in Westphalia, Germany, February 20, 1851. In 1872, he emigrated to the United States and settled in Reading, Penn., where he engaged in clerking until 1878, when he settled in Lawrence, Kan., where he engaged in clerking and attending the Business College until he established his present business. Mr. W. was married in Lawrence October 28, 1879, to Miss Biebusch, of Lawrence. He is a member of the Turn-Verein of Lawrence.

A. H. WHITCOMB, of Theo Poehler & Co., wholesale grocers and proprietors of the Kaw Valley Elevator, was born in Thorndyke, Me., May 24, 1838. He moved with his parents to East Hampden, near the city of Bangor, March, 1854. Was educated at Hampden Academy, of same township and State. On the breaking-out of the civil war, he enlisted May, 1861, in Company A, Second Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, for a period of two years, and was attached to the Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac. During his term of service, he participated in the battles of Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Gaines Mill, Malvern Hill, Hanover Court House, Groveton, Centerville, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was discharged May, 1863, from same company and regiment, by reason of expiration of term of service. Moved to Kansas October, 1863, and was engaged in clerking in Atchison until August, 1864, when he again enlisted in Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, for a period of 100 days, and was dicharged November, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of enlistment. He engaged in clerking at Valley Falls until March, 1866, when he settled in Lawrence, and engaged in the grocery and grain business, under the firm name of Griffith & Whitcomb, afterward Whitcomb & Mead. They were succeeded by the present firm in 1874. Mr. Whitcomb was married in Lawrence April 6, 1866, to Miss Mary B. Griffith, daughter of R. S. Griffith, Esq. They have five children—George A., Willie G., Carlyle, Mary and Julia. Mr. Whitcomb is at present a member of Washington Post, No. 12, Department of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic.

ALFRED WHITMAN, junior member of the firm of Gleason & Whitman, dealers in real estate, is a son of E. B. Whitman, one of the Kansas pioneers of 1854, and prominent in connection with the E. A. S. and all the movements attendant to the settling of Lawrence. Alfred was born in Cambridge, Mass., October 9, 1842. He was educated in his native town and in Concord, Mass.—in the latter place, being under the instruction of Mr. Frank Sanborn, the noted John Brown man. He moved to Kansas in 1858, the family settling on a farm in Douglas County. In 1862, his father was appointed Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, in the Army of Ohio and the Army of the Tennessee, continuing in the Government service until 1868, the last three years being devoted to the organization of National Cemeteries, Alfred Whitman acting as Chief Clerk for his father during this period. About 1868, the subject of our sketch located in Louisville, Ky., being engaged in book-keeping in a wholesale house of that city about four years. He was then appointed manager of the Louisville Lithographing Company, a position he retained until 1877, when he traveled in connection with the Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., as special agent for the Southern States, his field covering ten States. Resigning January 1, 1883, he settled in Lawrence, Kan., and became connected with Mr. Gleason. Mr. Whitman was married in Lawrence, Kan., April 4, 1867, to Miss Mary W., daughter of Rev. J. S. Brown, one of the pioneers of 1857. They have four children—Russell R., John P., Ruth H. and Waldo. Mr. Whitman is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

C. WICKS, manager of the Grange store. This business was established, in a small way, about 1872. They now carry a stock of groceries, queensware and boots and shoes, of some $3,000, running one delivery wagon. Carson Wicks was born in Erie County, Penn., March 7, 1834. His parents settled in Stephenson County, Ill., about 1843, where he received his schooling and engaged in farming. In 1857, he moved to Kansas, and bought a claim in Douglas County, where he continued to reside until he took charge of the Grange store in 1880. He still operates his farm, having some 500 acres in all, devoted to grain and stock raising, 120 acres being in pasture, all being enclosed. Mr. Wicks was married, in Stephenson County, Ill., March 27, 1856, to Miss S. M. Wells, of that county. They have two children—William W. and Clarence W. He is a member of Clinton Grange, No. 66, of Douglas County.

F. W. WIEMAN, manufacturer of cigars, and dealer in smokers' articles; business established in 1873, by Julius Miller. Mr. Wieman succeeded him in July, 1879. He employs eight men, and turns out about 400,000 cigars yearly, the principal brands being "Our Best," "Lawrence Beauty" and "Pansy." Mr. Wieman was born in Halle, Saxony, August 18, 1846. He received his schooling in his native town. In 1857, he came to the United States with his parents, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where F. W. learned the trade of cigar making. He followed this trade in Cincinnati and other places until 1870, when he moved to Kansas, locating in Junction City. After working at his trade there for a time, he opened the Germania House. In 1873, he moved to Leavenworth, and from there settled in Lawrence the same year. He was working for Mr. Miller for some years previous to buying him out. Mr. Wieman was married in Lawrence October 22, 1874, to Miss Ella Brechtelsbauer, of Lawrence. They have four children—Fred, Charles, Lulu and Eda. Mr. Wieman is the President of the Turn Verein, and a member of the A. O. U. W.

MRS. F. E. WILBUR, dress maker, came to the State in 1856, and settled in Lawrence; her maiden name was Spicer; she was born in Dundee, Yates County, N. Y. In 1867, she was married to Orson Wilber, Esq., and now is the mother of two interesting daughters, viz., Lena A. and Maud. Mrs. W. established business in 1873, and employs five women, who are kept busy in turning out fashionable garments.

CHARLES E. WILDER, of the firm of Wilder Bros., was born in Brandon, Rutland Co., Vt., in 1840. In 1853, he moved with his parents to Fort Edward, N. Y. He was educated at both of these places. After leaving school, he learned the machinists trade. From 1861 to 1868, he was engaged in the Remington Rifle Factory, and the Spencer Rifle Works, at Boston. After leaving the latter, he entered the employ of the Howard Watch Company, continuing in business until 1870. He then moved to Troy, N. Y., where he became connected with the firm of Clapp & Wilder, shirt, collar and cuff manufacturers, where he remained until 1873, when he settled in Lawrence.

J. FRANK WILDER, of Wilder Bros., shirt manufacturers, was born in Brandon, Rutland Co., Vt., September 26, 1837. He was partially educated in Brandon, finishing his studies in Fort Edward, Washington Co., N. Y., where his parents moved about 1853. In 1855, he commenced the machinists trade at Fort Edward, N. Y. Afterward, moved to Whitehall, N. Y., where he worked at his trade until 1861, when he entered the Government employ at Watervliet Arsenal. In 1863, he became connected with the firm of Wheeler, Colburn & Co., shirt and collar manufacturers, Troy, N. Y. They were succeeded by Clapp & Wilder. In 1870, on account of failing health, he moved to Lawrence, Kan., where he opened a retail branch of the Troy house. He continued in this until 1873, when he organized the present firm. Mr. Wilder was married in Troy, N. Y., October 1, 1868, to Miss Abbie Bogardus, of that city. They have one child—Estella Edna, born November 26, 1873. Mr. Wilder is a member of the Baptist Church.

J. H. WILDER, Treasurer of Lawrence Plow Company, was born in Bolton, Worcester Co., Mass., June 19, 1829. He was educated in his native county, and studied civil engineering for a time, with the intention of adopting this as a profession. In 1849, he took a contract to furnish stone, and operated the quarry in filling that until 1851. In that year, he commenced to learn the trade of blacksmith under his father. He was given his time, and shortly afterward moved to Kansas. He settled in Lawrence in October, 1854, where he engaged in burning lime a few months, then formed a co-partnership with George W. Hutchinson, under the firm name of G. W. Hutchinson & Co., dealers in general goods. This firm put up the first store building in Lawrence. Mr. Hutchinson sold out to James Blood, and the firm continued under the firm name of James Blood & Co. until 1862, when Mr. Wilder disposed of his interest, and then organized the firm of Wilder & Palm, the predecessors to the Lawrence Plow Company. During the war, Mr. Wilder was connected with the Third Regiment Kansas State Militia, holding a commission as Captain of Company C at first; was afterward commissioned Major of the regiment. Mr. Wilder was married in Lawrence, in 1856, to Miss Anna M., daughter of Lorenzo Hoyt, Esq., one of the pioneers of Kansas. They had three children—Emma H., Harry and Georgiana. He married his present wife, Miss Amie M. Fisher, December 25, 1880. Mr. Wilder is a member of the Unitarian Church.

H. L. WILKINS, dealer in staple, fancy groceries, provisions, etc. The business was established in November, 1882, the stock averaging from $800 to $1,200. H. L. Wilkins was born in Winchester, Adams Co., Ohio, October 31, 1854. His parents moved from there to Ripley, Brown Co., Ohio, where he received his first schooling. In 1871, the family moved to Kansas and settled in Franklin County where his father, E. E. Wilkins, bought the town of Wellsville. In 1874, the subject of this sketch engaged in handling horses, being located at Lawrence from 1874 to 1878; in the latter year, he returned to Wellsville where he remained until 1881. He then sold his interest in the town site, some sixty-four lots, and afterward engaged in general occupations until he established his present business. He was married in Franklin County, January 14, 1875, to Miss Nellie Pettibone, a daughter of Mr. M. Pettibone, who settled in Franklin County in 1858. They have three children—Edward, Harry and Lida.

P. J. WILLIAMS, A. M., D. D., Dean of Normal Department, Kansas State University; was born in Mansfield, Tolland Co., Conn., April 12, 1825. His parents moved to Willimantic about 1835. The subject of this sketch received his preparatory and academical course at Suffield, Conn., and at Williston Seminary, East Hampden, Mass. In 1846, he entered the Sophomore class of Dartmouth College. While in college, he was also taking private instructions in the Greek language and literature under Prof. Crosby. For two or three years after leaving college, he was engaged in teaching the classics in Brooklyn, N. Y.; in 1851, was ordained as a minister of the Baptist Church, and took a charge at North Stonington, Conn.; three years later, removed to Colchester, Conn., where he also was Principal of Bacon Academy in connection with his historical work. Then he moved to Marion, N. Y., in charge of the church, and also of Marion Collegiate Institute. In 1860, he took charge of the Brockport Normal School at Brockport, N. Y., filling the pulpit there at the same time. In 1866, the doctor took charge of a boys' classical school at Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained until 1868 when he moved to Kansas and settled in Leavenworth, where he took charge of the city schools, holding the position of Superintendent about eight years. In 1876, was appointed to the charge of the Normal Department of the State University. The following year, was elected President of the Ottawa University, a position he retained until elected to his present one. Dr. Williams was married in Hanover, N. H., in 1849, to Miss Harriet Tracy, a native of Vermont. They have four surviving children—Lizzie, now Mrs. I. E. Mulkey, of Ottawa; Anna G., Harriet T. and Jessie.

E. WILSON, tobacconist, was born in England October 20, 1855; came to the United States and settled in Little Falls, N. Y., where he engaged in the dry goods trade. In 1876, he came to Lawrence, and in 1880 established his business. He was married in Lawrence to Miss Matilda Ober. Has two children—Albert and Lillie.

DR. F. H. WILSON, dentist, was born in Ross County, Ohio, January 5, 1829. He was born and raised on a farm, receiving his schooling in Ross and adjoining counties. Shortly after his marriage, he engaged in business in Greenfield, Highland Co., Ohio, as a watchmaker and jeweler, continuing there about eleven years. In 1863, he enlisted in Company C, Sixty-sixth Battalion Ohio National Guards. They were called into service in May, 1864, being in active service four months, and mustered out in May, 1866. Dr. Wilson had practiced dentistry some in 1850; after the war, he entered the office of Dr. Lewis in Greenfield, Highland Co., Ohio, and resumed his studies. In 1869, he began practice in Greencastle, Ind. In 1871, he removed to Lawrence, Kan., where he has since engaged in practice with the exception of a few months. He was married in Piatt County, Ill., October 25, 1855, to Miss Coovert, of that county. They have one child—Maria C., now Mrs. Pitt Ross, of Leavenworth. Dr. Wilson is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

R. W. WOODWARD, proprietor Round Corner drug store. The business was established in 1855, the first house of the kind in the State, and with one exception the first in the Missouri Valley; they now carry a stock of $10,000, and Mr. Woodward is also senior member of the firm of Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, Mo. He was born in East Marlboro, Chester Co., Penn., February 14, 1834. His early years were spent in working on a farm and in attending district school, finishing his studies in an academy in his native county. Afterward he engaged in teaching until he was of age. In 1854, he took a trip to Illinois and Iowa looking up a location. In May, 1855, he left home and moved to Kansas, settling in Lawrence on the 29th of May. In August of the same year, he opened a drug and stationery store, which was the beginning of his present business. In December, he joined Company F, Kansas Guards, Gen. Lane commanding, in defense of the town. He took part in the capture of Titus and in Harvey's flank movement to LaCompton. In 1857, he was a delegate to the Free-State Territorial Convention which nominated Mark Parrott as a delegate to Congress. In 1858, he was a member of the citizens' city government. Mr. Woodward was married in Lawrence, October 9, 1859, to Miss Lucy M., daughter of Abraham Wilder, Esq. Mrs. Woodward died in Lawrence in 1865, leaving one daughter—Mary. He was married to his present wife at Darnhall, near Westchester Penn., November 28, 1866, she was Miss Emily P. Darlington, daughter of E. B. Darlington, Esq., of that place. They have two children—Brinton D. and Chester. Mr. B. has always taken a great interest in educational matters. He has been a regent of the State University several years, and of the Board of Education has been a prominent member.

HON. LORENZO J. WORDEN, Postmaster, was born in Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., April 13, 1828. About 1837, his parents settled in Veteran, Chemung Co., N. Y. He was educated at the Ithaca and Elmira Academies; then engaged in teaching, which profession he followed eight years. In 1850, he entered Alfred University, graduating in 1853. After spending some time in travel, he returned home and engaged again in teaching. In 1855, he moved to Kansas, arriving in Lawrence October 27. He located a claim one mile west of the city, and engaged in farming until 1862, when he entered the office of internal revenue as Chief Clerk and Assistant Assessor for the State of Kansas, which position he retained until 1870, when he was elected State Senator. In the spring of 1873, he was appointed Postmaster at Lawrence, and was re-appointed by President Hayes in 1877, on the unanimous petition of the citizens. Mr. Worden was married June 7, 1854, to Miss Jane E. Wormley, of Corning, N. Y. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken all degrees up to Knight Templar.

DR. E. WRIGHT, dentist, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., October 31, 1844. He was educated in his native county. In 1864, he entered the office of a practicing dentist in Albion, Orleans County. In 1866, he commenced practice in Columbus, Ohio, where he remained until 1877. From that time until he settled in Lawrence, he practiced his profession at several points, being located in St. Louis, Mo., about one year. He settled in Lawrence Kan., in 1881, and entered into partnership with Dr. Wheeler; this firm was dissolved on the death of Dr. W. shortly after, and he has since practiced alone.

JOHN H. YOUNG, carriage painter, was born in Nashville, Tenn., May 14, 1850; came to this State in 1877, and settled in Baxter Springs, but in 1879 moved to Lawrence where he has since resided, carrying on the business of carriage painting, having the most extensive shop in the city, and employs from two to three hands all the time. Mr. Young learned his trade in his native town. In 1872, married Miss Florence Terry, of Lawrence, and they have five children—William H., James T., John, Albert and Mary.

WAKARUSA TOWNSHIP.

The little hamlet of Wakarusa, now but a suburb of the city of Lawrence, was one of the first points settled in the State. One of the colonies sent out by the New England Emigrant Aid Society settled here. The name was conferred by the settlers, and was afterward given to the township including the city of Lawrence, when these divisions of the county were organized. The name also became historic in the Wakarusa war, concerning which the reader will find full account in the general history of the State.

Douglas was situated on the Kansas River ten miles above Lawrence. The first settlement was made here in 1854, by Paris Ellison, who had there several slaves. It never attained to much size. When it was at the height of its prosperity, it contained only about five inhabitants, all of whom lived in one house. It was incorporated by the bogus Legislature in 1855, with the following Board of Trustees: John W. Reid, George W. Clark, Charles E. Kearney, Edward McCarty, Paris Ellison, M. W. McGee, their associates and successors. A ferry was established here during the same year, the same individuals being authorized to keep it, and for the term of twenty years, as were appointed trustees of the town.

In the year 1855, the Legislature authorized James Findlay to establish a bridge across the Wakarusa River at the crossing of the Territorial road leading from the Missouri line to Lawrence and Tecumseh requiring him to complete the bridge within three years.

The city of Lawrence now claims all the commercial importance of the township, but there are several small villages besides Wakarusa, pleasantly situated, and having a more or less distinct individuality; these are Sibley and Franklin in the eastern part, and Grover, Washington Creek and Lake View in the western.

The Washington Creek German Baptist Church, of Wakarusa Township, was organized in 1858, with the following members: Abraham Rithuck and wife, Jacob Ulrich and wife, Daniel Studebaker and wife, Stephen Studebaker and wife, David Kinzie and wife, Christopher Shank and wife and Isaac Hoover, thirteen in all. Since then the church has grown to 205 members. They first bought a small frame house which was used for a meeting house. In 1878, they erected a large church at a cost of $2,700 on the corner near Samuel Baker's. The same year M. Broombaagh built a meeting house at a cost of $800, and donated it to the society, so that now they own two meeting houses. Recently, about forty members have withdrawn from the church under the influence of what is known as the Miami Resolution, and style themselves the old school, in contradistinction to the more progressive wing of their brethren.

The present officers of the church are: James E. Hilhey, Bishop; Samuel Baker, Thomas E. Winsey, ministers; John Ulrich, Eph Hutchler, John Herr, Deacons; John Herr, Clerk.

Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church, of Wakarusa Township, was built in 1881. The building is 30x50, a stone basement and frame superstructure. The materials were all hauled by "bees," many of the farmers taking part in the work. The church is valued at $2,500, the furnishings all having been brought from Chicago. The present membership of the church is forty-five. The trustees are W. B. Kennedy, G. E. Leary, V. S. Reese, Lewis Howard, Andrew Douglass. The present pastor is Mr. Dearborn, of Douglas County.

Pleasant Valley Library Association, Wakarusa Township, was organized in 1879, with twenty-seven members, their first installment consisting of thirty-two books. They have now a membership of fifty-two, and the library contains some 300 books and pamphlets. The present board of officers are: Scott R. Halloway, President; Miss Lorry Chadwick, Vice President; L. J. Kennedy, Secretary; S. H. Carson, Treasurer; A. E. Hitchcock.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, Section 27, P. O. Lawrence, was elected to his present position at the first organization of the society in 1867, and has since been unanimously elected at the meetings. Mr. Brackett was born in Unity, Me., near the eastern line of the State, October 26, 1832. His parents afterward resided for short intervals in different parts of the State. About 1837, they moved to Lynn, Mass., and about five years later settled in Lee County, Iowa. The subject of our sketch received a preparatory education at the Denmark Academy, taking a full course, and in September, 1854, entered Amherst College, Mass. On account of inflammation of the eyes, caused by over-study, he was obliged to resign in his Sophomore year and return home. In 1856, he left home with the intention of making an overland journey to California. He landed in Leavenworth April 1, and the next day proceeded to Lawrence and decided to settle there. His first intention was to engage in Government surveying, but the political enmity of the officers in charge of that department prevented the realization of this plan. He then, in company with O. A. Bassett, engaged in surveying and land speculations. In 1859, he bought twenty acres of raw prairie west of the city and started his experimental fruit farm; since that time has tried all the hardy, large and small fruits as they appeared, with a view of finding those adapted to Kansas culture. He now has forty acres entirely devoted to fruit culture. About one-fifth is in small fruits, the balance in apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, etc. In addition to the regular horticultural studies, etc., Mr. B. has also made a careful study of entomology so far as it applies to insects, etc., that are injurious to fruit. Mr. B. married, in Dundee, N. Y., in 1859, Harriet Gabriel, a daughter of one of the participators in the battle of Lundy's Lane. They have three children—Milla E. (now Mrs. J. E. Pearson, of Douglas County), Edith E. and Harold G.

WILLIAM BROWN, proprietor Pleasant View farm, Section 1, P. O. Lawrence; the home farm comprises sixty acres, and other parcels of land bring up the aggregate to 260 acres. The principal business is the breeding of full-blood Jersey cattle. His herd consists of forty to fifty head of all ages; with few exceptions they are all registered stock. The heads of his herd are "Island Lord" (A. J. C. C. Reg. 3322) and "Allandale" (A. J. C. C. Reg. 6307). At the Topeka and Bismarck fairs of 1882, the herd took $600 of the $1,200 offered in premiums, also premiums at both fairs on domestic and premium butter. William Brown was born in Cavin County, Ireland, November 16, 1839. In 1854, he immigrated to the United States and located in Monmouth County, N. J. In 1858, he moved West, stopping for a time in Illinois and Wisconsin. In 1859, he settled in Douglas County, Kan., was at first working on farms, then rented for a time, and finally became owner of a small farm; this he sold, and in 1865 bought present place. During the war, he was connected with Capt. Hineman's company of militia. He was married in Sharon, Wis., January 8, 1859, to Miss Jane Shields, of Sharon. They have four children—Thomas R., Elmer E., Willard and Emma. Mr. Brown has been Township Treasurer a number of years, and a member of the District School Board.

HUGH CAMERON, farmer, southeast quarter Section 14, Town 12 and Range 19 (named Glen Burn), P. O. Lawrence, was born in Perth, Fulton County, N. Y., October 29, 1826, son of Allen Cameron and Catherine Frazier. He grew up in his native State, educated himself without going to school. Went to Washington, D. C., in 1849, was employed as Professor of Mathematics in the Rittenhouse Academy, and while so employed accidentally formed the acquaintance of Gen. William L. Chaplain, of Albany, N. Y., the boldest champion of human liberty of that day. Mr. Chaplain was taken in the act of abducting the body servants, slaves of Stevens and Tombs, of Georgia. He had them in a hack completely closed, which he was driving by way of the underground railroad, Maryland and Pennsylvania, to the land of liberty. The Marshal of the city of Washington, was on the alert and caught him and the slaves when only a few miles from the city. Chaplain was lodged in jail to await preliminary examination. As soon as young Cameron heard of his being in jail, he visited him there, and for this he was promptly discharged from the professorship he held in the academy, and being regarded as Chaplain's accomplice, he was mobbed by Pro-slavery men in the streets of Washington, D. C. Some time after this event, the Hon. Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, appointed him to a clerkship in that department, which he held for several months, and then on account of his health resigned and engaged in canvassing for Harper's magazine with marked success. He came to Kansas in July, 1854; is one of the earliest settlers located near Lawrence, where he still remains. He was deeply interested in all the struggles of the young Territory for freedom. Was free to condemn outrages, no matter by whom perpetrated. He denounced the lawlessness of the Free-State men on the one hand, and the outlawry of the slavery party on the other, for which he was at times mobbed and robbed by the Free-State men, because he would not indorce all their acts; and also by the border ruffians, because he condemned their infamous conduct. His property was freely taken by both parties and his life was constantly in danger. Gov. Reeder appointed him a Judge at the first Territorial election, and when the polls were surrounded by more than 1,000 ruffians, he did not abandon his post, although the others fled. In making out the returns, he secured a certificate from the two Judges (elected by the ruffian invaders, that the votes cast at his precinct were not all by legal resident voters; and the returns being made in this form, furnished the Governor valid grounds on which to declare the election void, which he did. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by Gov. Shannon, and issued one warrant for the arrest of Jacob Branson, a noted Free-State outlaw; Branson was rescued by a mob, and Squire Cameron was menaced and threatened, but did not leave the country. He was finally arrested and taken before Lane and Robinson; the former demanded that he resign his office and apologize to the drunken mob, which had arrested him for having accepted the appointment; this he refused to do, and was again taken into custody by the mob and subjected to many and gross indignities. He escaped from them by strategy, and claims that in this instance bad whisky saved his life. After the battle of Wilson's Creek, in 1861, he volunteered, was mustered in as a private soldier and ordered on the recruiting service by Col. R. B. Mitchell. He served for about two years in the Second Kansas Cavalry, as First Lieutenant and Captain; was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel Second Arkansas Cavalry, and was honorably discharged at LaGrange, Tenn., in 1865, after a service of about four years, and after the close of the war. He has since been brevetted Colonel and Brigadier General of Volunteers for meritorious services. He has always been an uncompromising temperance man, and is now a prominent Prohibitionist. Mr. Cameron is a man of decided opinions, and a fearless, outspoken advocate of the right, almost always with the minority, politically. He is now engaged in an earnest effort to establish the *Useful Worker*, a journal devoted to sobriety, equality and equity. The name of his journal is new and suggestive, and with it he will stand as unflinchingly for the cause of humanity as he has ever stood in former years. As a writer, his style is bold and aggressive, traits which have always characterized his career in life.

J. P. COREL, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Lawrence, was born in Tazewell County, Va., February 16, 1832. In 1849, his parents moved to Missouri, settling near Kansas City, where J. P. assisted his father in farming until the latter's death. In 1854, the subject of our sketch moved with his mother and two brothers to Kansas, all making claim on the edge of town. During the border ruffian trouble, he took a leading part on the Free-State side. During the years 1855–56–57, was connected with Col. Williamson's regiment. During the late war, he was connected with the Kansas State Militia. In 1857, he settled on present place, the claim having been bought for him by Mr. Joseph McGhee, his father-in-law. He has since that time been engaged in farming, now operating 150 acres, devoted to both grain and stock. Mr. Corel was married in Douglas County, Kan., August 20, 1857, to Miss Susannah, daughter of James McGhee, Esq. They have seven children living—Jennie, Olive (now Mrs. S. W. Sperry), Ella, Kate, James H., Charles W. and Anna.

WILLIAM CROZIER, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Lawrence; bought and settled on present place in the spring of 1882. He has in his home eighty acres of land under a high state of cultivation. The buildings erected in 1882, costing some $5,000. Is engaged in raising grain and the propagation of fine stock. William Crozier was born in Tyrone County, Ireland, December 25, 1827. His parents came to the United States when he was an infant, settling at Ithaca, N. Y., where he was brought up. His father died when he was still young, and the care of the family devolved on him. In 1846, he settled in Schuyler County, Ill., where he engaged in farming until 1857. In the later year, he moved to Linn County, Kan., and pre-empted a claim. In 1862, he sold this farm, and bought another on the Shawnee reserve in Johnson County; here he engaged actively in farming until 1882. He was married in Linn County, Kan., April 22, 1858, to Miss Mary Lloyd, of Douglas County, a member of the pioneer families. They having no children of their own, have brought up four adopted children. Mr. Crozier is a member of the A., F. & A. M., of Johnson County.

WILLIAM CRUTCHFIELD, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Lawrence. The home farm consists of 140 acres, devoted principally to dairy interests. He keeps twelve cows, disposing of the product in Lawrence. Mr. Crutchfield was born at Jamestown, Province of Quebec, May 22, 1829. He received his early education in Canada, but finished in the New England States. He was brought up to farming, and has always followed that pursuit. After residing in New England until February, 1856, he determined to emigrate to Kansas. He started for Kansas with Dr. Calvin Cutler, celebrated for his capture of a Santa Fé train belonging to a Pro-slavery man, and was one of the party with Maj. Starr Hoyt; the party started from Springfield, Mass., with 100 Sharp's rifles. At St. Louis, it was arranged to separate the slides or lock of the guns, and Dr. Cutler and Mr. Crutchfield were selected to carry the slides overland, while Maj. Hoyt started by boat with the remainder of the guns, fearing their capture if they were all caught together. And they were afterward captured on the boat at Lexington, Mo. Much of the way through Missouri he traveled on foot, but arrived safe in Kansas with his portion of the guns, soon to learn that Maj. Hoyt had been robbed of the remainder. Hoyt was murdered on the Wakarusa the ensuing summer. It is worthy of special note, that twenty years afterward, through the instrumentality of Mr. Crutchfield, a handsome monument was erected to the memory of the noble martyr, in Oak Hill Cemetery, at Lawrence. On the arrival of Mr. C. at Lawrence, he entered into various occupations, built the first bridge over Stranger Creek in 1857, and in 1865 purchased a quarter section in Wakarusa Township, where he has made one of the best farms in Douglas County. Has an orchard of 1,000 apple trees, and has a good assortment of every variety of fruit trees suitable to the climate. Has a fine dwelling, commodious barn and outbuildings, and is surrounded by all the comforts of a happy home. In 1856, he was among the most active prominent Free-State men. He was an efficient soldier in Capt. Bickerton's Artillery Company, and participated in the capture of Fort Saunders and Fort Titus. He served in the Free-State ranks in 1856, until peace was restored around Lawrence. He witnessed the destruction of the Free-State Hotel, the printing presses and Gov. Robinson's house, and other property in Lawrence May 21, 1856. He was present and participated in the defense of Lawrence, Sunday, September 14, 1856, when 2,700 Pro-slavery men from Missouri besieged Lawrence, he took position with a company of ten men under Caleb Pratt, in Massachusetts street. When the enemy appeared in sight, the whole town appeared in consternation. There was no organization at this juncture. John Brown, afterward the martyr of Harper's Ferry, arose and addressed the people, as near as Mr. C. can recollect: "Gentlemen, I have no authority, no command. The prospect is we will have a fight. I want you all to keep cool. Keep your eye on the hind sight of your gun, and fire low. If the Pro-slavery men had done that, I would have been riddled with bullets long ago. Those who have Sharp's rifles will volunteer as skirmishers, and go out upon that hill," pointing to the elevation upon which now stands the Friend's Yearly Meeting House. Then he organized a company by parties of ten, and assigned them positions. As fast as ten men were entered, he would say, "Now choose your Captain." When this was done, he would assign each a position, placing all those who had Sharp's rifles on the hill, and assigning the others to the earth forts, redoubts or rifle pits, and to stone houses and other places of defense. There, not over 150 men defended the town until the arrival of United States troops, under the order of Gov. Geary. He participated in the hottest of the battle of Westport, and was also in the battles of Big Blue and Little Blue. He has held various local offices, especially in schools, for several years. He was Township Trustee, and was at one time United States Assistant Assessor. He has belonged to the Patrons of Husbandry from their organization. He was married in Lawrence, January 26, 1865, to Miss Annie, daughter of Dr. Robert Ironside, of Thorold, Ontario. They have an adopted daughter, Miss Jessie Crutchfield, born April 11, 1866.

ANDREW DOUGLASS, farmer, and Trustee, Wakarusa Township, Section 29, P. O. Lawrence, settled on present place in the spring of 1867. There are ninety-seven acres in the home farm, devoted to grain and stock. Mr. Douglass was born in Allegheny County, Penn., September 2, 1832. He was educated in his native county. After leaving, he engaged in farming, managing, for a number of years, his father's farm. In 1863, he enlisted in Company A, Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, after one year, the regiment returning home, was transferred to the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Company F. He was connected with the Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and took part in all the battles of that corps, but one; was after the disbandment of the Second Army Corps, transferred to the Third, and with that organization took part in the closing scenes of 1864. Then returned to Pennsylvania, and from there moved to Kansas. Mr. D. was elected Township Trustee February 6, 1883. Has been Justice of the Peace last seven years. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church [illegible] Lawrence, being one of the elders. Is also a Trustee of the Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church.

R. M. DUNNING, farmer, Section [illegible], P. O. Lawrence, was born in Burnes, Allegany, County, N. Y., May 17, 1854. Son of Humphrey Dunning and Caroline Bailey, where he grew up to manhood, receiving such an education as Rogerville Academy and Rochester Business College afforded, and was engaged most of the time in teaching school. Mr D. was united in marriage in Almond, N. Y., July 9, 1879 to Miss Della J., daughter of Hiram McIntosh and Jane Easterbrooks. Mr. D. came to this State in 1879, and settled in Wakarusa Township, near Blue Mound, where he owns a farm containing 240 acres, which is under cultivation and well stocked. He is a member of Blue Mound Presbyterian Church.

ASA DUTTON, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Lawrence, settled on present place in 1858. He has 160 acres in the home farm, and some timber land in addition. His principal attention is devoted to grain and stock, though he has considerable fruit, the principal being seven acres of apples and three acres of raspberries. Mr. Dutton was born in Brown County, Ohio, March 25, 1816. He was born and raised on a farm, and followed that in his native county until 1843. He then moved to Clay County, Ill.; thence, one year later, settled in Fulton County, Ill., where he remained engaged in farming until he removed to Kansas, in 1858. He was married in Brown County, Ohio, August 10, 1837, to Miss Mary A. Watson, a native of Maine. They had seven children, of whom three survive—Daniel P., of Johnson County; Elvira C., now Mrs. William Main, of Johnson County; John W. Mr. D. is a member of the Christian Church, and of Kansas Lodge, No. 6, A., F. & A. M.

GEORGE GILBERT, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Lawrence. The home farm consists of 200 acres, devoted to stock. He raises about 100 acres of corn, which he feeds to his stock. The balance of the farm is pasture and meadow. Has a herd of forty head of cattle. Mr. Gilbert was born in Suffolk County, England, December, 1824. He was educated there, and taught the tailor's trade. In 1850, he came to the United States, and settled in New York City, where he worked at his trade. Afterward moved to Victor, Ontario County, N. Y., thence to Cayuga County. In 1854, he joined a party going to Kansas, under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid Society, and landed in Lawrence September 15, 1854. After the survey was completed, he pre-empted the quarter-section on which he now resides, and settled on it the following spring. During the early troubles, he was connected with the Free-State organizations, and during the late war was a member of Capt. Wilder's militia company. Since his settlement on the homestead, he has been engaged in farming continuously, with the exception of one summer he went to Pike's Peak. He was married in Victor, Ontario County, N. Y., to Miss Elizabeth C. Smith, of Victor. Mr. G. is a member of the Congregational Church. Has been a member of the School Board.

J. T. GRANT, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Lawrence; settled on his present place in 1864. Has 110 acres in his farm devoted to grain and stock. Was born in Schenectady County, N. Y., on November 29, 1810. He learned the tailoring business in Schenectady, when he moved to Oneida County, in 1831, where he followed his trade until 1854, when he moved to Kansas. He pre-empted and settled on a quarter section of land eight miles southwest of Osawatomie, on Pottawatomie Creek, in Miami County, and there engaged in farming until he moved to Douglas County, in 1864. Mr. G. was identified with the Free-State organization of the early days. Was intimately acquainted with John Brown and his sons. Had one son in Brown's command at the battles of Middle Creek and at Osawatomie. Mr. G. was married to Miss Clementine Smith, of the town of Paris, Oneida County, on the 14th day of April, 1833. Mrs. Grant died in 1878, leaving six children—George, William, Charles, Henry, John and Mary.

A. H. GRIESA, proprietor Kansas Home Nursery, Section 25, P. O. Lawrence; fruit and ornamental trees, vines, roses, shrubs, forest trees, seedlings and hedge plants. The business was established in 1867. There are eighty acres in the farm, twenty-eight acres of which are at present in nursery, though constantly increasing. In addition to his present business, will build a green-house in 1883. A. H. Griesa was born in Bielefelt, Westphalia, Germany, January 14, 1845. In 1856, he emigrated to the United States, where his parents had preceded him, and settled in Ontario County, N. Y. Commenced learning the nursery business in 1857, in Ontario County, and continued in it there until he moved to Kansas in 1867. He was married in Douglas County, Kan., in 1869, to Miss Amelia Beebe, a native of Lima, Livingston County, N. Y.

HON. JOEL GROVER, deceased, was born in Springwater, Livingston Co., N. Y., August 5, 1825. He was educated at the Geneseo University, Geneseo, N. Y., and graduated with honors in that institution. His natural taste was for farming, and leaving school he pursued that occupation first in New York, and afterward in Iowa, until 1851, when he emigrated to California and engaged in the purchase of stock and in running pack trains from San Francisco to the mines. There he remained two years, and returned stopping only to visit relatives in New York. The passage of the Kansas Nebraska act awoke his anti-slavery feelings and prompted him to fall in with the tide of Free-State men then headed toward Kansas. He came with what is known as the second party, and arrived where Lawrence now stands September 13, 1854. One of the first outbreaks in Lawrence, was the removal of a tent by some Pro-slavery men which Mr. Grover and others resisted, taking the tent from a wagon, setting it up in the same spot and preparing for its defense. This led on the following evening to the organization of the first military company in Lawrence, of which Mr. Grover was made Captain. He was one of the most active Free-State men, and participated in all the conflicts of Free-State times. He was one of the men who volunteered to go to Shawnee Mission to defend Gov. Reeder in canvassing the vote on the election of March 30, 1855, and was in the Pro-slavery caucus until they passed a resolution excluding all who did not sympathize with the Pro-slavery men, and although alone among a large party of bitter political opponents, he made a strong speech denouncing their action in the face of such men as Dr. Stringfellow, B. F. Stringfellow, Atchison, Richardson and all the noted Southern fire-eaters of that period, and on his speech the caucus adjourned informally with great excitement. He actively participated in command of the company in the defense of Lawrence in the Wakarusa war of 1855, and was promoted to Major and placed in command of one of the forts. In 1856, he was one of the safety committee, and after the raid of Lawrence, May 21, 1856, he rode to Kansas City in the night, took a steamer and carried the first intelligence to St. Louis of the sacking and burning of Lawrence, and had an extra issued of the Missouri *Democrat*. Pursuing his way in the first steamboat to Alton and thence to Chicago, he also there gave the first news, getting ahead of all Pro-slavery reports. He spent about two weeks organizing a company in Chicago, and returned up the Missouri River to Leavenworth. The company, except Mr. Grover, was disarmed at Lexington, and afterward turned back at Leavenworth, being refused the liberty to land. On the return, however, of the boat from Weston with this company, on the assurance of the aid of some Leavenworth men to protect the company in leaving the boat, Mr. Grover was on the wharf to assist in the work, but the Leavenworth men failed in their promises and he was overpowered and driven onto the boat, but allowed by the Captain to get off at Kansas City, where he escaped to Kansas. He commanded his company and participated in the battle of Franklin, Fort Saunders, Fort Titus and all other Free-State engagements. He located a farm claim in 1854, about three miles southwest of Lawrence, and improved it. In 1858, he was elected one of the County Commissioners, and held that position for four years; also held local positions, such as Trustee and member of the School Board, etc. In 1867, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and re-elected in 1868, making one of the best working members in that body. In 1869, he was elected County Commissioner and made chairman of the board, and again re elected in 1871, holding the office four years. He was for years a director of the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad Company. He had command of a company in the Price raid, October 13, 18[illegible]. He married Miss Emily J. Hunt, daughter of George W. Hunt, Esq., one of the most earnest anti-slavery pioneers of Kansas, and one of the best men of the early times. Mrs. Grover is a lady of culture and refinement, and was one of the truest of the courageous guard ladies of the troublesome times in Kansas. When Lawrence was sacked and burned in 1856, she had all her wearing apparel, except that in use, destroyed in the burning of Gov. Robinson's house. Mr. Grover departed this life July 28, 1879, leaving his widow and seven children—Frank G., Helen A., Charles R., Cora E., Earnest J., Lillie L. and Jay G.

DAVID J. HARVEY, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Lawrence, was born in Howard County, Mo., February 27, 1836, son of Allen and Lettie (Johnson) Harvey. He was born a slave and owned by Josiah Foster, from whom he was freed by the war in 1862, and the following year came to Kansas in destitute circumstances, but with pluck, determination and good management, he has become the owner of 100 acres of fine land free from incumbrance. He was married in Douglas County, Kan., October 26, 1863, to Mrs. Rebecca, daughter of Parker Y. Brooks. They have the following children: Sherman A., born October 6, 1864; Grant D., September 30, 1866; Edward S., August 2, 1870. Step-children—Annie Brooks, born August 2, 1851; Walker Parker, August 12, 1854; Daniel Parker, April 3, 1857; and Blunt Parker, March 17, 1860. He has one son in the University of Lawrence. Mrs. Harvey is a member of the Second Baptist Church of Lawrence.

A. E. HITCHCOCK, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Lawrence, settled on his present place in 1875, and is now operating 107 acres devoted to grain and stock; has twenty-three head of stock cattle. Mr. Hitchcock was born in Washington County, Ill., January 1, 1855. His father, Bethuel Hitchcock, moved to Kansas in 1855, in company with his (B. H.'s) father-in-law, P. S. Hutchinson. They both pre-empted claims in Douglas County. Mr. Hutchinson was a private in the Mexican war, and commanded a company of Free-State troops in the early days of Kansas. His only child married B. Hitchcock, in Washington County, Ill. Mrs. Hitchcock died, leaving four children—Phillip T., since deceased; Alphonso E.; Melissa A., now Mrs. Godfrey; and Francis M. B. Hitchcock was also private in the Mexican war, and commanded a company of volunteers, United States Army, in Kansas, during the late war. He went to Missouri in 1874, and is supposed to have died there. A. E. Hitchcock, the subject of this sketch, was educated in Douglas County, and has always engaged in farming. He was married in Douglas County, October 30, 1879, to Miss Rosa, daughter of Collins Holloway, Esq. They have two children—Viola M. and an infant unnamed.

COLLINS HOLLOWAY, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Lawrence, bought and settled on his present place in 1859. Has now 160 acres in the home farm devoted to grain and stock-raising; has about thirty to thirty-five head of cattle, nine head of horses, etc. Mr. Holloway was born in Brown County, Ohio, January 18, 1832. He was born and raised there on a farm, and in 1850 moved to Schuyler County, Ill., and in 1855 moved to Kansas, settling in Douglas County in June. During the early days, he was prominently identified with the Free-State forces, participating in the attack at Ft. Saunders and the defense of Lawrence, etc., Branson's rescue. During the late war, he was connected with the militia of the State, taking part in the repulse of Price. He was married in Brown County, Ohio, February 5, 1852, to Miss Catherine Kennedy, of that county. They have seven children—Rosa D. (now Mrs. A. E. Hitchcock), Emery A., Scott R., Dora L. (now Mrs. William Shank), Grant W., Maggie D. and Thomas K.

J. B. HOWARD, old settler and farmer, Section 32, P. O. Lawrence, pre-empted and settled on present place in 1857, and has since actively engaged in farming. During the war, he was connected with the Blue Mound Guards, under Capt. Ogden. He was born in Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y., August 6, 1815. His parents moved to Oswego County; thence to Washtenaw County, Mich., in 1829. J. B. was born and brought up on a farm, and after coming of age engaged in farming in Michigan until 1857, when he drove through to Kansas. He was married in Washtenaw County, Mich., November 21, 1836, to Miss Lashier, of that county. They have four children living—Harriet (now Mrs. Hollenback), Frank, John and Lewis D.

LEWIS D. HOWARD, one of the trustees of Fair View Methodist Episcopal Church, is engaged in farming in Section 32, operating 120 acres, devoted to grain and stock. He was born in Washtenaw County, Mich., August 22, 1849, and moved to Kansas with his parents in 1857; commenced farming on his own account in 1870. He was married in Osage County, Kan., March 16, 1872, to Miss Kate Code, a member of one of the pioneer families. They have three children—Charles, Edward and Frank.

WILLIAM HUGHES, farmer and old settler, Section 21, P. O. Lawrence, settled on present place in 1862, at that time a farm of 160 acres. He has since continued to add to his land. His specialty is stock, having at the head of his herd thoroughbreds, both Short-horn and Jersey. Mr. Hughes was born in Wales April 9, 1832. His father emigrated to America with his family when William was only five years old, and settled on a farm near Pittsburgh, Penn., belonging to Gen. William Robinson, who cleared the land on which Allegheny City now stands. William's mother died when he was so young that he merely remembers seeing her. His early ambition, struggling as he did with poverty in his youth, both on account of his mother's death and a misfortune that disabled his father, was to emigrate to some new State, where lands were cheap, and rise with the progress of the county. When nearly twenty-one years of age, he started for Kansas, arriving at Lawrence March 13, 1855, with just 50 cents in his pocket, with which he paid for his first night's lodging. The next morning, he went to work getting out timber for the Free-State Hotel, at which he labored for about two months. He then bought on credit two yoke of cattle and a wagon, and commenced freighting goods from Leavenworth to Lawrence, and in the spring of 1857 he paid up his borrowed capital, purchased another yoke of cattle for cash, and had $[illegible] in money. He now took a land claim in Coffey County, but was unfortunate and lost all he had invested. In the summer of 1858, he returned to Pennsylvania to get married, and after paying the minister for performing the ceremony, had $2.50 left. His parents being dead, Gov. Robinson, who was his guardian, made him a present of $100, with which he started West with his wife and a little brother, whom he had taken from the orphan asylum. Upon his arrival in Kansas, he had only $10 left, and immediately went to work as a farm laborer. At the end of two months, he purchased a yoke of cattle on credit for $[illegible], borrowed $[illegible] to commence housekeeping, and set up his own family hearth. He again commenced freighting for cash, when he could get it, for a calf rather than get nothing, and so worked until he was owner of four yoke of cattle. In 1861, he took a contract for hauling a steam boiler from Quindaro to the Sac Agency, and had his leg broken on the trip, and was laid up four months. Just as he had recovered, every one of his oxen died from the Spanish fever. Broke again, his neighbors helped him to secure his crops, and rendered other assistance. In August, he bought a third outfit on credit, and took a small freighting contract for the Government, out of which he made some money and bought twenty calves. Buying a mowing machine on credit, he cut 200 tons of hay for the Government, out of which he made $1,000 in gold. In 1862, he purchased 100 acres of land, and has since actively engaged in farming. Mr. Hughes was an ardent Free-State man during the Territorial days of Kansas; and was a member of Capt. Bickerton's artillery company at the taking of Ft. Titus. He was also in the battles of Ft. Saunders, Franklin, and in all the engagements of the Free-State campaigns of 1855-56. In August, 1858, he was married to Ellen Jane Robinson, of Sharpsburg, Penn., and daughter of Alexander Robinson, a pioneer of Western Pennsylvania. They have had three children, two of whom are living—William Robinson and Thomas Jefferson. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERT IRVIN, *farmer*, Section 22, P. O. Lawrence, born in Crawford County, Penn., October 13, 1820, son of John Irvin and Jane McKnight. He came to the State in 1855, settled in Wakarusa Township; owns a quarter-section well improved; was through all the border troubles. When a force of 2,700 men were marching for Lawrence, Mrs. Irvin and several other brave women went to the top of Blue Mound and gave the first signal to Lawrence of the impending danger. Mr. Irvin enlisted in 1863 in Company I, Sixteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry. He was discharged 1864. He was married in Erie County, Penn., January 17, 1850, to Miss Jane A., daughter of James and Margaret (McCrea) Moore. They have three children—William S., born April 5, 1853; John A., born November 27, 1858; Edmond, born October 22, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Irvin are members of the United Presbyterian Church in Lawrence.

MORGAN JONES, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Lawrence, settled on his present place in 1866. Is now operating 240 acres; devotes his principal attention to wheat, simply raising coarse grain to feed to stock, which consists of forty head of cattle, ten head of horses and some hogs. Mr. Jones was born in Parish of Darowen, Montgomeryshire, Wales, September 4, 1819. He engaged in farming there until 1846, when he emigrated to the United States, settling in Cincinnati, Ohio. Here he learned the trade of boiler-maker, and followed this business in Cincinnati and Pomeroy, Ohio, until 1856. He then moved to Kansas, settling in Douglas County, where he has since been engaged in farming. He was connected with the militia during the war, serving in Capt. Dickinson's company during the Price raid. Mr. Jones married in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 14, 1847, Miss Elizabeth Griffith, a native of Wales. They have had eight children, of which there survives Robert M., Jane N. (now Mrs. J. John), John M., Maggie (now Mrs. William Griffith), Elizabeth, Dun, Thomas C. and Morgan, Jr.

L. J. KENNEDY, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Lawrence. The home farm consists of 120 acres, devoted to grain and stock; has also outlying some twenty acres of timber. Mr. Kenneday was born in Brown County, Ohio, September 21, 1835. He received his schooling in his native county. About 1854, the family moved to Fulton County, Ill., and the following year to Kansas. L. J. pre-empted a claim, and has since been engaged in farming. During the Wakarusa war, he took an active part in the attack on Fort Saunders and Fort Titus, also assisted in the defense of Lawrence in 1856. During the great rebellion, he was connected with the State Militia. Mr. Kenneday was married in Douglas County, Kan., July 29, 1859, to Miss Amanda E. Todd, a member of one of our pioneer families. They have seven children—Eva L., Elmer H., Charles T., Harvey, Clarence L., Albert R. and Harry E. Margaret (Ralston) Kenneday is one of our earliest settlers; she was born in Manchester, Adams County, Ohio, October 27, 1800. Her parents moved to Brown County, Ohio, about 1807, where she married John R. Kenneday, June 22, 1820, who died in 1845. They had thirteen children in all, ten living to maturity, the eldest daughter, Elizabeth A., married A. Leming, and died in Ohio. Another daughter, Sarah J., is now Mrs. John Neal of Ohio. In 1854, Mrs. Kenneday, with the younger children, moved to Fulton County, Ill., where her elder sons were already settled. In 1855, a company was formed, consisting of twelve wagons, and made the overland journey to Kansas. Mrs. Kenneday's family consisted of five sons and three daughters; four of the sons—W. B., T. H., O. P. and L. J. —now reside in Douglas County; the other son, J. R., is in Colorado. Of the daughters, Nettie is now Mrs. W. H. Curless, of Missouri; Catherine married Mr. C. Holloway, and Salina is since deceased. Mrs. Kenneday is still enjoying good health.

W. B. KENNEDY, farmer and old settler, Section 19, P. O. Lawrence. Pre-empted the place on which he now resides in 1855. Has now a farm of 200 acres devoted to both grain and live stock. W. B. Kennedy was born in Brown County, Ohio, October 16, 1822. He engaged in farming in his native county until 1848, when he moved to Fulton County, Ill.; here he engaged in farming and boating and rafting on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. In 1855, he and others made up a train of bearing wagons with ox teams, and struck out for Kansas; their progress was slow, as they were encumbered with a large herd of cattle and horses, but finally reached their destination in June, 1855. Here he has since engaged in farming, with the exception of the last three years which he has devoted to mining operations in Colorado. In the early days of Kansas, Capt. Kennedy was prominently identified with the Free-State cause. He held a commission as Lieutenant of Company B, Second Regiment, having command of the cavalry portion of the organization, Capt. Hutchinson commanding the infantry. He participated in the battles of Franklin, Fort Saunders, Fort Titus and the other events of the time. During the late war, he held a commission as First Lieutenant of Company B, Third Regiment, Kansas State Militia, and by the promotion of the Captain was placed in command of the company. Took part in the battle of the Big Blue, at the defeat of Gen. Price. At the time of the Quantrill raid on Lawrence, he was at Lawrence, and was aroused by the firing, but like others of the militia, being without arms, could do nothing in the defense of the city. After the departure of the raiders, he assisted in putting out fires set by them. Mr. Kennedy was married in Fulton County, Ill., March 21, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Curless, of Fulton County. They have seven children—Eugene, Flora M. (now Mrs. W. B. Townsend, of Salina County), Oscar, Ella A., L. May, Lucy and Effie F.

W. J. KENNEDY, farmer and stock-dealer, Section 34, P. O. Lawrence; settled on his present place in 1865. There are 100 acres in the home farm, and 180 acres in the immediate vicinity devoted to grain and stock, the former principally. W. J. Kenneday is one of the pioneers of Kansas; he was born in Brown County, Ohio, May 21, 1832. He was educated in his native county, and moved to Illinois. In 1852, located in Fulton County; here he learned to run a steam engine, having a natural taste for mechanics. In 1855, he and three other companions, W. J. James, Harrison Green and Sam Parks, hired a man with a light wagon to drive them to Kansas City; from there they walked to Franklin, Douglas County, Kan., settling October 12. He at once commenced working as an engineer, and for the next five years was engaged at this, making wages of $5 per day. His first place was in charge of a saw mill, at Lawrence, which he operated until it blew up a few months later. He then operated a saw and grist mill in Franklin, until the supply of timber was exhausted. He then put an engine into a saw mill, built by Darland, in North Lawrence, and after putting it up took charge of it for about two years. The next year, he took charge of a mill for Dr. Williams, and the following year bought a farm, which he operated until he bought the place on which he now resides. During the border ruffian troubles, he took an active part with the Free-State men, holding the position of Lieutenant of the Franklin Company from its first organization until the troubles ended, participating in all the engagements; at the taking of Franklin, he was the first man in the fort, disarming Buckles, the Captain of the defenders; afterward distinguishing himself in preserving order, with his own hands emptying on the ground two barrels of whisky which his men had captured. During the late war, he was attached to the headquarters of the Kansas State Militia, at Shawneetown, on special duty. He was married in Eudora Township, Douglas County, Kan., in March, 1857, to Miss Lucinda Shields, daughter of Joseph Shields, Esq., one of the pioneers of 1855. They have six children—Lizzie J., Asa D., Frank H., John H., Flora M. and Horace E. Mr. Kenneday is a member of the K. of H. and the A. O. U. W. of Lawrence.

ANDREW KOSTENBADER, old settler, now living on Section 9, P. O. Lawrence, was born in Union County, Penn., August 19, 1818. At the age of fourteen, he entered his father's blacksmith shop as an apprentice, serving four years, after which he continued working under his father until he was twenty-four years old. He then left his home determined to go West, stopping for a short time in Seneca County, Ohio, and in 1846 he settled in Stevenson County, Ill., where he engaged in farming, until the spring of 1857. He then moved to Kansas, and made a claim in Douglas County, which he afterward pre-empted and continued to operate until 1882, when he sold his farm on account of the death of his wife. He was married in Stevenson County, Ill., in 1852, to Miss Elizabeth McGee, who died in April, 1880, leaving three children—David, Rosanna (now Mrs. L. H. Watkins) and Anna. Mr. Kostenbader is one of a family of fourteen children, all of whom are living but one. He had a re-union with them lately after an absence of forty years.

C. H. LANGSTON, farmer, P. O. Lawrence, came to Kansas April 2, 1862, and located in Leavenworth, where he lived until 1868, and taught school for three years, and the balance of the time, while living in that city, was engaged in the grocery business. In 1868, he removed to Douglas County, where he resides at present. He was one of the Grant Electors in 1874. He is the Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity (colored) of Kansas, and the Counselor of the Knights of Wise Men of the World. Mr. Langston taught the first colored public school in Kansas, and was Principal of the only colored normal school established in this State. During the late war, he was a recruiting officer under Maj. George L. Stearns; was stationed at Quincy, Ill., for the purpose of recruiting colored soldiers for the two colored Massachusetts regiments, the Fifty-fourth and the Fifty-fifth. Mr. L. was born in Fredericksburg, Va., August 31, 1817, and lived but a short time in his native place, when his parents moved to Louisa County, Va., where he lived until his fifteenth year, and from there moved to Oberlin, Ohio, where he attended the Oberlin College, being the first colored student that attended that institution. He lived in Ohio from 1834 until 1862, when he removed to Kansas. While living in Ohio, he was engaged for eight years in teaching. Mr. L. was married in Elyria, Lorain County, Ohio, January 18, 1869, to Mrs. Mary S. Leary, the widow of Louis Sheridan Leary, who was killed at Harper's Ferry with John Brown. She is a native of Fayetteville, N. C. They have two children—Nathaniel Turner and Caroline H. Mr. L. has a good farm of 125 acres in Douglas County. It is all inclosed and all under cultivation except thirty acres of timber land. He has a comfortable residence and good farm buildings. He has one of the finest apple orchards in the State, and plenty of small fruit on his farm.

JAMES McCREATH, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Lawrence, settled on his present place in 1879. The farm consists of 320 acres under a high state of cultivation. This farm formerly consisted of 640 acres, and was known as the "Reeder Float Farm," being located by a United States Government warrant in the hands of Gov. Reeder, the first Territorial Governor of Kansas, who settled and partially improved it. It was owned by the Reeder heirs until 1880, when it was divided and sold. The products are grain and stock, the aim of the proprietor being to feed up all coarse grains. He has a herd of seventy-five cattle of all ages. His shipment of hogs consists of about two cars yearly, the sales for 1882 aggregating $1,700. James McCreath was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, September 23, 1830. About the age of eighteen, he left his native country for America, locating in Canada about one year, and then moved to the State of Michigan. In 1859, he settled in Vermillion County, Ill., where he engaged in farming until 1878, with the exception of the time he spent in the army. He enlisted in 1863 in Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being located in Tennessee the most of the time. In 1878, he located in Leavenworth County, Kan., and the following year settled on his present place. He was married in Ayrshire, Scotland, to Miss Christian Arthur, who died, leaving four children—George, David, Melinda and Mary. He was married to his present wife in Vermillion County, Ill. She was Mrs. Sarah Ingraham. They have one son—Mark Ray. Mr. McCreath is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

P. J. PETERSON, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Lawrence. The home farm consists of 179 acres devoted to grain and stock. Mr. Peterson was born in Smoland, Sweden, February 28, 1838. He was educated there, and, in 1852, emigrated with his parents to the United States, and settled in Chicago, where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1856, he moved to Kansas and settled in Lawrence, following the carpenter trade there until the following year. He then returned to Chicago, stopping a short time in Missouri. In 1863, he again settled in Lawrence, engaging in contracting and building until 1871. He then went to Colorado, where he followed placer and quartz mining very successfully. In 1879, he sold out his interests and returned to Lawrence. He then purchased and improved his present place. He married in Dickinson County, Kan., December 24, 1867, Miss Lavina Hickey, of that county, who died, leaving three children—Annie, Wallace and Jennie. He was married to his present wife in Lawrence April 11, 1877. She was Miss Mary Anderson. Mr. Peterson is President of the Scandinavian Society. Is a member of the A. O. U. W. He is a stockholder in the Lawrence Plow Company, of Lawrence.

CHARLES RALSTON, farmer, Section 30, R. O. Lawrence; is also in partnership with his brother, Peter Ralston. They have another farm in the county. The farm in Wakarusa Township contains 150 acres, or what is known as a fractional quarter. Settled on his present place in 1869. The farm is devoted to both grain and stock, the latter consisting of forty head of cattle and nine horses. Charles Ralston was born in Argylshire, Scotland, December 22, 1829. His parents came to the United States when he was but nine years of age. They located first in Hamilton County, Ohio, and two years later in Winnebago County, Ill. Here the subject of our sketch engaged in farming principally until 1864. He then paid a visit to Washington Territory, Oregon, and California. In 1865, he returned East and settled in Lawrence, Kan. Here he engaged in general occupations until 1869, when he bought the farm on which he resides. He was married in Lawrence September 22, 1869, to Miss Evaline Jackson, a native of Tennessee, and a relative of the famous Stonewall Jackson. They have one child—Charles Earnest, born March 12, 1871. Mr. R. is a member of the Baptist Church.

FITCH REED, farmer, P. O. Lawrence, Section 29, settled on his present place in the spring of 1869. The farm contains sixty acres and may be called a model farm, the buildings being the perfection of adaptability to their various uses and the land in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Reed was born in Ontario County, N. Y., July 28, 1814. His father was a prominent farmer in that county, having 525 acres in his home farm, having two others near by. His grandfather had moved to Ontario County at an early day from Vermont, buying each of his five sons a farm of 200 acres. The subject of our sketch was educated primarily at the district schools, finishing his education at Canandaigua Academy. After he was twenty years of age, he engaged in teaching in the winter and farming in the summer. In 1836, he struck out on foot and alone for the West. After walking about three days he took a stage to Michigan. In 1839, he again went to Michigan, and the 1st of March following settled on 200 acres of timber land near Adrian, which he had previously bought. Here he cleared and improved a farm, for some four years living in a "lean-to" (log shanty). He afterward added to his farm until he had 300 acres all under a high state of cultivation. During these years he built alone some eight miles of fence. His father's family consisted of sixteen children, of which he was the oldest, there being eight boys and eight girls, a large majority of them following Mr. Reed to Michigan and settling there. But one of the sisters has since died. In the fall of 1868, he visited Kansas, and the following spring, after selling his property in Michigan, finally settled on his present home, where he has since resided, engaged principally in loaning money. Mr. Reed was married in Oakland County, Mich., February 20, 1840, to Miss Ann Draper, of that county. They have had five children, of whom two survive—Ellen M. (wife of George Leary, of Douglas County, Kan.), Libbie D. (wife of Prof. A. F. Allen, of Vineland, Douglas County). Mr. Reed, his two daughters and their families, are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

V. L. REESE, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Lawrence, settled on the present place in 1861. There are seventy acres in the home farm. He also rents enough to make his total about 120 acres. He deals in both grain and cattle, though the principal crop is wheat. Mr. Reese was born in Johnson County, Mo., August 18, 1837. He was educated in his native county and engaged there in farming until he removed to Kansas in 1861. During the war he was a member of Capt. Dixon's company of the Kansas State Militia. Mr. Reese was married in Douglas County, Kan., April 2, 1863, to Miss Jones, of Douglas County. They have four children—Walter C., Mary L., Carrie E. and Minnie M. He is a member of the District School Board and of Halcyon Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., of Lawrence.

McMILLEN RENICK, farmer and market gardener, Section 24, P. O. Lawrence, settled on the present place in 1879. He has 105 acres in the farm, eighty-five acres being under a high state of cultivation, the balance pasture. He makes a specialty of Irish and sweet potatoes, his crop of 1882, aggregating 2,000 bushels of the former and 500 bushels of the sweet potatoes. He raises the early rose variety and gets from 150 to 200 bushels to the acre. Mr. Renick was born in Ross County, Ohio, January 17, 1851, the family being old residents of the State. His grandfather (Felix Renick) made the first importation of shorthorn cattle into the State of Ohio, purchasing for the Ohio Importing Company. The subject of this sketch was educated in his native county and engaged in farming there until 1879. He then moved to Kansas and settled on the present place. He was married in Ross County, Ohio, February 15, 1872, to Miss Blacker, of that county. They have two children—Lillian and Allen.

FORREST SAVAGE, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Lawrence, pre-empted and settled on his present place as soon as surveyed in 1856. His farm now consists of 465 acres all under cultivation except forty acres of timber. It is devoted to both grain and stock. Mr. Savage was born in Hartford, Vt., September 27, 1827. He was educated in his native town and engaged in farming there until 1854. He then joined in Boston the second party of the Emigrant Aid Society, arriving in Lawrence in September, 1854, his family following the next year. He was identified with the struggles of the early times, being connected with the Free-State organizations. During the late war, he was connected with the Kansas State Militia, during the Price raid, assisting in his defeat. Mr. Savage married in Hanover, N. H., March 8, 1849, Miss Lydia G. Worth, of that town. They have four children—William W., Emma A., Mary A. and Frank J. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

S. M. SHEPHERD, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Lawrence, settled on his present place in 1868. The home farm consists of 400 acres, about 100 in timber, balance under the plow and pasture. The historical "Lone Tree Mound" is located on this farm. Mr. Shepherd devotes his attention to both grain and stock. He has some forty head of beef cattle and twenty head of others. His crop of corn for 1882 consisted of some 4,000 bushels, all of which he feeds. Mr. Shepherd was born in Brown County, Ohio, July 5, 1825. He was educated in his native county, and engaged in farming there until 1856. In April of that year, he settled in Douglas County, Kan., and pre-empted a quarter-section of land, which he sold in 1868. He took an active part in the Wakarusa war, participating in the attack on Forts Saunders and Titus. He was wounded at Fort Titus by the same volley that killed Chambrey. During the war he was connected with the militia and took part in the Big Blue battle in the repulse of Price. In March, 1858, he was elected a member from Douglas County to the Constitutional Convention held at Leavenworth. Mr. Shepherd was married in Bedford County, Va., February 21, 1866, to Miss Fanny E. Sale, of that county. They have four children—Annie Virginia, Chancey Sales, Francis Elizabeth and John Nelson.

HON. E. A. SMITH, proprietor of Norwood Stock Farm, Section 34, P. O. Lawrence. This farm consists of 280 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with buildings suited to fancy stock and the usual farm purposes. His herd of Jerseys were the first imported west of the Missouri River. Has now some twenty head in all of the Mulberry and other popular butter families, containing some of the finest stock in the United States, and, in the opinion of many good judges, superior to any Jerseys at the Centennial Exhibition. His horses, some thirty to forty head in all, will challenge comparison with any stud in America. They are all from the most fashionable strains of trotting stock, and were principally bred in Kentucky. At the head of his stud, he has Almont Pilot, son of Almont, reputed the sire of more superior trotting horses than any horse of his age. This horse is one of the most perfect types of his great-grandsire Abdallah that can be found in this county; stands sixteen hands high, and a beautiful bay with a star and one white hind foot, and both his sire and dam are by Alexander Abdallah. He has eleven crosses in lineal descent to imported Messenger, and is thus marked as one of the most remarkable in bred horses in America. Almont is the sire of Aldine and Early Rose, the famous horses of W.

H. Vanderbilt. He has a record of 2:16¼ to the pole. Ravenwood is a magnificent black stallion, 15½ hands high; foaled May 16, 1878; sired by Almont Pilot. He is the strongest example of an inbred stallion that can be found, being the result of three crosses to Alexander Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14; two crosses on sire's side to Alexander's Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Maud S., record 2:10¾; and one cross to Mambrino Chief, the sire of Lady Thorn, record 2:18. The result of this mingling of the blood of stock, which has shown remarkable speed, has been seen in Maud S., Goldsmith Maid, Clingstone, Mambrino Gift and many others, and there is no reason why it should not be witnessed in a marked degree in the case of Ravenwood. Mr. Smith's stud also embraces some of the finest brood mares that can be found on any stock farm in America, all being selected with the greatest care, purity of blood and fashionable ancestry, as now understood by the best trotting authorities as being the *sine qua non*. Mr. Smith has spent a large amount of capital, not only to please his fancy in this line of business, but to promote the interest of stock breeders throughout the West. Hon. Ethan A. Smith, Secretary of the Western National Fair Association, was born in Andover, Windsor Co., Vt., May 4, 1833. His father, Sewell Smith, moved to the Territory of Wisconsin in 1837, and finally settled in Walworth County in 1840. He was a member of the convention that framed the State constitution, and afterward a member of the Legislature, and wielded considerable influence in the politics of the State. The subject of our sketch received a primary education in the common schools of Wisconsin, and afterward attended college at Brockport, N. Y., and also Genesee Wesleyan College in the same State, receiving in these institutions a first-class business education. He has a natural aptitude for mercantile pursuits, and before he left college had embarked in trade, having a financial interest in a general store. Upon leaving school, he entered the dry goods house of J. W. Blodgett & Co., Boston, where he remained two years. He then purchased goods of this firm to the amount of $20,000, and commenced on his own account at Whitewater, Wis., in 1853. Here he continued a successful dry goods trade until 1857, when he left Wisconsin and traveled through Missouri, looking for a good business opening, but finding nothing to suit him he moved to Kansas and engaged in the banking business in Lawrence. This he followed until 1861, when he went to Washington, and accepted a position in the financial department of the Indian Bureau, which he held until 1865, when he returned to Lawrence and assisted in organizing the First National Bank, of which he was made cashier. In September of the following year (1866), he took a ten years' lease of the Eldredge House, then one of the first-class hotels of the State. After seven years successful management, he removed to Topeka, and leased the Tefft, at that time the best hotel in the capital, and conducted it for one year. Leaving the hotel in 1874, he started the Norwood Stock Farm. In 1881, he was elected Assistant Secretary of the fair association, and in 1882 was elected Secretary and also Superintendent of the speed department. Mr. Smith is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity. He was elected to the Legislature in 1876, and served two years, and was a leading and active member of the House.

L. J. SPERRY, farmer, and old settler, Section 13, P. O. Lawrence, settled on his present place in 1856, and is now operating his original quarter-section in mixed farming. He was born in Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., June 5, 1829. His parents moved to Harrisburg, Penn., when he was about seven years old. In 1848, he settled in Fulton County, Ill., where he learned the blacksmithing trade, but soon abandoned it for the more congenial occupation of farming. In the spring of 1856, in company with his father-in-law, he started for Dallas, Texas. In Missouri, they overtook Joel Thomas and his father-in-law, and Dr. Rankin; the party kept together through to Leavenworth, where they arrived June 5, 1856. The subject of our sketch then looked around the country and liked it so well that he abandoned the idea of going to Texas, and finally bought the claim which he afterward pre-empted, and on which he now resides. During the border-ruffian troubles, he took an active part, operating most of the time in Lawrence companies. He participated in the attack on Fort Saunders, Fort Titus and Lecompton, and in all the active operations of the Free-State forces. During the war of the rebellion, he was connected with the Kansas State Militia up to 1864, when he enlisted in Company M, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry and served until the close of the war. He then returned home and has since confined his attention to his farm. Mr. Sperry was married in Fulton County, Ill., August 12, 1850, to Miss Paulina, daughter of James A. Dobbins, Esq. They have four children living—Watson, James, Nellie Dicy (now Mrs. Charles Perry), Lillie. Mr. Sperry has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from a child. He is also a member of Lawrence Lodge, No. 6, A., F. & A. M.

C. F. STANLEY, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Lawrence. The home farm consists of 320 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Stanley intends to engage exclusively in stock, and with that intention, is seeding his farm with tame grasses. He has at present thirteen head of cattle and thirteen head of horses, the head of his herd of cattle being a pedigreed Short-horn registered bull, of the Duke Adrian family. He has also on his place ten acres of bearing orchard, which he is constantly increasing. Mr. Stanley was born in New Britain, Conn., February 18, 1859. He received his preliminary education in the private schools and finished at the military school at Worcester, Mass., from which he graduated in 1878. After devoting some time to travel, looking up a location, he finally settled on his present place in 1879. He was married in Lawrence, Kan., September 2, 1880, to Miss M. Olive, daughter of Prof. E. Miller, of the State University. They have two children—Arthur and Fred

W. D. WELLS, farmer and old settler, Section 36, P. O. Lawrence, settled on his present place in the spring of 1866. The home farm contains eighty acres under a high state of cultivation, grain and stock being the principal productions. W. D. Wells was born in Bridgeport, Conn., January 13, 1835. He was educated in the district schools of his native city and in a select school in Stratford, Conn. He spent the fall and winter of 1853 in Virginia, getting out railroad ties on contract. In September, 1854, he joined in Albany, N. Y., what is known as the "Third Party" of the Emigrant Aid Society, arriving in Lawrence October 7. He was employed by the society that winter. In the spring, he crossed the plains with teams, returning in the fall. In the spring of 1856, he took a claim in Douglas County, which he afterward sold, and the following spring took a claim near Burlington, Coffey County, which he still holds. During 1857-58, he engaged in milling and buffalo hunting. In 1859, he went to Pike's Peak, returning to Lawrence to spend the winter, and again went to Pike's Peak and New Mexico in the spring. After paying a visit East in 1861, he returned and engaged at teaming to Fort Gibson, Fort Scott and Fort Smith, continuing the business until he settled on his farm, with the exception of some eighteen months that he spent in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. During the early days, he took a prominent part in the Free-State side. He was connected with the artillery company, and at the battle of Franklin was so severely wounded as to be unable to take part in the affairs at Fort Saunders and Fort Titus. Mr. Wells has been married twice; his first wife was Miss Virginia Widgeon, of Bridgeport, Conn., to whom he was married in Middletown, Conn., and who died leaving two children—Gertrude L. and Alice W. He was married in Douglas County, Kan., to Miss Emma Wooley, of Johnson County, Kan. They have one child, Charles W.

EDWARD WINSLOW, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Lawrence, pre-empted his present place in 1855. He is now operating 160 acres, about 100 acres being under the plow, the balance in pasture and timber. He devotes his attention to both grain and stock. Mr. Winslow was born in Barnard, Vt., July 20, 1820. He received his schooling in his native county. About 1836, he moved to Ware, Hampshire Co., Mass., and was connected with the factories at this and other points. In 1854, he joined the second party of the Emigrant Aid Society at Worcester, Mass., and came with them to Kansas. When the party arrived at Kansas City, he and Willis went a-foot, their baggage being sent by wagons. He was prominently identified with the Free-State organizations in the early days. He took part in the first election in Lawrence, at great peril, on account of his marked abolition sentiments. He was also connected with John Brown for a time.

LECOMPTON.

Lecompton, formerly the headquarters of the Pro-slavery party in the territory, is located on the Kansas River, in the northwestern part of Douglas County, fifteen miles east of Topeka. Along the river, the country, which is somewhat hilly, is covered with timber; southward lies a beautifully undulating fruit and farm region. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was built through Lecompton in 1872.

The first settlements made in the vicinity of Lecompton were in 1854, by A. W. & A. G. Glenn, father and son; G. W. Zinn, David Martin, M. S. Winter and William Shirley. In 1855, Moses McCall, Maj. Lyman Evans and others came to this part of the county, and, in 1856, William Leamer, William M. Nace, William Smith, William Christian and Hugh S. Walsh.

The Lecompton Town Company was organized at the Pottawatomie Agency, and consisted of Samuel D. Lecompte, President; John A. Halderman, Secretary; Daniel Woodson, Treasurer; George W. Clark, Chauncey B. Donaldson and William R. Simmons. In the spring of 1855, the town company held its meetings in Westport, Mo., and on May 14, 1855, the officers reported to the company that D. H. Harting had surveyed the town site, consisting of 600 acres, and had laid out the principal streets and blocks. It was the design and expectation to make Lecompton, not only the capital of the territory and future State, but to make it a large city as well. The first house built on the town site was a log one, by W. R. Simmons, in the fall of 1854. The first store was opened by John K. Shepherdson in the spring of 1856; he continued the business but a short time when William Leamer purchased his stock of goods, and has ever since continued the business. James G. Bailey opened a store about the same time.

In 1855, the Territorial Legislature commenced the erection of a capitol building in the east part of the town, on an eminence overlooking the town to the westward, and to the northward, the Kansas River valley, about a mile wide and very picturesque. It was to have been a large stone building, and, had it been completed, would have cost half a million of dollars, provided Congress could have been influenced to continue to appropriate until the building was completed, judging from the manner in which the $50,000 appropriated was expended. This appropriation was exhausted when the basement was completed and the walls up nearly to the height of one story. Work upon it was then discontinued, and the structure as it stood afterward converted into a fort. Ten acres of land had been donated by the town company to the Territory for the capitol grounds.

While this building was in course of erection, the Territorial Government, desiring to remove from the Shawnee Mission to Lecompton, which had become the capital of the Territory, engaged William M. Nace to erect a suitable building in which to hold their sessions, agreeing to pay therefore, as rent, $1,000 in case the building could be occupied by them for forty days. Mr. Nace undertook and fulfilled the contract. The building stood on the site of the present post office. Subsequently, the Legislature assembled in a two-story frame building, which stood across Elmore street east from the Rowena Hotel, and which was known as Rowena Hall. After the Free-State party acquired the ascendancy, the Legislature, though convening at Lecompton as the law required, adjourned to Lawrence each year thereafter, until the Territory became a State. A large frame hotel, named the American Hotel, was built in the spring of 1856; in the fall, the National Hotel was built, and in 1857, the Rowena. This latter hotel was a large three-story stone building, erected by a company, and is the only one of the three now standing.

The first physician to locate in Lecompton was Dr. Aristides Rodrigue, who was also the first Postmaster, the post office having been established in the winter of 1855-56. The first birth in the town was that of Lecompton Marks, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marks; the first marriage was that of Thomas Watson to Miss Barbara Coulter, in the spring of 1855, and about the same time the first death occurred, that of John Martin.

Authority to establish a ferry across the Kansas River at Lecompton was granted by the bogus Legislature, some time during the year 1855, to William K. Simmons, Wesley Garrett and Evan Todhunter, said right being conferred upon them for a period of five years. The same Legislature also incorporated the Lecompton Bridge Company, with sixteen incorporators. No bridge was ever built by them from Lecompton to the opposite shore. The city of Lecompton was also incorporated, and the corporate limits thus uniquely defined: Commencing in the middle of the Kansas River, at a point which shall be designated by the surveyor now engaged in laying out and platting said town site; thence running in such manner as shall be designated by said surveyor throughout the entire limits of the town or city.

The same Legislature also incorporated and permanently established the Kansas Medical College, at Lecompton; and appointed a board of fourteen Trustees, among whom were G. W. Clark, who subsequently murdered Thomas Barber; the notorious Samuel J. Jones, Sheriff of Douglas County, and Daniel Woodson, who was Acting Governor of Kansas Territory during three separate periods. The college was not established.

Lecompton was designated by this Legislature as the county seat of Douglas County.

The second Territorial Legislature met at Lecompton January 12, 1857; the third Territorial Legislature met at Lecompton January 4, 1858, and the fourth January 3, 1859.

Lecompton, at the height of its prosperity, in 1857-58, was quite a flourishing town. It was the seat of government for the Territory, it had a number of large hotels, four church organizations, the United States Court and the land office; it was headquarters for stage lines to Kansas City, Leavenworth and St. Joseph, Mo., and contained a population of 1,000 or upward. Town lots were very high—those in the suburbs sold at $100 each, while those on Elmore, the principal street, sold for from $500 to $1,000 each. Upon the downfall of the slave power in the Territory, the progress of Lecompton was arrested, and a downward tendency was given to all her interests. Dwelling houses were removed, some to Lawrence, some to the country on to farms, others went to decay; fences fell down and sidewalks broke up; weeds and underbrush grew in the streets, the lots and the gardens; work upon church edifices and public buildings was suspended, the remains and ruins of which still stand as ghastly reminders of blasted hopes; the price of town lots fell, until those which had readily brought from $500 to $1,000, could be as readily bought for $25. The population diminished to about 300, what it is to-day. In 1881, a slight change for the better began to be experienced; quite a number of good, substantial frame houses were built and other improvements made. In 1882, the new university building was completed and dedicated, which doubtless in the future will be looked back to as one of the first steps in the second progress of the town, which has every prospect of permanence, being founded on correct principles, and to be sustained by the growth and prosperity of the State.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND THE PRESS.

Lane University.—This institution of learning is under the auspices of the United Brethren Church. In January, 1865, the Rowena Hotel became their property, partly by purchase, partly by donation. The university was named after Gen. James H. Lane. The first Board of Trustees was composed of the following gentlemen: Solomon Weaver, President; Solomon Bower, F. B. Hill, W. A. Cardwell, H. M. Green, H. D. Healy, J. H. Bonebrake, D. K. Lawrence, Ebner M. Thornton, D. T. Mitchell and G. W. Zinn. Solomon Weaver was succeeded as President of the institution in 1866, by David Shuck, and he, in 1869, by N. B. Bartlett, who still retains the Presidency.

The institution has been in operation ever since its establishment, has had an annual attendance of from forty to seventy-five students of both sexes, and has a regular university course of instruction.

The ten acres of Territorial capitol grounds, together with the capitol building, were donated to the university in the year 1865, by the State. The church thereupon erected a two-story and basement building on the south half of the old unfinished capitol, completing it in the spring of 1882, and dedicating it on June 21, 1882, Bishop E. B. Kephart, of Toledo, Iowa, conducting the dedicatory services.

The Presbyterians effected an organization in 1857, and built a church in 1858. Rev. William Wilson, their first minister, was succeeded in 1872, by Rev. Irwin, who remained but a short time. The church was sold in 1881, to be used as a private residence.

The Southern Methodists organized and built a stone church in 1857. A few years afterward, the roof was blown off and one side fell down. The ruins—two ends and one side—still remain standing in the west part of the town.

In 1856, the Catholics organized and commenced the erection of a church and parsonage in the east part of the town. Both were to be of stone, but neither was completed, and the walls still remain as the masons left them, except as to the ravages made by time.

The United Brethren in Christ organized in 1858, with five members. Rev. W. A. Cardwell, who had gone to Big Springs as a missionary, in June, 1855, was the first preacher of this denomination in Lecompton, and though a Free-State man, preached to the bogus Legislature.

The first school taught in Lecompton was by W. B. Barnum, in 1858, in the church built by the Southern Methodists. The present neat frame schoolhouse was built in 1879.

The Lecompton Union was established May 3, 1856, by A. W. Jones and C. A. Faris. It was a strong Pro-slavery paper. The following paragraph appears in this newspaper, in reference to the taking of Lawrence, May 21, 1856, under the following head lines: "Lawrence Taken!—Glorious Triumph of the Law-and-Order over Fanaticism in Kansas!—Full Particulars."

"On Tuesday, the 20th, a large force of the Law-and-Order men having gathered in and around Lecompton, the Marshal ordered the different camps to concentrate about two miles this side of Lawrence, so as to be ready for the execution of his immediate demands upon the people of Lawrence. At this order, we left our sanctum and proceeded to the encampment, equipped for the occasion."

The Kansas New Era was established at Lecompton September 26, 1865, by Solomon Weaver. G. C. Baker was foreman during the first year; J. N. Iliff was foreman from September 25, 1866, until December, 1867. On May 22, 1867, the paper was moved from Lecompton to Medina, Jefferson County, and subsequently to Valley Falls, where it became the Valley Falls *New Era*.

BIG SPRINGS.

Big Springs is located in the northwestern part of Douglas County, in Lecompton Township, on rolling prairie. The town was so named because of the large ever-flowing springs in the immediate vicinity.

The first settlers here were William Harper and John Chamberlain, who came in the fall of 1854. Other early settlers were Messrs. Ephraim Banning, the two Custerds, Roberts, Wells, Eppuson, Lawson and Cardwell.

In 1855, the post office was established, and John Chamberlain appointed Postmaster. On June 10, 1855, the first sermon was preached by Rev. W. A. Cardwell, a United Brethren minister, in the log house of Ephraim Banning. This denomination built the first church in Big Springs in 1856, the society having been organized in July, 1855. The Catholics and Christians each organized a society in 1859.

A store was opened in 1855, by Webb & Carter.

The first child born here was probably Sarah S. Cardwell, August 4, 1856. The first marriage was that of Mr. Corbert, to Miss Sarah Ann Harper, in 1856, and the first death that of Mrs. Custerd.

The first school was taught by Thomas Clark, in a hall in the town in 1856.

One of the first temperance meetings in the Territory was held at Big Springs in 1856. Three barrels of whisky had been brought in from Missouri, and a saloon opened by Dr. Carter. A protest against selling the whisky was circulated and thirty signatures quickly obtained. This protest seems to have had little effect, as the next night, in order to suppress the traffic, forty men assembled in front of the dram shop and made a demand for the whisky. One barrel was rolled out on to a large pile of shavings, the head of the barrel was broken in, the match applied, and while the scene was illumined by the flames from the shavings and the obnoxious fluid, rousing temperance addresses were made by one speaker after another, mounted upon the empty barrel, the temperance pledge taken by many present, and thus, perhaps, the movement started which culminated in November, 1880, in the prohibition of the traffic in the State.

On the 5th of September, 1855, a meeting of much greater significance was held at this little village, viz., the Big Springs convention of that day. This was the first Free-State convention held in the Territory. It was at this place that the Free-State party was organized. All of the leading Free-State men were present, among them Ex-Gov. Reeder, Gov. Robinson, Gen. J. H. Lane, George W. Smith, J. A. Wakefield, James S. Emery and many others. A large concourse of people came to the convention, feeling that a work of great moment was to be performed that day. Men came in wagons, in carriages, in vehicles of every description, on horseback and on foot, and all in the most solemn and determined earnestness. And each one after the manner of the patriots of the Revolution pledged his life, his property and his sacred honor, if need be, to establish freedom in the State of Kansas. The spirit of the convention is embodied in the following resolution, written by Ex-Gov. Reeder, and reported by James S. Emery:

"That we will endure and submit to these laws (the bogus laws) no longer than the best interests of the Territory require, as the least of two evils, and will resist them to a bloody issue as soon as we ascertain that peaceful remedies shall fail, and forcible resistance shall furnish any reasonable prospect of success; and that in the meantime we recommend to our friends throughout the Territory the organization and discipline of volunteer companies, and the procurement and preparation of arms."

Big Springs now contains two stores, the post office, a blacksmith shop, wagon shop, three churches and about forty inhabitants.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—LECOMPTON TOWNSHIP.

PROF. N. B. BARTLETT, teacher, Lecompton, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., November 24, 1834; and removed with his parents to Buffalo, N. Y., where he spent his childhood and youth. He was educated at Western College, Western Iowa, and that institution conferred on him the title of A. M. Mr. Bartlett came to this State in 1865, and settled in Anderson County, where he remained one year, and then removed to Lecompton, where he engaged as a teacher in Lane University. In 1869, he was elected President of the College, and has since remained at the head of this school with the exception of one year—1876—when he retired, to resume the work again the following year. Latin and Greek are the particular branches engaging his time in the school. For the past twenty years, Mr. Bartlett has been engaged in teaching. He was married in Western Iowa December 31, 1860, to Miss Lizzie Hill, daughter of F. B. Hill, Esq. They have four children—Frederick C., Ina, Austa and Dana. Mr. Bartlett is a member of the United Brethren Church, and also Trustee of the University.

DR. J. H. BONEBRAKE, Lecompton, was born in Preble County, Ohio, June 21, 1830, and was married in Taylor County, Iowa, April 15, 1858, to Sarah J., daughter of Dr. Caswell Witt. He came to Douglas County, Kan., in the spring of 1860, settling first at Big Springs, and afterward at Lecompton, where he now resides. Dr. Bonebrake commenced the practice of medicine in the spring of 1856, and has been since actively engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, save for a short period in 1866, when he was a member of the Legislature from Douglas County. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and a member of the Kansas Annual Conference of that church, and is an enthusiastic worker in the cause of higher education, having been one of the founders and most active supporters of Lane University. His family consists of himself, wife and two daughters, Eva J. and Cora W., three children having died in infancy.

JOHN O. BROWN, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Big Springs, was born in Mt. Pleasant, Ind., December 25, 1841. He came to the State in 1858 with his father, and settled in Lecompton Township, where he now resides. He owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and has just erected a commodious and elegant house at a cost of $1,800. When a young man, Mr. Brown went to St. Louis to learn the trade of a confectioner and baker, but has never made it his business, as he has found farming more healthful and profitable. Mr. Brown was married in Shawnee County, near Topeka, February 1, 1877, to Miss Annie E. Hickox, daughter of John Hickox, Esq., and to them have been born two children—Mattie M. and Joseph C., who was born April 22, 1878, and died June 17, 1878. Mr. Brown is a member of the Catholic Church.

ALFRED H. BUCK, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Big Springs, was born in Bridgeton, N. J., November 29, 1835. He came to this State in 1868, and settled in Lawrence. Two years later, he purchased a farm of 199 acres in Lecompton Township, near Big Springs, and has since made it his home. Mr. Buck enlisted September 4, 1862, in Company H, Twelfth Regiment New Jersey State Volunteers, for three years, but in 1863 he was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and served in the corps until June 15, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Mr. Brown fought in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg in the Second Corps under Gen. Hancock, but was wounded July 3, 1863, by a ball from a sharpshooter. Mr. Buck was married in Deerfield, N. J., February 14, 1867, to Miss Phebe I. Padgett, daughter of David Padgett, Esq., and to them have been born two sons—Rollin F. and Alfred D.—and two daughters—Eva A. and Essie P. Mr. and Mrs. Buck are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Buck is a Master Mason.

W. A. CARDWELL, minister, Lecompton, came to the State in 1855, and settled in Big Springs, and engaged in preaching, and as all pioneer preachers had to do, worked on a farm during the week. He was born in Newcastle, Ky., August 16, 1817, and was set apart as a minister of the United Brethren Church at White Chapel, Wayne Co., Ind., 1842. While on his way to an appointment near Brownville he was shot at by a rebel for his patriotic and Union sentiments and taken prisoner; no fewer than seven guns were leveled at him before he surrendered. Mr. Cardwell has been twice married. In Brown County, Ind., to Miss Sarah A. Sparks, who died June 8, 1867. Also, August 16, 1870, to Mrs. Susan Stone, widow of Solomon Stone. He is the father of eighteen children, twelve of whom are living—George E., John T., Mattie M. E., Dennis A., James R., Samuel S., Milton W., Ely H., Rhoda, Jno. E., Laura A. and Nora M.

WILLIAM M. COPELAND, merchant, came to this State in 1861, and settled near Topeka, but established himself in business at Big Springs in 1882, doing a general business, as is usual in a country store. Mr. Copeland was born in Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., September 6, 1845. When the war of the late rebellion seemed to threaten the life of the nation, Mr. Copeland enlisted for three years in Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Kansas Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, and received an honorable discharge. Mr. Copeland was married in Harrisonville, Mo., September 19, 1871, to Miss Fanny P. Booth, daughter of William A. Booth, Esq., of Rock County, Wis. She died February 26, 1882, leaving three children—Minnie L., Effie M. L. and Robert D.—to mourn their loss. Mr. Copeland is an active member of the Christian Church.

THOMAS N. CROWDER, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Lawrence, was born in Ripley County, Ind., December 28, 1835, and moved to Burlington, Des Moines County, Iowa, in the spring of 1846, where he remained twenty years. March 6, 1866, he came to this State, and settled in Lecompton Township, on his farm of seventy-nine acres. Mr. Crowder has devoted much attention to fruit raising, in which he excels, as is evident from his large orchard of choice fruits. Mr. Crowder enlisted for three years in Company I, Eleventh Regiment Iowa Volunteers, and was discharged August 8, 1863; re-enlisted May 16, 1864, and was elected Captain of Company G, Forty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry; was mustered out September 16, 1864. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, and in the siege of Corinth, and the investment of Vicksburg. Mr. Crowder was married in Des Moines County, Iowa, July 23, 1857, to Miss Amanda Knotts, daughter of James Knotts, Esq. To them have been born ten children—Victoria A., Abraham L., James M., Wilson W., Elizabeth F., Mary E., Jennie B., Bertha M., Charles T., and Roma A. Mr. Crowder is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Washington Post, No. 12, Lawrence, Kan.

GEORGE W. DUNCAN, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Big Springs, born in Brown County, Ind., November 6, 1835. Mr. Duncan came to the State in 1855, and settled in Lecompton Township, where he still resides. He owns 120 acres, which he has improved. In 1871, he erected a good substantial dwelling house, at a cost of $1,000. During the Price raid Mr. Duncan was called out to serve in the State militia, and was in the engagement at Big Blue in Missouri, and was taken prisoner, and was subsequently paroled. Mr. Duncan was married in Indiana May 5, 1859, to Miss Hettie J. McIlvain, daughter of McLain McIlvain, Esq. They have four children—Minnie A., John S., Edward M. and Mills. Mr. Duncan is a prominent member of the Christian Church, and one of the Board of Trustees.

A. G. GLENN, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Lecompton, was born in Missouri April 12, 1833. He came to this State in 1854, and settled on the farm in Lecompton Township, where he still resides. Mr. Glenn owns a splendid farm, containing 372 acres. The large barn, and other substantial buildings, indicate thrift and prosperity. Mr. Glenn was married in Lecompton November 25, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Zinn, daughter of George W. Zinn; and to them have been born ten children—George A., William B., John T., Eliza A., Ulysses G., Cyrus L., Nancy J., Jacob T., Mary E. and Alfaretta.

ROBERT W. GORRILL, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Lawrence, was born in Troy, Wood Co., Ohio, January 24, 1832, where he resided until the spring of 1867, when he came to this State and settled in Douglas County. Mr. Gorrill purchased 160 acres in Lecompton Township in 1872, and has recently erected a fine stone residence for his future home. Mr. Gorrill enlisted October 15, 1862, in Company E, Seventy-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, for three years; but was discharged for disability after a little more than one month's service. Mr. Gorrill was married in Woodville, Ohio, November 23, 1865, to Miss Helen Baldwin, daughter of William Baldwin, Esq.; they have two sons and two daughters, viz.: Marshall, Robert W., Libbie and Mary Maud. Mr. Gorrill is a substantial and prosperous farmer, and one of the leading men in his community.

HENRY HAFER, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Lecompton, was born in Warren County, Ohio, March 29, 1838, and lived a wandering life until 1866, when he came to this State and settled on a farm in Lecompton, which he owns, containing 160 acres. Mr. Hafer, being a pass otic man, volunteered his services to the Government in 1861, but was rejected; again, in 1862, he offered himself, to be again rejected. In 1863, he was drafted, and, although pronounced incompetent, he yet sent a substitute; when the 100-days men were called, he again offered himself, and this time the examining surgeon accepted him, May 2, 1864; he was sworn into Company A, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio State Volunteers, and was placed on guard duty; was discharged November 9, 1864. Mr. Hafer was married in Carrollton, Mo., February 2, 1869, to Miss Emily Sneggett, daughter of John T. Sneggett, Esq.; they have one adopted child, Nora A. Mr. Hafer is a member of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM HENRY, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Big Springs, came to this State in 1868, and settled in Lecompton Township, where he owns a farm containing 400 acres of improved land. He was born in Banks, Indiana Co., Penn., February 10, 1836. Mr. Henry was reared on a farm and has ever since made farming his business, in which he has been successful and prosperous. Mr. Henry served his country during the rebellion as wagonmaster, in the Quartermaster's department, from 1862 to 1865. He was sent with medical supplies from Washington to Gettysburg during that battle. Mr. Henry was married, in Indiana County, Penn., in October, 1858, to Miss Jane C. Kirk, who died June 17, 1872. He was married again, in Shawnee County, Kan., April 2, 1873, to Miss Rachael C. Hickox, daughter of John Hickox, Esq.; the names of his children are—David K., Leni L., John P. and William. Mr. Henry erected a large substantial stone house on his farm in the summer of 1872.

PROF. JAMES H. HOOVER, teacher, Lecompton, was born near Nashville Tenn., October 30, 1847; moved to Missouri in 1852, where he remained until 1870, at Boonville, except a short time in Texas. Mr. Hoover came to this State September 27, 1870, and settled in Lecompton; engaged in teaching and also in attendance at the Lane University, from which he graduated in the class of 1880, and was at once elected to the chair of Mathematics in his Alma Mater. Mr. Hoover gives promise of distinction in his profession. He is a member of the U. B. Church, and also the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University.

MAJ. J. B. HOPE, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Lecompton, was born in Tennessee June 6, 1828, where he grew to manhood. Enlisted, 1847, in Company F, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Infantry, for the Mexican war; participated in the battle of Santiago; was discharged July, 1848. Enlisted, July 15, 1861, in company H, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteers, and was promoted to be Major of the Forty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteers; discharged September 16, 1864; was in the following engagements: Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka and Corinth; was wounded six times during these engagements. Mr Hope was married in Tennessee, February 27, 1850, to Mrs. Maggie A. Richie, widow of Nelson Richie, and daughter of Col. A. Furguson; they have seven children—Stephen H., Anna J., Andrew A., Mary S., Sarah E., John C. and Alfred I. Mr. Hope is a member of the United Brethren Church.

WILLIAM LEAMER, merchant, Lecompton, was born near Hollidaysburg, Penn., September 8, 1826, where he commenced his mercantile career. Mr. Leamer was married, at Altoona, Penn., August 8, 1855, to Miss Anna M. McCormick, daughter of Alexander McCormick, and to them have been born eight children—Kate K., Clara E., William A., E. Brooke, Coates W., Mary Mc., Harry G. and Ella; only one has died, Clara E. Mr. Leamer came to this State in 1856, and settled in Lecompton, and at once established business, keeping a good assortment of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc., etc. Mr. Leamer also owns a fine farm of 220 acres near Lecompton. Mr. Leamer is a gentleman of fine tastes and good social qualities.

MOSES McCALL, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Lecompton, was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1818; removed with his parents to Hancock County, Ind., and then, in the fall of 1838, to Clay County, Mo. Mr. McCall enlisted in the spring of 1846, and served under Capt. Hayden in the Mexican war for two years, and, in 1854, came to this State and located in Lecompton Township, where he owns 240 acres, 160 of which he paid for by a Government warrant issued to him for his services in the Mexican war. In that early day, Mr. McCall used to hunt deer and wild turkey on the ground now covered by the village of Lecompton. Mr. McCall was married in Platte County, Mo., February 6, 1852, to Miss Virginia Blankinship, daughter of Sylvester Blankinship, Esq.; they have ten children, viz.: America, Israel, Alexander, Nancy M., David T., Sarah M., Rose A., John S., Virginia, William M. and an infant (now dead). Mr. McCall is a member and class-leader in the M. E. Church.

DAVID MARTIN, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Lecompton, was born in Antrim County, near Belfast, Ireland, December 1, 1814; emigrated to the United States, in 1819 with his parents, and settled in Indiana County, Penn., where he remained about fourteen years and then for eight years lived at Cresson, in Cambria Co., Penn. Engaged upon the railroad, and afterward lived five years in Hollidaysburg, Penn In 1855, he came to this State and settled in Lecompton Township, where he owns a farm of 320 acres. Mr. Martin was married in Cresson, Penn., September 16, 1840 to Miss Mary Howell, daughter of John Howell; they have seven children—George W., Edmond M., David H., Anna, John H., Elizabeth and Stephen D. His son, George W., is well known as the head of a large printing establishment at Topeka, and a politician of considerable note.

GEORGE W. MORRIS, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Lecompton, came to this State May 20, 1857, and settled in Lecompton Township, where he has since resided. He has 100 acres, which he has under good improvements. He was born in Rockingham County, Va., February 28, 1823; removed, with his parents, in 1833, to Franklin County, Ohio, where he was in mercantile business until he came to this State. Mr. Morris is an active temperance worker and a pronounced prohibitionist, a member of the Republican Central Committee, and a man of influence. He is also an active member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Morris was married in Franklin County, Ohio, July 4, 1848, to Miss Sarah Williams, daughter of Abraham Williams, Esq.; six children have been born to them, three of whom are living, one son and two daughters—William H., Mary E. and Alice J.

EUDORA.

The city of Eudora is pleasantly located on a gradually ascending slope, stretching back on the south bank of the Kansas or Kaw River, near the junction of the Wakarusa. Situated as it is, seven miles east of Lawrence, twenty-eight miles southwest of Leavenworth, and thirty-three miles west of Kansas City, Mo., on the line of the A., T. & St. Fe Ry., its location as a trading point is excellent, which is proven by its being the second city in the county in point of population and trade. Eudora was settled and is surrounded by that class of citizens, who are known the world over for their thrift and capacity in promoting a substantial growth in a new country—the Germans.

Early in the summer of 1856, an association, composed of prominent Germans, was organized at Chicago, Ill., under the name of the "Neuer Ansiediungs Verein," with the prime object of making a settlement at some point in the great West. Organizing with fifty members, the association rapidly grew until it numbered over 600 stockholders. In March, 1857, a location committee, consisting of H. Heimann, F. Barteldes and C. Schleifer, were appointed to go West and look up a location, preparatory to the location of a town site. After looking through various parts of Missouri and Kansas, the present town site of Eudora was decided upon. A tract of 800 acres was secured from the Shawnee Indians through Pascel Fish, their chief, who was to receive every alternate lot. The town site of 800 acres was laid off, and named "Eudora," in honor of the chief's daughter.

On the return of the committee, it was decided to at once colonize the place. Sixteen members, who represented different trades and professions, were elected by the association and sent out under the leadership of P. Hartig, for that purpose. Following are the names of this hardy band of pioneers: P. Hartig, J. Fischer, J. Schiesgroohl, J. Leoterle, A. Herling, J. Schoartz, G. Buttner, A. Schirrner, M. Marthey, Fred Deirhmann, A. Veroh, C. Epple and wife, G. Kerg, C. Maxilius, Anton Goethbes, H. Baserman. The expenses of the party were paid by the association. Seven other members came out with the party, but paid their own expenses. The party left Chicago April 11, 1857, and arrived at their destination, April 18, 1857, and commenced erecting rude log buildings and making other crude improvements. Thus was formed the first settlement of Eudora.

The first house on the town site was built by Pascel Fish, the Shawnee Indian, long before the advent of the white man as a settler. It was built of hewn logs, with a thatched straw roof, and was used as a hotel, known as the "Fish House." The first building erected by the colony was a one-story log cabin, eighteen by twenty feet, which for awhile was used by all parties. During the summer of 1857, A. Summerfield opened and established the first store.

The first birth that occurred was that of Eudora, a daughter of C. Epple, a member of the town company, born in 1857, soon after the arrival of the colony. The girl received her name in honor of the place. In the summer of 1857 occurred the death of J. Leoterle, a member of the "band of sixteen." One of the first marriages was that of F. Dischmann and Mrs. George Harbolt, who were married in 1857 or 1858.

In May, 1857, the association at Chicago, sent C. Durr to St. Louis, where he purchased, at an expense of $2,200, machinery for a circular saw mill and "corn cracker." The mill arrived at Eudora during the same month, and was put into operation for the company by C. Durr, in the summer of the same year.

In order to secure a perfect title to their land, the association authorized L. W. Pfeif and C. Durr to purchase it from Pascel Fish, which was done at a cost of $110,000, February 17, 1860, and approved on the 7th day of May.

Eudora was incorporated as a city, under Territorial laws, February 8, 1859, and still retains that charter and is governed accordingly. In 1869, for municipal purposes, the city was divided into two wards. Three councilmen were elected from each ward.

The post office of Eudora was established in the summer of 1857, and A. Summerfield appointed as first Postmaster. Mr. Summerfield was succeeded by T. C. Hockett, who, in 1862, was succeeded by F. L. Pilla. Mr. Pilla retained the postmastership until his death, in 1871, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Charles Pilla. The office was made a money-order office, July, 1878, and its business is rapidly increasing.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

At the first regular election, held in March, 1859, the following gentlemen were elected to represent the city government: Mayor, F. Faerber; Councilmen, A. Summerfield, M. Marthey, P. Hartig, Aug. Clesenius, and P. Hoppenan; Justice of the Peace, F. Schowarte; Marshal, F. Soelte; Treasurer, Charles Achning; Clerk (by appointment), F. Schowarte.

The following-named gentlemen have officiated as Mayor, from the first organization of the city to the present time: 1859, F. Faerber; 1860, C. Durr; 1861, C. Durr and J. C. Dunn; 1862, H. Wittler and C. Lothhole; 1863, C. Durr; 1864, C. Thorn; 1864, C. Durr; 1866-67, A. D. H. Kemper; 1868-69, Leo Vitt; 1870-72, Dr. S. American; 1873-74, C. Durr; 1875, J. A. Seybold; 1876, Leo Vitt; 1877-79, J. Hammert; 1880-82, Charles Durr.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first school was taught in 1858, by C. Smith, who was paid by subscription. In 1859, a frame building, known as the "City Hall," was built by the association, and used for school purposes, F. Schowarte being the first teacher. This building was used for school purposes until 1866. A new stone schoolhouse, 24x40 feet, two stories high, was completed at a cost of $5,700. H. C. Speer and Miss C. Whitcomb were the first teachers in the new building. In the autumn of the same year, a building was erected for colored pupils, who were taught by Miss P. Hill. As the city increased in population, the old school building proved inadequate to the demand, and in 1881 a new brick building, 24x40 feet, one story, was completed at a cost of $1,700. The citizens of Eudora have reason to be proud of their educational advantages.

The Church of the Holy Family organized October 1, 1864, with thirty-two members. The church edifice, which was built during the same year, at a cost of $3,000, is a stone structure, 24x40 feet. The first regular pastor was Father A. Mheyer, who had charge of the church from 1865 to 1868. The church was presided over by different pastors until the present pastor, Rev. F. Elias, of Lawrence, took charge. The value of the German Catholic Church property in Eudora is estimated at $7,500. Present membership, seventy families.

The German Methodist Church was organized soon after the war of the great rebellion, with twenty-five members. An old stone dwelling-house was purchased, at a cost of $600, remodeled and used for a place of divine worship until 1881, when a handsome frame edifice, 26x44 feet, was completed at a cost of $2,000. Under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Arsonn, the church retains a membership of fifty souls.

St. Paul's Congregation of the German Evangelical Church was organized in 1869, by Rev. B. C. Hass, with fifteen members. Mr. Hass remained in charge until 1873, when he was succeeded, in 1874, by Rev. C. Toennies, who remained six years. Rev. C. F. Engelbach, the present pastor, took charge in 1882. The present church edifice is a brick structure, 26x40 feet, and was erected in 1871 at a cost of $1,200. Present membership, seventeen.

The (All Brights) German Evangelical Church is an old organization, and embraces among its membership many of the prominent farmers in the vicinity of Eudora. Its church edifice, a handsome brick building, 26x40, was completed in 1870, at a cost of $1,200. Rev. F. T. Harter, present pastor.

The Colored Baptist Church has an organization here, and holds regular services in their own edifice. Rev. H. Ford, present pastor.

SOCIETIES, ETC.

The first society organized in Eudora was the *German Turn-Verein*, in 1864. For some reason the society did not prosper, and was abandoned. In the summer of 1867, it was again organized with twelve members, under the following officers: J. A. Seybold, President; H. Basemann, Vice President; H. Basemann, Jr., Secretary; C. Marfilius, Treasurer. The society retained its organization until 1876, when it again became defunct. In March, 1882, it re-organized with five members, under the following officers: J. A. Seybold, President; C. Fischer, Vice President; ——— Bartusch, Treasurer; F. Lucken, Secretary. Turner Hall is a neat frame structure, 24x46 feet, and was completed in the autumn of 1882, at an expense of $1,200. The society, after all its disasters, is in a prosperous condition, and now numbers twenty members.

Eudora Lodge, No. [illegible] *I. O. O. F.*, was organized, under dispensation, March 6, 1869. A charter was granted in October, 1869, to the following members: F. Barnitz, P. Hiatt, C. Marfilius, John Gondecker, J. Conger, J. W. Estes and Charles Pilla. Its first officers were F. Barnitz, N. G.; C. Pilla, V. G.; P. Hiatt, Secretary; John Conger, Treasurer. The society owns a two-story brick building, valued at $2,000. Its present officers are S. Praug, N. G.; J. Jahn, V. G.; John Hammert, Secretary; J. A. Seybold, Treasurer. Regular meetings are held in their hall on every Saturday evening. Present membership, forty-five.

Doric Lodge, No. 83, A., F. & A. M., was organized under a charter dated May 15, 1869. First elected officers were Robert Peenies, S. W.; W. W. Sitany, J. W.; T. C. Darling, S. D.; A. L. Cohn, J. D.; Thomas Pearson, Treasurer; J. B. Smith, Secretary. Present officers are O. Camp, W. M.; T. Rayson, S. W.; E. S. Thompson, J. W.; O. G. Richards, S. D.; A. L. Cohn, J. D.; H. Copp, Treasurer; M. D. Greenlee, Secretary. Present membership, 30. Regular communications are observed on Tuesday evening before full of moon in each month, at lodge room in Odd Fellows Hall.

Eudora Temperance Union, a society for the promotion of temperance, was organized and chartered in the fall of 1879. "Temperance Tabernacle," a frame building, 24x46 feet was completed at a cost of $800, in November, 1879. Its first and present officers are O. G. Richards, President; S. V. Carr, Secretary; Vice Presidents are Mrs. N. Henshaw, Mrs. E. Rich; J. N. Still, Treasurer; Trustees, T. C. Darling, James Still, O. G. Richards, E. Rich and N. Henshaw. Present membership, 150.

The old saw mill and "corn cracker," brought out from St. Louis in 1857, was operated by C. Dürr, for the town company, until 1860, when he purchased and ran it until 1870. In 1862, a steam flouring mill was erected by Messrs. Durr & Vitt. The mill was a frame, and two and one-half stories high, the main building being 30x50 feet. The enterprise represented an outlay of $7,000. The mill had then two run of stone and did excellent work. In 1867, Leo Vitt purchased his partner's interest and operated it alone until 1875, when he sold the whole mill to C. Durr. Mr. Durr added new machinery, including two run of buhrs, and built an elevator, 20x30 feet, with a capacity of 3,000 bushels; capital invested, $12,000. The mills manufacture three choice brands of flour that are well known wherever they have been introduced, and give good satisfaction.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—EUDORA TOWNSHIP.

J. R. ALLEN, Jr., farmer, Section 30, P. O. Eudora. Born in Monmouth, N. J., December 14, 1832, son of Joseph R. Allen and Anna Richardson, where he grew up, and in 1852 moved to Iowa, and in 1856 came to Kansas and settled in Grant Township. In 1865, he purchased his present farm of 120 acres in Eudora. He was an active Free-State man, and endured the hardships of the border troubles. He was married in Newton, Iowa, May 28, 1857, to Emma, daughter of Thomas Pearson and Rhoda Rogers. They have five children—Jennie S., born July 22, 1858; James T., born December 16, 1863; Elmer F., born August 20, 1866; Edwin C., born January 26, 1871; Bertha G., born November 12, 1874. Mrs. Allen is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., farmer, Section 26, P. O. Eudora. Born in Nairnshire, Scotland, March 14, 1832; son of John Anderson and Isabella Henderson; emigrated to Canada, in 1856, where he remained twelve years, and then came to the United States and settled in Eudora Township, Kan., where he has since resided. He owns a farm containing 160 acres, improved. He was married in Auldearn, Scotland, December 23, 1859, to Miss Justina D., daughter of John McIntosh and Margaret Simpson. They have five children—Margaret, born March 2, 1861; Isabella, born October 23, 1863; Lizzie, born March 23, 1865; Justina, born December 23, 1867; Mariann, born June 7, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Presbyterian Church.

E. A. BENEFIELD, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Lawrence. Settled on present place in August, 1882. There are 127 acres in the home farm, devoted to mixed farming. Mr. Benefield was born in Hamilton County, Ind., December 13, 1855. He was educated in his native county, and then learned harness-making as a trade. In 1869, he settled in Neosho County, Kan., where he operated the engine in a saw mill about three years, and then engaged in farming in that county until 1879, when he moved to Douglas County, following the same business. He was married in Douglas County, December 25, 1879, to Miss Emma Coseboom, an adopted daughter of N. D. Howland and wife. Noah D. Howland (deceased), was born in Fall River, Mass., November 2, 1823. Engaged in blacksmithing and farming until 1854, when he joined the "first party" of the Emigrant Aid Society, and pre-empted the farm now occupied by E. A. Benefield. Mr. Howland was married in Lawrence, in 1855, to Miss Mary T., daughter of P. D. Jones, Esq.

C. N. BISHOFF, physician and surgeon, Eudora, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., June 4, 1838. He was educated at Union Seminary, New Berlin, Union Co., Penn. Engaged in the woolen manufacturing business from a boy. In 1862, he enlisted in the Union army in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, on a nine months' call. On the expiration of term of enlistment, he returned home and resumed his connection with the woolen mills in the summer season, teaching school in the winter. He commenced his professional studies in 1868. During 1870–71, he attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, graduating in the latter year. He began practice immediately. In 1873, he opened a drug store in Lykens, Penn., continuing his practice at the same time. In 1877, he moved to Kansas, and settled on his present location. He was married in Dauphin County, Penn., December 24, 1863, to Miss Mary M. Bauman, of Ephrata, Lancaster Co., Penn. They have four children—Cora L., Mark L., Minnie M. and Roger W. Dr. Bishoff is a member of the Eclectic Medical Association of Kansas, and of the I. O. O. F., and A., F. & A. M.

JOHN L. BRENDER, blacksmith and wagon-maker, and dealer in heavy and shelf hardware, agricultural implements, buggies and farm wagons, etc., Eudora. The blacksmithing and wagon-making department was established in 1857, the first in town. They now employ five hands in the shop. In 1882, he erected a frame building, 50x25 feet, two stories high, which is devoted to the hardware and implement department. Mr. John L. Brender was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, October 2, 1830, in the town of Giengen, Oberant Heidenheim, on the River Branz, where he learned the blacksmith trade, commencing at the age of fourteen years. He left his native country and landed in New York City in 1851. The following year, he started for Pittsburgh, Penn. In 1854, he started for Chicago, Ill. In 1857, he left Chicago and settled in Eudora, Kan., and became a member of the town company. July 26, 1858, he married Miss Cornelia Morse, who was born May 29, 1842. They had three children; lost one; two are living—Fred and Almira. His wife died April 4 1866. During the war, he was a member of the State militia. December 25, 1867, he was married again, to Miss Nancy Ellen Shirley, a native of Missouri. They have four children—all living—Ida, Maria, George and John. He now lives on a farm adjoining town. Mr. Brender belongs to the German M. E. Church, and is a member of Eudora Lodge, No. 42, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE BRECHEISEN, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Eudora. Born in Eudora, Kan., October 20, 1857; son of Peter and Wilmina (Vitt) Brecheisen, where he has ever since resided. He owns a farm of 368 acres, improved. He has always lived on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. Mr. B. was married in Palmyra Township, March 9, 1880, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Nicholas Weil and Annie M. Meyer. They have two children—George A., born January 12, 1881; Herbert, born October 25, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Evangelical Association Church.

S. V. CARR, agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, and of Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, Eudora, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, November 29, 1857. His parents settled in Eudora in 1866, where he received his schooling. He commenced studying telegraphy in 1876. May 12, of the same year, he took a position in the general office of the St. L., L. & W. R. R., at Lawrence. Afterward was appointed agent and operator at Stanley. Returned to Lawrence August 16, 1876, and resigned October 11. First became connected with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad April 10, 1877, as night operator at West Las Animas, Colo., retaining this position until August. He was then transferred to Eudora, where he remained until November 5, 1881. He then took a position as cashier of the Wells, Fargo & Co., and Denver & Rio Grande Express Companies, at Pueblo, Colo. February 1, 1882, he was appointed agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad at Rockvale, Colo. May 15, 1882, he took his present position. He was married in Husted, Colo., April 27, 1880, to Miss Agnes M. Lovelace, of Husted. They have one child—Leslie L. V.

THEOPHILUS H. COLE, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Eudora. Born in Portsmouth, Ohio, January 30, 1847. Is a son of Jesse Cole and Harriet Barret. Came to Kansas with his parents, in 1862, and has since resided in the State. He was called out in the State Militia, and participated in the engagement at the Little Blue with the Confederate forces under Sterling Price. He was united in marriage in Baldwin City, Kan., March 9, 1881, to Miss Mary A., daughter of T. H. Conner and Mary A. McClellen.

THOMAS H. CONNER, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Eudora. Born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, December 26, 1834. Son of John Conner and Mary Robinson. He came to the United States in 1853, and settled in Kane County, Ill., where he remained three years, and then came to Kansas; settled in Willow Springs, and in 1872 purchased a farm in Eudora Township, where he has since resided; owns a quarter section, well improved. He was married in Willow Springs, March 15, 1860, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Robert McClellen and Agnes McWhitter. They have three children—Mary A., born November 10, 1861, wife of T. H. Cole; Charles A., born March 7, 1864; Addison M., born December 3, 1866. Mr. C. is a member of the M. E. Church, and also of Eudora Lodge, No. 42, I. O. O. F.

S. H. DAVIS, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Hesper, was born in Randolph County, N. C., March 20, 1848. His father died in 1858. In 1861, his mother moved to Indiana, and the following year settled in Douglas County, Kan. He received a preliminary education in the public schools, and then entered the State Normal School at Emporia, graduating in 1872. While pursuing his studies, he also taught school; in 1870, having a school in Wyandotte County, Kan., and also had schools in Grant Township, Douglas County. Then held the position of Principal of the Eudora School. He has since been engaged in teaching in addition to operating his farm. This consists of eighty acres devoted to grain and stock. He was married in Hesper, Douglas Co., Kan., in 1877, to Miss Emma Stubbs. They have three children—Lena M., Mary A. and Homer W. Mr. D. is a member of the Society of Friends, and is also a member of Doric Lodge, No. 83, A., F. & A. M.

C. DURR, proprietor Eudora Mills, was born in Colberg, Prussia, Germany, July 10, 1821; he emigrated to the United States in the spring of 1852, and located in New York City. At the age of thirteen years, he was apprenticed to the trade of cabinet-making and carpentering, and added to this millwrighting. He followed these trades in the old country. In New York City and in Chicago, where he moved in 1854, he followed carpentering and building. In 1857, he moved to Kansas, and settled in Eudora, and may be said to have founded that town; he at first established a saw-mill, adding to it at times until the business reached the present proportions. Mr. Durr was married in Eudora, July 10, 1868, to Miss Henrietta Zinnecke, a native of Germany. They have six children living—Alfred, Carl, Berthold, Thekla, Alma and Waldo. He is at present Mayor of the town. Has been a member of the School Board many years.

GARDNER, HILL & CO., dealers in general merchandise, Eudora; the firm is composed of P. Gardner, A. L. Hill and W. Davis. The business was established January 1, 1880. They carry a stock of about $6,000. A. L. Hill, of the above firm, was born in Guilford County, N. C. He received a partial education in his native county, finishing his studies at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. His parents settled in Douglas County, Kan., in the spring of 1864, and here A. L. engaged in teaching and farming. From 1876 to 1878, he was engaged in teaching Indian schools on the Kickapoo Reservation, in Brown County, Kan. Then returned to Douglas County and engaged in farming until present business was established. Mr. Hill is a member of the Society of Friends.

C. O. GAUSE, physician and surgeon, Hesper, was born in Preble County, Ohio, November 26, 1830. His parents removed to Indiana when he was very young, where he received his preliminary education; commenced his professional studies in 1848, under Dr. Cochran, of Spiceland, Ind. Then attended lectures in 1851 and 1852, at Ann Arbor, Mich. Commenced his professional practice at Spiceland, Ind., in 1852. Removed to Lynnville, Iowa, in 1855, where he followed his profession until 1860, when he removed to Miami County, Kan., and commenced practice, moving to Osawatomie in 1864. In 1866, he was appointed Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, a position he retained until 1872, when he removed to Hesper, where he has since engaged in practice, except during the years 1877 and 1878, during which time he was physician to the Sac and Fox Indians. Dr. Gause was married in Spiceland, Ind., in 1852, to Miss Sarah A. Hodson, who died leaving one child—Casper W. He was married to his present wife in Lynnville, Jasper Co., Iowa, in 1857; she was Miss Levisa W. Butler; they have one child—Emily J. Dr. G. is a member of the Society of Friends, and of the State Medical Society.

JOHN GILMORE, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Lawrence, born in Livingston County, N. Y., November 27, 1833; son of James and Mary (Green) Gilmore; there he resided until 1857, when he came to this State and settled in Lawrence; in 1862, he moved to Eudora Township, where he owns 800 acres, improved. Mr. G. was united in marriage in Tippecanoe County, Ind., April 3, 1856, to Miss Susan C., daughter of John Widell. They have five children—Annie O., born November 15, 1857; Solon T., born April 14, 1862; Mary C., born July 18, 1860; Josephine, born January 18, 1866; Nydia, born December 29, 1867. Mr. G. is one of the enterprising farmers of Kansas, having several tenants on his large farm, whom he keeps employed. Mr. G. is a member of the M. E. Church.

WALKER HARRIS, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Eudora; born in Louisa County, Va., September, 1831; was taken to Kentucky when a child; came to Kansas in 1864, and settled in Eudora Township; works 80 acres. He has been twice married; in Missouri, to Rebecca Lee, who died in May, 1870; in Lawrence, 1879, to Alice Cressy. His children are—Charles, Janalls, Ebocy, Peter, Jesse, Richard, Samuel and Eliza. Member of Second Baptist Church in Lawrence.

DR. R. S. HITTELL, M.D., was born in Lehigh County, Penn., near Allentown, December 7, 1849. He received his preliminary education at Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Penn., and commenced the study of medicine in 1866. From 1867 to 1868, he attended the Bellevue Hospital College, New York. He graduated in 1870 from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and the same year accepted an appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the German Army. He continued in this service until the close of the Franco-Prussian war. He returned to the United States and held for a time a position as Surgeon on the Black Ball Line. He then settled at Gibsonburg, in Sandusky County, Ohio, where he continued to practice until 1880. In that year he moved to Kansas City, Mo., and the following year settled at Eudora. Dr. H. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of H. and A. O. U. W.

WILLIAM KOHLER, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Hesper, settled on his present place in 1882. The farm consists of 175 acres, 140 of which is at present under cultivation. Grain is at present his principal crop, though his intentions are to work into stock. He was born in York County, Penn., March 31, 1831. His principal occupation in his native State was farming, though for some years he held a position as foreman in the iron interests. In 1879, he removed to Kansas and located in Douglas County. In 1881, he removed to Riley County, selling his farm there the following year and returning to Douglas County. He was married in York County, Penn., in 1852, to Miss Hoffman. They have six children living—Elcetta, now Mrs. J. A. Willett; Mary A., now Mrs. T. L. Dougherty; John G., Andrew J., Herman M. and Devaux R.

FREDERICK A. LICHTFERS, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Lawrence, was born in Neuwied, Prussia, September 5, 1820, son of William Lichtfers and Sibylla Kuepper. He came to the United States in 1849, and after visiting various points, settled in Detroit, Mich. He came to Kansas in 1856, and settled in Eudora Township. Owns 240 acres, improved; keeps stock as his principal business. He is a successful farmer, and by his industry and economy has acquired a good property. He was married, in Lawrence, Kan., September 30, 1858, to Miss Anna C., daughter of Henry Stevens and Anna L. Weber. They have eleven children—George M., born March 13, 1860; Charles, August 20, 1861; Louis, February 6, 1863; Mary E., May 20, 1864; Gertrude, October 31, 1865; Emma, September 16, 1868; Josephine, April 25, 1870; Anna, February 12, 1876; Frederick, August 9, 1877; Nettie, April 11, 1879, and Henry, January 1, 1881. Built his house in 1881, at a cost of $1,200.

JOSEPH McCOY, Principal of the schools, Eudora, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, January 30, 1831. He received his first schooling in his native county, and then entered the Normal Academy at West Bedford, taking the full course, and receiving first-class testimonials of same from the Principal (they did not grant diplomas), in 1856. He then commenced teaching, and continued actively engaged in his profession, in various posts in Ohio, until 1876. He then moved to Peabody, Marion Co., Kan., where he taught three sessions. Since then has had charge as Principal of the Public Schools at Parkville, Mo., and about a year later took his present charge. Mr. McCoy was married, in Coshocton County, Ohio, October 20, 1859, to Miss N. Power, of that county. They have three children—Ida, James and Carl Schurz.

CHARLES PILLA, Postmaster, and dealer in general merchandise, Eudora. Was appointed Postmaster in 1871, and has held the office continuously since. The mercantile business was established in 1862 by F. L. Pilla. In 1865, it was changed to Pilla Bros. This continued until the death of F. L. Pilla, in 1871; since that time Charles Pilla has been alone in business. The business now occupies two floors in a building 25x96 feet in area, the stock averaging from $15,000 to $20,000. Mr. Pilla also deals in agricultural implements, employing in all nine men. Mr. Pilla was born in Rhenish Bavaria February 19, 1830. He was educated in his native place, and emigrated to the United States in 1849. He learned the dyeing trade in the old country, but did not follow it in the United States. He settled in New York City, where he engaged in clerking for a time, and then engaged with Walker & Sons, bookbinders, with whom he continued until 1865, when he removed to Kansas, settling at once at Eudora. He was married in Factoryville, Staten Island, September 10, 1865, to Miss Alice B. Smith, of Factoryville, Staten Island, N. Y. They have four children—Alvina, Louisa, Malvia and Charles. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He has been connected with the School Board for many years. Is also a member of Eudora Lodge, No. 42, I. O. O. F., and Doric Lodge, No. 83, A., F. & A. M.

HON. OSCAR G. RICHARDS, lawyer, insurance and real estate, Eudora. Business was established in 1869. He represents the Home of New York, Springfield of Massachusetts, Phœnix of Hartford, and American Central of Burlington, Iowa. Mr. Richards was born in Napoleon, Jackson Co., Mich., January 12, 1836. He received a limited education in the schools, which he afterward improved by diligent application. He was raised on a farm in Livingston County, Ill. At the age of twenty, he joined Gen. Lane's forces as they went through Illinois, under Capt. William Strawn. With this hardy, independent band of pioneers, he went to Kansas from Illinois, passing through Iowa and Nebraska, and west of the then settlements in Kansas, to Topeka, on what was known as Lane's road. Mr. Richards drove the first team on the laying out of that road, and planted the first stakes. In this patriotic band were such as Capt. Scrambey, of Ohio, Capt. Cutler, of Massachusetts, and old John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame. Mr. Richards was with the party that besieged Fort Titus, Fort Saunders and Lecompton. Was at Black Jack when Clay Pate surrendered to old John Brown. Was at Bull Creek when Gen. Lane drove Reid out of the Territory, and at Lawrence when it was besieged by 2,700 Pro-slavery men, at the time that Gov. Geary went to the rescue. On the restoration of peace, after what was known as the border ruffian war, Mr. Richards went west to near Manhattan, where he took a claim, which he improved and cultivated, and finally sold in 1857, and removed to Douglas County, on what was known as the Shawnee Absentee Lands, where a party of twenty-seven emigrants, including a number of relatives who came out from Illinois with him in the spring of 1857, had settled. Here he remained ten years, engaged in farming and studying law, as he could procure books and find time. At the age of thirty, he applied himself very closely to the study of his profession, and was admitted to the bar in Douglas County in 1869. He then settled in Eudora. He was married, January 8, 1857, to Miss Martha Granger, of Livingston County, Ill., who died, leaving two children—Jessie, now Mrs. Harmer, of Wisconsin and Franklin. He was married, in Eudora June 12, 1865, to Miss Sophia D. Mulsow. They have four children—Charles, Hattie, Euretta and Mabel. Mr. R. was elected, in 1878, a member of the Kansas House of Representatives, from Douglas County. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace of Eudora several terms. He is P. M. of Doric Lodge, No. 83, A., F. & A. M., and is P. G. of Eudora Lodge, No. 42, I. O. O. F.

SINO STANLEY, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Eudora. Born in Buchanan County, Mo., August 12, 1841, son of Joseph Stanley and Lydia Vilderbach. Came to Kansas in 1857; settled in Doniphan County. Enlisted August, 1861, in Company A, Seventh Regiment Kansas Cavalry, and was discharged October 5, 1865. Married in Leavenworth, Kan., May 29, 1876, to Mrs. Rebecca Eaton, widow of Alvin C. Eaton, and daughter of Isaac Blond and Mary Sanderson. The children are Ella Eaton, born December 22, 1864; Harry Eaton, born January 26, 1867; Florence M., born February 24, 1877. Mrs. Stanley is a native of Ohio; she owns 141½ acres of rich bottom land, 100 of which is under the plow. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SWAIN & CO., proprietors Magnolia Mills, Eudora; succeeded C. Durr February 1, 1883. The firm is composed of R. D. Swain, E. A. Swain and W. A. Dugane, E. A. Swain being the managing partner. They have changed t[illegible] to the roller process, and do a merchant business almost exclusively. R. D. Swain, of abo[illegible] was born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 13, 1844. He was educated in his native city. About [illegible]ge of sixteen years, he engaged in sailing on the lakes, following this profession until 1867, the latter years having command of vessels in the grain and iron ore trade. In 1867, he engaged in ship chandlery and vessel supply business in Cleveland, under firm name of B. Swain & Sons, continuing in this until 1878. He then settled in Douglas County, Kan., where he bought a farm. The following year, he became connected with the Western Paint and Oil Company, of Kansas City, Mo., though retaining his residence in Douglas County until the spring of 1883, when he moved to Kansas City.

JOHN WEAVER, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Eudora. The home farm contains 330 acres, 300 acres being under cultivation. The crop of 1883 will consist of 140 acres of wheat, and the same amount in corn. Has also in charge between 700 and 800 acres of his father's, most of it being rented. Henry Weaver came to the State in 1857, and made his first land purchases, settling here with the family, in 1865. He continued to reside here till 1883, when he returned East. Two brothers now reside in Salina, Saline County. John Weaver was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, December 31, 1848. He was educated in his native county, and from there came to Kansas with the family in 1865. Has since been engaged in farming, for some years teaching school in winter. He was married, in Salina, Kan., December 31, 1877, to Miss Australia Speaks, daughter of William Speaks, one of the early settlers in that part of the State. They have two children—William M. and Jennie M. Mr. W. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the I. O. O. F.

JOSEPH A. WEST, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Lawrence; born in County Kerry, Ireland, August 14, 1848; son of John West and Amelia J. Jibou. He came to the United States in 1853. Settled near Ypsilanti, Mich., where he remained until 1857, when he came to this State, and settled in Eudora Township; owns 320 acres, all improved. During the season, he makes a business of threshing grain. Enlisted September 1, 1862, in Company G, Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged July 15, 1865. He was married in Baldwin City, Kan., March 9, 1881, to Miss Isabel, daughter of John Anderson and Justina McIntosh; they have one child, Blanch, born June 30, 1882. Mr. West is a member of Eudora Lodge, A., F. & A. M.

CHARLES L. WILBUR, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Hesper; born in Saratoga, N. Y., August 7, 1830 (son of Thomas Wilber and Sarah A. Townsend), where he grew to manhood, and in 1853 he moved to Albany, N. Y., where for fifteen years he was engaged in the flour, coal and wood business. In 1858, he came to Kansas; settled on a farm containing 240 acres in Eudora Township, where he has since resided. Mr. W. was married in Albany, N. Y., February 28, 1854, to Miss Charlotte, daughter of John Pemberton and Clarissa Henry. They have had ten children—Emily T., born December 12, 1854; Thomas W., born October 1, 1856; Clara H., born March 22, 1858; John P., born December 22, 1859; Elias G., born July 28, 1862, died January 31, 1863; Charles L., born December 5, 1863, died November 16, 1866; Charlotte, born December 7, 1866; Mary B., born December 2, 1867, died April 16, 1874; Samuel T., born September 14, 1870; Elizabeth G, born January 13, 1883. Mr. W. is a member of the Society of Friends.

BALDWIN CITY.

Baldwin City is pleasantly located on rolling prairie fifteen miles south of Lawrence, on the line of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railway. Occupying a position in the midst of a rich agricultural country, which is settled up by a good class of farmers, it has an excellent location as a shipping point. Within its limits is located the Baker University, the oldest institution of learning in the State.

The first settlement made in and near what is now known as Baldwin City, occurred in 1854, when Robert and Richard Pierson, L. F. Green, Jacob Cantrell and a few others took up claims and laid the foundations for a future prosperous neighborhood. They were followed by L. N. Snyder, H. Baricklaw. D. Still, J. A. Abbott, D. F. Green, D. Froy, W. Baricklaw and others in 1855–6.

In June, 1855, a town site of 320 acres, on Sections 34 and 27, Township 14, Range 20, was surveyed and laid off by the Palmyra Town Company, and known as Palmyra, The Town Company was composed of twelve members, as follows: James Blood, President, J. B. Abbott, Capt. Saunders, Amasa Soule, L. F. and D. F. Green, Dr. A. T. Still, D. Fry, Robert Pierson and the three Baricklaw brothers. The first building on the town site was a log-house, erected in 1854, by J, Cantrell, and used as a dwelling. After the town was laid off, W. Westfall erected a building and occupied it as a store. The "Old Barracks," a square, log building twenty by twenty feet, was the next building, and was built by the town company, and used by many, until others were erected. A hotel was also built by the town company and used both for store and hotel purposes, under the name of the Santa Fe House, and was managed by A. F. Powell. Drs. Simmons and Still were among the first disciples of Esculapius, locating in 1855. The marriage of Robert Pierson to a Miss Bithinger in 1855–6, was among the first ceremonies of the kind performed in Palmyra.

In 1858, the town company purchased the section of land adjoining the town on the south, and donated it to the Kansas Educational Association, in consideration of which they agreed to locate an institution of learning on the said section. As the work on the university progressed, buildings were erected on the new town site, which was named Baldwin, in honor of John Baldwin, of Berea, Ohio, and soon, one by one, the business enterprises of Palmyra moved to the new town. A saw and grist mill was erected by John Baldwin, and other enterprises inaugurated which proved the death blow to Palmyra as a town, as it is now known as "but a dream of the past."

The Palmyra post office was established in 1856, N. Blood being appointed as first Postmaster; H. Scott was his successor, when the office was moved to Baldwin. He was succeeded by J. M. Cavaness, who had charge of the office until 1867. Mr. Cavaness was succeeded by H. M. Scott, who remained until 1875, when John Chapman took charge of the office. It was established as a money-order office in 1867, and has since retained that distinction.

(Owing to the destruction of city records, no correct data can be given concerning its official proceedings.)

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first religious services held by this denomination were presided over by Rev. T. S. Griffing, in the summer of 1855. A class was organized July 22, 1855, at Palmyra, by the Rev. L. R. Dennis, with the following members: H. Baricklow, David and Huldah Eldridge, William and Jane Graham, D. Johnson, L. F. and N. Green, A. Perces, H. and Rosella Harris. Services were held at residences of the different members until 1858, when the University Chapel at Baldwin City was used. The present church building, which is a substantial stone structure, was built in 1868.

* The following pastors have had charge of the church since its first organization in the order mentioned: Rev. L. B. Dennis, eighteen months; Rev. W. Taylor, one year; Rev. William Butt, one year; Rev. M. Robinson, two years; Rev. W. R. Davis, one year; Rev. T. H. Mudge, four months (church supplied eight months); Rev. T. G. Ferril, one year; Rev. W. Butt, one year; Rev. J. B. Orwig, one year; Rev. G. S. Dearborn, one year; Rev. Mr. McBurney, one year; Rev. James Lawrence, one year; Rev. Mr. Bryant, one year; Rev. Mr. Perry, one year; Rev. O. O. Roberts, two years; Rev. Mr. Denison, one year; Rev. H. W. Reed, three years; Rev. Mr. Shipe, one year; Rev. A. H. Walters, two years, and Rev. W. R. Davis, its present pastor, two years. Present number of members, 340.

First Presbyterian Church.—The first organization of this denomination was perfected at Prairie City, December 25, 1859, with fourteen members, by the Rev. J. C. Beach, an exploring missionary of the Kansas Presbytery. A brick church was erected on the town site of Palmyra, and used for a number of years. Services were also held at Prairie City, and other places of worship occupied. The present church edifice is a neat frame structure, 30x46 feet, located at Media, a station one mile distant from Baldwin.

The following pastors have officiated: Rev. J. C. Beach, 1859–66; Rev. V. N. King, 1867–73; Rev. A. V. Stout, 1874–82; Dr. L. T. Iobe, the present pastor, April, 1882. Present number of members, 34.

Palmyra Lodge, No. 23, A., F. & A. M., organized under dispensation, in 1856; a charter was granted 1857, with the following charter members: C. Reynolds, J. T. Lynch, J. Deering, J. W. Vaughn, L. F. Green, W. D. Martin, W. B. Hayden and R. P. Du Vall. Its first officers were: C. Reynolds, W. M.; B. Andrews, S. W.; J. T. Lynch, J. W.; W. D. Martin, Treasurer; L. F. Green, Secretary. Some of the first meetings were held in the open air.

Its present officers are: E. A. Gaddis, W. M.; J. W. Junction, S. W.; R. Bailey, J. W.; W. C. Corkill, Secretary; W. D. Mortin, Treasurer. Present membership, 31. Regular communications are held Wednesday evening before full of moon at Masonic Hall.

Baldwin City Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., was organized under dispensation, June, 1867; charter granted in October, 1867, with following charter members: J. K. Goodin, L. L. Hartman, B. F. Kratzer, William Hoope, H. W. Olmstead and J. R. Moore. First officers were: J. K. Goodin, N. G.; H. W. Olmstead, V. G.; W. Skeels, Recording Secretary; J. R. Moore, Treasurer. Present officers: L. B. Keifer, N. G.; C. S. Holman, V. G.; W. Plasket, Permanent Secretary; J. R. Stephens, Recording Secretary; G. Nutt, Treasurer. Regular meetings are held every Saturday evening, in Masonic and Odd Fellows Hall. Present membership, 58.

Baldwin Lodge, No. 104, A. O. U. W., was organized under a charter granted June 30, 1882, with twelve charter members. Its officers are: W. R. Graham, P. M. W.; C. A. Weaver, M. W.; C. E. Galberth, Recorder; R. B. Kiefer, Financial Secretary; S. B. Woolpert, Recording Secretary; W. A. Hide, Guide. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Monday evenings of each month in the college building. Present membership, 15.

Baker Post, No. 40, G. A. R., was organized under a charter March 16, 1882, with twenty-two charter members. Its first and present officers are E. Gaddis, P. C.; L. H. Tuttle, V. C.; C. F. Moher, S. C.; Charles Pives, O. of D.; J. Walker, O. of G.; H. C. Jay, Q. M.; George Nott, Adjutant; J. Davis, Q. M. S. Regular meetings are held Friday evenings of each month. Present membership, forty.

BAKER UNIVERSITY.

This institution of liberal arts is located at Baldwin City, Kan., and is under the supervision of the Kansas and Nebraska Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the 3d day of February, 1858, an organization, known as the Kansas Educational Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was chartered by the Territorial Legislature, with the privilege of locating an institution of learning, to be known as Baker University. After receiving several propositions from different places in the State, the association accepted that made by the town company of Palmyra, by which they received a section of land adjoining the town site of Palmyra. This section of land was surveyed into lots, many of which were sold, the proceeds being used toward erecting a college building. The structure was a three-story stone building, erected at a cost of $3,000. The first floor was used for chapel purposes; the second divided into recitation rooms, and the third was occupied by the Masons.

Baker University was chartered February 12, 1858. In the autumn of the same year, its doors were thrown open to students. The first Faculty was composed of Rev. W. R. Davis, President, assisted by Prof. B. F. Cunningham and Prof. T. A. Parker. As there were but few important institutions of learning in the Territory at this time, the attendance numbered upward of 100.

In 1867, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in his annual report said: "Baker University is the oldest living, working institution in the State. * * * * From our earliest history as a State, it has done a noble work in sending out successful teachers to the common schools." Notwithstanding all the embarassments that have been met, regular work has been done every term down to the present time.

In 1870, it was decided to complete the new building, which had been in process of erection for several years. This building is a substantial structure of cut stone, located on a gentle elevation overlooking the city. Its dimensions are 60x80 feet, four stories high, including the Mansard story. Though spacious enough for the present, will in a few years be inadequate to the increasing number of students. In connection with the institution is the library and reading room, containing upward of 1,500 volumes, embracing works of general information, and supplied with the current literature of the day. The present financial standing of the institution is good.

The Board of Trustees is composed of the following: Hon. L. W. Breyfogle, W. Conover, Rev. H. W. Chaffee, Rev. H. A. Tucker, Rev. E. W. Van Deventer, L. N. Stacher, Col. J. C. Carpenter, Rev. P. T. Rhodes, H. H. Taylor, Rev. G. S. Dearborn, William Plaskett, Rev. H. W. Reed, D. D., Rev. A. K. Johnson, Rev. W. R. Davis, D. D., Rev. J. T. Hannah, Rev. J. M. Sullivan, H. C. Mechem, Rev. R. Kelley, Rev. J. Denison, D. D., S. O. Goodlander, Rev. J. D. Knox, Rev. S. E. Pendleton, Rev. D. T. Summerville, T. D. Sweet, W. Fairchild, I. T. Goodnow, J. M. Cavaness.

The officers of the board are Rev. H. W. Reed, D. D., President; Rev. P. T. Rhodes, Vice President; H. H. Taylor, Secretary; W. Plaskett, Treasurer; Rev. J. M. Sullivan, Agent.

The present Faculty of the University is as follows:

Rev. W. H. Sweet, A. M., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; Rev. W. I. Graham, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages; Rev. C. A. Weaver, M. A., Professor of Mathematics; F. J. Baker, A. B., Professor of Natural Science; Ada C. Baker, B. L., Preceptress and Professor of English Literature; Amanda F. Plaskett, A. M., Professor of Painting and Drawing; W. I. Graham, A. M., Principal of Normal Department; E. R. Snyder, Professor of Instrumental and Vocal Music; E. J. Barkerville, Teacher of Penmanship and Elocution; F. J. Baker, Secretary and Curator of Cabinet; W. I. Graham, Treasurer; Amanda F. Plasket, Librarian.

Present number of students enrolled, 270.

BLACK JACK.

Black Jack is situated on level prairie, and is surrounded by valuable farms, many of them owned by men who emigrated from Pennsylvania in early times, who are largely engaged in raising stock. It is in the southeastern part of the county, five miles from Prairie City. The creek near which the village stands was named Black Jack by the Mexicans, and the village, when started in 1857, was named after the creek

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* Owing to incomplete records, this list was compiled from data given by various members the church.

The first settlers on the town site were the town company themselves, consisting of William Riley, Daniel Fearer, E. D. Pettengill, S. A. Stonebraker, Secretary, and H. N. Brockway, Treasurer. The first birth in the town was that of William H. Riley, in June, 1858, who died while an infant, this being the first death; the first marriage was that of Joseph Kennedy, to Miss Elizabeth Hanern.

The first school was in a log house, taught by Mrs. Elizabeth Craig, in 1858, with Frankie Miller as assistant. The first sermon was preached in January, of this year, in a cabin by Rev. Samuel Keetsinger. A schoolhouse and church were both built in 1859; the former located on the northeast quarter of Section 7, Township 15 and Range 21, and the latter, the Presbyterian Church, in the town. The Presbyterians and United Brethren had, previous to the building of this church, a union fund, but a misunderstanding arising among them, the fund was divided and each built a church.

The post office was established in 1858, and named Black Jack, S. A. Stonebraker being appointed first Postmaster. In January, 1858, H. N. Brockway and S. A. Stonebraker started the first store in the town.

Black Jack is situated on the old Santa Fé road, over which for many years all merchandise destined for New Mexico and California was freighted. It was also the principal emigrant trail, and some years as many as 60,000 teams traveled this road. This immense traffic was in the main discontinued upon the completion of the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Ellsworth.

This town is situated near the historic battle-field of Black Jack. The battle so named occurred June 2, 1856, a full account of which will be found in its proper place in the general history of the county.

During the war of the Rebellion, a fort was erected here for the protection of the town. On May 8, 1863, Dick Yeagar made a raid upon the village, robbed Brockway & Stonebraker's store, and stole the horses belonging to the overland stage route. On the 15th of August following, Bill Anderson made a raid into Kansas, and on his return from Morris County, where he had killed Capt. Baker, thrown his body into the cellar and burned his house down over him, made a call on Black Jack, intercepted the overland mail, stole fourteen horses, eight of them belonging to the mail, and took some $2,000 from the passengers. They also broke into and robbed Brockway & Stonebraker's store, carrying away about $1,800 worth of goods, and setting fire to the store. The fire was extinguished by a determined lady named Mrs. John M. Hays.

VINLAND.

Vinland is situated on level prairie about nine miles southeast from Lawrence. Among the early settlers here in 1854, were W. E. Barnes, George Cutler, F. B. Varnum, Charles W. Dow, Jacob Branson, William White, Franklin N. Coleman, Josiah Hargous and Harrison W. Buckley.

In 1857, a saw mill was erected in this vicinity by N. C. Cradit & Co., on Coal Creek. In the fall of 1858, a small house was built, in which A. W. Smith taught the first school. The building of this house was a private enterprise on the part of the settlers. A public schoolhouse was built in 1867, and located on the northeast corner of Section 10, Township 14, Range 20. In 1868, the post office was established and named Vinland, George Cutler being appointed first Postmaster. On July 1, 1870, Messrs. Russell & Davis opened the first store. In 1874, a cheese factory was established, and in 1878, the Presbyterian Church was built.

Media is situated in the southern part of the county, on the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad. The first settlement was made here in November, 1878, by E. G. Gilbert and H. W. Willett and family.

The post office was established January 1, 1879, H. W. Willett being first Postmaster, who, in the next November, opened a store, the first in the town.

A Presbyterian Church was erected in 1881, in which Rev. A. V. Stout preached the first sermon, soon after its completion.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—PALMYRA TOWNSHIP.

A. F. ALLEN, M. S., farmer, P. O. Vinland, is operating 290 acres of land, in two bodies of 160 acres and of 130 acres respectively, principal attention is devoted to feeding stock. A. F. Allen was born in Washtenaw County, Mich., December 27, 1836. He took a preliminary course at a Wesleyan College at Leoni, Jackson County, Mich., and then entered the State Agricultural College, taking a full course and graduating in 1861, with the degree of B. S., the degree of M. S. being conferred by his Alma Mater in 1875. The class of 1861, with a single exception, enlisted in 1861, as a body forming a company of topographical engineers under Gen. Fremont, in Missouri. When Halleck took command of the army, they were disbanded and returned home. The subject of our sketch engaged in general farming for some three years, and was then appointed foreman of the farms at the Agricultural College, a position he held for three years. In the fall of 1868, he took charge of the schools at Harrisonville, Cass Co., Mo.; three years later, removed to Butler, Bates Co., Mo., to take a similar position. In the spring of 1873, he removed to Kansas, and settled in Girard, Crawford County, where he held a position as Principal of the High School and remained until 1878 then removed to Douglas County. Spent the winter in Lawrence, and the following spring settled near Vinland, on his present place. Mr. Allen was married in Manchester, Washtenaw Co., Mich., February 22, 1863, to Miss Ellen M. Spencer, who died leaving two children—Ben I. and Willard S. He was married to his present wife in Douglas County, Kan., September 9, 1873. She was Mrs. Libbie D. Hart, a daughter of Fitch Reed, Esq. They have three children—Fitch R., Elbert H. and Edward P. Mr. Allen is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an Ancient Odd Fellow and Lecturer of Vinland Grange.

G. W. ALLEN & CO., proprietors Baldwin City Mills. During the summer of 1883, they moved their apparatus from Baldwin City to Meda, erecting a frame mill with stone basement. The main building is 40x30 feet in area with an engine house 20x40 feet. There is also attached a sorghum mill 50x24 feet with about 100 feet of open shed. The feed department will have two run stone, employing four men. In the season, the sorghum mill will employ seven men and have a capacity of 500 gallons of syrup in a run of twenty-four hours. The firm is composed of G. W. Allen, and Ethen Allen and J. L. Allen, nephew's of G. W. G. W. Allen was born in Burlington County, N. J., January 12, 1836. He was educated in his native county. In 1857, he started West, locating in Ohio for a time, then moved to Indiana, thence he moved to Douglas County, Ill., in 1858, and engaged in farming there until 1871. He then moved to Jackson County, Mo., where he opened a nursery until 1876. The grasshopper visitation of 1875, caused his removal to Johnson County, Kan., where he engaged in farming until 1881. He then removed to Baldwin City and bought a flour and grist mill. Mr. A. was married in Burlington County, N. J., in 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Evans, of that county. She died leaving one child, David Evans. He was married to his present wife in Baldwin City, Kan., in 1880. She was Miss Rebecca Hill, of that city.

KNUD ANDERSON, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Vinland, was born in Bergenstift, Norway, November 15, 1825; son of Andrew Anderson and Sarah Newton. Came to the United States in 1850, settled in Chicago, and in 1856, came to Kansas and settled in Palmyra Township; here he owns a fine farm containing 200 acres well improved. During the Quantrill raid, he had a valuable horse taken by the United States troops for which he never received pay. He was united in marriage in Chicago, Ill., September 17, 1857, to Miss Anna J., daughter of Jacob Eide and Martha Stevens. They have the following children: Sarah E., born February 6, 1859; Martha A., June 18, 1861; Charles S., August 20, 1863; Edward J., August 28, 1865, and Frank N., October 29, 1868. Mrs. Anderson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Vinland.

MRS. MARY F. ASHBY, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Media, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., June 17, 1828; daughter of Henry Foster and Jane Nelson. Moved into Putnam County, Ind., when a child, where she grew to womanhood. She was united in marriage in Putnam County, Ind., December 21, 1848, to James C. Ashby, who died November 1, 1868. She had six children—Henry S., born October 4, 1855; Charles A., December 5, 1858; Sarah J., February 14, 1861; Elizabeth A., April 3, 1863; Mary F., August 19, 1865; Rosa J., October 24, 1867. Mrs. Ashby came to Kansas in 1857, with her husband, and settled in Palmyra Township. She owns a fine farm of 177 acres well improved an[illegible] the aid of her sons carries on the farm. Henry S., her oldest son takes charge and keep[illegible]m in good shape. Mrs. Ashby and family are members of the Baldwin City Methodist Episcopal Church.

F. J. BAKER, A. B., Professor of Natural Science, Baker University, Baldwin City, was born in Brandon, Knox Co., Ohio, March 15, 1854. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, which he entered in the fall of 1875, taking a full classical course and graduating in 1880. The same fall, he moved to Baldwin City to take the position which he now holds in the university. He was married in Delaware, Ohio, in 1878, to Miss Ada Claypool, a native of Westfield, Ohio. Mrs. Ada Claypool Baker, Preceptress and Professor of English Language and Literature, Baker University, took a preparatory course at Iberia College and then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, graduating in 1880, with the degree of B. L. Took present charge in the fall of 1880.

W. E. BARNES, nurseryman, P. O. Vinland. The nursery has been established since 1857. The farm consists of 385 acres, 175 acres being devoted to trees and vines, 100 acres in apple trees of different ages. The crops of 1882 aggregated 10,000 bushels. Mr. Barnes was born in Dracut, Mass., September 21, 1833. He was educated in his native county. At the age of ten years, he went to live with a relative and learned the nursery business with him. In 1856, he struck west, stopping in Wisconsin for a few months. The same year he settled in Kansas, first landing in Leavenworth and making a claim where he now resides shortly afterward. During the border ruffian troubles, he was connected with Capt. Abbott's company, and, during the war of the rebellion, with the State militia. He was married in Douglas County, in 1867, to Miss Dunn, daughter of Jonathan Dunn, Esq., one of the pioneers of "58." Mr. Barnes is a member of the Vinland Grange.

E. J. BASKERVILLE, Professor of Penmanship and Elocution in Baker University, Baldwin City, was born in Delaware County, Iowa, October 24, 1857. Took preparatory course in the district schools and then entered Weston College at Weston, Iowa, taking a full scientific course and making a special study of penmanship. In 1879, he moved to Kansas to take a position in the Lane University at Lecompton, where he remained until the fall of 1880, when he took his present charge. During his vacations, Prof. Baskerville has made a special study of elocution under Prof. Hammil, of Chicago, and Prof. Cumnock, of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. Prof. B. is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and the I. O. O. F. of Baldwin City.

I. I. BELL, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Baldwin City, settled on present place in 1858. Is now operating 240 acres in all, having added to his original pre-emption; 220 acres of the farm are under cultivation, being devoted to both grain and stock. The head of herd is a thoroughbred Durham bull, from Andy Wilson's herd. Also has a stallion of trotting ancestry. Capt. Bell was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, January 15, 1819. His parents moved to Westmoreland County, Penn., while he was a boy. After coming of age, he engaged on a farm in Pennsylvania till he moved West. In the spring of 1855, he took boat to St. Louis, and from there to Kansas City. He then made a claim in Douglas County and a few months afterward returned to Pennsylvania for his family. While on the way out, sickness compelled them to disembark at Lexington, Mo. Here he rented a farm. The same fall visited his claim in Kansas and found it "jumped." He then made another claim, and in the spring of 1856 brought out his family and settled. There being a vacant cabin in the vicinity of his claim, he took possession, no objection being made, his neighbors supposing, as he came from Missouri, that he was Pro-slavery. As soon as they found he was a Free State man, they came to the cabin fully armed and compelled the family to vacate. They then built a shelter of rails, using "shakes" for a roof. Shortly after this, finding himself short of provisions, he made a trip to his place in Lafayette County, Mo., after food. Just after his departure, John Brown made an attack on and defeated Pate. This caused a great excitement in Missouri, and he found himself continually subject to strict questioning. Not liking the appearance of things, he determined to get back home as soon as possible. So he loaded his ox team with corn in the ear, not waiting to have it ground; also bought two or three cows, and started back, having for a companion a young man from Illinois, who assisted him in driving the cattle; also added to his load some flour and bacon, which he bought on the road back. Their only arms were two shotguns, for which they had no ammunition. Finally, they reached the State line and camped. The next morning they were stopped by a party of Missourians and, after some talk, placed under arrest and taken to Little Santa Fé, where they were turned over to United States Marshal. They were ordered to drive to Bull Creek, where there was a large camp of Missourians. After having proceeded some distance, they were overtaken by a squad of men and ordered to dump their load on the prairie. A man was then put in the wagon to drive, and they took up their march, being ordered to keep silence on pain of death. Mr. Bell finally determined to make one effort to obtain his release, and made the remark, "If I had some of my Lafayette County neighbors here, I would not submit to this treatment." This attracted their attention and they asked whom he knew there. He referred to several prominent Pro-slavery men of that county. They then withdrew and held a parley; finally told him they had decided to search him and, if they found no papers of importance, to release him. They did so. Before the party left, he asked the leader for a pass; this he furnished, but refused to sign it. Mr. Bell then returned to where he had dumped his provisions and again loaded up and took up his march for Bull Creek. His companion here deserted him, having decided to make for Kansas City. Mr. Bell, knowing he must pass in the immediate vicinity of the Missourians' camp on Bull Creek, determined to follow the original route and go boldly into their camp. He found them expecting him and drawn up in two lines to receive him. He drove between the lines and had almost passed through before he was stopped. He then found that a former neighbor of his in Lafayette County had told them that he was a Northern man. He was finally taken before the commanding officer, the notorious Milt. McGee, and he placed a guard over the wagon and ordered him to return to Kansas City, in spite of his protestations that his family were probably starving. After they had driven some miles, they camped on Cedar Creek. Shortly afterward, heard the report of a gun, followed by two or three others, and made up his mind that some one had been shot. Some mile or two farther on the road, he again met McGee with a party of men. They finally reached Kansas City and after some time, through the intercession of others, persuaded McGee to release him and give him a pass to go home. This he finally did, and Mr. Bell again took up his march for home. On his way back, he met a squad of men at Cedar Creek and was persuaded to camp with them. He found them talking of a body being out on the prairie, it being the same place where he heard the guns the day before. Afterward found it was the body of Jacob Cantrell, of Baldwin City, who had been shot by the Missourians after being taken prisoner. Mr. Bell found his stock at Bull Creek and finally reached home, much to the joy of his family, who had given him up as lost, the neighbors in his absence having provided for their wants. Shortly after this, his position being such an exposed one, he moved his family to Baldwin City, and they afterward returned to Pennsylvania, returning to his claim in 1858. In the early part of the war, he joined Newjohn's Home Guard, remaining with them the most of 1861. In the spring of 1862, he recruited a company which was mustered into the Second Battalion Maryland Militia, he being commissioned First Lieutenant. He remained with this command until the day before the surrender at Independence, Mo. He then organized a company of home guards, of which he was elected Captain, continuing in command till the close of the war, taking part in the pursuit of Quantrill and of Price. Since that time, has been engaged in operating his farm. Mr. Bell was married in Indiana County, Penn., December 25, 1842, to Miss Susannah Fair, of that county. They have had thirteen children, nine surviving—Elizabeth, now Mrs. W. M. Hinley; Martha, now Mrs. J. Kennedy; Margaret, now Mrs. H. Goodman; Emma, Jackson, Ida, Oscar, Leonard and Henry. Capt B. is a member of the G. A. R. and of the I. O. O. F.

H. E. BODWELL, dealer in groceries, hardware, queensware, etc., Baldwin City. The business was established in 1882. The stock averages about $2,500 and is the only hardware house in town. Mr. Bodwell was born in Huron County, Ohio, July 12, 1831. He received his schooling in his native county, and learned the trade of blacksmith. In 1856, he moved to Kansas, landing in Lawrence in April. The same year took a claim in Franklin County which he surveyed and returned to Lawrence. In the spring of 1857, he settled in Baldwin City, then known as Palmyra. Here he engaged in working at his trade ten or twelve years. Afterward went into mercantile business; sold out in 1874 and went to Colorado, where he opened a blacksmith shop. In 1877, he returned to Baldwin City and organized the firm of Bodwell Bros. He was married in Huron County, Ohio, September 24, 1854, to Miss Melissa J., daughter of J. T. Starr, Esq. They have one child—John T. During the war, Mr. B. was connected with the State militia. On the Price raid, was First Lieutenant of Capt. Pengree's company. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. of Baldwin City.

L. B. BODWELL, Postmaster, and senior member of the firm of Bodwell & Galbreath, general store, Baldwin City, was first appointed Postmaster in 1877, and has held the office uninterruptedly since. Mr. Bodwell was born in Clarksfield, Huron County, Ohio, February 18, 1837. His parents moved to Dodge County, Wis., about 1848, where he received his education. He afterward engaged in clerking some years. In 1859, he moved to Kansas. Here he fitted out a small train and engaged some years in freighting to Denver, Santa Fé and the mountains. Volunteered at one time in the First Kansas Regiment and was rejected; was afterward a few days with the Kansas State militia, under Gen. Jim Lane. He finally settled down in Douglas County, where he engaged in farming for several years. His health failing, he moved to Baldwin City in 1877 and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was married in Emporia, Kan., October 29, 1862, to Miss Lucy Starr, daughter of J. T. Starr, Esq., [illegible] of 1856. They have three children—Hattie M., Anna D. and Edward E. Mr. B. is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the I. O. O. F. of Baldwin City. He is at present Township Treasurer, having held the office six or eight years. Is also a member of the City Council.

L. M. BODWELL, Baldwin City, was born in Ridgefield, Conn., September 11, 1803, and now lives in Palmyra Township, Douglas County; is a son of Joseph Bodwell and Sabra Stalker Bodwell. He was married January 4, 1827, to Ann E. Vanderhoof, who died March 6, 1840. He was married July 14, 1840, to Charlotte Day, daughter of Jonathan H. Day. He has had seven children—James L., born May 22, 1828; Henry E., born July 12, 1831; Mary E., born August 1, 1834; Levi B., born February 10, 1837; William P., born February 22, 1840, died October 21, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Chickamauga; Joseph F., born July 19, 1841, and Horace M., born July 29, 1850. Mr. Bodwell is a member of the Seventh-Day Adventists.

BODWELL & GALBREATH, dealers in general merchandise, Baldwin City. The business was originally established about 1862, by Mr. Fuller, but passed through various changes until 1877, when the firm of Bodwell Brothers was organized. They were succeeded by the present firm in February, 1882. They now employ three clerks, and carry a stock of about $7,000, and the annual sales will aggregate $25,000. C. E. Galbreath, junior member of the firm, was born in Georgetown, Ohio, February 1, 1851. He received his education in his native county, and, after leaving school was employed as clerk until 1871. He then commenced business for himself at Ripley, Ohio, where he continued to do business until 1880, when he sold out and moved to Kansas. He first located in Paola, with the intention of starting the mercantile business there, but finally decided to settle in Baldwin City, where he removed just previous to entering the present firm. He was married in Ripley, Brown County, Ohio, in 1872, to Miss Gaddis, of Ripley. They have one daughter—Mary Parepa. Mr. G. is a member of the A. O. U. W. of Baldwin City.

THEODORE BROWN, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Holling, was born in Pompey, N. Y., August 18, 1841, and at four years of age moved, with his parents, to Kenosha, Wis., where he lived some time, as also in Walworth County, Wis. He enlisted, in December, 1863, in Ninth Battery Wisconsin Volunteers, and was on duty in the West, and discharged November, 1865. He learned the trade of a blacksmith in Springfield, Wis., and continues still to work at his trade, when not engaged on his farm. He came to Kansas in 1870, and settled in Palmyra Township, where he owns eighty acres, which he has improved out of the raw prairie and made into a nice farm. He was united in marriage, in Lyons, Wis., September 2, 1861, to Miss Janette, daughter of Lewis Tucker, Esq. They have four children living—Cora S., Louisa M., Charles A. and Ross B. Mr. B. is a member of Baldwin City Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., also of the High Prairie Presbyterian Church.

S. A. BROWN & CO., dealers in lumber, coal, salt and grain, Media. Business established in June, 1880. The granary has a capacity of about 4,000 bushels. This is one of the seventy yards operated by S. H. Brown & Co., of Chicago. C. P. Ives, manager, was born in Williamsburg, Long Island, January 27, 1840. He was educated in the public schools of that city. In 1860, he located in Indiana, where he engaged in teaching; returned to New York City in 1861, and enlisted in Company H, First New York Cavalry, for three years. This regiment was attached to the Army of West Virginia and the Army of the Potomac, being under Gen. Sheridan for a time. In 1864, he was commissioned Captain in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment Colored Infantry. They were a part of the Second Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, and participated in all the campaigns on the Shenandoah and around Richmond. On the close of the war, C. P. returned home, and shortly afterward settled at Hannibal, Mo., where he was connected with the lumber trade. In 1867, he removed to Kansas, and settled in Allen County, and engaged in farming until 1878. Was then connected with S. H. Brown & Co., at Humboldt, until present yard was opened, when he was appointed manager. Mr. Ives was married, in Jersey City, N. J., in March, 1866, to Miss Margaret Verrinder, daughter of Rev. William Verrinder, of that city. They have two children—Sarah B. and Mary S. Mr. I. is a member of Col. Baker Post, No. 40, G. A. R., and of the I. O. O. F.

JAMES R. BURTON, depot agent of the K. C., L. & S. K. R. R., and agent of the Adams Express Company, Baldwin City, was born in Doniphan County, Kan., April 28, 1859, being the third white boy born in that county. His grandmother, Mrs. Thompson, and mother settled there about 1849. J. R. was educated in his native county; afterward commenced learning telegraphy in Sedalia, Mo. Commenced railroad work in 1876, at Troy, Kan., on the St. Jo & Denver Railroad, as operator; thence went to Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad for a time. He was then appointed agent at Fontana, Kan. In 1879, he was appointed agent of the K. C. L. & S. K. R. R. at Liberty, Montgomery County. Afterward left there, and was connected with the B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska, at Lincoln, returning to the K. C. L. & K. R. R. in 1882, taking his present charge September 14, 1882.

M. I. CROSBY, dealer in stoves, tinware, cutlery, etc., Baldwin City. The business was established by Mr. C. in 1869, and has continued constantly since. Mr. Crosby was born in Brattleboro, Vt., February 2, 1823. After leaving school, he went to Walpole, N. H., where he learned the tinsmith trade. He then returned home, and worked at his trade there and in Bennington, Vt. In 1847, he moved to Jamestown, N. Y., where he worked at his trade about two years; then moved to Warren County, Penn., where he commenced business for himself. About 1855, he moved his business to Litchfield, Hillsdale County, Mich., where he remained until he settled in Kansas in 1869. Has been in active business since 1850. He was married, in Fayetteville, Vt., June 13, 1848, to Miss Lara M. Chamberlain, of Brattleboro. Mrs. Crosby died, leaving three children—Alcott O., Olive L., Leapha L. Mr. Crosby has been a member of the City Council ten years in succession. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F.; has been through all the chairs in the latter.

ALFRED CUTTER, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Vinland. Born in Dracut, Middlesex County, Mass., July 12, 1837; son of John P. Cutter and Charlotte Varnam Cutter. Came to Kansas in 1858; settled in Palmyra Township; owns 320 acres improved land, good buildings; cost $3,000. Had two brothers—George and Julian E., and three sisters—Charlotte A., Martha A. and Sarah E. George was shot and left for dead at Osawatomie, August 31, 1856, but lived until 1874, when he was accidentally killed by the upsetting of his wagon. George was the pioneer of the family, and took an active part in the Free-State movement. Mr. Alfred Cutter was married in Palmyra Township, April 14, 1872, to Miss Patience C., daughter of William A. Davis and Lydia B. Tompkins. They have three children—Alfred W., born January 13, 1873; Charlotte D., born November 30, 1874, and Frank H., born July 26, 1878. Mr. C. enlisted September 10, 1861, in Company B, Ninth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and afterward transferred to Company H, Eighth Regiment Kansas Cavalry. Discharged November 19, 1864.

WERTER KENICK DAVIS, D. D., Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Baldwin City, seat of Baker University; took his present charge in 1881. He was born in Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio, April 1, 1815; he was converted and joined the church in 1829. His preparatory studies were taken at the Hillsboro Academy. He was educated at Kenyon College; afterward received the honorary degree of M. A. from the Indiana State University, M. D from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Cincinnati, Ohio, and D. D. by Asbury University of Indiana. He entered the Ohio Conference in 1835, and was ordained Deacon by Bishop Roberts in 1837, at Xenia, Ohio; ordained Elder by Bishop Joshua Soule, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1839. He was appointed and entered upon his first charge at Guyandotte, Va., in the fall of 1835, afterward receiving the following appointments: At Ripley, Va., and Wilmington, Union, Eaton, Germantown, Zanesville, Putnam, Hebron, Rushville, Eaton second time, Dayton, Lebanon and Hamilton, all in Ohio. In the fall of 1853, he joined the St. Louis Conference, and took charge of Ebenezer Chapel in St. Louis, the only Methodist Episcopal Church North in the city. In 1854, he was appointed to the chair of Natural Sciences in McKendree College, and was connected with this institution until 1856, the last year acting as President. In 1856, he removed to Baldwin City, Kan., to organize the Faculty of Baker University, being the first President of the college. He returned to McKendree College to select professors, and brought out with him Prof. Parker, Prof. Cunningham and Prof. Mudge; he returned in the spring of 1859, and organized the Faculty, and started the institution. Was also for a time, while President of the college, in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the town. He was appointed Presiding Elder at the Wyandotte Conference of Baldwin District; resigned in 1862, to take the Chaplaincy of the Twelfth Kansas Infantry. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and assisted in organizing the Sixteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry. In 1864, was commissioned Colonel, and held this rank until the close of the war. In November, 1865, he returned home, and was appointed Presiding Elder at the Fort Scott District; two years later took charge of the Baldwin City District, a position he retained four years; was then appointed to take charge of the Leavenworth District, holding it the full term, and then taking the Topeka District, holding the office fourteen consecutive years. He was elected Representative to the first State Legislature, at the same time holding the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction for Douglas County, and Chaplain of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention. In 1880, he took charge of the church at Salina, Saline County, and from there moved to his present charge. He was a member of the General Conferences of 1868 and 1872 and 1880, and was a delegate to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, in the City Road Wesleyan Chapel in London, England, in 1881, at which time he visited Paris, France, and other places of interest in Europe. Dr. Davis was married in Putnam, Muskingum County, Ohio, May 4, 1843, to Miss Minerva, daughter of Col. John Russell, County Treasurer of that county. Mrs. Davis is aunt, by marriage, to Gen. Hancock. They have had eight children, of which there survive Minnie, now Mrs. Capt. E. I. Meeker, formerly of the signal service; Judge Werter R., in the Surveyor General's office, Santa Fé, N. M.; Allie Hancock, now wife of Gen. J. W. Robbins, Surveyor General of Arizona; Katie B., now Mrs. W. C. North, of Leavenworth, and Henry T.

JAMES G. DODDS, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Edgerton, Johnson County; born in Butler County, Penn., February 7, 1837; son of Thomas and Martha (McGrew) Dodds. He was brought up on a farm. Was drafted in 1863, and paid for a substitute. Came to Kansas April 14, 1877; settled in Palmyra Township; owns 160 acres, improved; 130 acres under the plow. He was married in Butler County, Penn., October 4, 1860, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Bryson Beach and Jane Dick. They have the following children: Martha J., born October 18, 1861; Mary J., born June 19, 1863, died July 23, 1866; Elmer E., born August 16, 1865; Thomas H., born May 9, 1867, died August 29, 1869; Milton M., born March 29, 1869, died May 31, 1870; Lizzie R., born January 24, 1871, died January 14, 1873; Newton M., born April 25, 1874; Amagie M., born November 27, 1876; Eli G., born April 27, 1879. Mr. D. is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, Edgerton, Kan.

W. S. FOSTER, old settler and farmer, Section 4, P. O. Baldwin City, was born in Putnam County, Ind., March 27, 1833. He learned the carpenter's trade under his father's instruction, and engaged at this and farming in his native county until he moved to Kansas in 1856. He arrived in Leavenworth March 4 of that year, and engaged in carpentering there till the spring of 1859. He then moved to Jefferson County, near Oskaloosa, and remained there, engaged in farming, until 1861. During the war, he was connected with the State militia, in 1862, being for a time under Col. Cloud, in the Second Kansas, during the first Price raid. Was also in McClellan company of home guard. In 1865, he moved to his present home, and has since been engaged in farming and operating in real estate. Mr. F. was married in Leavenworth, Kan., April 14, 1858, to Miss Stogg, daughter of W. E. Stogg, a pioneer of 1855. They have three children living—Ada, Mary E. and Bertie.

REV. W. I. GRAHAM, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Baker University, Baldwin City, was born in Noble County, Ohio, June 22, 1844. He took his preparatory studies in his native county. In 1869, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, taking a full classical course, graduating in 1873. He then took a position for three years as Principal of the High School at Logan, Ohio. He then joined the Iowa Conference, was ordained Deacon by Bishop Ames, at Fairfield, in Iowa, and ordained as Elder, 1882, by Bishop Warren, at Burlington, in Kansas. Had charges at Chillicothe, Wapello Co., Iowa, the first regular charge being at Kirkville, Wapello County, which he took in 1877. In 1879, he removed to Baldwin City, Kan., to take the chair in Baker University, where he has since remained. He was married in Noble County, Ohio, September 13, 1867, to Miss E. A. Cullen, of that county. They have two children—Theodore F. and Raymond R.

DAVID GRIFFITH, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Media; born in Sodus, N. Y., March 11, 1833, son of David and Polly (Platt) Griffith. Was educated in the common schools. Came to this State in 1857; settled in Palmyra Township. Owns 320 acres, improved; good house, erected in 1879, cost $1,000, and barn, cost $600. Mr. G. is a thrifty and prosperous farmer. He was called out in the State militia, and helped to repel Sterling Price's raid in Kansas. Mr. G. was married in Franklin County, Kan., November 16, 1859, to Miss Mary C., daughter of Mechling and Eliza J. (Clark) Lobingier. They have eight children—Cora M., born October 20, 1860; George E., July 11, 1862; David E., September 22, 1864; Mary A., June 21, 1870; Maggie A., November 16, 1872; Ella G., April 6, 1876; Ermanetta, March 26, 1878, and Adda E., February 19, 1882.

M. P. HAYS, farmer and breeder of Norman horses, Section 6, P. O. Baldwin City; settled on present place in 1869. The home farm contains 160 acres, and he has also 160 acres adjoining. This is all devoted to stock, some 160 acres being seeded down in tame grass, balance devoted to corn and pasture. His herd of horses consists of ten head in all, three of them being stallions. The head of his stud is an imported horse, three years of age, and weighing 1,650 pounds. "Condor" was purchased from E. Dillon & Co., of Illinois, who imported him. The other members of the stud are very high grades from the same source. Mr. Hays is an advanced farmer, his place being far in advance of others in the vicinity. The land is in a high state of cultivation. Has now in process of erection a stone basement barn, 40x48 feet in area, with hay bays of a capacity of sixty tons. Mr. Hays was born in Butler County, Penn., November 1, 1839. He was educated in his native county, and engaged in farming on his father's place. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the old Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, afterward changed to the One Hundred and Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was attached to the Sixth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and participated in all the battles of that command. Mr. H. was in seventeen general engagements. He was wounded in the second battle of Fredericksburg, and with the exception of the time he laid in hospital from this wound, never lost a day during his service. He was mustered out in 1864, at the expiration of term of enlistment, and returned home. He spent some three years in the oil regions, and then bought a farm in Butler County, where he remained engaged in farming until he moved to Kansas, in 1869. He was married, in Butler County, Penn., January 11, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Myers, of that county. They have four children—Harry H., Frank D., John L. and Vida G. Mr. H. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Johnson County Grange.

S. P. HUMPHREY, railroad and express agent, Vinland, was born in Oxford, Miss., July 23, 1861. In 1873, his parents moved to Oxford, Kan., where he received his education. Commenced learning telegraphing in July, 1881, at Oxford, Kan., in the railroad office. Was appointed to present position October 12, 1882. Mr. H. is a member of the I. O. G. T.

W. A. HYDE, dealer in watches, jewelry, clocks, silverware, etc., Baldwin City—the only house in town in the trade. The business was established in 1880, by Hyde & Dallas, the partnership only continuing a few months. He now carries a stock of about $1,000, and is doing a very successful and increasing business. Mr. Hyde was born in Belmont County, Ohio, July 1, 1852. After leaving school, he learned his trade in Wheeling, W. Va.; afterward followed the trade in Guernsey County, Ohio. In 1878, he moved to Kansas, and located in Baldwin City, engaging in watch repairing. Was for a short time located in Wellsville, Kan., returning to Baldwin City. He was married in Noble County, Ohio, in 1876, to Miss Rowand, daughter of a prominent merchant in Summerfield. They have two children—Laura and Gilson. Mr. H. is Recorder of the Baldwin Lodge, No. 104, A. O. U. W.

JOSEPH ILIFF, Postmaster and manager of the Co-operative Store, Vinland was born in Sussex County, N. J., March 26, 1828. He received his schooling in his native county, and learned the trade of carpenter. In 1852, he removed to Indiana, where he resided until 1866; engaged in carpentering and farming in Indianapolis and vicinity. He then returned to New Jersey in 1867; he removed to Kansas and settled in Douglas County. His sons carried on the farm while he worked at his trade. In 1876, he was appointed Postmaster, a position he has retained since, at the same time being placed in charge of the co-operative store; he was married in Sussex County, N. J., May 31, 1859, to Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, of that county. They have three children living—Benjamin, Amos and James. Mr. and Mrs. I. are members of the Methodist Church and of the Vinland Grange. Vinland Co-operative Store was chartered under the State laws in January, 1876, incorporators being William Roe, William Barnes, J. W. Simmons, F. B. Varnum and one other. The present officers, William Roe, President; William Barnes, Secretary; Isaac Hemphill, Treasurer; the directors being these officers and Hy Landon, F. B. Varnum and A. Cutter.

AUGUST C. JACOT, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Media, was born in France, September 14, 1831, son of Charles Jacot and Mary E. L'Ahman; came to the United States in 1844, settled in New York and engaged in the jewelry business, and in 1857 came to Kansas and settled in Palmyra Township, but soon after moved to Leavenworth and went into the confectionery business. In 1871, he moved to Willow Springs Township, where he now resides on his farm of 120 acres. He has forty acres in choice fruits, to which he devotes the most of his time. Mr. Jacot is an enthusiastic fruit man, and enters on his work with zeal and intelligence. He has erected a fine cider mill and house on his farm. He has made the study of fruit a specialty. Mr. Jacot was married in Baldwin City, Kan., January 28, 1880, to Mrs. Mary E., widow of Henry Stevenin, and daughter of Andrew Labarriere. He has no children, except two step-children—Martin and Selina, both married.

HENRY C. JAY, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Baldwin, born in Miami County, Ohio, July 27, 1839; moved to Miami County, Ind., when fourteen years of age, and there resided until he came to Kansas in 1876, and settled in Palmyra Township. He owns 160 acres improved. He enlisted April 19, 1861, in Company B, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; participated in the following engagements: Rich Mountain, Winchester, Cross Keys, Greenbrier, Port Republic, Linchburg, Perryville, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek where he was taken prisoner and sent to Salisbury, N. C., paroled February 22, 1865. October 9, 1862, was transferred to the Fifth Regiment United States Light Artillery. He served his term, and re-enlisted for three years; served full time to the rank of First Sergeant, and was honorably discharged February 28, 1867. He was married in Miami County, Ind., October 7, 1868, to Miss Eliza J., daughter of Jackson P. Bolton. They have four children—Ella, Thomas B., Charles E. and Alice. Mr. J. is a member of Palmyra Lodge, No. 23, A., F. & A. M., and of Post No. 40, G. A. R.

OLIVER JOHNSON, proprietor of Johnson House, Baldwin City. This house was completed in 1882. It is a frame building, two stories in height, with two fronts of forty-eight feet respectively, one wing twenty-four feet deep, and another sixteen feet deep, containing eighteen rooms in all, with cellar 48x24 feet less the wall. Oliver Johnson was born in Orange, Franklin Co., Mass., January 18, 1817. He left home in 1840, having been previously engaged in general occupations. In 1842, he located in Clarksfield, Ohio, in Huron County, where he engaged in farming, blacksmithing and harness making, the latter being his business exclusively the last two or three years previous to 1856, in which year he moved to Kansas. He arrived in Lawrence April 18, and the following Sunday moved into Palmyra Township, and settled on a claim that had been made by his brother-in-law, C. W. Dow, Mr. Dow having been murdered in 1855, by Coleman, one of the border ruffians. Mr. Johnson improved the place and turned it over to Mr. Dow, Sr., in the fall of 1858. Mr. Johnson remained on the farm until September, 1858, when he built a residence in Palmyra, and engaged in farming principally. From 1861 to 1873, his house being on the Santa Fé trail, he opened it as a hotel and run it during these years. Still operates his farm. During the early troubles, he took an active part in the defense of the Territory; he was connected with Capt. Dexter's company, taking part in the attack on Fort Saunders and Fort Titus, and also participated in the pursuit of Quantrill in 1863. Mr. Johnson was married in Huron County, Ohio, February 11, 1855, to Miss Mary D. Dow, of Huron County. Mrs. Johnson was a sister of C. W. Dow, who was murdered by Coleman, and of D. H. Dow killed during the rebellion in Company F, First Kansas Regiment. Mr. and Mrs. J. have five children—Mary R., now Mrs. McKinny; Charles A., George E., Franklin B. and Daniel W.

THOMAS M. JONES, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Vinland, born in Casey County, Ky., November 8, 1823, son of Thomas E. Jones and Elizabeth Fuches, where he grew to manhood; was educated in the common school; engaged in farming, and came to Kansas in 1865. He settled on a farm, containing 260 acres in Palmyra Township, which he owns and has improved; good buildings, well stocked, etc. Mr. Jones has been twice married in Pulaski County, Ky., July 27, 1842, to Miss Tabitha, daughter of Samuel Kelley and Nancy Kennedy. Mrs. J. died August 16, 1850. He was again married November 27, 1855, to Elizabeth, daughter of Langdon Newell and Margaret Nichols. He has eleven children—Mary, born August 13, 1843; Parmelia, January 3, 1846; Clinton K., November 22, 1847; Nancy E., October 2, 1848; Margaret J., September 13, 1851; Harden C., December 17, 1852; Thomas L., July 26, 1855; Evangeline, January 8, 1858; Louisa, born February 10, 1860, died September 23, 1863; George B., born February 8, 1862; and Aden W., February 17, 1864. Mr. Jones is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Vinland.

W. W. JUNKUNS, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Baldwin City, born in Carroll County, Ohio, April 30, 1835; moved with his parents to Parke County, Ind., in 1849, and there remained until 1859, when he came to this State and settled on a farm in Palmyra Township, where he still resides. Owns 160 acres, nearly all under cultivation. Mr. J. has been twice married. In Parke County, Ind., August 8, 1855, to Miss Nancy VanCamp; again in Carthage, Mo., February 28, 1878, to Miss Frances E., daughter of Marion Shultz. He has the following children—Clarinda J., John W., Emma M., Lillie E. and Frank M. He has lost two children by death—Alice, died May 25, 1876, and Maggie E., died March 10, 1877. Mr. J. is a member of Palmyra Lodge, No. 23, A., F. & A. M., and also of Baldwin City Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F.

DAVID KERNS, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Baldwin City, born in Columbiana County, Ohio, July 19, 1821, son of John Kerns and Elizabeth Zuver. When eight years of age, he moved into Wayne County, Ohio, where he lived thirty years. He came to Kansas in 1859, settled in Palmyra Township. Owns 410 acres, improved and well stocked. Built a house in 1859, at a cost of $1,500; built barn in 1868, cost $1,100. He was married in Wayne County, Ohio, June 12, 1842, to Miss Susanna, daughter of Henry Zuver and Margaret Snyder. Their children are—Sarah A., born June 17, 1843; Martha E., May 28, 1845; John H., January 7 1847; Elmer Y., May 22, 1848; Andrew F, April 28, 1855; Elizabeth C., October 14, 1852; Jemima C., October 16, 1856; William D., April 14, 1859. Jemima C. died May 15, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Kerns are members of the United Brethren Church, Black Jack, Kan.

HENRY LANDON, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Vinland, born in Salisbury, Conn., August 12, 1824, son of Milo Landon and Eleanor Doolittle. Came to Kansas in 1856, and settled in Blue Mound, but now lives in Palmyra Township, where he owns a quarter-section improved, good building. Is an active Free-State man. He was united in marriage in North Easton, N.Y., January 18, 1852, to Mrs. Lois M., widow of Job Spencer, and daughter of Abner Cummings and Phebe Curry. The children are Herbert J., born October 5, 1856; William L., born December 9, 1866; step-son, Charles Spencer, born December 30, 1848. Mr. L. is a member of Vinland Grange, No. 163.

SAMUEL C. MARSHALL, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Media, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., March 21, 1827, where he grew to manhood, and was engaged as a carpenter and joiner. Is a son of Abram Marshall and Martha Neal. He came to Kansas in 1856 and settled in Douglas County. He owns a farm of forty acres, works that, and is also engaged at his trade. Mr. Marshall has been twice married. He was united in marriage at Chestnut Level, Penn., January 18, 1849, to Miss Mary R., daughter of Dr. William Johnston. She died in 1859. He was again married in Palmyra Township, Kan., January 16, 1862, to Miss Adaline, daughter of Mechlin G. Lobingier, and Eliza J. Clark. He has the following children—William N., born June 30, 1850; Martha E., born May 8, 1853; Charles J., born February 18, 1856; Obediah Theodore, born January 21, 1858; Elizabeth J., born November 8, 1862; Abram M., born August 26, 1864; Samuel C., born June 21, 1867; Mary L., born December 22, 1869; Cecil L., born March 1, 1872; Herbert L., born March 18, 1875, and Fred V born October 22, 1878.

GEORGE MILLER, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Media, born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., December 28, 1832. Son of Enos Miller and Desaney Vilheux, of French extraction. In early childhood moved with his parents to Canada, where he grew up, receiving a fair education. He came to the State in 1858, and settled in Lecompton, and three years later moved to Palmyra Township, where he owns a farm containing 250 acres, well improved and stocked, etc. Mr. M. was married in Lecompton, Kan., February 22, 1859, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Robert Lowery and Julia A. Granville. They have six children, viz.: Adela, born January 23, 1860; Lucy, August 13, 1861; Julia D., June 16, 1865; Robert A., September 17, 1874; Elmer, July 7, 1878, and George, May 28, 1881. Mr. Miller is a member of Baldwin City Lodge, No. 23, A., F. & A. M., and of Palmyra Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE MORTON, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Vinland, was born in New York, January 2, 1830, son of Chester and Anna Morton. He came to Kansas in 1859, and settled in Palmyra Township. He owns 126 acres of improved land, fine buildings, large orchard, etc. He enlisted September 10, 1862, in Company H, Second Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry and was in the following engagements: Fort Wayne, Prairie Grove, Fort Smith, Cabin Creek, Camden, and a number of skirmishes. He was discharged June 22, 1865. He was married in Elizabeth, Ill., May 17, 1857, to Agnes, daughter of Thomas and Mary Treganowan. They have the following children: George F., born August 3, 1862; Gilbert C., May 29, 1866; Arthur I., January 18, 1870, and Alfred J., November 20, 1873.

NOTT & KIDDER, wagon-makers, blacksmiths, contractors and builders, Baldwin City. Business established in 1876, by Mr. N. The present firm was organized in 1882. They employ four men constantly, the force in the building season being increased to ten or eleven. George Nott, senior member of the firm, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., February 7, 1842. He was educated in that city, and learned the trade of wheelwright. In the spring of 1861, he moved to Minnesota. September 25, of the same year, he enlisted at Fort Snelling, in Company A, Third Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Remained with the regiment about one year, when he was discharged on account of disability. He returned to New York. In 1873, moved to Kansas, and in July settled in Ottawa, Franklin County, where he remained until he moved to Baldwin City, in 1876. He was married in Syracuse, N. Y., August 31, 1862, to Miss Julia Dear, of that city. They have two children—George, Jr., and Emma. Mr. Nott is a member of the City Council, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and I. O. O. F. and A., F. & A. M., also of Col. Baker Post, No. 40, G. A. R.

R. H. PEARSON, farmer, Section 12, Township 15, Range 20, P. O. Baldwin City, settled on his present place in 1860; is operating 240 acres of land, devoted to grain and stock, also to fruit raising, having an apple orchard of over 600 bearing trees, besides pears and other fruits, to which he has devoted considerable attention. He was born in England April 1, 1828, and removed with his father in 1832 to Allegheny City, Penn., at that time known as the town of Allegheny. There he received his education. After spending five years in the employ of the cotton factories there (Allegheny at that time containing five of them), he learned the trade of coach body-builder, which occupation he followed for about six years. In 1851, he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and returned by the same route in the spring of 1854. He was engaged out there in mining and other operations. After a short visit to the old home in Allegheny City, he took a boat at Pittsburgh for St. Louis, Mo.; from there by boat to St. Joseph, and from there to Weston, Mo., at which place he, with others, waited for information from Fort Leavenworth of the ratification of the Kansas-Nebraska bill then pending in Congress, his object being to locate on a claim in the then Territory of Kansas. So, in the month of May, 1854, only a few days before the passage by Congress of the act to organize the Territory of Kansas, he, in company with Jenkins (who was afterward shot in an altercation with James H. Lane), Joel K. Goodin, Henry Barricklaw, Sr., and a Mr. Martin, left Westport, Mo., to hunt for claims, etc. After looking through the Territory for several days, Mr. Pearson finally located upon a claim now owned by Messrs. William Priestly and C. B. Beeks, and situated immediately north of Baldwin City. Here he found Kibbe a few days in advance of him. He had moved from Iowa with his family, and had selected a claim and located upon it. Mr. Pearson being a young man and single then, he made his home with Kibbe until the following September. About this time, Kibbe became notorious in Kansas history as an active Free-State man and for the killing of Davis, and curiously enough he incidentally procured from Mr. Pearson the cap for the pistol which fired the fatal shot. After the shooting was done, Kibbe was arrested and tried before Judge Elmore at the Johnson Mission farm near Westport. The Judge holding that the case was not a baleable one, he was sent to Leavenworth to jail. A short time afterward, he was taken out and had a hearing before Judge Lecompte, who also held his court at the Johnson Mission farm. He was released upon bonds to appear before Judge Elmore at Tecumseh, Elisur Hill and Peter Baysinger, of Prairie City, Kan., being his bondsmen. Kibbe appeared at the proper time for trial, but, owing to the absence of the Judge, he was never brought to trial. The bondsmen were released, and two days afterward Kibbe left the country. During these border ruffian trials, Mr. Pearson took an active part in the ranks of the Free-State party. He was connected with Capt. Shore's and Capt. Dexter's company, and took part in the battles of Franklin and Black Jack, the defense of Lawrence, etc. The first claim taken by Mr. Pearson in May, 1854, was found, when the Shawnee Indian Reservation lines were run, to be within the limits of said reservation. So he abandoned it and took another one not far from it, outside of the reservation, which he occupied until the spring of 1860, and is at present owned by Messrs. Beeks and Priestly, as above stated. In the same year, he bought the place he now occupies, which is located on the old Santa Fé road, between Black Jack and Baldwin City, and where he has resided ever since. During the late rebellion he was connected with the Missouri State militia under Col. Nugent, and took part in the pursuits of Quantrill and Gen. Price. Whether under the leadership of John Brown and James H. Lane, or under the leadership of the officers in the late war, he always aimed to do his duty as a soldier. He was married in Palmyra Township, Douglas County, in 1855, to Miss Catharine Baysinger, daughter of Peter Baysinger, one of the pioneers. They have nine children—William F., George, Ann, Sigel, Edward, Fanny, Lizzie, Nettie and Fred. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., having passed all the chairs, and is also a member of the Grange. Kibbe was the first actual settler in Douglas County, and Mr. Pearson claims to be the second. Since Kibbe's departure he has remained the oldest resident settler of the county of Douglas.

WILLIAM PLASKET, nurseryman and farmer, P. O. Baldwin City. His farm of seventy-five acres is located on Section 32; of this, twenty-five acres are in fruit, his apple crop of 1882 aggregating 2,000 bushels. His nursery stock is in the suburbs of Baldwin City, consisting of large and small fruits, shrubbery, etc. The business was established in 1869. Mr. Plasket was born in Clark County, Ind., April 10, 1824. His father had a large woodyard and also baled hay, which he sent to New Orleans on flat boats. The subject of our sketch moved to Iowa in 1856, where he engaged in farming in Linn County, and also in hotel keeping for a time in Mount Vernon. In 1869, he moved to Kansas, bringing with him a stock of hedge plants, etc., a business he had been engaged in in Iowa City some time previously. Mr. Plasket was married in Bethlehem, Ind., May 29, 1845, to Miss Martha Rogers. They have six children—Robert, Emma, John, Elmer, Mattie and Maggie.

H. W. REED, D. D., President of the Board of Trustees of Baker University, Baldwin City, was born in Hillsdale, N. Y., May 7, 1813. He was converted and joined the church in 1824; he was educated in his native town, and the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred by the Cornell College of Mt. Vernon, Iowa, an institution he was Trustee of for seventeen years. He joined the New York Conference in 1833, and was ordained Deacon by Bishop Emery at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1835, and was transferred to the Illinois Conference. He was ordained Elder in 1837 by Bishop Roberts at Rushville, Ill., and labored for several years engaged in district work in the northwest part of the Conference; about 1839, was sent as missionary to the Oneida Indians at Green Bay, Wis. About 1841, he was appointed Presiding Elder of Platteville, Wisconsin district, extending from the Mississippi River to Green Bay, embracing all that settled part of Wisconsin. In the fall of 1843, he took charge of the Dubuque, Iowa, district, embracing all the northern part of that State, and with short intermission was Presiding Elder of this district until 1862. He was then appointed agent of the Blackfoot Indians, and Commissioner to treat with the same. Was afterward engaged several seasons in traveling with the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, visiting in these missions, the head-waters of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. About 1867, was again appointed Presiding Elder of the Dubuque district. In 1873, was commissioned as agent of the Bannock and Snake Indians in Idaho, running two years. He then settled in Baldwin City. Dr. Reed married in Prattsville, N. Y., in 1835, Miss Cornelia Bayley, of that place. They have seven children living—Charles A. (of Dubuque, Iowa), Helen M. (now Mrs A. K. Johnson, of Lawrence, Kan.), Carrie (wife of Rev. F. Scherrington), Minnie (now Mrs. Charles Hogan), William H., Frank and Addie.

THOMAS SAMMER, farmer, P. O. Media, was born in Lyons, N. Y., September 8 1834, where he spent his childhood days. He then left his parents and went to Wisconsin, and remained there until 1857. He then settled in Ottumwa, Coffey Co., Kan., and remained there till the 1st day of October, 1861, which day he enlisted in Company G, Fifth Regiment of Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and scouted most of the time; he had a horse shot from under him; in a few days he had a gun shot to pieces in his hands. April 2, he received a gunshot wound in the eye; he then remained in the hospital until fall; then was discharged November 19, 1863. He was married, May 31, 1865, to Miss Celidia C. Marty, who died February 15, 1877. He has two sons—Edward S. and George E.

REV. A. G. SAWIN, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Media, born in Ripley, N. Y., December 23, 1852, son of Ethan Sawin and Lucina Remington; educated at Spring Prairie, Wis., and Ripley, N. Y., and for a time studied law in the office of Fish & Perkins, but relinquished it on account of ill health. He came to Kansas in 1872, and commenced farming, but his labors were not entirely confined to the farm. He was called to the pastorate of the Prairie City Baptist Church, and ordained its pastor December 27, 1880, and has since faithfully served this church, as also the Gardner Baptist Church, with acceptance. Mr. Sawin was married in Lyons, Wis., January 8, 1873, to Miss Amanda M., daughter of Samuel Erdley, Esq. They have three children—Florence A., Nettie R. and Delia M.

EDWIN R. SNYDER, Professor of Instrumental and Vocal Music, Baker University, Baldwin City, was born in Brookville, Franklin Co., Ind., February 18, 1852; received his education in the graded and high schools of his native State; commenced his professional studies at home, under private tuition, and afterward attended at the Madison Musical Academy, at Madison, Ind., and afterward taught music three years at Madison—the last two at the Madison Musical Academy. In October, 1874, removed to Jeffersonville, and taught music in that place, and in Louisville, Ky., until August, 1877, at which time he went to Moore's Hill and took charge of the musical department in the college, after which he spent one year between Madison and Charlestown, Ind., and in the fall of 1879 he moved to Baldwin City, Kan., to take his present charge. Prof. Snyder was married in Greenburg, Ind., August, 1882, to Miss Mollie Daily, daughter of a prominent merchant of that place. The Professor is a member of the Mendelsohn Singing Club of Jeffersonville, Ind., and of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. of Baldwin City.

SAMUEL SPENCE, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Baldwin City, was born in Franklin County, Tenn., December 4, 1833, son of Daniel Spence and Mary Pewett. His father moved with him to Jasper County, Mo., when Samuel was three years old; there he grew up, receiving such education as the common schools afforded; he was married in Jasper County, Mo., October 16, 1860, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Daniel Bryant and Rachel Key. He came to Kansas in 1862, and settled in Palmyra Township. He owns 220 acres, well-improved. They have four children—William D., born September 1, 1861; Nellie C., July 7, 1864; Samuel A., May 25, 1866; Myra B., June 17, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Spence are members of the Baldwin City Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN S. SPERAW, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Holling, born in Lancaster County, Penn., April 26, 1833, son of William Speron and Magdalena Seigle. When a child, his parents moved with him to Franklin County, Penn., and there remained until he was seventeen years of age, and then moved to Ashland County, Ohio, where he remained five years, and then moved to Rockford, Ill., where he also remained five years, and in 1860 came to Kansas, and settled on the farm where he now resides, in Palmyra Township. Mr. S. was educated in the common school. He was united in marriage in Rockford, Ill., November 17, 1858, to Miss Lydia, daughter of John Long, Esq.; they have four children, viz.: Alice, Irwin, Rolla and Mary. Mr. Speraw is a member of Baldwin City Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F. and a Past Grand.

DANIEL STREETER, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Vinland, born in Germany March 12, 1826, son of John and Mary Streeter; came to United States in 1840; settled in Michigan, near Adrian, where he continued to reside until 1856, when he came to Kansas, and settled in Douglas County; he owns 120 acres in Palmyra Township, and now makes that his home. He was active as a Free-State man during the border troubles, but the greatest loss suffered by him was the impairment of his health, by exposure. He was united in marriage in Washtenaw County, Mich., February 24, 1851, to Miss Ellen E., daughter of Elijah P. Newton; they have the following children: Charles, born April 18, 1854; Emily T., February 12, 1852; Ella F., October 10, 1855; Edith G., October 7, 1875. Mr. Streeter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Vinland.

REV. W. H. SWEET, A. M., President of Baker University, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Baldwin City, was born in Brown County, Ohio, July 14, 1843. He received his early education in the common schools, and afterward entered Goshen Academy and the National Normal School; then engaged in teaching for a time. In 1868, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, taking a full course, and graduating in 1872, with the degree of A. B., the A. M. being conferred by his Alma Mater in 1875. He joined the Kansas Conference at Ottawa, in 1873; was ordained Deacon by Bishop Merrill, at Manhattan, in 1875, and Elder by Bishop Simpson, at Holton in 1877. In the fall of 1872, he took the chair of Mathematics in Baker University. In the spring of 1873, he was appointed pastor at Centralia, Nemaha Co., Kan., returning to his chair in the university in the fall, which he retained until 1877; was then appointed by the conference to the charge of Holton, Kan., but resigned to take charge of the university in September, 1879. He was married in Delaware County, Ohio, September 7, 1875, to Miss Rose A. Williams, a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, class of 1871. They have four children—Bertha, Paul W., Ralph W. and an infant.

F. THOMPSON, physician and surgeon, Baldwin City, was born in Franklin County, Mass., February 6, 1826. His parents removed to Ohio about 1836. He began his professional studies in 1847, under Dr. B. Rawson, at Findlay, Ohio. He graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1858. He afterward settled in Lyons, Iowa, where he engaged in the practice until he moved to Kansas in 1868. He first located in Leavenworth, and practiced there until 1871; then moved to Baxter Springs, where he practiced until 1876: then settled in Baldwin City, where he has since remained, engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married in Putnam County, Ohio, August 12, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth T. Miles, of Wayne County, Ohio, who died August 7, 1862, leaving two children—Justen J. and Elizabeth A. He married Mrs. Rockafellow, his present wife, at Lyons, Iowa, March 5, 1863. They have two children—Freeman P. and Oscar E. The Doctor has been a member of the M. E. Church since 1839. He is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society and is a Royal Arch Mason.

CAPT. L. H. TUTTLE, farmer, section 15, P. O. Baldwin City, was born in Clark County, Ind., December 13, 1835, son of Lewis Tuttle and Mary A. Willey. He enlisted August 14, 1862, in Company B, Eighty-first Regiment Indiana Infantry, and was promoted to Captain. He was in the following engagements: Perryville, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Pine Mountains, Kenesaw Mountain, Kulp's Farm, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Franklin, Nashville and Ashville. Discharged June 28, 1865. Came to Kansas in 1858, and settled in Palmyra Township. Owns 160 acres. Returned to Indiana in 1861 and again in 1865. He was married in Wakarusa, Kan., November 8, 1865, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Jacob Cantrill, who was murdered by border ruffians June 6, 1856. They have six children—Mary H., born November 22, 1866; William H., January 7, 1869; Lillian T., December 13, 1870; Myrtle Y., September 3, 1874; Florence, June 16, 1877; Leonard E., November 1, 1881. Mr. T. was Trustee of Palmyra Township during the years 1874 and 1875, and was a member of the Legislature during the session of 1875. He is a member of Baldwin City M. E. Church and Post No. 40, G. A. R.

FRANK B. VARNUM, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Vinland, was born in Blue Hill, Me., July 23, 1836; son of Cyrus Varnum and Emma Osgood. He came to Kansas in 1856, and settled in Palmyra Township, where he owns a quarter-section; has it well improved, etc. He enlisted November 1, 1861, in Company B, Ninth Regiment Kansas Cavalry. Was discharged November 1, 1864. He was united in marriage in Palmyra Township September 14, 1865, to Miss Mattie A., daughter of Thomas Pearson and Rhoda Rogers. They have the following children: John G., born February 18, 1867, died March 8, 1867; Annie E., born March 20, 1868; Hattie E., March 10, 1870; Mattie B., February 9, 1872; Frank L., August 10, 1874; Charles E., September 6, 1876, and Sarah, June 16, 1881.

WASHINGTON WASHBURN, farmer, Section 8, was born in Brown County, Ohio, July 25, 1817, son of Joseph Washburn and Nancy Mann. Moved with his parents to Rush County, Ind., in 1821, where he grew up to manhood. Mr. Washburn has been twice married—first in Rush County, Ind., April 28, 1839, to Miss Hannah Fisher, who died near Independence, Jackson Co., Mo., November 4, 1871. She was the daughter of Jacob and Jane Fisher, of Rush County, Ind. His second marriage was to Mrs. Francis T. Kelly, widow of Joseph Kelly, February 8, 1872. She was the daughter of John and Jane Julian, all of Jackson County, Mo. Mr. W. has buried three children, viz.: Asbury, James F. and Serena Jane. Has two with him—William E., born October 15, 1843; Orange J., born August 21, 1861. Mr. W. lived near Independence, Mo., from 1868 to 1880, since which time he has resided in Palmyra Township, Douglas Co., Kan., where he owns 150 acres of land. He is a member of Baldwin City M. E. Church.

GEORGE W. WHIRLOW, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Vinland, was born in Davidson County, N. C., May 28, 1830, son of John Whirlow and Sarah Long. He came to Kansas in 1863, and purchased a farm in Palmyra Township containing 110 acres, which is under cultivation. Mr. W. was married in Milford, Ind., September 5, 1856, to Miss Emeline, daughter of Solomon Alley and Catherine Gant. They have eight children—John C., born June 19, 1857; William S., born November 28, 1858; Indiana, June 21, 1860; Cassius M., April 9, 1862; Sarah I., March 26, 1864; Olive, February 23, 1866; Ulysses G., January 23, 1868; Maggie R., November 15, 1870. Mr. W. is a member of the M. E. Church of Vinland.

ISAAC J. WILKINS, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Baldwin City, was born in Ohio April 8, 1834, son of William K. Wilkins and Phœbe Ross. Grew up in Ohio, and went to California in 1854. Came to Kansas in 1857, and settled in Palmyra Township. He owns ninety acres of improved land. Engaged in farming and threshing grain. Enlisted August 21, 1862, in Company B, Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry. Was in only one or two engagements and several skirmishes. He was discharged in 1865. He married in Palmyra Township July 1, 1858, Miss Catherine Barricklow. They have two children—Coda, born September 6, 1868; Edith, December 1, 1871. Mr. Wilkins is a member of Baldwin City Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F.

H. W. WILLETT, Postmaster, and dealer in general merchandise, Media, was appointed Postmaster at Prairie City in 1872, and to present post in 1879. The business was established in Prairie City in 1872, by H. W. Willett & Co., and moved to Media in 1879. He carries a stock of $3,500 to $4,000. H. W. Willett was born in Fulton County, Penn., August 29, 1835. He was educated in his native county, and after leaving school was engaged in teaching. In 1856, he moved to Kansas, landing in Lawrence May 23. Here he settled down and learned the carpenter's trade; continued to follow the trade until 1861. October 7, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighth Kansas Regiment. They were finally consolidated into the Ninth Cavalry, and he was made Sergeant Major of Company A. On expiration of his term of enlistment, November, 1864, he returned to Lawrence. In 1865, he took charge of the Lawrence House, and continued to operate it until 1867. He then resumed carpentering. In 1872, he moved to Prairie City, and established his present business. During the early days, he was a prominent Free-State man. Was attached to Capt. Lowe's Company, and took part in the battles of Franklin, Fort Saunders and Fort Titus. He was married in Lawrence May 28, 1866, to Miss Susanna, daughter of F. W. Sparr, Esq., one of the pioneers. They have one daughter—Olive May.

BELVOIR.

The first settlement known as Belvoir, was located on the old Sante Fé trail, from Kansas City to Mexico, thirteen miles southwest of Lawrence. Among the first permanent settlers in its vicinity, who came in 1855-56, were H. Heine, James M. Dun, M. Clayton, R. A. Dean, H. McKenzie, A. S. Baldwin, A. E. Northrop, J. Hulze, D. Dack and Mr. Smith, who died in 1856, which was probably the first death in the neighborhood. In what was known as the McKenzie neighborhood, a Catholic church known as St. John's Church, was established in 1856, and supplied for a number of years from the Catholic Cathedral at Lecompton. In the summer of 1865, a stone schoolhouse twenty-four by forty feet was built at a cost of $1,500 Dr. George Hubbard and W. Markle being among the first teachers.

On account of the proximity of Belvoir to Twin Mound, no post office was established until 1868, when L. D. Bailey received the appointment as Postmaster. In 1873, the Carbondale branch of the Union Pacific Railroad having been completed, Belvoir post office was moved two and one-half miles to the railroad, a new schoolhouse was built and other improvements made, which had the effect of bringing the business of the community to that point.

CLINTON.

Clinton is situated on rolling prairie, between Rock Creek and the Wakarusa, about nine miles southwest of Lawrence. The first settlement was made here in June, 1854, by John A. Beam, N. Alguire and M. Albin. Later, a Mr. Spradling, Lyman Sawyers, L. H. Boughton, and G. W. Umberger moved into this vicinity.

The post office was established at Bloomington about a mile east of Clinton, July 11, 1855, Harrison Burson being appointed first Postmaster. This post office was discontinued and one established at Clinton, August 30, 1858, with J. A. Beam, Postmaster. A store was opened by Mr. Beam, in June, 1854, on the north side of the public square. In 1858, Clinton was a prominent contestant for the county seat.

Clinton Presbyterian Church.—An organization of this denomination was perfected in 1860, by the Rev. William Rankin, with the following members: J. C. Steele, Elizabeth Steele, L. S. and Hattie Steele, R. A. Dean, Mary Dean and Mrs. Watts. The present church edifice, twenty-eight by thirty-five feet, was erected in 1865 at an expense of $1,000. The following named pastors have officiated in the order mentioned: Revs. William Bishop, J. V. A. Ward, Mr. Brownlee, G. F. Chapin, J. H. Caneth, A. V. Stout, J. N. Young, B. F. Crosby and J. H. Byers. Present membership, sixty-five.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

DANIEL DUCK, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Twin Mound, born in Center County, Penn., August 23, 1826, where he grew up on a farm, and received a common school education. He enlisted in June, 1846, in Company E, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteers, in the Mexican war. The hospital was more trying to him than the battle-field. He was discharged in 1847, for disability. He came to Kansas in 1857, and settled in Clinton Township. Owns and has improved 525 acres. Has 160 acres under the plow. When the war threatened Kansas, he went out and fought bravely at the battle of the Blue. He was married in Stephenson County, Ill., October 24, 1850, to Miss Polina E. Wells. They have one child—Ellen S., born April 12, 1855.

GIDEON ELIAS, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Lawrence, was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., August 26, 1821. After receiving a good common school education, he attended the Tuscarawas Academy, Pennsylvania, and has since been engaged as a lawyer and farmer. He was married in Pennsylvania December 28, 1851, to Miss Isabella C., daughter of John Humpeen, Esq. They have had nine children, but only two of them are living, viz.: Juniatta A. and Ethel L. Mr. E. came to the State in March, 1857, and settled in Douglas County. The first night after his arrival in the State, he was robbed by a border ruffian. When Quantrill retreated from Lawrence, he passed through Mr. Elias' yard with his whole force; being hard pressed by the forces under command of Lane and Plumb, they did not have time to burn Mr. Elias' house, as they had of every Union man on the road. In April, 1859, Mr. E. was taken with disease in the eyes, which nearly rendered him blind for seven years, but he eventually recovered, and is now a hearty old gentleman, carrying on his farm of 160 acres which he owns in Clinton Township.

JOHN HARRELL, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Clinton, was born in Crawford County, Ark., February 10, 1845. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1861, and settled in Clinton Township, where he owns a farm of 118 acres, and also works another farm of 220 acres. He enlisted for one year July 8, 1867, in Company A, Eighteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteers, for guard duty on the plains for protecting freighters and railroad laborers from outlaws and Indians, but was wounded, and discharged November 16, 1867. He was married in Lawrence August 2, 1871, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Joseph Anderson, Esq. They have four children—Minnie L., Charles E., Sarah C. and Lola B.

K. KETELS, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Clinton, was born in Germany May 18, 1826; emigrated to the United States in 1873, and settled in Osage County, where he resided four years, and then came to Douglas County, where he owns a large farm in Clinton Township. Mr. K. was married in his native land November 7, 1851, to Miss Louisa Cornelius, who also came with him to America. They have six children, viz.: Bertha, Augusta, Eliza, Julius, Carl and Hugo. Mr. K. and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

HON. ELIAB G. MACY, M. D., farmer, Section 24, P. O. Clinton, was born in Preble County, Ohio, October 13, 1817, and is a lineal descendant of Thomas Macy, who came from England in 1636 in the Mayflower, and settled in Massachusetts; fled to Nantucket. He is a son of Stephen Macy and Mary Gardner. In his youth, Eliab G. attended the Friends Academy at Elkton, Ohio, his father and mother being of that faith. In 1837, he commenced the study of medicine, graduating in the class of 1840 from the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, and at once entered upon a successful practice in Butler County, Ohio, which he continued up to 1854, when he came to Kansas and settled in Clinton Township, where he still resides upon a farm of 100 acres, which he owns and cultivates. In 1862, Mr. Macy represented Douglas County in the Legislature with credit to himself and honor to his constituents. From his earliest recollections, he espoused the cause of freedom, and has ever been a warm and earnest advocate of the oppressed, contributing of his means freely to their relief. During the border troubles, the Doctor served in the militia with the rank of Lieutenant and Surgeon, in the late war or rebellion nearly two years. Dr. Macy and Miss Rachel Cooper were united in marriage in Preble County, Ohio, December 19, 1841, and to them have been born eleven children, seven of whom are living—Horace C., John G., Stephen J., Louie E., William S., Amy and Charles S. One of his sons—Eberly Q., enlisted in 1861, and served faithfully until November, 1864, when he was killed by a bushwhacker while on a march. Mrs. Macy is a member of the Society of Friends.

THOMAS B. PETEFISH, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Belvoir, was born in Rockingham County, Va., August 7, 1833, son of Jacob H. and Elizabeth (Price) Petefish. When but a child, Thomas moved with his parents to Cass County, Ill., where he grew up on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. He resided in Illinois until 1862, then spent four years in the mountains of Idaho, Montana and Washington; came to this State in 1867; settled in Douglas County; owns 400 acres of land in Clinton Township, Douglas County, where he has resided since coming to Kansas. He was married in Sangamon County, Ill., June 28, 1859, to Miss Adda C., daughter of James Parkinson; they have seven children—Marion P., born March 28, 1860; Lotta L., born September 24, 1861; Elizabeth M., born November 1, 1867; Linna E., born September 15, 1869; Pearlie M., born January 11, 1872; Sarah A., born September 20, 1874; Nancy Adda Grace, born October 4, 1876.

LUKE E. RAY, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Clinton, was born in Cabell County, W. Va., February 2, 1814, where he grew to manhood. In 1848, he moved to Cole County, Mo., where he engaged in the mercantile business for nine years, and then removed to Preston, Jasper Co., Mo., and remained four years, when the rebels took possession of his storehouse and robbed him of all he had. He then came to Kansas and settled in Clinton Township, on a farm which he owns, of 160 acres, which he has improved. Mr. Ray was married in West Virginia April 12, 1838, to Miss Marietta Drown, daughter of Benjamin Drown, Esq. To them have been born eleven children—Eliza A., Paralee B., Sarah F., Henry B., George W., Henry S. G., Marcelmus B., Luke E., Bernard B., Florence R. and U. S. Grant. He has been a Methodist from early boyhood.

JAMES C. RICHARDSON & BROS., farmers, Section 13, P. O. Belvoir, were born in Tennessee, and raised on a farm. They are the sons of Booker F. Richardson and Susanna Robinson, who descended from James Richardson and Nancy French, on their father's side, and Charles Robinson and Susanna Cunnyham, on their mother's side. James C. Richardson was born January 12, 1825; he came to Kansas in 1854, from Middle Tennessee, near Nashville, and settled in Clinton Township in 1857. He owns 180 acres, principally improved. He is a member of the Methodist Church. He has never been married.

THADDEUS B. RICHARDSON, was born May 21, 1832, in Davidson County, Tenn.; he came to Kansas 1857, and settled in Clinton Township; he was married in Clinton Township July 3, 1866, to Miss Martha F. Brown; they are members of the Baptist Church; they own 120 acres of improved land; they have four children—Mary Adeline, born April 17, 1867, in Jasper County, Mo.; Susan Ann, born October 27, 1868, in Douglas County, Kan.; Mintia Jane, born December 23, 1870, in Douglas County, Kan.; Thaddeus Christopher, born October 20, 1873, in Douglas County, Kan. Martha F. Brown was born October 30, 1847, in Knox County, Tenn.; she was a daughter of Thomas Lee Brown and Adeline Carson, who descended from Thomas Lee Brown and Mary Cunnygim, on her father's side, and James Carson and Drucilla Holland, on her mother's side. Her grand-parents were farmers, near Knoxville, Tenn., and were of the first settlers. T. L. Brown and family came to Kansas June 5, 1860.

CHRISTOPHER R. RICHARDSON, youngest son of Booker Richardson and Susanna Robinson, was born August 16, 1853, in Dixon County, Tenn.; emigrated to Kansas in the spring of 1857; is a member of Methodist Church South; was married in Jefferson County, Kan., March 18, 1874, by Rev. R. J. Burns, to Miss Clara Hunter, daughter of George Hunter and Martha Woods. They have two children—James Robert Richardson, born February 7, 1875, in Douglas County, Kan., and Johnnie Wesley Richardson, born in the same county February 12, 1877. Her father was born in Loudoun County, Va., and her mother in Westmoreland County, Penn.; her parents resided in Cincinnati, Ohio, until the death of her father, when they moved to Illinois, and the fall of 1865 emigrated to Kansas.

STEPHEN F. RIGGS, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Richland, born in Rockcastle County, Ky., May 16, 1840, son of John W. Riggs and Permelia Collins. He was brought up on a farm, and came to Kansas in 1856; settled in Shawnee County, but now lives in Clinton Township. In 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Ninth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, and was discharged at the close of the war in 1865. He was married in Clinton Township February 6, 1868, to Miss Martha, daughter of William B. Bedgood. They have five children—Benjamin F., born June 6, 1870; Olive L., born December 15, 1872; Louisa A., born April 21, 1875; Edith, born January 15, 1879; Mertie, born December 10, 1881.

GLOBE—(MARION).

In 1857–58, the Marion Town Company, composed of eleven persons, laid off a town site of 320 acres, and named it "Marion," in honor of Gen. Francis Marion, of Revolutionary fame. The site selected is on the high prairie, sixteen miles southwest from Lawrence, the county seat. The improvements made by the town company were few—a town well was dug, a blacksmith shop erected, a store opened by D. Hubbard, and a few dwelling houses built. Prior to 1860, a post office was established, D. Hubbard and J. Howard being among the list of first Postmasters. The existence of Marion as a town, dates to 1865, when the Union Pacific Railway was built, which stopped the overland traffic on the old Santa Fé trail. A local historian states that as a remembrance of the "old times," the "greasers" filled up the public well with stones, burned the surveyor's stakes, and damaged the place as a town generally.

September 13, 1881, the name of the post office was changed to its present appellation—Globe.

LAPEER.

Lapeer is situated in the southwest part of the county, near the headwaters of Rock Creek, on gently undulating prairie. The first settlements were made in the vicinity in 1855, by George Shobert, Peter Dodder, James Baker and Samuel Hays. The town was so named after a town of the same name in Michigan.

The first child born here was Eli Baker, November 2, 1856; the first marriage was that of B. L. Oldham, to Miss Elvira Baker, in the year 1857, and the first death that of an unknown man in 1859.

The first school was taught in 1862, in a log cabin by Miss Anna Harber. The first schoolhouse was built in 1864, and located on Section 29, Township 14, Range 18. In August, 1864, Rev. A. C. Still preached the first sermon in this schoolhouse.

The post office was established in 1856, and named Marion, S. Briniman being appointed first Postmaster. A store was opened in 1856, by Henry Briniman, by the side of the old Santa Fé road in the town of Marion. A grist mill was built in the winter of 1862–63, by Henry Hyatt.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—MARION TOWNSHIP.

J. H. BACHELOR, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Lapeer, was born in Tennessee September 27, 1833; moved, when a child, to Shelby County, Ill., and from there to Franklin County, Mo.; came to Kansas in 1855, settled in Leavenworth County, and, three years later, came to Marion Township and purchased a farm of 190 acres, which he has improved, erecting a substantial stone residence in 1873, at a cost of $1,500. During all the border troubles, Mr. Bachelor was never disturbed by either side, which he attributes to the fact of his keeping a close mouth, although loyal and true, believing in the right and justice of freedom. He was married in Leavenworth County, December 25, 1855, to Miss Margaret Plummer, by whom he has had eleven children—John F., Emma, Flora, Benjamin, William H., Mattie M. R., Maggie I. M., Charles, Grace M., Eva and Elizabeth—the two last named are dead. Mr. Bachelor was called into service during the Price raid, and participated in the battle of the Blue.

C. J. BLISS, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Echo, was born in Niagara County, N. Y., February 22, 1844. He learned the trade of a blacksmith in Milford, Mich., and afterward worked in Pontiac and Detroit, Mich. Mr. Bliss has been twice married, first in Venango County, Penn., January 19, 1867, to Miss Cora French, who died in 1871; second, in Missouri, January 9, 1876, to Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Mason Brown, Esq. They have six children—Fred W., Harry L., Eva, Charles, Annie and an infant. Mr. Bliss came to Kansas in 1877, and settled in Marion Township, where he owns a farm of ninety acres, which is well improved, and also carries on a blacksmith shop in connection with the farm.

HON. ELIJAH S. BORLAND, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Twin Mound, born in Orange County, N. Y., January 3, 1831, son of Thomas Borland and Anna McDowell. He grew to manhood in his native town, engaged on a farm. In 1859, he came to the State and settled in Osage County, and was elected Sheriff of Osage County in 1860. In 1877, he moved to Marion Township, where he still resides; owns 400 acres, eighty in Marion and 320 in Osage County. He enlisted in the spring of 1862, in Company I, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, for three years, and was in the following engagements: Prairie Grove, Gaines' Mill and Little Blue; here he was severely wounded in the groin, and was honorably discharged September 21, 1865. Mr. Borland was married in Osage County, Kan., July 3, 1868, to Miss Maria, daughter of John Warner, Esq. His children are—Wesley P., Louis H., Elijah S., Jr., Thomas F. and Bertha L. Mr. Borland is a member of a lodge of I. O. O. F.

JOHN BRUNK, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Globe, born in Roanoke County, Va., April 4, 1847, where he grew to manhood, receiving a good common school education. He was united in marriage in his native county, August 31, 1873, to Miss Sarah A. Hicks, by whom he has three children—Dewey E., William H. and Benjamin L. He came to the State in 1877, and settled in Marion Township, where he owns eighty acres, all under improvement. Mrs. Brunk is a member of the German Baptist Church.

JOHN T. CARPENTER, M. D., Section 4, P. O. Twin Mound, born in Lafayette County, Mo., October 30, 1838, son of Charles N. and Jane (Gregg) Carpenter. He was educated at the Masonic College, Lexington, Mo., and graduated from the University of Louisville, Ky., Medical Department, class of 1865, since which time he has had a good practice in Buchanan County, Mo., Johnson, Leavenworth and Douglas Counties, Kan. He came to this State in 1879, and recently purchased a small farm near Twin Mound, which he rents. In addition to his medical profession, he is engaged in the grocery and drug business. He first commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Thomas Beaumont, of Weston, Mo., in the year 1864. He was united in marriage, in Clay County, Mo., April 5, 1866, to Miss Louisa A., daughter of Uriel Cave and Susan Rice. They have two children—Lillie M., born September 22, 1872; Mary F., born January 8, 1874. The Doctor is a member of the Baptist Church and of the I. O. O. F.

JOSEPH W. CHRISTIAN, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Clinton, came to the State in the summer of 1865; settled in Marion Township, where he owns a splendid farm of 280 acres, under a high state of cultivation. He built a fine residence in 1881, costing $2,000. Mr. Christian descended from David Christian and Mary Broombaugh, and his grandparents were Joseph Christian and Nancy Williams, and was born in Miami County, Ohio, July 20, 1845. Mr. Christian was married in Clinton, Kan., February 4, 1869, to Miss Mary E., daughter of James B. Morris, Esq. They have three children—Leroy C., Charles E. and Adelbert W. Mr. Christian is an Odd Fellow.

JOHN C. CLARK, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Centropolis, was born in McDonough County, Ill., April 29, 1838; moved with parents the same year to Andrew County, Mo., where he remained eleven years, and then moved to Dallas County, Iowa, where he resided until he came to Kansas in 1854, and settled in Franklin County. In March, he purchased 346 acres in Marion Township, and has since resided there. Mr. Clark was married in Nodaway County, Mo., July 3, 1859, to Eliza Bates, who died February 19, 1862. He was again married in Douglas County, October 8, 1865, to Elvira Baker, who died October 6, 1875, in California. He was married in Douglas County, March 11, 1877, to Nancy J., daughter of Thomas McConnell. He has six children—Nancy A., Dorinda J., Charles H., John T., Josephine and Katie. He has lost three children by death.

ROBERT S. DODDER, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Lapeer, was born in Oakland County, Mich., August 14, 1851; came with his father to Kansas in 1859, and located in Marion Township; owns 160 acres, besides working his mother's farm; married in Genesee County, Mich., June 28, 1874, Miss Sarah E., daughter of John Reed. They have three children—Edward W., Charles O. and Flora B. Mr. Dodder is a member of the Acacia Lodge, No. 9, A., F. & A. M., of Lawrence. His father pre-empted the land on which he now resides. His father died February 7, 1875.

SILAS DODDER, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Lapeer, was born in Addison, Oakland Co., Mich., May 1, 1845; came to the State with his father in 1861; settled in Marion Township. Mr. Dodder owns 225 acres, all fenced, and about sixty acres under the plow, the balance in grass and pasture. During the Price raid, Mr. Dodder was called out in the State militia, and participated in the battle of the Blue. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Bailey, October 9, 1869. They have six children, viz., Hattie A., Homer R., Vera B., Mary E., Pearl and Silas C. Mrs. Dodder is a member of the Methodist Church.

MRS. SARAH FISHBURN, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Centropolis, born in Botetourt County, Va., May 14, 1832. She was the daughter of Daniel Kessler, and was married March 26, 1850, to Alfred Fishburn, Esq., who died April 30, 1877. They came to Kansas in 1863, and settled in Marion Township, where they owned 370 acres of land, and have since resided. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Fishburn has carried on the farm, with the aid of her sons. She has eight children—Susan A., John W., Mary C., Henry H., George A., Ezra, Annie and Frank. She is a member of the German Baptist Church.

SAMUEL FISHER, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Bond, born in Stark County, Ohio, February 24, 1840, son of Michel Fisher and Christina Sands. He lived in his native county until he was eighteen years of age, and then moved to Indiana, but did not remain there long, as, in 1860, he came to Kansas, and settled in Marion Township, where he owns eighty acres of improved land, under a high state of cultivation. He enlisted in 1862, in Second Battalion Missouri Volunteers, for one year; served his time out, and then re-enlisted in 1863, in Company A, Ninth Regiment Kansas Volunteers, and, after faithful service for over two years, was honorably discharged August, 1865. Mr. Fisher was married in Lawrence, Kan., November 17, 1867, to Miss Lucretia A., daughter of Erin Davis, Esq., and to them have been born six children, viz., Mary E., Rachel C., De Witt C., Milton W., John C. and Arthur G.

B. F. GARRETT, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Centropolis, born in Pike County, Ill., May 2, 1835. He received a good education at the Illinois College in Jacksonville. Mr. Garrett enlisted in 1861, in Company K, Second Regiment Illinois Cavalry, with rank of Lieutenant, and was promoted to Captain in 1864. He participated in the following engagements: Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Iuka, Corinth, Bollivar, Mansfield, Holly Springs, and many skirmishes. He was wounded twice at Mansfield and Holly Springs, and was honorably discharged May 25, 1865. Mr. Garrett was married in Pike County, Ill., June 6, 1857, to Miss Annie E., daughter of Jeremiah Adams, Esq. They have four children—Annie J., John M., Robert S. and Marshall. Mr. Garrett came to Kansas in 1877; settled in Marion Township, where he owns a farm containing 388 acres, 220 of which are under the plow. Mr. Garrett is a Master Mason.

HON. SAMUEL A. HALDERMAN, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Clinton, was born in Butler County, Penn., April 10, 1836, where he grew to manhood, being educated in the common schools and in Sunbury Academy. He is the seventh child of Samuel Halderman and Margaret Kolmyer, having six brothers and six sisters. Mr. Halderman was married in Venango County, Penn., April 3, 1860, to Miss Emily B., daughter of Amos Dotterer, Esq. Six bright children have been born to them—Minnie, Jennie, Samuel W., Edwin C., Margaret A. and Charles A. Mr. Halderman came to this State in 1868, and settled in Marion Township on a farm. He owns 170 acres, under good improvement; 100 acres are now under the plow, and the farm is well stocked. Mr. Halderman was elected to the Legislature, and honorably represented his district in the session of 1875–76. Mr. and Mrs. Halderman are activ members of the Presbyterian Church in Clinton, and he is one of the Elders of the church.

JOHN KELLEY, JR., farmer, Section 31, P. O. Lapeer, born in Clark County, Ind., July 20, 1841, where he lived until 1858, when he came to Kansas and settled in Marion Township. He owns a farm of 138 acres, all improved. He enlisted August 20, 1862, in Company E, Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, served faithfully until the close of the war, and was discharged July 20, 1865, having been in the battle of Jenkins Ferry, and numerous skirmishes. He was married, in Marion Township, February 7, 1872, to Miss Marion M. Worthy. They have one child—Morris.

G. O. McKUNE, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Globe, came to the State in 1859; settled in Ottawa, where he lived two years, and then moved to Marion Township, on a farm containing eighty acres, where he still resides. He was born in Lanesboro, Penn., February 23, 1843; moved to Bureau County, Ill., in 1852, where he remained seven years. He enlisted September 13, 1861, in Company A, Ninth Regiment Kansas Cavalry; on duty most of the time, guarding army trains; was honorably discharged November 9, 1864. He was united in marriage, at Lawrence, September 14, 1865, to Miss Eliza, daughter of John Kelley, Esq. They have seven children—Charles E., Lotta E., John F., Guy E., Olive, Edward and Mary T. Mr. McKune has been Constable for two years in his township.

HON. M. McMILLEN, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Centropolis, born in North Collins, Erie County, N. Y., March 9, 1829, and was educated at the Springfield Academy, N. Y. He came to the State in 1870, and settled in Lawrence in 1872. He purchased a large farm, containing 440 acres, in Marion Township, and has since resided there. He was elected to the Legislature in 1877, and again in 1879, and represented Douglas County with honor to himself and constituents. Mr. McMillen was married in Gowanda, N. Y., January, 1853, to Miss Mary A., daughter of William McMillen, Esq. They have six children living, viz., Florence E., Cora I., Kenewith E., Hugh C., Eva B. and Grant. Mrs. McMillen died February 15, 1878.

JOHN C. METSKER, farmer, Section 11, Town 14, Range 18, P. O. Bond, was born in Morrison's Cove, Blair County, Penn, September 18, 1826, where he lived until seven years of age, when he removed with his parents to Henry County, Ind., and there remained until he came to Kansas in 1859, and settled in Marion Township, where he owns 2,000 acres, 700 of which are under the plow, and the balance is used for meadow and pasture. It is the purpose of Mr. Metsker to divide this land among his children, who are now married and settled on this large tract of land. Mr. Metsker was married in Wayne County, Ind., to Miss Christina, daughter of Jacob Ulrich, Esq. They have five children—Martin W., Mary A., Elizabeth J., Sarah E. and Henry C. Mr. and Mrs. Metsker are members of the German Baptist Church, and he is one of the Deacons.

MARTIN W. METSKER, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Bond. The subject of this sketch is a son of John C. Metsker and Christina Ulrich, and was born in Henry County, Ind., May 30, 1850. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1859 with his father, and settled in Marion Township. He owns 560 acres, on which he keeps 16 horses, 108 head of cattle and 80 hogs. Although a young man, he already ranks among the first farmers of the county. Mr. M. was married in Clinton Township, Kan., January 2, 1873, to Miss Mary E., daughter of James Shoup, Esq. They have four interesting children—Sarah E., John F., Jesse D. and Otto W. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the German Baptist Church.

PHILLIP METSKER, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Echo, born in Morrison's Cove, Blair Co., Penn., July 28, 1824. At the age of nine years, he removed with his parents to Henry County, Ind., where he remained until 1860, engaged in farming. He came to Kansas in 1860, and settled in Marion Township, where he owns a fine farm of 517 acres—350 of which are under the plow and the balance in timber and pasture. In 1870, he erected a fine house at a cost of $3,000. The large quantity of fruit of every variety, the large outbuildings, the fine fences on this farm, show him to be a most excellent farmer. Mr. Metsker was married in Henry County, Ind., December 27, 1846, to Miss Catherine Replong, who died 1852. He was again married in Indiana October 28, 1854, to Miss Barbara Lougenacker, who still survives. They have nine children, viz.: Samuel, Sarah J., Lucinda, Benjamin F., Jacob M., John L., Joseph M., Andrew E. and Elizabeth; two of these—Jacob M. and Elizabeth—are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Metsker are members of the German Baptist Church.

ISAAC E. MEYER, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Globe, was born in Mifflin, Dauphin Co., Penn., February 28, 1830; removed in 1854 to Ogle County, Ill., where he resided sixteen years. He came to this State March 1, 1870, and settled in Douglas County, and in 1872 purchased a farm of 163 acres in Marion Township, on which he still resides. Mr. M. was married in Freeport, Ill., May 16, 1855, to Catherine A., daughter of Hugh Bitterman. They have six children living—Susan L., Oliver F., Annie T., Milton H., Fred B. and Florence M. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer are active members of the Free Methodist Church.

LEVI S. MYERS, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Globe, was born in Bethel, Lebanon Co., Penn., August 22, 1846, where he lived until eighteen years of age, and then moved to Ohio, where he remained about three years. Came to the State in August, 1868, and purchased 161 acres in Marion Township, where he has since resided. He was married in Lebanon, Penn., September 18, 1875, to Miss Rebecca Shepler, by whom he has two children—Katie M. and Anna M. Mr. M. is a prosperous farmer.

THOMAS B. PRICE, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Globe, was born in Hart County, Ky., September 17, 1827, where he grew to manhood. He lived some time in Illinois, where, in Carlinville, he was united in marriage December 1, 1853, to Miss Catherine Corder, who died October 26, 1877. He came to this State in 1858, and settled in Marion Township. Owns eighty acres of choice land, which is under a good state of cultivation. Mr. P. served in the State militia, and participated in the battles of the Blue, in repelling Sterling Price. He was again united in marriage October 26, 1878, to Miss Clara J. Rittenhender, of Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kan. He has eight children—Marinda, Columbus, Mary F., Frank, William, Charles, Laura and Cora J. Four of these are married—Marinda, Frank, Columbus and Mary F.

IRA O. RARICK, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Globe, came to this State in 1866, settling in Douglas County; moved on to his farm in Marion Township in 1872. He owns eighty acres, which have been well improved. He was born in Darke County, Ohio, December 23, 1845. In 1851, he moved with his parents to Jay County, Ind. Was educated in the high school of Garden Grove, Iowa, and engaged in school teaching for about two years; but farming has been his principal business. Mr. Rarick was married in Osceola, Clark Co., Iowa, August 22, 1869, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of George Roberts, Esq. Mrs. R. is a lady of culture and possesses decided literary talent. They are members of the Christian Church.

J. J. RARICK, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Centropolis, was born in Darke County, Ohio, May 2, 1837. Was educated at Farmer's Academy, Jay County, Ind. He was engaged in teaching for six years before the war. When the war broke out, his patriotism led him to enlist in April, 1861, in the call for three months' men, in Company K, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers. After serving his time out, he re-enlisted in Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteers. Was promoted to Captain in 1863; participated in the following engagements: Stone River, Gallatin, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Run Creek, Jonesboro, Atlanta, and marched with Sherman to the sea. Besides the above battles, he was in many skirmishes, and was honorably discharged in March, 1865. He was married in Leavenworth, July 19, 1865, to Miss Minnie E., daughter of John Hilton, Esq., of Clark County, Iowa. They have two children—Edith H. and Carl S. Mr. R. came to this State in 1865, and settled in Lawrence, and moved to Marion Township in 1870, where he owns 120 acres of finely improved land. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ABRAM SMITH, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Globe, came to the State April, 1855; settled in Jefferson County, and the following year moved to Marion Township, where he yet resides on a farm of 120 acres which he has improved; was born in Licking County, Ohio, January 16, 1831. He moved to Fulton County, Ill., 1849, where he engaged in farming up to the time he came to the State. He enlisted July, 1862, in Company E, Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteers; was discharged April 9, 1863; was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Company A, Eleventh United States Colored Regiment, 1863, and discharged April 1, 1865. He was married in Douglas County, June 7, 1860, to Sarah E., daughter of John Kelly. They have five children living—William H., Eliza J., John E., Cora B. and Herman, and have lost four children.

JOHN N. SMITH, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Globe, was born in England, March 3, 1850; came to the United States, with his parents, in 1853; settled in Griggsville, Ill.; moved to Kansas in 1878; owns a farm of eighty acres in Marion Township, on which he resides. He was married in Douglas County, February 24, 1881, to Miss Marinda Thompson. They have one child—Chester I.

E. M. SNYDER, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Twin Mound, was born in Switzerland February 15, 1844; came to the United States in 1851; settled in Ohio, where he remained six years; afterward to Polk County, Iowa, where he remained five years, and in May, 1862, came to Kansas, and settled in Tonganoxie, Leavenworth County. He also lived a short time in Eudora, and in 1882 moved to Marion Township, where he owns 320 acres improved. Enlisted in the spring of 1865, in Company E, Tenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in August, 1865. He was married in Eudora, Kan., December 25, 1866, to Miss Aba, daughter of James Apley, Esq. They have six children—Emma, Clara, Charles, Edward, Frank and Isabella. Mr. S. is a son of Christian Snyder and Anna Winply.

H. R. SOXMAN, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Echo, was born in Armstrong County, Penn., August 26, 1843, where he grew to manhood. He enlisted in July, 1861, in Company D, Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three years or during the war, and was in the following engagements: Yorktown, Hanover C. H., Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Here he was wounded in the right thigh, and was afterward transferred to Company D, Eleventh Veteran Reserve Corps, and was honorably discharged in July, 1864. He came to Kansas in September, 1865; settled in Marion Township, where he yet resides, owning a farm of 215 acres. Mr. S. was married in Douglas County, March 25, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Abram Rothrock, who was the last man shot in the Quantrill raid on Lawrence. They have three children—George M., Clara B. and Ray. Mr. and Mrs. Soxman are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MICHEL SPEALMAN, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Appanoose, was born in Blair County, Penn., April 15, 1830; moved to Whitley County, Ind., in 1854. He was married in Newry, Penn., August 7, 1854, to Miss Mary Bunn. He has three children—David, Jacob and Leonard. He came to the State in 1864, and settled in Valley Falls, and three years later moved to Douglas County, and settled in Marion Township, where he owns a farm of eighty acres. His wife is a member of the German Baptist Church.

HENRY WEBBER, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Bond, was born in England October 2, 1828, where he remained until 1849, when he came to the United States and settled in Detroit, Mich., and entered upon the profession of a musician. Leaving Detroit, he went to Tuscola County, Mich., and became a farmer. He was united in marriage in Sebewaing Mich., June 24, 1854, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Reuben Dodge, Esq. She died December 25, 1873. He was again united in marriage in Marion, Kan., October 25, 1875, to Mrs. Lucy M., widow of Garrett Cole, and sister to his first wife. As the fruits of these marriages, there have been born to him six children—Frederick H., Sarah E., Victoria A., Albert A., Rosella M. and Charles W. Mr. Webber came to Kansas in the spring of 1858, and settled in Marion Township, where he has since resided. He owns a fine farm containing 180 acres, 120 of which are under the plow. He raises forty acres of corn, sixty acres of wheat, ten acres of oats, and ten acres of millet, etc. He has on the farm nine horses, twenty cattle and fifteen hogs. There are also on his farm good buildings, etc.

KANWAKA TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM T. BARBER, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Lawrence, box 160, born in Wayne County, Ind., November 10, 1840; came with his father to the State in 1857, and settled on the farm, where he still resides in Kanwaka Township. This farm contains 560 acres and is under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Barber has always lived on a farm, and prefers that to any other business. He was married in Clinton Township, Kan., June 27, 1877, to Miss Mary M. Houston, daughter of M. W. Houston, Esq. Mr. Barber is a member of Lawrence Lodge, No. 6, A., F. & A. M.

WILLIAM J. CUMMINGS, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Clinton, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., February 11, 1848, and there lived during his youth and early manhood, enjoying the advantages which that city furnished to young men. When the war of the rebellion was seriously threatening the life of the nation, his patriotism led him to enlist in the spring of 1863, in Company M, Fifth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, and he served until the close of the war; was in the following engagements: Balls Bluff, Iron Mountain, Mine Creek, Lexington, and many skirmishes; was discharged in the fall of 1865. Mr. C. came to the State in 1857, and settled in Douglas County. A short time since, he purchased a farm containing 311 acres bordering on the line of Clinton and Kanwaka Townships, where he now resides. Mr. C. was married in Douglas County, November, 1872, to Miss Emma, daughter of David Boyd, Esq. They have four children—William, Arthur, Myra and Mattie. Mr. C. is a member of the Presbyterian Church in Clinton.

JAMES FITZPATRICK & BROS., farmers, Section 21, P. O. Big Springs. These gentlemen are natives of Tioga County, Penn. They came to the State in 1869, and settled on their farm in Kanwaka Township, where they own 1,540 acres, partly in Lecompton Township. They have erected two fine residences on their farm, which exhibit good taste. The long stone fences, built in a substantial manner on their farm, show that they are planning wisely. Two of the brothers, Michael T. and Thomas H. are married, and although they were reared in the Catholic faith, they are all members of Masonic Lodges, and James is a member of an Odd Fellow Lodge. These gentlemen employ four men constantly, and during the busy season several more. Their farm is well stocked with improved machinery.

D. W. SCOUTEN, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Belvoir, born in Cortland County, N. Y., February 12, 1833, and removed to Terre Haute, Ind., and received a partial college education at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind. He came to Kansas in 1856, settled in Kanwaka Township. Farms a quarter-section, and is a bachelor.

WILLOW SPRINGS TOWNSHIP.

I. L. BAKER, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Media, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., July 10, 1828, where he grew to manhood and then moved to Huntingdon County, Penn., where he was united in marriage January 1, 1852, to Miss Catherine E., daughter of Azariah McClain, and to him have been born nine children, five of whom are dead—Jennie E., Nellie A., Judson E., Isaac O. and Alvah A. The last four died of scarlet fever, May 2, 3, 4 and 12, 1860, respectively. Jennie E. died of spotted fever. The names of the living are Mary J., Lemon C., Eliza A. and Jacob H. Mr. Baker came to this State in the spring of 1857, and settled where he now resides. He was without money, but he went to work with the determination of making himself a home and a fortune, in both of which he has been successful. He now owns 433 acres, all improved and free from incumbrance. He has built a large residence at a cost of $2,500, and a fine barn at a cost of $800, and has his home surrounded with beautiful shrubbery and evergreens. Altogether, Mr. Baker is one of the few men who came into the country and prospered, and at the same time led a strictly moral and upright life. He is a member of the Methodist Church in Baldwin, and also of Palmyra Lodge, No. 23, A., F. & A. M. Four of Quantrill's men endeavored to burn his buildings, but were prevented by the timely arrival of troops under Lane.

SAMUEL BAKER, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Pleasant Grove, born in Montgomery County, Ohio, June 28, 1833. His father removed with him to Darke County, Ohio, and there Samuel was raised, educated at a common school. Mr. Baker was united in marriage in Darke County, Ohio, May 18, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Bower. They have had five children, two of whom are dead. The living are John W., Henry and Martha. Mr. Baker came to the State in 1860, and settled in Willow Springs Township, where he owns a fine farm of 160 acres. In 1867, he returned to Ohio and remained ten years, and then came back to his farm. He is also one of the recognized ministers of the German Baptist Church, and was set apart in March, 1865, and preaches now regularly on the Sabbath, but he engages on the farm during the week.

CYRUS BEARD, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Centropolis, born in Wayne County, Ind., March 11, 1831, where he grew to manhood. He went to California and remained two years, and then returned to Indiana, and afterward moved to Mercer County, Ill. There he was united in marriage, October 1, 1854, to Miss Mahala, daughter of Abraham Beard, who died in March, 1862. He was again united in marriage, July 3, 1864, to Miss Clara, daughter of August Spoledar, Esq. Mr. B. has had thirteen children, four of whom are dead. The living children are Mary E., John, William A., Eli J., Cyrus W., Clara A., Cora L., Jacob M. and Effie A. Mr. C. Beard is a son of John and Charity Beard. He came to the State in the fall of 1856, and settled in Willow Springs Township, where he owns 800 acres, 450 of which are under the plow. Mr. B. was raised a Quaker, but is now a Spiritualist.

JOHN DYER, Jr., farmer, Section 15, P. O. Media, born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., September 15, 1837. In 1840, his father moved to Wisconsin, and there John grew up to manhood, receiving a common school education. He came to Kansas in 1857, and settled in Willow Springs Township. He owns a fine farm of 180 acres, with good buildings and other improvements, showing him to be an excellent farmer. He enlisted in the army in February, 1861, in Company K, Second Regiment United States Dragoons. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, and was afterward taken sick with typhoid fever, followed with the measles, and discharged for disability in May, 1862. Mr. Dyer was married in Jennings County, Ind., January 8, 1866, to Miss Mary, daughter of Anthony Tenoughty, Esq. They have six children—Mary T., Catherine, Ida A., Anna E., Ellen J. and Margaret G. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer are members of the Catholic Church.

HENRY S. EBERHART, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Pleasant Grove, was born in Mercer County Penn., May 20, 1831. When he was a child his father moved into Butler County, Penn., and a few years later to Armstrong County, Penn., where Henry S. grew up, receiving a common school education. He was united in marriage in Armstrong County, Penn., December 29, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Hawks, by whom he has eight children—Sarah C., Samuel L., Mary E., Susannah E., Margaret R., David H., Noah A. and Naomi M. He came to this State in 1854, but returned to Pennsylvania the following year, and came back again in 1857, and settled in Willow Springs Township, where he owns a small farm of fifty acres, with good buildings, etc. During the war, Mr. E. was drafted and placed in Company C, Tenth Regiment Kansas Infantry, but was soon taken down with rheumatism and sent to the hospital, and was discharged August 7, 1865.

A. M. ELLIS, M. D., farmer, Section 11, P. O. Pleasant Grove, born in Champion, N. Y., February 8, 1821; educated at Champion Academy, and in 1844 commenced the study of medicine under Eli West, M. D., of Carthage, N. Y., and finished under Drs. Henry J. Ellis and W. C. Paramore, and entered upon the practice of his profession with his tutors, with whom he remained until 1859, and the following year he came to the State, and settled in Lawrence, and has since resided within a few miles of the city. In 1879, he moved to Willow Springs Township, where he combines his profession and farming. The Doctor has been twice married; first in Champion, N. Y., September 12, 1842, to Miss Elizabeth J. Potter; second, in Lawrence, Kan., February 21, 1865, to Miss Rachel R., daughter of Isaac and Charlotte Stull. He has six children—Augustus A., Delos M., Edwin E., Lillie B., Eliza S. V. and Clifford M. The Doctor and wife are members of the High Prairie Methodist Church, and he is one of the Stewards.

FREDERICK FLEER, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Willow Springs, came to the State in 1868; settled in Eudora, where he remained about one year, and then came into Willow Springs, where he has since resided. He owns a fine farm, containing 382 acres, 250 of which are under the plow. He keeps 10 horses, 30 cattle and 20 hogs, and with the aid of his sons raises fine crops of corn, wheat, oats, etc. Mr. Fleer was born in Prussia June 19, 1829; came to the United States in 1852; settled in Franklin County, Mo., where he resided until he came to Kansas. He was enrolled in the Missouri State Militia, and was called out several times during the late rebellion. He has been twice married, the first time in St. Louis, Mo., August 15, 1856, to Miss Annie Sheltman, who died February 10, 1870. He was again united in marriage in Willow Springs, February 17, 1871, to Mrs. Barbara, widow of David Zerby and daughter of James Mattis. Mr. Fleer has the following children: Frederick W., Minnie, August H., Annie M. C., Amelia and Joseph D.; and the following step-children: John, Elizabeth (the wife of George Ray) and Matilda E. Zerby, besides Oliver H. Bastion, whom he proposes to adopt. Mr. Fleer and family are members of the Evangelical Association Church.

JAMES H. GLEASON, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Pleasant Grove, came to Kansas in 1854; settled in Lawrence, and the following year moved to Willow Springs Township, where he still resides on his farm, containing 160 acres, which he has improved. When he commenced on this place, he had no near neighbors, but now every farm adjoining him is well-improved. His stock of horses, cattle and hogs shows him to be a good farmer, and his house and barns are among the best in the town. Mr. Gleason was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., November 10, 1827, but when a child his parents moved to Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y., where he remained for several years, and then moved to Crawford County, Penn., and there resided until he came to the State. He was burned out by Quantrill, 1863; house, barns and timber in yard all destroyed. Mr. G. was united in marriage in Lawrence, Kan., July 7, 1863, to Miss Joanna L., daughter of Charles Ayer, Esq. They have three children—Charles J., Clifton A. and Alice J. Mr. G. and family are members of the Methodist Church.

GEORGE F. HAUS, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Willow Springs, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 7, 1842. At the age of twelve years, he came to the United States, and settled with his parents in Connecticut, where he attended the common schools and received some English education. He is a son of Frederick and Mary E. (Fisher) Haas; he came to this State in 1858, without either money or friends, and settled in Willow Springs Township, where he undertook to make a home, and now owns 255 acres of farm land, which, under his skillful management, has become one of the best farms in his neighborhood. On it he has erected a fine dwelling and other buildings. Mr. Haas exhibited his loyalty in Company A, Second Regiment Kansas Cavalry, and served faithfully until April 25, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He was united in marriage in North Liberty, Iowa, January 17, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Matthias Albright, Esq.; he has the following living children: Charles S., Clara R., Magdalena M. M., Theodore F., Louisa and Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Haas is a member and Deacon of the German Evangelical Church.

HON. JAMES H. HARRISON, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Norwood. The subject of this sketch is the son of Joshua Harrison, who was born in Maryland June 6, 1780, and died August 8, 1870, leaving ten living children. James H. was born in Shelby County, Ky., December 7, 1807, where he lived twenty-two years, receiving a good common school education. He then moved to Montgomery County, Ind., and engaged largely in farming and stock-raising, dealing in mules principally. He came to Kansas in 1856–57, and was the occasional correspondent of the New York *Tribune* during the border troubles. Mr. H. has been twice married, both times in Montgomery County, Ind. He was married July 26, 1832, to Miss Elizabeth Watkins, who died March 2, 1879; and again married August 26, 1880, to Mrs. Temperance, widow of Samuel Jenkins, and daughter of Thomas Robinson, Esq. He has five children living—Robert W., Joshua P., Thomas H., Sarah R. and Carrie S. Mr. Harrison was a member of the Indiana Legislature in 1843–44. He owns in Kansas 867 acres, and is a remarkably well-preserved man.

EPHRAIM HERTZLER, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Pleasant Grove, born in Port Royal, Juniata Co., Penn., December 12, 1844, where he grew to manhood, receiving a good common school education; enlisted March 6, 1865, for one year, or during the war, in the One Hundred and First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Veterans, and was discharged July 20, 1865. He was united in marriage in Port Royal, Penn., December 26, 1867, to Miss Magdalene, daughter of Samuel Bashere, Esq.; they have five children, viz.: Anna M., Emma F., Harvey, Minnie E. and an infant not yet named. Mr. H. came to Kansas in 1872, and settled in Willow Springs Township, owning 245 acres of finely improved land, 200 of which he has under the plow. Mr. H. introduced the Fretz wheat in his neighborhood, and it has become very popular and profitable among the farmers. On his farm, he has a field of tame grass, on which he cut three tons of hay per acre last year. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the German Baptist Church.

SAMUEL KIRCHNER, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Willow Springs, was born in Cape Vincent, N. Y., January 4, 1857, and when five years of age he moved with his parents to St. Paul, Minn., where he lived seven years, and then came to Kansas in 1869; settled in Willow Springs Township, where he has since resided. Mr. K. was united in marriage in Lawrence, Kan., May 21, 1878, to Miss Vernellia A., daughter of Harrison Crites; they have one child—Henry H.

JACOB MARKLEY, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Willow Springs, born in Stark County, Ohio, September 16, 1829, where he lived twenty-six years. He is a son of George Markley and Christina Howell. Mr. M. came to the State in 1857, and settled in Willow Springs Township, where he located a farm, receiving a Government deed for 160 acres, to which he has added until he now owns 648 acres. He made his commencement upon almost nothing, and now ranks with the foremost farmers in the county. He was married in Stark County, Ohio, March 18, 1860, to Miss Martha, daughter of Jacob Shoemaker, Esq.; they have five children—Levi, George W., Mary J., Sarah E. and Jacob. Mr. and Mrs. M. are active members of the Old German Baptist Church. He is a Deacon of the church.

FRANCIS M. PRICE, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Lawrence. The subject of this sketch is a son of William C. and Hannah J. Price, and was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., September 18, 1846. He came to the State with his father in 1859, and they settled in Willow Springs Township. When the war called upon him, he responded September 5, 1862, enlisting for three years in Company B, Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and served mostly on detached duty, and was honorably discharged May 24, 1865. He was united in marriage in the house where he still resides, September 8, 1868, to Miss Margaretta B., daughter of John and Eliza Gallaher. They have three children living—Ralph R., Nettie M. and Murray E. He owns 160 acres which are under a good state of cultivation. Mr. P. and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM SAILER, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Willow Springs, came to this State in December, 1878, settling in Willow Springs Township, where he owns a farm containing 160 acres, improved, with good buildings, etc. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, June 25, 1843. He came to the United States in 1853, and settled in Muskingum County, Ohio, where he resided until he came to Kansas. Mr. Sailer was united in marriage in Zanesville, Ohio, March 28, 1867, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Casper Frasch. They have six children—Minnie A., Emma L., William A., George F., Charles L. and John F. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the United Brethren Church, and he is a Steward and Trustee.

H. B. SANDERS, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Willow Springs, born in Hanover, Germany, November 2, 1835. Came to the United States in 1857, and settled in Peoria County, Ill., and in 1860 came to the State and settled in Willow Springs Township, where he lived one year, and then returned to Illinois, and came back in 1866, and lived two years in Shawnee County, and then moved on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres, well improved. He was married in Willow Springs Township, October 12, 1871, to Miss Nancy J., daughter of Charles Matney. They have five children, viz.: Charles B., Barbara E., Nora M., Sadie M. and Hettie E.

MARTIN SCHOEPFLIN, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Willow Springs. He was born in Baden, Germany, July 7, 1836. He came to the United States with his parents when eight years old, and settled in Allegheny County, Penn., and nine years later moved to Stephenson County, Ill., and then moved into Iowa, where he lived twelve years, and then came to Kansas and settled in Willow Springs Township in 1875, where he now resides, and owns a farm containing 195 acres, improved with excellent buildings, etc. During the rebellion, he exhibited his patriotism by enlisting, but the examining surgeon rejected him. Mr. S. was united in marriage in Stephenson County, Ill., May 27, 1857, to Miss Christina, daughter of Jacob Schreiber, Esq. They have nine children—Mary E., William, Sarah, Emma, Edward M., Jacob F., John A., Caroline R. and Annie M. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Evangelical Association Church.

WILLIAM SCHOEPFLIN, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Willow Springs, born in Baden, Germany, August 29, 1839. He came to the United States with his parents in 1847, and settled in Allegheny County, Penn., where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. After leaving Pennsylvania, he resided in Stephenson County, Ill., eight years; then removed to Hardin County, Iowa, remaining four years, and then removed to Madison County, Iowa, where he lived five years, coming to Kansas in 1874, and purchasing a large farm containing 446 acres, which is all improved, having 300 acres under the plow. His farm is well stocked, and indicates the thrifty and prosperous farmer. Mr. S. has been twice married, first in Freeport, Ill., May 12, 1864, to Miss Caroline C. Dengel, who died July 22, 1880. Again in Wabash County, Ind., April 17, 1881, to Miss Matilda S., daughter of Isaac Croft. He has five children—John C., Henry, Charles E., Cora A. and Rena. Mr. S. is a prominent member of the Evangelical Church.

JAMES SKAGGS, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Media, came to the State in 1854; settled in Leavenworth County, and in 1857 moved to Willow Springs Township, where he owns a farm of 138 acres, all improved. Born in Henry County, Ind., October 19, 1833, and has since lived in Iowa and Missouri. During the border war, he lost everything except the clothes he had on and bedding. Mr. S. was married in Platt County, Mo., August 4, 1854, to Miss Sarah F., daughter of Michael Howard, Esq. They have five children—Melvina N., Pamelia, Effie, Ella and Edna. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Union Baptist Church. Mr. S. was taken and held a prisoner nine days by the border ruffians, for his abolition sentiments.

JAMES T. TYNER, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Media, born March 13, 1862, and is the son of James and Margaret Tyner. His father died when he was an infant, and he has ever since lived with his mother, and now works the farm owned by his mother. Mrs. Tyner came to Kansas in 1854, and settled in Leavenworth County, and two years after moved to Willow Springs Township, where she owns 160 acres. She was born in Howard County, Mo., December 4, 1835, and soon after moved to Andrew County, Mo. She was married in Savannah, Mo., September 18, 1853, to Mr. James Tyner, who died in 1862. She is the daughter of James Tindall. There are four children—Alice E., Emma P., James T. and Arthur J. Alice E. is now the wife of Wylie E. Jones, of Prairie City, Kan.

JOHN ULRICH, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Pleasant Grove, born in Wayne County, Ind., November 26, 1836, where he remained until nineteen years of age, engaged on a farm during the summer, and at school in the winter. He came to the State in the fall of 1855 with his father, and remained in Wyandotte until the following spring, when he settled in Willow Springs Township. Mr. U. owns 246 acres, and has it well improved. During the war, he was called out, and served in the State militia, participating in the battle of the Blue, in an engagement between the Union forces and Sterling Price. He was united in marriage in Wayne County, Ind., July 2, 1859, to Miss Lydia Bowen, by whom he has six children, viz.: Anna M., Jacob R., Charles E., William L., Margaret A. and Aaron W. Mr. and Mrs. U. are members of the German Baptist Church, and he is one of the Deacons.

M. W. VANKUNKEL, M. D., Section 19, Town 14, Range 19, P. O. Echo, was born in Lehigh County, Penn., June 21, 1840. He commenced the study of medicine in 1862, and graduated from Bellevue Medical College, in the class of 1865, and at once settled in Lyons, Berks County, Penn., and after two years of successful practice he removed to Bethlehem, Penn., and there entered upon a large practice, which was interrupted in 1870 and 1871 by his absence in Germany, during the Franco-Prussian war, where he became a Surgeon in the hospital. On his return, he continued to enjoy the same popularity he had won as a skillful surgeon and physician. He has been twice married, first in Lyons, Penn., October 29, 1867, to Miss Kate A., daughter of John Haak, Esq., who died in 1869, leaving one child, Charles H., since deceased. Was married the second time in Allentown, Penn., October 5, 1877, to Miss Sally E., daughter of John C. Drake, Esq., of Philadelphia. They have three children—Bertha R., Mary D. and Howard Everett. One child, George E., died some time since. The Doctor is a member of the Lutheran Church, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

JOHN Q. ADAMS, farmer, Section 20, P. O. North Lawrence, was born in Holiday's Cove, Brooke County, W. Va., July 27, 1841. Came to the State in 1857; settled in Franklin County, where he resided until 1876, when he purchased a farm of eighty acres in Grant, Douglas County, where he now resides. Enlisted in 1861 for one year, in Company F, Second Missouri Battalion; re-enlisted June 1, 1862, for three years in Company B, Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteers; participated in the battles of Poison Springs and Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.; was wounded in the hand with a ball from the enemy's gun, and at the close of the war received an honorable discharge. Mr. Adams was married in Lawrence, November 26, 1867, to Miss Annie Miller, daughter of Robert Miller, Esq., and to them have been born four children—Susan M., Robert J., Orlif and Frank.

ERNEST W. ALEXANDER, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Lawrence, was born in Bloomingburg, Fayette County, Ohio, August 26, 1855, where he resided the most of his life. Mr. Alexander was married in Washington Court House, Ohio, October 19, 1880, to Miss Josephine Dews, daughter of James Dews, Esq. They have one daughter, Blanche. Mr. A. came to the State in January, 1882, and purchased 2[illegible]0 acres of land near Bismarck Grove, on which he erected a fine house and barn, and now resides. Under his enterprising management, the farm will become one of the finest in the township.

HUGH A. ALLEN, farmer, Section 18, P. O. North Lawrence, came to the State in 1872; settled in Grant Township, Douglas County; owns forty acres of choice land, which he farms. He was born in Franklin County, Va., December 4, 1831. Mr. Allen learned the tanner's trade in Salem, Roanoke County, Va., and continued to work at it until driven out by the war in 1863, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, working at his trade until 1869, when he removed to Reedsville, Ky., and took charge of a tannery for Reed & Co. for three years. He came to Kansas in April, 1872, and became a farmer, except while in the army; enlisted August 1, 1864, in Capt. Ready's Construction Corps, and fought in the battle of Nashville; was taken prisoner twice, but escaped first by disarming the guard, and in the second instance he was confined in a low pen of rails for four weeks, but made his escape while the attention of the guards was called to a battle near by. Mr. A. was married in Snowville, Va., March 3, 1859, to Miss Eliza Driscoll, who died November 10, 1867, and on October 22, 1868, he was married to Mrs. Mary McDermott, widow of John McDermott. Three children have been born to him by first wife—Harvey P., Mary E. and Daniel C.; also one by last wife—Hugh A., died May 12, 1872; and Mary E. and James P., step-children.

I. N. BARLEY, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Lawrence, born in Champaign County, Ohio, June 25, 1840; came to this State in 1865 and settled in Grant Township, and in 1870 moved on his present farm of forty acres; besides his own land, he cultivates about eighty acres of leased land. Enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio State Militia in the spring of 1864, and served until November, when his regiment was mustered out. November 9, 1870, he was married to Miss Mary L. Gaskill, daughter of Charles Gaskill.

CYRUS BALDWIN, farmer, Section 21, P. O. North Lawrence, born in Fairmount, Grant County, Ind., December 25, 1842. Came to the State in 1868, and settled in Leavenworth County, where he resided until 1877, when he moved to Lawrence and lived until 1881, when he moved on his farm of sixty-one acres in Grant Township. Mr. B. was married in Fairmount, Ind., October 31, 1863, to Miss Sarah Wilson, daughter of Nathan Wilson. Mr. B. is a member of the Society of Friends.

SAMUEL BURGAN, farmer, Section 13, P. O. North Lawrence, born near Millersburg, Ohio, September 25, 1841, where he resided until 1862; he went to Denver, Colo., but came to this State in 1866, and settled in Grant Township, where he owns sixty-six acres of well-improved land. He was married in Weeping Water, Neb., in May, 1863, to Miss Ellen Foltz, by whom he has eight children, viz., Eliza J., John, Esther D., Charles, Ida B., Eddie W., Franklin and Samuel.

G. W. CADY, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Lawrence, was born in Palmyra, N. Y., September 16, 1837. In 1843, he moved with his parents to Rochester, N. Y., where he remained until 1859, and then went to Jefferson City, Cole Co., Mo., and remained six years, and in 1866 came to Kansas and settled in Lawrence, and the following year purchased 134 acres of choice land in Grant Township, where he has since resided. Mr. Cady enlisted in the spring of 1861 for three months in the Second Reserves Regiment Missouri State Volunteers, and at the end of his service he became Adjutant with the rank of Captain in the Forty-second Regiment Missouri State Militia. Mr. Cady was married in Grant, March 14, 1881, to Miss Ada Zimmerman, daughter of Albert Zimmermann, of Grant Township, Douglas County. Mr. Cady has always interested himself in the politics of his State, and has held several offices, one of which was County Commissioner of Douglas County. In politics, he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, farmer, Section 28, P. O. North Lawrence, came to this State in 1871 and settled in Grant, Douglas County, on eighty acres of land, which he cultivates, and on which he now resides. He was born in Warren County, Ind., May 21, 1837. Removed to Illinois in 1857, where he remained fourteen years and then came to Kansas. In 1861, when the war threatened the life of the nation, Mr. C. enlisted in Company G, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. Participated in the battle of Lookout Mountain and in Sherman's march to the sea, being slightly wounded three times, in the hand, shoulder and leg, and was honorably discharged at Washington. Mr. C. was married in Illinois, June 9, 1861, to Miss Maria Freeman, daughter of Samuel B. Freeman. They have seven children—Charles W., Lydia C., Lelia A., Gracie M., Samuel F., Mary A. and John. Mr. C. is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

JAMES H. DICK, M. D., farmer, Section 6, P. O. Lawrence, came to this State and settled in Grant Township, where he owns and cultivates 183 acres of choice land; employs four hands and has his farm well improved and stocked. He was born in Indiana County, Penn., June 19, 1829. Attended Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1857, and at once entered upon the successful practice of medicine in Pittsburgh, Penn., and vicinity, and there continued for twenty-one years, enjoying great distinction in his profession. During the late rebellion, he was associated with Dr. Bliss as Surgeon in the army. Mr. Dick was married in Pennsylvania, October 20, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth M. Lowman, by whom he has three sons—William S., Harry and George L.

CHARLES GASKILL, farmer, Section 7, came to the State in 1867 and settled on his farm in Douglas County. He was born in Cumberland County, N. J., July 8, 1822. Enlisted in 1862 in the Twenty-fifty Regiment New York State Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. At the battle of Fredericksburg, he was wounded by a minie-ball in the face, the ball passing through the face from left to right side. Mr. G. has been twice married and has five children—Mary R., Rachel, Rhoda, Harriet and Lillie D. He is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. G. owns seventy acres of rich bottom land near the Kansas River.

WILLIAM J. GILMORE, farmer, Section 16, P. O. North Lawrence, was born in Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., January 10, 1838. Mr. Gilmore came to the State in 1860 and settled in Grant Township, where he now resides. He owns 193 acres of land, upon which he has erected a fine brick residence and other buildings to correspond. Besides the farm where he resides, he owns 160 acres of land in Coffey County, near Burlington, and one-half of 320 acres in Leavenworth County; the other half is owned by his brother. Mr. Gilmore was married a Lawrence, October 14, 1869, to Miss Laura I. Meek, daughter of Capt. O. M. Meek, but the sad messenger of death visited his home March 27, 1879, and took the wife, leaving him with three sons to mourn her loss—Martin, William F. and Jerome O. Mr. Gilmore is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

CHRISTIAN HARMAN, farmer, Section 7, P. O. North Lawrence, born in Brunswick, Germany, November 17, 1828. Came to the United States in 1844 and settled in Jackson County, Ill., where he resided until 1854, when he came to this State and settled in Douglas County, moving on to a farm of 235 acres, in Grant Township, where he now resides. Mr. Harman was married in Emporia, Kan., September 17, 1857, to Miss Algelena Whitlock, daughter of William Whitlock, Esq. They have had two sons, one of whom is living—Henry E. Mr. Harman enlisted October 7, 1861, in Company G, Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged June 26, 1862, for disability. He is a member of the United Baptist Church.

SIDNEY S. HERD, farmer, Section 21, P. O. North Lawrence, was born in Pittsburgh Penn., April 13, 1838; came to the State March, 1856, and settled in Douglas County, and in 1865 settled in Grant, where he owns 115 acres of land, upon which he resides. Mr. Herd was here during the troublesome times when Jim Lane and John Brown figured so conspicuously in the history of the State. He enlisted in 1861 in the First Kansas Battery and served until the close of the war. Was in the battles of Prairie Grove, Nashville, Cane Hill and Newtonia. He was wounded by a bushwhacker, whom his comrades pursued and shot, having followed him all night. Mr. H. held the rank of Commissary Sergeant. He was married in Weston, Mo., January 16, 1866, to Miss Liberty, daughter of Jeremiah Miller, Esq.

DAVID H. LEWIS, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Lawrence, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, May 29, 1840. His parents moved to Parke County, Ind., when he was about two years old, and there he lived until 1863. During his youth he attended, for several terms, the Western Manual Labor School, in Bloomingdale, Ind., and afterward taught school for seven years. In 1864, he went to Tipton, Moniteau County, Mo., and was in that town when it was sacked by Todd's band of bushwhackers, on the 3d day of September of the same year. He lost all his property in that raid, except $600, which he had in his pocket, and was shot at five times, one ball going through his coat. In 1865, he came to Kansas and settled in Grant Township, where he now resides. His farm of forty acres is very productive, and yields a handsome profit. Mr. Lewis was married, August 16, 1863, to Miss Jane Payne, daughter of James and Sarah Payne, of Parke County, Ind. Mr. Lewis has had four children, three of whom are living—Olie M., Albert A. and Freddie V. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are members of the Christian Church.

E. S. MERCER, farmer, Section 16, P. O. North Lawrence, was born in Putnam County, Ind., May 3, 1837; moved with his parents to Iowa in 1849, where he resided until 1839, when he came to the State and settled in Butler County, but in 1870 he came to Grant Township, and settled on a farm of 248 acres of land, where he still resides. Mr. Mercer enlisted in 1862, in Company F, Fortieth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, in the capacity of Commissary Sergeant, on detached duty. Mr. Mercer was married in Eddyville, Iowa, February 10, 1859, to Miss Cordelia Roberts, daughter of John Roberts They have three daughters and one son—Elsina, Salina, Hattie A. and John H.

JOHN J. RINEHART, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Lawrence, was born in Ohio May 7, 1843; came to Kansas in 1874, and settled in Lawrence; moved on his farm, four miles north of Lawrence, in 1879. Mr. Rineheart owns eighty acres of rich land. He enlisted in 1861, in Company K, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers. After ten months' service, he was wounded, and honorably discharged because of disability. Mr. Rineheart was married, in 1878, to Miss Harriet Gaskill, daughter of Charles Gaskill.

WILLIAM STINER, farmer, Section 16, P. O. North Lawrence, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, January 27, 1832, and there resided until April, 1855, when he removed to Kansas and settled in Lawrence, and in 1867 he purchased 150 acres in Grant Township, Douglas County, and made it his residence. Mr. Stiner enlisted March 23, 1863, in Company M, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, in 1865. Besides many skirmishes, he was engaged in the battles of Lexington, and Little and Big Blue, Mo.; and Pleasanton and Mound City, Kan. In his youth, Mr. Stiner attended the Academy at Cardington, Ohio, and subsequently taught school for about one year in Ohio and Iowa. Mr. Stiner was married in North Lawrence May 9, 1863, to Miss Lizzie A. Garrett, daughter of Col. Elisha Garrett, of Garrettsville, Ohio. They have three children—Ella M., Edwin A. and William R. Mr. Stiner is a writer and correspondent, and a leading man in his community. Yet, in the midst of this work, he attends faithfully to his farm duties.

W. P. WILSON, farmer, Section 11, P. O, North Lawrence, came to the State in 1855, and settled in Leavenworth County, where he remained until 1866, when he purchased ninety-eight acres of land in Grant Township, on the banks of the Kansas River, and has since resided there. Mr. Wilson was born in Marion County, Ind., September 14, 1845. He was married in Lawrence, October 12, 1872, to Miss Amelia Alexander, daughter of M. W. Alexander, Esq. Three sons have been born to him—Frank, Herbert and George. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Society of Friends, and is a prosperous and thrifty farmer.

ADDENDA.

JOHN E. DEMING, M. D., P. O. Lapeer, farmer, Section 35, born in Orion, Oakland Co., Mich., December 13, 1830, son of Elbridge Y. Deming and Sally B. Phillips. He was educated at the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, and at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in class 1858, and at once entered upon a successful practice. He came to the State in 1869, and located in Marion Township, where he has been eminently successful as a practitioner and farmer. During the late war, he was drafted but furnished a substitute. He has been twice married, first in Lapeer County, Mich., August 10, 1856, to Miss Charlotte E. Thomas, who died May 1, 1875. Again in Marion Township, Kan., June 18, 1877, to Miss Mattie M. Searing. By the first marriage he had eight children—Thomas G., Willard F., John Frank, John E., Steven V., Charles O., Mattie E. and Caroline A., and three children by his second wife—Grace C., Oliver A. and Morrill M. Mr D. is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 9, A., F. & A. M., Lawrence, Kan.

HARPER COUNTY.

HARPER County lies in one of the most beautiful prairie regions of Kansas. South of it stretches the fertile Indian Territory, already containing nearly as many whites as aborigines, from which comes a vast and profitable traffic. From its fertile soil can be produced cereals enough to well-nigh supply the State, or turning south the vast army of stockmen with their cow-boys, an overplus is left for the ranges in the unorganized counties farther west. That so fertile a county should have so long remained undeveloped is due to causes which will be later detailed, and which, while they throw no shadow of disgrace or dishonor on the present inhabitants of the county, are sufficient cause for its late settlement.

The county is bounded on the north by Kingman, east by Sumner, south by the State line and the Indian Territory, west by Barber County. As first blocked out, the county was thirty miles in width up to its present north line, and thirty-three and a half miles in depth. On the north tier of townships, it extended six miles farther west than on the other tiers, the county line on the north being thirty-six miles in length. This upper tier was included in the space covered by Kingman County when it was created, but was never formally set off until 1879, when a bill giving Harper County its present boundaries was passed. The text of this bill reads as follows: "Commencing at the northeast corner of Township 31, Range 5 west, thence west to the northwest corner of Section 31, Range 9 west, south to the State line, east to Range 5 west, thence north to place of beginning." This is an error probably typographical; as the line north from Range 5 west would not strike the place of beginning and that from Range 4 west would do so. The county now measures 27½x30 miles.

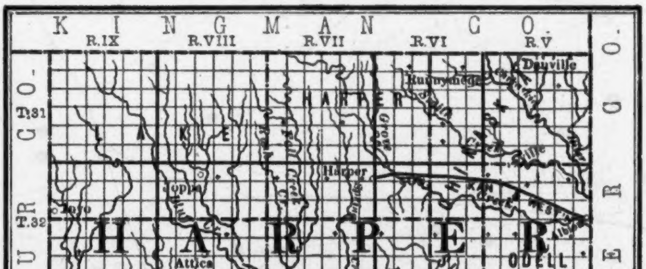

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS).

ORGANIZED IN 1873.

	1880.		1880.
Anthony Township, including Anthony City	1,022	Ruella Township	251
Chikaskia Township	587	Silver Creek Township	499
Harper Township	747	Spring Township	131
Lake Township	260	Stohrville Township	606
Total			4,133
Anthony City			345

All the townships in Harper County were organized in 1878 from unorganized territory.

The county has ten per cent of bottom and ninety per cent of upland. Forest occupies but two per cent, the remaining ninety-eight per cent being more or less level prairie. The principal streams are the Chikaskia River and Bluff Creek, both pursuing a southeasterly direction. The timber along these streams is very sparse and hugs the water-course closely.

The mineral resources of the county consist of large deposits of gypsum in the northwest part and some lime and sandstone in the other portions. There have been numerous false alarms of the finding of paying coal seams, but there is as yet no proof of their existence.

EARLY HISTORY.

The organization of the county in 1873 was through a fraud of the worst description, though legal in form, and was by a decision of 1878 decided to be an actual organization. How it came about is briefly as follows: Early in 1873, three men named Boyd, Wiggins and Horner met in conclave at Baxter Springs in Cherokee County. Of these men, Wiggins was a groceryman, and the other two soldiers of fortune—in plain English, men who lived by their wits. Among this precious three, the scheme of organizing some new counties in Southwestern Kansas was hatched out. Wiggins disposed of his store, and with the funds thus secured the adventurers came to Harper County. Here they met George Lutz, who was hunting and trapping, and was readily secured as a guide. After some little looking over the county, the party put up a little house on Bluff Creek, and proceeded to develop their schemes. The Cincinnati directory was put in use and enough names taken therefrom to make a sufficient showing of inhabitants; buffalo heads were set up in a row and the mummery of naming them and voting for them gone through with in due form. For their further proceedings, we must look to the following documents which are at once rich, rare and racy, and explain pretty fully the process of bogus county organization:

The petition which led to the taking of the census of Harper County bears date July 13, 1873, and prays that John Davis be appointed Special Census Taker, and H. H. Weaver, H. P. Fields and Samuel Smith be appointed Special County Commissioners, and Daniel Holson, Special County Clerk. This veracious and interesting document also states that "the city of Bluff City is centrally located in the county, and being the largest and most important business point in the county, with good water and timber, we humbly pray that it may be designated the temporary county seat of said county."

On September 16, 1874, a commission of two members was appointed by the President of the State Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the purpose of ascertaining the facts relative to the organization and bonded indebtedness of Comanche, Harper and Barbour Counties. The Commissioners, W. M. Matheny and Thomas S. Jones, made a majority report, and Atty. Gen. A. L. Williams, a minority one. In both are several racy passages which are worth preservation. From the former is taken the following: "As to the county of Harper, the committee finds as follows, to wit: That on the 11th of July, 1873, a petition purporting to be signed by forty citizens, householders and legal electors of the said county of Harper, and sworn to by T. J. Jones, J. D. Mains and J. G. How, three citizens of said county, as provided by law, was made and presented to the Governor, setting forth that there were, at that time, 600 *bona fide* inhabitants in said county, and asking that said county of Harper be organized under the laws of the State of Kansas." The Governor accordingly appointed special county officers. One, John Davis, was appointed to take the census of the county, and his census of 641 names with the papers relating to the organization of the the county, were filed in the office of the Secretary of State on August 20, 1873. The Governor then, as required by law, declared the county organized. The report goes on to state that gross and inexcusable fraud has been practiced by those persons who were instrumental in procuring the organization of said county * * * and that the names as reported by the Census Taker are forgeries, and obtained by consulting either the memory of some adept in rascality, or by the aid of the Cincinnati directory." The committee proceed to state that in their opinion the county never had forty *bona fide* inhabitants. Then turning to the indebtedness of the county they state: "That the present bonded indebtedness of the county of Harper is $40,000. That $25,000 of this debt is for court house bonds, and the remaining $15,000 funding debt. That the court house bonds were filed in the Auditor of State's office March 12, 1874, and the funding bonds April 4, 1874." The committee state that no court house does or has existed, and that they do not know what has become of the bonds, "but understand that they have been sold in the St. Louis market and the money used by individuals, and not one cent used for the purposes proposed, or for the benefit of Harper County." No record of the time of voting bonds, or proof that an election had ever been held could be found, nor any county books, or persons claiming to be county officers.

Attorney Gen. Williams, in his minority report, makes use of the following emphatic language: "It is not pretended that Harper County ever had an inhabitant; it is doubtful even if the bond makers of that county ever were in the county." He then gives the bonded debt of the county, and goes on to state: "In addition to this, I recently saw in New York City $3,000 of pretended school bonds of this county, * * * and am satisfied from information gathered in New York that a vast number of bonds purporting to have been issued by school districts of Harper County are outstanding."

It can hardly be a surprise that after the publication of these reports in January, 1875, Harper County should have remained in extremely bad odor for several years prior to its bona fide settlement in 1877, and its reorganization in 1878.

The earliest settlement in Harper County was by M. Devore and family, H. E. Jesseph and family, John Lamar and family, and William Thomas and family, all of whom were settled near the east line of the county in 1876. No further settlement was attempted until the arrival of the party who laid out and built Harper City. The first wedding in the county took place at Harper, on September 22, 1878, and united Dr. J. W. Madra and Miss Mary Glenn. The second wedding was also celebrated in the Glenn House, at Harper, and joined W. S. Forry and Miss Frank Glenn. The first birth was that of a child of Mrs. H. E. Jesseph.

On July 10, 1880, Harper and Chikaskia Townships voted on the question of subscribing to the stock of the S. K. & W. Ry. (now the K. C. L. & S. K.). The vote was strongly in favor of the road, standing 153 to 5 in Harper and 102 to 22 in Chikaskia. The amount voted was $28,000, of which Harper had $16,000 and Chikaskia $12,000. The road was built at once, and is now running to Harper.

On January 31, 1881, Chikaskia Township decided by a vote of 65 to 15 to dispose of its railway stock at 65 cents on the dollar. February 1, 1881, Harper Township decided upon the same course by a vote of 137 to 8.

On May 23, 1882, Anthony and Silver Creek Townships voted upon a proposition to take stock in the St. Louis, Anthony & Salt Plains Railway, and issue township bonds in payment of such subscription. The vote stood 117 to 27 in Anthony, and 51 to 20 in Silver Creek, and authorized the issue of $22,000 in bonds in the former, and $17,000 in bonds in the latter. Thus far, no effort to construct the road has been made.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION, ROSTER AND COUNTY SEAT.

On August 15, 1878, Gov. Anthony appointed the following county officers for Harper County: E. McEnany, Sheriff; B. F. Lee, Surveyor; J. L. Rinehart, Treasurer; H. E. Jesseph, Clerk; R. B. Dawson, Probate Judge; W. R. Kirkpatrick, Attorney; H. C. Fisler, Register of Deeds; R. H. Lockwood, County Superintendent of Public Instruction; T. H. Stevens, F. B. Singer and J. B. Glenn were appointed County Commissioners, but the latter refused to serve, and there was no third Commissioner until the regular election in the fall of 1878. A writ of *quo warranto* was at once brought to test the validity of this appointment and the action of the Governor sustained.

On August 27, 1878, the county was divided by three parallel lines running east and west into three County Commissioners' Districts. At the same time, eight voting precincts were established as follows: Chikaskia, at the house of J. W. Clehause; Harper, at Harper City; Lake, at Cooper's Ranch; Silver Creek, at Freeman's; Anthony, at Anthony; Ruella, at Perry's; Stohrville, at S. G. Reid's; Spring, at L. Cooper's.

At the first meeting of the County Commissioners, held August 26, 1878, the offices of County Clerk, Treasurer and Register of Deeds were found to be vacant, and Henry E. Jesseph was appointed County Clerk, L. J. Rinehart, Treasurer, and G. W. Francis, Register of Deeds; at the same time the bond of Sheriff William McEnany was approved. All officers of 1878 held over to 1880, the ballots of the 1879 election having been spirited away as is elsewhere related. The roster runs as follows: County Clerks, H. E. Jesseph, 1878–79; E. A. Rice, 1880–81–82. County Attorneys, S. U. Mitchell, 1878–79–80–81; J. Paul Grove, 1882. Treasurers, L. J. Rinehart, 1878–79; R. B. Elliott, 1880. T. O. Moffett, 1881–82. Sheriffs, C. D. Bickford, 1878–79; F. W. Privet, 1880–82; Probate Judges, E. M. Watrous, 1878–79; George W. Vickers, 1880–81; W. S. Cade, 1882. Registers of Deeds, R. J. Simpson, 1878–79; George A. Zacharias, 1880–81–82. Clerks of the District Court, J. W. Clendenin, 1878–79; A. H. Broadstone, 1880–81–82. County Superintendents of Public Instruction, R. H. Lockwood, 1878–79 J. T. Botkin, 1880–81; S. A. Vankirk, 1882. County Surveyors, G. W. Vickers, 1878–79; E. J. Kline, 1880; J. B. Glenn, 1881–82. C. S. Loyd has filled the office of Coroner from the date of organization to the present time. H. C. Fisler was elected as Representative from the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth District, in 1878, and R. B. Carr in 1882.

When the old organization of the county was effected, Bluff City, a bare piece of prairie, several miles northwest of Anthony, was designated as the seat of justice. But one building was ever erected here, and when the new organization was effected in 1878, Bluff City was an almost unknown spot. At the first meeting of the County Commissioners, held August 26, 1878, the following was ordered spread upon the record: "To all whom it may concern: Know ye, that we, the undersigned Commissioners of the county of Harper, State of Kansas, did on the day of our first session as Commissioners of said county and State, at Anthony assembled, this, the 26th day of August, 1878, procured conveyance and made diligent search for the alleged town of Bluff City, and supposed to be the county seat of said county of Harper and State of Kansas; and be it further known that we failed to find any town or village, or anything resembling or pertaining to a town or village, nor do we believe that there is any such place in said county. Therefore, we do hereby designate the town of Anthony, county of Harper aforesaid, as a temporary county seat of said county. T. H. Stevens, Chairman, F. B. Singer, Commissioner."

The first county seat election took place at the time of the general election of November, 1879. At that time, the county had about 800 legal voters and the casting of a total vote of 2,960 may be regarded as slightly suspicious. This view the County Commissioners took of the matter, and instead of canvassing the vote, left the ballots in the poll boxes and sought legal light on the subject. Returning to count the ballots, they found that all had been purloined and the boxes were empty. Notwithstanding, the County Attorney issued a writ to compel the canvass of the vote; but as the Commissioners had gone on a hunting trip to the Indian Territory, the writ remained unserved. The people of Anthony then applied for an alternative writ of mandamus to compel a count, and the citizens of Harper made the same move. Both applications coming in at nearly the same time, that of Harper was granted, and a writ was served on the County Commissioners. An answer covering 110 pages of legal cap was returned by J. A. McPhee, attorney for the Anthony party. This answer alleged fraudulent and illegal voting, and was met by a motion from the Harper party to strike out all clauses charging fraud. This motion was overruled by Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court on the ground that 2,960 votes were too many for 800 men to cast. Somewhat later, R. P. Shepard, Deputy County Attorney, secured an order for a count from the old tally sheets, and the result was found to be in favor of Anthony. There has never been a second county seat election, but R. B. Carr, the present member of the Legislature has introduced a petition for a bill calling for a special county seat election on May 5, 1883. This petition is numerously signed, but no more so than the accompanying remonstrance from the Anthony party.

On January 10, 1881, the city of Anthony held an election to decide upon the question of issuing twelve bonds of $250 each, to run ten years and bear ten per cent interest, the proceeds to be used in the construction of a town hall and jail. The bonds were carried, and at once sold to S. L. Davidson for $2,880. Work was at once begun on the present court house, and May 31 of the same year the city of Anthony donated the city hall to the county in consideration of $1. This donation was accompanied by the stipulation that when the county ceased to use the hall for court house purposes, it should revert to the city. The $3,000 voted by the city will cover but one-half of the cost of this court house, but, while the County Commissioners have no right to build a court house without submitting a proposition to the people, they have the right to repair buildings in use. This they have done so liberally as to make the unfinished building donated to the county a very neat and habitable place.

STATISTICS.

The educational history of the county begins with the year 1878, and the first repor of a County Superintendent of Public Instruction was made for the year ending July 1, 1879. At that time there were twenty-four school districts, a school population of 683 (between five and twenty-one years of age), an enrollment of 214, and an average attendance of 141 scholars. There was only one schoolhouse in the county, and the value of all school property was given at $100. In 1880, there were thirty-seven school districts, a school population of 1,151, an enrollment of 542, and an average attendance of 374. There were two school buildings in the county, and the value of all school property was $2,212. Bonds to the amount of $1,300 had been issued, the total receipts had been $3,057.36, and the total expenditures $4,148.28. The summary for the year ending August 11, 1882, shows forty-one school districts organized, a school population of 1,424, an enrollment of 1,011, an average attendance of 663, a bonded indebtedness of $11,555, and an issue of bonds to the amount of $4,615 during the current year. There were twenty-four frame school buildings in the county, and the value of all school property is set at $14,250. The total receipts of the year were $7,107.47, and the total disbursements $5,960.53. This showing is very creditable to so new a county, and is one that those who hold dear the solid growth of their home may well feel pride in scanning.

The immense growth in the wealth of the county and its taxable property may be seen from the fact that the taxes of 1879 were $138.80; of 1880, $2,721.25; of 1881, $19,834.07, and of 1882, $29,392.96

ANTHONY.

Anthony, the county seat of Harper County, takes its name from Gov. Anthony, who was in office when the town was named. It lies on the edge of a beautiful valley a trifle over two miles from the geographical center of the county, ten miles from the east line of the county and nine south of Harper, the nearest point on the railway.

On April 2, 1878, the town company, which had been formed at Wichita for the purpose of laying out a town at some point near the center of this beautiful county, arrived at Harper City and engaged the services of B. F. Lee, afterward County Surveyor, but then a resident of Harper and a member of the town company. Under his guidance they reached the site of the lone house that had served for "Bluff City, the largest place in the county". Following Spring Creek, they reached a point several miles northwest of the present town and began to mark out the streets by running lines with a plow. Lee and Dr. H. Owens were not satisfied with this location and went on horseback to a point near where Anthony now stands. Returning, they induced the party to move to a camp one mile south of Anthony. Here they found a beautiful town site, but also discovering that they were on a school section (Section 36) they moved one mile north, where, on April 6, 1878, they located the present town.

The town site was made to cover 320 acres, and the town company, officered by O. Jennings, President, St. Clair Gray, Secretary, and B. H. Stedman, Treasurer, proceeded to enter the land for pre-emption as a town site. On June 10, 1878, they proved up through Judge E. Evans, of Sumner County. The first work of the town company was to build a barracks 18x30 for the accommodation of emigrants, and to dig three public wells. About a dozen box houses sprung up at once, and B. F. Lee moved from Harper the house which was already framed for raising at that place. The first store of any size was erected by Cornell & Wright, and filled with general merchandise. F. M. Hester opened the first hardware store, C. A. Miller the first drug store. H. H. Kirkpatrick was the first physician, and his brother, W. R. Kirkpatrick, the first attorney in the town. The new town grew rapidly and has now a population of 500. This is well backed by the rural population of this part of the county, and when, as she soon must, Anthony has a railroad, her growth will be something wonderful.

Early in 1879, a petition for the incorporation of Anthony as a city of the third class was drawn up and presented to the Governor. This petition defines the location of the town and states that it has a *bona fide* population of 275. The petition was granted and an election set for July 18, 1879, resulted in the choice of Henry Holmes, Mayor; Jackson Brock, Police Judge; Jacob Hummel, G. W. Vickers, George P. Morgan, Simpson Van Winkle and David Hinsey, Councilmen. F. N. Hester was appointed City Clerk. Brock failed to qualify, and on November 10, 1879, R. H. Lockwood was appointed Police Judge, and G. W. Moffett, City Clerk. February 9, 1880, J. Brock was appointed Police Judge. On April 5, 1880, occurred the first regular election, but the vote was said to be fraudulent, and the Council, at their meeting April 7, refused to canvass it. There were then two sets of officers and two Councils, each claiming to be legally elected. On April 29, Acting Mayor Vickers and the Council met in response to a mandamus from the Supreme Court, and proceeded to count the ballots cast on the 5th. Their return showed that Jackson Brock had been elected Mayor and W. S. Cade, Police Judge. These officers then took their seats and George Vickers was appointed City Clerk. A straight fight was in order from this time forward, and July 5 Vickers was removed and A. S. Lindsay appointed City Clerk. The "outs," however, got the best of the contest, and July 22 we find an entry to the effect that H. N. Kirkpatrick was elected Mayor on April 5 and L. S. Webb Police Judge. These officers secured their seats and appointed G. W. Bennett City Clerk. S. Adams became Mayor in 1881, and J. B. Forbes in 1882. J. D. Brown was elected Police Judge in 1881 and re-elected in 1882. G. W. Morgan has been City Clerk for the past two years.

Anthony Post Office was started in the summer of 1878, and G. W. Maffett appointed Postmaster. The office was supplied by a stage, which ran from Wichita to Anthony once a week. Later this service became daily, and when the railway reached Harper a short line was put on from that point and the Wichita line discontinued. Another line runs daily between Anthony and Caldwell. J. M. Lapham followed Maffett and was in turn succeeded by A. S. Lindsay, the present Postmaster. The office was made a money order one in 1880, and the first order purchased August 2 of that year by A. R. Blackburn.

LOCAL MATTERS.

District No. 1, which includes the city of Anthony, was formed in 1879, and the public school system inaugurated on May 5, by the engagement of Misses Clara Sherwood and Sarah Bidwell as teachers. On September 29, C. M. Cade and Miss Mary Patton took charge of the school. G. H. Woodward became Principal on January 1, 1880, and remained until the summer of 1881. The school year of 1881–82 was supplied by Misses Ella S. Kelly and L. Belle Neel, and that of 1882–83 by J. A. Lynn, Miss M. E. Meigs and Mrs. H. Ansey. A school building was completed in July, 1879, at a cost of $1,300. In the summer of 1882, two large wings were added at a cost of $1,000. Funds for both these outlays were secured by the issuance of district bonds, which were sold to the Secretary of State at par.

The first regular church society in Anthony was the Congregational, which organized in 1879, with a membership of nineteen. Its first pastor was Rev. Mr. Hobbs, who was succeeded by Rev. T. D. Childs, the present pastor, in October, 1880. The first services were held in the old court house, whence they were removed to the schoolhouse, and later to the church building. This building was put up in 1880, at a cost of $1,700, and has a seating capacity of 250. The society now numbers sixty. The Union Sabbath School, started in 1878, has always been connected with this church, and in 1882 had an average attendance of 120. A partition was effected January 1, 1883, and the school now numbers about seventy. It is in charge of O. Jennings.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at this point was formed in the fall of 1878, by Rev. W. H. Mock, who gathered nine members. Occasional services were held by W. H. Mock and J. D. Hamilton, the earliest being held at the residence of B. F. Lee. Later the old court house and the school building were put in requisition. In the fall of 1882, work was begun on a church edifice, which was completed in 1883, and dedicated January 28, at a cost of $2,500. J. W. Anderson, the church's first regular pastor, was followed by Revs. J. W. White, J. H. Shidler, J. W. Anderson and J. D. Woods, the present pastor. The society now numbers sixty-five. A Sabbath school, organized January 1, 1883, has an average attendance of sixty-five, and is in charge of Mr. L. G. Peck.

The Christian Church was organized in 1880, with eighteen members. It has been served by Revs. Embry, Collins and Culverson, but is at present without a pastor. Its membership is about twenty-five, but fully forty of this persuasion are in the immediate neighborhood, and would join the church were regular services held. The early services were held in the schoolhouse, but the latter in a building donated to the society by Mrs. Davis.

The Baptist Church was organized June 26, 1881, with seventeen members. Early services were held in the schoolhouse, and later in a rented store room in town, but are now conducted in the court house. The society had occasional services by Revs. J. C. Post and L. D. Robinson, but had no regular pastor until the coming of Rev. J. M. Wood, the present incumbent. The church membership is now seventy-six. A separate Sabbath school was started January 1, 1883, and is in charge of Mr. James Elgin. It has an average attendance of fifty.

The Journal.—The first number of the Anthony *Journal* appeared on August 22, 1878, as a five-column folio, and bore the name of J. S. Soule as editor and proprietor. On May 22, 1879, the paper passed into the hands of C. W. Greene, who ran it until April 8, 1881, when it was temporarily suspended. Meantime, several changes had been made, the paper enlarging August 15, 1879, to a six-column, and May 7, 1880, to a seven-column folio. In this latter shape it was resurrected October 27, 1881, by Fletcher Meredith. August 31, 1882, it was made a six-column quarto, and March 1, 1883, the office was leased to R. F. Widner for one year. The paper has a circulation of 350 and a good advertising patronage.

The Republican.—The Anthony *Republican* was started October 19, 1879, by Moffett & Metcalf. Its first appearance was as a six-column folio. This was changed January 8, 1880, to a seven-column, and December 23, 1882, to a six-column quarto. Metcalf's name disappears February 26, 1880, and that of George W. Moffett stands alone until May 27, of the same year when A. S. Lindsay became a partner in the business, which, August 5, of the same year passed into his sole possession. The paper is Republican, is issued Saturdays, and has a circulation of 450.

Anthony Lodge, No. 200, A., F. & A. M., was organized July 24, 1880, with thirteen members, and chartered February 17, 1881. Its first officers were: O. F. Casteen, W. M.; I. J. Rinehart, S. W.; W. P. Olmstead, J. W.; O. F. Northrop, Treas.; H. O. Meigs, Secretary. The lodge now numbers thirty-six members, and has the following officers: F. C. Hull, W. M.; C. A. Miller, S. W.; T. F. Pryor, J. W.; W. P. Olmstead, Treas.; B. F. Smith, Secretary. Meetings are held on each Monday, on or before full moon.

Anthony Lodge, No. 2250, K. of H., was organized June 25, 1880, with eleven members, and the following officers: I. B. Forbes, P. D.; R. J. Simpson, D.; A. R. Blackburn, V. D.; E. M. Watrous, A. D.; G. W. Bennett, Rep.; G. M. Keller, F. R.; E. G. Wright, Treasurer; B. F. Lee, Guide; M. W. Halsey, Chaplain. The lodge is now extinct. Its last officers were: R. J. Simpson, P. D.; H. O. Meigs, D.; G. W. Bennett, V. D.; A. R. Blackburn, A. D.; M. W. Halsey, F. R.; G. M. Keller, Med. Ex.

Benton Post, No. 61, G. A. R., was organized May 28, 1882, with twenty-four members, and the following officers: M. W. Halsey, C.; T. H. Stevens, S. V. C.; O. C. Howe, J. V. C.; G. M. Keller, Surgeon; E. D. Bowen, Quartermaster; A. H. Broadstone, O. D.; C. S. Matteson, O. G.; John F. Goggin, Adjt. The Post now numbers thirty-six, and has the same officers, except W. H. Mock, O. G., and J. A. Du Bois, Adjt. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month in the court house.

Anthony Council, No. 13, National Union, was organized in the spring of 1882, and the following officers elected: I. B. Forbes, Pres.; Mrs. J. Knapp, V. P.; Mrs. I. B. Forbes, Treas.; F. Meredith, Secretary. The organization has practically disbanded, and no other officers have been elected, nor are any meetings held.

Odd Fellowship.—No lodge of Odd Fellows exists at this place, but a petition has recently been forwarded to the Grand Lodge, and a lodge will probably soon be instituted. This petition is signed by J. S. Cade, G. H. Stevens, F. P. Privet, Jacob Hummel, C. N. Bulger, S. Adams and J. G. Gible.

Banking.—The first and only bank established at Anthony was started in July, 1879, by P. Anderson, who began business in a small frame structure standing in the street. The stone building now in use was at once begun, and pushed to completion at a cost of $2,[illegible]. The bank has a capital of $20,000, but as a private concern makes no statement of resources.

Globe Mills.—These mills were built in 1880–81, and put in operation February 22, of the latter year, by Holdridge, Connelly & Co., the present owners. The mill building is of brown sandstone, 38x40 feet, and has three stories and a basement. It is fitted with five run of buhr-stones, one set of rolls, and an engine of seventy horse-power. The capacity of the mills is 150 barrels of flour per day, and their total cost a trifle over $25,000. A large trade is had with points in the Indian Territory, as well as with surrounding towns.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. H. ANDERSON, of the banking house of P. Anderson & Son, was born in Boone County, Ind., in 1855; he was reared in the drug business, and graduated from the Wabash College at Crawfordsville in 1879. In a short time he entered his father's bank in Anthony as clerk; was admitted as a partner in June, 1883. He took and proved up a claim of 160 acres of land which he improved and operates as a farm. In 1882, he was married to Miss Laura B. Neal, of Illinois, and has one child, Etta Julia.

A. H. BROADSTONE, Clerk of the District Court, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1844; his early life was spent in school, and he obtained a fair business education. At the age of eighteen years, he joined the army (One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Volunteer Infantry, Company E). After serving eleven months, he went to Illinois and began the carpenter's trade, at which he continued until 1880; he then came to Harper County, Kan., and opened and improved a farm of 160 acres, and ran it one year. In 1881, he was elected Clerk of the District Court, soon after which he moved to Anthony, his present home. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and the G. A. R. Mr. Broadstone was married to Miss Emma B. Gardner, of Illinois, by whom he has four children—Maud, Ralph, Bruce and Pearl. Mrs. Broadstone is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN D. BROWN, dealer in real estate, loans and insurance, was born in England in 1849. Before he was one year old, his parents immigrated to the United States and settled in Illinois, and, five years later, removed to Iowa. His early life was spent on the farm, and, at the age of seventeen, upon the death of his father, he continued to manage the farm and provide for a family of seven younger brothers and sisters. At the age of twenty-one, he began life for himself, without money or property, and spent four years in going to school, working and teaching part of the time to pay his expenses. In 1878, he was married to Miss Mattie E. Hollingsworth, of Vinton, Iowa, and, in the same year, moved to Kansas and located at Wellington, Sumner County, where he remained a year and a half, and then moved to Anthony, and opened his present business. He was appointed City Treasurer in 1880; was elected Justice of the Peace in 1881, and was twice elected Police Judge of Anthony. The loss of his wife, who died in 1881, was a severe affliction; she left only one child, Maud, then less than one year old. Mr. Brown has taken an active part, and has aided liberally in all public enterprises. He is now Secretary of the Harper County Agricultural Society, and is a member of the Board of Trustees in the M. E. Church. He is the owner of 2,000 acres of land in Harper County, partly improved, and has about $5,000 in notes and securities.

HON. W. S. CADE, attorney and Probate Judge, is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1849; he was reared in the agricultural profession and obtained a fair education. At the age of seventeen years, he began teaching school, and continued eleven years, teaching in winter and working on the farm during the summer; in the meantime, he was reading law. He attended the law department at the University of Michigan, and was admitted to the bar, in 1875, at Ironton Ohio, after which he opened an office at Pomeroy, Ohio, in the meantime, teaching school in the winter and staying in his office during the summer. In 1878, he was compelled to leave his office on account of failing health. In 1879, he came to Kansas and located at Anthony, and began the practice of his profession. In [illegible], he was elected a member of the City Council, in which capacity he served two years, and, in 1882, he was elected to the office of Police Judge for a short time; in the fall of the same year, he was elected to the office of Probate Judge. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows. He built and owns a business house; he also owns a farm of 160 acres, and some city lots. Mr. Cade was married to Miss Elizabeth E. Hogenbach, of Iowa, in 1883. Mr. Cade is a member of the M. E. Church.

O. F. CASTEEN, of the firm of Casteen & McDaniel, general merchants, was born in Versailles, Brown Co., Ill., in 1849, and was reared in the mercantile line, receiving a high school education. In 1876, he opened business for himself, in Illinois, where he continued three years, after which he came to Anthony, Harper Co., Kan., in 1879, and established his present business. In August, 1882, he took Mr. McDaniel in as a partner. In August, 1880, he engaged in the cattle business (Mr. McDaniel was also a partner in this enterprise) and drove from Texas about 300 head, and now has a ranch six miles square and has 1,200 head of cattle. In 1879 and 1880, he improved a farm of 160 acres. Has been Township Treasurer since 1881; is now City Treasurer, and has been for three years; he is School Treasurer; is a Freemason. In September 3, 1873, Mr. Casteen was married to Miss Martha R. Reid, of Illinois, who was born in Versailles, Brown Co., Ill., by whom he has two children—Ora and Stella. Mrs. Casteen is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Casteen was Master of the first lodge of A., F. & A. M. in the county.

A. H. DAVIS, dealer in general hardware, saddlery and harness, is a native of Missouri, and was born in 1839; he was reared in the agricultural profession, receiving a high school education. When twenty-one years of age, went to farming for himself in Missouri, and continued until 1872, after which he went to Colorado, and was there, in the cattle business, until 1878; he then came to Anthony, Harper Co., Kan., and located a claim of 160 acres adjoining the city of Anthony, and ran a livery stable a short time, after which he opened his present business. He owns 800 acres of land in Harper and Sedgwick Counties; owns one of the best business houses and lots in Anthony and the very best location in town for business, also a blacksmith shop and tools. He was elected County Commissioner in 1880; was at one time a member of the City Council. He is a member of the Christian Church. In 1867, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Rebecca Smith, of St. Joe, Mo., by whom he has three children living—Mary, Thomas S. and Rebecca; he lost his wife in 1875. In the fall of 1882, Mr. Davis was the Democratic nominee to represent Harper County in the Legislature.

J. B. FORBES, general merchant, is a native of Illinois, and was born in [illegible]; he was reared in the agricultural profession and received a fair business education. At the age of sixteen years, he began farming in Illinois on his own responsibility, and continued [illegible] years, after which he engaged in the stock business, buying, selling and raising. In 1879, he came to Harper County, Kan., and located at Anthony, and opened his present business. He located and improved a farm of 160 acres; he built and owns a business house [illegible], also [illegible] and residence lots. He is a member of the K. of H. Mr. Forbes was married to Mrs. S. E. Orr, of Illinois, in 1867, by whom he has one child, William Olin.

O. JENNINGS, farmer, Section 23, Town 33, Range 7, P. O. Anthony, was born in Pennsylvania October 2, 1831; when eighteen years of age, he went to learn the blacksmith's trade, and, at the age of twenty-two, opened business for himself, at which he continued ten years, in Pennsylvania; he next went to Iowa, where he worked at his trade one year, after which he came to Illinois, where he continued his trade until 1877, at which time he came to Sedgwick County, Kan., and dealt in grain one year; he next came to Harper County and settled on his present home of 160 acres, which he improved and now has in a fine state of cultivation, eighty acres of which are broken. In 1878, he assisted in organizing the city of Anthony. He was Justice of the Peace in 1882. He built one residence in the city and one on the farm, and made other improvements in the county. He is a member of the order of Freemasons and was instrumental in its organization. Mr. Jennings organized the first Sunday school in the county, and was Superintendent of the same five years; he was one of the organizers of the Congregational Church, and is a member and Deacon in the same; he was one of the organizers of the Anthony Town Company, and has been its President five years. Mr. Jennings was married, in 1853, to Miss Catharine Momyer, of Pennsylvania, by whom he has five children—Florella, Mary Isabell, John Ellsworth, Louis Grant and William Henry. Mrs. Jennings is a member of the Congregational Church.

T. O. MOFFETT, County Treasurer, is a native of Illinois, and was born in 1856; he was brought up in the agricultural profession, and obtained a business education. In 1878, he came to Harper County, Kan., and located and improved a farm of 160 acres, which he ran as a grain farm about eighteen months; he was then in the dry goods business in Harper County one year. In 1881, he was elected to the office of County Treasurer for two years. He assisted in organizing the Danville Town Company, and was its first President; and was Trustee of Odell Township one year.

GEORGE P. MORGAN, of the firm of Jennings & Morgan, real estate, loan and insurance agents, is a native of Petersburg, Va.; was educated for the profession of civil engineer, but his health failing he engaged in mercantile business in his native city for three years, and then came West, and settled in Harper County in 1878, forming one of a company organized at Wichita to locate and settle the present county seat, Anthony; was appointed as one of the commissioners to survey and locate the town sites of Anthony and Harper City. In 1879, he was appointed Deputy County Clerk, serving as such three years; was Township Clerk from the organization of the county until elected Trustee, in 1882; was one of the first Councilmen of Anthony, and Captain of the Third Independent Cavalry, Frontier Guard; is now City Clerk of Anthony. He is a Freemason, Knight of Pythias, member of the Anthony Dramatic Club and of the Cornet Band.

JAMES A. MORRIS, attorney at law, was born in Arkansas in 1852, being the youngest of four brothers and three sisters, all of whom are dead except one sister. When he was only a month old, his father died, and his mother died in 1865. Principally through his own exertions he received an English education. He followed agricultural pursuits, occasionally attending country schools, till he was about twenty years of age, when he entered the Arkansas State University, where he remained one year. Afterward, he held several county and municipal offices in succession, till 1875, when he began reading law under Judge C. B. Neal, of Arkansas. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, and practiced his profession in Arkansas till 1883, and then removed to Kansas, and located at Anthony. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1873.

B. F. SMITH, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Anthony, was born in Massachusetts in 1847; he was raised in the agricultural profession, and obtained a high school education; at the age of twenty-five, he was engaged in the mill business, and continued seven years. In 1878, he came to Harper County, Kan., located and improved his present home of 160 acres, which he ran as a grain farm. In 1882, he harvested 800 bushels of corn and 1,600 bushels of wheat; has built and owns a residence, and is a member and director of the Anthony Town Company. He is a member of the order of Freemasons, and was instrumental in its organization; he is also a member and Trustee of the Congregational Church, and was one of the first to organize the church. Mr. Smith was married to Miss Ella A. Steadman, of Massachusetts, in 1875, by whom he has three children—Laura, Raymond and Samuel. Mrs. Smith is also a member of the Congregational Church.

R. J. SIMPSON, real estate, loan and insurance agent, is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1849; his early life was spent in school. At the age of twenty-two, he accepted a position in the Revenue Department of the Government, in which capacity he served six years. In 1875, he came to Kansas, and located at Minneapolis; after remaining about six months, he came to Wichita, and was on a farm about eighteen months. In 1878, he came to Harper County, opened and improved a farm of 160 acres, as a grain farm. Being elected to the office of Register of Deeds, in 1878, he came to Anthony and took charge of the office to which he was elected. After acting in the above capacity three years, he opened his present business. He is a member of the Anthony Town Company; is a member of the order of Freemasons, and was the first made Master Mason in Harper County; is also a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and was instrumental in its organization. He owns 1,280 acres of land in Harper County, also a residence on one-half block. Mr. Simpson was married to Miss Mary H. Hammond, of Washington, Iowa, in 1872, by whom he has two children—Mabel J. and John G. Mrs. Simpson is also a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

B. H. STEDMAN, farmer Section 13, P. O. Anthony, was born in Massachusetts, 1831; he was reared on a farm, and had a high school education. When twenty-one years of age, he began farming for himself, at which he continued until 1866; he then connected the meat business with farming, and continued eleven years, after which he came to Kansas, in 1877; stopped one winter in Wichita, packing pork; after which he located on his present home of 160 acres. Mr. Stedman also bought 160 acres, 130 of which are now broken. In 1880, Mr. Stedman engaged in the cattle trade, and drove 1,000 head the same spring. In 1881, bought 1,100 sheep. He was one of the original town company, and was elected in June, 1878, Treasurer, and still holds the same office. He is a member of the first Congregational Church, and assisted in organizing the same; he is a member of the order of Freemasons, and is a charter member; he assisted in laying out the city of Anthony, and erected the first residence in this section of the county, and put up one of the first business houses on Main street. In 1858, Mr. Stedman was married to Miss Ellen M. Strong, of Massachusetts.

T. H. STEVENS, farmer, merchant and stock-raiser, Section 23, P. O. Anthony, was born in Knightstown, Ind., in 1846, and reared in the agricultural profession and received a collegiate education. At the age of sixteen, he began work at the carpenter's trade, and continued a short time; he then joined the army, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, Company I; after serving two years, he returned home, and attended college two years, after which time he worked at his trade two years, and, in 1869, he came to Kansas, and located at Lawrence, where he worked at his trade two years; after which he came to Sedgwick and located on a soldier's homestead of 160 acres, which he improved and ran as a general farm about two and one-half years; he then came to Wichita, and worked at his trade two years, after which he engaged in the photograph business one year; he was then on the range in Texas one year. In 1878, he came to Harper County and located on a farm of 160 acres, which he improved, and has now in a high state of cultivation; he also opened a lumber yard, in 1878, being the first lumber yard in the county; opened contracting and building at the same time, and built three-fourths of the town of Anthony; he burnt the first brick kiln, and lives in the only brick residence in the county; opened the first general supply store in 1878, and hauled the first load of goods to Anthony. In 1881, he engaged in the stock business, bought and drove and is now grazing 600 head in the territory. He was appointed County Commissioner in 1878, and was re-elected in 1879 and 1882; he was elected Chairman of the Board of Commissioners in 1878, and has always been on hand in the time of need. He owns one residence and two business properties; and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the A., F. & A. M.; is a member of the G. A. R., and Senior Vice Commander of the Post at Anthony; he is also a member, Vice President and one of the Directors of the Anthony Building Association. In 1869, Mr. Stevens was married to Miss Eva Rue, of Kansas, by whom he has three children—Maud, Ruella and Myrtle. Mrs. Stevens is a member of the Quaker Church at Lawrence; she is also a member of the Chautauqua Literary Society of New York.

WALTER E. TREADWELL, dealer in and raiser of thoroughbred Short-horns, Herfords and Galloways, is a native of New York, and was born in 1855. When fifteen years of age, he engaged in the fur business in New York, in which he continued until 1877, after which he came to Kansas, and located on his present home, of 6,000 acres, three miles north of Anthony, which he operates as a stock and feed farm, of which 500 acres are now in cultivation. He has now on his farm 500 head of Short-horns and thoroughbreds. He has a herd of Texas cattle on the ranch. He is also breeding Texas mares to Norman horses and has now about thirty head on hand. In 1880, Mr. E. Treadwell was married to Miss M. Luella Forrey of Chicago, Ill.

S. A. VAN KIRK, County Superintendent of Schools, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1858. Was raised in the agricultural profession, and received an academic education. At the age of seventeen years, he began teaching school, and continued five years, two years in Pennsylvania, and three in Kansas. In 1877, he came to Kansas, and was admitted to the bar in 1880; in the meantime, while teaching, he was reading law. He came to Anthony in 1880, and opened his present law office. He was elected County Superintendent of Schools in 1882, and was Deputy Treasurer for nine months previous. He assisted in organizing the Teacher's Association, and was Chairman of the same. He improved a farm of 160 acres, on which has been built a good residence, which is run as a stock and grain farm. He was local editor of the Anthony *Journal* for a short time.

GEORGE A. ZACHARIAS, Register of Deeds, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1835; his early life was spent in school; he obtained an academic education. At the age of twenty-two, he engaged in the forwarding and commission business, at which he continued three years, after which he acted as freight and ticket agent for the Cumberland Railroad Company fifteen years; then, after having traveled one year, he located in Harper County, Kan., and opened and ran a farm one year, after which he came to Anthony, in 1878. He was elected Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he served two terms; he was the first officer ever elected in the county. He owns a farm of 160 acres three miles north of town, which he runs as a general farm; he also owns vacant lots in Anthony, and is interested in a herd of sheep. He is a member of the order of Freemasons, and was a member of the Board of the Town Organization several years. Mr. Zacharias was married to Miss Mary A. Riegel, of Pennsylvania, by whom he has two children—Frank R. and Gertrude.

HARPER.

The city of Harper, the oldest and largest city in the county, takes its name from the county. It is located at the terminus of the K. C., L. & S. K. Railway, ten miles from the eastern line of the county and nine miles north of Anthony, the county seat. The growth of the town has been very rapid and it bids fair to become one of the most prosperous of the many good cities in Southwestern Kansas.

Harper was settled by a party from Iowa, consisting of J. B. Glenn and family, M. H. Glenn and family, R. and A. T. Barton with their families, Joseph Haney, C. H. Snider, M. K. Kittleman, G. M. Goss, C. C. Goss, Thomas Elder, B. L. Fletcher and H. C. Moore. This party came to Hutchinson on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, and thence, April 2, 1877, struck south to Kingman. Arriving at that point, they engaged County Surveyor Sugars to accompany them to Harper County and locate the town, which should be the future metropolis. Starting at a Government corner-stone two miles southwest of Kingman they ran a line due south into Harper County, where they camped on April 5 on Section 19, Town 32, Range 7 west. The next day, a line was run to the east line of the county with a view of locating the town where the railway from the East, that all expected soon, would be apt to strike. Three surveys were made and the town finally located on April 14. R. and A. T. Barton at once put up box houses on their claims, but both were just outside of the town site. The first building in Harper was begun April 16, by J. B. Glenn, with lumber hauled from Wichita. This house now serves as the kitchen of the Glenn House. C. C. Phelps next put up a blacksmith shop, which was soon followed by the residence of B. L. Fletcher. A town company had been formed while the party were at Hutchinson, and J. B. Glenn was elected President, and C. H. Snider Secretary. April 30, J. J. Merrick came to Harper and soon after procured building material at Wichita and built a house, the front part of which was used as a grocery. S. S. Sisson, who arrived in Harper in May, 1877, was the first attorney in the new county, and C. S. Lloyd, who came in the fall of 1877, was the first physician to practice here. During 1878, the settlement of the town was so rapid as to preclude all specific mention of the settlers who stood not on the order of their coming, but went to work on the boom, which has known no cessation for four years.

Harper was organized as a city of the third class on September 7, 1880, and the first city election was held on the 25th of the same month. This resulted in the choice of Sam. S. Sisson, Mayor; G. W. Appley, Police Judge; R. B. Elliott, H. Martin, R. J. Jones, S. D. Noble and L. G. Hake, Councilmen. G. W. Appley was appointed City Clerk and still holds that position. S. S. Sisson, the first Mayor, was re-elected in 1881 and 1882. J. J. Merrick was elected Police Judge in 1881 and J. G. Washbon in 1882. The present Council consists of A. H. Evans, L. P. Horton, W. H. Kepple, George D. Thompson and M. H. Glenn. I. P. Campbell is City Attorney and H. S. Reed City Treasurer. The population of the city is 779.

On July 1, 1877, Mrs. Josie B. Glenn was appointed Postmistress of Harper, the first post office in the county. The Government although granting a post office, made no provision for mail carriage, and this duty was performed by William Glenn, who made weekly trips to Hutchinson. On July 1, 1878, a weekly mail was put on by the Government and this soon passed through the transitions of semi and tri-weekly to a daily hack from Wellington. This was kept up until September 16, 1880, when the railway arrived and mail service was transferred to the postal clerks. Mrs. Glenn was followed on February 28, 1881, by J. O. Graham, who still holds the office. The post office was moved from the Glenn House to the hardware store of Wilson & Baumstack, thence to the little building next east of its present location, and last to its present location in the store of J. H. Maxfield. The first money order issued by this office was purchased July 7, 1879, by J. B. Glenn. Daily mail routes from this office run to Wellington, Medicine Lodge, Anthony and Kingman, and a semi-weekly to Wichita.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The first school in Harper was a subscription one taught by Harry Barndollar, in a room over Frank Blackstone's store. H. C. Fulton followed with a subscription school taught in the fall and winter of 1878–79. The first public school was taught by Miss Alice Carpenter, who was the first person in the county to receive a teacher's certificate. Miss Carpenter was followed by F. E. Beach in 1879, and J. T. Botkin in 1880, and in 1881, Mrs. C. Graham and Mrs. J. C. Washbon took the positions they have ever since held.

The school building, 24x60 feet, was built in 1880, at a cost of $1,000, but soon proved too small, and in 1881–82–83, outside room was hired. In this, taught Misses C. Woodward and Julia Potter, the former in 1881–82 and the latter in 1882–83. The school had an enrollment of 165 at the last report, which was dated August 1, 1882. A new stone or brick building will be erected in 1883, at a cost of from $5,000 to $10,000.

The first religious exercises in Harper were held by Rev. A. Axline in 1877, and a Presbyterian Church organization was effected. This, however, made little progress until the arrival in 1878, of Rev. J. P. Fulton, the present pastor. A church building was completed in June, 1882, at a cost of $2,000. The society now numbers thirty. A Union Sabbath school started in connection with this society in 1878, now has an average attendance of forty, and is in charge of H. Reed.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1878 with a membership of seven, under the care of Rev. J. W. Anderson. Rev. Messrs. Walsh and Rose held the pulpit in 1880–81, and Mr. Anderson was re-appointed in 1882. The society now numbers forty members. Early services were held in private houses and the schoolhouse, and later ones in the church erected in

1882, at a cost of $3,000 all told. A separate Sabbath school started in May, 1882, has an attendance of seventy, and is in charge of I. P. Campbell.

The Baptist Church was organized in December, 1881, with a membership of fifteen. No pastor has ever been settled here, and no regular services held, and the society has fallen into complete inaction as a body. Rev. Joseph Wrightsman has preached here occasionally, but carries the weight of too many years to supply weekly services.

There is quite a flourishing society at a schoolhouse six miles northeast of town. A society of about forty has been collected, and regular services are held.

The Harper County Times was the pioneer in the journalistic field of Harper, its first issue bearing the date of October 24, 1878. The paper, which took the form of a six column folio, was published by W. O. Graham, who is still a large owner in it. January 1, 1879, the style was changed to Graham Bros., and August 26, 1880, to Graham Bros. & Finch. Finch retired January 1, 1882, and the ownership of the paper has since been unchanged. The form of the paper was changed January 15, 1880, to a six-column quarto. The *Times* now has a circulation of 550; twice in each year special editions descriptive of the county, and rehearsing its early history, are published. The paper has always advocated the views of the Republican party.

The Harper Sentinel issued its first number August 17, 1882. The name of W. A. Richards was given as editor and proprietor of the new venture, which was of the six-column quarto form, and sported the Republican banner. December 21, 1882, a careful review of the history of the county and town was prepared, and a large special edition of the paper issued. February 10, 1883, the paper was sold to O. O. Leabhart, who issued a second special historical number March 1; the paper now has a circulation of 500 and appears Thursdays.

Harper Lodge, No. 206, A., F. & A. M., was organized September 7, 1881, and instituted under a warrant on the first Monday in March, 1882. Its charter officers were: James Holland, W. M.; T. Blake, S. W.; P. Cloud, J. W.; F. M. Stukey, Secretary; F. B. Letcy, Treasurer; J. Allen, S. D.; M. Henry, J. D. Its charter membership of seventeen has increased to sixty, and the lodge now has the following official roll: James Holland, W. M.; T. Blake, S. W.; F. Amsden, J. W.; F. A. Parsons, Secretary; James Wilson, Treasurer; H. C. Finch, S. D.; T. E. Gorton, J. D.; meetings are held in Masonic hall on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The property of the lodge is valued at about $400.

Harper Lodge, No. 191, I. O. O. F., was organized in August, 1881, with a membership of thirteen, and the following officers: W. A. Creighton, N. G.; J. N. Babcock, V. G.; M. H. Glenn, Secretary; F. M. Tull, Treasurer. The society now numbers sixty-five and has the following officers: C. S. Finch, N. G.; H. E. Patterson, V. G.; B. D. Bennett, Secretary; A. M. Vanlaningham, Treasurer. Meetings are held on Friday of each week in the hall owned jointly by this and the Masonic fraternity. In addition to this hall, the lodge owns a cemetery on which are improvements which bring the total value of property owned by the society to $1,000. The Grand Instructor of the State is a member of this lodge.

Harper Lodge, No. 81, A. O. U. W., was organized October 26, 1881, with nineteen members and the following officers: S. H. McManigle, P. M. W.; F. A. Parsons, M. W.; James Wilson, Foreman; H. C. Maxwell, Overseer; H. J. Merz, G.; W. O. Graham, Recorder; A. M. Vanlaningham, Fin.; H. B. Hoyt, R. The society now has a membership of twenty-one and the following official roll: A. M. Vanlaningham, P. M. W.; H. C. Fulton, M. W.; W. S. Stranahan, Foreman; W. B. Stevenson, O.; W. O. Graham, G.; S. H. McManigle, Recorder; F. A. Parsons, Fin.; J. C. Obert, R. Meetings are held in Odd Fellows Hall on the first and third Mondays of each month.

Banking.—The first banking house in Harper was that of Woods, Parsons & Co., which started in 1880, and has since done a very prosperous business. As a private bank, it makes no public statement of resources, but the fact that Hon. John G. Woods, of Wellington, is a large owner is sufficient to guarantee the stability of the concern.

Thompson & Walton started the second bank in Harper on July 1, 1882, and have ever since that date done a good and increasing business. This also is a private bank and makes no public statement of resources.

The Arcade Mills.—These mills were completed July 8, 1882, at a cost of $18,000, by H. C. Smeltzer & Co. They have four run of buhr-stones, and a capacity of seventy-five barrels of flour per day. The machinery is driven by an engine of sixty-five horse-power; the building is of stone, 36x60 feet, and has three stories and one-half.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN BAUMSTARK, of the firm of Wilson & Baumstark, hardware and farm implements, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1847, and was raised on a farm. When eighteen years of age, he emigrated to America, stopping first at Burlington, Iowa. After living in Iowa, Illinois, and back to Iowa again for a number of years, he finally, in 1877, located in Wellington, where he was engaged in business five years, at the end of which time he established himself in his present business in Harper, in connection with his partner. He owns a residence in Harper, and is now building a stone block 26x85. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, and a Christian gentleman. In 1879, he was married to Miss Rosy Sarll, of Illinois. Mrs. B. is a Daughter of Rebekah and a member of the Catholic Church.

E. M. BENEDICT, of the firm of Benedict & Co., dealers in groceries and queensware, is a native of Ohio, and was born August 5, 1835. When twenty-four years of age, he began farming in Indiana, at which he continued six years. In 1862, went to Iowa, where he was engaged in farming until 1870, after which he was in the mercantile business seven years. He then came to Harper County, Kan., and improved a farm of 160 acres, which he worked until 1883, after which he opened his present business in the spring. He built two residences, owns farm and residence. He is City Treasurer of Harper, and is a member of the order of Odd Fellows. In 1866, Mr. Benedict was married to Miss M. B. Davis, of Ohio, by whom he has six children—A. C., O. M., F. E., M. E., S. E. and R. E. Mrs. Benedict is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ABNER BOURNE, of the banking house of Ellis & Bourne, is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in 1855. He was reared in the auctioneering and brokerage business. When sixteen years of age, he entered his father's auction and brokerage business as clerk, in which position he remained two years, after which he was partner in the firm four years. In 1877, he came to Barber County, Kan., and engaged in the cattle business, in which he continued until the fall of 1880, at which time he sold his cattle and embarked in the sheep business until the fall of 1882, when he sold his stock. On May 1, 1883, he, in company with Mr. Ellis, opened the banking house of Ellis & Bourne in Harper City.

I. P. CAMPBELL, attorney at law and dealer in real estate and loans, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1849. He was reared in the agricultural profession, receiving a collegiate education, graduating at Dickinson Seminary and Ann Arbor, Mich. He read law in the city of Williamsport, and was admitted to the bar in 1874, after which he came to Ann Arbor and graduated in 1875. He then opened a law office in Michigan, where he practiced until the spring of 1878, when he came to Harper, Harper Co., Kan., and opened the first business in May, 1878, and was the second attorney in Harper County. He now owns a cattle ranch of 640 acres; enclosed and cultivated a portion of the ranch. He also owns 160 acres, unimproved. He built four residences in the city of Harper, and now owns three. He also built four business houses, three of which he still owns. He was city attorney two years. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and assisted in its organization. He is a member and one of the Directors of the Board of Trade. Is one of the Directors of the city library and was active in getting it up. In 1878, Mr. Campbell was before the people of his county for election to the Legislature, but was defeated by a sectional fight. In 1877, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Jessie Graham, of Michigan, by whom he has two sons—James Graham and Ray. Mrs. Campbell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JESSE L. B. ELLIS, of the firm of Ellis & Bourne, bankers, is a native of Massachusetts and was born in 1852. He was reared in the mercantile business, and received a collegiate education. When seventeen years of age, he began clerking in a wholesale dry goods house in Boston, where he remained four years. He was next in a publishing house three years, after which he came to Kansas in 1879 and located in Barber County, where he was engaged in the cattle business four years, and sold his cattle in the fall of 1882. On May 1, 1883, Mr. Ellis opened his banking house in Harper City. He owns a farm of 320 acres in the county of Harper. He is a self-made man and though yet young has placed himself in the front of the best business men in Harper County.

OLIVER P. T. EWELL, stock-raiser, is a native of Virginia and was born in 1848. At the age of thirteen, he began clerking in the mercantile line in his native county and continued thus for five years, after which time he took a course and graduated in a business college in Baltimore, after this opening up a business for himself and continuing in it until the winter of 1871, at which time he, with his brother, Dr. A. D. F. Ewell, and M. S. Justice, a young man from the same place, moved to Kansas, soon afterward going into the stock business; but in 1875, thinking there was a better field opened to parties dealing in Texas cattle to drive their own stock from that State, the three now as one firm determined to embark in this enterprise and continued until 1881, during which time they succeeded in stocking up a large ranch in the Indian Territory, in the country known as the Cherokee Strip. His brother, the Doctor, returned to Virginia in 1877, but still holds his interest in the ranch, while Mr. Justice is still with him. Mr. Ewell was married, in 1882, to Miss Eva Thomas, a Virginia lady, she accompanying him to Harper, the town of his adoption, in which place he owns a residence. He is a member of the Town Council, and belongs to the order of Odd Fellows.

C. S. FINCH, of the firm of Finch & Finch, attorneys. Mr. Finch is a native of Illinois, and was born in Girard, in 1860. His early life was spent in school, graduating in the law department at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1880, after which he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan. Mr. Finch was brought by his parents to Miami County, Kan., in 1869. He attended the State Normal school at Leavenworth, and also attended the State University at Lawrence after which he attended the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich. In the meantime, he was teaching school during his school years. In April, 1880, he came to Harper and opened his present business. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, is Noble Grand at present, and is charter member; he is also a member of Beta Theta Pi, one of the largest college secret fraternities in America. During his college course, he gave elocutionary entertainments, was chairman of the State Central Republican County Committee of Harper County one year. Mr. Finch edited the Harper *Times*, from August, 1880, to March, 1882. He owns a stock farm of 320 acres. Mr. Finch was instrumental in getting up the public library of the city of Harper, for which he is entitled to much credit.

W. S. FORREY, dealer in drugs, and proprietor of the Glenn House, is a native of Indiana, and was born in 1836. His early life was spent in obtaining a classical education. When fourteen years of age, he began clerking in a dry goods store, where he continued until twenty-three years of age, at which time he took an interest in the business, and continued until he was twenty-eight years of age. He then retired from dry goods business and ran a leather store and two tanneries, and was next in Chicago on the Board of Trade in the commission business five years. In 1877, he came to Kansas, and settled in the county of Harper. He broke prairie one year, and then went to Wichita, where he was in the hotel business. In February, 1882, he returned to Harper City, Harper County, and opened the drug and hotel business. In the great Chicago fire of 1871, Mr. Forrey lost very heavily, and in the Chicago fire July, 1874, he lost everything but his baggage, and was not insured. Mr. Forrey has done a great deal for Harper City and Harper County, sending many settlers to the county while in Wichita. He also improved two farms of 160 acres each, put up good residences and wire fence, 200 acres now in cultivation. He bought one residence in Harper, and built four. He was instrumental in organizing the Board of Trade in the city of Harper. He assisted in the establishment of the Harper Public Library. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and Freemasons. In 1850, Mr. Forrey was married to Miss Lydia E. Myer, of Indiana, by whom he has four children—Frank, Emma, Luella and William. He lost his wife in 1870, and was married to Miss Sarah F. Glenn, of Iowa, in 1878. Mrs Forrey is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is presiding officer of Rebecca Lodge I. O. O. F.

JOHN B. GLENN, dealer in real estate and County Surveyor, is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1828; was reared in the agricultural profession, receiving a high grade education, graduating in the commercial course. When eighteen years of age, he began clerking in a dry goods store at which he continued four years, after which he emigrated to Boonville, Mo., and engaged in the drug business, where he remained a short time, sold out and went to Bloomfield, Iowa, where he engaged in the drug business and continued in it fourteen years. He then helped to organize the First National Bank of Bloomfield, and was elected cashier of the same, which place he held for over ten years. In the year 1877, he emigrated to Kansas, and with a colony of six families settled in Harper County, and laid out the town of Harper. He was actively engaged in surveying and hotel business until February, 1882, at which time he dropped off the hotel, and added the real estate and abstract business, and made a complete set of abstract books of all the real estate in the county. He was elected County Surveyor in 1881; is President of Old Settlers' organization; is President of Harper Board of Trade and has been since its organization. He built the Glenn Hotel and also a large stone business house in Harper. He was one of the organizers of the Presbyterian Church, and Elder of it since its organization. He is an Odd Fellow and Freemason, was for six years Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge United States from Iowa, also was twenty years Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Iowa I. O. O. F. He is strictly temperate in all respects. He was married to Miss Martha A. Weaver of Iowa, in 1853; lost her by death in 1855; was married to Miss Lois A. Wilson, of Illinois, in 1858, by whom he has three children living—Mary, William M. and Samuel E.; Martha Lois, deceased; lost his wife by death in 1867, was married to Miss Helen P. Rowland, daughter of Dr. Rowland, of Lockport, N. Y., in 1868, and lost her by death in 1875, and was married to Mrs. Josie F. Stuart, in 1876, and lost her by death March 23, 1883. He and his wife probably did more to build up the town of Harper than any other two in the county, Josie B. Glenn being the first Postmistress in the county. They took the lead in all public matters.

M. H. GLENN, manager for Forrey & Co., dealers in drugs and medicines, was born in the State of Ohio, in 1845, and was reared in the drug business, receiving an academic education. When seventeen years of age, he went into the drug business in Iowa, where he continued until 1876, after which he came to Harper County, Kan., and being one of the first settlers opened a farm adjoining the city of Harper, of 160 acres, which he farmed two years. He was next in Wichita six months clerking in a grocery store, at the end of which time he came to Harper City and took his present position. After Harper was incorporated, Mr. Glenn was twice elected as a member of City Council. Mr. Glenn is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is also a member of the order of Odd Fellows. In 1876, Mr. Glenn was married to Miss L. O. Bates of Illinois, by whom he has two children, Pearl and Robert L. Mrs. Glenn is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a Daughter of Rebecca.

JAMES O. GRAHAM, Postmaster, and one of the editors and proprietors of the *Harper County Times*, is a native of Iowa, and was born in 1855. He was reared in the agricultural business and educated at the Normal school. In 1876, he came to Kansas and attended school in Leavenworth, and also taught school in Miami County two winters. In 1878, he came to Harper, and has been connected with it since. In 1881, he was appointed Postmaster; built a house and store in 1882, 20 by 60 feet. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1880, Mr. Graham was married to Miss Eva Frances, of Kansas.

L. P. HORTON, contractor and builder, was born in the State of New York, in 1844, was raised on a farm and received a business education. Joined the army at the age of eighteen, enlisting in the Thirty-second Wisconsin, Company K, for three years' service, and was discharged after having served two years and a half; he then farmed in Wisconsin one year, after which he worked at the carpenter's trade in Wisconsin until 1871; was next in Iowa eight months, then went to Chicago, and remained until 1878, at which time he came to Kansas and located in Wichita, lived there eighteen months, then settled on a claim of 160 acres in Harper County, and improved the same, then moved to Harper City in 1880, and opened his present business. Built three residences in Harper, one in the county and one in Wichita. Was a member of the City Council two years, and is now City Clerk. Is an Odd Fellow, and has passed the chairs; is Trustee of the Methodist Church, and a member of the Board of Trade. Owns two residences and one business house in Harper. Was married to Miss Mary C. Potter, of Chicago, Ill., in 1873, by whom he has three children—Louis, Mary G. and Grace E.

J. C. V. KELLEY, of the firm of J. V. Kelley & Son., dealers in hardware, woodenware, queensware and farm implements, was born in New Jersey, 1847. His early life was spent in school, obtaining a collegiate education. When sixteen years of age, he began clerking in general store in Illinois where he continued one year, after which he was at school two years. He was next three years in the dry goods business, after which he engaged in the hardware business, and continued until 1878, at which time he took half interest in the business, and continued in Illinois until January, 1883, when he came to Kansas, and opened his present business in Harper. Mr. Kelley is a member of the order of Freemasons, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. In 1876, he was married to Miss N. A. Gray, of Iowa, by whom he has one child—Claude. Mrs. Kelley is a member of the M. E. Church

E. W. KLINE, civil engineer and surveyor, was born in Virginia, in 1848; at the early age of twenty, he engaged in the timber business, at which he continued eighteen months. After engaging in various kinds of business for a period of some years, including railroading on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in 1877, he went to Harper County, locating in the city of Harper. Preempted and improved 160 acres of land in 1877, and built a residence in Harper. He has been both Deputy and County Surveyor of Harper County. From 1881 to 1883, he was in the employ of the Santa Fé Railroad Company, in New Mexico. Returning home he engaged in his profession, surveying for private parties. He was Street Commissioner one term. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows. He built four residences and one business house in Harper. He assisted in laying out the city of Harper, and laid out three additions to the city; laid out the town sites of Albion and Danville. In 1873, Mr. Kline was married to Miss Lottie Birkett, by whom he has two children—Clarence L. and Harry H. Mrs. Kline is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Kline is an accomplished engineer and surveyor.

C. S. LLOYD, M. D., and Deputy Sheriff, was born in Pennsylvania, 1836. His early life was spent in school, graduating in 1859, after which he went to Canada West and practiced medicine five years. He next went to Memphis, Tenn., and practiced three years, then to Illinois eleven years. In 1877, he came to Kansas, Harper County, and located on a farm of 160 acres which he improved, and broke sixty-five acres. He also opened an office at the same time in Harper, and was the first physician in the county. He was elected Coroner in 1879; was Township Clerk three terms; was appointed Deputy Sheriff, 1880; was married to Miss Eliza Anne Johnson, by whom he has one child, Frederick D.

DR. S. H. McMANIGLE, druggist and physician, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1849. His early life was mainly spent in school. He joined the army at the age of fifteen, Two Hundredth Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, Company I. He enlisted for one year, served ten months, and was discharged at close of the war. He then returned home and attended school two years. He then taught school three years, and, in the meantime, was reading medicine. He attended lectures at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1869 and 1870. He then practiced one year, after which he returned to Cleveland, and graduated at the term of 1872–73. He then practiced three years, after which he went to Missouri, Crawford County, and practiced six and a half years. In October, 1882, Dr. McManigle came to Harper City, Harper County, and bought out J. B. Glenn in the drug business, and has since conducted the drug business in connection with the practice of medicine. He improved one farm of 160 acres, and owns two other farms of 160 acres each. Dr. McManigle owns two residences and one business property, in the city of Harper. He is an honored member of the orders of Odd Fellows and Freemasons. In 1872, he was married to Miss Maggie M. Cox, of Bedford County, Penn., by whom he has one child (a son), Ferdinand.

H. C. MAXWELL, dealer in groceries, queensware, harness and saddlery, is a native of Missouri, and was born in 1857. Was reared in the agricultural profession and received a collegiate education. At the age of twenty years, he began teaching school, continuing about eighteen months. He then clerked about nine months, after which he embarked in the general merchandise business on his own responsibility, in which he continued two years. In 1881, he came to Harper, Harper Co., Kan., and opened his present business. He owns a farm of 160 acres, which he has improved. He also owns a residence and business house in Harper. Mr. Maxwell is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also a member and Clerk of the Baptist Church, and was instrumental in its organization. Mr. Maxwell was married to Miss Lizzie Pinson, of Missouri, in 1879, by whom he has two children—Ethel and Percy. He started the first saddle and harness shop in Harper, with one man to do his work, and he now employs three. He is now building a brick and stone store house, 25x100 feet, which will be completed about September.

J. J. MERRICK, Justice of the Peace, is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1840; he was reared in the agricultural profession, and obtained a collegiate education. At the age of twenty, he joined the army (Fifteenth Ohio, McLaughlin's cavalry, Company A); he joined the army in 1861, and came out in 1864; returned home, and was on a farm one year, after which he acted as Deputy Sheriff two years, at the expiration of which time he was elected to the office of Sheriff, for two years; he was then in the Treasury Department of the Secret Service Company five years; after which time he was in the meacantile business about six years. In 1877, he located in Harper, Harper County, Kan., and engaged in the mercantile and hotel business, continuing two years, and, in 1879, opened a law and real estate office, in the meantime he had been reading law since 1867. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1880, and re-elected in 1883, was Police Judge of Harper in 1881 and 1882. He opened and improved a farm of 160 acres, which he ran as a grain farm. He assisted in organizing the town of Harper, was one of its first citizens and received more town lots than any one else; has built one business and two residence properties. He took an active part in the library, and raised $400 to establish the first newspaper. He sold the first dry goods and kept the first hotel in Harper. Mr. Herrick was married to Miss S. E. Harris, of Ohio, in 1865, by whom he has four children—Frank J., Icy O., Winniefred and Bessie B.

JOSEPH MUNGER, Mayor of the city and cattle dealer, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1825. At the age of twenty-one years, having graduated from college, he engaged in school teaching in Illinois, at which he continued four years, and in the mean time was also engaged in the mill and lumber business. From Illinois, he went to Powesheik County, Iowa, where for thirty years he carried on the farming and stock-growing business. In 1882, he located in Harper, Harper Co., Kan. Near Harper, he and his sons improved a ranch of 640 acres, which, after a short time, they sold. They now own a half interest in a ranch in the Cherokee Strip, 12x15 miles, and will put on the same $75,000 worth of cattle. Mr. Munger owns business property, and is now putting up a stone store, 25x80 and two stories high. He also owns thirty-four acres within the corporate limits of Harper, and lots in various sections of the city. He owns three fine residences, which he and his sons built. In March, 1883, he was elected Mayor of Harper for two years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Harper Lodge, No. 62. He was married to Miss Phœbe B. Risley, of Fredonia, N. Y., and has three children—M. M., H. C. and Lucy E. The sons are now engaged in the cattle business in the Territory.

WILLIAM H. MUNGER, jeweler, was born in the State of New York in 1829. When nineteen years of age, he began school teaching, which he continued five years. He then went to work at his trade in New York City, where he remained four years. He then went to Ohio and farmed two years, after which he went to Gloversville, N. Y., and worked at his trade until 1858, at which time he went to Iowa, where he remained until the breaking-out of the war, when he joined the army, Third Iowa Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Blue Mills, Mo., on the 17th day of September, 1862, and was in hospital at Quincy, Ill., one year, after which he rejoined his regiment and was discharged on the 23d of February, 1863. He then went to Mexico, Mo., and worked at his trade a short time, after which he accepted a commission under Gov. Gamble and raised a company of militia, which he drilled. He then went to Quincy, Ill., and worked at his trade until the fall of 1864, when he went to Iowa, where he continued at his trade two years. He was next in Michigan three years, after which he came to Clay Center, Clay Co., Kan., where he worked at his trade seven years. He was next in Missouri two years, after which he came to Harper City, Kan., and opened his present business. Mr. Munger is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and is also a member of the Board of Trade of Harper, and is a model, temperate man in all respects. Mr. Munger in 1853 was married to Miss H. M. Wait, of Ohio, by whom he had four children—Franklin, William, Charles J., Willard Edward (deceased). Lost his wife in 1863, and was married at Quincy, Ill., in 1864, to Miss Jane E. Van Wagner, of New York.

H. E. PATTERSON, dealer in dry goods and notions, boots and shoes, is a native of Ohio and was born in 1860. His early life was spent in school, graduating from high school at Chillicothe, Ohio. When fifteen years of age, he began clerking in a dry goods store at Chillicothe, where he remained four years. He was next with Woodrow in the same line two years, after which he came to Wellington, Kan., in 1881, where he clerked for Hunter Bros. a short time and in May, 1881, came to Harper and opened his present business in June of the same year. In 1883, he filed a claim of 160 acres, also bought a farm of 160 acres in Harper County. He owns two nice residence properties in Harper, and one business house, and vacant lots. Mr. Patterson is now erecting the largest store house in the city of Harper, 50x100 feet, marble front, the upper part for a hotel. Mr. Patterson is a member of the order of Odd Fellows. In 1882, he was married to Miss Etta M. Jolly, of Indianapolis, Ind. Mrs. Patterson is a Daughter of Rebekah, and is also a member of the Missionary and Library Associations.

GEORGE E. RHODES, cattle-raiser, is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in 1857. His early life was spent in school. At the age of eighteen, he began clerking in a wholesale hardware store in Boston, Mass., in which capacity he acted three years. He then came to Kansas and located at Wichita, where he opened a dry goods store on his own responsibility, and continued about eighteen months, at the end of which time he sold out and invested in the cattle business, buying 500 head in 1881; he in connection with J. Walton and J. Walworth of Massachusetts, bought 1,800 head of B. F. Buzard, and they now have 3,500 head on their ranch which is ten by-twelve miles, enclosed by a barbed wire fence. Mr. Rhodes is a charter member of the American Legion of Honor. Mr. Rhodes was married to Miss Emma Forrey, of Indiana, in 1880, by whom he has one child, Jennie R.

J. S. ROTHWELL, of the firm of Rothwell & Skinner, land, loan and insurance, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in 1860, was reared in the agricultural profession, and received a business education. When seventeen years of age, he began business in a land office in Wellington, Kan., having come to Kansas in 1876, where he remained until 1883, after which he came to Harper and opened the present business. He owns in Sumner County, 800 acres of farm land. Mr. Rothwell will complete a map of Harper County, June 1, 1883. He also has the only complete set of abstract books for Harper County. He is a property holder in Harper County, is a stock-holder in Wellington bank. He is now building a fine residence in Wellington; is owner of a fine farm near Belle Plain, also a very fine farm two and a half miles north of Wellington. In the spring of 1882, Mr. Rothwell was married to Miss Lizzie H. Arnold, of Kentucky. They have one child, a son—Henry K. Mrs. Rothwell is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Rothwell is a self-made man.

WELLINGTON SCHERMERHORN, millinery and fancy goods, was born in New York State in 1852. His early life was spent in school; when twenty-three years of age, he began the grocery business in Michigan, and run one year, he then went back to New York, and remained two years, after which he went to Wichita, Kan., for two years, then back to New York one year, then to Wisconsin two years, and then to Kansas, Harper County, 1883. In 1882, he bought four lots in the city of Harper, on which he built a business house 16x36. Located claims of eighty acres in Harper County and will improve the same. Mr. Schermerhorn is a self-made man and an enterprising, leading citizen.

C. C. SHARE, of the firm of Share Bros., dealers in dry goods, boots and shoes, etc., is a native of the State of New York, and was born in 1855. He was reared in the mercantile business, and received a high school education. At the age of twenty, he embarked in the mercantile business at Independence one year, having come to Kansas in 1874. He remained at Independence one year, after which he went to Havana, where he remained in the mercantile business five years, then came to Harper, and opened his present business. Mr. Share is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and is Vice Grand of Harper Lodge. He does a large and prosperous business and has the oldest business house in the city of Harper.

SAMUEL S. SISSON, attorney, and dealer in real estate and loans, is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1848. His early life was spent on the farm, and in going to and teaching school, graduating at Marietta College. In 1871 and 1872, he taught school in Marietta College and in the meantime was reading law in 1870, 1871 and 1872, in the office of Judge Cowls, of Ohio. In 1873, he went to Missouri where he was engaged in the traffic of wood and charcoal three years. In the fall of 1876, Mr. Sisson emigrated to Kansas, stopping in Wellington, Sumner County, until the spring of 1877, at which time he went to Harper City, Harper County. Mr. Sisson was admitted to the bar in Pomeroy, Ohio, in the early part of 1876. He has three times been Mayor of the city. He own a fine farm of 640 acres, 300 of which are in cultivation. Mr. Sisson owns nine business houses in Harper, and also owns a small farm of 160 acres, seventy-five of which are in cultivation, and owns two other farms of 160 acres each, both of which are partly improved. In 1880, Mr. Sisson was married to Miss Lulu Pearson, of Illinois, by whom he has one daughter—Mary E. Mrs. Sisson is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

A. M. VAN LANINGHAM, real estate, loans and insurance, was born in Indiana, in 1844. At the age of twenty years, he began teaching school, at which he continued ten years, and in the meantime obtained his education. Coming to Kansas, he engaged in the mercantile and farming business at various times, until he finally located in Harper, Harper County, where he established his present business. He is Commissioner for Harper County. While living in Sumner County, he held the position of Justice of the Peace two years, and has held all of the various school offices, and is now Clerk of his school district. Is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and the A. O. U. W., is also a member of the Kansas Pharmaceutical Association. In 1873, he was married to Miss Nannie Rodman, of Neosho County, Kan., by whom he has two children—Lola A. and Sybil I. Mrs. N. Van Laningham is a member of the Advent Church; she lived with her parents in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Neosho County, Kan. He owns business and residence property, also a large number of vacant lots.

DANVILLE.

Danville is a live little town, of about 200 inhabitants, located on the K. C., L. & S. K. Railway, seven miles from Harper and about the same distance from the east line of the county. The town site of sixty acres was laid out by Mrs. E. J. Cole in 1880, and a post office known as Coleville established. Of this sixty acres, the town company purchased twelve, and made their improvements thereon, the name of Danville being substituted for Coleville. The town company's first officers were T. O. Moffett, President; J. A. Burke, Vice President; G. P. Pearl, Secretary; F. O. Mott, Treasurer. Its present officers are: J. A. Burke, President; Isaac Coslett, Vice President; John Finn, Secretary; F. O. Mott, Treasurer. The first building on the town site was a residence moved in from the country by F. O. Mott, the second was the blacksmith shop of E. Markey, the third the general store of T. O. Moffett. This was soon followed by the store of L. B. Ammerman.

The post office, both under the name of Coleville and Danville, has been in charge of Mrs. J. E. Wilson.

The press history of the town is summed up in that of the Danville *Argus*. This paper was started on November 10, 1882, by R. E. Hicks. After two months, it was sold to J. R. Horn, and in February, 1883, it passed into the hands of a stock company. It was started as a Republican sheet, but changed to Democratic views upon coming into the possession of J. R. Horn. Its form is that of a "patent" five-column quarto.

The first church building in the town was erected by the Presbyterian society in 1882, at a cost of about $800. This is used on alternate Sabbaths by the Methodist society. The Presbyterian society was formed in December, 1881, with eight members, and has now twenty-five. It has always been in charge of Rev. J. P. Fulton. A Union Sabbath school is attached to this church and has an average attendance of 100. It is in charge of H. H. Garland. The Methodist society was formed at about the same time as the Presbyterian, and has also about twenty-five members. Its first pastor, Rev. Mr. Walsh, and its present pastor, Rev. Mr. Anderson, both live at Harper and come down to perform service. The M. E. Church South has a number of members at this point, and occasional services by preachers of that denomination. The Roman Catholics also have many members and have secured funds for the erection of a chapel at a near point in the future.

The town now has three groceries, one drug store and grocery combined one drug store, one dry goods and one hardware store, a lumber yard, meat market, two blacksmith shops, one livery and one shoe shop. There are two coal dealers and two grain buyers and one hotel.

ALBION.

Albion is a small town on the K. C., L. & S. K. Railway just west of the east line of the county. It was laid out March 4, 1881, on land formerly owned by J. W. Shields, but purchased by a town company of which T. Shields was, and still is President. The town site is in the form of a rectangle 1,642x720 feet. The first building on the town land was put up by F. E. Beach, the second by Elder Bros., and the third by Portman & Maddy. The post office at this point was formerly known as Gourock, and was kept by Mrs. Seavey. Upon the laying-out of the town, the post office was moved to it but the name was not changed to Albion until the fall of 1882. Soon after the arrival of the Elder brothers, Robert Elder was made Postmaster and still retains the office. The town has no churches or secret societies. Its population is about 100 and it has the following industries: Four stores, one lumber yard, one hotel, two liveries, one meat market, two blacksmith shops. A flouring mill was built here some time ago but has never been put in operation.

ATCHISON COUNTY.

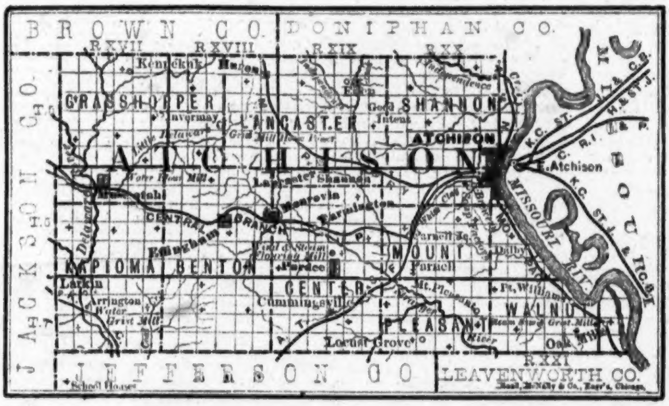

POPULATION (Federal Census).

		1880.	1870.
Atchison city		15,105	7,054
Ward 1	2,213	......	......
" 2	3,518	......	......
" 3	5,902	......	......
" 4	3,472	......	......
Center township		2,444	1,605
Grasshopper township, including Muscotah city		1,839	1,145
Muscotah city	412	......	......
Kapioma township		1,905	775
Lancaster township		1,321	909
Mount Pleasant township		1,505	1,344
Shannon township		1,616	1,301
Walnut township		1,333	1,374
		27,080	15,507

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

ATCHISON County is one of the extreme northeastern counties of Kansas, bordering on the Missouri River, being bounded north by Brown and Doniphan counties, west by Jackson and south by Leavenworth. It has an area of 409 square miles or 271,360 acres.

The Delaware River furnishes excellent water power for mills at Muscotah and Arrington. Independence Creek in Shannon and Lancaster townships and Stranger Creek in Mount Pleasant township also possess natural powers, which have been improved to some extent.

Cottonwood, burr oak, walnut, hackberry, elm, maple, sycamore, ash, basswood and hickory skirt these streams, the timber being particularly abundant in Shannon and Walnut townships. Timber is also being successfully and quite extensively cultivated, cottonwood, maple and walnut being specially prolific. The general surface of the county is undulating, with bluffs along the Missouri River. Land is divided as follows: Bottom, 15 per cent; upland, 85; forest, 10; prairie, 90. The bottom lands are from one fourth to two miles in width.

The county is principally watered by the Stranger and Delaware rivers. The Stranger River takes its rise in the central portions of the county, flowing southeast and south toward the Kansas River. From Brown County comes the Delaware River, flowing in a generally southern direction, through the western sections. Independence Creek rises in the northern portion and cuts the northeastern corner of the county and empties into the Missouri. White Clay Creek, which passes through the City of Atchison, assists to water the eastern part. Little Delaware and Coal creeks, branches of the Delaware, also drain the western sections of the county. Good water is obtained at a depth of from twenty to thirty feet.

In the southwestern part of the county are the Arrington Mineral Springs, which are obtaining a reputation for medicinal qualities. The grounds have been improved, and visitors flock to the springs from localities even outside of the county. The water is highly magnetic, and is rich in carbonic acid.

Valuable varieties of building stone are found in different parts of the county and in some localities, quite abundantly; Shannon township, in and around Atchison, is especially favored with good gray limestone. In Grasshopper township, near the bluffs bordering on the Delaware River, limestone abounds. Coal in small quantities has been mined near Muscotah, in this township. Good limestone is found in the southeastern corner of Center, the southern and eastern sections of Mount Pleasant and in Walnut townships. A yellow and blue variety is quarried in Mount Pleasant township, and is obtained in excellent shape for building purposes. On the Delaware River and vicinity, in Kapioma township, lime, sand and flagging stone are found, the latter being easily quarried. In a word, sandstone, white, blue and gray limestone abound throughout the county, especially the latter. Fire clay and mineral paint are believed to exist in quantity, in Lancaster township—also an inexhaustible quantity of pottery clay, in the southwest quarter of section twenty-three, township five, range nineteen. From Grasshopper township has been obtained an excellent quality of hydraulic cement, made by grinding a blue shale which is found under the subsoil.

FIRST SETTLERS OF THE COUNTY.

The first settler of Atchison County was a Frenchman named Pensinau, who in 1839 married a Kickapoo Indian, and located on the banks of the Stranger, near Mount Pleasant. In June, 1854, a colony of immigrants crossed the river at Iatan, Mo., and took claims in the neighborhood of Oak Mills, Walnut township. They were F. P. Goddard, G. B. Goddard, James Douglass, Allen Hanson and George A. Wright. But the actual settlers and the founders of the city and county of Atchison did not enter the territory of Kansas until the next month.

The currents of feeling and the strange actions of men, which stirred the whole county during the pioneer days, eddied and centered around the town of Atchison. As Lawrence was the Free-soil champion of Kansas, so, for the first three years of her life, Atchison moved and had her being in the Pro-slavery principle. From 1854 to 1857 is a clean-cut period in her history. During the latter year the local leaders of the Pro-slavery party saw how the scales of public sentiment tipped in the outer world, and concluded to forget politics, invite the immigration of all respectable classes, and to unite business energy with business energy, for the good of a community with an evident and an eminent future before it. But these three years are so pregnant with examples of the intense pitch of feeling to which political and property prejudices will drive men, the world over, that the period "would point a moral and adorn a tale," even had Atchison been the champion of the Free-soil doctrine and surrendered at last to Pro-slaverydom. Atchison was the gateway through which a powerful champion of the Pro-slavery classes expected to advance his forces and finally take possession of the State of Kansas, in the name of his institution. David R. Atchison, President of the Senate, and acting Vice-President of the United States, was an able and a bold leader, and if that advance was to have been, it would have been accomplished under his guidance. A lawyer by profession, ambitious, in the prime of life, a native of Kentucky, a politician in his native State and in the powerful commonwealth of Missouri for twenty years, a fearless advocate for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, a champion of Popular Sovereignty and the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he looked across the broad Missouri from the rich hemp, corn and grazing lands of Platte County to this unbroken but wealthy territory, and saw at the apex of the great bend of the Missouri River a chance not only to make a bold commercial venture, but to extend over a broad domain the influence of his political party; and who in the West could more reasonably have counted upon a successful issue from such an enterprise! As soon as the Territory was fairly open to settlement, Senator Atchison selected the site of the new town at this point where the Missouri River bends so boldly inland. It was on the direct line of travel to New Mexico, Utah and California, and was already a favorite stopping place for the weary emigrants bound for those far-off regions—a kind of a natural half-way haven between the Far East and the Far West. The outfitting points for this immense traffic, previous to 1854, were at Independence, Weston and Westport, situated in the old "Platte Purchase"—territory bought from the Indians in 1825, in order to complete the natural boundaries of the State of Missouri.

Under the fostering care of slave labor this territory had been made to yield enormous returns to its proprietors, which, combined with its Western trade, had made the country a garden of opulence and a bee-hive of activity. Undoubtedly, it was the aim of the founders of Atchison, that, in all particulars, history should repeat itself. So when the Kansas lands were thrown open to settlers in 1854, Senator Atchison and his friends at once founded a town, and named it in his honor. It was on the Fourth of July, 1854, that Senator Atchison and a few Platte County friends dedicated the new town. From subsequent events, however, it would seem that all of the citizens of Platte County were not agreed upon the advantages of the site which was finally selected.

On the 20th of July, five men left Platte City, Mo., to decide definitely upon a good location. They were Dr. J. H. Stringfellow, Ira Norris, Leonidas Oldham, James B. Martin and Neal Owens. With the exception of Dr. Stringfellow they had all taken claims in Walnut Creek Valley, four miles west of the present City of Atchison. Travelling in a southwesterly direction for a few miles from Platte City, the party reached the river opposite Fort Leavenworth, and crossed to the Kansas side. Continuing along the Missouri's western shore, in the course of the day they reached Walnut Creek and John Alcorn's lonely cabin upon its banks. Mr. Alcorn tried to prevail upon them to select his newly-taken claim as the site of the town of Atchison. But the site-hunters were induced by Dr. Stringfellow to continue their course up the Missouri River, until they reached the present limits of the City of Atchison; or, as he says, in more definite and therefore in more historical terms, until they came to the "south edge of the rim of the basin which circles around from the south line of the city, extending west by gradual incline, to the divide between White Clay and Stranger Creek, then north and east around to the northern limits of the city." From their elevated position they could look down into this beautiful valley gradually sloping from the old military road, five miles west, and, as it approached the Missouri River, narrowing to a width of a few hundred feet. They were not only charmed with the beauty of this vast amphitheatre, but also by its natural advantages of the easy access and its peculiar facilities for obtaining artificial approaches. Here it was that the great river made a bend from the northeast, throwing this point twelve miles west of any locality above, twenty miles west of Leavenworth and thirty-five west of Kansas City. This site was also nearer to the rich agricultural region, just open for settlement, than any other point on the Missouri River. Hurrying down upon the lower land, the explorers found that two men had made claims, a short time previous, George M. Million and Samuel Dickson. Mr. Million owned 160 acres of land, by virtue of squatter sovereignty, his track lying south of what is now known as Atchison street, his ferry landing at the foot of what is now that thoroughfare, and his cabin on the opposite bank of the Missouri River. Mr. Dickson, a resident of Rushville, Mo., had erected a small hut near the spring in South Atchison and deserted it. But there it stood in all its loneliness, the first edifice ever erected upon the present site of the City of Atchison. It was a structure twelve feet square, having one door and one window and a large stone chimney running up the outside. L. Yokum built it. When the searchers after a good town site came down upon the low land they luckily found Mr. Million and his ferry upon the Kansas side of the Missouri River. They at once commenced negotiations and the production by Mr. Million of an old map of the State of Missouri, which he spread out for their inspection, forced the conviction to become unanimous that this point *was* further west than any other upon the great *detour* of the river, and that it was *the* site to be selected. When the party from Platte City thus decided they could look over the present site of the City of Atchison, and see nothing but hills broken by water courses and lowlands stretching to the west, covered with a heavy growth of cottonwood. But the river lay to the east and the natural outlet to the west was so free and easy that they perceived at once, that the town could not but become another gateway through which must pass the great overland travel. As all of the prospectors except Dr. Stringfellow had taken claims in the Valley of Walnut Creek, that gentleman was the only one who could select a tract of land. He therefore made a claim north of Mr. Million's. They then proposed to form a company and lay off the future town of Atchison. Mr. Dickson was willing, but Mr. Million objected, saying that he did not want his claim "spoiled" in that way, but that he would sell it for $1,000! That was a preposterous price, but Platte City had put her shoulder to the task of founding a city where that city ought to be founded, and she did not turn back, Million being induced to part with his interest in the town site for $1,000, payable any time within twelve months. All the preliminaries having therefore been satisfactorily arranged, Messrs. Stringfellow, Owens, Oldham, Morris, Martin, Million and Dickson agreed to form a town company and receive into their organization six additional parties, viz: David R. Atchison, Elisha Green, E. H. Norton, P. T. Abell and B. F. Stringfellow (as one), Burnes brothers (as one) and Stephen Johnston. A week after the town site had been thus selected, the original and the proposed members of the company gathered under a large tree which stood on the river bank about one-half a block south of Atchison street. In the meantime Senator Atchison had made over his interest in the town to his nephew, James Headley, a smart young lawyer, and Jesse Morin had been admitted as an additional member; therefore the name of the founder of the town does not appear in the list of the members of the company. The Burnes brothers mentioned were Lewis, Daniel D., James N. and Calvin F. So that the members of the town company, as they met under the trees on the Missouri bank, numbered eighteen. Here they formally organized by electing Col. Peter T. Abell, President; Dr. J. H. Stringfellow, Secretary; Col. James N. Burnes, Treasurer.

Col. Abell was the personal friend of Senator Atchison, and was exactly the right kind of a man to take up a pet town and coddle it into maturity. He was in many respects a remarkable man, and although he should not have all the praise and credit of starting Atchison along a prosperous commercial path, he ought to have the lion's share. Like General Atchison, he had been all his life a native of Kentucky and Missouri. Like Senator Atchison, he was a lawyer by profession, but, unlike him, his nature did not run to political ambition. By instinct and by a long experience he was an energetic, broad-minded business man, who inspired everyone with confidence and the majority of people with enthusiasm. Although a Southern man to the core of his being he soon saw that the only way to build up a prosperous community was to forget political differences; so that after the hot Pro-slavery times of 1856 had passed, Col. Abell, although possessed of a warm temperament and still holding the most decided convictions, seldom gave expression to any sentiments which could offend an ultra Free-soil citizen. His personal appearance also marked him for a commercial leader. Although not really of a hardy constitution, his outward physique carried the impression of perfect health and an iron frame. He was six feet one inch in height, weighed 190 pounds, had black hair and eyes—and yet notwithstanding his large proportions, was ever as active bodily as he was mentally. At the time he became President of the Atchison Town Company he was a resident of Weston, Mo., and made that place his home for one year after Atchison had been surveyed.

Having thus regularly organized, the company divided the town site into one hundred shares. Each of its members—and it will be borne in mind that Messrs. Abell and B. F. Stringfellow and the Burnes brothers were received as two parties—retained five shares, the balance of thirty being reserved for the common benefit. The services of Henry Kuhn were obtained for surveying the 480 acres of which the town site consisted. This important proceeding was accomplished on the 20th of September, and the next day was fixed for the sale of lots. The event proved to be of more than local interest. It was understood that General Atchison was to make a speech upon the questions of the day, and the gathering had therefore quite a political as well as a business significance. The Senator from Missouri and a crowd of his supporters were present, but there appears to have been some disagreement as to the exact expressions used by their leader in the speech which he delivered before the land sale commenced. One reporter asserts that he said, "people from every quarter should be welcomed into the territory and treated with civility as long as they showed themselves peaceable men." Some one called out: "What shall we do with those who run off with our niggers?" "Hang 'em," cried another voice in the crowd. To this Mr. Atchison prudently replied: "No, I would not hang them, but I would get them out of the territory—get rid of them." A St. Louis man, whose hearing was perhaps affected by his strong Pro-slavery sentiments, reports the Senator as answering his anxious questioners thus: "By —, sirs, hang every abolitionist you find in the territory."

The best account, however, of this important gathering, and one which bears upon its face the marks of having been reported by a careful eye-witness to all the proceedings, was given by a gentleman from Parkville, Mo., and is published entire: "We left Parkville on the 'New Lucy,' on Wednesday afternoon, and had a fine run to Weston, where we laid all night, taking on a goodly number of passengers. Starting on Thursday morning, we arrived at Atchison in the forenoon. Among the company was our distinguished Senator, in honor of whom the new city is named. There was a large assemblage on the ground, with plenty of tables spread for dinner, where the crowd could be accommodated with bacon and bread and a drink at the branch for fifty cents a head. Our party, however, fell in with some friends from the Missouri side, who hospitably placed the contents of their saddle-bags (such as were eatable and drinkable) at our disposal.

"The survey of the town had just been completed the evening before. The stockholders held a meeting to arrange particulars of sale, and afterwards, as had been previously announced, General Atchison mounted an old wagon and made a speech. He commenced by alluding to the beautiful country which was now beginning to be settled—to some of the circumstances under which a territorial government was organized, and in the course of his remarks mentioned how Douglas came to introduce the Nebraska bill, with the repeal clause in it. Senator Atchison said that for himself, he was entirely devoted to the interests of the South, and that he would sacrifice everything, but his hope of heaven, to advance her welfare. He thought the Missouri Compromise ought to be repealed—he had pledged himself, in his public addresses, to vote for no territorial organization that would not virtually annul it; and, with this feeling in his heart, he desired to be chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories when a bill was to be introduced. With this object in view he had a private interview with Mr. Douglas and informed him of what he desired—the introduction of a bill for Nebraska like the one he had promised to vote for; that he wished to be chairman of the Committee on Territories in order to introduce such a measure, and that if he could get that position he would immediately resign as Speaker of the Senate. Judge Douglas requested twenty-four hours in which to consider the matter, and said that if, at the expiration of that time, he could not introduce such a bill as he (Mr. Atchison) proposed, which would at the same time accord with his own sense of right and justice to the South, he would resign as chairman of Territorial Committee in Democratic Caucus, and exert his influence to get him (Atchison) appointed. At the expiration of the given time Senator Douglas signified his intention to report such a bill as had been spoken of. Gen. Atchison next spoke of those who had supported, and those who had opposed the bill in the Senate, and remarked that Northern Democrats came up nobly to the work, and that Northern Whigs had proved recreant to the cause of justice and right. Southern men, he said, acted as they should have done, with, he was sorry to say, two exceptions. (A voice in the crowd here called out, 'Bell and Houston!') Yes, he said, these were the men—one Whig and one Democrat, both aspirants for the Presidency, but poor miserable devils! They had made a false step, and he might say that now he (Atchison) had a fairer chance for that high honor than either of them. The American people loved honesty, and could appreciate the acts of a man who, openly and above board, voted according to the will of his constituents without regard to political favor. Senator Atchison next alluded to the slavery question, as it is now being agitated in our community, and closed by expressing his profound contempt for Abolitionists, and said that if he had his way he would hang every one that dared show his face here. In reference, however, to Northern men settling in the Kansas Territory, he said he knew there were sensible, honest, right feeling men among them who would be as far from stealing a negro as a Southern man would, and his remarks applied only to avowed Abolitionists.

"Such is a glance at some of the points in Senator Atchison's speech. When he concluded the sale commenced, and during the afternoon thirty-four lots were sold at an average of $63 each. Those disposed of were mostly back from the river, and, as far as could be seen, with two or three exceptions, were bought by owners of the town. Prices ranged from $35 to $200—one at each of the extremes. This sale was to be continued next day, when lots more advantageously situated were expected to be offered."

At this meeting, held on the 21st day of September, action was taken upon two matters which always come up first in new communities—the project of building a hotel and the enterprise of establishing a newspaper. Each of the one hundred shares was assessed $25, and the result was the completion, during the succeeding spring of the "National Hotel," corner of Second and Atchison streets. The company agreed to donate $400 to Dr. J. H. Stringfellow and R. S. Kelley to purchase a printing office, and the *Squatter Sovereign* made its bow to Atchison, in February, 1855. Its proprietors were uncompromising pro-slavery men. The new candidate for public favor received a cordial welcome, especially from some of the Leavenworth papers. The *Kansas Herald* of February 9, 1855, says: "The *Squatter Sovereign* published at Atchison, Kansas Territory, by J. H. Stringfellow and R. S. Kelley, made its appearance last Saturday, the first number of which is now before us. It is a large size sheet, very neatly printed and well filled with original and choice selections. It is edited with considerable ability, is Pro-slavery in sentiment and will be a valuable acquisition to the true interests of Kansas. We welcome our neighbors into the journalistic field, and bid them good-speed." But, alas! the professional tilts between the two papers were too lively, within the next three months, to keep alive such brotherly feelings. In May the *Herald* relieved itself of its venom as follows: "It is with great reluctance we condescend to notice anything from the vituperative pen of the insignificant, puerile, silly blackguard who at present presides over the editorial conduct of the *Sovereign*. Atchison may be, but Leavenworth is not the place where Peter Pindar's remark that 'every blackguard scoundrel is a king' is recognized by the community. * * * The egotistical dupe of the *Sovereign* thinks we are a representative of the verdancy of Virginia. Be this as it may, we can retort by saying that the mendacity of Missouri is represented in the person of one R. S. Kelley, of Atchison."

H. Rives Pollard, of Virginia, had charge of the *Herald* in the absence of Gen. L. J. Eastin, senior editor, and Mr. Kelley who, since April 10, had written "P.M." after his name, managed the *Sovereign* when Dr. Stringfellow was away. The quarrel between the two young men waxed so hot that in June the fiery Virginian challenged the Missourian to mortal combat. But although made up in the "border-ruffian" stripe, somewhat, Mr. Kelley was quite popular in the community, and refused to risk the possibility of having his career thus terminated. There had been almost a similar revulsion of feeling between Leavenworth and Atchison as marked the intercourse between their editors. Atchison was gaining several advantages over her elder sister. At this time the most important point was the fact that several Salt Lake and overland freighters had been induced in June, to select Atchison as their outfitting point. Livingston, Kinkead & Co., and Hooper & Williams were among the largest of these firms. To the west of the town, about five miles, passed the old military road. In this vicinity the town company sold the Mormon Immigrant agents a section of land which had been purchased from squatters, and there their people founded quite a settlement. It is true the "buildings" were mostly tents, and the "citizens" seldom remained long in their temporary homes. But the activity was so constant and the trade of the emigrants so continuous that Atchison derived as much benefit from the adjacent town as though it had been permanently a portion of her own corporation. The actual outfitting was all done in Atchison, and this fact first established her business career. In a few years much of this immense trade was transferred from the eastern banks of the Missouri to the town of Atchison. The credit of obtaining for Atchison this advantage is particularly due to Samuel Dickson, the Burnes Bros., Stephen Johnston and George T. Challiss, all enterprising merchants. The National Hotel had now been completed, trade was brisk, the *Squatter Sovereign* was always on hand to blow the horn of the new town whose future was assured, and nothing stood in the way of a complete town and county organization. The Court of Commissioners first met in O. B. Dickerson's house, in September, having been elected by the Territorial Legislature, August 25. The association of the town of Atchison was incorporated on the 30th of August, 1855, by John H. Stringfellow, Peter T. Abell, Samuel R. Dickson, Elijah H. Norton, Lewis Burnes, Ira Norris "and their associates." The corporation was empowered to purchase and hold a tract of land not to exceed 640 acres, the stock of the company to be deemed personal property.

The county was surveyed into townships in 1855, but not into quarters and sections until the fall of that year. The town company at first required every settler to build a house at least sixteen feet square upon his lot. When the survey of 1855 was made many found themselves upon school lands. Among those who had thus erected dwellings in 1854 and 1855 were James T. Darnall, Archibald Elliott, Thomas J. C. Duncan, Andrew W. Pebler, Robert S. Kelley, F. B. Wilson, Henry Cline and William Hassett. Matters remained unsettled as to the title to these school lands for some time thereafter. During 1857 the title to all lands embracing the town site and open to settlement was acquired from the general government, and subsequently the title to the school lands was obtained from the territory. The town company thus derived a clear title to all lands covering the site and conveyed them to the settlers and purchasers according to their respective interests; and the title thus acquired was confirmed by decisions from the court. The survey of North Atchison was made in October, 1857, by J. J. Pratt, Dr. J. H. Stringfellow, proprietor. It consisted of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 36 town 5 south, range 20 east. South Atchison was platted in May, 1858, Samuel Dickson, proprietor; West Atchison, February, 1858, John Roberts, proprietor. John Roberts' first addition to Atchison was made in 1858; also L. C. Challiss' addition. Other additions to the corporate limits of the city have since been made. A few days previous to the surveying of North Atchison, Lancaster, eleven miles west, was platted, no doubt with the intention of becoming the county seat. Sumner was at this time Atchison's most formidable rival. But the next year the dispute was settled in favor of Atchison, and her court house was completed in 1859. That was the second point obtained by her enterprising people.

"BORDER RUFFIAN" WARFARE.

The few Free-soilers who settled in Atchison previous to 1857 were, with two or three exceptions, very careful not to express their sentiments. Up to the spring of that year there was no political organization in the county opposed to the principle of slavery. Occasionally, however, very early in the conflict, some one, like Rev. Pardee Butler of the Christian church, reckless of bodily consequences, ventured to uphold his Abolitionist opinions, even upon the corner of the streets. In the month of August, 1855, a negro woman "belonging" to Grafton Thomassen, the saw-mill man, was found drowned in the river. A gentleman from Cincinnati, a lawyer by profession and a Free-soiler in politics,—J. W. B. Kelley—is said to have expressed the opinion that if she had been treated better she would not have committed suicide, and to have thrown in some remarks on the subject of slavery, offensive to the Pro-slavery party. Thomassen was not only greatly incensed at the personality of Kelley's remarks, but was sufficiently angered to delude himself with the idea that by satisfying his vengeance he would, at the same time, render the Pro-slavery party a service. He therefore inflicted upon Mr. Kelley a thorough bodily chastisement, and really was sustained in his conduct by a large meeting of Atchison's townsmen. Thomassen was a much larger and more powerful man than Kelley, but "the principle of the thing" was what the people looked at, as will be evident from the resolutions which they passed:

Resolved, That one J. W. B Kelley, hailing from Cincinnati, having upon sundry occasions denounced our institutions, and declared all Pro-slavery men ruffians, we deem it an act of kindness to rid him of such company, and therefore command him to leave the town of Atchison one hour after having been informed of the passage of this resolution, never more to show himself in this vicinity.

Resolved 2d, That in case he fails to obey this reasonable command, we inflict upon him such punishment as the nature of the case and circumstances may require.

Resolved, 3d, That other emissaries of this Abolitionist Society, now in our midst tampering with our slaves, are warned to leave, else they will meet the reward which their nefarious designs so justly merit—hemp.

Resolved, 4th, That we approve and applaud our fellow townsman, Grafton Thomassen, for the castigation administered to said J. W. B. Kelley, whose presence among us is a libel upon our good standing and a disgrace to our community.

Resolved, 5th, That we recommend the good work of purging our town of all resident Abolitionists; and after cleansing our town of such nuisances, shall do the same for the settlers on Walnut and Independence creeks, whose propensities for cattle stealing are well known to many.

Resolved, 6th, That the chairman appoint a committee of three to wait upon said Kelley and acquaint him with the action of this meeting.

Resolved, 7th, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, that the world may know our determination.

It was further agreed that copies of these resolutions be made out and circulated for the signatures of all the townsmen, and all who refused to sign them should be considered and treated as Abolitionists.

Rev. Pardee Butler lived upon his claim, twelve miles west of Atchison. On the 16th of the month, very soon after this large and enthusiastic meeting had been held, he came to town on his way to the East, bound on business—or, as some of his Pro-slavery enemies put it, "arrived in town, with a view of starting for the East, probably for the purpose of getting a fresh supply of Free-soilers from the penitentiaries and pest-holes of the Northern States." Being obliged to wait for a boat until morning, he put up at the National Hotel, and then proceeded to make the rounds of the town, expressing himself freely, as was his wont, upon Free-soil and Abolition doctrines, and being particularly severe upon the action of the meeting which passed the Thomassen-Kelley resolutions. He declared that there were many persons in Atchison who were Free-soilers at heart, but feared to avow their sentiments. He, however (Butler), would express his views wherever he was. Rev. Mr. Butler, in fact, preached the "foulest of Abolition heresies," and was considered a dangerous man, to be let alone. In the course of a conversation which he had at the Post-office with Robert S. Kelley, "P. M." and journalist, Mr. Butler informed the latter that he would some time since have become a regular subscriber to his paper, had he not disliked the spirit of violence which characterized it. Mr. Kelley replied, "I look upon all Free-soilers as rogues, and they ought to be treated as such." Mr. Butler responded, "I am a Free-soiler, and expect to vote for Kansas to be a free State." "I do not expect you will be allowed to vote," was the reply.

The next morning Mr. Kelley called at the hotel with the resolutions which had been adopted by the public meeting, and the signature to which was to be made the test of political faith. Of course Mr. Butler refused to sign the Pro-slavery document, and walked down stairs into the street. A crowd was there awaiting him, which increased as they dragged the Abolitionist victim along towards the river, saying they were going to drown him. A vote was taken upon the mode of punishment which ought to be accorded to him, and, to this day, it is probably known to but few persons that a decided verdict of death by hanging was rendered, and, furthermore, that Mr. Kelley, the teller, by making false returns to the excited mob, saved Mr. Butler's life. Mr. Kelley is now a resident of Montana and volunteered this information, several years ago, while stopping in St. Joe, with the former senior editor of the *Squatter Sovereign*, Dr. J. H. Stringfellow. And at the time that the Pro-slavery party, through Mr. Kelley, decided to send Mr. Butler down the Missouri River on a raft, Dr. Stringfellow was absent as a member of the Territorial Legislature. The particulars of his treatment are thus given by the victim himself:

"When we arrived at the bank, Mr. Kelley painted my face with black paint, marking upon it the letter 'R.' The company had increased to some thirty or forty persons. Without any trial, witness, judge, counsel or jury, for about two hours I was a sort of target at which were hurled imprecations, curses, arguments, entreaties, accusations and interrogations. They constructed a raft of three cottonwood saw logs, fastened together with inch plank nailed to the logs, upon which they put me and sent me down the Missouri River. The raft was towed out to the middle of the stream with a canoe. Robert S. Kelley held the rope that towed the raft. They gave me neither rudder, oar, nor anything else to manage my raft with. They put up a flag on the raft with the following inscriptions on it: 'Eastern Emigrant Aid Express,' 'The Rev. Pardee Butler again for the underground railroad,' 'The way they are served in Kansas,' 'For Boston,' 'Cargo insured, unavoidable danger of the Missourians and Missouri River excepted,' 'Let future emissaries from the North beware,' 'Our hemp crop is sufficient to reward all such scoundrels.' They threatened to shoot me if I pulled the flag down. I pulled it down, cut the flag off the flag-staff, made a paddle of the flag-staff, and ultimately got ashore about six miles below."

To these particulars it may be added, merely as indicating the lengths to which the party went to humiliate a man for expressing his honest sentiments, that they placed upon the raft his baggage and a loaf of bread, and that Mr. Butler was escorted down the river for some distance by several citizens, who did not fail to beguile the lonely voyageur with much pleasantry. Mr. Butler landed, as he said, about six miles below—upon the future site of Sumner.

On the 30th of the following April (1856), the Rev. Pardee Butler, having terminated safely his voyage on the raft, again ventured to make his appearance in the pro-slavery town of Atchison, where, as he says, "I spoke to no one in town, save two merchants of the place with whom I had business transactions since my first arrival in the Territory. Having remained only a few minutes, I went to my buggy to resume my journey, when I was assaulted by Robert S. Kelley, junior editor of the *Squatter Sovereign*, and others; was dragged into a grocery, and there surrounded by a company of South Carolinians, who are reported to have been sent out by a Southern Emigrant Aid Society. After exposing me to every sort of indignity they stripped me to the waist, covered my body with tar, and then for want of feathers applied cotton-wool. Having appointed a committee of three to certainly hang me the next time I should come to Atchison, they tossed my clothes into the buggy, put me therein, accompanied me to the suburbs of the town and sent me naked upon the prairie. I adjusted my attire about me as best I could, and hastened to rejoin my wife and two little ones on the banks of Stranger Creek. It was rather a sorrowful meeting after so long a parting."

The Wakarusa war, and the conclusion of peace in December, 1855, the Free-State elections, and the tumult of the next month, the obvious determination of that party to convene their legislature in March, and the consequent bold attitude assumed by the people of Lawrence, kept alive in the pro-slavery town of Atchison the fires of political feelings, and fed its martial ardor. In March, numbers of South Carolina emigrants arrived by steamer, and they were subsequently formed into a company, commanded by Capt. F. G. Palmer; first lieutenant, Robert De Treville. A home company had already been formed—Captain John H. Stringfellow, First Lieutenant Robert S. Kelley, Second Lieutenant A. J. G. Westbrook, Third Lieutenant John H. Blassingame. The rifles for the above company were shipped from Fort Leavenworth. By the last of April these companies were under arms waiting to be led to the assault upon Lawrence. The whole country, breathed upon by the spirit of General Atchison and his friends, was afire with warlike feelings. In accordance with Judge Lecompte's charge of May 5, the grand jury of Douglas County recommended the abatement of *The Herald of Freedom* and the "Free-State Hotel," at Lawrence, as public nuisances—this paper having stirred up rebellion against the territorial authorities, and the hotel having been armed and equipped as a regular fortress of war. It is not necessary to go into details—they will be found elsewhere—but public meetings were held in Lawrence, and communications were addressed to the United States Marshal, declaring Lawrence to be order-loving and law-abiding, and that her enemies were bent upon her destruction, pretending that they wished only to preserve the peace. Notwithstanding which, preparations for the *sortie* continued, until by May 21, the besiegers formed quite an army. The South Carolina Company of Atchison was among the first to commence the assault upon Lawrence, and before the city was fairly subjugated "its flag was planted upon the rifle pit of the enemy." So says the *Sovereign*, whose editors were two of the commanders-in-chief. The paper continues: "It was then carried by its brave bearer and stationed upon the *Herald of Freedom* printing office, and from thence to the large hotel and fortress of the Yankees, where it proudly waved until the artillery commenced battering down the building. Our company was composed mostly of South Carolinians, under command of Capt. Robert De Treville, late of Charleston, S. C., and we venture the prediction that a braver set of men than are found in its ranks never bore arms." The brave troops from Atchison returned proudly to their home, the commander of all the infantry (500) having been one of their fellow townsmen, Col. J. H. Stringfellow, of the *Sovereign*. The *Squatter Sovereign*, without dispute the most bitter Pro-slavery organ in the Territory, kept up an everlasting din about avenging "the shooting down of our men without provocation wherever they met them." Its watchword was "Death to all Yankees and traitors in Kansas!" At a mass meeting held in June, 1856, its editor, Robert S. Kelley, was nominated as "commander-in-chief of the forces in town," but his press of other duties and the thought, no doubt, that he was doing more good for the party as editor than he could as commander, induced him to decline the honor, and it was conferred upon Capt. F. G. Palmer, the South Carolinian. At this meeting Senator Atchison, Col. Abell, Capt. De Treville—the hero of Lawrence—and others less noted made speeches. During the summer, the John Brown war and general excitement caused the citizens of Atchison to form another company—the "Atchison Guards"—commanded by John Robertson, and so prominent in the battle of "Hickory Point." By the first days of September, 1856, Gen. Lane and Col. Harvey were well on their way towards Lecompton, to rescue the Free-State prisoners there confined. Because of Gen. Lane's delay in making his appearance, Col. Harvey thought the movement against the territorial capital had been abandoned, and therefore turned his attention to Capt. F. G. Palmer, the Pro-slavery commander of Atchison, who had given the Free-soilers much trouble at Slough Creek, fifteen miles from Lecompton. The forces were returning from Lecompton to Atchison, and had camped for the night. Capt. Palmer's South Carolina troops undoubtedly were thoroughly wearied, for they were sound asleep and had no pickets out, when Col. Harvey arrived and surrounded the camp. Every one of the twenty-two soldiers was taken prisoner, but Capt. Palmer and Lieut. Morrall, who were sleeping a little apart from the rest, escaped. In the slight scrimmage two of the men were wounded. All were taken before they were fairly awake, and surrendered their guns, side arms, twelve horses, four oxen, two wagons, carpet bags, etc. At daylight they were released and arrived at Atchison the same day, rather low spirited, it must be confessed.

But this was not the end of the triumph of Col. Harvey over the chivalry of Atchison. On September 12, Gov. Geary, the newly-appointed Chief Executive of the Territory, issued his proclamation ordering all captains of militia to disband their forces, seeing that such commands were being used as political and party agents, and claiming, furthermore, that he had sufficient United States troops for any probable emergency. Gen. Lane's forces at once disbanded, but Col. Harvey, thinking that he was justified in punishing Capt. H. A. Lowe's band of Pro-slavery men at Hickory Point, proceeded to that locality, where he arrived on the 13th. Capt. Robertson, of Atchison, had in the meantime started with his company for Lecompton. Stopping at Hickory Point he was prevailed upon by Capt. Lowe to remain there and help defend the place from Col. Harvey's proposed assault, news of which had reached him. The Pro-slavery forces defended themselves pluckily for three hours during the first day's battle, which took place on the 13th They were divided into three parties, entrenched in a blacksmith shop (Capt. Robertson's command) in a hotel and in a store, each about a quarter of a mile apart. The Atchison leader stood the brunt of the affray, as the shop in which he was fortified was an open log building, and he was considered Col. Harvey's most formidable opponent. Sam Dickson, of Capt. Robertson's command, had a narrow escape from death, and C. G. Newall and A. J. G. Westbrook had horses shot from under them. The next day, Sunday, September 14, at 10 a. m., Col. Harvey resumed the attack, having obtained a four-pound cannon. He did such damage that the force of Pro-slavery men capitulated, Mr. Newall being killed. News of this disobeying of orders had already reached Gov. Geary, and on the night of the second day's battle he dispatched a force of dragoons who made Col. Harvey's command prisoners. How they were indicted for the murder of Mr. Newall, tried, sentenced to hard labor, escaped, and were finally pardoned, those that remained, is the story told in its appropriate place.

Returning to strictly home affairs it is found that the reign of terrorism had been so well maintained by the Pro-slavery party that, as stated, up to early in the summer of 1857, there was no organization of Free state men in the county. Several meetings were held in localities outside of Atchison, and a society was formed in the summer of that year at Monrovia, with F. G. Adams as Chairman of the County Committee. The *Squatter Sovereign* had been turned over to himself, Senator Pomeroy and Robert McBratney, prominent members of the New England Aid Society, which had been rapidly extending its influence for the three years during which it had been in existence. Senator Pomeroy was the avowed agent of the society, and as the Town Association had made so positive a compromise with the Free-state party, for the business good of Atchison, Mr. Adams naturally supposed that the Pro-slavery men would even take a dose of Gen. James H. Lane. He accordingly invited the powerful leader of the Free-soil men to speak in Atchison on October 19, and circulated notices of the meeting. Whereupon it was given out, and generally understood several days before the appointed time, that Jim Lane couldn't and shouldn't speak in that town. In his turn Mr. Adams invited about a dozen of his strong and reliable Free-soil friends from Leavenworth to come up to Atchison and see fair play. They came, revolvers and all, arriving in the morning, and making their headquarters in and about the office of Adams, Swift & Co., real estate. The building stood on the Otis House corner. While there with his friends, Mr. Adams noticed that a crowd had gathered on C (Commercial) street, about two squares west. He, with six others, started for the scene of what appeared to be a disturbance. On their way they met Caleb A. Woodworth, Sr., going down the street, bareheaded, and apparently in trouble. Mr. Adams turned about, as he had passed them, to make inquiries and was immediately assaulted with a heavy blow on the cheek. He did not turn the other, but drew a small pistol from his pocket and turned upon his assailant. The man who had assaulted him was accompanied by a squad of friends, all armed with guns who seemed bent on mischief, if not blood. A friend knocked down Mr. Adams' hand, and cried "Don't shoot yet!" Out came the revolvers, all aimed at the bold musketeers. This determined action was so unexpected, that the Pro slavery men withdrew to consider, and the Free-soil men returned to their headquarters. Mr. Adams then proposed to organize an out-door meeting, the Pro-slavery party having joined the Free-soilers again and every moment getting noisier and more desperate. A. J. W. Westbrook of the Atchison Guards rode around among his followers, with his gun cocked, pretending to have a vast amount of blood in his eye for the chairman of the Free-state County Committee. Now and then to give the "blood-curdling" feature to the proceedings the fellow would order the crowd to "get out of the way," as he did not want to shoot the wrong man. It is doubtful whether Mr. Westbrook really did intend to do much himself, but his conduct had the effect of stirring up his followers, who swore that Jim Lane should never speak. The Free-soil party, reasoning that it was not a *sine qua non* to the existence of the cause that Jim Lane *should* speak, decided postpone the meeting. So George Buell, now Gen. Buell, took Mr. Adams by the arm and led him off home. Some of the Free-soil party met Gen. Lane on his way from Doniphan, where he had spoken the day before, and turned him back.

Some stories have been told which breathe too much the unsubstantial perfumes of romance, and therefore they are not woven into the body of the above account. One is that the mob was led by a huge blacksmith, armed with a cleaver or a butcher knife, with which he intended to execute Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams, however, says that he don't remember anything about any such weapon. Another story is that Jim Lane was in Atchison disguised as something or other and remained two or three days, just previous to the advertised meeting. But there is one story which reads like a romance that is true. Mrs. Adams, when she heard that her husband was in danger, with only one pistol in each of two pockets, started down town with *the revolver* to reinforce him. And the plucky woman did not return without her husband.

In the evening of this day speeches were made by several citizens of various political stripes—Mr. McBratney, Dr. J. H. Stringfellow, and others,—all deprecating the disgraceful proceedings. They were not countenanced by any citizens of standing in the Pro-slavery party. The whole affair was one of those outbreaks of the mob spirit, so common in those days, and has no important place in local history, except as a story of old times, and as being a history of the first attempt to hold a Free-state meeting in Atchison. At this time the brains of the Pro-slavery party had given up the fight, and the fortunate possessors thereof fraternized with any one who would come in to help build up the town, now striving against other new and flourishing places around it. And this spirit has been remarkably preserved up to the present day—the policy of forgetting political differences when the material prosperity of the city is at stake. That policy, conceived by the Pro-slavery party (as a party) in 1857, has borne the good fruits which its citizens are enjoying to-day.

Previous to this "great epoch" for Atchison, as has already been stated, the town had acquired a reputation for business through the overland freight traffic. By the fall of 1856 Atchison had obtained many advantages, among others the secret of a widely-extended system of advertising. The following circular, which was scattered broadcast, November 22, 1856, indicates what they were in a general, as well as in a special sense.

A CIRCULAR.

To the public generally; but particularly to those persons living north of Kansas River, in Kansas Territory: It is well known to many, and should be to all interested, that the town of

ATCHISON

is nearer to most persons living north of Kansas River, than any other point on the Missouri River. The country, too, south of Kansas River, above Lecompton, is also as near Atchison, as any other Missouri River town. The roads to Atchison, in every direction are very fine, and always in good repair for wagons and other modes of travel. The country opposite Atchison is not excelled by any section of Missouri, it being portions of Buchanan and Platte counties—in a high state of cultivation, and at a considerable distance from any important town in Missouri, making grain, fruit, provisions, and all kinds of marketing easily procured at fair prices—a matter of no small consideration to settlers in a new country.

The great fresh water lake from which the fish markets of St. Joseph and Weston are supplied, is also within three miles of Atchison.

Atchison is now well supplied with all kinds of goods. Groceries, flour, corn meal, provisions and marketing of all kinds are abundant, and at fair prices.

To show the capability of Atchison to supply the demands of the country, we here enumerate some of the business houses, viz:

Six large dry goods and grocery stores, wholesale and retail; six family groceries and provision stores, wholesale and retail; one large clothing store, one extensive furniture store, with mattresses and bedding of all sorts; one stove, sheet iron, and tinware establishment, where articles in that line are sold at St. Louis prices; several large warehouses sufficient to store all the goods of emigrants and traders across the plains, and to Kansas Territory; one weekly newspaper—the *Squatter Sovereign*—having the largest circulation of any newspaper in Kansas, with press, type and materials to execute all kinds of job work; two commodious hotels and several boarding-houses, one bakery and confectionary, three blacksmith shops, two wagon makers, and several carpenter shops, one cabinet maker, two boot and shoe maker's shops, one saddle and harness maker's shop, one extensive butchery and meat market, a first rate ferry, at which is kept a magnificent new steam-ferry boat, and excellent horse boat propelled by four horses, a good flat boat, and several skiffs; the saw mills, two propelled by steam, and one by horse power; two brick yards, two lime kilns.

A fine supply of professional gentlemen of all branches constantly on hand, equal to the demand.

A good grist mill is much needed, and would make money for the owner.

A steam saw-mill had been completed in March, 1856, and Grafton Thomassen was operating it.

Luther C. Challiss occupied a store on the levee, 45x100 feet, which he filled with dry goods and groceries, and advertised "such an assortment as was never before offered for sale in the upper country."

Samuel Dickson was a merchant, quite a politician, and also an auctioneer on the north side of C street.

Lewis Burnes, M. P. Rively, and Stephen Johnson carried stocks of "assorted merchandise"; A. J. G. Westbrook was the grocer, and Patrick Laughlin, the tinner of Atchison. He had fled from Doniphan County on account of the murder of Collins, the Free-state man.

William C. Null and Albert G. Smith had been operating a new warehouse for six months, and carried a general stock, corner C and Second streets.

Charles E. Woolfolk and Robert H. Cabell had a large new store and warehouse at the steamboat landing.

George Million operated the "Pioneer Saloon," and John Robertson was in the saddlery and harness business.

Messrs. Jackson & Ireland were builders—shop over Dixon's store.

"Uncle Sam" Clothing Store, corner C and Third streets, Saqui & Co., proprietors.

G. B. Buck sold stoves on C street.

O. B. Dickerson was proprietor of the Atchison House.

Attorneys: N. J. Ireland, A. Gallatin Otis, and Isaac S. Hascall ("Border-Ruffian" law office), James A. Headley, A. E. Mayhew, J. T. Hereford, P. H. Larey and Joseph P. Carr.

Physicians: J. H. Stringfellow and D. McVay.

"Washburn's Great American Colossal Circus"—the first one in Kansas—had given two exhibitions in Atchison, July 31, 1856—three good clowns—full brass and string band—immense pavilion, etc. etc.—what other evidence need be presented that Atchison was pushing its way onward and upward during the summer and fall of 1856! Fully fifty new buildings were erected during the spring and summer of that year.

Within the next two years, notwithstanding Pro-slavery troubles, Atchison grew amazingly for a small place. The transportation business was immense. During the summer of 1858 alone, twenty-four trains consisting of 775 wagons, 1,114 men, 7,963 oxen, 142 horses, 1,286 mules and 3,730,905 pounds of merchandise. One single train—that sent out by Messrs. Hockady, Burr & Co.—consisted of 105 wagons, 225 men, 1,000 oxen, 200 mules, 50 horses and 465,500 pounds of merchandise. This was the largest train that ever left any point for the West, the goods being purchased to supply a chain of station stores which that firm had lately located between Atchison and Salt Lake City. These figures will give to most readers a more definite idea of this overland traffic than any mere description of the "endless chain of wagons," "army of oxen and men," etc., etc., could possibly do. One of the largest contractors in the country—if not the largest—during the latter part of this year was placed in charge of the Kansas Valley Bank, organized some months before with the particular object in view of furnishing a circulating medium to facilitate the moving of this tremendous army of men, mules, oxen, horses and goods. L. C. Challiss also established a private bank. Soon afterwards Gen. Pomeroy built a grist mill, which was located on the levee where the A. & N. shops subsequently stood. Col. Pease was the agent now for six insurance companies. By the early part of 1859 the city boasted eight hardware establishments, nineteen retail groceries, eight wholesale groceries, twelve dry goods stores and twenty-six law firms. The population at this time was about 500.

The town of Sumner, twelve miles below Atchison, which had been platted during the previous summer, had been beaten in the county seat fight, but still struggled for a business pre-eminence. Its site was fair to look upon. It claimed to be exactly in the center of Kansas, north and south, on the Missouri River, nearer to Topeka, Lecompton, Fort Riley, Grasshopper Falls and nearly all Northern Kansas, than any other point on the river, and therefore the best starting point for Salt Lake, Oregon and California. Good hotel accommodations were advertised, and persons intending to examine Northern Kansas were cordially invited "to land at Sumner." The town of Lancaster, eleven miles west, and almost in the geographical center of the county but far from its center of population, had rather thrown away ambition and was sinking into its dotage before it had known any manhood. All of Atchison's rivals were left far behind and with the completion of the railroad in February, 1860, disappeared from history.

Before concluding this account of the early times of Atchison it will be necessary as well as interesting to mention a few of the events which led their kind.

The first business house was established by George T. Challiss, corner of the Levee and Commercial streets, in August, 1854. As the National Hotel had not yet appeared—as, in fact, Dixon's little shanty was as yet the only building in Atchison—Mr. Challiss established a temporary camp and his workmen were accommodated under the elm tree near the water. The building was torn down in 1872.

The first brick building was erected by C. J. Kathrens on Second street. The bricks were manufactured by John Bennett.

The first white child born in Atchison was Henry R., the son of Dr J. H. Stringfellow, August 20, 1855. Lewis C. Carter, the first colored child, was born in Dr. Stringfellow's house, November 6, 1855.

The first marriage occurred October 17, 1855. The ones made happy were J. T. Darnall and Miss E. A. Simmons, sister of Mrs. Dr. Stringfellow.

For a continuation of this list the reader is referred to the multitude of topics which are treated in detail in the succeeding pages.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Atchison County was named in honor of Gen. David R. Atchison, U. S. Senator from Missouri at the time, and so bitter a Pro-slavery man that he even met the stringent requirements of this bitterest of bitter Pro-slavery communities. The first Board of Commissioners was elected by the Territorial Legislature August 25, 1855, and consisted of William J. Young and James M. Givens. Gov. Woodson dated their commissions from August 31. Hon. James A. Headley was appointed Probate Judge.

On the 17th of September, 1855, the first meeting of the Court of Commissioners was held at the house of O. B. Dickerson, city of Atchison. It seems that William McVay had already been appointed Sheriff, but at this first regular gathering the following officials blossomed forth: Ira Norris, Sen., Clerk and Recorder; Samuel Dickson, Treasurer; Samuel Walters, Assessor. The County was also divided into three townships, Grasshopper township comprising all that section of country lying west of the old Pottawatomie road; Mount Pleasant, all east of the old Pottawatomie road and south of Walnut Creek from its confluence with the Missouri River to the source of the creek, and a parallel line west to the old Pottawatomie road; Shannon township, all that section of country north of Mount Pleasant township. From the subdivision of these townships sprung the eight which now comprise the county—Grasshopper, Mount Pleasant, Shannon, Lancaster, Kapioma, Center, Walnut and Benton. At the session held the next day—September 18th—Eli C. Mason was appointed Sheriff to fill out the unexpired term of William C. McVay, resigned, and Dudley McVay was chosen Coroner. Voting precincts were established in the three townships, preparatory to the election for a delegate to Congress which was to occur on the first Monday of October. In October, 1855, a resolution (previously passed by the Town Company) was adopted by the Court of Commissioners, viz: that block 10 be donated to the county upon which to build a court house of brick at least forty feet square. The sale of the fifty lots donated to aid in its building took place May 1, 1856. In June, 1857, it was ordered that the court house be built 24x18 feet, two stories, the first story of rock inlaid with hewed timbers, the second story of wood, framed and clapboarded. At this time a small frame house on C street was rented of Samuel Dickson.

The Town Company subsequently (in 1858) proposed to donate 14 lots, valued at $6,000, which were to be sold by the county and the proceeds applied to the erection of a court house upon three other lots. The cost of the building was to be $7,000. The town of Sumner, twelve miles to the south, was pushed forward as a claimant to the county seat, and seriously impeded the erection of a court house building. Sumner was settled in 1856 and surveyed in 1858, being the home of such men as A. D. Richardson and John J. Ingalls. The president of the Sumner Town Company, J. P. Wheeler, was a member of the Lower House in 1858, and with the assistance of several other members of the Legislature who were stockholders, a bill was passed to remove the county seat to their "city." It was defeated, however, in the Senate. Not satisfied or discouraged, the Sumner leaders engineered through another bill providing that a plurality vote might change the location of a county seat. This was amended so as to exclude Douglas, Leavenworth, Atchison and Doniphan counties, and passed in this form. But to the consternation of the Atchisonites, when the laws of the session were published the amendment did not show itself. Great indignation was expressed, and further tumult was aroused when a few days before the voting was to take place to settle the county seat question (being the first Monday in October, 1858,) a circular was generally distributed throughout the county, endeavoring to show to the voters that the proposition of the Town Company was a money-making, selfish scheme.

The following is the official vote of all the precincts in the county for representatives and on the location of the county seat: Messrs. Dickerson, Wider and Irvin, Independent Free-state candidates, were elected by from thirty-two to 100 majority. Atchison City received 252 majority over all competitors for the county seat. She received 656 votes; Sumner, 213; Monrovia, 116; Mount Pleasant, 66; Lancaster, 9. At this election (held on October 4, 1858,) 549 votes were cast in the city alone, from which fact the estimated population was 2,745. The total vote cast in the county was 1,060.

Thus the people of Atchison County permanently selected this city as the seat of justice, the court house now standing, a plain two-story brick structure, being completed during the next year—1859. The county jail, adjoining it, was built about the same time.

The present county officers are as follows: County Treasurer, James A. Loper; Sheriff, William Blair; Clerk, Charles H. Krebs; Register of Deeds, T. J. Rigg; Surveyor, Alfred Meier; Coroner, A. D. McConaughy; Clerk of the District Court, W. W. Church; Probate Judge, J. J. Locker; Attorney, C. K. Wells: Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. H. Tucker.

The present limits of the County of Atchison are described as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Doniphan County, thence with the south boundary of Doniphan County to the township line between townships 4 and 5, south; thence west with said township line between townships 4 and 5, south, to the range line between ranges 16 and 17, east; thence south with said range line to the southwest corner of section 19, of township 7, south, of range 17, east; thence east with the section lines to the intersection with the western boundary line of the State of Missouri to the place of beginning.

The County Poor Farm consists of 140 acres of land, four miles due south of Atchison, with buildings, improvements, etc. The tract was purchased of James F. Butcher, one of the contractors of the Atchison & St. Joe R. R. Co., in January, 1869. The main building was erected soon after, and the property is now valued at about $8,000. Although the number of inmates at any one time is small, the farm is self-supporting and indulges in stock-raising as well as agricultural pursuits. The present superintendent of the farm is M. M. Bean, and he cares for about fifteen people.

STATISTICS.

From figures prepared in August, 1882, by W. H. Tucker, Superintendent of Public Instruction, it is learned that there are 71 districts organized in the county; that the population of school age amounts to 8,392, the number of pupils enrolled being 5,656, and the average daily attendance 3,693. There are 120 teachers employed, the average salary of males per month being $40, and of females $33. During the year the county has issued $3,000 of school-house bonds; its present bonded indebtedness being $68,680. It costs $60,000 per annum to maintain the district schools of Atchison County, the receipts from all sources being over $70,000.

The returns of the township assessors for the year 1882 indicate that 209,647 acres of the county are in farms, valued at $4,554,190. The agricultural lands in Lancaster township are valued at $774,300; Benton (the new township formed in 1881), $686,050; Mount Pleasant, $638,900; Center, $626,400; Grasshopper, $568,030; Shannon, $553,700; Kapioma, $454,040; Walnut, $252,770. There are 5,977 horses in the county; 19 961 cattle, and 21,203 swine. The value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter during the year was $434,572. In the county are 100,097 apple trees in bearing, 56,870 peach, and 19,040 cherry. Sown and planted during the spring of 1882 were 62,514 acres of corn, 12,252 of oats, and 11,352 of flax.

ATCHISON COUNTY IN THE WAR.

It is undoubtedly true that no county in the entire country—bearing in mind surrounding circumstances, population, etc., has so patriotic a record as Atchison County. That this assertion is sustained by the facts the following figures will prove: One hundred and thirty-one Atchison County men enlisted in the First Kansas Regiment; 25 in the Seventh; 85 in the Eighth; 86 in the Tenth; 260 in the Thirteenth; 100 in the First Kansas (colored); 25 in the First Nebraska; 105 in the Thirteenth Missouri; 30 in the Fifteenth Kansas; 40 in the Ninth, and 50 in the Sixteenth—showing a total of 992 men. Add to this scattering men in other regiments in adjoining States, and 1,000 soldiers may fairly be placed to the credit of Atchison County. The national census returns of 1860 place the population of Atchison County at 7,747, and the voting population at 1,133, the number of voters but a little greater than the number of volunteers, and nearly one person in seven under the old flag battling for the preservation of the Union! It may be borne in mind, too, that Atchison, from its location, was liable to incursions from Confederate troops and jayhawkers, necessitating the organization at different periods of the war of companies of home guards, not included in the foregoing statement. It will thus be seen that Atchison County furnished a soldier to every man of her voting population. What county in the entire Union can show a fairer record?

At the commencement of the Rebellion there were three militia companies in Atchison, "A," "C," and a third known as the "All Hazard Company." The origin of this company's name is thus explained: At the city election in the spring of 1861, the issue was Union or Disunion. The Republicans and Union Democrats united in supporting G. H. Fairchild for Mayor, and he was elected. In a speech made during election week, Mr. Fairchild (Union Democrat), avowed himself an unwavering friend of the Union, and for the maintenance of the Constitution and laws "at all hazards." The name was adopted by one of the militia companies, and "At All Hazards Co." enlisted for the war with Mayor Fairchild as its first captain, and became Company "K" of the First Kansas. This company participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek, the first action in which a Kansas regiment was under fire, fought August 10, 1861. It was under the immediate command of Gen. Lyon, and behaved with distinguished gallantry.*

During the summer and autumn of 1861 there were threats of invasion from Rebel organizations in Buchanan and Platte counties, Missouri, and to meet the invaders should the attempt to capture Atchison be made, a Home Guard company was organized September 1, 1861, with the following officers: Charles Holbert, Captain; J. G. Bechtold, First Lieutenant; Clem. Rohr, Second Lieutenant; W. Becker, Third Lieutenant; John Schlupp, Ensign. Total number of officers and men, seventy-three. Not long after this the danger of invasion became still more imminent, and 650 men, in sixteen companies, were thrown into Atchison to protect the town from destruction. The Atchison County companies were commanded by Capts. Holbert, May, Hays, Batsett, Evans and VanWinkle. But for this promptness and energy in meeting the threatened danger Atchison might have shared the terrible fate that befell Lawrence the following year. On the 15th of September of the same year, a company for home guard service was mustered in at Fort Leavenworth, and officered as follows: J. M. Graham, captain; J. G. Bechtold, first lieutenant; R. Briagland, second lieutenant. They were Company "E," of the First Kansas Regiment Home Guards, numbered fifty men, and were ordered to Atchison for duty, where they were stationed until there was no longer danger of invasion. The company was then attached to the Eighth Kansas.

During the early part of 1862 the frequent victories of the Union forces in the southwest caused many Rebel sympathizers to flock to Atchison for safety, and here they not only gave expression to their Secession sentiments, but many of them were ready to give more practical aid to their Southern brethren. To counteract this growing evil, Mayor Fairchild issued a proclamation on the 24th of February, 1862, warning them that so long as they held views they had so frequently avowed, that they could not and must not expect to be protected in any manner by the city laws. "It would be absurd to suppose," continued the proclamation, "a patriotic community could treat otherwise than as enemies, persons who are in sympathy with base men who have brought upon our country untold misery, almost unlimited taxation, and almost inconceivable pecuniary suffering. As a representative of a loyal people, I will not encourage men to return among us who have circulated reports that they were refugees from the loyal States, on account of their secession doctrines, nor will I give protection to men who unmistakably at heart belong to the Confederacy."

To hold up the hands of the city's chosen leader a mass meeting of the Union men of Atchison County was held at Price's Hall, Saturday, March 15, 1862, at which every part of the county was fully represented. Dr. Batsell presided, and George G. Martin acted as secretary. Stirring addresses were delivered by Col. Ege, Doniphan County, Thomas Murphy, Rev. W. S. Wenz, Lieut. Price, E. Chesebrough, Mayor Fairchild, W. S. Lemon, Lieut. R. A. Barker, Capt. Caleb May, Dr. J. B. Shearer, J. Edgar and Dr. Eagles, and resolutions, denouncing the Southern sympathizers, and notifying them not to return, were unanimously adopted:

In the dark days of 1862 the home loyalists promptly responded to a call for the "sinews of war" to aid Atchison County troops. Within a few days, commencing August 20, 1862, the sum of nearly $4,000 was subscribed—$745 coming from Mount Pleasant township. The leading donors were: Theodore Bartholomew, E. Chesebrough, G. W. Fairchild, J. W. Russell, W. L. Challiss, Dr. William Irwin, G. W. Howe, W. B. Hughes, W. Hetherington, Otis & Glick, H. Diesbach, J. E. Wagner, McCubben & Derge, B. S. Davenport, McCausland & Brown, Thomas Murphy, W. A. Cochran, S. C. Pomeroy, Stebbins & Co., E. Butcher, and Wm. C. Smith, each subscribing the sum of $50 or over. There were also munificent benefactions at a later day, notably when Quantrill invaded Lawrence. Within a few days after that terrible affair the sum of $4,000 was subscribed to assist the people of the stricken city.

During the year 1863 so annoying became the depredations of lawless bands of jayhawkers that means were devised for self-protection, and the most effective seemed to be a vigilance committee under the control of brave, discreet loyalists. Accordingly a county society was formed in June of that year, and a public declaration issued; describing the situation and calling on all "good, peaceful and loyal citizens" to band themselves together for the protection of their lives, homes and property.

Persons who joined the vigilance committee were required to take an oath to support the government of the United States and of Kansas, to do all in their power to put down the rebellion, and also to keep secret all the proceedings of the committee.

The committee became a very effective auxiliary to the civil authorities in bringing to punishment the violators of law, and also in intimidating lawless bands of jayhawkers and other thieves.

On Sunday night, January 19, 1862, a squad of soldiers who were stationed in Atchison the day previous, interrupted a number of jayhawkers who were returning from an expedition into Missouri, captured five of Cleveland's men, two escaping, and retook several horses and contrabands taken in Missouri, and took men and property down to Weston. The Atchison City Marshal was engaged in the arrest of these jayhawkers, and on Monday morning the notorious Cleveland rode into town, held a pistol at the head of the Marshal, who was in the street unarmed, and commanded him to march before him out of town, threatening that if any of those men were injured, the marshal's life should pay the penalty. Wisely considering that "discretion was the better part of valor," the official marched off, followed by Cleveland on horseback, but an outcry was soon raised by a few who witnessed the performance, and a hasty rush was made for arms and a pursuit immediately commenced; seeing this, Cleveland immediately put spurs to his horse and rode off, after striking the marshal on the head with a pistol. On May 11, 1882, Cleveland, whose acts of daring villainy had become notorious, was pursued and killed by a squad of United States troops at Ossawotamie.

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*See history of First Kansas Volunteer Infantry.

While the loyalists of Atchison County responded with alacrity to every call for men to resist the shock of the rebel cohorts, they were no less prompt in caring for the families of those who went forth to do or die for their country. Early in August, 1861, a Ladies' Benevolent Society was organized in Atchison for the purpose of making clothing, etc., to send to the soldiers in the field, and also to supply their families with needed food and clothing during their absence. This organization labored diligently and effectively. The visiting committee of the organization was: Mrs. H. R. Neal, Mrs. Wm. C. Smith, Miss Sallie Woodard and Miss Nellie Grimes. Committee to distribute donations: Mrs. G. H. Fairchild, Mrs. S. H. Glenn, Miss E. R. Smith, Miss Fannie Chesebrough. An organization known as the Atchison Ladies' Aid Society, with similar objects in view, was organized November 1, 1861. The officers were: Mrs. J. M. Price, president; Mrs. Wm. C. Smith, vice-president; Mrs. W. B. Leonard, treasurer; Mrs. J. T. Neal, work inspector; Mrs. A. M. Plain, Secretary. The two beneficent societies worked harmoniously, and the soldiers and their families found the sister organizations angels of mercy.

ATCHISON.

The town of Atchison was incorporated by act of the Territorial Legislature, August 30, 1855, and the city of Atchison, February 12, 1858. The charter was approved by vote of the people, March 2, 1858. At the first meeting of the Council, held March 15, an ordinance was adopted providing for an election to be held on the 18th, for the purpose of submitting a proposition proposing to take $100,000 stock in a railroad from St. Joe to some point nearly opposite Atchison, on the Missouri River. It was proposed to issue city bonds therefor. The election was to be held in the stone house of Burnes & Bro. The election was held, the stock was taken and Gen. S. C. Pomeroy appointed agent of the Atchison and St. Joe R. R. Co., in behalf of the city. Among other measures which passed during the month were those fixing the salary of the Mayor at $300, ordering tippling shops to be closed on Sundays, and advertising for the construction of a "lock-up," 20x30 feet and 12 feet high, with roof of cottonwood logs. This may be said to be the germ of the present flourishing police system of Atchison.

The first financial statement of the city was brought up to September 5, 1859, and is as follows:

General City Tax, 1858	$5.927 70
Fines imposed by Mayor's Court	186 50
Dray and wagon licenses	192 00
Dram shop	1,787 76
Beer house	101 33
Shows	130 00
Billiard tables	225 00
Registry of dogs	50 00
Assessment on C. street from River to Fourth	3.381 00
Total	$12,008 29
Amount of script and orders issued on general fund to December 15, 1858	$6,317.16
Amount of script and orders issued on general fund to September 5, 1859	3,140.53
Script issued towards building jail	1.675.00
For grading streets, curbing, etc.	10.105.39
Total	$21,238 08
General Indebtedness September 5	$9.229.79

In his inaugural address (1858) Mayor Pomeroy had referred to the importance of grading and improving the thoroughfares of the city, especially Atchison, Second and Fourth streets and the levee. At the same time he urged the policy of generous reimbursement to property owners whose land the city condemned for public purposes. The Mayor concluded with a bit of poetry—

> Let us, then, be up and doing,
> With a heart for any fate,
> Still achieving, still pursuing,
> Learn to labor and to wait.

The financial statement of the city, when examined in detail, certainly shows that the people followed Mayor Pomeroy's advice in regard to street improvements, and from 1858 to 1861 there was no place in the State that was more "up and doing" than Atchison. As the outfitting point for the great emigrant trains to Salt Lake City and California, and finally in 1860, as the terminus of the Atchison & St. Joe Railroad, the place was "still achieving, still pursuing" when the war checked her march and she "learned to labor and to wait—" for further growth and—other railroads. The railroads came, the city grew in population and business importance, until it is now one of the most thriving and promising points on the Missouri River. Large amounts of money are being annually expended in grading and improving its streets, it has a fine system of water works, a fire department, a good police service, gas works, street cars—everything usually pertaining to a metropolitan place. Of the bonded debt of the city Mayor S. C. King, in his second annual message, delivered in May, 1882, speaks as follows:

"General Funding Bonds, due 1887 (10 per cent.)	$159.500
General Improvement Bonds, due 1892 (10 per cent.)	2.475
Bridge Bonds, due 1893 (7 per cent.)	3,000
C. & S. W. R. R. Bonds, due 1892 (7 per cent.)	31.000
	$195.975
Interest unpaid and maturing January 1, 1882	124.755
Total	$320 730
Seven per cent. new bonds refunded	181,600
Making our total bonded indebtedness to January 1, 1882	$512,330

As you are all aware, the new bonds, amounting to $191,600, are regularly and satisfactorily provided for by an annual levy of taxes to meet the interest accruing thereon, but for a number of years no provision of any description has been made to pay the interest or principal of the unrefunded portion of our debt, amounting to over $320,000.

The holders of these unrefunded bonds appear to be determined not to accept anything less than the face value of the principal, but from statements of the great majority of them, I am led to believe that they will accept the principal and four per cent. in new thirty year bonds. That is to say, the principal and accrued interest to date, to constitute the principal, and then new bonds for that amount, bearing four per cent.

As the matter now stands we are responsible for (without reckoning the interest on the overdue coupons of the unrefunded bonds) an annual interest of $31,989.50, while if the whole debt of $512,330, could be refunded at four per cent., we would be liable only for an annual interest of $20,493.20, making an annual saving of over $11,496, and in addition save and perpetuate the credit of our city, and relieve us from the stigma and disgrace of repudiation.

This measure, I am fully impressed, can be consummated by a repeal of the clause in our charter confining us to the payment of but fifty cents on the dollar of our unrefunded bonded debt, or by an appeal to the courts, questioning the authority of the Legislature to prevent us from paying our debts at par.

Such a compromise as suggested, I think, would meet with speedy acceptance by our creditors, who ought to be treated with respect and fairness, particularly when the hopelessness, and, in fact, the impossibility of collecting, and the total inability of our city to pay the debt as it now stands, is fairly and honestly presented to them. Situated as we are, writs of mandamus are useless, for if the officers obeyed, and made the levy ordered, our citizens could not pay. But we *can* pay the interest proposed on the principal and matured coupons, and leave it to a wealthier and more populous generation and city to take care of the principal."

CORPORATE HISTORY.

A brisk, energetic, growing city with the most complete railroad connections of any point in the State, situated in the center of a natural amphitheater of hills, with the Missouri River on the east, White Clay Creek flowing through its center from the west; one thousand feet above the sea level, air pure and drainage good; its streets filled with driving citizens and lined with busy mercantile houses or comfortable homes; possessing an ably-conducted press and pulpit, good schools, water works, gas works, etc.—all the modern improvements in the way of comfort and convenience; the center of a large grain trade, flour manufacture and stock interest; the center of the river border of Kansas; and should the Missouri River improvement and grain shipments down the Mississippi by barges become a reality, destined to become a great shipping point for a large extent of country tributary to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, and the railroads of Nebraska, which center here; possessing a splendid retail trade—this is Atchison, and much more could truthfully be said of such a city of 17,000 inhabitants. The exhibit below, however, continues the story.

The act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, incorporating the city of Atchison, approved February 12, 1858, provided for the election, by the people at large, of a mayor and councilmen. The charter was accepted by a vote of the people, at a special election for the purpose, held March 2, 1858. The first Mayor and Board of Councilmen were elected at a special election held March 13, 1858. The charter provided for the annual city election to be held on the first Monday in September; hence the first Mayor and Board of Councilmen, elected in March, held their offices only until September. They were as follows: Mayor, Samuel C. Pomeroy; Register, John F. Stein, Jr.; Treasurer, E. B. Grimes; Marshal, Milton R. Benton; Attorney, A. E. Mayhew; Engineer, W. O. Gould; Street Commissioner (by virtue of his office as Marshal), M. R. Benton; Assessor, H. L. Davis; Physician, J. W. Hereford; Board of Appraisers, Messrs. Petefish, Roswell and Gaylord; Councilmen, William P. Chiles, President; O. F. Short, Luther C. Challiss, Cornelius A. Logan, S. T. Walters, James A. Headley and Charles Holbert. John F. Stein, Jr., the Register, resigned in August, 1858, and R. L. Pease was appointed to fill the vacancy. In July Mr. Chiles resigned, A. L. Petefish being elected to fill the vacancy, he having been elected to the Council to succeed Luther C. Challiss, resigned. In August the city was divided into three wards, the First ward being entitled to four councilmen, the Second to two, and the Third to three.

The following municipal officers served from September, 1858, to May, 1859: Mayor, Samuel C. Pomeroy; Register, Robert L. Pease; Treasurer, E. B. Grimes; Marshal, Milton R. Benton; Attorney, A. E. Mayhew; Engineer, W. O. Gould; Assessor, H. L. Davis; Physician, J. W. Hereford. James A. Headly was President of the Council until April, 1859, when he resigned, and A. J. Petefish was elected to fill the vacancy.

Samuel C. Pomeroy also served the city as mayor from May to September, 1859, a change having been in the time of election. George H. Fairchild succeeded him as the municipal executive until May, 1862. In January, 1860, the office of City Recorder was created, H. R. Weightman being the first incumbent. During this year (1860) Judge N. J. Ireland was President of the Council. Milton R. Benton acted as Mayor from May, 1862, to May, 1863, George H. Fairchild being President of the Council. From May, 1863, to May, 1865, John M. Crowell was Mayor, John Belz having served as Register since 1862. John A. Martin was elected Mayor in May, 1865, and was succeeded by John M. Crowell, the next year. Mr. Crowell was succeeded by C. G. Foster. In 1867 the charter was amended so that the election for the city officers occurred in April, Atchison was re-districted into four wards, and the office "City Register" changed to "City Clerk," and "Recorder" to "Police Judge." H. Clay Park served as Register and Clerk from May, 1866, to April, 1871. Following Mr. Foster in the office of Mayor were William Hetherington, 1868-'69; John M. Price, 1869-'70; William C. Smith, 1870-'72; Edward K. Blair, 1872-'74; Thomas Murphy, 1874-'75; Clement Rohr, 1875-'76; W.

F. Downs, 1876-'78; Clement Rohr, 1878-'79; John C. Tomlinson, 1879-'81; and S. C. King, 1881-'83. The present City Clerk, H. R. Bostwick, was appointed in July, 1880. In 1879 the charter was so amended as to provide for the municipal election every two years.

Before closing this chapter in the city's history, however, it is instructive as well as interesting, to observe the change which has come over the financial condition of Atchison since the date of that report published over twenty years ago. From City Clerk Bostwick's last annual report (ending April, 1882), the following figures are taken: Old bonded debt, $195.975; new bonded debt, $191,690.85; County Treasurer, $54.360.65; City Treasurer, $13.444.63; General Improvement Fund, $2,572.14. Total, $458,043.27. Credited to the city are: General funding bonds, $159.500; Chicago and Atchison bridge bonds, $3,000; Chicago and Southwestern bridge bonds, $31,000; general improvement bonds, $2,475; refunding bonds, $191,600; refunding scrip, $90.85; interest refunding bonds, $6.834.61; tax assessment, $54,360.65; water fund, $2,342.51; revenue fund, $3.709.75; improvement warrant account, $554.16; revenue warrant account, $507.02; sidewalk repair fund, $792.19; bills payable, $1,093 40.

The actual expenses for maintaining the city, as ascertained from the report of the City Clerk for the year ending April 1, 1882, amount to $30,000 per annum. Of this sum about one-third goes to support the Police Department and one-seventh the Fire Department. The total floating debt of the city is $2,154.58 and its bonded debt $512,420.85.

The assessed valuation of city property is as follows: real estate, $1,434,080; railroad, $101,540; personal, $637.780. Tax levy for 1881, general revenue, $13,040.40; general improvement. $6,520.20; water purposes, $6.520.20; interest on refunding bonds, $16,735 18.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

After a country has once become familiar with the splendid advantages of communication furnished by railroads, it is a difficult matter to go back in memory to the days of old county, territorial and military roads, slow, lumbering stage coaches and bungling ferries. In the case of Atchison County it seems as if the old order of inconveniences had so ephemeral an existence as hardly to have lived at all. Railroad and telegraphic communications entered almost hand-in-hand, before the ferries and the county roads and the great thoroughfares to Utah and California had been closed. In June, 1855, Atchison was selected by a number of Salt Lake freighters—the heaviest in the country—for their outfitting and starting point on the Missouri River. This is what gave the place its first business start, and the great channel through which this immense traffic poured—the great overland route to Utah and California—brought Atchison into intimate communication with the whole West. Subsequently the city became the eastern terminus of the Great Overland Stage Line—the longest single route in the world—the distance from Atchison to Folsom, the western terminus, being 1,918 miles. Even before the large freighters of the West had selected Atchison as their initial point on their long journey, and before the Overland Stage Line made it their eastern depot, the locality was known to traders as a splendid point of departure for the interior, being further west in Kansas by twelve miles than any other landing on the river. The old French *voyageurs* called the region the *Grand Detour* of the Missouri. This locality appeared to be the natural means of communication between the West, or the country to the Missouri, and that vast region of wilds beyond, called the "Great West" or the "Far West." Looking at the matter in this broad light, as did those who founded the town, Atchison was certain to become a thriving trading and transportation center—a great center of communication to an immense region of country. Her destiny is being worked out, although, at times, she had dangerous rivals. A few miles above was Doniphan, and a few miles below on the river was Sumner, both possessing beautiful natural sites. But the selection of Atchison, on broad geographical grounds, as the depot of supplies for the western freighters, gave the town an impulse which it has since retained. Doniphan and Sumner are forgotten. These large trading firms established station stores between Atchison and Salt Lake City, and the amount of supplies which were started on their long journey from this point was simply immense. In 1859 came the gold excitement, and Atchison was made the base of supplies for that rushing horde of emigration. In the meantime for the convenience of the local population, which was rapidly increasing, county and territorial roads were established, one of the latter being from Atchison to Marysville. In October, 1855, George M. Million, Lewis Burnes, D. D. Burnes, James N. Burnes and Calvin F. Burnes commenced to run a ferry for the accommodation of the traveling public across the Missouri River. Their dock on the Kansas side was situated at the foot of Atchison street. They obtained their charter from the Legislature, and executed a bond of $1,000 for "faithful performance," etc. The rates fixed upon were as follows: two-horse wagon or wagon and one yoke of oxen (loaded), $1; ditto (empty), 75 cents; one additional pair of horses or oxen, 25 cents; loose cattle or oxen, per head, 10 cents; sheep and hogs, 5 cents per head; man and horse, 25 cents; foot passengers, 10 cents; one horse and buggy or other vehicle, 50 cents; two-horse buggy or carriage, 75 cents. The next year the ferry company passed over their license to William S. and Luther C. Challiss and Willis E. Gaylord. There appears to have been some complaints against the original proprietors of the ferry, and the County Commissioners attempted to pass a resolution forfeiting their license. The aforesaid proprietors rightly, logically and legally objected to this course, on the ground that as they had received their charter from the Legislature it was not at all probable that the Court of Commissioners could take it away. The ferry, under different managements, continued in operation until the magnificent railroad bridge was built across the Missouri in 1875, when the old gave place to the new order of things.

In less than four years from the first survey of the town of Atchison her trade had so increased and her prospects were so glowing that it became evident to her public spirited citizens that she must have a railroad. The project was agitated and agitated. Col. P. T. Abell, then president of the Town Company, worked early and late, and finally, through the able "seconding" of Hon. R. M. Stewart, member of the Missouri Legislature, a charter was obtained from that State. (Gen. B. F. Stringfellow, so instrumental in founding this first road of Atchison, had the honor of delivering a well considered and interesting address at the laying of the Union Depot corner stone, September 7, 1880, when the city had made seven lines of road tributary to its energy.) The pioneer railroad charter provided for the building of a line from Atchison to St. Joe, and was considered merely as the extension of the Hannibal & St. Joe road. At the very first meeting ever held by the City Council of Atchison a resolution was adopted for holding an election March 18, 1858, to submit a proposition to take $100,000 in railroad stock—the election to be held at the store house of Burnes & Bro. S. H. Petefish, Charles E. Woolfolk and Dr. C. A. Logan were judges of election. There was no hesitating. The people voted the bonds heartily, and the Council appointed Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, who was a strong and active champion of the road, an agent in behalf of the city. Everybody was wildly in favor of the enterprise. In addition to the $100,000 voted by the city as a municipal body, the citizens subscribed in their individual capacities to the amount of $100,000. In May Messrs. Butcher, Auld & Dean were awarded the contract over fourteen bidders, at $3,700 per mile, they taking $2,500 in stock. The members of this firm were Thomas and Ephraim Butcher, David and James Auld and William Dean. By the 12th of that month work was commenced on the line above Rushville, but the road was not fully completed until February, 1860, and it is due to the energy and perseverance and business foresight of Col. P. T. Abell, Gen. B. F. Stringfellow, L. C. Challiss, Dr. J. H. Stringfellow, Samuel Dickson and Hon. S C. Pomeroy that Atchison was at length placed upon the great iron highway of prosperity. The history and effects of this important event, which, to men of practical minds and business pride, reads like a novel drawn from real life, is well told by Gen. Stringfellow:

> The influence of this road upon the destiny of our city has been such, and so much greater than that of any other road, that I will be excused from referring to it at greater length than to that of any other.
>
> Its history will serve to show that of railroads, as of other things, mighty effects often result from apparently trifling causes; to show how the blind let opportunities escape, while the wise make haste to seize them.
>
> There are, too, incidents in its history to expose the incredible folly of local jealousy, and the now incomprehensible lawlessness of the days when men had learned to trample law under the foot of military power.
>
> This little road, the Atchison & St. Joseph, a road of but twenty miles in length, in its very infancy exerted a most vital influence on the destiny of Atchison. It gave us, by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, direct lines to St. Louis, Chicago, and the East, before any other was constructed to the west line of Missouri.
>
> Its benefits to Atchison were, however, more special in demonstrating and securing to Atchison the advantages of its position as a central point for trade and travel.
>
> 1. It removed from Leavenworth to Atchison the shipment of the vast amount of government freight destined to the Western posts, and thus gave to Atchison its first advertisement as an outfitting place for the mining regions of Colorado.
>
> 2. It removed the starting point of the overland mail to the Pacific, to Atchison from St. Joseph, where it had been located by political favor.
>
> 3. It removed to Atchison the terminus of a branch of the Union Pacific road, which, by like political favor, had been located at St. Joseph, and thus secured the construction of the Central Branch Union Pacific, one of the most important roads in our State.
>
> 4. It thus made Atchison a point to be sought by railroads, brought all these other roads, and made this the great railroad center of Kansas.
>
> The Atchison & St. Joseph Railroad was organized, and its stock taken, by a subscription by the then mere town site in its pretentious capacity as a city, and by the mere handful of citizens then resident here, with a small number of citizens along the line; in the county of Buchanan, in the State of Missouri. With this subscription, means were secured to get the road ready for the rails, and the work was let, in the spring of 1858, to Butcher, Auld & Co., a firm composed of Thomas and Ephraim Butcher, and David and James Auld, and William Dean, who are all yet citizens of our county—living and witnessing the vast results of the work done by them. They completed their work, leaving only the rails to be laid to complete the road.
>
> Railroads not being then, as now, appreciated as investments, the Directors found it difficult to raise the money to complete the road. The Legislature of Missouri had, before that, provided for the loan of $750,000 to aid in the construction of a road from Kansas City by St. Joseph to the northern line of the State, under the name of the Platte Country Railroad.
>
> This grant, which would now be so greedily taken, lay idle, until Col. William Osborn, who had constructed the west half of the H. & St. Jo. R. R., and who afterward had charge of the construction of the C. B. U. P., with certain associates, secured the control of the company. The Directors of the Atchison & St. Joseph Railroad then proposed to transfer their road to this company, and so secure its completion.
>
> In the meantime, another company, by the name of the Weston & Atchison Railroad, had been organized to build a road from Weston to Atchison. This road was also transferred to the Platte Country Railroad Company. With the State aid and County subscriptions, the road was then completed to Weston, and to Savannah, a distance of fifty miles.
>
> The rebellion occurring, all further work ceased, and this company, like the Pacific and other roads which had received State aid, was unable to pay interest on the State bonds.
>
> The citizens of St. Joseph, blind as ever in their jealousy, deemed this their opportunity, and succeeded in inducing the Legislature to order a sale of the road.
>
> The stockholders of the old companies, the Atchison & St. Jo., and Weston & Atchison, being advised that the sales of their roads to the Platte Country road were illegal, took steps to regain possession of their roads, and to resist the sale by the State. Suit was brought by the State, and an attempt made to dispossess the companies. It failed, and by order of the court the companies were left in possession until the decision of the suit.
>
> Shortly thereafter the Legislature of Missouri met, and Col. J. N. Burnes, as President of the W. & A., and I, as President of the A. & St. Jo., submitted a proposition of compromise. We offered to pay the State the full principal and interest of its loan, in bonds of the State.
>
> Will you believe that the then Mayor of St. Joseph, with other leading citizens of that city, were there, not only seeking to defeat our proposition, but gravely asking instead, that the Legislature should direct the road to be torn up, and the rails and ties to be given to St. Jo. for the construction of a road in Kansas, opposite to St. Jo.!
>
> After a struggle seldom equaled, I am proud to say that the Legislature, under the active lead of W. L. Lovelace, then Speaker of the House, and afterward Chief Justice, accepted our proposition, and prevented the road from being torn up.
>
> While this was pending, and we had possession of our roads under the order of a court of the State of Missouri, its then Governor, Thomas C. Fletcher, fresh from the camp, forgetting that war no longer existed, under the influence of St. Jo., in contempt of law and of the courts of his State, called out the militia and took possession of our roads!
>
> I have no time to criticize such an act. I merely cite it as a historical event, to remind you of the lawlessness which prevails when the military rules the civil power, and to impress, especially on you young men, the danger of military rule.
>
> On the adoption of our compromise, the companies were restored to the possession of our roads. They were, however, defeated in their efforts to make the payments agreed on, and Governor Fletcher again took possession. Before the legislature met, Col. J. Condit Smith purchased the majority of the stock in these roads, and, believing that public sentiment had become more favorable, he presented another proposition to the Legislature. As his attorney I had charge of this proposition.
>
> He did not, as we had, propose to pay the State its claim, but, instead, proposed that the State should release its entire claim in consideration that he should complete the road. Strange as it may seem, this proposition met no serious opposition! The Legislature, instead of destroying roads, now was anxious to aid in their construction. Thus the road was completed from Kansas City to Hopkins. At this point it connected with a branch of the B. & M., of Iowa, and became part of a line from the Missouri River to Chicago.
>
> The two roads had been consolidated under the name of the Missouri Valley Railroad.
>
> Afterward a road was built from Council Bluffs to St. Jo. Then these two roads were consolidated under the present name of "Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad," a name which, in these busy days, no one has time to pronounce, and which has no such significance as its old appropriate and beautiful name, the "Missouri Valley."

> By its latest change, it is understood that the control of its stock and management has passed into the hands of the C., B. & Q. R. R. It has thus, in reality if not nominally, become a part of that great road.
>
> As completed, it is a road of vast importance to Atchison. It has given us, in fact, three distinct lines, by three diverging routes, and is equivalent to three distinct roads leading from Atchison—one east to St. Louis, one northeast to Chicago, and one northwest to Omaha.
>
> By its connections it gives us direct routes to all points, from the cattle ranches of Texas to the sugar plantations of Louisiana, the cotton fields of Mississippi and Alabama, the orange groves of Florida, the rice fields of Carolina, and so on around the coast; by the great markets for our produce, by the great lakes to the lumber forests of the Northwest, and again on to the mines of Colorado and California. Were all the other roads leading to Atchison blotted out, this road would yet give us direct routes to three-fourths of the circle of our continent. The circle is completed by our Kansas roads.

Fully six months before the completion of Atchison's first railroad, her energetic spirit bubbled up in expressions of great joy over her first telegraphic line. In May, 1859, Charles M. Stebbins, President of the St. Louis & Missouri River Telegraph Line, proposed to the citizens of Atchison to connect their city with Leavenworth and thus with the Eastern United States. His provision was that the people subscribe $1,500 in stock. On the 15th of August, 1859, the first message went over the wires. Mayor Pomeroy sent greetings to his brothers, in office, H. B. Denman, of Leavenworth, and O. D. Filley, of St. Louis. The editorial fraternity of Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Louis, also joined hands, metaphorically speaking, and congratulated each other, literally speaking. At this time Atchison was the most westerly telegraph station on the continent; glory enough for one day!

The war put a complete embargo upon the building of railroads. The origin of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific road is found in the charter obtained by Hon. Luther C. Challiss for the building of the Atchison & Pike's Peak line. This was in the winter of 1859-60. During this year he obtained possession of 150,000 acres or land by treaty with the Kickapoo Indians. A company had in the meantime been formed and Mr. Challiss elected President. The referred to tract was situated in Atchison and adjoining counties. To Mr. Challiss, Charles B. Keith, Indian Agent, Col. G. W. Glick, and Senators Pomeroy and Lane, is due the construction of the Central Branch, which gave Atchison its first communication westward into Kansas. Those not familiar with the railroad history of the State often look at the map and wonder what the proposed terminus of the Central Branch was and is. When the charter of this road was obtained, provision was made for building to a point 100 miles west of Atchison. In June, 1860, ground was broken by E. Butcher, of Pennsylvania, the railroad contractor. But the war interfered and it was not until 1868 that Col. William Osborn completed this section to Waterville. Under the grant for a Pacific road, it was proposed, at this point, to make a connection with a branch running from Kansas City to the 100th meridian, near Fort Kearney, Neb. The route of the Kansas City road was changed to Denver, however, and the Central Branch was left to fight its own way westward. The western terminus of the branch is now nearly at the 100th meridian in Northwestern Kansas, and under the push of the Gould interest Denver will ultimately be reached. Thus Northern Kansas has become directly tributary to Atchison.

The Atchison & Nebraska road, running from Atchison to Columbus, Neb., via Lincoln, was commenced in 1868, and completed to Lincoln in August, 1872. Its general direction is northwest from Atchison, and it passes through the most fertile and enterprising sections of Southwestern and Central Nebraska.

In September, 1869, the Missouri Pacific was extended to Atchison.

Late in 1871, work was commenced on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road. It was completed to Topeka in May, 1872. The construction of this magnificent line is peculiarly the work of Atchison men. Gen. B. F. Stringfellow was a member of the convention which met at Topeka, and was selected as one of a committee of three to draw the bill transferring the lands to the respective companies by the State, to which the grant was made by Congress. Of this road Gen. Stringfellow speaks as follows:

> The charter provided not only for a main line in the direction of Santa Fe, but for a branch from the Neosho to the Gulf. At my suggestion that branch was made a separate road, and extended to connect with the K. P. at Fort Riley. It was intended thus to connect the Gulf States with Kansas and the Mountains.
>
> That branch has become the Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
>
> It not only connects Kansas and the Mountains with the Gulf, but has a branch through Missouri to Hannibal, on the Mississippi, and thus connects the Gulf with the Great Lakes.
>
> This little Neosho Branch, by a blunder of J. F. Joy, secured the exclusive right to a line through the Indian Territory, and thus monopolized the trade from Texas to the North and became one of the great lines of our country.
>
> The construction of the main line by another blunder, was started from Topeka, to reach the coal mines of the Osage. After thus losing for years, the advantages of railroad connection at Atchison, it was forced to begin at its proper starting point, and so place itself in connection with the roads at this place.
>
> Since then it has been extended southwest through Kansas, west through Colorado, and southwest through New Mexico. It has now connection west with Leadville, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; with Denver, the great city of the vast mineral region of the mountains; it has passed Santa Fe, the oldest city in North America, its apparent destination, on beyond Albuquerque, whence starts the new line to the Pacific—the line favored by Col. Benton, the projector of the Pacific road—and is hastening on through Arizona, crossing the Southern Pacific, and on through the old Empire of Mexico to Guaymas, on the Gulf of California.
>
> As already said, this road, in conjunction with the St. Louis and San Francisco, is building another road to the Pacific from Albuquerque, and a line of its own to Guaymas, one of the best harbors on the Pacific. This line will be by a thousand miles the shortest to the continent of Australia and the shores of India and China, thus commanding the trade of countries whose population is of such countless millions that a number equal to the entire population of our country might be destroyed by pestilence or famine and not be missed.
>
> So admirable is the management of this company, so ample its credit and resources, that the oldest of us may confidently expect to go on an excursion to celebrate the opening of the line to San Diego and San Francisco, and the other line through Mexico to Guaymas, with a possible extension of the trip, by invitation of the President, to his Capital, Mexico, the City of the Aztecs.

It may be further added that L. C. Challiss was chiefly instremental in obtaining the charter of the A., T. & S. F. road, and that Atchison County subscribed $15,000 in stock.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, that great corporation which passes to the famed city of the Northwest through the old and rich sections of the West, was one of the last of the "cart-wheel" of eight railroads to make direct connection with Atchison. Originally the line was projected to Leavenworth, but Atchison was speedily made its western terminus. The construction of the Atchison branch was begun early in 1872, and on July 14 the first train run into the city. In November the extension of the H. & St. Joe was completed. The Burlington & Missouri Company run trains to and from Atchison, using the track of the K. C., St. J. & C. B. between Hopkins and this point.

To speak more particularly of Atchison County—the A., T. & S. F. passes southwest through the eastern and southeastern portions of the county, Parnell and Cummingsville being stations along its line. It joins the Central Branch of the Union Pacific at Parnell Junction, a few miles from Atchison. The branch runs southwest and west through the center of the county, its stations beyond Parnell Junction being Farmington, Monrovia, Effingham and Muscotah. Oak Mills and Dalby, on the Missouri Pacific, which follows the river in the southeastern part of the county, and Larkin, on the Kansas Central line which cuts through the southwestern part of the county, are other stations on these lines of roads centering at Atchison.

In July, 1882, the first through train from Atchison to Omaha run over the new line of the Missouri Pacific R. R., and thus is opened another valuable medium of communication. It is generally admitted that this line passing through the most fertile portions of Kansas and Nebraska, is a benefit to the whole northeastern part of this State, and primarily to Atchison. Thus it is that Atchison has fulfilled the prophecy made by those pioneers who saw in her geographical position the natural transportation center of a broad expanse of country, although she has St. Joe only twenty miles to the northeast and Kansas City fifty miles to the southeast. For further and more general information in regard to the railroads of Kansas the reader is referred to the State history. At this point they are treated merely as they have a local bearing and interest.

The great iron bridge which spans the Missouri river at Atchison, and which really connects the Missouri Pacific, the Central Branch, the A. & N., and the A., T. & S. F. lines on the western bank with the K. C., St. J. & C. B., the C., R. I. & P., the B. & M., and the Hannibal & St. Joe on its eastern shores, was commenced in August, 1874, and completed in July, 1875. Its length is 1,182 feet, with an approach of 500 feet on the western side and 1,500 feet on the eastern. The structure consists of one draw span and three fixed spans. The stone for the piers and abutments was taken from the celebrated Cottonwood quarries. The bridge is floored, and is used for highway as well as railroad traffic, the superintendent of the company operating an engine for crossing trains. The American Bridge Company, of Chicago, was the contractor for this magnificent piece of work.

But the most important and the finest of the "concentrating railroad agencies" which Atchison put in force was the building of her costly union depot, which was dedicated with impressive ceremonies September 7, 1880. Gen. Stringfellow, Col. Glick and Messrs. Brown and Bier were especially active in securing its fine location on Second street. But it was by the energy of J. F. Barnard, Supt. of the K. C., St. Joe & C. B. R. R.; to J. B. Carson, General Manager, and T. L. Dunn, Chief Engineer, of the H. & St. Joe R. R.; to A. Kimball, Supt. of the C., R. I. & P. R. R.; to A. A. Talmage, Gen. Supt. of the Missouri Pacific R. R.; to W. B. Strong, General Manager of the A., T. & S. F. R. R.; to W. F. Downs, late Supt. of the C. B. U. P. R. R.; and to L. W. Towne, late Supt. of the A. & N. R. R., that its construction really became an accomplished fact. The citizens of Atchison had seen for a long time that the building of a union depot was a necessity. On the 8th of January, 1879, the Atchison Union Depot Company was formed—President, Mr. Towne. Their capital stock was $100,000, of which amount the seven railroad companies whose roads terminated in this city, took $70,000. The cost of the building before its completion was $120,000. Its architect was Wm. E. Taylor, who had built the union depot at Kansas City, and who was considered one of the greatest experts in his line in the country. The work was let to Capt. James A. McGonigle, of Leavenworth, who had built the union depot at Kansas City, and was the "author of many superb works" throughout the State of Kansas. Work was begun in the fall of 1879, and the dedicatory ceremonies occurred Sept. 7, 1880. Gothic is the prevailing style of architecture. The finest of pressed brick from St. Louis and the beautiful stone from the quarries at Cottonwood Falls were used in its construction. Its length is 235 feet, with an L ninety-six feet. The width of the main building and L is forty-four feet. The center of the union of main building and L is of two stories, each in height eighteen feet; with a mansard in height seventeen feet. There is a basement under the entire building with rooms for an engine to heat the building, and other rooms for cellar use. Though its nominal length is 235 and its width forty-four feet, its real length is 346 feet and its width 146 feet, being the extent covered by the improvement of open roofs. It is thus, too, capable of indefinite extension. The contrast between the dark red brick and pure white stone, of which the pilasters are composed, is very pleasing. The interior of the depot, both the general railroad quarters and the space devoted to the wants of the fine union depot hotel, is in keeping with the taste evinced outwardly. Two stories in height, with ornamental mansard roofs, and a tower which rises from their midst to an elevation of eighty feet from the ground, the union depot is a structure of which any city might be proud, and is a fitting monument to her enterprise and to the magnitude of her railroad interests.

The ceremonies which took place upon the formal opening of the depot, September 7, were witnessed by a large crowd, many of them distinguished guests from all parts of the State. One of the popular features of the day was the competition of decorated engines for a $500 prize offered by the Exposition Company. Central Branch engine, No. 162, carried off the prize. A speech by Gen. Stringfellow, filled to overflowing with timely facts and common sense—which is always timely; an elegant banquet served in the large assembly room, in the second story of the depot; a visit to the Exposition grounds; a grand procession, illumination and ball were all participated in, as indices of the joy felt by Atchison and the State at the completion of this last binding power of a complete circle of railroads.

On June 3, 1882, a fire broke out in the second story of the depot, and before the flames could be stayed the mansard roof in the west wing was destroyed, and much damage done by water. The total loss was $10,000. Rebuilding commenced at once.

MAIL SERVICE.

Robert S. Kelley, the first postmaster of Atchison and associate editor of the *Squatter Sovereign*, received his commission April 10, 1855. The office opened in a small, one story stone building in the block now occupied by the Otis House. The room was about 20x26 feet, but large enough for all practical purposes. Mr. Kelley held the position but a few months and resigned. His successor was a bright young South Carolinian, John H. Blassingame. The location of the post-office was removed in May, 1856, to the store of Messrs. Woolfolk & Cabell, on the Levee. During "the war in Kansas," in August, the head-quarters of the United States mail service were removed to the law office of P. P. Wilcox, on C street, who ran the office while Mr. Blassingame was away on military duty. At the end of Mr. Blassingame's term of service in the postoffice, Henry Addoms and O. F. Short assumed the duties and responsibilities of the position for a few months. In February, 1858, Col. John A. Martin was appointed postmaster. For some time after the establishment of the service in the town, its citizens depended upon the Atchison, St. Joe and Lecompton United States Mail Line, and irregular "posts" received by river steamers. The mail line made regular tri-weekly trips between Lecompton and St. Joe *via* Atchison, running four-horse stages. At Lecompton it connected with the lines to Topeka, Fort Riley, Lawrence, and Grasshopper Falls, and at St. Joe with the Hannibal & St. Joe R. R. The head-quarters of the line in Atchison was the Massasoit House, and the arrival of the four-horse stages, with passengers and mail, was quite a social and business event. But with the building of the Atchison & St. Joe R. R. in 1860, and of the lines to the North and West within the next decade, the stages melted away before the quick breath of the iron horses, like snow before the noon-day sun, so to speak, and daily mails were taken as a matter of course, by the same public which only a few years before looked upon a tri-weekly service as considerable of a luxury. Col. Martin retained the office until 1873, when he gave place to Benjamin B. Gale. After five years' service Mr. Gale died, and John M. Price became postmaster, retaining the position until his resignation in April, 1882. M. G. Winegar then received the appointment. In July of this year the free-delivery system was inaugurated in Atchison, which, with her money-order department, equipped her post-office with "all the modern improvements."

THE SCHOOLS OF ATCHISON.

After 1857, when the Pro-slavery and Free-soil men of Atchison agreed tacitly to forget political differences and remember only the well-being of the town, several ladies opened small private schools for the accommodation of the growing young community. Among those who commenced the earliest and labored late in the work of education, was Miss Lizzie Bay, daughter of Hugh Bay.

School District No. 1 was established by Henry Kuhn, County Superintendent of Common Schools, and the first meeting in the district was held, pursuant to his notice, at the house of T. J. Dillon, in September, 1858. At this meeting was elected the first District Board, consisting of a director, a treasurer and a clerk, viz., James Coulter, O. F. Short and F. G. Adams. Mr. Short removing from the county, W. H. Grimes was, in December, appointed to fill the vacancy. He resigned after serving a few days, and Hugh Bay succeeded him. Mr. Grimes, Col. P. T. Abell, P. H. Woodard and L. A. Alderson were prominently identified with the educational interests of District No. 1, during these early days.

A month after the formation of this district—on the 20th of November—the Atchison Free High School was opened in Bury's new building, corner of Fourth and Commercial streets—Prof. P. D. Plattenburg being its principal. It was faithfully conducted, and merits a high niche in the historical gallery. Although the financial responsibility attaching to those interested in school matters could not have been heavy in those days, the fact is of record that Col. P. T. Abell, the Treasurer of the School Board, was laboring along at this time under a $20,000 bond. There was actually some difference of opinion as to whether that period of civilization had arrived, when the community would be justified in supporting schools. Even as late as 1860, the School Board refused to levy a tax for educational purposes. But from that time to the present, more sensible counsels have prevailed, until now Atchison has as well-regulated a system of public schools as is to be found in Kansas.

Having wandered, however, there is no other way but to turn back. The corner-stone of a central building for the city school was laid in August, 1858. In October, 1869, the edifice was burned, and the present school building, on Fifth street, was erected on its site. The basement of the Congregational Church, Price's Hall, the Masonic Hall and a room over the Kansas Bank were all made to serve the cause of public education in Atchison. Up to the year 1866, no particular system was apparent, and private and public education seemed to be almost synonymous terms. Mrs. Wickham, the Misses Dickinson, Miss Bryning, Orlando Sawyer and David Negley were most faithful stewards in this particular educational vineyard. Prof. D. T. Bradford returned what had been committed to his care with interest, for he not only was a most faithful and efficient teacher, but he brought an admirable graded system out of a partial chaos. The graded system of the Atchison public schools was established chiefly through the labors of Prof. Bradford. Prof. Owens, Rev. H. M. Jackson, Prof. I. C. Scott, Prof. C. S. Sheffield and Prof. Richard C. Meade succeeded him in his work. During the few years that Prof. Meade has been at the head of the city schools, he has brought them to a far higher state of proficiency than they ever attained before. He is well qualified to continue the work of improvement, being a graduate of the Highbury Training School, London, and having been since an educator in this country for many years.

In pursuance of an act of the legislature, approved March 1, 1867, providing for a Board of Education in cities of the second class, consisting of two members from each ward, the first annual election for members of the Board of Education of the city of Atchison was holden June 3, 1867. This board superseded the old District Board of School District No. 1. The first board, which served from June, 1867, until May, 1868, was as follows: President, Wm. Scoville; Vice President, John A. Martin; Clerk, M. L. Gaylord; Treasurer, Wm. Bowman; First ward, Wm. Scoville, Wm. C. Smith; Second ward, M. L. Gaylord, L. R. Elliott; Third ward, John A. Martin, Julius Holthaus; Fourth ward, Geo. W. Gillespie, Jacob Poehler. When Atchison was made a city of the first class in 1881, the members of the Board of Education from each ward were increased from two to three. They are now as follows: First ward, A. E. Gushing, Louis Rochat, G. L. Florence; Second ward, Joshua Garside, A. F. Martin, J. C. Fox; Third ward, J. H. Talbott, Augustus Lang, S. C. King; Fourth ward, J. B. Kurth, H. R. Bostwick, Dr. R. D. Hudson. Officers of the board: J. C. Fox, President; J. B. Kurth, Vice President; James H. Garside, Clerk; Richard C. Meade, Superintendent.

Under the energetic management of Prof. Meade, a regular high school was established in 1880, and placed in charge of Prof. F. W. Bartlett, who is still principal. Before the close of the first year the attendance had doubled, and the school, situated in the Central building, is so increasing that Prof Bartlett will be furnished with an assistant. The course of study is of so high a grade that its graduates are admitted to the Freshman classes of the State University, Washburn College, Baker and Lane universities, and other leading colleges of Kansas, without further examination.

The graded course of study pursued in the public schools is in accord with the most advanced methods adopted in the East a certain programme of work to be accomplished annually being strictly carried out by the teachers of the different grades. Besides the Superintendent of City Schools and Principal of the High School, twenty-nine regular and two substitute teachers are employed in the maintenance of public education in Atchison. The average daily attendance (May, 1882) is 1,886 out of an enrollment of 2,310. The wards of the city are so overcrowded, however, that when State legislation has been obtained enabling the city to issue bonds, certainly two new school buildings will be erected—a High School building, to be located near the Central building, and an additional structure for the accommodation of pupils in northwestern Atchison.

Central School.—The building was completed in 1870 to replace the one destroyed by fire in October, 1869. Located on Fifth street, between Santa Fe and Atchison streets, the structure is one of the finest in the West. Its cost was $35,000. Prof. Meade, the Superintendent of Public Schools, has his office on the second floor, the High School is located on the third floor, the other rooms being devoted to the public school proper. The building is of brick, three stories, cut stone foundation and trimmings, dimensions 63x88 feet. The grounds surrounding the building are 310x225 feet. The Central Building, is a structure which is one of the noble looking landmarks of Atchison, standing as it does on an elevation which overlooks the thickly settled portion of the city. The attendance is 800.

Washington School (South Atchison) is situated on the corner of Fifth and Q streets, and was erected in 1873, at a cost of $15,000. It is built of brick, three stories in height, and next to the Central Building is the most imposing school edifice in the city. The principal of the school is Prof. F. M. Draper, who also has charge of the Douglas (colored) school, on Q street, between 5th and 6th streets. The attendance at both schools is 506.

Prof. J. F. Thorn is principal of the Franklin school, the building being located on Commercial street. The average daily attendance is 260.

The Lincoln school (colored) is located on Atchison street, between 7th and 8th streets, and is attended by 320 pupils. Prof. Thomas Morton is the principal.

The Atchison Institute was founded in September, 1870, by Mrs. H. E. Monroe, who is still its proprietor and president. The school, now known as the Institute, was first opened in a little building on Fourth street and was afterwards conducted in the unfinished part of the Kansas Avenue M. E. Church. In November, 1871, the first building upon the present site of the Institute, northwest corner of Third street and Kansas avenue, was occupied. A wing was added in 1876, and the large brick building in 1879. And now even more room is required. The location of the Institute buildings is high, healthful and beautiful, the property at present representing a valuation of $25,000.

The success of the enterprise has been phenomenal; without assistance from city, county, State, church or private donation; from a beginning of only nine students it has had for more than three years past an annual enrollment of nearly 300 students. Its musical department alone numbers seventy, and its art department fifty. It admits no superior in the Missouri valley for these two specialties. It has the following departments: Kindergarten, primary, intermediate, and academic grades. Its collegiate department consists of a Preparatory, Scientific, Classical, and Belles Letters course. It also has the Normal, Art, Musical, and Commercial course. Its teachers for 1882-'83 are: Mrs. H. E. Monroe, President and Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature; B. F. Nihart, A. B., Vice-president, Professor of Didactics, Languages, and Science; Miss Ida A. Ahlborn, Professor of German, Mathematics and Common Branches; Miss Dora Phelps, Professor of Elocution; Miss E. E. Spencer, Principal Primary and Intermediate Grades; Miss Mary J. Whitaker, Assistant Teacher, Kindergarten; Mrs. D. N. Wheeler, Professor of Art; Frederick Wachter, Professor of Music; Miss Josephine Ware, Professor of Music; Miss S. M. Hayward, Professor of Music; Lily M. Gayler, Assistant Teacher of Music; Minnie Parker, Assistant Teacher of Music; making in all thirteen teachers. It has had the only course of successful lectures in the city of Atchison, extending through the term of five years. It also calls to its assistance specialists in the sciences, who give daily lectures and instruction on the subject under consideration.

Its course of Belles Letters is unique and original, and will commend itself to the judgment of thoughtful parents. It is designed as a post graduate course for ladies, as well as for ladies who late in life have time and means to cultivate their mental abilities. It realizes that, while the higher mathematics are always beneficial, they are less so in the education of women than good domestic and literary training. During the course of two years nearly 100 volumes, including the classics of all languages, are read and discussed for training both as to matter and manner in conversation.

It is divided into four chapters or divisions, viz: Chapter of Language, Domestic Chapter, Chapter of Literature and Chapter of Accomplishments.

In the Chapter of Language the following branches are studied: Grammar, Rhetoric, Swinton's Ramble Among Words, Trench's Method of Words, Graham's Synonyms, Smith's Etymology, with a course of reading embracing ten books corresponding to the above.

Domestic economy, the text books being House and Home Papers, American Woman's Home and Cookery as a Science, Domestic Chemistry, Physiology and Hygiene, particularly pertaining to the health of women and children, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Civil Government.

The most eminent ladies of the West lecture before this class and show that they consider no woman's education complete who does not know how to conduct a household, take care of the minds and bodies committed to her care, and prepare citizens for the republic. The next is an extensive course in the histories and literatures of different countries, the history of art and artists, music and musicians, architecture and architects, besides the discussing of forty books on the above subjects. The chapter of accomplishments consists of music to the seventh grade, conversation as a science and art, and painting in oil and water colors, and general decorative art. The substitute for painting or music is cookery as an art.

Academy of Mount St. Scholastica.—Among the educational institutes, which, during the past twenty years has been gradually, but surely establishing itself in the confidence of the community, is the St. Scholastica Academy, under the supervision of the Benedictine Sisters. Its location is one of the most charming and healthful to be imagined. The academy, known formerly as the "Price Villa," is a large and finely arranged brick structure, three stories in height, with a mansard roof, and is situated in the suburbs south of Atchison, on a beautiful elevation commanding an extensive view of the city and the surrounding country. The size of the building is 80x120 feet, large bay windows and wide porticos and verandas giving it an outward appearance of homelike comfort which its interior arrangements do not belie. It is heated by steam, supplied with hot and cold water, bath rooms and every other convenience. The grounds surrounding the academy are being continually improved and ornamented, and are so spacious that they afford ample advantages for exercise.

The academy was established in November, 1863, in the convent opposite St. Benedict's Abbey, North Atchison. Here the school was conducted until July 16, 1877, when the magnificent piece of property in South Atchison, known as the "Price Villa," was purchased and the building adapted to the purposes for which it was intended. The property originally cost over $60,000, and is as finely arranged for educational purposes as any in the State. Nine teachers are employed in instilling a course of instruction which embraces every useful and ornamental branch of education suitable for young ladies Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission; provided the young ladies are prepared to conform with the general regulations of the academy. Semi-annual bulletins are transmitted to parents or guardians, informing them of the conduct, proficiency and health of their children or wards. Mount St. Scholastica Academy, in short, is a home where young ladies are instructed by a Mother and Sisters, who take a personal interest and pride in the well-being and well-doing of their pupils.

THE PRESS.

The Champion.—This, the oldest journal in Atchison, was founded upon the *Squatter Sovereign*, a Pro-slavery sheet, first issued February 3, 1855. The father of the *Sovereign* was the Atchison Town Company, or, to be more particular, a resolution passed by that association, September 21, 1854, donating $400 to Robert S. Kelley and Dr. John H. Stringfellow for the purpose of establishing a printing office. The little building, fashioned from cottonwood logs which were borne on the shoulders of Mr. Kelley, was situated on the river bank overlooking George Million's Ferry landing. It is a coincidence that the site afterwards became the resident property of Col. John A. Martin, present editor of the *Champion*. As stated, the first issue was dated February 3, these gentlemen being editors and proprietors of the journal. In the summer of 1857 the town association disposed of a large share of its property interests to the New England Aid Society, of which Ex-Senator S. C. Pomeroy was agent, and Robert McBratney and Frank G. Adams were active members. The *Sovereign* passed into their hands, being converted, of course, into a Free-state paper. Mr. Pomeroy soon became sole owner, but in the fall of 1857 sold the paper to O. F. Short. In February, 1858, John A. Martin purchased the establishment and on the twentieth day of that month, christened it *The Freedom's Champion*. In September, 1861, Mr. Martin commenced his term of service in the Union army, leaving the *Champion* in charge of George I. Stebbins. Mr. Stebbins had charge of the paper until the fall of 1863, when it was leased to John J. Ingalls and Albert H. Horton. In January, 1865, Col. Martin returned from the army, and resumed charge of his paper, and on the twenty-second of March, 1865, began the publication of a daily.

The next important step in the history of the *Champion* was taken August 11, 1868, when it was consolidated with the *Atchison Free Press*, being called the *Champion and Press*. The *Free Press*—a Republican daily paper—first appeared May 5, 1864, F. G. Adams, editor and proprietor. In April, 1865, Frank A. Root became a partner. Two years thereafter L. R. Elliott, who had been acting as assistant editor for some time, became joint proprietor with Mr. Root. Mr. Elliott sold his interest in February, 1868, the consolidation with the *Champion* taking place in August, when Mr. Adams retired.

On May 20, 1869, the office of the *Champion and Press* was destroyed by fire, but within three weeks the establishment was again in running order, the paper coming to the public now with John A. Martin as sole editor and proprietor. The *Champion* is, as it has been for the past twenty-four years, bold and vigorous in the enunciation of its policy. With the exception of his term of service in the army, Col. Martin has been continuously at the helm. The *Champion* is Republican in politics, an eight-column folio in form, and is among the leading journals of the State, whether considered as a newspaper or as a political journal and champion of public measures.

The *Atchison Patriot* was established by Nelson Abbott, October 25, 1867. In September, 1868, Messrs. H. Clay Park, B. P. Waggener, and Nelson Abbott, formed a partnership, under the firm name of H. Clay Park & Co., and purchased the establishment. In October of the same year, the paper passed into the hands of C. F. and C. P. Cochran, and shortly afterward reverted to Nelson Abbott. In December, 1875, Mr. Abbott delivered his valedictory through the columns of the *Patriot*. During his ownership of the paper, Dr. H. B. Horn, who is still connected with it as bookkeeper, was business manager of the *Patriot*, and performed much of the editorial work. On December 6, 1875, Messrs. H. Clay

Park, F. L. Vandegrift, and P. H. Peters, assumed control, the latter retiring soon after. In 1877. E. W. Beall was admitted as a partner, the style of the firm being changed from Park & Vandegrift to H. Clay Park & Co. On January 21, 1879, Thomas Stivers, who had been connected with the *Champion* for eight years, formed a partnership with Mr. Park, Messrs. Vandegrift and Beall retiring.

The *Patriot*, at present published by Park & Stivers, is a seven-column folio, afternoon issue, daily and weekly editions. It is stanchly Democratic in politics, in fact, stalwartly so, if the expression may be excused. It is a good local and State paper, full of news pithily presented. In a word, the *Patriot* is a journalistic success.

The *Globe* was established by E. W. Howe, its present editor and proprietor, December 8, 1877. The daily is a spicy five-column folio, filled with fresh local matter, and touching every topic, editorially, from an independent standpoint. The weekly is a seven-column paper. Both editions are printed in its own office. Attached to the *Globe* is a good job office. As an afternoon paper it has its own peculiar field, which it alone can and does fill. Mr. Howe, although among the younger members of the editorial profession, is looked upon as one of the raciest writers in the State, and a young man of decided energy and ability.

Kansas Staats Anzeiger.—In 1880, the material for this weekly German paper was brought from Wichita, Kan., by Phillip Schmitz. About the same time, J. Hoernscheidt, who had purchased offices in Great Bend and Wichita, and tried the experiment of publishing a German paper in Topeka, and together they commenced the publication of the *Daily Journal* and the weekly *Kansas Staats Anzeiger*. Soon after, Mr. Schmitz sold his interest to his partner, and Mr. Hoernscheidt has since remained sole proprietor. The daily is a six-column folio, and has a circulation of 500, mostly in the city. The *Anzeiger* is the largest German paper in the State, circulates 3,000 copies, and has an excellent advertising patronage. Both journals are independent in politics. Connected with the paper is a well-appointed job office. The location of the establishment is on Commercial street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

The Sunday Morning Call, devoted to society, dramatic items, literature, and family reading, was established in February, 1880, by Frank Pearce. A few weeks later, Bowton, Low & Co. became proprietors, and increased its size. January 28, 1881, L. L. Higby became part owner, and the *Call* was enlarged to its present dimensions—a six column quarto. In July, 1882, Mr. Higby became sole proprietor.

As in all towns of blood and ambition, many newspaper enterprises which were put on foot in Atchison, stumbled and finally fell. That which met with the most prolonged success was the *Union*, the first number of which was issued June 4, 1859, G. O. Chase, editor and proprietor. It was purchased by Adams & Stebbins in the winter of 1861, and during the succeeding winter was sold to Cochran Brothers. By them it was transferred, early in 1863, to Leland & Marion, who published the paper for about a year, when it was started for Platte City, Mo., but the entire material was capsized in a creek on the way.

A Polish printer, named Pfeifer, established a small weekly in 1859, printed half in English and half in German. It existed only a few months.

The *Atchison Bulletin*, a Democratic paper, formerly the *Lecompton Democrat*, was published by Driggs, Faris & Moore, the first number being issued June 20, 1861. Its publication continued until December of the same year, and early in 1862, the material was removed to Leavenworth, where it was employed in establishing the *Leavenworth Inquirer*.

The *Union Banner* was issued as a Republican daily campaign paper, by John A. Martin, of the *Champion*, during an exciting canvass for city officers in 1861.

The *Atchison Anti Jayhawker*, a Democratic daily campaign sheet, was published by Cochran Brothers during the city canvass in the spring of 1862.

The *Democratic Standard*, published by W. J. Marion, was first issued November 29, 1862, but was continued only for three months.

The *Atchison Free Press*, a Republican daily paper, first appeared May 5, 1864, published by F. G. Adams. In April, 1865, Frank A. Root became a partner in the enterprise. L. R. Elliott became assistant editor with Mr. Adams in September, 1866, and editor and joint proprietor with Mr. Root in April, 1867. He disposed of his interest, February 10, 1868. August 11, 1868, the *Free Press* was consolidated with the *Champion*, Martin & Root being the publishers of the consolidated journal, Mr. Adams retiring. Mr. Root retired in the spring of 1869.

Die Fackel, a German weekly, was removed from Wyandotte to Atchison, January 1, 1868, and was published there until January, 1869, by H. W. Kastor, when it was removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and consolidated with the *Volksblatt*.

THE CHURCHES.

Kansas Avenue M. E. Church.—In April, 1857, Rev. James Shaw, of the Detroit Conference, moved into the Territory of Kansas and settled in Doniphan County. After preaching a few times in Geary City and Doniphan, by request he visited Atchison, and in May delivered the first sermon in Gen. S.C. Pomeroy's office, located where the Otis House now stands. During the same month arrangements were made for holding regular services, the new pastor inducing a Congregational minister, Rev. J. H. Byrd, to preach every alternate Sunday. Services were maintained during the summer and fall, and in October the First M. E. Church of Atchison was regularly organized, with Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Short, Mrs. Butt, Miss Willey, Mrs. Ann Harrison, Richard Harrison and W. M. Davies and wife, as members. Of these only O. F. Short and Richard Harrison had been members of the Methodist Church, and consequently the remaining members understood that when they had an opportunity and so desired, they could join their own societies. This new religious organization, however, was so welcome that, during the winter, $2,000 was raised in the city to build an edifice. At the third session of the Kansas and Nebraska Conference, held at Topeka, in April, 1858, Rev. James Shaw was transferred from the Detroit Conference, and appointed to the Leavenworth District, which embraced Atchison. Isaac F. Collins was stationed at Atchison, a lot was donated by Col. Abell, on Parallel street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and the erection of a church building commenced. Mr. Collins was re-appointed to the charge in the spring of 1859, when the church was finished. In March, 1860, Rev. Milton Mahin became pastor, serving until March, 1861; Rev. Mr. Wentz, from 1861 to 1862; Rev. James Shaw, 1862-63; Rev. Warington Mariatt, 1863-64; Rev. R. L. Harford, 1864-66 (parsonage built); Rev. W. K. Marshall, 1866-68; Rev. H. D. Fisher, 1868-71. In 1869, the old church was sold and the fine edifice on Kansas Avenue commenced. It was entirely completed in the fall of 1873, at a cost of $25,000. The church is of brick, 55x90 feet, entrance on Kansas Avenue. Rev. T. J. Leak served the church from 1871 to 1874; Rev. G. S. Dearborne, from 1874-76; Rev. William Friend 1876-79; Rev. E. W. Van Deventer, 1879-1882. Rev. Philip Krohn, D.D., of New York, was called to the pastorate in 1882. He assumed charge of a most flourishing society, its membership numbering nearly two hundred.

First Baptist Church.—The founder of the First Baptist Church of Atchison is, without doubt, Rev. James M. Challiss, father of George T. Challiss, who located on the present site of the city, in September, 1854. During the next three years, Luther, Dr. W. L. and Joseph Challiss, children all of that Christian old clergyman, then living away off in New Jersey, settled in Atchison; and it was the repeated prayer of the father that the community in which they lived should not longer exist without the holy influences of religion, which finally induced Luther to donate a fine piece of ground, on the corner of Kansas avenue and Ninth street. Aided by the Cohansey Church, of Cumberland County, New Jersey, of which the Rev. Mr. Challiss was pastor sufficient funds were raised to complete a substantial brick edifice, by September, 1858. The Methodists had previously erected a small building, so that this was the second one in Atchison, and the first Baptist meeting-house in the State of Kansas.

It was on the 24th of April, 1858, that Rev. L. A. Alderson, who had been for years a laborer in the pastoral, Sunday-school and missionary fields in Virginia, came to reside in Atchison. Rev. James Shaw, the Methodist minister, had been invited to conduct the services, but being unable to attend, and Mr. Alderson having landed the previous night from the steamboat, arrangements were at once made by which he should preach the pioneer Baptist sermon. The services were conducted in Gen. S. C. Pomeroy's office, a small brick building opposite the old National Hotel, on Atchison street. Regular services were held, a few Sabbaths afterwards, in a room previously occupied as a saloon, on Commercial street, near the wharf. On August 1, 1858, a church was organized, the place of meeting at this time being a room in Allen's building, corner of Commercial and Second streets. Those who then united in church relation were Rev. L. A. Alderson and wife, Mrs. Mary A. Challiss, J. C. Allen and wife, Aaron Stephenson and wife, Deacon Thomas Wise, Wilberforce Dunlevy, and a few days thereafter, Dr. Wm. L. Challiss. The next month the church was completed at a cost of $5,000, and the church was established on a substantial basis. In May, 1861, Rev. Mr. Alderson, who had been pastor of this church since 1858, was succeeded by Rev. A. Perkins, D.D. Rev. Frank Remington commenced his pastorate in May, 1864, serving only a few months, being followed by Rev. J. W. Warder. Rev. H. A. Guild came in May, 1867; Rev. I. Sawyer, D.D., July, 1868; Rev. E. Gunn, August, 1870; Rev. J. B. Hardwicke, November, 1873; Rev. W. T. Fleenor, June, 1877; Rev. J. W. Luke, August, 1880. The Church is now among the strongest in the city, having a membership of (about) 200—a cause for just rejoicing when the contrast is made with that little band of nine who constituted the First Baptist Church of Atchison, a quarter of a century ago.

First Congregational Church.—Although the Congregationalists held services under Rev. J. H. Byrd, as early as June, 1857, no regular church organization was effected until March 20, 1858. Upon that day a society of eight members was formed—Mr. Byrd, Pastor; A. J. Evans, Deacon; B. F. Harrison, Clerk. In the fall of 1859, the foundations of the present church edifice, corner of Kansas avenue and Fourth street, were laid, and during the following season the building was enclosed. The congregation worshiped in the basement for several years. The church was completed and dedicated May 14, 1865. Rev. S. D. Storrs had become pastor in June, 1862. It was during his pastorate that the building was finished. He resigned in 1867 and was succeeded for one year by Rev. J. M. Van Wagner. Rev. L. B. Wilson, D. D., became pastor in 1868, and remained in charge for two years, resigning his position in February, 1872. In September, 1872, Rev. F. T. Ingalls, of Olathe, accepted a call to the church, and was installed in October. With the exception of one year's absence in Europe, from October, 1880, to November, 1881, Mr. Ingalls has had charge of the society since 1872. During that time Rev. William A. Bosworth was stated supply. The church is strong and growing, having a membership of 180. Its property is valued at $15,000. Present officers of the church, (1882): Samuel Hollister, C. Weber, E. A. Markham, J. C. Meacham, A. P. Tenny, Trustees; E. C. Johnson, J. A. Norton, Deacons; J. H. Garside, Clerk; C. M. White, Treasurer; D. T. Bradford, Superintendent of Sunday school.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized October 21, 1858, by a committee of Highland Presbytery appointed for that purpose. The organization took place in a building owned by Mr. Allen, then standing on the corner of Second and Commercial streets. The Rev. Alex. W. Pitzer, of Leavenworth, chairman of the committee, appointed by Presbytery, was present and conducted the proceedings. The number of persons entering into the organization on that day were eight, five by letter and three on profession of faith, viz.: William M. Davies, Mary Davies, George B. Irwin, Rebecca Irwin, Annie Love, Andrew Hamilton, Mampimilia Ireland and Edward Hair. The organization was completed by the election of William M. Davies as Ruling Elder and Edward Hair as Deacon. For several months afterward the church had no settled pastor and held its service in store rooms, halls and private parlors. In April, 1859, Rev. Julius Spencer was engaged as stated supply, and remained with the society for eighteen months. The church was without regular preaching until September, 1863, when Rev. H. H. Dobbins was called and continued to officiate as pastor until March, 1864. Rev. E. P. Lewis' pastorate commenced in April, 1865, and closed in February, 1868. During his incumbency the building near the corner of Fourth and Commercial streets was erected at a cost of $4,500, and in 1865 the congregation commenced worshiping in it. Up to this time the society had had no permanent home of its own, but had worshipped in various places, the last locality being Price's Hall, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Following Mr Lewis was the Rev. Edward Cooper, in December, 1868. He remained with the church until December, 1875, when he resigned and was followed in March, 1876, by Rev. J. H. Clark, who officiated until June, 1878. In November of the same year, the present pastor, Rev. M. F. Howie, was called. In the year 1880, the society commenced the erection of a beautiful new stone building, corner of Fifth and Santa Fe streets, and on the 15th day of September, the corner stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies by Washington Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. The building is of blue lime-stone, 75x90 feet, and when entirely completed will be as fine a church edifice as is found in the City of Atchison. The auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 500, is divided from the Sabbath school room by stained glass doors, which can be dropped into the basement when necessary, thus throwing the entire building into one room. The entire cost of the lot and building will be about $23,000. The present membership of the church is 200, and a continuous growth is noted. Officers of the church: Pastor, Rev. M. F. Howie; Elders, A. J. North, A. B. McQueen, A. B. Decker, J. M. Covert; Deacons, Judge J. L. Berry, B. F. Hudson,; Board of Trustees, B. F. Hudson, A. W. Simpson, A. F. Martin, S. D. D. Smith, E. K. Blair, R. B. Drury and David Lukens.

Trinity Church (Episcopal).—What is now known as Trinity, was organized in October, 1857, as St. Mary Magdalene's Church, its original members being Hon. A. G. Otis, Thos. B. Valliant, James L. McClure, Joseph P. Carr and Richard C. McCall. Those who at this early day thus associated themselves together were under the spiritual guidance of Rev. L. R. Staudenmayer. Trinity Church was incorporated February 27, 1860, the first vestry under this organization consisting of the originators of the St. Mary Magdalene's Church, with the additional member, Major R. H. Weightman. The Court House and Price's Hall were used as places of worship for ten years previous to the building of the church. Mr. Staudenmayer, the first rector of Trinity Church, was succeeded by the Rev. Faber Byllesby, in 1861, and he in 1863, by the Rev. J. E. Ryan. After Mr. Ryan's resignation in September, 1864, Rev. T. H. Vail, D. D., was offered the rectorship, which he retained for two years, notwithstanding the manifold other duties which pressed upon him as Bishop of the Diocese. Bishop Vail was succeeded by his son-in-law, Rev. John Bakewell. The society had now so increased in numbers and influence that the need of a suitable church edifice was more than ever felt. In this emergency, the right men and women were found in the right place, and it was due to the personal efforts of Mr. Bakewell, Col. William Osborn, Richard A. Park, Gen. B. F. Stringfellow, and Hon. A. G. Otis, and generous members of the church, especially the ladies, that the elegant and costly structure, corner of Utah avenue and Fifth street, was erected. Its total cost was $20,000. Built of stone in the early English style of Gothic architecture, roof slated, the interior finished in black walnut and pine, spacious and light, the church combines elegance with durability and comfort, and is one of the ornaments of Atchison. In July 1871, Mr. Bakewell resigned, and was succeeded by the Rev. P. N. Meade in January, 1872. Continuing in charge until April, 1874, the latter was followed by Rev. Thos. G. Carver, who resigned in September, 1875. Rev. Frank O. Osborne became rector in February, 1876, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. Abiel Leonard, in November 1881. There are at present about 150 communicants in the parish and 500 souls in the congregation. Besides the beautiful church building, to which reference has been made, the vestrymen of the society purchased in May, 1882, an elegant two-story brick building on T. street for a rectory. The corporation at present (1882) consists of the following: D. P. Blish, Senior Warden; W. W. Scoullar, Junior Warden; C. S. Osborn, Clerk; H. A. Coats, Treasurer; Chief Justice, A. H. Horton, Messrs. E. A. Mize, W. S. Cain, E. W. Markham and C. E. Styles.

St. Benedict's Abbey.—St. Benedict's Abbey, church and college, are conducted by the Benedictine Fathers. It was in 1846, when Rev. Boniface Wimmer, O. S. B., came from Bavaria to Pennsylvania, and, assisted by some of his brethren, founded the Monastery of St. Vincent's, Westmoreland County. This founder, now seventy-two years of age, is at present Abbot of that Monastery and President of the American-Casinensian congregation.

The first Benedictine Father that came to Kansas was Henry Lemke, who in the year 1855 arrived at Doniphan, where he laid the foundation of a monastery. His labors for the people have left a grateful remembrance in the hearts of the Catholics living in the vicinity of Doniphan. He was soon assisted by some fellow-brethren who were sent by Father Wimmer. They immediately opened a Latin school with a few pupils. But Augustine Wirth, O. S. B., soon found out that, in a few years, Atchison would surpass Doniphan in every regard, and on this account they transferred their home to Atchison (1859), bought a few lots northeast of the city, and laid the foundation of the present monastery and college. They also started the college, as soon as the building was ready. At the beginning only a few pupils. Rev. P. Augustine was appointed Prior. In 1866 the corner-stone of the Church of St. Benedict was laid. Previous to this a small frame building served as church for the few Catholics. The present church is built in the Roman style, and is 168 feet long and fifty-six feet wide. The steeples and the interior of the church are not yet finished. In June, 1868, Rev. P. Louis M. Fink, O. S. B., was appointed Prior, filling the office until December, 1870, at which time he was called to the Episcopal See of Leavenworth. During his priorship the roof of the church was finished so that divine services could be held there. During the erection of the church the college was discontinued, the dormitory of the students serving as a house of worship. After the church had been brought under roof, the college was opened again with ten students. In July, 1871, Rev. P. Hegidius Christoph was appointed Prior. He built the steeples to their present height (July, 1882), laid the floor, finished the ceilings, etc. In January, 1875, Rev. P. Oswald Moosmuller became Prior. Under his direction the monastery as well as the college flourished. Especially his exertions in founding and augmenting a good library are highly to be praised. As the number of members of the community was now sufficient, the Priory was promoted to an Abbey April 7, 1877, and on September 29 Rev. Innocent Wolf elected Abbot. He occupies this dignitary office at present. The status of the house is: Rt. Rev. Innocent Wolf, O. S. B., Abbot; Very Rev. Boniface Verheyen, O. S. B., Prior; Very Rev. Pirmin Koumly, O. S. B., Prior of St. Benedict's, Severance; Rev. Augustine Wirth O. S. B.; Emanuel Hartig O. S. B.; Timothy Luber, O. S. B.; Peter Kassens, O. S. B.; Eugene Bode, O. S. B.; Adolph Wesseling, O. S. B.; Ferdinand Wolf, O. S. B.; Winfried Schmidt, O. S. B.; John Staeder, O. S. B.; Matthew Bradley, O. S. B. Besides these there are four priests from St. Vincent's, Pennsylvania, who act as assistants, viz: Rev. Ambrose Huebner, O. S. B.; Rev. Casimir Elsesser, O. S. B.; Theodore Schmitt and Anselm Soehnler; seven clerics, ten lay brothers, five candidates and ten scholastics. The library of the monastery, to which also the students of the college have access, consists of about 5,000 volumes, mostly theological, philological and historical works. There is one incunabulum in this library which was printed in 1486, shortly after the art of printing had been invented. The library is in charge of Venerable Fr. Herman, O. S. B. The cabinet contains many instruments for physical purposes, and a considerable collection of specimens in natural sciences, principally botany, ornithology, geology, palæontology, entomology, numismatics, archæology, ethnology. The cabinet is in charge of Very Rev. P. Boniface Verheyen, O. S. B.; botany and entomology are in charge of Rev. P. Winfried Schmidt, O. S. B. The college library contains at present 800 volumes, which pertain to English and German literature. This library is constantly increasing. It is in charge of Rev. P. Matthew Bradley, O. S. B.

The parish-school near the church is directed by Rev. Peter Kassens, O. S. B., pastor of the church, and taught by four sisters of the order of St. Benedict. The attendance is this year the most numerous, namely, about 300.

M. E. Church, South.—The church is situated on the northeast corner of Sixth and Park streets. The society was organized in 1856 by Rev. Thomas Wallace, and continued to increase until 1862, when, because of the war excitement, the death and removal of members, etc., the organization was broken up. It was reorganized in 1869, by Rev. H. W. Currin. The following pastors have served the church: Rev. Thomas Wallace, Rev. D. C. O'Howell, Rev. Wm. Barnett, Rev. H. W. Currin, Rev. A. V. Bailey, Rev. W. A. Hanna, Rev. H. D. Hogan, Rev. Joseph King, Rev. G. J. Warren, Rev. J. W. Faubion, Rev. J. W. Payne, Rev. T. H. Swearingen and Rev. C. A. Shearman, the present incumbent. The society has at present (1882), forty-six members. It has suffered an unusually large number of deaths and removals, and once or twice has been nearly disbanded. It is now, however, stronger than it has been for some time.

First German Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession, Atchison, was organized in 1866, by Rev. C. F. Liebe, who was at that time a home missionary of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States, for the States of Missouri and Kansas. The first regular minister was Rev. Mr. Menge, who was installed in April, 1867. Ill health caused his resignation during the same year. Rev. G. Landgraf succeeded Mr. Menge in December. He was installed on the first day of that month, the church building, corner of Tenth and Commercial streets, being dedicated at the same time. In 1869 a parsonage, adjoining the church, was erected and during the next year Mr. Landgraf accepted a call to Missouri. Rev. C. Janzow, of Weston, Mo., succeeded him, who was followed in turn by Rev. C. Hartman of the St. Louis Theological Seminary. He died in the fall of 1872, and a call was then extended to Rev. W. Zschoche, of Miami County, Kan., the present pastor. He was installed January 15, by Rev. M. Meyer, of Leavenworth, who had been in charge of the society for a few months. Both the church building and parsonage were subsequently rebuilt and enlarged. Under the pastorate of Rev. W. Zschoche the congregation has increased to a membership of 130. Connected with the church is a day school, which, until 1881, was conducted by the pastor. It is now taught by F. C. H. Hoeck, and numbers some sixty pupils.

The English Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in Atchison in 1870, with Rev. M. S. Boyer as pastor, and a membership of twenty-three. Regular meetings were held in Price's Hall and the Congregational Church for several months, but Mr. Boyer becoming discouraged, he resigned, and the church soon ceased holding meetings. Some months since, however, a reorganization was effected, and the services of Rev. W. I. Cutter, of Effingham, secured. Meetings are held regularly every Sunday afternoon, and the church has a membership of forty-two. The Methodist Episcopal Church South has been secured for the meetings of the organization.

Although the society has no building of its own, it has land in what is known as the Lutheran Church addition—about thirty lots. The elders of the church are: J. H. Berlin, who is also secretary and treasurer, and Nathan Kistler; deacons, W. H. Kuhns, A. B. Zimmerman, Israel Helsy and H. N. Waterbury; trustees, S. K. Clarke and W. H. Smith. The organization has also a Sunday school of forty-five members, of which J. H. Berlin is superintendent.

Church of Christ.—The members of this religious body effected an organization in Atchison in 1869, with James F. Butcher and T. B. McCleery as elders, and J. A. Ham, James A. Patton and J. J. Locker as deacons, and the last named as clerk and treasurer. Elder W. J. Rogers officiated for one year, succeeded by Elder James E. Gaston, who remained in charge eighteen months. The meetings then became irregular for several years, and in 1875 the church as an organization ceased to exist. After the lapse of seven years, by the active exertions of C. F. Saunders and lady and other zealous persons, the church was re-organized December 4, 1881, with a membership of twenty-two. Social meetings were held for a season and Elder J. R. Spencer, of Topeka, secured to preach to the congregation. The following were elected as the advisory board: C. F. Saunders, J. G. Sample, T. B. McCleery, J. T. Allensworth and J. J. Locker. The board finally secured the services of Elder M. P. Hayden, of Columbiana, Ohio, who took charge of the church, April 7, 1882. Under his auspices, and by the co-operation of the advisory board, a permanent organization was effected May 28, 1882, with a membership of twenty-five. Meetings are regularly held in the hall, corner of Fourth street and Kansas avenue, and the "Church of Christ" is growing rapidly. Within one year its membership will undoubtedly reach one hundred.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church of Atchison was organized in the summer of 1868. The first sermon was preached by Rev. John M. Wilkinson, who was sent here by the conference of the African Methodist Church. He labored zealously organizing classes and soon succeeded in building a comfortable frame meeting house, capable of seating 125 persons. Rev. Mr. Wilkinson's successors were: Revs. J. F. Jordon, W. H. Sexton, Thomas Strother, John A. Fourshee, W. L. Herod, V. F. Bates, J. W. Wilson, James H. Hubbard, and J. P. Howard, present preacher in charge, who came to Atchison, October 1881. Four years since the frame church building, located on Atchison between Seventh and Eighth streets, was destroyed by fire, but the congregation immediately set to work and erected on the ruins a brick building, 36x60 feet; the last indebtedness on the church, $500, was paid by subscription in a single day, in May, 1882. The church has a membership of 300. The present officers are: Thomas Reed, B. F. Bonner, Jerry Rucker, Harvey Potter, Washington Smith, stewards; Thomas Reed, Harvey Potter, Phillip Porter, James Eads, Robert Heister, class leaders; James Eads, B. F. Barnard, Jesse Miller, Jerry Rucker, Thomas Reed, trustees; Horace Johnson, superintendent Sabbath school. One hundred and seventy-five scholars in school. Regular services every Sabbath morning and evening; prayer meetings Wednesday evenings.

Ebenezer Baptist Church (Colored).—This religious body was organized in March, 1867. A frame house of worship 35x40 feet, was erected the same year. The church books show a membership of forty at the end of 1867. Elder W. M. Twine was the first preacher. Since the beginning, the following named Elders have ministered to the church: Messrs Twine, Sims, Marshall, Morton, Paris, and the present minister, Elder Smothers. In 1876, another church was organized, but after a short time it was consolidated with Ebenezer. Early in 1877, the members were unfortunate in losing their church edifice, and for several years worshiped in private houses, and occasionally in public; but last September they erected their present substantial brick structure, 42x72, on the site of the burned building, and great prosperity now attends them. Since the advent of Elder Smothers, August 9, 1881, 200 persons have been immersed and received into the church. There are at present a little over 500 members. Services are regularly held, Sunday mornings and evenings, and prayer meetings Wednesday evenings.

COLORED REFUGEES.

The spring of 1879 was noted for the excitement caused by the shipment to Kansas and other localities of large numbers of freedmen and women from Louisiana, Mississippi, and other Southern States. Atchison shared the excitement of the threatened irruption. The leaders of public opinion protested that the city did not desire the presence of unskilled laborers. There were no vacant houses in the city, and the public feeling was almost unanimous that Atchison did not want them as citizens. A few shrewd (?) politicians saw in the Southern exodus an attempt to carry Northern States for particular political parties. But the reply of the friends of the party indicated was: "We are already in an overwhelming majority, and do not need the ballots of these freedmen." On the 1st day of May, word was brought by railway passengers from below that the steamer "Joe Kinney," with 250 colored refugees, was making its way up, and would land her human cargo at Atchison. No attempt was made to resist, and the next day the boat arrived and quietly landed at Ketcham's Mill, below town, sent her passengers ashore, and quickly departed. They were poor and destitute, and clothed in rags. Many were without food. The *Daily Champion* of May 3d, after describing the pitiable condition of the refugees, contended that white people of any nationality, under similar circumstances, landed without food on a strange shore, would have been deeply dejected and loudly bewailed their fate; but in all that black company there was not a whimper or a cry. A boy with a chain cable held on to his dog, and an old woman smoked, with the remark that when the last pipeful was gone she reckoned some kind friend would furnish another. They were poor enough, and all said they were out of provisions, yet they asked no one for food.

The idea seemed to suddenly seize bystanders of all shades of color, that it was a pitiful thing that a lot of men, women and little children, some of them sick, should be in Atchison without food, and a sort of "relief movement" was organized. Doc. Jennings was on hand with his wagon, and started out to collect provisions, and he got them from citizens everywhere—bread, flour, bacon, and the "staples" generally. The Atchison colored people, to their honor, seemed greatly aroused, and came in from all directions with provisions. It was determined to remove at least the women and children, including the sick, to the two colored churches for shelter. The work was vigorously prosecuted under the supervision of City Marshal Benning and others. Among the colored men who were conspicuous in their efforts in behalf of their people, were Jacob Starr, and Messrs. Jennings, Ransom, Rucker, Logan, Morton, Wilson, and Lett. At a late hour many of the refugees still remained on the river bank, sitting around little fires built of driftwood, as patient and uncomplaining as ever. A "square meal" for the hungry refugees wound up Atchison's first day's experience with the emigration movement, the most singular since the Israelites started out for "soldier claims" in Canaan.

Atchison did its whole duty to those who were so unceremoniously cast into their midst, but as an evidence that they did not propose to shoulder more than their own share of the burden, the City Council met in special session on the 3d day of May, and passed an ordinance forbidding the landing of paupers. About the same time the authorities of the A. & N., and Central Branch railroads, proposed to carry the refugees on their roads to counties north and west, where their services were needed, at the rate of one cent per mile. But the most of them obtained employment, and did not long depend on the charity of the people of the city. The women and children found shelter in the two colored churches, and as the season was not inclement, the men shifted along without suffering. The colored people of the city held a meeting on the 4th of May, and took measures to relieve their unfortunate brethren. In this work, Jacob Starr, P. Porter, Merit Davis, J. W. Wilson, I. Venable, J. A. Paris, R. M. Wilson and P. R. Booker were conspicuous.

CITY INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Atchison Water Works.—From the earliest settlement of the city up to the year 1880, one of the most serious drawbacks to a residence in Atchison, was an inadequate supply of wholesome water suitable for all purposes. During that year the people wisely decided, by a vote of 1,309 to 84, to contract with Sylvester Watts, of St. Louis, for the construction of water works on the reservoir plan. The "Atchison Water Company" was organized under the laws of Kansas, and John R. Lionberger, George E. Leighton, Thomas E. Tutt, Charles Parsons and Sylvester Watts, all of St. Louis, were elected Directors, and T. N. Bontelle, Chief Engineer. It was agreed to furnish fifty hydrants for fire purposes and for flushing sewers, together with a number of public watering troughs, the city paying therefor the sum of $6,000. Six miles of mains were laid, and water laid on the following streets: On Ninth from Commercial to Main; on Ninth to Kansas avenue; on Kansas avenue from Ninth to Tenth; on Tenth from Kansas avenue to Laramie; on Seventh from Commercial to Kearney; on Fifth from southern limits to Division; on Atchison from Fifth to Second; on Fourth from Atchison to Riley; on Riley from Fourth to Fifth; on Second from Main to Parallel; on Fourth from Commercial to V street; on V from Fourth to Fifth; on Main from Fifth to Eighth: on R. from Fifth to Seventh; on Seventh from R to Park. The reservoirs are located on the highest ground within the city limits, the top of the settling reservoir being 227 feet above the level of the Missouri river. They are located at the southern extremity of South Fifth street, in Spring Garden Addition. The ground on which the reservoirs are placed was purchased of George T. Challiss for $2,500. From the embankment a magnificent view is obtained of the windings of the Missouri river, the city of Atchison, and the country west and south. The settling reservoir has a capacity of 1,250,000 gallons. Adjoining this on the west is the storage reservoir, capable of holding 3,500,000 gallons of water. The reservoirs are built in the most substantial manner. The pumping works are located at the west end of the Missouri River bridge, and the water forced to the settling reservoir through a ten-inch pipe, capable of discharging 1,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The suction apparatus is worked by a pair of combination engines and pumps, known by machinists as isochronal engines, of seventy-horse power each. They are of thirty-inch stroke, with cylinders twenty-four inches in diameter. The pumps act independently, and each can pump 1,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. But one of the pumps is used at a time, thus preventing any stoppage in case of accident. The Missouri River water is agreeable and wholesome. The sediment consists almost entirely of sand. The water is allowed ample time to settle before being drawn into the storage reservoir, and from thence delivered to consumers. The total cost of the water-works was $150,000, and it is money well expended. In this connection it may be well to remark that as a means for the extinguishment of fires, six streams can be simultaneously thrown a distance of 100 feet and upwards—sufficient for all practical purposes. The Silsbee steam fire engine is now a piece of useless property, and will soon be disposed of by the City Council, to some less favored community. There has been no change in the official management of the waterworks company from the first organization, the following named gentlemen still retaining the management: John R. Lionberger, President, St. Louis, Mo.; John D. Davis, Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.; J. B. Quigley, Superintendent, Atchison.

The Police Force.—For the past few years Atchison has had the benefit of a well-appointed department. The first City Marshal, Milton R. Benton, was elected in the spring of 1858, under the first act of incorporation. In September of the same year he was re-appointed, and held office one year. At present the force is divided as follows: One City Marshal, one policeman to guard city prisoners, one keeper of city prison, and nine patrol police. The police is divided into five night and five day men.

From the last annual report of Thos. B. MacGee, Police Judge, it is learned that the 1,511 cases brought before him carried $14,039.65 into the city treasury. About one-half of this sum was paid in fines, and one-seventh "worked out" on the streets by the unfortunates of the chain gang. The most common kind of offenses were: drunk, 149; prostitution, 187; vagrancy, 86: discharging fire arms within the city limits, 81; visiting houses of ill-fame, 59.

The Atchison Gas Company was organized January 21, 1870, with the following directors: Geo. W. Glick, president; A. H. Stryker, secretary; R. A. Park, treasurer. The capital stock of the company is $100,000, all paid up. In 1881 the old works were entirely replaced by new ones, built on a large scale, and including all the modern improvements. Over five miles of mains have already been laid, and the system is being continually extended. The present officers of the company are as follows: A. G. Otis, president; W. W. Guthrie, vice president; H. M. Glancy, secretary; J. P. Brown, purchasing agent. The works are situated on Main street, west of Seventh.

The Atchison Street Railway Company was chartered by the legislature in the winter of 1880, and organized in the spring of 1881 by the choice of the following officers, who are still serving the company: J. A. Beeson, president; W. W. Hetherington, treasurer and secretary; E. H. Luitwieler, superintendent. Under the provisions of their liberal charter, the company has constructed several miles of road, and supplied their lines with good cars. The Fifth street line extends from the water works in the south to the Catholic Church in the northern part of the city; the Commercial and Main street line from the Union Depot to Harmony Garden in the western section; the Commercial and Tenth street line from the Union Depot to the end of Tenth street, with a branch up Kansas avenue. The company employ nine cars, fifteen men, and forty horses and mules.

Fire Department.—The fire department of Atchison was first organized on the volunteer system during the year 1860. Sol. Washer was the first chosen president, and Maj. W. S. Downs the first foreman, with a full force of members. Hand engines were used until 1876, when a Silsbee steamer was purchased, and three years later the volunteer system gave place to a paid department, although Atchison has still a goodly number of volunteers. The wise introduction of the reservoir system has revolutionized the fire department. At present the Silsbee steamer is more ornamental than useful, the water works being capable of throwing large streams of water over the highest building in the city. The present officers of the force are: Samuel H. Kelsey, chief; John Compton, foreman; Wm. Hoover, pipeman; H. H. Wilson and J. H. Johnson, drivers; James Young, watchman.

The Great Fire.—On Sunday afternoon, June 9, 1867, the most destructive fire that ever visited Atchison occurred. Within three hours, two large and valuable blocks of buildings—on both sides of Commercial, between Fourth and Fifth streets—were swept away; twenty-one store rooms, with an immense amount of goods, were reduced to heaps of smouldering ashes; and twenty-five persons were thrown out of places in which to transact business. The lowest estimate placed the loss at sixty thousand dollars. The fire had its origin in a defective flue, and probably burned a considerable time before it was noticed. About one-sixth of the loss was covered by insurance. But as usual there was not the great loss without some compensating gain. The burnt district was soon covered with fine business blocks, and even some of the owners were actually benefited by the conflagration. Better buildings commanded better prices.

BANKS AND COMMERCIAL UNIONS.

In January, 1857, an act was passed, making it a grave offense for any person or persons to either form themselves into an association to carry on banking transactions, or to subscribe to such a purpose. The penalty for its violation was a fine, ranging from $400 to $1,000, or imprisonment of from six months to twelve months. The act establishing the Kansas Valley Bank, at Leavenworth, was approved February 19, of the same year. It provided for branches at Atchison, Lecompton, Doniphan, Fort Scott and Shawnee, Johnson County. As an anomaly in nature, it may be stated that, although the Leavenworth parent was never born, a vigorous son sprang into being in Atchison. Furthermore, the act made the branches entirely independent of the trunk. Startling contradictions! The capital stock was fixed at $300,000, bills payable in gold or silver. John H. Stringfellow, Joseph Plean and Samuel Dickson were authorized to open subscription books. The Atchison Branch of the Kansas Valley Bank was the first institution of the kind in the Territory. The books were opened and an organization was effected early in the spring of 1858, and the capital stock was finally fixed at $52,000; securities $100,000. G. H. Fairchild, late of Waverly, was manager; Board of Directors, Gen. S. C. Pomeroy (Pres.), W. H. Russell, L. R. Smoot, W. B. Waddell, Judge F. G. Adams, S. Dickson and W. E. Gaylord. In denial of the statement made by rival towns, such as Sumner and Doniphan, that the bank was about to suspend, the directors published a statement of its condition soon after the institution was established, from which it appears that the assets were $36,638, and liabilities $20,118. Before the end of the year, Gen. Pomeroy resigned the presidency of the bank, in favor of William H. Russell, of the firms of R. Majors & Co. and Smoot, Russell & Co., two of the largest Government contracting firms in the country. Gen. Pomeroy was chosen vice-president. For many years Col. R. L. Pease was manager of the bank. In 1861, it retired from business, and its legitimate successor, Hetherington's Exchange Bank continued to accommodate Atchison's financial demands.

In January, 1861, by legislative enactment, the name of the bank was changed to the "Bank of the State of Kansas," with W. H. Russell, Pres.; G. H. Fairchild, V. Pres.; R. L. Pease, cashier. It continued business until March, 1866, when the stockholders wound up the concerns of the bank and made arrangements for the redemption of its circulation. E. B. Allen was president of the institution after 1862.

Exchange National Bank of Atchison.—This, the oldest banking institution in Atchison, was established in 1859, as Hetherington's Exchange Bank, in the basement of a building at the corner of Third and Commercial streets. Its founder was William Hetherington. Save for one year during the war, its doors have been open daily. Repeated attempts to plunder it then induced Mr. Hetherington to close out his business and wait for better times. In 1869, it removed to the fine building on the corner of Fourth and Commercial, erected by Mr. Hetherington for the express uses of the banking business, and provided with every requisite for the transaction of business and the security of deposits. In 1876, Mr. Hetherington admitted his son W. W. Hetherington, who had been for a long time a clerk in the bank, to a partnership, and in 1881, another son, C. S. Hetherington, became associated in the business.

"The Exchange Bank of William Hetherington & Co." was changed to the "Exchange National Bank of Atchison," August 1, 1882. The formal change was made on July 21, when the incorporators deposited with the Comptroller of the Currency $100,000 in Government bonds, and completed the steps required by law; but the bank did not commence business until August 1. The directors are William Hetherington, W. W. Hetherington, B. P. Waggener, Frank Bier and J. S. Galbraith.

The officers are: President, William Hetherington; Vice President, J. P. Pomeroy;

Cashier, W. W. Hetherington; Assistant Cashier, C. S. Hetherington; Attorneys, Everest & Waggener; Bookkeeper, John V. Jillich; Assistant Bookkeeper, Charles E. Reck; Collector, Sam Lanphear.

First National Bank.—Organized in 1867. David Auld being elected the first president, in June of that year. W. R. Stebbins, who was elected cashier, remained with the bank one year, when J. T. Coplan, present incumbent, succeeded him. The bank commenced business July 1, 1867, with a capital of $50,000, and a surplus of $20,000 for an increase of capital. One year later, the capital was increased to $100,000. The present surplus is nearly $50,000. The first year's deposits amounted to about $75,000; present deposits, $350,000 to $400,000. Present officers, David Auld, Pres.; C. G. Foster, V. Pres.; J. T. Copland, cashier,; A. M. Lanphear, teller.

Atchison Savings Bank was established in 1869, William C. Smith being president, and R. A. Park cashier. In 1871, A. G. Otis was elected president and still holds that position. Israel S. Parker was the first vice-president of the savings bank, and was succeeded by his son, James W. Parker. The capital stock is $100,000.

German Savings Bank.—Organized in 1873, with the following officers: George Storch, president; Robert Forbriger, vice-president; John Belz, cashier. These gentlemen have continued to serve in the same capacities ever since. The capital stock of the bank is $10,000, and its deposits $100,000. A general banking business is transacted, collections are made in all parts of Europe, and a regular savings department is connected with the institution.

The Atchison National Bank was organized April 1, 1873, with John M. Price as president, M. Barrett, cashier. Present officers: C. J. Drury, president; R. H. Ballentine, vice-president; M. Barratt, cashier. Average deposits, from $125,000 to $150,000; capital stock, $100,000. G. D. Harrison, of Iowa, was president of the bank after Mr. Price until 1878, since which time Mr. Drury has held the position. When it commenced business the capital was $100,000, which, in 1877, was reduced to $50,000.

New England Loan and Trust Co., Des Moines, Iowa.—L. A. Grant, president; D. B. Lyons, vice-president; D. G. Edmundson, secretary; John C. Avery, manager.

John C. Avery established this Kansas department of the company at Atchison, July, 1880, having had charge of the business in this State since that time. The business amounts to about $750,000, principally east of the sixth principal meridian, and they contemplate working the entire State, expecting in 1882 to do a business of, at least, $1,000,000. They now employ about sixty local agents in various parts of the State negotiating loans, mainly on improved farm and city property.

The Atchison Board of Trade was incorporated by the Legislature November 29, 1881, and since that time has been of great benefit to the business men of the city. Elegant and commodious rooms have been fitted up on Fifth street, and the usefulness of the board is now universally acknowledged. The object of the movers is stated in article one of the act of incorporation. To increase the business facilities, advance the commercial character, and promote the manufacturing interests of the city of Atchison, by bringing buyer and seller nearer together; by inculcating just and equitable principles of trade; establishing and maintaining uniformity in the commercial usages of the city; acquiring, preserving and disseminating valuable information. Residents of Atchison may become members by the payment of an initiation fee of $25. The officers are: William Bowman, president; S. R. Washer, vice-president; T. B. Gerow, secretary; R. A. Park, treasurer. Number of members 112.

The Merchants' and Bankers' Mutual Benefit Association of Atchison. Organized November 15, 1879. First Directors: A. H. Lanphear, Robert Forbriger, W. W. Cochrane, A. B. Bradish, M. Bosworth, H. M. Glancy. Present officers: A. H. Lanphear, president; Robert Forbriger, vice-president; W. W. Cochrane, M. D., medical director; D. B. Rogers, secretary; John Francis (State Treasurer), medical director; W. W. Cochrane, A. H. Lanphear, A. B. Bradish, P. I. Bonebrake, M. Bosworth, H. M. Glancy, Robert Forbriger, board of directors. Headquarters on Fourth street near Commercial.

The Atchison Industrial and Agricultural Fair Association was organized in the summer of 1880, and an exhibition given the same year. The association purchased forty acres of ground two miles southwest of the city for $12,000, and during the first season expended $17,000 more in buildings, and in adorning and beautifying the grounds. It is claimed that the half mile race track belonging to the fair association is one of the most beautiful in the West; that 50,000 people can see every foot of track during a racing contest. The first officers of the association were: John Seaton, president; C. Rohr, vice-president; Edward Fleischer, secretary; W. W. Hetherington, treasurer; B. P. Waggener, chief marshal; John Seaton, Edward Fleischer, B. P. Waggener, C. Rohr, W. W. Hetherington, J. C. Crall, G. W. Glick, board of directors. The officers for the present year are: John Seaton, president; M. L. Sargent, vice-president; H. R. Bostwick, secretary; L. L. Todd, treasurer; Dr. D. J. Holland, chief marshal; John Seaton, D. J. Holland, J. C. Tomlinson, M. L. Sargent, L. L. Todd, P. R. Peabody, board of directors.

Atchison Typographical Union, No. 18.—This society was organized by charter from the National Typographical Union June 10, 1881. At present the organization has twenty-seven members, and the following named persons fill the several offices: H. C. Patchen, president; John T. Reilly, vice-president; J. L. A. Anderson, recording secretary; James M. Jones, Cor. and Fin. Sec.; John C. Root, treasurer; S. E. Cline, sergeant-at-arms; Samuel Filson, C. W. Blakeley, C. L. Mathers, directors; James M. Jones, delegate to the thirteenth session of the International Typographical Union. The regular meetings are held the first Sunday in the month in the *Daily Champion* office.

Atchison Cigar Makers' Union, No. 61.—Charter was granted by the International Union April 17, 1880. Present officers: John Knott, president; Curtis Stripp, vice-president; George Phingstay, treasurer; John C. Herd, financial and recording secretary. Present number of members thirty-eight.

MANUFACTORIES.

City Mills.—In 1867 Messrs. E. K. Blair and W. W. Auld established their present business in their present location. The building is 24x90 feet, fronting on Fourth street, while on the south is a brick elevator of 15,000 bushels capacity. The entire property is valued at $60,000, the machinery, which has been improved and renewed several times, costing about $15,000. The mills have four run of stone, their daily manufacture being 150 barrels of flour. The brands of which the City Mills make a specialty are "Alpha" (patent), "City Mills" (fancy), and "White Rose" (family).

Central Mills.—In 1871 Capt. William Bowman and Col. Thomas Murphy erected a large three-story brick building on the corner of Sixth street and Kansas avenue. Col. Murphy died in 1879, J. S. Kellogg becoming a partner in the business during that year. The Central Mills are now operated by Bowman & Kellogg. The elevator is situated on the south side of the main building. The firm do a large business, there being some $40,000 invested in buildings and machinery. There are seven run of stone and three sets of rollers, the daily capacity being 200 barrels. Messrs. Bowman & Kellogg employ sixteen hands in their manufactory, and turn out "Ivanhoe Patent," "Central Mills," and "Sterling," as their peculiar brands.

Diamond Mills.—Among the leading manufactories of the city are the Diamond Flour Mills, situated on Main street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. The building is of brick, four stories and basement, and was completed in January, 1879. The main structure is 52x60 feet. Messrs. David Lukens, W. C. North and A. J. North are members of the firm which operates the mills, and although they have been in their present business but a few years they have so expanded it that their transactions amount to $350,000 per annum. The machinery and arrangements of the building are of the most modern stamp, equipped altogether at an expense of fully $60,000. A large sized Salem engine, six run of stone and three setts of rolls, comprise the most important of their machinery. The building is, moreover, well protected from the dangers of fire. The capacity of the mills is 125 barrels of flour per day, the brands manufactured being "Golden Crown" (patent), "Diamond Gem" (fancy) and "Cyclone" (family). A branch of trade that has been carried on extensively of late is the shipment of corn meal to Texas.

Atchison's Elevators are located in the midst of the finest agricultural region of America; with eight railroads centering here, it is not strange that Atchison has become one of the leading grain markets of the West. From the report of the secretary of the Board of Trade it is learned that the grand total of Atchison's grain trade for the year 1881-82 reached the sum of four million bushels, distributed among the several elevators as follows: Elevator "A," total storage, 1,671,000 bushels; Elevator "B," total storage, 200,000 bushels; Elevator "C," total storage, 175,000 bushels; Atchison Elevator Company, total storage, 1,063,000 bushels; Elevator "D," total storage, 250,000 bushels; Goodell's Elevator, total storage, 1,049,445 bushels; Trimmer's Elevator, total storage, 237,500 bushels. There are two other elevators, from which the figures could not be obtained, but estimating their business would make the total transactions for the year over 4,000,000 bushels. With fair crops in 1882 and increased railroad facilities a large increase over 1881 may be confidently expected. Sketches of the principal elevators are herewith appended.

Elevator "A," or Atchison Elevator Co., is the pioneer, and was erected by White, Washer & King in the winters of 1875-6. The original firm was Washer & White, and was composed of Sol. R. Washer and George B. White. It was organized in 1868 and commenced business in a little office down near the river. In 1869, C. J. White, son of George B., came in and the firm became George B. White & Co. In 1870 C. J. White retired, the firm continuing under the name of George B. White & Co. In 1874 S. C. King was admitted and the name was changed to White, Washer & King. In 1878 George B. White retired, and his son C. J. became again a member; in 1879 the firm was again Washer & White. The elevator is located corner of Main and Eleventh streets, north of Central Branch and the A., T. & S. F. tracks, and is easily reached by all the eight railroads centering in Atchison. The storage capacity of the elevator is 80,000 bushels. The engine is thirty-five horse power. It is thoroughly equipped for receiving, cleaning and delivering grain of all kinds rapidly and cheaply. The bulk of the grain handled by this elevator comes from the country tributary to the Central Branch railroad and branches, but they also receive from the A. & N., B. & M., and A., T. & S. F. roads.

Elevator "B" was erected by F. P. Halsey and ready for business October 1, 1877. It was located south of Main street near Tenth, and fronting on the A., T. & S. F. and Central Branch railroad tracks—accessible to all the roads. The structure was substantially built with a warehousing capacity of 20,000 bushels a day, and a holding capacity of 50,000 bushels. On January 1, 1880, the building was destroyed by fire, involving a heavy loss in grain in addition to the house, machinery, etc. The site was disposed of to T. J. Templar & Co., who, when the building was nearly completed failed, and the property passed into the hands of Otis & Co. It will probably be leased to a prominent grain firm. The elevator is divided into two parts, the "high" and the "low." The "low" part is 60x78 feet 54 feet high, and the "high" 30x60 and 95 feet high. The elevator contains forty-eight bins and has a total storage capacity of 200,000 bushels. Cost of building, $35,000.

Elevator "C." The following named gentlemen compose the company organized for the erection of the above-named elevator: W. F. Downs, R. M. Pomeroy, of Boston; Henry Day and A. S. Barnes, of New York. Major Downs is president and general manager, and the elevator is operated under his personal supervision. The incorporation of the company was effected in 1878, and the elevator has now operated for two years and a half. The building contains twenty-four large bins, and has a storage capacity of 175,000 bushels. It is equipped throughout with all the new and improved machinery known to the business, and wholly constructed with a view to economy and dispatch in handling grain. The cost of the building was $40,000. At the time Elevator C was erected it was the largest and finest in the State, and at the present time there are only two of larger dimensions. It contains seven of Fairbanks' standard scales, four of which are improved track scales. The building is 48x85 feet, and stands 101½ feet high.

Elevator "D."—The erection of this mammoth elevator is mainly due to the sagacity and perseverance of Col. M. Quigg, a citizen of Atchison. It is the largest grain-holding building west of the Missouri river. The building is 50x97 feet and stands 127 feet high, with an 18 foot basement beneath. The engine is of the Corliss make, and is of 200 horse power, with two boilers of immense size. In the construction of the building 750,000 feet of lumber was used, and its storage capacity is 250,000 bushels—50,000 bushels more than any other elevator in the Missouri Valley. Exclusive of ground and side tracks the building cost $50,000. By the use of one of the newly-invented steam shovels two men can unload a car of grain in four minutes. Two years and a half since Col. Quigg made the first move for the erection of this building and his efforts were promptly seconded by capitalists connected with the A., T. & S. F. railroad. The stockholders are: T. Jefferson Coolidge, Thomas Nickerson, Alden Speare, W. B. Strong, E. Wilder and M. Quigg. More than one hundred thousand dollars have been expended by the stockholders.

Atchison Foundry and Machine Works.—The above is the title of one of Atchison's most important industrial enterprises. Ten years since, induced by a handsome donation from citizens, Capt. John Seaton, of Alton, Ill., removed to Atchison and erected on the corner of Third and Park streets the foundry, etc., for the manufacture of architectural work, iron and brass castings, steam engines, boilers, jails and sheet iron work. The buildings comprise a two-story brick office, 20x30 feet; machine shops two and a half stories in height, 40x60 feet; iron foundry, 35x100 feet; brass foundry, 20x25 feet; two core ovens, one 12x20, and the other 4x6 feet; a boiler and sheet iron shop, 30x50 feet; a fire-proof pattern store room, 30x50 feet, and a brick blacksmith shop 30x55 feet. The cupola capacity is six tons an hour. This establishment furnished the massive iron work for the Union depot in Atchison, the Union depot at Denver, the Ogden block, the *Champion* building, and many other fine buildings both at home and abroad; has shipped store fronts for many western towns in Kansas, Nebraska and other States. As an evidence of the magnitude of this interest it may be stated that during the years 1881 and 1882 the amount of work done foots up $300,000. Two years since Mr. Lea became a member of the firm and during the past year Seaton & Lea have established a branch foundry at Lincoln, Neb.

Atchison Furniture Co.—This firm commenced business in April, 1876, at their present location, on the corner of Third street and Utah avenue, under the name of the Atchison Furniture Company. The factory is built of brick, 40x64 feet, three stories high, with basement. Adjoining is the engine house, 18x40 feet, containing an engine of twenty-five horse power; a drying room 16x40 feet supplied with one thousand feet of steam pipe, and facilities for producing a temperature of 200 deg. Fahrenheit. A two-story finishing room, 30x40 feet has been added. The best modern machinery is used in the manufacture of bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, etc. The members of the firm are, S. R. Stevenson, C. H. Farwell and L. H. Sahler—all practical men. They give employment to thirty-five workmen. To accommodate the city trade the company have a handsome salesroom No. 318 Commercial street, where a display of their elegant workmanship is at all times open for inspection. The Atchison Furniture Company employ commercial travelers on the road, and have a large and growing trade in central and western Kansas and Nebraska.

Atchison Sash, Door and Blind Factory.—In the fall of 1878, Messrs. Doane, Marshall & Park, commenced near the corner of Eighth street and Kansas avenue, in a two story building erected for the purpose, the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, mouldings, brackets, scroll and ornamental work of all kinds. They were successful from the start, and were soon, by the press of business, forced to enlarge their quarters. Their factory is 30x45 feet, three stories in height; engine room of stone, 15x25 feet; and a dry kiln, 20x25 feet. Their engine is forty horse-power. All their work is done on order, and besides Kansas, some of their superior articles are used in Missouri, Nebraska and Colorado. They employ fifteen men. The present style of the firm is Marshall & Park; Mr. Doane withdrew from the firm March, 1882.

The Carriage and Wagon-making interests of the city are represented by J. C. McCully, Sixth street; J. J. Potter, on Main street, carriage makers, and George & J. Ostertag, in the wagon-making line. In the aggregate they employ thirty-six men, and sell wagons and carriages to the amount of $40,000. The pioneer in the wagon, plow and buggy trade was Anton Ostertag, who commenced business in Atchison in 1870. The firm now occupy commodious quarters near the corner of Seventh and Commercial streets.

Atchison Brewery.—From the effects of the State prohibitory law or some other cause, this branch of trade is not as extensive in Atchison as the reports show it to have been three or four years since. At the present time there is capacity for brewing an immense amount of beer, but the sales are mostly confined to the city. Where "prohibition prohibits" the trade has been cut off, and at the present time the brewery is not running to its full capacity. Another fact tends to cause the home manufactured article to meet with obstacles. Large consignments are imported into Atchison from the extensive St. Louis, Quincy and Milwaukee breweries. The establishment now in operation is located in the southwest part of the city near Tenth street.

Linseed Oil Works.—This mill was built by Bryning & Sherer (corner of Park and Third streets), in August, 1878. Soon after Mr Park became a partner by purchasing the interest of Mr. Sherer. The house is built of brick, 30x40 feet, two stories high, with boiler room adjoining, 15x28 feet. They have an engine of twenty horse-power. All the machinery in the mill is first-class. To show the importance of this industry to the farming community it may be stated that when this mill was started four years ago the culture of flax-seed was almost unknown in Atchison County, and at the present time the annual average purchase is seventy thousand bushels. The price paid for the seed is about one dollar per bushel. From one bushel of seed two gallons of oil are produced. This of course shows the annual production of the mill to be about one hundred and forty thousand gallons of linseed oil, for which a ready sale is found within the borders of Kansas. Messrs. Bryning & Grimes are the present proprietors of the works. An average of fifteen hands are employed. The warehouse of the oil works for the storage and sale of stock is located on Main street, convenient to the railroad tracks.

Cracker Factory.—Nearly four years ago Alfred Welsh commenced the manufacture of crackers on the north side of Kansas avenue between Sixth and Seventh, where he leased a commodious house 60x70 feet. He has gone forward steadily increasing his trade from that time to the present. He gives steady employment to eight men, and makes goods to the amount of $3,500 per month, for which he finds ready sales in Atchison and on the several lines of railroads centering in the commercial metropolis of the State. Wherever introduced his brand of crackers has an excellent reputation.

Flax Mill.—In the fall of 1879, two brothers named Backus purchased nearly a block of ground near the Tenth street bridge, and soon erected a tow factory. Their house is 20x60 feet, and but for the great difficulty in procuring straw they would long since have had a very large and profitable establishment; but they have never given way to discouragement and every year make improvements over the preceding year. They have added hemp-breaking to their business, and now manufacture bagging upholsterers' flax and hemp tow. Their products meet ready sale in Atchison, St. Louis and Denver. Backus Brothers have invested $8,000 in machinery, and have purchased since the commencement several hundred tons of flax straw, paying therefore an average of six dollars per ton, and receiving an average of two to three cents per pound.

HOTELS AND PUBLIC HALLS.

In September, 1854, the Atchison Town Association assessed each of its one hundred shares of stock $25, that the citizens might be provided with a *bona fide* hotel. Accordingly during the succeeding spring workmen might have been seen near the corner of Second and Atchison streets, busily engaged upon a one-story frame structure, with basement. This was christened the National Hotel, and was managed by O. B. Dickerson. In the summer of 1857, the National Hotel was purchased by the New England Aid Society and greatly enlarged. Its sitting room was the first court room, and the hotel itself, was, all in all, quite a gathering place for politicians. The National Hotel, or the "old National House," as it is now called, still stands on the original site but is occupied as a private dwelling house.

Although the National Hotel had been enlarged and improved to meet the wants of a really increasing "public," work was continued on the new Massasoit House. The stone for the foundation was taken from the bluff terminating on the north side of C street, and the hotel, a large four-story structure was opened September 1, 1858. Col. Abell seems to have been the principal mover in this enterprise, as in many other schemes for the good of Atchison, and replied, consequently, when the new hotel was "toasted" at the banquet held on the first of this month. Col. Thomas Murphy was the landlord and a popular one. The Massasoit House was destroyed by fire September 1, 1873.

Otis House.—This hotel, the leading one of Atchison, was opened in May, 1873. It was built by Mr. Eldredge, of Lawrence, at a cost, with furnishings of $60,000. The building is of brick, four stories, 105 feet on Commercial, by 120 feet on Second, and contains 113 rooms, or accommodations for about 200 guests. The proprietors of the Otis House have been Savage & McDaniel, Eldredge & Everest, George L. Andrews & Co., C. C. Burnes & Co. Moor & Webb, G. L. Webb and Alexanders & Webb. The hotel has a well-deserved and constantly increasing patronage.

The Lindell Hotel is a fine looking brick structure, three stories in height, located on the corner of Utah avenue and Fourth street. The size of the building is 150x40 feet, and the fifty rooms which it contains are large and well ventilated. It was erected by Jacob Leu in 1873, and first managed by Col. J. W. Lapier, formerly of the Massasoit and Otis houses. Col. Lapier retired in November, 1881. Mr. Leu and David Lugton, formerly of the Otis House, assuming control. The hotel is conveniently situated, and draws its full share of public patronage. The property is valued at $40,000.

Union Depot Hotel.—This new and elegant house extending from Second to Third streets, on Main was opened by J. H. Gardner, in the fall of 1880, and he continued to manage the house until October, 1881, when it was closed until the present proprietors, H. B. Salls & Co., took charge the beginning of 1882. The Union is first-class in every respect. Having leased the St. James as a lodging house, Salls & Co. can accommodate a large number of guests. Attached to the Union and St. James are sixty-five first-class bed rooms.

Atlantic House.—This is one of the first-class hotels of Atchison, the main building being erected as a private residence. Its size is 45x80, the house being situated on the corner of Utah avenue and Fifth street. The house contains 30 rooms, and comfortable and home-like accommodations for 60 guests. The property is valued at about $13,000. Mrs. N. K. Wakefield is the proprietress.

The Tremont House, a commodious three-story frame building, corner of Second and Main streets, was erected for a hotel in 1860, and has been occupied as a hotel ever since by Mr. John Reisner, the proprietor. The Tremont contains thirty-six rooms, and its central location has always given it popularity.

The Kansas House is a new two-story and basement brick, built for a hotel in 1881, by Patrick Laugan, and contains fifteen rooms. It is located on the northeast corner of Ninth and Main streets.

The Pacific House, corner of Fourth and Main streets, a two-story and basement brick house, located within ten rods of the Union Depot, has been occupied as a hotel for two and a half years by George Iverson, Jr. The Pacific has a large number of day boarders, and ample accommodations for transient guests.

The Avenue House, on Kansas, between Sixth and Seventh streets, was erected for hotel purposes in 1867. The earliest mangers were Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Stokes. J. G. Hutchinson, the present popular proprietor has conducted its affairs for the past three years. The Avenue is noted for its quiet comforts.

In the year 1871, the opera house, known as Corinthian Hall, was erected by Judge C. G. Foster, of Topeka, C. J. Drury and Dr. J. M. Linley, of Atchison. The hall occupies the second story of a block on the west side of Fourth street, between Kansas avenue and Commercial street. Corinthian Hall has seventy-five feet front, is eighty feet deep, and has a seating capacity of six hundred. The stores below are occupied by Frank Howard and Jansen & Co.

Turner Hall, located southeast corner of Kansas avenue and Sixth street, was erected by the Turner Society in 1867. The house is two stories in height, the lower story of which is used as a gymnasium, and the upper floor, 45x70 feet, for concerts, balls, etc. The society employ a teacher of gymnastics, who in addition to members of the Turners' organization, gives instruction to a class of seventy-five pupils. Connected with the premises is a garden, one hundred and fifty feet square, supplied with water and gas, that is a fashionable resort during the summer months.

SOCIETIES.

Washington Council No. 2, Royal and Select Masters.—Received charter from the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Kansas, December 12, 1867 and meets in Masonic Hall the second Monday of each month. Present officers: A. H. Sockman, Thrice Illustrious Grand Master; J. E. Lewis, D. M.; J. C. Greenawalt, P. C. W.; R. Forbriger, treasurer; A. D. McConaughy (P. T. G. M.), secretary; C. H. McDuff, C. G.; J. Leu, C. C.; J. M. Price (P. D. G. M.), steward; J. N. Utley, sentinel.

Medina Temple Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.—This order was chartered by the Imperial Grand Council of the United States, February 20, 1878. Illustrious J. C. Greenawalt, G. Potentate; Ill. J. M. Price, C. Rabban; Ill. A. D. McConoughy, A. Rabban; Ill. A. H. Sockman, high priest and prophet; Ill. J. A. Bailey, oriental guide; Ill. Robert Forbriger, treasurer; Ill. J. H. Garside, R.; Ill. Geo. C. Allen, 1st Cer. Master; Ill. J. H. Johnson, 2d Cer. Master; Ill. W. G. Hall, marshal; Ill. Jacob Leu, C. Guard; Ill. J. N. Utley, O. G.

Active Lodge No. 158, *A. F. & A. M.*, meets second and fourth Saturday nights in each month, in Masonic Hall. Chartered October 21, 1875, with Thomas Clyde, W. M.; R. P. R. Millar, S. W.; James G. Thayer, J. W. Present officers: J. C. Fulton, W. M.; J. A. G. Sample, S. W.; E. W. Sargent, J. W.; Hardin Hovey, treasurer; Wm. H. Thayer, Secretary; Charles Wincheck, S. D.; John O'Donald, J. D.; W. J. Stone, tyler. Number of members, fifty-four.

Washington Lodge, No. 5, A., F. & A. M., was chartered July 14, 1856, with Joseph Saqui, W. M.; Luther C. Challiss, J. W.; —— Wilcox, J. W. Present officers: A. P. Tenney, W. M.; S. D. Bereman, S. W.; Rodney Smith, J. W.; L. Frank, treasurer; A. D. McConoughy (P. D. G. M.), secretary; Cal. B. Norton, S. D.; W. F. Pratt, J. D.; F. Duncke, tyler. Number of members, eighty-eight. Meets the first and third Monday of each month in Masonic hall, Hetherington's Bank Building.

Washington Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons.—Meets in Masonic Hall the second and fourth Wednesday nights in each month. Originally chartered by the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States, May 18, 1859. Re-chartered by the Most Excellent Grand Chapter of the State of Kansas, December 27, 1867, with John A. Chase as M. E. high priest; John M. Price king; and W. H. Bowen, scribe. Present officers: A. Dunlap, H. P.; H. C. Golden, K.; N. D. Todd, S.; A. P. Tenney, C. H.; J. E. Lewis, P. S.; A. McDonald, R. A. C.; R. F. Lindsay, G. M. 3d V.; Geo. C. Allen, G. M. 2d V.; J. H. Garside, G. M. 1st V.; J. Leu, treasurer; A. D. McConaughy (P. H. P.), secretary; A. H. Sockman (P. H. P.) sentinel.

Martha Washington Chapter, No. 2, Order Eastern Star.—Meets second Friday night in each month at Masonic Hall. Originally chartered by the Supreme Grand Chapter of the United States, April 9, 1872, with Mrs. A. K. Todd, W. matron; C. J. Neal, W. patron; Mrs. Mary L. Hazard, associate matron. Re-chartered by the Grand Chapter of Kansas, October 16, 18 8. Present officers: Mary D. Cochrane, W. matron; J. M. White, W. P.; Rebecca M. Harris, A. M.; Minnie Leu, T.; A. D. McConaughy, secretary; Zetta Hovey, Ada; Mary E. Stone, Ruth; Mary L. Coplan, Esther; Clara Nickerson, Martha; Rachel Rodenthal, Electa; George W. Hendrickson, warden.

Shiloh Conclave, No. 1, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine.—Chartered by Sovereign Grand Council of the United States, April 16, 1878, to Sir A. D. McConaughy, M. P. S.; Sir J. C. Greenawalt, V. Meets in Masonic Hall fourth Monday in each month. Present officers: M. P. S., Sir A. D. McConoughy; V., Sir J. C. Greenawalt; S. G., Sir J. M. Price; J. G., Sir A. G. Lockman; H. P., Rev. Sir J. H. Clark; T., Sir J. Leu; R., Sir H. C. Golden; P., Sir G. C. Allen; St. B., Sir J. A. Bailey; H., Sir O. H. Johnson; S., Sir J. N. Utley.

Washington Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templars.—This organization was chartered by the Grand Encampment of the United States, September 7, 1865, with the following officers: J. L. Philbrick, eminent commander; A. Deven, generalissimo; Jacob Saqui. Meets the first and third Thursday nights of each month in Masonic Hall. Since the organization the following named persons have served as Eminent Commanders: J. L. Philbrick, J. M. Price, R. B. Morris, H. C Park, E. D Hillger, N. C. Golden, J. C. Greenawalt, C. E. Stiles, A. H. Lockman, A. D. McConaughy. The present officers are: A. H. Lockman, E. C.; Geo. C. Allen, Gen.; A. D. McConaughy, P.; Jacob Leu, treasurer; J. C. Greenawalt, recorder; A. P. Tenney, S. W.; A. A. Carey, J. W.; J. A. Bailey, St. B.; O. A. Dean, S. B.; Frank Hammond, warden; J. N. Utley, sentinel.

Morning Star Lodge, No. 4, A., F. & A. M. (colored).—Chartered by Grand Lodge of England in 1869, with W. R. Purley, W. M.; T. W. Young, S. W.; Ben. Rugg, J. W. Present officers: J. W. Starr, W. M.; William Estis, S. W.; D. Jennings, J. W.; Henry Elegan, treasurer; William Spriggs, secretary; John Black, S. D.; Isaac Logan, J. D.; Elijah Brown, tyler. Meet on the first Saturday in the month on Commercial street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Star Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M. (colored), was chartered by the colored Grand Lodge of Ohio in 1867, and started with a membership of twenty-five. The first officers were: J. C. Crenshaw, W. M.; B. W. Wilson, S. W.; J. T. Smith, J. W. The present officers are: H. Larter, W. M.; Henry Jefferson, S. W.; A. Hayes, J. W. Present membership, thirty-five. Holds regular monthly meetings.

Friendship Lodge, No. 5, (I. O. O. F.), was instituted at Atchison, October 17, 1857, by D. D. G. M., R. R. Rees, the first officers being as follows: C. A. Logan, N. G.; Jacob Saqui, V. G.; E. K. Blair, Sec.; A. G. Patafish, Treas.; A. McKeown, Warden; J. Dillon, I. G.; M. R. Benton, O.G. At present (1882) the lodge has a membership of 160, and owns a fine site of ground, corner of Kansas avenue and Fifth street, on which is about to be erected a fine three-story brick building—an I. O. O. F. Temple. Its cost is to be about $14,000, its dimensions 45x76 feet. The lower floor is to be divided into stores, the second floor will contain library rooms and banquet hall, and the third the lodge room, etc.

Friendship Lodge records the fact with just pride that her first N. G. was Grand Master of the State of Kansas, and Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States. He subsequently held the office of U. S. Minister to Chili, and is now Minister to Central America. Two other members of the lodge have been Grand Masters of the State, viz: Jno. M. Price and Charles H. Krebs. The war retarded the growth of Friendship Lodge, but since 1865 the organization has increased in numbers and general prosperity. Not the least of its sources of popularity is its good circulating library. Present officers: N. G., Fred. Wardenburg; V. G., H. Elliston; Sec., W. S. Anderson; Treas., A. R. Platt; W., A. Beeby; C., S. Stevenson; I. G., Josh H. Brown; O. G., A. Devoto; R. S. to N. G., A. T. Ontis; L. S. to V. G. C. F. Wickham; R. S. to V. G., F. P. Martin; L. S. to V. G., W. R. Lloyd; R. S. S., C. W. Dickenson; L. S. S., J. Bergstrand; Rep. to G. L. and Dist. D. G. M., W. S. Anderson.

Hesperian Encampment No. 6, (I. O. O. F.), was instituted June 7, 1867, the following being the charter members: Jno. A. Martin, J. M. Price, J. F. Grosh, J. Poehler, J. W. Truesdell, J. McCulley, E. K. Blair, E. W. Plankinton, H. Hiller, C. Walsh, C. J. Smith, F. Bernalt, A. T. Ontis, J. Benton, Jno. Kolll, H. Diesback. Hesperian Encampment has had two of its members elected to the position of Chief Patriarch of Kansas, viz: Jno. A. Martin and S. H Kelsey. At present it has seventy members, with officers as follows: C. P., W. S. Anderson; H. P., H. Sweet; S. W., D. E. Miller; J. W., George Heninger; Scribe, Aug. Long; Treas., A. T. Ontis.

Atchison Lodge No. 2097 (I. O. O. F.), was instituted at Atchison in June, 1880, by Nathaniel Berger, Wm. Berger and John Huron, a committee from Bowling Green Lodge, No. 1599, Kentucky. The lodge has now a membership of thirty-five, and is growing.

Schiller Lodge, No. 33 (I. O. O. F.), (colored), organized May 27, 1882. Present officers: Chas. Kroeising, W. G.; Jno. Foeling, V. G.; Oscar Orlop, Sec.; Jno. B. Kurth, Treas.

Atchison Lodge, No. 1284, *Knights of Honor.*—Meetings the first and third Thursdays of each month in Masonic Hall. The lodge was instituted November 29, 1878, with the following charter members: John L. Berry, W. L. Davies, W. S. Greenleaf, W. H. Glancy, D. J. Holland, Jacob Harouff, John Harrison, E. C. Johnson, David Klein, A. J. Soper, Samuel McClellan, D. E. Merwin, John A. Martin, Harrison Clayton, J. M. Price, R. F. Smith, H. L. Stein, N. W. Steller, W. H. Shultz, Sidney Lanphear, Joseph H. Talbott. The officers named in the charter were: John M. Price, past dictator; John A. Martin, dictator; W. S. Greenleaf, vice dictator; D. J. Holland, assistant dictator. Present officers: E. H. Luitweiler, dictator; Julius Herman, vice dictator; C. W. Rust, reporter; C. H. Thompson, financial reporter; S. D. D. Smith, chaplain; R. P. Falkner, guide. Present number of members, 111.

Golden Lodge No. 317, *Knights and Ladies of Honor.*—Organized May 27, 1880. Meetings held second and fourth Fridays of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall. The officers named in the charter were: R. P. Falkner, protector; Mrs. Maria Bradford, vice protector; John P. Wood, secretary; David Baker, financial secretary; Mrs. I. E. Howe, treasurer; R. P. Drury, chaplain; J. H. Garside, guide; Mrs. S. H. Baker, guardian; H. V. Abbott, sentinel. Present officers: D. T. Bradford, protector; Mrs. E. Herman, V. P.; I. E. Howe, Sec.; G. Poehler, F. S.; E. C. Locker, Treas.; J. Chapin, chaplain; R. P. Falkner, guide; Mrs. Poehler, guardian; H. L. Stein, sentinel. Number of members, thirty-three.

Ancient Order of United Workmen, No. 4.—Organized February, 1878—Charter members: C. J. Neal, George C. Allen, A. McDonald, T. D. Tarrant, L. Higby, A. B. Bradish, T. B. Platt, J. M. Price, A. C. Faust, S. A. Frazier, L. Rochat, D. E. Elep, H. C. Golden, A. H. Lockman, W. B. Aldrich, S. A. Growinger, W. N. Shields, J. A. Bailey, A. F. Donald, A. W. Saxton, A. H. Lanpheare, Jacob C. Tompkins, James Nesbitt, Vine Hovey, G. W. Hunter, John Seaton, G. H. F. Johnson, J. M. Covert, J. M. Edminston, B. L. Robinson, W. T. Collins, C. A. Layng, T. J. Rigg, John Perkins, H. W. Dever, C. A. Stuart, E. B. Couch. Present officers: James Nesbitt, P. M. W.; T. D. Tarrant, M. W.; W. F. Pratt, foreman; G. H. Layng, overseer; C. Tompkins, recorder; F. C. Gehrett, receiver; H. W. Doers, guide; H. R. Hotenstein, inside watcher; G. W. Hunter, outside watchman. Number of members, seventy. Meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Golden Cross Lodge No. 7, *Knights of Pythias.*—Organized September 30, 1872. The lodge room and all the records burned February, 1873. Reorganized December 6, 1877, with C. H. Krebs as C. C. Present officers: W. C. Barnes, P. C.; W. C. North, C. C.; C. J. A. Day, V. C.; J. A. Harouff, P.; C. W. Clark, K. of R. & S.; S. L. Couplen, M. of E.; W. H. McNeil, M. of T.; C. Tompkins, M. at A. Present membership, one hundred. Meets every Thursday in I. O. O. F. hall.

Endowment Rank, K. of P., Section 151. C. J. A. Day, president; C. H. Krebs, vice-president; W. H. McNeil, V. A. J.; D. J. Holland, examining physician.

Golden Cross Division No. 1, Uniform Rank, K. of P. Number of members, forty.

Castalia Lodge No. 4, I. O. G. T.—Organized February 1880, with T. B. Davis, W. C. T.; Mrs. O. E. Wood, V. T.; J. W. Fisher, secretary. Present officers: C. T. Rutledge, W. C.T.; Mrs. Emma Edwards, V. T.; John Rutledge, secretary; A. B. Cutter, F. S.; A. B. Fisher, treasurer; A. Groves, marshal; Mrs. J. Knott, chaplain; Miss Hays and Mrs. J. Knott, guards. Number of members, sixty. Meet Monday nights in hall corner of Sixth and Commercial streets.

Atchison Lodge, No. 60, I. O. G. T.—Organized January 12, 1875, with D. T. Bradford as worthy chief templar. The present officers are: W. C. T., James Vandegrift; W. V. T., Mrs. S. J. Barker; W. R. S., John D. Georheart; W. T., Mrs. M. A. Burkhost; W. F. S., W. M. C. Frazier; W. M., Mrs. S. E. Frazier; W. C., David Baker; I. G., Miss Lizzie Davis; W. O. G., C. W. Barker; P. W. C. T., A. Beauchamp; Lodge Deputy, W. M. C. Frazier. The regular meetings of the lodge are held on Friday evening of each week, in hall corner of Commercial and Sixth streets.

Temperance Union.—The Atchison Temperance Club Association was organized as a Society in March, 1878, with Hon. B. P. Waggener as president, and Gen. W. W. Guthrie, vice-president. Within one year it enrolled a membership of twenty-eight hundred. In December, 1879, the club was merged into the Atchison County Temperance Union, with the following list of officers: Hon. B. P. Waggener, president; C. F. Cochran, vice-president; H. L. Johnson, secretary; Mrs. W. W. Cochran, treasurer. The Union held regular weekly meetings in the Presbyterian Church until the passage of the State prohibitory liquor law, when the Union was merged into the Temperance League, hoping to make more effective work in maintaining and enforcing the prohibitory law. The officers of the League are: H. M. Glancy, president; J. W. Fisher, secretary.

Atchison County Medical society.—Meets in Atchison the first Saturday in each month. J. M. Linley, M. D., president; C. C. Stevens, M. D., vice-president; A. H. Lanphear, M.D., treasurer; Eli Ferguson, M. D., secretary; A. P. Tenney, P. V. Moore, censors.

Roman Catholic German St. Joseph Association.—Incorporated July 14, 1874, meets in Parish schoolhouse on the second Sunday of each month. Jacob Nass, president; George Ostertag, vice-president; Jacob Verhoven, secretary; John Raterman, treasurer.

Irish Catholic Benevolent Society.—Organized May 12, 1872, and meets on first Sunday afternoon of each month. W. F. Dolan, president; John Barry, vice-president; George Kite, secretary; C. H. Duffy, treasurer.

Catholic Knights of Honor.—W. F. Dolan, president; John Barry, vice-president; John M. Bowen, treasurer; George Kite, secretary. Organized January 10, 1882. Meetings held on Kansas avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets. Number of members, twenty.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.—Organized August 31, 1879, and meets on the third Sunday of every month. T. J. McDermott, State delegate; J. E. Considine, county delegate; John Malloy, president; Cornelius Toohey, vice president; Bryan Smith, financial secretary; Michael Kelly, secretary; Michael O'Gorman, treasurer.

Atchison Turnverein.—This society organized in 1859, with Julius Holthaus as first president, and has maintained a healthy existence ever since. The meetings for business are held in Turner Hall the first and third Sundays in each month, and Tuesday and Friday evenings are devoted to gymnastic exercises. The present officers are: John Antle, president; Alfred Meier, vice-president; John Hoenscheidt, corresponding secretary; A. Zahn, recording secretary; Emil Meier, treasurer; H. Einfelt, first turn warden; Julius Seitz, second turn warden; R. Weitzel, Julius Kuhn, Henry Luth, trustees. Present number of members, forty.

The Atchison Library Association was organized in 1879. The association is in good condition financially, and its library contains two thousand volumes. Its officers are as follows: President, Mrs. G. W. Glick; Vice-President, Mrs. D. C. Newcomb; Treasurer, Mrs. R. A. Park; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles Osborn; Recording Secretary, Miss Nellie S. Allen; Directors, Mrs. W. W. Guthrie, Mrs. W. H. Shulze, Mrs. R. A. Park, Mrs. B. F. Clark, Mrs. G. W. Glick, Mrs. D. C. Newcomb, Mrs. H. C. Park, Mrs. C. Osborn, Mrs. N. Gould, Dr. Holland, Mrs. J. Garside, Dr. Cochrane, Mrs. M. P. Singleton, Miss N. S. Allen, Miss Susenbeth.

Friday Afternoon Club, a Social Organization for Ladies.—Officers for the present year: Miss Mamie Seaton, president; Misses Allen and Keith, vice-presidents; Mrs. F. Tufts, secretary and treasurer; and Misses Mamie Ostertag and Mina Challiss, directors. Meetings held at the homes of members.

Atchison Literary Society.—Organized October 3, 1879. Meetings are held on Tuesday evening of each week. Present officers: J. P. Adams, president; F. W. Bartlett, vice-president; W. H. Haskill, treasurer; H. J. Padman, secretary. Twenty-four working members.

Socio-Literary Society of Atchison.—Organized February, 1881. M. D. Greene, president; John Knott, vice-president; Miss Lucy Hutchinson, secretary; J. P. Hellner, treasurer. Meets on alternate Thursday evenings at the residence of members.

Old People's Club.—Meets every Friday evening at Apollo Hall. G. W. Pennell, president; M. G. Winegar, secretary and treasurer.

Benai Jeshurum.—Meetings held the first Sunday in each month. L. Friend, president; L. Frank, secretary; Joseph May, treasurer.

Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society.—Meets first Wednesday afternoon of each month. Mrs. L. Friend, president; Miss Julia Kinner, secretary; Mrs. L. Frank, treasurer.

Atchison Lieder-kranz.—Meets in Apollo Hall on first Sunday night in each month. Jacob Spats, president; H. L. Stein, secretary; Christian Spats, treasurer. Has twenty enrolled members.

CEMETERIES.

Oak Grove Cemetery.—On the 1st of December, 1863, a meeting of citizens of Atchison was held at the Congregational Church, to organize a cemetery association. S. D. Storrs acted as chairman and J. S. Harker, secretary. Messrs. John M. Crowell, John M. Price, Theodore Bartholow, James W. Martin, George W. Howe, C. M. Stebins, E. Cheesebrough, G. W. Bowman and P. H. Bowman were elected trustees. It was voted to name the association the "Atchison Cemetery Association." On March 8, 1864, a meeting of the trustees was held and P. H. Woodard was elected president; James Martin, vice president; John M. Price, secretary; John M. Crowell, treasurer. Thomas Wise and John C. Auld were elected trustees. During the year twenty acres of land was purchased for cemetery purposes. The price paid was $2,000. The grounds were laid off, but in June, 1872, the ground was sold to P. L. Hubbard, H. C. Park and V. W. Parker. These gentlemen determined to organize a cemetery association, and, accordingly, on June 2, 1873, a meeting of the "Oak Hill Cemetery Association" was held, and the following officers elected: John M. Price, president; P. L. Hubbard, vice president; H. Clay Park, secretary and treasurer. Articles of association were adopted and measures taken for beautifying and improving the grounds. The association, in charge of the same officers, has gone steadily forward in the work of improvement. Atchison's resting-place for the dead has been well named, as tall, elegant oaks grow thickly upon the hill. It is also desirably located upon a beautiful rise of ground, with easy-sloping sides, every part being easily accessible by carriage drives, commanding a delightful view.

Mount Vernon Cemetery Association.—In April, 1864, a number of citizens purchased twenty acres of the Challiss property, about a mile and a half southwest of the city, for the purpose of providing a burial ground. On the 23d of that month, Messrs. Jacob Saqui, William Jackson, John A. Chase, Jacob Leu, Robert Forbriger, Manuel Frank and Henry Diesback met and organized with the first named gentleman as chairman of the association. In 1882, the association purchased another twenty acres. The cemetery is on high ground, and is tastefully improved. Present officers of the association, A. G. Otis, president; Jacob Leu, vice president; Robert Forbriger, general manager and secretary.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SCOTT AIKEN, carpenter, came to Kansas, March 5, 1877, and located in Franklin County, where he was engaged in farming, and where he remained until January 1878. From there he went to Neosho County, where he remained about four months, then came back to Franklin County and remained a couple of months; then went to Johnson County, where he remained the same length of time; from there went to Burr Oak, Kan., where he lived eight months, and from there came to Atchison, where he has since resided. Mr. Aiken is a member of Castalia Lodge, No. 4, I. O. G. T. He was born in Lawrence County, Pa., February 7, 1858, and remained in his native place until he came to Kansas. He was married in Atchison, May 17, 1882 to Anna Oxandale, who was born in Norton, near Moulton, Yorkshire, England.

EDWIN C. AINSWORTH is a native of New Jersey. In 1848, he removed to Wisconsin, where he resided until he came to Kansas in 1871, and located in Atchison. He is now manager of the extensive business of Hewitt & Rounds, having been with the concern since it was started by A. B. Bradish & Co., in December 1871.

FRANK P. ALLEN, livery and sale stable, North Fourth street, was born in Cass County, Mich., March 22, 1851, but came to Kansas in 1857, with his parents, who settled on a farm eighteen miles west of Atchison. When 15 years of age, the subject of this sketch began freighting across the plains, and made five trips to Salt Lake and one to California. He is doing an excellent business at his livery and sale stable, sometimes keeping as many as fifty horses; also runs a sample room in connection with it. Mr. Allen was married in this city, in 1877, to Miss Jennie, daughter of Peter and Jenette Reid, who came to Kansas as early as 1858.

PHILLIP N. ALLEN, teamster, residence on Fifth street, between Division and L streets, was born in Moniteau County, Mo., September 2, 1840. His parents were Alfred H. and Varana—the former of Irish and German extraction, the latter from Switzerland. His father kept a boat store and hotel at St. Joseph, same State, but in 1854, opened the first hotel in the city of Atchison. Here the subject of this sketch lived until 1860, when he left for the mountains—his employment, freighting across the plains. This he continued six years, then returned to Atchison where he has since made his home, and where his father died in 1879. Being here during war time, Mr. Allen saw a good deal of and met with various encounters from the Pro-slavery band, and at one time old Pardee Butler was taken from his father's house, and an attempt made to hang him. They changed their plans, however, and set him afloat on the Missouri River instead, and after he returned they tarred and cottoned him, as feathers were too scarce.

SAMUEL JESSE ALLEN is a native of Washington County, R. I., and was born April 30, 1821. He was the son of Stephen William Allen, a well-known citizen of Washington County. The subject was raised and educated in his native State, and learned the machinist's trade. He was crippled in the lower limbs when 12 years of age, caused by a fall. He was an operator and builder of machinery in Rhode Island for a considerable length of time, and here for six years has pursued the same vocation. In 1857, came to Illinois, residing for a time in Will County, and for about ten years was a resident of LaSalle County. In 1867, came to St. Joseph, Mo., and for a short time was in business there, coming to Kansas in the spring, 1868, locating in Doniphan County, where he still owns a fine farm. This he made his home while attending to his special line in different parts of the State. In 1878 took up his abode in Atchison. During his sojourn, he has done a large amount of contracting and building. He owns one of the best quarries in Atchison County. At present he is interested in the flour and feed trade, doing a business that will compare favorably with any in the city. Mr. Allen was married in Rhode Island, in 1840, to Miss Alice A. Clark. By this union they have five children: Jesse C., Ada (now Mrs. Whitney), Samuel S., Lorinda C. (now Mrs. William Anderson) and Frank. Jesse C. and Samuel S. are engaged in conducting a woolen mill at DesMoines, Iowa. Mr. Allen is a member of the I. O. G. T., and is closely identified with the Temperance workers in Kansas.

N. P. ANDERSEN, merchant, came to Kansas in July, 1872, and located in Atchison, where he has since lived. When Mr. A. first came to Atchison, he was employed for nearly three years in Challiss Bros'. wholesale grocery establishment. In 1876 he was a member of the Atchison police force. From that time to the present he has been engaged in present occupation. Mr. Andersen is a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 23, and of Hesperian Encampment, No. 6, I. O. O. F. He was born in Holbeck, near Copenhagen, Denmark, September 5, 1838, and lived in his native place until he came to Kansas. He was married in Rondas, Denmark, November 12, 1871, to Dorothea Bernsen, a native of Denmark. They have two children, one of whom, Atlantic Barth, was born at sea, while his parents was coming to this country. As his birth took place at the exact moment the captain of the vessel had completed his observation for the day, it was easy to ascertain the precise latitude and longitude where the little stranger was ushered into existence, which is latitude 38 deg. 26 min. north, and longitude 48 deg. 34 min. west, and which accounts for the first part of his name. Their other son is named Julius Gearhardt.

JAMES ANDERSON, manager of the street railway, for the Atchison R. R. Company, came to Kansas in 1865, and from that time until October, 1880, had an interest in the Transfer Line at Lawrence. He then came to Atchison, and in April of the year following engaged with the above company. Mr. Anderson has the supervision of twenty-five men and nine cars. He was born in Loudoun County, Va., March 18, 1848, where his father followed farming, and was killed in battle, as captain of the Loudoun Rangers in the Confederate army. The subject of this sketch also had an older brother, Fleming, who was a soldier in the same company, and was killed while talking to his mother in his own home at Taylortown, Va. Mrs. Anderson was formerly Miss Josephine, daughter of John and Frances Oliver, who were among the early settlers of Atchison County. They were married at Leavenworth in 1872. Mr. Anderson's mother still resides at Lawrence, this State.

JAMES ANDERSON, wood yard. Business established in September 1880. He keeps wood of all kinds, and employs two men. Mr. A. was born in the Island Lowland, Denmark, January 22d, 1844. Was educated in the old country, where he engaged in farming until 1866, when he came to the United States, and located for a time in Wisconsin, Michigan, and other points. In 1870 he settled in Washington County, Kan., and engaged in farming until 1876, when he removed to Atchison, and contracted getting out railroad ties until he established his present business.

W. S. ANDERSON is a native of Allborg, Denmark. He was born January 31, 1854, and came to America with his parents, Niels and Sophia Anderson the following year. They first located in Missouri, where they remained until 1857, when they moved to Kansas. Mr. W. S. Anderson was married in Atchison, July 30, 1877, to Emma E. Page, of McHenry County, Ill. They have two children—Grace Sophia, and an infant daughter. Mr. Anderson is a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 5 and of Hesperian Encampment, No. 6, I. O. O. F., and is now engaged in the grocery business, No. 805 Commercial street, Atchison, Kan.

R. S. ANDREWS, dealer in wall paper. Among the pioneer painters in Kansas is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of New York, and was born in Otsego County, March 2, 1834. At an early age he removed to Oneida County, thence to Chenango County, where he learned the painter's trade, after which he came to Illinois, and was in the employ of the C., B. & Q. R. R., painting the depots along its line, with headquarters at Galesburg. The spring of 1859 he came to Atchison and bought out a paint shop. Being in limited circumstances it may be said of him that he made his fortune in Atchison, on its bed rock. From that date he has been almost constantly identified with the city's interest, and a large amount of the artistic work in the city has been done by him. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. Aside from being after Quantrell, in Missouri, he was at Fort Leavenworth, in the Government employ, having charge of the painting at the fort, where he remained two and a half years, and returned to Atchison. The first house he owned in Atchison he resided in for twenty years. Mr. A. is a pleasing and well informed gentleman, and is one of Atchison's most solid citizens and business men. He married in the autumn of 1859, Miss Lucy Ensign. By the union they have had ten children, six of whom are living—Clara, Winford, Grace, Benjamin, Charles R., Lucy; lost, four—Randolph, Minnie Belle, George and Willie. Mr. Andrews is a deacon in the Baptist Church, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN S. ANTLE, coal dealer, corner Tenth and Main streets, was born in the city of Prague, the capital of Bohemia, December 6, 1844. His occupation was that of a weaver, in his native country, and this he followed until 1864, when he emigrated to the United States. Came immediately to Atchison, where he began burning lime, which business he successfully operated till 1876. In September of this year he commenced in the retail coal trade, and has by industry and close attention to business, worked up a large and lucrative business, handling between 500 and 600 car loads per year. Mr Antle is now President of the Atchison Turnverein. He married at this place in 1868, Miss Kate Mohrbacher, who was born in Wisconsin, and by whom he has one son, Richard F.

ARTHUR BROTHERS, sons of the Hon. James Arthur, formerly lumber merchant of Quincy, Ills., now retired from business. Wholesale and retail books, stationery, fancy goods, etc. Firm composed of W. H. and N. W. Arthur. The business was established in 1879. They now keep the best selected and largest stock in their line in the city, and by close attention to business, courteous treatment to visitors, and low prices, have established themselves as the leaders in their business. W. H. Arthur, of the above firm, was born in Quincy, Ill., January 16, 1853, received his education in his native city, and at an early age commenced clerking in the stationery business, and with slight exceptions has since continued in it. In 1879 he moved to Kansas, settled in Atchison, and organized the present firm. He was married in Quincy, Ill., May 6, 1880, to Miss Minna Sommer, a daughter of Aldo Sommer, Esq., a leading wholesale druggist, of Quincy, Ill. They have one child—James Sommer Arthur. N. W. Arthur, of the above firm, was born in Quincy, Ill., August 20, 1858. After completing his education he engaged in clerking, in which he continued until he came to Kansas, in 1879. Both brothers are members of the Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL A. ASHMUN, cashier and correspondent for the firm of Donald Bros., came to Atchison with said firm in 1879. Had formerly been in the employ of H. B. Silliman, Cohoes, N. Y., where he held the position of cashier and book-keeper for six years. Born in Genesee County, N. Y., January 18, 1849; his parents were the Rev. Silas H. Ashmun, and Mary Van Santvoord, his wife, the latter of German lineage. His father, a Presbyterian minister, was a graduate of Union Seminary, New York. The subject of this sketch received an academical course of education at Ripon, Wis., where he graduated in mathematics, and the early portion of his life was devoted to school teaching. His wife was Miss Jessie Donald, whom he married at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1875.

W. W. AULD, of Blair & Auld, proprietors of the City Mills.

JOHN C. AVERY was born at Groton, Conn.; immigrated to Iowa in 1859; enlisted in Company H., Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, July, 1862, and was mustered out as Sergeant of his company June 26, 1865. After his discharge from the army he returned to Franklin County, Iowa, and in the spring of 1867, removed to Minnesota, remaining in that State two years. In 1870, he went to Massachusetts, residing at Springfield, Mass.; engaged in mercantile business until 1876, when he came to Mason City, Iowa, and thence to Atchison, where he established the Kansas department of the New England Loan and Trust Company, of which he now has charge.

WILLIAM P. AYRES, head clerk in the way-bill office of the U. S. Express Company at the union depot, Atchison, was born in Richland County, Ohio, February 10, 1838. While in his native State his occupation was that of a merchant, and in 1857 he came to Kansas. His first engagement with the U. S. Express Company was at Lawrence, this State, the same year of his arrival here, being deliverer and general helper in the office at that place. After two years' trial at this he was advanced to messenger on the road, his route being changed a number of times, and in 1873 located at Atchison, and in 1878 was appointed to his present position. Mr. Ayres is now among the oldest expressmen in the State, and by strict attention to business, and the adept manner in which his various duties have been performed has acquired the reputation of a man thoroughly acquainted with his business.

THOMAS BAILY, foreman for Washer & White, Elevator A. Is a native of England, and was born in Warwickshire, March 16, 1834. When quite young came to the United States, and was reared in Boston, Mass., where he learned to be a practical optician. For a time was a resident of New York City. In 1859 came West, locating in Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1860 he enlisted in Company E, Seventh Kansas Infantry, serving three years and four months, being on duty in the Southwest, a portion of the time in Texas. In 1871, came to Atchison, and followed various pursuits until February 11, 1876, when he took his present position. Mr. Baily is one of the most competent elevator and grain men in the State, and is held in high esteem by his employers. He married in 1875, Miss Ann Eats, of Atchison. They have by this union four children—Louisa, Adelia A., Thomas, Jr., and Asa.

LIEUTENANT DAVID BAKER. One who has figured conspicuously in the growth and development of the Western country is David Baker. He is a native of Indiana, and was born in Tippecanoe County, July 7, 1833, near the town of Dayton. He is the son of William and Hannah Baker, the former being of English extraction. The first of the family to come to America was Thomas Baker, a Colonel in the English army, who resigned that position to come to the Colonies, settling on Long Island, while it was yet in possession of the Dutch. William Baker was born in New Jersey, and emigrated to Ohio, settling in Butler County, in 1807. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1827 he moved to Indiana, being among the pioneers of Tippecanoe County. There he opened a farm in the timber, and endured the hardships and privations subsequent to the first settlement of a new country. He was a man closely associated with religion, and class leader in the United Brethren Church, and his house, for a number of years, was used to hold services in. His death occurred February 19, 1844. He was married twice. By his first wife he had six children. One son—Robert, lived in Dayton, Ind. The other—Thomas, is proprietor of the Grand Hotel in Indianapolis. Mary Ann was married to Moses Graft, a prosperous farmer. Had a large family. Rachel married a well known physician—Dr. D. H. Crouse, of Dayton, and is now deceased. Two of her children are living, one of whom is Rev. M. V. Crouse, an able clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, of Franklin, Ohio. The other two children of William Baker died when they were young. His second marriage was with Hannah Moore, a native of this country, but of Irish parentage. William Moore was in the war of 1812, and in General Hull's surrender, and then paroled, but in a short time returned to the army and fought until the close of the war. Hannah Moore Baker was the mother of six children, three of her sons being farmers—Abner in Kansas, Josiah in Illinois, and Samuel in Indiana. The youngest—George W., died in infancy. Her only daughter—Martha Jane, married Dr. J. A. Wood, who, for a number of years, was a resident of Atchison County, Kansas, but since the war has been a resident of Monticello, Ind., at which place he died in 1878, leaving a family of five children. Mrs. Baker, after the death of her husband, married Henry Goble, and removed to Clinton County, Ind. She was a pious woman, and a faithful adherent to the United Brethren Church. Her death occurred in 1851, in the full triumph of her faith. Her last words were: "Glory! Glory!" As she opened her eyes once more, to behold her son David, for whom she had seemed to be waiting for hours just at the door of death, then she sank peacefully away. The education of David Baker and his brothers was limited, owing to the poor school facilities in Indiana at that early day. His chief amusement while pursuing the routine of the farmer boy, was that of hunting and fishing. When fourteen years of age he went to Dayton to learn the carpenters' trade with his brother Robert, serving an apprenticeship of three years, when he followed the trade for about the same length of time in Lafayette, Ind. On the 4th of June, 1855, he married Margaret J. Alexander. She lived only until the following year, June 20th, when her death occurred, leaving one infant daughter—Alfaretta Jane, who died a few months later. She was a religious and educated lady, fond of literature, and an admirer of poetry. A few months after this Mr. Baker came to Kansas, arriving in Atchison County September 19, 1857. He purchased a share in the Summertown Company, and pre-empted 160 acres of land near Lancaster, ten miles west of Atchison. He left Kansas December 5, in company with thirteen others, in a skiff, and rowed to Jefferson City, where they took the cars, he returning to Indiana. The 9th of March, 1858, he married Rebecca Foreman, daughter of John Foreman, a pioneer of Indiana. Returned to Kansas with his wife, arriving at Sumner April 29. There he worked at his trade two years. In 1858-59 was township collector and treasurer, and in 1859-60 was marshal of the town of Sumner, an unenviable position at that day, owing to the border element, and Mr. Baker had in many instances some of the most noted outlaws to deal with. Being a Free-state man he took an active part in the affairs of the time, and was a delegate to the first Republican County Convention. His life is replete with incidents too numerous to mention, but A. D. Richardson, the author of "Beyond the Mississippi," who was a personal friend of his, has pictured the scenes of those times to perfection. In 1861, he began to open his farm, but as the war of the Rebellion was fully upon us, he entered the military service. He was mustered into the volunteer service as a private soldier, in Company G, Eighth Kansas Infantry, November 11 1861, and on the 14th was ordered to Lawrence for drill. While there, November 21, 1861, was promoted to the rank of First Sergeant of the company. From December 20, 1861, until January 16, 1862, the regiment was guarding the border. Three companies, A, D and G, were ordered to Fort Kearney, where they arrived on March 12, and remained until April 15, when Company G was detached and sent to Scott's Bluffs, on the overland mail route, to quell Indian troubles. On May 22 the company was ordered to Fort Laramie, where they remained on garrison duty until January 12, 1863, when they were ordered to join the regiment at Nashville, Tenn., marching from Fort Laramie to Leavenworth, thence by rail and water to Nashville. They assisted the regiment on provost duty in the city until June 7, 1863, when all the companies were ordered to Murfreesboro, Tenn., where the regiment was assigned to Third Brigade of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and on June 24 marched under General Rosecrans to Tullahoma, then to Winchester and Stephenson, Ala., and across the river to skirmish with the enemy. While at Winchester, July 25, 1863, Mr Baker was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company G, but as it was then below the minimum number, he was not mustered on his commission, and on September 9 received a commission as First Lieutenant, but was again not mustered, as the army was on the move, but acted as First Lieutenant in his company, and on September 19, 1863, was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, where he was severely wounded in the left leg, and taken prisoner, lying four days on the field without any attention. His leg was amputated by a surgeon of the U. S. Army, who was also a prisoner. After twelve days he was paroled and sent through the lines, and was taken to the officers' hospital at Chattanooga, where he remained until sent to Nashville, Tenn., November 10, 1863. November 30 he received leave of absence for thirty days, to visit his wife and friends at Lafayette, Ind., when he returned and made application to be mustered in on his commission, which was granted by the War Department, and he was mustered November 21, 1864, to date from September 9, 1863. He was then ordered to report to Major A. W. Gazzona, commanding the Veteran Reserve Corps at Nashville, Tenn. Was detailed for duty with detachment of the 148th and 151st companies of the Second Battalion of the Veteran Reserve Corps, at general hospital No. 19, on the 12th of January, 1865. He was released and ordered to report to Captain J. H. Meyer, at the Cumberland Hospital, January 18, 1865. He assumed command of the 154th company of the Second Battalion of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and in addition had command of the 152nd company of the same battalion. May 31, 1865, he was released from duty from the hospital, and assigned to duty as acting assistant quartermaster and acting assistant commissary of subsistence of the Veteran Reserve Corps. June 27, 1865, he also assumed the duties of acting assistant adjutant of the corps. He served on general court martial duty for some time, and continued in his duties for the Veteran Reserve Corps until the close of the war. December 11, 1865, he left Nashville and returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was mustered out January 10, 1866. He is deserving of special mention and the commendation of all true patriots, for the active part he took in quelling the Rebellion. Mrs. Baker also is to be complimented as a woman who shared the hardships of camp life with her husband. With two children she accompanied him to Fort Laramie. At this place was born their third child, November 24, 1862, a son whom they named Robert Laramie, in honor of the birthplace. When her husband was sent to Nashville she left him at St. Louis and went to her parents in Indiana; remained about one year; while there Robert Laramie died, his sickness beginning the evening of his father's return on leave of absence, after being wounded, and his death occurred six weeks later, February 12, 1864, when Mrs. B. went South with her husband; was an eye-witness to the battle of Nashville, and remained with him to the close of the war. Her two oldest children were born in Sumner, Kansas—Addie L., March 12, 1859; Solon Byrd, September 8, 1860. The others were all born in Atchison—Mary Eldora, April 4, 1867; Edwin M., February 5, 1869; Eva Hortense, January 24, 1870; David H., January 30, 1873; Estella, July 13, 1876; Ruth, March 30, 1878, and Blanche, born January 28, 1881. Addie L. was married December 15, 1880, to William Carlyle, one of Atchison's well known business men. At the close of the war Lieutenant Baker returned to Kansas, locating in Atchison. He entered the drug business with Dr. Horn, but lost his whole stock by fire in 1868. At present he is engaged in the grocery trade, in connection with a meat market, and doing a thriving business. Mr. B. is a member of the Methodist Church. Politically, he is a strong Republican, and in 1871 was elected by that party to the office of County Treasurer, discharging the duties creditably to himself and the satisfaction of his constituents. He was a prominent candidate for the following term, but was defeated by a small majority. He was also a candidate in 1874 for State Treasurer, but finally withdrew in favor of one of the opponents. Since that time he has been leading a quiet life, the surroundings of his home and happy family indicating comfort and prosperity.

H. W. BARKOW, of the firm of Barkow & Ash, boot and shoe dealers. This gentleman is a native of Germany, and was born in Prussia, October 16, 1830; was reared and educated in his native country. In 1869 came to the United States, locating temporarily in Milwaukee, Wis., after which he came to Atchison. Mr. Barkow being in meagre circumstances on arriving in Kansas, engaged in working on a farm outside of Atchison, and the first money he earned in this country was in tilling the soil. For three years he was in the employ of Judge Otis, in Atchison. In 1877, he engaged in the boot and shoe trade in company with H. A. Sore (now deceased); his present partner, Mr. A. J. Ash, joined him in 1880. Mr. Barkow is one of the most genial gentleman, and has a host of friends throughout Atchison County. He married January 10, 1878, Miss Katie Sutter. By this union they have three children—Minnie, Frank and Lillie.

F. M. BARNES, hardware salesman, came to Kansas in August, 1871, located in Penn Township, Osborne Co., and engaged in farming there until March, 1881, then removed to Osborne City in the same county, where he remained until he came to Atchison, March 1, 1882. Employed in the same position which he now fills since he came to this city. He was married at Osborne City, September 18, 1879, to Clara S. Bliss, a native of Illinois. They have two children—Lena and Albert. Mr. Barnes was born in Middleburgh, Pa., November 23, 1852. Removed from there in infancy with his parents, John L. and Catherine L. Barnes to Reading, Pa. They lived there until August, 1871, when the family came to Kansas, where they resided until the mother died in 1874; father now resides in Osborne City, Osborne Co.

REUBEN C. BARNES, proprietor of the Atchison Conservatory and Green House, 1717 Main Street, was born in Middlesex County, Conn., October 31, 1814. In early life was a manufacturer of paper hangings, and in 1859 came West and farmed in the neighborhood of Atchison for four years. Removing to the city he at once commenced keeping hotel, known as the Avenue House, but since changed to Fifth Street House. In 1878, embarked in his present venture, and has by close attention to business, and careful study of the wants of the people, gained the liberal patronage of the same. He has three houses, one for an entrance room, the others, 200x14 and 130x16, are for floral culture, provided with a Hitchings New York Patent Boiler. Keeps a full assortment of house and garden plants, and furnishes floral designs to any part of the State on short notice. Mr. Barnes married at Middletown Conn., in 1835, Miss Chloe Beach, of Massachusetts.

M. BARRETT, Cashier of the Atchison National Bank, was born in Springfield, Ohio; removed to [illegible]a in 1854, locating in Louisa County, at Washington, Washington Co., and at Columbus [illegible] at State, before locating at Atchison. While at Washington, Mr. Barrett was in the lumber business, and prior to that time resided at Perrysville, Ind., being connected with a bank in that village, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank at Washington. Since locating at Atchison, he has confined himself to banking, except that during one year with a partner he was employed in packing hogs. Mr. Barrett is a thorough and energetic business man.

S. V. BARTH, clothing merchant, of the firm of S. V. Barth & Co., who are old established merchants at Trenton, Grundy Co., Mo., and opened this branch house at Atchison, in March, 1880. They now rank among the first merchants in this line in the city, and to them may be given a great deal of credit in working up so good a trade in a city already so well represented in that line of business. Mr. Barth was born in Germany, Rhine province, October 24, 1851, but came to the United States with his parents in 1866, locating at Columbia, Mo., where for six months he was employed with his two elder brothers at peddling on horseback through that portion of the State. Then clerked in a dry goods store until 1871, at which time he removed to St. Joseph, same State, where he was engaged as traveling agent for four years, and was there married in August, 1879, to Miss Pauline Steiner. Mr. Barth is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Knights of Pythias.

HALLER H. BAYLEY, druggist, came to Kansas in March, 1874, and located in Atchison, where he has since resided. Mr. Bayley has been city clerk of Waukesha, Wis., and a member of the city council of Greeley, Col. Mr. B. was born in Waukesha, Wis., June 14, 1849, and lived in his native place until his twenty-first year, when he went to Cheyenne, Wy. T., where he remained a few months and then went to Greeley, Col. At the latter place he remained two years, and then went to Boulder, Col., where he remained one year and four months, and then came to Kansas. Mr. Bayley is connected with the extensive wholesale drug house of McPike & Fox, where he holds an important and responsible position, and possesses the respect and confidence of all who are fortunate enough to be acquainted with him. Mr. B. was married November 4, 1874, at Willimantic, Conn., to Miss Hattie E. Clarke, a native of Connecticut. They have one child, a daughter, named Maybelle.

M. M. BEAN, superintendent of the county poor farm, was born in Clark County, Ky., in 1828. In 1833 his parents moved to Indiana, and shortly afterwards to Scott County, Ill., where he remained until 1849, when he went to Hancock County, Ill., and followed farming until 1851, when he went to Jackson County, Mo., and farmed until 1857, when he located in Atchison County, Kan., on Section 28, Town 5, Range 20, Mount Pleasant Township, and commenced to improve his claim. In 1860 and 1861 followed freighting to Denver. In the fall of 1862 enlisted in Company F, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, and took part in the battles of Cain Hill, Prairie Grove, and Van Buren, and all the engagements of his regiment. Was discharged at Little Rock, Ark., in June, 1865, when he returned to his farm in this county, where he remained until March, 1882, when he took charge of the poor farm as superintendent. Was married January 8, 1849, in Scott County, Ill., to Miss Rebecca A. Northcutt, and has seven children, viz: John H., William H., Paul, Ida and Minnie (twins), Alvin and Barbara E. Is a member of Echo Lodge, No. 103, I. O. O. F., of Mount Pleasant, Kan.

ALBERT BEAUCHAMP, shipping clerk, was born in Doniphan County, Kan., September 15, 1856, and has resided in the State ever since. He is a member of the N. T. R. Union, and has been secretary of this association. Mr. B. came to Atchison in March, 1878, and immediately secured a position as clerk in the large wholesale grocery house of A. B. Symns, with whom he remained three years. Since then to the present time, he has held the position of shipping clerk in the large furniture manufacturing establishment of Kelsey & Simpson. Mr. Beauchamp was married in Atchison, June 6, 1882, to Miss Nellie I. Edgerton, a native of Atchison County.

JOHN ALFRED BECK, railroad employee M. P. R. R., came to Kansas in September, 1871, and located in Atchison, where he has since lived. He is a member of the Burksville Benevolent Society and of the Baptist Church. Mr. B. was born in Marrowbone, Cumberland Co., Ky., July 18, 1851, and resided at his birthplace until he came to Kansas. Mr. Beck was married in Cumberland Co., Ky., December 26, 1876, to Mary Robney, a native of Kentucky.

PETER BECKER, wire manufacturer, is a native of Germany, and was born in Prussia, September 18, 1842. When six years of age came to America with his parents, locating in Ohio. Peter spent his youthful days and was raised to manhood in the Buckeye State. In 1864, he tendered his services to the Union cause, enlisting in Company D, One Hundred and Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participating in a number of stirring skirmishes towards the wind-up of the rebellion. Was taken prisoner September 24, 1864, and retained by the Confederates until March, 1865, when he was paroled. Was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Returning to Ohio, he engaged in business, and in 1869 came to Atchison, engaging in the liquor trade, in which line he has since been identified. Mr. Becker has a fine vineyard in a high state of cultivation, and in the growing of grapes and in the manufacture of wine does a large business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Friendship Lodge. He married, in 1867, Miss Louisa Gribling. By this union they have eight children living—William, Amelia, Lizzie, Dora, Emma, Carrie, Gusta, Ida. Lost one, Mary.

J. H. BEESON, railroad contractor, and owner and proprietor of the Atchison Street Railway, one of the most prominent and representative citizens of Atchison, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Hopkins County, August 18, 1814. At an early age he removed to Chattanooga, Tenn. When thirteen years of age he embarked on the Mississippi river for the purpose of becoming an engineer. Becoming proficient in his adopted profession, he acted in that capacity for a number of years in the employ of the Davis Packet Company, plying between Nashville, Memphis and St. Louis. He eventually drifted West, in order to find a locality where he could find a wider scope for his abilities as a manager and speculator. When the Union Pacific Railroad was in course of construction Mr. Beeson ranked among the leading contractors along the route, and built a number of miles of that well-known road; also of the Central Branch of the same line he also constructed upwards of 200 miles. Of other railroads that Mr. B. has been interested in developing, are the Missouri Pacific, the C., B. & Q. in Iowa, and the B. & M. in Nebraska, the Ft. Scott & Gulf, the International & Great Northern, and others in the West and Southwest. He is also largely interested in railroad enterprises in Illinois, his headquarters in that State being Edwardsville. In 1881, Mr. Beeson came to Atchison, and inaugurated a system of street railways. It was an undertaking of considerable magnitude, and an enterprise that few capitalists would undertake. He individually built the railways and equipped them in first-class style; and to Mr. B., Atchison is indebted for as superior a sy[illegible] of street railways as is to be found in the Northwest. It was opened to the public Ju[illegible], 1881. In 1882, Mr. B., in connection with his other enterprises, embarked in the wholesale boot and shoe trade, purchasing the Famous Boot and Shoe House, the largest in Atchison. His trade in this branch extends throughout Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. He is a man of excellent judgment, a good financier, and very successful in all his undertakings. He is a gentleman possessing commendable traits, and popular in social and commercial circles. He was married June 15, 1854, to Miss C. M. Hard, of New York State. They have two sons, L. W. and J. W., who are large real estate owners and stockmen of Mitchell Co., Kan. Mr. B. is a member of the K. of P. Golden Cross Lodge of Atchison.

ANDREW BELINDER, bookkeeper and surveyor, came to Kansas, July 4, 1878, and located in Concordia, where he lived about two years. During this time he was engaged for about three months on the plains in Kansas, in hunting buffalo. From Concordia he came to Atchison, where he has since lived. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He was born July 8, 1855, in Orebro, Nerkey, Sweden, and remained in his native town until his 17th year, when he went to Arboga, Sweden, and entered the university, where he remained two and one-half years. From there he went to Stockholm, where he remained until he emigrated to America, in 1878. His father is still living in Orebro, Sweden.

JOHN S. BELL, clerk, came to Kansas in the fall of the year 1860, and located in Atchison where he has lived since. Mr. Bell was in the army as a member of Company H, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and was enlisted at Leavenworth, in October, 1861, and mustered out October, 1864. He participated in all of the engagements of his command. Mr. Bell was born in Branton, Cumberland Co., Eng., October 26, 1838, and lived in his native place until he reached the age of three years, when his parents came to America, settling first in New York City, where they remained only two years, and then removed to West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., where they lived ten years. From here they removed to Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y., where they lived but a short time, and from there to Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., N. Y., where they lived until 1860, when they removed to Atchison. During this time Mr. Bell was employed, except while in the army, in farming. While in Atchison, Mr. Bell was connected with the wholesale lumber firm of Gillespie & Co., in whose employ he was engaged for about six years. He was afterwards engaged for about the same length of time with the large wholesale and retail grocery house of John Perkins, of Atchison. He was married in Atchison, in March, 1871, to Miss Annie Trussell, a native of Canada. They have three children living, whose names are Carrie, Gracie and George.

JOHN BELZ, cashier of the German Savings Bank, and connected with it since 1873, came to Atchison, June, 1857, and started business as contractor and carpenter, which he continued until 1860. He then opened a grocery store which he kept until 1873, when he became connected with the bank. He was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, August 15, 1833. In December, 1853, he came to America, locating in New York and Iowa prior to coming to Kansas. In 1859, he was married at Atchison, to Sophia D. Binde, a native of Prussia. Their two children are named Emma and Ida. Mr. Belz is a member of A., F. & A. M., and of I. O. O. F.

JOHN BEMER, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes, came to Kansas February 26, 1859, and located in Atchison, where he has resided since. He is a member of the N. T. R. Union of St. Joe, Mo., and has been a member of the City Council and School Board of Atchison. Mr. Beemer was born in the Province of Nassau, Germany, December 8, 1818, where he lived until his fourteenth year, when he traveled through the various States of Germany, until the year 1846, when he emigrated to this country and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he lived for ten years, and was engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. From St. Louis, he moved to Weston, Mo., where he resided until he came to Atchison. Mr. Beemer was married in Atchison, March 13, 1873, to Mrs. Mary A. Fortune, a native of Maryland.

GEORGE C. BENEDICT, engineer on the Mo. Pac. Ry., residence West Main street, has been engaged in railroading since 1843, first employment being with construction force on the Mich. Cen. R. R., and in 1847 became an engineer on the same road. Learned machinist's trade at La Porte, Ind. Was employed on construction force of the Mich. South. Ry., during the extension of the line from Hillsdale to Chicago. Was engineer on same railroad. In 1854, accepted position of foreman in shops of the C. & A. R. R. at Bloomington, Ill.; was also in the employ of the Mo. Pac. Ry. in 1855. Afterwards accepted position of foreman in C. B. & Q. R. R. shops at Quincy, Ill.; also ran an engine on same road. From 1857 to 1859, was employed as engineer on the O. & M. R. R. From 1859 to 1865, was foreman in H. & St. J. R. R. shops at Hannibal, Mo. Since 1865, has been in service of the C. B. U. P. R. R., or what is now known as the Cen. Branch of the Mo. Pac. Ry., in various positions of engineer, roadmaster, superintendent of bridges and master mechanic, and at present is employed on construction force of the Nebraska Extension of the Mo. Pac. Ry. Was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., December 27, 1827. Was volunteer in Company C, of the Thirty-eighth Missouri Infantry, engaged in detached service. Is a member of the Masonic order, in St. John Lodge, No. 28, Hannibal, Mo. His wife's maiden name was Eliza A. Perkins, of Lenawee County, Mich. They were married June 7, 1854.

CHARLES W. BENNING, contractor and builder, came to Kansas, January 16, 1863, and located in Atchison where he has resided since. He is a member of the City Council of Atchison, and was City Marshal of the same city, in 1877-8. He is a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F., and Golden Cross Lodge, No. 7, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Benning was born in Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., May 12, 1851, and resided there until his 12th year, when his parents removed to Atchison where they reside at present. Mr. Benning has but few equals and no superiors in his business calling, and as a politician he is one of the most popular in the city of Atchison. He was strongly urged to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Atchison County, at the last general election, but with his usual modesty declined, preferring to give his personal attention to his rapidly increasing business. He has a bright future before him, and will yet be heard of in the political arena.

T. A. H. BERKEY, foreman of locomotive and car department, A. & N. Division, B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska. Mr. Berkey was born in Monticello, White Co., Ind., August 4, 1846. Educated at Monticello and at Asbury University, Crawfordsville, Ind. In 1862, he enlisted in Company G (Capt. John Holloway), Sixty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Was attached to the Twenty-third Army Corps, under Gen. Schofield. Was with Sherman up to Atlanta, then returned to Nashville to take part in that campaign. Was mustered out in 1865, and returned to Indiana. In 1867, he moved to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he learned the carpentering and undertaking trade, and remained there until 1868, when he settled in Atchison and engaged with Crookham & Neal. In 1873, he took the position of master car-builder, with the A. & N. R. R. Appointed to present position December, 1880. Mr. Berkey was married in Holden, Mo., May 22, 1873, to Miss Ann E. Smith, of Alexander, Ohio. They have three children, Maud L., Frank E., Charles T. Mr. Berkey is a member of the subordinate lodge and encampment, I. O. O. F. Passed all chairs in both.

JOSEPH H. BERLIN, grocery and provision store, corner Fourth and Park streets, was born in Northampton County, PA., December 17, 1839, and since he was 15 years old was employed in merchandise trade in his native State until 1879; then came to Atchison, and in the spring of the following year, opened the above store with a cash capital of $875—stock was $500, balance on credit. His first year's sales amounted to $12,000, and the past year increased to $22,000, with an increase of capital to $3,400. He employs a clerk and deliverer, and keeps a first-class grocery store. He has a property in Pennsylvania worth net $1,100, and one in East Atchison worth $600. Mr. Berlin married Miss Sarah A. King, of Pennsylvania, March 19, 1859. He and his wife are original members of the English Lutheran Church, of which society he is elder, secretary and treasurer. He is also a member of the K. of H.

HERSCHEL BERRY, bookkeeper and inside salesman for the firm of Nave & McCord Mercantile Co., wholesale grocers, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., August 29, 1856. His education was acquired in his native State, and in 1870 he came west and settled on a farm in Atchison County. In the fall of 1879, the subject of this sketch came to Atchison and engaged with the above firm as porter, then as shipping clerk, and finally as bookkeeper. Mr. Berry is a young man of ability and enterprise, as will be seen in his steady advancement with the above firm, and during the long continuance with them has won the confidence and respect of his employers.

FRANK BIER located in Atchison in March, 1858. He was engaged in the furniture business until 1860, when he was elected County Treasurer and served in that position two years. He then became Cashier of the Bank of the State of Kansas, and in 1864 entered into partnership with Mr. Brown, with whom he still remains. They do a general contracting business.

EDMUND BILIMEK, proprietor of the Washington House, Atchison, came to Kansas, September 19, 1865, and located in Atchison, where he lives at present. When Mr. B. first located in Atchison, he was barkeeper for Henry Lipps for a short time, and then started in business for himself. He followed various occupations until 1867, when he went to Central City, Colorado, where he remained until 1868. In May of the same year he went to Doniphan, where he kept a saloon, in which business he continued until 1874, when he went into the business of grape growing and manufacturing native wines. He continued in this business until 1878, when he opened a grocery and drug store in Doniphan, and afterwards embarked in the general merchandise business, in which he continued until February, 1882, when he again went to Colorado, from whence he returned in May of the same year and removed to Atchison. On the 4th day of June, 1882, he took charge of the Washington House. Mr. Bilimek was born in Fredeck, Austria, November 16, 1837, and was a musician and followed various occupations until he came to America in June, 1861. He located in New York City, where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1860, in Vienna, Austria, to Theresa Yordin, a native of Vienna. They have five children living, whose names are as follows: Hugo, Frederic, Joseph, Annie, Edmund. Mr. B. is a member of Arcana Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M. of Doniphan.

J. W. BLACKBURN, general foreman of the car department, M. P. R. R. shops. Was born in Bedford County, Pa., August 26, 1848. He lost his father when young and was raised by an uncle. At the age of fifteen years he commenced to take care of himself and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1869 he moved to Kansas and located in Lawrence. Afterward engaged in carpentering at Kansas City, then worked in the bridge and building department of the Ft. S. & G. R. R. Was then on the construction of the M. K. & T. R. R.; also same year in the A., T. & S. F. R. R. construction department. Then moved to Atchison and was in the A. & N. shops a few months when appointed to present position in February, 1879. He was married in Hutchinson, Reno County, Kan., August, 1873, to Miss Eva Stacey, of Hutchinson. They have two children, George and Amy.

WILLIAM BLAIR, Sheriff of Atchison County for two successive terms, came to Kansas in the fall of 1863, and located in Atchison County, where he has since resided. Sheriff Blair was born in Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa., May 18, 1833, and lived there until the spring of 1856, when he removed to Fulton County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming. He lived in Fulton County until he removed to Kansas. Mr. Blair was married May 14, 1857, in Vermont, Fulton Co., Ill., to Miss Alcinda McCormick, a native of Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa. They have three children living, whose names are: Albert H., William B., and Daisy.

J. L. BLISS, dealer in jewelry, silverware, watches, diamonds, etc. Represents the "Domestic" sewing machine business, established in 1866 by Willis & Bliss. Willis retired January 1, 1872. Mr. Bliss carries a stock of $12,000 to $15,000. Mr. B. was born in Royalston, Worcester Co., Mass., October 16, 1835; was educated in the city of Worcester; left home in 1856, and located in St. Croix County, Wis., where he engaged in general occupations until the breaking out of our late war. He enlisted June 4, 1861, in the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; about 1863 the regiment was reorganized as a cavalry regiment. Mr. B. served until mustered out at expiration of term of enlistment, July, 1864. During the years 1862 and 1863 was detailed as steward in hospital at New Orleans. After visiting various places looking up a location, he finally settled in Atchison, Kan., in 1866, and opened a jewelry store. He was married in Chesterfield, N. H., December, 1878, to Miss Carrie M. Pierce, of Chesterfield. They have one child, Grace P. Mr. B. is a member of I. O. O. F., has held all the chairs in the lodge and encampment. Is also a member of Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He was a member of the Board of Education two years.

H. L. BOSTWICK, clerk of the city of Atchison.

JOHN M. BOWEN, merchant, came to Kansas in the spring of 1870 and located at Atchison, where he has lived since. He is one of the prominent and well known citizens of the place. He is a member of the St. Mary's Branch, No. 207, Catholic Knights of America. Mr. Bowen was born in County Monegal, Tipperary, Ireland, May 30, 1840, where he lived until his twelfth year, when his parents emigrated to this country and settled in Herkimer County, N. Y. Here Mr. Bowen remained until his nineteenth year when he went to Downville, Cal. He lived in California and Idaho ten years and then returned to New York State, where he remained four months and then came to Kansas. He was married in Utica, N. Y., July 14, 1871, to Miss Mary A. Hennessey, a native of Utica. They have three children—Mary A., Willie J., and Ethel Loretto.

WILLIAM BOWMAN, of Bowman & Kellogg, proprietors of Central Mills, is a native of New Hampshire. He was born in the town of Littleton, Grafton County, November 6, 1829 and educated in his native county. At the age of twenty-one he entered the works of E. and T. Fairbanks & Co., of St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he spent about two years learning scale making. In 1852 he was sent out traveling in their interest, having his head-quarters in Chicago, and in 1855 he returned east to Lowell, Mass., and was employed in the Lowell Machine shops. In 1856 was married there to Miss Drusilla Richards, of Chesterville, Me., after which he settled in Greenfield, Highland County, Ohio, where he was engaged in building and contracting until 1860, in which year he moved to Atchison, Kansas, and at once engaged in active business. Was in the lumber firm of Wright & Bowman until 1863; then commenced the milling business under the firm name of Woodard & Bowman. Mr. W. retired in 1867, and Mr. B. has since continued the business under various firm names. Mr. B. was a member of the Legislature in 1866-7, was President of the Board of State House Commissioners for the building of the east wing of the State House at Topeka; has been a member of the City Council, and was City Treasurer for five or six years; is at present President of the Board of Trade.

PETER BOYER, farmer, five miles north of Atchison. Was born in 1811 in York County, Pa., where he was raised. In 1836 went to Dover, Pa., and went to work at the shoemaker's trade, which trade he followed at that place until 1838, when he went to Montgomery County, Ohio, and settled near Dayton, on the turnpike road, where he kept a hotel and ran a saw mill until 1848. He then moved to Yellow Springs, Ohio, and kept hotel until his removal to this State in 1857. He located at Doniphan and ran a boarding house for a short time, when he moved to St. Joseph, Mo., where he remained until 1860, when he moved to Atchison, Kans., and ran the American House for some time; then the Planter Hotel until 1861, when he moved to his farm, five miles north. He has 160 acres with seventy acres under cultivation. Was married in 1838 in York County, Pa., to Miss Mary A. Meiselter. They have seven children, viz.—Ambrose G., Carolina, Jennie, Josephine, Angeline, Henry M., and Sallie. In 1834-35 was assessor of York County, Pa. In 1844 to '47 was assessor of Clarke County, Ohio. Is a member of the I. O. O. F.

PROF. D. T. BRADFORD, dealer in musical merchandise, prominently identified with the educational interests of Atchison, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Maine, and was born in Cumberland County, August 14, 1828. He received a good education, graduating at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Me., in 1854, the same college that the poet Longfellow and other distinguished men of the time were graduates of, and at the same time. Prof. B. had been a teacher during his vacations at the college, and after graduating came to Pennsylvania and accepted the position of associate principal of the Mt. Joy Academy at Mt. Joy, in which capacity he acted a few years, when he was appointed instructor of language in the Lancaster County Normal School; the duties of this important trust he discharged for several terms. In 1857 he came west, locating temporarily at Sterling, Ill., and soon after established the graded school system at Havana, Ill., and for upward of two years was associated with the educational interests of that town. He was next called to Kewanee, Ill., and established a graded school. In the Kewanee and Wethersfield Union School, of which he was principal upward of four years, among the pupils was Albinus Nance, the present Governor of Nebraska. From Kewanee he returned to Portland, Me., to rest from the arduous duties he had passed through, residing there until 1865, when he came west, locating in Atchison, and took charge of the school which at that time was in an unfavorable condition. He established the graded system, and was closely associated with the city's educational development for four years. He was also called to Western Missouri for a term, and in the same capacity was one year at Paola, Miami County, Kansas. November 11, 1874, he established his present business, carrying one of the largest stocks to be found in the Northwest, and his trade is in conformity. Prof. B. has been a success not only as an educator, but also as a business man. In commercial circles there are few that are more highly respected. He is a finished gentleman, and takes a live interest in all matters that tend toward elevating the morals of the State. The professor has furnished us with much valuable information pertaining to the early school history of Atchison, which is contained in this work. He is a member of the I. O. G. T., has held several of the higher offices in the lodge, and has done much toward the temperance cause in Kansas; if in any instance his efforts were in vain, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he contributed an ample share of his power for a good cause. He also is a member of the K. of H., I. O. O. F. and K. and L. of H.

J. P. BROWN is one of the oldest settlers of Atchison, having settled in the place March 22, 1858, and resided there since that time. He has been quite prominently identified with the construction of railroads in the State, and has also done work of the same kind in Missouri—grading, bridging and furnishing ties for the A. & N., a distance of about forty miles. The firm (composed of Messrs. Brown & Bier) did forty miles grading on fifty-three miles of the first one hundred constructed of the C. B. U. P. and also did the grading, furnished the ties, and laid the track on the L. A. & S. W., now a part of the Missouri Pacific. A. J. McCausland, formerly engaged with Mr. Brown in government and private freighting, was killed and robbed in 1866, near Gibson's Ferry, between Virginia City and Salt Lake, while returning over the plains in one of Holliday's stage coaches. Besides Mr. McCausland, Mr. Parker, of Kansas, and several others were killed. Messrs. McCausland and Parker were robbed of $60,000 in gold dust. Messrs. Brown & McCausland had carried on the freighting business across the plains for several years prior to this event.

C. C. BURNES has been a resident of Atchison for the past eight years. His father was one of the original proprietors of the town, and since its first settlement has been actively interested in its welfare. He was the builder of eleven of the business blocks of the city, nine on Canal street and two on Fourth street; the Otis House block, and many private residences. He is a native of Indiana, lived at Weston from 1838 to 1873, and then removed to St. Joseph, Mo. C. C. Burnes was born in Weston, Mo., May 17, 1856, and lived in that town until he located in Atchison. His wife was Fannie A. Byram, born in Nebraska, and daughter of Augustus Byram, an early settler in Atchison. Mr. and Mrs. Burnes have two children—Byram and Eleanor Margaret. Mr. B. is a member of A. F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

THOMAS BUTCHER, retired farmer, residence on Sixth street, between R and S South Atchison, is a Pennsylvanian, born at Brownsville, Fayette County, June 6, 1808. In his younger days he learned the trade of a brick mason, which he was employed at in his native State. Came to Atchison in December, 1858, and purchased a farm ten miles southwest of the city, where he lived improving his land till after the great Rebellion. Removing to the city, he became connected with the firm of Butcher, Auld & Co., who contracted for and constructed railroads in Missouri and Kansas. During his early residence in Atchison, Mr. Butcher made some of the finest improvements in the city for those early times, and has always taken an active part in the public enterprise of his town and State, often sacrificing his own interests in advocating his principles. He was elected member of the first State Legislature of Kansas, serving one term. During the Pro-slavery time he was a thorough Anti-slavery man, often protecting slaves who came to his house, at the personal risk of life and property. His wife was Miss Jane Auld, whom he married at Brownsville, Pa., January 19, 1840, and who died July 6, 1881. They had six children, only two of them living, George W. and Josephine.

EPHRAIM BUTCHER, retired farmer, was born in Fayette County, Pa., November 22, 1818, son of Ephraim and Mary Butcher, the former of English, the latter of German lineage, her maiden name Pierce. He attended school till sixteen years of age, then began steamboating on the Monongahela River, and afterwards on the Mississippi and Missouri. Continued this until 1848, and in the meantime owned an interest in some eight different boats. After this he was employed at railroad constructing in Ohio and Wisconsin. Mr. Butcher came to Atchison in 1858 and was one of the pioneers of the city. For some time after his removal here, his attention was given to contracting for grading and furnishing ties for railroads, but since then he has been dealing in real estate. Mr. Butcher has taken a great deal of interest in railroad advancement, and has been connected with various railroad corporations.

GEORGE E. BUTTS, farmer, small fruits and grape grower. Is a native of England, and was born in 1849. He was brought up to the trade of stone-mason. In 1869 he emigrated to America and located in Atchison County, Kas., and engaged in farming and fruit-growing. He has eighty acres of well-improved land, with good stone house and other buildings, orchard, hedge fences, etc. He was married July 25, 1882, to Miss Alice Louisa Bowen of Atchison.

JAMES W. BURKHART, ice dealer, has been a resident of Kansas since the fall of 1856. Took a claim in Doniphan County, but afterward became proprietor of the first steam ferry run across the Missouri River at Iowa Point. In 1863 he came to Atchison and two years later opened business as an ice dealer, which he has since successfully carried on, being now the oldest dealer in that line in the city. The subject of this sketch was born in Marion County, Ind., near the city of Indianapolis, June 17, 1835, son of David and Schakrisa Burkhart, both of German lineage, but American born. At fourteen years of age he learned the painter's trade. Mr. Burkhart has been married twice. His first wife, Harriet E. White, of Springfield, Ill., died in 1876, twenty-three years after their marriage. His present wife was Mary A. Schwartz, whom he wedded in November, 1876.

CLAUDE M. BYRAM, M. D., physician and surgeon, came to Kansas in 1864, and first located in the city of Atchison, where he has ever since resided. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He was born in Nebraska City, Neb., April 8, 1861, and lived there until his third year, when his parents removed to the city of Atchison. Dr. Byram attended the State University at Lawrence for one year, and then attended the William Jewell College at Liberty, Mo., for two years. After completing his course at this institution of learning, he commenced reading medicine in the office of Dr. D. J. Holland, the eminent surgeon and physician of Atchison. He remained in this office as a student for two years, and then attended medical lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in March, 1882, at the age of twenty. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed one of the resident physicians of Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia, by the directors of this institution, he being selected by them with eight other graduates for this important and responsible position from among about eighty applicants. Dr. B., however, declined this position in order to become associated in practice with his former preceptor, Dr. Holland. For a young physician, Dr. Byram has attained a fine and lucrative practice, and is already known as a successful practitioner.

PETER BYRAM, stock dealer and farmer, five miles west of Atchison on Parallel road, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Bath County, August 31, 1824. In 1845 he went to Westport, Mo., where he followed farming until 1852, when he engaged in freighting from Leavenworth to El Paso, Texas, with headquarters at the latter place, and also freighted to Fort Kearney, Neb., from Leavenworth. In 1859 freighted from Nebraska City to Salt Lake City, Utah, and Denver, Col., until 1864, when he came to Atchison and freighted to New Mexico from Atchison and Leavenworth, until 1868, when he bought 1,000 acres of land five miles west of Atchison. This he divided into eighty-acre fields, and has ten miles of hedge, 400 acres tame grass, 1,000 forest trees, and 800 acres under cultivation. Was married in 1850 at Nebraska City, Neb., to Miss Emma Meeker, a daughter of the Rev. Jotham Meeker, the well-known Indian missionary. Mrs. Byram died April 26, 1880, leaving six children—Claude, Nellie, Edward, Theodore, Ruth, Paul, Virgil, and Peter.

ALFRED D. CAIN, of the firm of "Cain Bros.," grain dealers, came to Kansas in 1867, from the Isle of Man, his birth place. His father and two brothers, William S. and John M., had emigrated from the same place in the fall of 1856, and coming directly to Kansas, settled in Mount Pleasant Township, Atchison Co., where they resided ten years, engaged in farming. In 1873 Alfred D. and brothers commenced a grain and grocery business in Atchison, but discontinued the grocery branch about 1877. They first bought grain from the farmers' wagons, their business amounting to about $400 per day. In 1881 it had increased to about $2,500 per day. Alfred D. Cain was born on the Isle of Man, May 11, 1846, and was married at the same place in 1866, to Mary A. Molyneux, a native of the island. They have eight children—Nellie, Emma M., Douglas M., Mona G., Victor A. and Herbert S.

JOHN WYLCHREEST CAIN, a native of the Isle of Man, emigrated to Kansas with his father, John W. Cain, in 1856. They pre-empted land between Atchison and Sumner, and were prominent Free-state men of the time. They are now residents of Atchison.

JOHN M. CAIN was born July 30, 1839, on the Isle of Man. In November, 1856, he emigrated to America, proceeding directly to Kansas and locating in Mount Pleasant Township, where he pre-empted land and engaged in farming. About 1873, he removed to Atchison and went into the grain business, in which he is now largely engaged. In September, 1862, Mr. Cain enlisted in Company K of the Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, in which company he served about three months. He then raised Company G, Eighty-third United States Colored Infantry, of which company he was captain. He was mustered out in Fort Leavenworth, in November or December 1865, having participated in all the battles of his command. His company originally numbered 100, of whom twenty were killed in action, and forty lost through disease and other casualties. In 1868, he served as First Lieutenant of one of the companies of the Eighteenth Kansas Cavalry, a regiment raised for frontier service against the Indians. J. M. Cain is now the senior member of the firm of Cain Bros. of Elevator B, Atchison, and does an immense and growing business in grain and flax seed.

CAPT. WILLIAM S. CAIN, proprietor of the West Atchison store, north side of Main street, was born on the Isle of Man, Eng., April 17, 1836. When sixteen years old he went to Australia, remained there until 1855, when he returned to England, and in the year following came to America, locating in Mineral Point, Wis. He remained here only one year, and in 1856 came to Kansas. Took up a claim of 160 acres, seven and one half miles west of Atchison and commenced improving his land. Capt. Cain took an active part in the great rebellion, volunteering as a private with Company C, of the Eighth Kansas Infantry, but shortly after the company was organized he was appointed Sergeant. During the war he was promoted Sergeant-Major at Nashville; Second Lieutenant at Tullahoma, and in August, 1864, to First Lieutenant and adjutant of the Twelfth Regiment, United States Colored Infantry. One year later, he was commissioned Captain of Company C, same regiment, serving as such until the close of the war. Then returned to his farm, and in the fall of 1868, was elected to the Legislature from the Eighth District. Capt. Cain moved to the City of Atchison in 1878, and started in his present business in 1878. He married his first wife, Ann Cowley, while on leave of absence from the army, in 1863. She died April

26, 1870. His present wife was Susan A. Crouch, whom he married in 1871. They are members of the Episcopal Church.

MICHAEL J. CALLAHAN, clerk, came to Kansas in June, 1879, and located in Atchison, where he has since resided. While in Atchison has been in the grocery business. Mr. Callahan is a member of the A. O. Hibernians, and has been secretary of his division. He was born in Bloomington, Ill., June 8, 1863, and lived there until July, 1877, when he left and came to Burlington, Iowa. In the spring of 1878, he went Denver, Col., and from thence to Atchison.

JAMES MADISON CALVERT, carpenter, came to the Territory of Kansas in 1854, and settled in Salt Creek Valley, Leavenworth Co., where he lived until the fall of 1861. From there he went to Weston, Mo., where he lived until 1871, when he returned to Kansas and located in Atchison, where he has since resided. When Mr. Calvert first located in Kansas, he was engaged in farming in Salt Creek Valley; while living in Missouri, he was in the grocery business. Mr. Calvert was Justice of the Peace in Jackson County Mo., in 1852-58, was Deputy Clerk of Leavenworth County in 1865. He was elected to the Legislature of the State of Kansas in 1860. He is a member of the Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Atchison. He was born in Mason County Ky., April 14, 1814, and lived there until his nineteenth year. He located and subsequently married in Jackson County, Mo., in 1850. He went to Sacramento, Cal., came back to Missouri, where he remained until 1854. Mr. C. has been twice married, his first wife was Mary Hughes Bagby, a native of Campbell County, Ky., to whom he was united December 20, 1844. By this union he had Lycurgus, Annie, James, Madison, Thomas and Edward Lee. He was married the second time to Marion Herndon Calvert, a native of Kentucky, in January, 1860. By this marriage he has two children, Celsus and Charles.

W. W. CAMPBELL, M.D., son of Farquehard and Mary (Buchanan) Campbell, was born in Elgin County, Canada, Nov. 7, 1847. He received his literary and scientific education at the University of Toronto, and on deciding afterwards to enter the medical profession, he studied with an elder brother who was a physician, and then entered the State University of Michigan, graduating from the medical department in 1878. These studies were supplemented by a course at Long Island College Hospital, in Brooklyn, N. Y., from which institution he received an *ad eundem* degree. In the latter part of 1878 he commenced active practice in Mason, Mich., where he remained four years, and achieved marked success. In the fall of 1877 he immigrated to the West; remained at Falls City, Nebraska, somewhat over a year, and in the early part of 1879, located at Atchison, and entered upon the practice of his profession in association with Dr. D. J. Holland. Dr. Campbell was married September 8, 1878, at Mason, Mich., to Helen G., daughter of George G. Mead, of that city, and a native of Norwalk, Ohio.

A. A. CAREY, came to Atchison, Jan 1, 1879, and has been a partner with Mr. McNeil since July 1880, and was formerly with Henry Barker & Co.

WILLIAM CARLISLE is a native of Lower Canada, his birth place being near Montreal. In 1868, he emigrated to Illinois and engaged in milling business in Chicago. In January, 1879, he came to Atchison, and became connected with the lumber firm of Howell, Jewett & Co., as traveling salesman, which position he now holds.

LUTHER C. CHALLISS, was born June 26 18 9, at Imlaystown, N. J. His father was the late Rev. James M. Challiss, a distinguished Baptist clergyman, of whom a memoir was published in 1870. The education of Luther was limited to the common schools of that early day, consequently his success of later years can be attributed to natural ability. At an early age he left the home of his childhood and went to Philadelphia, where he was apprenticed to the mercantile business, and remained till nineteen years of age. Then having a desire to try his fortune in the West, he emigrated to Booneville, Mo., where he entered the mercantile house of Caleb, Jones & Co., as clerk, but after serving one year as such he was taken into partnership. In 1855 he sold his interest with that firm and came to Atchison, Kan., and was among the first settlers of that place. His brother George had preceded him and in 1854 erected the first building and opened the first store at this place. Upon arriving here, Luther purchased his brother's store, and did a large business, a good deal of his trade coming from the various Indian tribes. He was also commission merchant for the Mormons and for Major Russell & Co., government freighters. Mr. C. was afterward a banker and a member of the first Free-state Council in 1859-60, exercising a controlling voice in some of the most important measures. He was a member of the first City Council, and proprietor of what is now known as L. C. Challiss' addition to the City of Atchison, now among the most important parts of the city. In 1857, in connection with his brother William, he established the ferry across the Missouri River, and owned it until the erection of the bridge in 1875. Among the many acts which gave Mr. Challiss prominence in the State Legislature, while he was a member of the Senate, was the plan which he projected and completed for the building of the Central Branch of the M. P. R. R. Indeed it is conceded that he is the father of this great enterprise. He framed the bill to authorize its construction, and secured its passage, and negotiated the famous treaty with the Kickapoo Indians, for their reservation to aid in the construction of the road. He was elected president of the same, which position he retained several years. He was also an incorporator and director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the most important railroad in the State, and was from the start among the foremost in shaping the railroad system of the State, especially the roads which center at Atchison. In the exercise of his political power in the State, Mr. C. became intimate with United States Senator Pomeroy, and was mainly instrumental in electing that gentleman to the Senate. In 1862 Mr. Challiss began to divide his time between Atchison and New York City, and during the gold excitement incident to the war, he was intimately associated with A. G. Jerome and Anthony Morse in their numerous operations, and with them was accounted one of the heaviest dealers in the stock and gold market. His success was such that he ranked among the most opulent of that great city and was among the foremost in enterprise and financial ability. Mr. Challiss is now leading a quiet life at Atchison in the management of his estate.

GEORGE T. CHALLISS, one of the pioneers of Atchison, settled in the town, August, 1854, and built "on the Levee" the first storehouse on the town site. He engaged in general merchandising, remaining alone in the business until the spring of 1856, when he formed a partnership with his brother Luther, with whom he was associated until the spring of 1857, at which time he sold his interest to Luther and was out of business one year. In the spring of 1858, he built another storehouse, and again commenced and continued business alone until 1860, when he sold out and engaged in dry goods trade with S. P. Walters, under the firm name of S. P. Walters & Co., this partnership continuing until Mr. Challiss sold out his interest to Mr. Walters in the summer of 1864. In 1866 he was engaged in freighting to Salt Lake City, and in the fall of 1867, commenced a wholesale and retail trade in groceries in partnership with his brother, Dr. C. Challiss,—firm of Challiss Bros., which has been the firm name since that time, excepting two years when they had a partner. Challiss Bros. discontinued the retail department in 1870, since that time doing exclusively a jobbing business which now amounts to about $500,000 per annum and gives employment to nine men—three of whom are traveling salesmen. Their sales are principally in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. Mr. Challiss was born in Imlaystown, Monmouth Co., N. J. His parents moved to Burlington, N. J., when he was quite young, and that place remained his home until 1851. He then came to the West, living at Booneville, Mo., three years, until he located at Atchison.

R. G. CHENEY, mechanical engineer, is a native of Vermont, was born in Waterford May 3, 1850, was raised and educated in his native city, and for several years was in the employ of Fairbank's Scale Co. in St. Johnsbury. In 1872 he came West and entered the employ of the H. & St. J. R R. Co., with which company he remained several years He was with the company in extending the branch from St. Joe to Winthrop. In 1878, he came on the A., T. & S. F. R. R., and after three years engaged as engineer on the road, took charge of the elevator in Atchison for the Santa Fe Co. Mr. C. is one of the most thorough and accomplished mechanics and engineers in the State, and stands at the head of the craft. In 1871, he was married to Miss Mary Harriman of St. Johnsbury, Vt. They have three children, Cora J., Charles R., Leota M. Mr. Cheeney is a Master Mason.

A. M. CHRISTIE, foreman painting M. P. shops, was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, May 23, 1830. Received his education in Scotland. In 1853, he came to the United States, and settled at Cleveland, Ohio, where he took a position in the office of the C., C. & C. R. R., remaining a number of years. He also while in this city ran a paint shop for a time. In 1868, he removed to Kansas, located in Leavenworth, and engaged in sign writing and house painting, remaining a few months; then removed to Atchison, and engaged in same business. Mr. C. painted the first locomotive and car on the Central Branch R. R. He was appointed to present position July, 1881. Mr. C. was married in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1859, to Miss Johnson, of Cleveland They have four children—Alexander, Henry, Nettie, Annie. Mr. C. is a member of the A. O. of U. W.

A. D. CLARK, foreman wood-work department M. P. shops, was born in LaSalle, Ill., February 16, 1840. Was educated in LaSalle and Chicago; then learned the millwright trade, which he followed until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted, in 1862, in Company C, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers; was discharged on account of disability caused by a wound received at the battle of Chickamauga. Re-enlisted in 1864, in the United States Marine Service, and served until the close of the war. He returned to Illinois, then removed to Iowa, where he engaged in carpentering about two years, then returned to Illinois. In December, 1871, he settled in Kansas in the position of station agent on the Central Branch at Vermillion, Marshall County, a position he retained about four years; then removed to Atchison and engaged in the wood-working department of M. P. R. R. Was appointed to present position in October, 1880. Mr. C. was married in Fort Dodge, Iowa, July 3, 1865, to Miss Mary Conlee, of that city. They have six children—Leslie W., Annabelle, Norval, Harry, Roy, Frank.

CHARLES W. CLARK, head bookkeeper for the firm of Howell, Jewett & Co., wholesale lumber dealers, was born in New York City, where he graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, in 1869. Was afterwards employed in a diamond and jewelry wholesale house. Came with his parents to Kansas, in 1870, locating at Eldorado, where his father followed farming for some time, but is now a merchant in that place. For three years the subject of this sketch was money-order clerk at Wichita, this State, and in 1879 came to Atchison, and was engaged by the above firm as head bookkeeper. This is a position of trust, requiring business capacity and competence, and Mr. Clark is well calculated to fill it satisfactorily in every respect. He is a member of the K. of P. Golden Cross Lodge, No. 7. He married at Eldorado, Kan., October, 1879, Miss Clara Jones, of that place.

RICHARD F. CLARK came to Kansas in 1872, as the agent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. Co., representing the Vice-President of the road, with which he was connected for seven years. He was afterward engaged in the grain business, and has been for one year with J. P. Pomeroy. Mr. Clark is a native of Hudson, N. Y., where he was born September 29, 1813, and lived until his removal to Kansas.

H. AYLMER COATES came to Kansas in the summer 1871, and was employed as government surveyor for about two years, principally on the Republican and Solomon rivers, during the time writing up the notes for fifty-seven townships in Decatur, Rawlinsand Cheyenne Counties, and riding over seventy miles of the territory which he surveyed. In 1872, he located at Atchison, being absent on surveying expeditions five or six months in each year, until 1875, when he commenced abstract business, coming into possession of his present set of complete abstracts in 1876. He conducted the business alone until 1879, when Mr. Manley became his partner, with whom he is still associated in real estate and loan business. Mr. Coates is a native of England, where he received a thorough military cadets' education, and was in the service of Her Majesty for eight years prior to emigrating. He came directly from his native country to Kansas, his education fitting him especially for engineering and surveying.

JOHN COMPTON, foreman Atchison Fire Department, came to Kansas in the spring of the year 1874, and located in Atchison, where he has lived since. In 1875, he commenced his apprenticeship at the Atchison Foundry as a boiler-maker; served his time, and worked at his trade up to the year 1879, when he became a member of the Atchison Fire Department, to which he belongs at the present time, and of which he has been foreman since April, 1881. Mr. Compton was born in Lyndyn, Scotland, July 21, 1859, and remained in his native place until his thirteenth year, when he emigrated to America, and located at White Cloud, Kan., where he remained two years, when he came to Atchison, where he has lived since. He was married in Atchison, October 14, 1881, to Emma Backus, a native of the State of New York.

HUGH CONNAUGHTON, 1416 Main street, corner Liberty. This gentleman is engaged in a business which had its origin in 1875, and came into his possession in 1878. He carries a full and complete line of family groceries, making only one specialty, that of keeping every thing in the grocery line, and selling at the lowest possible price. In consequence of this enterprising and honorable policy, he enjoys a lucrative trade, keeping one team busy in making deliveries. Four years of such business has only served to make him more popular, and each year his business foots up handsomer totals. The name Hugh Connaughton almost any where in Wisconsin would indicate his former place of residence, as few men were more closely allied to any particular place than was he for eighteen years to Mineral Point, Wis., where during that time he served constantly in the capacity of sheriff, deputy sheriff, or city marshal, always conducting himself as a brave, honest officer of the commonwealth. Mr. Connaughton's friends in Mineral Point will be glad to know that their old townsman is doing so well. Mr. Connaughton belonged to the secret service of the United States under J. G. Shattock, of Dubuque, Iowa, for a term of ten years, while also holding the office of sheriff, deputy sheriff, etc. Mr. Connaughton is a native of Ireland, born March 18, 1830; but in 1854, came to America, his destination being Mineral Point, Wis. Here he lived until March 16, 1879, then came to Atchison, and established the above business; has the oldest stand in West Atchison. Mr. Connaughton was married at Mineral Point, Wis., February 19, 1859, to Margaret Grant, daughter of John Grant and Mary Butler, who settled in that city as early as 1834. Both are members of the Catholic Church, Atchison.

ASA B. CONSER, proprietor of the "Old Reliable Steam Laundry," came to Atchison in 1877, working at tailoring till July 1, 1879, when he opened a laundry, which was the first in the city. He has all of the late improvements now in use in steam laundries, employing eight men, and in '81 invented the Conser patent hand iron. The subject of this sketch is a Pennsylvanian, born in Clinton County, December 5, 1846, and when old enough learned the tailor's trade, at which he worked previous to starting in his present business. He married in 1871, at Lock Haven, Pa., Miss Sarah Weitmer, born in Harrisburg, same State.

JOHN E. CONSIDINE, merchant, the first male child born on the town site of Valley Falls, Kan., which event took place September 4, 1857; came to Atchison in the spring of the year 1866, where he has since lived and carried on business. Mr. Considine is a member of the A. O. Hibernians, Division No. 1, of Atchison, of which association he is County Delegate and State Treasurer. Mr. C is an active and successful business man, and has a bright career of usefulness before him. His mother is still living in the city of Atchison.

DR. JOEL S. COOPER, senior member of the firm of Cooper & Forstall, homœopathic physicians, was formerly from Indiana, born in Putnam County, November 30, 1836; received his literary education in the high schools of that State, and in 1866 was a graduate from Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, as an old school physician. During the Rebellion he was appointed by Gov. Morton, of Indiana, Surgeon of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Regiment, and was in Government service for three years. After the war he practiced his profession at Greencastle, Ind., until 1869, then came to Missouri and continued the same at Brookfield for six years, and during that time graduated, in 1874, from the St. Louis Medical College, as a new school physician; then returned to Indiana, where he lived till his removal to Atchison, in 1879. He is next to the oldest resident homœopathic physician in the city. Dr. Cooper's wife was formerly Miss Katie I. Davis, of St. Jo., Mo., whom he married July 7, 1879. He is a member of the State Homœopathic Medical Society of Kansas.

THOMAS CRICK, now a resident of Atchison, Kansas, is a native of England. He was born at Towcester, Northamptonshire, in 1834. He is a descendant of the ancient family of Crick Village, near Rugby; the trains pass through Crick's tunnel, two and one-half miles long, on the main line from London to Liverpool. He left school at fourteen years of age, and his father apprenticed him to the grocery business at Willingboro, Northampton, for five years, paying a premium of $250.00 in gold. After serving his apprenticeship, he went to London, where he engaged with the firm of North & Company. They had three stores in London. After living two years in the city he commenced business at Coventry, England, and was married at St. John's church of that city, to Miss Spencer, of Addington Lodge, Northamptonshire, in the year 1858. She was born at that farm in 1838. They had conceived the idea of coming to America for some years previous to that, and finally made up their mind to start in the year 1864. They landed at Castle Garden, after encountering a rough passage of fourteen days. Cleveland, Ohio, was their destination, and they lived there fifteen years, and then moved to Kansas. Six children have been born to them, three of whom only are now living: Thomas S., Barnett I., and John P. Georgie and Eddie died at Cleveland in childhood; their daughter, Lizzie, fifteen years of age, died in Atchison three weeks after their arrival. They took her back to Cleveland for burial, to be laid by her dear brothers at Woodland cemetery.

CROOKHAM & NEAL, contractors and builders, and undertakers; business established in 1858, by Wise & Crookham, they having the first undertaker's department in town. Mr. Neal entered the firm; it was then Wise, Crookham & Neal, until the former's death, in 1873; since that time it has been Crookham & Neal. The firm have put up some of the largest buildings in town, among which we may enumerate the Central School, Court House, Academy, residences of F. W. Dolan and John M. Price. They employ from fifteen to twenty men, and carry in the undertaking department a full line of caskets, etc., the stock amounting to some $2,000 to $3,000.

W. H. CROOKHAM, of Crookham & Neal, was born in Allegheny County, Pa., November 20, 1818. He was educated in his native county, and learned the carpentering trade, which he followed there until 1846, when he moved to Pittsburg, Pa., and engaged in contracting and building until 1850; then returned to Brownsville. In 1853, he went to California, where he remained, engaged in mining, until 1857. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and in 1858 settled in Atchison, Kan., and organized present business. He was married in Fayette County, Pa., December 8, 1846, to Miss Mary C. Auld, of that county. Mrs. Crookham died in Atchison, leaving four children, of whom there survives Lizzie, now Mrs. I. A. Frazer, Ettie, now Mrs. W. Taggart.

E. C. DAVEY, road-master of the Atchison Division of the Missouri Pacific R. R., residence Third street, between Kansas avenue and Atchison street. He was born August 3, 1844, in Montreal, Can., and during his early life learned the painter's trade. This he followed until he began railroading on the Grand Trunk Line as assistant civil engineer, on the preliminary survey between Montreal and Lake Champlain. In 1866, he came to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed with the I. C. & L. R. R. Co. until 1870, this being the date of his removal to Kansas; located at Topeka and commenced constructing railroads for the A., T. & Sante Fe R. R. Co., and was afterward appointed roadmaster of the Cottonwood Valley Division, where he remained three years. Was then put in charge of the Colorado Division for another three years, and at the expiration of that time returned to Topeka, and commenced the construction of the K. & M. R. R., now the K. C. Div. of A., T. & S. F., and remained on that division as roadmaster until July, 1879. Mr. Davey went to the mountains and laid the railroad track from Trinidad, Col., down into Otaria, New Mexico, after which he returned to Atchison and accepted his present position. Mr. Davey has had a great deal of experience in this line for a number of years, and thoroughly understands his business.

WILLIAM EDWARD DAWES, carpenter and builder, came to Kansas, March 28, 1879, located in Atchison, where he has since lived. He is a member of St. Mary's Sodality, of St. Mary's Branch, No. 207, Catholic Knights of America, and of the Diocesan Life Insurance Company of Kansas. He has been treasurer of St. Mary's Sodality. Mr. Dawes was born in Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., August 15, 1855. He remained in his place of nativity until his nineteenth year when he went to Hastings, Westchester Co., N. Y., where he served an apprenticeship of three years to the carpenter's trade, when he left and went to Manhattan Beach, N. Y., where he remained eight months, working at his trade. From there he went to Newburgh, N. Y., where he remained one year and four months, and then came to Atchison, where he has since lived. His parents are both living in Plattskill, Ulster Co., N. Y. His father is a native of England and is a farmer. His mother is a native of the Island of Madeira.

JOHN DAWSON, pattern-maker and locomotive carpenter in the shops of the Central Branch of the M. P. R. R., residence Kansas avenue between Federal and Constitution streets, came to Atchison in 1858 and engaged at house-carpentering. This he followed for a time, then took charge of the contracting and building along the line of the Central Branch of the above road, which he continued a number of years, and has been in the employ of this company since 1867. Mr. Dawson is a native of Lincolnshire, Eng., born December 27, 1828. Learned his trade and was also married in his native country, in 1852, to Miss Ann Ellis. His first location in this country was at Newark, N. J., in 1854. From there removed to Chicago in 1856, from there to LaSalle County, Ill., and finally to Kansas in 1858, which has since been his home. Mr. Dawson and wife are members of the Episcopal Church, while the former is connected with the American Temperance Union Insurance Society.

HENRY DENTON, was born in Green County, Ind., and when quite young moved, with his parents, to Northern Wisconsin—his home, for many years, being at La Crosse. He came to Kansas January 1, 1869, and was for several years with G. C. Hixon & Co. His home is still in Atchison, in which city he once served as Alderman of Third Ward. Mr. Denton was married in Victory, Vernon Co., Wis., May 12, 1864, to Alice C. Defrees, who was born in Illinois near Rock Island. They have two children—Daisy L. and Albert D. Mr. D. is a member of K. of H.

H. E. DES MOND, M. D., physician and surgeon, came to Kansas in the spring of the year 1873, and located in Granada, Nemaha Co., and remained there until spring of 1879, and then moved to Lancaster, Atchison Co., where he lived until the spring of 1882, when he removed to the city of Atchison, where he resides at present; is engaged in practicing his profession. Dr. Des Mond was born in Boston, Mass., December 18, 1819, and lived in his native city, where he remained until his eleventh year, when he moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he lived until the year 1869, and then removed to Rockport, Atchison Co., Mo., where he lived until he came to Kansas. Dr. D. graduated in Cincinnati, Ohio, at the Ohio Medical College in the fall of 1871, and has been practicing his profession continually since, and is well known as a successful physician and surgeon. He was married October 2, 1878, in Atchison County, to Miss Alice M. Streeper, a native of New Jersey.

CAPT. JAMES B. DEWITT, engineer on Engine No. 184, passenger train, on the C. B. of the M. P. R. R., residence Utah avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets. The subject of this sketch was born in Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y., August 12, 1841. In early life he learned the trade of glove-making, and in 1861 enlisted with Company C. of the First Volunteer Cavalry, recruited at Albany, N. Y., but was afterwards transferred to the Thirty-second New York Infantry, serving two years. In 1863 he re-enlisted with the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, and served in the same until the close of the Rebellion. He took a prominent part in all the principal engagements of his regiment, and at the battle of the Wilderness was promoted to Captain for the meritorious manner in which he conducted himself through that trying time. Capt. DeWitt began railroading on the C., B. & Q. R. R., as fireman, but in less than one year was put in charge of an engine, and was afterwards engineer on the Hannibal & St Joe and the Missouri Valley roads. In 1870 he came to Atchison and engaged with the C. B. of the M. P. R. R., where he has been engineer ever since and is now the oldest employee in that capacity on this road, never having met with an accident during his whole railroad career. In 1878, Captain DeWitt made a run with Gen. Grant and party, from Whitmore to Atchison, a distance of forty-eight miles, in forty-seven minutes. At the completion of the Omaha branch of the M. P. road, he drew the first train over the road which was that containing the excursionists from Nebraska and Kansas on the 15th of June, 1882. He belongs to the Masonic Fraternity, and has taken all the degrees from the Blue Lodge to the Knights Templar. Is also a member of the Locomotive Engineer's Brotherhood, No. 164. He married Miss Sarah Bradt on the 25th of February, 1869.

LUTHER DICKERSON, farmer, gardener, and fruit grower, two and a half miles north of Atchison, was born in Washington County, Ohio, in 1825, and lived on the farm until he was fifteen years old, when he went to learn the coach and carriage builders' trade at Marietta, Ohio. Here he remained until 1842, when he went to Missouri, and worked at his trade until 1844, when he went to Oregon Territory, but returned in 1845 to Saline County, Mo., where he remained, working at his trade until 1854, settling on the northeast quarter, Section 19, Township 5, Range 21, being the first settler in that section. In 1858 was elected county commissioner of this county, and in 1859 was a member of the territorial legislature, and introduced and had passed quite a number of important bills, all tending to advance the general prosperity of the territory. In 1861, on the breaking out of the war, was actively engaged in enlisting men for the State militia, and was commissioned Captain of Company B, First Kansas Militia. In 1862 helped raise a company of colored troops, and held a first lieutenant's commission in Company B., Eighty-Ninth Regiment Colored Troops. Was in the battles of Cabin Creek and Honey Creek in the Indian Territory, and was with his regiment in all battles and skirmishes until the fall of 1863, when he was discharged at Fort Smith, Ark., for disabilities received while in service, when he returned to his farm in this county, and has followed that pursuit ever since. He has 310 acres, 200 of which are under cultivation; has 1,500 bearing fruit trees, and ten acres in small fruits. Was married in Saline County, Mo., to Miss Margaret Fizer, and has eight children—D. R., J. B., Mary M., Aurelias and Aurelia (twins), Luther, J. H. C., and Sallie.

MARTIN L. DILGERT, baker, came to Kansas in the fall of the year 1866, and located in Atchison, where he has lived since. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Dilgert was born in St. Joseph, Mo., October 23, 1864, and lived there two years, when his parents removed to Kansas.

DONALD BROS. This great dry goods firm consists of three brothers—Walter F., William T. F., and James F. They are all young men, and thorough workers. Having been reared in the business they are to-day as conversant with the details of, and possess the necessary requisites to manage such an extensive business as many older heads, and have shown by every move they have made that shrewdness, wisdom and energy are not lacking. Their progress is little less than wonderful, and is the best possible example of what unflinching work and common sense, coupled with economy and watchfulness, will do. As this establishment is the largest dry goods house in Kansas, and forms a very important factor in the growing industries of the State, and at the same time fast assuming proportions and gaining patronage that will place it at the very head of this line of business in the West, we deem it not at all out of place to give a brief description of the same, and a short sketch of the brothers. Both stores are thoroughly metropolitan in their appointments. The Atchison establishment includes four entire floors, with a frontage of fifty feet and depth of 150 feet, supplied with elevators, electric light, and modern heating and ventilating process. Employs thirty salesmen and four cash boys. S. A. Ashmun, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work, is cashier and credit man; audits all accounts, and has general supervision of this branch of the business. Everything is conducted in an orderly, clock-work manner; and, although "strike while the iron is hot," is one of their mottoes, there is no tumult or confusion so often incident to a large business and frequent rush of custom. While it is not our mission or intention to flatter or puff any particular individual or concern, we can unhesitatingly say that, to the spirit, pluck, and industry of such men as the Donald Bros., is much of the prosperity of these river towns due. Their parents, James Donald and Susan Ferguson, his wife, are natives of Scotland, the former being born and reared in Glascow; while Mrs. Donald first saw the light of day in historic Sterling, under the eaves, as it were, of the famous castle bearing that name, and in the shadow of the wierd walls of the once grand Dumbarton, which the pen of Scott has forever immortalized. Both parents imparted to their children the best of Scottish traits and teachings, for both having received a liberal education, they knew the importance to be attached to it, and the three sons in their boyhood completed an academic course in the eastern schools of this country. Walter F. was born in New York city, September, 1852, and, after finishing school, was immediately placed under the tutorship of his uncle, William T. Ferguson, of the well-known dry goods house of Sheperd, Norwall & Co., of Boston. This uncle, a young man scarcely thirty years of age, was as competent a man in his business as Boston contained; and, although commencing but a few years prior to this as salesman in the linen department at A. T. Stewart's wholesale house in New York, had accumulated a fortune of $100,000 ere he reached the above age. But he had overestimated his physical powers, and the great strain he had undergone mentally, undermined his health, and at an early age he, to whom the brothers of whom we now write owe much of their success on account of his teachings and example, passed to a better home. After the death of his uncle, Walter F. remained in the Boston house but a few years, then entered the employ of his uncle's friends, Taylor, Kilpatrick & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until his advent at Atchison, as senior member of this firm, and is, perhaps, the most competent dry goods expert in the West. William T. F. was born in November, 1854, at Cohoes, N. Y., and after finishing a preparatory course of study in the High School of that city, completed a thorough mathemathical course at Troy, same State. Forty-eight hours had not elapsed after getting his diploma ere he was behind the counter of Cleveland's great dry goods house of Taylor, Kilpatrick & Co. He remained with this firm until 1879, when he came to Atchison. His Cleveland experience was alike both pleasing and profitable to himself and employers, and at the time of leaving for the great West, to drive the stakes for his own store, had attained a high position there, being at the head of the dress goods department, and also buyer for that class of goods. In the firm of Donald Bros. he devotes most of his attention to the wholesale house, and is general business manager. James F. is also a native of Cohoes, N. Y., born in October, 1858. Commenced his education in that city, but most of his school days were passed in Cleveland, Ohio. Prior to coming to this State had been attending Lawrence University, at Appleton, Wis. He is a very competent business man, and anything outside of his work has no attraction for him whatever. Although perceptibly Scotch in discipline, and considered by indifferent people as severe in manner, is just and open-handed in all his transactions. He has charge of the Wichita branch of the business, which is fast growing in importance.

JAMES R. DOUGLAS, druggist and pharmaceutist, came to Kansas, October 12, 1871, and located in Leavenworth where he remained nearly four years, and was engaged with R. J. Brown, druggist. From there he went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was for two years more in the employ of R. J. Brown. From St. Joseph he went to Omaha, Neb., where he remained about one year and a half and was in the employ of C. F. Goodman, wholesale and retail druggist, as chief prescription clerk. In February, 1879, he came to Atchison, and has resided here since. From his arrival in Atchison to the present time, he has been employed as chief prescriptionist and manager of the retail department in the extensive drug establishment of Messrs. Pike & Fox. Mr. D. is a member of Golden Cross Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of the Atchison Baptist Church. He was in the United States Navy Service in 1864-65, on Admiral Dahlgren's Flag Ship, "Philadelphia," and was mustered out of service in the year 1865. Mr. Douglas was born in New York City, April 26, 1840, and lived in his native city until his eighth year, when his parents removed to New London, Conn., where he remained twelve years, when he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and was engaged in the drug business there, until he came to Kansas. Mr. Douglas engaged in the drug business in New London, Conn., in 1857, and with the exception of the year and a half spent in the United States Navy, has been engaged for a quarter of a century continuously behind the counters of a drug store. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., in October 22, 1863, to Miss R. Jennie Terry, a native of Orange County, N. Y.

JNO. C. DOWD, gravel roofer and mover of buildings, residence on T street between Sixth and Seventh, was originally from New York, born December 21, 1852, in Chautauqua County; after obtaining a practical education, he learned the carpenters' trade with his father and pursued that vocation previous to coming to Kansas. Mr. Dowd came to Atchison December 27, 1880, and worked at his trade until the spring of 1882. Then he purchased the gravel roofing business of one Mr. Sanders, which he has since successfully conducted. He employs from four to ten men, as the time of the season demands. A part of his business being the moving of buildings, also general carpenter work. His work extends through Atchison and the surrounding counties. Mr. D. and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he belongs to the A. O. U. W. Mrs. D. was formerly Miss Ella C. Rockwood of Pennsylvania, whom he married in 1873.

CORNELIUS H. DUFFY, merchant, came to Kansas, February 9, 1870, and located at White Cloud. He is a member of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Society of Atchison, and has been president of this society for two terms, and is at present treasurer thereof. He is also a member of the St. Mary's Branch, No. 207, Catholic Knights of America, of the same city, of which he is the financial secretary. Mr. Duffy was born in Corraughfeghn, County Donegal, Ireland, March 15, 1847. He remained in his native place until his sixteenth year, when he went to Greenock, Scotland, where he lived about four years, and then went to the City of Glasgow, where he remained until he emigrated to this country in the fall of 1868, and located in St. Louis, Mo., where he remained two months, and then went to St. Joe, Mo., where he was engaged in his present occupation for about two years, when he went to Forest City, Mo., where he remained about nine months, and from there to White Cloud, Kas., where he remained about one year, and then returned to St. Joe, where he remained until February 9, 1873, when he located in Atchison, where he has since resided and done business. Mr. Duff was married at St. Benedict's Church in Atchison, July 4, 1875, to Miss Mary Ann Brady, a native of Maryland. They have four children living, whose names are: Mary Ann, Cornelius Bernard, Kate and Thomas Joseph.

P. P. DUNKIN, contractor and plasterer, Atchison, Kan., was born in 1836. In 1845, went to Morgan County, Ill. In 1855, went to Virginia, Ill., where he learned the trade of plain and ornamental plasterer. In 1857, commenced taking contracts. In 1863, went to Missouri, where he followed his trade, and in 1865 came to this place, and has plastered many of the largest blocks, among these the Ogden block, Price block and a large number of the best residences. He employs twenty men in the various capacities of his business, and last year paid out $10,000 for labor alone. Was married in 1859, at Randolph, Mo., to Miss Sarah Palmer. They have six children—Dora I., Squire W., John W., Mary, George and Ollie. In 1869, he was appointed Deputy Marshal of this place and held the office two years. Is a member of the Atchison Lodge, K. of H.

JACOB H. EARLY, gunsmith, a well-known pioneer in the the Northwest is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Tennessee, was born in Washington County, February 23, 1816, resided in his native State until 1839, when he went to the Rocky Mountains and remained in the far West for ten years. For three years he was in Mexico, and served eleven months in the Mexican war. For three years he was a resident fifteen miles from where the City of Denver now stands. In 1848, he moved to West Point, Mo., being one of the first settlers in that section. From 1853 to 1860, he was at Maradezene, Franklin Co., Kas., with the Sac and Fox Indians as gunsmith, being employed by the Government. In 1864, he took up his abode in Atchison. There are but few residents of the State that have endured more hardships or have had more narrow escapes in the Western wilds than Mr. Early. He has seen the growth and development of mighty States, and has been closely associated with their progress. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Adkins in 1849. They have one son—Benjamin.

ALONZO B. EASTERDAY, salesman, came to Kansas September 22, 1881, and located in Atchison, where he has since lived. He is a member of the German Reformed Church. He was born in Cherryville, Northampton Co., Pa., November 4, 1857, and lived in his native place until his twenty-first year, when he went to Mulberry, Clinton Co., Ind., where he remained two years, and then returned to Cherryville, where he remained until he came to Kansas.

JAMES L. EGGLESTON, painter, came to Kansas May 3, 1879, and located in Atchison, where he has since lived, and commenced business. Is a member of Washington No. 5, A. F. & A. M., of Atchison; of the Grand Army, Sedgwick Post, of Norwich, Conn.; also of Castalia Lodge No. 4, I. O. G. T. Mr. E. was in the army as Sergeant of Company B, First Connecticut Cavalry, October 26, 1861, and participated in all engagements of his command, and was mustered out of the service in Middletown, Va., October 26, 1864. Mr. Eggleston was born in Griswold, Conn., July 24, 1843, and lived in his native town about one year, when his parents removed to Mystic, Conn., where he lived until he entered the army. After his discharge he returned to his home, and lived there about one year, and then removed to New London, Conn., where he lived about two years, and then removed to Norwich, Conn., where he lived until he came to Kansas. Mr. Eggleston was married December 25, 1866, to Miss Kate Haven, a native of New London, Conn. They have three children, whose names are, Lizzie B., Mattie S., and James T.

THADDEUS EIGEL, clerk, came to Kansas in January, 1877, and located in Atchison, where he has since lived. He is a member of the Atchison Turnverein. He was born in Carlsbrun, Austria, January 10, 1857, where he lived until he came to Kansas. Mr. Eigel was marr[illegible] Atchison June 13 1882, to Miss Christiana Grisswelle, a native of Missouri.

HEN[illegible] M. ELLIOTT, head bookkeeper for the firm of Quigg & Allen, wholesale grocers, Burnes' Block, South Fourth street, came to Atchison in 1869, a poor man, devoid of money or employment. After numerous unsuccessful attempts to procure work, he obtained the necessary implements and went to sawing wood. During the spring of 1871, he obtained a situation with McPike & Allen, druggists, and there he continued until the above firm was established, which was in March of '73. He has been employed with them ever since, and in January, 1879, became traveling salesman for the house, which he followed for two years, and has since been head bookkeeper. Mr. Elliott is the oldest employe of the house, and as an energetic and reliable business man has won the confidence and esteem of the firm with which he is associated. He was born at Lebanon, Marion Co., Ky., June 9, 1854, and married at Atchison in 1874 to Miss Henrietta Segler.

HENRY ELLISTON, now Atchison City Attorney, came to the place in the spring of 1868, and after attending school one year, was employed as clerk until 1874, at which time he commenced his law studies in the office of Judge Berry, and in 1875 was admitted to the bar. He commenced and continued his law business without a partner until April, 1882, when he became associated with Seneca Heath. He was elected City Attorney April, 1881. Mr. Elliston is a native of Ireland, and was reared in Saratoga and Suffolk Counties, N. Y. He was married in Atchison, February, 1880, to Henrietta Kean, a native of Atchison County. They have one child, also named Henrietta. Mr. Elliston is a member of I.O.O.F.

LUMAN ELLWOOD, auction store of general merchandise, first became a resident of Kansas in 1870, locating at Topeka, where he made his home, but traveled throughout the Western States and Territories, handling and importing Oriental goods, sea shells, etc. Following this for some time he finally became manager of a dry goods store for one Mr. Lovejoy. This he pursued until the spring of 1880, when he removed to Atchison and opened his present business in company with B. W. McCoy. This firm continued until March, 1882, when Mr. Ellwood purchased his partner's interest, the business per annum amounting to $50,000. The subject of this sketch was born in Monroe County, N. Y., August 22, 1840. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

JOSEPH T. ELSON, engineer on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, residence, Parallel street between Eleventh and Twelfth, Atchison, was born in Hancock County, Ill., January 1, 1846. When old enough, he learned harnessmaking, which he followed till January, 1873, when he entered the service of the R. I. & Pac. R. R., as wiper in the engine house at Trenton, Mo. This he followed one year; then became fireman for two years, after which he was put in charge of an engine. After running this one year, he came to Atchison, where he has since run as engineer for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. In April, 1882, Mr. Elson was the engineer on No. 158 that was blown from the track by a tornado near Waterville, of which a full account is given in another part of this work. The subject of this sketch has attained considerable skill as an engineer, and his rapid advancement after entering the railroad service shows what ability and perseverance will do. He is a member of Unionville Lodge, No. 210, of the A., F. & A. M. of Missouri, and also of the Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood, No. 164. He married, in 1871, Miss Louisa E. Richards, of Missouri.

DR. WILLIAM H. EVANS, dentist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., January 4, 1857. His parents were John B. and Judith H. Evans. The former, of Welch descent, was a practicing lawyer of St. Louis, the latter born in England, her maiden name Hanson. Mr. Evans received a collegiate course of education in St. Louis, graduating from the Dental College of that place in 1875. He afterwards practiced in that city until he came to Atchison, which was in 1877. Dr. Evans is very skillful in his profession, and during his residence in this city has performed several difficult dental operations, always meeting with decided success.

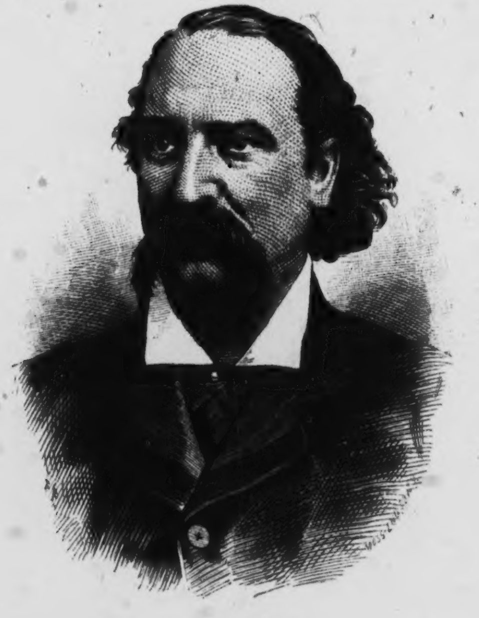

Aaron S. Everest

A. S. EVEREST came to Kansas in 1871, locating in Atchison in February of that year, and opening a law office. He continued the business alone until 1874, when he became a partner of A. G. Otis, and after a dissolution of that partnership, formed another with B. P. Waggener, with whom he is still associated, the members of the firm now being Aaron S. Everest, B. P. Waggener, and Frank Everest. Everest & Waggener are attorneys for Missouri Pacific Railroad, for Pacific Express, and W. U. Tel. Co.; for Hetherington's Exchange Bank, First National Bank, Atchison Savings Bank, and the Atchison Bridge Company, the firm being also connected with the Union Pacific R. R. Co. Col. Everest is a native of Plattsburg, N. Y. In 1856, he emigrated to the Northwest, remained in Wisconsin a few months, then located at Austin, Minn., which place was his home until 1871. In 1862, he enlisted in the army, and in the fall of 1863, organized Company C, Second Minnesota Cavalry. After a year and a half of service he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, and served as a staff officer in Missouri in 1865. He has been engaged in the practice of law since 1854, when he was admitted to the bar in New York, his father, Hon. Josiah T. Everest, being a judge and prominent citizen of that State.

JOHN FAGAN, Division Master Mechanic of the A., T. & Santa Fe R. R., was born in Lancaster County, Pa., September 29, 1816. Commenced railroading in 1833, on what is now known as the Penn. Central R. R., where he remained until '38; then removed to Dearborn County, Ind., and in 1852 engaged with the Cin. & Indianapolis R. R. as engineer, and during his employment with them, held various responsible situations. In 1869, he left there, moving on a farm in Tippecanoe County, same State, but after operating it for two years, came west to Atchison, and in August of 1871, again entered the railroad service, as engineer for the A. T. & Santa Fe; continued as such a little more than one year, and from that time until the completion of this line to Atchison, had charge of the delivery of material for the construction of the road. Mr. Fagan was then appointed to his present situation, where he has charge of about twenty men, and has general supervision of the Round-House. He is without doubt the oldest railroad man in the State, and during his many years' service as such, has always been extremely fortunate, never having met with any accident in his whole railroad career. His wife was Miss Jane A. Ward, to whom he was married in Dearborn County, Ind., in 1840. They have but one son living, W. W. Fagan, Superintendent of the Central Branch of the U. P. R. R.

W. W. FAGAN, Superintendent Central Branch Missouri Pacific R. R., is a native of Indiana. He was born in Dearborn County, September 20, 1840. His railroad life commenced in Indiana in 1854, when he took a position as train boy on what is now known as I., C. & L. R. R. He was with this company over fifteen years, first firing, then as locomotive engineer. In 1869, he removed to Kansas, to take the position of Assistant Superintendent of the A., T. & S. Fe R. R., with headquarters at Topeka. In 1875, he was appointed General Superintendent of the Kansas Midland R. R., now known as the Kansas City Division of the A., T. & Santa Fe R. R. Retained this position about eighteen months, and was then appointed Superintendent of the Western Division of the H. & St. Jo. R. R., with headquarters at Kansas City. Was appointed to present position January 1, 1879, and moved to Atchison. Mr. Fagan was married in Lawrenceburg, Ind., in July, 1861, to Miss Amanda Simonton. They have one child living, Fannie C.

H. V. FARIES, Master Mechanic Central Branch M. P. R. R., was born in Middletown, Butler Co., Ohio, September 15, 1825. He was educated in his native county, and in 1844, was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade at Cincinnati, Ohio. Was attached to the locomotive department, and in 1847 helped build engines for the Little Miami R. R. In 1851, became connected with the Madison & Ind. R. R., running engine on the Madison Railroad, Indiana; was then appointed Assistant Master Mechanic, at Indianapolis. In 1856, he moved to Milwaukee, Wis., where he ran an engine a few months on the Mil. & Miss. R. R.; then returned to Indiana and entered the service of the I. & C. R. R., running an engine until 1863. In March, 1865, was appointed Master Mechanic on the Eaton & Hamilton R. R., retaining this position until the road sold out. In 1869, Mr. F. moved to Kansas, and was appointed Master Mechanic of Locomotive and Car Department of the A., T. & S. Fe R. R., at Topeka. In June, 1878, was transferred to the superintendency of car building at St. Charles, Mo., and Jeffersonville, Ind. Was appointed to present position in June, 1879. Mr. Faries was married in Louisville, Ky., June, 1848, to Miss Vaughan. She died, leaving two children; one survives, Sallie L., now Mrs. B. A. Fassett, of California. Mr. F. was married to his present wife in Indianapolis, Ind., August 1, 1861. She was Miss Martha E. Boynton, a native of Cornish, Me. They have three children—Florence, Berenice and J. Byron. Mr. F. is a Royal Arch Mason.

C. H. FARWELL, of the Atchison Furniture Company, was born in Stephenson County, Ill., January 10, 1850. In 1859 he came with his parents to Bourbon County, Kansas, and two years later to Atchison. In 1868 he commenced learning his trade in Atchison. In 1865 engaged in freighting across the plains. He located in Montana about two years, engaged in mill-wrighting, then returned to Atchison, and worked in the furniture factory until it was burnt down. Then formed the firm of Stebbins & Farwell, in bridge building, etc., continuing in this business about three years. In 1874 he visited California with Mr. Stevenson. On his return to Atchison he worked at cabinet-making until the present firm was established. Mr. Farwell was married in Atchison, Kansas, November 5, 1871, to Miss Cora C. Dickson, of that city. They have two children—Claudis J., and Myrtle. Mr. F. is a member of the Uniform Rank, K. of P.

WILLIAM A. FERGUSON, physician and surgeon, son of Dr. Eli Ferguson, of Atchison, who has been a practicing physician for thirty-two years. Was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., March 16, 1856. After attaining an academical education, he read medicine with his father, and in 1880 was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Atchison, and has been City Physician nearly ever since. Dr. Ferguson has acquired considerable skill as a surgeon, and in December, 1881, performed an operation which was truly wonderful, removing a tumor weighing nearly sixty pounds, from a girl fifteen years old, from the effects of which the patient has fully recovered. The subject of this sketch is medical examiner for the A. O. U. W. of Atchison, and the National Aid Society at Des Moines, Iowa. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies, and secretary of the latter institution.

CHARLES McLEAN FINCH, contractor, came to Kansas May 21, 1872, locating at Atchison, where he has since resided. Mr. F. is a member of the I. O. O. F. Was in the army, as Sergeant of Company E, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry. Enlisted May 13, 1861. On the 24th of December, 1863, Sergeant Finch re-enlisted in his regiment, the famous "Old Third Michigan," for three years longer. On the 10th day of June, 1864, his regiment, owing to the severe losses it had suffered during its term of service, was consolidated with the Fifth Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry. Sergeant Finch served with his new regiment as a member of Company E, until his final discharge, at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 4, 1865. He participated in almost all of the battles in which his regiments were engaged, among which were the First Bull Run, Siege of Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' Fight, Second Bull Run, Gettysburg, Wilderness (where he was for the third time wounded while in the U. S. service), Siege of Petersburg, and Final Surrender of Lee. In all, he participated in forty-seven battles and engagements. Mr. F. was born in Niagara County, N. Y., July 27, 1839. He remained in his native place until his eighth year, when his parents removed to Doylestown, Wayne County, Ohio, where they lived about one year, when they removed to Jackson County, Mich., where they lived nearly one year, when they moved to Ionia County, of the same State. Mr. F. lived in this county until his removal to Atchison. Mr. Finch has been married twice. His first marriage took place December 25, 1876. His wife's maiden name was Mary F. Scott, a daughter of Mr John J. Scott, who has resided in Atchison County since 1855. There was no issue by this marriage. His first wife died July 9, 1879 On the 19th day of April, 1882, he was united in marriage to Hettie H. Hammond, a native of Washtenaw County, Michigan.

WILLIAM H FINKBINE, passenger conductor on the Central Branch of the M.P.R.R., running from Atchison to Leonora, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1847. In his younger days he learned the cooper trade, and for some time carried on an extensive business in that line at Lawrenceburg, Ind. In 1850 began his railroad career, on the Indianapolis, La-Fayette & Cincinnati road, working at the construction of the same until it was completed and was then put on as conductor, and has served in that capacity nearly all the time since, on various roads. Conductor Finkbine is the oldest, most prominent, and we may safely say, the most successful conductor in the West, and is held in high estimation by all of the most important railroad companies. In the fall of 1859, when the Prince of Wales took his extended tour through the United States, the subject of this sketch had charge of the train that took the Prince and party from St. Louis to Vincennes, General McClellan being superintendent of the road. At the time General Lyons was killed at the battle of Wilson Creek, Mo., his train also took the General's remains and its escorts to his former home. In 1881, he came to Atchison and took his present position. Conductor Finkbine was one of the charter members of the Railway Passenger and Freight Conductors' Mutual Aid and Benefit Association of the United States and Canada, and also of the Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Association of the United States and Canada, the former organization at Chicago, Ill., the latter at Columbus, Ohio. He also belongs to the Knights Templar in Masonic Society, and is a member of the Knights of Honor. His wife was Miss Mary Woodward, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., whom he married October 6, 1847. They are the parents of five children, only one of them now living, namely—E. Cora, now Mrs. G. N. Petty, of Kansas City, Mo. During the war, in 1864, a particular friend of Mr. Finkbine's, one James W. Gaft, wished him to start steamboating, and to exemplify the high esteem in which Mr. Finkbine was held as an enterprising business man, Mr. Gaft even went so far as to give him a boat, which he afterward ran until the close of the Rebellion, and continued to run until the spring of 1867, when he lost the Lady Franklin by fire at New Orleans, when he was running her from New Orleans to Jacksonport, on the White River of Arkansas, under the auspices of Dean, Adams & Gaff, cotton merchants of New Orleans. In the spring of 1865, while running the Lady Franklin, and having the steamboat Eclipse in tow, when near Johnsonville Tenn., the latter boat exploded, setting it on fire, and 150 lives were lost. This is a well known fact, and is recorded in the history of the Rebellion, in connection with the Ninth Indiana Battery. Had over 100 on the Lady Franklin, ice bound, at Paducah, Ky., under medical treatment in his care for three weeks before the ice broke up, so he could take them to Evansville (Indiana) Hospital, where they all got well.

EDWARD V. FINUCANE, engineer on the Mo. P. railroad, residence, Kansas City, Genesee street between Twelfth and Fourteenth, was born in the County of Clare, Ireland, September 10, 1857. Emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1863, and lived in New York City for a time. In 1874 the subject of this sketch began railroading, as brakeman on a freight train on the K. C., Ft. S. & G. railroad, but after a short time changed to the Missouri Pacific, where he got a situation as fireman between Kansas City and Atchison. On the tenth of January, 1881, Mr. Finucane made his first run as engineer on this same route and has since served in that capacity, and being a young man of ability and enterprise, he is sure to make a success of this or any thing else he may undertake.

FREDERICK C. FISS, merchant, came to Kansas in 1869, locating at Washington, where he remained five years, and was engaged in farming. From Washington Mr. F. came to Atchison, where he has since resided. Mr. F. was engaged in clerking for the first five years of his life in Atchison, and in 1879 commenced business for himself. He is a member of Schiller Lodge No. 33, I. O. O. F. Mr. Fiss was born in Germany, April 2, 1853. He remained in his native place until his tenth year, when he came to America and settled in Chatsworth, Livingston County, Ill., where he remained about six years, when he came to Kansas and settled in Washington. He was married May 18, 1869, in Atchison, to Carrie Stephen, a native of Missouri. They have two children—Cora and Bertha.

A. K. FLEMING, general agent B. & M. railroad in Nebraska, and K. C., St. Jo. & C. B. railroad, was born in Darke County, Ohio, November 21, 1841. He was educated in his native county, and learned the harness maker's trade. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry on the three months' call. Re-enlisted in Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry for one year. On being discharged he re-enlisted in Company C, Eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers. The command was captured at Harper's Ferry, Va., and paroled on the field. Mr. Fleming then took a position in the railroad department of the quartermaster at Nashville, Tenn., where he remained until exchanged in January, 1863. He then enlisted in Company L, Seventh Indiana Cavalry and served until the close of the war. He returned to Ohio, learned telegraphing and took a position as station agent on the Indiana Central railroad. In 1867 he moved to Nebraska City, Neb., as agent and operator for the B. & M. railroad, and has since that time been connected with this system of roads in the freight and passenger traffic, at different points. Was appointed to present position February 1, 1882. Mr. Fleming has only lost thirty days' time in fifteen years. He was married in Darke County, Ohio, in June, 1861, to Miss Northrup, of that county. They have five children living—Harry H., Addie H., Mary L., Bertha C., James G. Mr. F. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

CHARLES V. FLETCHER, conductor of the Central Branch of the Missouri Pacific R. R., residence North Fifth street, between Riley and Mound, is a native of Troy, Me., born April 12, 1847. His railroad career extends as far back as 1867 when he began as brakeman on the Hannibal and St. Joe R. R. one year, and at the expiration of that time he was promoted to conductor on a freight train. From that time until 1880 he ran both freight and passenger trains in Missouri, then came to Kansas and accepted his present situation as conductor of a passenger train. Mr. Fletcher has had a great many years experience in this line, and that coupled with an untiring business energy has made him one of the most successful railroad employees in the West. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. at Brookfield, Mo., and has attained the degree of Knight Templar. Was married at that place in 1873, to Miss Merriam, formerly of Ohio.

ROBERT FORBRIGER, the vice president of the German Savings Bank, entered land in Lancaster township in March, 1857, his claim being the southeast quarter of Section 21, Town 5, Range 19. For about twelve years was employed in farming, and in 1859 located in Atchison and engaged in the liquor business, which he continued until 1865 when he commenced real estate and insurance, which he has continued to the present time. Mr. Forbriger is a native of Saxony, Germany, where he was born September 5, 1825, and from whence he emigrated in June, 1849, spending, after his arrival in America, some time in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Alabama, two years in the latter State at Mobile, and two years in Elgin, Ill. Since his residence in this country Mr. Forbriger has held various local offices, having been town trustee for four years, and a member of the City

Council. He was married in Atchison, in February, 1869, to Helen Geier, of Baden, Germany, their three children being named Robert, Emil and Bertha. Mr. Forbriger is a member of the A., F. & A. M. to the thirty-second degree, of the I. O. O. F., of the Society of Turners, and is secretary of the Atchison Coal Mining Society.

THOMAS D. FRASER, engineer, on the A. & N. Div. of the B. & M. R. R.; residence corner of Second and Atchison streets; was born in Nova Scotia, August 30, 1854. His first experience at railroading was with the B. & M. R. R. at Lincoln, Neb., where he served as fireman one year and eight months. During that time he was fireman on the train that made the fastest time on record in the State of Nebraska. This occurred at the time of the expected penitentiary riot at Lincoln, going from Ashland, Neb., to the former city, a distance of twenty-four miles, in twenty-five minutes. Mr. Fraser has barely escaped with his life in several railroad accidents, the most distressing of which was the running off the bridge of the engine and fourteen loaded freight cars, when one entire carload of live stock was burned. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Locomotive Engineer Brotherhood, No. 164, of Atchison. On the 30th of March, 1882, he was married to Miss Annie C. Mahn, of this city.

ROBINSON FRAZIER, grocery store, corner of Fifth and S streets, was born June 2, 1820, in Ohio County, W. Va. Received a practical education under the old school system, and while in his native State his occupation was that of a farmer. In February, 1858, came to Kansas, and was at first a resident of Leavenworth, where he started a small confectionery stand. He only ran this a short time however, when he engaged as a clerk in a grocery store, and afterward was employed by W. C. Lovenstein in the hide and leather trade. This he continued eight seasons, then moved on to his farm, which he operated successfully till the spring of '81, then came to Atchison. Mr. Frazier was in the Home Guards service at Leavenworth, during the rebellion, being too old for service in the army. He was married in his native State, on May 23, 1843, to Miss Mary E. Milligan. Both are members of the United Presbyterian Church. They have been the parents of nine sons, but only seven are living now: George E., Samuel A., William M. C., Anderson M., Robert C., James H., and John C.

H. FRIEDENBURG, restaurateur. This well known gentleman is a native of Germany, and was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, March 21, 1833; was educated and reared in his native country, coming to America in 1850, locating for a time in Philadelphia; he afterward went to Cincinnati, Ohio, residing in that city seven years, his time being employed as clerk in a clothing house. He next went to Jeffersonville, Ind., residing two years. On the 18th of March, 1864, he became a resident of Atchison; he embarked in mercantile pursuits, and was prominently identified in commercial circles for eight years, when he engaged in present business. Mr. F. is a social and entertaining gentleman, and there are but few people engaged in the hotel and restaurant business in Kansas who are more favorably acquainted. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Friendship Lodge, No. On the 14th of August, 1858, Miss Clara Hirch became his wife; she is a native of Greece, and came to this country with parents when young, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. F. is an estimable lady, whose graces of mind and heart endear her to a large circle of friends. They have had eight children by this union, six of whom are living: Rosa, Lonora Filsen, Eva, Birda, Abraham and Max; lost two, Matilda and Clara.

CHARLES FULLER, general yard master for the M. P. R. R. Co.; residence on Park street, between Sixth and Seventh; was born in Huron County, Ohio, July 17, 1847. Began railroading when eighteen years of age, and has followed it constantly ever since, excepting when injuries from accidents confined him to his room. His first experience was as fireman on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, but after one year was given an engine, first as switch in the Elkhart yards and afterward on the road. From this he was advanced to freight conductor, then to passenger conductor for this company, and one year after the Chicago fire engaged with the North-Western R. R. Co. During the winter of 1872, Mr. Fuller was in a terrible collision that occurred at Le Grand, Iowa, and from injuries received was confined to his bed for seven months. Upon recovery he came to Newton, Kan., where he was engineer until 1875, then entered the employ of the M. K. & T. R. R. as freight conductor, being soon advanced to passenger, and running to Texas. During the early part of 1881, Mr. Fuller got his foot caught in a "frog" at Emporia, and an engine backed over it, which laid him up again four months. When able to be around again he came to Atchison, in July, 1881, and engaged with the Central Branch of the U. P. R. R., but on the 5th of August of that year, he was caught between an engine and a car, which confined him to his bed until October. As soon as he was able he went on the road again, and in April, 1882, the whole train upon which Mr. Fuller was running, was blown from the track by a cyclone, the way-car being blown 75 feet. The father and mother of the subject of this sketch were in the car with him, and all received serious injuries. When Mr. Fuller recovered from this accident he accepted his present situation, and it seems truly wonderful that he has escaped with his life from so many disasters. He is a member of both the conductors' and engineers' brotherhood, the former of Chicago, the latter of Elkhart, Ind. He also belongs to the Masonic Society, and the higher degree of St. Bernard Commandery, Chicago. His wife was Miss Eva Hosley, of Kansas; they were married at Kansas City, Mo., in September, 1877.

JAMES H. GARSIDE was born in Canton, Fulton County, Ill., January 26, 1848. In 1856 he removed with his parents to Nebraska City, where he attended school, and afterwards worked on a farm. In 1864, he moved to Atchison, and worked as clerk in J. L. Wagoner's hardware store one year; with A. S. Parker & Co., as forwarding and delivery clerk two years, and with J. Garside & Co., railroad transfer, forwarding and commission merchants and steamboat agents, successors to that firm, two years as chief clerk, and agent of St. Louis and Omaha Packet Line. L. S. Howe retiring from this firm in 1869, James H. Garside was admitted as a partner under the name of J. Garside & Son. In 1872 the firm discontinued business, and he accepted a situation as accountant with Julius Kuhn, wholesale grocer. In 1873, he was with Wm. Hetherington, as assistant book-keeper; in 1874 he was agent for Hamilton & Flint's Railroad Transfer Company, and its successor, J. M. Hamilton & Co. During the year he bought out Hamilton's interest, and the transfer company was run by Garside and Anderson until 1881, when Mr. Garside accepted a situation with the A., T. & S. F. R. R. as clerk, where he is now employed. He was married September 1 1870, at Canton, Ill., to Mattie H. Preston. They have one child—Willie Preston, two children having died in infancy.

JOSHUA GARSIDE was born in Cheshire, England, December 16, 1821, and married in Stockport, Cheshire, June 9, 1844, to Miss Ann Cox, also a native of Cheshire. In 184 he immigrated to America, located at Canton, Ill., and remained in that city, engaged in banking until he removed to Nebraska City in 1854, where also he engaged in banking, and remained until 1864. He then removed to Atchison and was bookkeeper for A. & P. Byram, freighters between that city and Colorado, Utah, Montana and Arizona, which business they carried on until 1866, when he succeeded them. This he was quite extensively engaged in, also produce dealing, and doing the Railroad Transfer business with teams; also running the omnibusses and baggage business, building, while in this trade, the warehouse known as the Garside warehouse. His son, James H., was associated with him in the business at that time, the firm representing the St. Louis & Omaha Packet Line. Mr. Garside has been cashier and bookkeeper with William H. Hetherington & Co., in the banking business for a time, and for the last ten years has been general accountant in general office of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railway, being now cashier in the Missouri Pacific Central Branch Railway's freight department. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been during his residence in Atchison, fifteen years superintendent of the Sabbath school. He served also for several years as a member of the school board. Mr. and Mrs. Garside have nine children living: Emma, James H., Mary A., Eliza J., Charles A., Florence, Rose, Fannie L., Kittie B.

F. C. GEHRETT, wholesale and retail dealer in stoves, tinware and tinner's stock. This gentleman established his trade in Atchison, October 1, 1878, in a frame building on the site of the one he now occupies, at a rental of $15 per month. The 1st of August, 1879, he removed six doors west and occupied the store at a rental of $30 per month. February 1 1880, moved into his present commodious structure, for which he pays $70 per month. His trade has been continually on the increase since his embarcation in business; and in the cornice and tin roofing, of which he makes a specialty, he keeps a large force of men at work. His jobbing trade is not confined to Kansas, but extends into eastern Missouri, Nebraska and Colorado. He has been one of the most successful business men in the city. Mr. Gehrett is a native of Huntington County, Pa., and was born March 4, 1850; is a son of John S. Gehrett, Esq., a well known citizen of that portion of Pennsylvania. F. C. was reared, educated and became familiar with the hardware and tinner's trade in Westmoreland County, Pa., and for five years was engaged in business at Latrobe, in that county, coming from there to Kansas. Mr. Gehrett was married in 1874, to Miss Rebecca Harr, of Allegheny County, Pa. They have five children, Clara A., Annie E., Patti E., Cora B. and Homer Harr. Mr. Gehrett is a member of the A. O. of U. W., and receiver of the Atchison Lodge, No. 4 Agent for Graff & Co.'s Hot-air Furnace.

JACOB GEORGE, SR., member of the firm, George & Durst, live stock dealers, came to Kansas in the spring of 1857, and for three years worked at carpentering in the town of Sumner. On May 13, 1860, he was married to Amelia, daughter of Benjamin Ogden, one of the pioneers of Atchison County, and this same winter moved to Buchanan County, Mo., where he worked for $10 per month, and took his pay in cottonwood lumber, for which he had to find his own market. He finally succeeded in trading for one yoke of oxen with which he returned to Atchison County, and commenced farming, his receipts being ten cents per bushel for corn and eight cents for potatoes, for which he took groceries in pay. This being his start in Kansas, Mr. George, in 1861, started freighting across the plain from Atchison to Denver, Col., with one span of horses, and during his continuance at the same, himself and train had several encounters with the Indians. He received from $4 to $22 per 100 for hauling freight, and in 1867, when he sold his freighting outfit, had accumulated ten four mule teams and seven ox-wagons, with four yoke to each wagon. The subject of this sketch then purchased 400 acres of land, seven miles southwest of Atchison, on Camp Creek, and embarked in stock raising and buying, and in 1870 removed to the city and started in the live stock business, which he has since operated in addition to his farm. The firm of George & Durst have a large cattle ranch seventy miles southwest of Wichita, Kan., and aside from this have about 200 head grazing in Jackson County. Mr. George is the oldest stock dealer in the county, and is one of the five business men of the place, always taking an active interest in the public welfare of the county. He is one of the educational board of Atchison; was born January 6, 1836, in Westmoreland County, Pa.

M. GERBER, baker, is a native of Germany, and was born in Baden, December 14, 1833; was reared, educated and learned the baker's trade in his native country. In 1853, he came to the United States, and for a number of years resided temporarily at various points—St. Louis, St. Paul, and other cities, working at his trade. Was pastry cook on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers for a considerable length of time. Eventually, in 1857, he located at Leavenworth, and after a short sojourn went to Weston, Mo., remaining five months. In 1858, he came to the then new town of Sumner, Kan., and opened the first bakery in the place. Sumner at that time was considerable of a metropolis for the western country. After two years in active business in Sumner, he came to Atchison, opening up business, October 1, 1860, on Commercial street, between Second and Third, and aside from a couple of years he was sick, he has been continually catering to the wants of the Atchisonites. Since being continually before the people, there is no citizen that is more favorably recognized than M. Gerber. He was married in Sumner, in 1859, to Miss Lena Mehre, a native of Switzerland, and an estimable lady who is also a pioneer in the State of Kansas. They have two children, Annie M. and John G.

FRANK GEROS, engineer on the Mo. Pac. R. R., residence corner of Liberty street and Utah avenue, was born October 13, 1844, in Pike County, Mo. His boyhood was spent on a farm with his parents, during which time he received a practical education. In 1862, he came with them to Leavenworth, Kan., where he began freighting across the plains, in the employ of the Government. Was a member of the Leavenworth Fire Department for over eight years. His first experience with the Mo. Pac. R. R. was as brakesman; then he was fireman two years, and in 1878, commenced as engineer—first on a switch engine, and then on the roads, and during his five years run in that capacity has been exceedingly fortunate as regards accidents. In 1869, Mr. Geros was married to Emma, daughter of Alex. and Flora Tack, who were pioneers of Leavenworth. He is a member of the Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood, No. 164, of Atchison, and also of the Locomotive Fireman's Brotherhood, No. 31.

H. M. GLANCY, secretary of the Atchison Gas Company, is a native of Ohio; he was born in Clermont County, June 6, 1827, was educated in his native county, and in 1852 had a position as salesman in a wholesale dry goods house in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1862, he went into business for himself in Springfield, Ill. In 1869, he settled in Atchison, Kas., and engaged in dry goods business until March, 1881. Was appointed to present position in December 6, 1880, but did not give it his entire attention until March, 1881. Mr. G. was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, in August, 1854, to Miss Death, a graduate of Hughes' High School, of that city. They have two children—Absalom D. and William H. Mr. and Mrs. Glancy are members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Glancy is known in Kansas as a prominent temperance worker.

H. C. GOLDEN, local freight agent C. R. I. & P. R. R., was born in Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y., February 7, 1844. His parents moved to Newark, N. J., in 1852, where he received his education and was engaged as bookkeeper in a mercantile establishment. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment New York; Volunteer Infantry, was commissioned First Lieutenant in December, 1864, and in 1865, received his commission as Captain of same company. The regiment was captured at Harper's Ferry, paroled on the field and three months after exchanged and returned to the army of the Potomac and participated in all the battles up to the close of the war. On the close of the war he returned to New York, and shortly after became connected with the Boston & Albany R. R., as freight clerk, at Springfield, Mass. In 1867, he moved to Kansas and located at Lawrence as paymaster clerk on the K. P. R. R., one year later removed to Atchison to take the position of chief clerk of the freight department of the Mo. P. R. R. In 1874, was appointed agent of the Mo. P. R. R. Retained this position until 1877, when he resigned to take his present position. Mr. G. was married at Atchison, December 20, 1876, to Miss M. A. Kelley, of Atchison. They have one child—Harry H. Mr. G. is a member of the Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Council in the Masonic Fraternity, being P. E. C. of Commandery. Is also a member of the A. O. U. W. and Knights of Pythias.

JOHN ERVING GRAHAM, barber and hair dresser, came to Kansas, April 1, 1880, and located in Atchison. Mr Graham was born in Middleport, Iroquois Co., Ill., January 4, 1853, where he lived but one year, when his parents removed to Fayette, Fayette Co., Iowa, where he remained until he came to Kansas. Mr. Graham is a member of the tonsorial firm of Graham & Hudson, of Atchison, and they have one of the finest establishments west of the Mississippi River.

SAMPSON GRAVES, farmer, three and one-half miles northwest of Atchison, was born in Union County, Tenn., in 1825, and brought up in that State. In 1842, moved to Buchanan County, Mo., and engaged in farming. In 1846, he drove a team to Dent's Fort, N. M., returning the following year to Buchanan County, where he remained until 1850, when he went to California, where he followed lumbering until 1852, when he engaged in farming until 1855. He then moved to this State, arriving here in 1857 and locating a farm north of Troy, Doniphan County. In 1862, enlisted in Company B., Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, and served in the Western Department; was at the battle of Prairie Grove, Mo., and in nearly all the engagements of his regiment, and was discharged at Leavenworth, Kas., in July, 1865, when he returned to his farm in Doniphan County, which he shortly afterward sold, moved to his present place on Deer Creek, where he has ninety-six acres, eighty acres under cultivation; has 800 fruit trees and one and one-half miles of hedge fence. Was married in 1850, in Buchanan County, Mo., to Miss Elizabeth Moses. They have six children—Solomon, Ann L., Sylvester, Ida B., Minnie M. and Frederick S. He was elected Treasurer of the School Board and served three years. In 1880, was elected Township Trustee; has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Township Clerk. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. C. GREENAWALT has been engaged in the practice of law at Atchison since the fall of 1871, the time of his location in the State of Kansas. He was born near Morristown, in Montgomery Co., Pa., April 17, 1840. At about four years of age he removed with his parents to Ohio, which State remained his home until 1864, in which year he was admitted to the bar at Ravenna, Ohio. He commenced practice in Platte City, Mo., remaining there until about a year prior to his locating in Atchison. In 1862, after graduating from the Michigan University, he entered the army, enlisting in the Eighty-Sixth Ohio Infantry. He was in that regiment, and also in the First Ohio Sharpshooters for a few months.

RICHARD J. GROVES, florist, was born in Worcestershire, England, August 8, 1831. Was employed in gardening in his native country; and after coming to the United States, located in Atchison in 1860. One year later he entered the war of the rebellion, volunteering with Company D of the Thirteenth Kansas Infantry; but at the expiration of nine months was discharged, ill health unfitting him for active service. Returning to Atchison, he followed various occupations until 1867, when he embarked in his present undertaking, and fifteen years' experience in that line has increased his stock and trade considerably. His original hot house, 10x12, has been succeeded by four large structures, one 24x60, another 20x60, and still two others, 11x60. He is well known throughout the State as one of the oldest and best florists in Kansas. Mr. Groves is also quite extensively engaged in vegetable gardening, and has an island of thirty acres in the Missouri River devoted to that purpose. He has raised, during the past year, 6,000 bushels of sweet potatoes.

ALPHONSE E. GUSHING, senior member of the firm of Gushing & Merwin, grain commission merchants, was originally from France, born in the city of Verdun, September 14, 1841. Emigrated to the United States in 1845, locating in St. Louis. In 1871 came to Atchison, and first engaged in the loan and real estate business, but in '74 abandoned this to go into the grain trade, which he operated alone for one year. Then the firm of Gardner & Gushing was organized, but in 1877, they dissolved, and the firm was afterwards known as Gushing & McNeil, dealers in coal and grain. After running together two years, they also dissolved, and from that time until the present firm was organized, the subject of this sketch was engaged at railroad contracting. They are now one of the most extensive grain commission firms in the city. Their receipts for 1882 will exceed one million bushels. They have four men who travel throughout Kansas and Nebraska, in addition to eight and sometimes more local buyers in this State. Both men are efficient members of the Board of Trade, while Mr. Gushing was one of the instigators of the same, and has worked with untiring zeal and energy for the promotion and success of this enterprise. Mr. Gushing has served one term on the Board of Education of Atchison, and is a member both of the Chicago and St. Louis Boards of Trade.

G. V. HAGAMAN located in Wayne Township, Doniphan Co., Kan., in the fall of 1868, at which place he resided and carried on his farm until September, 1881; the two latter years of this period being also engaged in buying grain at Brenner. In January, 1882, in partnership with D. M. Wynkoop, he opened a hardware and agricultural implement establishment in the city of Atchison. Mr. Hagaman was born in Berkley County, W. Va., May 6, 1845, from which place he removed to Indiana with his parents at the age of four years, and there lived until he located in Kansas. He was married February, 1868, at Laporte, Ind., to Anna Mary Wynkoop, from Pennsylvania. The names of their three children are, Cora May, Maude Estelle, and Pearly. Mr. Marinus Hagaman, father of G. V., lives in Wayne Township, Doniphan County. His mother died in Indiana. The parents of Mrs. Hagaman, David and Sarah Wynkoop, reside in Wayne. In February, 1865, Mr. Hagaman enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-First Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until September of the same year. In 1880 he was elected member of the Kansas House of Representatives.

GEORGE L. HALL, engineer on the Missouri Pacific R. R., residence at St. Joseph, Mo., has been in the employment of the railroad since 1870. He first worked at repairing roads on the K. C., St. Joseph & C. B. R. R., but soon quit that and went to braking on a freight train. From this he got to be a fireman on an engine, and then in March, 1876, began to run an engine himself. In December, 1879, Mr. Hall engaged with the Missouri Pacific R. R., and is now running between St. Joe and Atchison. He was born in Clinton County, Ind., September 13, 1850. His wife was Miss Mattie Smallwood, of Kentucky, whom he married in December, 1872. She died May 12, 1881, leaving one daughter, Flora G. Mr. Hall is connected with the Locomotive Fireman's Brotherhood of St. Joe, Mo., No. 43.

J. A. HAM, boot and shoe dealer, one of the pioneers of Atchison and one who has been closely associated with the development of Kansas, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Fleming County, October 1, 1835. In 1852 came to Kansas and entered 160 acres of land in Atchison County. He was among the first settlers in Atchison, and after a short residence removed to Rushville, Mo. In 1861 he entered the employ of Gard & Newcomb as clerk, continuing two years, and has been identified in the commercial circles of Atchison since that time, engaging in present business January 1, 1882. Politically and socially, he has figured prominently in Atchison County, and few citizens are more favorably and popularly known. He was City Assessor of Atchison one year, and with the pioneer and the newcomer was always a favorite acquaintance. Mr. Ham was married in 1865 to Miss Francisian Barnes. By this union they have six children—Willie, Charlie, Linley, Nellie, George, Eddie. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

EDWIN S. HARRIS, engineer on the Mo. Pac. R. R., residence 1505 Utah avenue, corner of Liberty street, was born April 19, 1841, at Bellevue, Mich. At the age of nine years he began as train boy on the Michigan Central which he followed two seasons; then for a time went to school, and afterward came west to Wisconsin, and was brakeman on the old Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad. Then went as fireman on the New Albany & Salem road, but in the fall of this year returned to school again, and from that time until 1857 followed various occupations. Came to St. Louis in the fall of that year, and until September 4, 1864, was employed as fireman on different roads. He was then put in charge of an engine, which he ran on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad until the fall of 1864, and between that time and 1877 was engineer on various railroads, six years of the time being spent on the Wabash road. He then came to Atchison and entered the service of the Mo. Pac. R. R., where he is considered one of the best engineers on the road. Mr. Harris is one of the original members of the Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood; also belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the A., F. & A. M., both in the lodge and chapter. His wife was Mrs. Catherine Adams, of Quincy, Ill., whose maiden name was Spreen. They were married February 22, 1863.

HARRISON & ROBINS, steam laundry. This firm was established March 16, 1882, and runs one of the largest steam laundries in the city, employing ten men. Is furnished with all of the latest improvements in that line, which go so far in making a success of this business. Henry P. Harrison, senior member of the above firm, came with his parents, Thomas and Mary Harrison, to Atchison in 1867, his father being a capitalist. After receiving a liberal education, he learned the plumber's trade. Was born in Dubuque, Iowa, February 23, 1858. A. H. Robins, of the above firm, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, February 26, 1851. Removed west to Henry County, Iowa, with his parents, who were farmers; afterward going to Cedar Rapids, and in 1881 came to Atchison.

ALFORD J. HARWI, wholesale and retail hardware merchant, came to Atchison in August, 1875, and established the above business in company with C. H. Dearborn. At the expiration of five months, purchased his partner's interest, conducting the business since that time alone. Has steadily increased from the original small capital of $2,200, till to-day he carries a stock of $60,000. This speaks well for the excellent business capacity of Mr. Harwi, and he may well be classed with the live, energetic men of the city. Employs nine men continually, two of them traveling salesmen, as he also handles farm machinery, wagons, etc. Occupies three floors, the main one 22x150, basement the same, and upper floor 60x22, besides carriage repository, 45x100, and to give a more definite idea of the magnitude of this firm's business, the trade during the year past amounted to $150,000. A. J. Harwi was born in Lehigh County, Pa., January 21, 1847. Commenced clerking in a hardware store in 1860, and has had twenty-two years experience in that line. In 1878, at Atchison, he married Miss Lizzie Whitehead, of Michigan. Edwin C. Harwi, traveling salesman, and brother of the above, came to Atchison in 1877, and first became connected with the above house as canvasser for the agricultural implement department. In two years' time he worked up considerable trade in this branch; then took charge of the retail hardware department for one year, and at the expiration of that time became traveling salesman for the same house. He is a gentleman who thoroughly understands his business, and is not excelled by any salesman on the road. E. E. Harwi is also a native of Lehigh County, Pa., born January 7, 1850, and pursued various occupations previous to coming to Kansas. His wife was Miss Ellen Kemmerer, of Pennsylvania, to whom he was married there in 1871. Both are members of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE HELD, proprietor of restaurant and boarding-house, came to Kansas in April, 1861, locating in Atchison, where he has since lived. He is a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F., of Atchison. He took part in the late war as a member of Company B., Eighth Regiment Kansas Infantry, and enlisted in July, 1861, at Fort Leavenworth, and discharged for disability at the United States General Hospital in Columbus, Ohio, February, 1863. Mr. Held was born December 10, 1819, in Elsas, France, and lived in his native country until his twenty-sixth year, when he emigrated to America and located (July 4, 1845), in Chicago, where he lived five years and then removed to Freeport, Ill., where he lived seven years, and from there removed to Monroe, Wis., where he lived about one year and then started for Pike's Peak, but got no farther than Omaha, where he remained about seven months, after which time he returned to Leavenworth, where he remained but a short time and then removed to Weston, Mo., where he lived until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, when, on account of his Free-state proclivities, he left Missouri and came to Kansas. Mr. Held was married in Elsas, France, on Easter Tuesday, 1845, to Miss Mary Magdalina Meyer, a native of France. They have six children living, whose names are: Marie (married to Otto C. Hager, a merchant of Atchison), George W., Carrie (married to Henry Manglesdorf, a grocer of Atchison), Emma (married to Frank Bockris, a tinsmith residing in Atchison), John C. (a cigar-maker, at present residing in Chicago), and Annie.

GEORGE W. HELD, harness-maker, came to Kansas in June, 1866, locating in the city of Atchison, where he commenced learning his trade with ex-Mayor Clem Rohr. With the exception of the time spent in the United States Army, he has made his home in Atchison since. He is a member of Roth Bro's. cornet band. Mr. Held entered the army during the war of the rebellion as a drummer boy in Company B., Eighth Regiment Kansas Infantry, at the early age of eleven years and six months, being undoubtedly the youngest soldier in any Kansas regiment. He enlisted at Fort Leavenworth in November, 1861, and was mustered out in San Antonia, Texas, November 16, 1865. He was present at the battles of Nashville, Tenn., Perryville, Ky., Kenasaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro', Franklin, and other minor engagements. Mr. Held was born in Chicago, Ill., February 22, 1850, and lived in his native place about one year, when his parents removed to Freeport, Ill., where they lived seven years, and from there removed to Monroe, Wis., where they lived one year. From Wisconsin they removed to Western Missouri, where they lived until 1861, when the family removed to Kansas. In 1872 Mr. H. entered the United States (Regular) Army as a member of Company G., Sixth Infantry. He enlisted at St. Louis, November 12 of that year. He served faithfully five years, chiefly in the Yellowstone country, and was discharged at Fort Buford, D. T., November 12, 1877. After his discharge he returned to Atchison, where he has been industriously following his trade from that time to this.

MICHAEL GORDON HELD, miller, was born in Washington County, Wis., April 2, 1856, and lived in his native State until 1879, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating at Ellinwood, Barton County, where he was engaged in working at his trade, and where he resided one and a half years. From Ellinwood he went to San Francisco, Cal., where he was engaged in the milling business, and lived about eighteen months. From California he returned to Kansas, locating in Atchison, where he has since resided, and where he has occupied responsible positions in the large flouring mills of Bowmann & Kellogg, and Blair & Auld. He is a member of Palmyra Lodge, No. 68, A., F. & A. M., of Palmyra, Wis., and of Nevada (Mo.) Lodge, No. 279, I. O. O. F. Mr. Held is a graduate of the Spencerian Business College of Milwaukee, Wis., class of '71, and in addition to being a thorough master of his trade, is a first-class and accurate bookkeeper. He is a young man of thoroughly practical business habits and integrity, and is well and favorably known for his excellent social qualities.

JACOB R. HELLENER, hardware salesman, came to Kansas in May, 1877, locating at Marysville, where he remained until September of the same year, when he removed to Valley Falls, Kas., living there until he came to Atchison in January, 1878. He immediately obtained employment in the hardware establishment of Blish, Mize & Stillman, and remained with that firm until July, 1881, when he accepted the position which he now fills with the extensive hardware dealer, A. C. Faust. Mr. H. was married at Atchison, February 7, 1882, to Virginia L. Hutchinson, a native of Beverly, Ohio. Mr. Hellener was born at Easton, Pa., February 4, 1857, that was his home for only about four years, when his parents, Frederick and Elizabeth W. (Speck) Hellener, removed with their family to Bethlehem, Pa., where they resided until 1869, at that time locating at Quakerstown, Pa. In 1871 they removed to Chester Springs in the same State, and in 1874 returned to Bethlehem, where the subject of this sketch remained until he came to Kansas. He is a member of the National Temperance Relief Union, and of the Lutheran Church. His father was killed before Petersburg, Va., in 1862, while serving in the Federal army. Mother now resides in Bethlehem, Pa.

GEORGE HENNINGER, merchant, came to Kansas in the spring of 1860, and located in Atchison. Mr. H. is a member of the Schiller Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F., and the Atchison Liederkranz. He was born in Weiswell, Baden, Germany, February 23, 1849, and lived there until his ninth year, when his mother—his father being dead—emigrated to America and settled in Buchanan County, Mo., where they lived two years, when they removed to Atchison. Mr. Henninger was married in Atchison, August 18, 1872, to Miss Wilhelmina Yahn, a native of Nassau, Germany. They have three children—Eliza, Mina and Matilda.

JEREMIAH HEPWORTH, firm of Redington & Co., stone yards, has been a resident of Atchison since 1859. Commenced working at his trade, but when the great Rebellion broke out, he enlisted with Company G. of the First Kansas Volunteer Infantry, but was transferred to Company K. After serving his country three years, returned to Atchison and resumed his former employment of stone-cutting, and during the winter of 1869, became a partner with the above firm. They contracted the stone for the State Asylum, and for various other large buildings throughout Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. The subject of this sketch is an Englishman, born in Yorkshire, June 2, 1836. Learned his trade, but only followed it a short time there and in 1851 emigrated to America. Worked at his trade in various places previous to settling down in this city. His wife was Miss Susanna Key, whom he married at Atchison, October 15, 1865. She came from the same country as himself, but born in Lincolnshire.

R. R. HERD, engineer of the Diamond Mills. Among Kansas' earliest settlers may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Philadelphia, Penn., and was born September 17, 1836. When young removed to Pittsburg, where he learned his trade and resided until 1854, when the family came to Kansas, locating six miles west of Lawrence, where his father, T. R. Herd, kept a tavern and was favorably known at an early day to the travelers on the old California stage route. The subject of the sketch passed all through the early difficulties, which were so noted in Lawrence and vicinity. In 1857 he came to Atchison and took charge of a small saw-mill as engineer, that was erected at the mouth of Clay Creek, and in which capacity he was identified for several years. Mr. Lukens, now of the Diamond Mills was proprietor of a saw-mill on the east side of the river, and for him Mr. Herd was head sawyer for a time. During the rebellion he enlisted, but owing to a mishap about the time he was ready to go in the service, was obliged to remain at home; however, he engineered some on the Missouri River for the Government, when enlisted. He has almost been a constant resident of Atchison since 1857, and is about the first mechanical engineer that located here. He has been in the employ of Mr. Lukens, of Lukens & North, for over seventeen years. He married, in 1860, Miss Mary E. Backus, of Atchison. They have but one daughter, Allie, now Mrs. Griswold. Mr. H. is a member of the K. of H. and the Ladies K. of H. His father returned from Kansas to the East and died in Pennsylvania a few years ago.

JULIUS HERMAN, cigar manufacturer and wholesale dealer in tobacco and cigars. Atchison has been fortunate in securing men of commendable enterprise and sterling worth for its manufactures and wholesale dealers. It has given the city a reputation and tone that is widespread and increasing. Among those that are deserving of special mention, and have contributed amply in this respect, is Mr. Julius Herman. He became a resident of Atchison in 1870, and for several years was an extensive dealer in dry goods and clothing. In 1878, he embarked in his present line. He carries one of the largest stocks to be found in the northwest, and his trade is in conformity, extending into Nebraska and Colorado, as well as Kansas and Missouri. He makes a specialty of fine brands of cigars and does business strictly on the merits of his goods. Atchison can not secure too many such business men as Mr. H. He is a native of Germany and was born in Bavaria, August 12, 1832, came to the United States when five years of age, with his parents. His father, Lewis Herman, locating at Boonville, Mo., he eventually located 100 miles south of that city, at a point which is known as Herman, and derives its name from that gentleman being its founder. He was engaged in merchandising and favorably known throughout that portion of Missouri for a number of years. The subject of this sketch was also in business in Missouri, and at an early day was largely interested in the Santa Fe trade. In 1865 he engaged in business in Topeka, Kas., continuing until 1870, when he removed to Atchison.

DR. ALVIN HERTLING, veterinary surgeon, is a native of Mercersburg, Prussia, born April 24, 1824. Received his literary education in the High School of that city, and spent three years and a half in the Veterinary College, Berlin, from which he graduated in 1847. During the year following came to the United States, but after practicing here for three years, went back to his native land, where he graduated again from the same college, but in a higher degree. In '57 returned to the States, locating at Davenport, Iowa, and in 1861 entered the U. S. Army as veterinary surgeon of Gen. Sherman's headquarters, serving three years. Then established a Veterinary Hospital at St. Louis, Mo., which he operated till his removal to Atchison. His wife was Miss Bell Prayor, whom he married at Quincy, Ill., in 1868.

WEBSTER W. HETHERINGTON was born in Pottsville, Pa., December 19, 1850, and at an early age came to Kansas with his parents. He was employed for five years in his father's bank, at the end of which time he became a partner, and has been such for the past ten years. Mr. Hetherington was married in Atchison in November, 1875, to Lillie Miller, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children—Ruth, Mary, and Webster W. Mr. H. served a term as Alderman of the Second Ward. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., of the I. O. O. F., and of the K. of P.

HENRY HILLER, city policeman. Mr. Hiller came to Kansas in 1856, and located in Leavenworth where he remained about six months, when he went to Ft. Riley, where he was in the employ of the U. S. Government for the next two years; from there he went to Weston, Mo., where he was engaged in the brewing business, and from there came to Atchison, where he has since lived, except while in the army. Mr. H. is a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F., and has gone through all the chairs from subordinate offices up to N. G. and P. G. He was a private in Company K, First Kansas Volunteers, enlisted May 24, 1861, participated in all the engagements of his command, and was mustered out at Ft. Leavenworth, June 16, 1865, at the expiration of his term of enlistment. He was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, March 12, 1835, and lived there until his seventeenth year, when he emigrated to this country. He was married in Atchison, January 20, 1866, to Lena Stotz, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany. Two children were the fruits of this marriage—Henry and Julia.

JOHN HILLER, barber and hair dresser, came to Kansas in April, 1880, and located in Atchison, where he has since lived and carried on his business. He is a member of the Lutheran church and of the Order of United Workmen. He was a member of the U. S. Marine Corps during the late war, and served three years and nine months at sea. He enlisted at Philadelphia, Pa., May 7, 1861, and was mustered out of the service in the same city, May 7, 1865. He took part in the sinking and capture of the Confederate sloop Petrel, did blockade duty along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and took part on the U. S. Frigate St. Lawrence in the fight with the Rebel ram Merrimac, off Newport News. Mr. Hiller was born in Holzgerlingen, Wurtemburg, Germany, January 23, 1837, and lived in his native country until his fourteenth year, when he emigrated to America and first located in Philadelphia, where he lived until he entered the U. S. Service. After the war he traveled extensively over the United States and subsequently located in Oil City, Pa., where he lived about twelve years, and then came to Kansas. Mr. Hiller was married in Oil City, Pa., December 4, 1871, to Miss Lizzie Welte, a native of Ohio. They have two children, viz.: George and Eddie.

STEPHEN AMBROSE HINKEL, laborer, came to Kansas, April 15, 1879, and located in Atchison, where he has since lived. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and of Roth Bros. Cornet Band. He was born in Uhlersville, Northampton County, Pa., April 4, 1856. He lived in his native place until his fourteenth year when he went to Hellertown, Pa., where he lived for five years, when he went to Fredericksville, Lehigh County, Pa., where he lived until he came to Kansas. Mr. H. was married August 5, 1876, at Hellertown, Pa., to Miss Emma Matilda Roth, a daughter of Joel W. Roth, Esq. She was born in Center Valley, Lehigh County, Pa. They have one child who is named Catherine Elizabeth, born April 23, 1877.

JOHN HOENSCHEIDT, editor and proprietor of the Kansas *Staats Anzeiger*, was born in 1848 in Niederdollendorf, a town situated on the river "Rhein" in Prussia, Germany. He graduated at the Friedrich Wilhelm's Gymnasium at Cologne, Germany, in 1863; then visited the Polytechnic school at the same place from which he graduated in 1866; from this up to 1868 he was engaged on the Rheinische Eisenbahn (Rhine R. R.) as civil engineer. In May, 1868, he emigrated to this country, landing in New York, May 15, 1868, from there he came direct to Leavenworth, Kansas; here he followed his profession of architect until 1870, when he went to Greenwood, Butler Co., and engaged in farming and stock raising until 1878, when he moved to Winfield, Kan., following his profession as architect and civil engineer. He held several public offices, among them that of City Engineer, District Clerk, and Justice of the Peace. By the formation of a company of artillery of the State Militia, called Battery No. 1, Kansas Militia, he was commissioned as First Lieutenant. In August, 1880, he bought a half interest in the Kansas *Staats Anzeiger*, a German weekly newspaper of nine column folio, 28x4[illegible] in size, and with a circulation of nearly 2,000, at that time published at Topeka, Kan., now published at Atchison, Kan., of which paper he then took charge as editor. Having bought out the interest of his partner, a Mr. P. Schmitz, he finally moved his paper to Atchison where it is now published, enlarged to a six column quarto, 30x46 inches in size, with a present circulation of over 3,000. He married in 1869, in Leavenworth, Kan., Miss R. Eoenhack. His family consists to-day, besides himself, of his wife and two children, a girl named Maggie, and a boy named Willie. He is a member of the Atchison Turnverein, Schiller Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F., and Winfield Lodge, No. 18, A. O. U. W., in which societies he has held several offices.

M. PAUL HOFFMAN, book-keeper, came to Kansas in June, 1877, and located in Atchison, where he has lived since. He is a member of the Atchison Turnverein, of which association he is secretary; a member of the Harugari Society and of the Knights of Pythias of Allenton, Pa. Mr. Hoffman was born in the city of Berlin, Prussia, September 21, 1847, and lived in his native city until his seventeenth year, when he came to America, and located in New York City, where he lived six years, and was salesman for his father, Richard P. Hoffman, in the wholesale furniture business. From New York he went to Philadelphia, where he lived two years and was in the same business. From there he went to Emaus, Lehigh Co., Pa., where he secured a position as book-keeper in the iron works at that place, which position he held for eight years, and then went to Easton where he lived about one year, and was engaged in making vinegar. From Easton he came to Kansas. Married in August, 1871, to Miss Lillie Sussman, a native of Easton, Pa. They have three children living, whose names are: Amelia, Paul R., Louise.

CHARLES HOLBERT, a native of Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., came to Kansas and located at Atchison in May, 1857. He then engaged in the banking business, with H. L. Davis, with whom he remained until 1861, during which year he served as City Marshal. In the fall of 1862, in company with Major Grimes, he was engaged in the quartermaster's Department of the army, and stationed for three years at Rolla, Mo. From Rolla he was removed to Fort Leavenworth, from whence after a short stay of three months, he returned to his home, where he remained until February, 1866. He was then stationed at Salt Lake with Major Grimes, and at the expiration of one year was transferred to Fort Laramie, where he remained until June, 1868. Returning to Atchison he embarked in the furniture business, which he carried on until 1874. From 1876 to June, 1878, he was in St. Louis with his old partner, Major Grimes, and for the two succeeding years with the Central Branch Railroad Company. Since that time he has been employed by Moulton & Yates, as clerk and collector. Mr. Holbert was born December 2, 1831. At the age of fourteen he removed from his home in Monroe to New York City, where he remained until he came to Kansas, in 1857. In 1853 he was married in New York City, to Miss Ellen Nelligan, a native of Ireland. Their children are, William B., Anna A., Ida, Clifton B. and Adrian D. Mr. Holbert is a member of the Knights of Honor; was County Treasurer in 1858 and '59; was Alderman during the first and second terms of the City Council, and was a member of the School Board four years.

DANIEL J. HOLLAND, M. D., physician and surgeon, located in Atchison in September, 1877. He was born February 5, 1853, at Sharon, Ohio, of Huguenot ancestry, but received his early education in North Carolina, where he lived until the fall of 1864. At that time he went to Nazareth, Pa., graduating from Nazareth Hall, Northampton County, three years later. He then pursued his medical studies at Philadelphia, graduating from Jefferson Medical College in that city, March, 1876, and remaining in Philadelphia as resident physician and surgeon at the city hospital until his removal to Atchison. Dr. Holland is a member of the State Medical Society, and Grand Chancellor of the K. of P. His time and attention are entirely devoted to his profession, he being now a surgeon for the Burlington and Missouri, in Nebraska, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe roads. Possessing a thorough mastery of his profession, added to native adaptedness to its practice, Dr. Holland, although young, stands today the peer of any surgeon in the State. He was married December, 1877, to Mary E. Prunty, a native of Jacksonville, Ill. Their children are, Frank H. and Wm. L.

CHARLES A. HOOPER, druggist, came to Kansas in the fall of the year 1879, and located in Atchison, where he has lived since. Mr. H. is a member of Castalia Lodge, I. O. Good Templars, of the city of Atchison, and of the Home Social Club. He was born in Decatur, Adams County, Ind., September 29, 1860, and lived in his native place until his eleventh year, when his parents moved to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he lived until his sixteenth year, when he went to St. Mary's College, at South Bend, Ind., where he remained for two years pursuing his studies, and from there went to Valparaiso, Ind., where he remained six months, taking a commercial course in the Northern Indiana Normal College; at the expiration of this time he went to Chicago, where for eight months he was in the employ of Dr. Rose, of that city. From Chicago he came to Kansas. Mr. Hooper is at present (June, 1882), connected with the large wholesale drug house of John W. Allen & Co., where he holds an important position. His father is a lawyer, and resides at Fort Wayne, Ind.

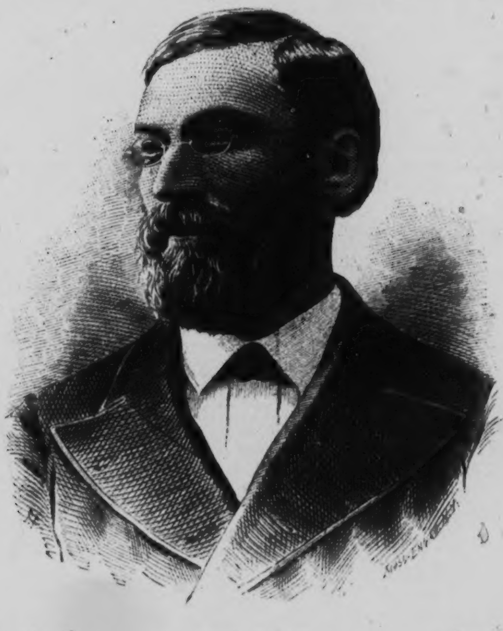

Albert H. Horton.

CHIEF JUSTICE HORTON. The antiquity of the Horton family is established by the fact that one Robert de Horton manumitted a bondman to his manor of Horton, long before the time of Henry Larey, Earl of Lincoln, who died in 1310. It is also ascertained that the Hortons had a manor house in Great Horton, at a remote period. The word Horton, in the Anglo-Saxon language, means an enclosure, or garden of vegetables. It is said to be derived from *ort* and *tun*, *ort* meaning plant, and *tun*, enclosed. The name is evidently of Latin origin, and has been known in England ever since the conquest of Cæsar. The Horton coat-of-arms in England is as follows: A stag's head caboshed, *silver*; attired, *gold;* and for distinction, a canton ermine. Crest, out of the waves of the sea proper, a tilting spear erect, *gold;* enfiled with a dolphin, *silver*, finned, *gold*, and charged with a shell. The motto, "Quod vult, valde vult:" *What he wills he wills cordially and without stint.* William Horton, Esq., of Frith House, in Barksland, Halifax, descended from the above mentioned Robert Horton. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hanson, Esq., of Toothill and died about 1640. He had issue as follows: William Horton, of Barksland, or Bark Island Hall, who purchased in the fifteenth of Charles I, the estate of Howroyde, was born about 1576; Joseph Horton, born about 1578. Barnabas Horton, the ancestor of the Horton family in America, was the son of Joseph Horton, above mentioned, and was born in the little hamlet of Mously, Leicestershire, on the 13th of July (old style), 1600. He came over in the ship "Swallow," between 1633 and '38, and landed at Hampton, Mass. In 1640, he came to New Haven, Conn., and on the 21st day of October, 1640, assisted by the venerable Rev. John Davenport and Gov. Eaton, organized themselves into a Congregational Church, and sailed to the east end of Long Island, now Southold. They had all been members of Puritan churches in England. He built the first frame dwelling house ever erected on the east of Long Island, and that house, in 1876, was still standing and occupied. He died at Southold, on the 13th day of July, 1680, aged eighty years. This Barnabas Horton is known in the history of the Horton family as "Barnabas, the old Puritan." He was a man of sincere piety, and a warm advocate of civil and religious freedom. His third son was born in the autumn of 1640, and was called Caleb. He settled at Cutchogue, Southold Township, Long Island, and died October 3, 1702. Caleb's first child was born September 22, 1666, and was named Barnabas, after the "Old Puritan." Barnabas, number two, had a second son who was also named Barnabas, who was born in Southold, Long Island, about 1690. In 1732, he moved to Goshen, N. Y. The fifth son of Barnabas the third was born in Southold, Long Island, in 1730, and was named Silas. The sixth child of Silas was born the 30th of June, 1770, in Goshen, N. Y., and was also called Barnabas. He married, in 1794, Millicent Howell, and died October 24, 1823, in Minnisink, Orange Co., N. Y. The third child of Barnabas the fourth was born in Goshen, N. Y., February 1, 1800, and was named Harvey. He was married to Mary Bennett, and died May 10, 1840. His children were as follows: Harvey Addison, born March 13, 1832; Millicent Ellen, born September 3, 1833, and Albert Howell, born March 12, 1837. Dr. Harvey Horton was an educated and skillful physician, and practiced his profession with success in Minnisink and the adjoining towns, and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. His son, Harvey Addison, was instantly killed September 3, 1861, by the fall of a bridge with a train of cars upon it, one of which he was in, which spanned the Little Platte River, nine miles east of St. Joseph, Mo. The bridge had been partly burned by Confederates, but left standing, ready to fall when the cars came upon it. Millicent Ellen died March 24, 1841. Albert Howell Horton, the subject of this sketch, is the second son of Dr. Harvey Horton and Mary Bennett. He was born near Brookfield, in the town of Minnisink, Orange Co., N. Y., March 12, 1837. He attended the public schools of West Town, N. Y., until thirteen years of age, and then was prepared for college at the "Farmers' Hall Academy," at Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y. In 1855, entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Mich., as a freshman, and remained two years, but was obliged to leave college on account of inability to study, owing to an affection of the eyes. In 1856, he entered the law office of Hon. J. W. Gott, at Goshen, N. Y., as a law student, and remained there until December 15, 1858, when he was admitted as a counsellor and attorney-at-law, at a general term of the Supreme Court, held in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1859, he came West with his brother, Dr. Harvey A. Horton, and selected Atchison, Kan., as his home, and has resided there ever since. In 1860, he was appointed the City Attorney of Atchison by the Mayor, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the elected City Attorney. In the spring of 1861, he was elected City Attorney of the city, upon the Republican ticket. In September, 1861, he was appointed District Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Kansas, by Gov. Charles Robinson. He was twice elected to the same office, and then resigned, to resume the practice of his profession. In 1868, he was elected one of the electors on the Republican State ticket of Kansas, and was selected as the messenger to take the vote of Kansas to Washington. From 1861 to 1864, in addition to attending to the duties of Judge of the District Court, he assisted in editing the *Weekly Champion*, a newspaper printed and published at Atchison City. On May 26, 1864, he was married in Middletown, N. Y., to Anna Amelia Robertson, daughter of William Wells Robertson and Adeline Sayer. The children born to them since their marriage are as follows: Carrie Robertson, born in Middletown, N. Y., April 22, 1865; Mary Bennett, born in Atchison, Kan., July 12, 1868; Rosa Sayer, born in Atchison, Kan., June 2, 1871; Albert Howell, Jr., born in Atchison, Kan., April 1, 1874. In May, 1869, Mr. Horton was appointed by President Grant, U. S. District Attorney for Kansas, and held the office until his resignation on July 18, 1873. In November, 1873, he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Kansas, from Atchison City, and in November, 1876, was elected State Senator to represent Atchison County. January 1, 1877, he resigned the office of State Senator to accept the appointment of Chief Justice of Kansas, tendered him by Hon. Thomas A. Osborn, the Governor of the State of Kansas. Under this appointment he held the office of Chief Justice until the regular election in the fall of 1877, when he was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of his predecessor, Hon. Samuel A. Kingman. In November, 1878, he was elected Chief Justice of the State for a full term of six years, and holds that office at this time. At the session of the Kansas Legislature, held in 1879, the Republicans had a large majority of the members, but were unable to agree upon a caucus nominee for the U. S. Senator. His name was presented as one of the Republican candidates to be voted for, and upon the final ballot in the joint convention of the Legislature, he received eighty votes. John J. Ingalls received eighty-six votes, and was declared elected. Three votes were scattering. Mr. Horton has been for years a member of the orders of Free Masons and Knights of Honor. He has also been one of the contributing editors of the *Central Law Journal* of St. Louis, Mo., ever since his promotion to the supreme bench. He is one of the vestry of Trinity Parish, Atchison, and also a trustee of Christ's (Episcopal) Hospital of Topeka. He is now in the prime of life, in excellent health, and has before him, in the ordinary course of things, many years of activity and usefulness.

CARL L. HOWE, manager of Kansas Spice Mills, was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., November 6, 1856. Came to Atchison with his parents in 1865, received his education at that city and at Princeton, Ill. In 1878, engaged in business under firm name of Howe Bros., which continued until 1880, when he took present position. Mr. H. is a member of Uniform Rank, K. of P.

GEORGE C. HOWE, shipping clerk, came to Kansas in October, 1878, and located in Atchison, where he has lived since. Mr. H. is a member of Castalia Lodge, I. O. G. T. He was born in Underhill, Vt., April 29, 1859, and lived there until he came to Kansas. Mr. Howe believes in the old adage that "a rolling stone gathers no moss." He is steady, upright and honest, and in business has no superior for his years.

DR. ROBERT D. HUDSON, physician and surgeon, No. 1501 Main street, West Atchison, was formerly from Pennsylvania. Born in Chester County, October 9, 1845; received his literary education in, and graduated from, the Millersville State Normal School, of Lancaster County, Pa., and was afterwards a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, medical department, at Philadelphia, in March, 1877. Practiced in that State until 1879, when he came to Atchison and operated a drug store on the corner of Main and Liberty streets, which he ran for two years, and at the same time practiced his profession. Dr. Hudson is a thorough scholar and stands high in his profession, ranking among the first physicians in the State. During his short residence in this city he has gained the confidence and respect of the community. He is an active member of the State Medical Society, and also of the Atchison County institution of that name, and a member of the School Board of Atchison City.

WILLIAM J. HULSE, conductor on the C. B. of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, residence 712 Spruce street, between Seventh and Eighth, South Atchison, was born in Weston, Mo., March 7, 1849. Commenced railroading in 1871 with the A. & N. division of the B. & M. R. R., as car inspector of the Atchison yards. This he continued for eight months, and for the next two years was employed in these yards and those of the Missouri Pacific as yard master. He then went to Nebraska and engaged with the B. & M. R. R. as freight conductor, and remained there until the fall of 1876. Came back to Atchison, and for a short time was in company with P. Galbraith, in the farm machinery business, whose daughter, Ella, the subject of this sketch subsequently married, in January, 1877. Finding, however, that railroading was his vocation, he commenced it again, this time as yard master; from that to freight conductor on the C. B. of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, but in May, 1881, was promoted to passenger conductor, which position he has since filled. Mr. Hulse is a member of the Golden Cross Lodge, No. 7, of the K. of P.; also of the Conductors' Brotherhood.

CHARLES W. HUMES, head bookkeeper for the Chicago Lumber Co., was born in Madison, Ind., July 3, 1847. He is the son of Wm. P. Humes, contractor and builder, Shelbyville, Ky. After receiving a limited education, he was engaged with different mercantile firms, where he gained considerable experience as a bookkeeper. Came to Atchison in the spring of 1879, and was employed by the above firm as a bookkeeper. This he continued for one year, when he returned to his former home at Shelbyville, Ky., remaining until February, 1882. Then came back to Atchison and re-engaged with the same firm, and from the creditable manner in which he performs his duties of said position, he has gained the confidence and respect of his employers. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Howard Lodge, No. 15.

GEORGE W. HUNTER, foreman freight house, A., T. & S. Fe R. R., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 25, 1834. Received his education in the city, finishing at the Cincinnati High School. His father died in 1854, and the family moved to Whiteside County, Ill. where George W. engaged in farming, until 1858, when he took a position as second clerk on a river steamer. Was afterward advanced to first clerk. In 1861 was captured by the Rebels in Arkansas; was detained a few months. On being released he returned home and entered Government service on the river for a time. In 1865 he moved to Jefferson County, Kas. and purchased a farm; shortly after, engaged in clerking on the Missouri River, continuing in this business about three years, with headquarters at St. Joseph. Then returned to Kansas and entered the employ of the A., T. & S. Fe R. R.; was at Topeka a short time only. Then moved to Atchison; was appointed to present position in 1871. Mr. Hunter was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, May, 1866, to Miss Matilda J. Covert, of that city. Mr. H. is a member of the K. of P. and the A. O. U. W.

J. G. HUTCHINSON, proprietor of the Avenue House, was born in Shenandoah County, Va., August 21, 1832. After leaving school, he learned the trade of miller, which he followed in Beverly, Washington Co., from 1856 to 1868; in the latter year settled in Kansas City, Mo., where he engaged in the same business. In 1873 he moved to Atchison, Kas., to take the position of head miller in the Central Mills. In 1879 he was obliged to resign his position on account of ill health. He was married in 1857, in Edenburg, Shenandoah County, Va., to Miss Miley, of that place. They have five children—Lillian (now Mrs. C. H. McDuff); Virginia (now Mrs. J. Helleser); Lucy, Anna and Joseph Warren. Mr. H. is a prominent member of the Baptist Church.

HON. JOHN J. INGALLS, a citizen of Kansas since October 4, 1858, and of Atchison for the past twenty-one years, made his first home in the territory in the new town of Sumner, just started a few miles below Atchison. The town proved a failure, town shares in a few years being obtained "without money and without price, and would not command ten dollars a dozen." So wrote one of the early settlers of Sumner. In the summer of 1859, then less than a year in the Territory, Mr. Ingalls was elected Delegate from Atchison County to the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, being at that time in his twenty-sixth year, and, according to the testimony of one present, "a comely youth to look upon," as well as "the recognized scholar of the convention." In 1860, Mr. Ingalls was Secretary of the Territorial Council; in 1861, Secretary of the State Senate, and in 1862, State Senator from

Atchison County. In September, 1863, in company with Albert H. Horton, he leased the *Atchison Champion*, editing the paper until the return of Col. Martin from the army, January, 1865. He was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Republican Union State Conventions of 1862-63, and, as the "anti-Lane" candidate, was defeated. He was elected United States Senator to succeed S. C. Pomeroy, taking his seat March 4, 1873, and at the expiration of his term of service, was re-elected to the same office, January 21, 1879. Senator Ingalls is the son of Elias Theodore and Eliza Chase Ingalls, and a lineal descendant of Edmund Ingalls, an English Puritan, who with his brother Francis emigrated from Yorkshire, in 1628, and the following year founded the town of Lynn, in Massachusetts. He was born in Middleton, Mass., December 29, 1833; graduated at Williams College, in 1855; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1857; emigrated to the territory of Kansas a year later, and, devoting all his energy of mind and soul to her interests, is now thoroughly identified with the political, juristic and literary history of his adopted State. After locating in Atchison, Mr. Ingalls conscientiously devoted himself to his professional duties, finding meantime, recreation and rest for himself, and giving unbounded satisfaction and pleasure to others, by writing occasional articles for publication, which Kansans think of to-day with a feeling of exhilaration. The name of Senator Ingalls is thoroughly identified with the best literature of the State, and his readers will never forget the pleasure derived from his magazine essays and sketches. During the war Mr. Ingalls was Judge Advocate and Aide, with rank of Major to Gen. George W. Deitzler, of the Volunteer State Militia, participating in the battles of Westport, Lexington and Independence, during the Price raid in the fall of 1864. He was married September 27, 1865, at Atchison, to Anna Louisa, daughter of Hon. Mr. Chesebrough, a prominent merchant of New York City. Mr. Chesebrough removed with his family to Atchison in 1859, residing in that city until his death, which occurred in October, 1864. The children of Senator and Mrs. Ingalls, now living, are Ellsworth, Ethel, Ralph, Sheffield, Constance, Marion and Muriel.

SAMUEL IRVIN, Assistant Superintendent of the car department of the Missouri Pacific R. R. Shops, residence corner of Seventh street and Kansas avenue, was born March 26, 1846, near Toronto, Canada. Learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and in 1866, entered the car shops of the Michigan Central R. R., at Detroit, Mich., in that capacity. At the expiration of three years, he engaged with Woodard & Co., at St. Louis, Mo., then went to Fort Buford, Montana, where he was in the service of the Government, erecting forts in Government quarters, on the plains and in the mountains. After working one year at this he returned to Detroit, Mich. and engaged in the Detroit Car Manufacturing Company for five years, and after it was changed to the Pullman Car Company, he still remained with them, and for the last five years was delivering messenger of rolling stock. In 1876, he was sent to Philadelphia with two cars for exhibition at the Centennial Exposition. In 1878, Mr. Irvin came to St. Louis, Mo., as agent for this company, where he had general supervision of all their rolling stock in the St. Louis Division. Here he remained until November, 1880, when he came to Atchison and assumed his present position with the Missouri Pacific R. R. Company. He has the supervision of 100 men and the repair of all cars west of Leavenworth. Mr. Irvin is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and Washington Chapter, Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 1., and also of the K. of H., 1384, of Atchison. His wife was formerly Miss Katie D. Esterling. They were married in Detroit, Mich., in 1868.

RICHARD A. IVERS, messenger for the United States Express Company, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R., residence South Fourth street between S. and T. The subject of this sketch was originally from Louisiana, born Nov. 11, 1834. He commenced the express business as early as 1856, his first employment in that line being with the old Richison Express Company, on the Missouri River Steamboat Line. This he continued one year, then engaged with the United States Express Company, running from Jefferson City to St. Joseph on the boat in the summer, and the Stage Line during the winter. At the breaking out of the war, Mr. Ivers was sent by Supt. J. W. Parker, in the summer of 1860, to close all express offices on the Stage Line, between Kansas City and Sedalia, and on the river between the former place and Jefferson City, all of which remained closed until the fall of '61. He then traveled for this company on the Missouri Pacific R. R., until the spring of 1863, when he left their employment and organized what was then known as Parker's Express Company. In 1865, Mr. Ivers returned to St. Louis and re-engaged with the United States Express Company, and June 8, of 1866, while running as messenger on the Missouri Pacific R. R., was robbed of $25.000, by three men, one of them engineer for the same road. The subject of this sketch was chloroformed while the robbery was committed, but six days after he started in pursuit of them, finally succeeding in capturing one of the party. By the infliction of various punishments he was made to tell who the others were, and where the money was, and Mr. Ivers succeeded in getting all the money stolen (with the exception of ten dollars), which was all delivered safely to the company. Resuming his position, he was in 1867, promoted to general route agent for Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, filling this situation with credit to himself and his employers until 1880, when he was put in his present office. Mr. Ivers is the oldest employed expressman in Missouri, Kansas or Nebraska, and holds a membership in the Expressmans' Mutual Benefit Association. He was married in December 1856, at Jefferson City, Mo., to Miss Elizabeth Callahan.

T. H. JACKSON, inventor and manufacturer of the "Common Sense Liniment," has a laboratory in Atchison, where said liniment is prepared; but he is constantly on the road introducing the liniment. This liniment is fast becoming popular, being first put on market in 1879, and the manufacture of it is rapidly growing to be one of the leading industries of the thriving city of Atchison. The sale of it is extended throughout Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. Jackson is also the inventor and proprietor of "Jackson's Renovating Powders" and the "Common Sense Colic Cure," both of which are excellent preparations and deserving of attention by all needing their healing properties.

OSCAR JANSSEN, senior member of the firm of Janssen & Freyschlag, wholesale notions, came to Atchison in 1879 and entered business with the firm of G. L. Florence & Co., composed of G. L. Florence and E. W. Freyschlag. The firm was then known as Florence, Janssen & Co., Mr Freyschlag remaining as third partner until January, 1882, when the other members bought out Mr. Florence, and established the firm under its present name. The business of Messrs. Janssen & Freyschlag is very extensive, amounting to from $75,000 to $100,000 per year. They run four notion wagons throughout Kansas and Nebraska, employing seven men. They are also gentlemen well calculated to increase an already large and lucrative trade. He was born in Germany, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, February 27, 1830. Emigrated to America in 1851, and during the first seven years operated a retail fancy goods store at Chillicothe, Ohio, and during the Rebellion was connected with the Ohio National Guards. In 1865 Mr. Janssen removed to St. Louis, Mo., where for fourteen years he was in the hop and brewery supply trade, being a member of the well-known firm of Charles F. Hermann & Co. His wife was Thekla Susenbeth, a native of the same part of Germany as himself, whom he married at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1854. Their family is composed of five boys and two girls.

ISAAC S. JELF, harness and saddlery, was originally from Kentucky, born in Woodford County, December 21, 1821. His father died when he was but a small child, and when eight years old he removed with his mother to Indianapolis, Ind. At the time of the California mining excitement in 1852, Mr. Jelf thought he would try his fortune in the Far West, but two years later returned to his former home. During the spring of 1855, he came west to Kansas, and took a claim of 160 acres in Mt. Pleasant Township, where he resided improving his land for seven years, at the expiration of which time he moved to Atchison and opened a harness shop, being now one of the oldest dealers in the city. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for more than thirty-five years. His wife was Miss Emma St ope, of Illinois, whom he married in October, 1867. They are parents of two sons—John W. and James T.

H. N. JEWETT, of the firm of Howell, Jewett & Co., located in Atchison in January, 1879, becoming a member of the present firm in January, 1882. He is a native of Ft. Madison, Lee County, Iowa. In 1872 he removed to Chicago, and engaged in the lumber business in that city, since 1874 having been associated with Mr. Howell. They are now carrying on an extensive wholesale lumber business in Atchison, their sales extending to Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas, and their business in 1881 amounting to $611,095, nearly doubling in one year.

HERMAN JOCHEMS, dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware, came to Kansas, June 4, 1861, and located in Atchison, where he lived for fifteen years, and then removed to Winfield, Cowley County, where he was engaged in his present business five years, when he returned to Atchison, where he has since resided. Mr. Jochems, by his sagacity, industry and business tact, has succeeded in building up an immense business, and is rated as one of the "solid" men of Atchison. He was born in Cleve, Prussia, April 18, 1847, and lived in the city of his birth until his thirteenth year, when his parents emigrated to America, and settled in Atchison, where they now live. Mr. Jochems was married in Atchison, May 21, 1871, to Miss Crezentea Ostertag, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany. They have seven children living, whose names are as follows: Margurite, Elizabeth, Johannah, Herman, Albertina, Carl and Wilhelm.

B. F. JOHNSON, M. D., physician and surgeon, located in Mount Pleasant, Atchison Co., Kan., May 10, 1870, residing there until his removal to the city of Atchison, in January, 1880, since which time he has continuously practiced in that place. Dr. Johnson was born in Georgetown, Ky., his early education being in the schools of that city. He afterwards attended the St. Louis Medical College four years, and also the Missouri Medical College, graduating from the latter in March, 1860. He commenced the practice of his profession a year later—March, 1861, at Platte City, Platte Co., Mo. Dr. Johnson is a member of the State Medical Society, a member of the A., F. & A. M., and of the I. O. O. F. He was married in St. Joseph, Mo., March, 1870, to Malvina Hartman, a native of Indiana. Their two children are Garland and Theresa.

G. H. T. JOHNSON, M. D., physician and surgeon, one of the old homœopathic physicians of Atchison, located in this place March 4, 1867, as a partner of Dr. J. A. Rubicon, taking charge of a portion of his practice. He remained with Dr. Rubicon until the fall of 1868, when he went to St. Louis and graduated February 25, 1869, from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri. Had previously studied medicine in St. Louis, Mo., and Cleveland, Ohio, and attended a full course of lectures in each of these cities. Is also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In 1875 he was elected President of the Kansas State Medical Society, and in 1876 attended as delegate the World's Homœopathic Convention at Philadelphia. He was two years a member of the Kansas State Board of Medical Examiners, and has been for the last three years Treasurer of the Kansas State Homœopathic Medical Society. March 10, 1881, Dr. Johnson was honored with the degree of Ad Eundem, conferred by the St. Louis College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons. The doctor is a member of the orders of A., F. & A. M., K. of P., A. O. U. W., and I. O. O. F., having been a representive from the latter order to the Grand Lodge. He was married at Atchison, June 2, 1869, to Drusilla G. Bowman, a native of Brownsville, and daughter of Capt. G. W. Bowman, one of the pioneers of Atchison, and a member of the Old Town Company. Capt. Bowman died in Atchison, in August, 1869. Has been for many years a prominent Republican, and delegate to city and county conventions.

W. C. JOHNSON, of H. B. Salls & Co., Manager of the Union Depot Hotel, was born near Aurora, Dearborn Co., Ind., December 11, 1847. He was educated in his native country at Moore's Hill Male and Female Institute. After leaving school was engaged in the grain business until about 1876, then took a position as traveling salesman for a St. Louis carriage manufacturing establishment. In 1878 he settled in Solomon City, Kan., where he engaged in grain business under firm name of W. C. Johnson & Co. An interest he still retains. Came to Atchison in January, 1882, to open the depot hotel. Mr. J. was married in Vincennes, Ind., October 1, 1867, to Miss Eliza D. Kuykendall. They have two children—Fannie and William.

DAVID D. JOHNSTON, dealer in fine groceries, corner Ninth and Kearney streets, came with his parents to Kansas in 1859, and lived on a farm eight miles west of Atchison. Some years afterward commenced running an express wagon in the city, and after abandoning that, clerked, and followed various occupations until August, 1879. At this time established his present business, at which he has done exceedingly well, his trade continually increasing. Mr. Johnston was born in Scotland near the city of Borstnest, April 24, 1849. Came to America when but a small boy with his parents, William and Elizabeth Johnston, living in Utah until their location here. He married May 20, 1872, in Atchison, Miss Trachia Aull.

WILLIAM STURGIS JONES, keeper of restaurant, came to Kansas in September, 1877 and located in Atchison where he has since lived and carried on business. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. During the late war, Capt. Jones commanded his own steamer "Little Dorritt," and rendered efficient aid to the Government. He also at one time commanded the steamers "Tom Swan" and the "Bluff City." Capt. Jones was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, August 14, 1838, and lived in his native place until his fourteenth year, when he became a pilot on the Muskingum River. At this employment he continued for eighteen years. In 1868, Capt. Jones was appointed Librarian of the State of Minnesota, by Gov. Miller, which position he held three years. After this he ran the steamer "War Eagle," between La Crosse and St. Paul; then was engaged in farming and rearing fine-blooded horses, at Owatonna, Minn. From the latter place he went to California, where he remained a couple of years, and then returned to Kansas City, and from there went to Fayetteville, Ark., where he remained about a year and was engaged in the furniture business. From Fayetteville he came to Atchison. Capt. Jones was married July 3, 1875, to Miss Mary Norton, a native of Des Moines, Iowa.

REV. PETER KASSENS, O. S. B., parish priest of Atchison Parish, came to Kansas, October 4, 1868, and located in Atchison, at St. Benedict's College. He is a member of the Benedictine order, spiritual adviser of the Catholic Knights of America; of the St. Joseph Benevolent Society and of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Society; director of the Young Ladies' and Young Men's Sodalities, and principal of the Parochial school attached to St. Benedict's Parish. Father Kassens was born in the Province of Osnabrueck, of the then Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, May 28, 1841, and lived in his native place until September 17, 1858, when he came to the United States and located in Vincennes, Ind., where he remained four years, and was engaged in shoemaking; thence he went to St. Louis, where he remained one year and one half, and then went to St. Benedict's College, at Atchison, where he remained and prosecuted his studies for two years, and then went to St. Vincent's, Pennsylvania, where he remained one year in the novitiate of the order, and then returned to Atchison where he continued his studies for one year; then went to St. Louis where he attended Jones' Commercial College, to fit himself for the profession of bookkeeper, and then again went to St. Vincent to prosecute his theological studies, and remained there two years. He then again returned to St. Benedict's and became professor of bookkeeping and mathematics at this institution until 1875, when he performed one year's missionary work in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska; and again became professor at St. Benedict's of the same branches he had taught previously. April, 1881, he was appointed parish priest of Atchison Parish, which position he holds at present.

W. J. KEHLER, butcher, West Main street. This gentleman was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 7, 1850. His father, Dr. J. S. Kehler, came to Atchison County, with his family, locating here at an early day, and was one of the first practitioners in northeastern Kansas. He was very favorably known for a long distance around the city; was Coroner of the county for a time. He was a surgeon in the army, for the Second Colorado Regiment, which was afterward consolidated with the Second, and served all through the Rebellion. His death occurred in Atchison, in 1869. W. J. Kehler was reared and educated in Atchison, learned the butcher's trade which he has principally followed. In the season of 1882, he built a fine building on West Main street, where he carried on a flourishing business, being one of the most popular dealers in the city. He was married in 1876, to Miss Sophie McNamara, daughter of one of Atchison's oldest and most respected citizens, who was born in Kansas, in 1855. They have had three children, Grace and Elizabeth, and Walter, deceased.

A. KEITHLINE, farmer and stock breeder, four and one-half miles west of Atchison, on Parallel road, was born near Wilkesbarre, Luzerne Co., Pa., in 1822, and was raised on a farm. In 1848, went to Minnesota and engaged in lumbering for a short time, when he worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1850, returned to Beach Haven, Pa., and clerked in a general store until the winter of 1855, when he moved to White Pigeon, Mich., where he clerked in the Farmers' Union Store until the spring of 1859, when he moved to Atchison, Kan., where he clerked for Walter Bros. until 1864. That year he moved to his farm, then a piece of wild land, but now one of the best farms in Shannon Township. It comprises 160 acres, all under cultivation, and sixty acres of pasture. He has fifteen acres in fruit trees and two acres in walnut trees, and two and one-half miles of hedge. He has been engaged in breeding fine stock. He was married November 5, 1854, to Miss Rosetta Warner, at Beach Haven, Pa., and has two children, Gilbert D. and Cora C. Was a member of the Sixteenth Regiment Kansas Militia during 1863-64, and was called out to repel Price when on his raid in 1864. He is a member of the Washington Lodge, No. 5, A., F. & A. M., Atchison.

J. S. KELLOGG, of the firm of Bowman & Kellogg, proprietors of the Central Mills, was born in West Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass., June 12, 1830. His parents moved to Binghamton, N. Y., when he was two years old, and about 1838 settled in Columbia County, N. Y., where he received his education. At an early age he commenced clerking in mercantile business, in which he continued about two years; then went to New York City in same occupation. About 1856, he engaged in business in Massachusetts and in 1859, moved to St. Joseph, Mo., where he became connected with the construction of what was then known as the "Platte Country Railroad," now the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R. He held the position of auditor, and was afterward appointed assistant superintendent. About 1873, he became connected with the Central Branch R. R., in 1875 resigned and settled in Jackson County, Kan., where he continued engaged in farming until he bought an interest in the Central Mills in 1879. Mr. Kellogg was married in Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y., December 11, 1857, to Miss Osborn, of Waterville. They have five children, James, John, Waldo, Wallace and Henry. Mr. Kellogg is a member of the Episcopal Church.

MICHAEL F. KELLY, foreman of the Missouri Pacific Copper Shops, residence 1638 Commercial street. Was formerly a resident of Utica, N. Y., where he was born August 1, 1844. After learning the trade of coppersmith he removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1863, and went to work in the railroad shops of the Chicago and Alton, where he afterward became foreman, having between four and five men under his supervision. In 1871, Mr. Kelly removed to Little Rock, Ark., and was there employed in the copper department of the Iron Mountain railroad shop as foreman of the same, and here he remained until his removal to Atchison, which occurred in 1879, when he accepted his present position. Mr. K. has had a great many years' experience in this line of work, and careful attention and study have perfected him in all the details of the same. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., both of Friendship Lodge No. 5, and Hesperian Encampment No. 6. He was married in Utica, N. Y., in 1863, to Miss Agnes McCarty, of that city. Their family consists of four sons and one daughter.

KETCHUM & CO., steam saw-mill. Present firm organized in 1878. It consists of William Ketchum and Mr. Kring. They employ about twenty-five hands in all, both in mill and woods, and cut about 10,000 feet daily of native timber. Mr. Ketchum, senior member of the firm, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., April 7, 1842. His parents settled in Will County, Ill., in the same year, and here the subject of this sketch was educated, and remained until 1861, when he settled in Atchison, Kansas, where he engaged in lumber business under firm name of Jones & Co. This firm had one of the first saw-mills built in the city. Since that time Mr. Ketchum has been actively engaged in this line of business. He also operated for some nine years large mills in Eastern Texas, which he has since sold. He was married in Atchison, November 17, 1873, to Miss Hattie Kipp, of Atchison. They have two children—William and Edith. Mr. K. is a member of the Baptist Church, and of the A. F. & A. M.

L. KIPER & SONS, wholesale hides and leather. There are but few institutions in the city of Atchison that have had a more substantial growth than the above house. It was established in 1863, by L. Kiper. Commencing in a small way, it has steadily developed, until at this date (1882), the business done by this establishment throughout Kansas and Southern Nebraska, will compare with any house in the great Northwest. Mr. L. Kiper, the head of the firm, is a native of Germany, and was born in Prussia, September 16, 1829, where he attained his twenty-first year. He learned the shoemakers' trade in his native country, and pursued that vocation in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland and other cities, and in 1858, came to Kansas, locating in Douglas County, where he opened a shop, and did business until the spring of 1863, when he became identified with the commercial interests of Atchison, making his debut as a buyer of wool, hides, etc. By his sterling business qualifications and close attention to his legitimate pursuits, he was very successful, and in 1866, established and commenced the wholesale leather business. Mr. K. is recognized as one of Atchison's most worthy and respected citizens. He has always been prominent in contributing toward any commendable enterprise that would further the interests of his adopted city. He has never been a political aspirant, preferring the bustle of business to official honors. However, at the present time, he is serving as one of the Commissioners of Atchison County. When he made his advent in Kansas, at an early day he took up the gauntlet in favor of the Free State. Mr. K. belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and to the Council in Atchison, of which he is a charter member. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Knights of Honor. He married, in 1851, Miss Yette Hochburg, of Germany. By this union they have six children—Julius, Herman, Bluma, Charles, David and Hannah. The four sons are live and sterling business men, and are all interested in the business, which comprises the firm of L. Kiper & Sons.

J. W. KIRKHAM, machine-pressed brick manufacturer, Atchison, Kansas. Was born in England, in 1833. At an early age his parents emigrated to America, and settled in Texas. In 1850 to '53, worked at the painter's trade. In 1854 engaged in contracting and building, at Mount Pleasant, Texas; also engaged in making brick, at that place, and continued in the business until 1862, when on account of the war, salt being very scarce, he engaged in manufacturing salt. In 1863, fearing that he would be compelled to enter the Confederate army, he left his property and with his family started for Kansas, and after many hardships they succeeded in reaching Leavenworth with $1.50 in good money. Shortly after his arrival there, he opened a photograph gallery, which business he followed until 1881, when he was appointed Acting Superintendent of the Leavenworth railroad bridge, and in 1882 came to this place, and in company with John F. Price, began the manufacturing of machine-pressed brick on an extensive scale, and have facilities for the making of three to four million brick during the season, and employ twenty hands. Was married in 1857, at Mount Pleasant, Texas, to Miss Fannie Price, who died in 1864, leaving two children. In 1871, was married to Miss Katie Underwood, at Leavenworth, Kansas, and has four children. Is a member of King Solomon Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M., Leavenworth, and has been Secretary for ten years. Is a member of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., and also the Grand Encampment. Belongs to Ivanhoe Lodge, K. of P., Leavenworth.

JOHN H. KIRKMAN, foreman of manufacturing department of F. Howard & Co., was born in New York City, September 29, 1839. Received his education in the city. In 1859, he commenced learning the trade of cutter in an establishment in New York, and has since that time been uninterruptedly in the business. In July, 1881, he moved to Atchison, Kansas, to organize this department for H. & Co., in which he has made a marked success.

CHARLES H. KNAUSS, painter, came to Kansas, June 12, 1878, and located in Atchison, where he has since lived, and followed his trade. Mr. Knauss is a member of the G. A. R., P. O. S. of A., and I. O. O. F. He was in the army during the late war, and was a member of Company B, Forty-Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry. He enlisted in Allentown, Pa., September 2, 1861, and was mustered out of the service October 10, 1863, at Key West, Fla.; re-enlisted in the same regiment at Key West, Fla., October 12, 1863, and was finally mustered out of the service of the United States, December 25, 1865, at Charleston, S. C. He participated in all the engagements of his command, and was severely wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864. Mr. Knauss was born in Allentown, Pa., November 27, 1841, and lived in his native place until he entered the army. After his discharge he returned to Allentown, and lived there until he came to Kansas. He was married November 20, 1864, in Allentown, Pa., to Miss Amanda R. Butz, a native of Allentown. They have three children living whose names are—Harry R., Lillian S., Claude E. Mr. Knauss' wife died in Atchison, September 23, 1878.

MORRIS P. KOCH, shipping clerk Regneir & Shoup, queensware establishment, came to Kansas, March 15, 1877, and located in Seneca, Nemaha County, where he remained about two years, when he came to Atchison, where he has lived, employed as a shipping clerk in the extensive queensware establishment of Regneir & Shoup. Mr. Koch was born in Allentown, Pa., August 29, 1856, and lived there until his eleventh year, when his parents moved to Sidney, Shelby Co., Ohio, where they lived for two years, when they returned to Allentown, where the subject of this sketch lived about eight years, when he came to Kansas.

CHARLES H. KREBS was born in Orwigsburg Landing, Schuylkill Co., Pa., February 23, 1835. His parents removed, when he was one year of age, to Pottsville, in the same county, where he was raised and received his education. In September, 1854, he removed to Fremont, Ohio, where he resided until he came to Atchison, in 1868. While at Fremont, he was a member of the Ohio National Guards of the State Militia, being Captain of Company E, of the One Hundredth Regiment. On locating in Atchison in March, 1868, Mr. Krebs engaged as bookkeeper and cashier of the Land Department of the C. B. U. P. Ry., which position he held about three years, and then became general accountant of the road. The latter position he retained until 1874, when he entered upon the duties of County Clerk, having been elected to that office in the fall of 1873. He was subsequently re-elected, and now holds the position. During a part of 1872-3, he was a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Third Ward. February 1, 1882, he engaged in real estate, loan and abstract business in partnership with J. O. Peebler. He was married at Fremont, Ohio, February 1, 1858, to Violetta Kridler, of Fremont. Their three children are Minnie, Rolla C. and LeRoy. Col. Krebs is a member of I. O. O. F., having been Grand Master of the State from October, 1880, to October, 1881. He is Past Chief Patriarch of the Encampment, and Past Chancellor of the K. of P.; also member of the K. of H.

CHARLES F. KROENING, family grocery store, corner Main and Fifteenth streets, came to Atchison in October, 1877, starting a commission business on Fifth street, but in '79 quit that and opened a grocery store as above. Mr. Kroening was born in Prussia, near Stettine, June 10, 1838; came to the United States with his parents in 1851, locating in Ozaukee County, Wis., where they farmed. Charles F. went to Chicago some years later, where he was engaged first in the milk trade, then as a grocer, afterward in a commission house, and finally in a grocery store again until 1877. He was married there in 1866 to Miss Sophia Rintelmann, born in Hanover, Germany. They are members of the German Lutheran Church, and have a family of eight children, among them only one boy.

F. L. KRUSEMARK, foreman of the coach department, M. P. shops, was born in Holstein, Germany, September 10, 1839. After finishing his schooling, he was apprenticed to the house carpentering trade; served three years at home and then spent four years in travel, working at his trade in Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Russia, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, devoting some time to studying his trade in the capitals of each. He then returned home and worked at his trade until the breaking out of the war with Germany. He enlisted in the Danish army and participated in all the principal engagements. On the close of the war he returned home, and in November, 1865, took passage in the ship "Washington" for the United States. The vessel was dismasted, and did not get into New York City until January, 1866. He then settled in La Porte, Ind., where he was engaged for ten years in the car department of the Lake Shore Railroad. When the shops were moved he engaged in house carpentering, until disabled by a fall of 157 feet from a church steeple. On his recovery he moved to Kansas; was appointed to his present position in 1879. He was married in La Porte, Ind., to Miss Ottele Streng, a native of Bavaria. She died in Atchison, leaving three children—Ida, Fred and Julia. Mr. K. is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN B. KURTH, head salesman with C. Weber, clothing merchant, came to Leavenworth, Kan., with his parents in 1855. His father, John B. Kurth, started in the furniture line, and was one of the first merchants in that city. The subject of this sketch remained at home until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted with the First Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years in the same regiment, his time expiring in June, 1864. In '65 he came to Atchison and engaged with C. Weber, in whose employ he has been ever since. The subject of this sketch is a native of Prussia, born in the city of Cologne, February 14, 1844. At the time of the Great Revolution in 1848, which caused so many intelligent Germans to emigrate to America, he came with his parents, first locating at St. Louis, but in 1855 removed to Leavenworth, Kan., where, one year later, his father and an elder brother were taken prisoners by the Pro-slavery party, and his mother and three children were put aboard a boat and compelled to leave, being landed at St. Louis. His father soon afterward escaped.

J. M. LANE, proprietor of livery stable and roller skating rink, business established in 1881. The building is of brick, 45 x 150, two stories high. He keeps about thirty head of horses and a full stock of carriages of all kinds. Was born and educated in New York. Before he entered his present business he was a brick and stone contractor and builder. His parents are old residents of the county, having settled here in 1858.

AUGUSTUS LANG was born in Prussia, July 20, 1844. In August, 1865, he emigrated to America, first locating in New York City, where he remained six months, and thence removed to St. Joe, Mo., residing in that place until he came to Kansas and settled in Troy in 1868. In 1870 he again removed, locating this time at Atchison, where he now resides, engaged in drug business. Mr. Lang was married in St. Joe, Mo., January 18, 1867, to Miss Ellen Dyer, of St. Joe, Mo. Their five children are August, Carl, Annie, Louis and Robert. Mr. Lang is a member of I. O. O. F., being P. G. and member of Grand Lodge of the Order. He is interested in the cause of education, and has been several times member of the Board.

CHARLES E. LATHROP, book-keeper for the firm of Washer & White, proprietors of Elevator "A," was born December 14, 1856, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Came to Kansas in 1877, locating at Palmer, Washington County, and embarked in the grain trade. He still does business there, owning an elevator which has a capacity of 25,000 bushels and has a grist mill in connection. Mr. Lathrop also has an elevator at Scandia, this State, and another at Republic City, the former having a capacity for 7,000 bushels, the latter for 8,000. During the year 1878 the subject of this sketch came to Atchison and engaged with the above firm, where he has since remained. Being a gentleman of unusual ability and strict attention to business, he has won the entire confidence and respect of his employers, and the approbation of a host of friends, his reputation as an energetic business man is constantly increasing. Mr. Lathrop was one of the original members of the Atchison Board of Trade, being now chairman of the Call Board. He is also identified with the K. of P., Golden Cross Lodge No. 7.

LUK & LUGTON, proprietors of Lindell Hotel. D. T. Lugton was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 8, 1854. Received his education in his native city. In 1869, he moved to Kansas with his parents and located in Lawrence. He finished his education at the old State University, and in 1874 moved to Atchison, to take the position of Clerk at the Otis House. Retaining this position until the firm was organized, of which he is a member, in October, 1878.

O. A. LEE, city weighmaster, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Erie County, December 22, 1817. His father, Stephen C., was a pioneer in Erie County; he had been Captain in the army during the war of 1812. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. O. A. received the advantages of what was considered a liberal education in the common schools. He adopted and pursued for several years the vocation of school teaching, in Allegheny County. He eventually embarked in the coal trade and was identified with that branch of industry for fifteen years, doing business in Pittsburgh and McKeesport. In 1858 came west; went to Pike's Peak, was at what is now Denver City before there was a house built; was engaged in mining and speculating until the spring of 1862; came to Kansas, locating temporarily in Jefferson County; came to Atchison County in January, 1863, engaging in farming four miles south of Atchison; for a number of years was closely identified with the agricultural developments of the county. A few years ago removed to Atchison, and was the first to open a coal yard in the city which he did in connection with a feed store which he still operates. Mr. Lee is a well-informed gentleman, thoroughly conversant with the important issues of the day. He is one of the most public spirited citizens in the city—one who aims to keep pace with the progress of time. He was married in 1843 to Miss Martha J. Pollock, of Elizabeth township, Allegheny County, Pa. They have by this union three daughters—Mary A., now Mrs. Hanson; Lizzie and Ella. The last mentioned ladies are favorably known in Atchison as educators, being teachers in the city schools for the past ten years. Mr. Lee, wife and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS M. LEE, merchant, was born in Atchison County, Kansas, March 13, 1861. He is a member of St. Benedict's Church. Mr. Lee has lived in Atchison County ever since his birth. About four years ago he removed to the city of Atchison and became connected with the large wholesale and retail grocery house of William F. Dolan, in whose employ he remained two years, and then entered that of Symns & Co., wholesale grocers, where he was about six months, and then returned to his home and went to farming, in which he was engaged until the first of March, 1882, when he went into business for himself. His parents are still living in Walnut township, Atchison County.

GEORGE W. LECHLER, JR., car accountant for the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co., residence corner of Eleventh and Laramie streets, was born in Latrobe, Westmoreland County, Pa., May 16, 1858. His first experience in the railroad business was in the transfer depot of the Pennsylvania Central R. R., in his native State, where he was engaged previous to coming to Atchison. This transpired in October, 1878, when he engaged with above company, first as freight loader, then as check clerk, and finally, in May, 1881, was advanced to his present situation. Mr. Lechler is a young man of ability and careful industry, and is bound to make a success of whatever he may undertake, always receiving the approbation of his employers. He was married in Atchison in 1871, to Miss Minnie Gehrett.

JACOB LEU, dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware, etc. Business established in 1860 by Mr. Leu. He carries a stock of about $30,000 and employs seven men. Mr. Leu was born in Switzerland June 26, 1833. In 1850 he came to the United States and located in Adrian, Mich., where he learned the trade of tinsmith and continued at this until 1857, in which year he settled in Atchison, Kan., working at his trade until he established his present business. Mr. Leu has been twice married. His first marriage was in Atchison, June 12, 1859. Mrs. Leu died leaving three children—Belle, Grand W. and Lawrence W. He was married to his present wife in Atchison, December 16, 1870. She was Miss Minnie Ward, of Indiana. They have three children—Ida, Minnie and Jessie. Mr. Leu is a member of the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery in the Masonic Fraternity; also belongs to the A. O. U. W.

JACOB LEVIN, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, Atchison, was born in Beaufort County, S. C., January 11, 1851, and since learning telegraphy has been operator at the following different stations: Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Augusta and Athens, Ga.; Tallahassee, Fla., and St. Louis, Mo. Has also been manager of the telegraph office at Sedalia, Mo., and Dennison, Texas, and was in the South during the war. In 1876, Mr. Levin took charge of the office in this city, but had been operator here since 1873. At that time there were only five men employed there, now there are nineteen and the business has increased about eight times the original amount. Mr. Levin has eight men under his control, and receives all news of the Associated Press from every part of the world the same day it transpires. He is a gentleman fully competent and reliable, and is excellently qualified for this position, as he understands his business thoroughly. His wife is a daughter of Dr. J. G. Miller, an old settler of this city.

J. J. LOCKER, Probate Judge of Atchison County, emigrated to Kansas April 1, 1857; settled on southwest quarter Section 32, Township 6, Range 19, and lived on that claim until the fall of 1858, when he lost the place, it being disposed of to other parties at the land sale. Misfortunes came fast upon him at this period—the loss of his father by death in August, 1857, and of his mother in February, 1858. Mr. Locker continued to live in the neighborhood of the old place until the fall of 1861, when he commenced teaching school in the vicinity of Locust Grove, then called Spring Hill, and taught the winter term. The next summer—August 27, 1862,—he enlisted as a private in Company F, Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry and remained with that regiment about two years. November 10, 1864, he was mustered in as Second Lieutenant of Company B, Second Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry, promoted to First Lieutenant July 12, 1865, and mustered out in the following November. Throughout his term of service with this regiment he was acting adjutant of the regiment, and participated in all the engagements of his command. Was examined and recommended for retention in the regular army. Was offered a second lieutenancy, but declined on account of ill health. The records of the regiment were corrected by Mr. Locker, and are said to be the most accurate of any colored regiment in the field. The good service the Second Colored performed at Jenkins' Ferry deserves most certainly a faithful chronicler. After leaving the army he returned to Locust Grove, Mount Pleasant Township, where he again taught school until January, 1867, when he was appointed to a position in the office of the Secretary of State, which he was obliged to resign after a few months, in consequence of a severe attack of typhoid fever, which developed into an illness of two months in length. In the fall of 1867, he was elected Register of Deeds, and after serving two terms in that position, went back to his farm, where he remained until May, 1879, serving several years as postmaster during the period. He was then elected Probate Judge, and in 1880 was re-elected to the same position, which he occupies at the present time. Judge Locker was born at Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, February 13, 1839. He came to America in 1853, with his parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Preston) Locker. Their first location was Meadville, Crawford Co., Pa., where they remained until they came to Kansas, with the exception of one year in Butler County, Pa. Judge Locker was married at Locust Grove, April 23, 1867, to Emily C. Beeson, of Kentucky. They have seven children, Minerva Edith, George Elmer, Nora May, Ambrose Lewis, Homer Hardy, Elsie Arabel and Effie Isabel. The fourth named is a triplet; the last two twins. Four of their children have died—William Preston, Albert L., and Alfred L. in infancy, and Charles Elbert, at the age of ten and one-half years.

ISAAC LOEWENBERG, wholesale and retail millinery, hair goods, notions and fancy goods, No. 419 Commercial street. Came to Kansas during the spring of 1879, and for a time followed pack-peddling. In 1880 opened his present business on Fifth street, Atchison. During the spring of 1881 moved to 614 Commercial street; to 419 Commercial street this fall. He has the most extensive and complete line of millinery goods in the city, and during the year 1882 his trade amounted to $25,000. By this it will be seen that he is a live and energetic business man to have increased his trade to such an extent in so short a time. He was born in Prussia, at the city of Paderborn, Province of Westphalen, June 20, 1856. He came to the United States in 1874, locating first in New York City, where he was engaged with his elder brother in the wholesale glue business.

THOMAS C. LOGAN, engineer of the Atchison Water Company, is a Pennsylvanian, born in Meadville, October 9, 1847. Learned the engineer business in the Ottawa machine shops and foundry in Illinois, and for five years was engineer on the city fire engine of that place. In 1878 he came to Atchison, and from that time until he got his present situation, was engaged with Blair & Auld of the City Mills. Mr. L. is a member of the A.O.U.W. He was married January 5, 1871, in Ottawa, Ill., to Miss Laura Phelps, of that place, who is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their family consists of four children: Harvey J., Charley, Burton B. and Lora A.

FREDERICK M. LOGEMAN, dealer in live stock, came to Kansas in the spring of 1878, and located in Atchison, where he has lived since. Mr. Logeman was born in Columbus, Columbia Co., Wis., November 1, 1852, and lived there until the year 1873. From there he went to Newton, Ia., where he was engaged five years in the live stock business. From Newton he came to Kansas. Mr. Logeman was married in the City of Atchison, May 12, 1881, to Miss Mary L. Weir, a native of Indiana.

JAMES A. LOPER, now County Treasurer of Atchison County, came to Kansas in 1866, working one year on a farm in Shannon Township, before coming to Atchison. On his arrival in the city, he entered the office of the *Champion*, serving the first year as 'devil,' at a salary of $100. After remaining three years as apprentice, he was promoted to traveling agent and correspondent; then to foreman of newspaper department; to assistant manager and finally to business manager, which position he retained until he was elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1881. Mr Loper was born at Elmer, N. J., September 28, 1846. He was educated in the common schools of his neighborhood, and on the 25th of April, 1871, was married to Miss Maggie H. Couch, of Mason County, W. Va. They have one child—Kittie H. Mr. Loper belongs to the orders of K. of P. and K. of H.

DAVID LUKENS, of Lukens & North, proprietors of the Diamond Mills, was born in Mifflen County, Pa., December 19, 1833. His parents died while he was young, and he was taken by an uncle to Perry County, where he received his schooling, and was taken by his uncle into a sawmill when twelve or fourteen years old. About 1855, he struck out for himself and went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he worked in a sawmill about two years. In 1857, settled in Atchison, Kas., where he was employed to run a sawmill. During the years 1860,-61 and '62, he engaged in mining in Colorado, then returned to Atchison. In 1864, he purchased the sawmill he had previously been employed in, known as the "Pomeroy Mill," located at Winthrop, on the opposite side of the river from Atchison. From this time until 1877, he did a very large business in lumber, at the same time raising large crops of corn on the Missouri bottoms, some years as high as 10,000 bushels of corn, most of which he fed to his own teams. He returned in 1877, and the following year commenced the erection of the Diamond Mills. Mr. Lukens was married in Lancaster County, Pa., January 1, 1868, to Miss Mary J. North, of that county. They have four children living—Arthur, Edwin, Mary and David, Jr. Mr. L. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

EUGENE H. LEUTWIELER was born in Rochester, N. Y., September 21, 1850, and lived in his native town until 1863. He then moved to York, Pa., where he resided until 1865, then returned to Rochester and remained about three years. Then removed to Mississippi, engaged in mercantile business, and remained in the State until he came to Kansas, and located in Atchison, April 1879. Soon after his arrival in the city Mr. Leutwieler established a grocery store, which he carried on until the spring of 1882, being also Superintendent of the Street Railway until June 1882. While in Mississippi, he was member of the Legislature of that State, and for six years Deputy Chancery Clerk at Canton, Miss. He was married at Canton, June 17, 1873, to Edith Cadien, of St. Louis, Mo. They have two children—John O. and Eugene, Jr. Mr. Leutwieler is Grand Reporter of the Knights of Honor, and Dictator of K. of H. Lodge, 1884. He is a member of Knights of Pythias.

SAMUEL McBRIDE, laborer, was born in Centre Township, Atchison Co., Kas., April 9, 1858. A member of the Christian Church in Atchison. Mr. McBride has lived in Atchison County ever since his birth, excepting six months, when he was in Western Texas, engaged in railroading. He was reared on a farm near Pardee, and is a son of Thomas Crawford McBride and Mary Mason McBride, both natives of Tennessee. He discontinued farming March 27, 1881, when he went to Texas, returning from there August 1, 1881, and located at Atchison, entering the employ of A. B. Symons & Co., wholesale grocers, with whom he has been since. His parents now reside on the farm near Pardee, where they first located in 1854.

JAMES A. McCOLGIN, engineer on the Central Branch of the M. P. R. R.; residence No. 1429 Santa Fe street; was originally from Indiana; born October 9, 1839, in Morgan County. Began railroading on the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis road in 1861; his first position was that of fireman. In the spring of 1865, took charge of his first engine, but after running until the fall of the same year, he removed to Richmond, Ind., where he was engaged in a plow manufactory until 1870. He then came to Topeka, Kan., and for six years was in the employ of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. In 1876 the subject of this sketch commenced running for the Central Branch Union Pacific, since the Missouri Pacific has taken charge of it it is called C. B. Div. M. P., where he has since been engineer. In July, 1878, he ran into the washout, one mile west of Palmer, but fortunately there was no one hurt, and this is the only accident he has had happen to him on the road that was of any consequence. Mr. McC. is Chief Engineer of the Locomotive Brotherhood, Division 164, and was one of the original members of the same. He married at Marengo, Iowa, February 28, 1878, Miss Adelle C. Bullis, of that State.

ROBERT McCRIE, merchant tailor, was born in Bath, Somersetshire, England, December 31, 1830, and learned the tailor's trade in his native country. Emigrated to the United States in 1853, living first in Iowa City for one year, afterward in St. Joseph, Mo., nearly one year, and at the expiration of that time came to Atchison, commencing in business as a merchant tailor. He is one of the oldest merchants in the city and his trade has increased to a wonderful extent, owing to the industry and good management of the same, having, in addition to all of his city trade, a great deal of custom work throughout the northwestern portion of the State. He has in his employ seven men. Mr. McCrie is a stockholder, and was for a number of years one of the directors of the Atchison National Bank.

SAMUEL S. McDONALD, Section Boss of the Missouri Pacific track in the yards; residence corner of Union and Commercial streets, West Atchison; is a native of New York State, born in Monroe County, May 4, 1837. He served three years as a soldier in the Rebellion with Company F, of the Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and in 1863 was promoted to First Lieutenant, at the battle of Stone River; and later at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, was commissioned Captain, both for meritorious service. In 1869, Mr. McDonald began railroad constructing in Michigan, and was employed on various roads in that State until the spring of '79. Then came to Kansas and engaged with the M. P. R. R. Co., and has since been in their employ. In March, 1882, he was appointed to his present station, where he has charge of about twenty miles of road, and the supervision of ten men. Mr. McDonald is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. Was married in Missouri in 1881 to Miss Sarah Godfrey.

DR. W. ADISON McKELVY, dentist, No. 703 Commercial street, became a resident of Atchison in November, 1880. Dr. McKelvy was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1858, and took a mathematical course at the State University, after which he entered the office of Dr. M. S. Burns, of Sewickley, where he practiced dentistry two years. In the fall of 1878, became a student of the Philadelphia Dental College, where he graduated in the spring of 1880, and the remaining months between this and the removal to Atchison were devoted to the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. H. McNEIL, coal dealer, came to Atchison, September 15, 1875, and has been since that time engaged in coal business in the city, his office being 423 Commercial street, and yard the corner of Twelfth and Main. The firm of W. H. McNeil & Co. is composed of W. H. McNeil and A. A. Carey. The business is carried on in a large way, the sales being principally in Kansas, Southern Nebraska, and Colorado. Besides coal, the firm deals largely in lime, plaster and all kinds of pipe, sewer, house and drain building material, etc.

ALEXANDER B. McQUEEN, painter, was born at Dumfries, Scotland, June 28, 1830. Emigrated to the United States and first settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where he learned his trade; but after living there six years, went to Racine County, Wis., where he made his home until his emigration to Kansas in 1858. Opened a paint shop at Atchison, which was the first one in the city, and has done business here ever since. In 1860 he served in the State Militia; he has been Councilman for two years, and a member of the School Board; was also treasurer of the American Bible Society of Atchison for a number of years. Mr. McQueen was married at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1854, to Miss Sarah M. Fryar, formerly from New York State and of English descent. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is connected with both the I. O. O. F. and the K. of H.

CHARLES MAAGE, general merchandise store. This old and well known pioneer is a native of Germania, and was born in the city of Elbing, Prussia, December 15, 1830; was educated, reared, and learned the carpenter and millwright trade in his native country. When twenty years of age, he visited most all the principal cities in Europe, and then came to this country, where he first settled in Quincy, Ill., where he worked in a furniture factory until 1856; then came to Kansas, locating in Atchison, then a small village. He engaged in the building of houses, mills, etc., and many of the best houses in the county were built by him. He assisted in building the first water-power mill in the then Territory, on Independence Creek, eight miles northwest of Atchison; then built a large water-power mill, saw and grist mill combined, in Cooper County, Mo.; also built a large number of houses and other buildings in Missouri. For a number of years, during the winter months, he would go into southern Missouri, work there all winter, and then return in the spring. He eventually engaged in the boot, shoe, and leather trade in Atchison, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on Commercial, and for two years did a prosperous business. The memorable and destructive fire of 1868, burned him out, by which he lost his accumulation of fifteen years, owing to the fact that the insurance company he was insured in had become insolvent about that time. He was obliged to commence at the bottom round again, and did so for several years; worked as salesman in a lumber yard, and when, in 1875, he had a small amount saved, he built a store house on Main street, his present location, where he is engaged in the general merchandise business, in which he has been eminently successful. There are few business men in Atchison that have more substantial friends than Charles Maage, nor is there a more happy and contented family to be found than his. He was married in Quincy, Ill., July 15, 1863, to Miss Henrietta Wilms, by Rev. H. Ellerbeck. They have seven children—Frederick William, born June 1, 1865; Charles Henry, born March 16, 1867; Emma Dorethea, born January 2, 1869, and died September 11, 1869; Frances Lillian, born August 17, 1870; Anna Clara, born August 16, 1873; Emma Frances, born February 3, 1876; Daniel Dolph, born October 27, 1879; Albert Horton, born May 1, 1882. Mr. Maage is a charter member of Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F.; formerly was a member of Friendship Lodge and has occupied several offices of honor and trust in both lodges.

H. G. MACAULAY, lawyer, came to Kansas, May, 1878; located in Marysville, and remained there about a year, during which time he taught school and read law. In September, 1879, he completed his course at law reading in the office of Mills & Wells, of Atchison, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1880. He has since been practicing his profession in Atchison County. Mr. Macaulay is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Westmoreland County, November 7, 1857. He remained in Ligonier, his native town, until his eleventh year, when he entered the preparatory department of St. Vincent's College, and four years later was admitted to the collegiate department, and graduated therefrom, June 23, 1876. The same year came West, and for eighteen months was in the employ of the U. S. Government in the Indian Territory. From that point came to Kansas. Mr. Macaulay is a young gentleman of more than ordinary ability, and since his *debut* in Atchison, his services have been almost constantly in demand. He is destined in the near future to be recognized as one of the prominent practitioners of northeastern Kansas. He was married on the 9th of June, 1882, to Miss Annie Sussman, a native of Allentown, Pa.

J. W. MARSHALL, SR., member of firm of Marshall & Park, proprietors of planing mill, sash, door and blind factory, was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., October 18, 1842. His parents moved to a point near Toronto, Canada, when he was an infant; was educated in Canada, and engaged in the mercantile business until 1862, when he moved to Alpena, Mich., where he acted for a time as bookkeeper in a sash, door and blind factory, after a time purchasing an interest in the business, remaining there until 1878, in which year he settled in Atchison, Kan. He was married in Grey County, Canada, September 8, 1865, to Miss Sarah McGorley, of that county. They have four children—W. James, Myrtle M. J., Geo. W., St. Claire. Mr. M. is a member of the M. E. Church, and Washington Lodge, No. 5, A., F. & A. M.

AARON F. MARTIN located in Atchison and commenced the practice of law May 11, 1871; since which time he has been continuously engaged in his profession in that city. In the spring of 1879, he became associated with W. Durve as a partner—prior to which time he was alone. Mr. Martin is a native of Westmoreland County, Pa.; was educated at Millersville State Normal School in Lancaster County, Pa., and graduated from the Law Department of Michigan University, soon after which time he removed to Atchison. He served for about a year, commencing in the fall of 1862, in the One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; was mustered out of service and re-enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-Fifth Pennsylvania, in 1864, serving one hundred days as Orderly Sergeant in the latter regiment. He is a member of the Knights of Honor.

F. P. MARTIN, house painter and grainer. Business established in 1880 by himself. He employs from three to eight and ten men, according to the season. Mr. M. was born in Elizabethville, Dauphin Co., Pa., December 7, 1853. Was educated in his native county; then learned his trade in Harrisburg; moved to Ohio in 1875, following his trade, and in 1878 settled in Atchison. Has been in the business continuously since the age of seventeen years. He was married in St. Joseph, Mo., September 8, 1880, to Miss Anna M. Haskell, of Nortonville, Kan. They have one child, Franklin R. Mr. Martin belongs to the Uniform Rank, K. of P., and is Vice Grand of Friendship Lodge, No 5, I. O. O. F.

COL. JOHN A. MARTIN was born March 10, 1839, at Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa. While a mere lad, he learned the trade of printing, in the office of the Brownsville *Clipper*, being foreman and local editor of that paper during the last year of his apprenticeship. When he was eighteen, in the spring of 1857, he went to Pittsburg, and was employed in the office of the *Commercial Journal* as a printer, and in October of the same year emigrated to Kansas. Located in Atchison, and for a short time set type for the columns of the *Squatter Sovereign;* afterward working in the office of the *Crusader of Freedom*, at Doniphan. He purchased the *Squatter Sovereign* of O. F. Short, in February, 1858; changed its name to *Freedom's Champion*, and on the 20th of the same month commenced his long editorial career in Kansas, by the issue of the first number of the paper with which he has since been so honorably identified. Since that time he has been elected to several offices, filling them to the utmost satisfaction of his constituents. He has been early and late, first and last, a stanch Free-State man, and an ardent Republican, being one of the prime movers in the organization of the latter party in his adopted State. He was secretary of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, and was elected State Senator from the Atchison and Brown district before he was twenty-one. He served as delegate to the Territorial Convention at Lawrence, of April 11, 1860, and to the Chicago National Convention which followed. He was secretary of the State Railroad Convention which met at Topeka during the same year, to devise a railroad system for the State, and was a member of the Senate for the first State Legislature, in 1861. During the summer of 1861, he assisted in organizing the Eighth Kansas Infantry, of which he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment served on the Missouri border during the fall and winter of 1861. Early in 1862, he was appointed Provost Marshal of Leavenworth, and in March of the same year his regiment was ordered to Corinth, Miss., Lieut.-Col. Martin in command. A few weeks after arriving at Corinth, the regiment, with the division to which it was attached, was ordered to join Gen. Buell, in Tennessee, and thereafter, during the whole war, it served in the Army of the Cumberland. Lieut.-Col. Martin was promoted to be Colonel on the 1st of November, 1862; and was Provost Marshal of Nashville, Tenn., from December, 1862, to June, 1863. The regiment, under his command, took part in the battles of Perryville, Ky., and Lancaster, Ky.; the campaign against Tullahoma and Chattanooga; the battle of Chickamauga; the siege of Chattanooga; the storming of Mission Ridge; the campaign in East Tennessee, in the winter of 1863-4; the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta; and the subsequent pursuit of Hood northward. Col. Martin commanded the Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, on the second day of the battle at Chickamauga, and during the siege of Chattanooga; and commanded the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, from August, 1864, until his muster out at Pulaski, Tenn., November 17, 1864. Returning home, he resumed control of the Atchison *Champion* early in January, 1865, and on the 22d of March, issued the first number of the *Daily Champion*. He has been Commander-in-Chief of the State Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic; a delegate from Kansas to the National Republican Conventions of 1860, 1868, 1872, and 1880; a member of the National Republican Committee from 1868 to the present time; a member of the United States Centennial Commission, and one of the vice-presidents of that body; was one of the incorporators of the *Kansas Magazine*, and of the State Historical Society, of which he was president one term; was president of the State Editors' and Publishers' Association in 1878; was elected, by the two Houses of Congress, one of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Homes, in 1878, and re-elected in 1882, being now second vice-president of that body; and was elected Mayor of Atchison in 1865. He was married, June 1, 1871, to Miss Ida Challiss, oldest daughter of Dr. William L. Challiss, of Atchison, and has four children.

MAY & CO., dealers in second-hand goods of all descriptions. Firm composed of Joseph May and L. Swarz; business established in 1877. Joseph May was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, December 18, 1843. In 1864 he came to the United States and located in New York City, where he engaged in general occupations. In 1867 he removed to Nebraska City, Neb., where he remained until 1870, in which year he settled in Atchison and engaged in peddling and dealing in second-hand goods. He was married in Atchison, Kas., June 3, 1877, to Miss Lippman, a native of Germany.

FRANK MAYHOOD, butcher, came to Kansas in the spring of the year 1864, and located in Springdale, near Leavenworth. He lived there about one year and then went to Stranger Township, Leavenworth County, where he remained about eight years. From there he removed to Wyandotte, where he lived two years, and from there came to Atchison, where he has since resided. Mr. Mayhood was born in Manchester, N. H., October 25, 1855, and lived in his native place until his twelfth year, when his parents removed to Kansas. His parents are both living in Atchison.

J. C. MEACHAM was born at Rutland Township, Jefferson Co., N. Y., April 18, 1828. When ten years of age he went to Ohio, where he lived several years, and then removed to Michigan, which State remained his home until he came to Kansas in August, 1866, and located at Atchison. Two years after settling in Atchison, he engaged in lumber business, which he carried on in that city for six years. He then moved his yard to Seneca, residing in Atchison, during the period of four years that his lumber yard was in Seneca. In 1874 he engaged in lime-plaster and cement business, which he now carries on, both wholesale and retail, manufacturing the Asbeston stone for building and sidewalk purposes. Mr. Meacham was married March, 1852, in York Township, Sandusky Co., Ohio, to Mary Comstock, a native of the township.

ALBERT E. MEIER, druggist, came to Kansas in the spring of the year 1876, and located in Atchison. He resided in St. Joseph, Mo., for five years previous to coming to Atchison. Mr. Meier is an active and prominent member of the Atchison Turn Verein, of Schiller Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F., and an honorary member of the St. Joseph Gruetli Verein, and has held offices in all of these societies. He was born in Sursee, Switzerland, November 4, 1856, and remained there about two years, when his parents removed to Lucerne, Switzerland, where they remained until the subject of this sketch had attained his twelfth year, when they emigrated to America and settled in St. Joe, Mo. His father is still living in the city of Atchison. From St. Joe, Mo., Mr. Meier removed to Atchison, where he has resided since. He was engaged in the drug and grocery business, while living in St. Joe, and has always been in the drug business, while living in Atchison. In 1880-1 he was in business for himself and was a member of the firm of Meier & Wagner, corner Eighth and Commercial streets. Before and since that time he has been connected with the wholesale drug house of McPike & Fox. Mr. Meier was married in Atchison, May 11, 1878, to Elizabeth Spatz, a native of Reading, Pa.

EMIL J. MEIER, merchant, came to Kansas in February, 1876, where he has resided since. Mr. M. was a clerk until the fall of 1878, when he went into business for himself. He is a prominent member of the Atchison Turn Verein, has held all the offices in this organization from the highest to the lowest, except trustee. Mr. Meier was born in Sursee, Switzerland, October 9, 1854, and lived there until his fourteenth year, when his parents emigrated to this country, and settled in St. Joe, Mo., where they remained five years, when they removed to Atchison. He was married in Amazonia, Mo., April 10, 1878, to Emma Zimmerman, a native of Louisville, Ky. They have one child, whose name is Florence.

DWIGHT E. MERWIN came to Atchison County, in March, 1857, and in company with his brother-in-law, located at Sumner, where he remained until February, 1860. He then moved to Centre Township and resided in that place until he enlisted as a private, July, 1862, in Company F, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, being mustered into United States service on the 22nd of the same month. Early in 1864, he was promoted to Commissary Sergeant of the regiment, and retained that position until July 1, 1865, the date of preliminary discharge of the regiment; the formal discharge occurring at Fort Leavenworth a few weeks later. After leaving the army Mr. Merwin returned to Centre Township, where he resided until March, 1869, when he removed to Atchison and accepted the position of Deputy Register of Deeds. While holding that position he had superintendence of the compilation of a set of complete title abstracts of Atchison County, now in use by Manley & Coates. For a time he held the position of Deputy County Clerk, and was Deputy County Treasurer from July, 1872, until October, 1878, when he was elected County Treasurer, and re-elected in 1880. Mr. Merwin was born in Louderville, Holmes Co. Ohio, October 17, 1845. When quite young he removed with his parents to Grange County, Ohio, and afterwards to Connecticut and Brooklyn, N. Y.

SAMUEL S. METZGER, cabinet-maker, came to Kansas in March, 1879, and located in Atchison, where he has since resided. Mr. M. was in the Government employ in the Pioneer Corps, during the late war. Mr. M. was born in Lancaster, Pa., January 29, 1829, and resided in his native place until his twenty-fifth year, when he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he stayed but a short time, and then went to Greensburg, Ind., where he remained about eighteen months. In the fall of 1858 he removed to Lawrenceburg, Ind., where he worked at his trade for twenty years. From the latter place he removed to Kansas. He was married at York Ridge, Dearborn Co., Ind., July 19, 1859, to Miss Adelaide Ward, a native of Indiana. They have six children living—Googe W., Carrie C., Charles D., Mary J., Sarah E., and Thomas Browne.

JOHN MEYER, proprietor Empire Bakery, is a native of Germany, and was born in Bavaria, April 4, 1847. He was educated, raised, and learned the baker's trade in his native country. When twenty-one years of age came to America, locating in McKeesport, Allegheny Co., Pa., where he worked one year at his trade; the next, went to Pittsburgh, and eventually to St. Louis, where he resided three years. In 1874 came to Atchison, where he has since resided, working as a journeyman for a considerable length of time before engaging in business. Mr. Meyer is a superior baker, and being a gentleman of a social and entertaining disposition, commands a large trade. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Schiller Lodge. He married in 1875, Miss Lizzie Galifeiter, one of Atchison's estimable ladies. They have two children—Bertie and Willie.

D. E. MILLER, proprietor Miller's Restaurant. This popular gentleman is a native of Ohio, was born in Portage County, March 9, 1843. His father, A. D. Miller, was one of the pioneers of that county. When D. E. was quite young, the family emigrated to Wisconsin, located in Marquette County, where he spent his youthful days, and resided until 1861, when he came to Kansas. He was a resident of Topeka in 1862, and in that year enlisted in Company H., Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He participated in thirteen general engagements, among those were King Hill and Prairie Grove; was in pursuit of Gen. Price on his raid in Missouri: he received one slight wound while in the service. After the war, he took up his abode in Pleasant Hill, Mo., residing about four years, when he removed to Lawrence, Kan., at which point he resided until 1874, when he came to Atchison, and has since been the urbane host of Miller's Restaurant. As a caterer to the traveling public Mr. M. has attained a notable and well-deserved reputation. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Friendship Lodge, No. 5, and the Encampment, and is at present Chief Patriarch. He is also a member of the Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., K. of H., A. O. U. W. and K. of P., and for two terms was Master of Exchequer for the lodge. In 1868 he married Miss Mary Johnson, an estimable lady. She was born in Manchester, England. They have two children—Katie and Lulu.

JOHN G. MILLER, physician and surgeon, was born near Gettysburg, Adams Co., Pa., July 31, 1820. Resided in Adams, Bedford and Franklin counties, until the spring of 1835, when he moved with his father, Jacob Miller, to Columbiana Co., Ohio. In 1841 he attended Jesse Holms' High School in New Lisbon. In 1842 he attended Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. In 1843 and 1844 he attended college at Oberlin, Ohio, after which he taught school in Iowa, Missouri, and Ohio, and studied medicine in the office of Dr. Abel Carey, of Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, attending a course of medical lectures at Cleveland, during the winter of 1848-'49. In the summer of 1849 he started West to grow up with the country, and practiced medicine in Miami Co., Ind., Red Rock, on the Des Moines River, Marion Co., Iowa, and Maysville, De Kalb Co., Mo. In 1853 he attended lectures, and graduated at Castleton Medical College, Vermont. In 1854 he attended lectures and hospitals in New York city, and again graduated in medicine, this time at the New York (now the Bellevue Hospital) Medical College. After visiting Philadelphia, Pa., and attending medical lectures and hospitals there, he practiced his profession in North Georgetown, Columbiana Co., Ohio, Pella, Marion Co., and Osceola, Clark Co., Iowa, until 1857. In the spring of this year he went to California, and traveled extensively over the State, spending some time in San Francisco. In 1858 he returned from California and located in Leavenworth, Kan., forming a professional partnership with Dr. Hathaway, of that place. In 1860 he moved to Woodson County, in the southeast part of the State; on account of the total failure of the crops in that portion of the State, he left in the same year and located in Knoxville, Marion Co., Iowa. In 1862 he was appointed by Gov. Kirkwood Assistant Surgeon to the Eleventh Iowa Infantry, and soon afterward was promoted to be Surgeon of the same regiment, during the fighting around the siege of Atlanta, Ga. He had charge of the Seventeenth Army Corps, Field Hospital, at Marietta, Ga. On Sherman's march to the sea, and until the army reached Washington, he had charge of the Moving Hospital of the Sixth Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps. Was mustered out of the service with his regiment at Louisville, Ky., in July, 1865. After the close of the war he spent eighteen or twenty months in the Pennsylvania oil regions, practicing his profession, and dealing in oil. In 1867 he located in Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., where he practiced his profession successfully until the fall of 1872, when he removed to Atchison, Kan. In the spring of 1873, the Ad Eundem degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City, Mo. In December, 1876, he went to the Black Hills, D. T., where he remained four years, except one winter spent in Atchison. While in the Black Hills, he was physician and surgeon for the Homestake Mining Company, and had charge of the Hospital of the Holy Cross, controlled by the Sisters of Mercy. He spent the summer of 1881 in the Gunnison mining region, and is now (June, 1882), practicing his profession in Atchison, office in Breman's drug store, 421 Commercial street; residence 721 North Fifth street. Dr. Miller was married at Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa., in 1854, to Annie Bennett, daughter of Capt. Isaac Bennett. They have two children living, both daughters—Lillie, wife of W. W. Hetherington, of Hetherington Exchange Bank, and Mary, lately married to J. Levin, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Atchison.

JULIUS MILLER, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in cigars. One of the leading wholesale houses of Atchison that has come rapidly to the front in the past few years is this establishment. Mr. Miller is a native of Germany, and was born in Breman, October 15, 1840. When young, came to America with parents, locating in St. Louis, Mo. He eventually removed to St. Charles, Mo., where he resided for several years, and learned the cigar-makers' trade. In 1861, Mr. Miller was among the first to respond to the call for Union troops, and enlisted in Company G. Twelfth Missouri Infantry. He participated at the battles, Pea Ridge, first attack on Vicksburg, Seige of Vicksburg, and other remarkable engagements. Was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was wounded in the right hand at Dallas, Georgia, and taken prisoner at that point, but escaped from the guards. Mr. M. held the rank of Corporal, and was honorably discharged and mustered out at St. Louis, in 1864. In 1865, he embarked in the manufacture of cigars at Lawrence, Kansas. Commencing in a small way, in a few years he built up a large and lucrative trade. In 1879, removed his house to Atchison, and has since been identified with the substantial merchants and manufacturers of the city. Mr. Miller is a member of the K. of H. He married in 1881, Miss A. E. Cambell.

ADOLPH MOHRBACHER, retail grocer, corner of Ninth and Kearney streets, was originally from Milwaukee, Wis., where he was born February 5, 1852. Came West with his parents in 1860, locating in Marshall County, Kansas, where his boyhood was spent on a farm. In 1880, came to Atchison and opened a grocery store at his present stand, and although his stock is not extensive, he has a good trade, continually increasing, which bids fair to yield in time a large and lucrative business, under the able management of the proprietor.

ALFRED J. MOORE, contractor and builder, came to Kansas December 21, 1878, and located in Atchison, where he has resided since. Mr. Moore is a member of Bethlehem Lodge No. 183, A. F. & A. M. He was in the army as Captain of Company G, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. He enlisted in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1862, participated in all of the engagements of his command, and was mustered out of the service at City Point, Va., in January, 1866. He was born in Allentown, Pa., August 13, 1843, where his parents lived until he attained the age of six years, when they moved to Springtown, Bucks County, Pa., where they remained until the year 1858, when they removed to Bethlehem, Pa., where Mr. M. resided all the time, except while in the army, until he came to Kansas. He was married December 31, 1870, at Bethlehem, Pa., to Miss Harriet L. Miksch, a native of Pennsylvania. Captain Moore is an extensive contractor and builder, and has erected some of the finest buildings in the city of Atchison, among which are the stately Ogden block, the palatial residences of J. E. Wagner, W. W. Marbourg, W. W. Hetherington, and L. Frank, Esq. He also built the fine public school buildings in Easton and Bethlehem, Pa.; the Brainerd Presbyterian Church, Easton, and aided in the construction of the Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, Pa.

G. L. MOULTON, came to Kansas, March 12, 1858, his brother, H. H., arriving in the spring of 1857. They were engaged in livery business together about eight years, when G. L. bought out his brother's interest, and took sole charge of the establishment for about the same period. His brother then rejoined him, and six months later, James Yates became a partner—the three being still associated. They have done, since the first year (1858), a general transfer and omnibus business, and have also been for the past eight years in the ice business, giving employment in the cutting season to 150 men, and the remainder of the year to about twenty. G. C. Moulton was born in Brimfield, Portage County, Ohio, June 17, 1836. At the age of twelve he went to Michigan, and remained several years in Kalamazoo, from whence he went to Detroit and St. Clair, and thence to Buchanan County, Iowa, residing about ten miles from Independence. He was married in Atchison, in 1865, to Emma H. Ammon, of Michigan, and has two children—Lucretia G. and Guy.

H. H. MOULTON, came to Kansas in April, 1857, and located at Atchison, September, 1857, and commenced the livery business on the corner of Second and Atchison streets, which has been carried on by himself or brother ever since. At the time they started, it was the only establishment of the kind in the place—the "rigs" consisting of Indian ponies and a couple of buggies procured at St. Louis. In the spring of 1859, they commenced running a "bus" line, the only one ever established in the city. From 1867 to 1873, H. H. was dealing in stock, and at an early period of his life was engaged in farming. Mr. Moulton is a native of Brimfield, Portage Co., Ohio. He was born September 26, 1834, and removed to Michigan when about fourteen years of age. He was married July 4, 1856, at Kalamazoo, to Alcesta Davis, of New York. They have three children, Minnie L., Ruby and Harry Custer. Mr. Moulton is a member of the society of K. of H.

MOULTON & BRO commenced the business of freighting in 1862, which they continued until 1866, forwarding freight to Denver, Laramie, Salt Lake City, and Virginia City, Neb. The first mining machinery taken to Virginia City was sent by them in 1863, in charge of Mr. Backus. For a time they were employed by Gen. Fitz John Porter, continuing the business on their own account.

ROBERT G. MUELLER, carpenter, came to Kansas in August, 1878, and located near Effingham, where he lived three and a half years and then moved to Atchison, where he has lived since. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. Was born in the city of Erfurt, Germany, March 5, 1839, and lived there until 1851, when he emigrated with his parents to America, and located in Buffalo, N.Y., where he lived two years and then went to Williamsville, N.Y., where he remained two years more, and then went to Allegany, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., where he lived eighteen years and was engaged working at his trade. He then moved to Salamanca, N. Y., where he lived about five years and was engaged in the hotel business. From there he came to Kansas. Mr. M. was married January 1, 1860, in Allegany, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., to Miss Kate Kuret, a native of Flomrsheim, in the Rhine, Pfalz Bavaria. They have had seven children, of whom six survive, George William, Robert Gottleib, Anna Christina, Henry Peter, Maria Wilhelmina (died April 1, 1881), Charles Gottleib and Willie. Mr. Mueller is a member of the K. of H.

EUGENE MULDOON, farmer, four and one-half miles northwest of Atchison, is a native of the Emerald Isle, and was born in 1816, emigrating to America in 1839. Shortly after his arrival he engaged in the boot and shoe business in New York City, continuing in that business until 1854, when he went to Portage City, Wis., and engaged in the same business until 1859, when he went to Colorado and engaged in mining and prospecting and discovered some of the most valuable mines in that Territory, his prospecting tours extending through southern Colorado and down into New Mexico—the latter tour being made in company with Kit Carson, the noted scout, and was fraught with many hairbreadth escapes. He remained in the mines until 1864, when he came to Atchison and engaged in freighting from that point and Nebraska City. In the following year, freighted from Kansas City to Fort Union, N. M.; in 1866, went to farming in this county. In 1868, bought his present place. His farm comprises 160 acres—150 under cultivation, six acres in orchard and grove. Was married in 1847 to Miss Alice McCaney, of New York city, who died March 3, 1868, leaving six children, James, Mary, Eugene, John, Margaret and Lola. In 1873, was elected Township Trustee of Shannon Township, serving one term. In 1876, was elected County Commissioner of Atchison County, serving one term.

HENRY MYERS, farmer, four miles north of Atchison, was born in Hanover, Europe, in 1829; his parents emigrated to this country in 1837, and settled in Jackson County, Ind., and followed farming. Here he remained until 1849, when he started for the West, coming to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1850. He worked on a farm near that place for some time. In 1851, was a Government teamster, and made a trip across the plains and returned. In 1852, engaged in the making of cottonwood shingles three miles north of Atchison, on the opposite side of the river, which business he followed until 1857, when he bought 160 acres of land, four miles north of Atchison, and engaged in farming. He owns 400 acres in Atchison County, 260 under cultivation, with good buildings, orchard and other improvements. He also has a stock farm of 320 acres, near Severance, in Doniphan County, and is engaged in stock-raising. Was married in Buchanan County, Mo., in 1842, to Miss Lethe Hartwick, and has four children, William, Mary, John and Henry B. Mr. Myers is a member of Arcane Lodge, No. 31, of Doniphan, Kan., A., F. & A. M.

W. NANCE, farmer, three miles northwest of Atchison, was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, in 1828, and raised on the farm where he lived until 1854, when he started for the West. For a short time in 1858 lived in Missouri, but in the fall of that year came to Atchison County, Kas., and settled on Deer Creek near his present home, and engaged in farming until 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, and was at the battles of Cain Hill, Prairie Grove, Van Buren, and all the battles of his regiment, serving until June, 1865, when he was discharged at Little Rock, Ark. He returned to his farm in this county and engaged in farming and stockraising, which he followed since. His farm consists of 240 acres, 100 under cultivation, twelves acres of orchard, good buildings and well-watered. Was married in 1856, in Atchison County Kas., to Miss Anna Snyder. They have seven children—Sarah, Willie, Eddie, Luttia, Birdie, Albert and Daisy. Mr. Nance has held the Clerkship of the School Board of his district for six years. Is a member of Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. J. NEAL, of Crookham & Neal, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 12, 1831. In 1842 his parents moved to Maryland, and from there in 1845 to Xenia, Ohio. Here the subject of this sketch finished his education, and then learned the carpenter's trade, and followed this until 1858, when he moved to Kansas, where he engaged in contracting and building some years. He then entered the employ of the Overland Stage Line, having his headquarters at Atchison, Salt Lake City and Denver, building coaches for them; also acted for a time as express messenger. In 1868, he settled in Atchison, and became connected with present business. He was married in Atchison, September 9, 1860, to Miss Frances J. Fulton, a daughter of Dr. A. Fulton, of Kansas City, Mo. They have two children, both daughters—Annie and Mary. Mr. N. is P. M. of Washington Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M., is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

EDWIN C. NICHOLS located at Emporia, on his first arrival in Kansas, June 8, 1878, remaining in that place until his removal to Atchison, in 1881. For the past seventeen years his business has been solely that of an architect, a large portion of the time in New York. Among the buildings for which he has furnished plans for construction or remodeling may be mentioned the Washington and Winfield Hotels, the High School building at Emporia (Nichols & Squiers), the Odd Fellows' Temple, the City Gas Works, and the private residences of Hon. William Jay, Senator Plumb, Dr. A. J. Moore, Lewis Hallock, of Burlington, G. S. Galbraith, J. C. Meacham, J. C. Greenawalt, E. W. Sargeant, C. H. Thompson, W. C. North and A. H. Sahler, besides residence tenements for G. G. Ingalls, J. C. Meacham, and others. Mr. Nichols was born in New York City, January 5, 1843, which remained his home until his removal to Kansas. In 1861, he enlisted in the army, and was with the army of the Potomac, principally on detached service, until he was mustered out in 1865, having at that time attained the rank of Captain.

MATHIAS NOLL, JR., druggist and pharmaceutist, came to Kansas, April 20, 1880, located in Atchison and immediately secured a situation in the large German Drug House of Augustus Lang, where he has since been employed. He is a member of St. Benedict's Church and of the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Noll was born in Weston, Mo., July 23, 1859, and lived there until his fourteenth year, when he attended the Christian Brothers' College, at St. Joseph, Mo., for two years. He then secured an engagement in the prescription drug store of Fred. Scheibe in St. Joe, where he remained about three years, and then entered the employ of Samuel I. Smith & Co., the well-known wholesale druggist of St. Joe. He remained with this firm a short time and then entered the school of pharmacy, of the University of Michigan, where he staid until his course of studies was completed, when he returned to St. Joe and was placed in charge of the drug store of John Wade, as managing clerk. He held this position for one year and then accepted the position he holds in Atchison at present.

A. J. NORTH, of the firm of Lukens & North, proprietors of the Diamond Mills, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Juniata County, March 7, 1822. His parents, James and Rachael Jordon North, were old residents of that section. The subject of this sketch received his preliminary education in his native county, and finished his education in Carlisle, Penn. He commenced life as a clerk in 1837, continued until 1850, when he engaged in mercantile business on his own account, in Newton Hamilton, Mifflin Co., and made this his business up to 1870, when he moved to Kansas, taking a stock of goods with him, which he traded for land. He held the Postmaster's office in one of the towns in Mifflin County, Pa., over eighteen years. He settled in Atchison in 1870, and engaged in lumbering business, and continued in it until the present firm was formed. Mr. N. has been married twice, his first wife was Miss Jane Macklin, to whom he was married in Newton Hamilton, Mifflin Co., Pa., February 18, 1845; she died in 1849, leaving two children—Mary Jane, now Mrs. David Lukens, and William Cloyde. His present wife was Miss Sarah Ann Withrow, of Beaver Dam, Mifflin Co., Pa. They were married in that town February 18, 1851. They have six children living—James C., Laura, Flora, Rebecca, Annie and Addie. Mr. N. is a member of the Presbyterian Church; has been a member of the School Board six years. He was one of the first to conceive the idea of making a State exhibit at the Centennial in 1876. Judge Horton introduced the bill in the Legislature, and Mr. N. was the first member of the board appointed. He helped do all the preliminary work and acted as assistant at Philadelphia.

J. C. NORTH came to the State of Kansas, January 13, 1870; located at Atchison, and engaged in the retail and jobbing grocery business, which he still continues, it now amounting to about $60,000 per year. Mr. North was born in McKey Township, Mifflin Co., Pa., January 13, 1855, that being his home until he removed to Kansas. He was married at Atchison, May 26, 1880, to Miss Belle Leu, daughter of Jacob Leu. They have one child, named Esther Ann. Mr. N. is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

W. C. NORTH, of firm of Lukens & North, proprietors of Diamond Mills, was born in

Mifflin County, Pa., March 30, 1848. Received his education in his native county, and in 1862, removed to Iowa, where he engaged in clerking in mercantile establishments until 1864, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and was mustered out at expiration of term of enlistment. In 1869, he settled in Atchison, Kan., where he engaged in lumber and grain business until present firm was established. Mr. North was married in Mifflin County, Pa., January 9, 1873, to Miss E. B. Wilson, of that county. They have three children—Jeannette, Eleanor, David. Mr. N. is a member of the K. of P.; is Treasurer of the Uniform Rank.

J. A. NORTON & SON, dealers in watches, jewelry, plated goods, clocks, etc.; business established in 1878, by present firm. They carry a stock of $12,000 to $15,000. C. B. Norton, junior member of the firm, was born in Waupun, Wis., July 5, 1852. His father was engaged in jewelry business there, and afterward moved to Kewaunee, Ill., and then to Villisca, Iowa. The subject of this sketch was educated at Ripon College, and after finishing his studies, engaged with his father. In 1878, they moved to Atchison, and organized present business. Mr. N. was married in Kewaunee, Ill., January 16, 1873, to Miss Castle, of that city. They have three children—Edith, Imogene, Fannie. Mr. N. is a member of the Uniform Rank, K. of P., and of the A., F. & A. M.

ALONZO OCOBOCH, merchant, came to Kansas, April, 1878, and located in Atchison, where he has since resided. Mr. O. was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., August 15, 1852, where he resided until his eighth year, when his parents removed to Henry County, Ill., where he lived until his removal to Atchison. Mr. Ocoboch was married in Geneseo, Henry Co., Ill., in February, 1874, to Mary Ella Reis, a native of Henry County, Ill. They have a boy and a girl, whose names are Herman Burtis, and Pearl.

JOHN J. O'DONNELL, head bookkeeper in the wholesale grocery house of A. B. Symns & Co., was born in New Bedford, Mass., March 21, 1856. Came to Kansas with his parents in 1865, settling in Leavenworth. He graduated from the Benedict College of Atchison in 1874.

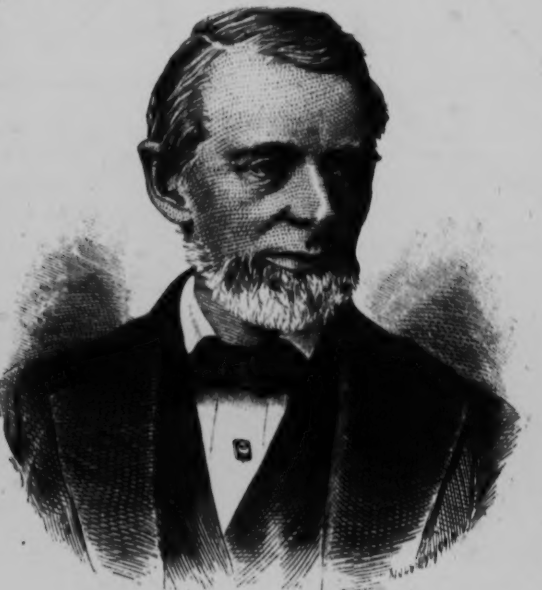

Alfred G. Otis

ALFRED G. OTIS was born in Cortland County, N. Y., December 13, 1828, being the son of Isaac and Caroline A. Otis. While yet a mere boy his father removed to Barry County, in the then new State of Michigan, and engaged extensively in farming. His son, Alfred, with other members of the family, were thus brought up on the farm, and shared all the labors and hardships of a pioneer life. At the age of twenty Mr. Otis resolved upon a professional life, and determined, as the first step, to obtain a thorough classical education; and as the father was burdened with the care of a large family, the son set about the task of getting it for himself. His first studies in Latin and Greek were commenced in the evening upon the farm after the day's work was done. Afterwards, by teaching, he acquired means to prosecute his studies at the Kalamazoo Branch of the Michigan University. Entering as a sophomore in 1849, he graduated in regular course, in 1852. He then went South to the State of Mississippi, where he taught and studied law at the same time. From there he attended the Louisville Law School, where he graduated in 1854, and commenced practice in that city. In October, 1855, he removed to Atchison, Kansas, where he has resided ever since. He engaged at once in the active practice of his profession, and was for several years extensively engaged in the land litigation which, about this time, sprung up in the new Territory, and in which he took a leading and important part. In 1860, Judge Otis, then in full practice, formed a partnership with Hon. George W. Glick, a lawyer of about his own age, recently from Ohio. This partnership continued until 1873, and the firm did their share of the legal business of the State, both in State and Federal courts, and before the United States Land Office. They were the regularly employed attorneys of the Central Branch, Union Pacific Railroad, from 1865, during the whole of this period, and after the dissolution of the firm in 1873. Judge Otis retained the same position until he was elected to the bench in 1876. During this period, though in the full tide of actual business and professional labor, he yet found time to actively aid the Episcopal church, of which denomination he was a member, being the warm personal friend of Bishop Vail, the Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of Kansas. He was also prominently identified with the business and railroad enterprises of Northern Kansas, Atchison being then as now the commercial center for that section of the State. In 1876 Judge Otis, though a prominent Democrat, was elected District Judge of the Second Judicial District, then largely Republican. He served his term of four years to the general satisfaction of the people and the Bar, and, at its close, took an active part in the management of the Atchison Savings Bank, one of the leading banks of the city, and of which he had long been President. This, with the care of his own private business, engrosses, at present, his time and attention. In 1862 Judge Otis was married to Miss Amelia Harres, of Philadelphia, and has by her six children still living—William A., Amy, Mark E., Pearl, Theodore and Carl. The eldest, William A., a young man of eighteen, is a student at the Lawrence University. The rest are still a part of the home circle. The family were in all eight children, two—Grace and Harrison G., having died in infancy. Judge Otis still resides in a beautiful residence overlooking the Missouri River, surrounded by a grove of trees of his own planting, where he first brought his wife in 1862. Of the same family Judge Otis has two brothers, George L. and Charles E., a law firm at St. Paul, Minn., and also two brothers, Ephraim A. and Arthur G., well known lawyers at Chicago, Ill. Another brother, Isaac N., recently deceased, was a devoted minister of the Presbyterian Church at Boulder, Colorado. The father of this family, Isaac Otis, died in 1854. The mother, Caroline A. Otis, is still living.

JAMES P. OWENS, merchant, came to Kansas, March 8, 1867, and located in Atchison County. Mr. Owens is a member of St. Mary's Branch, No. 207, Catholic Knights of America, and is Sergeant-at-Arms of this association. Mr. O. was born in Watertown, Wis., June 8, 1856, and lived in his native place until his fourth year, when his parents removed to St. Jo., Mo., where they lived nine years. From there they came to Walnut Township, Atchison County, where they reside at present. When Mr. Owens first came to Atchison, he was employed by Joseph Gottesburen for some time. He then engaged in farming for two years, in Atchison County, and then entered the employ of J. W. Burkhart & Co., dealers in ice, with whom he continued one and a half years. He next entered the service of Gottesburen & Seitz, grocers, and after leaving them, worked in the machine shops of the Atchison & Nebraska R. R., in Atchison, where he remained nine months, and then entered the employ of John M. Bowen & Co., wholesale dealers in wines and liquors, with whom he remained until he went into business on his own account.

JOHN W. PAGE, residence 1527 Commercial street, fireman on the Central Branch of the M. P. R. R., is the son of Linies H. Page, who came to Atchison in 1855, and took a claim on Deer Creek, three miles north of the present city, on which he lived two years. He then removed to Atchison and opened a butcher shop, where the subject of this sketch was born, September 27, 1857. He attended the schools of Atchison, and worked at various occupations until 1879, when he commenced railroading with the above company, first as wiper for one year, then as fireman, which he has followed since. Mr. Page is a member of the Locomotive Fireman's Brotherhood of Atchison, No. 31. His wife is Elizabeth, daughter of William Ross of Wellington, Kan., who was one of the early pioneers of that section of the State. They were married August 26, 1878. Mr. Page's father now resides near St. Joe, Mo.

H. CLAY PARK, editor of the *Patriot*, was born in Irvine, Estill Co., Ky., March 2, 1845. His father died June 30, 1849. When twelve years of age he moved to Platte City, Platte Co., Mo., where for five years he attended the male academy of Prof. F. G. Gaylord. In 1862 he removed to Camden Point, in the same county, and continued his studies under the same preceptor. In July, 1864, he moved to Atchison, Kan., and began the study of law under the instruction of Hon. John M. Price. The following spring he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the city of Atchison. As Mr. Root was then actively engaged in the publication of the *Daily Free Press*, the labors of the Clerk's office fell mainly on young Park, who performed the work diligently and intelligently, and that he made a faithful officer is evidenced by the fact that at the succeeding election he [illegible] chosen for the Clerkship by an almost unanimous vote of the people. In 1867 he was re-elected, and by appointment of the Mayor and City Council he held the office until 1871. In 1868 he became junior partner in the real estate firm of Fox & Park—at the same time publishing the *Real Estate Bulletin*. In the autumn of the same year, Mr. Park became associated with Hon. B. P. Waggener and Nelson Abbott in the editorial and business management of the Atchison *Daily Patriot*, under the style of H. Clay Park & Co. The following year Mr. Park withdrew from the firm and associated himself with his former law preceptor, Hon. John M. Price, in the real estate business. In the spring of 1873, and for a brief period, engaged in the grocery trade with T. K. Park. In 1873 he was elected to represent the Fourth Ward in the City Council, and in 1875 was admitted to the Bar, and in April, 1876, he was elected Chief Justice of Atchison, but after a year's service resigned. In December, 1875, he purchased, in connection with F. L. Vandegrift, the *Daily Patriot*, and has been its chief editorial writer ever since. The *Patriot* is ably and successfully managed, and is the oldest daily democratic journal in Kansas. In January, 1879, Mr. Vandegrift disposed of his interest in the *Patriot* to Thomas Stivers, who attends to the "local" of the office. Mr. Park is respected by his fellow-citizens, and that he stands high in the estimation of his political friends the evidence is found in the fact that he has served as candidate for Presidential elector, delegate to several State conventions, and for two terms a member of the City Council. He has also "passed the chairs" in several secret societies—is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias organizations. December 24, 1867, he was married to Miss Lizzie Armstrong, of Newmarket, Platte Co., Mo., by whom he has had two children—Mary C., and Gilbert C. Mr. Park is active and influential in all schemes for the upbuilding of his adopted city. As a citizen he is public-spirited and liberal, as a politician frank, bold and outspoken, and a man warm in his friendships. He despises tricksters and time-servers, and like his great namesake, had "rather be right than be President."

STANTON PARK, head bookkeeper for the firm of Bowman & Kellogg, proprietors of the "Central Mills," was born in Oneida County, N. Y., July 21, 1836, where he acquired a practical education. Came to St. Louis, Mo., in 1864, and was employed in an express office for two years. Then came to Atchison in 1866, and engaged with Atchison & Pike's Peak R. R. Co. as local freight agent, this road being now known as the Central Branch of the U. P. Remained with this company for one year, and from that time up to 1874, was employed at various occupations. He then entered the Atchison Savings Bank as bookkeeper, and in '76 re-engaged with the Central Branch of the U. P. R. R. This he followed until 1880, when he became a partner with J. V. Bryning in the linseed oil mills, where he still does business. One year later accepted his present situation, which is one of trust, requiring diligence and business talent. These qualities Mr. Park possesses in an unusual degree, as may be seen in the success of his different undertakings, and his gradual but certain advancement as a business man. He has been secretary of the Engine Fire Company of this place. His wife was Miss Adelaide C. Button, to whom he was married at Atchison in 1868. During his employment with the Central Branch of the U. P. R. R., Mr. Park issued the first way-bill that went out of Atchison toward the West.

J. C. PARK, of Marshall & Park, proprietors of sash, door and blind factory, was born in Norfolk County, Canada, November 22, 1835. Was educated in his native county, and learned the trade of carpentering which he followed until 1858, in which year he moved to Michigan. Remained one year at Port Huron and then settled in Alpena, where he engaged in contracting and building some time, then went into the sash, door and blind factory of Bingham & Co., where he remained until he removed to Atchison, Kan., in 1878. He was married in Port Huron, Mich., January 7, 1862, to Miss Cole, of Lakeport, Mich. They have three children living—Lawrence, Wilber H. and Mina. Mr. P. is a member of the First Baptist Church and is also a member of Washington Lodge No. 5, A., F. & A. M.

W. K. PEABODY located at Atchison in January, 1875, being at that time local station agent of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., and for the past two years general agent of the company. He is a native of Massachusetts, his birth place being near Boston, in which city he had charge of the A., T. & S. F. office during the year 1876. He has also been connected with railroads in Nebraska, his entire attention being given to that business.

R. S. PEASE, one of the early settlers in Atchison, came to this place in March, 1857, and in company with John J. Pratt engaged in surveying lands and town sites in the vicinity. In the following year he was elected City Register and held the office one term. The same year he commenced a set of books containing abstracts of the titles to the lands and lots in the county, making records of the entries at the U. S. Land Office. He also opened the first insurance office in the city, being agent for the Ætna, Hartford, Home and other leading companies. In the spring of 1861, he was elected cashier of the Bank of the State of Kansas, which was founded in the spring of 1858 as the Kansas Valley Bank, which position he held until March, 1866. At the first election for State officers he was the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. In the fall of 1861 he was made Trustee of the Overland Stage Line from Atchison to Salt Lake City, and had charge of the stage route for several months. For several years succeeding 1866 he was engaged in no active business save that of dealing in real estate. For the past ten years he has been connected with the Southwestern Wyoming and several other incorporated stage companies that are engaged in carrying mails, and doing business in several States and Territories. He is a native of Somers, Conn.

JOHN O. PEEBLER arrived in Kansas in September, 1854, and with his father, Andrew W. Peebler, located on Stranger Creek in Mt. Pleasant Township, Section 16, Township 7, Range 20. In the fall of 1881, Mr. Peebler, Sr., sold the old homestead and removed to Meriden, Jefferson County, where he still resides. John O. was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1860, when he went into freighting business, in which he remained three or four years. He then became a school teacher, and was so employed until the fall of 1871, at which time he was elected Register of Deeds, holding the office by virtue of re-election until January, 1882. He had previously been one of the Trustees of Mt. Pleasant Township for three terms, and also served on the School Board. Mr. Peebler was born near West Point, Lee Co., Iowa, December 7, 1837. His parents removed to Jefferson County, in the same State, when he was two or three years of age, where he resided until he was about sixteen. In 1852 he went to Independence, Mo., coming to Kansas two years later. He is now living at Atchison, engaged in the real estate and insurance business. On the 28th of December, 1874, Mr. Peebler was married in Atchison, to Julia A. Hamner, a native of Missouri, but long a resident of the city, her parents removing to the place in the summer of 1854. They have but one child—Chester H. Peebler.

G. W. PENNELL has been a resident of Atchison since the fall of 1874, having since that time had charge of the lumber yard of G. C. Hixon & Co. He is a native of Honeoye, Ontario County, N. Y. In July, 1866, he came to Missouri, where he became connected with the lumber firm of G. C. Hixon & Co., with whom he has remained to the present time. He is a member of the Masonic order.

W. D. PENNEY, gardener. This gentleman is a native of England and was born in Nottinghamshire, December 30, 1834. When about fifteen years of age, he removed to

Yorkshire, where he learned the butchering trade, a vocation which he pursued for several years. In 1870 he came to America, locating in Milwaukee, Kas., residing until 1875, when he took up his abode in Atchison, residing for a time, when he became a resident of Doniphan, where he was in the employ of the A. & N. R. R. In 1879, located permanently in Atchison and has devoted his attention to gardening, making it a success in every sense of the word. Mr. Penney is an industrious and enterprising citizen. In 1858, Miss Henrietta Chatterly became his wife. They have three children—Lillian W., Rosa Ada and Violet Josie.

MAHLIN W. PERDUE, night foreman C., R. I. & P. R. R., came to Kansas in the fall of 1878, and located in Leavenworth, where he remained one year. From there he went to Trenton, Mo., where he lived for three years, when he came to Atchison, where he has since resided. Mr. Perdue is a member of Golden Cross Lodge, No. 88, Knight of Pythias, of Trenton, Mo. He is also a member of the Uniform Rank of the same lodge. He was born in Elmore, Ottawa Co., Ohio, December 25, 1857, and lived in his native place until his seventeenth year, when his parents removed to Fairfield, Lenawee Co., Mich., where he lived until his twenty-first year and then came to Kansas. Both of Mr. P.'s parents are still living in Fairfield, Mich.

JOHN PERKINS, a resident of Atchison since 1864, was born in Devonshire, England, November, 1842. When about eighteen or nineteen years of age, he emigrated to America, first landing in Canada, where he remained until the latter part of 1863. He then lived for a short time in Rochester, N. Y., and in Chicago, finally locating at Atchison in December, 1864. For about three years he was engaged in the manufacture of flour, at the expiration of which time he commenced the retail grocery business in which he is still engaged. His business is extensive, amounting to about $100,000 per annum, and giving employment to ten men. For the last seven years he has been without a partner. Mr. Perkins was married in Atchison, December, 1867, to Mary A. Garside of Canton, Ill. Their six children bear the following names: Mollie Grace, Fannie, Alice, Josie, Bessie Garside and Eliza Rose. Mr. Perkins is a member of A. O. U. W.

DAVID W. PERRY, foreman of the boiler department of the Missouri Pacific machine shops, residence 1518 Commercial street, was formerly from Canada, born near Kingston, June 1, 1851; learned his trade in the K. C., Ft. S. & G. R. R. shops at Kansas City, Mo. Beginning in 1870 and after serving an apprenticeship of three years, was appointed foreman in said shop, having the supervision of seven men. In 1875 he left there and entered the employ of the M. K. & T. R. R., where he continued until 1879, when he came to Atchison and took charge of the shops as above, where he has the management of eight men. Mr. Perry married November 22, 1874, in Kansas City, Mo., Miss Margaret Shookman, of New Haven, Mo., a daughter of Michael Shookman, who was formerly an old pioneer of Missouri from Tennessee, and died at the advanced age of 105 years. The subject of this sketch belongs to the I. O. O. F., being a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 5, and of the Hesperian Encampment, No. 6.

T. M. PIERCE was born near St. Joseph, Buchanan Co., Mo. Came to Kansas with his parents in 1856, first locating at Iowa Point, Doniphan County, which place remained his home until he removed to Atchison in 1872. He received his education at Highland University, Kansas, and Battleground Collegiate Institute, Indiana. Read law with W. W. Guthrie, of Atchison, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, and is now practicing law in Atchison. Mr. Jacob T. Pierce, his father, still resides in Doniphan County. On August 13, 1862, at the age of fifteen, Mr. T. M. Pierce enlisted as a private in Company E, Thirteenth Kansas, serving until July 1865, when he was honorably mustered out with his regiment at Fort Leavenworth. He was in the Post Adjutant's office for about one year, while stationed at Van Buren, Ark. He also served as a member of the legislature from Doniphan County in 1872, and held the office of Justice of the Peace of Atchison City for one year, and was one of the enumerators and statistical agents of the Census Bureau of 1880.

AUGUSTUS R. PLATT, bookkeeper for the wholesale grocery house of Julius Kuhn, is a native of New York State, born in Onondago County, June 7, 1843. Came to Kansas in 1865, living at Atchison till the spring following; then went to Hiawatha, where he first held the position of Assistant County Clerk, then County Clerk, and was afterward elected Register of Deeds of Brown County, which he filled two years. Returned to Atchison in 1874, and for some time was employed as bookkeeper by various firms. Under the administration of R. B. Gale, he entered the post-office as Register Clerk, but was soon promoted to Assistant Postmaster, where he served during this administration. Mr. Platt then entered the service of the U. S. and Am. Express Cos., which were then operated together, and April 6, 1881, accepted this situation with the above firm, and, as a thoroughly practical and intelligent business man, ranks among the best of them. He is Treasurer of Friendship Lodge, No. 5, of the I. O. O. F., which position of trust he has held for five years; is also a member of Hesperian Encampment, No. 6. His wife was Miss Orpha Jones, whom he married February 22, 1865, at Syracuse, N. Y. They have one son, Charles T.

J. POEHLER, retired merchant. Among those that figured conspicuously at an early day in Atchison County, is Mr. Poehler. He is a native of Germany, and was born in Wurtemberg, January 7, 1821; was educated and reared in his native country. In 1848, came to the United States, locating temporarily in St. Louis; removed to Beardstown, Ill., where for ten years he was identified in business. In 1858, came to Kansas, engaging in business at Sumner, Atchison County, being one of the first business men in the county. The years of '63 and part of '64, held the position of Postmaster in Sumner. In 1864, came to Atchison, and from that date until 1877, was one of its most prosperous and prominent dealers in general merchandise. Mr. P. is a genial and entertaining gentleman, eminently popular with the masses. He is a charter member of I. O. O. F., Schiller Lodge, in Atchison, and a member of the Encampment, No. 33; also belongs to the Turn Verein. He married, in 1848, Miss Annestina Trulieb, of Wurtemburg, Germany. They have by this union six children—George, Ernst, Amelia, Carrie, Charlie, and Edward. The two oldest sons, George and Ernst, comprise the well known house of Poehler Bros., confectionery, bakery, etc.

J. P. POMEROY came to Atchison, October, 1878, in the interest of the Central Branch Union Pacific Ry., being land commissioner, purchasing agent, and general manager of the extension of the road beyond Waterville, Marshall County. He is now settling the old loan interests of the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Branch, which involves the settlement of debts contracted along the route during its construction. He is also now general agent of the road, and handles all the varieties of coal used in operating it, his business amounting to from 8,000 to 10,000 cars of soft coal per year, and from 3,000 to 5,000 cars of hard coal. Mr. Pomeroy was born and received his education in the State of Ohio. He remained in the State, engaged in mercantile pursuits, until 1865, when he made an extended tour of Europe, remaining abroad until 1869. On his return he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. In 1875, he again made a visit of about two years in Europe, removing to Atchison soon after his return, and remaining since that time a citizen of that city. Mr. Pomeroy is now president of the Atchison & Southwestern R. R.; vice-president of Exchange National Bank of Atchison; vice-president of the Frankfort National Bank of Frankfort, Kansas, and president of the Atchison Opera House Company.

PHILLIP PORTER, laborer, came to Kansas in the fall of 1865, and located in Atchison, and has lived here since. Mr. Porter is a member of the Independent Order of Immaculates, of which he is the Worthy Monarch; also of the Benevolent Society, of which he is President. Mr. P. was Orderly Sergeant of Company B, Second Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted July 9, 1863, and was mustered out of service in October, 1865, at Kamlin, Ark. He was born in Madison County, Mo., in the year 1835, and married in Atchison, in 1871, to Isabeth Boone, a native of Missouri. The names of their children are: John P., Franklin, Samuel, and Maud.

J. J. POTTER, manufacturer of carriages, Main street, between Eighth and Ninth, Atchison, Kan., was born in Mohawk Flats, N. Y., in 1828. In 1845, went to Utica, N. Y., and learned the carriage trade. In 1848, went into the manufacturing of carriages at Syracuse, N. Y., where he remained until 1866, when he moved to Leavenworth, Kan., and engaged in the manufacture of carriages until 1879, when he came to this place and engaged in the same business. Was married in 1850, to Miss Fannie Sherwell of Lawrence County, N. Y. Has two daughters, Julia and Celia, both married. Mr. Potter is a member of Plattsburgh (N. Y.) Lodge of A., F. & A. M.

ALBERT W. PRETZEL, manufacturer of soda water, ginger ale, champagne cider, etc., etc., came to Kansas on September 2, 1868, and located in Atchison, where he has lived since and carried on business. He is a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 33, and of Hesperian Encampment, No. 6, I. O. of O. F. Has filled all the chairs in Schiller Lodge. He is also a member of the Atchison Turnverein, and has held nearly all the offices of this association. Mr. Pretzel was born November 30, 1847, in the Province of Pomerania, Prussia, where he lived until he came to America and settled in Chicago. He remained there a few months and then went to Chatsworth, Livingston Co., Ill., where he was engaged by a German sugar-refining company. After remaining at this place over a year, he came to Kansas. Mr. P. was married in June, 1869, in Atchison, to Miss Caroline Fise, a native of Prussia. They have two children living, whose names are Paulina and Minna.

JOHN M. PRICE, eldest son of Thomas S. and Sarah Jarman Price, was born in Richmond, Madison Co., Ky., October 4, 1829. His parents were natives of Virginia, but reared, educated and married in Kentucky, from which State his father emigrated in the fall of 1835, locating first in Johnson County, Mo., and afterwards near the present site of Sedalia, in the same State, where he resided until his return to Kentucky, in 1845. John M., who returned to his native State on a visit during the summer of 1844, decided to remain with his uncle, Morton N. Price, assist him on his farm during the summer, and attend school at Irvine in the following winter. This arrangement was carried out, and after the winter school was over, John went into the drygoods store of Thomas D. Chiles, where he remained until the fall of 1847. He then went to Mt. Sterling, Ky., and attended school during that fall and winter, being a member of the household of Col. Walter Chiles, his uncle-in-law, a prominent lawyer of the place. In the following spring, he obtained a clerkship in the office of the County Clerk of Montgomery County, writing through the day, and studying law with his good friend and instructor, Col. Chiles, at night. In March, 1849, at the age of nineteen, he passed his examination, was admitted to the Bar, and immediately returned to his old home in Irvine, opened a law office and commenced practice. Two years later, in 1851, the young lawyer was elected County Attorney for Estill County, which position he occupied by virtue of a re-election in 1855, until his removal to Kansas, in 1858. On locating in Atchison, Mr. Price again opened a law office, and soon established a reputation as a skillful, honorable and sagacious attorney. During his residence of twenty-four years in the city, he has been honored with nearly every office in the gift of the Republican citizens of Atchison County, and his name is most prominently identified with the material growth and prosperity of the city. He is enthusiastic in his devotion to the "brethren of the mystic tie," and has reached the has reached the topmost round of the Masonic ladder. It would be idle to enumerate the many offices—political, business or Masonic—with which Mr. Price has been honored, but mention some that have been conferred by the latter and kindred societies: G. M. of the Grand Lodge; G. C. of Grand Commandery of K. T.; Deputy Grand H. P. of Grand Chapter and Thrice Illustrious Deputy G. M. of Grand Council; G. H. P. of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Kansas, and Grand Secretary of the same; President of the Holy Order of High Priesthood of Kansas, and Grand Treasurer of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State. In the I. O. O. F., he has served as Grand Master of the Most Worthy Grand Lodge of Kansas, and twice as Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States. The Knights of Pythias have elected him Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and Supreme Representative to the Supreme Lodge of the World, which latter office he still holds. He is Grand Master Workman of the Grand Lodge of A. O. U. W. of the State of Kansas, and also a member of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor. Mr. Price was married at Irvine, Ky., January 10, 1854, to Miss Eliza Jerman, only daughter of Elihu and Mary Park, of that town. Five children have been born to them, four of whom are living: Mollie F. (now Mrs. Singleton), Nannie B. (Mrs. Vandergrift), John M. and Eliza Park. One little boy, also named John M., died January 23, 1875. Mr. Price is now Postmaster at Atchison, entering upon the duties of that position April 1, 1878.

CHARLES PULLEN, firm of Pullen Bros., roofers, was born in the county of Surrey, England, March 25, 1850. Emigrated to the United States in 1871, locating the same year at Atchison, where he was differently employed till 1876. At this time the above firm was organized. They are the oldest, and, in fact, the only exclusive roofers in the city, their trade extending throughout this State and Nebraska. During the season they employ four and five men, and are gradually working up a large and lucrative business.

QUIGG & ALLEN, wholesale grocers. This firm was organized in 1874, its members being Matthew Quigg and J. W. Allen, who still constitute the company. The business was started by Dolan & Quigg, in 1865, as wholesale and retail grocers. The jobbing business was commenced by the old firm in 1870. Quigg & Allen now give employment to eight men, three of whom are traveling salesmen. Their sales are made principally in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Colorado and New Mexico, and amount to about $300,000 per annum. Mr. J. W. Allen was born in Craftsbury, Orleans Co., Vt., where he lived until his removal to Atchison, in 1870. In the East he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and after his arrival in Atchison he was in the wholesale drug business with McPike & Allen until the formation of the firm of Quigg & Allen. In October, 1861, Mr. Allen enlisted in the First Vermont Cavalry and served until December, 1864, a portion of the time being in the quartermaster's department, Army of the Potomac.

JOHN R. QUIGLEY, superintendent of the Atchison Water Company, office corner Fourth and Commercial streets, was born March 19, 1857, in Massachusetts. Received a liberal education in the High School of Boston, and in 1874 graduated from the Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College of that city. His parents subsequently removed to Fitchburg. He came to Atchison, April 27, 1879, and until the summer of 1880 was in the employ of the government, improving the Missouri River. When the Union Depot was completed at this place, Mr. Quigley entered it as assistant ticket agent, where he remained until he took his present position. The Atchison Water Works is one of the most important features of this city, and is certainly one of which the inhabitants may be proud. They consist of a settling reservoir, which has a capacity of 1,250,000 gallons, a storage reservoir with a capacity of 3,500,000 gallons, and the building where the pumps are situated. This is a handsome structure, built entirely of brick, 87x87, and is located at the west end of the Missouri River bridge. In this are two large engines of seventy-five horse power each, capable of pumping 1,000,000 gallons into the settling reservoir every twenty-four hours; only one of them is used at a time, however, thus preventing stoppage of water in case one is broken. This is an excellent thing for Atchison, as their water supply in case of a fire is now inexhaustible.

W. O. RAGAN, portrait artist, one who has attained a first rank among the artists in the West, and is favorably known in Kansas. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in Champaign County, June 25, 1841. In 1851 he removed to Macomb, McDonough Co., Ill., where he was educated, reared and learned the photograph business. For a time he was proprietor of a gallery in Macomb, and also at Bushnell. In 1866 he came to Kansas City, Mo., and was recognized as the leading artist of that city for a number of years. For four consecutive years he took the premium at the Kansas City fairs for the finest work in his line. His crayon work has but few equals, and can not be excelled in the Northwest. In 1876 he located in Atchison, and for several years was interested in conducting a photograph gallery. Mr. R. is held in high esteem in Atchison by the admirers of fine art. He married in 1864, Miss Henrietta Wood. They have seven children—Frank, George, Harry, Ida, Owen, Arthur, and Albert.

WILLIAM L. RAMSEY, son of George W. and Harriet A. Ramsey, came to Kansas June 7, 1879, locating on northwest quarter Section 31, Township 6, Range 19, Lancaster Township. September 21, 1879, Mr. Ramsey entered the employ of Mr. Forbriger as clerk, and has been connected with him since that time.

JAMES R. REDHEAD, clerk in K. C. R. R. office, came to Kansas in April, 1875, and located in Atchison, where he still resides. Mr. R. was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 5, 1861, and lived there until his fifth year, when his parents removed to Chicago, where they lived until they came to Kansas. His parents are both living in Atchison. Mr. R. has held numerous confidential and important positions for one so young. He was for a time clerk in C. W. Brown's post-office book store, and since then has held positions in different railroad offices in the cities of Atchison and St. Joe, Mo.

JAMES REDINGTON, of the firm of Redington & Co., dealers in cut and building stone, is by birth a Scotchman, born in the City of Aberdeen, April 19, 1820. After acquiring a common school education, he learned the stone-cutter's trade, and in 1844 came to the United States. Worked three years in Washington, D. C., then went to Frankfort, Ky., and in 1850 was married at Louisville, same State, to Margaret Manuel, also a native of Scotland. Resided in Kentucky until 1857, then came to Kansas, where he took a claim of 160 acres in Doniphan County, upon which he lived long enough to prove it up, and at the expiration of that time moved to Atchison, where he has since conducted the above business. Mr. Redington has nine children, five of them boys.

T. J. REGG is a native of Owen County, Ky. He was born September 29, 1846, and resided in his native place, until his removal to Kansas in March, 1870. After residing until March, 1871, in Atchison, he removed to Netawak, Jackson Co., where he remained two years, principally engaged in trading with the Pottawatomies. He was then employed as bookkeeper in a foundry until August, 1881, and then for several months had charge of the railroad material used in the construction of a road being built in the county. In November, 1881, he was elected Register of Deeds, and entered upon the duties of the office June, 1882. Mr. Regg was married in Jackson County, July 16, 1871, to Sallie H. Taliferro, of Mississipi. Their three children are, William C., Mollie, and Edward O. Mr. R. is a member of A. O. U. W. and K. of P.

CHARLES N. REGNIER, of the firm of Regnier & Shoup, is a native of Bingen-on-the-Rhine, from whence he emigrated in 1867, his first location after his arrival in this country being at Atchison, June 7, 1867. He was employed in a wholesale grocery house for a time, and in 1869 started the crockery business on a small scale, up to ten years ago two men being able to perform all the work required. It has now grown to such dimensions that it requires nineteen men to handle the business.

J. C. REISNER, proprietor of the Tremont House, was born in Lebanon County, Pa., March 26, 1829. He learned the carpenter's trade in Reading, then went to Philadelphia, where he learned cabinet making. In July, 1857, he settled in Atchison County, Kansas. His family joined him the following spring, when he moved into town and built the hotel, furnishing it in 1859, and has since managed the house, with the exception of two or three short terms. He was architect, superintendent and builder, and also made a large part of the furniture, and even rafted the logs which were to be used in building the hotel. Mr. R. was married in Philadelphia, March 17, 1853, to Miss Rebecca D. Fichthorne, of Reading, Pa. They have raised thirteen children, of whom four survive—Charles W. C., John H., Kate (now Mrs. J. G. Thayer), and Christian F. Mr. R. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of Friendship Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F.

ISAAC THOMAS RICE, carpenter, came to Kansas March 24, 1882, and located in Atchison, where he has since lived. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Rice was born in Loudon County, Va., September 17, 1852, and lived in Loudon County until he came to Kansas. He was married March 2, 1881, to Sarah E. Casler, a native of Morgan County, Va.

S. L. RICKER, of the Clover Hill Dairy, Atchison, Kansas, was born in Pennsylvania in 1846, where he remained until 1878, when he moved to Lincoln County, Kansas, where he remained until 1880, when he came to this place and ran a feather renovator. In the fall of 1880, took charge of the Clover Hill Dairy. The farm embraces 150 acres, 100 of which are in clover. This dairy supplies the leading hotels and restaurants, requiring about 1,500 gallons of milk per year. Mr. R. was married in March, 1882, at Atchison, Kansas, to Miss Annie Sheats, of Pennsylvania.

ROBERT H. ROBERTS, chief clerk in the extensive dry goods establishment of Donald Brothers, came to Kansas with the members of this enterprising firm in the spring of 1879, and has been connected with the house from its opening in Atchison to the present time. Mr. Roberts was born in March, 1850, in New York City, where he resided until he came to Kansas. While residing in New York he was for many years employed in the establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co., and subsequently was engaged in the produce business in New York City, in connection with his brothers, for three years. Mr. Roberts is a young, enterprising business man, whose record needs no better endorsement than the position he now holds with the live house with which he is connected.

SOLON W. ROBERTS, Constable, came to Kansas October 1, 1877, and located in Atchison, where he has since resided. He was born in Crab Orchard, Lincoln Co., Ky., June 11, 1884, where he lived until his eighteenth year, when he removed to Christian County, Ill., where he lived about three years, and was engaged in farming. From Illinois Mr. Roberts went to Tecumseh, Neb., where he remained about nine months and then came to Atchison. While in Atchison until his election as Constable over a Republican candidate by an overwhelming majority, in an intensely Republican city, he was employed as foreman at elevator C. Mr. R. was married in Christian County, Ill., September 19, 1876, to Miss Florence Viola Porter, a daughter of Hon. Eli Porter, of Christian County, Ill. They have three children, whose names are Anna, Florence Viola, and Solomon W.

LOUIS ROCHAT, dealer in jewelry, etc.

DAVID B. ROGERS, manager of the wholesale grocery house of Julius Kuhn, came to Atchison in 1869, and engaged in the grocery house of D. C. Robbins & Co. as shipping clerk. After a little time accepted the position of bookkeeper, and in November of the same year was put on the road as traveling salesman, being the first salaried wholesale commercial agent employed from the city of Atchison to travel on the road. In January, 1874, he became a member of the firm of Challiss Bros. & Co., where he continued for four years, and in 1881 secured his present situation. The subject of this sketch was born April 9, 1848, at St. Louis, Mo., where he graduated from the High School in 1866, his employment having been mostly in the grocery line since. Mr. Rogers married February 5, 1873, Miss Bertha, daughter of Dr. W. L. Challiss, of this city. He is president of the Owl Club Literary Society, and was one of the instigators of the Bankers' and Merchants' Benefit Association, being secretary of the same. Is also an active worker in Washington Lodge No. 5 of the Masonic Order.

CHARLES E. ROTH, carpenter, came to Kansas October 5, 1878, and located in Atchison where he has since resided. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and belongs to Roth Bros.' Cornet Band. He was born September 28, 1856, at Centre Valley, Lehigh County, Pa., where he lived until his ninth year, when his parents removed to Lower Saucon, Northampton County, Pa., where he lived until he came to Kansas. While in Pennsylvania he was engaged in farming and at the Hellertown Iron Works. Since living in Kansas he has followed his trade, that of carpenter.

JOEL W. ROTH, carpenter and builder, came to Kansas August 1, 1878, and located in Atchison, where he has since lived. He is a member of the Lodge No. 390 I. O. O. F., of Coopersburg, Pa., and a member of the Lutheran Church. He was a private in Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and enlisted October 18, 1862, and was mustered out of the service August 16, 1863, at Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Roth was born in Colebrookdale Township, Berks Co., Pa., November 16, 1827. His parents resided but one year in this place. After his birth they removed to Upper Saucon Township, Lehigh Co., Pa., where the subject of this sketch resided continuously for thirty-five years, when he removed to Lower Saucon Township, Northampton Co., Pa., where he lived until he came to Kansas. During all these years he was engaged sometimes at farming and sometimes working at his trade. Mr. Roth was married in Upper Saucon, Lehigh Co., Pa., August 26, 1849, to Miss Catherine Schaefer, a native of Lower Milford, Lehigh Co., Pa. They have had ten children, of whom nine are living—William Henry, born March 3, 1850; Wilson Franklin, February 6, 1852; Oscar John, August 24, 1854; Charles Edwin, September 28, 1856; George Washington, July 24, 1858; Emma Matilda, August 16, 1860; Mary Catherine, August 14, 1862, died October 20, 1864; Robert Winfield, August 1, 1865; Thomas Jacob, March 3, 1867; Preston James, May 31, 1869.

OSCAR J. ROTH, carpenter, came to Kansas October 5, 1878, and located in Atchison where he has since resided and followed his trade. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He was born August 24, 1854, in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh County, Pa. where he lived until his eleventh year, when his parents removed to Lower Saucon, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, where he resided until he came to Kansas. While in Pennsylvania he engaged in farm work a short time, and the rest of the time was at work in the Bethlehem rolling mills and the iron works at Hellertown, Pa. Since he has lived in Atchison he has followed his trade of carpenter. Mr. Roth is a member of Roth Bros.' Cornet Band, which is mainly composed of himself and six of his brothers. A brother-in-law is also one of he members. The whole band consists of eleven pieces and only three performers are not members of the Roth family, George W. Roth is the able leader of it. The whole family are noted for their musical abilities and their band is in frequent request at parades, picnics, etc. Mr. Roth was married May 1, 1875, at Hellertown, Pa., to Miss Isadore Orner, a native of Lower Saucon, Pa. She died October 19, 1879. They had three children, two of whom are living—Walter Eugene, born October 4, 1875, and Jennie May, born March 27, 1877.

WILLIAM H. ROTH, carpenter, came to Kansas October 5, 1878, and located in Atchison, where he lives at present. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and of the Saucanna Lodge No. 606, I. O. O. F., Hellertown, Pa., and of Roth Bros.' Cornet Band. Mr. Roth was born in Lehigh County, Pa., March 3, 1850. While he lived in Pennsylvania his first employment was on a farm. At the age of seventeen he commenced learning the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for some years. One year before coming to Kansas, he worked for the Hellertown Iron Company as furnaceman. Mr. Roth was married December 30, 1869, at Fogelsville, Lehigh County, Pa., to Sovilla Hollenbach, a native of Lehigh County, Pa. They have six children, four of whom are living—Eleanora C., born February 16, 1870; Peter H., born March 6, 1871, died August 11, 1871; James S., born September 15, 1872, died June 7, 1875; Irene J., December 25, 1876; Stella M., June 7, 1879; Horace W., November 12, 1881.

MORRIS S. ROTHSCHILD, manager of Sterns & Bro's. branch house of millinery and fancy goods, No. 611 Commercial street, Ogden block. This house was established at Atchison in February, 1878, by Henry and Isaac Sterns who have been actively engaged in the mercantile business at Leavenworth, Kans., for a quarter of a century. The subject of this sketch has been in the employ of the above firm for two years, the first year at Leavenworth, when he was sent to Atchison to take charge of their branch house, which carries a stock of $20,000 the sales per annum amounting to $85,000. The storeroom is 142x22, and the business requires nine salesmen and women, but employs mostly ladies. Mr. Rothschild's birth place was at Leavenworth, Kans., December 22, 1863, where he also acquired his education, being a student of the High School at that place previous to his engagement with this firm, his father, S. M. Rothschild, being formerly engaged in the same business.

WILLIAM M. RUSSELL, yard master for the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co., residence corner Hickory and Division streets, North Atchison, commenced railroading in 1867, as brakesman on the C., R. I. & P. In 1876 he was given a freight train on this road, which he ran to Brooklyn, Iowa, and for three years was engaged in this. In 1879 he came to Atchison and until the spring of 1880, was employed as a switchman in the yards, and then was appointed yard master of the same. During his sixteen years of experience on railroads he has never met with an accident. Mr. Russell hails from Logan County, Ohio, where he was born December 31, 1848. In 1869 he was married in Davenport, Iowa, to Miss Alice Pelton, their family consisting of two sons. He is a member of the Railroad Accident Insurance Company of Hartford.

HENRY J. RUST was one of the pioneers of Atchison County, having made claim in the fall of 1854 to the northeast quarter of Section 20, Township 6, Range 20 (Mount Pleasant Township), to which farm he removed his family April 1, 1855. Prior to settling in Kansas he had lived in Platte County, Mo., being permanently located there in 1849. He was engaged in farming until January, 1862, when he gave up the office of County Clerk to which he had just been elected, enlisted in the Second Kansas Cavalry and served with his regiment until he died of disease at Fort Smith, Ark., in the fall of 1863.

CHARLES W. RUST came to Kansas with his parents in 1855, located on Section 20, Township 6, Range 20, and was engaged in farming until he entered the army, Sept. 19, 1861. He enlisted at that time in Company C, Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and was with his company in all engagements until Dec. 15, 1864, when he received a wound which rendered amputation of the leg necessary. He received his discharge June 6, 1865. After his return he lived in Mount Pleasant until his election November, 1865, to the office of County Clerk, the duties of which he assumed in January, 1866, serving three successive terms. He then engaged in real estate and abstract business, which he followed until October, 1878, since which time he has been Deputy County Treasurer. Mr R. was born near Vernon, Jennings Co., Ind., September 7, 1842, and lived in his native town until he came to Kansas. He was married in Atchison, December 26, 1867, to Mary J. Biddle, of Columbus, Ohio, daughter of Joseph Biddle, an old settler and present resident of Atchison. Mr. and Mrs. Rust have four living children—Lillie Belle, Mabel C., Charles H., and Alice Florence. Maud died at the age of six years; George Ralph, aged two and a half, and a little daughter at about the age of one year. Mr. Rust's mother died several years ago in Atchison. Mr. R. is a member of the Knights of Honor.

GEORGE W. RYAN, foreman of bridges and buildings M. P. shops, was born in Newport, County Tipperary, Ireland, April 22, 1843. His parents came to the United States in 1846, and settled in Chicago, where George W. received his schooling and learned the carpentering trade. In 1865 he became connected with the M. P. R.R. during its construction in the bridge building department; was afterwards in the same department with the Fort S. and Gulf R. R., and was some three years with the H. & St. Joe R. R.; left the latter at Hannibal to take present position in July 17, 1880. Mr. R. was married in Kansas City, September 19, 1872, to Miss Catherine Quirk, a native of Ireland. They have four children living—George H., Mary E., Marcellus, Aurelia. Mr. Ryan is a member of the Catholic Church.

THOMAS MOORE RYAN, inspector of weights and measures and market master of the city of Atchison, came to Kansas September 15, 1865, and located in Atchison, where he has since lived. He was in the army in the Quartermaster's Department at Little Rock, Ark., in 1863-4, and was mustered out of the service in September, 1864, at Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Ryan was born in the city of Manchester, Eng., April 23, 1820. He remained in his native city two years, when his parents removed to County Tipperary, Ireland, where he remained until his eighteenth year, when he returned to the city of Manchester, where he remained until his thirtieth year, when he came to America, and located in St. Louis, Mo., where he was engaged in shoemaking and where he remained nine years, and then went to St. Charles, Mo., where he remained one year and then went to Booneville, Mo., where he remained until he entered the army in 1863. After being mustered out of the service he went to St. Louis, where he staid six and a half months and then went to Glasgow, Mo., where he remained one year, and came from there to Atchison, where he has resided since. Mr. Ryan was married in Stockport, near Manchester, Eng., September 6, 1846, to Miss Catherine Herr, a native of Tipperary, Ireland. They have had eight children, of whom but two survive, whose names are Robert Henry and Nellie, both of whom are married and have families.

THOMAS TRUMAN SAFFORD, city policeman, came to Kansas in the spring of 1870, and located and married in Atchison, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Friendship Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F. Mr. S. was Assistant-Marshal of the city of Atchison for four years, and has been on the police force of the city nearly all the time he has lived in Atchison. He was born in Martinsburg, Lewis Co., N. Y., April 8, 1834. His parents lived in Martinsburg until the subject of this sketch was a little over one year old, when they removed to Camillus, Onondago Co., N. Y. In this place Mr. Safford lived until he attained the age of twenty-four, when he removed to Fond du Lac, Wis.; from there he removed to Saginaw, Mich., from whence he came to Kansas. While he resided in Fond du Lac he was engaged the greater part of his time in breaking and training young horses, in which he is an adept. Mr. Safford was for four years Deputy Sheriff of the County of Saginaw, Michigan. He, also, subsequently held the office of City Policeman of Saginaw City, Mich. He was married in Atchison in the fall of the year 1870, to Miss Mollie Stawpert, a native of St. Louis, Mo. They have one child, a boy aged eight years, named Charlie.

H. B. SALLS, of H. B. Salls & Co., proprietors of the Depot Hotel, was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, January 6, 1852. He was educated in Canada and remained there until 1876, when he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he engaged in clerking until 1877, in which year he settled in Kansas. First located in Lawrence and engaged in clerking, then moved to Scandi[illegible] where he engaged in grain business until 1879, then operated in various stations of the [illegible]tral Branch R. R., until he came to Atchison to take charge of the Depot Hotel. Mr. S. is [illegible] member of the K. of P., of Clyde, Kas.

JAMES A. G. SAMPLE, M. D., was born in Meigs Township, Adams Co., Ohio, December 22, 1833. His grandfather, George Sample, was an Ohio pioneer, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to that section before 1800, and served in the war of 1812. His father, Mathew Sample, was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1806; his mother, Elizabeth Guilford, was the daughter of a Virginian. James A. G., acquired his early education in Ohio, and commenced the study of medicine in 1859, with Dr. George Noble, of Highland County, in the same State. He received his first course of medical lectures in the Medical College of Ohio, in Cincinnati, graduated from the New York State Medical University, New York City, in 1862, and commenced practice at Mooretown, Upper Canada, removing from that place to Sombra. He graduated from the medical department of the Michigan University in 1864, and afterward moved to Rushville, where he engaged in the drug and grocery business in connection with his regular practice, residing at that place until his removal to Atchison, November 20, 1880, attending in the meantime in the winter of 1879, another course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, from which he graduated March, 1880. Dr. Sample was married July 2, 1866, at Marine City, Mich., to Emma Judson, of Chatham, Canada. They have three children—Annie D., Rolla P. and Pearl. Two of their children have died, Charles Edward at the age of three years, and James Oscar while an infant. Dr. Sample is a member of the Alumni Society of the Ohio Medical College, of the Blue Lodge, and Chapter A. F. & A. M., and of the I. O. O. F., being now District Deputy Grand Master of that order in Missouri.

M. L. SARGENT, general freight agent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., with headquarters in Kansas City, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 26, 1837. Received his education in that city. In 1861, he took a position in local freight department of the I. C. & L. R. R., at Cincinnati, and was shortly after made bookkeeper and paymaster of construction with offices at Harrison, Ohio, then Brookville and Connersville, Ind. Early in 1868, returned to Cincinnati to take a position as contracting agent for the same company, which position he resigned in the fall of the same year, to accept a position with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co., he being one of the subscribers to the first subscription for fund to construct this road. He went to Topeka, Kas., November 1, 1868, as bookkeeper and paymaster for the A., T. & S. Fe R. R., and as the road was opened organized the different departments and had general charge of the operating departments, remaining as general freight agent until 1878. January 1, 1879, he accepted a position as general freight and passenger agent of the Central Branch Union Pacific R. R., and moved to Atchison Kas. This road was annexed to the Gould system, July 1, 1879, he remaining in charge of freight and passenger department, under the title of assistant general freight and passenger agent, which position he retained until October 1, 1882, having also in charge these departments of all the Missouri Pacific lines west of Kansas City. At this time he resigned and accepted the general freight agency of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., with headquarters at Kansas City. He was married at Hamilton, Ohio, April 23, 1862, to Miss C. C. Hughey. They have two children—John A. and Gertrude. Mr. S. is a Knight Templar in the Masonic Fraternity.

HARLEN SCARLETT, engineer on engine 119 in the yards; residence corner of Park and Eleventh streets, is a native of Orange County, Ind., born in 1833. He served two years in the great Rebellion as Second Lieutenant of the Eleventh Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, Company B. The subject of this sketch engaged with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co., in 1871, as wiper in the round-house at Emporia, Kas. Only remained there a short time, however, when he was removed to Topeka in the same line. In 1874, he became fireman, and ten months later commenced switching in the yards at Atchison, and was afterwards put on the road as engineer. Mr. Scarlett has been in the employment of this company for eleven years, six of them as engineer, and during that time has never had any accident occur except one, and that was not from any neglect of duty on his part, but was caused by a washout at Ellinwood in 1877, in which his fireman was very badly injured. Mr. Scarlett has been married twice. His first wife, Miss Mary C. Pace, whom he married in 1852, died April 15, 1869. His present wife was Miss Calinda A. Sax, of Lyon County, Kas., whom he wedded November 17, 1875.

GEORGE SCHEIGNER, yard and depot master, Union Depot, Atchison. Mr. S. came to Kansas in the month of November, 1879. He located in Topeka, where he remained until February, 1880, and was engaged as brakeman on the Santa Fe R. R. He was employed in the same capacity on the Hannibal & St. Joe R. R. until July 25, 1880, and then came to Atchison and took charge of the Union Depot yard where he has been engaged since. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and U. S. M. A. A. Mr. Scheigner was born in Sauk City, Sauk Co., Wis., February 5, 1857, and lived there until July, 1875. Since 1875 he has lived in Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri and then came to Kansas. He was married in Burlington, Iowa, March 21, 1878, to Emma Christopher, a native of Morris, Grundy Co., Ill. They had two children whose names are Frederic O'Nellius, and Cora. The wife of Mr. S. died August 26, 1881. His daughter, Cora, died June 16, 1881.

THEODORE SCHRAAG, professor of music and stenographic reporter, came to Kansas December 25, 1872, and located at Peabody, where he remained about one year, when he removed to Atchison, where he has since lived and followed his profession. Prof. Schragg was born in Newport, Ky., April 15, 1844, which he always considered his home until he came to Kansas. In 1860-61, he attended Nelson's Mercantile College in Cincinnati, Ohio, but he did not remain to graduate owing to the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, in which he took an active part. Immediately upon the breaking out of the war, he entered the United States naval service and was in it until the close of the war in 1865. Prof. S. was married in Atchison, December 24, 1877, to Miss Nellie K. Morrison, a native of Atchison. They have two children, whose names are Loyal Theodore and Louis Willie.

G. A. SCHULTZ, two and one-half miles southwest of Atchison, was born in Blair Co., Pa., in 1850, and raised in that State. He came to this State in 1881, where he engaged in farming. He was married in Blair, Pa., in 1871, to Miss Mary M. Stickler. They have four children—John, Alice, Harry, and Maud.

WILLIAM A. SCOLES, assistant superintendent of Fowler Bros. pork packing house of, East Atchison, residence Kansas City (care of the above firm). The subject of this sketch was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., July 4, 1854, and prior to coming West was employed at merchandising in New York city. In 1876 he entered the employ of the above company in their packing house at Chicago, where he was foreman of a gang of men. Two years later he came to Atchison and took his present position in their immense establishment, which was erected in 1878 at the enormous expense of $200,000. When running its full capacity they employ 600 men, and put up 3,000 head of hogs daily. The dimensions of the buildings are as follows, all constructed from brick. The largest, which is the warehouse, is 160 feet square and four stories high, with an addition on the north side for office, 60x75 and three stories high. The next building, which is devoted to getting the stock ready for packing, and contains the boiler and engine house, is 160x90 and four stories. The third and last building contains four ice houses, each with a capacity of 18,000 tons, and aside from this they have five more at Mud Lake, Mo., holding 20,000 tons. They have connection with all the railroads centering at Atchison, and their yards and stock pens cover thirty-two acres.

JOHN J. SCOTT, farmer, P. O. Atchison, came to Kansas March 16, 1855, locating in the City of Atchison, where he lived until the 23rd day of August of the same year, when he moved to Shannon Township, Atchison County, where he lived until the next spring, when he removed to his farm, in Walnut Township, in the same county, five and a half miles from the City of Atchison, on the Leavenworth road, where he has since resided. Mr. Scott participated in the last war as a member of Company D, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, and enlisted August 19, 1862, in Atchison, and was mustered out of the service at

Little Rock, Ark., June 26, 1865. He took part in the battles of Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, and other minor engagements and skirmishes. Mr. Scott was born in Tennessee, April 27, 1823, and lived there until his seventh year, when his parents removed to Beaver County, Pa., where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was married in Beaver County, Pa., October 22, 1846, to Miss Margaret Jorden, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had seven children, of whom three are living—James Marquess, (a resident of Salem, Oregon Territory. Married May 19, 1881, to Miss Emily Hoffman, a native of the same Territory); Martha Amanda, and John Wheeler. Mr. Scott has a fine farm of 250 acres, bottom land, mostly enclosed and in cultivation. The farm is well watered, Walnut Creek flowing through the center of it. It is also supplied with a well and cistern. The improvements consist of a large and roomy frame dwelling, large stock barn, granary, smoke-house, etc., etc. The orchard covers fifteen acres, and contains 500 apple trees of the most desirable varieties. Mr. S. has also a couple of acres in grapes, and an abundance of small fruits, such as blackberries, strawberries, etc. Mr. Scott is one of the prominent farmers of Atchison County, and is noted for his thrift, industry, and genial good nature.

D. SCHWARZ & BRO., manufacturers and wholesale dealers in cigars, Atchison. This house has attained a wide and well-merited reputation as a wholesale mart among those that have given the city tone in this respect. The firm was established in 1872, and from the commencement the enterprise has been a success, their trade being substantially and continually on the increase, and at the present time their trade in Kansas and Nebraska is one of the largest controlled in the Northwest. Mr. D. Schwarz, the senior member of the firm, is a native of Germany, and was born is Bavaria, October 29, 1839. When fourteen years of age he came to the United States, taking up his abode in Fredrick, Md., where he learned the cigar making trade, and resided two years. From 1857 to 1864 he pursued his adopted vocation in New York city, and in the latter year came West, locating in Champaign, Ill., where he embarked in trade and was identified until he came to Atchison in 1872. He was married in July, 1869, to Miss Rosa Horchheimer, of New York. By this union they have five children—Carrie, Fannie, Joseph, Aaron, and Leopold. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F., Schiller Lodge.

HENRY SCHWARZ, of D. Schwarz & Bro., is a native of Germany, and was born in Bavaria, December 7, 1854; came to America in 1865, locating in Champaign, where he was engaged in the cigar and tobacco business until the firm established in Atchison in 1872. Mr. S. is a live business man, thoroughly conversant with the [illegible] of his business.

E. C. SCHWEIM, grocer, came from Germany, kingdom of Prussia, to Chicago, Ill., in 1874, and clerked for George Lessman & Co. until 1878, when he went to his present location, Atchison, Kan. First went into business under the firm name of C. F. Kroening & Co., and afterwards in the year 1881, he established his present grocery house. Mr. Schweim came to America when but twenty-one years old, since which time, without capital to start with, he has risen gradually from a clerk's position to his present powerful position of being the proprietor of the well-known Star Grocery establishment of Atchison, Kan. Mr. S. is a member of the German Lutheran Church; was married December 7, 1881, to Miss Elizabeth Back, who was born in Atchison.

CHARLES N. SEIP, agent for the Pacific Express Company, at Atchison, came originally from Pennsylvania. Born in Reading, Berks County, October 22, 1849. Came to Atchison in 1859, with his parents, Thomas L. and Keturah Seip, who are still residents of this city. Charles N. Seip served four years at the printer's trade, in the office of the *Daily Champion*, and during the month of December, 1865, engaged in the express business with the U. S. Company, first in a local office in St. Joe, Mo., as porter. He was soon, however, advanced to money deliverer, then to cashier, and then finally, in 1870, was put on the road as messenger, making headquarters at Atchison. He remained in the employ of that company until January, 1880, when he took entire charge of the business for the Pacific Express Company in this city. There are six men in the office, ten messengers, and two wagons kept in constant use, for they do the largest express business in the city, and Mr. Seip, being a thorough and practical business man, is fully competent to take entire charge of the same, and run it successfully. He was married in Jefferson City, Mo., April 22, 1872, to Miss Fannie C. Grimshaw.

OWEN E. SEIP, is one of the oldest contractors and builders in Atchison, having been engaged in the business continuously since his arrival in the place, in 1857, with an interim of four years—1876, '77, '78 and '79—during which time he served as Sheriff. Mr. Seip was born in Allentown, Lehigh County, Pa., January 9, 1836. He thoroughly learned the trade of a carpenter in his native town, serving an apprenticeship of three years, and at the age of eighteen moved to Sterling, Ill., to commence work for himself. Among the structures built by Mr. Seip in Atchison, are the Old Central School buildings, the Kansas Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Hetherington's Bank building, the *Champion*, and the Postoffice buildings, and most of the business structures on Commercial street. Among the private residences may be mentioned those of Messrs. Hetherington, H. Leisback, Jacob Leus, C. J. Meacham and Mrs. Bush, besides forty-eight which he has built and owned himself at various times. Mr. Seip was married at Sterling Ill., July 17, 1856, to Mary Boier, a native of Reading, Pa. The same year he emigrated to Kansas, residing in the State a number of months before he located at Atchison. He has served as County Commissioner two terms, and is now serving his third term as Alderman of the First Ward. Mr. and Mrs. Seip have four children—Eleanora, Mary J., Emma and Lillie. Mr. Seip is a member of A., F. & A. M., of I. O. O. F., of K. of H., and A. O. U. W.

WILLIAM H. SEIP, M. D., removed from Washington, N. J., to the city of Atchison in 1878, where he is now successfully established as a physician and surgeon. Dr. Seip was born in Easton, Pa., August 20, 1835. At an early age he manifested a decided predilection for the study of medicine, persisting in his chosen pursuit until he graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1859. From 1859 to 1861, being at the same time engaged in following his profession, he was editor and publisher of the Easton *Times and Der Beobachter*. April 17, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, First Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving until July 29 of the same year. In the following September he again entered the service as First Lieutenant of Company H, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was promoted to Captain October 28, 1861; again promoted January 19, 1864, to Major of the First Regiment of United States Colored Cavalry; to Lieutenant Colonel December 6, 1865, and on the 22d of May, 1866, was breveted Colonel "for faithful and meritorious services during the war," as his commission reads, to rank from March, 1865. During his first three months term of service as private, Dr. Seip was appointed Assistant Surgeon of his regiment, and was detailed as one of the surgeons in charge of the post hospital. From December 23, 1865, to February 4, 1866, he was in command of his regiment and was stationed at Brazos Santiago, Texas, where he was mustered out of service. On his discharge he commenced the practice of medicine in Easton Pa., where he remained about three years, when he moved to Washington, N. J., in which place he was engaged in the practice of his profession until his removal and location in Atchison in 1878. Dr. Seip received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., December 26, 1865. He was married in May, 1855, to Emma O., a native of Easton and daughter of Rev. John P. Necht, professor of German in, and one of the trustees of, Lafayette College. They have four living children—Sallie C., Mary G., Annie B. and William Hecht. Amy Leah died at the age of sixteen; Percy Thomas at the same age, and Louise B. in infancy. Dr. Seip was one of the members of the New Jersey and one of the founders of the Kansas State Pharmaceutical Association. While residing at Washington, N. J., he was commander of Post No. 30, G. A. R.

ANDREW SEMPLE, JR., member of the firm of Redington & Co., is a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, his birth occurring July 28, 1850. Here he learned the stone cutter's trade, and in 1873 came with his parents to Canada, but after passing a short time there came to the United States, his destination, Cleveland, Ohio. Lived there three years, then traveled around working on various public buildings until the summer of 1879, when he became an employe of the above firm, and two years later a partner of the same. Mr. Semple is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Active Lodge 158. He and his wife are connected with the Presbyterian Church of Atchison. She was Miss Jennie B. Hamilton, of Scotland where they were married in 1873.

REV. JAMES SHAW, retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Kansas Conference, was born in the town of Hunter, Green Co., N. Y., November 30, 1808. His parents were Moses and Christina Shaw, the former of English descent and the latter born in Holland, her maiden name Burger. They removed to Medina County, Ohio, when the subject of this sketch was quite a lad, and here he acquired a common school education, and at an early age learned the trade of hatter. This he followed until his marriage with Caroline Curtiss, of Ohio, which occurred April 11, 1828. Feeling it their duty to live a religious life they both immediately united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He became deeply impressed with the idea that he ought to become a minister of the gospel, and began to educate himself for that calling. He first began an academic course at the Norwalk Seminary, and in 1836 united with the Michigan Conference, but according to the rules of the Church, had to preach two years and pursue a theological course of study and pass an examination before ordination. His appointments were as follows: 1836, Kenton Circuit, Ohio; 1837, Dundee, Mich.; 1838, Romeo, Mich.; 1839, Farmington; 1840, Pontiac, where he remained two years; 1842, Monroe City, where he remained two years. In 1838 he was ordained Deacon, and in 1840 Elder. In 1844 he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Ann Arbor District; 1847 he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Lansing District, where he was elected chaplain to the Michigan Senate; he was a delegate to the General Conference of 1848; in 1848 he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Detroit District, where he remained four years; 1852 he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Lake Superior District, embracing the mines and Indian missions, where he remained four years; in 1857 he was transferred to Kansas and settled in Doniphan County, and in May of that year preached the first sermon in Atchison; in 1858, he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Leavenworth District, and has served in various districts since, always putting forth his best efforts to build up the cause of Christianity.

ANDREW SHAY, depot master Atchison Union Depot, came to Kansas, September 12, 1876, and located in the city of Atchison, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He was in the United States naval service during the last war; was enlisted in New York city, February 5, 1862, and was discharged from the service in the same city, April 25, 1865. While in the service he participated as one of the crew of the United States frigate "St. Lawrence," in the fight with the "Merrimac" off Newport News. He was subsequently transferred from the "St. Lawrence" to the United States sloop of war "San Jacinto," and served in her until she was lost off the Bahama Banks. He was then transferred to the United States schooner "Two Sisters," on which he served the remainder of the time while in the service. Mr. Shay was born in Owan, Wurtemberg, Germany, November 9, 1838, and lived in his native land until his thirteenth year, when he emigrated to America in company with two of his sisters, and located in the city of New York where he lived three years. From there he removed to Ulster County, N. Y., where he lived one year and then returned to New York city, where he lived two years and then went to sea, where he served in various merchantmen until 1862, when he entered the United States naval service. After the close of the war, he again went sea, serving once more on merchantmen, which occupation he followed until he came to Kansas. Since his advent in his adopted State, he has held numerous positions of trust under the city government and elsewhere, all of which he has filled with rare fidelity and zeal.

B. SHIFFLET, livery, sale and boarding stables. Business established in 1879, by Evans & Shifflet. Evans retired in 1880. Mr. Shifflet keeps about fifteen horses with a full camplement of carriages. Mr. Shifflet was born in Greene County, Ohio, June 6, 1840. In 1846, his parents moved to Bureau County, Ill., where he was raised. In 1869, he settled in Atchison County, Kan., where he engaged in farming until 1879. In 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served until the close of the war. Mr. S. was married in Bureau County, Ill., December 25, 1862, to Miss Lucy J. Osborne, of Bureau County. They have two children, George and Minnie.

L. SHIFFLET, proprietress Fifth Street House. Business established in 1880. The house is frame, two stories and basement, about 25x45 feet, and contains sixteen rooms.

CHARLES A. SHOUP came to Atchison in September, 1871, and became associated with Mr. Regnier, in the crockery business, the same month, the firm being Regnier & Shoup. He is a native of Canton, Ill., and removed from Galva, Henry Co. Ill., to Atchison. Regnier & Shoup have built up a large and prosperous wholesale and retail business, their sales extending to Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri and New Mexico.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, bookkeeper for the firm of Bryning & Grimes, manufacturers of linseed oil and oil cake, was originally from New Brunswick, born November 16, 1852. His time was devoted to acquiring an education until 1869, when he embarked in the mercantile business in his native town, and until 1874 was engaged in the same. During the fall of 1877, Mr. Sinclair came to Boston; worked for I. S. Trafton during the winter, and in the spring took a course of commercial studies in French's Commercial College; after which he came to Atchison, Kan., his first employment in Atchison being with the Atchison Elevator Company, W. F. Downs, president; remained in this employ two years. He next went with Cain Bros.' branch office at St. Louis; and in October, 1881, returned to Atchison, to fill his present position.

D. B. SMART, machinist, Atchison, was born in Burnham, Me., May 3, 1845. When quite young his parents moved to Fayette County, Iowa, where he was raised. At eighteen he left home, and began trading at different points on the Upper Mississippi river, which pursuit he followed until 1870, when he went to Eau Claire, Wis., and learned the machinist trade, remaining three years. He then went to Minneapolis, Minn., where he worked at his trade until 1876. Coming to this place, he found employment at the Central Branch Railroad shops, where he remained until 1880, when he opened a shop at 905 Commercial street. He has superior machinery and tools, and has facilities for turning out nearly all classes of work in his line. Was married in Red Wing, Minn., in 1875, to Miss Lillie A. Burch, and has three children—Harry, George, and Roy. Is a member of Active Lodge, No. 158, A. F. & A. M., Atchison.

GEORGE G. SMITH, foreman blacksmith department M. P. shops, was born in Cambridge, England, October 10, 1845. He came to the United States with his parents in 1852 and located at Aurora, Ill. He learned his trade in the C., B. & Q. R. R. shops, commencing in 1861. During the war he was in government service for a time at Nashville, Tenn. In 1865 moved to Kansas City in the employ of the M. P. R. R. During 1866 was connected with U. P. R. R. at Omaha and Laramie. In 1869 was a short time with the H. & St. Jo R. R., at St. Jo, Mo. Then took charge of Fort Scott & Gulf R. R. shops at Kansas City, remaining about four years. Was then connected with the A. & N. R. R. at Atchison, until he took his present position in 1877. Mr. S. was married in Kansas City, Mo., February 12, 1867, to Miss Jane Smithey, a native of Indiana. They have seven children—Charles G., William G., Annie, James G., Edith, Cora, Alice. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JACOB M. SMITH, proprietor of the American Pork House, situated on the east side of the Missouri River, in what is known as East Atchison. This establishment was erected in 1880, at the large expense of $100,000, and when in full running order has a capacity for about 17,000 hogs per day, the meat being shipped to both home and foreign markets. Mr. Smith was born in Monroe County, W. Va., September 24, 1831, and is the son of Merry W. Smith, who was engaged largely in the manufacture of wool in that State, who moved to Adams County, Ill., with his family, in 1840, and settled on a farm. Jacob M. learned the cooper's trade in his young days, and in 1850 crossed the plains to California, at the time of the mining excitement. He, however, returned to Illinois the same year and purchased his father's cooper shop, being employed at this and merchandising until 1855. At this time he gained his first experience at pork packing, and he carried it on extensively at Quincy, Ill., until his removal to Kansas, which occurred in 1880. Mr. Smith was elected Mayor of Quincy in 1875, and served several terms as Alderman. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 5, of Atchison, and was initiated in the Masonic Order in 1862, having now attained the thirty-second degree. His wife was Miss Zippy Hanks, whom he married in Adams County, Ill., in 1851.

REUBEN F. SMITH was born in Greenwood, Steuben Co., N. Y., August 3, 1840. From his native State he removed to Illinois, and lived for a time at Waukegan, and in 1858 immigrated to Kansas. He lived for one year at Troy, in Doniphan County, and in 1859 went to Pike's Peak, where he remained two years, engaged in mining and merchandizing. In 1861 he returned, and in September entered the Quartermaster's Department of Union Army, at Jefferson City, Mo., in which he remained until March, 1866, being Quartermaster's Agent, for about four years, with rank of A. Q. M. During this time his stations were Jefferson City, St. Louis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Mobile, and Montgomery. In May, 1866, he returned to Kansas and lived for about two years at Wathena, where he published a history and directory of Doniphan County. From Wathena he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and remained in that place a year and a half, being one of the proprietors of the commercial college of Marshall, Smith & Co. He then went to Sedalia, Mo., and remained in that town four years. While here, he started the *Daily Bazoo*, and was one of its editors three years, afterwards starting the *Daily Democrat*, of which he was one of the editors eight months. He also published at Sedalia "Smith's Guide to the Southwest." In 1873 he removed to Atchison and became one of the editors and proprietors of the Atchison *Daily Globe*, which was discontinued in December of the same year. Mr. Smith then took a position as bookkeeper for McPike & Allen, wholesale druggists, and in 1875 published "Smith's Guide to Northern and Northwestern Kansas." He commenced dealing in real estate in 1878, and has been continuously engaged in the business since that time. He was married in Montgomery, Ala., April 17, 1866, to Laura A. Vaughan, a native of Virginia. They have four children now living: William W. A., Mary Elena, Reuben F. and Alonzo McPike. Mr. Smith is a member of I. O. O. F., Friendship Lodge, No. 5; Atchison Lodge, 1284, Knights of Honor; Golden Rule Lodge No. 7, K. & L. of H., and Atchison Lodge, No. 4, A. O. U. W., and Atchison Legion No. 16 S. K. A. O. U. W.

WILLIAM R. SMITH, a native of Peru, LaSalle Co., Ill., came to Kansas with his parents, and located near Valley Falls, Jefferson Co., in the fall of 1857. In 1860 he went to Atchison and commenced his law studies with Judge P. L. Hubbard; in 1870, graduated from the Literary Department of Kenyon College, Ohio, and in 1872, from the Law Department of Michigan University. He commenced practice in Atchison, and has remained in that city until the present time—since 1876, associated with Henry C. Solomon.

HENRY SNELL, section boss of Section 1 of the A., T. & S. Fe R. R., residence, corner of Kansas avenue and Eighteenth street. This section includes all of the track inside of their yards at Atchison, making about seventeen miles. He has also nine men under his general supervision. The subject of this sketch was born February 29, 1832, in Westmoreland County, Pa. After attaining a liberal education, he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until he commenced railroading. In 1859 he married Miss Amanda J. Truxel, of his native State, and in '63 engaged with the old Pennsylvania Central, first as carpenter, then, after one year, took charge of the track in the yards. In the fall of 1881 Mr. Snell came West to Atchison, where he has since been employed as above with the A., T. & S. Fe R. R.

JOHN L. SNYDER, barber, came to Kansas March 14, 1871, and located in Pottawatomie County where he lived eleven years, and from there came to Atchison, March 12, 1882. Mr. Snyder was a member of Company D, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and enlisted in Springfield, Ill., January 1, 1863. He participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, and was mustered out of the service September 10, 1864, at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill. Mr. S. was born in Putnam County, Ohio, July 27, 1847. He lived in his native place about one year when his parents removed to Pennsylvania, and lived there until his seventh year, when they removed to Illinois, where he lived until March, 1871, when he came to Kansas. He was married in Farmington, Fulton County, Ill., December 22, 1869, to Miss Emily A. Spence, a native of Ohio. They have three children living, whose names are—Harry W., Mary A. and John Burton.

JOSEPH SPECK, engineer on the Missouri Pacific R. R., residence West Kansas City, is a native of Ohio, born March 17, 1852, in Coshocton County. His first employment on the railroad was with the Midland Pacific Co. as fireman, where he remained seven months then changed to the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis road, where he served in the same capacity for a time, and in 1875 ran his first engine. Mr. Speck removed to Kansas City.

Mo., July 22, 1877, and entered the service of the Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., and has since been running an engine between that city and Atchison. He is a gentleman well acquainted with his business, and stands high in the estimation of his employers. Mr. Speck is a member of the A. O. U. W. of Illinois, being also connected with the Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood of Wyandotte, Kansas. His wife was formerly Miss Harriet Bentze, of Barnsville, Ohio. They were married at Kansas City, in 1878.

DR. A. N. SPRAGUE. Among the first practitioners of the medical profession in Northeastern Kansas is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Vermont, was born in Windsor County, August 22, 1825. His parents were old settlers of the Green Mountain State and removed to North Adams, Mass., when A. N. was very young. Here he resided until thirteen years of age. Early in life he took up the study of medicine in Pittsfield, Mass., afterwards in Syracuse, N. Y.; took lectures in New York City, and in the spring of 1845 graduated in the Crosby St. College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city. He practiced his profession in New York State, Louisiana and Ohio, being located in Rochester, of the latter State, and came from there to Kansas, arriving in Atchison May 1, 1860. He was in very limited circumstances, having but $1.50 when he arrived at the pioneer town of Atchison. He was obliged to sell a large part of his library at a sacrifice, owing to the fact that purchasers of medical works were scarce in Kansas at that remote period. His early experiences in Kansas were fraught with all the drawbacks incidental to the first settlers in a new country. As the county began to settle up his practice extended out, and he was frequently called long distances from Atchison. During the war, like other patriotic citizens he belonged to the militia; was on the Price raid in Missouri a few years after, locating in Atchison, he built a residence and dealt extensively in town property; was engaged in freighting on the plains and in this line was eminently successful for a time, but unfortunately he lost one entire train, on account of an Indian raid; the loss he sustained amounting to $12,000. There are but few citizens who have been more closely associated with Western enterprise than Dr. Sprague, or are more universally popular. When he first came to Atchison there was considerable sickness, and the people were in poor circumstances. He attended to their wants, dealing out hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine which he had in stock, gratuitously, without any prospects of ever being recompensed. During his long sojourn in Atchison he has been noted for the active part he has taken in all matters pertaining to the moral status of the city. He has always been an active worker in the temperance cause and for a number of years was Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance in Northern Kansas. The doctor has been married twice, first in Albany, N. Y., in 1854, to Miss Louisa Hunt. They had two children—Eugene and Nettie, both deceased. Eugene died in Ohio, and Nettie in Atchison; Mrs. S. also died in Atchison in 1867. Miss Annie Haskins became his wife in 1868. She is the daughter of Joseph Haskins, Esq., one of Atchison's oldest citizens. They have one daughter—Louisa.

D. C. STARR, blacksmith, 905 Commercial street, Atchison, Kan., was born in Audrain County, Mo., in March, 1847. At eight years of age his parents moved to Doniphan County, Kan., settling near Doniphan, where he attended school winters and worked on the farm summers, until nineteen years old, when he engaged in farming for himself, until 1871, when he moved to this place, and was car repairer on the A. & N. Railroad. In 1872, went into the car-shops of that road, where he remained until 1875, when he went to Nebraska, and was fireman on the Midland Railway until the spring of 1876; returned to this place, and in connection with P. B. Urie, started a blacksmith shop on Eighth Street. In 1878, sold his interest to his partner, and opened a shop on Main street, where he remained until 1881, when he built a stone shop at his present location. Was married in St. Joseph, Mo., September 25, 1873, to Elizabeth Ogden, of Atchison, Kan. They have one child, Maud A. Is a member of Atchison Lodge, No. 60, I. O. G. T.

STEELE & McKELVEY, manufacturers of galvanized iron cornice, 113 Seventh street, north of Commercial. This firm was established in November, 1881, and is now doing an extensive and prosperous business; receive orders all over the State; making a specialty of this and tin roofing. James W. McKelvey, of this firm, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 25, 1858; learned the tinner's trade in his native State, and in 1879, came to Kansas, starting in business here as above. W. H. Steele, of the said firm, is a native of the same State, Lawrence County, born April 29, 1851. He learned the tinner and cornice trade in Ohio, and subsequently came to Atchison, in 1877, where he worked by the day at his trade, until he established the above business.

JOHN I. STEELE, engineer on the Missouri Pacific R. R., residence 519 North Second street; commenced railroading in 1867, as clerk in the General Superintendent's office of the Central Branch of the Mo. Pac. road. Having a desire to be a machinist, he entered the shops at Atchison, where he learned the trade. In the spring of 1872, he engaged with the U. S. Express Co. as messenger, which he pursued till '76, when he re-entered the service of the Mo. Pac. R. R. Co. For two years he acted as fireman, taking his first engine in August, 1878, and has since been engineer on this road discharging his various duties in a thorough and every way creditable manner. Mr. Steele is connected with the Masonic Fraternity, in Active Lodge No. 158. He is also a member of the Engineer's Locomotive Brotherhood, and was a charter member of the firemen's society by the same name.

MYRON L. STEPHENS, head bookkeeper for G. C. Hixon & Co., lumber merchants, was born in Livonia, N. Y., during the year 1860; came West with his parents in 1865, stopping in Illinois, where his father, Dr. W. M. Stephens, practiced his profession until August, 1880, when he removed to Atchison, Kan. In the spring of 1879, Myron L. began a western tour, starting from Cerro Gordo, Ill., and landing first at Denver, Colo. From there he went to the northern part of the State, and to Wyoming, and thence traveled southward into New Mexico as far as the Hot Springs, at Las Vegas. Thence he went northward to Colorado, and from there undertook an overland trip to western Kansas; down the South Platte and up the Frenchman's Fork of the Republican River; then going to Atchison, where he has since resided. Here he completed his study of bookkeeping, and in the spring of 1882, became connected with the above firm as bookkeeper. Mr. Stephens is a gentleman of decided business talent, being well adapted for this vocation, and although young, has thoroughly established his position as a bookkeeper.

R. STEVENSON, photographer, a native of New Jersey, was born January 21, 1824. His father, Charles Stevenson, was a native of New Jersey and removed with his family, including the subject of this sketch, to Delaware County, Penn., when he was very young. Here he spent his earlier days. He learned the photographing business in Philadelphia, Penn., of which city for several years he was a resident. In 1858, came to Kansas, locating in Leavenworth, being one of the first in that branch of art in the city. Was prominently identified for several years. In 1871, he located in Atchison and has built up a good trade, being an artist of superior merits. Mr. Stevenson was married in 1854, to Miss Annie Taylor, of Pennsylvania. They have five children—Annie, Charles, William, Mary and Horace.

S. R. STEVENSON, of Atchison Furniture Company, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, December 26, 1847. His parents were both Scotch visiting County Donegal at the time. A few months after his birth they returned to Glasgow, Scotland, where he received his education. In 1859, he came to the United States and settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in clerking until 1865, in which year he settled in Atchison, Kas., and learned cabinet making with Dickinson & Co. In 1874, he went to California remaining only a few months, then returned to Atchison and became connected with the A. & N. R. R., and continued with them until the present firm was established. Mr. S. is the founder of the present extensive business. He was married in Doniphan County, Kas., June 18, 1871, to Miss Sadie A. Price, of that county. Her family are now in Atchison County. They have four children—Annie, Mattie, Bessie and Willie. Mr. S. is a member of the Episcopal Church. Is a Knight Templar in the Masonic Fraternity, being P. M. of Washington Lodge No. 5. In the I. O. O. F., he is "P. G." in the Lodge and "P. C. P." in the Encampment. Is also a member of the Uniform Rank, K. of P.

CHARLES A. STUART, Justice of the Peace, came to Kansas, May 22, 1869, and located at Atchison, and with the exception of twenty-one months spent at Troy Junction, Kan., as agent for the A. & N. R. R., has lived here since. For about eight years of this time he was a clerk in the A. & N. and M. P. R. R. offices, and for three years was connected with the extensive wholesale drug house of McPike & Fox, as shipping and receiving clerk. On the 4th day of April, 1882, he was elected Justice of the Peace on the Democratic ticket, by a large majority in an intensely Republican city, which shows the high regard Mr. S's neighbors have for his honesty and capacity. Mr. Stuart previous to coming to Kansas was clerk of the Circuit Court of Greenbrier County, W. Va., for eight years. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and A. O. U. W. He was born in Augusta County, Va., November 23, 1835, and lived there seven years, when his parents removed to Greenbrier County, W. Va., where he lived until he came to Kansas. Mr. S. has been twice married. His first marriage took place at Rockbridge County, Va., September 23, 1856, to Miss S. Lizzie Bell, who died in September, 1862. On the 14th day of March, 1868, he was again united in marriage at Lewisburgh, W. Va., to Miss Nellie P. Lewis, a native of Lewisburg, a grandniece of Gen. George Washington.

J. H. SUTLIEF, farmer, five miles west of Atchison on Parallel road; was born in 1861, at Monrovia, Kan., where he attended school winters and worked on the farm summers; has always lived in Kansas; was married November 23, 1881, to Miss Claudia Bailey, of this county.

FRANK SUTTER, dealer in jewelry, watches, clocks, silverware. Business established in 1868 by Mr. Sutter, and has since remained unchanged. Mr. Sutter was born in Switzerland, December 3, 1836. In 1854 he came to the United States and settled in Michigan, where he engaged in jewelry business until 1868, in which year he moved to Atchison, Kan. Mr. Sutter was married in Detroit, Mich., June 8, 1863, to Miss Mary Shadde, a native of Germany. They have five children—Edward, Clara, Emma, Frank, Allie.

P. L. SWEENEY, weigh-master for the M. P. R. R. Co., residence on Commercial street, between Ninth and Tenth. Was born in Oneida County, N. Y., May 10, 1838. In early life he learned the trade of miller, and followed this occupation in his native State and in Boston, Mass., up to the time he started railroading. Came to Kansas in 1873, and during the same year entered the employment of the U. P. R. R. Co., as night watchman and baggage master on the Central Branch. Just as soon as the business of the road increased, however, he became general baggage master, and filled that situation until January, 1880, when he assumed his present vocation, and for nine years has never been off duty nor in any way lost any time, always attending faithfully to the discharge of his various duties.

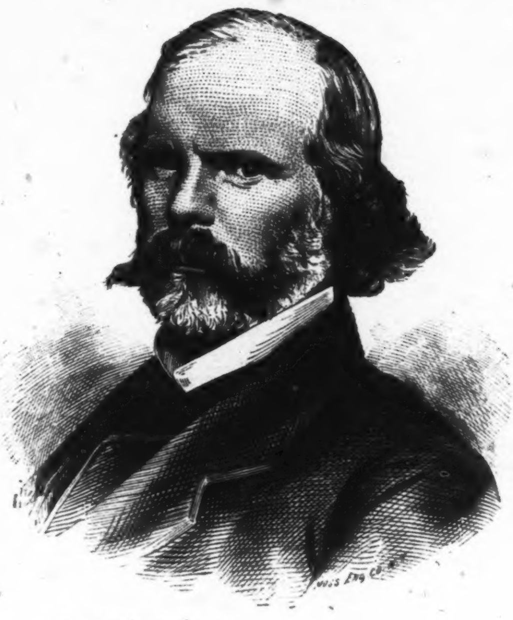

B F Stringfellow

GEN. B. F. STRINGFELLOW was born and received his academic education at Fredericksburg, Va., afterward continuing the study of mathematics and the natural sciences, at the University of Virginia, at Charlotteville, from which institution he graduated. In the fall of 1845, he commenced the study of law at Fredericksburg, and after reading two years was admitted to the bar. He commenced his practice at St. Louis, afterward removing to Huntsville and thence to Keytesville, Mo., where he was appointed Circuit Attorney, and held the office four years. He was a member of the Missouri Legislature of 1844-45, and subsequently Attorney General for the State four years. In 1849, he formed a law partnership with P. T. Abell at Brunswick, in Chariton County, where they remained until the fall of 1853, when they moved to Weston, in Platte County, Mo. The partnership continued until the fall of 1861, Mr. Abell in 1858, going to Atchison, Kas., and Gen. Stringfellow also moving to same place in the fall of 1859, where with his family he still resides, one of the most honored and respected citizens. As an attorney his attention is mainly given to special cases of importance, principally railroad cases. He has been attorney for the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R., since its organization, and was one of the founders of the enterprise. He was married May 15, 1844, to Catherine A. Adams, of Chariton County, Mo.

A. B. SYMNS was born in Monroe County, West Virginia. He came to St. Joe, Mo., in 1853, where he was employed as a clerk two years, and afterwards lived three years in St. Louis, before locating in Kansas. In 1858 he settled in the town of Doniphan, Doniphan County, and remained there engaged in mercantile pursuits, until he removed to Atchison in March, 1872. He opened in Atchison a wholesale and retail grocery, and continued this business without a partner until March 1, 1878, when the firm became Symns & Turner, which was again changed in 1880 to the present firm of A. B. Symus & Co., the members being A. B. Symns, J. B. Murphy and R. H. Ballantine.

TABOR BROS., clothing and gents' furnishing goods, No. 808 Commercial street, established this business at Atchison in April, 1881. The firm consists of three brothers, two of whom are in Cohoes, N. Y., where they have a large establishment devoted to the above line of business. The brothers are Anson, Bernard, and Leo, all born in Bavaria, at the city of Munich, the latter in 1860. He emigrated to the United States in 1873, and was engaged with his brothers at Cohoes, N. Y., previous to coming to Atchison and establishing this branch. The storeroom is 22x90 and well filled with the choicest and most complete line of gent's furnishing goods to be found in the city, and is strictly "one price only."

JOSEPH TACK, engineer on the Missouri Pacific R. R., residence Utah avenue between Liberty and Federal streets, is a native of Wisconsin, born at Stevens' Point, Portage Co., February 2, 1856. In 1873 the subject of this sketch commenced railroading on the Central Branch of the Missouri Pacific as wiper in the shops at Atchison. At the expiration of one year he advanced to fireman, and three years later was put in charge of an engine, running on this road in that capacity ever since. Mr. Tack is now the oldest employee of this road in the capacity of engineer; and once, by the special order of Supt. Maj. W. S. Dowers, made a fast run of 185 miles in four hours and thirty-six minutes. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Engineers' Locomotive Brotherhood, No. 164, at Atchison, and the Fireman's Locomotive Brotherhood of the same city. His wife was Miss Kate Reilly, of this city, to whom he was married January 7, 1879.

JOSEPH H. TALBOT first came to Kansas on a prospecting tour in 1855. In June, 1857, he located with his family in Centre Township, at Monrovia, where he resided until he was elected Register of Deeds, and assumed the duties of the office in January, 1862. At this time he removed to Atchison, and after serving three terms as Register of Deeds, engaged in real estate business, in which he has continued to the present time, being now the oldest real estate dealer in the city. Mr. Talbot was a member of the State Militia, and participated in the Price raid. He has always been a Free-state man, and an active Republican. He is now a member of the School Board, also a member of the orders of A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and K. of H. He was born in Canal Dover, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, May 20, 1832. At the age of twenty-one he located in Zanesville, Ind., near Fort Wayne, where he resided for about four years engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1856 he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained until he located in Kansas. He was married at Canal Dover, Ohio, August 21, 1853, to Maria L. Reck, daughter of Rev. John B. Reck of the English Evangelical Lutheran Church, a clergyman prominent in the organization of Wittemburg College at Springfield, Ohio. Mrs. Talbot is a native of Washington County, Md. They have six children—Kate K., John R., B. Frank, Maria L., Grace R., and Joseph H.

T. D. TARRANT, contractor and plasterer, Atchison, Kan., was born in Greene County, Tenn., in 1833. When thirteen years of age his parents removed to Cass County, Mo., where he attended school until eighteen years old, when he learned the carpenter's trade and shortly afterward the plasterer's trade; the latter he has since followed. In 1868 moved to this place where he engaged in contracting. He was married in 1856 at Harrisonville, Mo., to Miss Martha Hollenback. They have eight children—Laura B., Mary S., Ella A., Oliver, Thomas H., Minnie L., William and Stella E. He is a member of the Atchison Lodge A. O. U. W. No. 4.

ASA PEASLEE TENNEY, M. D., was born in Concord, N. H., September 21, 1833. In 1853, he commenced the study of medicine in his native town, and continued his studies in 1856-57, under the instruction of Dr. J. F. Jarvis, of Boston, Mass. In the fall of 1857, he became connected with the Boston Lunatic Asylum as assistant physician, a position he retained until 1859. He graduated March 3, of that year, from Harvard Medical College, Boston. From 1859 until June, 1864, he was assistant physician at the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville, and afterward practiced his profession at Bloomington. In October, 1877, was appointed Superintendent of the Kansas State Lunatic Asylum, located at Osawatomie. In December, 1879, he removed to Atchison, where he continues in the active practice of medicine and surgery. He was a member of the Illinois State Medical Society, the Central Illinois District Society, and McLean County Society; was for several years secretary of the Board of Examining Surgeons at Bloomington, Ill. In Kansas, he is a member of the State Medical Society; has been President of the Atchison County Medical Society, and is the United States Examining Surgeon for pensions. He is master of Washington Lodge, in the order of the A., F. & A. M.; holds office in Washington Chapter and Commandery, and is a member of the Grand Lodge. He was married, September 21, 1863, to Minerva Tenney, of Binghamton, N. Y. They have had four children. The oldest son died in infancy. The second, Walter H., died in Atchison, September, 1879, aged twelve years. One daughter, Emily, and son, Edwin Roy, are living.

THOMAS D. TERRELL, Ph. G., Ph. D., chemist and druggist, came to Kansas April 16, 1881, and located in Atchison, where he has since resided. Ever since his arrival in Atchison he has held an important and responsible position in the large wholesale drug establishment of McPike & Fox. Dr. Terrell is a member of Paradise Lodge No. 127, I. O. O. F., Philadelphia, Pa., and a member of the Independent Order of Red Men, Tribe No. 190, of the same city. Dr. T. was born in Macon, Miss., September 4, 1853, where he lived until his sixth year, when his parents removed to Camden, N. J., where they lived for five years, when they removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where the subject of this sketch resided until September, 1879, when he came to Columbia, Boone County, Mo., from whence he came to Kansas. Dr. T. is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, class of '74, and a member of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, and is well and favorably known for his practical and scientific acquaintance with his profession.

CHARLES G. TIBBITTS, foreman of the Santa Fe railroad yards, and of engine No. 119, residence 1029 Parallel street, entered the railroad service in the fall of 1866, as brakeman on the Lake Shore Railroad. Remained there till the spring of 1870, then came West, where he followed the same occupation for a time, and afterwards ran a freight train four years. Was then conductor on the C., M. & St. P. R. R. until the fall of '78, when he came to Atchison, and immediately took charge of the yards for the Santa Fe Railroad Company, at Wichita, and in May, 1881, was located in Atchison as above. Mr. Tibbitts took an active part in the late Rebellion, serving the entire four years and three months as a volunteer in the Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, Company F, and at the battle of Chickamauga was wounded twice, the first time in the head, the second in the foot, while lying unconscious. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Hawkeye Lodge No. 30, Muscatine, Iowa, and has a policy in the Hartford Accidental Insurance Company. Mr. Tibbitts' first wife was Miss Sarah J. Lacey. They were married at Toledo, Ohio, in 1860. She died in March, 1879. In February, 1880, he married his present wife, who was formerly Miss Clara M. Phillips.

L. L. TODD, superintendent of the Chicago Atchison Bridge Company, came to Kansas in the spring of 1857, and located at Leavenworth, where he was employed in the Citizens' Bank about two years as bookkeeper and teller, and afterward as teller for Smoot, Russell & Co., until the spring of 1860. He next went to Denver, where he was cashier for Clark, Gruber & Co. for about a year, and then engaged in the grocery business in the same place. In 1863, he returned to Leavenworth, and took a position as bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery house. Went again to Denver, in the spring of 1864, and in the spring of the same year moved to Michigan, where he engaged in mercantile business at Morence, and remained until the spring of 1870. July, 1870, he moved to Atchison, and was in the drug business in that city until June, 1874. In May, 1875, he was made cashier of the American Bridge Company, and held the position until the completion of the Chicago & Atchison Bridge, at Atchison, September 1, 1875. On the 2d day of September, 1875, he received the appointment of superintendent of the Chicago & Atchison Bridge Company, and has held the position since that time. Mr. Todd was born in Adrian, Mich., January 28, 1832, and lived in that State until he removed to Kansas. He was married in Clayton, Mich., to Adelphe K. Hodge, a native of New York. Their children are Frank A. and Belle L. Mr. Todd is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge and Chapter, in Atchison, and Detroit Consistory.

N. D. TODD, assistant superintendent Atchison bridge, was born in Lenawee County, Mich., September 16, 1845. Was educated there and engaged in farming until October, 1863, when he enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Regiment Michigan Cavalry, and served until mustered out in September, 1865. He then returned to Michigan and engaged in drug business at Morenci, until 1874. In 1875 he moved to Kansas, settled in Atchison, and was appointed Toll Collector of Bridge. Appointed to present position in 1878. Mr. Todd was married in Lewanee County, Mich., May 14, 1871, to Miss Hulda Aldrich, of Gorham, Fulton County, Ohio. They have two children—Luther and Hugh. Mr. T. is a Knight Templar in Masonic Fraternity. He is King in Chapter, Captain General in Council, and P. M. in Lodge.

JOHN C. TOMLINSON located at Atchison, November 1868, and soon after commenced practice as an attorney, in company with Thomas Metcalf, remaining with him about a year. Since July 1879, he has been associated with Charles T. Griffin. During his residence in Atchison, Mr. Tomlinson has been offered nominations for Probate Judge, County Attorney, and Member of the Legislature, all of which he has declined. In 1879, he was elected Mayor on the Democratic ticket, being the first regular nominee of that party elected to the office. During his term of service as Mayor, the City Railway and City Waterworks were built; the Fire Department organized; the streets macadamized; City Buildings bought; $300,000 city indebtedness was compromised and refunded; 960 houses being erected during the first year alone of his term of office. He was nominated for Congress, on the Democratic ticket, in 1880, but declined to run on account of his various public duties as Mayor and President of Kansas Exposition, and the private duties of his profession. Mr. Tomlinson was born in Lewisburg, Mason Co., Ky., October 15, 1849; received his early education in the public schools of the county, and his later academic education at Mount Sterling, Ky., afterward reading law at the same place with J. M. Crawford and Thomas Metcalfe. He was married at Atchison, November 5, 1880, to Mary Belle Easton, of Belmont County, Ohio. They have one child—John C. Mr. Tomlinson is a member of A. F. & A. M. and of I. O. O. F.

CARL TREFFZ, proprietor Central Bakery. This prosperous and enterprising citizen is a native of Germany, and was born in Hesse Darmstadt, October 28, 1841; was reared, educated, and learned the baker's trade in his native country. He served five years in the German army, and fought against Prussia in 1866. In 1867, he came to America, and located in Atchison. He applied himself assiduously to work for about seven years, and having accumulated a fair start, opened his business in 1875. Few residents of the city are more highly respected than Mr. Treffz. He married, in 1867, Miss Elizabeth Sieber, of Germany, an estimable lady. They have three children—Katie, Augusta, and Lottie.

H. V. TRIMMER junior member of the firm of Benedict & Trimmer, retail grocers, No. 1503 West Main street, became a resident of Atchison in 1880. Co-operated with E. S. Wills, buying grain, and has since continued successfully in that line of business. In October 1881, became connected with G. A. Benedict in the grocer trade, and together they have made it a successful business venture. Mr. Trimmer is a young man of marked ability and decided business talent, and is well calculated to receive the confidence of his friends and patrons. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1857, where he lived until his removal to Atchison, and acquired a liberal education in the high school of that city.

A. C. TRUEBLOOD, a native of Salem, Ind., was born January 30, 1838, and resided at that place until he came to Kansas, and located at Shannon Township, in the spring of 1880. He remained at Shannon, engaged in farming, one year, at the expiration of which time he removed to Atchison and opened a wholesale and retail crockery store, which he still carries on. At the opening of the war, April 19, 1861, young Trueblood enlisted as a private in Company G, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in all the battles in which his command was engaged; was promoted to Captain of his Company, January 13, 1863, and was mustered out at close of term of service—three years—on June 19, 1864. He then returned to Indiana, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until he emigrated to this State. Mr. Trueblood is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge and Chapter. He was married in Salem, Ind., December 29, 1864, to Harriet Allen, of the same place. Their children are Albert A., Victor E., Paul B., Owen H., and Nellie.

FREE TUFTS, assistant superintendent bridges and buildings, Mo. Pac. Ry. and general roadmaster, Kansas City to Omaha, was born in Litchfield, N. H., September 10, 1844. He was educated as a civil engineer, following his profession about five years on the Erie Railway, three years on the Chicago & Northwestern Ry., and about the same length of time on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. Coming to Kansas in the summer of 1877, when the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railway was being built from Greenleaf west, he accepted the position of assistant engineer. In December of same year he was appointed engineer and roadmaster of the completed line, and the following year was made chief engineer, which position he held until January 1, 1880, when he was appointed assistant superintendent B. & B. Mo. Pac. Ry., and in September, 1882, was added the title and duties of general roadmaster, Kansas City to Omaha.

MILTON VORSE, engineer, came to Kansas in June, 1881, and located in Atchison and has remained there since. He was a private in Company H, Sixth United States Heavy Artillery, and enlisted in the fall of 1863, in Natchez, Miss. He participated in all the engagements of his command, and was severely wounded at the battle of Concordia Lake, La., and was captured by the rebels, but managed to escape shortly afterward, and rejoined his command. He was mustered out of the United states service May 3, 1866 at Natchez, Miss. He was born near Cumberland Gap, in Virginia, in 1832, and remained there until his twelfth year, when he came to Buchanan County, Mo. Here he remained about six years, and then went to Platte County, of the same State, where he lived seven years. From there he went to Rodney, Miss., where he lived five years, and then entered the United States army. After his discharge from the service he returned to Platte County, Mo., where he lived seven years, when he removed to Buchanan County, Mo., where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was married in Platte County, Mo., in the fall of 1867, to Jane Kennedy, a native of Kentucky. They have four children living, Celia, Abraham Lincoln, Phœbe and George.

J. L. WADE, farmer, two and a half miles southwest of Atchison, was born in Cole County, Mo., in 1839, and was raised on a farm. In 1859 he came to Kansas and settled on a farm near his present location, but farming did not pay then as now. He followed freighting across the plains from Atchison to Denver and other points until the fall of 1864, when he bought his present farm, and has been engaged in farming and stock raising ever since. In 1864 the State Militia was called out to repel Price, who threatened a raid into the State. He being a member of Company —, the regiment was out fifteen days, and in one battle near Westport, Mo., he was wounded, losing the end of the left hand forefinger. Was married in Shannon Township, Atchison Co., in 1863, to Miss Quintilla Millen. They have six children living, viz., Birdie, George, Francis, Johnston, Olea and Sarah A. Has been Treasurer of School District No. 4 for the past ten years.

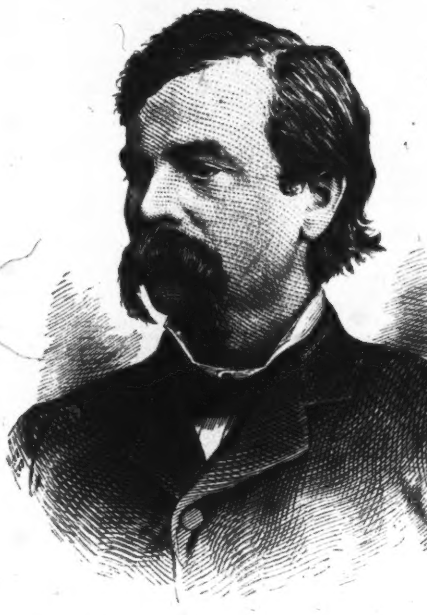

B. P. Waggener

BALIE P. WAGGENER was born July 18, 1847, near Platte City, Platte Co., Mo. He was educated in Platte City, and on September 5, 1866, entered the law office of Otis & Glick, at Atchison, as a student. He was admitted to the Bar at Atchison, Kan., June 10, 1867. In 1870, he formed a partnership with A. H. Horton, present Chief Justice of the State, with whom he continued until January 1, 1877, when he formed a partnership with A. S. Everest, under the firm name of Everest & Waggener. The firm of Everest & Waggener are now the attorneys for the Mo. Pacific Ry. Co., C., B., U. P. R. R. Co., C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., West. Union Tel. Co., Pacific Express Co., Exchange Nat. Bank of Atchison, Atchison Savings Bank, First Nat. Bank of Atchison, and Atchison Bridge Company. Mr. Waggener is not a politician, but devotes his time exclusively to the practice of his profession. He was married in Atchison, May 27, 1869, to Emma L., daughter of William Hetherington.

JOHN E. WAGNER, retired merchant, residence on Fourth street, South Atchison, is a native of France, born in Valenciennes, July 20, 1822. Emigrated to the United States in 1850, and for eight years was connected with a large hardware store in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1858, having a desire, as thousands of other business men of the eastern cities had, to transfer his place of business to some of the young, enterprising towns of the West, he accordingly set forth, in July of that year, to look up a location, having his eye on St. Joseph, Leavenworth, or Kansas City, all three of these towns at that time bearing a good name in the East. After his further examination of several of the western towns, Mr. Wagner decided that Atchison was a very desirable location, but was doubtful of the propriety of opening a hardware store in so small a place. He, however, met with Senator Pomeroy, whose faith in the location of Atchison as one that, in time, must make a large city, inspired Mr. Wagner with a similar confidence, and his decision was that this place should be his future home. Removing from Cincinnati, he at once opened his stock of hardware in the then only brick building in the town, standing on Commercial street, near the Levee, of which Mr. Wagner was the first occupant. Here he did business for two years, meeting with a liberal patronage of the people, and then removed to a frame building on the same street, between Second and Third; but after three years, the growth of the city had been so large that his place of business was too far from the business center, and he erected a brick building on the corner of Fourth and Commercial streets, three stories high, and 25x75 feet, for his business had grown to such an extent that it needed a great deal of room for the display of goods. Here Mr. Wagner continued business until January, 1871, when he sold out to Messrs. Blish & Silliman, and during the same year, in company with his wife, took a trip embracing Colorado, California, Panama, Jamaica, and San Domingo; and since that time they have made several voyages to Europe. Mrs. Wagner was born in Lierre, France, and both are original members of the Congregational Church of this city. Mr. Wagner erected the first residence in South Atchison, in 1859, and built his new residence, the present brick edifice, in 1880.

SAMUEL WAGSTAFF, dealer in flour, feed, etc. Among those that pioneered west of the Missouri River and contended with the privations of the first settlers, is the subject of this sketch. He was a native of England, and was born in Derbyshire, September 7, 1825; was reared and resided in his native country until 1854, when he crossed the ocean, locating in New York city, where he was a resident for two years. In 1857, he came to Nebraska, and was among the first settlers of Nemaha County, where he opened a farm and was for wenty years closely associated with its growth and development. Coming in at that day he had all the trials of the first settlers to meet. He was eminently successful as a farmer, and secured a well-merited reputation as an agriculturist, by industry and good judgment. In 1877, Mr. W. discontinued farming, came to Atchison, and engaged in the soap business, which proved a rather disastrous venture, but not through any mismanagement of his, however. His present business was established in December, 1881. Mr. W. is an affable and well informed gentleman, has an excellent memory, and takes great delight in recounting the reminiscences and exploits of early days in the far West. He has been married twice—first in England, in 1848, to Miss Margaret Milner, now deceased. His present wife, formerly Mrs. M. E. Nichols, he married in 1870.

CLAUDIUS D. WALKER, with his parents, Harvey and Anna Belle Walker, came to Kansas in the fall of 1858, first locating at Fort Scott, where they remained until 1861. From Fort Scott they removed to Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kan., which place was the home of Claudius D. until 1868, and where his parents still reside. After receiving his early education at the public schools, young Walker attended Baker University at Baldwin City, Kan., and was afterward four years at the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. He then read law nearly two years with Royce & Boyd of Cincinnati, and graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1878, locating soon afterward in Atchison, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Walker was born in Greeneville, Mercer Co., Pa. He was married in Atchison June 7, 1881, to Lizzie E., daughter of W. W. Auld. Mr. W. is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor.

E. E. WALKER, general agent H. & St. Jo. R.R., was born in Burlington, Iowa, March 1, 1859. His parents were old residents of Burlington, though originally from Jefferson County, Ohio. He received his education in Burlington, graduating from B. & S. Business College in 1872. He then commenced clerking for E. S. Edger & Co., and remained with this firm about five years. He then became connected with W. C. Wadsworth & Co., of Davenport, for a time. In 1877, he moved to Kansas and took a position in freight office of H. & St. Jo., and has worked through all the clerkships until appointed to present position November 1, 1881.

JOHN WALSH, general baggage agent at the Union Depot, was born at Carbondale, Pa., April 14, 1855. While in his native State he was employed in the coal mines, and also as clerk in a store. In 1876, accepted the position of baggage master in the old depot at Atchison, and remained in that situation until the erection of the new Union Depot, and then accepted the position of general baggage master, where he has five men under his supervision. Mr. Walsh is a brisk and enterprising business man, always working for the best interest of his employers, and consequently stands high in their estimation, as well as in that of his many friends.

JOHN WATTERSON, butcher. This enterprising fellow-citizen is a native of Scotland, and was born in Edinburgh April 13, 1832. Was reared and educated in his native country, where he resided until 1855, when he came to America, locating in Milwaukee, Wis., where he was identified with the business interests of this city as a butcher for nearly twenty years. In 1873, came to Kansas, locating in Clyde, where he secured a farm and took an active part in the development of that portion of the State. In 1875, he located in Atchison, where he has since been identified with the commercial interests of the city. In 1861, Miss C. Steel became his wife. By this union they have three children—Agnes E., Robert W., Nellie G. Mr. W. is a Royal Arch Mason.

COONRAD WEBER, clothing merchant, was born in Bavaria, city of Offenbach, in the year 1839. He attended school in his native country, and in 1852, with his parents Henry G. and Margaret Weber, emigrated to the United States. Settled on a farm near St. Louis, Mo., where Coonrad W. lived, attending school and working on the farm until seventeen years of age. He then learned the blacksmith's trade, which vocation he followed in and about St. Louis till 1863, when he started in the clothing business at Rolla, Mo. with one B. Loewenstein, but after remaining there for one year removed their goods to Atchison, in a small frame building on the corner of Second and Third streets. At the expiration of two years, Mr. Weber bought out his partner, and at the same time took his brother Frederick in with him. In 1868, the building he occupied, on the present site of the Otis House, was destroyed by fire, but Mr. Weber was fortunate enough to save most of his goods. In 1878, moved to his present location, where he keeps a most complete line of goods, and is now the oldest firm in the city. He married in Atchison in 1866, Miss Perseia Cilts, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he has five children, two of whom are girls. He has served one term as Councilman, and belongs to both the I. O. O. F. and the K. of H. in this city. Has been a member of the Hook and Ladder Fire Department of Atchison, since its organization, and he and his wife are members of the First Congregational Church.

A. WEINMAN, proprietor of the barrel factory, was born in Guttenburg, Germany, November 30, 1831. Received his education in Germany and learned the coopers' trade. In 1853 he came to the United States and followed his trade in New York city, Grand Rapids, and Lansing, Mich., until 1859, when he settled in Atchison, Kan. Engaged in the brewery about two years, then established present business. He was married in Ann Arbor, Mich., June 6, 1859, to Miss Kate Breisch, a native of Stuttgart, Germany. They have three children—Louis, Kate, Dora. Mr. W. is a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F.

A. WELSH, proprietor of cracker factory, was born in London, England, June 23, 1842, came to the United States in 1850 with his parents, and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he was educated and learned his trade, commencing at the age of eighteen. In 1869, he settled in Wyandotte, Kan., and worked at his trade in Kansas City until 1876, when he went into business for himself. In 1878, he moved to Atchison, Kan., and established the present business. He was married in Wyandotte, Kan., in October, 1872, to Miss Serena Barnett of that city. They have four children—Joseph, Stella, Walter, and Alfred, Jr. Mr. W. is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Wyandotte.

CHARLES WELLS, first located in Concordia, Kansas, in 1870, where he remained five years. In the fall of 1875 he removed to Atchison, in which city he has since resided, engaged in the practice of law. In 1874 and 1875 he was member of the Legislature, and has been County Attorney for the last four years. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, in Monmouth, Ill., and since his arrival in Kansas has been constantly engaged in his professional duties. Mr. Wells is a native of Painesville, Ohio.

ROBERT F. WETZEL, butcher, prominently identified in the city of Atchison. He is a native of Germany and was born in Saxon, October 25, 1836. Learned his trade and resided in Germany until 1856, when he came to the United States, locating in Port Washington, Wis.; was also a resident of Madison, Wis., for one year, and for a time at Dubuque, Iowa. He eventually went to New Orleans, and the winter of '57 and '58 was butcher for the company in the construction of the Tehuantepec R. R. extending from the Gulf to the Pacific Ocean. He remained in Mexico about nine months, and upon returning to the States located in Chicago, Ill., there residing until 1864, when he came to Atchison, and has since figured conspicuously in the growth and development of the city, being actively engaged in trade. For a time was proprietor of a vineyard in Atchison County. Mr. W. is now serving his fifth year as Councilman, and is President of the Council. During his connection with that body he has been instrumental in doing much towards the interests of Atchison, being Chairman of the Board of Improvements; he worked assiduously for the present system of waterworks, and the organizing of a first-class Fire Company. He is a gentleman possessing excellent judgment, and commands the respect of all. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Schiller Lodge, No. 33; also the Turners, and K. of P. He has been representative to the Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F., and is Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Turners. He married in 1862, Miss Antonia David; by this union they have seven children—Wilford, Maurice, Amelia, Gustave, Ida, Robert, Antonia.

H. L. WHITAKER, was born in Hampden County, Mass., July 24, 1838. He lived in Massachusetts until he was fourteen years of age, when he left home and went to West Meriden, Conn., to learn the machinist trade, at which he worked until January 1, 1855, when he went to Brown County, Ill., where he engaged in farming. In the fall of 1856, he moved the Rev. Pardee Butler from Brown County, Ill., to Atchison County, Kas. Mr. Whitaker then returned to Brown County, Ill., and moved his mother, Mrs. Emeline Whitaker, to Pardee, Atchison County, Kas., took a claim for her in the spring of 1857; left his mother and two brothers on it, while he went to Henderson County, Ill., and engaged in farming. While here, he was married to Miss Harriet E. Merriam, of West Meriden, Conn., September 22, 1857. In the fall of 1858, he came to Pardee, Atchison County, Kas., his sole capital being a team and ten cents in money. He rented a small place that year, and his mother gave him forty acres of the quarter section, that he took up for her in the spring of 1857, which is the southeast quarter of Section 33, Township 6, Range 19. Mr. Whitaker has added to his farm and now has about 500 acres. He has built three houses on this place, the last one costing him $3,600. April 1, 1882, Mr. Whitaker purchased the retail department of the Western Hardware Company. He deals in farm implements, barb wire, shelf hardware, and everything appertaining to an establishment of the kind. Their children are Lyman M., Frank S., Emma M., Mary I., Joseph A., Harry O., Hattie E., John Allen and Arthur. Mr. Whitaker was a member of the Pardee Seminary Co., retaining that position about fourteen years. He was Overseer and Trustee of the Township six years, and Justice of the Peace from 1872 until the spring of the present year, 1882. He has also from the first been identified with the interests of the schools, having held several offices on the School Board.

THOMAS L. WHITE, of T. L. White & Son, candy manufacturers, was born in Orange County, Ind., October 27, 1833. Received his education in his native county, and engaged in farming. In 1871 he moved to Kansas and settled in Atchison County. In 1875 moved into the city and engaged in general occupations until he established present business. He was married in Orange County, Ind., to Miss Maria, of that county. They have four children—Charles M., George A., Thomas L., Jr., Mary. Mr. White is a memeber of the Friends' Church. George A. White, of above firm, was born in Paola, Orange Co., Ind., July 27, 1858. Educated in Atchison, Kan., where he settled with his parents in 1871.

EDGAR A. WILLIAMS, grocery and provision store, corner of Ninth and Parallel streets, was born in Wales, January 11, 1828. Came to the United States with his parents, stopping at Newark, Ohio. His father is a painter by trade. Here Edgar learned the shoemakers' trade, at which he was employed until 1869, when he changed his place of abode to Sheridan County, Mo. Here his vocation was that of farming, which he followed till he came to Atchison, this being in May of 1879. Embarked in his present undertaking during the January following, of which he has made a decided success. Mr. Williams is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married in Ohio in 1850, Miss Esther A. Fultz.

DOCK WILSON, city expressman, came to Kansas February 27, 1862, and located in Atchison, where he has since lived. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Was in the army as a private in Company B, Seventy-ninth Regiment, U. S. C. Infantry; was enlisted August 15, 1862, and was mustered out of the United States service at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, October 1, 1865. He participated in all the battles in which his command was engaged. Mr. W. was born in Randolph County, Mo., May 15, 1831 and lived there until his thirteenth year, when he went to near Glasgow, Howard County, Mo., where he lived about ten years. From there he went to Andrew County, Mo., where he resided about seven months, and from there he went to Platte County, Mo., where he stayed about eleven months, and from there to Buchanan County, Mo., where he lived seven years. From there he came to Kansas. Mr. Wilson was married in St. Joseph, Mo., December 25, 1858, to Maria Saxton, a native of Maryland.

GEORGE B. WILSON, commission merchant, came to Kansas April 11, 1879, and located in Atchison, where he has resided since. Mr. Wilson is President of the Home Social Club. He was born in New York City, November 10, 1857, and remained in his native city until his fifteenth year, when he went to Elmwood, Peoria County, Ill., where he lived two years, and then went to Galesburg, Ill., where he remained but one year. After two years spent in traveling in the States of Illinois and New York, he went to Hastings, Iowa, where he lived one year. From there he went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he remained one year, and from thence he came to Kansas.

HIRAM H. WILSON, driver Atchison fire department, came to Kansas in October, 1864, and located in Doniphan County, where he remained one year. He then went to Gosport, Marion County, Iowa, where he remained three years, and then returned to Kansas, locating in Atchison County, where he lived about five years, when he moved to the City of Atchison, where he has since resided. Previous to moving to Atchison, he was engaged in farming. After moving to the city he was for a long time employed as a driver of the Atchison Transfer Company. On the 19th day of December, 1881, he obtained the position which he now holds. Mr. Wilson was born in Parke County, Ind., July 8, 1849. He remained in his native place until his fifth year, when his parents removed to Marion County, Iowa, where Mr. W. lived until his removal to Kansas. His parents are still living in Atchison County.

CHARLES WINCHECK, foreman machinery department M. P. shops, was born in New York City, November 25, 1846. In 1858 his parents moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he finished his education, and then learned the trade of machinist, commencing in private shop in 1862, and one year later entering the M. P. R. R. shops under Charles Williams, master machinist. Has since been connected with the machinery department of the O. & M., Northern Missouri, and Missouri Pacific railroads. In 1872 became connected with the Central Branch, when he was appointed to present position. Mr. W. is a Royal Arch Mason.

MELVILLE G. WINEGAR, located in Atchison in November, 1867, since which time he has been engaged for a portion of the time in mercantile pursuits. On the 10th of March, 1882, he was appointed Postmaster, assuming the duties of the office April 1, 1882. His native town is Syracuse, N. Y., from which place he removed to Kansas, being local mail agent for a time on his first arrival.

LEMUEL R. WOLF, family grocer, Seventh and Mound streets, was born in Harrison County, West Va., January 30, 1818. His boyhood was spent on a farm, being employed at this and merchandise up to his removal to Harrison County, Ky., in 1865, and farmed there until he came to Atchison. This occurred in June, 1875, and one year later he established the business he is now engaged in, where by close attention to business, and the class of goods kept, he has succeeded in working up a thriving and substantial trade. His wife was Miss Harriet Arnold, of Virginia. They have three sons and two daughters.

WESLEY J. WOLFE, formerly manager of branch office Singer Manufacturing Co., is a native of Ohio, and was born in Richland, now Ashland, County, July 28, 1838. At an early age he removed with parents to Olney, Richland County, Ill., where his father, John, was prominently identified for over a quarter of a century. He was County Surveyor and the first Assessor of Richland County, was Circuit Clerk for a number of years, and associated with the county's interest generally. He was one of the incorporators and secretary of the company that constructed the Grayville & Mattoon R. R., and it was largely through his individual efforts that the road was built. He is still a resident of Olney. Wesley J. embarked in the sewing machine business in 1865, being the pioneer wagon man in Southeastern Illinois. He inaugurated the wagon system of selling machines in that country. He was a dealer, and has been identified with the sewing machine trade of Olney and the country tributary almost continually from 1865 to the spring of 1882, when he located in Atchison, taking charge of the business here for the Singer Manufacturing Co. April 18. In latter years for a time, he was in the employ of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co., attending to special business on the lines of the principal railroads in Southern Iowa. Mr. Wolfe was thoroughly conversant with the sewing machine business and is a sterling business man. He is a genial and entertaining gentleman, being a fluent conversationalist. He is a member of the I. O of M. A. No. 95, Olney, Ill. He has been twice married, first in 1858 to Miss Sarah A. Bower; her death occurred in September, 1868. By this union had three children, one of whom is living—Edward C.; lost two—Emanuel and Mary Margaret. In 1869 Miss Elizabeth Allen, of Olney, became his wife. They have had one daughter—Hattie, deceased.

ISAAC WOOLF, proprietor of the New York Hat Store and dealer in gents' furnishing goods, Commercial street, is a native of Ulster County, N. Y., born September 16, 1847, the son of David Woolf, a stock dealer. Received a common school education there. During the spring of 1878 the subject of this sketch came to Milford, Neb., where he was employed at various occupations, and in October, 1881, removed to Atchison and embarked in his present business. Carries a stock of about $4,000, and makes the manufactory of silk hats a specialty. This firm is increasing its trade rapidly and is certainly one of the most enterprising in the city. Mr. Woolf was married at Seward, Neb., to Miss Hattie E. Potter, formerly from Essex County, N. Y.

J. A. WRONG, freight agent of Missouri Pacific R. R., was born in Elgin County, Canada West, September 27, 1845. At the age of fourteen he commenced clerking in mercantile business. In 1862 he went to Oswego, N. Y., clerking in a dry goods store for a time, then returned home and spent about two years on the lakes. In 1866 he moved to St. Louis where he entered the service of the I. & St. L. R. R. in their freight department in East St. Louis. Commenced with the Missouri Pacific at St. Louis in 1870, and since that time has been in their various branches, though always under Mr. Talmage, general manager. Was appointed to present position in March, 1882. Mr. W. was married in St. Louis, Mo., September 1, 1869, to Miss Emma O. Newkirk, of St. Louis. They have four children—John N., Edmund B., Charles A. and Walter E. Mr. W. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., of Sedalia, Mo.

FRANK W. YALE, wholesale dealer in butter and eggs, foot of Commercial street, was born in New York city, in 1856, and is the son of Benjamin O. Yale, of that city. After acquiring an education, he was employed by the well known firm of G. S. Hart & Co. as traveling buyer, and by this means obtained a thorough knowledge of the business he is now engaged in, from the New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia markets. In 1881, came to Atchison, and established the present business in the spring of that year, being the only exclusive dealer of the kind in the city. His shipments amount to two and three car-loads per week, and for the preservation of produce until ready for market, he has a refrigerator that holds 100,000 pounds. Mr. Yale employs five traveling men through this State and Nebraska, and six men in the house. He is a gentleman of excellent business capacity, and although young, has had experience that makes him exceptionally adapted to this line of trade, and the success of his undertaking will be seen in the figures above.

ERNST YOUNG, merchant, came to Kansas in the spring of the year, 1857, and located in Atchison, where he has resided since and carried on business. Mr. Young is a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F. He was born in Mansfield, Ohio, February 24, 1851, and lived in his native place until his fourth year, when his parents started for the West with an ox team, and came "overland" to Atchison, where they settled and have lived since. Mr. Young's father is one of the "old settlers" of Atchison, and can relate many interesting reminiscences of the early days of the now prosperous city. Mr. Young was married in Atchison, September 9, 1872, to Miss Philobena Schaback, a native of Weston, Mo. They have three children living, whose names are: Ernst, Henrietta, and August. Honest and industrious, and attending strictly to his own affairs, Ernst Young stands deservedly high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.

FRANK YOUNG, proprietor of the Liberty House, is a native of Germany, and was born in Prussia, on the Rhine, September 16, 1828; was reared, educated, and learned the cabinet making trade in his native country, and served two years in the army. Came to the United States in 1853, locating in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1857, came to Atchison and engaged in keeping a boarding-house, being one of the pioneers in that line. His house, which he erected at that time, was on Fifth street, where he kept three years, when he removed a short distance from his old stand. In 1865, he purchased a brewery, and turned his attention to that branch of industry, with which he was identified for several years. In 1881, he again came before the public in the capacity of landlord, and his wide acquaintanceship and well-merited reputation as a caterer in this line, have given him a superior prestige. In 1859, by the accidental discharge of a gun while hunting, he was deprived of his left hand. Mr. Young was married in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1857, to Miss Margretta Butta, of Germany. They have six children—Frank, Otto, George W., Lizzie, Josephine, and Gusta.

ABRAHAM ZAHN, butcher and dealer in live stock, came to Kansas, March 28, 1878, and located in Atchison, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Atchison Turn Verein, of which society he has been Secretary, and of Schiller Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Zahn was born in Baden, Germany, October 26, 1850, and lived in his native place until his fourteenth year. He then traveled extensively all over Europe, except in Italy. In 1870, he was in the Fourteenth Army Corps of the German army, commanded by General Werther, and participated in all of the engagements of his command in the Franco-Prussian war. Immediately after the close of the war, he sailed for this country, and settled in New York city, where he remained four years, and followed his trade. From New York he removed to Bethlehem, Pa., where he lived five years, and from there came to Kansas. Mr. Z. was married in Bethlehem, Pa., January 14, 1875, to Miss Kate Picht, a native of eastern Pennsylvania. They have three children living, whose names are: Beulah May, Henry George, and Norman A.

HERMAN ZIBOLD, the brewer. This well known gentleman is a native of Germany, and was born in Granton, Baden, April 4, 1836, and learned his profession, that of brewing, in his native country, and in 1854 came to the United States, locating temporarily at Lawrenceburg, Ind; after which he was a resident of St. Louis and Chicago, eventually locating in St. Louis. He was among the first to tender his services to preserve the Union, enlisting in the three-months' call, and served through until the close, being honorably discharged as Corporal. He was under Gen. Franz Seigel, and participated in second battle of Vicksburg, Pea Ridge, and other notable events. After the war, for a time, was a resident of St. Louis, and from there came to St. Joseph, where he was employed in Nunning's brewery. In 1871, established present business, which is one of the first in the State, having all the modern improvements. The firm of H. Zibold & Co. is among the substantial firms of Atchison. The subject of this sketch was married, August 1867, to Miss Rosa Franz. By this union they have five children—Rosa, Emma, Frank, Louisa, and Josephine. Mr. Zibold is a member of the Turn Verein.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

The town site of Mount Pleasant, Mount Pleasant Township, was surveyed by John P. Wheeler, agent of the Town Company, in 1857. Thomas L. Fortune, the original proprietor, located in 1854, opened the first store in the township, and when the postoffice was established in March, 1855, he was appointed Postmaster. In August, 1862, the name was changed to Locust Grove. The very first settlers of the township were Michael Wilkins and James Laird, who located August 20, 1854. Besides those already mentioned Jacob Grindstaff, Martin Jones, Levi Bowles, Andrew J. Peebler, Chris. Horn, P. R. King, W. C. Findley, A. S. Speck and Amos Hamon were among the earliest settlers. In 1860, the Cumberland Presbyterians erected a church edifice, and a district school was opened in the fall of 1858. For several years before the erection of their church the Presbyterians held services at private residences. Their first pastor was Rev. A. A. Moore.

The Church of Christ was organized at Pleasant Grove, on May 1, 1862, by Elder S. W. Jackson, with seventeen members, services being held in the school house. Rev. Mr. Jackson served three years, and after him came Revs. N. Dunshee, Short, T. W. Ramey, Cope, L. Z. Burr, J. Gardner, Z. S. Hastings, Stare, Mrs. M. A. Ripley, and Pardee Butler. The present membership of the church is seventy-five. The sabbath school is largely attended; Superintendent, H. Shell.

The Catholic Church (St. Patrick's) at Mount Pleasant, has been established for over twenty years, being in charge of Father Adolph Wesseling, O. S. B. Its membership is about seventy-five families.

Rev. W. C. Day, of Atchison, has charge of the Methodist Episcopal Society at Parnell Junction, which was organized as early as 1858. It numbers now about twenty members.

Echo Lodge, No. 103, I. O. O. F., Mount Pleasant, was organized March 28, 1873, and has the following names on its charter: X. Klein, B F. Johnston, C. T. Magill, J. B. Lowe, Paul Morris and B. F. Paine. With the following as officers: X. Klein, N. G.; B. F. Johnston, V. G.; J. B. Lowe, secretary; Jasper N. Dugan, treasurer. The organization has a membership of fifty-six.

Mount Pleasant Lodge, No. 158, of Mount Pleasant, was organized and held its first meeting October 20, 1868, with the following charter members: William J. Young, X. Klein, M. R. Benton, John Hawley, S. K. McCreary, Joseph Howell and Albert Hawley. The following were the first officers of the lodge; William Young, W. M.; X. Klein, S. W.; A. Hawley, J. W.; S. K. McCreary, secretary; M. R. Benton, treasurer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—MT. PLEASANT TP.

GEORGE BALL, nurseryman, Section 14, P. O. Atchison, is a native of England, and was born in Wilkshire, June 16, 1829, and was raised and educated in his native country, following the pursuit of horticulture. When twenty-seven years of age he came to the United States, locating in Des Moines, Iowa, where he resided a considerable length of time. In the autumn of 1857 came to Kansas, locating on Section 14, Atchison County, a short distance from his present abode, where he started a nursery, planting in 1859 50,000 trees, and in 1860, 60,000 more. In 1865 he purchased his present farm. He has one of the finest nurseries in Northeastern Kansas, in a thrifty condition. Mr. Ball is one of Atchison County's most substantial and progressive citizens, and being among the pioneers has been closely associated with the progress of Kansas. Mr. Ball was married in Kansas to Miss Sarah Edwards. By this union they have ten children—James, Sarah, Eliza, William S., John, Oliver, Frederick, Rosa Ethel, Nellie M., George M.

G. M. BLODGET, farmer and stock raiser, Locust Grove, is one of the pioneers of Mt. Pleasant township, coming to the State in April, 1855, and locating on Section 19, Town 7, Range 20, entering 160 acres of land; now owns 285, 220 under cultivation, with good buildings, hedge and stone fences, orchard and grove. In the spring of 1856 he bought a breaking team of twelve yoke of cattle, and for the next three years broke prairie for himself and neighbors, and bought the first reaper and threshing machine sold in Atchison County, which he ran during the season until 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, and was in the battles of Prairie Grove, Corn Hill and Van Buren, and in all the skirmishes of his command, serving as Orderly Sergeant, and was mustered out at Leavenworth in 1865, returning to his farm, which pursuit he has since followed. He was born in Ontario County, N. Y., in 1832. In 1842 his parents moved to Kalamazoo County, Mich., where he remained until 1851 when he went to Moline, Ill., and worked in a lumber yard until 1853, when he went to Davenport, Iowa, and during the threshing season ran a threshing machine and bought stock in the interval until 1855, when he came to this State. Was married in 1858 in Mt. Pleasant township, at the residence of Henry Cline, to Miss Margaret J. Cline, and has six children, viz: Thomas Lincoln, Elvina, Frank, Fred, Josephine and Louie. Has been overseer of his road district for a number of years, also served several terms as constable.

M. A. BRUMFIELD, farmer and dairyman, P. O. Atchison, is a native of Green County, Ky., and was born in Campbellsville July 3, 1832. At an early age he went to Missouri, locating in Buchanan County, residing for a time at Rushville. In September, 1854, came to Atchison County. He turned his attention to agriculture and was one of the first farm openers in the county. Has been closely identified with the progress and development of Northeastern Kansas. Mr. Brumfield is a genial and sterling citizen and eminently popular with all. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1858 he married Miss Catherine Wade. By this union they have eight children—Annie, William J., Elizabeth, Carrie, John, Minnie and Samuel J. Tilden. James Preston, their first born, died.

THOMAS L. CLINE, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Henry County, Iowa, in 1845. In 1855 his father, Henry Cline, moved to Mt. Pleasant Township and settled on Section 21, Town 7, Range 20. Young Cline has passed his life principally in this State, inheriting the old homestead and adding thereto, until he now owns 320 acres, 190 of which are under cultivation, with good buildings, grove, orchard and excellent stone and hedge fences. In 1864 he served in the militia on the occasion of Price's raid. Was married in 1874 in Atchison County, Kan., to Miss Susan M. Vandiver, and has three children, viz.—Orella M., Nellie and Charles. In 1881 was elected Township Treasurer.

HENRY CLINE, deceased, was born in Virginia in 1809; his father moved to Ohio in 1811; he went from there to Illinois, where he was married, in 1834, to Miss Eleanor Leonard; moved to Iowa in 1839, and from there came to Kansas in the Spring of 1855. He located in Atchison County, near Mt. Pleasant, being one of the pioneers. In 1861 was appointed postmaster of Locust Grove, and held the position until his death, in 1875. His family consisted of four children: Juliana, now Mrs. Jay; Mary, now Mrs. Blodgett; Charles, who enlisted in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and died at Cow Creek, Arkansas, in 1862, and Thomas.

B. E. FRIEUND, broom manufacturer and farmer, P. O. Atchison, identified with the manufactures of Northeastern Kansas, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Germany, and was born May 20, 1851. When very young came to America, locating in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was reared, educated and learned his trade of manufacturing brooms. For a time he was engaged in business in Huron County, Ohio, and also in Kentucky, from which point he came to Kansas in 1879, and has since been recognized among the substantial manufacturers of this portion of the State. Mr. F. is a grower of broom corn, has a well arranged building for his business, and makes an excellent article in the broom line. He married in 1879 Miss Minnie Stauffer, of Kentucky, an estimable lady and an excellent helpmate.

JOHN GLANCY, farmer, Mount Pleasant Township, was born in Ireland in 1816, and emigrated to America in 1849, settling near Philadelphia, Pa., and followed farming until he removed to this State, in 1857, settling on Section 2, Town 7, Range 20, Mount Pleasant Township. He now owns 250 acres of land, 110 acres improved, with good buildings, all fenced. He was married in Atchison County, Kan., in 1858, to Miss Mary Grady. They have six children—Michael, John, James, Bridget, Mary, and Eugene. Mr. G. held the office of Justice of the Peace in Mount Pleasant Township for ten years.

MICHAEL GLANCY, farmer, Mount Pleasant Township, was born in Ireland, in 1812, and emigrated in 1849 to America, and located at Philadelphia, Pa., and followed butchering and speculating until 1857, when he came to Kansas, settling on Section 10, Township 7, Range 20, Mount Pleasant Township. He owns 340 acres of land, with good buildings, fences, orchard and timber. Was married in Ireland in 1848, to Miss Honora Connor, and has five children—John C., the only son (enlisted, in 1862, in Company C—Capt. Gardner—of the Second Kansas Cavalry, commanded by Col. Cloud; he was killed at Roseville, Ark., in 1864); Bridget (now Sister Agnes); Annie (married to Joseph Donahue; he served two terms in the Kansas Legislature); Fannie (unmarried, staying at home); Mary Jane (now Sister Ethelburga).

W. W. HALL, farmer, Mount Pleasant Township, was born in Erie County, N. Y., in 1833, where he was brought up; attended school until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Michigan and joined a timber exploring party, in the employ of Ludington, Sinkley & Co., and was in that State until 1855. Then he came to this State and joined the Government force of surveyors, and was engaged in "townshipping" and sectionizing, also ran the half-breed line of the Iowa Indians, until 1859, when he located on the southwest quarter of Section 19, Township 6, Range 20, and engaged in improving it, and now has 110 acres under cultivation, with a good orchard, fences, etc. He was married in 1859, to Miss Margaret S. Banghart, at Almont, Lapeer Co., Mich. They have two children, Edwin R. and Colorado G. He was made a Mason in Washington Lodge, No. 5, A., F. & A. M., Atchison, Kan.

FREDERICK HARTMAN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 29, P. O., Atchison. Among the pioneers of Atchison County was Mr. Jonathan Hartman, who came to Kansas with his family, in 1855, and was one of the pioneer saw-mill proprietors in the West. His son Frederick is a native of Indiana; was born in Franklin County, December 7, 1844; came to Kansas with his parents in 1855; has been closely identified with the development of the country, and contributed amply toward its progress. In 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and on duty during his time in the service, in Missouri and Arkansas; was honorably discharged July 5, 1865; returned to Atchison County, where he has since made his home. The autumn of 1880, he was the choice of the people for County Commissioner, which office (1882) he now holds. Mr. H. was married, December 20, 1865, to Miss Cynthia Parnell. They have eight children—Henrietta, Hannah, Dorinda, Jonathan, Josephine, May Florence, Birdie B., and Frederick, jr. Mr. H. is a member of the I. O. O. F., Echo Lodge, 103, of Mount Pleasant.

JONATHAN HARTMAN, farmer and stock dealer, Mount Pleasant Township, was born in Brookville, Franklin Co., Ind., in 1820, and was raised on a farm. At the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and followed that trade in his native State until 1846, when he moved to Platte County, Mo., following his trade until 1849, when he went to California and followed mining until 1852, when he returned to Platte City, Mo. In the spring of 1853, went to Salt Lake City, Utah, with a stock of groceries and provisions, which he disposed of and returned to Platte City the same fall. In 1854, came to Kansas and located at Port William, and ran the first saw-mill erected in Atchison County, making the first lumber made in the county. In 1857, having lost all he invested in the mill, and being considerably in debt, he located on a quarter of Section 20, Township 6, Range 20, in Mount Pleasant Township, and has followed farming and stock raising ever since. He now owns 160 acres, all under cultivation, with good buildings, orchard, and fences, and owes no man a dollar. He also owns 20 acres of valuable timber land on Stranger Creek, four miles distant. Was married July 8, 1841, in Dearborn County, Ind., to Miss Christina Wolking, who died April 3, 1880. Mr. Hartman and family have been identified with the interests of the county from its earliest day. Of the children there are living, Frederick, Robert D., William M., James S., Richard M., and Alice. Those dead are: Henry (who died at Pine Bluffs, Ark., August 30, 1864, while serving his country); Mary (who died at the homestead, September 3, 1878); and Elijah E. (who died in 1856, at Port William, Kan). Mr. H. became a member of the A., F. & A. M., in 1856, at Platte City, Mo. Is a member of the Christian Church.

X. KLEIN, Postmaster, and dealer in general merchandise, Mount Pleasant, was born in Baden, Germany, October 26, 1826, and learned the tailor's trade in that country. On April 26, 1846, he landed in New York city, where he worked at his trade until 1848, when he went to Madison, Ind., where he followed his trade until 1857, when he came to Kansas, locating at Sumner, this county, where he ran a boarding-house until 1861, when, in company with Jacob Pahles, he went into general merchandising. In 1862, being in poor health, he sold his interest to his partner, and in 1864 came to Mount Pleasant and opened a general store. On the re-establishment of the post-office at this place, in 1864, he was appointed Postmaster, and has held the office ever since. In 1871, served as Township Treasurer, and in 1874 was elected School Director, and held the office for five years. In 1881, was elected Justice of the Peace. Was married in 1851, at Madison, Ind, to Miss Rosana Rhinenger; they have five children, viz: Charles A., Mary, Rose, Minnie, and Annie. Is a charter member of Mount Pleasant Lodge, No. 158, A., F. & A. M., Mount Pleasant, Kan. Is a charter member of Echo Lodge, No. 103, I. O. O. F. Mount Pleasant. In 1868, was Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.

W. J. MAYFIELD, farmer, was born in Jefferson County, Mo., in 1830, and raised on a farm. At eighteen years of age he went to Adams County, Ill., where he engaged in farming until 1854, when he moved to Buchanan County, Mo., and in September of that year moved to Walnut Township, Atchison Co., Kan. In 1857, he moved to Mount Pleasant Township, and located on Section 19, Town 7, Range 20, buying 280 acres of land. He now owns 380 acres, all fenced with hedge, stone, and wire; 240 acres under cultivation, with good buildings, grove, and orchards. Was married in Adams County, Ill., in October, 1850, to Miss Mary Nations, who died in Walnut Township, Kan., in 1856. By this marriage four children were born, viz: George W., John W. (who died in Illinois in 1877), Zilda C., and Levi T. In 1857, he was married to Sarah A. Morris, at Leavenworth, Kan., and has ten children, viz: Rhoda T., Louisa, James F., Joseph, Fannie, Olivia, Richard, Gertrude, and W. J., jr. Was in the Kansas Militia in 1864, and was at the skirmish with Price at Westport Mo. Has held the office of Treasurer of the School Board in his district for a number of years.

FRANK NEERMAN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 20, P. O. Atchison; is a native of Germany, and was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, April 30, 1836. When thirteen years of age, came to the United States, locating in St. Louis, Mo., where he learned the harness making trade, after which he went to California, and engaged in the harness and saddlery business in Georgetown, remaining four years, being very successful. In 1858 he came to Kansas, locating in Atchison County, near Lancaster, opened a farm, being one of the first in that portion of the county. He had many serious drawbacks to contend with, which, however, he overcame by untiring industry. After a residence of about nine years on that farm, took up his abode where he now resides, which is one of the most desirable homes in the county, the general surroundings indicating comfort and prosperity. Mr. Neerman was married in 1859 to Miss Isabella Rust, daughter of Henry Rust, a Kansas pioneer. They have by this union six children—Ida, Charles, Alma, Nellie, Mabel and an infant.

FRANCIS MARION POTTER, farmer, P. O. Mount Pleasant, came to Kansas, October 16, 1854, locating in Walnut Township, Atchison Co., where he lived until 1856, when he moved to Buchanan County, Mo., where he resided until 1861, when he entered the United States service as a member of Company K., Fifth Missouri Cavalry, in which he enlisted January 2, 1861, at St. Joseph, Mo., and was discharged June 22, 1863, in the same city. On the 14th day of February, 1864, he again enlisted, at Fort Leavenworth in Company M., Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, and was finally discharged from the United States service in December, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth. He participated in the battles of Sibley, Mo., and Powder River, Montana, and numerous engagements with Quantrell in Southern Missouri. Mr. Potter was First Sergeant of both companies in the two regiments to which he belonged, holding this position from the time he enlisted until his final muster out. Before his final discharge, however, he received a commission as Second Lieutenant of Company M., Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, but was not mustered in, owing to the muster out of the regiment. Mr. Potter is clerk of the Township in which he resides. He was born in Lincoln County, Ky., September 13, 1828, and lived in his native State until his tenth year, when his parents moved to LaFayette County, Mo., where they lived two years and then removed to Buchanan County of the same State, where he resided until he came to Kansas. Mr. P. has a choice and valuable farm of sixty acres, all enclosed and all in cultivation, which this year yielded twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre. His corn crop yielded sixty bushels and the year before seventy-five bushels to the acre. He has a fine young orchard, which has one hundred bearing apple and about thirty cherry trees. He also has a small vineyard on his farm, the vines being mostly of the Catawba and Concord varieties. He has an abundance of small fruits, such as raspberries, currants, blackberries, and gooseberries. He has a good well on the property and a large spring which flows through the farm furnishing sufficient water to supply his stock.

ROBERT M. PRATHER, farmer, residing on Section 23, Township 6, and Range 20 east, Atchison County, Kan. This old and well-known citizen, a native of Rutherford County, Tenn., was born July 28, 1813; when very young his parents emigrated to Kentucky, and located in Warren County, where his father, William Prather, was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Young R. M. remained and lived with his father until he was twenty-two years of age. During the time of his minority the facilities for obtaining a practical education were very limited, there being nothing better than small and poorly arranged schools, but by dint of perseverance and energy, he succeeded in obtaining a limited education. On the 19th of November, 1835, he was united in marriage with Miss Celia Ann Dyer. After a brief but happy life of three years, Mrs. Prather was called to join that great and innumerable company of the ransomed host. On October 10, 1838, she calmly and peacefully passed away. The fruit of this marriage was two lovely children—Susan H. and William M., both of whom have long since died. In the fall of 1839, Mr. Prather for the first time visited Missouri, having relatives living in Platte and Buchanan Counties—it then being a new country, and known as the Platte Purchase. He remained until the fall of 1840, when he returned to Kentucky. In the fall of 1841, his father and mother with the remaining portion of their family, and Mr. Prather and his two little children removed to Missouri, and located in Buchanan County, where he lived about fifteen years. During this time he was engaged for five or six years in a woolen mill during the summer season, and for about four years was employed as Deputy County Surveyor of Buchanan County, doing a large amount of work in that line. With the exception of these years he has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. December 26, 1843, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Jane Walker, who was young and beautiful, and with whom he walked side by side for more than thirty years. In the spring of 1855, Mr. Prather sold his farm in Buchanan County, Mo., and removed to Leavenworth County, Kan., locating on what was known as the Delaware Trust Lands. In the winter of 1856 and '57 these lands were sold at public auction, the bona fide settler having the preference of bidding the appraised value; his claim was knocked down to him immediately. At these sales Mr. Prather bought in his claim of land, consisting of 160 acres. In the spring of 1857, he sold his 160 acres of land for $6,000, and bought a claim three miles from Atchison City, Atchison Co., adjoining Leavenworth, where he resides at this time. This claim in Atchison County was on the Kickapoo lands, for which the General Government had treated with the Kickapoo Indians, and it was subject to be held and entered under the preemption law of the Goverment. When that law was fully complied with, and in April of the same year, Mr. P. moved on to his claim in Atchison County, built a house and improved, and in due time entered the same by pre-emption. At this time his family consisted of himself, wife, and four little girls. His father, William Prather, died in Buchanan County, Mo., on the 29th of August, 1845, aged sixty-four years and one day. His mother, Frances Prather, died at his home in Atchison County, Kan., February 14, 1867, aged eighty-four years. Mr. Prather has been a frontiersman most of the time for forty years, and has endured many privations and difficulties in trying to develop the resources and benefits which might accrue to somebody by the subjugation of the wilderness. Mr. Prather has always been an earnest and true friend to morality, benevolence and religion and to the educational interests of the community in which he lived. He can not remember an instance in forty years of ever having been appealed to for aid in any benevolent enterprise that he did not respond to as best he could. In the year 1860, he, with a few others, conceived and put into execution the idea of building a church edifice near the corner of his farm, mainly for the use of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but it has always been open for the use of all evangelical denominations of Christians to worship in. The fruits of Mr. Prather's second marriage was eight children, five daughters and three sons, seven of whom are living—the eldest child, Armilda Jane, who was united in marriage with G. W. Carpenter, in February, 1866, died October 19th, 1880. Mr. Prather's wife by his second marriage, though not robust nor physically strong, was a woman of indomitable energy, industry and perseverance. Very much of the success and prosperity of the family and of her husband is attributed to her diligence and untiring efforts to make all who came in contact with her feel happy and contented. Her kind disposition made friends of all who knew her. But alas! The fell destroyer had marked her out as his victim. About the year 1871, her health began to decline and continued to do so until October, 1874. On the 16th of that month the lamp of life was blown out, and her happy spirit was released from her suffering body, and went to dwell where there is no sickness nor suffering. The subject of this sketch is still living at his home, surrounded by some of his children, and at the advanced age of sixty-nine years is feeling hearty and well for a man at that stage in life, and hoping and desiring that when the summons shall come for him to close up his accounts with earth, he may be fully ready and equipped for the journey.

A. SPARKS, farmer and stockraiser, was born in Scott County, Ind., in 1819, and raised in that State. In 1834 he learned bricklaying at New Albany, Ind., and followed that trade until 1845; he then went to Texas, where he remained one year, going to Platte City, Mo., where he ran a boot and shoe store, and a farm, until 1855, when he came to this State and engaged in farming. Was married in Clark County, Ind., in 1843, to Miss Sarah Ellen Campbell, who died in June, 1865, leaving three children—Charles A., Rachel Carrie, and Martha Alice. In 1868 he was married again to Miss Rebecca A. Fisher. They have five children—Joseph, Albert, Andrew, Eveline, and Annie. In 1864 he bought the quarter Section 34, Township 6, Range 20, in Mount Pleasant. He now owns 240 acres of land all under cultivation, enclosed with hedge, stone, and wire fences. Has good buildings, orchard, and grove.

MARION THOMPSON, farmer and stock raiser, P.O. Atchison. One who was favorably known among the first settlers in Atchison County, and figured closely with the development for a number of years was Mr. Isaac Thompson, who came with his family in 1856, locating near where his son resides. His death occurred in Osage County in 1875. The subject of this sketch is a native of Indiana, was born in Putnam County June 1, 1838. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1839, and lived there eight years. After a short sojourn in that State they removed to Oregon Territory in the year 1849, residing four years. During this time went to California, made quite a raise in gold mining, when they returned to Missouri, making the trip by the Isthmus of Panama. Resided in Missouri until they located in Kansas in the spring of 1856. In 1862 Mr. T. enlisted in Company C, Second Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. His duties were principally in Arkansas and Missouri. He participated at the battles of Fort Wayne, Prairie Grove, and Fort Smith, and was on Steele's expedition. He served three years and two months, and was honorably mustered out at Fort Leavenworth. Mr. T. has traveled considerably in the western country and is quite familiar with its topography. Has been constantly a resident of Kansas since 1854 aside from his term in the service and while he was at Pike's Peak. He married in 1866 Miss Nancy J. Southard, an estimable lady. By this union they have eight children living—Albert, William, Mary, John, Melville, Benjamin, Milton, and an infant; lost one by death—Orrin P. The family is identified with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, *nee* Fisk, died in 1852 on the Missouri River when the family was returning from Oregon.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Georgetown, Ky., in 1827. In 1843 his parents moved to Parkville, Mo., where he learned the trade of bricklayer, which trade he followed until his removal to Kansas in 1855, settling five miles south of Leavenworth. In 1856 he moved to Section 34, Township 6, Range 20, Mount Pleasant Township, Atchison County, and has 160 acres, eighty under cultivation, with good fences, orchards, buildings, and timber. In 1859 was elected County Superintendent of Schools, but refused to accept the office. In 1864 was a member of the Twelfth Kansas Militia, holding a commission as First Lieutenant of Company A, and was at Westport, Mo., and took part in the battle against Price's force. Was elected to the Legislature and served in houses of 1867-68-69 as member from the old Eighth district. Was married in Platte County, Mo., in 1850, to Miss Rebecca E. Steigers; have seven children—Benjamin, Mary C., Harriet M., John, Dora, George M., and Clara A.

EFFINGHAM.

About seventeen miles west of Atchison, in Benton Township, on the Central Branch Missouri Pacific R. R., is a bright, brisk little town of 400 inhabitants, known as Effingham. It has a number of churches, a good district school attended by sixty pupils, a Masonic lodge, a cornet band, seven general stores, a blacksmith shop, a wagon shop, a furniture store, a millinery store, a bakery, a shoe shop, and three doctors. The greater part of the town site comprises a part of the McGilvery farm. The adjacent country is exceedingly fertile, and Effingham is the center of a large and growing country trade.

The Presbyterian Church of Effingham was organized in November, 1872, the first members being Peter Carmichael, E. T. Ayer, Reuben and Lucy Ferguson, Alexander and Flora Cameron, Maggie and Isabella Frazer, and Sarah McGilvery. The first pastor was Rev. S. N. St. John; present pastor Rev. F. E. Sheldon. The membership of the society is seventy-three. In January, 1874, the church was incorporated. During the season of 1877 a frame structure was erected for religious purposes, but the society grew so rapidly that a larger building was found necessary. This was completed in 1881, the original structure being sold to the Baptist society.

The Catholic Church was first built in Effingham, Kan., was in 1872. It was then attended by the Benedictine Fathers of Atchison. In 1876 a resident priest, Rev. John Begley, was appointed by his bishop. From a congregation then of twenty-two families it has increased, so that at present it numbers seventy families. During the past year the former church, a frame building 28x38 was remodelled, and forty-two feet added to its length, making now a commodious building 28x80. Close to the church a cemetery was purchased. Lots were lately bought for the purpose of soon establishing a Catholic school.

The First Baptist Church was organized in October, 1881, with fourteen members. Rev. W. D. Abrams, of Whiting, and Rev. Frank Rice, of Valley Falls, acted as pastors the first year, preaching alternately. The church building was purchased of the Presbyterians in December, 1881. Present membership eighteen, with officers as follows: Trustees, W. B. Way, E. J. Byers, and George P. Allen; Clerk, W. B. Way.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in March, 1882. The first services were held in the schoolhouse, Rev. J. S. Smith, of Muscotah, presiding. Present membership about twenty.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in June, 1878, Rev. C. A. Sherman, pastor. Rev. J. W. Thorpe, who has been in charge of the society for some time, came to Kansas in 1871, presiding in the Troy circuit, Doniphan County. Present membership twenty-two.

Effingham Cornet Band, was organized on July 10, 1880, and consists of ten members, with George M. Snyder as leader. The following are the names of the present members: James Herron, *Eb*, leader; O. M. Halligan, *Bb*; C. C. Stivers, Jr., *Bb*; Charles N. Snyder, alto; Herbert Harris alto; James R. Snyder, trombone; W. C. B. Herron, baritone; Harry Snyder, second tenor; George M. Snyder, tuba; John Wallick, bass drum; Edward Ferguson, snare drum.

MONROVIA.

Monrovia is a station on the line of the Central Branch of the Missouri Pacific, a few miles west of Farmington. Although it now consists of but two stores and about fifty people, possessing a district school attended by sixty pupils, and a Methodist Episcopal Church, in charge of Rev. W. C. Day, Atchison, it is one of the oldest points in the county, the town having been platted as early as 1856. Caleb May was President of the Town Company. Elijah Jones, N. Conley, L. H. Bishop, Col. Coulton, and other early settlers were interested in the town site. Among other early settlers who located in Monrovia and vicinity were S. J. H. Snyder (now dead), who settled west of town; John Helwig, now living in Topeka; N. Connelly and brother; Dr. J. C. Batsle, three miles northwest of town; John Graves, four miles southwest; Samuel Hipple and his son John; Daniel Campbell (dead); Jos. H. Talbott, now of Atchison; Len. Hargrave, one mile north, and now an extensive stock dealer; Lawrence Lamberson, Moses H. Lamberson, Joseph Rodabough and James Meadows.

On the 27th of September, 1866, the Monrovia Lodge, No. 48, was organized at Monrovia, Atchison County, under dispensation, the officers being Simon P. Harrington, W. M.; Caleb May, S. W.; Benjamin Whelney, J. W.; Amos E. Landon, S. D.; John B. Ross, J. D.; M. P. Ketch, Treas.; Edward T. Durant, Secy. In 1880 the lodge was removed to Effingham and lodge held December 18. The name was changed to that of Mackey in honor of a leading Mason by that name. The lodge is in good working order. Officers in 1882: Joseph Logan, W. M.; J. Picket, S. W.; F. Wallick, J. W.; A. Conley, S. D.; W. Walker, J. D.; M. R. Benton, Treas.; A. T. Achenbach, Secy.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is in charge of Rev. W. C. Lay, of Atchison. It is part of the old Monrovia circuit, organized in 1859, and including all the territory between that town and Sumner. The first pastor of the church was Rev. A. C. McNeal. It has now a membership of about twenty.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—BENTON TP.

A. F. ACHENBACH, liveryman; Effingham. This popular citizen and gentleman is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Clifton County, January 12, 1847; was there reared, educated and resided until he came to Kansas, in 1869. He first located and was identified with the business interests of the towns of Washington and Hanover, being in the employ of some of the leading merchants of both places, who were engaged in merchandising, and in the grain and lumber trade. In 1876, came to Effingham and engaged in the livery business, in connection with operating a farm he owned in Jackson County. Mr. A. is a public spirited and progressive citizen, and eminently popular with all who know him. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and secretary of Mackay Lodge, No. 48, of Effingham. He was married in 1875, to Miss Hattie Gish, of Kansas, a native of Ohio. By this union they have two children—George and Glen.

GEORGE P. ALLEN, dealer in merchandise, hardware and grain; Effingham. One of the representative merchants of Atchison County, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of New York, and was born in Brockport, Monroe County, February 12, 1836. He was educated and spent his earlier days in his native town. His father, Philemon Allen, was a prosperous merchant and real estate owner in Clarion County, and was widely known throughout that portion of Pennsylvania. When George P. was fourteen years of age he became a clerk in one of his father's stores, and it may be said that in merchandising he was literally bred in the business. When nineteen years of age he assisted in managing a branch of his father's business. He eventually embarked in business in Brockport, in the manufacture of furniture, conducting a store in this connection, the firm being Smith & Allen; the style was afterwards known as Allen & Paine. Mr. A., in 1871, concluded to come West, where he could find a larger scope for his energies, and in that year engaged in the nursery business on the Salt Creek Valley, a short distance from Leavenworth, Kansas, continuing in that industry until 1878, when he engaged in merchandising at Nortonville, Kansas, and in the spring of 1879 established himself in Effingham. The firm, until the spring of 1882, was known as Allen & Way. Mr. Allen is a progressive, energetic business man, and has been eminently successful in his undertakings. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and among its liberal patrons and supporters. Mr. A. has been twice married, first in 1858, to Miss Juliet A. Spring, now deceased. By this union he has three children—Edgar A., Herbert M. and George A. In 1866, Miss F. Smith became his wife.

BALL & HERRON, dealers in saddlery and harness; Effingham. These enterprising and popular young business men are favorably known throughout Atchison County, and among Effingham's most substantial citizens. The business was established by Mr. Ball in 1880. Charles Ball is a native of West Virginia, and was born in Wirt County, March 6, 1856. When young removed to Champaign County, Ill., where he was reared, educated, and learned the saddlery and harness trade, after which for a time was engaged in business in Mulberry Grove, Bond County, Ill. He traveled considerably in the western country, working at his profession, and is a thoroughly experienced workman. William C. B. Herron is a native of Fayette County, Pa., and was born Nov. 9, 1858; was reared, educated and resided in his native State until 1871, when he came to Kansas with his parents, the family locating on a farm a short distance from Effingham, and W. C. B. learned his trade in Effingham.

G. M. BARTLOW, carpenter; Effingham. This well known builder is a native of Carmel County, Ky., and was born October 10, 1846. He came to Kansas with his parents in 1857, locating in Doniphan County, where his father, R. D. Bartlow, Esq., was familiarly known as one of the pioneers, residing two years; the family then removed to Brown County, where the senior Bartlow is still a resident, his home being near the town of Marak. G. M. was reared in Brown County, his early life being spent in agricultural pursuits. In 1875 he removed to Muscotah, where he followed the carpenter's trade, in which he is proficient, for four years, coming to Effingham from that point. He is a finished workman, and has erected a number of the substantial structures in Atchison County. In 1880, he was called to Excelsior Springs, Clay County, Mo., where he built the attractive pagoda and a number of edifices. He is well known throughout Atchison and Brown counties. In 1871, he married a daughter of one of the oldest settlers of Atchison County. By this union they have four children—William, Hattie, Clinton and Daisy.

DR. JOHN C. BATSELL, P. O. Monrovia. Among the best known and popular gentlemen of Atchison may be mentioned Dr. Batsell, who for upwards of a quarter of a century has been one of its representative physicians. He is a native of Kentucky and was born in Marion County, March 16, 1818. His father, Thomas Batsell, and his mother, Kesia Knoll, were natives of Culpeper County, Va. He was raised and educated in his native county. He there took up the study and became proficient in the science of medicine. He commenced to practice his profession in Valeene, Orange Co., Ind., where he continued successfully for over seven years. The autumn of 1855 found him in Kansas, and after reconnoitering in Atchison County went to DeKalb, Mo., remaining until the spring of 1856, when he pre-empted the claim which is now his present home, and engaged, in connection with farming, to practice medicine, being the first practitioner west of Atchison in the county. He made long rides, being frequently called into Doniphan and Brown counties. Malarial diseases prevailed to a great extent in those early days; the people were in stringent circumstances. He furnished medicine and attended to their wants, losing largely financially, as the greater portion of the first settlers moved away. In 1863 the Doctor organized one-half of Company D, Thirteenth Kansas; was tendered the captaincy of the same, but declined and accepted the position of First Lieutenant. After a forced march through the Indian Territory and Arkansas, was taken dangerously sick and was obliged to resign and return to his home, serving three months in the army. He was also Major in the Twelfth Kansas during the Price raid. After the close of the Rebellion, he was elected to the Legislature by the Republican party. While a member of that body acquitted himself creditably and satisfactorily to his constituents. He was originally an old Line Whig. Upon the organization of the Republican party accepted of its principles, always being in favor of the abolition of slavery. The Doctor of late years has been discontinuing his practice, and devotes his time to the cultivation of the farm. His home is pleasantly situated, and one of the most desirable in the neighborhood. He was married in Carmelsville, Ky., to Miss Rhoda A. Hazlewood. They have had eight children: Missouri J., Josephine A., Lee H. and Cora R. Four deceased: Thomas A., Samina E., Kate N. and John B.

HON. MILTON R. BENTON was born in Madison County, Ky., May 3, 1815. His father, Jesse, was a farmer and an extensive trader in Kentucky, having been engaged for twenty years in driving stock across the mountains through the Cumberland Gap, and at one time was a member of the Kentucky Legislature. His mother, Phoebe Quick, was born in North Carolina and brought by her parents to Boon's Fork, Ky., in her infancy. She was a pioneer in the latter State. Milton was taught in the select schools of Kentucky, but his principal education was obtained by his own exertion under embarrassing difficulties. He began trading in stock at an early age and was particularly fond of good animals. He followed that vocation for about eight years, buying in Kentucky and driving to South Carolina and Virginia. He has been a farmer the greater part of his life pursuing that business in Kentucky and Kansas. He emigrated to the latter State in 1857, locating in Atchison, where he resided until 1867. In the latter year he removed to his farm in Atchison County. He was the first Marshal of the city of Atchison, being elected in 1858. In 1863, he was elected Mayor of the city, and in 1864, member of the Council. In 1859, was elected member of the Senate in the Territorial Council, and to the State Legislature in 1864. For three years was Trustee of Center Township. He was instrumental in organizing the present Township of Benton, which consists of a portion of Center and other townships. He is an Odd Fellow and passed through several chairs of the fraternity. Is also a Master Mason. His early religious education was received under the discipline of the Baptist Church, to which he was attached when fourteen years of age. He afterward joined the Christian Church, of which he is still a member. His political education was the Democratic, but before he cast his first vote, he approved and accepted the doctrine of Cassius M. Clay in opposition to slavery, and identified himself with that movement. He was a Free-state man in Kansas. Was an ardent supporter of A. Lincoln and the Republican party until the close of the war. He was then favorably impressed by the policy of re-construction advocated by President Johnson and supported his administration. In 1872, supported Horace Greeley, and has since been identified with the Democratic party. He endorsed the course of President Hayes. He was married February 4, 1838, to Miss Angelina Wilson, of Kentucky. She died in 1851, leaving five children. In 1853, he was married to Elizabeth Walters, of Kentucky, daughter of Samuel Walters, Esq. Mr. Benton had two sons in the late war—Coleman D., who was Captain in the Eighth Kentucky Infantry, and Curtis M., Captain of Company K, First Kansas Volunteers, and a son-in-law, G. J. Martin, who was a Lieutenant in a Kansas Regiment. He is an active business man and devotes himself to the real estate business besides carrying on a farm. He is a very genial gentleman and advocates right, let it cost what it will.

PROF. T. F. COOK, nurseryman, Section 13, P. O. Monrovia, is a native of North Carolina, and was born in Ashe County, December 31, 1833. When nine years of age he emigrated with his parents to Missouri, locating in Buchanan County. His father, Henry, was one of the pioneers in that county. T. F. received the benefit of a good education in the Pleasant Ridge College. In 1860, he came to Atchison County, locating at Huron. In 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He was at the battles of Prairie Grove, Cane Hill and other engagements. After serving one year in the Thirteenth, he was transferred to the Indiana Corps. He acted as Lieutenant. His base of operations being in the Cherokee and Creek nations. He served until the close of the Rebellion, when he was mustered out in the Thirteenth Kansas. He returned to Atchison County, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. During the winter seasons, for a number of years, he pursued the vocation of school teaching. In 1869, Prof. Cook was the choice of the Republican party for County Superintendent of Public Instruction, and in 1871, was re-elected. During his four years in that important office he identified himself creditably with the educational interests of Atchison County. In 1871, he located where he now resides, engaging extensively in the nursery business. In 1860, he married Mrs. Margaret Bohanan. They have six children—Annie, Kate, Ella, Clara Belle, Sarah and Thomas L. Mr. Cook is a Master Mason.

REV. T. C. DOWNS, presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Atchison Circuit, is a native of Delaware, and was born in Kent County, November 25, 1841, and was reared in his native State, receiving the advantages of a good academic education in the academy at Smyrna. His early aspiration was to become an expounder of the gospel, and after thoroughly familiarizing himself with the important facts of the profession he adopted, was ordained. In 1868, he came to Missouri and joined the Missouri Conference, and for three years had charge of the Wyandotte Circuit. He next went on the Oskaloosa Circuit, where he continued one year; was next on the Leavenworth Circuit for two years, one year on the Palona Circuit and four years on the Council Grove Circuit, from which appointment in 1878 was placed in charge of the Atchison Circuit. Elder Downs has been one of the most successful ministers in the cause of Christianity in Kansas, and has contributed an ample share towards the upbuilding of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which is one of the most flourishing denominations in the State. He is a diligent worker, a firm and impressive speaker, and handles the subject of his discourse in a masterly manner. The Elder is eminently popular, not only in the pale of his own church, but with all denominations. In 1873, Miss R. E. Bowls, of Kansas, became his wife.

JAMES FARRELL, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Monrovia, is one of the most substantial citizens of the county. He is a native of Ireland, and was born in the County Louth. Was reared and educated in his native country, following the pursuit of agriculture until twenty-seven years of age, when he came to America, locating at Wheatland, N. Y., residing there a considerable length of time. He was married to Miss Ann Skelly, in Scotsville, Wheatland County, N. Y., October 15, 1855, and left for Michigan October 18. He settled in Salem, Mich., and worked on a farm there three years. April 18, 1859, he came to Kansas, settling at Atchison. He was one of the first settlers, and was closely associated with the early development of the Great West. He engaged in freighting across the plains, his destination for seven years being Denver. In 1·67 he turned his attention to agriculture. His success in this line has been pre-eminent, as he now possesses one of the finest farms in the county, in a high state of cultivation. He has five children—Willie, James, Mary, Agnes and Jane.

JAMES GALLAGHER, merchant, Monrovia. This well known gentleman is a son of the veteran Kansan, Mr. J. M. Gallagher, and was born in Brandenburg, Ky., Jan. 31, 1845. Came to Kansas with his parents in 1856, locating at Easton, Leavenworth County. He was reared and educated in Kansas. During his earlier days assisted his father in merchandising and other pursuits. In 1865 he engaged in freighting across the plains. He afterwards was installed as clerk in a large merchandise house in Leavenworth, where he remained several years. For one and one half years he sold goods for them on the line of the Kansas & Texas R. R. When that line was being constructed followed up the construction until it reached Dennison, Texas. For two years he was connected with his father in trade at Valley Falls. In 1875 embarked in trade at Monrovia. Mr. Gallagher is a man possessed of sterling business ability, is very unassuming and notably popular with all. He was married in 1877 to Miss Mary Devinney. Himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

J. M. GALLAGHER, merchant. Among the citizens who figured at an early day in Kansas may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Ireland and was born in the County of Galoway, May 9, 1815. When he was about eighteen years of age came to the United States. For a considerable length of time he was in the Province of New Brunswick, but eventually located in Louisville, Ky., where he engaged largely in the wholesale tobacco business, until the Know Nothing riots in 1855, which proved disastrous to him financially. In 1856 he came to Kansas, locating at Easton, Leavenworth County. Embarked in mercantile business in connection with operating a large farm. He was the pioneer merchant of Easton and closely identified with that county until 1864, when he removed to the city of Leavenworth, where he engaged for a considerable length of time in the livery business and stock trade, and also dealt largely in city real estate. In 1873 came to Atchison County, and turned his entire attention to the cultivation of the farm; but the pursuit of agriculture was too monotonous for a man like Mr. Gallagher who had been an active business man so long, and in 1874 he engaged in the grocery and drug business in Effingham, and has been before the public the greater portion of the time since. Mr. G. is a man of excellent judgment and has been very successful in all of his undertakings. While a resident of Leavenworth County was Justice of the Peace several years, County Commissioner four years, and while a resident of the city of Leavenworth was the choice of the people as a member of the Town Board, which office he filled four years. He was married in 1842 to Miss Louisa Caine, of Louisville, Ky. By this union they have three children—James, Richard and Nellie.

JACOB GRAVES, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Monrovia. This pioneer and well known gentleman is a native of Tennessee and was born in Claiborne County April 13, 1837. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1840, his father, Anthony, locating in Buchanan County, where he resided a considerable length of time, when he became a resident of Nodaway County, Mo., where the father died. The subject of this sketch is a brother of Mr. John Graves, who is also a pioneer of Atchison County. In 1858 he came to Kansas and took a claim of 160 acres to which he has been adding from time to time until at present he has one of the finest estates in the county. Mr. G. had many drawbacks to contend with at an early day, which are usually incidental to the pioneer, and he is deserving of special mention for the progress and success he has had in developing the country. He is an affable and courteous gentleman and much respected by his fellow citizens. He was married in Nodaway County, Mo., in 1860 to Miss Emmeline Graves. They have had eight children—Isabelle, George M., Nancy A., John A., James A., Charley E., Martha G. and Willis J. The family is identified with the Christian Church.

JOHN GRAVES, farmer, P. O. Monrovia. The name of Graves has become a household word in Atchison County, and it certainly should, as there is no name that has been more closely associated with the county's progress for over a quarter of a century than that of Mr. John Graves. He is a native of Tennessee and was born in Granger County, November 27, 1829. When in his eleventh year his father, Anthony Graves, with his family, including John, emigrated to Buchanan County, Mo., locating near DeKalb. He was one of the pioneers in Northwestern Missouri, and closely identified, up to the time of his death which ocurred in Nodaway County a few years ago. He left a family of thirteen children. Eight daughters and two sons reside in Nodaway County, Mo. The subject of this sketch came to Atchison County and took a claim on the ninth day of October, 1854; that claim is now his present homestead. On March 28, 1855, he took up his permanent abode. He was the first settler in that locality on Stranger Creek, his nearest neighbor being four miles. He at once set to work assiduously to make a home, and although his financial status was very meager, by industry and economy he succeeded in accomplishing his purpose, and at an early day displayed to the new comers a model Kansas farm. He has seen Northeastern Kansas develop from a barren and trackless plain to a garden spot that any country might well be proud of. During his long sojourn in the county Mr. Graves has not been a political aspirant, preferring the quiet of his regular pursuits. He was one of the proprietors and original owners of the town of Monrovia. He was married on the tenth of February, 1850, to Miss E. A. Landrum, a native of Indiana. Has three children—J. M. H. L. and A. M. The family is identified with the Christian Church.

L. B. HARGROVE, stock dealer and farmer, P. O. Monrovia. One of the most extensive stockmen in the West, and one of the first settlers in Kansas is L. B. Hargrove, Esq. He is a native of Missouri and was born in La Fayette County, May 28, 1835. At an early age removed to Buchanan County, Mo., with his parents, his father, John Hargrove, being a pioneer in that portion of the State. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated on Sugar Creek, there residing until 1854, when he became a resident of Atchison County. For a time he was engaged in herding cattle, and pre-empted a claim in close proximity to his present home, his brother having pre-empted the farm he now owns. Being one of the first farm openers he early identified himself with the agricultural interests of the State. He has always made a specialty of the stock trade and in this line has been eminently successful, being recognized in Chicago and St. Louis as one of the largest shippers in the Northwest. He is a self-made man, commencing in meager circumstances he has obtained a competency by industry and good management. He has been twice married. In 1859 to Miss Sarah Duncan, of Kentucky, now deceased. Had nine children—Elizabeth M., George, Willis, Robert, Reuben C. and Boniferd; three deceased—Ada, Sarah and Missie. His present wife was formerly Mary Miller. By this marriage they have two daughters—Gracie Pearl and Allie. Mr. Hargrove during the Rebellion was a soldier in the State militia, and while in the engagement at Westport, Mo., was severely wounded. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Mackey Lodge, of Effingham.

G. W. HARRIS, Postmaster, Effingham, is a native of Michigan, and was born in La-Peer County, July 11, 1845. He was raised and educated in the town of Dryden, where he learned the carriage-making trade. He carried on that business for a time. In 1873, he came to Effingham, embarking in the manufacture of wagons, and carried on undertaking and merchandise. In December, 1874, was appointed Postmaster under President Grant's administration. Mr. Harris is a live business man, and makes an excellent Postmaster. In connection with merchandise trade he still continues wagon-making. He was married in 1864, to Miss Sarah E. Brown, whose death occurred in 1872. They have three children—Samuel Herbert, Libbie G. and George B. His present wife was Miss Fannie Cohoon, of Atchison County, Kansas, and married August 9, 1874.

D. W. HAWK, farmer, Section 4, P. O., Effingham; is a native of Ohio, and was born in Coschocton County, June 15, 1834; was reared and educated in his native State, where he resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1869, when he moved to Iowa, taking up his abode a short distance from Grinnell, in Poweshiek County, continuing there four and a half years. In 1877, became a resident of Kansas, locating where he now resides. Mr. Hawk is one of the largest and most successful farmers in the county, and has made a success by combining the practical and theoretical. He is a genial and entertaining gentleman. In 1856, he was married to Miss Sarah DeCamp, of Ohio. They have had nine children—Sadie E., Francis M., Noble E., Laura A., Loyal Grant, Harvey M. and Mary M. Lost, two—Eda Viola and Brazela L.

JOSEPH HENDERSON, SR., farmer, Section 26, P. O., Monrovia; is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Cocke County, May 24, 1803; was reared and educated in Green County, Tenn. In 1831, came to Missouri, being one of the pioneers of Jackson County, where he resided for a time, and removed to Platte County, being one of the first settlers of the Platte Purchase. In 1855, came to Kansas, taking up his abode in Leavenworth County, where he resided until 1868, when he became a resident of Atchison County, settling on his present farm. Mr. Henderson has always pursued farming, and has had many obstacles and hardships, which he endured as a pioneer in developing the different localities where he resided, and is deserving of much credit for what he has done in the West. Although past the meridian of life he is still quite active, and as industrious as in his younger days. He was married in Tennessee, to Miss Hannah McCoy. They have had nine children—James, Mary A., Sarah, John, Joseph, Jr., George, Nannie. Lost, two—William and Gilbert.

JOSEPH HENDERSON, JR., farmer, Section 26, P. O., Monrovia. This gentleman is a son of the veteran citizen, Joseph Henderson, and was born in Platte County, Mo., May 19, 1842. Came to Kansas with his parents in 1855; was principally reared and educated in Leavenworth County, his boyhood days being spent in tilling the soil. Came to Atchison County in 1868, where he has since been a resident. He married in Kansas, Miss Fannie Benton, a native of Kentucky. They have three children—Charles, Annie and Joseph M.

F. C. HERRON, farmer, Section 10, Township 6, Range 18, P. O. Effingham; is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Allegheny County, August 23, 1823; removed in early life to Fayette County. He was raised and educated in his native State, and followed agricultural pursuits in the Monongahela Valley for several years. In 1871, he came to Kansas, locating in Atchison County. He is extensively engaged in stock raising, and is one of Atchison County's thrifty farmers. During his sojourn in the county Mr. Herron has been prominently identified. In 1874-75, was one of the County Commissioners, and for four years was Justice of the Peace. He organized all the Granges in Atchison County, and in that departure was a leading figure. He is a man of keen judgment, and possessed of considerable executive ability. He was married in Pennsylvania, to Miss Sarah Carter. They have four living children, two sons and two daughters—Mary, William, Nannie and James. Mr. H. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

O. P. HIPPLE, Postmaster and merchant, Monrovia. Among those who figured prominently in Kansas at an early day was Mr. Samuel Hipple. He was a native of Perry County, Pa., born in 1815. He figured early in railroading in his native State, constructing a number of miles of the Pennsylvania Central. In 1867, he came to Kansas and engaged in freighting, his business extending in to New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah, and other localities in the far West and Southwest. Mr. H. located his family on a farm in 1857, adjacent to the present town of Monrovia. He built the first saw-mill—to which was attached a corn-grinder—that there was in that portion of the State, it being located on Stranger Creek. The entire saw-mill he brought from St Louis. During the late war he had charge of the quartermaster department at Cape Girardeau, Mo., for the distributing of supplies in the West, his father, Mr. John, assisting him in the management of that branch of his business. He was largely interested in Kansas real estate, owning at one time 2,300 acres of land. He served one term in the Legislature from Atchison County, discharging the duties of his trust creditably to himself and the satisfaction of his constituents. His death occurred in 1875. In latter years he had devoted his attention to the buying and shipping of stock. His wife, Emeline Hippie is still living on the old homestead. They reared a family of five children--John S., O. P., Samuel L., C. J. and W. M. O. P. Hippie, whose name is at the head of this sketch, is a native of Pennsylvania; was born in Schuylkill County, January 19, 1850; came to Kansas with his parents in 1857; was reared to manhood in Atchison County, receiving his early education in the district school in Center Township. He attended the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, and graduated in military tactics under General John W. Davis, in 1870. He was employed with his father in the stock trade, and followed various pursuits until in the spring of 1882 he engaged in trade. He was married in 1873, to Miss Melvina Shiflett, of Atchison County. By this union they have four children--Harry Lee., George E. Grace E. and Mabel.

A. KEPLINGER, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Effingham. This popular gentleman is widely and well known as one of the substantial agriculturists of Atchison County. He is a native of Virginia, and was born in Jefferson County August 28, 1816; was educated and reared in his native county, until he attained his eighteenth year, following farming in that county. At times was a resident of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, coming to Kansas in 1868, locating where he now resides. Mr. K. is a genial and affable gentleman, public-spirited, and takes a live interest in the progress of Kansas.

S. A. KEPNER, J. P., farmer, Section 9, P. O. Effingham, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Juniata County, March 19, 1836. His father, Samuel, and his mother, Hester, nee Walker, were natives of the Keystone State. S. A. was reared and educated in Pennsylvania. In 1857, when he came to Kansas, pre-empting a claim in Atchison County, he built a log house on the claim, and made Kansas his home until 1859, when he returned to Peoria County, Ill., where he had resided for a time previous to coming to Kansas. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he entered the employ of the Piper & Sheffler Keystone Bridge Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, who were doing Government work. He was at Mechanicsburg, Gettysburg, and other points; assisted in building the bridge at Harrisburg, Pa., which was so constructed as to drop a span, and prevent the Confederate forces from crossing, if required. After the war, he took up his abode again in Illinois, and resided until 1871, when he located permanently on his farm in Kansas, and has contributed an ample share toward developing the agricultural resources of Atchison County. In 1880, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and re-elected in 1882. 'Squire Kepner is one of the most popular citizens of Benton Township. He married in Smithville, Peoria Co., Ill., in 1869, Miss Hannah M. Downing. They have had eight children--William, Luetta M., James W., Mary A., and Hester M.; three deceased--Matilda J., Edward D., and John Samuel.

GEORGE J. KETCH, farmer, P. O. Effingham, was born in Hardin County, Ohio, in 1846, and lived on the old homestead until 1864, when he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-Fourth Ohio Infantry, and was in the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Big Shanty, Jonesboro, Ga., Nickojack Creek, and both battles at Atlanta, in the first of which he was taken prisoner, July 22, 1864, but he escaped from the captors and rejoined the regiment the same day. With the exception of three months in the hospital, he was with his regiment in all engagements and skirmishes, and was discharged at Little Rock., Ark., August 22, 1865, when he returned to his native place, and in 1868 came to Kansas and settled in Kapioma Township, where but very few settlers' cabins were in sight. In 1869, he was married to Miss Amy J. Callahan a daughter of Col. C. C. Callahan, at Effingham, Kan. They have six children--Mary, Alva, Thomas, George W., Charles, Amy May. He has served as Constable, and held other minor offices.

JOEL M. KETCH, dealer in hardware, tinware, and groceries, Effingham, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Hancock County, January 11, 1851; was there reared and educated. In 1869, his father, Thomas Ketch, with his family, including Joel M., came to Kansas, locating in Atchison County, on Coal Creek, engaging in agricultural pursuits. Here the subject of this sketch resided six years. He then went to San Francisco, Cal., and traveled in the West for about a year, returning to Kansas and located in Osage County, engaging in agricultural pursuits, and for a time operated a stationary engine. Mr. Ketch is a natural mechanic, and a great reader of mechanical works. He is thoroughly conversant with all the improvements in the mechanical world, and keeps pace with the progress of time. In the spring of 1881, he established his present business in Effingham, which has proved a success in every particular. Mr. K. is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He married, in 1875, Miss Sophia Jewett, of Johnson County, Kan. By this union they have three children--Mary, Dow, and Amos.

W. H. LANDRUM, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Monrovia. This genial gentleman is a native of Indiana, and was born in Owen County, December 30, 1831. He was educated and resided in his native State until seventeen years of age, when he came to Buchanan County, Mo., with his parents, locating ten miles from St. Jo. Here he resided until 1855, when he came to Atchison County, and pre-empted a claim, where he now resides, being one of the first in this portion of the county. In 1856 he did some breaking, and continued to develop his farm until 1862, when he went to Mexico, residing for a short time. He continued to reside in Atchison County until 1872, when he removed to southern Kansas, residing two years, then returning to his home farm. His estate consists of 143 acres of choice land, in a high state of cultivation. Mr. L. is one of Kansas' most substantial and respectable farmers. He has been twice married, first in 1854, to Miss C. A. R. Brock; they had four children--one, Hiram, living; lost three; Laura died in Montgomery County, Kan.; was married, her name being Mrs. Eubanks; James E., and an infant. His second was Elizabeth Stone. They have two children, William A. and Ephraim E. He is closely identified with the Christian Church, and is clerk of the same for the Christian Society in his neighborhood.

JAMES E. LOGAN, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Effingham. This sterling gentleman is a native of Jefferson County, Ind., and was born March 17, 1836; was there reared and educated. When eighteen years of age, came to Hancock, Ill., where he resided fourteen years. In 1862, enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois. He was in the engagements around Vicksburg in 1863, and in that year was appointed Sergeant of Company H, and later recruited and organized Company I, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth, serving gallantly until the close of the Rebellion, when he was honorably discharged. Before organizing Company I, he had been discharged on account of disability. His last discharge specifies that it was on account of the Government not having any further use for him. In 1869, he came to Kansas, locating in Atchison County, where he has since been identified with the stock interests of this section. He was married in Illinois, to Miss Delia D. Sawyer. They have six children--Annie M., Emma D., Frank J., John T., Edwin R., and Mattie P.

FRANCIS LOOMIS, farmer, Section 14, P.O. Effingham, is a native of Connecticut and was born in Tolland County, July 23, 1808. His father, E. Loomis, Esq., was a native of Connecticut, and his mother, Lucretia Porter, was also. He is of English and Dutch ancestry. Mr. L. was reared and educated in his native State, his earlier days being spent in agricultural pursuits. For a considerable length of time, followed school-teaching. For seven years was engaged in merchandising in his native town, Coventry. In 1838, he came to Illinois, locating in Kewanee, where he operated a farm in connection with a real estate agency. For fourteen years was Justice of the Peace. During his career in that capacity, many of the now prominent statesmen and leading legal luminaries of the Sucker State pleaded their first cases. In 1869, he came to Kansas, locating where he now resides, which is one of the most desirable homes in the county. He was married September 24, 1834, to Miss Fannie Rose, of Connecticut. They have four children, Joseph R. (now in business at Ball City, Kan.); lost three, Francis, Elizabeth and Herbert. The latter was killed October 7, 1873, in Atchison, being crushed between the cars. He was a clerk in the Central Branch R.R. shops, and a popular young man. Mrs. Loomis died December 14, 1878. Mr. Loomis is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. E. McCORMICK, butcher, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Clarion County November 7, 1850, and was there reared, educated and resided until 1878, when he came to Kansas, where he has since been a resident, with the exception of eighteen months spent in Colorado. He engaged in business in Effingham the spring of 1882. Mr. McC. is a clever and entertaining gentleman, and one of Effingham's most progressive citizens. In 1880, he married Miss E. A. Wallack, an estimable lady, of Benton Township, Atchison County.

J. F. MARTIN, physician and surgeon, was one of the first practitioners of the medical profession in Atchison County. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Bourbon County, September 29, 1828; when young, removed to Fayette County, where he was reared and educated. His father, James Martin, was a prominent farmer and stock-raiser in that part of Kentucky. His maternal ancestors were Laytons. The subject of the sketch graduated in the Transylvania Medical University in 1854, and afterwards took a course of lectures in St. Louis Medical University. The same year he came to northern Missouri, locating in De Kalb, Buchanan County, where he practiced medicine until 1856; came to Kansas, and took up his abode in Atchison which at that time was in its crude state. Dr. Martin had a large practice, his rides frequently extending into Doniphan and Brown counties. After a successful career of ten years, he returned to Decatur, Ill., in 1866, where he made his home for about seven years, when he again became a resident of Kansas, locating in Effingham. The doctor is thoroughly conversant with the early history of northeastern Kansas, and has been closely associated with its development. He was married in 1856, to Miss Caroline Jarvis, of Plattsburg, Mo. Her death occurred in Effingham, in 1877, leaving one son, Harris E., who resides in Effingham.

ROBERT NEILL, farmer, P.O. Effingham. This sterling agriculturist is a native of the County Down, Ireland, and was born October 8, 1828. Was reared, educated and followed farming in his native county until 1850, when he came to America, locating in Indianapolis, Ind., where he resided three years, thence went to Wisconsin, where he resided for a few years, and in 1857 came to Kansas, taking up his abode in Leavenworth County. In August of that year, bought the claim which is now his home, and turned his attention to developing it, working on farms in the vicinity for several years. During the war he was in the State mili-[illegible]. He has been closely associated with the growth and development of Atchison County. He has been twice married, both times in Kansas. His first wife was Miss L. C. Hart, now deceased. His present wife was formerly Arretta Hundley.

JAMES NESBITT, lumber dealer, Effingham, was born in Stark County, Ohio, January 10, 1838; removed to Huron County, 1847; was there reared, educated and learned the carpenter's trade. On the 1st of June, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Columbus, Ohio. They were changed in April, 1862, to the Twelfth Ohio Independent Battery. He participated in many of the notable events of the war; was at the second battle of Bull Run, Nashville and others. While with the artillery, he held the position of Artificer. After serving there three years, entered the commissary department, continuing until the close of the war. After the war, came to Missouri, locating in Davis County; engaged in farming in connection with contracting and building. In the spring of 1872, came to Atchison, Kansas, and for nearly ten years was prominently identified with the building interests of that city, erecting a number of substantial and imposing edifices. In 1882, established his present business. Mr. N. is a well-informed gentleman, very affable, and a live business man. He is Past Master of the A. O. U. W., Atchison Lodge, No. 4. In 1866, Miss Elizabeth Doll, of Davis County, Mo., became his wife. They have by this union four children, Joseph, Florence, George and Charles.

P. J. O'MEARA, merchant, the pioneer merchant of Effingham, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Ireland, was born in the county of Tipperary, March 27, 1829. Came to the United States with his parents when two years of age, locating in Indiana, his father, Thomas O'Meara, being one of the first settlers of Miami County, locating near Peru. Here Mr. O'Meara received his education and passed his boyhood days in tilling the soil. During the American Rebellion he dealt largely in stock buying and selling to the Government. In 1865 came to Atchison, Kan., and embarked in the grocery trade on Commercial street between Third and Fourth streets, where he did business until Effingham was laid out as a town site, when he came to this point and built a store building. He has done a large and well-paying business. Few citizens of Atchison County are more popularly know in their respective community than Mr. O'Meara. That he displayed considerable foresight in selecting Effingham as a trading point is fully demonstrated. He was married in 1846 to Miss Sissen Akright, of Huron, Ohio.

S. C. PAGE, physician and surgeon, is a native of Juniata County, Pa., and was born July 16, 1845. His father, Rev. Samuel Page, of the Seventh-Day Baptist denomination, was a native of that State. He is now a resident of California. The name of Dr. Page's maternal ancestors was Coffman; both paternal and maternal are of German origin. The name traces back in the old country to that of Bertsch, but has been changed by degrees until it has assumed that of Page. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, receiving the benefits of a good education in Juniata County, after which he took up the study of medicine. In 1867-68 attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York. In the autumn of 1867 came to Kansas and took up his abode in Center Township, Atchison County, five miles south of Effingham, and turned his attention to the cultivation of a fine farm, which he purchased. This he operated a few years, when he located in Effingham, and has since devoted his time entirely to the practice of his profession. The doctor took a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in St. Joseph, Mo., in 1879 and '80, graduating from that institution. He has been eminently successful as a practitioner, and has the confidence of the people in his ability. Dr. Page has been married twice, first in 1866 to Miss Louise Knoss, now deceased. By this union he had no children. His present wife, formerly Mrs. Elizabeth Ingram, nee Burd, he married in 1868. By this union has five children--Oscar B., Ida Ella, Harvey B., Nancy L., and Presley.

ALBERT PHILLIPS, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Effingham. Among the early pioneers of Kansas may be numbered the subject of this sketch. He is a native of New York and was born at Fort Plain, Montgomery Co., N. Y., March 25, 1830. When he was young he removed with his father, Seth Phillips, to Berkshire County, Mass., where he was raised and educated. His mother's name was Pheobe Smith. His parents were natives of Massachusetts, his mother died while he was an infant, and he was brought up by his great uncle, Ebenezer Calkins, who resided on a farm near Hartsville, Berkshire Co., Mass. In October, 1851, he went to California with an uncle named Jared Phillips, and engaged in mining for two years, and then returned, landing in New York, October 8, 1853. He owned an interest in a mill in Hartsville, Mass., for two years, and sold out and came to Kansas with his uncle, William Phillips, in 1856. William Phillips was killed while in his own house by the border ruffians who were under the leadership of Frederick Emery, September 1, 1856. His uncle, Jared Phillips, was in the house at the same time and was shot in the left arm and side; his arm was amputated near the shoulder. He was afterward killed by the Indians in 1862, on his way to California. William and Jared Phillips were prominent Free-state men and hence were hated by all that wished to make Kansas a slave State. Mr. Albert Phillips was largely interested in agricultural pursuits in Leavenworth County, where he lived until 1870, when he came to Atchison County and settled on the farm four and a half miles south of Effingham, where he has since lived. Mr. Phillips is a gentleman who has had a wide experience in the western country, and is thoroughly conversant with the early history of Kansas; is a great reader, and is familiar with the current events of the day, and political issues. He has a fine farm and a pleasant home. He was married in 1857 to Miss Mary A. Curtiss, of New York. She is an estimable lady. They have two children--Edward Walter and Gracie Elizabeth.

JESSE PIGGOTT, farmer, P. O. Effingham, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1837, and brought up on a farm. In 1855 he moved to Cedar County, Iowa, and engaged in farming. In 1878 he moved to Kansas, and settled in Osage County. In 1879 moved to his present location, where he has a half section of land under cultivation, with good buildings and other improvements. In 1870 he became identified with the Greenback party, and is a prominent worker, and has been a member of every County, District, and State convention held in his State. In 1880 was a delegate to the National Convention held in Chicago, Ill., from this State. From 1871 to 1877 he was Deputy Grand Master of the Iowa State Grange, and was a prominent organizer of granges throughout that State. He was married in the fall of 1859 to Miss Sarah Waddle, of Cedar County, Iowa, and has seven children.

JACOB ROYER, farmer, P. O. Monrovia. Is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Center County, November 13, 1840. Was reared, educated, and learned the blacksmith trade in his native county, following that vocation for a number of years. He sojourned temporarily for a time in Indiana, and in 1866 located on his present farm. Mr. Royer is one of Atchison County's most progressive agriculturists and worthy citzens. He was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Mary McClain, of that State. They have two children--Emma and Samuel Decker.

WILLIAM SCOVILLE, farmer, P. O. Monrovia, is a native of New York, and was born in Jefferson County, September 20, 1820. Was educated and raised in his native State until 1843, when he came to Cook County, Ill., which was his home until 1865. His residence was in the town of Wheeling; for fifteen years he was Justice of the Peace and for three years was Deputy Sheriff of Cook County. During the war he was on the U. S. Detective force in Chicago. For upwards of twenty years Mr. S. was well known in the political circle of Cook County, and was recognized among the solid men of the times. In 1865 he came to Kansas, engaging in the lumber trade in Atchison, and was one of the leaders in that branch of trade for a number of years. A few years ago he became interested in a large tract of land where he now resides, and in the year 1880 became a resident thereon. Mr. S. is a gentleman of more than ordinary ability, is very familiar with the political history of the country, and an entertaining conversationalist. He was married in 1843 to Miss Lucinda Lasher. They have a family of four--E. J., Orland C., Freeman and Giles. Orland C., son of William Scoville, was born in Cook County, Ill., February 4, 1846. Was there raised and resided until 1864. He enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois, being appointed Sergeant; served eight months. In 1865 came West, being for four years in California. For several years he has been following agricultural pursuits in Atchison County. He was married in 1873 to Miss Virginia Williams. They have one son--William.

ALONZO SPENCER, the restaurateur and dealer in fancy groceries, is a native of Connecticut, and was born in Windom County, August 28, 1830. Was reared, educated, and learned the shoemaker's trade in his native State. In 1849, went to Pennsylvania and engaged in railroading on the Pennsylvania Central, and became proficient as a locomotive engineer, continuing with that company for five years. He then located in Indiana, and engaged in the boot and shoe trade, being identified in that capacity for several years. After a temporary sojourn in Illinois he came to Kansas in 1870, locating in Concordia, Cloud County, where he embarked in trade, continuing until 1875, when there was a disastrous failure of the crops throughout that section, owing to the grasshoppers. In that year Mr. Spencer returned to Indiana and resided until 1879, when he again became a resident of Kansas, engaging in the restaurant business in Atchison. The spring of 1881, took up his abode in Effingham, and established present business. Mr. S. is the right man in the right place, and is thoroughly conversant with the details of his line. He is a genial gentleman, and has a good trade. He was married in 1862, to Miss Margaret Moore, an estimable lady. Her father was one of the pioneers of Cloud County, Kansas.

W. H. STEWART has been prominently identified with the educational advancement in Atchison County. He is a native of Washington County, Ohio; was born July 22, 1847. At an early age he removed to Guernsey County, with his parents, where he was reared and educated, receiving the benefits of the Fairview College, at Fairview, Ohio. During the Rebellion, he responded to the call for 100-days men, serving that period. For two years he pursued the vocation of teaching, in Ohio. In 1868, he came to Kansas, and assumed the garb of teacher. In the spring of 1869, he engaged to teach the Monrovia school, and taught that year, and also the years 1870 and 1871, in Monrovia. He has been constantly teaching in Atchison County for fourteen years, during all this time in the immediate neighborhood of Monrovia. In the fall of 1882, the Republicans nominated him for County Superintendent, but the county giving a Democratic majority of 130, he was defeated by ninety votes. He was married January 20, 1876, to Miss Mary A. Eberly, of DuPage County, Ill.

Her death occurred October 10, 1879, leaving four children—Charles Franklin, Laura Emma, John B., and Mattie Mabel. In connection with teaching, he manages a farm near Monrovia. His father, Mr. Charles Stewart, was one of the pioneers of Washington County, Ohio. His mother, Margaret Stewart (nee McCormick) was thrown from a horse and instantly killed, August 27, 1867, leaving a family of ten children.

C. C. STIVERS, physician and surgeon, is a native of Brown County, Ohio, and was born January 6, 1842; was there reared and educated, and took up the study of medicine under Dr. Pettigan, a prominent physician of Finn Castle, Brown County. When the Rebellion broke out Dr. Pettigan went into the Union ranks, and the subject of this sketch soon followed, enlisting in Company A, Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the second battle of Bull Run, Cross Keys, Port Royal and other notable engagements. Was honorably discharged at Fort McHenry, in 1863, on account of disability. After returning to Ohio, he applied himself to the study of his adopted profession, and took a course of lectures at the Miami University in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1870, he came to Missouri, and located in Alpha, Grundy County, where he practiced medicine very successfully until 1877, when he came to Kansas, locating in Eden, where he continued to practice until April, 1881, when he took up his abode in Effingham. The Doctor has served a long and closely applied period in the medical profession, and is a very close student. In 1880, attended the Keokuk Medical College, and graduated from that institution. The Doctor is a brilliant conversationalist and interesting gentleman. He married in 1863, Miss Mattie Long, of Ohio. By this union they have three children—Charles C., Lewis E. and Viola. Lewis E. is engaged in the drug trade in Salem, Nebraska.

R. H. TALIAFERRO, farmer, P. O. Effingham; was born in Alabama, August 15, 1827; at an early age returned to Mississippi with his parents, locating in Copiah County, where he was raised and educated, following in that State the vocation of cotton planting. In 1868 he came to Kansas, taking up his abode where he now lives. Mr. T. has a fine farm, and is one of Atchison County's most substantial citizens. He is a Master Mason. He was married in the State of Mississippi, to Miss Melissa Brown. They have thirteen children—Sally, Edwin P., Mary, Fannie, R. H., A. B., C. A., Howard B., David, Melissa, Lucy, Robert Y. and S. C.

A. VAN WAGONER, farmer, P. O. Effingham; was born in Niagara County, N. Y., January 21, 1836, and was raised on a farm. From 1853 to 1855 attended Wilson Collegiate Institute. In 1856 taught school at Wilson, N. Y. In spring of 1857 he engaged in farming until 1862, when he went into mercantile business at Somerset, Niagara County, N. Y. In 1864 he sold out his business and returned to farming, and has since followed that pursuit. In 1871 he came to Kansas and settled in Kapioma Township. He was married in 1857, to Miss F. E. Wilson, of Somerset, N. Y., and has three children, viz: Charles, George M. and Sarah E. He is Clerk of the School Board in District No. 29.

JOHN S. WALL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 25, P.O. Monrovia, was a very early settler in northeastern Kansas, and one of the substantial farmers of his township. He became a resident of the State in the spring of 1857, pre-empted a claim in Center Township, in the part which is now Benton Township. In 1858, he went to Pike's Peak, and for a time figured in the far West. In 1862, he tendered his services to the Union cause, enlisting in Company D, Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry; participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Caine Hill, Fort Smith and others. Served three years, when he was honorably discharged, at Fort Leavenworth. Has since been engaged in farming in Atchison County. He is a genial and popular fellow citizen.

BENJAMIN WALLICK, farmer, Section 22, P.O. Effingham, one of the most prominent men in northeastern Kansas, is the subject of the sketch. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in Tuscarawas County, February 16, 1822; was educated and reared in the Buckeye State, his boyhood days being spent in tilling the soil; for a time, followed agricultural pursuits in Indiana. The spring of 1860, came to Kansas, purchasing a large tract of land where he now resides. In the early part of the Rebellion, he was appointed enrolling officer in Atchison County, a very unenviable position to hold, as the county was about equally divided on the pro and con question. Mr. W., however, was a strong Union man and a Republican, and when he came to the State brought his politics with him, proposing to stand by them, let it cost what it might. In 1863, he was elected Sheriff, and re-elected in 1865. During his four years in that office, took thirty-seven prisoners to the penitentiary. There was undoubtedly more lawlessness in the State at that time than before or since. He has been identified with minor offices, educational interests, etc., and is a staunch advocate on the prohibition question. When Kansas is composed entirely of men like Ben Wallick, the millennium will have come. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married in Ohio, to Miss Mary Fisher. They have eight children, B. F., E., M. E., Kate, John, George, Ada and Charlie.

SIMEON WALTERS, contractor and carpenter. Among the pioneer mechanics in Kansas, may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Richmond, Madison County, November 13, 1828; was there reared, educated, and learned trade and resided until 1856, when he came to Kansas, locating in Atchison. He was one of the first carpenters there, and erected many of the early buildings that have since passed into oblivion. For over a quarter of a century Mr. Walters has been a contractor and builder, in Atchison County, and few people are more popularly and universally known. When Effingham was laid out, Mr. W. built the first house, a store for Mr. P. J. Martin. Since then he has erected a large number of the fine buildings in Effingham. Mr. Walters is a public-spirited citizen, and has a host of friends in northeastern Kansas. He married in 1853, Miss Ann M. Barron, of Winchester, Ky. By this union, they have had five children, one of whom is living, Sydney; lost four, James A., two by the name of Willie, and Bettie.

D. G. WILSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 34, P.O. Effingham. This prominent gentleman is a native of Ohio, and was born in Tuscarawas County, January 18, 1836. Was reared and educated in his native State, eventually coming to Illinois, locating in Bureau County, where he was a resident and closely identified with the agricultural interests of the county for fifteen years. In the spring of 1869, came to Kansas, taking up his abode where he now resides. He has large landed interests in the State, and is one of Atchison County's most substantial citizens. In 1874, he was the choice of the Republican party to represent Atchison County in the Legislature, and was in the extra session that year, which was called to take action in behalf of the grasshopper sufferers. He has held the office of Township Trustee, and other positions, during his sojourn in the county. During the Rebellion, Mr. W enlisted twice, each time being rejected on account of disability. He was married in Illinois, to Miss Appaloua Maxwell. They have seven children, John W., Olive, Frank B., Emmet R., Eddie, Carrie and Albert H.

PARDEE.

The first settlement in Center Township was made by Caleb May, in October, 1854. He was President both of the Monrovia and Pardee town companies, being now a prominent citizen of Southern Kansas. Freeman Graham, who came with him, is dead. The town of Pardee was platted in the spring of 1857 by James Brewer, being named in honor of Pardee Butler. S. G. Moore, the first settler, located July 1, 1858. In the winter of 1857 Mr. Butler preached the first sermon in Pardee, the services being held in the school house, which had been completed during the previous fall and opened by James Brewer in December. In the fall of 1858 Mr. Butler located near the town. In August, 1855, the first postoffice in the township was established at Ocena, with William Crosby as postmaster. In 1858 it was removed to Pardee, and S. G. Moore appointed postmaster. The first town officers were: Pardee Butler, president; Milo Carlton, secretary; William J. May, treasurer; S. G. Moore, A. Elliott and W. Wakefield, trustees. Mr. Moore opened the first store in the town in 1858, and in 1874 Milo Carleton put a wind mill in operation.

Pardee is now a town of about 100 people, off the line of railroad and therefore not growing, containing two stores and two churches. The Methodist Episcopal Church was established in the spring of 1868. It has now a membership of forty-six, being in charge of Rev. A. S. Embree. The Christian Church was organized by Rev. Pardee Butler before the town was platted. He is still its pastor, the membership of the society numbering about thirty. Pardee contains a good district school, and a private seminary or normal school, whose principal is Miss Mary J. Willis.

Near Pardee the Seventh Day Baptists have a strong church of over ninety members. It was first organized in August, 1863, its first pastor being Elder A. F. Randolph. After his death came Rev. S. R. Wheeler, who served the church for nearly fourteen years. He resigned in November, 1881, and since that time the church has been without a pastor. Services have been held in the school house, but a church edifice is now being erected.

OTHER TOWNS.

Cummingsville, on the line of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., southwest of Atchison, in Center Township, was laid out in the fall of 1872, being named in honor of Wm. Cummings, a resident of the town. Robert Kennish, the first settler, upon the town site, located in November 1872, he being appointed postmaster when the office was established the next fall. He also opened the first store in December, 1872. In April, 1873, D. C. Harris and family located in Cummingsville, their child, Lorenzo, born August 24, 1874, being its first native. His was also the first death, March 25, 1875. The marriage of E. G. Hilton and Sarah W. Harris, July 8, 1878, was the first. In the winter of 1880-1881 R. C. Ripple taught the first school, the Methodist Church South building a church in 1880. The first sermon had been preached in Odd Fellows' Hall by Rev. Mr. Cook in 1875. Cummingsville is now a town of about seventy people, is situated on a prairie in a valley, has several business houses and bids fair to grow into still more of a thriving settlement.

Farmington is a small station, consisting of a few families, situated on the Central Branch. It has a district school, in which the services of the Christian Church are held. This church was organized by Pardee Butler in October, 1867. It is now in charge of Rev. Z. S. Hastings, who has been a resident of Farmington since 1875. The society numbers about thirty-five members. Among the earliest settlers in the vicinity of Farmington are the McBride brothers.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—CENTER TP.

H. R. ACHENBACH, R.R. agent and Postmaster, Farmington; one of the most genial and popular gentlemen on the line of the Central Branch. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Clinton County, December 5, 1844. He was reared and educated in his native State, graduating from the People's Commercial College at Reading. After leaving this college, he clerked in the Prothonotary and Register and Recorder's office, at Lock Haven, Clinton Co., Pa. Then he went to Williamsport, where he was engaged in the confectionery and bakery business with his brother. His father, Hon. George A. Achenbach, is one of the leading citizens of Clinton County, and for a number of years has been prominently identified officially. We clip from the sketch-book of legislatures of Pennsylvania, in 1876, the following: "George A. Achenbach, Representative from Clinton County, is a gentleman of reputation on the Democratic side of the House. He was born in Columbia County, October 22, 1815, before the birth of the common schools, consequently was educated in the subscription schools, which were in vogue at that day. At twelve years of age he became a clerk in a store. In 1835, he moved to Sugar Valley, then in Center, but now in Clinton County, where he engaged in managing the mercantile interests of a furnace company. In 1860, he was elected to the Legislature from Clinton and Lycoming Counties, serving his constituents so satisfactorily that he was returned by a large majority. He was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, serving on some important committees. Mr. A. is very unassuming at his post of duty, and is emphatically a business legislator. He is a man stout built, but not corpulent, with gray hair, large head, and closely shaven face, his countenance indicating good nature." H. R. resided in Pennsylvania until 1877, when he came West, arriving in Atchison County, July 6. He at once engaged in merchandising. In that capacity he was identified until the summer of 1881. During that time he took up the study of telegraphy, and was appointed railroad agent October 27, 1880. He had received his appointment as Postmaster, October 24, 1877. In both capacities he is eminently qualified, and without the radiant countenance of "Auchy," at the station, Farmington would have but few attractions. He was married June 24, 1869, to Miss Annie E. Ayers, a native of Chester County, Pa., an estimable lady. They have had four children—Mary E., Preston A., Harry S., and James P. Mr. A. is an Odd-Fellow, and in 1876 was District Deputy of Clinton County, Pa., organizing Salona Lodge, No. 937, June 24, 1876. He is also Master Mason.

SAMUEL ARTHUR, farmer, Section 23, P. O., Pardee, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Blair County, August 22, 1826. His father, Joseph Arthur, was a native of Bedford County, a farmer, and came to Illinois with his family in 1846, locating in McDonough County. Samuel followed canal-boating during his earlier days in Illinois, though his principal vocation was farming, which he adhered to until he came to Kansas, in 1871, locating where he now resides. His estate consists of 320 acres of choice land. Mr. A. is one of the most successful of agriculturists, combining the practical with the theoretical. He was married in 1851, to Miss Sarah Hagerman, of Wayne County, Ohio. They have fourteen children—Elizabeth, Amanda, William, Flora Ella, Charles, Adaline, Daniel, Isabella, Cynthia, Josie, Walter, Joseph, Hattie, Herbert. Mr. and Mrs. A. and family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GREGORY G. ASHE, farmer, Section 27, P. O., Pardee. A pioneer in Kansas, and one who has contributed more than an ample share toward the early development of Atchison County, is Mr. Gregory Ashe. He is a native of Ireland, and was born in the County Kerry, December 26, 1826. When twenty-two years of age, came to the United States. For several years he traveled, and resided temporarily in different parts of the country. The summer of 1855, came to Kansas, and pre-empted the 160 acres that is now his homestead. In 1858, went to St. Jo., Mo., residing until 1860, when he took up his permanent abode where he now resides. Being among the first inhabitants, he endured many privations and drawbacks. During the war he belonged to the State Militia, and was on duty at Kansas City during the trouble there. Mr. Ashe is an industrious, go-ahead citizen, and just the kind of a man to build up the reputation of a new country. He has been twice married, first in Ohio, to Miss Rachel A. Stanton; they have two children, Fred M. and Eugene; lost one—Frank. Mrs. Ashe, as far as can be ascertained, taught the first school in Center Township (in 1856). Her death occurred in Kansas. His present wife was formerly Annie C. Bechtel. By this marriage they have three children—Frank G., James W., and Edith M.

O. W. BABCOCK, stock raiser and dealer, P. O., Nortonville, well known as one of the prominent stockmen of eastern Kansas. He is a native of New York, and was born in Jefferson County, December 30, 1839; was there educated, reared, and resided until 1866, when he emigrated to Wisconsin, locating at Albion, Dane County, where, in company with Mr. O. Davis, they carried on general merchandising for several years. The spring of 1873, came to Kansas, locating where he now resides, himself and Mr. O. Davis purchasing a large tributary to Nortonville. Mr. Babcock is, in every sense of the word, a man who commands the respect of his fellow-men. He was married in Allegany County, N. Y., to Miss Harriet A. Lamphear, of that county. Himself and wife are closely identified with the Seventh Day Baptist Church.

A. S. BEST, farmer and stockraiser, P. O. Monrovia, is one of the most substantial agriculturists of the county. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Clinton County, June 27, 1839, was reared and educated in his native State, his boyhood days being spent in tilling the soil. The spring of 1860 his father, Mr. J. W. Best, with his family, including A. S. came to Kansas, locating in Center Township, Atchison County, the subject of this sketch taking and locating on his present homestead, where he erected a house and assiduously set to work to make a comfortable home and develop a farm. How well he has succeeded is known to those acquainted with him, as his farm, residence, orchard, etc., are in conformity with the name of the owner, "the Best." Mr. B. has been closely identified with the growth and development of the county. During the war he was Captain of a Militia Company in Center Township. At present he discharges the duties of Township Clerk for Center Township. In 1860 Miss Melinda Bricker, of Pennsylvania, became his wife. By this union they have four children—Ella M., Mary C., Emma, and John H.

LUCIUS H. BISHOP, farmer and stockraiser, Section 18, P. O. Monrovia. There are but few people within the boundary line of Atchison County more widely known as pioneers than L. H. Bishop. He is a native of Vermont; was born in Orange County, June 5, 1824. When young removed with his parents to Allegany County, N. Y. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and L. H., in his earlier days, assisted some at the forge. The spring of 1857 found him at Atchison, Kan., which at that time consisted of a few very diminutive buildings. He pre-empted some land, which is now embodied in his present estate, and built a log claim cabin which is intact, still standing adjacent to his residence. He was among the first farmers of this portion of the country, and as an agriculturist has been very successful. He has a fine farm in a high state of cultivation, and the surroundings indicate comfort. Mr. B. passed through all the difficulties subsequent to the first seekers of the new country, and the obstacles he had to encounter at that day and age were different from those generally incidental to a pioneer life. During the Rebellion he was in the Twelfth Kansas Militia Regiment, and participated in the engagement at Westport, Mo., where his horse was shot from under him. Mr. B. was a strong advocate for the abolition of slavery. At an early day was a member of the Board of Township Supervisors, and identified with the educational interests of District No. 6, of which he made the first report to the County Superintendent. He was married in New York in 1851 to Miss Betsy M. Wilson, an estimable lady. They have by this union four children—Frank W. Willie E., Sadie and Amelia, twins.

S. AUG. BUCH, farmer and carpenter, Section 26, P.O. Farmington. Is a native of Saxony, Germany, and was born May 2, 1832. Was reared, educated, and learned cabinet making trade in his native country. Came to the United States in July, 1869, arriving on the fourth, located in Pennsylvania, residing until 1871. Came to St. Joe, thence to Atchison County the same year. He devotes a great portion of his time to contracting and building: being a first-class mechanic has all the work he can attend to. Mr. B. has been twice married, first in Germany in 1861, to Miss Ernestine Otto. Her death occurred in 1871. Had three children—Margaretta, Dorotha, and Katherina. His present wife was formerly Miss Margretta Mack, of Wurtemburg, Germany. She was a widow at the time, her name being Smith. By her former husband she has two sons, Henry and Willie.

JOHN BURNS, farmer, P. O. Nortonville. This pioneer is a native of the County Donegal, Ireland, and was born July 8, 1831. Was reared, educated, and resided in his native country until 1851; came to the United States, and for two years worked on a farm in Kentucky, after which for a few years he resided in different parts of the country engaged in various pursuits. In 1857 Kansas attracted his attention and in March of that year he pre-empted the 160 acres of land which is now his own, being one of the first settlers in that part of the county. He had many obstacles to meet at that early date which were only overcome by untiring industry. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He participated at the battle of Prairie Grove and other notable engagements of the war, serving three years when he was honorably discharged. Returned to Atchison County where he has since been a resident. His wife's maiden name was Miss Ann Quinn. By this marriage they have five children—Mary Grace, Annie, John F., Daniel, and an infant.

C. T. BUTIN, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Nortonville. This popular agriculturist is a native of New York, and was born in Rensselaer County June 1, 1830. His father, Horace Butin, and mother, Annie Saunders, were natives of the Empire State. When quite young he moved to Allegany County, New York; then at eight years of age returned to Rensselaer County, where he was raised and educated. He was deprived of his father by death soon after their return. In 1857 he came to Kansas and bought a claim in Atchison County, being one of the pioneers of Center Township. He was closely identified with the early development of northeastern Kansas. He has a pleasant and attractive home, indicating comfort and prosperity. He is a close observer, a deep thinker, and has made a success as an agriculturist, by combining the practical with the theoretical. He was married March 22, 1862, to Miss Marie Cushman, an estimable lady. They have one daughter, Annie L., an accomplished young lady. Mr. Butin's mother came to Kansas, where she died in 1860. He has two sisters living within half a mile from him, Catherine E. Perry and Alma L. Maris, both well situated in life, and each the mother of three children—two boys and one girl. The family is identified with the Baptist Society of the Seventh Day denomination.

REV. PARDEE BUTLER, P. O. Farmington. Was born in 1816 in Onondaga County, N. Y. His parents were from Connecticut. In 1819 they emigrated to the Connecticut western reservation in northern Ohio. This was the only exclusively Puritan colony that was ever planted by the New England States, though they have furnished a predominating portion of the population of many of the western and northwestern States. The Western Reserve was an unbroken wilderness, and the settlers were proverbially poor, provided men can be called poor under any circumstances who have Yankee thrift, pluck, and intelligence. Mr. Butler remembers how his father, Phineas Butler, used to say that the only money he had for one year after coming to Ohio, was a quarter of a dollar, which he refused to spend, because he would not be wholly without money. Wheat would not bring twenty-five cents per bushel in Cleveland, but furs and peltries brought fair prices, and became a sort of legal tender; and so Phineas Butler became a noted hunter. There is yet preserved a local tradition how he and a brother hunter had a savage fight with a she bear, which they found in an alder swamp with her cubs one night when they were hunting raccoons. Frederick Brown, uncle to Ossawatomie, John Brown, lived in the same settlement, and under his impulse a Congregational Church and Sunday-school were organized in the log schoolhouse, which was followed soon after by a Debating Society, in which the subject of our sketch took his first lessons as a public speaker. Lyman Beecher's sermons on temperance, delivered in Litchfield, Conn., made on the Western Reserve a deep impression, and our young reformer took his first lessons at the hands of mobs by being pelted with eggs for delivering temperance lectures. At an early day he became identified with the anti-slavery movement. In the elections of 1844 he voted with the Liberty party for James J. Birney. A friend and a man of some position said to him: "Now, Mr. Butler, you are just starting in life, and will you throw yourself away by voting with such an insignificant minority?" He replied, "My father was an old Henry Clay Whig, and I admire Mr. Clay very much, but I think a new party necessary and I shall vote for James G. Birney." The Liberty party was the nest egg, out of which was hatched the Republican party. Alexander Campbell, and his father, Thomas Campbell, were Scotch Presbyterian ministers. Changing their views with regard to the action of baptism like Adoniram Judson, they became identified with the Baptists. They refused, however, to adopt any sectarian name or any creed but the Bible, seeking thus the union of all Christians, and were therefore compelled, finally, to set up for themselves. Having many things in common with the New England Puritans, their views spread rapidly on the Western Reserve, and the subject of our sketch, together with his father and mother, became identified with this movement, and he has spent thirty years of his life promulgating these views in the West, never, however, having forgotten his devotion to temperance and anti-slavery. He came to Kansas, and settled in Atchison County, in the year 1855. His boldness in expressing his disapprobation of the measures of the pro-slavery party soon marked him out to the leaders of this party as a man too dangerous to be tolerated in the country, and on the 15th of August of the same year a mob seized him in the town of Atchison, and put him on a raft of two logs, and set him adrift on the Missouri River. They threatened that if he should return they would certainly hang him; and he replied, "Gentlemen, do your duty as you understand it, and I will do my duty as I understand it; I ask no favors of you." In due time he returned. The next spring he was taken by a company of South Carolinians, and tarred and feathered, his life only having been saved by the interposition of Judge Tutt, of St. Joseph, Mo. He was married in 1843 to Miss Sibyl S. Carleton, also of the Western Reserve, who is now living. They have had seven children born to them, of whom three are now living. He has been a farmer for a life time, and his work as a preacher, anti-slavery, and temperance lecturer, has been largely without charge. He has never had but one law suit. He prosecuted a man for petty larceny, and proved his charge; but the Justice dismissed the case and awarded the prosecutor with the costs. Among the many valuable lessons he has learned in this wicked world he regards this as one of the most valuable. And now, before he has attained the age allotted to men, he finds slavery forever abolished, and the dram-shops prohibited by constitutional provision in the State. Meantime, there is a strong moral certainty that they will in like manner be ere long prohibited throughout the United States. A great advance has also been made toward the union of all Christians in one fold and under one Shepherd. Public integrity, private virtue, and good government have made encouraging progress; and the subject of this sketch feels, now as he is drawing near the end of a somewhat stormy and eventful life, that he has not wholly lived in vain.

MILO CARLTON, farmer, P.O. Pardee, is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Franklin County, August 8, 1814. At an early age, came with parents to Ohio, his father, Joseph, being one of the early settlers of the Western Reserve, where Milo was reared and educated. He was a resident of the counties of Medina, Loraine and Ashland, and lived in one place, caused by changes of the lines. The Carltons are of English ancestry. His mother, Dolly Parmley, was a native of Vermont. In 1853, Mr. Carlton came to Kansas, locating in Center Township, being about the first in that vicinity. He was one of the company who was interested in starting and laying out the town of Pardee, and has figured prominently from that date to the present, doing all in his power for the best interests of the village. A few years ago, he built a flour mill which was to be operated by wind power. It proved rather a disastrous enterprise, owing to its being demolished by a storm. He has been closely associated with the educational interests of the community, and few settlers are more favorably known. He was married in Massachusetts, to Miss Harriet Gale. Mr. and Mrs. Carlton, although advanced in years, are hale and hearty.

W. G. CARTER, farmer, Section 8, P.O. Lancaster. This genial and popular citizen is a native of Greenbrier County, Va., and was born May 20, 1847. In 1860, his father, W. P. Carter, Esq., emigrated with his family to Kansas, locating in Lancaster Township, the senior Carter being prominently identified with the growth and development of that township. W. G. was here educated and reared to manhood, his earlier days being spent in tilling the soil, and he has always adhered to that calling. He has a fine farm of 160 acres, ninety of which are under cultivation. He was married in 1871, to Miss Nannie Henderson of Atchison County. They have three children, Susie, Ida and Lillie.

R. N. CIRTIVILL, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Farmington, is a native of New York, and was born in Jefferson County, February 20, 1828. He was reared and educated in his native county, three miles from Sackett's Harbor. In 1850, he married Miss Susan Burns, a native of England. In 1864, enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, Company I, serving ten months; was at the battle of Petersburg and the surrender of Gen. Lee. His son Burt was also in the same regiment, and was severely wounded at the battle of Petersburg. After the war, located in New York and resided until 1871; came to Kansas, locating where he now resides. Mr. C. has a fine farm, and is one of Atchison County's most progressive citizens. His son, Burt Cirtivill, is engaged in the livery business, in Effingham, Kan. He has an adopted daughter, Melvina Slack.

A. CUSHMAN. This venerable and popular gentleman is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Plympton, seven miles from Plymouth Rock, November 28, 1796. His father, Ignatius, was also a native of Massachusetts, and his mother, Ruth Washburn, was a native of that State. The Cushmans are of English ancestry. Thomas Cushman came to America in the "Mayflower," and was married to Mary Allerton. From this union the Cushmans of the United States sprang. He was a minister of the Puritan denomination, and delivered the first sermon in the New England States. Deborah Standish, great granddaughter of Miles Standish, was the great grandmother of the subject of this sketch. When he was quite young, he removed to the State of Maine with his parents, and for a number of years resided in the vicinity of Belfast, where, at a later day, he was prominently identified in business. In 1857, came west, taking up his abode in Atchison County, Kan.; engaged in farming a short distance from Pardee, being among the first in that part. He built a store in Pardee, and for several years was engaged in trade. He has been a constant resident of the county since 1857, with the exception of about a year spent in the far West and in Maine, on pleasure. In 1861, Mr. Cushman was a passenger on the ill-fated train that went through the Platte River bridge, near St. Joseph, Mo. A large number of people, includng the conductor, were killed. Mr. C. was so seriously injured that he has never fully recovered. Although far past the meridian of life, he is well preserved. His memory is excellent, and he takes a live interest in the political issues of the day. He has been a Jackson Democrat, and his sympathies always have been with that party. In 1825, Miss Celia Pearce became his wife. She is a native of Maine. They have had nine children, Marcia (wife of C. T. Butin, Esq., of Atchison County), Augustus, Almacia, Adolphus, Amanda, Alfred, Washburn, Harriet and Addison.

G. A. CUSHMAN, farmer, P. O. Pardee, is a native of Maine, and was born in Penobscott County, June 18, 1831. Was reared and educated in his native county, following lumbering for a number of years and resided there until 1864. He came to Kansas, locating in Pardee; the spring of that year he went to Montana and engaged in mining for a considerable length of time. The autumn of that year he was so unfortunate as to have his leg broken, a short distance from Fort Bridger. He made his way to Salt Lake City, and remained until the spring of 1865, when he went to Virginia City. The seasons of 1865-66, he was on the police force at Helena, Montana, after which he went to Idaho, where he remained for about one year, when he departed for Kansas. He took passage down the Missouri River on the steamer Mackinaw, which was abandoned, and after being out several days, Mr. Cushman, in company with others, purchased a mackinaw, and had progressed quite a distance, when they took passage on the steamer Deer Lodge. In 1867, he engaged in pork packing in Pardee, and aside from the season spent in that pursuit, he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has a pleasant and comfortable home in Pardee, and is one of Center Township's most progressive citizens. He was married August 26, 1856, to Miss M. J. Smith, of Penobscot County, Me. Her father, E. Smith, Esq., was one of the oldest citizens of that county. They have had three children, who are deceased—Herbert E., Annie and Gustavus. The summer of 1881, Mr. and Mrs. Cushman made a tour to Maine, visiting their old home and passing several months.

O. DAVIS, of the firm of Davis & Babcock, stockmen, P. O. Nortonville, is a native of Rhode Island, and was born in Washington County, September 1, 1832; was there educated and reared. In 1862, came West, locating in Albion, Dane Co., Wis., where he was identified in the commercial circles for a number of years, doing a general merchandise trade. In the autumn of 1878, he came to Kansas engaging in the stock trade and farming, in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. O. W. Babcock. Mr. D. is a well-read man, a deep thinker. Has always been a strong Republican, and is an ardent advocate of temperance. He has been twice married, first in New York to Miss Sophrena Babcock, of Jefferson County. By this union has one daughter—Lillian. Mrs. Davis's death occurred in Wisconsin. His present wife was formerly Elizabeth Williams, of Wisconsin. Mr. D. is of English extraction, his maternal ancestors were Reynolds. Himself and wife are members of the Seventh Day Baptist Church.

A. DEVIN, farmer, P. O. Farmington. This gentleman is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Helena, ten miles from May's Lick, May 22, 1818. His father, William, was one of the substantial citizens of that county. He resided in his native county and learned the blacksmith trade. In 1844, he came to Weston, Mo., and engaged in blacksmithing, and for a time conducted a large livery stable. In 1860, came to Kansas, locating in Atchison, where he built a shop and was identified among the early Vulcans of that point. In 1863, he engaged in freighting in the California trade for Hardesty & Alexander, in the capacity of wagon master, in which he was eminently successful. He eventually made a trip with the Butterfield outfit, and was surrounded by Indians in the vicinity of Fort Ellsworth, the train was captured and Mr. D. was surrounded for four weeks before government troops came to the rescue. He was in such imminent danger that his hair turned gray in a very short period. He continued in the blacksmithing business in Atchison until 1877, when he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He is one of Kansas' most substantial citizens. He was married January 1, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Wood. They have three children—James F., Adrian Jr., and Elizabeth.

THOMAS DONOHUE, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Farmington. One of Atchison County's most sterling farmers is the subject of the sketch. He is a native of Ireland, and was born in the Parish Kill Glass, County Roscommons, November 10, 1804; was reared, educated and learned the stone mason's trade in his native country. In 1847, he came to America, locating in Buffalo, N. Y., where he worked at his trade and resided a number of years. In 1861, came to Kansas, locating in Atchison County, where he now resides, his first purchase being 100 acres, he set to work assiduously, and when not engaged on the farm he worked at his trade. His landed estate now consists of 360 acres of fine land, the greater portion of which is under cultivation. Has a grand old orchard, and a residence that is a model of taste, indicating comfort. He was married in February, 1844, to Miss Bridget McGuire, of the County Roscommon, Ireland. They have six children—Joseph, John, Ellen, Katie, Jane and Louisa. Joseph was elected two terms to the Legislature.

JAMES M. FLETCHER, farmer, P.O. Farmington. This popular fellow citizen is a native of Fayette County, Ohio, and was born June 3, 1819. At an early age he removed with his parents to Henry County, Ind., where he was reared and educated. His father, Thomas Fletcher, was an agriculturist. The family eventually emigrated to Iowa County, Wis., where James M. resided until 1857 when he came to Kansas. The trip was made by teams, the family spending three months out of doors. He took up a claim where he now resides, being one of the first settlers in this part, and developed a farm, and has since been a resident. He had numerous obstacles to contend with in starting, being obliged to sell his only team to pay for his claim, and other drawbacks. His estate is one of the finest in Center Township. He was married March 19, 1843, to Miss Ephey L. McCann, of Indiana, a native of Ohio. She was born April 30, 1825. They have had nine children, eight of whom are living—Amos Warren, Samuel Harrison, John, Nelson, Burd, Ann, Sarah and Melissa. Lost one—William.

MICHAEL GALLATIN, farmer, P.O. Atchison, is a native of Switzerland, and was born August 22, 1832. Was reared and resided in his native country until 1853. Came to the United States, locating in Pennsylvania, where he resided four years. He then came to Wisconsin, and in 1861 enlisted in Company K, Ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He participated in many of the stirring events of the war which the Ninth passed through, and was honorably discharged at Milwaukee in 1864. In 1865 came to Kansas where he has since been a resident. Mr. G. is one of the most substantial citizens in Atchison County. He married, in 1871, Mrs. Elizabeth Meyer. Mrs. G. has two children by her former husband—Sophie and Mary.

DURAND C. HALL, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Farmington, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Portage County, June 17, 1834. His father, William Hall, was a pioneer in the Western Reserve. Durand was reared and educated in his native county, following agricultural pursuits, and continued to reside there until the spring of 1869. Came to Kansas, locating on his present farm, which is one of the finest in the county, and well equipped for stock raising, of which he makes a specialty. Mr. Hall was married in Ohio to Miss Ellen M. Underwood, who died September 9, 1871. Has four children—Inez M., Albert S., Herbert D., Mary E. Lost one—John H. His present wife was Susan I. Merrian. They have one daughter—Susan E. Mr. Hall is a Master Mason.

JOHN A. HENNIGH, farmer, P. O. Farmington. This gentleman is a native of Pennsylvania and was born in Center County March 3, 1852. His father, David, was a prominent farmer of Center County, and a native of the Keystone State. John was educated and reared in Center County, following agricultural pursuits. He came to Kansas locating in Lancaster Township, Atchison Co., residing one year, when he removed to his present farm. He was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Nancy Lytle. They have three children—Nora, Willie and Mary.

ROSSELL HIGLEY, farmer, Section 35, P.O. Pardee. This pioneer and well known citizen is a native of New York, and was born in Delaware County, January 10, 1833. Was reaged and educated in his native State, locating in Allegany County when sixteen years of age. When twenty-one years of age came to Adams County, Ill., residing until 1856, when he came to Kansas, being one of the first in Atchison County. He pre-empted 160 acres which is now his home farm, erected a claim cabin and turned his attention to developing the farm. In 1862 he tendered his services to the Union cause, enlisting in Company F, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry as private, serving three years, passing through the usual routine of warfare, and was mustered out as Corporal. Returned to Kansas and has since been a resident. He has an excellent farm and is in a prosperous condition. In 1873 was married to Mrs. Mary E. Galpin, of Connecticut. They have four children—George N., Asphi M., Henry W., Arthur Garfield.

SANFORD JARRELL, farmer, P. O. Monrovia. One of the most popular gentlemen of Atchison County is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of North Carolina, and was born in Rockingham County, March 9, 1836. Came to Indiana when young, where he was reared and educated, following agricultural pursuits. In 1857 came to Kansas and pre-empted a claim in Jackson County. He was identified among the early farm openers and farmers until 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Second Kansas Cavalry. He participated in a number of the prominent engagements of the war, was at Prairie Grove and Cane Hill. Was mustered in as Corporal, and after the Prairie Grove engagement was promoted to Duty Sergeant, in which capacity he acted until discharged, serving three years and three months. Since the war he has been continually a resident of Atchison County. He married in 1865 Miss Annie Fletcher, an estimable lady, daughter of James M. Fletcher, Esq., an early Kansan. They have two children—John F. and Mary M.

LAWRENCE JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Atchison. One of the oldest and most respected citizens of northeastern Kansas, is Mr. Johnson. He is a native of Ireland, and was born in Queens County, March 15, 1818. He was deprived of his father and mother by death when young, and although the family had been in good circumstances, Lawrence was thrown upon his own resources with limited means. Came to the United States when nineteen years of age, locating in New Jersey, where he followed agricultural pursuits for a few years. In 1857, emigrated West, taking up his residence in Atchison County, Kan., where he now resides. Being one of the pioneers of the county, he has been closely associated with its development, and few people have contributed more amply in this respect. His farm of 160 acres, conveniently located to Atchison, is very desirable for a country residence, and his residence is a model of taste and comfort. Mr. Johnson has never been an official aspirant. Politically, in "ye halcyon days," he was a Jackson Democrat, and he still sides with that party. He was married in New Jersey, to Miss Susan Johnson. They have had ten children, eight of whom are living—Elizabeth, Fannie, William L., George, John C., Susan, James D., and Mary Ann; lost two, Theresa and Frank. William L. and John C. comprise the well known book and stationery house of Johnson Bros., of Atchison. Mrs. Johnson, one of the pioneer ladies of Kansas, well advanced in years, is still hale and healthy.

S. R. JONES, farmer and stock raiser, Section 8, P. O. Cummingsville, is a pioneer of Kansas. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Harlan County, December 29, 1827. At an early age removed with parents to Carter County, where he was reared and educated, following agricultural pursuits in his earlier days. In 1854, came to Kansas, locating on Crooked Creek, in Jefferson County. He was one of the first in Jefferson, and had many drawbacks to contend with. It was requisite at that time to go to Missouri for breadstuffs, and to make this trip in winter was frequently a hazardous undertaking. Mr. J. saw this portion of the country partially developed, residing until 1857, when he came to Atchison County, locating on Deer Creek. He was one of the pioneers in that locality, and figured prominently at that day. He was one of the first judges of election, and a member of the Township Board for a number of years. On one occasion, in Atchison, Mr. Jones was obliged to take the ballot-box home with him at noon, the partisan contest becoming so riotous as to make it unsafe. After residing on Deer Creek several years, moved to a farm on Parallel Road, where he resided several years. During the war, Mr J. was a member of the State Militia, and for two weeks was stationed at Kansas City. For three years was a resident in the vicinity of Lawrence. At one time he was one of the largest real estate owners in northeastern Kansas. His present farm he purchased and moved on, in the spring of 1881. It is one of the most desirable homes and best farms in Center Township. Mr. J. is a gentleman of excellent judgment, is very progressive, and held in high esteem by all who know him. Was married in 1852, to Mrs. Lucinda J. Clark, nee Howard. They have four children—David J., Stephen R., jr., Sarah E. (now Mrs. George Butler), and James W. Mrs. Jones had a family of two by her former husband, Rosa A. and George W. The latter was killed by the Sioux Indians, in 1864, in western Kansas, while *en route* for the mountains with another party, they having a threshing machine. He was then in his twenty-first year, and one of the most promising young men. Mrs. J., at an early day in the West, passed many lonely nights, and had reasons to fear the red men, who at that time were prevalent to a great extent, and at times not altogether sociable.

J. A. KEIRNS, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Pardee. This popular young man is a son of William R. Keirns, Esq., who came to Atchison County in 1856, being one of the pioneers in Center Township, and among the early farm openers. He came from Putnam County, Ohio. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Thirteenth Kansas, and died in the service from sickness contracted while discharging his duty. J. A. was born in Atchison County, Kan., March 30, 1857, and here educated and reared, adhering to agricultural pursuits. He has a fine farm, and is numbered among the substantial citizens of Center Township. He is a musician of more than ordinary ability, and eminently a favorite in society.

GEORGE LAMBERSON, SR., farmer, Section 8, P. O. Farmington. One who figured prominently at an early day in Atchison County, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of New York, and was born in Onondago County, February 27, 1821; was reared, educated, and learned the carpenter's trade in his native county. When he attained his majority, his father, Lawrence, gave him a farm, and for two years he followed agricultural pursuits. In 1846, came West, and for four years resided in Wisconsin, after which he went to California, remaining three years; retured to New York, and in the spring of 1858, came to Kansas, pre-empting a claim on Section 7, Center Township, Atchison County. After farming five years, removed to Monrovia, engaging in hotel-keeping and working at his trade. Monrovia, at that time, was a competing point for the county-seat, and Mr. Lamberson contributed amply toward the up-building of the town. After five years in Monrovia, again returned to farming, in which pursuit he is still engaged. At the time of his coming to Kansas, his father, Lawrence Lamberson, also took up his abode in the State, residing for a number of years. He now lives in Chicago, Ill., aged eighty-seven years. Mr. L. was married, May 15, 1844, to Miss Rosamon Lamberson, of New York. They have two children, George, jr., and Charles O.

A. J. McBRIDE, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Pardee, is one of the pioneers of Kansas, and a man who has contributed amply toward the early development of Atchison County. He is a native of Tennessee, and was born in White County, December 18, 1821; was reared, educated, and resided in his native State, following agricultural pursuits until 1855, when he came to Kansas, locating on the section he still resides on. He took 160 acres of land, and in a log cabin commenced to make a home, in what then was considered a howling wilderness (minus the wilderness), as there was not a particle of timber for miles. Mr. McB. was among the first in this neighborhood, and had many drawbacks to contend with. He has at present a fine home, which indicates comfort and prosperity. He was married, in 1847, to Miss Sarah A. Walker. By this union they have had five children—Lucian L., De Janira, Floritta, Leonora, and Lucilius A. Mrs. McBride's death occurred October 23, 1877.

T. C. McBRIDE, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Pardee. Of the few '56-ers in Atchison County, Mr. McBride was one of the most prominent. He is a native of Tennessee, and was born in White County, February 5, 1826. His father, Andrew, was a native of Virginia, and a farmer in White County. T. C. was educated and reared in Tennessee, residing until 1856, when he came to Kansas, arriving on the 22d of March. He pre-empted a portion of land he now occupies, and in 1857, set about developing it. Where Mr. McB.'s residence now stands, there was, about that time, a town started, which was promised a bright future. All the old settlers well remember Ocena. It was the first stopping place west of Atchison, in point of importance. However, it never attained but a few buildings. One of those was a store, in which the subject of this sketch carried a small stock of goods. He was also Postmaster, being appointed to the latter post in 1856, under President Buchanan's administration, holding the office until it was removed to Pardee. In the fall of 1857, in a grove on his place, the first church services in that section were held. It was of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Mr. McB. was clerk of the School Board for sixteen years, and has been closely associated with the educational interests of the county. He was married, in 1845, to Miss Mary Mason. They have had twelve children—Sarah E., Samuel M., M. F., Louisa A., Thomas C., A. J., and Ada C.; lost five—Perilla, Isaac, and John A.; two died in infancy.

ISAAC MARIS, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Nortonville. This well-known pioneer is a native of Ohio, and was born in Mahoning County, July 16, 1834. His father, Jonathan Maris, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Chester County in 1800. He came to Ohio in 1833, being one of the pioneers of Mahoning County, and was a descendant of George Maris, who emigrated from Worcestershire, England, and settled in Chester County, Pa. (now Delaware), in 1683. His mother's maiden name was Thomason Morris, a native of Salem, N. J. She was born in 1802. Isaac was reared, educated, and resided in Ohio, following agricultural pursuits until 1857, when he came to Kansas, locating in Atchison County, pre-empting the 160 acres which is now his home. In the autumn of that year he built a cabin on his claim, and turned his attention to developing the farm. Mr. Maris has been closely associated with the growth and development of the county, and has contributed more than an ample share towards advancing the educational and religious tone of not only his immediate community but northeastern Kansas. He has been eminently successful as a Sabbath-school organizer, and has devoted considerable time to the cause. For six years was superintendent of union and denominational Sabbath-schools, and also for the past six years has been vice-president of the County Sunday-school Association, and president of Center Township Sabbath-school Association; and for the past two years for Lancaster and Benton townships also. In the temperance cause he has been a life-long and active member. Religiously he belongs to the Society of Friends, and for the past fifteen years has been an esteemed and acceptable minister in that society, but has been largely engaged, as opportunity offered, in holding meetings at different points in his own and adjoining counties, ever manifesting a deep interest in all Christian work. The country can not have too many such citizens as the Rev. Isaac Maris. He was married December 7, 1856, to Miss Alma L. Butin, of Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. They have three children—Jesse E., Alice A. and Frederick B.

PETER NOFFSINGER, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Monrovia, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Monroe County, Nov. 18, 1833. When ten years of age his father, Peter Noffsinger, with his family, including the subject of this sketch, emigrated to Missouri, locating in Nodaway County, where he was reared and educated; his early days being spent in tilling the soil. In 1858, he came to Kansas, locating in Atchison County, where he has since been a resident with the exception of about three years; during the war he was in the Government employ as assistant wagon-master. Previous to coming to Kansas he spent a considerable length of time in Nebraska. Mr. Noffsinger has a fine farm, and is one of the solid farmers of the county. He married Miss Margaret Martin in Nodaway County, Mo., she is the daughter of Levi Martin, Esq., one of the pioneers of the county and owned the land where Burlington Junction now stands. They have ten children—Julia E., William A., Missouri A., Martin L., Johnnie, Amanda, Maggie, Lona, Clara and Mollie.

HON. L. F. RANDOLPH, farmer and stockraiser, Section 9, P. O. Pardee, one of the most popular and enterprising citizens of Center Township, is a member of the Kansas Legislature. He is the son of Rev. A. A. F. Randolph, who was born in Bridgeton, N. J., January 1, 1805; was of Scotch ancestry and was married in Allegany County, N. Y., in 1828, to Miss Lucy C. Maxson, a native of Rhode Island. In 1846, the family moved to Meadville, Pa., and in 1863, came to Kansas, settling on the farm where the widow now resides. Rev. Mr. Randolph became the pastor of the Seventh Day Baptist Church at its organization in 1863, which position he retained until his death, June 25, 1868. The oldest son, Hon. A. M. F. Randolph, of Burlington, Kan., is a lawyer. He graduated at the Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., in 1853; was Attorney General of Kansas from 1874 to 1876; has been a member of the Kansas Legislature, and is at present reporter for Supreme Court. Of the sons, Julius was Captain of Company H, Second Wisconsin Infantry, was killed at the battle of Gainesville, Va., August 28, 1862. Eugene was in Company D, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry; died January 5, 1864. William was in the Pennsylvania Militia and afterward served in Company F, Seventeenth Kansas Infantry; was drowned June 21, 1865, in the Allegheny River, Pa. George served in the Kansas Militia, and now lives on a farm adjoining the old homestead. Two sisters—Emily and Georgie, together with the yougest son, Leslie F., live at the home of their mother, Mrs. Lucy C. Randolph. Rev. Mr. Randolph, during the few years he was a resident of Kansas, did much toward advancing the cause of religion in his locality, and was held in high esteem by all.

ALEX. RILEY, stockraiser and dealer, Section 9, P. O. Cummingsville. This well-known stockman is a native of Ohio, and was born in Muskingum County, January 30, 1840. His father, Samuel, was one of the first settlers of that county. In 1859, the family, including Alex. came to Illinois, residing temporarily; thence to Missouri, and eventually to Kansas. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Tenth Kansas Infantry, participated at the battle of Prairie Grove and other engagements, serving three years and was honorably discharged. After the war he located in Atchison County and has devoted his attention to the stock trade. Mr. R. is a genial gentleman, a great reader, and thoroughly conversant with the details of the day. He was married in September, 1866, to Miss Alvina Carlton, of Atchison County. They have four children—Francis E., Charles S., E. A. and Ashley A.

ABEL ROBINSON, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Pardee, is a native of England, and was born in Olney, Buckinghamshire, February 12, 1826. He was the youngest of nine children of Samuel and Martha (Dewey) Robinson. Was reared, educated and learned the book-binder's trade in his native country. In 1848, came to America, locating in New Jersey, where he worked at his trade for a time, and for nine years was clerk in a book and stationery house. His employer eventually came West, locating in Davenport, Iowa, where Mr. R. was in his employ for a few years, and then turned his attention to farming, locating in Fulton County, Illinois. Here he resided until the spring of 1865, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Atchison County on present farm. He has been twice married; first in 1850, to Miss Matilda Townsend, whose death occurred in Davenport, Iowa. Had four children, one of whom is living—Martha. In 1856, Miss Leah Davison became his wife. They have had eight children, six of whom are living—Louisa, Priscilla, Arabella, Jabez E., Alberti and Zillah. Lost, two—Cornelia and Charles Walter. The former's death resulted from a snake bite, and the latter was killed by lightning. The family is identified with those of the Abrahamic faith who look for a literal fulfillment of the promises.

HENRY SHELL, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Monrovia. One of the first settlers of Atchison County is Mr. Henry Shell. He is a native of Indiana, and was born in Bartholomew County, October 9, 1824. Was reared, educated, and followed agricultural pursuits in his native State until he attained his majority. He then went to Missouri, locating in Platte County, where he followed his adopted profession until 1857, when he became a resident of Kansas, taking up his abode in Center Township. He was one of the first farm openers in his vicinity, and passed through all the trying ordeals which the early Kansans had to contend with. There are but few citizens in the county that are more popular than Mr. Shell. He was married in Missouri, to Miss Sarah T. Nuzum. They have eight children—Emma, Tolbet B., Hannah E., Leah Lusetta, Thulas F., Henry L., Mattie and Annie E.

JOSEPH F. STILLMAN, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Nortonville. This able agriculturist is a native of Rhode Island, and was born March 16, 1831; was reared and educated in his native State and resided in the eastern country until 1870, when he came to Kansas. He embarked in farming in Riley County, continuing four years, when he came to Atchison County, locating where he now resides. Mr. Stillman is a genial and popular gentleman and one of Center Township's most progressive citizens. He was married in 1866, to Miss Ada C. Burdick. They have four children—Edwin L., Phebe, Benjamin and Maggie. Mr. S. and his family are members of the Seventh Day Baptist Society.

HIRAM J. WARD, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Farmington, well known as one of Atchison County's substantial citizens, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Michigan, and was born in Kalamazoo County, April 3, 1841. His father died when he was ten years of age, and with his mother he removed to Illinois, locating in Will County, where his mother died when he was only thirteen years of age. He then removed to Champaign County, living with a cousin, S. O. Woodworth, and served seven years in the mercantile and banking business. His father, Daniel C. Ward, and his mother, Eunice nee Woodworth, were natives of Seneca County, N. Y. H. J. learned the carpenter's trade, and resided in Illinois until April, 1861, when he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry. He participated in eighteen hard fought battles besides thirteen skirmishes; among the former was the siege of Atlanta; served valiantly for three years and three months, when he was honorably discharged at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill. At the battle of Chickamauga was severely wounded. A great portion of his time was a detached ordnance officer. In 1864, he came to Kansas, engaged to work on the C. B. R. R., soon after purchased his present farm, which was in its crude state and densely covered with underbrush; he turned his attention to developing his estate, and by indomitable industry has made it one of the most valuable farms in the county. His orchard of 1,000 trees all well advanced and in a thrifty condition. To horticulture and apicultute Mr. Ward devotes considerable of his time. In the culture of bees he has been very successful, and his apiary is one of the largest in the county. He is a first class mechanic, and very ingenious. Is a great reader, his library being well filled with books relating to all branches of industry, art and history.

HON. JOSHUA WHEELER, Section 6, P. O. Nortonville, is prominent among the men of mark in Kansas, who have figured conspicously, and to the State's interest. He is a native of England, and was born in Buckinghamshire, February 12, 1827. His father, George R. Wheeler, was a watchmaker, and Joshua adopted and learned the trade. When 17 years of age he came to the United States, taking up his abode in New Jersey, where he principally worked as a farm hand until 1848, when he came to Illinois, locating in Fulton County, where he was identified as an agriculturist until the autumn of 1857, when he became a resident of Kansas, pre-empting the claim which is now a portion of his large estate. The country tributary to where Mr. Wheeler located was in its crude state, and he has seen it develop into what is now one of the garden spots of the State. He has been closely associated with the educational and religious progress of the county, and has always been found ready to lend his support in all commendable enterprises. Politically, he has always been found in the Republican ranks, voting for Fremont in 1856. In 1858, he responded to the first call made for the organization of the Republican party in Kansas. From 1862-65, he was State Senator, being elected by that party, and also held the office of Regent of the State Agricultural College. In 1874, he was elected member of the State Board of Agriculture, and has been re-elected three consecutive terms, holding the position at the present time, 1882. He is thoroughly conversant with Kansas politics, and is a great reader, has an excellent memory and an easy but not loquacious way of expressing his opinions and conveying his ideas. He is one of the most companionable and entertaining gentleman. He was married in Fulton County, Ill., in 1850, to Miss Maria Reynolds, a native of England. They have had four children—Charles Greeley and Adaline R., are living, two deceased. Mr. Wheeler and family are members of the Seventh Day Baptist Society.

LANCASTER.

Lancaster, eleven miles west of Atchison, without railroad facilities, was one of her rivals for the county seat. It was platted in 1857, by J. W. Smith, President of the Town Company, containing about sixty people, five stores, a postoffice and a number of churches. The first postoffice in the township was established at Lancaster, in 1857, Mr. Smith being appointed Postmaster. Other early settlers were Samuel Stover, Eli Watson, John Donnelly, R. M. Davidson, Jefferson Gregg, John Rust and Jacob Beck. In the summer of 1858, Mr. Smith furnished the money for the erection of a Union Church, the first sermon being preached by Rev. Mr. Bowman, on August 8.

The Methodist Episcopal Society worship in the Union Church, Rev. W. C. Day, of Atchison, being pastor. It is still part of the Monrovia Circuit, organized in 1859, and including Monrovia, Lancaster, Pardee and Sumner. The Church numbers eleven members.

The Baptist Church, in charge of Rev. John Rolf, of Granada, Jackson County, and the Presbyterian Society (pastor, Rev. Mr. Farmer, of Highland) are the other religious organizations of Lancaster.

HURON.

Huron Station, the newest town in Atchison County, is located on the just-completed Omaha Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in Lancaster Township, seventeen miles northwest from Atchison. The town site and several hundred acres in the immediate vicinity are owned by Col. D. R. Anthony, of Leavenworth. He donated to the railroad company twenty acres of land and the right of way for one mile. On the 1st of April, 1882, the surveys were made, and the town named and platted. Two side tracks, each eighty rods in length, have been laid down. Within six weeks of the completion of the surveys, five dwellings were erected, and the business interests of the village are well represented. Application for the location of a postoffice has been made, and the request will be favorably acted on by the Postoffice authorities at an early day, and the change from "old Huron" will be made to the new town. W. D. Starr will be appointed Postmaster. Several houses are now under contract, and before the close of the year 1882, Huron will contain fifty dwellings. Among the buildings to be put up this season are two church edifices—Presbyterian and Baptist. Whenever a desire is manifested to build a church, Col. Anthony generously donates a good-sized lot on which it may be placed. By July 15, a comfortable and roomy station-house will be finished at Huron. Like all the Missouri Pacific stations, it will be large and well-built. Situated almost half way between Atchison and Hiawatha, and not less than fifteen miles from either of those cities, Huron must soon grow into importance as a trading and grain-shipping town. Among the houses soon to be completed is a commodious hotel. Property is rapidly being sold to new comers.

Huron Lodge, No. 72, A., F. & A. M., Huron, held its first meeting under a dispensation, August 1, 1868. The charter members were W. B. Sloan, J. W. Sloan, J. J. Halligan. The officers were installed by Deputy Grand Master, B. F Freeland, and were as follows: W. B. Sloan, W. M.; J. W. Sloan, S. W.; J. J. Halligan, J.W: J. J. Sloan, Sec.; S. L. Carpenter, S. D.; Jacob Reese, J. D.; Thomas Huckaby, tiler.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—LANCASTER TP.

PETER BUCKELS, farmer, P. O. Lancaster, was born in Williamsburg County, S. C., in 1829, and was raised there on a farm. He remained on his father's farm until 1856, when he came to Kansas and pre-empted 160 acres of land ten miles northwest of Doniphan County. In 1860 he went to Gage County, Neb., and bought 240 acres on Wild Cat Creek, which he improved and lived on until 1867, when he moved to Lancaster Township, Atchison County, and located on Section 17, Range 19, Township 5, and has 220 acres, 130 under cultivation and the balance in timber and pasture. He was married in 1858, to Miss Elsie A. Miller, of Brown County, Kansas. They have six children, viz: Julia, Frankie, Dora, Katie, Jessie and Mary.

J. D. CARPENTER, hotel, Huron; was born in Kentucky, and raised in that State. In 1856, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Lewis County, and served for twelve years. In 1874, he came to Kansas, and located near Huron, and engaged in farming. He was married in 1858, to Miss Ruth Fregus, of Lewis County, Ky., who died November 29, 1877, leaving two children—Alvadora and Willie. In 1882, he came to Huron and opened a hotel.

HON. FRANK E. CLOYES, farmer, Lancaster Township; was born in East Middlebury, Vt., in 1847. In 1859, his parents moved to Kansas, locating on Section 27, Township 5, Range 19, which section is now owned by the father and his two sons, and is one of the largest farms in the township. In 1864-65, Frank attended Pardee Seminary, at Pardee, Kansas. In 1866-67, attended the University at Highland, Kansas, and in 1868, turned his attention to farming, which business he has successfully followed ever since. He was married in Lancaster Township, in 1869, to Miss Martha Rust. They have five children, viz: Addie M., Etta J., Frank H., Susie E. and Marshall J. In 1880, he was elected to the Legislature from Atchison County, and during the last legislative term served the interests of his county faithfully; was re-elected for the same position in 1882. He has been Clerk of the School Board for his district for the past twelve years. He is a member of the Effingham Lodge, A., F. & A. M.

G. GRANER, farmer, P. O. Lancaster; was born in Kurhaessen, Germany, in 1834, where he learned the brewers' business. In 1854, he emigrated to America, and located at Belleville, Ill., where he ran a farm and worked in a brewery until 1859, when he worked in breweries at St. Louis and at Jefferson City, Mo. In June, 1861, he enlisted in a Missouri battalion and served until October the same year, when, the term of enlistment expiring, he was discharged at Jefferson City, when he returned to Belleville, Ill., and worked in a brewery at that place until 1865, when he came to Atchison as foreman in the brewery of Kurtz & Young, where he remained until 1867, when in company with Frank Young he engaged in butchering and packing pork. In 1866, he bought 160 acres of land in Section 20, Township 5, Range 19, and now owns 320 acres, 200 acres under cultivation, with good buildings, orchard, vineyard, and hedge fence. Was married in Atchison, Kansas, in 1866, to Miss Martha Hauck, and has six children, viz: Matilda, Willie, Ina, Henry, Ferdinand and Adolph. Is a member of Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., Atchison, Kansas.

JEFFERSON GREGG, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Lancaster; was born in East Tennessee in 1816, but was raised in Missouri, his parents moving to that State in 1818, settling in Ray County. In 1840 he moved to Buchanan County and engaged in farming. In 1856 he moved to Kansas, settling in Jefferson County, near Winchester, and engaged in farming. In 1857 he moved to his present location, and has been engaged in stock raising and farming. In 1836 he was married in Clinton County, Mo., to Miss Mary A. White. They have six children, viz: Mahala, Anna, James, Margaret, Alice and Bascom. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

B. F. HURSH, farmer, P. O. Lancaster; was born in Lewisburg, Union County, Pa., in 1836, and was raised in that State, attending the common schools and the Baptist University at his native town. On leaving school he clerked in a general store. In 1863 he was employed as a clerk in the commissary department of the U. S. Army, and during that year was stationed at Chain Bridge, District of Columbia. In 1864, was with the Twelfth and Twenty-fourth Army Corps. In 1865, was stationed at Washington, D. C., as superintendent under Captain Samuel B. Lauffer, A. A. Q. M. In the spring of 1866 he returned to his native State and engaged in the grocery business at Sunbury until 1868, when he sold out and returned to Lewisburg, where he remained until 1871, when he moved to Kansas, settling in Osborne County, being among the early settlers in that county, and helped organize the county government. In 1873 he returned to Pennsylvania, and in 1881 came to Lancaster Township and bought one of the best improved farms in the township, and the finest groves in the county. He was married in 1861, to Miss Kate I. Wilson, in Union County, Pa. They have two children—Frank W. and Guy L. In 1871, was Justice of the Peace in Osborne County, Kansas. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

H. H. KELLY, farmer, Huron; was born in Lewis County, Ky., in 1829, and was raised as a farmer, which pursuit he followed there until he came to this State in 1858, when he settled near Kennekuk. In 1860 he moved to his present location, where he owns 160 acres, and has a vein of coal varying from twelve inches to three feet, underlying the greater portion of his place. He was married in 1857, in Lewis County, Ky., to Miss Mary W. Carpenter, of Kentucky. They have two children—John S. and George E. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

W. R. PATTERSON, farmer, P. O. Huron, was born in Fayette County, Pa., in 1839. When fourteen years old he determined to go to the West, and left with only the clothes on his back and walked to Pittsburgh, where he secured a position as cabin boy on one of the river steamers, and went to Evansville, Ind., where he left the boat and went to Peoria, Ill., and went to work on a farm, and in 1857, came to this State, locating at Atchison, where he engaged in teaming until 1859, when he located on his present farm. 1860 and 1862 were spent in mining in Colorado. Returning to Kansas, he engaged in farming until the spring of 1880, when he went to California, then to Brownsville, Pa. Returning in the winter of 1880, he engaged in the butchering business at Atchison until the fall of 1881, when he returned to his farm. Was married in 1860, near Brownsville, Pa., to Miss Rachael Chalfant. Is a member of Huron Lodge, No. 72, A., F. & A. M.

EDWARD PERDUE, farmer, Lancaster Township, was born in Canada, in 1850, and was brought up on a farm. In 1868, came to the United States and settled in Black River Falls, Wis., and engaged in lumbering until 1870, when he came to Kansas, locating in Lancaster Township, buying 160 acres of land, and has been an unusually successful farmer, owning 400 acres of Kansas soil, 280 acres under cultivation, with good fences, buildings and other improvements. He was married in 1878, to Miss Ola Davey, of Brown County, Kan. They have two children, viz., Maria and Charles.

W. G. RUCKER, of Dennet & Co., lumber dealers, Huron, was born in Noble County, Ohio, in 1859. In 1862, his parents moved to a farm in Livingston County, Ill. In 1876, he came to Kansas and located at Corning, where he engaged in general merchandising until 1881, when he sold out his business, and in April, 1882, came to Huron and engaged in the lumber business, and, during the short time the firm has been engaged in business, has met with marked success. In 1880, he was married at Corning, Kan., to Miss Jennie Butler, of that place. In 1881, was elected to the office of Township Trustee, but resigned the office on his removal to Huron.

SALEM RUPERT, farmer, P. O. Lancaster; was born in Armstrong County, Pa., in 1840, and was raised in that county. In his early years of manhood, followed farming and coal-mining. In 1864, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, as a recruit, and joined the command just before the battle of the Wilderness, and was wounded in the left thigh by a musket ball. On his recovery, was assigned to the Invalid Corps; was stationed at Pittsburgh, then transferred to Harrisburg, Pa., and was discharged at the latter place July 12, 1865, when he returned to Armstrong County and engaged in farming, and, in 1872, moved to Kansas, settling on Section 36, Town 5, Range 18, Lancaster Township, Atchison County. He now owns 280 acres of land, eighty acres under cultivation, the balance in tame grasses. In 1866, was married in Indiana County, Pa., to Miss Susan Altman, and has five children, viz., Mary, Agnes, Lulu, Nola and Zenus.

JOHN S. RUST, Section 34, P. O. Lancaster, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1819; learned the trade of plasterer in his native State; in the fall of 1839, went West; cast his first vote in Clark County, Mo., for President Harrison, in 1840; then removed to Jennings County, Ind. He married Miss Jane Boner, in 1842. She died ten years after their marriage. In 1852, he married Mrs. Mahala Worth. In 1853, they moved to North Vernon, where he built the first storehouse and hotel, and continued in business there a little over one year. He then moved to Madison County, Iowa, in 1855, and lived in Winterset one year. He then moved to Kansas in 1857, and purchased the farm on which he now resides. He was one of the first settlers in Atchison County, and was proprietor of the first hotel outside of Atchison, in the county, located on the military road from Leavenworth to Fort Kearny. Mr. Rust was elected Justice of the Peace in 1858, and elected County Commissioner in 1861. He enlisted in the army November 6, 1861, and served three years and three months as Quartermaster Sergeant in Company D, Second Kansas Volunteers. His second wife died in December, 1865. He married his third wife, Miss Adie A. Gibson, in 1868. He was appointed Postmaster of Lancaster, Atchison County, in May, 1882.

G. W. STABLER, farmer and stock-raiser, Lancaster Township, was one of the oldest settlers of this township; was born in Stablersville, Baltimore Co., Md., in 1839, where his ancestors had lived for 200 years. In 1852, he moved to Ohio, where he remained until 1854, when he moved to Adams County, Ill., where he learned the carpenter's trade. In the fall of 1858, he moved to Kansas, settling in Lancaster Township In 1859-60, he worked in a quartz mill in Colorado. In the spring of 1861, returned to Kansas and enlisted as a private in Company D, Second Kansas Infantry, for 100 days; at the expiration of that time, he re-enlisted in the second Kansas Cavalry, and was made Sergeant; was in the battles of Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, Van Buren and all the battles of his regiment. In June, 1863, he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and in 1865 was promoted to Captain of Company C, and was mustered out at Leavenworth in August, 1865, when he returned to his farm and has followed that pursuit ever since. The farm comprises 230 acres; 140 under cultivation. He was married at Huron, September 21, 1865, to Mrs. Nancy Wilson, who died in October, 1878, leaving four children, Gale C., John P., James H. and Mark O. He was again married January 14, 1880, at Huron, Kan., to Mrs. Anna Berger, of Nodaway County, Mo. Capt. Stabler has always taken an active part in the politics, both in county and State issues. In 1870, he was census taker for the western part of Atchison County. In 1871-72, served as Duputy United States Marshal. In 1866, was elected to the Legislature, and served his constituents faithfully. He has been Justice of the Peace for the past twelve years. He is an active member of the Huron Lodge, No. 72, A., F. & A. M.

JAMES STICKLER, farmer, P. O. Lancaster, was born in West Virginia, in 1817, and brought up upon a farm. In early manhood he ran a ferryboat across a stream near his father's farm for some four of five years, when he engaged in farming in West Virginia until in the fall of 1856, when he came to Kansas and settled in Shannon Township, Atchison County. In 1865, he moved to his present location, where he has 150 acres of well-improved land. In 1847, he was married to Miss Martha J. Smithson, of Monroe County, W. Va., and has three children living, Sarah E., Margaret and Amanda. Is a member of Mackey Lodge, No. 78, A., F. & A. M., Effingham, Kan. He is also a member of the Baptist Church, and has been a deacon in that church for the past eighteen years.

C. B. TULEY, farmer, P. O. Huron; was born in Burlington County, N. J., in 1812. In 1820, his parents moved to Warren County, Ohio, thence to Miami County where he lived and followed farming until 1869, when he moved to Lancaster Township, Atchison Co., Kan., settling on Section 35, Town 5, Range 19, and has 100 acres of land, all under cultivation. Was married in Miami County, Ohio, May 10, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth Frazier, and has eight children, viz. Mary A., Thomas, Sarah, Rhoda, Angeline, John, Ellen and Perry. Is a member of Huron Lodge, A., F. & A. M.

P. A. UNDERWOOD, farmer, P. O. Good Intent, was born in Parke County, Ind., in 1838, and was brought up on a farm, working summers and attending school winters. In 1859, came to this State and settled at Doniphan, but shortly afterward moved to a farm a short distance west of that place. In 1861, at the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in Company A, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and was in all the battles of his command, among them Corinth, Iuka, Coffeyville and Wyatt, Miss., and after an active service of four years, and four months, without receiving a scratch or being one day on the sick list, was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. In the fall of 1865, bought the present homestead, and has been engaged in improving it. Was married in 1867, at Rockville, Parke County, Ind., to Miss Elizabeth J. Pinnegar, of that place. They have five children—Ida M., Jno E., Sarah E., Cora Bell and Nellie M.

H. J. WATSON, carpenter and blacksmith, Huron, was born in Hendricks County, Ind. in 1841. In 1847, his parents moved to Buchanan County, Mo., and in 1856 to Kansas, settling in Atchison County, near Huron. The Watson family are pioneers in this section. H. J. worked at the blacksmith, tin and carpenter's trades, and from 1858 until 1882 ran a shop at Huron. He has always taken an active part in politics in this county. In 1864, was married at Huron, Kan., to Miss Sarah A. Elliott. In 1869, was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and was successively re-elected until 1875. In 1876, was elected Township Trustee, and has held the office ever since. Is a member of Huron Lodge, No. 72, A., F. & A. M.

MUSCOTAH.

In the extreme western part of Atchison County, at the junction of Little Delaware Creek and the Delaware River, and on the Central Branch Missouri Pacific R. R., is the thriving and growing town of Muscotah. It contains over 500 inhabitants, and is the largest town in the county. Muscotah has four general stores: one grocery store, three drug stores, three blacksmith shops, one bakery, one meatshop, two shoemaker shops, two cabinet shops, one pump dealer, one nursery, three hotels, two livery stables, one lawyer and three doctors. A good grist mill is operated by Daniel McCuaig. There are two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Congregational. The District School is attended by about sixty pupils.

The Congregational Church was organized August 6, 1866, having been in charge of Revs. L. Pomeroy, J. M. Von Wagner, A. A. Hurd and T. S. Roberts. The latter is acting pastor at present. The church building was erected in 1869 at a cost of $2,500, and the present membership of the society is forty-four.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in the early part of 1855, at the residence of Rufus Gooding, who was the second settler in Grasshopper Township. Rev. F. M. Williams preached the first sermon.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was connected with the Monrovia Circuit until the session of the annual conference of 1877, when it was detached, and in connection with Whiting and Kennekuk formed what was known as the Muscotah Circuit. At the conference of 1879, Whiting was detached, and in 1882, Kennekuk. Until March, 1879, the congregation worshiped in the Congregational Church. The new church was dedicated March, 1879. It was built at a cost of $1,400, and upon the day of dedication the full amount was provided for. The Society was first organized in 1870, the following being a list of the pastors: Revs. John Cook, J. A. Amos, J. C. Dana, George De Sette, E. H. Bailiff, N. Taylor, G. W. Miller, D. D. Campbell, F. M. Pickles, J. H. Green and J. S. Smith.

Muscotah Lodge, No. 116, (*Masonic*) was organized in October, 1868. It has at present (August, 1882,) the following officers: E. Bullock, W. M.; E. M. Brindle, S. W.; George Peabody, J. W.; J. C. Heath, secretary; H. S. Heath, treasurer. Membership about forty.

The name Muscotah, or written in Indian style, Musco-tah, signifies "Beautiful Prairie," or "Prairie on fire." The site of Old Muscotah, situated two miles and a half northeast of the present town, was surveyed by Dr. W. P. Badger and Major C. B. Keith, proprietors, who had settled there in the spring of 1856. The survey was completed in the fall of that year, and in 1858, Mr. Keith opened the first store in Muscotah. Dr. Badger located on what afterward became Senator Pomeroy's farm, and succeeded Major Baldwin as Indian agent, holding the office from 1858 to 1862. In 1867, the Union Pacific road purchased the land which became the site of New Muscotah, from Pe-at-e-quork, an Indian chief, Dr. Badger acting as the agent for the railroad. The land was surveyed in the fall of 1867, a Mr. Armstrong establishing the first general store soon afterward. The very earliest settlers of Grasshopper Township, located in 1854 and 1855, along the banks of the Little Grasshopper and its tributaries. The first settlement was made September 28, 1854, by Jacob Reece. Soon afterward came his brother, William, Rufus Gooding, Wilson Allec, William D. Barnett, Alex. Wills, Major Baldwin, Andrew and Mack Pate, Barney Cohoon, A. D. Simmons and E. Noland. The first child born of township settlers, although he did not see the light of day in this county, was Samuel Reece, September 2, 1855. Samuel Wylie and Miss Tenitia Tenery, were married in 1857, being the first couple in the township so joined. Alex. Sharp, an Indian trader, kept the first postoffice in 1858, it being situated. nearly in the center of Grasshopper Township. For some time it was thought that the name Grasshopper, applied first to the stream and then to the township, originated from the fact that upon some occasion a great invasion of the winged pests might have occurred. The Kickapoo Indians, however, informed Dr. Badger, that they never heard of the grasshopper plague, or of a grasshopper raid, until 1865. The true origin of the name is this: During one of the early surveys, Maj. Gunnison's probably, a Frenchman named *Sautelle* (in English, "Grasshopper,") was drowned at the mouth of the stream, which now bears his name.

Kennekuk is a small town containing about fifty people. It is in the northern part of Grasshopper Township, being platted by William H. Wheeler, county surveyor, in June 1858. The first tavern in the township was opened by Thomas Perry in September, 1857.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—GRASSHOPPER TP.

WILLIAM ADAMS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 10, P. O. Muscotah, was born in Somersetshire, Eng., October 6, 1819, son of George and Rachel Adams *nee* Thayer. He worked at farming in his native country until 1842, when he emigrated to the United States and settled in Onondaga County, N. Y. Here he learned the trade of carriage maker, and in 1852 went to California, *via* the Isthmus, to seek his fortune with the rest of the gold miners. Two years later, however, he returned to New York, where he made his home until his emigration to Kansas, which was in the spring of 1857. In company with what was known as the Cayuga Colony he took up a claim of 160 acres, but has since added to it until he owns in all 800 acres, all under cultivation. He usually keeps on hand about 100 head of graded cattle, 20 horses, and hogs and other small stock in abundance, and has been a very successful stock raiser. Mr. A. was married in New York State, July 4, 1848, to Miss Mary A. Ellsbury, who was formerly from the same shire in England as himself. They have one daughter, Julia E., and a son, Samuel.

JAMES D. ARMSTRONG, Section 29, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Effingham, came to Kansas in June, 1857, and settled at Atchison where he soon afterwards engaged in driving cattle and breaking prairie. After working at that for a short time he accepted a position at clerking. Followed that and going to school up to 1864, then he crossed the plains to Colorado, where he remained but a short time, when he returned to Waterville, Kans., and started a store. Afterwards went to Texas, from 1876 to 1878, and was there engaged in lumber business. After this he removed to the place where he now lives. He is a native of Andrew County, Mo., born September 12, 1840, son of Joshua D. and Elizabeth Armstrong, *nee* Cogdill; the former of Irish descent, the latter of English extraction. He is at present School Treasurer of School District No. 17, his township, and an active member of the Masonic Order. Was married in the City of Atchison in 1872 to Miss Laura McCubbin, whose parents were among the early settlers of that city.

HON. WILLIAM P. BADGER, was born December 17, 1817, at Sanbornton Square, Belknap County, N. H. The genealogy of the Badger family is traced to the time of William the Conqueror, the original name being Bagehoot, a French title from Normandy. Gov. Badger, of New Hampshire, was a cousin of John E. Badger, father of William P. Badger, and was descended from Sergeant John Badger, who came to America in the Mayflower and settled at Newburyport, Mass., and from whom are descended about all the Badgers in the United States. The family coat of arms now in the possession of the subject of this sketch bears the following inscription: "The family of Badgers originally descended from Launcelot Baghoot, who is mentioned by Sir John Servin's visitations of the County of Leicester to have been settled at the Hoo, in that county, in the year 1347. His descendant, Richard Badger, served under the Emperor of Germany against the Turks, in the reign of Henry VIII, by whom he was knighted, and had the three golden eagles added to his arms in memory of his gallantry in the service of the Emperor." Several members of this family appear to have settled in America about the time of Cromwell's usurpation. John E. Badger, the father of William, was born in New Market, N. H., and followed mercantile pursuits. His mother, Irene Carter, was born in Portsmouth, N. H.; both parents died in Atchison, Kans. William attended school, and at the age of twelve years became an apprentice to a hatter at Montpelier, Vt. While working at his trade he studied the science of medicine, but on account of ill health did not follow the profession as a regular pursuit. In 1857 he moved to Kansas for the recovery of his health, and founded the town of Muscotah, following the business of a farmer for several years. In 1857-8 was a member in the Kansas Legislature, taking a part as a Free-state Democrat. At the close of the session he was appointed agent for the Kickapoo Indians, a position he held until June, 1861. In 1862 he entered the army as Adjutant of the Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry and served in that capacity until 1864, participating in the battles of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove and others. He is an Odd Fellow, belongs to the Masonic order, and in the latter has advanced to the Knight Templar degree. He has done considerable to promote the railroad and other improvements. He is also a scientist and deeply interested in scientific pursuits. He has been a Republican since his entry in the army, and has proved a useful member to the party. He was married on December 2, 1841, to Miss Chloe E. Kellogg, daughter of the Rev. Sherman Kellogg, of Montpelier, Vt., and sister to Gov. William Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana. They have had four children, only one of whom is living, Miss Clara R.

HARLAN A. BELDEN, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Muscotah, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., May 23, 1838. His parents were Edson and Mary Jane Belden, who removed to Bureau County, Ill., while he was a small child, and were among the early settlers of that county. Here the subject of this sketch obtained a common school education, and worked on the farm with his father. In 1864 he was married to Edith J., daughter of Edward and Helen Peabody, who were originally of the first family of the county. During the year 1868 Mr. Belden came to Kansas and purchased 160 acres of the old Kickapoo reservation, and was one of the first to commence improving these lands. In the fall he brought his family, and also three others, out from Bureau County, Ill., and he has been the means of establishing the Illinois settlement which now numbers some thirty families or more. He now owns 220 acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation. The old Kickapoo Indian trail that had been traveled for years by them before the advent of any white settlers in these parts, used to run through what is now Mr. Belden's door yard, and for some time after his settlement there was used as such by them, and faint traces of it can yet be discovered. Mr. Belden and wife are original members of the New Malden Congregational Church society.

GEORGE T. BEVEN, druggist and stationer, Muscotah. One of Atchison County's pioneers is Mr. H. Beven, who for a number of years has been one of its prominent agriculturists. His son, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Atchison County, and was born May 17, 1862. Was here educated and reared. For four years he pursued the vocation of clerking in Muscotah, and in 1881 embarked in trade. He is a young man possessed of sterling business qualifications, and has been very successful in trade.

HENRY BEVEN, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Muscotah, came to Kansas in April, 1859, locating at Leavenworth City, where he opened a brick-yard. This he operated one year, then removed to Atchison and ran a brick-yard two years, and at the expiration of that time started farming. He now owns a fine farm of 340 acres, and has it all under cultivation and well improved. He was born in Kent, England, town of Gravesend, May 25, 1825; son of John and Maria Beven, the latter now a resident of Leavenworth, this State. Mr. Beven was a brick-maker in his native country, and in 1855 emigrated to the United States, living in both Ohio and Illinois previous to his location in Kansas. He was married in England in 1849, to Miss Jane M. Gornett. Both are original members of the First Baptist Church at Kennekuk. Their family contains eight children—Henry, Emma M., George, Alfred, Morris, E. J. L., William and Celia.

HON. LEWIS M. BRIGGS, was born at Coldwater, Barry County, Mich., December 6, 1841. At the age of one year his parents moved to Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County, Mich. He attended school at Albion College, Michigan. At the age of twenty-one he went to Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, in the employ of the General Government as wagon-master, with Indian supplies, from there to Montana Territory, and spent four years, with ups and downs, as a miner. Returned to Michigan after five years. Married Emma, daughter of Zeno Gould. Moved to Muscotah, Atchison County, Kansas, in 1869, and settled in Muscotah and engaged in the mercantile business, as Briggs & Watson, and L. M. Briggs. Followed same for twelve years. He was elected County Commissioner in 1878, for two years; served as Chairman. He was elected to the Legislature for the session of 1878-79 to represent the Sixth District. In 1879, was elected as Senator for four years in the Second District. In politics he is a Republican.

F. J. BROWN, real estate, was born in Kalamazoo County, Mich., April 19, 1842. He was educated at the State Agricultural College, and at Ann Arbor University. After leaving school, engaged in farming until 1865, in which year he moved to Kansas, located in Atchison, and engaged in grocery business. In 1867, he removed to Muscotah and started a mercantile business, putting up the first building and having the first stock in town. Sold out in the following August. In 1872, became connected with the land department of the Central Branch Railroad, as regular agent, a position he retained until he sold out. Since that time he devotes his attention to his private real estate interests. Mr. Brown was married in Muscotah, July, 1870, to Miss Sarah Kridner, of Muscotah. They have two children, Harvey and Samuel. Mr. B. is a member of Muscotah Lodge, No. 116, A., F. & A. M. He is also one of the City Councilmen.

HARVEY L. BROWN, farmer and gardener, Section 19, Township 5, Atchison County, Muscotah P. O.; was born in Saratoga County, N.Y., October 5, 1833. He is the son of John and Mary Brown, *nee* Robinson. His father of German descent and his mother of old New England extraction. Mr. Harvey L. Brown in early life learned the cooper's trade, and also received a common school education. When he had reached the age of twenty years he went with his father to Marshall County Ill., where he worked at the cooper's trade up to 1854, when his health failed him and he was obliged to abandon his trade. He returned to New York and spent three years in visiting some of the most popular Water Cures in that State, and succeeded in recovering his health at Danville Water Cure, Livingston County, N. Y. August 26th, he was married to Mrs. Majesta Hubbs. He then engaged in various enterprises and occupations until 1868, when he removed to Kansas and located on the place where he now lives, which contains eighty acres of well improved farm land, eight acres of which are devoted to gardening and small fruit raising. They had one son—Edward W. Brown. His first wife died March 16, 1874; was married again to his present wife, Anna R. Brown, *nee* Anna R. West, January 21, 1876, who is a native of Sweden, Europe. Mr. Brown is a member of the Congregational Church at Muscotah. Mr. Brown started on his little farm with very limited means, and has passed through all the grasshopper plagues and droughts of Kansas of the last fourteen years. But with careful saving and industry of himself and family they have a good comfortable home and other necessaries of life to make them happy in their old age.

WILLIAM G. BUCKLES, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Muscotah, was born August 10, 1847, in Russell County, Va. He served nearly one year of the Rebellion as a soldier of the Confederate army, and was first in the State Militia, and afterwards transferred to regular service in the Thirty-fourth Volunteer Cavalry. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Virginia, and August 3, 1869, was married to Miss Malinda J. Routh. In the spring of the year following, Mr. Buckles emigrated to Kansas, settling in Grasshopper Township, Atchison County, and commenced farming. In 1874 he removed to the farm which he now owns, and two years later purchased it. His family contains two children—Becca Lou and Asa A.

WASHINGTON CAMPBELL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 10, P. O. Muscotah, was born July 24, 1831, in Butler County, Pa. In 1858, he made his first journey to Kansas, and for two years was employed as a carpenter by the Government on the fort at Leavenworth. In 1860, he crossed the plains to Pike's Peak, where he engaged in mining for about six months, and at the expiration of that time, returned to his former home in Pennsylvania. Here he was employed in the oil regions, and had an interest in several oil wells. This he continued until the spring of 1869, when he came to Kansas, locating in Grasshopper Township, Atchison County, where he now owns 160 acres of fine, improved land. Himself and wife are active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Muscotah, of which they are members. They were married May 9, 1865, in Pennsylvania. Her maiden name was Miss Annie E. Graham.

JOSEPH CARPENTER, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Whiting, Jackson County, was born Nov. 25, 1820, in Livingston County, N. Y. Son of William and Betsey Carpenter, *nee* Banister, who were of old New England stock. The subject of this sketch followed various occupations until March, 1843, when he was married to Miss Urzelia M. Belden, and in the October following removed to Kenosha County, Wis., and opened a farm. Here he was living at the time of the Rebellion; and in the fall of 1862, Mr. Carpenter enlisted with Company I, of the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, but after serving seven months, was discharged on account of ill health contracted while in Government service. In 1864, he recovered his health, and re-enlisted with the First Light Artillery, at Chicago, and in this served till the close of the war. Then returned to his home in Wisconsin, and in 1868 removed to Kansas and purchased 146 acres of land, which was a portion of the old Kickapoo Reservation. He now has it all under cultivation, and being excellent land for agricultural pursuits, makes a fine farm. Mr. Carpenter and wife are members of the Mount Pleasant Freewill Baptist Church, of Brown County. They have three sons—Millard F., George W., and Lincoln F.

THOMAS CLARK, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Muscotah, was born April 4, 1826, in Lincolnshire, England. He was raised to the occupation of a farmer, and in August, 1849, he emigrated to the United States. He first stationed himself in Erie County, N. Y., but in 1859 removed to Lake County, Ill., where he made his home until 1876. He then came to Kansas, and purchased a farm in Atchison County, where he still resides, and owns 257 acres of fine, improved farm land. He is also proprietor of ten town lots in the village of Muscotah. His wife was formerly Mary J. Davis of this county, whom he married at Atchison, in 1879.

RICHARD B. CLEAVELAND, farmer and stock raiser, Section 2, P. O. Muscotah, was born December 29, 1830, in Oswego County, N. Y. While but a lad his parents removed to Cook County, Ill., where he farmed until 1861. He then came to Jackson County, Kan., and in the spring following brought out his family. In 1863, he enlisted at Falls City, Neb., in the Second Volunteer Cavalry, and served nine months on the frontier, fighting the Indians. Then returned to his home in Jackson County, but took a part in the Price raid in Kansas, during the year 1864. Mr. Cleaveland purchased a quarter section of land where he now lives, but has since added to it, until he now has 240 acres, all under a high state of cultivation, and excellent improvements on it. Mr. Cleaveland was married at Lockport, Ill., in 1856, to Miss Rodda A. Pervin, of Canada West. They are both united with the Congregational Church of Muscotah, while Mr. Cleaveland is an original member of the same.

BARNABAS COHOON, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Effingham, was born in Surry County, N. C., August 25, 1816. Here he was also married in 1838, to Miss Lucy Reece, and followed the occupation of a farmer in that county until 1844. He then removed to Buchanan County, Mo., where he made his home until 1855, at which time he came to Atchison County, Kan., and pre-empted 160 acres of land, and this, with enough since added to it to make 296 acres, composes his present farm. In 1856, he took his family back to their former home in Missouri, on account of the border troubles, but it was really unnecessary, and they returned in a short time. They have a family of eight children—William R., Jacob A., Susanna, Elizabeth J., Nancy C., Mary C., Sarah F., and Thomas A. Mr. Cohoon and wife are of the Methodist persuasion.

WILLIAM R. COHOON, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Effingham, was born in Ray County, N. C., in 1846, son of Barnabas and Lucy Cohoon, who came to Kansas in the spring of 1855, and were among the very first settlers in Atchison County. They pre-empted the land on which William now lives, and he has remained in this county ever since, with the exception of three years spent in the Rebellion. He enlisted with Company D, of the Second Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, in the fall of '61. Was wounded while out scouting, and taken prisoner, but after remaining in Rebel hands a short time, was turned loose. Mr. Cohoon was married, in 1868, to Mary Jane, daughter of Levi and Sophia Lockwood, who settled in Atchison County in 1859. They are the parents of four children—Levi B., Sarah A., Sophia L., and James H. Mr. Cohoon and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

AUGUSTUS CRANE, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Huron. Was born in Sweden near city of Guttenburg, June 22, 1840. His father died when he was but a small boy, his mother emigrated to America in 1848 and settled in Chatauqua County, N. Y. She and one of his brothers and two sisters died with the cholera in 1853. He was then left to his own resources and a stranger in foreign lands. He set to work at various occupations. In 1861, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, he enlisted in Seventy-Second New York Volunteer Infantry, Company B. In 1864 he veteraned in same regiment and served till close of war and was in all the principal engagements of his regiment. After the war he returned to New York where he remained till he came to Kansas and settled on the place where he now lives, which contains 160 acres of well improved farm. He was married in Atchison County, Kan., to Miss Mary Murter, whose parents settled in Nemaha County, Kan., in 1855, formerly from Platte County, Mo. They are the parents of six children, viz: Morgan L., Julia, Charles O., Flarnie M., Lucinda R., and Frank S.

HENRY B. DANA, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Muscotah. Was born in Windsor County

Vt., November 9, 1821. He is the son of Daniel and Percis Dana, *nee* Brown. Henry B. was reared on a farm and received such education as the district schools of that early day afforded. Here he married, March 24, 1845, and from that time until 1852 followed farming in his native State. He then came West to Waukesha County, Wis., where he purchased a farm and made his home. Here his wife died in 1868 and during the year following he was married to his present wife a Mrs. Mary A. Alexander, of Waukesha, Wis. During the fall of 1870 Mr. Dana came to Kansas and purchased 160 acres of wild prairie land which he has now all under cultivation with fine improvements. Both Mr. Dana and his wife are original members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Muscotah. The former has been a member of the denomination for twenty-eight years while the latter has been connected with this church forty years. They have one son—Giles P.

OVERTON A. ELLISON, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Muscotah. Was born in Mercer County, W. Va., April 15, 1843. His parents were Larkin T. and Nancy Ellison, the former of Scotch origin, the latter, whose family name was Gummings, was of German descent. They removed from the State in which he was born and came to Missouri in 1853, living near St. Joseph until April, 1855. They then removed to Atchison County, Kan., where his father had previously taken a claim in the fall of 1854. After remaining a little more than one year they removed to Mount Pleasant Township. In 1865 the family all went to Oregon with the exception of the subject of this sketch; and in July, 1871, he removed to his present home where he owns 160 acres of farm land all improved. Mr. Ellison was with the State Militia at the time of the suppression of the famous Price raid during the Rebellion. His wife was Margarett A., daughter of E. B. and Nancy L. Simmons, who settled in Atchison County as early as 1854. Their family consists of five children, viz: Laura J., Nancy E., Amanda May, Martha J., and Leroy O.

ERP & FLOWER, merchants at Kennekuk. This firm was organized in May, 1882, and consists of James A. Erp and Frank Flower. The former came to this State in 1858 and commenced farming near the village of Kennekuk. This he continued up to 1870, when, being afflicted with a cancer on his face he was no longer able to farm. He then engaged with Charles Flower, of the above village, as clerk in his general merchandise store. At the expiration of four years he returned to his farm on which he lived until the firm of Erp & Flower was organized as above. He was born in Pulaski County, Ky., October 15, 1835; he was reared on a farm and in 1854 removed to Missouri, and shortly after to Kansas. He is a member of Muscotah Lodge, No. 116, A., F. & A. M. His wife was Miss Martha Claunch, whom he married in his native State. Frank Flower, of the firm, was born in Columbia County, N. Y., January 17, 1858, and at the age of seven years, which was in 1864, removed to Kennekuk with his father and mother and has lived there ever since. His father, Charles Flower, deceased, was born in North Adams, Mass., June 8, 1837. He was foreman in a cotton factory in Vermont for a time, where he married Fidelia E. Chase, and in 1864 came from Columbia County, N. Y., to Kansas, and commenced keeping a hotel called the Union House, which was the main station on the old military road. This he managed until the time of his death, which sad event occurred March 28, 1875.

R. D. FISHER, R.R. agent, and agent Pacific Express Company, Muscotah, was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., November 16, 1835. He received his schooling in his native town. In 1854 he learned telegraphing and pursued this business in a commercial office, also helping his father in a hat and cap store. In 1862 he located in Piedmont, W. Va., as operator for the B. & O. R. R. Shortly afterward entered the employ of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. as operator, and was located at different points in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In 1871 he returned to the B. & O. R. R. and was stationed at Altamont. His last station was Salem, W. Va., from whence he came to Kansas in July, 1880, and was appointed to present position the same month. He was married in Westonport, Md., January, 1863, to Miss Belle L. Carroll, a native of Somerset County, Pa. She died in Salem, Ohio, leaving one child—Annie M. He was married to his present wife in Muscotah, December 26, 1881. She was Miss Arte Hooper, a daughter of William P. Hooper, Mayor of Plattsburg, Mo. Mr. F. is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F.

G. M. FULLER, farmer and stockraiser, P.O. Huron, was born in Columbia County, N.Y., December 22, 1822. He is the son of Amasa and Orilla W. Fuller. He received a good liberal education, taking an academic course at Fulton, Oswego Co., N.Y. In the spring of the year 1857 he came to Kansas with a company of emigrants from Auburn, N. Y., and pre-empted the 160 acres of land on which he still lives, which was then a wild and unbroken country, but is now a fine farm all under a high state of cultivation, as is also all of the county about him. In the spring of 1858 he was chosen a member of a Constitutional Convention which convened at Leavenworth. In the spring of 1864 he went to Fort Leavenworth, leaving the farm to work at carpentering for Government, and going from Fort Leavenworth in June, 1865, under contract to work for the Government at Fort Union, in New Mexico, remaining at Fort Union for nearly three years, then returning to his farm, where he has lived up to the present time. Mr. Fuller was married at Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1855, to Sophia Curtis, who came with him to Kansas, and who died September 9, 1858, leaving one son, Chester H. Fuller, now a resident of Binghamton, N. Y. Mr. Fuller was married again in Jordan, Onondaga Co., N. Y., February 19, 1862, to Harriet Tracy, who is still living with him at his homestead in Atchison County, Kan.

RUFUS H. GOODING, farmer, Section 14, P. O, Kennekuk, was born in Fleming County, Ky., February 26, 1824, son of Samuel and Margaret Gooding; his father's people were English, his mother, whose family name was Hinton, was of Scotch origin. He lived at home with his parents until October 15, 1846, when he was married to Miss Margaret McCoy, born in Kentucky, March 16, 1826. During the fall of 1849 they started west for California, but on arriving at Buchanan County, Mo., met a friend who persuaded them to stop at that point. Mr. Gooding accordingly purchased a farm on which he lived until the spring of 1854, when he removed to Kansas and pre-empted a claim of 160 acres, being the farm where he now lives. He was the second settler in Grasshopper Township, and remained on his claim through all the border troubles before and during the Rebellion. His life was often threatened, but nothing of a serious nature ever happened to him. Mr. Gooding and wife were original members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South society, and the first sermon was preached at their residence by the Rev. F. M. Williams, services being afterwards conducted at their house for one year. They are the parents of six daughters and one son, viz.—Charlotte, now Mrs. Henry Claunen, of Kennekuk; Nancy H., married to J. W. Perry, of Palmyra, Neb.; Margaret A., who is Mrs. George Billingsley; Sarah J., now Mrs. A. F. Canter, of Jordon Valley, Oregon; Mary J., Elizabeth M. and Frankie D.

JOHN J. HALLIGAN, farmer and stockraiser, Section 28, P. O. Effingham, was born in Mercer County, Ky., May 3, 1827. Went to school and worked on a farm until he was eighteen years old, then learned the carpenter's trade, which he completed in the city of Lexington, and in 1851 removed to Buchanan County, Mo., where he continued his trade up to 1859. During the fall of this year he purchased the farm upon which he now lives, in Atchison County, where he owns 320 acres, of which 100 are under cultivation, and the balance for pasture. Has also three acres of orchard, including choice apple and peach trees. Mr. Halligan was a soldier in the Rebellion, enlisting with the Third Kansas Volunteer Infantry in 1862, but had previously been Third Lieutenant in the State militia. After serving eight months he was discharged, ill health unfitting him for further service. He was married to his first wife, Miss Melissa D. Rose, of Buchanan County, Mo., in 1853, who died the year following. He married his present wife in the same place in 1857, her maiden name was Mary M. Morris, by whom he has five children—Otho M., Jacova F., John M., Robert J. and Maggie E. Mr. Halligan and wife are original members of East Grasshopper Baptist Church. The former is a charter member of Huron Lodge No. 72, A., F. & A. M. He has always taken an active part in the advancement of all public enterprises of his town and county, and has served several terms as Justice of the Peace.

WILLIAM M. HAM, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Muscotah, is a native of Fleming County, Ky., born April 13, 1833. His parents were George G., and Ruth F. Ham, the former of Irish, the latter of Dutch descent, her maiden name was Riggs. Mr. Ham was reared on a farm and acquired a district school education. During the spring of 1861 he came to Atchison County, Kas., and settled in Grasshopper Township, where he still resides. Is proprietor of 396 acres of land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, with eight acres planted in choice fruit trees, and an osage-orange hedge surrounding his farm four and a half miles in length. In 1863 Mr. Ham was elected Trustee of that township, and the same year organized the first company of State militia, of which he was Captain all through the famous Price raid during the Rebellion. He then resumed farming, and in 1869 was elected Representative of the State Legislature from the Tenth District. This included Grasshopper and Lancaster townships then, but has since been re-districted. Mr. Ham's first wife was Miss Rebecca J. Humphries, to whom he was married in Kentucky in 1855. She died May 10, 1879, leaving nine children—Sallie S., Louisa A., Mary E., Lillie F., Etha A., William H., Isabell H., Stella M., and Halla M. His present wife was Margaret Black, of Hancock County, Ill., whom he married June 28, 1880. Both are active members in the Methodist Episcopal Church, while Mr. Ham is President of the County Sunday-school Convention.

FERDINAND HAPWOOD, farmer and stock raiser, Section 11, P. O. Kennekuk, was born July 9, 1819, in Shelby County, Ky., son of Moses and Susan Hapwood, *nee* Sharpe, his father of Irish, his mother of English lineage. The subject of this sketch worked on a farm and attended the district schools, until seventeen years of age. Then learned the carpenter's trade, completing his apprenticeship in Louisville, Ky. In 1839, he moved with his parents to Indianapolis, Ind., but after three years' residence there, returned to Kentucky, where he was extensively engaged in contracting and building, until 1850. Mr. Hapwood went to Indianapolis again, in that year, and in 1857 was married to Miss Julia McNony, at Greencastle, Ind., who was a native of Illinois. Immediately afterward, the subject of this sketch removed to Leavenworth, Kan., and worked at his trade a part of the time, being in Government employ in the erection of the fort at that city. In 1859, purchased the place upon which he now lives, but in the spring following went to Colorado, working in the mines for three years. Then went back to Indiana, where he stayed till the close of the Rebellion. Then returned with his family to his land in Kansas, where he has since lived, and owns 240 acres, all highly improved. Mr. Hapwood's family consists of six sons—Charles C., Moses E., Andrew J., William C., Ferdinand, and Edgar F.

WILLIAM H. HARDIN, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Huron, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Fayette County, February 19, 1825. When eight years of age, his place of abode was changed to Butler County, Ohio. Here he lived until 1853, when he removed to Buchanan County, Mo., and two years later came to Kansas. His first settlement here was on South Wolf River, in Brown County, where he took up a claim, on which he lived up to 1858. Then sold out and went to Colorado, and engaged at mining, but returned to Kansas the same year, and located permanently in Atchison County. Mr. Harden took part in the late war, enlisting in 1862 with Company D, of the Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. After serving two years and four months, he was discharged on account of poor health contracted while in the service of his country. Then returned to his home in Kansas, where he now has a fine farm of 350 acres, and is also extensively engaged in stock-raising. Mr. Harden's wife is a daughter of Eli Watson, who was one of the pioneers of Kansas. They were married February 7, 1860, in Atchison County, her name Mary C. Both are original members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They are the parents of four sons and a daughter.

JAMES M. HAZLETT, livery and sale stable, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1830. He lived at Mansfield, same State, for a number of years, working at various occupations, and in April, 1870, came to Kansas; located at Muscotah, and embarked in his present business, which he has carried on with decided success, his stock embracing about eighteen head of horses. Mr. Hazlett has served as School Treasurer of Muscotah District for eight years. He married Miss Phœbe J. Egle, of DeKalb County, Ind., in 1868.

JOSEPH C. HEATH, Postmaster and dealer in agricultural implements and hardware, was born in Potter County, Pa., June 19, 1849. In 1864, he enlisted in Company B, of the One Hundred and Fifty-Third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war; came with his parents to Kansas in 1867, and settled in Grasshopper Township. In 1873, they removed to the village of Muscotah, where the subject of this sketch has since run a hardware store. In 1873, Mr. B. became a member of the firm, continuing until 1881, when they dissolved, and Mr. Heath purchased his interest. In 1876, he was appointed Postmaster of that village, which position he filled until 1879, when he resigned; but in 1881, was re-appointed, and has since officiated in that capacity. Mr. H. has served as Town Treasurer from 1876 to 1882. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Muscotah Lodge, No. 116, and has served as Master of the same for five years. His wife was Miss Florence Davis, of Iowa, whom he married in 1874.

HIRAM S. HEATH, father of the above, physician and surgeon, was born in Ontario County N. Y., February 8, 1816. He graduated from the Geneva Medical College in 1847. He has been in constant practice since twenty-one years of age; commenced to practice medicine in Coudersport, Pa., in 1847; removed to Roanoke, Ind., in 1854, and practiced medicine there until 1867, and at the expiration of that time came to Muscotah. He purchased a section of land, and is now the oldest resident physician in Grasshopper Township. Dr. Heath and his wife are original members of the Congregational Church, and have always been workers in the temperance cause. Mrs. H. was formerly Harriet B. Smith, born in Herkimer County, N. Y. They were married in that State, in 1842. Mr. H. is connected with the Masonic Society, and in the spring of 1882, was elected Justice of the Peace at Muscotah.

PHILLIP G. HERSHMAN, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Muscotah, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Fayette County, August 30, 1807. His father died while Phillip was a boy, leaving a widow and eight children in limited circumstances. According to the custom of the times in those early days, Phillip G. was put out with one of the neighbors, to be reared, and when eighteen years of age began to learn the wheelwright trade, which he followed a number of years, removing, in the meantime, to Wayne County, Ohio. Here he was married, in 1815, to Miss Sarah Henney, and seven years later went to Ingham County, Mich., where he made farming his occupation. From there went to Henry County, Ill., and this was his home until his removal to Kansas, in 1869. After purchasing 160 acres of land three miles east of Muscotah, he moved on the place where he now lives, moving his family out during the following spring, and has now a fine farm and a comfortable home, one and one-half miles east of Muscotah. Mr. Hershman's family is composed of seven children living—John H., David, Cristina, Sarah A., Amanda, Emma, and Mary E. They lost one son, Peter, who died September 13, 1852, at the age of one year and eleven months. Some of the family are members of the Wesleyan Church Society of Muscotah.

CAPT. THOMAS C. HONNELL, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Huron, was born in Shelby County, Ohio, July 6, 1840. He is the seventh son of William and Ellen Honnell, *nee* Wilson, the former of German descent, the latter of English extraction, who were among the pioneers of Shelby County, and were also there engaged extensively in farming. The subject of this sketch remained at home, working on a farm up to the age of thirteen years, when his father died, after which he received an academical education, and at the age of seventeen years he was proficient to take charge of a school. He followed teaching successfully till 1861, when he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion with the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company C, in the first three-months' call. After serving his time in that he returned home. In 1862, he re-enlisted in the Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company C; in 1864, this regiment having been consolidated with the Fiftieth Ohio, he previously having been promoted to the position of Captain of Company C, and after the Battle of Atlanta, he was one of the staff of General Cooper till the close of the war. He then returned home and resumed his former occupation of teaching and farming. In 1865 he was married to Miss Sarah Tuley, daughter of C. B. Tuley, now of Lancaster Township, Atchison Co., Kansas. In the spring of 1870 he removed to Atchison County, Kansas, and located on the farm where he now lives, which contains 480 acres, and is one of the best improved farms in the township. He is also extensively engaged in stock raising. He and wife are prominently connected with the Presbyterian Church at Kennekuk. Mr. H. is also a member of the Masonic Order, Huron Lodge, No. 72.

AMOS A. HOWELL, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Huron, came to Kansas in the winter of 1856, and in the spring of the year following pre-empted the claim upon which he now lives. This was situated on the old military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney, and in early times Mr. Howell had considerable trade with the Indians and freighters who traveled on this road, which he found to be very profitable, and continued it a number of years, in addition to improving his land. From 1860 to 1866 he was himself extensively engaged at freighting across the plains to Colorado, running from twelve to twenty teams, as the business demanded. Mr. Howell is considered by all to be one of the most successful farmers in Grasshopper Township, and owns 480 acres of land, most of which is under a high state of cultivation, the remainder in pasture for stock. He has always taken an active part in the various public enterprises of his county, always contributing liberally to the support of charitable and religious institutions. During the Rebellion he was a Lieutenant in the State Militia for the suppression of the famous Price Raid. He was born December 26, 1824, in Fayette County, Penn. His parents were Seth and Elizabeth Howell, the former of Welsh, the latter of German descent, her maiden name Turnbaugh. His grandfather on his father's side was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and afterwards settled at Trenton, N. J., and ran the Howell Ferry across the Delaware river, which to-day bears that name. Mr. Howell was married in Pennsylvania in 1844, to Miss Easter A. McBerney. They are the parents of four children—Mary A., now Mrs. Frank Lewis, of Jackson County, this State; Nathaniel E., Charles A. and Sabina R., who is married to Joshua Page, of Atchison County.

DAVID KESSLER, blacksmith and farmer, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., April 22, 1834. His parents were Jacob and Catherine Kessler, *nee* Hersh. His father was a blacksmith, and David learned his trade with him. He died in 1853 with the cholera, at the time of the great epidemic in Columbia, Pa. The following year Mr. Kessler removed to Buchanan County, Mo., and in the fall of 1856 came to Atchison County, Kansas, and took up a homestead in Kapioma Township; here he lived up to 1860, and then moved to Mount Pleasant Township and opened a blacksmith shop, which he ran there until 1867, at that time removing to Kennekuk. Opened a shop at this place, where he operated successfully until 1875, when he moved onto his farm, which is situated one mile south of the village. During the spring of 1880 he returned to the village and again started at his trade, which he still plies. Mr. Kessler was married in Buchanan County, Mo., in 1855, to Miss Nancy J. Wylie, formerly from Indiana. She is a member of the Baptist Church. They have four boys and three girls.

THOMAS LITTLE, farmer, Muscotah, was born in Scotland, Dumfriesshire, May 14, 1824; emigrated to Canada in 1841, and lived near the city of Guelph, Ontario, where he learned the carpenter's trade. This he followed in Canada until 1871, when he came to Kansas and continued his former employment at Muscotah three years, and since that time has been engaged at farming. He was married in Canada in 1850, to Miss Margaret Turnbull, a native of Roxburgh, Scotland. The following are the names of their seven children; Ellen (now Mrs. John Feisted, of Leavenworth), James, Thomas, Andrew, Euphemia, William and John.

LEVI W. LOCKWOOD, farmer, Section 24, P.O. Muscotah, was born on Green Mountain, Vt., January 8, 1822. He is the son of Henry and Polly Lockwood—his mother's maiden name, Hewly. When fourteen years of age, his parents moved to Cattaraugus County, N.Y., and two years later he was apprenticed in the foundry at Jamestown, same State. Here he remained six years, then went to Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade, and, three years later, in company with his brother James, came west to Fulton County, Ill., for the purpose of starting a foundry. He, however, changed his mind, and started farming instead. In 1849, he was married to Miss Sophia Cozad, and at the same time removed to Warren County, purchased a farm and, by judicious management, accumulated considerable of this world's goods. Thinking, however, that all men were as honest as himself, he trusted them in such matters as going security, and the like, and found out too late that he had lost a good deal of his money. He then removed to De Kalb County, Mo., but was obliged to leave there in 1857, as the people suspected he had something to do in helping slaves to escape across the river, and had threatened to hang him. Mr. Lockwood then came to Atchison, and in the spring of the year following moved to the place where he now lives and owns 215 acres of fine farm land, all of which he has made since his removal here. Himself and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fourteen years. They have five children living, Jane, Sarah, Samuel, Minnie and William.

W. M. McCLAIN, retired merchant and farmer, P. O Muscotah, was born February 13, 1822, in Port Patrick, Scotland; learned the trade of mason, which he followed in his native land until May 1, 1851, when he emigrated to the United States, and, on his arrival here, had but one shilling in his pocket, when he went to Albany, N.Y., where he was engaged in contracting and building; but this did not prove very successful, and the same year he moved to Illinois and engaged in railroad constructing, on the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1868, Mr. McLain came to Muscotah, Kan., and for a number of years worked at his trade here. He now owns 320 acres of good farm land, and is one of the largest property owners in the town of Muscotah, having always taken an active part in the building up of the town and the improvement of the same. His wife was Miss Rosanna Saul, to whom he was married in Scotland, January 8, 1846.

D. W. McCUAIG, miller, Muscotah, one who became identified with Kansas at an early day, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Canada, and was born in Ontario, November 27, 1834; removed to Michigan when comparatively young, where he followed various pursuits until 1856, when he came to Kansas, locating first at Leavenworth for several years. He was engaged in the Santa Fe trade and overland freighting from Nebraska City and other points. Mr. McC. is thoroughly conversant with the Western country, and had many stirring exploits with the Indians in those early days when it may be said a man traveled with his life in his hand. There are but few of the early settlers that were interested in Western enterprise beyond the Missouri River, that are more favorably known than Mr. McC. In 1866, he located in Atchison, and was interested in the Missouri River transfer for four and one-half years. In 1873, engaged in the milling business at Muscotah. He owns a first-class mill and does merchant milling aside from custom work. He is one of the most substantial citizens of Muscotah. In 1868, he was married to Miss Ada P. Howe. By this union they have three children, Jennie, Claude and Birdie. Mr. McC. is a Master Mason, a member of the K. of P. and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DANIEL W. MOONEY, stock-dealer, is a native of West Virginia, born April 10, 1842, in Marshall County. Here he was employed at farming and stock-raising, with his parents, Daniel and Jane C. Mooney, until 1855, at which time they moved to Ohio and engaged at merchandising, and from there went to Clinton County, Mo., in 1858. Three years later, enlisted with the Federal army in the Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Company F, serving in the same until 1863. He then united with the regular Confederate army, and in this took a part till the close of the Rebellion, then returned home and farmed there for himself up to the time of his removal to Kansas, which was in the fall of 1875. Located at Muscotah and embarked in the grain business, where he has since lived, with the exception of two years which he spent in Leadville, Col., in the grain trade. Mr. Mooney is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married in September, 1881, at Atchison, Miss Alice T. Sharpe. Mr. Mooney's stock-shipping amounts to about 150 car loads per annum.

BERNHARD C. MORITZ, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Huron, was born in State of Mechlenburg, Germany, in 1833. Learned the trade of cabinetmaker, which he followed in his native country till 1850; then emigrated to the United States, and lived in Iowa, near the city of Guttenburg. Afterwards removed to Dubuque, where he worked at the carpenter's trade. From this time till 1861 his time was spent on the Mississippi River as shipcarpenter, and in Galveston, Texas. He then came to Kansas and purchased the farm where he now lives, which contains 160 acres. Mr. Moritz is a member of the Turner Society of Atchison, and is one of the School Board of District No. 62. He was married at Leavenworth, this State, in 1863, to Miss Bertha Gerbitz, who was born in Holstein, Germany. They have five children living—Minnie, Eliza, Sophie, Emma and Bertha.

CHARLES C. MUNGER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 12, P. O. Muscotah, was born in Erie County, N. Y., February 21, 1834. His parents were Samuel and Cornelia, who were of old New England stock, his mother's family name, Clark. His father was engaged extensively in farming, and Charles went to school and worked on the farm with him until grown. He then traveled around through various Western States, and finally settled down in Kansas during the fall of 1868. The spring following saw him established on his present place, which then consisted of 160 acres of raw prairie, but with judicious management and industry it has now become a fine thriving farm. Mr. Munger was married in July, 1869, at Effingham, Kan., to Miss Mary E. Walters, daughter of Sidney Walters, who was an early settler of Atchison County.

ELIHU H. OSBORN, wagon repair shop and carpenter, came to Kansas in March, 1859, locating in Easton, Leavenworth Co., where he was employed at contracting and building. This he continued six years, then removed to Kennekuk in March, 1865, and started a wagon shop, this village being then on the old military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney. Here he has since made his home, and in 1869 was elected Justice of the Peace of Grasshopper Township, which office he has ever since held, with the exception of the years 1880 and '81. Mr. Osborn has also served as Notary Public for nine years, and has been an efficient member of the School Board of his District. The subject of this sketch was born in Marshall County, Ill., April 1, 1837. Removed with his parents, Samuel and Martha Osborn, to Linn County, Iowa, where he went to school and worked on the farm with his father up to 1855. He then learned his trade, and May 30, 1858, was married to Miss Hannah Johnson, formerly of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Their family consists of three children—John S., Emma J. and Zella R.

B. S. PATE, grocer, Muschtah. Among those that came to Kansas at an early day was the Pate family, locating in Atchison County in 1856, a short distance from where Muscotah now stands. His father, Andrew, was closely identified among the agriculturists up to the time of his demise in 1868. The subject of this sketch is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Granger County, January 5, 1843; came to Atchison County, Kas., in 1856. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Second Kansas Cavalry, serving three years and two months, and was honorably discharged; returned to Atchison County, and pursued agriculture until 1869; went to Osage County, residing until 1874. Returned to Atchison County on the 14th of November, 1881, embarked in the grocery trade. Mr. P. is eminently popular in Muscotah as well as the country adjacent. He is a live worker in the old school Baptist Church, and for a number of years has been Elder. He was married in 1865 to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Hooper. They have had seven children by this union—Emma L., Wm. J., Mary E., Abraham W., Sarah D. and Robert B. They lost one daughter—Carrie.

SIDNEY PLATT, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Muscotah, was formerly from England, born in Yorkshire, September 9, 1825. His parents were James and Betty Platt, nee Ashworth. His father stood high in the literary circles of England, and a volume of his manuscripts was published in 1865. Sidney Platt was educated by his father and in the private schools of England, after which he clerked in his father's office until twenty-seven years of age. At that time he went to Port Natal, South Africa, for the purpose of opening a cotton plantation. This he did, employing the natives and the coolies imported from the East Indies, but soon found that it was not a profitable undertaking; so he turned his attention to the sugar traffic, exporting it to England. Here he remained till 1865, when he emigrated to America, and lived for three months at Lawrence, Mass.; and at the expiration of that time came to Atchison County, Kas., which would make the date of his settlement here 1868. At that time there were a great many wild animals in these parts, and Mr. Platt was often compelled to place traps around his dwelling to protect his family. In Africa he once caught a spotted leopard, these being uncommon, and at another time killed a snake eighteen feet in length and six inches through. Mr. Platt is a distant relative of the celebrated African explorer Livingstone, and at one time received a letter from him stating his intention of visiting him, but owing to change in the route did not do so. Mr. Platt was married in England July 31, 1848, to Miss Sarah Mills, who was born in Yorkshire. They are the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living—Fannie O., Julia, Jennie A., Lucy, Eva B., Sidney L. and Petrena S. They were all born in South Africa with the exception of the last named, whose birth place was Lawrence, Mass.

L. N. PLUMMER, physician and surgeon, was born in Ross County, Ohio, August 30, 1848. The doctor was thrown upon his own resources when fourteen years old, though he managed to obtain an education and then attended medical lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio, teaching school in the winter time and also clerking, to obtain means to pursue his favorite study. In 1868 he went to Kansas, settled in Muscotah and engaged in practice, in which he has since continued, with the exception of two years, during which time he, in company with nine others, located the town of Cedarville, Smith County. The doctor bought a printing press and issued a paper there for a time, but finally disposed of his interest and returned to Muscotah and resumed his practice. Dr. P. was married in Hocking County, Ohio, November 3, 1867, to Miss Thee Karshuer, of that county.

LEVEN V. PLUMMER, deceased, Section 24, was born in Fleming County, Ky., October 26, 1818. Here he was married, August 2, 1848, to Matilda Norman, and in 1854 they removed to Platte County, Missouri. Two years later they came to Atchison County, Kas., and settled on the farm where Mrs. Plummer now lives, and were among the first settlers on what is known as Brush Creek, in Grasshopper Township. Here the subject of this sketch lived until the time of his death, which occurred February 7, 1868. He was an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his wife, and both have been members of that organization since 1860. Mrs. Plummer has a farm of eighty acres, and a good comfortable home, and by careful management and industry has reared her family of nine children and given them each a liberal education. During the fall of 1877 their house was destroyed by fire, which has since been rebuilt. The names of the children are as follows—Mary E., Dentsey A., Charles O., Thomas O., Benjamin F., Leonamus, Commodore, Harriet A. and Lumculus N.

JACOB REECE, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Effingham, was born in North Carolina, Ashe County, October 18, 1825. Is the son of Joel and Fannie Reece, nee Shearer; the former of German descent, the latter of Scotch orgin. They removed to Buchanan County, Mo., in 1844, when they engaged at farming and stock raising. Jacob remained at home working on the farm and going to school till 1846, then volunteered in Government service as teamster in the Mexican war, during the latter part of which he was in active service under Col. Doniphan, during which time he never stood back in doing his duty as soldier obeying the command of his officer or serving his country, after the close of which he returned to his home and resumed his former occupation as stock raiser. He being anxious to develop his business it became necessary for him to emigrate to some country where he could find extensive ranges for grazing, so in September, 1854, he removed to Atchison County, Kas., and settled on the place where he now lives, and was one of the very first settlers in that part of the county. Here he has successfully operated since, and he is now proprietor of 260 acres of good farm, and well stocked, and is also proprietor of forty town lots in the village of Arrington which is noted for its mineral springs, of which Mr. R. was the discoverer of the superior medicinal qualities of the water. Although he has been rather reserved in some of the political contests of his county he has stood with undoubted integrity, always giving his money and influence in all public enterprises. He was initiated into the Masonic Order at Atchison in 1863, and was afterwards a charter member of Huron Lodge No. 72, of his own town. He was married in Buchanan County, Mo., in 1848, to Miss Elizabeth A. Allie. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and are the parents of seven children, viz.—William N., Martisha E., the first white child born in Grasshopper Township; Samuel M., John B., Nora R., Annie E. and Wilson A.

WILLIAM REECE, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Effingham, was born in Ashe County, N. C., May 15, 1832. His parents were Joel and Fannie Reece, the former of Dutch descent, the latter of Scotch, her maiden name was Shearer. They removed to Buchanan County, Mo., in 1844, and engaged in farming, being among the early settlers in that section of the country. Mr. Reece was married October 30, 1852, to Miss Huldah Allie, who was born in Owen County, Ind., December 8, 1833. During the winter of 1854 he came to Atchison County, Kas., and bought the claim on which he now lives, and in the spring following moved out his family, which now consists of eight children—Riley A., Leanna J., Olive, Permelia A., Melvin D., Eva and Ella, who are twins, and Lone H. Mr. R. owns 192 acres of excellent farm land, a good portion of which is under cultivation. He served ten months as a teamster in the Mexican war. Mr. R. and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REV. THOMAS RIBBENS, Muscotah. This popular gentleman is a native of England, and was born in Kent, February 10, 1820. Was there raised and educated. He early in life turned his attention to preparing for the ministry; was duly ordained in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Came to the United States locating in Dunkirk, N. Y., in 1851, residing two years; came to Ohio, thence to Indiana, and in 1866 came to Kansas locating in Atchison County. He organized the Wesleyan Methodist Church at old Muscotah, and has been an active worker in the Christian religion in the Kansas and Nebraska circuit since that date. For a time he was a resident of Butler County, where he had charge of a church. Rev. Ribbens also attends to outside affairs from his church duties, and in Muscotah has manufactured bricks to considerable extent. He is a very popular gentleman, commanding the respect of all. He was married in England, September 5, 1840, to Miss Mary Russell, an estimable lady who, although well advanced in years, is hale and hearty.

SAMUEL M. RIGGS, physician and surgeon, was born in Grayson County, Ky., June 20, 1853. He took a course of study at Buffalo Medical College, New York, during the years 1872 and '73, and in 1874 was a graduate from the Eclectic Medical College. The subject of this sketch first came to Muscotah in 1873, and practiced his profession here between his lectures, going back again to college. One year after graduating he returned to Muscotah, and since continued practice here, and is now one of the leading physicians of the place. Dr. Riggs is a member of the Masonic Order, and is also identified with the Eclectic Medical Association of Kansas. He married October 29, 1874, at Larkins, this State, Miss Gertrude E., daughter of Henry and Jane L. Pridey, who settled in Leavenworth County in 1857. Their family contains three children, two sons and a daughter.

FREDERICK ROACH, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, Muscotah, was born in Estill County, Ky., April 5, 1831. In 1844 he removed to Missouri, and was a resident of Platte County for fourteen years. Here he was married to Miss Sarah A. Lorlar, and in February, 1858, came to Kansas and located on Section 35, Grasshopper Township, Atchison County, where he farmed successfully until 1872. He then removed to the village of Muscotah, where for five years he was engaged in merchandising, and at the end of that time commenced keeping hotel. This has been his occupation since, and he also runs a farm in addition to this. Mr. Roach served a number of years as Trustee of Grasshopper Township, and in 1870 and '72 served as County Commissioner.

REV. THOMAS S. ROBERTS, Pastor of the Congregational Church, was born in January, 1848, in Steuben County, N. Y. Received the foundation of his literary education at the Franklin Academy in the same State; and later, entered the Theological College of Hillsdale, Mich., where he graduated in 1876. His first labors for the church commenced at Fond du Lac, Wis., where he took charge of the Free-will Baptist Church and there remained until March, 1878. At that time he came to Kansas and has since had charge of the Congregational Church at Muscotah. His wife was formerly Miss Nellie Allison of this place whom he married in March, 1880. They have two daughters—Beulah S. and Bertha V.

WILLIAM H. SEEVER, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Muscotah. Was born March 28, 1826, in Fleming County, Ky. He learned the carpenter's trade in his younger days, and followed various occupations until 1852, when he removed to Buchanan County, Mo., where he was employed at contracting and building bridges, and at general carpenter's work. He came to Atchison County, Kan., in 1862, locating on his present farm. He owns 120 acres of good farm land, and has been a licensed local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church ever since his residence in Kansas. Mr. Seever is extensively engaged in raising sorghum, and has a complete set of machinery for the manufacture of the same with a capacity of 140 gallons of molasses per day. He has been a strong temperance man ever since he was twenty-one years of age, and has always worked for the best advancement of the same. He was married in Kentucky to Miss Nancy Hurst, by whom he has seven children living—John W., Samuel D., Charles W., George W., Clay M., Squire M., Mary E.

ABNER D. SIMMONS, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Muscotah. Was formerly from Sullivan County, Ind., born June 4, 1827. He is the son of Johnson and Margaret Simmons, his father of English descent, and his mother, whose maiden name was Alumbaugh, was of German lineage but American born. His parents removed to Buchanan County, Mo., in 1832, and were among the early settlers in that region. They both died there in 1850, and four years later Mr. Simmons removed to Atchison County, Kan., and pre-empted the land where he now lives, and was one of the very first settlers in the county, and the third settler in Grasshopper Township. During the border troubles of 1856 he removed his family back to his former home in Missouri; but for all the disturbance there was they might as well have remained in Kansas. [illegible]mmons has always been identified with all public enterprise of his town and coun[illegible] Mr. Simmons and wife are workers in the cause of Christianity, and were original members of the Old School Baptist Church of this town. Mrs. S. was formerly Miss Nancy L. Cook, a native of North Carolina. They are the parents of eight children, viz: Margaret A., John W., Sarah C., Kansas A., one of the very first white children born in Grasshopper Township; Mary I., Laura B., James W., and Cora M.

REV. J. S. SMITH, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Muscotah; was born in Athens, Ohio, March 11, 1845. He was educated at the Ohio University, graduating in the class of 1866. He then went to Missouri and engaged in insurance business, returning to Ohio in the fall of 1867, to take charge of the Hocking Seminary. In 1868 he established the Logan *Journal*, at Logan, Hocking County. Sold out his interests in the fall of 1869. In 1871 became connected with the Grand Island Mission, in Nebraska Conference; remained until 1880. In that year took a charge for a time in Rawlins County, Kas., then returned to Nebraska. In the spring of 1881 removed to Monrovia, remaining until March, 1882, when he took his present charge. Mr. Smith was married in Grand Island, Neb., December 6, 1874, to Miss Treffren, a native of New Hampshire. They have one child living—Lulu.

C. A. SPARKS, farmer and school teacher, Grasshopper Township, six miles northwest of Effingham, was born near Platte City, Mo., in 1850. In 1855 his parents moved to Atchison County, Kansas. In 1873, taught school in Jefferson County. In 1874-75 attended the State Normal School at Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1876, taught school in Buchanan County, Mo. In 1877, bought a farm of 120 acres in Grasshopper Township; has sixty-five acres under cultivation, fifteen acres of timber and orchard; has good buildings and farm enclosed with wire fence. Was married in 1876, in Grasshopper Township, to Miss Adelia Simmons, daughter of A. D. Simmons. They have one child. He has taught the school in his district for the past four years.

JOSEPH SPEER, farmer and coal dealer, Section 35, P. O. Muscotah; was originally from Lawrence County, Ind. Received a common school education, and worked at farming until March, 1860, when he emigrated to Kansas and purchased a quarter section of land, where he now lives. This was all wild prairie land then, but is now changed to a fine improved farm. There are also extensive coal beds on Mr. Speer's land, the depth varying from ten to sixty-five feet. The thickness of the layers is eighteen to twenty inches, and he has men at work at them, and they promise to develop handsomely. Mr. Speer was one of the State Militia who suppressed the famous Price Raid during the Rebellion. He was married in Indiana, March, 1850, to Miss Mary Fountain, by whom he has nine children, all of whom are living.

JOHN B. TERRY, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Muscotah, is a Pennsylvanian, born April 17, 1815, in White County. He is the son of Joseph and Sarah A. Terry, his father of English descent, the latter, whose family name was Harris, born in East Tennessee. Mr. Terry lived on a farm with his parents, and attended school until the fall of 1833, when he moved to Green County, Mo., with a colony of people, among whom were a number of his relatives. They were the first settlers in that county, and here he made his home until 1838, when he removed to the northwestern part of the State, in what is now known as Platte County. Here he opened up a farm and lived until August, 1854, when he came with his wife and four children to Kansas, and took up a claim two and a half miles south of the present city of Atchison, and was one of the very first settlers in the county. Here he lived through all of the border troubles, and neither himself or family received any personal injuries, although there were plenty of threats from the border ruffians, and they occasionally lost a horse and other stock. Mr. Terry was married in Platte County, Mo., in 1842, to Miss Sarah A. Mason, a native of Kentucky. Their family contains eleven children, viz: William H., Joseph E., James M., John R., Thomas (one of the first white children born in

Atchison County), Jesse, Samuel L., Walter B., Martha (now Mrs. Rice McCubbin), Susan M. and Lizzie, (now Mrs. Robert McCubbin.)

GEORGE TETIRICK, farmer at Kennekuk, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio. April 7, 1820. He received a common school education and followed farming in early life, up to the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion. Enlisted in Twenty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with that until 1864, and was then transferred to the First Indiana Heavy Artillery, which he served efficiently until the close of the war, when he returned to Jay County, Indiana, and resumed his former occupation until April, 1870. He then moved to Atchison County, Kansas, and located at the above place, where he has continued to reside since, except four years he lived in Brown County, Kansas. He was married August 18, 1843, in Ohio, to Miss Margaret Wiley, also a native of Ohio. They have five daughters, viz: Mary L., Roda J., Salinda M., Delia E. and Martha. They are members of the First Baptist Church of Kennekuk.

S. B. THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Huron. Born in 1845 in Saline County, Missouri, he grew up in that country, and well remembers his five-mile walk to and from school. He came in 1858 to Kansas with his widowed mother and his stepfather, S. Dille, and has since that time been a resident of Atchison County. During the rebellion he served eighteen months in the Second Kansas Cavalry, and was engaged at Prairie Grove, Cane Hill and Roseville, Ark. In 1872 he bought his present farm, eighty acres, costing him $1,200. On this he has built a fair frame house and planted one hundred trees, the farm now renting for $200 per annum. Mr. Thompson is descended from an old Missouri family, though his parents were both from out of the State, yet they were very early settlers in Saline County. There are two sisters of S. B. Thompson—Adeline S. Meeker, of Brown County, and Eliza J. Dickinson, of Atchison County.

STEPHEN G. TOLLE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 19, P. O. Muscotah, was born December 28, 1829, in Fauquier County, Va. His parents removed to Mason County, Ky., while he was only a small child, and here he was reared on a farm, attending school until 1855. He then came to Missouri, and between that time and 1870, made several trips to Kansas in surveying parties, and during the war was enrolled in the State Militia of Missouri, and served till the close of the Rebellion. Mr. Tolle came to Kansas in 1870, and settled on his present farm, where he owns 110 acres of good farm land. He is Treasurer of School District 23, and himself and wife are members of the Bethel Baptist Church. Mrs. Tolle was formerly Miss Mary Martin, to whom he was married in Buchanan County, Mo., in 1858. Their family consists of three children—Edward L., Lucy M., and Katie.

JOSHUA K. TRUEBLOOD, farmer and stock raiser, Section 6, P. O. Whiting, Jackson County, is a native of Parke County, Ind., born January 14, 1841. He is the son of Elias and Elizabeth Trueblood, the former of English, and the latter, whose maiden name was Kelley, of Irish descent. The early life of Joshua K. was spent on a farm with his parents who gave him a liberal education. He was an under graduate from Earlham College at Richmond, Ind., in 1869. In October of the same year he came to Atchison County, Kan., and purchased some land. This was originally a portion of the Kickapoo Reservation, and Mr. Trueblood taught the first Indian school on the diminished reserve of this tribe, during the winter of 1869-'70. In April, 1870, he returned to Indiana, and was married to Miss Matilda Morris, with whom he soon came back to Kansas, and in the fall of the following year they went to the Indian Territory, where Mr. Trueblood was Principal of the Indian school of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, which he managed successfully one year. Then returned to his land in Kansas, where he has since lived. He has a fine farm, well stocked with cattle, hogs, and other stock. Mr. T. and wife were among the first members of the New Maiden Congregational Church, and are earnest and faithful workers in that society. The former was Superintendent of the County Sabbath School Association for three years, and had previously been Vice-President of the Township Association of the same body.

ROBERT A. WALLACE, Principal of the Muscotah Graded School, and farmer, Section 1, is a native of Licking County, Ohio, born in 1833. After acquiring a common school education, he attended the Academy at West Alexander, Pa., where he graduated in 1856. He made teaching his vocation during his residence in the East, and in 1868 came to Kansas; located near Farmington, Atchison County, where he was engaged in farming and teaching. In 1877, Mr. Wallace removed to the farm where he now lives, and is extensively engaged in stock raising and shipping. At the beginning of the spring term, he took charge of the Muscotah Graded School, which has an average attendance of 150 pupils, and one assistant lady teacher. Mr. Wallace was married in Washington County, Iowa, in 1860, to Miss Maggie Larrimer, a teacher in the high schools of that county. Their family comprises four boys and two girls—Lena M., Arthur F., Harry L., Bertie O., Stella J., and Orlo F. C. The subject of this sketch served three years as a soldier of the Rebellion, first in the Ninetieth Regiment, and afterward in the One Hundred and Sixty-Eighth.

MARTIN J. WALSH, lumber merchant, was born in Ireland, County Kilkenney, November 17, 1835. Emigrated to the United States with his parents, Michael and Nancy Walsh, locating in Marquette County, Wis., and engaged in agricultural pursuits, being one of the early settlers. The subject of this sketch received but a limited education, and in 1858, removed to Stephenson County, Ill., but after living there a short time, came to Kansas, locating at Leavenworth, where he was in the employ of the Government. During the spring of '59, he crossed the plains to Colorado, making several trips, the last being in 1862. In the fall of '63, Mr. Walsh went to Montana, where he mined, in company with a Mr. Campbell, and afterward, returning to Kansas, they purchased a lot of stock, which they worked in partnership till 1867. Mr. Walsh then purchased 785 acres of land in Brown County, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. In the spring of '81, he started in the lumber business at Muscotah, and takes an active interest in the public enterprise of his town and county. In 1869, he married Miss Mary Louisa, daughter of George and Margaret Tedrick, who settled in Atchison County in 1869.

WARREN H. WARING, proprietor of the Kennekuk House, came to Kansas in January, 1878, and started at farming at Muscotah. During the spring of 1881, he removed to Kennekuk, and purchased the place where he now lives. Mr. Waring was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., February 27, 1830, on the farm where his great grandfather, grandfather and father had lived and died, and which Warren H. Waring sold to the city of Saratoga for a cemetery. His great grandfather and grandfather were participants in the war of 1776. Mr. Waring was married at Fort Miller, on the Hudson, to Miss Sarah E. Deyoe, whose parents lived in Rensselaer County. He and his wife were members of the First Baptist Church of Saratoga for twenty years, and since their residence in Kansas have united with the same denomination at Kennekuk. They have one son and one daughter living—Joseph and Lucy L.

CONRAD WEAVER, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Muscotah, was born in Germany, December 3, 1844. Emigrated to the United States with his parents when only ten years of age, who settled in Henry County, Ill., where he lived until 1865. He then enlisted in Company I, of the One Hundred and Fifty-First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving one year in the army, and at the expiration of that time, settled at his home in Illinois. He came to Kansas in 1870, locating on the place where he now lives, but subsequently removed to Lancaster Township, where he lived until the spring of 1879, and then returned to the former place. He owns 225 acres of land, of which 160 are under cultivation, and the remainder used for pasture. Mr. Weaver is a member of the Army of the Cumberland. His wife was Miss Sarah Hershman, daughter of Philip Hershman, of Muscotah, to whom he was married in Illinois in 1870.

GEORGE W. WHITE, attorney at law, land and insurance agent, notary public, represents the Home of New York, Ætna of Hartford, Conn., Phœnix of Hartford, Conn., Phœnix of Brooklyn, N. Y., Sun of London, England, American Central, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. White was born in Richmond, Chittenden Co., Vt., January 22, 1816; moved with his parents to Waterbury, Vt., at the age of two years; received his school education in the common school of the town; December, 1835, embarked as a soldier to the then Territory of Florida, to put down the Seminoles; remained there two years and four months, and on the tenth day of May, 1838, left Florida for the Cherokee Nation, North Carolina, under the command of Gen. Winfield Scott. In August, 1838, went with the regiment to Charleston, S. C., thence to New York, thence to Plattsburgh, N. Y., thence to Troy, Vt., where, on the fourth day of December, 1838, was honorably discharged from the service of the United States; immediately returned home to Waterbury; went to Waitsfield, Vt., in 1839; commenced the study of law with B. F. Adams; was admitted to the Bar in 1841; in 1842, May 5, was married to Miss Lois L. Foster, of Jericho, Vt. In 1847 moved to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming for a time. Moved to Waushara County in 1853. Was admitted to the Bar and followed his profession till 1873, when he moved to Kansas. His wife died in Atchison, Kan., September 10, 1873, leaving two children, Julius R. and Ellen M. March, 1874, moved to Muscotah, Kan., and in December, 1874, was admitted to the bar and established his present business. Mr. W. is Police Judge of the city of Muscotah, Kan.

ISAAC B. WILCOX, farmer, was born in Delavan County, N. Y., Town of Harpersfield, April 11, 1834. He is the son of Alonzo B. and Hannah Wilcox, the former of English descent and the latter, whose maiden name was Swift, of Holland Dutch. They were engaged in farming in that State, and Isaac B. spent some of his time on the farm with them, and the rest was devoted to acquiring an education. He graduated from the State Normal School at Albany in 1854, and later took a course to fit himself for civil engineering. He then taught school until 1856, when he came West to Minnesota, where he followed surveying until 1860. At that time he removed to Missouri and was Chief Engineer in the survey of the Parkville and Grand River R. R. Removed to Leavenworth, Kan., in 1863, and for some time was employed in the survey of the Kansas Pacific R. R., from that place to Lawrence under the supervision of John C. Fremont and Samuel Hallett. After this he took charge of twenty-eight miles of the Central Branch of the Missouri Pacific R. R., and later took contracts from the Government for the survey of lands in the western portion of the State of Kansas. Since 1867 he has made his home at Muscotah, and in the meantime has made large investments in real estate. He now owns land in Grasshopper and Kapioma Townships, all of which is under improvement. Mr. Wilcox's wife was formerly Miss Nannie J. Mooney, of West Virginia, whom he married at Plattsburgh, Mo., in 1865. He is a member of Muscotah Lodge, No. 164, of the A., F. & A. M.

ISAAC H. WILLARD, blacksmith, was born in Worcester County, Mass., October 18, 1850. Came with his parents to Kansas in 1865, living in Nemaha County on a farm. The subject of this sketch learned the blacksmith trade and afterwards worked at it in various places until 1877, when he removed to Muscotah and opened a shop for himself, and has met with decided success. He is a thorough mechanic and one who certainly understands his business. Mr. W. was married at Muscotah to Miss Bridget Mathews, of that place.

ARRINGTON.

In the southwestern part of Kapioma Township is Arrington, at which are the fine iron springs, which are acquiring quite a reputation in this county and adjoining localities. The first schoolhouse in the township was erected at Arrington by District No. 30. In November, 1854, R. A. Van Winkle, one of the first settlers of this portion of the county, and Thomas Hooper erected a steam saw-mill. The post office at Arrington was established in 1858, Mr. Van Winkle being appointed postmaster.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—KAPIOMA TP.

ALEXANDER ACHESON, farmer, P. O. Larkin. Was born in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1836, and was raised a farmer but learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed until his removal to Kansas in 1869, when he located on Section 17, Township 7, Range 18, and has 160 acres, 120 under cultivation. He was married in 1859, in Carroll County, Ohio, to Miss Mary E. McAllister, and has four children, viz: William, Anna M., Edward D., and Joseph H. He has been Treasurer of School District No. 54 for several years.

J. M. ARTMAN, proprietor of hotel and livery stable, Larkin, was born in Boone County, Mo., in 1832, and was brought up a farmer. In 1857 he came to Kansas and located in Jackson County, but raising no crop he returned to Missouri. In the fall and in the spring of 1858 he went to Johnston County, Kan., and engaged in farming. In 1859 he again located in Jackson County where he lived until 1867, when he moved to his present location. He has been a successful farmer. He now owns 140 acres near Larkin, and 160 acres near Tippinville, in Jackson County,—all well improved land. In 1880 he opened a hotel and livery stable in Larkin. He was married in 1854 to Miss Lucinda J. Hubbard, of Platte County, Mo., a daughter of Stephen Hubbard, one of the pioneers of that county. They have nine children—Elizabeth, Stephen, Nancy, Mary, James, Janie, Adaline, Katie, and Albert. Mr. Artman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

G. W. BOWSER, farmer, P. O. Larkin, was born in Tennessee near the Virginia line, in 1834, and at the age of sixteen was engaged in teaming to Knoxville and King's Salt Works, which business he followed until 1855, when he came to Kansas with his parents and settled on Section 8, Town 7, Range 17. In 1859, his father dying, the care of the family devolved on him, and considerable credit is due to him for the faithful manner in which he has discharged his assumed duty. His mother lived to the age of seventy-four years, and was his especial care in her declining years. In 1864, he was a member of the Kansas Militia, and was called out to repel Price, when on his raid through this State. At Westport, during an engagement with Price's forces, his horse was stunned by a bullet and fell on him, but he escaped without any injury; his horse died in a few days. In 1872, he was married to Miss Margaret Roberson, a daughter of James Roberson, one of the pioneers of this township. They have had four children, but two of whom are living—John and Olla. Mr. Bowser is a very successful farmer and stockraiser. He owns 597 acres of land, 250 under cultivation, making one of the finest farms in Kapioma Township.

M. HARVEY, P. O. Valley Falls, was born in Onondago County, N. Y., in 1820, and was brought up on a farm, and in 1867, came to Kansas, settling on his present location, where he has 160 acres of land all under cultivation with good buildings and other improvements. Was married in 1840, to Miss Betsey A. Van Etten, of Onondago County, N. Y.; they have no children.

DAVID S. HENEKS, proprietor of Arrington Merchant Mills, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., in 1834, and was raised on a farm where he worked a portion of the time at the blacksmith trade. In 1855, he moved to Cedar County, Iowa, and engaged in farming, and in 1861, moved to Kansas and settled near Wetmore, Nehama County, and engaged in farming. In 1863, he went to Montana and engaged in mining until 1865, when he returned to Kansas; during the winter of 1865-66, he spent at Leavenworth, working at the wagon trade. In 1866, he worked at the wagonmaker's and carpenter's trade in Nehama County, and followed until 1871, when he engaged in farming until 1880, when he bought the Arrington Mill property, embracing besides the mill and dwelling some eighty acres of land, lying on both sides of the Delaware River. The mill is of the old style water mill, and through the present proprietor, has established a reputation second to none. In 1881 a mineral spring was discovered near the mill dam, and has added largely to the prosperity of the place. Mr. Heneks laid out the larger part of his property in town lots and has leased the spring and grove to a party of capitalists. Lately he has discovered two more mineral springs, one of them showing the best analysis of any in America. He was married in 1857 to Miss Mary Keyser, in Montgomery County, Pa. They have three children—Noah B., John and Eldora. Mr. Heneks is at present Treasurer of School District No. 30.

W. R. LATTIMORE, farmer, two and one-half miles south of Muscotah, P. O. Muscotah, was born in Ottawa County, Ohio, in 1840, and was reared on a farm. In 1862, enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Infantry. Was mustered in at Toledo, Ohio, in August, and was in the army of the Cumberland, engaged in over thirty-two battles and skirmishes. Was mustered out as Orderly Sergeant at Salisbury, N. C., in July, 1865, and discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, in the same month. He was married January 1, 1866, at Port Clinton, Ohio, to Miss Sarah L. Harris. They have four children—Willie S., Burton, Asa E. and Albia M.

DANIEL RICE, farmer, P. O. Muscotah, was born in Indiana County, Pa., in 1821, and brought up on a farm. At eighteen years of age he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in his native place until 1854, when he went to Stephenson County, Ill., and farmed and worked at his trade until 1870, when he came to this State and settled on south quarter of Section 22, Town 6, Range 17, in Kapioma Township, and now has a well-improved farm with good buildings. He has in the meantime followed his trade. In 1843, he was married to Miss Lucy Earhart, of Indiana County, Pa.; they have nine children—David E., Nettie C., Milton A., M. L., Edwin C., Laura C., Leonora C., Homer M. and Emma R. He has been Treasurer of his School District for eleven years, and takes an active part in all matters pertaining to the public schools. He is a member of Lena Lodge, No. 42, A. F. & A. M., of Lena, Ill.

HENRY SCHIFFBAUER, farmer, stockraiser and fruit grower, P. O. Arrington, Atchison Co., Kas., was born in the city of Cologne on the Rhine, Prussia, January 27, 1841. In 1851, his parents emigrated to America, and settled in Kentucky. In 1855, his parents moved to Kansas, but while on their way here the cholera broke out and they stopped at Hermann, Mo., where the mother died. In 1856, young Henry came to Kansas and settled at Leavenworth, where his father was engaged in the confectionary business. He found employment with a Dr. Davis. In 1857, he entered the employ of the Government Quartermaster Department as teamster, and was in the United States service in various capacities until 1866. In 1857, was with the Cheyenne expedition. In 1858, went across the plains to Fort Bridger, and from that point was detailed to accompany Kit Carson, the famous scout, to Albuquerque, N. M., with important dispatches, and on his return went to Salt Lake City, where he remained until 1859, when he returned to Fort Leavenworth and was promoted wagon master. In 1861, went to New Orleans and back, when he went to Fort Gibson, I. T., as wagon master, where he remained some eighteen months, when his train was sent to Fort Smith, Ark. At this point he acted as scout for eight months, and while out on a scouting expedition and at a point near Rays Mills, was wounded on his right hip. On his recovery he took charge of his train and made several trips to Leavenworth and Fort Scott, and after the closing of the war was honorably discharged. In 1866, he came to Kapioma Township, Atchison County, and bought 160 acres of land on Section 9, Township 7, Range 17, and has since successfully followed farming. He now owns 320 acres of land, 160 under cultivation, the balance in meadow and pasture. He has large stock interests, and is also a large fruit grower, has four acres in grapes. He was married in 1867, to Miss Margaret Glemm, daughter of John Glemm, of Kapioma Township. They have seven children—Christina E., Charles E., Sarah A., William J. Mary G., Henry F. and Robert I. He has been School Director a number of terms.

HON. RANSOM A. VAN WINKLE, P.O. Arrington, the first settler in Kapioma Township and the founder of the town of Arrington, was born November 25, 1818, in Wayne County, Ky. His father, Micajah Van Winkle, was a first-class Kentucky farmer. He was for over thirty years a Justice of the Peace, and at one time Sheriff of his county. He died in Iowa, aged seventy-seven years, universally respected. His ancestors were from Holland, and settled in New York in 1642. His great grandfather, Michael Van Winkle, owned a one-third interest in 13,000 acres of land within twelve miles of New York city, but sold it in 1774, just before the Revolutionary war, at twenty-five cents per acre (it was poor, sandy land then—a wilderness of pine and sand), entered the American war, and was in the battles of King's Mountain and other engagements. His paternal great grandmother was a sister of Gen. Carter, of Revolutionary fame, who afterwards settled in east Tennessee, where a large number of his descendants still reside, and where a county has been named in his honor. His grandfather's wife was a French Huguenot. His mother was Mary Philips Van Winkle, of Welsh extraction, and was born in Culpepper County, Va. Ransom A. Van

Winkle received the rudiments of an English education in a Kentucky log schoolhouse, but was for two years a cadet at West Point, and received a good education. On leaving school, he went to Illinois, and engaged for a short time in the mercantile pursuits. He was married May 4, 1843, to Miss Lula J. Cloud, daughter of Rev. Newton Cloud, a distinguished citizen of that State, a Democrat in politics, and Treasurer of the Canal Board. His wife lived but three months. He returned to his native State and followed general merchandising. He was again married November 10, 1847, to Miss Mary S. Cravens, daughter of Dr. Cravens, of a distinguished Kentucky family, a lady of education and accomplishments. He has had a varied experience in business. He at one time owned an interest in coal lands in Kentucky, which he has since sold for more than $2,000,000. He lost over $6,000 by a flood at Rowena, on the Cumberland River. He finally removed to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1849, and did a lucrative business in farming, for six years. In February, 1855, he removed to Kansas, and built the first claim cabin on the Grasshopper, now Delaware River, above Valley Falls, in Kapioma Township. He also built the first steam sawmill, and sawed the first lumber, and built the first frame house, and taught the first school, in Kapioma Township, and was the first Postmaster at Arrington. In 1857, he purchased the claim and removed to where he now resides, on Arrington Heights, and is one of the prosperous and substantial farmers of this township. Mr. Van Winkle has taken an active part in the politics of the county. He was originally a Kentucky Abolitionist, both he and his father voting for Cassius M. Clay, for Governor. He acted with the Whig party until the organization of the Republican party, when his name headed the list for the organization of that party in Atchison County. He was a prominent Free-state man, in the early struggle in Kansas, and contributed liberally to the cause, and worked hard in its behalf. He has held a number of local offices, having been a Justice of the Peace for fourteen years, Postmaster five years, Town Trustee of Kapioma Township for eight years, a member of the Legislature in 1861 and 1862, and for six years County Commissioner of Atchison County. He was made a Master Mason in Monticello Lodge, No. 103, in Wayne County, Ky., and is a member of the Muscotah Lodge, No. 163, of Muscotah, Kan. By his second marriage he has had three children, all of whom died in infancy. He has taken a boy named Charles P. Castetline, from the Poor farm, whom he will rear and educate. For some time he took care of his grand nieces, Misses Lillie and Mary S. Bamfield. He laid out nearly twenty acres into town lots, for his addition to the new town of Arrington.

C. A. WOODWORTH, Sr., farmer, P.O. Muscotah, is one of the pioneers of Atchison County, first settling in Walnut Township, five miles south of Atchison, in 1856, and in 1859 moved to the divide, in Mt. Pleasant Township, and in 1865 to his present location, thus having improved three farms in this county. He took an active part in politics in Territorial days, and was a member of nearly all the Free-state conventions held at that time, and in 1858, went to Washington, D. C., in the interests of that party. He was born in Seneca County, N. Y., in 1811, and was brought up a farmer, and ran a large wheat and stock farm, until 1851, when he went to Virginia, and bought a plantation of 1,000 acres. In 1855, he sold his plantation and came to this State. He was married in 1836, to Miss Ellen Gordon, of Orange County, N. Y., and has four children, viz., C. A., jr., Gilbert M., B. F. and David Gordon.

HON. C. A. WOODWORTH, Jr., farmer, P.O. Muscotah, was born in Luzerne County, Pa., in 1838, and received a common school education. In 1851, his parents moved to Virginia, and in 1857, he came to this State. In 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Fourth Kansas Infantry, and in the fall of the same year was made Quartermaster Sergeant of the regiment, and in the summer of 1862 was commissioned as First Lieutenant of his company, and in the fall of 1862 was offered and accepted a Major's commission in the Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, and commanded that regiment until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Leavenworth, in July, 1865, when he engaged in freighting across the plains. In 1866, went to Chicago, where he took a course in and graduated from Eastman's Business College. In 1867, he went to Atchison, Kan., and engaged in the livery business. In 1868, he engaged in farming, and has followed that pursuit since. In politics he has always taken an active part, and has represented his District in the State Senate two terms—the sessions of 1877 and 1879. He was married in 1867, at Valley Falls, Kan., to Miss Margaret Shaw, and has two children, Nora and Edwin S.

OAK MILLS AND PORT WILLIAMS.

In Walnut Township, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, are two small stations, Port Williams and Oak Mills. The first post-office in the township was established in April, 1855, J. M. Bradley being Postmaster. He also opened the first general store.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—WALNUT TP.

JOHN M. BLANKENBEKER, farmer, P. O. Oak Mills, came to Kansas in December, 1870, locating at Oak Mills, Atchison County, where he has lived since. He participated in the last war as a member of Company B., Tenth Virginia (Confed.) Infantry, and enlisted October, 1864, in Madison, Va., served six months, and was discharged in Buckingham County, Va. He took part in the siege of Petersburg and other minor engagements. He was born in Madison County, Va., April 20, 1821, and lived in his native State until June, 1869, when he removed to Jay County, Ind., where he lived but a short time, and then came to Kansas. Mr. B. was married in Madison County, Va., March 20, 1856, to Miss Helen Hood, a native of Virginia. They have had seven children, of whom six are living: Louisa C. (married to Charles Henson, a native of Kansas), Duane L., Charles E., John W., Opal A., and Helen Avadna. Mr. Blankenbeker has a small but fertile and highly cultivated place of fifteen acres near the village of Oak Mills. He devotes his attention to raising corn and fruit. His orchard contains fifty apple trees of the latest varieties. He has 100 bearing grape vines, and an abundance of small fruits. The improvements on his place consist of a neat and cosy four-roomed frame dwelling, stable, corn crib, etc., etc. The water supply is excellent.

HARRISON H. BROWN, farmer, Section 16, Town 7, Range 20, P. O. Oak Mills, came to Kansas in January, 1864, and located in the city of Leavenworth, where he lived one year, and from there removed to his farm in Walnut Township, Atchison County, where he has resided since. Mr. Brown is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was born in Mason County, Ky., in August, 1812, and lived in his native State until his twentieth year, and then removed to Platte County, Mo., where he lived until he came to Kansas. Mr. B. was married twice. The first marriage took place January 30, 1844, in Platte County, Mo., to Miss Eliza Black, a native of Kentucky. They had ten children, four of whom are living, and whose names are John (married to Mary Washington, of Missouri), Daphne (married to James Pryon, a native of Kentucky), Sallie and Celia (married to Alexander Moore, a native of Missouri). The second marriage took place September 4, 1867, at Winthrop, Mo., to Mrs. Annie Porter, a native of Polk County, Mo. By this marriage they have one child, a daughter, Amanda. Mr. B. has a small but fine farm of forty acres, part upland and part cotton land. It is all enclosed, eighteen acres under cultivation; the balance is pasture and timber land. The water supply is fine. His orchard contains seventy-five bearing apple trees and a few pear and cherry trees. The improvements consist of a three-roomed frame and log house, stocks table and smoke house. His wheat averaged sixteen bushels to the acre; his corn, forty bushels.

JOHN DAVITZ, general merchant, Oak Mills, came to Kansas in February, 1868, locating in the city of Atchison, where he lived one year. From there he removed to Millwood, Leavenworth Co., where he lived five years, and was engaged in the milling business. From Millwood he came to Oak Mills, Walnut Tp., Atchison Co., where he has resided ever since. While residing at Oak Mills he was for the first three years engaged in the mills there, and since then has been engaged in his present business. Mr. Davitz is the Postmaster at Oak Mills, which position he has held for three years past. He is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. D. in addition to superintending his large and constantly increasing trade, manages his fine cotton farm of fifty-eight acres. His barn and stables are new and commodious. His orchard covers two acres and contains 200 apple and peach trees. He has sixty Poland-China and Berkshire hogs, twenty-three head of fine cattle and two horses on his farm. The water supply is excellent, there being two never-failing wells of pure cool water near his store. Mr. D.'s farm is all enclosed, all in cultivation, and this year, is all in corn which promises an enormous yield. Besides corn he raises cattle, hogs, and horses. In addition to his farm he owns the whole village of Oak Mill, eight acres which contain seven buildings besides his store. He also deals extensively in lumber, wood, rock lime, pork, etc. He is a young and energetic merchant and does a safe and large trade.

FERDINAND JAEDICKE, farmer and stockraiser, P. O. Oak Mills, came to Kansas in August, 1858, locating at Leavenworth, where he lived until 1863, and then removed to Walnut Township Atchison County, where he has since resided. Mr. J. participated in the war of the Rebellion as Second Lieutenant of Company K, Second Regiment Kansas Infantry, and enlisted in the summer of 1862 at Leavenworth and was mustered out of service in the same city in the fall of 1862. He took part in the battle of Wilson's Creek, Shelbina and other minor engagements. He was also in the German army during the years of 1847,-48,-49. He was born in Prussia, December 25, 1828, and lived in his native country until 1854, when he came to America and first settled in Buffalo, N. Y., where he lived five years, and then came to Kansas. He was married in Prussia in November, 1851, to Miss Sophie Schickel, a native of Hanover, Germany. They have three children—William L., Emma and Augusta. He owns a two hundred acre farm, which is all enclosed with substantial fences. One hundred acres are in cultivation, the remainder being timber land. The improvements are a new, roomy, frame dwelling house, new barn, granary, wagon-house and corn crib. His orchard covers eight acres and contains 800 apple, 300 peach and 100 cherry trees. He also has one acre covered by a vineyard, which contains 1,000 vines. He devotes his principal attention to raising wheat, corn, cattle, hogs and horses. His wheat this season will average thirty bushels to the acre. Owing to the drouth he will only have two-thirds of a crop of corn this fall, it will however, average fifty bushels to the acre. When Mr. Jaedicke, came to Kansas he was in very poor circumstances financially, but by hard work and rigid economy, he now ranks among the wealthy farmers of his county.

MOSES LYNCH, farmer and stockraiser, Section 21, Township 7, Range 17, P. O. Mount Pleasant, came to Kansas in the spring of 1873, and located on his farm in Walnut Township, Atchison County, where he has resided since. Mr. Lynch was Road Overseer of District No. 3, Walnut Township, one year. He is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic Church. Mr. L. was born in County Wexford, Ireland, January 6, 1826, and lived in his native country until his twentieth year, and then emigrated to America and located in Chester County, Pa., where he resided ten years, and was engaged in the lead and silver refining. From Pennsylvania he went to Staten Island, N. Y., where he lived seven years and was engaged working at his trade. From New York, he went to Colorado, where he lived until he came to Kansas. Mr. Lynch was married in August, 1847, in County Wexford, Ireland, to Miss Bridget Byrn, a native of Ireland. They have eight children living—Marcella, (married to Michael Grady, a native of Ireland and a resident of Atchison); John B., Thomas M., Michael A., Daniel R., Moses T., Mary J., and Catherine F. Mr. Lynch has a fine upland farm of eighty acres, all enclosed and under cultivation. The water supply is good. His orchard covers four acres, and contains two hundred apple trees. The improvements consist of an eleven-roomed frame dwelling house, stock stables, granary, etc. He had thirty-four acres in wheat this season, which averaged twenty-five bushels to the acre, and twenty-eight acres in corn, which averaged forty bushels to the acre. His oats averaged thirty bushels to the acre.

WILLIAM E. OLIPHINT, farmer and fruit raiser, P. O. Oak Mills, was born in Walnut Township, Atchison County, September 5, 1857, where with the exception of two years spent in attending an academy in Weston, Mo., he has always resided. He is Clerk of the Board of School District No. 33, Atchison County. Mr. Oliphint was married in Weston, Mo., November 8, 1881, to Miss Lydia Frankie Robbins, a native of Missouri. He has a choice upland farm of sixty acres, pleasantly situated on the Atchison and Leavenworth road, one and a half miles from the village of Oak Mills. The farm is all enclosed, and all in cultivation except sixteen acres, which is timber land. The orchard covers twenty acres, and contains 1,900 apple, 100 peach and twenty-five cherry trees, all of the finest varieties. There are also 300 bearing Concord grape vines, and an abundance of small fruits on the property. The water supply is excellent, there being two splendid springs that flow through the farm. The improvements consist of a new eight-roomed frame dwelling house, large frame barn, wagon shed and new smoke-house.

J. H. POTTER, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Mt. Pleasant. Came to Kansas in 1860 and located in Jefferson County, where he resided until February 1862, when he enlisted in St. Joseph, in Company K, Fifth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and was discharged from the United States service June 22, 1863, in the same city. He participated in the battles of Sibley, Mo., and in numerous engagements with Quantrell in southern Missouri. He also participated in several different battles with Poindexter in northern Missouri, causing the defeat and demoralization of Poindexter's entire army, amounting to nearly three thousand men General Poindexter himself being captured. Mr. Potter was a brave and heroic soldier. He underwent a great many hardships, passing through them all without a gunshot wound of any kind until the spring of 1863, when near Kansas City, Mo., while acting under orders of Lieut.-Colonel Philip A. Thompson, his horse fell with him, causing a severe and painful wound in his left leg. For his brave and daring exploits he received two promotions. Mr. Potter has been clerk of School District No. 68, Jefferson County, for one year, and is at present road overseer of District No. 34, Walnut Township, Atchison County. He is a member of the Christian Church. He was born in Jefferson County, Ky., June 11, 1834, and lived in his native State until his fourth year, when his parents moved to Lafayette County, Mo., where they resided two years, and then removed to Buchanan County, in the same State, where he resided until he came to Kansas. He was married twice. The first marriage took place in March, 1858, in Buchanan County, Mo., to Miss Isabel Barnes, a native of Kentucky. She died in 1859. One child, a daughter, Beatrice, was the fruit of this marriage. The second marriage occurred February 14, 1866, in Buchanan County, Mo., to Miss Ermina Frances Cobb, a daughter of Colonel Cobb, of Kentucky. She died in 1869. By this marriage he had one child, a son, named Jesse.

HON. JOSEPH POTTER, farmer, was one of the pioneers of Walnut Township, being the first settler on Stranger Creek, settling at a point three miles south of the village of Mount Pleasant, in June, 1854, where he built a cabin and moved his family to it in September of that year, and lived there until 1857, when he bought on Section 29, Township 7, Range 21, Walnut Township. He has 200 acres of land, all under cultivation, with good buildings, hedge and wire fences, grove, orchard, and other improvements. Was born in Lincoln County, Ky., April 4, 1819. At fifteen he was apprenticed to learn cotton spinning at Shelbyville, and served three years at that occupation. In 1841 he moved to Buchanan County, Mo., and settled on a farm about half way between Weston and St. Joseph, where he remained until his removal to this State. Was married March 4, 1832, in Buchanan County, Mo., to Miss Minerva Wyley, and has seven children, viz: Celia, Frances, Thomas J., Phoebe A., Samuel L., Josephine and John J. Mr. Potter has at all times been identified with the political issues of the day, and was a delegate to the first Free-state convention held in this county. In 1846 he enlisted in Company B of the Missouri Battalion, and served in New Mexico. While at Santa Fe he was taken with fever, which incapacitated him from further duty, and in fall of 1847 was discharged from service. In 1861, on the breaking out of the war, he helped raise a company of Home Guards, and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Company H. Shortly afterward the company joined the First Kansas Cavalry, but he being physically incapable of performing military duty, was not mustered into service. In 1860 was elected to the Legislature, and during the session of 1861 served with marked ability. Is an active member of the Temperance League. Has been a member of the Christian Church for the past forty-three years.

GEORGE W. REDMON, physician and surgeon, Oak Mills, came to Kansas in the fall of 1869, locating at Mount Pleasant, Atchison County, where he resided two years and practiced his profession. From there he removed to Oak Mills, where he has resided since. He was Township Treasurer of Walnut Township one term, and at present is Justice of the Peace of the same township. He was born October 19, 1848, in Bourbon County, Ky., where he lived until his fifth year, when his parents removed to Cooper County, Mo., where they lived eight years, and from there removed to Platte County, Mo., where they lived until 1872, when they removed to Kansas City. From Platte County Doctor R. went in the fall of 1865 to Arrow Rock, Saline County, Mo., where he entered the office of his uncle, Dr. H. B. Redmon, where he read medicine for nearly three years, and then attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, where he graduated in 1869. Shortly after graduating he commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Mount Pleasant. He was married December 21, 1873, in Oak Mills, to Miss Annie E. Douglas, a native of Missouri. They have four children—Ethel, Edith, Virginia and Georgie. Dr. Redmon is a young and successful practitioner, and is held in high esteem by his neighbors and patients, as his constantly increasing practice sufficiently attests. He has twenty-four acres of ground surrounding his neat and cosy dwelling. The lawn in front of his house is filled with fruit and shade trees, many of the former literally bending and breaking under the fruit with which they are laden. His residence is situated on a high elevation, and commands a fine view of the Missouri River, and of the City of Weston, Mo. Among the Doctor's fruit trees are the latest and most approved varieties of apple and peach trees. His vineyard contains 250 vines, principally of the Concord, Isabella, Catawba and Early Ives varieties. The water supply is good; he has a large cistern near the door of his house, and a splendid well of water near his barn. He raises his own pork and garden vegetables. Dr. R. laid eighteen acres in wheat this year, which averaged over thirty bushels to the acre. The remainder of his land is in corn and potatoes. His place is situated on the Atchison and Leavenworth road, near the village of Oak Mills.

HENRY SACKS, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Oak Mills, came to Kansas in April, 1855, and first located at Leavenworth, where he became steward of the Government mess house at the fort. He was thus engaged until October 1, 1857, when he entered a farm of 160 acres in Walnut Township, Atchison County, on which he immediately moved, and on which he has resided ever since. He was Road Overseer of Walnut Township for four years, and member of the School Board of District No. 33, Atchison County, three terms. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He took part in the last war, during the Price Raid, as a member of Company A, Second Regiment Kansas Militia, and enlisted in Walnut Township, in September, 1864; served fourteen days, and was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth. He was born in Prussia, June 11, 1827, and lived in his native country until 1854, when he emigrated to America and first located in Galveston, Texas, where he lived seven months and then came to Kansas. He has been married twice; the first marriage took place in Galveston, Texas, December 25, 1854, to Miss Dora Knauch, a native of Prussia. They had four children, three of whom are living—John Henry, William and Harvey. The second marriage took place in Kickapoo Township, February 17, 1867, to Miss Rhoda A. Johnson, a native of Missouri. They have had eight children—Albert, John Adam, Joseph Franklin, Nancy Jane, Dora, Mary Olive, George Washington and Amy Matilda. Since the original entry of his farm, Mr. Sacks has purchased 160 acres more, contiguous to and adjoining his first farm, thus making the entire amount of land owned by him 320 acres. His farm is all upland, and is one of the finest and most fertile in the county of Atchison. It is all enclosed, and all in cultivation except seventy acres, which is timber and pasture land. His orchard covers ten acres, and has in it 900 apple, fifty peach and fifty cherry trees. The vineyard contains about 100 vines. Mr. S. devotes his attention principally to raising wheat, corn, and fine stock of all descriptions. He has sixty-five acres in wheat this season, which yielded 2,000 bushels, an average of over thirty bushels to the acre. He has forty-five acres in corn this year, which promises to yield sixty bushels to the acre. He has two acres in potatoes the present season. The same ground last year yielded 400 bushels of the same tubers, which were sold for $1.10 per bushel in the Leavenworth markets.

Mr. S. has on his farm ten horses and mules, twenty head of fine cattle, and eighty head of Poland China hogs. The improvements on the farm are a five-roomed frame dwelling house, large sized stock barn, granary, corn-crib, smoke-house and wagon shed. The supply of water is abundant and never-failing, there being two good wells and three fine springs, one of which flows for half a mile through the farm. Mr. Sacks also served three years in the German army, previous to coming to America, being a member of the Sixth Company of the Kaiser Alexander Regiment. He took part in the Schleswig-Holstein war in 1848, and participated in several engagements in the German Revolution of '48, and still later in the campaign of Saxony.

JOHN L. WADDLE, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Oak Mills, came to Kansas in November, 1854, locating in Easton Township, Leavenworth County, where he resided until the fall of 1860 when he removed to Walnut Township, Atchison County, where he has since resided. He has held all the various township offices, from Road Overseer to Trustee; has been a member of the School Board of his district ever since he has been in Kansas; and was the first Postmaster of Oak Mills, holding the office for two years. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and of Kickapoo Lodge, No. 4, A., F. & A. M. He participated in the last war as a Sergeant of Company B, Twelfth Kansas Cavalry. He enlisted in the spring of 1863, at Oak Mills, and was mustered out at Sumner, in November, 1864. He took part in a number of engagements, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Independence, Mo., but was soon thereafter paroled. He was born June 25, 1835, in Pulaski County, Ky., and lived in his native State until his nineteeth year, when he came to Kansas. He has been married twice. The first marriage took place January 20, 1859, in Leavenworth County, to Miss Elizabeth Wright, a native of Kentucky. They had six children, two of whom are living—Ida I. and Andrew J. The second marriage occurred in the city of Leavenworth, April 13, 1874, to Miss Alice Boten, a native of Kansas. By this marriage he had four children, three of whom are living—James, George A., and Oliver L. Mr. Waddle has a farm of 400 acres—150 acres upland, balance bottom land; 200 acres are in cultivation. His orchard covers eight acres, and contains 400 apple, 600 peach, 200 cherry, and a few pear trees. His vineyard contains 200 vines. He raises wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, and horses. His wheat this season averaged thirty bushels to the acre. His corn will average fifty bushels. The improvements on his farm consist of a new frame dwelling house, containing five rooms; large, new barn, granary, corn-crib, smoke-house, etc. The water supply is excellent, there being three never-failing wells on the property. The educational facilities are handy, the schoolhouse of District No. 34 being across the road from his dwelling. Mr. Waddle is one of the enterprising and go-ahead farmers of his township, and is very popular among his neighbors, as his frequent elevation to office shows.

SHANNON TOWNSHIP.

Eight miles from Atchison, in Shannon Township, is the St. Louis Catholic Church in charge of Father John Staeder, O. S. B. It was established in 1880, and has now a membership of some forty families.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES ALLBRIGHT, farmer, P. O. Good Intent, was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1825, and at fourteen years of age went to work at Monongahela, in the Glass Works, and became a thorough workman in all branches of the trade. In 1846, went to Elizabethtown, Pa., and worked at his trade until 1848, when he went to Brownsville, at which place he worked at his trade until his removal to Kansas in 1870, where he bought a farm and engaged in farming until the present time. He has 160 acres, all in cultivation, with orchard, grove, and hedge fences. Was married, June 3, 1846, at Monongahela City, Pa., to Miss Martha Chess, who was born in Washington, Pa. They have seven children—Mary A., John C., Henry B., Viola J., Charles S., Elmer E., Daisy B. Was elected Township Trustee in 1881, and re-elected in 1882. Is a member of the Brownsville, Pa., Lodge, No. 51, I. O. O. F., and of Redstone Fort Encampment, No. 70, of the same place.

L. P. DU BOIS, farmer and stock dealer, Good Intent P. O., was born in Salem County, N. J., in 1834, and reared in that State. In 1858, came to this State and located in Atchison, where he clerked for P. R. King until 1859, when he went to Fort Kearney, Neb., with a wagon train as assistant wagon master, and on his return went to Denver, Colo., with a wagon train, as wagon master; arrived in the summer of 1859, where he remained until 1860, when he went to Fort Garland, N. M. Returning to Colorado, he engaged in prospecting through the district where Leadville now stands. He prospected until 1862, when he returned to New Jersey, and farmed for a year, when he went to Philadelphia and ran a restaurant until 1865, when he came to this county and engaged in farming. In 1868, bought his present farm of 160 acres, and has it all under cultivation, with a fine grove, and 200 fruit trees, and devotes his time to stock feeding. Is largely interested in New Mexico gold and silver mines, principally in the White Oak Mining District, and has an interest in eight mines, among which are the Hannibal, Du Bois, Little Maggie, Hiawatha, and Homestake. Was married, in 1863, to Miss Sallie Jones, at Elmer, N. J. They have two children—Carrie J. and Samuel. Was elected Trustee of Shannon Township, in 1876, and served for two years.

C. M. STREEPER, farmer an postmaster, Good Intent, was born in Cumberland County, N. J., in 1824; his father died the same year of his birth, and his mother dying when he was ten years old, he went to live with a relative. In 1842, commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, and worked at it until 1854, when he bought a general store at Daretown, N. J., which he ran until 1857, when he engaged in farming near that place. In 1871, he sold his farm and moved to this county, settling at his present location, where he has 120 acres all under cultivation, and raises small grain and potatoes, of the latter crop, he is the largest grower in the county. In 1873, in the establishing of the Good Intent post office, he was appointed postmaster, and has held the office ever since. Was married at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1847, to Miss Rebecca Du Bois. They have six children living—Rollins, Alice, Howard, Kate, Clarence E. and Emma D. Is a member of Cincinnatus Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F., of Pitts Grove, N. J.

H. B. TREAT, nurseryman and fruit grower, P. O. Atchison, is a native of New York, was born in Chautauqua County, April 24, 1825. When thirteen years of age he came to Illinois, with his parents; for several years was a resident of Marquette and Columbus Counties, Wis. In 1857, came to Kansas, locating in Leavenworth County, where he resided one and one-half years, opening and working for a time a nursery in Pottawatomie County in the spring of 1859, when he came to Atchison County, locating one mile from town in Shannon Township. Here he started and opened a nursery until 1871, when he located where he now resides, three and one-half miles southwest of Atchison. Mr. T. has one of the most desirable homes to be found in Atchison County, and the general surroundings indicate comfort and prosperity. He is thoroughly schooled in horticulture, and it may be said of him that he was literally bred in this profession. He is a genial and entertaining gentleman, and one of the most popular citizens in Shannon Township. Mr. T. has been married three times, his first and second wife being deceased. He is a Master Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F.

J. R. UNDERWOOD, farmer, four miles northwest of Atchison, was born in Parke County, Ind., in 1836. Came to Kansas in the fall of 1855; settled in Doniphan, Doniphan County. Married Miss Artilla B. Dooley, of Walnut Township, Atchison Co., Kan., August 13, 1857. Moved to Shannon Township, Atchison County, in 1861, and on his present farm in 1867. Was Second Lieutenant in Company H, Twelfth Regiment, State Militia, under Col. Treat, and was called into service to repel Price's raid, and was at the battle of West Port, Mo.; is a member of the Christian Church, and of temperance; has been clerk of his school district twelve years; has eight children living, viz., William P., Ella M., Charles G., Addie K., Ruby C., James M., and J. Perry.

The following biography was, through an oversight, omitted from its proper place, and is here inserted:

McPIKE & FOX, Atchison City. McPike & Allen, a firm composed of W. C. McPike and Frank H. Allen, commenced the wholesale drug business in March, 1866, their business the first year amounting to about $30,000, including wholesale and retail trade. In 1868, J. C. Fox became a member of the firm, the firm name not being changed. From January, 1868, to January, 1869, S. C. King was a partner. In January, 1878, McPike & Fox purchased Mr. Allen's interest, and the style of the firm then became McPike & Fox, which name it still bears. The sales are principally in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Missouri, and Iowa, the business now amounting to about $500,000 per annum, and giving employment to twenty-nine men. Mr. McPike, of Illinois, came to Atchison, March, 1866, and has been engaged in his present business since that time.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.

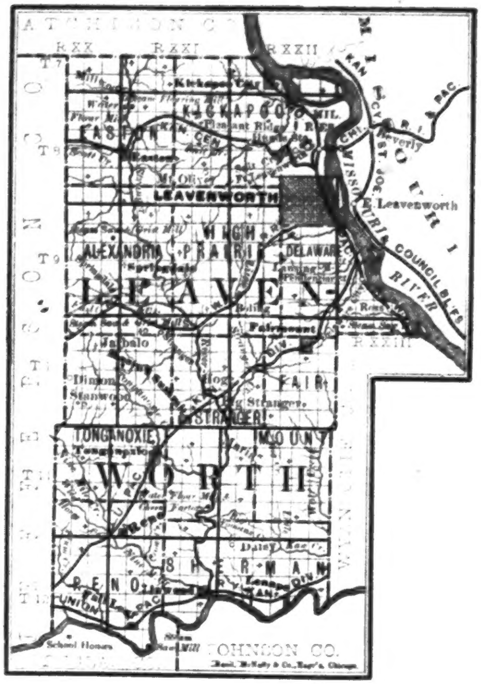

POPULATION (Federal Census).

	1870.	1880.
Alexandria township	1,179	1,250
Delaware township	1,641	2,690
Easton township	1,169	1,235
Fairmount township	740	1,143
High Prairie township	1,300	1,238
Kickapoo township	1,855	2,772
Leavenworth City	17,873	16,546
Reno township	946	997
Sherman township	834	1,403
Stranger township	1,323	1,330
Tonganoxie township	1,600	1,631
Tonganoxie City	......	426
	30,460	32,781

BOUNDARIES AND NATURAL FEATURES.

LEAVENWORTH County was one of those originally erected by the First Territorial Legislature of 1855. Its boundaries, as first defined in the Territorial act, Section 27, were as follows:

> Beginning at a point of the southern boundary of Atchison County (before defined in the same act) due north of a point four miles west of Dawson's crossing of the Fort Riley road, on Stranger Creek; thence due south to the main channel of Kansas River; thence down said channel to where said channel crosses the channel of the Missouri River; thence up said channel of the Missouri, to the southeast corner of Atchison County; thence along the southern boundary to the place of beginning.

The boundaries, as then defined, embraced essentially the present county and the county of Wyandotte, lying south of it. Wyandotte was detached and erected into a separate county, by act of the Territorial Legislature, January 29, 1859. The part of the new county detached from Leavenworth, is described in the act as follows:

> Commencing at a point in the middle of the channel of the Missouri River, where the north line of the Delaware Reserve intersects the same; thence on said line west to the line between Ranges 22 and 23; thence south on said Range line to the southern boundary line of Leavenworth County; thence east on said line to the middle of the Missouri River; thence up the main channel to the place of beginning.

The County of Leavenworth was thus diminished to essentially its present proportions, which are defined in the compiled statutes of 1881, thus:

> The County of Leavenworth is bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Atchison County; thence west with the south boundary of Atchison County, to the corner of Sections 21, 22, 27, and 28, of Township 7 south, of Range 20 east; thence south with the section lines between the third and fourth tiers of sections, to the middle of the main channel of the Kansas River; thence down said Kansas River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the intersection of the Range line between Ranges 22 and 23 east; thence north on said line to the old Delaware Reserve line, the same being the dividing line between the original Delaware Reservation and Delaware Trust Lands; thence east, with said reserve line, to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence northerly, with said western boundary line of the State of Missouri, to the place of beginning.

It is bounded: North, by Atchison County; east, by the Missouri River; south, by Wyandotte County and Kansas River; and west, by Jefferson County.

The present subdivisions are as follows: Towns—Easton, Kickapoo, Alexandria, High Prairie, Delaware, Tonganoxie, Stranger, Fairmount, Reno, Sherman; City of Leavenworth; and the United States Military Reservation of Fort Leavenworth.

As originally formed, Leavenworth County was a purely river district. By the creation of Wyandotte County, its southeastern portion was cut off, leaving the Missouri River for its northeastern boundary merely. Leavenworth is one of the flourishing northeastern counties of Kansas, and has an area of 455 square miles. There is an abundance of timber and rolling prairie land, and the whole surface of the county is well watered by streams or living springs. Good well water is obtained at a depth of from fifteen to twenty-five feet. Stranger Creek enters the county by way of Easton Township, flows in a generally southerly direction through Alexandria, the southwest corner of High Prairie, through Stranger and Sherman townships, and empties into the Kansas River. Its tributaries, the Little Stranger, Tonganoxie, Nine Mile creeks, drain much of the territory further east and southwest. Kickapoo, High Prairie, Leavenworth and Delaware townships, in the northeastern part of the county, are also drained by multitudes of smaller streams flowing into the Missouri River.

The face of the country is thus divided: Bottom land, 20 per cent; upland, 80 per cent; forest, 10 per cent; prairie, 90 per cent. The general surface is undulating, with bluffs near the Missouri River. The bottom lands average from one to one and a half miles in width, the timber belts being about the same. White oak, walnut, burr oak, cottonwood and hickory are the natural varieties of wood, and in districts not well wooded the cultivation of timber is rapidly progressing.

The surface of the country, away from the river bottoms, which are level alluvial prairie, is undulating, being broken into mounds and detached elevations of considerable altitude along the Missouri River, and declining into a continuous rolling prairie a few miles inland. It is somewhat sparsely wooded.

The timber belts extend up and down the Stranger and along the river bottoms of the Kansas and Missouri, and average a mile in width. The principal varieties are white oak, burr oak, walnut, cottonwood, hickory, elm and hackberry.

The soil is, throughout the uplands where no croppings of rock appear, a rich loam of a somewhat reddish color, owing to its admixture with the "bluff" or "loess" deposit of the Missouri. The bottoms are of the thick black alluvium deposits so common in the Western States as to need no further description. The soil for several feet from the surface is so rich in vegetable matter as to render its fertility well nigh inexhaustible. The whole surface of the county is arable land, capable of producing large and reliable crops of all cereals and other agricultural products common to the latitude or climate. Wheat, corn and flax are the leading staple products.

Blue limestone, of a hard, durable texture, is found underlying nearly the whole of the county, it being extensively quarried at the penitentiary, near Leavenworth. Sandstone is also found in the southern part of the county, while traces of hydraulic cement and fire clay have been discovered in Reno Township, in the southwestern part. But the great geological blessing for which Leavenworth County is truly thankful is her coal, which underlies about seven per cent. of her area. It is found at a depth of from fifty to 700 feet, and the mines which have been in operation near Leavenworth City since 1870, are pronounced by experts to be among the most valuable and extensive west of Ohio. This coal contains 56 per cent carbon, while the best bituminous deposits of Pennsylvania contain but 64 per cent. It is pronounced by railways and manufacturers as far superior to all other Western coal for steam making, and is becoming a powerful natural agent in the development of the manufacturing industries of Leavenworth County.

The true Coal Measures which appear in the southeastern area of the State extend persistently north, being found along the towns bordering the Missouri River, in a vein averaging twenty-eight inches in thickness, at a depth of 500 to 700 feet. Less persistent and broken veins have been struck within a depth of 100 feet. Shafts to the lower beds are now being successfully worked at Leavenworth and the State penitentiary, further accounts of which appear elsewhere.

For picturesque beauty the county is unexcelled by any other section of the State. The rough and broken scenery along the banks of the Missouri—the rounded hills, further inland, so regular in form as to seem the work of man instead of the hand-work of nature, robed to the top with the verdure of the green pastures—further still, stretches the great sea of rolling prairie fringed with woodland along the creeks and streams, and along the banks of the Kansas the broad green meadows, shaded with the thick growth of elm and cottonwood—all combined present such varied and lovely types of rural scenery as are rarely found within the restricted area of a single county.

THE OLDEST COUNTY.

The county of Leavenworth is, as the abode of white men, the oldest region of the State. The first fort within the limits of Kansas was there established, and the first farm was there tilled by white men. The first postoffice on the upper Missouri was there. The first squatters who came into the Territory after the passage of the Territorial act, drove their stakes in Leavenworth County. The first town organization completed was that of Leavenworth, where the first Kansas paper was printed—*The Kansas Herald*, September 15, 1854. The first Territorial Governor, Andrew H. Reeder, first set foot in the Territory in Leavenworth County. The other first Territorial officers: Judges, Surveyors, Secretaries, etc., all made their first official bows to the Delaware Indians, who at that time owned the county, or to their white brethren, who, as citizens of the yet unborn commonwealth, had squatted on the domains of the dusky proprietors, in anxious waiting for whatever might turn up. It is more than likely, although it cannot be proven, that the first stationary steam engine was set to running in Leavenworth, and if so, the first lumber was sawed there. It is certain the first political caucus was held there, as well as the first criminal trial under the Territorial laws. What other *first* events transpired there will appear in the course of its history. Enough have been noted to mark Leavenworth County as one of leading historical importance in the chronicles of the Territory and State.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, from which the county and city derive their name, was established September 19, 1827. As early as March 7, 1827, Col. Henry H. Leavenworth, Third United States Infantry, was directed, with four companies of his regiment, to ascend the Missouri River, and at some point on its left bank within twenty miles of the mouth of the Little Platte River, either above or below its confluence, to select such position as, in his judgment, would be best calculated for a permanent cantonment. He carefully explored the region as instructed, and failing to find a desirable site on the west bank of the Missouri, wrote to the Department that there was no good site for a military post on the left bank of the Missouri within the distance of the place mentioned in the general orders from the Adjutant General's office, and that he had accordingly proceeded up the river some twenty miles and found a very good site for a cantonment on the right bank of the Missouri, about twenty miles from the mouth of the Little Platte, and had concluded that there was no other place within the prescribed distance of that river that would answer the desired purpose.

Early in July, before the official approval of his selection reached him, he began the erection of barracks for his soldiers, and named the post *Cantonment Leavenworth*. September 19, 1827, the official approval was received by Major General Gaines, commanding the Western department, and the site selected by Col. Leavenworth thus became the permanent site of the most important military post ever established by the Government in the West.

The original site was located and the post established at the date above mentioned, since which time it has been in continuous use by the military department as soldiers' quarters, and a depot of army supplies. Once since its establishment, May 16, 1829, the garrison was withdrawn for three months, leaving only a small guard detachment at the fort. August 12, it was re-occupied, and has been garrisoned by troops uninterruptedly since that time. It was known, till February 8, 1832, as *Cantonment Leavenworth*, at which time, the Secretary of War, in general orders, No. 11, directed that all cantonments be called *forts*—thereafter, in all army orders, it was designated as *Fort* Leavenworth. The postoffice at the fort continued to be designated as *Cantonment Leavenworth* until October 19, 1841, at which time, it also was changed to *Fort Leavenworth*.

The first record in the office of the Adjutant General, defining the boundaries of the Fort Leavenworth Military Reserve, bears date June 21, 1838. At that time by declaration of the President its limits were defined as follows:

"The land held as reserved, extends from six to seven miles along the Missouri River, and varies from one to two miles wide, containing about 6,840 acres."

"The reservation is on the right bank of the Missouri River, and about 150 feet above its surface. Latitude, 39° 21' north; Longitude, 94° 44' west."

Subsequently to the treaty with the Delawares of May 6, 1854—October 10, 1854—the limits of the reservation were again declared by the President, to conform with that treaty.

Small sales of the reservation have been made by the Government since it has been surrounded by a civilized community as follows:

By act of Congress, approved July 27, 1868, right of way to certain railroads therein named was granted; also, a certain defined portion of land was donated for the exclusive use of a public road.

By act of July 20, 1868, the sale of twenty acres of the reservation was authorized—to the Leavenworth Coal Company.

By joint resolution of Congress, approved February 9, 1871, the sale of a portion of the lands was authorized—to the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Associations of Leavenworth County, State of Kansas, for fair grounds.

It at present comprises an area of about nine square miles, being bounded: North and east by the Missouri River; south by the city of Leavenworth, and west by the town of Kickapoo. The general proportions of the tract have not been materially changed since first defined. They extend north and south along the Missouri a little more than five miles, and westward inland from one and one-fourth to two miles; the western boundary conforming to the eastern line of the town of Kickapoo.

Whatever military advantages decided Col. Leavenworth in selecting the site, they were certainly in accord with the tastes of the most ardent and exacting demands of the lover of the beautiful. From the high bluffs that front the Missouri River the land slopes westward in gentle undulation, broken by occasional abrupt elevations, just sufficient to give variety to the landscape. Heavy wood covered the land adjacent to the river, thinning out somewhat and opening into a natural shaded park a short distance from the river bluff where the barracks were built. A letter written by a tourist who visited it in the spring of 1854, thus describes its appearance and surroundings at that time:

> About noon we began to approach the vicinity of Fort Leavenworth. This is, without exception, the most beautiful place on the river. When within two or three miles, whoever has been in the country once will know that he is approaching it by the scenery, which much resembles that of some old English Manor that has been given up for a few years to the keeping of nature, or rather like some gigantic park. It is difficult to believe that the hand of art has not been busy there; the banks of the river are quite high and steep, presenting a mural face of limestone, and the bluffs above are covered with a small growth of elms, their branches covered with a dense foliage, and bending gracefully toward the ground like those of the weeping willow. As soon as the boat touched the landing, all the passengers stepped on shore and ascended the hill to the barracks, about a quarter of a mile. Much had been said of the beauty of the location and the fine prospect we should enjoy at the top of the bluffs, and consequently the interest was considerable. Nor were we in the least disappointed. As far as the eye could reach on either hand, hill rose above hill in an almost endless series of undulations, beautiful streams were winding their sinuous course through fertile valleys, and the whole, diversified with fine groves, gave to the view an air of enchantment. Add to this an inexhaustible fertility of soil, and we have a truly fine country. At the foot of the landing is a large store-house, at which considerable business is done. On the summit of the bluff is a large plateau, on which the fort, or village, stands, for it has far more the appearance of a beautiful village than a fort. In the center are three or four large buildings, much like "city blocks," in which the soldiers have their mess and lodge. At a little distance from these, and at the several corners, are a number of fine houses, the residences of the officers. In the rear is a splendid grove of elms, with their branches bending to the ground, and through the dense foliage a fine prairie breeze is ever playing, rendering the atmosphere cool and healthy. This is the promenade ground.

A description in Hale's History of Kansas (1855) reads as follows:

> It is the great frontier depot for the other military posts on the Santa Fe and Oregon routes, and the general rendezvous for troops proceeding to Western forts. The Government reservation of nine square miles is on a handsome location, which rises gradually from the river to a height of 150 feet. There is a good landing for steamboats. All the buildings are well constructed of stone, and present quite an imposing appearance. They consist of the barracks for the troops, a large structure three stories high; a hospital, which cost from $12,000 to $15,000; the quartermaster's building, a capacious warehouse, etc.; connected with the fort is a large farm.

At this time (1854) the fort was garrisoned by one company of the Fourth Artillery and one of the First Dragoons, under Col. Fauntleroy.

The fort was first established for the protection of the Santa Fe traders from the incursions of the Indians, who had begun a system of raiding and plunder on the caravans of traders passing yearly, in increasing numbers, over the route. It was at first garrisoned by four companies of the Third Infantry, under command of Maj. Baker. This was a part of the regiment of Col. Leavenworth, the founder of the post. The troops for several years were seriously afflicted with climatic diseases, which resulted, in the summer of 1829, in the removal of almost the entire garrison to the plains, as has been before stated. In 1830, the Sixth Regiment of Infantry superseded the Third in occupation. In 1835, the Third Division of United States Dragoons, under Col. Dodge, was stationed there. Their stay was prolonged to ten years or more, as the American State Papers relate that in 1845, Col. Dodge, with his command, marched from Fort Leavenworth to Pike's Peak and back, cultivating the friendship of the Prairie Indians on the way.

Up to 1845, the history of the fort has no especial interest to the general reader, beyond that of any remote military post of the government. The war with Mexico, the subsequent acquisition of California, New Mexico, and a part of Colorado, the consequent tide of emigration to the far Western Territories and the Pacific coast, have combined to render it a point of historic as well as picturesque interest. Through all the changes of the intervening years, it has been the great source of supply and main point of departure for the Government expeditions, whether peaceful or hostile, as well as for the immense tide of Western emigration which set in, in 1848, and went on unceasing and increasing, till the trans-continental railway diverted it to a safer and more rapid path of transit.

It was the rendezvous of Gen. Kearney's troops in June, 1846, and their starting point in his Santa Fe expedition. The expeditions of Gen. Joseph Lane to Oregon, in 1848; and Capt. Stansbury to Utah, in 1849, were both fitted out at this point. Col. Fremont also started thence on his explorations of 1849. The new military road (new in 1850) from Fort Leavenworth to Forts Kearney and Laramie, on the Upper Platte, became the great thoroughfare of the western emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah. Upwards of 70,000 men, women and children, with wagons, horses, flocks and herds innumerable, passed over this road in 1849–50. During the border troubles and intestine wars of Territorial Kansas, the troops stationed at Fort Leavenworth played no unimportant part, as is related in the general history. They were alternately the hope and fear of the contending parties. The fort was also designated, in the Territorial act, as the temporary seat of government, and was, at that time (May, 1854), the only place in the Territory having any buildings or conveniences for the Government officials.

All through the war of the Rebellion, it was the base of supplies for the semi-barbarous and semi-savage warfare of the border.

The First Post-Office in Kansas Territory was established at Fort Leavenworth, under the name of "*Cantonment Leavenworth*," or the "La Platte," Clay County,* Mo., May 29, 1828. The first Postmaster was Philip G. Rand. His successors, with date of their appointments, were as follows: Thomas S. Bryant, appointed October 16, 1828; R. P. Beauchamp, ——; Alex. G.

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*Clay County, Mo., was the adjoining county, across the river, in the State of Missouri.

Morgan, July 8, 1831; Joseph V. Hamilton, April 3, 1838; Albert G. Wilson, December 5, 1839; ——— served to October 19, 1841, at which time the name was changed to *Fort Leavenworth*, and Hiram Rich appointed Postmaster.

The subsequent appointees were: Andrew G. Ege, March 12, 1862; Edward Fenlon, May 19, 1862; Elizabeth Graham, March 20, 1865; Edward Fenlon, August 8, 1865; Myers B. Haas, May 14, 1866; Michael L. Dunn, August 10, 1866; David L. Payne, March 19 1867; Michael L. Dunn, July 20, 1867—served to July 31, 1868, when the office was discontinued. It was re-established April 16, 1869, and Mrs. Clara E. Nichols appointed Postmistress.

A Reminiscence.—As an interesting conclusion to the early history of Fort Leavenworth, there is presented below a reminiscence from the pen of A. F. Callahan:

> The original fort composed a square, on each of the four corners of which was erected a log block house, punctured with port holes for muskets. Within this square were log edifices for quarters, warehouses and stables. The post grew gradually by degrees and increased in importance, until enlarged barracks for the troops, officers' quarters, warehouses for the quartermaster, commissary and ordnance departments and offices, suitable for the transaction of business, together with stables, forage cribs, etc., etc., have spread it over a large tract of the reservation. The old fortifications have long since disappeared, and only a few of the veterans who were familiar with them now lag superfluous or otherwise. Like the hostlerie of Benny Havens at West Point—immortalized by Surgeon Lucius O'Brien—the landmarks of Fort Leavenworth, where old Hiram Rich held high carnival as sutler, and the structure known as "Bedlam," where bachelors and truant Benedicts "raised old Nick," and other places formerly notorious, now only exist in the legends of memory or the garrulous chronicles of toothless and retired seniors. Many of the flower of the army—indeed most of them—who gave their blood free as water to their country, spent portions of their service at Fort Leavenworth. Such now fill heroes' graves or are enjoying well earned "brevets."
>
> General Persifer F. Smith died here in 1858, while en route to take command of the Utah expedition. His remains were conveyed to a steamboat by General Harney with a troop of cavalry, a battalion of infantry and a section of artillery. Several generals and colonels, including Charley May, of Mexican fame, acted as pall bearers on the occasion. Then gruff old Harney started for Utah, but was met by the news that Albert Sidney Johnston had fixed up with Brigham, and so he returned to St. Louis. Gallant, chivalrous Reno was ordnance officer here when the war cloud came, but was soon called to Washington to accept a major general's commission—and a glorious grave. The æsthetical and precise Bankhead Magruder commanded the fort once, prior to the unpleasantness, and was a good showman or ringmaster. He instituted pageants for our edification, sham battles and such like. The artillery boomed o'er the prairies, and reverberated through the fastnesses, much to our amusement. Magruder was expensive—a sort of military dandy—but popular, doubtless, with the powder contractors. Sturgis sowed his wild oats hereabouts, and, twenty-five years ago, was probably the most powerful man in the army. He could readily pitch any ordinary man across a fence, but was withal, a most courtly officer and thorough gentleman. Poor Custer was here frequently after the war, with the glorious Seventh Cavalry, and his lovely wife reigned as one of the queens of society. General Hancock was once quartermaster at the fort, and afterward department commander. Colonel May, the Steeles, Bragg, Canby, Meiggs, Kearney, Marcy, Swift, Sully, Mills, Sacket, Sedgwick, and indeed all the old army officers have sojourned for a time at this garrison.
>
> General Philip H. Sheridan once since the war came here and established his headquarters at Fort Leavenworth. He probably would have remained here until to-day, as he liked the fort and enjoyed the society hereabouts, had it not been for a little *faux pas*. One of the justices of the peace fined the dashing cavalryman $100 for contempt of court. The fine was promptly paid by the citizens of Leavenworth, but Sheridan removed his headquarters to Chicago, and thus immense sums of money and unlimited increase of prosperity were diverted into other channels, for it is well known that the headquarters of the lieutenant-general of the army are of incalculable advantage to any place.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first white settlers of the county were the farmers who came in to cultivate the lands of the military reservation, and the missionaries who came in with immigrant Indians a few years later.

The actual settlers, who came in immediately after the passage of the Territorial bill of 1854, were the early settlers of Leavenworth County who planted civilization on the ground that had been sacred to the occupancy of Indians, by treaty, from the time of the purchase of the domain in 1803, till then. The Government had marked out a small reservation on which white soldiers and civilians in the employ of the Government might live under its protection, and the Indian missionaries and white farmers and mechanics had, under the protection of the Government, found a safe sojourn within the Territory; yet, up to the time of the passage of the act there was no white man in the county, nor Territory, who had a right, in fee simple, to a rod of ground. So, it seems fit to fix the time of the actual settlement of the county at the date from which titles to land and deeds of the same which are valid to-day can be traced.

The acquisition of a valid title to the lands by early settlers, was fraught with difficulties, and, to a full understanding, it is deemed necessary to diverge from historical narrative sufficiently to render the succeeding account of the early settlement clear.

The Delaware Trust Lands.—By treaty of September 24, 1829, the Delaware tribe of Indians relinquished their lands in Missouri and were assigned a large tract in Kansas, covering all of Leavenworth County, and much more.* December 14, 1843, the Delawares sold the Wyandots a tract comprising nearly the area of Wyandotte County. In the spring of 1854 treaties were made by the United States Indian Commissioner whereby, excepting small reserves, nearly the entire Indian title to the Indian lands of Eastern Kansas were put in the way of ultimate extinguishment, and thereby opened to the possession of white men at a more or less remote period, and under conditions and terms varying in accordance with the provisions of the treaties. Some tribes sold outright, reserving a part for occupation; others ceded to the Government, in trust, to be sold at some future time specified, for their benefit. The Delawares made a treaty May 6, 1854, whereby they ceded to the United States all their lands *except* a strip along the north bank of the Kansas River, commencing on the western line of the Wyandot lands, and extending up the north bank of the Kansas River forty miles, and being ten miles wide the entire length. This tract, under the name of the *Delaware Reserve*, remained in the possession of the tribe till May 30, 1860, at which time it was ceded to the Government and sold to the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railway Company, except an assignment, in severalty, of eighty acres to each member of the tribe. This reserve included the southern part of Leavenworth County, ten miles north from the bank of the Kansas River.

The land ceded under the treaty of 1854, embraced the remaining part of Leavenworth County, as well as a part of Atchison County, and extended westward through the adjoining counties. The conditions were, that all the ceded lands, except the long, narrow strip known as "the outlet" (which was ceded unconditionally for the sum of $10,000), should be surveyed in the same manner as the public lands, and, so soon as the whole or any portion of said land was surveyed, that it should be offered at public sale to the highest bidder by the President, in such quantities as he might deem proper, the sales to be conducted in accordance with the laws of the United States in regard to the sale of public lands; such lands as were not sold at public sale, to be subject to private entry for three years at the minimum Government price, and if, at the expiration of that time any yet remained, they might, by act of Congress, be graduated and reduced in price until all were sold. All the money accruing from the sale, after the payment of expenses of survey and sale, were to be paid to, or held in trust by the Government for, the Delawares. These lands were known as the *Delaware Trust Lands.*

The inhabitants of Platte and the other Missouri border counties, all of whom, from education and interest, favored the establishment of slavery in the Territory, had long known the value of the land on the adjacent domain of the Delawares, and had only waited for the authority of the Government to occupy it. Indeed, the population of Missouri had accumulated to an unnatural degree along its whole western border, where it had been stopped by the Indian reservations, from further occupation. It is not strange that, when the Hon. D. R. Atchison notified his friends in Weston to "go over and take possession of the good land," that they went forthwith without delay, and in total ignorance of the provisions of the treaty.

The men who first settled Leavenworth were of an entirely different stripe from the founders of Atchison, Kickapoo City and Delaware City. They were either moderate Pro-slavery men or pronounced Free-soilers, who intended, to the best of their ability, to forget politics and possess the country for their homes and their firesides. Many of them had been slave-holders, but were disgusted with the persecution which their party were everywhere dealing out to the Free-state party. Some of them, as H. Miles Moore, for example, were so disgusted that they went over to the "ranks of the enemy" and incurred the bitter hostility of the Pro-slaveryites. Many of the men who came from Weston and Platte County, Mo., felt that the repeal of the Missouri compromise was a grievous wrong, but that the very repeal was a compromise which passed the Territory of Kansas over to the Slavery party. The Kansas-Nebraska bill was signed May 30, 1854, and the ultra members of the Pro-slavery party in Weston at once commenced to organize. Many of the moderate members also joined the Platte County Self Defensive Association, under really a misapprehension as to its real objects. But before proceeding further, several statements which should have previously been made, are necessary.

With the belief that the land had been opened for white settlers, and with a full knowledge of its value, the citizens of Platte County fairly swarmed onto the "Delaware Trust Lands." They could do little more than to stake their claims, but under the belief that the lands were, under the existing pre-emption laws of the United States, open for occupation, they took possession. At the close of June, 1854, there was scarcely an acre of what is now Leavenworth County that had not been claimed by some enterprising citizen just over the Missouri border.

A few who really desired to settle in the county, put up cabins and removed their families onto their claims. These, so far as can be ascertained, held their claims through all the changing vicissitudes of the succeeding years, and many of them with their descendants still hold the lands then claimed.

But, by far the largest part of the claims were speculative, made, as the claimants doubtless believed, in accordance with the letter, if not the spirit, of the law, by a class of men living conveniently near in Missouri, but having no intention of establishing a permanent home in Kansas. They, however, from the beginning, by virtue of their putative possessions in the county, assumed all the rights of citizenship, and entered into the Territory and possessed the ballot boxes at all the early elections with the same unanimity and disregard of law that had characterized the establishment of their premature and illegal claims upon the land.

By far the most important occupation, at that time, was on the present site of the city of Leavenworth. A history of the settlement, up to the time of the legal acquirement of proprietorship in the land on which the city now stands, by its founders, gives a clear and full history of the whole dispute pertaining to the settlers and squatters on the Delaware Trust Lands.

The first land occupied or claimed in Kansas by citizens of the United States, after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act was within the present limits of Leavenworth City. On June 12, 1854, Gen. George W. Gist, Samuel Farnandis and John C. Gist, staked off and marked the claims where the present city of Leavenworth stands. It had been the opinion of many would-be settlers that the city was destined to be located at Fort Leavenworth. But it soon became evident that the Government had no intention of abandoning it as a military post, and accordingly, the next day after Gen. Gist and his friends had staked their claims, a meeting was called at Weston for the formation of a town association. The various squatters in Leavenworth and vicinity, who had taken claims near the coming city of *Fort* Leavenworth, held a meeting at Riveley's store, in Salt Creek Valley, on Saturday, June 10, 1854. This was the first squatter meeting ever held in the Territory, and it was there resolved to relinquish all rights and titles to the future town association; hence, when it was formed on the 13th of June, everything appeared harmonious. The original proprietors were mostly citizens of Missouri, residing at this time, at or near Weston. They were thirty-two in number. Following are the articles of association as originally drawn up and signed by the members:

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

> We, the undersigned, being desirous of procuring a claim to a certain tract of land in the Delaware lands, adjoining the military reservation in the Territory of Kansas, with the ultimate view of perfecting a title to the same from the General Government, have caused the same to be regularly and properly laid out and staked off and marked out, with the name of each member, and a registry of the same made with —— Grover, a person appointed by the squatters of the Territory for that purpose, to receive and make such entries or registry. For the speedy furtherance of this object, it is hereby mutually and sacredly agreed between the members of this association, each pledging himself to the other, that we will protect

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*See history of the Indians in general history.

and defend each in all possible ways against all aggression whatsoever, until a title to the same is fully perfected; and it is further agreed by and between us that we will hold said tract jointly in common, until a final division of the same may be made by a majority of the members. We further pledge ourselves to furnish the sum of two dollars and fifty cents each for the survey and laying out of said tract, and all other sums that may be assessed by a majority of the members for the purposes of protecting and defending the same from all aggression whatsoever. And we also further pledge ourselves and solemnly promise that we will cordially obey all needful rules and regulations that may be hereafter passed by a majority of this society for the government and protection of its members, upon a no less penalty than that of expulsion from said society, together with the loss of all claims, interest or title in and to said tract above referred to, and all protection from said society, or either of its members, shall thereby be withdrawn. It is further agreed that it shall be optional with George B. Panton, one of our members, to retain and keep for his own use and benefit, the quarter section and the improvements now occupied by him, at the price at which the Government may sell the same, in which event he is to lose all interest in this joint stock company. It is further agreed by the members of this society that Major E. A. Ogden shall have full membership and interest in the society, although not signing these articles.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands, this 13th day of June, A.D. 1854: Geo. W. Gist, D. H. Stephens, W. H. Adams, L. A. Wisely, Samuel Norton, Samuel Farnandis, John C. Gist, Edward Mix, Malcolm Clark, Frans Impey, Frederick Starr, Merritt Johnson, G. H. Keller, Wm. G. Caples, H. Miles Moore, Lorenzo D. Bird, L. W. Caples, Oliver Diefendorf, Amos Rees, Wm. S. Murphy, Joseph Murphy, G. B. Panton, Jos. B. Evans, John Bull, James F. Benner, J. D. Todd, A. Thos. Kyle, Sackfield Maclin, A. E. Ogden, Samuel F. Few.*

Gen. George W. Gist was elected president; H. Miles Moore, secretary; Jos. B. Evans, treasurer; Amos Rees, L. D. Bird and Major E. A. Ogden, trustees. Committee on By-laws: L. D. Bird, O. Diefendorf and H. Miles Moore.

Subsequent to the first meeting, James W. Hardesty and W. S. Yohe were admitted as original members of the association. Including the two last named gentlemen there were thirty-two original proprietors. Mr. Moore classified them as follows: Ministers, three; lawyers, four; doctors, five; printers, two; merchants, four; surveyors, one; army officers, two; army clerks, one; farmers, eight.

The land embraced in the joint company claim comprised 320 acres. It commenced at the south line of the military reservation, and extended south along the west bank of the Missouri River to Three-Mile Creek, and back from the river sufficiently to comprise the area before mentioned. It was surveyed and platted without delay, by Gen. Gist, and divided into 175 shares, containing twelve lots to each share. Five shares each were apportioned to the original proprietors, the remaining fifteen being reserved in the hands of the trustees, "to be disposed of as they may deem fit for the best interests of the town;" or, perhaps, in the expressive phrase which has since become so familiar to Americans, "to be put where they would do the most good."

A drawing of two lots to each share was had, so as to give each share a first and second-class lot on either the Levee, Main or Delaware, or Shawnee streets, below Second street. A large number of shares were sold to other parties, who signed the constitution and became members of the association. Among those who purchased shares were several army officers, then stationed at Fort Leavenworth, some of whom still own property here—Gen. F. E. Hunt, then Captain of the Fourth Artillery, Gen. Magruder, Gen. B. C. Card, then Lieut. Card, Gen. R. C. Drum, then Lieut. Drum, Lieut. Robertson, Dr. Samuel Phillips, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and many others.

The name first selected by a majority of the committee—Bird and Diefendorf—was Douglas, in honor of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. It was reported to the proprietors for adoption, together with a minority report by Mr. Moore recommending *Leavenworth*. Influenced by the reasons advanced by him in favor of the name he had chosen, the shareholders adopted it. Thus Mr. H. Miles Moore came to be the godfather of the infant town he has lived to see grow to be the foremost city of the State. At that time it was covered with a dense growth of trees and underbrush—all save a narrow strip between what is now Choctaw street and Three-Mile Creek. To-day the site is as thickly covered with warehouses, churches, school-houses, shops, factories, and the homes of a happy and prosperous people, as then with the woods and brambles of twenty-eight years ago.

The naming of the streets after the various resident Kansas tribes of Indians was done in accordance with the suggestion of Major E. A. Ogden, a member of the first Board of Trustees.

So far the new town met no serious obstacle, but Gen. Atchison and his Pro-slavery friends who were striving to build up Pro-slavery towns, were evidently uneasy at the unpolitical attitude which Leavenworth was assuming. In July some slaves escaped from Weston and vicinity, and it is supposed went to Kansas. This fact caused the formation on the 15th, of the Platte County Self-Defensive Association, which organization extended eventually into many Southern States, and became a bitter opponent of the Free-soil doctrine. It was often made the instrument of inexcusable oppression, as in the case of the arrest of Thomas A. Minard, of Easton, who on the 21st of July went to Weston on business. There was an attempt made to connect him with the running off of the slaves, but the bottom fact and true explanation of his arrest was that he was a pronounced Free-soiler, though no Abolitionist. Other arrests followed, and the Self-Defensive Association became so aggressive as to attempt to dictate to Leavenworth merchants where and of whom they should buy their goods.

But leaving the incidents and personalities of a full narrative of the early growth of the town, to be treated further on, it is deemed proper to follow the historical thread of the town company, through the trials and struggles of its early life, up to the point where a legal and valid title to the land was obtained, thus giving the reader a clearer understanding of the most vexatious, and, perhaps, least understood, land dispute that harassed the early settlers of Kansas, than would be possible if casually brought to notice in chronological order, in connection with contemporaneous events.

The Beginning of Another Trouble.—Scarcely had the town company completed their organization, before it was discovered that Atchison's advice to his friends to "go in and occupy the good land," was premature. It was discovered that the provisions of the treaty, unlike those with the Kickapoos, who ceded lands lying adjacent on the north, precluded the settlement of the Delaware lands, held in trust for the tribe, till they should be surveyed and sold, and when sold, they were to be sold to the highest bidder, regardless of any pre-emption rights of settlers or squatters. It was at first stoutly contended that the lands could be held under the pre-emption laws of the United States; but all hope in that direction was extinguished by a long and elaborate document issued by Attorney General Caleb Cushing, which ended in the expression of the following authoritative and positive opinion:

> In fine, my opinion is, that the act of Congress gives pre-emption only in such of those lands ceded as are not required first to be offered at public sale; that the *Delawares, Iowas*, and *Weas*, under condition of being first offered at public sale, are no more opened to pre-emption by the act of Congress, than was the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth; that those lands can not be taken up by settlers under claim of pre-emption; and that all claims of pre-emptions there will be merely void in law, and will confer no right now or hereafter, on which to demand the issue of a patent from the Commissioner of Public Lands.
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> Moreover, it will be the duty of the President to maintain, by force, if needs be, the plighted faith of the United States in this behalf.

The Indian Commissioner, G. W. Manypenny, by whom the treaty was made with the Delawares, took substantially the same view of the case, and, from the beginning, exerted both his personal and official influence in opposition to the settling or encroachment of the white settlers on the "Delaware Lands." However exalted, or otherwise, might have been his motives, he certainly managed to win the thorough and lasting hatred of the settlers, and was the most unpopular and generally abused official whose name appears in the newspaper files of the day, in connection with the land troubles.

Technically, the squatters had no rights, and they knew it, but they were there, and, more especially in Leavenworth, where they had "founded a city," they were determined to remain. So they went doggedly to work, clearing up the brush, staking out the town, and selling shares, regardless of the Attorney General's decision, and the ravings of their opponents.

Early in September, about a month before the first sale of lots occurred, Rev. C. B. Boynton visited Leavenworth, and describes it as follows:

> About thirty miles above the mouth of the Kansas, we came in sight of an entirely new object, unknown to all former experience—a squatter city—Leavenworth City—three and a half miles below Fort Leavenworth, on the west bank of the Missouri.
>
> In spite of the President and Cabinet, and treaties, the city has squatted upon lands of the Delawares, over which General Cushing has declared squatter sovereignty has no jurisdiction. Twelve hundred and more "sovereigns" have already, it is said, set up their thrones on these Delaware lands; and how they are to be despoiled of their kingdoms, is a question which the Government will not easily solve.
>
> A squatter city has little resemblance to any other city; it belongs to a distinct genus of cities. This is a large and important one, the capital, as many hope, of Kansas, and is therefore worthy of description. There was one steam-engine, "naked as when it was born," but at work sawing out its clothes. There were four tents, all on one street, a barrel of water or whisky under a tree, and a pot, on a pole over a fire. Under a tree, a type-sticker had his case before him, and was at work on the first number of the new paper, and within a *frame*, without a board on side or roof, was the editor's desk and sanctum. When we returned from the Territory to Weston, we saw the "notice," stating that the editor had removed his office from under the elm tree, to the corner of Broadway and the Levee. This Broadway was, at that time, much broader than the streets of old Babylon; for, with the exception of the "fort," there was probably not a house on either side, for thirty miles.
>
> Capital, skill, the spirit of speculation, and government patronage, can accomplish many things, but to bring the trade of the Kansas valley up to Leavenworth City, would be a feat scarcely less remarkable than that of inducing the river itself to take that upward direction.

J. Butler Chapman, Esq., who had himself a paper city on hand, known at that time as Whitfield City, located some seventy-five miles up the Kansas River, published a pamphlet History of Kansas and Emigrants' Guide, in which he describes the natural beauty of the country round about Whitfield, and calls attention to the inevitable destiny that points to his town as the future metropolis of Kansas. He speaks quite disparagingly of Leavenworth. He says: "We make Fort Leavenworth a station and meridian, from whence to compute distance, as Leavenworth City, three miles below, never can be a commercial point, or a depot for the Territory, nor can we see how it can be a point conspicuous for any purpose whatever."

Whatever merit pertained to Mr. Chapman, as a historian or business manager, it is certain he had not the gift of prophecy. Leavenworth is, with possibly a single exception, the largest and most "conspicuous" city in the State; Whitfield City, like Troy, is known only in history. It is numbered with a hundred other paper cities of Kansas that had a name and bright hopes in 1855, a name in 1856, and since then neither.

The First Sale of Town Lots occurred Monday, October 9, 1854. The following account of it is copied from the *Herald* of Friday, October 13:

> On Monday last, at 11 o'clock A. M., the sale of lots in this town was commenced. There was a large assemblage of people on the ground, many of whom had come from a distance for the purpose of attending this sale. The survey had been completed, and charts of the town drawn. The streets had been cleared of rubbish, and marked with their names. Those parallel with the river are numbered as far out as Seventh street; the cross streets are named for Indian tribes, and, commencing on the south, are as follows: Choctaw, Cherokee, Delaware, Shawnee, Seneca, Miami, Osage, Pottawatomie, Ottawa, Kickapoo, Kiowa, Dacotah, Pawnee, and Cheyenne. The streets parallel with the river are 60 feet wide, and the cross streets are 61 feet wide, except Delaware, which is 70 feet. The lots are 24 feet front by 125 feet deep, and there are 32 lots in each block. Through the center of each block runs an alley 15 feet wide. Seven lots have been laid off next the river in warehouse lots, the fronts of which are about 150 feet from the water's edge. All the space between Main or First street and the river, except these several blocks, have been donated for a Levee and Esplanade.
>
> The terms of the sale were one-third cash and the balance payable when the title is secured. G. W. McLane, of Weston, and W. S. Palmer, of Platte City, were the auctioneers. On the first day 54 lots were sold, at an average of $140; on the second day 50 lots were sold, at an average of $120, making the average of both days' sale about $130. Only 4 lots were sold out of the 32 in each block. The sales were distributed equally over the entire site. The purchases were generally made for immediate improvement, but a small number having been sold to shareholders. Every lot that was offered was sold, and many others could have been disposed of, if time had permitted. The highest price paid for any one was $390, the lowest $50. It must be recollected that no lot exceeded 24 feet front.

From the Hon. H. Miles Moore's account of the sale, published in the Leavenworth *Daily Commercial*, June 14, 1873, the following additional facts concerning it are gleaned:

Mr. Moore now has the original list of purchasers, and the map used at the sale, in his possession. The highest price paid on the first day's sale was $350. It was purchased by Capt. James A. Grant, being lot 3, block 3, where afterward was the wholesale grocery store of Messrs. C. R. Morehead & Co. The lowest price realized on the first day was $50 each for lots 20 and 21, block 14, on the north side of Osage street, next to the alley, between Main and Second streets. The purchaser was Charles Mundee. On the second day, C. A. Williams paid the highest price of the day—$200 each—for lots 15 and 16, block 25. The lowest lots were bid off to C. Mundee, lots 13 and 14, block 31, at $50 each; to Clint. Cockrill, lots 19 and 20, block 31, $50; and to Peter Hanreons, lots 19 and 20, block 32, at $51 each. The aggregate of the two days' sales was $12 609.

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*The document is in the handwriting and is now in the possession of H. Miles Moore, Esq., of Leavenworth, one of the original proprietors and the first secretary of the association. The compilers of this sketch are under obligations to him for valuable aid, counsel and information pertaining to the early history of Leavenworth. To Mr. Moore the publishers are also indebted for the revision of the entire history of this county.

Mr. Moore proceeds, in the article from which the above facts are drawn, to pay his respects to Gov. Reeder, who evidently did not stand high in his favor, in the following frank terms:

> Gov. Reeder was present at the sale, and bought, or caused to be bought for him. The morning of the second day, before the sale, I went up with the trustees of the town company to Fort Leavenworth, where Gov. Reeder was stopping, and they directed me to transfer, on the town books, to him, five shares of the town, of the number of shares which were held by the trustees for the benefit of the town company, calling for twelve lots each share (60 lots), for the sum of $1,000, worth at least $4,000 then, now worth from $75,000 to $100,000, to be paid for soon. I may add, he also agreed, *sub rosa*, to put the capital of the Territory at Leavenworth, which latter part of the contract he afterward, when he got the shares all safe and his lots drawn, forgot to fulfill, but started another little capital town speculation, as the history of Kansas will show, at Pawnee, near Fort Riley. Reeder was the first of the immaculate Governors with which Kansas was so bountifully supplied in her Territorial tutelage. He always had an eye to the main chance. I will pay him particular attention in the future, as he was a gem of the first water. I do not think our books show that he ever paid the $1,000. If he did, he forgot the little capital matter. The boys often laughed about the trick—that Reeder had Yankeed the trustees out of those town shares.

More than two weeks previous to this time, the first sale of lots had occurred at Atchison, which was, from the first, an acknowledged political and commercial rival of Leavenworth. That energetic and wide-awake man, "Uncle George" Keller, had just completed his contract of clearing the Leavenworth town site of its thick growth of timber and underbrush. In this work he employed eighty men, from the middle of June until the middle of September. The *Kansas Herald* was issuing from its own building, and the Leavenworth Hotel had just been opened two days previous to the sale of lots, by Messrs. Keller & Kyle. Leavenworth was growing rapidly, and Atchison, Kickapoo, and the like Pro-slavery towns, looked on with a jealous eye.

Before recording further the history of the town association, it is necessary to state a sad fact, viz.: that Gen. Gist, its President, and a man of marked ability and unassuming Christianity, died at Weston, on the 21st of November. He was in his sixtieth year, a Mason, high in the order, and a man placed high in public estimation. Gen. Gist, however, was never a resident of Kansas. As previously stated, it was he who surveyed and platted the town site—the original 320 acres. It is called to this day, "The Gist Survey." It was filed in the Surveyor General's office, at Fort Leavenworth, on December 20, 1854. The members of the association, through their trustees, Major E. A. Ogden, William S. Yohe, and O. Diefendorf, donated to the public all streets laid down on the plat, except Water street and Esplanade. That ground was donated down to the water's edge, 'but all privileges, easements and franchises attaching to said land, including ferry right, with the full and entire fee simple to Water street and Esplanade," were reserved to the proprietors.

While the town had thus been passing through the first stages of its development, the Delawares began to view with a jealous and, perhaps, somewhat speculative eye, the occupation of their lands in violation of the terms of the treaty. Their discontent was no doubt intensified by interested whites who, from personal designs, or jealousy of the Leavenworth company, desired to cripple and impede the growth of the new town, or destroy it altogether. It was generally believed by the squatters that Commissioner Manypenny, in his extreme desire to vindicate the merits of the treaty he had made, took extra-official pains to enlighten the Indians as to the encroachments, to render them opposed to any modification of the treaty whereby the lands could be pre-empted, and to otherwise get them into an irascible frame of mind that boded anything but peace and quietude to the squatters. Whatever the influences may have been, the result was a very earnest remonstrance and petition for relief, sent to the Government, signed by the most influential members of the tribe, including many of those whose names were appended to the treaty of 1854. In response, military orders were sent the commandant at Fort Leavenworth to drive off all trespassers on the Delaware Lands. The story of the trouble was told by H. Miles Moore, Esq., in one of a series of historical sketches which appeared in the *Leavenworth Daily Commercial*—1873, as follows:

> A very strong prejudice existed at Weston against our town among the more violent Pro-slavery men, and also a jealousy of Atchison and Kickapoo, who were our rivals; they being situated on the Kickapoo lands, which were subject to private entry, while Leavenworth was located on the Delaware Trust Lands, which were not subject to the same provisions, but by the terms of the treaty were to be sold to the highest bidder for the sole benefit of the Indians. Some of these Atchison and Weston friends had taken the trouble to inform the Indians that we were all thieves and rascals, and that we had squatted on their lands without any authority, and would soon have their lands all gobbled up, etc., etc. This so excited the Indians that they commenced making complaints to the Indian Department at Washington through their agent. In the mean time Major Ogden, quartermaster; Major Maclin, paymaster; Col. Hunt, now (1873), paymaster, then captain of artillery; Dr. Samuel Phillips, surgeon, and a number of other officers of Fort Leavenworth, had become interested in the town by the purchase of shares of the town company. An order came from Washington to the military at the fort to drive us off; thus we were placed in an unfortunate predicament between two fires. We got the order delayed until we could make a showing. A committee from the town company was sent down to talk with the Delaware chiefs and get them to understand our position. After they became fully satisfied that the town company as well as the settlers on their lands, which comprised, at that time, by far the largest portion of the then county of Leavenworth open to settlement, were disposed to respect their rights and would pay the price fixed by the Government, or for which it might sell at public auction, they became reconciled. An attempt was afterwards made, however, as I may have occasion to show, by Indian Commissioner Manypenny, by maligning the character of certain officers at Fort Leavenworth, and, as was charged, attempting to blackmail the town company to bring the settlers on the Delaware Trust Lands and town company into trouble with the Indians, and also the Government at Washington. At the time first above referred to, a petition and statement of our situation and grievances was gotten up with great care, and Judge L. D. Bird was dispatched to Washington to lay the same before the President and Departments. Suffice it to say that at this time we were successful, and were not removed.

It is unnecessary, in this connection, to follow, step by step, the company through all its stages of hope and fear, till its title to the town site was assured by actual purchase. The period of uncertainty, to them, in common with all the squatters on the trust lands, lasted nearly two years, during which time the only laws which protected settlers in the occupation of their claims, were those of their own making, subject to the decision of judges of their own choosing, and enforced by officers appointed by themselves. They were co-operative mutual protective associations, outside any legal authority, whereby rude justice was administered, and protection assured. The people lived under organized Lynch law, which, under the circumstances, was the only law applicable to their surroundings. During this period occurred innumerable quarrels as to claims and titles to claims. Many of them were settled by judges in the squatters' courts, while other contestants fought it out single-handed, sometimes to the bloody issue of death. Much of the violence, many of the outrages, and not a few of the murders, with which the so-called histories of early Kansas abound, had no political significance whatever. The individual contests of those times were oftener for the possession of a squatter's claim than for the love of liberty, or in defence of the peculiar institution.

Relief came slowly, but it came at last, through the Government sale of the lands, whereby the cloud of uncertainty was dispelled, and, for the first time in the history of Leavenworth, a citizen was enabled to attain a valid and certain tenure to the land he had occupied and improved.

SALE OF THE DELAWARE TRUST LANDS.

Following is the proclamation of President Pierce:

> **FIRST PUBLIC SALE**
>
> **OF DELAWARE TRUST LANDS, IN**
>
> ***The Territory of Kansas.***
>
> **PROCLAMATION.**
>
> ***By the President of the United States.***
>
> In pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at *Fort Leavenworth*, in the Territory of Kansas, commencing on Monday, the 20th of October next, for the disposal of such of the lands and town lots held by the United States for the benefit of the Delaware tribe of Indians, as are situated within the undermentioned townships, comprising the Eastern portion of the lands ceded by the said Delaware Indians in trust as aforesaid, to-wit: *South of the base line, and East of the sixth principal meridian.*
>
> Townships seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range nineteen.
> Townships seven, eight, nine and ten, of range twenty.
> Townships seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range twenty-one.
> Townships eight, nine, and ten, of range twenty-two.
> Townships nine and ten, of range twenty-three.
>
> Also the surveyed blocks in the town of *Jacksonville*, so-called, from No. 1 to 121, inclusive, situated in Townships Nos. 9 and 10, south of Range 19 East, above mentioned, according to the plat of said *Jacksonville*, on file in the office of the Surveyor General of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, to which reference is made.
>
> Also the surveyed blocks in the town of *Delaware*, so-called, from No. 1 to No. 91, inclusive, situated within Township No. 9 South, of Range No. 23 East, above mentioned, according to the plat of said town of *Delaware*, on file in the office of said Surveyor General, and to which reference is made.
>
> Also the surveyed blocks in the town of *Hardville*, so-called, from No. 1 to No. 94, inclusive, situated within Townships Nos. 8 and 9 South, of R nge 19, above mentioned, according to the plat of said town, on file in the office of said Surveyor General, to which reference is made.
>
> Also the surveyed blocks in the town of *Lattaville*, so-called, from No. 1 to No. 16, inclusive, situated in Township No. 8 South, of Range No. 22 East, as above mentioned, according to the plat of said town of *Lattaville*, on file in the office of the said Surveyor General, and to which reference is made.
>
> And also the lots in the several blocks as surveyed and laid out in *Leavenworth City*, so-called, situated in Township No. 8 South, of Range 22 East, above mentioned, according to the plat of said Leavenworth City, on file in the office of said Surveyor General of said Territories, and to which reference is hereby made.
>
> Said above mentioned lands, town lots, and blocks, having been classified and valued by Commissioners duly appointed for that purpose, according to law, the valuation so placed will be the minimum at which the same will be offered for sale.
>
> The terms of the sale will be CASH, and upon payment being made, receipts in duplicate will be made thereof, one of which will be delivered to the purchaser.
>
> Patents will subsequently be granted for lands so purchased, in accordance with the laws in force regulating the issue thereof.
>
> The offering of the above lands and town lots and blocks, will be commenced on the day appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered and the sales just closed.
>
> All purchases not paid for on the day of sale, will be offered on the following day, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser.
>
> Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 14th day of August, A. D. 1856.
>
> By the President. FRANKLIN PIERCE.
> GEORGE W. MANYPENNY.

The above proclaimed sale was postponed to Monday, November 17, 1856, at which time it commenced.

No event of such interest or importance to the actual settler had ever before transpired. The political feuds and personal differences among them were forgotten in the overshadowing issue of how to secure titles to their occupied lands at the forthcoming sale.

There were common dangers outside, threatening the home of every Delaware squatter, whether Pro-slavery, Free-state or Abolition in faith, and among the squatters themselves, the securing of their homes, at the valuation put upon them by the Government, without interference from outside speculative bidders, became the paramount and all-absorbing question. The danger was, that speculators would overbid them, which was increased by the fact that there were *two antagonistic classes* of non-residents desirous of securing the lands, outside of the speculative profit that was sure to accrue from the known intrinsic value of the lands themselves. There were *Pro-slavery* speculators and *Anti-slavery* speculators, as well as speculators pure and simple.

Governor Robinson, a staunch Free-soiler, and an agent of the New England Emigrant Aid Society, wrote to his friends in Boston, as follows:

> LAWRENCE, Kan., September 25, 1856.
>
> The Delaware lands come into market on the 20th of next month (now postponed to November 17), and there will be an effort to prevent Free-state men from purchasing. There should be Northern capital here on that day to invest. These lands are along the Missouri River, including Leavenworth City, and are among the most valuable in Kansas. It will operate very much against us if they all fall into the hands of Pro-slavery men. Cannot some of the capitalists of Boston and New York have some agent on the ground to buy them? No better land investment can be made in the country. The time is now approaching when capital can serve free Kansas essentially and with the certainty of giving the capitalist a good per cent. for his investment. As good titles can be had for it as to the best land in the country; and land whose value will be increased ten-fold in a short time.

Commenting on the above, the *Herald*, November 1, voiced the local sentiment thus:

> An effort is being made by certain Northern men to introduce politics into the sales of the Delaware lands. Robinson, and others, have already written letters to the East, stating that it is the purpose of the Pro-slavery men to buy out all the claims of the Free-state settlers. They make this false issue as an excuse to urge Northern capitalists to be here at the sale and invest their money in these lands; that by so doing they can make a profitable investment, and advance the cause of freedom, by getting possession of this whole tract, consisting of over 200,000 acres of land.

> In the sales of the Delaware lands, the settlers know no other party than the Squatters' Party. Every man who has a *bona fide* claim will be respected alike by *all* the settlers. This is the feeling pervading the masses. * * * * * * * * We caution Delaware settlers now against listening to any of the shallow devices set afloat to introduce politics into the sale of these lands. The Squatter Party is the only party we know in this matter. It is the strong party, and if they only keep united, as they now are, they will have no difficulty. There is no danger of speculators bidding over the actual settlers.

On the opening of the sale, Monday, November 17, the city was crowded with strangers who had come from a distance to buy, but, under the united and firm front displayed by the settlers, no efforts were made to bid off any lands already occupied, and the sale went on from day to day without disturbance, the speculators taking their share of unoccupied lands when offered. Dr. Eddy superintended the sale; Major G. W. Purkins and Captain S. Scruggs serving as auctioneers.

The sales commenced with Township seven, in the western portion of the lands. The sales of the first day were confined to the fractional quarters. About five sections were sold. There were not many settlers on these lands, and the consequence was that lively competition took place between the speculators. The sales averaged this day from the valuation price, $1.50 per acre, to $2.15 per acre. The second day's sales opened with cheering prospects for the squatters, specific instructions having been received from the Government to the effect that "all settlers should have their claims at the valuation price; that those who had not the money should have time, and their land be passed over to a future sale. That all men who had been driven from their claims, and could establish the fact by themselves or their friends, such lands should be passed over to a future sale." These instructions gave great relief and satisfaction to the many poor squatters, who hitherto had depended only on their united muscle to overawe speculative bidders. About fifteen sections were sold the second day. The reports of the first two days' sales note Jeff. Buford, of Alabama, and W. H. Russell, as large purchasers of unoccupied farm lands. The sales went on uninterruptedly till December 9, the township and farm lands being sold first, in the order of the proclamation. On that date, notice was read that *new instructions* had been received from Washington, in regard to conducting the sale, when the *City of Leavenworth* (the last in order) should be reached, whereby, in addition to the extravagant valuation put upon the *lots* instead of blocks, as in the other towns, the agent was instructed to open to competitive bidders all the vacant lots, leaving the town company and the throng of speculators who had bought largely of city lots during the progress of the sale, to shift for themselves as best they could. These new instructions were sprung upon them while the sale was in progress, and if carried out, would work not only injustice to the town company and the many residents dependent on it for a final title, but make absolute chaos of all the speculative purchases, as every vacant lot was to be again put up in open market and sold to the highest bidder. It is doubtful if a madder set of American citizens were ever convened than those of Leavenworth at that time. As Leavenworth was last on the list, the sale continued until Saturday, December 14, at which time all the lands had been sold, except three or four disputed quarter sections, and all the towns, except *Leavenworth*, and a suburban town plat described as *Lattaville*.

The Leavenworthites, and others interested in city property, by combined entreaty, protest, threats, etc., succeeded at this time in effecting an adjournment of the sale for three weeks, and dispatched Dr. Eddy, the Commissioner of the sale, and Mr. W. H. Russell, a large property owner of the city, to Washington, to lay the grievances of the people before the Government, and obtain redress. They were assisted in their negotiations by the co-operative efforts of Gov. Geary, who, under date of December 15, 1856, wrote to President Pierce as follows:

> In response to a letter from the Mayor, and accompanying a petition of leading citizens of Leavenworth City, I came here for the purpose of aiding with my counsel and presence, in averting a threatened disturbance. I find the public mind greatly excited in consequence of some recent instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, entirely changing the policy which has thus far governed the land sales, with results so entirely satisfactory to all interests.
>
> Solicitude for the peace of the Territory brought me to this city on the 17th of November, at the beginning of the sales. Many purchasers were here from every part of the country, invited by your proclamation, and great apprehensions of difficulty between them and the squatters were entertained. The lands had been previously appraised at from one dollar and twenty-five cents to twelve dollars per acre. In accordance with his instructions, the commissioner announced that the actual *bona fide* settler would be permitted to take his land at its appraised value, and that only vacant quarter sections would be open for competition. This announcement met with universal favor. The speculators themselves, the only parties really aggrieved, having come here hundreds of miles at heavy expense, on the invitation of the Government, not only acquiesced in the decision, but actually lauded its justice; while the Indians, on the other hand, were satisfied with the price they were getting for lands only made valuable by the industry, skill and capital of the pioneers who had braved everything to improve them.
>
> Such of the speculators as desired farms, made satisfactory arrangements with the settlers; while others, on the faith of the policy established, and acquiesced in by the Indian agent, made large investments in the lots of the city.
>
> In pursuance of the policy and understanding adopted at the opening of the sales, all the Delaware lands advertised for sale, including the environs of the city, and South Leavenworth, with the exception of *the city itself*, have been sold. The large sum of nearly four hundred and forty thousand dollars has been realized, which, together with the proceeds of the sale of this city, will make over four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be distributed among about nine hundred Indians, who have yet a magnificent reserve, more than quadrupled in value by the sale and settlement of the trust lands.
>
> The city of Leavenworth has been appraised by lots, making it average thirty dollars per acre. The people here are desirous that it may be sold to the original town company by the lot, at the appraised value, which would be a much more stringent rule than that which has been applied to the rural claims. This city, containing a population of over two thousand, consists of three hundred and twenty acres, or two claims, which, by the original settlers, were thrown into a town company and divided into shares.
>
> It seems clear to me that every principle of justice requires that the same rule should be applied to the claims upon which this city has been founded, as that which has been applied to other portions of the trust lands, with the additional reason in favor of the city, that, on the faith of the policy previously announced by the Government, large investments have been made here, and it would be a violation of the public faith not to secure them.
>
> What has induced the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to send the new and special instructions for this city alone, I am at a loss to conceive; but I am clear on the point, that, if carried into effect, they will destroy the peace of the community, and, for years impair the prosperity of this young metropolis of Kansas.
>
> A meeting of the gentlemen officially connected with the subject has been held. I strongly advised that this city should be sold to the town company, by lots or blocks, at their appraised value, in accordance with the rule that has governed the previous sales, thus giving entire satisfaction to the Indians, the original settlers and recent purchasers, in order that the exciting question might at once be settled, and the minds of the people relieved from a heavy load of anxiety. But in this matter I have been overruled, and it was deemed advisable to send Mr. Commissioner Eddy and Colonel Russell to Washington to lay the whole matter before the Government, in order to procure more satisfactory instructions.
>
> This subject is difficult to comprehend by any person not on the spot, and not conversant with it in all its bearings. I have given much thought and examination to the question, and have come to the deliberate conclusion that the peace of the Territory (which I regard as of greater importance to the country than the entire value of the lands) cannot easily be maintained unless some policy be adopted which will be satisfactory to the people, the original settlers, and the recent purchasers.

After much delay, and most persistent work on the part of the committee sent to Washington, and other friends of the city, the malignant and hidden influences were so far assuaged as to result in the final sale of the site to the town company, at what seemed an exorbitant valuation. The terms, though deemed unjust and extortionate, were, however, gladly accepted by the town proprietors, and the final settlement of the vexed question was hailed with satisfaction by the hundreds who had already invested largely in the lands in question. The final purchase was consummated February 11, 1857. The *Herald*, of February 21, 1857, says:

> All the town site, except some few blocks on the margin, were sold on the 11th inst., and the remainder on the 12th. The sale went of without any excitement, and the Leavenworth Association bought in the different lots, causing the deeds to be given in the names of the present proprietors. This obviated the necessity of the association again transferring the lots to purchasers, and now all have titles to their lots and improvements.

The general feeling of those interested is reflected in the following extracts from an article pertaining to the subject, by H. Miles Moore, Esq., in 1873. It quite fittingly closes the history of the land title trouble, since it gives one of the early proprietors, and a much aggrieved party, the cold but well intended comfort of having the closing argument. Mr. Moore discoursed thus:

> Our memorial (before alluded to) prayed that the treaty be so modified as to extend the pre-emption law of 1841 over the Delaware trust lands. Although we did not accomplish our wish at that time, we did, by a combined effort afterwards, and by *interesting* the Territorial officers, and *perhaps* some parties at Washington, succeed in having the lands and town site sold at Fort Leavenworth, in after years, in opposition to Indian Commissioner Manypenny and some *friends*, who wished and came very near having the sale made at St. Louis and Washington, as they very plausibly said, to avoid combinations of squatters on the lands, who wanted to *rob the Indians*. At the time of the sale of the lands, many of the squatters had permanent, lasting and valuable improvements upon the lands, having occupied and farmed them for over two years. The town site was not sold for over a year after the outside lands were sold, as I shall hereafter show, and then at an outrageous valuation, considering the fact that the town company, by their money and energy, had given the lands their increased value over ordinary wild lands. Of course, had the lands and town site, or either of them, been sold at St. Louis, Washington, or any other point other than where they were sold, or in this vicinity, the settlers and the town company would have lost their all. Does any body believe that Manypenny and his satellites would have robbed the Indians? Of course not. Men of that stamp have not been engaged in that laudable, praiseworthy and Christian enterprise for the past twenty-five years, even in holy Kansas and elsewhere, *vide* Brothers Harlan, Pomeroy, etc., etc. No, but they would not hesitate to rob the poor settler, who had penetrated these then Indian wilds with his family, and, by his industry, energy, and enterprise, had built him a little cabin, and was industriously making him and his family a home in the wilderness, and by whose untiring efforts has sprung into existence, as if by magic, a full panoplied and mighty commonwealth. We were glad, willing and anxious to pay Mr. Indian all his land was worth when we took it, and although it was, as I said before, appraised outrageously high afterward, the settlers and town company paid the price without a murmur, only demanding as a right, that they get it at the appraised value, which they did, I am happy to chronicle, in most if not in all cases. For the 320 acres which comprise (1873) the now city proper, the town company paid over $24,000 to Mr. Lo.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

Hon. S. D. Lecompte, Chief Justice of the Territory of Kansas, arrived in Leavenworth January 1, 1855. On the 19th of March he held a preliminary session of the U. S. District Court, Leavenworth County being included in the district embracing Northern Kansas. Beyond a partial organization of the Court, little business was transacted, and adjournment was taken to the third Monday in April, fixed as the time for the regular term. This session was held in a little frame house on the south side of Delaware street, near Third. When the Court regularly assembled, pursuant to adjournment, W. G. Mathias appeared as clerk and I. B. Donaldson as U. S. Marshal. Previous to the formation of the court by Chief Justice Lecompte, the citizens of Leavenworth County were obliged to settle their disputes by an appeal to "squatter sovereign" organizations and a few justices of the peace, possessing limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, who had been appointed by Gov. Reeder during the previous winter.

Leavenworth County had thus obtained a partial political and judicial organization by April, 1855. The act organizing the county was passed at the first session of the Territorial Legislature which convened July 22, 1855, at the Shawnee Manual Labor School. Its boundaries were defined as follows: "Beginning at a point on the southern boundary of Atchison County, due north of a point four miles west of Dawson's crossing of the Fort Riley road in Stranger Creek; thence due south to the main channel of the Kansas River; thence down said channel to where it crosses the channel of the Missouri River; thence up said channel of the Missouri River to the southeast corner of Atchison County; thence along the southern boundary of Atchison County to the place of beginning." Says Hon. H. Miles Moore in his fine history of Leavenworth County—a man, by the way, as thoroughly posted not only in the history of his own county but of the State, as any one in Kansas: "As will be observed by reference to the map of the State of Kansas, the boundaries of the county have been considerably changed by acts of the Legislature, since its first incorporation. By act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 28, 1859, Wyandotte County was cut out of the southeast corner of the county and included what was originally embraced in the Wyandot Indian Reserve. The original county of Leavenworth embraced all of the Delaware trust lands that were ceded to the United States by the treaty of 1854; also the Delaware Indian Reserve and the diminished Reserve, the Muncie lands, a small part of the Kickapoo lands, the United States Military Reservation of Fort Leavenworth and the Wyandot lands. A portion of the Delaware Reserve was ceded to the United States for the benefit of the L., P. & W. R. R., afterwards changed to the U. P. R. R. and then to the K. P. The townships of Tonganoxie (April 1, 1867) and of Stranger (February 28, 1859) were added to the townships of the county out of that tract of land. The Delaware Diminished Reserve was ceded to the M. R. R. R. by treaty in 1865, and the townships of Reno, Sherman and Fairmount were created as hereinafter stated. The Muncie lands consisted of seven sections of land on the Missouri River, now in Delaware Township. They belonged to the Muncie or Christian Indians—proteges of the Delaware Indians—and were ceded to the United States by them about the time of the Delaware treaty."

When the first Board of Commissioners met, September 7, 1855, it will be remembered that Governor Reeder had been removed by the Territorial Legislature. Consequently the appointments of John A. Haiderman as Probate Judge and President, *ex-officio* of the Board; Joseph M. Hall, member thereof, Leavenworth, and Matthew R. Walker, of Wyandotte, third member of the Board. These appointments are all signed by Daniel Woodson, Acting Governor, and issue from the Shawnee Manual Labor School, which the Pro-slavery Legislature had decided upon as the temporary seat of the Territorial Government. As was the invariable rule, these first county officials all swore, when they took the oath of office, that they would support the Nebraska-Kansas Act and the Fugitive Slave Law. The commissions of Judge Haiderman and Mr. Hall bear date of August 27, 1855. Mr. Walker, of Wyandotte, was not honored by the Governor until two days later. As stated, the first meeting of the Board was held September 7, 1855; place of gathering, the warehouse of Lewis N. Rees, corner of Delaware and Front streets. James M. Lyle was appointed clerk of the Board and *ex-officio* recorder and clerk of the Probate Court. At the same meeting the county was divided into Kickapoo, Leavenworth, Delaware, Wyandotte and Alexandria townships, and the temporary seat of justice was fixed the next month at Leavenworth. Subsequently the following county officers were appointed: M. P. Rively, County Treasurer; Bennett Burnham, County Surveyor; James B. Blake, Coroner; Green D. Todd, Sheriff; L. T. Moore, Assessor.

The constables and justices of the peace for the several townships were appointed, so that the county was permanently organized as a body politic. In one particular, however, she was lacking—no decision had been reached upon the permanent location of the county seat. In September the Board of Commissioners appointed A. Dawson, Martin Hefferlin and Samuel H. Burgess as judges of the election to be held on the second Monday of October for the purpose of deciding the matter. Eight miles above Fort Leavenworth was Kickapoo City, a pet of Gen. Atchison and the Pro-slavery party, a thriving village containing saw-mills, groceries, saloons, a newspaper—the *Kansas Pioneer*—and all the other paraphernalia of civilization and ambition. Both in a political and a business sense she was a hardy rival—one hard to beat. Six miles below, also on the river, was Delaware City, a flourishing and plucky little town, and possessing, like Kickapoo City, indefinite powers of expansion. Election day, October 8, 1855, witnessed a hot triangular fight. Two steam ferries, crowded with voters from Weston and other localities in Missouri under the Pro-slavery thumb, plied between the eastern shore and Kickapoo City and Delaware City. Platte County, Mo., Gen. Atchison's home, turned out some thousand noble voters on that day. Kickapoo triumphed. She cast 892 votes, to Delaware's 860, Leavenworth's 753, and Center's (an insignificant interior town) 60. The band from Weston pealed forth joy from brassy throats. Cannons roared. Grand ball and an immense turnout in the evening. But Delaware City had another card to play. She made a charge before which the glory of Kickapoo City went down in darkness. When Delaware City heard the result of the election she suddenly remembered that some of her "citizens" had been debarred from the privilege of voting. Rather than to have injustice done, her polls were thrown open a second day, and the result was, Delaware, 928; Kickapoo, 878; Leavenworth City, 726; Centerville, 66; Uniontown, 2; The Center, 18; Pork Landing, 1. Then ensued a "legal contest," in which the material features of the Louisiana *imbroglio* were foreshadowed. On October 16 the corporation of Leavenworth appeared before the Board, through her attorneys, Amos Rees, D. J. Johnson, A. Macauley, et al., and protested against the reception of the Kickapoo and Delaware poll books. When the returns had been canvassed and the result declared, as given above, Judges Hall and Walker proclaimed Delaware City the county seat—Judge Halderman refusing to give any certificate of election or to take any action in the matter. This occurred at a meeting held November 6. Four days later the formal petition of M. L. Truesdell, H. Miles Moore, et al., against the reception of the Kickapoo and Delaware returns, was ruled out by the Board—Judge Halderman dissenting. The other two members decided that "the Board had no authority to go behind the returns." Amos Rees, in behalf of the city, filed a written notice to the Board of her intention to apply to Judge Lecompte for a writ of injunction against the location of the county seat at either Delaware or Kickapoo. Gen. B. F. Stringfellow, attorney for Kickapoo, moved that the Delaware returns be thrown out on the ground that voting was continued on Tuesday, October 9. Messrs. Wilson, Almond and Hollingsworth objected, on the part of Delaware. Judge Hall sustained Gen. Stringfellow. Mr. Walker decided that Delaware could vote two days if she wanted to. Judge Halderman was quite non-committal. The motion was consequently lost, and it is useless to inform anyone of moderate penetration, the judges did not grant the writ of injunction applied for by Leavenworth. Judges Hall and Walker had declared Delaware City the county seat. In January, 1856, Judge Lecompte decided for Delaware.

It does not seem "out of order" (although it breaks somewhat into the straight line of narrative regarding the location of the county seat) to notice, in brief, the condition of the county's finances. By the latter part of 1856, in July, the rate of the county and territorial tax was established. After this came the August term of the United States Court, and the civil commotions—the John Brown war, etc. As Sheriff Todd, who had been vainly endeavoring to collect the county taxes, remarks in a published report to the Commissioners: "Then came the civil commotions, originating out of the rebellion of the Abolition fanatics of the Territory against the laws. The history and circumstances of this period which lasted for nearly two months, are fully known and understood by your honorable body. You are fully aware of the almost entire suspension of business during said time. Nearly every public officer of the county was absent, and engaged in upholding the laws of the Territory. Among them was the undersigned," etc., etc.

He knew the Board could not, and would not, censure him for having collected so small an amount of taxes. Furthermore, the sale of the Delaware Trust Lands was soon to take place, and the people were treasuring up their money in order to purchase their homes. The Sheriff reported an almost entire failure to collect the revenue of Leavenworth County, viz: Delinquent taxes, $3,765.07; collections, $690.93. This was in November, 1856. It was a bad state of fiscal affairs, and Sheriff Todd's resignation was accepted.

A county building 30x20 feet (two rooms) having been completed by G. B. Redman, in Delaware City, the county seat was removed there February 20, 1857. In March, L. F. Hollingsworth, one of the most prominent citizens of the new county seat was ordered to build a new jail eighteen feet square, two stories, at a cost not to exceed $600. Delaware's triumph, however, was of short duration, for the Legislature of this year passed an act providing for another election to decide upon the location of the county seat, upon the first Monday of October, 1857.

Kickapoo city accomplished another remarkable feat in the voting line, the Board of Commissioners, upon October 23, announcing the returns to be—Kickapoo city, 1,004; Leavenworth city, 968; Center, 21; Wyandotte, 1.

Whereupon the following proclamation issued forth, it being a *verbatim* copy:

"At a regular meeting of the tribunal transacting county business began and held at Leavenworth city on Monday, the nineteenth day of October A. D. 1857, the said tribunal proceeded according to the requirements of the statute passed by the legislative assembly of Kansas Territory and approved February 20, 1857, to cast up the votes and proclaim the result of the returns of the poll books on which the voters' names are recorded and declare the result to be as above.

"The said tribunal, therefore, does proclaim the said city of Kickapoo to be the permanent seat of 'justis' for Leavenworth County.

"And the said tribunal doth also order that the Sheriff of Leavenworth County do cause this procklamation to be printed and posted up at at least twenty different public places throughout the county, and alsothat he have the said procklamation printed in all the papers in the said county of Leavenworth. (Signed) George W. Purkins, Pres.; William Franklin, Com. (Attest) Henry B. C. Harris, Clerk.

"Ordered by the Board that the county records be removed to the seat of 'justis' as soon as 'practable.'"

Leavenworth City petitioned that the Kickapoo returns be thrown out, on the ground that the voting was not confined to the county; that the pretended returns were not filed in the office of the County Clerk within two days after the election; and that neither the judges nor the clerks of election were sworn according to the law—the latter not at all.

Joseph W. Hall, Commissioner from Kickapoo, had died during the preceding June, or it may have been that Leavenworth City would again have been slighted. But her claims were no longer overlooked, and it was finally decided that she had received a majority of the legal votes cast, and was entitled to the county seat. That decision has never been reversed.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

In May, the county accepted the land donated by Jeremiah Clark for a court-house square, consisting of the east half of Block 13, being 300 feet on Third street and 180 feet on Central avenue and Walnut street. The other half was purchased for $13,000. John P. Haskell was appointed architect of the county buildings, $35,000 bonds were voted in June, and it certainly looked as if the county was going to obtain a creditable "seat of justis" right away. But, notwithstanding this apparent alacrity, the courts and county offices were located for many years in the City Hall, over the Market House, corner of Fifth and Shawnee streets, in the same building now occupied by the Fire Department. It was not until February, 1873, that the present imposing and convenient Court House was completed. It is built of red brick, with stone trimmings, is two stories in height, with basement, and elegant mansard roof. Its lofty tower and fine clock add to the attractions of as elegant a court-house building as can be found in the West. The building proper cost $120 415.75 Add to this the cost of clock, steam apparatus, fixtures and furniture, value of site, etc., and $175,000 would not be an overestimate of the total value of the property. Its situation commands one of the grandest views of the beautiful city of Leavenworth.

In May, 1860, it was first proposed by the county to establish a poor-house. The poor-farm, consisting of 200 acres of land, and a pest-house and poor-house, is situated about four miles southwest of Leavenworth, in High Prairie Township. The average number of inmates is about thirty, and the entire property is valued at $12,000. The county jail, a two-story brick structure costing $10,000, was built in 1872.

COUNTY SCHOOLS.

In 1855, the Territory of Kansas adopted the school law of the State of Missouri, by which each district was to be controlled by an inspector and three trustees. Previous to 1858, however, no districts in this county were formed. A few school districts were then organized. The first County Superintendent was George E. Budington, elected December 14, 1858. His successor was James Taylor, appointed March 4, 1859. In 1861 the State system of public instruction was adopted. Following is a list of superintendents who succeeded Mr. Taylor: Isaac T. Goodnow, elected November 7, 1862; H. H. Bloss, November 8, 1864; B. L. Baldridge, November 6, 1866; H. D. McCarty November 3, 1868; J. P. Bauserman, November 8, 1870, and November 5, 1872; W. H. Bradshaw, November 3, 1874, A. R. Van Eman, November 7, 1876, and November 5, 1878; R. B. Soper, November 2, 1880; Lyman Morgan, November 6, 1882.

The schools of the county are in charge of Lyman Morgan, superintendent of public instruction, and have been brought to a commendable state of perfection. There are seventy-eight districts in Leavenworth County, eighty-four schools and as many teachers. The estimated value of the school buildings is $228,000. They are mostly constructed of wood, but there are some good brick and stone buildings. The furniture and apparatus of the different schools are valued at $41,330. This makes the total valuation in the neighborhood of $270,000. The average monthly wages paid male teachers is $46 and female $40. The average daily attendance at the district schools, outside the city it will be understood, is 3,000. The receipts for the year 1881-82, were $58,000, and the expenditures $56,700, which leaves a balance of $1,300 in the treasury.

Present county officers: Robert Crozier, judge of the district court; John Rohe, clerk of the district court; L. Hanson, judge of the probate court; O. S. Hiatt, county auditor; J. W. Priest, sheriff; Enos Hook, county treasurer; J. W. Niehaus, county clerk; C. W. Curtan, register of deeds; J. C. Lynch, coroner; Thos. P. Fenlon, attorney; D. E. Barnes, engineer; Lyman Morgan, superintendent of public instruction; S. F. Rhea, surveyor.

WEALTH AND POPULATION.

The principal crops raised in Leavenworth County are corn, winter wheat and oats. In 1872, the acreage of corn was 48,000. This had increased to over 50,000 acres in 1882. Stranger, Tonganoxie, Fairmount, Sherman, Easton and Alexandria townships making an especial good showing. The increase during ten years in the acreage of winter wheat has been proportionately much greater, from 4,245 in 1872 to over 29,000 acres in 1882. Kickapoo, Fairmount, Reno and Easton are now (July 1882) the banner townships. The acreage of oats has increased within the decade from 5,714 to over 11,000. The whole number of acres in farms is 228,524, and the value of property $12,299,355. That the county has no fears of famine is inferred from the fact that 146,022 bushels of old corn were on hand March 1, 1882. During that spring the busy farmers also planted 50,424 of their acres to corn and 11,385 to oats. Leavenworth County is also favored as a dairy and live stock country. During the past year over 280,000 pounds of butter were produced. There are 8,500 horses in the county, 7,700 cows, over 12,000 other cattle, 4,000 sheep and 20,000 swine. As to orchards, she has, in round figures, 170,000 apple trees in bearing, 70,000 peach and 21,000 cherry.

From the figures of the assessors it is learned that the total value of all taxable property in Leavenworth County is $7,227,796.69 against $6,519,279.12 for 1881. The number of acres of taxable property is 283,093; of town lots, 13,069. The average price paid for improved land throughout the county is $25 per acre; unimproved from $5 to $10. The aggregate value of railroad property is $707,038.69.

From 1860 to 1870, the population of Leavenworth County increased from 12,606 to 32,444. In 1875 the population had decreased to 27,696. Since then the increase has been gradual but healthy. According to the last returns (made in the summer of 1882) the figures by townships and cities are: Alexandria, 1,017; Delaware, 1,597; Easton, 1,145; Fairmount, 938; High Prairie, 1,129; Kickapoo, 1,523; Leavenworth City, 18,766; Reno, 874; Sherman, 1,173; Stranger, 1,151; Tonganoxie, 1,308; Tonganoxie City, 321; Lansing, 231. Total for 1882, 31,068.

WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological record for the past thirty years, furnished by William T. Marvin, Esq., is valuable alike to all citizens of Eastern Kansas:

October, 1854. A beautiful month; slept on the open prairie near Riveley's store, in Salt Creek Valley, on the night of October 30. November, Indian summer continued. December, the same. January, 1855, the same until January 30, when we had a furious snow storm, and the weather was cold, with occasional intermissions until the middle of March. The spring was dry and windy until May 20, when it began raining, and the summer of 1855 was quite wet. The fall of 1855 was quite pleasant, and mild weather continued until about Christmas, when it turned very cold, the Missouri River closed in twenty-four hours, and snow fell to great depth. On the first day of February, 1856, it was said that the mercury stood as low as forty degrees below zero. The river opened early in March, and the first boat came up March 6. The spring was early, and the summer very pleasant, with abundance of rain. River closed early in December, and remained fast till the last of February. The spring of 1857 was the coldest and most disagreeable I ever experienced; the summer was very dry and hot, the fall pleasant; we had a cold snap in November, then it turned mild, and the winter of 1857-58, was constant Indian summer. The sumer of 1858 it did little else but rain, and the streams were all past fording. The winter of 1858-59 was quite wet, with but little cold weather. The spring of 1859 was cold, the summer very fine. The winter of 1859-60 was very dry, and the year 1860 was the great drouth. Summer of 1861 was fine; winter of 1861-62, cold, with deep snow. Summer of 1862 very pleasant, and winter of 1862-63 very mild. Summer of 1863 very pleasant, and winter of 1863-64 cold. The first day of January, 1864, guards froze to death at Fort Leavenworth. Summer of 1864 very hot and dry, winter mild. Summer of 1865 wet, and winter mild. Summer of 1866 wet, winter mild till March, when we had two weeks of intense cold weather. The grasshoppers deposited their eggs here for the first time in September, 1866, but owing to the cold wet spring of 1867, the most of them were destroyed, and they did but litle damage. Summer of 1867 was cool and pleasant; winter of 1867-68, very mild. Summer of 1868, very hot, and the grasshoppers came back the first of August. Winter of 1868-69 was mild; summer of 1869 was wet, but the hoppers ate nearly everything up. Winter of 1869-70 was mild; the summer of 1870 wet. Winter of 1870-71 mild, summer of 1871 very pleasant. Winter of 1871-72 very cold, and wheat all winter killed. Summer of 1872 pleasant, winter cold with deep snow. First part of the summer of 1873 very wet, latter part very dry; crops were a failuare, except winter wheat. Winter of 1873-74 mild; summer of 1874 hot and dry, and grasshoppers came again. Winter of 1874-75 cold; summer of 1875 very pleasant, and late crops were good. Winter of 1875-76 very mild; summer pleasant. Winter of 1876-77 mild; spring and summer of 1877 very wet. Winter of 1877-78 very wet, and the roads impassable. Summer of 1878 pleasant; winter of 1878-79, from middle of December to middle of January, cold, the remainder mild. Summer of 1879 pleasant, the winter following mild. Summer of 1880 pleasant, the winter following, very cold with deep snow north, which caused great damage in the bottoms, in April and May, 1881. Summer of 1881 very pleasant; winter mild. Summer of 1882 very cool till August, since which time it has been warm with some hot winds.

LEAVENWORTH CITY.

Leavenworth, a beautiful city of 19,000 inhabitants, is situated on the left bank of the Missouri River, being located upon a rolling site enclosed by a crescent of hills. The surrounding country is charming in the extreme, and merits the name bestowed upon it in early days—"the garden of Kansas." A great attraction, and one which draws hundreds of visitors to Leavenworth annually, is Fort Leavenworth. Within the city are elegant residences, costly churches, and large business blocks, press and pulpit, flourishing State and city institutions, large and prosperous manufactories, and good society, all giving evidence of metropolitan solidity and growth.

EARLY HISTORY.

The very early facts connected with the town of Leavenworth have been presented in the sketch of the town association. Although by the latter part of September, 1854, the *Herald* and its proprietors were safely housed in the first building ever erected in Leavenworth; although Lewis N. Rees had built his little warehouse on the lot corner of Main and Delaware streets; although Uncle Keller was about to open his Leavenworth House; although Jerre Clark had erected a dwelling house—the first one in town—on Walnut street, the first families had not located in Leavenworth until those of Adam and George Fisher made their appearance. Having brought some lumber with them from St. Louis they erected a shed in which they lived until they could get a house built. Both of them did much for the early development of Leavenworth. Adam, especially, was one of the most energetic, capable and public spirited men that ever lived in the city. He at present resides in Washington, his brother George living on a farm near the city, on the Lawrence road. When they first settled in Leavenworth, in October, 1854, Mrs. Geo. Fisher carried with her the first baby which had ever blessed the community—her three months' old boy. But one of the earliest and most valuable institutions of Leavenworth, in the way of buildings, which commenced to flourish at this time, was the saw mill of Murphy & Scruggs, at the mouth of Three-Mile Creek, north side. Capt. W. S. Murphy and Capt. Simeon Scruggs were partners and completed the mill in the fall of 1854, so that they were able to issue the following advertisement in October: "Murphy & Scruggs have erected and have in successful operation at Leavenworth, K. T., a large steam saw mill of the most approved model and with all the recent improvements. They are ready to fill bills for lumber of every description and in quantity at the shortest notice and on favorable terms." This was the first saw mill not only in the county, but in the Territory. Although they made considerable money, the death of Capt. Murphy, and subsequent legal complications, so disarranged and consumed the partnership property that Capt. Scruggs lost nearly all his share in Leavenworth and retired to his farm near Kickapoo. But to return. The day before this advertisement appeared a very important occurrence took place for the town. This was the opening of the Leavenworth House. The steamer "Polar Star," from St. Louis, also brought up Gov. Reeder, of Easton, Pa., the first Governor of the Territory of Kansas. He did not come to Leavenworth, at first, but stopped at the Fort, and undoubtedly he thus escaped being made a prisoner of war by the hospitable people of Weston. Gen. A. J. Isacks, of Alexandria, La., the newly appointed Attorney General of the Territory, also accompanied him, and went up to Weston. Although a Slave-state man, Gen. Isacks always counseled moderation, and was therefore almost as objectionable to the Pro-slavery party as though he had been openly a Free-state advocate. In the afternoon of October 7, a delegation of citizens waited upon the Governor at the Fort. A very respectable crowd had assembled at Capt. Hunt's quarters. Dr. Leib, late of Illinois, but then a citizen of Kansas, addressed the Governor, on behalf of the citizens of the Territory. The Governor replied in a neat and happy, but brief speech, after which the champagne flowed generously.

Two of the United States Territorial Judges, Hon. Saunders W. Johnson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Hon. Rush Elmore, of Montgomery, Ala., reached here on Tuesday, the 10th of October, 1854. Hon. S. D. Lecompte, the Chief Justice, arrived at Leavenworth a short time after this date.

Locally, the most important of these events was the opening of the Leavenworth Hotel, and reference is made to such matters as the landing of these first Territorial dignitaries, merely to impress the fact that Leavenworth received the first of everything important into the Territory, all the way from printing-presses to governors. The next day after Governor Reeder and Attorney General Isacks had established themselves in Kansas, it seemed fitting to Elder W. C. Capels, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that religious services should be held in Leavenworth. This was done under the shade of a large tree, near what afterwards became the site of Plummer & North's flour-mill. Thus early did the Church attempt to join hands with the State, in Kansas. Certainly Kansas needed all the prayers of the good elder and of all his co-laborers for the next two years, for the appointment of Governor Reeder did not please the State of Missouri at all, and the State of Missouri felt that she had a lien upon the Territory of Kansas, and should be consulted before the Territory took any step, however small. When Governor Reeder proposed to make a tour of inspection and ascertain for himself the popular feeling, so as to be able to conduct an administration understandingly, the Platte County Self-defensive Association were scandalized at his presumption. The tour occupied fourteen days, and the Governor's welcome was cordial and general, showing a desire to counteract any wrong impressions which he might have gained from the enemies of free Kansas, in Missouri. Escort parties were formed throughout the region which he visited, and Governor Reeder returned to Fort Leavenworth, believing that the citizens of Kansas were able to govern themselves, and that he should make it a point to see that they did. He accordingly divided the Territory into Electoral Districts, and on November 10, 1854, issued his proclamation for the election of a Congressional Delegate, on the 29th, to fill out the unexpired term. Missouri was aroused and her Pro-slavery leaders, headed by Gen. Atchison, resolved to possess that delegate, notwithstanding the position Governor Reeder had assumed. Said the General, in addressing a crowd at Platte City: "When you reside in one day's journey of the Territory, and when your peace, your quiet and your property depend upon your action, you can, without an exertion, send 500 of your young men, who will vote in favor of your institutions." The Blue Lodges and "Self-defensive" Association took up the idea, so that a convention was held at Leavenworth, on the 15th. Fully 300 Missourians were there, determined to nominate a straight Pro-slavery candidate and to elect him afterwards. The actual residents of Leavenworth were only desirous of sending some one to Congress who would protect their claims to the Delaware Trust lands. The people of Missouri had "Pro-slavery" as their watchword; the citizens of Leavenworth, "Home-protection." Gen. J. W. Whitfield met every Pro-slavery requirement, and in a speech, promised to be true to the "Delaware Trust lands." But being a comparative stranger to the Kansas element, he saw that his chances for an election would be increased by not forcing his nomination upon the convention. Strong endorsing resolutions were therefore passed, and a committee was appointed to wait upon Governor Reeder, at Fort Leavenworth. But the aims of that delegation and their manly treatment by Governor Reeder are so well known, and so well set forth in the general history, that it is unnecessary to go further into details. Suffice it to say that Governor Reeder most effectually backed the Missouri dictators for the time, and showed that he thoroughly understood them. If he had maintained his bold front during election day, there is no doubt but that his name would have stood higher in the roll of brave-principled men than it does; but a Congressional inquiry into the frauds perpetrated on the 29th instant shows that, had none but residents of Kansas voted, General Whitfield would have been elected. His only competitor in Leavenworth was Hon. Robert P. Flenneken, who came with Governor Reeder from Pennsylvania, with the express purpose of running as a Congressional delegate. He was a Free-state man, but there were doubts as to his being a safe man on the "Delaware Trust Lands" question. The following account of the election in Leavenworth is from the prolific pen of H. Miles Moore:

"On the evening of the 28th of November numbers crossed the Missouri River at the Rialto Ferry, above Fort Leavenworth. Some went out to Pensenav's, on the Kickapoo lands, and many of them came down to Leavenworth and camped near Three Mile Creek. They had their wagons, provisions and tents. The next morning the polls were opened at the window of a room on the east side of the Leavenworth House, northwest corner of Main and Delaware streets, where the Chicago and Rock Island railroad office now stands. There were but four or five houses in town at that time. The hotel was kept by Uncle George Keller and son-in-law, A. T. Kyle, and they continued to keep it for some time afterwards. B. H. Twombly, C. M. Burgess and Smith were the Judges of the election. The voting went on very quietly all the forenoon. There was but little excitement. Our Missouri friends seemed to be doing most of the voting, as, in truth, the Free-state men took but little interest in the matter, they believing that the election of the delegate to Congress would have but little to do with settling the question of slavery. Judge Flenneken they knew but little about. They looked upon him as a mere political adventurer. Gen. Whitfield had promised to do all he could to secure the Delaware settlers in their rights. We knew that from his position as Indian Agent he would, at least, have influence with the Indian Department at Washington, and, through his friends, with the President. The Free-state men in this district either declined to vote or voted for Flenneken; or, as I believe, a majority of them voted for Whitfield, because of some of the reasons previously stated. After dinner and till the polls closed, there was considerable of a crowd around the hotel—some quarreling, a little fighting (the result of bad whisky), but no particular disturbance. Gen. Whitfield, Pro-slavery candidate, received 222 votes in Leavenworth precinct; Judge Flenneken, Free-soil, 80. Total, 302. Whitfield's majority, 142. Judge Flenneken at once returned to Pennsylvania, after the result of the election was known, and Kansas knew him no more forever."

In March of this year (1855), another noted character arrived at Fort Leavenworth—Gen. John Calhoun, Surveyor General of Nebraska and Kansas, and afterwards the honorable President of the Lecompton Constitution Convention. It was understood by the Leavenworth town company that he would locate his office here, and they therefore turned over some shares of their stock to him. Probably to create the same belief, and certainly causing the same result as to town lots, Gen. Calhoun pitched his tent at different places in both Territories, but finally brought up at Lecompton.

After the adjournment of the United States Court, March 19, 1855, the Pro-slavery party held a nominating convention and put into the field as candidates for the Territorial Council R. R. Reese and Capt. L. J. Eastin, of the Kansas *Herald*; for the Assembly, Judge A. D. Payne and William G. Mathias, of Leavenworth, and H. D. McMeekin, of Salt Creek Valley. The candidates were generally members of the "Delaware Squatter Association," and pledged to protect the settlers upon the Trust Lands. The Free-state candidates were—For the Council, B. H. Twombly, of Leavenworth County, and A. J. Whitney, of Jefferson; Assembly, F. G. Braden, Samuel France, and F. Browning. The election occurred on the 30th of March, and success to the Pro-slavery candidates was doubly assured by the wholesale importation or transportation of voters from Weston, Mo., *via* the "New Lucy" which came down the river, bright and early, and never returned until the setting of the sun, at 5 o'clock P. M. Lewis N. Reese, Matthew France, and George B. Panton were inspectors of the election, and, of course, found everything "lovely" and legitimate. Just before the election a canvass of voters was made and it was found that by stretching a point, the district could poll 305 votes. These inspectors of election received, as legitimate voters, 964 names, and the Pro-slavery people were allowed a majority of 800. To the credit of Gov. Reeder, however, be it recorded that he refused to grant certificates of election to the chosen champions of property-rights and political principles. He ordered a new election for May 22, but the same candidates were returned.

A narrative of how the "law and order" party across the Missouri carried the day is here given, being written by an eye-witness: "The polls were to have been held at the Leavenworth Hotel, but Mr. Keller made some objection to it and they were removed by the judges down to Benjamin Wood's saddler's, shop, on Cherokee street, near Third. Ropes were stretched from the window, where the votes were taken, out into the street, and all who desired to vote did so by passing between the ropes. The badge of recognition for those who belonged to the "law and order" party, as they called themselves, was a badge of hemp in the button-hole of the coat, or on the hat, or around the waist. Everybody voted who applied to vote that day, except some Delaware Indians. The Wyandot Indians voted, about thirty of them. After the votes were counted, Matthew France, one of the judges of election, refused to sign the returns unless the words "lawful resident voters" were stricken out. This was done, after considerable discussion, and the judges all signed. Rees and Panton, two of the judges, refused to take the oath prescribed by the Governor before they entered upon their duties. They took another and different oath. France took the oath prescribed by the Governor and therefore declined to sign the returns unless the erasures were made as above."

William Phillips, a quiet young lawyer of Leavenworth, but a determined and enthusiastic Free-state man, prepared a protest, signed by himself and fourteen other indignant citizens in the Sixteenth election precinct, against the reception of the fraudulent returns. Similar protests were sent in from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Eleventh precincts. But in his warmth for "fair play" Mr. Phillips made himself so conspicuous to the Pro-slavery party that he was plainly marked as an object upon which their vengeance must fall. That opportunity arrived before the time for holding the new election, which Mr. Phillips was so instrumental in bringing about.

In July, 1854, the Squatters' Association of Leavenworth County changed their place of meeting to the fort. The time of filing claims to the Trust Lands had been extended, and the nest of land speculators was increasing. By November the actual residents of Leavenworth became seriously alarmed lest, after all, they should be crowded out of house and home. On the 4th of that month a Squatters' meeting was accordingly held for the purpose of preventing non-residents from taking up land. The Kansas-Delaware Squatter Association was then and there organized, with a court for the trial of contested cases—officers as follows: R. R. Reese, chief justice; A. Payne, associate justice, Stranger District; Alexander Russell, associate justice, Salt Creek District; Miles Shannon, marshal; G. D. Todd, deputy marshal; S. D. Pitcher, clerk and recorder of claims. Malcolm Clark was the first marshal of the meeting. The complaints grew louder that the association was protecting non-residents, and a meeting was called for the 30th of April, to take definite action. That there was some good cause for this complaint no one can deny. In some instances, however, it undoubtedly originated with those who had no claims and desired to speculate in them, or by the rivals of Leavenworth, who would have enjoyed nothing better than to see a hot fight between the members of the Squatters'

Association. Well, the meeting was held under the "old elm tree," corner Cherokee street and the Levee, and the feeling was high. Cole McCrea attempted to take part in the discussion and voting, when Mr. Clark requested him not to interfere, as his (McCrea's) claim was back of Fort Leavenworth, and not upon the Trust Lands; and informed him that no one but settlers upon the Delaware lands were to take a part in these proceedings. Mr. McCrea promised to keep quiet, but upon the announcement that some resolution was carried to which he objected, he pronounced the decision of the chair a fraud. This was too much for the hot Scotch blood of Mr. Clark, and he gave Mr. McCrea the lie. This led to a fight, in which McCrea shot Clark so that he died in a few minutes. The murderer jumped down the bank to the river's edge. Several shots were fired at him without effect; a rope was procured and McCrea would have been lynched had not S. D. Pitcher and a friend appeared upon the scene, both heavily armed, and carried him off in a Government hack to Fort Leavenworth. He soon escaped and left the Territory, but subsequently returned, and now quietly lives in Leavenworth. He was indicted but never prosecuted, as the shooting had been done under an aggravated case of assault. The feeling against McCrea, however, was very bitter, as Mr. Clark was one of the original members of the town association, high tempered but warm hearted, whole-souled and popular. He was buried in Weston.

The historian has nearly approached the time when vengeance was taken upon the innocent Free-state lawyer, William Phillips. He attended the meeting where Mr. Clark was killed, and seconded the efforts of Free-state men who had lately arrived to obtain claims upon the Trust Lands. The part that he took was modest enough, but his political record—the part he had taken in inducing Gov. Reeder to call a new election in Leavenworth precinct—and his general Free-state propensities, caused the charge to be brought against him in the coroner's inquest over Mr. Clark's body, that Phillips had handed McCrea the pistol with which he shot the deceased—that Phillips was accessory to the murder of Malcolm Clark. Resolutions to that effect were passed at a public meeting held on April 30—upon the evening when the murder occurred. He was ordered to leave the Territory by two o'clock P. M., May 3, and a committee of ten was appointed to tell him so. Upon that date the meeting again assembled, and a vigilance committee was appointed. They found that Phillips had not left, threatened him with tar and feathers, and gave him another chance to get out of the Territory. But although a quiet man, Mr. Phillips was a plucky one, and evidently thought that he had as much right to the Territory of Kansas as the members of the vigilance committee. Although correct in his idea of the innate right of things, Mr. Phillips reckoned without his host, for on May 17 a dozen men, armed to the teeth, dragged him to the river, bundled him into a boat, carried him over the river to a point just below Weston, took him into a ware-house, stripped him to the waist, shaved one side of his head, tarred and feathered him, brought him "up town," rode him on a rail to the music of old pans and bells, put him on an auctioneer's block, and a dilapidated and ancient darkey bid him in himself for a cent. The same disgraceful performance was gone through with again—all but the auctioneering—before Mr. Phillips was allowed to return to Leavenworth. The next day the better class of Weston's citizens denounced the outrage in the strongest terms. In Leavenworth the Pro-slavery party held a public meeting and thanked the vigilance committee for what they had done to the abolitionist. They called Mr. Phillips "the moral perjurer," declared war against abolitionists, and resolved that "we severely condemn those Pro-slavery men who, from mercenary motives, are now calling upon the Pro-slavery party to 'submit' without further action."

But, though the political pot was boiling most furiously, and the bitter feeling toward Free-state men kept out many who, under a quieter state of affairs, would have settled in Leavenworth, yet the town was growing, and growing rapidly. From a population of 200 inhabitants in January, 1855, the town had increased to nearly 400 people by May of that year. Mechanics were settling in the community, a brickyard was established, and another sawmill was in operation opposite the town—with a shingle and lath machine and a grist-mill attachment. Houses were going up every week, and the demand was greater than the supply. Within six months, fully 100 buildings of various kinds had been erected, and were, by the spring of 1855, occupied by *bona fide* residents of Leavenworth. A postoffice had been established and opened by the Postmaster, Lewis N. Reese, in his store, corner of Delaware street and the Levee. This event occurred March 6, 1855. And business continued to increase, and new settlers to arrive, throughout the summer and fall. During the latter season, a fresh impetus was given to the town's growth by the selection of Leavenworth as the starting-point of the great Government Overland Transportation Company of Majors, Russell & Co. They constructed stores, blacksmith shops, wagon and repair shops, and put a business life into the place which it would not have obtained in years of common private exertion. They employed annually more than 500 wagons, 7,500 head of cattle, and nearly 1,800 men. Freight was transported across the plains, in 1855, to the amount of 8,000,000 pounds. At Leavenworth, the headquarters of this immense transportation business, the firm expended $15,000 for necessary buildings. As early as 1854, several Salt Lake and California traders had commenced starting their trains from Leavenworth, the outfitting points being Independence, Westport, Weston, and St. Joseph. All of this business was now centered at Leavenworth. When there was added to this commercial advantage the fact that the Government was disbursing to soldiers and employes at the Fort, and for provisions and other necessities of a military establishment, $600,000 per annum, the secret of Leavenworth's early and wonderful growth is exposed. In October, 1855, one year from the first sale of lots, there was in Leavenworth a population of about 1,200 souls, with 500 voters. The concentration of Majors, Russell & Co.'s immense transportation business at this point, the settlement of many of his employes here, the erection of many buildings and consequent encouragement of workmen, carried Leavenworth along a great stride. More hotel accommodations were imperatively demanded, and the "Planters' Hotel Company" was formed. About the 10th of November following, ground was broken for the new hotel, on the northeast corner of Main and Shawnee streets. It was completed during the season of 1856, and opened to guests in December. Leavenworth was also made the starting-point for the Kansas Stage Company.

The fall of 1855 was a period of great business activity for the young town, but the unfortunate civil disturbances which marked the year 1856, caused a general depression—rather, a complete embargo upon commercial transactions. It is the purpose here to give but a running sketch of these troubles, in order that the general reader may understand how Leavenworth was connected with the bitter conflict which raged between the Pro-slavery and the Free-soil parties throughout the Territory.

When the Legislature of the Territory assembled at Pawnee in July, 1855, its first act was to oust the Free-state members, chosen at the second election ordered by Gov. Reeder. In defiance of the Governor's undoubted right to fix the temporary seat of government where he pleased, the Legislature adjourned to the Shawnee Manual Labor School, Johnston County, where the members would be nearer their Missouri friends. The next blow to the Free-state party was the removal of Gov. Reeder. The members thereof saw at once that organized resistance to the outrages being perpetrated upon them had become a necessity of existence. Then came the Free-state conventions held at Lawrence, in June, and the calling of the Big Springs convention, in September. At this time the Free-state party of Kansas was organized, a State organization suggested, and war declared anew against the dictatorship of Missouri. From Leavenworth there were in attendance Marc J. Parrott and H. W. and D. A. Hook. Ex-Gov. Reeder was nominated as Delegate to Congress. Wilson Shannon had been appointed his successor in office. Gen. James H. Lane had taken the field for freedom of soil, freedom of speech and the State Constitution. His first appearance in Leavenworth was upon the evening of September 18, and the vigor of his address upon the exciting topics of the day was eloquently seconded by the "silver tongued" Marc Parrott. Upon the 19th and 20th occurred the State Convention at Topeka, Mr. Parrott, Col. M. W. Delahay, S. N. Latta, H. Miles Moore, Richard Phelan being in attendance as delegates from Leavenworth. The results of that convention are of too broad a nature to be discussed in this local narrative. Suffice it to say that the delegates from Leavenworth took a leading part in the deliberations. A few days after the return of the delegates to Leavenworth Ex-Gov. Reeder arrived in that city, dined at the Leavenworth Hotel with his friends, and in the evening addressed a large crowd of his congressional supporters. He advised them to take no part in the election fixed by the Pro-slavery Legislature for October 1—to only recognize the proceedings of the Topeka Convention as valid, wherein the 9th of October was appointed as election day. His advice was generally heeded, so that Gen. Whitfield, his opponent, had it all his own way on October 1, while on October 9, Mr. Reeder was "unanimously elected." He received over 500 votes in Leavenworth. This day is also noted in political annals of Leavenworth County, as being the day upon which Delaware City opened her polls again upon the county seat question, and obtained a short-lived "glory" as the recognized seat of justice.

About a week after the Constitutional Convention at Topeka had adjourned, in pursuance of a call a large Pro-slavery meeting was held at Leavenworth. This was upon November 14, 1855, and was made the occasion for Gov. Shannon's first visit to the city. He was received by a committee of citizens, and entered the convention as a county delegate. The delegates assembled in Alexander's stone building, southwest corner of Main and Shawnee streets, and elected Gov. Shannon chairman of the convention. An adjournment was taken until afternoon, when Gov. Shannon opened the meeting by denouncing the Topeka Constitution and the Free-state movement generally. Gen. John Calhoun, Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska Territories, was also present and made a bitter Pro-slavery harangue. But the "law and order" meeting hooted down the only Free-state speaker who asked to be heard—Marc Parrott. A Free-state meeting was held a week afterwards. Politics were boiling, and the intense state of feeling was not cooled materially by the breaking out of the Wakarusa war. It seemed when Brig.-Gen. Eastin, of the Second Brigade of Kansas Militia and editor of the Kansas *Herald*, ordered that his troops concentrate at Leavenworth, on December 1, 1855, "to march at once to the scene of the rebellion" and to put down the 1,000 outlaws of Douglas County (armed to the teeth!)—that this point might be turned into a portentous seat of war. In the diary of H. Miles Moore for December 1, however, is the following record: "Agreeable to the call of Brig.-Gen. Eastin about one hundred assembled here. H. C. Dunn was elected Captain, and a few, about thirty or forty, enlisted. They are to start from Salt Creek Valley, to-morrow, at 9 o'clock A. M. No news from Lawrence." But the bulk of the invading army was, as usual, from Missouri. Until December, when Gov. Shannon ordered Gen. Richardson to disband his troops, the excitement did not materially decrease in Leavenworth. Political excitement, civil commotion, and a very severe winter, all combined to check business.

The winter of 1855–56 was the severest which had been experienced in this locality for a long term of years. The first snow of the season fell on the 22d of December, and continued accumulating until the 3d of February, when it lay on the ground to the depth of two feet. On that day, too, the mercury indicated thirty degrees below zero, and for a long time previously had ranged from zero to twenty-two degrees below. The river had been frozen for seven weeks, and the ice was more than two feet thick.

The city of Leavenworth was honored in the State Convention, which assembled at Lawrence on December 22, by the choice of two of her citizens as candidates for high positions. Mark W. Delahay was chosen as the Congressional nominee, and H. Miles Moore as the candidate for Attorney General. The Pro-slavery element, however, was so strong in that community, that the more timid of the Free-state citizens hesitated about holding the election for State and county officers, on January 15. In fact, several days before the election was to take place, a few weak hearts met and resolved that one should not be held. Mayor Slocum (Free-state) had resigned his office, and his course was followed by several members of the Council. The day before the Free-state election, which was fixed for January 15, Dr. J. H. Day, President of the Council, issued a municipal order forbidding it to take place. The document is still preserved as an evidence of the timidity of many members of the Free-state party. No polls were opened, but a capacious old stocking was presented to Free-state voters, and very generally patronized, so that the election took place, although, perhaps, *not* in "due form."

At Easton, an attack was made upon the polls, which were so vigorously defended by Free-state voters, commanded by Stephen Sparks, of Alexandria Township, that a Pro-slavery man (Mr. Cook) was mortally wounded. Several fights occurred, in which the Pro-slavery men were worsted. Among the Leavenworth people who attended the election at Easton, to see that the voting was fairly conducted, and who assisted in defending the polls, were Capt. R. P. Brown, member-elect of the Legislature, Henry J. Adams, senator-elect, J. C. Green, Joseph H. Byrd, and two or three others. The next morning they were returning in a wagon to Leavenworth, and when about half way to their destination were met by a company of Kickapoo Rangers, under Capt. Martin, and Capt. Dunn's company from Leavenworth, who were on their way to Easton to avenge the treatment of their Pro-slavery friends. There were some fifty troops altogether. The Leavenworth party were made prisoners, turned back to Easton, and confined in a store, where they were guarded for a time by the noisy, drunken crowd of soldiers. Their spite seemed to be particularly concentrated upon Capt. Brown, many of them having known him and learned to fear him in Leavenworth. Finally they managed to get him into an adjoining building, and organized a court for his trial. Capt. Martin, finding it was impossible to control the men any longer, allowed all except Capt. Brown and Mr. Byrd, to escape. The latter was being examined as a witness in the "trial." While this mock trial was going on inside, the more drunken wretches without became impatient, broke in the door, and, led by Robert Gibson, broke up the "court." Gibson then rushed upon Brown, and struck him in the head with a hatchet, before any one could prevent the brutal assault. Shortly afterward his almost lifeless body was carried in a wagon to Cole McCrea's home, and thrown into his house. Capt. Brown's poor wife and several neighbors did all they could to relieve his sufferings, but he died in a few hours afterward, and was buried on Pilot Knob the next day. Capt. Brown was a brave, noble man, and his murder was one of the most heartless of any perpetrated during these cold-blooded, hot-blooded times.

The story of his brutal treatment is told by Cole McCrea, a neighbor of Capt. Brown's, and whose wife was one of several kind friends who attempted to revive the injured man: "They then (after the assault) tossed Brown into a lumber wagon and drove on to Merrill Smith's saloon on Salt Creek. The rough wagon, driven over hard, frozen ground, made the wounded man groan, when the ruffian kicked him in the face, neck and breast to make him keep still. Eli Moore, putting his foot to his cheek, twisted his neck so as to put a tobacco spit into his wound, saying that would ease any d——d abolitionist. Thus abused and kept in the bed of the wagon some seven hours, they drove over to my cabin. Coming up so that the tail end of the wagon would come opposite the door, they flung it open, saying 'Here is Brown!' There being no one at the house but our wives and infant children, Charley Dunn and Pap Taylor undertook to bring him into the house. They first dragged him out of the wagon by the feet, letting his body fall at full length upon the hard, frozen ground. The thud which the husband's body gave against the hard earth echoed in the faithful, loving heart of the wife, and she fell to the floor. Returning consciousness only found her a helpless maniac, and she so continued till my wife delivered her over to her brother at Chicago, who had come from Cass County, Mich., to receive her. The two ruffians then dragged Brown into the cabin as far as his knees. They then staggered and stumbled through the cabin, upsetting the water bucket. My wife could not drag the dying man further in, or close the door, that 18th of January night, one of the coldest ever known in Kansas. The helpless women and children and dying man were left exposed till David Brown, a Tennesseean, came over from the adjoining claim, Capt. Brown died about three hours after being brought home."

As the words "Pilot Knob" will frequently occur in this history in other connections than as being the last resting place of brave Capt. Brown, it may be well to digress here and give the truth of its origin. "Pilot Knob" is situated about one mile and a half southwest of the business part of Leavenworth. It was so named by the Indians who occupied this country. There used to be a huge pile of stone on the extreme south point of the Knob. There were similar mounds of stone on all the high points between the city and the ford of the Kaw River at Lawrence—the Indian trail over which the Sac and Fox, Miami, and other tribes of Indians in the south and southwestern part of the Territory passed in their visit to Fort Leavenworth and Weston. These stone mounds were put up by them as guides. Most of them have since been taken down by land owners. Pilot Knob was one of the most prominent of these stone guides.

Thomas A. Minard, of Easton, at whose house the election was held which was the prime cause of Capt. Brown's murder, narrowly escaped injury at the hands of a mob a few days afterwards. He barricaded his doors, however, and lived to be elected Speaker of the Free-state Assembly which convened on the 4th of March.

Mayor Murphy was inaugurated on the 21st, and as he was one of the strong "law and order" kind, in view of the subsequent events, his address to the Council is a curiosity:

> "Gentlemen," (he said) "we are called together here merely as guardians of the interests of our fellow citizens, and it behooves us to cause wise and judicious counsels to prevail among us, in order that we may well protect those interests; and while it is my duty, it will at the same time be my pleasure to co-operate with you in the adoption of every measure that shall tend to advance the interests and promote the happiness and prosperity of our young and growing city. The obligations of the solemn oath you have just heard administered to me shall be kept steadily in view, and no effort on my part shall be wanting, faithfully to comply therewith. By virtue of the office I now hold I am a conservator of the peace, and in my daily intercourse with my fellow citizens I shall endeavor to impress upon them the necessity of cultivating feelings of amity and good will one towards another, believing that thereby this part of my duty will be made light. It is by a faithful execution of the laws, tempered with that justice and mercy which the real spirit of the law requires, that we must expect as a community to get along harmoniously and prosperously; and in the discharge of my duties I feel assured that their love for order and good government will cause them to curb passion, respect the laws, and obey the legally constituted authorities." (Territorial.)

The 4th of March seemed to have been marked out by Gen. Atchison and other Pro-slavery leaders as the one day destined to be "big with events," when the hordes from Missouri should march through the Territory of Kansas to Topeka, sweeping away from their path every vestige of "Free-soilism." But the Convention met, the new State officers were sworn in, and resolutions were passed upon the cruel murder of Capt. Brown. Two days after the assembling of the Convention word reached Topeka of the plan by which President Pierce proposed to punish the members of the new State government—a government erected in opposition to his territorial pet.

From this date commenced a general and unrelenting persecution of Free-state men. In Lawrence, in April, the unprincipled tool of the Pro-slavery party being the ubiquitous Sheriff Jones, after some smaller fish had been successfully "hooked," an attempt was made upon the person of Ex-Gov. Reeder, who was before the Congressional Committee investigating his claims to a seat in Congress, and also examining into the state of the country. The Governor had made his fortunate escape down the Missouri River before Judge Lecompte, of the United States District Court, sitting at Delaware City, commenced to grind out his batch of indictments against the Free-state officers. In May, Gov. Robinson, the head of the Free-state organization, was arrested at Lexington, Mo., on the pretext that he was "fleeing from an indictment." The indictment for treason had not yet been found against him, but within a week this was accomplished. He was brought to Leavenworth on the 24th, and during the week that he remained in Leavenworth at McCarty's Hotel, the most astute would not have risked an opinion from day to day, as to whether he would be rescued by his Free-state friends or be hanged by a Pro-slavery mob. Rumors were abroad of attempts to be made by both parties, while some believed, as proved to be the case, that nothing rash would be attempted by either. To some extent the Pro-slavery officials who had him in charge considered that their honor was staked upon his safety. Much of the time, therefore, Gen. Richardson stayed in the same room with him, while Judge Lecompte guarded his door like a faithful, common sentinel. Upon orders having been received from Gov. Shannon he was removed to Lecompton, the Territorial capital, on June 1. The Investigating Committee, or at least Messrs. William A. Howard, of Michigan, and John Sherman, of Ohio, were conducting themselves in a manner which did not meet with the approval of Gen. Whitfield's friends. On May 26 they found upon the committee room door the following card, addressed to them:

> SIRS: With feelings of surprise and disgust we have been noticing the unjust manner in which you have been conducting this investigation. We wish to inform you that you can no longer sit in this place. We therefore request you to alter your obnoxious course, in order to avoid consequences which may otherwise follow.
>
> CAPT. HEMP.
> (In behalf of the citizens.)

H. Miles Moore, the attorney of ex-Gov. Reeder, was a target for much of this bitter and dangerous feeling. The next day, after the above notice was posted, a squad of Kickapoo Rangers filed into the room with muskets. Messrs. Sherman, Howard, and Moore, however, were not men to be easily frightened, and the Rangers soon retired, leaving their Lieutenant behind to warn Mr. Moore that he was making himself too prominent in the investigation for his own safety. The next day, at noon, as Mr. Moore and Marc Parrott were sitting together in their law office, the former being engaged in conversation with John Sherman, the two were arrested and marched down Delaware and Second streets to the warehouse of Russell, Major & Waddell, on Cherokee street. The squad of soldiers, under command of Col. W. D. Wilkes, of South Carolina, then marched to the Leavenworth Hotel, leaving a strong guard behind, and arrested Robert Riddel. Other arrests followed. In the afternoon Mr. Parrott was taken before the investigating committee as a witness, and Gen. Whitfield and Judge Halderman ran him off to Fort Leavenworth under the promise that he should be banished the Territory. Mr. Moore, Mr. Conway, clerk of the Investigating Committee, and George Weibling, the Lawrence mail contractor, were kept in confinement, with the crowd howling outside, demanding that the prisoners should be hung. The Pro-slavery fanatics considered Mr. Moore as about their worst enemy, as he had formerly been an owner of slaves himself. But the lengths to which his party had gone within the past few years had driven him into the ranks of the Free-state party. His former friends could not appreciate his true position, and the more bitter partisans looked upon him as a traitor to their cause. It seemed, surely, as if his last day had come, notwithstanding his guards were faithfully performing their part. The mob howled around the warehouse all night. The next day (May 29) Mr. Moore's two companions were discharged, upon promising that they would leave the Territory. Quite early in the morning a rush was made upon the only remaining prisoner, a rope found in the warehouse placed over a joist, and an attempt was made, under the leadership of Capt. T. A. Scott, brother-in-law of Col. A. J. Isacks (the Attorney General) to lynch Mr. Moore. The attempt would have been successful had not he been rescued by Col. Clarkson, the commander of the city militia. Although no further personal demonstrations were made against Mr. Moore or the committee, Mayor Murphy deemed it advisable to call a meeting at Reese & Keith's warehouse, on May 31. All citizens were called who were in favor of "sustaining and enforcing the laws of the Territory of Kansas and the Constitution and Union of the United States, and of restoring peace and quiet in the community." At the meeting a vigilance committee was appointed, and a very bitter spirit evinced towards the investigating committee. The gathering was dissolved in confusion, however, by the temerity of Rev. H. P. Johnson, who dared to offer a resolution that "we believe there are a good many Free-state men in the Territory who are good, true and law-abiding men, and would aid in enforcing the laws of the Territory." The Free-state men of Leavenworth were "not out of the woods" yet, by any means, as is evident when it is told that Mr. Moore was arrested, June 4, upon a bench warrant from Judge Lecompte's court, charged with assuming the office of Attorney

General of Kansas. He was taken before J. A. Halderman, Judge of the Probate Court, and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000, to appear before the Hon. Samuel D. Lecompte, on the third Monday of August, at Delaware. In the meantime the vigilance committee, appointed by the Mayor, which was to "restore peace and quiet to the community" had been increased to fifty, and on June 5 (the day after Mr. Moore's arrest, by "due process of law,") they gave Rev. J. B. McAbee and Senator H. J. Adams notice to quit the Territory by the first boat. A few days after, William T. Marvin and George W. Witherell were arrested for being judges of election during the previous spring. The proclamation of Gov. Shannon, ordering the disbanding of all committees organized for the purpose of driving settlers from the Territory had the effect of breaking up the vigilance committee, so that the Free-state men were protected from that danger.

The sacking of Lawrence in May, followed by the John Brown war, the published reports of the investigating committee and Gen. Whitfield's rage, the marching of Whitfield's troops into Kansas, the report of Gen. Lane's advance from the North with his Abolition army, etc., etc., all served to keep alive the hot fires of political feeling, and drew on the ruffian element to the commission of bloody crimes. Leavenworth was not exempt. In fact one of the most heathenish (because so coolly premeditated, with no provocation whatever) occurred near the south line of the city on August 19. A Missouri ruffian named Fuget had made a bet of six dollars against a pair of boots, that in less than two hours he would bring into Leavenworth an Abolitionist's scalp. Starting out on his inhuman errand he met a young man named Hoppe, who had just arrived from Illinois a few days ago, and was returning from Lawrence, where he had taken his wife to visit a sister. He was shot dead from his carriage by Fuget, who scalped his victim and left him in the road. He then carried the reeking scalp with him to the house of his cousin, Mrs. Todd, situated on the Lawrence road, about a mile from where the crime was committed, wrapped up its shocking evidence in a newspaper and fled to Missouri. In May, 1857, he was arrested in Leavenworth, tried for murder and acquitted! Fuget's act was applauded by Capt. Fred. Emory and his gang of Regulators, but an innocent German, who expressed horror at the spectacle was shot himself. The chief parties to this terrible affair were comparatively unknown, and the case is merely adduced to show what must have been the feeling in the breasts of the lower class of Pro-slavery men towards all Abolitionists. The ruffians of the Pro-slavery party had sworn it, that no Free-state man could travel on the road between Leavenworth and Lawrence. Capt. A. B. Miller and his gang therefore kept a close watch over the Devil's Highway, as they might have called it. On the 27th of August, Rev. Mr. Nute, the Unitarian minister of Lawrence, Mrs. Hoppe, his sister-in-law, wife of the murdered man, and John Wilder, a merchant of Lawrence, started with teams to obtain provisions at Leavenworth. When near the city they were all taken prisoners by Emory's gang. Mrs. Hoppe was released and got passage down the river, and thus disappeared from the scene of her husband's heartless death. The others were held prisoners of war, until released by order of Gov. Geary. A reign of terror had again commenced in Leavenworth. Armed bodies of men were stationed at all points along the river and turned every boat back which brought suspected Free-state emigrants. Bands of ruffians were also organized, principally in Missouri, to drive away actual settlers guilty of Free-state opinions. Among the most noted of these bands was that which ravaged Leavenworth under command of Captain Frederick Emory, a United States mail contractor. In the name of "law and order" they entered the houses and stores of Free-state people and drove them into the street, without regard to age, sex or previous condition. On the Sunday night preceding the election for Mayor, (September 1,) about forty men went through the streets of the city crying out for all who would not take up arms to enforce the territorial laws to leave Leavenworth immediately or suffer the consequences. The next day, after committing many outrages, the Regulators, under Emory, approached the house of William Phillips, the lawyer, who in May, 1855, had been tarred and feathered, ridden on a rail and subjected to other indignities in the streets of Weston. Says one account of the outrage: "Phillips, supposing he was to be driven out of house and home, resolved not to submit to the indignity, and bravely took the initiative himself. Standing boldly out upon the veranda of his house, when the ruffians drew up in front of it, he fired upon them, killing two of their number. They instantly directed a volley of bullets at him and the house, and Phillips fell pierced in a dozen places, the door casing being literally riddled with the leaden storm. He expired almost instantly in the presence of his wife and another lady. His brother, who was with him, had his arm so baldly broken with bullets, that he was compelled to submit to an amputation. Fifty of the Free-state prisoners were then driven aboard the "Polar Star," bound for St. Louis. On the next day a hundred more were embarked on board the steamer "Emma." For two days, September and 2, Emory and his 800 Regulators paraded the streets of Leavenworth, and having collected a sufficient batch of Free-state criminals, shipped them out of the Territory to St. Louis, without any provisions whatever, and having previously confiscated all their goods. Many citizens fled from the city, some escaping to the fort and placing themselves under the protection of the United States.

The arrival of the new appointee, Gov. Geary, was most opportune, as Capt. Emory and his gang were holding high carnival in and around Leavenworth. They had just captured three Free-State settlers and confiscated their property when the Governor arrived at Fort Leavenworth, on September 9, and this, notwithstanding the emigrants were under the protection of a United States officer. Capt. Emory was captured, his prisoners set at liberty, and was in turn released himself. The Governor left Leavenworth on the 10th for Lecompton.

The arrival of Gov. Geary in the Territory, may be said to mark the commencement of the end of the terrible conflict which had raged in Kansas for two years. Upon the day of his arrival, he addressed a letter to Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, in which he says:

> "The town of Leavenworth is now in the hands of armed bodies of men, who, having been enrolled as militia, perpetrate outrages of the most atrocious character, under shadow of authority from the Territorial Government. Within a few days these men have robbed and driven from their homes unoffending citizens; have fired upon and killed others in their own dwellings, and stolen horses and property, under the pretense of employing them in the public service. They have seized persons who have committed no offense; and, after stripping them of all their valuables, placed them on steamers and sent them out of the Territory. Some of these bands, who have thus shamefully violated their rights and privileges, and shockingly misused and abused the oldest inhabitants of the Territory, who had settled here with their wives and children, are strangers from distant States, who have no interest in, nor care for, the welfare of Kansas, and contemplate remaining here only so long as opportunities for mischief and plunder exist.

By October of 1856, peace virtually reigned in Leavenworth, the "Regulators" of this city being the last to abandon their organization, and only then after they had received an unmistakable order from the Governor, addressed, on the 1st of that month, to Mayor Murphy. It reads as follows:

> "I regret to inform you that since the receipt of your letter, I have received numerous complaints from persons claiming to be your citizens. It is said there exists in your city an irresponsible body of persons, unknown to the law, calling themselves 'Regulators;' that these persons prowl about your streets at night, and warn peaceable citizens 'to leave the Territory, never to return, or they may be removed when least expected.'
>
> "*This thing, Mr. Mayor, will never do, and can not be tolerated for a single moment.* These 'Regulators' must disband, and leave the government of the city to yourself and the authorities known to the law."

The Mayor then issued his proclamation, declaring that he would rigidly enforce the law against the outlaws, and the excesses were checked.

Another murder because of political opinions, and one which caused great excitement, was the killing of James T. Lyle, City Recorder, by William Haller. Mr. Lyle, a Kentuckian by birth and a bitter Pro-slavery man, had been in the front rank of those who persecuted those of Free-state proclivities. Haller himself had been obliged at one time to flee the Territory with his family, and there was, undoubtedly, a bitterness of long growth between them. The latter was from Ohio, a watchmaker by trade, industrious and respected, but deep rooted in his opinions, having been the means of saving the lives of several men who thought as he did and were not afraid to express their sentiments. At the election, which occurred June 29, 1857, a number of voters were gathered at the First Ward polls, and Eli Moore offered a Pro-slavery ballot to a German, who indignantly tore it up. This raised a commotion and Haller took the part of his political friend, the German. This angered Lyle. Words between him and Haller led to a fight, in which Lyle was stabbed in the back He died from the effects of the wound. Haller was arrested, and a Pro-slavery mob threatened to lynch him. He was protected by his friends, however, and held for trial upon a charge of murder, being confined at Fort Leavenworth. In August he escaped.

But organized oppression and cruelty because of political opinions were really dispelled in Leavenworth. The city, however, was still infested by many Missouri roughs and disreputable characters, and the citizens saw that some powerful remedy was necessary to keep them in check. An occasion offered in July, 1857, when James Stephens was foully murdered and robbed of $108 near the river. His murderers, John C. Quarles and W. M. Bayes, were taken from the jail and lynched on an old elm tree near the sawmill, despite the protestations of Judge Lecompte and other law-abiding citizens. He was threatened with personal violence himself, as also was the United States Marshal, who got on a box before the mob of over a thousand people and attempted to pacify them. The City Marshal and police were hustled out of the way. The crowd battered down the door of the jail with a stick of timber, dragged Quarles forth and hung him to a tree. The noose was not properly tightened and for a moment the man managed to grasp the rope with his hands, but a heavy-set, brutal ruffian caught him by the feet, threw his whole weight upon him and strangled his victim to death. When the mob returned for Bayes there was more protesting by the authorities, and Mrs. Bayes fought them off like an infuriated beast, as she was. Bayes, however, followed in the steps of Quarles, except that he allowed his hands to be tied behind him, and was swung off into eternity in a less horrible manner. William Knighten, a weak-minded young man, and Bill Woods, a counterfeiter, and alleged accomplices in the murder, were taken to Delaware City, tried, and finally discharged. This lynching affair seemed to check the reckless spirit of crime, which heretofore pervaded the city, and thereafter Leavenworth was more free from lawlessness than most of the border towns.

The fire of July 15, 1858, was a blow to Leavenworth. It originated in the theatre, corner of Third and Delaware streets, over the Market House. After enveloping several buildings on that side of the street, it leaped to Dr. Park's drug store, on Delaware street, sweeping down both sides of that thoroughfare, and also down Third street to Shawnee. It also spread down both sides of that street for some distance. Had it not been for the heroic efforts of the citizens, seconded by a tremendous rainstorm, almost the whole city might have been destroyed. As it was, a strong south wind was blowing, and in about an hour over $200,000 worth of property was destroyed, upon which there was an insurance of not more than fifteen per cent. Thirty-two stores were burned, and much property not destroyed was stolen. It was a gloomy time for Leavenworth, and many persons departed, never to return. Many of those who remained were in the most destitute circumstances.

In January, 1859, considerable commotion was occasioned by the kidnapping of Charley Fisher, an alleged fugitive slave from Louisiana. He had resided in Leavenworth for some time, conducting himself as a quiet, intelligent citizen. On the 13th of that month, Frank Campbell, Deputy United States Marshal, came to the Planters House and attempted to force Mr. Smith, the landlord, to allow him admittance, that he might take off Fisher, employed at the hotel, claiming that he was a fugitive slave. Being refused, he obtained a ladder, and putting his head through the window, threatened to blow Mr. Smith's brains out. The door was then opened, and he, in company with Frank Harrison, handcuffed the negro. The assistance of another man was also obtained, and Fisher was finally taken across the Missouri River in a boat. While his captors were sleeping, he escaped to the Kansas side, about four miles below Leavenworth, and filed off his handcuffs. Warrants were issued for the arrest of his kidnappers, who, after eluding the officers for some days, were examined before Recorder Adams, in February, and all three bound over in $2,000 bonds for trial before G. W. Gardiner, Probate Judge. During the preliminary examination there appeared one Hutchinson, who claimed to have bought Fisher as a Louisiana slave, in 1854, giving him a written permit to hire his own time on any boat running on the Mississippi River between New Orleans and St. Louis, and on any boat on the Missouri River. Fisher was to make a traveling barber-shop of himself, and pay Hutchinson $10 a week for the privilege, Fisher himself to receive the balance. It was in this capacity that he traveled through portions of Illinois, and finally came to Kansas. While Fisher was attending the trial before Judge Gardiner, Hutchinson sought to have him arrested as a fugitive slave, under a writ issued by Judge Lecompte, but the court refused. In protecting him from arrest, the City Marshal kept him in such close confinement that at one time he was guarded by a force of 400 men, and seemed to be in fact a prisoner. In March, the three defendants were taken before Judge Lecompte on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and found guilty of the crime of kidnapping a slave but as the law did not provide for punishing such an offense, they were discharged. Fisher was brought back to the city, and was rescued from his strong guard by a party of citizens who believed him to be a free man. He escaped, and is subsequently heard of as a State Senator from Mississippi. Both the city and Judge Gardiner were sued in the Federal Court for $1,000 damages each, for hindering an alleged master in the capture of his slave. The cases never came to trial.

FIRST THINGS.

Among the "first things" which have not been naturally developed in the course of this narrative, are those given below:

The first birth which occurred at Leavenworth was that of Cora Leavenworth Kyle, daughter of A. T. Kyle, and granddaughter of "Uncle" George Keller, at the Leavenworth Hotel, December 6, 1854.

The first death of a resident occurred on the same day—Tuesday, December 6, 1854. Stephen T. Noble was drowned near the Platte City landing, above the fort, while on his way in a boat from Weston to this city. The boat was loaded with lath, struck a snag, and Mr. Noble and a young man with him, Joseph O'Neil, were drowned before assistance could reach them from the fort.

John Grund was married to Miss Eliza A. Tennell January 13, 1856, and their son, born January 14, 1857, was the first child born of Leavenworth parents.

The first grist mill in the vicinity of Leavenworth was put in operation at East Leavenworth, or "Slab Town," in January, 1855, by Messrs. Panton & Yohe. It was a combined saw and grist mill—a small concern, valued at $4,000. The proprietors offered to grind corn on the most reasonable terms.

George Russell was the first tinsmith and hardware dealer. His shop was on Main street.

F. & W. Engelman were among the very first grocers, if not the first, who opened a store devoted strictly to this branch of business.

In February, 1855, Julius Trumel opened the first regular barber shop in Leavenworth, being located near the corner of Cherokee and Water streets.

Lewis N. Rees (also Postmaster), established the first warehouse and general store in the fall of 1854.

Wm. Phillips, Col. Dave Johnson, John I. Moore, B. H. Twombly and Cole McCrea were among the very earliest of the attorneys who put out their shingles in Leavenworth. Judge John A. Halderman came soon after from Lexington, Ky. He was a man of note, and is at present consul to Siam.

Dr. Charles Leib, physician, had an office on the levee, "in the big tent north of the big elm tree," as early as September, 1854, and was probably the first doctor who permanently located here. About the same time came Dr. J. H. Day.

Samuel M. Lyon was the first house-joiner and carpenter, settling also during that month.

In October, 1854, John J. Bentz established the first wholesale grocery—loca[illegible] Water street. M. France & Co. also opened up a line of drugs, disp[illegible]ith a stock of family groceries, in a room in the *Herald* office until the[illegible]ing, one door south, could be completed.

Chris. Dengler, the first shoemaker, opened a shop on Delaware street about the same time.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION.

The history of the town company, although it extends beyond the municipal organization of Leavenworth, is fully treated as a portion of the early history. In the summer of 1855, the city of Leavenworth was incorporated by special act of the Territorial Legislature, sitting at Shawnee Mission, Johnston County. The supplementary act, passed shortly afterwards, named J. H. Day, W. H. Adams and Lewis N. Rees as Judges of Election, which took place September 3, 1855. The officers elected were Thomas T. Slocum, Mayor; Messrs. J. H. Day, Thomas H. Doyle, Frederick Emory, A. Fisher, William T. Marvin, Dr. G. J. Park and George W. Russell. At the nominating convention, held at Rees' warehouse, Mr. Panton stated that the candidates were to be chosen irrespective of political opinions; that the meeting knew no Free-soil, no Slavery, but only such men as would best serve the interests of the city. That the choice was made on political grounds and that it savored too much of "Free-soilism," will be made sufficiently clear by subsequent events. The first meeting of the newly elected council was held September 11, 1855, in a room over J. L. Roundy's furniture store, on Main street, near Delaware. Dr. J. H. Day was chosen President, and Scott J. Anthony, Register or City Clerk. At this first meeting, Messrs. Fisher and Park were absent. The by-laws of the city of Muscatine, Iowa, for 1853, were adopted as the form of city government. Then William A. McDowell was chosen Marshal; William H. Bailey, Treasurer; H. G. Weibling, Assessor; John I. Moore, Attorney; E. L. Berthoud, Surveyor, and M. L. Truesdell, Comptroller.

The Leavenworth Fire Association was organized by consent of the City Council, on the 17th of the month, and a charter granted for the formation of a company, in October. The first city ordinance was also passed September 17, and entitled "Relating to games of chance and skill." The resignation of Mayor Slocum, on January 8, 1856, caused considerable excitement and some indignation. George Russell also resigned as Councilman, and the seat of J. H. McClelland became vacant because he persistently absented himself. They were all Free-state men, and found their duties too "onerous" in these Pro-slavery times. An election was held on January 21, 1856, and William E. Murphy, a strong Pro-slavery man was elected as Mayor. The two vacancies in the council were filled by the election of H. D. McMeekin and S. A. Craig.

In September, 1856, William E. Murphy was re-elected Mayor.

September 13, 1856, the following city officers were elected by the Council: William Perry, Register or Clerk; James P. Bird, Treasurer; William P. Shockley, City Marshal; Hugh M. Moore, City Attorney.

On March 25, 1857, Mr. Murphy resigned as Mayor (having been appointed Agent of the Pottawatomie Indians), and in April, Henry J. Adams was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Adams was re-elected in September. Among those who have served two or more terms as Mayor of Leavenworth may be mentioned H. B. Denman, 1858, 1859, 1862; James L. McDowell, 1860, 1864; D. R. Anthony, 1863, 1872; Thomas Carney, 1865, 1866; John A. Halderman, 1867, 1870; W. M. Fortescue, 1879, 1881, 1882.

In November, 1855, the city purchased a building for a jail—the price paid, $600—and E. K. Lowell, John Roundy and J. B. Davis were employed as special policemen. They are undoubtedly the germ of the present police force of Leavenworth. The father of the Fire Department has already been introduced.

It was about this time that the city had some trouble with City Comptroller Truesdell. In October, 1855, an ordinance was passed, defining his duties, and all that sort of thing. When the gentleman came to make a claim upon the city treasury, for services performed, he and the Council found that no "salary attached to the office." In February, Mr. Truesdell resigned, and G. J. Park was elected in his place. In March ex-Comptroller Truesdell presented a claim of $75 for services performed, and his bill was rejected. In April, Mr. Truesdell was further punished by being dropped from the list of attorneys which the city had employed to defend the county-seat claims of Leavenworth.

The Council continued to meet in temporary quarters until the elegant Market House, corner of Fifth and Delaware streets, was erected in 1858. It then held its sessions in the upper portion of that building. The city offices were also there located. A portion of the lower part of the building is now occupied by the Fire Department.

In the spring of 1855 the population of Leavenworth was only about 500. By the fall of 1857 this figure had increased to 5,000, and in a year from that date to 10,000. In 1859 Leavenworth was placed in telegraphic communication with the East, its streets were graded, sidewalks laid, gas works constructed, etc., etc. The war, disastrous to so many cities, was a God-send of prosperity to Leavenworth. The constant activity at the military reservation was equal to the addition of a thriving village to the city's trade. By the latter part of the war the population of Leavenworth itself had increased to 20,000. But the time came when the fostering effects of the war failed to be felt in Leavenworth, and then after 1870, both as a municipal organization and a commercial city, she "progressed backwards." Having turned her attention of late years to manufacturing, however, she is again taking strong steps forward, and has become one of the most important centers on the Missouri River. The coal mines which have been opened in her immediate vicinity—rich in yield and good in quality—are assisting to make Leavenworth what she aims to become, and upon which she relies for her future—a great manufacturing city. She is now a city of 19,000 people, beautifully located on the west bank of the Missouri, surrounded by a delightful country, favored by that charming national park, Fort Leavenworth, adorned with tastefully constructed and comfortable homes, thick and solidly constructed business houses and upheld by an intelligent class of citizens. Although her population is not as large as at the close of the war, she has established herself on a foundation of prosperity which is built of rock.

As indicating her financial condition as a municipal organization, it is learned that in June, 1882, her total liabilities were $376,722.09. The receipts for the year ending March 31, 1882, as shown by City Treasurer McKee's last annual report, were $138,908.47; disbursements, $103,721.72; balance April 1, 1882, $63,979.46.

The city offices, located for a time in the court house building, were removed again to Market Hall in July, 1882. The present officers are as follows: Mayor, W. M. Fortescue; City Attorney, E. Stillings; Treasurer, John McKee; Clerk, O. C. Beeler; Marshal, S. E. Ellis; Police Judge, L. M. Hacker; Engineer, E. Diefendorf; Street Commissioner, G. Geiger; Chief Engineer of Fire Department, P. Burns; President of the Council, A. A. Fenn.

LEAVENWORTH CITY AND COUNTY IN THE WAR.

As Leavenworth was the largest town in the State at the beginning of the Rebellion it is but natural that she should have raised more troops and furnished a longer array of names of persons who became prominent actors in the great drama. Probably its contiguity to Fort Leavenworth caused many Unionists of Missouri and other exposed localities to flee to Leavenworth for safety. Many of these people enlisted in the ranks of the Union army and helped to swell Leavenworth's enrollment of Union soldiers.

On the morning of April 18, 1861, the steamer "Sam Gaty," one of the regular St. Louis packets, landed at the Leavenworth wharf with a Confederate flag flying from her jack-staff. As soon as the obnoxious banner was noticed, a crowd collected with the determination to have it hauled down. The leaders in the movement were members of the Turner's society of the city. While they were bringing out a famous cannon named "Old Kickapoo," to enforce their demand, the flag was removed. But this did not satisfy the crowd, who regarded the display of a disunion emblem in Leavenworth as an insult to the city. So they went on board the "Gaty," and insisted that the flag should be given up. This was at once done, and the disunion emblem carried off in triumph. Subsequently, an American flag was procured, and the captain of the "Gaty" hoisted it with his own hands, thus atoning for the insult he had offered the community. While the affair was in progress, the steamer "Russell" came to the wharf, but before she was permitted to land, the people on shore compelled her to show her colors. She displayed the stars and stripes, and as it went to the head of the flag-staff, the crowd gave vent to their delight in shouts and cheers. These incidents show the popular sentiment in Leavenworth at the inception of the Rebellion.

As another evidence that Leavenworth's people were loyal from the very beginning of the Rebellion, the following is related: On the 20th day of April, a rumor prevailed in the city that the rebels contemplated a raid from Parkville and Independence, Mo., for the capture of Fort Leavenworth. Mayor McDonald visited headquarters and tendered the services of 100 men (more if necessary) from the city militia company. Capt. Steele, then in command of the fort, replied that he was able to defend the fort against 5,000 assailants, but he accepted the Mayor's offer, and accordingly 100 volunteers from the city were stationed in the fort. The details were made from the Leavenworth Light Infantry, the Union Guards, and the Shields Guards. (The last named company was commanded by Capt. Daniel McCook, of the famous "fighting McCook family," who was killed during the war, after he attained the rank of Brevet Major General.) At the same time Capt. Steele gave Mayor McDowell an ample supply of arms, to be used in the defense of the city.

April 30, 1861, the services of the detachments of city volunteers were dispensed with by the arrival of regular troops, and the following letter of thanks was tendered to Captains McCook, Cozzens, and Clayton, by order of the Colonel commanding:

"GENTLEMEN: I am instructed by the Colonel commanding this post, to express to you, and through you to your patriotic soldiers, his thanks for the alacrity displayed by your respective commands in turning out in defense of the arsenal and public property at this place. The Colonel desires me to say that such acts are the best evidence of the readiness with which you will be found rallying in defense of your country's flag, whenever and wherever she may require your services. The arrival of the detachment of the Second Infantry renders your further services at this post unnecessary. You are, therefore, from this date most honorably discharged from duty at Leavenworth arsenal. In thus parting with you and your commands, the Colonel directs me again to thank you for the services you have performed, and to express to one and all of you his kindest wishes for your future happiness and welfare. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

"GEORGE B. RUGGLES,
"Second Lieut., Adjt. Second Inf., Post Adjt."

The three military companies of the city made rapid accessions to their memberships, and immediate steps were taken for the enlistment of several additional companies; in fact, Leavenworth seemed to be one vast camp, and nothing engaged the attention of the people but the suppression of the Rebellion. A detailed account of the part enacted by Leavenworth, in supplying men for the suppression of the Rebellion, may be found elsewhere. It may be stated here, however, that by the 20th day of May, 1861, *eighteen companies were organized, and a majority of them were ready to march any where to fight for the old flag*. Annexed may be found the names of these companies, and also of their commanding officers: Home Guard—Thomas Carney; Leavenworth Fencibles—J. B. Stockton; German Rifles—J. B. Huesgen; Leavenworth Guards—I. G. Losee; Emmett Guards—William Phillips; Steuben Guards—Gustavus Zesch; Delaware Guards—G. W. Gardiner; Delaware Rifles—B. T. Twombly; Lincoln Rangers—William Freeland; Mounted Rifles—H. P. Johnson; Leavenworth Grays—A. H. Kent; Leavenworth Rifles—W. B. Smith; Phœnix Guards—Peter McFarland; Shields Guards—Daniel McCook; Leavenworth Light Infantry—Powell Clayton; Union Guards—Edward Cozzens; Lafayette Guards—David Block; Lane Rifles—T. J. Weed. A few months later many additional companies were enlisted.

The first Leavenworth company regularly mustered into the United States service was the Steuben Guards, Capt. Gustavus Zesch. The date of muster was May 27, 1861. The company was mustered in as Company I, of the First Kansas Infantry. This company and another Leavenworth company attached to the same regiment, participated in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Tuscumbia, Tallahatchie, Bayou Macon, Lake Providence, and other engagements. In the first battle above indicated, Leavenworth sustained a heavy loss.

Among the many military organizations effected after May 20, 1861, the following are mentioned: Kickapoo Guards—Capt. Fred. Wellhouse; Capt. Black's Guards re-enlisted to serve three years in the first regiment of home guards; Lyon Guards—D. H. Bailey, Captain; Fourth Ward Guards—L. B. Wheat, Captain; The "Old Guard"—James M. Dickson, Captain; Third Ward Guards—Wm. Haller, Captain; Leavenworth Mercantile Guards—M. S. Adams, Captain; Leavenworth Light Cavalry—I. G. Losee, Captain. A cavalry company of Union Home Guards was organized in Stranger Township, with J. P. Salisbury as Captain.

Leavenworth's Military Leaders.—Powell Clayton began his military career as Captain of Company G, First Kansas Infantry, was brevetted Brigadier-General August 1, 1864, and afterwards became U. S. Senator for Arkansas, in which State he now resides.

Daniel McCook was first commissioned as Captain of the Shields Guards, performed military duty for a short time in Fort Leavenworth; was mustered in as Captain of Company H, First Kansas, his commission bearing date November 9, 1861. Resigned October 10, 1862. He was then appointed Brigadier-General by the President of the United States, and was killed during the Rebellion.

Hampton P. Johnson entered the service as Colonel of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, and was killed in action at Morristown, Mo., September 17, 1861. His last words were—"Come on, boys." His body was brought to Leavenworth and buried with military honors, September 20, 1861.

Thomas Moonlight was mustered into the United States service as Captain of the Leavenworth Light Battery. The battery was named Company D, and attached to the Fourth Kansas Volunteers, a regiment composed of eight infantry, one battery and one cavalry companies. In 1862 the Light Battery was consolidated with the Lawrence company and became known as the First Kansas Battery. At the close of the war Col. Moonlight was in command of the Eleventh Kansas, and was brevetted Brigadier-General in February, 1865. He resides in Leavenworth. Previous to the war Col. Moonlight had seen service on the frontier, also in the Seminole war; he is now Adjutant-General of the State of Kansas.

E. N. O. Clough was acting Provost Marshal at Leavenworth during the larger part of the war period: raised twenty-three hundred men for the Union cause, and received the appointment of Colonel, but not assigned to a regiment. He never received a dollar's pay for his manifold and arduous services, nor did he ask it. Col. Clough resides in Leavenworth.

James Ketner entered the service as First Lieutenant of Company G, Second Kansas, promoted to the captaincy of Company K; was made Brevet Brigadier-General March 13, 1865. Now resides at Junction City, Kansas.

James L. Abernathy entered the service of the United States as Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighth Kansas Infantry, November 1, 1862, and resigned November 8, 1863. Resides in Leavenworth, and is senior member of the furniture house of Abernathy, Doughty & Hall.

George Hoyt entered the service November 11, 1861, as Second Lieutenant of Company K, Seventh Kansas Infantry; promoted to Captain May 7, 1862; resigned on account of disabilities, November 8, 1862; appointed Lieutenant-Colonel September 7, 1863; resigned July 19, 1865; appointed Brevet Brigadier-General March 13, 1865. Dead.

Edward H. Schneider was mustered into the service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Kansas Infantry, December 23, 1863, and resigned June 11, 1864; was appointed Brevet Brigadier-General March 13, 1865. Present whereabouts unknown.

T. J. Weed was commissioned as Major and Aid-de-camp January 29, 1862; discharged November 21, 1862; reappointed March 31, 1863; brevetted as Lieutenant-Colonel March 13, 1865. Resides in Leavenworth; insurance agent.

Champion Vaughan, Major and Aid-de-camp, appointed by the President November 21, 1862; mustered out April 11, 1865. Now dead.

Marcus J. Parrott, appointed by the President and commissioned as Captain August 3, 1861; resigned August 21, 1862; also served as member of Congress. Dead.

William Tholen, appointed by the President as A. G. O. with the rank of Captain, and mustered in March 8, 1863; discharged March 10, 1864. Dead.

Gen. John A. Halderman removed from Louisville to Leavenworth in 1854. Governor Reeder appointed him his private secretary. During the war he was Major of the First Kansas Volunteers, and Major-General of the northern division of the State forces. He has been Mayor of Leavenworth two terms, has been a regent of the State University, a member of both Houses, and a prominent and popular man in whatever walk of life he has placed himself. At present he is Consul to Siam.

Cyrus L. Gorton was commissioned Captain and A. Q. M. by the President May 18, 1864, and was mustered out October 7, 1865. Dead.

A. C. Wilder, Captain, C. of S., commissioned August 7, 1861; resigned August 22, 1862; afterward member of Congress from the Leavenworth District. Dead.

M. S. Adams, Captain, C. of S., commissioned September 16, 1862; resigned January 10, 1863. Now in Silver Cliff, Colorado.

M. H. Insley, Captain, A. Q. M., commissioned by the President August 16, 1861, and promoted to the regular army, March 13, 1863. Resigned May 26, 1865. Now a banker in Leavenworth, member of the firm of Insley, Shire & Co.

George W. McLain was commissioned by the President as Captain and A. Q. M., October 20, 1862. He died in Leavenworth.

John Gould, Captain, C. of S. Commissioned November 26, 1862. Brevetted Major and mustered out October 9, 1865. Dead.

George W. Gardner, Captain C. of S. Commissioned February 19, 1863; resigned January 18, 1864. Living in Colorado.

H. Miles Moore joined Gen. Lane's command in June, 1861, being an aide sent to the Fifth Kansas Regiment; was with the command as Judge Advocate of the Brigade with rank of Major, until November, 1862; resigned and was commissioned by President Lincoln A. C. S., U. S. A., July 7, 1864; resigned February 20, 1865. Practicing lawyer in Leavenworth.

S. B. Davis, Major Medical Department. Commissioned February 19, 1863; brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel and mustered out October 7, 1865. In New Mexico.

Henry Foote, Major (paymaster). Commissioned June 1, 1861; resigned July 27, 1863. Gone West.

Henry J. Adams, Major (paymaster). Commissioned September 5, 1861; discharged August 1, 1864. Dead.

Hiram S. Sleeper, Major (paymaster). Commissioned February 19, 1863; resigned November 23, 1864. Whereabouts unknown.

George W. DeCosta, Major (paymaster). Commissioned April 21, 1864; brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel and mustered out February 16, 1866.

J. H. Gilpatrick, appointed First Lieutenant and Adjutant in First Regiment Home Guards (for Indian service), November 1, 1862; October 1, 1863, promoted to be Major of Second Kansas (colored); promoted to Lieutenant-Colonelcy November 9, 1864. Now practicing law in Leavenworth.

Charles R. Jennison, commissioned as Colonel of Seventh Kansas Cavalry October 28, 1861; on the seventeenth of October, 1863, was Colonel of the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry; dismissed. Lives in Leavenworth.

Thomas Ewing, Jr., appointed Colonel of Eleventh Infantry September 15, 1862; promoted to Brigadier General March 13, 1863. Removed to Ohio and served as member of Congress.

Daniel R. Anthony, commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of Seventh Kansas Cavalry October 29, 1861; resigned September 3, 1862. Now editor and publisher of the Leavenworth *Daily and Weekly Times*, and Postmaster.

William F. Cloud, commissioned Colonel of the Fifteenth Kansas July 26, 1865; mustered out October 19, 1865. Now Collector of Internal Revenue at Carthage, Mo.

Samuel A. Drake, Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth Infantry; commissioned July 28, 1864; (date of muster out not known). Now resides in Boston.

Albert Lee, commissioned as Captain, August, 1861; May 17, 1862, made Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, and November 29, 1862, promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship. Now resides in New Orleans, La.

Suicide of Gen. Lane.—The tragic death of Gen. James H. Lane, at Fort Leavenworth, on July 11, 1866, created one of the greatest of excitements which stirred the State at any time during the war. Whatever may have been Gen. Lane's faults, it is a fact now quite generally recognized that without his vigorous arm and bold heart Kansas would have stood little chance of ever becoming a free State. The circumstances attending his sad end are thus given by a personal friend and admirer: "In the latter part of June, 1866, he procured leave of absence from his arduous duties in the United States Senate and returned to his home in Kansas. He seemed in poor health and greatly depressed in spirits, but returned towards Washington, accompanied by his wife. Reaching St. Louis his symptoms were so alarming that his physicians expressed fear for his recovery, and the opinion that he was threatened with softening of the brain. Under this advice he returned to Kansas, Friday, June 29, and stopped with his brother-in-law, Capt. McCall, at the Government Farm, adjacent to Leavenworth. Here the symptoms of insanity increased. On Sunday, July 1, he expressed a desire to ride out, and Capt. McCall and Capt. Adams accompanied him in a carriage. As they stopped to open one of the farm gates he jumped out of the carriage and, exclaiming 'Good-by, gentlemen!' discharged a revolver in his mouth, the ball passing upward through the head and out almost at the center of the cranium. He was carried to the farm house and remained in a comatose condition, with spasmodic motions of the arm and right leg, until July 11, when he died. At one time he seemed to be recovering and recognized friends, even naming them in a whisper. His wonderful physical constitution sustained him for an unprecedented period, and attracted great attention from the medical fraternity.

"The aberration of mind has been attributed to various causes, but so little is known that we are hardly justified in expressing an opinion. The writer, who knew him well, saw him but a few days before he left the Senate for the last time and visited him two days preceding his suicide, is of the opinion that the direct cause of his insanity was the supposed desertion of his friends on account of his support of President Johnson's veto of the civil-rights bill, and threats of damaging exposure of his conduct in regard to Government contracts, in which he was alleged to have a personal interest."

FORT LEAVENWORTH AS IT IS.

The history of Fort Leavenworth has been traced up to the time that it has acquired its present status as a magnificent natural park. If the visitor expects to find many of the grim and unpleasant features of war at the fort, he will be happily disappointed. No grim battlements frown upon him, but rather he is ushered into a beautiful village by way of a broad macadamized roadway, which connects the city with the fort. To the right are the buildings of the Commissary department and the offices of the heads of departments. The two main structures were erected in 1859, for arsenal purposes. These and other buildings once occupied as officers' headquarters, compose the old portion of the fort. Gen. Pope's residence, a spacious home-like house, surrounded by beautiful flower gardens and breathing an air of comfort and luxuriance, can be seen just west of these buildings. Continuing the drive into the fort grounds, one comes upon as charming a view as can well be imagined. Passing a number of cannon, mortars and other ordnance—the ordnance depot—the two main drives meet in one broad way, which circles around as fine a parade ground and as magnificent a grass-plat as the sun ever shone upon. Here and there cool patches of dark shade are cast upon the sward by graceful trees, while upon the other side of the broad, smooth roadway, elegant residences front upon two sides of this smooth sea of green velvet. These are the officers' residences. Many of the buildings are over twenty years old, but the clinging vines and bright flowers which adorn them, give an appearance of rest and social beauty to the structures which would not attach to them if they were new and modern in architectural structure. The wide verandas which stretch across most of them, when graced by bright men, women and children, seem, for all the world, to be a portion of some generous English home in some lovely English village. Before passing further, reference should be made to the gem of a chapel building, situated on the east side of the garrison, on Arsenal avenue. The building is in a charming spot, overlooking the river; is built of limestone, constructed in the English style of architecture, and would be an ornament to a large city. Rev. David White is chaplain. The National Cemetery—Noble Warwick, Superintendent—is beautifully located half a mile west of the garrison. To the west of the parade ground are the soldiers' barracks and the School of Application for Cavalry and Infantry. But one wing of the building, which is the headquarters of the school, has been completed. When finished, the structure will be one of the most attractive and imposing at the fort. Across the way from the school building is the guard-house, and near by is the Fort Leavenworth Hotel, a large, spacious building which sets back a distance from the avenue, and is the home of fifty or sixty officers. (This was formerly used as a hospital.) The Catholic Chapel, a plain, substantial brick building, is still further to the west. Father Downey is pastor. A number of comfortable officers' residences are situated upon the north side of this thoroughfare, called the "West End." The view of the reservation from this point is imposing and picturesque. To the south is the extensive Government farm, teeming with grain—its pasture lands covered with plump and hardy live-stock. Farther to the west are billows of thick foliage, while beyond all is the beautiful city of Leavenworth, connected with the charms of the fort by that broad highway, over which military wagons are slowly moving, or gay equipages dashing back and forth. Passing the old barracks again, and verging towards the northeast, the fine structure, known as the military prison, is reached. Guards are pacing its wide, high walls, and sentinels are on duty at its gates. Here, almost for the first time, the visitor is impressed with the idea that the hand of military discipline is iron-bound, but he is relieved in spirit if he is fortunate enough to meet the genial governor of the prison, Capt. Blunt. His residence adjoins the prison, overlooking a grand expanse of the Missouri River, charming ravines, and in fact as romantic and beautiful a scene as can be witnessed in the State. From this point the great iron bridge can be seen spanning the river. Over it the Rock Island & Pacific enters the Reservation from the east. The Leavenworth, Atchison & Northwestern (controlled by the Missouri Pacific) also passes through the Reservation from north to south, and the Kansas Central (narrow gauge) enters its northeast corner, and runs in a northwesterly direction through the lower farm.

The principal features which go to make up Fort Leavenworth have been given, but when it is stated that a news-stand, telegraph office, reading-room, post-office, and all the other accompaniments of a city are found, it is unnecessary to say that the fort is a busy locality as well as "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," for weary denizens from the city. It is, as stated, a complete and fascinating little village, where can be found the best of society. A peculiar source of enjoyment are the concerts rendered by the fine military band, in the summer season. Upon these occasions the beauty and the fashion of the city and the fort crowd the beautiful avenues which wind through the grounds in all directions. In the winter, parties, social hops and literary and musical entertainments serve to break the monotony of village life. Fort Leavenworth is certainly the paradise of military life.

In concluding this brief description of Fort Leavenworth, lovers of its natural beauty and of the charm of the surrounding country would consider it an "unpardonable sin" if no reference were made to "Sheridan's Drive." The old Rialto road, north of the Fort, Salt Creek valley and the broad Missouri—the grand sweep of country which one almost feels more than sees as he passes along this beautiful drive, cannot but impress the fact upon his mind that it would be unpardonable to slight such beauty which has been so long attached to Fort Leavenworth as one of its famous charms.

Fort Leavenworth is the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, which includes the States of Missouri, Kansas, Illinois and Colorado; the Territory of New Mexico and the Indian Territory; Forts Elliott and Bliss, Texas, including the town of San Elizario, on the Rio Grande, and that portion of El Paso County lying north of an east and west line passing immediately south of San Elizario, Camp on Snake River, and Supply Depot at Rawlin's Station, Wyoming Territory. The Department is commanded by Major-General John Pope. The Department staff is as follows: Major E. R. Platt, adjutant general; Major J. J. Coppinger, Tenth Infantry, acting assistant inspector general; Lieut.-Colonel Judson D. Bingham, chief quartermaster; Major George Bell, chief commissary of subsistence; Major D. L. Magruder, surgeon U. S. A., attending surgeon; Major W. R. Gibson, paymaster U. S. A., chief paymaster, First Lieut. Thos. N. Bailey, corps of engineers, chief engineer officer; Capt. D. M. Taylor, ordnance department, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. S. W. Groesbeck, Sixth Infantry, on duty in office of the judge-advocate of the department; Capt. George Shorkley, Fifteenth Infantry, general instructor of musketry; First Lieut. W. C. Manning, Twenty-third Infantry, acting general instructor of musketry, chief ordnance officer and commanding ordnance depot; Second Lieut. Wm. A. Glassford, signal corps, signal officer, and in charge of military telegraph lines of the department.

Fort Leavenworth Post and Military School.—The post of Fort Leavenworth is in command of Col. Elwell S. Otis, of the Twentieth Infantry, who also has charge of the School of Application for Cavalry and Infantry. There are stationed at the post 326 enlisted men—five companies of infantry, four troops of cavalry and one light battery of artillery. In addition to the permanently attached officers, one officer from each of the ten cavalry and twenty-five infantry regiments of the United States army are at the school of application. All lieutenants form a part of the school, and are sent to Fort Leavenworth every two years. The first class take a course in military and international law, Mahan's outposts, field fortifications, signaling and telegraphy, operations of war, etc., etc.; everything as taught by the great military masters. The second class are drilled in the common branches, and receive practical instruction in field fortifications, surveying, field and garrison duty.

The school is not established by law, but by order of the War Department and under the general Congressional act authorizing such establishments. In 1881 Capt. Hall, of the Nineteenth Infantry, erected the wing of the building now occupied. The new brick barracks were also built. When the central building of the school structure is completed, it will be occupied as the administration headquarters of the school and post.

In March, 1881, Congress appropriated $80,000 for the erection of the new barracks, but as the lowest bid exceeded the appropriation, the erection of only one wing has thus far been authorized.

To return again to the school. Although it is as yet something of an experiment, success has so far attended the well directed labors of Col. Otis that it will probably become a permanent, as it is already a valuable institution of the military service.

The Military Prison.—This is considered a post independent of Fort Leavenworth, it being under the management of a governor who is responsible to the U. S. Prison Commissioners. Capt. Asa P. Blunt, A. Q. M., U. S. A., is governor, his accounts and work generally being inspected every three months by Gen. Nelson H. Davis, on Gen. Phil. Sheridan's staff. Capt. Blunt has held his present position about six years, and by his energy and foresight has made Fort Leavenworth military prison a model institution of its kind.

The first buildings were erected in the winter of 1874-75. Major J. M. Robertson being what was then known as commandant. After serving a year and a half he was succeeded by the present incumbent. Capt. Blunt at once set about reforming the affairs of the institution, and inaugurated by congressional enactment, several regulations which evinced the humane views which he took of what prison discipline should accomplish—not humiliation, but reformation. Any prisoner now, by good behavior while in prison, can re-enlist in the service of the United States, and is either transported free of charge to the post at which he was last stationed, or to an equal distance in any direction from Fort Leavenworth. In addition, he is given a good suit of clothes and five dollars in money. If he has any valuables when he enters the prison they are held for safe keeping and returned to him at the expiration of his term; or if he has money, and so desires, one dollar per month is allowed him for tobacco. In a word, it is the aim to make prisoners feel that though they are under strict discipline, they are men still, and entitled to manly and considerate treatment. The result is that, as a rule, they do their work cheerfully and well. The amount of money expended at Fort Leavenworth for labor is virtually nothing. With the exception of the employment of a foreman to oversee work, the labor spent in the erection of the prison buildings, up to the present time, has been accomplished by the prisoners. The wall of the prison, which encloses seven acres of ground, is from fifteen to twenty-five feet high, five and a half feet thick at the base, and two and a half at the top. At present (July, 1881), 465 men are in confinement, some employed in the improvement of the fort grounds, others in the manufacture of boots and shoes, harness, brooms and barrack chairs. The needs of the entire United States army are met, in these lines, by the labors of the Fort Leavenworth military prison. For the year ending July 1, the prison turned out 30,000 pairs of boots, 35,000 pairs of shoes, and 30,000 brooms. For the coming year it is estimated that $250,000 worth of material will be manufactured into these several products. The Government appropriation for the maintenance of the prison is $80,000.

Although the buildings of the prison have been improved and enlarged almost continuously since 1875, the inmates are so crowded for working and dwelling room that a three-story brick building, 40x114 feet, is being constructed. It will be divided into dormitories and shop rooms.

If the trite expression, "beehive of industry,' could apply anywhere it is at the military prison. Although industry and good behavior mean a chance for future advancement in the army, the most strict precautions are taken to guard the prisoners. Sentinels with loaded muskets, are pacing the walls and guarding the gates day and night. Of the 465 inmates of the prison fully four-fifths are there for desertion and theft.

The present officers of the Military Prison are as follows: Brev. Col. A. P. Blunt, U. S. A., governor; J. P. Wright, U. S. A., surgeon; Capt. W. Badger, Sixth Infantry, executive officer; Rev. J. B. McCleery, U. S. A., chaplain; Lieut. D. M. Scott, First Infantry, provost marshal; Lieut. J. W. Pope, Fifth Infantry, adjutant; Lieut. W. P. Evans, Nineteenth Infantry, Q. M. and A. A. C. S.; Acting Assistant Surgeon, O. C. McNary.

Quartermaster's Department.—Lieut.-Col. Judson D. Bingham is deputy quartermaster general, and chief quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri. Maj. E. B. Grimes is depot quartermaster Fort Leavenworth. An idea of the magnitude of the transactions of the department, whose headquarters are here, may be obtained from the last report made to Q. M. Gen. M. C. Meigs. There then remained on hand nearly 2,500 army wagons, 13,000 wagon harnesses and 4,000 ambulance harnesses. Of the 1,438 cavalry and artillery horses purchased in the several military departments and depots at a total cost of $179,926.71, 494 were purchased in the department of the Missouri. During the year 100 mules were purchased at a total cost of $13,500, and 273 horses and 157 mules sold for $13,068.66.

There were manufactured at the prison during the year on account of clothing and equipage, 34,163 pairs boots, 25,944 pairs shoes, 1,656 barrack chairs, and 4,356 corn brooms. The materials purchased by the Quartermaster's Department cost $137,676.04; the civilian labor, paid by the Quartermaster's Department, cost $3,800; royalty on machines, paid by the Quartermaster's Department, $302.49; value of prison labor, $7,975.20. The average cost of prison labor in making a pair of shoes is 8 cents per pair, of boots 16 cents per pair, of chairs 19 cents each, and of brooms 4 cents each.

The average cost of boots to the department is $2.90 per pair; of shoes, $1.85 per pair; of chairs, $1.22 each, and of brooms, 16 cents each. The last prices of boots and shoes purchased by contract after advertisement were, boots $2.37½ cents per pair, and shoes $1.86 per pair. The materials from which the boots and shoes were made were purchased at the Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department, under contract, after advertisement, inspected at that depot by experienced officers and inspectors, and shipped, as fast as received, to the Leavenworth prison. The leather purchased under these contracts has been of unexceptional quality.

The Subsistence Department, one of the most important branches of the service, occupies the large stone building on the east side, and is in charge of Gen. George Bell, Chief Commissary. This office makes all purchases for the department, except the stores sent from the East by officers under the direction of the Commissary General. These have to be weighed and carefully examined by the department here. Requisitions from all the different posts in the Department of the Missouri for necessary stores also pass through the hands of the officers here, and orders for making shipments are then issued. The supply is generally limited to two or three months. The annual shipments of rations to the "boys in blue" in the Department of the Missouri amount to about 8,000,000 pounds per year. It is no wonder that the Subsistence Department is a busy one.

COMPARISON OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS IN REGARD TO EXTENT OF TERRITORY, TROOPS SUPPLIED, NUMBER OF PERMANENT POSTS, OF COMPANIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, ON JANUARY 1, 1882.

	DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.					DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.				DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.			TOTAL.
	Dept. of the Missouri.	Dept. of Dakota.	Dept. of the Platte.	Dept. of Texas.	Total.	Dept. of California.	Dept. of Columbia.	Dept. of Arizona.	Total.	Dept. of the East.	Dept. of the South.	Total.	Grand Total of Companies & Organizations.
Square Miles	501,104	378,208	288,354	274,356	1,442,022	217,500	225,368	151,916	594,784	426,922	471,153	898,075	
Number of permanent Mil. Posts	27	22	17	10	76	10	11	12	33	18	7	25	
Companies of Artillery	1				1	9	2		11	35	13	48	60
" " Cavalry	27	23	23	23	96	4	8	12	24				120
" " Infantry	63	69	29	39	200	10	20	10	40	10		10	250
Prison-guard, 100 men, 2 Cos.	2				2								2
Total Companies	93	92	52	62	299	23	30	22	75	45	13	58	432
Regimental Headquarters & Band	8	9	5	6	28	3	3	2	8	4		4	40
General Prisoners (Mil. Prison)	400												

Longest Line of Railroad transportation, 1154 miles, in Department of the Missouri.
Longest Line of Wagon transportation, 180 miles, in Department of the Missouri.
Extent of territory of Department of the Missouri, greater than any other.
Number of troops in Department of the Missouri, about one-fifth of entire army—far greater than either Divisions of Atlantic or Pacific.

THE PRESS.

The Kansas Herald was the first paper printed in Leavenworth or in the Territory. It was owned and published by William H. Adams. When, during the early part of September, 1854, he found himself ready to inaugurate the enterprise, not a single building could be obtained upon the present site of Leavenworth to accommodate him. The ground was thickly covered with timber and underbrush, and not a single structure appeared to give shelter to the *Herald*. The proprietor, however, who was about to erect a building on the Levee, just east of Delaware street, was not discouraged, but placing his "cases" in the shade of the "old elm tree," near the corner of Cherokee and the Levee, he commenced putting his "airy and commodious" office in order, and here the first number of the *Kansas Herald* was issued September 15, 1854. In form the paper was a six column folio, "$2 in advance." In it Lewis N. Rees advertised his dry goods and groceries, corner of Broadway and the Levee; William J. Osborn, Bird & Miller, C. C. Andrews, A. W. Hazelrigg, A. J. Whitney, C. W. Babcock, B. H. Twombly, C. McCrea, as lawyers; John Harvey Day, M. D., as a physician, and Samuel M. Lyon, as a house joiner and carpenter. Mr. Osborn had his office in the "editorial room" of the *Herald*, that was to be, and was interested in the paper, but was financially a cipher. The next number of the *Herald* was issued on the 22nd, from the new building which Mr. Adams had erected, the first in Leavenworth. Charles Leib, M. D., the first physician, had located for practice in "the big tent" north of the big elm tree. But although the *Herald* building proudly raised its roof as the pioneer structure of Leavenworth, its office even when fairly occupied was not a paradise of neatness and order, as will appear from the following, which was written a few weeks after the issuing of its first number, by a gentleman from Baton Rouge, La., who visited the establishment:

"A visit to the printing office afforded a rich treat. On entering the first room on the right hand, three law 'shingles' were on the door; on one side was a rich bed, French blankets, sheets, table cloths, shirts, cloaks and rugs, all together; on the wall hung hams, maps, venison and rich engravings, onions, portraits and boots; on the floor were a side of bacon carved to the bone, corn and potatoes, stationery and books; on a nice dressing case stood a wooden tray half full of dough, while crockery occupied the professional desk. In a room on the left, the sanctum, the housewife, cook and editor lived in glorious unity, one person. He was seated on a stool, with paper before him on a piece of plank, writing a vigorous knockdown to an article in the Kickapoo *Pioneer*, a paper of a rival city. The cook-stove was at his left, and tin kettles all around; the corn cake was 'a-doing,' and instead of scratching his head for an idea, as editors often do, he turned the cake and went ahead."

About six weeks after the first publication of the *Herald*, Mr. Osborn retired from any connection with the paper, and Gen. Lucien J. Eastin became editor and part proprietor with Mr. Adams. He afterward obtained entire control. The *Herald* was Pro-slavery to the core, and Gen. Eastin associated with himself, in 1855, a fiery young Virginian named H. Rives Pollard, who afterward figured as the historian of the "Southern Confederacy." Early in 1859, William H. Gill, military store-keeper at Fort Leavenworth, purchased an interest in the paper, and became its editor, a daily edition being established May 17, of that year. Ward Burlingame was also a writer on the paper. The political policy of the *Herald* was greatly modified under Mr. Gill's management, and it supported the nomination of Mr. Douglas vigorously. During the following year the paper fell into the hands of William P. Fain who had been United States Marshal at a former period. Its financial status had become much impaired by this time, and the *Herald* was not prosperous under its new management. In the fall of 1860, Messrs. R. C. Satterlee, B. R. Wilson (now of the *Oskaloosa Sickle*), and C. W. Helm, assumed the management of the paper, Mr. Helm being the editor. June 13th of the next year, Mr. Satterlee was shot and killed by Col. Anthony. The paper lingered a few days longer and expired, the last number being dated June 27, 1861.

The Territorial Register was started in March, 1855, by Sevier & Delahay; the latter was afterward appointed United States District Judge by President Lincoln. Delahay was the editor, and the *Register* was strongly Free-state, but with conservative tendencies. On the night of December 22, 1855, it was destroyed by a quasi military organization—in fact, a mob—called the "Kickapoo Rangers." The material of the office was thrown into the Missouri River.

The Leavenworth Journal, a Pro-slavery paper, but rather conservative in its views, was started in the spring of 1856. Col. S. S. Goode was the editor and proprietor, and was succeeded by "Jack" Henderson. In the spring of 1858, Hutchison & Campbell leased the establishment of John A. Halderman, to whom it had descended in satisfaction of indebtedness incurred. They published a daily edition for nearly a year, with indifferent success, when the building in which it was published fell, "pieing" the type, and destroying most of the other materials. A few numbers were subsequently issued at the *Times* office, when the *Journal* finally suspended.

Gen. W. George McLane, an enthusiastic admirer of Marc Parrott, "the silver-tongued orator of Kansas," during the latter part of 1854, prepared an article for Gen. Eastin's *Herald*, eulogistic of Mr. Parrott and urging his selection as a delegate to Congress. The editor of the *Herald* refused to publish it, which so nettled Gen. McLane that he determined to have a paper of his own, and shortly after sent forth *Young America*.

On September 1, 1857, it was succeeded by the *Daily Ledger*, the first regular daily published west of St. Louis. It suspended in July, 1859. Gen. McLane died in Leadville, in 1880.

The Evening Register, a Republican daily, was started by Delahay & Dugger, in August, 1859. It was afterward issued by Dugger alone. Its existence was precarious, and after several temporary suspensions, it died in 1860.

Leavenworth Times. The *Times* of to-day is the result of the consolidation of three newspapers with the original journal, the first number of which was issued March 7, 1857, from the third story of a stone building on Delaware street. It was originally controlled by a joint stock company, and was edited by Robert Crosier, afterward Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, and now Judge of the First District. After six months, the establishment passed into the hands of Col. J. C. Vaughan and his son, Champion. The daily first made its appearance February 15, 1858. Subsequently, J. Kemp Bartlett became a partner with Col. Vaughan. Mr. Bartlett finally became sole proprietor, and conducted the paper three years. In October, 1863, Thomas Carney became the proprietor. In the meantime—January 28, 1861—D. R. Anthony had established the *Leavenworth Conservative*, with D. W. Wilder as editor. Besides these gentlemen, Messrs. Matthew Weightman, George F. Prescott, George C. Hume and Henry Buckingham were interested in the paper. The material for the paper was bought by Mr. Anthony, who, during the following autumn, entered the United States service, sold out his interest to Mr. Wilder, and became known henceforth as Col. Anthony. Previous to September, 1868, the *Conservative*, an uncompromising, radical sheet, was managed by Wilder & Weightman, Insley (M. H.) & Wright (John W.) and Wilder & Wright. The *Times*, a staunch Free-state and Republican paper from its foundation, was absorbed by the *Conservative* during that month, the firm having become Wilder & Sleeper (H. S.) in August. The new paper took the name *Times and Conservative*, but soon dropped the latter appellation, its proprietors doubtless considering it a misnomer. The *Evening Bulletin* (Republican) had been established since September 18, 1862, but succumbed to the absorbing genius of the *Times* in November, 1871. Col. Anthony had purchased and published the *Bulletin* from September, 1864, until August 1865. As stated, six years later he obtained possession of it again, and consolidated it with the *Times*. The *Leavenworth Commercial*, a Democratic paper, was established October 3, 1866, and purchased by Col. Anthony, January 1, 1876. He ran it as an evening edition, for a few months, then merged it regularly with the *Times*.

The *Times* is a finely printed eight-column folio sheet, staunchly Republican in politics. It is a political power in the State, and yet is a newspaper in the true sense of the word. Its news, whether local, county, State, or national, is always fresh, and presented in a pithy, readable shape; its advertising list is a conclusive proof of its financial prosperity. Attached to the newspaper is a large and well-managed job-office. For enterprise and a solid financial basis, the *Times* has no superior in the State.

The Times building, a fine brick structure, 48x110 feet, three stories and basement, is one of the best equipped printing houses west of St. Louis. On the first floor is the counting room, private office and library of Col. Anthony, stock room and a nicely arranged reading room. On the second floor are the editorial and composing rooms. The building is two stories on Main street, three stories and basement on the Levee. The basement proper is occupied as an engine room. On the next floor are the book and job office, printing presses, folding machine, etc., etc.

The *Leavenworth Standard*, daily and weekly, was established in January, 1870, at the city of Lawrence, by a stock company, of which Wilson Shannon was president. In 1873, the establishment passed into the hands of D. T. Mitchell. F. J. Skiff became proprietor in 1875, and Major E. G. Ross, editor. The next year Mr. Ross became sole proprietor, and in October, 1880, associated with himself his two sons—Arthur and Pitt. The *Standard* was then removed to Leavenworth, and in February a stock company was formed consisting of the following Board of Directors: T. A. Hurd, president; J. W. Crancer, treasurer; E. G. Ross, editor; J. F. Richards, B. C. Clark, S. F. Neely; R. A. Ketner, secretary and business manager. The *Standard* is an eight-column folio sheet, and an uncompromising Democratic journal. Its editor, Major E. G. Ross, is one of the veteran journalists of the West. He was born December 7, 1826, at Ashland, Ohio. As a bare-headed, bare-footed boy, he commenced to learn the printer's trade in Huron, Ohio. In 1856, Mr. Ross came to Topeka, and in connection with W. W. Ross published the *Kansas Tribune* for two years. In 1856, they established the *State Record*, which was sold in 1862, when E. G. Ross enlisted in the army. Being discharged in 1865, Major Ross was appointed United States Senator, and at the end of his term in 1871, started *Ross' Paper*, at Coffeyville. In 1873, he became editor of the *Spirit of Kansas*, and in 1875 of the *Standard*. The *Standard* is now edited by H. C. Burnett, Chas. Tillotson, manager. Major E. G. Ross is editing a paper in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The *Press*, a daily evening Republican paper, was established April 2, 1877. H. B. Horn, editor; Fred. J. Wendell, business manager. In July, 1878, Mr. Wendell withdrew, and Mr. Horn became the proprietor. Charles H. Miller purchased the paper in October, 1878, but sold the same year to Jos. Clark and H. M. Aller. The latter became sole owner in the spring of 1882; Charles Tillotson business manager. The daily is 24x36 inches in size, the weekly 28x44. Politics, stalwart Republican.

The *Kansas Freie Presse* was established in 1868, by Major John Haeberlein, this journal being a continuation, virtually of the *Leavenworth Zeitung* and the *Kansas Zeitung*, the former being founded by Fritz Beaunhold, in 1858. The *Presse* was conducted by Major Haeberlein and his sons (Haeberlein Brothers) until 1881, when an association was formed. Chris. Schubert became, and is now, the business manager of the paper, and Lorenz Rohr, one of the ablest German journalists of the West, its editor. The *Presse* is recognized as one of the most influential and outspoken papers in the West, and stands in the front rank of the German newspapers of the country. The daily issue is a seven-column folio, and the weekly edition an eight-column. Connected with the paper is a complete German and English job office.

The Workingman's Friend. This is the largest Greenback-labor newspaper in Kansas, and was established by James W. Remington in 1877. It was endorsed, at the time, by an organization of workingmen, embracing some 500, in the city of Leavenworth. The paper has been enlarged and improved until it is now one of the most successful weeklies in the State. During the time that the *Workingman's Friend* has been in existence it has absorbed six other weeklies, opponents of the cause which it champions, and is therefore a first-class advertising medium. Although Mr. Remington is yet a young man, only thirty-three years of age, he is an old citizen of Kansas, having first visited Leavenworth when there were but eight or ten upright houses on its site. This was in 1854.

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

State Penitentiary.—On a beautiful fifty-acre tract of land, about five miles south of the city, is the State penitentiary. It is upon a high and commanding site, impressing the visitor as he approaches its massive walls, as both an imposing and graceful structure. Entering the beautifully improved prison yard through a high doorway he enters the central building, which occupies a position between the cell houses, and contains offices, living rooms and dormitories. It is four stories high, 60x83 feet, and like the two cell houses adjoining it, is built of a very fine quality of sandstone. The cell houses are each 250x50 feet, containing each 344 cells, 7x4x7 feet. All other buildings are of brick.

The first work done in erecting the prison was in 1864, and consisted only of the foundation walls of the north wing. Work was again resumed permanently in the late fall of 1866 and continued until the present. At the close of the fiscal year building and furnishings will be all completed, at a cost of $568,635.81. All other expenditures, $1,276,696.53, making a total expenditure from its commencement to the close of this fiscal year (June 30, 1882), of $1,845,332.34. The prison was first occupied July 11, 1868. The prison yard, containing the shops and other buildings, contains ten acres, and is surrounded by a wall twenty feet high and seven and a half feet thick at base.

Prisoners have heretofore been employed upon the work of erecting prison buildings, putting in cells, etc. Their labor in this direction is at an end. But they are employed besides in the manufacture of farm and spring wagons and implements, in the making of buggies and carriages, men's boots and shoes, and women's shoes, in the manufacture of marble mantels and monuments, work required in the care and maintenance of the prison inmates, and (most important of all), in the mining of coal. The work of sinking the coal shaft commenced November 26, 1879, and the mineral was reached January 18, 1881. The total cost up to July 1, 1882, including the sinking of shaft and operating expenses was $43,671, and the value of the product $41,951. Up to June 30, 1882, there have been mined 584,304 bushels of coal. The State penitentiary is now self sustaining, which is the first time that this statement could have been truthfully made in its history, and this state of affairs has been brought about by the very successful working of the coal mines under Major Hopkins' management. The cash earnings for the fiscal year, 1882, were $89,543.94; value of coal furnished State institutions at seven cents per bushel, $12,691.31; value of improvements, $18,467.25. Total, $120,702.50. The aggregate expenditures for all purposes were, $120,045.99, leaving a balance for 1882 of $656.51. The item given above—"value of improvements, $18,467.25"—does not include any work done for the State, except on improvement and repairs, and therefore excludes from the sum total of receipts, the daily earnings of 100 men. The total number of persons who have been convicted and served sentences in the prison from January 1, 1867, to June 1, 1882, is 3,008. The number discharged, etc., during that period, 2,323, leaving in confinement June 1, 1882, 685. The total number of deaths in the prison from all causes during the period of fifteen and one-half years has been fifty-seven, or a little less than one and nine-tenths per cent. The system observed in the penitentiary requires that each prisoner must don the regulation striped clothing and then be shaved by the State barber. He then is instructed as to the rules and regulations of the place, and his cell is furnished with necessary articles of furniture, to which the prisoner may add others when he has earned the money by actual labor. Cleanliness is enforced, and there is no communication allowed between prisoners. The penitentiary has a fine library, and prisoners may purchase books which are approved by the authorities. Those capable of learning a trade are assisted in that direction. During the year the working hours average nine and a half daily, and during the six winter months from sunrise to sunset. For violations of the prison discipline prisoners are punished by deprivation of the privileges of the library, writing and receiving letters to and from friends, work on bread and water, close confinement in their cells on bread and water once a day, and, in extreme cases only, the blind cell on bread and water is resorted to. The State penitentiary is under the immediate supervision of a warden, whose accounts are examined every month. Monthly settlements are made with the State. The three State prison directors (July, 1882), are: H. E. Richter, Council Grove, Morris County; W. W. Guthrie, Atchison; J. S. Waters, Oswego, Labette County. Major Henry Hopkins, one of the most skilled reformatory officers in the country, has been warden of the State penitentiary since 1870. A. McGahey is chief clerk; Rev. A. B. Campbell, chaplain; W. B. Carpenter, physician. Since the institution of the State penitentiary the wardens and deputy wardens in office have been as follows: Wardens, Geo. H. Keller, March 12, 1867, to March, 1868; J. L. Philbrick, 1868-70; Henry Hopkins, 1870-1882. Deputy wardens, Henry Hopkins, March 12, 1867, to March, 1870; Gideon Armstrong, 1870-71; John Johnson, 1871-73; C. J. Hanks, 1873-77; S. K. Cross, 1877-81; John Johnston, May, 1881-82.

The Kansas Orphan Asylum.—In the year 1866 the Protestant Orphan Asylum and Home for Friendless Children was organized as a private charitable institution for the city and county of Leavenworth. It was located on a beautiful plat of ground containing five acres, on South Broadway, a little over a mile from the heart of the city. The original cost of the land, including the buildings thereon, amounted to $4,000. This outlay, as well as its support since, has been met and fully provided for by contributions from the business men of the city, and the proceeds of charitable entertainments and donations given for its benefit by the citizens of Leavenworth. For one year, the asylum had only the right to receive and dispose of children under the law relating to apprentices; during this time many applications were received from parties desirous of taking children by adoption. To give the Trustees this power, further legislation was necessary. On February 2, 1867, in answer to an application, this privilege was granted. The frequent and pressing applications for the admission of children from different parts of the State (there being no other Protestant Institution of the kind in the State) impressed upon the Board of Trustees the necessity of extending their work and thereby further promoting the usefulness of the institution; with that end in view an application was made to the Legislature in 1871 for an appropriation for the purpose of erecting buildings adequate to the growing wants of the State. Upon this application $2,500 was received; not deeming this sum sufficient, it was prudently placed on interest until it could be increased to an amount adequate to carry out the desired purpose. The necessity of a new and larger building becoming imperative, the Board of Trustees were induced to again make application to the Legislature in 1874, and $7,000 was received from this application. This, with the $2,500 previously contributed by the State, was invested in a commodious and substantial building, with a present capacity of accommodating forty children.

In pursuance of the agreement under which the asylum accepted the grant of 1874, the name of the instution was changed to the Kansas Orphan Asylum, and the management bound themselves to receive children from all counties in the State upon the same terms as governed them as a local organization. Accordingly in January, 1877, an amendment to the constitution was adopted giving the Board of Trustees power to organize auxiliary societies throughout the State. Since that time some sixty societies have been formed throughout the State.

In 1879 the asylum received $5,000 from the State, which was also applied to the improvement of the building and grounds, making a total of about $16,000 which has been so expended. The property is located on Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Broadway, the land being donated by the citizens of Leavenworth. The building is a fine three-story brick edifice, with mansard roof and tower, and presents a substantial and imposing appearance. Until the winter of 1881 and '82 the running expenses of the asylum were cheerfully met by generous patrons of the institution. At that time, however, the Legislature passed a bill granting for that purpose $200 per month for two years. The asylum is now (July, 1882,) free of debt and sheltering thirty-eight orphans, half orphans, destitute and dependent children—an increase of ten over the previous year.

Say the Board of Trustees in their annual report for the year 1882: "At our last anniversary there were 28 children remaining in the asylum; 64 have been received, making a total of 92 cared for during the year, 48 boys and 44 girls; placed in homes, 20; by adoption, 8; agreement, 12; returned to friends, 31; died, 1; left without permission, 1; sent to Reform School, 1; remaining in the asylum, 38." It may be remarked here that the Board of Trustees and other officers of the asylum have never received compensation for their services. The institution is one for which the best people of Leavenworth have labored long and faithfully, and the encouraging result of their labors is now returning to them.

Present officers: Rev. J. B. McCleery, president; Mrs. Thomas Carney, vice-president; John Wilson, treasurer; Mrs. Chas. Currier, recording secretary; Mrs. G. W. Nelles, corresponding secretary. Mrs. J. Hodgkinson is the matron in charge.

The Orphans' Friend, a paper published in connection with the asylum, has entered its fourth volume, and is doing much to advance the good work. It already has a circulation of 3,000 copies.

Home for the Friendless.—This institution was organized in 1868. In 1870 a charter was secured, also an appropriation of $10,000 from the Legislature for a building, and $2,000 from the city of Leavenworth for a site. Later, after the care of children became a specialty, the citizens contributed the funds for the erection of the building known as the "Cottage," and have always given largely for the support of the work. The object of the institution is three-fold. First—To afford temporary shelter for sick and destitute women and children. Second—To aid women in securing situations where they can become self-supporting and respectable members of society, and to place the children in Christian homes. Third—To bring to bear upon all inmates the best influences at command, that they may go forth better instructed and fortified for the work of life. While this is not regularly a home for the aged, quite a number of old ladies have been cared for with tender solicitude. In 1879 such success attended the labors of the home management that a $6,000 appropriation was obtained from the Legislature and applied towards the erection of an additional building. Up to 1880 no money had been received from the State to support a constantly increasing family, which had numbered in the aggregate about 2,000 individuals. During the winter of 1880-81 an appropriation was obtained of $200 per month, to run two years and be applied to current expenses. As it at present stands, the building is a tastefully constructed edifice, standing upon nicely improved grounds on Marshall street. It is of brick, stone trimmings, three stories, basement and tower, with a front of sixty-three feet. The cottage, noticed above, is used for the care of small children. Although but $16,000 has been expended on the building, it was at a time when labor and material were low, and $25,000 is nearer the value of the property to-day. The management of the home is in the hands and hearts of energetic, benevolent ladies, selected from all the Protestant churches of the city, its officers for 1882 being as follows: Mrs. C. H. Cushing, president; Mrs. E. Mayo and Mrs. C. B. Brace, vice-presidents; Mrs. J. L. Hunting, treasurer; Mrs. Rosa Atwood, recording secretary; Mrs. A. Lake, corresponding secretary; Miss Mary E. Dunkle, matron; Eliza K. Morgan, M.D., physician. At present (July, 1882) the inmates number about seventy. During the year 1881-82 there were received into the home 244 persons, of whom four were aged women. The figures speak for themselves. Like actions, of which they are the indices, they speak louder than mere words of praise. To aid in this charitable work the *Home Record*, a neat little four column folio sheet, was established in 1872. It has been conducted from the first by Mrs. C. H. Cushing, and to her energy and business tact is largely due the fact that the paper has already reached a circulation of 5,800 copies. The press has also been brought into play in another particular to carry on the good work. The "Kansas Home Cook Book" published by the Board of Managers in 1874, has not only brought a handsome income to the institution, but has obtained a well deserved reputation for "truth and veracity" among the actual and the would-be housekeepers of the State.

CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.—The building, a magnificent brick structure, corner of Fifth and Kiowa streets, is one of the largest church edifices west of St. Louis, and looms up with its two towers as a prominent landmark of the city. It was erected in 1863 at a cost of $150,000. Adjoining it is the palace of the Bishop, erected during the same year. The present value of the property is $200,000. The first mass in Leavenworth was said in 1854 by Bishop Meige, at the house of a Mrs. Quinn, who is still an honored member of the church. The diocese had been established in 1851, and in March of that year the Bishop was consecrated for missionary labors among the Indians. In 1855 the old cathedral was built where Father McCune's new parochial school now stands. In 1857 a priest's house was built. Father Heimann was the first pastor at the cathedral, and officiated until 1864, being assisted by Rev. James DeFouri and the Jesuit Fathers. Then came the following clergy, each one of whom held the pastorate from one to three years: Rev. Paul Ponsiglioni, S. J.; Rev. Father Coghlan, S. J.; Rev. Father Corbett, S. J.; Rev. Father Shultz, S. J.; Rev. Father Panken, S. J.; Rev. Ambrose Butler, Rev. William Fitzgerald; Rev. James DeFouri, V. G.; Rev. James O'Reilly, Rev. John B. McCune, and at present, Very Rev. John Cunningham; Rt. Rev. John B. Meige remained bishop of the diocese from 1853 to 1874. Rt. Rev. Louis M. Fink was appointed Coadjutor Bishop in 1871, and succeeded Bishop Meige in 1874. The membership of the Cathedral congregation is placed at 4,000 souls. Strong missions have been established throughout the county, at Fort Leavenworth, Rev. Thomas Downey, pastor; Hoge P. O., Rev. Michael Brown, pastor; Epiphany Church (colored), Rev. M. Huhn, pastor; Kickapoo, Rev. Louis Guenther, pastor, and at Easton, Rev. B. Vanderlage, pastor. St. John's Hospital, corner of Kiowa and Seventh streets, and the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum, on Kickapoo street, between Fifth and Sixth, are both conducted by the Sisters of Charity. The St. John's Hospital building, as originally constructed, was a very modest structure. But it was enlarged and improved about two years ago, until it is now quite imposing and entirely comfortable. At present (July, 1882,) it has forty inmates, who are carefully watched and nursed by eight Sisters of Charity. One year after the hospital was established the charitable field of the diocese was further enlarged by the founding of the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum. The six Sisters of Charity who conduct this institution make a home for sixty orphans.

In November, 1858, a day and boarding school for girls was opened on the north side of Kickapoo St., and a boys' school in connection with the cathedral. The former continued for ten years in charge of the Sisters of Charity, when the boarding school was discontinued and the erection of Mount St. Mary's Academy, Delaware Township, commenced. It was occupied in 1870, the day school for girls still continuing. The school for boys continued to be occupied until the structure now building near the cathedral was commenced.

St. Joseph's (German Catholic) Church was established in 1857. Its building was first occupied on the first Sunday of July, 1859. The corner stone of the present magnificent structure, corner of Broadway and Miami, was laid in 1868, and the church was consecrated June 17, 1871. Its cost was $45,000. The property is now one of the most valuable pieces of improved real estate in the city. The priest's house is a solidly constructed brick structure, adjoining the church to the east. The two school buildings built of wood, are situated to the west. The parochial school was first opened in 1860, Father Guenther, the present priest in charge of St. Joseph's Church, being the teacher. The boys' school is now in charge of Ignatius Inkman and two Sisters of Charity. The building occupied by the boys is the structure originally erected for the church. The daily attendance of both boys and girls is about 160. The membership of the church is 1,000 souls. This valuable church property was deeded by the Bishop to the order of Carmelite Fathers, and is, legally speaking, held by them in trust for the Catholic Church. Father Casimir, O. S. B., remained in charge of the church from 1857 to 1860; Father Fish from 1860 to 1863, having Father Aloys Meyer as his assistant; Father A. Kuhls from 1863 to 1864. The Carmelite Fathers then commenced their administration, so to speak, Father Cyril Kroll being the priest in charge from 1864 to 1866; Father Albert Heiman from 1866 to 1871, and Father L. Guenther from the latter year to the present time.

First Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first sermon delivered in Leavenworth County, was preached by Rev. W. G. Caples, presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was upon the occasion of a sort of out-door meeting held near where the Leavenworth company's coal shaft is now located, and was delivered October 8, 1854. No regular organization was effected until 1857. Occasional services were held, however, until 1856. Rev. W. Butt, of Indiana, preached during a portion of that year, but was fairly driven out of town by the Pro-slavery element. He was so fearful of his life that he hid a long time in a hazel brush before he dared to leave. All the Methodists were scattered abroad, at this time. It was not until May, 1857, that George H. Weaver, then one of the staunchest members of the society, and now deceased, obtained a charter from the Legislature providing for a regular church organization. Rev. William Butt was presiding elder of the district and Rev. M. M. Harm was called to the pastorate. The first quarterly meeting was held in the little church on Miami street, in May, 1857, and the following Trustees elected: George H. Weaver, Elijah Hughes, Jacob Sandes, Jerome B. Odell, Rufus Newland, J. C. Applegate, Joseph Evans. The building committee chosen consisted of Elijah Hughes, George H. Weaver, Jacob Sandes; Board of Stewards, J. B. Odell, Elijah Hughes, Jacob Sandes, George H. Weaver, Morris Roberts and Rufus Newland. The Sunday school was organized on May 31, 1857, and George H. Weaver was elected superintendent, in which position he continued for seven years. Rev. James Shaw was presiding elder of the district in 1858, and Rev. H. D. Fisher, pastor of the church. Mr. Fisher continued in charge until 1861. It was chiefly through his energy and perseverance that the present church edifice on Fifth street was erected. The basement was occupied in December, 1859, the audience room being completed in 1861. The church was dedicated during the succeeding year. Rev. G. W. Paddock, who succeeded Rev. H. D. Fisher in 1861, remained pastor until 1863. In January of that year he was succeeded by Rev. D. P. Mitchell, who continued until March, 1866, when Rev. A. B. Leonard assumed the pastorate. Rev. W. K. Marshall assumed charge of the church in the spring of 1868, and gave place in turn to Rev. John J. Thompson two years thereafter. In March, 1873, Rev. T. F. Houts succeeded Mr. Thompson, continuing with the church until the fall of 1875, when Rev. Thomas H. Phillips became pastor. Rev. William Smith was called to the charge in March of the next year, Rev. J. R. Madison in March, 1879, and Rev. A. E. Higgens during March 1881. The church building, corner of Fifth and Choctaw streets, was erected in 1860, during the pastorate of Rev. H. D. Fisher. This property is valued at $12,000, which with the parsonage ($8,000) would make the total value of the church property $20,000. The present membership of the church is 260, of the Sunday school about 200. Officers of the church: Stewards, William Dill, H. C. Fields, Robert McGinity, George A. King, George H. Weaver, Alfred Lake, John Butt, Daniel Easton, J. S. Harker; Trustees, William Fairchild, William Dill, I. N. Mitchell, J. B. Insley, Charles Franke, C. B. Pierce and James McGee.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized January 1, 1856, and was the first white Presbyterian organization in the State. Except the Southern Methodist Church, it was the first religious organization in the city. Rev. C. D. Martin, a home missionary sent out from Philadelphia, presided at the birth, and the following were the first members: George I. Park, Sarah Park, John I. Moore, Jane Moore, R. R. Kirkpatrick, Elizabeth A. Kirkpatrick, Margaret Doyle, John D. Ross and Auley McAuley.

Rev. A. W. Pitzer, of Danville Seminary, was the first elected pastor, the call being voted May 19, 1857. He accepted and began work at once.

The first church edifice was begun on Miami street, between Sixth and Seventh, in June, 1857, and in July was dedicated to the service of God, by the Rev. J. G. Fackler, of Liberty, Mo.

The first Sabbath-school was organized August 23, 1857, with six teachers and eighteen scholars.

Rev. Mr. Pitzer was ordained to the Gospel ministry, in January, 1858, and remained pastor of the church until 1861. He then resigned, to cast his fortunes with the South. From that time until 1863, the church was without any regular pastor, and in a very feeble condition. But on January 1, 1863, Rev. William A. Starrett became stated supply, and so remained for six months. He then left the little church as a flock without a shepherd. But on August 6, 1863, the Rev. George S. Woodward, of Parkville, Mo., was unanimously chosen pastor. He accepted and entered at once upon his labors. Under the guidance of this pastor, the church, by the blessing of God, began a course of great spiritual and temporal prosperity. Large numbers were added to its membership. It freed itself from debt and took its place as one of the leading churches of the city.

February 4, 1867, a proposition from the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of Leavenworth, to unite, was accepted, and on March 5, 1867, the union was consummated.

December 18, 1867, the Rev. George S. Woodward was compelled by failing health to resign his pastorate. It was very reluctantly accepted. December 30, 1867, the union of the two churches was broken, and the Presbytery of Topeka again placed them as separate organizations.

The original First Presbyterian Church resumed its former status in Odd Fellows' Hall, and on February 23, 1868, extended a call to the Rev. William L. Green, of Chenoa, Ill., to become its pastor. The call was accepted, and Mr. Green was installed pastor, May 24, 1868. He served the church with great acceptance until October 21, 1869, when feeble health compelled his resignation.

January 23, 1870, Rev. William R. Brown, of Georgetown, Ky., became pastor, and so continued until January 27, 1873, when his health also forced a resignation, which was very reluctantly accepted.

During Mr. Brown's pastorate, the present beautiful and commodious edifice on Delaware street was built, and dedicated October 22, 1871. Its cost, including ground, was in the neighborhood of $20,000. After Mr. Brown's resignation, the Rev. William Alford, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, supplied the pulpit for a time. The present pastor, Rev. W. N. Page, D. D., was unanimously called, June 29, 1873, and began his labors November 1. He was installed by the Presbytery of Topeka, December 7, 1873. In 1879, a large and beautiful chapel was built, holding 500 people. It is also arranged to accommodate the Sabbath-school, the largest in the State, consisting of 450 members, with Col. J. L. Abernathy, Superintendent. The present membership of the Church numbers about 350, also forming the largest Presbyterian church in the State. Its officers, July 1, 1882, were as follows: Pastor, William N. Page, D.D.; Elders, George M. Burrell, Edward P. Wilson, James L. Abernathy, William Merrell, D. C. Hawthorne, Alexander Kirk; Deacons, Edwin Varney, John Wilson, Robert Garrett, Lewis Mayo, James C. Lysle, Ed. L. Doughty.

Protestant Episcopal Church.—The first recognized missionary of this church in the Territory of Kansas was the Rev. Hiram Stone, who, in November, 1856, commenced services here, and on the 10th of December of that year organized St. Paul's Church. Dr. Bodine and Mr. Earle were wardens; H. Miles Moore, Dr. Dyer and Frank Palmer, vestrymen. This was the first organized parish in the Territory. Prior to that time, services had occasionally been held by rectors from Weston, Missouri, Revs. John McNary, Holmes, Irish and others. It was at first designed to build a church on the north side of the city, and the foundations were prepared on the northwest corner of Seventh and Ottawa streets. But the plan was changed and a small wooden church was erected on the south side of the city, on a lot east of the southeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, which was consecrated by Bishop Kemper on the 7th of November, 1858. This was the first church consecrated in the Territory and diocese of Kansas. The location proved to be unfortunate for the growth of the parish, and in October, 1859, Mr. Stone resigned the rectorship and accepted the chaplaincy at Fort Leavenworth. From that time the rectorship remained unsupplied, and during all this period the services of the church were continued with more or less of regularity through the generous labors of Mr. Stone. The present parish of St. Paul was re-organized on the 6th of March, A. D., 1863, by the adoption of a constitution and the election of wardens and vestrymen. The Rev. John H. Egar, B. D., was called to the rectorship and accepted. Services were held for a time in the Congregational house of worship. Steps were soon taken to erect a building. Three lots on the northeast corner of Seventh and Seneca streets were purchased of A. J. Sterrett, of McKean, Erie County, Pa., for $600, and the plans for a church to seat 600 people were obtained of Messrs. R. Upjohn & Son, of New York. The building was commenced in June, 1863. At first only the chancel, first stage of the tower, vestry and organ room, and forty feet in length of the nave, were built. On Sunday, July 10, 1864, the part of the church thus erected was occupied for public worship for the first time. The sermon was preached by the Rev. A. D. Cole, D. D., President of Nashotah Theological Seminary, Wisconsin. Besides the rector there were present the Rev. Hiram Stone, of Fort Leavenworth and Rev. N. O. Preston, of Topeka. The first confirmation was administered in the parish by the Right Reverend Bishop Lee, of Iowa, in the Congregational house of worship on Sunday, April 19, 1863. The first confirmation in the new church was held by Bishop Lee on Sunday, September 11, 1864. The first Episcopal act performed by Bishop Vail, the first bishop of the diocese of Kansas, within the diocese was a confirmation in the church of St. Paul, on Sunday, January 10, 1865. The parish was admitted into union with the convention of the diocese in 1864, and in 1865 the convention was held in this church, September 13th and 14th. This was the first convention presided over by a Bishop of the diocese of Kansas. On Friday, January 5, 1866, a font was placed in the church, the offering of Mrs. Susan Kerr a memorial of two children deceased.

The number of communicants in the parish at its organization was 19. The Rev. John H. Egar resigned the rectorship in July, 1868, and accepted a call to St. Peter's Church, Pittsburg, Pa. The Rev. J. Mills Kendrick, of Fort Scott, was elected to the rectorship October 1, 1868. During his rectorship the nave of the church was extended and completed. St. John's chapel on the south side of the city was erected for educational as well as religious purposes. Mr. Kendrick resigned the rectorship July 1, 1874. The Rev. John Woart, United States Chaplain at Fort Leavenworth, officiated in the parish church until March, 1876, when the vestry called the Rev. Chas. Daniel, deacon, of the diocese of Pennsylvania, to the rectorship. Mr. Daniel resigned his charge October 1, 1877. On January 1, 1878, the Rev. Thomas W. Barry, B. D., of the diocese of Central New York, was called to the rectorship and began his labors at once. The outlook at first was discouraging, but Mr. Barry had come to stay. His first duty was to induce the scattered and disheartened members of the parish to come together again for worship. As chairman of the vestry he has always given close attention to the temporalities of the church. The quartette choir was dismissed and a volunteer choir substituted. The sexton was discharged and the duties of that office have since been performed by young gentlemen of the parish gratuitously. By the practice of such self-denial and wisely ordered economy, wonders in the way of church progress have been accomplished during the past five years. The mortgage of $2,000 which had been drawing ten per cent. interest for many years was paid in December, 1880. On January 26, 1881, the beautiful church of St. Paul was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese amid the rejoicings and congratulations of hundreds of people. The Very Rev. Dean Hart, of St. John's Cathedral, Denver, Col., preached the sermon. In April, 1881, the vestry purchased five lots on the northwest corner of Seventh and Seneca streets, just opposite the church, for the location of a rectory. Ground was broken in May, and the work pushed rapidly forward under the personal supervision of the rector. On November 9, 1881, the Bishop of the diocese visited the parish again to perform the pleasant duty of opening the new rectory. The building is a large, handsome three-story brick of the Queen Anne style, and cost, including the lots, $6,000. At the last Diocesan Convention the rector's parochial report was said to be the best ever handed in since the formation of the diocese. The Episcopalians have now, (with one exception, the Roman Cathedral; the handsomest and most valuable church property in the city of Leavenworth. The church is the best specimen of Gothic architecture in the diocese. Built of dressed stone and walnut, with beautiful stained glass windows, carpeted, cushioned and heated by furnaces; with its large pipe-organ, excellent choir of twenty voices and sublime liturgy, it is indeed a temple of the true God. The Rev. T. W. Barry is still the rector.

United Presbyterian Church.—In the summer of 1857, the General Synod of the Associated Reform Church sent Rev. B. L. Baldridge to this western country, as a sort of prospector, or pioneer, in the work. He arrived at Leavenworth, July 15, 1857, and held religious services before the meeting at the house of J. M. C. Foster, September 4, 1857. At this time it was resolved to organize a church, and an organization was effected by Rev. Mr. Baldridge, Alex. McGahey and wife, Samuel W. Greer and wife, John Hamill and wife, Robert B. Craig and wife, John Hosack and wife, James L. McDowell, Mrs. Alice Phillippe and Miss Rebecca Phillippe, Dr. Thomas Hamill, Sampson McGahey, Turner McGahey, George R. Neely, and John Parks. The Congregational society was formed during the same year as the United Presbyterian, and, as it now exists, that organization is the result of a union of the Associate and the Associate Reform churches. Mr. Baldridge continued in charge of the church until the spring of 1866. Rev. W. P. McNary, who had been stated supply for a number of months, was regularly ordained in December of that year. For nearly three years, until December 4, 1869, Mr. McNary continued to act as pastor, when he resigned. Then, for over a year, the pulpit was supplied temporarily. In September, 1871, Rev. F. M. Spencer assumed the pastorate, and continued to guide and guard the interests of the church until the last Sunday in September, 1879. Rev. H. C. Marshall was then called to the charge, and regularly ordained February 15, 1880. He is the present incumbent, and the church membership is about seventy. The church building, corner of Arch and Fifth streets, was purchased from the Second Congregational society, August 6, 1873, for $5,500.

The First Congregational Church was organized March 14, 1858, when twenty-seven persons adopted its constitution and covenant. In 1860, its first and present house of worship, corner of Delaware and Fifth streets, was erected. It was enlarged and greatly beautified in 1868. Since then it has been improved and modernized, until now the audience room is one of the most attractive and home-like places of worship in the city. The Congregational Church, like the city, has had its history, its days of prosperity and adversity. Its first pastor was Rev. R. D. Parker, now of Manhattan, who was followed by Rev. J. D. Liggett. After ten years of faithful pastorate work, Mr. Liggett was succeeded by Rev. William Kincaid. He was followed by several others, of short terms of service. The present incumbent is Rev. W. H. Thomas, formerly of Kalamazoo, Mich. The church is prosperous, and connected with it are some of the foremost citizens of the place.

The Evangelical German Lutheran Church was organized in 1861, by G. Elbert, Peter Shott, George Lueders, Henry Shott, Henry Steinker, F. Scheer, —— Becker, and John Ulrich. Rev. Michael Meier assumed charge of the church, and continued in that relationship for twenty-one years. In 1882, the present incumbent, Rev. C. Hoffner, became Pastor. In 1864, the society erected a small edifice on Delaware street, but did not complete the building now occupied until 1881. It is of brick, cost $3,500, and is situated on Seventh street, corner of Miami. A comfortable parsonage is attached, the total value of the church property being $7,000. The membership of the church is sixty. Its parochial school, which has been in existence since 1864, has a membership of between sixty and seventy, and is in a flourishing condition.

The Baptist Church of Leavenworth.—In the fall of 1858 the Tabernacle Baptist Church was organized in Leavenworth, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Kermott. The First Baptist Church was formed in 1860, by Rev. Mr. Barrett. These two organizations joined their forces, in 1864, to form The Baptist Church of Leavenworth. Among its first members, some of them being the original members of the Tabernacle Church, were J. C. Spring, R. W. Putnam and wife, C. P. Jenks, L. Chapin, J. M. Raymond and wife, Mrs. Dodd, Robert Murray and Mrs. Humphrey. Meetings were held for a time in the First Presbyterian Church building, and in Laing's Hall. In February, 1865, Rev. Winfield Scott was called unanimously to supply the pulpit. He remained until January, 1872. During his administration the edifice on Sixth street, between Seneca and Shawnee, was erected. With the site, it cost about $45,000, and is one of the most imposing and spacious religious edifices of the city. Rev. Dr. Butler became pastor during the early part of 1872, but remained only a few months, being succeeded by Rev. I. S. Kallock, who remained two years. Rev. Allan Kerr supplied the pulpit for the next six months, and in 1875 was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Hardwick. Mr. Hardwick remained until 1878, when Rev. E. Nisbett, D. D., served the society for three years. From November, 1881, to May, 1882, the church was without a pastor. Rev. J. A. Leavitt, the present incumbent, then assumed charge. The society at present numbers 159 persons, and is growing.

The German Church—(Evangelical Association)—was organized in 1861, when the religious edifice, corner of Sixth and Osage streets, was constructed. Bishop R. Dubs and Rev. Mr. Miller held the first services. They were succeeded by Rev. Messrs. Rashkop, Berner, Haas, Vogelein, Beck, Kern, Kurtz and the present incumbent, Rev. Jacob Schmidt, who has been in charge of the church over a year. The church has a membership of about forty, and owns the parsonage attached. The entire property is valued at $5,000.

The Fifth Avenue Mission Church.—The closing of the war found many soldiers at Fort Leavenworth waiting for a discharge. Unavoidable hindrances and unjustifiable delays detained them for months, crushing their spirit and inducing disease. The United States Christian Commission, with Rev. R. Brown as agent, to mitigate these evils sent large quantities of hospital stores and reading matter to the sufferers. The co-operation of the city churches was obtained, and in connection with the relief work, a revival was developed and extended from the fort to the city. The commission was disbanded, but to continue the work seven persons organized themselves into the Mission Church, by a council in the Congregational Church. This was upon May 27, 1866, and Rev. Robert Brown became pastor. The literary stores of the commission were turned over by the military authorities to this organization. Services and distribution of papers were continued every Sabbath in the penitentiary and county jail (then occupying the same premises in the city), in the poor-house, guard-house, hospital and barracks of the fort. Saloon visitations, Sabbath street meetings, and neighborhood prayer meetings were conducted. For the colored population a Freedman's school was conducted during the evenings of the week, a school and evening service on Sunday. These services were supported by the co-operation of many who did not identify themselves with the organization. But with the blessings of peace, the business tide ebbed from Leavenworth as a center. The mission work ceased to be a pressing necessity or was taken up by the regular churches. In 1872 a charter for a Conservatory of Music and Collegiate School was procured and the germ of a new religious organization was planted, having for its foundation the union of religion and culture. Of the original seven who formed the first organization, Rev. Robert Brown is still pastor, and with his brother, A. B. Brown, director of the conservatory. The property is pleasantly located on Fifth avenue, South Leavenworth.

Congregation Benai Jerushan—Organized in 1862. The first officers were, Simon Abels, president; J. Wollman, vice president. Present officers: A. Loria, president; M. Ettenson, vice president; M. Bernstein, secretary; N. Schloss, treasurer; J. Wollman, B. Fletcher, N. Schloss, trustees. Meets first Sunday in January, April, July and October, at Jewish Synagogue. In 1864 the society erected the present synagogue, corner of Sixth and Osage streets, at a cost of $13,000. When finished and dedicated the house was free from all incumbrance or debt. Present number of members, forty-five.

African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1861, by Rev. John Turner. The first meetings were held in an old basement room, and the first building used for educational purposes was erected under the pastorate of Rev. J. M. Wilkerson. The church now occupied, on Kiowa street, was commenced in 1865, by Rev. J. Turner, and completed by J. C. Embry, in 1870. Present membership of the society, about 300; Rev. W. L. Harrad, pastor.

First Baptist Church (Colored).—Organized by Rev. R. Colwell, in 1862, with seven members. He was followed by Rev. D. Jones, and he, in turn, by Revs. D. G. Zet, C. B. Murphy, T. Y. Jones, F. D. Ewing, W. H. Howard, J. Brown, and J. W. Miller, present incumbent. Present membership of the church, seventy. The church building is situated on the southeast corner of Seneca street and Broadway.

Mount Olive Baptist Church (Colored).—This society was organized in November, 1864. Rev. Abe H. H. Turner, who is its present pastor, had charge of the church when it was first organized. A few years ago the society purchased a small building, corner of Sixth and Spruce streets, from the German. This is the house of worship which they now occupy. The membership of the church is about twenty, the attendance much larger.

Independence Baptist Church (Colored).—This is one of the most flourishing colored congregations of Leavenworth. The church building, corner of Sixth and Pottawatomie streets, was erected in 1879, at a cost of $3,700. With the site, the total value of the property would reach $6,000. Rev. T. H. Ewing is pastor of the church, which numbers nearly 250 members. The Sunday-school is attended by nearly 200 scholars, being in charge of R. J. Smith. The Independence Baptist Church, or, as it is sometimes called, the Mount Gilead Baptist Church, is, in fact, a religious power among the colored people of Leavenworth.

The Holy Epiphany Church (Colored Catholic).—The church edifice is situated on Pottawatomie street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. Its corner stone was laid September 29, 1878, and the building erected during the same fall. The dedicatory services occurred August 20, 1879, and the first confirmation was given by Rt. Rev. L. M. Fink, on the 15th of November of that year. The cost of the property, including grounds, was $8,500. Membership of the church, sixty. Rev. Martin Huhn is pastor.

There are also a small Baptist society, which worships on Chestnut street, and a Congregational society, whose church is on Sixth street. The colored people form a large proportion of the population of Leavenworth, and they are nearly all church-goers.

SCHOOLS.

During the early part of 1855, a small building was erected near the Levee, for a tin shop. In May, it was purchased for educational and religious purposes. Rev. J. B. McAfee, the Lutheran minister, moved the building to the southeast corner of Shawnee and Fifth streets, upon a lot then owned by George Russell, the tin and hardware dealer. This little building gave place to a two-story frame structure, erected for the church, but was afterward purchased by the city for school purposes. This was the first public school. In March, 1859, H. D. McCarty, who, for over a year, had been teaching a private institution, assumed charge of what was known as the Second District School, and was afterward elected City Superintendent.

The first Board of Trustees for common schools met on the 3d of July, 1858, and consisted of S. A. Marshall and Jared Phillips, from the First Ward, and Levi Houston and Nelson McCracken, from the Second. The last-named was chosen president. The board rented N. Z. Strong's house for ten weeks, and hired as a teacher, for the same length of time, George Wetherill. Soon afterward, Miss J. Howard was employed. In August, more school accommodations were required, and J. Robertson was induced to teach in his own house by $55 per month and $16 rent. In October the city was districted as follows: From Seneca street to the Government Reserve was the First District; from Seneca to Three-Mile Creek, the Second; all south of Three-Mile Creek, the Third. The building for the First District was the Christian Church, between Osage and Pottawatomie streets. Mr. Robertson's house, in South Leavenworth, was the Third District building, while a room formerly used as the Register's office, corner of Third and Delaware, was rented for the Second District.

In November the following text books were adopted for use in the city schools: Sander's series of Readers and Spellers; Webster's Dictionary; Cornell's Geography; Colton's Outline Maps; Ray's Arithmetic; Weld's Grammar; Wilson's United States History.

During the winter, a bill was passed in the Legislature creating the Board of Trustees into a body independent of the City Council, and providing for a regular City Superintendent of Schools. At this time the attendance of the three public schools was about 500. A graded system, proposed by the new Superintendent, H. D. McCarty, was adopted. Both city and county schools, however, were in a very disorganized condition, up to the time of the adoption of the State system in 1861. Mr. McCarty served his country in the war for three years, and then returned to Leavenworth to devote his time to education, notwithstanding the unpromising and unsettled condition of society.

In 1862, while Judge D. J. Brewer, County Superintendent, had charge of the city schools, the act authorizing the expenditure of $25,000 for the erection of school buildings in Leavenworth, received the signature of Gov. Thomas Carney. In pursuance of this act, the first regular public school building was erected—the Osage Street School. It cost $12,000, and is situated on Osage street, between Sixth and Seventh.

In July, 1868, M. McVicar became City Superintendent. He was formerly the Principal of the Brockport State Normal School, N. Y., and an experienced educator. His coming was the signal for a new departure in Leavenworth's system of public education. Heretofore the schools had been small, and somewhat loosely conducted. The year before, the first city school building for colored pupils had been completed in South Leavenworth, corner of Fourth avenue and Prospect street. Colored schools had been temporarily established as early as 1863, in the Christian and Baptist churches, but the brick building erected in 1867 was the first permanent structure built by the city. In 1868-'69, the colored people of North Leavenworth were accommodated by the erection of a second building, corner of Cheyenne and Fifth streets. As was stated above, the coming of Superintendent McVicar was the commencement of a new educational era here. The board had been thoroughly reorganized, the magnificent three-story brick structure, corner of Fifth and Dakota, called the "Morris School," was in process of erection, and every thing seemed ready to be shaped into a regular system. Mr. McVicar commenced a systematic course of grading in September, 1868, and though the opposition to him was of so unpleasant a character that he resigned in March, 1869, the credit of laying the foundation of the present admirable system is accorded to him. Mr. McVicar resigned to take charge of the Potsdam State Normal School, New York.

The Morris school building was completed during the early part of 1869, at which time P. J. Williams succeeded Mr. McVicar in the superintendency. It was during his incumbency, in 1871, that the State Normal School was established here, with himself as principal; J. Wherrell, professor of physical science, and Miss L. T. Allen, preceptress. Appropriations were received from the State, for four years, amounting to $26,900. In 1875, they were discontinued, and the Normal School died of starvation. Since 1872, the city had felt a growing need for a high-school building. For some time its sessions had been held in the Morris school building, but in 1875 the fine brick structure, corner of Walnut and Seventh streets, was completed, at a cost of $30,000. Since then this has been known as the High School Building. Prof. P. J. Williams held the office of City Superintendent about six years, and was succeeded by Prof. John Wherrell. Prof. F. A. Fitzpatrick, the present incumbent, has held the position three years. Besides the High School, the Morris School, the Osage Street School, and the North and South Leavenworth (Colored) Schools, there is the Shawnee Street School building (wood) and the Third Avenue School (brick), the latter being built in 1862, at a cost of $18,000, and greatly improved in 1865. During Prof. Fitzpatrick's administration, the change in grading schools, which has been made all over the country, was adopted in Leavenworth. The system is now divided into the High School, Grammar and Primary departments. The Grammar Department is divided into three grades, and the Primary into four. During the eleven years that the High School has been in existence, about 1,200 pupils have been enrolled. Of the 6,796 children of school age in the city, 3,158 are enrolled in the public schools, and 856 in private institutions—a total of 3,914, a little over 50 per cent. The value of school buildings, sites, furniture, etc., is $177,000. The educational system and public school buildings of 1882, as contrasted with the condition of affairs in 1858, is but another index of Leavenworth's growth.

Present members of the School Board (July 1882): Dr. J. L. Wever, president; S. F. Burdett, vice-president. First Ward: John Westlake, J. W. Park, D. M. Swan; Second Ward: John Wilson, A. B. Havens, J. L. Hunting; Third Ward: Charles Peaper, S. F. Burdett, R. A. Ketner; Fourth Ward: O. B. Taylor, J. L. Wever, L. Mayo. W. G. Bollman is clerk of the board.

German-English School Society—organized 1859. First officers; G. F. Smeltzer, president; Henry Welburg, secretary; Joseph Gehrminn, Teacher. Organised for the purpose of imparting instruction in the German and English branches of education. Present officers: F. Noll, president; H. Jansen, secretary; Charles Ackenhausen, treasurer; John Dotter, principal; Miss Laura McCain, English teacher. School on the south side of Seneca street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Kansas Conservatory of Music and Collegiate School, located at No. 206 Fifth avenue, Leavenworth. The course embraces a three years' course in music and art. Organized in 1877, under the auspices of Rev. Robert Brown, Director, with the following officers: A. A. Fenn, president; Miss M. J. Douglass, secretary and treasurer; a Board of eleven trustees. The Board of Visitation is composed of A. B. Havens, president; W. W. Bollman, secretary, and the members of the School Board of the City. The annual list of graduates from the Conservatory is quite large. The terms of tuition are moderate.

CITY INSTITUTIONS.

Leavenworth City and Fort Leavenworth Water Company—Chartered March 16, 1881. In January, 1882, the company received the contract from the city for building the reservoirs, putting in necessary machinery and laying twelve miles of pipe. The Water Works of Leavenworth are being constructed on the gravitation system. The pumps and the settling reservoir are situated just north of the city, near the river, while the distributing reservoir is located on the high land of "Pilot Knob," two miles in an opposite direction. After being pumped and thoroughly settled the water is carried to the distributing point, situated 350 feet above the low-water mark of the Missouri River, or 190 feet above the highest point within the city. The beauty of the system is that, should either one of the reservoirs be disabled, the water supply would not be shut off. In March, 1882, work upon the reservoirs and machinery was commenced and completed in October. The capacity of the distributing reservoir is 5,500,000 gallons, and of the settling reservoir 5,000,000 gallons. The machinery consisting of two engines and two pumps, was made by the Great Western Manufacturing Company, of Leavenworth, at a cost of $24,000. The twelve miles of pipe, called for by the contract, will be laid by the middle of October—the entire system to be carried out requiring nineteen miles, as it is proposed to bring the supply to the State Penitentiary and Fort Leavenworth. The work contracted for this year will amount to $250,000, and the sum to be expended in completing the system, $300,000. The principal mains, north and south, will run down Second and Fifth streets and Broadway; those running east and west, down Kiowa, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Delaware, Walnut and Arch. The works are now complete and in excellent working order.

Present officers of the company: L. T. Smith, president; H. D. Rush, vice-president; D. M. Swan, secretary; M. H. Insley, treasurer; G. W. Pearsons, chief engineer; T. A. Hurd, attorney.

Leavenworth Gas Light Company.—In the spring and summer of 1859 Gas Works and mains were constructed, under the supervision of John B. Adolf. A brick building, two stories in height, 50x30 feet, was erected and all the necessary machinery put in position capable of generating 50,000 cubic feet of gas in twenty-four hours. Messrs. Henry Foote, A. Whitney, Edward R. Eaton and Henry Hart were most instrumental in the inauguration of the enterprise. The present works are located corner of Main and Short streets. Various managements have controlled them, the company now comprising David Henning, president, and E. Henning, secretary and treasurer, both being residents of Chicago. John Gimper, of Leavenworth, is superintendent of the works. About nine miles of mains have been laid. Capital stock of the company $100,000.

In December, 1880, the telephone was introduced into the city by the formation of a stock company, called the "Leavenworth Telephone Exchange Company." Present officers: M. H. Insley, president and treasurer; D. M. Swan, vice-president; J. K. Urmston, general manager and secretary. By July, 1882, about 250 instruments had been set up, and 125 miles of wire were in operation. Since May, 1871, Leavenworth has been a signal service station, George Boehmer then being placed in charge. A. W. Browne is at present the officer stationed here.

Leavenworth Fire Department.—The first fire company in the city was organised under permission of a charter granted to the City Council by the Territorial Legislature in the fall of 1855, and in October of the same year, Miles Shannon was chosen as the first captain or chief. He served two terms and afterward removed to Denver. He was succeeded by James L. McDowell, who at a later day served acceptably as mayor of the city. Then came in as chief, for a few months, Henry Deckelman, the father of the Turner's Society of the city. Next followed Mr. Martin Smith, who has served the city as fire marshal for eight years and six months, and is now acting as agent of nearly half a score of first-class insurance companies in Leavenworth. Since Mr. Smith retired the place of chief engineer has been filled by the following named persons: J. J. Murphy, H. C. Haase, Patrick McGraw, Thomas Deal, Eugene Chapin, John W. Wheeler, Patrick Burns (present incumbent). Headquarters of the fire department, northeast corner of Shawnee and Fifth streets, with the following list of officers: Patrick Burns, marshal and engineer of steamers; W. Rose, assistant engineer; P. H. Kenneday, pipeman; R. Bergman, driver of hose cart; W. Luce, driver of engine; John Foran, fireman; L. Schiedling, watchman. For the past ten years or more the system of a paid department has worked admirably and to the satisfaction of the people, but with the introduction of water works will come a change, and the steamer system will be dispensed with as in other cities. At the present time the department has in use two engines, a Silsbee and an Ahrens, the combined cost of the two, $9,200. Also twenty-five hundred feet of serviceable hose.

Police Department.—Headquarters on Fifth street, between Shawnee and Delaware. The force is constituted as follows: S. S. Ellis, chief; Mike Deveron, deputy; John Jenkins, jailor; Barney Cunningham, August Niebauer, E. C. Murphy, Henry Sheppard, Ed. Reilley, Charles Flagg, J. S. Robeson, William, Powell, John Schott; specials, D. S. Johnson and J. G. Losee. Since the organization of Leavenworth as a city, the following named persons have served as heads of the police department: John Boundee, John Shockley, John Kendall, John Schott, Joseph Michael, John McKee, Hiram Robinson, D. A. Hook, Col. Thos. Moonlight, James Jennings, Isaac Losee, Charles H. Miller, Milt. Orr and S. S. Ellis, the present incumbent.

Post Office.—The postoffice at Leavenworth is well managed under the present official who has it in charge, Col. D. R. Anthony. He was appointed to the position in April, 1874, and at present (July 27, 1882) still retains it. Previous to 1874 the incumbents have been Lewis N. Rees, Mr. Schroeder, Col. Anthony, James L. McDowell, Mrs. Col. H. P. Johnson and Jeremiah Clark. As previously stated the Leavenworth postoffice was first opened March 6, 1855.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The promptness and thoroughness with which roads are opened through a new country determine in a great measure its rapidity of development. Leavenworth was especially fortunate in this regard, having almost from the start free and sufficient means of communication with the surrounding country over the military roads which had been built by the government from the fort. It may be that in some respects the city might justly be called an "interloper."

J. Butler Chapman, the founder of "Whitfield City," situated a mile and a half northwest of Topeka, and the proposed metropolis of Kansas, has this to say (in 1855) of the roads leading from Fort Leavenworth, and from that "interloping town," the city of Leavenworth: "The next most notable place of access to the Territory is Fort Leavenworth—the United States military post, a place of ancient memory. There is now an interloping town, so called, at the lower edge of the military reserve, three miles south of Fort Leavenworth, on the banks of the Missouri River, named 'Leavenworth City.' From Fort Leavenworth, there lead off two great military roads, one of them already noticed in conjunction with the California and Independence emigrant road, at 'Whitfield City' and the junction of the Parkersville road, at the same place. The other road from Fort Leavenworth is known as the Oregon and California military road, which connects with the Oregon and St. Joseph emigrant road, about 110 miles from St. Joseph, on the Missouri river; from the junction the two run together and cross the Big Blue river at Marysville and unite with the Independence and California road at Ten Mile creek. Four or five miles above Fort Leavenworth is the great crossing of the river, at a steam ferry, from the town of Weston, Mo., to the Salt Creek road, which connects with the military road, three miles from Fort Leavenworth. We make Fort Leavenworth a station and meridian from whence to compute distance. Leavenworth City, three miles below the fort, never can be a commercial point, or a depot for the Territory, nor can we see how it can be a point conspicuous for any purpose whatever."

During the session of the Legislature in 1855 the Leavenworth Ferry Company was incorporated by Thomas C. Shoemaker, Jarrett Todd, Samuel D. Pitcher and their associates. Their right ran for twenty years from the time of the passage of the act. The ferry was authorized to land at most any place on the Missouri side, and within the city limits of Leavenworth on the Kansas side. The craft therefore plied up and down the river two miles, crossing to the Island, and in the day of it was a valued means of communication with the East.

By 1857 the river trade had become no mean item in Leavenworth's commercial prosperity. J. W. Skinner was the general steamboat agent, and furnished the following items for the season of 1856: The number of boats running was forty-one. They made 328 trips, and $58,000 was paid to Mr. Skinner for freights. In addition to the regular traders and transient boats, a tri-weekly line of packets was established during the season from Jefferson City, connecting with the Pacific railroad to Weston, and touching at Leavenworth. In January, 1857, the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western railroad was organized, and the citizens of Platte County, Mo., resolved to construct a road from a point opposite Leavenworth, through Platte County, and intersect the Hannibal & St. Joe line. As stated, however, in a historical sketch of Leavenworth, published by A. G. Hawes, in 1857: "The incipient roads terminating at this point have less immediate interest to the traveler or emigrant than the common roads which diverge hence, and the facilities for conveyance that are employed. In addition to the Government roads which concentre here, private enterprise has opened highways to all towns of importance not reached by these great thoroughfares. One of these leads to Lawrence, the second town in the Territory in point of size, and whose thrift and rapid improvement is remarked by every visitor; a road to Lecompton, the capital of the Territory, and a growing city, has also been constructed; which roads, with their connections, afford a direct and excellent medium of communication with Tecumseh, the county seat of Jefferson County, and Topeka, both of which are flourishing and progressive towns; also with Osawatomie, Neosho, and all the country south of the Kansas River. Besides these we have roads up and down the Missouri River, connecting this point with Doniphan, Atchison, Kickapoo, Delaware, Wyandotte and other points. It is fair to say that no point in the West is more amply supplied with roads and means of communication than is the two-year-old city of Leavenworth. Subjoined is a statement of the various stage routes leading from this point, together with distances, proprietors, etc.

Leavenworth and Westport, Mo.—A tri-weekly line of hacks, Kimball, Moore & Co., proprietors; distance, thirty-two miles.

Leavenworth and Lawrence.—Two tri-weekly lines of hacks, alternate days; H. Sutherland and H. G. Weibling, proprietors; mail tri-weekly; distance, thirty miles.

Leavenworth and Weston.—Daily mail coaches; Kimball, Moore & Co., proprietors; distance, eight miles.

Leavenworth and Lecompton.—Daily coaches; mail tri-weekly; —— Cass, proprietor; distance, thirty-five miles.

Leavenworth and Fort Riley.—Weekly mail and line of hacks, passing through Salt Creek, Easton, Hardtville, Ozawkie, Indianola, Silver Lake, Louisville, Manhattan, and Ogden; Fred. Emery, proprietor.

Leavenworth and Atchison (via Kickapoo).—Weekly mail and line of hacks; distance, twenty-one miles. There are two express lines running regularly to this point from St. Louis, both of which are well known for their responsibility and promptness. Each of these companies has an office in Leavenworth, the agent for Adams & Co. being J. W. Skinner, and for Ritchardson's Missouri River Express, Rees & Keith. The latter company run a line of express wagons to Jefferson City, there connecting with the Pacific railroad, at times when the navigation of the river is closed."

In January, 1859, the telegraph was extended from St. Louis to Leavenworth, and during the coming spring Jones, Russell & Co. started their Pike's Peak express from the city, carrying daily mails to that point and Salt Lake City. The gold excitement was at fever heat, and Leavenworth reaped a temporary benefit. On May 21, 1859, a number of coaches arrived from the gold region, and brought $5,000 in precious dust to several Leavenworth parties. The citizens made the occasion one of great rejoicing, had a big procession, threw out all their banners as a tribute to the Pike's Peak Express Company, indulged in a ball during the evening, and otherwise conducted themselves in a manner which evinced their appreciation of the importance of Jones, Russell & Co's step in making their city the eastern terminus of the great stage line.

By the year 1860 the Atchison & St. Joseph road was completed, connecting with the Hannibal & St. Joe line—the connection for which Leavenworth had striven three years previously. In 1861 however, the line was carried to Weston, near Fort Leavenworth, where the war stopped it. In 1863 the Kansas Pacific line was commenced at Wyandotte. The next year Samuel Hallett, the contractor, was assassinated. The work passed into the hands of St. Louis capitalists, who, within the next two years put the line through to Denver. Leavenworth became one of the termini, connection with the main line being made at Lawrence. It is not necessary to trace at length the history of the different roads which give Leavenworth so complete a communication with the country to-day. For such information the reader is referred to the general history. Suffice it to say that upon the building of the Kansas Pacific a new day dawned upon the city. Although she has had to pass through the usual complications with railroad companies, she has at last obtained a good system, and one which is growing. The Missouri Pacific, which enters Kansas at Wyandotte, is known from that city to Leavenworth as the Missouri River road. Passing along the river to Atchison, it is called the Leavenworth, Atchison & Northwestern. Its stations in this county are Ross and Delaware City, Delaware Township, Leavenworth City and the Fort, and Kickapoo City, Kickapoo Township. The Kansas Central passes through Kickapoo and Easton townships, in the northern part of the county, Salt Creek, Hund's Station and Easton being stations along its line. The Leavenworth & Lawrence branch of the Kansas Pacific R. R. cuts through Delaware, Fairmount, Stranger, Tonganoxie and Reno townships, the stations along its line being Fairmount, Hoge, Big Stranger, Summit, Tonganoxie and Reno. The Wyandotte branch of the Kansas Pacific passes through Reno and Sherman townships, near the Kansas River, the stations being Fall Leaf and Linwood.

Leavenworth is also one of the termini of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., which crosses the Missouri on the fine iron bridge at Fort Leavenworth, and connects with the Hannibal & St Joe R. R. at Cameron, Mo.

An important extension of Leavenworth's railway system is now being made towards Topeka and the southwest, known as the Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern R. R. The completion of the road to Oskaloosa, thirty miles from Leavenworth, and the county seat of Jefferson County, was celebrated June 2, 1882.

Board of Trade.—In June, 1882, the public spirited citizens of Leavenworth organized a Board of Trade, by the election of the following officers: A. Caldwell, president; P. G. Lowe, J. Ingersoll, Dr. Robert J. Brown, S. F. Burdette, Theo. Egersdorf, G. M. Bittman, R. N. Hershfield, George A. King, George H. Weaver, and Laurence Hawn. The election of vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer were left to be chosen by the above Board of Directors who subsequently chose the following: H. Miles Moore, secretary; J. Ingersoll, treasurer; P. G. Lowe, S. F. Burdette and George H. Weaver, vice presidents. The Board has rented rooms on Delaware street, and has a membership of over ninety. It is an organization of which Leavenworth has long stood in need, composed of the city's leading business men.

Banks.—The first bank established in Leavenworth commenced business in 1856, near the northeast corner of Delaware and Second streets, C. B. Baily, proprietor. Its life was neither long nor vigorous. Soon afterward Isett, Brewster & Co., arrived from DesMoines, Iowa, and transacted a general banking business in a one and a half story brick building on the north side of Cherokee street, between Main and Second streets. After three years they were succeeded by Scott, Kerr & Co., which establishment became the foundation of the First National Bank.

The German Bank was organised in 1875, with the following officers: George Ummethen, president; John F. Richards, vice-president; M. E. Clark, cashier; Charles Peaper, assistant cashier. In 1873 Clark & Co., an old and prosperous banking house consolidated with it, and the officers of the former institution obtained control of the new organization. Officers in October, 1882: M. E. Clark, president; George H. Hyde, cashier; C. Peaper, assistant cashier. The capital stock of the German Bank is $100,000, and the average deposits amount to $275,000. The bank building is located on the southeast corner of Fourth and Delaware streets. In November, 1882, Allen G. Campbell, of Salt Lake City, succeeded Mr. Clark, who resigned on account of ill health.

Insley, Shire & Co.—This, a private banking institution, was organized in 1872 by M. H. Insley, Daniel Shire, and E. F. Kellogg. In 1875 Mr. Kellogg retired and W. H. Carson became cashier, having since continued with the house. The death of Mr. Shire occurred in June, 1882, but the bank continues to be conducted under the old firm name. Its paid-up capital is $150,000; surplus, $50,000; and average deposit account, $300,000. Insley, Shire & Co. are located in a conveniently arranged building at No. 425 Delaware street. They buy and sell exchanges, and make collections in all parts of this country and Europe, besides doing an extensive general banking business.

The First National Bank of Leavenworth was chartered in 1863. Thomas Carney was the first president; Lucien Scott cashier. The bank occupies a fine building northeast corner of Fourth and Delaware streets. The following items, taken from its last report, made at the close of business May 19, 1882, give a good idea of its financial condition: Loans and discounts, $479,997.56; capital stock paid in, $100,000; undivided profits, $8,003.03. Its total resources amount to $1,035,684.28. Present officers: Board of Directors—Lucien Scott, president; George Van Derwerker, J. M. Graybill. J. M. Graybill is also cashier; George Van Derwerker, assistant chashier.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Leavenworth being the oldest point in the Territory, justly lays claim to being the pioneer in nearly every branch of business. She claims the largest wholesale establishment dealing in hardware and cutlery west of St. Louis, J. F. Richardson & Co. established in 1856; the oldest and one of the most extensive wholesale and retail jewelry houses, established by R. N. Hershfield, during the same year; the oldest clothing house in Kansas, J. Wollman, proprietor, who commenced business in 1855; one of the oldest and most extensive dry goods establishments in the West, Flesher, Scnuneman & Co., established in 1857; one of the largest wholesale grocery houses and the oldest in the State, Bittman, Taylor & Co., established in 1864; Catlin & Knox, the oldest wholesale boot and shoe house in Kansas, established in 1859, etc., etc. Sketches of these and other leading business houses will be found elsewhere. Leavenworth, however, is basing her claim to be considered one of the most important commercial points of the Missouri Valley upon the variety and extent of her manufactories. Coal is found in abundance in, and within a few miles from the city, at the State Penitentiary. The Leavenworth Coal Company is mining coal in North Leavenworth, as will be seen by a statement of their operations.

The Leavenworth Coal Company was organized in 1863 with a capital stock of $100,000. Little was done until 1868, when a reorganization was effected, the capital being increased to $300,000. A shaft was sunk near the river, in the northern part of the city, and coal placed upon the market in 1870. The vein is about 700 feet below the surface, and varies from two to two and a half feet in thickness. It is pronounced by experts to be the best steam-producing coal anywhere mined in the West. A second shaft was completed in 1880, and during 1882 the old shaft was enlarged, new and expensive machinery purchased; in fact, during that year $40,000 was expended upon various improvements. In the busy season the company employ from 300 to 350 men, their machinery having a raising capacity of 75,000 bushels of coal per day. Present management of the company: Lucien Scott, president; Matthew Ryan, Vice-president; Dr. T. Sinks, secretary and treasurer.

The reader has already discovered the splendid success attending the discovery of coal at the Penitentiary. With this preface he is presented with a history of the banks and leading manufactures of Leavenworth, and is referred to the biographic department for anything in the line of manufactories or business houses which he misses.

The Great Western Manufacturing Company was established in 1858 as Maison, Willson & Co., the firm consisting of A. F. Maison, E. P. Willson and P. Estes. In 1860 Mr. Maison retired, Willson & Estes continuing the business. In 1865 D. F. Fairchild purchased a third interest, and the style of the firm name became Willson, Estes & Fairchild until 1869, when John Wilson became a partner, and the present style of "Great Western Manufacturing Company" was adopted. The works of the manufacturing company are situated on the corner of Second and Choctaw streets. Over $175,000 capital is invested in them, and the annual product, consisting of flour mill machinery, stationary and portable engines, saw mills, pumps, mining machinery, iron work, water wheels, and general mill furnishings, is $300,000. They employ 175 hands, and their buildings, of brick, cover an area 325 feet square. The manufactures of the company are shipped all over the West, and large dealings are also had in portable flour mills, smut and separating machines, bolting cloth, rubber and leather belting, mill stones and mill furnishing goods of every description. Present officers of the company: E. P. Willson, president; John Wilson, treasurer; D. F. Fairchild, secretary.

Although the Great Western Manufacturing Company had been engaged for a number of years in the manufacture of stoves, it was not until 1875 that a separate organization, known as the Great Western Stove Company, was effected. Its officers then elected were John Wilson, president; D. F. Fairchild, vice-president; E. P. Willson, treasurer; N. H. Burt, secretary. In 1877, Mr. Fairchild sold his interest to the other partners. With this exception, the management remains unchanged.

The works at the present time occupy a frontage of 96 feet on Choctaw and 300 feet on Second street, and consist of two brick foundries, 70x150 feet, and 70x110, respectively. A four story and basement brick building, 62x116 feet, is used for stove finishing and storage. The balance of the premises is occupied by the cupola building, blower room, iron yard, flask yard, etc. The company also occupy for storage purposes, sample room, etc., the two three-story brick stores, Nos. 205 and 207 Delaware street. They employ about 150 men, and melt from fifteen to eighteen tons of pig iron daily. Their product consists exclusively of stoves, comprising over 100 styles and sizes of cooking stoves, ranges and heating stoves. The trade of the manufactory extends over Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico.

Kansas Manufacturing Company.—This company, one of the pillars which upholds Leavenworth's increasing reputation as a manufacturing city, was formed in 1874, with the following officers: A. Caldwell, president; N. J. Waterman, treasurer; J. B. McAfee, secretary. Hon. A. Caldwell, the present head of the company, and one of its founders, engaged at an early day as an overland freighter, and thus laid the foundation of his business success in the practical knowledge which he obtained of every need of every class in the line of vehicles—whether the light-running farm wagon, freight wagon for Rocky Mountain use, Leadville quartz wagon, army wagon and ambulance, or heavy timber wagon for railroad work, a thorough study of cause and effect has been made until it seems as if the perfection of a combination of timber and iron has been reached by this company. The excellence and durability of its work is acknowledged all over the West, from Kansas to California. The works are situated about five miles south of Leavenworth, on the line of the Missouri Pacific R'y. The main building is 50x600 feet, three stories, brick. Near it is a one-story structure, 50x300 feet, where the wagons are ironed. A 250-horse-power engine furnishes the motive power for the fine machinery. The estimated value of the property, as it stands to-day, including shops and material on hand, is $600,000. Before the lumber is seasoned, it is carefully inspected, and before it is about to be made into wagons, it is subjected to the same process. Large dry-houses and storage sheds but add to the correct impression of the magnitude of the Kansas Manufacturing Company's business. The hubs, felloes and spokes, tongues, hounds, etc., come from the East. Such is the rapidity and machine-like precision with which the 200 workmen accomplish their work that one wagon is put upon the market every twenty five minutes. The company's capital is $500,000, and the manufacture for 1882 will amount to 8,000 wagons. The officers, at present, are as follows: A. Caldwell, president; Thomas A. Mellon, vice-president; C. B. Brace, treasurer; J. B. McAfee, secretary; J. P. Gamble, superintendent of shops.

S. L. North & Co.—Mr. North first commenced business in Leavenworth, in 1863. In 1866, he formed a partnership with N. Jennings, and afterward sold out to him. In 1873, in connection with the Kansas Manufacturing Company, he commenced employing prison labor. The contract, however, was deemed illegal, and in 1874 another was entered into with the State, by which the Kansas Manufacturing Company was to do wagon work, and S. L. North carriage and buggy work. The manufactory, located at the penitentiary, five miles south of Leavenworth, is 50x300 feet in dimensions, and thoroughly equipped for producing the best of work. Only second growth hickory is used, while all the timber employed is most thoroughly seasoned. In the manufacture of the carriages, buggies, phætons, sulkies, etc. which are sold throughout Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas and New and Old Mexico, about sixty men are employed, the annual sales amounting to $60,000. The office and repository of the company, where may be seen the finest specimens of this particular manufacture, are located at No. 109 Main street.

Stevens & Garrigues Iron Company.—Although not a manufactory, this establishment is so closely allied to the wagon and carriage industry of Leavenworth and the State, that a history of the company is presented here. It is the largest house in the Missouri valley west of St. Louis, making a specialty of wagon and carriage materials. Iron, steel, springs, axles, carriage bolts, skeins, anvils, horseshoes and nails, blacksmith tools, cloths, leathers and trimmings are very extensively dealt in, the trade of the company extending all over Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona and portions of Missouri and Nebraska. They are also general dealers in wagon wood work, and have a large hard-wood lumber yard in addition to their fine three-story establishment at Nos. 229 and 231 Cherokee street. The company employ eleven men in the store, and three traveling salesmen, their business amounting to $150,000 per annum. The house was established in 1868 by Charles N. Stevens, now president of the company. In 1873, Thomas A. Garrigues, present secretary and treasurer, entered into partnership with him, under the firm name of Stevens & Garrigues. The Stevens and Garrigues Iron Company was formed in 1882, with a capital stock of $50,000.

Abernathy, Doughty & Hall, wholesale and retail furniture manufacturers and dealers in carpets, Nos. 227 and 231 Delaware street. In 1856, J. L. Abernathy, the senior member of the above firm, established his business in Leavenworth. A few years afterward he admitted John N. into partnership, and under the firm name of Abernathy Bros., they conducted the business for twelve years. In April, 1880, E. L. Doughty and J. C. Hall were admitted into partnership with J. L. Abernathy, forming the firm as above named, J. N. Abernathy giving his entire time and attention to the furniture factory. This establishment, corner of Second and Seneca streets, is conducted by Abernathy Bros. & Co., and supplies the house with the different styles of substantial, rich and elegant furniture displayed and stored in the fine three-story brick structure on Delaware street. The store is 75x120 feet, three stories and basement. The ground floor is divided into two compartments, one being for storing unfinished furniture, the other used for office purposes, and sales and sample room for different styles of chamber sets, book cases, sideboards, wardrobes, etc. The second floor is the salesroom for parlor furniture, carpets, lace curtains and oil cloth. The third floor is used for finishing all grades of furniture and for upholstering, and the basement for storage and packing purposes. The goods of the house are distributed throughout the West. Some idea of the magnitude of its transactions may be obtained when it is stated that the firm employ 125 men, and transact and annual business amounting to $225,000.

Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Works. These works were established about ten years ago by E. J. Farnsworth and D. W. Eaves. Four years ago they came under the management of Insley, Shire & Tullock. By the death of Daniel Shire, in June, 1882, the company lost one of its most valued members. The business will be conducted under the same management, Mr. Shire's interest being represented. A. T. Tullock, one of the proprietors, is also superintendent of the works. By the continued excellence of their work the company have established a business amounting to over $300,000 per annum. They manufacture long span, draw, lattice and girder bridges, turn-tables, wrought-iron piers, columns and trestle work, roof trusses, heavy forgings, and general iron work for jails, court houses, etc. For some time the works have chiefly been engaged upon the bridges being constructed for the Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern R.R. Co. And it may be here remarked that the company, from the start, have made a specialty of railroad bridge work, and have acquired a widely extended reputation in this line. They have in their employ at Leavenworth about seventy-five men, and $100,000 is invested in the business.

Union Stove and Machine Works.—This is another of the extensive and prosperous manufactories of Leavenworth. Although established as late as May, 1879, the works cover over half a square block, No's. 111 to 119 Cherokee street, and 112 to 118 Choctaw street. Joseph Whitaker, president of the company, was formerly a heavy dealer in pork in Cincinnati, and located in Leavenworth twelve years ago. The other officers are as follows: John L. Whitaker, vice-president; C. E. Spooner, secretary; J. H. Beebe, superintendent. The works manufacture stoves and hollow ware, tin ware, brass castings, engines, mill machinery, iron work, gas pipe, fittings, house fronts, sash weights, palings, casting, etc., etc. To give an idea of the magnitude of the work accomplished it may be stated that over 10,000 pounds of iron alone is melted daily. The establishment employs over 100 man, $90,000 is invested in the business, and the annual product of the works amounts to $100,000. The manufacture is distributed all over the North, West and South.

The Leavenworth Sugar Company was organized in January, 1880, with a capital of $75,000. Their factory is situated about one mile south of the business heart of the city, the building being a large brick structure, 130x140 feet, the machinery and appliances being of the most improved description, the whole costing $40,000. There are four engines, the principal one being of 150 horse-power capacity. The establishment of this important industry is due to the combination of such Eastern capitalists as Lucien Hawley, of Buffalo, president of the company formed in 1880, and local capital and enterprise represented by such names as Capt. M. H. Insley, Col. D. R. Anthony and Matt. Ryan. In June, 1882, the factory passed into the hands of the Hamlins, of Buffalo, who operate two like establishments in that city and one in Peoria, Ill. The management now consists of C. J. Hamlin, president, William Hamlin, secretary; Harry Hamlin, general manager. The factory is now (July, 1882), being thoroughly repaired and greatly improved, and when started up again will give employment to 250 men. The manufactory will not only be of great benefit to workingmen, but for the farming community, as it will open up a market for hundreds of thousands of bushels of corn annually.

Brown Medicine and Manufacturing Company, pharmaceutical chemists and perfumers, No. 113 Delaware street. This house is largely engaged in the manufacture of various preparations of the pharmacopœia and other pharmaceutical preparations; the demand for medicinal elixirs, fluid extracts and sugar-coated pills continues with great activity. They also manufacture Extract Blackberry and Ginger, Extract Jamaica Ginger, Pepsin Tonic, and a few other proprietary medicines, which are the leading salable remedies of the West. Perfumery, toilet goods, flavoring extracts, etc., form an important part of their productions. The company employ twenty-seven hands and nine traveling salesmen, occupying all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River. The rapid growth and demand for their medicines is largely due to the fact that they are prepared especially for the diseases of the West. The quality of all articles that enter into the composition of their preparations is the best to be found, with skill and experience to combine the same in a scientific manner. The company was organized in 1876, and now has the following officers, most of whom have been from the beginning: G. A. Eddy, president; W. B. Slosson, vice-president; J. P. Bauserman, secretary; R. J. Brown, superintendent and treasurer. Their annual sales amount to $75,000.

Leavenworth Mills (H. D. Rush & Co.).—This manufactory, a complete and leading one of its kind, is situated at the corner of Broadway and Delaware streets. During the nine years that Mr. Rush has been engaged in the business in Leavenworth, he has built up an establishment which leads the trade in this section of the country. His "XXXX Premium" and "Golden Eagle" have acquired a wide-spread reputation, the product of the mills being shipped throughout the West. In addition to the large three-story mill, containing eight run of stone and four sets of rolls, an elevator of 125,000 bushels capacity, is run in connection with the manufacture of flour. The capacity of the mill is 300 barrels daily, and, except when shut down for repairs, is kept running night and day. The firm employ $800,000 in the business.

The Keystone Mills, John Kelley and J. C. Lysle, proprietors, Nos. 202 to 208 Cherokee street, were built in 1870 and operated up to 1875 as a corn mill. In January, 1882, Mr. Kelley purchased the interest of J. R. Dillworth, Mr. Lysle's former partner. The Keystone Mills have three run of stone, and a capacity of 125 barrels of flour per day. Their machinery and flour are of the best; special brands, "Golden Sheaf" and "White Swan."

Adjoining the flouring mills is a large furniture factory, in which they employ thirty-five men. The product, amounting to $25,000 per annum, consists chiefly of chamber sets, drawer work, desks and tables, which they wholesale throughout the West. Each of the buildings occupied by these establishments is 50x75 feet, and their total value $20,000. The two manufactories combined represent a large and growing capital. They have also just completed a four-story brick flouring mill with basement, 75x125 feet, with all the modern improvements.

John Vogel, Nos. 772 and 774 Shawnee street, operates a small corn mill and deals in grain.

Munson & Burrows.—(S. J. Munson and George Burrows, manufacturers and dealers in sash, doors and blinds, stairs, stair railing, balusters, newel posts, mouldings, pine and hardwood lumber, etc., No. 409 Choctaw street). The above firm commenced business in 1864, erecting a building during that year at a cost of about $8,000. Additions have since been made so that their factory is now 48x200 feet, and represents a valuation of twice the original cost. This, with sheds and warehouses and extensive lumber yard, covers an area of nearly a square block. Messrs. Munson & Burrows have invested some $75,000 in their business, and ship the products of their manufacture all over the West. Over forty men are employed in the factory and lumber yard. This may be said to be the only complete sash, door and blind factory in Leavenworth, and it is decidedly one of her leading industries.

Buckeye Carriage Works.—This establishment, of which John Cretors is proprietor, is located at Nos. 417 to 423 Cherokee street, and is old and reliable. Mr. Cretors came to Leavenworth in 1865, and established his present business in 1867. He manufactures and has on hand a full line of light carriages, buggies, truck wagons, etc. A large business is also done in repairing and repainting. Twenty men are employed in the works, which do a business aggregating $50,000 per annum.

J. Lyon, manufacturer of carriages, buggies and phaetons, Nos. 314 and 316 Shawnee street, does good, honest work. He does a large business, amounting to some $8,000 per annum, both in the manufacturing and general repairing line, occupying a substantial two-story brick building 50x75 feet. Mr. Lyon established his business in 1875, and employs seven men.

Wm. G. Hesse, carriage and wagon manufacturer, Nos. 420 and 422 Cherokee street, established his business as a blacksmith and wagon repairer, in 1858, on Seventh street. By his industry and foresight he has built up a large and constantly increasing business, having just made an addition to the large building (erected in 1878), which will fully double its capacity. Its dimensions are now 48x112 feet, three-story brick, and, with site, is valued at $10,000. Mr. Hesse employs thirty-five men, in the busy season, and his annual product is $40,000. In addition to the manufacture of farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, etc., he does a large business in the repairing and general blacksmithing line.

Vogel Brothers, cigar and packing boxes, No. 118 Broadway. This factory was started by Jacob Vogel, the father of the young men who are operating it at present. Mr. Vogel died in October, 1881, when his sons, George, William and John, assumed control of the business. They employ thirty-five hands, and transact a business amounting to $60,000 per annum. They are about to extend its scope by the manufacture of broom and ax handles.

The Brandon and Kirmeyer Brewing Company.—This is the sole remaining representative of this interest in Leavenworth. Over $300,000 has been sunk and lost in different brewing enterprises, the first brewery being established in 1854—the Scott Brewery. It was located on the Lawrence road, its last owners being Messrs. Becker & Linck. The origin of the Brandon and Kirmeyer Brewing Company was the small soda-water factory which the senior member of the firm, John Brandon, established in 1858. His partner was David Block. In 1862 Messrs. Brandon and Kirmeyer commenced to manufacture ale and porter. The brewery and bottling works of the company are located on the corner of Second and Kiowa streets. In the manufacture of their beer they used during the past year 30,000 bushels of barley. The company employ twenty-three men, and their business for 1881-82 amounted to over $100,000.

The Leavenworth Bottling Company, Nos. 712 to 716 Cherokee street, George Linck proprietor, are not only agents for the celebrated Anheuser-Busch St. Louis lager beer, but are manufacturers of ginger-ale, soda and mineral water. The factory and works comprise a large two-story building, 50x125 feet. The business amounts to $50,000 per annum.

Charles Besser also has some quite extensive bottling works, corner of Fourth and Shawnee streets, being the agent for Phillip Best's Milwaukee lager beer. He is not a manufacturer, however.

"Pioneer" Cooper Shop.—Joseph Duerr was the first cooper to work in Leavenworth, he making casks for the old brewery, established in 1854. The first regular cooper, however, to do general work was J. H. Rothenberger, who, in 1859, started a small shop on Main street. Mr. Rothenberger was his own master and his own workman at that time. In 1864 he moved to his present location on Short street. He now employs twenty-three men, and transacts an annual business amounting to $35,000. The Pioneer Cooper Shop now turns out every variety of work, ranging in size from the smallest keg to the largest hogshead.

The Leavenworth Steam Boiler Works, of Joseph Newsome & Sons, were established in 1864. They are situated on the south side of Choctaw, between Second and Third streets, adjoining the works of the Great Western Manufacturing Company. Their manufacture consists of steam boilers and tanks. This firm supply all the boilers used by the Great Western Manufacturing Company. They employ seven men, have $5,000 invested in the business, and their annual manufacture amounts to $15,000. This manufactory also turns out a full line of iron cells for jails, and lard rendering and water tanks. Mr. Newsome learned his trade in England, and he learned it well for he is now at the head of one of the solidest iron manufactories in Leavenworth.

Leavenworth Novelty Works, Messrs. A. Folger & J. J. Fairbank proprietors, are situated at Nos. 114 and 116 Main street. They were established in 1870, the manufacture consisting of all kinds of brass and sheet-iron work, gold, silver, and nickel plating, model making, engraving and electroplating. Mr. Folger was formerly in business in Detroit; Mr. Fairbank came to Leavenworth from England. They employ five men and do a business of over $5,000 per annum. These are the only works of the kind in the State.

The Western Tower Clock Company was organized in March, 1881, with the following officers: Joseph Whitaker, president and treasurer; A. A. Ferin, vice-president and secretary; J. W. Hile, general superintendent. Mr. Hile is the inventor of the celebrated century clock which attracted so much attention at the Centennial Exhibition. In addition to superior clocks for court houses, depots, churches, etc., the company also manufacture a portable galvanized iron reel bake oven, which is coming into popular favor. The manufactory is located at No. 216 Delaware street.

George Kauffmann & Co., railing shops, brass founders and locksmiths, No. 304 Shawnee street beween Third and Fourth. Mr. Kauffmann established his business in 1865, having a small shop on Seneca street. He employed one man in the business—himself—for about a month. Then he had to increase his force. Frederick Lange and William Kauffmann are now in partnership with him. Together they employ six men, and do a business amounting to some $6,000. The original building, in which his business was first established, was erected in 1871. Additions have since been made until it is now a solid brick two-story structure, 80x24 feet.

The Continental Steam Marble Works, Nos. 404-406 Cherokee street, Messrs. S. F. Burdett & Frederick Heis proprietors, is the oldest and most extensive manufactory of the kind in Leavenworth. It was established in 1862, and does an annual business of over $30,000. In addition to the general marble and stone work, the firm deal in iron fencing and furniture for lawns and cemeteries.

The brick trade is well represented in Leavenworth, five or six yards being in operation. A. A. Fenn commenced the manufacture of brick over twenty years ago, and has the largest yard now in the city. In the spring of 1881, he commenced business at his present location, and turned out nearly 4,000,000 brick for the season. John McCormick runs a good yard, employing twelve men and turning out about $20,000 worth of brick per annum.

Leavenworth Woolen Mills.—In 1872, William McNeill Clough, J. McGonigle, Judge Stillings, Arthur Simmons, P. H. McDonald and others, formed the Leavenworth Carpet Company, and erected the original mills. With machinery, the cost was $50,000. Four years thereafter the building was enlarged and improved in every respect. In 1876, Duffy, Jones & Morgan became proprietors. During the next year, Owen Duffy, now sole proprietor, bought out the interests of his partners. The property is now valued at $60,000; annual manufacture $80,000. Mr. Duffy employs forty men, turning out cassimeres, blankets, flannels and yarns. He is a skilled manufacturer, and Leavenworth appreciates him and her woolen mills.

The Leavenworth Bag Manufacturing Company occupy four floors, 24x120 feet, at No. 105 Main street. In the manufacture of cotton bags, flour sacks and burlaps and the sale of paper bags and wrapping paper, employment is given to thirty hands and two traveling men. W. A. Rose is general superintendent.

The Kansas Canning Company was organized in the spring of 1881, as a stock company, with J. P. Bauserman, president; W. B. Slosson, vice-president; George C. Vaughn, treasurer; A. A. Fenn, secretary; J. S. Edwards, superintendent. The works are situated on the east side of Main street, north of Three-Mile Creek, and consist of a two-story wooden building, 40x80 feet, with appropriate and improved machinery. The paid up capital is $15,000, but the working capital is more than double that amount. Vegetables, chicken, turkey, mince meat, apple butter, etc., etc., have been canned in season. The company employ on an average, 100 hands, and are about to add to their machinery a cider press and a fruit drier. A. B. Havens & Co., have invested a large amount of money, and are virtually operating the works under a lease. Since the above was written (on the morning of July 18, 1882), the works of the above company were entirely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $30,000 upon the lessees, A. B. Havens and George Richardson. The insurance was but $10,000. In two weeks the buildings were rebuilt, larger than before, and the company canned $20,000 worth of tomatoes and other fruits before the season was over.

Leavenworth Candy Manufacturing Company.—In May, 1882, a stock company was formed, of which Joseph Wentenberger was President, for the manufacture and sale of every variety of candy. The capital stock of the company, whose factory is at No. 219 Delaware street, is $20,000. A business amounting annually to $75,000 has been transacted. Fifteen hands are employed. Hardy Solomon is the general manager.

Leavenworth Cracker Factory.—F. A. Rolfs, a well-known young business man of Leavenworth, has just put in operation (July, 1882,) a large establishment devoted to the manufacture of crackers, bread, cakes, etc. He has invested about $12,000 in the business. His manufactory is situated corner of Shawnee and Third streets.

Among the best known of the *cigar manufacturers and dealers* who are doing business in Leavenworth are A. Simmons, Sultana cigar manufacturer, who employs thirty-five men, and does a $100,000 business; D. Staiger, successor to Simmons & Staiger and Staiger & Olive, whose product equals half that amount; and Rothenberg & Schloss, whose transactions are among the largest in the city. These firms are all on Delaware street.

Soap Factory.—This, the oldest manufactory of the kind in Kansas, was established in 1857, at Five-Mile Creek, by R. B. Craig. In 1868 he erected a building on the present site of the factory, No. 407 Cherokee street. Additions have since been made until the structure is 75x32 feet. From a small beginning the industry has grown until $10,000 is invested in the business, and the value of the annual product is $20,000. The manufacture consists principally of laundry soap, for which a ready market is found throughout the West.

G. M. Hurley & Co., (R. V. Flora) the only other soap manufacturers in Leavenworth, have a small factory on Short street, from which they turn out a first-class variety of laundry soap—"White Rose," "White Russian" and "Star." They established their business in March 1882.

HOTELS AND PUBLIC HALLS.

The old *Leavenworth Hotel*, erected by Geo. H. Keller and A. T. Kyle in the fall of 1854, has the honor of being not only the first hotel in the town of Leavenworth, but in the Territory of Kansas. It was opened October 7, 1854. The building, a large three-story wooden structure, 120x36 feet, was situated on the northwest corner of Deleware and Main streets. Uncle George Keller was a host in himself. He had been a farmer and hotel keeper in Indiana, a cattle drover in Platte County, Mo., a gold hunter in California—and but for the rascality of an agent would have been a successful one,—one of the original platters of Leavenworth, a man, a brother, warm hearted, a strong Free-soiler, etc., etc. No wonder that he was a popular landlord—except with the ultra Pro-slaveryites. "Aunt Nancy" Keller, his wife, was also a good old soul. It seemed to be peculiarly appropriate that the first child born in the town, Cora Leavenworth Kyle, should see the light of day under the care of such kind grand parents as Mr. and Mrs. Keller. It would be difficult to say who were happiest on this 6th day of December, 1854, the parents themselves, or Grandmother and Grandfather Keller. Miss Kyle afterward became the wife of I. M. Allen. The Leavenworth Hotel became so popular that additions were made in the winter. This was the third building erected in Leavenworth. In front of the hotel, in the street, a well was dug—the first in town—which remained there until the street was graded down some thirty feet in 1857. The old elm tree also went down and disappeared from history at this time. Returning to Mr. Keller—his Free-state proclivities became too pronounced, and during the early part of 1856, he was "run out" of the State and imprisoned at Weston. Being a strong Odd Fellow, as well as a favorite, and being entirely innocent of any wrong doing, "Uncle George" was allowed to escape to Nebraska, where he remained until the excitement had blown over. He then returned and built the Mansion House, as he found that the Leavenworth House had been transformed into a prison by the "border ruffians." In 1857 A. Beach became landlord of the Leavenworth Hotel. In 1859 the building was torn down.

Planters' House.—In October, 1855, the Planters' Hotel Company was formed, its principal members being W. H. Russell, H. P. Johnson and Amos Rees. It was started as a recognized resort for those of strong Pro-slavery sentiments, those who attached their names to the subscription paper formally endorsing this narrow political business principle. In November ground was broken for the new hotel, on the corner of Main and Shawnee streets, and the work so well carried on that although the building was a large four-story brick structure, it was thrown open to guests on the 3d of December, 1856. It had a front of 110 feet on Shawnee street and seventy-four feet on Main and Water streets. The dining-room, 106 feet in length, would accommodate 200 guests at a sitting; the sleeping rooms were light and airy, the furniture (of the latest styles) cost $15,000, the silverware and plate came from New York—in fact the Planters' Hotel was a wonder of elegance and comfort in these days and in this country. The aggregate cost was $50,000. The house was leased to Messrs. McCarty & McMeekin, and under their popular management, coupled with its convenient location on the Levee, it became known far and wide. Smith, Rice & Co. were proprietors from 1857 to 1865, during which time (1863), the large addition on Main street was built. Robinson & Co. managed the house for two years. In 1867 J. B. Lamber, its present proprietor, came into possession. The building, as it now stands, has 100 rooms, being 125x125 feet in size. Mr. Lamber's long experience has taught him how to run the hotel in first-class style, and he does it.

Among the other early hotels best known in Leavenworth were the St. George, corner of Second and Delaware, B. O. Menger, proprietor; the Union House, corner of Main and Shawnee, Capt. H. T. Clarke, landlord; and the Temperance Hotel, on Delaware street, kept by H. P. Livers; Shawnee House, on Shawnee, between Main and Second streets, kept by Farrell & Berthoud.

The Shawnee House was built by Miles Norton, in 1855, and as the Planters' House was to the Pro-slavery party, so was the Shawnee House to the Free-state organization. The building was situated on the north side of Shawnee street, between Main and Second streets—the two-story frame building now occupied as a dwelling house. It was the recognized headquarters of all the noted Free-state leaders in this vicinity. Mr. Norton was very popular as a landlord, and the Planters' House was obliged to look to its laurels in retaining its share of public patronage.

The Continental Hotel is a fine brick building, three stories and basement in height, situated on the corner of Fourth and Cherokee streets. It was built by Michael Prsybylowicz, in 1868. Edward Fritsche became a partner in the business in 1872. The Continental contains sixty rooms, accommodations for 1[illegible]0 guests, and the entire property is now valued at $80,000. The hotel is situated in the business center of Leavenworth, and is a great favorite with traveling men.

The Planters' House and the Continental Hotel are now the leading public houses of Leavenworth. Others there are, however, which accommodate a large class of the public. The Delmonico Hotel, by the Giacomini Bros., is finely managed. The Washington House, the Collins' House, the Central Hotel, and other public houses and boarding establishments, less well known, serve to make Leavenworth a pleasant residence city for those not able to own homes of their own.

The most costly and elegant public hall in Leavenworth is the new Opera House, on Shawnee street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The building was erected by a stock company, of which H. D. Rush was president, and completed in 1880, at a cost of $30,000. The hall, which is neatly and conveniently arranged, and furnished with tasty scenery, has a seating capacity of 900.

In addition to the new Opera House, there are the old Opera House, southwest corner of Delaware and Fourth; Laing's Hall, northwest corner of these thoroughfares; Turner Hall, northeast corner of Shawnee and Broadway; Pythian Hall, corner of Sixth and Shawnee streets; Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Fourth and Delaware; and Ralston's Hall, corner of Third and Delaware streets.

SOCIETIES.

SCOTTISH RITE (Masonic)—*Eleusis Lodge of Perfection*, No. 1, received its charter from the southern jurisdiction of the United States, and organized 1871. Officers: P. J. Freling, V. Master; John Westlake, S. W.; E. W. Osgood, J. W.; J. W. Park, secretary. No change in officers since the organization. Meets in Masonic Temple on the third Saturday of each month.

Leavenworth Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar.—Organized March 30, 1864, by permission of General Grand Commandery, with following members: T. A. Hurd, R. R. Rees, L. P. Stiles, Fritz Majors, Christian Beck, Casper Beechler, John Trailman, L. G. Terry, T. W. Bassett, A. C. Hogan. First officers: T. A. Hurd, E. C.; R. R. Rees, Gen.; L. P. Stiles, Capt. Gen. Present officers: John V. Ellard, E. C.; Otto C. Beeler, Gen.; W. B. Fletcher, Capt. Gen. Meetings held in Masonic Temple, on the second and fourth Wednesdays in the month.

Leavenworth Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons.—Chartered by the General Grand Chapter of the United States, September 26, 1859, with the following officers: R. R. Rees, high priest; Rev. Leander Kerr, king; E. C. McCarty, scribe; Andrew Hogan, Christian Beck, Charles Mundy, J. M. Reed, D. J. Johnson, J. H. McBride, A. Payne, L. R. Smoot, G. W. Perkins, charter members. Present officers: E. W. Osgood, high priest; B. F. Phelps, king; John Walstrom, scribe. Present number of members, seventy-six. Regular meetings in Masonic Temple on the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

Leavenworth Lodge, No. 2, A., F. & A. M.—Organized January 18, 1855, with R. R. Rees, W. M.; A. Payne, S. W.; Auley McAuley, J. W., Charles Mundy, secretary; George B. Panton, treasurer; L. J. Easton, S. D.; J. M. Alexander, J. D.; J. J. Bentz, tyler. Present officers: John E. Walstrom, W. M.; J. M. Prather, S. W., Squire F. Taylor, J. W.; J. B. Davis, treasurer; E. W. Osgood, secretary. Present number of members, 107.

King Solomon Lodge, No. 10, A., F. & A. M.—Organized October 18, 1858. First officers: Henry C. Justice, W. M.; Moses S. Adams, S. W.; George A. Eddy, J. W.; H. H. Beck, secretary; J. J. Clarkson, treasurer. Present officers: N. H. Brown, W. M.; J. Shiffer, S. W.; T. D. Mace, J. W.; Matthew Shaw, treasurer; J. W. Kirkham, secretary; Joseph Keenan, S. D.; John Willcot, J. D.; Joseph Norris, tyler. Present number of members, sixty-eight.

Hiram Lodge, No. 68, A., F. & A. M.—Organized August, 1867. First officers: George Einstein, W. M.; B. Flesher, S. W.; J. Simmons, J. W. Present officers: Henry Seller, W. M.; Charles Ettenson, S. W.; Joseph Valentine, J. W.; Philip Rothschild, treasurer; Henry Shindler, secretary; Jacob Enkel, S. D.; Martin Kelley, J. D.; Fritz Majors, tyler. Present number of members, forty-two. Meetings held the first and third Thursdays, in old Masonic Hall.

Leavenworth Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters.—Organized December 16, 1865 (under dispensation), with R. R. Rees as T. I. G. M.; A. H. Cohen, D. I. G. M.; J. D. Marks, P. C. of W.; L. J. Terry, C. of G.; and nine companions present. Charter received May 24, 1866, and the following officers elected: R. R. Rees, T. I. G. M.; J. D. Marks, D. I. G. M.; Dwight Byington, P. C. of W.; A. A. Fenn, C. of C.; L. Houston, Treas.; Fritz Majors, C. of G.; W. H. Bond, steward; Fritz Majors, S.; O. C. Beeler, recorder. Present officers: O. C. Beeler, T. I. G. M.; D. W. Campbell, D. I. G. M.; J. V. Ellard, P. C. of W.; C. Beck treasurer; F. A. Cameran, recorder; M. Shaw, C. of G.; J. L. Schiffer, C. of C.; Joseph McDonald, steward; Fritz Majors, sentinel. Present number of members, thirty-nine. Meets monthly in Masonic Temple.

State Right Masonry—St. Mark's Lodge, U. D. (Colored)—Meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, at 302 Delaware street (up-stairs). L. Overton, W. M.; Thomas Williams, Jr., S. W.; R. Lemons, J. W.; Joseph Herold, treasurer; D. A. Jones, Jr., secretary.

Mount Olive Lodge, No. 3 (Colored).—Meets at 302 Delaware street (up-stairs), on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. Organized in 1877, with George Gray, worshipful master; George Robinson, secretary. Present officers: Frank Obanion, W. M.; Benjamin Anderson, S. W.; James Pryor, J. W.; H. Montgomery, treasurer; J. H. Walton, secretary. Present number of members, thirty-six.

Atlanta Lodge, No. 2056, I. O. O. F. (Colored).—Organized April, 1880. First officers: Burvil Atkinson, N. G.; A. B. Turner, vice-grand; W. D. Kelley, P. S.; F. E. Ware, elective secretary; E. F. Ware, Past N. G. Present officers: F. W. Watson, N. G.; John Brewer, vice-grand; W. D. Kelley, permanent secretary; George Davis, elective secretary; Lewis Branch, past noble grand. Present number of members, thirty-one. Meetings on Wednesday evenings, in Wolf's Hall.

Far West Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F.—Instituted February 14, 1859. Charter members: J. B. Davis, Philip Koehler, N. W. Cox, C. A. Logan, Thomas Plowman, Charles Munday. Meets every other Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Fourth and Delaware streets. Officers elected for the semi-annual term beginning July 1, 1882: R. M. McGregor, C. P.; N. R. Nye, S. W.; J. M. Stuchburg, J. W.; N. E. Stevens, scribe; W. M. Leeper, treasurer; John H. Fenton, H. P. Present number of members, one hundred and one.

Mechanics Lodge, No. 89, I. O. O. F.—Organized October 8, 1872. Charter members: G. A. Davis, John Shoemaker, J. Burnham, J. R. Duncan, George Byron, J. E. Varney, R. A. Saunders, J. L. Duncan, C. H. White. Meets every Saturday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Fourth and Delaware streets. Officers elected for semi-annual term beginning July 1, 1882: J. M. Stuchberg, P. N. G.; John Pfeiffer, N. G.; S. J. Banker, V. G.; Charles

L. Olund, Rec. Sec.; Robert McGinity, Per. Sec.; John H. Shoemaker, Treas. Number of members, one hundred and forty-two.

Allemania Lodge No. 123, I. O. O. F.—Instituted December 27, 1875. Charter members: Chas. Chineke, Christian Hoffman, Peter Bubb, And. Drechsel, August Renz, Henry Schiermayer, Charles Conrad, Jacob Rodenhaus, Joseph Walter, Henry Brueggen, William Graisky, Dom Wissler, Charles Paeper, Tim Hermance, Fred Wochner, H. C. Mohr, N. Hieb, Charles Ackenhausen, Carl Kempire, G. F. Zeitz, Aug. Schang, Chris. Kentner, August Streiblch, C. F. Cremer, W. Stech, Julius Meincke, Joseph Wollman, William Schroeder, Charles Fees, Jac. Elsasser, G. M. Young, Joseph Bergmann, W. G. Hesse, John Grund. Officers for term beginning July 1, 1882: G. F. Zeitz, P. N. G.; August Schanze, N. G.; C. Tholen, V. G.; Fred. Steir, Per. Sec.; Henry Brueggen, Treas.; George Kauffman, Rec. Sec.; Present number of members, seventy-five. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Fourth and Delaware streets, every Monday evening.

Schiller Encampment No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Instituted May 20, 1868. Charter members: Philip Koehler, William Schroeder, Charles Deidrich, Charles Beuser, George Walter, Michael Hoffman, Gottlieb Geiger. Officers for the present term: M. Wolfsberger, C. H. P.; A. Bauer, H. P.; Charles Conrad, Treas.; W. G. Hesse, Scribe; Present number of members, fifty. Meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays in Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Fourth and Delaware streets.

Metropolitan Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F.—Instituted October 11, 1857. The following is a list of the charter members: J. C. Hemergrade, Christian Beck, A. C. Fields, J. S. Crow, C. J. Hanks, A. Neman, J. C. L. Vanderpool, E. C. Putnam, J. B. Woodson, E. M. Rankin, J. C. Kelsey, R. Forsythe. Present officers: E. T. Reese, P. N. G.; F. H. Osborn, N. G.; F. E. Carpenter V. G; L. Mayo Treas.; R. M. McGregor, Per. Sec.; L. E. Burbank, Rec. Sec. Has one hundred and thirty-five members. Meetings held every Friday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Fourth and Delaware streets.

Germania Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F.—Organized July 24, 1859. Charter members: F. W. Wood, C. A. Suinke, Christian Beck, Phillip Kaler, W. Itz. Present officers: Charles Engstrom, past grand; John C. Smith, noble grand; Carl Bauer, vice-grand; L. Sidell, secretary; Ad. Wernher, permanent secretary; George Scheiner, treasurer. Meets every Thursday in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Fourth and Delaware streets. Present number of members, one hundred and three.

Leavenworth Lodge, No 2, I. O. O. F.—Organized March 9, 1857. The charter members were: Christian Beck, J. H. Blanchard, Ryland Jones, John Shirley, W. A. Thompson, Samuel C. Weller. Officers for term beginning June 1, 1882: W. M. Leeper, P. N. G.; T. E. Mills, N. G.; W. H. Morgan, V. G.; T. C. Davis, Treas; James Franks, Per. Sec.; M. E. Stevens, Rec. Sec. Meets every Tuesday night in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Delaware and Fourth streets. Present number of members, one hundred and eighteen.

Concordia Lodge, No. 8, K. of P.—Organized December 4, 1872. First officers: August Thanheidt, P. C.; August Neubauer, C. C.; John Trump, V. C.; August Geveke, prelate; E. F. Haberlein, K. of R. & S.; J. C. Dickelmann, M. of F.; Chas. Engstrom, M. of E.; George Linck, M. A.; Henry Berine, I. G.; H. J. Canniff, O. C.; J. A. Bliss, G. K. of R. S. Present officers: Chas. E. Hang, P. C.; P. J. Praider, C. C.; Ad. Hummins, V. C.; H. Rammert, prelate; H. Bonness, K. of R. & S.; Louis Casper, M. of Ex.; Louis Zeilke, M. of F.; Jac. Lau, M. of A.; Ed. Pingel, inner guard; Chas. Ober, outer guard. Meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Pythian Hall, southeast corner of Shawnee and Sixth streets. Present number of members, eighty-one.

Ivanhoe Lodge No. 14, K. of P.—Instituted December 1, 1873. First officers: L. M. Goddard, C. C.; T. J. Darling, V. C.; W. F. Porter, prelate; J. L. Vickers, M. of E.; W. E. Robinson, M. of F.; John B. Creighton, K. of R. & S. Present officers: Herman Bruns, C. C.; William Small, V. C.; J. K. Creighton, prelate; G. S. Beven, M. of E.; Henry Bruns, M. of F.; W. A. Bryant, K. of R. & S. Meets on the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at Pythian Hall, southeast corner of Shawnee and Sixth streets. Present number of members, one hundred and sixteen.

Leavenworth Lodge, No. 22, K. P.—Instituted August 24, 1878. First officers: J. W. Wheeler, P. C.; McCown Hunt, C. C.; L. E. Wicks, V. C.; S. Simmons, P.; B. B. Cleghorn, M. of E.; Joseph McDonald, M. of F.; E. T. Rees, K. of R. & S.; T. W. Thomas, M. at A.; W. P. Doerson, I. G.; W. D. Skinner, O. G. Present officers: William Dill, C. C.; W. D. Skinner, V. C.; R. H. Varney, K. of R. & S.; S. Broadway, Jr., prelate; A. Buga, M. of E. Meets on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at Pythian Hall, southeast corner of Shawnee and Sixth streets. Present number of members, fifty-three.

W. C. T. U.—This Temperance organization was formed in November, 1879, and is the leader in this work of reform in Leavenworth. It has now a membership of fifty, and has been the means of furnishing strangers and the public generally with a pleasant reading room and a nice library, on Third street. Present officers: Mrs. E. Mayo, president; Mrs. H. C. Fields, vice-president; Mrs. J. C. Lysle, treasurer; Mrs. S. M. Hartough, secretary.

Kansas Pharmaceutical Association.—This body was organized in the year 1880, and the first elected officers, who held for two years, were the following: Robert J. Brown, of Leavenworth, president; B. W. Woodward, of Lawrence, vice-president; W. C. Johnston, of Manhattan, second vice-president; J. C. Northcraft, Abilene, treasurer; F. E. Holliday, of Topeka, secretary; W. C. Naylor, of Holden, assistant secretary. The present officers, elected for the years 1882 and 1883, are F. E. Holloway, president; W. C. Johnston, vice-president; W. M. Stanford, treasurer; O. E. Barnes, secretary. Present number of members, 320. The next annual meeting will held at Topeka.

Hibernian Catholic Benevolent Society.—Organized October 13, 1867. First officers: Rev. Thomas Ambrose Butler, president and spiritual director; Maurice White, vice-president; Henry Carey, secretary; Thomas Quinlan, treasurer. Organized with thirteen members. Present officers: James McAuliffe, president; O. Farrall, secretary; Rev. J. B. McCune, treasurer. Meets at Hibernian Hall, east side of Fifth street, between Kickapoo and Kiowa streets, first Sunday in each month.

Sodality of the Immaculate Conception, of the B. V. M.—Organized September, 1855. Rt. Rev. John B. Miege, first spiritual director; Brother Lawliss, prefect; Thomas Newman, secretary. Organized with nine members. Present officers: James McAuliffe, prefect; Morgan Sinnott, secretary; Rev. J. B. McCune, spiritual director. Meetings every Sunday morning at the cathedral. Present number of members, 120.

The Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society was organized in 1865. For eighteen years it has continued in charitable and benevolent work, and is a recognized power for good in the community. The society now numbers forty members, and has the following officers: Mrs. N. Schloss, president; Mrs. P. B. Haas, vice-president; Mrs. S. Seller, secretary; Mrs. P. Rothschild, treasurer.

Catholic Knights of America, St. Patrick's Branch, No. 130.—Organized April, 30, 1880. First officers: Rev. James O'Reilly, spiritual director; Philip Doyle, president; P. H. Mullen, vice-president; John J. Roche, recording secretary; W. J. Thompson, financial secretary; John C. O'Donnell, treasurer; Clinton T. Flinn, sergeant-at-arms; Daniel Donovan, sentinel; William Thompson, C. T. Flinn, M. T. Lonergan, trustees. Present officers: M. Burns, president; P. A. Doran, vice-president; J. J. Roche, recording secretary; Frank J. Thompson, financial secretary; J. C. O'Donald, treasurer; D. Donivan, sentinel; Matthew Trum, sergeant-at-arms. Meets on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at their hall, corner of Fifth and Kiowa streets. Present number of members, eighty-five.

American Legion of Honor.—Organized June, 1881. First officers: J. Carr, commander; O. F. Johnson, vice-commander; —— Pierce, secretary. Present officers: D. A. Hook, president; Edward Murphy, secretary. Meet at Ralston's Hall, corner of Third and Delaware streets, on the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Present number of members, thirty-four.

Leavenworth Branch of the Diocesan Benevolent Life Insurance Company.—The object of this organization, formed in 1874, is to obtain a closer union of Catholics. Unless one is a member of some local Catholic society, he can not become a member of the company. Upon the death of a member, each person belonging to the branch is assessed $1, which is paid to the relatives of the deceased. At present the membership of the branch is 500. Its officers are as follows: Rev. J. O'Reilley, president. Directors, M. A. Wohlfrom, James McAuliffe and Rev. J. J. Downey; Peter C. Becker, secretary.

First Grand Independent Benevolent Society of Kansas.—Organized in Leavenworth, in 1866. George Noland, first president, and Frank Scott, secretary. Present officers: H. Bland, president; David Jackson, vice-president; Jefferson Craig, treasurer. Meets every Monday, on Cherokee, between Third and Fourth streets. The society is benevolent in character, furnishing watchers for the sick, and burial for deceased members. At the present time, there are 300 members.

Youths' Temperance Alliance.—Meets each Sunday at some of the city churches. Prof. S. B. Langworthy, president; Hon. J. I. Larimer, vice-president; W. A. S. Blewett, secretary and treasurer; William Curtis, assistant secretary; Miss Clark, organist.

Knights of Honor.—Leavenworth Lodge, No. 1,285, meets in Ralston Hall, northeast corner of Delaware and Third streets, on the first and third Thursdays in each month. The Lodge was organized December 10, 1879, with the following list of officers: W. N. Page, P. D.; Samuel Black, dictator; J. W. Wheeler, V. D.; W. H. Hewett, V. D.; George Davis, chaplain; Thomas Gaucomia, guide; W. M. Pinkston, reporter; Levi Churchill, financial reporter; W. Davis, treasurer. Present officers: George A. King, P. D.; William Small, dictator; C. S. Pimberton, V. D.; George W. Nellis, A. D.; James Seymour, chaplain; N. J. Brugge, guide; A. L. Warren, reporter; William Gunther, financial reporter; T. J. Weeld, treasurer. Present number of members, 124.

Germania Lodge, No 5, Ancient Order of United Workmen.—Organized June, 1880. First officers: Henry Eckert, master workman; Adam Heimbuck, recorder; G. Markart, financier; Frederick Steir, receiver Sixteen charter members. Present officers: Frederick Stier, master workman; G. L. Fulner, recorder; Adam Heimbuck, financier; Gustave Markart, treasurer; Dr. D. W. Thomas, physician. Meetings held in Pythian Hall, southeast corner of Sixth and Shawnee streets, the second and last Tuesdays of each month. Present number of members, forty-one.

Knights of Labor, No. 74, (Colored).—Organized April, 1882. Officers: Thomas Williams chief mentor; John Frazier, chief scribe. Meets every other Monday and Saturday nights, in Wolf's Hall. Number of members, forty.

Knights of Labor, No. 37, (Colored).—Organized 1879. First and present officers: William Coleman, chief mentor; Albert Hopkins, chief scribe. Meets every Monday night in Wood's Hall, Delaware street, between Second and Third. Number of members, sixty-two.

Leavenworth Lodge, No. 1, *Sons of Bethel No.* 1, (Colored).—Organized in 1881. Meetings held every Monday evening over Albright's store, south side Miami street, between Fourth and Fifth. Daniel Alexander, president; Moses Foster, vice-president; H. Miller, secretary, John Fields, treasurer. Number of members, eighty. There is a sister society called the Daughters of Bethel, with a membership of thirty. Meetings held at 420 Shawnee street.

Leavenworth Society, Sons of Truth.—Organized July, 1858. First officers: J. Wollman, president; B. Flesher, vice-president; A. Sand, secretary; B. Frank, treasurer. Present officers: L. Michael, president; Isaac Rickah, vice-president; S. Simonds, secretary; S. Steindler, treasurer. This is a Jewish society organized to care for the sick and bury the dead. Soon after its organization, five acres of ground were purchased for a Jewish cemetery. It is located three miles west of the city in a pleasant locality and is beautifully adorned. The cost of the ground, fencing, etc., was $2,200. The society furnishes watchers for the sick, and allows its members three dollars per week during illness. Persons of the faith although non-members (if poor), are supplied with watchers during sickness and funeral and burial expenses in case of death. Annual dues of members, four dollars; the society has a large fund in its treasury.

Mutual Life Insurance Union of Kansas.—Organized in 1875. Rev. James O'Reilly, first president; Peter O'Farrell, first secretary; Right Rev. Bishop Fink, treasurer. Present officers, Rev. James O'Reilly, president; Right Rev. Bishop Fink, O. S. B., treasurer; P. C. Becker, secretary. Present number of members, 326.

Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, St. George Branch, No. 1. — Organized November 3, 1879. First officers: P. C. Becker, Pres.; George Veix, V. P.; Clay Broomiage second V. P.; Albert Kroll, Treas; G. N. Steinmuller, Rec. Sec.; H. Yaster, Ass't. Rec. Sec.; F. L. Hermine, F. S.; Peter Bowzowski, marshal; Anton Stein, guard; George Viex, K. Huffman, Otto Yaster, H. D. Yaster, Casper Huffman, trustees; Spiritual Adviser, Father Guenther. Present officers: Otto Jasper, Pres; Frank Steinmuller, First V. P.; Anton Swoboda, second V. P.; Peter C. Becker, Rec. Sec.; Joes Schlonga, Ass't. Rec. Sec.; George Biringer, F. S.; Isaac Dizock, marshal; Nick. Herrig, guard; Hugo Joster, P. C. Becker, K. Hoffman, A. Swoboda, F. Steinmuller, trustees; George Veix, chancellor. Meets second and fourth Mondays in each month in their hall, corner of Osage and Broadway. Present number of members, thirty-six.

German R. C. Benevolent Society.—Organized in 1881, and holds meetings in the German Catholic school-house, the first Sunday in each month. Officers: R. Huffman, president; Joe Dress, vice-president; Anton Swoboda, secretary; M. Penning, treasurer; J. B. Biringer, Albert Daege, Anton Haag, Sr., trustees.

Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, John B Mege Branch, No. 2.—Organized in 1880. Meets in Phelan's Hall, Shawnee street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. First and present officers: Rev. Father Downing, spiritual adviser; John Hannon, president; J. R. Madden, first vice-president; J. O'Rork, second vice-president; C. W. Dougherty, recording secretary; P. O. Farrell, assistant recording secretary; J. Lyon, financial secretary; M. Phelan, treasurer; P. J. McDonald, marshal; Thos Ryan, guard; Patrick Burns, chancellor; Dr. M. S. Thomas, medical examiner.

Kansas Mutual Sick Relief Society.—Chartered December 19, 1868. First President, Fred. Wochner. Meets the first Tuesday of each month at the German school-house, south side of Seneca, between Fifth and Sixth streets. J. H. Rothenberger, president; Fred. Wochner, secretary; H. Jansen, agent.

French Mutual Relief Society.—Organized in 1868. —— Penare, first president; C. Bouisse, secretary; Tony Giacomini, treasurer. Present officers: Thomas Giacomini, president; Tony Giacomini, treasurer; C. Bouisse, secretary. Regular meetings on the first Sunday after the 15th of each month, at 740 Delaware street. Present number of members, forty.

Young Men's Sodality of the B. V. M.—Organized in 1860, with J. J. Roche as first prefect. Present prefect, William Thompson. Meets in the chapel every Sunday. Has twenty-five members.

Cecilian Singing Society.—Organized in 1872. S. Bauer first and present president; Albert Daege, secretary; John Berringer, treasurer. Meets at the German Catholic School on the fourth Sunday in each month.

Leavenworth Branch of the Irish National Land League.—Meets at M. Phelan's Hall, Shawnee street, near Fifth, on the first and third Thursdays in each month. Organized in October, 1880. Ed. Carroll the first and present president; P. J. McDonald, first and present secretary.

Union of Personal Liberty.—Organized in 1881. First officers: F. Noll, president; Christian Schubert, secretary; J. H. Rothenberger, director. Present officers: Martin Smith, president; C. Schubert, secretary; J. H. Rothenberger, director. Meets monthly in Turner Hall, corner of Shawnee and Broadway. Present number of members, 380.

I. O. B'nai B'rith, Sholem Lodge, No. 78.—Organized July 19, 1866. The first President was George Einstein. Charter members: R. N. Hirshfield, George Einstein, J. Wollman, Julius Levi, J. Jereslow, Simon A. Asch (vice president), H. M. Hermon (secretary). Present officers: L. Michael, president; S. A. Asch, vice president; H. M. Hermon, secretary; Julius Levi, treasurer; R. N. Hirshfield, monitor; S. Seemon, assistant monitor; J. Ringelsky, warden; Adolph Simon, outside guard. Present number of members, forty-eight. Regular meetings the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in Old Masonic Hall, 425 Delaware street. The present surveillance committee consists of R. N. Hirshfield, L. Michael and A. Simons.

Free Sons of Israel, Kansas Lodge, No. 72.—Meets at old Masonic Hall, on the first and third Sundays of each month. Organized August, 1880, by Rev. Dr. Sonneschein and Prof. Deutsch, of St. Louis. First officers: Charles Salinger, past president; H. Wollman, president; C. Michael, vice president; R. N. Hirshfield, treasurer; Isaac Sellers, secretary. Present officers: H. Wollman, past president; L. Michael, president; R. N. Hirshfield, treasurer; S. Simonds, secretary. Present number of members, thirty-five.

Independent Order of Red Men—Delaware Tribe, No. 3.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in old Masonic Hall, 425 Delaware street (up stairs). The Tribe was instituted April 13, 1877, with the following officers: John Trump, sachem; E. C. Davis, senior sagamore; D. D. Riley, junior sagamore; L. M. Cretus, chief of records; Peter Jamison, keeper of wampums; A. W. Davidson, prophet. There were thirty-five charter members. Present officers: Jas. Seymour, sachem; B. B. Cleghorn, prophet; E. C. Shinn, S. S.; F. W. Scard, J. S.; D. D. Riley, C. of R.; Louis Zeicke, keeper of wampums. Number of members, thirty-five.

Grand Army of the Republic—Custer Post, No. 6.—Organized November 26, 1875. First Post Commander, Hugh H. Fogg; Adjutant, Louis Eccleberry. Present officers: E. W. Osgood, post commander; A. M. Leeper, adjutant. Present number of members, forty. Meet at the office of A. R. McNairy, Delaware street, between Third and Fourth, on the fourth Wednesday of each month. J. C. Walkinshaw, of Leavenworth, is the present department commander of the State, and W. M. Leeper, of Leavenworth, is assistant adjutant general of the department.

Leavenworth Academy of Science and Art.—A society for the advancement of science and art, was organized under the general incorporation act of the State of Kansas, in the year 1874. The first officers were: H. M. Aller, president; W. S. Burke, vice president; R. J. Brown, secretary; Sidney Smith, treasurer. The present officers are: H. M. Aller, president; W. S. Burke, vice president; R. J. Brown, secretary; T. Sinks, treasurer. From October 1 to May 1 the society holds semi-monthly meetings, for the purpose of discussing and listening to lectures on the subjects of science and art. The present number of members is 105. Headquarters of the organization at Dr. T. Sink's office, corner of Shawnee and Third streets.

National American Association.—Organized in Leavenworth, in December, 1881. Object, for mutual life insurance, and for social intercourse. Officers: Lewis Mayo, president; W. H. Skillman, vice president; John Vories, secretary; J. S. Edwards, collector; George C. Vaughn, advocate; R. H. Reeves, chaplain; Wm. Parmelee, treasurer; James A. Lane, sergeant-at-arms; J. H. Crew, door-keeper; Nathan A. Mann, asst. door-keeper; D. K. Burrell, ex-president. Eleven charter members. There are now fifteen persons attached to the organization.

Leavenworth Maenner Ger-Sangverein.—Organized January 23, 1859, and has held regular meetings ever since. Business meetings on the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Turner Hall, and singing meetings every Friday evening, at the same place. First officers: Fritz Braunhold, president; Ad. Braedner, secretary; S. Brucker, treasurer; John Dotter, musical director. Present officers: Lewis Schrader, president; —— Scheller, secretary; Joseph Praeder, treasurer; Prof. Scheurman, musical director.

Leavenworth Turnverein.—Organized August 12, 1857, in Stahl's Garden. First officers: Henry Deckelman, president; Col. Henry C. Haas, first turnwart; Hugo Tabel, secretary. At the breaking out of the rebellion the society turned out nearly a full company for the first company organized for the Union army in the State—the first Kansas Infantry. Present officers: A. Ackenhausen, president, Fred. Wiohnor, recording secretary; —— Shinkler, corresponding secretary; Louis Bayer, first turnwart; L. Mohl, second turnwart; Otto Graser, treasurer; J. H. Rothenberger, Louis Casper, J. Dotter, trustees. Present number of members, eighty-six.

Leavenworth Building and Savings Institution.—Officers: Martin Smith, president; W. G. Hesse, vice-president; Charles Sprick, secretary; Charles Ackenhausen, treasurer. Meets at German schoolhouse, on Seneca, between Fifth and Sixth streets, on the first Monday of each month.

Metropolitan Guards.—Armory in Laing's building, corner of Fourth and Delaware.

Organized in 1878. Meet for drill Tuesday evenings. Business meetings second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month. First officers: W. H. Mead, captain; William Green, first lieutenant; Ed. Thomas, second lieutenant. Present officers: C. N. Stevens, captain; J. W. Niehaus, first lieutenant; H. W. Hewett, second lieutenant; J. T. Mason, treasurer; J. N. Joerger, financial secretary; F. Mauritzens, secretary; Frank T. Lynch, president; R. H. T. Nesbit, vice-president. Present number of members, fifty.

Leavenworth Gun Club.—Organized in 1877. First officers: S. A. Couch, president; C. N. Whitman, vice-president; Charles Currier, secretary; M. H. Insley, treasurer; A. G. Talbot, Adolph Lange, J. A. Schmidt, board of managers. Present officers: A. C. Girard, president; J. Cooter, vice-president; A. Wernher, secretary; H. Lanitz, treasurer. Meet first Tuesday of each month. Shoot second Tuesday of each month at head of Second street, on Government Reserve. Number of members, thirty.

The Barry Cadets.—On Tuesday, May 20, 1879, Rev. T. W. Barry, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, took his choir of thirty-two boys on an excursion to Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, where they won the silver cup for superiority in singing. A military tournament was in progress. The "Ottawa Zouaves," a boy company, was present, and by the beauty of their uniforms and the precision of their movements excited the envy of the other boys. The choir boys then and there conceived the idea of forming themselves into a military organization to be called the "Barry Cadets," in honor of the rector of St. Paul's Church. The initiatory step was taken by Masters Edgar Hopkins, John Franks and James Brace, who soon succeeded in getting sufficient names to start with. W. H. Anderson was chosen captain; Hartwell Lyon, first lieutenant; and James Franks, second lieutenant. The company made rapid progress in the manual of arms, and was soon recognized as one of the institutions of the city. Like all kindred institutions, it has had its ups and downs, its days of cloud as well as sunshine. The faint-hearted withdrew, but the brave remained. In December, 1881, the company found themselves without a captain, and a depleted treasury. Too much credit cannot be given to Lieuts. Franks and Albright for keeping the company together while without a captain. It was a critical time in their history. In January, 1882, Second Lieut. Harry E. Insley, of the Metropolitan Guard, was chosen captain of the Cadets. Capt. I. brought with him to the command just those qualifications which were needed at the time to save the company, namely, good business ability and thorough military education. The new captain was backed by the support of the parents of the boys. The company numbers forty-eight members, is uniformed, armed and equipped. At a recent dress parade, in the presence of thousands, their skill and knowledge of drill elicited enthusiastic applause. They have probably no superiors in the State. Their armory is in Laing's Hall. Meet every Monday evening. Officers: H. E. Insley, captain; James Franks, Jr., first lieutenant; William Albright, second lieutenant. They are now changed to Leavenworth Battalion, Company I, H. E. Insley, major. They are the pride of the city.

Leavenworth Driving Park and Fair Association.—This society was reorganized with its present officers in 1879, and now possesses forty acres of beautiful land west of the court-house. The grounds were purchased of the county for $2,500, but at this time are probably worth five times that sum. At this time the leading members of the association are discouraged on account of the severe loss caused by the terrible storm that swept over Leavenworth County on the 16th of April, 1882. Fencing, stands, booths, stalls, etc., were destroyed on the Fair grounds, and the discouragement caused thereby determined the management to make no effort for a fall meeting in 1882. But with the coming of another year this feeling will give place to a more hopeful condition. Too much money has been expended to allow their valuable grounds to lie idle. The following is a list of the officers: Dr. S. F. Neely, president; M. H. Insley, vice-president; Frank T. Lynch, secretary; Michael Phelan, treasurer.

LEAVENWORTH CEMETERIES.

Nominally there are five burial grounds in the vicinity of the city of Leavenworth, but practically there are but three, the Jewish, Calvary (Roman Catholic), and Mount Muncie. A burial place named Mount Aurora was laid out and donated by W. W. Bachus for burial purposes, in June, 1858, and for a time used; but for the past ten years no bodies have been interred within its grounds. The most of the bodies buried in Mount Aurora have been removed to Mount Muncie, and a portion of the burial plat has been condemned, and will be used by the Leavenworth Water Works Company.

Greenwood Cemetery, located on the Lawrence road, three miles from the city, was donated by Mary A. Davis, for a public burial place, in December, 1865. For a series of years it was used, and several hundred bodies now repose within its borders; but for the past few years it may be truthfully said it has become a private burial place. A few families who purchased lots when the grounds were first opened, continue to use it as a resting place for their dead relatives and friends. [An account of the Jewish Cemetery will be found elsewhere.] In the early settlement of Leavenworth the Roman Catholics used for burial purposes a plat of ground two miles west of the city, but twelve years since (in 1870), a beautiful, eighty-acre tract three and a half miles from town, on the DeSoto road, was purchased and the dead bodies removed from the old graveyard. The new ground cost $2,400, and since the purchase and consecration a considerable sum has been expended in beautifying the tract. The cemetery is in charge of the parish priest, and it is the policy of the church authorities to keep the prices of lots within reasonable limits. The lots vary in size and the prices are from twenty-five to three hundred dollars. Single lots for burial can be obtained for the small sum of two dollars. A liberal section of the ground is set apart for the poor of the parish who are unable to provide means for the burial of their dead. William Cogan, the sexton of "Calvary," resides within the cemetery grounds.

Mount Muncie Cemetery, the principal and most beautiful of Leavenworth's burial grounds, consists of 173 acres, purchased of Dr. Mills, three and a half miles from the court-house, on the Delaware road. Twelve thousand dollars was the amount of the purchase money, and the sum of $38,000 has been expended in the adornment of the naturally beautiful spot chosen by the original board of directors: Thomas Carney, William Fairchild, W. C. Lobenstein, Charles N. Palmer, James B. Laing, W. H. Ralston, John Wilson, A. Stettauer, L. T. Smith, A. A. Higginbotham, John Kerr, Isaac Young, Henry Foote, C. R. Moorehead, C. B. Brace, F. E. Arnold, S. S. Ludlum, H. D. Rush, J. W. Morris, T. P. Fenlon, J. G. Reaser, D. P. Mitchell, J. D. Liggett, W. E. Chamberlain, B. L. Baldridge, David J. Brewer, H. R. Hammond, J. L. Wever, Geo. S. Woodward, James Hall, A. M. Sawyer, W. G. Matthias and H. M. Moore. The association was organized under the general incorporation law of Kansas, and the second section of the charter provided: "The entire funds arising from the sale of burial lots, and proceeds of any investment of said funds shall be, that they are specifically dedicated to the purchase and improvement of the grounds for the cemetery and keeping them durably and permanently enclosed and in perpetual repair throughout all future time, * * * and no part of such funds shall, as dividend, profit, or in any manner whatever inure to the corporators." That Leavenworth has a cemetery of which every citizen may be justly proud, her people are mainly indebted to the unselfish and self-sacrificing labors of James B. Laing, John Wilson, J. L. Wever and D. J. Brewer, who through sunshine and storm always stood forward as the steadfast, fearless friends of the association. All honor to them. The scale of prices of lots range from twenty-five to three hundred dollars, according to size and locality. The grounds are interspersed with hill and valley, and have been laid out on the rural or Cincinnati plan—the size of a lot depending on the "lay" of the ground. Since the grounds were opened, nearly eighteen years since, nearly 4,000 persons have been buried in Mount Muncie. The first President was James B. Laing; John Wilson, vice president; David J. Brewer, the first and present secretary. Present officers: George A. Eddy, president; Lewis Mayo, vice president; J. L. Wever, treasurer and superintendent; D. J. Brewer, secretary; David Bovard, sexton; James B. Laing, E. P. Willson, C. B. Brace, H. W. Gillett, John Wilson, George A. Eddy, Lewis Mayo, J. L. Wever D. J. Brewer directors.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PROF. L. DEG. ABBOTT, Jr., solo violinist, teacher violin, brass bands and orchestras, harmony instrumentation, is a native of Hartford, Conn. Received his literary education there. In 1866, at the age of seventeen years, he entered upon a regular course of studies in music, in the New York Conservatory of Music, N. Y. Graduated in full at the age of twenty. The year following he accepted the leadership of the Fall River Opera House Orchestra, with which he remained in connection for a few years, after which he accepted a similar position with the orchestra of the International Circus, from which he retired at the close of one season. He afterwards led the Belle Union Theatre Orchestra, of Omaha, for a few years, after which he located here, and has been active in connection with his profession here since. Is present leader of the new Opera House Orchestra and musical director of Creton's band.

J. L. ABERNATHY is a native of Warren County, Ohio. He came to Kansas in April, 1856, and engaged in furniture business in Leavenworth. His business, which now amounts to about $400,000 per annum, and gives employment to 230 men, did not exceed $7,000 the first year. In August, 1861, he entered the army, organizing the second thirty day company in the State. He was Captain of Company A, Eighth Kansas Infantry, and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment, in August, 1862, serving in all the engagements of his command until he resigned, in November, 1863. Was elected Mayor of Leavenworth in 1872, and held that office three years.

JOHN N. ABERNATHY, of the firm of Abernathy Bros., came to Kansas before the war of 1861-'65, and resided some time in the State employed as a clerk. He then returned to Indiana, where he remained during the war, and then again came to Kansas, located at Leavenworth, and has been engaged in furniture business since that time, owning two-thirds of the factory, and one-quarter interest in the wholesale business at Kansas City.

S. C. ASHTON, manager R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency, established here in January, 1873, the forty-fourth office opened. Mr. Ashton was born in Mansfield, Ohio, July 19, 1854. His parents moved to Kansas City about 1857, and in 1865 settled in Leavenworth, Kan. S. C. was educated in Leavenworth. From 1871 to 1876 was connected with government surveys in Kansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, etc. In 1876 became connected with Dun's agency, and was advanced to present position in April, 1879. Mr. Ashton was married in Leavenworth, Kan., February 16, 1881, to Miss Zola Burbank, of Leavenworth. Mr. A. is a member of the Metropolitan Guards.

A. J. ANGELL is one of the old settlers of Leavenworth, locating in the place in July, 1857. From that time until 1870, he was connected with the State surveys, except during the first year of the war, from May, 1861 to May, 1862, when he was a member of Company G, First Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He was first commissioned as Captain, in April, immediately after the attack of Fort Sumter, receiving his commission on Wednesday, and having eighty-four men enrolled on Saturday night. He was made Orderly Sergeant of his company and assisted in drilling it. In 1870, he engaged in the lumber business, which he has carried on until the present time, his business having increased about twenty per cent. each year, until it now amounts to over $100,000. Mr. Angell was born in New Berlin, Chenango Co., N. Y., May 6, 1832. At the age of fifteen he left Chenango County, and attended school in Oneida County, three terms, when his health failed, and he went on the road from Utica a year and a half selling goods. He then went to Ohio and engaged in engineering on the Steubenville and Maryland R. R., (Pan Handle), and was afterward for two years connected with the Marietta and Cincinnati R. R. His last Government survey in Kansas was on the Osage Diminished Reserve. He was married at Pittsburgh, May, 1870, to Miss Mary George, a native of that city. They have three daughters—Annie G., Mary L. and Joe M. Mr. Angell is a member of A. F. & A. M.

COL. D. R. ANTHONY, editor and proprietor of the *Leavenworth Times* was born in South Adams, Mass., August 22, 1824. He received a common school education, and his youth and early manhood were spent in various mercantile pursuits. In July, 1854, Mr. Anthony visited Kansas, being a member of that colony sent out by the New England Emigrant Aid Society, under the leadership of Eli Thayer, which founded the City of Lawrence. In the fall of the same year he returned to Rochester, N. Y., where he remained in business until June, 1857, when he returned to Kansas, and located permanently in Leavenworth. At the breaking out of the war Mr. Anthony became Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Kansas Cavalry, afterwards known as the Seventh Kansas Volunteers. In November, 1861, at the Battle of the Little Blue, he won a decisive victory over a force of guerrillas four times as strong as his in numbers; but his reputation as a faithful union officer was made by the order which he issued while in command of Gen. Mitchell's brigade, in Tennessee, forbidding any officer or soldier to return a fugitive slave to his master. His action created no small feeling and commotion in the army and throughout the country, and by his refusal to countermand the order he incurred the displeasure of his superior officer, and was arrested by Gen. Mitchell. Within sixty days from the time of his arrest, however, Gen. Halleck restored him to active service, being satisfied that public sentiment sustained Col. Anthony's course. In April, 1861, he was appointed postmaster of Leavenworth, which office he held for five years, being elected mayor of the city in 1863. As chief executive of Leavenworth he carried into civil life the same uncompromising union spirit which he had shown in the army, and his administration was one of the most vigorous and effective which the city has ever enjoyed. Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., commanding the District of the Border, headquarters at Kansas City, had declared martial law, and his detectives in Leavenworth seized some horses belonging to a colored man, claiming they had been stolen in Missouri. This Mayor Anthony resented, claiming that Kansas was a loyal State, and that her civil authorities were entirely competent to enforce all the laws, and ordered the police to recover the animals, which they did. On September 7 he was arrested by order of Gen. Ewing, and taken to Kansas City, escorted by a military guard of twenty-four men. The whole of Leavenworth was in a blaze of excitement over the indignity placed upon her mayor. A large public meeting, composed of prominent citizens, was held upon the evening of his arrest, and resolutions were passed calling upon the President to properly punish or censure those who were responsible for the outrage. Mayor Anthony was, however, released within twenty-four hours from the time he was arrested, and was granted a perfect ovation at the market house the next evening. The order declaring martial law in Leavenworth had been countermanded simultaneously with his arrest. In 1868 Col. Anthony was president of the Republican State Convention, and was chosen a presidential elector, his being one of the three votes which Kansas cast for Gen. Grant. During 1870 and 1871 he served terms in the city council, and in 1872 was again elected mayor for a term of two years. In 1874 he was elected councilman from the First Ward, and in April, 1874, was appointed postmaster of Leavenworth by Gen. Grant. He still (July, 1882) holds the office. In addition to the fine record which Col. Anthony has made for himself as a public functionary, he has, for more than twenty years, been building a journalistic reputation which is second to none in the State, and which is among the foremost in the country. His successes in this department of his life work will be traced in the history of the *Leavenworth Times*, printed elsewhere. Mr. Anthony was married January 21, 1864, to Miss Annie O. Osborn, of Edgartown, Mass., his father-in-law, Capt. Osborn, being one of the leading whaling merchants of that State. For over a quarter of a century Col. Anthony has been before the people of Kansas, either as a business man, a journalist, or a public official. Being a man of strong convictions, and fearless in their expression, he has made bitter enemies; and it is almost an anomaly that a man of strong character does escape bitter persecution of some kind. On May 10, 1875, he was shot, in the Opera House, Leavenworth, by W. W. Embry, a printer and a newspaper publisher. The ball passed into the right side of the face, passed downward, and lodged in the body, severing the artery entirely. It was thought for some time that the shot was fatal, and death was warded off only by the iron constitution of its would-be victim. He fought it down as he has conquered most obstacles which stood before him, by natural strength of constitution, joined to an indomitable will. It may be incidentally remarked that it is a singular circumstance, that on New Year Day, 1880, W. W. Embry, the man who shot Col. Anthony, was himself shot and instantly killed, in a saloon row with his newspaper partner.

DAVID ATCHISON, manager of the new opera-house and dealer in wood and coal, succeeded Mr. Roces in the position of manager in September, 1880. Mr. A. was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, February 22, 1842. He came to the United States about 1845, located for a time in Massachusetts, and then settled in Lonsdale, R. I. He was educated there. At the age of seven years he began his business life in the Lonsdale Mills. In 1857 he moved to Kansas and settled in Leavenworth. Engaged in general occupations until 1859. From that time until 1861 was engaged in freighting across the plains on the Platte Route. At first as employe and afterward operated five or six wagons for himself. In 1865 became connected with Nichols, Morton & Johnson in a saw-mill. In 1869 established the wood and coal business, which he still operates. Mr. Atchison was married in Leavenworth, Kan., in 1868, to Miss Annie Ward, a native of Illinois. They have seven children—Clara V., Mary, Annie V., Gertrude, Sarah, David, Jr., and Lottie. Mr. A. is a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, K. of P., and of Neligh Lodge, K. of H.

R. BAIDER, general groceries, was born in Germany, in 1835, and learned the trade of stone-cutter there at the age of seventeen years. In 1854 he came to America and followed his trade through the country till 1856, when he settled here and was actively connected with his trade for a few years, after which he engaged at his present business, which he has conducted since. In 1854 he married, in Germany, Miss Johanna Frey. Mr. Baider did service in the militia of his native country for four years, and did the same number of years' service in the militia of this State—from 1862 to 1866. He has been an active worker in the social development of this city since coming here, and has been an active member of its council.

A. T. BARKER, passenger conductor Kansas Pacific Division U. P. R. R. Was born in Auburn, Androscoggin County, Maine, March 22, 1840. He engaged in general occupations at home until 1864; he then moved West. He became connected with the H. & St. J. R. R. the same year. Was braking a few months and was then placed in charge of a train. He remained with this company until 1867. He then became connected with the U. P. R. R. Was located for a time in the yards at the State Line of the Eastern Division, and July, 1867, commenced braking on the trains. In 1870 received his appointment as conductor, a position he has since retained. Mr. Barker was married in Auburn, Maine, March 19, 1864, to Miss Mary Goss, of Androscoggin County. They have one child—Lizzie M. Mr. B. is a member of the Baptist Church, and of the Conductors' Insurance Society.

REV. THOMAS W. BARRY, B. D., post chaplain U. S. A. Is a native of Canada, and was born in Brockville, Province of Ontario, September 26, 1852. His classical studies were pursued at Ontario College, located in Picton, Can., from which institution he graduated in 1870. Shortly afterward he entered Nashotah Theological School at Nashotah, Wis., in preparation for the ministry, and graduated from there in 1874; was ordained a deacon by Bishop Whitehouse in Chicago, April 27, 1874. Received his priest's orders in Watertown, N. Y., January 3, 1876, at the hands of Bishop Huntington, accepting the call to St. Paul's, Leavenworth, January 1, 1876; removing to Kansas and taking charge shortly after ordination. When he took charge of the church he found the parish heavily in debt. This debt he has since paid and in addition has built a handsome parsonage. While performing his duties as post chaplain at Fort Leavenworth, Mr. Barry also gives the parish of St. Paul his services, free of charge, for one year for church improvement. In 1882 was tendered by Gen. Pope the position of post chaplain U. S. A., to fill vacancy. The call was signed by every commissioned officer at Fort Leavenworth. He finally accepted the tender, his commission being dated August 15, 1882. Mr. Barry was married in Kingston, Can., Tuesday, July 13, 1875, to Miss Minie, daughter of August Thibaudeau, Esq., of Kingston. They have three children—Paul, Gwendoline H. and Vail T. Rev. Mr. B. is taking the highest degrees in Masonry and will shortly enter the Commandery.

C. P. BARTH, wagon manufacturer, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, 1831, and learned his trade at the age of fourteen years. In 1852 he came to America and followed his trade as wood-worker in Iowa till 1860, when he came here and settled and has been actively connected with his business here since. In 1857 he married Miss Christina Gutekunst, who was born in his native country, 1835. Came to America, 1854. They have a family of four sons and four daughters—Charles M., now lieutenant in the Twelfth United States Infantry, stationed in Arizona, Mary, Katie, Fred, Lena, Willie, Eddie, Lillie. In 1862 Mr. Barth established his present business and has been very actively and successfully connected with it since.

ALFRED B. BARTHEL, practical miller, came to Kansas in 1871 and located in Leavenworth. Has resided here since. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Society; is a native of Germany, and was born in 1840. Resided in his native country until he was nine years old, and then came to America with his parents, and has lived in the States of Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, and Kansas. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., in 1866, to Miss Emilie Hilmering, who was born in St. Louis. They have had six children, five of whom are now living—Alfred, Arthur, Emma, Emilie and Mary. Mr. Barthel has taken the first premium on flour that he made, in the State Fair of Kansas, held in Topeka in 1873.

JOHN BAUM, of the firm of Hannon & Baum, wholesale dealers in liquors, etc, is a native of Germany and was born in Hesse Darmstadt in 1840, and reared to the business of blacksmith, from his father who carried on that business there. In 1857 he came to America, and settled here in 1859, and engaged in engineering on the river boats, which he actively followed until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted his services in the First Missouri Light Artillery, and did active service until 1864, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he located here and has been actively identified with the wholesale liquor business since. In 1866 he married Miss Mary German, of his native country, who departed this life in 1875, and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, leaving two sons—William and Otto. In 1876 he married Miss Sophia Endebrock, of Hanover, Germany. They have three sons—John, Henry, and Herman. Mr. B. is an active member of the I. O. O. F., Funeral Aid, K. of P. societies and of the Endowment Rank. Is also a member of Leavenworth Post, No. 130, G. A. R.

CHARLES H. BAYER, general blacksmithing, was born in Germany, 1831, and learned his trade there at the age of fourteen years. In 1857 he came to America and settled here and has been very actively connected with his business here since. In 1858 he married Miss Mary Feller, who was born in Germany, in 1830. They have a family of three sons and two daughters—Charles Jr., Louise, Henry, Bertha and Minnie. Mr. Bayer did active service in the military department of the State during the war.

O. C. BEELER, city clerk, was born in Sahr, Baden, Germany, July 29, 1837. He came to America with his parents in October, 1846, the family locating in Ripley County, Ind., where O. C. remained until he emigrated to Kansas and settled in Leavenworth, July 18, 1855. After removing to Leavenworth he was employed for about three years as a clerk, and from 1858 to 1860 was engaged in the grocery business. In October, 1860, he was appointed Deputy City Clerk and served as such until September, 1861, when he was elected City Clerk and served two terms. In September, 1863, he engaged in the boot and shoe business, which he carried on until 1877. From 1863 to 1869, in partnership with William Beeler, alone the remainder of the time. In March, 1881, he was again appointed City Clerk, which position he now occupies. He was married in Madison County, Ind., August 18, 1875, to Rosetta M. Beeler, a native of Ripley County., Ind. Their four children are—Amelia R., William T., Maud O. and Michael G. Mr. Beeler is a member of the fraternity of A. F. & A. M., including the Chapter, Council and Commandery, and was the first Grand Recorder of the M. P. Grand Council of R. S. and S. E. Masters, of the State of Kansas, which position he held for four years. He is also a member of the pioneer association and was commander of Company C, First Regiment Kansas Militia during the Price raid.

J. H. BEHEE, superintendent of the Union Stove and Machine Works. Was born in Luzerne County, Pa., June 11, 1844. His parents moved to Burlington County, Iowa, about 1852, and about three years later settled in Harrison County, Mo. At a very early age J. H. learned the carpenter trade; working as a journeyman at fifteen. He enlisted in 1861 in the Second Missouri Cavalry, "Merrill's Horse," for three years. He served the entire time with his regiment, with the exception of some two months, during which time he was disabled by wounds received September 10, 1863, at the battle of Little Rock, Ark. On being mustered out he returned to Missouri, and the following year settled in Leavenworth, Kas., where he engaged in carpentering for a time, then contracting and building, and from 1869 to 1871 in mill-wrighting. In 1871 he engaged as pattern-maker in a foundry in town. In 1875 moved to California, where he continued the same business until 1877. He then returned to Leavenworth and established the firm of Behee, Windbery & Co.; their foundry was destroyed by fire and afterward rebuilt, and continued in business until it was reorganized a joint stock company under the name of Union Machine Works. Mr. Behee was married in Leavenworth, July 8, 1867, to Miss Mary E. Towne, of that city. They have four children—Adam W., Joseph, Maggie M. and Irene. Mr. B. is commander of Leavenworth Post, No. 130, G. A. R., and a member of Mechanics Lodge, No. 89, I. O. O. F.

MRS. CATHARINE BELL, general groceries, formerly Miss Catharine Davis, was born and reared in County Roscommon, Ireland, and came to America in 1852, at the age of eighteen years. In 1858 she came here with her brothers, and in 1861 she married Mr. Evans Bell, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, who came to America, in 1852, at the age of twenty-three years. In 1880, August 5th, Mr. Bell departed this life and is buried in the Mount Muncie cemetery, leaving a family of two sons and two daughters—William, Catharine, Annie and John.

GEORGE BELL, was born in Maryland, and was appointed from Maryland, a Cadet at the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1848, to July 1, 1853, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery July 1, 1853. Served in garrison at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., 1853-4; on frontier duty at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and scouting 1854-56; in Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians, 1856; on frontier duty at Fort Brown, Texas, 1856-7; San Antonio, Texas, 1857-58; being on commissary duty and in charge of ordnance depot, April—June, 1858; in garrison at Fort McHenry, Md., 1858-59; on march to Fort Clark, Texas, 1859; and on coast survey, November 15, 1859 to April 24, 1861. He served during the Rebellion of 1861-66 as bearer of dispatches from the General-in-Chief to the commanding officer at Indianola, Texas, March 23, April 23, 1861; with battery in defence of Washington, D. C., April 24-27, 1861; as depot commissary and quartermaster at Annapolis Junction, Md., April 27 to June 28, 1861; assistant in the organization of the subsistence department for, and serving in the Manassas campaign of July, 1861; in charge of Alexandria subsistence depot, Va., and of the instruction of volunteer commissaries, August 1, 1861 to March 25, 1862; as Principal Assistant Commissary to the Army of the Potomac in Virginia Peninsula campaign, March 25, 1862 to August 28, 1862; in charge of Alexandria Subsistence Depot, Va., and of the instruction of volunteer commissaries, August 28, 1862 to June 15, 1863; as Chief of Commissariat of the Department of the Susquehanna, headquarters, Harrisburg, Pa., June 15 to August 5, 1863; in charge of Alexandria subsistence depot, Virginia, and of the instruction of volunteer commissaries, August 5 to November 5, 1863, and of Washington subsistence depot, D. C., November 5, 1863 to October 26, 1865, as chief of commissariat department, Washington, October 26, 1865 to March 16, 1869; of the Department of the Potomac, October 22, 1866 to March 11, 1867, and of the First Military District, Virginia, to April 24, 1867; as Purchasing and Depot Commissary, Washington, D. C., March 16, 1869 to December 31, 1876, and Acting Depot Quartermaster July 2 to December 17, 1874 and March 5 to August 1, 1875; on special duty and settling accounts January to February 6, 1877; as Chief of Commissariat Department of the South, and Purchasing Commissary at Atlanta, Ga., February 9, 1877 to July, 1878; on temporary duty in Commissariat General's office, September 26 to November 6, 1877; Chief of Commissariat Department of the South, Newport Barracks, Ky., July 1, 1878, and Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Cincinnati, Ohio, to November 29, 1879; Chief of Commissariat Department of Missouri, and Purchasing and Depot Commissary Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from November 29, 1879 to his present position, 1883. His rank and line of promotion have been as follows: July 1, 1853, Brevet Second Lieutenant First Artillery; October 31, 1853, Second Lieutenant First Artillery; June 30, 1855, First Lieutenant First Artillery; May 14, 1861, Captain Fourteenth Infantry (declined); August 3, 1861, Captain Staff Commissary of Subsistence; August 28, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers; March 13, 1865, Brevet-Major, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, and Brevet Colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion; April 25, 1865, Major Staff Commissary of Subsistence; April 9, 1865, Brevet Brigadier-General for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion.

PETER BERRY, wholesale liquor merchant, came to Kansas in May, 1864, and was employed in the Commissary Department at Fort Leavenworth until 1870. From that time until 1877 he was engaged in the liquor business for other parties, and at that time commenced the traffic for himself, doing a wholesale business from the start. Mr. Berry was born in Belgium, September, 1838. At three years of age he came, with his parents, to America, and lived in Ozaukee County, Wis., until 1859. He then went to Virginia, but returned in 1861, and a few months later enlisted in the Second Wisconsin Light Artillery, in which he served three and a half years, and then located in Leavenworth. He was married in Leavenworth to Conago Keegan, a native of Howard County, Mo. They have three children—Henry L., Robert E. L., and Esther A. Mr. Berry is a member of A., F. & A. M. Blue Lodge Chapter and Commandery.

CHARLES BESSER, agent for Ph. Best Brewing Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., and retail dealer in wines, liquors, etc. The retail business was established in 1861. He was appointed agent for Best's beer in 1878. Mr. Besser was born in Baden, Germany, December 21, 1833. He came to the United States in 1845 and settled in Louisville, Ky., where he learned the trade of bricklayer and plasterer. In 1855 he moved to Stevens Point, Wis., and in 1857 settled in Leavenworth, Kas. He worked at his trade in that city until present business was established. Mr. Besser was married in Louisville, Ky., May 16, 1853, to Miss Caroline Raemer, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany. They have five children—George, Amelia, Charles, Lena and Alma. Mr. B. is a member of the Germania Lodge, No. 9, and Schiller Encampment, No. 2, I. O. O. F., and of the Turn-verein and the German-English School Society.

LOUIS BESSLER, general groceries, was born in South Germany, in 1851, and learned the trade of cabinet-maker there at the age of thirteen years, and after completing his trade he came to America in 1869 and was actively connected with his trade in Newark, N. J., until 1878, when he came here and has been actively connected with business since. In 1879 he married Miss Louisa Wolfsperger, who was born in Chicago, in 1857. They have one little boy—Louis.

G. M. BITTMAN was born in Phaltz, Germany, in 1827. In 1832 he emigrated to America, and lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, the most of the time until 1855, when he went to Dubuque, Iowa, and remained there until he came to Kansas, and located at Leavenworth, in April, 1858. He brought with him from Iowa at that time a small stock of flour, etc., and started in the grocery business in the fall, doing from $30,000 to $40,000 the first year, which business has so increased that it now amounts to from $900,000 to $1,200,000 per annum. Mr. Bittman, was married in Leavenworth, in 1863, to Miss Matilda Moorehead, a native of Ireland. They have three children living—Hattie, Edward and Frank, and an adopted daughter, Lizzie.

SAMUEL BLACK, passenger conductor L., T. & S. W. R. R.; was born in Burlington County, N. J., December 31, 1844. He was educated in his native county. In 1862 he moved to Kansas and settled in Leavenworth. Was engaged in clerking about two years, and then became connected with contracting firms engaged in Government freighting across the plains. From 1869 to 1872 was engaged in clerking in a real estate office in Leavenworth. In the latter year he took the position of station agent at Holton, for the Kansas Central Railroad; a few months later was appointed agent at Leavenworth; while in this position he at times had charge of excursion and extra trains. In 1879 he moved to Leadville, Col., where he engaged in grain business a few months, and then became connected with the D. & R. G. R. R., as commissary clerk; a few months later was placed in charge of a train. In February, 1882, he returned to Leavenworth to take present position. Mr. Black was married in Wyandotte County, Kansas, to Miss Flora J. Pratt, of that county. They have one child—Olive I. Mr. B. is a member of Lee Lodge, No. 2, and Far West Encampment, I. O. O. F. Is a member of the Grand Lodge and Encampment; is P. G. P. of the latter. Is also a member of Ivanhoe Lodge K. of P., and Neligh Lodge, K. of H.

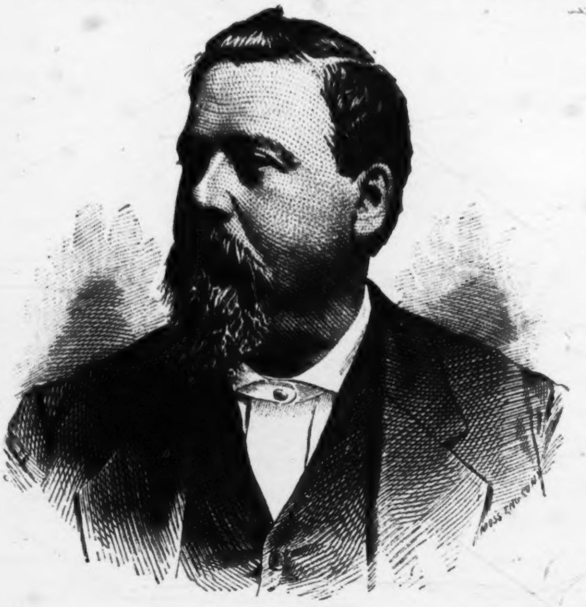

H. L. Bickford

HARVEY L. BICKFORD first came to Leavenworth in 1857. For four years he was employed in ranching on Big Turkey Creek, on the Santa Fe Trail, and in 1862-63 he located at Topeka, and engaged in freighting between Leavenworth and Fort Lyon, Colorado. In the spring of 1866 he removed to Leavenworth and purchased property opposite the city, and in the fall of the same year engaged in the transfer of passengers and freight, which he continued until the Leavenworth bridge was built. Since that time he has been engaged in Government contracts—grain and fuel chiefly—his contracts in 1881 amounting to $150,000. He has a contract for Government freighting in the Indian Territory, and has there a herd of 1,500 head of cattle. He is a native of Peacham, Caledonia Co., Vt, where he was born December 2, 1835 and lived there until 1852. He then went to Chicago, where he remained until he moved to Kansas. He was married in Barton, Vt., in 1859, to Abbie Dexter, who died in 1863, leaving one child, Nellie C. Mr. Bickford was married to his present wife, Mary E. (Dexter) Bickford April 18, 1865. She is a sister of his first wife, and a native of Caledonia County. They have buried their only two children. Mr. B. is a member of A., F. & A. M. and K. of H.

WILLIAM O. BLACK, locomotive engineer Kansas Central Division U. P. R. R.; was born in Newton Hamilton, Mifflin County, Pa., July 21, 1849. He moved to Kansas in 1864 and settled in Leavenworth. Was engaged in freighting across the plains most of the time up to 1868. He then commenced his railroad life as brakesman on the K. P. R. R.; the same year served six months in the Nineteenth Regiment, Kansas Volunteers, in a campaign against the Indians. In 1871 returned to the K. P. R. R. in his former station. In 1872 commenced with the Kansas Central Railroad as fireman, and was promoted to engineer in 1876. Mr. Black was married in Jewell County, Kansas, May 5, 1873, to Miss Van Dusen, of that county. They have three children—William C., Howard T. and Fred. M. Mr. B. is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 14, K. of P.

COL. A. P. BLUNT, Governor of the Leavenworth Military Prison, is a native of Caledonia County, Vt., where he was born. He has been in continuous military service of his country for twenty-two years, during which time he has achieved the highest reputation as a brave and efficient commander and a faithful and trustworthy agent of the Government. The following record of his commissions and the orders assigning to duty trace his military career with an eloquence which requires no elucidation: Commissions—June 6, 1861, Adjutant of the Third Regiment Vermont Volunteers; September 25, 1861, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Regiment Vermont Volunteers; September 19, 1861, Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment of Infantry, Vermont Volunteers; March 4, 1864, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain in the service of the United States; May 10, 1866, Major United States Volunteers by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services; March 20, 1866, Lieutenant-Colonel United States Volunteers by brevet; April 5, 1866, Colonel United States Volunteers by brevet; May 28, 1866, Brigadier-General United States Volunteers; March 30, 1867, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain; June 18, 1868, Major United States Army by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Lee's Mills, April 16, 1862; June 17, 1868, Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Savage Station, June 29, 1862; June 15, 1868, Colonel United States Army by brevet, for meritorious services during the war. Orders—April

24, 1864, instructed to report to Commanding General, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, for assignment to duty. May 4, 1864, assigned to duty as Depot and Issuing Quartermaster of the expedition to sail from Yorktown; on duty from April 25, 1864, to October 11, 1864. October 7, 1864, authorized to turn over all property to Capt. C. E. Walbridge, and to report to Col. R. C. Webster, Chief Quartermaster, Department of Virginia and North Carolina. October 12, 1864, directed to proceed to Norfolk, Va., and relieve Maj. Nelson Plato, Acting Quartermaster. July 14, 1865, relieved from duty at Norfolk, and assigned to duty as Depot Quartermaster at Fort Monroe, Va. July 31, 1866, relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, and assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of Virginia. August 28, 1866, assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Potomac, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Colonel of the Quartermaster's Department. April 11, 1867, assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster, First Military District. August 17, 1867, relieved and ordered to report in person to Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. C. McFerran, Department Quartermaster General, for duty as his assistant; assigned to duty at Lincoln Depot, under letter of Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C. March 1, 1869, assigned to duty in charge of the Quartermaster's Department Depot at Charleston, S. C. March 21, 1870, relieved from duty at Charleston, S. C., and ordered to report for duty in person to Commanding General, Department of Missouri, subsequently amended to read "Division of the Missouri," by special orders No. 76. July 8, 1870, ordered to report to the Commanding General and Chief Quartermaster, Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty. July 12, 1870, assigned to temporary duty in the office of the Chief Quartermaster of the Department. August 26, 1870, assigned to duty as Post Quartermaster at Fort Buford, D. T. May 20, 1873, directed to transfer the funds, property, etc., of the Quartermaster's Department in his possession to First Lieut. C. G. Penny, Regimental Quartermaster Sixth Infantry, having received leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability; on sick leave from May 30, 1873, to June 30, 1873. October 4, 1873, assigned to temporary duty at Boston, Mass., as Chief Quartermaster of the Second Quartermaster's District, Department of the East. June 4, 1874, relieved from the duties connected with the Quartermaster's Department at Boston, and ordered to report in person to the Commanding General, Military Division of the South. June 30, 1874, ordered to report to the Commanding Officer, Nashville, Tenn., for duty as Post Quartermaster. April 30, 1875, ordered to report to the Commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for duty at the United States Military Prison. June 8, 1875, relieved of the charge of the National Cemeteries at Nashville, Memphis, Murfreesboro and Fort Donelson, Tenn. June 4, 1875, assigned to duty at the United States Military Prison; on duty from June 4, 1875, to March 1, 1877. February 26, 1877, ordered to perform the duties of Governor of the Military Prison; on duty from March 1, 1877, to the present time. April 25, 1877, relieved from duty as Quartermaster of the Leavenworth Military Prison.

VALENTINE BOEPPLER, liquor dealer, is a native of Germany; learned the trade of carpenter there, which he followed till 1859, when he came to America and settled here the following year. After following his trade here till 1864, he established a grocery and liquor business, which he carried on actively till 1874, when he retired from the grocery business, and has actively followed his present business since. In 1858 he married Miss Margaret Kaul, in Germany. They have a family of four sons and three daughters—Margaret, Valentine, Fredericka, Charles, William, Fritz and Rosa. Mr. Boeppler did active service in the Militia of his adopted State during the war, and has been an active member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. societies here. Is a member of the Encampment I. O. O. F. here.

W. G. BOLMAN, insurance agent, came to Leavenworth in the spring of 1863, and for many years was engaged in the grocery business. For the past six years he has been in insurance business, and also connected with the firm of Wilson & Fenlon, government contractors. He is a native of Nova Scotia, and prior to locating in Leavenworth lived in the West Indies about two years, and four years in New York City. He has been for three years Clerk of the Board of Education, and is a member of I. O. O. F., Metropolitan Lodge, Leavenworth City.

HUGO BONESS, superintendent of the lumber industry of J. Ingersoll. Was born in Germany in 1852, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner in his native country. In 1871 he came to America and settled in Leavenworth the same year, and carried on his trade actively till 1880, when he accepted his present position, which he reputably holds. In 1877 he married Miss Wilhelmina Foell, a native of Missouri. They have one son—Hugo. Has been an active member of the Knights of Pythias Society here since 1874.

JOHN R. BOYD, dentist, has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Leavenworth since February, 1866. He was born near St. Louis, Mo., and was married in Shelbyville, Ky., in 1865, to Unetta S. Caldwell, of Shelby County, in the same State. Dr. Boyd has practiced dentistry since 1859, in Kentucky and Missouri, prior to his removal to Kansas. He is a member of the Kansas State Dental Association, of K. of P., and K. of H. Dr. and Mrs. Boyd have four children—Ruby R., Mamie M., Carleton and Dana Caldwell.

C. B. BRACE was born in Farmington, Ontario Co., N. Y., January 4, 1822. During his early life he resided for some years in Canandaigua, N. Y., and afterward for several years at Penn Yan, N. Y. He removed to St. Paul, Minn., in 1856, and thence to Kansas in 1857. He located in Leavenworth February 22, 1857, his family arriving the following May. For two years he was engaged in real estate and insurance business. In 1859 he engaged in the wholesale dry goods trade, in partnership with William Watson, firm name of Watson & Brace. Mr. C. W. Perkins was subsequently admitted as a partner, and the firm became Watson, Brace & Co. In 1861 Mr. Brace sold out his interest in this firm, and engaged in the wholesale hardware business, in which he continued until 1874. In March, 1875, he became interested in the Kansas Manufacturing Company, and was made treasurer of the company, which position he still retains. Mr. Brace was married in Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., to Harriet N. Taylor, daughter of James Taylor, Esq., of Penn Yan. Mr. and Mrs. Brace are members of the First Congregational Church. Their six children are—Maria P., a teacher of elocution at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Catherine S., wife of W. W. Gillpatrick, U. S. N., Charles T., recent graduate of the literary department of Michigan University; Caroline H., deceased; Walter C., with Insley, Shire & Co., bankers, and James F., still a student.

JAMES BRADY, came to Kansas in 1867 and located in Leavenworth City, and has remained here since. He is a native of Dublin, Ireland, and was born in 1813, and was about twenty-two years old when he emigrated to America. He lived in Ohio, and enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Infantry, at Cairo, and served with that regiment during the war. He was wounded at the battle of Corinth; was married at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1863, to Elizabeth Holehan, who was born in County Meath, Ireland. They have had no children. Mr. Brady enlisted in the army in 1861, in the three months' service, and on the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted for three years, and served out the full term. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

T. L. BRAIDWOOD, superintendent of the stove department Great Western Manufacturing Company. Appointed to present position in March, 1874. Mr. Braidwood was born in Utica, N. Y., May 23, 1822. His parents moved to Albany about 1824. He received his schooling in this city, and then learned the moulder's trade in West Troy, and followed it in Troy and Albany. Was prominently identified with politics, being an enthusiastic member of the Republican party. For some time was connected with the railway mail service on the New York and Albany route. In 1870 he removed to Kansas and settled in Cowley County, intending to go into cattle raising and farming with his son. The latter's death changed his plans, and he moved to Leavenworth. Shortly afterward went to Albany, N.Y., to take the position of superintendent at Ransom's foundry. He returned to Leavenworth in 1873, and became connected with the Great Western Company. Mr. Braidwood was married in Albany, N. Y., July 4, 1844, to Miss Marian Burgess, of Albany. They have four children—John, Marian (now Mrs. C. C. Black), Thomas, Annie (now Mrs. Allison). Mr. B. is a member of the Leavenworth City Council. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

CLAMANS BRAMLAGE, of the firm of Bramlage & Schurze, wagonmakers and general blacksmithing; was born and reared in Ohio, and began his trade there, which he afterwards completed here, having come here at the age of fifteen years, in 1860; he followed his trade as journeyman till 1882, when he joined the present partnership. In 1874 he married Miss Annie Kast, who was born in Bavaria, in 1850, and came to America in 1870. They have a family of three sons and one daughter—John, Joseph, Edward and Annie.

JOHN BRANDON, of the Brandon Kirmeyer Brewing Company, was born in Ashton under the Line, Lancashire, Eng., August 27, 1831. He came to the United States in 1848 and settled in Lowell, Mass. He received his schooling in England and studied engineering. In 1849 he settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he followed his profession and afterward engaged in the manufacture of soda water, in which he continued until he moved to Kansas and settled in Leavenworth in 1858. He then organized the firm of Block & Brandon.

HON. DAVID JOSIAH BREWER, was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, June 20, 1837. His father, Rev. Josiah Brewer, was a missionary to the Greeks in Turkey, at the time of his birth. His mother, Emilia A. Field Brewer, was a sister of David Dudley and Cyrus W. Field. The subject of this sketch commenced his collegiate studies at the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., but subsequently entered the junior class at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., from which he graduated with high honors in 1856. He completed his law studies at the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1858. He then came West, spent a few months in Kansas City, and then journeyed farther west up the Arkansas River to Pike's Peak. He remained in the Colorado regions until the following June, when he returned to Kansas and after a short visit to his eastern home, settled finally, September 12, 1859, at Leavenworth, Kan., where he has since been a resident. Since he settled in Leavenworth he has been an honored citizen by almost continuous election to offices of honor and trust. In 1861 he was appointed United States Commissioner; in 1862 he was elected Judge of Probate and Criminal courts of Leavenworth County; in 1864 was elected Judge of the District Court for the first Judicial District of the State of Kansas; in 1868 was elected attorney for Leavenworth County; in 1870 was elected Justice of the Supreme Court and re-elected to the same position in 1876, and again in 1882 for a third term. Among the many minor offices with which he has been honored by his neighbors, are the following: member of the Board of Education of Leavenworth City in 1863-64; President of the School Board in 1865; City Superintendent of Schools in 1865-66; Secretary of the Mercantile Library Association 1862-63, and its President in 1864; President of the State Teachers' Association in 1868; and Secretary and one of the Trustees of Mount Muncie Cemetery Association, the public cemetery of Leavenworth City, since its organization in 1866. He was married October 3, 1861, to Miss Louise R. Landon, of Burlington, Vt. They have four daughters, all living, Harriet E., Etta L., Fannie A., and Jeanie E. During the long period of twelve years, which have passed since Judge Brewer's first election to the Supreme bench, he has by the judicial ability and integrity which has characterized his decisions, won distinction for himself and eminence as a jurist, as well as elevated the standard of excellence of the court over which he presides. It has in the past been truthfully said of him, and the truth brightens as the years roll on—"He has honestly merited the confidence and respect which is so universally tendered him by the legal fraternity of Kansas, and is an honor to the bench he adorns."

H. H. BRICKLEY, architect, was born in Troy, N. Y., May 17, 1855. He commenced his professional studies at Albany, N. Y., working on competitive drawings of the new State Capitol of that city. His studies were completed in Boston and he commenced practice as a member of the firm of Boyd & Brickley, in Evansville, Ind.; remaining there four years. He was afterward engaged as an architect in Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Kansas City, leaving the latter place in November, 1881, to serve as assistant architect with E. T. Carr, in the construction of the Kansas State Capitol at Topeka. He removed to Leavenworth in April, 1882.

J. H. BROOKS, superintendent of the new opera house and city bill-poster, was born in Barre, Mass., December 26, 1822. He moved to New York about 1840, when he became connected with Tom Hamlin in the old Bowery theatre, holding the position of doorkeeper, etc. In 1854 he moved to Boston, where he engaged in the bleaching business. About 1858 moved to Chicago, Ill., continuing the bleaching business there. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, First Massachusetts Cavalry and was discharged on account of disability in 1863. He returned to Massachusetts and shortly afterward moved to Chicago. In 1866 he settled in Leavenworth, where he opened an establishment for bleaching and pressing straw hats, etc. He was connected with the old opera-house five or six years, and was appointed to present position in October, 1879. Mr. Brooks was married in New York City in 1844 to Miss Schwaky of that city. They have five children—Mary A., now Mrs. Bates, Charles H., Sarah A., now Mrs. C. Fisher, John A. and Abbie F.

A. W. BROWNE, observer U. S. Observatory, office established in Leavenworth, May, 1871. Mr. Browne was born in Baltimore, Md., April 22, 1855. He was educated in his native city. Entered the Signal Service February 23, 1876; was appointed assistant at Baltimore after being advanced to observer; has had charge of offices at Norfolk, Va., Key West, Fla., Fort Arass, Fla.; was appointed to present position in December, 1879.

ROBERT AND A. B. BROWN. The brothers, Robert and Alexander B. Brown, are enthusiastically musical. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, of a musical family, they have been during their whole lives, more or less, connected with it. In Oberlin College they taught, and as leaders of choir and musical union, they managed the musical matters. Alexander B. enlisted under the first call for troops in 1861, and organized a band for the Seventh Ohio Regiment; afterwards he graduated from the Boston Music School, then from Olivet College, where he was made Professor of Music and Elocution and organized the Michigan Conservatory of Music and Elocution, serving there until 1875, when he accepted the same position in Drury College and organized the Missouri Conservatory of Music and Elocution; from there he came, in 1881, to Leavenworth to co-operate more effectively in the work of preparing text books for the Kansas Conservatory of Music and Elocution and Collegiate School, of which he and his brother are mutual directors. Robert graduating from Oberlin College and Seminary left a Congregational pastorate to serve as agent of the Christian Commission, first in the South, then was ordered to Leavenworth and remained till the close of the war. Accepting a commission from the American Missionary Association, he operated as a religious worker, organizing the Fifth Avenue Mission Church, of which he is now pastor, acting as the first chaplain of the Kansas State Penitentiary; when, by partial paralysis, he was precluded from professional service, he accepted the chair of reading and music in the Indiana State Normal School. Then the idea of the chart method came to him, which, with the co-operation of his colleague, is so far perfected, under the name of "*Browns' Prismatic Charts*," as to secure the endorsement of Remenyi and other eminent artists, and promises to make the fame of their school world wide, because of the excellence and originality of its methods, and the culture and skill of its graduates.

WILLIAM BRUMMER, is a practical miller in the employ of Kelly & Lysle. He came to Kansas in 1879 and has worked in Marion Center and elsewhere in the State. He was born in Germany and lived in his native country twenty-six years, then emigrated to America and has lived in New York, St. Louis, Mo., and Kansas. Mr. Brummer was born in 1848 and is a single man.

PETER BUBB, of the firm of Garrett & Co., lumber dealers, was born in Germany, 1833, and settled with his people in Wisconsin, where he was reared and educated. He was identified with his profession of mill-wright in that State till 1858, when he located here and engaged in the mercantile business, which he actively carried on for a few years, when he engaged in the present industry and has been actively identified with it since. In 1856 he married Miss Barbara Bergmann, a native of Germany, born in 1836. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—Peter (Jr.), bookkeeper; Mary, Jacob, in the grocery business, Lizzie. Mr. Bubb has always taken an active part in the growth and development of the social and industrial life of Leavenworth since locating here. Has been an active member of the I.O.O.F., of which society he has passed through all the degrees and is at present a member of the Grand Lodge in the State.

F. C. BULKLEY was born at Havana, New York, May 6, 1833, and moved with his parents to Corning, Steuben Co., when he was six years of age, and resided there until February 20, 1856, when he left for Kansas, and arrived at Leavenworth March 10, 1856, and was employed by the United States Government until the fall of 1858, when he went to contracting for the Government at Fort Leavenworth. After traveling through all the States and Territories, Old and New Mexico, he settled down at Leavenworth and went to contracting for the Indian Department for furnishing supplies, in which business he is still engaged, besides farming near Fort Leavenworth and dealing in stock. Mr. Bulkley was married September 14, 1864, to Elizabeth F. Hiatt, a daughter of Joel Hiatt, one of the oldest settlers of the State, coming to Kansas in the spring of 1854. Mrs. Bulkley was born near Richmond, Ind. They have five children, all of whom are living—Mary V., Andrew H., Josephine F., Savanah and F. C., Jr. Mr. B. was among the earliest settlers of Kansas, and has seen a great deal of the ups and downs of that State, and has been active in the development of the resources of the State of his adoption.

MARTIN L. BULKLEY, government contractor, came to the State of Kansas in 1855, and located in the city of Leavenworth; has lived here since, and has been engaged in the wood business. He is a native of Corning, Steuben Co., N. Y., and was born February 11, 1844, and lived in his native State about fourteen years. He was married in Leavenworth City, February 22, 1870, to Miss Mary B. Clough, who was born near St. Charles, Mo. They have three children living—Minnie E., Martin L. and Harvey C. Mr. Bulkley has been identified with the business interests of Kansas since his location here in 1855, and is one of the prosperous business men of this city.

MRS. DR. MARGARET BURDELL is engaged in the practice of her profession as a physician. She graduated about the year 1840, from the Ohio Medical College, and has practiced her profession in Ohio, Indiana, and Kansas, and in Leavenworth since 1861. Was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1822, and resided in her native place until she was twenty-six years of age, then moved to Indianapolis, and removed from there to Kansas, where she is now engaged in the practice of her profession, in the City of Leavenworth. Mrs. Burdell was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Dr. David, who died in about five years after their marriage, and she married Harvey Burdell, in Cincinnati. Her second husband has been dead about ten years. Has had five children. All of them are dead. Has one son—adopted—Willie Burdell. Mrs. Burdell has enjoyed good health and a strong constitution, and has by her untiring devotion to her profession built up a large and lucrative practice, and accumulated a very handsome property.

CAPT. SAMUEL BURKS, of the United States Government, was born in Amherst Co., Virginia, in 1816. At the age of fifteen he removed with his people, who settled in West Virginia, and at the age of eighteen he engaged upon the Ohio River as pilot and afterward captain, in which capacities he was connected for several years. He carried the Hannibal and St. Joseph packet from 1860 to 1865. In 1863 he landed the first rails and locomotive for the Union Pacific railway, at Wyandotte, being then in command of the "Aleck Majors." He has filled the position of Bailiff to the Court here for the last five years. Has buried his wife and five children in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

DR. D. BURRELL, dentist, came to Russell, Kan., in 1878, and two years later located in Leavenworth. He was born near Ligonier, Westmoreland Co., Pa., June 26, 1828, and in 1872 removed to Freeport, Ill., where he resided until he removed to Russell. His literary education was acquired at Mount Pleasant, Pa., and his medical and professional at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and Western Reserve College, Cleveland, from the latter of which he graduated. He commenced the practice of dentistry in his native place in 1848 and has since continued it in Illinois and Kansas. He was married at New Derry, Pa., May 6, 1851, to Caroline A. Fulton, of that place, who died November 25, 1862, leaving two children—Mary Ella, since deceased, and Charles Henry, now a farmer in Kent Township, Stephenson County, Ill. Dr. Burrell was again married at Pittsburg, Pa., November 7, 1865, to Esther C. Loughry, of Homer, Indiana Co., Pa. Their children are Willie Loughrie and Ada Felgar. Dr. B. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of the Illinois State and Kansas State Dental Association, of the A. O. U. W. and National American Association.

JOHN BUTT, proprietor O. K. Bakery, was born in Bradford, England, in 1833, and began his trade as baker there at the age of twelve years. In 1852 he came to America, and settled here in 1857, and has been actively connected with the baking business since, with the exception of the first eleven years in the country, in which he followed painting. In 1864 he married Miss Hannah Harrington, who was born and reared in Canada. They have a family of four sons—Samuel E., Edward J., John A. and Frank W.

D. BYINGTON, ticket agent of the Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, and depot agent, was appointed to present position in January, 1871. Mr. B. was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., February 20, 1831. He was educated in his native county, after living on a farm two or three years, and about 1854 engaged in mercantile and livery business, in his leisure moments studying telegraphy. In 1859 he moved to Terre Haute, Ind., where he took a position as telegraph operator, on the T. H. & A. railroad. In 1864 he came to Kansas as assistant manager of the Government Telegraph Lines, Department of Missouri, with headquarters at Leavenworth. In 1865 was appointed operator on the M. P. railroad, which position he retained until appointed ticket agent—in fact for some time filled both positions. Mr. Byington was married in Chenango Co., N. Y., January 9, 1855, to Miss Emily J. Eggleston, of that county. He is a member of King Solomon Lodge 10, A.F. & A.M., Leavenworth Chapter 2, R.A.M., Leavenworth Council No. 1, and Leavenworth Commandery No. 1. Has filled every office in the Subordinate and Grand Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, except that of Grand Master.

C. J. BYLES, freight agent of the Mo. P. railroad, appointed to present position in 1871. Mr. Byles was born in Princeton, N. J., November 18, 1839. In 1858 he located in St. Louis, Mo., engaging in clerical work. In 1861 enlisted in Company 1, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, went out as Orderly Sergeant, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in 1862. Resigned in 1863 and returned to Missouri. In 1866 he settled in Leavenworth, where he took a position as cashier in the Missouri Pacific freight depot, retaining this until appointed agent.

JOHN H. CADELL, superintendent of the moulding department of Union Stove & Machine Works, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1837, and learned his profession of moulder there, at the age of nineteen, when he came to America, and followed his profession in New York city till 1859, when he located here, and engaged in the agricultural industry, which he subsequently abandoned, and engaged in his profession, with which he has been actively identified here since. Has been prominently connected with present firm since its organization. In 1860, he married Miss Ellen Nearmon, a native of Illinois. They have a family of two sons and three daughters—James, Lydia, Mamie, Jane, and Charlie. Mr. Cadell did active service as non-commissioned officer of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, from its organization till the end of the war. Is a member of Leavenworth Post, No. 120, G. A. R.; also an active member of the Society of Mechanics, No. 89, and of the I. O. O. F. Society.

HON. A. CALDWELL, was born on March 1, 1830, at Drake's Ferry, Huntingdon Co., Pa. At the age of forteen he went to Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa., and in 1847 went as a soldier with his father's company, Company M, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to Mexico. James Caldwell, the father, was mortally wounded in the assault on the city of Mexico, September, 13, 1847, and died in that city. His son, who was a private in his company was detailed to serve in the commissary department after the death of his father, and was recommended for a position in the regulary army. After the close of the war in 1848 he returned to Pennsylvania and engaged in the hardware business for about four years, and was afterwards connected with the Columbia Bank until his removal to Kansas in January, 1861. He was then engaged in Government contracts, transporting military supplies to the various posts west of the Missouri River, employing 5,000 wagons with twelve head of cattle to each wagon, and 10,000 men, the business amounting to about $3,000,000 per annum for a period of nearly seven years. Thomas A. Scott and other prominent Pennsylvania capitalists were associated with Mr. Caldwell in this business for two years under the firm name of Irwin, Jackman & Co., Mr. C. having charge; the firm was afterward A. Caldwell & Co. Mr. C. was the contractor for the construction of the Missouri River R. R. from Leavenworth to Kansas City, and subsequently Vice-President of the company. In 1868 he became President of the Leavenworth, Atchison and N. W. R. R., and constructed the road to Atchison. In 1871-72 he organized the Kansas Central R. R. Co., of which he was Vice-President. In 1868-69 he with others purchased the Delaware diminished reserve, consisting of 100,000 acres, the patent being made direct to him, he having about one-tenth interest in the purchase, which gives him extensive stock farms. In 1868 he built extensively in Leavenworth, erecting buildings that year to the value of $100,000. In 1871 he was elected to the United States Senate, but resigned his position to give his attention to business interests which were being neglected. After his return from Washington in June, 1874, he organized the Kansas Manufacturing Company, which made the first year some 1,200 wagons, and now manufacture annually about 8,000, employing $500,000 capital. Mr. C. is also interested in the Kansas Organ Company, and is President of the Board of Trade, and President of the Idaho and Oregon Land Improvement Company which has for its object the organization of town companies.

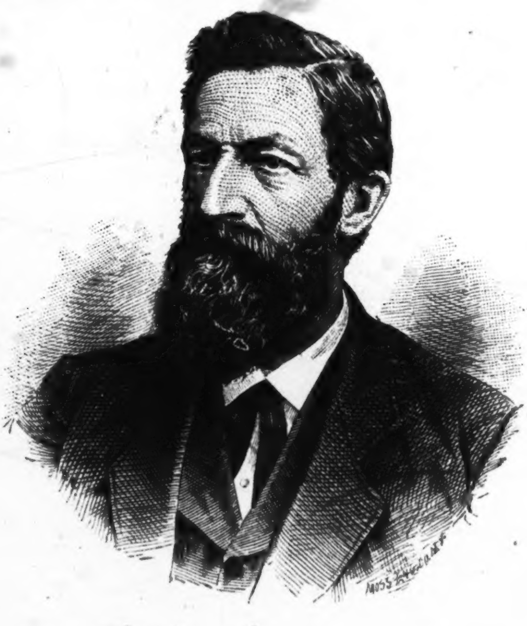

E. T. Carr.

ERASMUS THEODORE CARR, is a descendant from an old Scotch family who first emigrated from Scotland to the North of Ireland, and from thence to America where his ancestors settled in Rhode Island, many years before the Revolution, in which struggle many of them bore an honorable part. He is the son of Almond Carr and Arathusa Maria Morse Carr, and is the eldest of a family of twelve children, who are at the present time all living. He was born in Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., October 28, 1825. His early education was obtained at the common schools, in the vicinity of his home. His ambition early in life was to be a builder, and when a mere boy worked during vacations at the various branches of mason's work, and had, before attaining his majority, become by study and application a master of the art he had chosen to follow as a profession, having thoroughly learned the trades of a bricklayer, mason and carpenter, and to make himself more proficient as a builder, had early commenced the study of architecture. In 1852 he moved to Syracuse, N. Y., where he remained, successfully following his profession as a builder until 1855, at which time he moved West, settling at first at St. Paul, Minn. While there he was offered the Assistant Superintendency of repairs, and building of newer and better structures at Ft. Leavenworth, which position he accepted, and came to Kansas in the fall of 1855, and began the extensive work of building at the fort, which stands as an index of his skill, industry, and architectural taste—having soon been placed in charge of the work. He made a short visit to the East at the close of 1856, but returned soon after and opened an office in Leavenworth as an architect, since which time his professional reputation has become largely extended, and his rank is among the most able and skillful architects of the West. In 1859 he resumed work for the United States Government, constructing the Arsenal and Ordnance Depot. Soon after he received the appointment of Superintendent of all the works of the Ordnance Department at Fort Leavenworth, and removed his family to the fort, where he remained until 1871. During this time he planned the State Penitentiary, the Morris Public School, and many of the finest structures in Leavenworth. Since Mr. Carr ceased to be permanently employed by the government, he has been the architect of the following State buildings, in addition to the Kansas State Penitentiary, viz.: State Normal School, at Emporia; Agricultural College, at Manhattan; Insane Asylum, at Topeka; Insane Asylum, at Osawatomie; Institute for the Blind, at Wyandotte, and is the architect of the Kansas State Capitol, now in course of erection. He is also architect of the Court Houses of Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Brown, Nemaha, Dickinson, and Morris counties, and schoolhouses and other buildings, large and small, in all parts of the State. Mr. Carr is a prominent Mason. He received his entered apprentice degree in Leavenworth, in 1856, and since that time has received nearly every degree of the Order, including the Thirty-third, and is an officer of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. He has held many offices in the State Grand Bodies, has been Secretary of the Grand Lodge, and Grand Chapter and Recorder of the Grand Commandery. He has held many other offices no less exalted than these. Mr. Carr was married December 8, 1859, at Leavenworth, to Miss Margaret Red Fern Cubbins, a lady of English parentage. They have one daughter, Addie Bell, born June 21, 1862.

HENRY B. CALLAHAN, M. D., was born July 16, 1821, in Fleming County, Ky. He studied medicine in Cincinnati, Ohio, graduated from Ohio Medical College in the class of 1843, and commenced practice in Platte City, Missouri, in April of the same year. In February, 1856, he moved to Leavenworth, and in June, 1858, returned to Platte City, where he remained until January, 1866, when he finally located in Leavenworth, where he still resides. Dr. Callahan is a member of the Baptist Church, of the various temperance organizations, and of A. F. & A. M. He is a widower, and has a family of five children—Pickett L., Lizzie J., Alfred, Mary (now Mrs. Geo. W. Early, of Leavenworth,) and William T.

JOHN E. CARR, superintendent Leavenworth Coal Company. Appointed to present position in 1872. Mr. Carr was born in Newcastle on Tyne, England, June 8, 1840. His father was a professional miner and engineer, and John E. was educated for the same profession, taking a thorough course. In 1863, he came to the United States, and located in Streeter, Ill., where he leased coal lands and opened two shafts. He afterward sold out to the Vermillion Coal Company, and accepted a position as their superintendent. Resigned in 1869, and after visiting Kansas, located in Richmond, Mo., where he held the position of superintendent of coal mines, until he moved to Leavenworth to take present position. Mr. Carr has opened up several mines in Kansas and Missouri since his location in the State. Has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Jane Hayson, of Durham County, England. She died in Leavenworth, in August, 1878, leaving three children—William J. E., Alice A., Netta. He was married to his present wife in Leavenworth, in April, 1879. She was Miss Margaret St. Clair Russell, of Leavenworth. They have two children, George R. and an infant. Mr. C. is a member of Leavenworth Lodge, No. 2, and Far West Encampment, No. 2, I. O. O. F.; also of Neligh Lodge, No. 1285, Knights of Honor.

MRS. AMANDA CARROLL, *nee* Lyons, retired widow of Peter Carroll, deceased. Mr. Carroll was born in Ulster County, N. Y., in 1826, March 28. Upon arriving at manhood, he engaged in the manufacture of brooms; dealt extensively in broom corn in the State, until 1858, when he came here, and for the first years was engaged in agricultural and garden business, but in 1867, he established a business in general groceries, which he carried on actively until his death, which occurred suddenly on 3d of June, 1881. He is buried in Mount Muncie Cemetery, leaving a family of his wife and two sons and one daughter. They are George, Charles, and Jennie, now Mrs. Daniel Moody, of Cincinnati, Ohio. On the 27th of October, following his death, Mrs. Carroll buried their eldest son, Daniel J., beside the father. Mrs. Carroll is a native of Schenectady County, N. Y., but was reared and educated in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1850, she was married to Peter Carroll, deceased, with whom she shared a pioneer life here. Mr. Carroll did active service in defense of his State during the late civil war, and was an active and useful member of the society whose grand aim was for the furtherance of religious and temperance work in the State. He was a member of the Baptist Church.

L. CARROLL, superintendent of the Missouri Valley Bridge & Iron Works, Washington House. Mr. Carroll was born in Queens County, Ireland, in 1835, and came to America in 1853, and engaged for the first few years in civil engineering through Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, during which he was active in superintending the building of elevator machinery. In 1881, he located here, and subsequently accepted his present position, which he very ably represents. He was married in 1863, to Miss Honora J. McMahon, a native of Ohio.

PETER CARROLL, of the firm of Carroll & Reagan, contractors and builders, is a native of the County Monaghan, Ireland, and came to America in 1851, at the age of thirteen, and settled in New York State, and learned his trade there. In 1856, he went to Chicago, and after spending two years at his trade there, he came here and located, and has been very successfully connected with the business here since. In 1867, he married Miss Bridget Maloy, who departed this life in 1877, and is buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery here, leaving a family of two sons and two daughters—Edward, William, Katie, and Mamie. In 1877, he married Mrs. Mary Adkin, formerly Remington. They have two sons, Emmet and Frank. During the war Mr. Carroll did active service in defense of his adopted country. He has been a member of the Shields Guard ever since 1858. Michael Reagan, of the above firm, is a native of the County of Cork, Ireland, and came to America at an early age, and settled in Lafayette, Ind., where he learned his trade. In 1854, he came to Kansas, and located here in 1855, and has been an active worker at his trade here since. In 1858, he married Miss Isabel Black, of his native country.

W. H. CARSON, cashier of Insley, Shire & Co.'s Bank, came to Leavenworth in 1862, and engaged in freighting business as cashier for the large firm of Irwin, Jackman & Co., with whom he remained until 1865. He then went into the Second National Bank and continued with that institution two or three years; then was with Hines & Eves in the Leavenworth Savings Bank until they retired from its management, he remaining with the bank until he became connected with Insley, Shire & Co. in February, 1877. He is a native of Lancaster, Pa., and resided in Harrisburg, Pa., for four years before he came to Kansas. He is a member of A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of P. and K. of H.

F. E. CARTER, book-binder, was born in Philadelphia, September 15, 1852. He came West with his parents and located at Freeport, remaining there until he went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1873, from which city he removed to Leavenworth in February, 1875. He has been engaged in book-binding for the last fifteen years, having been with Dodsworth Book Co. and Crew & Bro. Since April 1, 1882, E. Sparks has been associated with him in business. He was married in Freeport, November 25, 1877, to Nettie Huntoo, a native of Pennsylvania. He is a member of K. of P.

ISAAC C. CARTER, superintendent of the patternmaking department of the Union Stove and Machine Works, was born and reared in Buffalo, N. Y.; learned his profession as patternmaker in Fort Wayne, Ind., at the age of nineteen years. After a reputable connection of seventeen years in his profession in that State, he located in Red Wing, Minn., and followed his business there for several years. In 1879, he came here, and engaged in his present capacity, which he has very reputably carried on since. In 1870, he married Miss Maria L. Miller, a native of Indiana. They have a family of two daughters, Cora L. and Emma L. At the breaking out of the war, Mr. Carter enlisted his services in Company E, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and after an active service of three months, he re-enlisted in Company A, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service for three years, when he was honorably discharged. He is an active officer and member of Leavenworth Post, No. 120, G. A. R., and has been an active member of the A. F. & A. M. Society for the last eighteen years.

M. CASEY, of the firm of McGonigle & Casey, manufacturers of light carriages, buggies and wagons. Business established in 1880. Mr. Casey is a native of Missouri, and began this business at the age of eighteen, and followed it actively as workman till he joined the present partnership. J. W. McGonigle is a native of Maryland, and came to the State in 1864, and has been actively connected with his present business here since 1876. He, however, learned his trade in his native State, and followed it there till his coming to Kansas.

THOMAS CASS, dealer in liquors and proprietor of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1823, and came to America in 1847. After traveling through the country till 1853, he located here, and has been active in connection with many of the industries of this place since. In 1858 he married Miss Mary Jones, a native of Pennsylvania, who departed this life in 1859, and is buried in Calvary Cemetery (aged thirty years), leaving one daughter—Clarinda C. Mr. Cass has always taken an active part in matters tending to the growth and development of Leavenworth since coming here, and by industry and business habits he has placed himself in very good circumstances. He started on no capital but integrity and honesty and attention to business. Mr. Cass voted for Thomas Johnson, the first delegate to Congress from Kansas Territory, in 1853, and he has taken an active part in politics ever since. He is now and always was a staunch Democrat.

R. C. CLARK is a native of Adrian, Michigan, where he lived until about 1862, when he went to Chicago and spent some four years and then removed to Kansas, commencing business in Leavenworth City in April, 1866. The first year his business gave employment to four men, himself inclusive, and amounted to about $25,000. The sales now amount to over $300,000 per annum, and he employs six traveling salesmen, and other employes, aggregating twenty men. The business is crockery, glass-ware, table and pocket-cutlery, silver-plated and britannia ware, lamps, etc. The sales are principally in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico. There is a large retail store connected with the establishment on Delaware street. Mr. Clark was married in Leavenworth, April 6, 1871, to Drusie Baker, a native of Ohio. They have two children, Harry and Earle.

M. E. CLARK, President of the German Bank of Leavenworth, came to Kansas Territory in the spring of 1855. Located at Leavenworth and engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business, in which he continued four years until he commenced banking business in May, 1859. The firm was Clark, Gruber & Co., and remained as such until May, 1864, when the firm of Clark & Co. was organized, which, January 1, 1878, went into voluntary liquidation to merge the business into the German Bank. January, 1878, Mr. Clark became President of the institution and has continued as such until November, 1882. From 1860 to 1863 Mr. Clark was at Denver in charge of a branch of the Banking House of Clark, Gruber & Co., and while there established a private mint for coining gold, the nucleus of the present mint at Denver. Mr. Clark was born in Brown County, Ohio, near Augusta, Ky., May 6, 1827, and lived in the same county until he came to Kansas in 1855. He was married near Platte City, Mo., February 22, 1865, to Lydia A. Winston, a native of Platte County. They have three children—Nellie E., Cora A. and Hilda A.

GEO. N. CLAYTON, General Western Passenger Agent Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, Kansas City, Mo.; appointed to present position in May, 1878. Has charge of all business west of the Mississippi River, his field touching eleven States and Territories. Mr. Clayton was born in Pontiac, Mich., November 10, 1847. His parents moved to Kansas in 1859, and settled in Leavenworth. The subject of this sketch received his education in Leavenworth. In 1870 he commenced his railway life as clerk in the ticket office of the H. & St. Joe R. R. In 1874 was appointed Western passenger agent, which position he retained until he became connected with the Wabash, in 1878. Was first made Northwestern passenger agent, and shortly after had his field extended to present dimensions. Mr. Clayton was married in Leavenworth, Kansas, December 18, 1878, to Miss May Woodworth, of Leavenworth. Mr. C. is a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 14, K. of P., and of Neligh Lodge, No. 1285, K. of H.

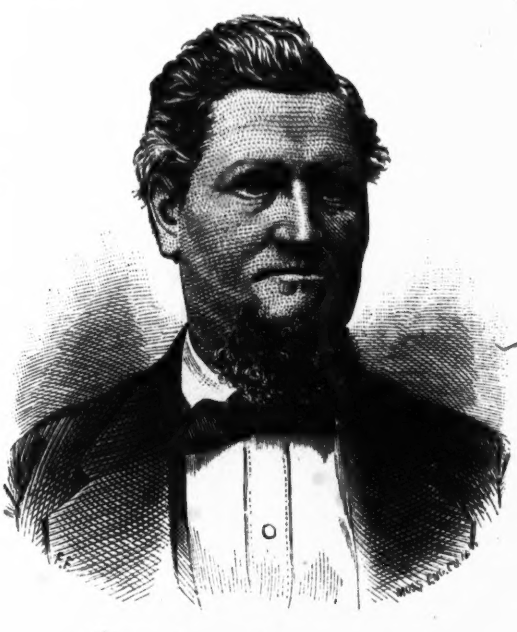

Wm: McNeill Clough

WILLIAM MCNEILL CLOUGH, attorney, is a native of Boston, Mass., in which city he was born September 29, 1831. From 1834 to August, 1851, at which time he entered Harvard College Law School, his home had been in St. Charles, Mo. He graduated from Harvard in June, 1854, and located at, and commenced the practice of law in, Parksville, Platte Co., Mo., remaining in that place from 1854 to 1862. He visited Leavenworth in 1854, at the first sale of lots in the city, but did not make the place his residence until May 1, 1862, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law in the city, serving as President of School Board one year, Vice-President one year, and Clerk one year. He was married at Parkersville, May 31 1855, to Mary Ann Scott, a native of Woodford County, Pa. Their children now living are Mary N., Amanda R., Nellie, Lucy, Walter, Frank and Katie.

E. N. O. CLOUGH, manager and proprietor of the Commercial Intelligence Office and Kansas Mercantile Agency. Business organized and established by Mr. Clough in 1870. His field covers the United States and Canada. His system is to make nothing but special reports, none being sent out over two weeks' old. E. N. O. Clough, attorney at law, notary public and United States Commissioner, is a native of Virginia. He was born in Berryville, Clark County, May 28, 1825. In 1838 his parents moved to St. Charles, Mo. His father was a teacher by profession, and E. N. O. studied under him, and afterward taught himself in public and private schools until the breaking out of the Mexican war. He enlisted at St. Louis, Mo., in Company D, Infantry Battalion Missouri Volunteers. Was promoted to First Sergeant, and served until 1848. Was mustered out at Independence, Mo., October 10, 1848. He then engaged as a reporter on the St. Louis *Republican*. After the great fire in St. Louis in 1849, turned his attention to farming until about 1851, when he moved to Boone County and opened an academy on Thrall's prairie. During these years Mr. Clough had been engaged in reading law. Was admitted to the bar in Missouri, October 20, 1853. He then opened an office in Columbia, Boone County, where he engaged in practice until 1857, when he moved to Parkville, Platte County, and opened an office with his brother. Was admitted to practice in the Kansas courts on motion, April 30, 1858, at Leavenworth by Judge Petit. Continued to practice in Missouri and Kansas courts until 1861, when he was authorized by the Government to raise troops for the United States army. He settled in Leavenworth, where he raised many recruits, which were mustered into the regular and volunteer army. Col. Clough remained in this service during the war, several times commanding Gen. Hunter's body guard on expeditions into Missouri. After the close of the war he engaged in the practice of his profession at Leavenworth. Was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court January 21, 1874. Was appointed United States Commissioner November 26, 1869, the commission being revoked on account of his having a claim agency. He was again appointed November 30, 1872. Resigned in 1874, and November 23, 1874, was reappointed. Is serving second term as Justice of the Peace. Was first elected in April, 1880. Mr. Clough was married in St. Louis, Mo., November 9, 1848, to Miss Rebecca M. Seltzer, a native of Berks County, Pa. They have had seven children, of which there survive Mary R. (now Mrs. M. L. Bulkley), Emma F. (now Mrs. J. E. Hall), Margaret A. (now the widow of M. Montville, Jr.), William and Charles P. A. Have thirteen grandchildren. Mr. Clough is Vice President of the National Association of Mexican Veterans. Is President of the Kansas Association, and was Grand Secretary of the Union League when that body was in existence.

C. W. P. COLLINS, proprietor Collins House. The building was erected in 1872, and bought by Mr. C. in 1874. It is of brick, two stories high, and contains seventeen rooms. Mr. Collins was born in York County, Pa., in April, 1833. He received his education in his native county. In 1848 he became connected with the Safe Harbor Iron Works, in Lancaster County, Pa., in the capacity of weighmaster. About 1850 became connected with the B. & O. R. R. as superintendent of construction, and was afterward appointed conductor on the road, a position he retained until 1863, when he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; was afterward commissioned First Lieutenant of the company, and served until August, 1865. The regiment was most of the time on detached service in the Carolinas, under General Schofield. On the close of the war he returned to Pennsylvania, and the same year moved to Kansas and settled in Leavenworth, where he entered the service of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and the M., K. & T. R. R. as conductor, continuing until 1874. Mr. Collins was married in Philadelphia, Pa., February 14, 1867, to Miss Almira Neel, of Dunmore Township, Lancaster County, Pa. They have one child, Cora C.

J. N. COLE, proprietor Broadway stock yards and sale and feed stables. Business commenced under present proprietorship in January, 1882, succeeding C. J. Smith. There are handled weekly about 100 head of cattle and fifty head of sheep. Mr. Cole was born in Buchanan County, Mo., July 26, 1845. Moved to Kansas with his uncle in 1855, and settled in Leavenworth County. Has always been engaged in farming since he came to the State—since 1865—for himself. Mr. Cole was married in Leavenworth County, Kas., July 11, 1878, to Miss Lizzie McQuown, a native of the county. They have two children—Theodore F. and Thomas D. Mr. C. is a member of Kickapoo Lodge, No. 4, A., F. & A. M.

GEORGE WILLIAM COMBS, superintendent of the milling and pattern-making department of the Great Western Manufacturing Company, residence 108 South Esplanade street, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1851, and located here with his people in 1858. At the age of seventeen he began his profession as pattern-maker with the present firm, and after completing his profession and doing a year's work as a journeyman, he recived his appointment to the reputable position he now holds. In 1872 he married Miss Nellie S. Cooke, who was born in England and reared and educated in this country. They have a family of two sons—George, Jr., and Frederick. Mr. Combs is a member of the Methodist Church and has worked actively in the development of the social and public life of this city, and has represented his ward, the second, as alderman in the city council for two consecutive terms.

CHARLES CONRAD, general blacksmithing, was born in Prussia in 1837; learned his trade there. In 1869 he came to America and settled here and has been prominently connected with his business here since. In 1872 he married Miss Mary A. Meimerstorf, who was born in Prussia in 1852, and came to America in 1870. They have two little girls—Annie and Mary.

EDWARD C. CONRAD, of the firm of Conrad & Leonard, cigar manufacturers, was born in New York City, June 24, 1859. He resided in his native city until November, 1879, his first employment while there being that of shipping clerk for the wholesale paper house of Joseph Hill & Co., 378 Broadway. He was afterwards engaged in meat market business until he came to Kansas. His parents, Edward and Mary (Pitchke) Conrad, came to Kansas in 1875. His father died at Abilene, January 11, 1882, and his mother now resides in Leavenworth.

ISAAC CORLETT, gardener and fruit grower, came to Kansas in 1858; and located in Anderson County. He moved to Leavenworth in the fall of 1860, and has lived here since and been engaged in his present business. He is a native of the Isle of Man and lived there twenty-three years before coming to America. He was born December 19, 1828, and has lived in New York State and Illinois, Mississippi and California. He was married on the Isle of Man October 15, 1856, to Mrs. Mary Hines, who was born on the Isle of Man. They have had seven children, five of whom are living—Douglas, Rebecca, Maggie, Alexander and Francis. Mrs. Corlett had one son by her former marriage, John J. Hines. Mr. Corlett has served several years on the School Board.

R. B. CRAIG, proprietor of the first soap manufactory established in Kansas. Was born in County Antrim, Ireland. He came to the United States in 1847, and located in Pittsburg, where he became connected with a soap manufactory. In 1857 he moved to Kansas and settled in Leavenworth, establishing his present business. Mr. Craig was married in Pittsburg to Miss Imogene Shawhan, of that place, in 1852. They have five children living.

CHRISTIAN CRECELIUS, general cooperage—brewery and wine work a specialty. Mr. C. was born in Germany, 1839, and learned his trade there at the age of seventeen. In 1864 he came to America and settled here and has successfully carried on his business here since. In 1869 he married Miss Lucy Goodale, who was born and reared in New Jersey. They have one son and two daughters—Theodore, Eda and Lucy.

JOHN CRETORS, proprietor and owner of the Buckeye Carriage Factory, was born and reared in Lebanon, Ohio, and took up the trade of carriage painter there, at the age of fourteen, in 1836, and followed it successfully till the breaking out of the war, when his attention was given more to the defense of his country, and July 21, 1862, he took an active part and enlisted in Company B, Seventy-Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as Lieutenant of Company B, and shortly after as Captain of same Company, with which (after resigning once on account of disabilities and sickness) he remained till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. After the war, he returned to his home, and soon after came here. In 1868, he began the present business, which he has very successfully carried on since. In 1843, he married Miss Maria Beachey, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two sons and three daughters. The Buckeye Carriage Factory was established here in 1868, by Mr. John Cretors, who has so enlarged upon it as to give it a growth from $10,000 per annum, to that of $45,000 per annum. Mr. Cretors is fully alive to the progress and improvement of the times, and in his line of light carriages, buggies, and track wagons, of which he makes a specialty, he deserves a claim to public favor.

L. M. CRETORS, bookkeeper, and organizer and leader of Cretors' Band, is a native of Lebanon, Ohio, where he was in early life engaged at the mercantile business as clerk. In 1865, and at the age of seventeen, he came here with his people, who settled here, and engaged at the trade of carriage painting, which he subsequently abandoned, and accepted a position with the Great Western Manufacturing Company as assistant bookkeeper. After an honorable connection with this company of four years, he accepted the position of bookkeeper and cashiership of the Citizens' Gas Light Company of St. Jo., Mo., and remained in this position for a term of four years, returning here in 1876, to accept his present position as head bookkeeper with Kelly & Lyle, which incumbency he still holds. January 19, 1881, he married Miss Ellen Coan, of Leavenworth, who departed this life, aged twenty-four years, February 14, 1882. She is buried in Calvary Cemetery here, leaving one little girl, Carrie Ellen. In September, 1880, Mr. Cretors organized what is now so well and favorably known as Cretors' Band, as a quartette with four musicians, and in the October following, their success being so marked, they organized as a sextette, and purchased instruments accordingly. Since this, his band has prospered, and to-day numbers nineteen skilled musicians and a drum major, finely equipped, and uniformed superbly. The instruments are all first-class, and furnished by C. G. Conn, of Elkhart, Ind., at a cost of $1,000. The uniforms are extra handsome, and aggregate a cost of $1,000; altogether making this organization one of the many fine enterprises of Leavenworth, of which Mr. Cretors may justly feel proud. An important event in the history of this band was its engagement to play, during the summer season of '82, at the Montezuma Hot Springs of Las Vegas, New Mexico, which they very reputably closed in September, returning here, with the highest encomiums of the press and the people with whom they met.

JOSHUA H. CREW came to Kansas in August, 1857. He located in Leavenworth and took a position as clerk at the Mansion House, which he occupied until the spring of 1859, when he became interested in mining business and went to Colorado and remained until the spring of 1863. He was then appointed military store keeper at Ft. Scott, which position he held until the post was discontinued in 1865. In the mean time (February, 1863,) he with his brother, J. S., and E. J. Morgan established a retail book business, under the firm name of Crew & Morgan. Crew and Brother purchased Mr. Morgan's interest in 1875. The business has increased from $8,000 per annum to about $125,000, the sales now extending to Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico and Missouri. Mr. Crew is a native of Jackson Township, Tippecanoe Co., Ind. He was born June 6, 1834, and lived in his native place until he was fifteen years of age, being educated at South Salem Academy, Ohio. From the age of fifteen until he came to Leavenworth, his home was at Burlington, Iowa.

GEORGE M. CRILLY, hack-driver, came to Kansas in 1870. He afterward traveled about two years, and returned and located in business in Leavenworth, about four years since. He lived in Lawrence for a short time, and has been engaged in the butcher business part of his time. Mr. Crilly is a native of Indiana, and lived in that State over sixteen years. He has also lived in Chicago, and traveled in different States. He was born October

14, 1853, and was married in Leavenworth, August 19, 1878, to Miss Christina Elob, who was born in Sweden. They have had four children—two are now living, Elob A. and Marquis A. Mr. Crilly is one of the leading men in his business in Leavenworth, and keeps good horses and carriages and hacks for the accommodation of the public. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, also of the Knights of Pythias.

H. CRONEMEYER, proprietor of American Bakery, and dealer in confectionery, fruits, etc., is a native of Germany, and came to America in 1854, at the age of five years, with his people, who settled in Pennsylvania. In 1867, he located in Kansas, and followed his business of painting till within a few years, when he engaged in the mercantile business, with which he has been actively identified since. In 1872, he married Miss Aletha Powell, a native of Kentucky. They have two sons, Louis and Earl.

CHAS. R. CROUSE, deputy clerk of the district court, came to Leavenworth in December, 1863. After leaving school he was employed for a short time as clerk in a drug store; afterwards, for eight months, he was employed in the office of George S. Nellis, then for a short time with the Kansas Insurance Company. He was appointed to his present office, January 8, 1877, and has been continued in the position to the present time.

DENNIS CROWLEY, plumber, water, steam and gas fitter; business established in 1871. Since that time has been actively engaged, making a specialty of water fittings. He has performed some of the largest works in town, among which we may mention the Missouri Valley Life Insurance Block—gas and steam; St. Mary's College; the residence of L. T. Smith, Esq., and has done all the work, for nine years, for Mr. Caldwell. Mr. Crowley was born in the city of Cork, Ireland. He was apprenticed to the plumbing trade when very young, serving about five years. In 1866, he emigrated to the United States. He worked at his trade for a time in New York city. In March, 1867, enlisted in the United States army, for three years. Was attached to the Third Infantry, and served on the plains in campaigns against the Indians, under Gen. Reno and Gen. Sully. Was discharged at Fort Leavenworth, in 1870, and shortly afterward started present business. Mr. C. was married in Leavenworth, Kan., in 1870, to Miss Ann Carroll, of that city. They have four children—John, Mary, Kate, and Margaret.

D. G. CULP came to Kansas and located at Walnut Township, Atchison Co., in the fall of 1866, remaining at that place engaged in farming until 1872. He then moved to Leavenworth and started a retail grocery business, which he continued until March, 1880, when he went to Deadwood, Dak., and spent a season for the benefit of his health, returning the following winter. The summer of 1881 he spent as trader on a line of boats running between Bismarck, Dak., and Benton. March 1, 1882, he entered into partnership with Lewis Mayo, under the firm name of Lewis Mayo & Co. He was born in Andrew County, Mo., June 3, 1843. In 1862 he went to Denver, Col., and remained in Denver and vicinity until he settled in Kansas. He was married in Andrew County, Mo., September 27, 1866, to Elizabeth Langford, a native of that county. Mr. C. is a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge and Encampment.

VERY REV. JOHN F. CUNNINGHAM, Vicar General of the Diocese, is a native of Ireland. He was born in County Kerry, Province of Munster. Received a preliminary education in Ireland, and continued his studies in Kansas, where he settled in 1860. Two years later he entered the Seminary of St. Francis of Sales, near Milwaukee, Wis. Was ordained Deacon, Public Deacon and Priest, by Archbishop Henni, at Milwaukee. In July, 1865, he returned to Kansas, where he engaged in missionary work. His residence was at Fort Scott, with a field of labor containing six counties in Kansas and Missouri. He remained at this post about three years. Was then installed Pastor of Lawrence, Kan., where he built the Church of St. John the Evangelist, with adjoining residence. Three years later was detailed on special duties in the interest of the Diocese, the principal being travels in the Eastern States soliciting relief for the church debt and the Kansas sufferers. Returned to Kansas in 1876, and the same year was installed Pastor at Topeka, where he built the Church of the Assumption. Was appointed Vicar General in January, 1861. Took present charge in the spring of 1882.

CHARLES CURRIER was born in Dresden, Ohio, February 27, 1841. He is the son of Cyrus F. Currier, who located in Leavenworth in October, 1855, and resided in the city for several years, engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was afterwards a merchant in New York City, that being his home at the time of his death, which occurred June 9, 1865, in Marietta, Ohio. His son, Charles Currier, lived in Dresden, his native place, until 1845, when the family removed to Indiana, and there remained until they came to Kansas. Mr. Currier has been for three years deputy city clerk; two years, county clerk; deputy clerk of criminal court, three years, and has served as sheriff. He is now traveling as salesman for wholesale houses. He was married in Leavenworth, June 19, 1873, to Elizabeth Smith, a native of Dresden, Ohio.

CORNELIUS W. CURTAN, Register of Deeds, was born in Columbus, Ohio, March 15, 1852, and in 1857 removed with his parents, John and Ellen Curtan, to Leavenworth, where they still reside. He was educated in the public and private schools of Leavenworth, and at the Commercial College in the same city. Before leaving school he served as city weighmaster, and was elected Register of Deeds in the fall of 1879, re-elected in the fall of 1881. He was married at Leavenworth, June 13, 1881.

C. F. W. DASSLER, attorney, located at Salina, Kansas, in June, 1868, and removed from that place to Leavenworth in 1873. Since his residence there he has partially devoted himself to the compilation of law digest, and works of similar character, among which are "Dassler's Kansas Statutes, 1876," "Compiled Laws of Kansas, 1879," under act of the legislature, "Kansas Digest, 1880," "Kansas Practice and Readings, 1880," "Kansas Reports," volumes one and two (Dassler's edition), and other books.

G. H. DAVIS, superintendent of Great Western Manufacturing Company, was born in East Cambridge, Mass., April 16, 1838. His parents moved to Beverly, Mass., about 1842. In 1847 returned to Cambridge, Mass., and two years later finally settled in Beverly until 1851. They then moved west and settled in Alton, Ill. The subject of our sketch received a partial education in Massachusetts, finishing his studies in Alton, Ill. At the age of fifteen was apprenticed to the machinist trade, serving three years. He then passed one year under instruction, in the city of Boston, Mass. The death of his father about this time compelled him to take charge of an extensive pork packing establishment which they had been operating. The whole charge of the works, employing a force of eighty men, was thrown upon his shoulders. He did this successfully until about 1860, when he sold out and removed to Kansas. He settled in Leavenworth, where he engaged with the Great Western Foundry. A short time afterward returned to Alton, Ill. For about two years he had charge of the bridges and fences on the C. & A. R. R. He was superintendent of J. Lum's Pork Packing establishment, of Springfield, Ill., the winter of 1860-61, where they packed 60,000 hogs that season. He then took a position as foreman in the foundry of Dumford & Brooks. About two years later Mr. Davis bought out Mr. Brooks, and the works were operated by Dumford & Davis until destroyed by fire in 1868. Mr. Davis then returned to Leavenworth to take his present position. He was married in Alton, Ill., December 14, 1862, to Miss Annie S. Mather, of Alton. Mr. Davis is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., was the founder of Mechanics Lodge No. 89, of Leavenworth, is a member of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and of the Encampment in Illinois. He is a member of Neligh Lodge No. 1285, K. of H.

WILLIAM DAVIS, dealer in agricultural implements, came to Leavenworth in 1866, and was engaged in the hardware trade until 1875, when he commenced his present business. He was born in Delaware County, Pa., December 20, 1840, and when fourteen years of age removed to Lancaster County, in the same State, where he lived until he came to Leavenworth. He was married near Oxford, Chester County, Pa., October, 1866, to Isabella Holmes, a native of Chester County. They have two children—Carrie H. and Edwin W. He is a member of the K. of P., K. of H., A. F. & A. M., and Kansas Benevolent Society.

JOHN DECKELMAN, jeweler, was born in Bavaria, September 9, 1814. He came to America in 1852, and first located at Weston, Mo., where he remained until he came to Kansas and located at Leavenworth, in 1858. He was married in Bavaria, to Barbara Koestner, a native of that country. They have eight children—John C., Andrew, Pauline, Henry, Anna, Charles, Frank and Isabelle. Mr. D. is a member of the Turner's Society. John C. Deckleman, son of the above, was born in Bavaria, July 16, 1847. He came to America in 1852, and has been associated with his father as watchmaker and engraver since he was a boy. He was married in Leavenworth, December 25, 1871, to Carrie Schwere, of Missouri. They have three children—Pauline, and E. Ulgar and Alice, twins. Mr. J. C. Deckelman is a member of the K. of P.

JOSEPH DICKMANN, is employed as foreman in Kelly & Tyle's furniture factory. He came to Kansas in June, 1870, and has been in his present business since he located in Leavenworth. He is a native of Germany, and was born in 1846; was married to Matilda Klamet, in the city of Leavenworth, in July, 1878. Mrs. Dickman was born in Germany, and has had two children—Joseph A., and Thena. Mr. Dickman has been superintendent of the furniture factory for eight years.

ELISHA DIEFENDORF, City Engineer and Deputy County Surveyor, was born in Middlefield, Montgomery County, N. Y., September 4, 1832. He was educated in the schools of his native place, and in Charlotteville College, N. Y., receiving instruction in surveying from a private tutor. He moved to Kansas in June, 1855, and was engaged on the first Government survey in Kansas which started July 16, 1855. He remained in the Government surveyor's office until 1858, and was afterwards connected with the surveys under the different surveyors, being connected with the last as well as the first State surveys and also with the county surveys. He was married in Leavenworth, December 20, 1865, to Augusta M. Hallenbeck, a native of Springfield, Ohio. Their five children are Zella, Benjamin, Henry, Fred and Frank. Mr. D. is a member of Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M.

GEORGE DIETRICH, meat market business established 1870. Mr. Dietrich is a native of Germany, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, 1840. In 1859 he came to America, and settled here in 1861, where he learned his present business, which he has very ably carried on since. In 1871 he married Miss Elise Kraft, of his native country. They have a family of four daughters—Annie, Eda, Emma and an infant. Mr. Dietrich first began business here in 1868 as partner, but in 1870 he bought the entire business, which he has ably carried on since. During the war he did service in the State militia, and has been an active worker in the social life of the place since coming here.

WILLIAM DILL, County Attorney, was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, April 16, 1846. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, from which he graduated in 1866. He read law with Hon. James H. Thompson, of Hillsboro. He was admitted to the bar April 14, 1868, at Washington, Lafayette County, Ohio, and commenced and continued the practice of his profession in his native town until he emigrated to Kansas, September 22, 1869, when he located in Leavenworth, and has since been in active practice in the city. He was Deputy County Attorney from January, 1871, to January, 1873, and in the fall of 1880, was elected County Attorney, entering upon the duties of his position in January, 1881. He was married in Leavenworth, May 20, 1875, to May E. Ralston, a native of Warsaw, Ill., and daughter of William H. Ralston, who settled in Leavenworth in 1856, and now resides three miles east of Fairmount. Mr. and Mrs. Dill have two children—Virginia and Ralston. Mr. D. is a member of the Kansas Benevolent Society, of K. of H. and K. of P.

PROF. JOHN DOTTER, principal of the German-English school, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1825, and was educated to his profession in the seminary of Alsdorf. After following his profession in his native country until 1850, he left in consequence of the revolution, and came to America, and settled in Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1858, when he came here and located, and followed merchandising until 1861, when he accepted the principalship of this school, and held it until 1864, after which he engaged again in the mercantile business, and after prosecuting it until 1875, he retired from it and has filled the present incumbency since. In 1852 he married Miss Louisa Marie Young, a native of Philadelphia, and a descendant of an Alsatian family. They have three sons and three daughters—Emily Louisa, Albert Robert, Clara Josephine, Gustav Heinrich, Ottilee and George. Prof. Dotter has always worked actively in the development of the social and public life of Leavenworth since coming here. In 1859 he assisted materially in the organization and establishment of the schools; was a member of the city board of aldermen in 1863-64, and was three years a member of the public school board. In 1869 he established the Sick Relief Society. In 1859 he organized the Maennerchor Society, and was its honored leader for several years. He has been an active member of the K. of P. since 1874, and is at present Ex-Chancellor.

E. L. DOUGHTY, of the firm of Abernathy, Doughty & Hall, came to Kansas in January, 1871, and became salesman in the Leavenworth establishment of Abernathy Bros., at $65 per month, continuing with them as an employe, except one year, until he became a member of the firm, April 1, 1880. This establishment employs about thirty-five hands, and does a business of $250,000, Messrs Doughty and Hall having charge of the business. The business of the various Abernathy firms, amounts to about $1,250,000 per annum, sales being in fifteen States and Territories. Mr. Doughty is a native of Rush County, Ind., where he was born March 25, 1853. In 1865 he removed to Tennessee, and thence came to Kansas. He was married in Leavenworth, November 24, 1875, to Miss R. Elizabeth Chase, a native of Bloomington, Ind. They have buried a little daughter aged one year, and have two children living—Maud S. and Frank LeRoy. Mr. D. is a member of A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and K. of H.

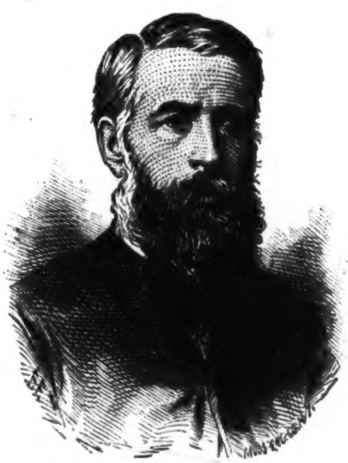

John C. Douglass

JOHN C. DOUGLASS, one of the pioneer attorneys and early settlers of Leavenworth, was born at Greenfield, Highland County, Ohio, December 13, 1824. His ancestors were Scotch Presbyterians, coming to America long before the Revolution. His father, Watson Douglass, was a farmer. Mr. Douglass received a common school and academic education in his native State, paying his way by first working on a farm and afterwards teaching school. In the winter of 1850-51, he rode on horseback from Ohio to Yale College, where he entered the class of 1853, in its sophomore year, and graduated with his class; and from this institution he in 1856 received the honorary degree of Master of Arts. While at college he taught Latin classes in an East Haven grammar school, and traveled extensively in the New England and Middle States in the interest of certain New York publishing houses. After graduating he taught in the South two years, thus making money enough to pay his debts, and to afford him the means to study the law. He sailed in a small schooner from New York to Matagorda, Texas, where he taught a private school one year. After he commenced teaching a second year the city was nearly destroyed by a tornado, and his school was broken up. He then went to New Orleans and taught in the public schools of that city one year, being soon promoted to the position of Principal of the High School in the Third District. While in Texas he had been reading law, and was admitted to the Texas bar on examination at Brazoria, county of Brazos. From New Orleans he made several extended trips through all the Southern States, studying carefully the institutions of the South, and especially that of slavery. In October, 1855, he entered the Law School of Harvard University, and in 1856 received therefrom the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He had already made an engagement for the practice of the law with a firm in Cincinnati, Ohio, but the Border Ruffian war was then raging in Kansas Territory, and desiring to help make Kansas a Free State, he gave up his long cherished plans and came to Leavenworth in November, 1856, and thereafter took an active part in many of the exciting events of the Kansas war. The next winter he spent in Western Texas, in the settlement of an estate for parties in Ohio. Returning to Kansas in the spring of 1857, he first pre-empted a quarter section of land in Douglas County, near Willow Springs, and then opened an office in Leavenworth, where he has remained ever since in the practice of the law, and dealing extensively in city and country real estate. At one time General James H. Lane was his law partner. In the spring of 1857 he superintended the taking of the census of Leavenworth County, under the provisions of the Topeka Constitution, and in the succeeding autumn was elected a member of the Free-state Legislature. In 1859 he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention that sat at Leavenworth, and framed a Constitution for Kansas, but which was rejected by the people, because of its provisions enfranchising colored men. In the winter of 1859-60, he was acting County Attorney, and attorney for Charley Fisher, a fugitive slave, and conducted the prosecutions in the celebrated kidnapping cases during which Charley Fisher was held under the Fugitive Slave law, and forcibly rescued by the Abolitionists. At the general election in 1860 he was elected Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools, which office he filled until Kansas was admitted as a State into the Union. He was the first Government Pension Agent in Kansas, appointed in 1861, and holding the office for four years. During the war of the Rebellion he volunteered in the Home Guards on three several occasions, and served brief periods in the army, and was with the Kansas Militia, participating in the campaign against General Price in 1864, in Missouri. In November, 1865, he met with a severe accident, his horse running away and injuring him so seriously as to disable him for any business for more than a year. Mr. Douglass was married in Attleborough, Mass., Nov. 1, 1860, to Miss Ellen R. Robinson, of that town. They have had four children, two of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Douglass died November 8, 1880. Their two children are now being educated in New England, Willard R. at Phillips' Academy, Andover, fitting for Yale College, and Harriet R., at Attleborough.

EDWARD DOYLE, general groceries, was born near Graig, County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1824, and came to America in 1851, at the age of 27, and after traveling through the country for several years, partly in the Government employ and partly on his own resources, he settled here in 1863, and carried on the contracting business until 1868, when he accepted a position in the Department Pay Master's office U. S., and remained in the honorable connection with it until 1879, when he resigned his position and engaged at his present business, which he very ably represents. In 1855 he married Miss Julia Dunn, a native of County Wexford, Ireland. They had a family of eight children, two boys and six girls, only three of whom are living, Mary, now Mrs. John J. Koche; Catharine E., and Johanna B.

J. B. DRIESBACH, dealer in confectionery, fruits, oysters and ice cream in its season, was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and engaged in the mercantile business there until 1868, when he came here and located and engaged in general merchandising until 1875, when he established his present business which he has very successfully carried on since. In 1865, he married Miss Sarah A. Kuder, of his native state. They have a family of three sons and one daughter, Samuel H., Homer J., Joseph and Mary E. Mr. Driesbach did active service in defense of his country in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-Second Pennsylvania Volunteers Infantry, from which he was honorably discharged in 1863 as a non-commissioned officer of his company.

CHARLES H. DURFEE, son of E. H. Durfee, was born in Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y., January 8, 1855, and came to Leavenworth in 1864. Received his education in the public schools of the city. He started the Leavenworth Bag Manufacturing Company, and carried on the business until September 13, 1874, when he sold out to Mr. Rose, the present proprietor. He soon afterward engaged in the printing business with John C. Ketcheson and remained with him four years, and was then in the cattle business for six years. He has been engaged in his present business since 1881. He was married in St. Joseph, Mo., December 14, 1872, to Emma Woodworth, a native of Aurora, Ill. They have two children—Edwin H. and Lucia M.

ED. C. DUSTIN, dealer in fish, oysters and game, was born in Janesville, Wis., in 1856, and came to Kansas with his people in 1858, who located here, where he was reared and educated. After receiving a thorough course of education in the common schools of this city he engaged at book merchandising as clerk, and continued at it four years, save one year which he spent in a corps of civil engineers upon western surveys. He then accepted a position as traveling salesman for the introduction of school books in the schools of Kansas, and closed a successful and reputable engagement of three years in 1881, when he engaged in the present business which he very ably represents. His past year's sales amount to about $10,000, of which he sold 55,000 pounds of fish alone. His market in this respect is furnished with daily shipments from all important points. In connection with the market he has established an elegant oyster parlor, which for neatness and convenience is second to none in the city.

JOHN EBINGER, general groceries and saloon, was born in Germany in 1840, and came to America in 1857 and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, and learned the butcher business there, and afterwards located in New Orleans where he carried it on till 1862. When the Union forces entered that city he joined them and remained in active service till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged as a member of the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, Company D.; was in eighteen pitched battles and numerous skirmishes. After the war he engaged at his present business here, which he has very ably conducted since. In 1866 he married Miss Minnie Houserman, who was born in Germany in 1839, and came to America with her people who settled near Cincinnati, Ohio, where she was reared and educated. They have a family of two sons and four daughters, Lizzie, Minnie, Clara Johnnie, Georgie and Emma.

JULIUS S. EDWARDS, superintendent Kansas Canning Company, was born in Bridgeton, Cumberland County, N. J., June 29, 1849. He received his education in his native county. In 1857 his father established a canning factory in Bridgeton and Julius became connected with the establishment and continued in the different departments until 1871. He then entered Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Philadelphia, and shortly afterward was engaged in bookkeeping, and was with one house in Philadelphia about seven years. He resigned his position and became connected with a canning factory in Camden, N. J., in charge of the processing and mince meat department. In the spring of 1881, he moved to Kansas to take charge of his present position. Mr. Edwards was married in Philadelphia, Pa., December 25, 1876, to Miss Patterson, of that city. They have one child, Aubrey St. Clair. Mr. E. is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the National American Association.

THEO. EGERSDORFF, wholesale druggist, located in Leavenworth in April, 1862, and commenced the retail drug business with the aid of an assistant, his sales amounting to about $10,000 that year. He now employs twelve men, three of whom are traveling salesmen, and his sales amount to from $150,000 to $175,000 per annum. Mr. Egersdorff is a native of Hanover, Germany. He came to America in 1860, being at that time an educated druggist, and resided in New York City, prior to his removal to Leavenworth. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

JOHN R. ELDERFIELD, superintendent for Abernathy Bro's & Co., manufacturers of furniture, was born in Evansville, Ind., September 7, 1844. He received his education in that city. He enlisted in 1861 in Company F, Sixtieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Department of the Gulf until the close of the war, being mustered out March 5, 1865. He returned to Evansville and commenced his trade as cabinet maker with the Armstrong Furniture Company of that city. He continued in the employ of that firm in the different departments until about 1873. His first superintendency was with Speigle, Roberts & Co., of Vincennes, Ind. He afterwards held the same position at Carthage, Mo. In 1880 he went to West Tennessee to build and establish a furniture factory for a new firm. On completion of this work he returned to Evansville, and in August, 1881, removed to Leavenworth to take his present position. Mr. Elderfield was married in Evansville, Ind., December 10, 1867, to Miss Mary J. Titus, of Huntsville, Ala. They have two children, Mary J. and Edward M.

A. C. EMMONS, superintendent of the Kansas Organ Company, is a native of New Hampshire; he was born in Bristol, August 20, 1840. His parents moved from there to Lowell, Mass. He received his schooling in both towns. He commenced his business life in the employ of A. L. Brooks, lumber dealer, of Lowell. In 1858, he moved to Boston and entered the employ of Hiram Curtis in the same business. In 1868, he went to Port Huron, Mich., where he engaged in the lumber business until 1870, then returned to Massachusetts and settled in Worcester, where he bought an interest in the Loring & Blake Organ Factory; this connection continued until 1876. Mr. Emmons then organized and started the Tabor Organ Company, of which he was President, having general charge of the business. During his connection with these companies he traveled for seven or eight years through the Northwestern States, establishing agencies. In 1882, he sold out his interest and moved to Leavenworth to organize the Kansas Organ Company. Mr. Emmons was married in Dorchester, Mass., December 30, 1866, to Miss McElroy, of Dorchester. Mr. E. is a prominent member in the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of Athelstan Lodge, F. & A. M., Eureka R. A. Chapter, Hiram Council R. & S. M., Worcester County Commandery K. T. and Massachusetts Consistory, S. P. R. S.

PETER EVERHARDY, meat market, was born and reared in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1866. At the age of nineteen he came to Kansas and engaged in his present business, and has been very successfully connected with it since. In 1878, he married Miss Elizabeth Nigley, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have a family of one son and three daughters—Jacob, Mary, Julia and Blanche. Mr. Everhardy was for several years connected with the city market, which he left and engaged in the present business as owner in 1879.

REV. THOMAS H. EWING, came to Kansas in June, 1877, and located in Leavenworth. He is a member of the Masonic society, and Immaculates and Knights of Tabor. Mr. Ewing is a native of Todd County, Ky., and was born April 17, 1856, and remained in that part of the country until he was fifteen years of age, and has since resided in Lexington, Ky., and Brooklyn, N. Y. He was marrried in Wyandotte, Kas., October 13, 1881, and has one child—Zeroar, born July 21, 1882. The maiden name of his wife was Fanny E. L. Brown; she was born in Mason County, Ky. Mr. Ewing is now pastor of the Second Independent Baptist Church, of Leavenworth, Kas., having a membership of 372. The church is in a very prosperous condition, and has increased under the zealous labors of Mr. Ewing, from a membership of sixty to a membership 372.

THOMAS FAHEY is a contractor in masonry, came to Kansas in 1859, and located at Leavenworth, and has made his home here since. He is a native of Ireland, and was about eighteen years old when he came to America. He has lived in New York State and Chicago, Ill., and Hartford Conn., and went to Colorado in 1860. Mr. Fahey was married in St. Joseph, Mo., in 1861, to Miss Julia Shay; she was born in Ireland. Have had eight children, five are now living—Julia, Bernard, Anna, Agnes and William. Mr. Fahey is contracting at present on Government works, at Fort Leavenworth. He is a member of the Catholic Knights of America, and also of the Catholic Church.

EDWARD FENLON, Government contractor, came to the State of Kansas in the winter of 1854, and has made his home in Leavenworth County since. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1833, and lived in his native State twenty-four years. He then came to Kansas and engaged in the hardware business; has been sutler at Fort Leavenworth for about four years, and was engaged in the wholesale grocery business with the firm of Carney, Fenlon & Co., for several years, and has been engaged in contracting for the Government. He was married in Leavenworth City, in 1861, to Miss Mary Denman, a native of Ohio, and has four children living—Kate, Edwin Mary and Genevieve. Mr. Fenlon is connected with the Catholic Church, and is one of the oldest citizens of Leavenworth City and County. He has been largely identified with the business interests of the State; is an active business man and a highly respected citizen.

THOMAS P. FENLON, attorney, located in Leavenworth and engaged in the practice of his profession in 1859, and has continued in practice since that time in the same city. Duing these years he has served as District Attorney six years, and has been three terms a member of the House of Representatives. Although a strong and active Democrat, he was honored by being made speaker of the house when it was strongly Republican. Mr. Fenlon is a native of Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa., in which town he lived until he moved to Kansas. He was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania.

A. A. FENN, brick manufacturer and contractor, came to Leavenworth in March, 1862, and engaged in contracting, adding brick manufacturing the next year, and has carried on the united business continuously since that time. He has also been engaged in stock, fruit and grain farming, having a fruit farm of sixty acres. He is Secretary of the Kansas Canning Company, and Secretary of Leavenworth Tower Company; is President of the City Council, and was member of the Legislature of 1865-66. He has also been President of the Kansas Conservatory of Music several years, and is connected with various political and charitable associations. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity for twenty years, and has held nearly every office in the Order; he is a member of the K. of H., serving as Eminent Commander of the Leavenworth Commandery, and was President of the first St. George society ever organized in Kansas. He was born in Dunstable, Bedfordshire, England, November, 1834; came to America in 1849 or 1850, and remained in New Orleans about a year, whence he emigrated to St. Louis, and resided in that city until his removal to Leavenworth. He was married in St. Louis, December 24, 1861, to Naomi S. Hock, a native of Sussex, England. Their five children are Russell H., Maud Alice, Lillie Edith, Don Clarence and Pearl R.

AUGUST FISCHER is engaged in the dairy business. He came to Kansas on the 18th of February 1875, and settled at Leavenworth, and has been in his present location since. Mr. Fischer is a native of Germany and was born on the 15th day of April, 1843, and lived in his native country about twenty-seven years. He emigrated to America in February, 1870; lived in Chicago five years and came to Kansas. Mr. Fischer was married in Germany to Miss Angelicka Straube. Mrs. Fischer was born in February, 1849, in Germany. They have had six children, four living—Antoinetta, Elenora, Gertrude and Mabel. Mr. Fischer is one of the most prosperous dairyman in the city of Leavenworth.

M. L. FISH, proprietor of the "English Kitchen" restaurant. Was born and reared in Wisconsin, and came to Kansas in 1879, and has been very successfully connected with his present business here since 1881. In 1873 he married Miss Melvina Bellerd, who was born and reared in Iowa. They have a family of one son and one daughter—Katie and Charlie. Mr. Fish served in the Fifth Minnesota Regiment, Company G, from 1864 till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged.

PROF. F. A. FITZPATRICK, Superintendent of City Schools of Leavenworth, is a native of Chicago, Ill. He was educated at Princeton College, and at Washington University, St. Louis. Before coming to Leavenworth in July, 1878, to take charge of the schools in that city, he had been employed as principal of schools at Riverside, and Waterloo, Ill., and for eight years had been one of the Supervisors of the St. Louis schools.

BERNARD FLESHER came to Leavenworth in July, 1857, and commenced business in a little 16 by 24 store, carrying a stock of between $4,000 and $5,000, entirely on credit. In those early days he employed one clerk, and his sales ranged from $15,000 to $18,000 per annum, his business being exclusively retail. In 1866 he sold out and went to Europe on account of broken health. After a year he returned and engaged in business which he continued until 1875, when ill health again obliged him to visit Europe, where he remained thirteen months. In 1877 he again commenced business, and in the spring of 1878 admitted Charles Schuneman as a partner, with whom he still remains associated, having also admitted to the partnership, in 1882, R. H. Evans and L. Churchill. The establishment, which now embraces a dress-making and merchant-tailoring department, gives employment to between forty and fifty people, the sales amounting to $100,000 to $125,000 per annum. Mr. Flesher is a native of Bohemia, Austria. He came to America in 1848 and located at St. Louis where he remained until he came to Leavenworth.

W. B. FLETCHER, Assistant Secretary of the Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company, came to Kansas in 1858, and first located at Olathe, where he remained until he came to Leavenworth in 1861. From 1864 until 1880 he was employed most of the time as a clerk, either in the city or on a steamboat. In 1880 he commenced general insurance business, and was made Assistant Secretary of the Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company in February, 1881. He is also Secretary of the Prospect Mining Company, a Colorado mining company, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Blue Lodge and Chapter and Commandery, and a member of the Metropolitan Guards. He is a native of Highland County, Ohio, where he was born, July 20, 1844. He removed with his parents to Iowa in 1848, and was married in Leavenworth, June 22, 1881, to Mrs. Ella F. Mountain, a native of Ohio.

W. M. FORTESCUE, Mayor of the city of Leavenworth, was born in the city of Philadelphia, April 1, 1835. In the spring of 1850 visited the State of Georgia with an elder brother, who established the institution for the education of the blind, which was located at Macon, in that State. In 1854 removed to Indianapolis, Ind., and resided there until 1860; was engaged at the printing business, having mastered the various branches of that profession; was married at Indianapolis, September 16, 1856, to Miss Susan D. Jenkins, and has two children living—Ida (now Mrs. George F. Sharitt,) born November 11, 1858, and Harry Clay, born April 14, 1865. In July, 1861, enlisted as a private soldier, under the second call of President Lincoln, in the Second West Virginia Cavalry, and was engaged in the principal cavalry raids and battles during the war; was promoted to Second and First Lieutenant and Captain and brevet-Major, and was mustered out January, 1865. During the years '65 to '67 was engaged in the oil business at Burning Springs, West Virginia, and erected the first residence in that vicinity. In 1868 he removed to Leavenworth and engaged in the mercantile business in the city from that time until 1878, having branch houses in Wichita, Kansas, and in Colorado, and being also identified with manufacturing interests in Kansas City and other places. He was elected Mayor of Leavenworth in the spring of 1879, and re-elected in the spring of 1881.

RICHARD L. FOX, janitor of the Court House in Leavenworth, came to Kansas in 1856, and located at Delaware Township, Leavenworth County, and has lived in this county continuously since. Mr. Fox was born in Independence, Missouri, and lived in that State about six years, then came to Kansas and has lived here since. He is about thirty-two years of age and is a single man.

BARNARD FRANK, dealer in wool, hides and sheep, came to Kansas in May, 1855, and located in business in Leavenworth. He was engaged in merchandising from 1855 to 1860, and in freighting on the plains from 1860 to 1868. Since that time he has been in his present business. Mr. Frank was born in Poland, in Russia, in 1831, and lived in his native country eighteen years; he then came to the United States in 1849, and first located in St. Louis, Mo., for a short time; from there went to California, and lived there four years; and came to Kansas in 1855, locating where he now lives, in Leavenworth City. He was married in Leavenworth in 1857, to Miss Dora M. Jacobs, a native of Russia. They have had eight children—Jerome B., David, John, Simon, Sallace, Rebecca, Lea and Harry. Mr. Frank is a member of a Jewish Association, and is a member of the Jewish Society. He is one of the oldest settlers in Leavenworth County, and has been largely identified with the business interests of the city and State.

JAMES FRANKS, Deputy United States Marshal, was born in County Cork, Ireland, August 26, 1826, and in 1853 came to America, landing at Quebec. He soon after went to Vermont, which was his home until he came to Kansas. He was engaged in farming in Leavenworth Township for about six weeks subsequent to his arrival, and then became attached to a surveying party in Kickapoo Township, and in Atchison and Leavenworth counties. He was then engaged with others in laying out the first farm on Big Stranger Creek, at the crossing road from Lawrence. In May, 1856, he removed to Leavenworth City, and drove the first hack between that city and the Fort. He then became engaged in draying until September, 1860, driving an ambulance for M. J. Parrott in 1859. In September, 1860, he was appointed Constable and has been in office ever since, having held his present position for the last four years. He was married at Burlington, Vt., March 17, 1857, by Rev. Henry Hopkins, the Bishop of that State, to Maria Clark, a native of Ire- They have six children—James Clark, born in 1861; Sarah Elizabeth, born in 1859; Martha Jane, 1863; John Alexander, 1865; Mary Ann, 1867, and William Henry, 1870. Mr. Frank is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has passed all chairs in the K. of P.

M. E. FRANKE, dealer in groceries and provisions; business established in 1857, by Brunard & Franke. Present firm, M. E. Franke, succeeded in 1875. He carries a stock of about $5,000, and does a yearly business of $40,000. Charles Franke was born in Buckeburg, Schaumburg Lippe, Germany, March 17, 1837. He was educated in Germany and served his time in the grocery business. In 1855 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Indianapolis, Ind., where he engaged in clerking. In 1864 he went in partnership with his brother in the grocery business. In 1862 his brother and himself raised the first company of volunteers. They were mustered in as Company I, First Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, in 1864. He favorably distinguished himself at the battles of Wilson's Creek, Mo., Tuscumbia, Ala., Tallahatchie, Miss., Bayou Mason and Lake Providence, La. He returned to Leavenworth and again engaged in the grocery business. Mr. C. Franke was married in Leavenworth, March 23, 1865, to Miss Martha Tanner. They have four children—Ida, Flora, Mary and Charles. Mr. F. is a member of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 27, and Far West Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F., also of Custer Post, No. 6, G. A. R. He has been a member of the Council three terms.

EDWIN N. FREEMAN, locomotive engineer and machinist U. P. R. R. (K. C. Division), a resident of 743 Seneca street; came to Kansas in March, 1879, locating in the city of Leavenworth, where he has resided since. He is a member of Twilight Lodge, No. 114, A., F. & A. M., of Centralia, Mo. He was born in Attleboro', Bristol County, Mass., January 4, 1830, and lived in his native State until his twelfth year, when his parents removed to Adrian, Lenawee County, Mich., where Mr. F. lived until his twenty-fifth year. He commenced railroading in his twentieth year, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad as a fireman. He served in this capacity about three years, when he was promoted to engineer on the same road. He ran on this road about two years, and then went to Missouri, where he obtained employment as an engineer on the North Missouri Railroad, where he remained until 1862, when he again entered the service of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road, where he remained eight years. During this time he was mostly running a passenger engine. At the end of this time he returned to the North Missouri Railroad (now the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific), and ran on this road until he came to Kansas. He has been married twice. The first marriage occurred in Goshen, Ind., in August, 1863, to Miss Margaret A. Fetters, a native of Indiana. By this marriage he had two sons, whose names are: Charles and William. The second marriage took place in March, 1879, in Centralia, Mo., to Miss Laura A. Thornton, a native of Missouri. They have had three children; two are living—George B. and Nellie.

EDWARD FRITSCHE, came to Leavenworth in March 1858, and was engaged in the restaurant business until May 1859. He then went into the mining business, which took him away from Leavenworth until 1862, when he returned and again went into the restaurant and saloon business, in which he continued until 1865. He was then Inspector for the Germania Life Insurance Company in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and a part of the Territories. October 1, 1872, he purchased an interest in the Continental Hotel, which he still retains. He was born in Aldenburg, Saxony, October 31, 1835, and emigrated in 1853. On arriving in America, he located in Philadelphia, where he remained a year, and then went to Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., being employed on a steamer. On his return to Philadelphia, he remained in that city one year, and was afterwards in Washington, D. C., nine months, and then in St. Louis until he came to Leavenworth. Since coming here he has been a member of the Common Council two years, and has also been an Alderman of the city of Leavenworth. While occupying the latter office he raised $500, requisite to insure the Union Machine Company's Works, in accordance with the fire ordinance, which resulted in the establishment of works employing one hundred men. He was married at St. Louis, November 13, 1862, to Lina Gerold, a native of Aldenburg, Saxony. They have four children—Edward C., born April 13, 1864, August Ernst, born February 23, 1866, Matilda Amalia, born June 30, 1868, and Ida Julia, born May 28, 1870.

GEORGE FRUEBEL, merchant tailor, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1816, and learned his present trade there. In 1848 came to America and followed his business in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1859 located here and has actively followed his business since. Married in 1840, Miss Fredericka Rall, who was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1807. They have no children.

MAJOR BLENCOWE E. FRYER, Surgeon United States Army, Post Surgeon, Fort Leavenworth Kansas, and Attending Surgeon at Department Headquarters, in addition to his other duties. He was born in England, but was reared and educated in the United States. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. For nearly two years he was resident physician and surgeon of the Episcopal Hospital, in Philadelphia. May 28, 1861, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the army, with rank of First Lieutenant. From 1863 to 1865 he had charge of Brown General Hospital, at Louisville, Ky., that being one of the largest institutions of the kind during the war. Prior to 1863 the doctor did general field and hospital duty as surgeon. He received brevet commissions, Captain and Major, March 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. After the close of the war, he was six months Acting Medical Director of the Ohio, with headquarters at Detroit, Mich. May 28, 1866, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon, with rank of Captain, and October 30, 1867, Surgeon, with the rank of Major. In August, 1867, was assigned to the position of Post Surgeon, at Fort Harker, Kansas, remaining there until May, 1872. After one year in New Mexico, he was appointed a member of the Army Medical Examining Board, with headquarters in New York city, where he remained until 1877, when he was assigned to duty at Fort Leavenworth, where he has since remained. The doctor has made a special study of diseases of the eye and ear, having as preceptor Prof. H. Knapp, formerly of Heidelburg, Germany, now of New York, one of the most skillful oculists and aurists in the world. Dr. Fryer fills the chair of Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, in the Kansas City Medical College. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Kansas State Medical Society. Was President of the latter association in 1881.

FRANK M. GABLE, came to Kansas in February, 1855, and located on Section 15, Township, 9, Range 22. He lived on the farm until 1864, when he was married and settled on another farm in the same Section, where he now resides. Since March, 1881, he has been engaged in the agricultural implement business. In Leavenworth, in 1879, he was elected a member of the State Legislature, from the Fifteenth District, and has also held various Township offices. He was born at Camden Point, Platte County, Mo., May 5, 1842. His father, Barabas Gable, settled in that county in 1839. He was married in Delaware Township, January 20, 1864, to Sarah E. Spears, a native of Tennessee, but reared in Kentucky. They have two children, living Julian and Spencer. Mr. Gable is a member of the A. F. & A. M., K. of P., and K. of H. Was Second Lieutenant Company K, Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Militia, commanded his company at Battle of Little and Big Blue, Independence, Mo., October, 1864.

ANDRE GALEND, manufacturer of boots and shoes, came to Kansas in 1858 and located in Leavenworth. He is a native of France. Was born October 5, 1825, and lived in his native country thirty years, coming to this country in 1856. Lived a while in Davenport, Iowa. Was married in France on the 10th day of December, 1846, to Miss Camille Aglade Debo[illegible], who was born in France. Has two children living—Alfred, Arthur, and a grandson, Albert.

THEODORE GARTMAN, foreman of Brandon & Kirmeyer's brewery. Is a native of Gasconade County, Mo. Born May 22, 1848. In 1867 he began his profession of brewer, and followed it actively in Missouri till 1871, when he came here, and has been very reputably connected with it here since. In 1872 he married Miss Mary Barth, a native of Prussia. Mr. Gartman is an active member of the A. F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. societies here, and Chapter Knights Templar.

CHRISTOPHER GAUSZ, meat market, business established 1867. Mr. Gausz was born in Baden, Germany, in 1845, and came to America with his people in 1854, who settled in Pittsburg, Penn., where he was reared and educated. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, First Division, Sixth Army Corps, and was in active service till September 16, 1864, when he was hororably discharged as non-commissioned officer. During his service he participated in about eleven pitched battles and as many skirmishes. After the war he learned the trade of butcher, which he actively followed in Pennsylvania till 1867, when he came here and established himself in the business which he has very successfully conducted since. In 1871 he married Miss Mary Baker, who was born and reared in Sheffield, Ill.; born in 1856. They have a family of three sons and two daughters—Catherine, William, Albert, Annie and Christopher (Jr.). In 1854, Christopher Gausz (father of the above), died of cholera, and is buried in the cemetery at Pittsburgh, Pa., aged forty-four years. In 1878, Mrs. Catherine Gausz, wife of the deceased, died, aged sixty years. She is buried in Mount Muncie Cemetery here. Her maiden name was Peppes.

GOTTLIEB GEIGER is a contractor, and at present is Street Commissioner of Leavenworth. He came to Kansas in 1858, and located in Leavenworth, and has lived here since. He has served in the City Council two years, and was for two years a member of the County Board of Commissioners. Mr. Geiger is a native of Germany, and lived in that country twenty-one years. He emigrated to America; has lived in Pennsylvania, Illinois and Iowa. He was born in 1830; was married in Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Rigg, who was born in Germany. They have had six children, all are living—Lizzie, Adam, John, Honor, Henry and Emma. Mr. Geiger is one of the old settlers of Leavenworth, and has been prominently identified with the business interests of that city, and is one of its most substantial citizens. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' society, and the Encampment, and Knights of Pythias, also of the Masonic fraternity.

CARL E. GEILER general groceries, was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1835. Learned the trade of machinist at the age of fourteen, and followed it in the old country till 1865, July 11, when he came to America and settled here the same year, and was engaged at carpentering successfully till 1874, when he established the present business, which he has ably carried on since. In 1863 he married Miss Wilhelmina Swenson, who was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1831, and who departed this life August 29, 1882. She is buried in Mount Muncie Cemetery here, leaving one adopted daughter and niece, Ida Geiler.

PATRICK GELSTIN, carpenter and builder, came to Kansas in 1857, and located in Leavenworth, and has lived here since. He was in the lumber business for a few years. Mr. Gilstin was born in Ireland, and lived there until he was twenty years old. He came to America in 1837, and resided in Pittsburgh, Pa., for twenty years; he then came to Kansas. He was married in Pittsburgh to Miss Mary McClenlen, who was born in Ireland. They have had two children—Margaret and Martha. Mr. Gelstin is an old resident of the State of Kansas, and a respected citizen. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

AUGUST GENUIT, wholesale and retail grocer in Leavenworth since 1869, was born in Brockhagen, Westphalia, Germany, December 26, 1841. He came to America in 1864, resided in Baltimore one summer, in New York City one year, and one season in St. Louis, before coming to Leavenworth in 1866. He was then engaged in bookkeeping until he commenced his present business. He was married May 10, 1868, to Anna Schaanhorst, a native of Quackenbrick, who died July 14, 1878, leaving six children—Louise, Meta, Herman, Ida, Oscar and Hattie.

EDWARD GERAUGHTY, grocer, was born February 22, 1850, at Boll's Place, Huntingdon County, Pa. Parents moved in 1854 to Steven's Point, Wis. Early education was received at the public school in Steven's Point. About one half the time from eight to twelve years of age was employed at farm work. At the age of twelve was employed for one year with a merchant, who kept a general stock. From 1863 to 1867 was employed at various works, blacksmithing, farming, running the river, etc. In June, 1867, at the age of seventeen, left home for Leavenworth, Kansas, and worked the first year for a grocer. The next fourteen years was employed with one man, a soap manufacturer, as traveling salesman, excepting three years, 1871, 1872, and 1873, which were spent at school,—one term at Cape Girardeau, Mo., the balance of the time at the State University of Wisconsin, at Madison. Belongs to no secret or benefit societies. Believes that everyone, so far as pecuniary benefit is concerned, should depend upon himself. Temperance, honesty, and a man's family, are associations enough for any man. Was married June 18, 1878, to Annie Cushing, a graduate of the State Normal School, at Leavenworth. Wife was born at Marshall, Ill., March 2, 1855. Have three children—Edward, John and Robert. February 22, 1882, established himself in the grocery business, having bought out Lewis Mayo, who had been in the business since the war. Is doing a good business, and has a pleasant home.

J. H. GILLPATRICK, attorney at law, is a native of Blue Hill, Hancock Co., Me. When a lad of fifteen he came to Kansas and located in Shawnee County, and the following year joined a Topeka Company, and served through the troubles of 1856 under Gen. Lane. In 1859 he returned to his native State, and after reading law was admitted to the bar at Bath, Maine, in April, 1862. During the same year he came again to Kansas, and served first as Major, and afterwards as Lieutenant Colonel, of the Second Kansas Colored Infantry, afterward Eighty-third Colored United States Infantry. After leaving the service he practiced law at Junction City until 1871, in the meantime serving as County Attorney of Davis County. In 1871 he removed to Leavenworth, and was elected State Senator in 1876, serving as City Attorney two years while in the Senate.

JOHN GIMPER, superintendent of Leavenworth Gas Works, appointed to present position in the fall of 1870. Mr. G. was born in Zurich, Switzerland, January 24, 1840. In 1855 he entered the polytechnic school in Zurich, taking a full course and making a special study of chemistry. In 1860 he came to the United States, and located in Nashville, Tenn. In 1862 he moved to Philadelphia, Pa., and then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed in the laboratory of William Gordon & Bros. In 1864 he went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where he engaged in refining oil. Shortly after closed out his interests, and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he put up a factory for the manufacture of lubricating oils, and was appointed manager of the establishment. In 1868 he settled in Leavenworth, Kan., where he engaged in mercantile business until he engaged himself with the gas company. Mr. G. was married in Leavenworth, Kan., October 15, 1874, to Miss Ida Cretors, of that city, formerly of Lebanon, Ohio. They have one child—Earl H. Mr. G. is a member of the lodge and chapter in the Masonic fraternity, and of the Metropolitan Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the Western Gas Light Association.

MAYER GOLDSMITH, cigar manufacturer, came to Leavenworth in June, 1862 and has since that time engaged in cigar manufacturing and dealing in tobacco, now employing on an average fourteen hands. He was born in Amsterdam, Holland, September 9, 1842; emigrated to America in the summer of 1860, and first located and carried on the manufacture of cigars in New York City. He was married in Leavenworth, November 26, 1871, to Dove Blumenthal, a native of Prussia. They have four children—Sarah, Carrie, Leon, and Alfred. Mr. Goldsmith is a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., Free Sons of Israel and B'nai-Brith, having been twice president of the latter society and junior and senior warden of the A. F. & A. M.

A. GOLDTHWAIT, master mechanic Kansas Central Division U P. R. R., was appointed to present office August 1, 1881. Mr. G. was born in Franklin County, Mass., November 18, 1836. Was educated in his native county and commenced his trade in railroad shops in Boston, Mass., on Fitchberg & Boston R. R. in 1854. In 1856 moved to Chicago, where he became connected with the Chicago & Galena Union R. R. in locomotive department. In 1857 had a position as engineer on Lake Michigan steamboat, continuing three seasons. He then returned to the Galena & Chicago Union and took a locomotive, which he ran until 1864, when he took a position on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. as locomotive engineer. While with the latter Company he ran the silver-plated locomotive America for two years. In 1871 he moved to Leavenworth to take charge of the round-house of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. at that point; this position he retained until he accepted his present one. Mr. Goldthwait was married in Chicago in February, 1859, to Miss Julia Brosnan, a native of Massachusetts. They have five children living—Anna, who is married, Adda, Willie, Ida and Mary. Mr. Goldthwait is a member of A., F. & A. M., and B. of L. E.

ANDREW GORSKIEWICZ, grocer and baker, was born in Prussia 1835, and learned the trade of baker there at the age of fifteen. In 1860 he came to America and settled in Michigan, and in April, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged as veteran of Company A, Second Michigan Infantry, a title he very justly deserved, as he was a brave soldier and fought in almost all the pitched battles of the war. After the war he came here and has been actively connected with his business here since. In 1866 he married Miss Lizzie Moritz, who was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, and came to America in 1848. They have a family of one son and five daughters—Joseph, Bertha, Frances, Agnes, Louisa and Minnie.

GEORGE GRAHAM, head engineer coal shaft, was born in the County Durham, England, in 1842, and learned his profession there at the age of sixteen, and followed it actively until 1868, when he came to America and located in Springfield, Ill., where he was reputably connected with his profession until the present year, when he came here. In 1861 he married Miss Mary Ann Armstrong. They have a family of six sons and one daughter—William, Mathew, Mary Ann, Thomas, James, John and Albert.

F. P. GRANT, horticulturist, was born near Birmingham, England, in 1815, and was educated to the tailoring profession. In 1841 he came to America and carried on his profession at St. Louis until 1850, when he came here and after spending some years in the Territories and on the Pacific coast, he returned here, in 1857, with his family, and was actively identified with the grocery and produce trade for several years, after which he retired from the grocery business and has been actively connected with his present business since. In 1834 he married Miss Ann Morris, who was born in his native place in 1810. They have a family of two sons and three daughters—William D., engaged in pork packing in St. Louis; Albert P., an extensive sheep dealer in St. Louis; Alice J., now Mrs. George McKenna, carpenter, of Leavenworth; Ellen, now Mrs. Charles Denoyer, painter, and Augusta A., who is yet single.

JOHN GRAY, wholesale and retail dealer in grain, produce and agricultural implements. Mr. Gray was born in Glengarry County, Canada, in 1822, and was identified there with the farming industry. In 1864 he located in Oakland County, Mich., and carried on farming there until 1870, when he located here and has been actively connected with the commission business since. In 1844 he married Miss Ann Wilkinson, who was born in England and reared in Durham County, Can. They have a family of five sons and five daughters—Thomas, a farmer of Jefferson County; Stephen, William and Robert, associated with the father in business, and John, a mechanic; Mary J., now Mrs. A. G. Talbot; Margaret E., Ann, now Mrs. A. P. Shrieves; Matilda and Olive.

JAMES M. GRAYBILL was born at Marietta, Lancaster Co., Pa., April 25, 1845. When a youth he went to the vicinity of Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., where he resided until he was eighteen years of age. He then removed to Mount Joy, Pa., and was employed in that place in 1864 as bookkeeper of the First National Bank. In 1866 he went to Columbia, Pa., where also he was bookkeeper in the First National Bank of that place, and remained in that position until he removed to Kansas, in August, 1870. On locating at Leavenworth, he entered the employ of Scott & Co. as bookkeeper, which position he retained until the business of that firm was merged, in 1874, into that of the First National Bank, of which he became assistant cashier in 1875, and cashier in 1880, now holding the latter position. Mr. Graybill was married in Leavenworth, February 6, 1872, to Miss Buena V. Scott, sister of Lucien Scott of that city. He is a Knight Templar, a Free Mason, and an Odd Fellow.

HON. HENRY T. GREEN, attorney at law, was born in Hanover, Va., sixteen miles north of Richmond. He was educated in his native State; admitted to the bar in Richmond, Va., in 1850, and commenced practice in the same city. He came to Leavenworth in 1854, prior to which time he had spent a year in New Orleans and Cuba, a year in Baltimore, Md., and a year in Saline County, Mo. He has been engaged in practicing law from that time until the present, and has always been a staunch and earnest supporter of the principles of the Democratic party.

HON. H. C. F. HACKBUSCH, son of Henry J. F. and Dorothea Schroeder Hackbusch, was born September 11, 1832, at Marnitz, Germany. He was brought up in the Lutheran Church, of which both his parents were members, and was educated in the Frederick Franz College at Parchim Mecklenburg, Schwerin. He emigrated to America in 1851 and located at Dubuque, Iowa. Here he was connected with the *Miners' Express* winter of 1852. In 1853 he was with the *Herald*; in 1854 with the *Tribune*. In the spring of 1854 he discontinued newspaper business, and for three years was engaged in civil engineering for the Harbor Improvement Co. In 1857 he removed to Leavenworth, and after being engaged in surveying public lands for one year, entered the office of the United States Surveyor for Kansas and Nebraska as a draughtsman, and was employed in that branch of his profession for six months. He then returned to field duty as a surveyor, remaining on the plains until the spring of 1861, when he again returned to the office and resumed his position of draughtsman, being promoted to that of chief clerk in the fall of 1863. In August, 1864, he resigned this position and returned to field duty, in which he was engaged until the summer of 1869, when he was appointed by Hon. C. W. Babcock chief clerk in the office of the Surveyor General of Kansas, which position he accepted. In 1873 he was appointed

United States Surveyor for Indian Reservations in the Territories, and held that office until 1875, surveying being then temporarily discontinued. He was married in Dubuque, Iowa, January 25, 1869, to Augusta S., daughter of Dr. Asa Horr, an eminent physician of that city. They have had five children, Henry being the only one living. Edward was drowned in the Missouri River March 8, 1881, when nearly nine years of age.

M. L. HACKER was born in Brethitt County, Ky., December 28, 1849, and lived in that State until he removed to Kansas in March, 1871. He located at White Church, Wyandotte County, and remained there until September, 1872, when he entered the State Normal School at Leavenworth, from which he graduated in June, 1875, having taught one year after entering the school, prior to graduating. After leaving the Normal School he taught one year at Fairmount, and one year at Fort Leavenworth, studying law in the mean time. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1878, and has since that time been engaged in practice at Leavenworth. He was elected Police Judge in 1881.

REV. CHARLES HAFNER, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, U. A. C. Took present charge in February, 1882. Mr. Hafner was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., January 18, 1854. He entered Concordia College at Fort Wayne, graduating in 1873. He then entered Concordia College, St. Louis, Mo., where he pursued his higher classical and theological studies. Graduated in 1876. Was ordained in Bates County, Mo., where he took his first pastorate. He continued in this charge until called to present one in 1882. Mr. Hafner was married in St. Louis, Mo., November 17, 1878, to Miss Gewing, of St. Louis. They have one daughter, Annie.

HENRY HAHN, painter, came to Kansas about fifteen years since and located in the city of Leavenworth. He is a native of Detroit, Mich., and was born in 1851. He left his native place when quite young and removed with his parents to St. Louis, Mo., and lived in St. Louis several years, where he learned the painter's trade, and came to Leavenworth. Was married in Leavenworth the 27th of January, 1878, to Sarah E. Pechendorf, who was born in Brazil, S. A.

JACOB C. HALL, locomotive engineer, C. R. I. & P. R. R., was born in Boonesboro, Iowa, March 12, 1854. Received his schooling in his native town. In 1872, he became connected with the C. R. I. & P. R. R., in Iowa; first commenced as fireman, promoted to engineer in 1876. Has since had charge of an engine on different parts of the road. Commenced on present run in 1879. Mr. Hall was married in Fort Leavenworth, November 2, 1880, to Miss Emma Hemmy. Mr. H. is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON, locomotive engineer, L. T. & S. W. R. R., was born in Bowling Green, Ky., November 13, 1851. His parents moved to Kansas in 1858, located for a time in Topeka and then settled in Leavenworth. William H. was educated in both cities. He commenced his railroad life in 1872, as fireman on switch engine of the M. P. R. R. In 1875, became connected with the K. P. R. R. and was given a regular engine in 1877, on the Smoky Hill Division. He remained with the K. P. R. R. until he took his present position in February, 1882. Mr. Hamilton was married in Brookville, Saline Co., Kas., May 4, 1880, to Miss Ella Scarlett, of that town. They have one child—Frank S. Mr. H. is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

JOHN HANNON, wholesale liquor merchant, came to Leavenworth in 1857, and for about three years was engaged in farming. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, First Kansas Infantry, and served nearly two years, being Sergeant of his company when he left the service. The year after leaving the army he was in the billiard business, and since then that in which he is now engaged. He has been a member of the Legislature from his District, and for several years a member of the County Board. He is a member of the Hibernian Benevolent Society, and president of the local organization of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. Mr. Hannan is a native of Ireland, born March 22, 1839, in the county of Kerry. At thirteen years of age he came to America, and first located in Burlington, Iowa, where he remained until he came to Kansas. He was married at Leavenworth, in 1863, to Mary Ann Short, also a native of Ireland. They have three children living—Sarah Agnes, May Genevieve, and Robert Emmett.

THOMAS R. HARKER, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, appointed to present position in March, 1881. Mr. Harker was born in Paterson, N. J., June 13, 1838. His parents located in Syracuse, N. Y., when he was a child, and about 1849, they settled in Buffalo. Thomas R. was educated in the latter cities. About 1852, he moved with his parents to Chicago, Ill. He entered the shops of the C. R. I. & P. R. R., at Chicago, to learn car carpentering, which he followed until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in 1861, being the first or second to enroll his name in Chicago in the Zouaves, Company A, Capt. Ellsworth. About ninety days later, was mustered into the Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, was attached to Company A, Capt. Hayden. While on detached service in Alabama, Mr. Harker was severely wounded by guerillas, and on account of wounds was afterward discharged on account of disability. He returned home and commenced the study of telegraphy, in the C. R. I. & P. R. R., freight house; about 1863, was appointed operator and agent at Manchester, Iowa. In April, 1864, went to Geneseo, Ill., where he followed his profession about fifteen years off and on, attached to the A. & P. Telegraph Company and the Great Western Telegraph Company. Was also with the C. R. I. & P. R. R. While residing in Geneseo, Mr. Harker was engaged in the mercantile business for a time, and also held the position of City Clerk. In January, 1880, he moved to Atchison, Kas., to take the position of manager of the American Union Telegraph Company, a position he held until the consolidation; was then appointed to present position. Mr. Harker was married in Blue Island, Cook Co., Ill., May 5, 1863, to Miss Lucy M. Sherwood, of that town. They have two children, Lulu M. and Thomas R. Jr.

REV. WILLIAM L. HARRAD, clergyman of the A. M. E. Church, having charge of the congregation at Leavenworth, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and is about forty-two years old. He came from Philadelphia to Cleveland, Ohio; has also resided in Cincinnati and St. Louis, Mo. He was married in St. Louis about twenty years ago, and had one child—Mary Eliza; she died at the age of sixteen. His first wife died about nine years ago; he was married again June 16, 1875; his wife's maiden name was Winifred Maye. She was born in Lexington, Mo. He has been preaching thirteen years in the A. M. E. Church. His first charge, was at Atchison, Kas., and was there two years. His next appointment was at St. Joseph, Mo., staying one year. He was then appointed to Lexington, Mo., remaining three years; was then removed to Lawrence, Kan. At the expiration of two years was again appointed to St. Joseph, Mo., and resided there three years. His next appointment was at Ottawa, Kas., held the charge one year, after which he was appointed September, 1880, to his present charge at Leavenworth. The church has a membership of 300 and a very good Sabbath-school. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights Templar.

PROF. ALEXANDER HARRIS, professor of vocal and instrumental music, Prof. Harris was born and reared here, and received his rudimentary education in the public schools of this city. After a thorough course of literary study, he took up the study of his profession under the preceptorship of Prof. A. P. Scheurman, and continued in the study of it for five years, when he engaged at it as a profession, with which he has been very successfully connected since.

E. L. HARRISON, freight agent of the Kansas Central Division, U. P. R. R., was appointed to present position August 13, 1881. Mr. Harrison was born in Savannah, Carroll County, Ill., August 2, 1854. His parents moved to Chatfield, Minn., in 1855. E. L. received his schooling in Minnesota. He then entered the Commercial College at Quincy, Ill., graduating therefrom in 1869. He then commenced teaching penmanship, continuing in this profession about four years. In 1874, he commenced studying telegraphy, at Sugar Lake, Platte Co., Mo. Shortly after took the position of station agent, at Forest City, Mo. In 1875, moved to East Leavenworth to take the position of agent for the K. C. St. Jo. & C. B. R. R. In 1878, moved to Leavenworth, where he engaged as operator with the W. U. Telegraph Company. Shortly after accepted a position on the A. T. & S. Fe R. R., as agent at Nickerson Kas. Afterward filled the same position at Winthrop, Mo., and at Osage City, Kas. In 1881, he returned to Leavenworth to take the position of manager of the A. & P. Telegraph Company. Retained this until the consolidation. Mr. Harrison was married in Leavenworth, Kas., August 4, 1878, to Miss Mattie R. Cawthorn, of that city. They have one child—Clarence Leonard.

JULIUS HAUG, travelling salesman for Bittman, Taylor & Co., Leavenworth, and M. Hoffman, Kansas City, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1838, and came to America in 1854, and settled in Kansas, May 10, 1856. He has been almost continuously connected with the mercantile business here since. November 8, 1862, he married Miss Elizabeth Riederer, a native of Switzerland. They have a family of one son and two daughters—Minnie, Dora, and Eddie. Mr. Haug has always taken an active part in the growth and development of the public and social life of this place since arriving here. Was Deputy United States Marshal here from 1861 to 1865, and Clerk of the District Court from 1871 to 1875. Has been an active member of the A., F. & A. M. Society since 1859; is also member of the Turner Society here.

LOUIS C. HAUSSERMAN, proprietor City Meat Market, was born in New Richmond, Ohio, in 1852, and was reared to his present business. His father carries on an extensive business of this line there. In 1879, he came here and purchased the present establishment, which he has very ably conducted since. In 1871, he married Miss Louisa Burgy, who was born and reared in New Palestine, Ohio. They have a family of one son and two daughters—Rosa M., Charlie, and Dora. Mr. Hausserman is an active member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and A. O. U. W. societies.

HAVENS & RICHARDSON, lessees of the Kansas Canning Company's works. The firm was organized in June, 1882. They are employing in the canning operations from seventy-five to 250 hands, as they can be obtained. They are engaged in canning corn, tomatoes and peaches, and evaporating apples. Will turn out, this season (1882), 80,000 to 100,000 dozen cans. The evaporator has a capacity of 200 bushels in twenty-four hours. In the winter time their establishment will engage in the manufacture of mince meat, fruit butters, preserves, jellies, and pickles. The firm are also engaged in operating a flouring mill in Waldron, Mo.

LAWRENCE HAWN, attorney, was born in Weston, Mo., September 4, 1848. He came with his parents, Frederick and Abigail Hawn, to Leavenworth in 1850, receiving his education at Leavenworth and at Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., from which institution he graduated in the class of 1875. In the fall of 1876 he went to Utah, and remained there until the fall of 1878, being admitted to the bar in that State the preceding spring. He returned to Leavenworth in the fall of 1878, and is now engaged in the practice of law in that city.

FRANK HELBING, Postoffice Department, was born in Thuringia, Saxony, April 12, 1840, and was, at the age of fourteen years, teacher in the Drum Corps of the Militia of his native country. At the age of nineteen, he was made Drum Major. He remained in connection with the militia of his country till the 4th of June, 1861, when he took his discharge, and on the 17th of June he sailed for America, and landed in New York city. After traveling through the country for some time, he located at Pittsburgh, Pa., and engaged in glass finishing in the manufactories there till in August, 1867, when he joined the United States Regular service as Drum Major, and did service in Newport Barracks, Ky. After his term of service expired he came West, and eventually joined the Fifth United States Regular Infantry here, as Drum Major, in which capacity he served till 1875, when he retired from the service, and the following year he was appointed to his present position, which he honorably holds. April 19, 1871, he married Mrs. Louisa Bucher, *nee* Helmers, a native of Oldenburg, Germany. They have two sons—William, and Henry Bucher.

HENRY J. HELMERS was born in Oldenburg, Germany, March 11, 1842, and came while an infant with his parents to America. Until 1858 he lived in Gasconade County, Mo., and in October of that year emigrated to Leavenworth, Kas., where he remained until the following year, when he was employed on Missouri River steamboats six months, at the expiration of which time he went to St. Louis and remained until 1860, there learning his trade of barber. He then lived at Independence, Mo., until October, 1861, working as a journeyman barber; then went to Herman, Mo., where he started a barber shop of his own, until June, 1863; also at Rolla, Mo., until 1865, when he returned to Leavenworth, Kas. He continued in the barber business, adding the sale of barber supplies in 1871. In 1879 he commenced the manufacture of all kinds of barbers' furniture, and in November, 1881, added general furniture business to his trade, and is now doing an extensive business, his sales having increased from $500 the first year to about $150,000 per annum. Mr. Helmers was married at Herman, Mo., August 27, 1865, to Pauline Christel, a native of Gasconade, Mo. They have six children living—Henry J., Caroline, George, Otto, Louise, and William.

R. N. HERSHFIELD came to Leavenworth in November, 1856, and engaged in watch repairing. In 1857 he constructed a small store, 20x24, on Chestnut street, between Second and Third, his stock the first year amounting to about $1,000 and sales about $2,000. His sales now range from $300,000 to $350,000 per annum, and he employs three traveling salesmen, who give attention to sales on road exclusively; also two who sell clocks. Mr. J. V. Ellard is general manager of the store, having been associated with Mr. Hershfield for the last seven years. His manufacturing foreman, Henry Worth, and his chief engraver, Fred Daubler, both learned their business in the employ of Mr. Hershfield, the former having been with him over twelve years. The manufacturing department was added in 1860, and now employs twelve men. Noah Mitchell was associated with Mr. H. in business from 1860 to 1875, when he moved to New York and engaged in diamond dealing.

WILLIAM G. HESSE, manufacturer of all kinds of light carriages, buggies and wagons, was born in Prussia in 1838, and was early connected with his present business, his father having carried on the same kind in Prussia. In 1853, he came to America, and followed his trade in New York, Maryland, and St. Louis, consecutively, until 1857, when he came here and located, and has been actively connected with it principally since. In 1858, he married Miss Salina Stauber, who was born in Switzerland in 1838, and came to America in 1857. They have a family of one son, Otto, and three daughters—Amelia, Sophia, and Louisa. In connection with the establishment of Mr. Hesse's carriage factory, it may be said to his credit, that his was the second factory established here, and that he has so enlarged upon it as to make it *par excellence* with all others of the kind. It gives employment to 25 skilled workmen, and does an annual trade of $40,000. In 1880, Mr. Hesse began a more extended manufacture of light work, and he proposes now to make it his specialty.

NICHOLAS HIEB, old settler and retired merchant, was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 10, 1830. He came to the United States in 1850, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. He was there employed in manufacturing confectionery establishments, and in 1855, engaged in business for himself as a confectioner. In 1866, he settled in Leavenworth, Kan., where he engaged in grocery business, and continued in this until 1882, when he sold out. Mr. Hieb was married in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1855, to Miss Mary Endebroek, of Philadelphia. He is a member of Allemania Lodge, No. 123, I. O. O. F.

JOHN HEIGLE, general grocery business, established in 1873. Mr. Hiegle was born in Baden, Germany, June 21, 1828, and came to America in 1854 and settled here a few years after and engaged in the mercantile business generally until he began his present business, which he has successfully carried on since. October 12, 1874, he married Miss Barbara Herbold, of his native country, who came to America in 1848, at the age of eight years, with her people, who settled in Ohio, where she was reared and educated. They have a family of one son and four daughters, Johnnie, Lizzie, Annie, Lena and Mary. Mr. Hiegle did active service in the militia of the State during the war.

REV. A. E. HIGGENS, Pastor First M. E. Church, became connected with the Kansas conference in 1879. He has since held a charge at Olathe two years, and in March, 1881, moved to Leavenworth to take the present one. Mr. Higgens was born in Vernon, Jennings County, Ind., February 8, 1848. His parents moved to Clermont County, Ohio, while he was a child, finally settling in Brown County. He received a common school education in Ohio, and commenced to preach in the Cincinnati conference in 1868. In 1871 he removed to Boston, Mass. After devoting one year to preparatory studies, he entered the school of theology in the Boston University, and graduated in the spring of 1875. He returned to Ohio, and passing an examination, was ordained an elder in the fall of the same year, and was attached to the Cincinnati conference. In 1878 he took a location in Kansas City, Kansas, and joined the Kansas conference the next year. Mr. Higgens was married in Adams County, Ohio, December 29, 1875, to Miss Alice B. Massie of that county. They have one son, Nathaniel Massie.

J. W. HILE, General Superintendent of the Western Tower Clock Company, was born near Akron, Ohio, September 8, 1838. From 1851 to 1855 he attended a select school in Sheboygan, Wis., and served an apprenticeship as a watchmaker under N. B. Wallace. He then entered the Lawrence University. After leaving college, he settled in Chicago, where he finished his trade and went in business for himself, and was well established, when the war broke out. He sold out and enlisted April 19, 1861, in the McClellan Dragoons, under Major Barker, and was honorably discharged August 4, 1864. He returned to Chicago where he remained for a few years. On his way west he located in Anamosa, Iowa, where he engaged in business, and in February 3, 1869, married Miss Annie Morris. In 1872, he moved to Waterville, Kan., where he engaged in the jewelry business and in the manufacturing of tower clocks. During his residence in Waterville, he designed and constructed the famous Century clock, which he had on exhibition in the Kansas building at the Centennial in 1876, which clock attracted much attention in Philadelphia. This clock is two feet by eighteen inches at the base, stands nine feet seven inches high, and requires winding but once in one hundred years. He was awarded the highest medal and diploma. In 1880 he moved to Leavenworth, Kan., and organized the Western Tower Clock Company. December 1, 1882, he was appointed Chief Engineer Quarter Master's Department, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Mr. Hile is a self-made man and has been his own master since he was five years old. One of his novel ways of dispatching business is, he will have one person read his letters while he will dictate their answer to the second person, at the same time will be busily engaged at work on some instrument and conversing on business matters with the third without losing the chain of thought with either of the four branches in which he is at the same time engaged. Mr. Hile is a member of the Unitarian Church and a member of the A. F. & A. M. of Anamosa Lodge, Iowa.

C. E. HINKLE, passenger conductor on the Kansas Central Division, U. P. R. R., was born in Platte County, Mo., February 2, 1851. His parents moved to Leavenworth in 1865. In 1867 he became connected with Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express, was in the office at the State Line for a time and was then placed on the K. P. R. R., and afterward on the M. K. & T. R. R. In 1876, took a position as brakesman on the M. P. R.R., and continued with that company until 1878, then became connected with the Kansas Central, at first as brakesman. Was promoted to conductor in April, 1880. Mr. Hinkle was married in Platte County, Mo., December 23, 1872, to Miss Annie Henry, of that county. They have three children—Mazie, Allie, Charlie.

JOHN HODAPP, general groceries. Business established in 1879. Mr. Hodapp was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1844, and was reared in Jackson County, Ind., and was connected with a brewery. Worked there principally till 1868, when he came here and worked at mining till he started his present business, which he ably represents. In 1872 he married Miss Elizabeth Gordon, a native of England. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—Georgie, Emma, Louisa and Joseph.

A. M. HOFFMAN locomotive engineer Missouri Pacific Railway, was born in Essex County, Vt., December 25, 1844. He commenced his railroad life in 1864, on a locomotive of the Grand Trunk Railway, with headquarters at Island Pond, Vermont, his run passing into three States. After firing about three years was promoted to engineer, and continued in this position until 1873. In this year he was appointed engineer on the first express train between Halifax and Quebec, on the Inter Colonial Railway of Canada. He continued with this company about nine years, when ill health compelled his resignation. He then moved West in search of a better climate, and settled in Leavenworth, Kan., and in January, 1882, was appointed to his present position. Mr. Hoffman was married in Norway, Oxford County, Maine, December 25, 1868, to Miss Addie Pike, of that town. They have two children—Charles M. and Carrie M.

CARL HOFFMAN was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, December 24, 1847. He received a musical education in his native country, from which he emigrated in 1866, arriving at America in July of that year. His first location was at Pittsburgh, Pa., where he became connected with a large music store, and remained until his removal to Leavenworth the following year. Since locating in Leavenworth, Mr. Hoffman has been engaged in the manufacture and sale of musical instruments and the sale of musical merchandise generally, officiating also as organist, first at the Leavenworth Cathedral, and later at the Presbyterian Church. He has a large factory and store, the company, the Kansas Organ Co., owning six lots upon which they are erecting now more complete and commodious buildings, with improved machinery and the best facilities for manufacturing church and parlor organs. They employ about sixty men in the factory and store. The Kansas Organ Company was organized in June, 1882; Carl Hoffman, president, A. C. Emmons, superintendent, and Fred Noll, treasurer.

LEONARD HOHL, train dispatcher and chief operator, Kansas Central Division, Union Pacific Railroad; was born in Cleveland, Ohio, July 7, 1855; his parents moved in 1856 to LaCrosse, Wis., where his father died January 5, 1866, and in 1867 his mother moved to Palmyra, Mo., where he received his education. He commenced the study of his profession at a very early age. When less than thirteen years old he was appointed by C. E. Squires, manager of the Mississippi Valley Telegraph Company at Palmyra. In 1870 he engaged with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad as operator at Palmyra, retaining that position about four years. He then engaged in the same capacity with the St. L., I. M. & S. R. R. at Bismarck, Mo. One year later he entered the train dispatcher's office of the K. C., St. Jo. & C. B. R. R. at St. Joseph, Mo. In January, 1877, he moved to Leavenworth, Kan., to take the position of manager of the A. & P. Telegraph Company at that point. In September of the same year the A. & P. consolidated with the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Mr. Hohl was then moved to Omaha and entered the train dispatcher's office of the U. P. R. R. at that point, remaining in that office until appointed to present position, in March, 1882. Mr. Hohl was married in Fremont, Neb., January 28, 1879, to Miss Lizzie Hooper, of Dodge County. They have two children—Clara M. and Lawrence E.

A. A. HOLCOMBE, D. V. S., veterinary surgeon to the Department of the Missouri, U. S. A., is a native of Philadelphia, Pa. He was born in that city November 16, 1850; received a classical education at the Excelsior Normal Institute, Bucks County, Pa., graduating in 1870. In 1873 he entered the veterinary department of the University of the State of New York, and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery in 1876. He was appointed Adjunct Professor, and two years later a full Professor of Surgical Pathology in the American Veterinary College, New York. In 1879 he held the position of Veterinary Surgeon in Chief to the State of New Jersey, attached to a commission appointed by the Governor. In 1880 he came to Kansas and took his present position. Mr. H. was married in New York City, January 14, 1879, to Miss Jennie C. Warner, of Newark, N. J. They have two children—Maud L. and A. Liautard. Mr. Holcombe is a member of the K. of P. and the K. of H.

LABAN GARDNER HOPKINS, was born in Troy, N. Y., but reared and educated in New York City, that being the home of his parents at the time of his birth. He graduated from Columbia College Law School, in 1863, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He commenced practice in New York City, and remained there until he came to Leavenworth, April 13, 1868, and engaged in practice of law and abstract business. While in New York he was one of the organizers, and among the first members of the New York Militia, Thirty-seventh Regiment. He was married at Catskill, N. Y., September 7, 1864, to Julia Edgarine Whittelsey, a native of Hudson, N. Y. They have three children—Edgar W., Samuel G. and Jane A.

J. FRANK HOPPER came to Leavenworth in 1870, and was first connected with the Leavenworth *Bulletin*, as editor, and later as traveling correspondent with the Leavenworth *Commercial*. In 1875 he accepted a position on the St. Joseph *Gazette*, and was afterwards connected with the St. Louis *Times*, remaining with the latter until it was merged in the *Republican*. Since 1882 he has represented the baking powder firm of E. W. Gillett, of Chicago. Mr. Hopper is a native of Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y. He was born July 6, 1834, and removed with his parents to La Grange, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., when he was one year old, and five years later to Monmouth, Warren Co., Ill. His home was at Galesburg for some time, and in 1859 he went to Colorado. In 1860 he returned to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and in June, 1861, enlisted in Company A, Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until November 28, 1861. He was then transferred to the Sixth Missouri Cavalry as First Lieutenant, and was the next day made Captain of his company. In January, 1863, he resigned on account of ill health, and returned to Council Bluffs, where he was engaged in the book and stationery business until he came to Leavenworth, in 1870. Mr. Hopper is a member of the A. F. & A. M. He was married at Council Bluffs, February 19, 1863, to Margaret S. Lafferty, a native of Richmond, Va. They have four children—Ada Ione, Della Eliza, Mary Gertrude and Charles Lafferty.

HON. JOSEPH HOWELL, born in Phillipsburg, Warren County, N. J., in 1833, and was identified with the mercantile business in his native State till 1856, when he located here, and for about the first twelve years of his life here was engaged in the quartermaster's department, after which he engaged in the agricultural and stock industry with which he has been identified to the present year. During his connection with that industry here he carried on stock raising and dealing in the Indian Territory also for several years. In 1864 he married Miss Rachel J. Ewing, who was born and reared in Brown County, Ohio. They have a family of four sons and one daughter—Charles E., Abram H., Ella, Joseph (Jr.), and William. Mr. Howell has always taken an active interest in the development of the social and industrial life of this locality since coming here. Served his county in the State Legislatures of 1869-71-72. Has been an active member of the A., F. & A. M. Society since 1861, during which time he has been officially connected as master of his lodge at different times, and representative and member of the Grand Lodge of the State.

MATTHEW HOWELL, real estate agent, has been a resident of Leavenworth since 1859. Prior to 1868 he was engaged in dry goods business; since that date in real estate and loan business. He is a native of New York city, and in after years was engaged in gunpowder and ammunition business in that city. He also resided four years in California. He was married January 1, 1866, to Julia Gilmore, a native of Goshen, Ind. They have three children—Matthew Jr., William G. and Harriet.

J. C. HUGHES, saloon, is a native of Dublin, Ireland, and came to America in 1852, at the age of twenty-two. He located at Pottsville, Pa., and engaged in expressing for a few years. In 1855 he enlisted in the regular military service of the United States. From 1857 to 1861 he did active service in Utah, and during the war he did very honorable service, for which he was proffered a commission twice on the field of battle, and refused each time. He was, however, an active non-commissioned officer, being First Sergeant of the Horse Artillery, and participated in about forty pitched battles and 200 skirmishes. After the war he accepted his appointment as Ordnance Sergeant, and took charge of the fort at Newburyport, Mass., with a detachment of the Third Artillery, in which he had the entire control. The honor was accredited to him of both mounting and dismounting the guns of that fort, and he returned them in perfect order to Watertown Arsenal, Mass. In 1868 he was ordered to Fort Dodge, Kansas, and was active there in his official position till 1871, when he retired from the service and located here, where he has been successfully connected since. In 1865 he married Miss Catharine McCormic, a native of County Kildare, Ireland.

GEORGE P. HUHN, of the firm Jacob Huhn & Son, saddletree manufacturers, was born in Bavaria in 1839, and came to America, 1852, with his father, Jacob Huhn, who settled in St. Louis. In 1861 they engaged at the present business there, and in 1864 came here and have very ably carried on the business here since. In 1859 he married Miss Susanna Biedermann, a native of Prussia, born in 1841. Their family are: Fredericka, Jno. P., Theodore, Lizzie, George P., Jr., Fritz, Charlie, Anna, Lena and Henry. Mr. Huhn's brothers are: Jacob, Jr., John P. and Charlie; he has one sister, Katrina, now Mrs. Jos. Kayser, of San Francisco.

REV. MARTIN HUHN, Catholic clergyman, came to Kansas in 1874. He attended the St. Francis Seminary at Milwaukee, Wis., and graduated from that institution in 1874; and then came to Kansas and located in Leavenworth, and was assistant rector of the Cathedral for five years, and was installed as rector of Holy Epiphany Church (colored congregation). Mr. Huhn organized the congregation and built the church now occupied at a cost of about $5,000. The church is 37x51 feet, with basement for school purposes and living room. The church has a membership of 75 to 100. Mr. Huhn has been chaplain of the Mount Saint Mary's Mother House of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth. Is a native of Hirdorf, Prussia, Germany. Was born in 1850, March 12th, and came to this country at two years of age; resided in Missouri until 1861, and lived one year in Illinois and eight years in Milwaukee, Wis.

E. J. HUMPHREYS, druggist, was born January 8, 1825, in Albermarle County, Va. At the age of six years he removed with his parents to Kentucky, and lived in that State until he was twelve, when he went to Peoria. In 1847 he commenced learning the drug business, and the following year went into business for himself. He spent the summer of 1857 in Leavenworth, but did not permanently locate in the place until 1860. For two years he was engaged in grocery business. Having purchased property on the northwest corner of Third and Delaware streets, he commenced drug business in that location in 1862, and erected the building he now occupies in 1873. He was married in Peoria to Marrilla Decker, a native of Geneva, N. Y., who died in 1861, leaving six children—Sylvester, Laura, John, William, Edgar and Lulu. His present wife, *nee* Lena Swain, was born near Elmira, N. Y.

FRANKLIN E. HUNT, real estate agent, came with his father to Fort Leavenworth in 1850. From 1859 to 1879 he was employed as paymaster's clerk, being in Utah two years of the time. In 1880 he engaged in real estate loans and collections, in which business he is still engaged. He was born in Detroit Arsenal, in Michigan, March 3, 1840. He was married in Leavenworth, December 28, 1864, to Lydia Adams, a native of Charleston, Mass. They have one child—Franklin E. Hunt.

McCOWN HUNT, came to Kansas in 1850 with his father, Gen. Franklin Eyre Hunt, then Captain in the Fourth Artillery. Capt. Hunt was promoted to Major in March, 1855, and assigned to duty in the Paymaster's department, and was Deputy Paymaster General at the time of his death, which occurred in Leavenworth in February, 1881. He left a family of three sons and one daughter—Frank E. was engaged in the real estate business in Leavenworth; Frederick R., partner in a wholesale drug establishment; McCown, Clerk of the District Court, and Mary Ellen now Mrs. Edward Carroll, of Leavenworth. McCown Hunt was born at Fort Brown, Texas, November 11, 1840, and has lived in Leavenworth since he came to the place with his father the next year. He was educated at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y., and after leaving school engaged in the mercantile business in Leavenworth. He has been Clerk of the District Court since January 8, 1877, to January 8, 1883. He was married at Leavenworth October 8, 1872, to Kate M., daughter of Lafayette Mills, who came to Leavenworth several years prior to the settlement of Kansas, and died there. They have two children, Lafayette Howard and Maria Virginia.

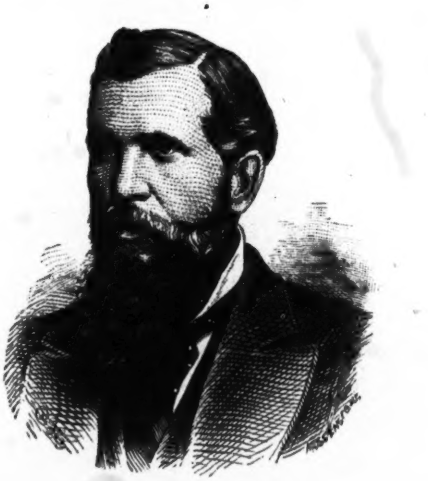

L K Hunter M.D.

L. K. HUNTER, M. D., homeopathic physician and surgeon, was born in Clinton, Me., May 17, 1846. When he was nine years of age his parents removed to Fond du Lac, Wis., which place remained his home until he came to Leavenworth in August, 1878. He read medicine with Dr. T. J. Patchen, of Fond du Lac, and graduated from medical department of State University of Iowa, March, 1880. He was married September 30, 1868, in Fond du Lac, Wis., to Florence E., daughter of Dr. T. J. Patchen, and a native of Steuben County, N. Y. They have two children, Jessie L. and Edwin L.

THEODORE A. HURD, attorney, located in Leavenworth in March, 1859, and has been continuously engaged in the practice of law in the city since that time. He was born at Pawling, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and prior to his removal to Kansas resided in Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y., and in Utica, N. Y., having been for several years engaged in the practice of his profession in the latter place.

E. D. HURRLE & BRO., architectural decorators and artists in fresco and scenographers for church, public halls, theatres and parlors, original plans in any style of decoration drawn to order. The Hurrle Bros. have also started an art school in Carroll block on Delaware street, between Fifth and Sixth, where they give lessons in designing, modeling in clay, portrait and oil painting, crayon work, etc. E. D. Hurrle has been in this country about ten years, and his brother two. They came direct from Italy to Leavenworth, and are located on Delaware street, between Fifth and Sixth. These gentlemen are thoroughly educated in their profession and are undoubtedly accomplished in the art of painting and drawing, and a bright future is before them in their new location.

GEORGE H. HYDE, cashier of the German Bank of Leavenworth, located in this city in August, 1865, and has since that time been engaged in banking business, being with Clark & Co. as bookkeeper, teller and cashier until January, 1878. Since that time he has been cashier of the German Bank. Mr. Hyde was born in Lee, Berkshire Co., Mass., July 2, 1840. He resided and received his education in his native town until he enlisted in the army in 1862, when he was commissioned and mustered in as Second Lieutenant of Company D. Thirty-Seventh Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. In less than a year he was promoted to First Lieutenant and afterward to Captain, and transferred to Company B. He served as Captain one year and was mustered out in the summer of 1865, being in all the battles in which his regiment participated except one. He came to Kansas about a month after leaving the service. Mr. Hyde was married in Leavenworth, August 3, 1869, to Laura Gould a native of Gould's Landing, Pa. Their three children are Nellie B., Sarah A., and William G.

HON. H. W. IDE, attorney at law, was born in Corinth, Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1833. He removed to Wisconsin in 1847, and was a resident of Rock County in that State until he moved to Kansas and located in Leavenworth in April, 1857. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, but for several years after locating in Leavenworth he did considerable real-estate business besides attending to the duties of his profession. During his residence in the city he has served as City Attorney one term; member of the Legislature one term; member of the School Board a term; District Attorney two years; County Attorney two years, and District Judge eight years, declining another nomination to that office. Since January, 1877, he has been engaged in practice.

JUSTUS INGERSOLL, dealer in lumber, sash, doors and blinds. The business was established in 1857 by Jerome Ingersoll, a brother of the present proprietor. In 1861 the firm was changed to Ingersoll & Rush. This continued until 1867, when Justus went into partnership with his brother under the firm name of J. Ingersoll. Jerome Ingersoll died in August, 1881, and shortly afterward the present proprietor took entire charge of the business, buying out his brother's interest. Justus Ingersoll was born in Medina, N. Y., August 7, 1835. His parents moved to Detroit, Mich. In 1839 he received his education in that city and in 1847 moved to Milwaukee, Wis., where he engaged in clerking until 1852. Then returned to Detroit. For some ten years he held the position of teller in the old Michigan Insurance bank. He then moved to Kansas, settling in Leavenworth. A few months afterward engaged in mining and merchandising in Montana. Returned to Leavenworth in 1867.

CAPT. M. H. INSLEY, banker, came to Leavenworth in the spring of 1858, and engaged in the hotel business, which he continued until 1861. He was then appointed by the President, Assistant Quartermaster in the Volunteer Service with the rank of Captain, and in 1863 was, for efficient and meritorious service, transferred to same department in the Regular Army. He was Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri under Major-General Curtis, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, and was Depot Quartermaster at Fort Scott until the close of the war, after which he resigned his commission. From that time until 1870 he was engaged in freighting, and then in banking, having associated with him in banking business Daniel Shire and E. F. Kellogg. Messrs Insley and Shire afterward purchased Kellogg's interest and continued the business together until Mr. Shire's death, which occurred in June, 1882. The firm name is still Insley, Shire & Co. He has been connected with the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Works for the last four years. He built the Leavenworth Telephone Exchange; was largely interested in, and instrumental in building, the Leavenworth Sugar Company works, and now connected with the Leavenworth City and Fort Leavenworth Water Company as Director and Treasurer. He is also engaged in stock-raising, in Leavenworth County, having a farm of 1,900 acres and 500 head of stock. He is a native of Ohio and came from Lafayette, Ind. to Leavenworth.

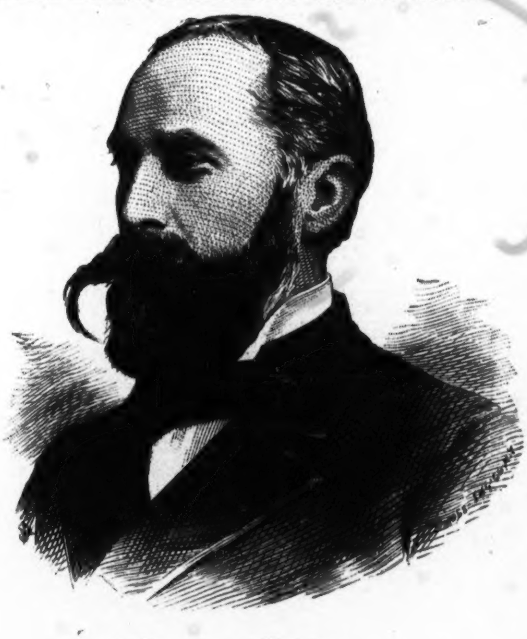

M. H. Insley

W. A. JACKSON, contractor and builder, is a native of Fayette County, Ohio. In 1856, at the age of eighteen, he located in Marion County, Iowa, where he learned his trade and followed it till 1860, when he located here and has, with the exception of three years spent in Nevada, Mo., been actively connected with it here since. In 1859 he married Miss Amanda Tibbott, a native of Indiana. They have a family of four sons and two daughters—Jacob Edward, William Franklin, Samuel Ernest, Guy Allen, Leonora Belle, and Etna Pearl. Mr. Jackson makes a specialty of stone finishing and the finer kinds of work in his line. Gives employment to twelve skilled workmen.

HENRY JANSEN, general insurance agent, located in Leavenworth, May 2, 1866. For four years he was employed as a carriage painter, and was then for five years manager of Turner Hall. Since that time he has been engaged in the insurance business, being also agent for the various European steamship lines. He is a member of the Turner Society, of which he was Secretary for many years; is also Secretary of the German-English School, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Endowment Section of Knights of Pythias Order. Mr. Jansen was born in Jevenstedt, in Holstein, Germany, November 29, 1839. He arrived in America, November 16, 1865, and after spending one winter in Davenport, Iowa, came to Leavenworth. He was married in Leavenworth, August 3, 1867, to Emily Kumm, a native of Varel, in Oldenburg, Germany. They have three children, Augusta, Mary and Harry.

J. N. JOERGER, ticket and passenger agent Missouri Pacific and ticket agent Union Pacific R. Rs., is a native of Baltimore, Md. After the death of his father the family moved to Milwaukee, Wis., when J. N. was two years old. He received his preparatory schooling in Milwaukee, Wis. Then entered Calvary College in Fond du Lac County, Wis., and finished his education at the St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee. In 1867 he settled in Leavenworth, Kas., where he became connected with the railroad offices. In 1876 was appointed passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific R. R., a position he retained until 1880. Was then appointed ticket agent of the Union Pacific. He was promoted by the Missouri Pacific Ry. Co., June 1, 1882. Mr. J. was married in Topeka, Kas., in November, 1875, to Miss Ida B. Ferry, of Easthampton, Mass. They have two children—Josephine and Blanche. Mr. J. is a member of the Metropolitan Guards and C. M. B. A., and has represented the New York dramatic journals since 1875.

A. W. JOHNSTON, Superintendent Leavenworth, Topeka & South Western R. R. appointed to present position April 1, 1882. Mr. J. was born in Boston, Mass., March 4, 1853. He was educated at the English High School, Boston, and afterward took a full four years' course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Was engaged in the practice of civil engineering with private incorporations until 1875, when he became connected with the operating department of the general superintendent's office of the P., C. & St. L. R. R. at Pittsburgh. In 1878 was appointed assistant engineer on the P. C., & St. L. R. R., while in this position improving the alignment of the first forty-three miles of that road; was afterward attached to the chief engineer's office at Columbus, Ohio. In 1879 appointed to the charge of the re-survey of the J. M. I. R. R., headquarters Louisville, Ky. In the spring of 1880 he went to Arizona to construct a water works system for the town of Tombstone. In 1881 was appointed chief engineer of the P. C., & St. L. R. R., with headquarters at Toledo, Ohio, which position he retained until appointed to present one. Mr. J. is the first superintendent of the L. T. & S. W. R. R., succeeding both Mr. Manchester and Mr. Appleton, the former manager and chief engineer.

THEODORE JONES, foreman of the Chicago Lumber Company, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was identified with the contracting and building business in his native State for several years. In 1878 he located in Kansas City, and prosecuted his business actively there until 1881, when he accepted his present position, which he very ably represents. In 1882 he married Miss Paulina Hosick, who was born and reared here.

R. JOST, carpenter and builder, is a native of Posen, Germany; learned his trade there, which he followed till 1858, and at the age of twenty-five years came to America and settled here, and has been actively connected with his business here since. In 1862 he married Miss Christina Schornorst, a native of Hanover, Germany, who came with her people to America at an early age, and who settled in Kansas in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Jost have a family of four sons and four daughters—John, Henry, William, Frederick, Clara, Annie, Sophia and Dora.

M. E. JOYCE, of the Leavenworth *Press*, came to Leavenworth in April, 1856, filled the position of reporter on the Leavenworth *Times* for about four months, and then went to Utah with the Mormon expedition as correspondent for the New York *Herald*. In 1860, he returned to Leavenworth, and after remaining in the city a few days, went to Cincinnati and became a reporter for the Cincinnati *Times*. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after three months' service re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, and served until 1862. He then returned to Cincinnati and re-enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and accepted a position on the *Times* as war correspondent, which he filled for two and a half years, at the same time being correspondent for the New York *Tribune*. At the close of the war he went to Hays City, where he was City Clerk and first Notary there; also for a year and a half Justice of the Peace, City Assessor and County Clerk. In 1867, he returned to Leavenworth, and was sent by the New York *Herald* to the Indian Territory, to report the proceedings of the Commissioners of Grand Council. On returning to Leavenworth, he became city editor of the Leavenworth *Daily Call*, remaining with the paper until it was sold, and has been connected with the Leavenworth *Press* since its organization. Mr. Joyce was born in County Clare, Ireland, November 15, 1833. In 1850, he emigrated, and soon after his arrival in America, located in Cincinnati. He has been engaged in newspaper work since he came to America. First on New York *Sun* then on the Cincinnati *Times* as Southern war correspondent. Was elected Assessor of Leavenworth City, for 1875-76.

CHRISTIAN KAITNER, meat market, came to Kansas in 1858 and located in Leavenworth. He was in Colorado for two years, and returned to Leavenworth, and has been engaged in his business here since his return. Mr. Kaitner is a member of the Odd Fellows' society. Was born in Germany, and was nineteen years old when he came to this country. Was a short time in the State of New York. He was married in Leavenworth, in 1864, to Miss Lucinda Naftzer, who was born in the State of Ohio. They have three children, all living—Frank, William and Royal.

GEORGE KAUFFMANN, of firm of Kauffmann & Lange, Brass Foundry and Novelty Works, was born in Germany in 1837, and learned the profession of machinist, which he followed there until 1856, when he came to America, and followed his trade in Chicago till the war, when he did service in Company K, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he settled here, and has been prominently identified with his present business since. In 1867 he married Miss Margaret Jost, born in Pittsburgh, Pa., 1839. They have a family of two sons and one daughter—Lillie, William and George.

ALFRED B. KELLER was born in Weston, Mo., February 7, 1845, and came to Leavenworth in October, 1854, with his father, Geo. H. Keller. He and his brother, Henry C., were pages in the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention, and are now among the oldest citizens of the town. Alfred B. was educated in the schools of Leavenworth, and has filled various positions in the city. He was Deputy Register of Deeds two years; Paymaster's Clerk two years, and County Clerk two years. He then engaged in farming ten years, and in railroad mail service two years, and since April, 1881, has been traveling salesman for Arthur Simmons. He was married in Leavenworth March 20, 1866, to Isabelle C. Few, a native of St. Louis. They have four children—Lillie B., Walter F., Maud and Sadie.

C. F. KELLER, grocer, came to Kansas in 1862 and located in [illegible] city of Leavenworth, and has lived here since. Was engaged in boot and shoe manu[illegible]turing for seventeen years, and then engaged in his present business. Is a native of [illegible]ssia, and was born in 1832. Came to America at the age of twenty-six. Has lived in th[illegible] States of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. Was married in Burlington, Iowa, in 1864, to Mi[illegible] Christina Hertzler, who was born in Bavaria, Germany. Has had four children two of w[illegible] are now living—Frederick William and Mary.

D. J. KELLER came to Leavenworth, in November, 1855, with his uncle, representing his interests to some considerable extent. Two years later his father, Henry B. Keller, came to Kansas and located in High Prairie Township, where his son resided with him some years. Henry B. now resides in the city of Leavenworth. In 1861, D. J. Keller enlisted in the Fifth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. He was in the service four years, serving in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Kansas Regiments, and also in the recruiting department. After leaving the army he was in trade in Leavenworth one year, and then for several years on the farm. He was afterward in the United States Marshal's office and in the dry goods business, and has been Under Sheriff since January 1882. He was born in Hendricks County, Ind., May 2, 1838, and was married in High Prairie Township, March 4, 1863, to Eliza Boten, a native of Virginia. He is a member of the G. A. R. of A. F. & A. M. and K. of P.

S. B. KELLER, general groceries, is a native of Missouri. In 1857 he came to Kansas, and followed farming till the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company F, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, in July, 1861, and remained in active service till August, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he attended mercantile college, and subsequently engaged at the business which he ably represents. In 1879 he married Miss Emma H. Boyd, of his native State. They have a family of two daughters—Mary and Maud.

KELLY & LYSLE, proprietors Keystone Mills. The new building was erected in 1882. The main building is 97x60 feet ground dimensions, and stands about seventy-eight feet above the ground. Attached to it are the engine house, boiler house and stacks, all of brick. The motive power is an engine of 125 horse power. The capacity of the mill is about 400 barrels daily, though the product is at present confined to 250 barrels. J. C. Lysle, of the above firm, was born in Chester Co., Pa., December 2, 1828. He was educated in his native county. In 1864 he moved to Pittsburgh, Pa.; while living there being engaged in the oil regions. He was brought up in a paper mill, his father being engaged in that business. About 1855 engaging in the manufacture of paper for himself, in Mount Vernon, Chester Co. In 1866 he settled in Leavenworth, Kan., and organized the firm of Dilworth & Lysle, in hub and spoke manufacturing. Mr. Lysle was married in Chester Co., Pa., in May, 1861, to Miss Dickey, of that county. They have three children—Ida M., Carrie B., and Eugene D. Mr. L. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of Leavenworth Lodge 2, A. F. & A. M., and of Neligh Lodge 1885, K. of H.

WASHINGTON D. KELLY, dealer in real estate, was born in Philadelphia, March 22, 1828. He removed to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1846, where he remained until 1849. He then emigrated to Liberty, Mo., and lived at that place and Independence until October, 1856, when he located in Leavenworth. He was married in Leavenworth, July 22, 1857, to Helen F. Lattin, a native of Trumbull County, Ohio. They have four children—Henry W., (now a resident merchant of Los Vegas); Eugene A., Laura L. and John V. Mr. Kelly is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge and Chapter.

W. T. KELLY, superintendent Kansas Central Division, Union Pacific railroad, was born in Brown Co., West Va., March 15, 1844. After leaving school he engaged in coal business for a time and then went into livery business in Wellsburg, West Va. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, First Regiment Cavalry, Virginia Volunteers. Was attached to the Army of the Potomac, then with Sheridan in the Middle Military Department. Was with Sheridan in all his battles, from Winchester through the war. Was mustered out in 1865 and returned home. In 1866 he moved and commenced his railroad life on the C., R. I. & P. railroad, at Des Moines, Iowa. In 1867 became connected with the Union Pacific railroad, with headquarters at Omaha. Held the position of passenger conductor until appointed to his present position, February 1, 1882. Mr. K. was married in Sioux City, Iowa, June 3, 1874, to Miss Helen P. Briggs, a native of New Hampshire. They have two children—Ralph and Elmer. Mr. K. is a member of Wellsburg Lodge 42, A. F. & A. M., of West Va.

JOHN C. KETCHESON came to Kansas in October, 1867, and established a job printing office, at Leavenworth, employing one man and a boy. The house was J. C. Ketcheson three years, and Ketcheson & Durfee about four, and Ketcheson steam printing house until the present firm of Ketcheson & Hubbell was established in 1881. Mr. Ketcheson is a native of Belleville, Canada. He removed to Rockford, Ill., in 1849. Commenced the printer's trade, July, 1854. In 1855, he went to Chicago, and was with the Chicago *Tribune* Printing Company, of which Vaughan, Ray, Medill & Co., were proprietors. He emigrated to St. Louis in 1858, remained there two years and then returned to Chicago, and September, 1862, enlisted in Company G, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and served until July, 1865, being wounded the first time the day after Lee's surrender. He enlisted as a private, and was promoted to Sergeant Major, having at the time of the receipt of the order to muster the regiment out of service, the recommendation of thirty officers for the position of Adjutant of the regiment. He was married at Rockford, Ill., November, 1869, to Clara W. Ketcheson, a native of Vergennes, Vt. They have had two children, both deceased. Mr. K. is a member of A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of P., K. of H. and G. A. R. He was General Superintendent of Leavenworth *Times* and *Conservative* for about one year after coming to Leavenworth. He was a member of the School Board in 1879.

WILLIAM A. KIBBE, painter, paper hanger and glazier, came to the State of Kansas in 1856, and located at Leavenworth, and has lived here since. He was born in St. Louis in 1855, and came to Kansas with his parents in 1856, and located at Leavenworth. Was married in Leavenworth in 1875, to Miss M. B. Luce, a native of Wisconsin. They have had four children, three of whom are living—Myrtle, Mabel and Russel. Mr. Kibbe is an active, enterprising business man, and stands well in his commercial relations, having the full confidence and respect of the people with whom he has to deal.

GEORGE A. KING, of the firm of Lang, Lorenstein & King, wholesale dealers in saddlery, hardware and leather, came to Kansas June 20, 1862, and was in business with his father, Fairchild, King & Co., for three years. In 1865 he went into the pork packing business in Leavenworth, and afterward was engaged in the cattle trade, and became a member of the above named firm in 1879. He is a member of the K. of H. and the K. of P., and is also prominently identified with the First Methodist Church of Leavenworth. Mr. King was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 16, 1845, and lived in his native State seventeen years, and then moved to Leavenworth, Kan. He was married in Leavenworth in 1867. His wife's maiden name was Mary McCracken, daughter of N. McCracken, wholesale grocer, and one of the oldest settlers in the State of Kansas. Mr. King is one of the prosperous and promising business men of Kansas.

ALOIS KIRMAYER, dealer in general groceries, business established in 1881. Mr. Kirmayer was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1856, and came to America in 1873, and settled here, and engaged in the mercantile business, with which he has been successfully connected since. December 20, 1881, he married Miss Emily Kreadorn, who was born in Lexington, Mo. They have a family of one son.

MICHAEL KIRMEYER, of the Brandon & Kirmeyer Brewing Company, is a native of Bavaria. He was born in the city of Munich, February 23, 1826. Was taught the butchering trade and followed that business there until 1857; he then came to the United States, and settled in Leavenworth, Kansas, engaged at the butchering business until 1859, and then commenced the manufacturing of soda water, in which he continued until the present firm was organized. Mr. K. was married in Leavenworth November 24, 1859, to Miss Leopoldine Neiderweiser, a native of Bavaria. They have six children—Michael, John, Joseph, Agnes, Anna and Bertha. Mr. K. is a member of the Subordinate Lodge and Encampment of I. O. O. F., also of the Turn-verein.

C. L. KNAPP is a native of Luzerne County, Pa., which was his home until he came to Kansas, in 1870. During the war of the Rebellion he served in Company D, Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Militia, Company G, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was transferred to the Second Artillery, Battery B, employed in defense of Washington. He was again transferred to Company D, Provisional Second Artillery; was wounded at Petersburg Va., June 17, 1864, and discharged February 5, 1865, on account of disability caused by gun shot wounds. After he came to Leavenworth, in 1870, he was for several years a partner with B. C. Clark & Co., commencing business alone in April, 1882.

HUBERT KNIPE, general grocer, established business in 1870. Mr. Knipe was born in Prussia, in 1845, and came to America in 1854 with his people, who settled here in 1856, where he was reared and educated. Mr. Knipe engaged in the mercantile business as clerk, which position he retained until 1870, when he established the present business, which he has successfully carried on since. In 1871, he married Miss Sibill Hensler, who was born in Baden, in 1847, and came to America in 1867. They have a family of three sons and two daughters—Dennis, Hubert, Jr., Henry C., Margaret and Ida. Mr. Knipe did active service in Company B, Eighth Kansas Volunteers, from 1861 to 1864, when he was honorably discharged for disability, and now receives a pension.

HENRY KREZDORN, merchant, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1832, and was educated there to the business of shoemaking. In 1851, he came to America, and after spending a few years in travel, engaged principally in mining in Michigan and California. He located in Lexington, Mo., in 1858, and began the mercantile business, which he abandoned in 1861, and came here and has been successfully identified with the mercantile business here since. In July, 1858, he married Miss Mary Hensler, who was born in Baden, Germany, in 1835, who departed this life in 1872, and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, leaving two daughters and two sons.—Emile, now Mrs. Alois Kirmayer, merchant of Leavenworth; Bertha, Ernest and Otto. In May, 1873, he married Miss Afra Kirmayer, who was born in Bavaria, in 1849. They have one son and four daughters—Emma, Laura, Katie, Dominicka and Charles. Mr. Krezdorn is the present incumbent of the Aldermanic chair for the first ward, which incumbency he has held for three terms, and has been an active member of the I. O. O. F. society since 1868, and a member of the Turn-verein since 1879.

JOHN LAMB, market master of the city of Leavenworth, came to Kansas November 19, 1863, and located in Leavenworth, and has lived here since. He has been engaged in raising and moving buildings. He is a native of England, and was born May 21, 1830. He lived in England about twelve years before coming to America, and was a sailor for about fourteen years. Mr. Lamb has lived in the States of Illinois and Kansas, and was a member of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and served with that regiment up to 1863, and was discharged on account of disability. He was married in Leavenworth Kas., February 22, 1865, to Miss Martha Stephenson, who was born in Pennsylvania. They have had five children, all of whom are living—Leonard, Martha, Fred, Pauline and Clara.

THOMAS LAMB, engineer with Munson & Burroughs, is a native of Arkansas, and located here at an early age, in 1862. He engaged at his business with the present firm, and has been very reputably connected with them since. In 1870, he married Miss Emma Wadkins. They have one little girl—Ida May. Mr. Lamb has been a member of the Colored Benevolent Society for the last eleven years.

J. B. LAMBER, proprietor of the Planters' House, was born in New York City, July 24, 1833. He was educated in that city, and commenced business in the service of the Adams Express Company, on the route from New York to Buffalo. In 1852, he went to Australia in the service of the company; the express proving a failure, he established a stage line from Melbourne to Bendigo. He continued in this business until 1857. He then returned to the United States, landing in New York City. The same year he moved to Kansas and settled in Leavenworth, where he established a freighting line across the plains. In 1864, he sold out and organized the firm of Lamber, Rick & Co. Mr. Lamber was married in Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y., January 15, 1866, to Miss Mary Smith, of Bethany. They have one son—John B. Mr. L. is a member of the Episcopal Church, and of Leavenworth Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

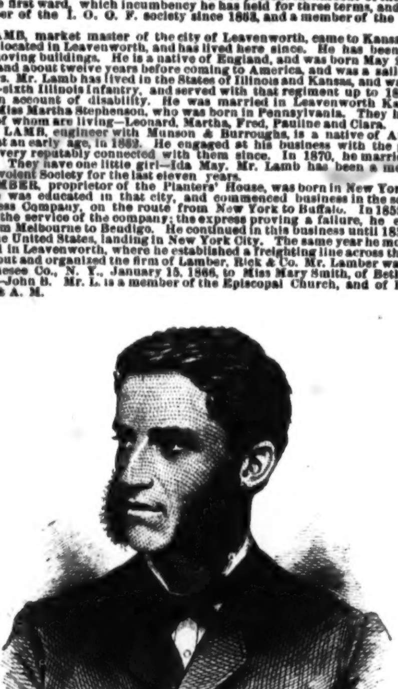

Jas A. Lane. M.D.

JAS. A. LANE, M. D., came to Leavenworth in March, 1874, to attend school. He was born in Rio, Columbia Co., Wis., November 20, 1853, and when fourteen years old removed to Missouri, residing there until he came to Leavenworth. He was educated in the High School of Cameron, Mo., graduating from the Kansas Normal School of Leavenworth in 1876, and the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in March, 1881. He was Principal of the Morris public schools of Leavenworth, and resigned that position after being elected for two consecutive years to accept the professorship of Natural Science and Mathematics in the Kansas State Normal School at Paola. This position he left to attend medical lectures in Philadelphia after reading with Dr. Neely. He is now associated with Dr. Neely in practice, and is lecturer on anatomy in the Kansas City Medical College. Dr. Lane is a member of the Academy of Science of the National American Association, the American Legion of Honor, Kansas Benevolent Society, State, District and County Medical, and other kindred societies.

HERMAN F. LANG, is a member of the wholesale saddlery, hardware and leather house of Lang, Lobenstein & King. Mr. Lang came to Kansas, in October, 1876, and located in Leavenworth and was in the employ of W. C. Lobenstein, on Cherokee street. After the latter's retirement from business, in 1879, the firm of Lang, Lobenstein & King, was organized. Mr. Lang is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Metropolitan Guards, of the city of Leavenworth. He is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was born in 1858, and resided in Ohio about eighteen years. He then came to Kansas, and was married in Leavenworth City, in December, 1881, to Miss Kate Dickson, who was born in Leavenworth. The firm with which Mr. Lang is identified, are manufacturers of saddles and harnesses, and are supplying the United States Government with their shoe material for the entire standing army. Mr. Lang is at the head of one of the most enterprising wholesale houses in the State of Kansas, and is one of the most prominent and promising young business men of the State.

ADOLF LANGE, druggist, came to Kansas in April, 1866, and located at Leavenworth, and was employed as a clerk with Theo. Egersdorff for a year, and afterwards as a clerk in the subsistence department of the U. S. A. until 1880, being employed at Ft. Leavenworth, St. Louis and New York City. Since then he has been in business for himself. He was born in Saxony, January 15, 1844, and emigrated to America in 1862. From September of that year until the close of the war he served in the U. S. army, mostly in Company A, Fourteenth New York Cavalry, participating in twenty-seven engagements, and remaining for three months a prisoner in Andersonville, Libby and Belle Isle prisons, having been captured near Clinton, La., in 1863. He was hospital steward at the St. Louis General Hospital at New Orleans, during the last year of his term of service. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H., Legion of Honor, and of the Kansas State Pharmaceutical Society.

AUGUST LANGE, dealer in liquors, was born in Brandenburg, Germany, in 1833, and came to America in 1855, and to Kansas in 1857, and began cigar business, with which he was connected for eighteen years, after which he engaged at his present business, which he has ably conducted since. In 1858, he married Miss Rosalia Weinke, who was born in Posen, Germany, in 1840. They have buried their only child, Herman, in the Wyandotte Cemetery. Mr. Lange is an active member of the I. O. O. F., and the Turner societies here, and has always taken an active part in the development of string and brass band organizations, from which his place is known as the "Bands' Hall."

FRITZ LANGE, of the firm of Kauffman & Lange, brass foundry and novelty works, was born in Prussia, in 1830, and learned his profession as machinist there. In 1854, he came to America, and followed his business in St. Louis till 1857, when he came here, and was actively connected with his profession for a few years, when he went into the cigar business, and carried it on for fifteen years, after which he engaged at present business. In 1864, he married Miss Sophia Haimers, born in Prussia in 1839, and who departed this life in 1875, and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, leaving one daughter, Sophia. In 1880, he married Miss Mary Biettermann, a native of Prussia. They have one son, Robert. Mr. Lange has been an active member of the A. O. U. W., Turn Verein, and Sick Relief societies.

HON. SAMUEL LATTA, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Kansas, and emigrated to this State on the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska Bill. There were none more devoted to the cause of liberty and freedom than Judge Latta, one of the Supreme Judges of the State of Kansas, elected under the Topeka constitution. Judge Latta was born in Ross County, Ohio, January 1, 1820. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was a mechanic and woolen manufacturer, and carried on farming in Louisa County, Iowa, to which place he emigrated in 1839. His son, the subject of this sketch, had a common school education. When he reached the age of manhood he studied law, and attended law school, and graduated at the Cincinnati College in 1849, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Courts of the States of Ohio and Iowa. He practiced law in these States until he removed to Kansas, in April, 1855. On removing to Kansas, he purchased a claim adjoining the city of Leavenworth. During the summer of 1855, he was recognized as a leader of the Free-state party. Judge Latta was a member of the convention, and was nominated for and elected one of the Supreme Judges of the State of Kansas. In 1871, he was elected to the House of Representatives from the city of Leavanworth, and re-elected in 1873, and was recognized as one of the most influential and useful members of that body. Judge Latta has been engaged in dealing in real estate, in which he has done a large business. He spent some time in California in 1876. He believed in the Christian religion, and was brought up a Presbyterian. He was originally a Whig, but became a Republican on the organization of that party. He was married in Louisa County, Iowa, to Miss Sarah Ann Thompson. By this marriage he had six children—Edward T., Belle, Mary, Ann, Eliza, and Anna. Judge Latta was again married, to Mrs. Nina Irwin, born in Pennsylvania, October 23, 1833; was married in January, 1863; they had three children—Samuel S., Jr., who died in July, 1865; William Bell, and Nina Lee Maud. Judge Latta was Indian Agent for seven years, under Lincoln's administration. Judge Latta was a devoted husband and a loving father, and his death, which occurred from heart disease, in Leavenworth, the 10th day of May, 1880, not only brought sorrow and sadness to his own household, but great loss to the State that he served so faithfully, and to thousands of friends.

REV. J. A. LEAVITT, Pastor First Baptist Church, took present charge May 1, 1880. Mr. Leavitt was born in Governeur, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., March 4, 1852. His preparatory studies were pursued at Meriden, N. H., and at Suffield, Conn. The latter is a Baptist school. He then entered Brown University, graduating in 1875. His theological course was taken at the Baptist Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass. Was ordained in Grafton, Vt., June 24, 1876, while in charge of that pastorate. In 1877, was called to Essex, Vt., where he remained three years, doing very successful work. He resided at Essex Junction, where he organized and built a church, at the same time performing his duties in Essex. The failing health of his wife caused him to seek a change of climate. He received a call to Beloit, Kan., in May, 1880. From there he moved to Leavenworth. Mr. Leavitt was married in Providence, R. I., May 31, 1876, to Miss Belle I. Brown, of that city. She died August 9, 1880, leaving one son, Halsey Brown. He was married to his present wife in Collinsville, Ill., December 29, 1881. She was Miss Lillie H. Lewen, of Collinsville, Ill. Mr. Leavitt is editor and proprietor of the Leavenworth *Baptist*, formerly called the *Solomon Valley Baptist*, a monthly publication devoted to church matters. The circulation now reaches about 5,000 copies.

JAMES LEEK, engineer, is a native of Schuyler County, N. Y., and was educated to the trade of carpenter, which he abandoned at the age of thirty years, and took up his present profession, which he has actively followed since. In 1865, he married Miss Mary S. Newman, a native of Yates County, N. Y. They have two sons and two daughters—Addie, Fred, Charlie, and Nellie. In 1877 he located here. In 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Third New York Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service until 1863, when he was honorably discharged. He is a member of Custer Post, No. 6, G. A. R.

THOMAS LEONARD came to Kansas in April, 1857, and made his first location at Wyandotte, where he remained three years, and then removed to Leavenworth and engaged in carpentering until 1869, erecting many of the early buildings in the city. From 1868 to 1870 he was Under Sheriff, when, the sheriff having died, he was elected his successor, and was re-elected in 1872. He was proprietor of the Mansion House from 1874 to 1877, and then engaged in his present business—wholesale and retail crockery and lamps. He is a native of Ireland, but was reared in Vermont, from the age of five years, until he migrated to Wisconsin, and settled at Troy, Walworth County, in 1854, from which place he came to Kansas. He was married at Junction City, Kas., to Miss Emma M. Hoyt, a native of Kansas. They have one child, Florence Rose.

GEORGE LINCK, proprietor Leavenworth Bottling Company, agent for Auheuser Busch, St. Louis lager beer, and manufacturer of soda and mineral water, and bottler of ale and porter. Business established in 1876. Mr. L. has been alone since March, 1882. He employs about twelve men, and receives about eight cars of beer monthly, bottling about sixty-five dozen daily. Mr. Linck was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, January 27, 1849. He was educated in Germany, and studied bookkeeping, and learned the dry goods business. Came to the United States in 1867, and located in Baltimore for a time. In 1868, moved to Kansas, settling in Leavenworth, where he entered the employ of Rohling & Co. as bookkeeper, remaining with this firm about six years. He then took a position with Scott & Co., brewers, where he remained until present business was established. Mr. L. was married in Leavenworth, February 4, 1872, to Miss Bertha Roenspies, a native of West Prussia. They have five children—Theodore, George, Otto, Annie, and Charley. Mr. L. is a member of Concordia Lodge, No. 8, K. of P.; Allemania Lodge, No. 123, I. O. O. F.; of the Turn Verein, and of the Leavenworth Singing Society.

J. H. LYON, agent of the Bee Line, was appointed to present position in 1866. Mr. Lyon was born in Buffalo, N. Y., June 7, 1842. He was educated in his native city. In 1858 he moved West and settled in Leavenworth, Kas. The same year became connected with a freight department on a line of steamers between St. Joseph, Mo., and Leavenworth, operated by the H. & St. Joe R. R. In 1861 he assisted in raising the first regiment, Kansas Colored Volunteers. Was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company B. At the close of the winter of 1862 he resigned and returned to Leavenworth, where he resumed his position in the depot of H. & St. Joe R. R., under G. W. Nelles, and remained connected with department until appointed agent of the Bee Line. Mr. Lyon was married in Leavenworth, May 7, 1863, to Miss Lucy C. Ketner, of that city. They have four children—Hartwell N., Jessie, Lottie and Pierson C. Mr. Lyon is a very prominent member of the K. of P. He is a member of the Subordinate and Grand Lodges and was supreme representative to the Supreme lodge of the K. of P., held in Detroit in 1882. He is Past Grand Chancellor, having held all subordinate offices. He is also a member the Leavenworth Lodge, No. 1285, K. of H.

J. LYON, carriage manufacturer. Light carriages and buggies a specialty. Business established 1875. Mr. Lyon is a native of County Kerry, Ireland. Was born in 1838 and came to America in 1850, and located in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where he took up his present business as carriage painter at the age of seventeen. In 1865 and after his honorable discharge from the active military service of his country, he located here and has been very successfully connected with his business since. In 1875 he established the present business, which he has so enlarged upon as to more than double in annual trade the amount of his first few years' sales.

JAMES McAULIFFE, deputy county clerk, has been a resident of Leavenworth since January, 1871. For eight years he was employed as a teacher at the Cathedral, and since that time he has held his present office. He was born in County Limerick, Ireland, June 20, 1848, emigrated in 1866, and on arriving in America, located at St. Joseph, Mo., and resided in that city until his removal to Kansas. He was married in Leavenworth, February 22, 1874, to Anna Sullivan, a native of County Kerry, Ireland. They have three children—Mary Margaret, James A. and William A. Mr. McAuliffe is a member of the Catholic Church, President of the Hibernian Catholic Benevolent Society, Prefect of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Member of the Catholic Knights of America, and Director of the Diocesan Mutual Life Insurance Union of Leavenworth.

A. G. McCORMICK, express and transfer, is a native of Fort Wayne, Ind., located here in 1876, and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1878 he married Miss Sadie Reynolds, a native of Logan County, Ill. They have one little girl—Blanche.

JOHN McCORMICK, contractor and builder, was born in County Longford, Ireland, June 29, 1834. In 1849 he came to America and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, and learned his trade of bricklayer there and carried it on there for several years. He afterwards carried it on in Chicago, Rock Island and Davenport, locating here in 1858. In 1871 he established his present brick manufactory. His business gives employment to fourteen workmen in the brick manufacture and ten workmen as builders; builds about ten buildings and turns out about 1,000,000 brick per annum. In 1859 he married Miss Margaret McCormick, of his native country, born in 1838. They have a family of two sons and four daughters—Mary J., Annie, Richard, Louisa, Maggie and Willie. Mr. McCormick has been an active worker in the development of the public and social life of Leavenworth since coming here. Has served as County Commissioner and has been active in many minor positions.

JOHN M. McCORMICK, M. D., located in Leavenworth, May 10, 1862, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine since that time. During the war he was a member of the State board of medical examiners of applicants for military positions, was surgeon for a time of the Third Wisconsin, when it was stationed at Leavenworth, and participated in the Price campaign. He was born in Lockhaven, Clinton Co., Pa., in October, 1825, and received his academic and medical education in his native State. He studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical and the Philadelphia Medical Colleges, graduating from the latter. He commenced the practice of his profession in 1849, in his native county, and has practiced continuously since that time. He was married in Leavenworth, in 1864, to Annie Rigbie Massey, a native of Pennsylvania.

COLLA McCREA, proprietor handle factory, is a native of Orleans County, Vt., and was reared in Montreal, Can., from the age of seven to twelve years, when upon the death of his only relative and sister, he was left upon his own resources, which his subsequent life proved in him a mine equal to the emergency; after a short literary course of study, he entered upon a study for the profession of law, in which, after a course of five year's persistent study, he graduated at Oberlin, Ohio, in the class of '46, at the age of twenty-seven years, during which time he was unaided, except by his earnings at the forge of blacksmiths, of which he was a practical hand. After graduating he followed his profession in Iowa for a few years, when he located here June 16, 1854, and engaged in the practice of his profession, with which he was actively engaged at until the breaking out of the war, when, after an active service in the war during 1861, he retired from the service as member of Company L, Second Kansas Cavalry. After the war he engaged at his present business, which he has successfully conducted since. Married in Dubuque, Iowa, Miss Elizabeth Radtray, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, by whom he has one son, Charles J., now employed in the U. P. Ry. office, St. Louis. Mr. McCrea was an active worker in the early times in Kansas, in the Fre-state movement' his voice being the first one raised in that direction here, and the first who stood by those principles so firm in his resistance as to dare even to death. On September 30, 1855, he attended a meeting of the Free-state Squatters, whose resolutions were so strong against the principles of the ruffian party, that a war of words ensued, and finally pistols became the order of the day, during which Mr. McCrea, in self-defense, shot one of the leaders, which resulted so favorably to the cause of the party. He is the author of the term Border Ruffians, having in early times here been an active correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, whose issues of those times contained such fine descriptions of that element of society here.

P. J. McDONALD, manufacturer of lime and dealer in all kinds of coal and wood, white lime, plaster of Paris, plastering hair, cement, whiting, etc., etc. He employs about six men at his kilns, burning about 50,000 bushels of lime annually. This part of the business was established in 1879. In the coal business he sells anthracite and Leavenworth coals; also Pittsburg and Cumberland blacksmith coals. He handles about fifty cars yearly of the latter, and 120 cars of Leavenworth Hill. Business established in 1865, by R. W. Wood. Mr. McDonald succeeding in 1878. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 16, 1843. Received his schooling in that city. His parents moved to Kansas in 1858 and settled in Leavenworth. P. J. was engaged in clerking in this city for a time. In 1860 he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he learned the plastering trade. He returned to Leavenworth where he followed this trade until 1878. During this time taking some very large contracts, viz., Court house in Leavenworth, insane asylum, St. Joseph, Mo., and at Lincoln, Neb., and the Union depot, Kansas City. Mr. McDonald was married in Niles, Mich., October 11, 1881, to Miss Amanda Roofe, a native of Indiana. Mr. McDonald is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Insurance Association.

ROBERT McGINITY, superintendent of the stove and pattern department of the Great Western Manufacturing Company. Is a native of Troy, N. Y., born in 1838, and began the study of stove mounting at the age of nineteen and followed it there actively, first as a journeyman and latterly as contractor in the business, until 1876, when he accepted his present position, which he has reputably held since. September 20, 1856, he married Miss Matilda Ingals, who was born and reared in Cookstown, Ireland. They have one little girl—Annie. Mr. McGinity was an active man in the public life of his former place of residence, and has been an active member of the society of I. O. O. F. since 1870, since which time he has passed through all the orders of that society and the Encampment, and has represented his lodge in the grand councils of the State. Mr. McGinity joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of eleven years, and has been an active and honored member for thirty-three years, holding the position of leader, steward and trustee for twenty-five years.

REV. J. B. McKUNE, Pastor of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, and secretary of the diocese. Came to Kansas in June, 1880, where he became attached to this diocese. Acted as Assistant Pastor until May, 1881, and was then installed as Pastor. Father McKune was born in Scranton, Pa., January 14, 1853. Received his classical education at St. Charles College, near Baltimore, Md., then entered the St. Charles Seminary at Philadelphia, Pa., where he pursued his philosophical and theological studies. He then took a chair in St. Viator's College, Kankakee, Ill. Was ordained Deacon, Sub-deacon and Priest by Bishop Fink, in Leavenworth, Kan., in March, 1880. He then returned to Kankakee to fill out a contracted year, and in June, 1880, returned to Leavenworth. Father McKune's principal work has been carrying to a successful issue the building of a Catholic school for boys attached to the diocese.

JOHN J. McLARKEY, brick manufacturer, is a native of Heddington, Scotland, and came to America in 1854 with his people, at an early age, who settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., where they remained until 1861, when they settled here, where Mr. McLarkey was reared and identified with the railroad industry. After serving a short time as brakeman he was made baggageman; after following that line for about a year and a half he accepted a conductorship, with which he has been reputably connected since—a space of thirteen years out of fifteen in the employ of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. here. In 1875 he married Miss Grace La Bruner, a native of Indianapolis, Ind. They have a family of two daughters and one son—Gertrude, Gracie and Edward Leo. In the present year Mr. McLarkey established the brick manufacture, which he proposes to conduct actively as the demand of the market requires.

L. McLAUGHLIN, locomotive engineer Kansas Central Division Union Pacific Railway, was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., January 30, 1849. His parents moved from there to Mercer County, Mo. He commenced his railroad life in 1873, in the locomotive department of the C., R. I. & P. R. R., with headquarters at Trenton, Mo. In August became connected with the Kansas Central in the shops at the West End. In October, 1879, removed to Leavenworth; was in the shops there a month or two, and then commenced firing on the road, and a short time later was given charge of an engine. Mr. McLaughlin was married in Grundy County, Missouri, September 5, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Crawford, who died, leaving one child—Lovey M. He was married to his present wife April 5, 1878, in Grundy County, Mo. She was Miss Libbie Masters, of that county. They have two children—Mary and Nicholas.

O. R. McNARY, U. S. Commissioner, was born February, 1823, in Washington, Washington Co., Pa., and educated at Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Pa. April 18, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, being at that time Colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. On April 19, 1861, he was appointed Orderly Sergeant, and from May 9th to end of term of service (ninety days) acted as First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster. He was appointed Post Quartermaster at Pittsburg and served until February 2, 1862, and was then appointed Quartermaster of the One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which position he held until April 14, 1862, when he was detailed as Quartermaster of the Third Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps, and served until June, 1863, when he was wounded at Kingston, N. C., and assigned to duty at New Haven, Conn., on Gen. Hunt's staff, to establish a draft rendezvous in that city. He remained there until September, 1863, and then returned to his position as Quartermaster of the Third Brigade (having in the meantime returned to the army and received a wound at Gettysburg, which obliged him to return to New Haven). He served as Quartermaster of the Third Brigade until February, 1864 and was then appointed Superintendent of Negro Affairs, depot of Albermarle, on Gen. Wessel's staff. He was taken prisoner April 20, 1864, in North Carolina, where he was stationed, and was carried first to Andersonville where he remained three weeks, and then to a prison in Macon, Ga., from which he escaped, but was recaptured and taken to Madison, Ga. He again made his escape after being held one night, and was again recaptured and taken to Augusta, Ga. On attempting his escape from this prison, he was caught and taken back to Macon; from there to Charleston jail-yard; thence to Columbia, S. C., and thence to the prisoners' hospital at Rickerville, near Charleston. He was exchanged in November, 1864, and taken to Annapolis, Md., his weight having been reduced, since his imprisonment, from 155 to 72 pounds. He remained in the hospital at Annapolis until early in 1865, when he was sent to Madison, Wis., as Quartermaster of Camp Randall, and after remaining there a short time was ordered to Newberne, N. C., to report for duty, but no duty being assigned him, he was mustered out July, 1865, and returned to Washington, Pa, where he remained until he came to Kansas. During his service in the army he was shot four times and received one sabre wound. He was married at Cadiz, Ohio, to Eleanor R. Grove, a native of that place. They have six children—Tillie J., (now Mrs. Rev. J. C. Williamson, of Washington, Iowa,) Oliver C., Eleanor R., Maria Nettie, Hettie and James E. Mr. McNary is a member of G. A. R. and Department Chaplain of the Association. He is also Treasurer of the Association of Ex-Prisoners of War, Department of Kansas.

JOHN P. MADDEN, proprietor of painting and glazing establishment, came to Kansas in 1859; remained for a short time and returned again in 1861, and has been engaged in his present business since he located here, in 1861. Is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association; is a native of Ireland, born in September, 1838. Was nine years old when he came to this country. Has lived in Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Louisiana. Was married in Leavenworth, Kan., in April, 1868, to Miss Mary Keating, who was born in Ireland. They had eight children, seven of whom are now living, viz: Mary, Anna, Katy, Alice, Thomas, Gerty and Stella. Mr. Madden has been a member of the Kansas Militia.

LIEUT.-COL. DAVID L. MAGRUDER, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director of the Department of the Missouri, was born in Maryland; appointed from Virginia, February 1, 1850, Assistant-Surgeon with rank of First Lieutenant; promoted to rank of Captain February 1, 1855, and Major Surgeon April 16, 1862; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. The doctor was stationed at St. Louis from the spring of 1877 to the spring of 1880, when he came to Fort Leavenworth, as Medical Director of the Department of the Missouri; was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel June 30, 1882.

JOHN J. MALONE, with H. W. Gillett, wholesale dealer in liquors, is a native of Bucks County, Pa., and came to Kansas in 1856 with his people, at the age of seven years. Since arriving at manhood he has been identified with the liquor interests of the place, and has been actively connected with the wholesaling of it since 1881. Mathew Malone, father of John J. Malone, was born in Athlone, Ireland, in 1826, and came to America with his people at the age of twelve years, who settled in Bucks County, Pa. After coming here was actively engaged in contracting until the Rebellion, when, as an avowed Free-states man, he entered the service of his State in Company C, First Kansas, as Second Lieutenant, and remained in active service until 1863, when, on account of wounds received in action, he resigned as First Lieutenant, Company C. After the war he accepted a position on the civic police force, with which he remained until 1878. In December of that year he departed this life, and is buried in Calvary Cemetery here.

M. MANDY, general groceries, was born in Belgium in 1837, and came to America in 1851 with his people, who settled in New York State, where he was reared and educated. In 1857 he came West, and after traveling through the Western States he enlisted in Chicago in the United States military service; was mustered in in St. Louis, and appointed here. After doing service in Colorado, he returned in 1865, and followed carpentering business till 1867. He then took up mercantile business in East Leavenworth, and carried it on till 1869. He then returned here and has been actively connected with his trade and mercantile business principally since. In 1877 he married Mrs. Clara Smith, a native of Germany. They have a family of four sons and four daughters.

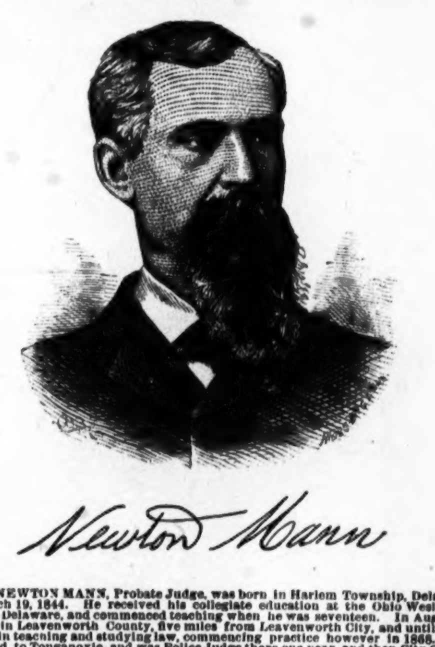

Newton Mann

HON. NEWTON MANN, Probate Judge, was born in Harlem Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, March 19, 1844. He received his collegiate education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, and commenced teaching when he was seventeen. In August, 1866, he located in Leavenworth County, five miles from Leavenworth City, and until 1870 was employed in teaching and studying law, commencing practice however in 1868. In 1870 he removed to Tonganoxie, and was Police Judge there one year, and then City Clerk until the summer of 1876, practicing law in the meantime. In the fall of 1876 he was elected Probate Judge, and in the following December removed to Leavenworth. He held the position two years, and was again elected to the same place in 1880. He was married in Union City, Ind., in December, 1870, to Elizabeth H. Wambaugh, a native of Franklin County, Ohio. They buried their oldest child, Mabel, when thirteen months old. Their living children are: Otis Eugene, Newton Earle and Gertrude Ellen. Judge Mann is a member of the Christian Church, and of I. O. O. F.

NATHAN A. MANN, attorney, came to Leavenworth July 9, 1877, and since that time has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession in the city. He was associated with his brother, Newton, in business until the latter was elected Probate Judge. Mr. Mann was born in Centerville, Delaware Co., Ohio, August 24, 1854, and was educated at Audubon University, from which institution he graduated in 1874, and at Michigan University, graduating from the law department of the latter in the class of 1877. He is a member of A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. Metropolitan Lodge, Independent Order of American Citizens and Fidelity Phi, a legal association, being the only member of the latter society in Kansas.

CHARLES G. MANLOVE, agent of the United States and Pacific Express Companies; appointed to present position in March, 1879. Mr. Manlove was born in Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind., December 4, 1843. In 1844 his parents located in Lafayette County, Wis. About 1850 they moved to Sheboygan, Wis., and a short time afterward settled in Rockford, Ill. Charles G. received his education in the latter city. In 1863 he enlisted for three years in Battery E, First Regiment, Illinois Light Artillery, and served until the close of the war. He returned to Rockford, and a short time afterward went to Chicago, where he engaged in clerking. In 1867 he moved to Kansas City, where he became connected with the United States Express Company, remaining with the company there in different positions until 1870. The next three years was engaged in the mercantile business in Kansas City, closing out in 1873. He went to Chicago and was again connected with the United States Express Company. In 1876 moved to St. Joseph, Mo., to take position there as cashier for the express company, where he remained until he moved to Leavenworth to take present position, in March, 1879. Mr. Manlove was first married October 8, 1871, to Miss Annie E. Smith, in Kansas City, Mo., by whom he had one child, Jennie J. After the death of his first wife, he was again married in Fort Madison, Iowa, January 10, 1879, to Miss Emma E. Zimmerman, of that place. He has three children—Jennie J., Charles G., Jr., and Arthur N. Mr. M. is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of King Solomon Lodge, A.F. & A.M.

GEORGE W. MANLEY, engineer, was born in Knox County, Ill., in 1854, and located in Kansas in 1865, at the age of ten years. Mr. Manley began as fireman on railway engine, and continued as fireman and engineer, principally upon K. C. R'y, for eight years. He then took a train as conductor, and remained as such for two years, when, on account of disabilities, he took up stationary engine work, and has continued at it since. In 1881 he married Miss Cora E. Weisman, a native of Vinton County, Ohio.

FERDINAND MARCHEFKE, grocer, came to Kansas in 1859, and located in Leavenworth. He afterward went to Niles, Mich., and remained there until 1861, when he enlisted in the Second Michigan Volunteer Infantry and fought with that regiment during the war and re-enlisted as a veteran. He was wounded on the 17th day of June, 1862, near Malvern Hill, Va., and on the 30th day of June, 1864, before Peterburgh, Va. At the close of the war, in 1866, he came to Kansas, and engaged in his present business. He is a member of the K. of P., Red Men, and the Workingmen societies, and the G. A. R. He is a native of Russia, and was twenty-four years old when he came to America, and has resided in Michigan and Kansas. He was married in Leavenworth, in 1873, to Miss Amanda Goertz. They have had four children—Adaline, William, Annie and Clara.

F. G. MARKART, salesman of the lumber industry of A. J. Angell, was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1845, and came to America in 1860, and settled in Muscatine, Iowa, where he was reputably connected with his present industry until 1878, when he located here and has been prominently identified with the present firm since. In 1867 he married Miss Margaret Haigh, a native of Pennsylvania. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—Mary, Emma, Louis and Frank. Mr. Markart did active service during the war in Company C, Thirty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Has been in active connection as a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. societies for several years.

FRANK W. MARSHALL, agent American Sewing Machines, and the Montreal Singer,—also dealer in new and secondhand books. Business established in 1870. Mr. Marshall was born in Binghamton, N.Y., May 8, 1838. His parents moved to Eaton Co., Mich., in 1838, and 1848 settled in Ohio. Frank W. was then engaged in millwrighting business. During the war was connected with the Sanitary Commission, and served for three months as a volunteer in the Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1863 he settled in Leavenworth, where he engaged in printing for a number of years, and then established present business. Mr. Marshall was married in Leavenworth, Kansas, January 11, 1865, to Miss Mary C. Wagh, of that city. She died leaving one child, Frank A. He was married in Leavenworth, February 11, 1869, to Miss Euphronia Syfritt. They have three children—Willie J. P., Mary E and Martha J.

REV. H. C. MARSHALL, Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, took present charge in October, 1879. Mr. Marshall was born in Beaver Co., Pa., May 4, 1849. His first studies were in Beaver Academy, in his native county. He then spent one year at Tiell College, at Greenville, Pa., and finished his classical studies at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa. In 1876 he entered the Union Seminary, at New York City, where he took a full theological course, graduating in 1879. Immediately after moved to Kansas. Mr. Marshall was married in Leavenworth, August 2, 1882, to Miss Allie, a daughter of J. E. Brown, Esq., of Leavenworth.

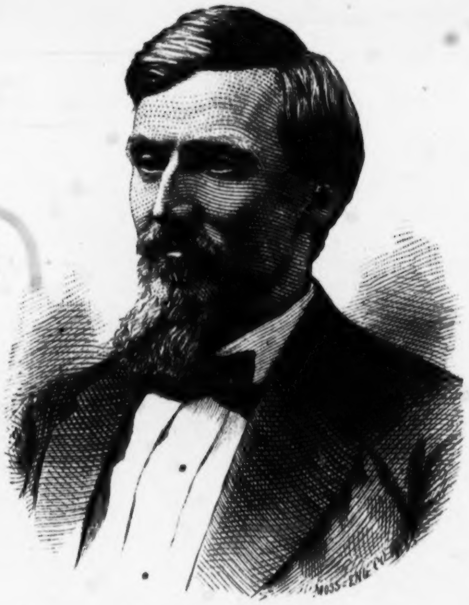

Lewis Mayo

LEWIS MAYO, dealer in farm machinery, located in Leavenworth in May, 1866. In July of the same year he engaged in the grocery trade, in which he continued until 1878, when he commenced his present business, dealing in all kinds of agricultural and farm implements—wholesale and retail. Mr. Mayo was born in Albion (Little Britain), Edwards Co., Ill., August 17, 1840. In 1858 he removed from his native place to Wayne County, Ill., where he remained until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, Eighty-Seventh Illinois Volunteers, as a private, was promoted to First Lieutenant, and then to Captain, and remained in active service until February, 1865, when he received his discharge on account of disability caused by wounds received at the mouth of White River, having prior to his discharge participated in all the battles in which his command had been engaged. From April, 1864, to October of same year, he served as Brigade Adjutant. From the time of leaving the service until he located in Leavenworth, he was employed in the Treasury
Department at Washington, D. C. Mr. Mayo is a director of the German Bank, a
of the Board of Trade; has been a member of the Board of Education for the
years, and is now serving on his second term. He is a member of the G. A. R. and
O. F. He was married at Palmer's Corners, Monroe Co., N. Y., March 11, 1874, to Mi
L. Allen, of Genesee County, N. Y. They have three children: Alfred D., Walte
Samuel M.

J. P. MARSHALL, dealer in roasted coffee, teas, spices, and general grocerie
ness established 1868. Mr. Marshall is a native of Pittsburg, Pa., and entered the
tile business in 1851, as clerk, at the age of twelve years, in his native State, and fol
there till 1856, when he came here, and was in active connection with it till 1858, w
went to the mountains and followed mercantile business and mining successfully t
a few years, when he returned here and carried on an art gallery till 1868, when h
lished the present business, with which he has been almost continuously connecte
The business in which Mr. Marshall was then dealing was general groceries but
has engaged in teas and roasting coffees, of which he makes a specialty. In 1871 h
lished a business in general merchandise in Arkansas City, Kansas, which he a
ducted for a few years, during which time he was prevailed upon to enter upon the p
of the site of the present famous Gueda Mineral Springs, which he has been very
developing to the public benefit, and which promise so highly and have already
plished such favorable results to invalids of all classes.

DR. S. A. MARSHALL, retired, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1818, and recei
literary education in Maine. At the age of nineteen he took up the study of his pro
and began the practice in Pennsylvania, which he carried on actively until 1856, w
located in this city, and has been prominently identified with it ever since. In 1
married Miss Mary A. Reeder, a native of Pennsylvania. They have a family of fo
and five daughters living. Dr. Marshall has always taken an active part in the gro
development of the church and school life of Leavenworth since locating here.
instrumental in establishing the First Christian Church here, and preached the first
in that connection in the State. He organized the first board of school trustees and
in every way the growth of that interest in this city. He was Captain of the old Gu
early times here, and during the war received the appointment of Post Provost M
during the Price raid, of the Post of Leavenworth City.

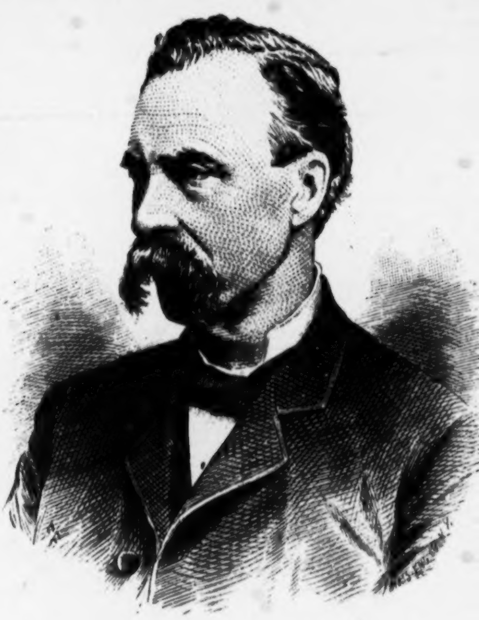

H. Miles Moore

H. MILES MOORE, one of the pioneers of Leavenworth County, and one of the ori
proprietors of the town of Leavenworth, was born September 3, 1826, in the villa
Brockport, N. Y. Left an orphan when only one year of age, he nevertheless in his
received the advantage of a common school education, and in later years an acad
course at Clarkson and Brockport Academies. He commenced his legal studies at Cla
and completed his course with Messrs. Lee & Farrer, of Rochester, N. Y., being adm
to the bar in the latter city in 1848. Mr. Moore then emigrated to the South, and from
to 1850 was engaged in the practice of law in Louisiana; thence he removed to We
Platte Co., Mo., and in addition to his professional duties, was a member of the edi
staff of the Weston *Reporter*. In 1854 he removed to the Territory of Kansas, at the ti
his removal sympathising with the South and believing in her institutions. Mr. Moor
not shut his eyes to the outrages he witnessed in those early days, nor did he refu
draw just and independent conclusions of his own, and accordingly, he says, took his
tion as an active, influential champion of Free-state principles and policy. In 1855, o
adoption of the Topeka constitution, he was elected Attorney General of the Territory,
in 1857 a representative to the Legislature of Leavenworth County. He was again Re
sentative in 1868, and the same year was elected City Attorney of Leavenworth,
three times re-elected and several times appointed to the same position. He is an a
and prominent member of the Democratic party, having been Secretary of the State D
ocratic Committee eight years. He early became a member of the Masonic fraternity,
was one of the incorporators of Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Moore
married September 15, 1857, to Miss Linna F. Kehoe, who was born at Fairfax C
House, Va., reared and educated in Washington, D. C., and is a graduate of George
Convent. They have one child, Harry M. He has a large and lucrative law practice.
was the candidate of the Democratic party in Kansas at the late election (1882) fo
torney General for the State, and was only defeated by a few thousand votes in a Sta
40,000 Republican majority; he carried his own county by nearly 2 000 majority.
one of the live, energetic men of the State, highly respected and esteemed by all pa
His long and active experience and strict political integrity, places him in the front ra
one of the political leaders of his party in the State. He is frequently called the Old
Horse of the party. No man in the city of Leavenworth has done more to advance he
terests since the day of her first settlement up to the present hour than Mr. Moore. I
ligious belief Mr. Moore is an active member of the Episcopal Church.

CHRISTIAN MEYER, general groceries, was born in Prussia, in 1826, and was
nected with grocery business there till 1855, when he came to America, and after trave

through the country, he settled here April 9, 1857, and has been actively connected with the grocery business since. In 1864 he married Miss Catherine Heller, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, who came to America in 1864, aged twenty-four years. They have one daughter—Sophia. Mr. Meyer has by steady and persistent industry raised his business from a very small one to a splendid trade, and has secured a very valuable competency in buildings and dwellings here.

CAPT. LAFAYETTE MILLS, deceased, was born and reared in Schuyler Co., N. Y., in 1822, and at the age of twenty-five years he located here, and soon after received an appointment as Chief Clerk of the Quartermaster's Department, of the Department of the Missouri, with which incumbency he was reputably connected until 1864, when he resigned his position and engaged in dealing in Government vouchers, which he ably carried on for several years. In 1873, October 1, he departed this life, and is buried in Mount Muncie Cemetery, leaving an honorable record as an intelligent official and a benevolent citizen. He always took an active interest in the growth and development of the social and industrial life of Leavenworth since his coming here. He was an active member of the A. F. & A. M. society for several years, of which he was at his death a Knight Templar. Mrs. Catherine Mills, *nee* Mills, was born and reared in Schuyler Co., N. Y., and was married to deceased May 26, 1847, and shared with him in his early life here. She has two daughters—Virginia, now Mrs. Lieut. Frank Halsey Mills, of Fort Dill, I. T., and Katie now Mrs. McCown Hunt, of Leavenworth.

JAMES MORNING, superintendent of the Leavenworth Woolen Mills, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1840. His parents came to the United States in 1850, and settled in New Hampshire. The subject of this sketch commenced his experience in his present business in that State, holding different positions in the woolen mills, and afterwards moved to Rhode Island and New Jersey. He enlisted in 1861 in Company D., First Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers for three months, served out his time and again enlisted in 1863 in the Second Regiment, New Jersey Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He returned to New Jersey and resumed his business. In 1868 he moved to Illinois to take the position of superintendent of the Aurora Woolen Mills. In 1873 he removed to Kansas to take charge of the Buell Manufacturing Co.'s Woolen Mills at Blue Rapids. He has since held the same position in mills in Connecticut. He was appointed to the present position in the spring of 1882. Mr. Morning was married in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1866, to Miss Annie Furey of that city. They have three children, Carrie A., Flora I. and Albert B. Mr. M. is Past Chan. of the K. of P. of Blue Rapids, Kan.

ANDREW MUNSCH, proprietor of the French hotel, corner Second and Shawnee streets, was born on the 30th of November, 1821, in Oderen, Canton St. Mary, Arrondissement Belfort, department Haut-Rhin. He was educated in the weaving business. From 1842 to 1844, he was in the service of the French army. From 1844 to 1855, he was foreman in his business. In 1846 he married Emily Schaller. In 1855 he emigrated to this country, and located in Vincennes, Ind., and worked as a carpenter. In 1857 he came to Leavenworth and worked as a carpenter. In 1860 he went to Denver, Col., and in 1862 he enlisted there in the Second Colorado Cavalry Volunteers, and was honorably discharged in 1865. On account of wounds and disability received in service, he was unfit for his profession, and he opened a saloon and restaurant. His wife died in 1875 in Leavenworth, leaving two children, Philibert and Marie Munsch, now in San Francisco, California. In 1879 he married Mrs. Margaret Niehaus *nee* Hellman, who had three children by her former marriage, Frederick, Elice and John Niehaus. He has had, by his second wife, two children, Theresia Rosa and Marie Magdalena Munsch. Mr. Andrew Munsch is a member of Custer Post No. 6, G. A. R.

STEPHEN NAEHER, dealer in hats, caps and general merchandise, boots and shoes, groceries, notions, queensware, liquors and cigars, at the corner of Fourth and Elm streets. Mr. Naeher came to Kansas September 23, 1872, and located in Leavenworth, and has remained here since. Mr. Naeher is a native of Baden, Germany, was born December 24, 1855, and was sixteen years old when he came to America and located in the city of Leavenworth. He was married in Leavenworth, November 3, 1881, to Miss Rosie Rapp, who was born in Lexington, Mo. They have one child, an infant, Amelia. Mr. Naeher is one of the most promising and prosperous young business men in Leavenworth. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and belongs to the Turner's Society.

S. F. NEELY, M. D., is a native of Saycock Township, Lancaster Co., Pa. He was educated at Pennsylvania College, and at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the former in March, 1861, and from the latter in March, 1866. He commenced the practice of medicine in York County, Pa., and at the breaking out of the war was Examining Surgeon for the first draft made at Gettysburg, and Acting Surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixty-Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was afterwards connected with Gen. Sherman's army, doing hospital duty at Jeffersonville, Ind., and Kingston, Ga., as Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers. After graduating from the University of Pennsylvania he practiced in Chester County, Pa., until he moved to Kansas and settled at Leavenworth, in April, 1869. Dr. Neely is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society, and was first President of Eastern District Medical Association of Kansas. He is also a member of the orders of A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of P., K. of H., American Legion of Honor and the Kansas Benevolent Society.

GEORGE W. NELLES, agent K. C. St. Jo. & C. B. R. R., was appointed to the present position in 1872, and has since retained it. Mr. Nelles was born in Hamilton, Canada, September 7, 1831. He was educated in his native town. In 1853 he moved to Peru, Ill., and two years later to Muscatine, Iowa. He was engaged in the mercantile business in these cities. In 1857 he moved to Kansas and settled in Leavenworth. In 1859 he was appointed general agent in Leavenworth of the H. & St. Jo. R. R., a position he filled up to 1872. Mr. Nelles was married in Peru, Ill., December 20, 1854, to Miss Virginia Hobbs, of Peru. They have two children, George T. and Edwin R. Mr. N. is a prominent member of the Episcopal Church. He has been senior warden for fifteen years. He is also a member of the K. of H., and is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity.

F. P. NEWMAN, master car builder, Kansas Central Division of the U. P. R. R., was appointed to the present position May 1, 1882. Mr. Newman was born in Wyandotte County, Kan., June 15, 1857. The first white boy born in that county. His parents settled in Quindaro, Wyandotte County, in 1857, and moved to Wyandotte in 1860. F. P. was educated in Wyandotte. In 1873 he went into the K. P. R. R. shops in that town. The shops were moved to Armstrong, Kan., in 1874. He continued with this company as pattern maker and car builder until appointed to the present position. Mr. Newman was married in Wyandotte, Kan., in October, 1878, to Miss Etta Johnston, of Lafayette, Ind. They have two children, Leroy Corwin and Karl.

PHIL. J. O'NEIL, mechanical engineer, and head draughtsman of the Great Western Manufacturing Company, is a native of Dublin, Ireland, was born in 1844, and came to America in 1846 with his people, who settled in Ohio, where he was reared and educated. His literary education was obtained at the public schools of that State, and he completed his profession of machinist in 1862, when he engaged in the war and did active service until its end, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he turned his attention to his profession and to the study of draughting and millwright work. In 1870 he located in Osborne County, Kan., and was active there until 1875, when he accepted his present position, which he has very reputably held since. In 1872 he married Miss Sarah L. Sears, a native of Wisconsin. They have one son and one daughter, Grace and Eddie. He has been an active member of the A. F. & A. M. society since 1872, and of the K. of H. society since its organization.

J. W. NIEHAUS, county clerk, was born September 1, 1842, in St. Louis, Mo., living in that city until he enlisted, in the spring of 1863, in the Eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He afterwards raised Company B, of the Fortieth Missouri Infantry, of which he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, in the spring of 1864, and served in that position until he was mustered out, August 10, 1865. After remaining a short time in St. Louis, he came to Leavenworth, September 19, 1865, and was engaged in business about six years; was then deputy county clerk six years, and is now serving his third term as county clerk. He was married in Leavenworth, January 6, 1870, to Miss Clara T. Webster, a native of Vermont; they have one child, Kate Webster.

STEPHEN L. NORTH came to Leavenworth March 14, 1857, and until 1867 was principally engaged in real estate operations and farming. In 1867-68 he engaged in manufacturing buggies and carriages in connection with Nelson Jennings, and for the last nine years has been in the carriage manufacturing at the penitentiary. About 275 vehicles per year are turned out, principally for the Texas trade. Some fifty men are employed—forty-five convicts and five others. Mr. North was born in Olive, Ulster Co., N. Y., January 2, 1827. In 1853 he removed to Illinois, residing one year in Chicago and one year in Aurora. He was married in Olive, Ulster Co., N. Y., to Imogene D. L. Montanye, who died April 3, 1854, leaving one child, Uriah C., who is superintendent of the manufacturing business at the penitentiary. In 1855 Mr. North was married to Maria J. Purdy, of Greene County, N. Y. Their four children are—George Willis, Edward W., Marion I. and Frederick A. Mr. and Mrs. North are both energetic and outspoken temperance workers, Mr. North being a member of the various temperance societies in the city, and an honorary member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. North is one of the most active members of the latter society, being largely instrumental in establishing and maintaining the library and reading room connected with the W. C. T. U. of Leavenworth.

C. E. OWEN, freight agent of the L., T. & S. W. R. R. Appointed to present position August 19, 1882. Mr. Owen was born in Clarinda, Page County, Iowa, December 2, 1857. His parents moved to Albia, Iowa, in 1863. He commenced the study of telegraphy at Hastings, Neb., in 1871, in the railroad office. In the fall of 1876, went to Lincoln to take the position of cashier in the freight office of the A. & N. Division of the B. & M. R. R. The following year was appointed agent of the K. C., St. Jo. & C. B. R. R., at East Leavenworth. In 1878, was appointed agent of the Kansas Central Railroad at Leavenworth, a position he retained until 1881. In November, 1881, took a position on the A., T. & S. F. R. R. as agent at Halstead, Kansas, where he remained until appointed to present position. Mr. Owen was married in Leavenworth, Kansas, August 4, 1878, to Miss Dora Cawthers, of that city. They have one child—Percy LeForest. Mr. O. is a member of the K. of H. of Leavenworth.

REV. W. N. PAGE, D. D., Pastor First Presbyterian Church. Took present charge in June, 1878. His work since he came to this field has been very successful. He found the church $6,000 in debt, and in a depressed condition. They are now free of debt and show the largest increase of membership in the State. Under Doctor Page's charge the church membership has increased from 140 to 400, and the Sunday-school from 100 to 450 members. Dr. Page was born in Chelsea, Vt., April 4, 1837. His parents moved to Pontiac, Mich., about 1838, where they both died when the subject of our sketch was about eight years of age. In 1855 he moved to Ontario County, N. Y., where he engaged in clerking in Canandaigua. In 1857 began studying, preparatory for college, with the intention of adopting law as a profession. He entered Hamilton College in 1859, and graduated in 1863, receiving a regular diploma of class of 1863, though absent a part of the course. He enlisted in 1862, in the Twenty-fourth Battery of Light Artillery, with a number of other college boys. He was discharged for promotion in 1862, and ordered home to raise a company. He succeeded in raising 100 men, which were consolidated with other regiments when he left the army. He decided to enter the ministry. In the fall of 1863 he entered Auburn Theological Seminary, at Auburn, N. Y., graduating in 1866, taking a full course. His first charge was at Trumansburgh, N. Y., commencing in 1866 and continuing through 1868. He was then called to take charge of the First Presbyterian Church of Jacksonville, Florida. In 1870, on account of the ill health of his children, he resigned and took a charge at Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., where he remained until called to a charge in Leavenworth, Kansas. The Highland University of Kansas conferred upon Mr. Page the degree of D. D., in 1878. Mr. Page was married in West Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y., to Miss Jennie N., youngest daughter of Hon. Reynold Peck. They have three children living—William R. (now studying for the law at Hamilton College), Alice and May. The Doctor is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity. He is also a member of the Leavenworth Lodge No. 1285, K. of H., and of the Kansas Benevolent Society of Salina, Kansas.

WM. W. PATTERSON, locomotive engineer Kansas Central Division, U. P. R. R., was born in Platte County, Mo., October 20, 1852. His parents moved to Leavenworth in 1859. He received his education at the Catholic schools in that city. In 1872 became connected with the C., R. I. & P. R. R., as employe in the shops, remaining in this position until 1876. He then commenced with the Kansas Central Railroad as fireman; was promoted to engineer in 1878. Mr. Patterson was married in Leavenworth, July 22, 1871, to Miss Sarah C. Hoffner, of that city. They have four children—Charles W., Edwin J., Joseph and William. Mr. P. is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

J. W. PARK, Jr., member of the firm of J. F. Richards & Co., was born in Boston, Mass., January, 1842. He was educated in that city, and resided there until 1866, when he moved to Kansas and settled in Leavenworth, where he was engaged in the dry goods business, in which he continued until 1867, when he became connected with J. F. Richards & Co. Mr. Park was married in Leavenworth, Kan., July 21, 1864, to Miss Olive Dodd, of that city. They have five children—William J., Florence, Dana, Helen and Eugene. He is a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, all of Leavenworth. Is also a Thirty-second Degree S. P. R. S.

CHARLES PEAPER, assistant cashier of the German Bank, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, February 11, 1845. He was educated in France, Germany and Belgium, and came to America in 1862, remaining one year in New York. He then entered the navy as hospital steward, which position he occupied about eighteen months, and then returned to New York and remained there until he entered the army and came to Leavenworth in 1865, where he served on detached duty three years in the Adjutant General's office. He was then bookkeeper for Rohling & Co. four years, and in 1870 entered the German Savings Bank as bookkeeper. He served one year in that capacity, and was then assistant cashier until the organization of the present German Bank, since which time he has been assistant cashier of that institution. He was married in Leavenworth, in 1868, to Della Roe, who died in 1879, leaving four children—Alex. Ida, Birdie and Charlie. In April, 1881, he was again married, in Leavenworth, to Mary B. Tholen. Mr. P. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. and also a member of the School Board.

MATTHIAS PENNING, wagon and carriage manufacturer and general blacksmithing, was born in Germany, in 1835, and was reared to his present business, his father having carried on the business in Germany. In 1856 he came to America and settled here in 1857, and has been identified with his present industry here principally since. In 1874 he accepted a position in the employ of the United States Government at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, with which he remained very successfully connected until 1881, when he returned here, being desirous of placing his family in a better position regarding school facilities. In 1860 he married Miss Elizabeth Bramlage, who was born and reared in Ohio. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—Mary, Matthias, Dena and Frank.

FRED PFEIFFER, cigar manufacturer, located in Leavenworth in the spring of 1867, and has been engaged in his present business since that time. He was born in Prussia, May 3, 1820, and came to America in 1855, locating first at Detroit, Mich. After a few months' residence in that city he migrated to Mexico and Central America, then returned to the States, and was for several years a resident of Dubuque, Iowa, and afterwards for six years of Peoria, Ill., whence he removed to Leavenworth. He was married in Butler, Mo., January 12, 1877, to Laura (Pfeiffer) Mueller, a native of Saxony.

M. PHELAN, grocer, came to Kansas in April, 1862, and in 1864 engaged in the grocery business in a small way, his sales the first year amounting to about $6,000. They have increased since that time to about $90,000, the business giving employment to six men, besides himself. He is a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, where he was born, November 10, 1833. He came to America in 1852, and located near Ogdensburg, N. Y., where he remained eight or ten years, and in 1862 came to Ft. Leavenworth in the paymaster's department, and continued in that position until he engaged in mercantile business. He is a member of the Catholic Church, of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, and has been treasurer of the Fair Association for several years. He was married at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., December 21, 1868, to Charlotte C. Hughes, of Madrid, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. They have five children—Francis L., John M., Thomas J., Alice C. and Leo W.

F. PHIFER, groceries and cigars, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1849, and came to America at a very early age with his people, who settled in Missouri, where he was reared and educated, and learned the business of cigar maker, which he actively followed there till 1863, when he came here and carried on cigar manufacturing till recently, when he established the present business, which he very ably represents. In 1869 he married Miss M. R. Westenfelt, who was born in Prussia in 1849, and came to America with her people, who settled in Quincy, Ill., where she was reared and educated. Mr. Phifer did service in the Militia of his State during the war, from which he was honorably discharged.

J. M. PICKARTS, vinegar manufacturer, is a native of Prussia, and was born in 1833, and engaged as an apprentice at his business at the age of sixteen, which he completed in his native country. In 1854, he came to America, and was identified with his business in the Western States until 1859, when he located here and engaged at it as principal, and has very reputably carried it on here since. He married, in 1860, Miss Thekla Wey, a native of Saxony, who came to America in 1849, with her people, who settled in Milwaukee, where she was reared and educated. They have a family of four sons and two daughters. The manufactory is pleasantly located. It consists of a union of two buildings, two stories high, and basement and cellars. One building is 26x80, used for manufacturing purposes entirely, and is furnished with all the latest improvements necessary to the business; is run by steam power, of twenty-horse capacity. The other is 36x80, and is principally used as a storeroom and warehouse. Mr. Pickarts began the manufacture of vinegar upon a capacity of about two barrels per day, but the increasing demand for this vinegar has so encouraged him to enlarge upon his business, as to now have a capacity of about fifty barrels per day. Water is furnished by never-failing springs, upon the premises. Mr. Pickarts is enabled to make all kinds of vinegar in the market, and has so maintained the reputation of his manufacture, as to control the trade, in a great measure of the States west of the Missouri and to compete successfully with the trade East.

HON. C. B. PIERCE, retired wholesale merchant, was born in Windsor County, Vt., in 1829. At the age of sixteen, he entered upon a course of study, unaided by any, and in 1850, he graduated with honor from the Kimball Union Academy of New Hampshire, in a preparatory course. He then entered upon a thorough literary course of study at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, and in 1854 he graduated with honor as Bachelor of Arts. He then entered upon a course of lectures in Illinois, in connection with the cause of temperance, and, after a successful connection with that vocation for one year, he went South and engaged at teaching in a planter's family in Texas. In the meantime he was prosecuting the study of law, from which he graduated in the Albany Law School of New York State in 1858. In September of that year he located here, and began the practice of law, which he successfully prosecuted for several years, retiring from it in 1865 with a handsome competence, which he invested in wholesale merchandising, which he carried on very successfully for ten years, retiring from it on the dissolution of the firm in 1875, with a goodly amount of money, which he operates in real estate deals and mining enterprises. In public life Mr. Pierce has always been an active worker in all measures tending toward the development of the social and industrial life of Leavenworth. He drafted and compiled the first civil code of laws for the city, being then City Attorney. In 1862, he was elected State Senator from Leavenworth County, which office he held until 1864, and has been active in many minor municipal official positions.

JOHN PINAIRE, carpenter and builder, is a native of France; was born in the Department of Doubs, in 1832; came to America in 1847, and settled in Indiana, and learned his trade in Louisville, Ky., followed it there and in Indiana till 1857, when he came here, and has actively carried it on here since. In 1857, he married Miss Mary Citot, a native of Lorraine. They have a family of one son and five daughters—Lucine, Helen, now Mrs. Byron Sherry, of Kansas City (attorney); Emily, now Mrs. John C. Ripley, of Fort Leavenworth; Sarah, Lulu, and Lucien. Mr. Pinaire has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

W. S. PLUMMER, inventor of Plummer's Fruit Dryer, permanently located in Leavenworth May 2, 1858, having made previous visits in 1856 and 1857. Until 1874 he was engaged in saw-mill business, his mill, which was of a capacity of 25,000 feet per twenty-four hours, being above the Planters' House, at the corner of Kiowa and Main streets. In 1870 he also built a flouring mill, of five run of stone, and commenced the manufacture of flour. Both these mills he sold in 1874, and removed to California, where he lived one year, and subsequently four years in Oregon. He then returned to California and still lives there, his present residence being at San Jose, where he is engaged in fruit evaporating, that having been his business since his first residence in California. While residing in Leavenworth, he was for two years Chairman of the County Board of Commissioners, and was Representative from the Nineteenth District in the Kansas Legislature. Mr. Plummer was born in Nunda, Livingston Co., N. Y., April 15, 1836. When eleven years of age he went to Greenville, Mercer Co., Pa., and there learned the trade of machinist and millwright, with his uncle. When he was eighteen, he went to Decorah, Iowa, and remained there two years, and afterwards two years at Sioux City, working at his trade in both places, and removing from the latter to Leavenworth. He married Fannie, daughter of John Clayton, a native of England. They have two children—William L. and Kittie May. The fruit and vegetable dryer, invented by Mr. Plummer, has proved a most successful and profitable invention, his fruit dried by that process being superior to all others. Mr. P. was awarded the gold medal at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, and also at the World's Fair, in Paris, in 1878, for the largest and best display, and the finest article of dried fruits in the world.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN POPE, was born in Louisville, Ky., March 16, 1822. His father was Judge Nathaniel Pope, who afterwards moved to Springfield, Ill., and became U. S. District Judge. Gen. Pope was appointed to West Point, and graduated in 1842. He was appointed on graduation Brevet Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, and was shortly afterwards detailed on the staff of Gen. Worth, in Florida, where he served till 1844. He was then placed on duty under the State Department, on the Northeastern Boundary Survey, where he remained until 1846. He was promoted to rank of Second Lieutenant May 9, 1846. At the outbreak of the Mexican war, he was detailed on the staff of Gen. Taylor, as Engineer officer. He was breveted First Lieutenant at Monterey, September 23, 1846, and Captain at Buena Vista, February 23, 1847. He served through the war on the staff of Gen. Taylor. At the close of the war with Mexico he was assigned to duty on explorations in Minnesota, on the Red River of the North. During these explorations he made a voyage in birch bark canoes through all the line of river and lake communication between the Red River and the Mississippi, and down the latter river to Fort Snelling, in all a distance of twelve hundred miles. He was occupied on this duty during 1849 and 1850. His report was published by Congress. In 1851 he was assigned to duty as Chief Engineer officer of Department No. Nine of New Mexico and Colorado, where he remained till 1853, when he was promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to command of the expedition to explore a route for the Pacific Railway, along the thirty-second deg. parallel of latitude, under act of Congress of 1853. He prosecuted these explorations until 1859. He was promoted to Captain July 1, 1856. During the year 1859 experiments were made under his direction with a view to obtaining water on the Staked Plains by artesian boring. In 1860 he was placed on duty in construction of lighthouses on the Great Lakes. In 1861 he was ordered to muster in troops raised in Illinois for the war. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, July, 1861, and placed in the command of the District of Northern Missouri. In February, 1862, he was assigned to command a Division for the reduction of New Madrid and Island No. Ten on the Mississippi River. Both places were captured April 9, 1862, with the greater part of the troops occupying them, and all the munitions and supplies of every kind. On March 21, 1862, he was commissioned Major General of Volunteers. He was then ordered to join the army before Corinth, and assigned to command of an army corps entitled the "Army of the Mississippi," which formed the left wing of the army in the advance on Corinth. On the evacuation of the latter place, Gen. Pope was ordered to Washington. He was appointed Brigadier General in the Regular Army, and assigned aid to the command of the Army of Virginia, which was composed of the First, Second and Third Army Corps, and was intended to cover Washington from the advance of troops from Richmond, and to operate all lines of communication, leading North and West from Richmond, as to relieve the Army of the Potomac from apprehended disaster on the James River, and to draw off such efficient force from the Confederate armies which invested that army, as to enable it to withdraw from the Peninsula without danger, and to be united to the Army of Virginia before Washington. The history of the operations of the Army of Virginia under command of Gen. Pope, forming as they do one of the great chapters in the history of the war, must, or should be, familiar to all, and need not be entered into here. The principal engagements during this campaign were Cedar Mountain, Rapahannock Station, Bristoe Station, Second Bull Run, and Chantilly. At the conclusion of this campaign, Gen. Pope was placed in command of the Department of the Northwest, where the Sioux had broken out in Minnesota and committed horrible atrocities. Active operations were immediately instituted against them, and after several battles between the Upper Missouri and the Minnesota River, they were driven from Minnesota, to which they have never returned. Thirty of the ringleaders in the famous Minnesota massacre were captured and hung. In the winter of 1864 and 1865 he was placed in command of the Division of the Missouri, and there remained till July of the same year, when he was placed in command of the Department of Missouri, including the West and Northwest from Texas to the British line. In October, 1867, he was assigned the command of the Third Military District, embracing Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Having completed the reconstruction and reorganization of State governments January 1868, Gen. Pope was then ordered to command the Department of the Lakes, where he remained till May 1, 1870, when he was ordered to command the Department of the Missouri, in which command he has since remained. He received his brevet as Major General in the Regular Army March 13, 1865, and his commission as Major General, October 26, 1882. His first visit to Kansas was in 1851, when he came to Fort Leavenworth, preparatory to starting across the plains for New Mexico.

J. W. PREST, Sheriff, has been a resident of Leavenworth since September 10, 1856. For three years he was engaged as a clerk in a commission and grocery house, which position he resumed after a year's absence in Colorado. After clerking a year he engaged in the grocery business with M. S. Grant, and remained associated with him until 1869, the last three years being in seed and agricultural implement business. He was then for four years farming, in Alexander Township, and then returned to Leavenworth and again engaged in the agricultural implement business, which he carried on until 1881, being elected Sheriff in the fall of that year. He was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., April 23, 1830, and was married in Leavenworth, in November, 1865, to Anna M. Barr, a native of Indiana. Their children are—John B., Oscar S., Grant R., Katie, Robert, and a daughter two years of age. Mr Prest is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F.

MICHAEL PRSYBYLOWICZ came to Fort Leavenworth March 19, 1852, and remained at that time six days. He then went to Weston, Mo., and after stopping a short time in that town, went on to St. Joseph. In 1853, on his way to California, he stopped again, on the 21st of March, at Fort Leavenworth. While in California he was steward of the Avenue House, at Stockton, four months; then was at San Francisco six months, in the butchers' business; then again in Stockton in the restaurant business until 1856, when he returned to Leavenworth, arriving March 25. He went into the butchering business and carried it on sixteen months, and was then taken sick and gave up that occupation, and commenced dealing in real estate. He built the first brick house in Leavenworth, and rented it for a dry goods store, and in 1858 he opened the Leavenworth House, on the north side of Cherokee street, between Second and Third streets. He was proprietor of the house about two years, then rented it until December, 1861, and then ran it again himself until he sold out two years later. He was then in grain and real estate speculations until 1866. In 1867 he converted all his property into cash, and leaving his family in Leavenworth, went to Europe, and remained about four months; then returned and again engaged in grain business, in which he continued until April 1, 1868, when he purchased the property on the northwest corner of Fourth and Cherokee streets, and built the Continental Hotel, which he opened in December, 1868. He was sole proprietor of this house ten months, and was then associated with Mr. Gerges, until Mr. Fritsche became his partner, October 1, 1872, the two still being proprietors of the hotel. Mr. P. was born in Posen, Poland, August 24, 1826. He came to America in September, 1851, and landed in New York, where he remained two months, and afterwards lived in Cincinnati until he came to Kansas. He was married in Leavenworth, in 1856, to Johanna Gerstenacker, a native of Germany. He claims to have been the first man married in Leavenworth, and his daughter Frances to have been the first white girl born in the city. His children now living are—Michael, Mary, Henry, George W. and Rudolph.

FRANK RATTI, grocery and saloon, was born in Switzerland in 1848, and learned the profession of baker in early life, his father having carried on that business there. In 1866, he came to America, and settled here the same year, and followed his profession here for several years. In 1882, he began his present business, and has ably conducted it since. In 1873, he married Miss Christina Meimersdorf, who was born in Schleswig Holstein. They have one son and two daughters living—Frank, Paulina, and Mary, and have buried their second son, Paul, in the Greenwood Cemetery here.

JOHN T. RELFE, of the firm of Relfe & McKenna, carpenters and builders, was born in Missouri, and located here in 1861, at the age of eleven. At the age of seventeen he took up his profession, and has been actively identified with it since, during which time he spent about three years in the employ of the Union Pacific Railway, in his profession, and about two years in Colorado, in railway corporation employ. The firm carry about twelve skilled workmen, and do an annual business of twelve to fourteen buildings. They make country work a specialty.

JOHN R. REUTER, manufacturer of boots and shoes, came to Kansas in 1866, and located in the city of Leavenworth, and has remained here since; is a member of the Society of United Workmen, and is a native of Baden, Germany; was born on the 4th of October, 1832, and lived in his native country until he was twenty-four years of age, and then emigrated to America, and located in St. Louis, remaining there eleven years, and then came to Leavenworth, Kan., where he has since lived. Was married the 1st of May, 1857, in St. Louis, to Miss Barbara Tholgott, who was born in France: has one child living, Christina Reuter. His second wife's name was Christina Schneider. They have four children—John, Agnes, August, and Albert.

BLACKWELL S. RICHARDS, was born in Bath County, Va., in the year 1825. In 1836 he came to Howard County with his parents, and subsequently removed to Booneville, Mo., where he learned his trade, and then was at Platte City for nine years engaged in business. He came to Leavenworth in 1861, commenced business with no assistant, and now employs twenty-five men, doing both wholesale and retail harness and saddlery business. His sales being principally in Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, and Nebraska, and amounting to about $50,000 per annum. Mr. Richards was married to Cynthia Brawner, a native of Kentucky. They have five children—Mary S., now Mrs. Reuben Partridge of Washington Territory; Lillie S., now Mrs. E. C. Davis, of Leavenworth; Nettie Taylor, Frank and Roy. Mr. Richards is a member of the Christian Church, of A. F. & A. M., and of I. O. O. F. He is Chairman of the County Board, having now held that position seven years; and has also twice been a member of the Common Council.

JOHN F. RICHARDS, senior member of the firm of J. F. Richards & Co., was born in Bath County, Va., October 23, 1834. His parents moved to St. Charles, Mo., when he was very young. After his father's death the family moved to Boonville, Mo., and from there to St. Louis, where his mother died. He received his schooling in St. Louis, and at the age of fourteen commenced clerking. From 1849 to 1853 was in the same occupation in Jackson County, Mo. In 1853 he engaged with a mercantile expedition to trade with the Indians—the company being in charge of John S. Shaw, a prominent steamboat captain on the Missouri river. In 1854 Mr. Richards returned to St. Louis, where he entered a hardware establishment, continuing with this firm until 1856, when he removed to Kansas and settled in Leavenworth, and commenced business for himself in 1857. Mr. Richards was married in Jackson County, Mo., June 16, 1857, to Miss Martha A. Harrelson, of that county. Mrs. R. died in February, 1874, leaving five children, of whom there survive, May, Walter B., Helen and George B. He was married to his present wife in Fairport, N. Y., December 1, 1877. She was Mrs. L. M. Durfee, of Leavenworth, Kas. Mr. Richards is a Knight Templar in the Masonic Fraternity. Has been, at times, a member of the City Council and School Board.

J. F. RICHARDS & CO., wholesale dealers in hardware, cutlery, iron, steel, etc. Established by Mr. Richards in 1857. The house has had a steady growth of business for years. They occupy two stores, both three stories and basement structures, 25x125, and do a business of $250,000 to $300,000 yearly. Mr. Richards is also head of the Richards & Conover Hardware Co., of Kansas City. This business was established in 1875, the present Company being organized in January, 1882. They employ eight salesmen on the road. Have about twenty-seven employees in the house and with a stock of $200,000 to $250,000, do an estimate business of $600,000 to $700,000 yearly. One peculiar feature of their business is that about two-thirds of it is done on open orders. The elegant and substantial building they occupy on the corner of Fifth and Wyandotte streets in Kansas City, Mo., was erected in 1881 by Mr. Richards for their business, and is one of the best buildings in the city.

JASON P. RICHARDSON, deceased, was born in Paulet, Vermont, February 22, 1822. He moved to Michigan about 1840 and settled in Detroit, where he engaged in mercantile business. In 1854 he settled in Leavenworth, Kas. From 1855 to 1861 he was engaged in mercantile business and from that time until his death was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Leavenworth County. He departed this life in 1882. Mr. Richardson was married in Michigan, to Miss Mary King. They had seven children—George C., Anna, (now Mrs. Davis), William, Fred, Charles, Jason P., Martha. George C. Richardson, of the firm of Harans & Richardson, lessees of the "Kansas Kanning Kompany" Works, was born in Leavenworth, Kas., November 14, 1856. He was the first white male child born in the city. He was educated in his native city, finishing his studies at the Barre Academy, Barre, Vt. He commenced clerking for the firm of Harans & Co., millers, and in 1880 was admitted to a share in the business. Is now engaged in operating the Harans & Richardson Mills in Missouri. Mr. Richardson was married in Leavenworth County, May 12, 1881, to Miss Anna Draper of that county. He is a member of the K. of H.

HERMAN RICHTER, was born in Saxony, Germany, April 13, 1844. He emigrated from his native country in 1854, landing in New York on his arrival in America. He removed to Chicago, July 18, 1855, and engaged in furniture business in that city, being in the retail trade before the fire of October 9, 1871, and in wholesale after that event. He came to Kansas, October 15, 1878, and has been engaged in furniture business in Leavenworth since that time, his rooms being among the finest in Kansas. He was married in Chicago, June 8, 1866, to Minnie Brandt, a native of that city. They have five children, Laura, Lillie May, Edwin, Walter, and Harry. Mr. R. is a member of the K. of P.

W. S. ROACH, carpenter and builder, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., in 1838; learned his trade in Logansport, Cass Co., Ind., which he actively followed until the rebellion, when he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and remained in the service until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he located in Leavenworth, Kas., and followed his profession actively until 1875, when he accepted the position of master car builder of the Kansas Central Railway Co., which business he worked at very attentively until 1882, when he resigned on account of failure of health. In 1860 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Downhan, of Indiana. They have a family of four daughters—Julia A. P., Lucy J., Rosette, and Nancy E. Myrtle; they buried their only son, William Henry, in Indiana, in 1862. Mr. Roach has been active member of the I. O. O. F., and Encampment and the Knights of Honor for several years.

JOHN J. ROCHE, clothing, hats, caps, and gents' furnishing goods. Business established 1881. Mr. Roche was born in Ferris, County Wexford, Ireland, in 1848, and came to America with his people in 1851, who, after remaining in Cincinnati, Ohio, till 1858, settled here, where he was reared and educated; his first step in business life was in connection with the Quartermaster's department of the Missouri, as clerk, which, after a year's connection, he left and engaged in operations in mining and contracting in N. M., which he actively carried on for some time. He subsequently returned to Kansas and accepted the superintendency of the coal business of the Fort Scott Mining Co., and after two years' connection with it returned here and has been actively connected with the mercantile business since. In 1878 he married Miss Mary C. Doyle, a native of Illinois. They have two sons—John Edward and James Hugh. Mr. Roche has always taken an active interest in the development of the social life of his locality since settling here. In 1880 he organized Branch, No. 130, Catholic Knights of America, and has been active as its secretary since. He was formerly an active member of the A.O.H., and Leavenworth Circle, No. 1, Fenian Brotherhood till the dissolution of those societies. John Roche, father of the above, died February 24, 1874, aged fifty-six years. He is buried in the family plot, in Mount Calvary Cemetery.

MICHAEL ROGERS, liquor dealer, a native of Leitrim County, Ireland, came to America in 1853, at the age of twenty-one, and settled in Pittsburg, Pa., where he was identified with mercantile business till 1857, when he located here and has been principally connected with his present business here since. In 1860 he married Miss Margaret Finning, a native of St. Louis, who departed this life, July 12, 1880, aged thirty-six years, is buried in Calvary Cemetery, leaving one son and one daughter, James H., conductor on Denver & South Park Ry, and Margaret. Mr. Rogers did active service in the militia of the State during the war. He has been an active member of the Knights of Pythias Society since 1874, in which he has held important official positions.

JOHN ROHR, Clerk of the District Court, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., August 8, 1846. Came to Leavenworth, Kas., August 3, 1855, with his parents, Paul and Apolonia Kolb Rohr. His father was one of the first harness makers in Leavenworth, and still continues at that work in this city. His mother died here August 1, 1882. He was for several years employed as a clerk and salesman. He was connected for some time with railroad construction on the M. K. & T. R. R., and was also at one time a Government contractor. He afterwards served four years as Register of Deeds of Leavenworth, and after retiring from that position, held the office of Under Sheriff for a period of four years. He was elected Clerk of the District Court November 7, 1882.

LORENZ ROHR, editor of *Kansas Freie Presse*, was born in Venningen, Rheinish, Bavaria, August 15, 1846. He was educated at the universities of Munich and Tuebengen, and emigrated from his native country in 1869. He located in Leavenworth, July 28, 1881. Mr. Rohr, as newspaper correspondent, teacher and writer, resided, in the practice of his various professions, in several States in the Union, New York, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Indiana. He translated into English, for Augustin Daly, several French and German plays, and has also translated several of the standard American poems into German; among which are Longfellow's "Hymn to the Night," and "The Hanging of the Crane," and Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal." Mr. Rohr was married in St. Louis, October, 19, 1881, to Miss S. C. Coffee, a native of Mississippi. He is a member of the Singer and Turner Societies, and of the German-American Prohibition League of Kansas.

J. H. ROTHENBERGER, proprietor and owner of the Pioneer Cooper Works. Business established in 1859 upon a very small scale, but Mr. R. has by steady and persistent industry so enlarged upon it as to give employment to seventy-five skilled workmen and does an annual business of $50,000. He, however, still proposes to increase the manufacturing capacity to double its present. In the manufacture he does all kinds of work in the line of general cooperage. Mr. Rothenberger is a native of Germany, and was early identified with the business in consequence of his father's being prominently connected with it there. In 1851, at the age of about eighteen years, he came to America, and after following his trade as journeyman in the Eastern States, he came here and located in 1859 and established the present business, which he has successfully conducted since. In 1872 he made an exhibit of his work at the general State exhibition, for which he received an honorable special diploma. He married, in 1860, Miss Kate Harbodsheimer, a native of Bavaria, by whom he has a family of three sons and four daughters. He is at present the honorable incumbent of the Alderman's chair for the Third Ward, which incumbency he has previously held twice.

PHILIP ROTHSCHILD, a native of Bavaria, came to America in 1853, and located in Platte County, Mo., where he resided until he removed to Leavenworth, May 1, 1855. He then engaged in the clothing business, and in 1862, commenced dealing in hats, caps and furs, which he still continues, having been alone in business during the entire period of his residence in Leavenworth.

H. D. RUSH, proprietor of the Leavenworth Mills, was born in Rush County, Ind., December 23, 1827. He was educated in his native county and engaged in clerking until 1850. Then engaged in the mercantile business for himself. In 1857 he moved to Kansas and settled in Leavenworth. In 1861 he entered the firm of Ingersoll & Rush in the lumber business. This he continued until the fall of 1866. He then formed a partnership under the firm name of Garrett & Rush. In the Spring of 1873 he removed to Chicago, where he was connected with I. W. Harvey & Co. Returned to Leavenworth in 1874 and purchased the Monitor Mills. After their destruction by fire he purchased the Leavenworth Mills. W. C. Sprague, of the above firm, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., August 24, 1849. He moved to Kansas in 1874 and settled in Leavenworth. He engaged in clerking there until admitted to present firm. Mr. S. was married in Leavenworth, January 17, 1877, to Miss Flora, daughter of H. D. Rush, Esq.

MICHAEL RYAN, dairy, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1826, and came to America in 1848. After spending several years in the East, he located here in 1855, and has been almost continuously identified with his present business since. In 1851, he married Miss Mary O'Brien, in Connecticut. She was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1829, and came to America in 1848. They have three sons and two daughters—Nellie, Edward, Lizzie, Johnnie and Frank.

G. SAMISCH, meat market, a native of Germany, and was reared to his present profession through his father, who carried on this business extensively there. In 1866, he came to America and settled here the same year, and followed his trade actively till 1870, when he established the present business, which he very ably represents. In 1871, he married Miss Hannah Klein, a native of Germany, who came to America with her people, who settled in St. Louis, where she was reared and educated. They have a family of two sons and three daughters—Eddie, Sally, Essie, Dora and Jennie.

PROF. A. P. SCHEUERMAN, instructor of piano, voice, and harmony—classical music, a speciality, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1844, and came to America with his people in 1848, who settled in Dayton, Ohio. Prof. Scheuerman received his rudimentary education in music, and his literary education at the Northwestern Christian University, of Indianapolis, Ind., with which he remained in active study four years, after which he went to Europe. After traveling upon the continent for a time, he entered the Conservatory of Music at Leipsic, with which he remained actively in the study of music for three years, and completed a regular course there in 1864. He then spent some time in travel on the continent, returning to America the same year, and accepted a position as professor of music in the McLean institute, of Indianapolis, Ind.; after which he removed her in 1870, and has been connected with his profession here since. In the meantime officiating as conductor of several musical organizations, prominent among which are the Mendelssohn Musical Society and Mænnerchor of Leavenworth, the Arion Society of Kansas City. Is present musical director of the Mænnerchor Society of this city, and is the incumbent of the chair of professor of music of the young ladies institute of Kansas City. In 1879, Prof. Scheuerman was selected as musical director of the Pioneer Singerfæst, given by the cities of Omaha, Atchison, St. Joseph, Leavenworth and Kansas City. He has proved himself very popular as a concert pianist for which he has received the highest encomiums of the press of the cities of the Missouri Valley. He is also an able composer of music, and enjoys the highest reputation in his profession in his locality, of which he has the patronage of the best people of the Missouri Valley.

GUSTAV SCHMECKEL, dealer in groceries, provisions, wines and liquors, garden seeds, notions, and glass ware. Mr. S. came to Kansas, January 1, 1868, and located in Leavenworth and has lived here since. He is a native of Prussia and was born January 9, 1850, and lived in his native country seventeen years, then emigrated to America. He was married in Leavenworth, January 10, 1875; the maiden name of his wife was Marianne Schweling, who was born in Prussia. They have five children, two of whom are living—Caroline and Robert. Mr. Schmeckel is one of the most enterprising young men of Leavenworth. He has a fine store in a good location and is doing a good business with a bright future before him. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM SCHROEDER, contractor and builder, was born in Germany in 1825, and learned his trade there at the age of eighteen years. In 1854, he came to America and settled here, and has been very successfully connected with his business here since. In 1851, he married Miss Fredericka Wilborg, who passed away from this life June 3, 1882, and is buried in the Greenwood Cemetery, leaving a family of two sons and three daughters—Bertha, Augusta, Anna, William, Jr., and Fritz. Since coming here, Mr. Schroeder has been very active as a builder, averaging about twenty buildings a year.

P. H. SCHROTH, general groceries, crockery and glassware, business established in 1867. Mr. S. was born in Hesse Darmstadt, in 1833, and came to America in 1855; and after traveling through the country until 1865, he came here and settled and established his present business, which he has very successfully conducted since, making it about 500 per cent larger than at the time of its establishment. In 1867, he married Miss Dora Heindel, who was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1844, and came to America in 1854, with her people, who settled here in 1864. They have a family of two sons and five daughters—Emma K., Dora F., Henry C., Ida M., George W., Jennie R. and Bertha C. Mr. Schroth was in active service in Company A, Forty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, from 1861 until 1864, when he was honorably discharged.

CHRIST. SCHUBERT, was born in Cassel, Germany, May 27, 1846. He came to America in November, 1865, and lived at Cincinnati, his first location until he removed to Leavenworth, in 1867. After locating in Leavenworth he was for eight months clerk at the Continental Hotel, and was afterward connected with carriage and buggy business until 1869. He was then bookkeeper of the brewery and malt house of Charles Kuntz seventeen months, going to Omaha at the termination of this engagement, where he remained until 1871. He then returned to Leavenworth and worked for Charles Kuntz until 1872, then worked in a carriage shop until 1877, and subsequently took charge of the Turner Hall, which he still controls. July 11, 1881, he with Carl Geyer, purchased the Kansas *Freie Presse*, of which they are still proprietors. Mr. Schubert is a member of the following societies: Turners, Singers, K. of P., Mutual Secret Relief, and German and English School Association. He was married in Omaha, August 23, 1870, to Barbara Hahn, a native of Rochester, N. Y., by whom he has one child—Adolphina.

F. W. SCHULZ, boots and shoes and grocer, was born in Germany in 1831, and learned his trade there at the age of twenty years. In 1851 he came to America and settled in Kansas in 1858, and has been very successfully connected with his business here since. In 1859 he was married to Miss Louise Lange, who was born and reared in Germany, and came to America in 1850, at the age of sixteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Schulz have a family of two sons—William and Edward.

FRANK SCOTT came to Leavenworth in the spring of 1864, and has been engaged in mercantile business in the city since that time. He is now the oldest dry goods merchant in the city who has been continuously in business. His business is both wholesale and retail and gives employment to ten clerks. Mr. Scott was born in Scotland, August 22, 1833. He came to America in 1853, and located at Milwaukee, where he remained until he came to Kansas. He was married in Milwaukee, in October, 1859, to Helen C. Halvorson, a native of New England. They have two children living—Frank A. and Walter B. Mr. Scott is a member of A. F. & A. M. and K. of H.

JOHN SCOTT, Sr., manufacturer of ingrain, cottage and rag carpets, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1836, and was reared to his present profession in that country. In 1870 he came to America, and was actively connected with his profession in the Eastern States until 1873, when he accepted a position here, and followed his business as journeyman until 1876, when he established his present business, which he has actively carried on since. Mr. Scott began his business upon a merely nominal capital, but has, by dint of steady and persistent industry, so increased it as to make it turn out about 7,000 yards of carpet per annum. In 1860 he married Miss Jeannette Gorri, a native of Perthshire, Scotland. They have one son, John, Jr. He is an active member of the I. O. O F. society.

LUCIEN SCOTT, president of the First National Bank, of Leavenworth, commenced banking business in that city in the spring of 1857, soon after his arrival in the Territory. Until 1865-66, the firm was "Scott, Kerr & Co.," and from that time until 1874, "Scott & Co., when the business was merged in the present banking house—the first National Bank, established in the State, and, at the time, the only incorporated bank in Leavenworth. Since the organization of the institution, Mr. Scott has been continuously connected with it, being the first cashier and the present President. He is a native of Rockford, Pike Co., Ill. He was born June 30, 1835, and resided in his native town until he went to Cincinnati, about four years prior to his removal to Kansas, in 1857 since which time he has been engaged in banking, and also in coal business and farming.

JOHN SECKLER, came to Kansas in March, 1857, and engaged in farming in Center Township, Atchison County, until 1860. In 1863 he commenced manufacturing clothing in Leavenworth, employing one man, and doing $10,000 business the first year. He has continued the business to the present time, and it now amounts to about $45,000 of ready made clothing, and about $25,000 manufactured per annum, and gives employment to twenty-five hands this year (1882) in the various departments. Mr. Seckler is a native of Prussia, where he was born November 27, 1829. He emigrated to America in 1849, living at St. Louis the year of his arrival, and subsequently at Beardstown and other points in Illinois, prior to coming to Kansas. He was married at Mendon, Adams County, Ill., in 1859, to Catherine A. Haymaker, a native of Cass County, Ill., their children being five sons—Oscar, associated with his father in business, John also with his father, William L., Harry and Ralph. Until recently Mr. Seckler was one of the Directors of the German Bank.

WILLIAM SEXTON, general blacksmith and carriage manufacturer, was born and reared in Monroe County, Mich., and learned his trade at the age of seventeen years. After following his trade in his native State till 1854, he located at Toledo, Ohio, and carried on his business actively till 1870, when he came here and engaged at farming, which he subsequently abandoned and took up his present business, which he has actively conducted since. In 1855 he married Miss Elizabeth Phelps, who was born in Pennsylvania and reared in Michigan. They have a family of three sons and two daughters—Emeline, James, Charles, Lovett and Rush. Mr. Sexton did active service in defense of his country, in Company A, One Hundred and Thirtieth Volunteers, of Ohio. He has been an active worker in the social life of his locality since coming here.

J. D. SHAFER, attorney, was born at Sunnyside Farm, Monroe County, Pa. He acquired his early education in Pennsylvania, was a student in Dickinson College, at Carlisle, and went to Kansas, arriving at Leavenworth April 2, 1857. He located at Leavenworth, and was engaged in teaching school and reading law until he was admitted to the Kansas bar, in June, 1858, since which time he has been in active practice as an attorney at law.

JOHN R. SHIPHERD is engaged in the transfer business, and came to Kansas in September, 1873, and located in the city of Leavenworth, where he now resides. Has been in the employ of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Co. for seven years as bill clerk. Was assistant bookkeeper for Bittman, Taylor & Co. for thirteen months. Is a member of the Masonic society, and is a native of Clinton County, Ohio. He lived there about four years, and removed with his parents to Fairfield, Iowa, where he lived one year, and then located in Indianola, Warren Co., Iowa. Was educated at Simpson College, and lived in Indianola for seventeen years. Mr. Shipherd was married in Leavenworth, Kansas, in October, 1878, to Miss Cassie F. Dumont.

HON. DANIEL SHIRE, deceased, was born in Brura, County Limerick, Ireland, October 14, 1827, and was reared to the mercantile business, his father being identified with it there. At the age of eighteen years he came to America, and settled in New York City, where he was identified with the mercantile business as principal for several years. After retiring from it he engaged in railway contracting in Pennsylvania, which he actively operated till 1859, when he located in Kansas, and at first engaged in farming, but soon after took up contracting, and operated in it for several years, latterly in connection with railway enterprises in Missouri and Kentucky. In 1872 he joined, at its establishment, the well-known banking firm of Insley, Shire & Co., with which he was in active connection till his death, which occurred June 20, 1882. He is buried in Mount Muncie Cemetery, leaving a family of one son and three daughters. He was married in 1862 to Miss Ann M. Jeffrey, who was born and reared in Ashland County, Ohio, and who settled here with her people in 1859. Mr. Shire always took an active part in the furtherance of all measures tending towards the growth and development of the social and industrial life of this city since locating here. He served this district in the State Legislature of 1870, and was active in many minor municipal offices.

J. A. SHOEMAKER, superintendent of the machinery and moulding department of the Great Western Manufacturing Company, was born in Fulton County, Pa., October 29, 1834. At the age of seventeen he engaged in his profession of moulder and machinist, with which he was identified in his native State till 1868, when he located here, and subsequently accepted his present position, which he has reputably held since. In 1854 he married Miss Keziah Snyder, of his native State. They have a family of five sons and one daughter—Frank, Harry, Edgar, Lula, George and Charlie. Mr. Shoemaker engaged as journeyman workman for the first few years of his professional life, after which he joined as partner in the firm of Crawford & Co., of Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa., with which he was actively associated till his removal here. He has been an active member of the I. O. O. F. society and of the endowment branch of it for several years. Is also member of the K. of P. society and the Order of Red Men. He was manager for some time of the Missouri Valley Bridge & Iron Works of Leavenworth.

JACOB SHWAGLER has been for twenty years engaged in farming and hotel keeping, about three miles southwest of Leavenworth, and also has a vineyard and makes wine. He came to Kansas in 1848, for a short time, and returned again in 1857 and located on his present place and has lived there since. He has spent some time in the Rocky Mountains, but his family has remained in Leavenworth County. Mr. Shwagler is a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, and came to America in 1846 at eighteen years of age. He was born in 1828. Was a pilot on the Mississippi River from 1847 to 1852 and went to Panama and returned to Missouri and followed piloting. He then went to Europe for a short time and returned, stopping in Pittsburg, and then came to Kansas. He was married in Brownville, Minn., to Miss Hannah Cox, who was born in Virginia; they have had thirteen children, four are living: Jacob, Scott, Mollie E., and Jennie. Mr. Shwagler was road supervisor for fifteen years, and school treasurer for fourteen years, and has two years more to serve in the latter office.

HERMAN SIMON, general groceries, crockery and glassware, business established in 1880. Mr. Simon is a native of Germany and came to America in 1855 with his people who settled here in 1867. After receiving a thorough public school education he learned the business of upholstering, which he actively followed for several years, after which he carried on the wood and coal business, but soon after engaged at the present business which he has very successfully conducted since.

ARTHUR SIMMONS, cigar manufacturer, came to Leavenworth, April, 1857, and engaged in surveying, in Doniphan, Atchison and Brown counties, for a short time, afterwards working in a printing office. He next was employed in an ice cream saloon, and then in making cigars, until April, 1860, when he began the business of manufacturing them himself, commencing with a capital of $100, and doing all the work himself. His business now amounts to $100,000 to $150,000 per annum, and gives employment to some thirty-five men. His sales are in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming and North British Possessions. He also supplies private customers in Illinois, New York and Boston, post traders in the Indian Territory, and in other departments. He was born in London, England, September 29, 1837, and emigrated to America in 1851, locating first in New York. He was married in Leavenworth, March 18, 1878, to Ida T. Sloan Kissell. They have one child—Julia.

SAMUEL SINGER, blacksmith, was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., 1823, and learned his trade there. He located in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and carried on his business for about eighteen years, till 1865, when he located here and has actively prosecuted his business here since. In 1854 he married Miss Jennie Warrick, of Pennsylvania. They have a family of three sons and three daughters, Thomas, James, Edwin, Samuella, Maggie B., and Jennie.

TIFFIN SINKS, M. D., is one of the pioneer physicians of Leavenworth, having located in the town November 25, 1856, and has been since that time engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. He is now, and has been since the start, Secretary of the Leavenworth Coal Company, which was organized in 1863, and now gives employment to 300 men. Dr. Sinks was born in Williamsburg, Clermont Co., Ohio, December 5, 1834. His medical education was received at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

H. H. SLOUGH, millwright, is a native of Ohio, was born and reared at Newark; at the age of eighteen and in 1857 he learned his trade in Columbus, Ohio, and followed it actively till 1855 when he located in Washington, Iowa, and engaged at mercantile business there for a few years, after which he located in Macon, Mo., and carried on furniture business till the breaking-out of the war, when he returned to Iowa and in 1862 he enlisted in company E, Twenty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry and remained in active service till 1864 when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. After the war he engaged at contracting and building which he actively prosecuted for a few years, when he took up his regular trade and has been principally identified with it since. In 1880 he located here and is engaged at his trade.

GEO. A. SPOONER, of the firm of Spooner, Dudley & Co., was born February 28, 1851, in the city of Lockport, N. Y. He resided in his native place until 1867, when he went to Toledo, Ohio, and was there employed in book and stationery business, until he came to Leavenworth, in June, 1870. He was then with the firm of W. A. Rose & Co. four years, and when they sold out, was employed four years as buyer by their successors, Sidney Smith & Son. Since September, 1881, in association with Alonzo B. Pinkston, he has been engaged in the wholesale and retail book and stationery trade, carrying one of the largest and most elegant stocks in the State.

C. J. SMITH, manufacturer of blank books, and book and job printer, is a native of Goshen, Ind. From the age of one year until he was seven, he resided in Buffalo, N. Y., when he removed to Ohio and afterward to Michigan. For the last twenty years he has been engaged in his present business in Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and Leavenworth, giving his entire attention to his printing business, which now amounts to from $18,000 to $20,000 per annum.

C. S. SMITH, freight agent of Kansas Division of the Union Pacific R. R., was appointed to present position in July, 1879. Mr. Smith was born in Buffalo, N. Y., September 22d 1845. His parents moved to Kansas in 1860 and settled in Wyandotte County. In 1864 C. S. became connected with the Eastern Division Union Pacific R. R., in the freight office at Wyandotte. In the fall of 1865 engaged in clerking at Lawrence, Kan.; removed to Leavenworth in 1866 where he engaged in clerking until 1869. In the latter year commenced business for himself and continued in mercantile business until 1872. After this time was engaged in general occupations, farming, etc., until he took present position. Mr. Smith was married in Leavenworth, Kas., September 22, 1868, to Miss Sarah J. McCracken, of Leavenworth. They have four children, Louisa, Lucinda, Ida G., Zillah N.

MARTIN SMITH, insurance agent, was born in Prussia, January 1, 1832. He emigrated to this country in October, 1853; located in New York, where he remained two years; removed to New Orleans and lived in that city a year and a half; migrated to South America, and remained nine months; returned to the States, and finally, after visiting several, settled in Leavenworth June 11, 1857. For about two years after he located he was employed in blacksmithing, and then for about the same length of time in liquor business. He was elected First Lieutenant of a company in First Kansas Infantry, and was Captain of Company G, First Kansas State Militia. He was one of the organizers, and for eight and a half years he served as Chief of the Fire Department. In 1869-70 he was State Senator, and in 1873-78 he was a member of the Common Council. He is a prominent member of I. O. O. F., having passed through all the chairs of the Order. He is also a member of K. of P., and of the Turners Society; has been President of the German Building Association

No. 2 eight years, and was President of the Association No. 1 for four years, also President of the Leavenworth Building and Savings Association, since its organization one year ago. He has also been for five years director of the German Bank, and is now President of the Personal Liberty Society of Kansas. He was married in Leavenworth in December, 1860, to Helena Nagle, a native of Germany, but reared from childhood in America. She died in July, 1862. On February 8, 1863, he was married in Leavenworth to Lizzie K. Galloway, of Barron County, Ky. They have five children: Mary L., Eva, Florence, Helen Jessie and Martin John.

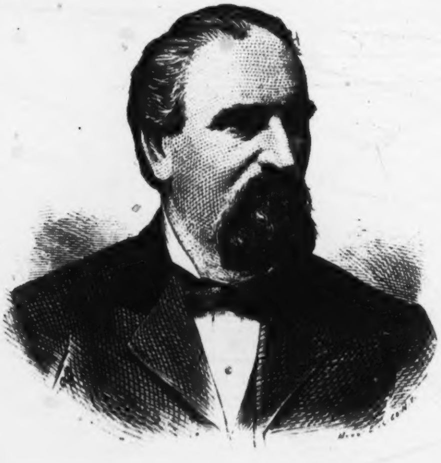

Martin Smith

HARDY SOLOMAN, a native of Virginia, came to Kansas in September, 1861, as General Manager of A., T. & S. F. R'y Co.

J. W. SPRATLEY, stock dealer, is a native of Surry County, Va. In 1856, and at the age of twenty-two, he located here and engaged in dealing in real estate and money loaning and has been successfully connected with it since; meantime he has taken an active interest in the growth and development of the social and industrial life of this place. In 1861 he engaged in milling and carried it on successfully until 1867 when it was destroyed by fire. During the war he was active in the militia of the State as first lieutenant, and in public life he served his city for two consecutive terms, as alderman, ending in 1876. In 1862 he married Miss Emma Cockrill, a native of Platte County, Mo. They have one son John W., Jr. Mr. Spratley's interest in real estate amounts to 1,100 acres of land in Platte and Clay Counties, Mo., all under thorough cultivation, and a stock ranch of 900 acres in Jefferson County, Kansas. He handles about 5,000 head of cattle during the year and does an annual business of $250,000.

CHRISTIAN STAIBER, general groceries and saloon, business established 1868. Mr. Staiber is a native of Germany, was born in Wurtemburg, 1832, and learned the trade of stone cutter and mason, his father having carried on that business there. March 4, 1852, he came to America, and settled in Kansas in June, 1857, and followed his business as contractor and builder till 1868, when he engaged in the present business, which he has successfully conducted since. In June, 1861, he married Miss Lucy Holbein, who was born in his native country in 1837, and came to America in 1859. They have a family of two daughters, Louisa and Bertha. Mr. Staiber did active service in the militia of the State during the war, and has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here. Has been an active member of the Turner Society since 1858, of the Odd Fellows since 1862,and is an honorable member of the Encampment of the I. O. O. F.

DAVID STAIGER was born in Germany, January 9, 1840. He came to America with his parents in 1848 and lived in Steubenville until he came to Leavenworth in April, 1859. For about three years after locating here he was employed by cigar-makers in the city. September 1, 1862, he entered into partnership with Arthur Simmons and commenced cigar business himself. This partnership was dissolved February 3, 1880, and February 18 he began business alone, employing six men at that time. He now employs twenty-nine men, his whole city trade being entirely in cigars. Mr. Staiger was married in Steubenville, Ohio, October 4, 1866, to Mary A. Standley, a native of that place. Their children are: Sophia, Carrie Estelle, Arthur, David, Owen and Joseph P.

STEVENS & PAGE, proprietors Leavenworth Steam Heating Company, present firm organized in August, 1882. Both partners are practical plumbers and gas fitters,and make a specialty of steam heating. They are also agents in Kansas of the Halliday Wind Mill. N. E. Stevens, of above firm, was born in Oxford County,Maine, December 1, 1847. He was raised on a farm; when seventeen years old commenced clerking, lived about one year in Bosto n, and then went to Pennsylvania, where he resided about two years. In 1868 he went to Nebraska, where he was connected with the construction department of the Union Pacific railroad. In 1870 he settled in Leavenworth, where he engaged in traveling for Leavenworth establishments. In 1877 became connected with the Leavenworth *Times* as correspondent and general agent, and continued in this position until the present firm was organized. Mr. Stevens was married in Leavenworth, January 28, 1873, to Miss Hannah Stewart, of Farmington, Maine. They have three children, Mabel, Edith and Roland. Mr. S. is a member of Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, and Far West Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F. E. M. Page, of above firm, was born in Watseka, Iroquois Co., Ill.,October 15, 1843. He enlisted in 1861, in Company F, Twenty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in 1864. He was wounded at the battle of Stone River, and incapacitated some months, and after being mustered out became connected with the Commissary Department of Tennessee. In 1865 he settled in New Albany, Ind., where he learned his trade; since that time has been located in Louisville, Ky., Dayton, Ohio, and other places, engaged as engineer a part of the time, also in superintending large contracts in different places, for Chicago and other parties. In 1873 he moved to Leavenworth, Kansas. Has fitted up the Court House with steam, and also one wing of the State Insane Asylum, at Lincoln, Neb. Has been uninterruptedly in business since 1865. Mr. Page was married in Leavenworth December 11, 1873, to Miss Jane M. Palmer, a native of Chester, N. Y. They have two children—Lennie and Helen. Mr. P. is a member of Mechanics Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F.

A. L. STEVENS, proprietor Polar Ice Company, business established in 1875-76, at Lawrence, Kansas, by Stevens & Green. Mr. Stevens has been alone since 1877. He has ice houses at Lawrence and Leavenworth, Kansas, and at Tecumseh, Ulysses and Seward, Neb. The houses at Lawrence have a capacity of 12,000 tons. Mr. Stevens was born in Dorsetshire, England, July 6, 1842. He came to the United States in 1848, and lived for a time in Worcester, Mass., where he received his education. About 1857 he went West as one of a company of boys, under the charge of the Rev. E. E. Hale, of Boston. He was bound until he came of age to a gentleman in Cass County, Ill., named John Prunty, a noted stock raiser and breeder of thoroughbred cattle, afterward was in partnership with this gentleman in the cattle business until 1869. He then settled in Jackson County, Kan., where he engaged in farming and stock dealing. He still retains 240 acres of the original farm of 640 acres. He settled in Leavenworth in 1878. Mr. Stevens was married in Leavenworth Co., Kansas, in 1873 to Miss Savannah, a daughter of Joel Hiatt, Esq. She died, leaving two children—Alfred P. and Fred G. He was married to his present wife in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, May 28, 1879. She was a Miss Hattie S. Dunlap, a daughter of William Dunlap, Esq., a prominent citizen of Leavenworth Co., Kansas. Mr. S. is a member of the Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 4,K. of P. Since October 1, 1882, he has gone into the grain and commission business in connection with the ice business.

CHARLES N. STEVENS, iron merchant, commenced business in Leavenworth in September, 1868, as a member of the firm of C. N. Stevens & Co. In 1874 the firm of Stevens & Garrigues was organized, and was continued as such until Stevens & Garrigues' Iron Company was organized, in February, 1882. The firm employ twelve men and do a business of $150,000, their sales extending to Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Montana. Mr. Stevens is a native of York, Livingston Co., N. Y. He removed to Ohio at the age of eleven and lived in that State until he came to Kansas, and has been connected with carriage hardware ever since he commenced his active life. During the war he was in the United states service about three years; four months in the Eighty-Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and two years in command of Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Ohio Infantry, Acting Adjutant of the regiment for a time, and also Acting Assistant Adjutant General. For a time the regiment was in the Department of the Ohio, not in active service. He was married December 28, 1871, to Phebe P. Gillpatrick, a daughter of Dr. Rufus Gillpatrick, the well-known Free-state man and Abolitionist, who settled near Osawatomie in 1854, and was killed in the Indian Territory during the Rebellion, while ministering as a surgeon to wounded rebel soldiers.

HON. J. STILLINGS was born near Havre de Grace, Maryland,July 9,1823. His parents removed to Clark County, near Springfield, Ohio, when he was but four years of age, and his early education was gained in the public schools and academies of that State. Later he entered the University of Ohio, and subsequently was two years at Augusta College, in Augusta, Ky. In 1846 he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Kenton, Ohio, where he remained until his removal to Kansas, and location in Leavenworth, in May, 1868. Since his residence in Leavenworth Mr. Stillings has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession. He has served one term as City Attorney, and has twice been elected Member of the House of Representatives. He is a staunch Republican. He is Attorney for the Kansas Central Railway, and associated with Judge Safford for the L. T. & P. W. He was married at Kenton, Ohio, December 30, 1851, to Mary J. Smith, of Zanesville, Ohio. They have two children.

PETER STRAUSS, engineer, is a native of Bavaria, and came to America in 1858, at the age of seven years, with his people,who settled in St. Clair Co., Ill. At the age of fifteen he began his trade of millwright and machinist in St. Louis, and completed it there, and followed it successfully in St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., and in Belleville, Ill. In 1876 he came here and located. In 1869 he married Miss Annie Gill, a native of Missouri. They have one son and three daughters—Belle, Dora, Arthur and Lucy. Mr. Strauss also carries on a farm of 160 acres. He has been an active member of the I. O. O. F. since 1879.

D. M. SWAN, a resident of Leavenworth since October, 1866, is a native of Ellisburg, Jefferson Co., N.Y. He graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., and also read law at Schenectady. After locating at Leavenworth he practiced law for a year and a half, commencing in January, 1867, and was afterwards connected with the Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company until 1880, first as agent and as President of the company from 1873. During the same period and since that time he was engaged in money loaning, and was also one of the projectors and owners of the new Opera House and the Telephone Exchange, being Vice-president and Secretary of the companies respectively. He was also one of the originators of the Water Works Company, and has been its Secretary since its organization. He is one of the Trustees of the Ottawa College at Ottawa, Kan., and is serving his fourth year on the School Board of Leavenworth.

A. L. SWIFT, foreman round house C., R. I. & Pac. railroad; appointed to present position March 1, 1880. Mr. Swift was born in Worcester, Mass., April 7, 1851. His parents went to Ottawa, Ill., about 1861, and about two years later settled in Aurora. A. L. received his schooling in Aurora. In 1867 he took a position in the C. & N. W. railroad shops, in Chicago, remaining with this company until 1871. He then became connected with the C., R. I. & P. railroad. Was in shops in Chicago until appointed to present position. Mr. Swift was married in Leavenworth, Kan., 1874,to Miss Jennie Johnson,a native of Illinois. They have one son, Walter. Mr. S. is a member of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 27,and Far West Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F.

ANTON SWOBODA, agent Consolidated Tank Line Company, manufacturer and dealer in refined petroleum, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, all grades of lubricating oil, mica axle grease and turpentine. Yearly sales in Leavenworth will aggregate about 4,000 barrels coal oil and 1,000 barrels other oils. The sales of Leavenworth Branch are the largest of any the company has in the State. Mr. S. was born in Tachau, Bohemia, December 10, 1849. He came to the United States in March, 1867, first locating in St. Louis. Was engaged in clerking in that city and in Chicago, and in Evansville, Ind., until 1879, when he settled in Leavenworth, Kan.,where he engaged in selling coal oil until appointed to present position in April, 1881. He was married in Evansville, Ind., September 19 1871, to Miss Rosa Hartman, of that city. They have five children—Charles, Jacob, Anton, Elizabeth G. and Anna R. Mr. Swoboda is a member of C. M. B. A., also of the German Roman Catholic Benevolent Society and the Cecilian Singing Society.

BENJAMIN F. TALBOTT, passenger conductor C., R. I. & P. R. R., was born in Tucker County, W. Va., July 4, 1852. His parents moved to Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1865. In 1866 B. F. returned to Virginia; the following year went to Vermillion County, Ill., and from there back to Van Buren County, Ia. He commenced his railroad life in Iowa. Was first connected with the C., R. I. and P. R. R. in 1872, on the Southwestern Division. Was promoted to conductor in 1875. Has had his present position since July, 1881. Mr. Talbott was married in Leavenworth, in 1878, to Miss Mary C. Dom, of that city. They have one child—Mabel May. Mr. T. is a member of the Conductors' Brotherhood.

BENJAMIN M. TANNER has been a resident of Leavenworth since the fall of 1854, at which time he emigrated to Kansas. Since 1875 he has been engaged in wholesale fruit and produce business, packing apples, and dealing extensively in oranges, lemons, cranberries and cider, shipping fruit not only to Western cities but Iowa and Chicago. Mr. T. was born in Huron County, Ohio, April 11, 1844. When a child he moved with his parents to Noble County, Ind., which place was his home until he came to Leavenworth. His father, William Tanner, also came to Leavenworth in the fall of 1854, and is still a resident of the city,carrying on an extensive fruit farm adjoining it. Benjamin M. was married in Leavenworth, October 30, 1877, to Emma May Durand, a native of Jonesboro, Ill. They have three children, Evaline Durand, Louise Marie and William Benjamin. Mr. Tanner is a member of I. O. O. F.

O. B. TAYLOR, was born in Erie County, N. Y., where he lived until 1857, and then removed to Chicago and engaged in the mercantile business in that city for two years. In 1859 he came to Leavenworth where he was in the hardware trade one year, then as bookkeeper in a retail grocery store fourteen months, and was afterward employed as salesman in the wholesale grocery establishment of Nelson McCracken for three years and a half, having an interest in the business for ten months before the death of Mr. McCracken. He was then associated with M. Hageman in the wholesale grocery business under the firm name of M. Hageman & Co. January, 1867, he formed a partnership with Cochran & Bittman under the firm name of Cochran, Bittman & Taylor, which continued until January, 1877. Mr. T. has always been engaged in the mercantile business, but finds time to attend to public duties as well, and is now serving his third term as a member of the School Board.

SQUIRE F. TAYLOR, M. D., was born at Defiance, Defiance Co., Ohio, August 14, 1854. He acquired his education in the public schools of Ohio, Washington, D. C., and Leavenworth, Kan., and his medical education was acquired at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from where he was graduated March 1, 1880. Previous to entering upon the study of medicine he had been engaged in the Governmen service as Paymaster's Clerk, United States Army, for six years. Began the practice of medicine at Leavenworth, Kan., in the summer of 1880 with Dr. J. W. Brock. Is a member of the Kansas State Medical Association, and is Senior Warden of Leavenworth Lodge No. 2., A. F. & A. M. Was married, May 16, 1882, to Minnie E. Caldwell, daughter of ex-United States Senator Alexander Caldwell; she was born in Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa.

J. A. THOMAS, merchant tailor, came to Leavenworth in May, 1858, and has been engaged in business in the city since that time. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., November 19 1836, and lived in his native city until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Racine, Wis., having previously served an apprenticeship at the tailoring trade in Buffalo. He remained at Racine one year and a half, and afterward lived both in Buffalo and Canada before coming to Kansas. Mr. Thomas was married in Leavenworth, May, 1864, to Agnes Staiger, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany. They have eight children; David, Jacob, Agnes Sophia, Grace, Walter, Edward and Kate.

MOSES SHAW THOMAS, M. D., son of Jacob R. Thomas and Ann (Shaw) Thomas. He was born in Baltimore, Md., January 3, 1830. His father died when he was only six years of age, and he was placed in the care of relatives then living in Virginia, where he was partially educated, subsequently completing a course of medical study at the University of Maryland, at Baltimore. After graduating, he commenced the practice of his chosen profession in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, where he remained two years. In 1856 he came to Kansas and settled in Leavenworth, which place has since been his home. During the intervening years he has evinced such ability as to entitle him to rank with the most skillful physicians and surgeons in the West. His professional life in Leavenworth was interrupted by the Rebellion. At its beginning, having been educated in the South, and his sympathies and convictions being with the Confederacy in the pending struggle, he left the position of surgeon at Fort Leavenworth, went to Richmond, Va., and entered the Confederate Army as a surgeon, serving in such capacity in the Army of Northern Virginia until the close of the war. The war being over, he returned to Leavenworth, and resumed the practice of medicine and surgery, which he has continued with marked success up to the present time. Dr. Thomas became a Catholic at the age of eighteen years, and has since remained unswerving in the faith he then embraced. He was married at Leavenworth, April 22, 1868.

to Miss Alice A. Clark, daughter of Malcolm Clark. She is of Scotch descent, and was educated at the academy of the Convent of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, at St. Joseph, Mo. They have four children—Francis Meige, Moses Shaw, Theodore Clark and Genevieve Seraphine.

R. E. THOMAS, Government contractor, is a native of Baltimore, Md., and received his education in the public schools of that city. In 1863, at the age of nineteen, he engaged in the employ of the old Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, now the C., R. I. & P. R. R., as terminal agent, and located at Grinnell, Iowa, and as the road progressed westward he filled his position until 1871, when he arrived here. He continued in his position here until 1878, when he retired from the railway business and engaged at his present business, with which he has been prominently connected since. In December, 1866, he married Miss Minerva E. Yost, of Ypsilanti, Mich, a native of New York State. Their family are—Eugenie, Carrie and Harvey. Mr. Thomas has been an active worker in the development of the social life of this place since locating here. He has been a member of the A., F. & A. M. society since 1876.

REV. W. H. THOMAS, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, came to Kansas in January, 1881, to take present charge. Mr. Thomas was born in Swansea, South Wales, in June, 1849. Received a classical education in his native country. In 1866 he came to the United States and settled in New York City, where he entered the Union Theological Seminary, graduating therefrom in 1875. During these years he visited and preached at Northville, Long Island. Since 1875 Mr. Thomas has been abroad a great deal, traveling for instruction. In 1879 he took charge of the First Congregational Church at Kalamazoo, Mich., where he remained until he moved to Kansas. Mr. Thomas was married in Arcade, Wyoming County, N. Y., May 8, 1873, to Miss Mary Shedd, of Arcade. They have one son, William Shedd.

CHARLES TILLOTTSON, business manager of the Leavenworth *Standard*, settled in Leavenworth in February, 1869. Until 1876 he was with the *Commercial* as business manager, and then went to Mattoon, Ill., where he remained until 1879. For the last two years he has been manager of the *Press*, and since the fall of 1882, manager of the *Standard*. Mr. Tillottson is a native of Marion, Marion Co., Ohio. He enlisted in Company B, Sixty-Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in October, 1861, and served until August, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability. He then located in Charleston, Ill., where he remained until he came to Leavenworth, in 1869. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and K. of H.

WILLIAM N. TODD came to Leavenworth with his parents, Thomas and Susan M. Todd, July 8, 1857. His father was engaged in teaching for a short time, and afterward in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1860. His mother resides in the city of Leavenworth. William N. was born in West Virginia, near Wheeling, December 1, 1850, and resided in his native town until he came to Kansas. He was educated in the public schools of Leavenworth, and in 1868 entered the employ of Cochran, Bittmann & Taylor, first as office boy and was afterward promoted to salesman, in which position he remained eight years, and in 1878 was admitted as a partner of the firm. Mr. Todd is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Leavenworth Lodge No. 2.

HARRY A. TRAVILLION, telegraph operator, Union Depot. Appointed to present position June 10, 1879. Mr. Travillion was born near Sedalia, Mo., September 11, 1858. He was educated at Sedalia and at Otterville, Mo. In 1875 he commenced telegraphing at Otterville, Mo., in the depot of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Afterward held positions at different points on that road in Missouri, until he moved to Leavenworth to take his present position. Mr. T. is a member of Metropolitan Lodge No. 27, and Far West Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE UMMETHUN, druggist, came to Leavenworth in April, 1859, and engaged in the drug business as one of the firm of W. H. Coolidge & Co., Mr. Coolidge residing in Cincinnati, Ohio. The firm was dissolved in 1866, it being known during the two last years of its existence as Coolidge & Ummethun. Mr. Ummethun was Mayor of the city 1877 to 1879, a member of the Common Council in 1863 and 1864, and has been three years President of the German Bank, which he organized. He was born in Furstenau, Hanover, Germany, December 15, 1834. He came to America in 1849 and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the drug business at which he has been continuously engaged for over thirty-two years. He was married in Leavenworth, October 25, 1865, to Martha Augusta Austin, a native of Huron County, Ohio. They have two children, Josie and Leona.

L. V. URTON, M. D., is a native of Greensboro, N. C., where he was born April 8, 1827. His parents resided in that State until 1839, when they came West, and finally settled in Clarksville, Tenn. Here Doctor Urton received his early education, and commenced the study of medicine, after which he came to Lawrence, Kan., in the year 1857, but remained there only a short time, when he returned to Murray, Ky., and practiced medicine there until 1863. In this year he entered the medical department of the United States Army as an assistant surgeon. In March, 1865, he returned to Leavenworth, where he has since resided. He was married August 17, 1865, to Lydia W. Urton, of Leavenworth, who is a native of Kentucky, and the daughter of one of the early pioneer Methodist preachers of the West. Dr. Urton is a member of the United Baptist Church, and has retired from the practice of medicine, and resides on his fine farm in Salt Creek Valley, two miles from Fort Leavenworth, and four miles from the city of Leavenworth. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, and ranks among the best of the farms in that beautiful valley. The orchard on the place covers one acre of land, and contains 200 apple, peach, pear and cherry trees; also a vineyard, and a variety of other small fruits. The water supply is excellent, there being a fine spring and two large cisterns on the property. Dr. Urton devotes his attention to raising grain and fine hogs. His dwelling is an elegant French cottage, with all the modern improvements, surrounded by a spacious lawn, handsomely laid out and filled with trees and an almost endless variety of choice shrubbery and rare plants. The farm buildings consist of a large barn and all other necessary out-buildings.

GEORGE VANDERWERKER was born at Wilton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., September 20, 1850. In 1866 he went to New York City, where he was employed in the Importers and Traders' Bank, remaining thirteen years with that institution; at the expiration of that time, in June, 1879, he came to Kansas and, locating at Leavenworth, became connected with the First National Bank of that city. In January, 1880, he was elected Assistant Cashier of the institution, which position he now holds. He was married in Leavenworth, September 14, 1879, to Miss Kate Scott, sister of Lucien Scott of that city.

AUGUSTUS C. VANDUYN, M.D., came to Fort Scott, Kan., in July, 1863, having charge of the Fort Hospital until May, 1865. He was then stationed at St. Louis on duty until December, 1865, when he located in Leavenworth, where he has been engaged in practice to the present time; as Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army most of the time since 1870. He is a native of Seneca County, N. Y., and attended school at the Seneca Falls Academy two years. He then entered Hamilton College, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1857, and from the Medical Department of Michigan University in 1862; in April, 1862, he was made Contract Surgeon; October 4, 1862, Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers; December 1, 1863, Surgeon, with rank of Major; and March 26, 1866, brevetted Lieutenant Colonel, for faithful and meritorious service. He is a member of A. F. & A. M.; and of the State, and Eastern District Medical Societies.

VOGEL BROS., manufacturers of packing and cigar boxes. The business was established in 1869, by Jacob Vogel. The firm was changed to J. Vogel & Sons in 1879, and on the death of the father, October 23, 1881, the present firm was organized. They employ twenty-five hands, and do a business of about $50,000 yearly. John C. Vogel, of the above firm, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, June 2, 1856; came to Kansas with his parents in 1858. He received his schooling in Leavenworth, and then began reading law with F. P. Fitzwilliam. Was admitted to the bar in May, 1877, and practiced his profession until he entered the present firm. Mr. Vogel is a member of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F. William F. Vogel was born in Cleveland, Ohio, May 2, 1857. He came to Leavenworth with his parents in 1858. He was married in Leavenworth, Kan., January 5, 1881, to Miss Annie Schindling, of that city. They have one child, Lotta. George W. Vogel was born in Leavenworth, Kan., December 20, 1860. Henry C. Vogel was born in Leavenworth, February 1, 1863. Fred H. Vogel was born in Leavenworth, December 22, 1866.

JOHN VOGEL, proprietor Eagle Mills. The mills were built by Mr. Vogel during the winter of 1881-'82, and opened the spring of 1882. They are operated by steam power; have two run of stone, and are devoted to the manufacture of feed and flour. John Vogel was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, June 5, 1841. His parents came to the United States in 1850, and settled in Cleveland, Ohio. They moved to Kansas in 1858, and settled in Leavenworth. The subject of this sketch learned the carpenter's trade in Cleveland, and worked at his trade in Leavenworth. In 1860, he went to Colorado, where he engaged in mining and carpentering until 1864. He then returned to Leavenworth, where he engaged in contracting and building, employing at one time about twelve men. In 1866, he opened a grocery store, continuing in this business until 1878. From that time until he built the Eagle Mills, was engaged in grain business. Mr. Vogel is a member of the Sick Relief Association of Leavenworth.

VOLZ BROS., pork and beef packers; business established in 1866, by John Volz. Present firm organized in 1880. They are engaged in both salting and smoking beef and pork; employ ten to twelve hands, and pack about 400 barrels of beef and 4,000 to 5,000 head of hogs annually. Peter Volz, of above firm, was born in Hessheim, Germany, September 5, 1847. He came to the United States in 1859, and settled in St. Louis, where he learned the trade of carriage and wagon maker. In 1869, he went to California, where he worked at his trade until 1870, then settled in Leavenworth, Kan., where he became connected with his brother in meat market and packing. Mr. Volz was married in Leavenworth, Kan., January 14, 1871, to Miss Lizzie Schafer, of that city. They have three children—Annie, Peter, Jr., and Adolph. Mr. V. is a member of Concordia Lodge, No. 8, K. of P., and of the Sick Relief Association.

SEBASTIEN WAGER, stonemason and contractor in masonry, came to Kansas in 1859, and located in Leavenworth City. He is a native of Wurtemburg, in Germany, and was born the 18th day of January, 1823, and lived in his native country twenty-two years, and lived in France fourteen years, and came to America and located in Kansas, and has lived here since. Was married in France, to Miss Agatha Grisvard, a native of France, and has had nine children; six are now living—Ernestine, Caroline, Josephine, Jacob, Louis, and Mary. Mr. Wager is one of the oldest citizens of Leavenworth, and an honest, hard-working and respected citizen. He is a member of the German Catholic Church.

GOTTLOB WAHLER, proprietor of the Union Depot Restaurant; succeeded J. Biddus in 1874. Mr. W. was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, July 1, 1831. He was brought up in mill growing and manufacturing. In 1851, he came to the United States, and located in Terre Haute, Ind. In 1852, moved to Cincinnati for a time, then returned to Terre Haute. In 1858, he removed to St. Louis, Mo. He was engaged in mercantile business about nine years in Illinois, opposite St. Louis. Afterward opened a grocery store in St. Louis. On account of failing health, he was obliged to sell out in 1871. He then moved to Kansas, and settled in Leavenworth, where he engaged in hotel keeping until he took present business. Mr. Wahler is also at this time engaged in farming, having a farm of 160 acres near town, devoted to grain, principally. Mr. Wahler was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Mary Geonnivien, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany. They have six children—Charles, John, Gottlob, Mary, Nana, Caroline. He is a member of Concordia Lodge, No. 8, K. of P.

A. H. WALTON, Principal of the colored school in Leavenworth. He came to Kansas, August 18, 1865, and located in Wyandotte. He came to Leavenworth in 1874, and attended the State Normal School, and graduated from that school in the class of 1877; then taught in the public schools of Wyandotte for two years, and since that time has been teaching in Leavenworth. Mr. Walton, a native of Jackson County, Mo.; was eleven years old when he came to Kansas. He was married in Leavenworth City, January 19, 1879, to Miss Nancy J. Walton, who was born in the State of Mississippi. They have had two children—Hattie and Herbert. Mr. Walton is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

SAMUEL G. WATSON, janitor of the Morris school building, came to Kansas in 1878 and located in Leavenworth, where he has remained since. He was born in Scotland in 1824, lived there twenty-four years, and then came to America. He lived in St. Joseph, Mo., for eight years before locating in Leavenworth. He was married in Glasgow December 31, 1852, to Miss Jane Butler, who was also a native of Scotland. They have had seven children, five of whom are living, Elizabeth, Samuel, Agnes, Jennie, and Joshua. Mr. Watson is a member of the First Baptist Church of Leavenworth.

T. J. WEED, M. D., County Auditor, immigrated to Kansas July 20, 1856, and making Topeka his headquarters, raised a company and served under Gen. Lane until November of the same year; then he returned to Illinois and remained until 1857. He then came again to Kansas and located in Leavenworth, where he resided and practiced medicine until he entered the United States service in June, 1861, as Adjutant General of a Kansas Brigade. In December of the same year he was assigned a position on Gen. McClellan's staff, with the rank of Major. During the summer of 1863 he acted as Assistant Adjutant General in the recruiting service. And he also served with Gens. Fremont, Blunt, Curtis, and Schofield. He was mustered out September 12, 1865, being at the close of the war Chief of Gen. Curtis' staff in the Department of the Northwest. After leaving the service he engaged in general insurance business in Leavenworth, and has been County Auditor for the last four years. He is a native of Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y., where he was born March 8 1828. At the age of sixteen he went to Pennsylvania, and remained in that State until he was twenty-five. He then removed to Wilmington, N. C., where he practiced medicine two years; then removed to Germantown, Pa., and stayed one year; and then to Bloomington, Ill., where he remained until he came to Kansas. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and K. of H.

REV. JOHN E. WEIR, came to the State of Kansas from the Republic of Liberia in 1868 and located in the city of Leavenworth and in 1874 went to Florida and remained there two years, then removed to Georgia and remained there one year and removed to Montgomery, Ala., and was in charge of a church there for one year, then visited every Southern State lecturing and seeing the condition of the people of his race and returned in 1879 and joined the Kansas African Methodist Episcopal conference, and has been continuously in the ministry in connection with the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Congregational and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches. Mr. Weir is a member of the Masonic Order and Odd Fellows and is a native of Greenville, Muhlenburg Co., Ky. He was born October 27th, 1831; and married the first time in Greenville, Ky., March 25, 1854, and had five children by his first wife, three of whom are now living; John M., Cynthia A., Almira Victoria. The maiden name of his second wife was Anna M. Fields and he was married in the city of Leavenworth, November 7, 1872; he has had two children by his second wife, one of whom is living, Willie A. Mr. Weir is now of the Delaware mission in Leavenworth County, Kan. He was a missionary in Africa for fifteen years and while there visited Egypt and traveled all through Africa.

JOSEPH WESTENBERGER came to Kansas in the spring of 1857, and located in Leavenworth. He was employed as clerk for Philip Rothschild until May, 1860, at which time he engaged in freighting across the plains to California Gulch, now Leadville. He continued this business until the close of 1861, and from that time until 1870 ran a wholesale wagon business. For the succeeding two years he sold goods on the road for Stettauer Bros., wholesale dry goods merchants; afterwards traveling for Simon Meyer, Strauss & Co. From March, 1875, until July 1, 1879, he was a partner in the general store firm of Slick Bros. & Co., of Paoli, Kas., and subsequently of the firm of W. C. Lykins & Co., of Columbus, Kas., from January, 1879, to July, 1879. March 11, 1882, he again became a partner with Mr. Lykins, at the same place, the firm being Lykins, Adler & Co. He has been connected with the Leavenworth Candy Manufacturing Company, as superintendent, since its organization. He was born in Bavaria, and came to America at the age of five years, living in Baltimore two years and then removing to Xenia, Ohio, and subsequently to Cincinnati from whence he came to Kansas. Mr. W. has been a member of King Solomon Lodge, No. 10, A. F. & A. M., since 1858; of Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, since 1859.

JOSEPH L. WEVER, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Leavenworth since April, 1859, at which time he located in the city. From January 14, 1862, until June 7, 1864, he was Surgeon of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, resigning his position on account of sickness in his family. He was a member of the Board of Regents, who elected the first Faculty of the State University, serving on that Board about six years, on the Kansas Board of Charities three years, and as a member of the Leavenworth Board of Education nineteen years, and President of the Board four years. He served as physician and surgeon to the Kansas State penitentiary about two years. Dr. Wever was born October 18, 1824, in Ephratah, Fulton Co., N.Y., received an academic education, and graduated from Albany Medical College, N. Y., January 27, 1852. He commenced practice in his native town, with his father, Dr. Robert Wever, remaining there two years, and then resided four years in Rhode Island before locating in Kansas. He was married in Rome, N. Y., to Jane Weller, a native of New York. Their children are, Robert L., Myra L. (now Mrs. John McCracken, of Leavenworth), Joseph C., John S., and Jenet.

JOSEPH WHITAKER came to Leavenworth April 30, 1870, and for two years was engaged in beef and pork packing with Matt Ryan, whom he bought out, and continued the business alone until 1878, when he leased his houses to Chicago parties, taking them back one year later. In June, 1879, he organized a manufacturing company, of which he has been president, treasurer, and entire manager. The works commenced with the manufacture of machine and heavy castings, and have added the manufacture of cooking and heating stoves, and of tin and hollow ware. They employ from eighty to ninety men, and supply the trade in Kansas, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska and Missouri. Mr. W. is a native of England, emigrating when he was but five years of age. He resided for forty years in Cincinnati, being in the pork packing business in that city about eighteen years, and came from there to Leavenworth. T. H. James, a son-in-law of Mr. W., is secretary of the Union Company, and Joseph C., his son, is in charge of the shipping department. Mr. W. is also interested in the St. Joseph Refining Company, of which John L. Whitaker is general manager. T. H. James, secretary of the Union Works, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, from which city he removed to Leavenworth in September, 1882, to assume his present position.

ABEL WIBBENHORST, meat market, is a native of Germany and came to America in 1861 with his people, who settled in Troy, New York State. In 1864 he came here and followed butchering actively till 1878, when he established the present business which he ably represents. In 1872 he married Miss Henrietta Gausz (whose family sketch appears in Christopher Gausz's biography). She was born and reared in Pittsburg, Pa., and came to Kansas in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Wibbenhorst have a family of three sons and one daughter, Christopher Julius, Henry Ernest, Katie May, and Martin John.

H. A. WILKEN, local editor and general agent of *Kansas Freie Presse*, was born in Hanover, Germany, March 21, 1830. He came to America in 1850 and located in St. Louis, where he remained four years, and then moved to Leavenworth. While in Missouri, he enlisted in the Second Missouri Reserve Volunteers, Company B, in which he served thirteen months, and March 1, 1865, he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and served until May, 1865. He was in the *Leavenworth Times* office for a while, in a feed stable one year, clerk in a wholesale grocery three years, traveling salesman for a liquor house one year, three and a half years in a paper box manufacturing business, one and a half years with the Brown Medical Company, since which time he has been connected with the *Freie Presse*. He was married in Germany May 2, 1857, to Helen Fischer, a native of Hanover. They have one child—Fredericka. Mr. W. is a member of the G. A. R., and the German-American Anti Prohibition Society.

MRS. SOPHIA WILL, general groceries, is a native of Germany and came to America in 1852; her maiden name was Detert and she was first married to Henry Hagan, a native of Germany, who was born in Mecklenburg in 1825 and came to America in 1851 and followed cabinet making in Ohio until 1858, when he settled here. When the war broke out Mr. Hagan enlisted in Company D, Eighth Kansas Regiment and did active service till at the battle of Chattanooga when he received his death wound and was buried on the battle field. In 1867 Mrs. Hagan, nee Detert, married Mr. Moritz Will, who was born in Germany in 1816, and came to this country in 1852, and was actively connected with the present business until his death. Mrs. Will has one daughter, Paulina, and one adopted son, Henry Kohler.

EDWARD P. WILLSON, son of Hiram and Eliza (Reynolds) Willson, was born in the northeastern part of Dutchess County, New York, December 26, 1832. He was of Scotch extraction, the ancestors on both the paternal and maternal sides, having come from Scotland. He was brought up under the careful training of his parents, both of whom were strict Presbyterians of most irreproachable character. He was bred on a farm and received the educational advantages of the common schools and of the Academy at Kinderhook, New York. He lived in Syracuse, N. Y., for a few years after attaining his majority, then emigrated to Kansas, locating at Leavenworth, in 1857. In company with A. F. Maison and Philip Estes, under the firm name of Maison, Willson & Co., he established a foundry in 1858. The combined capital of the young firm at the start was six thousand dollars, and four hands were employed. The business was prosperous, and constantly increased until 1865, at which time Dr. Forrest Fairchild was admitted as a partner, and the manufacture of stoves was added to the machinery building which had before been carried on by the firm. In 1869 John Wilson became a member of the firm, and it became known as the "Great Western Manufacturing Company." Under this name the business was carried on until 1875, when N. H. Burt bought an interest in the stove department, which was thereafter carried on under the firm name of the "Great Western Stove Company." The two companies with which Mr. Willson has been identified from the beginning, now employ upward of 150 hands, and turn out annually 20,000 stoves, and machinery valued at upwards of $250,000. Their trade extends throughout the Southern and Western States. The buildings cover nearly an entire block. The growth of this immense establishment from small beginnings to its present proportions may well be viewed with just pride by Mr. Willson, who is the only person who has been identified with it continuously since its beginning. Mr. Willson has ever held sturdily to the Presbyterian faith of his fathers, and has been an active and zealous member of the Leavenworth church, of which for many years he was a Ruling Elder. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but has, since its organization, been a staunch and reliable member of the Republican Party. Mr. Willson was married October 18, 1868, to Miss Helen Fairchild, of Leavenworth. She died July 6, 1864. September 6, 1869, he married Miss Olive Sinks, of Williamsburg, Ohio. They have three children, one son, Hiram R., born April 4, 1875, and two daughters, Eliza D., born November 26, 1878, and Olive S., born September 1, 1881.

ALFRED WILSON, contractor and builder, is a native of Bucks County, Pa. At the age of sixteen he began his present business as carpenter in Meadville, Pa., and followed it actively till 1852, when he went to California, and after spending several years there he returned to his native State, only to come here shortly after, in 1858, and has been very ably connected with his business here since. In 1845 he married Miss Deliah Ellis, of his native State, who passed away from this life in 1870, and is buried in Meadville Cemetery, Pennsylvania, leaving one daughter—Ella (now Mrs. James H. Warner). In 1872 he married Miss Elizabeth Kelly, of Kentucky. They have one adopted daughter—Minnie E. Wilson. Mr. Wilson has always been an active worker in the development of the social life of this place since coming here.

JOHN WILSON, President of the Great Western Stove Company, is a native of Oxford, Chester Co, Pa., born October 8, 1828. He is the son of James Wilson and Rebecca (Whiteside) Wilson. His father was of Scotch descent, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. John was educated in the common schools and at the New London Academy, Chester County, which he attended for two years. He was employed, when not in school, as a clerk in a store, where he learned quite thoroughly the mercantile business, and at the age of twenty-one commenced business for himself at Mount Pleasant, Lancaster County, Pa., where he continued for two years, then removed to his native town, and there carried on business until 1855. In May, 1856, he first visited Kansas, remained two months, and returned to Pennsylvania. He returned to Kansas in the fall of that year, and remained at Leavenworth until January 1857, and during this visit purchased property on the corner of Second and Cherokee streets, and made preparations for building. In the spring of 1857, he brought his family from Pennsylvania and became a permanent resident of Leavenworth. He erected the first brick business block in Leavenworth, and in it opened a hardware store, continuing to trade there until 1859, at which time he removed to Delaware street. In 1861 he formed a partnership with Stewart Hastings, under the firm name of Wilson & Hastings. In 1864, this firm consolidated its business with that of the hardware firm of Brace & Baker, the style of the new firm being Wilson, Brace & Co. Mr. Wilson continued as the senior partner of this firm until 1869, at which time he withdrew to become an active member of the Great Western Manufacturing Company. In 1875 this company divided its work and business, and one department became known as the Great Western Stove Company. Of this company Mr. Wilson is still the President. During Mr. Wilson's long and successful business career in Leavenworth he has been identified with the best interests of the city, and has been honored with many offices of trust and honor. He was State Senator from Leavenworth County in 1862, and 1863 and served as County Commissioner four years, 1871-72-73-74, and has been a most efficient member of the School Board of Leavenworth City. He is one of the solid men of the city, held in the highest esteem and confidence by those who have known him longest and best.

LEVI WILSON, Government contractor, came to Fort Leavenworth, in April, 1849, and was employed from that time until 1873, about twenty-four years, in the Quartermaster's Department. He then commenced contracting, transporting military and other supplies to Government posts in Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Wyoming, Arizona and Indian Territory. Besides attending to this business he is largely engaged in farming in Leavenworth County. He is a native of Pittsburg, Pa., and first became connected with the army in 1849.

CHAS F. WINTER, general groceries, business established in 1864. Mr. Winter was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1826, and learned the trade of boot and shoe making there. In 1851 he came to America, and followed his business through the principal cities of the West. In 1857 he located at Lexington, Mo., and established a boot and shoe business, which he carried on successfully till 1863, when he came here, and in 1864 established the present business, which he very ably represents. In 1857 he married Miss Mary Bour, a native of France, and who came to America in 1855, at the age of twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Winter have buried their two children, Matilda and Victor, in the cemetery in Lexington, Mo.

WILLIBALD WISSLER, dealer in liquors, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1841, and was educated to the trade of boot and shoe making, his father having carried on that business there. May 25, 1864, he landed in New York from his native country and prosecuted his trade in the East, until August 22, 1865, when he came here and carried on his business actively, until 1868, when he, after making a trip East, to Philadelphia, returned and engaged at his present business, which he has very ably conducted since. In 1870, he married Miss Byena Taylor, a native of St. Paul, Minn., who departed this life in May, 1872, and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery here. In September, 1872, he married Miss Caroline Hengel, who was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1851. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—Mary Elise, William Henry, Gustav Ignatz and Lena. Mr. Wissler has always taken an active part in the growth and development of the social life of the place since coming here. He is at present District Deputy Grand Chancellor for the German Lodges of K. of P., membership dating from March, 1877. Is an active member of the Turners' Volks Verein Society. Mr. Wissler's main society is the K. of P. His activity in that society's work is exceptional, as he has by steady and persistant industry in the work, raised himself from one subordinate office to the other, until December 20, 1880, he was appointed to the present incumbency, and upon each each succeeding election has been unanimously chosen to it. Upon the organization of the endowment rank in the K. of P. society, he took a very active interest and membership, and has been officially connected with it ever since. In 1879, he was elected to the Vice-Presidency, which he served through 1880; and in 1881, was elected to the Presidency of the rank, which he very ably represents.

HENRY WITTENBERG, general groceries, was born in Prussia, 1837, and learned the trade of tailor there. In 1855, he came to America and settled here in 1862, and followed his trade actively for a few years. In 1867, he engaged at his present business, and has very actively carried it on since. In 1865, he married Miss Margaret Greif, who was born in Prussia, in 1840, and came to America in 1863. They have a family of three sons and one daughter—George, John, Adolf and Amelia.

H. D. WOLFE, of the firm of Wolfe & Co., contractors and builders, is a native of Delaware County, N. Y., where he was identified with his present business for several years; after which he spent three years at it in Milwaukee, and afterward located in Kansas City, where he actively prosecuted it for seven years. He located here the present year, and has actively carried on his business here since. The firm now gives employment to about ten or twelve skilled workmen, and proposes to enlarge upon it as the increase of business demands.

G. J. WOLFSPERGER, proprietor of the Kansas Central Hotel. The hotel was formed from what had originally been wholesale stores, in 1878. The building is of brick, two stories high and contains twenty-five rooms. Mr. Wolfsperger was born in Leavenworth, June 15, 1860. He was educated in his native city in the schools and business college. In 1877, he went to San Francisco, Cal., where he was connected with the lumber business as clerk and salesman. Returned to Leavenworth in 1881, and took charge of the hotel. Mr. W. is a member of Germania Lodge No. 9, and Far West Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F.

M. WOLFSPERGER, general groceries, established business in 1872. Mr. Wolfsperger was born in Baden, Germany, in 1830, and came to America in 1856, and settled here in 1858, and carried on the dairy business till 1872, when he began the present business, which he has conducted here since. In 1855, he married Miss Katie Wolz, who departed this life in 1865, and is buried in the Greenwood Cemetery, leaving a family of one son and two daughters living—Louisa, now Mrs. Louis Bessler; J. Gustav and Emma. In 1867, he married Miss Mary Ketterer, of his native country. They have one daughter—Clara. Mr. Wolfsperger did honorable military service in his adopted State, during the war, and has been an active and useful member of society since coming here.

REV. GEORGE S. WOODWARD was born in Gardiner, Me., October 18, 1821, and graduated from Bowdoin College, Brunswick Me., in 1844. He was professor of ancient languages at Westchester Episcopal Institute, at Westchester Pa., for four years, during which time he studied for the ministry. In 1847, he was licensed by the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, and in the following year he came to Parkville, Platte Co., Mo., where he resided fifteen years as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that place. In June, 1868, he removed to Leavenworth as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and held the position five years, when, in consequence of the failure of his voice, he retired from the ministry and engaged in insurance business, which he still continues. He was married in Augusta, Me., October 30, 1848, to Cordelia A. Smith, a native of Fayette, Me., and who died in June, 1851, leaving two children—George R. and Ella, the latter since deceased. April 7, 1853, he married at Weston, Mo., Eliza Miller Tyler, a native of New Jersey. Two children have been born to them—Emma H., and a child that died in infancy.

HENRY WILLIAM WULFEKÜHLER, of the firm of Rohlfing & Co., commenced grocery business in Leavenworth, in March, 1858, the firm being composed of William Rohlfing and himself. Mr. R. died in 1860, and in 1861 his brother, Fred, became a partner, the business being conducted under the old firm name. From about $15,000 per annum the business has increased to between $700,000 and $800,000. Mr. W. was born in Hanover, Germany, August 9, 1834. He emigrated to America in 1853, and located at St. Louis, where he was employed as a clerk until his removal to Leavenworth. He was married in Leavenworth, October 13, 1859, to Louisa Rohlfing, a native of Germany. Their children are Otto R., John Albert, Eugene Fred and Louis William.

MAJ. JOSEPH P. WRIGHT, Surgeon Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, was born in Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co., Pa. Was appointed from his native State, May 28, 1861, Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant; was on duty, with headquarters Fourth United States Artillery near Cincinnati, Ohio, during June, July and August, 1861; Medical Purveyor Department of the Ohio on the staffs of Generals McClellan and Rosecrans until July, 1862; with Army of the Tennessee under Gen. Grant until March, 1863; Chief Medical Purveyor Department and Army of the Tennessee until June, 1863; in charge of general hospital at Memphis, Tenn., until February, 1864; Assistant Medical Director Department of the Cumberland on staff of Gen. G. H. Thomas, March, 1864, and during Atlanta campaign Superintendent of general hospital at Memphis, Tenn., from June, 1865, until February, 1866. March 13, 1865, he received the brevet commissions of Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the war. Was commissioned Captain, Assistant Surgeon, May 28, 1866, and as Major, Surgeon, July 28, 1866. Since the war he was on duty in Boston harbor for three years, in Dakota Territory for five years, Chief Medical Officer, District New Mexico one year, Post Surgeon at Fort Hays, Fort Leavenworth and United States Military Prison for seven years. Was in the field as Chief Medical officer of an expedition to the Yellow Stone and Powder rivers, Montana, during the summer of 1872.

JAMES M. YEATES came to Kansas in 1867 and located in Fairmount Township, Leavenworth County, and lived there twelve years. He has lived in the city two years. Mr. Yeates was born in Putnam County, Ind., in 1842, and lived in that State until 1862; then enlisted in the Eighteenth Indiana Battery and served with that battery during the war, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He then returned to Indiana, and remained there until 1866, when he went to Illinois, and came to Kansas in 1867. He was married in Douglas County, Ill., in 1866, to Miss Kate Maris, a native of Indiana. They have had five children, of whom four are living—Wilson A., Mary A., Carrie C., Delia M. Mr. Yeates has been engaged in driving stock from Oregon, Washington Territory and Montana eastward for the past three years, but has been engaged in the stock business for fifteen years.

J. R. YOUNG, superintendent of the mill building department of the Great Western Manufacturing Company, is a native of Chinguacusey, Ontario, Canada, and began his profession of millwright in Michigan, and completed it in Wisconsin, where he was actively connected with it for a few years. In 1878 he located here, and has been actively connected with his profession here since, during which time he has been prominently engaged in the present capacity in Kansas and Nebraska. In 1881 he married Miss Annie Copeland, a native of Indiana. They have one son, J. W. Young, Jr.

J. W. YOUNG, superintendent milling department Great Western Manufacturing Company, is a native of Peel County, Canada, and was connected with his profession in that country for many years. In 1865 he settled in Marshall, Mich., and operated in his profession through this country extensively till the present. In 1878 he located in Kansas, and accepted his present position the following year.

HENRY ZIMERMAN, of the firm Wolfe & Co., contractors and builders, is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and learned his trade in Freeport, Ill., where he carried it on successfully for several years, after which he returned to his native city, and carried it on very extensively for seven years, averaging from forty-five to fifty buildings a year. In 1879 he came here, and has been active in connection with it here since. In 1881 he joined Mr. Wolfe in the present partnership, which they very ably represent.

HENRY F. ZONDLER, general groceries, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, March 16, 1841, and was reared to the gardening business. In 1866 he came to America, and settled in Pennsylvania in 1870, and followed gardening and dairy business there till 1877, when he came here and followed gardening actively till the present year, when he established the present business, which he ably represents. In 1871 he married Miss Mary Reidlinger, of his native country. They have a family of two sons and one daughter—Henry, Eva and Willie.

HIGH PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

EDWARD L. ALEXANDER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Springdale, came to the State of Kansas in 1872, and located in Wyandotte County and lived there four years. He has lived in Leavenworth County for the last six years. Was born in Polk County, Mo., in 1850, and was raised in Platte County of that State. He lived in his native State twenty-two years, and then came to Kansas. Mr. Alexander was married in Platte County, Mo., in 1868, to Miss Amanda Mills, a native of Missouri. They have had seven children, five of whom are living—James M., William E., John L., Eddy and Lizzie. Mr. Alexander is an energetic farmer of High Prairie Township, Leavenworth County, and is an honest man and a good citizen.

J. P. BAUSERMAN, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, April 14, 1840. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and his education was acquired in the common schools. When he was sixteen years old he commenced teaching, from the proceeds of which he supported himself at Dennison University until he reached the senior year, when on account of ill health he left college and entered the law office of the Hon. Charles Sweetser. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the volunteer service as First Lieutenant, and resigning from the field hospital, he came to Kansas in February, 1863, locating in Leavenworth County. He engaged in farming and stock-raising. In November, 1864, Mr. Bauserman married Miss Laura Ehart, the only daughter of C. C. Ehart, a prominent Leavenworth County farmer. Two children, Marshal Perry and Ella M., are the fruits of this marriage. In November, 1865, Mr. Bauserman was elected to the House of Representatives from his district, being the youngest member of the legislative body. In 1870, he was, without solicitation, elected Superintendent of Public Instruction, of Leavenworth County, and was re-elected in 1872, running over twelve hundred votes ahead of his ticket. In 1874, he was elected to the State Senate, from Leavenworth County, and served his constituents so satisfactorily during the sessions of 1875 and 1876, that he was tendered a unanimous re-nomination by his party, which he was compelled to decline on account of failing health. In 1876, he was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Charitable Institution, and was also elected President of the Board of Commissioners of the Topeka Insane Asylum. In April, 1877, he purchased an interest in the Brown Medicine and Manufacturing Company, and was elected Secretary and Advertising Manager, which position he held till his resignation of the same, which took effect September 1, 1882. In January, 1881, Mr. Bauserman organized the Kansas Canning and Preserving Company, the first institution of the kind in the State of Kansas. He has twice been elected President of the company, and to his efforts is largely due the success that has marked its history. Mr. Bauserman is senior member of the finest retail drug store of Leavenworth, and the owner and manager of one of the finest farms in the county. Altogether, Mr. Bauserman is a worker, a man of irrepressible ambition and enterprise, and the most of praise that he will allow us to say of him is that his integrity has never been questioned by his neighbors, and his word is as good as his bond.

DR. T. G. V. BOLING, farmer and physician, P. O. Boling, was educated at Wesleyan College, Delaware, Ohio, and is a graduate of the Cleveland Medical College, in the class of 1852 and 1853. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession for thirty-five years. Commenced practice in Millersburg, Ohio, and practiced there eighteen years. Came to Leavenworth County in the fall of 1865, and located on his farm, eight miles southwest of Leavenworth, in the spring of 1866, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession since, in High Prairie Township. He has also been extensively engaged in farming and stock raising, and has on his farm of 640 acres substantial and fine improvements, a fine residence, and large and commodious barn for the accommodation of his stock of horses and cattle. Dr. Boling was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1826, and lived in his native State thirty-nine years, coming from that State to Kansas in 1865. He was married in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1861, to Miss Mary F. Long, a native of Ohio. He has one child living, by his first wife—Robert Z. Mrs. Boling died in 1868, and the doctor married Mrs. Mary F. McCune, who was a native of Missouri, and was reared in Kansas. He has one child by his second wife. The doctor has been honored by the people of his district in his election to the State Senate, a position which he now holds.

CRATON CARNEY, farmer, stock-raiser and fruit grower, P. O. Leavenworth, came to Kansas in 1853, and traveled throughout the Territory for a short time. He settled in High Prairie Township on his present beautiful farm in 1862, and has lived there since. Mr. Carney is a native of Delaware Co., Ohio, and lived in his native State about twenty-three years. He came to Missouri in the fall of 1831, and located in Saline County, then removed to Buchanan County, Mo., and lived there two years. Seven years he also lived in Gentry County, Mo., and came to Kansas in 1862. He was married in Missouri, January

6 1858, to Miss Susan Wallace, who was a native of Virginia, and was raised in Missouri. They have had six children; four are now living—Ianthe, Oria, Thomas and Valena (Jane and Sevilla deceased). Mr. Carney is a member of the Masonic Order, has been a member of the School Board, and was an officer in the State Militia during the war. He is one of the most reliable farmers in the county. He lives on a fine farm about five miles southwest of the city, of 320 acres of finely improved land, and is engaged in raising short horn cattle.

JAMES CRUTCHER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Leavenworth, came to Kansas in 1865, and located in this county, and has remained here since. He was born in Kentucky in 1847, and lived in his native State eight years. He moved with his parents to Johnson County, Mo., and lived there nine years, and then came to Kansas. He was married in Johnson County, Mo., in 1869, to Miss Margaret L. McMahan, a native of Missouri. They have had five children, William, Jenetta, Mary, Lena and Bertie. Mr. Crutcher is a reliable farmer of High Prairie Township, an honest and upright citizen, and enjoys the confidence of all who know him.

MRS. ELLEN M. EHART, P. O. Leavenworth, is engaged in farming and raising stock, and also has a vineyard and orchard on her place, located five miles southwest from the city of Leavenworth, in High Prairie Township. Mrs. Ehart is the widow of C. C. Ehart, a prominent farmer of Leavenworth County, who was largely engaged in buying and shipping cattle and hogs. Mr. Ehart was a prominent member of the Christian Church, and a highly respected Christian gentleman, and his death, which occurred in 1871, was not only a great loss to his family, but was felt by the entire community. Mrs. Ehart came to Kansas with her husband in 1857, and located on the farm where she now resides, and has lived there since. She was born in 1821, in Fayette County, Pa., and lived there till she was married, in November, 1843, to Mr. Ehart. They removed the following spring to Missouri, and lived in Buchanan County, until they came to Kansas and settled here. Mrs. Ehart had four children; two are now living—M. W. Ehart, who is extensively engaged in the stock business, and Laura E., married to J. P. Bauserman, a prominent druggist of the city of Leavenworth.

JOHN K. FAULKNER, farmer, stock-raiser and trader, P. O. Leavenworth; came to Kansas in 1854 and located where the town of Delaware now stands, in Leavenworth County. After settling in this county Mr. Faulkner was engaged in freighting to Colorado and Utah, running his own trains from 1853 till the close of the war, in 1866; and was also engaged in driving cattle from Texas to Kansas, after the close of the war. He located where he now lives, on his large and finely improved farm of over 1,000 acres, in High Prairie Township, in 1862, and commenced to improve his farm. He was born in Monongalia County, Va., in 1826, and lived in his native State eighteen years. He then resided in Ohio, Illinois and Missouri, and then came to Kansas. Mr. Faulkner was married in Kansas in 1860, to Miss Margaret Stearnes, a native of Tennessee. They have five children living—William, Charles, Reason, Clarence and James. Mr. Faulkner is one of the most enterprising men of Leavenworth County, and has been largely identified with the development of the resources of the State of Kansas. He has been a member of the State Legislature for several terms, and a member of the School Board for twenty years.

JOSEPH P. FENLON, stock-raiser, P. O. Leavenworth; came to Kansas in 1855, and located in Leavenworth City. He still claims the city as his home, although he spends the most of his time on his finely improved farm in High Prairie Township, seven miles southwest of the city. Mr. Fenlon is a native of Pittsburg, Pa.; was born in 1845, and lived there till he came to Kansas, in 1859, and has lived in Leavenworth since his first location. Mr. Fenlon is a single man, and is one of the enterprising young men of Leavenworth County. He has the management of a large farm of 1,200 acres of rich land, and finely stocked with short-horn cattle.

MAURICE FRANK, farmer and stock-raiser, P.O. Boling; came to Kansas in 1868, and located in Leavenworth County, and has lived ten years in High Prairie Township, on his well improved farm of 160 acres. Mr. Frank was born in Georgia, in 1842, and lived in his native State eighteen years. He enlisted in the Seventeenth Georgia Regiment, and served in Hood's Division, and surrendered to General Grant. After coming out of the army he lived in Alabama until 1868, and then came to Kansas and settled here. He was married in Alabama in 1870, to Ellen Dillon, a native of that State. They have had five children—Lee, Adela, Rose, Byron and Eugene. Mr. Frank is a member of the Masonic Order, and is one of the enterprising farmers of High Prairie Township, and is making substantial improvements on his excellent farm.

ELIJAH FUGESSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Boling; came to Kansas in the fall of 1855, and located in High Prairie Township. Mr. Fugesson was born in Kentucky, in 1815, and lived there sixteen years; then removed to the State of Illinois, and lived in the central and northwest part of the State; then lived one year in Minnesota, and then came to Kansas in 1855, and located where he now resides. He was married in Galena, Ill., in 1844, to Miss Marianna Quinche, a native of Minnesota. They have had thirteen children, eleven of whom are living (one was killed in the army)—Columbus, George, Henry, Mary, Julia, Charles, William, Edward, Adele, Alfred and Carrie. Mr. Fugesson is one of the oldest citizens of Leavenworth County, and has been a prominent and highly respected citizen of High Prairie Township, and has a beautiful farm of 200 acres of rich land.

JOHN C. GIST, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Leavenworth; is also engaged in fruit growing, and is a dealer in short-horn cattle, and Poland China hogs. Mr. Gist came to Kansas in June, 1854, and located in the city of Leavenworth. He has lived on his present place—a very beautiful farm about six miles southwest of the city—since 1857. Mr. Gist is a native of Frederick County, Md. He was born in 1826, and lived about five years in his native State, then moved to Tiffin, Ohio, and lived in Ohio about ten years. He then removed to Westport, Mo., and lived there two years, then to Platte County, Mo., in 1839, and lived there ten years. He went to California in 1849, and lived there two years, and returned to Missouri in 1852; in 1854 he located in Kansas. Mr. Gist was married in Weston, Platte County, Mo., in 1852, to Miss Kate Wilhite, who was a native of Kentucky. They have had seven children—Arthur, Emma, Charles, Minnie, Will., Walter and Maude. Mr. Gist is one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Leavenworth County, and has a large farm of 320 acres of land, well improved, where he now resides.

DR. JAMES HUTCHINSON, Boling, was educated in Rochester, N. Y., and graduated from the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis in the class of 1876. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since he graduated, in his present location in High Prairie Township. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1858, locating at Leavenworth. In 1862 he settled on his present farm. He was born in Yorkshire, Eng., in 1842, and lived in his native country seven years. Then emigrated, with his parents, to the United States and lived at Rochester, N. Y., for eight years. He then came to Kansas, and was married in High Prairie Township, in 1869, to Miss Lulu Black, a native of Missouri. They have had five children, of whom three are living—Maude E., James and Harry. Dr. Hutchinson is a prominent Mason, and is secretary of High Prairie Lodge, No. 25. He has been prominently identified with the interests of Leavenworth County. Is one of the well-known citizens of High Prairie Township, and has a large practice in his profession.

JOHN HYDE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Boling, came to Kansas in 1862, and located in Allen County, and lived there one and a half years. He then moved to his present residence in High Prairie Township, Leavenworth County. He was born in the South of Ireland, County Cork, in 1837, and lived there until he was fifteen years old, coming to America in 1853. He first lived in Peoria County, Ill., and was married in Peoria in 1858, to Miss Mary Dempsey, a native of England, but of Irish parentage. They have had twelve children, of whom ten are living—Mary L., William J., Arthur J., Minnie, Ellen H., Maggy A., Henry, Lillian M., Emma J., and Bessie S. Mr. Hyde is a member of the Masonic Order. He was raised an Episcopalian and holds to that faith. He is an enterprising farmer and a respected citizen.

W. W. McWILLIAMS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Boling, was born in the State of Kentucky, in 1836, and lived in that State nine years, then moved to Macoupin County, Ill., and lived there until 1865. He then moved to Kansas and located in Leavenworth County, in High Prairie Township. He was married in Illinois, in 1858, to Miss Martha L. Gray, a native of Macoupin County, Ill. They have had seven children—Willard O., Ellen, Birdy, Oscar, Dora, Walford and Olive. Mr. McWilliams is one of the oldest settlers of Leavenworth County and is a highly respected citizen of High Prairie Township.

JOHN D. MORROW, farmer and stock-raiser, P.O. Hoge, came to Kansas in 1851 and located near the southern boundary line of the State, and afterward moved to Franklin County, near Ottawa, and lived there from 1862 to 1865. He settled on his present farm in High Prairie Township in 1865, and has lived there since. He was born in East Tennessee in 1820, and lived in his native State thirty-one years. Then removed to the State of Kansas. Mr. Morrow is a single man and a member of the Masonic Order. He is one of the oldest settlers of the State and a man who is esteemed and respected by all who know him. He followed freighting for several years on the plains and in the Indian country.

MRS. HELEN M. MURRAY, P. O. Boling, is the widow of John Murray, deceased. Mr. Murray was born in Washington County, Penn., and lived in his native State about fifty-two years. He removed to Illinois in 1863, and lived there four years, and came to Kansas in November, 1867, where he located with his family in High Prairie Township and remained there during his life. He died on the 26th day of September, 1871, at the age of seventy-two years. Ellen Murray, his wife, still resides at the home place in High Prairie Township. She was born in England, in 1836, and lived there till the age of seventeen years, when she emigrated to the United States and located at Philadelphia. Here she was married in 1852 to Mr. Murray. They had seven children—Mary J., Anna B., John W., Minnie M., Mattie R., Georgiana, and Stellie M. Mr. Murray was a Republican in politics, and a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He was a kind husband, a loving father, and a thorough Christian gentleman.

WILLIAM H. PRATHER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Boling, came to Kansas in 1855, and located in Leavenworth County, and has lived in the county since, with the exception of three years, that he spent in freighting on the plains. He was born in Warren County, Ky., and lived there until he was twenty-two years old, then removed to Missouri and lived there a short time and then came to Kansas. He was married in Leavenworth County, to Miss Margaret J. Sloan, a native of Kentucky, and was married the second time in 1873, to Miss Nancy J. Patton. They have one child—Agnes J. Mr. Prather is one of the substantial farmers, of High Prairie Township, and is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and is a highly respected citizen.

JAMES REPINE, farmer, stock-raiser, fruit grower, P.O. Leavenworth, came to Kansas in 1856, and located in Leavenworth City. He has been farming for the past twelve years in High Prairie Township. Mr. Repine was born in Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1845, and lived in Ohio about twelve years; he removed with his parents to Leavenworth City, and has lived in this county since. He was married in Leavenworth in 1867, to Miss Mary L. Barnes, a native of Massachusetts. They have had five children—Frank, Alexander, Augustus, James and Wilmer. Mr. Repine is located about six miles southwest from the city of Leavenworth, and is one of the substantial farmers of this county. His father, Alexander Repine, came to Leavenworth in 1855, and lived in Leavenworth County twenty-two years, and died in the spring of 1877. The elder Mr. Repine was one of the most prominent citizens of Leavenworth, and was elected Sheriff in 1860, holding that office for two terms; in 1867 was elected County Treasurer, and served one term. He was also extensively engaged in the livery business in this city. He was a native of Blairsville, Penn., and was married in Harrisburg, Penn. He left five children—James, Lawson, Augustus, Melvina and Sallie.

CHESTER M. ROOT, music leader, farmer and stockraiser, P. O. Boling, came to Kansas in 1867, and located first at Olathe, Johnson County, and lived there about two years. He then came to his present location in High Prairie Township, Leavenworth County. Prof. Root was born in the State of Massachusetts, on the 23d day of March, 1823, and lived there until he was twenty-two years old, then moved to Baltimore where he remained two years. He was next engaged in traveling in his profession through the Southern and Middle States, and then he came to Missouri and lived in that State thirteen years. He then moved to Kansas, and located where he now lives, and has been engaged in his profession since. He was married in South Carolina in 1855, to Miss Mary E. Jandon, a native of South Carolina. They have had four children—William C., Fanny M., Chester M., Mary E. Mr. Root is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He stands well in his profession, and is a respected citizen in his township.

JAMES P. SALISBURY, farmer, P. O. Leavenworth, came to Kansas in March, 1855, and located in Leavenworth City for a short time, and moved to his present location on his farm in High Prairie Township, and has lived there since. Mr. Salisbury was born in Cortland County, New York, in 1826; when quite small his parents moved to Erie County, Penn., and he lived in Erie County, about twenty-six years. He came to Rock Island, Ill., in the fall of 1854, and to Kansas in the spring of 1855. He was married in Crawford County, Penn., in 1852, to Mrs. Harriet Y. Millard, a native of Southern Illinois. They have had four children—Mary S., Leslie G., Cynthia L. and Clayton E. Mr. Salisbury has about 200 acres of rich land in his home place, and has very fine improvements. He was a captain of militia during the late war, and was elected a representative from his district to the legislature in 1864, and served one term; was a member of the Union League, and was Vice-President of the first Free-state Convention held at Big Springs in 1856. Mr. Salisbury is one of the oldest settlers of the State, and is a highly respected citizen.

JOHN A. SAWYER, farmer, P.O. Boling, resides in High Prairie Township, and is also engaged in blacksmithing. He came to Kansas, April 12, 1855 and located where he now lives. Mr. Sawyer was born in Hillsboro County, N. H., April 23, 1818, and lived in his native State thirty-six years. He removed in 1854, to Moline, Ill., and remained there until the spring, when he came to Kansas and located where he now lives. He was married in New Hampshire, April 1, 1847, to Miss Betsey Robinson, a native of New Hampshire. They had three children—Helen M., Edward B. and Nancy E., all dead. Mrs. Sawyer died in 1866. Mr. Sawyer has been Justice of the Peace in his township for several terms. He is one of the old residents of his county, and is a worthy and respected citizen.

GEORGE W. SEYMOUR, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Boling; is also a Justice of the Peace, and has held the office for sixteen years; and is Postmaster at Boling. He first stopped at Fort Leavenworth, the 29th of March, 1838, and was there a short time. He then settled at St. Joseph, Mo., and lived there until September 25, 1853, when he moved to Williamson County, Texas, and remained there until March 4, 1861. Mr. Seymour was a strong Union man and a war Democrat, and was ordered out of Texas on account of his Union principles. He was born and reared in Granger County, East Tennessee. Born February 25, 1813, and lived in his native State twenty-six years, and removed to Texas. He was there a short time and then came to Kansas in 1857, with a drove of mules and remained one year. He returned again and located permanently in Kansas, in 1861. He was married in Tennessee to Sarah Vititoe, a native of Kentucky. They had four children—Amanda, John S., Thomas M. and Aaron. Mr. Seymour was married again in June, 1846, to Mrs. Susan M. Russel, a native of Tennessee, and has nine children by this marriage, seven are living—Maggie, Samuel A., Anna, George W., Jr., William A., Albert J. and Robert L. Mr. Seymour has been a member of the Masonic Order for a long time, and is a prominent member of the Christian Church. He is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of High Prairie Township.

LOUIS SKAGGS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Jarbalo; came to Kansas in 1854, and located on the Big Stranger about two miles from where he now lives. Mr. Skaggs was born in Indiana in 1835, and when quite young he emigrated with his parents to Iowa. Went from there to Platte County, Mo.; lived there about fifteen years, and then came to Kansas. He was married in Kansas to Miss Eliza J. Henderson, a native of Virginia. They had four children, two are living—John W. and James L. Mr. Skaggs was married again in 1861 to Miss J. R. Burns, a native of Ohio. Has had seven children by his second wife—Mary E., Cinderella A., Emma J., Sadie A., Harry E., Joseph and Ollie M. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is an honest man and a good citizen. He enlisted in the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, and served with that regiment till the close of the war.

CHARLES F. STARNES, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Leavenworth; came to Kansas in 1856, and located in High Prairie Township, and on his present farm in 1871. He has a beautiful farm in the southeast corner of High Prairie Township, of 240 acres. He was born in Platte County, Mo., in 1843, and lived in that State till 1856, when he removed to Kansas. He was married in Leavenworth County in 1870, to Miss Josephine Smith, a native of Kentucky. They have had three children—Henry, Minnie and Bessie. Mr. Starnes is a member of the Southern Methodist Church. He is an energetic, enterprising citizen of High Prairie Township, and an honest and upright man.

THOMAS J. STARNES, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Leavenworth; came to Kansas in the spring of 1856, and located in Delaware Township, Leavenworth County, and lived there nine years. He then located on his present farm in High Prairie Township in 1865, and has lived here since. He was born in Platte County, Mo., in 1841, and lived in Missouri till 1856, then removed to Kansas, and located where he now lives. He was married in Leavenworth County, in 1864, to Miss Mattie Haskins, a native of Ohio. They have had one child—Marian E. Mr. Starnes is a young man of energy and public spirit, which is demonstrated by the fine improvements on his farm.

WILLIAM STILLINGS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Leavenworth; also engaged in the manufacture of sorghum syrup, and took first premium at the State Fair at Topeka, 1881 and 1882, on his samples of syrup. Mr. Stillings came to Kansas in 1866, and located in Lyon County, and followed farming and stock-raising to some extent in that place not quite seven years. Then with his family moved to Missouri, remained there nearly two years, when they moved to Leavenworth County, Kan., High Prairie Township, in 1874, where he has since been living. Mr. Stillings was born in Hartford County, Md., May 17, 1828, and was brought up in Union County, Ohio, and remained there until April, 1854, when he with three others started for Iowa, and there settled, and being a young man at the time, did not do much farming for nearly two years; at the end of that time married Susan, daughter of Archibald Elson, who was a native of Coshocton County, Ohio. He then settled down and farmed some for three years, or till April, 1859, when he and his family went back to his old home in Ohio, and farmed a part of the old home farm until September, 1865 (his wife and one child, Flora Belle, died a short time before), when, with three children (James E., aged six, Mary, four years, seven months, and George, three years), he emigrated to Iowa; from there to Lyon County, Kan., in the fall of 1866. In 1867, married Mrs. Mary E. Kirby (maiden name, Denham), who was a native of Iowa, and by her was born to him five children—Herbert, Cora, Curtis, Ina and Adelle. Mr. Stillings is one of the enterprising farmers of High Prairie Township, and has a well improved farm of 120 acres.

LEWIS A. STONE, farmer; P. O. Leavenworth; is engaged in the dairy business on his farm, about six miles southwest of the city of Leavenworth. He was born in Niagara County, N. Y., in 1825, and when fourteen years of age removed to Michigan with his parents. He finished his college studies and graduated at Oberlin, Ohio, where he also took the second degree in the arts. In 1857 he filled the professorship of mathematics in the Oak Hill Female College in the State of Tennessee, and in 1858 and '59 was principal of the Academies, male and female, in Raleigh, in the same State. In November, 1859, he located a farm and academy near Topeka, Kan. The great drouth of 1860 made this enterprise a failure. During 1862 and 1863 he filled the chair of mathematics in the Leavenworth College, Leavenworth, Kan. From 1864 to 1866, inclusive, he was principal of the Fulton city schools in the State of Illinois. On account of failing health, he then abandoned teaching, and returning to Kansas, located on the farm where he now resides. He married, in 1857, Miss Martha A. Hotchkiss, a native of New York State, and a graduate of Le Roy Female Seminary. To him by this marriage were born two children—A. Louis, who is now a prominent teacher in the county, and Eva L., now the wife of Mr. J. M. Gilman. In 1881 he married Mrs. Esther H. Miller, a widow lady of unusual activity in every good cause. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stone have, for several years, been earnestly engaged in the Sabbath-school work in Leavenworth County. He is a prominent citizen, and at different times has been a candidate for various offices in the county and State.

THOMAS TROWES, farmer, stock-raiser and general trader in stock, cattle and hogs, P. O. Leavenworth, came to Kansas in 1855, and located in High Prairie Township, Leavenworth County. Mr. Trowes was born in Kentucky, in 1829, and lived in that State about five years. He removed with his parents to Indiana, about 1834, and lived there nine years, removing to the State of Missouri in 1843, and living in Buchanan County until he came to Kansas, in 1855. He was married in Buchanan County, Mo., in 1839, to Miss Margaret Bivins, a native of Missouri. They have had eleven children, seven of whom are living—Francis, Samuel, Emma, Alma, Oliver, Harry and Maggie. Mr. Trowes has been engaged in politics in his State, and was Delegate to the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention in 1857, and was elected to the Legislature in 1863. He is a member of the Masonic Order. Mr. Trowes is one of the oldest citizens of Leavenworth County, an honest and capable man, and is highly respected by the people of his county.

B. F. UHL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Boling, came to Kansas in 1869, and located where he now resides, in High Prairie Township. He was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1836, and lived there about thirty-three years. He then came to Kansas and settled in Leavenworth County. He was married in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1858, to Mrs. Julia Wallack, a native of Ohio. They have had five children—Flora, Charles, Luella, Delbert and Miranda. Mr. Uhl is living on his farm, of 240 acres of well improved land, in High Prairie Township, and is a highly respected citizen. Mr. Uhl keeps excellent grades of stock.

JACOB VOGEL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Boling, came to the State of Kansas in 1871, and located in Leavenworth County, High Prairie Township, and has lived here since. He was born in 1849, in Holmes Co., Ohio, and lived in Ohio twenty-two years, and then came to Kansas and located where he now lives. He was married in High Prairie Township, in 1876, to Miss Maranda Shatzel, a native of Ohio, and has four children, two are now living—Walter and Edward. Mr. Vogel is a hard-working, energetic young man, and is respected by the people of his township.

LORENZO WALLACE, carpenter, P. O. Boling, came to Kansas in 1859, and located in High Prairie Township, Leavenworth County, and has lived there since. He was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1840, and lived in his native State nineteen years, and then came to his present location in Kansas. Mr. Wallace is a single man, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all of the people of his township. He has been engaged in farming, but recently sold his farm and is living at present with Maurice Frank, a large farmer of his township.

W. S. YOHE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Leavenworth, came to Kansas in 1840, and located at Fort Leavenworth. He was for fifteen years in the employ of the Government, and was one of the first locators of the city of Leavenworth, and has resided in this county ever since. Mr. Yohe has traveled over a great many States of the Union. He is a native of Philadelphia, and was born in 1819, and lived in his native State until he was nineteen years old. He then removed to New Orleans, and lived there a short time. He also lived in Mississippi and Florida, and then returned to Philadelphia, and came from there to Kansas, and was married in Platte City, Mo., in 1849, to Miss Isabella McClarin, a native of Ireland. He was married to his second wife, Miss Sarah C. Wood, a native of North Carolina, in 1863, and has two children by his second marriage, Alfred F. and Lena B. Mr. Yohe is prominently identified with the Christian Church, and is a minister of that faith. He has been active in developing the resources of his county, and has held several local offices.

DELAWARE CITY AND TOWNSHIP.

Delaware City, one of Leavenworth's early rivals, is now a city of the past. In the summer of 1854, L. F. Hollingsworth, George Quinby, William H. Spratt, James Bruce, J. M. Churchhill, C. C. Redmond, and others, from Platte County, Mo., commenced its settlement. An association was formed (S. B. Prentiss, president), the town site, consisting of 320 acres, platted, and Delaware City was soon a prosperous, growing town. Among the earliest settlers in the township were R. C. Foster, David Churchill, Eli Macamer, John W. Loar, H. T. Green, G. W. Gardner, Chief Justice S. D. Lecompte, B. H. Twombly and others.

The Delaware City of to-day consists of only a few houses and some fifty or sixty people. It has a Catholic Church and a district school. In the township is that splendid educational establishment, Mount St. Mary's Academy, a sketch of which is given.

Mount St. Mary's Academy.—The academy is located south of Leavenworth, on a beautiful elevation commanding a view of the city and fort and the meanderings of the Missouri River, north and south, as far as the eye can reach. The building is a spacious and imposing three-story and basement brick structure, admirably arranged. It contains large and well-ventilated dormitories, toilet rooms, grand study hall, numerous recitation rooms, music and drawing rooms, large refectory and recreation rooms, infirmary and dispensary—in a word, no pains have been spared to render St. Mary's one of the most desirable educational institutions in the West. The grounds and adjoining land comprise 120 acres of land, the entire property being valued at $100,000. The course of instruction comprises, besides the common branches, book-keeping, French, German and Latin languages, music, drawing, plain and ornamental needle work, tapestry, embroidery, zephyr work, wax flowers, etc., etc. The academy is under the management of a Mother Superior, who requires morality among her pupils. Those of Protestant beliefs are left free as to their religion. The attendance is now between fifty and sixty, and is constantly increasing. The original site for the building and grounds, consisting of thirty-five acres of land, was purchased of Dr. Few, in 1868, and the magnificent academy building first occupied in 1870. As a rule the pupils of Mount St. Mary's Academy have been remarkably free from sickness and death. But in June, 1882, a casualty occurred, which carried sadness to the hearts of the Sisters, parents and the entire community. A destructive wind storm occurred on the 16th of that month, the cupola was blown down, and four young girls in the dormitory were crushed to death; others were more or less seriously injured.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS J. ABSHIRE, deceased, was born in Franklin County, Va., December 16, 1814, and was reared to the business of farming. In 1845, he located with his family in Elkhart County, Ind. He followed farming there until 1856, when he located here and was prominently identified with farming and stockraising until his death, which occurred November 23, 1880. He is buried in Delaware Cemetery, leaving a family of three daughters—Mary J., now Mrs. J. B Bell, of Missouri; Clementine, now Mrs. Dr. L. L. Terwilliger, of Delaware Township, and Florence E., now Mrs. S. J. Ferree, farmer and stock-raiser of Delaware Township. Mrs. Eliza M. Abshire *nee* France, was born and reared in Roanoke County, Va., married the deceased in 1845, and shared with him his pioneer life here. Mr. Abshire always took an active part in the growth and development of the social and industrial life of his locality. He was an active worker in the establishment and support of the Baptist Church, and at his death was prominently identified with it as an honorable official. On October 28, 1881, Mrs. Mary France, mother of Mrs. Abshire, passed away from this life and was buried in the family cemetery, Delaware Township.

JAMES BAUSSERMAN, retired farmer, P. O. Lansing, was born in Virginia, October 16, 1809, and was identified with the profession of teaching there. In 1838, he located in Delaware County, Ohio, and followed his profession there for a few years, completing a period of nineteen years in its service. He afterward engaged in farming successfully. In 1863, he located here, and has been actively identified with the farming and stock industry of this locality since. In 1833, he married Miss Mary A. Ogelvie, of his native State. They have a family of three sons and two daughters—J. Henry, minister in Christian Church; Joseph P., druggist, Leavenworth; Francis M., livery and feed stable business; Amanda A., now Mrs. Joseph M. Orndorff, farmer of Jefferson County; Martha O., now Mrs. Jno. C. Evans, farmer and stock-raiser of Jefferson County. For the last thirteen years Mrs. Bausserman has very successfully treated and cured cancers, during which time she has removed over 600 cancers, many of which were of the most malignant form. Her treatment is painless and thorough.

A. G. COGSWELL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 34, P. O. Fairmount, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., in 1828, and was identified there with his present industry, till 1860, when he located here and has been very successfully connected with that industry since. His stock in trade was a merely nominal amount, when he began here; but he has by thrift and industry accumulated four nice farms, comprising 580 acres of choice land under a thorough state of cultivation, with abundance of fruit and vegetable gardens, amounting to about $20,000. In 1856, he married Miss Orpha A. Gould, of his native State and county. Mr. Cogswell has been an active worker in the social life of his locality since coming here.

W. C. M. DALTON, farmer and stock-raiser, Sections 28 and 32, P. O. Lansing; was born in Tennessee in 1835, and was reared and educated in Missouri, and was identified with the agricultural and horticultural industry there. In 1862 he located here, and has been actively identified with his present industry since. In 1859 he married Miss Josephine Morris, who was born in Kentucky in 1841, and was reared and educated in Missouri. They have a family of six sons and four daughters—John H., Charles R., Jeremiah F., William C., Hattie, Amanda, Sanford W., Jemima, Ida and Christopher N. Mr. Dalton has always worked actively in the growth and development of the social life of his locality since coming here. Has been a member of the Baptist Church for over thirty-two years.

JAS. H. HAMILTON, stock dealer and proprietor meat market, Lansing; was born and reared in St. Clairville, Belmont County, O., and was prominently connected with the stock dealing there for ten years previous to his locating here in 1879. Since coming here he has worked actively in the business, confining his trade to the markets of Leavenworth and Kansas City, and dealing principally in fat cattle, of which he turns out about $10,000 worth per annum.

ALONZO HUCKINS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 36, P. O. Lansing, was born in New Hampshire in 1838, and came to Kansas in 1855. For the first ten years he engaged in Government employ in freighting upon the Plains, excepting during the war, when he was deputed Master of Transportation, and did service through Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina. After the war he engaged in stock dealing, and afterward in grain dealing, till 1871, when he again took up freighting in the Indian Territory. In 1872 he began stock dealing and has carried it on actively since. In 1867 he married Miss Frances H. Dunlap, daughter of Horace Dunlap, of Leavenworth County. They have a family of three sons and one daughter—Percival L., Bertrand, Alonzo F. and Belle. Mr. Hucking has worked actively in the social life of his locality since coming here. He is an active member of the A., F. & A. M society, of seventeen years' standing.

JOHN W. HUGHES, horticulturalist, Section 3, P. O. Leavenworth, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, in 1828, and was reared in Ohio. In 1856 he settled in Adams County, Ill., and carried on farming actively there till 1860, when he came West and located here, and has been prominently connected with gardening and horticulture since. In 1852 he married Miss Jane Edwards, a native of Butler County, Ohio. They have one son—William B., merchant of Leavenworth. Mr. Hughes has always worked actively in the development and growth of the social and public life of his locality since settling here. He has served twelve years upon the School Board of the District, and is present Trustee of his Township, which incumbency he has held for seven years. The farm residence contains fifty acres, of which thirteen acres contain apple trees, two acres of grapes, two acres of raspberries and three acres of strawberries, the balance being principally used for gardening purposes; is located about two miles from Leavenworth, on the De Soto road, and is complete with handsome and ample dwellings, stables, etc.

SQUIRE J. M. HULL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 31, P.O. Lansing, was born and reared in Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., and was educated to the carpentering profession, which he followed there till 1859. He then located in Kingsville, Mo., and carried on his profession till 1861, when he located here and engaged at his present industry, which he has actively carried on since. In 1860 he married Miss Araminta Alexander, a native of Johnson County, Mo. They have a family of three sons and one daughter—John W., James M., Celestian A. and Myrtle M. 'Squire Hull has been the incumbent of his present position for eighteen years. During the war he did active service in the militia of the State. He has been an active worker in the maintenance of the Methodist Church here, of which he is an official member.

P. JAMIESON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 6, P. O. Lansing, was born and reared in Kingston, Canada, and was identified there with the mercantile business. In 1857, and at the age of nineteen, he located here and followed milling and farming for the first few years. In 1868 he established a mercantile business and carried it on till 1878, when he engaged at his present industry, which he has successfully carried on since. In 1862 he married Miss Susan L. Stone, a native of Kingston, Canada. They have a family of three sons and two daughters—Charles, Frank, Fred., Nettie and Ida. Mr. Jamieson is an active worker in the social life of his locality. Has been an active member of the I. O. O. F. since 1876.

JOSEPH KELLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 31, P. O. Lansing, was born in Pulaski County, Ky., in 1818. In 1838 he settled in Macon County, Mo., and followed farming actively there till 1854, when he came here and located, and has been actively and successfully connected with his present industry here since. In 1870 he married Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman, *nee* MacMillan, a native of Illinois. They have one daughter, Mary and one son, George Chapman.

JOHN M. LARIMER, deceased, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1836. In 1856 he located in Kansas, and for the first years of his life was engaged in extensive freighting operations between Leavenworth and Denver, after which he engaged in agricultural and horticultural industry, with which he remained successfully connected until his death, which occurred September 2, 1881. He is buried in Mount Muncie Cemetery, leaving two children Rachel and John M., Jr. Mrs. Halle Larimer, *nee* Collins, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., and removed to Leavenworth at an early age, with her relatives, where she was reared and educated. In public life Mr. Larimer always took an active part in all matters tending to the growth and development of the social and industrial life of his locality.

JOHN W. LOAR, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 22, P. O. Leavenworth, was born in Ohio in 1816, and was reared and educated in Virginia. At the age of twenty years he located in Boone County, Ky., and carried on mercantile business there for several years. In 1854 he located here and has been prominently identified with his present industry since. Mr. Loar began business here upon a small capital, but has, by dint of steady and persistent thrift and industry, secured a competence of $50,000. His chief pride is in his beautiful farm, located three and a half miles from Leavenworth. It commands a very extensive view of the surrounding country, including a good view of the city and State's Prison. It contains 164 acres of choice land, surrounded by a hedge, of which the farm contains six miles in cross fences, etc. Is confined to grass growing, averaging about 245 tons per annum. The fruit orchard contains twenty-five acres of choice apples, pears, etc., of which there are 3,000 apple trees, 200 pears—apples average 24,000 bushels per year, and pears about 600 bushels. His breeding ranch contains superior grades of horses, mules, jacks and high graded cattle, for which Mr. Loar has always taken a very prominent place in the stock industry and exhibits of this State. His residence is an imposing brick structure, an ornament to the surrounding locality; beautiful frame barns and outbuildings, make up the quota of this, one of the finest farms in Kansas. In public life Mr. Loar has always been reticent, but has done able service in the maintenance of the schools, as also of the Christian Church, of which he and his wife have been active members for many years. In 1848 he married Miss Lucinda Haskins, who was born and reared in Gallipolis County, Ohio. They have one adopted daughter, Annie, now Mrs. Claude DeVore, of the firm John W. Loar & Co., wholesale dealers in apples, etc., etc., 276 Delaware street, Leavenworth.

HIRAM G. PARKER, general merchant, Lansing, was born in Morgan County, Ill., on the 19th of December, 1845, and was identified there as a farmer until 1870, when he removed to Wilson County, Kas., and engaged in farming for a few years. He then did service as guard at the Penitentiary for four years, after which he started his present business, which he ably represents. In 1865 he married Miss Sarah York, a native of Cass County, Ill. They have one son and two daughters—Otho E., Mary J., and Matilda I. At the breaking out of the war, Mr. Parker enlisted in Company B, Tenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years. After he had served one year and a half in that regiment, he re-enlisted in Company B, First Regiment, Mississippi Marine Brigade, doing active service until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He has been a member of the A., F. & A. M. Society since 1866.

L. A. RAMSEY, farmer and stock dealer, Section 31, P. O. Lansing, was born and reared in Franklin County, Mo., and was identified there with the mercantile business. In 1867 he located here and has carried on his present business actively since. In 1866 he married Miss Belle MacMillan, a native of Illinois, but was reared in Missouri. They have a family of one son and three daughters—Emmet E., Addie L., Jessie M., and Nettie B. Mr. Ramsey did active service in the Fifth Missouri, Company A, Volunteer Infantry, during the war. Is Charter member of Leavenworth Lodge, No. 1285, K. of H., and has worked actively in the support of the Christian Church here, of which he and his wife are active members.

GEORGE W. STARNES, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 4, P. O. Leavenworth, was born in Tennessee in 1827, and was reared in Fountain County, Ind. At the age of four he settled in Platte County, Mo., and followed farming there for several years. March 14, 1855, he located here and has been actively connected with his present business since. In 1848 he married Miss Abigail Livingood, who was born in North Carolina, in 1832, and who departed this life in 1866, and is buried in the family cemetery on the homestead, leaving a family of five sons and two daughters—T. R., John M., Margaret L., Flora A., Irvin H., William P., and George A. In 1875 he married Mrs. Sarah Espey, *nee* Bennington, a native of Ripley County, Ind. They have one son, David A. Espey. Mr. Starnes has been an active worker as member of the School Board for several years, and Township Trustee and many other positions. Has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South since 1850.

MARTIN WALSH, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 30, P. O. Lansing, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1839, and was reared in Yorkshire, England. In 1859 he came to America, and spent the first few years in connection with the railway industry in Kentucky. Was the first baggageman on the Nashville & Northwestern R. R. During the war he was active in connection with the Western Flotilla on the Mississippi, and latterly as an official to the Equipment Department, and after the war he retained a position on the Monitor watch, which he held until 1870 in Mound City, Ill. He then engaged in the mercantile business there, which he very successfully carried on until 1873, when he retired from it and engaged in farming in Wisconsin; but after a few years he abandoned it and located in Kansas City, Kas., and again took up the mercantile business, which he successfully retired from in 1881, on account of ill health, and engaged upon his present industry here. In 1861 he married Miss Bridget Dougherty, of County Mayo, Ireland. They have a family of two sons and three daughters—Richard J., George M., Mary, Annie, and Alice. In public life Mr. Walsh has always taken an active part. He served three years as Alderman of Mound City, Ill.; two terms as Supervisor in Wisconsin, and three terms in the City Council of Kansas City, Kas., and has filled many minor positions of honor and trust.

KICKAPOO CITY AND TOWNSHIP.

Kickapoo Township lies in the extreme northeastern portion of the county north and west of the Military Reservation, north of High Prairie and east of Easton. Kickapoo Island, about two miles long and half a mile wide, is situated north of the reservation, being a valuable portion of the township. The early history of the Kickapoo Indians who occupied this Territory as part of their reservation, and the establishment of a Catholic mission in their midst, is all to be found in the general State history. Major William F. Dyer, an agent of the Kickapoo Indians, and afterward a trader among them, settled, with his family, on what was subsequently known as the Lawrence farm, near the village, in 1845, and remained there nine years. Rev. Joel Grover, an Indian missionary, father of D. A. N. Grover, of Kansas City, and C. A. Grover, first county attorney of Leavenworth County, settled a short distance south of the village in 1851, and died there three years later. Salt Creek Valley, however, is the historical ground of the township and of the county. Here Major Robert Wilson, the first white man, settled in 1844. He kept a trading post a short distance west of the Salt Creek bridge, near the house which he afterward built, being the first in that vicinity. The latter building is still standing. In 1852, he sold out to Major M. P. Rively and became Sutler at Fort Riley. On June 10, 1854, the first squatters' meeting in the county and the Territory was held in Major Rively's store. D. A. Grover was elected Register of claims and Malcolm Clark, Marshal. Among the early settlers of the city and township were William Finley, John Freeland, chairman of the County Board for many years, and foremost in getting its finances into shape; Jesse Connell, farmer, State Senator, business man, etc.; George O. Sharp, who ran Capt. Dennis's saw-mill, a man of affairs, and present Postmaster; Isaac Cody, father of "Buffalo Bill," who had a small farm, a hotel and store, and died several years ago at the old homestead; Lawrence Kennedy, whilom Mayor of "Pleasant Ridge," a village situated on the bluff, three miles west of Salt Creek Valley; Merrill Smith, a large Government freighter, hotel keeper and farmer, who settled in 1854 near Salt Creek bridge—now dead; David Harley, builder of the Eight-Mile House; J. B. Crane and H. B. Gale, settlers of 1854, in the northwestern part of the township, and others less well known.

It is generally admitted that Kickapoo City was laid out as a premeditated rival of Leavenworth, by citizens of Weston and Platte County, Mo. The land was surveyed by the Kickapoo Town Company in July, 1854, the site containing 309 acres. In October the plat was acknowledged by Josiah Elliott, mayor. A large portion of the township, including the town site, was open to pre-emption, under the laws of the United States, and for this reason it was supposed that Leavenworth would find it hard to compete with her rival. And Kickapoo was, for some time, a bitter political as well as business rival. Even before Leavenworth existed, Kickapoo was a political rival of Fort Leavenworth, as is evident from the fact that a convention was held in the village, September 20, 1853 which arranged for electing a delegate to Washington, to urge upon Congress the organization of the new Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. It was not held at Fort Leavenworth for the reason that it was deemed desirable that the demonstration should not appear to have the countenance or co-operation of the officers and soldiers. There was but one trading house in the village where the meeting was held. The mission occupied by the Rev. Mr. Grover, had no school attached to it, but he was then anxious to commence one.

Little wonder is it that in the summer and fall of 1854, when the squatters from Missouri commenced to arrive in numbers, that Kickapoo seemed to be pre-ordained as a political center. The first thing to be done after the site was regularly surveyed by the town company, was to keep the claims of would-be settlers from the grasp of "jumpers." Capt. J. W. Martin, afterward captain of the celebrated "Kickapoo Rangers," had made a claim and returned to his home in Liberty, Mo., for the purpose of bringing back his family. His claim was jumped while he was away, and he therefore employed H. Miles Moore, a personal friend, to go to Salt Creek Valley and argue his case before the Squatters' Court. Mr. Moore won the case and accompanied Malcolm Clark, the marshal, to see that the "ousting" decision was enforced. The man who played the role of jumper had fled, but his wife "held the fort" and flung defiance at the law. After coaxing, threats and force had been employed, she was finally loaded into a wagon with children and household goods and departed. She threatened to burn the cabin, however, as soon as the officers of the law left, and Capt. Martin was obliged to place a guard of two men over his property until he could get his family over from Missouri.

During the first days of November emigration was quite brisk towards Kickapoo. A gentleman of Leavenworth, writes as follows in regard to the town. He, in company with other gentlemen, made a trip to Kickapoo to attend a sale of lots:

"On the Missouri River at Kickapoo is a fine body of timber and prairie. The town commences in the bottom, on a strip about a quarter of a mile wide. At the upper end of the town the bluffs recede from the river, leaving the bottom in the shape somewhat of a half moon. The town runs back on the highlands. A ravine passing through the center of the town tract, affords an easy access to the river, one or two fine springs making their appearance along this ravine. Some energetic business men have taken hold of this place, who will contribute greatly towards building the town. A brisk and spirited sale of lots took place on the premises. The lots generally brought from thirty to seventy, eighty and one hundred dollars each, and one or two, we think, were as high as one hundred and ten dollars. We understand there were some forty or fifty lots sold.

"The upper part of the town has been an old settlement. As long ago as twenty years the Catholics established a mission at that place, on the manual labor system, but as the Indians were not fond of work, they finally abandoned it to a great extent, and removed further back. An old log building, two stories high, part of the mission building, is still standing and has been fitted up for a hotel, which is kept by Mr. Hayes. In one room of the up-stairs, we found a printing office, all in good order, materials entirely new, with good bourgeois and minion type, to print a paper called the *Kansas Pioneer*, by Sexton and Hazzard. They will have out a paper in about two weeks. Mr. Sexton showed us some very fair specimens of bituminous coal obtained on Plum Creek, about two miles distant from Kickapoo. We heard of mines of coal on the Delaware lands, not far from Leavenworth, that are said to yield abundantly."

The reader will remember that the above was written in 1854. At present writing (July, 1882) the mission building mentioned above is "still standing," a portion of the property of O. M. Spencer, one of the most prosperous farmers of Kansas.

In November, 1854, the *Kansas Pioneer* made its appearance. A. B. Hazzard, its editor and proprietor, was an able man and for three years published a brisk and bitter Pro-slavery, anti-Leavenworth newspaper. He is now publishing a paper in Savannah, Ga. Next came the establishment of a steam ferry, U. S. land office, saw mills, groceries, dry goods and general stores, hotels, saloons, lawyers' and doctors' offices, etc., etc. Capt. Elijah Wilhite and Capt. Dennis both had their mills in operation, the bulk of the product going toward the erection of the stables at Fort Leavenworth. At this time the progress of Kickapoo was both rapid and steady. In January, 1855, T. D. Armond was appointed the first Postmaster of Kickapoo. The mails were taken across the river from Weston, and Kickapoo City was, for some time, quite a distributing point for the postal service. In the fall of 1855 Kickapoo was a strong candidate for the county seat. The "no-unimportant" part which she played in politics is elsewhere detailed, and it is useless to go further into the particulars of her early history, remembering that she is now a "deserted village." Before giving a short description of "Kickapoo City," as she is, however, brief reference should be made to the capture of the Kickapoo cannon, which caused so much excitement at the time.

It was on Tuesday, January 5, 1858, that a party of fifty or sixty Free-state men of Leavenworth went to Kickapoo City, and while the Pro-slavery warriors were sleeping carried off a six pound brass cannon—"Old Kickapoo," stolen from the Liberty, Mo., arsenal. The Free-state boys became pretty jolly, under the leadership of Deputy U. S. Marshal Cowell, and exceeded the bounds of propriety in many respects. As a pretext for entering the town at all he pretended that he wished to serve writs on several citizens of Kickapoo for violating the election laws. The truth of it was that the excursion was a jolly sort of a "lark", but the people of Kickapoo were so vexed at the loss of their cannon, which had been their chief source of amusement for several years—which had been a town pet, and cheerfully supported out of the common purse—that they would not look upon the matter in any such light. The next day, the Free-state boys of Leavenworth, with drums beating and flags flying—some of the victorious army on foot, some on horse-back—paraded the streets, dragging glorious "Old Kickapoo" after them. An indignation meeting was held at Kickapoo City, and resolutions were passed, making them out a blood-thirsty mob, breaking open dwellings and stores, and trying to draw innocent citizens into a fight for the purpose of "bringing on a general battle, destroying the town and murdering the inhabitants." The spirit of the proceedings was that "Old Kickapoo" must be recaptured—"peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." Nothing was ever accomplished, however, either way, and "Old Kickapoo" is now a peaceable and peaceful resident of Leavenworth City, except upon the "glorious anniversary of our independence," when he is brought out to "prove his metal."

The denizens of Kickapoo City, now few in number, have bowed to the inevitable. They are no longer rivals of Leavenworth. The once busy village is almost deserted, containing two little churches, a school-house, two or three stores, and a physician. Mr. Sharp, a settler of over twenty-eight years standing, has his postoffice in a picturesque nook on the banks of the Missouri River, where he can see Weston in the distance—that prolific point of emigration for the Pro-slavery party of Missouri.

There are two Catholic Churches in the township—one in the village—under charge of Father Bernard Fink. They have a combined membership of about seventy-five. There is also quite a flourishing Methodist Episcopal Church (South). A neat district school building is also located in the village.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN BAKER, farmer and manufacturer of brooms, P. O. Kickapoo, came to Kansas April 1, 1857, locating in Kickapoo Township, where he has since resided. He has been Police Judge of the city of Kickapoo one term, member of the Council three terms, Mayor one term, and member of the School Board four terms. He is a member of the Baptist Church. Judge Baker was a staunch Union man during and before the war of the Rebellion, and was in the Government employ during the time of the war. He was born in what was then Carter, now Johnson County, Tenn., June 24, 1818. He lived in his native State until his twenty-second year, when he went to Jo Daviess County, Ill., where he remained about eight months, and then went to near Freeport, Ill., where he was engaged in farming, operating a saw mill, and in the general merchandising business, for twenty-two years; he then removed to Kansas. He has been married twice. The first marriage took place in Stephenson County, Ill., in September, 1841, to Miss Martha Norris, a native of Bourbon County, Ky. She died July 4, 1853. By this marriage he had five children, all of whom are living, Daniel Boone, Joseph Norris, (married to Miss Emma Goker, a native of New York), Elizabeth Temperance, (married to Samuel Wilkes, a farmer residing in Leavenworth County, and a native of Alabama), John Thomas and Francis Marion (married to Miss Juliana Spreitzer, a native of New York). The second marriage took place in March, 1857 in Decatur City, Iowa, to Miss Mary Lament Flower, a native of Trumbull County, Ohio. They have had three children—Luelia (died August 23, 1858), Samuel DeVoe, and Charles Morgan. Judge Baker has twenty acres of land in what was once the city of Kickapoo, which has been laid off in town lots, and which contains twelve blocks. He raises on this property all the corn, oats, potatoes, etc., that he needs for his own use, but devotes the principal part to raising broom corn and fruit. His orchard contains altogether about one hundred trees, consisting of apple, peach, pear, cherry and plum trees. He has also an abundance of small fruits on his place, consisting of grapes, raspberries, etc. The farm is well supplied with water, a never-failing spring rising in a ravine eighteen rods from the house, and which is conveyed to the door of his dwelling by means of a telegraph windlass. The improvements on the property consist of a concrete house, erected three years ago. In digging the cellar for the house the remains of two Indians were exhumed, one in a fair state of preservation. Bones of the aboriginal settlers of the soil are frequently brought to light in digging and plowing on the farm, which leads to the conclusion that his farm, or a portion thereof, was once the site of an Indian burying ground. Judge B. has a large barn, corn crib and other outbuildings on his farm. His dwelling is situated on a lofty height which commands a fine view of Iatan and Weston, Mo., and of the Missouri River for miles.

JOHN PHILIP BALZ, farmer, P. O. Pleasant Ridge, came to Kansas March 26, 1864, and located in the city of Leavenworth, where he lived until 1876, and then removed to his farm in Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and of Mechanics Lodge, No. 89, I. O. O. F., of the city of Leavenworth. Mr. Balz was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, October 16, 1830, and lived in his native country till his twenty-seventh year, when he emigrated to America, and first located in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he lived six months, and from there removed to Allentown, Pa., where he lived three years, engaged in working in the iron mines; from there removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he lived five years, and was employed in a machine shop; from there came to Kansas. He was married December 6, 1859, in Philadelphia, to Miss Margaret Volker, a native of Ritterberg, Germany. They have had nine children, four of whom are living—Marie, George, William and Henry. Mr. Balz owns an upland farm of seventy acres—all enclosed by substantial fences. Thirty-three acres are in cultivation, the balance being timber and pasture land. He raises corn and potatoes principally. The improvements on his place consist of two houses, one a new four-roomed stone dwelling, the other a small frame, stock stable, etc.

ANTON V. BANK, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo; came to Kansas in April, 1857, and first settled in Leavenworth City, where he lived ten years, and then removed to Kickapoo Township, where he has resided since. He was Road Overseer of Kickapoo Township two years. He is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Bank was born in Baden, Germany, June 11, 1829, and lived in his native country until his twenty-third year, when he emigrated to America, and located in Lewis County, N. Y., where he lived two years; from there removed to Freeport, Ill., where he remained a short time; from there came to Kansas. He was married in September, 1866, in the city of Leavenworth, to Miss Amelia Ketterer, a native of Baden, Germany. They have six children living—John, Amelia, Anton, Leo, George and Bernard. Mr. Bank has an upland farm of forty acres, all enclosed and all improved. His orchard covers three acres, and contains 250 apple, peach and pear trees. He has two good wells on his farm. He raises wheat and corn principally. His wheat averaged twenty-five bushels to the acre this year (1882). The improvements on his farm consist of a small log and frame dwelling-house, stock barn, granary, etc.

FRANCIS M. BEAGLE, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo; came to Kansas in March, 1852, first locating on Kickapoo Island, where he lived about two years, and was engaged in the wood business. From there he removed to the city of Kickapoo, where he was engaged in the general merchandise business with Messrs. Dennis, Lewis, & Co. He remained in this business sixteen months, and then removed, in 1857, to Oskaloosa, Jefferson County, where he lived until March, 1860, and was engaged as a carpenter and builder, and while there built the first house in Oskaloosa. From there he went to Colorado Territory, where he was employed in mining and prospecting. He remained in Colorado one year, and then returned to Kickapoo, where he worked at his trade until 1874, when he went to California, where he worked at his trade until 1879, when he again returned to Kansas. From that time to the present he has lived in Kickapoo Township. He was Justice of the Peace of Kickapoo Township for two terms; has been Clerk of School District No. 3, Leavenworth County, for four years, and Clerk of the Township for one year. He was in the United States service during the "Price Raid," as a member of Company B, Nineteenth Kansas Militia; enlisted at Leavenworth, in September, 1864, served fourteen days, and was mustered out at Leavenworth. Mr. Beagle was born in Campbell County, Ky., August 1, 1833, and lived in his native State until 1837, when his parents removed to Platte County, Mo., near Weston, where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was married in Kickapoo, November 18, 1855, to Calaphurnia Haley, a native of Greenup County, Ky. They have had seven children, of whom three are living—Mary Alice (married to Charles Spencer, a native of Kansas), William H. and Dora.

JAMES HENRY BEAGLE, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo; came to Kansas in the spring of 1854 and located near the city of Kickapoo, where, with the exception of the time spent in the United States Army, and three years spent in Nebraska, he has always resided. He participated in the last war as a member of Company F, First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry; he enlisted in Omaha, in June, 1861, and was mustered out of the service at Omaha, in October, 1865. He was present at the battles of Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Cape Girardeau, Mo., and in two engagements with the Indians, one at Plum Creek, Neb., in 1864, and the other at Sweet Water, near the Laramie River, Wyoming Territory, in 1865. Mr. Beagle was born in Platte County, Mo., May 8, 1846, and lived there until his eighth year, when his parents removed to Kansas. He was married September 25, 1875, in Mills County, Iowa, to Miss Luella Burroughs, a native of Iowa. They have had two children, but one of whom, a daughter, is living—Cora May.

VALANTINE CARL BECKER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Pleasant Ridge, came to Kansas in May, 1855, and first located on Crooked Creek, Jefferson County, where he lived six months, engaged in farming. From Jefferson County he removed to Lee County, Iowa, where he lived one and a half years, and then returned to Kansas, locating in the city of Leavenworth, where he lived twelve years, and was engaged in freighting. From the city of Leavenworth he removed to his farm in Kickapoo Township, where he has since lived. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, January 28, 1835, and lived in his native country until his eighteenth year, when he emigrated to America, and first located in Butler County, Ohio, where he lived one year, and was engaged in farming. From Ohio he removed to Lee County, Iowa, where he lived three years, and from there came to Kansas. Mr. Becker was married in the city of Leavenworth, April 6, 1858, to Miss Mary Litsch, a native of Kentucky. They have two children living, Lillie and Nellie. Mr. B. has a fine upland farm of 133 acres, all enclosed, and all in cultivation, except fifty-eight acres, which is timber land, and is covered with a good growth of oak, walnut, and hickory. His orchard covers ten acres, and contains 1,000 apple, seventy-five pear, 500 peach, and fifty plum and cherry trees. The water supply is excellent, consisting of two fine springs and a good well. The improvements on his property consist of a four-roomed frame dwelling house, large frame barn, 40x44, smoke-house, etc. He pays particular attention to raising wheat, corn, and fine horses. His wheat this season (1882) averaged twenty-five bushels to the acre. His corn averaged forty bushels to the acre. He had twenty-five acres in oats this year which averaged forty bushels to the acre. He has one or two blooded horses on his farm, which it is well worth a journey to see.

JACOBINA BOLLIN, widow of Hieronymus Bollin, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo, came to Kansas in March, 1860, and located in Kickapoo Township, and has lived here ever since. During Mr. Bollin's life, he was Treasurer of Kickapoo Township four years, and a member of the School Board of District No. 5, Leavenworth County, for six years. He and his family were, and are, zealous members of the Catholic Church. During the war of the Rebellion, he was a member of Company B, Nineteenth Regiment, Kansas Militia. He enlisted in the Fall of 1864, at Kickapoo City; served one month, and was discharged at Leavenworth. He was born in Weicks, Blumenfeldt, Baden, Germany, where he lived until his twenty-seventh year; having previously served six years in the German army, and having received an honorable discharge, he sailed for America, landing at New Orleans, where he remained but a short time, and then started for St. Louis, where he remained two months; and from there removed to Weston, Mo., where he lived two years, and then came to Kansas. Mrs. Bollin was born in the same town in Germany in which her husband was born; came over to America on the same sailing vessel, located together in Weston, Mo., where they were married July 2, 1857. Mrs. B.'s maiden name was Schulteis. They have had six children, of whom four are living: Marie, married to Joseph Klaschinsky, a native of Poland, a farmer, residing in Kickapoo; Josephine, John, and Louisa. Since Mr. Bollin's death, Mrs. Bollin has superintended the farm, and has proven herself an able and energetic manager. The farm contains seventy-two acres, is all enclosed, and all in a fine state of cultivation. The orchard on the farm contains five acres, and has 150 apple, fifty pear, twenty-five peach, and fifteen cherry trees. The improvements consist of a new, commodious frame dwelling house, large barn, granary, wagon-house, smoke-house, etc., etc. The water supply is excellent, there being a never-failing well near the door of the dwelling, and two cisterns on the property. The site and surroundings of the house are beautiful.

BENJAMIN F. EDWARDS, farmer, fruit and stock-raiser, Section 27, P. O. Pleasant Ridge, came to Kansas in March, 1855, locating on his farm in Kickapoo Township, where he has since resided. He has been road overseer of District No. 1, Kickapoo Township, fifteen terms. He is a member of Kickapoo Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M. He participated in the last war as a sergeant of Company A, Seventeenth Kansas Infantry and enlisted at Ft. Leavenworth July 20, 1864; was discharged in the winter of the same year. Mr. Edwards was born in East Tennessee, September 1, 1829, and lived in his native State until his twenty-third year. He then traveled extensively for a period of three years, principally in the western and southern portions of the United States, and then located in Kansas. He was married in Walnut Township, Atchison County, in 1857, to Miss Sarah Jane Dooley, a native of Platte County, Mo. They have had twelve children, eleven of whom are living, Sarah H. (married to Joseph Cleavinger, a native of Kansas), Alice J., John Allen, William Grant, Flora Carrie, Albert M., Ida H., Amelia Agnes, Benjamin F., Jr., Laura Myrtle and Lyman Elmer. Mr. Edwards owns two farms. One, the home farm, contains 200 acres all upland, situated in Leavenworth County. The other is also an upland farm; it lies in Atchison County and contains sixty acres. The home farm is mostly enclosed and has 140 acres in cultivation, the balance being timber and pasture land. This farm is well supplied with water, which consists of wells and springs. The orchard on this farm covers ten acres and contains 600 apple, 100 peach and 125 pear, quince and cherry trees. There is also a vineyard which contains 150 vines of the choicest varieties of grapes. The improvements consist of a six-roomed frame dwelling house, with cellar, frame barn 36x42 feet, granary, corn-crib, stone smoke-house, and other buildings. Mr. E. had fifty acres in wheat this season (1882) which averaged twenty-seven and one-half bushels to the acre; eighteen acres in oats which yielded forty bushels to the acre; twenty-five acres in corn which averaged forty bushels, and twenty-five acres in clover and timothy which yielded two and one-half tons to the acre. Farm No. 2 is improved by a three-roomed frame dwelling house, stock stable and other outbuildings. The yield of wheat, oats, etc., on this farm compared favorably with that of the home farm. There is a small orchard which contains 120 apple, and a few pear, peach and cherry trees, and a small vineyard of 200 vines. The yield of the orchard on the home farm this year of apples alone was 2,000 bushels. Mr. Edwards pays particular attention to raising grain, fruit, horses and sheep. He has now on his farm eleven fine horses and a flock of fifty Southdown sheep, and ere long he intends to go into sheep raising on a more extensive scale. The coming year he will set out a large quince orchard. The farm is well supplied with all the improved modern farm machinery, and is conducted with skill and intelligence. Mr. Edwards is one of the oldest settlers of his section, and is highly respected and esteemed by his friends and neighbors. He is an ardent Republican and one of the original Free-state men of Kansas.

HENRY GWARTNEY, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo, came to Kansas in August, 1872, and located in Wabaunsee County; remained three years and then removed to Leavenworth County, on Stranger Creek, where he lived one year and then came to Kickapoo, where he has since lived. He is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Gwartney was born in Harrison County, Ind., July 30, 1835, and lived there until 1870, when he removed to Cass Co., Mo., where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was married in Harrison Co., Ind., in December, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Potter, a native of Indiana. They have four children living: Richard, Amanda, Mary and Henrietta.

THOMAS H. HAMMOND, M. D. physician and surgeon, came to Kansas December 25, 1878, and located at Kickapoo, where he has resided since and practiced his profession. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Honor and Royal Arcanum, I. O. O. F., Temple of Honor and Ancient Order of Foresters, and was their medical examiner. He participated in the war of the rebellion as a member of the medical staff of the United States Army, serving the greater portion of the time in the general hospitals at Nashville, Tenn. For a time he was the surgeon for Maj. Gen. Nelson's body guards; in this capacity he served three and a half years, being mustered out of service in July, 1865. Dr. Hammond was born in Nelson Co., Ky., in April, 1834, and lived in his native place until 1853, when he attended Hanover College, Indiana, for three terms. He then taught school for a number of years, being for a time assistant teacher in a seminary at Bardstown, Ky. He then commenced reading medicine in the office of Dr. H. W. McCown, of Bardstown. He read with his preceptor for two years and then attended lectures at the university at Louisville for one term. He subsequently attended lectures and graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1859. He practiced his profession for two years in West Baden Springs, Ind. When the war for the Union broke out he entered the United States army, as already stated, as Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army. After the close of the war Dr. Hammond went to New York City, where he attended, for three winters and one summer, lectures in the various hospitals, colleges and clinics of the city, at the same time receiving private instruction from such eminent medical teachers as Drs. Flints, Sr. and Jr., Ogden Doremus, Sayre, Noyes and Elsberg. After this he removed to St. Louis, where he resided and practiced his profession for eleven and one-half years. From St. Louis he removed to Kickapoo, Leavenworth County. He was married in Salt Creek Valley, October 24, 1880, to Miss Sophia E. Jackman, a native of Madison, Ind. Dr. Hammond is a successful practitioner, a hard student and a man of fine attainments and culture. He has furnished frequent articles for the medical journals on topics relating to his profession. His office is well supplied with a large library of recent and standard medical works, a large assortment of surgical instruments and appliances and a large Grunow microscope.

JAMES A. HARNESS, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo, came to Kansas in December, 1870, and first settled in Sherman Township, Leavenworth County, where he lived ten years, and then removed to Kickapoo Township, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Christian Church. He participated in the last war as a member of Company F, Third Regiment Kentucky Infantry. He enlisted in Crab Orchard, Lincoln Co., Ky., July 20, 1861, and was discharged from the service in Louisville, Ky., October 13, 1864. He took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Stony Point, Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Peach Tree Creek (Ga.), and other minor engagements. He was born in Rockcastle County, Ky., September 6, 1843, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. Mr. Harness has been married twice. The first marriage took place in December, 1869, in Pulaski Co., Ky., to Miss Arethusa Delaney, a native of Kentucky. She died in May, 1878. Seven children were the fruits of this marriage, five of whom are living—John, Samuel, James, Lulu and Harrison. The second marriage took place May 1, 1882, in Pulaski Co., Ky., to Miss Sarah McKensie, a native of the same county.

FREDERIC HOBERG, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Kickapoo, came to Kansas June 10, 1854, and first located in the city of Kickapoo, where, having sold his claim for the town site of what afterwards became the city of Kickapoo, he removed to his farm in Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, two miles west of the city, where he has since resided. He has been Trustee of Kickapoo Township two years. He took part in the late war as a member of Company A, Ninth Kansas Militia, and enlisted in Kickapoo in the fall of 1864, served fourteen days, and was mustered out at Leavenworth. Mr. Hoberg was born in Westphalia, Prussia, November 13, 1826, and lived in his native country until his twentieth year, when, on October 6, 1847, he embarked for America, and landed in New Orleans the last day of December the same year. From New Orleans he started for St. Louis, but owing to ice in the Mississippi River he was obliged to remain at Cairo, Ill., two and a half months, and then went to St. Louis, where he remained two months, and from there removed to Warren County, Mo., where he lived three years. From there he removed to Franklin County, Mo., where he remained about four years, and then came to Kansas. Mr. H. has been married three times. The first marriage took place in Warren County, Mo., in December, 1851, to Miss Mary E. Griswold, a native of Massachusetts. She died in the fall of 1861. The second marriage took place in February, 1862, in Atchison County, to Miss Elizabeth Litsch, a native of Indiana. She died March 28, 1880. By this marriage he had nine children, eight of whom are living—Annie Kate, (married to William Kerr, a native of Kansas, and a resident of Kickapoo), Mary Elizabeth, Robert Lee, George Frederic, Louisa, John Henry, Rosa and Nellie Caroline. The third marriage took place May 4, 1882, in Delaware Township, Leavenworth County, to Miss Lavina Flint, a native of Virginia. Mr. Hoberg has a fine upland farm containing 210 acres, all enclosed, and all in cultivation except seventy-five acres, which is in timber and pasture land. His orchard covers six acres, and contains 300 apple and peach trees. The water supply is excellent, two streams, Plumb Creek and one of its branches flow through the farm. There are also two good wells and one cistern on the premises. The improvements consist of a new two-story, six-roomed, frame dwelling house, large rock barn, 36x34, surrounded by sheds on two sides, and a stone smoke house. He raises wheat and corn principally. He had fifty-seven acres in wheat this season (1882), which yielded 1,300 bushels.

WILLIAM HOLAKAMP, blacksmith, Kickapoo, came to Kansas December 25, 1879, and located in Atchison County, where he lived one year, and then removed to Kickapoo, where he has since lived and followed his trade. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He is a veteran of the last war, and was a member of Company D, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, having enlisted in April, 1861, in Chambersburg, Pa.; was honorably discharged from the service in June, 1864, at Harrisburg, Pa. He re-enlisted in York, Pa., in July, 1864, in the Eighty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was finally discharged from the service May 30, 1865, at Harrisburg, Pa. He took part in the battles of Dranesville, Fredericksburg, South Mountain, Antietam, Culpepper Rappahannock Station, Second Bull Run, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania Court House, The Wilderness, Hatcher's Run, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Petersburg and others. Mr. Holakamp was born in Hanover, Germany, May 23, 1828, and lived in his native country until his twenty-eighth year, when he emigrated to America and settled in York County, Pa., where he lived about eight years, and then removed to Trumbull County, Ohio, where he lived five years. From Ohio he removed to Newcastle, Pa., where he lived two years, and then returned to York County, Pa., and lived one year, and then removed to Lancaster County, Pa., where he lived three years, and from there came to Kansas. He was married in Huntingdon, Pa., in November, 1874, to Miss Christine Keller, a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children—Zaidee, Cornelia, Lizzie, Fannie and William. Mr. Holakamp also served for two years in the German army, and one year in the English army, being a member of the British-German Legion during the Crimean War.

BERNARD HOLTGRABER, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo, came to Kansas September 6, 1876, and first located near Leavenworth; lived there one year and then removed to the city of Leavenworth, where he lived one and a half years, engaged in working in the coal mines near that city. He then removed to Des Moines, Iowa; remained there but a short time, and returned to Kansas, locating in Kickapoo Township, where he resides at present. He was born in Vatersiau, Germany, June 9, 1848, and lived in his native country until he came to Kansas. While living in his native land, Mr. Holtgraber was a member of the Twelfth Company of the First Westphalia Infantry Regiment. He served two years and nine months and was honorably discharged. He was married in February, 1879, in the city of Leavenworth, to Miss Millie Schafer, a native of Kansas. They have two children—Leah and Mary Annie.

JACKSON HUNDLEY, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo, came to Kansas in September, 1854, and first settled on Salt Creek, in Leavenworth County, where he lived about six years, and then removed to Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He took part in the last war during the Price Raid as a member of Company B, Ninth Kansas Militia, and enlisted in Round Prairie Township, Leavenworth County, in the fall of 1864; served fourteen days and was mustered out in the city of Leavenworth. He was born in Hanover County, Va., August 1, 1826, and lived in his native State until his third year, when his parents removed to Bourbon County, Ky., where they lived a short time and then removed to Henry County, Ky., where they lived about seven years, and then removed to Platte County, Mo. From Missouri Mr. Hundley came to Kansas. He was married in Platte County, Mo., August 8, 1853, to Miss Mary Seritt, a native of Kentucky. They have five children living—James E., Mary Catherine, Virginia, Nancy and John. Mr. H. has an upland farm of eighty-five acres, mostly enclosed with hedge fence. About fifty acres are in cultivation, the remainder being timber and pasture land. His orchard covers two acres, and contains 135 apple, seventy-five peach and about fifty plum and cherry trees. He raises corn and wheat principally. His wheat will average twenty-two bushels to the acre this season (1882). The improvements on the farm consist of a small log house, stock stable, smoke-house, corn-crib, etc. He has a fine young black-oak grove near his residence.

ALBERT JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Oak Mills, Atchison County; removed at the early age of three years, with his parents, to Kansas, in the spring of 1855. His parents first settled in Walnut Township, Atchison County, where they lived until his eleventh year, when they removed to Doniphan County, and remained two years. From there they removed to Kickapoo Township, where Mr. Johnson has since resided. He was born in Buchanan County, Mo. He was married September 28, 1881, in Oskaloosa, Jefferson County, to Miss Tina Manley, a native of Indiana. They have one child, a daughter. Mr. Johnson has an upland farm of ninety acres, sixty-five of which are under cultivation, and the remainder timber land. The farm is all enclosed with substantial fences. He devotes his attention to raising wheat, corn, hogs and cattle. His wheat this year (1882), averaged thirty bushels to the acre.

JESSE S. JOHNSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Oak Mills, Atchison County, came to Kansas in July, 1854, and first located in Atchison County, near Oak Mills, where he lived about ten years, and then removed to Doniphan County, where he lived a short time; he then removed to his farm in Kickapoo Township, where he has since lived. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the Mexican war, Mr. Johnson was employed in the Quartermaster's Department as a teamster. He was thus engaged about one year and then returned to his home in Buchanan County, Mo. He was born in Camillus, Onondaga County, N. Y., April 11, 1819, and lived in his native State until his eighth year, when his parents removed to Iroquois County, Ills., where Mr. J. lived until his twenty-second year; from there removed to Buchanan County, Mo., where he resided until he came to Kansas. He was married in Buchanan County, Mo., March 13, 1844, to Miss Nancy Davis, a native of Decatur County, Ind. They have had five children, three of whom are living—Sarah Jane (married to Samuel Jones, a native of Indiana, and a merchant residing in Jackson County, Kan. They have seven children); Rhoda Ann (married to Henry Sacks, a native of Prussia, a prominent and well-to-do farmer of Atchison County), and Albert (married to Miss Tina Manley, a native of Illinois). Mr. Johnson has an upland farm of seventy-eight and two-third acres, situated about three miles from Oak Mills, and three and a half from Kickapoo. It is all enclosed and all under cultivation. His orchard covers five acres and has two hundred apple, fifty peach, and ten cherry trees. The water supply is excellent, he having a good well and three fine springs on his property. Particular attention is given by him to raising wheat, corn and fruit. The improvements consist of a five-roomed frame dwelling house, stock stable, granary and smoke-house. Mr. Johnson lived in Kansas during the troubles of 1856, of which he relates many a graphic incident. During the Mexican war, and while in the line of his duty, he was severely injured, from which he suffers to this day. In the spring of 1850, Mr. J. went to Weaversville, Cal. where he spent over one year in mining and prospecting; he met with fair success, and while there was taken prisoner by the Indians; he was in captivity but a short time, however, when he was released, owing to his knowledge of the Indian character.

ERNST W. C. KASTEN, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo, came to Kansas in March, 1855, locating in Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, where he lived until 1861, when he went to Colorado and Montana Territories, where he was engaged in mining and prospecting, and where he resided until 1876. He then returned to Kansas again, locating in Kickapoo Township, where he has resided since. Mr. Kasten was born in Hanover, Germany, February 4, 1841, and lived in his native country until his thirteenth year, when his parents emigrated to America and located in Kickapoo Township, where they reside at present. He was married in the city of Leavenworth in September, 1869, to Miss Mary Hennequin, a native of Lorraine, France. They have five children—Ernst, Minnie, Otto, John and Lucy.

JACOB KEMPTER, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo, came to Kansas in May, 1859, locating near Fort Riley, where he remained but a short time and then removed to Kickapoo Township, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Catholic Church. He served in the war of the Rebellion during the "Price Raid" as a member of Captain Goble's Company of Cavalry; enlisted in September, 1864, in Kickapoo, served about one month, and was discharged at Leavenworth. Mr. Kempter was born in Wiedendahl, Bei-New Stadt, on the Hartz, Germany, September 25, 1833, and lived in his native country until his twenty-first year, when he emigrated to America and settled in Syracuse, N. Y.; he lived there four months and then removed to Galena, Ill., where he lived three years, engaged in farming. From Illinois he came to Kansas. He has been married twice. The first marriage took place in Kickapoo Township, in January, 1868, to Miss Marie Henzler, a native of Bavaria, Germany. She died in 1871. His second marriage also took place in Kickapoo Township, and occurred in November, 1871, to Miss Magdalene Steeker, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany. Six children were the fruits of this marriage, four of whom are living—Anton, (died October 2, 1879); Mary (died November 1, 1879), Joseph, Louise, Theodore and Frederic. Mr. Kempter has a fine upland farm of sixty acres. It is all enclosed and all under cultivation. He devotes his time to raising grain and corn. His wheat this year (1882) averaged twenty-five bushels to the acre. His corn promises to yield an enormous crop. His farm is well supplied with water, a never-failing well being near the door of his house, and Plum Creek flowing about 200 yards from his farm. His house is small, but convenient. He also has a small stock farm and other outbuildings on his farm. Mr. Kempter possesses the German characteristic of industry, energy and thrift, and if he has half a chance, will yet rank among the foremost farmers of Kickapoo Township.

JULIEN LACAILLE, general merchant and hotel-keeper, Hund's Station, came to Kansas in October, 1860, and located in Atchison County, where he lived ten years and then removed to Salt Creek Valley, Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. LaCaille was born in St. Johns, Lower Canada, and lived in his native place until his fifteenth year, when he went to St. Albans, Vt., and attended school for five years; then removed to New York City, where he was engaged as a clerk in a wholesale hardware establishment. From New York he went to New Orleans; he staid there but a short time and went to St. Louis, where he was engaged as a salesman in the wholesale hardware business for six years. From St. Louis he removed to Weston, Mo., where he lived about ten years, and from there went to California, where he was engaged in mining and prospecting for three and a half years, and in the provision business for two and a half years. From California he returned to Weston, and from there came to Kansas. He was married in 1848, in Weston, Mo., to Miss Cenora Groff, a native of Germany. They have had seven children, of whom five are living—Eugene E., Maggie M., William L., Leonora, and Rosalie.

GEORGE LANE, wagon-maker, came to Kansas December 24, 1871, locating in Kickapoo City, where he has since lived. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), and of the Masonic Fraternity. He was born in Madison County, Ohio, December 27, 1813, and lived in his native place until his twenty-third year when he removed to Vermillion County, Ill., where he lived nineteen years, engaged in farming. From Illinois he removed to Polk County, Iowa, where he lived fourteen years, and from there removed to Jackson County, Mo., where he lived one year and then removed to Kickapoo. Mr. Lane was married in Vermillion County, Ill., December 14, 1837, to Miss Martha Courtney, a native of Pittsburg, Pa. They have two children living—a son, William W. (married and living in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory), and a daughter, Margaret E.

ROBERT MITCHELL, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo, came to Kansas in the fall of 1862, locating in the city of Leavenworth, where he lived until the fall of 1864, when he enlisted in Capt. Douglas' Battery at Fort Leavenworth; served about nine months and was then honorably discharged at the place of his enlistment. After his discharge from the army he moved to Salt Creek Valley, Leavenworth County, where he has since lived. Mr. Mitchell was born in Kentucky, where he lived until his ninth year, when he removed to Platte County, Mo., and remained there until he came to Kansas. He was married in the city of Leavenworth in September, 1869, to Miss Hattie Rainey, a native of Arkansas. They have seven children—Clement, Joseph, Gertrude, William, Walter, Robert, and Arthur. Mr. M. has a small place of seven acres in Salt Creek Valley, which is in the highest state of cultivation and which is principally devoted to raising fruit. The improvements consist of a two-story frame dwelling house, stock stable, etc.

JOHN CONRAD SCHROTH, farmer and fruit-raiser, P. O. Leavenworth, came to Kansas in April, 1860, locating on his farm in Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Schroth was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, March 8, 1826, and lived in his native country until his twenty-seventh year and then emigrated to America. During his residence in Germany Mr. S. served in the German Army as a member of the Fifth Company of the First Regiment of Infantry, and was honorably discharged after serving six years. During his term of service he took part in the battles of Wachheizel and Baden-Baden, which occurred in the German Revolution of 1848. When he came to America he first settled in St. Louis, where he lived for four years and was engaged in the brewing business. From St. Louis he moved to Iowa, where he lived one year and then returned to St. Louis, where he lived two years and then came to Kansas. He was married in St. Louis, in November, 1857, to Miss Margaretta Stahl, a native of Germany. They have one child, a daughter, Wilhelmina. Mr. S. owns a fine upland farm of 170 acres, all under fence, and seventy-five acres of which is under cultivation, the balance being timber land and covered mostly with walnut, hickory and black oak. His orchard covers seven acres and contains 800 apple, 150 peach and a few pear and cherry trees. He also has a vineyard on his farm, which contains 200 vines of different varieties. The improvements consist of two new four-roomed frame dwellings, two large frame barns, smoke houses, etc. The water supply is excellent, he having three wells and one cistern on his premises. Mr. Schroth rents 160 acres of his property, reserving only ten acres, on which he lives and which he devotes principally to raising fruit, which he sells in the Leavenworth markets.

GEORGE SCHWEIZER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Kickapoo, came to Kansas in October, 1856, first locating in Leavenworth, where he lived until 1864, and then removed to his farm in Kickapoo Township, where he has since lived. He is Treasurer of School District No. 5, Leavenworth County, which office he has held for the past four years. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Schweizer was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, April 26, 1840, and lived in his native place until his thirteenth year, when his parents emigrated to Canada West, settling near Port Colburne, where they lived two years, and removed to Weston, Mo., where they lived one year, and then came to Kansas. He was married in Kickapoo Township, May 13, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Catherine Schott, a native of Ohio. They have eight children living—Anna Mary, Frederic Carl, Elizabeth Catherine, John Melshior, George, Ernst August, Frederic and Andrew F. Mr. S. has a choice upland farm of seventy acres near the city of Kickapoo. He also owns twelve blocks in the city of Kickapoo, and two houses and lots in the city of Leavenworth. The farm is all enclosed and in cultivation. He had forty acres in wheat this season (1882), which yielded 945 bushels. His orchard covers ten acres, and contains 600 apple, fifty pear and fifty peach trees. He also has a small vineyard, containing 200 vines. He devotes his time to raising grain, hogs and cattle. His residence is a new frame structure containing seven rooms, with all the modern conveniences, and is situated on a handsome and elevated site, commanding a fine view of the Missouri River, Weston, Mo., and a considerable extent of the Salt Creek Valley. From one portion of his farm a good view can be obtained of the city of Atchison. His barn is a large new structure, and very conveniently arranged. The other buildings on the farm are a granary, smoke-house, etc. Mr. Schweizer is one of the progressive and model farmers of his county, and is noted for his thrift and industry.

GEORGE O. SHARP, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Postmaster and Station Agent M. P. R. R., Kickapoo, came to Kansas in April, 1855, first locating in the city of Leavenworth, where he resided about three months. From Leavenworth he came to the city of Kickapoo, where he has since resided. He has been Magistrate of the Township of Kickapoo for the past twenty-five years, Postmaster of the city of Kickapoo for twenty years past, Notary Public for twelve years, and was the first station agent appointed at Kickapoo by the M. P. R. R., which position he has held ever since. He was also the Mayor of the city of Kickapoo from 1858 to 1861. He was a staunch Union man, and during the war of the Rebellion acted as Deputy Provost Marshal of Kickapoo Township. Esquire Sharp was born in Brooke County, Va., June 7, 1814, and lived in his native State until 1839, when he removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, where he lived seven years, and from there went to Minnesota, where he lived three years, and from there to Iowa, where he lived four years, and from there came to Kansas. He was married in Kickapoo, in 1856, to Mrs. Lydia Smith, a native of Ohio. They had three children—Ella (married to T. O'Connell, a native of Missouri), George O. (now a resident of New Mexico), and William F.

ANTON SPREITZER, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo, came to Kansas in the fall of 1856, locating in Brown County, where he lived nearly two years, and then removed to Kickapoo, Leavenworth County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Catholic Church. He participated in the War of the Rebellion as a member of Company F, Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, and enlisted in Kickapoo, in the summer of 1862, and was discharged at Fort Leavenworth in October, 1865. He took part in the Battle of Blue Creek, near Independence, Mo., during the Price Raid, and in an engagement near Westport, Mo., where he was thrown from his horse and severely injured, from the effects of which he suffers to this day. He continued on duty, however, until his command returned to Fort Scott, when he was sent to the general hospital, where he was confined by his injuries for four long and weary months. He was subsequently sent home on a surgeon's leave of absence, and a short time thereafter was discharged from the service. Mr. Spreitzer was born in Austria, in June, 1823, and lived in his native place until 1853, when he emigrated to America, and first settled in Fulton County, N. Y., where he lived and was engaged in farming until he came to Kansas. He was married in Fulton County, N. Y., in December, 1853, to Miss Victoria Klozpuechar, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. They have had eight children, five of whom are living—Julia (married to Frank Baker, a native of Stephenson County, Ill.), John (married to Miss Charlotte Rinzalandtt, a native of Kansas), Mary (married to Peter Calwell, a resident of Leavenworth), Joseph and Katie.

HENRY CLAY SQUIRES, farmer, stock and fruit raiser, P. O. Pleasant Ridge, came to Kansas in April, 1858, locating in Atchison County, where he resided two years, and then was engaged in freighting on the Plains for ten years. During this time he was in every Territory west of the slope of the Rocky Mountains. At the expiration of the time mentioned, Mr. S. returned to Kansas, locating on his farm in Kickapoo Township, where he has since resided. He was a member of the Kansas House of Representatives in 1875. He has been elected Commissioner of Leavenworth County three terms, and holds the office at present. Mr. Squires was born in Gallatin County, Ky., November 5, 1838, and lived in his native State until his sixth year, when his parents removed to Platte County, Mo., where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was married in Leavenworth County, March 3, 1870, to Miss Ella J. McCrary. Mr. Squires has a farm of five hundred acres, which is divided into timber and prairie. It is all enclosed and all in cultivation, except eighty acres, which is timber land. The orchard covers twenty-five acres, and contains 1,200 apple, 500 peach and 300 cherry trees. There is also an abundance of small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and grapes. Mr. Squires has just erected on his place one of Plummer's No. 4 Fruit Dryers, containing thirty trays. It has a capacity of sixty bushels in twenty-four hours, and is being worked to its full capacity, and is giving perfect satisfaction. In 1882, owing to the lateness of the season, it was only used by Mr. S. for drying apples. In future it will be used for drying corn, vegetables and small fruits of all descriptions. The water supply on the farm is excellent, it having five good wells and plenty of living water. The improvements consist of an eleven-roomed cut-stone and brick mansion house, with capacious cellars, admirably situated on an elevation which commands a fine view of the surrounding country. The grounds surrounding the house are handsomely laid out, and are filled with evergreens, box elder, soft and hard maple, and walnut shade trees. There is also a large new frame barn, granary, wagon-shed, stone smoke-house and other farm buildings on the property. Mr. S. raises wheat, corn and oats. His wheat this year (1882), averaged twenty-five bushels to the acre, oats fifty bushels, and corn the same. Mr. Squires buys and sells live stock of all descriptions. He generally keeps on his farm 150 head of cattle, twelve horses and mules, and 100 head of hogs. He also raises and deals in thoroughbred cattle. Mr. Squires is, *par excellence*, a live and go-ahead farmer. He is noted for his genial qualities, and holds a position among his acquaintances that is pleasant to himself and to them.

REV. JACOB L. SUTTON, Pastor in charge of the Kickapoo Circuit, came to Kansas April 4, 1879, locating at Atchison, where he resided until November 16, 1881, and then removed to Kickapoo, where he has since lived. He participated in the last war as a member of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and enlisted at Flemington, N. J., August 9, 1862; was discharged for disability July 17, 1863, at the Chestnut Hill General Hospital, Philadelphia. He took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, and being taken sick shortly after this battle, was sent to the hospital, and discharged, as already stated. Mr. Sutton was born in Warren County, N. J., September 27, 1833, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. He was married in Warren County, N. J., July 9, 1855, to Miss Martha M. Dickerson, a native of New Jersey. They have two children living, Ada E. and Charles W. Mr. Sutton is a faithful and zealous pastor, and much beloved by his flock.

NATHANIEL S. WARD, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Kickapoo, came to Kansas in March, 1858, and located in Kickapoo Township, where he has since resided. He has been Road Overseer of District No. 2, Leavenworth County, for six terms, and member of the School Board of District No. 34, of the same county, for three terms. He participated in the last war as a member of Company A, Seventeenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and enlisted in July, 1864, at Fort Leavenworth; served 100 days, and was discharged at the place of his enlistment. Mr. Ward was born in Union County, Ind., November 2, 1822, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. While residing in Indiana he was Justice of the Peace, receiving his commission in 1855, from Gov. Joseph Wright. He held this office until he came to Kansas. He has been married twice. The first marriage took place in Union County, Ind., January 21, 1853, to Miss Marilla Bond, a native of Indiana. By this marriage he became the father of thirteen children, of whom only two are living, John and Kate. The second marriage took place in Kickapoo Township, June 8, 1874, to Mrs. Martha Nichols, a native of Missouri. Mrs. Ward, by her first marriage, had four children, all of whom are living—Margaret Ann (married to Amos Harless, a native of Missouri, and a resident of Kansas City), Elizabeth (married to Charles Driskill, a native of Ohio, and a resident of Neosho County), Mary Emma (married to Charles B. Ward, a native of New York, and a resident of Kickapoo Township), and James B. Mr. Ward has a fertile bottom farm of forty acres, all under fence and all in cultivation. He has a fine peach orchard, which has 500 trees. Esq. Ward devotes his time to raising fruit, corn, wheat, cattle, and mules. The improvements on his farm consist of a frame dwelling house, stock stable, and other farm buildings. He harvested a fine crop of wheat this season (1882). Mr. Ward is one of the old settlers of Kickapoo Township, and is universally respected and esteemed by his neighbors.

EASTON.

In the early autumn of 1854, Andrew Dawson, Col. Wm. G. Mathias, Gen. L. J. Eastin and others located the village of "Eastin," its name being given in honor of the last named gentleman, the editor of the *Herald*. Through Governor Reeder's liking for his native town in Pennsylvania, "Easton," the "i" was dropped and the name of the village was spelled as it is now. Andrew J. Dawson was probably the first white settler in the township, having opened a ranch and store in 1852, near what was known as Dawson's Ford, the crossing of the Big Stranger on the Fort Riley road just above the bridge. Stephen Minard bought out the Dawson place in 1855, settled in the village, and opened a hotel, S. F. Rhea having laid out and platted the town in March of that year. Mr. Rhea settled in the township in October, 1854. In December 1855, a post-office was established and Mr. Dawson appointed Postmaster. Samuel J. Kookagee, after marrying Mrs. Dawson, also opened a ranch and store and did a flourishing business in Easton for several years. Among the other early settlers of the village and township may be mentioned: H. B. Gale (1854), Jackson Crane (1854), John Thornburg (1855). A. K. Adamson, Joshua Turner, Dr. Oliphant, Claude Oliphant, Wm. Kelsey, Robert Kelsey, Robert Bishop, Thomas Snoddy (1855), and Charles Foster (1855).

Easton has now a population of between seventy-five and one hundred people, has three church societies—Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, and Catholic—a Masonic Lodge (No. 45, forty members), two general stores, one blacksmith shop, and a grocery store.

The Baptists have a society numbering sixty members, under Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss.

The Methodists have a neat church building valued at $1,000, the society being in charge of Rev. J. O. Roberts, of Oskaloosa, and having a membership of twenty-five. The Catholics, in charge of Father B. Vanderlage, have a $1,200 house of worship and a membership of about one hundred. He also has a charge in Alexandria Township.

At Round Prairie, in the same township, the Christian Church has quite a flourishing society and the Presbyterians have also an organization.

Easton is a rich farming township. There is also a flour and corn-meal mill on the Big Stranger, at Millwood. Its proprietor is Mrs. J. P. Rupp. She has some $10,000 invested in the property.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, is located in Easton Township, Leavenworth County, near the village of Millwood. It was incorporated by the State authorities at Topeka, October 19, 1880. The structure is of frame 24x32 feet, and cost about $800, which was contributed by the members of the congregation. The first trustees were Mrs. John Heim, Martin Nieman and Henry Meinert, who are still in office. The building was commenced in 1880 and completed the same year. The first services were held on Sunday, June 15, 1881, by the Rev. Mr. Meyer, of Leavenworth, who preached in the morning, and by the Rev. Mr. Zschoche, of Atchison, who officiated at the afternoon services. The congregation at present is without a pastor, but it is supplied in the mean time by a young and talented student, Ernst Kirchner, from Concordia College, Springfield, Ill., who in addition to preaching the Gospel, also has charge of the school, consisting of ninteen pupils, held in the same building.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—EASTON TOWNSHIP.

E. K. ADAMSON, farmer, P. O. Easton, came to Kansas June 6, 1854, and located in Alexander Township, Leavenworth County, where he was engaged in farming and resided for ten years. He then removed to Easton Township in the same county where he has since lived. He was for fourteen years engaged in the general mercantile business in Easton. He has been Clerk of Easton Township eight years and a member of the Board of School District No. 22, Leavenworth County, for fourteen years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South). He is Senior Deacon of Easton Lodge, No. 45, A., F. & A. M. He was made a Master Mason in 1848, becoming a member of Ringo Lodge, No. 47, of Newmarket, Mo. He was one of the charter members of Easton Lodge, and has held every office in this lodge except Junior Deacon. He is also a member of the Mutual Benefit Society of Topeka. Mr. A. participated in the last war during the Price Raid as a member of Company D, Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Militia, and enlisted in the fall of 1864, at Easton, served fourteen days and was discharged at Leavenworth. He was born in Jefferson County, East Tennessee, July 12, 1822, and lived in his native State until 1831, when he removed to Saline County, Mo., where he lived one year and a half and then removed to Ray County in the same State, where he resided until February, 14, 1847, and then removed to Platte County, Mo., where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was married July 12, 1848, in Platte County, Mo., to Miss Rebecca Randolph, a native of Tennessee. They have had thirteen children, six of whom are living—Mattie E. (married to Joshua Turner, a resident of Easton), Nancy (married to John B. Oliphint, a resident of Easton), Galen (married to Laura Evans, a native of Missouri), Grant, Christina and Robert. Mr. Adamson has a choice bottom farm of forty-seven acres which is all enclosed and all in cultivation. He has a small orchard which is well filled with apple and cherry trees. His place is well supplied with water, having a good, never-failing well, and the Dawson Branch of Stranger Creek flowing through the west portion of his farm. The improvements consist of a comfortable frame dwelling house, stock barn, smoke house etc. He had twenty acres in corn this year (1882), part of which averaged forty bushels to the acre and the remainder seventy-five bushels.

J. C. BAIRD, fruit grower and shipper, Section 14, P. O. Easton, Leavenworth County, came to Kansas in April, 1861, locating on his farm in Easton Township, where he has since resided. He was Trustee of Easton Township two terms. He is a member of Easton Lodge, No. 45, A., F. & A. M., and of Custer Post No. 6, G. A. R. of the city of Leavenworth. He participated in the war of the rebellion as First Sergeant of Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Kansas Infantry and enlisted in the city of Leavenworth August 23, 1864, and was mustered out November 15, 1864, at Fort Leavenworth. His regiment served mostly on the western frontier. Mr. Baird was born in Brown County, Ohio, March 11, 1836, and lived in his native State until his nineteenth year, when he left Ohio for the West. After residing in Missouri until the fall of 1858 he, with fifteen others, went to Pike's Peak. He remained there about two years and then returned to Ohio, and from there came to Kansas. He was married March 19, 1861, in Scioto County, Ohio, to Miss Martha Tucker, a native of Ohio. They have five children living—Charles B., Ellen S., Eva B., William A., and Arthur C. Mr. B. owns a choice upland farm of thirty acres, all enclosed with an excellent hedge and all under cultivation. The firm of which he is senior member (Baird & Son) devote their attention exclusively to raising and shipping fruit. Their orchard covers about twenty-five acres and contains about 4,000 apple, 200 pear, cherry, quince and other fruit trees. They have six acres in small fruits—principally raspberries and blackberries—and about two acres in grapes. They use one of Zimmerman's, No. 4, fruit and vegetable dryers. Its capacity is fifty bushels per day and it is driven to its fullest extent. They also make a specialty of manufacturing a superior article of pure cider vinegar, of which they average seventy-five barrels yearly. The improvements on the farm consist of a seven-room handsome frame cottage dwelling house two stories high, eligibly situated on an elevated site which commands a fine view of the surrounding country, the grounds being tastefully laid out and filled with evergreens, shrubbery and shade trees. There is also a fruit house 20 x 40 feet, with cellar, large stock barn, smoke house and other buildings on the property.

FRITZ HEINRICH BOLL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 25, P. O. Millwood, came to Kansas in April, 1869, and located in the city of Leavenworth, where he lived two years and was in the Government employ. From there he removed to his farm in Easton Township, where he has resided since. He is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church. Mr. Boll was born in Holstein, Germany, September 3, 1835, and lived in his native country until his twenty-third year, when he emigrated to America and located in Cleveland, Ohio, where he lived one year and was engaged in farming. He then removed to Macoupin County, Ill., where he engaged in farming and where he resided until he came to Kansas. Mr. Boll has been married twice. The first marriage took place in April, 1869, in St. Louis, to Miss Margetta LaFrance, a native of Holstein, Germany. She died in 1878 in Easton Township. The second marriage took place in Leavenworth City, January 15, 1880, to Miss Sophie Khon, a native of Hanover. Mr. Boll has a fine upland farm of eighty acres, mostly enclosed, and sixty acres in cultivation. His orchard contains 100 apple and peach trees. He also has a small vineyard containing about fifty vines. The water supply is excellent. The improvements consist of a three-room frame dwelling house, stock stable, granary, corn crib and smoke house. He had fifteen acres in wheat this year (1882), which yielded 300 bushels, and twenty-five acres in corn, which averaged forty bushels to the acre.

WILLIAM N. BORDEN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 23, P. O. Easton, came to Kansas in the spring of 1843, and located in what is now Kickapoo Township, where he lived six months, and from there removed to Platte County, Mo., where he lived until July, 1844, when he returned to Kansas and located in the village of Easton, Leavenworth County, where he resided three years, and was engaged in the grocery business. From Easton he removed to Denver, Colo., where he resided about one and a half years, and then returned to Easton. From there he removed to his farm in Easton Township, where he has resided since. He was Road Supervisor of Easton Township for two years, and member of the School Board of District No. 72, Leavenworth County, two years. He is a member of Easton Lodge, No. 45, A., F. & A. M. During the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Borden was engaged in freighting and furnishing cattle for the United States Government. He was born in Green County, Tenn., December 25, 1818, and lived in his native State until his eighteenth year, when, after spending a short time in Kentucky and Indiana, he went to Augusta, Ga., where he lived two years, and then removed to Platte County, Mo., where he lived twelve years, and then went to California, where he lived two years, and was engaged in mining and keeping a boarding-house. He then returned to Missouri via the Isthmus of Panama and Havana, where, after remaining a short time, he came to Kansas. He was married in Platte County, Mo., May 15, 1839, to Miss Martha Adamson, a native of Tennessee. They have had fourteen children, five of whom are living—Rebecca Ann (married to Robert Bishop, a native of Kentucky, and a resident of Easton, Leavenworth County), Jacob W. (a resident of Colorado), Samuel K. (a farmer, residing in Easton Township, married to Miss Mary Sparks, a native of Kansas), Nancy C. (married to Walter B. Townsend, a resident of the city of Atchison), and Robert S. Mr. Borden has an upland farm of 120 acres, all inclosed, and 100 acres of which are in cultivation, the balance being timber land. His orchard covers five acres, and contains 250 apple, 500 peach, fifty cherry, and a number of pear and plum trees. There is also an abundance of small fruits and grapes. The farm is well supplied with water, having a good well and two large springs. The improvements consist of a four-room frame dwelling house, 18x32, with cellar; stock stable and granary 36x40, and other outbuildings.

JOHN L. BRISTOW, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Easton, came to Kansas, March 1, 1855, and located in Easton Township, Leavenworth County, where he has resided since. He has been Supervisor of the roads of Easton Township one term, member of the School Board of District No. 72, Leavenworth County, three terms. He is a member of the Old School Baptist Church. Mr. Bristow participated in the war of the Rebellion as Sergeant of Company A, Eleventh Regiment, Kansas Volunteers, and enlisted in Easton, in August, 1862, and was discharged at Fort Leavenworth, in September, 1865. He took part in the battles of Fort Wayne, Ark., Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Lexington, Independence, Westport, and other minor engagements and skirmishes. He was born in Boone County, Ind., June 27, 1837, and lived in his native State until September, 1854, when he started for Kansas, stopping in Warren County, Ind., where he remained through the winter. He was married in Easton Township, March 6, 1862, to Miss Missouri A. Wilburn, a native of Ohio. They have eight children living—William Francis, Ephraim Linsey, Mary Delilah, Joseph Albert, Eliza Ann, James Jesse, Lydia Alice, and John. Mr. Bristow has a small upland farm of forty acres, all inclosed and all under cultivation. The orchard covers two acres, and contains 150 apple, 300 peach, and twenty-five cherry trees. The water supply is excellent. The improvements consist of a small frame dwelling house, stock stable, smoke-house, and other outbuildings. He had twenty-five acres in corn this year, which averaged fifty bushels to the acre.

ETHBERT CAULK, farmer, P. O. Easton, came to Kansas, January 1, 1868, locating in Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, where he lived five years, and then removed to Easton Township, of the same county, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Caulk was in the United States service during the "Price Raid," in the war of the Rebellion, as a member of Company I, Nineteenth Regiment, Kansas Militia, and enlisted in the fall of 1864, in Kickapoo Township, and was discharged with his regiment at Leavenworth, after serving eighteen days. Mr. C. also served a short time in the Confederate army, having been pressed into the Rebel service while residing in Arkansas, in 1861. He was born in Guilford County, N. C., September 6, 1828, and lived in his native State until his nineteenth year, and then removed to East Tennessee, where he lived seven years. From there he removed to Washington County, Ark., where he also lived seven years, and then came to Kansas. He was married in Morgan County, Tenn., May 4, 1855, to Miss Mary S. Goddard, a native of Tennessee. They have thirteen children, of whom nine are living—William Henry, John Milton, Juliana, Samuel Ethbert, Margaret Emma, Ulysses Grant, Gideon Wesley, Mary, and Norah. Mr. Caulk has a fine upland farm of 160 acres, which is mostly enclosed, and seventy acres of which are in cultivation. His orchard contains 180 apple and 100 peach trees. The water supply is good, there being two never-failing wells, and Jones Creek running through the northeast corner of his farm. The improvements consist of a good log house, stock stable, and other farm buildings.

A. E. CLEAVINGER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 33, P. O. Pleasant Ridge; came to Kansas in March, 1851, and located on his farm in Easton Township, where he has resided since. He was Road Overseer of District No. 1, Easton Township, two years. He is a member of the M. E. Church (South) and of Kickapoo Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M. He took part in the last war as a member of Capt. James A. Henderson's company, Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Militia during the "Price Raid," and enlisted in the fall of 1864 in the city of Leavenworth, served fourteen days, and was mustered out at Leavenworth. Mr. C. was born in Logan County, Ky., September 17, 1826, where he lived until 1851, and then removed to Platte County, Mo., where he resided until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1855 in Platte County, Mo., to Miss Jane B. Davidson, a native of Kentucky. They have seven children living, whose names are: Rebecca Ann, Joseph (married to Miss Hattie Edwards, a native of Kansas), John W., Nannie, Asa, Mary and Moses. Mr. C. has a fine upland farm of 360 acres in Easton Township, and also owns a small farm of forty acres in Jefferson County. The home farm is mostly enclosed and has over 200 acres in cultivation. The water supply is fair. The orchard covers four acres, and contains 200 apple, 100 peach and fifty cherry trees. The improvements consist of a seven-roomed frame dwelling house with cellar, eligibly situated, and surrounded with evergreens and shade trees, stock stable, granary, corn-crib, stone smoke house with cellar, and other outbuildings. He had eighty acres in wheat this year (1882) which averaged twenty-five bushels to the acre, ten acres in oats which averaged forty-seven bushels, forty acres in corn which averaged thirty bushels, ten acres in timothy and clover which yielded four tons to the acre. There are sixty acres in pasture and ten acres in meadow on the farm.

J. F. COLYER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 6, P. O. Millwood; came to Kansas in August, 1855, and located in Leavenworth City, where he resided eighteen years, and was principally engaged in the grain and forage business. From Leavenworth he moved to his farm in Easton Township, where he has resided since. Mr. Colyer is a member of Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, I. O. of O. F. During the last war he was a member of the Home Guard. He was born in Rockcastle County, Ky., May 22, 1831, and lived in his native State until his twelveth year, when his parents removed to Platte County, Mo., where Mr. C. lived until he came to Kansas. He was married in Leavenworth County, January 1, 1865, to Miss Mary Orr, a native of Canada. They have two children: Thad and James O. His second marriage took place June 9, 1879, in Easton Township, to Mrs. Malvina Thompson, a native of Missouri. Mr. Colyer has a choice bottom farm of 160 acres, all enclosed and all in cultivation. There is a small apple orchard on the farm. The water supply is excellent, consisting of a well, large ponds, springs and Big Stranger Creek flowing through the northwestern portion of the farm. The improvements consist of a fine ten-room frame dwelling house, frame barn 50x50 feet, and other outbuildings. Mr. C's. corn this season (1882) will average sixty bushels to the acre.

BARTON ELLISON, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Easton; came to Kansas in February, 1876, and located in Easton Township, where he has resided since. He was Road Supervisor of Easton Township three terms. He is a member of the Baptist Church and of Easton Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M. He participated in the last war as a member of Company K, Twenty-Fifth Missouri Militia, and enlisted in DeKalb, Mo., in the fall of 1862, and was discharged after serving one month at St. Joe. Shortly after his discharge he came to Kansas, where he resided until the September of the following year, when he returned to DeKalb, where he again entered the United States service as a member of Company K, Eighty-First Regiment Missouri Militia, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Ellison was born near Rushville, Rush Co., Ind., September 9, 1840, and lived in his native State until March 8, 1845, when his parents removed to DeKalb, Mo., where Mr. E. lived until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1860, in DeKalb, to Miss Nancy M. Clinkinbeard, a native of Missouri. They have one child, a daughter, Ivy Annie, the wife of S. A. Roberson, a native of Missouri and a resident of Nebraska. Mr. Ellison has a fine upland farm of eighty acres, mostly enclosed, thirty-five acres of which are under cultivation, the balance being timber and pasture land. The water supply is fair. There is a small orchard on the farm which is filled with apple, peach and cherry trees. The improvements consist of a stone dwelling house, stock barn and other outbuildings.

ROBERT FEVURLY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 26, P. O. Easton, came to Kansas in June 1868, locating on his farm in Easton Township, Leavenworth County, where he has resided since. He is a member of Easton Lodge No. 35, A. F. & A. M. He participated in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and enlisted in Pittsburg, Pa., October 27, 1861, and was discharged at Petersburg, Va., October 26, 1864. He took part in the battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Days Fight, Second Bull Run, Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and numerous other engagements and skirmishes. Mr. Fevurly was born in Germany November 16, 1837, but left his native country at a very early age with his parents who emigrated to America, and who located at Philadelphia, where they lived about five years and then removed to Elk County, Pa., where they lived until Mr. F. attained his ninth year, when they removed to Jefferson County, in the same State, where Mr. F. lived until the breaking out of the Rebellion. After his discharge from the army he returned to Jefferson County, Pa., where he resided until he came to Kansas. He has been married twice. The first marriage took place June 19, 1870, in the city of Leavenworth, to Miss Mary A. Behler, a native of Ohio. She died October 14, 1874. Three children were the result of this marriage—Ida, Emma, and Joseph. The second marriage occurred November 23, 1875, in Easton Township, to Miss Martha McCarty, a native of Missouri. By this marriage they had four children, three of whom are living—Mollie, Edna, and Kate. Mr. Fevurly has a fine prairie farm of 320 acres, all enclosed; 160 acres are in cultivation, the balance being pasture land. The orchard covers five acres and contains 200 apple, 200 peach, 40 pear, and 30 plum trees. The farm is well supplied with water. The improvements consist of a four-roomed frame dwelling house, good barn, granary, smoke-house, etc. There is also a small tenant house on the place for the use of the farm hands.

ELI FITCH, farmer, P. O. Millwood, came to Kansas in February, 1856, and located in Kickapoo Township, where he lived until 1880, when he removed to Easton Township, where he has resided since. He is Constable of Easton Township. Mr. Fitch took part in the last war during the "Price Raid" as a member of Company I, Seventy-Ninth Regiment, Kansas Militia, and enlisted at Leavenworth in the fall of 1864, served fourteen days, and was discharged at Leavenworth. Mr. F. was born in Lewis County, Ky., September 11, 1843, and lived in his native State until his tenth year, when his parents removed to Platte County, Mo., where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was married in Kickapoo Township, December 25, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Wills, a native of Missouri. They have eight children—Nancy Jane, George Washington, John Newton, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel, Annie May, Dora Elizabeth, and Martin Luther. Mr. Fitch's corn averaged this year (1882) fifty bushels to the acre.

BARTHOLOMEW GRIFFIN, laborer U. P. R. R. (K. C. Division), P. O. Easton, came to Kansas in November, 1876, locating at Fort Leavenworth, where he was a member of Company D, Twenty-Third Regiment United States Infantry. He enlisted in Boston, Mass., in October, 1875, served three years and six months—one year in Omaha, and the remainder of the time in Kansas—and was discharged for disability on account of injuries received while in the line of his duty, at Fort Leavenworth in January, 1878. After his discharge from the army, he located in the city of Leavenworth, where he lived until the fall of 1881, when he removed to Easton Township, Leavenworth County, where he has resided since. Mr. Griffin was born in Lawrence, Mass., but lived there only six months when his mother left America with him for Ireland, where he lived until his fifteenth year, when he returned to the place of his nativity, where he lived four years, and then left for Worcester, Mass., where he lived one year. From Worcester he again returned to Lawrence, where he lived four years and then entered the United States Army. He is a member of the Catholic Church and of the United Sons of Freedom. He was married in the city of Leavenworth in July, 1878, to Miss Julia Carpenter, a native of the State of New York.

WILLIAM GRISWOLD, proprietor of Stranger Valley Mills, Millwood, came to Kansas October 14, 1877, and located in Millwood, where he has resided since. Mr. Griswold was born in Columbia County, N. Y., October 14, 1849, and lived in his native State until 1868, when he removed to De Kalb County, Mo., where he resided until he came to Kansas. Mr. Griswold is the proprietor of the mill at Millwood, Leavenworth County. It is a custom and merchant mill, and has three run of burrs, with first-class machinery and facilities for doing good work. Owing to the scarcity of water the proprietor has, with his usual forethought, added an Atlas engine of forty horse-power to the other machinery of the mill, so that it can run at any stage of the water. The mill has a good run of custom, and the brands of flour and meal manufactured at this mill have received and continue to receive the favorable patronage of the public. The brands of flour manufactured are "The Stranger Valley Water Mills," "Stranger Valley Steam Mills," and "Stranger Valley O. K." Mr. Griswold is a young and energetic business man, and is well spoken of by patrons and friends.

LEONIDAS GWARTNEY, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Millwood, came to Kansas with his parents April 1, 1855, locating near Easton, where he resided five years, and then moved to near Millwood, in the same township, where he lived until 1870; he then removed to Butler County, where he resided eleven years. From there he removed to Vernon County, Mo., where he lived six months, and then returned to Kansas, locating on his farm in Easton Township, where he has resided since. He was Road Overseer of Milton Township, Butler County, two years, and member of the Board of School District No. 84, Butler County, four years. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gwartney was born in Harrison County, Ind., October 24, 1847, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. He was married in January, 1871, in Easton, to Miss Colona Turner, a native of Leavenworth County. They have three children—Emmett, Effie and Milton. Mr. Gwartney has a small bottom farm of forty acres, which is all enclosed and all in cultivation. There is a young orchard on the farm, which contains 100 apple and fifty peach trees. The water supply is good, consisting of springs and Evan's Branch of the Big Stranger Creek, flowing through the south side of the farm. The improvements consist of a new three-roomed frame dwelling house, a stock stable and other outbuildings. His wheat this year (1882), averaged twenty-two bushels to the acre, and his corn fifty bushels.

JOSHUA HALL, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Easton, came to Kansas in August, 1854, locating near Easton, where he lived two years, and then removed onto his farm in Easton Township, where he has resided since. He has been a member of the School Board six years—three years in District 14, and three in District 72. He is a member of the Christian Church. He took part in the late war during the Price Raid as a member of Company M, Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Militia. He enlisted in the fall of 1864, served fourteen days, and was discharged in the city of Leavenworth. Mr. Hall was born in Patrick County, Va., January 10, 1825, and lived in his native State until his twenty-fifth year. He then removed to Platte County, Mo., where he lived four years, and then came to Kansas. He was married in Easton Township, May 19, 1857, to Miss Lydia L. Bristow, a native of Indiana. They have thirteen children living, whose names are: Ruth Jane, Martha Ann, William Parker, Lydia Elizabeth, Mary Drusilla, Lucy Angeline, Susan Ellen, Daniel Jackson, John Franklin, Joshua Henry, James Ewen, Joseph Peyton and Jesse Abel. Mr. Hall has an upland farm of 160 acres, all enclosed and mostly in cultivation. The water supply is good. There are two orchards on the farm, which cover ten acres, and contain 400 apple, 1,000 peach, twenty-five cherry and twelve pear trees. There is also an abundance of small fruit. The improvements consist of a story and a half four-roomed frame dwelling house, stock stable and other outbuildings. His wheat this year (1882), averaged thirty bushels to the acre. He had also this season twenty-five acres in corn, which averaged fifty bushels to the acre.

REV. BERNARD J. HAYDEN, Pastor St. Lawrence Catholic Church, Easton, and Pastor in charge of St. Joseph's Church, Salt Creek Valley, and St. Patrick's Church, Springdale; came to Kansas in August, 1866, locating in Topeka, where he attended the Seminary of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and where he resided until April, 1869. He then removed to Lawrence, where he resided until November, 1869, in which month he was ordained in Columbus, Ohio, by Bishop Rosecrans. After his ordination he went to Soloman City, Dickinson County, where he had charge of the mission extending from Abilene to Kit Carson, in Colorado. He continued in charge of this mission until January, 1871, when, owing to failing eye-sight, he went to Roscommon, Ireland, where he remained until August, 1881, and then returned to America, locating in Kansas City, Kan., where he lived until he came to Easton. Father Hayden was born in Roscommon, Ireland, in March, 1847, where he completed his classical course of studies, and lived in his native city until April 4, 1864, when he left Ireland for America, locating in Milwaukee, Wis., where he entered St. Francis' Seminary, and pursued his philosophical and theological studies until August, 1866, when he came to Kansas, locating in Topeka, as already stated; here he completed his studies in June, 1868. He then taught in the Seminary of the Assumption until 1869.

JAMES HAYS, farmer, P. O. Easton, came to Kansas in the fall of 1860, and located in Jefferson County, where he lived two years, and then removed to Buchanan County, Mo. While residing there he entered the United States service as a private in Company G, Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry. He enlisted at Fort Leavenworth, in 1863, served nearly three years, and was discharged at Fort Leavenworth. After his return from the army he removed to Atchison County, where he remained about two years, and then removed to Easton Township, Leavenworth County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He was born in Jackson County, Mo., October 28, 1831, where he lived until his eighth year, when his parents removed to Cole County, Mo., where they lived four years, and from there removed to Buchanan County, in the same State, where Mr. Hays lived twelve years; from there he went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he was engaged in driving team for the Government contractors during the Mexican war. He was thus engaged one summer, and then returned to his home in Buchanan County, where he lived three years, and was engaged in the grocery business. He then went to California, where he was engaged in mining and prospecting for one year, and then again returned to Buchanan County, where he lived one year, and then returned to California, where he remained until the fall of 1860, when he returned to Missouri, stayed a short time, and then came to Kansas. He was married in July, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Brock, a native of Tennessee. They have had ten children, eight of whom are living—Sarah Frances, married to Wesley Chambers, a resident of Jackson County; Rose Althea, Robert, William, John, Mathew, Alonzo and James L.

MICHAEL HENNESSY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 26, P.O. Easton, came to Kansas in May, 1857, locating in the city of Leavenworth, where he lived five years, and then removed to Kickapoo Township, where he lived six years, and from there removed to his farm in Easton Township, where he has resided since. He is a member of St. Lawrence's Catholic Church, of Easton. He was born in County Clare, Ireland, January 15, 1834, and lived in his native country until his nineteenth year, when he came to America, and first located in Washington, D. C., where he lived two years. From there he removed to Salem County, N. J., where he lived five years, and was engaged in farming. He then came to Kansas. He was married in Leavenworth, in October, 1860, to Miss Mary Shiine, a native of County Clare, Ireland. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living—John, Patrick, Thomas, Martin, Maggie, Katie and Mary. Mr. Hennessy has two farms, one, the home farm, of 120 acres, upland, the other, a bottom farm of 168 acres, near Easton. These farms are all enclosed, and mostly in cultivation. The supply of water on both is good, and ample for all puposes. The orchard on the home farm contains 200 apple, 250 peach, and fifty cherry trees. The improvements on this farm consist of a five-roomed, frame dwelling house, two stories high, stock stable and other out buildings. He had nineteen acres in wheat this year (1882), which averaged twenty bushels to the acre, and ninety acres in corn, which averaged fifty bushels to the acre.

WILLIAM HICKS, farmer and stockraiser, Section 15, P. O. Easton, came to Kansas April 8, 1864, locating in Easton Township, where he has resided ever since. He has been a member of the School Board, of District No. 23, Leavenworth County, two years. He participated in the last war as a member of the militia, in the "John Morgan Raid," in Ohio in 1863. Mr. Hicks was born in Meigs County, Ohio, February 28, 1822, and lived in his native State until April, 1854, when he removed to Iowa, where he resided two years and then returned to Ohio, where he remained until he came to Kansas. He has been married three times. The first marriage took place March 9, 1848, in Ohio, to Miss Salina M. Minard, a native of Ohio. Two children were the result of this marriage, one of whom is living—John Ahart. The second marriage occurred October 27, 1853, in Meigs County, Ohio, to Miss Susan E. Tubbs, a native of Ohio. The third marriage took place March 28, 1857, in Gallia County, Ohio, to Miss Mary Jane Siders, a native of Ohio. By this marriage they have had nine children, eight of whom are living—Mary Louisa (died October 18, 1875), Nancy Alice, Minerva Maria, Melinda Viola, George D., Leslie W., Elzie Ellsworth, Benjamin W. and Mandy Myrtle. Mr. Hicks has a fine upland farm of 160 acres, adjoining the celebrated Knapp Kaiser farm. It is all enclosed, and has 110 acres in cultivation, the balance being timber and pasture land. The water supply cannot be excelled, there being two wells, and the Dawson Branch of Stranger Creek flowing through the south part of the farm. The U. P. R. R. (K. C. Division) runs across the south part of the property. The improvements consist of a three-roomed, frame dwelling, stock stable, etc.

ROBERT A. KELSEY, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Easton, came to Kansas, May, 3, 1864, locating in the village of Easton, where he lived ten years. He then removed to his farm in Easton Township, where he has since lived. He was Road Overseer of District No. 5, Easton Township, two years; Justice of the Peace of the same township, six years; Postmaster of Easton, six years; Notary Public for fifteen years and holds the office at present. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Easton Lodge, No. 45, A. F. & A. M. This lodge was founded eighteen years ago, and Mr. Kelsey has been its Worshipful Master for sixteen years. He participated in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Capt. Smalley's Company of the Twelfth Regiment Missouri Enrolled Militia. He enlisted in the spring of 1861, in Mercer County, Mo., and was discharged at Princeton, Mercer Co., Mo., in April 1864. Mr. K. was born in Knox County, East Tennessee, April 7, 1826, and lived in his native State until January, 1842, when he removed to Davis County, Mo., where he lived two years, and from there removed to Mercer County (then Grundy County), Mo., in April 1844 where he resided until he came to Kansas. He was married in Mercer County, Mo., in 1847, to Miss Paulina Jane Foster, a native of Kentucky. They have nine children living, whose names are—Mary E., married to S. B. Randolph, a native of Missouri, and a resident of Jefferson County; Amanda E., married to Robert N. McClure, a native of Ohio, and a resident of Easton Township; Sarah Jane, married to William M. Smith a native of Missouri, and a resident of Kickapoo Township; Eliphalet W., married to Miss Dora Sparks, a native of Missouri; James Henry; Rebecca Ann, married to Daniel Polley, a native of Ohio, and a resident of Leavenworth County; Martha C.; John A., and Florence B. Mr. Kelsey's farm contains 100 acres, eighty acres upland and twenty acres bottom land. It is all enclosed and has sixty acres in cultivation, the balance being timber and pasture land. The water supply is good. The orchard covers three acres and contains 225 apple, fifty cherry, 200 peach and twenty-five pear and plum trees. There is also an abundance of small fruits on the farm. The improvements consist of a four-roomed frame dwelling, stock stable, corn crib and granary. Mr. K. had twenty-five acres in corn this year (1882) which averaged forty bushels to the acre.

FREDERIC KNOLLMAN, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Millwood, came to Kansas March 1, 1867, locating in Leavenworth County, where he has resided since. He has been a member of the Board of School District No. 6, Leavenworth County for two years, and is a member at present. He is a member of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. He was born in Dearborn County, Ind., February 7, 1844, and lived in his native State until 1865, when he removed to Platte County, Mo., where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was married in the city of Leavenworth, February 11, 1869, to Miss Clara Nieman, a native of Hanover, Germany. They have four children—John Henry, Ernest Martin, Mary L. and Louise M. Mr. Knollman has an upland farm of 120 acres, all enclosed and mostly under cultivation. There is a small apple orchard on the farm containing 125 bearing apple trees. The water supply is fair. The improvements consist of a three-roomed frame dwelling house, stock stable, granary and other outbuildings. He had thirty acres in corn this year (1882) which averaged forty bushels to the acre. His oats averaged thirty-five bushels to the acre.

MICHAEL LAKNER, dealer in general merchandise, came to Kansas in October, 1863, and located in the city of Leavenworth, where he resided ten years, and was engaged at working at his trade as a millwright. From Leavenworth he removed to Millwood, where he has resided since and has been engaged in the general mercantile business. Mr. Lakner is a member of the Catholic Church. He participated in the last war as Second Lieutenant of Company H, Fifth Missouri Cavalry; enlisted in March, 1861, at St. Joseph, Mo., and was discharged at the same place in the fall of 1863. He took part in the battle of Wilson's Creek, and numerous other minor engagements. At the battle of Lexington, Mo., Mr. Lakner was captured by the rebels, under Maj. Gen. Price, and was held a prisoner a short time and then was paroled. After his discharge from the army he came to Kansas and subsequently re-enlisted in the fall of 1864, during the "Price Raid," and was mustered into service as Second Lieutenant of Company H, Seventh Kansas Militia. He enlisted in the city of Leavenworth, served two months, and was discharged at Fort Leavenworth. Mr. Lakner was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, June 12, 1823, and lived in his native country until his twenty-eighth year, when he emigrated to America and first located in New York City. Here he was engaged as a pattern-maker. While residing in his native country, he did duty in the German army, as a member of the Seventh Company, Sixth Regiment, and participated in the Schleswig-Holstein Campaign. From New York City he removed to Madison, Ind., where he lived about six months, and from there removed to St. Joe, Mo., where he resided until he came to Kansas. Mr. Lakner is a practical millwright and has built some of the best mills in Kansas, among which are Koehler's Mill, in the city of Leavenworth, Roeder's Mill, in the Valley Falls, and Rapp's Mill, in Millwood. Mr. Lakner was married twice. The first marriage took place in the fall of 1852 in Wurtemburg, Germany, to Miss Johanna Carnicher, a native of Germany. They had one child, a daughter, Johanna (married to Charles Bechtel, a native of Baden, Germany, and a resident of Chicago). The second marriage took place in the city of Leavenworth in 1870, to Miss Margaretta Schmidt, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany. They have three children—Maggie, Rosa, and Michael. Mr. L. does a large and thriving trade, which is constantly increasing.

M. H. LANGLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 11, P. O. Easton, came to Kansas in April, 1854, locating on his farm in Easton Township, where he has resided since. He took part in the war of the Rebellion, as a member of the Second Kansas Regiment. He enlisted in the fall of 1862, served one month and was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth. He subsequently re-entered the service at the time of the "Price Raid" in 1864, as a member of Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, Kansas Militia, served eighteen days and was discharged at Kansas City. He was born in Ashe County, N. C., July 22, 1818, and lived in his native State until his seventh year, when his parents removed to East Tennessee, where he lived until his twenty-first year and then removed to Nodaway County, Mo., where he lived for eight years and then removed to Page County, Iowa, where he lived twelve years, and then came to Kansas. He was married in Nodaway County, Mo., in December, 1851, to Miss Lydia Agnes Price, a native of North Carolina. They have had twelve children, of whom eleven are living—James Milton (married to Lillie Adamson, a native of Kansas); Anna Jane (widow of Nicholas Wood, a native of Missouri. He died in January, 1882); John Alonzo, William Thomas, Nancy Elizabeth (married to Frederic Strong, a native of Michigan, a resident of Easton Township); Rachael Ellen, Lorenzo Dow, Sarah Matilda, Mary May, Lucy Hattie, and Isaac Linza. Mr. Langley has a fine upland farm of 158 acres, all enclosed, and 100 acres in cultivation, the balance being timber and pasture land. The orchard covers three acres and contains 300 apple, 100 peach and fifty cherry trees. The water supply is good, there being two good wells, a number of springs and Buttermilk Creek flowing through the northeastern section of the farm. The improvements consist of a five-roomed frame dwelling, large barn, granary, corn crib, and other outbuildings. He had thirty-five acres in wheat this year (1882), which yielded thirty bushels to the acre; forty-five acres in corn, which averaged fifty bushels; eight acres in flax, which averaged twelve bushels to the acre, and five acres in millet.

SILAS LANGLEY, farmer and carpenter, Section 14, P. O. Easton, came to Kansas April 27, 1858, locating in Easton Township, where he has since resided. He has been Constable of Easton Township six terms, Road Overseer of District No. 7, same township, four terms, and member of the Board of School District No. 23, Leavenworth County, two terms. He participated in the last war during the "Price Raid," as a member of Company M, Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Militia, and enlisted in Easton in the fall of 1864, served forty-eight days, and was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth. Mr. Langley was born in Obion County, Tenn., August 17, 1823, and lived in his native State until 1846, when he removed to New Madrid County, Mo., where he lived until 1849, and then removed to Phillips County, Ark., where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was married in Phillips County, Ark., June 16, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Langley, a native of Tennessee. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living—Thomas M., Mary Frances (married to S. C. Hill, a farmer, residing in Clark County, Mo.), Susan, Mattie B., John, Lydia A. and Theodore. Mr. Langley has a small but choice fruit farm of ten acres. It is all enclosed, five acres being in cultivation and the remainder meadow land. The water supply is excellent. His orchard contains 150 apple, thirty cherry, and twenty-five peach trees. His residence is surrounded by handsome evergreens and shrubbery.

G. H. LOUGHMILLER, farmer, P. O. Easton, came to Kansas in April, 1857, and located in Easton Township, Leavenworth County, where he has since resided. He was born in Indiana, December 5, 1847, but lived in his native State but a short time when his parents removed to Kansas, locating in Easton. His father was, before his death, for years engaged in the mercantile business in Easton. His mother is still living.

ROBERT N. McCLURE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 15, P. O. Easton, came to Kansas in June, 1864, and located in the city of Leavenworth, where he resided four years, and was engaged part of the time in clerking in a grocery store, and the remainder of the time was working at his trade as a marble-cutter. From there he removed to Whitehall, Ill., where he lived about three months, and was working at his trade. From Illinois he went to Shelbyville, Ind., where he resided a short time, and then went to Indianapolis, Ind., where he received an appointment as express messenger between that place and Cincinnati, Ohio, on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette R. R. He was thus engaged eight months, and then returned to Kansas, locating on his farm in Easton Township, where he has resided ever since. He participated in the war of the Rebellion as a member of McMullin's First Ohio Independent Battery. He enlisted at Camp Chase, Ohio, in July, 1861, and was discharged January 22, 1864, at Cumberland, Md., for disability. He took part in the battles of Antietem, South Mountain, and other minor engagements. Shortly ther eafter he was transferred to the Quarter-master's Department of his brigade, where he did duty as a clerk. While thus engaged he was, on the 6th of May, 1863, taken prisoner by the Rebels near Princeton, Va. After being captured he was taken to Belle Isle, and from there transferred to Salisbury, N. C., and subsequently was sent to Libby Prison. He was released in November, 1863, and still suffers from the hardships and privations he endured while a prisoner. Mr. McClure was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 19, 1841, and lived in his native State until 1861, when he entered the United States Army. After his discharge from the service he remained a short time in his native State, and then came to Kansas. He was married in Easton Township, November 27, 1873, to Miss Amanda E. Kelsey, a native of Missouri. They have three sons—Thomas Craig, James K. and John N. Mr. McClure has an upland farm of 160 acres, all enclosed, and 100 acres in cultivation, the remainder being timber and pasture land. The water supply cannot be excelled. There is a fine well on his farm which contains all the constituents which go to make up a first-class mineral water. There are also a number of mineral springs on the property. Dawson's Branch of the Big Stranger Creek flows through the southern portion of his farm. The U. P. R. R., (K. C. Div.), runs through the southern portion of the property. The improvements consist of a comfortable five-roomed frame dwelling house, frame barn, 18x30, 16 feet high, granary, corn-crib, smoke-house, etc. There is also a small tenement house on the premises. Mr. McClure's wheat this season (1882), averaged twenty-two bushels to the acre, his oats fifty, and his corn fifty bushels. Mr. McC. pays particular attention to raising fine stock of all descriptions, and in the near future intends to engage in the business on a more extensive scale. He has now some of the finest poultry in Leavenworth County, among which are a superior strain of the buff cochin variety, for which he is filling orders almost every week.

JAMES H. McGEE, general merchant, Easton, came to Kansas in October, 1860, locating in Alexander Township, where he lived and was engaged in farming until March, 1882, when he removed to Easton, Leavenworth County, and embarked in his present business. He was Trustee of Alexander Township for five years in succession. He is the Postmaster of Easton. He is a member of Easton Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M. He participated in the war of the Rebellion during the "Price Raid" as a member of Company E, Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Militia, and was enlisted in Alexander Township, Leavenworth County, in the fall of 1864, and was discharged at the same place after serving fourteen days. Mr. McGee was born in Rush County, Ind., April 21, 1844, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. He has been married twice. The first marriage took place in Easton Township, Leavenworth County, in 1872, to Miss Mary Jones, a native of Missouri. She died in 1873. The second marriage took place in Alexander Township, in 1877, to Miss Sarah Schooler, a native of Indiana. She died in April, 1881. By his second marriage he had two children, Lizzie and Edward L. Mr. McGee is a thriving merchant, and is well and favorably known for his probity and square dealing, and is doing a large and safe business.

GOTTLEIB MAIER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 8, P. O., Millwood, came to Kansas in March, 1858, locating in the city of Leavenworth, where he lived eight years and was engaged in freighting. From Leavenworth he removed to Easton Township, where he located on his farm and where he has resided since. He has been Treasurer of the Board of School District, No. 11, Leavenworth County, three years, and is at present Treasurer of Easton Township. During the late war he was engaged in freighting for the Government. Mr. Maier is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, January 13, 1831, and lived in his native country until his twenty-second year, when he emigrated to America and located in Martin County, Ind., where he lived five years and was engaged as a section foreman on the Ohio and Mississippi R. R. From Indiana he came to Kansas. Mr. Maier was married in Louisville, Ky., March 2, 1850, to Miss Johanna Kimmerle, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany. They have three children living, Lana, married to Stephen Gwartney, a native of Kansas and a farmer residing in Easton Township; Frederick, and Louisa. Mr. Maier has two farms, one of 255 acres, seventy-five acres being bottom land and the remainder upland. Farm No. 2 contains ninety acres, mostly bottom. These farms are all enclosed and mostly cultivated; the orchard on the home farm covers two acres and contains 200 young and thrifty bearing apple trees, seventy-five peach and a few pear trees; there is also a fine vineyard on the farm which contains about 500 vines of the choicest varieties. The water supply is good, consisting of a never failing well-spring and Buchanan Branch of Stranger Creek, which never runs dry, flows nearly through the center of the farm. The improvements consist of a six-roomed frame dwelling house eligibly situated and surrounded by fruit and shade trees, a large frame barn 60x28, granary, corn-crib, wagon sheds, smoke house and other outbuildings. Mr. Maier is well provided with all the improved farm machinery, consisting of reapers, cultivators, etc. The line of the U. P. R. R., K. C. Division, runs through the southern portion of the farm. Mr. Maier pays particular attention to raising fine cattle and in the near future intends to engage in this enterprise on a more extensive scale. He had twenty-five acres in oats this year which averaged fifty bushels to the acre, twenty-two acres in corn which averaged ninety bushels, ten acres in meadow which averaged two tons of timothy hay to the acre. He has also 160 acres of pasture land, in the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 9, Range 20, well fenced and well set in blue grass, and has an ever-lasting spring on it, where he keeps his stock through the summer.

WILLIAM T. MARVIN, farmer and fruit raiser, Section 33, P. O., Pleasant Ridge, came to Kansas, October, 1854, and located in the city of Leavenworth, where he resided six years, and then removed to the city of Atchison, where he lived two years, from Atchison he removed to his farm in Easton Township, where he has resided ever since. He is a member of Kickapoo Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M. He was a member of the first City Council of Leavenworth. Was a member of the Kansas Legislature two terms; sessions of 1875-76 and 1881-82, and commissioner of Leavenworth County one term. He participated in the late war in the Price raid as Second Lieutenant of Capt. James A. Henderson's company, Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Militia, and enlisted in Leavenworth in the fall of 1864, served fourteen days and was mustered out of service in the same city. Mr. Marvin was born in Broome County, N. Y., May 20, 1820, and lived in his native State until his twenty-second year when he removed to Warrick County, Ind. where he resided two years, and from there removed to Iowa, where he resided ten years and then came to Kansas. He was married in the city of Atchison, January 24, 1861, to Miss Julia M. Sessions, a native of Allegany County, N. Y.; they have six children living, Hattie, Edward, Kittie, Maggie, Lorenzo Bird, and William. Mr. Marvin has a fine upland farm of 116 acres, all enclosed and all under cultivation. The water supply is good and consists of wells and cisterns. His orchard covers five acres, and contains 500 bearing apple, 100 peach and a few pear and cherry trees. The improvements consist of a six-roomed frame dwelling house, eligibly situated and surrounded with evergreen and shade trees, frame barn 20x36 feet, granary, smoke house, and other outbuildings. He had fifty acres in wheat this year (1882) which averaged twenty-five bushels to the acre, thirteen acres in oats which averaged forty bushels to the acre, fifteen acres in corn which averaged thirty-five bushels to the acre, six acres in timothy and clover which averaged three tons to the acre. His apple crop yielded 500 bushels; the section of the country in which Mr. Marvin lives has a clayey sub-soil and is particulary adapted for raising wheat and apples. From the city of Atchison to the city of Leavenworth is almost a continuous orchard, and the best grades of wheat sold in Leavenworth markets come from Walnut Township, Atchison County, and Kickapoo and Easton Townships in Leavenworth County.

JAMES W. MOSHER, laborer, U. P. R. R., K. C. Division, P. O. Easton, came to Kansas in the spring of 1861, and located in Easton, Leavenworth County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Mosher was born in De Kalb County, Mo., April 6, 1856, and lived in his native State until his fifth year, when his parents removed to Kansas. He is a young man of exemplary character, and is well spoken of by all who know him.

C. D. OLIPHINT, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Easton, came to Kansas in August, 1856, locating in Easton Township, Leavenworth County, where he has resided since. He was a member of the State Legislature, session of 1877-78. Was Trustee of Easton Township three years and Justice of the Peace of the same township, one term. He is a member of Easton Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M. He was in the United States service during the "Price Raid" as a member of Company L, Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Militia; enlisted in Easton Township in the fall of 1864, and discharged from the service in the same township after serving fourteen days. Mr. Oliphint was born in De Soto County, Miss., August 17, 1841, and lived in his native State until his fourth year, when his parents removed to Platte County Mo., from whence Mr. O. came to Kansas. He was married in November, 1862, in Easton, Leavenworth County, to Miss Rowenna Adamson, a native of Missouri. They have five children—Leona, John C., Lola, Josephine and Roscoe.

LIBERTY PRENTICE, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Easton, came to Kansas in the fall of 1861, locating at Valley Falls, where he resided until 1874, when he removed to a farm in Easton Township, Leavenworth County, where he has resided since. He is a member and former pastor of the Methodist Episcapal Church, and is at present a member of the Kansas conference. During the war of the Rebellion he was a member of the Home Guards. Mr. Prentice was born in Aurora, Erie Co. N. Y., July 9, 1815, and lived in his native State until his twenty-second year, when he removed to Wayne County, Ohio where he entered the itinerancy of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He traveled in this capacity in various States and finally in 1861 came to Kansas. Owing to ill health was obliged to give up the work; in 1863 he again engaged in the same labors; but at the end of two and a half years was obliged to relinquish his pastoral work. He then went to farming, in which he has since been engaged. Mr. Prentice has been married twice. The first marriage occurred in 1840, in Collins, Erie Co., N. Y., to Mrs. Athalana Hoag, a native of New York. Eight children were the result of this marriage, of whom six are living—Mary E., married to Norman F. Hewitt, editor and publisher of the *Review*, Clifton, Washington County; Maria H., married to Deacon William Crosby, a merchant and farmer residing in Valley Falls; Hibbard E., a farmer residing in Washington County, married to Miss Eliza Norman, a native of Ohio; Lucy E., married to Samuel C. Hart, a farmer residing at Strawberry, Washington County; Alice E., married to Jas. A. Totten, a farmer residing near Clifton, Washington County; William F., a merchant residing at Clifton, Washington County, married to Miss Gertrude Foster, a native of Illinois. The second marriage took place in Easton, Leavenworth County, in March, 1874, to Mrs. Melinda Orr, a native of Kentucky. The upland farm on which Mr. Prentice resides contains 110 acres; it is all enclosed and has sixty acres under cultivation, the balance being timber and pasture land. The orchard contains 120 apple trees of the choicest varieties. The improvements consist of an eight-roomed frame dwelling house, barn, granary, corn crib and other outbuildings. Mr. Prentice is a born mechanic and makes good use of his faculties, he having invented several useful and practical articles of farm machinery, which are in daily use on his farm. He is a sincere Christian and a thorough gentleman and scholar.

MRS. LOUISE C. RAPP, widow of John Jacob Rapp, Section 6, P.O. Millwood; he came to Kansas in the spring of 1852, and first located in the city of Leavenworth, where he lived six months, and from there removed to Cedar Creek, Jackson County, where he lived one year, then returned to Douglas County, where they lived two years, and from there removed to Millwood, where Mr. Rapp erected the "Stranger Valley Mills" in 1869, and continued in the milling business until his death in 1877. The mill is a three-story building with three run of buhrs; it is operated by both water and steam power, and has a good run of custom. While Mr. Rapp was living he held the office of Road Overseer of Easton Township one year, and was Treasurer of the Board of School District No. 6, Leavenworth County, for two years. He was a member of the Lutheran Church and of the I. O. of O. F. Mr. Rapp was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in February, 1843; lived in his native country until his sixteenth year, and then emigrated to America and located in New York City, where he resided about two years; he then removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he lived two years and then removed to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he lived one year, and from there came to Kansas. Mr. Rapp was married July 11, 1857, in Trenton, Ohio, to Miss Louisa Rapp, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany. They had nine children, four of whom are living: George Lincoln, Mary Ann (married to John Vollmer, a native of Germany and a resident of Millwood), Katie B. and John R. Mrs. Rapp owns a fine bottom farm of forty-three acres, lying near Millwood, all enclosed, and has thirteen acres in cultivation. The orchard covers one acre and contains 100 peach and apple trees. The water supply is good, consisting of three good wells and Big Stranger Creek flowing through the farm. The improvements consist of a four-roomed dwelling house, large frame barn, granary, corn-crib and other outbuildings. The corn on this farm this season (1882) will average seventy-five bushels to the acre. There is also one acre of vineyard on the property which has a large number of vines of the latest varieties. The grapes are sold in the markets of Millwood and manufactured into wine.

ALBERT SCHAEFER, blacksmith, Millwood, came to Kansas in October, 1881, and located in Millwood, where he has resided since. Mr. Schaefer is a member of the Catholic Church. He took part in the war of the rebellion as a member of Company F, Third Regiment Missouri Infantry, and enlisted at St. Louis, April 14, 1861, and was discharged at St. Louis in August, 1865. He participated in the battles of Camp Jackson, Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Helena, Corinth, Vicksburg and numerous other minor engagements. He was wounded severely at Pea Ridge. Mr. S. was born in Limburg, Nassau, Germany, January 28, 1828, and lived in his native country until June, 1853, when he emigrated to America and first located in New Orleans, where he lived two years and was engaged in teaching school and working at his trade. From there he went to St. Louis, where he resided until he entered the United States Army. After his discharge he went to Gasconade County, Mo., where he lived until he came to Kansas. Mr. Schaefer was married twice. The first marriage took place in 1849, in Limburg, Germany, to Miss Anna Markrauder, a native of Limburg, Germany. She died in 1863, at St. Louis. By this marriage he had five children, two of whom are living, George and Albert. The second marriage took place in Gasconade County, Mo., in 1867, to Miss Jane Davis a great-grandaughter of Daniel Boone, and a native of Missouri. They have three daughters: Mary Ann, Emily Jane and Margaret Mahaly.

AUGUST SCHARNHORST, dealer in general merchandise, Millwood; came to Kansas in September, 1870, and located in the city of Leavenworth, where he resided four years, and then removed to Kickapoo Township, and there resided five years, where he was engaged in the mercantile business. From there he returned, in 1881, to Millwood, where he erected his store building and engaged in the mercantile business, and where he has resided since. He is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, and is Secretary of the Board of Trustees of said church. Mr. Scharnhorst was born in Hanover, Germany, September 15, 1848, and lived in his native city until his sixteenth year, and then emigrated to America and located in Helena, Montana Ter., where he lived eighteen months, and was engaged as a clerk in the tinware establishment of his uncle. From there he came to Kansas. He was married in the city of Leavenworth, August 2, 1876, to Miss Annie Zunnwinkel, a native of Prussia. They have two sons, Henry and Hermann. Mr. Scharnhorst has an enviable reputation as an accurate, energetic and honorable business man, and has and deserves a large trade.

J. H. SEEVER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 2, P. O. Millwood, came to Kansas in the fall of 1856, and located on his farm in Easton Township, where he has resided since. He was Road Overseer of District 3, Easton Township, ten years, and was also a member and Treasurer of the Board of School District No. 6, Leavenworth County, for twenty years. Mr. Seever is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He took part in the late war as a member of Capt. Henderson's Company of the Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Militia, and enlisted in the fall of 1864, and was discharged at Leavenworth. Mr. Seever was born in Fleming County, Ky., February 20, 1830, and lived in his native State until the fall of 1851; he then removed to Buchanan County, Mo. He was married in Buchanan County, Mo., November 11, 1852, to Miss Martha J. Patton, a native of Missouri. They have eleven children, whose names are: Mary M. (married to Malvin Bedwell, a native of Missouri, a farmer, and resident of Easton Township), George B. (married to Miss Sis. Moore, a native of Iowa), Nancy J. (the widow of Stephen Bedwell, a native of Missouri), John H., Amanda Alice (married to Benjamin C. Wyatt, a farmer residing in Easton Township, and a native of Kentucky), James H., Martha M., Sarah E., Thomas J., William W., and Coriolanus. Mr. Seever has a fine upland farm of 200 acres, all enclosed, and all in cultivation. His orchard covers ten acres—300 apple, 300 peach and a few cherry trees. The water supply is excellent, consisting of two very fine wells. The water from the stock well is raised by an Enterprise wind mill, and furnishes more than sufficient water for over one hundred and fifty head of stock. The overflow is conducted to a large fish pond, which is well stocked with German carp. The improvements consist of a nine-roomed frame dwelling house, with cellar, surrounded with handsome evergreens and shade trees, frame barn 32x60 feet, corn cribs, granary, smoke house and other outbuildings. He had twenty acres in wheat this year (1882), which yielded 400 bushels, twenty acres in oats that averaged forty-eight bushels, fifty-five acres in corn which averaged fifty bushels to the acre. Mr. S. has paid particular attention to raising stock. He has now on his farm seven horses, forty head of grade cattle, fifty head of Cotswold sheep, and thirty head of Berkshire hogs.

HENRY SHAW, farmer and stockraiser, Section 7, P. O. Mount Pleasant, came to Kansas in the spring of 1865, and located in Easton Township, Leavenworth County, where he has since resided. Mr. Shaw was born in Green County, Ill., March 22, 1847, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. He was married in November, 1866, in Mount Pleasant Township, Atchison County, to Miss Martha Jane Nelson, a native of Missouri. They have four children living—Lizzie, Sinnie C., Maud and Benjamin. Mr. S. has a fine upland farm of 319 acres, all under fence, and 175 acres under cultivation, the remainder being timber and pasture land. His orchard covers four acres, and contains 400 bearing apple, 1,000 peach, 150 cherry, and a few pear trees. There is a vineyard on the farm which covers one acre, and contains 300 Concord grape vines. There is also one acre in raspberries, and half an acre in Kittatinny blackberries. The supply of water is good, and cannot be excelled, and consists of three never-failing wells, two fine springs, and a large cistern. The improvements consist of an elegant new frame dwelling house, with six rooms and cellar, surrounded with handsome evergreens and shade trees, a new frame barn, 40x40 feet, with basement, stock stables, granary, corn crib, and an orchard cellar near the barn 14x16 feet, used for the storage of apples, potatoes, etc. Mr. Shaw makes a specialty of raising fine hogs, of the Chester White and Poland China breeds, for which he is filling orders every week from all parts of the State. He had thirty-five acres in wheat this year, (1882), which yielded 890 bushels, ten acres in oats, which yielded 500 bushels, 100 acres in corn which averaged fifty bushels to the acre, and twenty acres in timothy and clover which yielded two and a half tons to the acre. His apple crop amounted to 800 bushels.

CHARLES B. SHERRON, laborer, U. P. R. R. (K. C. Div.), P. O. Easton, came to Kansas in September, 1869, and located in the city of Leavenworth, where he lived until 1879, and then removed to Easton, Leavenworth Co., where he has resided since. He participated in the last war as Sergeant of Company G, First United States (regular) Cavalry, and enlisted in Cincinnati, Ohio, in July, 1861, and was discharged from the service in New Orleans, May 11, 1865. He took part in the battles of Culpepper Court House, White Post, Cold Harbor, Mechanicsville, Seven Days' Fight, Chickahominy River, Winchester, and numerous other minor engagements and skirmishes. Sergt. Sherron was wounded six times while in the service—three times severely. He was born in Dingle, County Kerry, Ireland, May 11, 1839, and lived in his native country until his seventh year, when his parents emigrated to America and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where Mr. Sherron resided until the war broke out, when he entered the United States army as already stated. After his discharge from the army he went to Montana Territory, where he was engaged as United States Interpreter for the Sioux Indians at Fort Buford. He was present at the massacre at this post in 1866. He remained in Montana until September 9, 1869, when he returned to "the States," via the Missouri River, on the Steamer "Big Horn," and located in the city of Leavenworth. He was married in Leavenworth, August 15, 1875, to Miss Mary Mosher, a native of Missouri. They have had four children, two of whom are living—Elizabeth and Nettie.

STEPHEN SPARKS, farmer, P. O. Easton, came to Kansas in the fall of 1854, locating on Walnut Creek, three miles south of Easton, Leavenworth Co., where he has resided since. He was a member of the Topeka (Free State) Legislature, and was subsequently re-elected, holding this position for four terms. He was elected a member of the State Senate under the Lecompton Constitution, but never filled the office. He is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church. Mr. Sparks was born in the Territory of Indiana, July 6, 1806, and lived in his native place until 1845, when he removed to Platte County, Mo., and from there came to Kansas. He has been married three times. The first marriage took place in Fayette County, Ind., July 10, 1827, to Miss Keenith Greene, a native of Tennessee. By this marriage he had eight children, six of whom are living and whose names are—William, Moses, Lott S., Mary Jane, Greene, and Francis Marion. The second marriage took place in the city of Leavenworth, in 1862, to Miss Emma Piper, a native of Ohio. The third marriage took place in Connersville, Ind., to Mrs. Elizabeth McGee, a native of Kentucky.

JOSHUA TURNER, druggist and grocer, Easton, came to Kansas January 1, 1855, locating in Easton Township, Leavenworth Co., where he has resided since. He was a member of the House of Representative of the Kansas Legislature in the sessions of 1865 and '66 and 1872 and '73; Clerk of Easton Township four years, and of the Board of School District No. 22, Leavenworth County, six years. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He participated in the last war during the "Price Raid" as a member of Company D (Capt. James Henderson's), Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Militia, and enlisted in Easton, in the fall of 1864, and was discharged in the city of Leavenworth after serving fourteen days. He was born in Ray County, Mo., November 11, 1828, and lived in his native State until his 25th year, when he came to Kansas. He was married twice. The first marriage occurred in Clay County, Mo., February 6, 1851, to Miss Cynthia Drake, a native of Missouri. She died February 22, 1872. By this marriage he had seven children, five of whom are living—Coloma, married to Alonzo Gwartney, a native of Indiana, and a resident of Easton Township; Nevada, married to Joseph Burnham, a native of Missouri, and a resident of the same State; Eldorado, married to Frank Crafton, a native of Kansas, and a resident of Easton Township; Montana, and James Romeo. The second marriage took place in the fall of 1873, in Easton, Leavenworth Co., to Miss Martha E. Adamson, a native of Missouri. Four children were the result of this marriage, whose names are—Joseph, Alonzo, Roxanna, and Leadville. During the Mexican war Mr. Turner served in the Quartermaster's Department, under Capt. Hugh Sweeny, as teamster. He served in this capacity until the close of the war.

GOTTLEIB ZACHARIAS, farmer, section 27, P. O. Winchester, Jefferson Co., came to Kansas in April, 1867, and first located in Wyandotte County, where he lived two years, and then removed to Leavenworth County, where he resided until 1879, when he removed to his farm in Easton Township, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He was born in the Province of Posen, Germany, May 2, 1839, where he lived until his 27th year, when he came to America, and first located in Michigan City, Ind., where he lived one year and then came to Kansas. He was married in the city of Leavenworth October, 1869, to Mrs. Juliana Fulmann, a native of Posen, Germany. They have five children living—Augusta, John, Michael, Frank, and William. Mr. Zacharias has an upland farm, all enclosed and under cultivation, excepting twenty acres, which is timber land. The orchard contains seventy-five apple, fifty peach, and a few cherry trees. The water supply is good. The improvements are a small frame dwelling house, stock barn, granary, and other outbuildings. His wheat this year (1882), averaged twenty bushels to the acre and his oats twenty-five bushels.

ALEXANDRIA TOWNSHIP.

The little village, Springdale, off of all railroad connection, is in the center of Alexandria Township. It was surveyed and platted by Hiram Rees and Eli Morris, in October, 1860. There are two steam saw and grist mills in the Township. One of these is operated by Thomas Ashby. He employs five hands, $1,000 capital is invested, and the value of his product is $3,000. The other mill, Henry Ready, proprietor, employs three hands. Alexandria Township was largely settled at first by members of the Society of Friends, who built the first church and schoolhouse there. The first settler in the Township was John Wright, who came here in 1854. A postoffice was first established at Springdale in 1860, D. F. Walker, first Postmaster.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ROBERT E. COURTNEY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Springdale, came to Kansas April 7, 1855, and located on the section of land where he now lives, in Alexandria Township. He has 320 acres in his home farm, and has another farm of 160 acres in the same township. Both farms are well improved. Mr. Courtney was born in Harrison County, Ky., December 13, 1827, and lived in his native State till he was sixteen years old, then moved to Buchanan County, Mo., in 1843, and lived there until he came to Kansas in 1855. He was married in Buchanan County, Mo., in 1848, to Miss Narcissa Agee, a native of Indiana. They have had eleven children; ten are living—James F., Rufus, William, Jessie, Thomas, Albert, Charles, Mary J., Frances, and Anna. Mr. Courtney is one of the oldest citizens of Leavenworth County, and has served his Township as Treasurer for a number of years. He raises fine grades of stock, Durham cattle, and Poland-China hogs.

AARON HUDDLESTON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Springdale, came to Kansas in 1868, and located where he now lives, on a beautiful farm in Alexandria Township, Leavenworth County. He was born in Union County, Ind., in 1832 and lived in that State until he came to Kansas in 1868 and located where he now lives. He was married in Union County, Ind., in 1855, to Miss Emily Paddock, a native of Indiana. They have four children—Clayton F., Lindley, Sarah E., and Herman. Mr. Huddleston was a member of the State Legislature in 1877, and has been Commissioner of the Poor for the County of Leavenworth, and Township Trustee, and Indian officer for the Osage Indians, and is an able minister of the Society of Friends, preaching for the Society at Springdale. Mr. Huddleston is a prominent man in his township and county, and a highly respected citizen. He keeps a fine line of stock on his farm—Short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs.

GARRETT V. KELLER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Springdale, came to Kansas June 8, 1859, and located in Leavenworth County, and has lived in the county since. He was born in Kentucky, January 18, 1830, and removed to Putnam County, Indiana, with his parents when quite small, and lived in Indiana about fifteen years. He then moved to Platte County, Mo., in 1839, and lived there until 1849, then moved to California and lived in that State ten years. He then returned and located in Kansas, where he has since lived. Mr. Keller married his first wife in California in 1854; she was Miss Jane E. Hoagland, a native of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. They had four children—William, Emma, Frank, and Samuel. Mr. Keller married again, in 1871, Miss Rachel Hill a native of Washington County, Penn., and has had two children by the second marriage—Mary and Nannie. Mr. Keller is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is an enterprising farmer of Alexandria Township, and is one of its oldest and highly respected citizens.

JAMES MEDILL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Springdale, is paying special attention to raising Short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs. Mr. Medill came to Kansas April 15, 1857, and located in Leavenworth City and lived there about seven years. He opened two or three farms in High Prairie and Alexandria Townships, Leavenworth County, and located where he now lives in 1864. He has even since made his home on his beautiful and highly improved farm in Alexandria Township, near the village of Springdale, with the exception of four years that he lived in the city. Mr. Medill was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1824, and lived in Ohio until 1853. He spent four years trading on the Lower Mississippi River, and then returned to Ohio. In the spring of 1857 moved to the State of Kansas, where he has since made his home. Mr. Medill was a merchant in Ohio for five years, and since he came to this county he has been a large speculator in real estate and is extensively engaged in loaning money. He was married in Leavenworth County, Kansas, to Miss Lydia A Redburn, a native of Pennsylvania, and has had three children—May, Sherman and Nannie. Mr. Medill has served four terms in the State Legislature, and two years as Railroad Assessor for this State. He is an intelligent and enterprising man, and has been largely engaged in developing the resources of his county.

THOMAS R. MOODY, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Springdale, came to the State of Kansas in September, 1864, and located in Leavenworth County, Alexandria Township, and with the exception of two years that he spent in Iowa, he has lived in this county since his settlement here. Mr. Moody was born in the State of Indiana in 1851, and lived in his native State thirteen years, then moved to the State of Kansas and located where he now lives. He was married in Alexandria Township, in 1877, to Miss Frances Courtney, a native of Kansas; they have two children—Fred and Charles. Mr. Moody is one of the young and enterprising men of Alexandria Township, is a man of sterling integrity and a highly esteemed citizen.

ALFRED S. POWELL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Springdale, came to Kansas in April, 1860, and located in Alexandria Township, Leavenworth County, and has lived there since on his well improved farm of 316 acres of rich land. He was born in Jefferson County, Ind., in 1820, and was raised in Loudon County Va., and lived in Virginia about fifteen years. He returned to Indiana in 1847, and located at Richmond and lived there twelve years, and then came to Kansas and located where he now lives. Mr. Powell was married in Loudon County, Va., in 1843, to Miss Hannah Smith, a native of Virginia; they have had eight children—James W., Mary G., Virginia C., Franklin H., Charles Steven, Robert F., Mahlon P., and Howard A. Mr. Powell has been a member of the School Board and held other town offices. He keeps fine grades of stock and raises Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs for sale.

MRS. H. L. STREETER, Springdale, is the widow of Oscar S. Streeter, who was born in Grand Isle, Vt., Nov. 19, 1820. In his early youth he went to Boston, Mass., and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1850, he left for Detroit, Mich. In 1856, he located in Platte County, Mo., and remained there until the war of our Union, when it became an unpleasant place to reside in, so he removed to Leavenworth City, Kansas, in 1863. He remained there three years, his health failing, he removed to Alexandria Township, where he lived until his death, which occurred July 14, 1873. Mr. Streeter was married in Thornville, Mich., September 27, 1858, to Miss Hannah L. Thorn, daughter of Benjamin and Sally Thorn, formerly of Dutchess County, N.Y. They have had two children, both of whom are dead. Mr. Streeter was truly a business man, a merchant all his life; he enjoyed the confidence of the entire community in which he lived. A kind husband; he never was excelled in his efforts to make his home pleasant for his family. Being naturally of a genial and social turn of mind, all who visited his household were given a cordial and hearty greeting. Mrs. Streeter now lives in Springdale, one mile east of his former place of business.

BUEL TRACKWELL, farmer and stock-raiser, P.O. Springdale, came to Kansas in 1857, and located in High Prairie Township, and lived in that township twenty-two years. He located where he now lives, in Alexandria Township, about two years since. Mr. Trackwell was born in Indiana, in 1837, and lived in his native state twenty years and then came to the State of Kansas, and located in Leavenworth County in 1857. He was married in 1857, to Miss Mary A. Smock, a native of Indiana. They have eight children living—Francis M., William T., John, Luella, Dora M., Serena A., Sarah M. and Rhoda B. Mr. Trackwell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is an intelligent, enterprising and highly respected citizen.

DR. WILLIAM B. WOOD is engaged in the practice of his profession in the town of Springdale, Leavenworth County. He received his medical education at the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, and graduated from that institution with the class of 1875. Immediately after his graduation he located at Springdale, near his former home and commenced the practice of his profession, and has been thus engaged ever since. Dr. Wood came to Kansas in the fall of 1855, and settled in Leavenworth County. He was born in St. Joseph, Mo., in 1851, and removed with his parents to Leavenworth County, in 1855, where he has since lived. He was married in Leavenworth County, in March, 1880, to Miss Jennie Moore, a native of Leavenworth County, Kas. Dr. Wood is a man of fine ability and thorough education, and has built up during the past seven years an extensive practice, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the entire community. He is a prominent Mason and is Master of his lodge.

TONGANOXIE.

This, the largest village in the county, was named in honor of an old Indian chief, who lived a short distance from it. The log cabin built and occupied by him was burned some years ago. The two-story frame house built for him by the Government is still standing. Quincy Baldwin now owns and occupies the premises. Tonganoxie was a great favorite with the whites, who in 1855,-'56-'57, made his house a regular stopping place in going to and from Lawrence. The village was first settled in 1866, being platted the same year by Mrs. Magdalena Berry, who owned the site, consisting of forty acres of land. Two of her daughters still live in the village.

The first settler in the village was Wilson H. Fox, who built a log cabin. In 1862, James English came here to live, was the first Postmaster and sold the land to Mrs. Berry, which afterward became the town site. In 1866 William Dane built the first regular store.

Tonganoxie is now a city of the third class, containing 300 people, five general stores, three boot and shoe shops, one drug store, one butcher shop, one bakery and confectionery, three blacksmith shops, one millinery store and one jewelry store. Three doctors are located here, one printer who issues a little sheet called the *Mirror*, and no lawyers. Four miles southeast of Tonganoxie is the flouring mill of Mrs. E. Davis & Son. It is a water flour mill and is doing a fair business. A capital of $10,000 is invested, and the annual product is $20,000

Tonganoxie has a number of flourishing religious societies: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Congregationalist. The Methodist Episcopal Church (white) is in charge of Rev. J. C. Telford. The society owns a $2,000 brick church, and is strong and growing.

The district school building is a substantial two-story brick structure, and the attendance averages 100 pupils. A prosperous agricultural community surrounds Tonganoxie, and the city itself is deriving the usual benefit. It is located on the Leavenworth and Lawrence road, about twenty-two miles southwest of the former city.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLARD S. ANGELL, hotel and livery stable keeper, Tonganoxie; also is Deputy Sheriff and City Marshal. Mr. Angell came to the State of Kansas in 1869, and located in Leavenworth County, in High Prairie Township for seven years, and then settled in the town of Tonganoxie. He has been engaged in business there since. He was born in the State of New York, January 3, 1832, and lived in his native State twenty years. He moved to Mercer County, Ill., and lived there nineteen years, and then removed to the State of Kansas and located in Leavenworth County. Mr. Angell was married in New York, December 28, 1853, to Miss Cynthia A. Waters, a native of New York, and has had two children—Alton and Arthur. Mr. Angell has been Constable in his township for two years.

QUINCY BALDWIN, nurseryman and farmer, P. O. Tonganoxie, came to Kansas in the spring of 1874, and located where he now lives, on his farm near Tonganoxie, in Leavenworth County. He was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1826, and at the age of three years his father moved to Grant County, and lived there thirty-five years, and then moved back to Wayne County and lived there ten years, and then came to Kansas. Mr. Baldwin was married in Grant County, Ind., in 1846, to Miss Mary Jay, a native of Ohio. They have had five children; three are living—Almeda, Rhoda and William. Mr. Baldwin lost his wife, and he was married again in the fall of 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Pike, in Wayne County, Ind., who is a native of North Carolina. They had one child. He married his present wife in 1878, in Grant County, Ind., Mrs. Asenath Whitson, a native of Indiana. Mrs. Whitson had one son—Eli A. Mr. Baldwin is a member of the Society of Friends. He has taught school for several years, and is an intelligent and highly respected citizen of Tonganoxie Township.

JACOB BECKER, saddler and harness maker, Tonganoxie, came to Kansas in 1867, and located in Leavenworth, and lived there till 1869. Then he moved to Tonganoxie, and has lived there since. Mr. Becker was born in Germany, in 1834, and lived in his native country till 1852, then removed to the United States and located in Philadelphia, and lived there five years. Lived in various towns in Pennsylvania until he enlisted in the army in 1864, in the Two Hundred and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served for about ten months, and was discharged in 1865, at the close of the war. He then returned to Pennsylvania and lived there a short time, and went to Germany and remained there ten months; returned to the United States and came to Kansas, where he has resided since. He was a member of the Lutheran Church in the old country.

WILLIAM BISSETT, farmer, stockraiser and fruit grower, P. O. Jarbalo, came to Kansas in the spring of 1868 and located in Leavenworth County, and has lived in the county since. He has been located in Tonganoxie Township, on his beautiful farm of 160 acres of finely improved land. He was born in Western Canada, in 1836, and lived in his native country until 1855, then came to the United States and located in Cleveland, Ohio. He lived there about three years and then moved to Livingston County, Mo., and lived in that State until he came to Kansas, in 1868. Mr. Bissett was married in Canada, in 1858 to Miss Eva Gilliland, a native of that country. They have eight children—Horatio N., Charles W., George W., Oscar W., Georgianna M., Mary P., Frederick S., and Bertha A. Mr. Bissett is an intelligent and substantial farmer, and a highly respected citizen.

JESSE BLAIR, farmer and fruit grower, P. O. Tonganoxie, came to Kansas in 1863, and located where he now lives. Was born in North Carolina in 1818, and lived in his native State sixteen years, then moved with his parents to Hendricks County, Ind., and lived in that State till 1853, when he moved to Iowa and located in Warren County, Ind., and lived there ten years. He came to Kansas in 1863, and located where he now lives. Mr. Blair was married in Indiana, in 1834, to Miss Rebecca Tanner, a native of Belmont County, Ohio. They have five children—William, Clarence, Jonathan, Daniel and Nancy N. Mr. Blair is a member of the Society of Friends, and was Township Clerk for five years, and School Officer.

M. G. BLINN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Tonganoxie, came to Kansas in 1867, and located where he now lives, on a farm northwest from Tonganoxie. He was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1823, and lived in his native State twenty years, then moved to St. Louis, Mo., and lived in that city for thirty years. He came to Kansas in 1867. Mr. Blinn was married in St. Louis in 1876, to Miss Catherine Malone, a native of Illinois. He has been Road Officer and School Director. Is a highly respected citizen of his township.

WALLACE A. BRICE, Tonganoxie. The subject of this sketch, an unpretending man who seeks not the applause of the world, is worthy a first place in any volume of biography. His lineage on his father's side extends back to a lengthened period in the annals of Scotia's history, when patriotism and heroic valor were common and rife among the vales and hills of Scotland. His grandmother, on his father's side, was a daughter of one of the old and highly respected Barons of Scotland. The grandfather, at an early period in 1700—earlier, perhaps, than the great and masterly efforts of James Oates and Patrick Henry—espoused the cause of American Liberty, and ever remained during his life, a staunch and firm advocate of those illustrious and noble principles that at length resulted in the consolidation and establishment of the original thirteen colonies. On his mother's side, whose maiden name was True, the record is equally gratifying and good. The family were early associated with the cause that led to the revolution of '76, and were among the early pioneer settlers of Ohio. From boyhood the subject of this brief biography has been noted for energy, perseverance, tact, and a resoluteness, when fully roused, that seldom met with even a momentary repulse. An unswerving devotee of the Union, as well as of law and order, during the late war, being stationed at a very prominent point in the South, it can truly be said of him that "he stood upon the burning deck whence all but him had fled." A fluent speaker and a ready writer, his public speeches have many times resulted in arousing the masses to nobler feeling and grander aspirations; while his many unpretending essays and volumes give evidence of rare mental ability and ready and deep discernment. Several years ago he wrote a very valuable and extended History of the Northwest, which soon found its way into all the larger libraries of the country. He also published the "Northwestern Agricultural Annual," "Kansas Annual," etc., and has also edited several newspapers. Ever aiming at what he thought right and for the best, like most men in public positions, he has not unfrequently been misunderstood and maligned, but never driven from his honest position and convictions. His motto has long been, "Stand firm and fearless in the right." Starting out in the world when but a boy of eight or nine years, he has, by his energy, industry, care and love of books, made his way thus far through life with little or no aid from others. Never uniting with any organization, he has ever been independent and free, believing in, and largely relying upon, the immutable fitness and adaptation of things, physical, mental and divine, within the broad scope of an unlimited "good" that everywhere abounds throughout the boundless realm of life. Courtesy, kindness, and respect for all are among his most prominent characteristics. At sixteen he carried the United States mail on horseback, through a wilderness much of the way, seventy-five miles twice a week, and earned the good name of faithful and attentive, though his pay was small. In 1848 he set in to learn the printing business, at Richmond, Ind., where he worked as an apprentice for about two years, soon becoming a good type setter and a very useful hand in the office—the old "Jeffersonian." From there he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained till 1851, at which time he again returned northward, and after working for a time at Greenville, Ohio, he visited the home of his father, at Winchester, Ind., and soon after took the cars for the West, stopping at Indianapolis, Ind., from whence he soon left for Louisville, Ky., and in the fall of 1854, after short sojourns at different points along the Mississippi River, landed in the city of New Orleans, La., where he sojourned several years, and also visited Mobile, Alabama, and, becoming acquainted with his first wife, then Miss Mary Way, at the former place, who was also from Indiana, near Richmond, he was married to her in 1860. His sojourn in the South is full of interest. He and his wife being there through much of the late war, they were enabled to relate many a thrilling episode and eventful escape; and were also largely instrumental in the establishment of the Freedmen's schools in the Crescent City, in 1863-4. Mr. Brice was born at Mansfield, Ohio, September 27, 1830. Though not always seen of the world, or admitted if seen, yet his career has long been a self-sacrificing and most useful one. Mr. Brice came to Kansas, landing at the city of Leavenworth, in the spring of 1869. Believing that the farm life was much the surest and healthiest, he has since devoted much of his time to the tilling of the soil, with other valuable products raising considerable quantities of broom corn each year, and having the same made into brooms for the common market, though often greatly discouraged by drouth and grasshoppers. His first wife dying some ten years ago, two years later, in 1874, he became united in wedlock to his present most estimable companion, Mrs. Rachel Sturgis, whose maiden name was Delevan, and whose native State was New York, Westchester County. Mr. Brice has now resided in the city of Tonganoxie and vicinity some thirteen years. Has been a member of the City Council five years. Always enterprising and earnest for the public good, he never fails to unite in all good works tending to moral, mental and physical well-being. Such is a brief sketch of one in every way worthy of the highest and noblest regard as a man and citizen of our noble Kansas. In a prophetic point of view his utterances have been most accurate, and of the many declarations he has made, during the past twenty-five years, but few have failed to fully come to pass. In the spring of 1861, he declared the late war inevitable, that it would be a fearful struggle, and would last five years; all of which was most truly verified. Though making no pretensions, and seldom alluding to the matter, save only with those most intimately associated with him, as a seer of the weather, the coming of storms, snows, rains, etc., he has few equals, and tells of their coming days beforehand, with the greatest accuracy. A keen, active intellect abounds in the family of Mr. B. His father, a venerable active man, born at Washington, Pa., in 1800, is now in his eighty-third year, having been a minister for over fifty years.

GEORGE R. BROADBERE, editor of the Tonganoxie *Mirror*. Mr. Broadbere came to Kansas in 1880, and has been local editor of the Kansas *Tribune* at Lawrence, and correspondent of the Kansas City *Times*. He located in Tonganoxie, and took the position of editor of the *Mirror* in April, 1882. Mr. Broadbere was born in the city of New York, May 3, 1854, and lived in his native State fifteen years, and in Louisiana, Texas and Missouri, before locating in Kansas. He was married in Ottawa, Kan., November 22, 1880, to Miss Maggie Sappenfield, a native of Indiana. They have one child—George R. Mr. Broadbere attends the Congregational Church.

JAMES H. BROWN, wagonmaker, and also Justice of the Peace for the Town of Tonganoxie. Mr. Brown came to Kansas in 1876, and located in Labette County, and lived there three years; then came to Tonganoxie in 1879. He was born in Monroe County, State of New York, May 2, 1824, and came to Ohio in 1832, locating in Medina County. He lived in Ohio till 1854, when he moved to Michigan, and lived there till 1861, and then enlisted in the Second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and served till December, 1862, then was discharged and returned to Ohio. In 1865 was engagad in the Quarter Master's Department of the Army, and returned to Ohio, and lived there till he came to Kansas. Mr. Brown was married at Cincinnati in 1864, to Mrs. Ellen Grace, a native of Massachusetts.

CHARLES COLWELL, blacksmith, Tonganoxie, came to Kansas in 1861, and located in Leavenworth City. He lived there until 1866, and removed to Tonganoxie, and has lived there since. He was born in Nelson County, Ky., in 1822, and was quite small when he was removed to Jackson County, Mo. He lived there from 1849 to 1861, when he came to Kansas. Mr. Colwell was married in 1853 to Miss Jane Wallace, a native of Kentucky. They have had six children, of whom three are living—John, Charles, and Laura.

ALEXANDER CARR, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 27, P. O. Stanwood, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Union County, February 11, 1845. At an early age he emigrated with his parents to Wapello County, Iowa, where he was educated. In 1873 he came to Kansas, and for a few years was a resident of Jefferson County, from where he removed to his present home. Mr. Carr is identified among the leading stockmen of Leavenworth County, and is one of its solid and progressive citizens. He was married in Kansas, to Miss M. E. McGill, an estimable lady. They have four children—Elizabeth J., D. F., L. F., and A. B.

FRANCIS J. DESSERY, general trader in horses, Tonganoxie, came to Kansas in July, 1867, and located in Tonganoxie, and has lived here since. He was born in Iroquois County, Ill., and lived in that State ten years, then removed with his parents to Kansas in 1867. He was married in Tonganoxie to Miss Elizabeth Grist, a native of Pennsylvania; they have had one child—Lottie May. Mrs. Dessery is a member of the Methodist Church.

NATHAN D. ELLIS, farmer and teacher, P. O. Stanwood, came to Kansas in 1878, and located in Springdale, and has lived in the county since. He was born in the State of Indiana in 1848, and lived in his native State thirty years, then came to his present residence in Kansas. He was educated in New London, Ind., at Spiceland Academy, and completed his education in 1877. He was married in Tipton County, Ind., on the 19th day of March, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, a native of Indiana; they have five children—Josie, Otha, Gracie, Almeda and Ethel. Mr. Ellis is a member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a member of the Society of Friends. He is an active, intelligent and enterprising citizen of Leavenworth County. Has been greatly interested in politics, and is an active member of the Republican party, and is a candidate for County Superintendent on his party's ticket. He has been a teacher for more than nineteen years.

JOHN M. ENOCHS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Tonganoxie, came to Kansas in the spring of 1866, and first located in Atchison, living there one year. He then moved to Lawrence, and worked at the blacksmith's trade for some time, and then engaged in the mercantile business for two years; then moved on his farm in Sherman Township; remained there until the spring of 1880; then removed to Tonganoxie, and has lived there since. Mr. Enochs was born in Washington County, Ohio, in 1828, and lived in his native State twenty-two years. He removed to Fulton County, Ill., in 1852, and lived there two years. He removed to Nebraska in 1854, and lived in Sarpy County until 1858, and was Sheriff of the county four years. In 1858 he went to Buchanan County, Iowa, and remained there until he came to Kansas in 1866. Mr. Enochs served in the army as Second Lieutenant for two years, and was discharged as such. He was married in Fulton County, Ill., in 1854, to Miss Caroline Cook, a native of Connecticut; they have four children living—Mary J., Mattie C., Maggie A., and Carrie E., and Henry, deceased, having been killed by a horse when in his seventh year. Mr. Enochs is a member of the Masonic Order, and also of the Odd Fellows. He has been a member of the City Council of Tonganoxie two terms, and is a highly respected citizen of his town and county.

GEORGE W. GREEVER, livery stable, Tonganoxie. Came to Kansas in 1868, and located in Wyandotte County, and lived there till the spring of 1882, then removed to Tonganoxie, Leavenworth County, where he now lives. Mr. Greever was born in Virginia, in 1831, and lived eighteen years in that State; he removed to Ohio in 1848, and lived there till 1856, when he moved to the State of Missouri; located in Andrew County. He raised and organized the first company of Union troops that was organized in northwest Missouri, and joined the Twelfth Missouri Regiment, which was reorganized and was afterward known as the Fifty-Second Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. He served with the regiment for six months, as captain of a company. Mr. Greever was married first in Virginia, February 3, 1853, to Miss Sarah Porterfield, a native of Virginia, who died in 1875, leaving six children, of whom four are living—William, John, Charles and Sarah. Mr. Greever married again in 1878, Miss Margaret V. Newland, a native of Tennessee, and has one child by his second wife—Fred N. He has been twice a member of the Legislature of his State, and has been a breeder of Short-horn cattle, of South Devonshire and Cotswold sheep, and Poland-China hogs, and also a breeder of fine horses.

JOHN S. GRIST, bridge builder and general contractor of buildings, Tonganoxie, came to Kansas in 1868 and located here, where he has lived ever since, excepting two years that he was in Chicago, in 1871 and 1872. He was born in the city of Philadelphia in 1835, and lived in that city fourteen years. He then moved to Pittsburg and lived there twenty years, and then came to Kansas in 1868 and located where he now lives. While at Pittsburg, he enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment during the war. After the battle of Antietam, he was promoted for meritorious service to Second Lieutenant of his company. Mr. Grist was married in Connelsville, Fayette County, Penn., September 10, 1854, to Miss Matilda Buttermore, a native of Pennsylvania, and has had four children—Norris M., Elizabeth, May and Alice. Mr. Grist is a member of the Masonic order and is an active and enterprising citizen.

ABNER F. HOSKINS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Tonganoxie, was born in Adams County, Ohio in 1841, and lived in Ohio three years. He moved to Lee County, Iowa, and lived there till he was fifteen years old. He came to Kansas in 1857 and located in Anderson County, and lived there three years and then located in Leavenworth County, where he now lives. Mr. Hoskins was married, in 1876, to Miss Ada Jennings, a native of Iowa. They have had two children, one is living—Pearl. Mr. Hoskins's brother, who resides with him, Edward C. Hoskins, was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1848, and lived in Ohio about twelve years. He then moved to Iowa, and lived there till he came to Kansas in 1857, and has since lived in Leavenworth County. Mr. E. C. Hoskins was married to Elizabeth Gedney, a native of Iowa; he had three children by his first wife—Isabel, Harry D. and Charles E. He was married again in 1870 to Mrs. Frances Cooper, a native of Missouri. The Haskins Brothers are enterprising farmers and highly respected citizens of Tonganoxie Township.

ARCHER J. JONES, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Tonganoxie, came to Kansas in the spring of 1859, and located in Springdale, Alexandria Township, Leavenworth County. He lived there two years, and then located where he now lives in Tonganoxie Township. Mr. Jones was born in Tennessee in 1815, and when quite young moved with his parents to Indiana, and lived in that State twenty-five years. He then moved to Mahaska County, Iowa, and was the first white settler in that county. He lived there eighteen years, and came to Kansas in 1859. Mr. Jones was married in Indiana, in 1840, to Miss Charlotta Atkinson, a native of Virginia; they had seven children, six are living—Lucy V., Thomas B., Arabella, Enodeus, William H., Martha and Charles F. Mr. Jones has been Township Trustee and is a member of the Society of Friends.

PROF. WALTER F. KIRKLAND, Principal of the Tonganoxie Schools, was educated in the Leavenworth State Normal School, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1873. He has been engaged in his profession as school teacher for the past fifteen years. He came to Kansas in October, 1869, and located in Wilson County, living there one year and a half. He then came to Leavenworth County, and lived here from 1871 to 1875. He moved to Fairbury, Jefferson County, Nebraska, and remained there two years in charge of the schools of that place; then returned to Kansas and took charge of the schools at Tonganoxie. He resigned his position here and removed to Pleasanton, Linn County, and took charge of the schools of that place for one year. He then returned to Tonganoxie in the fall of 1881, and has been in charge of the schools of this place since. Prof. Kirkland was born in Girard, Erie County, Penn., in 1842, and lived in his native State nineteen years. He enlisted in the army in Company E., Eighty-Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, served with that regiment until he was discharged, September 23, 1864, and then returned to Pennsylvania and remained there one year. He traveled in Wyoming, Colorado and Montana for three years, then returned to Pennsylvania, and shortly after removed to Kansas and located in Leavenworth. The professor was married in Pennsylvania July 4, 1869, and his wife died January 8, 1871. He married again in Leavenworth County, in 1874, Miss Katty Crutcher, a native of Kentucky. They have two children—Hattie B. and Margaret B. The professor is a member of the Masonic Order and also a member of the Baptist Church.

JESSE LACY, nurseryman and fruit-grower, P. O. Tonganoxie, came to Kansas in 1872 and located in Leavenworth County, and has lived in the county since. He was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1820, and lived in his native State for fifty years, then removed to Kansas, where he now lives. He was married in Indiana, in 1847, to Miss Mary Foust, a native of that State; they have had five children; two are living—Nannie and Emma. Mr. Lacy is a member of the Christian Church, and is a highly respected citizen of Tonganoxie Township.

ELI H. LINTON, agent and postmaster, came to Kansas in December, 1866, and located in Tonganoxie. He has lived here since. Mr. Linton was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1844, and lived in his native State until 1866. He was three years and four months in the army, enlisting in Company C, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In 1862 he served with that regiment and was promoted to Sergeant, and left that regiment and took the position of First Lieutenant, in 1864, in the Thirty-Ninth United States Colored Infantry. In 1865 he was promoted to the Captaincy of his company, and served with this regiment until the fall of 1865, and then returned to Pittsburgh, Pa., and attended the Iron City College and learned telegraphy, and then came to Kansas and located where he now lives. Mr. Linton was married in Tonganoxie, in 1869, to Miss Josephine L. Dessery, a native of France. They have two children, Celia C. and Estella L. Mr. Linton is a member of the Masonic Order, and is a very highly respected citizen of his town and county.

REMUS McARDLE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Jarbalo, came to Kansas in the fall of 1859 and located in Stanton, Miami County. He moved to Franklin County and lived there three years, and moved to where he now lives in the spring of 1863. He was born in Tyler County, Va., in 1823, and lived in his native State twelve years, then moved to Vermillion County, Ill., and lived there until he came to Kansas in 1859. Mr. McArdle was married in Vermillion County, Ill., in 1850, to Miss Mary A. Hanson, a native of Ohio. They have had three children, one now living, Rosanna. Mr. McArdle is a member of the Masonic Order, and is a highly respected citizen of Tonganoxie Township.

A. McLAWRENCE, grocery and meat-market, Tonganoxie. Mr. McLawrence came to Kansas in 1866, and located on the Big Stranger Creek, about four miles from Tonganoxie. He lived there about six years and was about six years in the south part of the State, and has lived in Tonganoxie four years since his return. He was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1825, and lived in Ohio eight years. Then he moved with his parents to Gibson County, Ind., and lived in that county and State about twenty-five years. He moved to Henderson County, Ill., and lived there one year and moved to Page County, Iowa, and lived there nine years. He then came from Iowa to Kansas, and located in Leavenworth County. Mr. McLawrence was married in Gibson County, Ind., in 1847, to Miss Nancy J. McClelland, a native of Greene County, Ohio. They have three children living—Samuel, Frank and William. Mr. McLawrence has been School Director of his town and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also an Odd Fellow. Mr. McLawrence is an active business man and is highly respected in his town and county.

HENRY METZ, general merchant, Tonganoxie, deals in dry goods, groceries and queens-ware, also handles grain and coal. Mr. Metz came to Kansas in 1869, and located first in Leavenworth for a short time, and settled permanently in Tonganoxie the same year. He was born in Philadelphia in 1838 and removed with his parents to Ohio when quite small. Moved back to Philadelphia and returned again to Ohio when six years of age, and lived in Auglaize County, Ohio, from 1848 to 1869. Then came to Kansas and located where he now lives. Mr. Metz was married in Auglaize County, Ohio, in 1860, to Miss Charlotta D. Paull, a native of Ohio. They have had eight children, four of whom are living—Jacob, Christian, Wilhelmina and Gertrude. Mr. Metz is a member of the Masonic Order and is a member of the Lutheran Church. He is a prominent merchant and a highly respected citizen.

ASHLEY A. MOODY, merchant; dry goods, clothing and notions, Tonganoxie. Mr Moody came to Kansas in the spring of 1866, and located in Tonganoxie. He was engaged in farming until December, 1881, when he went into merchandising. Mr. Moody was born in Belfast, Maine, in 1855, and lived in his native State thirteen years. He removed to Kansas in 1868, and located where he now resides in Tonganoxie. Mr. Moody is a young man of enterprise, and is an active business man of his town, and has the confidence and respect of all who know him.

CRAWFORD MOORE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Tonganoxie, came to the State of Kansas in 1861, and located one mile northeast of Tonganoxie, in Stranger Township. He was born in the State of New York in 1830, and lived in his native State eight years; then removed with his parents to Canada and lived there six years; then came to Wisconsin and remained in that State about six years. He crossed the plains to California in 1852, and remained in the mountain country of California, Utah and Colorado till 1861, and then came to Kansas and located where he now lives, on his fine farm of 900 acres of finely improved land. He has a fine residence on his farm and fine barns for the accommodation of his large stock of horses, cattle and other stock. Mr. Moore was married in Leavenworth City, in December, 1860, to Miss Rebecca Williams, a native of Baltimore, and has six children: Crawford, Susan, Kate, Benjamin, Harriet and Howard. Mr. Moore has been a member of the State Legislature, and is a member of the Democratic party, and was elected with a strong Republican majority against him in his district. He was a Captain of Militia during the war. He raises graded cattle and Poland China hogs on his farm.

WILLIAM MORRISON, farmer and stock-raiser, P.O. Tonganoxie, came to the State of Kansas in the Spring of 1857, and located in Doniphan County, and lived there six years. He has lived on his fine farm, near Tonganoxie, since 1865. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, and lived in his native State thirty-one years; then he moved to Iowa and located there for one year. He came to the State of Kansas in 1857, where he has since lived. Mr. Morrison was married in Cambridge, Ohio, in 1856, to Miss Martha J. McClary, a native of Ohio. They have three children, Margaret, Robert and Samuel. Mr. Morrison is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, is a good farmer, and an active and enterprising citizen of Tonganoxie Township. He is raising Short-horn cattle, Poland-China hogs and Merino sheep, on his farm.

AXUM NEWBY, farmer stock-raiser and bee-keeper, P.O. Tonganoxie, came to Kansas in March, 1873, and located in Tonganoxie Township, and has lived in the township since. He was born in North Carolina in 1835, and lived in his native State two years. He removed with his parents to Grant County, Ind., and lived there thirty years; then removed to Iowa and lived in Marshall County about five years; then came to Kansas in 1873. Mr. Newby was married in Grant Count, Ind., in 1854, to Miss Nancy Winslow, a native of that State. They have had ten children; nine are living: William, Rebecca J., Leander, Carrie L., Zenora, Charley, Mary A., Ellen W. and Herbert B. Mr. Newby is a member of the Society of Friends.

C. P. O'BRIEN, railroad employee and farmer, P. O. Tonganoxie, came to Kansas in September, 1857, and has lived in Douglas, Wyandotte, Jefferson and Leavenworth counties. Mr. O'Brien was born in Nova Scotia, in 1820, and lived in his native country twenty-eight years. Then he moved to the State of New York, and from there went to Iowa, and came from Iowa to Kansas in 1857. He married his first wife in Nova Scotia—Miss Lydia Dunlap, a native of that country. They have three children living, Laura, Tennie and Anna. Mr. O'Brien was married again in 1871, to Julia Hall, a native of New York. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Church. He is an industrious and hard-working man, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the people of his town.

STANTON PEARSON, farmer, P. O. Tonganoxie, is the youngest son of Peter and Eunice Pearson. His parents were both born in North Carolina—his father in 1797, and his mother in 1803. They both moved to Indiana with their parents, and were among the first settlers of Wayne County, Ind. Stanton was born June 18, 1844, in Hancock County, Ind., and lived in his native State until April 27, 1861, when he removed with his parents to Winneshiek County, Iowa. His father died in 1871. They remained in Iowa until 1877, when he removed to Leavenworth County with his mother, and located near Tonganoxie, in October of that year. Mr. Stanton Pearson has five brothers and four sisters. He was married in Leavenworth County, in 1871, to Miss Mary L. Stanton, a native of Iowa. They have had five children, four of whom are living: Martha N. George R., Theresa L. and Paris R. Mr. Pearson is a member of the Society of Friends.

SAMUEL PIERCE, of Honey Valley, farmer and stock-raiser, P.O. Tonganoxie, came to Kansas in 1878, and located in Tonganoxie Township. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1822, and lived in that State thirty-six years, and moved to Wayne County, Ind., in 1855, and lived in that State twenty years. He came to Kansas in 1878 and located where he now lives. Mr. Pierce was married in Miami County, Ohio, in 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Elleman, a native of Ohio. They have had five children—two now living, Hannah and Alvin. He was married to his second wife in 1854, in Wayne County, Ind., Mrs. Ann Pemberton, a native of that State. They have had three children, Esther, Millie and John. Mr. Pierce is a member of the Society of Friends, and a highly-esteemed citizen of Tonganoxie Township.

HENRY W. RICE, proprietor of the Tonganoxie *Mirror*, is also engaged in the real estate and insurance business; was formerly a merchant in Tonganoxie, and is also general agent for the State of Kansas for the Morrow patent barbed wire gate. Mr. Rice came to Kansas in the spring of 1868, and has been located in Tonganoxie since. He was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1838, and lived in his native State twenty-one years. He moved to Perry County, Ind., and enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment during the war. Was a Corporal, Commissary Sergeant and Quartermaster of his regiment. After the war Mr. Rice settled in Cairo, Ill., and lived there two years. He was married in Onondaga County, N.Y., in1864, to Miss Alice C. Barnes, a native of New York. Mr. Rice is County Commissioner and has beeu Postmaster of Tonganoxie for ten years, and is an active and enterprising citizen.

ITHAMAR M. SMILEY, merchant, farmer and stock-raiser, Postmaster, Jarbalo, also does a general trade in stock, and has some thoroughbred stock for sale; came to Kansas, April 5, 1856, and located in Franklin County. He lived there ten years and then came to Tonganoxie Township, Leavenworth County, and has lived here since, excepting two years that he spent in Colorado. In the winter of 1876, he went to Texas and New Meixco in the employ of the quartermaster of the army. Mr. Smiley was born in Buchanan County, Mo., and lived in that State till he came to Kansas, in 1856. Was married in Leavenworth County, in 1880, to Miss Amelia Morgan, a native of Iowa. They have two children—Mary G. and Lyman. Mr. Smiley is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Grange. He is a prominent man in his township and county, is the Postmaster of Jarbalo, and has been constable for four years. He has been largely identified with developing the resources of his township and county.

ROBERT H. TAYLOR, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Tonganoxie, came to Kansas in 1866, and located where he now lives, two miles southwest from Tonganoxie in Leavenworth County. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1838, and lived there until 1845, and removed with his parents to Indiana and located at Lafayette. From there he went to Rock Island, Ills., and lived there one year and came to this State and lived nine years. He then went to California and remained there five years, and has been in this county two years on his farm in Tonganoxie Township. He was married in Rock Island, Ill., in 1864, to Miss Mary J. Sechrist, a native of Lexington, Ky. Capt. Taylor enlisted in the Army in 1861, in Company G, Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted from private to First Lieutenant of Company G, and then to Captain of Company F, and served with that regiment during the war. He has been the candidate of his party twice for Representative in his District to the State Legislature. He is a member of the Christian Church. He raises graded cattle and Poland China hogs on his farm. He is the inventor of the Corn Harvester--a machine to cut, shock and tie corn.

REV. JOHN C. TELFORD, minister of the Leavenworth Methodist Episcopal Church and preaching in Tonganoxie Circuit. Mr. Telford was born in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1829, and lived in his native State about six years, and removed with his parents to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1835, and removed to Crawford County in 1840, and remained in that County until the spring of 1870, when he moved to the State of Kansas and identified himself with the Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been connected with the Conference since the spring of 1871. He was educated in Ohio, and has been an active minister in his church for fourteen years. Mr. Telford was married in Ohio in 1850, to Miss Lusetta Brown, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Electa, William H. and Eliza A.

WILLIAM TODD, veterinary surgeon and farmer, P. O. Tonganoxie, came to Kansas in 1870, and located at Lawrence. He has lived in Tonganoxie, in Leavenworth County, about seven years. He was born in Baltimore County, Md., in August, 1825, and lived in his native State eight years, then moved with his parents to Wayne County, Ind., and lived there till he was twenty-three years old, then moved to Mahaska County, Iowa, and lived there sixteen years. He then came to Kansas. Mr. Todd was married in Wayne County, Ind., in 1848, to Miss Jane Boswell, a native of that State, and has seven children—Mary A., Harvey M., Charles, Catherine, James, John, and Sallie.

JOHN B. TREW came to Kansas in the fall of 1869, and located in Lawrence, and resided there four years. Then removed to Tonganoxie and has lived there since. He was born in Greene County, Pa., in 1830, and removed from that State with his parents when quite young to Rush County, Indiana, living in Indiana for twenty years, then moved to Mahaska County, Iowa, and from there went to California, in 1862, where he remained until 1869, when he came to Kansas. Mr. Trew was married in Ohio, in 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Moore, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had ten children, of whom seven are living—Joseph L., Sarah E., Rachel A., John W., Christina E., Edith E., and E. Estella. Mr. Trew is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a highly respected business man. Mrs. Trew was taken sick in 1869 and has been an invalid ever since.

ISAAC B. VARNEY, grocery and notions, Tonganoxie, came to Kansas in 1858, and located in Marshall County and lived there seven years. He then removed to Leavenworth County and located in Tonganoxie Township. Mr. Varney was born in the State of New Hampshire in 1833, and lived in his native State twenty years. He then moved to the State of Iowa in 1853, and located in Oskaloosa, and lived in that State about four years, then came to Kansas. Mr. Varney was married in the State of Iowa in 1856, to Miss Mary Stanton, a native of Ohio; they have had seven children, five of whom are living—Mary E., Sadie E., Lizzie W., Ruth E., and Charles Edward Mr. Varney is a member of the Society of Friends, and is a highly respected business man of Tonganoxie.

JOHN H. VESTAL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Tonganoxie, came to Kansas in 1865, and located in Johnson County, and lived there twelve years; then he located in Leavenworth County, Tonganoxie Township, where he now lives, on a farm two miles south of the town of Tonganoxie. Mr. Vestal was born in Morgan County, Ind., in 1840, and lived there till he came to Kansas. He was married in Hendricks County, Ind., in 1865, to Miss Eliza King, a native of Ohio. They have had two children, one is living--Sarah A. Mr. Vestal is a member of the Society of Friends and is a highly respected citizen of Tonganoxie Township.

REV. DAVID WHITE, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Tonganoxie, has been with this church since 1839. He was first a member of Houston Conference, which embraced East Tennessee, Northern Georgia, and Western North Carolina and Southwestern Virginia, and also was identified with the Illinois Conference, and has now been a member of the Kansas Conference for two years. Chaplain White has been for eighteen years engaged as Chaplain in the United States Army; first of the One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry; then at the close of the war he was appointed Post-chaplain, and has served in that capacity at the various Posts in the northwest until he was retired in July, 1882. He then located on his farm near Tonganoxie, Leavenworth County. He was born in Tennessee in 1818, and lived in his native State till he was twenty-one years of age; then was two years in Northern Georgia, one year in North Carolina; moved to Illinois in 1842, and made his home in that State till 1876, when he removed his family to the State of Kansas and located permanently on his farm at Tonganoxie in 1880. He was married in North Carolina, in 1848, to Miss P. E. Davidson, a native of North Carolina. They have had six children, five are living—Amanda, Wilbur F., Harriet E., Sarah C., Etta P., and M. Emma. Mr. White has always been an active temperance man and a thorough prohibitionist, and an active religious teacher all of his life. He was the first man to propose the name of Abraham Lincoln as United States Senator, from Illinois, in public print in an article published in the De Witt *Courier*.

JONATHAN WINSLOW, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Tonganoxie, came to Kansas in 1868, and located at Tonganoxie, and has lived in the township since. He was born in Grant County, Ind., in 1841, and lived in his native State till he came to Kansas in 1868. Mr. Winslow was married in Indiana to Miss Sarah Baldwin, a native of Indiana; they have seven children—Ida E., Jane, Leroy, William, Anna, Verlin, and Grace. Mr. Winslow is the Township Trustee, and has served on the School Board about ten years. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and is an intelligent and highly respected citizen.

RENO TOWNSHIP.

Reno, a station on the Lawrence branch of the Kansas Pacific line, was named after General Reno. It is surrounded by a rich and well settled farming country, and is a prosperous and growing village. The first general merchant of the place was John Jacobs, who was also the first postmaster.

Fall Leaf, a station in the southern part of the township, on the main line of the Kansas Pacific road, was named in honor of a Delaware chief. R. C. Taylor and John Jordan are among the earliest settlers. The township has also a steam saw-mill.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

FRANCIS M. ADAMS, school teacher, P. O. Linwood. Has taught for twelve years and has studied law and was admitted to practice in the courts of the State of Kansas four years ago, and intends permanently to adopt the profession of law. Mr. Adams came to Kansas in 1867, and located at Americus, Neosho Valley, Lyon County, remaining there two years. Then removed to Emporia, and remained there three or four months; removed to Leavenworth County, and has lived in this county since, excepting in 1870 and 1871, when he was teaching in St. Joseph, Mo. Mr. Adams was born in Warren County, Ohio, and was educated in that county in the Southwestern Normal Institute of the State of Ohio. Professor Holbrook was the principal then. Mr. Adams was born in 1844, and lived in his native State until 1867, when he came to Kansas. He enlisted in the army in August, 1861, in Company I, Third Indiana Cavalry, and served with that regiment during the war. He was six months a prisoner, and at the close of the war he returned to Ohio and attended school till 1867. He was married in Leavenworth County in 1870, to Miss Fanny White, a native of Kansas. They have had three children—Mary F., Arthur F. and Fanny. Mr. Adams is a good teacher and an honored citizen.

GAVIN ALLAN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Reno, came to Kansas in 1869 and located in Reno Township, Leavenworth County, and has lived there since. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1837, and lived in his native country six years, removing to Canada in 1861. Later he removed to the United States, and located at Detroit, Mich, and remained in that State till he came to Kansas, in 1869. He was married in Lawrence, Kas., to Miss Hannah Jessee, a native of Illinois. Mr. Allan is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been a member of the Odd Fellows' Society. He is a highly respected citizen of Reno Township. Mrs. Allan has been a resident of Kansas since 1855, and her father, William Jessee, took part in the border ruffian war. Mr. Jessee died in 1870 in Lawrence, Kas. Mr. Allan raises Poland China hogs and high grade cattle on his farm.

JOHN J. ALLINGHAM, hotel and livery stable, Reno, came to Kansas in 1860 and located at Leavenworth City, remaining there until 1868. He then lived one year at Tonganoxie, and located in Reno in the spring of 1869, and has lived there since. He was born in Warren County, Ky., in 1821, and lived in that State twenty-one years. He moved to Warren County, Ill., and remained there until 1850, and then moved to Cass County, Mo., and came from that location to Kansas in 1860. Mr. Allingham was married in Warren County, Ky., to Miss Elizabeth Calloway, a native of Kentucky. They had six children; two are living, George W. and James H. He was married again in 1865, in Ray County, Mo., to Miss Catherine Young, a native of Tennessee. He is Constable and Deputy-Sheriff for his township. He is a member of the Christian Church.

W. J. BARBER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Lawrence, Jefferson Co., came to Kansas in 1857 and located in Douglas County. He lived there about fourteen years, and then moved to Lawrence, in 1871. After living there about five years, he removed to his present location in Reno Township, Leavenworth County, in 1876. Mr. Barber was born in Summit County, Ohio, in 1827, and lived in his native State until 1849, when he moved to the State of Illinois; he went to California by way of New York, in 1851, and lived there till 1856, returning to Ohio in the fall of that year, and in the spring of 1857 moving to Kansas. Mr. Barber was married in Ohio in 1860, to Miss Nancy Whitcraft, a native of Ohio, and had five children—four are living—Magnus, Nellie. Serenus and Alfred. Mr. Barber lost his wife in 1871, and married again in 1876 to Mrs. Sarah J. Lovin, a native of Indiana, and has one child, Vernon O. Mrs. Lovin had one child when married to Mr. Barber, Minnie E. Lovin. Mr. Barber is a Justice of the Peace for Reno Township; has been a member of the Congregational Church. He is a highly respected citizen of Reno Township, and has been Clerk of the School Board for five years, and was very active in the service of protecting Kansas during the State troubles.

W. B. BARNUM, farmer, P. O. Lawrence, Jefferson County, has been engaged in teaching for twenty five years, and manages a farm which he owns, of 200 acres of rich land, in Reno Township, on which he resides. He has also been engaged for five years in teaching vocal music. Mr. Barnum came to Kansas in the fall of 1859, and located at Lecompton, Douglas County, and lived there about four years, and then moved to Lawrence and lived there three years, moving on his present farm in Reno Township in 1870, where he has since lived. He was born in the State of Vermont in 1822, and moved with his parents, when quite small, to Niagara County, N. Y., and lived there until he came to Kansas, in 1859. He was married in Wyoming, Western New York, in 1850, to Miss E. A. Vrooman, a native of New York. Mr. Barnum has always been identified with the Republican party since its organization, and has been identified with the educational interests of Kansas since early days.

SMITH A. BENEDICT, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. North Lawrence, Jefferson County, came to Kansas in 1867, and located where he now lives in Reno Township. He was born in Chenango County, N. Y., in 1832 and lived in New York State till he came to Kansas in 1867. He enlisted in the army in August, 1861, in the Eleventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment till the close of the war. Then he returned to New York and remained there till 1867, and then came to Kansas and located, where he now lives, on his fine farm of 160 acres of finely-improved land, with a fine residence and large barns. Mr. Benedict was married in New York, in 1855, to Miss Jane Harrington, a native of New York; they have had three children, two are living—Fred and Nellie. Mr. Benedict is a member of the Congregational Church, and is a very enterprising man and a highly respected citizen of his township.

JOSEPH BLEAKLEY, farmer, stock and grain dealer, P. O. North Lawrence, Jefferson County, came to Kansas in the spring of 1872 and located on his farm of 240 acres of rich land in Reno Township, where he has one of the finest wheat farms in the State. In 1882 he had one field of eighty-four acres of wheat that averaged thirty-two bushels to the acre. Mr. Bleakley was born in Ireland, in 1844, and lived about six years in his native country. He came to the United States in 1850 and located in New Orleans, remained a few months, and then went to Southern Illinois, to Wayne County, and remained there two years. Thence he returned to New Orleans and remained there until the spring of 1860. He then returned to Illinois in 1862 and enlisted in Company D, Eighty-Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served with that regiment during the war, and at its close returned to New Orleans and remained there until he came to Kansas in 1872. He was married in September, 1859, to Miss Alicia Thompson, a native of Ireland. They have had five children—Walter T., George R., May B., Ella E. and Joseph J. Mr. Bleakley was the Master of the Grange in his neighborhood for several years, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been Trustee and Assessor for his township for two years.

WILLIAM BRUCE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Reno, came to Kansas in 1869 and located at Reno and has lived there since. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1825, and lived in his native State about twenty-five years; he enlisted in the army and served in Mexico during the Mexican War, then returned to Pennsylvania. After remaining there two years, he moved to New Orleans, where he lived three years, and returned to Pennsylvania and remained some time. Removed to Ohio and settled there, but afterward became connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and remained with that company fourteen years. He came to Kansas in 1869 and located where he now lives. Mr. Bruce was married in Cambria County, Penn., in 1848, to Miss Sarah McConnel, a native of that State. They have had ten children, nine of whom are living—James, Alexander, Charles, John, George, Frances J., Maria, Martha and Elizabeth. Mr. Bruce is a member of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES J. BUCKINGHAM, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Lawrence, Jefferson County, came to Kansas in the winter of 1868 and located where he now lives. He has a beautiful farm of over 1,000 acres of rich and fertile land, highly improved, with fine residence and large and commodious barns for the accommodation of his large stock of fine horses, cattle, and other stock. Mr. Buckingham was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1837, and lived in Ohio till 1868. He was engaged in the flour and grain business in Cincinnati, for ten years, before coming to Kansas in 1868. He was married in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1862, to Miss Virginia Gatch, the daughter of the Rev. George Gatch, a prominent clergyman. They had two children, one is living—Lucia. Mr. Buckingham lost his wife and was married again in November, 1868, to Miss Mahala H. Gatch, a sister of his former wife. He has had two children by his second wife—Edwin J., and Sarah. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is identified with the Democratic party. He deals in Short-Horn and high grade cattle, and Poland-China hogs.

STEPHEN BURROWS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Fall Leaf; came to Kansas in 1859, and located near Monticello, Johnson County, and lived in that county about ten years. Then he moved to Sherman Township, Leavenworth County, and has lived in Leavenworth County since 1867. Mr. Burrows was born in Ohio in 1832, and lived in his native State six years; then moved with his parents to Michigan, and lived there seventeen years. From there he moved to Iowa, being there two years; from Iowa went to Missouri, and lived in that State four years, coming to Kansas in 1859. Mr. Burrows was married in Missouri in 1859, to Miss Margaret Crechmore, a native of that State; they had ten children, nine of whom are living—Joseph, George, Charles, William, Emma, James, Florence Elwood, Josephus and Ellen. Mr. Burrows was married again in 1878, in Kansas, to Miss Loisa Stephens, a native of Illinois; they have two children—Christine and Mabel.

JOHN C. CANARY, tanner and stock-raiser, and trader in cattle, P. O. Fall Leaf, came to Kansas in 1857, and located in Quindaro, Wyandotte County, and lived there till 1862, then moved to Sherman Township and lived there three years, and moved to Linwood, remained until 1867, when he located in Reno Township. Mr. Canary was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1852, and lived in Virginia seven years, and removed to Kansas with his parents in 1857. Mr. Canary was married in Leavenworth County, in 1875, to Miss Mary Herd, a native of Kansas. They have had three children—Morris, John and William. Mr. Canary has been Township Treasurer and is a highly respected citizen.

EDMUND G., AND ALFRED H. CHEESMAN, his brother, farmers and stock-raisers, P. O. Reno. Edmund came to Kansas in 1880, and his brother in June of 1882. They located at Reno. The Cheesman brothers were born in County Kent, England, in 1860 and 1861, and lived in their native country till they came to Kansas in 1880 and 1882. Both of the brothers are single men, and are members of the Church of England. They are extensively engaged in stock-growing on their large farm of 1,400 acres of land in Reno Township. They keep Short-horn cattle, Poland-China hogs, and merino sheep.

JOHN DIVELBESS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Reno, came to Kansas in 1867, and located in Reno Township on his farm, and has lived there since. Mr. Divelbess was born in Holmes County, Ohio. At the age of eight years he moved with his parents to Steuben County, Ind. He lived there until he was twenty-two years old, and then crossed the plains to California and remained there three and a half years. He returned to Steuben County, Ind., in the spring of 1864, and remained there until he came to Kansas in 1867. Mr. Divelbess was married in Steuben County, Ind., in 1864, to Miss Harriet Batterson, a native of Massachusetts. They have had four children, three of whom are living—Jennie R., John L., and Sarah F. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for twelve years. He was elected in 1880 representative to the State Legislature from the Sixteenth District.

SAMUEL W. FAIRBANKS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Fall Leaf, came to Kansas in 1874, and located in Leavenworth County. He was born in Madison County, N. Y., in 1827, and lived in his native State twenty-three years, and moved to Ohio in 1850 and located in Ashtabula County, and lived there until 1874, when he came to the State of Kansas. He was married the first time in New York to Miss Caroline Olivia, a native of New York, who died in 1860, leaving two children, Ida A. and Belden W. He was married again in 1869, in Ohio, to Miss Helen F. Smith, a native of New York. They have two children, Etta M. and Walter P. Mr. Fairbanks is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is an active and enterprising farmer.

W. T. GRIFFITH, farmer and stock-raiser P. O. Fall Leaf, came to Kansas in 1860, and located in Jefferson County. He lived in that county fourteen years, and moved thence to Texas and Colorado. He returned again in 1877, and located where he now lives in Reno Township, Leavenworth County. Mr. Griffith was born in Morgan County, Ky., in 1850, and removed with his parents at three years of age to Jackson County, Mo., in 1854. He lived there six years, then came to Kansas. Mr. Griffith was married at Fall Leaf, Kansas, in 1879, to Miss May McGarry, a native of Pennsylvania; they have two children—Margaret E. and James A. Mr. Griffith has been road officer and a member of the School Board, and has been Deputy Sheriff for his township.

CHRISTIAN J. HALSTED, merchant R. R. agent and postmaster, Reno, also owns a farm in Reno Township. Mr. Halsted came to Kansas in November, 1865, and located in Lawrence and lived there one year. He then located in Reno and has lived there since. He was born in Norway in 1840, and at the age of six years he emigrated to America with his parents and located in Racine County, Wis. He lived there until 1865, and then located in Kansas and located where he now lives. Mr. Halsted was married in Wisconsin in 1862, to Miss Sophia Heg, a native of Norway. They have had six children—Oscar, Eva, Odin, Anna, Bertha and Christiana. Mr. Halsted was a Representative in the Kansas Legislature from his district in 1878, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is also a member of the Lutheran Church.

A. L. JACOBS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Reno, came to Kansas in 1878, and located where he now lives, in Reno Township, near the village of Reno. He was born in Trenton, Grundy County, Mo., June 8, 1846, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. Mr. Jacobs was married in Lafayette County, Mo., in 1872, to Miss Effie Neff, of Pike County, Mo. They have had two children—Bettie and Mary. Mr. Jacobs is a member of the Masonic Order and also a member of the Christian Church. He is an enterprising young man. The farm on which he lives contains 1,600 acres of highly improved land in Reno Township. He is an extensive dealer in horses, fine graded cattle and Poland-China hogs.

WILLIAM KAHN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Reno, came to Kansas in January, 1880, and located near Reno, in Reno Township, Leavenworth County. He was born in Hanover, Germany, and lived in his native country until he was eighteen years old, then emigrated to the United States and located in New York for a short time. From there he went to St. Louis in 1861, and enlisted in Sigel's Regiment, the Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry and was disabled and discharged about nine months after he enlisted. He returned to Long Island, N. Y., and remained there about two years, then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and lived there till he came to Kansas, in 1880. Mr. Kahn was married on Long Island, in 1863, to Miss Helena Schmidt, a native of Germany. They have had seven children, six are living—Anna, Antone, William, Minnie, Henry and Frederick. Mr. Kahn is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and is a member of the Lutheran Church.

REV. SAMUEL KELSALL, Reno, was formerly a minister of the Methodist Church, in England, but is now preaching independently as an Evangelist. Assisted by the people of Reno, he built the first church in Reno Township, fifteen years since. Mr. Kelsall came to Kansas in 1867, and bought three farms adjoining the village of Reno, and has bought the whole of the town proper, excepting about twenty acres. He was born at Wittal Hall, Great Sankey, near Liverpool, in 1821. He lived in his native country until he was twenty-eight years of age, then moved to Australia and lived there thirteen years; he returned to England and remained there about six months, then emigrated to the United States and located in Reno Township, in 1867. Mr. Kelsall was married in England in 1852, to Miss Jane Longton, who died in Australia, July, 1854. They had two children, one is now living—Peter, who is an engineer and millwright. Mr. Kelsall was married again November 22, 1855, in Australia, to Mrs. Christian Fraser, who had then one daughter—Georgina, now married to Mr. James Phenicie, of Reno. He had one child by his second marriage—Samuel, a druggist, but now manager of his farm at Reno. Samuel was married July 15, 1880, to Miss Sallie McClary. Mr. Kelsall's second wife died in Reno, July 18, 1870. He was married again March 24, 1873, to Miss Margaret Allan, at her home in Scotland, who also died in Reno, May 27, 1879. Mr. Kelsall has been an active religious teacher all of his life, as his numerous testimonials indicate, and a very enterprising business man, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the people of his township.

UPTON KITZMILLER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Lawrence. Mr. Kitzmiller lives on the Oak Ridge farm near Lawrence, in Reno Township, Leavenworth Co., Kas., where he has a fine stock of thoroughbred cattle, and is raising a high grade of cattle and Berkshire and Poland-China hogs. Mr. Kitzmiller came to Kansas in the spring of 1882, and located where he now lives. He was born in Hardy County, Va., and lived in his native State about eighteen years, then removed to Ohio and settled in Piqua County, and lived there till he came to Kansas. He was married in Ohio, in 1861, to Miss Susan Wagner, a native of Ohio. They have had five children—John E., Anna L., Charles, Chancy P. and Willie. Mr. Kitzmiller is a member of the Odd Fellows' Society, and is an active and enterprising farmer.

AUGUST LUCKAN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Fall Leaf, came to Kansas in 1864, and located in Leavenworth. He remained there six months and then located on his fine farm near Fall Leaf, Reno Township. Mr. Luckan was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1825, and lived in his native country forty years, then emigrated to the United States and located in Kansas. Mr. Luckan was married in Germany, to Miss Sophia Shultz, a native of Germany. They had three children—Otto P., Powell and Anna. He was married again in 1878, to Anna Miller, a native of Germany. Has had two children by this marriage—August and Elizabeth. Mr. Luckan is a member of the Lutheran Church.

SAMUEL J. MCNAUGHTON, was born in Schuylerville, N. Y., November 7, 1852. He graduated at St. Stephen's Academy in 1867. Studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1873. He came to Leavenworth, Kansas; the same year, was elected Justice of the Peace, and held the office eight years. He was married April 14, 1881, to Miss Annie A. Eaton, of Quincy, Mass. They have one son, Malcom, a namesake of his grandfather, Judge Malcom McNaughton, of Saratoga County, N. Y. Mr. McNaughton is one of the leading politicians of Leavenworth County, and stands high in the estimation of his large circle of friends and acquaintances, as an intelligent and enterprising young man. He is engaged at present in raising fine stock—both cattle and horses.

JOSEPH MILES, farmer and stock-raiser and dealer in harvesters and self-binding machines, P. O. Reno. Mr. Miles came to Kansas in 1876, and located in Lawrence, living there three years; then moved to Reno Township, Leavenworth County. Mr. Miles was born in Venango County, Pa., in 1839, and lived there until 1858. He then moved to De Kalb County, Ill., and lived there until 1862. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served nine months; was discharged on account of disability. After his discharge, he went to Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1864; then returned to Illinois. Then he removed to Iowa, and located in Poweshiek County, and remained there until he came to Kansas, in 1876. Mr. Miles was married in Kane County, Ill., in 1864, to Miss Mary C. Woodard, a native of Vermont. They have had eight children—Louis E., Rosa A., Mary A., Elmer L., Oscar M., Herman S., Ella C. and Chester A. Mr. Miles is Constable for his township, and Deputy Sheriff. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and is a highly respected citizen.

DENNIS ODEA, farmer and stock-raiser, P.O. Reno, came to Kansas in the fall of 1866, and located on his farm in Reno Township, and has been there since. He was born in Ireland in 1837, and lived in his native country thirteen years. He emigrated to the United States, and located in New York for five years; then moved to Ohio and lived there for one year; thence he moved to Illinois, and lived in that State eleven years, and then came to Kansas. Mr. Odea was married in Bloomington, Ill., in 1862, to Miss Joanna O'Connell, a native of Ireland. They have had three children, Ella, Nettie and Charley. Mr. Odea is a member of the Catholic Church.

JAMES M. PHENICIE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Reno, came to Kansas in September, 1865, and located at Reno, and has lived there since. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1840, and lived there until he was ten years old, and then moved with his parents to Steuben County, Ind., and lived in that State from 1849 to 1865, and then came to Kansas. Mr. P. enlisted in the army in 1861, in the Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment until the battle of Chickamauga, when he was taken prisoner and was a prisoner about nineteen months. He was married in Reno Township, in 1871, to Miss Georgiana E. Fraser, a native of Scotland, who was raised in Australia. They have had three children, Jessie May, Mary K., Roscoe A. Mr. Phenicie has been Treasurer of his township for eight years, and is a member of the Masonic Order; is an active and enterprising farmer, and a highly respected citizen.

W. C. PHENICIE, farmer and stock-raiser, P.O. Reno, came to Kansas in the spring of 1866, and located at Reno, and has lived in Reno Township since. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1841, and lived in that State about seven years, then moved with his parents to Steuben County, Ind., and lived there up to the time of his removal to Kansas, in 1866. Mr. Phenicie enlisted in the army in 1861, in the Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment during the war. He was married in Tonganoxie, Leavenworth Co., Kan., in 1874, to Miss Phœbe A. Lacy, a native of Indiana. They have had three children; two are living—Estella and George Z. Mr. Phenicie is a member of the Masonic Order, and is an active and enterprising farmer, and a highly respected citizen.

L. S. PURCELL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. North Lawrence, Jefferson County, came to Kansas in the fall of 1859, and located in Douglas County, seven miles west of Lawrence, and lived there until 1866, then moved to his present place in Reno Township, Leavenworth County, where he has lived since. Mr. Purcell was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1830, and at three years of age he moved with his parent to Columbiana County, Ohio, living there eight years. He then went to Adams County, Ohio, and lived there until 1857, and then moved to Missouri, remaining there until 1859; then located in Kansas. Mr. Purcell was married in Adams County, Ohio, in 1855, to Miss Mary A. Cree, a native of Ohio. They have had three children, Cassius M. C., Sanford M. and George W. Mr. Purcell is a member of the Odd Fellows' Society, and is a highly respected citizen.

ADOLPHUS R. SMITH, P. O. Lawrence, Jefferson County, came to Kansas in March, 1855, and located on Coal Creek, south of Lawrence about ten miles, and lived there until the spring of 1858, then removed to Chase County and lived there five years; from there he went to Lawrence in 1863 and lived there about twelve years, and then moved to Grant Township, near Lawrence, and lived there three years; then he moved to Reno Township, Leavenworth Co., and lived there five years, and now is landlord and proprietor of the Depot House, North Lawrence. He was born in Sutton, Vt., January 14, 1827, and lived in his native State about twenty-three years. He traveled around the world for about four years, visiting the countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and South America, and understands several languages. When he returned to the United States, in 1855 he located in Kansas. He was married in Chase County, Kas., January 7, 1860, to Miss Sophia A. Osmer, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had nine children, five of whom are living—John H., Francis A., Izella J., Lilly and Ivy A. Mr. Smith has been identified with the Republican party since its organization, and has been Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, and also of the Board of Supervisors of his county. He has been a Justice of the Peace for four years, also a Street Commissioner of Lawrence for one year, and Treasurer of North Lawrence four years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES H. STEVENSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. North Lawrence, Jefferson County, came to Kansas in 1869 and located where he now lives, in Reno Township. Here he has a farm of 160 acres of good land, with substantial improvements. He was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1846, and lived in his native State twenty-three years; then removed to Kansas in 1869, and located in Reno Township. Mr. Stevenson was married in Leavenworth County, in 1881, to Miss Cora Eason, a native of Illinois. They have one child, Anna Mary. Mr. Stevenson is Township Trustee for his township, and is an active, enterprising farmer and a highly respected citizen.

THOMAS TAYLOR, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Reno, is raising the Magee hogs and a graded stock of cattle. Mr. Taylor came to Kansas in 1869 and located in Reno Township, Leavenworth County, and has lived here since. He was born in Ireland in 1835, and lived in that country until fifteen years of age. Then he came to New York and lived there about five years, then moved to Pennsylvania and lived there four years. He then moved to Macon County, Ill., and lived there ten years, and then came to Kansas and located where he now lives, in Reno Township. Mr. Taylor was married in Reno Township, in 1879, to Mrs. Millie Plummer, a native of Missouri. They have had two children. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been Road Officer and School Director.

SIMON TORNEDEN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Reno, came to Kansas in 1869 and located in Johnson County, and lived there three years, and has lived in Reno Township, Leavenworth County, three years, on his fine farm of 160 acres of rich land. Mr. Tornedan was born in Prussia, in 1850, and lived in his native country eighteen years, then emigrated to the United States and located in Kansas. He is a single man, is a good farmer, and a highly respected citizen.

STRANGER TOWNSHIP.

On the Lawrence branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad there are two stations within the limits of Stranger Township. One of these is the village of Stranger, which was laid out in 1867 by the Kansas Valley Town Company. The other is Hoge Station, where the first postoffice of the town was established, in 1868, Joseph Hoge, postmaster. Here is also a small Catholic Church in charge of Father M. Brown.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN ALLAN, engaged in merchandising and is the agent of the Railroad Company at Hoge Station and is also the Postmaster at that place. Mr. Allan came to Kansas in 1858 and located in Leavenworth County, and has lived in the county ever since. He was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1820, and at the age of five years removed with his parents to Scotland, and remained there nine years, and returned to America, locating in Canada, and lived there twenty-five years, and removed from there to Kansas in 1858. Mr. Allan was married in Canada, in 1833, to Miss Georgianna Waters, a native of Scotland. He has been elected Justice of the Peace three terms. Mr. Allan is a highly respected citizen of Stranger Township.

HENRY BAKER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hoge. He came to Kansas in 1862 and located in Stranger Township, and has lived in the township since. Mr. Baker enlisted in the army in 1862, in Company A, Second Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and served seven months and was discharged on account of disability. Mr. Baker was born in Jackson County, Mo., in 1837, and lived in his native State till he came to Kansas, in 1862. Mr. Baker was married in Platte County, Mo., in 1859, to Miss Melley Freeland, a native of Kentucky; has seven children—George, Minnie, Celia, Parthena, Benjamin, Leonsworth and William. Mr. Baker is a member of the Republican party, and a respected citizen of Leavenworth, Kansas.

H. F. BARNES, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Tonganoxie, came to Kansas in 1868, and located in Stranger Township, two miles east of Tonganoxie, and has lived there since. He was born in the State of New York, in 1814, and lived in his native State thirty-one years; then moved to Bradford County, Pa., and lived there till 1857; then came to Scott County, Iowa, and lived in Iowa till July, 1868. In that year he moved to Kansas and located where he now lives. Mr. Barnes was married in New York, in 1847, to Miss Sarah S. Thayer, a native of that State. They have one child—Charley Z. Mr. Barnes is a member of the First Congregational Church, of Tonganoxie, and has been Township Clerk and Road Officer of his township.

R. T. DARNALL, farmer, P. O. Hoge, is the manager of the Insley stock farm, a large and improved farm of 1,200 acres, all under fence, and mostly in tame grass. The farm is stocked with Short-horn and high grade cattle. The grades of stock are the Marys, Phillises and Rose of Sharon, and a bull, the Second Duke of Newham. He is also engaged in raising Poland-China hogs. Mr. Darnall has been in Kansas one year, in the stock business for M. H. Insley, of Leavenworth. Mr. Darnall was born in Montgomery County, Ky., in 1837, and lived there sixteen years, and then moved to Platte County, Mo., in 1852, and was six years Treasurer of that county, and with the exception of four years spent in Colorado, lived in that county till he came to Kansas. Mr. Darnall was married in St. Joseph, Mo., in 1859, to Miss Sue E. Bennett, a native of Missouri, and has had four children—Lela M., Richard B., Robert M. and Charles D. He lost his wife in 1869, and was married again in 1870, to Miss Kate Nutter, a native of Kentucky, and had one child—Sally. Mr. Darnall is a member of the Masonic Order and Knights Templar, and also an Odd Fellow, and is a very intelligent and enterprising citizen.

WILLIAM HAZLEWOOD, P. O. Hoge, is engaged in farming and raising a graded stock of cattle, and Berkshire and Poland-China hogs. Mr. Hazlewood was formerly a large dealer in stock in Chicago for ten years, and has been a large shipper of stock to the Eastern markets; has also been largely engaged as a trader in stock since he came to Kansas, in 1874, and located in Leavenworth County, and has lived in the county since. Mr. Hazlewood was born in England, in 1815, and lived in his native country twenty-two years, and removed to the United States in 1837, and located in Belmont County, Ohio, and lived there twenty-five years, and moved to Pennsylvania and lived there ten years, and removed to Kansas in 1872, and located where he now lives, in Leavenworth County. He was married in Ohio in 1839, to Miss Bertha J. Gaddes, a native of Pennsylvania. Has seven children—William, James, Elizabeth, Fanny, Margaret, Martha and Ella. Mr. Hazlewood is a member of the Masonic Order, and is a highly respected citizen of Stranger Township.

JOSEPH H. LEIGHTY, P. O. Tonganoxie, has been engaged in teaching school for about twelve years in Pennsylvania and this State, and has been engaged in farming about four years, and is raising a good stock of hogs and cattle. Mr. L. came to Kansas in 1870, and located in Leavenworth County, and has resided there since. He was born in Blair County, Pa., in 1843, and lived in his native State until 1870, when he came to Kansas, and located where he now lives, in Stranger Township. Mr. L. enlisted in the army in 1862, in Company H, One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment until discharged on account of gun shot wound, on the 6th of May, 1864, in the Battle of the Wilderness. Was discharged on the 15th of April, 1865, and returned to Pennsylvania, and lived in that State until he came to Kansas, in 1870. Mr. L. was married in Pennsylvania January 3, 1871, to Miss Mary C. Buck, a native of Pennsylvania, and has had six children—Lillian W., Minola A., Joseph E., William J., Irma F. and Clara E. Mr. L. is an intelligent and highly respected citizen of Stranger Township.

JOHN WIRTH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Summit, Leavenworth County, came to Kansas in the fall of 1858, and located in Jefferson County. He lived there three years and moved to Leavenworth City, and remained there three years, and then located in Stranger Township, in 1865, where he now lives on his fine farm. Mr. Wirth was born in Germany in 1833, and lived in his native country until nineteen years of age. He then came to the United States and located in New York, and lived there from 1853 to 1858, and then came to Kansas and located where he now lives. Mr. Wirth was married in Rochester, N. Y., in 1856, to Miss Rosa Kaler, a native of Germany. They have had four children, two of whom are living—Addie and Lillie. Mr. Wirth is an enterprising farmer and highly respected by the people of his township.

FAIRMOUNT.

This is a beautiful little village, situated a few miles southwest of Leavenworath, on the Lawrence branch of the U. P. R. R. It was platted by the Kansas Valley Town Company, in June, 1867. The station was originally one mile further east, and was called Kelley's Station, being settled in 1864. The name "Fairmount" was given to the village because of its location upon a fair mount. Among the early settlers of the village and township were B. F. Harrod, James Harrod, Robert J. Costello, I. B. Dutton, Riley Todd, John Johnson, O. S. Markham, O. S. Hiatt, Dr. S. D. Coffin, T. J. Stout (Postmaster of Fairmount), Abram Maris, Judge J. E. Williams, O. S. Penfield, J. A. Page, and T. C. Denell.

Fairmount contains a populations of nearly 150 people, a Methodist Episcopal Church (South) and a Presbyterian Church. The former has a membership of sixty, and is in charge of Rev. J. W. Faubio. The Presbyterian pulpit (July, 1882,) is unsupplied.

Fairmount contains four stores and a large cider mill and apple butter factory, which will soon be put in operation and be a great addition to the business of the place. Messrs. Wellhouse & Son have invested $12,000 in the business, having erected a new and commodious building near the railway track. They will use up 10,000 bushels of apples this year, having purchased extensive and improved machinery.

At Glenwood, also in Fairmount Township, is a large Methodist Episcopal Society in charge of Rev. J. C. Telford, of Tonganoxie. The society owns a $3,000 building, and numbers seventy people. This post-office also has a fine frame schoolhouse, 134 x 45 feet; and the community is, in all respects, prosperous.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—FAIRMOUNT TOWNSHIP.

G. H. BEACH, farmer and miner, Section 13, P. O. Fairmount, came to Kansas in 1857 and first located near Lawrence. He was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., August 18, 1837, son of Erastus H. and Almira Beach. He lift New York in 1855 and moved to Fond du Lac County, Wis., and from there moved to Kansas in 1857. During the gold excitement of 1859 he went to Pike's Peak, Col., in the spring and returned in the fall. Again went to Colorado in 1860 and assisted in locating the Bob Tail Lode. He owned an interest and worked in the celebrated California Gulch on the Upper Arkansas. From 1863 to 1865 had extensive interests in Oregon and Idaho. Spent the winter of 1865 in New York, and then next spring returned to Kansas. Came to present location in the fall of 1866. Still owns extensive mining interests in Colorado, San Juan County. He was married near Monticello, Johnson Co., Kas., December 10, 1867, to Mollie C. Kay, daughter of George and Elizabeth Kay. Mrs. Beach is a descendant of John Kay (or Key, as the name was sometimes spelled) whose parents came from England to America in the same fleet with William Penn, during the latter part of the year 1682. Her great great grandfather, John Kay, was the first male child born in Philadelphia; the block known as the Kay Block was presented by William Penn in honor of the event. Mrs. Beach was born in Bedford County, Pa. Children's names are Olive Elizabeth, Jennie Keever, and Kay Hamilton.

I. N. COCHRAN, hotel keeper and farmer, came to Kansas in 1873, and located where he now resides. He was born in Winhall, Bennington Co., Vt. His parents were Edward C. and Esther F. Cochran. Left Vermont about 1848, settled near Chicopee Falls, Mass. Was married in his native State, March, 1841, to Sallie Cook, who died in 1873. Was again married, at Fairmount, Kas., November 16, 1875, to Ann Miller, who was born in Lancashire, England, December 24, 1812. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

THEODORE G. DEUEL, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Fairmount, was born in Philadelphia, Jefferson Co., N. Y., August 15, 1834. He is the son of Reuben E. and Elizabeth O. Deuel; moved to New Hampshire in 1843, returning to New York in the spring of 1845 and moved to Rock County, Wis., in 1846; while here he farmed, taught school and engaged for a short time in lumbering. Came from Wisconsin to Kansas in the fall of 1859, but returned to Wisconsin in the fall of 1860, and in the spring of 1866 again came to Kansas and after a residence of six months in Linn County moved to his present location, arriving October 3, 1866. Has engaged in farming ever since. Has served as Township Clerk and Justice of the Peace since coming here. He was married in Rock County, Wis., to Celestia Bishop, daughter of Soloman and Catherine Bishop. His wife is a native of Rush County, Ind. They have ten children: Mary Hygiana, Harriet Angelia, Reuben Bishop, John Fremont, Julia Antoinette, Charles Conde, Nancy Elnora, Devere Vining, Samantha Estelle, and Theodore Norman.

O. L. DUNBAR, farmer, P.O. Fairmount, came to Kansas in the fall of 1870, first located in Leavenworth City. He is now School Director of his district. He enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Illinois Infantry; served two months and was mustered out on account of sickness. He was born in Bureau County, Ill., June 2, 1844. Son of H. R. and Jemima Dunbar. He left Illinois, fall of 1865, and went to Omaha, Neb. Was married same fall, November 19, 1865, to Mary Edminester, in Marion, Linn Co., Iowa. His wife is a native of Tompkins Co., N. Y. They have two children, Chester and Lena. Are both members of Methodist Episcopal Church.

OLIVER S. HIATT, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Fairmount, came to Kansas in the fall of 1866, and located on the Delaware Reserve, Leavenworth County, nine miles south of Leavenworth City. Has been a member of the School Board for ten years, and Justice of the Peace for five years. Was also County Commissioner for four years, and has been sent at different times as a delegate to County and State Congressional Conventions. Was on the 7th day of October, 1882, appointed by his honor Judge Crozier, Auditor of Leavenworth County for the term of two years. He was born in Wayne County, Ind., February 4, 1839. Parents were Elam and Sarah Hiatt. He has an extensive relationship in the State, and can trace his genealogy through his grandparents, Amer and Achsah Hiatt, of North Carolina, and his great grandparents, William and Charity Hiatt, and a long line of ancestry to John Hiatt who came over in the May Flower. He left his native place in September, 1866, and came direct to Kansas. He was married in Rockville, Parke Co., Ind., December 24, 1861, to Mary Ellen Maris, daughter of Abram and Avis Maris. She was born in Parke County, Ind., May 5, 1840. They have two children, Effie and Mamie E. They belong to the society of Orthodox Friends.

D. P. HARROD, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Fairmount, came to Kansas in October, 1857. His father was the first man who put up a dwelling in Fairmount Township. He was born in Franklin County, Ky., July 14, 1842. Is the son of Chapman and Nancy Harrod. He came directly from his native place to Kansas, and has resided here ever since, and together with his brothers has made an enviable reputation as an honest, industrious and successful business man. Is a worthy member of the Christian Church.

E. W. LUCAS, farmer, Section 3, Township 11, Range 22, P. O. Fairmount, came to Kansas in the spring of 1857, first locating near Wyandotte. Has been several times a Delegate to County, State and Congressional Conventions. Served as Township Trustee six consecutive years, and was also County Commissioner. He enlisted in Company G, Sixth Kansas Volunteers, in October, 1861, and served until he was mustered out May 19, 1865. Was in the Battle of Cane Hill, and in several skirmishes; was in the engagements at Prairie Grove, Newtonia, at Cabin Creek, Leavenworth County, and also all the engagements in which Steel participated in his expedition through Arkansas to form a junction with Gen. Banks, on Red River. He enlisted as a private, but was promoted first as Second Lieutenant, and afterward as First Lieutenant of his company. He was born in 1839, in Ontario County, Canada. Parents were Valentine and Sarah Lucas. He left Canada in 1852, and came to Illinois; remained there two or three years, and then moved to Burlington, Iowa, and from there came to Kansas. He was married in Wyandotte County, September 12, 1865, to Fannie Sortor, who died March 1, 1874. Was married a second time March 31, 1875, to Susan G. Hindman, daughter of William T. and Amanda Hindman. His last wife was a native of Sardinia, Brown Co., Ohio. He has five children, first two by his first wife—Henry E. and John A.; last three, Blanche E., Fannie G. and Fred H., by his present wife. Mr. Lucas and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he belongs to the Order of Free Masons.

J. G. McCONKEY, farmer and carpenter, Section 27, P. O. Fairmount, came to Kansas in 1863. First located at Leavenworth City. He has served as School Director two terms. Was Corporal in Company I, First Kansas Militia, and was in the engagement at Westport, Mo. Was born March 6, 1824, in Washington, Va. Was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth McConkey. At the age of nine years removed to East Tennessee, thence to Georgia, in 1841, thence to New Orleans, La., and thence to Illinois, where he remained from 1849 to 1863, when he came to Leavenworth City, in March. Was married February 14, 1860, in Athens, Ga., to a widow lady by the name of Harriet N. White. Her parents were Abijah and Phœbe Conger, whose native place was Marysville, Blount Co., East Tenn. He has four children and one step child—Georgia Florence, Ema, Minnie G. and Melvin. Step son, William A. White.

L. A. MENAGER, farmer and stock-breeder, Section 30, Wyandotte County, Kansas, P. O. Lansing, came to Kansas April 1, 1858. First located in Leavenworth County. He was Clerk of the Delaware Indian Agency six years, has been School District Treasurer two years. He was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, November 19, 1832. He is the son of Peter and Margaret Menager. His mother is one of the most remarkable women living. She is eighty-one years old, can walk three miles easily, never had any use for glasses, and her mind is clear and free from dotage. She takes an interest in all new inventions and worthy enterprises, and talks intelligently on all living themes, both religious and secular. Mr. M. left Ohio in the spring of 1855, and removed to Parkersburg, West Virginia, where he remained until his removal to Kansas, in 1858. He was married in Leavenworth City, to Mrs. Anna J. Trickey (whose maiden name was Marshall), April 23, 1872. His wife is a native of Virginia, and by the second marriage has one child—Elsie Romaine Menager.

JOHN M. SINGER, blacksmith, wagon-maker and fruit-grower, came to Kansas in February, 1857, and located at Ottumwa, Coffey Co., Kansas. Was engaged in farming until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company H, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, December, 1861. He served four years, and was in all the engagements of his command. Was mustered out in the spring of 1865. Was Second Lieutenant, commanding the company the most of the time. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., December 25, 1836. His parents were Samuel and Jane Singer. He left Pennsylvania in 1852. After living at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for one year, he went to California, and thence to Coffey County, Kansas. He was married September 13, 1860, to Hannah M. McCombs, by whom he had one child—Carrie Ellen. His first wife dying October 9, 1863, he again married December 25, 1871, Mrs. Mary Downs, a widow lady, whose maiden name was Zoakum. Her native place was Tennessee. She has three children by her first husband—Fannie, Lewis W. and Mollie Downs. Mr. Singer and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a delegate to the State Convention in 1878, and again in 1882.

T. J. STOUT, R. R. and Express Agent, Telegraph operator, Postmaster and grain dealer, came to Kansas November 10, 1868, engaged in railroading till spring of 1869, and then settled in Leavenworth, still in the service of the railroad till March 30, 1870, when he lost his right leg in a railroad accident at Lawrence, Kas., and since his recovery has continued the service at Fairmount as agent. Has been Postmaster since 1872, and Treasurer of his district since 1873. Has also served as Justice of the Peace two terms. He enlisted in the Third New York Marine Artillery, in August, 1861, and served until they were disbanded in March, 1863. He was on the gunboat Centennial, of Burnside's expedition, along the coast of Virginia and North Carolina; was in all the engagements of his command. He re-enlisted in the spring of 1865, in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and was mustered out November, 1865. He was born in Fayette County, Ill., November 16, 1841; son of Phillip and Hannah Stout. He left his native place in 1859, and lived at Amboy, Ill., till his removal to Kansas, in 1868. He was married at Fairmount, September 11, 1872, to Lavinia Yocum, daughter of W. C. and Sophia Yocum. She was born in Athens, Ga., July 28, 1848. Their children are Sydney Ray, Charles Edgar, Phillip Ray, Linton Campbell and Andrew J. The first four are still living. Mr. Stout has been honored as Delegate to county and State conventions.

J. H. VAUGHN, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Fairmount, came to Kansas, March 1, 1864, located where he now lives. He is an old veteran of the Mexican war, having served under Gen. Taylor, taking part in the battle of Buena Vista, and serving two years. He is a native of Scott County, Ky., and was born August 20, 1821. His parents were Jesse and Keziah Vaughn. He left Kentucky, March 6, 1860, and removed to Platte County, Mo., where he remained till 1864, when he came to Kansas. He was married, March 20, 1846, in Owen County, Ky., to Nancy Brumley, daughter of Thomas and Frankie Brumley. He is the father of eleven children—William, Dekalb, Jesse, Jasper Newton, Morris, Polly, Eliza, Mary Jane, John, Albert and Alice.

HENRY F. VOIGT, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Lansing, came to Kansas in 1858, first located at Wyandotte. He commenced in this country at the age of sixteen, without a dollar and in debt for his fare from Germany. He paid the debt and continued to work for wages under William Holmes, proprietor of the hotel in Shawneetown, Johnson County, a minister of the Southern Methodist Church. After four years he worked for John G. Pratt, Indian agent, connected with the Baptist Mission among the Delaware Indians. By enterprise and honest industry he has come to be proprietor of a handsome farm worth $6,000, and has considerable personal property besides. He has been Clerk of his school district for eleven years. He was born in Imbshausen, Province Hanover, Germany, July 23, 1842, and is the son of Andreas and Johannah Voigt. He left Germany in the spring of 1858 and came direct to Kansas. He was married in Leavenworth City, April 26, 1873, to Lisetta Christine Ruppert, who is a native of Alexandria, Va. They have have five children—Militta Lasetta, Louisa Maria, Carl Friedrich, Theresa Christine and Edmond Ernst.

FREDERIC WELLHOUSE, fruit grower, Section 3, in Town 9, and Section 2, in Town

10, P. O. Fairmount, came to Kansas in 1859, and located at Pleasant Ridge. He has engaged in fruit growing and sweet potato raising ever since he came to this State. He served as Justice of the Peace in Kickapoo Township, from the spring of 1860 until January, 1863. He was then elected as County Commissioner, and elected as Chairman of the Board until January, 1864. In the fall of 1868, he was elected Representative of Kickapoo Township and served one term. He was a Delegate representing the State of Kansas in the America Pomological meeting at Richmond Va., September, 1871, and again in 1873 at Boston, and the same year made the Kansas exhibit at the New Jersey State Fair, held at the Waverly and also at the American Institute, held in New York City. Our State was awarded premiums in both these exhibitions. First awards at Richmond, Waverly and New York, and the second award at Boston. He is now Treasurer of the State Horticultural Society, having held the position ever since 1873. He was Captain of Company I. Nineteenth Kansas State Militia, for four years; was in active service during the Price raid for about thirty days, and was in the engagement at Westport. He was Director of the State Fair Association one year, and has served in Horticultural Society as Chairman of Board on Orchard Culture for five years. He is now President of Leavenworth County Horticultural Society, having held the office nearly ten years. He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, November 16, 1828, the son of William and Hannah Wellhouse. He moved to Summit County in 1835, and in 1835, went to Christian County, Ill. He moved to Indianapolis in 1858, and in company with I. N. Ray, edited and published the Indiana *Farmer* one year. In 1859, he came to Kansas and settled at Pleasant Ridge, and moved to Leavenworth City in 1867. He now lives near Fairmount, and in company with L. B. Wheat and his son Walter, is proprietor of the largest apple orchard in the world, containing 437 acres and embracing 50,000 trees, all winter varieties. He has a very extensive warehouse at Fairmount, 48x72 feet, two stories and basement, used for storing and packing apples. He has manufactured this year 40,000 gallons of cider, and has gathered for shipment 11,000 bushels of apples. He marketed cider and apples in Denver. He was married in Medina County, Ohio, January 16, 1848, to Susan Hously, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Hously. Mrs. Wellhouse was born in Stark County, Ohio., December 15, 1826. Names of their children are Walter, Mary Celestia, Horace M. and Cora A.

LINWOOD.

This is a thriving village of 125 inhabitants, on the main line of the Kansas Pacific. It has several excellent stores, which do a very good business as tributary to the prosperous farming country surrounding it. The site of the village is very beautiful, being at the confluence of the Stranger and Nine-mile creeks with the waters of the Kansas River, better known to inhabitants of that locality as the Kaw. Sherman Township was one of the latest townships of the county to be settled, yet now no farming district therein surpasses it in prosperity.

Lenape is another railroad station of the county, also on the main line of the Kansas Pacific. It was laid out, as so many other villages on this line, by the Kansas Valley Town Company in 1867, and for a time it seemed to have as good a chance for growth as Linwood, but the position of the latter on the river gave it an advantage that could not be overcome. Lenape now contains about seventy-five inhabitants, and its business importance is but slight and its growth slow.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—SHERMAN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN J. BAKER, farmer, Section 1. P. O. Tiblow, came to Kansas in the spring of 1866, settled in Sherman Township, and has been engaged in farming ever since. He enlisted in Company E, Nineteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, August, 1862; served two years and ten months, till close of war. Was in all the engagements of his command; was with Sherman during the famous campaign through Georgia to Savannah; was wounded at Peach Creek, Ga., and lay in the hospital three months. Was taken prisoner at Thompson Station, and confined in Libby Prison two months, enduring the indescribable horrors of that slaughter pen until exchanged, after which he continued in the service until the close of the war. He enlisted as Captain, was promoted as Major, and afterward commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment. He was born in Toronto, Canada, January 29, 1824, son of Benjamin and Nancy Baker. When he was about four years old his parents moved to the State of New York, settled in Erie County. He grew up to manhood in this State, and at the age of twenty-four moved to Wisconsin, where he remained about five years; then moved to Michigan. Lived in Michigan about fifteen years, and then came to Kansas. He was married in Buffalo, N. Y., June 3, 1847, to Ann M. Beam, daughter of John B. and Eliza Beam. She is a native of Canada. The children are—Orpa O (dead), Theodore M. and Henry J. (living). While Col. Baker is himself a native of Canada, his father was a native of Maryland, and his mother of Pennsylvania. He is one of the most intelligent and influential men in Sherman Township.

THOMAS N. BEEZLEY, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Linwood. came to Kansas in 1857 and located in Barbour County, and lived there from July till May of the following year. Then he moved to Lawrence and lived there till 1868, when he located in Sherman Township, Leavenworth County. He was born in Tennessee in 1820, and removed with his parents when quite young to Sinclair County, Ill., and remained there till seventeen years of age, then enlisted in the army and went to Mexico and served with the Rangers during that war, and was discharged at the close of the war and returned to Illinois. He was two years a pilot on the Mississippi River, and crossed the plains to California, and remained there two years. He returned to Illinois and came to Kansas in 1857. Mr. Beezley was first married in Kansas, in 1843, to Miss Hannah Huffsey, a native of Philadelphia, and had four children, none now living. He married his second wife in 1856—Miss Tabitha Edds, a native of Missouri. They had five children, one living—Thomas N.; was married again in Lawrence, in 1865, to Mrs. Catherine Stopher; had one child—James N.; was married again in 1872, to Eliza Jane Ford, a native of Ohio. Mr. Beezley was City Marshal of Lawrence for seventeen years and Constable four years. Is a member of the Odd Fellows' Society.

GEORGE BRAWNER, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Tiblow, came to Kansas in May, 1870, settled in Leavenworth County, and has lived there ever since. Has served as Justice of the Peace, but has never sought distinction, has rather avoided office, preferring to live quietly in enjoyment of his home and family. He was born in Jessamine County, Ky., December 24, 1805, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Brawner. He left his native place in September, 1836, and moved to Clay County, Mo., and remained there six years; then moved to Trenton, Mo., where he remained three years, after which he lived twenty-five years in Brunswick, Mo. When the war broke out he was following the gunsmith business at this place. As his business was broken up, he moved to Chariton County, and lived there till the close of the war. He then moved to Linneus, Linn County, and lived there two years, and from there came to Kansas. He was married in Madison County, Ky., September 17, 1829, to Ann Turner, daughter of Edward and Sarah Turner. She is a native of Madison County, Ky., where she was born March 9, 1812. Mr. Brawner and wife have had a happy wedded life of over fifty-three years, and are still living in the enjoyment of good health. Three years ago, September 17, they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding-day. Among other valuable presents they received a $50 solid gold medal, appropriately engraved and inscribed, presented by J. F. Richards, of Leavenworth City. They have five children living—Thomas E., Richard, Elizabeth, Cynthia and Mollie. They are both worthy members of the Christian Church.

E. E. BRUNK, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Linwood, came to Kansas, April, 1856; settled near Centropolis, Franklin County. Has engaged in farming and teaming ever since. Has served as Constable six years. Enlisted in Company I, Thirteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, May 2, 1861. Was under the command of the gallant Mulligan, and was taken prisoner at Lexington, Mo.; after a stubborn defense of eleven days, and when starvation compelled it, his whole command surrendered. The opportunity affording, he was mustered into the Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry the same fall. He was never sick nor absent a day from his command until wounded at Shiloh. He was in all the engagements of his command until he was wounded a second time at Peach Tree, Ga., during the famous Sherman raid. He was sent from the hospital home, and before he had fully recovered he took his buggy and recruited another company, while yet his leave of absence had not expired. He was then transferred to the Forty-Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Was in an engagement with Price at Glasgow, Mo., and was taken prisoner, held twenty-four hours and paroled; marched to Booneville, and from there ordered to Jefferson City. He continued in Government service till close of war, and was mustered out at Benton Barracks, July, 1865. He was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, Company H, and commanded Company D during engagement at Glasgow. He was born in Franklin County, Ohio, April 18, 1844, son of Samuel and Emma Brunk. While only two years old his parents moved to Davis County, Mo., where he remained till he enlisted. After close of war he traveled extensively in Colorado, Oregon, Washington Territory and California; finally settled in Kansas. He was married in Davis County, Mo., April 28, 1865, to Nancy C. Creekmore. She was a native of Missouri. The children are—Margaret Emiline, William Edward, Emmett Edson, David Edwin and Samuel Edson.

JAMES THOMAS BURNETT, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Lenape, came to Kansas in November, 1865. First settled in Johnson County; now lives in Sherman Township, Leavenworth County, and is a member of the School Board, District No. 66. He was born in Ray County, Mo., April 30, 1854. Is the son of William and Lydia Burnett. Came direct from his native place to Kansas in 1868. He was married in Leavenworth County, in October, 1880, to Naomi F. Bare, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Bare. She was a native of Taylor County, Iowa, and died January 11, 1882. Her father and mother survive her. Mr. Henry Bare is a native of East Tennessee; was born January 1, 1816; is the son of Owen and Sarah Bare; married in Indiana, February 14, 1839, to Elizabeth King. He has served in this county as Justice of the Peace, and both he and his son-in-law, Mr. Burnett, are respected and honored citizens.

W. W. CHADWICK, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Loring, settled on his present place in the spring of 1883. The home farm contains 260 acres, 100 acres of bottom land, under the plow, the balance devoted to pasture. Products, both grain and stock. In the latter he has six head of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, of the Rose of Sharon family. This farm is known in history as the "Cook Place." W. W. Chadwick was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, March 11, 1838. He was educated in his native county, and after leaving school engaged in farming. During the war he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the one hundred day call, and was attached to the army under Gen. Grant, and was located at Washington, White House Landing, and on the Appomattox, on the left of Gen. Butler's line. On his return home he resumed his farming operations, and continued this in Ohio until 1875. In that year he moved to Kansas, locating at Lawrence. In the following spring he bought and settled on a farm, in Wakarusa Township, Douglas County, where he engaged in farming until the spring of 1883. He married in Franklin County, Kansas, November 12, 1859, Miss Rebecca M., daughter of Amos Williamson, one of the pioneers of that county. They have seven children living—Laury, Arthur, Amy, Olive, Pearly, Mollie and Maud. Mr. C. is a member of the Christian Church, and in Douglas County a prominent member of the School Board.

M. F. CRITTENDEN, farmer, Sections 11 and 14, P. O. Lenape, came to Kansas November 2, 1871, and settled in Sherman Township. He was born in New York, April 13, 1834, son of Mortimer and Jenette Crittenden. In 1844, he moved to Michigan, near Ann Arbor, and after a residence of several years in Michigan, he went to the State of Ohio, where he spent some four or five years, and then returned to Michigan, and three years later moved to Kansas. He was married in Michigan, June 9, 1857, to Elizabeth Cady, by whom he had one child—William. His first wife died July, 1858, and he was married a second time in Ohio, December 3, 1862, to Minerva Curry, by whom he had two children—Nora and Ettie. His second wife died in 1867, and he was married again in Ohio, January 11, 1869, to Mrs. Mary L. Jewett, a widow lady, whose maiden name was Evans, daughter of Goodwin and Levina Evans. She is a native of Vermont. Her father is widely known and universally esteemed, being a Free Will Baptist minister of considerable ability, and having done a vast amount of missionary labor at his own expense through Eastern Kansas.

JOHN C. CULLISON, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Loring, came to Kansas in the fall of 1866, and settled where he now lives; was then the Delaware Reserve. He has been engaged in merchandising, railroading, selling land, farming, etc., since coming to the State. He came here with a team, wagon and $25 in money, and has secured a handsome competence. He served three terms as Constable and one term as Deputy Sheriff. He enlisted in Company I, Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry in the fall of 1862; served one year and was mustered out on account of sickness, and in 1864, entered the militia service. He was born in Athens County, Ohio, June 28, 1836, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Cullison. When twelve years of age his parents moved to Lee County, Iowa. Spent in Lee, Warren and Decatur counties, Iowa, about eighteen years, and came to Kansas in 1866. He was married in North Missouri, June 28, 1856, to Laura Ann Collier, by whom he had ten children—Samuel Levi, Phœbe E., Sarah S., Olief F., Thomas J., Mary M., Laura J., Elnora, John and Ann A. Losing his first wife by death, he was married a second time, July 4, 1873, to Clara Ann Clark, daughter of Melvin and Sarah Ann Clark, by whom he has four children—William M., Genetta Orabell, Clarence Eugene and James Emery. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

D. H. DREISBACH, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Reno, came to Kansas in October, 1868, and located where he now resides. He was Township Treasurer, and has been director of the School Board nearly ever since his district was organized. He was born in Carbon County, Pa., July 21, 1831, the son of Daniel and Rebecca Dreisbach; came direct from Pennsylvania to Kansas in 1868. He was married at Allentown, Pa., September 5, 1854, to Mary E. Benner, daughter of Jesse and Harriet Benner. His wife is a native of Lehigh County, Pa. Their children are Samuel, Emma, Susan, Asa J., Joseph H., Mary E., Della, Lawrence K. and Hattie.

FRANK M. DUNCAN, merchant, block 2, in Linwood, came to Kansas in the fall of 1867. First located in Linwood, then called "Stranger" (and formerly Journey Cake), on the Delaware Indian Reserve. He was born near Keokuk, Iowa, November 17, 1856. He is the son of John S. and Annie Duncan. In 1859 his parents removed to Memphis, Tenn., and thence to Kansas City one year afterward. Remained at Kansas City seven years and then moved to Linwood. The summer of 1873 was spent at Grand Tower, Ill., and part of the year of 1875, at Oberlin Ohio, where he learned telegraphy at college. He has been engaged in the railroad service for seven years; was with the K. P. road in Kansas until March, 1881, when he went to Colorado and engaged as Chief Clerk in the "Resident-Engineers" office, of the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. Served in this capacity thirteen months and then returned to Linwood and went to merchandising. He was married at Linwood, September 15, 1880 to Viola Tudhope, daughter of John and Mary Tudhope. She died October 31, same fall. She was a native of Ohio, and was twenty-three years of age at the time of her death. Mr. Duncan's father, John S. Duncan, deserves some mention in connection with this sketch. He was a man of unusual vigor and force of character. Was a native of Ohio; ran a saw mill in Kansas City five years, and from 1865 until the time of his death at Grand Tower, Ill., in 1873, lived at Linwood, Kansas.

JOSHUA ECKMAN, farmer and grocer, Section 6, P. O. Daisy, came to Kansas, March, 1869, and located where he now resides. Has been engaged in farming since he came to the State, but now intends to keep a country hotel and grocery store, and will farm and garden on a small scale. He also expects to build a large aquarium and to propagate fish. He is Treasurer of School District, and takes a lively interest in educational matters. He was born in Lancaster County, Pa., March 27, 1822, son of Jacob and Catherine Eckman. He left his native home, March, 1869, and came direct to Kansas. He has been married three times, losing two wives by death. First marriage was in Lancaster County, Pa., March 10, 1846, to Elizabeth H. Brown, daughter of James and Mercy Brown, by whom he had two children—Ethelinda and Marietta. Second marriage was September 23, 1852, to Sarah S. Smedley, daughter of Eli and Elizabeth Smedley, by whom he had one child—Alonzo S. His third marriage took place in the same county, to Mary E. Marsh, November 6, 1855, daughter of William and Alice Marsh. She is a native of Chester County, Pa. By his last wife he has eight children—John, William, Jacob, Mary Alice, Arthur, Isaac, James, Maggie and Nannie. Mr. Eckman's home commands one of the finest views in the State of Kansas. Lawrence and the State University are plainly visible, distance fourteen miles. The steeples of Kansas City can be seen on clear afternoons, distance twenty-six miles. A scope of country the richest in the State, comprising nearly three counties in Kansas, and a small portion of Missouri lies in distinct view from the observatory on Mr. Eckman's hotel. Easy of access by two lines of railway, from Leavenworth, Kansas City, Lawrence and Topeka, it affords for the tired and overworked denizens of these thriving cities the pleasantest and healthiest resort during the hot summer months that can be found.

JOHN B. FREDERICK, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Linwood, came to Kansas City spring of 1848. Purchased fifteen acres of land at or near the mouth of Kansas River, at $10 per acre, farmed it here for a few years, and sold fourteen (14) acres for $3,000, and afterward sold the remaining one acre for $4,400. In 1862 moved into Wyandotte County, Kan., and in 1881 came to present location. In 1854 went with an ox train from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Union. Was about four months making the round trip. They were two months out of sight of any white settlement. In going out found no white settlement between Leavenworth and Council Grove, but on return found the country between these points settling rapidly. In 1859, Mr. Frederick, in company with seven others, was employed by two French noblemen to accompany them as guides and bodyguard on a pleasure and hunting excursion, across the plains to Mexico. They proceeded as far as Salt Creek, fifty miles beyond Fort Riley. The company were supplied with a very costly outfit, and every luxury was afforded that money could procure. Buffalo were found in abundance. After several futile efforts on the part of the noblemen to bring down a buffalo, a Mr. Eno, one of the guides and an old hunter, killed three in a few minutes. But the evening after the first hunt, a few suspicious acting Indians were prowling near camp, and our brave lords suddenly abandoned the idea of going to Mexico, and decided to return by the shortest route to Kansas City. Mr. Frederick was born in Germany, December 2, 1832, son of Henry and Mary Ann Frederick. When five years old his parents moved to America, and settled in Henry County, Mo., 1837, remaining there till he moved to Kansas City in 1848. He was married in Kansas City, November 6, 1860, to Margaret Gittens, daughter of Patrick and Catherine Gittens. She is a native of Ireland. They have eight children—Catherine, William H., John E., Francis E., Thomas, Mary Ann, Allen.

JOHN JEWETT, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Linwood, came to Kansas June 16, 1857. He first located in Leavenworth City, and engaged in drilling wells till 1869, since when he has been engaged in farming. He was the first County Commissioner elected from Sherman Township—served two years. Was Sergeant in Kansas State Militia. He was born in Richmond, Ontario Co., N. Y., July 13, 1834. Son of Stephen S. and Jemima Jewett. At an early age his parents moved to Kendall, Orleans County. He remained at home till he was of age, by which time he had accumulated a little money of his own, by teaching school, and taking Greeley's advice to young men, he came west as far as Illinois. Here, in the fall of 1856, he cast his first vote, for James Buchanan. Taught school while in Illinois. In May, 1857, with a train of eleven emigrant wagons, he started for Kansas, and reached Fort Leavenworth June 16, 1857. He was married in Lawrence, March 5, 1861, to Ellen A. Turman, who was born in Perrysville, Vermillion Co., Ind., daughter of Benjamin Turman. Their children are Sarah [illegible], Stephen B., John, William G., Joseph A., Emily P. and Lena V.

J. T. MARTIN, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Lenape, came to Kansas in the fall of 1872, and settled near where he now lives. He has served as Township Clerk two years. He was born in Anderson County, Ky., May 21, 1847. Is the son of Clayborn and Frances Martin. At an early age his parents moved to Clay County, Mo., where he grew up to manhood, and where he remained until 1872, when he came to Kansas. He was married in Platte County, Mo., March 30, 1880, to Stella Allen, daughter of O. D. and Pauline Allen. They have one child, Ernest Martin. Mr. Martin is prosperous in business, and has a promising future before him.

JACOB MORRIS, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Loring, came to Kansas in the spring of 1860. First located near Fort Scott, in Bourbon County; remained there about eighteen months, and moved to present location in Sherman Township. He belonged to Company K, Nineteenth Kansas State Militia, and was in the engagement at Westport. Was born in Calhoun County, Ill., September 26, 1844, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Morris. Left his native place May 9, 1860, and landed in Kansas July 3, 1860. He was married in Wyandotte County, Kan., August 6, 1865, to Cassinda Reynolds, daughter of Evan and Margaret Reynolds. She is a native of Bates County, Mo. Their children are—Evan Henry, Loretta E., Lilly Etta, Ida May, Mandell and Eva Ellen.

CHARLES W. ORRICK, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Lenape, came to Kansas spring of 1858; first settled at Spring Hill, in Johnson County. He enlisted in Company I, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, November 14, 1861. He served three years and seven months, and was in all the engagements of his command except at Pine Bluffs. Was then sick and at home on furlough. He was a prisoner thirteen months and five days at Camp Ford, Tyler, Tex. Was mustered out April 18, 1865. He was born at Belleville, Hendricks Co., Ind., March 10, 1845, son of J. D. and Eliza Orrick. At an early age his parents moved to Gosport, Ind.; remained there four years, and moved to Cataract, thence to Fillmore, and then moved to Taylorville, Ill.; after remaining there three years came to Kansas. He was married at Gardiner, Johnson Co., Kan., May 30, 1865, to Mary Redd, daughter of J. D. and Sarah Redd, native of Benton County, Mo. They have six children, viz., Francis, Minnie, Willie, Lottie, Grace and Bertha.

JOSEPH S. PENCE, farmer, Sections 9 and 10, P. O. Lenape, came to Kansas in April, 1863, and first located in Jackson County. Has been engaged in farming ever since he came to Kansas. Has been a member of the School Board five or six years. Was born in Scott County, Ky., November 25, 1835. He is the son of Henry and Lorany Pence. At an early age his parents moved to Missouri, and he grew to manhood in Clay County, Mo. Came direct from Missouri to Kansas. He was married in Clay County, Mo., February 10, 1859, to Sarah C. Martin, daughter of Clayborn and Frances Martin. She is a native of Kentucky. Their children are—Joseph Edwin, John R. and George L. Pence. Mr. and Mrs. Pence are worthy members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

CHARLES PETERSON, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Linwood. He was born in Sweden, January 28, 1842. Son of Peter and Mary A. Peterson. He left his native home in 1868 and went to San Francisco, Cal., where he remained five years. He then returned to Sweden, but again sought a home in the Western Continent and came to Illinois, and after remaining there two years he came to Kansas, November, 1878. He was married in Sherman Township, spring of 1882, to Jennie Tousin, a native of Sweden. He has adopted Kansas as his home, and proposes to thoroughly inform himself as to the geography, history and resources of our thriving young State, and thus to become an intelligent and useful citizen.

JAMES PICKENS, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Linwood, came to Kansas, fall of 1854, and was engaged for two years following, freighting for Government. Made his first trip from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley with mule train. The second journey was made in about five months from the same initial point to Fort Union, N.M., and return. There were very few houses in Leavenworth City when he left for New Mexico, and the country along the extreme eastern border of Kansas was just then receiving its first emigrants. A few days' drive took him entirely away from all white settlements, but on his return he found that during the short period of five months the pioneer settlers had pushed their way far into the interior of the State, and Leavenworth had grown to very respectable dimensions as a city. His next trip in the Government service was to Fort Kearney, Neb. He remained at that post four or five months, and was there when Gen. Harney had his famous engagement with Indians at Ash Hollow. On his return from Fort Kearney he went to Parkville, Mo., and there carried on the mercantile business from 1856 till spring of 1861, when he moved to the old Indian village of Scicoxisville, Leavenworth Co., Kas. But in 1865 he returned to Missouri, remained two years, and in 1867 again moved to Kansas, settled where he now lives, and has engaged in farming ever since. He is an old veteran of the Mexican war, having served under Gen. Paterson, and was in all the engagements of his command. He has been elected County Commissioner of his county three times and has served two terms. Has frequently represented his district in County Conventions. He was born in Tennessee, August 17, 1833. Son of William and Annie Pickens. His parents both died when he was quite young. He came from Tennessee to Platte County in 1853. He was married in Leavenworth City, June 3, 1861, to Kansas Bingley, daughter of Mr. Charles Bingley. She is a native of Missouri. They have five children, Charles O., James R. M., Lilly C., Sarah M., and Oliver J.

JAMES P. SEEVER, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Lenape, came to Kansas, March 4, 1861, and first located near Arrington, Atchison County. He has been engaged in farming ever since he came to the State. Was born in Fleming County, Ky., May 6, 1836. His parents were George and Sarah Seever. He left Kentucky about the year 1855 and moved to Buchanan County, Mo., where he remained until his removal to Kansas in 1861. He was married in Buchanan County, Mo., December 8, 1858, to Evaline Patton, daughter of Clayborn and Nancy Patton. She was a native of Missouri. They have seven children, Amanda, Lewis James W., Clayborn, Fannie, Ella, and John.

HUGH SHANNON, farmer and merchant, dealer in grain and stock, Section 22, P. O. Lenape, came to Kansas in April, 1870, and settled at Lenape, engaged in farming exclusively for five years, but has since combined merchandising and grain dealing with farming. He has been Township Treasurer two terms, and has served as District Treasurer for ten consecutive years. He was conscripted in Murray County, Ga., during the rebellion, and in April, 1862, entered the Confederate service; thirteen months afterward he abandoned the service and went to New York, where he engaged in boating on the Hudson River four years. He was born in Cocke County, East Tenn., October 13, 1836; is the son of Hugh and Susan Shannon. In 1847 his parents moved to Murray County, Ga., and he remained with them until conscripted in 1862. He returned to Georgia from New York in 1867 and remained there until 1870, when he removed to Kansas. He was married in Lenape, April 12, 1877, to Matilda Nixon, who is a native of Illinois. Mr. Shannon is deservedly a popular man.

JOSEPH J. SHAW, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Tiblow, came to Kansas in March, 1868; first located in Johnson County. He enlisted in Company I, Thirty-Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry July 4, 1861, and served until January 17, 1863, and re-enlisted again in Company B, Second Regiment of Heavy Artillery, Ohio Volunteers, who were enrolled on the 5th day of July, 1863, to serve three years. He was on duty all the time and was in all the engagements of his command. He was born in Adams County, Ohio, October 24, 1842; is the son of Smith and Lydia Shaw. In the spring of 1868, left Ohio and came direct to Kansas, after living a short time in Johnson County moved to his present location in Sherman Township, Leavenworth County. He was married in Ohio, September 17, 1866, to Louisa Stilwell, daughter of William and Elizabeth Stilwell. They have three children, Emmett C., Lilly and Jessee. Mr. Shaw's father, Smith Shaw, who is still living on an adjoining farm, deserves some notice in this connection. He enlisted at the beginning of the war in Battery F, First Ohio Light Artillery, and served until its close in 1865. Was in many heavy engagements in which we mention, Murfreesboro, Stone River, Chattanooga, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, etc. He also had three sons in the army and all are still living. Both his parental and maternal grandfathers were killed in the war of the Revolution at a place then known as Cross Lanes. He was born in Highland County, Ohio, August 31, 1819. He is the son of James and Rebecca Shaw. Was married in the same county to Lydia Mariatt, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Mariatt. His wife is still living. They have had twelve children—eleven of whom are now living—Nancy E., Rebecca, Hannah, Joseph J., Daniel M., Cyreneus, Sarah Amanda, William Newton Martha Kansas and Mary Nebraska, twins, and John C.

ORRIN W. SHEPHERD, merchant, Lot 3, Block 31, Linwood, came to Kansas spring of 1870; first located at Edwardsville. He was born in Liberty, Cal., November 19, 1858, son of Adam and Mary Shepherd. Left California, February, 1869, and moved to Harrison County, Mo., and for a few months engaged in farming, and then moved to Edwardsville, Kan. Has served the Union Pacific Railroad as operator at Linwood, Solomon City, Manhattan and other places. Was also in employ of K. C. L. & S. R. R., as agent and operator, at Burden, Cowley Co., Kan., until August 19, 1881, when he opened a store at Linwood, and has already found it necessary to enlarge his store room, and is now building a new business house, 22x50 feet, where, in company with F. M. Duncan, he will keep a full assortment of general merchandise.

J. M. STOTTS, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Tiblow, came to Kansas fall of 1869; first located at Edwardsville; and in 1880 moved to present location. He was born in Cass County, Mo., May 2, 1855, son of William and Jemima Stotts. At an early age went with parents to Leesville, Ill. Remained there four years, then returned to Cass County, Mo., and two years later came to Edwardsville, Kan., where he remained till spring of 1880, since then he has lived in Sherman Township. The year 1876 was spent in railroad service in Colorado. He was married in Wyandotte County, September 5, 1882, to Mollie Johnson, daughter of C. K. and M. E. Johnson. She is a native of Missouri. Mr. Stotts is one of our enterprising, intelligent and progressive young men.

J. W. WARRING, farmer and physician, Section 6, P.O. Linwood, came to Kansas January 2, 1870, settled where he now lives, and has practiced medicine and engaged in farming ever since. He takes considerable interest in educational matters, being a member of the School Board, and has also served as Township Clerk and Trustee. He was born in Scott County, Ky., August 4, 1847, the son of William and Martha Warring. He left Kentucky in 1869, and moved to Platte City, Mo., where he remained about seven months, and then came to his present location. He was married in Sherman Township, May 9, 1870, to Lydia F. Harness, daughter of Thomas and Mary Harness. She is a native of Kentucky. They have four children—Carrie M., Ray, E. Cobb and Oley Otto. Dr. Warring is a successful farmer and a good physician; has a lucrative practice. He is a worthy member of Advent Church.

DONIPHAN COUNTY.

NATURAL FEATURES.

DONIPHAN County, situated in the extreme northeast of Kansas, makes but a small showing on the general map, but a great one in the history of the State. It is bounded on the south by the Missouri River, the State of Missouri and Atchison County, Kansas; west by Brown County; north by the State line and the Missouri, and east by the Missouri River and the State of Missouri.

The county has, according to the Government survey, twenty-five per cent of bottom and seventy-five per cent. of upland. Forest covers sixteen per cent of the county, and rolling prairie and bluffs the other eighty-four per cent.

Timber is found quite plentifully along the Missouri River, and averages one mile in width. Along the minor streams it runs from one-quarter to one-half of a mile. The principal varieties of forest trees are black walnut, hickory, oak and cottonwood.

The land is watered by Wolf River, which passes through the towns of Leona and Severance, then turns northeast and finally north, passing through Fanning, and at last emptying into the Missouri. Clear and Mission creeks, running north through the west part of the county to the Missouri, and Independence, Rock and Brush creeks running south to the Missouri. There are also many small streams which are either nameless or have merely local names not in universal use.

Of the 242,560 acres of land in the county, about sixty per cent is under cultivation. Doniphan County is not rich in minerals, no coal having been discovered, and, although building stone is believed to exist, no quarries have yet been developed.

IOWA AND SAC MISSION.

The earliest settlement within the present boundaries of Doniphan was the Iowa and Sac Mission, which was opened under the auspices of the American Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, the work being in charge of Rev. S. M. Irvin, who came to Kansas in 1837, and was the first white man to take up permanent residence in the then unorganized county. His wife accompanied him. Six months after the arrival of Mr. Irvin, Rev. Wm. Hamilton came to the Mission. The first mission buildings were of logs, but before many years the grand old Mission building, part of which is still standing, was erected. It was situated about one mile east of the present town of Highland. This was a monster structure for the times. Its dimensions were 170x37 feet, and it had three stories. The basement was of fine cut stone, quarried near the river, and the brick for the superstructure was made on the spot by men from St. Joseph, Mo. The lumber came from Pittsburgh, Pa., and made an exact steamer load. Starting at Pittsburgh it came down the Ohio and Mississippi to St. Louis, and thence up the Missouri to the river bank opposite the Mission, where it was discharged. Notwithstanding the great size of the building, it was put up quite cheaply, the brick costing but three dollars per thousand and the men's wages averaging ten dollars per month. After serving its purpose for more than a quarter of a century, this historic building was sold in April, 1868, to J. P. Johnson, of Highland. A quarter of it was at once taken down with the intention of using the material in the construction of the University building. This project was not, however, carried out, and the cut stone still lies near the house of J. P. Johnson, in Highland, the other material being scattered. The remainder of the building, which brought $7,500 at auction in New York, is still standing to the north of the road to Highland Station, on the Atchison & Nebraska Railway, and about midway between the two points.

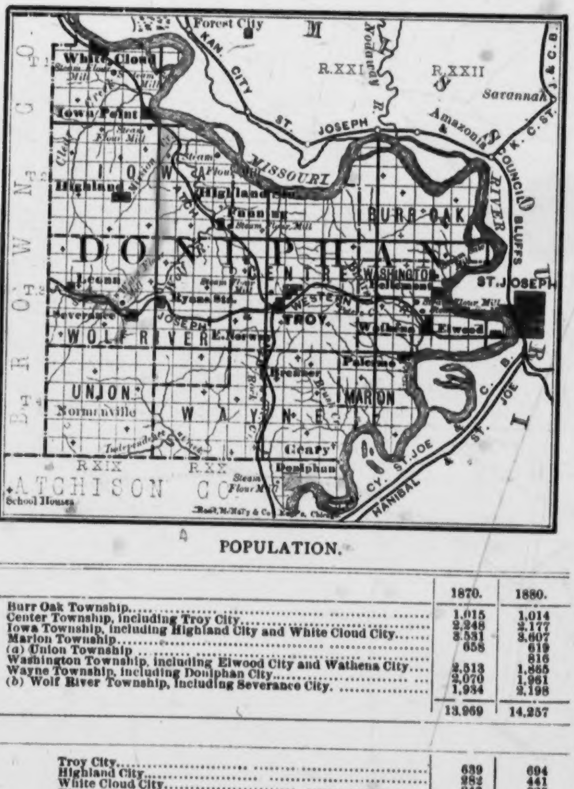

POPULATION.

	1870.	1880.
Burr Oak Township	1,015	1,014
Center Township, including Troy City	2,248	2,177
Iowa Township, including Highland City and White Cloud City	3,531	3,607
Marion Township	658	619
(a) Union Township		816
Washington Township, including Elwood City and Wathena City	2,513	1,865
Wayne Township, including Doniphan City	2,070	1,961
(b) Wolf River Township, including Severance City	1,934	2,198
	13,969	14,257

Troy City	639	694
Highland City	282	441
White Cloud City	843	625
Elwood City		393
Wathena City		710
Doniphan City	528	518
Severance City		375

(a) Organized in 1878, from part of Wolf River.
(b) Organized in 1878, from part of Union.

At the old Mission, from 1842 onward, a number of grammars and text books in the Indian language were set up and printed, the work, both literary and typographical, being done by Revs. S. M. Irvin and William Hamilton. The title of one of these books, still in the possession of Rev. S. M. Irvin, runs as follows:

"AN IOWAY GRAMMAR, illustrating the principles of the language used by the Ioway, Otoe and Missouri. Prepared and printed by Rev. Wm Hamilton and Rev. S. M. Irvin under the direction of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions Ioway and Sac Mission Press 1848."

This book is interleaved with white pages for the convenience of annotation. It is a 16 mo of 152 pages. The old press upon which it was printed is still in the possession of Rev. S. M. Irvin, at Highland.

After the opening of the Territory and the sale of the Iowa trust lands, the Indian reservation was made to embrace a narrow strip on the north of the county, where the remnant of the once powerful tribe is now located. They have there a small village called Nohart, after a famous warrior of the tribe in the days of Indian supremacy.

SQUATTERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following account of the first meeting of this noted association is furnished by Benjamin Harding, an old resident and a member of the association.

"Immediately after the treaty with the Kickapoos, in 1854, a meeting of the squatters was called, and held at J. R. Whitehead's, June 24, and organized a Squatters' Sovereign Association. A. M. Mitchell, of St. Joe, was chairman. J. R. Whitehead, secretary. An executive committee was appointed, consisting of John H. Whitehead, H. Smallwood, J. B. O'Toole, J. W. Smith, Sr., Sam. Montgomery, B. Harding, J. W. Smith, Jr., J. J. Keaton, T. W. Waterson, C. B. Whitehead, Anderson Cox and Joseph Siciliff.

"A committee on resolutions, consisting of W. Broadus Thompson, C. B. Whitehead, B. Wharton, J. R. Custine, reported the following, which was adopted as the basis of the organization:

"*Whereas*, We, citizens of Kansas Territory, intending to fix our homes on its fertile soil, have this day met at Whitehead for the purpose of taking measures to secure safety, certainty and fairness in the location and preservation of our claims.

"*Therefore be it Resolved:* 1. That we are in favor of *bona fide* Squatter Sovereignty, and acknowledge the right of any citizen of the United States to make a claim in Kansas Territory, with the ultimate view of occupying it.

"2. That such claims, when made, should be held inviolate so long as a *bona fide* intention of occupying it is apparent, and for the purpose of protecting and defending such claims, we agree to act in concert if necessary, to expel intruders.

"3. That any person of lawful age, or who may be the head of a family, who shall mark out his claim of 160 acres, so that it may be apparent how the claim lies, shall be deemed to have made a proper claim.

"4. That any person marking out his claim shall be deemed to have forfeited it unless he commences his cabin or pitches his tent within thirty days thereafter, unless the same shall be on such land as prohibited by military or Indian reservations.

"5. That all persons now holding claims shall have thirty days from this day in which to make the improvements contemplated by the foregoing resolutions.

"6. That no person shall be protected by the Squatter Association who holds in his own right more than one claim.

"7. That any person building his cabin, or tent, within less than a half-mile of another shall be deemed an intruder.

"8. That a citizen of the Territory be appointed register of claims, who shall keep a book in which he shall note the name and description of all squatters and their claims, for which he shall be allowed the sum of fifty cents for each claim, to be paid by the claimant.

"9 That a *bona fide* purchase, of a claim located and registered be recognized as entitled to the same under the laws of this association, provided his intention be to become a citizen of the Territory.

"10. That we will afford protection to no Abolitionist as a settler of Kansas Territory.

"11. That we recognize the institution of slavery as already existing in the Territory and recommend to slave-holders to introduce their property as soon as practicable.

"12. That a vigilance committee be appointed by the chair, consisting of thirteen members of this association, whose duty it shall be to inquire into all disputes in relation to claims, and to the execution of their judgment in regard to rightful claimants, they shall have power to call together the entire Squatter Association.

"13. That all persons who wish to become members of the Squatter Association shall subscribe to the foregoing preamble and resolutions."

The first record upon the books of the County Commissioners of Doniphan County records the meeting "of the Squatter Association of Kansas Territory, held at Whitehead on the 22nd of July, 1854, in accordance with a resolution passed by an adjourned meeting of the 24th of June." The proceedings of their meeting are spread upon the records as follows:

Thomas W. Waterson was called to the chair, and James R. Whitehead appointed secretary of the meeting.

On motion of A. Larzelere, the proceedings of the previous meeting were read and unanimously adopted.

On motion of Major D. Vanderslice, the fourth resolution of the previous meeting was amended so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That any person marking out his claim shall be deemed to have forfeited unless he commences his cabin or pitches his tent within thirty days thereafter, unless the same shall be on such lands as prohibit it by military or Indian reservations. Provided that any Indian agent, officer or employe of the United States, who shall have marked out his claim and has been deterred from commencing his cabin, or otherwise improving his claim, on the ground that it was a violation of the law, but have in all respects complied with the third resolution, then such claims shall be deemed good.

On motion of John H. Whitehead, it was resolved that all persons having marked claims in Kansas Territory, within the following boundary to wit: beginning at the mouth of Cadew Creek and running due west to the western boundary of the Kickapoo lands, thence north along said boundary to the Iowa and Sac lands, thence north along the western boundary of said lands to the Nehama, thence down the Nehama and Missouri Rivers to the place of beginning, shall be constituted members of, within the limits and under the jurisdiction of this Squatter Association.

On motion of James M. Tegarden, it was resolved that there be but one register of claims within the limits of this Squatter Association.

On motion of Samuel Penn Blair, James R. Whitehead was appointed said register.

It was further resolved that all claims registered previous to this meeting by a regular appointed register be considered valid, but such as are registered after this date by any other than the register appointed by the meeting, be considered invalid.

On motion, it was resolved that all claims made and properly registered since the first day of January, 1853, be considered valid.

The meeting then adjourned to August 19.

Following this record comes the filing of claims by the squatter settlers. Many of these bear date July 1st, and give the time of taking possession of the land at various dates, the earliest being that of James R. Whitehead, who "claims the above described parcel of land by right of actual settlement and peaceable possession of the same from the first day of November, 1851." This claim is also stated to be "composed of two fractional quarter sections supposed to contain 160 acres," and is located by giving the names of adjoining claimants, and also by stating that it is opposite the southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 58, Range 36, *in Missouri*.

Entry number eighteen, bears date of July 4, and states the time of residence of the claimant, Andrew J. Branson, as beginning March 28, 1854. Across the face of this entry appear the significant words, "The above claim was awarded to Mewer on the 15th day of July by the Vigilance Committee, J. R. Whitehead, recorder."

On August 19th, 1854, the Squatter Association met at Whitehead, and the following business was transacted: James B. O'Toole was appointed chairman, and James R. Whitehead, secretary. It was resolved,

"That from and after this date all disputes in relation to claims, shall be referred to a committee of three to be appointed by the Vigilance Committee, who shall be authorized to settle all disputes so referred. Provided, however, that any persons feeling themselves aggrieved, have the right of appeal to the Committee of Vigilance previously appointed, which shall hold its meetings on the first Monday of each month, at Whitehead."

Then follow resolutions fixing the pay of the members of the Vigilance Committee at fifty cents each for each service, and of the Secretary at twenty-five cents for each notice, and also requiring each contestant to deposit five dollars to secure costs of investigation. It was also decided that each person holding an unrecorded claim, be required to record the same within thirty days, "and if there is no house upon the same, to erect one, *or a flag staff*, or put four posts in the ground and lay a foundation of four logs thereon, or plough at least one acre of ground somewhere on his claim."

On October 15, 1854, the Squatters' Association met and proceeded to the consideration of the first case of forcible ejection of a claim holder who had "jumped" the land of another. A committee was appointed to draw up appropriate resolutions which were at once reported, and were as follows:

Whereas it appears from the records of this association, that George Jameson on the —— day of —— 1854, took possession of a claim owned by W. K. Richardson, which was in Kansas Territory, within the jurisdiction of this association, and that on the —— day of —— 1854, said Jameson at the instance of said Richardson was duly notified to appear before the Vigilance Committee of this association for the purpose of contesting the validity of his claim if he had any, and whereas he failed to appear before said committee, and judgment was in consequence thereof rendered against him by default, and the Marshal of this association was required to notify said Jameson of said judgment, and to require him to leave said claim before the 5th inst., and whereas he refuses to leave said claim and is still thereon in defiance of the judgment of the Vigilance Committee and the notice to leave,

Therefore, resolved by this association that the members of this association this day present being determined to enforce their rules and judgments, will forthwith proceed to the claim in controversy, and require said Jameson to leave the same and surrender the possession to said Richardson, and if upon said request he refuses to leave said claim, we will remove him therefrom, peacefully if we can and forcibly if we must, and put said Richardson in possession of said claim.

The committee further state that the records of this association show that Hamilton J. Johnson on the —— day of —— 1854, recovered a judgment before the Vigilance Committee of —— against —— McAshan for a claim of 160 acres in Kansas Territory, lying within the jurisdiction of this association, and whereas it appears from satisfactory evidence before the committee, that after the rendition of the judgment said McAshan abandoned said claim, and has put said Jameson in possession of the same as his agent, or otherwise, and that said Jameson is now residing on the same and refuses to deliver the same to said Johnson, according to the judgment of the Vigilance Committee. We therefore recommend the same proceedings to be adopted against said Jameson as is provided in the foregoing resolutions for the purpose of putting W. K. Richardson in possession of his claim.

At the December meeting of the Vigilance, but little of moment occurred. The only resolution offered being one calling for total disregard of complaints from persons not residents of the Territory, unless they should make oath of their intentions to become *bona fide* settlers. With this entry closes the record of the Squatters' Association, and the next proceedings were those of the Court of County Commissioners called on September 17, 1855, at the town of Whitehead,

KANSAS TROUBLES OF '55.

In an old volume published in Washington in 1856, is a report of the troubles of the "border ruffian" times, with the detailed accounts of various residents of Doniphan County, of the withdrawal of the Free-state ticket, and the workings of the party who came from Missouri to elect a ticket for Kansans of this county. A. A. Jamison, being sworn, was examined by Gov. Reeder and gave the following testimony:

"I was at the election of March 30, 1855, at the Burr Oak precinct. On the 29th day of the month, in the afternoon, towards evening, some ten or dozen wagons came over the ferry from St. Joseph's to the place and camped upon the ground west of the place. They brought provisions with them. There was a firing of firearms during the evening until late in the night. I saw them passing as I was at the road. The next morning the firing began again. I went up to the place of voting early in the morning, and they soon began to come in from St. Joseph and continued coming; I did not count them but as near as I can make an estimate of the numbers who were not citizens of the precinct, I should judge there were something like two hundred. They were well armed with rifles, pistols, bowie knives, and even 'war clubs' as they termed them. About fifteen minutes before the polls were opened, the candidates of the Free-state party proclaimed that the whole party would be withdrawn and the Pro-slavery party could have the field to themselves. Gen. Stringfellow, of Weston, was there—I was not acquainted with him but he was pointed out to me by those who said they knew him—stepped up to Major Fee, who was a Free-state candidate, and asked him to get up on the fence and proclaim it aloud so that the party might hear him. He did so, and there seemed to be great rejoicing, hats flying, hallooing, etc. There were two opposing candidates of the Pro-slavery party for the council, Maj. William P. Richardson and Capt. John H. Whitehead. Capt. Whitehead mounted a stump and made a speech * * * and requested the Missourians to stand back and let the actual residents of the district settle the question between him and Major Richardson, as the field was then clear. The voting commenced and was continued from that time till sundown. There was a party selected, towards evening, of good fighting men to stand and protect the polls until they were closed, and they saw all was right. Their reason for forming such a party, as they said themselves, was that they were afraid the Free-state men would come in and vote towards evening. No reply was made to the proposal that the Missourians on the grounds should stand back and not interfere with the voting of actual residents, and Major Richardson in his testimony swears that he did not *see* a single Missourian cast a ballot. On the other side, many of the residents of the county swear positively that the men from the Missouri side of the river were the principal voters, and Hon. Willard P. Hall, now and then a resident of St. Joseph, acknowledges seeing several Missourians vote. After the withdrawal of the Free-state party there could be no struggle except between the opposing factions of the Pro-slavery men, and in that Missouri was not so strongly interested."

DEFUNCT TOWNS.

In the early days of the county a craze for new towns took possession of the settlers. Almost everyone had his pet town project as, a little later, many had their railroad hobbies. Among the first of these was Charlestown, which was taken by a stock company consisting of Michael Bird, Isaac S. Jones, Miles W. Brown, A. G. Clarke, Charles F. Holly, E. W. Wood, and Charles B. Hamilton. Charlestown was located on the northeast quarter of Section 22, Township 2, Range 21. In their petition the owners of the new town "pray the court to make the proper entry at the nearest land office." This town reached some little prosperity and had twelve or fifteen houses—a respectable size for the times—but was finally vacated and is now a farm.

In September, 1857, a petition was filed by T. H. McCulloch, H. Miles Moore, James Skinner, Thomas Bell, Daniel Bauman, Henry Wilson, Robert Hayes, James Craft, David Cowger, J. W. Wilson, and Philip Rush, for the location of a town to be known as Columbus City. This town had already been located, having been laid out on May 25, 1857, on the southeast quarter of Section 20, and the southwest quarter of Section 21, in Township 2, Range 22. This town had some growth, and was for a number of years assessed as a town site, but has been long since vacated.

Evansville was located on the north half of Section 25, Township 3, and Range 21. The projector of this town was Col. D. M. Johnston, who filed his claim on June 1, 1857, in behalf of the proprietors, the Evansville Town Company. The proper filings were made by Hon. Joel P. Blair in the land office in Doniphan. With this entry the town's official record ends, and it is extremely doubtful if it ever came into being.

Lafayette was laid out on December 23, 1856, by J. B. McAllister, C. F. Bowron and Thomas B. Glenn. It comprised the land on two fractional parts of sections. These were the east half of Section 14, Township 2, Range 20, and southwest quarter of Section 13, of the same Township. Like so many projected towns, Lafayette never achieved actual existence of any notable amount.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

In the summer of 1855, the first Territorial Legislature divided Kansas into counties, establishing the boundaries of Doniphan substantially as they exist at present. Governor Reeder's proclamation issued November 8, 1854, divided the territory into sixteen election districts. What is now Doniphan County was designated the "Fourteenth Council District," with three voting precincts—Doniphan, Wolf Creek, and Burr Oak. James R. Whitehead, constable of this district, was commissioned November 25, 1854, as the first officer of Doniphan County. After the county was created by territorial enactment in the summer of 1855 the Court of Commissioners duly met September 18, 1855, and elected Mr. Whitehead County Clerk, *ex-officio* Clerk of the Probate Court and Recorder of Deeds. Joel P. Blair, Alex. Dunning and E. V. B. Rogers were the commissioners present. Places for holding the election in October for delegate to Congress were designated, and the judges appointed. It was also ordered that an election for Brown County be held at the house of W. C. Foster, on the south fork of the Nemaha.

The commissioners appointed by the Territorial Legislature to locate the seat of justice of Doniphan County met at Whitehead on the 11th and 12th of October, and driving a stake in the southwest quarter of Section 17, Washington Township, inscribed on one side thereof "The County Seat of Doniphan County is located on this quarter section," and on the other they signed their names—A. Payne and Thos. J. B. Cramer, on October 12. Pursuant to order James F. Foreman had, by November, laid off eighty acres of the county seat (named the town of Troy) into lots, and surveyed the public square of three hundred feet "upon the summit of the eminence near where the commissioners erected a stake." A public sale of lots was therefore ordered for January 1, 1856, one-third cash.

On December 17, 1855, the County Commissioners authorized the Clerk to advertise for bids for constructing a one story court-house, 36x20 ft., with an "L" 18 ft. square, to be completed by the third Monday in April, and a jail 20 ft. square, two stories, to be finished by the third Monday in June, 1856. The time for opening bids was postponed, but the contract for building the court-house was awarded to B. O'Driscoll in April for $1,760. The building was completed in the winter of 1856-57.

In June 1860, bids for the construction of a new court-house were invited, and those of J. J. Johnson and Edwin Straughn, of St. Joseph, Mo., were accepted. Work was at once begun, and the edifice which stood on the northern portion of the "square" was rapidly pushed to completion. In this building all county business was transacted until its destruction by fire in 1867. It also was used as a jail.

The present court-house was built immediately upon the loss of its predecessor and is one of the largest of its class. It stands in the center of the square. On the lower floor are the offices of the County Clerk, County Treasurer, Probate Judge and Recorder of Deeds. On the second story are the County Court room, and the offices of the Clerk of the District Court and Prosecuting Attorney. A few years since, the lack of suitable vaults was so severely felt that an addition was built upon the west of the main building for this purpose. This addition was carried up two stories and the upper part furnished the library room of the Young Ladies Library Association.

EARLY COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

On February 18, 1856, the County Commissioners issued a license to Jesse & Blackiston to run a ferry across the Missouri at St. Joseph, and fixed the rates of toll to be charged. This apparently arbitrary measure was enforced in the cases of all who undertook similar business at the time, and was intended to prevent over charges and the consequent diversion of travel to other routes.

On May 19 of this year, the commissioners licensed Timothy Bancroft, of Wathena, to run a grocery for twelve months from date, and assessed him thirty dollars for this privilege; other grocers were licensed, shortly after, at the rate of twenty dollars per year.

On May 5 the boundaries of the first four school districts, all in Township 3, Range 22 were thus defined:

No. 1.—From the northwest corner of the township, east three miles and one-half; south three miles and one-half, thence west to the west line of the township.

No. 2.—From the southwest corner of the township east four miles, thence south two and one-half miles to the Missouri River, thence along the river to the center of the town of Whitehead, thence to the southeast corner of the town, west to the township line and south to the point of beginning.

No. 3.—From the northwest corner of district one east to the Missouri, south along the river to the northeast corner of the town of Whitehead, thence south to the initial point.

No. 4.—From the northeast corner of district two, south to the southeast corner of the same, east to the township line, north to the Missouri and thence to the place of starting.

At the same time the County Surveyor was ordered to survey the west line of Doniphan and the south and west line of Brown County.

At the June, 1859, term of the County Commissioners, the following is reported: "Geo. S. Hough and D. W. Wilder, being duly sworn, depose and say that on this 14th day of June, A. D. 1859, they delivered to A. Larzelere, chairman of County Board, the following counterfeit bills: One hundred and seventy-nine $10 bills on the Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio; six $10 bills on the Northwestern Bank, Virginia; twelve $5 bills on the Central Bank, Connecticut; and deponents further say, that with the said A. Larzelere, they threw into the Missouri River the following bogus coin: Two hundred and ninety-five half dollars, three hundred and thirty-five dollars, and one hundred and fourteen two and one-half dollar pieces, and that they left with Geo. S. Hough a portion of one galvanic battery."

These bills were presented to the Board of Supervisors of Doniphan County, and being found to agree with the report, were destroyed by the sheriff in the presence of the board.

On the books of the Register of Deeds of the county, is spread a curious deed, bearing the date of March 1, 1859, which serves to point an explanation of some phases of the county history. It reads as follows: "Know all men by these presents that the Doniphan Town Company, for and in consideration of inducing Robert Graham, late member of the legislature, to leave the Town of Doniphan to them in hand, paid, by S. C. Pomeroy, of Atchison, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have remised, released and quit claimed, and by these presents do remise, release and quit claim unto the said S. C. Pomeroy, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all our right, title, estate, interest, claim and demand in possession, or in expectancy of, in and to the following described land: * * * lots one and two in block seventy-four. Signed by J. W. Shepard, agent D. T. E. Co." This Graham was a strong Pro-slavery man, and in his course in the legislature had made himself so obnoxious to the people of his town as to secure their hearty conviction that the place was too small to hold both. Many of the towns started at an early day were simply due to political opinion. There were Free-state and Pro-slavery towns in which a man of the opposite stripe could find himself in a regular Nessus shirt.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The first County or Probate Judge of this county, was Joel P. Blair, appointed August 27, 1855, by Governor Shannon. He was followed by Augustus J. Allison, elected in 1857; Lyman Nash, 1858; A. A. Daugherty, 1859; J. B. Maynard, 1861; J. C. Gordon, 1864; R. Wilkinson, 1872, and J. F. Wilson, in 1880. The latter is still in office.

The first County Clerk was James R. Whitehead, appointed in 1855, by Governor Shannon. His successors were elected as follows: Egbert M. Lee, 1857; H. Boder, Jr., 1859; E. J. Jenkins, 1861; Charles Rappelye, 1863; J. T. Kirwan, 1867; Charles Rappelye, 1871; D. W. Morse, 1877. Mr. Morse was re-elected in 1879 and 1881, and is still in office.

Robert J. Porter was elected County Treasurer in 1857; E. S. Davis, 1859; F. M. Tracy, 1863; Charles Rappelye, 1867; O. Craig, 1869; Robert Tracy, 1871; R. Flickinger, 1875, S. N. Johnson, 1879 and 1881.

The first Register of Deeds was E. M. Lee, elected in 1859. He was followed by R. Harding, elected in 1861; D. McIntosh, 1865; A. Hargan, 1873; F. H. Drenning, 1875; J. P. Hampson, 1877; E. F. Dixon, 1879 and 1881.

Cary B. Whitehead was made Sheriff on August 27, 1855, and was succeeded by the following: S. V. Jameson, 1857; Joseph Randolph, 1859 (to fill vacancy); R. J. Porter, 1859; George S. Hough, 1860; W. D. Beeler, 1861; E. J. Crabb, 1863; H. S. Campbell, 1867; S. Maguliken, 1871; T. J. Vandersllce, 1873; Charles Burkhalter, 1875; N. C. Bailey, 1881.

The first record of the Clerk of the District Court mentions James R. Whitehead as Deputy. This was in 1855. H. Boder, Jr., was elected in 1861; J. M. Stirgis, in 1864; Frank Brown, in 1866, and F. J. Close in 1878. The latter is still in office.

THE FAIR ASSOCIATION.

The Doniphan County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association was chartered under the State law on January 5, 1867. The capital stock was placed at $5,000, and shares at $5 each, but were very shortly placed at $10. A Board of Directors was elected, and numbered fifteen. The first fair was held in August, 1868. The grounds of the association embrace twenty-one and sixty-five one-hundredths acres, located one and one-quarter miles south of Troy, and were purchased of J. N. Zimmerman for $1,640. Upon them the association has erected a floral hall, of circular shape, 100 feet in diameter. Ample stalls for horses have been built, and a half mile track laid out. The improvements of all sorts, exclusive of the track, are valued at $3,000. On three sides the ground is enclosed by a well kept hedge, and on the fourth is a high board fence. Shade trees have been planted liberally, and are already of sufficient size to be useful. From the grounds can be had a fine view of the Missouri bluffs and St. Joseph, while inland in full view lies a beautiful vista of fertile fields, stretching away to the north, south and west for a number of miles. The first President of the association was B. O'Driscoll. The first Secretary, William H. Nesbit. Mr. Nesbit held the office but a short time, and was followed by J. N. Zimmerman, who in turn was succeeded by J. A. Oder. In 1873, A. W. Beale, now of the chief office, assumed the position, and held it until 1877, when the present Secretary, T. W. Heatley, was elected. The present directors of the society are: R. Flickinger, J. N. Zimmerman, Cyrus Leland, Jr., M. R. Townsend, C. O. Turkelson, J. P. Johnson, William Chapple, T. W. Heatley, N. B. Wood, Lucas Fetter, John F. Wilson, C. Maynard, R. P. Shulsky, J. Hoverson, Edward Ege, Thomas Henshell and W. H. Deckard. For a number of years, Cyrus Leland, Jr., has acted as general superintendent, but at the last election he was made president, and John F. Wilson, the present Probate Judge, took his place. Financially, the association has been both well managed and fortunate. None of the annual fairs have failed to show a balance of profit, and besides the property at the fair ground, valued at $5,000, there is a surplus of between $300 and $400. The yearly premium list foots up fully $700, and in no case has it been scaled or paid *pro rata*. The last fair took place in September, 1881. That of 1882 surpassed its predecessors, and the association may well feel proud of its enviable success. While sustaining itself it has done work for the farmers of the county that it would be hard to fully estimate.

STATE REPRESENTATION.

The first State Legislature convened on March 26, 1861, and contained as representatives of Doniphan County, T. A. Osborn, of Elwood, and H. N. Seaver, in the Senate, and F. W. Emery, T. P. Herrick, W. C. Kimber and A. Low, in the House. Since that time those elected to the Senate are as follows: 1861—T. A. Osborn and H. N. Seaver; 1863—Sol. Miller and A. Bennett; 1865—J. T. Lane and F. H. Drenning; 1866—Sol. Miller and F. H. Drenning; 1867—A. Low and N. G. Clark; 1868—A. Low and N. G. Clark; 1869—E. J. Jenkins and W. H. Smallwood; 1870—E. J. Jenkins and W. H. Smallwood; 1871—Sol. Miller and J. Wood; 1872—Sol. Miller and J. Wood; 1873—N. Price; 1874—N. Price; 1875—C. G. Bridges; 1876—C. G. Bridges; 1877—R. M. Williams; 1878—R. M. Williams; 1879—R. M. Williams; 1880—R. M. Williams; 1881—R. M. Williams; 1882—R. M. Williams.

The names of the Representatives elected are as follows: 1862—Sol. Miller, Jas. Penny, Ed. Russell, F. Grube; 1863—J. P. Johnson, N. C. Clark, E. Russell, W. H. Harrison, J. W. Forman; 1864—J. P. Johnson, W. J. Orem, F. H. Drenning, C. C. Camp, J. W. Forman; 1865—D. Detrick, D. L. Payne, E. Russell, C. Leland, Jr., A. Low; 1866—C. E. Fox, R. H. Montgomery, L. Nash, N. Harrington, F. E. Mix; 1867—W. R. Parker, G. H. Robb, R. D. Evans, E. J. Jenkins, R. Flickinger; 1868—T. J. Vanderslice, H. C. Moore, W. H. Smallwood, E. J. Jenkins, J. H. Philbrick; 1869—J. S. Martin, G. W. Wood, A. J. Mowry, H. C. Hawkins, D. Whitaker; 1870—S. F. Nesbitt, A. Hazen, A. J. Mowry, E. H. LeDuc, D. Whitaker; 1871—T. H. Moore, A. Bennett, A. J. Mowry, S. G. Whitaker, J. B. Kennedy; 1872—T. M. Pierce, R. C. Mailler, Ed. Searcy, B. F. Bowron; 1873—M. J. Bowers, B. O'Driscoll, E. Searcy, B. F. Bowron; 1874—N. Springer, X. K. Stout, F. H. Drenning; 1875—G. A. Briggs, M. F. Landon, J. L. Motter; 1876—A. S. Campbell, M. C. Reville, A. J. Mowry; 1877—J. S. Long, R. Tracy, P. Manville; 1878—J. S. Long, R. Tracy, P. Manville; 1879—P. Kelly, J. B. Kennedy, A. J. Selover; 1880—P. Kelly, J. B. Kennedy, A. J. Selover; 1881—J. F. Dunwoody, G. V. Hagerman, Jas. Davis; 1882—J. F. Dunwoody, G. V. Hagerman, Jas. Davis.

DONIPHAN.

Doniphan takes its name from A. W. Doniphan, a Colonel in the Mexican War, who has the credit of fighting the last battle of the war, when, unknown to him, peace had already been made.

Doniphan stands where the corkscrew Missouri makes a sharp turn to the west, and is hurled back upon itself by a huge wooded bluff. To north and south rise heavily timbered bluffs, dipping to form the level bottom on which the town lies nestled from the prevailing storm-currents of winter. Behind it are fertile fields, magnificent vineyards and numerous farms in a high state of cultivation. Before it runs the Missouri River which seemed to the builders of the town the perpetual natural highway of all traffic, and to secure for the town an unfailing prosperity. To-day, with railways traversing the county in two directions, this natural highway rolls to its union with the Mississippi undisturbed save by occasional steamers which pass up to ply in its distant headwaters in Dakota, and Doniphan left one side by the railway and the river, presents but a faint semblance to the town of early times. Once it was the port of a large and rich farming region and trains of wagons were constantly passing in and out. Its day as a river town and a shipping point is past, but a new day has already dawned upon it in its extensive vineyard and wine producing industry. As a producer of rich wines, it bids fair to gain a new and better commercial reputation than it has ever enjoyed, and to become in the future of far more importance than in its first young growth.

EARLY HISTORY.

The Doniphan Town Company was organized in November, 1854, the first regular meeting occurring at St. Joseph, Mo., on the 11th of that month, when a full set of officers were elected. These were as follows: T. H. Christopher, President; J. W. Foreman, Treasurer; Dr. J. H. Crane, Secretary; S. K. Miller, G. W. H. Landon, J. F. Forman, Dr. I. A. Chambers, and Felix Robidoux, Trustees. In February, 1855, the report of the committee on locating the town site was received and adopted, and J. F. Forman was appointed to survey the town. For this service he received $2.50 per block, payment being made in town lots. This may account for the humorous description of Mr. Forman as "the man who owns half the town."

Although this town company laid out the present town, there had for two years previous been a trading post under Joseph Utt at this point. His cabin stood, like many of the earlier buildings of the town, close to the river bank, and some fifteen years ago fell a prey to the constantly increasing bend in the river at this point.

The first building erected in the town, after it was surveyed and laid off in lots, was the dwelling of James F. Forman. The second, the Doniphan House run by B. O'Driscoll. The first store was that of Forman Bros., who kept a general stock. This was followed by the dry goods store of Allen B. Lyon, now a resident of Atchison. Bowdell & Drury operated the first drug store and Dr. Sommers the second. George A. Cutler was the first physician; the second, James L. Datus. The first lawyer was Col. D. M. Johnson, who after a short time formed a partnership with Albert Perry; both gentlemen are now residents of Troy. I. N. Smallwood was the first wagon maker; Patrick Laughlin the first tinner, and William Beauchamp the first blacksmith.

In 1855 an association was formed by certain disaffected parties in Doniphan for the purpose of opposing obnoxious laws. This body was known as the Danites; Patrick Laughlin, a tinsmith of the town, joined this Society, but on becoming aware of its full purpose became disgusted and openly proclaimed all of its secrets. For this the Danites vowed vengeance, and Samuel Collins, who was the owner of a saw-mill on the river, declared that Laughlin should confess that his revelations were lies or die. On the evening of November 28, 1855, Collins met Laughlin but was unarmed, and after repeating his threats said that he "would come around in the morning and one of them would breakfast in h—l." The next day, after waiting some time, Laughlin concluded that Collins had forgotten the matter and started to cross the street to his boarding house; in the middle of the street he was met by Collins who at once attempted to shoot him but failed through his weapon missing fire, Collins then drew a knife and stabbed Laughlin so severely, as to bring him to his knees. Before he could proceed further a friend of Laughlin, named Lynch, stepped from the sidewalk and fired a "yager" at Collins. Although mortally wounded, Collins clubbed his gun and struck his assailant a terrible blow on the head felling him to the ground. Collins was then picked up by his friends and died in a short time; Laughlin and Lynch, although both badly hurt, recovered. This was the end of the Danites.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Doniphan was incorporated as a town on February 11, 1860, and trustees appointed by the Probate Judge of the County. These were E. W. Stratton, I. N. Smallwood, Thomas H. Franklin, Adam Brenner and A. C. Low. The Council was organized with E. W. Stratton presiding, L. A. Hoffman, Town Clerk, and T. H. Franklin, Treasurer. This Council was re-elected in 1870, the only change being the appointment of C. H. Phillips as Clerk. In 1871, H. W. Hudnall presided, E. Floerkey was Clerk, and G. M. Waller, Treasurer. In 1872 the town became, by an act of the Legislature, a city of the third class, and the following officers were elected: W. H. Stephens, Mayor; James F. Forman, Police Judge; Thomas Stivers, Clerk; A. Low, Treasurer; L. M. Rector, Marshal. In 1873 W. W. Crook was Mayor. Those who succeeded him in this office are as follows: Adam Brenner, 1874-75; W. H. Nesbit, 1876; J. F. Meyer, 1877; Joseph McCrum, 1878; James F. Forman, 1879; J. H. Sawyer, 1880-81; George Brenner, 1882. The Clerks of the city during this time have been: George W. Baker, 1873; M. T. Landon, 1874-79; Joseph Schletzbaum, 1880-82.

THE PRESS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The first paper in Doniphan was the Doniphan *Constitutionalist*, which was established in 1856 by Thomas J. Key. This was a strong Pro-slavery sheet, and declined in strength as the principles it advocated became unpopular. It was discontinued in 1858, and its material transferred to Iowa Point, where it was used in the publication of the *Inquirer*.

The *Crusader of Freedom* was started early in 1858 by James Redpath. In politics it was the exact opposite of its predecessor, being as violently Free-state as the former had been Pro-slavery. General J. H. Lane was a large owner in this paper, and it was mainly used as his organ in his struggle for presidential honors. The publisher and owner had a bitter quarrel in May, 1858, and the paper went out of existence.

The Doniphan Post.—In the fall of 1860 the Doniphan *Post* was produced. On the title page appeared the names of George and William Reese, but only the latter was connected with the paper. In politics the new paper hoisted the Democratic flag, but its course was practically neutral. It passed out of existence after a year's publication. Its material was purchased the following year by Dr. Grant, and taken to Troy to do duty on the *Doniphan County Patriot*.

The Doniphan Democrat was launched in May, 1871, by J. J. Ricketts, who employed Thomas Stivers as editor. In politics it was Democratic. It was a quasi "patent outside," the inner pages only being printed at home, the outside at the *Patriot* office at Atchison. It ran something less than a year.

The Doniphan Herald was merely a renewal of the *Democrat* by J. J. and W. W. Cook. It was published a few weeks in the summer of 1872, and then discontinued, the material going to Leavenworth, where it was used on the *Kansas Herald*.

The Doniphan County Weekly News was started on March 10, 1882, by Welsh & Son. It is a three-column four page sheet of small size, and devoted purely to local affairs. It reserves the right of opposing any scheme disadvantageous to the town, but remains strictly neutral in political matters. Mr. John Welsh, the editor, was, prior to the publication of the *News*, a correspondent of the *Chief*, of Troy. He is a physician in large practice, which he still finds time to attend to. The paper appears each Friday.

The Bible Investigator is published by William Kirby, who lives a short distance from Doniphan. It is a three-column eight-page sheet, and as its name implies, a strongly religious paper. It was started on January 1, 1881.

Prior to 1873 there had been no regular public school in Doniphan. As early as 1856, Mrs. D. Frank taught a subscription school, and three or four years later Miss Sarah H. Walker, now Mrs. Philbrick, held a similar one. This lady was a pupil of "Zach" Chandler, and has recently been embalmed in history as the one who, in his boyish days, spanked into obedience Hon. Robert Stevens, the orator of the great G. A. R. meeting at Bedford, N. H.

In 1873, the school building now in use was built by James F. Forman at a cost to the town of about $8,000. This structure is 65x28 feet, two stories in height, and has four rooms, exclusive of those in the basement. Its first principal was J. A. Bea, who was followed by D. D. Rose, now of Troy, David Muir, H. Ward, D. D. Rose, a second time, and Charles H. Floyd, who taught in 1882. The number of scholars has varied greatly, and is now about sixty.

The first religious services in Doniphan were held by Father Alderson, a Baptist minister, who preached at different times in 1855. The first church organization was that of the Presbyterians, who formed a society in 1856. A church building was begun as a Baptist project but changed to a Union one, and finally fell into the hands of the Presbyterians. By them it was occupied until about two years ago, when the death of several prominent members and the removal of others caused the death of the society. The building is now tenantless and in bad repair.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South.—The Southern Methodists organized at Doniphan in 1856 while the state and county were still in the hands of the Pro-slavery party. No church edifice was ever built, but services were held at different points in town for a number of years. Revs. Messrs. Wallace, Hedgepeth, Howell, Arrington, King and Thorp, have at different times preached to the society at this place. For a number of years there has been no society of this denomination in the town.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Doniphan was organized on May 10, 1857, with the following members: James W. Snow, Rebecca Snow, Joseph McCrum, Melissa McCrum, and Hannah McCrum. The church was supplied by Rev. B. F. Bowman. In the year 1864, the project of building a house of worship for the Methodist Episcopal Church and congregation was started, a site for that purpose was selected, and the lot was deeded as a gift from Mr. Adam Brenner. A subscription was circulated, and in 1865 the building was completed and dedicated. Rev. Mr. Houts, being pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Doniphan at that time, the whole debt of the church was assumed and paid by the members of the society and citizens of Doniphan and its vicinity. The following ministers have successively occupied the pulpit (as conference appointees) from 1865, to 1883: Revs. Messrs. Houts, Shimp, Shaw, Cooke, Leak, Hoffman, Bowman, and Otto. At this date, the Methodists have no organized society in Doniphan, and the pulpit is alternately supplied by the circuit preachers, and W. L. Leak, preacher for the Doniphan congregation. Doniphan has a comfortable parsonage, but is not now the head of a circuit.

The Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist.—The first Catholic Church in the city of Doniphan was built in the year 1857, and was under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Father Augustine Wirth. This church was a frame structure, and was destroyed by fire in 1864. In the year 1867 the members of the Catholic Church in Doniphan built a handsome brick structure in the western part of the city, adjoining the comfortable residence of Jacob Brenner, Esq., under the supervision of Rev. Father Timothy M. Suber. Its dimensions are 26x50 ft., with a stately bell tower, and a fine toned bell weighing nearly half a ton. It is not entirely finished, but is designed in the near future to be, with its stained windows, one of the handsomest chapels in Kansas. Rev. Father Boniface, O. S. B., is the present pastor. Jacob Brenner Esq., is the Church-warden, and Thomas Sanger, George Brenner, Esq., and James Burke, are the Trustees. The whole block of ground on which the church stands, comprising about two acres, and one of the finest sites in the city, was donated to St. John's by the Hon. Adam Brenner, of the city of Doniphan.

Arcana Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation on December 29, 1858, at 3 p. m., with the following officers: A. R. Foreman, W. M.; J. W. Sheppard, S. W.; J. F. Forman, J. W. The charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of the State on October 17, 1860, on the application of A. R. Forman, J. F. Forman, J. W. Sheppard, B. S. Wharton, A. Brenner, J. A. Vanosdale, G. M. Waller, Oscar Brown, and H. W. Hansen. The officers at this time were: A. R. Forman, W. M.; J. W. Sheppard, S. W.; J. F. Forman, J. W. The Lodge has now a membership of fifty and the following officers: W. H. Nesbit, W. M.; B. T. Curtis, S. W.; A. S. Smith, J. W.; James Schlitzbaum, secretary; A. Windsor, treasurer.

Doniphan Chapter No. 13, R. A. M., was organized on October 17, 1869, with the following charter members: J. L. Thompson, J. Smallwood, J. F. Forman, J. L. Philbrick, P. J. Vanderslice, O. C. Camp. The first officers of the society were: J. L. Thompson, H. P.; I. Smallwood, K.; J. F. Forman, scribe. The chapter has now eighteen members. Its officers are: J. L. Philbrick, H. P.; E. W. Stratton, K.; L. A. Messenger, scribe; J. F. Forman, secretary; A. Windsor, treasurer. Meetings are held.

The Doniphan Dramatic Club.—This club was founded in November, 1880, the officers for the first year being W. H. H. Curtis, president; W. H. Nesbit, vice-president; J. G. Brownlee, secretary; N. G. Brenner, treasurer; A. Low, acting and stage manager. The object of the society is to afford instruction and recreation for its members and amusement to the public. They have leased Brenner's Hall for a term of years, and under the efficient management of Mr. Low have erected a neat and comfortable stage. The scenery was painted by Mr. A. Low, and would do credit to a much larger place. During the season they give, about once a month, an entertainment, which is always well attended. The present membership comprises twenty of Doniphan's best young ladies and gentlemen.

Young Folks' Literary Society.—This society was organized in June, 1882, for the purpose of mutual improvement and literary recreation. Its exercises are much like those of other similar organizations, and embrace recitations, music and debates. The officers of the society are as follows: J. K. Welsh, president; Miss Lizzie Litner, vice-president; Miss Emma Hahn, treasurer; Miss Etta Earhart, secretary.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

In the summer of 1855 Samuel Collins erected a saw-mill near the river. This was a very complete affair for the times and cost not far from ten thousand dollars. After Collins' death, in November, 1855, the mill was sold to other parties, who the following year removed it from the town.

In April, 1857, James F. Forman purchased a saw-mill valued at two thousand five hundred dollars and set it up on the bank of the river, near the Collins mill. In the summer of 1858 this mill was destroyed by fire. A new mill of about the same capacity was at once erected and put in operation, but this also was burned in 1861. Mr. Forman then retired from this branch of business.

In the years of 1856-57, J. W. Forman built a flouring mill near Spring Creek. This building, which was the only one ever in the town, was erected at a cost of thirteen hundred dollars. Two years after its completion, and while Doniphan was at the height of its prosperity, the mill was burned. This was in the winter of 1859, and the St. Joseph & Western Railway going through the county soon after, it was deemed best not to rebuild the mill.

The first hotel in this place was built by Forman Brothers, and called the Doniphan House. It was opened by B. O'Driscoll, who ran it some time and was followed by A. Low and Captain Dix. The latter occupied it at the time of its destruction by fire in the fall of 1868. It was valued at four thousand dollars.

The St. Charles Hotel was built in 1857, and was burned in 1860. There is now no hotel building in the city.

In 1867 a large elevator, the first in the State, was built at this place by Adam Brenner. It had a capacity of 40,000 bushels of grain, and cost $16,000. It was burned in 1872 with a large amount of grain stored in it, and was an almost total loss, but $3,000 of insurance being collected.

On Main Street stands a large two-story brick building bearing the sign "Brenner Vineyard." This building was erected in 1869 by Adam Brenner to accommodate his large and increasing wine business. It is sixty-five by forty-four feet and two stories in height, with ample cellars beneath. There is storage for 90,000 gallons of wine, and there is now on hand upward of 30,000 gallons. This is the product of the vineyard, occupying over fifty acres and located a short distance from the city. These wines are among the finest in the country, and command high prices from those who desire a strictly pure article for medicinal purposes.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALBERT ALBERTSON, at present a thrifty Danish farmer, but for many years a hardy and daring seaman, came to Kansas in the spring of the year 1865, and located in Wayne Township, Doniphan County, and has resided there since. Mr. A. is a member of the Lutheran Church, of Arcana Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M. of Doniphan, of Troy Chapter No. 16, R. A. M., and of Washington Commandery Knights Templar No. 2, of Atchison. All during the late war of the Rebellion Mr. Albertson was chief mate of various steamers in the employ of the United States Government, and plied principally on the Mississippi, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and was in numerous engagements during this time. Mate Albertson was born on the Island of Ara, in Denmark, August 14, 1822, and lived on his native isle until his twelfth year, when he ran away to sea and adopted a sailor's life, which he followed all his days until he came to Kansas. During the Mexican War, Mate Albertson was in the employ of the United States Government, and was engaged in transporting troops for the American army from St. Louis to New Orleans. During this time, and while Mr. Albertson was mate of the transport steamer "Louisiana," news was received of the capture of Cerro Gordo by Gen. Scott. Mate Albertson and his comrades desired to celebrate the victory by firing a national salute. While so engaged, owing to the premature discharge of one of the cannon, one of the gunners was killed and Mate Albertson severely wounded in the left hand by a splinter from the cannon, from which he suffers to-day. After the conclusion of the Mexican War he was steamboating on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and was so engaged until he came to Kansas. Mr. Albertson was married in St. Louis, July 30, 1852, to Miss Christina Hansen, a native of Norway. They have no children. Mr. Albertson, since his advent in the State, devotes his entire time to managing his large farm and ranks among the prosperous farmers of Kansas.

ANDERS ANDERSON, farmer, P. O. Doniphan, came to Kansas in the spring of 1860 and located in Wayne Township, Doniphan County, where he has always resided, with the exception of the time spent in the United States army. He is an active member of the Lutheran Church, and by his efforts and more substantial aid assisted in erecting the church building. He has been secretary of the congregation for ten years, and served six years as director of school boards in districts where he resided. Mr. Anderson was in the army during the late war, as a Sergeant of Company G, Eighth Kansas Infantry, and was enlisted October 2, 1861, at Fort Leavenworth; shared in all the dangers and hardships of his command (from the effects of which he suffers to-day), and was mustered out of the service October 2, 1864, at Point Lookout, Md. Mr. A. during his term of service did duty in Wyoming Territory, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Maryland and Virginia. He was born in Hommedals Parish, Christianssands Stift, Norway, December 22, [illegible], and lived in his native place until the fall of 1846, when he came to America and located in Buchanan County, Mo., where he lived three years and was engaged as a carpenter. From Missouri he went to Sacramento, Cal., where he remained a short time, and then went to the mines in Placer, Nevada and Yuba Counties, where he was engaged in prospecting until the fall of 1853, and then returned via Panama in the spring of 1854 to Missouri, where he lived until he came to Kansas. Mr. Anderson and his brothers live and work a farm, an undivided estate of 160 acres, in Wayne Township. The farm is rolling prairie and very fertile, and one of the best in the township. They have an orchard on the farm, which supplies apples enough for home consumption and to spare. They also have peaches, blackberries and grapes in abundance, and good out-buildings. There is a never-failing well of pure water close to the house. There is also a fine stream of water running through the farm.

NELS ANDERSON, farmer, P. O. Doniphan, came to Kansas in the spring of 1860, and located in Wayne Township, Doniphan County, where he has always lived, except the time spent in the army. Is an active member of the Lutheran Church. He was in the army during the late war as a member of Company G, Eighth Kansas Infantry, and enlisted at Leavenworth, October 2, 1861. Shared in the dangers and privations of his comrades; was in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and numerous smaller engagements; was wounded in the shoulder at the battle of Chickamauga, and was mustered out October 2, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. Anderson was born in Hommedals Parish, Christianssands Stift, Norway, in March, 1836, and lived in his native country until the fall of 1846, when he emigrated with other members of his family, eight persons in all, to America, and located in Buchanan County, Mo., where he lived thirteen years and was engaged as a blacksmith, and then came to Kansas. He lives on a farm with his brother in Wayne Township, near the city of Doniphan.

OSUL ANDERSON, farmer, P. O. Doniphan, came to Kansas in April, 1860, and located in Wayne Township, Doniphan County, where he has since resided. He has been Treasurer of School District No. 54, Wayne Township, for four years. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Anderson was born in Herefossogn, Norway, October 21, 1837, and lived in his native place until his ninth year, when he emigrated to America with his parents and settled in Buchanan County, Mo., where he lived fourteen years, and then moved to Kansas. He was married in Doniphan County, May 28, 1862, to Miss Charity Spencer, a native of Ross County, Ohio. They have three children, whose names are Osborne Morrison (born March 6, 1863); Mary Alice (born May 1, 1866); Catherine West (born August 19, 1869). Mr. Anderson has a small but productive farm of twenty-seven acres of upland in Wayne Township. On this he has a small vineyard, containing about one-eighth of an acre. The grapes raised thereon he sells in the markets of Atchison and other cities. He has a peach and apple orchard on his farm, the former containing about 100 and the latter about sixty trees, principally of the Genitan and Ben Davis varieties. Both orchards are very productive, and this year are laden with fruit.

ANTON BRAUN, merchant, came to Kansas May 11, 1868, and located in Doniphan, where, with the exception of one year and a half spent in St. Louis, he has always lived. Mr. Braun was born in Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, Germany, July 7, 1845, and lived in his native place until he came to Kansas. He was married in St. Louis October 6, 1873, to Miss Mary Heber, a native of Rheinpfalz, Germany. They have four children living, whose names are: Katie A., John, Andrew Jacob, and Annie Barbara Mary.

WENDELL BRAUN, vineyardist at Bellevue Vineyards, came to Kansas in October, 1867, and located in Doniphan City, where he lived until 1875, when he removed to Belleville, Ill., where he remained two years, and then returned to Doniphan, where he has lived since. Mr. Braun is a member of St. John's Catholic Church of Doniphan, and of the Under-Stitzens-Verein, of Belleville, Ill. Mr. Braun was born in Deidesheim, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, Germany, July 1, 1837, and lived in his native place until his twenty-second year. He then entered the Third Regiment of Infantry in the German army, where he served five years and was honorably discharged, after which he came to America and settled in Xenia, Ohio. He lived here two years, and from there came to Doniphan. He was married twice; the first marriage took place in Atchison, May 7, 1870, to Miss Barbara Bauer, a native of Illinois. She died in February, 1875. Two children were the result of this marriage, whose names are William and Mary. Mr. Braun was married a second time in Leavenworth, November 5, 1877, to Miss Maggie Wetzer, a native of Illinois. They have three children, whose names are: Frank, Albert and Annie.

ADAM BRENNER, proprietor of the Doniphan Vineyards and manufacturer of native wines and brandies, came to Kansas, August 20, 1857, and located in Doniphan where he has since lived. He is a member of Arcana Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M. Doniphan Chapter No. 13, R. A. M. Mr. B. was born in Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, Germany, June 22, 1824, and lived in his native place until his twenty-third year, when he came to America and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he lived one year. He then traveled extensively over the United States for a couple of years, and then settled in Iowa, where he lived seven years and was a book-keeper in a dry goods house. From Iowa he came to Kansas. Mr. Brenner has been married twice. The first marriage took place in Fairfield, Iowa, in September, 1852, when he was united to Miss Leah R. Hoffman, a native of Lancaster County, Pa. He was married again on the 29th day of May, 1866, in Atchison, to Miss Martha A. Forman, a native of Missouri. Mr. B. had five children by his first wife, whose names are Anna B., Eby M., Martha B., Charles D., and Kittie Leah. By his present wife he has also had five children, whose names are Frank Lee, Bertha, Arthur, Mollie, and Adelaide. When Mr. Brenner first came to Doniphan he was in the general merchandise business for four years. He then engaged in shipping grain on a large scale, and furnished supplies, during the late war, to the United States Government—principally to the Government posts at Ft. Leavenworth and St. Louis. In 1867 Mr. Brenner built the first grain elevator that was erected in the State of Kansas. Its capacity was 40,000 bushels and cost at that time over $16,000. This elevator was destroyed by fire in 1872, and with it a large amount of grain. On this elevator, owing to defective policies, Mr. Brenner only recovered as insurance, $3,000. The elevator was never rebuilt. In the year 1865, owing to the flattering reports and inducements held out by the Kansas State Horticultural Society, Mr. B. commenced setting out his vineyards at Doniphan, which now comprise over fifty acres, built his vaults, cellars and press houses, etc. His warehouse is of brick, two stories high, and has a frontage of forty-two feet with sixty-five feet depth, with a commodious cellar. The main and second floors are divided into business offices, bottling and packing rooms, and a brandy manufacturing department, of the produce of which he sells annually many thousand gallons. In the cellar beneath the main building are stored five immense casks that contain 2,000 gallons of wine each, five more casks that contain 1,500 gallons each, and numerous smaller casks containing from 500 to 1,000 gallons each of the different varieties of wine made by him—making a grand total of thirty thousand gallons in this one cellar, which is used exclusively as a sales-cellar, and where the orders are filled; two other large cellars, containing an equal amount of wine each with the sales-cellar, are used as storage cellars only. In the busy season Mr. Brenner employs as high as fifty hands. The medicinal qualities of the wines and brandies manufactured at these vineyards have long been known and their reputation is world-wide. The orders received daily, suffice to keep every one connected with this immense establishment fully employed.

GEORGE BRENNER, proprietor of the Bellevue Vineyards, came to Kansas, June 7, 1860, and located in Doniphan, of which city he is the present Mayor. He is a member of St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, of Doniphan. Mr. Brenner was born in Deidesheim, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, Germany, September 5, 1842, and lived in his native town until he came to Kansas. Mr. Brenner was married in October, 1866, in Doniphan to Miss Eugenia Frank, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa. They have five children, whose names are: Estella, Mary, Edna, Amelia, and Anna. When Mr. B. first came to Doniphan he was a clerk for his uncle, Adam Brenner, in the general merchandise business. He remained with his uncle three years and then went to Atchison, where he was book-keeper for D. C. Robbins for two years. He then returned to Doniphan and took an interest with his uncle in the grain and agricultural implement business. In 1867 he removed to Iowa Point, Kas., where he opened a branch of the house of A. & G. Brenner. He remained at Iowa Point about one and a half years, and then returned to Doniphan, bought out his partner's interest in the business and ran it on his own account for about one year. In 1869 he planted his first vineyard which then embraced only five acres. Bellevue Vineyard now occupies about forty-five acres, and the total manufacture of wines amounts to 25,000 gallons annually. In the busy season over fifty hands are employed at Bellevue Vineyards. The name of "Bellevue" was given by Mr. Brenner to his grounds, from the commanding position and beautiful scenery of the surrounding country viewed from his place. The grounds gradually slope from where his home is centered, which is laid off with beautiful grape arbors of different lengths. One of especial mention extends 150 feet and is thirteen feet wide by ten high, fairly laden with the luscious fruit. Surrounding are his vaults, packing and storehouses. This year he is making decided improvements, expecting to do a larger business than of any preceding year. He is truly a self-made young man and has a local standing as a social and business man to be envied by any. He uses every effort to sustain the high character and standing of the rapidly growing reputation of the Brenner wines. Though the yards of Jacob, Adam and George Brenner adjoin each other and the manufacturing and selling of the produce are separate, yet in every degree all the wines possess the same high qualities. That grape culture has proven in this section of country a success beyond a doubt by the Messrs. Brenner, and that to this industry Doniphan must attribute its leading support and mainstay, is shown by the number of acres in grapes now in cultivation around here. There are over 100 acres which this year will yield 1,000,000 pounds of grapes, producing 75,000 gallons of wine and requiring many casks, ranging from 300 to 2,400 gallons capacity. There are twenty-four varieties of grapes grown, but those yielding the best and getting the most attention are the Concord, Virginia Seedling, Elvira, Martha, Delaware, Catawba, and Goethe. The Elvira, a white variety, has been unusually successful, making the finest of native white wine. The white Concord made here is taking the lead in the market for its fine qualities. Mr. Brenner makes a specialty of the Goethe and Virginia Seedling wines. The Doniphan wine trade extends into Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Michigan, and Montana, having large and regular customers in each State.

JACOB BRENNER, proprietor Central Vineyards, came to Kansas June 7, 1860, and located in Doniphan, where he has since resided. He was born in Deidesheim, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, Germany, January 12, 1816, and lived in his native place until he came to Kansas. He was married in Deidesheim, Bavaria, July 6, 1841, to Miss Barbara Raufer, a native of Forst, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria. They have five children, viz., George, Adam, Margaret, Mary and Nicholas. Mr. Brenner started the Central Vineyards in 1864, with only 200 vines, as a matter of experiment. His vineyards, which are called the Central because they lie between the vineyards of his brother Adam and his son George, now contain over fifteen acres, and the annual production of wine is about 7,000 gallons. Mr. Brenner attends personally to his vineyards, selling his productions as fast as he can get them ready for market. He has one variety of wine, the Taylor Bullit, which is not manufactured at either of the other vineyards, and of which he has the monopoly of sale. It is much superior in quality, in the opinion of competent judges and connoisseurs, to any wine produced in Doniphan. The dimensions of Mr. B.'s wine cellar are 22x38 feet, and 16 feet high. Its storage capacity is about 10,000 gallons. The other varieties of wines produced by him are the Virginia Seedling, Dry Catawba, White and Red Concord. From twenty to twenty-five hands are employed by him during the busy season. He does not care much as to the quantity of wine he produces in a season, but he is very careful as to its quality. Mr. B. makes a specialty of wines for sacramental purposes, for which he is receiving large orders daily.

JAMES BURKE, farmer, P. O. Doniphan, came to Kansas in June, 1857, and located in Doniphan County. He is a member of St. John's Catholic Church, in Doniphan. He was in the late war as a member of Company F, Fourth Regiment Kansas Infantry; was enlisted in February, 1862, and was transferred to Company F, Tenth Regiment Kansas Infantry, in April of the same year. Mr. Burke shared in all the dangers and privations of his comrades, and was discharged from the service on account of disability, in April, 1863, at Springfield, Mo. He was born in Templemore, County Tipperary, Ireland, in July, 1829, and lived in his native town until his twenty-first year, when he emigrated to America, and first settled in Augusta County, Virginia. He lived there one year, and then removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he also lived but one year. He then removed to Keokuk County, Iowa, where he stayed the same length of time. About this time Mr. Burke started on an extensive traveling tour over the United States and Territories, which lasted several years. He finally reached Kansas, and located in Doniphan County, where he has resided since. Mr. Burke has been married twice. The first marriage took place in July, 1866, in Atchison, at St. Benedict's Cathedral, to Miss Catherine Rolls, a native of Fethard, County Tipperary, Ireland. She died in August, 1872. They had one child by this marriage, a son, whose name was John Redmond. He died in 1871, when he was but fourteen months old. The second marriage took place in September, 1876, in Doniphan, at St. John's Church, to Miss Julia Langan, a native of Mullongar, Ireland. Mr. Burke has a fine farm of 160 acres in Wayne Township, two and a half miles from the city of Doniphan. It is all rolling prairie, excepting forty acres which are timber land, and is thickly covered with oak and walnut trees. The cleared portion of the farm is remarkably fertile. Mr. B. has a fine and commodious residence and good outbuildings. He has also a timber tract of 160 acres in Marion Township, covered with first and second growth cottonwood. Mr. Burke has a herd of fine cattle, composed principally of thoroughbreds. Mr. B. is well and favorably known throughout Doniphan County.

MARTIN BYERS, physician, came to Kansas in November, 1878, and located in Effingham, where he resided and practiced his profession for about one year and a half. From Effingham he went to Winthrop, Mo., where he remained about the same length of time, and from there removed to Atchison, where he resided six months, and from there removed to Doniphan, where he has since resided. Dr. Byers is a member of the Christian Church, and was born in Lancaster County, Pa., April 5, 1818. He lived in his native place until his seventh year, when his parents removed to Franklin County, Pa., where he lived until his seventeenth year, when he removed to Perry County, Ohio. Here he lived about twenty years, and then removed to Iowa County, Iowa, where he continued to reside twenty-two years. From there he removed to Taylor County, in the same State, where he lived two years, and from there came to Kansas. Dr. Byers is a graduate of the Iowa Eclectic Medical College, of Iowa City, class of '60. Ever since his graduation, a period of twenty-two years, he has been following his profession. He has been married twice. His first marriage took place in Perry County, Ohio, January 1, 1836, to Miss Elizabeth Boor, a native of Ohio. They had six children, five of whom are living, and whose names are William F., John Henry, Martha, Leander and Ellen. Dr. Byers was married a second time in Missouri, in March, 1882, to Mrs. Susan Vaughn, a native of Kentucky.

WILLIAM H. COE, M. D., physician and surgeon, came to Kansas in December, 1881, and located in Doniphan, where he has since lived and practiced his profession. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was born in Atlanta, Ga., July 17, 1849, and resided in his native place until March, 1878, when he came to Kansas City, Mo., where he resided until he came to Kansas. Dr. Coe is a graduate of the Atlanta (Ga.) Medical College, class of '70. After his graduation he began the practice of medicine in Atlanta, and was so engaged until he came to Kansas City, and has been in continuous practice ever since, and is well known as a successful practitioner.

JAMES RICHARD DARRAH, farmer, P. O. Doniphan, came to Kansas in the fall of 1869, and first located in White Cloud, Doniphan County, where he resided one winter and then removed to Sumner County, where he lived one year and then returned to Doniphan County, where he has lived since. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He participated in the last war as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and enlisted August 12, 1862, at Cordova, Illinois, and was discharged from the service at Pine Bluff, Ark., in August, 1865. He took part in the capture of Little Rock, Ark., and numerous other engagements and skirmishes. Mr. Darrah was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., January 3, 1840, and lived in his native State until his fifteenth year, when he removed to Rock Island County, Ill., where he lived until he came to Kansas. He has been engaged in farming almost all his life, and is well known as a hard working, trustworthy man.

EDWARD A. EGE, farmer, P. O. Doniphan, came to Kansas in August, 1856, and located in Wayne Township, Doniphan County, where he has lived since. Mr. Ege was in the late war as Wagon Master with General Blunt's command. After the cessation of hostilities he returned to Doniphan County. He was born in Cumberland County, Pa., April 5, 1840. He lived but a short time in his birthplace when his parents removed to Maryland, and where he lived until his sixteenth year, when he came to Kansas. Mr. E. was married in Doniphan County, February 21, 1867 (the day known as the coldest one in the winter of '67), to Miss Mary A. Muldoon, a native of New York City. They have four children, viz: Charles A., Mary A., Henriette G. and John J.

JAMES H. ELIOT, farmer, P. O. Doniphan, came to Kansas in August, 1877, and located in Osborne County, where he lived for four years, and from there came to Wayne Township, Doniphan County, where he has since lived. He was Treasurer of School District No. 73, Osborne County, one term. He was born June 20, 1848, in Cortland County, N. Y., where he lived until seven years of age, when his parents moved to Stephenson County, Ill., where they lived four years and then removed to Carroll County, Ill., and from there to Whiteside County, in the same State, residing two years in each county, then removed to Bureau County, Ill., remaining five years. At the expiration of this time Mr. Eliot traveled in various parts of this county for two years and then in Warren County Mo. He lived here one year and then moved to Union County, Iowa, where he lived off and on about five years, and then came to Kansas. Mr. Eliot was married May 16, 1871, in Vernon County, Mo., to Miss Eliza J. Milton, a native of Missouri. They have five children, whose names are Mary C., Martha L., Reuben P., Rose L. and Myrtle.

WILLIAM P. FLOYD, farmer, P. O. Doniphan, came to Kansas in March, 1857, and located in Doniphan County, and has resided here since. He has been Constable two terms. Mr. Floyd was in the army during the War of the Rebellion as a member of Company M, Second Nebraska Cavalry, and enlisted in March, 1863, at Nemaha City, Neb., and after sharing in the dangers and hardships of his command, was discharged in January, 1864. One month later (Feb., '64) he re-enlisted at Fort Leavenworth in Company I, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and after the conclusion of the war was mustered out of the service of the United States in September, 1865. In the fall of the year 1868, during the Indian troubles in Kansas, Mr. Floyd again rendered the State some service by enlisting in Company H, Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry. He served six months as a Sergeant of this company, and was discharged at Fort Hayes, Kas., in April, 1869. Mr. Floyd was born in Clarksville, Tenn., October 11, 1846, and lived there until his third year, when his parents removed to Alton, Ill., where they lived about seven years, and then removed to Kansas. Mr. F. was married at Rushville, Mo., March 2, 1871, to Miss Lucinda Wood, a native of Missouri. They have four children living whose names are: Hugh Harvey, Samuel Henry, Ettie Esther and Ebbie.

CHARLES N. FLOYD, school teacher, Doniphan, came to Kansas in August, 1857, and located in Doniphan County, where, or in the city of Doniphan, he has lived ever since. He was born in Oregon, Holt Co., Mo., June 26, 1857, and lived there but a short time when his parents moved to Kansas. He was married August 30, 1878, in the city of Doniphan, to Miss Laura S. Hudnall, a native of Kansas and a daughter of Dr. H. W. Hudnall, a prominent physician and old settler of Doniphan County. Mrs. Floyd died in the city of Doniphan, January 29, 1882, leaving one child, a son, whose name is Paul Perrigo. Mr. Floyd is a graduate of the Normal School, of Oregon, Mo. He attended this institution two and one-half years, and graduated therefrom in June, 1879. He is an able and thorough teacher, and has a rare faculty of imparting knowledge to his pupils. He has taught a number of terms in Missouri and Kansas.

JAMES F. FORMAN, farmer and surveyor, came to Kansas in November, 1848, and located at the great Nemaha Sub-Agency, where he remained four and one-half years, and from there he came to Doniphan, where he has lived since. Mr. Forman has been County Surveyor six terms, Justice of the Peace seven years, and Township Trustee two years. He is one of the charter members of Arcana Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M. A member of Doniphan Chapter No. 13, R. A. M., and of Virginia City, Mont. Commandery No. 1, Knight Templars. Mr. Forman was born in Bourbon County, Ky., June 5, 1821, and lived there until his fifteenth year when his parents moved to Scotland County, Mo., where he lived until 1848, and from there came to Kansas. He was married in Monticello, Lewis Co., Mo., May 23, 1847, to Miss Martha A. Pemberton, a native of Kentucky. They have three children living, viz., Fannie, married to R. P. R. Miller, of Lincoln, Neb.; John W., now living in Texas, and Lida, who resides with her uncle, J. W. Forman, in Lewis County, Mo. Mrs. F. died at Monticello, Mo., November 17, 1862, after which Mr. F. went to Montana Territory and remained four years, and returned in 1868 and married Mrs. Ruby L. Soule, of New York, with whom he, now resides at Doniphan. The history of Doniphan could not be written without mentioning the name of James F. Forman. He has labored and worked with an earnest and untiring zeal in every project and undertaking which had for its object, its growth and welfare. He is a modest and unassuming gentleman, and is well esteemed by his neighbors.

BENJAMIN W. HUTCHINS, Constable of the city of Doniphan, came to Kansas in June, 1857, and located in Doniphan where he has since resided. He was born January 10, 1852, in West Milton, Miami Co., Ohio, and lived there until his fifth year when his parents moved to the city of Doniphan. He was married September 12, 1872, to Miss Catherine Ketcham, a native of Buchanan County, Mo. They have three children, viz.: William F., Walter E., and Minnie M.

ERNST KUEHL, teacher, and professor of the ancient and modern languages, came to Kansas, August 28, 1872, and located in Atchison, where he lived six years, and from there removed to Doniphan where he has lived since. Professor Kuehl is a member of the Atchison Turn-Verein and of Schiller Lodge No. 33, I. O. of [illegible]., of the city of Atchison. He is at present Clerk of Wayne Township, Doniphan County. [illegible] was born in Holstein, Prussia, February 6, 1848, and lived there until 1868, when he came to America and located in Cedar County, Iowa, where he lived ten months. From there he removed to Nauvoo, Ill., where he resided about six months. For the next nine months Prof. Kuehl was engaged in traveling, and then removed to St. Joe, Mo., where he resided two and a half years, and then removed to Atchison, and from there removed to Doniphan. Prof. Kuehl's reputation for teaching the languages and bookkeeping stands deservedly high, and most of his life while in America has been spent in imparting this knowledge to others.

T. W. LANGAN, stock-buyer, was born in Ireland in 1844. In 1847 his parents emigrated to America, and settled in Buchanan County, Mo., where they engaged in farming until 1857 when they moved to Doniphan County, Kans., engaging in farming near Doniphan. In 1864 the subject of the sketch attended Mount Scholastica Academy at Atchison. In fall of 1865 engaged in freighting to the territories of Colorado, Utah and Nevada, until the fall of 1867, when he engaged in farming near Doniphan, which pursuit he followed until 1979, when he entered in co-partnership with N. O. Baughman, of Doniphan, and engaged in buying and selling stock at various stations along the railroads leading to Atchison. From small beginnings their business has grown to be an important item in this vicinity. The firm paid out for stock in Atchison County alone during the past season over $55,000.

REV. WM. L. LEAK, clergyman, came to Kansas in March, 1872, and located in Topeka, where he resided about one year. From there he removed to Vinland, near Lawrence, where he had charge of a congregation for two years, and from there he removed to Doniphan where he has since resided. Mr. Leak is Justice of the Peace and Police Judge of the city of Doniphan, and has charge of the Doniphan congregation. He was born in Holt, County of Norfolk, England, January 1, 1811, and lived in his native place until the year 1844, when he came to America and settled in New York City, where he lived one year and then removed to Brooklyn, where he lived the same length of time. From Brooklyn he removed to Buffalo where he resided six years. After this time he became an itinerant preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church and followed this calling for ten years, when he removed to Ashtabula, Ohio, where he engaged in the [illegible] grocery business. From Ashtabula he came to Kansas. Mr. Leak was married in Holt, Eng., May 21, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Thursby, a native of Sheringham, County of Norfolk, Eng. They have six children, all of whom are living and whose names are: William H., Elizabeth Ann, Robert Newton, Harriet T., Thomas J., and Susie J.

A. LOW, farmer, came to Kansas April 1, 1857, and located in Doniphan, where he has since lived. Mr. Low was a member of the first House of the Legislature organized in the State of Kansas. He then became a member of the State Senate, and subsequently was re-elected to the House. He was Register of the Kickapoo Land Office, United States Mail Agent for Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota, and Commissioner four years (while it was being erected at Leavenworth) of the Kansas State Prison. Mr. Low was born in Baltimore County, Md. Lived there a short time and then moved to Milton, Miami Co., Ohio, where he lived twenty-two years, and from there came to Kansas. While living in West Milton Mr. Low was Postmaster, during the administration of Presidents Harrison and Tyler. He was married May 17, 1835, to Miss Margaret Fulckmmer, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children living, viz: William Henry, Elleusn, Alfred Clark, John W., Charles Asbury and Philip Aubrey. Mr. Low was proprietor of the hotel in Doniphan from 1857 to 1866. In the latter year he moved to his farm near Doniphan, where he resided until 1872, when he returned to the city of Doniphan, where he resides at present.

JOHN W. LOWE, farmer and proprietor of vineyard at Doniphan, came to Kansas June 22, 1857, and located in Doniphan, where he has lived since. Mr. Lowe was in the army as a member of Company I, Seventh Kansas Cavalry. He was enlisted November 9, 1861, and after sharing in all the battles and skirmishes his command was engaged in, was mustered out of the service at Fort Leavenworth, October 11, 1865. He was born in West Milton, Miami County, Ohio, September 21, 1843, and lived in his native town until he came to Kansas. Mr. Lowe was married April 26, 1872, at Doniphan, to Miss Mary Collins, a native of Kansas. They have five children living, whose names are: Chloe B., Anna M., Mary S., Halfred C. and Blanche.

WILLIAM H. MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Doniphan, came to Kansas in January, 1866, and located in Wayne Township, Doniphan County, where he has lived since. He has been a member of the School Board of District No. 54 almost ever since he has lived in the township. At present he is Clerk of the Board. Mr. Martin was in the army during the last war, as a member of Company D, Twenty-fifth Regiment Missouri Cavalry. He enlisted in the summer of 1861, in Buchanan County, Mo. Was in all of the engagements of his command, and was mustered out at St. Joe, Mo., in the fall of 1864. Shortly afterward bought and moved on a farm in Wayne Township, on which he resides at present. He was born in Ray County, Mo., June 27, 1831, and lived there until two years of age, when his parents moved to Davis County, Mo., where they lived three years, and thence to Buchanan County, in the same State, where Mr. Martin lived until 1857, when he moved to Napa County, Cal., where he engaged in farming and the lumber business. He returned from California to Missouri in 1860, and shortly afterward moved to Colorado, remaining about ten months, and then returned to Buchanan County, Mo., where he remained but a short time, and then settled in Kansas. In 1877 Mr. Martin again went to California, and from there to Portland, Oregon, narrowly escaping being lost on his voyage by shipwreck. He was gone about a year, and then returned to his Kansas home. He was married February 11, 1864, in Buchanan County, Mo., to Miss Nannie Cobb, of Kentucky. They have four children, viz: Louis T., Charles A., Adelia F., and Minnie Ray. Mr. Martin has a fine farm of eighty acres of upland two miles from Doniphan City. Mr. Martin's father was one of the earliest settlers of the Platte Purchase, in that portion of it that afterward became Buchanan County, Mo. Mr. Martin remembers perfectly well when St. Joe was a trading post for the Indians, when there were no white persons in this now large city but old Joe Ribadeaux, and the only building consisted of a small horse mill for grinding grain, and the log cabin of the post trader.

LORING ASHLEY MESSENGER, farmer, P. O. Doniphan, came to Kansas in March, 1862, and located in Doniphan County, where he has lived since. He has been a School Director three terms. Is a member of the Baptist Church, and of Arcana Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M., and of Doniphan Chapter No. 13, R. A. M. Mr. Messenger was born in Elyria, Lorain Co., Ohio, September 4, 1839, and lived in his native place until 1860, when he removed to St. Louis, where he remained a short time and then removed to Vernon County, Mo., where he lived about a year and a half, and from there came to Kansas. Mr. Messenger was married October 9, 1859, in Elyria, Ohio, to Miss Annie Gallagher, a native of New York City. They have four children, whose names are: Mary Ashanna, Martha Loranna, Mesgal James and Maigaly Galena. Mr. Messenger is in partnership with Mr. Benjamin Curtis in a steam threshing machine, which they are operating in the western part of Doniphan County. It is a Nichols & Sheppard machine, and was manufactured at Battle Creek, Mich. It is a self-propeller and self-guider, and is entirely different from any other machine of the kind in Doniphan County. If driven to its full capacity it will thresh 2,000 bushels of grain per day. In the winter time the engine of this machine is used for sawing native lumber, of which they turn out about 5,000 feet each day. Mr. Messenger lives about two and a half miles from the city of Doniphan on his farm, which contains ninety acres of fine upland. He makes a specialty of raising fine horses and cattle.

JOHN S. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Doniphan, came to Kansas in June, 1859, and located in Doniphan County, where he has since lived. Mr. Miller is Road Overseer of Wayne Township. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was born in Frederick County, Maryland, April 28, 1829, and lived in his native place until his seventh year, when his parents removed to Champaign County, Ohio, where he lived until 1855, when he removed to Berlin, Wis., where he lived eighteen months. While living in Wisconsin Mr. Miller became imbued with the principles of the Anti-slavery movement, and concluded to move to Kansas. Owing to the stringency of the times when he started for Kansas, Mr. M. did not immediately settle in the State of his choice, as he had at first intended, but worked for the best part of two years at his trade (carpenter), in St. Joe, Mo. When the times having brightened, and having by his industry and frugality added to his store, he moved to Kansas and purchased a farm near Geary City, in Doniphan County. Mr. Miller was married in Washington County, Md., May 9, 1855, to Miss Sarah Long, a native of Maryland. They have had twelve children, of whom ten are living. Their eldest child died in infancy; their other children are as follows: Effie Jane (a graduate of Park College, Missouri; is employed by the Presbyterian Home Mission Board as a missionary to the Mexicans, and is at present stationed at Concero, Colo.); Frank Prentiss (is a member of the senior class of Park College, and is preparing to enter the ministry); Henry Dorsey (is a member of the preparatory department of Park College); Sarah Elizabeth (died at Park College, Parkville, Mo., in her eighteenth year, while a member of the College); Mary Catherine (now a member of the preparatory department of Park College); John S., Hugh, Hattie, Ida, George William and Larew Chamn. Mr. Miller ranks among the thrifty farmers of Doniphan County. He is a man of fine attainments, temperate, upright in his dealings, and held in high esteem by his neighbors. He takes great interest in educational matters, and is determined that each of his numerous sons and daughters shall receive a good education. The family all have social qualities in the highest degree, and none are more esteemed and popular than they where they are known.

W. H. NESBITT, druggist and grocer, came to Kansas in June, 1858, and located in Doniphan, where he has since resided. He is a member of Arcana Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M., of Doniphan; Doniphan Chapter No. 13, R. A. M., and of Washington Commandery No. 2, of Atchison. Mr. Nesbitt was born in Carlisle, Nicholas Co., Ky., May 27, 1830, and lived in his native place until his twenty-second year, when he removed to Scotland County, Mo., where he lived about two years, and then came to Kansas. Mr. Nesbitt was married in March, 1852, in Mason County, Ky., to Miss Isabella Rice, a native of Mason County, Ky. He was again married in May, 1871, in Doniphan, to Miss Ursula Wheeler, a native of New York. By both marriages Mr. Nesbitt has eight children, whose names are: Harvey, Rice, Norah, Minnie, William, Ida, Howard and Harry. Among the wide-awake business men of Doniphan none is better known than Howard Nesbitt, as his friends call him. A more genial and whole-souled gentleman and better business man cannot be found in the State of Kansas.

FLORENCE T. O'DRISCOLL, farmer, came to Kansas in the winter of the year 1855, with his parents, to the city of Doniphan, where they remained about two years, and then removed to a farm in Doniphan County, near the city, where he lived twenty-three years, and then returned to the city of Doniphan, where he has lived ever since. He is a member of St. John the Baptist Catholic Church and of the Doniphan Literary Society. Mr. O'Driscoll was born in St. Joseph, Mo., February 22, 1854, and lived there until he was about one year old, when his parents removed to Kansas. He was married in Atchison, October 22, 1880, to Miss Florence J. Welsh, a daughter of Dr. John Welsh, a prominent physician and surgeon of Doniphan. She was born in Kansas. They have one child, a girl, named Nellie, who was born on the 27th day of June, 1882. Mr. O'Driscoll's father, Major Barney O'Driscoll, was one of the early settlers, and a prominent lawyer in Doniphan County. During the war he held a Major's commission in the Confederate Army. After the war he was a member of the Kansas State Legislature. He now resides in Silverton, Colorado.

JOHN LANG PHILBRICK, general merchant, came to Kansas in December, 1859, and located in Leavenworth, and in the February following came to Doniphan, where he has resided since. Mr. Philbrick has been Justice of the Peace, member of the State Legislature, and Warden of the State Penitentiary. He is a member of Arcana Lodge No. 31 and of Doniphan Chapter, No. 13, and of Washington Commandery No. 2, of the city of Atchison, and which commandery he organized and presided over the first four years of its existence. Mr. Philbrick was in the Mexican War, in the U. S. Naval Service, on the Pacific coast, from the commencement to the close of the war. He carried the first American flag, in April, 1841, that ever went up the Sacramento River, California. Some of the guns that were mounted in Sutter's Fort were conveyed by him to their destination. Capt. Philbrick piloted the armed vessels on the Pacific coast under Com. Shubrick, into the port of San Francisco, and piloted, also, the first sea-going vessel, which was a Mexican prize, up to and through the Straits of Benecia, Cal. Mr. P. was born in Effingham, New Hampshire, September 21, 1824, and lived in his native place until his tenth year, when he went to Boston, Mass., where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was married in October, 1851, in Manchester, N. H., to Miss Sarah M. Walker, a native of Bedford, N. H. They have one child living, a son, who was born in Boston, and whose name is Charles Pierson, who is now Roadmaster on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad. Few men stand higher in the opinion of their fellow townsmen than does Capt. Philbrick. Bred, and almost born on the sea, his bluff and jovial sailor ways have made him hosts of friends and patrons, who once made are his always.

JOSEPH SCHLETZBAUM, blacksmith and wagon maker, was born on the 8th day of August, 1841, in Unterhaching, Bavaria, Germany. In the early part of 1850 he emigrated to America with his parents. After a voyage of seventy days, which was connected with many inconveniences in those days, his parents located in Belleville, Ill., at which place they made their home. By industry they prospered, and were enabled to give the subject of this sketch a good education, sending him to the Catholic school, to which faith he belongs. In 1854 his parents moved on a farm near Belleville, where they lived until the death of his father, in September, 1855. In the winter of 1856-57, Mr. S. commenced his apprenticeship to the blacksmith trade, with Mr. Anton Albrecht, at Belleville. He was thus engaged until October, 1859, when being desirous of rejoining his family, who had already preceded him to Kansas, he followed them to Doniphan, where he lived until the year 1860, when he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he was engaged working at his trade in its various branches, until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Second Missouri Infantry, Company A, and participated in the engagement at Camp Jackson, and the Battle of Wilson's Creek. After being mustered out of his regiment, Mr. S. re-enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. While with this regiment he took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, and numerous smaller engagements in Missouri and Arkansas. While at Helena, Ark., Mr. S. was taken sick, sent to the hospital, and finally discharged for disability at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. After his discharge from the army he returned to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he lived until January, 1865, when he returned to Doniphan, where he has since resided and been engaged in business. Mr. S. has held the office of Treasurer of Wayne Township, for five years, has been Township Clerk three years, was a member of the School Board of the city of Doniphan in 1873, has been a member of the City Council for a number of years, and is at present City Clerk. He is Secretary of Arcana Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M. and has been Worthy Master of said lodge for two terms. He is also a member of Doniphan Chapter, No. 13, R. A. M. Mr. Schletzbaum was married in Leavenworth, September 25, 1864, to Miss Christina Feller, a native of Wirtemberg, Germany. She died February 27, 1881, in Doniphan. They had nine children, of whom only three are living, whose names are Mary, Bertha and Emma.

CHRISTOPHER STEINWEDEN, farmer, P. O. Doniphan, came to Kansas in March, 1857, and located in Wayne Township, where he has lived since. He is a member of the St. John's Catholic Church, and is Clerk of School District No. 40, which position he has held over fifteen years. He is also administrator of two estates. Mr. S. was born in Ahrbergen, Hanover, Germany, November 4, 1834, and lived there until his eighteenth year, when he came to America and first settled in Platte County, Mo., remaining about three years, and then came to Kansas. Mr. S. has been married twice. The first marriage took place in Doniphan County, June 7, 1862, to Miss Sarah Jane Neese, a native of Indiana. They had three children, viz: John, Ida and Anna. The second marriage took place November 19, 1874, at Atchison, to Miss Josephine Brener, a native of Prussia. They have one daughter, Maggie. Mr. Steinweden is an industrious and prosperous farmer. By close attention to his occupation, economy and hard work, he is now the owner of a fine farm which comprises 400 acres, of which 200 acres are bottom land and 200 upland. On one of his upland farms he has a vineyard which covers six acres, the vines of which consist of the Concord variety of grape principally. He sells these grapes in the markets of Atchison. Last year he sold over 10,000 pounds. He also raises all kinds of fruits.

WILLIS D. STEWART, salesman for Adam Brenner's Doniphan Vineyards, came to Kansas in April, 1872, and located in Doniphan, where he has lived since. He has been Trustee of Wayne Township two terms and Delegate to the Republican State Convention at Topeka in 1868. Mr. Stewart was in the army during the last war as a member of Company E, Berdan's First United States Sharpshooters. He enlisted in February, 1864, served six months, participated in the battle of Cold Harbor, June 4, 1864, was severely wounded in this battle in the left hand by a sabre cut, and was discharged from the United States service for disability, resulting from his wound, at Annapolis, Md. Mr. Stewart was born in Warren, N. H., November 3, 1848, and lived there until his seventeenth year, when he went to Elba, Dodge Co., Wis. At this place he resided about one year, and then removed to Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo. Here he resided over a year, and was bookkeeper and confidential secretary for Edward Barnes, Treasurer of Andrew County. From Savannah he came to Kansas. Mr. Stewart was married August 14, 1873, at Winthrop, Mo., to Miss Louisa Williams, a native of Iowa. They have two children, whose names are Leroy and Minnie. Mr. Stewart is the principal traveling agent for the Doniphan Vineyards, of which Mr. Adam Brenner is the proprietor. He is a young man of rare commercial qualities, quite popular with his customers, and has no trouble in selling the much demanded wines of these vineyards.

E. W. STRATTON, real estate, insurance and claim agent, came to Kansas in July, 1857, and located in Doniphan, where, with the exception of two and a half years' absence at Kickapoo, where he was engaged in business connected with the United States Land Office, he has ever since resided. Judge Stratton has held a position in the United States Land Office at Doniphan, has been Police Judge, Justice of the Peace and Mayor of Doniphan, and a member of the Kansas Legislature in the winter of the year 1866. He is a member of Arcana Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M., and of Doniphan Chapter No. 13, R. A. M. He was born in Franklin County, Mass., December 27, 1815, and lived there until his sixteenth year. The intervening time until he came to Kansas was spent in the cities of Boston, Philadelphia and New York. He was married in 1846 to Miss Caroline Wadhams, a native of New York City. They have had three children, two of whom are dead, whose names are as follows: Harry O., who was a member of Company C, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862, and subsequently killed while in the United States service while bearing dispatches for Col. Thomas Bowen, the Commander of his regiment, on the Mulberry River, Ark., in November, 1864. Briggs W. died at Doniphan in July, 1865. The only child living is a bright little boy, whose name is Frank Leggett. Judge S. makes a specialty of prosecuting pension and bounty claims for ex-United States soldiers, and is considered a very competent man for that class of business. He is also engaged as a collection agent. Although not the proprietor of a vineyard, Judge Stratton manufactures a superior quality of tonic wine, which is composed of the juices of the cherry, blackberry, Concord and wild grape, and elderberry. It is noted for its fine flavor and rich color, and its medical qualities are recognized both by physicians and the public generally.

GEORGE M. WALLER, farmer, P. O. Doniphan, came to Kansas June 18, 1854, and located in Doniphan County, where he has since resided. He has been Clerk of the Township Board, Road Overseer, and is at present a member of the School Board of Doniphan. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and a charter member of Arcana Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M., at Doniphan. Mr. Waller was born in Woodford County, Ky., December [illegible] 1820, and lived in his native place until his tenth year, when his parents moved to Ralls County, Mo., where he lived until the fall of 1844, when he removed to St. Joe, Mo., where he lived until he came to Kansas. Mr. Waller was married in Ralls County, Mo., August 13, 1840, to Miss Mary A. Smith, a native of Garrett County, Ky. They have seven children living, viz: Sarah Margaret, James T., William Felix, Mildred Helen, Annie Mariam, John Albert and George B.

JOHN WELSH, M. D., physician and surgeon, came to Kansas April 7, 1857, and located in Doniphan, where he has since lived and practiced medicine, with the exception of four years spent in Seneca, Nemaha County, in practicing his profession. He has been Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, and is at the present time a member of the City Council of Doniphan. He is a member of Arcana Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M. of Doniphan. Dr. W. was in the United States service as a surgeon at the Post Hospital at Leavenworth in 1864, and was discharged from the service in 1865. He was born in Sandusky, Ohio, May 1, 1823, and lived there but one year, when his parents moved to Mount Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, where they lived about seven years. Dr. Welsh commenced reading medicine in Keene, Ohio, in 1842, with Dr. Horn. Afterwards Dr. W. removed to Iowa; then to Missouri, where he married, and continued the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. R. H. Hereford, and came to Kansas in May, 1857, and commenced the practice of medicine in Doniphan. He is a graduate of the Hospital Medical College, of St. Joseph, Mo., and has been in continuous medical practice for over twenty-four years. He was married June 3, 1848, in Bowling Green, Mo., to Miss Margaret J. Tracey, a native of Missouri. They have had twelve children, of whom seven are living, viz., Mary Frances, married to L. A. Hoffman, editor of the Humboldt *Independent Press*; James H., a machinist, married to Mattie J. Walker, of Missouri (they have two children); Florence J., married to Florence O'Driscoll, a native of Doniphan, (they have one child); Annie Milton, married to Leo Slayton, a native of Ohio; Joseph Richard, druggist and editor of the Doniphan *News*; Katie and Johnnie, at school.

JAMES M. WHITTAKER, farmer, P. O. Doniphan, came to Kansas in the spring of the year 1855, and located in Doniphan County, where he has lived since. He was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., June 5, 1853, and lived in his native place until his third year, when he moved to Kansas with his parents. Mr. W. was married in the fall of 1876, in Doniphan County, to Louise Micharis, a native of Kansas. They have one child, a daughter, whose name is Jessie. Mr. Whittaker owns a farm of 240 acres about three and a half miles from the city of Doniphan. It is mostly upland, all cleared except twenty acres of excellent timber land, which is covered principally by oak and walnut trees. Mr. W. pays particular attention to raising grain, hogs and cattle. He has a fine orchard on his farm, which covers about four acres, and which contains about 600 bearing apple trees. The farm is supplied with plenty of good water, a fine stream running through it. His residence and farm buildings are large and new, and well adapted for the purposes for which they were intended.

ELIZA ANN WILLIS, widow of Darius Willis, farmer, P. O. Doniphan, came to Kansas with her husband in the spring of 1862, and located on their farm in Wayne Township, where they lived until the spring of 1865, when they moved to Shannon Township, Atchison County, later returning to Doniphan County. Mrs. Willis was born in Putnam County, Ind., October 22, 1836, and resided there with her parents until her sixteenth year, when they removed to De Kalb, Buchanan Co., Mo., where they died. Previous to their death, Mrs. W. was married in Buchanan County, March 15, 1849, to Mr. Darius Willis, a native of Kentucky. Mrs. W.'s maiden name was Hartsock. She was a daughter of Peter Hartsock, Esq., a native of Virginia. Mrs. W. has three children living, whose names are, Peter J., Florence L. and John H. The youngest son, John H., is, and has been for the last seven years, manager of her 200-acre farm. He is a young, energetic and progressive farmer, and under his able superintendence things wear a thriving look. The farm is partly rolling prairie and partly bottom land, and has an orchard which contains about seventy-five apple, peach and cherry trees. The farm is mostly enclosed, and has on it a couple of fine springs. The supply of water is abundant and of good quality. The farm lies partly in Atchison and partly in Doniphan counties and is not surpassed in improvements or fertility by any farm in either county.

AUGUST FREDERICK WINZER, farmer, P. O. Doniphan, came to Kansas in the spring of 1875, and located in Doniphan County, where he has lived since. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, of Arcana Lodge, No. 31, A., F. & A. M., and of Doniphan Chapter No. 18, R. A. M. He was in the late war as a member of Company K, Second Kansas Infantry, and enlisted in the spring of 1861 at Fort Leavenworth. Mr. Winzer participated in the battles of Dug Spring, Carthage, Pea Ridge, Willson's Creek and Shelbina. He was wounded while in the service, and was discharged for disability in the fall of 1861, at Fort Leavenworth. He was born in Saxony, Germany, June 10, 1842, and lived in his native place until his thirteenth year, when he came to America and located on Staten Island, N. Y., where he lived one year, and then removed to Weston, Mo., where he resided until 1858. He then traveled over the United States and Territories, going to the Rocky Mountains and other places, then returned to Weston, and from there came to Kansas. Mr. Winzer was married in Weston, Mo., September 24, 1865, to Miss Louisa Majors, a native of Missouri. They had two children, boys, both of whom are dead. Mr. W. has a fine farm of eighty acres, mostly rolling prairie. He raised 500 bushels of wheat this season—an average of twenty-five bushels to the acre. He has twenty acres in corn this year, on which he estimates he will raise 1,500 bushels. He has a small herd of Durham cattle. He has an orchard covering about half an acre, which contains apple, peach, pear and cherry trees. Mr. Winzer is a substantial and thorough farmer, and attends personally to the management of his farm. He is noted for his industry and frugality, and ranks among the best farmers of Wayne Township.

OTHER TOWNS.

Geary City was located in 1857 by a company of Leavenworth people, and was named for J. W. Geary, then Governor of the Territory. The original town site was purchased of C. Lewis, and contained two hundred and sixty acres. A quarter section was soon added to it and named Lewis' Addition, or South Geary. Shortly after the laying out of the town, the company discovered that their title was not clear, and they abandoned their scheme. The year 1857 saw the boom of Geary City, and though it grew considerably afterward, it was at a much quieter pace. The first building was a log cabin, not on the town site, and used as a saloon. The first on the town site was a hotel, built by the town company; the second was the office of the *Era*. The first store was built near the river and was opened by a Mr. Clutter; the second was a grocery run by Porter & Cooper; the third the furniture store of J. L. Roundy, who also opened the post-office in this year. The same year James McCahon put up his sign as an attorney, and Dr. F. Grubb began practice as a physician. Flickinger & Langdon put up a saw-mill which was run until 1859, and Frick & Grubb one which ran ten years longer, and was finally moved to Doniphan. A grist mill was built in 1860 by Frick & Franklin. About June, 1857, the *Era* was started at Geary City. It was Free-state in politics, and aspired to a literary character. The editors announced were, Dr. E. H. Grant, Republican, Joseph Thompson, Democrat, and Earl Marble, American. Grant was the first to retire, and was followed shortly afterward by Thompson. The publication was suspended in the latter part of the summer or the fall of 1858.

Brenner is a station on the Atchison and Nebraska Railway about four miles northwest of Doniphan. It was located in 1872 by the Railway Company and a depot built. A post-office was opened in 1874 with James McDaniel as postmaster.

The Norwegian Lutheran Church is located in Wayne Township, Doniphan County, and was built in 1871, and dedicated the same year. The first preacher was the Rev. Mr. Brown, a native of Norway. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Hendrickson. He preached about two years and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Rorhnis. He preached about two years and was the last preacher, and left about two years ago. The land on which the church stands contains about half an acre, and was donated by Mr. Lars Nelson. The church as it stands cost about $300.

Oakland Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church is located in Wayne Township, Doniphan County. It was dedicated December 25, 1880. Rev. B. F. Bowen was the first preacher. The building as it stands furnished, and with a fine cabinet organ, cost about $1,300. Mr. Bowman preached until March, 1881, when he was succeeded by the Rev. F. F. Otto, who has the charge at present. The land on which the church stands, which contains about one acre, was donated by Mr. S. W. Hinckley. The church is well furnished, and its seating capacity is 165. Services are held every Sunday.

The Brush Creek School House was built and completed August 18, 1871. It is located in School District No. 34, Wayne Township, Doniphan Co. The Building Committee consisted of John Landis, Bethel, and Frank Sproul. The building cost $2,350. It was built for a graded school and has two rooms, upper and lower, and can accommodate 150 pupils. Mr. I. H. Watson, and Miss Mattie Gordon, were the first teachers. They were in time succeeded by James Mahew, Chas. Y. Sturgeon, Miss Annie Smith, Mr. J. Johnson, Chas. M. Cahan, L. N. Lynn, Frank Bullock, O. B. Edwards, J. F. Milburn and Alvin Hawkins. The school terms average seven months.

Brush Creek Methodist Episcopal Church was built and dedicated in the year 1871. The first pastor was the Rev. John Cook. He had charge, of the congregation for two years, and was succeeded by Rev. W. L. Leak, who held the charge for two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. Wm. Campbell. He had charge only one year and was succeeded by his father, Rev. Wm. Campbell, Sr. He also, only had the charge one year, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Hoffman. who had charge one year. The Rev. Mr. Amos succeeded him and had charge two years. Rev. L. V. Martin next had charge one year, and was succeeded by Rev. F. F. Otto. He had charge one year and was the last preacher in charge. The church is well furnished and cost $928.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACOB W. BAUER, Superintendent of the Ohio Mills, Geary City, came to Kansas in September, 1858, and located in Columbus, Doniphan County, where he remained four years, and from there went to St. Joe, Mo. He lived there about three years and then returned to Columbus, where he lived six years and was engaged in farming. From Columbus he went to Wathena, where he lived twelve years. Six years of this time was spent in attending school, and during the other six he was engaged in learning the milling business at the "Eagle Mills" in that city. After he had learnt his trade he attended for a time the Central Wesleyan College, at Warrenton, Mo. From there he returned to Wathena, remained a short time, and then went to Geary City and took charge of the Ohio Mills. Mr. Bauer was born in St. Joseph, Mo., September 14, 1859, and lived there altogether about three years. Mr. B. is a practical miller and understands his business thoroughly, as the largely increasing trade of the mills, under his supervision shows.

W. J. CANTER, farmer, P.O. Geary City, came to Kansas in March, 1867, and first located at Brenner Station, where he lived about fourteen years and then removed to Geary City, where he lived for three months and then moved to Petersburg, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Troy Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M., and Troy Chapter, No. 16, R. A. M. He was in the army during the late war; was a member of the First Missouri Confederate Cavalry, and was enlisted in September, 1861, in Rushville, Mo. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Baker's Creek, and Corinth; was captured twice while in the army, the first time at Big Black Bridge, Miss., the second time at Fort Blakely, Ala., and was mustered out in May, 1865, at Jackson, Miss. Mr. Canter was born in Buchanan Co., Mo., October 20, 1840, and lived in his native place until his twenty-first year and then went to Jefferson County, Kas., where he remained a short time and then entered the Confederate army. After his discharge from the army he went to Rushville, where he remained until he came to Kansas. He was married in Rushville, Mo., in January, 1867, to Miss Sarah E. Fry, a native of Rushville, Mo. They have four children living—Cadie Lee, Mollie, Robert Allen and Annie B. Mr. Canter owns a farm near Brenner Station containing one hundred and sixty acres, partly rolling upland and partly timber. It is well cultivated, and has an orchard on it containing one thousand apple trees of the Wine Sap, Glen Davis, Jenneton, Belle Flower, Rambo and Brother Jonathan varieties. Mr. C. pays particular attention to raising grain and hogs. On this farm he will raise this season six hundred bushels of wheat and eight hundred bushels of corn. He has another farm in partnership with Mr. Joshua Saunders, which is located near Petersburg, which is known as the Lost Lake Farm, and contains six hundred and thirty-seven acres. About ten acres of this farm are in oats and the balance in corn. This year the yield promises to be unusually good.

F. M. CULP, farmer, P. O. Geary City, came to Kansas in the spring of the year 1855 and located at Iowa Point, where he remained one year, and was engaged in farming. From Iowa Point he went to Jefferson County, where he lived four years, and from there went to Colorado, near Denver, where he lived two years and was engaged in prospecting, and from there returned to Jefferson County. He lived in the latter place two years and then moved to Vernon County, Mo., where he lived until the War of the Rebellion broke out, when he entered Company E, Thirty-Third Regiment, Missouri Militia. He was in this regiment about one year when he was mustered out. In the fall of the year 1862, he became a member of Company I, Eleventh Kansas Regiment of Cavalry. He shared in all the hardships and dangers of his command, was wounded twice—once severely—and was mustered out in September, 1865, at Leavenworth. He participated in the battles of Lexington, Mo., Prairie Grove, Pea Ridge and Wilson's Creek. Mr. Culp was Constable of Marion Township for three years. He was born in Scioto County, Ohio, February 14, 1846, and lived there until his ninth year, when his parents removed to Kansas. Mr. Culp was married in Troy, Kansas, April 24, 1871, to Miss Eliza McClellan, a native of Ohio. They have had six children, of whom four are living. The names of the survivors are: William Edward, Charles, Frances and Mary Jane.

JEHU ELLIOTT, teamster, P. O. Geary City, came to Kansas in the fall of 1861, and located first at Atchison, where he remained a short time, and then removed to Jasper County, Iowa, where he lived three years, and was engaged in farming and teaming. From Iowa he returned to Atchison, where he lived five months, and then went to Buchanan County, Mo., where he lived two years and then returned to Doniphan, where, or in its vicinity, he has lived for the past ten years. He is now and has been for a number of years employed as a teamster by Mr. Robert Flickinger, proprietor of the Ohio Mills of Geary City. Mr. E. has been Road Overseer of Wayne Township. He was born in Clay County, Ind., in 1845, and lived there until three years of age, when his parents removed to Newton, Jasper Co., Iowa. He lived there until sixteen years of age, and then went to Denver and Salt Lake City, and was engaged in freighting across the plains. He was thus engaged for about three years, and then came to Kansas. Mr. Elliott has been married twice. The first marriage occurred in Geary City, Kas., in the fall of 1868, to Miss Mattie McLoughlin, a native of Missouri. The second marriage took place April 20, 1875, to Miss Emma Hotz, a native of Kansas, in Geary City. Mr. Elliott has had no children by these marriages, but has adopted a daughter of his brother's named Leona.

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE GRATNER, farmer, P. O. Geary City, came to Kansas in the fall of 1880, and located in Geary City, where he has since lived. He is a member of the Free Will Baptist Church. Mr. Gratner was born in Jasper County, Ind., May 10, 1858, and lived in his native county until his eighteenth year, and then removed to Corning, White Co., Ind., where he lived one year and then moved to Pulaski County, of the same State, where he lived four years, and from there came to Kansas. Before he came to Kansas he was engaged in farming. Since he has lived in Geary City, he has been engaged as a laborer. Both his parents are living.

MARENES HAGAMAN, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Brenner, came to Kansas in October, 1868, and located on his farm in Wayne Township, where he has ever since lived. He was a member of the School Board of District No. 51, Wayne Township, in 1869. Has also been a member of the Grange. He was born in Berkeley County, W. Va., Feb. 27, 1821, and lived in his native place until his twenty-fourth year, and then removed to La Porte, Ind., where he lived twenty years and was mostly engaged in farming. From Indiana he came to Kansas. Mr. Hagaman has been married twice. The first marriage took place in Berkeley County, W. Va., in March, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Couchman, a native of West Virginia. They had five children by this marriage, viz: George, Mary, Joseph, Ella and Nettie. The second marriage took place May 30, 1877, in La Porte, Ind., to Mrs. M. L. Walton. There is no issue by this marriage. Mr. H. has a fine farm of 280 acres, all upland, all enclosed, and very fertile. One hundred and sixty acres are in cultivation, the balance timber and pasture land. He raises stock and grain. He has plenty of good water on his farm, a large spring rising in every field. The improvements on his farm consist of a large comfortable house, a new barn, and granary and outbuildings. His orchard covers four acres and contains 300 apple, 100 peach, and about twenty-five cherry and pear trees.

EUGENE HINCKLEY, merchant and telegraph operator, Brenner Station, came to Kansas in March, 1870, and located near Brenner Station, Doniphan County, where he has since lived. He is also Notary Public at Brenner. Mr. Hinckley was born in Adams County, Ill., December 3, 1854, and lived in his native place until his sixteenth year, when he came to Kansas. He was married December 2, 1875, at Brenner Station, to Miss Ella Hagaman, a native of Indiana. Her father, M. Hagaman, Esq., is an old resident of the State. Mr. Hinckley is one of the firm of Cook & Hinckley, dealers in general merchandise and coal, and shippers of grain, Brenner Station. They ship to the markets in Atchison, St. Louis and Chicago, on an average, 200 cars of grain each year. They have the only store at Brenner Station, and do a large and thriving business.

JOSEPH KENT, farmer, P. O. Troy, came to Kansas March 16, 1856, and located on the head waters of Brush Creek, Wayne Township, Doniphan County, where he has ever since resided. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of Troy Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, and lived in his native place until his thirteenth year, when his parents removed to Buchanan County, Mo. In 1849 Mr. Kent went to California, from Missouri, and lived there nearly three years, and then returned to Buchanan County, Mo., where he resided until he came to Kansas. He was married in Buchanan County, Mo., May 21, 1854, to Miss Emma Richardson, a native of Indiana. They have six children, whose names are John Perrin (married to Miss Willie Alice Deckard, a native of Kansas); Altie and Addie, twins (the first, Miss Altie, was married to John Howard Townsend, a native of Kansas. Miss Addie was married to Benjamin Whittaker, a native of Kansas) Hamilton D., Jennie (married to Franklin Townsend, a native of Kansas) and Jessie Alice. Mr. Kent has a fine farm of 240 acres, mostly rolling prairie. He has a fine new residence and large outbuildings. He has an orchard on his farm covering about four acres and containing about 250 apple, peach and cherry trees. He has also a vineyard which occupies about half an acre and consists of 275 vines. Mr. Kent devotes all his attention to raising grain and hogs. He had twenty-eight acres in wheat this season, and will get therefrom 700 bushels. He has eighty-five acres in corn, and the estimated yield will be 3,000 bushels. Mr. Kent is one of the model farmers of Doniphan County, as the condition and management of his farm fully attest.

J. W. KENTZLER, dealer in general merchandise, Geary City, came to Kansas in December, 1857, and located in Geary City, where, with the exception of the time spent in the United States army, during the War of the Rebellion, he has always lived since he came to Kansas. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He was in the army during the last war as a member of Company C, Eighth Regiment Kansas Infantry, and enlisted in Leavenworth, September 19, 1861. Mr. Kentzler took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, Decatur, Strawberry Plains and numerous smaller engagements. He was wounded seven times—once severely—but notwithstanding these wounds, he remained with his regiment, doing duty, except when in hospital, until his muster out of the United States service at Pulaski, Tenn., December 9, 1864. Mr. Kentzler was born in Mecklenburg, Prussia, Germany, March 11, 1828, and lived there until his twenty-eighth year, except seven years passed as a soldier in the German army as a member of the Second Musketeer Battalion, in Rostock. After his term of service had expired he received an honorable discharge from the army, and then emigrated to America, first locating in New Orleans, where he remained one year and was engaged in cabinet making. From New Orleans he came to Kansas and settled in Geary City, where he has lived for the past twenty-five years. For the first ten years while living in Geary City (less the time spent in the army), he was engaged in cabinet making. Since his discharge from the army, owing to his wounds, which have incapacitated him for any severe manual labor, he has been engaged in the general merchandise business, and is meeting with fair success. Mr. Kentzler was married in Molchov, Germany, in September, 1855, to Frederika Rebers, a native of Molchov. They have four children living whose names are as follows: Louisa (married to Jacob Richard, a farmer of Wayne Township; they have three children living), Henry, Rosa and Theodore.

JOHN McCLELLAN, farmer, P. O. Geary City, came to Kansas April 10, 1858, and located in Petersburg, where he has since resided. Has been Constable and Road Overseer of Marion Township, and is Road Overseer of District No. 3 at present. Mr. McClellan was a member of Company A, Ninth Kansas Militia, during the Price Raid, and was enlisted in the fall of 1864, at Petersburg, served fourteen days, and was discharged at Atchison. He was born in Greene County, Pa., September 8, 1825, and lived in his native place until his twelfth year, when his parents removed to Athens County, Ohio, and where Mr. McC. lived until he came to Kansas. He was married September 8, 1849, in Athens County, Ohio, to Miss Frances Rutter, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children living, whose names are, Eliza, Charlotte, Mary Jane, Alfreta, Arthur Henry, and James W. Mr. McClellan has a small farm of forty acres, mostly bottom land, with a small portion of timber land. He has eighteen acres in corn, and it is estimated by competent judges that it will yield fifty bushels to the acre, which will make the total yield of corn 900 bushels. He had also ten acres in wheat this season, and the yield was unusually abundant.

JOB McDANIEL, farmer, P. O. Brenner, came to Kansas in the spring of 1866, and located in Wayne Township, where he has resided since. He was born in Bradford County, Pa., June 15, 1825, and lived in his native place until his eighth year, when his parents moved to Athens County, Ohio, where he resided until he came to Kansas. He was married in Morgan County, Ohio, in June, 1846, to Miss Sophia Martha Shaner, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio. They have five children living, viz.: Arminda, Mandana, Vermillion Emery, Ulysses Clinton, and Ermina Brenice. They have also an adopted son, whose name is Alburtis. Mr. McDaniel's farm contains 154 acres, and is mostly upland. His house is comfortable and commodious, and has a good barn and other buildings. The farm is partially inclosed by about three miles of hedge fence. He has a fine apple orchard on his farm, consisting of over 160 trees. He markets his apples in Atchison. He is close to the markets, and has every convenience for shipping his farm products to market, the depot at Brenner Station not being over a hundred yards from his line. He has good live stock of all kinds, and his farm has rich soil and is very productive.

LOUIS MICHAELS, farmer, P.O. Geary City, came to Kansas in the spring of 1854, and located in Wayne Township, where, with the exception of eight years spent in Phillips County, and the time spent while a soldier in the United States Army, he has always resided since he has been in Kansas. He was in the late war as a member of Company G, Eighth Kansas Infantry, and enlisted in the summer of 1861. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and shared in other engagements with his comrades, and was mustered out of the service in the fall of 1864. Mr. Michaels was born in Shelby County, Ind., March 27, 1837, and lived there until his fourth year with his grand-parents, his parents having both died, when they removed to Harrison County, Mo., where he lived until he came to Kansas. Mr. M. was married in November, 1860, at Geary City, Kas., to Miss Sarah Catherine Brown, a native of Missouri. They have seven children living, whose names are: Daniel Webster, Sarah Elizabeth, Ella, Louise, Cora Daisy, Freddie Doniphan, and Dollie May. Mr. Michaels has a small prairie farm of forty acres. His house is comfortable, and farm buildings in good order. His orchard contains about 130 apple trees, about equally divided between the Belle Flower, Wine Sap, Jenneton, Pippin, and Ben Davis varieties. He is a hard-working and industrious farmer, and attends to all the details of his farm personally.

JAMES O'BRIEN, farmer, P. O. Geary City, came to Kansas in September, 1856, and located on Walnut Creek, Marion Township, Doniphan County, where he has lived since. He was Treasurer of the School Board of District No. 35, one term. He is a member of the Catholic Church, in Wathena. Mr. O'Brien was born in Kappoquin, County Waterford, Ireland, July 25, 1821, and lived there until his thirtieth year, when he emigrated to America, locating in St. Louis, where he resided two years. He then went to Hermon, Mo., where he lived two years, and then came to Kansas. He was married in 1845, in his native town, to Miss Bridget Wall, a native of County Waterford. They had four children, of whom only one is living, whose name is Thomas. He is a farmer, and lives near Normanville, Doniphan County. Mr. O'Brien's wife died in the spring of 1877, and is buried in the cemetery at Wathena.

COLLIS B. ROUNDY, P. O. Geary City, dealer in general merchandise, came to Kansas in the spring of 1856, with his parents, who located at Leavenworth, remaining about two years, and then removed to Geary City, where C. B. Roundy has resided since. He is Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Roundy was born in Bangor, Maine, February 9, 1849, and lived in his native place only a short time, when his parents removed to Madison, Wis., where they lived about five years, and then removed to Kansas. Mr. Roundy was married in Buchanan County, Mo., April 19, 1874, to Miss Oma Whalen, a native of Missouri. They have three children living, viz.: Daisy E., Josephine, and Mary E. Squire Roundy's father, J. L. Roundy, was the first City Marshal of the city of Leavenworth. He was a distinguished architect and builder, and while living in Madison, Wis., was employed by Gov. Farwell to superintend the erection of a large flouring mill, in Madison. He also drew the plans and superintended the building of Bruin's Block, a large mercantile building in the same city. Mr. R.'s father was the first Postmaster of Geary City. After his death, which took place in Geary City, in April, 1865, his widow was appointed Postmistress, which position she holds to-day.

JOSHUA SAUNDERS, farmer, P.O. Geary City, came to Kansas May 17, 1854, and located in Wayne Township, Doniphan County, where he has since resided. He was the first Constable of Wayne Township. He is a member of Arcana Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M. He was a member of Company A, Ninth Regiment Kansas Militia, during the "Price Raid;" enlisted in the fall of 1864, served fourteen days and was mustered out at Atchison. Mr. Saunders was born in Fleming County, Ky., November 23, 1825, and lived in his native place until 1844, when he left and came to Fort Leavenworth with the intention of entering the United States army during the Mexican War. Owing to the regiments at this point being all filled, his services were not accepted. From there he went to Linkville, Platte Co., Mo., where he resided about one year and was engaged in wagon making. From there he went to St. Joe, where he lived two years, and then returned to Linkville, where he staid one year. From there he removed to Rushville, Mo., where he remained until the 12th day of August, 1854, when he moved his family into Kansas. Mr. Saunders was married in Platte County, Mo., August 12, 1848, to Mary J. Clemens, a native of Kentucky. They have five children living, whose names are Nancy Ellen, Louis Jackson, Sarah Eliza, Mary Elizabeth and Jefferson D.

JOSEPH A. SYMNS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Atchison, came to Kansas October 15, 1868, and located in the city of Doniphan, where he was engaged for three years and four months as clerk for his brother, A. B. Symns, then engaged in the general merchandise and pork packing business in Doniphan, now engaged in the wholesale grocery trade in the city of Atchison. After this time Mr. Symns moved to Wayne Township, where he bought a farm, on which he lives at present. He has been a member of the School Board of District No. 51, Wayne Township, for seven years. He participated in the last war as Sergeant of Company A, King's (Confederate) Battalion of Artillery (Laury's Battery), and enlisted in May, 1861, at Centreville, Monroe Co., W. Va., served three years and eleven months, and was mustered out at Christiansburg, Va., in April, 1865. He took part in the battles of Cedar Creek, Winchester, Strasburg, Fisher's Hill, Harper's Ferry, and numerous other engagements. He was born January 24, 1839, in Monroe County, W. Va., and lived in his native place until October, 1868, when he came to Kansas. Mr. Symns was married in the city of Doniphan, May 30, 1869, to Miss Mary C. Shanks, a native of Kentucky. They have four children living, viz: John Asbury, Mary Jessie, Charles Maddy and Gertrude. Mr. S. has one of the finest and largest farms in Doniphan County. It contains 1,120 acres, all under fence and about one-half in cultivation; the remainder is timber and pasture land. The improvements consist of a fine family mansion, large barn and convenient farm buildings. His orchard covers five acres and contains about 325 apple and 150 peach and cherry trees. He has plenty of good water on his farm, there being a living stream of running water on every quarter-section. He devotes his attention exclusively to raising grain and stock.

DAVID WYNKOOP, farmer, Brenner, came to Kansas in November, 1871, and located near his present place of residence in Wayne Township, where he has lived since. He has been Treasurer of the School Board of Wolf River Township. Mr. Wynkoop was born near Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., in 1817, where he lived until his thirty-fifth year, when he removed to LaPorte County, Ind., where he resided until he came to Kansas. Most of his life has been spent in farming. He was married in Harrisburgh, Pa., January 5, 1844, to Miss Sarah Ann Hoover, a native of Pennsylvania. They have seven children living, whose names are as follows: Ann Mary, married to G. V. Hageman, a native of Indiana, and a member of the firm of Hageman & Wynkoop, Atchison; Susanna Rebecca, married to W. A. Stanton, a native of Indiana, who is engaged in farming, and resides in Wayne Township; John H., a farmer, residing in Wolf River Township, married to Nannie Robertson, a native of Kansas; David M., dealer in hardware and agricultural implements, and junior member of the firm of Hageman & Wynkoop, Atchison; Albert U., Schuyler C., and Samuel M. Mr. Wynkoop has a fine farm of 160 acres in Wayne Township, mostly rolling prairie and very fertile. He has also eighty acres near his homestead, and eighty acres about a mile and a half from his home. In Wolf River Township he has another farm of 280 acres. It is a fine level tract of land, and is counted one among the best of the fine farms in this township.

TROY.

The town site of Troy was located on October 18, 1855, by T. J. B. Cramer and A. Payne, Commissioners appointed by the Territorial Legislature. This was done by the driving of a stake at a point supposed to be just southeast of the court-house in the public square. Upon this stake was an appropriate inscription and the signature of the commissioners. Four days later the County Commissioners ordered James F. Forman (now a prominent citizen of Doniphan) to lay out eighty acres of the quarter section, comprising the town site, in town lots, and to make a plat of the same. A public square three hundred feet each way was also to be laid out in the center of the town. The affair does not seem to have been considered very pressing, as from bad weather and other causes it was put off until the following spring. The first sale of lots was ordered to be made on January 1, 1856. The terms being one half cash and the balance in equal amounts, payable in six months and a year.

The first house in Troy was erected in the spring of 1856 by Nelson Rogers, who also built the first blacksmith shop. Both of these buildings are still standing and in use; the house as a dwelling and the shop for its original business. The latter was purchased in 1857 by James E. Marcum, who has ever since done a general blacksmithing and repair business in it.

The first store building was built by Heed & Hampson in 1857. This was shortly followed by that of Brady & Byrd, and this in turn by the drug and confectionery store of Dexter S. Sergeant.

The first hotel was built in 1857 on the northeast of the public square, a little distance from it. It was opened by John Wilson, and after passing through a number of hands came into the possession of Leonard Smith, who owned it up to the time of its destruction by fire in March, 1871.

This was followed by the City Hotel, which was built by A. Heed, G. Gillham and others. It stood on the west side of Main Street, near the center of the block and was built of a coarse concrete. Its first landlord was J. Fitzmaurice. Like most pioneer hotels, it was not a very profitable house for those who managed it, and passed from landlord to landlord quite rapidly. John Sgart, Roland Strain, Charles Higby, Peter Smith, R. W. Hunt, and John Leight all ran it at successive periods. When destroyed by fire in October, 1879, it was in the hands of Robert Armstrong, now of Wathena.

The first lawyer to locate in Troy was Albert Heed, who came in 1856. He was followed in 1857 by Sidney Tennant.

The first physician to practice in the neighborhood was a Dr. Hereford, who lived about three miles out of town, but no physician located in the town proper until the arrival of Dr. Payne. Then came Drs. Crane, Bowman and Wheeler.

The following reminiscences of early days in the art of hotel keeping in Troy, reminds one forcibly of some of Mark Twain's petrified facts. It is entitled "Not to be Fooled Again." In the early and hard days of Troy, the hotel (the nest egg, as it were, of the present City Hotel), was kept by one Fitzmaurice—an overgrown, greasy, rough specimen of humanity, and Pro-slavery to the backbone. He kept a pretty hard old hole, and a person who stopped there once would ride far and late to avoid doing so again. One day a person stopped at the house, and after dinner he asked the landlord for pen, ink, and paper. They were brought, and the man, seating himself in the bar-room, wrote a communication to the Ellwood *Free Press*, giving the hotel, the landlord, the victuals, the furniture, and all pertaining to the house such a "roaring up" as has seldom been seen. When the paper containing it appeared, the wrath of Fitzmaurice was terrible. The author was a stranger to him, but he vowed if he ever found him out to kill him. Not long afterward a very gentlemanly looking stranger came to Troy to transact some business. After dinner at the hotel he requested writing material to do a little correspondence. "Get out of my house, you d——d, dirty dog!" exclaimed Fitzmaurice. "Have you the impudence to ask me for pen and paper to play that same trick on me? Get out of this, right quick!" "Why," protested the stranger, "I made a civil request. It is necessary for me to write a letter on important business." "No, you can't come that on me," replied Fitz.; "you're a d——d Abolitionist, and want to write a letter abusing me and my house. Get out of here, I tell you!" And out he had to go.

The first postmaster of Troy was Albert Heed, who received his appointment in 1857, and held the office until 1859. He was succeeded by Cyrus Leland, Isaac Powers, George Wheeler, A. B. Burr, Anton Brantano, Daniel Bursk, and the present incumbent, Cyrus Leland, Jr. The first post-office was in the store of Heed & Earl, where the dwelling of Mrs. Toner now stands. Thence it moved to the stores of the various postmasters, and was finally located in that of Cyrus Leland, Jr., where it bids fair to stay for a considerable time to come.

Troy, as at first laid out, covered the southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 3, Range 21, east. East Troy was laid out on the southeast quarter of the same section. Upon the incorporation of Troy as a city, the space covered by both Troy and East Troy was embraced in the city limits. Since 1860 three additions have been made to the town. These are known as C. J. Jones', N. N. Jones', and Hayton's additions. They cover the northwest forty acres of Section 20, part of the east half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of the same section, lying north of the right of way of the St. Joseph & Western Railway. All these additions are now within the corporate limits of the city.

CORPORATE HISTORY.

Troy was incorporated as a city in 1860, by a special act of the Territorial Legislature. This bill, after specifying the location of the town on the southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 3, Range 21, conferred upon it "All the powers, privileges, rights, responsibilities and provisions of an act passed at the first session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas A. D. 1855, entitled 'An Act to Incorporate the City of Leavenworth,' except as otherwise provided in this act, shall be and the same are hereby conferred on the said city of Troy in its corporate capacity."

A later section of the same instrument provides that S. D. Benight, Leonard Smith and John B. Brady are hereby appointed judges of election to hold the first election for Mayor and Councilmen under this act. Troy was the place of holding the election, and the date given was March, 1860, the judges of election being allowed to select the most convenient day of that month.

On the incorporation of Troy in 1860, a full corps of city officers was elected, with Isaac Powers as Mayor and William H. Truesdell Clerk. The Mayors of the city since that date have been as follows: C. C. Camp, elected 1861; Cyrus Leland, 1864; A. Perry, 1867; Leonard Smith, 1869; J. F. Hampson, 1871; Abram Jelly, 1872; Cyrus Leland, Jr., 1874; John F. Kosch (acting Mayor), 1876; Charles Higby, 1877; Charles Burkhalter, 1878—(Mr. Burkhalter served only six months, and his unexpired term was filled by H. Boder); H. Boder

1879; Robert Tracy, 1880; H. Boder, 1881. Mr. Boder was re-elected in 1881 and 1882, and is now in office.

The records of the city were destroyed in 1872, and in re-writing them all mention of city clerks prior to 1870 was omitted. At that date W. H. Smith was City Clerk and held the position until 1873, when Leonard D. Noyes was elected and served until December 19, 1881. His successor was James P. Wilson, who is now in office.

In 1878, the ordinances of the city having fallen into an imperfect state, Hon. T. W. Heatley, the present City Attorney, was engaged to undertake the work of revision. Under his energetic action it was discovered that many of the old ordinances must be entirely remade and some expunged, while many new ones were needed. A new set of ordinances, numbering thirty-two, was accordingly prepared by Mr. Heatley, and, being submitted to the Mayor and Council, were approved and ordered published in pamphlet form. This was done on May 8, 1878.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, NEWSPAPERS AND SOCIETIES.

The present school house in Troy was begun in 1867, and completed two years later. Prior to the erection of this building there had been in the city a small one-story house of a single room, in which school had been taught by F. Brown. The project of erecting a new school building was agitated as early as 1856, and a vote taken by which bonds to the amount of four thousand dollars were issued. With discussion of the subject came a fairer idea of the needs of the school and a determination to build a far more costly edifice than the modest affair at first designed. Accordingly additional bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars were issued the following year, and the work of construction begun. The contract was let to Mr. Frank Tracy, now of the St. Joseph *Herald*, and the foundations were soon laid. Soon after there was some hitch in the proceedings and work was for a time stopped. Later there were some alterations decided upon, and it was not until 1869 that the house was finished. Meantime the cost of erection had been swelled in various ways, and the total expense footed up twelve thousand five hundred dollars. Even then the upper part of the building was not finished off, and two rooms were unused for a number of years. School exercises were begun in 1870, and have been continued up to the present time. The list of teachers in charge of the school embraces Messrs. Lyman, Emmons, T. M. Barrett, Woodworth, C. B. Daughters, Rose, Dinsmore, W. E. Cochran and Alexander Thompson. The latter gentleman was principal in 1881-82, and had three assistants; four departments being taught. Both white and colored scholars are admitted and taught in all branches by the same teachers.

The Troy Presbyterian Church was dedicated on January 16, 1866. It had been a long time in building, the work having been begun in 1864. Its cost was two thousand five hundred dollars. The first Pastor of the church was Rev. F. E. Sheldon, who remained in charge for more than five years. To him succeeded Rev. J. L. Chapman, who remained three years, and was instrumental in the building of a parsonage. Mr. A. H. Lilly then became Pastor, and remained until the return of Mr. Sheldon. Rev. Mr. Thompson was the last preacher of the church, which is not now in use, although it is being repaired, and the society hope at some future time to re-establish regular services.

The Sabbath school was a part of the Union and Presbyterian and Methodist school until 1873, when it was made a separate organization under the superintendence of Duncan McIntosh. It now has an attendance of over forty, and is in charge of Mr. Charles Rapelye.

The First Methodist Church of Troy was incorporated in 1866. There had been preaching prior to this date in the courthouse, and still earlier in the old schoolhouse in the southwest part of the city, and also in the Wicker building. The first preacher of the church who held service at this point was Rev. A. Bennett, who came in 1858 and preached occasionally during that year and the next. He was followed by Revs. Lloyd, James Lawrence, J. Paulson, Thornborough, James Shaw, D. B. Campbell, James Lawrence, Charles Shackleford, W. F. Mahan, W. L. Leak, J. A. Amos, R. E. McBride, F. M. Pickles, and J. Biddison, the present incumbent, who was appointed in 1882. The church building, began in 1867, and completed in 1868, was dedicated in October of the latter year. It has a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty, and was erected at a cost of $2,800. At the time of organization the society numbered but nine members; some years later it had nearly one hundred, and now has over seventy.

A Sabbath school was organized in 1861, under the superintendence of E. Case. This was a union school, and later a Presbyterian and Methodist organization until the final separation in 1873. It has now seventy members, and is in charge of A. W. Beale.

The Colored Missionary Baptist Church of Troy was organized on January 9, 1881, by Rev. Henry Bacon. The society numbered at that time eight members, but has increased somewhat since. The small size of this body has precluded the idea of erecting a house of worship at the present time, but steps are being taken to secure a church building at some time in the near future.

The publication of the Troy *Democrat* was began in 1858, by Joseph Thompson, who had published the Geary City *Era*, and brought the office of the extinct paper to Troy. This sheet was, as its name implies, Democratic in politics. After publishing a few numbers Mr. Thompson became discouraged and removed his material to St. Joseph, Mo., where he began the publication of the *Free Democrat*.

The Doniphan County Dispatch was started in the fall of 1860, by J. W. Biggers, who used the material of the defunct Iowa Point *Dispatch*. Started chiefly for campaign purposes, the paper went out of existence when the election was over. The material of the paper was sold the following year to Hiawatha parties, and was used on the *Brown County Union*.

The Doniphan County Patriot made its first appearance in April, 1862, under the management of Dr. E. H. Grant. This was a stalwart Republican paper and an ardent supporter of Gen. J. H. Lane in his contest for presidential honors. The following year Frank Tracy bought an interest in the paper, and the firm remained as Grant & Tracy until the consolidation with the newly started *Investigator*, early in 1864.

The Troy Investigator was started in February, 1864, by a stock company who had purchased the office of the *Holt County News* of Oregon, Mo. H. C. Hawkins was editor of the new paper, which was Republican, but opposed to Lane. Like many of its contemporaries, it passed from the stage soon after the election of November, 1864. Its material went to Brown County, where it was used on the *Union Sentinel*.

The Soldier.—S. H. Dodge published the *Doniphan County Soldier* for a few months in the early part of 1865, but it never gained a foothold and was merged in the Troy *Reporter*. This paper was practically a continuation of the *Soldier* under a new name and the editorship of Joseph H. Hunt. After a tolerably successful career of over a year Mr. Hunt was killed by a fall from the roof of the newspaper building. Mrs. Hunt endeavored to continue the publication, with the assistance of Theodore F. Alvord, but after a short time sold out to Robert Tracy, formerly of the Elwood *Free Press*. Under his management it was continued until April, 1867, when it was removed to Wathena.

The Republican.—In November, 1868, C. G. Bridges published the *Doniphan County Republican*. The paper continued under this management until January, 1871, when it was sold to Beale & Sanborn. In 1874 Mr. Sanborn retired and A. W. Beale became sole proprietor. In June, 1875, the office was sold to Sol Miller of the *Chief*, and the *Republican* was abandoned.

The Bulletin.—In May, 1877, C. G. Bridges started the Troy *Bulletin*, an administration paper. On the first of December the publisher made a complete change of base and the paper became Democratic in politics.

The Kansas Chief was started at White Cloud in 1857, the first issue bearing the date of June 4. Its editor had arrived on March 28, but in those days of slow locomotion, the two months the material of the paper was in transit were not considered long. At that time White Cloud contained nothing but a few rough shanties, and the prospects for a successful newspaper were not exceptionally brilliant. However, the *Chief* had come to stay, and as soon as its type and press could be set up began publication. A building was contracted for, but lumber was scarce and building slow, so the office was opened before the siding was up; its place being taken by canvas or nothing at all. After a few of the genuine Kansas blizzards had lifted type all over the floor, better security was attained. The first issue of the paper was published just at the time of the sale of the Iowa trust lands, and copies distributed to all who had come to the sale.

On July 4, 1872, the paper was removed to Troy, where it has ever since been published. When started it was a seven-column folio of large size (25x38), and as such it ran till 1880, when a column was added and the size became twenty-eight by forty. It is the chief paper of the county, and is well known all over the State.

Troy Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., was organized on February 4, 1867, with the following as charter members: J. B. Maynard, W. Monroe, L. M. Lee, S. Tennant, J. C. Power, W. M. Batis, L. Smith, G. H. Mosley, Daniel Bursk, J. B. Wheeler, C. C. Camp, P. S. Soper, Charles Higby, Henry Boder, Jr., and R. T. Nesbit. The first officers of the lodge were: R. T. Nesbit, W. M.; C. C. Camp, S. W.; H. Boder, Jr., J. W.; D. Bursk, treasurer; P. S. Soper, secretary. The society now has a membership of ninety-three. Meetings are held on Monday on or before full moon and the second Saturday after, in Masonic Hall. The present officers of the society are as follows: A. Perry, W. M.; R. S. Dinsmore, S. W.; Thomas Henshall, J. W.; George Harris, treasurer; D. C. Sinclair, secretary.

Troy Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F., was organized on September 23, 1868, by H. O. Sholes, Grand Master of Kansas. Its charter members were: Leonard Smith, J. C. Gordon, Geo. Shriver, J. F. Hampson, X. K. Stout, W. E. Pickett, Charles Higby, H. A. Dempsey, D. Bursk, W. H. Hambaugh. On the night of forming the lodge C. Leland and F. M. Tracy were initiated and the following officers chosen: X. K. Stout, N. G.; Leonard Smith, V. G.; J. F. Hampson, P. S.; C. Leland, R. S.; F. M. Tracy, treasurer. The society now has a membership of fifty. Meetings are held each Saturday in Odd Fellows' Hall, over the bank. The present officers of the society are as follows: Frank Brown, N. G.; L. A. Roderick, V. G.; W. Erskine, secretary; X. K. Stout, treasurer. The property of the lodge consists of regalia and money to the amount of over $700.

Troy Lodge No. 1317, Knights of Honor, was organized on December 30, 1878, by deputy G. D. Alonzo Howland, with the following charter members: H. Boder, Jr., Sol. Miller, D. C. Sinclair, L. L. Johnson, J. W. Morse, R. Wilkinson, A. S. Ashmead, Thomas C. Monson, J. A. Amos, J. B. Byers, C. E. Brown, J. G. Light, J. T. Wilson, and the following officers: H. Boder, P. D.; D. C. Sinclair, D.; L. L. Johnson, V. D.; J. B. Byers, A. D.; J. W. Morse, F. R.; Thomas C. Monson, R.; Sol. Miller, treasurer; J. A. Amos, chaplain; C. E. Brown, guide; J. P. Wilson, guardian; A. S. Ashmead, sentinel. The society now numbers thirty-nine members. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Friday of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall. The good fortune of this lodge is remarkable, no deaths having occurred since its organization. Its present officers are D. C. Sinclair, P. D.; R. S. Dinsmore, D.; A. Breckenridge, V. D.; F. Lang, A. D.; D. W. Morse, F. R.; R. Wilkinson, R.; Sol. Miller, treasurer; D. M. Conklin, guide; C. Moorehead, guardian; William Young, sentinel.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Troy was organized in March, 1882, by Mrs. Cochran, a traveling organizer of the general Union. There were, however, so few at the first meeting that the members of this place, although holding regular meetings to keep the society alive, made no effort in temperance work. A better organization was effected on April 21, 1882, when the following officers were chosen: Mrs. L. V. Reeder, president; Mrs. Helen R. Dixon, vice-president; Mrs. N. E. Close, corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. McIntosh, recording secretary; Mrs. M. Reese, treasurer. Meetings are held each Friday afternoon, at the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, alternately. The society now has forty-one members. Its aim is to oppose in every way the sale of intoxicants, and especially to train children and young people to an aversion for these articles and their places of sale. A membership fee of fifty cents per year is collected and divided between the State Union and the home work.

The Public Library is the outgrowth of the desire on the part of the young ladies' society known as the S. L. K., to continue by a course of reading the education of recent academical study. Books were accumulated from various sources, and funds gained by fairs, festivals and other amusements, and in September, 1879, the library was opened to the public. It has occupied, for the past year, a room in the second story of the court house building, and is open every Saturday afternoon. About five hundred volumes are already in use, embracing good editions of the best authors in history, travel and standard fiction. Additions are made from time to time, and although the society has neither asked nor received aid from any source, it bids fair to have before long one of the best libraries in Northern Kansas.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Troy now has five general stores, three restaurants, one hotel, one bank, two jewelry stores, one each of furniture and hardware, two drug stores, one harness shop, six physicians and six attorneys, and one insurance agent. Besides these, there are a number of other industries, which have either been already spoken of at length or are of minor importance. The population of the town is not far from eight hundred.

In 1870, Henry and Louis Boder started the banking firm of Boder Brothers. Their place of business was in a frame building forty feet north of the present banking house; this was swept away by the fire of 1872. The same year the fine brick structure now used was erected. This is 21x57 feet on the ground floor, two stories in height, and has a basement. Its cost, exclusive of the land, was four thousand dollars. To this should be added the massive safe and fixtures, valued at two thousand dollars. The upper floor is occupied as a lodge room by the Odd Fellows.

The Banner flouring mill, at the foot of Main street, was built in 1869, by F. M. Tracy. Shortly after the completion of the mill, Mr. Tracy formed a partnership with D. M. Parker, who took an active interest in the business until July, 1881, when he became sole owner. The mill building is two stories in height, with a capacious basement and attic, making it practically four stories. The size of the main building is 32x56. There is also an ell 22x44 feet and two stories in height. Four run of buhr stones are in use: two on wheat and one each on middlings and corn. The mill is also supplied with a set of rollers for making "new process" flour. Power is supplied by an engine of fifty horse-power. The entire property cost its owner twenty thousand dollars. Its capacity is fifty barrels of flour for each twelve hours of operation.

The first lumber yard in Troy was opened in 1869, by S. C. Beach. Shortly after C. Pope opened a yard where the Leland yard is now located. In 1878, Tracy & Co. bought Mr. Pope's stock and continued the business. In 1879, Cyrus Leland, Jr., who had been Mr. Tracey's partner, obtained entire control of the business, which has ever since been run in his name. A stock valued at from four to six thousand dollars is kept constantly on hand. This is the only yard in the city.

In 1872, Cyrus Leland, Jr., built the pork packing house which still stands a short distance southeast of the railway depot. The building consists of a main part 40x70 feet and two stories in height, and an addition 12x80 feet, with an engine room 14x24 feet, the whole valued at five thousand dollars. Power is furnished by a boiler of twenty-four horse power. The brick for this building was burned on the spot and proved of so good a quality as to induce Mr. Leland to burn all the brick needed about the town—generally a kiln yearly. The pork packing house uses from three to five thousand hogs each season but, owing to the difficulty of obtaining ice, is not run through the entire year.

The Troy elevator, was built in 1877, by Cyrus Leland, Jr. The following April it was destroyed by fire. A second elevator was built in the summer of 1878, and is now in use. This building is 12x40 feet in the main part, two stories in height, and has an ell of one story, 16x30 feet. Power is furnished by an engine of sixteen horse-power. The structure with its fittings cost in the neighborhood of three thousand five hundred dollars. Its capacity is nearly four thousand bushels of grain, and its facilities for handling such that it can dispose of between four and five thousand bushels daily.

In 1867, Charles Higby, who had up to that time been keeping the hotel on the west side of Main street, opposite the public square, purchased the old court house. This consisted of three rooms, all on the ground floor. The work of adding to the original structure was begun at once, and in 1869 a second story was completed. In 1878 the house was enlarged to its present dimensions. It now has a main part 34x36 feet and two stories in height, and an ell 24x36 feet, two stories in height. The cost of the property, including the grounds, was not far from seven thousand dollars. With the exception of one year the hotel has been managed by Charles Higby, who still runs it. It is the only hotel in the city.

A Serious Conflagration.—On the night of April 15, 1875, fire broke out in the rear of an unoccupied building on the east side of Main street, just below the public square. Along this row and on both sides of the burning building stood small frame structures of various ages and degrees of dryness. With such material to work upon, the rapid spread of the fire was not to be wondered at. Discovered about half an hour before midnight, it had before dawn destroyed the entire row of buildings on the east side of Main street south of the square, and two of those fronting the court-house. The buildings destroyed were a dwelling of H. A. Wright, on the corner, the office of Dr. Hoffmeier adjoining on the east, the shoe shop of Christian Glaman on the south of Mr. Wright's dwelling, the two story building belonging to William Mann, in which the fire started, the dwelling of William Sears, the two story brick of Henry Wheeler, occupied on the lower floor by the boot and shoe shop of M. W. Bell, and above by Joseph Craney. On the south of this building stood another two story brick, used on the lower floor as a grocery by D. S. Sergeant, and above by L. Merritt. The total loss by this fire is unknown, as but one building carried any insurance. With the exception of the office of Dr. Hoffmeier, none of the burned buildings have been rebuilt.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

N. C. BAILEY, Sheriff, was born October 11, 1847. His father, William Bailey, was a native of New York. He emigrated with his family from Wisconsin when N. C. was quite young, and came to Kansas in 1857 locating at Charleston, Doniphan County, being one of the first settlers in that part. He was closely and prominently identified in this county as a business man for a number of years. His death occurred in 1863. N. C. was reared and educated in Doniphan County. In 1863 he enlisted in Company D., Fourteenth Kansas. He participated in many of the stirring engagements, among which was Saline River, serving until the close of the war, and honorably discharged. Returning home, engaged in agricultural pursuits in Burr Oak Township for four years, after which he removed to Troy and followed plastering and other pursuits until 1881, when he was elected Sheriff. Politically he is a Republican. He makes an efficient and trusty official, and the fugitive from justice, when Nat buckles on his armor and strikes out, might as well be in Hades with a beaver ulster on. There are but few in the county more favorably known. He is a member of the K. of H. Was married in 1867 to Miss Missouri King; they have three children by the union, Cora, Gertrude, and Ollie.

ISAAC BROWN, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Troy. This worthy fellow citizen is a native of New York, and was born in Tompkins County, now Schuyler, April 8, 1822; his father, Thomas Brown, and his mother, Jane, were natives of the Empire State. Isaac was reared as an agriculturist and has always adhered to that branch of industry. Lived in New York State until 1872, when he came to Kansas, locating a short distance west of Troy; removed to his present home a few years ago. He was married in 1843 in New York, to Miss Mary Johnson, a native of that State. She was born October 25, 1825; her father, Benjamin, and her mother, Elizabeth, were natives of New Jersey. The children born to Mary and Isaac Brown were seven. Helen M., Benjamin J., Ellen E., Mary V., William H., Adel K., and Libbie M. The family is identified with the Methodist Church.

J. B. BYERS, hardware merchant, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Wayne County, July 20, 1829. He was there reared and educated, learning the tinner's trade in the town of West Salem. His father, David Byers, was one of the old and substantial farmers of Wayne County. When J. B. attained his twentieth year he came to Illinois and embarked in the hardware trade, doing business at different periods in the towns of Hennepin, Princeton and Geneseo. From the latter place he came to Troy in 1871. Mr. B. carries a large stock of his line, and is one of the solid men of the county. He was married in 1854 to

Miss Cornelia Brown. By this union they have eight children living, Herman, Wallace, Clara, Ida, Joseph, Glenn, Ferris and Burt; lost one, Emma. Mr. Byers is a member of K. of H. He and his family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRED. J. CLOSE, Clerk of the District Court, was born in Snyder County, Pa., March 21, 1849; when quite young he removed with his parents to Sandusky County, Ohio, where his father, Joseph Close, was largely engaged in farming and stock raising. Fred. spent his youthful days in tilling the soil and attending the common schools. In February, 1863, not yet in his fourteenth year, he enlisted in the United States Army, shouldered a musket, and in Company A., Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participated in the battles of Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Resaca. The latter was on May 15, 1864. Here he received a musket ball in the left arm which necessitated amputation. It is conceded by writers that he is now the youngest man who was in the United States Army that carried a gun in the war. There were others that enlisted as young in years but they enlisted earlier. When discharged from the service in October, 1864, he returned to Ohio, and for a considerable time attended the Bellvue School. In March, 1866, he came to Kansas, locating in Highland, Doniphan County, where he attended the Highland University for five years thereafter; engaged in drug trade for five years, and he engaged in agriculture pursuits after that for several years, and also as Justice of the Peace; in 1878 was the choice of the Republican party for Clerk of the District Court, and re-elected in 1880 without opposition, and in 1882 again by a large majority. Mr. Close is an efficient official and eminently popular with all. He is a charter member of Highland Lodge No. 67, of the I. O. O. F. He was married September 5, 1871, to Miss Nannie E. Garvin of New Athens, Ohio. They have had three children, Fred. P.; and lost two, Maggie and Edward.

TIMOTHY CROWLEY, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Troy, is a native of Ireland and was born in the County Cork. His early days on the Emerald Isle were spent in tilling the soil, and attending the common schools of that country. After attaining manhood, came to America, lived for a time in New York and other parts, eventually coming to St. Joseph Mo., and in 1860 to Kansas, locating in Doniphan County, where he now resides. Mr. Crowley was in limited circumstances when he came to this State, and, notwithstanding he had many obstacles to contend with, he has secured a fair competency by his untiring industry. His estate consists of 160 acres of choice land. He was married in St. Joseph, Mo., to Miss Nora Morrissey, an estimable lady. They have ten children, Daniel, John, Michael, Patrick, James, Jerry, Thomas, Frank, Mary and Kate. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church.

ROBERT S. DINSMORE, M. D., was born in Washington, Washington County, Iowa, December 4, 1853. Came to Highland, Kansas, in August, 1870, attended school at Highland University until the spring of 1872, when he began teaching school, and taught until the spring of 1876. He took up the study of medicine in 1874, with Dr. J. S. Martin, of Highland, Kansas, attended one course of medical lectures at Keokuk, Iowa, College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1876, after which he spent a year in the Philadelphia Hospital, at Philadelphia, Pa., as nurse, gaining practical knowledge in medicine and surgery. He returned to Keokuk in the fall of 1877, and attended the winter course of lectures, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine February 14, 1878. He returned to Kansas and associated himself with Dr. William Reeder, and began the practice of his profession in April, 1878, at Troy, Kansas, and has gained the confidence and respect of the people, as his extensive practice shows. He is a member of Troy Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M., and also Troy Chapter No. 16, R. A. M. Is a member of Troy Lodge No. 1317, K. of H., and is at present Dictator of the lodge. Has served one term of two years as Coroner of Doniphan County, and last year was re-elected to the same office. Dr. Dinsmore is a son of Rev. Thomas H. Dinsmore, who was born in Rich Hill, Greene Co., Pa., August 15, 1819; removed to West Alexander, Washington Co., Pa., September 2, 1836. Was prepared for college under the tuition of Rev. John McCluskey, D. D., principal of the West Alexander Academy. Was graduated from Washington College, Pa., September 29, 1843, under the presidency of Rev. David McConaughy, D. D. Devoted one year to teaching in the West Alexander and Grove Academies. He was matriculated in the Princeton Theological Seminary in August, 1844, and received his diploma for the full course of three years. In May, 1847, was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of New Brunswick. Was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth McConaughey, daughter of Robert McConaughey, Esq., of Marshall County, West Va., September 14, 1847. Removed to Iowa, November 10, 1847, and settled in Washington. Became Stated Supply of the churches of Washington and Brighton, as a home missionary. Was unanimously elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences in the Des Moines College, by the Presbytery of Iowa, in April, 1849. Filled his chair with acceptance for four years, and was ordained July 3, 1850; resigned in April, 1853, and was elected by the synod of Iowa to the same chair in the Alexander College of Dubuque. He did not accept this position, but again became the Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Washington, as successor to Rev. R. S. Dinsmore, his deceased brother, and opened the Washington Academy, which was merged at the end of two years in the Washington College, at its organization under the care of the Associate Presbyterian Church. Was elected President of the Van Rensselaer Academy, by the Presbytery of Palmyra, in April, 1859, and removed to Ralls County, Mo., June 22, 1859. Held this position for five years. In April, 1864, he became principal of St. Francisville Seminary, and Stated Supply of the Presbyterian Church for four years. Owing to the failure of his health, and under the advice of physicians, was obliged to relinquish teaching and take to exercise in the open air. He removed to a farm near Athens, Mo., and continued to do such pastoral work as he was able to perform. In November, 1870, he engaged in financial work for Highland University, in connection with the five million memorial offering to commemorate the reunion of the branches of the Presbyterian Church. Removed October 3, 1871 to Highland, Kan. Was appointed Acting President and Professor of Mathematics for the years 1871-72, in Highland University and elected unanimously Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy for a term of three years, June 20, 1872. He was appointed January 12, 1880, agent for Highland University, to collect funds for endowment and other purposes relating to the interests of the institution. His last term of service in the agency closed June 10, 1882. His family consists of four sons and three daughters, his companion having died in her home in Highland July 24, 1874. The sons have all entered upon a successful career, three in professional and one in commercial life.

E. F. DIXON, Recorder of Deeds, was born in Dorchester County, Md., September 25, 1817. His father, Rev. Harrison Dixon, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His mother's maiden name was Fisher. His parents were of English ancestry. E. F. was reared and educated in his native State, his earlier days being spent on a farm. For a time he pursued the vocation of school teaching and clerking in the mercantile houses. In 1842 he located in Buchanan County, Mo., on the Platte River, where he was interested in operating a saw mill, being a pioneer in that industry on the Platte purchase. Later he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1855 was engaged in the woolen mill business in St. Joseph, with which he was identified for several years. In 1861 he came to Kansas, engaging in farming a short distance from Wathena, until 1863, when he removed to town, there residing until 1879, when he became a resident of Troy. During his sojourn in Wathena, was Justice of the Peace, Police Judge, and otherwise officially occupied. In 1879 he was elected Recorder, and again in 1881. During the Rebellion he was tendered a commission as Lieutenant, by the Governor of Kansas, in the State Militia, which he did not accept, but volunteered as a private under Col. Leland. Mr. Dixon has been before the public of Doniphan County, and there have been few that have been more highly esteemed. In 1852 and 1853 he was a member of the Missouri legislature. Politically, he was formerly an old line Whig. Since the disbandment of the Whig party he has been an advocate of the Republican doctrine. Mr. Dixon has been twice married, first in Missouri to Mrs. Virginia Henderson, now deceased. They had one daughter, Carrie. His present wife was Miss Helen R. Requa, a native of Michigan. They have six children—Harry L., Everett F., Etta M., Emma W., and Frank C.; lost one, Nellie. Mr. D. is an unaffiliated Mason.

J. E. DRYDEN, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Troy, one of the early Kansans who has been before the public for over a quarter of a century. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born in the city of Frankfort November 29, 1830. Was there educated, reared, and learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade. When twenty years of age, went to Louisville, Ky., pursuing his vocation there for five years. In 1855 came to St. Joseph, Mo., and the same season to Ellwood, Kan., which was then in its zenith, with a fair promise to outstrip St. Joseph. In 1856-57 he erected there one of the largest hotels in the West, and was proprietor of the same for several years. When business in Ellwood and the town became something of the past, Mr. Dryden turned his attention to farming, and resided for a time a short distance west of Troy. His landed interests in Doniphan County amount to 480 acres, principally under cultivation. Mr. D. has been officially identified in the county as one of its Commissioners, was Justice of the Peace for a time, and held minor offices. He was one of the Directors of the St. Joseph & Denver R. R., representing $400,000, the amount of bonds voted by Doniphan County for the St. Jo. & D., and the A. & N. He is a man of clear judgment, a good financier, public spirited, and foremost in enterprises that will be beneficial to the country. He was married in 1856 to Miss S. L. Allen, of Kentucky.

J. H. EARHART, Superintendent of Doniphan County Farm, P. O. Troy. Among the pioneers of Doniphan County, and one who figured in its early agricultural interests, was Mr. George C. Earhart. With his family he located at Palermo, in 1855; his death occurred a number of years ago. His son, J. H., was born in Doniphan County, January 5, 1856. He was deprived of parents by death when quite young. Was reared and educated in Doniphan County, always following farming. In March, 1880, took charge of the County Farm; under his management it has been conducted creditably to himself and the satisfaction of the people. He was married October 11, 1877, to Miss Bessie Charles, of Doniphan County. By the union they have two children—Robert R. and Theodore T.

ROBERT FLICKINGER. In May, 1857, two young men landed in Geary City, Doniphan County, from a Missouri steamer; they were in search of a suitable place for a saw mill, and finding there what they considered a desirable point, located. One of those men was Robert Flickinger, Esq., and for the past quarter of a century he has been before the people so prominently that his name has already become a household word in Doniphan County. He was born in Pennsylvania, November 9, 1823. His father, Nicholas, and his mother, Rebecca Flickinger, were natives of Perry County, Pa., and when Robert was young he moved to Ohio, living respectively in Richland and Huron counties. The senior Flickinger was a miller by trade. Robert, as he developed into manhood, turned his attention to the lumber industry, which he pursued in the Buckeye State until he came to Kansas. He operated the mill at Geary City until 1861, at which time his Free-state friends were preparing to put him in the field as a candidate for Sheriff of Doniphan County, but seeing that the county demanded troops, he relinquished everything, and prepared to go to the front. He assisted to organize Company G, of the Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and was chosen Captain of the same, and after being one year on duty in Missouri and the West, was sent South, where he was in the Army of the Tennessee until April 6, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He participated in a number of the hardest engagements of the war, among those were Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. He re-engaged in business in Geary City, and in 1876 was elected County Treasurer by the Republican party, and re-elected in 1878. In 1867 he was a member of the State Legislature, and has held other public offices of trust. For several years was President of the Doniphan County Agricultural Exposition, and has done much towards the advancement of that society. For the past few years he has been operating a flouring mill at Geary City, where he has always been interested in business. Mr. Flickinger was married in 1864, to Miss Rachel Tegart, of Doniphan County. They have three children, Josephine, Lewis R., Adelbert B. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

JOSEPH HAYTON, farmer, P. O. Troy, who was one of the first farmers to locate in the vicinity of Troy. He is a native of England, and was born in Chester County, September 8, 1828. When quite young he came to the United States, taking up his abode in Davidson County, Tenn., where he resided until 1850, when, with others, he went to California, and turned his attention to mining, remaining there six years. Returned and went to Canada for a short period, when he turned his steps once more toward the Pacific slope, arriving in Troy, while en route, on the 8th of January, 1858. Being favorably impressed with Kansas, he pre-empted a tract of land close to Troy, and has since been one of the substantial farmers. Politically, Mr. Hayton has been prominently identified. For a term was Sheriff of the county, was County Commissioner, member of the Board of Education, and for a time President of the Board, and has held minor offices. Mr. H. has been largely interested in fruit growing, having a fine orchard. He was married in 1860, to Miss Electa Conner, a native of Indiana. By this union they have had six children, three are living—William, Joseph and John. Lost three—Edmond, Bud, and Edward. The latter was accidentally killed in 1881, by the discharge of a gun he was carrying.

J. D. HAZEN, liveryman. Among the pioneers of Doniphan County was Alfonso Hazen, Esq., father of the subject of this sketch. He located with his family in Columbus, in April, 1858, engaging in the saw-mill business, and afterwards in farming. His death occurred a few years ago. J. D. was born in Stark County, Ohio, July 2, 1841. Came to Kansas in 1858. In September, 1862, enlisted in Company A, Thirteenth Kansas. Was in the battles of Prairie Grove, Van Buren and other engagements; was twice taken prisoner; the first time was paroled, the second time was captured with two others, one being the Colonel. Their seven captors took a vote as to whether they should be shot or released, and the count stood four to three in favor of the prisoners; besides the Colonel was to extend them some favors, consequently they were released. He served until the close of the war, was honorably discharged and returned to Doniphan County, engaging in farming on Burr Oak bottoms until 1874, when he embarked in the livery business in Troy. He is a live business man, a great horse fancier, and one of the progressive men of the county. He has large landed interests in Sumner County, Kan. He was married in 1865, to Miss Mahalia King, of Doniphan County. By the union they have four children—Alonzo, Nellie, Clarence and Clara. Mr. H. is a Master Mason.

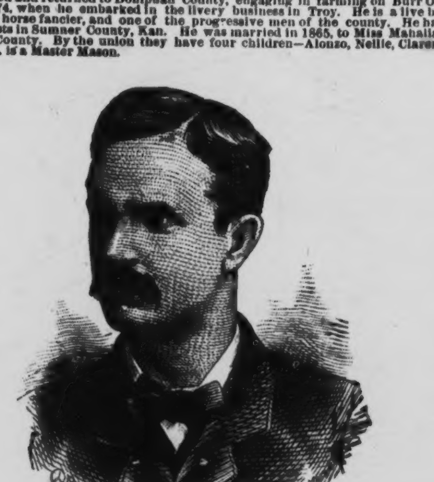

Thos. W. Heatley

THOMAS WILLIAM HEATLEY, attorney, was born in Safe-Harbor, Lancaster Co., Penn., November [illegible] 1848. His father, John Heatley, is a native of England, and came to the United States in 1845, locating in Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in brick laying and furnace building. In the spring of 1857 he came to Kansas, settling first on a claim three miles southeast of Troy, and next at Geary City, where he was identified with the building and mercantile interests of the latter town until 1863, when he returned to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he still resides. He possesses a vigorous intellect and great force of character. His wife, formerly Miss Sarah Gregg, was a native of Wales, and came to America in 1845, and in 1847 was married to John Heatley, in Pennsylvania. Her death occurred at Kittaning, in that State, August 1, 1865. She was a woman of much intelligence and great kindness of heart, beloved by all who knew her. Thomas W., the eldest of nine children, was educated in the common schools of Pittsburgh, and from 1857 to 1863, received the benefits of the limited educational advantages of Doniphan County. Upon returning with his parents to Pittsburgh in 1863, he began his studies at Kittaning Academy, and in 1865 entered the Allegheny College at Meadville, and there pursued the classical course for two years; then returned to Pittsburgh and labored at the same trade as his father in the iron works, at intervals for several years, earning sufficient means to complete his education. He entered the office of Col. A. Blakely, September 1, 1868, and under his tutorship spent the evenings studying law. In October, 1868, he commenced his studies in the law department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated, receiving his diploma and the degree of LL. B., March 29, 1871. The following month he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, at Detroit. Being then unprepared to enter upon the young lawyer's proverbial term of waiting for clients, he returned to Pittsburgh, and although being a full-fledged expounder of Blackstone, he had not forgotten his trade as a furnace-builder, and pursued that vocation until December of the same year, continuing his studies in the evenings. In January, 1872, he formed a law partnership with Col. Blakely, his former preceptor, which existed until December, 1873, when Mr. Heatley came to Kansas, and in January, 1874, the law firm of Price & Heatley was formed in Troy, the senior member being Judge Nathan Price. This partnership existed until May, 1878, since which time he has been alone, and now has the confidence of the people, a good practice, and an extensive law library. In 1878 he was employed by the city authorities of Troy to revise its ordinances. Upon entering upon this work, he found preparation as much needed as revision, but completed his work, which was approved by the Mayor and Council, and published as the laws of the corporation. In 1878 he was appointed City Attorney of Troy, and in the autumn of that year was elected County Attorney of Doniphan County, and re-elected in 1880, and has made a safe, energetic and efficient officer. In 1872 he took part in the Liberal Republican movement, and was elected one of the delegates from Pittsburgh to the National Convention at Cincinnati, and was also a member of the Liberal Republican State Central Committee for Pennsylvania, and actively engaged in the campaign of 1872, in Allegheny County. Since then he has acted with the regular Republican party. In 1876 he was nominated by the Republican Convention of Doniphan County as Representative to the Kansas Legislature, but withdrew from the contest. Mr. Heatley was reared in the Protestant Episcopal Church, but his legal studies teaching him to decide all great questions for himself, gradually led him into a more liberal construction of the great principles that underlie religion and society. He has all respect for Christianity, but he has no intellectual affiliation with any of the denominations. For a number of years he has been on the Examining Board of Teachers in Doniphan County, and is closely identified with the educational interests. Early in life he developed more than ordinary literary tastes, and being a close student, and having great concentration of purpose, it was evident that he was destined to make his mark in life. He is possessed of a vigorous and active mind. As a lawyer he is conscientious and successful, as a speaker earnest and impressive, and as a writer has attained local distinction, and is a contributor of prose and verse to a number of literary periodicals. His ideas are clothed in appropriate language, indicating a thorough mastery of the subject. When occasion demands it, he is a pungent writer, and woe be to the adversary that comes within range of his tongue or pen. He is a lover of books and a great reader, and his library of well selected volumes is one of the largest in the county. He is strictly temperate, yet does not assume to regulate the habits of others, and inclined to be select in social circles, but wherever he is found he is one of the most companionable of men. May 14, 1874, he was married to Miss Alice A. Pickard, a native of Iowa, an estimable lady of fine social attainments, a daughter of George and Marian Harold Pickard, of Doniphan County.

CHARLES HIGBY, proprietor Higby House. Among the pioneer hosts in eastern Kansas, there are but few, if any, who are more popularly known to the traveling public than Charles Higby. He is a native of New York, and was born in Lewis County, August 10, 1819. His father, Benjamin, was a New-Yorker, a miller by profession, and a part of the time pursued farming. His milling interests had been at West Flagg and Booneville. His mother, Hannah Crowfoot, was a native of Connecticut, as was also his grandfather Crowfoot. Charles learned the carpenter's trade, and engaged extensively in the manufacturing of cars, which he followed for sixteen years, doing business at different periods in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. In 1857, came to Kansas, locating and pre-empting a farm near where Severance now is located. In 1861, traded his farm for a hotel in Troy and has since been before the public as a landlord. He is possessed of a splendid memory, has a keen perception pertaining to the ludicrous, and appreciates a good joke. He was married in 1845, to Miss Sarah Lombard, of Oswego County, N. Y.; by the union they have one son, O. W. Mr. H. is a member of the Masons, and a charter member of Troy Lodge.

DR. F. C. HOFFMEIER, homœopathist, was born in Orwigsburg, Schuylkill Co., Pa., January 31, 1846. At an early age he removed to Lancaster City, residing until he attained his sixteenth year, when his father, Rev. John W., with family, located in Manchester, Carroll Co., Md. F. C. received the benefits of a good education, and took up the study of medicine. He early became impressed with the virtues of homœopathy, which he has never deviated from. Then graduating from the University of Maryland, he, in 1867, commenced practice at Silver Run, continuing for one year, when he removed to Westminster, where he continued until he moved to Doniphan County, Kan., in 1871. Dr. H. is thoroughly conversant with the details of his profession, and has been eminently successful. He was the first homœopathic practitioner in Doniphan County, and has made a good record. The Doctor was married in 1878, to Miss Tillie Nelson, daughter of Hanse Nelson, one of the substantial farmers of Doniphan County. By this union they have one daughter, Nellie May.

RICHARD HULSE, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Brenner, is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Doniphan County. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born February 11, 1812. At an early age removed to Kentucky, thence to Ohio, and in the spring of 1839 being among the pioneers of Weston, Platte Co., Mo. Previous to coming to Missouri, Mr. Hulse had been engaged in lumbering. He turned his attention to farming for a time in Platte County. He first came to the Territory of Kansas in 1854, not locating permanently. In 1856, pre-empted a portion of the land where he now resides, being among the first in that part. He has done much towards the developing of the county, passing through all the difficulties of every Kansan. He was married in Ohio, to Miss Esther Ann Davis; by this union have had eight children, five of whom are living—Permilla, Eva A., F. T., J. W. and A. H.; lost three—Eliza, Columbus, and Laura.

SAMUEL N. JOHNSON, County Treasurer. This popular gentleman, who is custodian of the funds of Doniphan County, was born in LaPorte, Ind., March 6, 1846. His father, George Johnson, came to Missouri with his family, locating in Buchanan County, when Samuel was quite young. Here he was principally reared and educated. February 1, 1862, he enlisted as Sergeant in Capt. H. B. Johnson's Independent Battery of Artillery, Missouri Volunteers, and for three years served in charge of a section of the Battery a part of the time, and also as clerk in the Provost Marshal's office at Lexington and Jefferson City. At the engagement at Blue Springs, Mo., he received three bullet wounds in the body, and an ugly wound on the head. After being mustered out of the service, he returned to St. Joseph, Mo., residing until 1867, when he came to Troy, and engaged in working at his trade, that of contracting and building. In 1872, he became Deputy County Treasurer, serving in that capacity until 1879, when he was elected Treasurer by the Republican party, and re-elected without opposition of any consequence, in 1881. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Masonic Fraternity. Mr. Johnson is a clever gentleman, and a practical and careful financier, discharging the duties of his office with credit to himself and the satisfaction of his constituents. He was married January 1, 1867, to Miss Helen McLin, of Lexington, Mo. They have three children—Hubert, Hattie, and Helen.

SOLOMON MILLER, known all over Kansas as "Sol. Miller of the *Chief*," is the oldest Kansas editor in continuous service, beside being the proprietor of the oldest paper Born in LaFayette, Ind., on January 22, 1831, he went shortly after with his parents to Preble County, Ind., where he remained until seventeen years old. He then went to Germantown, Ohio, and became an apprentice in a printing office. At twenty-one he assumed charge of the local paper and remained with it through its various changes of name for nearly five years. Next, acting upon Horace Greeley's advice to the young world in general and the craft in particular, he came West, and in March, 1857 started at White Cloud the *Kansas Chief*. In 1872 he moved the *Chief* to Troy, where it has ever since been published.

R. H. MONTGOMERY, farmer, Section 9, P.O. Troy; was born in Jackson County, Ind., June 20, 1834; he was reared and educated in his native State, his early life being that of a farmer boy. In 1857 he came to Kansas, locating in Columbus, Doniphan County; here he resided until 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. Was at the battle of Prairie Grove and other engagements, serving until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He returned to Doniphan County and engaged in school teaching in Burr Oak Township, continuing until 1866, when he located where he now resides. Mr. Montgomery is one of the best known citizens in the county, and is recognized as one of the most progressive. In 1865 he was elected by the Independent Republicans to the State Legislature, and has been otherwise officially identified. In 1866 Miss Mary Brock, of Doniphan County, became his wife; they have four children—Anibella, Walter B., William H. and Florence M.; he is also rearing Milton and Esther Flemming, children of his wife's sister, Mrs. Nancy E. Brock Flemming. Mr. M. is a member of the G. A. R. and the Grange.

D. W. MORSE, County Clerk, is a native of Farmington Falls, Warren Co., Ohio, and was born Sept. 28, 1835. His father, Ira Morse, was a potter by trade, and one of the representative citizens of Warren County; his death occurred in 1850. D. W.'s parents, paternal and maternal, were of New England stock; his mother's maiden name was Carr. He was reared and educated in Warren County, pursuing the vocation, as he advanced in years, of clerking. After the death of his father, he came to St. Louis, Mo., and entered the establishment of Samuel Couples & Co., as shipping clerk, continuing in their employ for a considerable length of time. In 1857 came to Kansas, locating in Wolfe River Township, Doniphan [illegible], where he pre-empted a farm on Section 5, being a pioneer in this county. In 186[illegible] enlisted in Company A, Seventh Kansas, passing that winter in Missouri; was at the Little Blue engagement. After going South, was at the battle of Iuka, Miss., Corinth and other noted affairs that Grant's army participated in; was with Gen. A. J. Smith when he went to the rescue of Gen. Sturgiss. He served there to the close, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he returned to Doniphan County, continuing to farm until 1869, when he engaged in the manufacture of brooms (in Troy), a trade he learned in Ohio. In this branch of industry he continued several years, when he embarked in merchandising in Severance for two years. In 1877 he was the choice of the Republican party for County Clerk; was re-elected in 1879 and again 1881, which is *prima facie* evidence of the high esteem he is held in by the people of Doniphan County. He is a courteous and genial gentleman, is a Master Mason and a member of K. of H. In 1868 Miss Annie Haggard, of Kansas, became his wife. By the union they have two children, Flora and Arthur.

CYRUS LELAND, SR. This estimable citizen is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Grafton, Worcester Co., September 9, 1810. The genealogy of the family in America traces back to Henry Leland, who was born in England about 1625, and died in Sherburne, Mass., April 4, 1680; from this descended the Leland family, of which there is a great number. Cyrus was fitted for College at Leicester and Amherst, and entered the freshmen's class of Harvard University in August, 1828, and graduated in the class of 1832. He read law in the office of Ex-Gov. Davis & Washburn of Worcester for a time, and eventually came West and settled in Peoria, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar and began his practice; in 1835 he was appointed Justice of the Peace. Moved to Sauk County, Wis., and settled in Prairie du Sac in 1839; here he was postmaster in 1840; paymaster and colonel in the State Militia; in 1849 he was a member of the Legislature; in 1851 and '52 was chairman of the Board of Supervisors. During his residence in this State he was engaged in farming, lumbering and merchandising. In 1857 he came to Kansas and actively engaged in political affairs and troubles of the Territory on the Free-state side and against the border ruffian element. In 1858 he located in Troy and opened a law office; was appointed postmaster and notary public, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, was appointed and commissioned colonel of the Second Kansas Volunteer Regiment of Militia, and in August of that year was ordered by the Governor into the United States service with his regiment, and continued on duty in command along the Missouri frontier until January 20, 1862, when the regiment was discharged. In the summer of 1862 he was appointed recruiting commissioner for the Northern District of Kansas; raised and commanded a regiment of recruits, which were mustered into the service in September, 1862, as the Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry; he was appointed quarter-master of this regiment, September 21, 1862, and soon after this was assigned duty as Brigade Quarter-Master and Commissary of Sustenance in the Third Brigade of the Army of the Frontier; he was Post Quartermaster and Commissary of Sustenance at Van Buren, Ark. In the winter of 1863 was present on duty at the battles of Cane Hill, November 28, and Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862, and during the Indian Campaign south of the Arkansas River at the battle of Poison Spring, at the engagement at Perryville; served as Quartermaster of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Seventh Army Corps, Gen. Steele in command, in his disastrous expedition to the Red River and Camden in Southern Arkansas; was at the battles of Prairie de Ar, and during that campaign in the spring of 1864 at the battles of Mark's Mills was slightly wounded by musket balls on the head and neck; was Quartermaster of the troops and train at the Battle of Cabin Creek, Indian Territory; was on duty during the Price raid in 1864, as Brigade and Division Quartermaster, and present at the battles of Westport and Blue Mine Creek. He was again Post Quartermaster at Van Buren, Ark., in the winter of 1864. In March, 1865, he was assigned to duty as Quartermaster of the First Brigade, Seventh Army Corps, at Little Rock, Ark. at which place he was honorably discharged, in July 1865, on the expiration of his term. Since the close of the war the Colonel has resided on his farm close to Troy, Kan., where he is comfortably situated, having accumulated a sufficiency of the world's wealth to pass the remainder of his days in ease. That he has been, and now is, a public spirited and patriotic citizen, may be inferred from the fact that during the Rebellion with his own funds he defrayed expenses in recruiting and preparing men for the field. The Colonel was married in Peoria, Ill., in 1835, to Miss Sarah Ann Howard; by this marriage he had two sons and four daughters, all living and have children; Mrs. Leland died in 1874. In 1876 he married Mrs. Chloe Tennant, widow of Col. Sydney Tennant, a lawyer and graduate of Yale College.

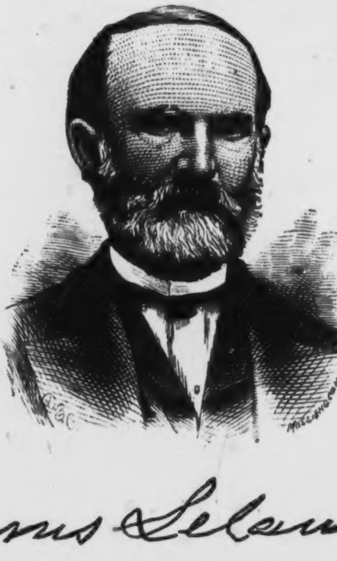

Cyrus Leland

GEO. W. PEUGH, liveryman, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Morgan County, December 3, 1836. His father, William H., was a hotel-keeper and merchant in that county. Geo. W. was there reared, educated and resided until 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Seventy-Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated at the second battle of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the greater portion of the heavy engagements of the war. He was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, but was exchanged in a short time. He served through until the close, when he was honorably discharged. In 1865 he came to Kansas and engaged in farming, adjacent to Troy, until 1875, when he embarked in the livery business. He is also express agent, and is one of Troy's most representative business men. Mr. Peugh is a member of the K. of H. He was married in 1861 to Miss Euphemia Monroe, of Athens County, Ohio. They have five children by the union, four living, Mary, William E., Clara and Gertrude. They have lost one, Allie.

CHARLES RAPPELYE, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Troy, is among the representative and worthy citizens of Doniphan County. He is a native of New York; was born in Yates County, September 15, 1828, was educated, raised and resided in his native State till the spring of 1857, when he came to Kansas. He pre-empted a claim in the western part of Doniphan County, and turned his attention to school teaching, being among the first educators in the county, teaching at Columbus and Palermo. At the former place he organized the first Sabbath-school. At Palermo for a time he was interested in a saw-mill. In 1860 he returned to New York, remaining until 1863, when he again came to Kansas, and the autumn of that year was elected by the Republican party as Clerk of Doniphan County, and was elected consecutively, as his terms expired, until 1867, when he was elected County Treasurer, discharging the duties of this office two years. After an interim of two years he was again elected County Clerk, and served two terms, when he retired and turned his attention to farming. As a county official, the unanimous verdict of the people is that he was the right man in the right place, never wavering in the discharge of his duty, and advocating a rigid discipline in governing the public trust in his charge. Mr. Rappelye was married in New York, in 1860, to Miss Mary F. Hollowell, a native of Yates County.

W. REEDER, physician and surgeon, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Parke County, April 3, 1826, his father, David, being among the early settlers of that section. He was a native of Virginia, and his mother, Nancy McNeal, was also of Virginia. The subject of this sketch received the benefits of a good education in the Asbury University, after which he took up the study of medicine and graduated at the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati. For several years he practiced his profession in Parke and Vermillion counties. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he raised a company in those counties, receiving a Captain's commission from Governor Morton, in the Eighty-Fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His Company, D, participated in the battles of Nashville, Franklin, and others, until the autumn of 1863, when he resigned and returned to Indiana, residing there until the spring of 1871, when he came to Troy. The Doctor has built up an enviable reputation, being very successful as a practitioner. Of late years he makes but few professional calls, remainining generally in the office. He is a Royal Arch Mason. He has been twice married, first in 1852, to Miss Mary Sunderland, of Rockville, Ind. By this union they had three children, Nancy E., Edward T. and John S. Mrs. R's. death occurred in 1867. His present wife was Laura V. Beedle, of Parke County, Ind. They have had five children, Charles and Mary, and have lost three, James, William and Claud.

LOUIS RULLMAN, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Wathena, is a native of Germany, and was born in Hesse Darmstadt, January 7, 1825; was educated and raised in his native country, following agricultural pursuits. He served six years in the regular army, participating in the memorable rebellion in Germany of 1848-9. In 1852 he came to America; lived in different parts of the East, engaged in several pursuits, until 1854, when he came to St. Joseph, Mo. remaining one year. In the spring of 1855 he came to Doniphan County, Kas., and pre-empted on Section 23, which is still a part of his landed estate. Mr. R. has been one of the most successful farmers in the county. He was married in Cumberland County, Md., to Miss Christina Young. Her death occurred in Kansas a few years ago. The result of this marriage was nine children: Jennie, Louis, Amelia, Ada, Adolph, Frank, Willie, Oscar and Dave.

H. P. SAXTON, farmer and fruit grower, Section 32, P. O. Troy. Deserving of special mention among the prominent farmers and representative citizens of Northeastern Kansas is Mr. Saxton. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in Lorain County, October 3, 1814. His father, James J., was a native of Vermont, and one of the pioneers of Lorain County, settling there in 1812. At and previous to the war of 1812 he held a Captain's commission, but resigned and came to Ohio, having made arrangements to that effect. He was of English extraction. His death occurred in Rochester, Racine Co., Wis., over twenty-five years ago. The mother of H. P. Saxton was of Holland descent; her maiden name was Rosa Shellhouse; she was born in Vermont and is now in her ninety-first year. She is hale, and is residing with her daughter in Lincoln, Neb. She is the mother of A. M. Saxton, Esq., of St. Joseph, Mo., a banker, and one of the most substantial and best known citizens of the State. H. P. spent his early days in tilling the soil of the Buckeye State, and later in the manufacture of brick. In 1836 he was married to Miss Mary White, an estimable lady and a native of Ohio, a resident of Cleveland. In 1840 he moved to Wisconsin, locating in Rochester, Racine County, where he remained for eight years and then moved to Waukesha County, taking up his abode in Nashotah, where he manufactured brick and built the Theological Seminary. At that day and age much was being done by the missionaries at that part among the Indians, of which there were several tribes in Waukesha and the adjacent counties. He eventually removed to Waupaca, residing there until 1862, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating where he now resides. His estate consists of 160 acres of choice land. His orchard, which consists of five acres, for varieties of apples, quality and quantity, taking the number of trees into consideration, is not surpassed in the county. Mr. S. has always taken a live interest in the brick industry, and has manufactured a few kilns in Doniphan County. He is a man of bright intellect, genial and one of the most companionable of men. Politically he was formerly an old time Whig; upon the organization of the Republican party he joined their ranks, and has never deviated therefrom. He is a Royal Arch Mason, Troy Lodge and Troy Chapter. Mrs. S. is an excellent manager of the household affairs, a woman of good judgment and commanding countenance. Their children are Ellen (now deceased), who was the wife of the Rev. E. A. Goodnough, an Episcopal minister of Wisconsin; Rosetta, the wife of Oscar Larzelere, of Kansas; Delia (deceased); Jane, the wife of H. H. Hickman, of Brown County, Kas.; James A., residing in Kansas, John A., Hiram L., Lloyd, Annie and Ida. The five latter live at home.

H. F. SHANER, the present Superintendent of Schools of Doniphan County, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Wyoming County, August 28, 1848; and was reared and educated in the Keystone State. He engaged in teaching school in Doniphan County in 1870, and since that date has been closely associated with its interests. He is a theoretical and practical teacher. In the autumn of 1880, and again in 1882, he was the choice of the Republican party for County Superintendent.

ROBERT M. STEWART, farmer, came to Kansas in April, 1856, and located at Palermo, where he lived one year and was employed in a grist mill. From there he went to Troy, where he lived four years and was engaged in farming. In 1860 he removed to Pike County, Ind., where he lived (except while in the United States service) until April, 1881, when he returned to Kansas and located at Troy. Mr. Stewart was in the late war and was a Sergeant of Wilder's Indiana Battery. He enlisted in May, 1861, at Indianapolis, Ind., and took part with his comrades in the battles of Cross Keys, Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Siege of Knoxville and numerous smaller engagements, and was mustered out of the service at Knoxville, Tenn., May 22, 1863. He was born in Pike County, Ind., August 22, 1836, and lived in his native place until he came to Kansas. Mr. Stewart was married in Petersburg, Ind., August 20, 1864, to Miss Emily Wright, a native of Indiana. They have four children, whose names are Sarah E., Mary E., Emma J. and Frank P.

X. K. STOUT, Justice of the Peace and attorney. There are few people in Doniphan County that are better known than X. K. Stout, Esq., who for over twenty-five years has been one of its active citizens. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Hardin County, December 10, 1824; was raised and educated in that State, residing there until he attained his nineteenth year, when his father, Walter J. Stout, came to Savannah, Mo., with his family; he was one of the pioneers of Andrew County. X. K. took up the study of law in Savannah, was admitted to the bar and has since been identified with the legal fraternity, although not constantly practicing. In the spring of 1855 came to Iowa Point, Doniphan County, and opened a general merchandise store, being the second in town, continuing until the spring of 1862, when he settled in Troy. He has a fine farm, adjacent to the town, which he operates besides attending to his official and legal affairs. In 1856 and '57 was a member of the Territorial Legislature. During the war belonged to the State Militia. Was County Attorney one term, and has been identified with the educational interests of the county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and was the first N. G. of Troy Lodge. Was married, in 1850, to Miss Martha J. Cobb, of Missouri.

H. WHEELER, baker and grocer. Among those who have figured prominently in the development of Kansas, for nearly a quarter of a century, is Mr. Wheeler. He is a native of New York, and was born in Allegany County, April 9, 1829. In 1838 his father, George Wheeler, with family, located in Wabash County, Ind., where he was principally reared. The senior Wheeler eventually came to Nebraska, and was one of the pioneers of Otoe County, locating near Nebraska City, and afterwards to Doniphan County, Kan., where he was a resident until his death, which occurred in 1874. His son, Dr. J. B. Wheeler, was one of the early physicians in the county, and during his day, one of the most prominent men in Northern Kansas. He was a member of the first Legislature, and at the breaking out of the war, was appointed First Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirteenth Kansas. By his death, which occurred several years ago, Kansas was deprived of one of its most staunch citizens. The subject of the sketch became a resident of Kansas, December 25, 1858, locating in Doniphan County. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, he enlisted in the Government employ in the capacity of a scout, continuing until nearly the close. His base of operations was in the southwest in the Cherokee and Choctaw Nations. He had many adventures and close calls for his life. After the war came to Troy engaging in trade, and has been one of its most successful business men. He was married in October, 1870, to Miss Jennie Teachout, an estimable lady, a native of Wyoming County, N. Y.

JOHN F. WILSON, Probate Judge. Among the pioneers of the Platte purchase in Missouri, was Henry Wilson, father of John F. Wilson, who located at Savannah, Andrew County. He has a native of North Carolina, and a wagon-maker and engineer by trade. He came to Kansas in 1855 and located in Burr Oak Township, Doniphan County. He was prominently identified with the development of the county up to the time of his death in 1876. His son, John F., was born in Ray County, Mo., September 17, 1844; came to Kansas in 1855, where he has since been a resident. He has been closely associated with the commercial interests of Wathena, Severance and Troy, carrying on business at different periods in those towns. He is a practical man, thoroughly business and the right man in the right place. He was elected to the office of Probate Judge by the Republican party in 1880; re-elected in 1882. Mr. Wilson is a Master Mason. He was married in 1866 to Miss Mary E. Cox, of Wathena, Kan. They have four children, Edward M., Guy W., William F., and Daisie Belle.

H. C. WYKERT, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Troy, was born in Marshall County, West Va., August 9, 1832. His early days were spent in tilling the soil; receiving the benefits of the common schools of Marshall County. When he attained his twenty-forth year he came to Kansas and pre-empted a homestead in Burr Oak Township, Doniphan County, being one of the first settlers in that part, he resided there until the spring of 1867, when he removed to his present home, which is one of the most valuable in the county. His landed estate consists of 340 acres; a substantial and attractive residence adorns the home farm, indicating comfort. Mr. Wykert has secured his competency by untiring industry. He was married in Kansas in 1861 to Miss Margaret J. Mansfield. They have nine children living, Laura L., Mary L., Viola I., Wendell Brownlow, Susan A., Jennie May, George Centennial, Edward J., Margaret S., and one deceased, William Perry.

JACOB N. ZIMMERMAN, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Troy. One of the most substantial agriculturists of Doniphan County, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Maryland and was born in Frederick County, October 16, 1836; was there educated and principally reared. His father, John P., was a farmer in that State; he eventually removed with his family, including Jacob N., to Virginia, remaining for a time, and in 1856 came to St. Joe. In 1857 he pre-empted and located on a large tract of land west of Troy, being one of the first farm openers in that section; was closely associated with the growth of the county until the time of his death several years ago. Jacob N. has been a constant resident of the county over a quarter of a century, and there are but few citizens better known. During the war himself and three brothers built a threshing machine and threshed out the greater portion of the grain raised in the county for several years. He is owner of one of the best farms in this part, convenient to Troy. He was married in 1862, to Miss L. J. Maynard, daughter of Judge J. B. Maynard, one of the pioneers of the county. By this union they have two children, James P., and Cora May.

WHITE CLOUD.

The location of White Cloud is an exceptionally beautiful one. In front rolls the smooth expanse of the Missouri, and back of it rise the wooded bluffs with their rich outlines draped in dark foliage. To the north, where the Atchison & Nebraska Railway hugs the sandy cliffs, are fantastic forms that baffle description. Seen from the opposite shore, it looks as if some giant plow had been driven downward to the river in smooth furrows hundreds of feet wide. Farther up, the faces of the bluffs change and present a smooth roundness like the defiant shape of a huge boulder which has lain for centuries on some eastern sea-shore, hurling back the little rollers of a calm summer's day, and emerging shining from the furious lashings of a November gale. It is a picture for an artist, and one which no satiety of mountain or sea-shore can make tame.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN.

Two years after the Kansas-Nebraska bill opened the two great Territories to white settlement, two enterprising men named Spaulding and Utt laid out a part of the present town of White Cloud. A year later (1857) a stock company with a capital of $45,000 and a membership of thirty took up the work. The officers of this company were: Jamus Foster, president; W. J. Gatling, secretary, and Dr. H. W. Peter, treasurer. This town company had plenty of vim and push, but owing to a fatal defect in their title to the land could do nothing to show their enterprise until the famous land sales of 1857 gave them unquestioned rights. These sales occurred on July 4, of that year, and were celebrated in frontier style. A vast crowd of speculators came up from various points down the river, on steamers, and bidding was very spirited, the net proceeds of the sales being stated at $23,794. Apart from the serious business of the day there were more amusements than could have been expected of the time and place. A grand barbecue was served, speeches were made by noted men of the day, and the soaring American eagle flapped his metaphorical wings with unbounded applause. But one day does not make a season, and the big steamers loaded up and shot down stream to the music of St. Joseph's band, and the little band who had settled at *Ma-hush-kah*, or White Cloud, were left alone to look the future in the face. No time was lost in idleness, and the sturdy settlers began at once to build.

Prior to the land sale there had been a number of structures erected. The first of these was a log-cabin that stood near the present ferry-landing, and was occupied by a man named Lease. Soon after there was a frame building put up by a Mr. Byrd, and a building on Main street built by Briggs & Jennings. When the town was laid out the first drug store was put up and occupied by Shreve & Macy. In 1857 E. Spaulding put up a couple of small frame houses, one of which was used for hotel purposes. Both were afterward removed, and the present City Hotel erected on their site. The year 1857 saw the advent of two professional men, T. C. Shreve, physician, and V. D. Markham, attorney. From that time professional men have come and gone, but the number of the best—those who came to stay—has steadily increased.

Some years ago, Mr. Orton, a mill owner, of White Cloud, drove a deep well in a stock yard near the river. Cattle confined there fattened and were healthy in a remarkable degree, but no special attention was paid the fact. In the summer of 1882, however, mineral springs of considerable value were discovered in the west part of the town and found to be identical in quality with Mr. Orton's well. As yet no analysis has been made, but it seems reasonable to suppose that these discoveries will prove of great value to the city and the owners of the properties upon which they exist.

The first mayor of White Cloud was Mr. C. Dorland, who had as City Clerk, a Mr. Brown. From that date to 1869, the records of the city officials are lacking. In 1869, M. S. Mauck was mayor and C. F. Van Buskirk, city clerk. The list of Mayors since that time is as follows: J. Taylor, 1870-74; R. M. Williams, 1875; John H. Utt, 1876; Joshua Taylor, 1877-78; Luke L. Orton, 1879; M. S. Mauck, 1880-81; John H. Lynds, 1882. The City Clerks for the same period are: Josephus Utt, 1870; W. H. Forncrook, 1871-72; C. F. Van Buskirk, 1873-74; C. W. Shreve, 1875; J. M. Beidelman, 1876; W. H. Forncrook, 1877-82.

A postoffice was opened at White Cloud in 1857, and C. F. Jennings appointed Postmaster. Following came H. F. Macy, C. W. Noyes, Josephus Utt and W. H. Forncrook, the present official, who has held the position since July, 1871. The first postoffice was in the wooden building adjoining Pugsley's drug store, thence it was moved to the store of Shreve & Macy, the store of Bailey & Noyes, the grocery of Utt, a small wooden building since torn down and the Emerson store where it is now located. The office was made a money order one in 1869, the first order being drawn July 17, by Bailey & Noyes in favor of Corning, Putnam & Co., of Boston, Mass. The amount of this order was $48.38. The first money upon White Cloud bears date about a month later.

A Shocking Murder.—On July 29, 1875, White Cloud was the theater of one of the foulest murders which has ever occurred in the county. The victim was a daughter of Jacob Fisher, a brick mason, who came from Cincinnati, Ohio, about 1870, though the date is not exactly known. This family had several daughters of not particularly enviable reputation, and among them was Mrs. Titus, a widow. Soon after the arrival of the Fisher famly, Hurst made their acquaintance, and in a little time married Mrs. Titus. This match can hardly have been made in Heaven, as its firiness indicated a far different source. Almost from the wedding day Hurst's home was the scene of constant quarrels and disreputable conflicts between husband and wife. Hurst had never been a drinking man, but after his marriage he went from bad to worse with rapid steps. For some time prior to the murder, officers had kept him constantly under watch through fear of his performing some crime in one of his rages. His wife, too, became afraid of him, and a separation ensued. A week before the murder Mrs. Hurst applied to the Police Judge for his arrest on the charge of abuse, and Hurst was arrested, fined and obliged to give bonds to keep the peace. Probably fearing retaliation Mrs. Hurst went to a point near Hiawatha, where she remained until a day before the murder. She then returned to White Cloud and took lodging with a colored woman in the lower part of the town. Hurst, who had been looking for her hiding place, on the day of the murder made several efforts to see her, but was eluded. He then found the Marshal and asked him to accompany him to his wife's residence, saying that he hoped to adjust matters amicably. Seeing no harm in this the Marshal went with him to the house, where, after some time, Mrs. Hurst was induced to meet her husband. Coming to the fence she leaned over and talked to Hurst, who embraced her in the most affectionate manner. Seeing everything quiet and an apparent reconciliation effected, the Marshal stepped to one side, when Hurst drawing a large hook-bladed pruning knife, cut his wife's throat with a single blow. The unhappy woman staggered to the door-step exclaiming "My God, he has killed me" and fell to the floor, blood pouring from the wound at every pulse. A moment later she was a corpse. On examination it appeard that both jugular vein and carotid artery had been severed. An instant after giving the fatal blow Hurst broke away and ran to a ravine near at hand, whence he made his way to the office of a Justice of the Peace and gave himself up. He was promptly jailed. The news of the murder spread rapidly, and before long the jail was assailed by a large mob, headed by the Marshal carying a rope and calling out for some one to show him how to tie a hangman's knot. They were met by the Mayor of the city, who quickly gathered about him a posse, yet the Marshal succeeded in reaching the jail and Hurst, whom he commanded, with a revolver at his head, to put his head in the noose of the rope. Hurst refused, and after a fierce struggle the Marshal was ejected and imprisoned. The excitement continued so intense that an engine was secured and Hurst taken to Troy and safely lodged. He at once began to act the part of a crazy man, but deceived no one. At the September term of court he was tried and sentenced to be hanged, after one year's confinement in the penitentiary, according to law. At the penitentiary the crazy dodge was more successful, and he was removed to the insane asylum, where he was at last accounts.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, NEWSPAPERS AND SOCIETIES.

The first school in White Cloud was taught in a small frame structure in the northwest part of the town. This building was struck by lightning and so badly demoralized as to necessitate its abandonment. A brick schoolhouse was then erected in the west part of the town. This school, which is still in use for the colored children, was built by direct subscription.

The large and elegant schoolhouse which stands on the bluff back of the town and is frequently spoken of as the new school, was begun in May, 1871, and completed in February of the following year. Its cost was set at $11,000, and a contract for its construction let at that figure, bonds for $15,000 being issued to cover all expenses. Upon the completion of the building it was [illegible] that it had cost the contractors, Wakefield & Co., $13,500. A compromise was made [illegible] the contractors paid a portion of the excess in cost—the building thus costing the district about $12,000. The material of this structure was mainly taken from near the town, the stone being quarried near the river and the brick made within a stone's throw of the school. It has four class rooms, besides the usual closets and cloak rooms. The land upon which it stands is that laid out as a public square in 1856, and was conveyed in consideration of $1. School exercises were begun in February, 1872, with three departments, and A. Hamilton Miller as principal. In 1880 the number of departments was increased to four. The list of the principals of the school since Miller is as follows: C. Thomas, 1873; T. H. Dinsmore, 1874; A. H. Miller, 1875, '76 and '77; J. W. Cranmer, 1878 and '79; R. Hunt, 1880; A. H. Miller, 1881 and '82. The school now numbers over one hundred.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The record of the Methodist Episcopal Church all over the land is a record of pastoral changes and final success, and that of White Cloud is no exception to this rule. As early as 1857 the town appears on the minutes of the conference; a society numbering thirty having been organized here by Rev. A. L. Downey. Mr. Downey was succeeded in 1859 by Rev. C. Graham, who remained two years. On his resignation Rev. C. Green supplied the church for a short time, yielding place to Rev. L. D. Price, who filled the pulpit until 1862, when he was appointed to the Leavenworth district. Since that time the church has seen many changes and some adversity, but it has mellowed with time, and to-day stands firmly with a large and united membership.

The First Congregational Church.—The professors of the Congregational form of faith were gathered into a church organization by Rev. H. P. Robinson in 1867, the first entry on the register bearing date May 25, and showing a membership of eleven. The society was in charge of Mr. Robinson until 1869, when Rev. W. H. Shaw accepted the office. Under his charge there was a considerable increase in membership, and a church edifice of brick, costing $3,200, was erected. Upon the resignation of Mr. Shaw, in June, 1873, Mr. Robinson again supplied the church until September of the same year. Rev. C. E. Moon next officiated, supplying both White Cloud and Highland until October, 1875. He was followed by Rev. D. C. McNair, 1875 and '76; Rev. C. J. Adams, 1876 and '77; Rev. D. Kloss, of Highland, 1877 to '82. The society now has a membership of twenty.

The Colored Baptist Church at this point was established in 1875 by Rev. J. H. Strother. The society is scarcely able to support a regular pastor, and is supplied monthly by Rev. Daniel Wilson, of Atchison. The present membership is twenty-five. Services are held in the schoolhouse.

The Catholic Church of White Cloud, although strong in numbers and under an able pastor, Rev. J. H. Timphaus, has unfortunately preserved no record of its early history. At the present time the society has a neat church building, twenty-four by thirty-six feet, costing $800, in which regular services are held. Its past may be unknown, but its future seems clearly in sight.

The White Cloud Review was established in October, 1880, by G. H. Holton & Co., as a five-column octavo of Republican proclivities. Under this management it ran one year, when it was sold to J. M. Beidelman, its present editor and proprietor. It now has a circulation of six hundred copies. It is published on Thursday of each week.

White Cloud Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., was organized in December, 1858. Some time in the winter of 1863 the lodge ceased to hold meetings, principally because of the absence of a large number of the members at the seat of war. It was reorganized December 31, 1869, and proceeded to elect the following officers: J. W. Moore, N. G.; J. Taylor, V. G.; O. C. Whitney, R. S.; J. F. Swartz, treasurer. All this time the society had no charter, and it was not until October 12, 1872, that one was granted to the following members: Sol Miller, H. Ulsh, F. E. Armstrong, W. D. Beeler, J. Troy, H. F. Macy, O. C. Whitney, C. M. Williams. The first officers under this charter were: S. N. Perry, N. G.; William Fairall, V. G.; G. W. Pike, R. S.; J. F. Mauck, treasurer. The lodge has now seventy-nine members. Meetings are held each Saturday in Odd-Fellows' Hall. This hall was built in 1874, as the second story of a brick store; its cost was $3,000. In addition to property, the society has regalia and fixtures to the value of $200. The present officers of the lodge are: G. W. Mauck, N. G.; I. S. Sinclair, V. G.; C. H. Wakefield, R. S.; Joshua Taylor, P. S.; McI. Ryan, treasurer.

White Cloud Lodge, No. 78, A., F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation May 17, 1869, and under a charter October 21, of the same year. The following officers served under the dispensation: J. V. Hollebaugh, W. M.; M. B. Bowers, S. W.; R. M. Williams, J. W.; C. F. VanBuskirk, secretary; C. Burkhalter, treasurer. Upon receipt of the charter new officers were elected, but the only change was the substitution of R. M. Williams as W. M., and J. W. Harpster as J. W. The charter members of the lodge were J. V. Hollebaugh, M. B. Bowers, R. M. Williams, C. F. VanBuskirk, Charles Burkhalter, A. N. Taylor, John Harpster, J. S. Springer. Meetings are held on each Wednesday on or before full moon, and every two weeks after, in Odd Fellows' Hall. The present officers of the society are as follows: J. W. Harpster, W. M.; P. L. Palmer, S. W.; R. S. Wakefield, J. W.; C. H. Wakefield, secretary; D. G. Garlock, treasurer.

The Grand United Order of Colored Odd Fellows, No. 2,088, although similar to the older order of Odd Fellows, is not in full union with them. The lodge was established in this place on January 19, 1880, with seventeen members. It now has a membership of twenty-three, and the following officers: Scott Clay, N. G.; Simon Easley, V. G.; A. D. White, P. S.; A. Donohue, R. S. Meetings are held every Saturday evening.

Amity Lodge, No. 2,267, K. of H., was organized July 16, 1880, with the following charter members: W. H. Forncrook, C. H. Wakefield, J. H. Lynds, C. W. Shreve, R. S. Wakefield, A. Frost, W. N. Embree, B. W. Anderson, F. Burkhalter, M. S. Mauck, S. L. Jennings, G. W. Mauck, P. L. Palmer, L. A. Howarth, L. F. Mills, T. Snively, J. H. Smythe, G. H. Burkhalter, Charles Cain. The first officers of the society were: A. Frost, D.; C. H. Wakefield, R.; J. H. Lynds, treasurer. The present membership of the lodge is seventeen. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Monday of each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall; The present officers of the society are: W. H. Forncrook, dictator; G. W. Mauck, reporter W. E. Lewis, treasurer.

Silver Cornet Band.—As early as 1871 the Silver Cornet Band became a source of pride and pleasure to the citizens of White Cloud, but after flourishing a while it met the fate of so many similar organizations, and fell into decay. In 1875 it was resurrected under the leadership of Capt. C. W. Shreve, and has ever since been kept fully alive. The band owns a fine set of instruments, representing nearly one thousand dollars, and is financially solid. It is still under the management of its leader, Mr. C. W Shreve.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The White Cloud City Mills were built in 1863 by John Utt. The building, which stands near the railway, is forty by seventy feet, and two stories and one-half in height. Its cost was $10,000. It has two run of buhr stones, one for wheat and one for corn. Power is furnished by an engine of fifty-horse power. The mill, when in ordinary working trim, grinds daily 120 bushels of wheat and 175 of corn. A. & L. Thacker purchased the mill of John Utt, and sold it in 1868 to Utt & Mauck, who ran it until 1872, when it became the property of Mauck Brothers, who still run it. Elevator facilities have within a few years been put in, and eight carloads can be handled daily, although storage does not exceed fifteen to eighteen thousand bushels. In 1881 the firm handled something over two hundred thousand bushels of grain.

The Palmer & Orton saw-mill is the successor of an old mill which was destroyed in 1869. The same year the present structure was built, at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. The main building is eighty by thirty-two feet, and has an addition sixteen by sixty. Power is furnished by an engine of sixty-horse power. The mill has a capacity of from fifteen to twenty thousand feet of lumber daily, but is not run to its full limit. It manufactures all classes of dimension stuff and boarding.

In 1868 Noyes & Moore built the grain warehouse, near the river, now used by Vandeslice & Emerson. This structure embraced an elevator and steam power, and cost $1,500. It has a capacity of 25,000 bushels. A few years ago the engine and elevating machinery were removed and the building became a simple warehouse.

The only banking establishment now located at White Cloud is that of Springer & Emerson, who began business on March 18, 1881. As a private bank the concern gives no statement of resources, but it is known to be on a firm financial footing. In the multiplicity of other calls on their time, the proprietors of the bank leave much in charge of the cashier, Miss Annie M. King, whose efficiency is a neat commentary on the old adage that "Women's work is never done," and the right of the woman who has brains enough to do any class of man's work.

The steam ferry at this point is one of the best of its class along the river. Its record as given by Mr. Loring speaks for itself: "On the 18th of April, 1858, Joshua Taylor, having purchased a small side-wheel steamer, started from Wellsville, Ohio, with the intention of establishing a ferry at White Cloud. Arriving at this point on the 3d of June, in the same year, he entered into partnership with a Mr. Moore, and named the boat 'White Cloud.' Messrs Taylor & Moore operated the boat until the spring of 1862, when they sold it to O. Bailey, Mr. Bailey operating the boat until 1867, when it met with an accident, common to Missouri River boats, and was so badly wrecked as to render it useless for further service. Some time in May, 1868, Messrs. Bailey & Noyes built a new boat, giving it the same name as its predecessor. Some time in May, 1871, John H. Lynds bought a one-fourth interest and took charge of it. In the fall of 1878, Mr. Lynds sold a one-half interest—he having previously bought, from time to time, the remaining interests—to David Bailey. In 1881, Mr Lynds bought back his one-half interest, thus making him sole owner up to the present time."

There are, at present, the following number of business enterprises, professions and trades represented in White Cloud:

General stores, four; grocery stores, two; drug stores, three; hardware stores, one; furniture, one; restaurants, two; hotels, two; livery stables, one; barber shops, one; grist-mills, one; saw-mills, one; boot and shoe shops, two; blacksmith shops, two; jewelry stores, one; billiard halls, one; harness shops, one; wagon shops, one; meat markets, one; printing offices, one; millinery stores, one; carpenters, two; lawyers, two; physicians, four; painters, three; plasterers, three.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. G. ARNOLD, dealer in hardware, stoves and agricultural implements, came to Kansas with his parents in the fall of 1854, locating near White Cloud, where, with the exception of one year spent in Colorado, in the freight and express business, he has since resided and carried on business. He is a member of the firm of Arnold & Springer, the largest dealers in hardware, stoves and agricultural implements in the northeast section of Kansas. The firm are doing an extensive business in their line, and are well known for their square dealing. Mr. A. is an active member of White Cloud Lodge No. 78, A. F. & A. M. He was born December 12, 1852, near St. Joseph, Mo., where he lived until the fall of 1854, when his parents removed to Kansas. Mr. Arnold received his early instruction in the district and graded schools of White Cloud, finishing his education in the State Normal School. He subsequently became a teacher and taught for four consecutive years in one district, and was known as an able and thorough pedagogue, and possessed the respect and esteem of his pupils and their parents. After his return from Colorado he embarked in his present business. He was married in Brown County, April 12, 1882, to Miss Emma Idol, a native of Kansas. Most of Mrs. Arnold's younger days, however, were passed in the mountains of Washington Territory, near Walla Walla. She is a daughter of J. M. Idol, Esq., a prominent citizen and farmer of Brown County. He is at present one of the members of the Board of Commissioners of that county. Mr. Arnold's father is one of the oldest settlers of Doniphan County, and is identified with its growth and prosperity.

GEORGE HENTON BEELER, farmer, P. O. White Cloud, came to Kansas March 4, 1855, and located in Iowa Township, Doniphan County, where he has since resided. He was in the last war as a member of Company E, Thirteenth Missouri Infantry, and enlisted in Holt County, Mo., July 22, 1861. He served in this regiment until October 6, 1861, when the entire regiment was captured by the Rebel forces under Maj. Gen. Price. Subsequently the men of this regiment were paroled, and about December 25, 1861, they again entered the United States service in the Twenty-Fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Mr. B. was a member of this organization until March 1, 1864, when it was consolidated with the Missouri Engineers. He became a member of the new regiment, and was finally mustered out of the service at Atlanta, Ga., September 25, 1864. He was present and took part in the battles of Shiloh, Jonesboro, the siege of Atlanta and numerous other smaller engagements and skirmishes. Mr. B. saw some hard service while in the employ of Uncle Sam, from the results of which he suffers to-day. He was born in Polk County, Mo., March 12, 1842, and lived but a short time in his native county, when his parents removed (in 1844) to Holt County, Mo., where they lived until the spring of 1855, when they came to Kansas. He was married in Doniphan County, June 27, 1867, to Miss Caroline Hollingworth, a native of Iowa. They have one child, Nancy Jane. Mr. Beeler has a fine farm of eighty acres, rolling upland. It is all enclosed and all in cultivation, except twenty acres of meadow and fifteen acres of timber land. His orchard covers five acres and contains 300 apple, and about 200 peach, cherry and plum trees. The improvements consist of a good comfortable house, good barn, and other outbuildings. There is the best of water on the farm, a large stream of water flowing through it. There is also an excellent well of water near the house.

DR. R. B. BEIDELMAN, druggist, was born in Northampton County, Pa., June 21, 1815, living there until twenty years old. He then went to Wabash County, Ill., where he began the study of medicine, taking his first course of lectures at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and his final course at the Eclectic School in Cincinnati. He married in Wabash County, Ill., December 18, 1838, Miss Mary Kanouse, who died in 1852, leaving five children, of whom four are living, George L., James M., Henry P., and Elvira. He there engaged in the practice of medicine, afterwards moving to Northern Illinois, living in the counties of Marshall, LaSalle, and Henry until 1869. He married in Marshall County, January 8, 1856, Miss Elizabeth Whitney. In 1869 he moved to Missouri, remaining one year, and in 1870 moved to White Cloud, where he has since resided. He there enjoys a large practice. He is a member of the State Eclectic Association of Kansas. He has voted the Republican ticket since the organization of that party. Was elected in 1882 member of the City Council of White Cloud.

J. M. BEIDELMAN, editor White Cloud *Review*, was born in Mount Carmel, Ill., on June 9, 1849. He received his education at Mount Carmel, where he remained until his sixteenth year, when he entered the *Republican* office at Henry, Ill. He marred in December, 1870, Miss V. E. Washburn, a native of Missouri, the ceremony taking place at Mason City, Ill. In 1871 he came to Kansas and located at White Cloud, where he has made his home ever since, although for a short time engaged in newspaper work in other cities.

SAMUEL M. BROSIUS, Indian trader at Great Nemaha Agency, Nebraska, came to Kansas in the fall of 1874 and located at the Agency where he has since resided. He is the Postmaster at the Agency. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and of White Cloud Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F. He was born in Chester County, Pa., June 28, 1851, and lived in his native State, with the exception of three years spent in Columbiana County, Ohio, until he came to Kansas. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., October 2, 1879, to Miss Jennie M. Walton, a native of Pennsylvania. She died December 7, 1880.

GEORGE H. BURKHALTER, dealer in groceries, musical instruments, sheet music confectionery, fine cigars, tobacco, etc., came to Kansas in the spring of 1867, locating at White Cloud, where he has since lived. He is a member of White Cloud Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., and of the White Cloud Silver Cornet Band. Mr. B. was born in Taylorsville, Muskingum Co., Ohio, March 29, 1858, and lived in his native State one year, when his parents moved to Kansas, and located at Iowa Point. They lived here however but two years, when they returned to their former home in Ohio, where they lived until 1867, when they removed a second time to Kansas. Mr. B. has been engaged in business for himself, or for others in White Cloud, about four years. He is one of the rising young merchants of White Cloud, and is doing a large and safe business, which is constantly increasing.

JOHN S. CAIN, section foreman B. & M. R. R. (A. & N. Division), came to Kansas May 6, 1870, locating at White Cloud, where he has since resided. He has been City Marshal and Street Commissioner of the city of White Cloud and Constable of Iowa Township for two terms each. He is a member of White Cloud Lodge No. 6, I. O. of O. F. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, July 31, 1850, and lived in his native city two years, when his parents removed to Warsaw, Ind. Here Mr. Cain's father died when he had attained the age of three years. His mother continued to reside in Warsaw for about nine years, and then removed to Berrien County, Mich., where the family lived one year. From Michigan Mr. Cain went to the State of Illinois, where he was engaged in railroading for about two years, and then came to Kansas. He was married May 16, 1880, in Highland, Doniphan County, to Miss Sallie E. Winkler. They have one child, a son, Charles. Mr. Cain's mother makes her home with him in White Cloud. He is an efficient railroad man, and is well spoken of by those in authority over him on the road on which he is employed.

JOHN G. CARPENTER, wagon and carriage maker, came to Kansas in the fall of the year 1867, and located at Troy, Doniphan County, where he lived and followed his trade until the spring of 1882, when he removed to White Cloud, where he has since lived. He was born in Washington County, N. Y., January 24, 1825, and lived in his native place until his parents moved to Albans, Vt., where he lived ten years and from there to Rochester, Racine Co., Wis., where they lived twelve years, and from there removed to Waukon, Iowa, where they lived for ten years. From Iowa Mr. Carpenter came to Kansas. He was married in Waukon, Iowa, in the winter of 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Breier, a native of Scotland. They have four children living, whose names are George W., Sarah Bobst, Charles and Della.

FRANK A. CUBITT, baker and salesman, came to Kansas in the fall of 1870, locating at White Cloud, where he lived four years and then returned to his former home in Sterling, Ill. He lived here five years and then returned to White Cloud, where he was employed as a baker and salesman, first by the firm of Harpster & Christ, and then by J. W. Harpster, who succeeded the firm just mentioned, and subsequently was employed by Messrs. Burkhalter & Kenney. He is at present in the employ of Mr. H. H. Hines, the extensive dealer in groceries and provisions, and when not employed in his legitimate duties as a plain and fancy baker, assists as one of the salesmen of this enterprising and go-ahead establishment. Mr. C. is a thorough master of his trade, both in the plain and ornamental branches, and as a salesman cannot be excelled. He is a member of White Cloud Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F. Mr. Cubitt was born in Chicago, Ill., October 14, 1856, but lived only a short time in his native city his parents removing to Dixon, Ill., where they also stayed but a short time, removing from there to Sterling in the same State, where they finally settled down. From the last named city Mr. C. came to White Cloud. He was educated at the Sterling, Ill., High School, graduating in 1876.

CHARLES H. DODD, clerk, came to Kansas in June, 1869, locating at Syracuse, where he lived two years, and from there removed to Highland, where he lived three years and was engaged in farming. From Highland he removed to Brown County, where he lived seven years and then came to White Cloud, where he has resided ever since and been engaged in the extensive grocery establishment of H. H. Hines, Esq. Mr. Dodd was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., October 24, 1857, and lived in his native country until 1869, when he came to America and settled in Kansas. Mr. Dodd is a young gentleman of more than average business qualifications, and as a salesman has few superiors. He possesses the esteem and confidence of all who are so fortunate as to know him.

SAMUEL C. DONEY, a sawyer, came to Kansas, January 16, 1866, locating in White Cloud, where he has since lived. He has been Constable of Iowa Township two years. He participated in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company E., Twenty-fifth Regiment, Missouri Infantry; enlisted in Holt County, Mo., July 22, 1861, and was mustered out of the United States Service July 22, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. He took part in the battles of Lexington, Mo., Shiloh, Corinth, Murfreesboro', Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Chickamauga. While in the army Mr. D. was taken prisoner at Tullahoma, Ala., and after his capture was taken to Mobile, where he was held as a prisoner eleven months, and endured the usual cruel treatment meted out by the Rebel authorities to Union prisoners. Mr. Doney was born in Crawford County, Ohio, September 16, 1841, and lived there but a short time when his parents removed to Platte County Mo., where they lived three years and then removed to Holt County, Mo., where they lived fifteen years and from there came to Kansas. He was married in White Cloud, November 28, 1865, to Miss Sarah J. Nott, a native of Canada.

MANCE DUNKIN, farmer, P. O. White Cloud, came to Kansas in January, 1861; located in Leavenworth, there remained four months, and then removed to Marysville where he lived one year and was engaged in farming. He then entered Gen. James A. Lane's Provisional Brigade, being assigned to Col. Williams' Regiment, but the services of this force not being accepted by the United States Government, he, after a stay of five months in the army, left, and went to White Cloud where he has resided since, and been engaged in farming. He is a member of Friendship Lodge No. 11, A.F. & A.M., of White Cloud. He was born in Platte County, Mo., in October, 1844, where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was married June 2, 1863, at White Cloud to Miss Nancy Hardin, a native of Hardin County, Ky. They have six children, Hattie, born May 25, 1865; Birlie, born August 30, 1869; George Henry, born June 22, 1851; William, born September, 10, 1873; Tiny, born May 25, 1875, and Dollie, born July 6, 1882. Mr. Dunkin has a choice farm of eighty acres which he purchased last spring. Forty-five acres of it are under cultivation, the balance being timber land. He has already improved by erecting a new barn, and proposes in the near future to erect a home on the same property for himself and family.

DR. W. H. FARROW, physician and surgeon, came to Kansas in November, 1875, and located in the city of Atchison, where he followed the profession until 1877, when he removed to Iowa Point where he lived until 1880, when he removed to White Cloud where he has lived since and practiced his profession in partnership with Dr. W. E. Lewis since. He is a member of White Cloud Lodge No. 78, A. F. & A. M., and of White Cloud Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F. He was in the last war as a member of Company G, Twentieth Regiment, Virginia Confederate Cavalry, and enlisted May 12, 1862 at Powell's Mountain. He participated in the battles of second Bull Run, Antietam, Port Republic, Kearnstown, Antietam second, and numorous other engagements. He was wounded in an engagement at Droup Mountain and taken prisoner February 6, 1865, and then taken to the Athenæum Prison, Wheeling, West Virginia, and from there removed to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was released by the United States authorities June 13, 1865. Dr. Farrow was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., November 20, 1844, and lived in his native place until his sixteenth year when he entered the Confederate Army. After the close of the war he returned to Catlettsburg, Ky., where he remained a short time and then travelled extensively over the United States and finally settled in Kentucky, where he married. He commenced reading medicine in Memphis, Tenn., under the direction of Dr. Grant, an eminent practitioner of that city. He remained in the office of his preceptor nearly two years, and then attended lectures at the Cincinnati, Ohio, Medical College, but did not graduate. Commenced the practice of his profession in Cynthiana, Ky. He followed his profession in this city four years and then removed to Flemingsburg, Fleming County, Ky., where he lived three years, and from there removed to Kansas. Dr. Farrow was married March 21, 1867, at Cynthiana, Ky., to Miss Elizabeth V. Wolf, a native of Virginia. They have five children whose names are Susan E., Hattie Willimetta, Mollie H., Allie and Dora. Dr. Farrow enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice and is honored and esteemed by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

A. FROST & CO., dealers in pine and native lumber, began business November 1, 1881, carrying a stock of $6,000 of pine and native lumber, doing a large wholesale business in the latter. Alonzo Frost, of the above firm, was born in Portland, Me., September 17, 1849, residing there until about fourteen years of age, when his parents removed to Oxford County, Me., and afterward went away from home, and in January, 1871, he reached White Cloud. The first work done by him there was sawing half a cord of wood, for which he received 75 cents. He next obtained work on the grade at the schoolhouse, and then in the brick yard. He there handled all the brick, as offbearer, of which the schoolhouse is built. After that building was completed he visited his home in Maine, remaining a few months; then returned to White Cloud and ran the engine at Palmer & Orton's saw-mill one season. He then clerked in a store three years, and was four years as pilot and master of the ferry-boat at White Cloud. He was married in White Cloud, October 15, 1877, to Miss Mary R. Price. They have two children—Albert Wilbur and Charles R. He is a member of the White Cloud Lodge, No. 78, A. F. & A. M., occupying all the chairs but three in that lodge; was the first Dictator of Amity Lodge, No. 2267, K. of H., and the first representative to the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM VAUGHN GORDON, farmer, came to Kansas in September, 1865, locating near White Cloud, where he has since lived. He took part in the late war as a member of Co. G, One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, and enlisted in this regiment March 4, 1864, at Springfield, Ill. Subsequently his regiment was consolidated with the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Illinois Infantry, in which he served till the 10th of September, 1865, when he was discharged at Memphis, Tenn. He participated in the battles of Memphis, Tenn., Guntown, Miss., where he was wounded, Ripley, Miss., Eastport, Tenn., and other engagements and skirmishes. In the winter of 1868 and '69 he was in the Indian Territory, and took part in the battle of Washita, where the notorious Chief, Black Kettle, was killed. He was also in the five days' fighting along the Cimarron River. He was one of the five men that fought two hundred Indians in the Sand Hills south of the Canadian River, in the Indian Territory, three of the five men being wounded and he narrowly escaped, a rifle ball passing through his hat. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, April 12, 1846, and lived in his native State until his eighth year, when his parents removed to McLean County, near Bloomington, Ill., where they lived until they came to Kansas. He was married near Sciola, Montgomery Co., Iowa, January 9, 1878, to Miss Mary M. Whitney, a native of Kansas. Thay have three children—Scott Irving, Elda May and Mary Alta. Mr. Gordon has a fine farm of eighty acres of rolling prairie, all enclosed; fifty acres are in cultivation and the balance consists of timber, mostly walnut, elm, hickory and oak. He has on his farm a small orchard which covers about two acres and contains one hundred and twenty-five apple and peach trees. He has an abundance of small fruits. There is plenty of pure sweet water on his farm. The improvements consist of a new frame dwelling house, barn, and other outbuildings.

REV. JAMES L. GRIGSBY, Pastor of the Associated Methodist Episcopal Churches at White Cloud and Highland, came to Kansas in October, 1880, locating at Independence, Montgomery County, where he had charge of Allen Chapel one year. He then removed from Independence to White Cloud, where has since resided. He is a member of White Cloud Lodge, No. 2088, G. U. O. F.; Friendship Lodge, No. 11, A. F. & A. M. (U. D.); of the Advocates of Justice of North America, and Knights of Labor. He participated in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-Second Regiment United States Infantry, and was enlisted in Monrovia, Ohio, September 21, 1864, and was mustered out of the United States service June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C. He took part in the battles of Nashville, Tenn., December 24, 25 and 26, 1864; the battle of Columbia, Tenn., January 8, 1865; Decatur, Ala., February 2, 1865, and other battles and skirmishes. Mr. Grigsby was born in Athens, Ala., August 22, 1849, and lived in his native place until his sixth year, when his parents removed to Huron County, Ohio, where he lived fifteen years, and from there removed to Chicago, from whence he came to Kansas. He attended Oberlin College, Ohio, two terms, and completed his course of education at Wilberforce University, Ohio. He entered the ministry in 1879, and has been preaching since. Mr. Grigsby was married in Chicago, November 22, 1876, to Miss Anna Albert, a native of the Indian Territory.

JOHN GRUMLEY, boot and shoe maker, came to Kansas in the spring of 1857, and located near Fanning, Doniphan County, where he lived two years, and from there came to White Cloud, where he has since resided and carried on business. He was in the last war as a member of Company D, Third Battalion Missouri Volunteers, and enlisted in the fall of 1861 in Holt County, Mo. He served six months, and was mustered out of service at St. Joe, Mo. He was in an engagement in Bee Creek, Mo. He was born in Brook County, Va., January 29, 1813, and lived in his native State until his sixteenth year. He then went to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he lived eighteen months, and was learning his trade. He then traveled extensively over the United States until the year 1837, when he located in Washington, Pa., where he lived three years. From there he removed to Wheeling, W. Va., where he lived four years and carried on his business. From Wheeling he went to Platteville, Wis., where he lived fifteen years, and was mostly engaged in shoemaking. While residing in Wisconsin he made a trip to California, where he remained one and a half years, and was engaged in mining. From Wisconsin he came to Kansas. Mr. Grumley has been married twice. The first marriage was solemnized in Cannonsburg, Pa., in October, 1836, to Miss Julia Ann Saunders, a native of New York State. He had seven children by this marriage, whose names are: Lydia A., Edward C. Thomas M., Julia E., John L., Harriet Louisa, and Lucy Jane. The second marriage took place in Oregon, Mo., in December, 1875, to Mrs. Jane Wakeland, a native of England. There has been no issue by this marriage.

JOHN LEWIS GRUMLEY, boot and shoe maker, came to Kansas in the spring of 1857, and located near Fanning, where he lived two years, and from there removed to White Cloud, where he has lived since. He was born in Platteville, Grant Co., Wis., December 11 1852, and lived there until his fifth year, when his parents removed to Kansas.

JOHN GUBTAIL, gun and blacksmith, came to Kansas in the spring of 1869, and located in White Cloud, living there about two years, and then removed to Holt County, Mo., where he lived three years. From Missouri he returned to Kansas, locating at Iowa Point, where he lived two years and carried on business. From Iowa Point he returned to White Cloud, where he has since resided. He was in the army during the War of the Rebellion, as a Corporal of Company B, One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, and enlisted August 9, 1862, at Kankakee City, Ill. He took part in the battles of Walnut Hills, near Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Grand Gulf, Black River, Gun Town, and numerous other engagements, and was mustered out of the service July 1, 1865, in Chicago. He was born in Springfield Clark Co., Ohio, September 1, 1842. In his third year his parents removed to Iroquois County, Ill., where they lived thirteen years, and from there moved to Kankakee City, Ill., where they lived eight years. From there Mr. Gubtail entered the United States Army. After the close of the war, he returned to Iroquois County, Ill., where he remained until he came to Kansas. He has been married twice. The first marriage took place in Kankakee City, Ill., in the year 1867, to Miss Rebecca Davis, a native of Illinois. She died eight months after her marriage. The second marriage took place in 1870, in Holt County, Mo., to Miss Julia E. Grumley, a native of Wisconsin. They have three children living—Ira C., Thomas M., and Lewis E.

H. H. HINES, dealer in groceries, provisions, etc., has been in business at White Cloud the past nine years, carries a general line of groceries, provisions, etc., amounting to $4,000, and does a business of about $30,000 per annum, and employs three clerks. He has also a bakery and restaurant adjoining his grocery store. He was born in Woodfield, Monroe Co., Ohio, March 14, 1838. When he was five years old his parents moved to Southern Indiana, where he resided until nineteen years of age; he then went to Mason County, Ill., where he remained until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted, in 1861, in Company E, Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, as Sergeant, serving three years, and when becoming disabled by a fracture of his ankle, he went into the Quartermaster's Department, where he remained until the winter of 1866. He then returned to Mason County, Ill., holding the office of Deputy County Clerk for several months. In August, 1866, he came to Kansas, obtaining employment as a clerk in the store of Bailey & Noyes, one season; he then took charge of a store at Highland for the same firm. When this store was sold he returned to White Cloud, remaining with the firm until they quit business, having been with them seven years. He then engaged in business for himself. He acts with the Republican party, of whose principles he is a strong supporter, and takes an active interest in politics. He has frequently been a delegate to County Conventions. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H. Lodges, at White Cloud. He was married in Doniphan County, Kan., April 11, 1879, to Miss Mollie C. Conklin.

B. B. IDOL, farmer, came to Kansas in October, 1856, and located near White Cloud, where, with the exception of seven years spent in the Territories, he has lived since. He is a member of White Cloud Louge, No. 78, A. F. & A. M., and of White Cloud Lodge, No. 6, I. O. of O. F. Mr. Idol was born in Davidson County, N. C., May 24, 1838, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. After moving to Kansas, he left April 29, 1861, on a journey to the Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. He successively visited Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and Montana Territories, and was engaged while there in mining, prospecting and freighting. He returned from the latter Territory to Kansas via the Missouri River. He was married in Doniphan County June 9, 1878, to Miss H. F. Finley, a native of Kansas. They have one child, a daughter, Vera. Mr. Idol has a fine farm of 160 acres, upland, all enclosed with substantial fences, and all in cultivation. His orchard covers five acres, and contains about 400 bearing apple, 500 peach, and 50 pear, plum and cherry trees. He has a small vineyard of 200 vines, the grapes of which he sells in the White Cloud markets. He has a new, comfortable, and roomy dwelling house, a new barn and other outbuildings. He devotes his attention to raising grain, fine hogs and cattle.

THOMAS FRANCIS KENNEY, of the firm of Burkhalter & Kenney, dealers in groceries, musical instruments, sheet music, confectionery, fine cigars, tobacco, etc., etc., came to Kansas January 1, 1874, and located in White Cloud, where he has since resided and carried on business. He is a member of White Cloud Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F. Mr. Kenney was born in Warren, Ill., July 26, 1858, and lived in his native place until his sixteenth year, and then removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where he remained but a short time, and then removed to Lawson, Ray County, in the same State, where he lived two years and then returned to St. Joseph, where he lived until he came to Kansas. Since he lived in Kansas he has been engaged in the wood business, and in railroading in the vicinity of White Cloud. He joined the enterprising and growing firm of which he is a member, December 5, 1881. His firm is doing and deserves a large trade.

JAMES KIRLIN, farmer, came to Kansas April 16, 1880, and located at White Cloud, where he has since lived. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in December, 1827, and lived there until he came to America, and settled in White Cloud. He was married in County Derry, April 27, 1852, to Miss Hannah McHugh, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. They have four children living, whose names are Bridget, Margaret, James and William. Mr. Kirlin has a farm of 160 acres, rolling prairie, which he has improved the past year. The farm is all enclosed with a substantial fence. He devotes his attention to raising grain and hogs. He has plenty of good water on his farm, the Hayes-Kirlin branch running through it.

W. E. LEWIS, M. D., was born in Delaware County, Pa., September 1, 1850, living there until 1870, when he came to Kansas, locating at Highland, and graduating at the Highland University. He then began the study of medicine, being one year under a preceptor, and taking a two years' course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating there. He afterwards went to Northern Illinois, with the intention of teaching there, but learning there was an opening at White Cloud, he went there, entering into partnership with Dr. Farrow, in 1880. He is a member of the Regular State Medical Association, and of the District Medical Society of Northwestern Missouri. He married in Jackson County, Mo., near Pleasant Hill, April 2, 1879, Miss Margaret J. Adams, who was born in Indiana. They have one child, Nellie. Dr. L. takes great interest in church matters, is a leading member of the Congregational Church, and superintendent of the Sabbath school at White Cloud. He is also a member of White Cloud Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F. and of Amity Lodge, No. 2267, K. of H., at White Cloud.

JAMES F. MITCHELL, station agent and operator at White Cloud, on the B. & M. R. R., the A. & N. Division, came to Kansas March 14, 1878, and located in Cherokee County, where he was employed as station agent on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. From there he removed to Greenwood County, where he lived two years, and was in the employ of the same company. From there he removed to St. Clair, Mo., remaining there until May 28, 1882, when he removed to Gage County, Neb., where he was in the employ of the B. & M. R. R. as station agent, and then came to White Cloud. He is a member of Charleston, Kan., Lodge, No. 161, I. O. O. F., and a member of the White Cloud Cornet Band. He was born November 19, 1854, in Shelby County, Mo., where he lived until his twenty-second year, and from there removed to Macon, Mo., where he lived until 1878, and from there came to Kansas. He was married January 23, 1881, at Smithfield, Mo., to Miss Sadie E. Lewis, a native of Nodaway County, Mo.; they have one daughter, Jewel. Mr. Mitchell is also express agent at White Cloud, stands high in the confidence of the company he serves, and is regarded as very proficient in his duties.

LEWIS I. MOORE, clerk, came to Kansas in the spring of 1873, locating at Hiawatha, where he was engaged in learning the printer's trade in the *Dispatch* office. He remained in Hiawatha one year, and from there removed to Oregon, Mo., where he resided until 1879, when he went to Canyon City, and Leadville, Col. He spent one year in Colorado, and then returned to his home in Missouri, where he resided until March, 1882, when he removed to White Cloud and accepted a position in the large mercantile establishment of D. M. Emerson, where he is at present engaged. Mr. Moore was born in Oregon, Holt Co., Mo., March 30, 1862, and lived in his native place until 1869, when his parents removed to Long Island, N. Y. They remained there two years and then returned to Missouri. Mr. Moore has received a classical education, having received his instruction at the Northwestern Normal School, in Oregon, Mo. While living in this State he was Deputy Sheriff of Holt County, which position he held one term. He is a young man of correct business habits, and is respected and esteemed by his associates in the large mercantile establishment with which he is connected.

DANIEL RUSSELL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. White Cloud, came to Kansas in January, 1863, and located in Nemaha County, where he lived two years, and then removed to Brown County, where he lived fourteen years. From Brown County he removed to his farm in Iowa Township, Doniphan County, where he has lived since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of Highland Lodge, No. 11, A., F. & A. M. During the last war he was the personal attendant of Col. Thomas Mack, of the Thirty-Third Regiment of Iowa Infantry. He held this position for one year, and was present at a number of battles and skirmishes. Mr. Russell was born in Orange, N. C., in September, 1841, and lived in his native State until his ninth year, when his master removed to Saline County, Ark. He lived in Arkansas sixteen years, and from there came to Kansas. He was married in Brown County, September 6, 1867, to Mrs. Catherine Jarvis, a native of Harrison County, Ky. They have ten children living, viz: Annie M., John S., William Henry, Daniel Bascom, Douglas Greene, James Wiley, Walter Boyd, Bertha Wallace, Sabina Elizabeth, Susan Catherine. Mr. Russell was born a slave, but by his industry and economy he has now become the proud possessor of a choice farm in Doniphan County, of 140 acres. I tis all enclosed and all under cultivation. He has a small orchard which covers about three acres and contains about 100 apple, thirty-five peach and cherry trees. He devotes his attention to raising corn, fine hogs, cattle and sheep. The improvements on his farm consist of a comfortable house and convenient farm buildings.

C. W. SHREVE, druggist, came to Kansas in the spring of 1858, locating at White Cloud, where he has since resided and carried on business. He is leader of the White Cloud Cornet Band; Clerk of School District No. 48, Doniphan County; has been Notary Public for the past twelve years; United States Commissioner since June 10, 1871; and has been a member of the City Council of White Cloud for the last ten years. He is a member of the Society of Friends. He is also a member of White Cloud Lodge, No. 78, A., F. & A. M., and of White Cloud Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F. Capt. Shreve was born in Deerfield, Portage Co., Ohio, January 31, 1833, and lived in his native place until his seventeenth year, when his parents removed to Massillon, Stark Co., Ohio, where he lived until the spring of 1856, and from there came to Kansas, locating at White Clould two years later. That Capt. Shreve possesses the esteem and confidence of his fellow-townsmen is evinced by the offices they have elected him to, and the length of time he has held them. He is an able and conscientious druggist, scrupulous and exact in all his dealings, and has and deserves a good trade.

A. J. SINCLAIR, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. White Cloud, came to Kansas in July, 1866, locating in Miami County, where he lived twelve years, and then removed to Iowa Township, Doniphan County, where he has since resided. He was Justice of the Peace for two terms while living in Miami County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined Macon (Ill.) Lodge, No. 8, in 1846. At present he is affiliated with White Cloud Lodge, No. 78. He was born in Botetourt County, Va., in September, 1819, and lived in his native State until his tenth year, when his mother (his father having died in Virginia) removed to Sangamon County, Ill., where they resided a couple of years and then removed to Macon County, Ill., where Mr. Sinclair lived until 1865, when he started "overland" for Kansas, reaching this State in 1866. While Mr. S. resided in Illinois he formed the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, subsequently President of the United States, and was engaged at one time with him and John Hanks in flat-boating on the Sangamon River. Mr. S. distinctly remembers the "hard winter" experienced by the residents of Macon County in 1830-31, when few, if any, had any bread to eat. His description of their sufferings is vivid and thrilling. Mr. Sinclair was married in Macon, Ill., April 30, 1846, to Miss Delilah Abrams, a native of Illinois. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living: Isaac S., Amanda J. (married to William Perkins, a farmer residing near White Cloud), Julia F. (married to Robert Hodge, a farmer living near White Cloud), John H. (married to Emma Tesh, a native of North Carolina), Laura (married to Mr. Frank Underwood, a resident of White Cloud), Emma (married to John Noble, a farmer, a resident of Doniphan County), and Reuben S. The last two children named have developed a remarkable talent for music, and are skillful performers on the piano, organ and violin. Esquire Sinclair has a choice farm of eighty acres, mostly bottom land, all enclosed and all under cultivation. It is remarkably fertile, and presents a good prospect for a phenomenal yield of corn this year. His orchard contains fifty bearing apple trees, some of them fairly breaking down with the fruit with which they are at present overburdened. He has an abundance of pure, cool water on his farm, a fine spring rising near his house, and thence meandering through the farm. He devotes his attention chiefly to raising grain, vegetables and stock. The improvements on his farm consist of a fine roomy mansion-house, large barn and other out-buildings. Mr. Sinclair is an ardent Republican and a firm friend of the temperance movement now agitating the State of Kansas.

I. S. SINCLAIR, Constable of Iowa Township, came to Kansas in August, 1866, locating in Miami County, where he resided until 1876, when he removed to White Cloud, where he has lived since. He has been Constable of Iowa Township two terms. He is also City Marshal and Street Commissioner of the city of White Cloud. He is a member of White Cloud Lodge No. 78, A. F. & A. M., and White Cloud Lodge No. 6, I. O. of O. F. During the Indian outbreak in this State in 1868, he entered the United States Army as a member of Company L, Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry. He enlisted at Paola, October 24, 1868, served six months on the plains of Colorado and New Mexico, and was mustered out at Fort Hayes, April 19, 1869. While a member of this command he was engaged in a number of engagements and skirmishes. Mr. Sinclair was born in Macon, Ill., August 12, 1847, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. He was married May 4, 1876, in White Cloud, to Miss Nannie J. Abrams, a native of Illinois. They have one daughter—Minnie.

DANIEL TODD, farmer, P. O. White Cloud, came to Kansas, March 28, 1854, locating in Leavenworth, where he lived about two months, and from there removed to near White Cloud, where he lived three months, when he was, with his entire family, consisting of six persons, kidnapped and sold into slavery. They were first taken to Howard County, Mo., where they were held in bondage one year. A short time subsequently Mr. Todd's wife and one child were sent to Macon County, Tenn., where they were held in slavery nearly four years, when they were restored to freedom by President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. Mr. Todd escaped from those who kidnapped him at the time his wife and child were taken to Tennessee, and joined the United States army, becoming a member of Company D, First Missouri Militia. He enlisted in September, 1861, in Mexico, Mo., served eighteen months, and was discharged for disability incurred while in the service, in March, 1863, at Pilot Knob, Mo. After his discharge from the army, he gathered together those of his children that he could find and removed to White Cloud, where he was subsequently joined by his wife and one child, and where he has ever since lived. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in White Cloud. He was born in Washington County, Va., in 1816, and lived there until his twelfth year, when his master removed to Boone County, Mo. Mr. T. lived altogether, twenty-six years in the State of Missouri, and then came to Kansas. He was married in Platte County, Mo., May 20, 1853, to Priscilla Dorsey, a native of Macon Co., Ky. They have four children living—Scott Clay, Sophronia, Lucetta, and Emeline. Also have two grandchildren living with them—George Mason and Charles True. Though starting late in life and without a dollar, Mr. Todd has now become by hard work and economy the happy owner of eighty acres of fine upland, which is all enclosed, and has about fifty-eight acres under cultivation, the balance being pasture and timber land. His orchard covers two acres, and contains fifty apple, six hundred peach, and fifty cherry and pear trees. His vineyard covers half an acre and has three hundred vines. The improvements on his farm consist of a comfortable frame dwelling house, good barn, and other outbuildings.

FRANK TRAGO, engineer on the A. & M. Div. of the B. & M. R. R., was born in Jackson County, Ohio, December 14, 1854, and followed various occupations until 1874. At that time he became fireman on the M. & C. R. R., in Ohio, which he followed three years. He became engineer on the same road, and served in that capacity until 1880, when he came west to Plattsmouth, Neb., where he obtained a position on the A. & N. Div. of the B. & M. R. R., and has since been in their employ. Mr. Trago has been concerned in several railroad accidents, but has thus far fortunately escaped unhurt. He is a gentlemen who thoroughly understands his business as an engineer, and is always very cautious in the avoidance of any danger.

JOHN H. UTT, retired, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, July 11, 1814, living there until 1831, when his parents moved to Illinois, stopping during the winter at Alton. The following spring they moved to Jersey County, then the southern portion of Greene County, Ill., locating about five miles southwest of Jerseyville. The subject of this sketch there married, in 1839, Miss Priscilla Spaulding. In 1843 he moved to Holt County, Mo., where he engaged in farming. During the Mexican war he enlisted in Company A, Oregon Battalion Missouri Volunteers. His command was sent West to establish lines of forts to Oregon, and soon after establishing Fort Kearney the war closed. The battalion was disbanded in November, 1848. Mr. Utt then returned home, remaining until the spring of 1849, when he crossed the plains to California, arriving in September and remaining until June, 1850. Was there engaged chiefly in mining and trading. He then returned to Holt County, Mo., and resided until 1856, when, with other parties, he took up claims at the present site of White Cloud; the following year became one of a town company of thirty who purchased the land and laid out the town of White Cloud. He, in 1858, and Enoch Spaulding, completed the City Hotel, and Mr. U. was the first proprietor. He built the saw-mill in the same year, and has since done much to build up the town. In 1864 his wife died, leaving five children—Levi Harrison, Melvina, Emily J., John E., and Dora. He afterward married Miss Bessie Hurd. They have one child—Veta Lee. Mr. U. is a Republican, and has always taken an active interest in politics, and has been closely identified with many public measures. He has twice held the office of County Judge of Doniphan County. He has twice engaged in mercantile business, and has devoted his attention chiefly to land. He is the present Town Proprietor of White Cloud. Also took a prominent part in the building of the A. & C. R. R., being one of the first owners on completing the road into Nebraska.

JOSEPHUS UTT, commercial traveler, came to Kansas in the year 1858, and first located on Wolf River, Wolf River Township, Doniphan County, where he lived three years. He was then engaged for one year as a teacher for the Iowa Indians on the Iowa Reservation. He is a member of the I. O. of O. F. Mr. Utt participated in the war of the Rebellion as First Lieutenant of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and enlisted at White Cloud, Doniphan County, and was discharged at Fort Smith, Ark. He was born May 15, 1830, in Scioto County, Ohio, where he lived until the age of one year, when his parents removed to Alton, Ill. From there they removed to Buchanan County, Mo., and from there Mr. Utt came to Kansas. He was at Marshall's, on the Big Blue, when the news was received of the purchase from the Indians of the lands which now comprise the States of Kansas and Nebraska. During most of his life he has been engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Utt's present residence is White Cloud, Doniphan County. He is married and has five children. His wife's name was Rachael Ann McKinney. The children are—Jennie J., R. L., D. V., T. J., and Joe Emma.

R. S. WAKEFIELD, contractor and builder, was born in Newport, Sullivan Co., N. H., December 30, 1828, living there until fourteen years of age, when his father moved to Essex County, N. Y. He there learned the trade of carpenter and builder, remaining until about twenty-two years of age. He then went to Kenosha, Wis., remaining about one year; then to Neenah, Wis., remaining one year. He then took a trip through Minnesota, locating at Galena, Ill., in 1852. He there married, January 30, 1855, Miss Frances H. Kamsten. They have one child—Charles Herbert. In May, 1857, he moved to White Cloud, establishing himself in his present business. He built nearly all the first buildings put up at White Cloud, and has since built many others, among them being nearly all the best buildings in the town, including the schoolhouse, etc. He has also done a large amount of work in Hiawatha and the surrounding country. During the war he was a member of the State Militia. He is a member of the Masonic Order and the I. O. O. F. of White Cloud.

HIGHLAND.

Highland owes its name to a whim of one of the founders of the town, rather than to any great elevation of the land upon which it stands. As early as 1855, J. P. Johnson took a claim here, and drove stakes by which to locate the town. A year later, Gen. John Bayless reached this point, and joined Mr. Johnson in his efforts to locate a town. A year later (1857) the town company was formed, and the town surveyed and laid out in blocks. The members of the town company were J. P. Johnson, John Bayless, O. Bailey, H. N. Seaver, S. M. Irvin, and G. S. Rice.

Although located four miles and one-half from the Atchison & Nebraska Railway, and six miles from Severance, on the St. Joseph & Western, the town enjoys an intercourse with the outside world rarely accorded a place so situated. For this there are several distinct reasons. Highland is in the center of a tract of dark, "mulatto" soil of exceptional fertility, whence comes a large amount of farming trade. It is also the seat of Highland University, one of the few institutions of its class in the State, and to this come large numbers of cultured people, desirous of giving their children the benefit of a thorough course of study. Add to this the nameless fascination which a university town has, even for those neither specially learned nor literary, and the chief attractions of the town for the permanent resident are summed up. To the casual traveler it appeals in another form scarcely less attractive—it reminds him of "back East." Along the principal street trees, now more than a quarter of a century old, are planted, and their spreading branches form a nearly complete arch overhead. Upon the streets pass a people whose faces show the lines of a culture which has had time, in the push and scramble of a life in the new West, for a growth other than purely commercial. A scene like this is rare enough any where, especially west of the Mississippi, and is as grateful as rare.

The first buildings on the town site were erected by the town company. The following spring (1858), Campbell & Bonesteel erected two buildings. The first store was opened by Devine & Stevenson, with a general stock. The second by J. H. Willey, also with a general stock. The first drug store was the property of A. J. Minier & Co., and was run by Dr. J. Leigh. A hardware and tin store was opened by E. Evans. S. F. Armsbury, A. Bruner, and W. P. Gere, all opened blacksmith shops at an early day, and are still living in Highland. Dr. Palmer was the first physician, coming in 1858. Joseph Rankin is thought to have been the first carpenter, but that honor is disputed by E. Snyder, who came in 1857. The first Sabbath school was taught in a log building on the town site by E. M. Hubbard.

The city records of Highland begin with the year 1871. At the election of that year, Fred. J. Close, now Clerk of the District Court, was elected Mayor, and J. S. Martin made City Clerk. In 1872, A. H. Bayless succeeded to the mayoralty. Those who have successively held the office are as follows: A. H. Bayless, 1873-74; J. F. Shields, 1875; F. J. Close, 1876; George G. Fox, 1877; F. J. Close, 1878; A. S. Campbell, 1879; J. P. Johnson, 1880-81; C. E. Fox, 1882. During the same period the list of City Clerks is as follows: J. S. Martin, 1872-73-74; F. Kitzmiller, 1875-76-77-78; G. M. Frisbie, 1879; C. C. Wheeler, 1880-81; Josiah Beeler, 1882.

A postoffice was established at Highland in 1858, and E. M. Hubbard appointed Postmaster. He was succeeded by Rev. James Campbell, Samuel C. Shields, Miss E. Diament, E. E. Herrick, and James A. Kennedy, who now holds the office. The postoffice was located in the hotel kept by E. M. Hubbard. This was the first hotel in town, and is the brick building now occupied by J. P. Johnson as a bank. On the appointment of Campbell, the office was kept in his house. Thence it went to the stores of the various Postmasters, except during Shields' term, when it had a building of its own.

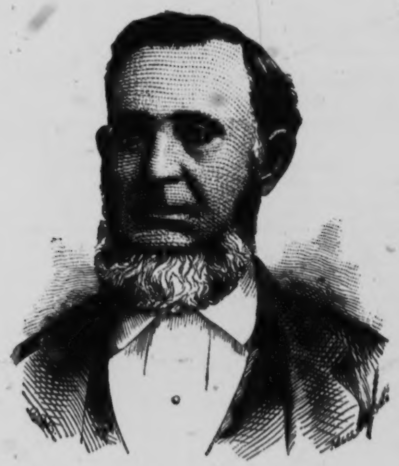

A. Leigh M.D.

HIGHLAND UNIVERSITY.

This institution traces its lineage farther back than any school in the State. In 1836 treaties were made with the Missouri Sacs and Foxes, and with the Iowas whereby they were assigned land in what is now Doniphan County, Kansas; their reservation embracing the present site of Highland. They removed to their newly appointed home during the year, and were followed in 1837 by that faithful missionary, Rev. S. M. Irvin, who, under the direction of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, established a mission among them near the present site of the town. Six months after the arrival of Mr. Irvin he was joined by Rev. William Hamilton. The two remained at the mission as co-laborers for ten years. In 1847 they established an Indian school in connection with the mission. In 1856 a "classical academy" was established. In 1858 a charter was granted by the Territorial Legislature, under the title of the Highland University. The school from the beginning has been under the fostering care of the Presbyterians,—first of the Board of Missions, and later of the Presbyterian Synod of Kansas. Its present trustees represent the Synods of Kansas, Nebraska, Southern Iowa and Missouri. It is at present one of the best, as it is one of the oldest, classical schools in the West.

Its geographical position renders it accessible to the three great States of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. Its grounds embrace ten acres, on a beautiful plateau, commanding a view of scenery unsurpassed in loveliness. Its buildings are substantial, and well fitted for the purposes for which they were designed. It is reached by two railroads, the St. Joseph & Western, and the Atchison & Nebraska.

It has two courses of study—classical and scientific—and a normal school department. It has four literary societies, the Erodelphian and Clisophic, for male students; the Atelceta and Eucleian, for female students. The degrees conferred are: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, Master of Science. The rates of endowment are: $500 for a tuition scholarship; $2,500 for a full scholarship; $25,000 for a professorship. One-third of the Board of Trustees are appointed annually by the Synod of Kansas, in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

The Board of Trustees for the past three years have been as follows:

1881—Rev. S. M. Irvin, Highland, Kan.; Rev. Daniel Kloss, Highland, Kan.; James Myers, M. D., Highland, Kan.; William H. Bayless, Highland, Kan.; J. A. Leonard, Highland, Kan.; Rev. Samuel Farmer, Hiawatha, Kan.; James L. Abernathy, Leavenworth, Kan.; Rev. Henry Bullard, St. Joseph, Mo.; Rev. George L. Spinning, D. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

1882—Rev. Robert Cruikshank, D. D., Highland, Kan.; John P. Johnson, Highland, Kan.; Elijah M. Hubbard, Highland, Kan.; D. M. McIntosh, Troy, Kan.; Rev. W. N. McHarg, Blue Rapids, Kan.; Rev. M. F. Howie, Atchison, Kan.; Rev. W. N. Page, D. D., Leavenworth, Kan.; Rev. S. M. Osmend, D. D., Lawrence, Kan.; Rev. J. T. Baird, Plattsmouth, Neb.

1883—W. E. Lewis, M. D., White Cloud, Kan.; John L. Freeland, Blue Rapids, Kan.; H. Walker, Beloit, Kan.; Rev. J. A. Pinkerton, Beloit, Kan.; Rev. James A. Griffees, Irving, Kan.; Rev. D. R. Todd, Netanaka, Kan.; Judge J. C. Clark, Topeka, Kan.; Hon. B. Cowan, Oregon, Mo.

The Executive Committee for 1883 has the following members: J. P. Johnson, president; J. A. Leonard, vice-president; W. H. Bayless, treasurer; Rev. Daniel Kloss, auditor; Rev. S. M. Irvin, J. A. Leonard, secretaries.

The annual report for the year ending September 1, 1882, gives the following as the members of the faculty of the institution, and their departments: Hon. H. D. McCarty, LL. D., acting president and professor of mathematics and natural science; Rev. Duncan Brown, A. M., professor of ancient languages and literature; Rev Daniel Kloss, A. M., professor of German and French; Rev. Samuel Farmer, A. B., instructor in academic department.

The following statistics are also taken from the annual report:

Whole number of graduates—Males, 17; females, 12; total, 29.

Number of graduates at last commencement, 3.

Students in attendance: Senior class—Males, 2; females, 1; total, 3. Junior class—Males, 4; females, 2; total, 6. Sophomore class—Males, 6; females, 1; total, 7. Freshman class—Males, 2; females, 1; total, 3. Preparatory and scientific department—Males, 30; females, 58; total, 88. Total number of students—Males, 44; females, 63; total, 107.

Lands owned by the institution: Site, ten acres.

Estimated cash value of the property of the institution: Site, $3,000; buildings, $20,000; permanent endowment and funds exclusive of real estate, $5,000; library, $8,000; apparatus, $2,000; total amount of property, $38,000.

Expenditures for the current year: For salary of teachers, $3,000; for incidentals, $300; for building and repairs, $2,500; total expenditures, $5,800.

Receipts for the current year: From tuition fees, $3,000; voluntary contributions, $2,500; total receipts, $5,500.

Rates of tuition, not including board: For collegiate department, per annum, $39; for preparatory and scientific department, $30; annual scholarships, $25.

The institution is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church,

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The Presbyterian Church was organized at the Iowa and Sac Mission, in 1842, having seven members. These original members were all whites, but as the church grew there was a large admixture of Indians. After the removal of the Mission the society met in a frame building between Highland and the mission for several years, and about 1860 began to hold services in the University Chapel, where they have ever since been located. The society now numbers eighty-seven. Their first pastor was Rev. William Bishop. To him succeeded J. D. Paxton, J. B. Morton and the present pastor, Rev. Joseph Mayow. The first meeting of the council took place in 1871. At various times Father Irvin has supplied the church, but his increasing years preclude his constant service, pleasing as it would be to his hearers.

A Sabbath school was organized at the Mission, and is still kept up. It is in charge of Dr. H. D. McCarty, and has an enrollment of one hundred.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at a point near Highland, in 1857, by Rev. Dana Fox. No attempt at building a separate house of worship was made for several years, private residences and schoolhouses doing duty until 1865, when the use of the Presbyterian Chapel was accorded. In 1866 a lot was purchased, and preparations made for building a house of worship, but the project was abandoned for the time, and an arrangement made with the Congregationalists by which the latter received a loan from the Methodists, and shared with them the use of the church building. In 1878, largely through the efforts of Rev. Dana Fox, an exclusively Methodist church, thirty-five by fifty-two, was built, at a cost of three thousand dollars. This was in the pastorate of Rev. William Smith. Since that time L. V. Morton, D. B. Campbell, Hunter, Shackleford and C. K. Jones have held pastoral charge, the latter being still in service.

A Sabbath school was organized in June, 1881, by Rev. Mr. Shackleford. It is now in charge of John Gann, and has an average attendance of forty.

The Congregational Church of Highland, was organized October 5, 1865, by Rev. H. P. Robinson, the constituent members numbering fifteen. Since that time the society has grown with the town, and now numbers sixty-eight. A brick church, thirty-eight by fifty, was begun in 1866, and completed in the fall of the following year. The cost of this structure was four thousand dollars. It stands two blocks north of the main street, nearly in a line with the Wildey House. Rev. H. P. Robinson remained its pastor up to 1869. After his resignation the supply of the society was very irregular and no pastor was settled until July, 1877, when the present incumbent, Rev. D. Kloss, was installed.

Smithton Lodge (Masonic), No. 1, now located at Highland, is at once the oldest lodge in the county and the State. It takes its name from a town once of some importance, but now defunct. Its charter bears the date of November 30, 1854, and was granted to J. W. Smith, E. H. Rinehart, D. Vanderslice, J. H. Whitehead, W. P. Richardson, J. H. Merrill, G. R. Wilson, Joseph Crippen and H. W. Forman. The first officers of the lodge were: J. W. Smith, W. M.; E. H. Rinehart, S. W.; D. Vanderslice, J. W. The present officers of the lodge are: A. Leigh, W. M.; L. Meeker, S. W.; B. Martin, J. W.; W. Trevett, secretary; A. S. Campbell, treasurer. In the early days of the society, meetings were held in the open air, on a bluff near the town; later at Whitehead, Iola, Iowa Agency, Iowa Point, and finally at Highland. It now has a membership of sixty. Meetings are held on each Friday, on or before full moon, in Masonic Hall. This building was erected in 1879, at a cost of one thousand dollars. Besides the hall, the lodge has property in furniture and regalia to the amount of three hundred dollars.

Highland Lodge, No. 67, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized on January 27th, 1871, with the following charter members: J. H. Close, S. F. Amsbury, J. Myers, F. J. Close, B. Castello, H. Myers, F. M. Unkefer, and E. B. Gatchell. The first officers of the lodge were as follows: J. H. Close, N. G.; S. F. Amsbury, V. G.; F. J. Close, P. S.; H. Myers, R. S.; J. Myers, treasurer. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall, on Saturday evenings of each week. The property of the society consists of four hundred dollars invested, about the same amount on hand in cash, and regalia and fixtures to the amount of about two hundred dollars. The present officers are: S. S. Jacobs, N. G.; J. W. Kennedy, V. G.; F. Kitzmiller, R. S.; G. F. Leming, treasurer.

Highland City Lodge, No. 2361, *K. of H.*, was instituted on July 9, 1881, with fourteen members and the following officers: A. Leigh, P. D.; W. Trevett, D.; W. H. Forbes, R. Meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. The present officers of the society are: H. C. Layton, past dictator; H. A. Hills, dictator; W. Trevett, reporter; W. H. Forbes, financial reporter; T. J. McClary, treasurer. The present membership of the society is eighteen. As its losses are met by assessments there is no idle capital.

The Cousins Cornet Band was organized in August, 1881, with fourteen pieces, and is under the leadership of M. Minier. It is something of a "boys' band," but does very good work for the time it has been in practice.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The only bank ever established in Highland is that of J. P. Johnson, who opened his doors in 1862. At that time there were but two other banks in the State—one at Leavenworth, and the Exchange at Atchison. Mr. Johnson began business in the brick building which he has ever since occupied. As the bank is a private institution no statement of its resources is published, but the fact that its owner is rated by the commercial agencies at over a million and a half dollars is presumably a sufficient guaranty of its solvency. Besides the bank, Mr. Johnson has the only complete set of abstracts in the county.

The Wildey House was opened in 1866, by D. S. Campbell. After a year's management Mr. Campbell sold out to J. H. Wildey, who now owns the property. In 1877 Wiltse Baird leased the hotel, and still runs it. The building has received several enlargements, and now has seventeen large rooms. The main building is two, and the addition three stories in height. On the east of the house is a large lawn dotted with large trees, which in summer form a perfect shade for sundry hammocks and easy chairs. The property is valued at $15,000.

The town now has four general stores, two hardware and two drug stores, two boot and shoe stores, one bank, one hotel, one livery stable, and three blacksmith shops. It is a rare occurrence that people of the floating class, like pioneer mechanics, remain more than a few years in a place, yet Highland can boast the fact that the first three men who began work in the town are still here and still in active business.

HIGHLAND STATION.

Highland Station is, as its name implies, the railway point of Highland. It has, however, an individuality of its own apart from the parent town, four miles and one-half away. The town was located in the winter of 1869-70 by a company partly formed of Highland men and partly of representatives of the railway. The incorporators were J. P. Johnson, B. F. Herring, J. A. Kennedy and G. W. Glick. The town site covers forty acres in the southwest corner of Section 21, Township 2 and Range 20. Its owner was J. A. Kennedy.

Immediately after the laying out of the town, Kennedy & Herring opened a general store. A second store was opened the same year by L. Degginger. A hotel was opened by J. Browning, and a blacksmith shop started. The post-office was also opened with J. A. Kennedy as postmaster, and a depot built by the railway company. A Union church was built in 1881 for the use of religious people of all denominations.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SPENCER M. ALLEN, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Highland, was born in Franklin County, Mass., August 3, 1844. When quite young he was brought by his parents to Kansas, where he was raised and educated. Farming has always been his occupation. He was married in Highland, Kansas, March 9, 1870, to Miss Sophia Parker. She was born in Ingham County, Mich., July 16, 1850. By this marriage they have two children, George and Amy. Mr. Allen is a Republican.

Z. B. ARBOGAST, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Highland, was born in Logan County, Ohio, August 2, 1852. When quite young he was taken by his parents to Buchanan County, Mo., where he was partially reared and educated. In 1864 he came to Kansas and settled in this county, where he completed his studies. His farm consists of eighty acres of land that will compare favorably with any of that of Doniphan County. Mr. Arbogast is a Republican.

JOHN X. BROWN, farmer, P.O. Highland, came to Kansas in July, 1875, locating in Jefferson County, where he lived seven years, engaged in farming. From there he returned to his former home in Pennsylvania, where he remained two years, and then removed to Franklin County, Mo., fifty miles from St. Louis, where he lived six months, and was engaged in farming. From Missouri he again returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained until the spring of 1881, when he returned to Kansas, locating in the city of Atchison, where he lived two months and was engaged as a clerk in the large hardware establishment of A. MacDonald. From Atchison he removed to Highland, Doniphan County, near which place he resides at present. Mr. Brown was born in Union County, Pa., January 20, 1852, and lived in his native place until he came to Kansas. His father is a farmer, and resides near Lewisburg, Pa. He is a descendent of Dr. Alexander Brown, a former professor in Yale College, and a nephew of the celebrated Presbyterian divine, Rev. Matthew Brown, of the city of Philadelphia.

ELI EVANS, merchant, son of Eli and Nancy Evans, was born in Hartford County, Conn., February 5, 1816, where he was educated and raised to manhood. He learned the trade of tinner at Tuckahoe, Cape May Co., N. J., where he worked for some time. In 1839 he moved to Philadelphia, where he pursued his occupation for some time. In 1840 he moved to Louisville, Ky., and was engaged in hardware business fifteen years. In 1857 he came to Kansas and settled at Iowa Point, where he lived for some time, and thence to Highland, and is engaged in the hardware and furniture business. He has been twice married; first to Miss Emma Southworth, of Louisville, Ky., in 1847, and who died in this county in 1870. He took for his second wife Miss Mary F. Young, a native of Holt County, Mo., born November 12, 1846. Three children have been born by this union: Flora M., Edwin E., and Ora A., deceased.

E. M. HUBBARD, dealer in general merchandise, born in Green County, Ky., May 15, 1828. He is a son of Garland and Mary (Buchanan) Hubbard, was raised on a farm, and educated in the common schools of his native place, completing his education at Oak Grove, near Bowling Green, Ky. He began the pursuit of teaching school, and followed the same until 1852, when he engaged in merchandising at Campbellsville, Ky. In 1856 removed to Kansas, where for some time he was employed by Government as teacher in the Indian Mission Schools. Elected to Kansas Legislature in 1857; settled in Highland in 1858, and engaged in hotel keeping for some time, and appointed postmaster for latter place in 1858; was County Commissioner in 1858; was one of the framers of the State Constitution, Wyandotte, in 1859; went to Pike's Peak, Col., in 1860 and engaged in mining until 1862, when he returned to Highland and continued merchandising until 1872, then became travelling salesman for about seven years. He then returned to Highland and began merchandising under firm name Campbell & Hubbard. Married in Warren County, Ky., January 20, 1852, to Miss Ann E. Shields, a native of latter county, born September 29, 1829. They have eight children, Mary B., Sallie J., Margaret E., Samuel I., Eliza F., William B., John H. and Maria W., deceased.

J. W. IDE, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Highland, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born January 25, 1833. He is the son of John Ide, who was born in Massachusetts, and Sallie (Foster) Ide who was born in Vermont. He was reared and educated in his native State. In 1857 came to Kansas and settled in this county and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. His farm consists of 320 acres, and is conveniently located to Highland.

J. A. KENNEDY, Postmaster, Highland, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., December 16, 1831. His parents were John and Marina (Wiley) Kennedy, the former a native of Ohio, the latter a native of Virginia. He received the foundation of his education in his native State, and completed his studies at St. Joseph, Mo., in 1852, and in 1853 moved to this county, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for twenty years. He then moved to Highland and engaged in merchandising until 1880, when he was appointed postmaster at this city. In 1882 Mr. Kennedy purchased the celebrated fruit farm known as the Snider Property. It is conveniently located to Highland. He was married in St. Joseph, Mo., March 15, 1854, to Miss Susan L. Robbins, a native of Illinois, and was born July 16, 1837. He has a family of eight children, Marina, John W. Sophia, Skeler C., Fannie and Jennie; lost two, Henry and Charles. Mr. Kennedy has been a life long Republican.

D. McINTOSH, broker and insurance agent. This widely well-known and popular gentleman, is a native of Scotland, and was born in the city of Glasgow, April 15, 1838; was reared and educated in his native city; was deprived of parents by death when in his infancy, consequently had many obstacles to contend with during his earlier days. In 1858 came to America, living temporarily in Illinois. In 1859 came to Doniphan County, locating in Highland where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1861 enlisted in Company A, Seventh Kansas; was on duty in Missouri that winter; the spring of 1862 went to Corinth, Miss., participated in several hard engagements; re-enlisted after serving two years. At the Battle of Horricon Creek, the fall of 1864, was severely wounded; was in the hospital until February, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. In 1865 he assessed Wolf River Township, and took the census the same year; was elected Register of Deeds by the Republican party, and re-elected three consecutive terms, serving eight years. Since going out of office has been engaged in the insurance and loan agency. In 1867 Miss Mary A. Shields, a native of Kentucky, became his wife. By this union they have six children living, Mamie, Hattie, Willie, Jessie, Donald and Andrew, lost one, Malcom. Mr. McIntosh is a Master Mason. Himself and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. The summer of 1882 removed from Troy to Highland where he now resides.

JOHN P. JOHNSON, the pioneer settler and banker of Highland, Doniphan County, Kan., came to the Territory soon after the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, May, 1854, and has been prominently connected with the political and financial interests of his county and State since its formation. As early as the fall of 1854, by appointment from the Government, he established the boundary line between the two new territories of Kansas and Nebraska, the line being the fortieth parallel, run west from the Missouri River to the sixth principal meridian, which line also formed the base line of the surveys for both States. Mr. Johnson believes this to be the first line run west of the Missouri River connected with the United States' surveys, and preparatory to the surveys of 1855-56. Through the knowledge gained in his surveying expeditions, he was enabled to make selections of some of the best lands of Northeastern Kansas, which he secured at the land sales when they came into market in 1857, purchasing both for himself and for Eastern parties. His possessions in land in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri at present are said to amount to 60,000 acres—some 10,000 acres being in well stocked farms, from which large quantities of stock are shipped to Eastern markets. Mr. Johnson selected the town site of Highland, where the prosperous Highland University was afterward located in 1856, and was a member of the Town Company. He made the place his residence in 1859, and it has been his home ever since, he having been a banker there for the past twenty years. During that time he has been prominently connected with the Republican party, has represented the county several terms in the State Legislature, and held various offices of trust. He is a native of Illinois, born December 6, 1817, when Illinois was a Territory. His parents moved from North Carolina to Tennessee in 1799, and thence to Illinois in 1816, settling in what is now known as Pocahontas, Bond County. John P. remained at home until he was seventeen years of age, attending the country schools in the vicinity, when he went to McKendrie College, Lebanon, Ill., and after completing the course of study there went to an Eastern institution, and graduated from Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., August 26, 1846. He was married March 22, 1847, to Sarah A. Norton, of London, Ohio, who died April 2, 1854, leaving two children, Rollin and Alonzo, who have also since died. July 14, 1856, he married Sarah C. Canaday, daughter of Benjamin Canaday, of Georgetown, Ill. Their only child, Annie, was born May 27, 1863, and died May 25, 1865. Mr. Johnson is identified with the history of the State as one of the earliest settlers, and as a successful and reliable business man and financier, and is possessed of property valued at over a million dollars.

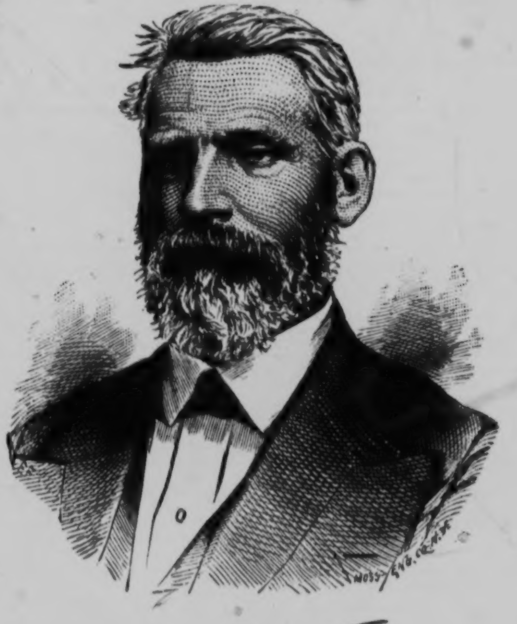

Jno. P. Johnson

JOSEPH MILLER, carpenter and farmer, came to Kansas in October, 1879, and located in Highland where he has ever since lived. He was a member of the City Council of Highland two terms is a member of the Highland Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Miller was the caterer of Major Gen. Osterhaus' mess during the war; he followed the occupation for two years. He was born in Manchester, Clay County, Ky., August 26, 1847, and lived in his native place until his eleventh year when his master moved to Buchanan County, Mo., where he lived until the spring of 1860 when he was sold South; he was taken to Jackson, Miss.; in 1862 he was sent to Huntsville, Ala., where he remained about eight months, from there returned to Rankin County, Miss., where he remained two months, when he made a break for liberty and escaped to the Union Army. After the close of the war he returned to Jackson, Miss., where he lived until 1866, and then removed to St. Joseph, where he lived two years; from St. Joseph he came to Kansas. He was married in Jackson, Miss., in September, 1866, to Miss Martha Craig, a native of Kentucky. Mr. Miller owns a new, comfortable and roomy house in the city of Highland, Doniphan County. He has about thirty acres of farm land rented which he cultivates. His principal crop this year is corn. He is well spoken of by his neighbors, and is esteemed by both white and black.

HON. HUGH DE FRANCE McCARTY, A. M., LL. D., was born in Washington County, Pa., March 9, 1822. He was the son of John McCarty, Jr., a prominent farmer of the time, who did much for the advancement of agricultural pursuits and the dignifying of labor; he was in easy circumstances, yet, through his kindness of heart and the love he bore his fellow-men in distress, he lost all his property by becoming surety for others. His mother, Sarah De France, was the daughter of John De France, a Frenchman, who immigrated to this country at an early day, and distinguished himself as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His early life was spent on a farm, where, no doubt, was developed that sturdy frame with which the subject of this sketch is blessed, and where his mind received its first culture in the educational advantages of the time and place. Soon after arriving at the age of majority, he commenced a course of regular study at West Alexander Academy, Pa., which was at that time under the care and management of Rev. John McClusky, D. D. He taught school frequently, as he worked his own way through his academic and collegiate courses, and graduated at Franklin College in 1849. Mr. McCarty had for a long time been an earnest advocate for the system of mixed schools, in which both sexes should be educated together in the same school-room, in the same classes and pursuing the same studies. There were more in opposition to this then than now. He reduced his theory to practice in the seminary at Morristown, Ohio, which institution he had charge of for three years, and where his success soon silenced all opposition. In 1852 he resigned his principalship of the seminary at Morristown, and traveled at his own expense, visiting schools, lecturing at institutes, addressing the people and laboring in the cause of education generally. He called and helped to organize and conducted the first teachers' institute ever held in Eastern Ohio. After stopping as principal of the High School, at Flushing, for eighteen months, he accepted the Presidency of the Normal Academy at West Bedford, with thirty-four students, and when he severed his connection with this institution three years afterward, the number of students in attendance was 248, a large number of whom were pursuing a regular academic course, while many others were qualifying themselves for teaching. In the spring of 1857, affected by our national spirit of change, he resigned his position as President of the Normal Academy, very much against the wishes of the board of directors, patrons of the school and his friends in general, and left the old beaten paths of life in the East and turned to the fresher fields of the West, the land where beam the stars of Empire and of Hope. After spending the summer in surveying a portion of the Public Lands of the General Government, he returned to the city of Leavenworth, Kan., and again commenced teaching, contending resolutely with the difficulties incident to a new country, surmounting obstacles and overcoming opposition, which would have disheartened many less resolute minds, and demonstrating here as elsewhere that the energetic man is the successful one. In this new field of labor, in ground hitherto unbroken, he did noble and effective service. When the people of Kansas, and especially of the city of Leavenworth, remember those whose services have been productive of the most lasting good, H. D. McCarty will not be forgotten. The noisy politician and selfish aspirant to public place may excite more attention than the silent, patient, earnest teacher, but they certainly do not accomplish so much real good. When they have passed away and their works have passed with them, the seeds sown by the faithful teacher will blossom into a rich fruitage of use and beauty. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, when our country called for defenders, he was among the first to the rescue. After raising a company of soldiers for the First Regiment of Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and volunteering his own services as a private soldier and rising rapidly to command, he gave no half-way spirit or service to his country. He remained in the army with his command and participated in many engagements; he was wounded a number of times, and very severely at the battle of Wilson's Creek, near the place and a few moments before Gen. Lyon was killed. Resigning his commission on account of sickness and wounds received from rebel bullets, he was welcomed again in the teachers' ranks and chosen as principal and superintendent of the city schools of Leavenworth. The following unsolicited testimonials will show the high regard and esteem in which the subject of our sketch was held by officers and men while

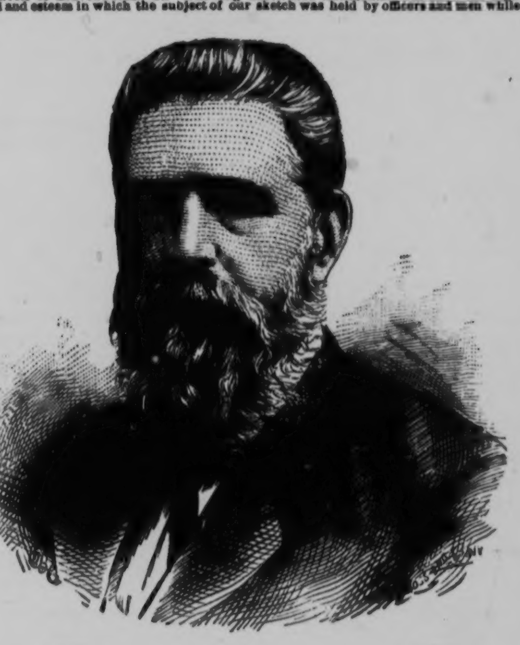

H. D. McCarty, LL.D.

he remained in the army. In departing for his home, with an affectionate farewell from every officer and soldier, he was presented with the following papers expressive of their high esteem for him as an officer and a gentleman, and their regret at his leaving the Regiment:

"HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT KANSAS VOLUNTEERS,
TRENTON, TENN., July 21, 1862.

At a meeting of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of Company G, First Regiment Kansas Volunteers, held in this Camp at Trenton, Tenn., on this 22d day of July, 1862, First Sergt. Alonzo J. Brown was called to the chair, and Sergt. P. B. Minturn was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been briefly stated by the chair, to wit: The expression of the sense of the company upon parting with their late First Lieutenant, Hugh D. McCarty, the following preamble and resolutions were submitted to the meeting, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We learn with feelings of deep regret, that, on account of disability, First Lieut. Hugh D. McCarty has resigned his position in the Company and the Army; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the resignation of Lieut. McCarty, the Company loses one of its most efficient officers, a refined gentleman, a proficient scholar, and a brave and gallant soldier.

Resolved, That we recognize in Lieut. McCarty an officer who has been with us continually since the organization of the Company and Regiment. That at Springfield—the Thermopylæ of American battlefields—in every action, and all the duties, our gallant Regiment has been called to perform, he has stood by us faithfully as a man and a soldier.

Resolved, That in our tedious march through Missouri, when traitors surrounded us on every side, when parched with the sultry suns of July and August, on half rations and less clothing, and on the ever memorable march from Springfield to Rolla, suffering from severe wounds, he never left his post, but marched with his company and never required anything from his men that he would not be willing to do, or undergo himself.

Resolved, That in losing him we lose one of the best friends the Company ever had; that in civil life, to which he is about to retire, he carries with him the earnest wishes of every soldier under his command for his uninterrupted happiness and welfare.

Signed by Abraham Funk, Second Lieutenant, Company G, also by the non-commissioned officers of the company, and thirty-one privates.

CAMP OF THE FIRST REGIMENT, KANSAS VOLUNTEERS,
TRENTON, TENN., July 25, 1862.

LIEUTENANT HUGH D. MCCARTY,

Dear Sir.—Having learned with much regret, that you are about to leave us, we who for more than a year have been your associates as officers of the First Regiment Kansas Volunteers, desire to convey to you some expression of our feelings in regard to this separation. We need hardly assure you of our continued and ever increasing friendship, confidence and esteem. Nothing in our long intercourse, and active co-operation has ever occurred to diminish our sense of your worth as a soldier, an officer and as a man, or to mar for a moment the kindly feelings that has ever united us. We deeply deplore the bodily infirmity, which, by compelling you to retire from the army, has deprived it of the services of a brave soldier, a faithful and efficient officer, and ourselves of the society of a courteous and refined gentleman. We would ever retain a place in your friendly remembrance. Our best wishes will attend you in your retirement. May you be speedily restored to health, and in every walk of life may you find that prosperity and happiness which you so richly deserve.

With great respect we are, Lieutenant, your ob'd't servants,
James Ketner, Capt. Co. K; J. W. Murphy, Lieut. Co. K; James Reed, 1st Lieut. Co. C; O. M. Tennison, Capt. Co. H; Gustavus Zesch, Capt. Co. I; Henry M. Howard, 1st Lieut. Co. H; F. Hubert, 2nd Lieut. Co. I; Peter McFarland, Capt. Co. C; Edward Bolley, 2nd Lieut. Co. C; Geo. W. Deitzler, Col.; W. Y. Roberts, Major; Ed. S. Nash, Adjt.; J. H. W. Mills, Lieut. & Q. M.; Albert Newman, Surgeon; Ephraim Nute, Chaplain; J. G. Miner, 1st Lieut. Co. K; B. P. Chenoweth, Capt. Co. A; Louis Stafford, Capt. Co. E; Theron Tucker, Capt. Co. F; J. H. Cowan, 2nd Lieut. Co. E; S. P. Thompson, 1st Lieut. Co. F; F. W. Paets, 2nd Lieut. Co. F."

When he returned from the army he espoused the cause of education, not only of the city of Leavenworth, but of the State of Kansas. He was the first to grade the Leavenworth City schools, and their present high state of perfection is mainly due to the broad and deep foundation which he laid, and the thoroughness with which he performed his work. In March, 1862, he called the teachers of Leavenworth City and county together, and after organizing, conducted the first Teachers' Institute held in Kansas. Finding in this new State much of John the Baptist's work to do, in "preparing the way and making paths straight," for a higher order of schools, he opened correspondence with the leading educators of the State, and issued a call for a convention, to organize a State Teachers' Association. With characteristic perseverance, he impressed others with his enthusiasm, and the association was successfully organized, September 29, 1863. Mr. McCarty was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, and during the year succeeded in placing the association upon a firm and substantial basis. At the same meeting of the Kansas State Teachers' Association, the aid of the Press to advocate the interests of education in this young and growing State, was deeply felt and thoroughly discussed. It was resolved at once to establish an educational journal, and Mr. McCarty was chosen editor. This position he filled with marked ability and success. In 1864, he was elected President of the State Teachers' Association, and had the pleasure of seeing it enter upon a career of prosperity and usefulness scarcely second to that of any other State. The public eye has seen him as a faithful, ardent advocate of the great cause of education; but only to the few who know him best, and who could look behind the "scenes," are known his personal work, his devoted labor. We know that his work, time and money, were in private given to the cause which he publicly espoused. What would be fulsome flattery in many other cases, is but simple truth in this. We testify whereof we know. During the Price Raid, when the State Militia were ordered into the field to defend our borders, he was elected and commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of one of the regiments. While these raw and undisciplined troops were in a state of mutiny and insubordination at Wyandotte, refusing to cross the State line into Missouri, Col. McCarty cut off his shoulder straps, shouldered a musket, and at the head of a squad of ten brave men, marched to the front to aid in checking the onward march of the rebel hordes, and turning them from treading, with unhallowed and polluted feet, upon the sacred soil of Kansas. In 1866, he was elected Superintendent of the schools of Leavenworth County, which position he held for two years, during which time he prepared and introduced a graded course of study and classification for the schools of the county. This being the first effort of the kind attempted, met with a remarkable degree of success. Being a member of the I. O. O. F., he was, in 1869, elected M. W. Grand Master of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Kansas. Such was the degree of prosperity and success attending his administration, that the Grand Lodge presented him with a P. Grand Master's jewel, made from solid silver and gold, in token of his distinguished services. This is the only memento of the kind ever presented by this Grand Body to any past officer. In 1870, he was recommended by a unanimous vote of the Kansas State Teachers' Association, to the political conventions, as their only choice for a State Superintendent of Public Instruction. At the Republican State Convention Mr. McCarty was nominated to said office by acclamation, and at the ensuing election he was elected by the largest majority of any candidate on the ticket. In 1872, he was again endorsed by the State Teachers' Association, nominated by the Republican State Convention, and elected by the people with a larger vote than any other candidate. During the four years he was connected with this office, he acquired a national reputation, through his writings and active efforts in behalf of education. His State reports have been quoted more extensively by the superintendents of other States and provinces, than, perhaps, almost any other. He was not a candidate for re-election. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the regents of Franklin College, Ohio, June 26, 1873. Under his supervision the schools of Kansas made remarkable progress. He retired to a private life on a farm. But in this quiet retreat he was not allowed to remain. In June, 1875, he was elected to the Presidency of the Kansas State Normal School, at Concordia. Here the school seemed to prosper in a most wonderful manner, until the State Legislature failed to make the necessary appropriations to meet the running expenses of any of her educational institutions. In 1878, Dr. McCarty accepted the Chair of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, in Highland University. In 1881, he was elected Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Hospital Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo. Since, the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Hospital Medical College have been consolidated into one school, under the name of the St. Joseph Medical College. Here, in addition to his duties at Highland University, he continued to deliver two lectures per week during the five months winter term of each year. In 1882, he was promoted to the Acting Presidency of Highland University. He is here still engaged (1883), having the general oversight of the institution, as well as his own particular departments of labor. Under his care the University is steadily increasing in reputation and numbers, and the field before him is one in which his singleness of purpose, unflagging energy and enthusiasm, can work the richest results to the whole cause of education. Dr. McCarty is a man of great natural ability and abundant mental resources. His education is theoretically and practically of a high order, which combined with his fund of common sense and adaptability, renders him fitted in an eminent degree for the position he occupies. He is a hard worker, fearless in the denunciation of wrong, and the champion of that which appears to him proper and right. He has the gift of imparting knowledge to others in a clear, concise and simple manner, and can as readily make a child understand the alphabet, as a student the abstruse sciences, or the dead languages. He has succeeded in a remarkable degree in elevating the system of teaching in Kansas to rival that of any other State or country. He is an Associate Editor of "The Educationist," organ of the Department of Public Instruction and of the State Teachers' Association, published at Topeka, Kansas, as well as of "The Missouri Valley Medical Journal," published at St. Joseph, Mo.

JOHN O. THOMAS, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Highland, was born in Union County, Pa., May 30, 1842. He was raised on a farm and educated in his native county. He moved to Sandusky County, Ohio, in 1861, and farmed until 1869, when he emigrated to Kansas and settled in Doniphan County, where he has since been engaged in farming. He has been twice married; first to Miss Roitha Jones, April 13, 1865, in Sandusky County, Ohio. They had three children: Frank, Archa and Bertha. He was again married May 18, 1882, in Highland, Kas., to Miss Catharine Mull, of Union County, Pa., born January 29, 1840. He is a Republican in politics and a good representative of the Western farmer.

B. B. VAN COURT, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Highland, was born in Romulus, Seneca Co., N. Y., October 10, 1816. He was reared and educated in his native county. In 1837 he moved to Washtenaw County, Mich., where he farmed for seven years. He moved to Williams County, Ohio, in 1844, and engaged in farming and milling for twenty-one years. From Williams County he came to Kansas and settled in this county in 1865, and is farming near Highland. He has served as Justice of the Peace in Williams County for eight years. He was married in Washtenaw County, Mich., November 3, 1841, to Miss Mary A. Parker, a native of Massachusetts, born September 30, 1814, in Adams, Berkshire County. Mr. Van Court is one of the ruling members of the Congregational Church of Highland.

THOMAS J. VANDERSLICE, farmer, P. O. Highland, came to Kansas in August, 1853, and located at the Iowa, Sac and Fox Agency, then called the Nemaha Agency. It was located in Doniphan County, after he came to Kansas. He was engaged in merchandising in Iowa Point in 1856. He is a member of the Christian Church and a member of Smithton Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., at Highland, of which lodge he served as Master nine years. He is also a charter member of Royal Arch Chapter of Masons and of Troy Chapter No. 16, and a charter member of the Commandery of Knights Templar, Hiawatha Commandery, at Hiawatha. He was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature and served in that body in 1860, and was again elected to the State Legislature and served in 1868. In the spring of 1873 he was elected Magistrate in Iowa Township, and in the fall was elected Sheriff of the county. He served two years, and was re-elected, serving two terms, and in January, 1878, returned to his farm near Highland. He was born in Scott County, Ky., at the Great Crossings, two miles from Georgetown, the county seat, on the 10th day of November, 1827, and resided in his native State, with the exception of three years absent in Louisiana, until he moved to Kansas. He was married in Franklin County, Ky., June 5, 1851, to Miss Sarah Burchfield, and they lived happily together over twenty-nine years, when she died November 12, 1878. She bore him fifteen children, of whom five are living. Howard, one of his sons, is married and is a grain merchant at White Cloud; Samuel is a clerk in Belleville, this State; John W. is married and living in Hamilton County, Ohio; Maggie, the only daughter, is living with her father; R. M. is the youngest child living. All these children were born in Kansas, excepting Howard, who was born in Kentucky, in the same home that his father was, being only four months old when he came to Kansas. Howard was appointed station agent on the A. & N. R. R., in 1873, and served that company faithfully for nine years, and then left them to go into the grain and wood business at White Cloud. His son Daniel was the first male child born in this township, as now organized, and the first male child born in the county. He lived to the age of nineteen years, and died in Troy of typhoid malaria, much loved by all of his associates and by every one that knew him. His mother grieved over his loss until her death, never mentioning his name without shedding tears. The rest died young.

G. H. WINTERS, jeweler, was born in Baltimore, Md., August 4, 1853. He is the son of Christian Winters. He was reared and educated in Baltimore, Md. In 1871 he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Infantry, United States Army, and served five years. He was stationed principally in the West, and was honorably discharged in 1876. He came to Kansas during the same year and settled in Highland, and is favorably known as a first-class jeweler, and carries one of the largest stocks in the county. He was married in this county May 21, 1882, to Miss Eliza Lewis, a daughter of Adam Lewis. She was born in this county in 1863.

IOWA POINT.

When the Territory was opened, in 1854, the Iowa Indians were the possessors of the greater part of northern Doniphan County. Shortly after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill a treaty was made between the Government and the Indians, by which the latter sold a large share of their lands and accepted the diminished reserve which they still occupy. The land thus released to the Government was known as the "Iowa Trust lands," and was, with the exception of 480 acres, sold to the highest bidder. This reserved section consisted of 320 acres at Wolf Grove, given to J. B. Roy, the United States interpreter, and 160 acres donated to the pioneer missionary, S. M. Irvin, who had the privilege of locating his tract at any point in the reserve. He chose the land upon which Iowa Point was built.

Early in 1855 H. W. Forman, J. W. Forman and J. S. Pemberton, bought this half section of Mr. Roy and traded it with Mr. Irwin for his land at the Point. They then laid out the town and began the erection of buildings.

The two first buildings erected in the town were used as dwellings and are still in existence. They were erected by Pemberton and Forman and both bear the date of the opening of the Territory (1854). The following year there was considerable activity about the new town and a number of buildings went up and were appropriated as stores or residences. Among them was the first store in the town, occupied by Beeler & Williams with a general stock. Shortly after X. K. Stout and Richard Leach began storekeeping. A hotel was opened the same season by B. Beeler. B. B. Leach came a year later. In 1856, the town, now two years old, took a more decided start. The first drug store was opened by Leigh & Brown; a meat-market by Burkhalter & Hobbs, and the practice of medicine begun by Dr. J. Leigh, now of Highland. Improvements begun the previous year were completed in 1856. Among them the saw-mill of Forman & Pemberton. In 1857 the Iowa Point mills were built by the same parties, the first church edifice was erected, an hotel built at a cost of $10,000, Smithton Lodge (Masonic), moved to the town and the first lodge of Good Templars in the State organized.

In 1858, Iowa Point was at the culminating point of its history. It was then the second city in Kansas in point of population and led its rival Leavenworth in a business point of view. Several wholesale houses were in operation and their sales extended to points more than one hundred miles away—a long distance in those days. It was in this year that the ferry company was organized, with H. Forman as president, and a steam ferry-boat put in operation on the Missouri. The town built up rapidly, a brick-yard was started by Joseph Selecman, and this material was substituted for wood in almost all buildings erected from that time on.

With the breaking out of the war and the establishment of towns further back from the river came a new era for the Point. Business stood still, and finally began to retrograde, and when in 1862 the great fire destroyed the best part of the town, its fate was sealed. At the present time, except the few fine brick buildings, which stand untenanted, and the large flouring mill, the traveler will find little indication that the town was ever a place of great importance. A second growth may lie in store for it in the future, but it must be one of more certain and gradual form.

The first church in Iowa Point was built in 1857 by the Presbyterians, through the efforts of that grand old pioneer, S. M. Irvin. The building is still standing and is used for service as it has been for a full quarter century. About the same time the Methodists began to hold service in a public hall used by the Masonic fraternity, and the Baptists held services in the Presbyterian church, under Rev. E. Alward. Members of all these organizations are still living here, but reduced numbers and other causes have rendered their services comparatively irregular.

In 1861, on the breaking out of the war, the citizens of the town organized a company of militia, under Capt. C. J. Beeler, which took its part in the troubles of the next four years with credit. In 1862 a company of the Eighth Kansas was stationed here for some time in anticipation of an attack from the Missouri shore. No engagement, however, took place and the town was left like many another on the debatable ground of the river front, threatened, but not invested.

Since the war but few of its former residents have returned to the Point, and new towns farther west have attracted the attention of immigrants, so that the growth of the town has been practically *nil*. It may now be chiefly congratulated on having reached the point whence its progress must be upward.

FANNING.

Fanning is a little town on the Atchison & Nebraska railway, six miles north of Troy Junction. It is located upon Section 34, Township 2, and Range 20. Its projectors were Jesse Reed and James Bradley. 1870, the date of the location of the town, saw the beginning of almost all industries, now represented at that point. In that year the postoffice was built and James Bradley, who still holds the office appointed—postmaster. The A. & N. railway built a station in this year and the first blacksmith shop was put in operation. A grist-mill was built in 1872 by William Hedrick, and a large Catholic Church erected in 1879. The town has a population of between forty and fifty.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALVIN ACKER, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Leona, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born March 26, 1826. He was reared and educated in his native State. In 1849 he moved to Seneca County, Ohio, where he worked at the carpenter's trade until he came to Kansas, in 1869; since has turned his attention to agriculture. He was married in Seneca County, Ohio, April 6, 1854, to Miss Sarah Casbeer, who was born in 1834, and died in Ohio in 1862. He was married the second time to Miss Maranda Eank, August 9, 1863. She was born in Burks County, Pa., May 24, 1844. He has two children by his first wife—Charles F. and James H.

PATRICK HOLLARN, P. O. Iowa Point, boss construction train B. & M. R. R. (A. & N. Div.), came to Kansas in March, 1855, and first located in Leavenworth, where he resided, and was engaged in teaming on the plains until 1861. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, at Fort Leavenworth. He participated in the battles of Corinth (being Orderly for Maj. Gen. Rosecrans), Coffeeville, Iuka, and several other small engagements and skirmishes. He was mustered out of service in October, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth. Mr. Hollarn was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1843, and lived in his native county until he was about eighteen months old, when his parents emigrated to America, and first settled at Albany, N. Y., where they lived two years and then removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they lived until they came to Kansas. He was married in Iowa Point, March 6, 1870, to Miss Tabitha Massey, a native of Kentucky. They have five children—James William, Elmore, Patrick, Jesse, and Annie.

JAMES G. D. MATHEWS, machinist and blacksmith, Iowa Point, came to Kansas in April, 1855, locating at Atchison, where he lived about four months and then went to Salt Lake City as chief blacksmith for an overland train. He spent two years on the plains of Utah and Colorado, and in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, and then went to Valparaiso, Ind., where he resided until the war of the Rebellion broke out, and then enlisted, in April, 1861, in Company I, Twentieth Regiment Indiana Infantry. He was discharged for disability at the United States General Hospital in Philadelphia, in December, 1862. He took part in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Days' Fight, Second Bull Run, where he received three severe wounds, and other engagements and skirmishes. After his discharge from the army he returned to Logansport, Ind., where he followed his trade about five years, and then removed to Peru, Ind., where he lived four years. From there he removed to Wabash County, Ind., where he lived one year, when he returned to Kansas and located at Iowa Point, Doniphan County, where he resides at present. Mr. Mathews has been married twice. The first marriage took place in Cass County, Ind., in April, 1859, to Miss Harriet Newlin, a native of Indiana. She died in 1863. They had two children by this marriage, one of whom, a daughter, is living, and whose name is Emily. The second marriage occurred April 13, 1880, in Marion County, Ind., to Miss Margaret Pore, a native of Indiana. They have one child, a son—James William Henry.

SEVERANCE.

Severance takes its name from John Severance, one of the three proprietors of the town site. It is situated upon Section 26, in Township 3, Range 19, and was laid out in 1869 by C. C. Clonch, J. Severance and Dr. Gunn. The original plat of the town, now in the office of the Register of Deeds at Troy, gives the space occupied by the town as forty acres in the northeast quarter of the section, but recent additions have practically doubled the area under city government. Although laid out as a town in 1869, Severance had no officers and has no records, prior to the incorporation as a city on April 5, 1877.

The traveler on the St. Joseph & Western Railway fails to get from any point of the road a fair idea of the town. As the train leaves the depot a momentary view of the principal street is given, but that is all. For one who can climb the gentle ascent to the south, and stand near the Methodist Church, there is spread out one of the finest views to be found, even in beautiful Kansas. Circling about the town runs Wolf River, with its thick fringe of small timber, and almost beneath one's feet lies the city with its clustered houses. North and south, east and west, run the principal streets, and upon them the closely-built business houses which speak of growth and prosperity.

Upon the creation of the city a full corps of city officials was inaugurated, W. H. H. Curtis being elected Mayor and L. C. Nelson, City Clerk. Mayor Curtis was succeeded by John T. Kirwan, who held the office two years, by Charles E. Miller, a second time by John T. Kirwan, and was re-elected in 1882. The line of succession in the City Clerk's office has been as follows: L. C. Nelson, 1877; G. T. Dooley, 1878; J. H. Ward, 1879; Charles T. Clark, 1880 and 1881, up to the time of his death by drowning in September of that year; H. C. Moll, 1881; F. J. Aigler, 1882. The first meeting of the City Council bears the date of April 15, 1877.

A postoffice was established in 1869, soon after the laying out of the town and A. Gunn appointed postmaster. Since Mr. Gunn, A. S. Campbell, Nathan L. Springer and N. A. Springer, the present official, have been successively appointed.

The first physician to locate in Severance was D. J. Grandstaff, of Virginia, who came in 1872. He was followed by Dr. Bell. S. L. Ryan was the first attorney, coming to the town as station agent, and completing his studies at this place. The next of the profession was Charles Clark, who was drowned in September, 1881. W. H. H. Curtis opened the first lumber yard in 1871 and an agricultural implement depot at the same time. The same year L. C. Nelson opened a hardware store and John Toner a harness shop. Prior to any of these were the general stores of A. Gunn and Thomas McGee, the former being the first store of any sort in the town. The first grain dealer was Adam Brenner, who was soon followed by William Ward. The first drug store was opened by J. A. Campbell & Co. in the building now used as a boarding house by Mrs. Nelson. The first tin shop was opened in 1874 by M. E. Holmes; the first shoe shop by Winchester Bell, and the first saloon (in 1869) by J. J. Glass.

The first schoolhouse in use in the town was built in 1871 at a cost of $1,200. It was a plain wooden structure and stood on the hill at the east of the town. In 1879 the increase in the population of the city necessitated the building of an addition about equal in size to the original house. This was done at a cost of about $1,300. Already the combined building is too small, and measures are being taken for erecting an adequate house.

The first teacher of the school was D. J. Mawherter. Those of successive years were: Miss Georgie Scott, 1872; Miss Melissa McGee, 1873; Prof. James B. Mason, 1874; D. J. Mawherter, 1875; D. L. Carpenter, 1876; Wesley Trevett, 1877; Miss Emma Plank, 1878; Miss Lou. Clouch, 1879; D. L. Carpenter and Miss Georgie Scott, 1880; T. B. Marshall and Miss Lena Lindner, 1881.

Prior to the building of a school in the town limits, Miss Laura Hearn taught at a point about a mile and one-half from town. At the close of her school an exhibition was given in town, in a store building which had been completed only as far as the roof and lacked that important feature.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

St. Benedict Catholic Church is located a few miles from Severance, and is one of the oldest in the county. It was organized 1862 by Father Thomas Bartl of the Benedictine Fathers at Atchison. A church building was at once begun, and was completed in 1865. It is of stone, and 70x36 feet. A fair estimate of its cost can hardly be given, as much of the work of construction was performed by various members. Up to 1868 the service of the church was performed by the parent institution at Atchison. Two years after the completion of the church an appropriate parsonage was finished. The church now numbers upward of 350 communicants, and is entirely free from debt. In March, 1880, the parsonage was made a priory by the authority of the abbott of St. Benedict College, and is now occupied by a number of priests and brothers of the order. The land upon which the church and other buildings are located, with half a section more, is the property of the college at Atchison.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Severance was organized on January 25, 1871, by Rev. W. K. Marshall, Presiding Elder of the Conference. Its original members were: G. J. Archer, E. Archer, John Archer, W. H. Archer, Hannah J. Archer, W. S. Wells, Rosanna

Johnson, Henry Johnson and Simeon Chenoweth. The first pastor of the society was Rev. G. W. Wood, who came in 1875. A church edifice, 36x48 feet, was erected in 1874 at a cost of $2,700. A parsonage was also built at a cost of about $1,000. The society now has thirty members. A Sabbath-school, numbering fifty scholars, was started in 1878 under the superintendence of H. C. Holmes. It now numbers over eighty, and is in charge of Mrs. C. A. Reppey.

The Catholics have begun the erection of a church near the city park. This structure will be 30x50 feet, and cost $2,000. When completed it will be under the guidance of Father Firmin M. Kowmly, now of St. Benedict Church.

King Lodge, No. 144, I.O.O.F., was organized on September 17th, 1877, with the following charter members: J. A. Campbell, R. P. Shulsky, G. F. Dooley, W. B. Hargis, Joel Ryan, Jr., A. E Cyphers, A. S. Campbell. The first officers of the lodge were as follows: J. A. Campbell, N. G.; W. B. Hargis, V. G.; A. S. Campbell, R. S.; G. F. Dooley, P. S.; A. E. Cyphers, treasurer. The lodge was regularly incorporated under the State law on June 15th, 1880, and the following members appointed trustees: J. A. Campbell, R. P. Shulsky, John Hagg, R. Kauffman, and A. J. Mowry. The present membership of the lodge is 51. Meetings are held each Tuesday evening in Rippey's Hall. The property of the society consists of nearly $600 in cash at interest, and fixtures and regalia to the value of $900. An effort is being made to secure a hall entirely their own, the lodge offering to build the upper story of building of a sufficient size. The present officers of the society are—A. B. Ford, N. G.; S. I. Newton, V. G.; A. J. Mowry, secretary; J. A Campbell, treasurer.

The Severance Public Library Association was started in 1881, but no books were purchased until the winter of 1882, the intervening time being devoted to the collection of funds by subscription, and by fairs and festivals. The association has now about $185 invested in books, which number about 150 volumes, embracing history, travels, and standard novels. The library room is a small building near the drug-store of Dr. Campbell. Membership tickets are sold at an annual fee of $1.

The City Park.—In 1877 the city purchased of W. D. Rippey five acres of land lying on the crest of the hill southeast of the Methodist Church. The land was at once broken and fenced, and trees planted all through it. These trees are arranged in circles from the center of the park, and have already attained a good growth. W. H. H. Curtis, the present Mayor, was largely interested in securing this park for the citizens, and deserves the thanks of those who, years hence, when the growth of the trees shall have made the park an ornament to the city, will find rest and renewed vigor here.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The Severance Mill was built upon Wolf River, in the edge of the town, in 1871-72, by T. H. Franklin, R. Small, and H. Frick. In 1875 W. H. H. Curtis purchased the interest of Mr. Small, and ran the mill until April, 1880, when he sold his interest to Franklin & Frick, who now own and operate the mill. This building is 50x60 feet and two stories in height, with attic and basement. Its cost was $25,000. It is supplied with three run of four foot buhr-stones and a re-grinder, or new process buhr. Power is furnished by the water of the Wolf River through two turbine wheels of 28 and 30 inches diameter. The water supply is sufficient for running full time in all but exceptionally dry seasons.

In January, 1882, the Farmers' Elevator and Mill Company began the erection of an elevator at Severance. This building is 30x100 feet, and in the main part three stories in height. Its cost will be $10,000. Power is furnished by a fifty horse-power boiler, and a twenty-five horse-power engine. A three and one-half foot buhr-stone is used in the manufacture of kiln-dried meal, which is in great demand. The company is a regular corporation under the State law, and has the following officers: B. F. Harpster, president; W. H. H. Curtis, secretary; F. J. Aigler, treasurer; A. D. Small, superintendent. Besides the elevator at this point, it is building others at Willis and Everest on the new extension of the Missouri Pacific railway.

Early in 1882 Snively & Moll built, just east of the railway depot, a large warehouse or elevator. This building is thirty by fifty feet, and has two wings twenty by fifty feet. The main portion is two stories in height. Its cost was not far from four thousand dollars.

In the spring of 1878 B. F. Harpster began a private banking business in the building which he still occupies, on Dryden street. This building, with its burglar-proof vault and fixtures, is valued at two thousand five hundred dollars. The large amount of grain bought at this point causes a correspondingly large banking business, but as this is not a public, but a private institution, no exhibit of assets and profits is given to the public. It is known, however, to have ample capital and to be in a thriving condition.

The Severance Hotel was built in 1879, by Severance & Gunn, who shortly sold a quarter interest in the building to C. C. Clonch, in consideration of each alternate lot in the town. The first occupant of the hotel was Elder Wright. Since his time a long procession of landlords has filed in and out of the house. Their names are: L. Smith, Sanford, Davison, Buckingham, Steele & Charter, James Woolworth, W. A. Hawkins and J. W. Geren, the present proprietor.

The town now has four general stores, one bank, two drug and one hardware store, one furniture and one boot and shoe store, one meat-market, a lumber-yard, two elevators, a grist mill, livery stable, and many lesser industries. It is represented in the professions by two lawyers, three physicians and one notary.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

B. F. ANGSTAD was born in Snyder County, Pa., November 17, 1854. He is the son of David Angstad, born in Berks County, Pa., in 1805, and Lydia Ryder, born in the same State, in 1810. B. F. Angstad was educated in Seneca County, Ohio, and Elkhart, Ind. Upon completing his studies he began life as a farmer. In 1870 he moved to Kansas and settled in Severance, engaging in the general merchandise business, the firm name being Angstad & Smith. This firm is well known as being one of the best in the town. He was married in this county, February 22, 1881, to Miss Alice Zieber, a native of Seneca County, Ohio. He is a Republican in politics.

GEORGE BIRD, farmer, P. O. Severance, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., November 8, 1835. His father, James Bird, was a native of the same place, and died in Broome County, N. Y., in 1865. His mother Susan Dauchy Bird, was also a native of Connecticut, and died in Broome County, N. Y. Mr. Bird received his early schooling in Connecticut, and completed his studies in New York State, after which he learned the trade of mason. In 1858 he came to Kansas and followed his trade. He enlisted in 1861 in Company C, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and served through the war, being mustered out in 1865. He went home and followed his trade. In 1868 he engaged in farming, a business which he still continues. He was married in this county November 6, 1867, to Miss Emma Davison, who was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., April 26, 1847. He has four children, Virgil, Wilber S., Effie M. and Stella I.

J. P. BITNER, farmer, P. O. Severance, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., on June 11, 1833. He is the son of Daniel Bitner, born in the same county July 17, 1804, and Rachel Ambrose Bitner, also of Westmoreland, born November 11, 1804. The subject of this sketch was educated in his native county. He came to Kansas in 1857 and settled on the place where he now resides. His occupation has always been farming. He was married on May 11, 1854, to Miss Ellen L. Robb, a daughter of George W. Robb and Christine Palmer-Robb. Miss Robb was a native of Westmoreland County, and was born on June 15, 1833. Six children have been born to this family, but only two, George D. and Hattie E., are still living. George, the first child, and the second and sixth children, both named Elizabeth, and another child, named Covode, all died young. Mr. Bitner is a Republican, and has held several offices, among them those of Trustee and Constable of the city of Severance, near which he still resides.

REV. E. R. BROWN was born in Warren County, Ill., January 6, 1843. His parents were George W. Brown, born in Kentucky, May 6, 1806, and died in Nodaway County, Mo., January 20, 1865, and Amanda F. Smith, born in Logansport, Ind., August 5, 1809, and died in Republic County, Kas., November 25, 1880. The subject of this sketch was educated in Shawnee County, Kas., and at St. Joseph, Mo., completing his education at the latter point. He entered in June, 1861, in Company F, First Nebraska Cavalry, and served through the war until honorably discharged, July 3, 1866. In 1866 he came to Kansas and entered the ministry shortly afterward, having now been a member of the Kansas Conference Methodist Episcopal Church for fourteen years. He was married at Wamego, Kas., July 4, 1878, to Miss Sudie Doyle, a daughter of James Doyle. He is the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Severance.

J. A. CAMPBELL, druggist and pharmaceutist, was born in Lee County, Iowa, October 1, 1842. He is the son of William S. Campbell, who was born in Tennessee, December 16, 1819, and died in Henry County, Iowa, September 25, 1854; and his mother, Mary P. Campbell, was born May 24, 1818, and died in Henry County, Iowa, March 31, 1851. His father and mother were married March 12, 1839. He received his education at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and entered into the drug business at Oskaloosa, Iowa. He married Miss Bella J. Fletcher, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, June 24, 1868, who was born in Youngstown, Westmoreland Co., Pa., January 25, 1848, and died April 3, 1869, at Oskaloosa, Iowa. After her death he came West, and reached Severance, Kansas, in 1871. December 24, 1874, he was married to Miss Mary E. Scott, of Severance, Kansas, by Rev. S. M. Irvin, of Highland, Kansas. Miss Mary E. Scott was born in Youngstown, Westmoreland Co., Pa., July 27, 1850. They have had born to them three children—William T. Campbell, who was born in Severance, Kas., February 2, 1876; Blanchie Campbell, who was born in Severance, Kas., August 4, 1879; and James A. Campbell, Jr., who was born in Severance, Kas., August 22, 1881; who are all still living. Mr. Campbell has been in business as a druggist and pharmaceutist, in Severance, Doniphan County, ever since 1871, and he has been very successful, and is one of the most substantial men in Severance. In 1861 Mr. Campbell enlisted in Company E, First Iowa Cavalry, and served through the war, being mustered out in March, 1866, having been in active service all the time. He was in something over thirty-six battles, and skirmishes without number. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd-Fellows Lodges, and in politics is a Republican, in which he takes an active part.

ISAAC DENTON, farmer, P. O. Severance, was born in Lincolnshire, England, August 28, 1846. He is the son of William Denton and Mary Denton, natives of England. His early life was that of a farmer boy. He came to America in 1866, and settled in Doniphan County, Kas., and is one of the leading farmers in his township. He was married in this county, December 25, 1873, to Miss Magdaline Burrell, a native of Harrison County, Ind. Born June 20, 1855. They have three children—Louis U., Cora M., and Eva C. Mr. Denton is a Republican.

G. W. DITTEMORE, farmer, P. O. Severance, is a native of Owen County, Ind., and was born December 5, 1826. Is a son of Adam Dittemore and Mary Berger, who were natives of Tennessee. G. W. was reared and educated in Owen County, following agricultural pursuits from boyhood. Came to Kansas in 1854 and pre-empted his present farm in Doniphan County, where he has since been a resident. Was married March 8, 1851, to Miss Emily Tyler, a native of Putman County, Ind. She was born February, 1833. They have by this union six children—William P., Annie, John M., James C., Adam, and LaFayette. The latter is deceased. Politically he is a Republican, and is a member of the Christian Church. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, serving until June 26, 1865.

JOHN FRYBERGER, P. O. Severance, was born in Berks County, Pa., on February 19, 1825. His father was Jacob Fryberger, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and died there in 1826. His mother was Elizabeth Althouse, also a native of Pennsylvania. He was educated in Pennsylvania and Ohio, completing his studies in the latter State. He began life as a cabinetmaker. He was married in Wayne County, Ohio, in April, 1842, to Miss Margaret A. Bonewits, a native of Ohio, who died in Iowa in 1873. He was married a second time, in Davis County, Iowa, June 6, 1875, to Miss Mary Park, a daughter of Reuel Park and Juliet Beebe Park, natives of Connecticut. Miss Park was born in Washington County, Ohio, March 11, 1840. He has twelve children—John B., George P. F. P., Wm. E., Mary A., Jacob O., Daniel O., Elbert L., Orwin E., Charles E., Emmet L., Edna B., Jesse E. He came to Kansas in 1876, and settled on his present home. He is a Democrat.

W. J. GRAY, P. O. Severance, born in Monroe County, N. Y., June 4, 1823. He is the son of James Gray, a native of New York, who died in 1830, and Bridget Fowler Gray, also a native of New York. He was educated in Ashtabula, Medina and Geauga counties, Ohio. He began life as a farmer. He was married September 26, 1845, in Ashtabula County, Ohio, to Harriet P. Perry, a daughter of Amos Perry and Patience Cheeney Perry, both natives of New York. Miss Perry was born in New York, in August, 1825. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company A, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. In 1862 he was promoted to the Captain's rank and command of Company E, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. In 1864 he was made a Major, and served through the war, being mustered out in 1865. He came to Kansas, and settled in this county on his present farm. He is a strong Republican in politics.

JOHN HAGG was born in Sweden, May 17, 1837. He is the son of John Larson, who was born in Sweden, and died there in 1857, and Mary Johnson Larson. After receiving his education in his native land, he came to the United State in 1867, locating in this county in 1870. He was married January 8, 1870, to Miss Mary Jones, who was born in Madison County, Ohio, May 5, 1846. Miss Jones was the daughter of Charles and Eliza Jones, of Ohio. He has had two children—Lida, who died in 1880, and Charles L. Beginning life here as a shoemaker, he has become the proprietor of a good boot and shoe business. At an early day in Severance he was elected a member of the City Council, and is now City Treasurer. He is also a member of the Masonic Order. In politics he is an adherent of the Republican party.

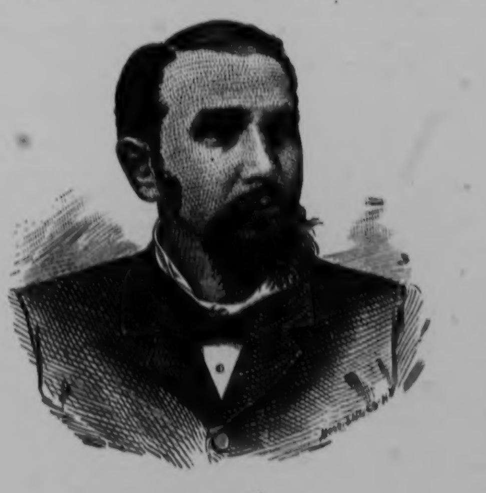

B F Harpster

B. F. HARPSTER, was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, November 9, 1846. His parents Jacob Harpster and Elizabeth Harpster are still living in Sandusky County and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Harpster was educated at Bellevue, Ohio, and naturally turned his attention to the business with which his home life had familiarized him. He was married November 9, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth D. Arnold, of Seneca County, Ohio, a daughter of David Arnold, of Pennsylvania. On May 22, 1877, he was married a second time, to Emma J. Brown, daughter of William and Nancy Brown, of Franklin County, Ohio, both of whom are now dead. He has only one child, Clark Harpster. In 1873 he came to Kansas, and for two years engaged in farming: from this he changed to buying and selling grain, and, in the natural sequence of events, to banking. He does now a very successful business in the latter profession, and has been compelled, through lack of time for its duties, to practically abandon grain dealing. His residence ever since he has been handling grain is Severance. He is now president of the Enterprising Farmers' Elevator and Mill Co. of Severance, Kansas.

FREDERICK HARPSTER, P. O. Severance; was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, on June 19, 1840. He is the son of Jacob Harpster, born in Mifflin County, Pa., on February 28, 1811, and Elizabeth Mook-Harpster, also of Pennsylvania, born in April, 1814. Both parents are still living in Sandusky County, Ohio. He was educated in Summit and Seneca Counties, Ohio, and began life as a farmer. He came to Kansas in 1868, and settled in Doniphan County. He married Miss Sarah Arnold, of Flat Rock, Seneca County, Ohio, on March 25, 1860, by whom he had one child, Jacob F. On April 15, 1866, he was married a second time, the bride being Miss Mary Long, born in Clearfield County, Pa., on September 8, 1843; this lady was the daughter of Samuel Long. He has by this marriage two children, Samuel O. and Jay H. In 1875-76, he was chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. His political status is with the Democratic party.

JOHN T. KIRWAN, was born in Wexford County, Ireland, May 31, 1834; his father was James Kirwan, born in Ireland, in 1808, and is now a resident of this county; his mother, Ann Sinnott Kirwan, was born in Ireland in 1810 and died in this county, February 25, 1880. He was educated in Ireland and came to America in 1855, settling in this county in 1858; he began life as a clerk in a dry goods store, and has been in the mercantile business in Severance for ten years past. He was married, May 22, 1872, to Miss Ellen Burns, who was born in Nelson County, Ky., July 23, 1852; he has had five children—Zula, Vincent J., Oliver, Osmund deceased, and Claude deceased. Mr. K. has had a large place in the politics of the county, having been County Clerk four years; Mayor of Severance, three terms. During the war of 1861-65, he was a member of Company C, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

CHARLES E. MILLER, lumber merchant, one of the live representative men of Northern Kansas, and one who has figured prominently in commercial circles is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Binghamton, N. Y.; born June 7, 1841. His father, Henry, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Mary Sole, was a native of New York. The family came to Iowa, locating at Dubuque, when Charles was young; here he was reared and educated; when he reached majority he turned his attention to the lumber trade, which he has since followed; for a time he was manager of a yard at St. Joseph, Mo., and came to Kansas in 1877; he now owns lumber yards in Leona, Everest, Brown County, besides the one at Severance. August 23, 1861, he enlisted in Company L, First Iowa Cavalry, and served until 1866, when he was honorably discharged. He was married in Otsego County, N. Y., January 31, 1867, to Miss Julia Whitbeck; they have two children, Willard L. and Lulu M. Mr. Miller has served as Mayor of Severance one year, and is at present one of the councilmen.

H. C. MOLL, now an extensive grain dealer of Severance, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, on June 11, 1849. His parents were Eli Moll, born in Union County, Pa., on May 7, 1814, and now a resident of Hiawatha, Brown Co., Kan., and Elizabeth Schock Moll, born in Union County, Pa., on July 24, 1817. He was educated in Tipton, Ohio, and began life as a farmer. On January 11, 1876, he married Miss Mary Deckard, who was born in Union County, Pa., in 1853. The wedding ceremony took place at Mifflinsburg. In July, 1880, he came to Severance, where he has since been engaged in business. Mr. Moll is now a member of the City Council and of the Masonic Order, and in many ways a prominent citizen.

SAMUEL MOYER, farmer, P. O. Severance; was born in Union County, Pa., March 20, 1839. He is the son of Samuel and Eve Kline Moyer, who were natives of Pennsylvania. He was educated in Pennsylvania and Ohio, completing his studies in the latter. He began life as a farmer. In December 31, 1861, he married Miss Barbara Haaser, of Sandusky County, Ohio, who was born April 10, 1842; her father Joseph Haaser and her mother, Catherine Yost, were both natives of France. They have one child—Charles I. He came to Kansas in 1866, and settled in this county, and is favorably known as a successful farmer and stock trader. Mr. Moyer votes the Republican ticket.

NOAH RITTENHOUSE, farmer, P. O. Severance; was born in Fayette County, Ohio, December 16, 1847; his father, D. F. Rittenhouse, was also a native of Fayette County, Ohio, born January 2, 1820, and is now a resident of this township; his mother, Mary A. Merchant, was born in West Virginia, December 16, 1819, and is also a resident of this county. He was married in Severance, this county, October 27, 1870, to Cassander Ware, who was born in Grant County, Ind., March 15, 1851; her father was J. A. Ware and her mother was Rachael A. Vanhorn. Mr. Rittenhouse was educated in Tipton County, Ind., St. Joseph, Mo., and Highland University, this county. He is the fourth child of eight children. His children are: Annie M., Eva C., Arthur F., Noah A. He is a member of the Methodist Church. He settled in this county in 1865. Politically he is a Republican.

AMOS SANFORD, P. O. Severance, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., September 18, 1835. He is the son of Orren Sanford and Dortha A. Gates Sanford, both natives of New York. He was educated in Jefferson County, N. Y. He began life as a brickmaker, having worked at his trade for twelve years. He married in Coldwater, Mich., December 26, 1858, Miss Mary A. Pointer, who was born in Williams County, Ohio, December 28, 1839, a daughter of Henry Pointer and Sarah Jones Pointer, both natives of Ohio. In 1868 he came to Kansas and engaged in farming for four years. He then opened a hotel and livery stable in Severance which he pursued for ten years. He then bought a tract of land near Severance and improved a fine farm on which he now resides. Three children have been born to the family, Alice F., Addie E. (deceased), and Amos E. Mr. Sanford belongs to the Republican party.

N. L. SPRINGER, was born in Shelby County, Ind., February 24, 1832. His parents were Josiah Springer, a native of Ohio, and Julia Limpus Springer, of Indiana, who were married in Shelby County, Ind., about 1825. Mr. Springer received his education in Fayette County, Ind., and Buchanan County, Mo., completing his studies at the latter place; in 1850 he went to California and began life as a miner. He pursued this work for four years, until compelled by ill health to abandon it. He then came to this county and began anew as a farmer and stock raiser. He was married in Holt County, Mo., to Miss Letha Keeney, daughter of James and Annie Ramsey Keeney, of Hamilton County, Tenn.; this event occurred April 3, 1853. He has three children, Annie M., Nathan A., and George W. In 1874 he represented the First District of Kansas in the legislature, and from 1875 to 1879 served as postmaster of Severance. He is a Republican.

N. A. SPRINGER, now a leading merchant of Severance, was born in this county October 12, 1854, his parents were N. L. Springer, born in Shelby County, Ind., February 24, 1832, and Letha Keeney Springer, born in Knoxville, Tenn., December 4, 1834. Mr. Springer began his education in this county and completed it in Oregon, Mo., after finishing his schooling he became a clerk in a grocery store, from which position he has worked upward to his present station. He was married in Severance, October 12, 1880, to Miss Mamie Baird, born in Academia, Juniata Co., Pa., November 3, 1860. Miss Baird was the daughter of John B. Baird and Eva Yeater Baird, both born in Pennsylvania. He has one child, Gracie, and has been postmaster of Severance since 1880. In politics he is a Republican.

DR. D. B. TUTTLE, was born in Cortland County, N. Y., on October 7, 1831. He is the son of David Tuttle and Lucinda Hunter, both natives of Oneida County, N. Y. Dr. Tuttle was educated in Allegany County, passing through the public schools and a course in medicine at the same place. Upon receiving his diploma he commenced the practice of his profession, and shortly after, April 21, 1854, was married at Olean, N. Y., to Miss Azuba Tuttle. His children are Ida A., Frank W., George E., Lucinda M., Ruth T., and Etta. He was married a second time on March 12, 1874, to Miss Hattie Higgins, of Rockford, Ill., the ceremony taking place at Forbes, Mo. By his second wife he has three children, Mary A., Cora A., and Etta. In 1874 he came to Doniphan County and located at Severance, where he has ever since resided. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and politically has always affiliated with the Republican party.

LEONA.

Leona stands upon the southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 3 Range 19. It was laid out June 15, 1873, by a stock company, of which J. W. Schock was president. This land had been a part of the farm of David Kercher, who was among the first settlers in this part of the county, and was selected as a central point from which to ship the products of this fertile neighborhood. To secure railway facilities, the company paid to the St. Joseph & Denver City Railway land for a depot and side-track and about $1,000 in cash. The following year the railway sold out to H. Gregg for $400, he assuming the part of the road in its contract with the town.

The first building on the town site was the house of David Kercher, but the first erected was the combined storeroom, store and railway depot of H. Gregg. This was a low building near the track, and was eighty by twenty feet. Of this the storeroom occupied by H. Gregg took fifty, the store of Mailer & Brush twenty, and the railway ten feet.

David Kercher, the first postmaster, was appointed in June, 1873, and prior to the building of the store had the postoffice in his house. Robert Mailler was the second postmaster, and was followed by J. B. Brooks, John Myers and E. B. Gatchell, the present official.

The first birth in the town was that of Leona Schock, child of the president of the town company. The first death, a child of D. L. Carpenter. No marriages of townspeople have as yet been celebrated in the place. The first physician of the town was Dr. S. H. Blakely. He was followed by C. B. Channell, R. L. Teas, H. W. Lewis, and the present life-preserver, E. Walters, who is now the only resident physician. The second store building, erected by Redd & Wilson, is now in use as a dwelling, and is occupied by Rev. S. F. Nesbit, pastor of the Christian Church. The first drug store was that of C. B. Channel; the first hardware that of P. A. Flodin, who also owned the first blacksmith shop. The first notary public was D. L. Carpenter. The first harness shop was operated by F. Case; the first meat-market by Kopietz & Marak. The first lumber-yard was opened in 1875 by J. W. Schock.

The first schoolhouse near Leona met with a tragic and unique end. School was taught in it in 1867, and when the fall term of the next year was to begin it was discovered that some enterprising spirit had stolen the house bodily. The theft occurred after a heavy rain, and the departed building was traced to a point near Padonia, in Brown County. It was never recovered. In the fall of 1868, what is now known as the old schoolhouse was built, and in it school was taught up to 1879, when the present structure was erected. The schoolhouse now in use was completed in October, 1879, at a cost of $2,300. Its size is twenty-eight by forty-eight feet. The first teachers in this building were Dr. R. L. Teas and Miss Nannie Nesbit. In the school years of 1880–81 Charles Bowers and Miss E. Plank were teachers of this district, and in 1881–82 Miss Nannie Nesbit and A. Parsons were engaged. The school has grown from year to year and now contrasts favorably with any of its class in the State or county.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIRS.

The Baptist Church was organized at this point in October, 1880, the church at that date having eight members and being under the charge of its present pastor, Rev. E. Alward. No house of worship is as yet constructed, and services are held in the schoolhouse. The church now numbers eighteen members and seems to be enjoying a steady and healthful growth.

The Christian Church has recently effected an organization at this place, and holds services in the schoolhouse every Sunday. There is, however, no settled preacher, and the church is dependent upon "supplies."

Leona Lodge, No. 178, I. O. O. F., was organized on September 22, 1880, with the following charter members: G. W. Strahan, H. Guier, J. W. Kaufman, W. S. Postle, E. B. Gatchell, E. M. Miller, A. Postle. The first officers of the lodge were: J. W. Kaufman, N. G.; H. Guier, V. G.; E. M. Miller, R. S.; G. W. Strahan, treasurer. Meetings are held each Wednesday in Odd Fellows' Hall over the schoolhouse. The lodge now numbers twenty, and has the following officers: J. W. Schock, N. G.; David Kercher, V. G.; C. Applegate, secretary; Amos Postle, treasurer. The property of the society consists of from $300 to $400 in cash and regalia to the value of fully $200 more—a very creditable showing for its brief existence.

The Leona Public Library was opened in April, 1882. In obtaining the 150 books which form the library, the society was fortunate enough to secure a selection of standard works which had been but little used. These were purchased for $65 The schoolhouse is utilized as a library room, where Miss N. Nesbit officiates as librarian. Books are loaned to members at the rate of $1.50 yearly. Although in its infancy the library is a source of great pleasure and literary recreation to its members, and a credit to the Literary Society, which launched it.

The Leona Literary Society holds meetings in the schoolhouse weekly from fall to spring. Debates, recitations and music form an attractive programme and call out a large crowd on each occasion. The society, which was started in 1879, has nearly fifty members.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The elevator standing just northeast of the railway depot was built in 1880 by J. E. Price. This building is 80x20 feet, the main part being 48x20 feet, and three stories in height. Its capacity is 10,000 bushels of grain and it can handle daily 2,000 bushels. It is valued at $6,000. Power is furnished by an engine of 15-horse power, and a corn cracker for making feed operated. It is now operated by Gregg Bros. & Co., Mr. R. C. Mailler acting as their manager at this point. This company also owns the old warehouse mentioned as among the first buildings of the town, and occasionally use it for storage purposes.

The Jameson elevator, which stands just northeast of the railway depot, was built in 1877 by Jameson Bros., at a cost of about $4,000. It is 20x30 feet and three stories in height. Power is furnished by an engine of 12-horse power. This firm has begun the erection of another elevator at Willis, on the new extension of the Missouri Pacific.

Snively & Hedges have a grain warehouse at this point, and purchase considerable amounts of corn and wheat. Their building is 20x40 feet and intended more for the accumulation of small shipments than for handling large quantities requiring storage for some time.

The first hotel in the town was built by A. Negus, who conducted it until the spring of 1880, when it was rented to A. Gougler. On his retirement after six months it passed into the hands of J. Allison, and thence in 1882 to the present occupant, V. A. Adams. It is still owned by Mr. Negus, and is the only hotel in the town.

The town now has three general stores, one hardware, one drug, one meat market, two blacksmiths, one agricultural implements house, one lumber yard, and one harness shop, beside the elevators, hotel and other buildings already described at length.

Fires.—Leona has suffered by two fires. The first of these which was a comparatively small affair, destroyed the dwelling of a Mr. Hartsell in 1879. The second was a serious loss to the town, and at one time threatened its total destruction. It broke out between eleven and twelve o'clock on the night of May 1, 1882, in the hardware store of P. A. Flodin, and before its discovery, had made such headway as to render it practically beyond control. Spite of the apparent hopelessness of the task, the citizens organized a bucket brigade and fought the fire lustily. At the moment when all seemed unavailing their efforts were seconded by a drenching shower, and, after more than two hours of incessant labor, the flames were subdued. The buildings destroyed were the Flodin hardware store, in which the fire originated; the two store buildings on the north, owned by A. Angstad, and occupied on the first floor by Walter & Reeber as a drug store, and in the upper story as a dwelling by J. Allison; the agricultural implement house of P. Flodin adjoining his store, and the wagon shop of J. W. Schock. The severest loss was that of Mr. Flodin, whose property was valued at $3,500, upon which only $2,900 insurance was carried. The proprietors of the drug store were more fortunate, their insurance of $1,000 amply covering their loss. The wagon shop of Mr. J. W. Schock, valued with its contents at $800, was a total loss, and was insured for only $250. Upon the north of the drug store stood the general store of L. Rickenbauch, from which the goods were removed, causing a damage of $160. On the opposite side of the street the stocks of Hoverson & Co., and Dillon & Springer Brothers were hurriedly removed, causing losses to each of about $50. In the light of the half million dollar fires which are so frequently recorded in our great cities these losses seem trivial, but in a new born town the blackened ruins they left bear a large ratio to the remaining buildings, and point, as they could not in a larger place, to the blow which so narrowly missed obliterating the place.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHE

EDWIN ACKER, farmer, P. O. Leona, came to Kansas in the spring of 1880, locating in Rosedale, Wyandotte County, where he was in the mercantile business until June, 1882, when he removed to Doniphan County where he resides at present. Mr. Acker is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and participated in the last war as a Sergeant of Company E, Fifth New York Heavy Artillery; was enlisted February 22, 1862, in the city of New York, and finally discharged from the United States service December 31, 1863, by reason of Surgeon's certificate of disability, at Baltimore, Md. He took part in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Charleston, Va., and numerous other engagements. He was born in Lehigh County, Pa., August 28, 1821, and lived in his native place until 1851, when he removed to New York City where he lived fifteen years, and part of the time was employed as foreman of the Third Avenue Stage stables and of the Third Avenue Car Line, and for three years was a member of the Metropolitan Police Force, and as such, took part in the Draft Riots in that city in 1863. From New York he returned to Allentown, Pa., where he lived until he came to Kansas. While residing in Allentown he was a member of the police force of that city for seven years. He has been married twice. The first marriage took place in Lehigh County, Pa., February 21, 1841, to Miss Eliza Dorney, a native of the Keystone State. By this marriage he had six children, three of whom are living, and whose names are, William Henry Harrison, Emeline, and Charles. Mr. Acker's first wife died in the year 1866. The second marriage took place in Allantown, Pa., in June, 1878, to Mrs. Olive Buttz, a native of Pennsylvania.

AMOS ANGSTAD was born in Snyder County, Pa., November 20, 1847. He is the son of David and Lidie Weller Angstad, both natives of Pennsylvania. He was educated in Snyder County, Pa., and began life as a farmer. Moved to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1863, and enlisted in Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers Infantry, and was mustered out in 1865. He was married in Tiffin, Seneca Co., Ohio, March 12, 1868, to Miss Catherine J. Zieber, a native of Seneca County, Ohio, born February 26, 1850. They have two children, Cora E. and Myrtie B. He is a grain dealer at Leona. Is a Republican in politics.

L. E. DAVIS, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Leona, was born in Fall River, Bristol Co., Mass., December 4, 1840. He was raised and educated in Fall River. In 1857 he moved to Peru, LaSalle Co., Ill., where he learned practical engineering. He was engineer on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific for some time. From Peru he moved to Peoria, Ill., where he lived for two years. From Peoria he moved to St. Joseph, Mo., and was employed on the Hannibal & St. Joe R. R. for some time, thence to Kansas, in 1866, and settled on a farm. He was married in Ingersoll, Canada West, December 25, 1860, to Miss Mary M. Comstock, a native of Mt. Washington, Mass. She was born August 11, 1842. They have seven children: Ella M., Archie L., Joseph H., Ira B., Willie L., Clyde A. and Ida L.

HENRY DAVISON, farmer, P. O. Highland, was born in Oxford, N. J., July 21, 1808. He is the son of Warren Davison, born in the same county, 1786, and Hannah Kiser Davison, who was born in Oxford, N. J., in 1788, and died in Tompkins County, N. Y., June 6 1838. He was educated in Jersey County, Pa. He was a mason and plasterer by trade. He was married in Tompkins County, N. Y., October 17, 1827, to Miss Anna Young, who was born in Lansing, Tompkins Co., N. Y., October 14, 1806. Her father, Henry Young, and Lucia Ivry-Young, were both natives of New York. He has twelve children, viz: Conrad, Delilah, Amanda J., Morris, John M., Warren L., Mary E., Phœbe A., Emeline, James L., Helen M. J., and one died unnamed. He is one of the oldest citizens in the county. He is a Republican in politics.

J. A. DILLON, a leading merchant of Leona, was born in this county April 4, 1858. His father was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1833, and died in this county June 10, 1873. His mother, Mary E. Kennedy Dillon, was born in Fountain County, Ind., in 1835, and is a resident of this county near Highland Station. Mr. Dillon received his early schooling in this county, and completed his studies at Oregon, Mo. He first began life as a school teacher, but choosing his occupation later in life, he entered the store of his uncle as a clerk, and in January, 1882, moved to Leona and opened a general merchandise store. His political status is with the Republican party.

CARL DUEHN, farmer and breeder of fine stock, P. O. Leona, is a son of Charles Duehn and Mary Chulz, and was born in Prussia, August 27, 1818. He was educated in Prussia. He came to the United States in 1864, and during the same year came to Kansas and settled in this county, and has since made farming and stock-raising his business. He has been twice married; first to Miss Caroline Chulz, in 1848, and the second time, in 1863, to Miss Ernestene Kopplin, both natives of Germany. He has a family of nine children: Louis, Oscar, Paulina, Herman, Fred, Charley, Tilda, Lao and Mattie.

E. N. ERICKSON, farmer, P. O. Leona, was born in Buchanan County, Mo., January 5, 1854. His father, Ole Erickson, and his mother, Mary (Goshen) Erickson, were natives of Norway. He came to Brown County, Kas., when young, where he was raised and educated. He has always followed agricultural pursuits. He has been a resident of Doniphan County for a number of years. He was married in Doniphan County June [illegible], 1881, to Miss Julia A. Nelson. She was born in Buchanan County, Mo., January 31, [illegible] is the daughter of Lewis and Geurena Nelson, natives of Norway. They have [illegible] by this union, Leslie O. Mr. Erickson is one of Doniphan's public spirited citizens and staunch Republicans.

E. B. GATCHELL, postmaster, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, August 3, 1846. His father, Amos P. Gatchell, is a native of the same place, and died in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, June 8, 1878. His mother, Elizabeth Barger Gatchell, was also a native of Harrison County, and died in Wyandotte County, Ohio, in 1848. He received his education in the Upper Sandusky, Ohio. At the age of seventeen years he enlisted in Company F, Ninth Ohio Cavalry, and was wounded at the battle of Decatur, Ala., in 1864, and was mustered out July 25, 1865. He came to Kansas in 1868. He was married in Brown County, Kas., July 15, 1874, to Miss Mary J. Stites, daughter of Hon. G. M. and Sarah Round-Stites. She was born in Ripley County, Ind., October 17, 1853. They have had three children: Grace G., Warren S. and Julia E. He has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

J. T. HARPER, farmer, P. O. Leona, was born in Hendricks County, Ind., December 5, 1838. He is the son of Jesse and Mary A. Clifton Harper, both natives of Kentucky. His early schooling was received in Andrew County, Mo., having completed his studies in Doniphan County, Kas. Farming has always been his occupation. He was married in this county January 15, 1859, to Miss Rachel A. Cowger, daughter of G. C. and Susan Cowger, natives of Indiana. She was born March 28, 1843. He enlisted in Company I, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and was mustered out in 1865. He came to Kansas in 1855 and settled in this township, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Harper is a Republican.

ADAM HEATER, P. O. Highland, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, March 21, 1835. He is the son of John Heater, who was born in Snyder County, Pa., October 23, 1791, and Sarah Frees Heater, who was also a native of Snyder County. He was educated in Seneca County, Ohio. Farming has always been his occupation. He was married in Seneca County, Ohio, March 24, 1859, to Miss Celina Korner, a daughter of Jacob and Julian Peters-Korner. Miss Korner was born in Seneca County, Ohio, July 23, 1839. He has four children: Willis D., Susie, Courtland (deceased), and May. He came to Kansas in 1872 and settled in this county. He is a member of the I. O. O F. and votes the Democratic ticket.

JOHN HUNTER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Highland, was born in Scotland, August 23, 1833. His father, George Hunter, and Elspeth Mill were also natives of Scotland. He was educated in the common schools of his own country, and at the age of twenty-four years, hoping to better himself, came to America, and for thirteen years lived in Michigan, engaged in various pursuits. In 1870 he came to Kansas and settled near Leona on an unimproved piece of land, and by his industry made it one of the best farms in the township. He has just finished building a fine barn 36x54, at a cost of $2,500, and is a wide-awake and enterprising bachelor.

DAVID KERCHER, farmer, P. O. Leona, was born in Lancaster Pa., February 3, 1843. He is the son of Curtis and Barbara Kizer Kercher, both natives of Pennsylvania. He was educated in Lancaster, Pa., and Wayne County, Ohio. He enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in 1864. During the same year he was employed by the Government as a carpenter and stationed at Little Rock, Ark., where he served until 1868. He returned to Wayne County, Ohio, and was married to Miss Rachel M. Cherry, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, December 18, 1848. He has one child, Delno E. He came to Kansas in an early day and settled in this township, and was the first postmaster at Leona. Mr. Kercher is a member of the Republican party.

JACOB MILLER, farmer, P. O. Leona, was born in Union County, Pa., December 8, 1837. His parents were John and Sarah Decker Miller, both natives of Pennsylvania. He was educated in Union County, Pa., and his occupation has always been that of a farmer. He was married in Union County, Pa., October 3, 1858, to Miss Rebecca Pick, daughter of Daniel and Polly Emore-Pick. They have two children, John P. and Mary A. He came to Kansas in 1880 and settled on his present home. He is a Democrat.

DANIEL MOYER, hardware dealer, one of the leading business men of the county, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Pennsylvania and was born in Snyder County, May 22, 1844. Was there reared and educated. He became proficient in the hardware business and learned the tinner's trade in Indiana. Came to Kansas in 1879, engaging in business at Leona. Was married in Sandusky County, Ohio, October 14, 1865, to Miss Eliza Bingman, of Snyder County, Pa., born October 21, 1845. They have four children—John Daniel, Franklin and Adam. He is a member of the K. of H.

R. B. OVERLANDER, farmer, P. O. Leona, was born in Knox County, Ill., October 7, 1844, and was there reared. He is the son of John Overlander and Sarah Hayes, the former a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1799 and died in 1851. R. B. resided and farmed in the Sucker State until 1869, when he came to Kansas, locating where he now resides. He has a fine farm and is one of the solid men of Wolf River Township. He has been twice married: First, in Highland, Doniphan County, to Miss Linia Matherson, June 19, 1870. They had six children—Samuel W., Rufus M., Charles L., Sarah E., Jessie L. and John E. Mrs. O. died June 7, 1881. He was married on February 15, 1882, to Ella E. Miller, of Andrew County, Mo.

D. E. REBER, druggist, was born in Union County, Pa., February 13, 1859. He is the son of Daniel and Elizabeth Reber; was raised and educated in the Keystone State. Followed the profession of school teaching for several years. For a time was a resident of Hancock County, Ohio. Came to Kansas in January, 1882, purchased an interest in a drug store in Leona, and June 17, 1882, became sole proprietor. He is doing a lucrative business, and is identified with the drug trade of Doniphan County. Politically he is a Republican.

L. RICKENBACH, merchant. This enterprising citizen is a native of Juniata County, Pa., born January 26, 1842. His father, Joel, and mother, Catherine Seiber, were natives of the same State. The subject of our sketch was reared in Hancock County, Ohio, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1873, when he came to Kansas and engaged in mercantile business at Leona. He was married, January 24, 1869, in Wyandotte County, Ohio, to Miss Caroline Strahan. They have four children—Winona G., Irma V., Willis B. and Clair D. Mrs. R. is a native of Union County, Pa., and was born February 3, 1843. Mr. R. enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August, 1862, for three years during the late war. Was captured at Winchester, Va., June 14, 1863; was taken to Richmond; was in Libby Prison, Belle Isle and Palmer Prison. Was again captured at Farmville, High Bridge, Va., three days before Gen. Lee's surrender to Gen. Grant at Appomatox. Was honorably discharged June 15, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

EAST NORWAY.

East Norway is a small town started in 1869 upon the completion of the road-bed of the St. Joe and Denver City railway to this point. The land of the town site, eighteen acres, was the property of John Hoverson, and was purchased of him for $360, by the town company, consisting of O. Nelson, G. Nelson, T. Steanson, N. G. and P. Nelson, and A. Bennett. A year later G. Nelson sold ten acres adjoining the town to the company, and this was donated the railway company in consideration of depot and side track facilities. The first buildings were erected in 1871, and consisted of a grain-house and residence, erected by A. Bennett and a parsonage of the Evangelical Lutherans. A postoffice was opened in 1873 with I. W. Bennett as postmaster, and two general stores by F. Welton and Hardy Brothers in 1874. Both of these were burned in 1878, and Welton did not resume business.

A Baptist church was organized at this point in 1874, and meetings were held in the nearest school house. The pastors of the society, D. Waddell, T. Rolfe, and E. Alward, have all been non-residents of the town.

East Norway is rather a shipping point than a town, the majority of those doing business here being farmers of the immediate neighborhood.

The Murder of O'Shea.—One of the most cold-blooded murders ever chronicled in the county was committed on April 5, 1875, near East Norway. The victim of the tragedy was John O'Shea, an intelligent and athletic Irishman, for many years a resident of the county. For some time previous to his death, O'Shea had been indulging his appetite for strong drink to excess, and when drunk indulged his brutal fury in the general thrashing of his family and those who tried to restrain him. Proceedings had been commenced by Mrs. O'Shea for a divorce, and her cause had been actively espoused by her brother, John Morrisey. The case had proceeded so far that the District Judge had issued an order giving to the mother the custody of the children and also some property of the defendant's, and orders had been given the County Sheriff for the enforcement of this decision. On Monday, the day of the murder, Morrisey met the Sheriff in town and stated that O'Shea had abducted the children. Later in the day, O'Shea met the officer and acknowledged the removal of the children, but promised to return them the next day to their home and keep them till the arrival of Sheriff Vanderslice. Whether Morrisey knew of this arrangement is unknown. On the following day Vanderslice, accompanied by Mr. Edward Bowen, started for East Norway, but was met by John Kilkenny, Roger Morley and Frank Dickson, who told him that O'Shea was lying drunk in the path leading to the house. Arriving at the farm, the sheriff found O'Shea not drunk, but dead, with his face horribly disfigured. Leaving a guard with the body, the officer returned to Troy and secured the services of the Coroner and his jury. After the preliminary examination the body was removed to the city and the following facts were developed: The deceased had been shot twice, once from a distance, the shot taking effect in the forehead, and once by a discharge from a pistol held close to his ear. The face had also been mutilated by blows from some blunt instrument. An examination of the premises left little doubt of the method of the murder. Parallel with the road from the public road to O'Shea's house ran a hedge, and behind it were plainly visible the tracks of the assassin. Shots were heard about nine in the evening; the time when O'Shea would naturally have reached home, and shortly after the firing, Morrisey borrowed a pony, saying he was suddenly called to St. Joseph and would return the next day. Later in the evening he was seen to cross the main street of Troy going east, and the following day the pony was sent back from St. Joseph. Morrisey, however, had never been seen in Doniphan County. It is rumored that he was recognized in Colorado, but although a reward of $500 was offered for his arrest, no very vigorous search was made. This is chiefly due to the fact that charges of the vilest character against O'Shea were substantiated in the minds of the people by subsequent events and the opinion that he had received but his just deserts was gradually accepted. Whatever his faults and crimes, he has passed beyond repentance or undoing the past, and his death stands as a blotch on the fair record of the county—an assassination.

Ryan's Station is a flag station on the St. Joe and Western railway one mile east of Severance. It was for a short time in 1869 the terminus of the road, and a town was laid out by Joel Ryan. Ryan and O'Neill built a store here in 1870, and S. L. Ryan a second in 1872.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ABRAM BENNETT, P. O. East Norway, was born in Warren County, Ohio, March 10, 1819. His father, Nicholas Bennett, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., 1793, and died in Warren County, Ohio, August 17, 1854. He was a farmer. His mother, Catherine Innis, was born in Allegheny County, Pa., May 16, 1797, and died in Warren County, Ohio, June 15, 1835. He was educated in Warren County, Ohio. He began life as a farmer. Married in Warren County, Ohio, June 30, 1839. His wife, Rachel Anderson, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, December 6, 1823. Her father was Hiram Anderson, and her mother Mary Mulford. Number of children, eleven—George W., John W. (deceased), Thomas J., Celinda C. (deceased), Robert N., David W., Silas W., Charles W., Abram E., Mary A., and Ada.

CHARLES CAMPBELL, P. O. Brenner, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., on July 8, 1835. His parents were William Campbell and Melinda Randall, who are still both living, and residents of this county. He was educated in Milwaukee and Waukesha, Wis. After completing his education he turned his attention to agriculture, and has ever since made it his business. He was married in Hamilton County, Ind., on October 30, 1865, to Miss Ida M. Emmons, by whom he had seven children—Charles A., Lucius W., George F. (deceased), Mary M., Hattie C., Ida and John E. He came to the State in 1858, and to Doniphan County in 1865, and took a farm six miles west of Troy. He is a Republican.

CHARLES S. HARDY, farmer, P. O. Troy, was born in Lee County, Va., March 25, 1828. His father, John S. Hardy, is a native of Ireland, and his mother, Jane Ewing-Hardy, is a native of Virginia. He was educated in Buchanan County, Mo. He began life as a farmer, having followed that occupation until 1857, when he came to Kansas and opened a general merchandise store at Palermo, in this county, which he continued until 1858. In the same year he settled in this township, on his present home. He married in Buchanan County, Mo., January 21, 1852, Miss Mary Nelson, who was born in Norway, July 9, 1831. They have a family of ten children—John S., Jane E., Georgia N., Mary H., Oswald C., Joshua T., Robert C., Ida M., Charlotte M. and Sarah L. He belongs to the Republican party.

JOHN HOVERSON, farmer, P. O East Norway, was born in Norway, May 7, 1829. His parents were Lars and Christiane Kittleson Hoverson, both natives of Norway. He was educated and commenced life in the rural districts of that country; emigrated with his parents to this country, with four brothers and one sister, in 1846. Worked as a farm hand for three years, in Buchanan County, Mo., went to California, in 1850, and worked in the gold mines nearly three years; returned to Buchanan County, Mo., and engaged in farming for 16 years. He was married in Buchanan County, Mo., January 17, 1856, to Miss Celia A. Nelson, who was born in Norway, April 19, 1838. He moved to Kansas in 1869, and settled on the place where he now lives. He married for his second wife Miss Annie M. Clemetson, a native of Buchanan County, Mo., born September 29, 1854. He has six children living—Leander, the eldest son, died March 23, 1882; he was born June 21, 1856. One other died in infancy. Those living are Augusta C., Oscar L., Mary H., Annie M., John U., and Andrew A. In politics, Mr. Hoverson is a liberal Republican.

CHARLES LADWIG, P. O. Brenner, was born in Mechlenburg, Germany, July 17, 1822. His father was a dairyman of Mechlenburg, and died there in October, 1834. The subject of this sketch was educated in the Normal School of Mechlenburg. On completing his studies he became a teacher, and followed this profession for twenty-five years, part of the time in his native land, and the rest of the time in the United States. He was married May 23, 1843, to Miss Caroline Riebe, also of Germany, born November 1, 1817. He has seven children—Charles, Paul Caroline (deceased), Albert, Robert, Eliza and Victor. He came to America in 1852, and settled in West Virginia, and went from there to Wolf River Township ten years later. Although he has taught in the county, he has spent the greater part of his time in farming. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and a Democrat.

N. L. NELSON, farmer, P. O. East Norway, was born in Buchanan County, Mo., November 18, 1851. His father, Lewis Nelson, was born in Europe, in Norway, and died in this country in 1866. His mother, Gurina Nelson, was born in Norway, in 1829, and is a resident of the county. He was educated in this county, and married here November 13, 1873, to Tolena Runnings, who was born in Wisconsin March 7, 1855. Her father, O. A. Runnings, and her mother, Bertha Thompson, were both natives of Norway. He has four children—Lewis A., Grace B., Jessie M. and Ella. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and is a Republican.

REV. FELIX F. OTTO, Pastor of the Oakland Church, P. O. East Norway, came to Kansas in January, 1877, and located at Sabetha, where he remained fourteen months. From there he removed to Beattie, where he had charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that place for three years; and from there he removed to Oakland, of which charge he has been Pastor since. Mr. Otto was born in Allegheny County, Pa., November 21, 1847 and lived in his native place until his fifth year, when his parents moved to Decatur, Iowa, where they lived about eight years, and from there removed to Emporia, Kansas. He was a student for a time at Beaver College, Beaver County, Pa. He did not finish his entire course at his alma mater. Commenced preaching in 1873 in Pennsylvania. He was a local preacher for four years, after which he was admitted to the Kansas Conference. Mr. O. was married March 7, 1882, in Beattie, Marshall County, to Alice E. Sheldon, a daughter of Dr. J. J. Sheldon, a prominent physician and an old settler of Nemaha County. Mrs. Otto was born in Ohio. Mr. Otto is a faithful and devoted pastor, and is beloved and respected by his parishioners.

EBERT SIMON, farmer, P. O. East Norway, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., October 6, 1849. His father, Philip Simon, was born in Germany in the year 1800, and died in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1856. He was foreman of the Egerman Salt Works of that city. His mother, Catharine Jones, was born July 2, 1815, in the city of New York. Mr. Simon was married in this county, November 30, 1870. His wife, Augusta Nelson, was born in Buchanan County, Mo., May 15, 1850—her father was Osul Nelson. Ebert Simon was educated in Beloit, Wis. Farming has always been his occupation. He has three children—Gertrude A., Charles E., and Howard O. He is a member of the Methodist Church. He has held the office of Township Clerk, and settled in this county June 14, 1867. Mr. Simon is a Republican.

GUTTORM STEANSON, farmer, P. O. East Norway, was born in Norway, October 15, 1833. His father, Ole Steanson, was born in Norway, June 21, 1799, and died in this country October 17, 1866, a farmer. His mother, Ingeborg Olsdatter, was born in Norway July 11, 1798, and died in this country August 20, 1870. Guttorm Steanson was educated in Norway. Farming has always been his occupation. He was married in this county October 3, 1870, to Amelia G. Nelson, who was born in Buchanan County, Mo., July 22, 1849. She was the daughter of Lewis Nelson and Gurine Nelson. They have had six children—Oscar L., born July 4, 1872; Ida G., born September 18, 1873; Silas N., born March 3, 1875; Amelia J., born September 9, 1877; Anna L., born November 12, 1879. Silas N. died August 7, 1881. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He came to this country July 13, 1850, and settled in this county in the fall of 1858.

C. O. TUCKLESON, farmer, P. O. East Norway, was born in Norway, November 18, 1833. His father, Osul Tuckleson, was born in Norway, Europe, 1804, and died in Wisconsin, August, 1874. His occupation was farming. His mother, Asur Christenson, was born in Norway in 1801, and died in Norway in 1850. The subject of this sketch was married in Doniphan County, this State, March 23, 1869. His wife, Rachel D. Speak, was born in Virginia, 1847, and was the daughter of Joseph Speak. He began life as a farmer. He was educated in Norway. They have seven children—Leah A., Mary C., Oscar J., Elizabeth M., Esther, Clarence R., and John. Mr. T. came to this country in 1850, and settled in this county in 1859. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and votes the Republican ticket.

JOHN H. WYNKOOP, P. O. Brenner, was born in La Porte, Ind., on January 21, 1854. His parents were David Wynkoop, born in Pennsylvania in 1819, and Sarah Hoover, born in Dauphin County, Pa., in 1825. Both parents are still living, and residents of this county. He received his education in LaPorte, Ind., and shortly after came to this county, arriving in 1871. He was married on November 6, 1877, to Miss Nannie Robinson, who is a genuine Kansan, having been born in this county on September 20, 1859. He has one child—Edna M. Wynkoop. Since his arrival in Kansas he has been engaged in farming.

JOHN C. ZIMMERMAN, farmer, P. O. Troy, was born in Frederick County, Md., February 10, 1830. His father, John P. Zimmerman, and his mother, Sophia Eichelberger, are both natives of Maryland. The subject of this sketch was educated in Maryland, and at the age of thirty years was married in Doniphan County, Kas., May 24, 1860, to Miss Catherine Lee, who is the daughter of David Lee and Catherine Finney Lee. Mr. Z. is the father of nine children—Walter L., Josephine C., Fannie B., Annie S., Effie G., Isaac M., Frederick S., Katie E., Lillie M. Mr. Z. is one of the leading farmers of the township, and is an old settler of this county—1856. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a Mason and a Democrat.

WATHENA.

Wathena is located on Peter's Creek, four miles from the Missouri River and ten from Troy. At a point just north of the town commences one of the great bends which make the river boundary of Doniphan County so irregular. A short distance east of the town the river has cut through the famous stone road to St. Joseph, and threatens to, some day, meet the return curve, now only removed by half a mile of bottom land. Back of the town lie the wooded bluffs and upon them many of the finest residences of the city. The first settler on the town site was Peter Cadue, an interpreter of the Kickapoo Indians, who removed in 1847 to the Cadue Reserve. In 1852 Wathena, a Kickapoo Chief from whom the city takes its name, settled here. In 1856 the town was laid out by M. E. Bryan, P. Morse, and W. Ridenbaugh who bought the land of S. Cox for seven hundred and fifty dollars, paying Wathena a considerable sum for his improvements. At different times several additions have been made to the original one hundred and sixty acres of the town site. These are known as, North Wathena, Constantinople, Wilson's, Seaman's, and Smallwood's additions; Douglass addition was also surveyed but never recorded.

The first building on the town site was a log cabin, begun by Mr. Cox and finished in 1854 by M. E. Bryan. Some time before this Benjamin Harding had a house in what is now North Wathena. The first general store was built in 1856, and occupied by Thompson Kemper. It is still standing, a little back from the main street, and bears the still legible sign, "St. Joe Store." The first hotel was established by Albert Heath, who was also the first lawyer in the town. The first drug store was opened in 1863 by G. Miller, who still runs it. In 1865 H. D. Hunt started a hardware store. D. B. Jones opened the first stock of tinware. The first physicians of the town were Drs. Smith and Crossfield. A blacksmith shop was started in 1854 by F. Leber.

Wathena was incorporated as a city in 1873, when O. Craig was elected Mayor and James Mitchell City Clerk. Since that time the Mayors of successive years have been as follows: O Craig, 1874; C. Nahrung, 1875-76; Reuben Knopp, 1877-78; A.E. Campbell, 1879-80; Reuben Knopp, 1881; Robert Perigo, 1882. During this period the Clerks of the city have been E. F. Dixon, 1874; S. Gurney, 1875; J.S. Spaulding, 1876-77; E.F. Dixon, 1878; J. P. Knopp, 1879; F. H. Drenning, 1880-81-82.

A postoffice was established in 1854, with M. E. Bryan as postmaster, and was called Bryan's postoffice. The name was changed to Wathena on the laying out of the town. Since then the following have acted as agents of the postal service: P. Kemper, Albert Heath, M. E. Bryan, J. T. Braidy, Edward Downard, Aug. Miller, Aug. H. Fuelling, and W. W. Carter, who is now postmaster.

Wathena has possessed at various times three schoolhouses, of which the first and last are still standing and in use. A frame school was erected as early as 1857, and school taught in it for several years, but it has long since disappeared and its records, if it had any, have shared its fate. In 1867 the frame house now used by the colored school was built and in it were taught all the children of the neighborhood. In 1870 the fine brick structure now used for the white school was erected at a cost of $10,000, A. Larzelere being the contractor. The town has now ample accommodation for all its school children, and employs four teachers. If the young idea does not learn how best to shoot, it can be no fault of the town people or their provision for education.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The First Baptist Church of Wathena was organized in 1858 by Elder William Price and Rev. E. Alward, now of Leona. At that early day the society showed a membership of eight. The building of a house of worship was necessarily out of the question, and services were held in schoolhouses until 1871. At this date the society had become strong enough to bear the expense of their present church building. This is forty by sixty feet, of brick, and cost $5,000. Since the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Alward, the following pastors have been connected with the society: D. Waddell, T. J. Cook and E. Alward. The church now numbers forty-three members.

The First Methodist Church of Wathena was organized in the summer of 1858 by T. McK. Munhall, and D. H. May was appointed its pastor. On his special request he was allowed to resign, and Rev. Mr Blake, of Iowa, accepted the pastorate for a short time. In 1860, O. B. Gardner was assigned to the charge, which he held for two years in spite of vigorous opposition growing out of the slavery question. It is related of this stalwart Christian, that in his second year, while residing at Elwood, he discovered near his house a rebel flag, with the curt notice that death would reward the man who removed it. Nothing daunted, Mr. Gardner climbed the staff and tore down the flag. In 1862, B. F. Bowman supplied the pulpit, remaining through 1863. In 1864 and 1865, Rev. James Lawrence was pastor, and in 1866 Rev. J. Paulson entered the field. It was during his service that the present church was erected. This edifice is forty by sixty feet, and both substantial and commodious. The exodus from Wathena, which is the result of the rapid settlement of lands further west, has operated most unfavorably on this society, and it became badly in debt. During 1881 this state of affairs was partly remedied by the energy of Rev. F. M. Pickles; the building was repaired and the debt provided for. Under the present pastor, Rev. J. Biddison, this good work bids fair to be continued. The society now numbers something over twenty.

The Roman Catholic Church at Wathena was organized in 1869 by Father Thomas, O. S. B. The same year a church edifice was built at a cost of $5,500. This structure is thirty-five by sixty-five feet and of brick. At this time the membership of the church was not far from one hundred. At the present time this number has increased to five times that number. In 1880 a building was erected by the church for the Benedictine Sisters, who have a parochial school of about fifty scholars. In the latter part of this year a parsonage was built, at a cost of $1,[illegible]. It is twenty-four by thirty-six feet. All these buildings stand on the wooded slope west of the town and beyond the railway, and from the tower of the church the hours of morning, noon and evening are sounded to mark the beginning and closing of the hours of labor. From its organization, until 1878, the church was in charge of the Benedictine Fathers. From 1878 till the appointment of the present priest, J. H. M. Timppana, it was in charge of Rev. L. Shreiner.

The German Methodist-Episcopal Church.—This society was organized in October, 1867, by Rev. H. M. Meniger, who, after a service of three years, was succeeded by Rev. G. J. Shultz. In 1871, Rev. J. G. Kost accepted the pastorate, which he held until 1872, when Rev. J. P. Hanst had charge of the society for one year. He was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Reitz, who remained two years, Rev. C. Hawnns, three years, Rev. C. Ott, three years, and Rev. C. Stuckeman, who came to the church in 1882, and is still its pastor. The church has had, since 1868, two missions, supplied by the Wathena resident pastors, one on Section 26, Township 3, Range 21, and the other on Section 29, Township 2, Range 22.

The Second Colored Baptist Church of Wathena was organized in September, 1873, by a council composed of Revs. D. Lee, of Lawrence, John Bourn, of Fort Scott, Williams and Clarkson, of Elwood, and S. Jackson, of Wathena. A church building was erected the same year, the members of the society doing most of the work. It is valued at between four and five hundred dollars. The society now has a membership of seventy, and is in charge of Rev. S. Jackson.

Wathena Lodge, No. 64, A., F. & A. M. was organized on January 27, 1868, with the following charter members: T. Higgins, C. Nahring, C. C. Carson, W. B. Craig, W. P. Black, C. Poirier, H. S. Creal, W. H. Wilson, J. Suter, J. Brown and J. Grady. The first officers of the lodge were as follows: S. Hatch, W. M.; W. H. Smallwood, S. W.; O. Craig, J. W.; A. E. Campbell, secretary; M. E. Bryan, treasurer. The lodge now has twenty-four members. Its present officers are: S. Hatch, W. M.; W. W. Carter, S. W.; R. H. Larzelere, J. W.; C. Poirier, secretary; A. E. Campbell, treasurer.

Phœnix Lodge No. 41, I. O. O. F., was organized under a dispensation on February 26 1869, with the following officers: J. T. Wheeler, N. G.; J. C. Gordon, V. G.; W. H. Wilson, R. S.; J. Robertson, P. S.; P. M. Sturgis, treasurer. A charter was granted the lodge in October, of the same year, the members making application being D. B. Welding, H. A. Dempsey, J. C. Gordon, J. T. Wheeler, E. Moedinger, J. A. Hackley, H. H. Frazer, B. Harding, P. Higgins, P. M. Sturgis, J. G. Robertson, A. Straub, W. H. Witting, J. W. Noe and J. Wynkoop. The society now numbers twenty-six members. Meetings are held every Wednesday in Odd Fellows' Hall. This hall is a two-story brick, used on the ground floor as a store and above as a lodge room, and with three town lots constitutes the property of the lodge, all together valued at $1,000. It was purchased of T. M. Hamilton. The present officers of the society are: Peter Berger, N. G.; J. Davis, V. G.; B. Harding, secretary; Aug. Miller, treasurer.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The mill now owned and operated by Snively & Hedges was built in 1860, at a cost of about ten thousand dollars. After running ten years it was purchased of Barr, Craig & Co. by its present owners for ten thousand five hundred dollars. The building is forty by fifty feet, and has three stories and a basement. Three run of buhr stones are used, two on wheat and one on corn. Power is furnished by an engine of seventy-horse power. Under this arrangement a capacity of sixty barrels daily is secured. It is proposed, however, to change the machinery to a full-roller mill, when a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five barrels per day is expected.

The Wathena water mill was built on Peters' Creek, by S. Cox, in 1862. It had two run of buhr stones and cost, with its machinery, about two thousand five hundred dollars. It was burned in March, 1881, while the property of J. W. Johnson, of Iowa. The present mill was built in 1881, at a cost of three thousand dollars, by J. W. Cook, who still operates it. The building is two stories in height and twenty by fifty-four feet. It has one buhr stone, used on corn only. Power is furnished by a thirty-inch turbine wheel.

In 1881 Chill & Perigo started a small corn mill, having one buhr stone. This mill, which with its fixtures cost not far from $1,000, is located near the railway.

Wathena has, in 1882, the following business establishments and professions represented: Dry-goods stores, four; grocery stores, six; hardware and tinware store, one; furniture store, one; billiard halls, three; hotel, one; feed stable, one; millinery and dress-making establishments, four; tailor shop, one; meat-market, one; drug stores, two; restaurant, one; barber shop, one; boot and shoe shops, two; wagon and carriage shop, one; blacksmith shop, one; harness shop, one; grist mills, four; paint shop, one; carpenter shop, one; physicians, four; lawyers, two.

A grain elevator was built at this point in 1877 by Snively & Hedges, and operated until 1880, when it was destroyed by fire. The present elevator was built in 1880.

ELWOOD.

Elwood owes its existence to an adventurer named Rose, *alias* George Ingraham. This man came to the Missouri in 1856 and bought the claim of H. Thompson. The original town site, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, was laid out the same year by the Roseport Town Company. In the office of the Register of Deeds, it is described as the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 3, and Range 23. The Roseport Town Company consisted of Rose and a party of St. Joseph capitalists, and purchased of its owner the Thompson claim, paying therefor about ten thousand dollars. In

1857 the identity of Rose was discovered by a man with whom he had some business difficulty, and the speculator hastily sold his interest in the town and left for parts unknown. A re-organization of the town followed, and it was christened Elwood—this occured in June, 1857. The new company at once added a large tract, embracing four hundred and eighty acres, to the town site. This, with the land already in their hands, cost not far from $40,000. While still in the hands of Rose, the Roseport Town Company projected many improvements. In the spring of 1857, the Great Western Hotel was begun and numerous smaller structures were started. After the organization of the Elwood Town Company, the hotel was rapidly pushed to completion. When finished, it was one of the finest hotels in the West, having seventy-five rooms. It was under the management of S. Webster. In the palmy days of the town, when it was a dreaded rival of St. Joseph, this hotel was constantly full, and yielded a neat revenue to its owners. In 1861, the encroachments of the river made it necessary to remove the hotel, and it was torn down and sold piecemeal, its scattered timbers forming parts of houses all over the county. The town once had a live population of fifteen hundred, as is shown by a list still in the hands of A. Disque, but now it is a typical deserted village, and can lay claim to less than six hundred

The first structure on the town site was the log cabin of Mr. Thompson, who was the original owner of the claim. Soon after his arrival Rose built a small dwelling, the second on the town site; the third building was a dram-shop. The first store in the town was run by A. E. Campbell. The first hardware store was opened W. & F. Ellsworth. The first attorney was A. L. Lee, who was soon followed by T. A. Osborn, from 1873 to 1879 Governor of the State. About the same time came E. Russell, who was an insurance agent; and D. W. Wilder, later Auditor of the State, who dealt in real estate. In 1858, Dr. S. D. Smith arrived from New York and commenced practice. A meat market was opened by Abel Montgomery in 1858. J. E. Dryden, who built the Great Western Hotel, began work as a carpenter in 1857; and Cook and Selover opened a livery stable the same year. Two steam saw mills were built prior to 1859, by W. H. High and W. L. Lewis, but were removed after a short time.

A postoffice was opened at Elwood in 1857, and James P. Brace appointed postmaster. Following him came William Ellsworth, J. W. Robinson, who entered the army and was represented by A. Disque, James Noyes, A. Disque Allen Porter, and A. Disque, who has held the office since 1879.

The Elwood Town Company disbanded at the beginning of the war, the last town election taking place in 1861, when J. W Robinson was elected Mayor. It was not until 1876 that the city was re-organized and an election held, resulting in the selection of J. W. Montgomery as Mayor, and the appointment of J. R. Stone as City Clerk. The Mayors since that time have been as follows: A. Disque, 1877; W. Elliott, 1878–79; A. Carroll, 1880; A. Porter, 1881–82. During the same period the City Clerks have been: J. R. Stone, 1877; Charles Cherry, 1878–79; J. R. Stone, 1880–81–82.

At the present time there are no regular services save those of the colored people, at any church in the town, a fact due to the almost complete decadence of the place. In the days of its prosperity the town had ample provision for the spiritual welfare of its denizens. St. Mark's Episcopal Church was built, under John Tracy, Rev. J. E. Ryan, officiating, Rev. Mr. Whitney held services for the Congregationalists and up to a late date the Methodist Episcopal Church was supplied by a pastor from Wathena. These observances have, however, vanished with the population that called for them.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

REV. B. F. BOWMAN, southwest quarter of Section 30, P. O. Wathena; is one of the pioneer ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kansas. He is a native of Virginia, and was born in Rockingham County, November 28, 1822. His father, Jacob, was a native of Virginia, and his grandfather, Benjamin Bowman, was a native of Virginia. His mother, Rebecca Garver Bowman, was of German extraction. His grandfathers, both paternal and maternal, were Dunkard ministers, and came to Virginia during the Revolution, on account of their religious views. The father of B. F. was a farmer and miller, was educated in the German and English languages, and substantially identified in Rockingham County. B. F. was reared and educated in the Dunkard faith. When twenty-one years of age he went to Champaign County, Ohio, and engaged in school teaching for a time, and afterward in Peru, Miami Co., Ind., where he in connection with teaching was agent for the American Bible Society. He had early in life turned his attention to theology. He was a close Biblical student, continually preparing himself for the ministry. In August, 1850, he entered the North Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cambridge, was appointed to preach on the Roseville Circuit, and continued over six years. On the 29th of September, 1852, he was married to Miss Sophronia L. O'Harra, a native of Franklin County, Ohio. In 1856, pre-empted the farm where he now resides. After locating his family in the new home he engaged in the ministerial labors, in what was then known as Osena Circuit, Atchison County. Soon after he was called to the Columbus Circuit, now Troy Circuit, where he has since been. Rev. Mr. Bowman has organized a number of societies in Northeastern Kansas, and experienced many hardships in preaching the cause of Christianity at an early day. Has done much toward elevating the religious and moral tone of the several communities on his circuit, and wherever known is respected by all, regardless of denomination. In a new country just forming, in order to have an assurance of a brilliant future we cannot have too many such men as Rev. B. F. Bowman. Their children are as follows: Homer C. (born in Wabash County, Ind., August 21, 1853); Collins H. (born in Hartford City, Ind., November 11, 1855); Hosmer L. (born in Doniphan County, Kan., April 22, 1858); Austa (born in Doniphan County, Kan., April 19, 1861); Lincoln H. (born in Leavenworth County Kan., June 10 1864); Eddy H. (born in Doniphan County, Kan., November 19, 1866).

JOHN BRAZELTON, merchant Wathena, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Schuyler County, October 15, 1834 His father, Alexander Brazelton, was a pioneer of that county, and one of its best known citizens. John was educated, reared and learned the harness-making trade in Illinois. During the Rebellion he was in the Government employ manufacturing harness. In 1865 he came to Wathena, pursuing his vocation for a time; also for two years he worked at the harness trade in St. Joseph, Mo. In 1878 he embarked in mercantile pursuits; has been successful, owing to the fact that he does to others as he would be done by. Mr. Brazelton is one of the solid business men of the county. He was married in 1872, to Miss Calley Center, of Illinois. They have four children—John, Jr., Americus, Gertrude and Libbie.

FREDERICK BREISING, merchant, Wathena. This popular citizen and enterprising business man is a native of Illinois, and was born February 1, 1852. His parents were early settlers in Doniphan County, locating in 1859; here Fred. has been reared and educated. For a number of years he has been identified with the commercial interests of Wathena. He is a clever gentleman, widely and well known.

J. W. COOK, proprietor of the Wathena Water Mill, is a native of Connecticut, and was born in Litchfield County, August 9, 1827. Was educated and reared in his native State, following various pursuits until 1857, when he came to Kansas, taking up his abode in Ellwood. He was largely interested in a woolen mill at Blue Rapids, and for a number of years was engaged in the overland freighting between St. Jo. and Denver, besides his business in Elwood, which was mainly in live stock; in that trade he figured prominently until 1877, when he turned his attention to milling in Wathena. In 1881 his mill was burned out. Phœnix-like, he rebuilt, and is doing a good business. Mr. Cook has had a few reverses, which is incidental to those who take hold of large enterprises to further the interests of a new country. In his early pilgrimage in the State he was the companion of a number of the now public officials, all of whom centered in Elwood. He was married in 1861, to Miss Eliza A. Frisby. By this union they have had two children, W. D. and Katie E. W. D. is a representative of the house of D. M. Steele, St. Jo.

PETER DIETER, butcher and farmer, Wathena, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, November 15, 1842. Was educated, reared and learned his trade in his native country. In 1866 he came to America and located in Doniphan County. He is owner of a fine stock farm adjacent to Wathena, and is one of the most substantial and progressive citizens in the county. He was married in 1867. Miss Louisa Gurnig became his wife. They have five children—Maria Elizabeth, Annie May, George, Peter, Jr., and Caroline. Mr. Dieter is an Encampment Odd Fellow.

F. H. DRENNING, attorney, Wathena, was born in Indiana County, Pa., April 27, 1836; was there educated and reared. He is the son of William and Esther Hendrickson Drenning. His father was a farmer, and F. H. spent his youthful days in tilling the soil. In 1855 he came West and located in Columbia County, Wis., residing five years. In the spring of 1860 he came to Kansas and located in Wathena. In 1861 he helped organize Company A, the first volunteer company organized in the State for the First Kansas, and was elected Sergeant of the same; he participated at the battles of Westport and Wilson's Creek, and at the latter was severely wounded, and soon after was honorably discharged on account of disability. He returned to Wathena and turned his attention to fruit growing and cultivating a vineyard, in which he still continues. He took up the study of law years ago, and was admitted to the bar, and commands a fair practice, but he makes no specialty of the profession. He is well read, a man of excellent judgment, commanding the respect of the entire community. Mr. Drenning was married in 1866 to Miss Lottie E. Gifford, of Chicago, Ill. They have four children—Helen, Frank, Frederick and Edward.

BENJAMIN HARDING, farmer, P. O. Wathena. Who is there in Northeastern Kansas who has not heard of, if he is not acquainted with, Benjamin Harding? For over thirty years he has been identified with the progress of this great State. Mr. H. is a native of New York, and was born in Otsego County, November 25, 1816, where he was reared and educated. When seventeen years of age he went to Cortland County, where he resided for seven years. Pursued the vocation of school teaching in Pennsylvania for three years. In 1844 came to Missouri and taught school in Livingston and Chariton counties. In 1846 came to the Territory of Kansas, and engaged in the Indian trade at Iowa Mission, continuing until 1849, when he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., following his profession of teaching until April, 1852; on the 15th of that month he settled here. In 1855, as soon as the land office was opened for that purpose, he pre-empted the farm land on which he now resides. He was one of the first settlers here, and his farm is the third oldest in the county; here he has lived ever since. Mr. H. was a strong Free-state man, consequently he had the trials to contend with that were characteristic of the times. He took an active part in sustaining the State Militia, and was Captain of Company K, Ninth Kansas State Militia. Early in the war was on the Price raid, and other engagements. In 1858-59 he was a member of the council of the Territorial Legislature. In the spring of 1856, when the Border Ruffian form of government was in its zenith, Mr. Harding was subpœnaed as a juror by the Sheriff, Carey B. Whitehead, to report to Judge Lecompte's court for the March term in Belmont; being a Legislator it was requisite for him to be at Topeka the same time. Sheriff Whitehead was fully aware of this fact, and knowing the nature of the man he had to deal with, thought he would get an opportunity to arrest him for contempt. Mr. Harding, with others, attended the Assembly of the Legislature, where the outlook was gloomy for the small body of Free-state men present; as anticipated, he was placed under arrest by the Ruffian Judge, charged with contempt of court, and instigating treason. He was kept under surveillance by the Sheriff for ten days at Doniphan, after which he was released on bail. The plan of Sheriff Whitehead was to have Mr. Harding arrested and tried at the March term, and thus kept from going to Topeka. At the September term he was arraigned for contempt as mentioned above, Mr. Harding said that he was absent in discharge of his duty without intending contempt. Judge Lecompte replied that the prisoner has a right to purge himself of contempt, but that the dignity of the court must be sustained; then he assessed a fine of $10 to which was added costs of both suits, including board and guard while in custody, making $40 in all. After this he went twice to Leavenworth for trial, and after going through much red tape formality was discharged, paying fine and costs. For four years Mr. Harding was Registrar of Deeds of Doniphan County, and has held minor offices. He is a man strongly imbued with the spirit of doing to others as you would be done by; is of strong will power, and when once his mind is made up, it takes strong and logical facts to effect a change. He was made an Odd Fellow in Easton, Pa., in 1843; is a charter member of Phœnix Lodge, No. 41, of Wathena, and has filled all the chairs of the lodge and has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge of the State. He has a comfortable home and enjoys the fruits of his early industry by taking the usual ease in his declining years. He was married in Livingston County, Mo., in 1847, to Miss Emily Williams, a descendant of the old Knickerbocker family of New York. By this union they have had ten children, living—Emma, Margaret, Clara, Charles H., Early R., Mary, Addie, Frank, Eddie and Nellie; lost three children by death.

R. H. LARZELERE, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Wathena. One who became identified at an early day with Kansas history was Mr. Alfred Larzelere, who became a resident of the State in 1855, locating where his son, R. H. Larzelere, now resides. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and from Cincinnati, Ohio, came to St. Joseph, Mo., and from that point to Kansas. He was identified with the agricultural interests of the county until the time of his death, in June, 1878. He was a man awake to the interests of the people, and figured prominently in the political history of the State. He was a member of the Free-state Legislature in 1859, and was the first Speaker of the House; was a member of the convention that organized the Republican party in Kansas. He held many minor offices during his sojourn in the State. R. H. Larzelere was born in St. Joseph, Mo., September 6, 1854; was educated and raised in Kansas, his early days being spent in tilling the soil; has continually resided in Kansas since 1855; was married the spring of 1882 to Miss Isabelle Gould, an estimable lady, a native of New Jersey.

DANIEL MILLER, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Troy; this genial and sterling fellow-citizen, a pioneer of Kansas, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., May 10, 1817, and was there educated until he attained his twentieth year, when he came West and located for a time in Ohio; in May, 1844, he became a resident of Andrew County, Mo., being among the early pioneers in that part. In May, 1847, he enlisted in the Mexican War; in 1855 he pre-empted the claim where he now resides, and has since contributed to the general progress of Doniphan County. He was married in 1842 to Miss Liddie M. Earhart, a native of Ohio. By this union they have had ten children—Mary J., Louisa, deceased; Josephine, deceased; Rebecca H., Thomas D., Ora, Gussie A., Sarah M., Laura E. and Victor E.

J. F. PAUL, Wathena, a native of Bavaria, Germany, was born March 22, 1829. When seventeen years of age, he came to the United States, locating at Tarrytown, N. Y., thence to Virginia, and eventually to Missouri, residing for a time at Liberty. In 1855, he came to Leavenworth, and the same year to Palermo, Doniphan County, which at that time promised to be an important point. He remained there two and a half years, and came to Wathena, which has since been his home, being in active business the greater portion of the time. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, served for a time under General Jim Lane. was at the battles of Prairie Grove, Bull Run and other engagements, doing good service in suppressing the rebellion. In 1857 he drilled a company in Troy, which was the first initiated in military tactics in this part of the State. He has been Deputy Sheriff of the county, City Marshal of Wathena, and otherwise officially represented the town. Mr. Paul has been twice married—in 1857 to Miss Fanny Morley. By this union were two children—Mollie and Lottie. Mrs. P.'s death occurred in 1866. In 1868 Miss Kesia Ross became his wife; they have two children by this union—Sophia and Frank.

A. J. SELOVER, proprietor Empire Mill, Wathena, is a native of New York, and was born in Tompkins County September 14, 1829. When twelve years of age, he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he was educated and raised. His father, Asher Selover, was for many years identified among the leading lawyers of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1857 (July 4) Mr. Selover came to Elwood, Kan., and soon after engaged in the livery business, being the first in that branch in town. In connection with the same, he also, for a time, kept the Great Western Hotel and operated the 'bus line. In 1870 he came to Wathena, continuing the livery and omnibus line business until the completion of the St. Joe & Denver R. R. to Wathena, when that industry became something of the past. In 1875 he engaged in the manufacture of flour. He has a large and well-equipped mill, doing a business that will compare favorably with any in the county. Mr. Selover is a genial gentleman and a general favorite among his acquaintances. He has been twice married—first in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1850, to Miss Alpheba Bicknell. By this union was one son, Sidney, now in Colorado. Mrs. S. died in 1878. His present wife was formerly Miss Nellie Stevenson.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

DANIEL ANDERSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Leona, was born in Norway, February 15, 1825. He is the son of Anderson Danielson and Ellen Oleson; was educated and reared in Norway, and came to the United States in 1858, locating in Boone County, Ill., where he resided two years; came to Kansas in 1870, settling in Greenwood County, where he remained four years, then came to Doniphan County, where he has since pursued farming. He was married in Norway, in 1845, to Miss Annie Johnson, born December 4, 1815. They have six children—George, Bettie, Ellen, Andrew, Bertha and Severt. Mr. A. is one of the largest farmers in the county, owning two farms.

E. H. BOWLBY, farmer, P. O. Severance, was born in Newtown, Sussex Co., N. J., October 3, 1819. His parents were Samuel and Johanna (Parkhurst) Bowlby. When he was six years of age he came to Fayette County, Penn. and was reared and educated in that county. In 1835 he moved to Warren County, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming for ten years; from Warren County he moved to Clinton County Ind., where he lived for some time. In 1868 came to Kansas and settled in this county. He has been twice married, first to Miss Eliza Anderson, June 28, 1849, a native of Ohio, born May 7, 1828, died May

23, 1873. He married for his second wife Miss Lydia Darby, born in Cedar County, Mo., October 15, 1846. He has seven children—Isaac G., John W., Henry V., James H., Iva M., Charlie F., and Stella M. Mr. Bowlby is a Democrat.

J. S. BYERS, farmer, P. O. Severance, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 17, 1825. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Stambough) Byers, both natives of Pennsylvania. He received his education in Wayne County, Ohio. Is a carpenter by trade. In 1869 came to Kansas and purchased a large tract of land, began improving and working it and to-day has one of the best improved farms in the county. He was married in Wayne County, Ohio, April 6, 1848, to Miss Catherine Painter, a native of Wayne County, born April 5, 1826. By this union they have ten children—Mary A., Salina, Samuel S., Susan E., Willis A., Esle T., Allen H. O., Ninian E., Ardillia E., and Milton H.

GEORGE CHANEY, farmer, P. O. Romanville, was born in Bureau County, Ill., September 1, 1844, son of James S., and Clericy Marple, natives of Virginia. He was reared on a farm and was educated in Bureau County, Ill. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged at the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Sherman's March to the Sea and others of less importance. He was married to Miss Ruth Ann Sueguine, who was born in Morris County, N. J., October 13, 1844. By this marriage they have two children—Bennie, and James F. Mr Chaney came to Kansas in 1870 and settled in this county and is a prominent farmer of this township.

NICHOLAS DELZEIT, farmer, P. O Leona, was born in Prussia, February 6, 1845, son of Nicholas Delzeit and Barbara Scheidt, both natives of Prussia. He came to the United States with his parents in 1853 and settled in Lancaster, Penn., where he was raised to manhood and educated. In 1859 he came to Kansas and settled in this county and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in this county November 6, 1869, to Miss Mary V. Hencir, a native of Austria, who was born January 28, 1849. They have a family of five children—Nicholas W., John J., Charley, Mary V., and Herman T. Mr. Delzeit is a Democrat.

GEORGE DENTON, farmer, P. O. Severance. This enterprising citizen is a native of Lincolnshire, Eng., and was born February 2 1828. His parents were William and Mary (Wilbourn) Denton, both natives of England. He was reared on a farm and received the benefits of a country school education. He came to the United States in 1855 and settled in Morrow County Ohio, and was a farmer in that county for eighteen years. He came to Kansas and settled on his present farm in 1873. He was married in England, March 28, 1855, to Miss Eliza Topless, born March 5, 1830. They have eight children—Louisa, Ellen, Martha J., Sarah A., Lizzie, William G., Martin and Nannie; the latter is deceased.

MARY J. DENTON, P. O. Severance, wife of the late Jonathan Denton, who was born in England, May 23, 1835, where he was raised to manhood and educated. He came to America in an early day and married Miss Mary J. Wilbourn, daughter of George Wilbourn, who was born and raised in England, and Ann Mills, who was born and raised in Ohio. Miss Wilbourn was born in Marion County, Ohio, May 5, 1836. The marriage took place in Randolph County, Ind., March 31, 1869. During the same year they came to Kansas and settled in this county and engaged in farming, which business he pursued until the time of his death, September 4, 1871. She has one child, Rosa M. B.

WILLIAM DENTON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Severance, son of William and Mary Denton, was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., July 17, 1831. He was reared on his father's farm and educated in Lincolnshire. At the age of twenty-one years he came to America and located in Morrow County, Ohio, where he farmed for two years. In 1854 he went to California and engaged in farming and mining for nine years. He returned to Morrow County, Ohio, where he lived two years. June 4, 1864, he was married in Frederickstown, Knox Co., Ohio, to Miss Margaret E. Chaney, a daughter of James S. Chaney, a native of the District of Columbia, and Clericy Marple, a native of Virginia. Miss C. was born in Bureau County, Ill., November 20, 1839. Mr. D. came to Kansas and located in this county in 1865. Mr. D. has never sought political honors, but has always given his attention to his business.

D. W. EDWARDS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Severance, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, October 7, 1839. He is the son of David and Catherine (Rowland) Edwards, natives of North Wales. He was raised on his father's farm and received a common school education. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Was in the battles of Bull Run, Antietam, Vicksburg, and others of less importance; was mustered out September 14, 1864. He returned to Franklin County after the war and engaged in various pursuits until 1868, when he came to Kansas and settled on his present farm. He was married in Franklin County, Ohio, April 5, 1868, to Miss Sarah E. McCoy, a native of Franklin County, who was born October 5, 1846. By this union they have one child—Cora, born March 27, 1869. Mr. Edwards is a Republican.

WILLIAM GILLEN, farmer, P. O. Dorwin, was born in Ireland, May 19, 1840, educated and reared in that country. Is the son of Alexander and Margaret (O'Neil) Gillen. Came to the United States in 1863, locating in Philadelphia, remained one year, when he went to Norristown, Penn., and remained for a time. In 1864 came to Kansas, locating in Doniphan County, where he has followed agricultural pursuits. Was married in 1863, in Ireland, to Miss Elizabeth Gillen, born in Ireland in 1840. They have a family of ten children by this marriage—Alexander C., John L., Hugh N., Elizabeth A., Margaret E., William M., Maria L., Gaull O., Samuel Tilden, James Arthur. Mr. G. has been identified officially as Justice of the Peace and Road Overseer. Politically he has always been in the Democratic ranks.

MRS. ANNIE H. GROONNIGER, P. O. Severance, was born in Holland, October 9, 1832. Her father, Barney Negensteen, and her mother, Mary C. Tallen, were natives of Germany. The subject of this sketch was married in Holland, August 29, 1855, to John B. Groonniger, and in the year 1856 to the United States, locating in Doniphan County, Kansas, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which capacity Mr. Groonniger identified himself until his death, which occurred August [illegible], 1871. Mr. Groonniger was born in Hanover, January 11, 1823. She has seven children—Herman, Kate, Agnes, Lizzie, Lucas, Henry and Ella M.

GEORGE HINCHSLIFF, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Severance, was born in Lincolnshire, England, March 4, 1828. He is the son of Richard Hinchsliff, and Charlotte Fox Hinchsliff, both natives of England. He was educated in England. He is a baker by trade. He came to the United States in 1853, and made New Castle, Pa., his home for seven years, and worked in iron works. From New Castle he moved to Marion County, Ohio, and lived there five years. He came to Kansas and settled in this county near Severance, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in South Lincolnshire, England, February 3, 1853, to Miss Ann Denton, born March 27, 1829. By this union they have eight children—William D., George H., Mary E., Edwin, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Jesse and Olive.

PETER McNULTY, farmer, P. O. Severance, is a native of Ireland and was born June 30, 1832. Is the son of Owen and Maria (Cunningham) McNulty. He was educated and reared in his native country. Came to the United States in 1847. He turned his attention to railroading, and for a number of years took an active part in developing its interests in the United States, working on B. & O., Indianapolis & B., H. & St. Jo. roads centering in St. Louis. In 1860 he came to Doniphan County, Kansas, engaged in farming, being one of the largest in the county. He was married in 1853, in Memphis, Tenn., to Miss Ann North. They have had nine children by this union—James, Margaret, Mary, John, Thomas Lost four: Mary, the oldest, Elizabeth, John. One died in infancy.

JOHN RILEY, postmaster and merchant, Normanville, was born in Yorkshire, England, May 26, 1823. He is the son of Samuel and Mary Illirsworth Riley, both natives of England. When quite a boy, he was taken to Halifax to learn the tailoring trade, which he followed as an occupation for many years. In 1848, he came to the United States and settled in Madison County, Ohio, where he lived seventeen years. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1865, and settled in Doniphan County on a farm, but of late years he has turned his attention to the mercantile business. He was married in Halifax, England, May 15, 1847, to Miss Ellen Isles, a native of Yorkshire, born May 29, 1821, and moved to Shannon, Atchison County, in December, 1882. Their family consists of seven children—Catherine E., Thomas I., Samuel, Albert F., Rachel E., John Wesley, and Mary E.

ROBERT P. SHULSKY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Dorwin, was born in the vicinity of Braunsburg, Prussia, May 1, 1826. He was educated in Braunsburg, and served three years in the Prussian army. He then learned the trade of carriage making. In June, 1852, came to America, and worked at his trade in New York City until 1854. From New York he moved to Nashville, Tenn., and engaged in the same business until 1858. He then came to Kansas and pre-empted 160 acres of land near Severance, returned to Columbia, Tenn., and February 8, 1860, was married in Columbia, Tenn., to Miss Mary E. Lawhon, a native of Giles County, Tenn.; born April 12, 1836. By this union they have six children—Alexander, Carrie, Ella, Annie, Thomas, and Emma. Mr. S. is identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is at present a member of the County Commissioners.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL ANDERSON, farmer, P. O. Wathena, came to Kansas April 17, 1854, and located in Marion Township, Doniphan County, where he has lived ever since. He was one of the first Commissioners of the township. He was in the army during the late war, and enlisted March 7, 1862, at St. Joseph, Mo., in Company B, Fifth Regiment Missouri State Militia, United States Volunteers. He participated in a number of skirmishes, and participated in the dangers and privations of his comrades, and was mustered out of the service June 27, 1863, at St. Joseph. He was born in Monongahela County, West Va., February 22, 1830, and lived in his native place until his fifth year, when his parents moved to Monroe County, Ohio, where they resided five years, and then removed to Washington County, in the same State, where he lived three years, and then removed to Wood County, Va., where he lived eight years, and then moved to Missouri, where he lived three years, and then came to Kansas. He was married in Holt County, Mo., July 29, 1855, to Miss Nancy J. Wilson, a native of Missouri. They have three children living, whose names are John William, Emery Allison, and Samuel Thomas Sherman. Mr. A. has a farm which contains 215 acres, 185 of which is upland, thirty bottom land, and 100 wood land, which is mostly covered with a second growth of white oak. His orchard covers twenty acres, and contains 1,000 apple, 500 peach, and 200 cherry trees. He devotes his attention to raising grain and fruits. Mr. Anderson was in moderate circumstances when he came to Kansas, but now, by hard work and economy, has one of the pleasantest homes and finest farms in Doniphan County.

LASTER COPELAND, P.O. farmer, Geary City, came to Kansas in October, 1850, and located in Elwood Bottom, Doniphan County, where he lived four years, and then removed to Wolf River Township, in the same county, where he lived until 1861, and then went to Montana Territory, where he lived seven years and then returned to Marion Township, Doniphan County, where he has since resided. He was born in South Carolina, about four miles north of Charleston, S. C. where he lived until his fifth year, when his parents removed to the State of Tennessee, near Nashville. They lived there seven years, and then removed to Ray County, Mo., where they lived two years, and from there removed to Buchanan County Mo., where Mr C. lived twenty-two years and then came to Kansas. He was married in De Kalb, Buchanan Co., Mo., in December, 1850, to Miss Celia Lewis, a native of Kentucky. By this marriage he had three children, whose names are: Jeremiah, Joseph, and Belle. This wife died in 1867 In the year 1868, Mr. C. was married a second time, in Missouri, to Mrs. Martha Jane McCamy. They have two children, whose names are Fannie and Frederic. Mr. Copeland has a farm containing eighty acres of rolling prairie. He makes a specialty of raising grain and hogs. He has a good comfortable house and good farm buildings. He has this year forty acres in corn, which will average thirty-five bushels to the acre. He has raised this season one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat and the same quantity of oats He has about one-fourth of an acre in grapes, and has a young and thrifty orchard on his farm, consisting of from seventy-five to eighty apple and peach trees.

XAVIER CORDONNIER, farmer, P. O. Palermo, came to Kansas May 15, 1865, and located on the farm where he now resides, in Marion Township. He was in the army during the Price Raid as a member of Company G, Ninth Regiment Kansas Militia, and enlisted in Palermo, Doniphan County, in the fall of 1864; served fourteen days, and was discharged from the United States service in the city of Atchison. He was born in France, and at the early age of three years came with his parents to America. They first located in Stark County, Ohio. They lived here a short time and then moved to Clay County, Mo., where they lived about six years; from there they moved to Buchanan County, Mo., near St. Joseph, remaining ten years; from there Mr. C. came to Kansas. He was married in Buchanan County, Mo. May 19, 1854, to Miss Mary Anne Windsor, a native of Ohio. They have eight children, whose names are as follows: Henry A., James A., Eva J., William S., George W., Emma A., Charles U. and Joseph C. Mr. C. has two farms, one containing 160 acres of fine upland, and the other 146 of bottom land, bordering on the Missouri River, remarkable for its fertility. Both farms are well inclosed. He has an orchard of about four acres on the home farm, which contains 300 trees, principally apple. This farm has two pure and never failing streams of water flowing through it. The improvements on the farm are good, consisting of a comfortable, roomy house and good out buildings. In case a cyclone should strike his part of the county, Mr. C. is amply provided with a safe and convenient refuge, for he has one of the finest outside cellars near his residence in the State of Kansas. It is twenty-five feet long, fourteen feet wide, and is securely arched over head. When Mr. C. came to Kansas he was poor, and all he now has was made by honesty economy, frugality and hard work.

WILLIAM H. DECKARD, farmer, P. O. Palermo, came to Kansas March 1, 1855, and located in Marion Township, Doniphan County, where he has since lived. He has been County Commissioner four years, Township Treasurer about eight years, and Clerk of School District No. 35 six years. He is a member of Wathena Lodge, No. 35, A. F. & A. M. He was a wagon-master during the last war, in Gen. Blunt's Division, and served in this capacity four years. Mr. Deckard was born in Saline County (near Miami), Mo., November 1, 1830, and lived there until his nineteenth year, and then came to Kansas. He was married in Saline County, Mo., June 3, 1855, to Miss Richard W. Armstrong, a native of Saline County. They had twelve children, of whom four are living, and whose names are: Willie Alice (married to John P. Kent, a native of Missouri, and now engaged in farming in Brown County), Nancy Anna, Joseph, and Emma. Mr. Deckard has a fertile farm, containing 200 acres, of which forty acres are bottom land, and the balance is cleared. The land is all enclosed. He has a fine and commodious residence, and good out buildings His attention is devoted to raising grain and hogs. Mr. D. is a thorough farmer, and attends personally to the management of his large and splendid farm.

PETER DEITRICKSON, farmer, P. O. Geary City, came to Kansas March 1, 1867, and located in Wayne Township, Doniphan County, where he lived two years, and then removed to Marion Township, in the same county, where he has since resided He is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Mr. D. was born in Denmark, August 14, 1844, and lived in his native country until his twenty-first year, when he emigrated to America, and settled in St. Joe, Mo., where he lived nine months and then removed to Buchanan County, in the same State, where he lived two years, and from there came to Kansas. He was married in April, 1874, in Marion Township, to Miss Matilda Jonson, a native of Copenhagen, Denmark. They have four children living, whose names are Hansen Christian, Katie, Mary, and Nellie. Mr. Dietrickson has a farm containing one hundred acres, of which sixty acres are rolling prairie and the balance bottom land. It is all enclosed and has a stream of water running through the farm. He has a fine new residence, barn and outbuildings, which were erected the past year.

LANKFORD P. EVANS, farmer, P. O. Palermo, came to Kansas October 1, 1855, and located in Washington Township, Doniphan County, where he lived twenty-two years, and then removed to Mitchell County, where he lived two years and then returned to Marion Township where he resides at present. He was road overseer of Marion Township, District No. 2, in 1881. He was in the army as a member of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, and enlisted in September, 1863, at Fort Leavenworth. He was in the battle of the Little Blue River, October 21, 1864, where he was severely wounded, and was mustered out of the service October 20, 1865. Mr. Evans was born in De Kalb County, Mo., March 3, 1843, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. He was married December 13, 1866, in Centre Township, Doniphan County, to Miss Maria L. Bryan, a native of Ohio. They have four children living whose names are, Mary Myrtle, Lucy Estella, Clara Ella, and Mattie.

JOSEPH GEORGE, farmer, P. O. Palmero, came to Kansas September 24, 1859, and located in Wathena, where he lived and was engaged in railroad contracting and farming until 1867, when he moved on his farm in Marion Township where he has lived since. He is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Wathena. Has been road overseer of District No. 1, Marion Township, three years. He was in the United States Service during the "Price Raid," as a member of Company A, Ninth Regiment of Kansas Militia, and was enlisted at Troy in the fall of 1864, served fourteen days and was mustered out at Atchison. Mr. George was born May 1, 1831, in San Mary, France, lived there until his twenty-first year and then emigrated to America, and first located in the city of St. Louis where he lived one year and then removed to St. Louis County, where he lived three years and was engaged in farming. From there he removed to Lankin County, Mo., where he lived one year, and from there came to Kansas. Mr. George was married in St. Louis County, Mo., January 13, 1857, to Miss Julia Droze, a native of France. They have three children living whose names are, Mary, Francis and Martin. Mr. George has a farm of ninety acres, all upland, very fertile and well surrounded with osage orange hedge. His orchard covers about two acres, and contains about 400 apple, 100 peach, and fifty plum, pear and cherry trees. He has two splendid wells of water on his place. The improvements on his farm consist of a comfortable house, small barn and other outbuildings.

FRANCIS MARION GREENSTREET, blacksmith and farmer, P. O. Geary City, came to Kansas in August, 1870, and located in Marion Township, where he has since lived and carried on business. Mr. Greenstreet participated in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company B. Ninth Regiment Missouri Cavalry, and was enlisted January 1, 1862, at Columbia, Boone County, Mo. He took part in the battle of Glasgow, Mo., and numerous other engagements and skirmishes, and was mustered out in February, 1865, at Macon City, Mo. He was born October 15, 1837, in Franklin County, Mo., and lived there until his thirteenth year. He then travelled, sometimes in company with others, and sometimes alone, in various parts of the United States until the breaking out of the war. After his discharge from the army he went to Winthrop, Mo., where he lived until he came to Kansas. Mr. G. was married in March, 1866, in Winthrop, Mo., to Miss Maria Y. Myers, a native of Indiana. They have one child, a girl, whose name is Ella May.

JOHN HAYS, farmer, Palermo, came to Kansas in April, 1855, and located in Marion Township, Doniphan County, where he has lived since. He was County Commissioner one term. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been a member of the Grange and the Union League. He was born in Washington County, Pa., April 4, 1816, and lived in his native place until his twenty-second year, and then removed to Jackson County, Ohio, where he lived seventeen years, and from there came to Kansas Territory. He was married August 31, 1844, in Jackson County, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Culp, a native of Ohio. They have seven children living, whose names are, Nancy Jane (married to John Wynkoop, a blacksmith, living in Robinson, Brown County. They have four children living). Mary Ann (the widow of Hugh J. Randolph, living in Marion Township. She has four children living). Zephaniah (married to Miss Addie A. Little, a native of New Hampshire. They have two children). Maria; Andrew (married to Miss Nettie Heggs, a native of Ohio. They have three children living). Elanor (married to Isaac Wilson, a farmer living in Missouri. They have two children). William (married to Miss Heggs, a native of Ohio). Mr. Hays has a fine farm of 200 acres, all upland. He has an orchard containing 150 apple, peach, pear and cherry trees. He devotes all his attention to raising grain and hogs, of which he has a large number of the Poland-China breed. His farm is mostly enclosed.

ZEPHANIAH HAYS, farmer, P. O. Palermo, came to Kansas in April, 1855, and located in Marion Township, Doniphan County, where he has lived since. He is Township Trustee and Clerk of School District No. 11. Mr. Hays was born in Jackson County, Ohio, December 11, 1847, and lived in his native place until his seventh year, and then came to Kansas with his parents. He was married in Troy, Doniphan County, February 27, 1880, to Miss Addie A. Little, a native of New Hampshire. They have two children, whose names are: John Nathaniel and Emmett Emerson.

HARVEY G. HEWINS, farmer, P. O. Palermo, came to Kansas in the spring of 1858, and located in Marion Township, Doniphan County, where he has since lived. He has been Township Trustee for nine years, and a member of the School Board of District No. 35, Marion Township, for the past twelve years. He was born in Augusta, Me., October 31, 1836, and lived there until his nineteenth year, when he moved to Monona County, Iowa, where he lived two years, and from there "crossed the plains" to Salt Lake City during the Utah expedition in 1858, and was in the United States Government employ. He was thus engaged three years, and then went to the Idaho and Salmon River Mines and was engaged in prospecting for three years. He then went to Virginia City, Nev., where he was engaged in mining. He remained there five years and from there came to Kansas. He was married April 19, 1870, at Geary City, to Miss Emma Tschudy, a native of Maryland. She came to Kansas with her mother in 1856, and located in Geary City, in which neighborhood she lived until her marriage. They have three children, whose names are: John M., Laura, and Bertha. Mr. Hewins has an upland farm of 160 acres—seventy of which are in cultivation and the balance in timber. He has a small orchard covering about five acres and containing 500 apple, peach, plum and cherry trees. All his time is devoted to raising grain and fruits. He has a good residence and outbuildings. His farm is very fertile and among the best in Doniphan County.

DUDLEY S. MOWREY, farmer, P. O. Palermo, came to Kansas in the fall of 1856, and located on his farm in Marion Township, where he has ever since resided. He participated in the late war as a member of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment Kansas Infantry, and enlisted in September, 1862, at Troy, Kas. He took part in the battle of Prairie Grove, and served other smaller engagements during the term of his service, and was finally discharged from the United States Service in July, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth. Mr. Mowrey was born in Andrews County, Mo., in the year 1842, and lived in his native place until his third year, when his parents moved to Buchanan County, Mo., where they resided until they removed to Kansas. Mr. Mowrey was married in the winter of 1872, in Marion Township, to Miss Armelda Jane Donaldson, a native of Missouri. They have five children living, whose names are: Lydia, Addie, Calvin, Ludie, and Dora. Mr. M. has a farm of eighty acres, all bottom land, and noted for the great crops of corn raised on it. He also has a small farm of forty acres of prairie land, about one and a half miles from the "home farm." This farm has a fine stream of water running through it. His farms are well enclosed, and show evidence of careful and intelligent cultivation. His improvements consist of a comfortable house and good outbuildings.

CAPT. JOSEPH RANDOLPH, farmer, Palermo, came to Kansas in the spring of the year 1854 and located in Marion Township, Doniphan County, where he has resided ever since. Capt. Randolph was Sheriff of Doniphan County in 1859; has been County Commissioner three years, and Justice of the Peace four terms. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of Arcana Lodge, No. 31 A. F. & A. M. He was in the army during the War of the Rebellion as Lieutenant of Company G, Eighth Kansas Infantry, and enlisted in the summer of 1861. He shared in all the hardships and dangers of his comrades, and was finally discharged for disability at Nashville, Tenn., in the summer of 1863. He was born in Alleghany County, Pa., July 1, 1817, and lived in his native State until 1854, and then came to Kansas. Capt. Randolph was Under-Sheriff of his native county for one term, and Marshal of the city of Pittsburg for one term. He has been married twice; his first marriage took place in Armstrong County, Pa., in April, 1839, to Miss Mary L. Jones, a native of Pennsylvania. By this marriage he had five children, of whom only two are living, viz: Joseph W., married to Miss Melissa Jane Leonard, a native of Missouri. They have five children. And George M., married to Rebecca Ann Dunlap, a native of Iowa. They have four children. Capt. Randolph's second marriage occurred November 1, 1869, at Wathena, to Miss Rhoda Saffel, a native of Ohio. They have four children living, whose names are, Emma R., Samuel Liggett, Actressa Florence, and Josephine Fradella. Mr. R's great grandfather, Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, Esq., was one of the founders of Princeton College, New Jersey, and donated the land on which the college stands. His father was in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, which he entered at the early age of sixteen years and in which he served until the close of the war. His father was one of the earliest settlers of Alleghany County, Pa. Capt. R. has a farm of 240 acres, mostly bottom land and is very fertile. He has a thrifty young orchard containing about 150 apple, peach, and cherry trees. He devotes all his attention to raising grain and fine hogs, of which he has about sixty head of the Poland China breed. When Capt. R. landed in Kansas he was in moderate circumstances, but by his industry and thrift has placed himself in comfortable circumstances, and now ranks among the wealthy farmers of Doniphan County.

HENRY ROTH, farmer, P. O. Palermo; came to Kansas in the fall of 1854, and located in Marion Township, Doniphan County, where he has lived since. He is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church of Wathena. He was born May 22, 1821, in Letta, Germany, and lived there until his twenty-sixth year, when he emigrated to America and first located in York, Pa., where he lived about one and a half years, and then removed to Louisville, Ky., where he stayed three years, and from there removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where he lived three years, and then came to Kansas. He was married August 18, 1849, in Louisville, Ky., to Miss Mary Strautman, a native of Hanover, Germany. They have four children living whose names are: Lizzie, Henry, John and Annie. Mr. Roth has a fine farm of 207 acres, 137 acres of which are cleared, and 70 acres in timber. He has a comfortable house, large barn, and good outbuildings. He has on his farm a thrifty young orchard which covers about two acres and contains 1,000 apple, 500 peach, and about 50 cherry, prune and pear trees. He has about an acre in grapes, which he sells when in season in the markets of Wathena, and St. Joseph. He pays particular attention to raising grain and fruits. Mr. Roth was in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company A, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, and enlisted in Troy, in August, 1862, and participated in the battles of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove, Ark., and numerous smaller engagements, and was discharged from the United States service for disability, in March, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth.

HARVEY N. WINN, farmer, P. O. Palermo; came to Kansas in August, 1878, and located in Marion Township, Doniphan County, where he has since resided. He was Clerk of the Township last year, and is at present one of the Justices of the Peace of his Township. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He was born near Zanesville, Muskingum Co., Ohio, June 5, 1855, and lived in his native place until his twenty-second year, and then removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where he lived one year and was engaged in teaching school, and from there came to Kansas. Mr. Winn was married March 2, 1879, in Marion Township, to Miss Alice M. Tuthill, a native of Maine. They have one child, a boy, whose name is Frank Tuthill. Mr. Winn owns a farm which contains 255 acres, all upland and all in cultivation, except sixty acres which is in timber-land. His orchard occupies eight acres, has 500 apple, 200 peach, and about 70 plum, pear and cherry trees. He pays particular attention to fruit-growing and stock-raising. He has a fine residence, large barn and other farm buildings. His farm is all under fence. He is one of the young and enterprising farmers of Doniphan County, sees personally to the management of his farm and is bound to succeed.

BURR OAK TOWNSHIP.

JOHN M. BARRETT, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 36, P. O. Wathena. This enterprising agriculturist was born in County Mayo, Ireland, March 16, 1831, was educated and partially reared in his native country, after which he went to Canada, where he followed agricultural pursuits for a number of years. He afterward spent considerable time in New York State. In 1860 Mr. Barrett came to Kansas with the intention of locating, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs at that time did not invest, and left the State, returning in 1869, purchasing his present home. His residence is one of the most desirable in the county, and the general surroundings indicate thrift and comfort. He was married in 1850 to Miss Ellen McEvoy; by this union they have eight children—Mary A., now Mrs. Flynn; Thomas, James, Anthony and Kate, reside in Montana Territory; Martin, John and Richard are at home.

WILLIAM LICHLITER, farmer, Section 36; P. O. Troy; was born in Page County, Va., in the Shenandoah Valley, September 1, 1814. His father was a saddler, and William adopted and learned the trade. When twenty-two years of age he came to Illinois, locating in Adams County, where he resided for three years, when he came to Missouri, being one of the proprietors of the Platte purchase. He was prominently identified with the early building interests of St. Joseph, where he remained until 1858, when he became a resident of Doniphan County, locating where he now resides. Mr. Lichliter has been one of Kansas' most stalwart pioneers, and contributed amply toward the development of Doniphan County. Although he was reared in a slave State, he never approved of the traffic, and came to Kansas with the avowed intention of doing all in his power to abolish it. He was married in Quincy, Ill., to Miss Ann M. L. Haun; they have had ten children, all of whom are living—Mary C., Thersa J., John M., James M., Clerinda, Ann E., William A., Oliver K., Millard F. and Daniel.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

LOCATION AND GENERAL FEATURES.

JEFFERSON County is situated in the eastern part of the State, and is in extent twenty-six miles north and south, and twenty-two miles east and west. It is bounded on the north by Atchison County, on the east by Leavenworth, on the south by Douglas and Shawnee, and on the west by Shawee and Jackson. Owing to the fact that the county was formed before the surveys were made, its boundaries are not on range and town lines; but the boundary lines are as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of Leavenworth County; thence south on the west line of that county, to the north line of Town 12, south; thence west on that line to the point where it intersects the main channel of the Kansas River; thence up the center of the main channel of the river, to the intersection with the line between the first and second tiers of sections in Range 16, east; thence north on that section line, to the northwest corner of Section 25, of Township 7 south, of Range 16 east; thence east on that section line to the place of beginning.

The county is well watered by numerous streams, which intersect every township. The principal of these are the Kansas River, which forms a portion of the southern boundary; and the Delaware River which flows through the western half of the county, from north to south, emptying into the Kansas River near the town of Perry. The principal tributaries of the Kansas River are as follows: Muddy Creek, Prairie and Fish creeks, Stonehouse Creek, Mud Creek, Wild Horse and Nine Mile creeks, and Buck Creek.

Next in importance to the Kansas River is the Delaware, which flows through the county with a considerable volume of water, and with a quite rapid current, thus affording excellent water-power, at a distance varying from two to five miles apart. Its principal tributaries on the west side, beginning at the north, are Jeff Creek, Cedar Creek, Peters Creek, Duck Creek and Rock Creek. Tributary to the Delaware on the east side, are Coal, Walnut, Brush, Little Rock, Little Slough, Big Slough, Wild Horse, and Newell creeks. Besides these are Crooked, Little Walnut, and Fall creeks, with a number of small ones, tributary to those named, which serve a good purpose for stock watering purposes. Throughout the county, springs are quite numerous. Good well water is found in abundance at a depth of from twenty to forty feet.

The general surface of the country is gently undulating, although in some places it is too rough for cultivation. Along the streams are level and fertile valleys, which vary from a few rods to two miles and more in width. From the bottoms to the uplands, the surface of the land is much diversified, ascending to steep bluffs in many places, and in others rising gradually. The uplands themselves consist of high and gently rolling prairie. Intersected, as it is, by numerous streams and valleys, Jefferson County is peculiarly well adapted to all kinds of agricultural and manufacturing industries, and is unrivaled in beauty by any other county in the State. The surface is about 18 per cent bottom land, 82 per cent upland, 10 per cent forest, and 90 per cent prairie. The average width of bottom lands is nearly one mile.

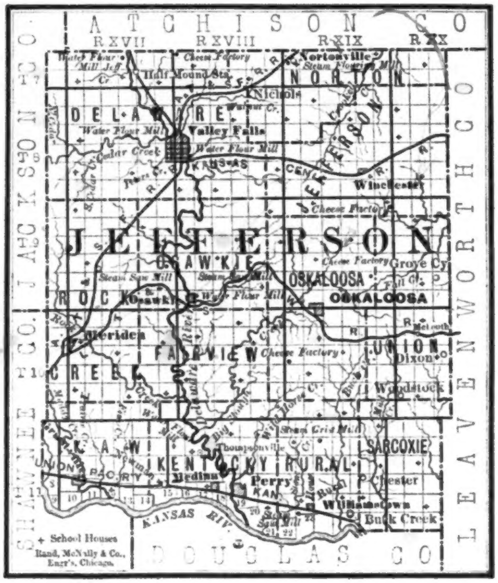

POPULATION.

	1870.	1880.
(a) Delaware Township, including Valley Falls City.	1,943	2,722
(b) Fairview Township		705
(c) Jefferson Township	1,680	1,639
Kaw Township	749	838
Kentucky Township, including Perry City	1,976	1,556
(d) Norton Township		1,376
(e) Osawkie Township	1,600	965
Oskaloosa Township, including Oskaloosa City	1,613	2,000
Rock Creek Township	441	1,147
(f) Rural Township		1,027
(g) Sarcoxie Township	1,876	716
Union Township	648	872
	12,526	15,563

Valley Falls City		1,016
Perry City		319
Oskaloosa City		735

(a) In 1876, name changed from Grasshopper Falls.
(b) Organized in 1871 from part of Osawkie.
(c) In 1880, part detached to form Norton.
(d) Organized in 1880 from part of Jefferson.
(e) In 1871, part detached to form Fairview.
(f) Organized in 1871 from part of Sarcoxie.
(g) In 1871 part detached to form Rural.

The rougher parts of the county are along the Delaware, in Osawkie, Fairview and Kentucky townships, and in the northern part of Rural and Sarcoxie townships. Although in the above-named localities there is considerable rough land, most of it is covered with timber; the remainder being good tillable land, well adapted to pasturage.

The southern half of the county, east of the Delaware River, is about 18 per cent timber, and this is continually increasing with the rapid growth of young timber. The principal varieties are oak, hickory, ash, walnut, hackberry, elm, maple, and cottonwood. On the prairies the farms are well ornamented with groves of shade trees, but aside from this, tree planting has not been carried on to any great extent.

The soil is a rich black loam, and the products embrace all varieties of grain and vegetables common to the same latitude in other States, the yield being generally very great.

The county is well adapted to fruit growing, and this industry is already an important one among its resources. Large and productive orchards of apples, peaches, pears, plums, etc., are found in every locality, while almost every farmer raises an abundant supply of small fruits.

Good limestone, suitable for building purposes, is found, in abundance, in every township of the county. Besides this, an excellent quality of sandstone is found in abundance in several localities.

The greater part of the county is supposed to be underlaid by strata of coal, but as yet it has been developed only to a small extent. Three beds have been discovered, in several localities, at a depth of from five to twenty feet. These beds are only of a few inches in thickness, and the quality is hardly medium. The principal localities where it is found, are in Townships 8 and 9, of Ranges 17, 18, and 19 east. It is used to a limited extent for local and domestic purposes.

The farms of the county are well fenced, more than one-third of the fence being hedge, which makes rapid and substantial growth. The other kinds of material in general use for fencing, are stone, rails, boards and wire.

Unlike some counties of the State, there is no herd law, therefore each farmer has to protect his own crops, and attention is given to securing durable fence. This also tends to diversify farming and stock-growing interests.

There are no large manufactories in the county. There are a number of flouring mills, cheese factories, etc., on the various streams.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad enters the county from the north at Nortonville, thence extends in a southwesterly direction, crossing the Delaware River at Valley Falls, and leaves the county in the southwestern part of Rock Creek Township. The stations are Nortonville, Nichols, Valley Falls, Rock Creek and Meriden.

The Kansas Central (narrow gauge) Railroad starts at Leavenworth, enters Jefferson County from the east, at a point a little less than five miles from its northern boundary, extends west to Winchester and from that place to

Valley Falls, thence northwest, up the east side of the Delaware, crossing the northern boundary of the county about four miles from the northwest corner. The stations are Winchester, Boyle, Valley Falls and Half Mound.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad traverses the southern part of the county, up the north side of the Kansas River, entering the county at the southeast corner of Rural Township. The stations are Buck Creek, Rural, Perry, Medina, Newman and Grantville.

The Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern Railroad starts from Leavenworth, enters Jefferson County on the eastern boundary of Union Township, and extends west to Oskaloosa; thence to Osawkie, where it crosses the Delaware River; thence extends southwest, forming a junction with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad at Meriden. Besides the above named stations there is one named McLouth, in Union Township.

EARLY HISTORY.

One of the first visits of white men to what is now Jefferson County, was that of Prof. Say and his party, who accompanied the United States Government Exploring Expedition, under Major Long, in 1819. Leaving the expedition to pursue its way up the Missouri River, Prof. Say and his party proceeded nearly as far west as Manhattan, on the Kansas River, from which point they took a direct course, as nearly as possible, to Cow Island, in the Missouri River, just below Atchison, where they met the main party. On this route they entered the county at the southwest corner of Delaware Township, and proceeded to the falls of the Delaware, then called Grasshopper River, where they camped on the night of August 27, 1819, and on the following day crossed over near where Piazzek's mills now stand, and, traveling in the same general direction, crossed the northern boundary of what is now Jefferson County, near the line of Range 20.

The first settlement in what is now Jefferson County, as well as the first in the State of Kansas, was that of Daniel Morgan Boone, son of Daniel Boone, the celebrated Kentucky pioneer. It is well known that the elder Daniel Boone having lost his large landed estates in Kentucky through defective titles and the chicanery of lawyers, in the year 1796, renounced his allegiance to the United States Government and moved to Upper Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, then a wild region, but in what is now the State of Missouri. Three years afterwards he was appointed Commander of the Femme Osage District, by Governor DeLassus, and was awarded two thousand acres of land in what is now St. Charles County in that State. He retained that position till the purchase of the Territory by the United States, when he lost all his property as well as his office. After that time he became tired of the settlements and often spent many months on hunting excursions, going sometimes several hundred miles into the wilderness. Between the years 1805 and 1815, he often spent months in hunting along the Kaw or Kansas River, for a distance of one hundred miles and more from its mouth, a portion of this time being spent in the southern part of the present Jefferson County. Returning from his hunts he gave glowing accounts of the country, to his family.

Of the five sons of the Kentucky pioneer, Daniel M., the third, and Nathan, the youngest, often made trips to the Kaw River Valley. Indeed it was Daniel M. who first induced his father to leave Kentucky for the far West. He was born about the year 1770, and in 1795 left his home on the Big Miami River, near Cincinnati, on a pony, to explore the region west of the Mississippi. After traveling across a wild region for about a month, he reached St. Louis. Remaining there some three months he started, with two Frenchmen, on a hunting and trapping expedition, and went as far west as where Kansas City now stands. The two sons settled with their father in Missouri on their removal. In 1807, they, with three other men, left that place and removed to Howard County, Mo., where they engaged in the manufacture of salt at the place now known as Boone's Licks.

On June 3, 1825, the United States Government made a treaty with the Kaw Indians, by which, among other provisions, it was agreed that the government should furnish the Indians with three hundred head of cattle, three hundred hogs, five hundred fowls, three yoke of oxen, two carts, and such farming tools as the superintendent should deem necessary, and that he should employ such persons to aid and instruct the Indians in their farming pursuits as he should consider necessary.

The treaty was signed by General Clarke on the part of the United States Government, and by twelve Kaw chiefs, representing the Indians. Among them were White Plume, Great Valor, Little White Bear, Real Eagle and Great Doctor.

In accordance with the treaty, Maj. Daniel Morgan Boone was selected to instruct the Indians in the principles of agriculture. His title was "Farmer for the Kansas Indians." He was appointed in the spring of 1827, and at once removed with his family to the Kaw or Kansas Valley, erected buildings, and entered upon his duties. The point where he located was on the north bank of the Kaw River, in the extreme southern part of what is now Jefferson County, and about two and one-half miles distant from Williamstown, on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

On August 22, 1828, a son was born to Daniel M. and Mrs. Sarah E. Boone. This was undoubtedly the first white child born, not only in Jefferson County, but the first in the State of Kansas.

The facts relating to the Boone settlement are obtained from various sources, but more particularly from a carefully prepared article by W. W. Cone. The following letter from Daniel Boone, a son of Daniel M. Boone, to Mr. Cone, will throw some light on the first settlement, and first birth in Kansas:

WESTPORT, MO., February 8, 1879.

W. W. CONE:

Dear Sir—My brother, Napoleon Boone, son of Maj. Daniel Morgan Boone, and direct grandson of the old Kentucky pioneer, was the first white child born in the Territory of Kansas. At least such is the history of our family. My father was appointed "Farmer" for the Kaw Indians, early in the year 1827, he having moved to where Kansas City now stands early in March of that year. On his appointment he moved with his family into a house he built, seven miles up the Kaw River, from where Lawrence was afterwards built, on the north bank. Here my brother, Napoleon, was born August 22, 1828. He was never married and died single in California, May 20, 1850. Father returned to Jackson County, Mo., four years afterwards, where he died in 1840. When my father moved into Kansas, *his was the only white family in the Territory*. Some white traders were there, but without their families; and there never was any dispute before that I ever heard of, regarding the fact that Napoleon Boone was the first white child born in Kansas. I am the oldest surviving member of my father's family.

Yours Respectfully,

DANIEL BOONE.

To more fully corroborate the above facts and to forever settle the question as to the first real settler in Kansas, who cultivated its lands, and resided there with his family, we give extracts from a letter from John C. McCoy to Mr. Cone, which was published by him. John C. McCoy with his brother, Rice, made all the original surveys of the Territory for the location of the emigrant and other tribes of Indians, except a small survey made by Maj. Andrew Langham, from 1826 to 1828. The McCoys made their surveys from the year 1829 to 1836, and passed the Kaw agency in 1830. Below is an extract from the letter to Mr. Cone:

> "Daniel Boone was 'Government Farmer' for the Kaws, appointed in 1827, and was at the agency when we passed there in 1830. He was a good man, much given to wandering around in search of mines. He continued to live there five or six years, until the agency was abandoned, and then moved down to a tract of land he owned, south of Westport, Mo., where he afterward died."

Daniel Boone, in a letter to W. W. Cone, says:

> "The agency was located nearly on a line between the Kaw half breed reserve and the Delaware reserve lands, mainly, however, on the Delaware lands. We lived one-half mile east."

The original field notes of the survey of 1859, the first sectional survey of this part of the Territory, mentions an old well on Section 4, Township 12, Range 19, on the north side of the river. This well was situated just east of the prairie farm of Thos. R. Bayne, who owns Survey No. 23, Kaw half breed lands, which joins the original Delaware reserve on the west. Mr. Bayne located on his farm in 1854. He lived in Kansas City for the two years previous, was acquainted with the Boone family, and knew something of their former residence in Kansas. The remains of quite a village are yet to be seen near Mr. Bayne's farm. There are to be seen ruins of stone chimneys of a number of houses, and the remains of an old blacksmith shop. When Mr. Bayne first ploughed his farm he found the charred remains of a rail fence that had enclosed over one hundred acres of land.

The well was located nearly in the center of the village, and was walled with hard limestone. The stone was cut smoothly and so as to make a perfect circle, and was a very fine piece of masonry. At the time of the settlement of Mr. Bayne, the well only furnished water when the river was very high, indicating that the channel of the river is now deeper than when the well was dug.

The remains of the old village are about two and one-half miles southeast of Williamstown. Portions of two old chimneys are yet to be seen on the Kaw reserve land. Just east of the dividing line and on the Delaware reserve lands are parts of about a dozen chimneys. In 1854, there were remains of fully twenty. The farm on which most of them are to be seen belongs to W. T. Blacker, who purchased it in 1864. As the well contained no water he had it filled up. At the point opposite the old village, the channel of the river is about 200 hundred yards further north than it was in 1854. In order to drain the low land, and to divide the two farms Bayne and Blacker cut a ditch on the line between the two old Indian reserves. This has washed out until it is several feet wide and more than twenty feet deep. Quite a large quantity of cinders and charcoal are yet to be seen just below the surface on each side of this drain. During the first years of his settlement, Mr. Bayne used to plow out scraps of iron, flint locks, gun-barrels, and also found an anvil in the locality which indicates that this was the site of the old blacksmith shop of this village which was without doubt the first one in the State of Kansas. This blacksmith shop was owned and carried on by Gabe Fillibert, who was a brother to the wife of the younger Daniel Boone.

After the settlement, beginning in 1854, there was for a long time a landmark in existence, about fifty yards north of the present depot at Williamstown, and known as the stone chimney. It was situated on the southwest quarter of Section 29, Town 11, Range 19. In the year 1854, a house built of stone was standing with the walls in good condition, but the roof and floors had been burned. The house was about eighteen by thirty-four feet in size and two stories high. It was on the bank of the creek now known as the Stonehouse Creek, which was so named from this old stone building. There was a well near it walled up in a substantial manner with finely cut stone. There were evidences of other cabins having existed near it. About one mile further up the creek, there had been quite a large farm opened up, the timber cleared off, and the land cultivated. The old field was thoroughly sodded with blue grass. Just south of the stone house there had been a cultivated field of more than sixty acres. When the grass was short, the bottom rails of a fence could be plainly seen, though in many places they were very much burned. All that now remains to mark the site of the stone house is a heap of stones, many of them having been used by the settlers for building purposes.

During and after the time of the residence of the Boone family, there were quite a large number of white hunters and traders, who made the Kaw valley a temporary home, and a few of whom settled with, and married among, the Kaw Indians.

In the year 1851, a few families of Mormons, from their settlement in Jackson County, Mo., and en route for Salt Lake, stopped at the place now known as Thompsonville, on the Delaware River, and remained nearly two years. It is evident they had conceived the idea of forming a permanent settlement here, but finding it impossible to gain possession of the lands, which belonged to the Indians, this plan was abandoned. They had about fifteen acres of land under cultivation, and had built three log cabins on the place afterward owned by Thomas Kirby, and sold by him to J. C. Thompson and Nelson M. Brown. A short distance west of this was a five-acre field under cultivation, and a log cabin. During their stay three women died of cholera and were buried just south of the Kirby farm, in the edge of the timber, and tombstones giving their names, and of the native sandstone rock, were erected.

This cemetery is now in a hog lot, and the stones have been displaced, and worn, but the names Mrs. —— Archer, and Mrs. —— Platt, are to be read, upon careful examination.

The cabins used by the Mormons were afterward torn down, and the material used for other purposes, by Thomas Kirby.

About the time that Kansas was admitted as a Territory, in 1854, Solomon Everett, a half-breed Kaw Indian, who had been with Gen. Fremont, on his Rocky Mountain expedition, conceived the idea of building a sawmill on Grasshopper River. He chose the site now occupied by Thompson's Mills, and after some time the mill was completed. After completion, thirteen logs were sawed, when the mill was stopped for repairs, and was never started again. Soon after, and while making some improvements around it, and engaged in digging an excavation, Everett was killed by the earth falling in upon him, and the mill project was abandoned. The building was torn down in the year 1860, by Thomas Kirby, who then owned the place. Everett's dam was built of logs, and was in nearly the same place that is now occupied by Thompson's stone dam.

The Military and Freight Road.—Previous to the permanent settlement of the county, in 1854, a military and freight road was opened from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley. It extended across Jefferson County, entering the county from the east at a point not far from the northeast corner, extending southwest to Winchester; thence nearly west to Hickory Point, which was so named from a grove of hickory trees that extended up a ravine at that place; thence southwest to Osawkie, where it crossed the Grasshopper—now Delaware—River; thence west and southwest to Mount Florence, about one and one-half miles southwest of the present town of Meriden; from which point it crossed the western boundary of the county.

On May 30, 1854, Kansas was admitted as a Territory, and the rush of settlement commenced at once. Treaties had been made with the Delaware Indians, to whom the lands which now comprise Jefferson County then belonged; but the lands were not yet opened to settlement nor surveys made. No attention, however, was paid to this fact, and during the year a large number of persons selected claims within the limits of the present county, though but comparatively few made an actual settlement until the following year. The greater number of the settlers of that year located on or near the freight road, with a few along the valley of the Kansas River, and some other parts of the county. The principal settlement was at the crossing of the Grasshopper, at Osawkie, where the brothers, Wm. F. and George M. Dyer, located and started a trading ranche, where they did a good business with the travelers over the Government road. In February of 1854, Henry Zen located at the falls of the Grashopper River, where Valley Falls now stands, built a cabin and made some improvements. Henry Chubb located at Mount Florence, about one mile west of the present town of Meriden, the same year. Wm. B. Wade, Sidney Stewart, and Aaron Cook, located near there along Rock Creek, and Grasshopper River. R. P. Beeler, Jeff Riddle, and J. T. Wilson, located in the southwestern part of the county, on Kansas River. John Scaggs settled on the Grasshopper, in what is now Kentucky Township. Thomas R. and Alexander Bayne located along the Kansas, near the present Williamstown. In June Charles Hardt settled at Hickory Point, on the Government road, and started a trading point. The same year Simeon and Isaac Hull, Charles Hedrick, John Hart, J. B. Ross, and several others, settled near where Winchester now is. On December 25, Robert Riddle, James Frazier, A. J. Whitney and T. J. and H. B. Jolley, located at Grashopper Falls.

The above-named parties are by no means the only settlers of that year, but they were among the first in their respective localities Osawkie and Hickory Point were the first settlements of any note in the county.

The lands comprising the Delaware purchase included the greater part of the county, but excepted a large tract held by the Delaware Indians, as a diminished reserve, the northern boundary of which was a little south of the north line of Town 10; and the western boundary a little more than one mile west of the line between Ranges 17 and 18. The Kaw half-breed lands also comprised sixteen tracts of 648 acres each, and bordered the Kansas River.

All of the Delaware purchase east of the line between Ranges 18 and 19, was to be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, at Leavenworth, in November, 1856. The remainder of these lands west of the above line, were to be sold at Osawkie, in July, 1857.

Previous to the land sales, the settlers had no right whatever to the land which they occupied, except a "squatter's right," which was simply a right by possession, and with an understanding that each settler should be allowed to bid in the land he claimed, at its appraised value, on the day of sale.

The squatters' right proved a fruitful source of many serious troubles. There was much contention as to the ownership of claims, and a question as to what constituted a settlement. At first a habitation was required, but soon a mere foundation was regarded as sufficient to hold a claim. This was subject to many abuses, for it was not long until many tracts of land were literally covered with "foundations," which in a majority of cases were formed of four twigs laid in form of a square, and by men who came in from other States only to vote on election days, or intending to secure claims for future speculation.

After the arrival of the first Governor of the Territory, A. H. Reeder, in October, 1854, he divided the Territory into elective districts, and appointed the 29th day of the following November, for the purpose of electing a delegate to Congress. What is now Jefferson County was in the Thirteenth District, and Osawkie was designated as the voting place. W. H. Tebbs, George M. Dyer, and D. M. Railey, were appointed judges of election. The polling place was at the house of George M. Dyer. Seventy-one votes were cast, of which sixty-nine were for J. W. Whitfield, the Pro-slavery candidate. A great deal of bitterness existed between the Pro-slavery and Free-state men, and the latter were driven from the polls by Missourians, who had come to Osawkie for the purpose of controlling the election.

In February, 1855, Governor Reeder appointed J. Kuykendall, Justice of the Peace for the Thirteenth District, and James Grey, Constable. H. B. Jolley, of Grasshopper Falls, was appointed Census Enumerator for the Thirteenth and Fifteenth districts.

The next election took place on March 30, 1855, and was for the purpose of electing members to the first Territorial Legislature. The Thirteenth District was allowed one representative, and what now comprises Jefferson and Leavenworth counties was allowed one member of the Territorial Council. The residence of Charles Hardt, at Hickory Point, was designated as the voting place, and H. B. Corey, James Atkinson, and J. B. Ross, were appointed judges of election. The day previous to the election, a large number of Pro-slavery men came to Hickory Point, camped in the vicinity, and laid many foundations of twigs on claims selected by them. On the morning of the election, they presented themselves at the polls and demanded the right to vote. This was refused by the Election Board, when a row ensued, and the Board was driven away, or rather refused to serve when they found it impossible to prevent illegal voting. A new Board was then chosen, which was composed of N. B. Hopewell, W. M. Gardiner, and — — Jones. When Free-state men arrived, they found the polls surrounded by armed and demonstrative non-residents, and seeing the folly of trying to secure a fair ballot, the greater number of them left in disgust, without trying to vote. The census of the month previous showed that the district contained ninety-six voters, but at this election 240 votes were cast. Of candidates for the Council, R. R. Rees (Pro slavery) received 234, and A. J. Whitney (Free-state) six votes. For Representative, Dr. W. H. Tebbs received 237 votes, and Charles Hardt three votes.

During the summer of 1854, the actual settlers made some improvements, built cabins and fences, and planted a small acreage of crops. There were, however, but little crops of any kind raised, owing to the wild state of the soil and the severe drought of that year.

When the settlement of the county began, the first habitations were generally cabins, built of round logs just as cut down, the crevices being chinked with blocks of wood and stone, daubed with mud, and the roof constructed either of dirt or of clapboards, while these cabins generally had no floors. There were no windows, and the doors were low and wide. Fireplaces were constructed of logs, plastered with mud, while the chimneys were built of wood. Next, as the county continued to improve, there was a marked difference in the structure of the cabins. They were then built of hewn logs, the cracks filled with lime, the roofs shingled, the walls covered with clapboards, both inside and out, and they were provided with doors and windows. The latter were about the best buildings in quality during the earlier years of settlement, but previous to 1860, there were many very fine buildings of stone and native lumber.

During the year 1855, there was a large immigration to the county. Much of it was temporary in its character, but all the better quality of land had been selected and settled on by the squatters, many of whom fenced and cultivated small tracts of land, and raised very good crops.

In the summer of 1854, Congress established mail routes across the county. One was along the old military freight road, from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley, and the other was from Fort Leavenworth to the Big Blue by Grasshopper Falls.

The first postoffice was Osawkie, which was established March 15, 1855, with George M. Dyer, Postmaster. Hickory Point was established soon after, with Charles Hardt, Postmaster. A postoffice was established at Grasshopper Falls, December 21, 1855, with A. J. Whitney, Postmaster.

During the year 1855, towns had been laid out at both Osawkie and Grasshopper Falls.

The first white child born, after the permanent settlement of the county began, was undoubtedly Ella Simmons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alpha Simmons, born on June 19, 1855, in what is now Jefferson Township. She is now married, and lives not far from the place of her birth.

The first marriage in Jefferson County was that of Alfred Corey and Miss Martha Hoovey, who were married at Osawkie, November 25, 1855, by Elder William Hicks, a minister of the Christian Church.

The second marriage was that of Thomas Scaggs and Miss Sally Scaggs, of Kentucky Township, on December 4, 1855, by Judge Samuel D. Lecompte.

EARLY POLITICAL TROUBLES.

From the very earliest settlement, there was a contest as to whether the political affairs of the county should be controlled by the Pro-slavery or Free-state party. At first the Pro-slavery men gained the ascendancy, from the fact that it was very easy to run over men from Missouri to take part in the elections. Party feeling and fanaticism was extreme on both sides. Each party regarded the other as having no rights they were bound to respect. At the first elections, lawless Pro-slavery men took possession of the polls, and prevented a fair ballot, after which there was little respect for law and order on either side. After the outrages at the first elections, the parties participated but little. Each side held a separate election, and refused to acknowledge that of the other as legal.

A Territorial Free-state Convention was held at Topeka in September, 1855, and an election for delegates to a constitutional convention was ordered to be held the following October. The voting places in Jefferson County were fixed at Grasshopper Falls and at Pleasant Hill. The latter named was a town that had been laid out by the Free-state men on the farm of Jacob U. Brown, on the west side of Grasshopper River, and about one mile west of Osawkie. Jefferson County was allowed two delegates. The election was held at the appointed time, and the result was as follows: At Grasshopper Falls, Geo. S. Hillyer, 43 votes, and Wm. Griggsby, 41 votes. At Pleasant Hill, Wm. Hicks received 43 votes, and J. Whiting 42 votes. Hillyer and Hicks were declared elected.

The Free-state Constitutional Convention met at Topeka October 23, framed a constitution, which was submitted to the people for ratification, Dec. 15, 1855. Two clauses outside the body of the constitution were submitted, one relating to the establishment of a general banking law, and the other regarding the exclusion of free negroes from the Territory. The election was held in Jefferson County, uninterrupted by the Pro-slavery party, and resulted as follows. For the constitution there was no opposition; for the exclusion of negroes, 95 votes; against, 3 votes; for the banking law, 56 votes; against, 40 votes.

At the election of State officers and members of the legislature by the Free-state party on January 15, 1856, George S. Hillyer was elected Senator from Jefferson County, and Wm. Crosby, Isaac Cody, and Wm. Hicks, members of the lower house. On meeting, this legislature ordered an election on March 30, for the election of a delegate to Congress. Jefferson County cast 99 votes.

The first term of district court convened at Osawkie he last week in March, 1856, with Samuel D. Lecompte the presiding judge. The greater part of the term was taken up with the prosecution of Free-state men on various charges. The troubles between the Free-state and Pro-slavery citizens had now become serious, and a great many depredations had been committed by each party, but as the courts were in the hands of the Pro-slavery men, of course only Free-state men were prosecuted, and many of them on trumped-up charges. About fifty indictments were found against Free-soilers, charged with stealing hogs, treason, and other crimes. A lawyer named Hutchison labored hard in the interests of the accused, but indictments were promptly found. During the session of court, an armed company of Free-soilers were stationed at a point about four miles from Grasshopper Falls to guard against any outrages that might be committed by the reckless and excited Pro-slavery men; but they were content with securing indictments on charge of some crime. There was a shadow of truth in the charge of hog stealing, as semi-wild hogs without an owner were frequently found; and as stock was allowed to run at large, whenever a man wanted more meat, he would go out and shoot a hog, caring very little as to whom it might belong, asserting that it was wild.

During all this time, trouble had been brewing between the two parties, and many depredations on each other had been committed. There was constant trouble between the settlers, besides which the location of the county made it a convenient skirmishing ground for the armed bodies of men from other parts of the Territory. At times, when large bands of armed Pro-slavery men were in the county, it was unsafe for a Free-soiler to be caught by them. Many a Free-state man lost his life during these raids.

But while robberies and murders were so fearlessly committed by the "border ruffians," it must be recorded that the Free-soilers sometimes retaliated in an inexcusable manner. No law was respected or obeyed. Might alone made right, and there were many to be found who were glad to take advantage of the reigning lawlessness to commit crimes for the purpose of plunder. Others, earnest in their efforts to drive Pro-slavery men from the county, and believing honestly in the righteousness of their cause, and irritated by the many outrages committed upon them by the border ruffians, regarded the condition of affairs as justifying retaliatory measures.

So troublesome had the border ruffians become, that the Free-state settlers having rapidly increased in numbers, it was determined on the part of the advocates of severe measures, to drive the most offensive of the Pro-slavery settlers, who had harbored and aided the ruffians in their outrages, from the country. On Sunday, June 8, 1856, Jones and Fielding, from near Hickory Point, were driven away. Both parties among the settlers soon organized bodies of armed men, and skirmishes were frequent.

A. T. Pattie, a Pro-slavery man, had built stores at Grasshopper Falls, but would not even recognize the rights of the town company, and erected his buildings on the streets. So bold had he become that the Free-state party drove him out of the country. Early in 1856, Wm. and R. H. Crosby located at Grasshopper Falls, and erected a store. On September 8, 1856, the town was raided by an armed body of ruffians, who drove into town, shooting in all directions. Unable to resist such overwhelming numbers, and being taken completely by surprise, the abled bodied men all fled, leaving only the old men, women and children, who were unable to get away. For this flight they have been accused of cowardice, but they believed the enemy would not injure the defenceless, and knew that to remain and attempt to defend the town would be useless, besides which there was little doubt but that the Free-state leaders would have been lynched. The town was sacked, and Crosby's store burned. Dr. Lorenzo Northrup had a small stock of drugs, and his library and surgical instruments in one portion of the Crosby building, and these too were burned. The doctor had about $500 in gold at the store that he was anxious to save, and mounting his fleet horse started on a run for the timber along the river. At first he kept out of the way of his pursuers, but on arriving at a thicket of hazel brush, the horse stopped, and the doctor jumped off and took to the brush. His pursuers, stopping to secure the horse, he made his way in safety to the river, and hid his bag of gold under a fallen tree. He had just secured a place of safety in a tangled thicket, when the ruffians came in on all sides, but he eluded them.

Several amusing incidents took place at this time. "Pap" Weiser, an old and infirm man, unable to run, had just purchased a sack of flour at the store, and coolly shouldered it and started for home. The invaders began shooting at him, and told him to drop his flour and run, but he kept on and coolly told them that he "could not run, and that they could shoot, and be d—d."

Wm. Crosby and a companion took refuge in the timber and fled up the river, but a little dog that was with them would set up barking every time they stopped. Afraid that this would result in their capture, they caught the dog and held him under water until they thought he was dead, but he was soon all right again, and followed them, keeping up a more constant barking than before, and all efforts to get hold of him again were unavailing. They escaped, however. No one was killed, and the greatest damage done was the plundering and burning of the town.

Prior to the burning of Crosby's store at Grasshopper Falls, there was a Free-state organization there under the leadership of a man by the name of Clark. Among his men were a number from Crooked Creek, Ross, Crobarger, Simmons and others, who had joined him for personal safety. During the absence of these men at the Falls, a Pro-slavery man by the name of Jackson, visited their houses, insulting the women, and threatening to pull down the houses over their heads. Clark and his men threatened vengeance on Jackson and a person by the name of Beeson, and made a raid a few nights afterwards. On reaching the residence of Jackson, he was called to the door, and upon appearing, was shot through the body by some member of the party. They then carried him in to his family and placed him on the bed. A search was made for Beeson, but he could not be found. He was hidden under the bed, however, and suffered so much from fright that his hair during the night changed from dark to perfectly white. It is claimed that in retaliation for their outrage of Clark and his men, Grasshopper Falls was visited and Crosby's store burned.

Both parties were now armed, and the county was visited by Gen. J. H. Lane and his men, and by the border ruffians and Kickapoo Rangers. One of the first encounters was on Slough Creek, a short distance north of the present town of Oskaloosa, which had been laid off as a town early that year. The border ruffians started out from Lecompton, and Col. Harvey and Capt. Hull were sent out, each in command of a division of men, to intercept them. The two divisions came together near Springdale, and camped in a two-story log house. The next day they removed to a point about ten miles east of Oskaloosa, where they camped. In the night Jesse Newell, one of the founders of Oskaloosa, came in with reports of a number of outrages committed by a company of South Carolinians in that vicinity. He had been dragged around by a rope and had been hanged, but was let down before life was extinct. Col. Harvey and his men at once started, and found the South Carolinians camped on the north side of Slough Creek. They were surrounded and taken completely by surprise. At three o'clock in the morning of September 11, the attack was made.

The Pro-slavery men were commanded by Capt. F. G. Palmer, and were *en route* from Lecompton to Atchison. There was but very little firing on either side, the enemy trying all the time to escape. Finding this impossible they all surrendered except Capt. Palmer and Lieut. A. G. Morrall, who succeeded in getting away. There were no serious casualties. Col. Harvey was slightly wounded in the finger, and one of the South Carolinians was shot in the neck. Sixty stand of arms, two wagons, some provisions, and a number of fine horses were captured. A flag was also captured which is now in the possession of the State Historical Society.* On promising to leave the territory, the prisoners were released. This was on the morning of September 11.

BATTLE OF HICKORY POINT.

The next event in the troubles of 1856, was the battle of Hickory Point, which occurred on the 13th and 14th of September. Though termed a battle it was but a mere skirmish. Gov. Geary had just arrived in the Territory, and his proclamation was issued ordering all armed parties to disband.

Gen. J. H. Lane was at, or near Topeka, and did not hear of the order to disperse. He, with a small party of men, was about starting out on the Lane road toward Holton, when he was met by messengers from the neighborhood of Osawkie, who informed him that the Pro-slavery men were committing outrages in the neighborhood, that Grasshopper Falls was burned, and that it was intended by them to burn Pleasant Hill and other Free-state places, and drive the citizens from the country. His assistance being solicited, he marched to Osawkie at once, where his force was recruited by the Free-state settlers near there They then proceeded to retaliate for the burning of Crosby's store at Grasshopper Falls. Osawkie was a Pro-slavery town, and many outrages on its citizens were committed. Among others, Dyer Bros'. store was broken into and robbed. Having quieted the Pro-slavery men there, and driven many from the neighborhood, Lane and his men, learning that a large party of armed Pro-slavery men were collected at Hickory Point, marched to that place intending to capture them or force them to leave the country. Hickory Point was situated on the northwest quarter of Section 5, Town 9, Range 19 east, on the north side of the military and freight road, on the land now owned and cultivated by Andrew Wilson. At that time, three log buildings, a store, hotel, and blacksmith shop, were located there. Lane and his men on their arrival found about one hundred Pro-slavery men, thoroughly armed and ready for a fight. The greater number of them were settlers in the neighborhood, who had assembled for the purpose of protecting the property of H. A. Lowe, the owner of Hickory Point.

Capt. Lowe was assisted by about forty of the South Carolinians who had been committing outrages throughout the country. They were commanded by Capt. Robertson. An attack was made, but the Pro-slavery men were found too securely fortified in the log buildings to be dislodged. Therefore Gen. Lane sent to Lawrence for re-enforcements, and for Capt. J. C. Bickerton to come with the now historic cannon "Sacramento." This was on Saturday, September 13, 1856. On the arrival of Lane's messenger at Lawrence, a com-

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*This flag is a crimson banner of cotton cloth, in size four by six feet, having in the center, and shown on both sides, a single large white star; on one side the inscription "South Carolina," and on the other the words "Southern Rights." The flag was originally brought to Kansas by a company of South Carolinians who located in Atchison, and in the spring of 1856 organized themselves into a military company, known as the Palmetto Guards, of which F. G. Palmer, one of their number and a graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy was captain. The company was conspicuous among the invaders of Lawrence, May, 1856, their red flag being hoisted on the *Herald of Freedom* Office, and on the Free-state Hotel. It next made a public appearance at a banquet in Atchison, where the most ultra Pro-slavery toasts were given, and the subjugation of Kansas by the victors of Lawrence, was spoken of by the jubilant Southerners as a thing achieved. Then came Slough Creek, which left the young Carolinians minus the inspiring flag, somewhat thoughtful and subdued, and, as the *Squatter Sovereign* dolefully remarked, "unable to take the field for lack of equipments." Among the Free-state men were, Judge John W. Day, F. G. Adams, Secretary of State Historical Society; Henry Reisner, John Armstrong and Capt. H. L. Dunlap. Soon after the capture of the flag it was given by Capt. Harvey to Col. E. B. Whitman, of Lawrence; was afterward in the custody of Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Boston. In 1878 again passed into the possession of Col. Whitman, who forwarded it to Secretary Adams, for deposit among the relics of the days of 1856.

pany of recruits was at once formed under command of Col. J. A. Harvey. The order was for them to go by the Topeka road, but they took a direct route, starting that evening and marching all night. When at Newell's Mills, now Oskaloosa, they stopped long enough to cook breakfast, when they again resumed the march, arriving at Hickory Point about half past ten o'clock, on Sunday forenoon.

In the meantime Gen. Lane had heard of Gov. Geary's order to disperse, and started for Topeka, expecting to meet Harvey and Bickerton with their men on that road.

When Harvey and his men came up, the Pro-slavery men tried to run, but were soon surrounded and driven back, when they once more took refuge in the log buildings. Harvey ordered his wagons driven up to within about three hundred yards of the buildings, where they were halted.

Over the cabins occupied by the enemy three flags were floating, that over the blacksmith shop being a black one. No message was sent on either side, but the cannon was placed in position about two hundred yards south of the blacksmith shop and firing began at once. The cannon were supported by about twenty men armed with United States muskets. The "Stubbs" company was stationed about two hundred yards to the southeast, in a timbered ravine. The first cannon shot passed through the blacksmith shop, struck and killed Charles G. Newhall. About twenty more shots were fired, but without effect, as the occupants of the shop kept close watch, and when the gun was about to be fired, threw themselves on the ground, allowing the balls to pass over their heads. A constant firing was kept up on both sides, with rifles, but at so long range, that but little harm was done. The store and hotel were close together, and having plenty of whisky, the occupants became reckless, and frequently passed from one to the other. One of these, who was wounded in the thigh by a rifle ball, was Evans, the blacksmith, and brother of the first Free-state treasurer of the county. Finding it impossible to dislodge Capt. Lowe and his men, Harvey ordered a wagon to be loaded with hay and backed up to the blacksmith shop, then to be set on fire, and for the men to retreat under cover of the smoke. This plan worked nicely until the wagon was within a short distance of the building, when its occupants began shooting under the wagon, hitting the men in the legs, until they were glad to jump up on the tongue for safety. After remaining there some time they set fire to the hay, and got away under cover of the smoke. Soon after a white flag was sent out from the shop. This was for the purpose of arranging for several non-combatants to leave the buildings. Harvey sent a message back by the carrier.—Firing now ceased altogether, and messages passed back and forth. A compromise was soon arranged by which each party was to retire peaceably, and to give up all plunder, and all non-residents in each party were to leave the county. The compromise was effected about five o'clock, after which both parties came together, and the Pro-slavery men having a large quantity of whisky, all had a jolly time, and soon all animosity was forgotten in the passing pleasures of the hour. The casualties were as follows: One Pro-slavery man was killed and four wounded. Of the Free-state men, three were shot in the legs, one got a badly bruised head, and a boy, fifteen years old was shot through the lungs.

After the fight the Free-state party moved to where Oskaloosa now stands, where they camped for the night. Col. Harvey went to the cabin of Jesse Newell to stay over night. Patrick and Porterfield started to take the wounded men to Lawrence that night, but when about one mile from camp they were met and captured by United States soldiers. The company of soldiers then proceeded to the camp. Before learning who they were, preparations for defense were made, and Capt. Bickerton was about to fire the cannon. Learning who they were no resistance was made, and the entire party were captured, except about twenty-five of the cavalry who were camped in the hazel brush, a short distance further down the creek. There was no attempt made to capture the Pro-slavery men. The only man killed was a young Pro-slavery man named Grayson, who had acted as a guide in bringing the soldiers to the camp. After the capture, he started to ride away to warn his own party, and being mistaken for an escaping Free-state prisoner, he was shot and killed. His body was then thrown into a feed box attached to a wagon and carried to Lecompton, where the prisoners were taken. On the road a few got away by dropping out of the ranks when passing through the brush in ravines.

At Lecompton, they were kept out on the open prairie, about two miles south of town for two weeks, waiting for the Pro-slavery courts to indict them for the murder of Newhall. There were tent accommodations for only about one-fourth of their number, and there was a great deal of suffering from cold and hunger. One dark and stormy night a plan was devised for the escape of a number. Two guards were bribed to let them roll out one at a time. By this plan six prisoners got away. Lieut. Spicer rolled out with his rubber overcoat on, and so frightened a number of horses that they ran away, and alarmed the guard, preventing the escape of the others.

Other prisoners from Osawkie, Jefferson County, were soon brought in. They were Ephraim Bainter, Harry Hoover, Nathan Griffith and Henry Bowles. Of these Bainter was tried and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary, but got out on a furlough, and was that fall elected Sheriff of Jefferson County. Hoover pitched his guard into the river and escaped. The arms of the prisoners were given to the Pro-slavery men. On examining them Judge Cato shot himself in the ankle, which afforded fun for the men. Many times it was proposed to massacre the prisoners, but during their stay only one death occurred.

The trial of the prisoners began in October. Ten men were selected, tried and acquitted. Then twenty men were tried and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. One of these was Thomas Varner, now living near Winchester. They were afterward pardoned. Fifty-nine prisoners remained, and on November 15 they were removed to the Tecumseh jail where they were crowded in two basement cells. Here they determined to escape on account of severe suffering. They secured an old bayonet and dug out through the bricks and earth, and one dark night all escaped except fourteen, who chose to remain and stand trial. They were afterward acquitted. A. G. Patrick was one of these.

By order of the Territorial Legislature, an election was held in June, 1857, for delegates to a Constitutional Convention. The Free-state men took no part whatever, in Jefferson County.

In August, 1857, a Free-state election took place for State officers and members of the Legislature. From Jefferson County, Geo. S. Hillyer was elected Senator, and Dr. S. S. Cooper and Henry Owens, representatives. A. G. Patrick, of Jefferson County, was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court.

In September, a Free-state mass convention was held at Grasshopper Falls, to discuss the contest for the control of the Legislature. The members of the party from the north side of the Kansas River favored a contest, while those south opposed it. After a boisterous session it was determined to put a full ticket in the field. Immediate action was taken. The convention for Jefferson County was held the same month, at Osawkie.

The Pro-slavery party put a ticket in the field headed by C. A. Buck, and the election was held in October. There is no record of the election, but the nominees of the Free-state party were elected, it is claimed, by about one hundred majority. They were A. G. Patrick, member of Territorial Council; S. S. Cooper and Henry Owens, Representatives; Robert Ward and John Hughan, County Commissioners; J. L. Spear, Probate Judge; Ephraim Bainter, Sheriff; Henry Evans, Treasurer; John W. Day, Recorder; Jacob A. Boucher, Coroner; Newell Colby, Surveyor and Lewis A. Cobb, Assessor. This was the first election in which the two parties participated to any extent, and the first at which Free-state men were elected to county offices.

The general Free-soil victory at the above election, throughout the Territory, inspired them with so much confidence that they concluded to elect a Legislature under the Lecompton Constitution. In Jefferson County the same ticket was elected as in October. Thus Cooper and Owens were members of the three contesting Legislatures at the same time. The vote on delegate to Congress gave the Free-state men 155 majority in Jefferson County. On December 21, the Lecompton Constitution was submitted, and carried in the county, as the Free-state men took no part. This constitution was soon resubmitted, and defeated, the Pro-slavery men then taking no part.

On March 9, 1858, Jefferson County elected Edward Lynde, J. C. Todd, Jas. Monroe and A. W. McCauslin, members of a convention to form a State Constitution.

On August 2, 1858, the citizens of the Territory voted on the Lecompton Constitution as provided by the English bill, and with the following result in Jefferson County: 151 votes for, and 441 votes against.

On October 4, 1858, Jefferson County elected as members of the Legislature, Edward Lynde (Free-state), and Franklin Finch (Independent Democrat).

In June, 1859, delegates were elected to a constitutional convention, to be held at Wyandotte. The result in Jefferson County was as follows: C. B. McClellan (Independent Democrat), 278 votes and H. Buckmaster (Republican), 249 votes. The former, who was elected and helped frame the constitution, is still living at Oskaloosa, where he is one of the leading merchants.

On October 4, 1859, the Wyandotte Constitution was submitted to the people and received thirty-nine majority for, in Jefferson County.

The fall of 1859 was the first time there was a regular contest between the Republican and Democratic parties under those names. There was an exciting contest, and some of each ticket was elected. Of the former party, Edward Lynde was elected Representative; J. H. Bennett, Clerk, and Joseph Cochrane, Judge. The latter elected Marion Christison and Thos. A. Blake, Representatives; S. C. Gephart, Register of Deeds; G. B. Carson, Treasurer, and J. F. Hinton, Sheriff.

The homestead law was also submitted, and received a majority of 214 votes.

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTY.

The political troubles had subsided now to a great extent. Instead of warfare, the citizens resorted to the ballot. Political meetings, conventions, and elections were the order of the day. Though much of their time was thus taken up, the citizens were generally quite prosperous, and carried on their occupations in comparative peace. The population of the county was also continually increasing. The census of 1857 showed a population of 1,962. More than one-half this number were living near the Grasshopper River. Of the number, 694 were married, and 221 were bachelors. There were 69 slaves in the county. Of the children, 539 were boys, and 508 girls. This was largely increased in 1858. The immigration and improvement of the county, though rather slow, was steady. For that year the assessed value of property was $570,000. In 1859 the increase of population and the improvement made was much greater than at any time befo[illegible] since the Osawkie land sales. For 1859 the assessed value of property in [illegible]nty was $987,761.

The Land Sales.—During the year 1856 there was a heavy rush of immigration to the county, and in November all the lands north of the diminished Delaware reserve, and east of the line between Ranges 18 and 19, was sold to the highest bidder at a public sale at Leavenworth.

It was during the year 1857, however, that the immigration to the county was the greatest. The remainder of the Delaware lands were to be sold at Osawkie in July of that year, and that place of all others was the point of destination for immigrants to Kansas. Before the sales began, there was not a quarter-section of land but had a claimant and some had several. In July the sales took place. Thousands of men intent on speculation were in attendance. According to a "squatter's law" prearranged among themselves, they bid in the lands occupied by them, at the appraised value. Many of these claims, perhaps three-fourths of them, were sold to speculators at enormous prices. It was an era of speculation. Money was plenty and spent freely, on all hands. Everything had a fictitious and fabulous value. Everything seemed prosperous, and a large number of chimerical schemes were engaged in, but all at once came the great financial crash, and there was a general collapse. Business became very dull, and money scarce. Large numbers of the settlers left the country, and deserted cabins were everywhere to be seen. Most of their land had, however, been sold to speculators for fabulous prices, much more than improved lands sell for at this writing. Much of this land was afterward sold for taxes.

Until the year 1860, the county had been quite prosperous, and when planted and cultivated good crops had been raised. It is true the citizens were generally poor, but it must be remembered that the greater number of them came to the Territory with little wealth, and had to wait to open up their farms before any profit could be realized from their labors. Besides this, many of them had suffered losses in the years from 1855 to 1857, by depredations from the opposing party; had neglected their crops and lost much time in attending conventions and traveling from place to place; and spent money buying arms and ammunition, in paying party assessments, etc. But, notwithstanding all this, whenever the crops had been cultivated, they had generally yielded an abundant harvest. Beginning with the year 1858, they had, however, worked industriously to put their farms in repair, opened a greater acreage of land, and had now prepared for farming on a large scale.

The following figures will show the wealth and population of the county in May, 1860: The population was 4,446. Of live-stock, there were in the county 4,020 head of cattle 950 horses, 97 mules, 9,660 hogs and 839 sheep. According to a low-assessed valuation, the total value of property was $925,003. The value of property in each township was as follows: Oskaloosa, $212,622; Grasshopper Falls, $209,391; Rock Creek, $128,042; Osawkie, $81,297; Jefferson, $174,483; Kaw, $68,121; Kentucky, $51,047. The total value of lands in the county was $707,407; value of village lots at an average of $23 to each lot, $45,457; value of personal property in villages $20,025. The prosperity of the county was seriously retarded by the big drouth of 1860.

The crop yield was almost an entire failure. There was no small grain raised, and but a very little corn, and this only in the valleys and ravines, where in some very small fields it yielded perhaps half a crop.

Though nearly all farmers who cultivated their lands properly received a small crop, there was not enough to keep them from suffering, or even starvation. For reasons previously stated, the old settlers had accumulated but little. Many were new comers who had spent nearly or quite all their means for their lands, and depended entirely on the crops of that year for subsistence. Some of these new settlers were disheartened, and left the county for their former homes, discouraged from ever returning again. Others left to return again the next and succeeding years. Perhaps a little more than one-tenth of the settlers left the county that fall. A great many of those remaining would have left had they only the means to take them back. While starvation was so plainly before the most needy before another crop could be raised, aid societies had been formed, and the people of the Eastern States, with great liberality, sent help in form of provisions, clothing and seed for the next year. Distributing agents were appointed in every community, and goods apportioned out to those in want. They had to be hauled from Atchison, which was the general distributing depot, and the needy were employed to do this, and were paid in supplies. By receiving this aid the settlers passed through the winter and the next season until another crop could be raised.

During the war the county progressed but slowly, as the greater number of the citizens were in the army, and those that were not away from the State were members of the State Militia, and spent much time providing for their own families and those of their neighbors, leaving them little opportunity to add to the resources of the county.

When the war was over, however, there was an immediate and rapid improvement visible. Immigration into the county again began, and during the following years towns and railroads were built, many fine farms were opened, and the county increased greatly in aggregate wealth. Following is a general summary of the condition of the county in May, 1870: The total value of farms was $4,218,363; of improved lands, there were 91,004 acres; there were on hand 1,238,947 bushels of corn; thetotal value of live stock was $1,119,813; the total population was 12,565; the population by townships was, Oskaloosa, 1,610; Jefferson, 1,689; Rock Creek, 481; Kentucky, 1,976; Sarcoxie, 1,876; Union, 650; Kaw, 749; Grasshopper Falls, 1,943, and Osawkie, 1,600. There were in the county 2,279 houses, and 2,402 families.

In May, 1872, there were heavy rains, which soon flooded the streams, and much damage was done to the growing crops, particularly along the valleys, which in many places were covered with water for several days. Many bridges were washed out, and the damage was great. With the exception of the losses of this year, which, however, were for the most part but local, the yield of all agricultural products had been abundant from the year 1866—when the grasshoppers ruined a portion of the growing crops—until 1874. In the summer of the latter named year, just as the harvest of small grain was being completed, the grasshoppers appeared in immense numbers. So thick were they, that when flying over, they formed clouds so dense as to obscure the light of the sun. They came down on the fields in myriads, and within three days the fields of corn and every other thing that was yet green, was utterly destroyed.

The ruin of the corn crop alone, was a serious loss to the farmers; but this was not all, the grasshoppers stayed and deposited their eggs. The next spring they hatched, and many fields were literally covered with the ravenous pests. The fall wheat was yet green and tender, and nearly all the fields were soon covered, and here they remained until able to fly. In many places they clustered so closely together, in heaps, that they could be shoveled like earth. This being true, of course nearly all fields of small grain were ruined. The small corn was also eaten, but it was so early that by replanting an abundant crop was harvested.

During the intervening winter, those of the settlers who were needy had been helped by the aid societies, and by their friends in more eastern States. With the partial failure of crops in 1875, the times were much harder during the following winter than they had been the previous one. Though rigid economy had to be practiced, and many were very poor, there was very little actual suffering. A great many of the citizens of the county, however, left the State, so that by the close of the year 1875, the population was lessened by more than one thousand.

On June 8, 1875, a severe storm of wind and rain passed over the county, and did considerable damage to the growing crops, and demolished many farm buildings.

WAR RECORD.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in April, 1861, there was a movement made at once to organize a company of enlisted soldiers, for three months' service, from Jefferson County. This was done by authority from Gov. Charles Robinson, and a company known as the Jefferson Rifles, numbering a little more than one hundred men, was organized, with S. S. Cooper, Captain; Lewis Stafford, First Lieutenant; and Azel W. Spaulding, Second Lieutenant. They went to Fort Leavenworth to drill and enlist in a regular manner. When there, it was ordered that the men be enlisted for three years, upon which, as many had left their families unprovided for, it was determined that a number of them should return home to look after the support of the women and children. This being done, there were not a sufficient number remaining to form a company, therefore they combined with Capt. Clayton's partially organized Leavenworth company, electing him Captain, and retaining the Lieutenants from the Jefferson County company. The company was mustered into the First Kansas Regiment on May 28, 1861.

During the war, by far the greater number of the citizens of the county entered the army, while nearly every able-bodied man who remained served in the State Militia, aiding in protecting the State from invasion. Besides this, for those remaining there was plenty to do in providing for their own families, and looking after the comfort and welfare of those of their absent neighbors.

Among the officers of Kansas troops who were prominent citizens of Jefferson County were: E. D. Hillyer, Quartermaster of the Fifth Kansas; and Edward Lynde, Colonel of the Ninth Kansas. G. W. Hogeboom was a Surgeon. W. C. Barnes, of Oskaloosa; Jerome Kunkle, of Kentucky Township, and Lewis Stafford, of Grasshopper Falls, were Captains. Stafford went out as a Lieutenant, but was soon promoted. He was killed, in Louisiana, in January, 1863. Elias Gibbs, J. J. Clancy, J. H. Cowan, J. B. McAfee, A. W. Spaulding, and G. A. Dewey, were Lieutenants. In the Eleventh Kansas Regiment there were a particularly large number of Jefferson County men. During the war, from its beginning to its close, none of the Kansas troops behaved more bravely, or achieved greater honors, than did the Jefferson County volunteers.

On October 8, 1862, the County Commissioners voted a bounty of $30 to each soldier who had enlisted from the county and scrip was issued to one hundred and thirty-five men.

As the invasion of the State was continually threatened, a thorough organization of militia under command of the Governor was always in readiness. In Jefferson County, a regiment, known as the Fourth Regiment Kansas State Militia, was organized. S. S. Cooper was commissioned Colonel, and remained in command until it was disbanded. It consisted of eleven companies, of which two were from Grasshopper Falls, two from Jefferson Township, two from Oskaloosa, one from Osawkie, one from Rock Creek, one from Kaw, one from Kentucky, and one from Sarcoxie.

There were in the county quite a large number of secession sympathizers, but so great a feeling of loyalty existed among the great majority of the citizens that no rebel sentiments were ever allowed to be expressed, and it would have been unsafe for any one to openly aid the rebels. One so doing would have forfeited his property, and probably his life. So anxious were rebel sympathizers to make a show of loyalty that they enlisted in the militia, and whenever called out it was looked to that that class went along and participated in the battles fought.

During the war, the greatest scourge of the county were the bands of jayhawkers who for the greater part of the time persisted in committing depredations on peaceable citizens. They organized at first to drive the rebel sympathizers from the country, and with the idea that the circumstances of the case fully justified them in confiscating the property of the enemy. But under the leadership of bad men they soon became common robbers. Horse-stealing was their principal crime. For a long time they committed their crimes, with little fear or liability of punishment. Their number was great, and if a citizen dared to oppose their lawless deeds, he was branded as a rebel, his property taken and he driven from the country. They soon became bold and took property wherever they could find it. In some localities they held absolute sway. The Justices of Peace, Constables, and other officials, seemed to be afraid to arrest and punish them. One of their places of rendezvous was at Oskaloosa, and in that village and in its vicinity numerous outrages were committed with no possibility of checking or punishing them. The citizens soon learned that any attempts to oppose their reckless deeds only resulted in a loss of their own property, and the greater number kept quiet, thinking their property and their lives were much safer by so doing.

After a time, however, robbery and other outrages had become so frequent, that the law-abiding citizens determined to rid themselves of the jayhawkers, and an organization for the purpose was effected. The robbers were hunted, attacked, and on several occasions quite severe fights took place, in which a great number of robbers were killed. So rigorous was the campaign made against them, and so promptly were their outrages punished, that after quite a large number of them had lost their lives they desisted from their lawless deeds in this county and most of them left the country.

LAND TROUBLES AND RAILROAD BONDS.

After the diminished Delaware reserve was purchased by the United States Government, it was granted to the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company, on condition that they build a railway and pay the Government a stated price within a term of years agreed upon. The road was not built, nor any payments made on the land. As soon as the land was open to settlement a large number located thereon, bought lands, paying for them in whole or in part, and accepting the bonds of the company in lieu of a deed. The original company sold to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, E. D., after which there was some trouble with the settlers, many of whom refused to make any further payments until the company should be in condition to give a warranty deed, they fearing that the road would never be built or the title perfected, and that they would eventually lose all they paid. Besides this, some of the settlers had bought the land of the original company with the understanding that they should be allowed to pay for it by working on the railroad grade. When some of the settlers refused to make their payments or keep up the interest, the company, through Samuel Denman, their agent, ordered them to leave the land. When they refused to do so, application was made to the Government for troops to remove them. This was granted, and troops were sent from Fort Leavenworth to remove those designated by Denman, when considerable trouble took place, though they were not openly resisted. The soldiers were soon removed, and a compromise effected. In due time the company perfected its title to the lands, and those settlers who held bonds were allowed to turn them in as receipts, when they paid for the land. During the trouble several skirmishes took place between contesting claimants of the lands. One of these took place on July 4, 1866, where Williamstown now is. A mill company had been organized, and had purchased 900 acres of land, some of which was occupied by settlers. A contest between them soon began. The mill men pulled down one house, and used the material. To retaliate, the settlers drove nails in the sawlogs. On July 4, both parties were armed. The settlers set fire to some wood belonging to the mill. A fight afterwards ensued, and several were badly wounded on both sides, but no one was killed.

Soon after the close of the war the citizens of the county began an effort to secure the building of a north and south line of railroad. As early as 1865, the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific was built across the southern part of the county, and the same year the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company made a proposition that for $800,000 in bonds they would construct their road across the county. An election was held and the bonds defeated. Again in the fall of 1867 the question of voting bonds was agitated. This time two lines of road were in contemplation: the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe, and the Atchison, Oskaloosa & Lawrence Railroad, each of which roads asked $150,000 in county bonds. In a short time an election was held, and the bond proposition was carried by a small majority. Those opposed to voting bonds had made a strong and bitter fight, and determined to prevent the bonds from being issued, charging that there had been fraudulent voting in Grasshopper Falls Township where the greater majority was received. At the time of the canvass of the votes by the County Commissioners, no objection was raised; but just at its close the opposition made an appearance, objected to the counting of the Grasshopper Falls vote, and demanded the poll books for the county, which were given them. When they were returned, the Grasshopper Falls book was found missing. This being seen by the County Commissioners, they summoned the trustee of that township, who was the proper custodian of the book, to appear before them, but on being sworn he stated he knew nothing of its whereabouts. It was returned some time after. At the time of the canvass of the votes Terry Critchfield was County Clerk, but a short time afterward (January, 1868,) Walter N. Allen, who had been elected before, took charge of the affairs of the office, and championed the cause of the anti-bond men. Some time during the trouble the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company demanded the issue of the bonds, whereupon two members of the Board of Commissioners, John Coffey and William Gragg, ordered the Clerk to issue bonds of $150,000 to the above named road. The third commissioner, John Davis, refused to sign this order. Allen, firmly convinced that the election had not been legal, refused to issue the bonds. A suit of mandamus to compel him to do so was then brought, but he still refused to sign, whereupon he was remanded to jail. Still holding out strongly, he was in a short time released. In October, 1869, he was displaced from office, and L. A. Myers appointed in his place. The Commissioners again ordered the subscription of stock, which was complied with.

In January, 1870, the Board of County Commissioners, now having a majority opposed to the bonds, allowed Walter N. Allen $1,200 to be used in defending himself and the county against the payment of the bonds. An injunction against their payment was issued, and on the 31st day of the following May was made perpetual. The case was before the courts for a number of years, when the election was decided to have been illegal on account of a large number of votes fraudulently cast, and the bonds of the county declared null and void.

After the first railroad bonds voted in the county had been decided to be illegal, continual efforts were made to secure a railroad. The citizens were nearly equally divided on the question of the expediency of voting bonds. In 1871, several township elections on bond propositions from the Atchison, Oskaloosa & Lawrence Railroad, were held, but except in Oskaloosa Township, were defeated, and this put an end to all prospects of securing that road. In September, 1871, an election was held for the purpose of voting bonds to the Grasshopper Valley Railroad, which was to extend down the Grasshopper River. The proposition was voted on in all the townships bordering the river, but was defeated. On July 11, 1871, an election was held in Grasshopper Falls and Rock Creek Townships, on a bond proposition submitted by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, which specified that the road should pass through these townships and that the former township should subscribe for $40,000 stock of the road, which were to be paid in bonds; and that the latter township should subscribe $20,000 on the same conditions. In Grasshopper Falls Township the bond proposition was carried, and the next year the road was built.

The Kansas Central Railroad Company made a proposition to Jefferson and Grasshopper Falls Townships, asking $25,000 in bonds from the former, and $40,000 from the latter. An election was held on September 28, 1871, and the proposition was carried. The line of road was built and regular trains were running by the fall of 1872.

The Leavenworth, Oskaloosa & Topeka Railroad Company made a bond proposition to Oskaloosa and Osawkie Townships, which was voted on in the spring of 1872, but was defeated.

This ended the railroad schemes in the county, until the year 1881, when the townships of Union, Oskaloosa, Osawkie and Rock Creek voted bonds to the Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern Railroad Company. This line of road was built from Leavenworth to Meriden, and completed in 1882. In August, 1882, before its completion, it was sold to the Atchison, Topeka & Southwestern Railroad Company, who now operate it.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

The first Territorial Legislature met in July, 1855, and during its session Jefferson County was organized and county officers appointed. The limits of the county were the same as now, except that the Kansas River formed its entire southern boundary.

The first county officers, appointed in 1855, were: N. B. Hopewell, O. B. Tebbs, and Henry Owens, County Court. This court was substantially the same as a board of county commissioners. Franklin Finch was appointed Probate Judge; W. F. Dyer, Treasurer; G. M. Dyer, Sheriff; Marion Christison, Register of Deeds; William Sprague, Assessor; Garrett Cozine, Surveyor; James A. Chapman, Coroner. Osawkie was designated as the county seat.

At a meeting of the County Court held at Osawkie, January 21, 1856, the county was divided into three townships. All that portion east of the line between Ranges 18 and 19, was called Slough Creek; all west of the above-named line, and south of Town 8, was called Osawkie; and the remainder of the county was called Grasshopper Falls. A Justice of the Peace and a Constable were appointed for each of these townships.

At the March meeting of the County Court the first license in the county was granted to Jefferson Riddle, granting him the privilege of maintaining a ferry across the Grasshopper at Osawkie, for which he paid the sum of $10 per year. The same meeting was the time of considering the building of a court house at Osawkie, and a tax of sixteen and two-third mills on the dollar was voted for the purpose. W. H. Tebbs was appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings, and was ordered at once to let the contract for the building of a court house.

The first lawsuit in the county was in March, 1856, at Osawkie, before David R. Sprague, a Justice of the Peace. The case was a complaint on the part of the Territory of Kansas against Joseph Britton, charged with stealing a yoke of oxen and a bee-hive from Henry Evans. As this was the first lawsuit in the county a great deal of interest was manifested, and a large crowd of spectators were present. The Justice was impressed with the dignity of his position, and summoned a large number of witnesses, enough, though many of them knew nothing of the case, to frighten the poor prisoner half out of his wits. The examination of witnesses was a long and tedious one, and at the close the Justice made an entry in his docket in his own peculiar orthography, of which the following is an exact copy:[*]

"Terratory Against } Justi's Dockett
Josef Britton } Josef Britton
was tride for
grand larseny
and I acquit him of the bea hive but bound him over on the count of the Oxen under bound of five hundred dollars to appeare on the furst day of the Surcut cort and I swore the witnesses to appeare on the furst day of the turm and not to depart till regerly discharged."

At the meeting of the County Court in April, 1856, Jefferson Township was organized from the northern part of Slough Creek Township, and officers appointed. At the same meeting a liquor license was fixed at $25 per year, and as soon as it was entered on the records, William F. and George M. Dyer made application for, and received, a license to sell whiskey and other beverages, which they had been selling ever since their location at Osawkie. At this meeting the first road in the county was located from Osawkie, east, toward Alexandria, on Stranger Creek, in Leavenworth County. William Meredith, William Stagg, and Adam Christison were appointed Road Viewers. The Territorial road, located as above, was designed to open communications with Kansas City. To survey and lay out this road in Jefferson County, James, Thomas, and Jesse Noble were appointed Commissioners, and J. T. Green and William Trapp were appointed chain-carriers. For their services the parties above named received compensation as follows in county warrants: James Noble, $40.50; Thomas Noble, $16; Jesse Noble, $16; and J. T. Green and William Trapp $6 each. The road did the county little or no good and disappeared long ago, except in places where it forms a public highway for short distances.

At their meeting in May, 1856, the County Court organized Kentucky Township and appointed town officers.

Under the old Territorial law the Sheriff was Tax Collector. The first taxes collected were by George M. Dyer, who had been appointed Sheriff on the first organization of the county. His first report was in September, 1856 and was as follows:

County tax for 1855	$17 80
Special tax for 1855	3 10
County tax for 1856	46 89
Special tax for 1856	7 52
Tax collected on liquor shops	222 50
Total tax collected	$297 81
Sheriff's commission	9 72
Balance in County Treasury	$288 09

At the above date fifteen dram shops in the county were paying a tax.

The first orders for money, or county warrants, were issued for services in laying out the Territorial road in 1856, and as follows: J. T. Green, $24; Thomas H. Noble, $25; and William Trapp, $4.50. None of the above warrants have yet been cancelled. The next warrant was issued to N. B. Hopewell, and was not cancelled until August, 1864.

Early in 1858 the Legislature passed a bill allowing Jefferson County to vote for a relocation of the county seat. The election was held a short time afterward, and though there is no public record of the result, A. G. Patrick has preserved the figures. There were five places voted for, and the election resulted as follows: Oskaloosa, 177 votes; Grasshopper Falls, 173 votes; Osawkie, 94 votes; Hickory Point, 50 votes and Fairfield 10 votes. The above named Hickory Point was not the historic place on the military freight road, but was situated a short distance southwest on the northeast corner of Section 6, Town 9, Range 19, and was laid off as a town. The old point was in town history known as Hardtville, having been laid off as a town by Charles Hardt. Fairfield had been laid off as a town on the south one-half of the northeast one-fourth of Section 1, Town 9, Range 18. At the election, Oskaloosa having received four votes more than either of the other places, the county records and offices were removed to that town.

Early in 1859 the Legislature passed a law requiring that the point selected as the county-seat should have a majority of votes over all the others; and that should a choice not then be made, another election should be held thirty days after, between the two places receiving the largest number of votes at the first election. Therefore, another election was held soon after, and with the following result: Oskaloosa, 294 votes; Grasshopper Falls, 271 votes; Osawkie, 103 votes; Defiance 3 votes and Hickory Point, 170 votes.

Neither place receiving a majority of all the votes cast, another election was held between Oskaloosa and Grasshopper Falls. The former town was victorious by a small majority.

Early in 1858, the Legislature passed a law requiring that township officers should be elected in April, and that instead of having a Board of County Commissioners, the township Trustees should form a Board of Supervisors for the county. Accordingly, an election of Trustees was held in April, of that year. The County Board organized at Osawkie, in June, and was made up as follows: Jesse Newell, Oskaloosa; R. J. Duncan, Rock Creek; S. S. Ellis, Grasshopper Falls; Alexander Bayne, Kentucky; J. C. Manoe, Jefferson and A. W. McCauslin, Osawkie. The last named was chosen chairman and Jno. W. Day clerk. At this first meeting the name of Slough Creek Township was changed to Oskaloosa.

By an act of the Legislature, early in 1860, the County Board of Supervisors was abolished, and the board of three County Commissioners substituted in its place. The first election was held in March, and Nelson Chapman, George Barrett and W. C. Butts were elected Commissioners, and Jesse Ball, County Assessor. The new board organized on April 2, and W. C. Butts was elected chairman.

After Kansas was admitted as a State, in 1861, the first members of the Legislature elected from Jefferson County were Paul E. Havens, Azel W. Spaulding and J. M. Huber. At that time Jefferson County formed a part of the district. The first Legislature redistricted the State, making Jefferson County a single senatorial district, and divided it into three representative districts, known as the 19th, 20th and 21st. The 19th comprised Jefferson, Oskaloosa and Union townships; the 20th, Grasshopper Falls and Rock Creek townships, and the 21st the remainder of the county. These districts remained unchanged until 1871, when the Legislature changed their numbers to 16th, 17th and 18th.

At the first election of county officers, after the admission of the State, in 1861, M. R. Dutton was elected Clerk; S. C. Gephart, Register of Deeds; N. W. Taylor, Sheriff; S. S. Cooper, Treasurer; Jno. W. Day, Judge, and Newell Colby, Superintendent of Schools. N. Chapman, J. P. Barnes and Allen Griffin were elected Commissioners.

Early in the year 1864, the Legislature passed an act authorizing Jefferson County to vote on a re-location of the county-seat. Therefore, that spring an election was held which resulted as follows: Oskaloosa, 402 votes; Grasshopper Falls, 269 votes; Osawkie, 198 votes. Neither place having received a majority of all the votes cast, another election was held the following November, which gave Oskaloosa 579 votes and Grasshopper Falls 335 votes. This result ended the county-seat contest in Jefferson County and Oskaloosa has ever since been the capital of the county, with no prospects of its removal.

On the night of December 27, 1865, the county safe was robbed. The Treasurer, S. C. Gephart, had just made his settlement with the county, and had but little money on hand, but this was all taken. It was never known positively who committed the robbery, but several parties were suspected of having been implicated, and were warned to leave the country, which they did. Some time afterward, while some of the outhouses on the property that had been occupied by W. L. Deming and Peter Dittman, two of the men driven away, were being pulled down, some of the money was found. This was the only clue to the robbers.

A court house was begun in 1867 and completed about two years afterward.

During the years 1871 and 1872, bridge bonds for a large amount were voted and bridge building and other public improvements were carried on to a much greater extent than at any other period in the history of the county, either before or since.

County Treasury Defalcation.—In July, 1873, when the County Treasurer, Robert Riddle, made his settlement with the County Commissioners, his cash account was found deficient to the sum of about $27,300. He was unable to explain the deficiency, and claimed to know nothing of what had become of the money, but admitted his careless methods of doing business. The most of the county money was deposited with the Valley Bank, at Grasshopper Falls. At the request of the Commissioners, Mr. Riddle resigned at once. A few days after he was arrested, and on July 25 was examined before Justice Wm. Clark, and bound over in the sum of $5,000.

The treasury troubles gave rise to several law-suits. The County Commissioners began suit against Riddle's bondsmen. The bondsmen began suit against Riddle, and Riddle began suit against the Valley Bank. Riddle was tried for embezzlement in May, 1874. All the amounts were stricken out, except $6,000, and on which charge he was tried and acquitted, the jury taking the grounds that the loss was through carelessness in his deposits and keeping his books, rather than any criminality. In December, 1874, the County Commissioners compromised with Riddle's bondsmen for $12,000, and this put an end to the troubles.

Early Schools.—The first public school districts were organized in 1859. At the fall election of 1858, J. H. Bennett had been elected Superintendent of Schools, but did not qualify for the office, as there were no schools. In January, 1859, he received a number of applications for the formation of school districts. He therefore appeared before the County Board of Supervisors, applied for, and received the appointment of County Superintendent of Schools.

To Jesse B. Taylor, who lived at Hart's Grove, is the credit due for the movements made toward the organization of the first school district in the county. He had but one child, a girl four years of age, but he was public-spirited, and an advocate of public schools. The district was known as the Rothchild District, and a petition was presented to J. H. Bennett, who organized the district with the boundaries as requested. Below is an exact copy of the petition

ROTHCHILDS DISTRICT.

We, the undersigned citizens of Rothchilds District, do pray the Honorable County School Commissioners of Jefferson County and Territory of Kansas, to grant a school district as follows Commence at the N. E. corner of the N. E. qr. of Sec. No. 5, of Township No. 8, of Range No. 19, thence West on the Township line to the North West corner of the N. E. qr. of Section No. two of Township No 8, of Range No. 18, thence South on the line to the South West corner of the S. E. qr. of Section No. 4, of Township No. 8, of Range No. 18, thence East to the S. E. corner of the S. W. qr. of Section 17, of Township No. 8, of Range No. 19, thence to the place of beginning.

Feb. 16th, A. D. 1859.

J. B. Taylor,
Jno. W. Welch,
Hiram Webb,
Josephus Goble,
D. Webb,
M. N. Hart.

B. Freeze,
E. P. Hart,
M. Schiffbauer,
Mary A. Goddard,
Mrs. Rhoda Akers.

The above district was duly organized on February 21, 1859, and was recorded as District No. 1, or Rothchilds District. The first school meeting was held at the house of M. N. Hart, March 9, 1859. M. N. Hart was elected director, J. B. Taylor, treasurer, and Hiram Webb, clerk. A small log cabin was secured, and a three months' term of school was taught that year, beginning in May. Seventeen pupils were enrolled. Miss Esther A. Webb was the teacher, and her salary was ten dollars per month. She received the first teacher's certificate ever granted in the county, taught the first school, and received the first public school money ever paid out. She was married February 29, 1879, to James D. Bullock.

On August 31, 1859, Jefferson Township paid to district No. 1 $53, which was the first public school money received.

The second district in the county was also in Jefferson Township, and was known as the Hull District. The petition was dated February 21, 1859, and was filed March 1st, on which day the district was organized by the county superintendent. The district comprised sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, of Town 8, Range 19, of the Delaware trust lands.

At the school meeting on March 21 at the residence of Frank Lillie, Lewis Bradshaw was elected director, Thomas A. Marshall, treasurer, and Jesse Ball, clerk. They filed their acceptance the next day, and at once let a contract for the building of the schoolhouse, which was completed about the same time as was the log cabin in District No 1, but having some trouble with the contractors, relative to payment, the house was soon burned down. The fire was doubtless incendiary. The house was located on the center of Section 11, on land donated by Thomas Marshall and Frank Lillie. A term of school was taught during the summer by D. L. Griffin, who received $37 per month. There were sixty-six pupils in attendance.

During the year, District No. 2 received $233.31 from the township, as a teachers' fund. A schoolhouse was built at a cost of $480.

During the year 1859, J. H Bennett organized nine school districts in the county. At that time the superintendent of schools had entire control of all public school money. The full amount paid to Mr. Bennett for his services during the year was $113.40, which was paid in county script, which he sold to John Beland for forty cents on the dollar. In the year 1860 there were eighteen schools in the county. There were 447 children of school age, and 185 pupils enrolled in the schools. The amount of money raised to build schoolhouses was $456.34. The amount of public school money for that year was $787.50.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COUNTY.

Since the year 1875 there have been no grasshopper visitations, no drouth, or any causes to prevent a large average crop yield. The main resources of the county are agricultural, and the farmers are generally in a prosperous condition, and fine orchards, good fences, and neat and convenient houses and other buildings ornament their farms.

Railroads intersect all parts of the county, so that no farm is more than seven miles from some railroad town. There is no large city in the county, but numerous towns, affording good markets, are located at short distances from each other, along all the lines of railroad.

The population of the county is nearly sixteen thousand, and by far the greater majority of these are farmers.

Of the 425,000 acres of land in the county, 240,000 are under cultivation, of which 45,000 acres are devoted to wheat, 70,000 to corn, 9,000 to oats, 11,000 to flax, and 3,000 to meadow. The live stock numbers 7,000 horses, 1,000 mules, 30,000 cattle, 4,000 sheep, and 30,000 hogs. The total value of farm property, according to a low assessment, is $1,772,993.97.

The public interests of the county are ably managed, and with very few exceptions have been so ever since its organization. The county does not owe a dollar, and its internal improvements are well kept up. Wood bridges span the streams in all parts of the county, while within the past four years many iron bridges have been erected. More than forty of these now span the larger streams, the roads are generally kept in good condition, and travel in any direction is very easy.

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[*] This letter was afterward published in "Editor's Drawer" of *Harper's Magazine*.

County Officers.—The county officers for 1882 are as follows: Benjamin Bowlby, O. W. Glynn, and J. P. Barnes, County Commissioners; J. R. Best, Clerk; Levi Wilhelm, Treasurer; George Davis, Sheriff; J. P. Wilson, District Court Clerk; G. A. Huron, Probate Judge; W. C. Fowler, Register of Deeds; H. B. Schaffer, County Attorney; T. S. Oliver, Superintendent of Schools; J. H. Jones, County Surveyor, and J. P. Bliss, Coroner.

County Buildings.—The court house is a fine two story brick building, 50x70 feet in size, and is situated in the center of the public square, which is finely ornamented by a grove of tall maple trees, so thickly set as to shade all over the square, and make one of the finest of parks. The public square is on the most elevated ground in the city of Oskaloosa, and around it is built a wall of finely cut stone, inside of which it is filled even with its top with earth, and all sown to orchard grass.

The history of the building of the court house is as follows: On April 3, 1867, the county commissioners ordered that a court house should be erected forthwith. On June 3, of the same year, a contract was entered into with Graham & Swain, to build the house according to specifications, for $22,875. Work was commenced the same year, and in due time was completed, but the entire cost, with some extra work, was $28,257.04. On the first floor are the county offices, all of which are supplied with fire and burglar proof vaults. The second story is the court room.

The county poor house was built some time after the completion of the court house, and though not very large, is sufficient for the needs of the county, there being but very few paupers within its limits.

The county jail is a substantial stone building, and situated on the public square. It contains steel cages capable of holding eight persons in the cells, and an equal number in the corridor, besides a large space in the outer court.

Schools.—The first public school districts were formed in 1859, and those of that year were nine in number. These had increased in number until the beginning of the year 1865, when there were twenty organized districts, though but few of them had schoolhouses other than log cabins, poorly furnished. Until the close of the war it was difficult to procure good teachers, and up to that time the public schools advanced but slowly. Late in the year 1865 there began to be more attention given to the schools, and to the importance of securing good teachers. The greater number of the old districts had to be reorganized, and during the next four years about fifty more were added to the number, and the grade of teachers had been brought up to a high standard, so that in point of ability they would compare favorably with those of the present time. The old log schoolhouses, with benches for seats, began about this time to give place to neat, attractive, and well furnished schoolhouses.

Until the present date the schools have continued to improve. There are now ninety-one school districts in the county, each district having sufficient territory to keep up a school from six to nine months during the year, without a very heavy school tax. The greater number of them have large, commodious houses, furnished with the most improved seats and other appurtenances, with suitable apparatus to assist the teacher. The average wages paid to teachers is $35 per month.

Churches.—Church organizations of the various denominations exist in every community in the county. In every township are church edifices, and in those communities where there are none the schoolhouses are used for religious services. The people are moral and religious in sentiment, and may be said to be, in general, church-goers. The greater number of those not members of any society are regular attendants on divine service, and all religious enterprises are liberally supported by the citizens of the county.

In almost every community is a Sunday school, with a good attendance by both old and young.

The Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association was organized in October, 1861. The first officers were as follows; President, Allen Griffin; Vice-President, Nelson Chapman; Secretary, Paul E. Havens; Treasurer, L. B. Conwell; Directors, Levi Wilhelm, Joseph Evans, David McKelvey, J. M. Huber, G. L. Osborne, J. F. Bliss, and A. J. Kleinhans. The first fair was held on October 15 and 16, 1862, and there was a very good exhibit. The association has ever since been kept up, and the eighteenth annual fair has now been held. There have been three years when it was thought best not to make an exhibit.

The Valley Falls District Fair Association was organized and the first fair held in the fall of 1879. The object of this society is to afford a convenient point for the exhibition of agricultural and mechanical products from the territory naturally tributary to Valley Falls. The fourth annual fair has been held, each of which has been a success in every particular.

The Mount Union Co-operative Fair Association was organized in 1881, and the first fair held that year. It is a society organized by the farmers of Norton Township. Its object is to make an exhibit of farm products and live stock, for which no money premiums are offered, but the grades are designated simply by the badges awarded. The second annual fair has been held. No entrance fee is charged either to exhibitors or spectators. Thus far the fairs have proven very successful. The first officers of the association were: Wm. Vanata, president, and H. C. Magers, secretary.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

For many years this township was known by the name of Grasshopper Falls. It is one of the three original townships formed at the first meeting of the County Court in January, 1856. It is one of the oldest settled portions of the county, and is now one of its wealthiest and most prosperous townships.

The first settlement was made early in 1854, at Grasshopper Falls, now Valley Falls, by Henry Zen. In December James Frazier, Robert Riddle, and H. B. Jolley made a settlement there.

In December, William Gragg, with a colony numbering eight persons, located on Cedar Creek, where buildings were erected the following February.

At the first meeting of the County Court in January, 1856, the township was organized. Henry Bowles was appointed Justice of the Peace, and Benjamin Davidson, Constable. In May, Sam Johnson was appointed Justice of the Peace, and Joe Haddox, Constable.

The first lawsuit in the township was in March, 1857, before Sam Johnson. The case was Corey and Bainter, against J. M. Cole, for forcible detainer of land claim. The entry in Johnson's docket is as follows: "Sot fur trile on the 4 day of March, 1857, at my offis in Grasshoper fales township, jefferson Kounty, Cansas terratory, as the case may be. Cory and Bainter, complainte, and John m. Cole, defend of unlawful renter and detainer trile by a gury of twelve good and lawful men the body of the Kounty." A jury was summoned and the justice was induced to go to the village of Grasshopper Falls for the trial, as a large number of citizens wished to attend the first lawsuit. The defendant did not appear, upon which the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, whereupon the justice made another entry in his docket as follows: "john m. Cole cum to my offis on the 3 day of march, 1857, and tole mee he wood not tend the trile of Cory and Bainter, and I fealt it my dooty after bein trouble for fore monts to preside *ex-parte*, and let the gury taik the case in hand."

Johnson was a Pro-slavery man and moved to the Kaw Valley before the land sales.

As soon as it was known when the land sales would take place, a Squatter's Court was organized in each township. There was a great deal of trouble regarding the ownership of claims, and this court was formed for the protection of the rightful claimant. In Grasshopper Falls Township there was a conflict between Jefferson City and Grasshopper Falls, each electing a court which was claimed to be a legal one. From the former place Messrs. Bob Shanklin, Lillard and Coltrap were elected judges, and A. H. Deaver, clerk; from the latter, S. C. Gephart, S. S. Cooper, and Thomas A. Blake were elected judges, and Lewis Stafford, clerk. After a time an understanding was effected between the two parties by which the Grasshopper Falls board was declared the legal one.

After the land sales in July, 1857, there was but little trouble between the settlers, as the claims to the land had all been settled.

In 1858, a bridge was built across the Grasshopper, at the falls, but not without some trouble. Two meetings were held, after which a tax was voted. It was afterward carried into the courts, and finally was settled by the Legislature legalizing the tax.

VALLEY FALLS.

The original name of this town was Grasshopper Falls, after which it was changed by act of the Legislature to Sautrelle Falls. The citizens did not generally recognize the name and after about a year it resumed its original one, which it bore for some time. A few years since the name of the township was changed to Delaware, as was the name of the river, and the name of the town was changed to the one it now bears.

Valley Falls is a thriving and attractive town, of about 1,200 population. It is pleasantly located on the gently sloping hillside, on the right bank of the Delaware River, and at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Kansas Central Railroads. The residence portion of the city is beautifully ornamented by fruit, shade and evergreen trees. The residence lots are large and the houses neat and attractive in appearance. The business houses are generally large, and well-built. In the business center of the city, on both sides of the streets, are large and handsome brick blocks. It is the metropolis of the county, far exceeding any other within its limits, both in population and the amount of business done.

The history of the town begins with the year 1854, when, in February, Henry Zen located at the falls of the Grasshopper River. He had first visited the place in 1852, being one of a party of mechanics accompanying Maj. Ogden to Fort Riley. The Major had a large train conveying supplies to the above-named fort, and was told by the Kickapoo Indians that he would find a better and more direct road by this place, than on the main traveled road crossing the river at Osawkie. He found it a rough road however, and had difficulty in crossing the river. The place of crossing was east of the present railroad bridge, near the corner of J. M. Piazzek's land. The north bank was very steep and had to be dug down, and the wagons eased down by the men, and after the one trip this route was abandoned.

When Zen returned he determined to make the place his home, and began a cabin about one-half a mile from the present mill site of I. M. Piazzek. He had a yoke of oxen. He also put up a stack of hay. He was frequently visited by the Kickapoo Indians, but never was molested. In the fall he was visited by a white man who claimed to be agent for the Indians, and ordered Zen to leave the country. He accordingly left the place and went to the eastern part of the county, where he remained with a man named Mooney, who lived on a creek which now bears his name. After the settlement of Grasshopper Falls, Mooney married Miss Mollie Cross, and lived on his place, where he died and was buried on the bank of the creek, about two years after. It is his solitary grave that has excited so much inquiry of late years.

The next settlement at Grasshopper Falls, and the first one of any permanance, was by James Frazier, Robert Riddle, H. B. Jolley and A. J. Whitney. This party secured their information of the falls, from Maj. Ogden, but did not know just where to find them. They kept on the old military road until they arrived at Hickory Point, after which they went due west to the river, then followed up until they came to the ripple of the stream about three miles below the falls, when they crossed over to the west side and followed along up till they were reached. The fall was only a little more than three feet and they were at first in doubt whether or not it was the right place. They discovered the place on December 23, 1854, moved up on the 24th, and drove their stakes for claims on Christmas, the 25th. When coming to the falls, they discovered Zen's old hay-stack, which was at the foot of the hill east of the present town. The party on discovering the falls came over the present town site crossing about at the corner of Sarah and Sycamore streets. The above named party in connection with T. F. Jolley, had formed a town site company, and their first work was to lay out a town and drive stakes to locate the boundaries.

The next work was to begin the erection of a log cabin. After working four or five days their provisions ran short. There were left only two loaves of bread and five pounds of salt meat. They had no ammunition left by which they could kill game. They could catch no fish, as they had no fish-hooks. The cabin was built up to the eaves, when leaving Frazier and Riddle to finish the cabin and guard the claim, Whitney and Jolley started for Weston for a fresh supply of provisions. They expected to be gone two days, but were gone eleven, and there was some suffering in camp before their return. During that time Zen returned, made a claim, and built a cabin a short distance from the town site. He lived there for about two years afterwards. Henry Weber came with Zen and located a claim. During the eleven days T. F. Jolley arrived. There were now five colonists on the town site. After spending some time in exploring the country, they cut and hauled logs and built another cabin. These cabins were both completed by February 10, 1855. Soon after, Mrs. Caroline Jolley, wife of H. B. Jolley, arrived. She was the first white woman in the township as well as in the town. The cabins were situated near the falls of the river, not far from the present mill.

On March 16th, Stephen H. Dunn, a blacksmith, accompanied by his family, arrived. Mrs. Sarah Dunn was the second white woman in the new town, and lived there with her husband until the time of her death a few years since. As Mrs. Jolley remained but a short time, Mrs. Dunn may be said to be the pioneer white woman.

Soon after the town was laid off, a company was organized to build a saw and grist-mill. The members were James Frazier, Robert Riddle, A. J. Whitney, and Isaac Cody. The last named was never a resident, though he was afterward elected to the legislature from Jefferson County. He was father of the now noted Buffalo Bill, who has been a celebrated Indian scout.

Logs were cut and hauled, and work on the mill began early in the spring of 1855. The falls of the river were over a hard limestone rock, and on this the dam was built. It was not long until the mill and dam was so nearly completed that sawing of lumber commenced.

In the spring of 1855, the town was surveyed, and named Grasshopper Falls. Though it was a year before the Government surveys, one hundred maps of the town were lithographed, and sent east as an advertisement for the town. The lots were divided into one hundred shares, of twelve lots each. Of these, each proprietor received fifteen shares, and the remainder were held for donations. One share was given to Gov. A. H. Reeder. Many more lots were given to leading citizens of the Territory. Among others, J. H. Lane received several.

In a short time the Jolley brothers became discouraged, and returned to Iowa.

A. J. Whitney was appointed postmaster for Grasshopper Falls, December 21, 1855. He remained but a short time, however, when he sold his claim to John H. Day for sixteen dollars, and left the country. When here he added much to the life of the new town. He is described as a jolly, whole-souled fellow, kind-hearted and fond of his whisky. At this early day there were a number of Indian camps near. Whitney always kept a large demijohn of whisky, but would never let the Indians have any. One night the Indians stole it. At first poor Whitney did not know what to do, but as he felt like having a drink before breakfast, he started out and stole a pony from the Indian chief, which he refused to give up until he got his demijohn back. After a while the chief returned it, although about half the whisky was gone. Whitney then gave up the pony, took a drink and went to breakfast.

For some time it was rather lonesome at the new town, and the residents had plenty of time for amusement. Being Eastern men they found many things to learn. One day Frazier and Riddle were hunting in the woods, when they found wooden troughs suspended among the boughs of a tree. This was a mystery to them and Riddle climbed the tree to investigate. All at once he stopped, then began to slide down with such velocity as to tear his clothing. At first he said nothing, but finally muttered, "Dead Injin." Frazier, who was startled at first by the unaccountable conduct of his companion, merely said, "If you make such a fuss over a dead Injin, what would you do if you were to meet a live one?" The bones afterward fell, and after having been rooted around by hogs, Dr L. Northrup found and preserved the skull, which he still has in his possession, and amuses his friends by using it to describe the character of an Indian from a phrenological stand-point.

When the town was laid out, some of the streets were named in honor of the pioneer ladies of the settlement. Frances street was named in honor of Mrs. George S. Hillyer; Louisa street, after Mrs. Williams; Sarah street, after Mrs. Stephen H. Dunn, and Caroline street, after Mrs. H. B. Jolley.

The original cabins of the settlers were not on the town site. The first building thereon was built by A. T. Pattie, a Pro-slavery man, who located here, and refusing to recognize the rights of the town company, erected a shanty in the middle of the street near the crossings of Sycamore and Sarah. This was the first frame building, the lumber being hauled from Weston, and was built in August, 1855. He also erected a building 12 by 14 in size, near where the Cataract house now stands. The first one was a store and saloon, and the other a residence. Pattie was also postmaster for a time. He did a heavy business, sold a great deal of whisky and made more money than all the other men in the settlement. He was, in 1856, driven from the country for his Pro-slavery proclivities.

The first death in the settlement was that of Eddie, the sixteen-year old son of George S. Hillyer. About the same time a young man named Scanlan, died. This was in the spring of 1855.

The first hotel was kept by Stephen H. Dunn and his wife. He was the village blacksmith, lived in a log cabin and entertained travelers, and boarded those at the settlement who had no home of their own.

The first birth in the settlement was that of Ada, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Hillyer, who was born in August, 1855. She is now Mrs. Albert Beland. The first birth on the town site was that of Johnnie Considine, son of John Considine, who located there in May, 1857. He bought lot 12 in block 19, and went to work on a house, which was afterward the Farmers' Home hotel. Before its completion the family lived in a tent and here Johnnie was born one stormy night, about the first of June. The wind blew violently, the lightning flashed, the thunder roared, and the rain poured down in torrents, and ran into the tent wetting the occupants. The next morning all hands drank to the health of the new-born child. He is now living at Atchison.

Early in the spring of 1856, William and R. H. Crosby built a small frame store, and put in a stock of goods. During the troubles of 1856—in September—this store was burned, and rebuilt again in the spring of 1857.

After Pattie was driven from the town, his buildings were used by the citizens whenever they wished them. The house was kept, to be used as a temporary home for the immigrants, while they were building.

The original town site comprised 320 acres. The site was recognized by the Government surveyors in 1856, and they left it just as it was surveyed by the proprietors. This left fractions on each side. On the east side was a fraction of forty-six acres, and here Dr. Lorenzo Northrup had located in 1855. His cabin was just east of the present railroad depot, east of the town site.

At the time of the land sales, in July, 1857, there were only seven buildings on the town site. These were Crosby Bros. store, John Beland's house, Lewis Stafford's blacksmith shop, the Cataract Hotel, which had been built that year, John Considine's house, Dr. L. Northrup's drug store, and Peter Taylor's house.

At the land sales it was expected that the town site would be recognized, and that it would be sold as such. It was, however, sold by one-quarter sections, the same as the other lands of the county, and at its appraised value. There was great excitement on the part of property owners, for fear that they would lose their lots, and all threw their influence in favor of the town company getting all the land. To secure it, a man was selected on each quarter section, to enter the land, and then transfer it to the town company. A man named Dove was selected to live on and purchase the northwest one-quarter section, which contained 136 acres of the town site. T. Elliott entered another quarter-section, on which were twenty-four acres of the site, which he deeded to the town company. There were twenty-four acres in J. A. Cody's quarter-section, on the south, but he would not turn it over, and the shareholders never got it. On James Frazier's quarter-section was twenty-six acres of the town. On Clark's quarter was also twenty-six acres, but most of this was on the north side of the river, and of little use for lots.

There was a contest, however, over the ownership of the northwest quarter of Section 19, Town 8, Range 18 east, where the business center of the town now is. Through Bob. Shanklin, as his agent, A. T. Pattie became a contestant, claiming it on the grounds of having been the first settler, and that his residence was still standing there. Dr. L. Northrup took possession of this, and of the forty-six acres on the east. On Block 21, he secured two lots, and was anxious to get the entire block. He also became a contestant for the entire quarter. The town company was a contestant, backed by the owners of lots. It was also thought best for John Beland to become a contestant, in the interests of the town company, and he started a store there. T. F. Jolley was another contestant, but there was soon a compromise effected between him and the town company.

After a time a court was formed, consisting of Governor Shannon, Robert Stevens, and St. Matthew. A large number of lawyers were employed. Dr. Northrup's lawyer was Prince Hudgens. The final outcome was, that Northrup got his forty-six acres and Block 21; Hudgens got thirty-four acres, where the depot now is, and the town company got the west half of the quarter. The thirty-four acres were deeded to Stevens and Hudgens, and Gov. Shannon got $700 as court expenses, which the town company had to pay.

Dove felt certain of getting his tract, but it was awarded to Richardson and Durand. They transferred it to the town company, but kept the certificate of sale as security, as they loaned the money to pay for it. But few shareholders got any lots, and they had to pay a big price.

Before the land sales, the buildings of the town were north of what is now the principal street, being around and north of where the Cataract House now is.

The first public enterprise, after the land sale, was the building of the Lutheran Church by Rev. J. B. McAfee, in the fall of 1857. There were about twelve buildings erected during the year.

In 1857, J. C. Bowles located in the new settlement; claimed to be the leader of a colony to soon come from Cleveland. He also proposed to bring in a steam saw-mill. A joint stock company was formed, Bowles holding a majority of shares. The mill came, and was located at the foot of Sycamore street. For a short time business was lively. Thos. Elliott was business manager Martin Anderson, sawyer; and Harvey Hewitt, engineer. After a short time an assessment was made, Bowles got the money, sold the mill and left the country.

In the spring of 1857, a large hotel, the Cataract House, was built by McCarger Bros. A bonus was given them. Twenty-four lots were subscribed by the citizens. The town company gave twelve, and Frazier & Riddle bought another for them at a cost of $75. When the hotel was completed, a grand ball was held. The hotel is still one of the leading ones in the town.

First School.—The first school was established in 1857. It was before the days of public schools in the county. Dr. L. Northrup bought the old Pattie claim house, and moved it to Block 21. There was no school law except the doctor, and he soon got ready, and employed Miss Libbie Pennock, of Leavenworth County, to teach the school for three months. The school was supported by subscription, and as there were but few children in attendance, the many bachelor settlers contributed liberally, and the school was well supported, with little expense to the doctor.

In 1858, Miss Anderson, sister of Thomas J. Anderson, of Topeka, taught a term of school in the Lutheran Church. J. B. McAfee started the school and employed the teacher. She boarded with him on his farm, and he brought her and his children to school each morning.

Another term of school was taught in 1858, by Miss Mariah Ring, who came from Massachusetts for that purpose. From reports, she expected to find a large *cataract and a good-sized city.* Her surprise can be imagined when, on the first night of her arrival, she stayed at the log cabin of W. C. Hicks, on Peters' Creek. It was raining hard, and she had to occupy the upper one of a tier of bunks, with the family below. The roof leaked badly, and her first night was an unpleasant one. She taught school in the Lutheran Church, completed the year before. In 1860, she went to Denver, but returned after four years, and bought property in Valley Falls. She still lives here, and is quite wealthy.

The same year, 1858, Miss Sarah E. Parker began a term of school in the Lutheran Church. She taught there until the school district was organized and a house built, after which she taught the public school until 1862, when she went to Topeka to teach, but she died in November, before beginning.

In the spring of 1858, Richardson & Riddle erected a stone building, opposite the Cataract House. During the summer, the Congregational Church was built, also houses by Rev. A. C. Downey, Charles Hicks, T. F. Jolley, Thomas H. Elliott, Mr. Dickerson, and others. The same summer a start was made on a Masonic hall, by G. S. Hillyer and A. G. Patrick, but after expending some money, the project was abandoned. Dr. L. Northrup began his hotel, the Octagon House, on Block 21, which was completed in due time. A town well was dug in the center of the cross-street, near the Cataract House. It was eighty feet deep, and cost $400. It was afterward abandoned.

The first Justice of the Peace at the town of Valley Falls was J. H. Bennett, who came to the county in 1857, and located on Coal Creek. He was induced to remove to the village and was elected Justice of the Peace. He built an office on Sycamore street. He always tried to preserve peace and good order, but the citizens had become so fond of fighting, it was impossible to stop it at once. On one occasion two men had formed a ring and were having a fight near his office, when he selected assistants and went to separate the combatants, but he was forced out and severely used by A. G. Patrick, who wanted to see the fight go on. Both J. H. Bennett and A. G. Patrick have always been prominent citizens of the county, have been rivals to some extent, have both worked zealously to collect historical material relating to the county, and to both of them is the writer of this history much indebted for material placed at his disposal by them.

Until the breaking out of the war, the village continued to grow slowly. The largest and best building erected at that time was a two-story stone store, by Crosby Bros., in 1860, the ruins of which are now standing, north of the Cataract House.

During the War of the Rebellion, the town grew but very slowly, as the greater number of the settlers were away to the war.

After the close of the war the village began to improve slowly, and continued to be one of the principal business points of the county. But it had no railroad communications, and this seriously retarded its progress. For several years the leading citizens worked hard to secure a railroad. At last the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was commenced, and was completed so that the first trains began running in the spring of 1872.

As soon as the coming of the railroad was assured, and beginning with the year 1871, the village began to grow very rapidly. New settlers came, and a large number of buildings were erected, but the year 1872 witnessed the greatest improvement. That year large business blocks were erected, some of which were of brick. During the fall the Kansas Central Railroad (narrow gauge) was built from Leavenworth, and this gave an additional impetus to the progress of the town. By the fall of 1873, the town had arrived nearly to its present size.

On the night of November 29, 1873, a tragedy occurred that for months furnished a great deal of excitement throughout the county. Two men, Blair and Stitzel, were arrested as horse thieves. They were noted robbers and hard cases, were considered dangerous characters, and were said to have killed several men. They were placed under guard, but as they belonged to a regularly organized band, it was feared that they would be released, the guards killed and the town burned, as Blair had so threatened. The guards were two in number, one of whom was S. G. Green. To add to the anxiety, a man named Smith, claiming to be an attorney from Atchison, came to visit them in a professional capacity, and it was found that he left a pistol and knife with the prisoners. The citizens were now thoroughly alarmed. It was believed that Smith was a member of the band, and that he had gone to organize them, and that they would that night burn the town. Therefore the citizens of Grasshopper Falls organized a vigilance committee, of which Louis A. Myers was appointed captain. The night was dark and he left the prisoners in charge of the two guards, while he, with the company, returned to the town to watch against a surprise, and left word with Green and his companion to shoot the prisoners as soon as they should hear a firing of guns, then to return to the main party and help protect the town. During the night there was great excitement among the citizens, as at one time several guns were fired. It is supposed that the two guards thought this to be a signal of general attack, and shot the prisoners to prevent their escape. At any rate they were found dead the next morning with bullets in their bodies. Some time afterward S. G. Green was arrested, charged with their murder. At the next term of the district court, after a long and exciting trial, he was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the penitentiary. He was, however, pardoned by the Governor in October, 1875, owing to the circumstances seeming to have partially justified the deed. He was never blamed by the citizens of the county, and now resides on his farm, honored and respected.

Since the year 1873 the city of Valley Falls has increased in population and in the number of business houses, but slowly. There have, however, been great improvements in the class of buildings, and a great deal has been done to improve the general appearance of the city. All this is still going on, and at no time during its history has it been more prosperous than it now is. All classes of business are well represented and the merchants all have a large trade.

INCORPORATION.

Grasshopper Falls was incorporated as a village on May 19th, 1869. The following named citizens were appointed Trustees: Louis A. Myers, Nathan E. Parker, Stephen H. Dunn, John H. Gaines, and Adam Weiser.

In 1871 it was incorporated as a city. S. C. Gephart was the first Mayor, and John Beland, Clerk. In 1875 the name of the city was changed by the legislature to Valley Falls. The city government has always been ably administered by efficient officers. The present officers are: A. D. Kendall, Mayor, and John Beland, City Clerk.

The streets of the city are kept in an excellent condition. The city park, consisting of one block, is finely ornamented with evergreen and shade trees, but walks have not yet been made. It is intended to soon open it to the public.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The school district was among the first in the county to be organized in 1859. The present schoolhouse, a large two-story stone building, was erected in 1866 at a cost of $10,000. Besides the smaller rooms, the house contains four large school rooms. It is built on finely ornamented school grounds consisting of one block. This land was formerly apportioned to the county for a court-house square, when Grasshopper Falls was a contestant for the county seat. When wanted for a schoolhouse site, there was some trouble in securing it, but it was finally settled by an act of the legislature. The district voted $10,000 in bonds for the building of the house, and a contract was made with Alex. Hughan to build it. There was, however, some trouble regarding the payment of the bonds, so that work stopped for a short time. Under the able management of the school-board—L. Northrup, John Beland, and E. D. Hillyer—the matter was soon adjusted, and the house was completed in due time.

The school is divided into five departments, each under the care of an able instructor. The school is well furnished with good apparatus, and has a well-selected library, which cost upward of $200. The attendance for the last year was nearly 300.

The first church organization was that of the Lutherans. It was organized under the leadership of Rev. J. B. McAfee, and a church was built the same year. It was used for both religious services and for a schoolhouse. It was the first church edifice in the township. They owned it until 1879, when they sold it to the United Presbyterian Church.

The Congregational Church was organized in the year 1857 with about eight members. The first pastor was Rev. O. L. Woodford. The church was built in 1858 at a cost of $2,000. For many years it was the leading church of the town. It has now about fifty members.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1857. For several years it had but a small membership, but in 1866 Rev. Mr. Spilliman came among them, and endeavored to increase the membership and to secure the building of a church. A tent was erected near the present site of the church, and meetings were held day and night. After considerable enthusiasm had been worked up, the minister proposed that the day meetings be given up, and that they devote the time to labor on a church-edifice. Therefore work began in earnest. Stoves were brought. The tent was made a mess-room, and the members came from far and near to enter upon the work. They worked hard quarrying and hauling stone during the day, while at night they held religious meetings. The basement story was soon completed, when the work came to a stand-still. A roof was put over it, however, and it was used for meetings for the next two years when it was completed. It is a brick building, worth upward of $3,000. It now has about seventy members.

The Catholic Church was organized in 1858. For several years it had but a small membership. In 1872 a brick church, 24x46 feet, was erected at a cost of $2,500. The church-yard occupies a one-half block, 150x300 feet. Its membership includes twenty-eight families. Father J. Begley is pastor.

The Christian Church was organized in 1869, a church built in which services were held for some time, when in 1876, it was sold to the Baptist Church society.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1873 with about twenty-five members. Rev. G. Gates was the first pastor. They have a good church building, and the society is in a prosperous condition.

The United Presbyterian Church was formed in 1862 with twenty-two members. The first pastor was Rev. Andrew McCartney. In 1879 they bought the Lutheran Church property. The society now numbers thirty-six members. At one time it numbered sixty members, but three other societies have been organized from the original one.

Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Delaware Township, was organized in 1870, Rev. Mr. McEwan being the first pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. O'Howell. Among the original members was Z. Gragg, John Gragg, and Isaac Farrell. Present membership, forty. Soon after the organization, a neat frame church was built at a cost of $1,400.

Valley Falls Lodge No. 21, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation in the spring of 1859. They received a charter the next October. The charter members were E. D. Hillyer, James E. Shultz, S. S. Cooper, G. S. Hillyer, Wm. Griggsby, J. F. Bliss, George H. Cain, Moses Akers, S. A. Smith, and S. C. Gephart. The lodge now has sixty members, and is in a prosperous condition. They own a well furnished hall worth about $1,500.

Valley Falls Chapter No. 8, R. A. M., was organized March 7th, 1867, with nine members. E. D. Hillyer was high priest and J. L. Brunts, scribe. The lodge now has twenty members.

Crescent Lodge, No. 86, I.O.O.F., was organized March 15th, 1872, with ten charter members. Wm. Clark was N. G.; A. M. Cowan, V. G.; D. Y. Gallison, secretary; and J. M. McClellan, treasurer. The society now has upward of forty members, and is in an excellent financial condition, having about $1,000 on hand.

Acme Lodge, No. 42, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was organized May 17, 1880, with nineteen members. The first officers were: C. S. Thomas, master workman; O. H. Gillman, past master workman; John Searl, receiver; J. W. Gardiner, overseer; A. J. Gunn, recorder; A. M. Russell, guide; D. B. Northrup, financier; Geo. Dunning, outside warden, and Geo. Demaree, inside warden. The society is now in a prosperous condition, and has about thirty members.

The Turners Society was organized in December, 1880, with about twenty-five members. The first officers were, H. F. Nolker president; H. W. Lutt, secretary, and H. J. Schumacher, treasurer. They have a hall on Sycamore street. The society has now about fifty members.

The Valley Falls Liberal League was organized in 1872, and was known as the Philometic Society, then as the Free Religious Society, but was changed to the present name in 1878. The first president was Noah H. Harmon. It now has a quite large membership.

THE PRESS, BANKS, HOTELS, ETC.

The first newspaper published in Jefferson County, called the *Grasshopper*, was established by J. A. Cody, in May, 1858. It was a very small paper, and Mrs. Cody did most of the editorial work. In four months it was discontinued, but was soon revived for a few weeks by H. Rees Whiting. He sold the paper and rented the material to David W. Guernsey, who renamed it, calling it the *Crescent*. This paper was only published a few months, and in 1864 Mr. Cody sold the material to F. G. Adams, of Atchison.

In 1862, the *Gazette* was established by P. H. Hubbell, who only continued it a short time, and was succeeded by R. H. Crosby in 1863, who changed its name to the *Kansas Jeffersonian*. Crosby, at the end of six months, sold out to S. H. Dodge, who continued the publication till 1864, when he sold the establishment to a stock company, known as the *Jeffersonian* Publishing Company. R. K. McCartney was the editor. At the end of a year the company sold the office to J. B. McAfee, who ran the paper till the fall of 1866, with G. T. Isbell as editor, when A. W. Moore bought the material, and moved it to Holton.

In September, 1867 P. H. Hubbell revived the *Gazette*, but soon removed the office to Ellsworth.

In September, 1871, Rev. S. Weaver, who had been publishing the *New Era* at Medina, removed his material to Grasshopper Falls, where he continued the publication of his paper, retaining the old name, the first issue appearing on September 28. He published it until May, 1874, when he sold it to Hoffman & Lord.

In January, 1873, George W. Hoover and George A. Huron founded a new paper and called it the *Grasshopper*. In a few weeks Hoover withdrew, and Huron continued the publication alone. In September, 1874, Mr. Huron bought the *New Era* and consolidated it with the *Grasshopper*, calling the paper by the former name. In October, 1876, he sold the paper to the *New Era* Printing Company, L. B. Wilson assuming the editorial control. In October, 1877, the company sold the establishment to A. G. Patrick, who changed the name to the Valley Falls *New Era*. Mr. Patrick sold his interest in October, 1878, to G. D. Ingersoll, who still continues the publication of the paper.

The Valley Falls *Register* was established July 29, 1880, by T. W. Gardner. It is Democratic in politics. In size it is a five column quarto. It is ably edited and has a good circulation.

The first bank was established in 1871, and was called the Valley Banking and Savings Institution. M. P. Hillyer was president, and M. P. Evans, cashier. On closing out business, it was succeeded in F[illegible]y, 1879, by the Valley Falls Bank of Deposit, R. H. Crosby, proprietor. The capital is [illegible]0,000. A general banking business is done, and the institution is in a prosperous conditon.

In March, 1871, Hicks, Gephart & Co. entered the banking business. In 1872, an attempt was made to organize a National Bank. A charter was secured, but before beginning business it was bought by Hicks, Gephart & Co., who have since continued the business. They carry a capital of $20,000, and do a general banking and collecting business.

The Cataract House is the oldest hotel in the city, having been built in 1857. It is now owned by Mrs. Susan M. Gardiner, and is operated by her son, John J. The hotel has thirty sleeping rooms, a sitting room, large parlor, and suitable dining rooms and kitchen.

The Octagon House was commenced in 1858, by Dr. Lorenzo Northrup, but was not completed for some time. It was situated in the center of block 21, near the depot. The house is unique in design, octagon in form, built with the foundation and corners of stone, and the walls a mixture of concrete and stone. The rooms are fanciful in design and are all finished with black walnut, and number about forty. The house was built for a residence, but is now used as a hotel with Dr. Northrup proprietor.

The French Hotel is one of the leading public houses of the city. The original building is 46x50 ft., two and one-half stories high. This is now being raised, and an addition 40x80 feet being built, which is two stories high, and constructed of brick and stone. R. D. Simpson is proprietor.

The Valley Falls saw-mill was erected in 1855, by Frazier, Riddle, Cody and Whitney. At that time J. M. Piazzek, the present owner, was a workman for them, and began without a dollar of money. In 1860, he became interested in the proprietorship, and buhrs were put in, making it also a grist-mill. He afterward purchased the entire mill, and in 1862, one run of flouring buhrs was put in. The old mill has since been used, but in 1878 he began the erection of a large stone structure, 32x42 feet, four stories high. It is not yet quite complete, but has two runs of buhrs, and all the most improved machinery.

In 1872, a large stone building for a woolen and oil mill was erected. Here a good quality of woolen goods are made. This business was begun in a small way at the old mill in 1860. It is the only manufactory of the kind in the county. The oil mill began operations in January, 1881. There are in use one hydraulic pump and one press. Also, in connection with the mills, is a large grain elevator. These factories are all located at the original falls of the Delaware River, on which the dam is built.

The Oak Hill Mills were built in 1858, by Hayes and Pierce, who put in two run of buhrs. In 1866, it was purchased by Legler and Hefty, soon after which Henry Legler became sole proprietor. The old mill was a small frame building, but in 1873 a large stone mill, 36x48 feet, four stories high was erected. It has four run of buhrs, is furnished with improved machinery, and has a daily grinding capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels. The mill is situated southeast of the town site, on the Delaware River. Mr. Legler is now building an elevator, on the Chase plan, which will have a capacity of 60,000 bushels. An oil mill is also building, which will dispose of 150 bushels of flax per day. In addition to the water power are steam attachments.

The Delaware Valley Manufacturing Company, engaged in making door and window screens, etc., was established in March, 1881. It is a joint stock company, with a paid up capital of $5,000. C. A. Harding is president, and G. W. McCammon, secretary and treasurer. Fifteen hands are employed, and steam power is used.

HALF MOUND.

This is merely a side track and stopping place for trains, on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, in the northern part of Delaware Township, and on the Delaware River.

The place is so named from a large mound in the vicinity. The mound is elevated about two hundred feet above the level of the prairie. Its base covers about ten acres. It is remarkably regular in contour, and presents a very striking appearance. It is composed of regular layers of shale and limestone, which alternate. It is an outlyer of a point of bluffs about a half mile distant.

There is on the Delaware River, at this place, a flouring mill known as the Half Mound Mill. It was built in 1871 by Hoesley & Co., who sold to Hillyer & Co., about two years later. In 1880, it was bought by J. M. Piazzek, who in August, 1882, sold it to Southward & McDowell, the present proprietors. The mill is a frame structure worth about $8,000, has two run of buhrs and improved machinery, and is manufacturing a good quality of flour.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

T. K. AITKEN, D. D. S. This favorably known gentleman and skilled dentist, is a native of Scotland, and was born in the town of Haddington, July 24, 1845. His father, William Knox Aitken, was a celebrated dentist, and was the first successful manufacturer of porcelain teeth, his manufacture being generally preferred by European dentists, because of their life-like appearance, strength and durability. He emigrated to America with his family in 1856, locating temporarily in California, coming to St. Louis, Mo., in 1857, where he resided until 1862, when failing in health he returned with his family to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he died February 24, 1864. In 1865, the subject of this sketch returned to America, and located in St. Louis, practicing his profession, having previously taken instruction from and practiced with his father. While in St. Louis he attended the old McDowell College, and the Dental College, from which he graduated in 1867. In the following year he came to Valley Falls, where he has since resided, doing a prosperous business, his professional services being sought by persons residing in all the neighboring counties. In April,, 1867 the doctor married Susanah M. Wolff, niece of Judge Wolff, of St. Louis, and is the father of an interesting family of four children—William Knox, Florence Josephine, Celestia Virginia, and Wallace Andrew.

ALBERT BELAND, druggist, is a native of Switzerland, and was born in Glarus, February 27, 1855; was educated and resided in his native country until 1871 when he came to the United States, taking up his abode in Valley Falls. He engaged in clerking in the drug house of his uncle, John Beland, and in 1877 engaged in trade. In 1879, Miss Ada Hillyer, an estimable young lady of Valley Falls, became his wife. Mr. Beland is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Valley Falls Lodge, No. 21.

JOHN BELAND, hardware merchant, is a native of Switzerland, and was born June 21, 1831; was educated and resided there until 1848. Came to America, locating in Baltimore, Md. where he went to school for a time residing for four years, thence to West Virginia, where he followed merchandising until 1857, when he came to Kansas, taking up his abode in Valley Falls. He engaged in hotel keeping, being the host of the Cataract House until after the war. During the Rebellion he was a member of the State Militia, and participated in the Price Raid, in Missouri. For a number of years he was engaged in the drug trade. In 1874, established his present business which has merged into the largest of the kind in the county. For four years has been City Clerk, and has been largely interested in the educational interests of Valley Falls. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity Valley Falls Lodge, 21, A. F. & A. M., and Secretary of the Chapter No. 8. Was married in 1853, to Miss Amanda Meyers. They have six children—Laura, Mattie, Louie, Blanche, John, Jr., and Bertha.

W. T. BOOTH, farmer, P. O. Valley Falls, is a native of Kentucky and was born at La-Grange, Oldham County, September 17, 1842. His father, Thomas, was a native of England. In 1855 the family came to Missouri, locating in Platte County at Parkville, where the senior Booth was engaged in merchandising. In 1861 the family came to Kansas, entering a large tract of land in Jefferson County, Mr. Booth trading property in Missouri for a portion of it. He was identified for a few years among the substantial men of the county, when he went to California, where he died. W. T. followed farming and stock raising largely for a number of years, bringing from Kentucky fine blooded horses, and in this respect has done much towards advancing the horse flesh of the county. In 1880 he moved to Valley Falls. For a time was engaged in grain buying. Was burnt out in April, 1882. He was married in Jefferson County, to Miss Leota Wilson, a native of Ohio. They have one child, L. Roco. Mr. Booth is a member of the Masonic Order, Chapter, and A. O. of U. W.

W. C. BUTTS, Valley Falls, agent for the A., T. & S. F., and Union Pacific Railroads. He is numbered among the pioneers of Jefferson County, and favorably known by all within its boundary lines. He was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., August 4, 1832, was there educated and reared. In the spring of 1857 he came to Kansas, locating in Valley Falls. He built the Cataract House, which was the first regular hotel in the Falls, and engaged in catering to the wants of the traveling public, continuing in this business for upward of three years, when he turned his attention to farming close to town, which he continued until 1872, at which time he became connected with the above railroad companies. Mr. Butts has been identified officially in Jefferson County by being elected to the State Legislature five terms. Has been County Commissioner several years, and while in that capacity was Chairman three years. Politically he is an old time and staunch Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic Order. He was married in New York in 1856 to Miss Wallermire. They have two sons—Halleck D. and John W.

WILLIAM CLARK, Justice of the Peace and real estate agent and Notary Public, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Fayette County, January 24, 1818. He is the son of Samuel and Nancy Clark. They had twelve children, William being the eldest. At an early age he removed to Ohio with his parents, locating in Harrison County. His father was a wagon-maker, and he adopted and learned the trade. In 1838 he returned to Pennsylvania, remaining until 1839, when he again became a resident of Ohio, living in Harrison County until 1843, when he moved to Madison County. He was interested in the wagon manufacturing up to 1871 when he came to Kansas, locating in Valley Falls. For a few years he carried on a wagon shop, and in 1873 embarked in the real estate business, which he has since made a specialty of, and has done a large business. For nine years he has been Justice of the Peace, and was Police Judge five years. In Ohio for nine years was also Justice of the Peace. Mr. C. is a gentleman of good business qualifications, and a man of sound judgment. He is a Royal Arch Mason and an Odd Fellow of which he has been District Deputy five years in Kansas. Religiously he is a Methodist. January 2, 1840, Miss Jane McCoy of Cadiz, Ohio, became his wife. By this union they had two children, one of whom is living—Martha M. (now Mrs. Archer, of Valley Falls). In 1866 he moved to Decatur, Ill., thence in 1871 moved to Valley Falls, Kan. Is now serving his fifth term as Justice of the Peace.

ISAAC CODY, deceased. Among the most outspoken and thoroughly active men who were identified with the Free-state party in Kansas was the subject of this sketch. He was born in Canada, where he was reared until his eighteenth year, when his father emigrated to the States with his family, and purchased tracts of land on which is now situated a portion of the city of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1840 Mr. Cody came West, and concluded to locate in Iowa. Returning to Ohio in 1841 he married in Cincinnati, Miss Mary B. Laycock. With his young wife he returned to Iowa, locating for a time in Davenport, and soon after turned his attention to agricultural pursuits in Scott County, residing a few years at Walnut Grove, thence moved to LeClaire, and eventually returned to Davenport. Being a man of learning and an impressive and eloquent speaker, he soon became known among the politicians of the Hawkeye State. He was elected a member of the Iowa Legislature, was Justice of the Peace and held other offices. For a few years he was interested in operating the stage line between Davenport and Chicago. In 1849, with others, he determined to go to California. When the necessary preparations had been made some of the party became discouraged and the project was abandoned. He then located as before mentioned, on a farm on Walnut Grove. In the spring of 1854 he moved with his family to Weston, Platte Co., Mo., where he had a brother residing. A friend of Mr Cody's, who was a Congressman from Scott County, Iowa, informed him that he would convey to him the news privately as to the time of the passage of the Kansas bill, known as the Enabling Act of Kansas Territory, and he could have the honor of pre-empting the first claim, which as far as can be ascertained was carried out in detail. Early in 1853 he located a claim on Salt Creek Valley, four miles from the Kickapoo Agency, where he resided until April, 1854, when the bill passed and he pre-empted. Mr. Cody was a strong Free-state man, and his troubles commenced as soon as that fact was known to the border ruffians and others of the stripe. On one occasion he was requested by a crowd to make a speech and express his views on the issues of the day, which he undertook to do; but before he had proceeded far a Missourian sprang on him with a knife, stabbing him severely. The third child born to Mr. and Mrs. Cody was a son, who was named William F. His name, or rather his soubriquet, to-day is familiar to every one throughout the Union and a great portion of Europe as Buffalo Bill. At that time but a mere lad he was instrumental in saving his father's life, and as he grew older he became a terror to the Pro-slavery party. Mr. Cody found that he could not live on Salt Creek, as it became necessary for him one night to leave his house in female attire, they were after him so strongly; so he went to Grasshopper Falls and commenced the erection of a saw-mill. It was ascertained by the family that the Pro-slavery party intended to wait and waylay him as he returned from the Falls, to kill him. Mrs. Cody started little Billy to the Falls on a horse, a distance of thirty-five miles. He had gone but a short distance when he was discovered by a party of Pro-slavery men, who recognized him and gave chase, but he displayed that nerve and grit that characterized him as a man afterward, and made his adventurous trip all right. Mr. Cody at once went to Lawrence, where they were organizing the Lecompton Legislature. He was elected a member of that body, and took part in organizing the first Legislature under Gov. Reeder. He was one of the agents sent to Ohio to encourage immigration. He afterward continued his work on his mill at the Falls, and did much in giving the town a start. When he visited his home he did so under cover of the night, for his life was in continual jeopardy. Thus life was a constant struggle with him, which he bravely bore until April, 1857, when his death occurred, which was largely due to the wound he received a few years previous, and exposure. Mrs. Cody continued to reside on Salt Creek until her death, which occurred November 22, 1863. There were seven children in the Cody family—Samuel (the oldest, was accidentally killed in Iowa), Julia M. (wife of J. A. Goodman), William F. (Buffalo Bill), Eliza, Laura E., Mary H. and Charles W. Cody.

H. A. COY, druggist, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Portage County, March 4, 1838; when fourteen years of age emigrated to Iowa with parents, locating in Buchanan County at Independence, his father, A. M. Coy, Esq., being one of the pioneer business men in that part, also at Hazelton. In 1858 H. A. became a resident of Kansas, locating at Oskaloosa, and since that date his interests have been in Jefferson County. For a number of years he was in the drug trade at that point. Has carried on business in Valley Falls for ten years. He has also been officially identified during his sojourn in the county. He is a genial gentleman, eminently popular with all. He belongs to the Masonic Fraternity, and is a charter member of Oskaloosa Chapter No. 8. In 1867 Miss Maria Evans, of Kansas, became his wife. They have two children, Walter and Lucy.

R. H. CROSBY, banker, Valley Falls, is a native of Maine and was born in Penobscot County, October 5, 1834. His father Samuel N., and his mother, Mary A. Halliburton Crosby, were natives of that State. The father was a farmer, and R. H. spent his earlier days in tilling the soil and attending the common schools, he also received the benefits of the academy at Hampden. In 1854 he came West for the purpose of finding a desirable location to engage in trade. He located in Minneapolis, Minn., which was then but a small town, remaining there until the spring of 1855, when he came to Kansas. In company with his brother William they embarked in merchandising in Valley Falls, being the first store in the town. In 1856 they erected a building on the corner of Louisa and Sycamore streets. In September, 1856, the store and entire contents were burned by a company of North Carolinians that were camped at Hickory Point; a full account of which is given in another portion of this work. Mr. Crosby did not propose to discontinue business to accommodate people who differed with him in politics, and six months later he resumed business in a new store which was built, and until 1879 was identified with the mercantile trade of Valley Falls and the development of Jefferson County. For a number of years was largely interested in the cattle trade, the firm of Crosby Bros. being widely and well known. Mr. Crosby was a member of the Topeka Constitutional Convention, and acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of his constituents in that important body. He was the youngest member in the Convention. In 1872 and '73 he was County Commissioner. Politically he has been a life-long Republican. Is no political aspirant and while he has been somewhat officially before the people, the office sought the man and not he the office. He is strictly a business man, a good financier, and his judgment and views on questions relating to the world's traffic are logical and considered authoritative. In 1863 he assumed control and was editor of the *Kansas Jeffersonian*, continuing in that capacity for one year. In 1879 he established the Valley Falls Bank of Deposit, of which he is now proprietor. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and the Odd Fellows. In April, 1862, Miss Nettie Kendall, a native of Maine, became his wife. By this union they have one daughter—Lottie.

WILLIAM CROSBY, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Valley Falls, is a native of Maine; was born in Penobscot County, town of Hampden, October 13, 1832. When he attained his twentieth year he came to Illinois, and was employed for three years on the topography of the Illinois Central R. R., which was being constructed at the time. In 1854 went to Minnesota, in company with his brother R. H., contemplating to locate there; concluding to try a warmer climate he came to Kansas, and settled on a claim in Atchison County near Pardee, where they proposed to start a town. The following year came to Grasshopper Falls, which was just starting; they erected a building and put in a stock of general merchandise, the first in the place. In 1866 was burned out by the border ruffians and had other serious difficulties to contend with; continued in business however and made it a success. During the war he served for a time in Company K, Seventeenth Kansas. Mr. Crosby was honorably known in mercantile circles for a number of years; for the past fifteen years has devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. He has been three times married, his two former wives being dead; the first was Mary A. Whitcomb, the second Jennie Wyman; his present wife's maiden name was Maria H. Prentice, a native of Ohio.

G. W. CROTZER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 3, P. O. Valley Falls, is one of the largest farmers in the township. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Clinton County, August 15, 1815, was reared and educated in his native State, following agricultural pursuits. In 1857 he went to Illinois, locating in Stephenson County, where he was prominently identified for a number of years, and from which point he came to Kansas. Mr. Crotzer's estate consists of 352 acres. He has one of the finest brick residences in the township, and everything indicates good management. He has been closely identified with the school interests of his district, and is a pleasant and intelligent gentleman. He has been twice married, first to Miss Mary Lohr, now deceased; by this union had six children—William, Andrew, Luther, Mary, Caroline, and lost one, Emma. His present wife was formerly Miss Emma Gast. By this marriage has one daughter, Maggie. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Crescent Lodge, Valley Falls.

ISAAC J. DAVIS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 6, P. O. Valley Falls. Is a native of Ohio and was born in Monroe County, July 22, 1843. At an early age was deprived of his father by death, and removed to Iowa with his mother, locating in Story County; being among the early settlers there; here he remained until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he enlisted in Company G, Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving through until the close, participating in a number of general engagements, was under Gen. A. J. Smith on the noted Red River expedition where he saw hard service. Returning from the army he located in Story County, Iowa, residing there until 1871, when he emigrated to Butler County Kansas, where he farmed until 1878, at which time he took up his abode where he now resides. He has a very desirable home, convenient to Valley Falls; his farm is well adapted for stock-raising, of which he makes a specialty. Mr. Davis is a gentleman of wide views, is a great reader, has a good memory and is an entertaining conversationalist. He was married, in Iowa, to Miss E. A. Hunter, an estimable lady, who is an excellent manager of household affairs. They have one son by this marriage, James Bard.

G. T. DEERING, Justice of the Peace, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Franklin County, December 20, 1810. Was educated, reared and learned the blacksmith's trade in his native county. In 1838 he emigrated to Clay County, Mo., where he plied his vocation, and in 1842 removed to Jackson County, Mo., locating at Independence. In 1844 came to Jackson County, Kan. and was employed as foreman in the Labor Manual School at Shawnee Mission. The institution was conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the object being to educate the Indians in mechanism as well as in literature and other branches. Mr. Deering remained at the Mission two years, when he opened a blacksmith shop between Topeka and St. Mary's Mission, where he was employed by the Government, for a few years, as blacksmith for the Pottawatomie Indians. The autumn of 1850 he returned to Jackson County, Mo., and engaged in farming, in connection with keeping a hotel and blacksmithy at New Santa Fe, continuing there six years. He then went to Leavenworth, and was employed as foreman in the wagon establishment of Mayors, Russell & Waddels for two years, when he engaged in business at White Church, Wyandotte County, continuing for ten years, when he became a resident of Valley Falls, and embarked in the blacksmithing business and farming. In 1879 was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he still holds. Was also Justice of the Peace in Jackson County, Mo., for four years. Mr. Deering is thoroughly a Western man, and has been one of untiring industry. To such sturdy pioneers as he Kansas is indebted for its rapid growth. Although past the meridian of life, he bears his age well, and takes great pleasure in recounting his Territorial memoirs. He was married in Kentucky, May 16, 1833, to Miss Lettia Ford, of Kentucky. By this union they had thirteen children, three of whom are living—Theodore, Leon and Emma.

JAMES F. DUNCAN, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Valley Falls, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Perry County, September 17, 1834. When two years of age removed with parents to Maryland, afterwards to West Virginia, and eventually to Illinois. In after years was a resident of Iowa for a time, agricultural pursuits being his vocation in life. August 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; participated in twenty-four open field engagements; among these were Franklin, Nashville, Atlanta, Lost Mountain and Rocky Face. Served until June 20, 1865, and was honorably discharged. Mr. Duncan came to Kansas in 1872. He is one among the substantial farmers of Jefferson County. He was married in Illinois to Miss Sarah J. Miller, a native of that State. By the union they have three children—C. W., A. F. and E. E.

STEPHEN H. DUNN was born in Miami County, Ohio, January 27, 1821. His father was born in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., and moved to Ohio when quite young. Here Stephen H. was born and raised and learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1843 he went West to Goshen, Elkhart Co., Ind., where he remained one year. Then moved to Kosciusko County; he lived there till 1847; then moved back to Goshen, where he was burned out. In the fall of 1848 moved to Bristol, in the same county, and lived there until August, 1854. Then moved to Weston, Mo., and March 16, 1855, to Valley Falls (then called Grasshopper Falls), Kan. Here he erected a small shop, and did the blacksmith work for a company who were building the mill now owned by J. M. Piazzek. From that time until 1879 he carried on blacksmithing. In 1865 he also engaged in the livery business, owning and operating the first establishment of this kind in the town. He remained in this business until 1878. Soon after coming he built a residence, and there being no regular hotel he kept and catered to the wants of the traveling public, so that he is virtually the first hotel-keeper of the place. Mr. Dunn has seen the growth of Valley Falls, and there are but few if any citizens in the county that are more popularly known. For the past few years he has been engaged in the confectionery business. He was married in 1845 to Miss Sarah Adams. Her death occurred in Valley Falls, July 20, 1879. They reared a family of three children—Lucella E., Mary E. and Homer A. Mr. Dunn is a member of the I. O. O. F.

ELI EVANS, capitalist. Among the pioneers of Jefferson County was Mr. Joseph Evans, who came with his family to Kansas in April, 1856, locating in Leavenworth. His son Eli is a native of Ohio, and was born in Richland County, July 19, 1840. On arriving in Kansas, still but a boy, he was fired with the Free-state principles, and at once identified himself with that party, and his career during the border ruffian troubles and the Rebellion, for bravery and daring, are without a parallel. When John Brown was agitating the question the strongest, in 1856, he tendered his services to the cause, and as First Lieutenant under Gen. James Lane, participated in the first struggle. Among his exploits may be mentioned his being captured by the border ruffians, and after being tried by court martial, was released under penalty of death should he ever again take issue with the Free-state faction. He at once conveyed the news to Phillips and other Free-state men of Leavenworth that there was a conspiracy to annihilate them. Through Mr. Evans' warning some made their escape. The tragic death of Phillips is mentioned in another portion of this history. Evans, having stirred the ire of his combatants, well knew what the result would be. He was again captured, but made his escape from Leavenworth to Lawrence under cover of night. He took many chances also as dispatch bearer for General Lane, his route being from Leavenworth to Oskaloosa and Lawrence, and later from Flat Rock to Fort Gibson and Fort Leavenworth. In 1861, Lieut. Evans, with forty men, made a raid on Barry, Mo., one of the main points of the Confederates, and the successful capture of over forty-five head of horses, which were taken to Kansas City, and the owners duly notified to come and take the oath of allegiance and their property would be returned, which the greater portion of them did. While a dispatch bearer he had a guard of seven men, and on one occasion, when they were fording Cottonwood River, in the Indian Nation, six of the party were shot dead by guerrillas in ambush. Lieut. Evans' horse was severely wounded, and after escaping some distance from the scene, he released the horse and walked to Fort Scott. He repaired to Lawrence immediately after the memorable massacre there, and took an active part in adjusting matters and taking care of the sufferers. During the warmest period it was discovered that one Hogan, on Salt Creek Bottom, used his house as a retreat for the bushwhackers. Lieut. Evans determined that that institution must succumb. So one night, about 10 o'clock, with nine men, he invaded the premises. However, he had not fully estimated the strength of the enemy, as there were upwards of twenty-five well-armed men and fortified in the house. With that sublime presence of mind which is characteristic of his whole career, and the only thing that saved himself and party in this case, he sent up a rocket, and in a commanding voice called out to one of his men to have Gen. Lane send on the cannon and they would blow the house to atoms. The result was an immediate surrender of the occupants, and the cream of the joke was that Gen. Lane and the cannon were down at Lawrence. At the first Free-state election in Leavenworth he was in command of a company under Capt. Fisk, in Moore's regiment, to see that order was preserved at the polls and to regulate the voting. He was also a participant in the noted Price raid and numerous other stirring events of the late unpleasantness. In 1857, under command of Capt. Dixon, he visited Kickapoo, where the border ruffians had a 73-pound gun which formerly belonged to the Government. They captured it at daylight in the morning, and took the custodians unawares. That cannon is now in charge of the Turners at Leavenworth City. There was also a certain physician in Delaware City, of Pro-slavery proclivities, who had a stand of twenty-five rifles. Lieut. Evans thought they would be as safe in other hands, and one day, when the doctor returned from a sang froid call in the country, he found his arsenal non est. For a considerable length of time when the war was in its zenith, he was in the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Leavenworth, and afterward was in the employ of Fuller, McDonald & McKey, of Fort Gibson, Government supply agents. To recount all his episodes and thrilling adventures during those days would make a volume in itself. Suffice it to say that there are but few who contributed more amply and did it in sympathy with the cause in putting down the American Rebellion than Lieut. Evans. After the war he engaged in agricultural pursuits for several years, when he embarked in general merchandising in Oskaloosa, continuing until 1875, when he was engaged to represent the wholesale boot and shoe house of Buck, McCown & Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., and he has since been on the road in their and their successors' interests up to the present time. Since 1879 his home has been in Valley Falls, where he has one of the finest residences to be found in northeastern Kansas. He is the owner of the Valley Falls fair ground, and is prominently identified among the solid men of Jefferson County. He was married in 1865 to Miss Josephine R. Coy. By this union they have two children—Joseph A. and Elizabeth Maud.

FINLEY FERGUSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 21, P. O. Valley Falls, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Wayne County, September 20, 1824, and was there educated and reared to manhood. In 1855 he came to Kansas, taking up his abode in Salt Creek Valley, in Leavenworth County, being one of the first in that locality. In December, 1856, he pre-empted the farm on which he now resides. There are but few citizens, if any, who have contributed more toward the development of Jefferson County than has Mr. Ferguson. He is an industrious citizen and has been amply repaid for his labors in Kansas, being one of the largest farmers in his locality. He was married the autumn of 1860 to Miss Annie Armstead. They have three children—Cora, Bertha and Robert.

G. W. FLEISCHER, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Valley Falls, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Davis County, December 9, 1839, and was there partially reared. In 1854 his father, M. G. Fleischer, with the family, emigrated to Iowa, locating in Story County, where they resided until 1862, when they moved to Nebraska, locating in Lancaster County, four miles south of Lincoln. In 1870 Mr. Fleischer came to Kansas, locating where he now resides, which is a very desirable home. He was married in 1862 to Miss Anna Booth, a native of England. By this union they have four children—Lida, Estella, Walter and Charles. Mr. F. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Winchester Lodge, and the Grange.

I. FRIEND, merchant, is a native of France, and was born in Lorraine, September 26, 1836. His early days were spent in Champagne, where he lived until 1865, when he came to the United States, locating in Atchison, Kansas. Here he was in trade for several years. In 1874 he embarked in trade in Valley Falls. He is one of the leading business men of the county. He was married in France to Miss Roselie May, of Champagne. They have three children—Edward M., Pauline and Ida. Edward M. is the junior member of the firm. Mr. Friend is a member of the Masonic Order, and belongs to the Chapter. In the season of 1882, with his wife and two daughters, he paid a visit to their former home in France, and made quite an extended tour of the Old Country.

J. J. GARDINER, proprietor of the Cataract House and liveryman, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Platte County, April 19, 1849. He came to Kansas with his parents in 1854, and was reared and educated in Jefferson County. He has been interested in fine horses for a number of years and has done much in the grade of horse-flesh in Jefferson County, and has on hand some of the finest bred ones in Kansas. There are but few men on the turf in Northeastern Kansas and Western Missouri that are better known than "Dick," as he is generally called. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Valley Falls Lodge, and Knights of Pythias.

THOMAS W. GARDINER, editor of the Valley Falls *Register*, is a son of the late Wm. M. Gardiner, one of the pioneers of the county. Thomas was born in Platte County, Mo., on September 22, 1847. He moved to Kansas with his parents in March, 1855. They located at Winchester. He lived on the farm and attended school until 1869, after which he spent one year in Missouri, when he returned and taught school in Jefferson County for ten years. In 1873 he engaged to edit one page, devoted to Winchester news, for the *Grasshopper*. He resigned that place and founded the Winchester *Argus*, June 14, 1877, which he continued until February, 1880, when he sold it and removed to Valley Falls. He was married in November, 1874, to Miss Mattie E. Kirkpatrick, of Jefferson County, who was a native of Ohio. They have two children—Stella Grace, born March 18, 1876, and Bertha Alice, born July 29, 1878.

JESSE T. B. GEPHART, physician and surgeon. This well known member of the medical fraternity is a son of S. C. Gephart, Esq., and was born in Alleghany County, Md., July 29, 1848. He came to Valley Falls with his parents in 1858, which has since been his home. In 1868 he commenced taking lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., graduating from that institution in 1870, after which for eighteen months he was employed in surgery and medicine in the Cook County Hospital. He then came to Valley Falls. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Valley Falls Lodge No. 21.

S. C. GEPHART banker, deceased. The characteristics of men of mark are usually so distinguishable that they stand out prominently like the well developed cereal in a thrifty field of grain. Such is pre-eminently true of S. C. Gephart, who for upward of a quarter of a century has been identified with the growth of Kansas, and has contributed amply toward the development of Jefferson County. He was a native of Maryland, and was born in Alleghany County; was educated and learned the carpenter trade in his native State. When a competent young man, went to Texas and Mexico, spending a few years. In 1857 he came to Kansas, and in March of that year located at Valley Falls. Engaged in working at the carpenter's trade, and there are still some of the old landmarks in existence that are specimens of his handiwork. Among those are the Cataract House and Congregational Church. He also built the first mill on the site of H. Legler's Oak Hill Mill. In 1859 he was elected Recorder of Deeds, and re-elected in 1862. He was also the choice of the people of Jefferson County for Treasurer two consecutive terms; and has held minor offices. Was also the first Mayor of Valley Falls. For a number of years he was engaged in the hardware and implement business. In 1871 he engaged in the banking business. Mr. G. was married in 1847 to Miss Eliza C. Beal, of Maryland. They have six children—Jesse T. B., physician and surgeon of Valley Falls; Marshall, Robert H., Ida C., Mary H., and Susan M. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and was a charter member of the Masonic Fraternity, No. 21, of Valley Falls. He died October 28, 1882.

J. A. GOODMAN is a native of New York, and was born in Genesee County, July 25, 1834; was there educated and reared, after which he came to Kansas, and was married in Leavenworth County, December 22, 1862, to Miss Julia M. Cody. They have seven children living—William A., Eddie R., Lizzie E., George C., Josie L., Henry J., Finley A. They lost one child—Minnie E., the second. For a number of years the family have resided at Valley Falls. A sketch of Mr. Cody, Mrs. Goodman's father, appears elsewhere.

Z. GRAGG, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Valley Falls, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Clay County, May 12, 1833. When fourteen years of age he removed with his parents to Platte County. In the spring of 1855 he came to Kansas, settling in the locality where he still resides. His brother Henry came in the spring of 1856, and the spring of 1857 his father, William Graggs, located on the creek. The Graggs were among the first farm-openers in that vicinity, and contributed amply towards its development. The subject of this sketch has been a constant resident since that time. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and largely through his efforts the society was organized and a church built. He has been three times married, his two former wives being dead. By his second marriage he had four children—Mary E., George H., Dudley, and Laura. His present wife, formerly Miss I. Bois, he married at Washington, Iowa. She is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio. His first wife was the first white woman who died on the Creek.

SAMUEL G. GREENE, Section 6, P. O. Valley Falls, is a native of Vermont, and was born in Orange County, where he was educated and learned the carpenter's trade, after which he went to Boston, and was in business two years; then to Syracuse, N. Y.; and in 1855 he came to Kansas and entered the Government employ at Fort Leavenworth, doing carpenter work on the buildings. The most of the employes were Pro-slavery men, and knowing that Mr. Greene was from the East, and how he stood on the "goose question," as the expression was at that time, made matters a little unpleasant. He stood it as long as possible, and finally came to Jefferson County and turned his attention to farming. He had all the troubles to contend with during the days that were dark, as Mr. Greene was an outspoken man, and would not only express his views, but put them into execution. He is one among the most substantial agriculturalists of Jefferson County. He was married in Boston, Mass., to Miss Louise Schuyler. They have four children—Schuyler R., Warren W., James R., and Hattie N. Mr. Greene is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

C. A. HARDING, president of the Delaware Valley Manufacturing Company, is a native of Caroline County, Md., and was born October 21, 1826; was educated and learned the tailor's trade in his native State, which vocation he pursued a number of years, carrying on business at different points. In 1867 he came to Kansas, locating in Valley Falls. He built for a residence what is now the French Hotel. When the A., T. & S. F. R. R. reached Valley Falls he entered their employ as overseer of repairs on the track, and continued in that capacity until December, 1882, when he became interested in the Delaware Manufacturing Company. He is a man of untiring industry, good judgment, and the right man in the right place. He was married in 1863, to Miss E. J. Dickey. By this union they have three children—E. D., E. J., and Rosa E.

NOAH H. HARMAN, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Valley Falls, is a native of West Virginia, and was born in Pendleton County, January 24, 1829; was there reared and educated, his early days being spent in tilling the soil. In the spring of 1857 he came to Kansas, locating where he now resides, being one of the first in that part. He came in limited circumstances, entering a small tract of land, adding from time to time. His landed estate now comprises 1,100 acres. The first schoolhouse in the Twenty-First District Mr. Harmon hauled logs with an ox team to the saw-mill, placed all the framing timber on the ground, and paid half of the carpenter's bill; also donating the site, and took his chances on being compensated for it in after years. The country at that time was very sparsely settled. He has been a teacher in Virginia and Ohio, and for several terms taught in his district in Kansas. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and has otherwise been officially identified. He was married in 1853 to Miss Emily J. Burgoine. They have seven children—N. W., Charles, Mary, Cynthia, John, Colfax, and Emma. His residence is located near center corner of Section 27, owning said corner and land in all directions, and fences ready for public highways, crossing by residence and near the schoolhouse.

W. C. HICKS, deceased. Among the early and representative citizens of Valley Falls is Mr. Hicks. He was a native of New York, and was born in Fenner, Madison County, in 1829. He came to Kansas, locating at Valley Falls, in the spring of 1857. For a number of years he was engaged in the hardware and implement business, and was favorably known throughout Jefferson County. His death occurred in 1878.

E. D. HILLYER, insurance agent, is a native of Licking County, Ohio, and was born in the town of Granville, November 17, 1834. His father, Justin Hillyer, was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1800, and came to Ohio with his father, Justin Hillyer, Sr., in 1805. The mother of E. D. was Bathsheba P. Howe, a native of Vermont. She was married to Justin Hillyer in Ohio. E. D. was educated and reared in his native county, his earlier days being those of a farmer boy. His father was one of the successful and prosperous business men of Licking County, being engaged in merchandising, milling and sheep-raising. In the spring of 1857 he went to Iowa, locating in Washington, and remaining until the autumn of that year, when he came to Kansas, taking up his abode in Valley Falls. His uncle, George S. Hillyer, was at that time engaged in merchandising here, and E. D. engaged in clerking for him, continuing in that capacity until the autumn of 1861, when he tendered his services to the Union cause and was mustered in, in February, 1862, as First Lieutenant of Company E, Fifth Kansas. He went on duty at Springfield, Mo., where he was Post Adjutant for two months. From there he went to Arkansas, discharging the same duties. He participated at the memorable engagement at Helena, on July 4, 1863, and was also at the battle of Pine Bluff and Little Rock, and was on the Red River expedition, where he suffered many privations. In March, 1863, Lieutenant Hillyer was made Quartermaster of the Independent Brigade, in which capacity he served until the expiration of his term, December 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He returned to Valley Falls and turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, in which he was identified until 1869, when he sold out and entered the employ of the A. T. & S. F. R. R., as fuel and claim agent, discharging the duties of that important position five years, when he again settled in Valley Falls and turned his attention to the flouring mill business, remaining in that branch of industry until a few years ago, when he entered the service of the Masonic Aid Society, of Chicago. Mr. Hillyer has been an organizer and interested in the management of Masonic affairs since 1868. The past few years, however, he has devoted his entire attention to that laudable calling. He has filled every office in the lodge of this State, and has already attained considerable local celebrity as a lecturer. Mr. Hillyer is a gentleman of very broad views, is a deep thinker, well posted on the general topics of the day, and is a brilliant conversationalist. He was married in September, 1855, to Miss Ellen McDonald, of Ohio. They have four children—William J., Harry, Edward G. and Cora Maria.

M. P. HILLYER, P. O. Topeka, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Licking County, August 28, 1838. He was educated and resided in his native county until 1857, when he came to Kansas, locating in Valley Falls. He engaged in clerking, became interested in the real estate business and buying up land, and later in years was in the banking business. He has always had large interests centered in Valley Falls, and has done more in the way of building up the town than any man in it. The greater portion of the brick structures, including Hillyer's Block, is the result of his enterprise. He has been Mayor of Valley Falls, a member of the School Board, and otherwise officially identified. He was married in 1859 to Miss Hannah E. Goodrich, of Licking County, Ohio. They have three children—Gracie, Florence and May. Of late years Mr. Hillyer makes his home in Topeka, where he is also interested in property, dividing his time between each place. The ancestral history of M. P. Hillyer is given in the biography of his brother, E. D. Hillyer.

ABRAHAM HOSLER, Section 36, farmer, P. O. Valley Falls, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in York County, January 9, 1818. When fourteen years of age he came to Ohio with his parents, locating in Richland County, and residing there until 1847, when Abraham removed to Noble County, Ind., where he followed carpentering pursuits up to 1859, when he came to Andrew County, Mo., and in the spring of 1860 purchased a claim in Jefferson County, Kas., which is now his home. Mr. Hosler was among the early settlers in his locality. He had many drawbacks to contend with during the war. His stock was run off, stacks of grain burned, and other depredations, which affected him for a few years financially. Being a man of untiring industry, he soon, however, made up for its loss. Mr. H. has been four times married, his first two wives being deceased. He was married in Ohio to Miss Elizabeth Spencer. By this union he has one child, Mary Catherine. His second wife was Harriet Diffenbaugh, by whom he had five children—George W., Sarah E., Henry F., Eugene and Damon V. By his third wife, who was formerly Miss Martha E. May, of Kansas, he had seven children—William T., John C., Dora C., Larry E., James F., Martha A. and Francis A. Mr. Hosler is a carpenter by trade, which he followed for twenty-two years. For three years he carried on business in Kansas, doing considerable work on the Octagon Hotel in Valley Falls. His present wife was formerly Mrs. I. Leonard of Illinois.

E. M. HUTCHINS, liveryman, was born in Orleans County, Vt., October 22, 1832, and was reared and educated in his native State. His father, John N., was a tradesman in the town of Greensboro. When E. M. attained his majority he came West, locating temporarily in Illinois and Iowa, arriving in Kansas in the spring of 1857. He purchased a claim two miles east of Valley Falls, and at once turned his attention toward developing the same. There he resided for fifteen years, when he moved to town and erected his substantial livery barn, and has since been engaged in that line in connection with carrying on the farm. He was also interested for several years in the stock trade. During the war he was a member of the State Militia, and participated in the Missouri Price raid. In 1866 he was elected to the Legislature by the Republican party, serving one term creditably to himself and the satisfaction of the people. He is no political aspirant, being strictly an active business man. In 1855, at Independence, Iowa, he was married to Miss Polly M. Coy. By this union he has one son living, William E., and has lost one daughter, Ida A. Mr. H. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

A. D. KENDALL, merchant, the present Mayor of the city of Valley Falls, is a native of Maine, and was born in Penobscot County, July 15, 1847. His father, Jonathan Kendall, and his mother, Dollie (Phillips) Kendall, were natives of that State. A. D. was educated and reared in the State of his birth, there residing until 1866, when he came to Kansas, locating in Valley Falls, pursuing the vocation of clerking until 1869, when he embarked in merchandising. Mr. K. is a man of sterling business qualifications, has been eminently successful, and is ranked among the substantial citizens of the county. In the spring of 1882 he was the choice of the people for Mayor of the city. In 1875 Miss Ella McDonald, an estimable lady, became his wife.

A. J. KING, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Valley Falls, is a native of West Virginia, and was born in Preston County, August 23, 1820; was educated and reared in his native State. When twenty-one years of age he removed to Wisconsin, settling in Milwaukee County. In 1850 he went to California, where he lived for fourteen years, when he returned to Virginia, living in his native county for a few years. In 1872 he came to Kansas, locating on his present farm. Mr. King is an industrious and enterprising citizen He was married in Virginia, to Miss Mary Forman. Her death occurred in Kansas in 1878.

HENRY LEGLER, proprietor Oak Hill Mills, is a native of Switzerland, and was born September 2, 1843, and came to the United States with his parents in 1845, locating in Green County, Wis., where his father, George Legler, engaged in farming, and Henry was reared. He learned the miller's trade at Orangeville, Stephenson County, Ill. In 1866 he came to Valley Falls, and became one-half owner in the Oak Hill Mills, and later sole proprietor (see sketch of mill in manufacturing interests of the county). Mr. Legler is one of the leading manufacturers in the county, and is well known in commercial circles. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Rosetta Lehmann, a native of Switzerland. They have six children—Agnes A., Eliza A., Flora K., Metta J., George W., and Grace.

C. C. LORD, merchant, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Cleveland, November 23 1842; was reared and educated, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion he responded to the first call for ninety-day men; re-enlisted and veteranized, serving over three years as Orderly in Company I, Twenty-Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participated in a number of hard-fought engagements, and in Sherman's march to the sea; was taken prisoner, and was confined for three months at Belle Isle. He was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term. Returned to Ohio, residing until 1870, when he came to Valley Falls and embarked in the boot and shoe trade. He has since been identified with the commercial interests of Jefferson County. In 1881, his brother, T. C. Lord, became a partner in the boot and shoe and grocery trade. They are among the largest dealers in northwestern Kansas. Mr. L. has been closely identified with the educational and other interests of Valley Falls. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. He has been twice married, the first time, in 1865, to Miss Marcia Frankland, of Cleveland, Ohio, by whom he had one daughter, Edith. Mrs. Lord died in 1869. In 1871 he married Miss Catharine Weaver. By this union they have three children—Annie, Hugh, and Caius.

T. C. LORD, merchant, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 11 1848. His earlier days were passed in that city, where he was educated and learned the carpenter's trade. For seven years he was foreman on bridge building and repairing on the C., C. & C. R. R. in Ohio, residing the greater portion of that time at Franklin. In 1881 came to Valley Falls, Kan., and formed a copartnership with his brother, C. C. Lord, in the boot, shoe, and grocery business. In 1878 Miss Alma J Winget of Union County, Ohio became his wife. By the union they have one daughter, Jessie. Mr. L. is a member of the K. of P

G. W. McCAMMON, attorney is a native of Ohio, and was born in Muskingum County, May 25, 1846. His father, Zachariah, and his mother, Eliza A., are natives of Ohio, and still live on and own the farm where his mother was born. His mother's maiden name was Rutledge. Mr. McCammon was reared and educated principally in his native county, taking up the study of law under John W. King, of Zanesville, and finished his legal studies in the Cincinnati and Chicago law schools, graduating at the former. In 1863 he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and served through until the surrender of Gen. Lee. When he first came to Kansas, he taught school for a year or two in Jefferson and Leavenworth counties. In 1874 he located in Chicago, Ill., and engaged in the practice of law, continuing until 1876, when he settled in Valley Falls. Mr. McCammon is a gentleman of broad views, is well read, and a conscientious and careful practitioner. He was married, November 15, 1882, to Miss Delle E. Goodrich, an esteemed and highly accomplished young lady of Valley Falls, and a native of Greenville, Ohio.

R. K. McCARTNEY, insurance agent, is a native of New York, and was born in Orange County, March 21, 1833. His father, James, was a native of the County Antrim, Ireland. When R. K. was in his ninth year the family came west, locating in Guernsey County, Ohio. Here he was reared and educated, receiving the benefits of the Madison College, at Antrim, Guernsey Co. He pursued the vocation of teaching for several years, in Guernsey and Coshocton counties. The spring of 1863 came to Kansas, locating at Valley Falls. He established the grade in the school, and was elected County Superintendent in 1864. During '64 and '65 he was also editor of the Jefferson *Republican*. During his sojourn in this State he has been prominently identified with the educational interests. He was interested in organizing the Kansas State Teachers' Association, and established a journal devoted to the interests of educators. He has been untiring in his efforts, and much credit is due him for what he has accomplished. He was married in 1860 to Miss Amanda J. Milligan, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. They have two children, Jesse D., and Ethel Blanch.

G. McDANIEL, grocer and druggist, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Bardstown, Nelson Co., May 30, 1826. His father, Lewis, was a native of that State, and in 1837 with his family emigrated to Illinois, and in 1842 came to Missouri, being one of the pioneers of Platte County where the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood, and learned the wagon making trade. At an early age he joined the State Militia, was a Lieutenant under Gen. D. R. Atchison, and had made all arrangements to go with the regiment into the Mexican war. His father being opposed to his going, very quietly sent him to Kentucky to transact some business, and cut off his financial resources so that he could not return until the regiment had left for the front. In 1848 he was married to Miss Sarah Gragg, of Missouri, and in 1855, in company with his father-in-law, Mr. John Gragg, came to Jefferson County, and on the 25th of March, located on claims five miles west of Grasshopper Falls; on Cedar Creek, here he resided until 1860, when he opened a wagon shop at the Falls, continuing four years, when he turned his attention to merchandising, in which line he has since been identified. Mr. McDaniel had all the difficulties to contend with during the early times, but being a man who looks the world squarely in the face, never being discouraged, he found in those days excitement enough to make it interesting. There are but few who are more favorably and popularly known throughout the surrounding country. He is a Royal Arch Mason, member of Valley Falls Lodge No. 21. He has two children, James and Mary.

A. A. MURRAY, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Valley Falls, is a native of New York, and was born in Jefferson County, July 7, 1822; was there educated and resided until he attained his twenty-fourth year; came to Illinois, locating in Macon, where he engaged in merchandiseing, and was identified with the commercial interests of Decatur County for thirty years. In 1878 came to Kansas, settling on his farm, where he now resides. Mr. Murray is a livbusiness man, and also a success as an agriculturist. He has been twice married; is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

J. H. MURRAY, merchant, was born in New York City, July 26, 1837; was there educated and reared; in earlier life pursued the vocation of clerking. In 1856, went to Texas, then to New Mexico, where for a number of years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Mora County. In 1875 came to Kansas, embarking in trade in the town of Louisville, Pottawatamie County, continuing there until the autumn of 1881, when he established in Valley Falls. Mr. M. is a far-seeing business man, commanding his share of the trade. He was married in 1867 to Miss Angeline Johnson, of Johnson County, Mo. They have five children, Annie C., Chas. E., Laura, John and Nellie He is a member of the Masonic Order.

H. F. NOLKER, merchant, is a native of Germany, and was born in Hanover, December 8, 1843; was educated, reared and resided in his native country until 1863. Came to America, living temporarily in Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other parts, until 1869, when he came to Kansas, locating at Valley Falls; in 1870 embarked in the grocery, provision, and liquor trade. In January, 1882, Mr. Lutt became his partner. Their business is one of the largest in the city. Mr. Nolker has been twice married. In 1872, Miss Julia Evic, of St. Louis (now deceased) became his wife. In 1875 he was married to Miss Mary Grod, of Germany. They have three children, Carl, Bertha and Ida. By his former wife Mr. Nolker had one child which is deceased. He is a member of the Turner Society.

D. B. NORTHRUP, physician and surgeon, is a son of Dr. Lorenzo Northrup and Jane Gray (Brooke) Northrup. He was born in Stark County, Ohio, May 27, 1855, and came to Valley Falls, Kansas, with his parents, when six months old. He received the benefits of the early educational advantages of the village, after which he attended the University at Baldwin City. He adopted the medical profession, at an early age taking up the study under the tutorship of his father. Took lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Kansas City, graduating from that institution March 2, 1880. He at once engaged in practice at Valley Falls, and has attained a well merited record among the practitioners in Jefferson County. He is a member of the A. O. of U. W. and medical examiner for the Valley Falls lodge of that order.

LORENZO NORTHRUP, M. D., one of the pioneer physicians in Kansas, and one who has figured prominently with the early history of Jefferson County, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of New York, and was born in Jefferson, Schoharie County, May 10, 1819. He is a son of Israel and Sarah (Baily) Northrup. His maternal grandfather was a musician in the Revolutionary War. Lorenzo was educated at the Homer Academy in New York. In 1840, entered on the study of medicine, attended the Willoughby Medical School, and in 1843 commenced to practice. His father was a farmer, and desirous that his son should assume the same vocation, but with a determined purpose, his tastes dictating this course, he persevered, unaided, until he acquired a thorough knowledge of his adopted profession. His first practice was in Ravenna, Ohio. At this time the treatment of strabismus, or cross eyes, was in its infancy, and Dr. Northrup was among the first to introduce it into practice, and became very successful. He attained a wide reputation for proficiency as an anatomist, and skill as a surgeon. He removed from Ravenna to Limaville, Ohio, continuing his practice there for a time, thence to Newcastle, Pa., and after a temporary sojourn, returned to Limaville, residing there until 1853, when he came to Kansas, locating in Valley Falls, where up to the present time, 1882, he has successfully practiced medicine and surgery. In 1857, he built a schoolhouse at Valley Falls, and employed a teacher at his own expense, so deeply was he interested in the education of not only his own family, but the children of his neighbors. This was the first school in the town, and is conceded to be the first in the county. He was a member of the school board for four consecutive terms, and largely through his exertions and contributions the present substantial and attractive schoolhouse was built. In 1869, he attended a course of lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and, in 1873, another course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. Politically, the doctor was a Whig and a strong Anti-slavery man. When he came to Kansas he identified himself with the Free-state party, and has acted with the Republican party since its organization. While in Ohio was a President of the Alliance Medical Society of Stark County. Religiously, he accepts the Methodist Episcopal doctrine. The doctor has been, and still is, a close student, has a good memory, and is possessed of that faculty of conveying his ideas in an easy manner. He is very tenacious, and once his mind is made up, it requires more than an ordinary effort to have him change his opinions He was married in 1844, to Miss Jane Gray Brooke, of Ellsworth, Mahoning (then Trumbull) County, Ohio. She was the daughter of James Brooke. Her grandfather Brooke was a citizen of Maryland, and was the first man in that State to manumit his slaves, being compelled under the then existing laws of the State to become responsible for their conduct, which, in his zeal for the cause, he cheerfully did. Dr. Northrup and wife have five children—Hester M. B., Elmer B. Kirtland B., Daniel B., and Kate.

A. G. PATRICK, postmaster, Valley Falls, Kansas, is a well-known citizen of Jefferson County. His father, Ebenezer Patrick, was a native of Windsor, Vermont, and was a printer by trade. Emigrated to Indiana in 1816. For a number of years published a paper at Salem, Indiana. Afterwards editor of the Madison *Banner*. Connected himself with the Indiana Methodist Conference in 1835, continuing in that connection up to his death in Princeton, in 1844. A. G. Patrick, the subject of this sketch, could set type at a very early age, leaving home in 1840, serving a regular apprenticeship at the trade in Terre Haute, Indiana. He went to Louisville, Kentucky, in the fall of 1842, and secured a situation in the *Gazette* office, a Tyler paper, published by James Birney Marshall. At that time Godfrey Pope was publishing a Democratic and George D. Prentice a Whig paper in that city. In January, 1843, Messrs. Marshall and Pope consolidated their papers in one, Mr. Patrick retaining his situation in the new concern. In February the hands struck for their wages, and after holding out for a week, were forced to accept for their work materials sufficient to start a small daily paper, and the Louisville *Daily Dime*, by an association of printers, first made its appearance in March. George D. Prentice, then editor of the *Journal*, loaned

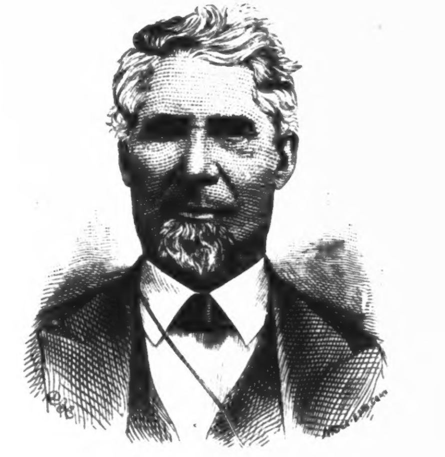

A. G. Patrick

the men two bundles of paper, from which the first numbers of the *Dime* were issued. The enterprise met with considerable encouragement, starting out with a daily circulation of 1,000, and a fair share of advertising. Three of the firm sold their interests to the others, and the purchase, as well as a weekly installment of $25 for new material, made the dividends, for a number of weeks, less than $1 to the share. Mr. Patrick acted as pressman, and during the greater portion of three months was forced to sleep on a pile of old papers, taking his meals at the various lunch houses of the city. W. N. Haldeman, then conducting a literary depot on Main street, bought an interest in the paper, and eventually acquired the entire establishment, changing the name of the paper to the *Daily Courier*. The *Courier* in time absorbed the *Journal*, and is now called the *Courier-Journal*. Mr. Patrick, realizing little or nothing for his interest, started for Bowling Green, Kentucky, where he procured a situation on the *Greene River Gazette*, then published by Alexander R. Macy, in whose employ he remained until the fall of 1844. Around Bowling Green the belief was general that Clay would be elected president. Merchants sold goods, farms changed hands, and business generally transacted, notes given payable in that event. Patrick was imbued with the same belief, the Louisville *Journal* being his "Bible" and guide. A few weeks before the election, with $200 in his pockets, he started to Indiana with a view to get an even bet, and double his money. He soon found the looked-for Democrat, stakes up, and awaited the result. Clay lost, and Patrick was again a strapped jour-printer. He vowed then he would ever afterwards read all sides. Politically, he has been on "every side of the fence since"—first an old line Whig, then a Know-nothing, an Abolitionist, a Democrat, now a Republican, with strong Greenback leanings. In 1846 Mr. Patrick was induced to take hold of a paper at Greencastle, Indiana, but owing to a lack of promised assistance was forced to suspend after five issues. He then worked at his trade in different parts of the State until 1848, when, in connection with his brother, he began merchandising in Bainbridge, Indiana. That winter he decided to go to California, and joined a company in Greencastle that departed for the Eldorado in the spring of 1849, arriving at Hangtown (Placerville), Sept. 3 of that year. Left San Francisco for New York in the spring of 1852. During the campaign of that year between Scott and Pierce, he was again induced to start a Whig paper at Greencastle, Indiana, called the *Republican Banner*. By dint of perseverance and hard work, he succeeded in putting his paper on a permanent basis. At the breaking up of the old Whig party, he drifted into native Americanism, and after the convention of 1855 supported Fillmore as the regular nominee. Not liking the political issues of the day, he sold his paper and moved to Kansas, arriving at Leavenworth February 12, 1856, where he soon allied himself with the Free-state party. He continued an active and consistent member of that until that question was definitely settled. It was but a short time after his arrival that he encountered the ill-will of the Pro-slavery men of Leavenworth. In a contest for a seat in the council between C. F. Currier, Free-state, and Beck, Pro-slavery, he caught Dick Murphy robbing and stuffing the ballot-box, an account of which he sent to an Indiana paper. Finding its way back to Leavenworth, the *Herald* published garbled extracts from the article, and advised the law and order men to watch him as an emigrant aid hireling.

He procured a claim four miles southwest of Leavenworth, on which he built a small frame house and enclosed a few acres of ground. The summer of 1856 he was taken prisoner by Fred Emory's company, who delivered him to Captain Miller, it being understood that Miller's men would hang him at the head of Salt Creek. The Free-state men of Leavenworth were told that such was his fate, and New York and Indiana papers contained full accounts of the outrage. But Capt. Miller was under obligations to Mr. Patrick, and when he saw the intended victim, instead of suffering his men to carry out the design, he put a double guard of his own selecting, telling them to permit no hair of Patrick's head to be harmed. The next day Capt. Miller delivered the prisoner to Major Richardson at Upper Stranger Creek Crossing, five miles above Easton; Richardson was there on his way to Lecompton with about 800 men. On the following day Mr. Patrick was court-marshaled, and ordered to be shot as a spy. His principal accusers were Easton, Lyle, and Murphy, of Leavenworth. The execution was to have been summary, and no defense allowed. He was placed on the open prairie before twelve picked men, and realizing his situation, concluded to try the virtue of a Free Mason's sign of distress. It had its desired effect. Two days afterward he was delivered to Gov. Woodson at Lecompton. While there, was guarded by some impressed Free-state men under a man called "Tennessee" at whose house the prisoners, a half dozen in number, were boarded. Lecompton was full of Pro-slavery militia. Gen. Lane, with about an equal force, showed himself on the hill southeast of town. U. S. troops interfered to prevent bloodshed, and a compromise was effected, and Lane and his men returned to Lawrence. The next day, while the prisoners were being taken from the guard house to dinner, passing a company of Pro-slavery militia, Jim Lyle, who had a personal feeling against Patrick, offered twenty-five dollars to any one who would shoot the "abolitionist." One of the number raised his rifle and took aim, but the cap snapped. This act highly incensed the guard, "old Tennessee" (real name Caldwell), who, after seeing the prisoners to his house, immediately repaired to Gov. Woodson's quarters, and informed him of the outrage. The governor, in company with United States Marshal Donaldson, put in their appearance, remonstrating with the ruffians, and escorted in person the prisoners back to the guard house. Application was then made by the prisoners to Capt. Newby, who sent them to Lawrence under an escort of United States dragoons. The next day Patrick joined Capt. Wright's Stranger Creek Company, and was soon on the road to Hickory Point, Jefferson County, and participated in the engagement at that place September 14, 1856. That night, in company with a hundred others, he was captured by United States troops and marched off to Lecompton, where they were held by Gov. Geary, and indicted for murder by the territorial courts. Twenty of those first tried were sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, by Judge Lecompte's court, the balance took a change of venue before Judge Cato, of Tecumseh. Before trial all but Patrick and thirteen others broke jail and escaped; he and others who remained were acquitted December 5, 1856. He had resolved to leave the Territory, but the river being frozen over, and not desiring to pass through Missouri, he located at Grasshopper Falls, December 15, since which time he has called that place his home. At the Free-state election for officers in the summer of 1857, under the Topeka movement, he was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court. In the fall of 1857 he was elected a member of the Council in the first Free-state Legislature, from the counties of Jefferson and Jackson, and served two years. The spring of 1859 he started for Pike's Peak, but having little confidence in Colorado as good placer diggings, he returned, after prospecting a month, to the Falls. The spring of 1860 he again started for the mountains, stopping at the head of the Arkansas River, and was engaged in mining and prospecting for nearly two years. At the beginning of the war was in California Gulch, 150 miles southwest of Denver, and could not join the army. At the organization of Kearney's Militia, in 1862, he was elected Captain of one of the Grasshopper companies. In the spring of 1863 he started for Montana, remaining there two years. The winter of 1866 found him at Irving, Marshall County, Kan. Anticipating the erection of a considerable city where the Central Branch Railroad would cross the Blue River, he made an investment, opened a real estate office, and was elected Justice of the Peace. In the fall of 1867 was elected to the Legislature from Marshall County. The Irving speculation proved a failure, and he left the place in the fall of 1868. In the fall of 1869 he was elected Clerk of Jefferson County, serving two years. The spring of 1872 he commenced improving a farm six and a half miles from the Falls, and was married in October of that year to Miss Mary Frazier, daughter of James Frazier, one of the original proprietors of the Falls. He remained on this farm until the fall of 1877, at which time he sold out, buying the *New Era* printing establishment, determining once more to embark in the printing business. Two weeks after the sale of the farm and the purchase of the office, he met with the sad loss of his wife by death. One year from the date of purchasing the *New Era*, he sold out. In December, 1878, Mr. Patrick was again married, to Miss Eliza Dickey, and up to the time of his appointment as Postmaster, was engaged in stock-raising adjacent to the Falls. He connected himself with the Masonic Fraternity in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1846. Mr. Patrick is no speaker, but a good talker and ready writer, not only on political matters, but on any of the important events of the day. While editor of the *New Era* he wrote up many interesting incidents, reminiscences, etc. To him the compilers of this history are under great obligations for much information relating to Jefferson County. Personally, Mr. Patrick is sociable and agreeable. He never lacks for warm personal and political friends.

J. M. PIAZZEK, miller, is a native of Poland, and was born February 28, 1834. Came to the United States in 1854, residing temporarily in Ohio and Kentucky, and came to Kansas the spring of 1855, arriving in Grasshopper Falls, April 5. At that time James Frazier, Isaac Cody and Robert Riddle were engaged in constructing a saw-mill, employing several men and wanted more help. Mr. P. wanted employment, as his exchequer was limited to twenty-five cents, and it took but a short time to make a bargain. He turned in, went to work, husbanded his earnings, and in a short time had an interest in the business, and as years went on he became sole proprietor (a sketch of his manufacturing industries is given in the manufacturing interests of the county). Mr. Piazzek is largely interested in real estate in Kansas and stands among the substantial men of the State. His career is a fair illustration of what can be accomplished where there is a will to execute. His success he attributes to untiring industry. He was married in 1862 to Miss Melinda Menier, of Ohio. They have two children—Lee Forrest and Minnie. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

GEORGE E. REPPERT, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Valley Falls, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Greene County, February 21, 1837. He came to Kansas with his parents in 1856, his father, George A. Reppert, being among the very first settlers and farm-openers, in this portion of the county. He was a strong Free-state man of decided opinions, and it is needless to state he had difficulties to contend with. He did not live but a short time after coming to the State, not being able to stand the hardships. His death occurred in Leavenworth County. His wife, Mrs. Ann Reppert, died a few years ago. The subject of this sketch has been a continuous resident and has contributed amply towards the development of the county. He was married in Kansas to Miss Isabelle Pettit. They have seven children—Frank, Kate, Louis, Annie, Bennie, Mabel, Roy.

A. M. RUSSELL, school teacher, is a native of Ohio and was born in Geauga County, April 7, 1847. When five years of age removed with his parents to Cedar County, Iowa, where he was educated and reared. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Thirty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was in eighteen general engagements, and thirty-seven skirmishes, rendering valuable services as a scout a portion of the time. On one occasion he was two and a half days in a rebel camp, successfully making his escape. On the 3d of January, 1863, was wounded at Pocahontas, Tenn.; served through until the close, when he was honorably discharged. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1873, locating at Perry, where he taught school for several terms; was also connected with the Perry *Times* and interested in the jewelry, a branch of trade he is conversant with. In 1880, came to Valley Falls, where he has since been teaching. Mr. Russell was married February 19, 1870, in Cedar County, Iowa, to Miss Martha Counts, a native of that State. They have five children—Rosetta A., Emma C. B. M., Mary A., Nellie M., and Dick C. M. He is a member of ten different lodges and orders—I. O. G. T., S. of T., G. A. R., S. of M., I. O. O. F., S. of I., P. of H., A. F. & A. M., A. O. of U. W., U. O. of A. T.

CHALMERS SCOTT, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Valley Falls, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., where he served an apprenticeship at machine making and engineering. For several years after he followed the seas, being part of the time in the employ of the Cunards on the station between New York and the West Indies. At the commencement of the Kansas excitement he left New York in the spring of 1855 (April) for Kansas, and promptly identified himself with the Free-state party. He was commissioned Captain of a company of militia by Gov. Robinson. He was at Lawrence in 1856 with his company and helped to fortify it with old John Brown and others of the old guard, at the time they expected an attack from the Border Ruffians under Price and Stringfellow. Capt. Scott was stationed with his company, by Col. Jim Lane, in Fort Dickey on the right flank of Massachusetts street. Mr. Scott was always outspoken in the cause of freedom, and few men in the dark days of Kansas, took a more active part in securing to her the blessing of freedom, without pay or hope of reward, other than the consciousness of duty done. He located a claim near Grasshopper Falls, and worked for the Town Company and helped in building a saw-mill on the creek for them, after which he went to improving his claim. At the breaking out of the rebellion he went East with the desire of entering the navy as engineer, and received an appointment as third assistant. This appointment he declined, as he had sailed as chief, and entered the army at Hamilton, Ohio, where he was placed at the head of the Tool Department. After the close of the war he was employed as engineer and Superintendent of the Hamilton Gas Works, which position he held for four years, when having a difficulty with the directors in regard to employing cheap labor he resigned and returned to his old love, beautiful Kansas, in 1875. His present farm and home he purchased in 1857, but did not locate on it until 1880. Mr. Scott has been twice married, first to Miss Caroline Garvan, of Philadelphia, second to Miss Catherine Mayhew, a direct lineal descendant of Mayhew of Martha's Vineyard, one of the first missionaries among the Indians in Colonial times. He has one son from the first union, Philip G., and one daughter from the second union, Sarah Lea Balteaux. He was the first Constable elected at Grasshopper, and served as Clerk at the first election ever held there. He was tendered the first nomination for Senator and also the first for delegate to the Constitutional Convention, both of which he declined.

JOHN SILLS, farmer, Section 18, P.O. Valley Falls, is a native of England and was born in Nottinghamshire, August 29, 1833. Came to the United States in 1849, settling in Wisconsin, afterwards to Illinois; pursuing the vocation of plastering. Eventually in 1855 came to Kansas and made a claim where he now resides, he erected a cabin and commenced pioneering in true western style; had serious difficulties in the way of obtaining provisions at times, as it was unsafe for a Free-state man to make a trip to Leavenworth. After roughing it through up to September 11, 1862, Mr. Sills enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He followed after Price on his raid; was at the Cain Hill, Prairie Grove, and other engagements afterwards, in the West after the Indians, where he had some close calls. Served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in Illinois to Miss Henrietta Cain. They have six children—Sarah J., Mary L., George F., Warren E., Clarissa A., and William J.

R. D. SIMPSON, hotel proprietor, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Madison County, May 24, 1838. When he was quite young his father, Duke W. Simpson, emigrated to Missouri with his family, locating at Westport, which was then in its infancy. He was a man of some means, possessed of business qualifications, and was enterprising and ambitious. He was the first to inaugurate the Santa Fe trade, and was soon largely engaged in merchandising, being in the front ranks of commercial circles. He was prominently identified officially, figuring actively in public life up to the time of his death. R. D. received the benefits of a good education and did business for his father, a few years after which he went to Nebraska City and entered the employ of Russell, Majors & Waddells, the famous Government freighters. Mr. Simpson was thoroughly conversant with the freighting business, and in the capacity of wagon master was in their employ for several years, having a varied experience of adventures incidental to a life on the western plains at that day. When the U. P. R. R. was being constructed, he was engaged in contracting in the West, furnishing a large number of the ties and bridge timbers. Of latter years he has made his home in Kansas. He was married in 1860 to Miss M. A. Majors, daughter of Alex Majors the Government freighter. Mrs. S's death occured in Jackson County, Mo., in 1876. By this marriage he has three children living—Susan A., Amanda C., and Richard D., Jr. In May, 1879, Miss Elizabeth C. Fuller, of Kansas, became his wife. In 1875 he was Deputy Sheriff of Jefferson County. For four years was City Marshal of Valley Falls, and at present, 1882, is Police Judge. For the past few years he has been the genial host of the French Hotel, and as landlord, like anything else he undertakes, he is a success. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

I. SOUTHWARD, lumber dealer, is a native of England, and was born in Whitehaven, December 2, 1837, was there educated and reared. For eight years was in the employ of the British Government. In 1867 came to the United States, and to Jefferson County, Kas., locating at Valley Falls; he purchased a farm and turned his attention to school teaching for a few years. For a term was Deputy County Treasurer, and in 1875 was elected treasurer by the Reform Party, and re-elected in 1877, after which he served his successor as Deputy. Mr. Southward is one of the substantial citizens of the county. He was married in 1867 to Miss Jessie Hughn, a native of Scotland. He is at present Deputy County Surveyor and Notary Public.

ROBERT N. UTZ, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Valley Falls, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Boone County, October 19, 1831; was educated and reared in his native State. In 1859 he came to Kansas, taking up his abode in Jefferson County, where he has since been a resident, closely adhering to agricultural pursuits. His wife was formerly Miss Susan Coffman. They have seven children—Mary, Harvey, Olive, Edwin, Carrie, Arthur, and Irbie. Mrs. Utz's father, Mr. Coffman, settled in that part of Jefferson County where the subject of this sketch resides in 1855. He was prominently identified and well known among the pioneers for a number of years. His death occurred in 1864.

J. VANDRUFF, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 24, P. O. Valley Falls, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Greene County, March 31, 1837; was there reared and learned the carpenter's trade. Early in life he engaged in stock-driving between Chicago and Philadelphia. In 1857 he came to Kansas, locating at Valley Falls; worked at his trade as contractor and carpenter for a number of years, erecting a number of the first buildings. For a number of years he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. During the war he was a member of the State militia. He was married, in 1863, to Miss Mary Lynch, of Indiana. They have had six children—William H., Maria F., George H., Melissa A., Lucius M., and lost one, Marian. Mr. V. is a member of the I. O. O. F., Crescent Lodge, No. 86.

GEORGE VAN GAASBECK, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Valley Falls, is a native of New York, and was born in Tompkins County, February 4, 1816. His father, Peter Van Gaasbeck, was a native of Ulster County, N. Y. His mother was Phœbe Dunham. The Van Gaasbecks are of Holland extraction. In 1830 the family came West, locating in Ashtabula County, Ohio, where the subject resided until 1850, when he emigrated to Dane County, Wis., there residing until 1856, and on the 4th of July of that year, located in Kansas, being one among the first in the portion of Jefferson County he resides in, where he has been closely identified. For twelve years of his life, Mr. VanG. pursued the vocation of school-teaching, and takes a live interest in educational affairs. In 1865 and 1866, was Representative in the State Legislature. Politically he is a staunch Republican; advocates principle, not party. He was married, in 1853, to Miss Mary Quipps, of Wisconsin. They have three children—Melissa (now Mrs. G. A. McNorton), Otto and Cedora.

J. R. YOUNG, coal dealer, was born in Clark County, Ky., April 8, 1833. When one year of age came to Clay County, Mo., with parents, his father, Thomas, being among the pioneer farmers in that part. J. R. was there educated and reared. In 1853 he removed to Iowa, residing until 1857, when he came to Valley Falls. He had, however, visited Kansas with a view of locating, in 1854. He built a store on Sycamore street, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which branch he was identified until 1872, when he embarked in the coal trade. Being one of the pioneers, Mr. Young has been identified with the growth and development of Jefferson County, and has contributed amply toward the progress of Valley Falls. He has been twice married, first in 1859, to Miss Fannie Jessy, now deceased; by this marriage has three children—Philo, Toula, and Jessie. In 1879, Miss Lou. Ray, of Leavenworth, became his wife. By this union they have one child, Spartian. Mr. Young is a member of the I. O. O. F.

OSKALOOSA TOWNSHIP.

This township is a part of Slough Creek Township, which was one of the three first townships formed by the County Court, on January 21, 1856. Wm. Meredith was appointed Justice of the Peace, and J. H. C. Hopewell, Constable.

The first settler in the township was Dr. James Noble, who located his claim where the city of Oskaloosa now stands, early in the year 1855. During that year many more settlers located and opened farms. Among the first settlers who remained and contributed the most to develop the township were: James and Thomas H. Noble, Terry Trapp, N. B. and J. H. C. Hopewell, J. H. Rickman, E. and Jacob Faubion, H. O. Finch, Jno. Jeffries, Wm. Meredith and George and Conrad Schuster.

The first town laid out was Jacksonville, about one mile east of the present town of Oskaloosa. This was in the spring of 1855. Little attention was given to the proposed town by the settlers, and the project was soon abandoned, and the land sold to Joseph Evans, who turned it into a farm.

The first school was taught by A. J. Greene, at Jacksonville, in the winter of 1855–56, and was paid for by a subscription by the citizens.

During the first four years after the first settlement, the township settled very rapidly. In 1859 there were upward of two hundred voters in the township.

Since that time the township has steadily improved; has in every respect kept pace with the progress of the county, and is now one of the wealthiest and most prosperous, with well tilled farms covered with groves and orchards.

OSKALOOSA.

This attractive little city is the county seat of Jefferson County, is pleasantly located on the gently sloping hills extending back from the left bank of Big Slough Creek, and is on the line of the Leavenworth, Topeka and Southwestern Railroad.

It is one of the oldest towns in the county. At an early day the large business and residence lots were planted to forest and orchard trees, which have during the last quarter of a century grown to a remarkably large size, and afford the most perfect shade and an abundant yield of fruit. There is hardly a residence lot but that will in itself form an orchard and a sort of a park.

The town has a population of about 1,000. It has five churches, two schoolhouses, two banks, twenty-one stores, three hotels, two livery stables, one elevator, one saw-mill, two printing offices, and shops of various kinds.

The site of the present town of Oskaloosa was settled as a land claim in February, 1855, by Dr. James Noble.

In August, 1855, Jesse Newell, Joseph Fitsimons, with several others, came from Iowa to select a place for settlement somewhere in the State of Kansas. The neighborhood around Dr. Noble's place was chosen as the most desirable. Newell then conceived the idea of laying out a town there, but not having the money to buy the land, he kept his own counsel, not mentioning it even to his own party. But returning to Iowa he sold his farm the following winter, and then he and Joseph Fitsimons with their families, again returned to Kansas, arriving at the farm of Dr. James Noble on May 16, 1856. Jesse Newell bought the claim of Dr. Noble and moved into the cabin occupied by him. Fitsimons camped near where the public square now is, and soon after purchased a claim joining Newell's.

During the summer of 1856 Newell built and started a steam saw-mill on the west side of his claim, near a spring which he had found the year before.

In July, 1856, Newell and Fitsimons laid out a town of forty acres, with blocks, streets and alleys, after the plat of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and the town was so named from the Iowa city.

The first store building was erected early in 1856, by Isaac Newhouse, but was purchased by Joseph Fitsimons, who opened the first store.

Early in 1857 the post-office was established, and Joseph Fitsimons was appointed postmaster.

The first birth in the vicinity was that of Mary E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Noble, born February 12, 1855. She died in the May following.

The first death on the town site was that of Louis Trapp, a young man who died in 1858.

The first sermon preached in the neighborhood was by Elder Terry Trapp, a Baptist minister, who began holding religious services at his house, in the spring of 1855. He resided about two and a half miles northeast of the town. A church organization, known as the Slough Creek Baptist Church, with a few members, was duly organized and meetings were held each month.

In the spring of 1857 the first school, one paid for by subscription, was taught by Miss Mary Finnicome, in a frame building of native lumber. The house was simply a rough board enclosure, and was situated in the eastern part of town. It now forms a part of T. H. Noble's store. Miss Finnicome afterward became the wife of Joseph Fitsimons.

The first marriage in the new town was in 1859, and was that of Wm. D. Trapp and Miss Ruth A. Grimes.

In the spring of 1857, the founders of the town feeling unable to manage the business alone, a town company was formed. Its members were: Jesse Newell, who was president; Joseph Fitsimons, Franklin Finch, Henry Owens, N. B. Hopewell, V. F. Newell, John Newell, Isaac Newhouse, Wm. Meredith and W. C. Stagg.

During the year 1857 the town grew slowly, but by its close had about a dozen buildings. One of these was a very large hotel, built of native timber by Thos. H. Noble.

During the year 1858 the town grew very rapidly. The Delaware diminished reserve joined it on the south, and as it was expected that it would soon be open for settlement, large numbers of settlers located at Oskaloosa, erected small houses and waited, each anxious to secure a first choice of claims. By the close of the year the population numbered several hundred. The most of this population was of a temporary character, and their buildings were moved to farms which they had purchased in the vicinity.

In October, 1858, the county seat was located at Oskaloosa by a majority of four votes.

During the year 1859 the town continued to flourish, and there was still a large floating population.

The summer of 1860 was that of the big drouth, and a great many of the temporary settlers left the town. Notwithstanding this, however, many enterprises were undertaken. A newspaper, the *Independent*, was established, and a schoolhouse, church and grist-mill erected. The school then had three departments. By the close of the year the population did not exceed 500 Owing to the failure of crops, the year 1860 was a dull one, and the citizens devised various schemes to while away the time. Samuel Peppard invented a sailing wagon, and intended to take a trip in it across the Plains to Pike's Peak. The wagon was similar to an ordinary light wagon, weighed about 350 pounds, had a bed three feet wide, eight feet long, and six inches deep. A mast, with a sail nine by eleven feet in size, was raised over the center of the front axle. The steering apparatus was attached to the front axle, and resembled the tiller to a boat reversed. It was first tried on May 9, but the wind being high it was wrecked. It was soon repaired, and a party consisting of Sam. Peppard, Steve Randall, J. T. Forbes and Gid. Coldon started for Pike's Peak. They had about 400 pounds of provisions and ammunition. They made the trip to within about one hundred miles of Denver in safety, but were then struck by a whirlwind which completely demolished the vehicle, and injured its occupants. They had been on the road about four weeks, but only traveled nine days. Sometimes they traveled at the rate of fifteen miles per hour.

During the dull times, in the early history of Oskaloosa, several of the most prominent men organized themselves into a "Lazy Club." Among them were G. B. Carson, Thomas H. Noble, Abram Sinnard and W. Trapp. Carson was president for a long time. The club had rigid rules, and if any member was seen to have any implement of labor, his case was promptly investigated, and if he was proven guilty of having performed any work, he was expelled. The badge of distinction was a Barlow knife, which was awarded to the champion lazy man. At one time Tom Noble and Abe Sinnard were contestants. They were lying under the large oak tree, by the roadside, north of town, when the stage drove toward the spot where they were. Thinking it about to run over him, Noble rolled just out of the path, but Sinnard simply asked the driver to drive around. He got the knife. Trapp afterward carried it for a long time, but finally had to give it up to a man living below town, who was too lazy to carry it himself, but had his little boy tie a string to it and drag it after him. He kept it until the club disbanded.

Among the leading citizens of Oskaloosa in 1860 were Dr. Buckmaster, Thomas Moore, T. H. Noble, J. W. Day, Dr. Gambel, Terry Trapp, Jesse Newell, Franklin Finch, M. R. Dutton, W. C. Barnes, Jacob Boucher and A. J. Pierce. G. B. Carson kept the leading store, and Joseph Fitsimons was Postmaster.

During the war of the Rebellion the town made but little improvement. In fact, it hardly held its own, either in population or in the amount of business done.

After the close of the war, the town revived a little, but for a great many years did not increase its population but a very little. A great many public and private improvements were made, however. The old buildings, built for temporary accommodations on first settlement, steadily gave way to neat and attractive residences and large and substantial business houses. This order of things was kept up until 1880, when the number of inhabitants was less than 800. The next year, however, the Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern Railroad was built, and the city began to revive a great deal, and now has a population of about 1,000. Though small, it has always been a thriving business point, as there has never been any attempt to build up the town too fast for the country naturally tributary to it.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Oskaloosa was incorporated as a town on the 27th day of August, 1869, by Judge J. F. Bliss, in accordance to a petition presented by J. W. Day, and duly signed by a majority of the citizens of the village. The following-named parties were appointed Trustees: John B. Johnson, John N. Insley, George W. Hogeboom, John W. Roberts and Terry Critchfield. The present city officers are Henry Keeler, Mayor, and W. T. Irwin, Clerk.

The Jefferson Mutual Aid Association, of Oskaloosa, Kan., was incorporated under the laws of Kansas in 1882. Hon. A. McLouth, president; H. C. Deming, vice-president; M. L. Critchfield, secretary; J. M. Howard, treasurer; J. W. Balsley, M. D., medical examiner; W. F. Gilluly, attorney; M. V. B. Deter, general manager of agencies. The objects of this association are to furnish mutual protection at actual cost to persons, male or female, between the ages of twenty and seventy-five years; to accomplish all the good that is claimed for any mutual aid; to combine the efforts of all its members for mutual relief, aid, and the payment of a fund to the families or devisees of deceased members by voluntary contributions or assessments at time of death; placing relief benefits within the reach of the poor as well as the rich, that families may not be left destitute and objects of charity. The members, and not the officers, are the association, and the capital remains in the hands of the members until needed to pay a death loss. When more money is paid in on an assessment than is needed to pay a loss, the surplus, if sufficient, will be applied on the next loss, and no assessment made.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized soon after the settlement of the town. On May 11, 1860, it became incorporated, with the following trustees: Joseph Evans, Joseph Fitsimons, Oliver Shrader, L. B. Conwell, Jno. W. Day, Jno. N. Hall, Jacob Boucher, Wm. T. Mormon and John Spurlock. Church lots were donated by the town company, and in 1860 a church was commenced, which was completed in 1861. The first pastor was Rev. J. Collins. The church has always had a large membership, and is in a prosperous condition. It was re-incorporated in 1881. Rev. R. E. O'Byrne is now pastor.

The Episcopal Church—St. Paul's Parish—was organized February 24, 1868. There were then seventeen members. The first rector was C. E. D. Griffith. On September 1, 1869, the corner stone was laid for a church. The building was a large one, constructed of brick, and completed in 1870. For several years the society was prosperous, but now no services are held, and there are but four members in the city.

The Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. Wm. Wilson, in May, 1867, with eight members. The first elder was David M. Smith. For some time there was no regular minister, and occasional services were held by Rev. Messrs. Wilson and Thomas. The first regular minister was Rev. Mr. Irvin. In 1870, the erection of a church was commenced. It was a frame structure, and was completed and dedicated in February, 1872. The church now has a large membership, and is in a prosperous condition.

The African Baptist Church was erected in 1872. The society has a large membership.

The African Methodist Church was built in 1876. The society has been organized for many years and is in a prosperous condition.

The public school district was formed in 1859 by J. H. Bennett, County Superintendent of Schools. A schoolhouse was soon erected, and in 1860 the school had three departments.

In 1865 the township voted bonds for the erection of a large two-story brick schoolhouse in the village of Oskaloosa. Work on the house was soon commenced, and it was completed in due time, and is still known as the township schoolhouse. The building was, in the fall of 1878, leased to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for a term of ninety-nine years. A college was established and called Marvin College, in honor of Bishop Marvin, its founder, who promised to secure an endowment of $10,000, but he dying soon after, the school was kept up through the liberality of the citizens of Oskaloosa.

The new district schoolhouse is a large frame structure, two stories high, and was completed in 1881. It contains four large class-rooms, besides a number of necessary smaller ones, is well furnished, and has all necessary apparatus. The school is divided into four departments, each under an able and careful instructor, and is in a prosperous condition.

Oskaloosa Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M., was organized and received its charter early in 1859. There were then fifteen members. The lodge has always been in a prosperous condition, and in 1867 their hall was built. Its value is about $1,000. The membership of the lodge is large.

Oskaloosa Chapter No. 9, R. A. M., was organized under dispensation August 7, 1867. The charter was issued on the 17th of the following October. The first officers were: Chas. K. Gilchrist, high priest; Loven D. Price, king and Samuel Corn, scribe. The present officers are: M. E. Terry Critchfield, H. P.; E. Henry Keller, king; E. H. M. Mason, scribe; Comp. Wm. Blevins, Treas.; Comp. A. J. Buck, Sect.; Comp. J. C. W. Davis, C. H.; Comp. S. Corn, P. S.; Comp. W. H. Buckmaster, R. A. C.; Comp. J. N. Insley, Mst. 1st V.; Comp. D. M. Smith, Mst. 2d V.; Comp. J. F. Hinton, Mst. 3d V.; Comp. James Townsend, Sent. The only death in this chapter was that of Nelson Chapman, who died September 18, 1872, and was buried with the rites of the Order.

Eagle Lodge No. 32, I. O. O. F., was organized October 11, 1867. The charter members were Thomas Hunter, J. F. Conwell, E. A. Graham, L. F. Busenbark, David Newhouse, James Peterson, H. M. Mason and A. Sinnard. The first officers were: Thomas Hunter, N. G.; J. F. Conwell, V. G.; J. Peterson, Rec. Sec.; L. F. Busenbark, Per. Sec.; D. Newhouse, Treas. and E. A. Graham, D. D. G. M. The present membership of the lodge is thirty-five. They occupy a lodge in connection with the Free Masons. The present officers are: V. M. Stevens, N. G.; Geo. Wise, V. G.; J. H. Johnson, Sect.; W. E. Conwell, Treas.; Henry Morley, D. D. G. M.

Oskaloosa Lodge No. 62, A. O. U. W., was organized on October 22, 1880, with ten members. The first officers were: J. M. Howard, M. W.; D. W. Daniels, foreman; H. C. Deming, overseer; C. W. Roberts, recorder; J. N. Standiford, F; J. W. Balsley, R.; C. Golden, guide. The Order now has twenty-five members, and is in a prosperous condition. Chas. Smith is worthy master and J. A. Huron, recorder.

THE PRESS, HOTELS AND BANKS.

The Oskaloosa Independent, was established on July 2, 1860, by John W. Roberts. For the first two years, he wrote the editorials from his home in Ohio, and J. W. Day was local editor and business manager. In May, 1874, his son, F. H. Roberts, became a partner, but in September, 1879, the partnership was dissolved, the senior member of the firm continuing the paper, until July, 1882 when F. H. Roberts took charge of the entire business.

The *Independent* is, with the exception of the *Troy Chief*, the oldest paper in the State, and has since its first issue been a strict advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and of the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks. Its tone has ever been moral and elevating. It is published in the same building where it was established, and the press occupies the identical position where it was placed in 1860. It is the leading paper of the county and has a large circulation.

In the fall of 1868, the *Oskaloosa Democrat* was founded by Stafford & Nesbitt, but its publication was only continued for a short time.

In September, 1868, B. R. Wilson and L. A. Heil established the *Oskaloosa Statesman*, a Democratic paper. After one year Wilson became sole proprietor, and published it until the fall of 1872, when it was discontinued.

The *Sickle and Sheaf* was founded on October 3, 1873, by Jules L. Williams and B. R. Wilson, as a Democratic paper. In July, 1877, upon the death of Mr. Williams, Wilson became sole proprietor, and changed its name to the *Oskaloosa Sickle*, under which name he still continues its publication. It is a seven column folio, and has a large circulation. This paper is printed on a Washington hand press, which is undoubtedly the oldest one in the State, having been brought to Lawrence in 1854 by John Speer, who, after publishing the *Kansas Tribune* on it for some time, associated W. W. Ross with him, took it to Topeka, printing the first daily paper there on it. Speer soon sold it to Ross Bros., and, after changing owners several times, came into the possession of B. R. Wilson

The Jefferson House is the leading hotel, and is well furnished. It occupies the site of the original Jefferson House built in 1858. Dr. S. S. Cooper is proprietor.

The St. John's Hotel, Thomas Hutchings, proprietor, is a large hotel, in the northern part of the city.

The Frontier House, J. F. Bliss, proprietor, is a popular hotel, but small.

The Central House is centrally located, and is owned by Critchfield & Johnson.

The Jefferson County Bank was established in September, 1880, and was first known as Terry Critchfield's Bank, but since that time M. L. Critchfield was admitted as a partner, and the name of the institution changed as above.

The Oskaloosa Bank was established in 1874, by F M. Johnson, who is still sole proprietor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

E. T. ALBERT, agent for the L. T. & S. W. R. R. This popular gentleman is a native of Wisconsin, and was born in Walworth County, where he was educated and reared. His telegraphic and railroad education he received on the lines of the Western Union and Milwaukee & St. Paul. After becoming proficient he came to Kansas, entering the employ of the U. P. R. R. at Armstrong, where he perfected himself as a mechanical engineer, following that vocation for a time. For two years he was the company's agent at Linwood, coming from that point to Oskaloosa in August, 1882, being the first agent in the city. Mr. Albert is thoroughly acquainted with the important details of the business, and is substantially endorsed by the citizens of Oskaloosa.

J. W. BALSLEY, physician and surgeon, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Zanesville, Muskingum County, November 14, 1845. He was reared in his native county, receiving the benefits of the Muskingum College, at Concord, after which he took up the study of medicine, and graduated from the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, in February, 1872. He practiced for several months in Ohio, after which he came to Kansas, locating in Oskaloosa. In the spring of 1880 he opened a drug store at Garrison, Pottawatomie County, which he removed to Oskaloosa in 1881. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in many of the Shenandoah Valley engagements, the siege of Vicksburg, joining Sherman's army at Big Shanty, and was with him through to the sea. Served three years and was honorably discharged. He was married in 1873, to Miss Sarah Bonefield, of Muskingum County, Ohio. He is a Mason, a member of the K. of P., and A. O. U. W. He has been a successful practitioner, and ranks high in the medical profession.

J. H. BENNET, attorney, was born in what is now Franklin County, Maine, August 24, 1824. His father, William Bennet, was a native of Massachusetts. J. H. was reared in his native State, receiving the benefits of a good education, after which he came to the West, locating at Marietta, Ohio. He pursued the vocation of school teaching considerably, eventually engaging as a clerk in a railroad office in Indiana. In 1857, came to Kansas, locating at Grasshopper Falls. He was soon elected Justice of the Peace, being the first by regular election. Philip Allen had been Justice of the Peace by appointment. He opened a law office, and dealt out legal lore to those in need of it. Also, in 1857, he was elected to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, of Jefferson County, being the first official in that capacity, the duties of which he discharged for four years. In 1863, was elected County Clerk, and at the close of his term in this office, was elected Clerk of the District Court. Since the expiration of his last official charge, he has principally devoted his time to the practice of his profession. Mr. Bennet is a close observer, an able writer, and has written a great many interesting incidents and historical facts pertaining to the primitive days of Jefferson County. He was married in 1865, to Miss Caroline Macomber, of Ohio. They have three children—Jeremiah H., Raphael V., and Eunice Kate. Mr. Bennet is a member of the I. O. O. F.

T. C. BENSON, druggist, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Randolph County, September 2, 1856; was educated and reared in Wayne County. For one year he pursued the vocation of school-teaching, and was for four years in the drug trade at Fountain City. Came to Oskaloosa in the spring of 1882, and engaged in business. He is a clever gentleman, and has made himself eminently popular. Mr. B. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. R. BEST, County Clerk, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Clinton County, May 11, 1850; came to Atchison County, Kan., with his parents, in 1860. His father, John W. Best, was among the early and leading farmers of this county. J. R. was there reared and educated. For a time he was clerk in his brother's store in Monrovia, Atchison County. In 1869, came to Valley Falls, where he was engaged in the drug business for several years. In 1881, was elected to his present office. Mr. Best is a careful and competent official. He was married, in 1874, to Miss Laura A. Beland, of Valley Falls. He is a member of the K. of P.

WILLIAM BLEVINS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Oskaloosa. For upwards of thirty-two years he has been a resident of Kansas. He is a native of Ireland, and was born in the north part of that country, September 13, 1822. He was educated and resided there until 1848, when he came to America; resided temporarily in the Eastern States, eventually locating in Columbiana County, Ohio, where he remained about two years, and learned the cooper's trade. In the spring of 1850, he came to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and entered the Government employ in the capacity of teamster and general utility. Up to 1859 he was principally engaged in freighting across the plains to the different forts, being wagon-master the greater part of the time. He assisted in erecting the buildings at Fort Riley, in 1853, and those at Camp Floyd, Utah, a few years later. In the spring and season of 1856, was with Joe Johnson, then Colonel of the Topographical Corps, on the survey of southern and western Kansas. In 1858, was wagon-master for Major Ogden, and while on the expedition encountered some close calls from the Indians, who at that time were not very friendly. In fact, all his early years on the plains were a series of adventures and hardships incidental to all new countries, and particularly so in the domains of the red man. Mules and oxen were entirely used on those wagon trains, and the crossing of streams with abrupt banks, quick-sands, and currents, were among the every day obstacles to contend with. Mr. Blevins, being a man of robust constitution, persevering and daring, was the right man in the right place, and his services were highly appreciated by his employers. While in the Government employ he bought a claim adjoining the section where Oskaloosa now stands, and when the land came into market, secured his title, and in 1860 located thereon, applying himself to agricultural pursuits since that time, in which he has been eminently successful. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Martha Chandler, of Missouri. They have five children—William N., James C., John M., Elizabeth R., and Sarah E. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic Order, Oskaloosa Lodge, No. 14, and Oskaloosa Chapter, No. 9.

D. BRINER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Oskaloosa, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Cumberland County, April 19, 1824. When twenty-two years of age he removed to Lebanon, Ohio, where he resided for a number of years. In 1850 he emigrated to Iowa, being one of the pioneers of Mahaska County where he followed farming until coming to Kansas in 1857. Mr. B. located adjoining the town of Oskaloosa, where he has since resided, making a specialty of stock-raising. He is one of the largest real estate owners in the county. He was married in Ohio, December 27, 1849.

J. C. BROWN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 17, P. O. Oskaloosa, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Clinton County, January 25, 1835; was educated and reared in that State, coming to Kansas in the autumn of 1861, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits, with considerable success. He was married in Kansas, to Miss Mary Wiley. By this union they have seven children—William A., James F., Elizabeth A., John D., Charles E., Joseph, and Sherman.

C. A. BUCK, M. D. and farmer, Section 25, P. O. Oskaloosa, is deserving of special mention as one who has taken an active part in the political affairs of Kansas, as well as contributing substantially to its material welfare. He is a native of New York, and was born in Cayuga County, September 14, 1810. His great grandfather Buck was an aide-de-camp to General Washington at Valley Forge, and was appointed by him, when he became President, as Judge of the Southern District of New York, and while acting in that capacity narrowly escaped death at the hands of the Pennonites, who at that time were endeavoring to rule. He was a native of Philadelphia, and a prominent man of that day. Of his maternal ancestors, the Drakes were among the first families of the Empire State. C. A. Buck took up the study of medicine early in life, and graduated from the medical college at Geneva, N. Y. In 1831, with his parents, emigrated to Illinois, locating in Peoria County, they being among the pioneers in that part. The Indians were troublesome at that period, and Dr. Buck took an active part in subduing them. He assisted in engineering and building the fort at Peoria, under Capt. Holcomb, and was the only man that could handle a pen and do the writing. He participated in the Black Hawk war, passing through all the early troubles of the Sucker State. Dr. Buck was originally a Whig, but on the organization of the Democratic party, joined it, where he has since been, with the exception of the part he took in the Fusion party in Kansas, a few years ago. He was a personal friend of Stephen A. Douglas, introducing him to the convention of Tazewell County, when that gentleman was the aspirant for Congress. After his nomination, he canvassed the counties of Tazewell and Peoria, in his behalf. During his sojourn in Illinois, he was a delegate to nineteen conventions in Peoria County. In the spring of 1857, Dr. Buck came to Kansas, locating in Jefferson County, turning his attention to farming, the practice of medicine being too severe on him. He was soon recognized by the citizens as a man of more than ordinary ability, and was called upon by the claim owners to settle a difficulty between them and the settlers, as to their rights. This meeting was held in the lower room of the court-house, the Osawkie Court being in session. As they were making considerable noise, the court sent the Sheriff down a couple of times, commanding order. Dr. Buck sent back word that his court was of as much importance as any others, and he would go on at all hazards, and did. He crossed swords with Gen. Jim Lane, in regard to the holding and conducting of elections, coming out successfully and maintaining the just rights of the people. In 1868 he was elected a member of the State Legislature. He was chairman of the committee to locate the penitentiary, and by good business management in that capacity, saved the State a large amount of money. A few years ago he canvassed Jackson and Jefferson counties for Hon. Thos. P. Fenlon and Judge McDowell, the former Democratic candidate for District Attorney, and the latter for District Judge. Of late years the doctor does not enter the political field to any extent, preferring the peace and quiet of home. He was married, in 1840, in Illinois, to Miss Eunice Stewart. They have six children—Albert, Charles A., Jr., Theresa O. (wife of E. Thomas Ellis), Eunice E. (wife of J. L. White), Annis (wife of W. J. Harris), and Walter. Dr. Buck is a Mason, and a member of the Grand Lodge, being its first Master in Jefferson County

J. BUCKINGHAM, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 19, P. O. Oskaloosa, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Muskingum County, April 15, 1829. He was educated and reared in Trumbull and Delaware counties. During the Rebellion he served six months in the Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Buckingham came to Kansas in 1866, locating where he now resides. He is one of the solid and progressive farmers of the county. He was married in Indiana to Miss Nancy H. Hall. By this union they have five children—Horace J., Ellen Jane, Eva May, Edmond and Charles. Himself and family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. H. BUCKMASTER, M. D., is a native of Ohio, and was born in Fredericksburg, Wayne County, December 27, 1844. Came to Kansas in 1858. His father, Dr. Henry Buckmaster, came to this State in 1857, locating in Oskaloosa being one of the first physicians in this part. During the Rebellion he was one of the Board of Examiners at Fort Leavenworth, and afterward at St. Louis, also Medical Director Department of Kansas. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature, and also of the State Legislature. He figured quite prominently in the State up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1875. W. H. was reared and educated in Kansas, and took up the study of medicine under the tutorship of his father, after which he took lectures at the Rush Medical College in Chicago, graduating in 1867. For one year was Assistant Surgeon in the regular army. The Doctor is a genial gentleman and a successful practitioner. He was married in 1868 to Miss Carrie Morrison, of Ohio. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

HON. STEPHEN STANLEY COOPER, was born at Mount Carmel, Ill., August 20, 1826. His father, Rev Samuel C. Cooper, was of English descent, a native of Baltimore, who removed with his family to Ohio when a mere youth, and afterwards became a Methodist Episcopal minister of distinction, and was especially a useful man as an educator, and in building up the Asbury University in Indiana. The maiden name of S. C. Cooper's mother was Caroline Thrall; her death occurred when he was very young; she was a devout Christian. The subject of this sketch was educated at Asbury University, Indiana. Soon after leaving college he entered the army as a soldier in the Fifteenth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, in the Mexican war. He was under Gen. Scott, entered the City of Mexico, was encamped in the castle of Chapultepec with his regiment for about four months. Participated in the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey and Chepultepec. Served until the close; returned to Indiana and took up the study of medicine with Drs. Allen and Weaver, of Rockville, where he remained about four years. He afterwards attended the Rush Medical College, Chicago. He commenced the practice of medicine in Spencer, Ind., in 1854, where he practiced until 1857, when he returned to Kansas, locating in Grasshopper Falls (now Valley Falls), where he practiced four years. In 1861, removed to Oskaloosa and continued to practice until 1868, when he commenced merchandising, which he has carried on since that time; also for a number of years has been in the hotel business. In 1857 he was elected as a Free-state man a member of the Kansas Legislature, and during the same year was elected a member of the Legislature under both the Topeka and Lecompton Constitutions. In the Territorial Legislature he occupied a prominent position as a Free-state man. In 1861 he was elected Treasurer of Jefferson County, and held the office two years. In 1866 he was elected State Senator from Jefferson County, and served in that body during 1867-68. In 1868 was elected by the Fifth Judicial District as member of the Board of Railroad Assessors, serving two years. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and for a number of years has been identified with the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he was originally a Whig, but was a member of the first Republican Convention in Indiana, in which he supported Oliver P. Morton for Governor, and made a canvass of Owen County in behalf of the Republican ticket. In Kansas he was an ardent advocate of Free-stateism, and was a member of the noted Grasshopper Falls Convention. In 1872 he voted for Horace Greeley, regarding him as the father of the Republican party. In Spencer, Ind., on the 25th of April, 1855, he was married to Miss Kate Patrick, daughter of Rev. Ebenezer Patrick, and sister to Hon. A. G. Patrick, a prominent Kansas pioneer and public man. Mrs. Cooper is a lady of education and refinement, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. They have had three children, all of whom are dead.

TERRY CRITCHFIELD, banker, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Harrison County, February 21, 1834. Came to Illinois with his parents when comparatively young, where he was educated and reared. In April, 1855, came to Kansas and turned his attention to buying real estate, operating principally in Jefferson, Franklin and Leavenworth counties. The troubles were then at their height, and Mr. C. being an outspoken Free-state man, had his share of them. On one occasion he was coming up the Missouri on a steamboat that was loaded with passengers, and a vote was taken to see how the crowd stood on the goose question, so to speak. It was ascertained that there was one Free-soil vote cast. Another vote was taken and the same solitary vote came to the front. It was soon ascertained that Mr. Critchfield was the man that cast the vote, and revolvers were flourished and threats made, and they made it very uncomfortable for him all the way up; so much so, in fact, he did not expect to reach the shore alive. When the steamer reached Leavenworth he discovered that quite a number of the passengers were Free-state men, or professed to be at least, and some of them had taken a small part in persecuting him. In 1859 he located permanently in Oskaloosa, the county seat of Jefferson County, attending to his real estate affairs and other business. In 1865 he embarked in merchandising, in which he is still interested. In 1871 he was elected to the Legislature by the Republican party, and re-elected in 1875 by the Democratic party. He had always been a Republican until 1872, when he voted for Horace Greeley; this was the turning point. Mr. C. has also held several county offices, to which he was re-elected in former years. Has also been Justice of the Peace and other township offices. There are but few among the old settlers better known. In September, 1880, he engaged in the banking business. He is the originator and owner of the Jefferson County Bank at Oskaloosa, Kansas. He is a member of Oskaloosa Lodge, No. 14, A., F. & A. M., and Chapter No. 9, of which he is high priest. He was married in November, 1858, to Miss Lucinda C. Walters, of Fulton County, Ill. They have four children—M. L., Caddie, May and Kate.

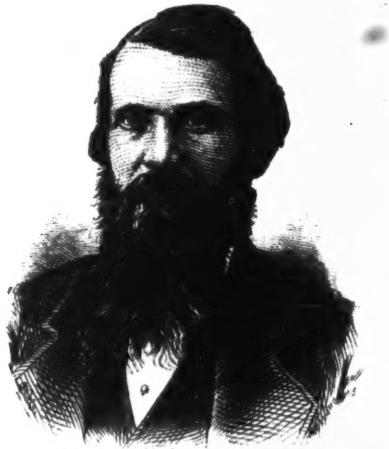

Terry Critchfield

JOHN DAILEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 15, P. O. Oskaloosa, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Allegheny County, September 2, 1850. Was educated and reared in his native State, coming to Kansas with his parents several years ago. His father is prominently identified with the K. P. R. R., being master mechanic at Ellis, Kan. The subject of this sketch has always pursued farming, and has been eminently successful in that calling. He was married in Kansas to Miss Lucinda Bliss, of Jefferson County.

THOMAS B. DAILEY, grocer, was born in Harrisburg, Penn., October 18, 1848; was there educated, reared and learned the machinist's trade. He came to Kansas in 1866, and for several years followed railroading. His father, John B. Dailey, is master mechanic on the Middle Division of the K. P. R. R., at Ellis, Kan. He is one of the oldest hands in the employ of that company. The subject of this sketch was engineer on the Rio Grande R. R., and ran the first train into Leadville. For a time he was largely interested in stock-raising in Western Kansas. In 1874, engaged in farming near Oskaloosa, and still carries on the farm in connection with his business. Mr. D. was married in 1876 to Miss Emma Bell, of Pennsylvania. They have one daughter, Annie. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

GEORGE DAVIS, Sheriff, is a native of England, and was born September 11, 1845. Came to the United States when about a year old with his parents, locating in Miami County, Ohio. In 1856 he removed to Indiana. In 1858 the family came to Kansas, locating in Oskaloosa, where he has since made his home. In 1863 he enlisted in Company M, Fifth Kansas Cavalry. Was on duty on the border until discharged, October 9, 1865. In 1866 he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, which he still carries on. In the autumn of 1881 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, Sheriff, the first Republican elected to that office in Jefferson County in ten years. Mr. Davis has taken a most active part in making the Jefferson County Agricultural Society a success, in placing it on a sound and safe plane, being one of the largest stockholders in the association. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Hilley Peppard, a native of Ohio. They have six children—O. B., Orthal, Eva, George Jr., James B. and Frederick.

J. C. W. DAVIS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 3, P. O. Oskaloosa, was born in Harrison County, Ind., June 29, 1830. When six years of age removed with parents to Hancock County, Ill., where he was educated and reared, eventually removing to Mahaska County, Iowa, from which point, in 1852, he went to California, where he pursued the vocation of mining a few years. In June, 1856, Mr. D. located in Jefferson County, Kan., in Oskaloosa Township, and at the Osawkie land sale bought a large tract of land. He was prominently identified with the early agricultural development of the county, and of later years has ranked as one of its leading farmers, his landed estate comprising 416 acres. During the Rebellion was in the Kansas Militia. Has been a Commissioner of Jefferson County two years, and otherwise officially interested. He is a member of the Masonic Order and Oskaloosa Chapter. Was married in Iowa to Miss Elizabeth Mayers. By this union has three children—O. O., L. L. and Brick Pomeroy. Politically, Mr. Davis has always been a Democrat.

HENRY DECKER, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Oskaloosa. This well-known early settler is deserving of special mention among those who helped develop the farming interests of Jefferson County. He is a native of Germany, and was born in Prussia, September 24, 1832, where he resided until 1853, when he came to the United States, and located in Ohio, eventually taking up his abode in Cass County, Ill., there residing until 1858, when he came to Kansas, opening up a farm in Osawkie Township, Jefferson County, being one among the first. He had many drawbacks during those early days, which were only overcome by untiring industry and hardships. In 1863, with his family, returned to Illinois, remaining until 1865. He was married March 10, 1857, to Miss Maria Tiemeyer. By this union they have seven children—Henry A., John A., Charles E., William G., Mary A., Carrie H. and Eleanor E.

DETER BROTHERS, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements. This house was established in Oskaloosa in 1879, by Mr. Daniel Deter, the senior member of the firm. In November, 1881, the copartnership of Deter Brothers was formed, Mr. David Deter becoming one of the firm. They carry a large stock and do an extensive business. Daniel Deter was born in Piatt County, Ill., January 23, 1853. Was there educated and reared, and was for a few years in business in Ohio. In 1878 he came to Kansas. In 1877 he was married to Miss Ella Morrison, of Ohio. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the I. O. O. F. David Deter, the junior member of the firm, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Piatt County, August 13, 1856. Was educated, reared and resided in his native State until he came to Kansas in the autumn of 1881. He was married in 1876 to Miss Phoebe Garger, of Illinois. By this union they have one son—William E.

GEORGE DETER, merchant, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Piatt County September 29, 1847. Was there educated and reared; he followed various pursuits in after life, residing there until 1879, when he came to Kansas, locating at Oskaloosa. For a time was engaged in the livery business, eventually engaging in merchandising. He is a genial gentleman, and has his share of the trade. He was married in Illinois, in 1869, to Miss Mary Morain. They have four children—Minnie A., Clara J., Emily and Cora. Mr. Deter is a member of the A. O. of U. W.

W. C. FOWLER, Recorder of Deeds, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Knox County, February 28, 1838. When young he moved with his parents to Schuyler County, Ill., where the family resided until 1856, when they came to Kansas, locating in Leavenworth County. In 1857 removed to Jefferson County, taking up their abode near Round Grove, in Union Township, his father, Mr. Isaac H. Fowler, being among the first farm openers in that part. He was the first Justice of the Peace in that part, which office he held for several years. In 1863, W. C. enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Kansas, doing duty in Missouri and the Indian Territory until the close of the war. In 1879 he was elected to his present office by the Republican party. The selection was a good one, as Mr. Fowler is a thoroughly competent official and popular citizen. He was married in 1867 to Miss M. S. Daniels. They have had eight children—Margaret J., Isaac, Mary F., Hulda, John W., Lydia, and lost two, Benjamin M. and Allen.

MARSHALL GEPHART, attorney, is a native of Maryland, and was born in Cumberland City, April 24, 1850; came to Kansas in 1857 with his parents, locating in Valley Falls, his father, S. C. Gephart, Esq., being one of the pioneers of that place. Marshall received his early education in Valley Falls after which he attended school at Topeka, Atchison, and Gettysburg, Pa. He took up the study of law and graduated from the Albany, N.Y., Law School. Was admitted to the Jefferson County bar in 1870. He was married in 1876 to Miss Louisa Thomas. They have two children—Alice B. and George F. Mr. Gephart is a member of the Masonic Order.

W. F. GILLULY, attorney, was born in Clinton, Mich., October 19, 1846; was there educated and reared. In September, 1863, he enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry. He went in as a private; was promoted to Second Lieutenant in 1864, and in '65 to First Lieutenant, serving until the close. His base of operations was in the Western Department, and he participated in a number of the general engagements. His uncle, John Gilluly, a prominent attorney, commanded the Fifth Michigan Infantry. He was killed at the Fredericksburg engagement. After the war he returned to Michigan, and in 1868 came to Kansas, teaching school in Jefferson County for a few years. In 1871 he was elected Clerk of Jefferson County, and while discharging the duties of that office, spent his leisure time in studying law. The autumn of 1874 he was admitted to the bar. In 1876 he was elected County Attorney. Few persons in the county have been more prominently identified, politically, than Mr. Gilluly, considering the length of time he has been a resident. He has also been Justice of the Peace, and held minor offices. He is a member of the Masonic Order and the I. O. O. F. He was married December 27, 1869, to Miss Ella L. Burns, of Illinois. They have two children by this union—Ross B. and Gertie.

FREDERICK GRAMSE, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Oskaloosa, was born in Prussia, December 20, 1828, and is of Prussian-Polish nationality. He was raised in his native country, receiving the benefits of a good education. He served three years in the Prussian army, and came to the United States in 1853, locating in Troy, N. Y. In 1858 he came to Booneville, Mo., residing there until 1861, when he came to Kansas and turned his attention to his trade—that of blacksmithing—in Oskaloosa, which he followed until 1869, and since then has been engaged in farming. Previous to coming to Missouri, for a time he was a resident of Chicago, Ill., where he was married to Amelia David. They have ten children—Bertha, Amelia, Rudolph, Henry, Annie, Adolph, Arthur, Charles, Julius, and Albert.

G. W. GRAYSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 8, P. O. Oskaloosa, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Greenup County, October 20, 1808; was there reared and educated. In 1837 he came to Missouri, locating in Platte County, being one of the pioneers of the Platte purchase. In the spring of 1855 he came to Kansas, locating in Jefferson County. Since that time he has been prominently identified with the farming interests. During the troubles of 1856 he did not take any part in the question at issue; although from a slave State, he was opposed to human slavery. His son, John Quincy Grayson, was killed during the early troubles, an account of which is given in another portion of the work. Mr. G. has been twice married—first to Miss Sarah Allerton. By this union there are eight children living—Mary, George W., Sarah J., Nathan, Nancy, Raphael, William H., and John. His present wife's maiden's name was Mary Roe. At the time of her marriage she was a widow, Mr. Ganser, her husband, having been killed at the battle of Vicksburg. Mr. Grayson, by the latter marriage, has five children.

J. A. HART, jeweler, is a native of Connecticut, and was born in Southington, Hartford County, February 23, 1841. At the age of twelve he came to Indiana with relatives, and two years afterward located in Kewanee, Ill., where he was educated and learned the jeweler's trade. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving three years, when he was honorably discharged and returned to Illinois. In 1865 he engaged in the jewelry business with J. W. Eddy, in Kewanee, Ill., and in 1867 commenced business for himself at Altoona, Ill., and in 1873 at Cambridge, from which point he came to Oskaloosa in the spring of 1881. He was married in Illinois in September, 1867, to Miss Mary E. Patrick, a native of Kentucky. They have one daughter—Katie E. Mr. Hart is a member of the A. O. U. W.

ALEX. HENDERSON, stock-raiser and dealer, Section 8, P. O. Winchester, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1820; was reared, educated and resided in his native State until 40 years of age. He came to Kansas in 1864 from Missouri, where he had been a resident a few years. Mr. Henderson is one of the most extensive stock men and real estate owners in the county. He has been Justice of the Peace and otherwise officially identified during his sojourn. He was married in Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Ekey. They have had three children—James, Margaret J., and Henrietta. James, the oldest, was murdered in the Indian Territory in 1879. His home was at Medicine Lodge, Kan., where he was engaged in the stock business, and was killed in company with a man named Stockwell and another party. They were slain for their money by outlaws.

CHRISTIAN HOFMANN, lumber dealer, one of the representative business men of Jefferson County is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Germany, and was born in

Wurtemburg. Came to the United States in 1852, locating in Illinois; from 1855 to 1859, resided in Chicago; from 1859 to 1862, resided in St. Louis and other parts of Missouri. Mr. H. is a painter by trade, which he pursued during the time mentioned, and a few years later pursued that vocation in Omaha, Neb. During the war served in the Fifth Missouri in the Reserve Corps. In 1869 located permanently in Oskaloosa; he had purchased real estate in the county, and had been in the State, however, several years previous. Up to 1877 he was engaged in various pursuits. In that year he embarked in the lumber business. Mr. Hofmann has been considerably identified with the commercial interests of Oskaloosa. He was married in Kansas to Miss Ellenora Puderbaugh, a native of Indiana. By this union they have three children, John, George and Henry.

N. B. HOPEWELL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 34, P. O. Oskaloosa; among those who figured early and prominently in the pioneer days of Jefferson County, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Russellville, Logan County, April 25, 1821. His father, Samuel K., was a blacksmith by trade, and emigrated to Missouri with his family in 1832, locating at Liberty, where the subject of this sketch was educated and reared. After receiving the benefits of the schools in Liberty at that day, he took up the study of law in the office of W. T. Wood. In the autumn of 1854, Mr. Hopewell came to Kansas, locating where he now resides. His intention was to devote his entire attention to farming, but soon after arriving was induced to engage in the law profession at Osawkie in company with O. B. Tibbs, which continued for a short time. Mr. Hopewell was the first magistrate in Jefferson County, receiving his appointment from Gov. A. H. Reeder, August 27, 1855. He solemnized the first marriage and the first civil and criminal cases were heard before him. He has been County Commissioner, and otherwise identified with its interests. During the troubles of 1856 he took no part, advocating peace and attending to his own affairs. Politically, he has been and is a Democrat. Mr. H. was married to Miss Jane C. Johnson in Missouri. They have eight children, James T., William H., Oscar K., Mary I., Nancy J., George J., David E., and Walter A.

G. A. HURON, Judge of the Probate Court, was born in Hendricks County, Ind., March 29, 1838. He was reared a farmer, and was educated in the common schools of his native county. Commenced teaching when eighteen years of age, and was a successful teacher in the public schools until the commencement of the late war when he enlisted as a Sergeant in Company I, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers. Was promoted to Quartermaster-Sergeant of the regiment, and the last eight months of the war, was the Indiana State Sanitary Agent for the Army of the Potomac, with headquarters at City Point, Va. After the close of the war he was appointed a clerk in the Third Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. While in that office he improved his leisure time in studying law, and entering the law department of the Columbian University, he graduated in July, 1868, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. In the same year he came to Kansas, and located in Valley Falls, where he engaged in the practice of law until 1873, when for four years he was editor and publisher of the Valley Falls *New Era*. Resuming the practice of law, he was in 1879 elected Judge of the Probate Court, and re-elected in 1881. Politically, Judge Huron is a life-long Republican, and he has always taken an active part in advocating the measures of that party. He was married July 31, 1861, to Miss Mary F. Freeman, of Hendricks County, Ind. They have five children, Horace, aged twenty; Mary, aged twelve; Aaron, aged nine; Bennett A., aged five, and George B., aged three years. Religiously, Judge Huron is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, since February 14, 1856. He is active in church work, and has been for twelve years of his life a Sabbath-school superintendent, for eight years a class leader, and for fourteen years a steward. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W., has passed the chairs in both orders and is now a member of the Grand Lodge of each.

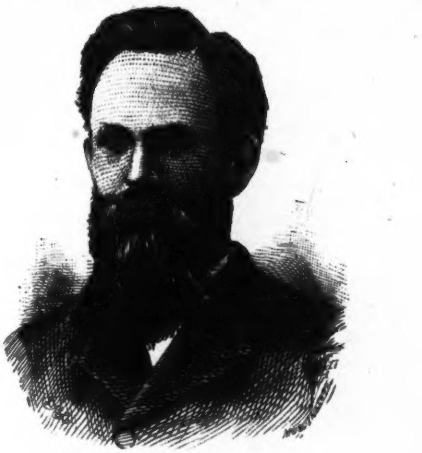

G. A. Huron

J. N. INSLEY, real estate agent. Among the truly representative citizens of Oskaloosa may be mentioned Capt. Insley, as he is generally called. He came to Leavenworth, Kas., in 1858. His brother, M. H. Insley, Esq., was at that time proprietor of the Mansion House, in that city. With him he remained about a year, and then went to Pike's Peak, the gold excitement being at its zenith at that period. After spending two years in the far West he returned to his native State, Indiana. In July, 1862, he took an active part in organizing a company for the Seventy-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and as Second Lieutenant went South with the same. He participated at the battle of Murfreesboro, and other minor engagements, acting as Adjutant under Col. A. O. Miller. His military career covered a period of eighteen months, being discharged on account of disability brought on by an over-exertion in a forced march to Hartsville, Tenn. He had been promoted and commissioned as First Lieutenant, and his commission for the Captaincy was about to be ordered when he was discharged. Leaving the service he sojourned temporarily in Indiana, and came on to Kansas, locating tributary to Oskaloosa, where he turned his attention to farming. Securing a government contract, he supplied for two years a large amount of forage for the sustenance of the troops in these parts. He was also for a time the proprietor of the leading hotel in Oskaloosa. Officially Capt. Insley served the people of Jefferson County two terms as County Clerk, being elected by the Greenback ticket. For six years he has been a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and in the season of 1882 had the management of county displays at the Bismark National Fair. All commendable enterprises that have been put forward in Oskaloosa have received his hearty endorsement and support. He has done much toward the beautifying and building up of the town. Politically, Capt. Insley was always a Republican until the organizing of the Greenback party, where he has since been. For the past few years he has been largely interested in the real estate business, in which he has been eminently successful. He was married in Vermillion County, Ill., June 11, 1864, to Miss Jennie Johnson. They have three children—Gertie, Frank and Jessie. Mr. I. is a member of the Masonic Order, and was a charter member of the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, at Oskaloosa. During the grasshopper invasion of 1875 he was the first man in the county to discover that the insects could be driven into pits and buried. He destroyed all the young pests on his farm, and only lost his crops when overrun by swarms from the woods a mile away.

HENRY KEELER is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Bradford County, April 12, 1836. He read law in that county and was admitted to the bar in 1862. In the same year he went into the United States service as Second Lieutenant in Company B, of the One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was afterward promoted to First Lieutenant. After serving about one year he resigned on account of ill health. He was also afterward a First Lieutenant in the Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry. In 1868 he came to Kansas and located in Oskaloosa. He has been County Attorney several terms, and also Mayor of Oskaloosa. He was married in 1867 to Jennie M. Morse, of Volney, N. Y., and they now have two children. He is still engaged in the practice of law.

A. W. KEELING, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 9, P. O. Oskaloosa, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Allegheny County, where he was educated and reared. In early life he followed for a number of years the vocation of school teaching in Pennsylvania and Ohio, living in Hamilton County of the latter State for twenty-five years. In 1879 he came to Kansas, locating where he now resides. Mr. Keeling is closely identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, is well read, and thoroughly conversant with the events of the times. During the war he served with the hundred-day men.

JOHN KELSEY, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Oskaloosa, is a native of Iowa, and was born in Cedar County, May 16, 1857. He was educated and reared to manhood in the Hawkeye State. His early days were spent in tilling the soil. He came to Kansas in 1879, locating where he now resides, his estate of 160 acres being a very desirable one. He was married in Kenosha, Wis., to Miss Jensey Cox. They have one daughter, Delilah.

D. H. KLINE, merchant, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Allegheny County, December 25, 1831. When young he removed with his parents to Trumbull County, Ohio, where he was educated. After attaining his majority he went to Iowa, and was one of the early settlers of Wapello County, locating twelve miles north of Ottumwa, where he was engaged in farming a number of years. In 1867 he came to Kansas, locating on a farm seven miles northwest of Oskaloosa, where he farmed until 1875, when he took charge of the Grange store in Oskaloosa, which he operated three years. He has since been in business and eminently successful. He was married in 1856 to Miss Irena D. Cole, of Zanesville, Ohio. They have four children—William H., Robert L., John P. and C. E. Mr. Kline is a member of the A. O. of O. F.

C. B. McCLELLAN, merchant, is a native of Ohio and was born in Wayne County, May 7, 1828. He was principally reared and educated in Greene County. His father, John, was a farmer in the Buckeye State. In 1857 Mr. McClellan came to Kansas, locating in Oskaloosa he engaged in merchandising. He is the oldest in this branch in the town. He was the first Free-state Treasurer of Jefferson County. Was a delegate to the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, and has otherwise been officially identified since he came to Kansas. In 1865 he returned to Ohio and did business there until 1868, when he again removed to Oskaloosa. There are few, if any, men in the county more popular than Mr. McClellan. During the war he assisted in organizing a company of militia, of which he was Captain and afterwards Adjutant of the regiment. They participated in the Big Blue engagement against Gen. Price in 1864. He was largely instrumental in the building up of the Presbyterian Church of the town. He also takes advance views on the Temperance question and other moral reforms.

T. McINTOSH, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 10, P. O. Oskaloosa. This substantial farmer is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Fleming County. When young removed to Parke County, Ind., where he was educated and reared; after attaining majority, emigrated to Iowa, locating in Mahaska County. In 1862 he enlisted in the Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served several months. In 1866 he came to Kansas, for a number of years; has been largely identified with the agricultural and live-stock interests of Jefferson County. "McIntosh," a station on the L. & S. W. R. R., derived its name from the subject of this sketch. Mr. McIntosh has been married twice, first to Miss Julian A. Jackson, now deceased. They had three children—J. C., Nevada and M. E. His present wife's maiden name was Annie E. Brown; she is a native of Orange County, N. Y. By this marriage they have four children—S. T., C. W., V. K., and J. I.

PROF. M. J. McGREW, the present (1883) principal of the Oskaloosa school, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Wayne County, February 8, 1855. After receiving the benefits of the common schools of his native county, he attended and graduated from the Central Normal College at Danville, Hendricks Co., Ind. For two years he pursued the vocation of school teaching in Indiana and also for a time in Illinois. The spring of 1880 came to Kansas, taking up his abode in Concordia. In 1881 became a resident of Jefferson County, teaching a term in the college of Oskaloosa. The autumn of 1882 assumed the Principalship of the public school. Prof. McGrew is a scholarly gentleman, awake to the important duties of his calling, and ranks among the leading educators of the State. September, 1881, he was married to Miss Emma E. Saunders, of Hendricks County, Ind., an estimable and accomplished lady.

HON. AMOS McLOUTH, contractor, was born in Bedford Township, Monroe Co., Mich., November 30, 1838. In the summer of 1863 he enlisted in Company M, Eighth Michigan Cavalry, and served until after the close of the war; while in the service he was attached to the Quartermaster's department most of the time. In the spring of 1868 he came to Kansas; about five months later he located in Union Township, Jefferson County, having located about 6,000 acres of land for himself and others during that period. He has served seven years as Treasurer of Jefferson County, a longer time than any man in the State has held a similar position. He also served several years as Township Trustee. In 1880 he was elected State Senator, which position he now holds. The town of McLouth, on the L. T. & S. W. R. R., is situated on his farm. Land which he purchased in 1868 for $3 per acre, he is now disposing of in town lots at as high rates as $300 per acre. The Senator is engaged in iron bridge and other contracting—being connecting with the Missouri Valley Bridge Co., of Leavenworth, Kas. He was married in Bedford Township, Monroe Co., Mich., in October, 1861, to Agnes E. Leach, a native of Pennsylvania.

JAMES MAINE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 10, P. O. Oskaloosa, is a native of Scotland, was born in 1842. When six years of age, his parents emigrated to America locating in Cass County, Ill., where he was educated and reared. He came to Kansas in 1871, locating in Jefferson County, where he has since been identified with its live stock interests, making a specialty of Poland China hogs and graded cattle. In 1862 Mr. Maine enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, participating in the battles of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, and others, being with Gen. Grant in all the heavy engagements of that campaign. He was married in Kansas to Miss Ellen Dick. They have three children, Mary A., Maggie V., and James R. Mr. Maine and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

D. H. MORSE, attorney, is a native of New York, and was born in Oswego County, September 30, 1837; was educated and reared in his native county. Took up the study of law in Fulton, Oswego County, and was admitted to the bar in Syracuse in 1859. In 1862 came to Fulton County, Ill., where he practiced his profession until 1865, when he became a resident of Oskaloosa. Mr. Morse is recognized as one of the leading attorneys of the county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and K. of P. He was married in 1863 to Miss Hannah King. They have one son by this union, William J.

T. H. NOBLE, merchant, was one of the first settlers in Jefferson County. He is a native of Missouri, and was born in Howard County, October 13, 1827; when quite young he removed with his parents to Platte County, his father, Dr. James Noble, being among the pioneers of the Platte Purchase. He had been a soldier in the Black Hawk war. In October, 1854, the family, including T. H., came to Jefferson County, Dr. Noble being the first practitioner in this part. He took a claim, which now is embodied in the town site of Oskaloosa. He was identified with the development of the county for a few years, when he removed to Nebraska and eventually to California, where he died. T. H. took a claim three miles east of Oskaloosa, where he developed a farm and resided several years, being one of the first farm openers in the county. He had all the difficulties of the early border troubles to contend with, being a strong Free-state man. Was a participant in the Hickory Point engagement, where he was taken prisoner. During the war was in the State militia, and took part in squelching the Price movement in Missouri. The greater portion of the time since 1870, has been engaged in merchandising in Oskaloosa. There are but few persons more favorably known. He was married in 1852 to Miss Rhoda J. Trapp, daughter of the Rev. Terry Trapp, a Baptist divine, who was a pioneer and held the first services of that denomination in Jefferson County. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Noble were five—Mattie, Charles S., Annie, Arthur, and Augusta May. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

T. S. OLIVER, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born in Allegheny County, Pa., October 4, 1843. In 1857 came to Kansas with his parents, locating on a farm in Douglas County, adjacent to Lecompton, where he was educated and reared, his early days being spent in tilling the soil. He was a close student, and at an early age was sufficiently advanced to teach and in that commendable calling he has been identified for a number of years in Douglas and Jefferson counties; is an organizer, promoter and manager of normals. Prof. Oliver ranks among the leading educators in the State. In the autumn of 1880 he was the choice and was elected by the Republican party as Superintendent of Schools for Jefferson County. During the rebellion he was in the Kansas State Militia. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and K. of P.

GEORGE A. PATTERSON, District Clerk, was born in Huron County, Ohio, July 8, 1846; was educated and reared in the Buckeye State. After receiving the benefits of the Oberlin College, took a course at Iron City Commercial College in Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1867 came to Jefferson County, Kas., where he has since been a resident, principally following agricultural pursuits. He was elected District Clerk at the fall election of 1882, by the Democratic party. Mr. Patterson was married in Kansas to Miss Helen L. Jones, of Montgomery County, Ill. They have by this union five children—Celia J., Albert, Ray, Lottie and Irene.

SAMUEL PEPPARD, proprietor Oskaloosa steam saw-mill, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 22, 1833; was educated and reared in his native State. He was among the pioneers of Central Iowa, locating in Dallas County, at an early day; from there came to Kansas in 1858, locating in Oskaloosa. He was a millwright by trade and erected a saw-mill close to town. He has since been interested in the mill business. In 1860, in company with John Hinton, of Oskaloosa, constructed a wind wagon, on which they started for Colorado, being three weeks on the route; but only about nine days' favorable travel. This is now the only instance on record of successful navigation on dry land with a sail. Mr. Peppard, in 1862, enlisted in Company C, Second Colorado Volunteers, serving three years and three months, the greater portion of this time in the capacity of Sergeant. For a considerable length of time was a recruiting officer. Since the war has been a resident of Oskaloosa. He was married in Kansas in 1868, to Miss Alice M. Clark. By this union they have seven children—Hortense, Capitola, Bertha Francis M., William, Raymond and an infant.

J. PETERSON, M. D., is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Westmoreland County, October 3, 1820; was there educated and reared and came to Ohio in 1848. He took up the study of medicine and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania. Resided for a time in Ohio, Illinois and Missouri, practicing his profession. Eventually in the autumn of 1858 came to Kansas, locating at Osawkie in Jefferson County, being among the early practitioners in that part. For a few years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Osawkie, and subsequently in Oskaloosa. He has also done considerable in the agricultural line since he has been in the State and now carries on a farm close to Oskaloosa where he is interested in the drug trade. Dr. Peterson served the county for two years as Probate Judge, and made a competent official. He is favorably known throughout the county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

W. H. PRICE, postmaster, one of Oskaloosa's most popular citizens, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Michigan and was born in Detroit, May 9, 1851. In 1860, his father, Rev. L. D. Price, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, immigrated to Kansas with family, locating in Atchison County, where he resided for a time, coming from there to Oskaloosa. W. H. for several years was identified with the mercantile interests of Oskaloosa. The autumn of 1877 was appointed postmaster. Mr. Price was married in 1874, to Miss S. E. Wise, of Oskaloosa. They have four children by this union—Luella K., L. P., O. M. and Charles C.

JOHN W. ROBERTS, editor of the Oskaloosa *Independent*, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, December 19, 1824. At the of seventeen he began writing for the press, and soon acquired a reputation as a writer. In 1850 he became editor of the Miami *Visitor*, at Waynesville, Ohio, which he continued until 1860, when he sold the office and established the *Independent* at Oskaloosa, Kas. During the civil war he had many unpleasant experiences at Oskaloosa, on account of his strong opposition to the lawless element, which had grown up in Kansas as a consequence of the long continued struggle to make it a free State. The jayhawkers on several occasions threatened to burn the *Independent* office and hang the editor, and laid many plans for the execution of these threats. But he was advised of their intentions, and frustrated their designs. He continued a bold, fearless, and persistent opposition to the jayhawkers until they were driven from the country. In 1874, while in Denver for a short time, he was temporary editor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, during the absence of the regular editor. Here he received the compliments of Gov. Evans, and Hon. Schuyler Colfax, who were visiting Denver at the same time. In April, 1875, he purchased the Leavenworth *Daily and Weekly Commercial*, which he sold again after a few months. In July, 1882, he turned over the entire management of the *Independent* to his son, F. H. Roberts, and retired from active newspaper work. He was married October 10, 1850, to Miss Hulda Fairholm, of Waynesville, Ohio. They have had several children.

F. H. ROBERTS, was born at Waynesville, Ohio, July 25, 1851, and moved to Oskaloosa, Kas., with his parents, July 17, 1862. Worked as a printer and local editor on the *Independent*, until May 9, 1874, when he became a partner in its publication. On September 12, 1879, he severed his connection with the *Independent*, and removed to Topeka, where he served first as city, then as assistant editor of the *Daily Capital*, until November, 1881, when he leased the office of the North Topeka *Times*, and published that paper until March, 1882. On July 18, 1882, he returned to Oskaloosa, and took entire charge of the office of the *Independent*. On May 13, 1878, he was married to Miss Emma L. Wilkins, of Sugar Grove, Indiana. He has two children, both born at Topeka. John W., born July 3, 1880, and Eugene S., born November 13, 1881.

H. B. SCHAEFFER, attorney, the present (1882) county attorney of Jefferson County, was born in Center County, Pa., March 4, 1856. In 1866 he came to Kansas with his parents, his father, Israel B. Schaeffer, Esq., locating in Valley Falls. H. B. received the benefits of a good education, after which he took up the study of law, graduating from the Michigan Law School at Ann Arbor, in the class of 1878. Returning to Kansas he located in Valley Falls. In the autumn of 1878 was elected county attorney and re-elected in 1880. Mr. S. is among the most successful practitioners in the county. He was married in 1878 to Miss Clara E. Miller, of Illinois. They have two children—Mary and Frank. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

THOMAS SHAW, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 17, P. O. Oskaloosa, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Greene County May 20, 1842; was there educated and reared. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and First Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After serving eight months, was honorably discharged on account of disability. In 1864 he came to Kansas, and has since been following agricultural pursuits, and has been eminently successful. Mr. S. is one of the solid farmers of the county. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and K. of P. He was married in Illinois, to Miss Eunice Hudson. By this union they have had eight children—James, Robert, Albert, and Ella; lost three—Ada, Effie, and John.

JONATHAN SHOVE, farmer and stock-raiser Section 8, P. O. Winchester, is a native of England, and was born in Surrey May 30, 1833. When young came to the United States, locating in Illinois, where he was a resident for a number of years. During the American Rebellion he responded to the ninety-days' call for troops, enlisting in the Twelfth Illinois. He came to Kansas in 1864, and located where he now resides in 1865. His wife's maiden name was Miss Mary Ann Buck. They have one son, Ralph H.

J. W. SHRADER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 16, P. O. Oskaloosa. Among the early settlers in Jefferson County was the Shrader family, who located in Oskaloosa in 1857. J. W. was born in DeKalb County, Ind., July 31, 1842. He there resided until coming to Kansas, with his parents. His father is still a resident of Jefferson County. In 1863 the subject of this sketch enlisted in the Second Kansas, serving two months, when he joined Company D, of the Old Eleventh, serving until the close of the war. For nine months was in the Commissary Department. He was married in Jefferson County, to Miss Loretta Connell. They have three children by this union—William, Cora, and Victor. Mr. Shrader is a member of the I. O. O. F.

J. L. SINNARD, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 4, P. O. Oskaloosa. This representative citizen is a native of Ohio, and was born December 14, 1813. When six years of age, emigrated with his parents to Sangamon County, Ill., where he was educated and reared, his early life being spent in tilling the soil. In 1836 he moved to New Lexington, Van Buren Co., Iowa; remained there a short time, and then moved to Wapello, where he stayed until the spring of 1868, then moved to Kansas. Mr. Sinnard has a desirable home adjacent to the corporate limits of Oskaloosa, which he built a few years ago. He has been twice married. His first wife, now deceased, was a Miss Sinnard; by this union has one son, Courtland, who is also a resident of Jefferson County. His present wife's maiden name was Polly Ann Rubel, a native of East Tennessee. They were married in Van Buren County, Iowa, September 12, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Sinnard are closely identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES SPRAGUE, liveryman, is a native of Michigan, and was born in Jackson County, June 10, 1831. When young he came to Iowa, with his parents, locating in Lee County. In 1858 he came to Kansas, locating in Manhattan, and engaged in freighting for a few years, after which he took up his abode in Platte City, Mo. where he was favorably known in the livery business several years. He was also in the livery business in Valley Falls and Leavenworth previous to coming to Oskaloosa. Mr. Sprague is the right man in the right line. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Susan McKelvy, of Kansas. She was born in Armstrong County, Pa. She came to Kansas in 1857. They have two children, Hiram Clarence and William A.

B. P. STANLEY, Justice of the Peace, is a native of Vermont, and was born March 31, 1836. At an early age he removed to Waltham, Mass., where he was educated, and at the breaking out of the war he received an appointment as Paymaster's Clerk in the Naval Department, in which capacity he served until the close of the Rebellion. In 1865 he came to Kansas, in the employ of Judge Day who was transacting some important business connected with the Government affairs. Mr. Stanley has since made his home in Oskaloosa. In 1866 he was elected by the Republican party as Clerk of the District Court, serving two terms. Has been Deputy Treasurer, and held minor offices. He is a member of the Masonic Order. In 1867 he was married to Miss Phœbe Fairholm. They have one daughter, Edith.

W. D. TRAPP, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 19, P. O. Oskaloosa, was born in Platte County, Mo., April 1, 1839. In October, 1854, he came to Kansas with his parents, his father, Mr. Terry Trapp, being one of the pioneers of Jefferson County, and favorably known in those halcyon days. W. D. being a mere lad during the bloody and trying scenes of 1855-'56, did not participate in any of the battles and bloody scenes of those days, but was an eye-witness of many of them. He was reared and educated in Jefferson County, following continually agricultural pursuits, in which he has been successful, and is one of the prosperous farmers of this township. Few men in the county have seen more of its development. He was married, March 14, 1861, to Miss R. A. Grimes. They have three children—Lulu Capitola May, Nim, and Lewis Edward.

SAMUEL WAGNER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 8, P. O. Winchester. This gentleman was born in Cumberland County, Pa., March 13, 1824. He spent a number of years in the State of Ohio, eventually locating in McDonough County, Ill., where he was identified as an agriculturist until coming to Kansas in the autumn of 1867. Mr. W. is among the substantial men of Jefferson County, having made a success of farming by untiring industry. His estate is one of the most desirable ones of the county. He was married in Ohio to Miss Carrie G. King, an estimable lady of English birth. They have five children—J. Eurilia, William A., DeVere A., Frank E. and Ollie B. Mrs. Wagner and eldest daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

F. M. WALKER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 10, P. O. Winchester. This gentleman is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Green County, September 28, 1840, where he resided until 1855, when his father, Alexander Walker, emigrated to Kansas, locating in Leavenworth County, where he pursued agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death, several years ago. F. M. has been a resident of Kansas since 1855. During the war was a soldier in the Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Company I. He was married in Kansas. His wife's maiden name was M. J. Goode. They have three children—C. G., William R. and Laura V.

LEVI WILHELM, County Treasurer, Oskaloosa, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Bedford County, September 11, 1831. In 1840 he came to Missouri with his parents, locating on a farm in Buchanan County. In 1843 his mother died, and in 1844 he was deprived of his father by death. Young Levi hired out as a farm hand, and served in that capacity for two years, when he started on foot from Missouri, arriving in Hendricks County, Ind. Owing to a lack of funds he went to work on a farm, being compensated by a bushel of corn per day, equal at that time to 10 cents. In this way he earned enough to clothe and keep him during the winter, and in the spring hired out for $7 a month, and worked in this way for three seasons, going to school in bad weather. In 1850 he took land, which he tilled for one-fourth the crop. During the winter he went to school, paying $1.50 for board, and working mornings and evenings and Saturdays, and at the close of the school he was in debt $7, which he paid in making rails for 18 cents per hundred. He next apprenticed himself to learn the blacksmith trade. After working at the forge one year he found it detrimental to his eyes; so he once more turned his attention to farming, and being a thoroughly competent hand, he received $13 per month, which was above the average. Desirous, however, to learn a trade, he went to work with James Rammel, a carpenter and builder, of Jamestown, Ind. At this time there was quite an emigration to Oregon, and he determined to go into that country. Leaving Indiana in the autumn, he went to St. Joe, Mo. There he found an opportunity to work his way, money not being abundant. Visiting a brother for ten days, he became tired of loitering and hired to a contractor and builder for $20 for the first month, $30 for the second, and $40 for the third. Finding that he was making his employer $3 a day, he concluded to become a contractor himself. He abandoned the proposed Oregon trip, and in a short time he had all the work he could do. He continued as a contractor, working two or three hands during the summer of 1853, and at the end of the season had about $500. Being in comfortable circumstances, he married Miss Rachel Gibson, in 1857, and the first of May of that year settled in Jefferson County, Kas., three miles east of Winchester, where he purchased 120 acres of land slightly improved. He worked on the farm and followed his trade alternately for some three years, when he purchased 120 acres more, adjoining the first purchase, and turned his entire attention to farming, with the exception of making his own improvements. March 1, 1865, in company with F. M. Johnson, bought out the mercantile establishment of H. F. Woolley. In two years he sold out to F. M. Johnson, and bought out Elson & Hull. He carried on business alone two years, when John A. Gorman became his partner. The firm existed until 1877, when Mr. G. withdrew. In the autumn of 1880 Mr. Wilhelm was the choice of the people for County Treasurer. He has been prominently identified with the public affairs in Kansas. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace under the State Government, and was elected three times. In 1867 was elected County Commissioner. Upon the organization of the Board was made its chairman. During the time he served in this capacity the court-house was erected. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Lower House. In 1865 he was made Postmaster of Winchester, which position he held until elected County Treasurer. He has nine children—St. De Lean, Florence J., Melvina E., James M., George W., John H., Ella M., Charlie and Francis E. Early in life Mr. W. attached himself to the Methodist Episcopal Church and has always been a member. He has been a teetotaler all his life, abstaining from the use of liquors and tobacco. Commencing as he did in life, and what he has accomplished is a fair illustration of what can be attained where there is a will to execute.

B. R. WILSON, editor, was born in Fayette, Howard Co., Mo., July 4, 1833. He learned the printer's trade at Louisiana, Mo. He published the *Northeast Missourian* in that town for several years. He located at Leavenworth in May 1859, and was one of the publishers of the *Herald*, in connection with R. C. Satterlee, who was killed by Col. D. R. Anthony. He enlisted in the First Kansas Regiment at Lawrence in 1862, and served three years in the war of the Rebellion. On being mustered out he went to Topeka, and became foreman in the *Leader* office. In the winter of 1867 he went to Ellsworth, Kan., and with E. C. Campbell, started the first paper in that county. In the fall of 1867 he located at Oskaloosa, where he has since remained.

J. P. WILSON, Clerk of Court. The present efficient Clerk of the Court for Jefferson County is a native of Ohio, and was born in Clifton, Greene County, October 1, 1844. At an early age removed with his parents to Illinois, locating in Knox County on a farm, where he was educated and reared. In 1863 he enlisted in Company E, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry. Was in the Army of the Tennessee, participating in a number of engagements. He was afterward clerk in the Judge Advocate's office at Memphis, and took the depositions in the trial of the notorious and Confederate official, Mat. Luxton. In October, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the Government service. He resided in Illinois until 1869, when he came to Kansas. For two years was agent for the K. C. R. R. at Winchester. In 1876 he was elected by the Republican party as Clerk of Courts, and re-elected in 1880. He was married December 25, 1867, to Miss Hattie C. Vincent, daughter of Capt. Joseph A. Vincent, of Columbus, Ohio. They have three children—Ralph, John and Maud. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. He is secretary of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, and has taken a live interest in the advancement of that organization.

JOSEPH WORSWICK, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 7, P. O. Oskaloosa, is a native of England, and was born in Lancashire, January 12, 1814. When young came to America, and was educated and reared in the State of New York. He learned the engraver's trade, and for a number of years followed that profession in Providence, R. I., Lowell, Mass., and other points where calico prints were manufactured. In 1847 came West, locating in Waushara County, Wis., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and resided until November, 1875, when he took up his abode in Kansas. Mr. W. was married July 5, 1842, on Staten Island, N. Y., to Miss Jane Woodruff, a native of Essex County, N. J. They have seven children—John A. Mary A. (now Mrs. Chase), Edward L., Loretta J. (now Mrs. Hilderbrand), Frederick, Henry Ward and William O. In 1862 Mr. W. enlisted in the Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. After serving six months was honorably discharged on account of disability. His son, John A., was in the same regiment, and served until the close of the war. William O. Worswick is a school teacher by profession, and identified with the educational interests of Jefferson County.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the oldest settled portions of the county. The old military freight road extended across the present township, and in June, 1854, Charles Hardt located at Hickory Point and started a trading ranche there. About the same time Simeon and Isaac Hull, B. Brinton, Dick Chandler, Jeff Fortner, J. B. Ross, John Hart and Charles Hedrick, selected claims and located within the limits of what now constitutes the township.

At that time there were quite a large number of Musquokee Indians living in the neighborhood, but they moved away in the spring of 1855.

In the year 1855, about one hundred families made a settlement. Among them were William M. Gardiner, Alpha Simmons, James Gardiner, Perry Crobarger, Thomas Lamare, Barney Ornce, Jeff Hull, J. C. Manee, Stephen Stiers-Walkup, William Moxley, and the two Herring brothers.

William M. Gardiner had selected a claim where Winchester now stands, on the 19th of June, 1854, and another on Walnut Creek. He did not bring his family, however, until March of 1855, when he located on the Walnut Creek claim.

The first postoffice established was at Hickory Point, and Charles Hardt was appointed postmaster.

The township had been organized as early as April, 1856, by the County Court, who appointed Henry Marshall, Justice of the Peace, and Robert Grant, Constable. The first township election of a full board did not take place until the spring of 1858, when J. C. Manee was elected Supervisor, Jesse Ball, Treasurer, and John Bradshaw, Clerk; J. C. Todd and Richard Hull, Justices of the Peace, and Jesse Ball, Constable.

The first birth in the township was that of Ella Simmons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alpha Simmons, born June 19, 1855.

The first minister of the Gospel to locate here was Stephen Stiers, who settled in 1855.

The first school district formed in the township as well as in the county was Rothschild District, February 21, 1859, and Miss Esther A. Webb was the teacher.

In the winter of 1856 and '57, religious services were held several times, by Revs. Charles Lovejoy and N. W. Taylor, at Peacock's house, on Walnut Creek, a short distance southeast of the present town of Winchester.

The first religious organization was at Fairfield, early in 1857, by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and under the leadership of Rev. Charles Lovejoy. In a short time the society numbered over fifty members, and flourished for years after. E. McClure was the first class-leader, and continued in this position for twenty-one consecutive years.

Previous to the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, the settlement of the township was rapid, and by that time nearly all of them were Union men. It was among the first to furnish volunteers for the Union Army. It is claimed that Patrick O'Mera, was the first man from the township to enlist. During the war, the township also furnished two companies for the Jefferson County regiment of Kansas State Militia.

WINCHESTER.

This is the only town in Jefferson Township, and is situated on the line of the Kansas Central Railroad. It is one of the oldest towns of the county, pleasantly located and is a thriving business point, with a population numbering about six hundred.

Scattered over a large area, with large residence and business lots, ornamented with shade and fruit trees, and with a staid and moral population this is one of the neatest, quietest and most attractive villages of the county.

The history of the town begins with the date of June 19, 1854, when William M. Gardiner made a land claim there. He drove his stake near the present Winchester Hotel, then returned East. He returned with his family in March, 1855, and built a cabin on his claim on Walnut Creek. He, on his prairie claim fenced a one-quarter section of land, about where the Academy addition to the town now is, and planted a few acres of corn, of which he received an abundant crop yield,

After the government land survey he sold his claim to Joseph Best, who continued opening out the farm. He soon built a cabin, and not long after another was built and they were joined together, and occupied as a hotel. It will be remembered that the location was on the line of the old military freight road. For this reason the hotel did a thriving business. Best's first cabin was built of rough logs, and, except for a few nails, it cost nothing but his own labor.

Though quite a large settlement had been formed in the vicinity, no move was made to lay off a town until early in the year 1857. About this time the project was taken under serious consideration.. There was a question as to where the site should be located. The place first chosen was at the big spring, about one and one-half miles further west, and it was to be named Savannah. But Alvin Best who had formerly lived at Winchester, Va., chose the present location, and gave it the name of Winchester. He being the oldest man in the settlement, his wishes were cheerfully acceded to by the others.

A town site was at once surveyed, which was the northeast quarter of Section 26, Town 8, Range 19 east. Since that time several additions have been made to the original town. They are, Trower's, Dodd's, Marlett's, Academy, and Hinchman's.

As soon as the town was laid out William Reboe located there, built a small frame building not far from what is now known as the "Old Stone Store," and opened a store, with a stock of dry goods and groceries.

During the summer of 1857, Reboe built the "Stone Store," which is a small building, still standing, near the Winchester Hotel. For several years this was the big store of the village, though it changed owners several times.

About the time the town was surveyed, Best sold his cabin to Jesse Yokum, and built a frame building a short distance east of where the hotel now is.

In 1857, Joseph Head opened a grocery and whisky shop, near the stone store. He soon sold out and built a larger house. After a few months he sold to William M. Gardiner, who continued the grocery business until 1859, when he sold to D. H. Wright, who died the following year.

The first physician was Dr. A. R. Cantwell, who located there in 1858. A tragedy took place on August 14, 1859, that caused considerable excitement. William Clark was shot and killed by William Pitcher, his brother-in-law. Clark was a desperado, and had sworn to kill Pitcher. When they met the former proposed to fight it out, and shot at the other, when he too drew a pistol, and Clark was mortally wounded.

The village increased in population and business but slowly until the advent of the Kansas Central Railroad, in 1872. But during that and the succeeding year it grew rapidly, since which time it has grown steadily but slowly until the present time. It is a quiet and homelike village, with little transpiring out of the usual order of events.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Schools.—The first school was taught in the summer of 1858, by D. H. Wright, in a small box house, near where the hotel now is. He was paid by a subscription by the patrons. In 1859 a school district was formed, with Jas. Best, director; N. W. Taylor, clerk; and W. M. Gardiner, treasurer. A school was first taught by Samuel Betts, in a temporary building. A schoolhouse was commenced that year on the present site of the house in District No. 7, and Mr. Betts taught the first term of school therein in 1860. This house is now standing near the railroad depot. The public school districts are two in number, each taking in considerable territory outside the town. They are districts 91 and 7. In the former is a large two-story schoolhouse, and the latter has a smaller house. Each has two departments, presided over by able and careful teachers. In the year 1874 the Winchester Academy was established. It was the desire on the part of the leading citizens of the village to found an academy that should exist for all time, and in course of time add a college. Therefore they formed themselves into a stock company, established the school, and soon, under a careful selection of instructors, brought it up to a high state of excellence. But financially it was not a success, and was discontinued in the spring of 1868. The building was blown down during a heavy storm on the night of June 16, following, and nothing left but a portion of its walls.

Churches.—The United Presbyterian Church has a membership of more than seventy. The first members in the community were T. C. Lytle and Elder Martin, and in November, 1869, they took steps for the organization of a society therefore they secured the services of Rev. David Forsythe, of Valley Falls, who organized the church with fourteen members. A Sunday-school was organized at the same time. The church was erected in 1872.

The Methodist Episcopal Church society for Winchester was organized in 1862, with a class of twelve members. In 1865 two blocks of land were purchased and a parsonage was built that year. The next year the church was erected. The class is in a prosperous condition.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church was organized in 1868, with Rev. Josiah Dodds as their pastor. It started out with a good membership, there already having been a large number of that denomination in the community. They have a good church edifice, built in 1869.

The Christian Church was erected in 1869. The society started out with a very good membership, and has ever since continued in a prosperous condition.

Societies.—Jefferson Lodge, No. 84, A., F. & A. M., was organized in 1869. The first lodge meeting in June, elected E. D. Russell, W. M.; S. R. Trower, S.W.; and Daniel Lowe, J. W. The charter members were: N. A. Howard, D. J. Griest, J. A. Gorham, Levi Wilhelm, Harvey Walker, D. M. Beason, and R. C. Young. The present membership is upward of forty. They have a good hall. Their first building was burned down in 1870, but was again rebuilt.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Winchester Lodge, No. 172, was organized on April 26, 1880. At their first meeting John Irwin was elected N. G., and J. E. Werst, secretary. The charter members were, besides the above: L. Clark, A. M. Russell, Jasper Ashwood, D. M. Bates, W. H. Brown and Joshua Simmons. The lodge now numbers over forty members.

Newspapers.—The Winchester *Argus* was established on June 12, 1877, by Thomas W. Gardiner, who published it until February 12, 1880, when he sold it to Will. A. Moulton, who on January 1, 1881, sold it to Edward White. About this time Mrs. D. W. Highland purchased all the material. On September 1, 1881, W. H. Howard took charge of it and kept it going until June 8, when John P. Coffin purchased an interest in it, and is its present editor. The paper is Republican in politics. Within two months after beginning its publication Mr. Coffin established a paper at Nortonville and another at Meriden.

The present condition of the village may be summed up as follows: There are about a dozen business houses, and the churches and societies are well represented.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN AITKEN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Winchester, is a native of England, and was born in Berwickshire, February 28, 1848. Came to the United States in 1860, and to Kansas in 1875. Has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Previous to coming to Kansas was a resident of Washington County, Iowa, where he was married to Miss Sarah M. McCrea. They have three children—Annie, William and Jennett.

WILLIAM A. BARNARD, teacher of school No. 23, Leavenworth County, Section 11, P. O. Winchester, came to Kansas at an early age with his parents, who located at Springdale, Leavenworth County, where they resided six years, and then removed to Winchester, Jefferson County, where they have since resided. Mr. Barnard was born in Steele County Minn., June 28, 1859. He lived in his native State until 1867, when his parents moved to Gentry County, Mo., where they resided until September 20, 1870, and then came to Kansas. He is a graduate of Winchester Academy, class of 1880. Since his graduation he has been teaching, and has had charge of a number of first-class schools in adjoining districts in Leavenworth and Jefferson counties. He is regarded as a successful and thorough teacher, and is much respected by his pupils and their parents.

I. W. BROWN, M. D., was born in Randolph County, Ill., November 4, 1829. He was educated there and took up the study of medicine. He took lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., eventually finishing his medical education at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he graduated. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon, and served in that capacity three years. In 1865 he located at West Salem, La Crosse Co., Wis., where he practiced his profession until 1872, when he took up his abode in Vermillion County, Ill. In 1880 he came to Winchester. Dr. Brown has a large and increasing practice. He was married in 1853 to Miss Martha Weir, of Illinois. They have five children living—Flavia, Gracie L., Mary M., Martha E. and Isaac W. They have lost two—Ralph B. and Arthur L.

JOHN CARSON, horse-dealer and farmer, Section 27, P. O. Winchester, the leading importer and dealer in imported horses in northeastern Kansas. To Mr Carson is due much credit for placing within the reach of the people horses of a superior grade, and raising the standard of horse-flesh generally. His stables are supplied with Normans and Clydesdales, with unquestionable pedigrees, imported especially for him. The fall of 1883 he went to Scotland, and brought back several fine specimens of the Clydesdale, which added to his already large stock. Mr. Carson is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Venango County, June 26, 1840. Was here reared and educated, following farming in early life. He came to Kansas in 1858, locating where he now resides. He was married in Iowa, September 8, 1868, to Miss Rebecca Dill. They have one son—Alexander Orr. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

LAKE CLARK, boot and shoe dealer, was born in County Kings, Ireland, October 7, 1826, and came to the United States with his parents in 1834, locating in Holmes County, Ohio, afterward in Knox, Licking and Wyandotte. In 1846 he enlisted in Company B, Second Ohio, and started for Mexico to take part in the war. They did not reach Buena Vista, being cut off, consequently did not see much of the trouble. Mr. Clark returned to Ohio, and eventually came to Illinois, and in 1853 located in Piatt County, after which removed to DeWitt County. On September 19, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry. In June, 1862, was discharged on account of disability, and in July of the same year re-enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was transferred to the Light Artillery, and served until June 29, 1865, when he was honorably discharged, he having participated in a number of the stirring engagements in East Tennessee. In 1868 he came to Kansas, locating in Jefferson County, on a farm six and a half miles west of Winchester. In September, 1880, he engaged in business in town. Mr. Clark was married February 20, 1848, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, to Miss Eliza Arment. They have seven children living—Mary, Lucinda A., William A., Dorinda, Lambert, Nannie and Walter. He is a member of the Masons and I. O. O. F. William A., who is in business with him, also belongs to the I. O. O. F. and Masons.

JOHN P. COFFIN, of the Winchester *Argus*, was born at Haverhill, Mass., March 16, 1854. He is of Puritan stock, and inherits many of their traits. His ancestors came to New England in 1642, and settled on Nantucket Island. His maternal ancestors founded the first salt works in the United States, at Ipswich, Mass. In 1861, his parents started for St. Cloud, now Solomon City, Kan., but on account of guerrilla troubles, they remained at Mattoon, Ill., where they lived until the fall of 1866, when they removed to this State. In 1872, John P., though a minor, bought a drug-store at Solomon City. Previous to this he had begun learning the printer's trade, and having some leisure, he took a case into the store and set type. In the winter of 1874-75 he, for his health, removed to Denison, Tex., where he remained for some months working on the daily newspapers. Returning to Kansas, he sold his store and removed to Parsons, where he started a daily newspaper on September 12, 1876, which he continued for about a year, when he sold it and removed to Kansas City, where he started a weekly newspaper, published it eight months, and sold it to accept a position on the Kansas City *Times*. Until the fall of 1881 he was connected with the above paper, traveling in its interests most of the time, when he left it to start an advertising agency in the same city. At the date above named he moved to Winchester and bought an interest in the *Argus*. He was married on December 31, 1877, at Parsons, Kan., to Miss Charlotte R. Jones. She was born in New York, August 16, 1855. They have two children—Joseph and Frank Pingry Coffin.

L. L. COLVIN, agent K. C. Branch U. P. R. R. This genial gentleman and popular agent is a native of Luzerne County, Pa. Came to Kansas in 1870. Has been in railroad business for several years, and in the employ of the U. P. at Winchester since 1881. Mr. Colvin, although agent for a narrow-gauge corporation, is a broad-gauged man.

J. D. COPPINGER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 28, P. O. Winchester. Among the pioneers who took an active part in developing Kansas, and who have made comfortable homes in Jefferson County, may be mentioned W. H. Coppinger, who with his family emigrated to the State in 1857, locating on Crooked Creek, in the locality where the subject of this sketch now resides. J. D., son of W. H. Coppinger, was born in Monroe County, Ky., February 20, 1840. Resided a few years in Buchanan County, Mo., from which place the family came to Kansas, where he has since been a resident, following continually agricultural pursuits. During the war Mr. C. was in the State Militia, was taken prisoner at the Big Blue engagement in October, 1864, and held for six days. He was married in Kansas to Miss Maggie Bell. They have five children—Essie E., William H., Andrew, Edith and Frank.

J. C. DAVIS, furniture dealer, was born in Butler County, Pa., March 4, 1836. Was there educated and learned his trade. In 1863 enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving one year, when he was honorably discharged. He was at the battles of South Mountain and Fredericksburg. In 1869 he came to Kansas, locating in Winchester, and engaged in contracting and building, in which line he continued until 1877, when he embarked in the furniture trade. He is a skilled mechanic and a genial gentleman. In 1873 Miss Maggie Lowry became his wife. They are both members of the United Presbyterian Church.

J. F. DENNEBER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 25, P. O. Winchester, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Campbell County, October 29, 1843. Early in life he removed to Ohio, where he was educated and reared. In 1861, he tendered his services to the Union cause, and entered the First Ohio Light Artillery. He was first mustered into the Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served through to the close, participating in forty-eight general engagements. Was all through the Peninsula Campaign. Was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg. At the first Bull Run engagement was taken prisoner, but made an adroit escape from the guards. Few men saw more service during the war than Mr. Denneber. He came to Kansas in 1865, settling in Jefferson County, where he has become one of its leading agriculturists. He has been twice married, first to Miss Mary Pages, now deceased. They had four children—Charles, Fred, Annie and Amelia. His present wife was Miss S. T. Oliver, of Platte County. Mr. Denneber was a resident of that county one year.

D. ELLISON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 12, P. O. Winchester, was born in Stark County, Ohio, April 13, 1826. Was educated and reared in his native State. Came to Kansas in 1867, locating where he now resides. Mr. E. has a farm, and is one of the solid men of his township. During the war he served four months in the United States service, from Ohio. He was married in Ohio, to Miss Mary Chain. They have four children—Emerson, Josephine, Harry M. and Walter.

J. W. FARRIS, Section 33, P. O. Winchester. He is one of the largest real estate owners and stock-men of Jefferson County. He was born in Illinois, May 15, 1837. When six months old came to Missouri with his parents, his father, Isaac, locating in Buchanan County, being one of the pioneers in that part. The subject of this sketch was educated, reared and resided there until coming to Kansas, in the spring of 1868. Mr. Farris' landed estate consists of about 700 acres of land. He is an experienced farmer and stock-raiser, combining the practical with the theoretical. He was married in Missouri, to Miss Elizabeth G. Means, a native of Livingston County. They have one son—Major Thomas. Mrs. Farris is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

J. T. FULTON, Postmaster, Winchester, was born near Bellefontaine, Ohio, January 17, 1835. Was educated there. In 1856 removed to Illinois, and in 1862 enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Was in a number of the stirring engagements of its western division. Among these were Buzzards' Roost and Resaca. At the latter had his skull fractured by a piece of shell. After serving two years, was honorably discharged and mustered out at Louisville, Ky., where he immediately re-enlisted in the regular army as Hospital Steward, serving in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Macon, Ga., in 1865. He resided in Illinois, after the war, until 1869, when he came to Jefferson County, Kansas, engaging in agricultural pursuits a short distance from Winchester, which avocation he pursued five years, when he became a resident in town, embarking in the agricultural implement business for a time. In 1878, was elected Justice of the Peace, and in that capacity and Notary Public acted until September, 1881, when he was appointed Postmaster. Mr. Fulton is a genial gentleman, and makes a popular and efficient Postmaster. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and a staunch Republican. In November, 1864, he was married to Miss Margaret Ferguson. They have eight children—Josephine A. J., Elbert R. M., Ralph E., Nancy, Mary, William S., Juniata, and Maggie.

JOHN A. GORHAM, merchant, is deserving of special mention among the prominent men of this county. He was born in Indianapolis, Ind., January 27, 1841. Was educated in that city, learning the miller's trade, which vocation he pursued until the spring of 1862, when he enlisted in the Fifth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, accepting the rank of Sergeant. Was in the Army of the Cumberland, participated in all the general engagements in that department, at Resaca was taken prisoner, and for eleven and one-half months endured the tortures of Andersonville and Florence prison pens. After being exchanged, he returned to his regiment, serving until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He returned to Indianapolis, and in the autumn of 1867 came to Kansas, locating in Winchester. He embarked in merchandising, in company with Mr. L. Wilhelm, which partnership existed up to 1877. After carrying on the business alone for a time, Mr. T. E. Ickes became his partner. They carry one of the largest general stocks in eastern Kansas, and do a flourishing trade. Mr. Gorham was married in 1879, to Miss Minerva Marlatt, a native of Indiana. They have three children—Charles, Elbert E. and William E. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Jefferson Lodge, No. 84, and the I. O. O. F., Winchester Lodge, No. 172.

W. M. GREGORY, insurance agent; one of the representative insurance men of the State, is the subject of this sketch. Mr. G. is a native of New York, and was born in Niagara County, April 4, 1849. Was educated and reared in the Empire State. For several years was a resident of Chicago Ill., from which place he came to Kansas in the spring of 1872, establishing himself in the insurance business in Leavenworth County, coming from there to Winchester, a few years later. He has built up a large business in northeastern Kansas, for a number of substantial companies, and commands the confidence of the people. Mr. G. is a member of the Masonic Order, and the I. O. O. F.; of the former is V. G., of Winchester Lodge, No. 172, and of the latter is secretary, of Jefferson Lodge, No. 84. He was married in Leavenworth County, Kansas, to Miss Mary C. Adams. They have three children—Libbie, Edith and Alice.

JOHN GWYNN, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Winchester, was born in Morgan County, Ind., February 1, 1836. Was there educated and reared, and resided in the Hoosier State until the autumn of 1865, when he came to Kansas, locating in Jefferson County, where he has since been identified with its agricultural interests. He was married in Indiana, to Miss Luana Rushton, now deceased. By this marriage has four children—Sylvanus S., S. E., W. A. and A. L. His present wife was formerly Mrs. Margaret Wise. By the latter marriage they have two children—Minnie and Ida.

CARY HINCHMAN, farmer and nurseryman, Section 25, P. O. Winchester. Among the '58ers of Jefferson County may be mentioned the subject of this sketch, who located five miles north of Winchester in that year, being one among the first in that part. Mr. Hinchman has since been identified with the nursery and farming interests of the county, with the exception of his time in the army. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company A, Eleventh Kansas, and in the capacity of First Sergeant participated in all the engagements that are credited to the old Eleventh. Mr. Hinchman is a native of Indiana, and was born in Rush County, September 1, 1835. Was reared and educated in his native State. He was married, in Kansas, to Miss Mary S. Simmons. By this union they have four children living, Edward, Walter A., Olive, and Luella; and have buried two. Was commissioned constable under Governor Denver's administration, and held the office of Justice of the Peace for twelve consecutive years; is not a member of any Christian or secret order.

DAVID HOUSH, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 35, P. O. Winchester, was born in Putnam County, Ind., September 15, 1834. Came to Missouri in 1838, locating in Boone County for a time, after which the family removed to Buchanan County, where David was educated and reared. His father Thomas, with the family, eventually removed to Texas, and from that State came to Kansas in 1860, settling in Linn County. In 1863 removed to Jefferson County, where David has since been a resident. He is numbered among the substantial farmers of the county. Has been Township Trustee for a number of terms, and otherwise identified. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Winchester Lodge. He was married, in Kansas, to Miss Emma Gwartney. By this union they have two children—Thomas F. and Addie E.

T. E. ICKES, merchant, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Columbiana County, September 8, 1836. At an early age he engaged in the office of the *Sentinel*, published at Canfield, Mahoning County, where he remained until he became proficient as a compositor. In 1857 he came to Kansas, locating in Lyon County, where he took a claim and turned his attention to farming for eighteen months, when he concluded to go farther west. He went to Colorado, and was for a time connected with the Rocky Mountain *News* at Denver, thence to Montana, and eventually returned to Kansas, locating in Jefferson County, in 1870. In 1878 he formed a partnership with Mr. John A. Gorham in business. He was married in 1870 to Miss Marietta Winchell, of Kansas. They have five children—Ada, Walter, Clarence, Theodore, and Bertha. The family are identified with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ickes is a member of the Masonic Order.

REV. A. J. LAWLESS, Pastor of the Oskaloosa charge, P. O. Winchester, was born in Adair County, Ky., March 27, 1850. At an early age he removed with his parents to Davidson County, Tenn., near the city of Nashville, where he spent the sunny days of his childhood, and received the rudiments of an education in the common schools. At the age of sixteen he professed faith in Christ and united with the church of his choice. He was licensed to preach at the age of twenty, and soon afterwards entered Science Hill High School, where he completed a four years course of study with approval, under the presidency of A. F. Crawford. He then matriculated at the Vanderbilt University, and prosecuted his theological studies for two years under the late T. O. Sommers, D. D., L. L. D., Dean of the faculty and professor of systematic theology; A. M. Ship, D. D., professor of exegetical theology, J. C. Granberg, D. D., (now Bishop) professor of practical theology, and Andrew A. Lipscomb, D. D., LL.D., professor of the laws of thought and criticism. In 1876 he was ordained to Deacon's Orders, by Bishop H. N. McTyeire; and joined the Tennessee Conference in 1877, and was transferred to the Western Conference the same year. January 22, 1879, he was happily united in holy matrimony to Mrs. S. A. Young, daughter of Giles Henderson, one of the first settlers in Leavenworth County, Kas. He was ordained that year to Elder Orders, at Council Grove, by Bishop Keener. He has filled various stations of trust and honor, in the gift of the church. His fields of labor have varied from missions to the best appointments in the Western Conference.

J. E. MARTIN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 22, P. O. Winchester, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Butler County, March 30, 1823; was educated, reared and resided in his native State until 1868, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Jefferson County. He is one of the most extensive farmers in his township, making a specialty of stock-raising. He was married in Pennsylvania to Miss A. Gibson, a lady of refined tastes. They have seven children—Lucy, Mattie, John, Rhoda, McInstry, Thomas, and William.

A. T. MATHEWS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 29, P. O. Winchester. This gentleman was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in September, 1826. At the age of twelve years with his parents he emigrated to America, the family locating in Randolph County, Ill., where he was educated and reared to manhood, following continually agricultural pursuits. He resided in Randolph and adjoining counties until January, 1872, when he came to Kansas, locating where he now resides. Mr. Mathews is one among the many progressive and representative farmers of the county. Mr. M. is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE W. MILLER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 31, P. O. Winchester, is a son of J. Miller, and was born in Putnam County, Ind., December 20, 1842. He came to Kansas in 1860, locating in Jefferson County. From 1864 to 1868 he was in the employ of the Government; aside from that he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in Kansas to Miss Mary Housh. By this union they have three children—John W., George L. and James F. His estate consists of eighty-six acres.

J. MILLER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Winchester, is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Claiborne County, in 1815. He came to Kansas with his family in 1860, from Indiana, where he had been a resident for a number of years. Mr. Miller was married in Indiana to Miss Nancy Riggles. By this union they have ten children—Starling, George W., John, William, Mary J., Ellen, Martha E., Columbus, Isaac and Noah.

ALLEN MOORE, farmer, P. O. North Lawrence, came to the State in 1866 and settled in Lawrence, but in 1875 he went out into the country on his farm, in Jefferson Township, where he has since resided. Mr. Moore was born in Arkansas, April 3, 1858.

R. M. MORRISON, of the firm of Gregory & Morrison, insurance agents, is a native of Kansas and was born in Doniphan County, February 22, 1858. His father, William, was one of the pioneers in the Territory. R. M. was reared and resided for a number of years in Leavenworth County, where he turned his attention to the insurance business. He became a resident of Winchester in the autumn of 1882.

HENRY OGLE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 31, P. O. Winchester, came to Kansas in 1855, locating in Union Township, Jefferson County, not far from where he now resides. He was one of the pioneers of that locality, passing through all the difficulties of 1856. He encountered the drawbacks incident to the first settlers of the Territory. Mr. Ogle took no part in the Border war; during the Rebellion he was a member of the Kansas State Militia. He is a native of Tennessee, and was born in September, 1828. When an infant he removed to Indiana with his parents, and when ten years of age he came to Missouri. He was principally educated and reared in Buchanan County. He was married in Missouri to Miss Nancy Courtney. By this union they have five children—Mary E., Josephine, Robert E., Caroline and Susan Jane. The family adhere to the faith of the old school Baptist Church.

LON. W. ROBINSON, editor and proprietor of the Winchester *Argus*, favorably known to the quill-driving fraternity of Kansas, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Crawford County, April 5, 1851. When quite young his father, W. W., emigrated west with his family, sojourning for a time in Pike County, Ill., afterward in Topeka, Kas., locating in Valley Falls in 1861. Lon. took his initiatory education as a typo in the newspaper offices of Topeka and Valley Falls, and has been identified with the press of that State for upwards of twenty years. In 1870 he established the "Western News," the first paper of Marion County, Kas., over which he officiated for a time, and sold out and started the second paper in Dickinson County. He also inaugurated and published papers at Jenkins Mills, Jefferson Co., Neb., and Curryville, Pike Co., Mo. From the latter place he returned to Valley Falls, where he was deputy postmaster until December, 1882, when he became owner of the *Argus*, making the first issue December 9. Mr. R. is one of the clear-cut and impartial newspaper men of the day, handling all subjects in a manner that indicates logic and good judgment. Politically he is a Republican. He was married December 26, 1876, in Pike County, Mo., to Miss Julia G. Mitchell, of that county. They have one son, Paul. Mr. R. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

DAVID SMITH, hotel and livery, is a native of Maryland, and was born in Frederick County, May 2, 1823. He was reared and educated in his native State. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1855, being among the first settlers at Springdale, Leavenworth County. During the border troubles Mr. Smith had all the difficulties to contend with. He was a strong Free-state man, and the Pro-slavery party continually kept robbing him, destroying his household effects, running off stock, etc.; notwithstanding, he lived it through to see the cause he advocated triumph. He was the only one from his part who would make a trip to Leavenworth, at one time, it had become so dangerous. In 1864 he engaged in the livery business in Leavenworth, eventually returning to the western part of Leavenworth County, where he engaged in farming. For a while he was in the commission business in St. Louis, and in 1876 located in Winchester, where he has since been in trade. He has been twice married. First, in Maryland, to Miss Caroline L. Spaulding (now deceased). By this union he has three children—Nickem, Bloomer and Roger. His present wife was formerly Miss H. E. Bowers. They have eight children—James E., Ella, M. S., Carrie, Eddie, David, Walter. They have lost one, Willie.

SAM SWOYER, farmer and stockman, Section 12, P. O. Winchester, favorably known as one of the successful farmers and stockmen of Jefferson County. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Cumberland County, February 6, 1836. When young he removed to Baltimore, Md., where he was principally reared. In the spring of 1857 he came to Kansas, locating in Leavenworth, where he embarked in mercantile pursuits, continuing until 1859, when he engaged in farming where he now resides. He was married in Kansas, to Miss Eliza Campbell. They had seven children—Jacob, Sarah W., Frederick, Sam Jr., Katie M., Frank, and Bessie. The summer of 1882 Mrs. Swoyer's death occurred. She was a lady possessed of those graces of heart and mind that endeared her to a large circle of friends. Mr. S. is a member of the Masonic Order.

H. G. TALCOTT, blacksmith and wagonmaker. This favorably known fellow-citizen is a native of New York, and was born in Ontario County, April 13, 1832; was there educated and partly learned the trade he now pursues. In 1857 he came to Kansas, locating in Leavenworth County, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, continuing until 1864, when he came to Winchester, embarking in the blacksmithing business. He has been closely identified with the progress of the town, and has been Assessor of Jefferson Township, School Director for five years, and Clerk of the School Board for several years. In February, 1882, he was elected Justice of the Peace. Mr. Talcott is a gentleman of excellent judgment, conversant with the current events of the day, and an enterprising man. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He has been twice married—first to Miss Susan Lannon, of New York. Her death occurred in 1859. They had two children, both of whom are dead. He was married again February 14, 1861, to Miss Susan Smith. They have five children—Stephen, Mary, Charles, Hattie, and Carrie.

GEORGE TEBOW, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 30, P. O. Winchester, one of the progressive and substantial farmers of the State, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in Hamilton County, April 20, 1839, and was reared and educated in the Buckeye State. He resided a few years in Indiana; from there returned to Ohio, and came to Kansas in 1870, locating in Jefferson County. He was married in Indiana, to Miss M. J. Evans, an estimable lady of Dearborn County. By this union they have six children—Henry F., Louie A., Thomas L., Bertha M., Flora A., and Olive H.

JOHN WEISHAR, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 7, P. O. Winchester. On May 15, 1855, Mr. Antony Weishar took up his abode in Kansas, his family, including John, locating in Jefferson County. The senior Weishar was closely identified with the agricultural interests of Kansas up to the time of his death, a few years ago. John has been a resident of Kansas since 1855. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Thirteenth Kansas. He participated in all the general engagements with his regiment, serving until the close of the war. He is a native of Iowa, and was born in Lee County, October 31, 1843. He was married in Kansas, to Miss Lucetta Dalton. They have seven children—Obia, Ole, Foy, Richmond, Lillie, Lula and Aida. He and his family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. L. WRAY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 31, P. O. Winchester, came to Kansas the spring of 1860, locating in Coffey County. In 1865 he came to Jefferson where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. W. is a native of Indiana, and was born in Shelby County, September 6, 1836. When he was very young, immigrated to Missouri, his father, Jordan, being one of the pioneers of Rock House Prairie in Buchanan County. J. L. was there educated and reared. He was married in Missouri to Miss Frances A. Varvel. They have nine children living—W. J., M. A., T. L., Charles B., Esther A., A. T., Dolly J., Tempy V. and Miama E. Lost three—Caroline, Sarah E. and Henry P. He and his family are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

R. C. YOUNG, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 2, P. O. Winchester, is a son of Judge W. J. Young, one of the pioneers of Atchison County, Kas., his interests there dating as far back as 1853. R. C. is a native of Missouri and was born in Buchanan County, December 12, 1842; was a youth when he came to Kansas. Judge Young was a man of conservative Pro-slavery sentiments, and his son naturally took the same stand on those issues. He contributed his mite during the troubles of 1856, doing guard duty, when required. Mount Pleasant, where they resided, was frequently raided by the jayhawkers, and the Youngs, with others, lost about all their effects. In 1862, the subject of this sketch enlisted in the Thirteenth Kansas; was at the battles of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove; owing to ill-health he was honorably discharged, after serving a few months. In 1868 he became a resident of Jefferson County, where his interests have since been; for a number of years was in Nevada and California, engaged in mining and other pursuits. Mr. Y. is well versed in the current events, and important epochs of the day, and is a brilliant conversationalist. He is a member of the Masonic Order. He was married in Kansas to Miss Cynthia Henderson. They have a family of four children—Nannie, Duke, Mary, and Theodora.

NORTON TOWNSHIP.

This township contains thirty-nine square miles, is of very irregular form, and is that territory which once formed the northern and northwestern part of Jefferson Township, with seven square miles from the original Delaware town, ship. Norton was not formed until 1880, and its previous history is included in that of the two townships from which it was formed. Since its organization there has been nothing of importance in its history other than its steady improvement. It contains some of the finest farming lands in the county, and is continually increasing, both in population and wealth.

Nortonville is the only village in the township, though Nichols is a side track and stopping place for trains, on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad.

NORTONVILLE.

This thriving and enterprising little town is situated in the extreme northern part of the county, on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. It is in the midst of a fertile and well settled country, surrounded by well tilled farms, peopled by a thrifty and energetic class of citizens. Though small, its population being only about 700, it presents an attractive appearance, and shows signs of business enterprise. It is the youngest town in the county, but is already one of considerable importance. The business interests are represented by two general merchandise stores, one grocery and drugs, one drug, one hardware, two millinery stores, two grain elevators, one flouring mill, two hotels, two harness shops, one livery stable, one shoe shop, one restaurant, two blacksmith and wagon shops, and two lumber yards. There are sixteen carpenters and a number of masons. The professions are poorly represented. Besides the ministers, school teachers and three physicians, there are none. There is one newspaper, the *Times*, published by J. P. Coffin.

The history of Nortonville begins in May, 1873, at which time it was surveyed and platted by the Arkansas Valley Town Company. At that time the nearest house was more than one mile away, while there were only two residences within a radius of two and one-half miles. The exact location of the original town site was on the northeast one quarter of Section 30, Town 7, Range 19, east.

The first settler was John Taggart, who arrived in May, 1873, bringing with him a small stock of goods, intending to open a store. He pitched a tent, which he occupied until a building could be erected. On May 17, he was appointed postmaster and opened the post-office in his tent. On June 5, the store was completed, and on that day Mr. Taggart moved in and opened a stock of goods.

During the year the settlement of the country around Nortonville progressed rapidly, but the town grew but little. A railroad depot was built in September, and John Taggart was appointed agent. During the year four more buildings were erected and grain buying was carried on. A good price was paid and many farmers hauled their grain here.

All the summer it was desired to form a school district and erect a schoolhouse, but there were not enough voters to legally organize a district, therefore they waited till late in the fall, when they organized, voted bonds, and erected a schoolhouse, costing $1,500. As soon as the house was completed, a term of school was commenced, with Miss Lucy Gale, of Leavenworth County, as teacher. The following named men, with their families, comprise the entire number of settlers of 1873: John Taggart, Wesley Cummings, B. F. Payne, R. O. Neely, Oliver Davis, and Samuel Pardee. Dr. R. D. Webb and O. W. Babcock lived in the vicinity.

The first birth was that of Clarence Cummings, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Cummings, born October 8, 1873.

The first dwelling erected was in the summer of 1873, by Wesley Cummings.

The first death was that of the wife of Dr. R. D. Webb, whose remains were the first to be interred in the Nortonville Cemetery.

The first sermon preached was by Rev. H. T. Fisher, a Methodist minister, from Atchison, who held religious services in the partially completed dwelling of Wesley Cummings, some time in June, 1873. On the same day a Union Sunday-school was organized with thirty members, with John Taggart superintendent. The school has always been prosperous, and now numbers about one hundred and twenty members. Mr. Taggart has been superintendent, except one intermission of about eight months.

The first marriage took place in the fall of 1875, and was that of John W. Davis and Miss Rebecca Taylor.

During the year 1874, there was a perceptible improvement in the new town. A number of families located here, and there were about fifteen buildings erected.

In the early part of the year 1874, there were excellent prospects of the rapid growth of the town, but when the grasshoppers ruined the crops of the farmers in the vicinity, the most of whom were new settlers, and in poor circumstances, the prospect appeared gloomy for some time. But when other crops were almost a failure, the happy thought occurred to the farmers, that they could utilize the heavy crops of wild grass, therefore, large quantities of hay were put up, and all that winter a number of hay presses were kept busy preparing it for shipment. There were during each of the two succeeding years, nearly three thousand tons of baled hay shipped from Nortonville. In after years the business was kept up, though not on so large a scale. There are still large shipments of hay from this point.

During the year 1875, the town improved but slowly, but after that it began to steadily improve, and has continued to do so until the present day.

There have been but few remarkable events in the history of the town. There has been little but quiet, steady and substantial progress.

There was a local wind storm in June, 1875, which blew down one or two houses, and killed Johnnie, son of Dr. J. C. Birdsell.

Again in June, 1882, a severe wind storm swept through the town, tearing to pieces two houses, and removing twenty more from their foundations.

The only criminal event of any note that has ever taken place was the robbery of McCarthy & Layson's store, by the notorious Polk Wells and two associates, on the night of May 30, 1881. About ten o'clock that night, after nearly all the people had retired, Mr. McCarthy was engaged in closing his business for the day. There was one clerk with him, and his wife and daughter had stopped there during the evening waiting for him to accompany them home. Just as he was placing his books and money in the safe, three armed men entered the store with pistols pointed at the heads of McCarthy and the clerk, and went through the safe, taking $1,400 in money, and $200 of the postoffice money. McCarthy was postmaster. It was impossible to pursue them that night, but McCarthy soon worked up the case and found that Wells' partners in the deed were Bill Norris and Jim Daugherty, the latter a private detective and ex-policeman of Atchison. Daugherty was arrested about two weeks after and remanded to jail, when he confessed the crime. After being confined nealry three months he escaped and never has been heard of since. McCarthy followed the others to Iowa where he lost trace of them. They were, however, arrested afterward for crimes committed in that State, and Wells having killed his guard is serving a sentence of imprisonment for life.

The only manufactory is a steam flouring mill, owned and operated by Hart & Worswick. The mill was built in 1879, has two run of buhrs, and a good quality of flour is made.

The old schoolhouse, built in 1873, to which an addition has been built is still occupied, but steps are being taken to erect a large and commodious house, the old one being found too small. There are two departments, and care has always been exerted to secure good instructors.

Beginning with the year 1881, a Normal School was established and kept up for about a year by Miss Mary J. Willis.

Nortonville is a town of churches, and has more professors of religion than are usually found in a town of its size. The people are moral and religious, and the different church organizations are liberally supported.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in June, 1873, with eight members. Rev. G. W. Dissett was the first pastor. The church was built in the fall of 1880, at a cost of $2,000. Its membership is now one hundred and twenty. The Methodist Sunday-school was organized December 24, 1880, with sixty-five members, and with John Taggart, superintendent. It now has 160 members.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in the summer of 1875, with seven members. Rev. Mr. Lewis was the first pastor. The church was built in 1878.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1873, with about twenty members. Rev. Edward McKee was pastor. The church was built in 1881, at a cost of $2,500. It now has a membership of about thirty-five. The Sunday-school was organized in October, 1879, with about twenty members. It has now seventy-five. Hon. J. L. McDowell was the first superintendent.

The Christian Church was organized in the summer of 1879, with about fifteen members, by Rev. Mr. Montgomery, of Manhattan. It now has about sixty members. The Sunday-school was organized in July, 1881, with about thirty-five members. It now has ninety. J. M. B. Platts was the first superintendent.

The only secret Order represented in this town is Nortonville Lodge, No. 118, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which was organized under dispensation in May, 1874. On the 14th of the following October, a charter was received. The charter members were, W. T. Eckles, T. D. Cummings, B. F. Payne, M. N. Hart, J. R. Eckles, and John Eckles. The lodge now has twenty members and is in a flourishing condition.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. D. BARNES, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 34, P. O. Nortonville, was born in Burke County, N. C., June 6, 1827; removed to Indiana when young, where he resided a number of years. In 1839 he came to Missouri, and located in Greene County for a time, when he removed to Buchanan County, where he followed agricultural pursuits until the autumn of 1859, when he removed to Kansas on his present farm. Mr. Barnes is a carpenter by trade, which he followed for a number of years, for a time in Atchison. During his sojourn in Jefferson County has been numbered among its progressive and substantial farmers and stockmen. He was married in Kentucky, February 28, 1860, to Miss Sarah C. Cole, born in that State, June 6, 1837. They have six children living—Mary E., George E. Floretta, James, Mattie and Stella. His father, Edward T. Barnes, was a native of North Carolina, and died when the subject of this sketch was young. His mother, Hannah Payne, was a native of North Carolina, and died in Clay County, Mo., in her seventy-fifth year.

CHARLES BATES, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 3, P. O. Nortonville, is a native of England, and was born September 6, 1840; was there educated and reared. Came to the United States and to Kansas in 1857, turning his attention to farming until 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Kansas. He participated in the battles of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove and others. Served until the autumn of 1865, when he was honorably discharged. The last month of his service was on the plains. After the war he located again in Jefferson County, where he has followed farming. He was married in Kansas to Miss Annie Bradshaw. By this union they have six children—Henry, Lewis, Thomas, Charles, Annie and Rebecca. Mrs. Bates is a daughter of Lewis Bradshaw, one of the pioneers who located on Section 3, Jefferson Township, in 1857, and was identified with the agricultural interests of the State up to the time of his death, April 22, 1865.

J. M. CROBARGER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 3, P. O. Nortonville. His father, Mr. F. A. Crobarger, was one of the '55ers of Jefferson County, who with his family settled that spring, where his son, J. M., now resides. The elder Crobarger was a native of Virginia, and came from the State of Missouri to Kansas, where he was one of the most ardent of Free-state advocates, and during the troubles of the memorable conquest he endured many persecutions at the hands of the border ruffians. For about two years he was kept away from home, visiting his family only under cover of the night, or at times when an opportunity offered itself, there being a reward of $100 offered for his head. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, expressed his views fearlessly and carried out all his undertakings. He was identified with the agricultural interests of his county up to the time of his death, November 9, 1861. His wife, one of the pioneer ladies of the State, is still a resident of the old homestead. The son, F. A., is a native of Missouri, and was born in Platte County, July 31, 1848. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1855, where he has since been a resident.

D. S. CURRY, Section 25, P. O. Nortonville, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Monroe County, in July, 1834, and was reared and educated in his native State. In 1868 he came to Kansas and located at Winchester, Jefferson County, where he was engaged in farming and blacksmithing until 1875, when he removed to his present home. Mr. C. is one of the extensive grain producers of the county. He was married in Indiana to Miss Margaret N. Fullerton. They have nine children—Samuel H., Emily J., John C., Joseph E., James M., William M., Thomas M., Sarah A. and Mary A.

WILLIAM DAMM, of the firm of Payne & Damm, was born in Greene County, Ill., August 7, 1851; was there educated and reared; came to Kansas in 1867, locating in Atchison County for a time, afterwards for three years lived in Douglas County. In 1881 became a resident of Nortonville. He was married in Kansas to Miss Maggie Payne, daughter of B. F. Payne. Mr. D. is a member of the Christian Church.

R. J. ESHOM, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Nortonville, is a native of Maryland, and was born June 8, 1850. Was reared and educated in his native State. In 1869, came to Jefferson County, Kan. What he has accomplished in this State since his arrival is a good illustration of what can be accomplished by untiring industry. Mr. E. was twenty-five dollars in debt in 1869. He now owns over 400 acres of land, well improved and stocked, all of which he earned himself. He married in Kansas, Miss Annie Shirley. They have three children—George, Belle and Nora.

SAMUEL FARRAR, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 33, P. O. Nortonville, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Woodford County, December 12, 1814; was there educated and resided until twenty-three years of age, when he emigrated to Galena, Ill., and engaged in the lead mines. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he enlisted in the First Illinois Regiment. He participated at the battle of Buena Vista, where he received nine wounds. After a year's term in the service he was placed in the quartermaster's department, serving through to the close. After a few years' residence in Missouri, Mr. F. came to Kansas the spring of 1856, locating where he now resides. Was through all the difficulties of the eventful time that followed, but had but little trouble, as he attended strictly to his own business. Few of the old settlers of Jefferson County are more favorably and popularly known at the present time (1883), than Mr. F. He was married in Kansas to Miss Clarissa Alexander. By this union they have had eleven children, five of whom are living—Mary J., Margaret E., Charlie, Frederick and David.

GEORGE N. GODDARD, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 18, P. O. Nortonville. Among the leading farmers and stockmen of the county may be mentioned Mr. Goddard. His father, Benjamin, came to Kansas in 1856, with his family, including George, locating at Valley Falls. He took a claim on Crooked Creek, but did not survive to see much of the development of Kansas, his death occurring in the autumn of 1856. The subject of this sketch has been a resident of Jefferson County since that time, closely adhering to agricultural pursuits, in which he has been eminently successful. He is a native of Indiana, and was born in Rush County. When he was three years of age his parents emigrated to Illinois, thence to Iowa, living first at Fort Madison, Lee County, afterward in Adams County, from which point they came to Kansas. Mr. G. was married in Kansas, to Miss Rachel Coppinger, daughter of E. J. Coppinger, one of the early settlers of Jefferson County. They have nine children—Frank, Edward, John, Samuel, Rebecca, Jessie, Nellie, Robert, and May.

M. N. HART, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 1, P. O. Nortonville. In August, 1854, there came to Kansas, and to what is now Norton Township, an individual whose pecuniary condition was very limited, and who, by being more than ordinarily tenacious, combined with untiring industry, has placed himself among the first rank of the solid men of Jefferson County. That man is M. N. Hart. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Fayette County, September 19, 1824; was there reared and educated. After attaining his majority, he came West and located in Buchanan County, Mo., residing a few years, and from that point took up his residence in Kansas. His brothers, F. P. and N. C. Hart, are located in the same locality, being among the first. They were of Free-state proclivities, and naturally aroused the hostile feelings of the opposite faction, who, during 1856, were pillaging the people. The subject of this sketch, on several occasions, had to flee for his life. In one instance, after escaping from the field, where they came in on him, they left a notice at the house, if he did not at once leave the Territory they would hang him on sight. Again, at Hickory Point, several of them accompanied him along the road for the purpose of shooting him, but they being in a maudlin state from drinking, he dextrously made his escape. Mr. H. had come with a determination to stay, which he did, and has been amply rewarded. During those trying times, he had been getting his supplies from Missouri, but as matters waxed warmer it was unsafe to make the trip, so they were obliged for several months to live on gritted corn. Salt was a commodity that was extremely scarce about then, and as a make-shift for that seasonable article he sawed up a couple of old salt barrels and boiled the salt out of them. Mr. H. was identified with the educational interests at an early day, and in every way has contributed to the general development of Kansas. Few citizens are more popularly known. He was married in Missouri, to Miss Sarah A. Welch, a native of Kentucky. By this union they have four children—Sanford C., Luella, Frank, and Fayette. Sanford C. is the agent for the A., T. & S. F. R. R. at Nortonville.

N. C. HART, miller, was born in Fayette County, Pa., February 5, 1821; was there educated and reared. After a residence of four years in Ohio, went to Missouri, locating temporarily, and in the spring of 1855, came to Kansas, locating a few miles northeast of Grasshopper Falls, in Jefferson County, being one of the pioneers in that locality, where he opened a farm, and was closely associated with the agricultural development of the county upwards of twenty-five years. During the war Mr. Hart belonged to the State militia. During the early days had many of the difficulties to contend with that were incidental to the Kansas pioneer. In 1880, engaged in the milling business in Nortonville. He was married in Pennsylvania, to Miss Melinda Reynolds, of that State; they have five children—John B., James, Eliza, Jessie, and William.

S. C. HART, agent of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. This gentleman is a son of the pioneer citizen, M. N. Hart, and was born in Jefferson County. Here he has been educated, reared, and become familiarized with his present vocation. He has been agent in Nortonville since September, 1881. Few men on the line are more popular.

R. D. HASKELL, architect, contractor and builder, was born in Herkimer County, New York, November 25, 1837; was there educated, reared, and learned the carpenter's trade, after which he came West, sojourned for a time in Iowa, eventually locating in Platte City, Mo., where he resided a number of years. In 1862, enlisted in Company A, Fourth Missouri Cavalry; was in a number of the early battles of the war; among these were Cane Hill and Van Buren. Mr. H. served three years and four months, and was honorably discharged. In 1872, removed to Atchison, Kan., and was interested in the building interests of that city up to a few years ago, when he became a resident of Nortonville. He is a skilled mechanic, and is doing a large amount of work. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He was married in Missouri, to Miss Sadie Phelps. By this union they have four children—Annie M., Eva, Claude, and Art.

J. W. JONES, contractor and carpenter, was born in Clinton County, Mo., May 3, 1851. At an early age, with parents, emigrated to Texas, where he was educated and reared. In 1876, came to Kansas, taking up his abode at Locust Grove, Atchison County, pursuing farming for a time; the same year located at Cummingsville, engaging in wagon-making. From the latter place came to Nortonville. In connection with carpenter work, carries on wagon-making and general repairing. He was married in Kansas, to Miss Rhoda F. Mayfield, a native of Atchison County, Kan. Her father, W. J. Mayfield, was one of the early settlers at Locust Grove.

T. J. LOSEY, merchant, is a native of Indiana, and was born May 11, 1850. At an early age he removed with his parents to Schuyler County, Ill., where he was educated and reared to manhood. In 1877 he came to Kansas, embarking in trade at Concordia, and was afterward engaged in business in Cawker City, Mankato, Lyons and Topeka, locating in Oskaloosa in February, 1881. He was married in 1876 to Miss Emma Swinford, of Iowa. They have three children—Ira, Ernst and Grace. Mr. Losey is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN LOW, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 26, P. O. Nortonville. Was born in Scotland February 14, 1831; was educated and resided in his native country until seventeen years of age; came to the United States, locating in Cleveland, Ohio, where he pursued the vocation of clerking in store for several years. In 1857, came to Kansas, settling in Jefferson County, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. Mr. L. was one of the first settlers in his neighborhood. He was married in Ohio to Miss Ann Gibson. By this union they have had six children—Alexander, Sarah, David, Euphena and John M. Lost one—Allen.

C. C. McCARTHY, merchant and postmaster. In northeastern Kansas there are few who are more favorably known than Mr. McCarthy, being substantially identified with the country's growth and commercial interests. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in Hamilton County, June 25, 1841. At an early age, removed to Warren County, where he was educated and reared. In 1861, he was among the first to respond to the call for troops, and enlisted in Company C, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was mainly in the army of the Cumberland, participating in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, and other general engagements; served three years and three months, was honorably discharged, and returned home. When the call was made for 20,000 old soldiers to organize the Hancock Veterans, he again enlisted, serving in the veteran corps until after the close of the war, being honorably discharged in February 1866. Mr. McC. was thoroughly disciplined in military tactics, and was tendered an officer's commission but declined, preferring the duties of a private soldier. In 1866, he came to Missouri, locating at Middletown, Montgomery County, where he embarked in general merchandising, continuing until the spring of 1878. In 1879, was appointed postmaster, an office he held for eight years in Middletown, Mo. Mr. McC. is a mild, genial gentleman, possessing energy and will power to accomplish anything he undertakes. In business he has been eminently successful. He was married in Montgomery County, Mo., to Miss Alice Fleet, of that State. They have one daughter, Stella E. Mr. McCarthy is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM McCOY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 26, P. O. Nortonville, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Franklin County, October 6, 1838; was educated and reared in the Buckeye State. In 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After serving a few months in the western department, he was discharged on account of disability. In 1868, came to Kansas, locating where he now resides in 1869. Mr. McCoy is one among the largest farmers in Norton Township. He was married in Ohio to Miss Tirzah Borland, now deceased. By this union, he has five children—Charles E., Joseph, William B., George W. and James M. His present wife was formerly Mrs. Clara Hayes.

H. R. MAXSON, M. D., homœopathic physician, is a native of New York, and was born in Allegany County, February 18, 1839; was educated and reared in the Empire State. He came West in 1863, taking up his abode in Southern Minnesota, following various pursuits in that State nine years, when he returned East, and for eight years followed the profession of teaching in New Jersey. Then he took up the study of medicine, and graduated from the Homœopathic College of New York City in 1880. The summer of 1880 Mr. Maxson came to Nortonville. He has attained a well-merited reputation as a practitioner, is a well-informed gentleman on all the great subjects of the day, and an agreeable and entertaining conversationalist. The doctor is a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church. He was married in Minnesota to Miss Olive A. Palmer, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children—Ira L. and Albert H.

J. H. MILLER, farmer Section 12, P. O. Nortonville, was born in Platte County, Mo., April 5, 1844. At an early age his parents removed to Andrew County, Mo., where he was educated and reared. He spent several years in Colorado, and in 1875 came to Kansas, locating in Jefferson County. Mr. M. is one of the representative farmers of Norton Township. He was married in Platte County, Mo., to Miss Mary L. Foley. They have five children living—George T. Nina L., Rhoda A., James W. and Claude E. Three deceased.

JOHN MOYER, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Nortonville, is a native of Virginia, and was born in Page County in 1846; was educated and reared in his native State, his early days being spent in tilling the soil. Mr. Moyer became a resident of Kansas in 1873 locating in Jefferson County, where he has since resided. He is a thoroughly schooled agriculturist and has made farming a success.

J. R. OLINGER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 4, P. O. Nortonville was born in Ohio, in 1851. At an early age removed with parents to Knox County, Ill., where he was educated and reared to manhood. His early days were spent in tilling the soil, a vocation he has since followed. Mr. Olinger came to Kansas, locating where he now resides in the winter of 1877. He was married in Kansas to Miss Mary Casebier. They have one child.

PAYNE & DAMM, machine shop and general repairing. B. F. Payne, of this firm, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Adams County, May 15, 1835. Came to Kansas, with parents in 1855, locating at Mount Pleasant in Atchison County, where his father, Henry Payne, who was a blacksmith, engaged in trade, being one of the pioneer vulcans in the State. The subject of the sketch pursued the vocation of blacksmithing in Mount Pleasant for a number of years, coming from there to Nortonville, in July, 1873, erecting the second building in the town. Mr. P. has been closely associated with the development of northeastern Kansas. During the war was in the State Militia. He was married in Kansas to Miss Eliza Stevens. They have nine children—Maggie, Susan, Alice, Ellenora, Dollie, Lucy, Eva, Jessie and an infant. Mr. Payne is a member of the I. O. O. F.

A. J. PERRY, merchant, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., January 21, 1847 and was there educated and reared, and resided there until 1865, when he came to Kansas, locating at Valley Falls. For a time was interested in agricultural pursuits, after which he engaged in merchandising. In the autumn of 1879 he established himself in business in Nortonville. Mr. Perry is a business man in every sense of the word, and commands his share of the trade. He was married in Kansas to Miss Millie Kendall, a native of Maine. They have one daughter—Grace.

FRANK RUFFNER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 7, P. O. Nortonville, was born in West Virginia, March 4, 1848. When comparatively a young man he came to Kansas City, Mo., where he resided a number of years. In 1874 he came to Kansas and located in Johnson County, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1879, when he came to Jefferson County, and located where he now resides. Mr. Ruffner is a thoroughly skilled agriculturist and a successful farmer. He is a member of the Masonic Order. He was married in Kansas City to Miss Annie Stall. They have two children—Benjamin C. and Hattie. The father of Mrs. R. is the proprietor of the Saunders House at St. Joe, Mo.

JOHN SHUGHART, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 9, P. O. Nortonville, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Cumberland County, November 20 1828. Was there educated and reared, following agricultural pursuits in his earlier days, which he has continued to adhere to. In 1871 came to Kansas, locating in Leavenworth County. In 1872 took up his abode where he now resides. He has a desirable location and a fine farm of 205 acres. He was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Mary Oiler, a native of Cumberland County, born June 20, 1831 They have had fifteen children, five of whom are living—Sarah Ellen, William A., Jacob F., John and Andrew.

W. K. STONE, farmer and breeder of Short-horn cattle, Section 18, P. O. Nortonville, was born in Platte County, Mo., July 23, 1850. His father, Thomas F. Stone, was a pioneer of that county. W. K. was there reared. His early days were spent in tilling the soil. Was educated at the Christian Brothers College, St. Louis, Mo., from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1877. He came to Kansas, locating where he now resides in 1879. He has a fine farm and a desirable home. Mr. S. was married in Platte County, Mo., to Miss Laura B. Gabbert, daughter of J. Ira Gabbert, a native of that county. She graduated at Daughter's College in Platte County, Mo., in 1873. By this union they have one daughter—Susie M.

JOHN TAGGART, merchant, came to Kansas in August, 1866, locating in Pardee, Atchison County, where he did a general merchandise business for three years. In the spring of 1873 came on the ground where Nortonville stands and erected the first building, the store now occupied by A. J. Perry, in which he opened a general stock, engaged in buying grain and produce generally; with the exception of a short period being out of trade, has been identified with the Nortonville interests. Mr. T. was the first postmaster and continued in that capacity up to the time of going out of business in 1880, when he resigned. He is a courteous gentleman, applying himself closely to the details of his trade, and is very practical; is closely identified with the Methodist Church, and is superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, always interesting himself in sustaining the moral status of the community. Mr. Taggart is a native of the Isle of Man and was born November 27, 1839; was there educated and reared and resided until 1866, when he came to the United States. He was married in Pardee, Kas., to Miss Euphemia Cummings. They have five children, two of whom are living—Dora B., and Gussie May.

FRANK W. TRUESDELL, dealer in harness and saddlery. This enterprising young gentleman is a native of Illinois; when very young he came to Kansas with his parents, his father, James Truesdell, locating in Atchison, where Frank was educated and reared and learned his trade. Located and opened up shop in Nortonville the autumn of 1880. He is a first-class workman, and it may be said that from the time he buckled down to business he has been doing a strapping trade.

DANIEL WEBB, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Nortonville, was born in Hocking County, Ohio, December 7, 1828. Came to Kansas in 1857, purchasing land in Jackson County, but did not locate in the State until 1860, when he settled where he now resides. He was married in Ohio to Miss Mary L. Lyman. They have three children—Frank C., Charlie and Annie M.

HIRAM WEBB, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 8, P. O. Nortonville, was born in Hocking County, Ohio, April 22, 1827; was there educated and reared. In the spring of 1858 he came to Kansas, locating where he now resides, being among the first in that locality. Mr. W. was a little more fortunate than many of the new comers to Kansas, being in easy circumstances and well supplied with provisions, which was fortunate for others who were not so circumstanced, as they always found him ready to assist. During the season of 1860-61, when the supplies were sent in to the State, Atchison being the distributing point, those living in the south part of the State made his house a stopping place while en-route to and from, it being the only convenient house for miles around. Mr. W. was early identified with the educational interests of his district, and it was largely through his contributions and efforts that the first schoolhouse was built, in what was known then as the Rothschild District, named so by the citizens, as they considered themselves wealthy, it being the first schoolhouse in the country built independently by the citizens. They were, however reimbursed for the investment later out of the school fund. He has been continually farming, his landed estate, consisting of 440 acres of excellent land. In point of stock-raising he ranks among the leaders in the county. He was married in Ohio to Miss Irene Stiers, of that State. By this union they have had ten children, seven of whom are living—Manning, Mary, Liddie, Stephen, Edgar, Alfred and Irene. Himself and family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. H. WEBB, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 4, P. O. Nortonville, is a native of Ohio, born in Hocking County, May 29, 1836. Came to Kansas first in 1857, remained for a time; returned to Ohio, sojourning for two years; returned to Kansas and has since been a resident. Was married in Ohio to Miss Mary Anderson. By this union has two children—Bessie and Alma.

F. D. WEBB, M. D. The pioneer physician in Nortonville was born in Logan, Hocking Co., Ohio, April 9, 1837. Was educated and reared in his native town, and took up the study of medicine early in life, graduating in March, 1864, in the Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio. He at once entered the army after graduating as Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the Rebellion, when he engaged in practicing in Logan, continuing until June, 1874, when he took up his abode in Nortonville, being the first practitioner in the place. The doctor is a man of broad views, a close applicant to his profession, and eminently successful in his practice. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Has been twice married, first in Ohio, to Miss Frankie Gage, now deceased. By this union has two children—Florence and Mabel. His second wife was formerly Miss Lena Ellerman, of Kansas. By this marriage they have two sons—Clayton and an infant.

GEORGE W. WEIDER, farmer, Section 7, P.O. Nortonville. One of the Atchison County pioneers that is deserving of special mention is Mr. Harrison Weider who settled with his family, including George W., in Walnut Township early in 1855, being one of the first in that locality. The family passed through all the troubles, having their full share, as they were of strong Free-state proclivities, dividing the time between farming and standing guard against the border ruffians; such was the initiation George W. had in Kansas. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Second Kansas Cavalry. He participated in a number of the general engagements in the Southwest, serving until the close, when he was honorably discharged as Corporal. Mr. Weider made his home in Atchison County until February, 1882, when he moved to his present location. He is a native of Iowa, and was born in Henry County, January 10, 1836; came from there to Kansas, and was married in 1856 to Miss Nancy McClintock, of Wapello County, Iowa. They have two children—Margaret and Harrison. Mr. Weider, in connection with farming, is largely interested in mining in Colorado, where he spent a portion of his time.

T. W. WEIGHTMAN, Nortonville House, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Indianapolis, December 27, 1826. At an early age he removed to Illinois, and lived for a number of years in Schuyler County, where he followed farming. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the First Missouri Engineer Corps. He assisted in the construction of the breastworks at Vicksburg; assisted through until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Chattanooga, Tenn. In 1878, came to Kansas, locating at Beloit. In 1880, removed to

Oskaloosa, and the autumn of 1882, to Nortonville, being constantly engaged in business. He was married in Indiana, to Mrs. Minerva Losey, of that State, widow of Samuel Losey, of Madison, Ind.; her maiden name was Herbert. They have had three children—Robert H., George E. and Clara A.

KENTUCKY TOWNSHIP.

This township originally comprised all of the south half of Jefferson County, and was formed by order of the County Board of Commissioners, in May, 1856, at which time Alex. Bayne, David S. Gray, W. H. Bayne and V. Fielding were appointed Justices of the Peace, and William G. Steele, Constable.

The first settler in the township was John Scaggs, a Pro-slavery man with a number of slaves, who located in the township in 1854. During that year and the next he was followed by quite a large number of settlers. At the election of March, 1855, the settlers along the northern valley of the Kansas River went to Wakarusa, in Douglas County, to vote.

The first voting place in the township was at Rising Sun, in 1856.

The first settlements were on the Kaw half breed lands, bordering the Kansas River. In June, 1856, they were ordered by Col. Montgomery, the Indian agent, to leave the lands; but refusing to do so, he attempted to force them to do so, and several houses were burned by his orders; but still the settlers refused to leave. Alex. Bayne then went to Lecompton, where he learned that the order to Montgomery was to dispossess the occupants of the lands at Council Grove, and not from the Kaw lands in Jefferson County. Therefore proceedings were commenced against Montgomery, and he was arrested, charged with house burning, and was held for trial under bonds, which were given, and he left the country never to put in an appearance again. The settlers returned to the Kaw lands and built new houses. They have had a great deal of trouble in securing a good title, however, as in many of the old transfers the title is not complete, and occasionally a claimant will put in an appearance, on the grounds of being an heir to the original half breed owners. To get a show of a title the settlers, at an early date, had their lands assessed, and allowed them to be sold for taxes. The courts decided that the lands were not taxable until 1862, and all tax paid before that year was afterward refunded to the settlers by order of the county commissioners.

There was also trouble relating to the title of the Delaware lands, and for the same reason they were assessed in 1867; but the courts decided that they were not taxable until 1868, and previous payments were afterward refunded.

The first sermon in the township was preached at the residence of Alexander Bayne, in June, 1857, by Rev. Nathan Scarret, then presiding elder of the Missouri conference, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. A church society was at once organized, and Rev. S B. Stateler was sent to preach. The next year a church was erected by them at Rising Sun.

The first school in the township was taught at a very early day, by Ann Foster, a daughter of Woodin Foster, who was once county commissioner. The first public school was not established until 1868, and was District No. 35.

The first marriage was in 1857, and was that of J. Little and a lady whose name is unknown.

The first town in the township was Rising Sun, which was laid out by Joseph Haddox in 1857. Its location was on the north bank of the Kansas River, opposite Lecompton. He after took into partnership with him on the town site, Jerome Kunkle, Louis Lutt and J. Menzer. Kunkle kept a ferry there. The first store there was started soon after the foundation of the town, by Lutt and Menzer.

The first postoffice was established at Rising Sun, in 1858. L. Lutt was appointed Postmaster.

Rising Sun grew to be a respectable little village, and was the business point for the township until the building of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, in 1865. Towns were then laid out along the railroad, and in a short time the village of Rising Sun was all moved to other points. The site of this old town is now cultivated as a farm by Jerome Kunkle.

PERRY.

This is the principal town of Kentucky Township, and was surveyed and platted by the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, in 1865. It is a thriving business point, and has a population of about 600. The business houses are as follows: Two general merchandise stores, one hardware, one grocery, one drug, one furniture, and one millinery store, one harness shop, one boot and shoe shop, two blacksmith and wagon shops, two hotels, one livery stable, one printing office, one meat market, one barber shop, one grist mill, a railroad depot, one grain elevator and one lumber yard. There are also three churches and one large public school building.

The first store was opened at Perry, while the railroad was building and before the town was laid out, by G. B. Carson & Bro. This was in 1865 The store was located in what is now the center of the street north of the depot, and where the town well now is.

After the Carsons, the next to locate at Perry were Josiah Terrell and family, who came about the time the town was surveyed, and built a house.

A postoffice was soon established, and Josiah Terrell appointed Postmaster.

The first sermon was preached by Josiah Terrell, soon after his location, at his residence. There was quite a large congregation in attendance. The house is the one now used as a shoemaker shop, on the Terrell property; and is the oldest building on the town site.

The third building to be erected was the Perry Hotel, in 1866.

The first birth was in the spring of 1866, and was that of Eddie Rickard, who is still living in Perry with his parents.

The first death occurred in 1866, and was that of the young child of M. F. Garrett.

The first school was taught in 1867. There were no school districts, and the citizens of Perry organized a joint stock company, and in connection with the Free Masons, built a two story schoolhouse. On its completion, G. D. King and his wife, Mrs. Frances King, opened a subscription school, beginning in January, 1867.

The first marriage was that of John Dunlap and Miss Mary Lee, in the fall of 1867. N. J. Stark, then a Justice of the Peace, performed the ceremony.

After the foundation of the town it grew quite rapidly, and within the first five years it had grown to be nearly as large as it now is.

The city of Perry was incorporated March 3, 1871. N. J. Stark was the first mayor. The present city officers are, D. Surber, Mayor; J. R. Martin, Clerk, and F. M. Stark, Treasurer

The Presbyterian Church Society was organized during the first years of the history of the town. In 1869, their church was built. It is a large and substantial edifice. The society has a large membership, and is in a prosperous condition.

The Baptist Church Society was organized under the North Topeka Mission, on March 30, 1878, by Rev. J. Barrett. On organization it had but fifteen members, but now has over forty. The first pastor was Rev. J. Barrett, who is still in charge. Services were at first held in the schoolhouse. The church was built in 1882, and dedicated in July. It is a large and comfortable frame structure, and cost $2,250.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has a class numbering about twenty-five members, but has no church edifice. They hold services in the schoolhouse.

The African Baptist Church has a large membership. This church, a small building, was erected in 1872.

Soon after the public school district of Perry was organized, measures were taken to build a schoolhouse. As a result, bonds were voted, and a large brick schoolhouse, two stories high, was built. It was completed in 1871, at a cost of $7,000. The school is divided into two departments, which are taught by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Queen. Great pains have been taken to bring the school up to a high state of excellence.

The only secret society represented is that of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Hope Lodge, No. 45. The lodge was organized on April 22, 1869, with thirteen members. The first officers were David Korick, N. G.; Samuel Kerr, secretary; D. Surber, treasurer, and Robert Parker, V. G. The lodge now has twenty-six members, and is in a very prosperous condition. They own their own hall and have no debts.

The Kaw Valley Chief is the only paper published here. It was established October 10, 1879, by L. E. and A. H. Merritt. In September, 1881, the former became sole proprietor and still continues its publication. It is a seven column folio in size, is ably edited, and has a large circulation throughout the Kansas Valley.

The only manufacturing interests of the town are represented by the Perry Flouring and Grist Mills, of which Leach & Sons are proprietors. The mill was established by them in the year 1881, and is well fitted up with the latest improved machinery. There are two run of buhrs.

MEDINA.

This little village is situated two miles west of Perry on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The location is a very pleasant one on the level valley lands of the Kansas River. It has a population of about sixty. There is a railroad depot, one general store, one grain elevator, a two story schoolhouse, and a few dwelling houses,

The history of the town begins with the year 1865, when, as the railroad was building, Lutt, Kunkle & Menzer bought land and laid out the town. They were the leading owners of the Rising Sun town site, and conceived the idea of founding a new town on the line of the new railroad. This they did, and soon the greater portion of the old town was moved to Medina. The first store was established in 1865, by Lutt & Munn.

Early in 1866 the postoffice was established and William King appointed Postmaster. He opened the second store in the village.

The town was so named at the suggestion of John Speer, of Lawrence, who had formerly lived at Medina, Ohio, and he promised to give the first child born in the new town a valuable present. The first birth was a son to Mr. and Mrs. William King, born in May, 1869, and was named John, in honor of Mr. Speer. The child died when very young.

A schoolhouse was built in 1865, and a school taught the following year by Mr. Gettis.

During the first two years of its history the village grew quite rapidly. At one time it had several business houses and was at least three times its present size Many buildings have since been moved away.

In March, 1867, Rev. S. Weaver started a newspaper here called the *New Era*, which he afterward, in September, 1871, moved to Valley Falls.

There is in the village a large two story schoolhouse, built of stone. One story is used for the school, while the other is rented for a term of fifty years to the Baptist Church, which has a prosperous organization and holds religious services regularly.

CENTERVILLE.

This is the site of an old town that was laid out in 1865, about midway between Perry and Medina. George Williams was proprietor of the town site. Soon after its survey into lots, John Collins built a large two-story business house, with the upper part fitted up for a hall. This was the only building ever erected there, and was for some years used for political and religious meetings by the citizens of Perry and Medina. The building was afterward moved to Perry, where it was used for a store for a time, after which it was transformed into the mill operated by Leach & Sons

NEWMAN.

This is a railroad station on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, about two miles west from Medina. It is located on the level valley lands of the Kansas River. It was laid out in 1867, by H. L. Newman.

The first store was opened in 1867, by Newman & Haston. A postoffice was established, and A. A. Haston appointed Postmaster, which position he still holds. He is now sole proprietor of the store and town, and is railroad agent. There are two churches, the Catholic, built in 1868, and a large two-story schoolhouse, erected in 1882. It is also used for church purposes. The population of the village is twelve.

THOMPSONVILLE.

This little village is pleasantly situated on the Delaware River, about three miles northwest of Perry. The population is about seventy. The village is made up of a saw and grist mill, a store, one church, and a postoffice.

The village is on the site of the old Mormon settlement of 1851, and Thompson's mill is on the exact site of Everett's Indian saw-mill, built in 1854.

C. L. Thompson began the erection of his mill in 1865. The place then took the name of Thompson's Mill. The mill was rebuilt and thoroughly refitted in 1874. It is now one of the largest and best flouring mills in the county.

The postoffice was established in 1878, called Thompsonville, and C. T. Tolles was appointed Postmaster.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CALVIN ADAMS, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Perry, was born in Wilkes County, N. C., September 18, 1818. At about the age of fifteen, his father moved to Missouri and settled near where Warrensburg now stands. In 1854 he came to Kansas, locating near Lawrence. Being among the first settlers in that part, he had many drawbacks to contend with. He has done his part towards developing Kansas. In 1867 he located where he now resides. He was married in 1838, to Miss Kate Granger, a native of Sumner County, Tenn., born September 25, 1817. They have had nine children—David, Benjamin, Mary, James, William, Andrew; and lost three—Martha, Henry, and Alice.

WASHINGTON ADAMS, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Thompsonville, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Howard County, November 18, 1828. His father, William Adams, was a native of North Carolina, and his mother, Annie Todd, was a native of Kentucky. Washington lived for a number of years in DeKalb County, Mo., engaged in agricultural pursuits, and from there came to Kansas, locating south of where he now resides, on the half-breed Kaw land, in 1859. Six years later he removed onto his present farm. He was married in Missouri, to Miss Louisiana Garrett. They have three children—Serena, Emily N., and Zereida. Mr. Adams is one among the sterling citizens of Kentucky Township.

H. BETTYS, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Thompsonville, was born in Canada West, March 31, 1833, parents American. The subject of this sketch became a resident of the United States at an early age, when he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1858 he came to Kansas, locating in Morris County. In 1860 went to Colorado. In the fall of 1860 went to Texas, where he was drafted in the Confederate Army. After serving two years, deserted; went to Old Mexico; from thence went to New Orleans; joined the Union Army; was mustered out of service at Mobile, Ala., on the 7th day of June, 1865, in pursuance of General Order No. 77, A. G. O., War Department. He returned to Kansas, and in 1866, located where he now resides. Was married in 1872, to Mrs. Ellen Johnson. They have one son by this union, Frank. They went to Oregon in 1878, but returned to Kansas in the same year.

A. B. BROWN, farmer, P. O. Perry, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Butler County, November 19, 1851; was there educated; his early days were spent in agricultural pursuits. In 1873 he came to Kansas, locating a few miles north of Perry where he farmed for a time. His present farm, adjoining the site of Perry, is pleasantly and desirably situated. Mr. Brown was married in Kansas, to Miss Mollie Shuster. They have two children—Ursie and Walter.

VAL BROWN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 8, P. O. Thompsonville, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Butler County, April 11, 1823, and was reared to manhood and educated in his native State, where he followed agricultural pursuits. In 1868 he came to Kansas, locating where he now resides. He has been one of the most successful agriculturists in the county. In 1872 he was elected by the Republican party as a representative and while in that capacity acquitted himself creditably to himself and the satisfaction of his constituents. Was re-elected in 1873, and was in the extra session of 1874—the great famine or locust plague. He was married in 1844, to Miss Olive Willey, of Ohio. They have eight children—Aurelia, M. N., L. E., R. F., B. F., J. B., M. and Wade. Mr. Brown is a master mason. He has done considerable during his sojourn in Kentucky Township towards the advancement of its educational and religious interests.

P. FITZPATRICK, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 4, P. O. Thompsonville. This well-known fellow citizen is a native of Ireland, and was born in the County Clare, March 20, 1819. When he attained his twentieth year (1839), came to the United States, locating in Louisville, Ky., where he engaged in contracting and was largely interested in developing the railroad interests of that State, and resided for sixteen years. He then immigrated to Minnesota, taking up his abode near Caledonia, being one of the pioneers of Houston County. At that time Minnesota was sparsely settled and owing to the long and severe winters, the residents had many obstacles to contend with. While a resident there he was identified as a politician [illegible] Justice of the Peace and otherwise officially represented in the county. In 1862 h[illegible]ined to seek a more congenial clime, and as a result of this move, came to Kan[illegible]g where he now resides, in 1863. Mr. F. is one among the public-spirited c[illegible] his township, and has done much towards furthering the interests of educ[illegible] For several years has held the office of Justice of the Peace, in which capacity h[illegible]s still acting. He was married in Louisville, Ky., to Miss Johanna Buckley, an estimable lady. They have five children—Catherine A., Johanna F., Thomas L., Ellen J., and Mary E. Mr. Fitzpatrick and family are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN F. GOEPFERT, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Perry, was born in Saxony, Germany, February 16, 1833, came to the United States in 1852, located in St. Clair County, Ill., where he resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1866, when he removed to Kansas; his mother and the balance of the family went afterwards; the father having died. He has since been identified among the leading farmers of Jefferson County. His estate embraces 606 acres of land, 200 of which are under cultivation. Mr. Goepfert was married in 1865, to Miss Martha N. Thurston. They have four children—Theodore, Orien, Ernst and Cyrus.

A. A. HASTON, postmaster, merchant and station agent, Newman, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Howard County, May 6, 1825, was there educated. He was identified with the early development of Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas,and settled in Leavenworth in 1864, where he engaged as a trader in horses and cattle for the Government for a few years. He came to Newman the time the town was laid out, was the first one who opened a store there in company with his partner, Mr. Newman, and has since been a resident. He is a clever gentleman and eminently popular in the neighborhood. He was married to Miss Mary F. Newman, a native of Kentucky. They have four children—Lizzie, Lucy, Thomas and Henry.

CHRISTOPHER HEBBE, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Perry, is a native of Germany, and was born in Prussia, December 13, 1828; was there educated and learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1854, came to America. For a time remained in New York,after which he came to Milwaukee, Wis., working at his trade a while, when he went to Chicago, and for about two years was in the employ of the Union, afterwards Union & American Car Works. In 1857, came to Kansas, locating on the Kaw River, at Rising Sun, in Jefferson County; here he built a shop and did the first blacksmithing at that point. Mr. Hebbe, although a strong Free-state man, did not parade his opinion, nevertheless the opposition party gave him considerable trouble. On his arrival at Rising Sun,when asked if he was Democratic or Republican he answered that he was a Dutchman. Becoming dissatisfied with Rising Sun, the spring of 1860, he removed his shop to a point now adjoining Medina, where he rented a small amount of land and commenced farming in connection. Two years later he removed to where he now resides, following blacksmithing for several years. He has been eminently successful in Kansas, and now owns 360 acres of choice land. He was married in Milwaukee, Wis. to Miss Sophia M. Weis, of Saxony, Germany. They have nine children living—John O., William C., Carl F., Mary S., Albert J., Esther L., George H., Frank T. and Emma O. They lost one daughter, Paulina, the first born. The family are identified with the Lutheran Church.

J. M. JAMES, liveryman, Perry, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Carter County, October 11, 1846. When ten years of age came to Missouri with his parents, locating in Jackson County, where he resided until they came to Kansas, in 1867, living for a time in Atchison County, after which came to Jefferson. Has been in the livery business for several years. In 1872 Miss Jane Presto became his wife. By this union they have three children—Will T., Tilda M. and Jeremiah.

W. R. JAMES, proprietor of James House, Perry, is a native of Carter County, Ky., and was born December 1, 1819. Was reared in his native State. On the 28th of March, 1857, with his family, located in Jackson County, Mo., where they lived until 1867, when they came to Kansas, locating in Atchison County. In 1868, took up his abode four miles north of Perry, and has made his home in that part since, being for several years in the hotel business. He was married in Kentucky to Miss Martha Moore. They have six children—Mary, Martha, John, Jerome M., William H, and Eph.

J. F. JONES, farmer, Section 21, Kansas half-breed Kaw Indian lands reserve, P. O. Perry, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., November 27, 1820, where he was educated. In 1851 he came to Missouri, locating in Buchanan County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1867, when he became a resident of Kansas on his present farm. Mr. Jones is one of Jefferson County's most solid citizens. He was married in Kentucky to Mrs. Nancy McCormick, of that State. They have five children—William T., Matthew F., Caroline, Celia and Sallie.

GEORGE D. KING, teacher, Perry, was born in Lawrence County, Ill., June 22, 1833; was there partially reared and educated. At an early age removed to Arkansas, locating on White River, where he resided a number of years. In 1865 came to Kansas, taking up his abode in Oskaloosa for a time, after which he came to Perry. Himself and wife taught the first regular district school in the village,and have since been considerably identified with the educational interests of the State. For several terms Mr. King has taught in Pond's Commercial College in Topeka. For some time he has given his attention to the insurance business. Mrs. King's maiden name was Frances Stark; she is a native of Illinois, and was married in 1864. They have one daughter, Ida.

TOM KIRBY, Perry, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Wyandotte County, December 21, 1840; was there raised and educated. Came to Kansas in 1857, locating for a time at Indian Mill, now Thompsonville. He taught the first school at Newman, and pursued that vocation mainly until 1861, when he enlisted in the Ninth Kansas; was one year on the Potomac; served four years and was honorably discharged. After the war located in Jefferson, which has since been his home, with the exception of two years in Joplin, Mo. He is well known in commercial circles, having been principally engaged in business Mr. Kirby saw much of the growth of Kansas, and is quite conversant with the early troubles. He was elected by the Republican party in 1869 to the office of Treasurer of Jefferson County. In 1869 he was married to Miss Sophronia Kirby. They have three children—George, Miner and Walter.

WILLIAM LEACH, proprietor of the Perry flour mill, is a native of England, and was born in Bury, near Manchester, March 22, 1831. When six months of age came to America with parents, who settled at Taunton, Mass. In 1855, came to Illinois, locating at Geneseo, where he learned the miller's trade and resided for seventeen years, farming ten years of the time. He next went to Iowa, locating at Stuart, bringing a mill with him from Illinois, which was soon after burned out, and he built a second one. Came to Kansas in 1878, locating in Labette County. He built a mill at Belle Plaine, Sumner County, which he operated for a time, and the spring of 1881 came to Perry, where he established his present business. He is thoroughly skilled in the milling business, and does a large business. He was married in Massachusetts to Miss Annie H. Blake. They have five children—Frank A., Ernst, Willard, Annie and Edith.

THOMAS LEE, blacksmith and wagon-maker, Perry, was born in Bradford County, Pa., April 5, 1857. He was educated and learned his trade in the town of Bradford. In 1877 he came to Kansas, residing for a short time in Lawrence, when he came to Perry. He has a large and solid trade, and is popular as a gentleman no less than as a blacksmith.

J. R. MARTIN, Postmaster and merchant, Perry. This favorably known gentleman is a native of Ohio, and was born in Warren County, April 30, 1836. When young he removed to Huntington County, Ind., where he was educated. In 1858, he came to Kansas, locating near Fort Scott, where he resided until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he started to return to Indiana. Arriving at Springfield, Ill., he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. This was in June, 1861. He was in the Department of the Cumberland, and the headquarters First Division Fourteenth Corps. He passed through the usual routine of warfare until the battle of Perryville, Ky., where he was wounded, after which he was put on detached service for a time. Was Orderly for Gen. Garfield at Chickamauga. Served through until the 28th of July, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. After sojourning for a time in Indiana, in the winter of 1866 he came to Kansas, and located north of Perry, where for a number of years he followed agricultural pursuits. In 1881 he engaged in merchandising In January, 1882, was appointed Postmaster. He was married in 1865, to Miss N. Smith, of Huntington County, Ind., formerly of Warren County, Ohio. Mr. Martin is a member of the I. O. O. F. Has been secretary of his lodge for nearly twelve years.

L. E. MERRITT, Perry, editor and publisher of the *Kaw Valley Chief*. Perry, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Atlanta November 8, 1856. When about sixteen years of age he moved with his parents to Janesvile, Wis., where he learned his profession as a compositor in the office of the *Rock County Recorder*. In 1878, he came to Kansas, locating in St. Mary's, In March, 1879, in company with his brother A. H., he established the *Pottawatomie Chief*, which they conducted until September, 1879, when the office was removed to Perry, and it has since been known as the *Kaw Valley Chief*. In 1881, the subject of this sketch became sole proprietor. The *Chief* is independent in politics, cuts close for items, and is appreciated by a large number of patrons. Mr. Merritt was married in 1880, to Miss K. B. Stark, of Perry, Kansas. They have one daughter—Ella.

S. MICHAEL, farmer, No. 21, Delaware Reserve, P. O. Perry, was born in Buchanan County, Mo., April 6, 1840. His father was among the first settlers of the Platte Purchase. Mr. Michael resided in his native county until 1858, when he came to Kansas, and his interest in this State dates from that time. February 1, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, and other notable events. Was honorably discharged March 26, 1865. Returned to Kansas, locating where he now resides. He was married in Buchanan County, Mo., to Miss Sarah C. Bretz. They have four children—Mary L., Maud A., Annie and William F.

D. T. MITCHELL, attorney, Perry, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Mason County, April 8, 1832. Was there educated and reared to manhood. He took up the study of law, which he mastered and has followed as a profession for a number of years. In December, 1856, he located at Lecompton, Kansas, and opened a real estate office in connection with his law practice. He was prominently identified in that capacity up to 1865, when he removed to Lawrence, where he was a resident until the autumn of 1880, when he took up his abode in Perry. Politically, Mr. Mitchell is a Democrat. In 1862-63 he was a member of the Legislature from Douglas County. In 1865-66, was County Attorney of Douglas County. For a time was publisher of the *Standard* at Lawrence. He is a gentleman of liberal views, and thoroughly conversant with early Kansas. He was married in 1862, to Miss A. M. Garrett. They have five children—Mary, William, Rose C., David and John.

PROF. J. H. QUEEN, principal of the Perry schools and identified with the educational interests of Jefferson County, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Bartholomew County, July 25, 1853. When four years of age he emigrated to Iowa with his parents, locating in Jasper County, where he worked on a farm during the summer and attended school during the winter. He learned the trade of harness making in Earlham, Iowa, which he pursued for a time. In the spring of 1871 he came to Jefferson County, and for ten years has been one of the leading teachers here. In the fall of 1879, by request, he took the principalship of the Perry schools, in which position he is now. He has attained considerable local celebrity as a writer on educational affairs, always being fearless and outspoken, and has written many interesting articles for the columns of the Oskaloosa *Independent*. He was married in the spring of 1880, in Lawrence, Kan., by the chancellor of the State University, to Miss Alice Thompson, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, who also is one of the foremost teachers in Jefferson County.

AUGUST RAHN, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Perry, was born in Hessian Germany, August 27, 1830. Resided in his native country until 1850, when he came to America, locating in Chicago, Ill., where he followed the milling business for several years. In 1857 he came to Kansas, locating in Douglas County, where he resided twelve years, being engaged principally in milling at Lawrence. From there he came to his present abode. During the war he was in the Government employ in Arkansas, Missouri and the Southwest. Mr. R. is one of the leading stockmen in Kentucky Township, and has made a success in farming by untiring industry. He was married in Lawrence, in 1858, to Miss Eva C. Miller. They have three children—Elizabeth, Amelia and Harriet.

DAVID SAMPLE, farmer, Sec. 19, P. O. Perry. Few citizens there are in Jefferson County who have not heard of David Sample,he being one of the oldest settlers in the county. He was born in Princeton, Indiana, May 2, 1833. Came to Jasper County, Mo., at an early age with his parents, where he was educated. For three years was a resident of Platte County, Mo., in March, 1855, locating on the farm he still occupies. Here he built a cabin, and roughed it through for a number of years, during the difficulties of the border, which made it unwholesome for about all the residents. During the war, Mr. Sample belonged to the State militia. He was married in Missouri to Miss Nancy Oley. They have ten children: Lucinda, John W., Mary, Martha, James, Rebecca, William, Katie, David, Jr., and Frederick. Two are deceased.

N. J. STARK, lumber dealer, Perry. This genial gentleman is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Franklin County August 17, 1817. At an early age his parents emigrated to New York, locating on a farm in Erie County, where N. J. spent his earlier days in tilling the soil. His father, Jediah Stark, was a New Englander. In 1845 the subject of this sketch came West, locating in Michigan. The country at that period was in its crude state, and Mr. Stark took an active part in furthering and advancing its best interests. He was identified with the commercial interests of the State until 1866, when he came to Kansas, locating in Perry. For several years was engaged in the grocery trade in connection with other business. Since 1879 he has been in the lumber trade, has been for some time Justice of the Peace, and has held other offices. Mr. Stark has been twice married, first to Miss Mary Annis, of New York, now deceased. Had five children—Byron, Martha L., Frances—and two deceased, Louisa and Mary. Mrs. Stark's death occurred in Michigan. His present wife was formerly Miss Harriett Van Gilder, of Jackson County, Mich. Mr. Stark is a member of the Masonic Order.

PATRICK SUPPLE, farmer, No. 15 Delaware Reserve, P. O., Newman. A native of Ireland, and was born in the County Meath in 1825. Resided in his native country until 1849, when he came to the United States, locating in Frankfort, Ky. After residing in Kentucky a few years, came to Kansas City, Mo., where he remained three years, and on the 7th of March, 1860, located where he now resides. He built a log cabin, which for compactness was not a success, consequently in stormy weather the family was favored with more fresh air than was congenial with good health. Mr. Supple had all the drawbacks to contend with incidental to the first settlers of a new country. For a few years he was a resident of Pottawatomie County, living near St. Mary's Mission. He was married in Frankfort, Ky., to Miss Mary O'Brien. By this union they have had six children—James, William, Annie, Mary, and Catherine; lost one, Julia, died when eight years of age. The family belongs to the Catholic Church.

D. SURBER, M. D., Perry. Was born in Indiana March 30, 1829. At an early age removed to Ohio, where he was educated, and took up the study of medicine. After attending several courses of lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College, he engaged in practicing for a number of years before graduating, which was in 1865 In 1854 came to Iowa, locating at Winterset, where he pursued his profession until 1867, when Perry became his home. He had, however, located in Kansas temporarily, in 1857, in Clinton, Douglas County. The Doctor is a genial gentleman, closely identified in the community. He is the present Mayor (1882) of Perry. Is a member of the I. O. O. F.; charter member of the Perry Lodge. He was married in 1858 to Miss E. J. Stuart, of Winterset, Iowa. They have three children—Cassius Clay, Gertrude, and Charles H.

C. L. THOMPSON, miller, Thompsonville. From this gentleman Thompsonville received its present name. The mill site to the pioneers of Jefferson County was familiarly known as Indian Mills. Mr. Thompson is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Worcester County June 27, 1832. Was there educated, and learned the miller's trade. In 1857 he came to Kansas, locating in Lawrence; engaged in freighting and other pursuits. From 1865 to 1868 he operated a saw mill at Williamstown, from which point he came to what is now Thompsonville. He has one of the finest flouring mills in the State, and his brands are always in demand. He also operates a saw-mill, turning out quantities of hard lumber. He is an enterprising citizen, and justly merits the success he has had. He married in 1864 Miss Ann Muirhead, of Lubec, Me. They have two children living—Maud M. and Una Belle. Also a young lady whom they raised, by the name of Anna M. Eason.

C. T. TOLLES, Postmaster and merchant, Thompsonville, is a native of Vermont, and was born in Windsor County January 19, 1847; was there raised and educated. Early in life he pursued the vocation of a drug-clerk, and for a time clerked in the post-office. In 1869 he came to Kansas, locating in Lawrence, where he was engaged in active business for several years, and came from there to Thompsonville, which at that time had no postoffice, and was secured through his efforts. He is also notary public, and is engaged in merchandising. He was married in 1876 to Miss N. E. Fay, of Massachusetts. They have two children—Leon F. and John C. The father of Mr. Tolles, John C., and his mother, Elizabeth Chase, were natives of Vermont, and of English extraction.

OSAWKIE TOWNSHIP.

This township is crossed by the Delaware River and a number of its tributaries. Along these streams are some quite heavy bodies of timber. The surface of the land is rough and hilly. Much of it is too rough for cultivation, but affords good pasturage. The farms, though somewhat broken, are under a high state of cultivation, and bountiful crops are raised. The chief industry, aside from the orchard products, is cattle and hog raising, in which it takes the lead over any other in the county, in proportion to its population and tillable lands.

It is the oldest settled township of the county, the first settlement having been made in 1854, at the place where the Military road crossed Grasshopper River.

The great majority of the early settlers were Pro-slavery men, and they laid out the town of Osawkie on the east bank of the river. The Free-state men laid out a town on the west side of the river, on the farm of Jacob U. Brown, and called it Pleasant Hill, but it never contained more than three or four buildings, though during the Territorial troubles it was considered headquarters for the Free-state men of the township.

On the division of the county into townships, Osawkie was one of the three original ones formed, January 21, 1856, at which time David R. Sprague was appointed Justice of the Peace, and John Busbe, Constable.

OSAWKIE.

This village is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Delaware River, and on the line of the Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern Railroad. The present population is about two hundred. The town contains five stores, one large flour and grist mill, one hotel, one livery stable, one blacksmith and wagon shop, two churches, and a schoolhouse. The professions are represented by the ministers of the churches, two school teachers, and one physician.

This is the oldest town in the county. The first settlement was made in the spring of 1854, by W. F. and G. M. Dyer, who erected a store and started a trading ranche on the old military freight road. They were accompanied by their families, and the members of their household were the first to form a permanent settlement in the county. The store erected by Dyer Bros. is still used for the same purpose, and is the one in which the postoffice is now kept. The Dyers were soon joined by William H. and O. B. Tebbs, and soon after by R. McCauslin and Norris S. Knight.

Early in the year 1855 a town was laid out by the above-named parties, and lots were sold at a public sale in the following April. This was more than two years before the land sales, and it was impossible to give a perfect title. A saw-mill was erected, and during the next two years the town grew rapidly.

The land sales were to be held at this place, beginning in July, 1857. In anticipation of this event, and hoping to make Osawkie one of the leading cities of the Territory, several large buildings were erected. A very large hotel was erected, at a cost of many thousand dollars.

Until the land sales the improvement was great. At that time, hundreds of cabins were standing, and temporary residents came by the thousands. During the land sales every building was crowded, and the outskirts of the town were surrounded by the camps of land buyers, speculators and gamblers. Many men came loaded down with gold, and every conceivable gambling device was kept running night and day. Money was continually changing hands, and everything was lively. Osawkie town-lots sold for a fabulously high price.

In 1855, when Jefferson County was organized, Osawkie was named as the county seat. In October, 1858, the county seat was moved to Oskaloosa, and Osawkie, which had been on the decline for several months, now entirely collapsed, and was deserted by nearly all its residents. Soon after the removal of the county seat the large hotel was burned down.

For many years after 1858, the town was very dull, but after the later settlement of the surrounding country, it became a quiet little country village. The railroad was completed in 1882, which gives the town a better prospect for the future.

The first church erected was by the Catholics, in 1863. It was kept up for many years, but was abandoned upon a church being erected at Meriden, and their building in Osawkie was sold in 1882.

The Brethren (German Baptist) Church was organized in 1862, by Revs. William Gish and John Bowers. It then had eight members. The church was built in 1869. The church now has upward of one hundred members. William Gish is the bishop. The elders are J. A. Root, D. Preddy, J. Preddy and A. Pearsol.

The Church of Seventh-Day Adventists was organized in 1879. Rev. Mr. Kennedy was the first pastor. The next year after the formation of the society, the church was erected. It has a membership of about thirty.

The schoolhouse is constructed of brick, is large, and two stories high. It was built in 1865, at a cost of $1,800. The school is divided into two departments, each under an able teacher.

There is but one hotel. This the old hotel built in 1856, by William Corman, and was the first regular public house in Osawkie. It is now known as the St. Charles, and kept by Clark Shelton.

The Osawkie flour and grist mill is owned and operated by William Dail. It is situated on the Delaware River, and is operated by water-power. It has two run of buhrs, and with the improved machinery is valued at $15,000. Its grinding capacity is 150 barrels of flour per day.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN ARMSTEAD, stock-raiser and dealer, Section 4, P. O. Valley Falls. One of the most extensive stockmen and real estate owners in northwestern Kansas is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of England, and was born July 17, 1837; came to the United States when young, with his parents, living in different parts, eventually locating in Iowa, from which State he came to Kansas in the spring of 1857. His father, William Armstead, is one of the best known citizens of Jefferson County. John has been a resident of the county ever since 1857, and has been eminently successful in farming and stock-raising. He was married in Kansas, to Miss Rebecca Pitman. They have three children—Mary A., Jessie and Emma. Mr. Armstead's estate comprises 1,217 acres, 440 of which are under cultivation.

WILLIAM ARMSTEAD, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 11, P. O. Valley Falls. This popular gentleman is a native of England, and was born in Yorkshire, in 1805. In 1850 he came to the United States, locating in Virginia, and afterward in Iowa, pursuing the vocation of butchering. On the construction of railroads, in the spring of 1857, came to Kansas and located in Jefferson County, where he has since been largely interested in farming. He was among the pioneers in his locality, and has contributed much toward the development and advancement of educational interests. Mr. Armstead has been twice married, first in England, to Miss Ann Richardson. Her death occurred in the United States. By this union he has three sons living—John, Thomas, and Robert. His present wife was formerly Miss Mary P. Taylor. They have two children, William and Mary Jane.

B. H. BALL, Superintendent Jefferson County Farm, Section 26, P. O. Oskaloosa. This well known gentleman and pioneer citizen is a native of New York; was born in Oswego County, January 4, 1837. When young came West with parents, who located in Lake County, Ill., where the subject of this sketch was educated and reared. The autumn of 1858, came to Kansas, locating in Jefferson County, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In September, 1878, was appointed Superintendent of the County Farm. Mr. B. belongs to the Grange. He was married in Illinois, to Miss Elizabeth Gilmore. They have two daughters, Capitola and Hattie.

WILLIAM BOLES, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 4, P. O. Valley Falls. One of Jefferson County's '55-ers, who has been prominent in developing its resources, is Mr. William Boles. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in Butler County, December 4, 1826. When two years of age he moved with his parents to Marion County, Ind., and in his twelfth year went to Huntington County, where he was reared and resided until June, 1855, when he came to Kansas. Mr. Boles passed through all the early troubles, bore up under the season of crop failures, by good management always having plenty. He never lost faith in Kansas, speaking of it in high terms under the most abject circumstances. Largely through his instrumentality the first school was established in the neighborhood, and he has always been interested in school matters. During the war he was in the State militia. Mr. Boles, being a carpenter by trade, erected some of the old landmarks in the township. Among these are the first store building in Osawkie, built for Dyer Bros. Few of the old settlers are better known. He was married in Indiana, to Miss Mary Gettys, a native of Richland County, Ohio. They have had eleven children, nine of whom are living—Emma J., Jessie W., Albert, James, Mary E., Charlotta, Gertie, Lucy A., the eldest, and Edgar; two died, Sophrona and Rosa.

G. BOTHWELL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 16, P. O. Valley Falls, was born in Essex County, Vt., July 25, 1818. When fourteen years of age emigrated with parents to Indiana, eventually removing to Missouri, thence to Iowa, locating in Mahaska County, there residing until the spring of 1856, when he came to Kansas, locating where he now resides, being one of the first in that locality. He immediately turned his attention to developing a farm, and has since been identified with the agricultural interests of the county. During his first year in the State, he served in the capacity of Deputy Sheriff. During the war was in the State militia, and participated in the Price raid. He was married in Iowa, to Miss Jane Kelsey. They have two sons, Charles and George J.

S. H. BROWN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 36, P. O. Osawkie. Among the pioneers of Jefferson County deserving of special mention is the name of J. U. Brown, who, with his family, located near Osawkie early in 1855, having come to the State in October, 1854, making a temporary stop on the Delaware Reserve land. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and came from Iowa to Kansas. For a number of years he was prominently identified with the farming interests, and for a time was in mercantile trade in Osawkie. His death occurred in 1878. His son, S. H., was born in Bradford County, Pa., October 6, 1834; came to Kansas in 1854, with parents, where he has since followed farming. Was married in Kansas, to Miss Sarah Root. They have had eleven children, seven of whom are living—William, Manual, Eliza E., John H., Harvey, Charles, and Mary E.; lost four—Ella, Jessie F., Eddie, and an infant. The family are identified with the German Baptist Church.

G. CARBER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 16, P. O. Valley Falls, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, December 1, 1836; was educated and reared in his native country. When nineteen years of age he came to the United States, locating for a time in Ohio, thence to Illinois, from which State he came to Kansas in 1869, locating where he now resides. Mr. C. is one of the most progressive farmers of the county. He was married in Illinois, to Miss Sarah Abbott, of Hancock County, an estimable lady. By this marriage they have eight children—Lucina, Emma, George, Frank, May, Ella, Flora, and Mary J.

L. M. COBB, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Valley Falls. This pioneer came to Kansas in April, 1856, taking up his abode where he now resides. He had all the troubles to contend with which were in vogue during the border warfare of 1856. Mr. [illegible] is one of the leading farmers of the county, and has figured substantially in the development of Jefferson County. He was born in Orange County, N. Y., August 10, 1831. At an early age he removed to Pennsylvania with his parents, thence to Ohio. Eventually he emigrated to Iowa, settling in Jasper County, from which point he came Kansas. He was married in Iowa, to Miss Indiana E. Dowler. By this union they have nine children—George H., Ida F., Thomas C., Mary I., William F., Lewis M., Jr., Josephine E., Rebecca J., and Emma A.

WILLIAM M. DAIL, proprietor of the Osawkie Mill. This well known gentleman was born in Stark County, Ohio, June 1, 1837. At an early age he removed to Ross County with his parents, where he was educated and learned the cabinetmaker's trade. The spring of 1857 he came to Kansas, locating at Osawkie. He engaged in working as a carpenter, and in later years for a time was freighting across the plains. From 1860 to 1869 he tended the Osawkie Bridge. In 1869 he became owner of his present mill, which he has since operated with a considerable degree of success. Mr. Dail was married in Kansas, August, 1870, to Miss Kate Priddy. They have four children—Guy, Clarence, Adelaide, and Abbie.

JAMES GRIFFITHS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 20, P. O. Osawkie, was born in Cabell County, W. Va., December 3, 1828. Was principally educated and reared in Indiana, from which State he came to Kansas in the autumn of 1855, locating in Osawkie Township, Jefferson County, where he has since been a resident. Mr. Griffiths is one of the pioneers, and has done ample share towards the development of the agricultural interests of the State, being one of the most progressive citizens. He was married in Indiana, to Miss Leverna Wilson. They have eight children living—Wilson, Jane, Alvin, Lucinda, Maria, Edna, Mattie, and Maud; and lost one—Oscar.

ELIJAH HARDING, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 18, P. O. Valley Falls. Among the sturdy pioneers who roughed it through the trying times of early Kansas, and did his ample share towards developing the farming interests of Jefferson County, was Mr. Harding. He came to the State in the spring of 1854, and since that date his interests have been in Osawkie Township. He is a native of England, and was born in Cheshire, Sept. 26, 1826. When sixteen years of age he emigrated to America with his parents, locating near Quincy, Ill., where he was educated, reared, and resided until coming to Kansas. Mr. H. has been twice married, both times in Kansas, and both wives are deceased. He first wedded Mrs. Luna Wilson, *nee* May, and the second marriage took place with Mrs. Liddie Reynolds, *nee* Burton. By the latter union he has three children—Eliza, Gilbert, and Noah.

GEORGE HAWK, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 22, P. O. Osawkie. This pioneer is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Westmoreland County, May 26, 1812; was there educated and reared, residing until 1857, when he came to Kansas, locating where he now resides. He had all the difficulties to contend with incidental to the first settlers in a new country. He has been a constant resident since that time, and has done much toward the development of Jefferson County. Mr. Hawk was married in Pennsylvania, January 18, 1838, to Miss Caroline Rugh, a native of that State. They have had six children—Amos, Herman, Caleb, Benjamin, Almira, and Riley. Herman was a soldier in the Second Kansas, and was never heard of after the battle of Wilson Creek.

FRED HOLLER, druggist, Osawkie. This gentleman is favorably known to all whose business brings them to Osawkie. He is a native of Wayne County, Ind., and was born December 24, 1841; was educated and reared in Henry County, Ind., from which he came to Kansas in the spring of 1866. His father, Christian Holler, also became a resident, locating in Osawkie Township, where they engaged in farming. Soon after, the subject of this sketch, in company with his brother John, engaged in the drug trade, which business still continues, John having withdrawn and embarked in trade in Topeka. Mr. Holler during the late Rebellion was a Sergeant in Company G, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving three years, and participated in a number of general engagements. He was married in 1873, to Miss Caroline Hays, of Missouri. They have two children—Jessie and Gracie.

JAMES H. LOW, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Osawkie, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Tipton County, May 27, 1848. He was there educated and reared to manhood, his earlier days being spent in tilling the soil. In 1864 he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving four months. In 1879 he came to Kansas, and has since been numbered among the enterprising agriculturists of Jefferson County. He was married in Indiana, to Miss Eliza Ann Bennet. They have five children—Lawrence, Jessie, Charles, Clara, and Jennie. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

W. C. McCLENNY, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Valley Falls, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Madison County, May 29, 1839, and was there educated and reared. In 1856, came to Kansas, locating a claim where he now resides; he was then a comparative youth. The border war was at that time at its zenith, and Mr. McC., being a strong Free-soiler, took an active part. In 1862, enlisted in Company I, Second Kansas Cavalry, being Sergeant of the company; participated at the battle of Pea Ridge and other engagements, serving until the close; was discharged July 4, 1865. After the war, turned his attention to farming, which he has pursued the greater portion of the time. For three years, has been a guard at the Kansas State Penitentiary. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Valley Falls Lodge, No. 86. He was married in September, 1866, to Miss Mary E. Byram. They have three children—John E., Elias and Charles W.

A. McKEEVER, stock-raiser, Section 12, P. O. Valley Falls, was born in Chester County, Pa.; when ten years of age, removed to Ohio with his parents, where he was educated and reared. For several years, was a resident of Louisiana; engaged in various pursuits. In 1857, he came to Kansas, taking up his abode in Douglas Township, Jackson County, and turned his attention to farming. His financial status at that time was limited in the extreme, and for the first few years, he had many drawbacks to contend with. Mr. McKeever figured prominently in the early development of Jackson County. Officially, he was County Commissioner, for several years, assessed the county on one occasion, and was otherwise officially identified. He is a man of excellent judgment, and a deep thinker, and once his mind is made up, it is difficult to change. He is progressive, keeping pace with the times, and by untiring industry, has become one of the leading stockmen of the West. His present farm, on which he located a few years ago, is one of the finest in the county. Mr. McKeever was married, in 1861, in Buchanan County, Mo., to Miss Elvira Means. They have nine children—Joseph [illegible] W., James R., David E., William A., George V., Horace Greeley, Harvey H. and Nellie. Lost one—Guy F.

JESSE NEWELL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 33, P. O. Osawkie. This gentleman is a son of the pioneer citizen, V. F. Newell, and was born in Jefferson County, Kan., September 29, 1855. Here he has been educated and reared, following agricultural pursuits as a vocation. He was married in Jefferson County, the autumn of 1882, to Miss Martha Winkler.

V. F. NEWELL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 23, P. O. Oskaloosa. In the spring of 1856, Mr. Jesse Newell with his family came to Kansas, locating in Jefferson County. He owned the original town site where Oskaloosa now stands, and in the summer of 1856, he laid out the town of Oskaloosa, and named the town in honor of Oskaloosa, Iowa, the county seat of Mahaska County, where he had resided previous to coming to Kansas. During this same summer he put up a steam mill. He was a strong Free-state man, and was fearless in denouncing the advocates of slavery, who took every possible opportunity of persecuting him. He was a powerful man, physically, and did not hesitate to exercise his strength where language failed to have the desired effect. Few men were more popular among the Free-soilers. Himself and son were at Hickory Point battle, and at other skirmishes of less importance. The first Free-state election in that part was held in a cabin on his farm, five or six votes being cast. V. F. Newell, his son, was born in what is now Ashland County, Ohio, February 14, 1831, where he was partially reared. Removed with his parents to Mahaska County, Iowa, and came to Kansas in the spring of 1855. The family located on Blue River; after a short sojourn, located where V. F. now resides. He made the first wagon trail from that neighborhood to Lawrence, labored assiduously in farming during the early times, when not watching or attending to troubles occasioned by the border ruffians. He was married in Iowa to Miss Harriet Spurlock, an estimable lady. By this union they have five children—Jesse, Frank, John, Liddie and Nellie.

A. L. PEARSALL, miller and farmer, P. O. Osawkie. One who contributed amply toward the early development of Osawkie Township is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Allegany County, N. Y., September 2, 1835. At an early age, came West with his father, Albert, who located four and one-half miles from Chicago, Ill., where he kept hotel for several years. The locality he occupied is now inside of the city limits. The family eventually moved to Iowa, and in January, 1855, emigrated to Kansas, settling on Rock Creek, in Jefferson County. In 1857, located in Osawkie, A. L. Pearsall engaging in the milling business, in which branch he has been identified to the present time. Himself and father were strong Free-state advocates, taking part in the early troubles. Both participated in the famous Hickory Point engagement. Mr. Albert Pearsall's death occurred in 1858. A. L. was married in Osawkie Township, to Miss Catherine Brown, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children—Ida, Stephen and Ada. The family is identified with the German Baptist Church.

FREDERICK PIPHER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 10, P.O. Oskaloosa, is a native of New York, and was born in Cattaraugus County, January 11, 1836. When twenty-one years of age he came to Missouri, locating in Ray County, where he resided until attaining his majority. He located permanently in Kansas in 1864, eight miles north of where he now resides. He has been on his present farm since 1868. In 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, serving three years, and participated in the battles of Helena and Little Rock, Ark., and other engagements in the Southwest. He was married in Kansas to Miss Melissa A. Wilson. They have had four children—Ida H., Charles D., Carrie A., and lost one, Henry S.

J. M. PUDERBAUGH, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 35, P. O. Osawkie. This favorably-known gentleman is a native of Ohio, and was born March 10, 1843. At an early age, removed to Wabash County, Ind., where he was educated and reared. In 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving three years and three months, participating in the battles of Vicksburg and other noted events. In 1864, he came to Kansas, and located in Jefferson County, and has since been principally engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the State Legislature from the Ninth District for the years 1881 and 1882. Mr. Puderbaugh is a man of profound judgment, thoroughly up to the times, and a fluent conversationalist. He was married in Kansas to Miss Matilda Holler, a native of Indiana. They have six children—Calvin, Clara, Clay, Christopher, Cora and Carl.

CLARK SHELTON, hotel and livery, Osawkie. The genial host who attends to the wants of the traveling public in Osawkie, is a native of Virginia, and was born in Wheeling, April 16, 1834. Came to Illinois when young, residing in Tazewell and Peoria counties until twenty years of age, when he went to Iowa, residing several years in different parts of the State, eventually going to Texas, where he was engaged in the saw-milling business for a time. In 1865 he came to Kansas, turning his attention to farming in Jefferson County. During his sojourn he has developed 1,200 acres of land. In April, 1881, embarked in the hotel and livery business in Osawkie. He has been twice married, first in Keokuk, Iowa, to Miss Adelia Bateman. Has four children—Volney R., Thomas J., John H. and Highland Mary. Mrs. S.'s death occurred in Iowa. In Kansas he was married to Miss Isabelle Tillatson, daughter of William Tillatson, one of the pioneers of the county. They have two children. Mr. Shelton is the right man, in the right place, as a hotel and livery keeper, and is a staunch Democrat.

JACOB STEFFEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 16, P. O. Osawkie, was born in York County, Pa., February 27, 1824. Was educated and resided in his native State until he attained his majority, when he emigrated to Ohio, afterward to Indiana, and in 1869, came to Kansas and located where he now resides. Mr. Steffey has been a successful agriculturist, and is one of the solid farmers of his township. He was married in Ohio, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman, whose maiden name was Hosier. They have four children—Silas H., John M., Ella, and Mahlon C. Mrs. Steffey by her former marriage had two daughters—Susan and Catherine.

JOHN M. STEFFEY, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Osawkie. This enterprising young agriculturist is a native of Indiana, and was born in Hamilton County in 1857. Was there partially educated and reared, his earlier days being spent in tilling the soil. In 1870 came to Kansas. Was married in 1878 to Miss Eva Lake. They have two children—Claude B. and Hally A.

P. C. VANCLEAVE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 23, P. O. Oskaloosa, was born in Decatur County, Ind., May 25, 1827. Was principally reared and educated in Boone County. Resided in Indiana until 1861, when he emigrated to Minnesota, locating in Winona County, engaging in farming. From there he came to Kansas in the spring of 1866, locating where he now resides. Mr. Vancleave is numbered among the progressive citizens of the county. He has been twice married, first to Miss Mary King, of Indiana, now deceased. By this union they had three children, one of whom is living, William S. His present wife was Miss L. Irwin. They have eight children living—Mary E., Mertie P., Emma B., Luella M., Laura C., Irena V., Lillie F. and Sadie E. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM WALKER, stock-raiser, Section 7, P. O. Valley Falls. He is one of the pioneers of Jefferson County, and one of the most prominent stock men in the State. He was born in Hancock County, Indiana, February 10, 1829; was there educated and reared. The autumn of 1854 came to Kansas, locating temporarily on the Delaware Reserve. Since that period has been a constant resident, doing much toward furthuring the best interests of the State. He was married in Indiana, to Miss Liddie Bunker, of that State. Mr. Bunker, brother of Mrs. W., was one of the first settlers of the county. He resides with the Walker family.

ROCK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated in the western part of the county, and in agricultural resources is one of the wealthiest.

The first settlement was made in the fall of 1854, Wm. Wade having selected a claim at that time. He did not locate permanently, however, until the next year.

In January, 1855, a party composed of Aaron Cook, Geo. Cook, A. Pearsall, and James Dempsey, of Black Hawk County, Iowa, arrived, and followed up the military road west of Osawkie to Rock Creek, where Wm. Wade had selected his claim. From there they went up the creek one mile, and here Dempsey located a claim. The others located claims in the neighborhood.

For the first few years the settlement of the township was rather slow, as compared with other parts of the county, and most of it was on Muddy and Rock Creeks.

The first marriage in the township was that of Peter Stuart and Miss Dunn, in 1856.

The first business house, was a grocery and whisky store, by Shields & Chubb, at Mount Florence, in 1856. That place was a station on the old military freight road, and situated one and one-half miles southwest of the present town of Meriden, and was laid out as a town site. It never grew to be a village of more a half-dozen houses, and the site was afterwards abandoned. The site of Mount Florence is now owned and occupied by Henry Chubb, as a farm. He was the original proprietor of the town site.

The first postoffice in the township was established at Mount Florence in 1857, and C. D. Shields was appointed Postmaster.

The first school district was formed in 1859, a schoolhouse erected, and a school taught, the same year, by Miss Elizabeth King, who was afterward Mrs. Turner, and since deceased.

MERIDEN.

This enterprising and thriving town is situated at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern Railroads. The population numbers about three hundred and fifty, and is made up of an intelligent and enterprising class of citizens. All branches of business necessary for a country trade are represented. There are seven general stores, one drug, one hardware, one railroad depot, three grain elevators and warehouses, one furniture store, two hotels, and two livery stables. There are three physicians, and two attorneys.

Meriden is located on the southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 10, Range 17, east. It was surveyed and platted in October, 1872; and was on the land owned and occupied as a farm by Albert Owens.

The first building was a railroad section house, erected in the fall of 1872. The next was a small building by N. Colby, a part of which was moved from Mount Florence, in October. Dr. A. Dawson completed the first dwelling in November. About the same time a blacksmith shop was started in a building moved from Mount Florence. The above constitute about all the improvements of 1872.

After three hotly contested elections the township voted $20,000 in bonds to the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co., to secure the building of a depot, which was erected in 1873.

Early in 1873, the first store was erected by Wm. & Perry Riggs.

The postoffice was established late in 1872, and Frank Cunningham was appointed Postmaster.

The first marriage was in the fall of 1872, and was that of Dr. A. Dawson and Miss Dantie Graydon.

The first birth was that of Add. A. Dawson, in 1874.

The first death was that of Geo. W. Riggs, who died in 1874.

Since the foundation of the town it has continued to progress slowly, but steadily, until the present date. One newspaper, the Meriden *News*, is published here by J. P. Coffin.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1873. The church was built in 1877, and is a frame edifice. There is also a parsonage belonging to the class. The total value of the property is about $2,600.

The United Brethren Church Society was organized in the neighborhood long before the foundation of the town. Their church was erected in 1880, and is valued at $2,500.

The Catholic Church was organized in 1879, and in the following year the church was erected. Its value is about $2,700. This church has about 150 members.

The Baptist Church was built in 1882. The society has a large membership and is in a prosperous condition.

The Christian Church has an organization, which although now prosperous, is continually improving.

Meriden Lodge, No. 29, A. O. U. W., was organized early in 1880, with about twelve members. A. Dawson was the first W. M.

Jefferson Lodge, No. 107, A. O. U. W., was organized in August, 1882. This is a branch from the old Meriden lodge, which was divided on account of some differences.

The village district school consists of two departments, each under a careful instructor. The schoolhouse is a large two story frame building and was erected in 1882. The district was formed before the foundation of the town, and for several years school was taught in the old schoolhouse adjoining the town site.

ROCK CREEK.

This is a railroad station on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. It has a good railroad depot, and one store, but the town site has not yet been surveyed.

The location of Rock Creek is a very pleasant one, and it is situated about midway between the towns of Valley Falls and Meriden.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. WALTER N. ALLEN, stock-raiser, P. O. Meriden, and editor of the Kansas *State Journal*, Topeka. If we except the slavery question, no issue has entered so largely into the politics of Jefferson County as the question of the issuance of bonds to railroad companies, and no man has become more prominently to the front on this policy than the subject of this sketch, as will appear hereafter. W. N. Allen was born in Halifax County, N. C., March 1, 1834. His father was James V. Allen, and the maiden name of his mother was Eliza Mason Johnson. Her father was a merchant of considerable prominence. Walter N. was educated at Wake Forrest College, N. C. On leaving college he entered Battles' Law School at Chapel Hill, in that State, where he gave considerable time to the study of his chosen profession, and on admission to the bar, entered upon the practice of law in his native village. In 1857 he removed to Kansas, settling in Jefferson County. In 1858 he was appointed County Attorney, and the ensuing year was elected to the same position. In 1863 he was appointed Clerk of the District Court for Jefferson County by Hon. William McDowell, Judge of the First Judicial District of Kansas. In 1865 he was elected a member of the Kansas House of Representatives for Jefferson County. In this position he was an active and able opponent of the appropriation of 500,000 acres of land (which had been donated to Kansas by the United States Government) in aid of railroads, taking the ground, that these lands were reserved by the State Constitution for the support of the common schools. In 1867 he was elected Clerk of Jefferson County. During his term of office the Board of County Commissioners submitted a joint proposition to the people of Jefferson County for subscriptions to the capital stock, and the issuance of bonds therefor to the amount of $300,000 in equal proportions to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Atchison, Oskaloosa & Lawrence railroads, and the Board declared the proposition carried, ordering Mr. Allen as Clerk to make the entry subscribing to the stock of those railroads, which he absolutely refused to do. Legal proceedings were commenced against him and he was remanded to jail. He still resolutely persisted in his refusal, in consequence of which he was not only kept in prison, but removed from office. This delay enabled the people to get out proceedings in injunction restraining the County Board or any other officer from subscribing to such stock or issuing such bonds. This patriotic, heroic determination saved the county from financial ruin and bankruptcy, and justly gave to Mr. Allen the credit of honorably discharging his duty to the people regardless of personal consequences. In the bitter contest that ensued in the persistent attempts of the railroad companies to secure bonds, Mr. A. took an active part in organizing a political party in opposition to such gross injustice. He took the stump in advocacy of candidates for County Commissioners opposed to issuing bonds, and mainly by his efforts they were elected on this issue alone in defiance of the regular nominee of the Republican party which had then the majority of about 700 in the county. Mr. Allen was married to Miss Jennie Walker, of Clinton County, N. Y., by whom he has one son—Pope, a highly educated and promising young man. Mr. A. has not given his attention to the legal profession for a number of years, devoting himself largely to agricultural pursuits on his estate near Meriden. The season of 1882 he entered the newspaper arena, securing an interest in the Topeka *Democrat*, through which organ he worked assiduously and did much towards electing Hon G. W. Glick, the present Governor. After the election, Mr. A., with his associates, purchased the *State Journal*, a Greenback paper, and added the *Democrat* office to the same. The *Journal* is now the leading and official Democratic organ of the State. Mr. A. is a genial, hospitable gentleman of strong convictions, generally sympathizing with justice and on the side of the weak; his social qualities have won him a host of friends.

LEWIS W. BONEWITZ, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 8, P. O. Meriden. This sterling farmer was born in Wayne County, Ohio, July 5, 1850. When fifteen years of age he moved with his parents to Indiana, his father locating with his family in Allen County, where Lewis was reared to manhood and resided until he came to Kansas, locating in Jefferson County in March, 1879. He was married in Ohio to Miss Margaret Chacey, a native of that State. They have two children—Minnie and Jennie.

C. S. BURT, merchant, Meriden, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, May 18, 1849; was there reared and educated. For a time was in business in Ohio. In 1870 he came to Kansas and for several years pursued the vocation of a hardware clerk at Newton, Hutchinson and Great Bend. In March, 1880, came to Meriden and embarked in general merchandising, carrying one of the largest stocks in the county. Mr. Burt is also proprietor of the principal hotel in Meriden, and in the capacity of a host he is the right man. He was married in Ohio to Miss A. A. Crawford. They have two children—Lewis and Orrin.

S. H. CHACEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 8, P. O. Meriden, is a native of Ohio and was born in Wayne County, January 22, 1843, was there educated and reared. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battle of Shiloh and in the Nashville engagement. Was all through the Atlanta campaign, serving until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He continued to reside in Ohio, following farming until the spring of 1878, when he came to Kansas. Mr. C. as a farmer combines the practical with the theoretical and has been eminently successful. He was married in Ohio to Miss Sarah E. Carlin. By this union they have six children—Maggie E., Herbert C., Vincent H., Charles R., Bertha, and James Garfield; and lost one, Orba. Himself and family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

L. A. CLARK, agent A. T. & S. F. R. R., Meriden, was born in Switzerland County, Ind., May 29, 1854. He was there reared to manhood. For three years he attended college at Hillsdale, Mich., after which he took up the study of law in Switzerland County. In 1875 was admitted to the bar and commenced to practice his profession, in connection with which he was superintendent for two years of the Ohio River Telegraph Company. In 1878 he came to Kansas, entering the employ of the A. T. & S. F., as agent, at Cottonwood. Came to Meriden in November, 1880. Mr. Clark is also agent for the W. U. Express Company, and local editor of the Meriden *News*. He was married October 12, 1876, to Miss Mary C. McCulloch, of Switzerland County, Ind. They have two children, Claud M., and, Pearl. He is a member of the A. O. of U. W.

J. A. COFFEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 25 P. O. Rock Creek. Among the hardy pioneers who braved all obstacles to make a home in the far West, and who contributed the bone and sinew in making Kansas the great agricultural State it now is, no one is more deserving of special mention than J. A. Coffey He is a native of Ireland, and was born in County Kildare, where he was educated, reared and resided until he was eighteen years of age, when the United States attracted his attention, and in 1839 he became a resident of Pennsylvania, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and resided a number of years. In 1857, with his family, he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Rock Creek Township, where he has since resided, pursuing the vocation of farming. Mr. Coffey has been identified in the county officially by being County Commissioner, Clerk of the first school District in Rock Creek Township, and other offices. In 1860 was on the committee in distributing aid to the needy in the State as a result of the protracted drought. In 1864, when Price invaded Kansas, he shouldered his musket and went into the field to drive the invader from the State. In all capacities Mr. C. has been found to be the right man in the right place. Politically, he is of Democratic views. He was married in 1850 to Miss Elizabeth Walsh, of County Mayo, Ireland. By this union they have eleven children, Annie L., Thomas F., Mary J., Rose A. William H., James E., John E., Joseph C., and Elizabeth; lost two, Elizabeth and Margaret.

W. H. COFFEY, merchant and postmaster, Rock Creek. This gentleman is a son of the veteran citizen, Mr. J. A. Coffey, and was born in Jefferson County, Kan., August 10, 1863; was here educated and reared. In 1881 engaged in business at Rock Creek; is a genial individual and favorably known throughout the western part of the county.

S. B. COPE, merchant, Meriden. This Kansas pioneer was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 16, 1832. In 1845 he removed with his parents to Van Buren County, Iowa, and afterwards to Clark County, Mo. In the autumn of 1856 he came to Kansas, locating temporarily at Manhattan. He saw Kansas in its crude state, residing here until 1861, when he returned to Missouri and enlisted in Company C, Seventh Missouri. He participated in the engagements of Lone Jack, Mixes' Mill, Pine Bluff, and others. Was taken prisoner at Lone Jack, but soon after paroled. At the Battle of Black Water was slightly wounded. After serving over four years he was honorably discharged at Little Rock, Ark. After the war he returned to Kansas, engaging in the stock business in Jackson County In 1867 moved to near Fort Scott, residing there until 1874, when he returned; has since made his abode in the vicinity of Meriden, engaging in trade in 1882. He was married in Kansas to Miss Sarah A. Martin. They have four children, Lucy L., Otho E., Owen L., and Lottie S. Mr. Cope is a member of the Masonic Order.

A. DAWSON, M. D., Meriden, was the first medical practitioner in Meriden, and has attained a wide and well merited reputation in this community. He located in Meriden in the spring of 1872, when the town first sprang into existence, and built the first house east of the railroad. The Doctor was born in Morgan County, Ohio, July 21, 1848. His paternal ancestors were among the first families of the United States. His mother was a Sibley, of the same family as the Minnesota Sibleys. The subject of this sketch, after receiving the benefits of a good education took up the study of medicine in the Cincinnati Medical College, and afterward the American Eclectic College in St. Louis, graduating from the latter institution. The Doctor has been twice married, each time in Kansas. First to Miss Dantie Graden (now deceased). By this union he had one daughter, Ada A. His present wife was formerly Miss Minnie Harrington. They have one son, Albert M. The Doctor is a member of the Christian Church.

G. M. DIX, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 6, P. O. Meriden, is a native of Kentucky, and was born March 8, 1834. When two years of age he removed with his parents to Henry County, Ind., where he was educated and reared until the spring of 1851, when he located in Pulaski County. In the spring of 1857 he came to Kansas in company with his father, brother and other relatives, taking up their abode in Rock Creek Township, Jefferson County, where he has resided ever since, being one among the pioneers of that part. During his long sojourn he has been closely identified, and few of the old settlers are more favorable known than George M. Dix. He served in Company B, Fourth Regiment Kansas Militia, and took part in the battle of Westport, Mo., October 22 and 23, 1864. For upwards of twelve years he has been Justice of the Peace, and for eighteen years has been on the school board. He was married in Indiana in 1858, to Miss Lucretia Higman. They have three children Esther E., John P. and Nancy B.

J. M. DOOLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 30, P. O. Rock Creek, is a native of Pennsylvania; was born in Luzerne County, July 6, 1830. Was educated, reared and resided in his native State until 1858, when he came to Kansas, sojourning temporarily, and going on to Pike's Peak. His brother, Thomas Dooley, had preceded him to Kansas, coming in 1857; he was one of the pioneers on Rock Creek. The autumn of 1859, the subject of this sketch returned to Kansas, remaining until 1860, when he returned to the mountains pursuing the vocation of mining up to 1870, when he located where he now resides. Mr. D. is one of the substantial and representative citizens of the county. He was married in Kansas to Miss Maggie Walsh. They have two children, Thomas and Annie.

N. M. ELROD, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 19, P. O. Rock Creek, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Orange County, August 2, 1830; was there educated and reared on a farm. When twenty-six years of age came to Missouri, locating in Cedar County. In August, 1861, became a resident of Jefferson County, Kan. During the war was Corporal in Company I, Fourth Kansas Militia, participating in the Price raid. Mr. E. is one of the most substantial and progressive farmers of Rock Creek Township. He was married in Missouri, to Miss Amanda Gish. They have two children, Alvie A. and Julia B.

D. H. FRASER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 36, P. O. Meriden. This favorably known gentleman is a native of Canada, and was born January 10, 1832; was there educated and reared. When twenty-two years of age he emigrated to Wisconsin, locating in Fond du Lac County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1857 he came to Kansas, taking up his abode in Douglas County, where he remained until 1860, coming to his present location at that time. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Kansas, participating in the battles of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Van Buren, and other noted events, serving until the close of the Rebellion, when he was on the plains for a time, suppressing the Indians. After returning, resumed farming. Mr. Fraser is a substantial Republican, and was elected to the Legislature, in 1873, by that party. He has been Justice of the Peace, and held other township offices for a number of years. He is a man of good judgment, well read, and a fluent conversationalist. He was married in Fond du Lac County, Wis., in 1856, to Miss Lucelia Turner. They have one son living, Willie. Their oldest son, a promising young man, was drowned in the Kansas River at Topeka, in the summer of 1882. Mr. Fraser is a member of the A. O. U. W.

M. A. GARDNER, merchant, Meriden, was born in Yorkshire, England, February 2, 1834. When two years of age came to the United States, with his parents, locating in Navarre, Ohio, where his father, James, owned and operated a tannery for several years. Here he learned the tanner's trade, and pursued the vocation in Ohio for a number of years. In 1872 he embarked in the manufacture of leather at Roanoke, Ind., continuing until the spring of 1878, when he came to Kansas, engaging in trade in Meriden. Mr. G. is a live business man and a popular citizen. He was married in Ohio, to Miss Sarah A. Ross, of Clarksville, Greene Co., Pa. They have two children, James D. and William Austin, both born in Navarre, Stark Co., Ohio.

R. E. GILLULY, Postmaster, Meriden. This courteous and popular gentleman is a native of Michigan, and was born in Lenawee County, July 23, 1852. Came to Kansas in 1867; has since been a resident of Jefferson County For a few years followed the vocation of school-teaching, and for a time was engaged in the drug trade in Meriden. In 1880 was appointed Postmaster. Mr. G. is a member of the Masonic Order.

P. N. GISH, liveryman, Meriden, was born in Botetourt County, Va., July 7, 1847. When young he removed with his parents to Indiana, where they resided five years; thence went to Cedar County, Mo., where they remained five years. In 1861 the family came to Kansas, locating in Jefferson County, where his father, William Gish, was among the pioneers. P. N. has been a resident of Jefferson County for a number of years, and has been prominently identified in various pursuits. He is at present Justice of the Peace, and has otherwise been publicly before the people. In 1878 he engaged in the livery business. He is active M. W. of the A. O. U. W., Meriden Lodge. In 1866, Miss Susan Nininger became his wife. They have four children—Julia, John, Mary, and Albert.

W. GISH, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 24, P. O. Meriden. This well known gentleman is a native of Virginia, and was born in Botetourt County, April 6, 1810; was there educated and reared, eventually moving to Indiana, thence to Missouri, afterward to Iowa, and in 1860, to Jefferson County, Kan., locating where he now resides. He was married in Virginia, to Miss Julia Ann Howe. They have seven children—John, Amanda, Abraham, Peter N., Sarah, and Samuel. Alexander, the oldest of the family, is dead. Peter N. is in business in Meriden, and Samuel is engaged in farming on the old homestead.

J. GRADEN, coal dealer, Meriden. This well known citizen came to Kansas in the spring of 1857, locating in Jackson County, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for a number of years, and was prominently identified with the growth and development of the State. He is a native of Ohio; was born in Jefferson County, May 16, 1818; was there educated, reared and resided until 1845, when he emigrated to Platte County, Mo., where he pursued farming until coming to Kansas. He was married April 29, 1840, to Miss L. Grable, of Ohio. They have four children—Thomas, Robert, Lewis, and Cyrus. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

T. C. GRADEN, farmer, P. O. Meriden, is a son of J. Graden, and came to Kansas in 1857, where he has been reared and educated, residing in Shawnee, Jefferson, and Jackson counties, following principally agricultural pursuits. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in Jefferson County, July 1, 1849. He was married in Shawnee County, Kan., December 9, 1874, to Miss Criscildia Almeda Grady, of Platt County, Ill. They have three children—Hollis A., Amanda M., and Roscoe C.

GEORGE HENSLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 13, P. O. Meriden, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Sangamon County, December 13, 1825. His father, Simon Hensley, was one of the pioneer farmers in that county. George was there educated and reared, residing until the autumn of 1866, when he came to Kansas, and has been identified with the agricultural developments of Jefferson County since that time. Mr. H. has a desirable farm, is a practical man, and one of the progressive men of his community. He was married in Kansas, to Miss K. H. Huber. By this union they have three children—M. J. Horace H. and R. A.

DANIEL JILLSON, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Meriden, was born in Wrentham, Mass., April 4, 1809. At an early age with his parents moved to Attleborough, Mass., where he was reared and educated. At eighteen years of age he went to Pawtucket, R. I., to learn the carpenter's trade. His father, Abel Jillson, was a native of Massachusetts. His mother belonged to the Massachusetts family of Hughes. Her father was one of the number that assisted in throwing the tea overboard in Boston harbor. The subject of this sketch came to Kansas in 1859, locating in Topeka, where he engaged in carpentering. Many of the old landmarks in that city are specimens of his handiwork. He was prominently identified in Topeka until 1869, when he removed to his present farm. Mr. J. has been twice married, first to Miss Mary Cowden, now deceased. By this union has four children—Daniel A., Albert J., Frederick E. and Mary E. His second marriage was with Barbara H. Hayes. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

MELVIN LOWRY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 28, P. O. Meriden. This well known pioneer is a native of Indiana, and was born in Bartholomew County, November 8, 1825. Was there partially educated and reared, coming to McLean County, Ill., at an early day, where he resided until 1859, when he came to Kansas, locating at Fairfield. Had been in Kansas, however, in 1857, engaging at blacksmithing, his regular trade. In 1862, enlisted in the Second Kansas. Was in the Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, and other engagements. Was on Red River and all through that campaign, serving through until the close of the Rebellion, doing double service as soldier and blacksmith. After the war located in Oskaloosa, where for four years he operated a blacksmith shop, since then has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. L. is a citizen of sterling worth, enterprising, and keeps pace with the times. He was married in Indiana, to Miss Emily Knight. By this union they have had seven children—Thomas F., Mary E., George W., J. D., Albert, Charles and Delbert. Mr. L. is a member of the N. T. R., and is a strong advocate of temperance.

JEFFERSON McQUILKIN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 33, P. O. Meriden, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Carroll County, October 8, 1833. Was there educated and reared, his early days being spent in tilling the soil of the Buckeye State. In 1863, enlisted in the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving 100 days. Mr. McQ. came to Kansas the spring of 1878, buying up considerable land in Jefferson County, which has since been his home. He ranks among the progressive farmers of the county. He was married in Ohio, to Miss Emma Keith of that State. By this union they have four children—Grant, Ira, Lillian and Gilbert. Mr. McQ. is a member of the A. O. of U. W.

ELI W. METZGER, real estate dealer and agent, Meriden, is well and favorably known throughout eastern Kansas. He was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, June 28, 1844. The spring of 1858 his father, Jacob Metzger, with his family, including Eli, emigrated to Kansas, locating on a farm near Easton, Leavenworth County. The spring of 1860 removed to Jefferson County, settling close to Osawkie, where the senior Metzger was identified in agricultural pursuits for a number of years. At present, 1883, he resides in Oregon. The subject of this sketch, in September, 1862, tendered his services to the Union cause, enlisting in Company E, Eleventh Kansas, serving through until the close, and participating in all the general engagements the "Old Eleventh" took part in. After the war he returned to Kansas, and the greater portion of the time since has been in active business. In 1873, embarked in trade in Osawkie, carrying on merchandising at that place until 1879, when he removed to Meriden, opening a store which he operated up to the spring of 1882, when he turned his entire attention to the real estate business, a branch he had conducted for several years in connection with merchandising. Mr. Metzger has secured a copyright on an abstract blank, which for simplicity, brevity and neatness, is unexcelled. Being thoroughly conversant with eastern Kansas, he has and is doing a large business in real estate. Mr. M. is in every sense a live man, familiar with the events of the day, and keeps pace with the progressive age. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

STEPHEN OGAN, merchant, Meriden, is deserving of special mention among the '55-ers in Kansas. He is a native of Ohio; was born in Clinton County, January 20, 1818. At an early age he removed with his parents to Wayne County, Ind., where he was educated and reared. In 1854 emigrated to Iowa, and from that State came to Kansas the spring of 1855, locating in Shawnee County, a short distance from where Meriden now stands. Mr. Ogan, in his early experience in Kansas, had all the difficulties to contend with that are incidental to the pioneer. He was a strong Free-state man, advocated his views boldly, and contributed amply towards making Kansas a free State. During the war he enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Kansas, serving two years, being on duty in the Southwest. In educational affairs, and in all matters, he has taken an active part in giving his ample support. A few years ago he turned his attention to merchandising in Meriden, in which he has been very successful. Mr Ogan has been three times married, his two former wives being deceased. His first wife was Miss Hannah Elliott, of Indiana. By this union had nine children—Phœbe Ann, Jacob, Jane, Samuel, Harriet and Sarah. Lost three—Morgan, Arabella and John. His second wife was Miss Britts, of Pennsylvania. By this marriage had two children—William; one dead, James. His present wife was formerly Mrs. Ann Stanley, nee Cauffman. Mr. O. is a member of the United Brethren Church.

ALBERT OWEN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 9, P. O. Meriden, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Jackson County, November 19, 1841, and was there reared and educated. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fiftieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, participating in the engagement at Parker Cross Roads, Salina, and other events of the war. After serving three years Mr. Owen veteranized, serving until the close, and was mustered out as Captain of Company A, Fifty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After the war he went to Madison County, Iowa, residing until 1868, when he came to Kansas, locating in Rock Creek Township, purchasing a tract of land on which the present town of Meriden is now situated. When the A., T. & S. F. R. R. came through, in company with others, laid out the town. Mr. Owen has been identified largely with the agricultural interests of the township, as well as the progress of Meriden. He was married in Indiana to Miss Nancy C. Scott. They have six children—William H., Mary F., Eunice B., Benjamin F., Naomi C. and Albert A.

W. E. RICE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 12, P. O. Meriden. Among the pioneers of Jackson County, Kan., was Mr. D. S. Rice, who located there the autumn of 1854. He was a native of Kentucky, and came to Kansas from Missouri. He was numbered among the progressive agriculturists up to the time of his death, in 1878. W. E. Rice, his son, was born in Trimble County, Ky., September 11, 1848. Came to Kansas when six years of age, which has since been his home. Mr. Rice is one of the most extensive stockmen of the township. He was married in Kansas to Miss M. A. Sherman. They have two children—Elmer V. and Jessie Ethel.

JAMES SAUNDERS, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Meriden, was born in Sussex, England, March 15, 1817. When nineteen years of age came to America, taking up his abode in Carroll County, Ind., where he resided for a number of years, and was married to Miss Jane Stanley. By this union they have one son, W. L. In the spring of 1865 Mr. S. came to Kansas, locating in Jefferson County, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. He is one of the substantial and progressive citizens of Rock Creek Township.

SMITH BROTHERS, "The Druggists," Meriden. The first exclusive drug store in Meriden was established in the spring of 1878, by Smith & Gilluly. Robert Smith, the senior member still continues in that line. He was born in Newcastle, Henry Co., Ind., April 9, 1852; was there reared and educated, receiving the benefits of the Newcastle high school, previous to which he attended the Spiceland Academy. Came to Kansas in 1878. Geo. H. Smith, the junior of the firm, was born in the town of Newcastle, Henry Co., Ind., August 23, 1858. Was educated and reared in the Hoosier State, and resided there until 1877, when he came to Kansas and engaged as a drug clerk at Clay Center; after this for a few years he pursued the same vocation in Oskaloosa. In July, 1881, he joined his brother in business at Meriden.

C. C. SWICKARD, merchant, Meriden, is a native of Ohio; was born in Franklin County, July 15, 1851. Was educated and reared to manhood in his native county. At an early age engaged in clerking in stores, and afterward as traveling salesman, first with Miller, Greene & Joyce, and later with Carpenter Bros.; both houses well known in the Buckeye State in the mercantile circles. Eventually Mr. S. became connected with the Revolving Scraper Co., and traveled for that company in Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. In 1880 he located in Kansas, making Meriden his headquarters, and has since been identified with the mercantile interests of the town. He was married October 1, 1878, to Miss Ida A. Wagner, a native of Franklin County, Ohio. By this union they have one daughter, Nellie. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F. Encampment, and the K. of P. His father, Levi Swickard, now deceased, was a farmer in Franklin County. His mother, Lida A. Cashner Swickard, still lives in Ohio.

W. R. TAGGART, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 33, P. O. Meriden, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Wayne County, August 14, 1838; was educated and reared in his native county. In 1862 enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was at Vicksburg and a number of other general engagements; was on the Red River expedition, where he was taken prisoner and held for thirteen months at Tyler, Texas, being relieved from there at the close of the war. Mr. Taggart resided in the Buckeye State, following agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1882, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his present farm. He was married in Ohio to Miss Rachel Van Nostern. They have seven children—James A., Elmer E., Jennie M., John, Wallace, Joseph and Susan A. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Royal Arcanum.

G. W. TAYLOR, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 4, P. O. Meriden, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Huron County, September 17, 1842. At an early age removed with parents to Ashland County, where he was educated and reared. In November, 1861, enlisted in the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Col. J. A. Garfield's regiment); he participated in seventeen general engagements and a number of skirmishes, serving through to the close, when he was honorably discharged. Returned to Ohio, continuing to farm there until 1878, when he came to Kansas, locating where he now resides. Mr. T. is a sterling and progressive citizen. He was married in Ohio, to Miss Nancy Sloan, of Ashland County. They have two children—James and Lizzie. Mr. T. is a Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W.

W. J. TAYLOR, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 7, P. O. Meriden. One of the early settlers of Jefferson County was Mr. Joshua Taylor, who settled here with his family in the spring of 1857. He built a cabin on the present town site of Meriden, and up to the time of his death, which occurred in February, 1861, was identified with the growth of the county. He was a man of strong Free-state proclivities, advocating his views fearlessly. He was associated with John Brown and Gen. Lane, and contributed an ample share toward the suppression of slavery. None of the early settlers are spoken more highly of than Joshua Taylor. His son, W. J., is a native of Indiana, and was born in Vermillion County, July 28, 1846; was principally reared and educated in Jefferson County, Kansas. In 1863 he enlisted in Company F, Eleventh Kansas. He participated at the battle of Lexington, and several engagements with the regiment until mustered out, serving until 1865, the last year, being on the frontier. He was married in Kansas to Miss Alice Seal, of Jackson County. They have three children—Harry, Alti, and Nora. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and G. A. R.

DAVID TRIPP, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 8, P. O. Meriden, is one of Kansas' worthy pioneers, and a gentleman well known to all the old settlers of Jefferson and Jackson counties. He was born in Somerset County, Maine, May 25, 1827. Was there reared, spending his earlier days tilling the soil of the "rock-bound" State, and receiving the limited benefits of the common schools. When about twenty years of age came to Illinois, where he followed farming for seven years; and after a temporary sojourn in Wisconsin, came to Kansas, taking up his abode in Jackson County, October 9, 1855. Had been in the State, however, in 1854, reconnoitering. Mr. Tripp located on Muddy Creek, where he built a cabin, and commenced to develop a claim, being one of the first in that part. Jackson was then Delaware County. It was in his cabin the first church services were held in that locality, being of the Methodist denomination. Mr. Tripp assisted in organizing the first Sabbath-school, and was closely associated with the early educational interests in that part. He has always followed farming, and in Kansas has done his part towards opening up the State and giving it the reputation it has attained in the agricultural world. He was married in Maine to Miss Susan Hutchins. They have had seven children: Ellen, Flavius D., Melvina, Jessie, and Fred. Lost two—Wallace and Alpine.

L. H. TRIPP, merchant, Meriden, may be numbered among those who took an active part in the pioneer development of Kansas. He is a native of Maine, and was born in Somerset County, April 12, 1834. When 14 years of age he emigrated with parents to LaSalle County, Illinois, where he spent several years on a farm. In the autumn of 1854 he came to Kansas in company with his brother David, who located on Muddy Creek in what is now Jackson County. Mr. Tripp entered the government employ, and was with an engineer corps on the survey of township 16. In 1857 he located and opened a farm in Jackson County, seven miles from the present site of Meriden, where he resided until July 16, 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Fifth Kansas Regiment. He was on duty in Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, and other parts of the southwest, participating in over 100 engagements and skirmishes. Was at Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Cotton Plant, etc., serving three years and three months, when he was honorably discharged. Returned to his farm, following agricultural pursuits up to 1878, when he embarked in merchandising. Mr. Tripp is one of the most enterprising citizens of Rock Creek Township. He was married in Jackson County, Kansas, in 1865, to Miss Maria Cope. They have six children: Laura A., Ardena, Mary M., Edward L., Seth, and John.

H. G. TURNER, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 5, P. O. Meriden. One of the best known and most respected citizens of Jefferson County is H. G. Turner, Esq. He is a native of Canada, and was born July 9, 1808. His father and mother were American residents of Canada at that time. When H. G. was quite young they moved to the State of New York where he was educated and reared, residing there until 1855, when he emigrated to Wisconsin, locating in Fond du Lac County, engaging in agricultural pursuits, and resided until the spring of 1857, when he came to Kansas, locating on Rock Creek. There he built a cabin, and commenced the arduous duty of opening a farm, connected with the county's progress. During the war belonged to the State militia, and was out on the Price raid 18 days. Officially he has held the office of Justice of the Peace and treasurer of the township for a number of years, and identified with the school interests, always to be found at the helm, and ready to do his part in all the commendable undertakings that would in any way be beneficial to the community. He has been twice married, first in New York to Miss Armina Boyd, now deceased. By this union had two children—Lucilla, wife of D. H. Fraser, Esq., and James S. The latter's death occurred September 1, 1882. His second wife's maiden name was Polly Hutchins. By this marriage they had six children, four of whom are living—Thomas A., Armina B., Henry, and William H. Lost two—Asa and Calvin. The latter died in the army. Five of Mr. Turner's sons tendered their services to the cause, and assisted in preserving the union.

E. A. WAGNER, agent for the A., T. & S. F. R. R., Meriden. Came to Meriden in December, 1879. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born February 16, 1858. Was educated, reared, and became proficient in railroad business in his native State. He is one of Santa Fe's most popular agents. December 1, 1882, he was married to Miss Millie Taylor, of Kansas.

L. S. WARNER, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 6, P. O. Meriden. Is a native of Ohio; was born in Wayne County October 23, 1853; was there educated and reared. His father, Joshua Warner, came to Kansas in 1879, purchasing 320 acres of land, where L. S. now resides. The senior Warner was identified among the progressive citizens of the township up to the time of his death, which occurred December 6, 1882. L. S. located in Kansas the spring of 1879. He was married in Ohio to Miss Sarah Shutt. They have five children: George E., Lorin, Lekos, Ossian, and Roscoe.

William

UNION TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated in the eastern part of the county, and contains forty-two and one-half square miles. It is a little more than four miles wide, and is ten miles in length from north to south.

This is a wealthy township, and is also one of the oldest settled. The first to settle there was Andrew Rice, with his family, in March, 1855. During that year several families located and selected claims. Among them were I. Fowler and family, Dr. E. W. Hosford, W. C. Fowler, S. S. Dark and J. F. Willitts.

The first birth was that of Nancy E., daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Rice, on December 4, 1855.

The first postoffice was established in 1855, and was called Middletown. William Butler was the first Postmaster.

The first store was a little grocery, kept in a log cabin, by Hugh Cameron, and opened in the spring of 1856.

The first school was one supported by a subscription from its patrons. The schoolhouse was built of logs, and the material was hauled and the house built by the citizens of the neighborhood, all the work being contributed. The first school was taught in the fall of the year 1856, and was in the locality now included in District No. 31.

The first marriage was in the fall of 1856, and was that of Austin Harvey and Miss Marshall.

From the date of the first settlement, what is now Union Township continued to flourish, and the settlement and improvement kept pace with other parts of the county.

Union Township was organized early in the spring of 1869, from territory which until then formed a part of Oskaloosa Township. An election was held the following April, at which time Robert Davison was elected Trustee, and S. S. Dark and W. C. Fowler, Justices of the Peace.

The township still continues to improve. There are now seven school districts within its limits. The church societies are well represented.

There was no railroad within the township until the fall of 1881, when the Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern Railroad was built across it from east to west, and until that time it contained no village, and now has but one. There are three postoffices in the township—Grove City, Woodstock and McLouth.

McLOUTH.

This is a pleasant and thriving little village, situated on the line of the Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern Railroad, and not far from the eastern boundary of the county. Its location is an excellent one, being in the midst of a thickly settled and wealthy farming region.

The town was founded in 1881, and was so named from the original owner of the land, and who still owns a portion of the town site. Though so new, it already has a large country trade. Nearly all branches of trade are represented by the business houses, and there are already good grain shipping facilities. The population numbers about one hundred.

The town has a good school, which is liberally kept up by the public-spirited citizens.

The Grange Store of McLouth, I. Pearson, manager, was originally at Dimon, the store being moved when McLouth was laid out. The Grange was organized November 16, 1878, and at once was incorporated. Commenced business February 6, 1879. Charter members, thirteen. Among these were I. Pearson, Joseph Vandruff, C. E. Andrus, C. E. Landon, W. F. Leach, A. P. Reardon, T. P. Getchel and James Thornton. The amount of business done in 1882 was over $10,000. Present membership, forty.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of McLouth was organized December 13, 1882, with the following members: Larkin Rice, chairman; Phillip Cresse, secretary; T. P. Getchel, treasurer. The names enrolled were Larkin Rice, Phillip Cresse, T. P. Getchel, C. E. Landon, Rollie Taylor, Dr. J. F. Wetzel, D. N. Daniel and J. W. McFarlane. Several of these were members of the first Methodist Episcopal society of this part, which was organized in September, 1857, in Alexandria Township, Leavenworth County. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Lovejoy. Services were afterwards held for a number of years in Round Grove schoolhouse. Larkin Rice was one of the leading members of this pioneer church society.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South, or what is known as the Plumb Grove Church, was built in 1871, at a cost of $2,000. The Methodist Episcopal society was organized in that locality in 1857, Rev. Mr. Jones being the first pastor. Among the original members were N. B. Hopewell, Jane C. Hopewell, Margaret Faubian, W. Merideth, Nancy Merideth, J. H. Hopewell and Mary J. Hopewell. The first enrollment numbered thirty-five members. It increased steadily until divided, and a portion merged into the Leverton class. Rev. A. J. Lawless is the present pastor (1883).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

B. L. ADDINGTON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 30, P. O. Woodstock, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Wayne County, March 27, 1838; was there educated and resided until seventeen years of age, when he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Marion County, afterward to Ringgold County, which was his home until 1868, when he came to Kansas, settling in Jefferson County. On the 4th of July, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He participated at the battle of Pea Ridge; served thirty-eight months, two years of the time being a patient and cook in the hospital. Mr. A. was married in Marion County, Iowa, to Miss Rebecca Cade. They have three children living—Jeremiah B., Ulysses Sherman, and Alexander Ellsworth. Politically Mr. A. is a Republican; is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Grange. He and his family are members of the Free-will Baptist Church.

NICHOLAS BLAKE, farmer, Section 17, P. O. McLouth, is a native of Germany, and was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, October 12, 1836. When fifteen years of age he came to the United States, locating in Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated. He traveled over eighteen States, eventually locating in Kansas in 1867. Has since followed farming, in which he has been very successful.

E. U. BOND, Postmaster and merchant, McLouth, was born in Chicago, Ill. His father, John Bond, emigrated to Kansas in 1861, settling on a farm near where McLouth is now located. Here E. U. was educated, reared, and has since resided. For several years he was Postmaster at Dimon, where he was engaged in business. When McLouth was laid out he was among the first to build and engage in trade in the new town. He was married in Kansas, to Miss Jennie Whaley. They have one daughter by this union—Rosa. Mr. B. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

A. J. BOWMAN, farmer and teacher, Section 4, P. O. McLouth, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Perry County, June 28, 1854. His father, Rev. Abraham Bowman, was a minister of the German Baptist denomination of that part. A. J. after attending the common schools received the benefits of the Bloomfield Academy. In 1874 he removed to Crawford County, Ohio, where he pursued the vocation of school teaching for a time, and two years later located in Sangamon County, Ill. He taught school in Auburn, and resided in that part of the country until the spring of 1878, when he came to Kansas. In connection with carrying on a farm he devotes a portion of his time to teaching. He was married in Illinois, to Miss Sarah E. Kimmel. They have had two children—Benjamin F., and one deceased, Henry Ward. His wife is a member of the German Baptist Church.

W. CLINKINBEARD, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 9, P. O. Winchester. One of the '55-ers in Kansas who early identified himself with its farming interests, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Bourbon County. At an early age he removed to Indiana, where he was educated and reared. When twenty-one years old he emigrated to Missouri, living in the counties of Platte, Buchanan, and Clay, until the spring of 1855, when he located in Jefferson County, Kas., where he has since been a resident, settling where he now resides in 1856. Mr. C. has been twice married—his first wife, now dead, was a Miss Moore. By this marriage he has one son—Edmond. His present wife's maiden name was Ann Eliza Allen. They have seven children by this union—Allen, Dora, Garrett, Mary E., Louis, Iona Belle, and Thomas. Mr. Garrett Clinkinbeard is a native of Jefferson County, Kas., born May 28, 1860.

D. W. DANIELS, hardware merchant, McLouth, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Clinton County, January 12, 1848; came to Kansas in 1861, and has since been a resident of Jefferson County. For a time he was in the drug trade in Oskaloosa, and has been engaged in various pursuits. He located in McLouth when the town was laid out, being one of the pioneer business men. Mr. D. has been twice married—first to Miss Lizzie May, now deceased. By this union he has one son—Benjamin F. His present wife was formerly Miss Mary Brown. Mr. D. is a member of the A. O. U. W.

S. S. DARK, farmer, Section 5, P. O. McLouth, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Schuyler County, in January, 1838; was educated and resided in his native county until the autumn of 1855, when he came to Kansas. Mr. D. passed through much of the troubles of 1856, being in Leavenworth and Jefferson counties at that time. He was in Easton when R. P. Brown was murdered, and saw other memorable events of the border war. He was of Free-state principles, but took no part, except when obliged to for self-protection. He has been a resident since 1855, following farming. He was married in Kansas, to Miss Elizabeth Bond. By this union they have six children—Annie, S. S. Jr., Edward, Henry, Maggie, and John.

SYLVESTER DAVIS, merchant, McLouth, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Sangamon County, September 15, 1832. His father, George, was one of the first settlers of Springfield, Ill. He was a blacksmith by trade, and Sylvester adopted and learned the same calling. His earlier days were spent in Salem, Ill. Mr. D. came to Kansas in October, 1872, locating at Dimon, where he operated a blacksmith shop for a time, after which he turned his attention to merchandising. Came to McLouth the season of 1882. Mr. Davis was married in Illinois to Miss Celia A. Tanneyhill. They have four children—Isham, Donny, Laura, and Andrew.

MATT. EDMONDS, stockman, Section 5, P. O. McLouth, is a native of England, and was born in Monmouthshire. When eight years of age came to America with his parents, locating in Chicago, Ill., where they resided until 1859, when his father, Thomas Edmonds, with family, emigrated to Kansas, settling in Jefferson County, where Matt. has since been a resident. He located on his present farm in 1869, previous to that resided on Wild Horse Creek and Oskaloosa. Mr. E. has represented his district in the State Legislature, and has otherwise been prominently identified. Politically he is Republican. In point of stock-raising and dealing he is among the most extensive in the county. During the war he was in the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Leavenworth. He was married in Kansas to Miss Cynthia E. Level. They have seven children—Ida, Maude, Annie, Dora, Emma, Henry, and an infant.

JOHN FIDLER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 28, P. O. McLouth. Few of the pioneers in eastern Kansas are more familiarly known than John Fidler, Esq., who took up his abode in Jefferson County, in April, 1855, building a cabin a short distance from his present residence. Mr. F. passed through all the early difficulties, which were numerous; has been identified with the farming interests of the community, from 1855 to the present, and has contributed his ample share generally to the progress of the State. He has been Justice of the Peace; identified with the school interests of his district. Mr. F. is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Spencer County, January 22, 1816. From his native State he emigrated to Indiana, and eventually to Buchanan County, Mo., from which point he came to Kansas. He was married in Indiana to Miss Mary A. Crawford. They have five children living, Nancy, Robert, James, Martha A., and William; two dead, Mary E. and John.

A. J. GARRETT, merchant, McLouth. The pioneer business man of McLouth, and one who has figured prominently in the development of the town, is the subject of this sketch. He came to Kansas in December, 1868, locating in Jefferson County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and for several years held the office of Justice of the Peace; also for four years was the Grove City Postmaster. When McLouth was proposed as a new town on the L. & S. W. R. R., Mr. Garrett came on the ground with a house, December 27, 1881, and let the building down from the wheels; this was before the town was laid out. On the 7th of January, 1882, he commenced selling goods; the building was 14x24. Besides being the pioneer merchant, he was the first butcher, and kept the first place to accommodate the traveling public. He erected the first sign and killed the first beef here May 25, 1882, and dug the first well. The latter part of 1882 he built a large store, which he now occupies. Mr. Garrett is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Washington County, March 16, 1838; was educated, reared and resided in his native county until coming to Kansas. He was married in Pennsylvania to Miss M. E. Reese, a native of Washington County. By this union they have five children living—Zada B., A. J. Jr., Nora S., Martin R., and Daisie; lost one, Allen, the fifth in the family. Mr. Garrett and family are closely identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS P. GENSLER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 8, P. O. Winchester. Among the pioneers of Lyon County, Kan., was the subject of this sketch, locating twelve miles north of Emporia in 1856. He became a resident of Jefferson County in 1866. Mr. G. spent a number of years in Colorado, Montana, and other portions of the far West, engaged in mining and various pursuits. He is one of the substantial pioneers of Union Township. Perry County, Pa., is the place of his birth; he was born December 25, 1835; at an early age removed to Ohio, where he was educated, reared, and resided until he came to Kansas, with the exception of a temporary sojourn in Iowa. He was married in Kansas to Miss Art Ann Varber. By this union they have four children—Harry, Gracie, Russell, and Naoma. The family are identified with the Missionary Baptist Church.

O. W. GLYNN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. McLouth. One of the leading real estate owners of Jefferson County, is Mr. Glynn. He is a native of New York; came to Illinois when young, and was educated and reared in Sangamon County. In 1856 he came to Kansas; saw considerable of the trouble in that year, being at Lecompton and other points where the border difficulties were in vogue; his sympathies were strongly with the Free-state party. During the rebellion he was a soldier and in the Quartermaster's department. In 1866 Mr. Glynn located permanently in Kansas, turning his attention to farming; he has been adding from time to time to his possessions, and the amount of land he now (1883) controls will compare favorably with any in northeast Kansas. Officially he has served the people as County Commissioner, for a number of years, and still retains that position, being endorsed by both parties. The healthy financial condition of Jefferson County speaks favorably for its County Commissioners. He has also served several terms as Trustee of Union Township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. G. was married in Illinois to Miss Caroline Davis, of Sangamon County. They have two children—Eugene and James M.

ELIJAH JONES, physician and surgeon, was born in Buchanan County, Missouri. His parents were among the pioneers at the Platte purchase. Elijah was educated and reared in his native State, graduating in medicine, in the Medical Department of the State University, at Columbia. He came to Kansas in 1878, where he has since pursued his calling. He was the first physician to locate at Mc Louth, and has a large practice. He was married in Missouri, to Miss B. H. Boggs, of that State. The doctor is also the senior member of the firm of Jones Brothers, dealers in general merchandise, established July 5, 1882. R. B. Jones, the junior member of the firm, is a native of Buchanan County, Mo.

LYMAN T. NELSON, agent for the L. T. & S. W. R. R., McLouth. This popular young gentleman is a native of Kansas, and was born in Osage County, December 15, 1859; was educated and reared in his native State. He became proficient in telegraphy and railroad business generally with the A. T. & S. F. Company. In November, 1882, assumed control of the Mc Louth office for the L. T. & S. W.

DR. I. PEARSON, McLouth, manager of Grange store. This very popular gentleman is a native of Indiana, and was born in Randolph County, June 30, 1824. At an early age removed to Henry, Ind., where he was educated and reared, commencing early in life the study of medicine, in which he took a regular course, graduated, and practiced for a number of years. For a number of years he was a resident of Howard County, Iowa, coming from there to Kansas in 1867. He located at Dimon, Jefferson County, and was favorably known throughout that section as a practitioner until 1878, when he turned his attention to merchandising, managing the Grange store at Dimon, until its removal to McLouth. The doctor is a genial gentleman commanding the respect of all.

ANDREW RICE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 28, P. O. McLouth, came to Kansas in March, 1855, and was the first settler of Union Township, Jefferson County, and has since that date been identified with its interests. He passed through all the early troubles and had many serious drawbacks to contend with, as he came to the State in limited circumstances, having but $10. To such men as Mr. R. the people are indebted for the sacrifices they made in enduring the struggle for an existence in the pioneer days. Mr. R. was a Free-state advocate, and was given considerable trouble by the opposing party on that account, which was incidental to the times. Mr. R. is a native of Missouri, and was born in Boone County, March 13, 1831. At an early age removed to Buchanan County, with parents, where he was educated, reared and resided until coming to Kansas. He was married in Missouri to Miss Rhoda Morris. They have ten children—John, Tabitha, James, Louisann, Amelia A., Mary A., Emma V., Amanda V., William H., and Rhoda L. The family are identified with the Baptist Church.

LARKIN RICE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 4, P. O. McLouth. Few of the pioneers of Eastern Kansas are more favorably known than Larkin Rice. He is a native of Missouri, and was born in Boone County, August 28, 1829. His parents were among the first settlers of that county. Larkin was there principally educated and reared, living for a time in Buchanan County. In the spring of 1855 came to Kansas, locating three miles east of Winchester, where he resided two years, thence to the farm which is still his home. Mr. Rice was prominently connected with the early advancement of the educational and religious movements, and his ardor in that direction has not yet ceased. He has never been a political aspirant, preferring the quiet of farm life. He was married in Missouri to Miss Nancy E. Morris. By this union they have ten children—Sarah F., Lucy J., Mary A., Martha A., John W., Elizabeth, Larkin E., Leonora, Wilson, George A. Mr. Rice and family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. F. WETZEL, physician and surgeon, McLouth, is a native of West Virginia, and was born in Lewis County, June 13, 1853. After receiving the benefits of the common schools of Lewis County, he attended the State University at Morgantown. His medical education he received first term in the Louisville Medical College, of Louisville, Ky.; second term in the Kentucky School of Medicine, in the spring of 1876. Commenced his professional career in Lewis County, continuing for one year. He next went to Wisconsin, locating at Rock Bridge, Richland County, where he pursued his calling until coming to Kansas, in the spring of 1883, taking up his abode in McLouth. The doctor has been eminently successful in his practice, never losing a patient over which he had exclusive charge. He is a genial gentleman, well-read in various works outside of the medical, and is an entertaining conversationalist. He was married in West Virginia, to Miss Lizzie J. Fishback, of the Valley of Virginia. By this union they have had three children—Benton, Gaillard and Louis Asbery. Lost one, their second born, Frankie Lieurance. The father of Dr. Wetzel, Lewis S., is a native of West Virginia. For a number of years he has been largely interested in the oil wells and oil business generally in West Virginia. The subject of this sketch is a member of the I. O. O. F. The season of 1882 he built a store in McLouth, where he carries a large line of drugs and stationery, and follows his profession.

RURAL TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement in this township was in October, 1854, and was by William F., Alex., and Thomas R. Bayne, and Jackson Smith, who settled on the Kaw half-breed lands, about two and one-half miles southeast of Williamstown. The township was first a part of Kentucky, and was a part of the territory included in Sarcoxie, when that township was organized in 1862. In 1871, the present township of Rural was formed. It had been a separate voting place after 1868.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad extends across the southern part of the township. Williamstown and Buck Creek are the only two railroad stations, and neither of these has a depot.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

This is the only village in the township, and is quite pleasantly situated in the valley of the Kansas River, and on Stonehouse Creek. It has two stores, a good schoolhouse, ten dwellings, and a population of about seventy.

The first store was opened in 1865, by Sam. Mitchell, who was soon succeeded by Julius Alvord & Bro. Very soon afterward, however, Mapes, Williams & Moore laid out the town, and Charles Williams & Bros. bought the store. The founders of the town owned 900 acres of land in the vicinity, which they had purchased of the railroad company. They built a saw-mill, just south of the railroad track, and endeavored to build up a town here. Another store was soon opened, but the town grew but slowly on account of the antagonism which had grown up between the settlers and the mill company, who had bought land claimed by them, on which they had previously settled. Another cause for the slow growth of the village was the fact that the railroad company laid out the town of Perry, three miles farther west, and used its influence in behalf of that place.

The first postoffice was established immediately after the survey of the town, and Charles Williams was appointed Postmaster.

The village school is a good one, and is liberally supported. It has but one department. The schoolhouse cost $1,000, and is a frame structure.

There is no church edifice in the village, but the Southern Methodist Episcopal and Christian Church societies are each represented by an organization. The former has about thirty members, and the latter about fifty. The schoolhouse is used for religious meetings. There is also a Union Sunday-school, which is well attended.

There were, during the early history of the town, three foul and most brutal murders committed, which gave it an unenviable notoriety. Neither of the perpetrators of the above crimes was ever brought to justice. The rougher element have now nearly all left the country, and the citizens of the village and vicinity are of a moral and industrious class.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS R. BAYNE, stock-raiser, Section 22, P. O. Rural. Among the settlers of Jefferson County of 1854, no one is more deserving of special mention than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Shelby County, Ky., May 16, 1836. At an early age he moved, with his parents, to Jefferson County, Ky., where he was educated and resided until he came to Kansas, in 1854. The autumn of 1854 he located permanently where he now resides, being the first on the Kaw bottoms. Included in Mr. Bayne's estate is the historic ground where the Boone family had settled a number of years previous to his coming. He was the first Sheriff of Jefferson County, and has held the office of County Commissioner. At the fall election of 1882, he was elected Representative from his district to the State Legislature. Politically he has been a life-long Democrat. Mr. Bayne has paid considerable attention to practical farming in Kansas, and has been eminently successful. He has been an active worker in the affairs of Jefferson and Douglas counties, and since the organization of the Bismarck National Fair, has been identified with that association. During the troubles of 1856, Mr. Bayne took no part, attending strictly to his legitimate business. He was married in Kansas, to Miss Susan Hatton. By this union they have five daughters—Maude, Fannie, Nora, Bettie, and Jessie.

WILLIAM G. BAYNE, stock-raiser, Section 23, P. O. Williamstown. This popular citizen was born in Shelby County, Ky., July 2, 1834; was there educated and resided until seventeen years of age; came to Jackson County, Mo. In 1853 he went, overland route, as a passenger to California, requiring 163 days to make the trip. For five years was engaged in mining, when he returned east of the Rockies; located temporarily in close proximity to where he now resides, with his father, Alexander Bayne, Esq., who had settled there in 1854. William G. did not settle down permanently until 1863, when he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which capacity he has been since a close adherent. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and Township officer. The years of 1880 and 1881, he made an efficient Sheriff for Jefferson County. He was married in 1860, to Miss Sarah Hatton, of Indiana. They have four children—Minnie Belle, Henry Clay, Polly, and Ray.

L. H. BOUTON, druggist, was born in Cortland County, N. Y., March 4, 1825. At an early age emigrated to Ohio with parents, locating in the Western Reserve, where he was reared to manhood, educated and learned the blacksmith trade. In 1857 came to Kansas, locating in Douglas County; he opened a blacksmith shop in Clinton Township, which he operated for over eighteen years. During his earlier experience there he had much to contend with, owing to the guerrillas and other desperadoes. In 1877 came to Perry, opened a shop which he conducted for a time, when he engaged in the drug trade. Is now settled in Williamstown. Few of the earlier settlers are more favorably known. He was married in Ohio, in 1847, to Miss Vira A. Snow. They have eight children—Edwin S., Viola A., Lyman C., Rosa J., James J., Carrie, Agnes, Albert Lee.

G. W. GRAY, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Perry, was born in Fleming County, Ky., February 16, 1831. Was there educated. When grown came to Platte County, Mo., where he resided until 1855. When he came to Kansas in 1854, he had come to the State but only temporarily. He settled on what in now known as the Sutter farm, a short distance southeast of Perry, being one of the very first in that locality. He had considerable difficulty with a would-be land agent, who made himself notoriously obnoxious to the settlers. Largely through Mr. Gray's efforts he was run out of the country. He had many difficulties to contend with during the early days, on general principles, and few of the old settlers are more popularly known or more highly respected than G. W. Gray. He has always pursued the vocation of farming, and has an attractive and comfortable home. He was married in Kentucky, to Miss E. A. Markwell. By this union they have four children living—L. J., Elias M., M. A. and Kate. Lost one—F. C.

G. W. HAM, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Williamstown, was born in Fleming County, Ky., April 2, 1825. Was there reared, and lived in Fleming and adjoining counties until 1868, when he came to Kansas, locating where he now resides. Mr. Ham is one of Rural Township's most sterling farmers. He was married in Kentucky, to Miss Dolly Ann Underwood. They have five sons—William F., James M., La Fayette, George L. and Nelson.

JAMES HERD, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Rural. Mr. Herd came to Kansas Territory in April, 1855, settling in Douglas County. Mr. Herd took an active part in the border troubles, being one of the staunch Free-state men. Was at the difficulties at Franklin, Kickapoo and other historic points. With the exception of five years spent in California, where he was farming, he has been a constant resident of Kansas since 1855. Mr. Herd was born in England August 11, 1826, and arrived at Philadelphia, Pa., when nine months old. Was reared and educated in Fayette County, Pa., and married to Miss Mackey V. Hill, daughter of Isaac Hill. They had seven children—Corinne, the oldest, born in Greene County, Pa., in 1852, and died in Chico, Bute County, Cal., in 1882; Samuel C., born in Spring Hill Township, in 1856; Mary A. Herd, born in Douglas County, in 1858, and married to John Canary in 1875, and resides in Fall Leaf, Leavenworth Co., Kan.; Bowen, born in Leavenworth County, in 1860, and died in 1864; James, born in Leavenworth County, in 1863; Nancy E., born in Leavenworth County, in 1868; Isaac T., born in Leavenworth County, in 1870. Samuel C. and Jane reside in California. Mr. Herd was married to Miss Almira Moore, of Gorges Township, Fayette Co., Pa., in 1881.

ASA D. JUDY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 3, P. O. Oskaloosa. Among the most extensive real estate owners in the county may be mentioned Mr. Judy. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Gallatin County, March 14, 1835. Was educated and reared in that State, following agricultural pursuits in early life. In 1860, he emigrated to Buchanan County, Mo., where he resided until 1869, when he came to Kansas. His estate comprises over 800 acres. Stock raising is his specialty, and he has been very successful in that branch, being a practical stockman. He has fine blue grass pastures, and in the propagating of grass has done much towards its advancement in the community. He was married in Kentucky, to Miss Frances Smalley, of Bourbon County. They have five children—Asa G., Alvin J., O. W., Mary F. and H. B. Mr. Judy and family are identified with the Christian Church.

JAMES McKIBBEN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 22, P. O. Rural. Mr. McKibben came to Kansas in 1858, locating at Mount Pleasant, Atchison County. In 1864 he removed to North Lawrence, where for several years he was engaged in the saw-mill business. In 1870 he located where he now resides. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Washington County, in June, 1827. Was educated and reared in his native State, and married Miss Jane Melvin. They have had seven children—Marian, Edwin and Winfred; lost four—Frank, Emma, Ina and Vernon.

ALEXANDER A. MAYHEW, Section 17, P. O. Rural, is a native of Allen County, Ky., Mr. Mayhew being the youngest but one of a family of fourteen children, whose father was a soldier of the Revolution. Removed to Johnson County, Mo., in early life. Was there reared and educated, and in 1861 enlisted in Company D, Twenty-seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and being captured and paroled by the rebels, was discharged by United States, and came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, in 1862, and in 1865 settled his present home in Jefferson County, where he now resides with his wife and family.

VALENTINE C. MAYHEW, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Rural, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Allen County, February 15, 1828. When young came to Johnson County, Mo., where he was a resident for a number of years. Mr. M. came to Kansas, locating where he now resides, the spring of 1865. He was married in Missouri to Miss Emmeline Smith. By this union they have six children—James S., John W., Giles S., Livingstone G., Mary E. and Martha E.

WILLIAM R. MAYHEW, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Rural, is a native of Allen County, Ky., and was born in 1840. For a number of years was a resident of Johnson County, Mo., coming from there to Kansas in 1865. Has since been a resident of Jefferson County. He was married in Kansas to Miss Nancy M. Barner. By this union they have two children—Livingstone and Ida Belle.

DAVID MAY, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Rural, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Davidson County, in December, 1837. When young came to Missouri, his parents being among the pioneers of Buchanan County, where David was educated and reared. He came to Kansas in 1855, locating in Atchison County, where he resided until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Fourth Kansas, until 1862, at which time the Third and Fourth were consolidated into the Tenth. He was at the battles of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove, and served thirty-eight months. In 1865 settled in Jefferson County. He was married in Kansas to Miss Fannie Jones (now dead). By this union has six children—William, Martha, Minnie, Margaret, Eddie and Charlie. His present wife's maiden name was Mary J. Meredith, also of Kansas. They have four children—John F., Thomas G., Simon C. and Philip H.

W. A. MISHEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 17, P. O. Rural, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Knox County, February 15, 1835. Was there educated and reared. In 1856 he came to Kansas Territory, locating in Douglas County. For nine years he was in the Government employ, teaming on the plains, after which he settled in Jefferson County. Mr. Mishey is one of the substantial and representative farmers of Rural Township. For several years has been Township Clerk and otherwise identified. He was married in Kansas to Miss Mary L. Roberts, an estimable lady of Mahaska County, Iowa. They have five children—Ora O., Zomoro B., Cora L., Fred G. and Loduska V.

C. O. THOMPSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 3, Town 11, Range 19, P.O. Oskaloosa, a native Massachusetts, was born in Lowell, March 21, 1829. Was there educated and learned the painter's trade. After attaining his majority, went to California in 1849, by the way of Cape Horn; was there two years, returning to Lowell, and remained a few years, and came West, eventually locating at Waukon, Iowa, where he opened a shop and worked at his trade for several years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. Was with Gen. Banks on the Red River, and participated in a number of general engagements. In 1867 he located at Lawrence, Kan. He secured his present farm about that time, and set about making improvements. His time has been divided since then between Lawrence and the farm. Mr. Thompson is a practical man, and in his farming displays good judgment and the experience of many years of observation. His orchard is one of the largest and most prolific in the county. Officially he is at present Justice of the Peace, and has been Treasurer of the School District for several years. He was married in Kansas to Miss Alice Dickinson. Mr. Thompson is a member of the A., F & A. M., Valley Lodge, No. 30, Lawrence.

CALVIN WEBB, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 17, P. O. Rural. Mr. Webb came to Kansas in the autumn of 1857, locating in Allen County, where he resided until 1861. On the 7th of August of that year, in company with his brothers D. R. and D. W., enlisted in Company H, Tenth Kansas. Participated at the battles of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove and other engagements, serving two years. His brothers served until the close. Came to Jefferson County after the war. Mr. W. is a native of Illinois, and was born in Franklin County, September 3, 1835. Was married in Jefferson County, Kan., to Miss Elizabeth J. Hunter. They have five children—Amelia B., William D., Chester V., Cora M. and Philip. One infant dead.

KAW TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the oldest settled portions of the county. The first settlements were in 1854, by Jefferson Riddle, J. T. Wilson, J. Kuykendall, and R. P. Beeler.

In 1855 the entire settlement comprised only nine families and one bachelor. There were but a few acres of land under cultivation at that time.

During the early years of the settlement all this part of the county was supposed to belong to Calhoun, now Jackson County.

In 1856 several families located on Muddy Creek, among whom was J. S. Townsend, who brought in a stock of goods from Platte City, and opened a store in a small log cabin on a claim which he had selected. During that year considerable improvement of land was carried on and houses erected.

The first death in the township took place in the spring of 1856, and was that of Austin Coffman, who was killed by Orville Thompson, in a dispute over a land claim.

The first public schools in the township were opened in 1863. Mrs. P. M. Gilbert taught in Grantville district, No. 37, and Miss Maria Cope, now Mrs. L. H. Tripp, of Meriden, taught at Kaw City.

The first religious services were held in 1856 at the residence of A. S. Wilson, by Rev. Mr. Bradford, of the Methodist Church.

In the spring of 1857 a town company, of twenty-five members, was formed, and a town site, consisting of 320 acres, was laid off, and called Kaw City. Its location was on the east side of the Big Muddy, at the base of the hills, at the place where the wide valley of the Kansas River begins.

The new town was not a success, though some attempts were made to build it up. A postoffice was established there in 1858; and James H. Jones was appointed Postmaster. The fees of the office were only $3 per year, and this was all paid to the mail-carrier.

In September, 1858, the township was organized, and so named after the Kaw River. It had previously been a part of Kentucky Township, with Samuel S. Lockhart and John H. Bishop, Justices of the Peace. The first officers appointed for Kaw Township were: A. J. Kleinhans, supervisor; A. S. Wilson, treasurer, and J. H. Jones, clerk.

In the latter part of the year 1865, when the Kansas Pacific Railroad was approaching completion, a station was built on the farm of D. W. Kleinhans. It was called Kaw Station. The first regular passenger train came through on January 1, 1866. The station was situated about one and one-half miles from Kaw City, and the postoffice was soon removed there from the latter place, and David Devore appointed Postmaster.

Mr. Kleinhans soon laid off a town at the station, and the name was changed to Grantville, after which the Kaw City town site was abandoned, and it is now covered with productive farms. There is, however, a stone schoolhouse and a frame church at the old site of Kaw City.

The greater part of the tillable land of the township is under cultivation. The population is made up generally of natives of the Eastern States, of Germany, and of Ireland.

Grantville is the only village in the township, and this is but little more than a mere railroad station. It has a store, schoolhouse, and a few residences scattered about. The Methodist Episcopal Church there was built in 1866.

The first services of the Methodist Episcopal denomination held in the neighborhood, were at Kaw City in 1857 by Rev. Mr. Griffith. The society was organized in the fall of 1861, and services held at the residence of J. W. Gregg, on the Calhoun town site, Rev. Mr. Early presiding. Among the original members was Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. B. Betts, John H. Coffman, and Mrs. M. J. Kleinhans. The pastors that succeeded Mr. Early were, Rev. Messrs. Griffith, Taggard, Bartrum, Buffington, Mush, Houts, Trezise, D. B. Cambell and W. G. Cambell, Horsefield, Holland, Partlett. Present pastor, Rev. George Winterbourne. The Grantville Church, a frame structure, was built in 1877 by the Rev. W. G. Cambell. The parsonage was erected in 1864 by the Rev. Mr. Buffington.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Grantville, was organized in 1858, with seventeen members. Present membership, thirty. The first pastor was the Rev. J. O. Foresman. His successors were Revs. Vincent Jones, H.W. Currin, W. A. Hanna, then Mr. Foresman again, after which was the Rev. J. W. Faubian, T. C. Downs, H. T. Gray, O. P. Noble, H. H. Lewis, and C. E. Hedgepath. Rev. J. W. Faubian is the present (1883) pastor. In 1866 their oresent frame church was built at a cost of $1,200.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

R. P. BEELER, farmer, Section 36, P. O. North Topeka. He was born in Hardin County, Ky., in what is now La Rue County, April 4, 1818, was there reared and followed the pursuit of farming until 1838, when he came to Missouri, and in the spring of 1854, located a claim where he now resides, being one of the first farm openers in Jefferson County.

He moved his family onto the claim in the spring of 1855. As a natural consequence he had many drawbacks to contend with, coming in that time. During the dark days of Kansas Mr. Beeler took a firm stand with the Free-state party, and rendered much valuable assistance towards the cause. He belonged to the State Militia, was Provost Marshal and attended to picking up the straggling marauders that were devastating the country at that time. During his long sojourn in Kaw Township, he has done much towards the advancement of education and other interests that would be beneficial to the community. Mr. Beeler has been married twice. In Kentucky to Miss Margaret Castleman, now deceased. Had nine children—Rebecca J., James, Isaiah, William, George, Martha, Laura, Ambrose, and lost one, John. He was married in Kansas to Miss Elizabeth Isaacs. They have eight children—Deisie, Dora, Rush, Duard, Mary, Eva, Meida, and Benjamin.

J. B. BILLINGS, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Grantville, is a native of Maine, and was born in Hancock County, August 31, 1821; was reared and educated in his native State. For nine years he followed the seas. In 1860 came to Kansas; being a strong Free-state man, he entered the cause with a whole soul. He belonged to the Topeka Battery, their duty being to patrol the border. In 1864 he located in Topeka, where he resided several years, before locating on his present farm; while there was City Treasurer and otherwise identified. He has been Justice of the Peace in Kaw Township; is a man of broad views and good judgment. Was married in Topeka, Kan., to Miss Mary M. Betts. By this union they have three children—Ben. Franklin, Susan O., and John B.

THOMAS J. BRANNEN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 8, P. O. Grantville. This genial gentleman is a native of Bartholomew County, Ind., and was born August 14, 1847; was reared and educated in that State. During the Rebellion Mr. B. enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, after serving nearly a year was honorably discharged, on account of disability. He lived temporarily in Iowa, Minnesota, and other States, eventually coming to Kansas in 1878, since which time he has principally followed agricultural pursuits. He was married in Kansas to Miss Louisa Clark. They have three children—John C., Col. Ellsworth, and Oscar. Mrs. B. is the daughter of Judge G. P. Clark, of Kaw Township, one of the oldest settlers in that part.

JOHN BRANSCOM, stockman, Section 17, P. O. Grantville, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Henry County, August 6, 1826. His father, Benjamin Branscom, was a Virginian; had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and settled in Henry County, Ind., at an early day, where he followed agricultural pursuits to the time of his demise, in 1832. There were four children in the family, John being the only son. He received the benefits of the limited school facilities of the time, working assiduously on the small farm of which he became principal owner before attaining his majority, by purchasing his sisters' interests. After operating the farm for a time he sold out, and, being inexperienced, soon disposed of the proceeds, which left him quite poor. About 1850, with his mother and one unmarried sister, he removed to Grant County, where he traded in stock for two years. He then moved with his mother to Marion County, where he engaged in buying horses for the Chicago market. Eventually his mother took up her abode with one of her married daughters, and Mr. B. located in Kokomo, and for several years bought stock hogs. In 1857 he emigrated to Kansas, settling in Jefferson County on a claim which he purchased, and turned his attention to the stock trade. Though his means were limited, he was quite successful, and he soon purchased 160 acres in the Kaw bottom. On this tract he made substantial improvements, an orchard, barn, fine dwelling, etc. By industry and good judgment he had accumulated in thirteen years $30,000 in money and property, which he invested in 1870 in Texas cattle, and in one year lost all. There was a mortgage on his house for a sufficient amount to swallow it when pressed for sale. Dire disasters would have discouraged most men, but with Mr. B. it appeared to stimulate his energies. He purchased 160 acres of unimproved land on the prairie, soon made good improvements, and phœnix-like was rising from the ruins, when, in 1875, some of his restless creditors forced him into bankruptcy. Although thus released by law from all obligations to his creditors, he renewed the obligations with the express understanding that he was to pay as fast as he could, and not to be pushed by them in any way. He continued to liquidate as his circumstances would permit, and in a few years paid up in full. He has been public spirited, and all commendable enterprises receive his hearty support. Although not connected with any religious society, he contributed more than any other person to the building of the Methodist Church in Grantville. He originated the idea, headed the list and circulated the subscription. The same interest manifested in public morals he displayed in the advancement of education. He was married June 23, 1857, in the Territory of Kansas, to Mrs. Hedges, widow of W. H. Hedges. By this union they have two children—Asa D. and Ada.

J. M. CHRISMAN, merchant, Grantville, was born in Carter County, Ky., June 12, 1839; was there educated. Came to Kansas in 1866, locating in Tecumseh, Shawnee County, where he was engaged in merchandising until 1872, when he came to Grantville. For five years he was the Postmaster, and has been in active business the greater portion of the time. He was married in Kansas to Miss R. M. Byler. They have two children—Ernest L., and C. A. Mr. Chrisman is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

MICHAEL DINNEN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 22, P. O. Newman, is a native of Ireland, and was born in the County Limerick. In 1847 came to America, locating in the East, where he worked for several years in the rolling mills. In 1856 came West, and in 1858 came to Kansas, but did not locate until 1859, when he settled where he now resides. Mr. Dinnen is one of the largest farmers in the county, and one of its most progressive citizens. His wife was formerly Miss Bridget Murphy. They have four children—James, Catherine, John, and Michael, Jr.

H. Z. FRISBIE, farmer, Section 7 and 18, P. O. Grantville, was born in Bradford County, Pa., June 8, 1819. Received an academic education at Franklin Academy, Susquehanna County, Pa., and Cazenovia, N. Y. In 1840 engaged in mercantile pursuits, at Orwell, Pa., for a short time. Read law in the office of Col. Harvey, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.; was admitted to the bar of Luzerne County in 1850. In 1851 returned to Bradford County, abandoned the legal profession, re-engaged in merchandising until 1854, when he removed to Bellevue, Mich. In 1859, removed to the city of Battle Creek, as the successor of Messrs. Collier & Wallace; was a stockholder and one of the directors of the First National Bank of that city. On account of failing health removed in 1872 to Lawrence, Kan., where he invested in the Lawrence Packing House and lost the investment by decline in values; removed thence to his present home. He was married in 1844 to Miss Mary E. Russell, of Pennsylvania, who died in 1858. They had four children—Frank H. (deceased); Clarence L., merchant, 620 W. Indiana street, Chicago; Selwyn C., merchant and Postmaster, Grantville, Kan.; and Charles H. In 1859 Miss Julia S. Meracal became his wife. They have one son—George A., in charge of farm.

S. C. FRISBIE, Postmaster and merchant, Grantville, was born in Towanda, Pa., May 18, 1853. At an early age removed with his parents to Battle Creek, Mich., where he was reared and educated. In 1872 came to Kansas, and in 1878 engaged in business and was appointed Postmaster. Mr. F. is one of the popular fellow-citizens of the Kaw Valley.

P. M. GILBERT, stock-raiser, Section 20 P. O. Grantville, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., June 12, 1831; was there reared to manhood and educated. In 1854 he went to Wisconsin, locating temporarily in different parts of the State. In 1857 he came to Kansas, locating in Kaw Township, where he has since been a resident, and numbered among the largest real estate owners in that part of the county. In 1871 and 1872 he was station agent at Grantville. He has been County Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, and otherwise officially identified. He was married in New York, to Miss Mary J. Wood, an estimable lady. They have two children by this union—John and Hattie. Mrs. Gilbert taught the first public school in the township.

GEORGE M. HORNING, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 10, P. O. Grantville, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, May 2, 1834; was educated and resided in his native country until eighteen years of age; came to the United States, locating in the State of New York, where he worked at his trade, that of blacksmithing, which he had learned in the old country. In 1859, came to Kansas, locating on the Kaw bottoms, in Jefferson County, engaging in farming, which he has followed in Kansas since, with the exception of two years' blacksmithing. Mr. H. is one of Jefferson County's most enterprising citizens. He was married in Kansas, to Miss Annie Schæffer. They have three children—Mary, Adelia M., and Maude E.

A. C. HURD, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Grantville, is a native of New York, and was born in Allegany County, January 14, 1839. In June, 1857, he came to Kansas, locating at Indianola until 1862, when he enlisted in Company L, Fifth Kansas. He was on the border service most of the time. Served three years, and was honorably discharged. After the war, for several years, he attended the ferry on the Kaw, near Topeka. In 1872 he moved on his present farm. Mr. Hurd is one of the successful farmers of the county. He was married in Kansas, to Miss Elizabeth Enochs. They have six children—Fitzsimmons, Lenora, Amy Cora, Ettie, Alta, and Colonel Delos. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES HENRY JONES, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Grantville, the present Surveyor of Jefferson County, was born in Washington County, Va. His great-grandfather, Robert Jones, lived and died in York County, Pa. J. H. Jones is the son of David Jones. His mother, Margaret Jones, was the daughter of James Cole, of St. Clair Bottom, Smyth County, Va. J. H. received his education in the common schools of Virginia. He was fond of roving, and especially delighted in mountain rambles and scenery. At the age of twenty was appointed Deputy Surveyor of Smyth County, and when not actively engaged in the field, employed his time in teaching school, until elected to the office of County Surveyor. At the age of twenty-five years, he engaged with his uncles, James and Samuel Cole, in merchandising, at Marion, Va., under the firm name of Cole, Jones & Co. In 1855, sold his interest to his partners, and moved to Kansas. While officiating as County Surveyor in Virginia, he spent his leisure hours in reading law, in the office of G. W. Jones, of Marion, and in February, 1855, was examined by three of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, of Abingdon, Va., passing a very creditable examination, and by them was licensed to practice law. He arrived in Kansas in April, 1855, and traveled over the Territory until December. He then purchased a claim on Big Muddy Creek, near the village of Grantville, and engaged in farming. He was a candidate for the Territorial Legislature in 1858, but was defeated by Col. Edward Lynde. He was a candidate for Representative in the first State Legislature, but was again defeated. He taught school a few seasons in the early settlement of Kaw Township, and practiced law in Justice Courts. He was also civil engineer on the location of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, having spent a part of two seasons in running the preliminary lines on the western plains for that road. His military record consists in having been Lieutenant of the Territorial militia during the administration of Gov. Wilson Shannon, and being Captain of Company G, Fourth (or Jefferson County) Kansas State Militia, and participating in the Price raid. He was a member of the House of Representatives of the Kansas Legislature, in 1863, and a member of the Senate in 1865-'66. He was elected in 1874, again in 1877, and in 1879, which office he still holds. He served as Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee in Kaw Township, for a number of terms. In 1866 he returned to Virginia, remained there about a year, and served as Register of Voters of Smyth County, by appointment of the Governor. He was a member of Thompson Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Marion, Va.; filled several offices in that lodge, and was Noble Grand when he left the State, in 1855, but has not attached himself to any lodge in Kansas. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and in politics independent. Mr. Jones is thoroughly conversant with all the great events of the day, is a man of sound judgment, and a gifted conversationalist. He was married, January 17, 1856, to Miss Martha Hughes Wilson, in Jefferson County, Kan. Her father, Rev. Anthony S. Wilson, emigrated with his family from Washington County, Ky., the fall of 1855. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and fought the British at New Orleans. He was prominently identified with the early settlement of Jefferson County.

A. J. KLEINHANS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Grantville, was born in Belvidere, Warren Co., N. J., April 25, 1831, was there reared and educated. When comparatively young he was employed in a commission house in Philadelphia. For a few years previous to 1851, he was in trade with his brother in New Jersey. In the year above mentioned he went to California where he resided for three years, returned to New Jersey. In 1856 came to Kansas, locating where he now resides in 1857. He owned the town site of Grantville, and was among the first settlers in that part. His present attractive residence was the first fine building in that part of the country. He was married May 5, 1859, to Miss Mary J. Coffman, an estimable lady. Her father was a pioneer in Kaw Township. They have four children, Della, Mattie A., John A., and Charlie H.

JOHN MONTAGUE, stock-raiser and farmer, Section 23, P. O. Newman, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to the United States about 1851; lived in different States, eventually bringing up in Kansas, nearly a quarter of a century ago. He was among the early settlers of Kaw Township, and passed through the ordeal of roughing it in true western style. He came to the State for the purpose of making a home. How well he has succeeded may be inferred from the fact that his estate comprises 600 acres of choice land. He has been closely identified with the growth and development of Jefferson County. He was married in Long Island, N. Y., to Miss Catherine Montague, a native of Ireland. They have two children, John and Joseph.

FRED. MORELLI, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 10, P. O. Grantville, was born in Switzerland, November 1, 1832, was there educated, and learned the trade of masonry, after which he came to the United States. In 1859 came to Kansas; in 1865 engaged in farming, where he now resides. Mr. M. is one of the substantial farmers of Kaw Township. During the war he was in the State militia. He was married in Illinois to Miss Rhoda Connor. They have eight children, Maggie, Freddie, Mary, Jennie, Annie, Joseph, Peter and Mary.

G. H. RUSHMORE, stock-raiser and dealer, Section 22, P. O. Grantville, was born in Albany County, N. Y., November 7, 1827; was educated and resided in his native county until eighteen years of age, when he went to western Pennsylvania, and remained until 1854, when he came to Davenport, Iowa, residing for a time, thence to Iowa City, and in May, 1858, took up his abode in Leavenworth, Kan. He engaged in the auction business, and in that line did considerable work for the Government. For six years was in the United States Revenue Service, and for several years was Inspector for the State. In 1868 moved to Kaw Township, Jefferson County. The office of Justice of the Peace he has held for a number of years and is at present an official in that respect. He has held the office of County Commissioner, and has otherwise been recognized in the county by the citizens. He was married in 1856, at Iowa City, Iowa, to Miss Helen A. Peck, daughter of the Rev. Alfred Peck. By this union they had one child, H. C.

S. S. TAYLOR, farmer, Section 13, P.O. Grantville, and proprietor of the Grantville Nursery, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born near Gettysburg, Adams County, March 12, 1835; was educated and reared in his native State. After a residence of nine years in Ohio and four years in Indiana, came to Kansas in 1869, embarking in the nursery business in Shawnee County. After a while moved to Burlingame where he conducted the same branch of industry for a few years, and from the latter place came to his present location. He is thoroughly conversant with nursery business, and has done much towards making the reputation Kansas has attained for fine orchards. During the Rebellion Mr. Taylor served four months in the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was married in Indiana to Mrs. M. J. Brooks. They have one daughter, Grace G. Mrs. Taylor, whose maiden name was M. J. Taylor had been twice married previously. By the first with Mr. Lay, had two children, J. Garfield and Allda, and by the second marriage with Mr. Brooks had one daughter, Nellie E.

W. H. WIBLE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 31, P. O. Meriden, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Pittsburgh, October 6, 1841; was reared, educated and resided in Allegheny County until 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; was on duty in the Western Department, and participated in a number of general engagements; was honorably discharged in November, 1864; returned to Pittsburgh, residing until the spring of 1868, when he came to Kansas, locating where he now resides. Mr. W. is one of the solid farmers of the county. He was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Mary A. Armstrong, of Butler County. They have three children by this union, John C., Laura F., and Deisie.

RICHARD WRIGHT, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 8, P. O. Grantville. This enterprising citizen was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, May 5, 1847; at an early age moved to Illinois, residing in Peoria and Bond counties until 1865, when he came to Kansas, taking up his abode the first few years in Tecumseh. Mr. Wright has been principally identified with the agricultural interests of the State. He was married in Kansas to Miss Matilda Clark, daughter of Judge G. P. Clark, of Kaw Township. They have three children, Ollie B., and two infants.

SARCOXIE TOWNSHIP.

This township formed a part of Kentucky, until the year 1862, when the territory now comprising this township and Rural, was set off as a separate one, and named Sarcoxie, after the Delaware Indian Chief of that name, who lived on the bank of the Kansas River at the time when it formed the southern boundary of Jefferson County.

The first settlements were made in 1859. Among the settlers of that and the following year, were W. C. Ross, J. Stewart, W. A. Williams, Edward Canovan, J. W. Byram, R. G. Elliott, and H. W. Williams.

The first township officer was Oliver H. Hanscomb, who was appointed Justice of the Peace, in August, 1863.

The settlement for the first few years was slow, as it was on the railroad land over which there was so much controversy, and the settlers were afraid they would not secure the land, as the railroad company had no title until after the building of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The first man to buy his land from the railroad company was J. W. Byram.

The first school was taught in a small log house built by John Large, and was located on the southeast quarter of Section 36, Township 10, Range 19 east.

In the above-named house, the first Free Will Baptist Church organization in the State of Kansas was effected. This was in May, 1866, and was the result of a series of prayer meetings, which took the place of ordinary revival meetings. But little preaching was done, but many professed conversion. There was no minister of that denomination anywhere in the State nearer than Hiawatha, and as the converts wished to be baptized, Jules L. Williams started to see him to procure his services. He walked all the way, a distance of seventy-five miles and slept out on the prairie every night. The minister, Rev. A. Curtis, returned with him, baptized the converts, and organized a church, which was the first one of any denomination in the township.

The first postoffice was Chester, established soon after the settlement of the township. The next postoffice was Woodstock, established in 1870, with Jules L. Williams postmaster.

The second schoolhouse was in District No. 51, and was built of logs on the banks of the Muddy, and near the site of the present schoolhouse in that district.

There is no town within the limits of the township, but it is well settled by a thrifty and well-to-do class of farmers, the most of whom are natives of Iowa and Illinois.

During the hard times in years when crops were a partial failure, the settlers made a livelihood by hauling wood to Lawrence, and selling it for $2.00 and $2.50 per cord, and paying fifty cents toll over the Lawrence bridge out of that.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. W. DAVIS, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Lawrence; was born in Shelby County, Ky., April 7, 1828; was there educated, and learned the carpenter's trade. From Kentucky he came to Illinois, where he resided for a time; thence he went to Missouri, opening a farm in Cass County. He also sojourned temporarily in Texas, and came to Kansas in 1862, taking up his abode at Franklin, residing there until 1865. In 1866 he moved to Lawrence, and soon after to his present home, being among the first in that part of the State. He took an active interest in educational matters, and was one of the original organizers of the Valley Grove school. He has been Township Clerk and otherwise officially honored. For several years he operated a saw mill in Sarcoxie Township. Mr. Davis is a well-read gentleman, and a man of good judgment and thoroughly conversant with the topics of the times. He is a Mason and charter member of Valley Lodge, No. 6, North Lawrence. He has been twice married; first to Miss Rebecca Linn (now deceased). By this marriage he has four children living—William R., James N., Harvey E. and John M. His present wife was formerly Miss Mary A. Lawnsdown; they have three children—Charles, Edward and Rosa B.

J. H. ROBERTS, Postmaster, at Chester P. O., and farmer, Section 23. This gentleman came to Kansas in 1863, settling in Sarcoxie Township, where he was identified as a farmer until 1869, when he located where he now resides. In 1870 he was engaged in contracting in the southern part of the State, furnishing railroad ties. The autumn of that year was appointed Postmaster for the Chester office, which he has since held. He has also been Justice of the Peace two terms, and identified with the school interests of his district. During the war was in the State militia and participated in the Price Raid. Mr. R. is a native of New Hampshire, and was born in Strafford County, December 8, 1828; was there educated and reared. In 1856 emigrated to Muscatine County, Iowa, where he resided until coming to Kansas. He has been twice married, first to Miss S. J. Blaisdall, now deceased, of York County, Me. By this union had three children—Ida, Francicene, and Milton. His second wife was Mrs. Jane G. Good; her maiden name was Hill. By this marriage they have one daughter—Sarah. Mr. Roberts belongs to the Grange.

A. C. SILER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 20, P. O. North Lawrence, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Muskingum County, April 21, 1840; was there educated and reared. At the breaking out of the rebellion he tendered his services to the Union, enlisting in 1861 in the Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in a number of general engagements with his regiment, and at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. In June, 1864, received a gun-shot wound through the left knee, which resulted in the amputation of the left leg above the knee; was discharged by reason of the same, at Columbus, Ohio, August 17, 1865. Mr. S. came to Kansas in January, 1871, locating where he now resides. He is a genial gentleman and a progressive citizen. He was married at Zanesville, Ohio, in 1867, to Miss Lizzie Snite. They have four children—Eddie, Frank, Lillie, and Nora.

SAMUEL SILLIK, M. D., farmer and stock-raiser, Section 33, P. O. North Lawrence. One of the representative citizens of Sarcoxie Township, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Washington County, July 4, 1817; when twelve years of age removed with his parents to Ohio, where he was educated and resided until he attained his twentieth year, when he became a resident of Livingston County, Ill. Early in life he took up the study of medicine, more for an accomplishment than to practice as a profession, however he has pursued the calling to a considerable extent, and has been eminently successful. The doctor is a staunch member of the Christian Church, and an untiring worker in the cause of temperance. He was married in Ohio to Miss Esther Miller. They have seven children—Sarah H., David A., Cornelia M., Mary E., George F., Eleitha J., and Luella; lost one, Harrison. The family came to Kansas in October, 1878, locating in Linn County; became residents of Jefferson County in the spring of 1880.

ANTHONY SNOW, farmer and sorghum manufacturer, Section 33, P.O. Stanwood. This gentleman is a native of England, and was born in Devonshire, August 27, 1838. In 1857 he went to Canada, where he resided until 1863, when he came to Kansas, locating in Lawrence, where he resided for a few years, working at his trade, that of masonry; he also did considerable of the work on the asylum at Topeka. He was married in Kansas to Miss Eldora Fulton. They have six children—Henry W., Laona, Grace, Mary A., George, and Ethel L. Mr. Snow makes a specialty of manufacturing sorghum molasses, an industry he has been very successful in.

H. W. WELLMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 1, P. O. Lawrence, is a native of Kentucky, and was born May 8, 1833; was reared and educated in his native State. After becoming of age, he emigrated to Iowa, residing for a time, thence to Missouri, from which State, in December, 1861, he came to Kansas, locating where he now resides. Mr. W. is one of the most extensive stockmen of the county. Officially he has been County Commissioner one term, and has been identified with the school interests. He was married in Iowa to Miss Mary A. Davidson; her death occurred in Kansas in 1878. The children born to them were nine in number—Fallies K., D. Augustus, Lillie A., Sarah A., Harrison W., William W., Worthy A., Beslora P.; lost one, Cammencia V. Mr. W. is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lawrence Lodge, No. 4.

MILO A. WOOD, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 36, P. O. North Lawrence. Among the early settlers of Anderson County, Kan., was Mr. J. A. Wood, who with his family settled there in the autumn of 1858; his son, Milo A., is a native of Virginia, and was born May 15, 1852. Came to Kansas in 1858, where he was educated and reared. In 1866 the family settled in Jefferson County on the farm now occupied by Milo A. Mr. J. A. Woods was identified with the agricultural interests of the county up to the time of his death, the autumn of 1878. The subject of this sketch spent several years in California engaged in various pursuits. He was married in Kansas to Miss Annie E. Stone. They have two children—Walter Scott and James Fuller.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

This township contains thirty-five square miles, and is situated directly south of Osawkie, of which township it formed a part until October 6, 1871, when, on a petition of J. H. Saylor and fifty others, the Board of County Commissioners cut off this territory, and organized it as a separate township. The first election was held on November 7, at the Pleasant Valley schoolhouse, and D. B. Baker was chosen Trustee, Jacob Metsger, Treasurer, and Samuel Metsger, Clerk.

This township contains no towns. The Delaware River and Big Slough Creek, with numerous tributary streams, cross it. The surface of the land is generally very rough and broken, but along the streams is a great deal of good timber land. Back from the streams the land, though rough, is devoted to crop-raising and pasturage. Stock-raising is an important industry of the township.

The first school district in what is now Fairview Township was organized in the year 1869.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

D. C. ADAMS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 20, P. O. Thompsonville, was born in Johnson County, Mo., August 7, 1839. Came to Kansas with his parents in 1854, his father Calvin being one of the pioneers of Douglass County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in which county D. C. resided for several years. During the war he enlisted in the Kansas First. Not being mustered into the ranks, he engaged in teaming, and was Wagonmaster in Government employ until the close of the war. Mr. Adams has a desirable home, and is one of the most progressive farmers of the county. He was married in Kansas to Miss Emily Roberts. She died, leaving one son, Carl. His second wife was Miss Rachel Chetwood. They have three children—Harvey C., Addie and Ernest.

J. C. BAKER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 29, P. O. Thompsonville. This well-known citizen was born in Franklin County, Pa., July 19, 1840. When young removed with parents to Warren County, Ohio, where he was educated, reared and learned the wagon-making trade, which vocation he pursued as a journeyman for a time, and afterwards carried on manufacturing for a number of years in Ohio and Indiana very successfully. He was married in Indiana to Miss Mary Lacodig, of that State. They have ten children—Charles T., Clinton A., Margaret E., Mary J., Flora B., Minnie O., George S., Joseph H., John D. and Matilda G. Mr. Baker came to Kansas with family the spring of 1867, locating where he now resides.

BENJAMIN BOWLBY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 23, P. O. Thompsonville, one of Jefferson County's most substantial citizens, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in Williams County, October 10, 1844. At an early age removed to Iowa, locating in Boone County, where in 1863 he enlisted in Company E, Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battle of Peach Tree Creek and other general engagements, serving until the close. After the war located in Macon County, Ill., which was his abiding place until 1867, when he came to Kansas, and has since devoted his energies to developing the resources of Jefferson County, and few men have been more successful. Mr. Bowlby is at present (1883), and has been for several years, one of the County Commissioners, and largely through his instrumentality Jefferson County was placed in its present solid financial condition. He was married in Kansas to Miss Sarah C. Hubar.

W. C. BRUNTON, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Osawkie, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Tippecanoe County, February 4, 1834. At an early age emigrated to Illinois, and for a number of years resided in McDonough and Adams counties; also resided for a time in Missouri, removing from there to Marshall County, Iowa, which was his abiding place until 1865, when he came to Kansas. Mr. B. is one of the representative agriculturists of Fairview Township. He was married in Missouri to Miss Sarah J. Bise. By this union they have twelve children—John T., George W., Edna, Grant, Rosa, Minnie, Mattie, Walter, Eddie, Sherman, Delbert and Nellie. During the war Mr. B. served three months in Company E, First Missouri, enlisting in 1861.

WILLIAM CARR, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 11, P. O. Osawkie. This gentleman is a native of Ohio, and was born in Montgomery County, February 22, 1826. When young removed to Butler County, where he was educated and reared. In 1854 he emigrated from the State of Indiana to Iowa, settling in Tama County, and for eighteen years was identified with its agricultural interests. Also for a time resided in Wapello County, coming from there to Kansas in 1873. Has been a resident of Jefferson County since. Mr. Carr was married in Indiana to Miss Nancy Arnold. Her death occurred in Tama County, Iowa, in 1870. They had nine children, six of whom are living—Alexander, died in 1860; Mary E., John F., Nancy J., Clarissa A., Sarah M., died in 1879; Josiah E., George W. and Maria E, died in 1870.

EDWARD L. CARTER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 2, P. O. Oskaloosa. Among the pioneers of Jefferson County was Mr. Thomas Carter, who in 1857 settled with his family one mile and a half west of where the subject of this sketch now resides. Ed. L., his son, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Tippecanoe County, January 21, 1843. This family came to Kansas from Wapello County, Iowa. In 1862, Mr. C. enlisted in Company D, Eleventh Kansas, participating in most of the general engagements of the "Old Eleventh." For several months was in the far West among the Indians, where he was wounded. Was honorably discharged in September, 1865. He was married in Kansas to Miss M. J. Du Pea. They have five children—Harry, Annie, Josie, Luella and Eddie.

B. F. COOK, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 3, P. O. Osawkie. One of the first settlers on Big Soldier Creek, in Jackson County, was Mr. George Cook, who settled there with his family in the spring of 1855. He was identified with the early development and troubles during the dark days. He kept a small stock of groceries and provisions at his place to supply the wants of the people in that locality. In 1857, he moved to Big Soldier, Jackson County. Mr. Cook was a staunch Free-state man, and his house was converted into a fort, where the people assembled to defend against the border ruffians. On one occasion a party of armed men were seen coming in upon them, which created a great furor among the little party, and they at once prepared for the defensive. It was soon discovered that it was Jim. Lane and his men, and they were agreeably disappointed. Mr. Cook accompanied Gen. Lane to Hickory Point. This affair occurred while Mr. Cook was living on Rock Creek, three miles north of Mount Florence, having settled there in 1855. After an active career in Kansas his death occurred in June, 1858. His son B. F., was born in Pulaski County, Ind., February 25, 1850; came to Kansas with his father in 1855, and has since been a resident, pursuing the vocation of farming and stock-raising. He was married in Jefferson County, Kansas, to Miss Capitola Ball. By this union they have one daughter, Elsie.

THOMAS FITZSIMMONS, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Oskaloosa, is a native of Ireland, and was born in the County Cavin, April 25, 1835. Came to the United States in 1851, settling in New York City, where for a number of years he was engaged in the grocery trade. In 1858 enlisted in the Third United States Regiment, and served until the 18th of May, 1863 and was honorably discharged. During his term he was on duty in Kansas, Texas, Florida and the far West. In 1879, settled permanently in Kansas. For over three years was clerk in the Jefferson House, at Oskaloosa, and is well known to the traveling public. He was married in New York to Miss Rosa A. Conway. They have one son, a blacksmith, in New York City.

JOHN JAMES, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 2, P. O. Oskaloosa. One of the pioneers of Jefferson County. He is a native of England, and was born in Somersetshire, in 1818; was educated and reared in his native country. In 1850 came to America, locating in New York State, where he resided until the spring of 1857, when he emigrated to Kansas, and settled in the locality where he now resides. Mr. James was in limited circumstances at the time of his coming; his first purchase of real estate embodied fifteen acres; he kept adding from time to time, until his farm at present in size and value will compare favorably with the majority in the county. In 1858 he assessed Osawkie Township, and has been closely identified with the educational interests of his district for a number of years. He was married in England to Miss Jane Emmery; by this union has three children—Elizabeth, Josephine and W. J. Mrs. James' death occurred in Kansas a few years ago.

M. G. JUDY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 21, P. O. Perry. This prominent farmer and stockman is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Boone County, March 15, 1833. Was educated and reared in his native State, his early days being spent in tilling the soil. For a number of years was a resident of Buchanan County, Mo., where he followed farming. Came to Kansas in 1869, locating where he now resides. Was married in Kentucky, to Miss Margaret Sleet, of Boone County. They have six children—Isabelle, Asa, Benjamin S., Aleck, Dosia and Ada.

H. C. RAINES, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 20, P. O. Osawkie. He is one of the most prominent farmers of Fairview Township. He was born in Pettis County, Mo., September 13, 1830. Was there educated and resided until he attained his twenty-fourth year, when he removed to Mills County, Iowa. The spring of 1866 came to Kansas, locating where he now resides. He was married in the State of Missouri, to Miss Heather A. Stringfield. They have ten children. William R., the eldest, is living in Fairview Township, and is engaged in the same occupation as his father, and is the present Trustee of Fairview Township, which position he has held for two years. James and John are in California, pursuing the vocation of school teaching; George is also in California, went for his health; David is attending school at the State University, at Lawrence; Mary is married to F. G. Stark, a farmer and stock-raiser in Fairview Township; Oscar, Emma, Grant and Ernst are at home.

I. C. SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 15, P. O. Oskaloosa. This pioneer came to Kansas in 1856, and settled in Nemaha County, residing for a time, returned to Iowa and remained until 1858, when he came again and located in Jefferson County. For nine years he operated a blacksmith shop in Oskaloosa, being one of the early Vulcans of the county. Mr. S. is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Bedford County, December 2, 1816; was reared and educated in his native State, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. Previous to coming to Kansas he resided in Kentucky, Missouri, and Iowa, being among the early ones in the Platte Purchase, Mo., and in Madison County, Iowa. In Missouri he married Miss Catherine Bledso. By this union he has had twelve children, seven of whom are living—George W., Granville A., Elizabeth, Mary, Isaac, Abraham, and Henry. Lost five—Lucina, Armilda, James F., William C., and Sarah E. Mrs. Smith died September 7, 1882.

THOMAS WIELAND, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 4, P. O. Osawkie. This gentleman is a native of Switzerland, and was born August 24, 1824; was educated and reared in his native country. In 1846 he came to the United States, taking up his abode in Virginia, where he resided until 1870, when he came to Kansas. During the war he was in the Virginia State militia. Mr. W. is one of the representative farmers of his township. He was married in Virginia, to Miss Christina Miley. By this union they have had seven children, four living—Edward S., J. B., Albert, and Walter. Lost three—Anton L., Peter, and Amelia. Mr. Wieland and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. M. WILEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 6, P. O. Osawkie, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, January 11, 1848; was there educated and reared. His father, Charles Wiley, was a farmer, and emigrated to Kansas with his family, including J. M., in 1861, locating in Jefferson County, where he was identified up to the time of his death, in 1870. J. M. has been a resident of the county since 1861, following agricultural pursuits, and stands among the substantial representative ones in that branch. He was married in Kansas, to Miss Martha Gray.

WILLIAM WORKMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 30, P. O. Thompsonville, was born in Miller County, Mo., July 17, 1852; came to Kansas in 1862 with his parents, his father, Jacob, locating in Atchison County, near Monrovia. In 1864 the family removed to Jefferson County, where William has since been a resident, following agricultural pursuits. He was married in Kansas, April 27, 1879, to Miss Roana Fry. They have one daughter—Myrtle; and one son—Eugene. Mrs. W. is a daughter of Mr. C. Fry, who located in Jefferson County, Kas., in 1868, and is still a resident of Fairview Township. He was born in Owen County, Ind., in June, 1830, and was married in that State, in 1851, to Miss E. Hatcher. By this union they have had eleven children, eight of whom are living, Mrs. W. being the sixth in the family. Mr. Fry moved to Iowa in 1853, and to Kansas in 1868, where he has since lived, engaged in farming and charcoal-burning. The latter business is carried on by the firm of Fry & Workman.

SHAWNEE COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

SHAWNEE County is situated in the third tier of counties west of the Missouri River and contains 357,120 acres of land. The face of the county is such as is general in the eastern part of Kansas, where water courses thread the territory. It is rolling prairie, nearly 150 feet above the bed of the water courses, with hills or mounds rising 100 feet above the land level. The most notable elevations are in the western range of townships. Burnett's Mound, the highest point in the county, is situated some four miles southwest of Topeka, in Mission Township. The land is described in the government and county surveys as "bottom land, 31 per cent; upland, 69 per cent; forest, 8 per cent; prairie, 92 per cent." The timber, natural growth, is confined to the bottoms of Kansas River, and the numerous creeks and streams tributary to it. It consists of elm, cottonwood, black walnut, oak, sycamore, box elder, hickory and ash.

The Kansas River flows through the county in a southeasterly course, being bordered on its north bank by the towns of Rossville, Silver Lake and Soldier, and on its south bank by the towns of Dover, Mission, Topeka and Tecumseh. The Wakarusa River, which, flowing east and northeast, empties into the Kansas River in the northeastern part of Douglas County, has its sources in the town of Auburn, and waters the southern sections of Auburn, Williamsport and Monmouth—the tributary creeks flowing into it on either side forming the drainage and water system of the three towns above named. The towns lying on the borders of the Kansas River, north and south, are watered by the tributary creeks running into that river. Among these is Cross Creek, running through the town of Rossville; Soldier Creek, the largest stream on the north side, which enters the county in the northwestern part of the town of Silver Lake, runs southeast through that town, Menoken, and the southern sections of Soldier, emptying into the Kansas nearly opposite the city of Topeka. Indian Creek is also a northern tributary, entering Kansas River one and one-half miles below the mouth of Soldier Creek. South of the Kansas the principal tributary streams are Mission Creek and Shunganunga Creek, the former watering the town of Dover, and the latter the towns of Mission and Topeka, the whole river system covering the county as with a network. There are no lakes or ponds in the county.

The soil is a rich dark loam, varying from fifteen feet in some parts of the bottoms, to a uniform surface covering the upland prairie from one to three feet. There is no better soil for small grains and cereals of temperate latitudes. The underlying formation is limestone, well fitted for building purposes, easily quarried, and, when burned, yielding lime of fair quality. Beds of clay, from which good brick are manufactured, are well distributed. Coal is found in detached and non-continuous beds, some fifteen or twenty feet below the surface, and is mined in a small way for local purposes in Topeka, Soldier and Menoken.

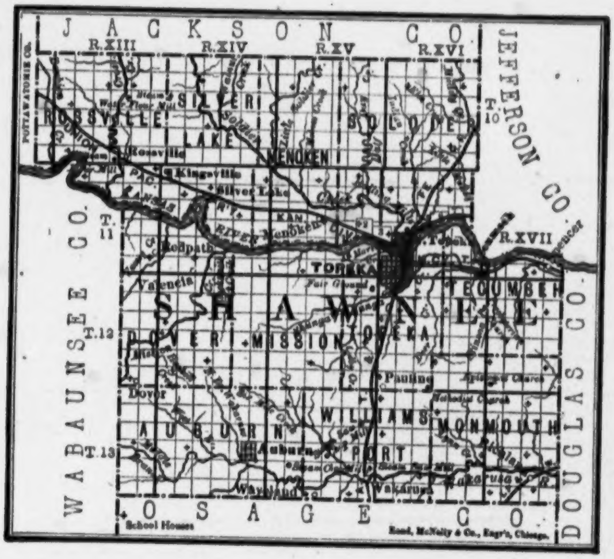

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

		1870.	1880.
	Auburn Township	662	844
(a)	Dover Township	611	813
(b)	Menoken Township	....	889
(c)	Mission Township	....	796
	Monmouth Township	713	1,176
(d)	Rossville Township	....	1,408
(e)	Silver Lake Township, including Silver Lake City	1,416	995
	Soldier Township	1,430	2,621
	Tecumseh Township	854	1,011
(f)	Topeka Township	1,079	2,253
	Topeka City	5,790	15,452
	Williamsport Township	566	777
		'3 121	29,033
	Silver Lake City	159	266

(a) Part to Mission, in 1871.
(b) From part of Silver Lake, in 1879.
(c) From parts of Townships of Dover and Topeka, in 1871.
(d) From part of Silver Lake, in 1871.
(e) Part to Rossville in 1871; part to Menoken, in 1879.
(f) Part to Mission, in 1871.

Concerning the origin of the names in this county, it is generally understood that Shawnee County receives its name from that well known tribe of Indians. Topeka is a Kaw word, meaning "wild potato;" Wakarusa, "river of big weeds;" Shunganunga, "the race course;" Menoken, "a fine growth;" Half-Day Creek, named after a Pottawatomie chief; Mission Creek, so called because of the old Kaw mission on its banks; Blacksmith Creek, from the Kaw blacksmith shop; Soldier Creek, because its banks were a favorite camping ground for soldiers passing from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley.

PRE-TERRITORIAL AND EARLY RESIDENTS.

The actual settlement of the county by white men dates from the time of the territorial organization in 1854. Prior to that time the title to the land was vested in the Indians occupying it, and their half-breed descendants. Aside from these and a few settlers along the route of the Leavenworth military road, and the California emigrant road, the only white residents in the county were the missionaries, teachers and government employes among the tribes of Indians inhabiting the country.

Probably the first white man that actually settled among the Indians of Shawnee County was Frederick Choteau, who in the year 1830 started a trading post on the west bank of Mission Creek, then American Chief Creek, and about two miles south of the Kansas river. To this place the Kaws removed one of their villages on account of the establishment of the post. During the same year Rev. William Johnson, brother of Rev. Thomas Johnson, of the Shawnee Mission, commenced his missionary labors among the Kaws, residing at their village for the two subsequent years. In 1835, the southern portion of the government farm was established in the valley of Mission Creek, a portion of which was plowed the same summer, by Major Daniel Boone, a grandson of the famous Kentucky pioneer, probably the first plowing within the limits of the county.

Mission buildings were erected during the summer of 1835, on the north part of the farm, northwest quarter of Section 33, into which Mr. Johnson and family moved, and resided continuously there for seven years. This settlement, consisting of Mr. Choteau's establishment, the mission, under charge of Mr. Johnson and wife, the government blacksmith, and farmer, and a few other employes, is the first of which there is any record within Shawnee County. Mission and Blacksmith creeks received their names from the old mission and blacksmith shop situated near their banks. (See Indian History, Missions).

The Papan brothers—Joseph, Ahcan, Louis, and Euberie—were Canadians, whose father emigrated from Montreal and settled in St. Louis in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Three of the brothers—Joseph, Ahcan, and Louis—married respectively Josette, Julie, and Victoire Gonvil—half breeds, their father, Louis Gonvil, a French trader, their mother a Kaw. These three girls, by the terms of the treaty made with their tribe in 1825, were each entitled to a section of land on the north bank of the Kansas River, their special reservations covering the present site of North Topeka, and running west up the river. In the spring of 1840, Joseph and Ahcan, with their wives, moved from Missouri onto one of these reservations, and were joined the following year by Louis and wife. In 1842 the Messrs. Papan established the first ferry across the Kansas River, long known as Papan's Ferry. It was just above the island onto which the Topeka City reservoir is built, the southern landing being on the present farm of Mrs. Anthony Ward. The ferry was started to accommodate the travel between Fort Leavenworth and New Mexico, but afterwards became a favorite crossing for the California and Oregon traders and emigrants.

In 1848 Louis Catalon and James McFerson moved to the Papan neighborhood, and in 1850 Fred Swice and George L. Young became settlers in what is now Soldier Township.

When the Pottawatomies were removed from the Osage to the Kansas River, the missionaries who had been employed among them, followed them to the new location. The limits of their reservation were not very definitely fixed at first, and the Catholic mission of Father J. B. Hocken was located too far south, intrenching upon the Shawnee reservation, on the site of the present township of Auburn. The mission was established in the fall of 1847. About twenty log cabins were built and occupied by the Indians during the following winter, and deserted by them in the spring, when they removed further north to their own reservation. These buildings served as homes for the Shawnees for several years, a part of them and 800 acres of land being purchased of them by John W Brown, the first white settler in Auburn. Mr. Brown, a native of Belmont, County, Ohio, came to the Shawnee Methodist Mission, near Westport, in 1849. He was then a young man of twenty years, by trade a blacksmith, in which capacity he was employed by the government at the Shawnee Mission, and afterwards at the Pottawatomie trading post at Uniontown. In July, 1854, he removed from Uniontown to the deserted mission station, and, as above stated, purchased land and cabins of the Shawnees, the portion upon which he settled, and where he yet resides (1882) being the northeast quarter of Section 26, Town 13, Range 14. The following month—August 11, 1854—Mr. Brown was joined by a party of settlers from Missouri, attracted to the place by the representation of its sole settler as to its beauty and desirability for a location. On the 12th of August, the following claims were made: E. Carriger, northeast quarter of Section 31, Town 13, Range 15; W. F. Johnson, south half of Section 14, Town 13, Range 15; M. A. Reed, southwest quarter of Section 31, Town 13, Range 15; J. J. Webb, northwest quarter of Section 25, Town 13, Range 15; B. B. Jones, northeast quarter of Section 25, Town 13, Range 15; Eli Snyder, southeast quarter of Section 30, Town 13, Range 15; and L. T. Cook, Section 27, Town 13, Range 14. This party lived for some time in the cabins lately occupied by the Shawnees, the little settlement being named Brownville in honor of the pioneer settler.

In the fall of 1847, Jonas Lykins removed from Osawatomie, and located in what is now Mission Township. He built a cabin, and in the following spring commenced to improve his farm. During 1848, the Baptist Missionary Society erected a log mission building on Section 32, and in the following year completed one of stone, in size 40x80 feet, near the former. They were both built under the superintendence of Dr. Johnston Lykins. Rev. Robert Simerwell, with his daughter Sarah (afterward Mrs. Baxter), and Miss Elizabeth McCoy, moved to this mission in 1848, and organized and taught an Indian school. Aside from those immediately connected with the mission, there were but few white settlers at this point. Among the superintendents were Mr. Saunders, Mr. Alexander, Rev. John Jackson, and Rev. John Jones. Mrs. J. C. Miller was at one time a teacher in the school, and Dr. D. L. Croysdale was Government physician. The mission closed about 1859. The mission farm consisted of 320 acres, a part of which, with improvements, was reserved for the benefit of the Baptist Board of Missions, in the treaty of 1861 with the Pottawatomies. Mr. Sidney W. Smith established his ferry across the Kansas, the southern landing being near the Baptist Mission, in 1852. The ferry was run for eight years. Mr. Smith moved to Uniontown in 1848, and into Mission Township in March, 1852, locating on the southeast quarter of Section 30, Town 11, Range 15. The landing of the ferry on the south bank was on the same section.

TERRITORIAL SETTLERS.

August 13, 1854, Rev. Robert Simerwell* removed from the Baptist Mission, in what is now Mission Township, and made the first settlement in the present township of Williamsport. He built a cabin, and in the fall a blacksmith shop, the first in the town. He lived upon his farm until his death, in 1868. Mr. Simerwell was followed by his son William, and Mr. Joseph Drenan, who arrived August 14, the latter settling on the northeast quarter of Section 27, Town 12, Range 15. Twelve days later, on the 26th, Messrs. William Matney and son arrived.

The first farm cultivated by a white man in Topeka Township, was the north half of Section 25, Town 11, Range 15, by Clement Shattio, a Frenchman, who came there from Uniontown, November 15, 1852. The farm was then owned by Alexander Bushman, a half-breed Shawnee Indian. It is situated one mile northwest of Topeka, on the south bank of the river. Mr. Shattio was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1800; came to Uniontown, June 15, 1848, and was married there to Ann Davis (colored) in 1850. He lived on the Bushman farm until August 15, 1854, when he bought out a Shawnee Indian's claim on the Shunganunga, located on the northeast quarter of Section 14, Town 12, Range 15. His wife was born in Palestine, Crawford County, Ill., about the year 1817. At the age of ten years she was stolen from her parents, who were free, and taken to Missouri, which was then a slave State. After being sold many times, she found herself, in May, 1848, in Uniontown. She bought her freedom in 1849. Mr. Shattio died at Topeka in the summer of 1882.

The following is the record of settlers coming to Topeka Township in 1854:

May 5, Horatio Cox, from Missouri, located on the northeast quarter of Section 4, Town 12, Range 16. The farm is two miles east of Topeka, near the crossing of Deer Creek, on the Tecumseh road. June 1, Anthony A. Ward bought the farm of a Kaw half-breed on the southwest quarter of Section 30, Town 11, Range 16. Mr. Ward moved his family on to this farm, which joins the city of Topeka on the west, September 1, 1854. July 15, Robert Matthews located on the southeast quarter of Section 33, Town 11, Range 16. He built in the fall the first blacksmith shop in the township of Topeka. In July, J. Jondron settled on the northeast quarter of Section 32, Town 11, Range 16, and A. Berringer on the northeast quarter of Section 33, Town 11, Range 16. July 25, Isaac Edwards settled on the southwest quarter of Section 27, Town 11, Range 16, and D. Chilson on the northwest quarter of Section 34, Town 11, Range 16. Edwards was imprisoned about eight years later, for the murder of a colored man. He was hung at the jail in Topeka by a mob. August 14, William R. Boggs bought a claim on the northeast quarter of Section 26, Town 11, Range 15. His farm is now the site of the State Insane Asylum. August 28, Gilbert Billard settled on the northwest quarter of Section 28, Town 11, Range 16, and Charles Sardein on the southwest quarter, Section 28, Town 11, Range 16, and Fred. Vascalders on the northeast quarter of Section 28, Town 11, Range 16, October 10, J. R. Warren settled on the northeast quarter of Section 9, Town 12, Range 16, H. McConnell on the southeast quarter of Section 9, Town 12, Range 16, and James McConnell on the southwest quarter of Section 15, Town 13, Range 16. Mr. Thomas Warren, who arrived on the same day, resided with his son, J. R., until his death, December 15, 1874, at the age of 104 years. October 17, William Pickerel located on the southeast quarter of Section 6, Town 12, Range 16. October 18, John Parkinson located on the northeast quarter of Section 11, Town 12, Range 15. October 20, Phillip Briggs located on the northwest quarter of Section 5, Town 12, Range 16, In November, William Griffenstein located on the farm since owned by Mr. Slayton. November 15, John T. Adams located on the southwest quarter of Section 10, Town 12, Range 16. December 7, James F. Merriam, from Vermont; December 12, James Hickey; December 20, Freeman R. Foster and Robert Mitchell; December 25, Dr. S. A. Martin; and December —, John Long, settled in the township.

November 29, 1854, Enoch Chase, M. C. Dickey, J. B. Chase and George Davis located on the present site of the city of Topeka, and December 4, C. K. Holliday, D. H. Horne, F. W. Giles, L. G. Cleveland, and S. A. Clark arrived, soon followed by T. G. Thornton, Timothy McIntyre, Jonas E. Greenwood, George F. Crow and William C. Lenicar.

The settlers of Topeka Township in 1855, were as follows: Joseph C. Miller, Frank L. Crane, W. W. Ross, John Ritchie, J. C, Jordan, John Armstrong, H. W. Curtis, Charles Farnsworth, L. W. Horne, R. A. Randlett, O. C. Nichols, S. D. Conwell, Frank Dawson, C. A. Sexton, Henry Cowles, John Perrin, Rev. Henry Burgess, Charles Frasier, C. A. Dexter, W. H. Weymouth, Daniel Sayers, Ephraim Herriott, Horatio Fletcher, Samuel Herriott, Daniel Bouta, H. Higgins, Johnston Thomas, King Smith, Antoine Bernier, H. Terrell, A. H. Barnard, Robert Todd, Dr. M. A. Campdoras, Henry Griffin, C. Durupt, Isaac Renfrew, J. Willetts, J. R. Jones, C. D. Howard, L. H. Wentworth, Robert Gilbert, Daniel Sheridan, James Goodridge, E. C. K. Garvey, James Chadwick, Dean Chadwick, C. C. Leonard, C. L. Terrel, Moses Dudley, J. Orcutt, William Scales, H. P. Waters, James K. Bunker, James McNamee, J. F. Cummings, Israel Zimmerman, Loring Farnsworth, E. Seagreaves, Abner Doane, A. M. Lewis, Guilford Dudley, John R. Lewis, George F. Boyd, D. Minnium, J. D. Clarkson, James Taggart, W. H. Weymouth, L. C. Wilmarth, A. G. Thompson, W. F. Creitz, G. W. Hathaway, H. H. Wentworth, Gabriel Wright, James Disney, Moses Hubbard, P. R. Hubbard, Eugene Dumez, C. N. Grey, P. O. Connor, E. S. Parker, Jesse Stone, O. H. Drinkwater, Samuel Hall Leonard Wendell, A. F. Whiting, W. E. Bowker, S. N. Frazier, M. C. Martin, William P. Thompson, David H. Moore, W. W. Henderson, William Gibbons, M. K. Smith, A. F. Hartwell, David Smith, Charles L. Wilbur, G. B. French, E. Trask, August Roberts, H. C. Young, Nelson Young, James Cowles, R. M. Luce, F. T. Tucker, Richard Gustine.

July 18, 1856, Alfred and John Sage claimed and settled on the southeast quarter of Section 35, Town 12, Range 13, the farm now being within the limits of the village of Dover, and owned by T. K. Thompson. Mrs. Alfred Sage, then Mrs. Mary Buell, came with the earliest Pennsylvania party to Kansas, and was living in a little log cabin on the Wakarusa when the first Missouri invasionists were encamped there. She afterwards lived a short time at Topeka, and from thence moved to Dover, where she still resides. In the fall of the same year (1856), Thomas and Albert Haskell, and John Rush arrived, and settled in the neighborhood. In the spring of 1857, John and Noah Gibbs, William Collins, and Jacob Orcutt arrived, and in the fall of that year Daniel Sayers, T. D. Parks, and Jacob Haskell. Daniel Sayers was a mason, who came to Kansas in 1854, and afterwards helped to build the old mill near the park in Topeka, now torn down. He died in Dover, August 28, 1860. Jacob Haskell was the godfather of Dover, naming it from the village of Dover, N. H., which place was his former home. From September, 1857, until the fall of 1867, Dover formed a part of Auburn Township, being made a voting precinct October 1, 1860, the polling place being a log schoolhouse on the site of the present village.

In 1848, Abram B. Burnett, a Pottawatomie Chief, and a man of more than ordinary ability, moved into the reservation just set apart for the tribe, and settled near the base of "Burnett's Mound." His farm, which was broken the same year, was the home of himself and family until his death, in 1870, and upon it he was buried. His name is identified with the locality, and it seems very appropriate that one spot in Shawnee County should perpetuate the memory of the old Chief, whose people once called so large a part of its territory their own.

"Burnett's Mound," one of the oldest landmarks in the country surrounding Topeka, is a high peak to the southwest of the city. It was one of the prominent points in the landscape which attracted the attention of the pioneers

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*For more special notice, see *Pottawatomie Missions* (Indian history).

of 1854, and was called by them Webster's Peak, the name by which it was known to Eastern emigrants for many years.

DEFUNCT TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Uniontown was established in 1848 as an Indian Traders' Post in the Pottawatomie Reservation, in the western part of what is now Dover Township, and about a mile from the south bank of the Kansas. For several years it was the largest and most important trading point on the river; many of the pioneer settlers of the new towns that sprung up after the organization of the Territory having been residents of the place. The late Thomas N. Stinson, afterwards the founder of Tecumseh, built the first house at Uniontown in the spring of 1848, and was, while living there, a successful Government trader. Other settlers soon followed and erected buildings, and in two years the post had grown into a little hamlet of fifty buildings, fourteen of which were stores. It was the gathering place of the Pottawatomies for annual payment, a thriving trade being carried on with them, and with the various persons employed for their benefit. The old California and Oregon road ran near the village, by which Rocky Mountain traders and trappers passed over the adjacent ferry on their route to the Northwest. Among the early residents of Uniontown, besides those above mentioned, were John W. Brown (1851), first settler in the town of Brownville; Clement Shattio, the first settler in the township of Topeka; Hayden D. McMeekin, one of the founders of the town of Indianola and a pioneer landlord in Leavenworth city; Anthony Ward, who removed to a farm near the present site of Topeka in 1854; A. G. Boone, whose father had lived in the near vicinity when it was Kansas Reservation; and Mrs. Falobia Green (1852), who remained on the old town site. The following traders settled at the post and erected buildings during the spring and summer of 1848; Ewing & Ewing, P. E. Sarpie, Robert A. Kinsey, O. H. P. Polk, T. D. S. McDonald, as agent for Choteau, —— McDowell, and W. W. Cleghorn. Dr. Gallimore, with his wife and sister, J. R. Whitehead, John D. Laslie, and William Dyer were among the very early settlers.

In 1849 and '50 the cholera raged with fearful violence among the Indians. Uniontown was almost deserted; only three of the traders—Messrs. Stinson, Whitehead, and McDonald, remaining with Dr. Gallimore and family to assist, as they might, in relieving the prevalent distress. Dr. Gallimore and wife contracted the disease and died; the others escaped an attack. The sister was taken to Westport by Mr. Stinson after the death of her brother, and along the California road, over which they passed, they saw many corpses of those who had suddenly sickened and died, away from friends, and deprived even of burial. The mortality among the Pottawatomies was terrible—they died by hundreds. Before the surviving whites left Uniontown twenty-two were buried in one pit.

When Kansas was organized as a Territory, and new towns began to spring up in the valleys of the Kansas and the Wakarusa, the prosperity of Uniontown was at an end. In 1854 it was reduced to half its former size, and a year later it was entirely abandoned as a trading post, although the Indians received their payments there until 1859. The site of this old settlement is now the farm of widow La Point, every trace of the town having disappeared.

Tecumseh, the First County Seat.—The beautiful site on which the village of Tecumseh was afterwards built, was selected by Col. T. N. Stinson for a home in 1852. During that year he had sixty acres on Section 1, Town 12, Range 16, broken and fenced, and on the 20th of March, 1853, he moved on to the farm with his family.

Mr. Stinson was a native of Preble County, Ohio, where he was born April 14, 1818. His parents removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1822, where they both died the following year, leaving him an orphan at the early and helpless age of five years. In 1838 Mr. Stinson removed to Livingston County, Ill. In 1843 he first came to Kansas, then the Indian Territory, settling January 3, at Pottawatomie Creek, where he worked for a short time as blacksmith at the "Baptist Mission." He then went to Westport, Mo., where he hired with Simpson & Hunter, who had an extensive Indian trading house at that point. He remained in their employ for nearly four years, being stationed at Paoli, then at Pottawatomie Creek, and later among the Delawares. In 1848 he became a partner, and stationed himself at Uniontown, where he carried on an extensive and lucrative trade with the Pottawatomie Indians until 1852. Some time during that year he removed to the Indian village, near Burnett's Mound, established his store, and there remained until February, 1854. At that time he removed to the present site of Tecumseh, being the first white settler in that region. He married in 1850, Miss Julia Bushman, an educated Shawnee woman; and in the Government treaty with her tribe, they received a direct grant of land, covering his present farm, on which he settled in 1856, together with a part of the village plat of Tecumseh. He died at his house, near Tecumseh, November 1, 1882.

Among those who located at Tecumseh during the spring and summer of 1854, were J. K. Waysman, A. D. M. Hands, H. Walker, Albert Byler, Joshua Sartain, and Nathaniel Hedrick, all from Missouri, who came in May. In June, David Copeland, James Herron, Reuben Lowe, Rev. J. B. Stateler, John Horner, and Francis Grassmuck arrived. In July, Robert Edwards, October—J. C. Nickum, Jehiel Tyler, D. Updegraph, and John Morris. November—James W. Small, William Vaughan Dr. D. W. Hunter, B. Sublette, Osburne Naylor, Rev. Charles Jordan, J. W. Stephenson. December—Judge Rush Elmore, Rev. H. J. Strickler, and Charles Stevenson.

In August, 1854, the site for the city of Tecumseh was located, the place heretofore having been known as "Stinson's." The site covered 320 acres; 240 being pre-empted for town purposes, and the balance owned by Mr. Stinson. The survey was made by C. C. Spaulding, August 15, 1854. The following gentlemen were the original proprietors of the projected city: Col. T. N. Stinson, Judge Rush Elmore, Alabama; Judge S. W. Johnson, Ohio; Governor A. H. Reeder, Pennsylvania; Samuel H. Woodson and Abram Comings, Missouri; Albert Elmore, Alabama; Dr. James M. Hunter, Missouri; J. W. Whitfield, Tennessee; and Col. A. J. Isacks.

The site selected was one of the most beautiful on the river; a high open prairie, with deep ravines on each side, through one of which flowed the Shunganunga, here a broad deep stream, bordered with heavy timber. Mr. Stinson's house and farm were picturesquely situated near the Shunganunga, on the eminence where the upland and prairie slope down to the river. During the winter of 1854 a sawmill was built by Messrs. Uptegraph and Morris, and a store was opened by Messrs. William Vaughan and B. Sublette, the first mill and store in the place. Rev. J. B. Stateler preached the first sermon in his tent, October 10, 1854, his house not being built at the time. A ferry was established by T. N. Stinson and J. K. Waysman in 1854, arranged with ropes and buoys; the boat being of sufficient size to carry three teams or wagons at each trip. A good road was constructed to the ferry landing, and the enterprise was considered an important one, the ferry being the principal crossing for the route from Leavenworth to the Sac and Fox and other Southern agencies. A school was opened in the early spring of 1855 by William Ireland. Two mail routes were established about the same time, one from Tecumseh to the Sac and Fox agency, the other via Pottawatomie Baptist Mission to Uniontown and Wabaunsee.

Among the settlers of 1855 were the following: Eli Hopkins W. Y. Roberts, William A. Stewart, William Hook, S. Ripple, Joseph Weaver, Benjamin Newsom, Capt. E. Allen, J. Reed, Joseph Molton, William Riley, T. Strother, Jesse Rumsey, Adam Bowers, John Bowers, Gus. Vaughan, George Rumsey, Joseph Allen, A. Lovelace, Samuel Acland, Isaac Roberts, H. Carmichael, C. C. Antrin, John Martin, W. O. Yeager, B. Fogle, Kenzie Stofield, V. Rush, Edward Hoagland, Eli Stofield, Rev. Mr. Piper, Dr. Snow, J. M. Pherson, N. Shadley, William Shadley, Benjamin D. Castleman, A. Delap, A. Imes, Erastus Moffit, William Frost, R. Carmichael, Rev. Paul Shepard, A. D. Reed, John T. Lawrence, O. Moffit, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Ellis, William Ireland, John Scott, William Jones, Henry Canfield.

At the session of the first Territorial Legislature, held at the Shawnee Manual Labor School, July, 1855, the town of Tecumseh was designated as the permanent county-seat of Shawnee County. A strong effort was made to locate the Territorial capital at Tecumseh, but Lecompton proved a successful rival. Tecumseh received the following votes: Messrs. Croysdale, Strickler, Thomas Johnson, Forman and Richardson.

The Tecumseh Town Association was incorporated August, 1855, and on the 17th of September entered into contract with the County Commissioners for the erection of a court-house and jail. The site for the building was donated by the association, and early in the spring of 1856 the work was commenced. The brick and stone work was done by parties from Westport, Mo., and the wood work by Luther M. Carter. The court-house was of brick, forty by fifty feet in size, two stories, with a portico supported by columns on the north. A broad corridor, with offices on either side, extended from north to south, the jail being in the southwest corner of the building. District and Probate Court was held in Tecumseh during the spring and fall, and the village became headquarters for the most distinguished Pro-slavery legal talent in the district.

A description of the town, its condition and prospects in the summer of 1855, appeared in an article published August 4 in the *Kansas Herald* (Leavenworth). The writer, after alluding to the completion of the steam saw-mill, and the large amount of lumber ready for use, further says:

"Three brick-yards are now in operation, and large quantities of brick have been burned and are now ready for use. Dr. Hunter is putting up a large, brick store; W. A. M. Vaughan & Co. have a number of hands now engaged in collecting material for a large brick store, which they will commence in a week or two. The town company have contracted with Mr. Ayment for the construction of a brick hotel, seventy by forty feet, two stories high; and several other parties are making arrangements for building as soon as the weather moderates, and workmen can be obtained. In addition to the stores of Vaughan & Co. and Ewing & Kavanagh, there are blacksmith and tailor shops, and a very good log hotel, sixty by thirty feet, two stories high, and lean-to twenty by twenty feet. This hotel contains sixteen good-sized rooms, is just finished, and the furniture (entirely new) already put in."

(Mr. Edward Hoagland was landlord of this hotel.)

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"A schoolhouse is now in course of erection, and lots have been purchased by the Presbyterian, Methodist, Christian and Catholic denominations for the erection of churches. The Methodists are making arrangements to put up their edifice this fall. Society here will be of the first-class. Among those who have selected Tecumseh as their place of residence are Hon. Rush Elmore, Hon. John W. Whitfield, Attorney-General Isaacs and other gentlemen of high standing, professional and social, who will soon have their families and slaves domiciled here."

The Methodist Church alluded to above was built during the year, Rev. J. B. Stateler preaching the first sermon. The growth and prosperity of Tecumseh for the two or three succeeding years was all that its people could desire. In 1856 a bridge company was formed which secured an exclusive charter of bridge privilege at Tecumseh and for five miles west. The company contracted for an iron superstructure to be built at Cincinnati, the bridge to be 600 feet long, with two spans of 280 feet. The work of preparing abutments was commenced, but the enterprise finally proved a failure. During 1857-58 mills were built, stores well supplied with attractive merchandise opened on the streets facing the "Public Square"; the "Tecumseh Lyceum and Library" was chartered; three newspapers, the *Southerner*, the *Settler* and the *Note-Book*, lived their ambitious but brief lives; pretty dwellings, with nicely cultivated gardens, were scattered along the principal streets; the young folks had their merry gatherings and dances, and those older and wiser hoped against hope until the final removal of the county-seat to Topeka, with the prospect of its also becoming the capital of the future State, decided the fate of the village. From that time the decay of Tecumseh was as rapid as had been its growth. In 1859 the public records were removed to Topeka, and finally the court-house itself was sold at public sale, its bricks and wood being utilized in the building of farmhouses in the vicinity.

Of the village, as above described, only enough remains to mark the ruin of the hopes of its founders. A single stone structure used for a store—the only one in the place—stands like a sleepy sentinel, facing the level, unfenced plat, grown rank with jimson weed and witch grass, once the "Court Square." The streets are vacated, and the few dilapidated houses that remain, stand, many of them, untenanted and windowless, in undefined localities, having a disconsolate air, as if deserted by their owners and too poor to get away. A postoffice, a country schoolhouse, and a plain brick church, Methodist, still linger on the site. Down what was the main street, going toward the river, the sides are lined with a shaggy, untrimmed hedge, beautiful in its rank verdure, and at the foot, where was the ferry landing, and where was to be the first bridge across the Kaw, the river has gnawed away the bank into precipitous form. The trains pass ever and anon, but no passengers stop at the village of Tecumseh; no sound is heard save the hum of insects, the chirp of birds, and the long low of the straggling kine, grown fat upon the rank grass of the deserted streets.

Rochester.—The site of this much named town was selected by J. Butler Chapman, in August, 1854. In his 'History of Kansas," published in 1855, he states that the town is located "one and a half miles from the river, (Kansas) on a beautiful stream known as *Conda River* (formerly *Soldier Creek*)." It was situated immediately at the junction of the four great roads of the Territory. The proprietor states that it was laid out at right angles, with a number of large public squares, for schools, churches, etc.; also that "Being equal distant from almost every settled point in the Territory, he ventured to say that no other place had the claims for the seat of government that Whitfield had."

The town was first named Delaware City, Messrs J. B. Chapman, James A. Gray, and Fred Swice forming the town association. The name was soon changed to Whitfield City, afterwards to Kansopolis, and finally to Rochester.

Among the settlers of 1855 were Vincent Cohe, Samuel Lockhart, C. C. Leonard, J. F. Cailloz, E. Bollotte, T. Bruno, A. Colcomb, E. Chambourmiere, A. Roberti, Aime Malespine, J. and H. Seal, J. E. Thompson and Thomas Jenner.

In 1856, as Kansopolis, it was still thriving, quite a little hamlet having sprung up. An express ran twice a week between the place and Topeka, and, until the location of the capital was practically decided, Kansopolis had aspirations in that direction.

Among the settlers of 1856 in Soldier Township, were G. Cumings, J. Johnson, James M. Harding, Joseph Middaugh, J. W. Price, Ezekiel Marple, and William Owen.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, also, when a young lawyer in Leavenworth, in order to eke out his not quite satisfactory income, turned farmer for a few months in 1859; opening during the summer a farm on Indian Creek, for Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, as a place of residence for his relatives, Henry Clark and Mrs. Walker. Mr. Sherman, before their arrival, had superintended the erection of a house and barn, and the fencing of 100 acres. The town site is now occupied by a farm, no trace of the aspiring village remaining.

Indianola was situated at the crossing of Soldier Creek, a mile and a half from Papin's Ferry, and on the road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley. The land for the town site was purchased by H. D. McMeekin, of Louis View, a half-breed, and the town laid out in November, 1854, the proprietors being John F. Baker, H. D. McMeekin, and George H. Perrin. The first public sale of lots was on the 27th of June, 1855. A good frame hotel and other buildings were erected, and the town attained quite a degree of prosperity, but like many of its neighbors it was soon overshadowed by Topeka. It is now extinct.

Mairsville was located by Thomas W. Mairs, in 1855, on the southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 12, Range 17.

Washington.—The town site of Washington was selected and laid out in the spring of 1855. It was located on Section 15, Township 12, Range 17, a deep ravine separating it from the town of Big Springs. The original proprietors of the town were W. Y. Roberts, William Frost, William Riley, Joseph Molten and Capt. E. Allen. A hotel was built at the place and kept by Capt. Allen for several years. There is now but one house on the town site.

Kenamo was laid out by Joseph Allen, in 1856, on the northwest quarter of Section 10, Township 12, Range 17.

Williamsport (defunct).—The Williamsport Town Company was organized in Lycoming County, Pa., in 1857, by citizens of the town of Williamsport in that county. It consisted of twenty-five members, three of whom—Dr. A. J. Huntoon, T. U. Thompson, and Joel Huntoon—located in the township, and made improvements.

A town site was selected and laid out one mile northeast of the present town of Wakarusa, upon which one house was built by Mr. Huntoon. The house was demolished in the hurricane of 1860, and the farm of Fillmore Purl now covers the old town site.

Carthage.—Cone's *History of Shawnee County* gives the following sketch of one of the towns of the past: "The town of Carthage was laid out in 1857. The original town company consisted of W. B. Stith, W. M. Jordan, C. P. Clemens, J. B. Whitaker, and G. Bassett. A. D. Reed was the surveyor. The town site was located on the east half of Section 34, and west half of Section 35, Township 12, Range 16. The only house ever built on the town site was built by W. B. Stith. A well was dug by the company near the center of the town site, in 1857. Nineteen years afterwards, a horse, belonging to Joseph Lesties, fell into the well, there being no 'town pump' to denote its locality. After a careful survey, the well was found to be located exactly in the center of a laid-out road. The road, however, had never been used, and after the horse fell in the well (where he is supposed to be yet), C. A. Thrasher, Township Trustee, filled the well up, and thus perished Carthage."

GENERAL POLITICAL HISTORY.

It is the purpose here to give the reader a view of political measures as they affected what is now Shawnee County, but which in 1854 had no existence whatever as a part of the then unformed Territory of Kansas. The word "political" is used in a broad sense, and it will be unnecessary to state this fact when the following pages, falling under this head, have been perused.

On the 8th of November, 1854, Governor Reeder issued a proclamation dividing the Territory of Kansas into seventeen election districts, the third, comprising territory afterwards known as Shawnee County, being defined as follows:

> Beginning at the mouth of Big Springs Branch on the south side of Kansas River; thence up the same to its farthest source; thence by a southerly line to the north bank of the Wakarusa River, at the east side of the house of Charles Matney; thence up said river, and its main branch, to the line of the Pottawatomie Reservation, and thence by the southern and western lines of said reservation to the Kansas River, and down said river to the place of beginning.

The first election in this district was for Delegate to Congress, the three candidates being Hon John A. Wakefield, Gen. J. W. Whitfield, and Hon. Robert P. Flenneken. It was held November 10, 1854, at the house of Thomas N. Stinson, at Tecumseh, the judges of election being John Horner, S. D. Stateler, and Anthony Ward. The result of the election showed forty votes for Gen. Whitfield, and seven for Mr. Flenneken—the Free-state residents taking no part whatever in the election.

At the opening of the new year, 1855, the Territory was divided into three judicial districts, Hon. Rush Elmore being assigned to the second, or southeastern, as Judge, with provision for holding court at Tecumseh in the spring and autumn. The southeastern judicial included the third election district, the first officers for the latter being John Horner of Tecumseh, appointed Justice of the Peace, December 5, 1854; C. K. Holliday commissioned as Justice of the Peace, and Daniel Horne as Constable, January 22, 1855. The population of the district at this time, according to a census taken in February by T. W. Hayes was 252 persons—161 males; 91 females; 101 voters; 112 minors; natives of the United States, 215; foreigners, 12; slaves, 6.

On the 8th of March, five days after the census returns were completed, Governor Reeder issued a proclamation for an election to be holden on the 30th of the same month, for the choice of members to the first Territorial Legislature. In the third district the election was held as in November, at the house of Mr. Stinson, in Tecumseh. By this time party lines were very sharply defined and the Free-state citizens of the district, for the first time, thought it expedient to test their strength at the polls. Along the Wakarusa, and in the thriving and ambitious town of Tecumseh, the Pro-slavery party was in the ascendant, while the vigorous and rapidly growing town of Topeka was strongly Free-soil. H. J. Strickler was the Pro-slavery candidate for member of the Council, and Dr. D. L. Croysdale for member of the house. The Free-state candidates were Jesse D. Wood for member of Council, and C. K. Holliday for member of the house. The total number of votes cast was reported at 372, divided as follows: Pro-slavery, 366; Free-state, 4; scattering, 2. As the total number of votes in the district had been given by the census of the preceding month at 101, so sudden and extraordinary an increase in the adult Pro-slavery male population, could only signify illegality in the voting, fraud in the returns, or a combination of both. The judges of election appointed by Governor Reeder, were L. B. Stateler, H. B. Burgess, and H. N. Watts. There had been a disagreement among them as to the oath which they ought to take, Mr. Burgess, being a Free-state man, favoring the form prescribed by the Governor, and the other two proposing to take the "organic act" as their guide. The waiting crowd became impatient, noisy, and some of them became threatening, especially towards Burgess, at the delay in organizing. The judges finally resigned, and a Pro-slavery Board was chosen.

Although the congressional committee did not investigate the election troubles in the Third Election District, and throughout the State, until the following year, the Free-state citizens protested against the election, and, on the basis of the facts which did come to light, Governor Reeder ordered a new election, to be held at Tecumseh, on May 22, 1855. Daniel H. Horne, John Ritchie, and Amos G. Adams, were judges of election. The Free-state candidate for member of the Legislature, C. K. Holliday, received 148 out of 149 votes cast.

The Pro-slavery party protested against this election—declared it illegal, and absented themselves from the polls.

The Legislature convened at Pawnee on the 2nd of July. Mr. Holliday's seat was contested by, and awarded to, Dr. Croysdale, "elected" on the 30th of March.

The legislature thus fraudulently elected—and in which it is certain the majority of the bona fide settlers of the Third District had no part, their chosen delegate being refused a seat—proceeded, among other arbitrary acts, to define the boundaries of Shawnee County, to locate the county seat, to establish a Probate Court, and to appoint the commissioners and other county officers. Under the rule thus set up it is apparent that the majority of voters in the county were relieved of all the duties of citizenship, save that of paying taxes, and, as the sequel shows, they concluded to forego that, until such times as they might have some voice in making their laws, and choosing their officers.

The Congressional Committee took the testimony of many witnesses to the frauds perpetrated in the March election. They held their sitting in March, 1856, among others examined being Rev. H. B. Burgess (the Judge of Election, whom Gov. Reeder appointed); W. A. M. Vaughan, postmaster at Tecumseh, Pro-slavery; Rev. Charles Jordan, D. H. Horne, one of the judges in the May election; James Hickey and Lewis O. Wilmarth. The committee elicited the facts given below:

> On the 28th of March, 1855, persons from Clay, Jackson and Howard counties, Missouri, began to come into Tecumseh in wagons, carriages, and on horseback, armed with guns, bowie-knives, and revolvers. They were provided with tents, and camped close to the town, and continued coming in and camping until the day of election. The night before the election 200 men were sent for from the camp of the Missourians at Lawrence. On the morning of the election, before the polls were opened, some 300 or 400 Missourians and others collected in the yard about the house of Thomas N. Stinson where the election was to be held; armed with bowie-knives, revolvers and clubs. They said they came to vote and whip the damned Yankees; and would vote without being sworn. Some said they came to have a fight, and wanted one.
>
> Col. Samuel H. Woodson, of Independence, Mo., was in the room of the judges, when they arrived, preparing poll-books and tally-lists, and remained there during the attempt to organize. The room of the judges was also filled by many of these strangers. The judges could not agree concerning the oath to be taken by themselves, or the oath to be administered to the voters. Mr. Burgess desiring to administer the oath prescribed by the Governor, and the other two judges opposing it. During the discussion between the judges which lasted some time, the crowd outside became excited and noisy, threatening and

cursing Mr. Burgess, the Free-state Judge. Persons were sent at different times, by the crowd outside, into the room where the judges were, with threatening messages, especially against Mr. Burgess, and at last ten minutes were given them to organize in, or leave. As the time passed, persons outside would call out the minutes left, with threats against Burgess if he did not agree to organize. At the end of that time, the judges not being able to organize, left the room, and the crowd proceeded to elect new judges and carry on the election.

The Free-state men generally left the ground without voting; stating that there was no use in their voting there. The polls were so crowded during the first part of the day that the citizens could not get up to the window to vote. Threats were made against the Free-state men. In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Gilpatrick was attacked and driven off by the mob. A man, by some called "Texas," made a speech to the crowd, urging them to vote, and to remain on the ground until the polls were closed, for fear the "Abolitionists" would come there in the afternoon and overpower them, and thus they would lose all their trouble. For making an affidavit in a protest against this election, setting forth the facts, Mr. Burgess was indicted by the grand jury for perjury, which indictment was pending at the time of the investigation, fifteen months after, Mr. Burgess never having been informed who his accuser was, or what was the testimony against him.

A large majority, four to one, of the actual settlers of that District were Free-state men, and there cannot be the least doubt that if none but the actual settlers of the District had voted at that election, the Free-state candidates would have been elected. The number of legal voters in the District according to the census returns was 101. The total number of votes cast was 372, of which number only thirty-two were on the census returns.

In his testimony Postmaster Vaughan gave the names of seventy-five residents of the district which appeared on the poll list, and Mr. Burgess the names of sixty-nine who did not vote at the first election held March 30. L. B. Stateler, one of the Pro-slavery judges of election, deposed as follows: "1st—A consultation held by the three Judges in reference to the form of oath, two proposing to take the Organic Act as their guide, the other (Burgess) determining to take the form prescribed by the governor.

2nd.—Two judges wished to have clerks, the other (Burgess) refused to have any, whereupon Mr. Watts resigned. The other two not agreeing as to the manner of conducting the election, I proposed to Burgess that we all mutually consent to resign, to which he (Burgess) consented, and it was proclaimed from the window to the assembled voters without, whereupon they proceeded accord-ding to the governor's instructions in an orderly manner to elect other judges to fill the vacancies, and proceeded to business. The Pro-slavery voters were generally present and voted. The Free-soilers did not generally attend, though not prevented from either attending or voting, as those who were present did vote.

There was some excitement existing, at the time, in the Territory, which was attributed by all sober reflecting men, to the Emigrant Aid Society's movements, in bringing into the territory a great number of men, at the time of the election in March, most of whom were men without families, many of whom returned soon after the election was past to their former homes. At our fall election for delegates to Congress, the first time, I was appointed by the Governor as one of the judges; and a more quiet election I never witnessed; all parties came together as neighbors, and voted and went their way; and so I think it would have remained but for the foreign interference referred to above."

The second election, for a delegate to Congress, was held October 1, 1855. Tecumseh polled fifty-two votes, and Precinct, No. 110, twenty-three votes for J. W. Whitfield, there being no Free-state candidates in the field.

On August 14 and 15, 1855, the first Free-state Convention in the Territory was held at Lawrence. F. W. Giles and C. K. Holliday, of Topeka, being members of the Committee on Resolutions from the Third District. On the 25th, members of the party, from this district, met at Topeka to select delegates to the Big Springs Convention, fixed to be held September 5. Resolutions were passed favoring a free State, a free constitution, a free press, freedom of thought, of speech and of action; unequivocally endorsing Governor Reeder's course and his character; appointing A. M. Jordan, of Tecumseh; W. Y. Roberts, of Big Springs; and A. G. Adams and James Cowles, of Topeka, as delegates to represent the district in the Big Springs Convention—Substitutes, J. Tyler and Wm. Jordan, of Tecumseh, W. R. Frost, of Big Springs, and F. W. Giles, of Topeka; and finally organizing the party of the Third District, with W. Y. Roberts, C. K. Holliday, C. W. Moffatt, Hiram H. Wentworth, and James Gilpatrick, as Executive Committee. In pursuance with the action of the Delegate Convention, held at Topeka, September 19, two delegates for each legislative representative were elected on October 9, they to form the Constitutional Convention. C. K. Holliday and W. Y. Roberts were the delegates from this district; Mr. Holliday receiving 194 and Mr. Roberts 184 votes.

The sessions of the Topeka Constitutional Convention were held in Constitution Hall, on Kansas avenue, the building being plastered by the Town Association for the occasion. The convention was called to order Tuesday morning, October 23, but only twenty-one members, less than a quorum, being present, it adjourned to Wednesday, 9 o'clock A. M. On Wednesday morning, after prayer by Rev. Mr. Burgess, of Topeka, James H. Lane was elected president; Samuel C. Smith, secretary; and Rev. H. B Burgess, chaplain; Mr. Timothy McIntire, of Topeka, was chosen door keeper, and Mr. Loring Farnsworth, sergeant at arms; E. C. K. Garvey was reporter for the Topeka paper (*Kansas Freeman*), which was issued every evening. The sessions continued sixteen days, and was an event of special local as well as general interest to Topeka, as the attention of the people was directed towards the town at this time, as the possible, if not probable, site of the future Capital of the State of Kansas. It was now made temporary Capital; the permanent location of the seat of Government to be fixed at the first General Assembly.

In case the constitution should be ratified by the people at the election on the 15th of December following, an election for State officers and members of the General Assembly was to be held January 15, 1856. At the election, on the Topeka Constitution, the vote of Shawnee County was 236 for, none against. The precincts were Topeka, Brownsville, Tecumseh and Washington. The following gentlemen were elected January 15, 1856, as members from the Third District to the first Topeka Legislature: T. G. Thornton, Senator; Milton C. Dickey, W. R. Frost and William Simerwell, Representatives.

On the 6th of June, 1857, Governor Walker, in a speech at Topeka, said: "In October next, not under the act of the late Territorial Legislature, but under the laws of Congress, you, the people of Kansas, have a right to elect a delegate to Congress, and to elect a Territorial Legislature." Believing in the honesty of this authoritative statement, the Free-state citizens of Shawnee County, in common with others throughout the State, in convention at Grasshopper Falls, resolved to contest the general election on the 5th of the following October. A meeting, endorsing the action of the convention, was held at Union Hall, Topeka, August 31, resolutions commendatory of its proceedings being offered and adopted.

The last election under the Territorial Government was held November 6, 1860, William E. Bowker and John P. Greer being elected Representatives.

The first election under the State Government was held November 5, 1861, and for further particulars in regard to general political matters, the reader is referred to succeeding pages.

LEGISLATORS.

During the Territorial existence of Kansas, Shawnee County had in the Territorial Council, Hiram J. Strickler, of Tecumseh, Cyrus K. Holliday and Chester Thomas, of Topeka. In the Territorial House of Representatives the county was represented by D. L. Croysdale, of Tecumseh, and M. W. McGee, of "110" (now in Osage County) in 1855; in 1858 by James A. Delong, of Auburn; in 1859 by George B. Holmes, of Topeka; in 1860 by William H. Fitzpatrick, of Topeka, and S. R. Caniff, of Burlingame; in 1861 by William E. Bowker and John P. Greer, of Topeka.

The Territorial Legislature of 1861 was in session at Lawrence when Kansas was admitted as the thirty-fourth sovereign State of the American Union, January 29, 1861, and the body adjourned February 2, 1861. Governor Robinson was sworn into office February 9, 1861, and he issued a proclamation convening the first State Legislature at Topeka, March 26, 1861, and where, the State capital having been located by a vote of the people November 5, 1861, annual sessions of the Legislature were held thereafter, until January, 1877, the biennial system began.

By the apportionment under the State Constitution the sixth election district comprised the counties of Shawnee, Jackson and Jefferson, having two senators and eight representatives. The first members of the State Senate from this district were Hiram W. Farnsworth, of Topeka, and Edward Lynde, of Grasshopper (now Valley) Falls. The Representatives were Henry Buckmaster and Jerome Kunkel, of Jefferson County, A. Ray, of Jackson County, and William E. Bowker, Hiram W. Curtis, John E. Moore, S. R. Caniff and H, Heberling, of Shawnee County; the two last named representing territory that is now in Osage County.

Legislature of 1862.—In the Senate, Cyrus K. Holliday served the unexpired term of Senator Farnsworth, who accepted the position of Kaw Indian Agent in 1861. The Representatives elected in November, 1861, were Paul E. Havens and Azel Spaulding, of Jefferson County, Martin Anderson and Golden Silvers, of Jackson County, and J. M. Huber, H. W. Martin, Jeremiah Sabin and C. H. Welch, from the counties of Shawnee and Osage, then all Shawnee.

1863.—The Legislature of 1862 having made a new apportionment, Shawnee County became Senatorial District No. 8, Representative Districts Nos. 41 and 42. District No. 41 embraced the townships of Topeka and Soldier, District No. 42 those of Tecumseh, Monmouth, Williamsport and Auburn.

1867.—By the new apportionment made by the Legislature of 1866, the numbers of the representative districts and their respective territory remained unchanged.

1872.—The apportionment of 1871 made Shawnee County Senatorial District No. 20, and Representative Districts Nos. 56, 57 and 58. No. 56 embraced all the territory lying north of the Kansas River, No. 57 the Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of Topeka, and No. 58 the residue of the county.

1877.—The apportionment made by the Legislature of 1876 continued Shawnee County as Senatorial District No. 20, its Representative Distrists Nos. 62 63 and 64; their territory unchanged. State senators elected in 1876 were for a term of four years, representatives for a term of two years, being a period just double that of the previous terms of State legislators.

1882.—The act of 1881 to apportion the State for senators and representasives constitutes Shawnee County Senatorial District No. 16, and designates the Representative districts as Nos. 46, 47 and 48, the territory in each remaining the same as in the former districts, 62, 63 and 64.

Biennial sessions have been held from 1877, representatives chosen in 1880, being as follows:

Senate—D. C. Metsker, Topeka; House—John H. Foucht, North Topeka; Thomas J. Anderson, Topeka; John B. Johnson, Topeka.

Mr. Johnson was elected the Speaker of the House of Representatives; the first honor of the kind that has come to a resident of Shawnee County.

The Representatives chosen in 1882 were: Thomas M. Jones, North Topeka; George W. Veale, Topeka; J. B. McAfee, Topeka.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

During the organic existence of Shawnee County, it has had its Probate Court, its County Commissioners' Court, its Court made up of Chairmen of its Board of Township Supervisors, its Territorial District and its State District Court, and sessions of the United States District and Circuit Courts are also held in this city.

Attention is now called to the District Court in the Territorial periods, which was presided over by Hon. Rush Elmore, a resident of Tecumseh Township, one of the three Territorial Judges, who held his first term of court November 8, 1858, with Erastus B. Smith, Deputy District Clerk; Loami McArthur, Clerk; and Thomas W. Maires, Sheriff; the last term having been held in November, 1860.

Jacob Safford, elected Judge of the Third Judicial District at the election held under the Wyandotte Constitution, December, 1859, opened court in chambers, April 25, 1861; Dr. James Fletcher was Clerk of the District Court, and he appointed Hiram McArthur as Deputy, May 13, 1861. The first term of court commenced October 7, 1861, Alonzo H. Hale being Sheriff, and Justus Brockway, Prosecuting Attorney.

By the provisions of the Wyandotte Constitution there were five judicial districts, and the third comprised the counties of Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Pottawatomie, Riley, Davis, Dickinson and Clay. By an act of the Legislature of 1864, the counties of Jackson and Jefferson were detached from the first and attached to the third judicial district, and Saline had also become a part of the third district.

By an act of the Legislature of 1867, the eighth judicial district was formed, and in its formation there was taken from the third the counties of Riley, Davis, Clay, Dickinson and Saline, and by an act of the Legislature of 1881, the counties of Jackson and Jefferson were detached from the third and attached to the first judicial district, and the county of Riley was detached from the eighth and attached to the third judicial district, the third district now comprising the counties of Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Pottawatomie and Riley.

The term of office for the Judge is four years. Jacob Safford served from December, 1859, to November, 1863; C. K. Gilchrist, from November, 1864, to 1867; John T. Morton, from November, 1868, to February 1, 1883, when he resigned, and Governor Glick appointed John Martin to fill the vacancy.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first transfer of land recorded in the county was by Mr. F. W. Giles, in an unofficial manner—his records being afterward legalized. His first entry was on the 7th of April, 1855, being a record of a transfer of land from W. C. Linniker to J. T. Jones, of lot No. 8, block 54, now northeast corner Harrison and Sixth; consideration, $30; witness, Thos. G. Thornton.

The first deed recorded by John Martin, Register of Deeds, was on the 9th of February, 1856. The deed was given August 6, 1855, by R. W. Custard to Wm. Carter, "for one-seventh of 320 acres of land, situated in the forks of the Tecumseh and California roads, including the 'Big Springs.'" Consideration, $100; witnesses, E. Banning, W. M. Harper.

The first business done in the office of W. O. Yeager, Probate Judge, was on the 24th day of September, 1855. Wesley Garrett, a creditor of Preston Huffaker, late of Shawnee County, deceased, appeared before Judge Yeager on that day, asking that letters of administration be granted to him on the estate of said Preston Huffaker. Bond, $400; bondsmen, Duke W. Hunter and Thos. N. Stinson. Bond approved and letters granted.

The first Senator elected from Shawnee County after the Wyandotte Constitution was adopted, was H. W. Farnsworth, and the first Representatives were W. E. Bowker, Hiram W. Curtis and John E. Moore

COUNTY LIMITS—TOWNSHIP DIVISIONS.

Shawnee was one of the original counties, established by the first Territorial Legislature. The boundaries, as then defined, were erroneous, but were established after the Territorial survey had been made. February 20, 1857, they were thus defined: Beginning at the southwest corner of Douglas County, thence west with the section lines to the corner of Sections 14, 15, 22 and 23, Town 15 south, Range 13 east; thence north with the section line to the middle of the channel of the Kansas River; thence down said river, by the middle of the main channel thereof, to the northwest corner of Douglas County; thence south with the west boundary of said Douglas County, to the place of beginning. The entire county, as thus described, was south of the Kansas River, and embraced the northern part of Weller, now Osage County. Weller County entire, with Richardson (now Wabaunsee) County on the west, were attached to Shawnee for civil and military purposes.

The first subdivision of Shawnee County into municipal townships was made by order of the County Board, at their first session, September 14, 1855. All the territory north of the Wakarusa River, was formed into Tecumseh Township, all south of the same into Yocum Township. Topeka Township was organized, February 23, 1857, and, in the following autumn, the county was again subdivided into the townships of Tecumseh, Topeka, Brownsville, Burlingame and Wakarusa, each township to constitute an election precinct. By act of the Territorial Legislature, February 23, 1860, the limits of the county were changed as follows: The six government townships lying south of the township line between Towns 13 and 14, were detached, and became a part of Osage County, and, by the same act, there was detached from Jackson County and added to Shawnee County all the territory previously belonging to Jackson, and lying south of the second standard parallel. This tract extended the boundaries of Shawnee County north of the Kansas River, and made Topeka the most central and convenient point for the permanent county-seat of the reconstructed county. The addition north of the Kansas River, embraced a fraction more than two congressional townships. This change in the county boundaries necessitated a reconstruction of the municipal townships, and, by action of the County Board, March 17, 1860, the county was divided into three towns: Tecumseh, comprising all the eastern portion of the county lying south of the river; Topeka, the territory north of the Kansas, and the northwestern portion, lying south of the river; and Auburn, comprising the southwestern part of the county. These towns were subdivided April 20, Monmouth being set off from Tecumseh on the south; Williamsport, from Auburn, on the east; and the new territory north of the river erected into the town of Soldier. Dover was detached from Topeka, on the west, October 1, 1860. By act of the State Legislature, approved February 28, 1868, the northern boundary of the county was extended north, so as to include within its limits "the whole of Towns 10, from Range 13 east to Range 16 east (inclusive), except Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, in the last named township." Sections 1, 12, 13 24, 25 and 36, in Town 10, Range 12 east, were also added. This added four congressional townships on the north, and completed the territorial area as it now is. Silver Lake was, by act of the County Commissioners, March 16, 1868, set off from Soldier Township. Rossville was set off from Silver Lake, on the west, January, 1871. Menoken, the last township erected, was set off from Silver Lake, on the east, July 18, 1879. The present subdivisions are: Lying north of the river—Rossville, Silver Lake, Menoken, and Soldier; lying south—Dover, Mission, Topeka, Topeka City, Tecumseh, Auburn, Williamsport, and Monmouth.

As at present constituted, the county is virtually in the form of a square of twenty-four miles, the only variation being in the tract lying north of the Kansas River, which lies five miles further west than that lying south, thus deflecting both the east and west lines, north of the river, to the westward, that distance. The north and south lines are parallel, twenty-four miles in length, and the same distance apart, running due east and west. It is bounded on the north by Jackson County; east by Jefferson and Douglas counties; south by Osage County, and west by Wabaunsee and Pottawatomie counties.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

Under Territorial Rule.—As previously stated, at the first session of the Territorial Legislature, held in 1855, the limits of Shawnee County were defined, and the town of Tecumseh was designated as the county seat. A Probate Court was established, also a County Board of Commissioners, of which the Probate Judge was to be chairman. By joint ballot the Legislature elected the following county officers: Probate Judge, William O. Yeager; County Commissioners, William O. Yeager, Chairman, Edward Hoagland and William Yocum; Sheriff, George W. Berry (declined to qualify, and John Horner appointed September 24, by the County Commissioners).

The County of Shawnee was fully organized early in September, 1855, the following additional officers having been appointed: County Clerk, Hon. John Martin; Treasurer, Thomas N. Stinson.

The first formal meeting of the Commissioners was on the 17th of September, 1855, the principal business before the Board being the providing of ways and means for the erection of county buildings at Tecumseh. It was contracted that the Tecumseh Town Association should erect the court house, said association donating a site for the same, besides other town lots to the county. The cost of the building was to be defrayed by territorial and county tax. During this session of the Commissioners, the counties which had been united for civil and military purposes, Shawnee, Weller and Richardson, were divided into two voting precincts as follows: Tecumseh Precinct and Precinct "110."

On the 10th of October, 1855, John Martin was commissioned by Governor Shannon County Clerk and Register of Deeds, for Shawnee County. On the 15th, John Horner was appointed Assessor, and during the remainder of the year and through 1856, all the surplus energy of the county officials was expended in the effort to raise the requisite revenue for carrying on the business of the county, including the funds for the payment of the balance due on the county buildings at Tecumseh.

The Free-state men, not believing in the doctrine of taxation without representation, were passive or active opponents of the tax gatherer, and the duties of that official became so onerous and disagreeable that it was with difficulty any person could be found willing to accept or retain the office. Mr. Horner was followed in rapid succession by Edward J. Newsom, Gerard C. t'Hooft, Anderson Imes, John C. Sims, William P. Fain, and Edward L. Yates—the latter being appointed in the early part of 1857. During the same period the office of Sheriff was held by George W. Berry, John Horner, Benjamin D. Castleman, and James B. Whitaker.

On the 21st of April, 1856, the following town corporations were notified to file maps or plats of their respective towns, preparatory to an assessment of town property for taxation: Tecumseh, Topeka, Big Springs, Washington, "110," Brownsville, Paris, Council City, and Glendale. The notification found the Free-state towns refractory, and the county officials were unable to increase the funds in the treasury to any great amount.

Free-State Rule.—The first convention of the Free-state party in the county was held at Brownsville, September 17, 1857. Judge P. C. Schuyler was chosen president of the meeting, C. Clemans and H. Harvey, vice-presidents; F. W. Giles and O. H. Sheldon, secretaries. The following nominations were made: For Member of Council, Cyrus K. Holliday, Topeka; Representative, James A. DeLong, Brownsville; Judge of Probate, Philip C. Schuyler, Burlingame; Sheriff, Jehiel Tyler, Tecumseh; Treasurer, A. Polley, Burlingame: Recorder, F. W. Giles, Topeka; Surveyor, Joel Huntoon, Topeka; County Commissioners, Harvey W. Curtis and Hiram Shields.

Justices of the Peace were nominated at a subsequent meeting as follows: Joseph C. Miller, J. N. Frazier and P. T. Hupp.

A full Opposition ticket, both for county officers and members of the Territorial Legislature, was nominated at Tecumseh. The result of the election was an overwhelming victory for the Free-state ticket, and the end of the Pro-slavery rule in the county. The vote by precincts was reported as follows: Topeka, Free-state 335, Pro-slavery 57; Tecumseh, Free-state 153, Pro-slavery 57; Wakarusa, Free-state 91, Pro slavery 5; Burlingame, Free-state 110, Pro-slavery, none; Brownsville, Free-state 88, Pro-slavery, none. Free-state majority 711.

The Free-state nominees were all triumphantly elected, and it was then found that under the territorial laws, as then existing, several of the offices were non-elective—the sheriff, surveyor, recorder and justices being appointed by the County Board. To meet this exigency the new board at its first business meeting, January 18, 1858, appointed Mr. Giles Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, *ex-officio* Clerk of the Probate Court, and Recorder for Shawnee County. Mr. Huntoon was made Civil Engineer, and Mr. Tyler received a commission as Sheriff from acting Governor Stanton, November 30, 1857.

P. C. Schuyler, who was elected Probate Judge, declined to serve, and Edward Hoagland, Esq., after being appointed to the same office, commissioned by the acting governor, and again elected by the Board of Commissioners, qualified on the 26th of February, 1858, thereby also becoming Chairman of the Board.

Messrs. Miller and Frazier, who were elected Justices of the Peace, declined to serve, the Territorial Legislature not having repealed the offensive enactments of the first Legislature. Mr. D. H. Horne, who was elected Constable, also refused to serve.

The Board of County Commissioners, as finally qualified, were: Edward Hoagland, President; Harvey W. Curtis and Hiram Shields.

The new board on entering upon its work had a task before it even more difficult than to begin anew. Under the former rule, no bridges had been built; no school system had been inaugurated; no revenue collected;—what had been done was to levy taxes which could not be collected, and to build a court house at Tecumseh, whereby a heavy debt was incurred, which the tax-payers refused to recognize as binding on the county. Thus the incoming board found the county matters in the worst plight possible—in debt, disorganized, everything to do, and neither money nor credit wherewith to do it. They could not even build a bridge over Deer Creek, except by an ingenious financial device which should postpone the payment to a more propitious period. The estimated cost of said bridge was nine hundred dollars, and the proposal for bids for its construction provided the mode of payment as follows: "The whole sum payable in county bonds, redeemable proportionately at the rate of twenty per cent per annum, and bearing interest at ten per cent. The said proportion of twenty per cent and interest to be receivable in payment of county taxes." At a meeting, February 23, 1858, the poverty of the county was confessed by the Sheriff, he reporting to the Board that there was no jail or other provision for the safe keeping or care of persons in his charge, and no provisions for paying the board of several at that time in his keeping. Thereupon the fathers of the dead-broke county gave relief to the over-burdened Sheriff, thus: "It is ordered by the Board that the Sheriff is hereby authorized to issue certificates of advance payment of any taxes for the county that may be hereafter assessed and collectable, and apply the funds thus obtained by him to defraying the expenses of boarding and guarding such prisoners, and that such certificates shall be received in payment of any county taxes hereafter assessed." What further progress the Board might have made in the administration of county affairs, was cut short by a change in the form of government.

February 12, 1858, an act was passed by the first Free-state Territorial Legislature, providing for the organization of Municipal Townships, with a Board of Township Commissioners; the chairman of the several town boards in each county constituting the County Board of Commissioners. Under the town system, then established, the first Board of Shawnee County consisted of the following named gentlemen: Topeka Township—Jeremiah Murphy; Tecumseh—Eli Hopkins; Wakarusa—P. T. Hupp; Brownsville—A. H. Hale; Burlingame—George Bratton. The first meeting of the new Board of County Commissioners was held at the house of Eli Hopkins, then and now living in the township of Tecumseh, a few miles east of the village, September 4, 1858. Jeremiah Murphy was elected chairman of the "Supervisor's Court," as it was termed. No important transactions are recorded.

The desperate state of the county finances came up for special consideration at the meeting held October 13, 1858. Although the Free-state party and bona fide residents were now fully represented in the Board, the old debts, incurred under bogus rule, still obstructed the collection of taxes, as the majority of tax-payers would pay nothing so long as there was a chance of its being applied on these outstanding claims. It will be remembered that the greater part of the debt had been incurred in the erection of a court house at Tecumseh, and as the designation of that place, as the county seat, had been made arbitrarily by the Territorial Legislature, the residents outside of that town demurred against the tax for the erection of county buildings, until such time as they should, by their own vote, decide where they should be erected. Accordingly they ignored, not only the bogus legislature, but the bogus county seat it established, and all the debts incurred under the county government then set up.

At this meeting it was ordered: "That the clerk make investigation of the records and papers in his office relating to the indebtedness of the county and manage the same in such concise and convenient manner as should enable the Board at its next meeting to consider and take action upon the same without hindrance or delay." The clerk therefore, in connection with the chairman of the Board, Jeremiah Murphy, under direction of the Board, made, on January 4, 1859, at a meeting held at Auburn,[*] an elaborate report, with resolutions, which was adopted by the Board, and published. As a history of the early financial management, and the final disposition made of the debts, the report is given, nearly entire:

To the Citizens of Shawnee County:

WHEREAS, conflicting statements are in circulation in regard to the financial affairs of our said county, and consequent anxiety and mistrust, We, the undersigned County Board of Supervisors, have deemed advisable and do hereby submit for general information a detailed statement of all claims against the County of Shawnee, so far as they are enabled to discover the same from the public records, together with the occasion thereof.

It appears from files in the Clerk's office, that articles of agreement were drawn up between the Probate Judge and County Commissioners of Shawnee County and the Tecumseh Town Association, bearing date September 17, 1855, whereby the said Town Association contracted to "convey to the said Probate Judge and County Commissioners, or their successors, the plat of ground in said town of Tecumseh, known as 'Court Square,' and also lots No. 26 and 27, on the public square; and also for the construction of the brick-work, mason-work, digging, foundation, and everything appertaining to that branch of the building and erection of a Court House for said county, on the terms following, to-wit: After the rate of $12 per 1,000 on the brick measurement when completed, and the usual mason's price, say at Westport, for stone-work; the said Town Association to be paid for the same in manner following, viz.:

"One-fifth to be assessed and tax levied and collected under the first term prescribed by law, viz.: Commencing in February next (1856)."

"Two-fifths in like manner in 1857, and the remaining two-fifths in like manner in 1858,—with 10 per cent on wholesum remaining unpaid, commencing from the completion of said work; county debentures or bonds to be delivered to said company in relative proportions, payable as above specified."

These articles were never fully executed, the same not having been signed by the said Probate Judge and County Commissioners, nor by any one else on behalf of the county.

It appears that bonds of the county have been issued to the said association as follows, to-wit:

July 20, 1857	$ 500.00
August 15, 1857	2,725.00
May 22, 1858	708.05
	$ 3,933.05
These bonds bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and thereon has accrued an aggregate interest, at this date, of	495.64
	$ 4,428.69
In addition to this there is presented a claim, by the said association, for lightning conductors, put up during the summer of 1858	37.50
Showing a total of obligations to the said Town Association on account of the "court-house," at this date, of	$ 4,466.19

It further appears that Duke N. Hunter, Superintendent of Public buildings in Shawnee County, in accordance with Kansas Statutes, passed A. D. 1855, entered into articles of agreement with one Luther M. Carter, of Westport, Missouri, whereby the said Carter agreed to "furnish all necessary materials and labor, and in all respects finish the 'Court-House' in the town of Tecumseh, so far as said building may require; brick-work, lathing and plastering, and painting, excepted." And said Carter was to receive therefor the bonds of the County of Shawnee, to the amount of $3,213, payable, "one-third in one year from 1st of February, 1856; one-third in two years from 1st of February, 1856; and one-third in three years from 1st of February, 1856; and bearing interest, at and after, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the date of said bonds. One-third of said bonds to be executed and issued to said Carter, or his assigns, on the execution of securities on his part to the contract; one-third when the roof is on, completed; and the remaining one-third when the job is completed by said Carter."

It appears of record that the bonds of the county have been issued to Luther M. Carter, as follows:

On the 18th of August, 1856	$1,071.00
On the 15th of December, 1856	771.00
Making of bonds issued to him	$1,842.00
And leaving an amount yet due him, according to the terms of the contract, upon completion of his job, of	$1,371.00
	$3,213.00
The accumulated interest upon the $1,842 of bonds already issued is, at this date,	439.33
Making total indebtedness to Mr. Carter, as per books, at this date, of	$3,652.33

On the 16th day of March, 1858, Mr. Carter presented before the Board of County Commissioners bonds against the county in the sum of $2,913, and demanded further bonds, in payment of interest then due upon this sum, as computed by him, of $565.13, and thus showing an indebtedness to him on that date, as claimed, of $3,478.13.

How he came in possession of so large an amount of the bonds of the county does not appear, but assuming that a larger amount has been issued to him than from the books appears, and that, his claim actually amounted, on the 16th of March last, as he claimed, to the sum of $3,478.13: then, the aggregate indebtedness to him at this date would be, interest added, $3,750.

It further appears that county bonds were issued to E. G. Goforth, on the —— day of ——, 1857, for painting done on the said building, in the sum of $200, but whether these bonds bear interest is not known to us.

In addition to the foregoing, there has been paid, as per treasurer's report, for lumber used in and about the court-house, the sum of $91.30, and showing an aggregate expenditure on account of the same, amounting, at this date, to the sum of $8,556.49, as follows, to-wit:

Bonds issued to Tecumseh Town Association	$4,466.19
Bonds issued to L. M. Carter, as claimed by him	3,750.00
Bonds issued to E. G. Goforth, and interest	249.00
Orders paid per Treasurer's report	91.30
Total	$8,556.49

The committee further reported orders outstanding, amounting to $745.55, which, added to the court-house account ($8,556.49), and a large amount of scrip issued to jurors by the District and Probate courts, made the claims against the county about $11,000. The report concludes as follows:

The so-called Legislature of Kansas Territory, sitting at Shawnee Manual Labor School, in 1855, defined boundaries for Shawnee County, elected for us county officers, and prescribed ways in which they might proceed to the erection of county buildings at an unlimited expense, thus characteristically withholding from the people any expressions of their choice in the location of their county seat and making them liable to onerous taxes for the erection of county buildings, in place and in character, such as were entirely repugnant to their wishes. We will remark in relation to the expenditures on account of the "Court House," that they were made in the most reckless disregard of the wishes of the county; and, in relation to the claims on account of the courts, during the years 1855, '56 and '57, that they were without the pale of any law of the people of Kansas; neither receiving the regards nor the respect of any but the few who sought to impose them upon an unwilling and insulted people. We therefore have considered that popular opinion, as well as our own feelings and duties, demand of us, on behalf of Shawnee County, an utter renunciation of any indebtedness of our county for any purpose whatever, accruing from any cause whatever, prior to October, 1857. And therefore we, the Board of Supervisors of Shawnee County, Kansas Territory, do hereby

Resolved, That we will consider no claim against our said county, grant no allowance or order, and make no appropriation for the payment of any claims accruing prior to the first Monday in October, 1857. Fully repudiating and renouncing any and all liabilities of our said county by reason of any contract, agreement, bargain, allowance or proceeding; either through any person or persons having claimed authority thereto or otherwise, under any pretense whatsoever.

J. MURPHY.
ALONZO HALE.
GEO. BRATTON.

F. W. GILES, *Clerk*.
Brownsville, K. T., January 4, 1859.

From the subsequent records it does not appear that any of the above claims were ever paid or recognized as valid by Shawnee County. The repudiation was complete—not of an honest claim, but of an illegal debt incurred by illegal means, through irresponsible agents.

At a meeting of the Board held June 21, 1859, Loring Farnsworth was appointed County Treasurer, and R. M. Fish, Superintendent of Common Schools. John P. Greer had been appointed County Attorney at the session of May 2, 1859.

The canvass of votes "for" or "against" the Wyandotte Constitution, was made by the County Board, October 18, 1859 and was: "For," 555; "Against," 50. At the same election the county voted: "For the Homestead act," 516; against it, 53.

ORGANIZATION AND ELECTIONS UNDER STATE-RULE.

At the election held November 6, 1860, William E. Bowker and William H. Fitzpatrick were elected representatives to the Territorial Legislature. Probate Judge, S. A. Fairchild, County Attorney, Justus Brockway; County Superintendent of Public Instruction, R. M. Fish; County Treasurer, L. G. Cleveland; County Clerk, G. W. Sapp; Register of Deeds, Loring Farnsworth; Sheriff, Alonzo H. Hale; Coroner, G. W. Spencer; County Surveyor; Joel Huntoon.

At the first election held under the Wyandotte Constitution, December 6, 1859, R. M. Fish was again elected as County Superintendent of Public Instruction; Alfred L. Winans, Probate Judge; James Fletcher, Clerk of the District Court, and Jacob Safford, of Shawnee County, was elected Judge of the Third Judicial District.

Under the system that obtained of three commissioners for each county, the first election was held March 26, 1860, and the members elected were: William E. Bowker, George W. Spencer, and J. M. Haywood. These men remained in office until January, 1861. In November, 1860, Mr. Spencer was re-elected for another term, and his associates then chosen were Hiram C. Covill and Francis Grasmund. Mr. Covill was chosen Chairman at the January session, 1861.

In November, 1861, commissioners were elected, their term of office being two years. Mr. Covill was re-elected, and Samuel Kosier and Henry K. Winans were elected as the other members of the Board.

January 13, 1862, the Board was organized with Mr. Covill as Chairman. Hiram McArthur was County Clerk, Jacob Smith was County Treasurer, and Loring Farnsworth was Register of Deeds.

In April Mr. Covill resigned, and in November B. F. Kistler was chosen to fill the vacancy. He was re-elected in 1863, Samuel Benham and Jacob Haskell being his co-workers. Mr. McArthur, Clerk; William E. Bowker, County Treasurer; George B. Holmes, Register of Deeds. In January, 1864, Mr. Kistler was again chosen Chairman. In November, 1865, Mr. Kistler was again elected. Samuel Kozier and H. L. Shumway were elected as the other commissioners; Mr. Bowker was re-elected Treasurer; P. I. Bonebrake was elected County Clerk and William P. Thompson, Register of Deeds.

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[*] Under the act of the first Free-state Territorial Legislation, the meetings might be held at such place in the county as the Commissioners should determine, until a permanent county seat was established. Meetings were held at Topeka, Auburn, etc.

January 11, 1866, the Board met and again made choice of Mr. Kistler as Chairman.

January 7, 1867, Henry L. Shumway resigned his position as Commissioner, and Reuben Steese was appointed as his successor.

In November, 1867, George W. Spencer, A. G. Miller and E. Carriger were elected Commissioners; Hiram T. Beman, County Treasurer; P. I. Bonebrake, re-elected County Clerk and W. P. Thompson, Register of Deeds.

At the January session, 1868, of the Board of County Commissioners, Mr. Miller was chosen Chairman.

In November, 1869, William Wellhouse, Golden Silvers and Harvey D. Rice were elected Commissioners, and the incumbents of the offices of County Clerk, Treasurer, and Register of Deeds were again elected.

At the session of the Board of County Commissioners in January, 1870, Mr. Wellhouse was chosen Chairman.

In November, 1871, Golden Silvers was re-elected and E. Carriger and B. J. Ricker were elected Commissioners; Thomas M. James, Treasurer; James M. Harr, Register of Deeds, and Mr. Bonebrake was again elected Clerk.

Mr. Carriger was elected Chairman of the Board, at the session held January 8, 1872.

In November, 1873, Golden Silvers was again elected Commissioner; Harvey D. Rice and Bradford Miller, his associates; the incumbents of the offices of County Clerk, Treasurer, and Register of Deeds were elected, and at the January session of the Commissioners' Court, 1874, Mr. Silvers was elected Chairman.

In November, 1875, Bradford Miller was re-elected Commissioner; E. T. James, and John Grise, were elected associates; Mr. Harr was again elected Register of Deeds; J. Lee Knight was elected County Clerk; Chester Thomas, Jr., County Treasurer; Mr. Miller was elected Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, at their session, January, 1876.

On the theory that experience is always desirable in the office of County Commissioner, by a constitutional amendment, adopted in November, 1876, three Commissioners were elected in the year 1877; the one in the First Commissioner District, for one year; the one in the Second, for two years, and the one in the Third, for three years.

All that part of Shawnee County, north of the Kansas River, is the First District; it elected M. M. Hale, Commissioner; the Second, Third and Fourth Wards of Topeka; the Second, elected David Brockway; the rest of Shawnee County, the Third, elected A. Washburn. The county was thus districted, July 20, 1871.

The incumbents of the Clerk, Treasurer and Register of Deeds' office were again elected.

At the January session of the Board, 1878, Mr. Brockway was elected Chairman.

In November, 1878, A. C. Sherman was elected for three years, as the successor of Mr. Hale, and at the January session, 1879, of the Board, Mr. Washburn was chosen Chairman.

In November, 1879, John S. Branner was elected for three years as the successor of Mr. Brockway; Mr. Knight was for the third time elected Clerk; Bradford Miller was elected Treasurer, and Samuel M. Wood, Register of Deeds.

1880-81.—At the January session, 1880, of the Board of County Commissioners, Mr. Washburn was chosen chairman. In November, 1880, Mr. Washburn was re-elected for a term of three years. In November, 1881, J. Q. A. Peyton was elected as successor to Mr. Sherman; George T. Gilmore, County Clerk; Bradford Miller was re-elected County Treasurer; Samuel M. Wood, Register of Deeds. Mr. Washburn is the present chairman of the Board. H. C. Lindley was elected in November, 1882, as the successor of John S. Branner.

SHAWNEE COUNTY IN THE WAR.

The history of the services performed by Shawnee County officers and soldiers is embodied in the history of Kansas regiments, but especial mention should be made in this county record of companies raised and officered almost exclusively in Shawnee County. Among such was Company A, Second Infantry; Leonard W. Horne, Captain; Thomas Fulton and L. H. Wentworth, Lieutenants. It was composed largely of Topeka men, and bore an honorable part in the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861. Of the Fifth Cavalry, John Ritchie was Lieutenant-Colonel; S. J. Jennings, Reuben A. Randlet, Joseph McCarty and William C. Gilpatrick, Lieutenants in Company A. Twenty-four soldiers in Company E, Eighth Infantry, were from the now extinct village of Indianola in Shawnee County, Milton Rose, of that place, being First Lieutenant. Of the Eleventh Cavalry, Edmund G. Ross was Major, J. E. Greer, Adjutant; James S. Kline, Chaplain; D. H. Horne, Sergeant-Major. Company E. of this regiment was largely recruited in Topeka, and the above named regimental officers were promoted from that company. Company H. of the same regiment was also composed largely of Shawnee County men. The officers were Joel Huntoon, Captain; H. Hannahs, John T. Ridgeway, Lieutenants. Nathan T. Gregg was Captain, and Joseph D. Greer and Henry C. Lindsey, Lieutenants of Company M, same regiment. They were all Topeka men. J. Finn Hill, of Topeka, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourteenth Cavalry; H. C. Haas and Robert H. Hunt, Majors in the Fifteenth Cavalry; Orrin A. Curtis was Captain of Company F, in same regiment. Shawnee County contributed largely to the Seventeenth Regiment also. John Ritchie and Daniel Horne, of Topeka, were both officers in the Third Indian Regiment. Besides these and many others who should be mentioned did space allow, must be recorded the names of the officers of the gallant Second Regiment, Kansas State Militia, which fought so bravely and suffered so severely in the campaign against Price in the fall of 1864. It was emphatically a Shawnee County regiment, and the county is justly proud of it. The story of its brave defense of its position when assailed by terrible odds, is given in the history of the "Price Raid." Below are the names of the officers:

George W. Veale, Topeka, Colonel; Henry M. Greene, Monmouth, Lieutenant-Colonel (wounded battle of Blue); Andrew Stark, Topeka, Major; Edward P. Kellam, Topeka, Adjutant; Samuel J. Reeder, Indianola, Quartermaster (taken prisoner battle of Blue); S. E. Martin, Topeka, Surgeon.

The officers of Companies A and B were all citizens of Topeka. Of Company A, Daniel H. Horne was Captain; S. R. Remington, First Lieutenant; George O. Wilmarth and D. A. Hunter, Second Lieutenants. Of Company B—A. J. Huntoon, Captain (taken prisoner battle of Blue); James R. Parker, First Lieutenant; Andrew Stark and S. W. Higby, Second Lieutenants (Higby taken prisoner battle Blue).

Company C was raised and officered in Tecumseh. J. B. Hammond, Captain; S. Tyler, First Lieutenant; Hiram Ward, Second Lieutenant.

Company D was an Indianola company. Sterling B. Miles, Captain (wounded battle Blue); G. T. Clark, First Lieutenant; Thomas H. Heller, Second Lieutenant.

Company E was a Topeka company. John H. Banks, Captain; William P. Douthitt, First Lieutenant; Samuel Harriott, Second Lieutenant

Company G was from Auburn. H. E. Bush, Captain (wounded at battle of Blue); H. L. Shumway, First Lieutenant; W. H. De Long, Second Lieutenant (died of wounds received at Blue)

Company H was from Williamsport. Perry Tice, Captain; Joseph Young, First Lieutenant; Henry K. Winans, Second Lieutenant.

The Battery was officered by Topeka men, as follows: Ross Burns, Captain; Tobias Billings, First Lieutenant; Charles H. Wyckoff, Second Lieutenant.

THE COUNTY SEAT AND BUILDINGS.

Tecumseh was designated by the first Territorial Legislature in 1855, as the County Seat. As has been shown it was never so recognized by a majority of the bona fide settlers of the county, and so soon as the new order of things was established, all her claims as such, based on the laws of 1855, were repudiated, together with the debts incurred for erecting a court house there. The Commissioners, subsequent to the fall election of 1857, held their meeting at various points in the county; disregarding Tecumseh entirely, as the seat of government. The records were, however, kept there, and the Probate Judge (Hoagland), held office and resided in the town.

The first Free-state Territorial Legislature passed an act, which was approved February 12, 1858, which provided for an election in the several counties, for the selection by the inhabitant voters, of a permanent county seat. Such elections were to be held at the same time as that of Representatives to the State Legislature—in the coming October. The locality having the highest number of votes in any county was to become the legally established county seat. It was provided that the poll books of the county seat election, from the several precincts should be returned to the Probate Judge of the county, who should within five days thereafter, publish the result of the ballot for locating the county seat, and the place receiving the highest number of votes, should, on this published declaration, become *ipso facto* the county seat. The election occurred October 4, 1858, and resulted in a vote largely in favor of Topeka. The poll-books and returns were returned to the office of the Probate Judge (Hoagland) in accordance with the law, and the citizens only waited the publishment of the canvassed vote to settle for all time being the location.

The judge, although in most matters disposed to do the fair thing, felt keenly that Tecumseh's days were numbered, if the county seat were established at Topeka, and his love for his town rendered him first cunning, then recalcitrant, and finally when thwarted, sullen and morose. He ignored the returns altogether for a season. The five days expired, within which time the returns must be published in order to confirm the location voted by the people, and Judge Hoagland made no sign. The result of the vote was known to have shown Topeka to be the choice of the people, and great indignation was evinced at the cunning device of the judge to thwart them in their choice. He, however, stood out against the murmurs, threats, and abuse of the indignant citizens, with a dogged stubbornness worthy of a better cause, until the 16th of December, at which date he published an extra judicial manifesto, in which the vote was given, showing Topeka to have been selected as the county seat, but declaring the election *invalid and void*, for fourteen distinct reasons, which he gave in justification of his decision.

His "reasons" were too numerous and elaborate for quotation, and had no influence on the minds of any person, being put forth in justification of the neglect to publish within the specified time, which in form, if not in fact, had invalidated this election. The triumph of the judge and his Tecumseh friends was short lived.

The Territorial Legislature, on January 25, 1859, passed the following special act:

"*Whereas*, At an election held in the County of Shawnee, Territory of Kansas, on the fourth and fifth days of October. A. D., 1858, for the location of the county seat of the said County of Shawnee, by a direct vote of the people of said county, the city of Topeka was elected said county seat.

"*Therefore*, Be it enacted that the County Seat of Shawnee County, in the Territory of Kansas, shall be, and the same hereby is, removed and permanently located at the said city of Topeka."

This finally settled the question. A bitter feeling long lingered in the breast of the Tecumseh party, which died out gradually as the town went to decay. Time has well nigh obliterated it as well as the village itself.

The location of the county seat being finally settled, the business routine common to all new counties went on without any notable hindrance, further than those incidental to a lack of money and a depleted, or oftener empty treasury. These difficulties gradually disappeared under the efforts common to corporations in straightened circumstances. The efforts of the county board in 1859 were directed to the establishing of schools, the laying out of roads, the building of bridges, etc. Temporary rooms were provided at rental, for the various officers, and temporary accommodations for prisoners.

In giving a general view of the county's political progress, under Territorial rule, the reader will remember the exhibit made of its finances in January, 1859, and how the $8,000 expended upon the Tecumseh Court-House was flatly repudiated. After the county-seat was fixed at Topeka, the expense of having prisoners boarded and guarded in the Douglas County jail, was considerable, and the rents paid Jacob Safford, John Ritchie, Mrs. E. Murphy, and other property owners on Kansas avenue, for furnishing county accommodations, made the financial drain quite alarming. It was not, however, until in February, 1867, that the citizens of the county decided, by an election held on the 12th of that month, to build a court-house and jail. In March the Commissioners selected a site, on the southwest corner of Kansas avenue and Fourth street, the land being purchased from F. L. Crane for $3,000. In April a contract for its construction was entered into with Theodore Mills & Co., and in August, 1869, the work was completed. The structure presents a creditable appearance, being built of red brick, with stone trimmings. It is three stories in height, with mansard roof; dimensions on the ground, 50x70 feet. In the first story, or basement, is the jail; the second contains the various county offices, conveniently arranged; and the third, the court and jury rooms. The court-house is heated by hot air furnaces, and all the interior arrangements are modern. The total cost of the not over-elegant or pretentious building, was upwards of $60,000. It is certainly, considering its size and durability, the most costly, if not the most beautiful, county building in the State.

At the general election, held in November, 1869, $12,000 was agreed to be raised by the people for the purchase of a poor-farm and the erection of a poor-house. In January, 1870, the county purchased over 100 acres of land belonging to Enoch Marple, in the northeast quarter, Section 5, Township 11, Range 16. In April, 1871, the asylum for the poor was completed, and Daniel Dawson appointed Superintendent for the year ending March 15, 1872. John T. Hiller served for a number of years thereafter, until 1875. Ed. Sipes is the present Overseer.

ASSESSED VALUE OF SHAWNEE COUNTY.

In 1860, there were six municipal townships in the county of Shawnee; in 1882 there are eleven, and also the city of Topeka. In all but three of these municipalities there are railroad assessments, which in the aggregate made, in 1882, eight per cent. of the whole assessed value. In 1868 the city of Topeka was detached from the township, and its assessed value was then greater than that of the whole county in 1860. In 1869 it had reached $2,000,000; in 1871, over $2,500,000; in 1872, $3,000,000; in 1882, nearly $4,250,000. Shawnee County, in 1860, having a little over $1,000,000 assessed property, in 1865 it was nearly $1,250,000; in 1866, nearly $2,500,000; in 1868 it was $3,000,000; in 1869 it exceeded $4,500,000; in 1871, about $6,500,000; in 1881, about $7,000,000; in 1882, nearly $8,000,000.

In March, 1860, Tecumseh, Topeka and Auburn townships were created, and in April, Soldier, Monmouth and Williamsport. The total assessed valuation of real, personal and city property, for 1860, was $1,178,994.71, divided as follows: Tecumseh, $179,500; Topeka, $454,825; Auburn, $166,415; Soldier, $146,419.71; Monmouth, $129,140; Williamsport, $102,695.

In 1861 the total county valuation was $1,197,409; 1862, $984,107; 1863, $1,266,580; 1864, $1,303,995; 1865, $1,446,765; 1866, $2,406,432; 1867, $2,639,926; 1868, $3,043,627.09 (U. P. R. R., $296,000); 1869, $4,699,583 (U. P. R. R., $269,400 and A., T. & S. F. R. R., $19,847); 1870, $4,696,253 (U. P. R. R., $230,100, and A., T. & S. F. R. R., $84,000); 1871, $6,494,100 (U. P. R. R., $199,125, and A., T. & S. F. R. R., $84,000); 1872, $6,700,549 (U. P. R. R., $185,850, and A., T. & S. F. R. R., $106,500); 1873, $6,078,321 (U. P. R. R., $209,745, A., T. & S. F. R. R. $115,400, and St. L., L. & D. R. R., $11,970); 1874, $6,024,079 (railroad property, $423,819); 1875, $5,776,832 (railroad property, $396,163); 1876, $6,068,420.66 (railroad property, $535,283.58); 1877, $6,063,327.67 (railroad property, $518,448); 1878, $5,568,342.05 (railroad property, $509,825); 1879, $5,573,920.78 (railroad property, $532,328); 1880, $6,497,997.15 (railroad property, $579,045); 1881, $6,938,557.05 (railroad property, $605,222); 1882, $7,840,862.13 (railroad property, $614,458). The valuation of the city of Topeka is, in 1882, $4,303,003.26.

Valuation by townships for 1882: Rossville, $385,166.54; Silver Lake, $311,688.30; Menoken, $498,059.59; Soldier, $646,624.79; Topeka, $619,074.32; Tecumseh, $276,808.46; Monmouth, $249,965.57; Williamsport, $260,868.46; Auburn, $193,130; Dover, $197,215; Mission, $199,258.

The Kansas Pacific Railway runs through the county on the north side of the Kansas River; stations, Topeka, Silver Lake and Rossville. The Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Railroad runs through the county from north to south; stations, Topeka and Wakarusa. The Kansas Midland Railroad, operated by the A., T. & S. F. Company, runs east from Topeka along the south side of the Kansas River, extending to Lawrence and Kansas City; station, Tecumseh.

POPULATION AND OTHER STATISTICS.

The population of Shawnee County in 1860 was 3,513; in 1865, by the State census, 3,458; in 1870, 13,121; in 1875, by the State census, 15,417; in 1880, 29,092; it is now (October, 1882), 34,137. Its percentage of increase from 1860 to 1870 was 273; from 1865 to 1875 it was 345; from 1870 to 1880 it was 123; from 1875 to 1880 it was nearly 90 per cent.

Topeka in 1875 had a population of 7,272; in 1880, 15,451; in 1882, 21,569.

In the spring of 1882 there were 68,370¼ acres of corn under cultivation in the county, and 9,668¼ acres of oats. In 1881 the acreage of winter wheat was 8,494. In March, 1882, there were 130,592 bushels of old corn on hand. In regard to live stock, there were in the county 8,575 horses, 10,038 milch cows, 22,472 cattle, 12,553 sheep, and 19,902 swine.

In 1882 there were 81 organized school districts, 91 schoolhouses, 133 schoolrooms; 54 male teachers employed in the county; 89 females. There were 128 teachers required for the schools in the county. The average school tax levy was 8 mills. Average salary of male teachers, $41.33; of females, $40.95. Certificates were granted as follows: 3 of first grade, 56 of second, 42 of third; total, 101. County Superintendent Gage visited 82 schools; made 168 visitations.

The school population of the county is reported as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Between 5 and 21 years of age	5,595	5,901	11,496
Pupils enrolled	3,674	3,624	7,298
Average daily attendance	2,150	2,155	4,305

Value of school property, $265,000. School bonds issued during the year, $3,075. Seventy-nine schools were taught for three months and over during the year; fifty-one schools adopted a course of study. Two of the teachers employed were graduates from the Normal School; sixty attended the County Normal Institute.

County Normal Institute.—Conductor, William M. Crichton, for 1882; salary, $100. Assistants, Charles G. Fox, $60; R. S. Trainer, $10. Average attendance, 65; number enrolled, 82. Session from July 31 to August 25.

Graded Schools.—*Silver Lake.*—R. S. Trainer, principal; a female assistant.

Rossville.—A. B. Strowger, principal; one female assistant teacher.

There was received for school purposes, $98,704.19; teachers' wages, $42,404.15; expended for rents and repairs, $13,626.09; library and school apparatus, $209.99; sites, building and furniture, $10,673.15; for all other purposes, $21,790.22.

Topeka.—D. C. Tillottson; salary, $1,000 per year. Average pay, male teachers, $61.69; female, $49.82 per month. School nine months in the year. Total cost of tuition per capita per month, 61 cents. Amount of teachers' wages, $21,587.92; number of male teachers, 9; female, 37; total, 46. The school population of the city is thus reported:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Between 5 and 21 years of age	3,193	3,697	6,890
Pupils enrolled	1,890	2,025	3,915
Average daily attendance	1,125	1,197	2,322

TOPEKA.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In October, 1854, Cyrus K. Holliday, a young Pennsylvanian, arrived at Lawrence, and the following month, in company with Dr. Charles Robinson, agent of the New England Emigrant Aid Society, proceeded up the valley of the Kansas to locate town sites for the fast coming Eastern emigrants. Among others, the present site of the city of Topeka was selected as one especially desirable, and the gentlemen returned to Lawrence.

About the 20th of November, Messrs. Enoch Chase, M. C. Dickey, George Davis and Jacob Chase arrived in Lawrence from the East. After remaining there a week, they started up the Kansas River for the purpose of securing farms, and, should a favorable location be discovered, of founding a town; having the assurance of Dr Robinson that he would aid them by sending forward emigrants to such place as they should select. Arriving at the present site of Topeka on the 29th, they decided that this was the location they desired, and immediately made their claims—a quartersection each. On the Lenora, the last boat that steamed up the Missouri in the fall of 1854, were the following gentlemen—all seeking new homes in Kansas: Fry W. Giles, Daniel H. Horne, T. G. Thornton, Timothy McIhtire, Jonas E. Greenwood, George F. Crow, William C. Lenicar, L. G. Cleveland and S. A. Clark. The party walked from Kansas City to Lawrence, arriving Saturday evening, December 2. On Sunday evening they held a meeting to decide on future movements. At this meeting, Dr. Robinson, Mr. Holliday, and Mr. M. C. Dickey were present by invitation, and spoke so favorably of the site upon which the latter, with his three companions, had located, that the new comers decided to send four of their party on the morrow, accompanied by Messrs. Robinson, Holliday and Dickey, to examine and report on the advantages of the location for a town site. Messrs. Horne, Giles, Cleveland and Clark, were appointed a committee for this purpose—Mr. Horne being chairman of the committee—and the party started "up the Kaw," on Monday morning, December 4. They arrived at their destination the same evening, and found the three settlers who were on the ground, busily engaged in erecting a log house at the foot of what is now Kansas avenue; near where the old mill afterwards stood. The house, although quite limited in dimensions and not finished, sheltered the whole party during the night. The next night, unfortunately, the rousing fire built in the rather open fire-place reached the dry grass which hung in festoons through the chinks in the roof, and in a few moments the flames and smoke drove the tired and sleepy men to such shelter as one tent could afford. The roof only was burned, and the next day the work of reconstruction commenced. All was well on the night of the 4th, and early on the following morning, the 5th, a thorough examination of the proposed town site was made by Mr. Horne, and after a brief consultation with the other members of the committee, it was decided that here was the place, and this was the time to locate the city "which was to be." A meeting was held in the forenoon, of which C. K. Holliday was chairman, and the nine men—strangers a few days before—then and there organized a town company, and staked out the town which has in less than thirty years grown to be the beautiful city of Topeka. Articles of agreement were drawn up by which the town site was divided into one hundred shares—each member of the company to receive one share, and the remainder to be reserved for future settlers. Even at this pioneer meeting provision was made that the future capital of the State should rival the national capital as a city of "magnificent distances," and the broad avenues and spacious parks of the Topeka of 1882, are begotten of the wisdom and foresight of the pioneers of 1854. The first party that located surrendered their claims for the location of the town site, and selected others adjoining. C. K. Holliday was chosen President of the Town Association, the names upon the contract being C. K. Holliday, F. W. Giles, Daniel H. Horne. George Davis, Enoch Chase, J. B. Chase, M. C. Dickey, L. G. Cleveland. Dr. Robinson was made an honorary member of the association, and returned to Lawrence on Tuesday, with authority to send forward the remainder of the party. The proposed limits of the city were two miles east and west, along the banks of the Kansas, and one and a half miles north and south upon the prairie. It was surveyed into lots 75x150 ft. by Mr. A. D. Searl, of Lawrence—the Levee to be 130 feet wide, and four of the principal avenues, each way crossing transverely the same width; the remainder of the streets to be 80 to 100 feet wide; the city association to number fifty members. A meeting was held to choose a name for the new town, and, after some difficulty, Topeka was selected—the Indian word for wild potato—which vegetable grew plentifully upon the rich bottom land along the river. The name was suggested by Mr. Giles.

After the disastrous effects of the *first fire* in Topeka had been remedied Messrs. Horne and Cleveland built a sod hut, which they occupied during the winter. This was near what is now the corner of Topeka and First avenues.

During the winter of 1855, about thirty-six persons joined the Topeka settlement, six of the number being ladies, and Mrs. F. J. Case the first lady that arrived. Her husband built a log house, with blacksmith shop in the rear, in which they resided. Several sod huts and shake cabins were put up before spring, besides a board shanty by A. W. Moore, which was the *first boarding-house*, and where, according to the Lawrence newspaper could be found "as good fare as any in the Territory." January 13, 1855, the town received its first newspaper puff in the following words, copied from the *Herald of Freedom*:

TOPEKA.

"A new town site with the above name has been selected, and is now rapidly filling up with Eastern people. It is located about twenty-five miles above this point, on the Kansas River, and will probably be a place of considerable importance. Several of our most active business men are connected with the movement, and they are bound to make it 'go ahead.' It is said there is a fine country around it, and that nature has been prolific in her bounties. A steam saw-mill, and all the various appliances of civilization, will be introduced there, upon the first renewal of navigation in the spring. The name is said to be the original Indian one for the Kansas River."

THE OLD ROAD.

When the settlers of 1854 came to the banks of the Kansas at Topeka, there was no road directly up the river, that part of the country being broken by ravines, ridges and streams. Leaving Lawrence, the traveler took the old California or ridge road, and passed west over the high prairie, with the valleys of the Kansas and the Wakarusa to the right and left, skirted in the distance by dark fringes of timber. For about seven or eight miles after leaving Lawrence, the settlers' cabins were scattered thick along the road; then it was a solitary drive until "the forks" were reached, seven miles further on. This point was the junction of the Tecumseh road with the California, the former branching off to the northwest, and leading through a broken country to the town of Tecumseh; the latter passing still farther west over the ridge, to turn toward the south and cross the Kansas, fifteen miles above, at Papan's Ferry. At the forks there were a few cabins as early as the summer of 1854. Leaving Tecumseh, and proceeding west along the bottom lands near the river, now and then passing a settler's cabin, the emigrant, after proceeding about five miles, came upon a beautiful rise of ground, and found himself in the new town of Topeka—the Kansas River to the north, with its rich bottoms, and beyond the river the heavily wooded reservations of the Papan's; to the south, over the prairie, the Shunganunga; the land rising wave above wave to the west, with "Burnett's Mound" in the distance, marking the country of the Pottawatomies.

Early in May, 1855, a new road was laid out, branching off from the California highway, a little east of Big Springs, and running thence nearly direct to Topeka, a much more smooth and level route than by the Tecumseh road. This road crossed the Shunganunga near the house of Mr. Cleveland, and connected at Topeka with the old Papan Ferry—then owned by Messrs. Martin and Coville—and thence by a road north of the Kansas, with the great military road from Leavenworth to Fort Riley.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW TOWN.

In January, 1855, Messrs. Dickey and Holliday made a journey to Kansas City as agents of the Emigrant Aid Society, to bring up the steam engine for the new saw-mill, which was completed and put in operation in the spring.

In March, a postoffice was established, and Fry W. Giles appointed Postmaster. The office was kept in a log cabin, east of Kansas avenue, the cabin being also used as a blacksmith shop by H. H. Wentworth. The emoluments of the office amounted to the munificent sum of two dollars per week.

On the 21st of March the first church in town was organized by the Methodists; Rev. A. Still, Presiding Elder; J. S. Griffing was appointed Pastor; F. J. Case, class-leader, and H. H. Wentworth, Sunday-school Superintendent. The first religious service was held in a grove on the bank of the Kaw. Early in the spring a party of forty-two arrived, and the town plat was soon dotted with the camps, wagons, farming implements, and household furniture of the Pennsylvanian and Northwestern farmers who were waiting to commence work as soon as the spring rains should make the earth ready for the plough. To accommodate the increased population, another boarding-house was opened—"The Pioneer Hotel"—a long cabin with berths one above another, around the sides, and a long table in the center—one room and everything handy. Minium & Zimmerman were the first proprietors of this hotel, which was nearly opposite where the Shawnee mill now stands. Guilford Dudley subsequently served as "mine host" of the hotel, and it is remembered by old citizens that he managed to perform with efficiency and despatch the many and various duties, appertaining to the position. The hotel soon outlived its usefulness—better buildings taking its place. It stood for several years, serving as a shelter for cattle and known as the "Pine-away House," and was finally blown down by a Kansas breeze. In April, J. T. Jones opened a store on the west side of Kansas avenue, between Second and Third streets. On the 13th of the same month, Farnsworth Bros. commenced their new store (afterwards famous as Constitution Hall), the stone for the foundation being taken from the ravine back of the Gordon House. During April Mrs. Enoch Chase joined her husband, and they moved onto their claim west of the town site, and into their famous new house, "with a wooden floor." J. C. Miller commenced to make tinware under a tree near the foot of Kansas avenue about this time, and also on the 18th of April commenced the erection of the first brick house in the city, near the corner of Kansas avenue and Sixth street. He occupied this house for many years, after its completion, as a residence, having his tinshop for a time in the basement. It is now (1882) the office of Drs. Mulvane & Munk. Early in the spring R. L. Mitchell started a cabinet shop on the northwest corner of Sixth and Harrison; L. W. Horne had a brick-yard in operation a little out of town, and was advertising his readiness to supply all demands for brick at $8 per thousand. Messrs. Giles & Cleveland moved onto their claims on the Shunganunga; Daniel Horne found enough men to form a military company, which he organized and called the Topeka Guards; three ministers—Rev. Messrs. Pool, Burgess and Wentworth, had settled within the limits of the township, and the medical fraternity was represented by Drs. Martin and Merriam. When May came, with its fresh leaves and flowers, the new neighbors were ready for recreation and fun. Wives had come from their Eastern homes to join their husbands—all were hopeful—and on the 17th of May, 1855, the people gathered for their first merry-making in the new town.

First Picnic in Topeka.—The account of this early merry-making is copied entire as furnished to the *Herald of Freedom* (Lawrence), May 26, 1855:

TOPEKA, May 18, 1855.

Editor Herald of Freedom.—Being appointed as a reporting committee to furnish you the proceedings of the Picnic Party, which took place in Topeka on the 17th inst., and cause the same to be presented to you for publication, we, therefore, comply with this appointment, and beg leave to lay before you the following report:—

Some ten days ago the ladies of Topeka conceived the idea of getting up a picnic party, that the people of this region, who had come from different portions of our country, might have an opportunity of becoming more thoroughly acquainted with each other, and to perpetuate a custom, which is very prevalent in the East. The ball was thus set in motion, which was to bring about the happy result, which we are about to detail, and the time appointed was the 17th inst.

The morning dawned upon us, and was just cloudy enough to make it comfortable, and shield us from the scorching rays of old Sol. The copious showers of rain, which fell the night previous, effectually prevented us from being discommoded by dust. The underbrush was removed from the beautiful grove which skirts the Kansas River, by the enterprising young men of the place, and when finished, was a most lovely site for our gathering. The overhanging boughs, which nature had covered in rich green foliage, and the soft verdant carpet spread beneath our feet, made the place and the occasion delightful. In good time the ladies, of whom there were a goodly number, began to assemble, accompanied by those made of coarser material.

The table—fifty feet long—which was spread with rich viands, fairly groaned beneath its load of dainty food. There was the mammoth fish, which but the night previous was enjoying his native freedom in the murky waters of the Kansas River, now stretched at length on a large platter, prepared to grace the festive board.

A barbecue, and other like substantial food, came in for their share of attention. A large and beautiful pyramid cake, surrounded by other minor ones, graced the table, while from the apex, as if a natural product a rich profusion of prairie flowers shot forth their smiling petals. But time would fail us even if it did not tire your patience, to give a full description of the good things which graced the festive board; suffice it to say, that after a blessing from the Throne of Grace had been implored by the Rev. Mr. Pool, the people joined with much apparent zeal to relieve the table of its burden, after which Rev. Mr. Wentworth, Rev. Mr. Pool, and Rev. Mr. Burgess—of our city—and Mr. Jordan, of Tecumseh, favored us with speeches, and though short, they were sweet, having a good deal of pith, and were received with showers of applause.

Rev. Mr. Burgess was then introduced as Toast-Master, by Mr. D. H. Horne, Master of Ceremonies, and gave the following:

Our Happy Homes in Kansas—Responding himself to the sentiment in a happy speech.

Mr. J. C. Miller gave the following:

Our Territory—May she soon become united as a free State, among the bright constellations that form the stars and stripes of our glorious Republic. To which Mr. Stratton responded.

A Sentiment—

Acquaintance and friendship we hope is now near,
For this is the sentiment given:
That we may be united together while here,
As we hope to be, eventually, in heaven.

The Influence of Woman.—Ever elevating, purifying and refining in its tendency, and nowhere more welcome or more needed than here. We hail its advent, and those who exert it, as harbingers of better and happier times. This was responded to by Dr. Merriam in a brief and happy speech.

Our Friends at Home—Far distant, but fondly remembered, may they be as prosperous and happy as they are dearly loved.

A sentiment:—

The bachelor lives a most miserable life,
Which cannot be improved till he marries a wife,

which was responded to by Dr. Merriam, who said he could endorse the sentiment most *heartily;* and was followed by Dr. Martin in the following language:

I hope the *bearded* bachelor gentlemen will soon get good wives, and by so doing improve their appearance, as did some of our *married* friends, who had worn their beards through the winter, but lost them on visiting Kansas City to meet their loved ones at the commencement of this season, always returning—*well shorn.*

Voluntary toast given by a lady:

Ladies there are, no doubt, who would share
The homes of the bachelors, rude though they are;
Then, bachelors, come, invite to your homes
These ladies, as to find them, they come.

To the Single Ladies:—God bless them; bless them, too, with loving husbands and untold joys.

A Sentiment:—

Here 'neath the shady bowers we ask all to come,
That we may with them linger awhile;
Here is trusting we may all have a home
In the land that was once drear and wild.

The Future of Topeka—May it be as full of prosperity and fruition as the present is of promise and hope.

The Maine Law—May it be to Topeka what the main pillar is to the Temple of Liberty; having its foundation in the hearts of the people; may the superstructure be such as shall withstand the shafts of adversity until its topmost stone shall be laid in triumph, crying grace! grace! unto it.

This, and the preceding were responded to by Dr. Merriam, by saying that the future growth and prosperity of Topeka depended on the *temperance* and *morality* of its citizens.

Here the regular toasts were ended and voluntary toasts were called for.

By F. W. Giles:

The Ladies.—May they be as successful in combining art and nature around their new homes as they are in combining them around the table here to-day; then will the heart of man be content.

Also by the same:

The First Picnic in Topeka.—May it be the first of a series that shall annually call us together in unalloyed friendship and union.

By D. H. Horne:—As this is the second *Holliday* in Topeka, may the third be graced with the presence of the first, who is now absent in Pennsylvania.

Three hearty cheers greeted this toast. The pun is on the name of C. K. Holliday, President of the Topeka Association.

By F. W. Giles:

Mrs. F. J. Case—The first lady to bless Topeka with her presence; may she be blessed in return with as many happy days here as she shall desire, surrounded by good neighbors and free institutions.

By Dr. Martin:

Mrs. T. McIntire—The second lady who graced *Topeka* with her presence, may she live to see it flourish like a "*green bay* tree."

By T. McIntire:

The Single Ladies of Topeka—Who represent the different portions of our Union, may they succeed in effecting a more glorious *union* to themselves—to a man.

By F. W. Giles:

Miss H. Hartwell—As she was the first unmarried lady to grace Topeka, may some fine gentleman see that she is soon offered an opportunity of gracing the kitchen and parlor.

Several more impromptu toasts were given, which gave general satisfaction, and called forth much applause.

A vote was passed, thanking the ladies, various committees and the speakers and officers of the day.

The ornamental cakes remaining were sold at auction, the proceeds of which was voted to be given towards the erection of the first church in Topeka.

The whole passed off in a pleasant and agreeable manner, and all expressed themselves well pleased.

Respectfully yours,

HARRIS STRATTON,
JOSEPH C. MILLER,
HENRY P. WATERS.

During the last week in May, 1855, the first steamboat of the season, the Emma Harmon, arrived at the Levee in Topeka, after a trip of six days from Lawrence. Messrs. Allen & Gordon completed during the summer a store 30x60 on the corner of Kansas avenue and Fifth street, and put in a large stock of goods. Cyrus K. Holliday built a shake cabin on his claim, adjacent to the town on the east, which cost him $37.50, and was occupied during the summer by Messrs. Hubbard and Mitchell—John Ritchie constructing his cabin of the limbs of trees that Holliday and Giles left when they made their shake houses.

The first marriage in Topeka occurred in May, when S. J. Thomas and Harriet N. Hurd were united in the holy bonds, by Rev. Mr. Poole.

During the same month, May 30, 1855, Mr. William Scales lost a son—the first death in the little community.

In the summer a son was born to Mr. Israel Zimmerman. The boy was christened Topeka Zimmerman by Dr. F. L. Crane, and received from his generous godfather a gift of a lot 75x150 feet. Dr. Crane had visited the site of Topeka in October, 1854, and made a claim of land, and during the spring of 1855 had become a permanent resident, and erected a dwelling on his claim.

On June 5th, E. C. K. Garvey, recently from Milwaukee, arrived in Topeka, accompanied by Mr. G. W. Brown, of Lawrence, the editor of the *Herald of Freedom.* Mr. Garvey proposed to establish in the city a newspaper, and to remove his family and business interests to this place, if sufficient encouragement should be offered to make the project a feasible one. A consultation was accordingly held in the little log cabin which served as "council chamber" of the association, and it was resolved to donate to the gentleman city interests 57-58-59, provided "Esq. Garvey should establish a good weekly newspaper without delay," etc. F. W. Giles, Amos G. Adams, and Dr. S. E. Martin were appointed a committee to report to Mr. Garvey. The conference ended in an arrangement whereby the town association agreed to erect a publishing house 18x24, and two stories high, for $400, for which they should receive two hundred weekly copies of the forthcoming paper, for one year. Other lots, which Mr. Garvey preferred, were given him, and the business of securing a paper for the town was continued by appointing J. F. Merriam, H. G. Adams, F. W. Giles, D. H. Horne, and S. E. Martin a committee to solicit subscriptions, and John Ritchie, H. G. Adams, and T. McIntire, building committee. This was the first building erected in Topeka of sawed lumber, and deserves somewhat special notice, as it is one of the few old landmarks that yet remain to recall to the memory of the Topekans of 1855, the days of "Auld Lang Syne." All that part of the building fronting on Fifth street, and built of wood, was burned to the ground June 10, 1859. Mr. Morse was landlord of the hotel at the time. The part fronting on Kansas avenue was saved, and although changed in some respects, the same old building that was once "Commercial Headquarters" in Topeka,—postoffice, variety store of manifold attractions, hotel, publishing house, and general rendezvous for a time for the discussion of the vexed questions that then troubled men's minds—still may be seen on the southeast corner of Kansas avenue and Fifth street. It is somewhat overshadowed by the more pretentious buildings around, and seems in a quiet way to be awaiting the time when the vigorous growing city shall find that the old landmark has outlived its usefulness, and must give way to the pushing, aggressive march of modern progress.

Mr. Garvey did not get settled in his new building, which was called the "Garvey House," until September, his household furniture and office fixtures meantime arriving and being packed or scattered in all conceivable places along the block on which the house was built. Although laboring under many difficulties, Esq. Garvey managed on July 4th, 1855, to issue the first number of the first newspaper in Topeka.

Early Newspapers.—The first number of the *Kansas Freeman*, E. C. K. Garvey, proprietor, was issued as above stated July 4th. It was printed on the open prairie, no office yet being ready, and made its appearance in the form of a half-sheet, with an apology, stating that the large press which had been purchased had not yet arrived from Kansas City, and no information could be obtained of its whereabouts. During the sessions of the Constitutional Convention, in October, the paper was issued daily; the energetic editor himself reporting all the proceedings of the meeting. The size of the *Kansas Freeman* was eight inches by twelve three columns to a page. It was printed by J. F. Cummings, and sold at two cents a copy.

In November, 1855, John Speer removed the *Kansas Tribune* from Lawrence to Topeka and Wm. W. Ross became his partner. Their printing office was in Constitution Hall—as yet unfinished—and during the following terribly cold winter it was at times almost impossible to print the paper. In the issue of January 28, 1856, the editor says the hands have been obliged to quit work for four days, on account of the exposed situation of the office—"paper froze up, cases filled with snow, smoke blew down chimney," and it was impossible to get a better place. The paper was equally an object of pride to Topekans, and hatred to the Pro-slavery papers in the Territory—its bold and fearless denunciations of the enactments of the Kansas Legislature, calling forth deep and dire threats of vengeance, to which the determined editors replied: "It shall never be destroyed while we have power to defend it, nor silenced until its press and types are taken from us by violence, and, even then, their places should be supplied if it were possible to secure adequate means for that purpose."

The Kansas Philomathic Institute.—This, the earliest literary society in Topeka, was organized in the winter of 1855–6. Discussions were held every Saturday evening, and lectures were delivered on the evening of the first Saturday in each month. The officers elected for 1856 were: F. L. Crane, president; H. P. Waters, secretary; L. Farnsworth, treasurer; J. C. Miller, corresponding secretary; James Cowles, librarian; C. K. Holliday, historian; R. L. Mitchell, cabinet keeper; L. G. Cleveland, R. Gustin and W. W. Ross, standing committee. At the first anniversary, which took place at Union Hall, January 3, 1857, an oration was delivered by L. C. Wilmarth, a poem by L. Farnsworth, and a paper was read by Mr. J. C. Miller. There was a paper published by the members, called the *Communicator*, and the ladies, at this anniversary, contributed a little paper, named the *Snow Wreath.* The library contained 700 volumes.

The Big Springs Convention,—To the Free-state citizens of Topeka, the Convention at Big Springs was a prelude of something better to come at Topeka—the beginning of a series of well concerted and skillfully executed movements to draw the attention of outsiders to the claims of Topeka as the future capital of the future State. Accordingly the delegation to the Big Springs convention, which started from Topeka September 5th, was a sort of triumphal procession—headed by an immense wagon, "with music, and banners." The Topeka string band—Samuel Hall, L. W. Horne, and John B. Horne, with violins, and D. H. Moore, with tenor drum, were among the musicians. The delegation was active and enthusiastic in the convention, and the State Constitutional Convention, which soon followed at Topeka, gave the citizens another opportunity to keep the ball in motion, which they did not intend should stop rolling until it was securely lodged within the walls of a State House.

PIONEER TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

While the early settlers of Topeka were ready to gather in the grove on the banks of the Kansas, to interchange memories of the "old home," and hopes and anticipations of the new, they did not neglect the "weightier matters of the law," but at the very threshold of the new life in the West, determined to close the door against the arch intruder that ruins alike community and family.

On the evening of May 14, 1855, a meeting of the citizens was held at the boarding-house of Mr. A. W. Moore, to take into consideration the best means of preventing the sale of intoxicating liquor in the town. Capt. C. N. Gray was chosen chairman and Dr. Merriam secretary.

Dr. Martin, in stating the object of the meeting, said: "It is well known that liquor has been sold here, and not only to whites, but to the Indians; thereby not only have the morals and reputation of the place been injured, but our property and even lives endangered. Hardly a man can be found, either a Northerner or a Missourian, who does not condemn the traffic in ardent spirits."

Dr. Martin was followed by Capt. Sanford Henry, who urged the necessity of adopting prompt and decisive measures to stop the evil, and moved the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions to be submitted to the meeting. Messrs. Dyer, Ritchie and Emerson were appointed such committee, and reported the following preamble and resolutions:

> WHEREAS, We, the citizens of Topeka, believe the sale of ardent spirits as a beverage to be pernicious to the community, an unmitigated evil, producing drunkenness, debauchery and disorder on the Sabbath, corrupting the morals, disturbing the peace, injuring the reputation and hindering the prosperity and growth of the place; and,
>
> WHEREAS, The Topeka Association have prohibited the sale of ardent spirits—as they had a right to do upon lots by them donated; and as proofs are abundant that one of our citizens is violating this arrangement by selling whisky, not only to whites, but also to Indians; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That we, the citizens of Topeka, do hereby pledge ourselves to stand by each other in the enforcement of the above prohibition; "*peaceably*, if we can; forcibly, if we must;" and that in broad daylight.
>
> *Resolved*, That we recognize the principles of the Maine Anti-Liquor Law, as being of binding force among us, and hereby declare the same to be the law of this city and vicinity.
>
> *Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to do all that lies in our power for the enforcement of the above law in this vicinity.
>
> *Resolved*, That, to this end, we hereby appoint Capt. Sanford Henry as our Constable, whose duty it shall be, on being presented with a written complaint of any three responsible citizens, to immediately enter and search the store, dwelling or other place of which complaint is made, and seize and take into his possession, until otherwise ordered, such liquor as he may find.
>
> *Resolved*, That Messrs. Case, Bliss, Ritchie, Pierce and Trott shall be a committee whose duty it shall be, to take into immediate consideration, any case arising under these resolutions, and adjudge whether the liquors in question were intended for sale as a beverage; and if so, to order their destruction; if not, to order their return to the owner.
>
> *Resolved*, That we unitedly pledge ourselves to uphold in word and deed, our Constable and Committee in the performance of their duties, and that we will mutually bear all attendant expenses.

It was then voted that Messrs. Irish, Weymouth and Whiting, be requested to wait upon Mr. J. F. Jones and inform him of the action of the meeting, and present him a copy of the above resolutions.

Messrs. Merriam, Stratton and Adams were appointed a committee to draft a Constitution and By-laws for a Temperance League, and the meeting adjourned one week.

A temperance demonstration celebrated the Topekans' first 4th of July in their new home. On the evening of July 4, 1855, a large number of the citizens congregated on the prairie, near the town, determined then and there to put an end to the selling of liquor in the town. After a short consultation the mass meeting resolved itself into a "committe of the whole," and proceeding to the place where it was sold, demanded of the proprietor his stock. He did not quite accede to the demand, but compromised by giving up all his liquor, on the payment of a certain sum by the citizens. The barrels were rolled out, the heads knocked in, and a grand display of fire-works immediately followed, worthy of the young town and its staunch temperance pioneers.

THE BEGINNING OF TROUBLES.

Late one Saturday night in November, 1855, the call came to Topeka: "Send men to help Lawrence." The next morning a meeting was held in Constitution Hall, and the Topeka Guards, under Capt. Daniel H. Horne, were immediately dispatched to the aid of the sister city. About one hundred men shouldered their rifles and marched; leaving, it is said, only one able-bodied man behind to take care of the women and do the necessary chores. When the "boys" returned to Topeka—all officers—the solitary home guard was dubbed good naturedly by them "Major Splitwood," an honorable title. The women were told that the *Tribune* office would probably be attacked during the absence of the company, but they bravely urged their brothers and husbands to go, asserting their readiness to defend the office and their homes to the last.

The Topeka boys, on arriving at Lawrence, were assigned quarters in the unfinished hotel, and there met John Brown, who supplied some of them—Redpath among others—with guns, which they lacked. On their return they were tendered a grand reception and supper by the ladies, at Constitution Hall; Lane, Parrott, Redpath, and other distinguished Kansans making speeches on the occasion.

The muster roll of this company, with their ages attached to the names, has been kindly furnished by Capt. Daniel H. Horne. The members of the company were all residents of Topeka, and were called into service November 27, 1855. Daniel H. Horne, Captain, 27; Aseph Allen, First Lieutenant, 22; Loring Farnsworth, Second Lieutenant, 23; John Ritchie, Third Lieutenant, 38; Joseph F. Cummings, Clerk, 24; Leonard W. Horne, First Sergeant, 30; William F. Creiz, Second Sergeant, 26; W. W. Henderson, Third Sergeant, 21; James G. Bunker, First Corporal, 41; Andrew S. Waters, Second Corporal, 24; Moses Hubbard, Third Corporal, 22; Henry B. Cowles, Fourth Corporal, 21. Privates.—Augustus H. Barnard, 22; George F. Boyd, 21; Leroy L. Brown, 22; Phillip Briggs, 50; Franklin L. Crane, 45; Peter O. Convers, 21; Humphry Coburn, 21; Jesse H. Crane, 16; J. F. Cummings, 24; George Davis, 29; Francis Davis, 30; Abner Doan, 29; Henry Damm, 26; Guilford Dudley, 21; James Dizny, 22; Moses Dudley, 22; Charles Farnsworth, 32; Charles N. Gray, 25; Richard Gustin, 26; Benjamin F. Gatchel, 24; Joseph W. Emerson, 38; Paul R. Hubbard, 25; George Hill, 38; George F. Hartwell, 21; Abel F. Hartwell, 25; Cyrus F. Howard, 32; George W. Hathaway, 32; George L. King, 18; Robert M. Luce, 25; Christopher C. Leonard, 23; David H. Moore, 26; W. G. R. Miles, 28; Joseph C. Miller, 35; McClure C. Martin, 21; Robert L. Mitchell, 24; Alonzo W. Moore, 31; John Long, 42; Ozias Judd, 64; John W. Parsons, 16; James Pierce, 42; W. W. Ross, 26; James Redpath, 22; David Smith, 31; Charles A. Sexton, 22; William P. Thompson, 22; Charles L. Tyrrell, 27; Charles H. Thompson, 19; James Taggart, 28; Theron Tucker, 21; Peter J. Wendall, 18; Thomas G. Thornton, 28; Henry P. Waters, 27; John A. Wirt, 23; William H. Weymouth, 32; Charles L. Wilber, 24; Nelson Young, 21; Harvey G. Young, 23; George H. Woods, 30; George F. Warren, 36.

Messrs. Garvey, Cummings and Mitchell were taken prisoners during the Wakarusa troubles and carried to Lecompton. The gentlemen being "newspaper men," and having about their persons copies of the newly-printed "Topeka Constitution," it was proposed by the mob that Mr. Garvey, being editor of a Free-state paper, should pay the penalty of such crime then and there with his life. Fortunately, better counsels prevailed and he was spared, and with his companions liberated when the Wakarusa troubles ended.

The winter of 1855-56 was one of exceptional severity. A severe storm of snow commenced on the 22d of December, and for the succeeding six weeks the storms were almost incessant. The snow averaged fifteen inches in depth, the roads on the prairie being nearly impassible. The thermometer sank to eighteen degrees below zero, and in the poorly-built and [illegible] unfinished houses of the new towns in Kansas there was extreme suffering. At this time there were but very few houses in Topeka that were proof against the driving snow and cold winds, and the Eastern emigrants, particularly the women, accustomed to all the comforts of an old-settled country, had many a homesick hour when trying in vain to keep the little cabin, or poorly-built house, warm enough for ordinary comfort.

FIRST FREE-STATE LEGISLATURE.

On the 4th of March, 1856, the first session of the Kansas State Legislature was opened. It was greatly feared that suitable accommodations could not be provided for the large number of people that would be present, and objections to that effect had been urged by rival cities. Topeka, however, was equal to the occasion. The Garvey house was always able to accommodate a few more. Mr. Chase had established his boarding house on Quincy street, which became famous before the close of the session, not only for good cheer and good fare, but for a quiet influence exerted there, which won members of the Legislature to feel that Topeka was the place of all places most suitable for the capital of the State.

In anticipation of the session of the Legislature, a new hotel was commenced in the winter on the site now occupied by the new Government building. Prof. Oakleys, an earnest Free-state man, who started the enterprise, labored through the entire winter to hurry the work, even shoveling the snow away for his excavation during the most severe weather. The hotel was not finished until summer. It was a three-story building, painted red on the outside, concrete walls to the third story. Mr. Harrison Nichols was the first landlord of the house.

On the 23d of April, 1856, there was a public sale of lots by the Topeka Association. The average obtained was about $200 for ordinary sized business lots. The full lots (75 by 100 feet), on the corner of Kansas avenue and Sixth street, sold at the rate of $810 per lot.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

A private school was taught during the summer of 1855 by Miss Sarah Harland, and on the 2d of January, 1856, "The Topeka Academy" was opened by James Cowles, A. B., Principal, but the Town Association took no decisive steps toward erecting a schoolhouse until February, 1856. On the 8th of that month the subject was brought before the association, and Mr. Amos Trott was appointed on the 20th to the work of soliciting subscriptions and making a plan for a schoolhouse. Two lots were set apart for a schoolhouse site the following month, but the Emigrant Aid Society, which had agreed to build a schoolhouse, in consideration of certain lots reserved to it, did not erect the building until the summer of 1857, when a brick building, about 18 x 24, and two stories in height, was put up on the southwest corner of Fifth and Harrison—the first schoolhouse in the city.

CONSTITUTION HALL.

On the 13th of March, 1855, the brothers John and Loring Farnsworth left Boston with the Second Emigration Company of 300 persons, under charge of Dr. Charles Robinson, and arrived at Topeka late in the same month. In Mr. Loring Farnsworth's "statement," deposited in the State Historical Rooms, he says: "We came across the Shunganunga towards night, and drove up upon the town site, perhaps as far as where the State House now is. We could see nothing, and thought perhaps we had mistaken the place, and we went back and camped on the Shungunungs. Next day we came over and found the town down near the river; the town house, another log house a little east of it, and east of Kansas avenue, two or three sod houses." In April, 1855, Farnsworth brothers commenced the erection of the building afterwards known as "Constitution Hall." It was originally intended as a store for the proprietors, with rooms to be rented for other purposes. It was situated on the west side of Kansas avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and was a substantial two-story stone building, with a basement. The stone for the walls was taken from a ravine back of the present site of the Gordon House. The foundation of the building was 34 x 44 feet, and the inside measure of the hall about 30 x 40. W. H. Weymouth worked on the building as carpenter, and William E. Bowker as mason. Early in the fall, as soon as the roof was on, William W. Ross moved in and started a printing office. The basement had been previously used for a meat shop, and the first story occupied by Mr. Joseph C. Miller and family as a dwelling. Mr. John Farnsworth returned to the East early in the summer, and his brother not being able to complete the building, it was hired by the Topeka Association for the use of the Constitutional Convention (October, 1855), the association agreeing to plaster it in consideration of its use. From the time of that convention, the hall, for many years, was used for all public meetings in Topeka. The first Legislature—the Legislature of July, 1856, which was dissolved by Col. Sumner—the first church services of the Episcopal Church, local political caucuses, lectures, all were held in Constitution Hall, while the basement was utilized during the troublous years of 1856-57 as a place of storage for the spoils which the "boys" succeeded in "jayhawking" from the common enemy. By act of Legislature, approved March 2, 1863, the Secretary of State was directed to enter into a contract on behalf of the State with Messrs. Gordon, Mills, Gage and Farnsworth, to erect a temporary capitol building upon lots 131, 133, 135 and 137 Kansas avenue, in the city of Topeka. The building was erected and taken possession of by the State officers the following autumn. This building embraced within its limits old "Constitution Hall," the principal room, in which was framed the first Free-state Constitution of Kansas, becoming the Senate Chamber of the new capitol building. Since the erection of the State House, the building on Kansas avenue has been used for purposes of trade, and in 1882 there are comparatively few, except the "old settlers" of Topeka, who can point out the site of the building so famous in the annals of the town.

KANSAS EMIGRANT ROUTE.

The southern terminus of this famous emigrant route, over which John Brown and James Lane so often passed, was at Topeka, and Topeka people felt a special interest in it. From Nebraska City to Topeka the route was 140 miles in length, and at the opening of the route, in May, 1856, there was not a residence of a white man along its entire line. With the first train that passed over the route was the Milwaukee company, Mr. E. G. Ross and family and Mr. J. E. Rastall being among the emigrants. Col. M. C. Dickey, of Topeka, had charge of the train through Kansas, the road having been previously staked out by some of the members of the Topeka military company. In Iowa the train was increased by a large number who had been recruited in the East through the labors of Morris Hunt, Dr. George E. Cutler, Lane and others, and on reaching Kansas it numbered five hundred persons and sixty wagons. After passing the northern line of Kansas, parties dropped from the ranks, forming settlements along the route, the last before arriving in Topeka being at Holton, which was settled principally by Milwaukeans. On the 13th of August the remainder of the train reached Topeka, and crossing the ferry near the foot of what is now Polk street, ate their first supper in Topeka at the Garvey House, or Farmers' Hotel, as it was called at that time, and were given a public reception in the evening at Constitution Hall.

Gen. Lane's emigrant party, which entered the Territory under the superintendence of Col. Eldridge and S. C. Pomeroy, on the 10th of the following September, and which was stopped by United States troops near the northern line, and afterwards disarmed by order of Gov. Reeder at Indianola, a little north of the Kansas River, arrived at Topeka on the 14th, and camped on the town site.

This route served as a path to safety for many colored fugitives. In 1857, an underground railroad was established through the exertions of John Armstrong, of Topeka. The first car that passed over the track was in the shape of a close carriage drawn by a span of mules. The northern terminus of the Topeka branch was Civil Bend, Iowa. Among the stockholders were Dr. Charles Robinson, S. N. Wood and Maj. J. B. Abbott.

The last train that passed over the road, in 1859, had on board John Brown and a party of his colored friends. When between Topeka and Holton the fugitives were attacked by a horde of border ruffians, and were rescued from their peril by a band from Topeka under command of John Ritchie. They then passed over the road to safety.

TROUBLES OF 1856–57.

After the dispersion of the Legislature,* July 4, 1856, by United States troops, the Free-state citizens of Topeka, in common with those of other towns, felt that they were completely adrift, having no faith in the Territorial Government, and no immediate prospect of a better. The Missouri River towns were in the hands of the Pro-slavery party and it became almost impossible to procure even the necessaries of life. In the attempt to get supplies from Leavenworth or Kansas City, lives were often lost, and the teams almost invariably captured. An organization was perfected at Topeka, some slight fortifications thrown up on the lots on Quincy street which had been donated by the city to the Methodist Church, the ba-ement of Constitution Hall pressed into service as a receptacle for prizes which should be captured in the foraging expeditions of the company, and a regular system of reprisal on the enemy established, which was carried on until supplies could be brought to Topeka in a regular manner, without danger of attack from border ruffians. The Free-state organization at Topeka was known as Company B, Second Regiment Kansas Volunteers. Col. Whipple (Aaron D. Stephens), was Colonel of the regiment, and William F. Creitz, Captain of the company. L. C. Wilmarth was Chief of Commissary, and Dr. Crane's little office, at the foot of Quincy street, served as a sort of hospital for the sick and wounded. Expeditions were made by the company to the various Pro-slavery towns in the vicinity of Topeka—Tecumseh, Osawkie, Lecompton. The company usually returned with supplies sufficient to feed the boys for a time at least.

Free-state version—In September the situation in Topeka was deplorable. There was no food to be bought in the city. Mr. John Farnsworth's team was taken, with all his goods, by the border ruffians near Westport, and a man sent from Topeka to try to get supplies at Leavenworth was murdered. While in the adjoining Pro-slavery towns there was "enough and to spare," the Free-state men of Topeka literally feared they should "perish with hunger," unless they could supply themselves from the surplus wealth of their neighbors. Tecumseh was accordingly visited by "Lane's men," and "taken," the *Leavenworth Herald* says, "even to the brooms." The Topeka forces were commanded by "Col. Whipple," and among them were Horne, Cleveland, Ritchie, Moffett and others well known to Topeka. The richest prize was found at the store of Benjamin D. Castleman, who lost, according to his own statement before the Claim Commissioners, about $6,000, and never recovered anything but a meal sieve and a tin pan, which some conscientious individual returned to him on finding his trade-mark upon them. The victorious party returned to Topeka with their spoils laden in several wagons, which they took out as "army ambulances." At Osawkie, which place was visited soon after, the company captured thirty loaded muskets, the store of William Dyer being the main object of attack. As soon as Governor Geary arrived, and the blockade was removed from the Missouri, and food could be got legitimately without risking life, all these things ceased—they were war measures.

BULL CREEK.

The raid of the Missourians, under Capt. John Ried, on the town of Osawatomie, occurred on the 29th of August. The Topeka company was in Lawrence at the time, having just reached the place in response to a summons from from Gen. Lane. On the morning that the news was received at that place, in company with the Lawrence company, they marched to Bnll Creek, where the enemy had encamped on their return to Missouri, arriving about dark, after a fatiguing march of thirty-five miles under a hot August sun, and with no water for the last eight miles. A small body of cavalry had passed on ahead and halted for the infantry to come up. They found the enemy ready to receive them, with four pieces of artillery planted in front of his camp. For some reason, either of prudence or policy, Gen. Lane decided to fall back without attacking the camp. The command accordingly fell back eight miles to Black Jack, where there was water, and rolling themselves in their blankets, laid down for rest and sleep.

On the departure of the Topeka company to the assistance of Gen. Lane, Secretary Woodson ordered Col. Cooke, with his command, "to proceed at the earliest moment to invest the town of Topeka, disarm the insurrectionists, or aggressive invaders against the organized Government of the Territory to be found at or near that point, leveling with the ground their breastworks, forts and fortifications, keep the head men or leaders in close confinement, and all persons found in arms against the Government as prisoners, subject to the orders of the Marshal."

The news of this order reached the Topeka boys the morning after their arrival at Lawrence on their return. They forgot their long march of the previous day under a burning August sun, forgot their fatigue, and only remembered Topeka and the homes it contained. On their hurried march home they passed the smoking ruins of six Free-state dwellings, which Woodson's "Territorial Militia" had destroyed, the sight bringing terrible forebodings of even greater disaster at the little village farther up the Kaw. When they reached Big Springs they received the welcome tidings that all was well. Col. Cooke was not the kind of a man to execute the inhuman order he had received. He knew the limit of Territorial authority.

There is no doubt that "Lane's men," as they were styled, were at this time almost desperate, and ready to retaliate both in kind and degree the outrages that had been heaped upon themselves and friends. No man's life was safe. The roads were infested with armed robbers, and murders for the sake of plunder, or merely for difference of opinion, were of frequent occurence. The journey from Topeka to Lawrence could not be made with safety, those two cities being chiefly abhorrent to the enemy, and their residents more jealously watched and suspected.

On the 3d of September, 1856, a detachment of about fifty from the encampment of "Lane's men" at Topeka, all mounted and armed, and under the command of one Captain Cleveland, aided by Jameson and Charles Maffet, made a raid on the neighboring Pro-slavery town of Tecumseh and committed several robberies. The following day a larger detachment numbering some two hundred, and also under the command of Cleveland, mounted and accompanied with wagons, marched into Tecumseh, and among other outrages, plundered the store of B. D. Castleman, who had been a resident of the Territory but two months, of everything it contained. Other places in the town were robbed, but the largest amount of spoils was taken from Castleman's store. Everything was confiscated—nothing was too good or too mean for the plunderers. Groceries, dry goods, medicines, guns, tinware, brooms, hair oils, books and three barrels of excellent brandy—all were loaded into the wagons and taken to Topeka, where they weredivided among the crowd. Mr. Castleman never received any of his property, or any pay for what was taken, with the exception of *ninety cents received from A. M. Jordan for a broom and meal sieve*, which was given him in the distribution of the spoils at Topeka, and which he paid for when he found Mr. Castleman's mark upon them. The persons concerned in this raid were mostly newly arrived emigrants who had come in over the northern trail during August. The above facts are taken from the report of the claim commission.

HICKORY POINT.

On the arrival of Gov. Geary in Kansas, Gen. Lane determined to leave the Territory by way of Nebraska. He started from Topeka with a few men, on the 11th of September, and on arriving at Osawkie learned that a large Pro-slavery force was in the neighborhood. He sent to Topeka for reinforcements, and was joined by about fifty men commanded by "Capt. Whipple."* This company left on the evening of the 11th, and joined Lane at Osawkie the following morning.

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*See State History.

*Aaron D. Stephens, *alias* Capt. or Col. Whipple, was, as heretofore stated, an officer in Gen. Lane's Free-state force. He was born in Lisbon, New London County, Conn., and lived in that State until the opening of the Mexican war, when he entered the United States service, and was reported to be a very brave soldier. After his return he was imprisoned at Fort Leavenworth for chastising an officer who was abusing a private soldier. He escaped from confinement and came to Topeka, where his fearlessness and knowledge of military movements made him a leader of the rather inexperienced military force. He assumed the name of Whipple when he escaped from Leavenworth. When John Brown left Kansas, in January, 1859, he accompanied him, and was one of the "nineteen men so few" that were with him at Harper's Ferry. Mr. Stephens was executed at Charleston, Va., March 16, 1860.

On the morning of the 12th, the "Atchison Guards," Capt. Robertson, then on the way to Lecompton, burned the store of Capt. Crosby at Grasshopper Falls, and then returned to Hickory Point, where they joined the force of Capt. Lowe, whose property was threatened by Lane, and fortifying themselves in several small buildings, the best being a blacksmith shop, awaited an attack.

Gen. Lane, with John Ritchie as Chief of Staff, arrived on the spot about 11 o'clock, and finding he could not dislodge the enemy without artillery, sent to Lawrence for reinforcements. He then returned to Osawkie, and there received the Governor's proclamation ordering all armed forces to disband. In accordance with the command, he instructed the Topeka company to return home and to avoid any collision with United States troops, which they did.

In the meantime, the Lawrence company, under Col. Harvey, and provided with a cannon, proceeded directly to Hickory Point, and on the morning of Sunday, the 14th, had an encounter with the force there assembled under Lowe and Robertson, which resulted in no particular advantage to either party. On their return to Lawrence, Col. Harvey's men were taken prisoners by United States troops, and imprisoned at Lecompton. On the 18th of September, a few days after the return of the Topeka company, Gov. Geary and United States Marshal Donaldson visited Topeka for the purpose of making arrests. A squad of cavalry was stationed near the corner of Fifth street and Kansas avenue, and a line of infantry and several pieces of artillery farther east on Fifth The arrests were mainly confined to members of the company who had been engaged in the late disturbances. Among the Topeka men arrested at and about this time were Messrs. Mitchell, Ritchie, Kagi, Rastall and Sexton. They were imprisoned at Lecompton.

The indictments were mainly on the ground of participation in the fight at Hickory Point. Kagi and Ritchie being accused of being in the affray on the 14th, when Newhall, of the Atchison company, was killed, were with others indicted for "murder in the first degree." They were taken before the Territorial Court, October 25, 1856, but their witnesses not being ready, their cases were laid over.

Mr. Sexton, who was Quartermaster of the company, was, in addition to the general charge, indicted for "appropriating oats for the use of the cavalry horses." Mr. Ritchie, in addition to the general charge, was held to answer to that preferred by Mr. Dyer, of Osawkie, according to his affidavit.

The prisoners were at first placed in the United States encampment near Lecompton, the "Prisoners' Camp" being a square of open prairie, guarded by three lines of sentinels. The members of Col. Harvey's company were in this camp also.

After examination, the prisoners were recommitted for trial, and imprisoned in an old house, guarded by a company of militia under Col. Titus. At the trial in October a few were acquitted, but the most were convicted of various degrees of manslaughter, and placed in charge of Sheriff Jones being afterwards transferred to the custody of Capt. Hampden, Warden of the Territorial Prison, and a kind, considerate and humane gentleman, of whose treatment none complained. A part of the prisoners, among whom was J. H Kagi, of the Topeka company, were afterwards removed to Tecumseh, where they received kind attentions and many favors from Mr. and Mrs Osborn, of the Free State Hotel, and from other Free-state citizens. In a letter written to the *Kansas Tribune*, dated "Tecumseh, December 17, 1856," Mr. Kagi says: "At Lecompton we were puzzled to keep from freezing; here there is still greater difficulty in keeping from smothering to death. For some time we have numbered sixteen men, in a brick-floored room twelve by sixteen, with one window two feet square. We have one small box stove, with a single place for cooking. In this *hole*, as I may truthfully call it, we cook, eat and sleep, and pass away Kansas life. * * * * There are now but twelve of us here. Old Mr. Davis, and Mr. Hazeltine of the Wakarusa, have lately been released by giving bail to appear at the next term of Court at Lecompton, to answer to a charge of murder at Fort Titus last August. Both proved by Pro-slavery witnesses that they were at home, several miles distant from the fort at the time of the fight. * * * * * C. A. Sexton, of your place (Topeka), was bailed out last night on the same charge, by first proving an *alibi*. I may get out in the same way to-day, but think it is uncertain. Cato has sworn that he will not let me go, he cares not what proof may be brought in my favor. I have already established by three witnesses that I was at or near Topeka at the time of the commission of the offense with which I am charged was perpetrated at Lecompton. However, to-day I will introduce another witness, and if this will not satisfy the court, I shall issue a draft upon my legs for bail bonds." Mr. Kagi was released upon giving bail to appear at the next term of Court at Lecompton. He was one of the most uncompromising opponents of the Pro-slavery party, a warm friend of John Brown, and therefore particularly obnoxious to the officers of the Territorial Government. Being a skillful phonographic reporter, he employed himself after his release in reporting the various public meetings and conventions, both Free-state and Pro-slavery, that were held in the vicinity of Lawrence during the winter of 1857.

While reporting the proceedings of the "bogus legislature" at Lecompton, January, 1857, he was again taken prisoner. The occurrence is given in his own words, taken from his report of the proceedings:

> I should be able to give you more particulars concerning the doings of the Legislature and convention both, had I not lost some of my notes yesterday. While correcting them, the Marshal entered the Council Chamber where I was writing, and politely informed me that I was his prisoner. Being, as the immortal Sam Salters would express it, "a law and abiding man," I immediately accompanied him to the court-room, intending to apply for bail. Finding the Supreme Court in session, however, I went before Dr. Wood, who has been commissioned by Judge Lecompte to admit to bail, and gave bonds for my appearance at the next term of court. I was arrested on the same charge for which I had but three weeks ago given $5,000 bail. The object, as afterwards avowed, was to prevent me from reporting; they supposing that being from home, I could not give the requisite bond immediately. As I went from the hall with the Marshal, I left my notes scattered upon my desk. A friend gathered up a portion, but the others were lost. Last night a crowd followed me to the platform of the stairs leading from the hall of the house to the ground with the intention of throwing me off, but learning their purpose, I escaped by hurrying forward and mingling with the crowd so as to prevent them from distinguishing me. I learned this morning that a plan has been secretly and deliberately laid to kill me to-day or to-night. I expect that I will yet be compelled to leave town.

Mr. Kagi's forebodings in respect to being prevented from further reporting proved correct. After the second day's session he left Lecompton for Lawrence, at which place he gave mortal offense to Judge Elmore by a statement in one of his letters published in the Topeka paper, accusing the Judge of being concerned in an attempt to assassinate him. The affair resulted in a personal encounter between the parties a short time after at Tecumseh, both gentlemen being injured.

Mr. Kagi subsequently was interested in assisting and forwarding emigration over the Nebraska route, and finally, joining fortunes with John Brown, became his most trusted officer, followed him to Virginia, and there lost his life, being shot while fighting at Harper's Ferry.

Col. S. S. Prouty, in his address before the Historical Society of Kansas, January 27, 1881, says of him:

"One of the correspondents of Eastern papers was J. H. Kagi, a native of a Southern State. He was an Abolitionist and a bitter opponent of the institution of slavery. He ably wrote and valiantly fought for the Free-state cause. There was not in the Territory a man of more generous impulses, or of greater moral or physical courage. He, too, died a martyr for human liberty with Old John Brown."

All the prisoners remaining in the custody of Capt. Hampton at Lecompton were pardoned and liberated by Gov. Geary, in March, 1857, in compliance with numerous petitions, and on the ground that "their continued punishment could neither subserve the ends of justice nor the interests of the Territory."

Many of the prisoners had previously made their escape, among others John E. Rastall and John Ritchie, of Topeka. The latter liberated himself from the prison at Lecompton, and after visiting Topeka, went to Indiana, where he remained some little time. The former escaped soon after he was taken, and went for a time to Iowa. An act was passed by the Legislature of 1859 (February 11), granting amnesty for political offences, and under the protection of that act, Mr. Ritchie again took up his residence in Topeka.

On Friday, April 20, 1860, Deputy U. S. Marshal L. Arms attempted to arrest Mr. Ritchie for an offense (mail robbing) alleged to have been committed in 1856. The arrest was in violation of the Amnesty Act, and was resisted by Mr. Ritchie. The officer persisting, Mr. Ritchie shot him dead, Mr. R. standing in his own door at the time. A preliminary examination was held before Justice Miller, of Topeka, on the following day. Mr. Ritchie was defended by Lorenzo Dow, J. H. Lane, and A. L. Winans, Esq., and was discharged. The citizens of Topeka held a meeting and passed resolutions approving his course.

With the winter of 1856-57, the hardest trials of the residents of Topeka disappeared. The spring brought a large immigration, and affairs in the Territory being comparatively quiet, if not settled, the city had a chance to look more closely to its own special interests. After the incorporation of the city the growth was so rapid that particular notice of private improvements or enterprises would be tiresome.

FURTHER PROGRESS.

Some account has already been given of the decisive measures taken by the pioneer settlers of Topeka, to stamp out liquor-selling at the very outset of their new enterprise. An organization called "The Temperance Union" was formed at the opening of 1856, but the names of the officers are not published. At the first annual meeting of the society, January, 1857, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. W. Farnsworth; Vice-President, A. F. Whiting; Secretary and Treasurer, J. F. Cummings. Meetings were to be held the first Wednesday evening in each month, Rev. L. Bodwell being announced as the speaker at the next meeting, February 14, 1857.

Two days after the meeting, the following pledge was circulated, and received the signatures below given:

"We, the undersigned, owners of hotel buildings, and proprietors of hotels, and members of business firms, ready to do what we can to prevent the introduction and sale of intoxicating liquors in our midst, do agree with each other, and with the citizens of this community, that we will not sell, or encourage, or consent to the sale or distribution of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage. (Signed.) Gordon & Bro., A. & L. W. Allen, Enoch Chase, Walter Oakley, E. C. K. Garvey, J. Willets, J. Allen, D. M. Thurston, J. W. Farnsworth, C. Twitchell.

After several months' trial, the temperance people, finding that their efforts in the line of "counsel, reproof, and exhortation," proved, in many cases, unavailing, made up their minds that patience and moral suasion had ceased to be the sort of weapons most needed for the kind of warfare in which they were engaged. The measure resorted to is indicated in an article in the *Kansas Tribune*, the local paper of Topeka. In the issue of July 18, 1857, the editor writes:

"LIQUOR SPILLING."

> A case of this kind occurred in our place on Saturday, the 11th inst. It is said that about $1,500 worth of liquors were destroyed at the various places where it had been kept for sale. What had induced the owners to provide such a quantity for the use of a staunch temperance community like Topeka, we are at a loss to conceive. The affair was participated in by a large number of our most prominent and respectable citizens, and, what is equally as important, with the entire approval of the ladies.
>
> We sincerely deprecate the adoption of any measure which looks to violence, for the remedying of a public evil, but we regret still more deeply the *necessity* for such measure. It is a choice of evils. In the absence of all municipal regulations for the suppression of the traffic, no recourse was left our citizens but to take the matter in hand as they did, or quietly submit to the still greater evil and imposition of the unrestricted sale of liquor among us, with its concomitant evils of drunkenness and crime. To those who have been the losers in this affair, we have no condolements or sympathy to offer. Most of them had been duly warned of the consequences of persisting in the traffic—some of them had given written pledges that they would desist from it, and all were engaged in it with a full knowledge of the fact that a very large majority of our people were strongly opposed to it.
>
> Whether the action taken will have the desired effect, remains to be seen. We hope, for the good of the community, as well as those who have suffered in the destruction of the liquor, that they will consult the feelings of those among whom they live, as well as their own reputation, and allow themselves to be influenced accordingly.
>
> In this connection, we can not omit a word in regard to the position of the Town Association in reference to the sale of liquor in the town. A provision exists in the constitution

of the association, whereby the owner of property under it forfeits the same by permitting the sale of intoxicating liquor on it, and every man who has purchased property of the association, has done so with a full knowledge of that fact, thereby making the interdiction and forfeiture perfectly valid and binding. This being the case, the association has the power to prevent the sale of ardent spirits within its jurisdiction, and the public will hold its members amenable to the charge of culpable neglect of duty and the public good, if they do not use every means at their disposal for the suppression of the nefarious traffic among us.

Soon after the demonstration of the 11th of July, a mass meeting of the citizens of Topeka and vicinity was called for consultation "on the present position, aspect, and prospect of the liquor traffic in this place," and to ascertain somewhat definitely the sentiments of the people on the subject. H. P. Burgess was chairman, and S. N. Frazier, secretary, of the meeting.

By the following report, which was offered and adopted, it will be seen that the participants in this meeting were in favor of deciding the temperance issue, so far as Topeka was concerned, at the polls. The report was offered by the following committee: S. P. Thompson, Walter Oakley, M. L. Gaylord, J. C. Miller, and M. C. Dickey. It read as follows:

1st. The sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in Topeka, is a nuisance and a plague, and all who regard the reputation and prosperity of the place, and the morals and safety of its inhabitants, should unite to banish this scourge from our town.

2d. In the absence of law for our protection, the people are justified in using force to drive this traffic from our community—petition, persuasion, remonstrance, and the ordinances of the Town Association having utterly failed to accomplish this work.

3d. That this convention call an election of the citizens of Topeka and vicinity, on Saturday, the 18th inst., the polls to be opened at two o'clock p. m., and to remain open till sunset, to determine by ballot whether or not they are in favor of the sale of intoxicating liquors in their midst.

4th. If a majority shall be found opposed to such sale, then a committee shall be elected by ballot, whose duties shall be: 1st, to notify liquor dealers of the fact, and to request them to desist from the traffic; and, 2d, if they refuse to comply with this request, to proceed to search for, and, with the help of such citizens as they may call to their aid, to destroy all liquors kept for the purpose heretofore designated.

Dr. Ritchie, H. P. Waters, and C. C. Tuttle, were constituted a committee to give notice, and act as judges of said election.

As no notice of an election of the kind proposed, appears in the local paper, it is presumed it did not occur; but the early temperance people fought heroically to prevent the evil from gaining a secure foothold in the young town, and it should ever be remembered and recorded to their credit.

AULD LANG SYNE.

Dr. F. L. Crane, one of the early Topeka pioneers, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday January 10, 1883, by a reunion of the old settlers. An account of the gathering, which appeared in the *Topeka Capital*, is given below:

Our venerable and long-time friend, Dr. F. L. Crane, was seventy-five years old on the 10th inst. He took advantage of the occasion to invite to dinner at the Copeland all of the members of the old Topeka Town Association who could be reached. The Doctor was vice-president of that association. Some other gentlemen were also invited. The following is a complete list of those who sat down to a well-spread table at 10 o'clock P. M. Those marked * were members of the Topeka Town Association:

Daniel H. Horne*, H. W. Farnsworth*, G. G. Gage, Dr. Hogeboom, S. S. Prouty, F. B. Foster*, A. J. Huntoon, F. W. Giles*, Col. Holliday*, Enoch Chase*, I. I. Bonebrake, W. P. Douthitt, J. R. Mulvane, F. P. Baker, W. H. Jenkins, James Steele, G. W. Veale, Jacob Smith, John Ritchie*, W. W. Weymouth*, O. T. Welch, Timothy McIntire*, G. A. Cutler*, Silas Rain, Judge Greer*, John T. Morton, D. Auter, J. A. Hickey*, Cope Gordon*, Kirk Rowley, A. B. Quinton, two sons of the doctor, George and Jesse, and Frank, a grandson, George's boy; F. G. Adams, H. F. Gee, H. Kline, S. E. Martin*, Jacob Willets*, and Walter Oakley*.

Of these, all but nine came into what is now the State of Kansas while it was yet a Territory. Dr. Crane and F. P. Baker sat at the head of one table, and Col. Holliday and Judge Morton at the other. Col. Holliday acted as master of ceremonies. The dinner was equal to the many good dinners that Cope Gordon has in the past given on such occasions, and that is all that is necessary to say about it.

After all had eaten their fill, Col. Holliday rapped on the table, and proposed the health of the host, Dr. F. L. Crane. Those who have known the Colonel in the past, know how happy he is on such occasions. He spoke of his first meeting with Dr. Crane on a steamer on the Missouri River, a stranger, and how he was attracted to him by his evident guileless disposition and honesty. He followed the course of the Doctor from that time to this, reciting many thing exemplifying the men and the times. He said that it could be said of Dr. Crane what Abe Lincoln said on an occasion, that his life had been passed "with charity for all, malice towards none," and his old friends concurred with this view.

The Doctor was very much affected, and it was some time before he could control his voice to reply to the toast to him, which, by the way, was drank in cold water, standing. We shall not attempt to report the Doctor's speech, only giving a few points. He said he remembered circumstances which happened in 1811, and recited them, and that he was then but three years old. He described the manners of the times when he was young. The spinning on the old-fashioned spinning wheels, the reaping of grain with sickles, the weaving of cloth on old looms, the threshing of grain with flails, the glass windows in vogue, only six by eight inches, the wooden latches on the front doors, with the strings hanging out, the great open fire-places, with logs for firewood, etc. After much of this kind which was interesting, he related his first experience in Kansas, and closed as follows:

"I beg leave to propose for the gentleman who accompanied me in 1854 up the Missouri River in the steamboat F. X. Aubrey, whose valuable traits of character I then commenced to learn and appreciate during our seven days from St. Louis. For him, the president of the association, I pray for long life and continued prosperity, with every comfort which he knows so well how to appreciate."

This called out Col. Holliday, who said that Dr. Crane, as vice-president of the Town Association, had more to do than he did with the allotments, and that his services for the association had been great. The first settlers started out with the intention of making Topeka the capital of the State and succeeded, with the intention of making it the largest place in the State, and have succeeded. The Colonel predicted that Topeka would in the next five to eight years have as many thousand population as Dr. Crane had lived years. The Colonel was very eloquent and very much in earnest.

Dr. G. A. Cutler, Mr. T. McIntire, Col. Ritchie and James Steele were called out and made short and appropriate speeches.

Col. Holliday then read letters of regret from G. F. Crowe, Guilford Dudley, J. Lee Knight, S. T. Walkley, now of Springfield, Mo., William Stevens, of Kansas City, Robert Klotz, formerly of this city, but now a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and ex-Gov. Charles Robinson.

The last two letters are worthy of publication, and we shall try to soon find room for at least a portion of them.

At this stage of the proceedings Jacob Smith and G. G. Gage went to the door, and threw it open, and wheeled in an elegant easy chair for the Doctor, which some of the friends present had purchased, and now presented to him with another neat little speech from Col. Holliday. The Doctor was too much affected to respond, although he tried to do so.

This closed one of the most happy events which has transpired in Topeka for some time.

Speaking of the dinner, a lady, over the signature of "Katherine," wrote to the *Kansas City Journal* as follows:

A remarkable number of our earliest citizens were present, and reminiscence was the occupation of the happy hours, and that reminds me of the old Topeka, and gives me an opportunity to say that this city was blessed in its earliest days by the presence of real ladies and gentlemen, whose shaping influence has continued to this day. The population has been remarkably permanent; a great flood of people have come in, but the families your correspondent knew in her girlhood are still here. What nice people they were. There were the Wards, whose beautiful daughters were known all over Kansas. I doubt if any modern Kansas belle has ever eclipsed Mary Ward; and there was the sweet singer, Mollie Campbell, and the Hollidays, and the Gordons, and the Farnsworths, the Stewarts, the Kellams, the Chases, the Giles, the Steeles, the Whitneys, and many others whose names are still among us. The earliest ordinary and social gatherings here were marked by taste and refinement. The second generation of families now lead the young society here, and it is pleasant to see the faces of the pretty young matrons of the "60s" repeated in the girls of 1883. I doubt if any city has ever maintained a purer or healthier social life than ours. All this has been suggested by the mention of the gathering at the good Dr. Crane's. It is all true, and the truth must be spoken even though it may sound like self-praise.

INCORPORATION.

Topeka was incorporated as a city by act of the Territorial Legislature, February 14, 1857. Its boundaries, as defined in the act, embraced all of Section 31 and the northeast fractional quarter of Section 30, in Town 11, Range 16 east. Its limits were essentially the same as the plat of the "town," which had been located by Holliday and his companions in 1854, a sketch of which has already been given. The title to the land of the original town plat was, as is well known, held in abeyance, subsequent to its occupation by the town company, in wait for the public sale by the Government. Minor disputes as to whom the original pre-emption title would be vested in at the time of the sale, had also occurred to increase the uncertainty of the tenure of the town company, from whom and through whom all the deeds to the numerous purchasers were ultimately to come. This uncertainty was a serious hindrance to the growth of the town; indeed, such as to debar many from investing in the lots or making improvements thereon, who otherwise stood ready to buy and build.

The Wyandotte Floats.—In the treaty with the Wyandotte Indians, in 1854, in addition to their reservation, the tribe was granted thirty-two "floating sections," which might be located on any of the public lands west of the Mississippi. These sections (640 acres each), known as "Wyandotte Floats," were sold, some as low as $800. They could be located, even before the public survey was made, and the title become complete beyond question, at the time of the location. They proved a most convenient mode of adjusting the difficulties as to title to many of the new towns.

C. K. Holliday, being then President of the Topeka Town Association, in order to perfect the title to the town site, bought, October 2, 1855, from Isaiah Walker, a member of the Wyandotte Nation, a "*Float*," and located it upon the site of the town. He purchased it largely with his own means, but dealing in good faith with the association, whose agent he was in the transaction, had the transfers so made as to validate the title to all lands sold by it before or after his location. Thus the title to all lands on the original float, now in Wards 3 and 4 of the city, are traced in the abstracts to Isaiah Walker, who sold the floats to C. K. Holliday, trustee. The notice of the location appeared in the *Kansas Freeman*, October 1, 1855, and read as follows:

To All Whom it May Concern:

The undersigned, holding by virtue of his purchase from Isaiah Walker, made and concluded the twenty-second day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, a grant of land containing six hundred and forty acres, as provided by treaties between the United States Government and the Wyandotte Indian Nation, hereby notifies the public that he has, in pursuance of powers and privileges lawfully vested in him by the said purchase, selected and located one section of land, containing six hundred and forty acres, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the common corner or stake of the farm claims of M. C. Dickey, Enoch Chase, D. H. Horne and Harvey G. Young, as determined on or about the 29th day of October, A. D. 1855, by survey of A. D. Searl; thence in an easterly direction a distance of one mile to a post or surveyor's stake; thence in a northerly direction a distance of one mile to a post or surveyor's stake; thence in a westerly direction a distance of one mile to a post or surveyor's stake; thence in a southerly direction a distance of one mile to the place of beginning; the same containing one section of land of six hundred and forty acres.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon said land, as the above vests in me a complete title, and renders any settlement thereon by any person whatever completely null and void.

Done at Topeka, Kansas Territory, this first day of November, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-five.

CYRUS K. HOLLIDAY.

At the time of the charter the village had grown to quite respectable dimensions, and had great expectations of future greatness and importance. It was the soon to be permanent county seat; the capital (temporary) of the provisional State, under the provisional Topeka constitution; and the prospective railroad center (in the minds of some of its sanguine proprietors) which it has since become. In addition to these anticipatory claims to greatness, it was, in reality, the third city in Kansas, being rivaled only by Leavenworth and Lawrence. From the local paper, and other sources, the following more detailed description of the city at this time is gathered: The population had increased to between 600 and 700, principally from the Northern and Eastern States; a few from Missouri and the South. In the immediate vicinity of the town improved claims could be bought at prices ranging from $1,000 to $2,000; a few miles out, they were sold at $300 or $400. Town shares, embracing ten lots, brought from $400 to $600. Single lots, well located for business purposes, 25x130 feet in size, averaged about $130. Dwelling lots, near business streets, 75x150, were about the same price. No church building had as yet been erected, Constitution Hall being the usual place of holding religious services. The Town Association had donated lots to the Methodist Church, on Quincy street, but the spot was occupied by fortifications built in anticipation of "Border Ruffian raids." The Congregational and Baptist Churches had been organized—the former in the cabin of James Cowles; the latter in the basement of J. C. Miller's house, on Sixth avenue. A schoolhouse was built for the public school, on the corner of Harrison and Fifth streets, and a select school was taught by Mr. James Cowles.

There were two hotels—the "Garvey House," and the "Topeka House;" one newspaper, the *Kansas Tribune*; five general stores; J. W. Farnsworth, in Constitution Hall; Allen & Gorden, corner of Kansas avenue and Fourth street; Murphy & Perley, in Garvey's Block, on Kansas avenue; J. Willitts, Kansas avenue, between Second and Third; and Amos Trott's general variety store.

Four physicians were located in the village—Drs. Martin, Penfield, Thurston and Cutler. Messrs. Holliday & Thornton, attorneys, were at No. 6 Kansas avenue; Wheeler & Ingersol, civil engineers, No. 67 Sixth street; Joseph C. Miller's dwelling and hardware shop was 53 Sixth street; Timothy McIntire, contractor and builder, had his office on Fifth street, and Lewis C. Wilmarth, and R. N. Mitchell had shops on the corner of Harrison and Sixth. Kellam Bro's. new drug store was on the corner of Kansas avenue and Fifth street. Two stage lines were in operation—the "Topeka and Manhatten," and the "Topeka and Lawrence." Early in the spring the Ritchie Block was commenced, on the southeast corner of Kansas and Sixth avenues, and the "Chase House," on the south side of Sixth, near Kansas—the first large brick building in the city.

EXTENSION OF CORPORATE LIMITS.

At the time Topeka was made a city its limits were confined to the original town plot; lots 1 and 2, Section 30, and all of Section 31, Town 11, Range 16 east, being the square mile covered by the Wyandotte float before mentioned, and some fractional parts of Section 30, lying north and along the river bank. Additions have been made from time to time, increasing the city limits fourfold since its incorporation. They have been as follows, in order of date:

(1) *Town of Eugene* (North Topeka)—was annexed by ordinance April 9, 1867, C. K Holliday, Mayor. Ordinance, No. 27.

(2) *Crane's Addition*—April 20, 1867, C. K. Holliday, Mayor. Ordinance, No. 29.

(3) *Young's and Horne's Additions*—May 31, 1867, C. K. Holliday, Mayor. Ordinance, No. 40.

(4) *Huntoon's and Ritchie's Additions*—June 1, 1867, C. K. Holliday, Mayor. Ordinance, No. 44.

(5) *Holliday's and Ritchie's Additions*—August 27, 1867, C. K. Holliday, Mayor. Ordinance, No. 55. (6) October 31, 1868, Orin T. Welch, Mayor. Ordinance, No. 79. (7) April 20, 1869, C. K. Holliday, Mayor. Ordinance, No. 74.

(8) *King's and Meisker's Additions*—February 28, 1871, J. B. McAffee, Mayor. Ordinance, No. 121. (9) February 6, 1872, D. H. Horne, Acting Mayor. Ordinance, No. 162. (10) August 12, 1872, Orrin T. Welch, Mayor. Ordinance, No. 186. (11) April 15, 1875, T. J. Anderson, Mayor. Ordinance, No. 237. (12) March 12, 1880, M. H. Case, Mayor. Ordinance, No. 337.

Ordinance, No. 416, was approved February 25, 1882—J. C. Wilson, Mayor. It defined accurately the boundaries of the city at the time of its passage, including the various additions above named. The present limits of the city embrace nearly four square miles—three on the south, and one on the north side of the Kansas River.

The ward limits have been changed from time to time as additions have been made; the present ward boundaries being in accordance with Ordinance No. 122, approved March 6, 1871, which divided the city into four wards, as follows: The First ward including all that portion of the city of Topeka lying north of the Kansas River; the Second ward all that portion of the city of Topeka east of Kansas avenue north of Eighth street and south of the First ward; the Third ward all that portion of the city of Topeka south of Eighth street; the Fourth ward all that portion of the city of Topeka lying west of Kansas avenue north of Eighth street and south of the First ward.

The town of Eugene, now a part of the city of Topeka, was established as a station on the Union Pacific road, being annexed by a city ordinance, published April 11, 1867. It was surveyed by Capt. J. R. Ellinwood, in 1865, and during the same year the Pontoon bridge connecting the town with Topeka, was built. On Monday, January 1, 1866, the first train over the Union Pacific railway arrived at Eugene. The town was then a wilderness—the depot and the warehouse of L. C. Wilmarth being the only buildings north of the river. The arrival of the train was celebrated by the citizens of Topeka in good style. The Mayors and Council of Wyandotte and Lawrence, the President of the Road, R. M. Shoemaker, Gen. J. H. Lane, and other distinguished guests were entertained by the officials of the city, Gen. Lane making the speech of the occasion.

As late as the winter of 1865, after it was attached to Topeka, the Kaws were more numerous in the village than the whites. Kansas avenue north, was a row of stumps, and a few log-houses, occupied by fifteen families, with one or two stores constituted all of what is now a very attractive place. The fine, natural growth of timber on the Kansas and Soldier bottoms, makes the site of North Topeka especially beautiful.

MUNICIPAL ROSTER.

In January, 1858, Franklin L. Crane, Thomas G. Thornton, Milton C. Dickey, Loring G. Cleveland and Samuel F. Walkley, who incorporated the city of Topeka the previous year, appointed Loring Farnsworth, J. C. Miller and A. F. Whitney, judges of the first municipal election, which took place January 28, 1858, at the office of Moore, Hill & Co. It resulted as follows: Mayor, Loring Farnsworth; President of the Council, W. W. Ross; Register, S. N. Frazier, succeeded by Guilford Dudley; Marshal, W. L. Gordon; Treasurer, J. C. Miller. The office of Register and Clerk were one and the same, and in the absence of the Clerk at the meetings of the Mayor and Councilmen, held at several different places from time to time, one of the Councilmen acted as Clerk, *pro. tem.*

1859: Mayor, Lorenzo Dow; President of the Council, J. F. Cummings; Recorder or Clerk, Guilford Dudley; Marshal, John Fletcher; Treasurer, C. C. Kellam.

July 2, 1859, there was a special election, at which C. K. Holliday was chosen Mayor, C. C. Whiting, Councilman, and on or after August 10, 1859, David B. Smith was chosen Recorder or Clerk.

1860: Mayor, H. W. Farnsworth; President of the Council, Justus Brockway; Recorder or Clerk, James Fletcher; Marshal, S. L. Hunter; Treasurer, Dwight Perry; City Surveyor, J. B. Whittaker; Street Commissioner, J. B. Whitaker; Assessor, G. G. Gage. December 6, 1860, C. C. Whiting was elected Recorder.

1861: Mayor, Harris F. Otis; President of the Council, Justus Brockway; Register or Clerk, John G. Otis; Treasurer, Charles King; Street Commissioner, J. W. Emerson; Marshal, Ephraim Baker; Attorney, William P. Douthitt; Assessors, Joshua Knowles, Theodore Mills, S. E. Martin; Auditors, S. H. Fletcher, Joshua Knowles, Justus Brockway. June 12, 1861, a special election was held, and N. W. Cox was elected Mayor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Harris F. Otis.

1862: Mayor, N. W. Cox; Presidents of the Council, Justus Brockway; Register or Clerk, John G. Otis; Treasurer, J. B. Billings; Marshal, Ephraim Baker; Attorney, David Brockway; Street Commissioner, E. B. Williams; Assessors, J. Knowles, A. F. Whiting.

1863: Mayor, J. F. Cummings; President of the Council, J. W. Farnsworth; Register or Clerk, E. L. Wheeler; Treasurer, C. C. Kellam; Marshal, Byron Jewell.

1864: Mayor, Samuel H. Fletcher; President of the Council, J. W. Farnsworth; Register or Clerk, G. O. Wilmarth; Treasurer, C. C. Kellam, George W. Anderson; Marshal, Byron Jewell.

1865: Mayor, William W. Ross; President of the Council, John W. Farnsworth; Register or Clerk, G. O. Wilmarth; Treasurer, George W. Anderson; Attorney, A. L. Williams; Marshal, Byron Jewell.

1866: Mayor, Ross Burns; President of the Council, John G. Otis, Hiram T. Beman; Register or Clerk, G. O. Wilmarth; Treasurer, George W. Anderson; Marshal, John F. Carter; Surveyor, J. B. Whittaker; Street Commissioner, John Armstrong.

1867: Mayor, C. K. Holliday; President of the Council, ———; Clerk, George O. Wilmarth; Treasurer, A. J. Huntoon; Marshal, John F. DeLong; Engineer, Joel Huntoon; Attorney, James W. Steel.

1868: Mayor, Orrin T. Welch; President of the Council, E. G. Moore; Clerk, George O. Wilmarth; Marshal, O. F. Reed; Assessor, F. L. Crane; Police Judge, John H. Putnam; Engineer, Joel Huntoon; Street Commissioner, John Armstrong; Treasurer, G. F. Merriam; Attorney, A. L. Williams.

1869: Mayor, C. K. Holliday; President of the Council, E. G. Moore; Clerk, George O. Wilmarth; Marshal, O. F. Reed; Police Judge, George B. Holmes; Treasurer, A. D. Craigue; Engineer, Joel Huntoon; Street Commissioner, O. F. Reed; Attorney, A. L. Williams.

1870: Mayor, J. R. McAfee; President of the Council, Harvey H. Wilcox; Clerk, H. C. Holcomb; Marshal, O. F. Reed; Assessor, W. C. Gilpatrick; Police Judge, George B. Holmes; Engineer, William Tweeddale; Street Commissioner, John S. Branner; Attorney, David Brockway; Treasurer, A. D. Craigue.

1871: Mayor, Orrin T. Welch; President of the Council, Daniel H. Horne; Clerk, R. H. C. Searle; Treasurer, A. D. Craigue; Marshal, Tobias Billings; Police Judge, John H. Putnam; Assessor, Gustavus F. Merriam; Engineer, William Tweeddale; Street Commissioner, John S. Branner; Attorney, David Brockway.

1872: Mayor, Orrin T. Welch; President of the Council, Daniel H. Horne; Marshal, Samuel Hindman; Police Judge, George B. Holmes; Treasurer, A. D. Craigue; Clerk, R. H. C. Searle; Attorney, M. H. Case; Police Judge, George B. Holmes; Engineer, William Tweeddale; Street Commissioner, Michael Voorhees.

1873: Mayor, Henry Bartling; President of the Council, A. W. Knowles; Treasurer, Peter D. Cook; Clerk, R. H. C. Searle; Attorney, Ross Burns; Engineer, Harry B. Mitchell; Street Commissioner, Michael Voorhees; Police Judge, George B. Holmes; Marshal, J. B. Hannum.

1874: Mayor, Henry Bartling; President of the Council, E. H. Blake; Treasurer, Peter D. Cook; Clerk, R. H. C. Searle; Attorney, Ross Burns; Engineer, William Tweeddale; Street Commissioner, Benjamin Boyd; Police Judge, H. W. Farnsworth; Marshal, H. C. Lindsey; Assessor, A. J. Huntoon.

1875: Mayor, Thomas J. Anderson; President of the Council, E. H. Blake; Treasurer, Peter D. Cook; Clerk, R. H. C. Searle; Attorney, B. J. Ricker; Engineer, Joel Huntoon; Street Commissioner, Benjamin Boyd; Police Judge, George B. Holmes; Marshal, H. C. Lindsey; Assessor, A. J. Huntoon.

1876: Mayor, Thomas J. Anderson; President of the Council, George W. Veale; Treasurer, A. W. Knowles; Clerk, W. H. Cook; Attorney, Lewis Hanback; Engineer, William Tweeddale; Street Commissioner, Benjamin Boyd; Police Judge, George B. Holmes; Marshal, H. C. Lindsey.

1877: Mayor, M. H. Case; President of the Council, S. S. McFadden; Treasurer, Albert W. Knowles; Clerk, H. H. Wilcox; Attorney, D. A. Harvey; Engineer, J. B. Whittaker; Street Commissioner, Albert Fowkes; Police Judge, Chester Thomas; Marshal, James Dustan.

1878: Mayor, M. H. Case; President of the Council, S. S. McFadden; Treasurer, Alfred W. Knowles; Clerk, H. H. Wilcox; Attorney, D. A. Harvey; Engineer, J. B. Whittaker; Street Commissioner, J. T. Franklin; Police Judge, Chester Thomas; Marshal, Tobias Billings.

1879: Mayor, M. H. Case; President of the Council, S. S. McFadden; Treasurer, Alfred W. Knowles; Clerk, H. H. Wilcox; Attorney, D. A. Harvey; Engineer, J. B. Whittaker; Street Commissioner, J. T. Franklin; Police Judge, Chester Thomas; Marshal, James Dustan; Coal Oil Inspector, Charles L. Vanderpool.

1880: Clerk George Tauber; Engineer, Joel Huntoon.

1881-1883: Mayor, Joseph C. Wilson; Presidents of the Council, George W. Herron, L. Norton, Jr., J. W. Griffith; Treasurer, A. M. Fuller; Clerk, George Tauber; Attorneys, N. C. McFarland, J. D. McFarland; Engineer, William Tweeddale; Street Commissioner, Albert Fowkes; Police Judge, Chester Thomas; Marshal, Thomas W. Cochran.

TOPEKA OF 1882.

The Topeka of to-day is in the transition state, between the young, rough vigor of stirring western towns and the more regulated, substantial life of Eastern cities. Public and private improvements are progressing at such a rate that within a few years her outward surface will be harmonized and embellished into an enduring and a beautiful form. Already many of her business blocks are solid and metropolitan in appearance; her streets are being systematically graded; tasteful and costly churches, and home-like and palatial residences adorn the resident portions of the city, testifying to her material prosperity and her social refinement. Topeka's avenues are broad, her founders seeming to have a vision of a western "City of Magnificent Distances," above whose energy of life and developing form should tower one of the most magnificent State houses of the country, and a beautiful and costly custom house. Two fine opera houses, several superior hotels, railroad shops, in which are invested hundreds of thousands of dollars, water and gas works, well maintained schools, electric lights, telephones, manufactures of every description, large wholesale and retail stores, ably conducted newspapers, polished society, present prosperity and brisk life everywhere; hope, faith and a logically founded confidence that the Topeka of the future is to be one of the largest commercial centers and the most charming cities of the West. These facts and traits are what stand out so prominently before all observing eyes and minds. Without further preface the facts are presented.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The following record of the growth and development of the public schools of Topeka is given by F. W. Giles in an article published in the city directory (Rogers') of 1878. After alluding to the schoolhouse built by the Emigrant Aid Society in 1857, of which mention is made in "Early Schools," Mr. Giles says: "Under the Districting of Shawnee County in 1861, the city of Topeka constituted District No. 24. We have been unable to find any record of its proceedings, except such suggestions as could be gleaned from a treasurer's book, dating back to 1863; from that we learn that the amount of revenue received from the County Treasurer from July 1863, to July, 1864, was $2,340.45, and for the year next succeeding, the disbursements were for teachers wages $1,628, and for incidental expenses, $387.11."

In 1865 the Harrison Street schoolhouse was erected, being the first school building erected at the expense of the city. It comprised the front only of that building as it now stands (1878), the site being the same as donated by the Topeka Association in 1856.

It had been supposed that the amount of school room thus provided would be ample for the wants of the District for some years, but during the year 1865 the increase of scholars was equal to the capacity of the room provided.

In 1865, a little wooden building on Sixth avenue, between Kansas avenue and Quincy street—south side—was hired for school purposes, and a school opened for colored children, and in 1866 the colored school was put in the attic of the building, and the lower room used for white children. Baptist Hall was also used for school purposes in 1866, and in 1867 a school was held in the "Gale Block" (site of Costa's Opera House). A school was also held in the basement of the building, on the southwest corner of Kansas avenue and Seventh street, at various periods.

The year 1867 had been one of continuous excitement with the School Board, from the pressing demands for more room, more teachers, and more money for the schools, and 1868 dawned upon them with no prospect of immediate relief. Supported, however, by an enlightened public sentiment that knew no way of relief from the urgent calls for schools but by supplying them, the Board went boldly on to do what could be done.

To add to the embarrassment of the Board, in the spring of 1868 the Aid Company house was sold, and became unavailable for school purposes.

On the 10th of July the city voted an appropriation of $10,000 for the purchase of sites and the erection of school buildings, and on the same day contracts were entered into for an addition to the Harrison School building, at an expenditure of over $4,000. In September, the Board hired buildings at No. 51 Monroe street and at No. 211 Kansas avenue. At the close of 1868, notwithstanding the enlargement of the Harrison street house, the city had under rent at least four buildings for school purposes.

On the 5th of May the School Board determined upon the erection of more spacious accommodations for the schools, and asked the city to vote an appropriation of $40,000 for that purpose. On the 13th of July, lots 50, 52, and 54, Monroe street, were purchased, and a building constructed at a cost of $7,100.

On the 23d of August the site of Lincoln School was purchased, at a cost of $2,500. In the fall of 1869, a site was purchased on Quincy and Thirteenth streets, and a schoolhouse erected, at a cost of $2,300. At this time the city had under rent for school purposes, buildings or rooms at Nos. 110, 128, 191 and 241 Kansas avenue; at 51 Monroe street, and a church in the "bottom."

Lincoln School building was under contract at $34,449, and the year closed with an estimated requirement for school expenses the ensuing year of $12,000.

By January, 1870, the demands for more school room in the First Ward necessitated arrangements with an adjacent country district for accommodations. During all of that year the necessity for hired buildings continued. Work upon the Lincoln building progressed slowly, and it was September, 1871, before it was completed for occupancy.

In 1871, $18,000 was expended in building a new house in the First Ward, which was accepted with special satisfaction on the 15th of April, 1872. The Washburn schoolhouse was also purchased in August, 1871, at a cost of $15,000. In the fall of 1872, a lot was purchased, and temporary accommodations prepared, on Clay street, at a cost of $825. Thus, at the close of 1872 there were owned and occupied for school purposes, the Harrison building, in its present capacity, the Quincy building, Monroe building, the old First Ward property, the old Clay street house, Washburn building, the Thirteenth street property and Lincoln in all its greatness. It was thought that these were ample for all existing and contingent wants, and that from the burdens of schoolhouse building the people might reasonably anticipate exemption, for some years at least. During 1873 and 1874 matters went on to general satisfaction.

In 1875, however, there came up a voice from the western part of the city that could not be put off. The First Ward building had been regarded as the most satisfactory result of expenditure made, and it was determined to erect a similar house on Clay street. An appropriation for the purpose of $8,000 was made, and the house completed about the close of the year, to general satisfaction of all concerned. The expenditures of Topeka for school buildings and furniture, in the space of about ten years, aggregate fully $1[illegible],000.

The school property, and the management of the school interests, is now (1878) vested in the hands of a Board of Education, consisting of two members elected from each of the four wards of the city, and holding their office for the term of two years, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature, passed in 1872, regulating public schools in cities of the second class. In 1878, twenty-eight teachers were employed, their salaries aggregating about $16,000 per year.

From the fifteenth annual report of the superintendent of city schools, it appears that in the school year of 1881-82 fourteen schools had been regularly taught. These were Adams, Buchanan, Clay, Douglas, Harrison, High School, Klein, Lane, Lincoln, Madison, Parkdale, Polk, Quincy and Sumner. In three of these, terms were abbreviated three weeks on account of small-pox. Expenses incurred for all purposes, including salaries, repairs new buildings and miscellaneous items, footed up $32,884.67. Forty-six teachers were employed at an average salary of about $400. During the year there was an average enrollment of 1,203.12 boys, and 1,292.67 girls, or a total of 2,495.79. The per cent of attendance on average enrollment was 93.3, a figure rarely reached in any of the schools of the State. During the past year the system of half day schools has been tried in a few grades, and been so satisfactory as to lead to its recommendation by the superintendent for more extended application. The course of study has also been carefully revised to suit the necessities of the case, and is now one of the most rational and well arranged to be found anywhere. Under the care of experienced teachers, ably seconded by the superintendent, the public schools of Topeka may fairly look for most gratifying results, and though future Solons may not occupy all the seats, the product of these schools will add to the city and State many a valuable citizen who can trace his success directly to this early training.

Topeka Board of Education.—May 21, 1867, the citizens of Topeka voted to establish a city Board of Education. The vote for the school law was 214, against the school law, 1. The school board then elected was as follows: First ward, one year, C. W. Parks, two years, H. W. Farnsworth; Second ward, one year, L. C. Wilmarth, two years, David Brockway; Third ward, one year, John Guthrie, two years, W. H. Butterfield. This election was held under an act of the legislature, approved February 27, 1867.

Board for 1882: First ward, John H. Foucht, M. R. Miller and O. C. Skinner; Second, C. W. Jewell, W. W. Gavitt and Orrin T. Welch; Third, A. M. Callahan, E. H. White and W. B. Gibson; Fourth, C. P. Baker, H. X. Devendorf and George S. Chase.

Washburn College.—This institution was incorporated on the 6th of February, 1865, under the name of "Lincoln College." In the fall of the same year a stone building for the use of the preparatory department was completed on the southeast corner of the capitol square. The buildings had recitation rooms sufficiently commodious for 150 students, and the first term of the college opened January, 1866, with five teachers and about thirty pupils. The number of students the first year was ninety-two. Trustees.—Lewis Bodwell, president; S. D. Storrs, J. D. Liggett, Ira H. Smith, Richard Cordley, Harrison Hannahs, John Ritchie, H. D. Rice, William E. Bowker, J. W. Fox, H. W. Farnsworth.

The name of the institution was changed November 19, 1868, to Washburn College, in memory of Hon. Ichabod Washburn, who donated $25,000 to the endowment fund. The permanent buildings of the college were erected on a beautiful site comprising one quarter section about one and a half miles southwest of the capitol, which was donated to the institution by Gen. John Ritchie. Although under the especial patronage of the Congregationalists, the college in educational methods and policy is entirely unsectarian.

Scholarships have been established, tuition free for children of home missionaries, students intending to become ministers or teachers, disabled soldiers, soldiers honorably discharged after two years' service, and children of soldiers that died in the service. The college has now a choice library, fine mathematical and philosophical apparatus, and every facility for acquiring a most thorough and liberal education. The course of study is optional—business, scientific, academic and collegiate. Peter McVicar is now president.

The property of the college has been largely increased since the donation of Mr. Washburn and the gift of a quarter section of land by Mr. Ritchie, and now embraces an endowment of over $60,000, and 480 acres of land. The latter, lying near the city, is already of considerable value, and is being sold for building lots at as high as $700 per acre.

The college buildings consist of the large stone hall first erected, which was occupied in 1874, although not fully completed until several years later, and three cottages used as dormitories. The first of these cottage-dormitories was built by funds largely derived from friends in Hartford, Conn., and is named the Hartford Cottage. The second is named, though hardly for the same reason, the New Haven Cottage. Both these are occupied by lady students.

A third building was completed in the fall of 1882, but was not named, except as the young men's dormitory. Still another cottage, the Kansas, is projected, and funds to the amount of $2,000 have been raised for it. The cost of these buildings is about $5,000 each. There are now about 150 students in attendance, and the number seems to increase as rapidly as room can be found for applicants.

The faculty is as follows: Peter McVicar, M. A., D. D., president, professor of moral and mental philosophy; George M. Stearns, B. A., professor of the Greek and Latin languages; J. T. Lovewell, Ph. D., professor of mathematics and natural science; Howard Bliss, professor of French; F. W. Craigin, professor of German and zoology; Orestes H. St John, instructor in geology; James H. Carruth, M. A., instructor in botany; Miss Caroline L. White, preceptress of Ladies Department; Miss Mary Johnson, instructor in instrumental music; M. A. Pond, instructor in penmanship; Rev. Albert Maison, instructor in vocal music; Howard Bliss, M. A., librarian.

College of the Sisters of Bethany.—This institution has grown to its present size and importance from a modest parish school started by Rev. Charles Calloway, the first Episcopal clergyman in Topeka. It was first opened for pupils in 1860 under the charge of Rev. N. O. Preston, afterwards pastor of Grace Church, being then called the "Episcopal Female Seminary." Towards the close of the War of the Rebellion, the school suspended for a short time, but re-opened in September, 1865, under the charge of Rev. J. N. Lee, with seventeen pupils. Commodious buildings were procured on the corner of Topeka avenue and Ninth street, and the institution, being the only Protestant school exclusively for girls in the State, and being under the care of experienced and able instructors, steadily increased in influence and popularity. In 1870, the school having outgrown the older building, a new and elegant structure was commenced on a square of twenty acres, owned by the institution in the west part of the city, and was completed in 1873. On removing to the new location, a year before the completion of the building, the name of the institution was changed to that under which it is now known—College of the Sisters of Bethany. It is the aim of this institution to begin in its kindergarten school the education of girls, and carry them through the primary, preparatory, and collegiate departments, to the completion of their education. How well this is done is shown by the constantly increasing number of pupils especially in the musical and art departments, which numbered in 1882 respectively 112 and 34. The officers and faculty for 1882 and 1883 are: Rt. Rev. Thomas H. Vail, D.D., LL.D., president, Christian doctrine; Rev. Joseph A. Russell, A. M., chaplain, moral science, mathematics, evidences, book-keeping; Mr. T. C. Vail, bursar; Miss Florida Breiner, house-mother, constitutional law, U. S. history; Miss Carrie E. Campbell, Latin, French, German, physiology, astronomy, botany, English literature; Miss Emma F. Root, logic, mathematics, and natural sciences; Miss Mary S. Stewart, grammar, ancient history, English branches, light gymnastics; Miss Emma Powell, Latin, Greek, Italian, French, belles-lettres; Miss Julia M. Watson and Miss Ruth Chamberlain, primary department; Mrs. Ruth Gilman, kindergarten department; Miss M. W. Warner, assistant in kindergarten; J. S. Hougham, LL.D., lecturer in chemistry and natural philosophy; Mrs. H. T. Stone, instrumental music and thorough base; Mrs. M. W. Radway, Miss Frank A. Brookins, and Miss Kate Gillmore, assistants in instrumental music; Miss Aletta Waterbury, vocal culture, choral class, and elocution; Miss Marion J. Hall, drawing and painting; Mrs. C. H. Vail, matron.

The school buildings are two in number—Wolfe hall, completed in 1873 at a cost of $8,500, and Holmes hall, completed in 1881 at a cost of $17,000. The former of these buildings is five stories in height, 74x100 feet, and is built of rough Ashler stone. Holmes hall is four stories in height, 40x80 feet, and of the same durable and suitable material. Plans for a large wing three stories in height, 116x52 feet, and also of rough Ashler, have recently been submitted, and the building will probably be begun late in 1882, and completed in time for use during the ensuing school year. The cost will be $22,000. When this work is completed, the school will have a total property of $159,000.

The College of the Sisters of Charity is located on Jackson street near Eighth avenue. It was established by the Catholic Church in 1875, through the influence of Father Defouri, then pastor of the Church of the Assumption, and under the special and immediate charge of the Sisters of Charity.

Kansas Theological School—This institution, established especially for the education of an Episcopalian clergy, is situated on Topeka avenue between Eighth avenue and Ninth street. It is an incorporated institution and possesses property amounting to $25,000. The school building is large and commodious, serving for the residence of the students and faculty. Rt. Rev. Thomas H. Vail, President. The *Kansas Churchman* is also published and edited by the Bishop, having a large circulation and influence in denominational circles.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

From the time of the Topeka Constitutional Convention, when Topeka was designated as the temporary capital, the citizens of the town were determined to leave no honorable means untried to secure the honor permanently. All worked—men and women—the men in conventions, the women at home, and the event proved that they worked to good avail. Section 8, of the Wyandotte Constitution reads as follows: "The temporary seat of government is hereby located at the city of Topeka, county of Shawnee. The first Legislature under this Constitution shall provide by law for submitting the question of the permanent location of the capital to a popular vote, and a majority of all the votes cast at some general election shall be necessary for such location."

At the session of the first State Legislature at Topeka, March 26, 1861, an act was passed to provide for the permanent location of the State capital. The first section of the Act reads as follows: "There shall be an election for the permanent location of the State capital on Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November A. D. 1861, and no place receiving a majority of all the votes cast, an election shall be held at each succeeding general election, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday, until some place shall receive a majority of all the votes cast."

This election was a matter of great interest to Lawrence and Topeka, the principal competitors for the prize, and all the political machinery available was freely used by both parties. The election took place on the 5th of November, with the following result: Topeka, 7,996; Lawrence, 5,291; all others, 1,184. Total vote, 14,471.

During 1861, 1862 and 1863, the sessions of the House of Representatives were held in a building, now forming a part of Crawford's Opera-house, and the sessions of the Senate were held in Ritchie's Block (since burned) on the southeast corner of Kansas and Sixth avenues.

In the summer of 1863, the State erected a temporary Capitol building on the west side of Kansas avenue between Fourth and Fifth (lots 131, 133, 135 and 137), which was occupied by the State offices from the time of its completion in the fall until the fall of 1870.

At the legislative session of 1862, the Topeka Association, through its president, C. K. Holliday, made a tender to the State of twenty acres of ground for the site of State buildings, which was accepted and deed recorded. An appropriation for building a State Capitol was made by the Legislature of 1866, and work was commenced on the foundation, but the stone used proving of poor quality, the work was abandoned.

The first appropriation for the present State House was made in 1866, and amounted to $42,000. Work was at once begun on the east wing and pushed quite rapidly. The foundations having been laid it was decided to make the superstructure of a sort of sandstone, found near Topeka and a few courses of this material were put in place before it was discovered that it suffered so much from the weather as to be thoroughly unsuitable. It was then discarded and the Junction City limestone adopted. This change caused an extra expenditure on the east wing of some $10,000, which can hardly be charged to its actual cost. In 1869 the work was so far advanced as to furnish quarters for the State officers, but it was not until 1873, that all was completed. A report published soon after set the total cost of this wing at upwards of $480,000, but as both bonds and scrip sold at a discount it seems more accurate to place the figures, as is done by State Auditor Bonebrake, at about $450,000.

The first appropriation for the west wing of the State House was made in 1879, and the money expended in the fiscal year of 1880. The funds thus applied consisted of $60,000, appropriated directly from the State treasury, and $31,592.43 derived from the half-mill tax for 1879. The expenditures of the succeeding year amounted to $118,793.69, all derived from the half-mill assessment. The fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, showed an outlay of $72,844.21, and brought the grand total up to $283,230.33. In the third biennial report of the State Auditor it was estimated that a little over $21,000 more would be needed for the completion of the work. This would make the total cost $305,000, from which expenditure there will probably be but little variation. This wing contains besides the offices of various State officers, the Representatives' hall—one of the finest in the United States, finished in thirteen different varieties of marble—the product of the quarries all over the United States and Italy. The spectators' galleries are at the east and west ends of the hall. Upon the ceiling are finely-conceived, allegorical paintings, representing History, Justice, The First Dawn of Liberty and Law. The building stone of the west wing is Cottonwood limestone, from Strong City, Chase County.

The main building, like the west wing, is built by funds supplied by a half-mill tax on all taxable property in the State. This for the year 1882 amounted to $93,064.08. The total taxable property of the State was in round numbers, $160,000,000 in 1880, and $186,000,000 in 1882. The tax list of 1884 will probably aggregate over $200,000,000, and increase more rapidly than ever before. It will readily be seen that the increased revenue for State House construction will be ample for all necessities. The contract for the foundation walls has been awarded for $174,775, and work is well under way. When finished the main building will be a fitting crown to the parts already completed.

The plan is cruciform, the building being composed of a main central building, fronting north and south, and wings fronting east and west. Its total length from east to west, inclusive of steps, will be about 490 feet, and from north to south about 416 feet. The diameter of the central portion through the peristyle, or range of columns above the base will be 106 feet, and above the peristyle eighty-six feet. The body of the building stands on a basement story eighteen feet above the ground. Above this are two stories comprised between the basement and Roman Corinthian entablatures. The sides of the building are ornamented with pilasters bearing Corinthian capitals. The east and west fronts are adorned with porticos with six fluted columns, the north and south fronts with porticos of eight columns each

Under the system of direct taxation already explained this work will, it is thought, be completed as rapidly as under the appropriation plan, yet it must, from its very nature, be an affair of from six to ten years. Even in its little finished condition the State House is a landmark for miles around, and when it shall be completed its lofty dome will glisten in the upper air far above the base of smaller buildings, a fit emblem of the mighty State, which reared it.

INSANE ASYLUM.

In the laws passed by the Legislature of 1875, is one bearing date in March, which provides for the institution at Topeka of an asylum for the insane, and appropriates $25,000 for the erection of buildings. To this was added by Shawnee County a gift of land located about two miles northwest of the State House. Preliminaries thus arranged, the work of building was begun on what is now the northeast wing. Progress was, however, slow, and when, in 1879, Dr. B. D. Eastman was appointed superintendent, the two northeast buildings were unfinished shells. By the first of June, of that year, thanks to the doctor's energetic management, sufficient work had been done to admit of the reception of patients, and the first name was enrolled. This was followed by a large number who had been in waiting, and the two buildings were soon filled. Work was then begun on the third building, which completes the northeast wing, and it was pushed to completion. This gave room for 250 patients, and was for the time adequate, yet it was evident that much more room would be needed, and the plans were changed to their present form. As now projected the complete asylum will have accommodations for 500 patients, and will consist of a main building facing south, with wings of three buildings, each branching off to the northeast and northwest. All these buildings are of the limestone common in the county, trimmed with a different variety from the Cottonwood quarries. The last appropriation for the institution consisted of $75,000 for buildings and $13,000 for lands. This brings the amount so far received up to about $191,100. For the completion of the work twice as much more will be needed, making a total of about $600,000.

There are now under treatment 197 patients, who constitute but a part of the total number treated, as besides those removed to their homes as improved or partially cured, there have been discharged entirely recovered seventy-eight.

It can readily be seen from the work done by this institution in the three brief years of its existence how important it is that it should be given ample room for proper working, and it can hardly be doubted that the necessary funds will be cheerfully appropriated for further construction.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

At the eighteenth session of the Legislature, convened January 14, 1879, an act was passed providing for a State Reform School, of which the Board of Trustees of State Charitable Institutions should have supervision and control, they to make and submit to the governor on or before the 15th of December, 1880, such a law as they should deem suitable for the government and management of said school, the same to be submitted by the governor to the Legislature of 1881. The draft of the law for the government of the school, as submitted, was amended in some particulars by the Legislature, and so amended took effect March 13, 1881. It provided that the officers of the institution should consist of superintendent, matron, and such other officers and teachers as should be found necessary.

Any boy under sixteen years "convicted of any offense known to the laws of the State, and punishable by imprisonment;" any boy under sixteen years, "with the consent of his parents or guardian, against whom any charge of committing any crime or misdemeanor shall have been made, the punishment of which, on conviction, would be confinement in jail or prison;" any boy under the same age, "who is incorrigible, and habitually disregards the commands of his father or mother or guardian, and who leads a vagrant life, or resorts to immoral places or practices, and neglects and refuses to perform labor suitable to his years and condition, and to attend school," could be committed to the institution.

Provided, that before sentence and committal a complaint should be filed, setting forth the charges complained of in writing; and before the court investigate the charge he should give five days notice to all persons interested, of the filing of the complaint, and the time and place of hearing of the same, and if on the final hearing he is satisfied that the case comes within the provisions of the act he may commit. Every boy committed shall remain until he is twenty-one, unless reported by the superintendent as fully reformed, or bound as an apprentice. These are merely some of the primary conditions, of which full particulars are found in the published rules and regulations of the institution.

The site of the reform school is a farm on Soldier Creek, two and a half miles north of North Topeka, and containing 160 acres. The present building, which will, when filled to its full capacity, accommodate one hundred and twenty-five boys, is now too small for the number seeking admission. It is a brick and stone double cottage with wings. The school was opened for the reception of boys June 6, 1881, under the management of J. G. Eckles, Superintendent, and Mrs. Eckles as Matron. On March 1, 1882, J. F. Buck and his wife, Mrs. L. A. Buck, became respectively Superintendent and Matron, and still fill those positions. The institution opened by the admission of two boys. Seventy-three were admitted during the first year, seven discharged, six returned to the authorities and twelve escaped. Of these boys fifty-six were white, and seventeen colored. The following are the names of the Board of Trustees, January, 1883: Edwin Knowles, of Sabetha, president; C. E. Faulkner, of Salina, secretary; A. T. Sharpe, of Ottawa, treasurer; J. M. Hogue, of Emporia, and C. R. Mitchell, of Geuda Springs.

CITY AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Water Works.—The erection of water works was first decided upon in September, 1881, although the need for such great aid to the health and prosperity of the city had long been apparent. The ordinance conferring power upon the Topeka Water Supply Company to put in water pipes and perform the other work incident to such an undertaking is a voluminous one, but may be briefly summarized as follows: Water was to be taken from the Kansas River and properly purified; not less than fifteen miles of pipe should be laid; the privilege of necessary excavations in the streets, subject to the usual conditions, was given the company; these rights were conferred for twenty years, and at the expiration of that time the city agreed to buy the works of the company at a fair valuation, set by the District Court of Shawnee County; the city rented one hundred and fifty fire hydrants, and had the right to increase this number to three hundred, beyond which number the rental of fifty dollars per year was abolished. A clause was also added giving the Water Supply Company the right to issue bonds, and providing for the free supply of water to the fire department, the city buildings, the public schools and six watering post fountains. It was also stipulated that work should be begun by October, 1881, and water be laid on in the fifteen miles of pipe by September, 1882, and that the city might enforce the laying of mains in any readily accessible graded street. These terms were acceded to by the company, and work was at once begun by the contractors, Messrs Russell & Alexander, to whom had been given the entire work of construction, as also the furnishing of the pumping apparatus and the digging of the mammoth well which was to supply it. For this work they received $158,000 in cash. This did not, however, include the purchase of the lands owned by the company, and consisting of the island, containing about six acres, and eight city lots, on the south bank of the river. Work was pushed rapidly, and on July 4, 1882, water was placed in the mains and an official test made. The machinery was found adequate to the task, and threw ten one-inch streams through fifty feet of hose, and one hundred feet in height. The pumps employed are of the Holley pattern, each of the two frames at the pumping works carrying four engines and four pumps. Under ordinary circumstances but one frame is kept in operation, but the other is always ready for instant use. While the power of these pumps is officially stated at three million gallons every twenty-four hours, it is fully five millions, as the regular working of the pumps of thirty-two strokes per minute might safely be doubled. The water supply, while practically from the Kansas River, is drawn from a giant well seventy-five feet in diameter and extending seven feet below the bottom of the river bed. This is located upon the island, while the pumping machinery is upon the south bank of the river. The officers of the company are: C. C. Wheeler, president; M. H. Case, vice-president; Byron Roberts, secretary; John Francis, treasurer; Robert Mood, superintendent. The Directors are: C. C. Wheeler, M. H. Case, Byron Roberts, P. I. Bonebrake, D. W. Stormont, W. S. Mellen, Geo. R. Peck, A. S. Johnson and S. S. McFadden.

Fire Department.—Up to the year 1870 no steps had been taken towards protecting the city from fire, and after the destruction of the post-office and other prominent buildings in 1869, it was deemed advisable to organize a Fire Department. In February, 1870, the city authorities purchased fire apparatus to the amount of $8,000, consisting of one Silsby, third-class, fire engine, hose-carts, hose, etc. In March, 1870, a volunteer fire department, composed of sixty-five members, was organized under the following named officers: G. A. Finch, president; H. T. Beman, vice-president; W. Peck, secretary; A. Knowles, treasurer; T. Billings, chief engineer; A. Foulkes, foreman engine company; G. W. Veale, foreman hook and ladder company. One of the first purchases after the organization was effected, was a pair of horses for the steam engine. One of these horses, "old Charlie," now twenty-two years of age, is still in the service on the "retired list," and is the pet of the department.

During 1872 a Babcock chemical fire engine was added to the apparatus. In April, 1872, T. Billings was succeeded by G. O. Wilmarth as chief engineer, which position he has retained up to the present time. At this time the only engine house in use was a building on Quincy street, south of the old Methodist Church. In October, 1873, the department occupied a large commodious stone and brick building, 50x100 feet, on Quincy street, north of the old Methodist Church, which was erected by the city for that purpose. In 1874 a Champion two-horse chemical fire engine was purchased at a cost of $1,700.

In January, 1875, the force was reduced to sixteen efficient men, and made a "Paid Department," with its discipline increased and improved accordingly. In 1877 a new steam fire engine was purchased at a cost of $4,200. It is of the size known as "second-class," and is in every respect one of the finest steam fire engines in the West. During the year following the department moved into the new city building, erected on the corner of Seventh and Kansas avenue, which place they still occupy, and which is provided with all the modern improvements and facilities for quick and speedy work, as well as affording comfort and conveniences for the men. The cost of this department building with all its fittings and fixtures necessary to the work, was $10,000. As the growth of the city increased, improvements were from time to time added to the working appliances of the organization, and the discipline and system improved until at the present time it is one of the indispensable departments of the municipal organization, and is at that state of efficiency which makes it the pride of the city.

The present apparatus consists of two steam fire engines, three horse hose-reels, one hook and ladder truck, two two-horse chemical engines and 3,300 feet of hose. The Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph has been placed in the service for the use of the department, at a cost of $3,300, and now thirteen signal stations are located in various parts of the city.

By the close and careful inspection of fire risks and hazards, together with the strict enforcement of the building laws and the efficiency of this department, is attributed to Topeka's immunity from disastrous fires.

Police Department.—The present efficient police department of this city has grown into an organization, without which the municipal government of Topeka would be endangered.

At the first meeting of the first city council, held February 11, 1858, the appointment of A. L. Gordon was confirmed, as City Marshal. From this dates the establishment of the police force. In 1870 John Reed was appointed Marshal, and was assisted in his duties by two policemen. In 1875, the police force was increased to a chief of police and six men, H. C. Lindsey, Chief. In 1877, the force was reduced to five men; James Dustan, chief. In 1879, the force was increased to eight men, T. Billings, Chief. In 1881, the force was composed of eleven men, which was subsequently increased to twenty men. The present police force number thirteen men, under T. W. Cochran, Chief, and J. F. Carter, deputy.

The Excelsior Coke and Gas Company.—On June 8, 1869, an ordinance was published by the city authorities relative to proposed illumination of the city by gas. The provisions of this instrument were in favor of the Excelsior Coke and Gas Company of Topeka, and conferred the exclusive right to lay gas pipes in the public thoroughfares for the twenty-one years ensuing. The only limitations set upon the gas company were the repairing of breaks in the streets caused by their work; the erection of the gas works within the corporation; uniformity in price with companies in other cities, and the completion of the work within a year of the time of its commencement. Work was begun at once, the building on the corner of First and Monroe Streets erected and the entire system placed in operation within the required time. But the immensely rapid growth of the city had not been estimated and the works were hardly completed befor it was found necessary to construct additions. Thus it went on from year to year until in 1880 it was decided to build anew, and the stone structure now in use was commenced. This work was completed in 1882, and crowned an expenditure by the company of about $60,000. Representing this sum are the old and new works and about ten miles of pipe. A large gas retort, having a capacity of 60,000 feet, was erected in 1880. This can hardly be regarded as a criterion of the capacity of the works as they can furnish 350,000 feet of gas daily. By January 1, 1883, improvements now in progress will be completed and a capacity adequate for a city of 50,000 inhabitants be secured. The force of men at the works is from six to ten, and on street work from five to thirty. The present officers of the company are, Col. C. K. Holliday, president; J. T. Clark, secretary; D. L. Lakin, treasurer; B. E. Choliar, superintendent.

The company was organized December 2, 1868, C. K. Holliday having been president from the first. The works commenced supplying gas January 10, 1870, having laid two and a half miles of pipe.

Topeka City Railway Company.—This company was first chartered under the name of The City Railway Co., September 10, 1880. Incorporators were, F. W. Giles, E. Wilder, J. Thomas, J. L. Shellabarger, P. McVicar, J. W. Hartzell, Theodore Terry, and E. C. Devereaux. The first directors were Messrs. Hartzell, Terry, Devereaux, Giles, and Wilder. The first officers were, F. W. Giles, president; E. C. Devereaux, secretary; E. Wilder, treasurer. The capital stock was $25,000, which was increased to $35,000 in June, 1881. The enterprise passed into new hands before the building was commenced. The new officers and directors were: Directors—W. B. Strong, E. Wilder, A. Prescott, Joab Mulvane, George O. Manchester, J. W. Hartzell, and D. W. Stormont. Officers—Joab Mulvane, president; E. Wilder, secretary and treasurer; J. Hartzell, superintendent.

Under this management the track was laid during the months of April and May, 1881; from Topeka avenue, along Tenth avenue to Kansas avenue; thence north along Kansas avenue across the bridge, and as far north as Gordon street. A branch was also built from the main track east on Fifth street, to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe passenger depot. The road as then built gave transit along the full length of the principal street, to all the leading hotels, the State capitol buildings, and to both railroad depots. The stable was built on Tenth avenue, near Kansas avenue, and the road equipped with six ten foot and two twelve foot cars, and twenty-eight horses. The business of the road was encouraging from the beginning. Cars commenced running January 7, 1881.

August 8, 1881, a new company under the name of The Topeka City Railway was organized, with a capital stock of $50,000. The incorporators were: G. O. Manchester, Joab Mulvane, T. J. Kellam, I. T. Lockard, J. F. Goddard and A. Prescott.

The directors were: Wm. B. Strong, E. Wilder, Joab Mulvane, George O. Manchester, A. Prescott, J. W. Hartzell and D. W. Stormont. Officers were: Joab Mulvane, president; E. Wilder, secretary and treasurer. The new company bought all the stock, property and franchises of the original company, and continued the conducting of the business. October 1, 1881, Mr. Jesse Shaw was elected superintendent. On the morning of October 21, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the barn which totally destroyed the cars, horses, and tools of the company, involving a loss of nearly $8,000 above the insurance. The origin of the fire was never discovered, and was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The barn was immediately rebuilt, and cars temporarily hired. In the following December, new twelve foot cars were purchased and put upon the road, being drawn by mules. In April, 1882, the road was extended on Tenth street, as far west as Polk street, and a double track laid between Fourth and Tenth streets on Kansas avenue. In June, 1882, the track was extended north from Gordon street to Hartzell's Park, and adequate additions made to the rolling stock of the road. The system contemplates the laying of a track westward on Sixth avenue, from Kansas avenue, so soon as the grade is permanently established. Already the company have in operation four miles of road, built in the most approved manner, four foot gauge with solid Macadamized road bed and tram rail. The company now runs seventeen cars, and owns upwards of forty mules. Its barn, rebuilt on the site of the one burned, is 50x100 feet in size.

The officers for 1882, were Joab Mulvane, president; G. O. Manchester, vice-president; E. Wilder, secretary and treasurer. Directors, besides the above, C. C. Wheeler, J. R. Mulvane, D. W. Stormont, and C. K. Holliday.

Topeka Bridges.—The contract for building the first bridge across the Kaw, was let to Messrs Jones, Kidney & Co., the work to be completed in May, 1858. The cost of the structure was estimated at about $12,000, the bridge to be 900 feet in length, with a turn-table 100 feet in length in the center, to admit of the passage of river boats. The officers of the Bridge Company were: President, Dr. F. L. Crane; Secretary, J. Fin Hill; Treasurer, F. W. Giles. It was finished according to contract, Saturday, May 1, 1858, and while it lasted was a source of great pride to Topeka. The local paper of May 8, says: "The tide of travel across the river at this point is increasing daily and hourly. * * * Besides the local travel for miles up and down the river, which is itself very considerable, this is the point of crossing for all trains for southern and southeastern Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and much of the travel to Utah and Oregon." The article states that twenty emigrant teams, or 250 head of cattle, can pass the bridge at the same time. The anticipations of the citizens of Topeka in regard to the commercial prosperity which the bridge was to bring to their doors, were speedily dashed to the ground. The great flood of July, 1858, raised the Kaw to the flooring of the structure, and on the 17th it divided and was carried in sections down the stream.

Ferries were re-established, and no other bridge was built until October, 1865, when a pontoon bridge was completed, Dr. Crane being again president of the bridge company. That answered a pretty good purpose until the present bridge was finished, in 1870. This is a "King's patent wrought iron tubular arch bridge." Six spans of 150 feet each set on stone piers, a roadway for vehicles and a foot walk on either side. The net cost was $81,000. It was first established as a toll bridge, but on July 15, 1871, the city and county voted the requisite amount of bonds, and it was made a free bridge. The bridge was commenced October 14, 1869, and finished February 24, 1870. The officers of the Bridge Company were: Mortimer Cook, president; C. N. Rix, treasurer; F. L. Crane, secretary. Company incorporated January 5, 1865.

The railroads centering in Topeka are sketched in the general State history.

The Brush Electric Light and Power Company, was organized August 1, 1881. Capital stock $100,000. One tower has been built, and a second one is proposed. Present officers, 1882: F. P. Baker, president; R. R. Moore, secretary and treasurer; directors, F. P. Baker, P. I. Bonebrake, R. R. Moore, W. H. Ward, N. Sneddicker, W. W. Gavitt and M. Edson.

The Topeka Power Company was organized in May, 1882. Capital stock, $10,500. Officers for 1882: Dr. S. E. Sheldon, president; I. N. Baker, secretary; John Francis, treasurer; directors, S. E. Sheldon, I. N. Baker, John Francis, M. H. Case and C. B. Smith.

Telephone Exchange Company.—The Topeka Telephone Exchange Company was chartered July 31, 1880, the incorporators being W. B. Strong, John R. Mulvane, Joab Mulvane, E. L. Smith and Joseph A. Corby. In October, 1881, the present telephone headquarters were purchased of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and a permanent organization effected, with the following officers: John R. Mulvane, president; W. B. Strong, vice-president; Joab Mulvane, treasurer; E. S. Smith, manager and secretary. The board of directors is composed of these officers and James A. Corby. The company now has a capital of $16,-200, and operates about 100 miles of wire and 180 telephones.

Postoffice.—A postoffice was established at Topeka March 3, 1855, Fry W. Giles being appointed Postmaster. The postoffice was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1869, being then located at No. 108 Sixth street.

The postmasters have been as follows, in the order named: F. W. Giles, C. C. Kellam, S. H. Fletcher (postoffice destroyed in his administration), H. W. Farnsworth, Capt. Henry King, T. J. Anderson, present incumbent, whose duties commenced in May, 1881. The money order register was the only record saved at the time of the fire. The money order office was established July 3, 1865, Charles Clarkson purchasing money order No. 1. The postoffice was made an office of the first class in July, 1871, and the delivery system was established in 1879. Seven men are employed on the present force.

At present a magnificent stone custom house is being built on Kansas avenue, which will soon be occupied. When completed its cost will be not less than $300,000.

OPERA HOUSES AND HOTELS.

Topeka Opera House.—A stock company was chartered in October, 1881, with a capital stock of $10,000, for the purpose of erecting an opera house. The work on the building, located on the corner of Seventh avenue and Jackson street, was immediately commenced, and was completed and opened September 11, 1882. The structure, a substantial brick, is 70x140 feet, with a stage 60x67 feet. The auditorium is divided into parquette, dress circle and family circle, with a seating capacity of 1,500.

Constructed at a cost of $60,000, it is one of the most elegant and commodious temples of amusement to be found in the West. This opera house has twenty-one places of exit, and when filled to its utmost capacity, can be emptied in one minute and a half. The present officers of the company are (no president): George W. Herron, vice-president: George M. Knox, treasurer; G. E. Quinton, secretary; George C. Crowther, manager.

Crawford's New Opera House.—This new opera house is the successor of the old Costa's opera house, remodeled by L. M. Crawford in 1880, and destroyed by fire on December 2, of the same year. The present building was erected in 1881 at a cost of $40,000, and opened on September 4. Numerous additions were made during 1882, and the house was reopened September 11, 1882. Entrance is had, through heavy stuff curtains to the two galleries and the auditorium. The latter is fitted with upholstered spring seat opera chairs of the best construction, and carpeted from the doors to the stage with fine Brussels. Near the stage are placed gas log fires in open grates, and above them tall plate glass mirrors. The stage is 30 x 50 feet; the seating capacity 1,000, and the aggregate width of the seven entrances sixty-two feet. L. M. Crawford is sole owner and manager.

Lukens' Opera House is located on Kansas avenue, North Topeka, about three blocks above the bridge, and was built by J. A. Lukens in the summer of 1880 at a cost in round figures of $10,000. Its size is 60 x 70 feet, or a frontage of nearly three lots. It can seat comfortably 800 people; has a single gallery and a stage 20x50 feet. Arrangements have been made for movable opera chairs which admit of the temporary use of the auditorium as a ball room or skating rink. During the two years since its opening this theater has maintained a reputation for bringing out only first-class companies, and has enjoyed a liberal patronage from both sides of the town. Mr. Lukens has always been sole owner and manager.

Topeka has as fine hotel accommodations as any city of its size in the country. Among the leading houses which have given her a reputation may be mentioned the splendid Windsor Hotel, opened in February, 1881; the "Old Gordon," built in 1855, but enlarged and finely furnished in 1880 at a total cost of $35,000, now called the "New Gordon;" Adams House, built in 1871 at a cost of $55,000; the Dutton, erected in 1880 for $10,000, and the Palace, rebuilt in 1878 at an expense of $12,000. The Copeland, when finished, will be as complete in its appointments as any in Topeka. It will be opened in December, 1882; building and furniture to cost $55,000. The Fifth Avenue House stands well also with the traveling public. The Capitol Hotel was rebuilt in 1880 for $8,000.

THE PRESS.

The Kansas Freeman was founded July 4, 1855, by E. C. K. Garvey, editor and proprietor. It was published as a Free-state weekly until October 23; a daily edition being issued during the sessions of the Constitutional Convention. The paper suspended during the spring of 1856.

The Kansas Tribune was founded by John Speer, and published at Lawrence from January 5, 1855, until the following November, Messrs. John Speer and S. N. Wood being associate editors during that period. After suspending publication for a few weeks Mr. Speer removed the paper to Topeka, and forming a partnership with W. W. Ross, issued the first number at that place December 10, 1855. During the session of the State Legislature, the following spring (March, 1856,) a daily edition was issued, full proceedings being reported. Mr. Speer's connection with the *Kansas Tribune* terminated in December, 1856; and Messrs. W. W. and E. G. Ross became editors and proprietors. In September, 1858, Ross Bros. retired from the paper, its publication being continued by Shepherd & Cummings, and later by Cummings alone. In 1863-4 it was sold to Andrew Stark. Mr. Stark issued a daily edition during the legislative session of 1864, and retained proprietorship until the following spring. May 5, 1865, Garvey & Holliday purchased it and resold to John P. Greer, October 27, 1866. The paper was then issued as a daily for a short time, Mr. Greer's proprietorship closing February 23, 1867. The *Daily Tribune* was re-issued December 6, 1867, by Messrs. Greer & Williams, and continued during the legislative session of 1868, soon after which it was finally discontinued.

The Kansas State Record (weekly) was established by E. G. and W. W. Ross, October 1, 1859. The changes in proprietorship were as follows: Spring of 1861, W. W. Ross sold to E. G. Ross; August 19, 1862, E. G. Ross to S. D. McDonald and F. G. Adams; February 1, 1863, F. G. Adams to F. P. Baker; February 6, 1868, McDonald to F. P. Baker.

The Kansas State Record (daily) was established by F. P. Baker June 3, 1868. April 20, 1869, Mr. Baker sold half interest to Henry King. (For the succeeding month only a half sheet could be issued owing to the destruction of the office by fire, April 3, 1869.) From 1870 to 1871 the *Record* was published by a joint stock company—Henry King, president; F. P. Baker, secretary and business manager. On February 15, 1871, Henry King retired from the concern, and G. D. Baker became president. On December 7, 1871, the *Daily Record* was consolidated with the *Commonwealth*. *The Weekly Record* was continued by G. D. Baker and S. D. McDonald, (who purchased the material of the *Commonwealth* Printing Company), until May 25, 1875, when it also was absorbed in the *Commonwealth*.

The Kansas Farmer, devoted to agriculture and kindred topics, was established May 1, 1863, as the organ of the State Agricultural Society, and published monthly at Topeka, under the immediate charge of F. G. Adams, secretary of the society. The paper was transferred to J. S. Brown, January 1, 1865, who removed it to Lawrence, and continued it till August 1, 1867. It was then purchased by George T. Anthony, and published by him at Leavenworth, with George A. Crawford as associate editor and traveling agent till May 15, 1872, when it was issued as a semi-monthly. In January, 1873, the *Farmer* was sold to M. S. Grant, who employed as editor Dr. A. G. Chase, who had been assistant editor under Anthony. Grant continued the publication to November 15, 1873, when the establishment was purchased by J. K. Hudson, who removed it to Topeka, January 1, 1874, and first issued the paper as a weekly on the 7th of the same month. The publication was continued by Hudson to May 1, 1878, when a half interest was sold to E. E. Ewing. At the end of one year it was re-purchased by Mr. Hudson, and was subsequently sold to DeMotte & Kicks in 1882. It existed under the name of "Kansas Farmer Company;" H. C. DeMotte, president; R. R. Brown, treasurer and business manager; H. A. Heath, general business agent; William A. Peffer, editor.

The Kansas Educational Journal, Rev. Peter McVicar, editor, was established January 1, 1864, and had an existence of ten years—nine in book form, one as a quarto. It had numerous contributors among the students of the State.

The Topeka Leader was founded December 9, 1865, J. F. Cummings and Ward Burlingame, proprietors. Mr. Burlingame edited the paper a few weeks, when he withdrew, and Mr. Cummings took sole charge until March 4, 1869, when it was absorbed in the *Commonwealth*. In September, 1876, Cummings and Johnson revived the *Leader*, but after a brief existence it was again merged in the *Commonwealth*.

The Commonwealth was established May 1, 1869, as a daily and weekly Republican paper, by S. S. Prouty and J. B. Davis, Ward Burlingame being chief editor. July 1, 1869, Prouty sold his interest to A. W. Edwards and George W. Crane, but re-purchased Edwards' interest in the latter part of the same month, when the firm became Prouty, Davis & Crane. Subsequently F. L. Crane and S. D. McDonald bought the interest of Davis & Crane, and the firm became S. S. Prouty & Co. December 7, 1871, the *Commonwealth* and *Daily State Record* were consolidated under the name of the *Commonwealth*, which was published by a stock company, S. S. Prouty, general manager; Henry King, managing editor. W. H. Rossington became one of the editors of the *Commonwealth* in November, 1872, and April 1, 1873, managing editor. Henry King became publisher and managing editor, August 17, 1873, S. S. Prouty severing his connection with the establishment at that time. October 30th of the same year, the *Commonwealth* building with all its material, was destroyed by fire. The paper was issued in the form of a half sheet from the *Topeka Blade* office for a month. When George W. Veale became the proprietor new material was procured, and the paper issued in its old form. Mr. Veale remained proprietor until January 1, 1875, when the paper was sold to F. P. Baker, who assumed control March 7, 1875, with N. L. Prentis as local and news editor. June 1, 1876, Mr. Baker associated his three sons with him as partners, the publishing company being F. P. Baker & Sons. May 1, 1881, the *Commonwealth* Company was organized under the general statutes of the State, and since that time the paper has been conducted essentially under the same management as heretofore. The capital stock of the company is $75,000, divided into 7,500 shares of $10 each. The paid up capital $42,000. The officers are (1882) as follows: Floyd P. Baker, president; Nestor R. Baker, secretary and treasurer; F. P. Baker, editor-in-chief; T. B. Murdock, managing editor; C. C. Baker, city editor. The paper has been, and is now, the leading State organ of the Republican party, its province as such being vigorously contested by the *Capital*.

The Topeka Capital was established, as an evening daily paper, by J. K. Hudson and E. E. Ewing, who had, up to that time, been jointly interested in the publication of the *Kansas Farmer*, and in the *American Young Folks*, started by Mr. Hudson, in 1875. With an excellent job office and the prestige of success in former journalistic ventures, the firm issued the first number April 21, 1879. It was quite modest in its proportions and pretensions, being a five-column folio, independently Republican in politics, and professing to publish the latest news. It was popular from the beginning. At the end of one month it was increased in size to six columns; three months after to seven columns, and before the end of its first year to eight columns. It was enlarged to its present proportions—eight pages, six columns—January 1, 1881.

November 1, 1881, it was made a morning paper, published every day in the year. It has, from that day, increased constantly in patronage and popularity, and now takes rank as one of the leading newspapers of the great West, being recognized throughout the Union, outside the State, by more frequent quotations from its columns, than any other Kansas journal. It remained under the proprietorship of Messrs. Hudson & Ewing until January 31, 1880, at which time the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Ewing becoming the proprietor of the *Kansas Farmer*, and Mr. Hudson remaining as the proprietor of *The Capital*.

August 9, 1881, the Topeka Daily Capital Publishing Company was incorporated under the provisions of the general statutes of the State, and, September 1, bought of Mr. Hudson the *Capital* with his publishing house, printing office, and the general good will of his whole establishment. The company comprised some of the leading citizens and capitalists of the State, and stands in credit equal to any like corporation in the country. The cash capital of the company is $30,000. Its purpose as recorded was: "to publish the *Topeka Daily and Weekly Capital*, and to carry on a general publishing and printing business." Its officers are E. B. Purcell, Manhattan, Kas., president; W. A. Johnston, secretary; Jno. R. Mulvane, Topeka, treasurer; J. K. Hudson, business manager; Henry King, editor-in-chief.

Mr. J. K. Hudson was the editor of the paper until November 1, 1881, the date at which it became a morning daily. At that time Mr. Henry King became editor-in-chief, and now (1882) holds that position.

The *Capital*, under the present business and editorial management, already having attained the foremost journalistic rank in the State, gives well grounded hopes to its numerous friends of becoming the leading metropolitan journal of the central region, lying midway between the great oceans. In politics the paper has been always unequivocally Republican, and, on the question of the prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors, since it became a local issue, an outspoken advocate of prohibition, and the law as established by constitutional amendment in Kansas. The present company, in addition to the publishing of the daily and weekly editions of the *Capital*, print *The Kansas Farmer*, *The American Young Folks*, *The Educational*, *The Faithful Witness*, *The Churchman*, and other papers and magazines. It has in connection with its publishing office, one of the best appointed and largest job-printing and book-binding establishments in the West. The *Capital* is now the official State paper.

The continued success of the paper, under the present able business and editorial management, seems assured.

The National Workman, a weekly seven-column paper, established May 25, 1882, and devoted to the interests of labor and labor reform and the anti-monopoly party. Mr. H. T. Wakefield, editor and proprietor, all home print, one dollar per year. This paper is the chief organ of the Knights of Labor of Kansas and western Missouri.

The North Topeka Mail was issued October 20, 1882. F. H. Collier and W. E. Coutant, publishers; C. G. Coutant and F. H. Collier, editors.

The North Topeka Times, Republican, established by C. Maynard, March 16, 1871, was sold to J. V. Admire, May 30, 1872, and re-sold to V. P. Wilson, January 1, 1874. The *Times* was published as a weekly by Mr. Wilson until the spring of 1875, when (it having been removed to the south of the river), it was issued as an evening daily, until May 25, 1876, the publishing company being Wilson & Sons. It was then purchased by N. R. Baker, and published by him for six weeks, with S. S. Prouty as editor, when it was merged in the *Commonwealth*.

North Topeka Times (2d). Frank A. Root purchased the material of the *Kansas Magazine*, and June 8, 1876, commenced the publication of the *Times*, a weekly Republican paper. September 22, 1877, he sold a half interest to George S. Irwin, the publishers being Root & Irwin. Frank A. Root severed his connection with the *Times* in December, 1879, leaving Mr. Irwin as the manager. In November, 1881, Mr. Irwin was succeeded by F. H. Roberts, J. S. Temple and J. A. Carruth, Mr. Carruth staying in but a short time. February 15, 1882, C. G. Coutant bought out Messrs. Roberts & Temple's interest; by contract Mr. Temple remained three weeks; Mr. Roberts, until July 1, 1882. Mr. Roberts has succeeded his father, J. W. Roberts, on the *Oskaloosa Independent* (Jefferson County) and the paper was under the complete control of C. G. Coutant, who enlarged the weekly from a forty to a fifty-column paper, from eight to ten pages. Under Mr. Irwin's management there was an evening daily issued from the office for the last year of his connection with the paper. October 7, 1882, F. S. Shembaugh & A. B. Whiting took possession of all the material, books, good will, etc., of the *Times*. They put several hundred dollars' worth of new material in the office, and material from the Walnut City *Blade*, of Rush County. Before the departure of Mr. Coutant from the office, the *Times* had been managed by the "North Topeka Printing Company," and the *Evening Republic* was run for nine weeks. January 1, 1883, it was owned by A. B. Whiting and his son, H. S. Whiting, who is editor and publisher.

The Topeka Blade was founded August 1, 1873, as a daily evening independent paper, by J. Clarke Swayze. It was discontinued from January 31, 1874, until January 7, 1875, when its publication was resumed by Swayze, and continued until his death, March 27, 1877. The paper was run under the supervision of Mrs. Swayze until February 28, 1878, when it was bought by Capt. George W. Reed, of Chicago, and published as a Republican paper, its name being changed in September, 1879.

The Kansas State Journal was established under its present name in September, 1879, it being the successor of the Topeka *Blade*, purchased by George W. Reed, who has remained the sole proprietor, publisher and business manager from then to the present time, November 10, 1882. His success has been such as to prove his ability, both as a business manager and a journalist of the highest grade of excellence.

The paper was run as a Republican paper until about December, 1880, when it became an organ of the Greenback and Labor Reform Party, and has continued the leading advocate of the advance doctrines of financial reform since that time. Its first nominal editor, after the new departure, was D. P. Mitchell. Failing health brought to his aid as associate editor, Col. Samuel N. Wood, who, on his death, which occurred September, 1881, became sole editor, and has so remained since that time. The paper has now the largest weekly circulation of any paper in the State, and is on a firm, financial basis, having, in addition to the patronage of the paper, published daily and weekly, one of the largest and most finely appointed printing establishments in the State.

The Evening Herald.—This is a five-column folio daily, published every evening. Its publishers and proprietors are Wesley C. Gregory, C. F. Dutcher and George W. Brizier. These gentlemen possess journalistic and newspaper experience. It claims to be independent, in politics, neutral in religion, and aggressive in its devotion to principle.

The Kansas Valley Times.—This paper commenced its existence at St. Mary's, Pottawatomie County, in 1874, its proprietor being O. LeRoy Sedgwick. In 1879, the paper was removed to Rossville, Shawnee County, and June 15, 1882, it was removed to Topeka, Mr. Sedgwick having disposed of it to the Kansas Valley Publishing Company. Its office is 70 Kansas avenue; its editor, F. W. Kroenke, who intends to make it the Central Real Estate Banner of Kansas. Mr. Kroenke is a native of Germany. He landed at Charleston, S. C. in 1846, and was there mainly devoted to journalism until 1854, when he returned to Europe, and was absent a year. He speaks fluently the German, French and English languages.

The American Young Folks was established by J. K. Hudson, in 1875. It was a sixteen-page illustrated monthly, issued quarterly during 1875, and subsequently as a monthly. He sold it in October, 1881, to Messrs. Longshore & Smith, by whom it is now (1882), published.

The Deutsche Zeitung and Kansas Telegraph.—H. VonLangen, editor and proprietor. This paper was established at Marion Center, May 5, 1880, and was there continued until December 1880, when it was removed to Atchison, and changed to a small daily, and so remained until July 27, 1881, when it was moved to Topeka, and commenced as a semi-weekly, July 27, 1881, and on June 1, 1882, it was made an eight-page weekly. It is printed in German, and it has a circulation among the German farmers of the State, and of the laboring German population of the city. Nearly 100 copies are sent to different places in Germany. Mr. VonLangen is an indefatigable worker in those things that he deems vital to the best interests of his class of people in these United States.

The Colored Patriot.—This paper was started at Fort Scott in September, 1877, as *The Colored Citizen*, by William L. Eagleson & Bro. They moved it to Topeka, July 15, 1878 and there the management was under Rev. Thomas W. Henderson and William L. Eagleson until May 15, 1820. It was known as the *Herald of Kansas*, for three weeks, and on June 24, 1879, it was run as the *Topeka Tribune*, by E. H. White. It underwent some changes in the autumn of 1879, and about the 1st of September, 1881, it was under the management to which it had passed, brought to a close. April 20, 1882, E. H. White revived it under the name of the *Colored Patriot*, and it is at present leased to Gregory, Dutcher & Brazee, the present proprietors of *The Evening Herald*, an afternoon daily, published at 186 Kansas avenue.

The Kansas Methodist.—This paper commenced its existence as a monthly, in January, 1879; the office was 202 Kansas avenue; its publishers and editors were Rev. James E. Gilbert and Rev. John D. Knox. Mr. Gilbert was then Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Topeka, and Mr. Knox was a banker and retired minister, performing only occasional ministerial service. It was an eight-page paper. In January, 1880, Silas Slussen became publisher, its editors remaining the same. In December of this year, Rev. Mr. Gilbert having removed to Milwaukee, Wis.; entering upon the field of labor which Rev. O. J. Cowles had occupied, his labors as editor terminated. January 6, 1881, the paper appeared as a weekly, Rev. O. J. Cowles, D. D., the successor of Mr. Gilbert as Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, here, was associated with Mr. Knox as editor; Walter Oakley was associated with Mr. Slussen as publisher. In January, 1882, the paper was increased four inches in length. Its price is $1.25 per year. It is now published at 182 Kansas avenue.

Defunct Papers.—The list of papers that have been born only to die, in this ambitious city of the West, is a long one, and includes many which, in their short day, made no mean pretensions to excellence:

The Topeka *Tribune*, a campaign paper, was started by the Topeka Greenback Publishing Company as a tri-weekly, October 15, 1881.

The *Tanner and Cobbler* was published by M. R. Moore, and J. L. King, during the fall of 1872, as a campaign paper in the interest of Grant and Wilson.

The Topeka *Bulletin*, a daily evening paper, was published for one week by L. M. Crawford. F. G. Adams, editor.

The *Living Age* was published five weeks in the campaign of 1880; it advocated the support of James B. Weaver for President. Edited by J. C. Hebbard.

The *Independent*, J. F. Cummings publisher, was issued for a few months in the fall of 1870.

The *Kansas Staats Zeitung* was established September 15, 1871, by George Tauber, and published by him for about one year. The material was then purchased by A. Thoman and others, who continued the publication of the paper during the campaign of 1872, in the interest of Horace Greeley. The material was then employed in printing a Swedish paper called the *Kansas Monitor*, which survived about a year.

The *Star of Empire* was published by the National Land Company, with Dr. W. E. Webb, as editor, during the years 1869 and 1870. It was a monthly, and was printed at the *Record* office, a very large edition being issued.

The *Advertiser*, a monthly real estate paper, was published by Mills & Smith, commencing about 1868. It was afterwards published by J. P. Ennis & Co.

The *Kansas Magazine* was published by an incorporated company consisting of the following members: S. S. Prouty, Henry King, D. W. Wilder, C. W. Babcock, T. A. Osborn, John A. Martin, D. M. Valentine, M. W. Reynolds, and W. H. Smallwood. The company was incorporated November 8, 1871. The first number of the *Magazine* was issued January 1872, Henry King being the first editor. James W. Steele succeeded Mr. King as editor. At the expiration of one year the *Magazine* was discontinued, October, 1873.

The *Wood Chopper*, a campaign paper, was published by F. P. Baker, in 1872, in the interest of Greeley.

The *Commercial Advertiser* was published in 1877 by E. F. Campbell.

The *Capital City News* was issued September 30, 1872, by an association of printers, the company being L. H. Hascall, James W. Fox, W. H. Johnson, and W. P. Newhart. It was a campaign paper, in support of Horace Greeley. J. G. Waters was editor. It ran two months, the last issue being November 9, 1872.

CHURCHES.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church.—On the 21st of March, 1855, a small number of men and women met and formed themselves into this church organization. Rev. A. Still was the presiding elder, Rev. James S. Griffing the Pastor, and J. Case, class leader; H. H. Wentworth, Sunday-school superintendent. The first quarterly meeting was held at the house of Osborne Naylor. In 1856, G. W. Pipher was Pastor, and through his efforts, and those of some of the members, the Town Company donated to the church the lots on the west side of Quincy street, between Fifth and Sixth, for church purposes. In 1857 and 1858 J. V. Holliday was Pastor; in 1859 and 1860 Ira Blackford. In 1860 the church building was commenced, and work was sufficiently advanced so that the basement was occupied as a place of worship during the year.

In 1861, and in 1862, John Paulson was the Pastor; and in 1863, and in 1864, Thomas A. Parker; in 1865, 1866, and in 1867, John D. Knox. In 1867, the church building was generally improved; the steeple finished and the clock put in. In 1868, 1869, 1870, T. J. Leak was the Pastor. In 1870, the church building was enlarged. In 1871 and in 1872, D. P. Mitchell was the Pastor. In 1873, 1874, and until August, 1875, J. J. Thompson was the Pastor; but, at that time, owing to the transfer of the presiding elder—Rev. J. Boynton—to the Michigan Conference, Rev. J. J. Thompson was appointed presiding elder of the conference, and Rev. D. J. Holmes became the Pastor, remaining as such through the years of 1876 and 1877.

In 1873, the long remaining debts on the church were paid; in 1877, the church building was beautified and stained glass put in the doors. In 1878, 1879, and until near the close of 1880, Rev. James E. Gilbert was the Pastor. A parsonage was purchased in 1878 for $2,500, and suitably furnished. The church membership at that time was 353; probationers, 109; Sunday-school scholars, 500. In 1879, the parsonage was sold and a new one purchased at the cost of $7,000, on the southwest corner of Sixth and Harrison streets. In October, 1880, O. J. Cowles was appointed Pastor, and he remains as such.

In 1881, the new church edifice on the southwest corner of Harrison and Sixth streets was erected, at a cost of $30,000. The building is 116x70, exclusive of steps and areas, with the extension of the south end, westward, 33x40 feet. The auditorium is 68x57, with gallery around three sides. It is forty-nine feet from floor to ceiling. The main walls are sixty-two feet from the ground to the peak of the gable. The roof is open timber work handsomely decorated. The style of the exterior is English gothic, built of stone. The building is heated throughout with steam. There are two towers, the taller one at the corner of Sixth avenue and Harrison street, 124 feet high, containing the bell and clock. The partitions between the auditorium and Sunday-school room are so constructed as to be opened, and thus the two rooms are thrown into one when desired. The seating capacity of the building, when all the departments are thrown open, is about 1300. The building was dedicated by Bishop Hurst, June 11, 1882.

The First Congregational Church.—The history of this organization is one of the most interesting of any in the city of Topeka or the county of Shawnee. This history has been so well delineated by President Peter McVicar, of Washburn College, in his memorial discourse of April 23, 1880, that the following gleanings are gathered therefrom.

The first sermon ever preached at Topeka was on December 29, 1854, by Rev. Samuel Y. Lum, then pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church at Lawrence, at the house of Mr. A. A. Ward, near the bank of the Kansas River.

October 14, 1855, nine persons met in a small cabin constructed of boards and oak bark, the home of Mr. James Cowles, to consult in reference to the formation of an Anti-slavery Congregational Church. Their names were, Rev. Paul Shepherd, John Ritchie, William E. Bowker, Milton C. Dickey, A. H. Barnard, William Scales, H. H. Cowles, James Cowles and Charles A. Sexton. Mr. Shepherd was elected chairman, and James Cowles secretary. A committee was appointed to draft articles of faith and covenant, and report on the following Sabbath. A subscription was started to procure funds wherewith to erect a house of worship, and it aggregated $330 from those present. July 14, 1856, a meeting was held at Constitution Hall, "to completely organize our body by the election of deacons, trustees and clerk." James Cowles and H. W. Farnsworth were chosen deacons; John Ritchie, Milton C. Dickey and H. P. Waters, trustees; Martin Luther Gaylord, clerk. Application having been made by the trustees to the Topeka Town Association for a grant of suitable lots as a site for a house of worship, a donation was made of six lots 25x150 each, on the southwest corner of Seventh and Harrison streets, four of which constitute the present location.

The first pastor of this church, Rev. Lewis Bodwell, of Clifton, N. Y., who had come to Topeka with a commission from the Home Missionary Society, said in a report made to the society: "There was but little to cheer a minister of the Gospel." One of the nine members had gone East, another was in Ohio, a third was just recovering from severe illness, a fourth was a territorial prisoner at Lecompton.

The clerk entered a minute upon the church records as follows: "We are perplexed and somewhat cast down in view of the state of society, resulting from the outrages perpetrated upon the people of our Territory—outrages unparalleled in the history of our Nation.

Notwithstanding the discouragements of the Pro-slavery times, pastor and people went to work, and on December 9, 1856, although the membership of the church was but sixteen, it was voted to build a house of worship, and subscriptions to the amount of $700 were secured, which, augmented by donations from friends at the East, and pledges of citizens, warranted the laying of a church foundation 42x70, early in the autumn of 1857. A year later the walls were ready for the roof, but owing to the lateness of the season and the lack of means, the roofing was postponed till spring. June 19, 1859, a sweeping storm struck the unprotected walls, and the greater portion of the rear and side walls were demolished. In the autumn came a pledge of $300 from the American Congregational Union, and efforts at rebuilding commenced in the spring of 1860; but in the latter part of May another violent gale laid the south wall in ruins. A third time the building of the edifice was commenced, after the removal of the debris, and before 1861 the building was enclosed, and on January 1, 1861, the first sermon was preached in the sanctuary. Constitution Hall, Old Union Hall, Museum Hall and the Brick Schoolhouse had been the worshiping places of the congregation through these years.

January 3, 1864, the house was dedicated; Mr. Bodwell preached the dedicatory sermon. The building cost $7,000. In October, 1860, Rev. Mr. McVicar was called to the pastorate, and he remained in the work until July, 1866, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Bodwell, whose second term of service extended into the summer of 1869. Then Rev. J. G. Merrill became Pastor, remaining for one year. Mr. Merrill was succeeded in September, 1870, by Rev. Linus Blakesley, the present Pastor; Mr. Merrill having entered upon the general superintendency of Home Missions for Kansas.

During Mr. Blakesley's pastorate there has been an increase of the membership of over 400. The necessity arising for a larger structure, on May 18, 1880, the contracts for the present edifice were let, and work on the same soon after began. The building has cost $21,000, and is entirely free from debt. It was dedicated January 2, 1881; Rev. Richard Cordley, D. D., of Emporia, preached the dedicatory sermon. The former church building was occupied by the first State Legislature in the spring of 1861, and therein was born the motto of Kansas: "*Ad astra per Aspera.*" The present edifice is a model in its convenience of arrangement. The form of the main auditorium is amphitheatral, the slips being curved and the sides descending and centering towards the platform. The spacious lecture room adjoins the auditorium, which, by lowering the large stained glass windows between, can be used to increase the seating capacity of the church. In the rear of the pulpit is a beautiful pipe organ, built by Hook, Hastings & Co., of Boston, Mass., and secured for the church through the "Monday Club," an organization of the young people of the church and the congregation, which has provided lectures and concerts from distinguished persons, for the benefit and gratification of the citizens of Topeka.

The First Baptist Church of Topeka was organized March 1, 1857. Its constituent members were Jesse Stone, Joseph C. Miller, Sarah E. Miller, Christopher Fitzgerald, Charles A. Bliss and William Jordan. The organization was effected in the basement of the house of J. C. Miller, on Sixth avenue, Revs. James Gilpatrick and Edward Seagraves being present. Rev. R. M. Fish, of Auburn, preached for them a part of the time thereafter, until C. C. Hutchinson became pastor of the church, June 18, 1859. He remained with them, being partly supported by the Baptist Missionary Board, until 1861. In 1862 they completed a small hall over Mr. Miller's store, which they occupied until January, 1879, when they entered their new house of worship on Ninth street, opposite the State House.

The church consisted of about twenty-five members, when Mr. Hutchinson was compelled to abandon the field, because of the pecuniary inability of the church. Rev. E. Alward received an appointment March 30, 1862, from the Mission Board, dividing his time between this church and the one in Burlingame, until 1865, when his whole labor was devoted to this church. He remained until the first of June, 1866, forty-seven persons having been added to the church during his pastorate. October 21, 1866, Rev. Isaac Sawyer, D. D., accepted a call to the pastorate. He remained until June, 1868. Rev. H. B. Fitch became the pastor, August 1, 1869, and remained one year. The foundation of the church edifice was laid under the administration of Dr. Sawyer, and was so far completed that the congregation occupied the basement. Rev. E. O. Taylor, of Chicago, took charge of the church April 12, 1871, and remained two years and ten months. Rev. J. L. Moore, D. D., of Piqua, Ohio, supplied the pulpit a portion of this time. Mr. Taylor's labors closed the first of February, 1874, and on July 6, 1874, Rev. C. Monjeau accepted the pastorate. For more than five years he remained pastor, during which period all the church debts were paid, the edifice was artistically completed, and the grounds graded and ornamented. Mr. Monjeau's labors terminated here early in 1880, and in February, 1881, Rev. C. C. Foote, from Philadelphia, came to this field of labor, and is the present pastor. The membership of the church is now about 175. The average attendance at Sunday-school is about 120.

H. M. Billingsley, the long-standing Sunday-school superintendent, in 1882, was succeeded by Samuel Dalton.

Grace Episcopal Cathedral.—In 1857, Rev. Charles Callaway began this mission. In 1860, the parish was organized with about twelve communicants. In 1864, Rev. N. O. Preston then having charge of the church, the edifice located on the southwest corner of Seventh and Jackson streets was so far completed as to be open for divine service. From June, 1865, to June 1869, Rev. J. N. Lee was Rector, when he resigned, and the Rev. Charles Stewart succeeded him, remaining as Rector until March, 1871. For seven months thereafter, Rev. D. O. Kellogg, of Lawrence, officiated as Rector. In the autumn of 1871, Rev. John Lukewell ministered to the church until June, 1875, when he resigned on account of ill health. When he left, the church edifice had been so extensively remodeled, enlarged and improved, as to constitute it virtually a new building. In January, 1876, Rev. Henry H. Loring was called to the Rectorship, and in October, 1879, Rev. J. F. Walker became Rector, but his labors did not long continue, for death claimed him as her own, February 25, 1880. The present Rector and Dean, Rev. Richard Ellerby, entered upon his labors August 1, 1880.

First Presbyterian Church.—On December 19, 1859, Rev. A. T. Rankin, of the Highland Presbytery, organized this church at the house of Mr. John Jackson, the members consisting of eight males and nine females. The ruling elders chosen were J. M. Hamilton and Ephraim Herriett.

A session was held February 15, 1860, for securing right of corporation, and the following named persons were recorded as members:

Mr. J. M. Hamilton, Mrs. M. A. Hamilton, H. H. Hukill, Mrs. M. V. Hukill, Charles McDonald, Mrs. M. J. McDonald, Ephraim Herriett, E. B. Conklin, Mrs. H. Conklin, W. H. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Andrew J. Ritchie, John Pilly, Mrs. Pilly, John Jackson, Mrs. R. W. Jackson, Mrs. Freeland, Mrs. Deming and Mrs. W. P. Douthitt. John A. Steele was Pastor; John Jackson, J. M. Hamilton, A. J. Ritchie and H. H. Hukill, trustees; E. R. Conklin, clerk.

The first house of worship was situated on the east side of Kansas avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

Rev. Mr. Steele was a native of Greenbrier, Va; he graduated at Athens, Ohio; took a theological course at the Union Theological Seminary, of Virginia; was ordained and installed as pastor of the church at Stanton, Va., by the Presbytery of Lexington, Va. He removed with a colony to Grandview, Ill., where he built up a successful work in the ministry.

Consequent upon the drouth of 1860, there were removals from the place. The pastor was absent East, obtaining assistance for the people of Kansas, and the residence of some of the early members was lost. There were scarcely any records for 1861.

The first certificate of transfer of membership was that of Mrs. Sylvia Blake, from the North Church of St. Louis to that of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and was here recorded December 23, 1861.

Rev. Mr. Steele died October 12, 1864, aged sixty-two years.

From this time to November, 1865 the church was without regular services; then Rev. S. T. McLure, a licentiate from Vincennes, Ind., commenced labors with the church, and remained four months. April 5, 1866, there was a regular call given Rev. John Ekin, D. D., of the Presbytery of Miami, Ohio, and he was installed as pastor November 7, 1866. There were then about thirty-seven members.

The new chapel situated on the south side of Eighth street, east of the corner of Kansas avenue, was opened for service October 5, 1867. It was a very fortunate selection of a site, and the wisdom of its founders has been attested. November 28, 1868, Rev. Alexander Sterrett, D. D., of the Presbytery of Indiana, came upon the field, and Rev. Francis S. McCabe, of Franklin, Ind., who had commenced his ministerial labors, September 28, 1868, was, through Mr. Sterrett's action, placed in full pastoral relations to the church, and from January 1, 1869, to April 16, 1882, he has steadily labored for the prosperity of this society, and through his ministry the communicants have increased tenfold, the number now exceeding 300. The church edifice and grounds are beautifully located, and their value is $15,000.

R. B. Gemmell is the Sunday-school superintendent; he has served for many years, and there is a membership of about 300. Rev H. W. George succeeded Dr. McCabe in 1882

Rev. Dr. McCabe has gathered and organized several churches in Shawnee County.

(1). Bethel Church, seven miles southeast of Topeka, organized May 28, 1871.

(2). Pleasant Ridge Church, nine miles northwest of Topeka, organized July 16, 1876; Silverlake and Kingsville Churches are its adjuncts.

(3). Wakarusa Church, twelve miles south of Topeka, organized December 5, 1877.

(4). North Topeka Church, organized September 15, 1878.

(5). Mission Center Church, six miles west of Topeka, organized January 16, 1881. All of these churches, except Wakarusa, received their original membership largely from the Topeka Church. These churches have good houses of worship which are free from debt, except Mission Center Church, which has obtained its grounds for the church building and parsonage and will build ere long. The aggregate value of this outlying church property is $10,000.

Church of the Assumption (Catholic).—This congregation, one of the oldest church organizations in the city, was organized prior to 1862, by Rev. James H. Defouri. The first church edifice, the oldest in the city, was completed in August, 1862.

This building, located near the corner of Eighth avenue and Jackson street, is now occupied as a parochial school, under the auspices of the Sisters of Charity. The school, which has an attendance of two hundred and forty pupils, employs six teachers.

In 1881, the foundations for a new and more commodious edifice were laid. The building, which is a handsome brick structure, 56x115 feet, was completed in the winter of 1882-83, at a cost of $20,000.

Assumption Cemetery, which was established in 1873, occupies a tract of five acres, lying four miles southwest of the city.

A flourishing Sabbath school of two hundred pupils is connected with the church, which numbers seventeen hundred communicants under the pastorate of Rev. James Riley.

Congregational Church (North Topeka).—In May, 1866, Rev. Rodney Paine commenced his labors as a missionary in North Topeka, and in July, 1869, this church was organized under Mr. Paine's pastorate, with a membership of eleven: Rev. Rodney Paine, Martha Paine, C. R. Paine, J. L. Paine, Deacon Elisha Ward and wife, Mr. and Mrs. George Ward, Catharine Garamier, Elizabeth Van Order and Martha M. Finn. Rev. Mr. Paine continued his labors until the autumn of 1870, when he resigned his charge in consequence of ill health. Rev. John H. Barrows succeeded Mr. Paine, as a stated supply for three months, and he was succeeded by Rev. Walter M. Barrows who preached as a stated supply for nine months. In September, 1871, Rev. T. W. Jones was called to the pastorate, his labors having commenced the Sabbath following the dedication of the present church edifice, which had been begun and finished during the ministry of Rev. Walter M. Barrows.

The first house of worship was a log building, then standing upon the southwest corner of Kansas avenue and Laurent street.

The present edifice is located upon the northeast corner of Laurent and Jackson streets. It was dedicated August 13, 1871; the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. William Kincaid, of Leavenworth. The organization then numbered twenty-four.

The edifice, including the ground and bell, which is an 800 pounds Meneely, the gift of E. W. Baker to the church, cost something in excess of $4 000; the bell with its fixtures and setting cost $655.

Rev. H. C. Scotford succeeded Mr. Jones in June, 1876, and in September, 1877, he was succeeded by its present pastor, Rev. Samuel P. Dunlap. The church is entirely free from debt, and its prospects for an enduring growth and influence are very encouraging. Its present membership is about seventy-five. Its Sunday school averages about seventy.

Spiritualists.—The First Society of Spiritualists in the city was organized in the spring of 1867, obtaining the services of occasional speakers. In the autumn of 1868 they secured Mrs. H. T. Thomas, a distinguished inspirationalist, and they held meetings Sundays, morning and evening, at Odd Fellows Hall, No. 158 Kansas avenue. In September, 1868, the society was incorporated, and through the kind munificence of its President, Dr. F. L. Crane, it became the owner of a good house and lot, which was used as a parsonage. In 1872, Mrs. Thomas passed to the higher life, and the society employed as lecturer, Rev. T. B. Taylor, A. M., M. D., who, for many years had been a leading and successful clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

It is several years since there have been stated and regular public services of this society, but weekly meetings are held each Sunday evening at the residence of Mrs. E. Greer, northeast corner Sixth and Topeka avenues.

Lutheran Church, (Swedish).—This society has a church edifice on the west side of Tyler street, between Second and Third streets; was organized prior to 1868 with ten members. Present church edifice was erected in 1869-70. Present number of members twenty-five. No regular pastor at present.

United Brethren Church.—This church was organized in July, 1869, with eight members. In the following autumn they commenced the erection of their church edifice, 30x45 feet, located on the corner of Van Buren and Fourteenth streets, and it was completed in 1870. Rev. Loren G. Condry was their pastor and in 1872 the church had a membership of eighty.

North Topeka Baptist Church.—This church was organized April 4, 1869, by Rev. J. Barratt, who came to Topeka in September, 1868, and preached three months for the First Baptist Church, which society then worshiped in a hall over J. C. Miller's store. This church then had a membership of thirty-five, and they desired Mr. Barratt to become their pastor, but finding them unable to build a house of worship, he went to North Topeka and there commenced a work which has ultimated in a very strong church. At the organization there were eleven member. Their names are, J. Barratt, D. Barratt, A. C. Beckwith, Anna Beckwith, O. Vaughn, Fanny Vaughn, Sophronia Vaughn, Esther Vaughn, Sevasta Vaughn, Daniel Scott and Jane Bickell.

The schoolhouse on the west side of Kansas avenue, between Laurent and Gordon streets, had at first been used by them in common with other denominations as a house of worship; but, in 1871, the church occupied the basement of their edifice on the northeast corner of Laurent and Harrison streets.

In 1879 the building was completed. The main audience room has a seating capacity for 550 persons. The edifice is a beautiful two story stone building 40x75 feet; its cost was $11,000; it is entirely free from debt. Its bell cost $225; is one of the clearest toned ones in the city, and can be heard several miles from the church.

Rev. Mr. Barratt, resigned his pastorate November 16, 1881, and his successor is Rev. C. W. Gregory. The present membership of the church exceeds 200, and there is an average attendance of 150 at its Sunday-school. The Superintendent, Mr. William G. Shaw, is a most efficient and indefatigable worker, and he has had his reward in the great success attending his labors.

The ladies of the church have a Mission Society, and their minimum contribution to the Home Mission cause has been five dollars per month, while to the Foreign Missions they make liberal contributions.

The First Swedish Church, (Topeka).—This church was organized December 31, 1880, with twelve members. Its pastor is Rev. ——— Dolcrist, a graduate from a Swedish theological seminary. Its present membership is about twenty-five. Their regular services are held in the Swedish language. Their Sunday school is of recent origin and comparatively prosperous.

Their church edifice on Sixth and Fillmore streets, was erected at a cost of $2,000. Its present indebtedness is $300.

The Madison Street Church (Topeka).—This organization was formed December 16, 1881, with a membership of twenty-eight. Its pastor Rev. A. N. Petty, came from Meriden, Jefferson County, and he has been very successful in his fields of labor. The Sunday school has an average of 100 members. The church building is on the east side of Madison street just south of the Madison school building. It cost $2,000, and is free from debt.

The Perryville Church (Jefferson County).—The organization at Perryville, Jefferson County, sixteen miles east of Topeka, on the U. P. R. R., was formed December 16, 1881, with forty-two members. Their edifice cost $2,100, and they have two Sunday schools, averaging about seventy-five each.

Methodist Episcopal Church (North Topeka).—Rev. P. T. Rhodes, who had a large circuit, embracing Grantville, Jefferson County, Indian Creek, Half Day and Rochester, in the autumn of 1870, organized this church with a membership of seventeen. Ira Markham, Permelia Curtis, Elias Pierson, Benjamin F. Kistler, Cynthia Smith and Mrs. Keiser were some of the first members. Its membership rapidly increased and other religious organizations have grown out of this. The schoolhouse on Kansas Avenue was its first place of worship, and in 1874 an edifice was erected on the south side of Laurent street on No. 85 Quincy, which consisted of a lecture room and two class rooms and contiguous to it was a comfortable parsonage.

In 1880, this property was disposed of to a colored Methodist society and the congregation now worship in a very spacious and commodious structure which was completed in 1881, at a cost of $7,500 and is situated on Kansas avenue just above its junction with Central avenue. It is a brick structure lighted by gas, and is still somewhat encumbered by debts incurred in its construction.

Its first pastor was Rev. P. T. Rhodes, with the following successors: From 1871 to 1874, Rev. C. J. Lovejoy; in 1874, 1875 and 1876, Rev. J. B. Orwig; in 1877 and 1878, Rev. S. P. Jacobs; in 1879 and a part of 1880, Rev. George W. Henning; since then Rev. James Lawrence, who resigned, was succeeded by Rev. C. S. King. Church now (1882) without a pastor. The Sunday school is largely attended and its management is in the hands of Mr. J. M. Baird, its efficient superintendent.

German Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized in 1870 with ten members, Rev. John P. Miller pastor. A brick church edifice was erected by the society in 1871 on Jackson street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. It was 26x40; its cost was $3,000. The society has sold this property and it is erecting (1882) a frame house of worship on the northeast corner of Fifth and Tyler streets. The church has fifty members. H. Kreuger is its pastor. W. Vesper is the Sunday-school superintendent, and the school averages eighty members. The society expects soon to build a parsonage.

Unitarian Church.—The first Unitarian society was organized in August, 1871; articles of association were adopted; in November a minister was called and officers were elected. Rev. George Patton was the minister; the trustees were H. Bartling, C. Reed, E. S. Robinson, R. H. C. Searle and Mrs. A. P. Wilder. A. P. Wilder was secretary and treasurer. The place of worship was in Unitarian Hall, Kansas avenue near the corner of Eighth avenue. The Sunday-school, which was organized simultaneously with the society, had at the close of the first year nearly seventy-five pupils. Its superintendent was Mrs. A. P. Wilder. At a later period J. C. Collins, of Olathe, Kan., the Chief Clerk in the office of State Treasurer, was added to the force of workers, but a subsequent removal of many of the early workers from the city caused the movement to decline and die.

United Presbyterian Church.—The edifice belonging to this body of worshipers was built in the autumn of 1872, and dedicated under the pastorate of Rev B. L. Boldridge. It is located on the corner of Eighth and Topeka avenues. The present pastor is Rev. W. E. Dunlap.

Lutheran Church (German).—This society has a stone church edifice located on the southeast corner of Van Buren and Second streets, and it has a good frame dwelling for a parsonage. The value of the church property and parsonage is $4,000. The church was organized March 1, 1874, having nine voting members. P. F. Germaine was its first pastor. There has been a membership of considerable number who have removed to other places, and the present number is eighteen. Its Sunday-school numbers fifty, and the pastor, F. Temekamp, is its superintendent.

The Universalist Church (North Topeka).—A Universalist Church was organized in North Topeka April 3, 1874, by the Rev. V. P. Wilson, and the parish contained about twenty families. The deacons were C. H. Bowen and C. S. Gregg. The trustees were C. T. Tompkins, J. S. Morey and J. G. Schoonover. The first members of the church embraced C. H. Bowen, Lucinda Bowen, S. C. Gregg, Matilda Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Schoonover, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Tompkins and Allen Gregg. The services were held in the school building and the membership reached about thirty. Allen Gregg was superintendent of the Sunday-school, which numbered about seventy-five. Mr. Gregg returned to Springboro, Ohio, and Mr. Wilson to Dickinson County, consequent upon which events the church organization came to a dissolution, but during the years 1880 and 1881, Rev. T. W. Woodson preached at Union Hall and other places for the Universalists.

Southwestern Holiness Association.—At Bismarck Grove in June, 1878, an organization was effected embracing members who were residents of Missouri and Kansas, and the following named persons were among its officers: President, Rev. S. P. Jacobs; Vice-President, Rev. J. W. Caughlan; Secretary, Rev. R. E. O'Byrne; Treasurer, Rev. J. H. Poland; other members with the above as incorporators, Rev. A. M. Kelgan and H. C. McKinley. This organization held their first annual meeting in December, 1879, in the Methodist church in Lawrence; and in June, 1882 they became incorporated at North Topeka. Their trustees being H. C. McKinley William Embree, John W. Smith, Joseph Middaugh and George H. Cramer. This association of Christians are quite numerous at St. Joseph and Chillicothe, Mo., and they are extending their work into Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. They have as organs devoted to the propagation of their tenets the *National Holiness Association*, published by Inskip & Wood, at Philadelphia, Pa.; the *Advocate of Holiness*, by McDonald & Watson, of the same place; the *Guide to Holiness*, at New York. Their first president, Rev. S. P. Jacobs, being a former pastor of the North Topeka Methodist Episcopal Church, quite an impetus was given the movement here in consequence, and quite a number of the members of this church have gone into and helped develop this association. Mr. Jacobs is now a missionary in India, and his work has culminated here in the erection of a church edifice by a band of devoted followers, which is a neat brick building situated on the southeast corner of Grant and Jackson streets, twenty-seven by forty-four feet, capable of seating 200 persons, erected at a cost of $1,300. Rev. J. B. Williams is their pastor and their church services are held at the usual hours. Their Sunday-school has just been formed with a membership of about thirty. Members are coming in from various religious organizations and the tests required can be expressed in the following brief declaration: To be living in the clear light of Christian holiness.

North Presbyterian Church (North Topeka).—This church was organized by Rev. F. S. McCabe, late pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Topeka, September 15, 1878, with twenty-six members. Their names are: Dr. M. R. Mitchell, Mrs. M. M. Mitchell, Mr. J. A. Miller, Mrs. E. J. Miller, Charles McDonald, Mrs. Mary J. McDonald, John N. Ross, Mrs. Rebecca Ross, Miss Alice Ross, Mrs. S. C. Arnold, Mrs. C. F. Lyman, Mrs. Lizzie M. Hale, Mrs. Elizabeth Norris, Mrs. Jane Taylor, Miss Annie Taylor, E. S. Ward, Mrs. Z. N. Ward, Mr. C. L. Ward, Mr. William A. Ward, Miss O. J. Ward, Miss I. F. Ward, Miss L. B. Ward, Miss M. E. Ward, Mrs. M. J. Ward, Mrs. Mary Sage, and Mr. O. P. Giffin. The Ruling Elders were M. R. Mitchell, J. N. Rose, and E. S. Ward. The church first worshiped in the school building on the avenue, but on November 16, 1879, they dedicated a neat, substantial stone building, 40x60 feet, which is located on Quincy street, between Laurent and Gordon, nearly opposite the Quincy School building. Its cost somewhat exceeded $3,000. In the southeast part of the edifice is a neatly finished and nicely furnished study and pastor's library, in which the weekly meetings of the Sunday-school teachers are held. Its pastor, Rev. J. C. Miller, began his labors for the church and congregation December 12, 1878, and he has been very untiring in his labors here, and at some outlying preaching places. Its Sunday-school is under the superintendency of M. R. Mitchell, M. D., and it numbers nearly one hundred. Rev. Mr. Miller preached for the Bethel Church until 1881, but since his labors have been exclusively devoted to upbuilding this work.

Wesleyan Methodist Church.—This church society erected their chapel in 1878, on the east side of Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth streets. Rev. Mr. McIntosh is pastor.

The Topeka Society of the New Jerusalem was organized in October, 1880, with Rev. Howard C. Dunham as minister, and J. F. Goddard, J. F. Scott, and Edward Wilder, trustees. The first services, with this end in view, were held at the residence of Mr. Edward Wilder, No. 117 Harrison street, on the second Sunday of June, 1880, on which occasion there were nine persons present. Services were held at the same place for over a year. In the summer of 1881 an attractive little chapel was erected on the corner of Harrison and Sixth streets, which was dedicated on Sunday, the 9th of October. A parsonage, in architectural harmony with the chapel, is built within the same enclosure. This society, although small, is steadily increasing, the attendance at Divine worship averaging about fifty. The Sunday-school contains over twenty children and an adult class. Meetings are held, during a large part of the year, on Thursday evenings, for the study of religious truth and the advancement of the interests of the society. The trustees for the year 1882 are G. F. Goddard, E. H. Davis, and Edward Wilder.

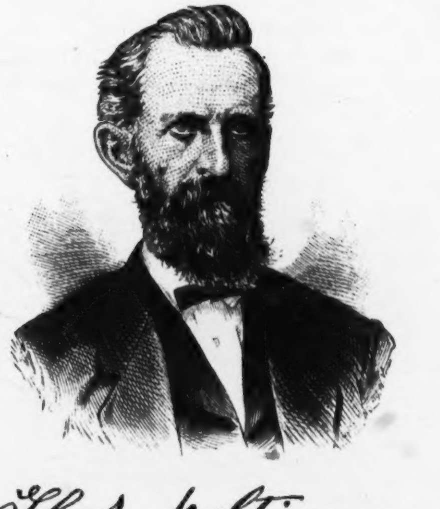

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First Christian Church.—The people known as Disciples of Christ, Church of Christ, or the Christian Church, were few in number among the first settlers of Topeka. In November, 1870, a roll of members was found of twenty-two names. These brethren met in a hall until June, 1873, at which time ninety-four names had been enrolled. During this two years and a half the congregation was under the leadership of elders, with now and then an evangelist, who would remain but a short time, until Elder J. W. Mousen was called to be their pastor, but whose stay was probably but a few months. All work having been suspended in June, 1873, as far as seen from the records, all traces of organization seem to have been lost up to the year 1880, during which period of about seven years, however, several brethren who were passing through preached in borrowed houses. On the 2d day of December, 1879, Dr. S. T. Dodd, of Leavenworth City, preached in the Lutheran Church, on Topeka avenue, and on the 11th day of May, 1880, began a protracted meeting in the same house, which continued one week, resulting in the enrollment of about eighty names, some of whom afterward proved to be of the Christian connection and Advent persuasion. There were three elders and three deacons with a clerk appointed by the minister at his closing meeting, with the concurrence of the audience, to act temporarily in securing a place of worship and the services of a minister to continue the work. From neglect of duty the above work was not performed, but by the persistent effort of a few individuals a call was extended to Dr. S. T. Dodd, dated December 14, 1880, with ten names pledged to his support and co-operation in a continued effort to permanently establish a church in this city. This permanent work accordingly began the 1st day of January, 1881, in the Y. M. C. A. hall, under the management of Mr. Dodd as evangelist, who by the 30th day of June, 1881, had enrolled fifty-six names, all of which were pledged to the work, at which time an organization was effected. A charter was secured for the "First Christian Church, of Topeka," December 17, 1881, with Ira B. Miller, David Eckert, E. H. Rodebush, W. H. Niccum, and G. W. Faught, as trustees.

Mr. Dodd having received a unanimous call to serve the congregation as pastor during the year 1882, entered upon his duties with a desire to secure, at least, lots for building purposes during the year, which result has not at this date, July 25th, been reached, the subscriptions for which are at present being taken, however. The present membership of this church is 140. It meets regularly in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, and has a Sunday-school of 175 members. There is also connected with the congregation a Ladies' Auxiliary Mission Society, and the Juvenile Band or "Helping Hands."

Third Presbyterian Church.—The location of the church edifice of this society is on the northwest corner of Third and Hancock streets. Was organized December 12, 1880, with sixteen members, by Rev. F. S. McCabe, D. D., and Rev. J. W. Crawford. Present edifice is a handsome stone structure, 35x53 feet, erected at a cost of $4,000. A Sabbath-school was organized in connection December 12, 1880, and has a present membership of 183 scholars, under the pastorate of its present pastor, Rev. J. W. Crawford. The church has a membership of thirty-five.

Third Baptist Church (colored).—This society owns its place of worship, at 79 First avenue, East.

Fourth Baptist Church (colored).—The congregation of this church have an edifice on the corner of Second and Jackson streets. Was organized in 1870, with thirty-five members. Present church edifice was built in 1871-72, at a cost of $1,200. Rev. William Bell, present pastor.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—This is the oldest colored church organization in the city. Their church edifice is on Monroe street, between First avenue and Second. Rev. J. W. Wilkenson is pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church of America (colored).—Was organized October 22, 1882, with nineteen members, by Rev. B. Smith, P. E., and C. E. Wortchell, pastor. Regular services are held on the corner of Fourteenth and Quincy streets.

Parkdale Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church organization have a house of worship on the northeast corner of Seventh and Lime streets. An organization was perfected in the spring of 1881, with thirty-five members, by Rev. O. H. Call, who remained as pastor until spring of 1882. The present church edifice, a frame structure, 30x60, was built in 1879 by the Quincy Street Methodist Episcopal Church at a cost of $1,000. Its present pastor is Rev. J. Kester. Present number of communicants, 40.

Mount Olivet Methodist Episcopal Church (colored).—This society has an edifice on the corner of VanBuren and Fourteenth streets, which is used by the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations (colored), under the respective pastorates of Rev. J. Barton and Rev. S. Rutter.

Protestant Episcopal Church (North Topeka).—The "Church of the Good Shepherd" was organized March 6, 1881, Rev. Alfred Brown, rector, with eighteen members. The destruction of the rolling mills by fire in 1881 checked somewhat the growth of the church, as quite a membership, present and prospective, came from this. The church now numbers forty-five and its Sunday-school is about fifty. Their present place of worship is the hall of the A. O. U. W., but they own three lots on the northeast corner of Quincy and Laurent streets. They have the plans made and accepted for a chapel, which is to be a wooden structure costing about $2,500, which will probably be erected during the year 1883. The site for their church edifice is an excellent one; on the corner north stands the spacious Quincy school building and on the other side of the street is the Presbyterian Church edifice.

Faith Chapel; Faith Cure.—On the southwest corner of Van Buren and Park streets is located the buildings above mentioned; erected in 1881. The chapel is a one story frame, 20x30 feet; the Cure is a two-story stone building, 24x40, with a wing on the south, 18x20. Services are held at the chapel twice each Sunday; prayer-meetings are held each Friday evening, and there are special faith services held at the Cure each Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock. Rev. C. A. Sexton, one of the pioneers in the First Congregational Church, is the owner of the property, and he is the pastor, and humanly speaking, the healer. He publishes at the Cure *Good Tidings*, a weekly paper devoted to the system. Its issue is now about 1,400; its regular subscription list in the city is about 100, and it goes into nearly every State and Territory in the Union. It is gratuitously distributed to charitable institutions, including prisons and poor houses. The value of the whole property is about $4,500; it is a quiet resort, having pure air and a supply of good water. Mr. Sexton regards his work as under the organic control of the Holy Ghost, and his institution for the cure of physical maladies, and the obliteration of traditional false teachings, the accomplishment of these objects being through the power of the Holy Ghost, by the laying on of hands and the anointing of oil. It aims to bring the conformity of prayer to the direct coming of the kingdom of heaven on the earth, the fellowship of the Holy Ghost constituting membership, the subject to be tested by the fruits of the life. There are no numerical statistics kept of the worshipers, or of those who have had bodily or spiritual healing.

Lincoln Chapel Mission (colored, A. M. A).—The American Missionary Association is one of the co-operative Congregational societies, organized in 1846, to civilize, educate and Christianize, the Indians, Freedmen, and Chinamen in America. The association has missions in Africa, and colleges, normal and common schools in the States, to forward the work of its missions in this country. In October, 1881, Rev. R. F. Markham, who has labored over seventeen years for the American Missionary Association, having had charge of the mission work for the last five years in the vicinity of Savannah, Ga., was sent to this State by the parent association of New York, to see what could be done for the Freedmen of Kansas. He visited Nicodemus, Graham County, and other parts of the State. After a careful examination, however, he resolved to begin work at Topeka, finding over 5,000 colored people here and nearly 50,000 in Kansas. In 1881 the chapel of the mission was completed, corner of King and Lincoln streets. Over $3,200 has been expended in the purchase of land, and the erection and furnishing of the building. Of this amount, the American Missionary Association have given over $800, while the Smith American Organ Company, of Boston, donated the organ. The chapel is 52x30 feet. Since April, 1881, when the Sunday-school was organized, the work has greatly prospered. Sessions at first were held in the old Congregational Church, Mr. Markham being assisted by Miss Lizzie Officer. The attendance was then one hundred and eleven. Since then Miss Officer has been obliged to resign, on account of ill health, and Miss A. D. Gerrish was appointed in her stead. The attendance has increased to over three hundred, and many who did not know their letters have been taught to read. Adults, who could not attend the public schools, have joined the mission night schools, and are making good progress. Musical instruction is also joined to religious and intellectual exercises. It is expected that the work here will be permanent. Rev. Mr. Markham is the general agent of the association in this State, and is greatly encouraged at the results of his labors in Topeka.

First Cumberland Presbyterian Church (colored, North Topeka), was organized in June, 1880, by Rev. P. Price. A frame church edifice was completed in October, 1882. Present number of members, fifty-five. Rev. P. Price, pastor.

Second Baptist Church (colored).—This society has an edifice on the southwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Its pastors have been Rev. Thomas W. Henderson and Rev. J. F. Thomas. Was organized prior to 1868. First church edifice, a frame structure, 20x40 feet, was built in 1868, and used until 1876 when the present frame building, 40x60 feet, was completed. Rev. J. F. Thomas, present pastor. Present number of communicants, five hundred.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church (colored, North Topeka).—This organization succeeded the congregation who now worship in the Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and its first pastor was Rev. W. O. Lynch, who came from the Gulf Region in 1879. The membership was about thirty, and its Sunday-school about fifty. Rev. Burr Williams, of the Holston Conference, Tennessee, was here a few weeks, and the church is now without a pastor, the small-pox taking off the Rev. F. Landor, whose pastoral labors were short.

The Redmanville Methodist Episcopal Church (colored, North Topeka).—Rev. W. W. Williams is pastor of this church. Its membership is about fifty, and its edifice is a small building situated south of the water works, on the Union Pacific R. R.

Second Baptist (colored, North Topeka).—This church was organized in the spring of 1880, by Rev. John F. Thomas, now pastor of the Second Baptist in the Second Ward, situated on the corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Its membership was then about thirty, and now, under the pastorate of Rev. Sanford Griffin, it has grown to 105 members, and its Sunday school numbers 120. Henry Galloway is its present superintendent. The building joins the Ogee property on the north side of the railroad, northwest of the tank. It is a frame, 20x40; value, $1,500.

Mount Zion (colored, North Topeka).—This organization was formed in 1881. Its pastor is Rev. I. S. Watkins, and its site for an edifice is between Laurent and Clay streets. Its present membership is about fifty.

Thomas Shaw owns a small church edifice in Redmanville (western suburbs of North Topeka), which makes a place for worship of some of the sometimes called Ironside element in the Baptist Church (colored). Rev. Claiborne White is an occasional preacher for this congregation. The church members number about fifteen.

There is also in process of erection another Baptist (colored) church, on Madison street, in Fairchild's Addition, and the society, numbering about thirty, employ Rev. E. Bradley as their pastor. He has also another small charge at Redmanville.

The Israelites.—This band of worshipers have not become sufficiently numerous to have a synagogue. Services on special holidays have been held in halls, and L. Diment, a clothing-house dealer at 162 Kansas avenue, has performed the duties of Rabbi. Sunday-schools have been held over the store of Rodgers Bros., 130 Kansas avenue.

LITERARY, MUSICAL, SECRET SOCIETIES, ETC.

The Topeka Library Association.—The germ of the present Library Association was planted by a few ladies of Topeka, at a meeting held November 12, 1870, when an organization was formed, known as the Ladies' Library Association, its object being the establishment of a circulating library. The following ladies were the first officers elected: Mrs. N. C. McFarland, president; Mrs. J. M. Spencer, vice-president; Emma J. Steele, secretary; Mrs. H. King, treasurer. During the succeeding winter the ladies accumulated about 150 volumes, and the library was opened March 11, 1871, in the carpet-room of Messrs. Keith & Meyers, under the Opera House, the free use of the room being tendered the association by the proprietors. The membership, at this time, had increased to fifty, and the library was open for the delivery of books three hours each Saturday afternoon.

The growth and prosperity of the ladies' association during the remainder of 1871, was such as to warrant an enlargement of the original design, and at a meeting, January 17, 1872, at the residence of the vice-president, Mrs. J. M. Spencer, the Ladies' Library Association, by vote of the members, was merged in the Topeka Library Association. Articles of incorporation were adopted, which were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, January 20, 1872, and on the same day a permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, Mrs. William Tweeddale; Vice-President, Mrs. J. M. Spencer; Secretary, Edward Wilder; Treasurer, Mrs. H. Clarkson (resigned at first meeting of directors, and F. W. Giles elected in her place). Directors—Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Dr. Baker, Mrs. William Tweeddale, Mrs. M. E. Leighter, Mrs. S. D. McDonald, Mrs. O. T. Welch, Mrs. Dr. S. E. Sheldon, Mrs. T. L. King, Miss Anna Ekin (resigned in favor of Mrs. M. E. Whitton), Mrs. A. J. Huntoon, Mrs. H. Clarkson, Mrs. Captain Higgins. Advisory Committee—Rev. Dr. McCabe, F. W. Giles, Prof. Worral, A. J. Huntoon, E. Wilder.

A life membership subscription list was opened—memberships $50 each—which, in a few days, contained twenty-four names. This fund was applied to the purchase of books, and the furnishing of room 213 Kansas avenue. On April 3, 1872, the library was publicly opened, with appropriate ceremonies—addresses, music, etc. The library, at this time, had increased to 639 volumes. In 1873 the membership was 214. In the fall of 1874, a more commodious room being needed for the rapidly increasing library, a hall in the building of Mr. Quick, on the corner of Seventh street and Kansas avenue, was procured, and the library moved to that location. In the spring of 1878, the library was made free to the citizens, and the city appropriated for its use $1,200 for one year. The sum appropriated by the city being reduced in amount after the first year, proved inadequate to the necessities of the association, and the deficiency was raised by public subscription, after the rooms had been closed for a brief period. The library now contains about 5,200 volumes of well selected books and a convenient reading-room, liberally supplied with files of newspapers and periodicals.

During the fall of 1880, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, donated to the library $25,000, on condition that the city erect a building, in size and elegance commensurate with the worth and importance of the association, on the State House grounds. The proposition was submitted to the Legislature, and adopted at the last session. The building, which is near the northeast corner of the State House Park, facing Eighth avenue and Jackson street, is now approaching completion. It is constructed of native limestone, trimmed with Colorado sandstone and brick, and is roofed with red terra-cotta tiles. Its dimensions are 116x55 feet. Upon the first floor will be located the reading and lecture rooms, and those of the officers. The second story is designed for an art gallery, but will be fitted with all the appurtenances of a theater, including a stage and scenery. This room is thirty feet in height, and is lighted from the roof, for the double purpose of giving hanging space and proper direction of light. The expense of construction will be $35,000. When completed, the library will be no discredit to its intimate association with the stately capitol, nor to the judgment of those who located it.

The Topeka Musical Union was organized January 16, 1869, with the following officers: President, Dr. S. E. Martin; Secretary, James M. Barringer; Musical Director, Dr. M. F. Price; Pianist, Mrs. Gov. Crawford. This society which was organized for the study and practice of standard musical compositions, has achieved marked success. The result of the conscientious study of its members is apparent in the higher standard of musical excellence developed from year to year. Under the instruction and guidance of skillful directors the Union is now able to interpret many of the compositions of the old masters, with credit to themselves and pleasure to their listeners. Musical Union Hall, 199 Kansas avenue, is leased by the society, which holds regular meetings for rehearsal every Wednesday evening. The Union own a musical library, a piano, double bass viol, etc. The present officers (1882) are Dr. S. E. Martin, president; S. R. Remington, vice-president; James F. Griffin, secretary and treasurer; R. N. Vincent, musical director; Miss Kate L. Thomas, pianist; R. Adams, librarian; Dr. S. E. Martin, Frank Drummond and O. W. Fox, executive committee.

The Topeka Choral Society was organized in June, 1880. It has now a membership of about thirty-six. Officers: H. V. Hinckley, president; Mrs. J. Brown, vice-president; C. G. Leeper, secretary and treasurer; Henry Worrall, pianist; Carl Von Weller, musical director.

Modoc Club.—A male amateur club under the musical direction of Major T. J. Anderson. The club render the popular music of the day in a most enthusiastic and stirring style.

The Avon Club was organized in 1870, and is the oldest club now existing in the city. It meets twice a month from October to April, celebrating the birth of Shakespeare by a banquet on the 23d of April.

The Kansas Academy of Science holds regular annual meetings in the State House, and publishes annually a volume of proceedings. Officers: J. F. Lovewell, president, Topeka; J. H. Carruth, first vice-president, Topeka; Joseph Savage, second vice-president, Lawrence; E. A. Popenoe, secretary, Manhattan; J. B. Brown, treasurer, Leavenworth.

The Topeka Scientific and Literary Club was organized in December, 1871. Re-organized April, 1878. The meetings of the society are held in Board of Education rooms, City Hall, the exercises consisting of discussions, reading of essays, correspondence, etc. The present officers are J. T. Loveland, president; L. A. Thomas, vice-president; Geo. S. Chase, secretary; Miss E. A. Lyman, treasurer.

The Swedish Library Association was organized in October, 1879, for the purpose of starting a circulating library. The membership is rapidly increasing and the association are adding many new books to the library. Officers: President, Alex Rudolph; Treasurer, Andrew Johnson; Librarian, John Watts.

The Woman's Christian Association was organized March 27, 1882. Its aims are to afford relief to the destitute and assistance to those who are struggling to support themselves. The society has achieved a noble success, distributing its benefactions by an orderly and intelligent system, which helps the deserving without encouraging the idle. The present officers of the society are Mrs. J. P. St. John, president; Mrs. S. E. Sheldon, vice-president; Mrs. A. L. Griffith, recording secretary; Mrs. E. W. Bowman, treasurer; Miss O. P. Bury, corresponding secretary; Mrs. S. A. Thurston, auditor.

Young Men's Christian Association.—This association was organized December 31, 1879, in the English Lutheran church, near the corner of Sixth and Topeka avenues. L. P. Firey was temporary chairman; William W. Padrick temporary secretary. The number of members at its organization were fifteen active, two associate and six honorary. Its first officers were: President, C. E. Wheeler; Vice-President, James Easler; Secretary, William W. Padrick; Treasurer, E. E. Collins. In June, 1880, the place of meeting was in the hall, No. 220 Kansas avenue, and in January, 1881, they removed to 223 Kansas avenue with a membership of eighty-five, which is (1882) 125. Its officers and board of directors are: R. B. Gemmell, president; T. B. Sweet, vice-president; J. F. Griffin, treasurer; W. W. Bollard, recording secretary; Wm. N. Fisher, general secretary; E. M. Shelden, Methodist Episcopal; H. R. Hilton, First Presbyterian; J. H. Lyman, Congregational; S. K. Cross, Christian; L. P. Firey, English Lutheran; E. E. Collins, Adventist; A. Prescott, Baptist; E. Bloomer, Baptist, North Topeka; James Fulcher, Third Presbyterian; C. R. Hudson, Episcopal.

The reading room is kept open from 7 to 9 o'clock each evening, except Sundays, and is well supplied with the leading daily, weekly and the different religious newspapers; it has also scientific journals and monthly magazines.

The Kansas Orphan Asylum.—This asylum, incorporated under the laws of Kansas in the year 1866, is located at Leavenworth and has many auxiliary societies perfected and in working order throughout the State, two of which are in Topeka. The object of the asylum is to provide a home for and educate all orphans of legitimate parentage under fifteen years of age. It seeks to protect the helpless, to shield innocent childhood from temptation and consequent crime, when shorn of natural protection; to provide these waifs, out upon a world's waste with the blessings of a pleasant and healthful home. It has an auxiliary society in Topeka.

Topeka Cemetery Association.—On the 5th day of December, 1854, a few gentlemen assembled on the banks of the river Kansas, with the beautiful rolling prairie before them, and they then and there formed the Topeka Association; resolving to use their most strenuous efforts to build up a city, which should be the capital of Kansas, provided the assent of the people could be obtained.

In the spring of 1855 Mr. Joshua Abbott, from Andover, Mass., who was living in his tent on or near lot 74 Kansas avenue, died of cholera, after a very short illness, and it was then that the question of establishing a cemetery was first brought before the association. No lands in Shawnee County had been pre-empted or even surveyed for pre-emption and it was impracticable, then, to establish one. So it was concluded to bury temporarily on the town site, but so far away from residences that it should not be objectionable. The city was at this time surveyed no further south than Sixth avenue and the interment was made as far away as the crossing of Tenth and Kansas avenues, as determined by the subsequent plat and survey. This locality, south of Tenth and east of Kansas avenues, became quite a grave yard in appearance before the Topeka Cemetery was established, there being then not far from 100 interments made, all of which were removed to the Topeka Cemetery after it was established, in 1859, the city and township purchasing a section in said cemetery for that purpose, viz: Section thirty-one of the grounds. The Topeka Cemetery contains forty-five acres, it being a part of Section five, in Township twelve, Range sixteen east—a handsome roll of high prairie from the top of which the view is unsurpassed in the neighborhood of the city.

On the 2d of February, 1859, an act was approved by the Governor of the Territory of Kansas incorporating the Topeka Cemetery Association, the corporators being Loring Farnsworth, F. L. Crane, C. C. Kellam, A. F. Whiting, M. C. Dickey, John Ritchie, H. W. Farnsworth, Wilson L. Gordon and James T. Holliday. Notices of time and place of meeting were sent at three separate times by the second corporator to the others, at the third of which a majority assembled, and upon due consideration of the importance of the matter resolved, That as F. L. Crane possessed the most suitable land in the immediate vicinity of Topeka, that he be requested to plat, survey and fence grounds for a cemetery; that he do so upon his own responsibility, and that he get his pay from those using the grounds; and further resolved that they, with the absent corporators, would make over the charter to him, the said F. L. Crane. To make a plat of a cemetery without much information on the subject and without the help of other plans from which to copy gave full swing to the faculty of origination. A plan was, however, immediately commenced, and when completed Mr. Crane and Mr. Loring Farnsworth proceeded to the ground and surveyed and staked some eight or ten acres of sections and lots, leaving avenues twenty feet in width and paths ten feet, with alleys four and five feet wide. The grounds were fenced, trees and shrubbery planted and other improvements made. A considerable number of large and handsome, with many smaller monuments, now ornament the cemetery, and it is expected that water may be introduced next year by connecting pipes with the city water works. Blue grass has largely taken the place of the grass which originally grew upon the prairie. The records now show that there have been 3,157 interments in the Topeka Cemetery.

Topeka Land League.—This Land League was organized January 12, 1881. The regular place of meeting is at the schoolhouse on Jackson street, and the regular meetings are held on the first Monday of each month. Its present officers are as follows: President, William Warren; Secretary, Michael Hogan; Treasurer, Timothy Donovan. The league has quite a large membership, and it has made considerable contributions to the cause of oppressed Ireland.

Lincoln Post, No. 24 (G. A. R.).—Organized in September, 1875. Its corps of officers are as follows: Thomas Johnson, post commander; J. G. Searle, first vice post commander; S. P. Wade, second vice post commander; George Tauber, post adjutant; C. E. Wheeler, post quartermaster; S. E. Sheldon, post surgeon; J. F. Carter, officer of the guard; J. C. Thomas, sergeant major; J. Lee Knight, quartermaster's sergeant. This was the first organization of this soldiers' order in the county. Following are the sketches of the living organizations:

Lincoln Post, No. 1 (G. A. R.).—H. X. Devendorf, post commander; A. M. Fuller, senior vice post commander; R. P. Pay, junior vice post commander; J. N. Hopper, adjutant; C. M. Atwood, quartermaster; H. M. Billingsley chaplain; T. W. Durham, officer of the day; Ferdinand Fensky, officer of the guard; N. Milliken, sergeant major; A. McGregor, quartermaster sergeant. This post was organized June 29, 1881, and it now numbers more than 200 members. It holds its meetings on the first and third Saturdays of each month at the Ancient Order of United Workmen's Hall, over Rodgers Bros.' grocery store, No. 132 Kansas avenue.

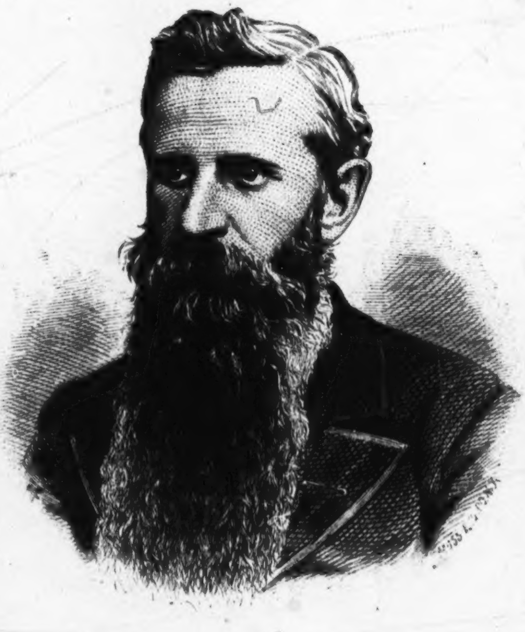

Theo. Curran

General Rice Post, No. 71 (G. A. R.).—This post was organized June 11, 1882, and its membership is about seventy-five. Its place of meeting is Odd Fellows' Hall, over Knox's Bank, 202 Kansas avenue. Its officers are as follows: A. R. Wilkin, post commander; William M. Hess, senior vice post commander; William Higgins, junior vice post commander; P. H. Wood, adjutant; George L. Murdock, quartermaster; W. H. Wilson, officer of the day; Charles Fernald, officer of the guard; S. S. Simonton, quartermaster sergeant; C. B. Hopkins, sergeant major.

Representatives of Supreme Council in Kansas (Masonic).—E. T. Carr, 33d degree, inspector general, Leavenworth; Charles Spalding, 32d degree, deputy inspector, Topeka.

The Kansas Masonic Temple Association.—This association was organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Kansas, November 7, 1881. Its officers are as follows: President, Orrin T. Welch; Vice-President, Silas E. Sheldon; Secretary, Charles Spalding; Treasurer, Theopilus P. Rodgers. Executive Committee—Orrin T. Welch, S. E. Sheldon, and T. L. Stringham.

The Grand Lodge, A., F. & A. M. of Kansas.—This organization was made at Leavenworth, December 27, 1855 A. L. 5855. Bro. Richard R. Rees was elected the first grand master and the first grand secretary. John Guthrie, of Topeka, was grand master, E. W., in 1878. Its first annual meeting held at Topeka, was on the second Wednesday of February, 1882. Its officers in 1882 are: William Cowgill, M. W. G. M., *Fredonia*; John H. Brown, grand secretary, Wyandotte.

Zabud Council, No. 4, R. S. & S. E. M.—This council was organized under dispensation in the year 1871, and under charter October 17, 1873, with Comp. Stephen Babcock, T. I. M. It assembles at Masonic Hall, the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Its officers in 1882 are: S. E. Sheldon, T. I. M.; Charles Spalding, secretary.

Topeka Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar.—This commandery was organized under dispensation, October 6, 1869, A. O. 757, the dispensation bearing date June 5, 1869, A. O. 751. Their charter was granted October 18, 1869, A. O. 751, and they were duly organized under it December 27, 1869, A. O. 751, with E.·. Sir Thomas J. Anderson, E. C.; Sir Orrin T. Welch, generalissimo; Sir Joel Huntoon, C. G.; Sir B. M. Smith, recorder. Regular conclaves on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month. The present officers (1882) are: E.·. Sir Frank Drummond, E. C.; Sir Theophilus P. Rodgers, recorder.

Topeka Royal Arch Chapter, No. 5.—This chapter was organized under dispensation, April 18, 1866, A. I. 2396, and constituted under charter, November 3, 1866, A. I. 2396, with Comp. Thomas J. Anderson, high priest, and John Wayne, secretary. Regular convocations are held at Masonic Hall, the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Present officers (1882) are: Bryce McMurtrie, high priest; Charles Spalding, secretary. The present officers are: P. G. H. P., S. E. Sheldon officiating; J. C. Langston, M. E. H. P.; Frank Brooks, E. K.; C. A. Eichenberg, E. S.; T. P. Rogers, treasurer; J. Lee Knight, secretary; W. S. Rankin, C. H.; C. M. Atwood, P. S.; W. J. Whitson, R. A. C.; J. B. Hibben, G. M., 3d V.; J. S. Danford, G. M., 2d V.; S. McKibben, G. M., 1st V.; Robert Edwards, tiler.

Topeka Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M.—This lodge was organized under charter bearing date October 18, 1859, A. L. 5859, with Bro. Joel Huntoon, W. M.; Bro. James T. Holliday, S. W.; and Bro. Samuel Walkley, J. W. Regular communications are held on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month. The present officers (1882) are as follows: L. E. Echleman, W. M.; H. W. Farnsworth, secretary. The present officers are: P. M., S. E. Sheldon officiating; W. S. Rankin, W. M.; James Ramsey, S. W.; J. B. Hibben, J. W.;

Albert Knowles, treasurer; H. W. Farnsworth, secretary; E. R. Woodruff, S. D.; D. W. Nellis, J. D.; J. S. Clark, S. S.; J. G. H. Gravely, J. S.; Rev Albert Brown, chaplain.

Orient Lodge, No. 51, A. F. & A. M.—This lodge was organized September 6, 1867, with John Guthrie, W. M., and Orrin T. Welch, secretary. Its charter was granted October 16, 1867. Regular communications on the second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Its officers (1882) are: David Bowen, W. M.; Charles Spalding, secretary. The present officers are: P. G. M., John Guthrie, officiating; C. A. Eichenberg, W. M.; J. L Dunham, S. W.; C. M. Atwood, J. W.; T. P. Rogers, treasurer; Frank Drummond, secretary; A. K. Wilson, S. D.; W. J. Whitson, J. D.; C. T. Chesney, S. S.; F. J. Fuller, J. S.; S. T. Dodd, chaplain; Robert Edwards, tiler.

GRAND BODIES OF THE STATE OF KANSAS.

Grand Commandery of Knights Templar.—This commandery was organized at Leavenworth, December 29, 1868, A. O. 750, with R. E. Sir William O Gould grand commander, and E. Sir E. T. Carr, grand recorder. The present grand officers are: R. E. Sir— ——— ———, grand commander; R. E. Sir ——— —grand recorder.

Unity Chapter, R. X., No. 1.—This chapter meets at Masonic Hall, the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. The officers for 1882 are: W. W. Phillips, M. W.; Theophilus P. Rogers, secretary.

Oriental Lodge of Perfection, No. 3.—This lodge meets in Masonic Hall, the first and third Thursdays of each month Its officers (1882) are: Charles Spalding, 32d degree, V. M.; Theophilus P. Rogers, 32d degree, secretary.

Grand Royal Arch Chapter.—On January 26, 1866, A. I. 2396, the representatives of the three Royal Arch Chapters of Kansas, viz: Atchison No. 1, Leavenworth No. 2, and Fort Scott No. 3, met in the Masonic Hall, at Leavenworth, for the purpose of organizing a Grand Royal Arch Chapter for the State of Kansas. M. E., Richard R. Reese was elected the first G. H. P., and E. T. Carr the first grand secretary. February 26, 1866, A. I. 2396, the Grand Royal Arch Chapter was organized under charter from the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, under date of February 12, 1866, A. I. 2396, and the officers were duly installed. The present officers (1882) are: Dr. Silas E. Sheldon, M. E. G. H. P., John H. Brown, Wyandotte, grand secretary.

Golden Rule Lodge No. 90, A. F. & A. M (North Topeka).—Regular communications are held at Masonic Hall, No. — Kansas avenue, North Topeka, the first and third Thursday evenings of each month.

Fidelity Chapter No. 6, Eastern Star.—This chapter was organized under charter March 12, 1872, with Bro. Stephen Babcock W. P., and Mrs. Ann E. Sheldon, W. M. Its present officers are as follows: Mrs. W. P. Douthitt, W. M., Mrs. M. H. Case, secretary. Regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

The Masonic Mutual Benefit Society of Kansas.—The object of this society is to give financial aid and benefit to the widows, orphans and dependents of deceased members. It was organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Kansas, in March, 1873. Since its organization, benefits have been paid amounting to more than $50 000. It had 1,782 policies in force, November 1, 1881. Its present officers are: President, D. M. Valentine; Vice President, John Guthrie; Secretary, D W. Nellis; Treasurer, C. W. Jewell, Medical Director, S. E. Sheldon, Finance committee, John Francis, A. M. Callaham, and A. H. Vance.

Masonic Board of Relief.—This organization is composed of the masters, wardens and secretaries of Topeka Lodge No. 17, and Orient Lodge No. 51. Its present officers are: Bryce McMurtrie, chairman; Charles Spaulding, secretary; J. W. Farnsworth, treasurer.

American Legion of Honor.—Council organized in Topeka, Monday evening, January 22, 1883, by P. L. Teeples, deputy grand commander, with a charter membership of eighty-three. The following officers were elected to serve during the year: Commander, Horace G. Spurgin; Vice Commander, George W. Reed; Orator, H. N. Castle; Past Commander, D. W. Nellis; Secretary, C. L. Thompson; Collector, R. F. Fitzpatrick; Treasurer, E. M. Sheldon; Chaplain, R. R. Hilton; Guide, E. L. Copeland; Warden, Colt Farnsworth; Sentry, F. W. Fuller. Trustees—D. W. McCollum, J. W T. Hughes, John L. Truslow. Medical Examiner—S. E. Sheldon; Alternate Medical Examiner—J. B. Hibben. This society—the Legion of Honor—originated in Boston some four years ago, and at present has a membership of about fifty thousand. The insurance plan of this order varies from most other secret orders, in the fact that a policy can be taken at from $500 to $5,000, and the scale of assessments is graduated by the age of the holder. This society admits ladies as well as gentlemen, and in that respect differs from most other like organizations.

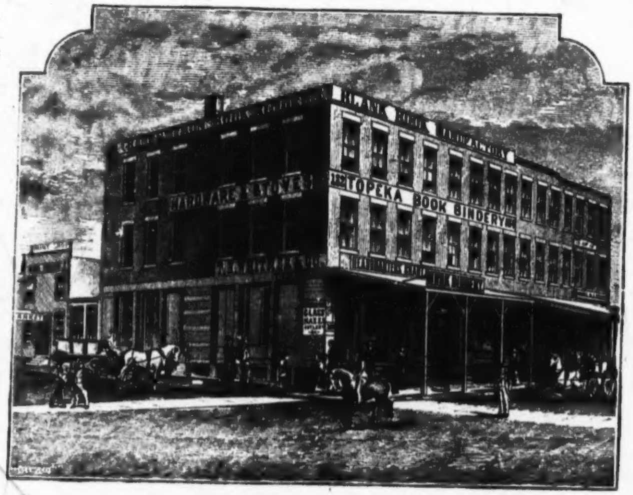

RITCHIE BLOCK.

First brick block built in Topeka, on S. E. corner of Kansas and Sixth avenues. Begun in the summer of 1857, completed in the fall of 1858; burned in November, 1869. The above is as it appeared in the summer of 1868.

The object of the order of Ancient Order of United Workmen is to give equal protection to all classes and kinds of labor; to create a fund for the benefit of its members during sickness, or other disability, and in case of death, it provides for the payment of $2,000 to the family of each member, or such person or persons as he may designate. The adoption of its secret work and means of recognition, are such as to insure the protection of its members wherever the order may exist, and to improve the moral, intellectual and social condition of its members.

Grand Lodge of Kansas.—This Lodge was organized February 5, 1879; Dr. Silas E. Sheldon was chosen P. G. M. W. Regular annual sessions are held in Topeka.

Capital Legion No 1, Select Knights A. O. U. W.—Organized March 26, 1880. H. A. Needham, S. C.; A. J. Huntoon, V. C.; C. F. Chase, L. C.; E. Mueller, recorder; A. J. Loveland, Rec. Treas.; F. Poppendick, treasurer; S. S. Swinerton, chaplain; J. W. Surfis, S. B.; E. O. Elttreim, S. W.; J. W. Stoker, J. W.; S. Haster, guard. The present officers are: A. J. Huntoon, S. commander; T. D. Hamilton, V. commander; W. W. Proctor, L. commander; F. Poppendick, Treas.; E. S. Mueller, Recorder; N. Chandler, Rec. Trea.; M. Lowenstein, trustee; H. A. Needham, Rep. to Gr. Legion.

Grand Legion of Kansas, Select Knights of A. O. U. W.—Organized March 29, 1881. M. Ezekiel, G. S.; H. D. Trickey, G. V. C.; L. S. Page, G. L. C.

Capital Lodge No. 3.—This Lodge was organized October 1, 1877. It meets every Thursday evening at their hall, 130 Kansas avenue. Its officers for 1882 are: H. A. Needham, P. M. W.; George W. Reed, M. W.; W. Chandler, F.; J. B. Hibben, O.; R. E. Cowdrey, G.; M. Ezekiel, recorder; F. Poppendick, receiver; T. A. Beck, financier; W. Dunlap, I. W.; P. L. Doane, O. W.

Topeka Lodge, No. 11.—This Lodge was organized January 10, 1879. It meets the first and third Fridays of each month, at the hall of Capital Lodge, No. 3. Its officers for 1882 are: F. G. Spurgin, P. M. W.; M. Holcomb, M. W.; R. A. Henderson, foreman; G. S. Overton, overseer; George A. Ege, recorder; H. N. Castle, receiver; R. F. Fitzpatrick, financier; L. Van Dorp, guide; E. W. Patten, I. W.; James Boyd, O. W. Trustees—S. Etlinger, C. F. Junod, G. Greenwald. The present officers are: C. D. Brusman, M. W.; C. A. Holmes, F.; R. P. Fay, O.; H. G. Spurgin, R.; R. F. Fitzpatrick, F.; H. N. Castle, R.; J. W. F. Hughes, G.; H. S. Hartley, I. W.; F. G. Hentig, T.; J. W. Redden, M. E.; H. G. Spurgin, R. to G. L.

Kaw Valley Lodge, No 20, (North Topeka).—This Lodge was organized October 1, 1879.

Capital Lodge, No. 21, K. of P.—This Lodge was organized under dispensation July 28, 1878. It meets on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at the A. O. U. W. Hall, No. 130 Kansas avenue. Its officers for 1882 are: A. K. Rodgers, C. C.; James Moore, P.; J. D. McFarland, V. C.; A. B. Quinton, V. C.; J. H. Wehle, K. R. and S.; George W. Veale, Jr., M. F.; J. N. Strickland, M. A.; T. C. Kellam, I. G.

Topeka Lodge, No. 33, K. of P.—This organization meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, at the A. O. U. W. Hall, No. 130 Kansas avenue. Its officers for 1882 are: Gustavus Nieubert, C. C.; E. E. Heath, P. C.; Frank Herald, P.; W. W. Admire, V. C.; Joseph Reed, Jr., K. R. & S.; Frank Smith, M. F.; George W. Reed, M. A.; William Hagen, Jr., I. G.

Section No. 355 of the Endowment Rank of the Knights of Pythias.—This insurance association for the members of this order was organized in October, 1879. It meets on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at the A. O. U. W. Hall, No. 130 Kansas avenue. Its officers for 1882 are: W. H. Rosington, president; ——— ———, vice-president; James Moore, chaplain; T. L. Sexton, secretary and treasurer; J. N. Strickland, guide.

Washington Lodge, No. 737, K. of H.—This Lodge was organized under charter from Superior Lodge, November 17, 1877. It meets on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month, at the A. O. U. W. Hall, No. 130 Kansas avenue. The present officers are: Dictator, R. B. Welch; Vice Dictator, R. H. C. Searle; Assistant Dictator, William Chandler; Treasurer, S. E. Martin; Reporter, Leslie Maxwell; Financial Reporter, Willis Edson; Chaplain, A. M. Callaham; Guide, Charles Cox; Guardian, Wm. E. Goulding; Sentinel, H. A. Louis.

Kansas Lodge, No. 788, K. of H. (North Topeka).—Present officers: Deputy Grand Master, J. A. Cook; L. M. Phillips, dictator; J. H. Bartoll, vice-dictator; J. A Miller, assistant vice dictator; W. G. Shaw, reporter; Robert Norris, financial reporter; J. M. Steel, treasurer; A. J. Arnold, chaplain; J. H. Fought, guide; Wesley Case, guardian. W. G. Shaw was elected representative to the Grand Lodge.

The Temperance Mutual Benefit Union of Kansas.—This is a Life Insurance Association, differing from other Mutuals in several features, the most prominent among which is that the person insured is required to take and keep a total abstinence pledge in order that his policy may be held valid. Its officers are as follows: Honorary President, John P. St John; President, A. B. Jetmore; First Vice-President, James A. Troutman; Second Vice President and Treasurer, D. S. Skinner; Secretary, Charles E. Wheeler; Legal Adviser, George W. Carey; Medical Adviser, M. R. Mitchell, M. D; Board of Directors, A. B. Jetmore, Topeka; James A. Troutman, Topeka; D. L. Skinner, Topeka; Charles E. Wheeler; Topeka; George W. Carey, Topeka; M. R. Mitchell, Topeka; Hon. Willard Davis, ex-Attorney General, Topeka; Hon. William Sims, Topeka; Prof. George W. Hoss, Topeka; Hon. J. Jay Buck, Emporia; John G. Haskell, Lawrence. State Agent, W. T. Curtis. This Association is very popular and its membership is in excess of 1,200. Any person may become a member of the Union between the ages of eighteen and sixty-five. (1) By signing the pledge in good faith and keeping it. (2) Passing due examination and paying the policy fees as required by law. It is a co-operative institution, and its motto is; "Death to Intemperance."

Kansas Legal Temperance Association.—This association was organized after the State election of 1880, consequent upon the triumph of the amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating beverages. Its corps of officers are as follows: President, Miss A. M. Way; Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Bouldin; Organizer, Mrs. M. E. DeGeer; Attorneys, Davis & Jetmore. Its objects were to secure friendly legislation to the will of the people as expressed in the amendment, and Attorney Jetmore was in frequent consultation with the Temperance committees of both branches of the Legislature. Many of the better provisions of the prohibitory liquor law are due to his counsels. Mrs. DeGeer conducted the publication of the *Kansas Legal Temperance News.*

Topeka Turn Verein.—This Association was organized February 10, 1867. In 1879 the Association erected a handsome hall in their garden, on the corner of First avenue and Harrison street, but in 1882, the hall being so small, the Association built a Harrison street front building in addition to the old hall, which contains a gymnastical room; bar-room and a double covered ten-pin alley. The building is 26x70; one story. The value of the building and grounds is $15,000 The present officers are: Ernest Mueller, president; Jacob Schmidt, vice-president; H. Von Langen, recording secretary; W. P. Schmidt, corresponding secretary; J. Kraemer, treasurer; Karl Klein, gymnastical teacher; F. Poppendick, M. Ezekiel and W. Weidler, trustees.

COLORED ORGANIZATIONS.

Lincoln Chapter No. 2, Holy Royal Arch Masons.—This organization meets at their hall, 240 Kansas Avenue, on the first and third Saturdays of each month.

Euclid Lodge A. F. & A. M.—This lodge was organized in October, 1875. It meets every alternate Monday evening in their hall, 127 Kansas avenue.

Mount Maria No. 5, A. F. & A. M.—This lodge meets on every Tuesday evening.

Faith Western Lodge No. 3, I. O. G. S. & D. of S.—This lodge meets every Thursday evening.

Rebecca Chapter No. 2, Order of the Eastern Star.—This order was organized May 23, 1879. It meets every Wednesday evening.

Occidental Lodge, A. F. & A. M.—This lodge was organized in October, 1875. It meets every alternate Monday evening in their hall, No. 127 Kansas avenue.

Mount Maria Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M.—This lodge was organized in April, 1878. Its meetings are held on Thursday night of each week, at their hall, over 127 Kansas avenue.

Shawnee Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., was organized March 2, 1857, at Tecumseh. It was removed to Topeka in February, 1858. All the original charter members are dead.

Shawnee Encampment, No. 3, was organized July 10, 1865. From this Shawnee Lodges No.'s 40 and 79 have been organized.

The officers of the several lodges are chosen semi-annually, and the election for officers to be installed in January next, will be chosen in November.

Shawnee Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., was organized March 2, 1857, at Tecumseh. Francis Grassmuch was the last surviving member. He died at Fort Scott. T. P. Hollcraft, N. G.; John O. Farran, V. G.; Thomas H. Brine, R. S.; George W. Hopkins, P. S.; M. S. Green treasurer.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

F. W. Giles was the first banker and established the first bank in Topeka in 1864. He was an express agent at the time, and commenced business in a modest way, in the little one-story building where he had his office. In February, 1866, he went into partnership with C. W. Jewell, under the firm name of F. W. Giles & Co. They continued in business together until April 1, 1872, when the Topeka National Bank was organized.

The Topeka State Bank succeeded to the business of the Topeka National Bank, August 15, 1878, Charles W. Jewell and James F Griffin being the principal proprietors. The bank is not yet incorporated. Its capital is $100,000.

Topeka Bank.—This bank was incorporated and organized under its present name, December 30, 1868.

The principal incorporators were: John R. Swallow, Jacob Smith, D. W. Stormont, Benjamin Haize, Edwin Bodwell, J. W. Farnsworth G. W. Veale, Nathan P. Horton, David Brockway, Joshua Knowles, A. P. Benson, T. B. Mills, J. S. Knowles, D. H. Moore, E. G. Moore, B. M. Smith, H. T. Benson and A. F. Horner.

The first directors were: Jacob Smith, John R. Swallow, John W. Farnsworth, W. A. Richmond, D. W. Stormont, G. W. Veale, Joshua Knowles, B. M. Smith and George C. Cornig.

The first officers were: George C. Cornig, president; Jacob Smith, vice-president; John Swallow, cashier.

The amount of capital at the time of its incorporation was $150,000. It was increased to $160,000 November 30, 1871. March 1, 1878, it was decreased to $100,000. Its present capital and surplus is $130,000.

The first and last statement of the bank given below show the increase in business, as well as its present strength as a banking institution:

Statement, January 28, 1869.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$ 32,263 [illegible]
Cash on hand	107,404 [illegible]

Due from Banks and Bankers		$ 92,462 67
Fixtures and Expense		4,266 47
Over Drafts		1,562 69
Revenue Stamps		791 19
		$239,850 76

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$ 33,500 00
Due Depositors		204,254 27
Profits		2,096 49
		$239,850 76

Statement, July 1, 1882.

ASSETS.

Loans		$291,817 99
Overdrafts		5,175 78
Real Estate		33,091 26
Tax-sale Certificates		1,060 46
Bonds—United States and School		16,066 87
Due from Banks	$92,167 25	
Gold	10,000 00	
Silver	3,005 60	
Currency	29,800 00	
		$133,972 85
		$482,285 21

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$78,000 00	
Surplus	42,000 00	
Profits	10,969 32	
		$130,969 32

DEPOSITS.

Individual	$305,528 70	
Due to Banks	15,766 72	
Certificates of Deposit	30,020 47	
		$351,315 89
		$482,285 21

The present Directors are: J. W. Farnsworth, A. W. Knowles, Byron Roberts, D. W. Stormont, Edward Wilder, Joab Mulvane, and John R. Mulvane. The present officers are: J. R. Mulvane, president; A. W. Knowles, vice-president; Byron Roberts, cashier. Mr. John R. Mulvane, first became connected with the bank as cashier, in January, 1871. He has been virtually the manager since 1878, and has held the office of President since January, 1879.

Citizens' Bank, (North Topeka); Peter Smith and J. Thomas, proprietors. It was incorporated in 1872 but, in 1878, discontinued business under its charter. Mr. Thomas has been connected with the bank since July, 1873. Its business is general banking and loaning money on real estate for Eastern parties.

Kansas Loan and Trust Company—Incorporated March, 1873; capital subscribed, $100,000; surplus and undivided profits $133,106. During the nine years (ending 1881) in which the company has been in business the loans have amounted to $4,579,479 78; in 1873 they amounted to $119,167.50; in 1881 to $1,045,225. Loans are made on improved farms and city property, also on farms and city lots where the money is to be used for improvement of the property. This is the pioneer company of its kind in the State.

National Loan and Trust Company, was organized June 26, 1874, B. Heywood president; S. F. Parmelee became vice-president in 1875. Mr. Heywood remained president up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1878. Since then Mr. Parmelee has been president. The company has an authorized capital of $100,000. Loans are made principally in the older portions of the State, and on improved farms and city property. The company also deals in county and municipal bonds. It has been for some years past, and is now, engaged in the business of negotiating the sale of Kansas public securities, and in effecting loans on real estate for Eastern capitalists and corporations.

A. Prescott & Co., private bankers, transact a general business, the members of the firm being Addison Prescott, E. B. Prescott, William B. Strong, P. I. Bonebrake, and George R. Peck. They have a capital of $60,000.

The Western Investment Company, was incorporated October 27, 1881. Its capital is $50,000. A. Prescott is President, and M. Updike, Treasurer.

Central Bank of Kansas (successors to A. Prescott & Co.) was incorporated January 4, 1882, and business commenced three days later. Its officers are: Directors—A. Prescott, president, Topeka; P. I. Bonebrake, vice-president, Topeka; John Francis, cashier, Topeka; C. C. Wheeler, H. P. Dillon, and George R. Peck, of Topeka; W. B. Strong, Boston, Mass.; E. B. Purcell, Manhattan, Kansas. E. B. Prescott, formerly director and assistant cashier, does a general banking business, and deals in national and municipal bonds. J. C. McFarland, Topeka, is the attorney for the Central Bank. It has now (October, 1882) a capital of $100,000—$90,000 of which is subscribed.

The First National Bank commenced business March 15, 1882. Paid up capital, $100,000; authorized, $500,000. Officers: Directors—Theodore Curran, president; Dr. J. W. Redden, vice-president; D. A. Moulton, cashier; Wm. Wellhouse, Wm. Sims, T. J. Anderson, W. A. Johnson, J. D. Burr, George W. Wood, W. W. Manspeaker, and T. L. Stringham.

Gavitt & Scott, bankers and brokers, established their house in 1869. They loan money on improved farms and city property, on first mortgages only. They also deal in first-class municipal and school bonds. During twelve years they placed over $3,500,000 for Eastern capitalists, and have never lost a dollar for any of their investors.

Guilford Dudley, private banker, commenced business in 1869, and is therefore one of the oldest who has engaged in this line in Topeka.

John D. Knox & Co.—This banking establishment was organized in December, 1873, the head of the house being one of Topeka's old and respected citizens. He has had a long experience in the banking business, having been formerly president of the Capital Bank. The firm do a general banking business, negotiate mortgage loans on city and county property, and buy and sell county, city and school bonds.

For sketches of other private banks and brokerage establishments, the reader is referred to the biographical department.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

A., T. & S. F. Shops.—The main shops of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company are situated in the northeast part of that portion of the city which lies south of the Kansas River, where the bridge of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Company crosses the same. They occupy the site of what was formerly designated and described as the "King Wrought Iron Bridge Manufactory and Iron Works," of Topeka.

To aid said corporate association the city council passed an ordinance July 17, 1872, providing for a city election to be held August 16, 1872, for the purpose of voting on a proposition to grant and issue Topeka city bonds to the amount of $100,000, for the "King Wrought Iron Bridge Manufactory and Iron Works," of Topeka, Kansas, to aid in permanently establishing, erecting and furnishing, with all the necessary machinery, and continuing thereat for the term of twenty years to operate bridge shops, at the said city of Topeka. The bonds were voted, buildings were erected, on a plan four times as expensive as were the shops at Iola, Allen County, where the association commenced their works in Kansas, and where bonds had been previously voted. And inasmuch as suits had been instituted to recover matured interest on the said Iola bonds, and it had been judicially determined that the payment on the same could be avoided, the precedent was thereby established by which the Topeka bonds, voted for said purpose, could be made voidable, consequent upon which the work thereafter languished. Theodore Terry obtained a tax-interest in this property, and John R. Mulvane, having obtained the interest of this defunct company, Mr. Mulvane and Mr. Terry disposed of their interest to the railway company.

Thus, the buildings and property of the "King Wrought Iron Bridge Manufactory and Iron Works" became the nucleus of the railway shops of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company commenced their work in these shops, August 12, 1878, and they have so gone on step by step increasing their business, as to now have the shop divided into twelve distinct departments, each one being made distinct, and under the management of a separate foreman; their detailed classifications being as follows: Carpenter shop, G. M. Peabody, foreman; machine shop, J. M. Luckey, foreman; blacksmith shop, William Hazen, foreman; paint shop, James Rastall, foreman; boiler shop, H. S. Benton, foreman; brass moulding shop, James Swan, foreman; coppersmith shop, Lewis Dutcher, foreman; erecting shop, Richard Witty, foreman; general repair shop, F. R. Felton, foreman; upholstering department, J. W. Trembly, foreman; car shop, Henry Hull, master car-builder; draughting room, John Phillips, chief draughtsman.

The carpenter shop employs upward of two hundred men; nearly one-fourth of the whole number employed in and about the shops; and the machine shop ranks next in force, the number being about one hundred and fifty; the number in the blacksmith shop being about one hundred.

Throughout the entire establishment, system, like perfect clock-work, reigns supreme, the several foremen in charge being complete masters of the situation, and the laborers under them take high rank as skilled workmen, every man knowing his place, and being actuated by an ambition to fill it well; while every machine, running to its fullest capacity, is exceedingly well adapted to the skillful performance of the work for which it is designed.

From near the junction of Crane with Adams street the office is entered near the southwest corner of the building, and here, over this large band of skilled artisans—many of the finest mechanics to be found in this or any country, who are operating some of the most perfect pieces of machinery existing anywhere in the world—sitting as manager, with his master mind and directing intellect, is that prince of mechanics, Mr. George Hackney, superintendent of the locomotive and car department, assisted by his son, Mr. Clement Hackney, assistant superintendent, who are surrounded by a most complete corps of office assistants and clerks. This trained and experienced body of workers, upon whom is placed a large degree of special responsibility, are classified as follows: J. C. Pusey, chief clerk; H. A. Dunn, telegraph operator; J. G. H. Graveley, engineer's time-keeper; H. L. Fowler, firemen's time-keeper; H. A. Ammen, block time-keeper; E. W. Knight, distribution time-keeper; W. J. Byrth, mileage clerk; W. T. Clark, requisition clerk; H. F. Hartley, statement clerk.

Through the office occupied by this managing element, all the employes of the several mechanical departments, are each day of labor, required to pass.

The Block "Time" system, perhaps the most perfect that has ever been devised for this kind of establishments, is an invention of Mr. Hackney, the superintendent, and its working is as follows: Each man, as he enters upon his labor, in passing through the office is handed by the block clerk, a small block containing his number, which is in size about an inch and a half long, an inch wide and half an inch thick. On going out of the office, at the close of the day's labor, this block is returned through a hopper at the front of the counter. A register of the time the employe receives the block and when it is returned is kept by the clerk and thus a complete computation of time and wages is made and recorded for each man; ten hours being considered "block time;" all over time is paid for, and all lost time deducted.

In 1881, the railway company expended for buildings within the State, outside of Topeka, as engine houses, round houses, machine and other shops, coal chutes, tenement houses and other buildings, the sum of $426,840; for iron bridges, steel rails and stone ballast, $1,682,604. Independent of this is a couple of millions of dollars it has paid out during the time for labor and salaries, most of which has at once gone into circulation within the various towns and cities of the State where it has been disbursed. The monthly pay roll of the hundreds of mechanics, laborers and employes of all grades in this city, is estimated at an average of $120,000 per month, and the nine buildings rented in the city for office use aggregate a rental of nearly $15,000.

Under construction is a two hundred foot extension, eighty feet in width, of the boiler shop on the river bank; a large fire-proof pattern house, 50x100 feet; a forty-four bin coal chute; a two story paint shop of eighteen car capacity; a large car shop on the east of the main track between the main or Atchison line and the Kansas City branch, and on the south of the main building, a colossal round house, all of which expenditures will aggregate nearly half a million dollars.

In 1880, there were 144 locomotives made; in 1881, there were 126 old and new engines, and there are now upwards of 300 engines in use on the road.

Western Foundry and Machine Shop.—This business, carried on at the corner of Second and Jefferson streets, was commenced by Cox, Stribling & Co., of Madison, Ind., in 1867. The firm consisted of John Cobb, Thomas R. Cobb, U. B. Stribling, Ira H. Smith and C. A. Bliss, the two latter named persons being of this city. September 4, 1868, the management was under Messrs. Smith and Bliss. The structure is built of stone and brick, the walls having a thickness of two feet, stone being the inner, brick the outer material. The original building was burned in 1875, and the buildings now standing were erected in 1878-80. R. L. Cofran, the present proprietor, made the purchase from the original proprietors in July, 1876. Mr. Cofran came from Wheelock, Vt.

The main building is two stories high, 50x125 feet; the boiler shop is 24x40; the blacksmith shop, 24x35; the brass foundry, 30x80.

The value of the whole property is about $25,000. Its local work is mainly general repairing; its specialty is mill machinery, and orders are coming in from all parts of the State, from Colorado and New Mexico. Its machinery is in excellent order and of the latest styles.

At the outset about half a dozen men were employed; now it numbers thirty among its employes; their average wages are $3 per day.

Capital Iron Works.—These works were established in October, 1878, and articles of incorporation were filed May 31, 1879. Akers, Russell and Martin were the proprietors. The foundry has a two story front, standing and facing on Seventh street 60 feet; it extends on Holliday street 350 feet. The blacksmith shop is 30x80 feet. It has ten forges. The machine shop faces on Seventh street and is 60x60. The office and pattern buildings are west of the railroad track, opposite the foundry, 25x80 feet.

The present proprietors are as follows: President, William Fidler; Secretary and Treasurer, C. H. Rodemer; Superintendent, H. G. Williams.

Their office and works are situated one block south of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe passenger depot. Much of their work is for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Company. They manufacture engines, pulleys, shafting, columns, pilasters, arches, lintels, prismatic light and diamond sidewalk plates, lamp and hitching posts, cast iron piles, pile drivers and derricks, street and coal mine railway supplies, ornamental fencing and mill machinery.

They manufactured the iron roof of the west wing of the State House, and the iron work of the government building, corner of Fifth and Kansas avenue. The wrought iron work and stairway of the Windsor was manufactured by them, and their iron store and house fronts may be seen in Denver, Col., in Trinidad, New Mexico, and in the principal towns of Kansas.

They manufacture stone crushers and ore reducers. Mr. John Hervey, one of the workmen, has invented an ore crusher, for which he received a patent June 9, 1882, which reduces the ore to a fine powder, and obviates the necessity of a stamp mill. He has also a mechanical movement adapted to several kinds of machinery, which is a power for valve motion. There are sixty-five men employed in these works. Their prices are from $2.50 to $3 per day. The work turned out during the year amounts to about $125,000.

City Foundry.—This is situated near the northeast corner of Kansas avenue and Third street, Charles Lindenschmidt, proprietor. Mr. Lindenschmidt manufactures iron fences, stairways and railing, and wheelbarrows. His first place of business was on the east side of Kansas avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets. He at first did considerable moulding and a general work, but his line of labor now is mainly confined to the above specialties.

Barbed Wire Works.—The manufacture of barbed wire was commenced on Railroad street, North Topeka, by Hulburt & Gould, in March, 1879. In 1880, their interests were disposed of to J. S. Beverly. He sold August 1, 1880, his interests to O. Huckstadt, and Charles R. Paine then commenced the business, renting of Mr. Huckstadt. The works are now located at No. 110 Kansas avenue, North Topeka, where there is a shop 24 feet wide; the front room is forty feet in length, the rear room is sixty feet. Since March 1, 1882, six persons have been engaged in the shops. There are 1,000 pounds of barbed wire manufactured daily, five barbing machines being in use. There is a large local retail demand. The wholesale trade is at various points on the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads. Mr. Paine has invented a barb-cutter which works to a charm, making all the barbs alike perfect. It saves both labor and material.

The Central Flouring Mills (North Topeka).—This establishment, No. 68, Kansas avenue, L. P. J. Laurent, proprietor, fronts fifty feet on the avenue and 175 feet on Curtis street. The front, stone part, is 51 feet in length; the wood part, in the rear, is 74 feet, and there are corn cribs attached. It has three run of stones, with a separator, smutter and brushing machine, and a steam corn-sheller which can shell 200 bushels in an hour.

It has a cupola erected to elevate wheat and distribute it over the mill, and a switch from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad runs along the north side of the mill on Curtis street. A substantial brick smoke stack was erected in 1881, at a cost of $350. It has a purifier costing about $400, which is used in manufacturing patent flour. It has a capacity to manufacture 5,000 pounds of flour a day, and its corn buhr can turn out from 300 to 400 bushels of meal or corn chop per day. The flour is manufactured mostly for home consumption.

The value of the mill property is $10,000. Mr. Laurent originally put up the mill on the Kaw half-breed lands, No. 5, as a saw mill, and he moved it to North Topeka in 1869, and put it up as a flouring mill, where it had extensive patronage in the then new town of Eugene.

Shawnee Mills.—The present owners of this mill are J. P. Griswold and J. L. Shellabarger, of this city, and D. S. Shellabarger, of Decatur, Ill., who obtained this property in the spring of 1871. It had then three run of stones, and employed five men. It now employs ten men and has seven run of stones. The site is the southwest corner of Kansas avenue and Third street. The main building is an attractive structure 40x50 feet. The store house for flour has a 45 feet front. The structure is three stories in height, and there is an elevator whose capacity is 35,000 bushels. The mill can grind 1,000 bushels of wheat a day.

The mill was rebuilt in the latter part of the year 1879, and it was refurnished with new machinery, and commenced under the improved regime January 1, 1880. Its cost was $15,000. It has a fine ninety horse power engine, and it is heated by steam throughout. It is a model mill from basement to roof, and its interior is finished in as tasty a manner as the better class of business houses. This firm deals largely in grain. Their shipments of corn have reached 50,000 bushels a year, and the average sale of their mill products reaches $200,000 a year. East, they ship flour to Chicago; north, to Iowa; west, to the Rocky Mountains; south, to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Inter Ocean Flouring Mills, were commenced by Mr. Gordon, of Wyandotte. When the building was finished, in November, 1878, Thomas Page and Willis Norton purchased the property, put in the machinery, and started the mill, in July, 1879. Originally its capacity was 150 barrels, at present it is 200 barrels. It is a merchant mill exclusively. They use the Hungarian patent process, Wegman's patent porcelain rollers, and W. D. Gray's patent noiseless roller mill. They give employment to twelve men, and manufacture winter wheat flour altogether. Their shipments are largely local, and to Iowa, Illinois and Texas.

Topeka Mill and Elevator Company was organized in 1882, with a cash capital of $100,000. When completed, which will be in the fall of 1882, the buildings controlled by the company will comprise a flour mill, capacity 225 barrels per day; a fine press linseed oil mill, capacity 750 bushels of seed daily, and an elevator with a capacity of 60,000 bushels. Officers: P. G. Noel, president; J. D. Burr, secretary and treasurer. Stockholders: L. Z. Leiter, Chicago; George Hackney, J. D. Burr, and P. G. Noel, Topeka.

The Topeka Sugar Refining Company was organized in December, 1881, articles of incorporation being filed about the 18th of February. Capital $50,000. C. K. Holliday, president; George S. Brown, vice-president; Willis Norton, treasurer, and J. G. Slonecker, secretary. The works will be ready for operation by October 1, 1882. The company will start with a capacity of 200 bushels of corn per day. Will employ about twelve hands.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

FRANKLIN G. ADAMS was born in Rodman, Jefferson Co., N. Y., May 13, 1824. He was bred on a farm and had the advantages only of a common school education and the use of school district and town libraries. At the age of nineteen, having removed to Cincinnati he had the advantage of the private instruction of an older brother; of lectures in medical and law schools, etc. He taught school for a number of years in the Cincinnati public schools, and, in 1852, graduated from the Law Department of Cincinnati College. He came to Kansas in March, 1855, and settled with the Ashland Colony in Riley County. The following spring he removed to Leavenworth, and the spring after to Atchison. In 1861 he removed to Lecompton, and, subsequently, in the same year to Topeka, where he resided until the spring of 1864, when he returned to Atchison. In the spring of 1865 he went to the Kickapoo Agency at Kennekuk, and in 1868 to Muscotah, residing there until August, 1869, when he returned to Atchison. In 1870 he removed to Waterville, Marshall County, and in the spring of 1875 to Topeka. He has been identified with the literary and journalistic history of the Territory and State as follows: He became part owner of, and editorial writer, for the *Squatter Sovereign* at Atchison in the spring of 1857; in August, 1862, became part owner and editor of the Topeka *State Record*; in 1863, being Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, had editorial charge of the *Kansas Farmer* at Topeka; in the spring of 1864 established the Atchison *Daily and Weekly Free Press* and was editor and principal proprietor for most of the time until its consolidation with the *Champion* in August, 1868. He was editor and proprietor of the Waterville *Telegraph* in 1871-72. In 1873 he compiled and published the "Homestead Guide," a volume of 312 pages, giving the history and resources of northwestern Kansas. In 1876 as Chairman of the Educational Committee of the Kansas State Grange, he prepared a report on industrial education, which was published in pamphlet and widely circulated. Has since made several other such reports. Before coming to Kansas he compiled a "Key to the Pronunciation of Geographical Names," pronunciation given in the phonetic alphabet, which was published by Truman & Spofford, Cincinnati, in 1850. In 1852 as Chairman of a Committee of the Ohio State Teachers' Association, he prepared a report on the spelling reform, which was published in a pamphlet of sixteen pages. He compiled "The Lives of the Presidents," a volume which was published, with portraits, by Longley Bros., Cincinnati, in the phonetic alphabet, in 1854, a volume of 219 pages. Among the many offices of honor and trust which he has acceptably filled are the following: He was Probate Judge of Atchison County from April, 1858, to January, 1860. Was a member of the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention from Atchison County in 1858. In March, 1861, was appointed by President Lincoln Register of the United States land-office at Lecompton—and went to reside there. Moved the office to Topeka in September of that year, and held the office of Register till January, 1864. Was Clerk of the United States District Court of Kansas from October, 1863, to April 1864. In March, 1865, was appointed United States Indian Agent for the Kickapoos, and held the office until August, 1869. In February, 1876, became Secretary of the State Historical Society, of which position he is the present incumbent (1883). He married Miss Harriet E. Clark, of Cincinnati, daughter of John H. and Margaret Clark, at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 29, 1855. They have had ten children, of whom seven survive—Zu., born at Atchison, January 13, 1859; Henry J., born at Lecompton, August 21, 1861; Harriet, born at the Kickapoo Agency, Kennekuk, February 20, 1867; George, born near Atchison, October 10, 1869; Margaret L., born near Waterville, April 13, 1873; Samuel, born at Topeka, December 3, 1877; Paul, born at Topeka, February 20, 1881. Mr. Adams was all through the early and troublous times a staunch Free-state man, as appears in the histories of the various counties in which he resided. So far as his life is embodied in the history of the State and its institutions, the honorable record appears in the history itself. As may be inferred from this meager sketch, he is and always has been politically a Republican of the strictest school.

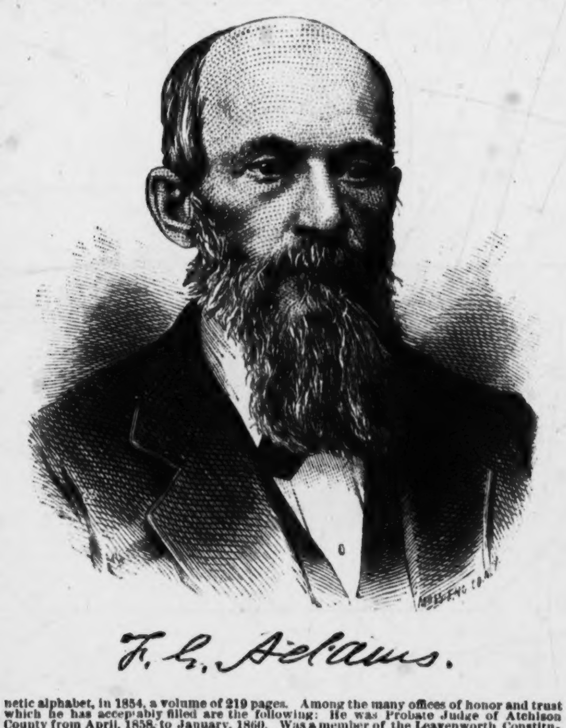

F. G. Adams.

FRANK A. ALLEN, farmer and horse-trainer, Section 28, P. O. Topeka, owns seven acres, with frame dwelling, stable and hennery. He was born in Ohio, Greene County, January 14, 1851, and came to Kansas with his parents in 1855, locating on present place, which is a part of the claim his father pre-empted. Was married May 27, 1876, to Miss Jennie Rodgers. Mr. A. makes a specialty of training horses for trotting, running, and roadsters. He has three fine blooded horses which he is training for exhibition at State fairs; he also trains wild and vicious horses by the Rarey method. He has quite a large hennery, about 400 hens of the best breeds, among them the brown and white Leghorns, the light Brahmas and white Cochins. Mr. A. was in the service of Col. Jennison during the war, carrying dispatches and giving information, and being but a boy passed at all times through the lines without exciting suspicion, doing a great deal of service which it would have been impossible for a man to perform

ALBERT ALLEAUME, cigars, tobacco and notions, came to Kansas in 1874 from Paris, France. He was born April, 1843, in Alencon, province of Orne. He went to Paris in 1861, and was engaged as a commercial traveler for a dry-goods firm for several years. He was in Paris during the siege of that city during the Franco-Prussian war and witnessed the terrible revolution of the Communists during those memorable and awful days from March 18 to May 28, 1871, when the city was riot and human life was of no value to the mob. Mr. A. has some reminiscences of those days in the shape of pieces of shell and ball picked up in front of his doorway in Paris on the morning of May 28, 1871. In 1874 he came to Topeka. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Shawnee Lodge, No. 1.

LUTHER M. ANDERSON, school teacher, North Topeka, was born in Lawrence County, Ill. He was educated at the Alton high school, and taught his first public school in that city in 1866; since then he taught at Oxford, Miss., Greenville, Miss., Columbia, Ark., at Goodlettsville near Nashville, Tenn., and also near Evansville, Ind. He was a member of the School Board of Greenville, Ind. in 1875; he moved from Evansville to Topeka, Kan., in August, 1878, and was there employed as teacher in the Douglas school on Kansas avenue; he is now teaching in the Lane school on Topeka avenue; he has followed his profession uninterruptedly since he began teaching, and has always given satisfaction to his patrons. His father, the Rev. D. W. Anderson, was Pastor of the largest church in the district, and was well and favorably known in that city; he died in 1874. Mr. Luther Anderson was twice married; his first wife, Miss Sarah P. Johnson, of Alton, Ill., died in March, 1864; she was the daughter of Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Wood Rock, near the same city; they had two children; his present wife was Miss Josephine Fisher, of Columbia, Chicot Co., Ark. They were married in 1875, and have four children—one son, Thomas J. Anderson, is porter on a Pullman sleeping car on the A., T. & S. F. R. R., from Kansas City to Denver.

HON. THOMAS J. ANDERSON was born in Atwater, Portage County, Ohio, May 29, 1839, and received a thorough English education at the Marlboro Union School conducted by that able educator, Prof. Holbrook, who subsequently founded the State Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. Though denied the advantages of the so-called higher education, at the age of seventeen he had laid a foundation broad and deep for the future on which, by constant reading and keen observation he had built a superstructure which is seldom surpassed by college graduates. His father, Martin Anderson, was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and his mother, *nee* Ellen Houck, was of German lineage. He combines the best qualities of both races, as is abundantly shown by his past life, wherein sagacity, activity, patience and courage have been required at every step. Whether as subordinate or chief, he has ever been a vigorous disciplinarian, and never failed to maintain order in every department over which he had control, without the petty acts which characterize the martinet. A man of broad views and generous heart, he has always had hosts of warm friends upon whose devotion he could depend in the most trying circumstances of a varied life. Although a hard worker he also believes that certain hours should be devoted to refreshment, and when they arrive he is ever ready to enjoy them with rare zest. In 1856 he went to Iowa from his native State. After a year's residence there he joined his parents, and with them removed to Kansas, locating at Grasshopper Falls, now Valley Falls. His father was a Free-soiler, and on settling in this State gave his heart and his hand to promote the cause of freedom. Identifying himself with the Free-state party, and being a speaker of more than ordinary ability he rose rapidly from the ranks, and in 1864 was elected State Treasurer. His son following the good example set by his sire, became an active member of the same party, and with him organized the Republican party in Jackson County, 1858. At the election following this he was elected County Surveyor. But anon was heard the noise of civil war, and our young surveyor was not slow in responding to the summons for volunteers. Enlisting in the Fifth Kansas Regiment United States Volunteers in June, 1861, upon its organization, he was appointed Sergeant Major, a position which he held until the fall of 1861, when he was discharged from the ranks and commissioned Lieutenant of Engineers on Gen. Lane's staff, and served with that officer until his ill-starred expedition to Texas failed, when he was mustered out. In February, 1863, President Lincoln appointed him Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Captain, and he was assigned to duty as one of the staff of Maj. Gen. J. G. Blunt, and organized the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry and the Second Kansas Colored Infantry. In March, 1864, he was appointed to a majorship, yet served as Assistant Adjutant General under Gens. Thayer, Blunt, and McNeil, of the Army of the Frontier, and while the latter was doing service in Arkansas, was his Chief of Staff. For meritorious services he was breveted Lieutenant Colonel, and two days later breveted Colonel. At the earnest solicitation of Gov. Crawford he resigned in April, 1865, to accept the appointment of Adjutant General of Kansas, and having reorganized his department he completed the military records in a style which has saved a world of trouble to the agents employed to settle the claims of the State against the Federal Government. This position he resigned to accept the agency of the Kansas Pacific R. R., which he held for over six years and then resigned to take the double office of General Freight and Ticket Agent of the K. M. R. R. When that was purchased by the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Company he was appointed General Passenger Agent for the latter, and continued in that department for nearly three years and then was appointed General Agent of the company, in charge of its freight and passenger interests in Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico, with headquarters at Pueblo from March, 1878, until fall of the same year; headquarters from March, 1879, to September, 1879, at Denver, Col.; then at Kansas City until he was appointed Postmaster at Topeka in 1881. During the years of 1875 and 1876 he was Mayor of Topeka, displaying superior ability in discharging the duties as Executive of city government. In 1879 he was elected a representative in the Legislature of Kansas, where he exerted a powerful influence in shaping legislation to promote the best interests of the commonwealth. He was re-elected to the house in 1881, receiving every vote cast in the district; was a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1880, and voted for Gen. Grant thirty-six times and carries the old guard medal. Was appointed Postmaster at Topeka in March, 1881, by President Garfield. Appointed Brigadier General Kansas State Militia in July, 1882, and Major General in August, 1882, by Gov. St. John, Chairman of Committee of Thirty-eight, in charge of the great soldiers' reunion held in Topeka in September, 1882. Elected Department Commander, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, January 25, 1883. As a member of the A., F. & A. M., the free-will offerings of his brethren in the way of official positions have been numerous. He was Worshipful Master of Topeka Lodge, No. 17, during 1872; High Priest of Topeka Chapter in 1867 and 1868, and in 1870-71, and Eminent Commander of Topeka Commandery from its organization until 1873. In 1867 he was elected Grand King of the Grand Chapter. In 1874-75 Deputy High Priest, and in 1876 Grand High Priest. In 1870 he was elected Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery; in 1871, Grand Generalissimo; in 1873, Deputy Grand Commander; and in 1874, Grand Commander.

W. M. ANDERSON, of the firm of H. I. Cook & Co., hardware merchants, is a native of Mansfield, Richland Co., Ohio, resided there until 1866, when he removed to Iowa City, Iowa, where he became connected with the First National Bank of that city, being cashier of that institution for five years of the time just prior to coming to Topeka to embark in his present business. He was married in Topeka, February 21, 1883, to Carrie B. Shively. Mr. A. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and was a charter member of the K. of P. Lodge at Iowa City.

THOMAS ARCHER, attorney at law and notary public, was born in Jefferson County, Ky., near Louisville, July 13, 1833. The next year his parents moved to Missouri, where he lived until he was seventeen years of age. He then went to Pittsfield, Ills., and after remaining there three years returned to Missouri, which was his home until he came to Kansas in 1857. Topeka was his first location after going to Kansas, and with the exception of three years spent in the army, has been his home ever since. He was engaged in brick-making one year subsequent to his arrival, and in lime-burning during the succeeding eighteen months. From the beginning he ran an "underground railroad" with John Brown and was with that patriot at the battle of the Spurs, fought near Holton, Jackson Co., Kan., and in his last trip through Missouri. He enlisted August 8, 1861, in Company A, Fifth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry and served until August 11, 1864. He was shot through the shoulder at the battle of Pine Bluff, October 25, 1863, and lost the use of his right arm. Upon leaving the service he returned to Topeka and was for eighteen months engaged in the grocery business. September 1, 1864, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff and held that position twelve years, being Constable at the same time. He was admitted to the bar March 13, 1872, and has been in active practice most of the time since. At one session of the House of Representatives he was Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and at the next Sergeant-at-Arms. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and has held all the offices in that order, having filled every chair in the subordinate lodge and encampment, and is P. M. of Grand Encampment. He is a member of the G. A. R., past post surgeon and a member of the Ancient Order of Templars, a temperance organization of which he is treasurer; also member and past chaplain of the Foresters. He was married in Topeka, September 26, 1867, to Ruth C. Hard, a native of Grand Rapids, Mich. They have two children—Lulu and Minnie.

N. H. ARNOLD, 413 Kansas avenue, North Topeka, born in Columbus, Ind., September, 1840. He left there when quite young and went to Bloomington, in the same State, and was educated at the State University in that city, graduating in 1862. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He practiced his profession at Bloomington until January, 1870, when he removed to North Topeka, Kan. Mr. Arnold was the first attorney who resided and practiced in North Topeka. He was married to Mrs. Fisk, of North Vernon, Ind., in 1876. Mr. Arnold was Justice of the Peace in the city of Topeka for several years. His brother, a graduate of the same university, is a leading druggist in North Topeka.

EDWIN A. AUSTIN, now attorney and U. S. Commissioner, was born March 22, 1856, in Lafayette, Ind., where he lived until his removal to Topeka in March, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of Lafayette, read law in the same place; attended the law school of Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the Indiana bar in the winter of 1877. While in Lafayette he served for a time as Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court. He has been engaged in the practice of law since his location in Topeka, and has served as Commissioner since November, 1880.

S. BACHER, manufacturer of furniture, was born in Burlington, Iowa, October 22, 1856. He has worked at the business which he is now engaged in since he was fourteen years of age, having been employed several years in Chicago, Galesburg, Ill., and Ottumwa, Iowa. He came to Topeka in July, 1881, and has been engaged in furniture business here since that time. He keeps an elegant stock of upholstered furniture, and if his patrons are unable to make satisfactory selections therefrom he will manufacture to order, on short notice, such goods as they may desire. He has ample facilities, and keeps from six to seven men constantly employed in the manufacturing department of his business. Mr. Bacher is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and the Turners' Society.

FRANK BAILEY, M. D., is a native of Galesburg, Ill. His principal literary education was acquired at Blackburn University, in Illinois, and at Wabash College, Indiana. For two years he attended the St. Louis Medical College, at St. Louis, and afterward entered Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, and graduated from the latter institution. He came to Topeka in November, 1882. Since February, 1883, he has been associated as a partner with Dr. D. C. Jones, one of the most skillful physicians of this city. Dr. Bailey is a son of Rev. J. W. Bailey, D.D., of Columbus, Ohio, now one of the trustees of the Western Theological Seminary, of Allegheny City, Pa. Also for twelve years President of Blackburn University, at Carlinville, Ill., and prior to that time was for eight years one of the professors of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.

THOMAS H. BAIN, attorney and real estate agent, was born at Marysville, Union Co., Ohio, December 27, 1852, and was educated in the public schools of his native county and at the National Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio. He graduated August 18, 1876, and then read law at Marysville until May 1, 1880, when he came to Kansas. His first location was at Great Bend, where he remained until January 1, 1881, at that date removing to Topeka, where he had established a business in October, 1880. He was admitted to the bar of Kansas, December 5, 1881, and has since been engaged in practice at Topeka in connection with his real estate business. Mr. Bain was married at Norwalk, Ohio, September 25, 1879, to Mary E. Martin, a native of Collins, Huron Co., Ohio. They have one child—May. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Good Templars, being recording secretary of Shawnee Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F.

R. J. BAIRD, carpenter and builder, residence 90 Clay street, between Third and Fourth. Came to Atchison, Kan., first in 1867, on a visit; returned to Washington, D. C., remaining there until the 21st of May, 1870, then started for Kansas. Located at Burlington, Coffey County, where he remained a short time and then came to Topeka, where he has since resided. Does a fair business and is successful as a carpenter and builder. Was a carpenter in the United States Navy; went from Washington, D. C., in 1861, on the transport Daniel Webster, and sailed along the Virginia coast. Was transferred to Sackett's Harbor, New York, and remained there about eight months, and then went to Harper's Ferry, being transferred to land service, following his trade. Went home at the close of the war from Harper's Ferry. He was born in Washington, D. C., August 27, 1839, and remained there, with the exception of his war service, until coming West, working at his trade. He was married in 1873, in Topeka, to Miss Clara V. Fiery, formerly of Washington County, near Hagerstown, Md. They have two children—Bessie V. and Joseph R.

ANDREW BAKER, blacksmith, Railroad street, North Topeka. Came to Topeka in June, 1881, from Yankton, D. T. Was born February 3, 1839, at Fayette, Fayette Co., Ohio. Moved with his father to Coles County, Ill., and worked in Government service as blacksmith during the war at Mattoon. Remained there twenty-five years and removed to Yankton in 1864. Was married in 1861 in Coles County, Ill., to Miss Martha Simpson. Have four children—Mary A., Seth, Lydia and Ida.

HON. FLOYD P. BAKER is a native of Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y., where he was born November 16, 1820. His grandfather, Reuben Baker, was a native of Massachusetts; born in the town of Rehoboth, May 30, 1758; served in the Revolutionary War, and at its close removed to Ira, Vermont, and subsequently emigrated to Fort Ann, N. Y., settling upon a farm which has ever since been owned by him and his descendents, the present owner being Hon. Isaac V. Baker, Jr., his great grandson, well known as a man of affairs in the State, having represented his District in the State Legislature for ten consecutive years, and now being State Superintendent of Prisons in the State of New York. Reuben Baker was married in 1783, to Lydia Mason, of Swansea, Mass. They had seventeen children. The eldest, Nathan, was killed at Sackett's Harbor, in the military service of his country, during the war of 1812. Reuben, the second son, the father of Floyd P., was born in Ira, Vt., November 9, 1784; died in Burlington, Iowa, December 2, 1865. He married, August 30, 1810, Miss Lois C. Baxter, daughter of Moses Baxter, who served in the Revolutionary War, and suffered imprisonment in Canada, for some months during the struggle. Mrs. Baker was of Scotch descent, her maternal grandfather—Chaffee, being a Scotchman. He was a soldier during the French and Indian War, prior to the Revolutionary War, and was killed in one of the numerous bloody encounters with the Indians, near Sandy Hill, Washington Co., N. Y. The subject of this sketch was the fourth son of Reuben and Lois (Baxter) Baker. His father was a school teacher, and found difficulty only surmounted by strict abstemiousness and pinching economy, in supporting the fast coming and numerous family with which Providence blessed him. In those days both poverty and honesty were more common than now, and the shifts to raise a large family, involved sacrifice, and developed characters not common to the surroundings of ease and luxury that prevail in these latter times. At the age of eight years young Floyd went to live with Mathias Whitney, a farmer of Fort Ann. He remained there until eighteen years of age, laboring on the farm, and acquiring what education could be gained in the three months term of the winter district schools. He was diligent and apt as a scholar, and made such use of these meagre advantages as to fit himself as a teacher, and at the age of eighteen he took charge of the school at Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y., where he remained six months. In the spring of 1839, he first visited what was then the "far West." At Hillsdale, Mich., he set up a blacksmith shop, which he ran with indifferent success for a year. In 1840 he returned to his native State, and became agent for a line of packet boats upon the Champlain Canal, then controlled by his brother. He was also agent for the winter stage line between Albany and Whitehall, then a part of the route between New York and Montreal. He remained in charge of these lines for nearly seven years during which time his residence was principally in Troy. In 1847, he gave up his agencies and took a contract to build a section of two miles on the Hudson River Railroad. The contract proved disastrously unprofitable, swallowing up the savings of many years, and leaving him embarrassed with unpaid debts. He determined again to try the West, and accordingly, having made as good a settlement of his wrecked affairs as possible, removed with his wife and child to Racine, Wis., settling on a farm which he carried on in connection with an insurance business for about three years. In 1850, his wife died, and, in 1851, having re-married, he determined to try his fortunes in some distant or foreign land. With his wife and son he traveled with his own conveyance to St. Louis, thence by boat down the Mississippi to New Orleans. There his only son sickened and died. The heavy hearted couple pursued their weary journey, by way of Panama, to San Francisco; thence, after a few months sojourn, they sailed for the Sandwich Islands, arriving, after a tedious passage, in June, 1853. Within three weeks after landing he was appointed crown attorney and clerk of the district court of Hawaiian Islands, and removed to Hilo, which was to be his permanent residence. Before getting settled he was obliged, on account of the prevalence of small-pox in Honolulu, from whence he had sailed, to endure a season of quarantine confinement outside the limits of the town. The quarantine hospital was in the crater of an extinct volcano. While there his second son was born, who can certainly boast of as novel a birthplace as any man living. Mr. Baker performed the duties of his office for nearly eighteen months, when, tiring of his semi-barbarous surroundings, he gave up his position and turned his face again towards his native land. In February, 1855, he sailed for San Francisco. From thence, via the Nicaragua route, he returned to "the States," and settled in Andrew County, Mo., where he remained until 1860, engaged in farming and land speculation. He came to Kansas in 1860, first settling in Centralia, Nemaha County. There he carried on farming, practiced law, and served at different times as County Attorney, and Superintendent of Schools. He remained in Nemaha County for three years, serving as a member of the State Legislature in 1861-62, from the district composed of Nemaha, Marshall and Washington counties. In 1863, having purchased an interest in the *Kansas State Record*, he removed his family to Topeka. For nearly eight years he remained connected with the paper, until its consolidation with the *Commonwealth*, in 1871, at which time he retired. In 1872 Mr. Baker went to Denison, Texas, where he established the Denison *Journal*, which he conducted with ability and success until 1874. During his sojourn there, from April, 1873, to the 1st of June, 1875, he held the office of Postmaster. March 7, 1875, he purchased the office of the *Commonwealth*, with which he has retained his connection as chief proprietor and editor in chief to the present time. During the long period of his residence in Kansas, nearly a quarter of a century, his life has been interwoven with the political history of the State. He has, as a journalist, shown that peculiar ability, which, if lacking ephemeral brilliancy, ends in lasting success. He has during the time been at the head of the most influential journals of the Republican party in Kansas, and has done much in molding the destinies and directing the management of its affairs. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that he has been from the beginning a staunch and unswerving Republican, and with Nestor-like solicitude, has stood in defense of the doctrines and organization of his party from first to last, being lured by none of the numerous side issues which have presented themselves, to sacrifice or jeopardize its unity on the great national questions which alone insure it prolonged life and power. His rank among Kansas journalists is at the head, he being now the President of the Kansas Editorial Association. To him in a great measure is the State indebted for the present historical State collection, he being one of the early organizers of the Kansas State Historical Society, its first Secretary, and an active and efficient member of its executive board ever since its organization. Mr. Baker has been twice married. February 14, 1844, at Amsterdam, N. Y., he married Eliza F., daughter of John Wilson. She died at Racine, Wis., in 1850. They had one son, Floyd P., born in Troy, N. Y., July 10, 1847, died in New Orleans January 5, 1853. March 7, 1851, he married Orinda, daughter of John C. Searle, of Racine, Wis., formerly from Fort Plain, N. Y. They have had five children, four of whom survive—Nestor R., born near Hilo, Hawaiian Island, August 13, 1853; Clifford C., born at Moundville, Wis., May 31, 1855; Isaac N., born at Rochester, Mo., August 1, 1857, and Minnie L., born in Topeka, May 21, 1863. Mr. Baker is a member of the Masonic Order, being made a Mason in 1845. He also became an Odd Fellow in 1844, and has been at the head of the order in Kansas, being Grand Master in 1862, and represented the order in Kansas in the Grand Lodge of the United States, in 1867. He visited Europe in 1878, as Assistant Commissioner to the World's Fair, in Paris, making the tour of Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, England, Ireland and Scotland, while abroad. He was assigned the subject of Forestry, and made a report on the subject, which was published with the other reports. Few men following the peaceful avocations of life have had a more varied experience, and few carry the weight of hardships, discouragements and coming years, more sturdily or cheerfully in the quiet evening of success fairly won. On the 24th of July, 1882, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Foresters' Bureau of the Agricultural Department of the United States Government at Washington, and assigned to duty in the Mississippi Valley, and west to the Rocky Mountains.

AUGUSTUS H. BARNARD was born in Manchester, Vt., April 9, 1832; lived there until he was seven years of age, then his parents removed with their family to Palmyra, Mich., where he lived until he came to Kansas in April, 1855. After stopping a few days at Lawrence he took a claim on Deer Creek, one mile and a half from Topeka. In the spring of 1856 he became one of the organizers of the Kansopolis Town Company and remained a member of that company until the spring of 1868; also engaged in farming and freighting. In 1868 he removed to Leavenworth, where he continued in the freighting business until the spring of 1869. He then removed to Fairmount, Leavenworth County, where he was merchant, station agent, and Postmaster until the spring of 1871, when he removed to Belle Plaine, Sumner County, his family being the first at that place. While there he was engaged in farming, freighting, and hotel keeping. He kept the first hotel there and did the first freighting to that place, going as far as Florence for supplies. He remained at Belle Plaine about eighteen months, then removed to Wellington, in the same county, where he was engaged in hotel keeping until his removal from there. In 1875 he built the Hotel de Barnard, which he recently leased, and removed to Topeka in September, 1882. While at Wellington he served one term as a member of the Common Council. In the early struggles between the Free-state and Pro-slavery parties, he was always found among the foremost Free-state men. He was a warm personal friend of John Brown, being frequently with him. Mr. Barnard was married at Delaware, Delware Co., Ohio, May 26, 1860, to Catherine Smith, a native of Galena, Ohio. They have two children—Nellie E. and Edwina, two charming and accomplished young ladies.

GEORGE BATES located in Topeka in 1868, and was engaged in the dry-goods business in the city until January, 1881. Since March 15, 1882, he has been associated with Henry Taylor in the loan business. Mr. Bates is a native of Hampshire County, Southampton, Mass., and spent the early years of his life in Trumbull, Ohio.

W. L. BATES, of the firm of Bates & Clements, dry-goods merchants, was born at Alliance, Ohio, April 8, 1859, living there until he came to Topeka in 1868. He was educated at Oberlin College. He has been connected with the mercantile business since 1874, as a member of the firm of G. P. Bates & Son, one year prior to the organization of the present firm in January, 1881, Mr. D. A. Clements being now associated with him as a partner.

CARROLL N. BEAL, real estate loan broker. Came to Kansas and located at Leavenworth, September 20, 1868. He resided in that city about seven years, and then went to Louisville, Kansas, where he remained until the fall of 1875, engaged in mercantile, abstract, banking and real estate business, when he removed to Topeka. He was with the Kansas Loan and Trust Co., as examiner of securities about four years, and then with the National Loan and Trust Co., as secretary until May 6, 1882, when he established the firm of C. N. Beal & Co., brokers and dealers in Kansas real estate securities, etc. He is also a member of the firm of Beal Bros., bankers, at Louisville, Pottawatomie County, Kansas, he and his brother having established that business there some ten years ago. He was born in Vevay, Switzerland Co., Ind., his residence prior to his removal to Leavenworth being Indianapolis. He was married at Louisville, Kansas, July 3, 1872, to Cordelia C. Huggins, a native of Michigan. They have four children, Eldon M., Don H., Ray C., and an infant son.

F. A. BECKSTROM, house and sign painter, paper hanger, etc. Was born in Sweden, February 5, 1841. He there learned his trade, beginning in 1855 and serving an apprenticeship of six years. Was married in Sweden in 1865 to Miss Ingaree Nelson. They are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. He emigrated to America in 1868, locating at Chicago, where he worked at his trade two years. He then came to Topeka where he has since resided. He has painted many of the principal residences and business houses in the city. He has now an extensive business and employs eight to fifteen men.

B. S. BENNETT, carpenter, was born in Illinois in 1840; his father, Mr. B. C. Bennett, having removed there from Pennsylvania in 1838, but returning again in 1846 settled in Bucks County, where the subject of this sketch acquired the trade of a carpenter, making a cruise of three years in that capacity to European waters on board the United States sloop of war "Jamestown." Immediately upon his return to his native land in 1861, he enlisted for three months in the Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. On the expiration of his term he immediately re-enlisted, this time as Corporal in Company K One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry. Was mustered out in 1864, but again enlisted for the third time and remained in the One Hundred and Fourth till close of the war when he held the rank of Sergeant. Mr. Bennett was in eleven pitched battles to say nothing of skirmishes; was wounded severely in the right side and left shoulder at the battle of Fair-oaks, but such was his indomitable pluck that he refused to go into hospital, and was shortly afterwards again bearing arms and assisted, while yet suffering from his wounds, in repelling Longstreet's attack upon Casey's Division, on which occasion he was detailed as sharpshooter; had six balls through his clothing, and saw his company reduced from fifty-nine to twenty-four men, nearly all of the latter being wounded. At the close of the war he returned to Pennsylvania and resumed his trade; and in 1878 took up 160 acres of land in Kansas, finally locating in Topeka in 1881. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and also of Lincoln Post, G. A. R.

E. BENNETT & SON, dealers in and breeders of Percheron Norman horses, corners of Eighth avenue and Lincoln and Buchanan streets; have been in business in Topeka since fall of 1880; were in the same business in Minnesota for three years prior to that time; they have heretofore obtained their stock from prominent breeders and importers of thoroughbred Percheron Norman horses in Illinois and Ohio. Are now making arrangements to commence importing directly from France. During the year 1881 they handled over 50 head Percheron Norman stallions, doing a business not much less than $100,000. They are now buying land in and near Topeka on which to erect buildings for the accommodation of their business, which will be second to none in the United States when completed. Also they are anticipating building a sale stable in Topeka next year that will be an ornament to the city as well as of service to their large and increasing trade. They are also negotiating for a number of sections of land not far west from Topeka for summer pasture and for mowing purposes. Erasmus Bennett was born in Albany County, N. Y., March 29, 1834; being raised a farmer, following that occupation in the county of his birth for thirty-five years. In 1868 he moved to Allegany County, N. Y., where he remained until 1877 engaged in dairying. He then moved to Marshall, Minn., and commenced the introduction of the Percheron Norman horses into Minnesota and Dakota, and followed the business there until November, 1880 when he moved to Topeka. He was married in Albany County, N. Y., February 14, 1856, to Miss Mary Meed, who died March 8, 1869, leaving two children, Emily and Edwin R. He married again March 8, 1870, Miss Clara E. Brigham, of Bradford County, Penn., by whom he has three boys, Frank E., Erasmus, Jr. and Lester E. Mr. Bennett is a member of the Masonic order.

W. A. S. BIRD, attorney and counselor at law, came to Topeka, September 11, 1880, and has been engaged in practice here since that time. He was born at Addison, Pa., August 31, 1855, and received his education at Somerset and Meyersdale, of that State, where he taught school for five years. He removed to Falls City, Neb., March 19, 1878, and read law there with Clarence Gillespie, until September 7, 1880, when he was admitted to the bar, and at once removed to Topeka. Mr. Bird is a member of the I. O. O. F.

LINUS BLAKESLEY, Pastor First Congregational Church, was born at Terryville, Conn., December 16, 1837. Fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. Spent two years of his college course at Amherst, 1856 to 1858, then went to Yale, from which he graduated in 1860. Studied theology at Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio. After graduating from Lane, in 1863, spent one year there as instructor in Hebrew. Settled at Piqua, Ohio, in 1864, and preached there until 1870, when he removed to Kansas, locating at Topeka, as Pastor of the First Congregational Church. The Church at that time had a membership of 135, which had increased to 350 in 1882. The present church edifice was completed in the spring of 1881, and is commodious and beautiful. Mr. Blakesley was president of the school board from 1877 to 1879 and is an active and useful citizen, and worker in the cause of humanity and Christianity. He married Miss Nellie Treat, of Terryville, in August, 1866, and they have six children, of whom—Henry A., Nellie L., Fannie E. and Charles A. are now living.

P. I. BONEBRAKE, State Auditor of Kansas, came to the town of Auburn, Shawnee County, June 8, 1859. From that date until the fall of 1865, he remained in Auburn, engaged in mercantile pursuits, farming and stock-raising. In November, 1865, he was elected County Clerk of Shawnee County, and held that position from January 8, 1866, to January 8, 1876. In November, 1875, he was elected a member of the Legislature, receiving every vote cast in the city of Topeka, his district. In November, 1876, he was elected Auditor of State, and held that office three terms, until January 8, 1883. He also filled the office of Auditor by appointment of the governor for three months prior to the beginning of his first term, making a continuous official term of seventeen years. Mr. Bonebrake has been member of the City Council one year, member of the Board of Education six years, four years of the time serving as president of the board. He was president of the Capital Bank, and Receiver of the First National Bank. He has also been vice-president of the Central Bank of Kansas since its organization. He organized, and was for several years

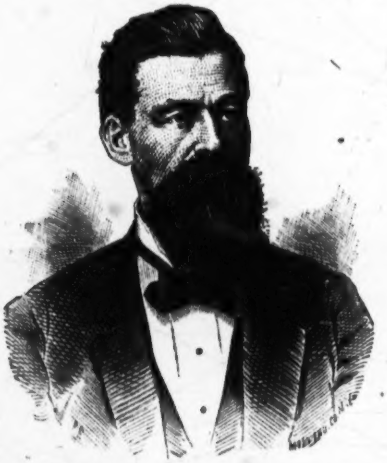

P. I. Bonebrake

secretary of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society, of Kansas. He was born in Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio, September 25, 1835. His later education was acquired at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, to which State he removed about six years prior to coming to Kansas. He was married at Attica, Iowa, December 13, 1857, to Martha L. Lowe. She was born at Crawfordsville, Montgomery Co. Ind. They have buried two children and have two living—Frank M. and Fred. B. Otis O. died at the age of seven, and Edith at the age of sixteen months. Mr. Bonebrake is a member of A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and also of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE KANSAS BRICK COMPANY, located on the K. C Branch, A. T. & S. F., one quarter of a mile east of the city limits. The company was organized January 1, 1882, with the following officers: Thomas H. Bowers, president; Theo. Curran, secretary and treasurer; Edward Hawes, general manager Capital stock, $3,000, afterward increased to about $10,000. The capacity of the yard is about 30,000 brick per day. Have two machines, the Wiley, made at New York, and the Kennedy machine, made at Keokuk, Iowa. Fill orders from all parts of the State, and manufacture all kinds of building brick. Manufactured in 1881 about 1,000,000 brick. Employ about twenty men during the brick season. Mr. Bowers came to Kansas in August, 1879, from Minnesota, and located at Topeka. Enlisted in the army at the commencement of the war in Company B, Second Iowa Cavalry. Served three years. Was with his command at the battles of Pea Ridge, Wilson's Creek, Prairie Grove and other engagements. Was with the Twenty-Second New York Cavalry three months, in the Shenandoah Valley. Bears the scar of a saber cut on his right arm, received in a skirmish about New Market, Va., and a bullet wound in the right leg, received at Wilson's Creek. Was a non-commissioned officer in his company. Was mustered out at the close of the war, at Rochester N. Y. Was born December 29, 1841, at Wheeling, West Va. Resided in Wheeling until he was twelve years old, and went with his parents to St. Paul, Minn. Remained there until 1879, engaged in contracting and building. Has worked with the Republican party.

C. H. BRADFORD, now treasurer of the Kansas Lumber Company, located in Topeka February 1, 1881, and was engaged in the drug business until he was elected to his present position, January 10, 1882. He is a native of Cortland, Cortland Co., N. Y., remaining in his native town until his removal to Topeka. The Kansas Lumber Company was organized May 21, 1878. W. C. Edwards, president; R. E. Edwards, vice-president; John McCullough, secretary. Capital stock, $100,000. The present organization, Topeka Yards is W. C. Edwards, president; J. R. Hathaway, secretary; C. H Bradford, treasurer. Incorporated January 10, 1882.

THOMAS BRANDON, manufacturer of soda water, came to Kansas in the spring of 1864, from St. Louis, Mo. First located at Leavenworth, and was in the employ of Brandon & Kirmeyer of that city. Came to Topeka in 1871, and located at his present place of business. He was born April 21 1844, at Ashton on the Lyne, near Manchester, Lancashire, Eng. Came with his parents to America when sixteen years of age, locating in St. Louis. He was married at Leavenworth, in 1866, to Miss Jane Fenney, born in the county of Durham, Eng. They have four children living—Mary J., Harry F., George S., and Bessie I. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Capital Lodge No. 3, and of the Episcopal Church.

BYRON P. BROCKWAY, was born in Topeka Township, Shawnee Co., Kan., within one mile of the present city limits of Topeka, July 9, 1859. He is a son of Justus and Charlotte Carpenter Brockway, who located here in 1857. They were both born in Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Justus Brockway and his brother David (who came here in 1859) were for many years prominent attorneys in this city. Byron P. was educated in the city schools of Topeka and for three years was a student at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y. Immediately after leaving there in 1879 he engaged in railroad business, being connected with surveying and other departments of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. most of the time since. He was married May 31, 1882, to Cora E. Hammond, a native of Zanesville, Ohio.

ED. BUECHNER, proprietor of the City Meat Market, North Topeka. Came to Kansas in 1870 from Germany and commenced working in a shop in Topeka. He moved to his present location in September, 1871. Was born March 17, 1845, at Coburg, Germany. Remained on a farm for twenty-four years and then came to America. He was married in 1872, in Topeka, to Miss Anna Haas, of Hessen, Germany. They have three children—Katie, Henry and Fred. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. Kaw Valley Lodge No. 20., North Topeka.

H. E. BUSH, came to Topeka March 20, 1863, and on the 19th of April located on Section 26, Township 13, Range 14 east, Auburn Township, which has been his home continuously since that time, with the exception of two years residence in Lawrence, to afford his boys an opportunity to attend the State University. Mr. Bush has been engaged in farming and stock-raising since his residence in Kansas. He has also held many offices, being Township Treasurer about three years, Township Clerk one year, member of the State Legislature in 1871 and elected Sheriff in 1881. He was born in Onondago County, N. Y., August 25, 1881. His youth was spent in Jefferson County, N. Y., where he remained until he enlisted in Battery D, First New York Light Artillery. He was in nearly all the engagements under Gen. George B. McClellan from Yorktown to Harrison's Landing, and was discharged from service July 27, 1862, on account of disability caused by disease contracted in the army. He then returned to Jefferson County, where he remained until he came to Kansas. In the fall of 1863 he became connected with the Kansas Militia and was placed in command of Company G, Second Kansas State Militia. This brigade was in active service during the Price raid, in October, 1864. Mr. Bush was captured and shot in the battle of the Big Blue, October 22, and re-captured by the Federal troops at noon on the 23d. He received three shots through the left side of the head, one through his left arm below the shoulder and another which penetrated his clothing and struck his right side, the bullet being removed from his clothes considerably flattened. He returned to Topeka about December 25, on the first passenger train which passed through on the Union Pacific as far as Lawrence. Mr. Bush was married at Gananoque, Canada West, February 20, 1855, to Ellen Gorman, who was born at that place, but afterward a resident of New York State. They have lost three children—Edward H., born January 4, 1856, died December 27, 1881; Harriet E., aged about nine years, and Francina M., aged seven years. Their living children are Charles W., born February 15, 1858, and Edith E., born September 30, 1869. November 28, 1882, while attempting to arrest the notorious Cook Brothers, corner of Tenth and Taylor streets, Topeka, Mr. Bush received a severe gun-shot wound through the instep of the right foot.

W. H. BUTTERFIELD was born in Farmington, Me., January 26, 1813. He was educated in his native State, principally at the academy at Farmington, of which town he remained a resident until 1843. He then moved West as far as Ohio, located in the city of Dayton, and was for sixteen years principal of one of the largest schools in that place, and afterwards for several years in book and stationery business there. From Dayton he came to Topeka in April, 1866, and immediately built a residence and became a citizen in the true sense of the word, devoting himself to the advancement of the educational interests of his adopted city from the first. He organized, graded and classified the public schools, having charge of them for two years, part of which time he taught personally. After an interim of two years he again took charge of the schools, in the capacity of superintendent, which position he occupied for nine consecutive years, his term of service ending August, 1881. The High School is indebted to the efforts and suggestions of Messrs. Butterfield and Bonebrake for its organization, Mr. B. being a member of the Board of Education at the time. He has served for one year as County Superintendent of Public Instruction, and six years on the Board of Examiners for the County. Mr. Butterfield was married in Farmington, Me., to Hannah Elizabeth Norris, a native of Hallowell, Me. They have three children—William C., now of Des Moines, Iowa; Augusta Norris, and Harry Norris, a farmer in Butler County, Kan. Mr. B. is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the various temperance societies.

CHANNING J. BROWN was born in Oakfield, Genesee Co., N. Y., October 31, 1847. He pursued his preparatory college studies at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, and graduated from the classical department of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in the class of 1869, studying law at that institution and also at Batavia, N. Y. In 1869 he helped organize the Genesee Colony, which founded the town of Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kan. Was secretary of the Blue Rapids Town Company for two years, and attorney at law and real estate agent in the new town. The Genesee Colony was composed of 100 members, about seventy-five of whom located in the town and vicinity in the early part of 1870. This was one of the most successful colony organizations in the State, the originators of the movement being men of judgment and liberal means and the location combining the advantages of cheap and good lands with a railroad already in operation. In the fall of 1874 Mr. Brown was elected a member of the Kansas House of Representatives, and in the fall of 1876 to the State Senate for the four years term July 1, 1879, he was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court. Mr. Brown was married in Topeka, Kan., September 10, 1881, to Julia E. Greer, of Yellow Springs, Greene Co Ohio. He is a member of K. of P.

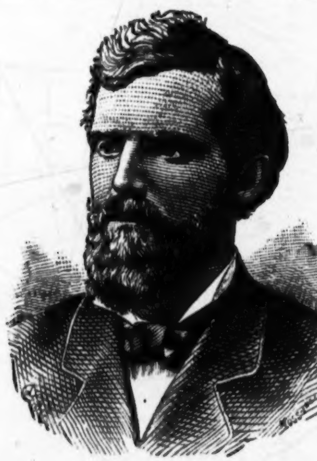

C. J. Brown

D. J. CALEB, contractor and builder, came to Kansas in 1870 from New Jersey, locating in Topeka in 1871. He was born in Merthyr Tydvil, South Wales, the most eminent place for iron works and mines in the world, September 30, 1834; remained in his native county until he was thirty years of age, and was apprenticed as a carpenter when ten years of age serving for seven years, and when seventeen years of age was a competent contractor. Came to America in July, 1866, locating in Jersey City until 1870. He was married in December, 1868, in Merthyr Tydvil, to Miss Mary A. Nichols, a native of Cardiff. They have four children Ivor, Alice, Samuel and Lizzie.

ANDREW M. CALLAHAM, dentist, came to Topeka in October, 1866, and has been engaged in the practice of dentistry since that time. For the last three years he has also been engaged in stock-raising, and has a stock farm in the southwest corner of Maple Hill Township, Wabaunsee County. He has been a member of the School Board since the spring of 1881. He was born in Cass County, Ind., February 5, 1840, and lived there until August, 1861, when he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In August, 1862, he assisted in raising Company H, Seventy-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was elected Second Lieutenant of the Company After serving eight months he was taken prisoner near Rome, Ga., and remained in rebel prisons nineteen months and ten days, being released on parole in December, 1864. He was married at Lewisburg, O., April 4, 1865, to Carrie A. Alderman, a native of that place. They have three children—Nellie I., Arthur G. and Myrtle Grace, and lost one son in infancy. Dr. Callaham is now Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council of Kansas, and in 1881 was Grand Commander of Grand Commandery of Knights Templar.

J. W. CAMPBELL, attorney, located at Osage City in the fall of 1872, and was there principal of the public schools during 1873-74. He then entered the junior class of the State University of Illinois, from which he graduated in 1876. He then read law at Champaign and Topeka until 1879, when he was admitted to the bar, and has since been engaged in active practice at Topeka. He was born in Adams Township, Coshocton Co., Ohio, March 24, 1851, and is a son of Patrick Steel Campbell, a prominent man in that part of Ohio. In 1872 he graduated from the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, having taught school two years previous to his graduation. Mr. Campbell was married at Chicago, during the summer of 1879, to Eugenie Daniels, a native of Michigan. They have two children—Winifred, born April 5, 1880, and Howard, born May 9, 1882. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Baptist Church, and secretary and treasurer of the Kansas and Missouri Sunday-school Assembly.

M. T. CAMPBELL, lawyer, was born near Bloomington, Monroe Co., Ind., May 2, 1847. He was educated at the Indiana University, graduating from both the literary and law departments of that institution. In 1869 he came to Atchison, Kansas, where, after continuing his studies in a law office for nearly two years, he was admitted to the bar, and soon after went to Waterville, Kansas, where he commenced the active practice of his profession. He was married in Waterville on the 3rd day of September, 1871, to Louise Adams, youngest daughter of the late Henry J. Adams, and a native of Ohio. They have three children—Anna, Arthur Lee and Florence Powers. Mr. Campbell removed from Waterville to Topeka in December, 1872, and in the spring of 1876 was elected member of the Board of Education of the city of Topeka, and in the fall of the same year he was elected to represent his district in the Legislature for the term of two years.

GEORGE W. CAREY came to Topeka in March, 1872, and engaged in newspaper business, being one of the proprietors of the *North Topeka Times* for two years, and engaged in the practice of law at the same time. In the fall of 1876 he was elected Probate Judge, and re-elected in 1878. Mr. Carey was born near Owensboro, Hancock Co., Ky., May 16, 1836. His parents removed to Indiana when he was one and a half years of age, and his home was in Warrick County, in that State, until he was sixteen, when he removed to bury Rockport, Spencer Co., Ind., and remained there until 1858. In 1859 he entered As- University at Greencastle, Ind., and from that place came back to Rockport, and enlisted and assisted in raising Company D, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, having previously assisted in raising the First Indiana Cavalry. He was mustered in August, 1862, at Evansville, Ind., elected Second Lieutenant of Company D, immediately promoted to First Lieutenant, and about a year later promoted to the Captaincy of the same Company. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., December 16, 1863, remaining in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., until May, 1864, from whence he was taken to Danville and thence to Macon, Ga., being kept at the latter place until the fall of 1864. He was then a short time at Augusta, Ga., and then at Charleston, S. C., where, on the night of the 27th of October, the yellow fever broke out among the prisoners and seventy-two died. He was then imprisoned successively at Savannah, Ga., Wilmington, N. C., Columbus, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and finally taken to Annapolis, Md., where he was released in April, 1865. He returned to Rockport, Ind., was admitted to the bar in 1867, and in 1868 was elected County Treasurer and served two years. He was married at Dale, Spencer Co., Ind., June 2, 1867, to Mary A. McKinley, formerly of Cannelton, Ind. They have four children—William F., Maud, George Edgar and Mary E. an infant daughter. Judge Carey was a member of G. A. R. while in Indiana. He is now a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and I. O. O. F., and a lawyer by profession.

ADERIAL H. CASE, attorney at law, has been engaged in the practice of law in Topeka since July 15, 1859, the date of his location in the city, having been also engaged, to some extent, in farming. In 1861 he was elected District Attorney of the Third Judicial District, which embraced thirteen counties, and held the office two years. He held the office of Internal Revenue Assessor for his district, fifteen months. He was Assistant United States District Attorney about five years, under United States Attorneys Emory and Samuel A. Riggs. He is a native of Bradford County, Pa., and has been engaged in practice ever since he came to Kansas. His practice has been almost entirely criminal for the past fifteen years, Charles Curtis being now associated with him in business. The number of men accused of murder, whom he has defended, amounted in 1881, to 120, and he has assisted in the prosecution of forty accused of the same crime, probably as large a number of criminal cases of that degree as any one lawyer in the country has undertaken. Mr. Case has one son, Daniel H., a native of Leavenworth.

HENRY N. CASTLE, attorney at law, president of the Western Investment Company of Topeka, Kan., and secretary of the Southwestern Mining Company, owning mines in the Black Range, New Mexico came to Kansas, March 1, 1871, and located at Newbury, Wabaunsee County, on eighty acres of land, farming and teaching school for many years in that neighborhood. He then went to Cleveland, O., and commenced the study of law with Grannis & Burton, in February 1878, remaining with them until September of the same year. He then returned to Kansas, and completed his law studies with Ross Burns, of Topeka, May 15, 1880, when he was admitted to the bar and has since that time been practicing law in the city. He is a native of Olmstead Falls Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, where he was born, February 23, 1853. He received his collegiate education at Oberlin College, graduating in 1876. He was married in Geneva, Ill., May 26, 1880, to Marie E. Lane, a native of Ohio. They have one child, William Larmon, born February 23, 1882.

PHILANDER CHASE CHAMBERLAIN, second son of J. S. and Mary C. Chamberlain, was born in Peoria, Ill., September 28, 1850. Was educated at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.; afterwards practiced law at Cambridge, Ill., from which place he moved to Topeka, Kan., in March, 1879 and has since that time been engaged on the editorial staff of the Topeka *Daily Capital* as traveling correspondent. Mr Chamberlain was married at Cambridge, Ill., to Mary A. Call, now deceased. He has one child, Mary Chase.

CHARLES BROS., dealers in groceries, confectionery, etc., have been in business in Topeka the past four years. They carry a stock of $500, and do a very good business. Charles Charles was born in Greene County, Ala., in 1855. His parents moved to Scott County, Miss., where he remained until he came to Topeka, in 1878. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Order. George W. Charles, Jr., was born in Greene County, Ala., in 1858, removing to Scott County, Miss., with his parents, when only a few years old. He remained there until he came to Topeka, in 1878. He was appointed a State Guard at Jackson, Miss., in 1874, and held that position until he removed from the State. He is a member of the Order of I. O. O. F. George Charles was born in Franklin County, Ala., May 31 1832. In 1851 he married, in Perry County, Ala., Julia Hendon. They have two children, Charles and George W. He removed to Scott County, Miss., where he resided during the war. He there learned the shoemaker's trade, which he has since followed. He represented his district in the Mississippi State Legislature in 1869-'70 and was Inspector of State Prison nearly three years. He organized the Emigration Society in Mississippi, in 1876, and was one of the prime movers in the Exoduster movement. He was also Lieutenant-Colonel of First Lincoln County Regiment, of the State of Mississippi, from 1873 to 1877.

GEORGE S. CHASE, was born in Charlestown, Mass., in October, 1850; came to Topeka in 1855; his father, Enoch Chase, now a resident of this city, having located here in December, 1854. George attended the public schools of Topeka until 1867, he then entered Washburn College, remaining there until 1870, when he went to Harvard College Law School, from which he graduated in 1873 and immediately returned to Topeka, being admitted to the bar the same year and engaged in practice, which he has since continued, from 1875 until November, 1882, having charge of the law business of the Land Department of the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe R. R. Co. He is a member of the Topeka Board of Education, having been elected in 1882. He is Secretary of the Topeka Scientific Club, a member of the Kansas Academy of Science, and Treasurer of the Sante Fe Mining Co.

ENOCH CHASE, son of Nathaniel and Harriet Ann (Doyle) Chase, was born in Newburyport, Mass., August 29, 1824. He was educated at the common schools of his native town, and was afterwards employed in the shipyard with his father until the age of seventeen. In the spring of 1841, he went to Boston and learned the trade of upholsterer, in which he became expert, and followed as his business. He was married while a resident of Boston, to Miss Mary Jane Dunlap, a daughter of Martin and Mary F. (Freddick) Dunlap of Brunswick, Maine, and it was while living in that city that their two children were born—Isabelle M., born February, 9, 1848, now the wife of ex-Governor S. J. Crawford of Kansas, and George Sidney born October 27, 1850, now a resident attorney of Topeka. In November, 1854, Mr. Chase determined to learn for himself the truth of the current reports in regard to Kansas, and came to the Territory with one of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid companies, arriving November 30, 1854; with eight companions, and a wagon load of provisions, he started for Lawrence, and arrived in that city of "great expectations," after four days travel. Finding the accommodations of the Lawrence "Hotels" not in consonance with their Yankee ideas of cleanliness and comfort, the party built a sod house of their own, which they occupied a week, at the end of which time, four of the company decided to try their fortune further west, "up the Kaw." Accordingly, Enoch Chase, M. C. Dickey, George Davis and Jacob Chase, bought the whole stock of provisions belonging to the party, and started in the proposed direction to locate a town for themselves. On arriving at the present site of Topeka, they selected Section 31, on which that city is now located, and each selecting a quarter section, they drove their stakes and built a log house, where now is the northwest corner of Kansas avenue and First street. While the house was being built, Mr Dickey went back to Lawrence, and on his return a day or two later, there came with him a larger party, also desiring to locate a town, among whom were D. H. Horne, Col. C. K. Holliday, F. W. Giles, and others. Mr. Chase and his companions surrendered Section 31, for a town site, and took claims adjoining, and on December 5, 1854, the Topeka Town Company was organized, of which Col. Holliday was President and the united party members. The claim which Mr. Chase took was near the present site of Washburn College, and there he built a house, which boasted the first wooden floor in Topeka, and to which he took his wife and children, when they arrived, in March, 1855. The following October he moved into town and remained during the convention of October 23, 1855, bringing provisions from Lawrence to supply the wants of the hungry delegates. After returning to his claim, and remaining a short time, Mr. Chase and wife located permanently in the city, and opened a boarding house, which soon became famous as the favorite resort of the most noted Kansas celebrities. Mr. Chase built a large frame house on Sixth street, near Kansas avenue, which was used as a hotel, and in 1857 he opened the Chase House, now remodeled into the Capitol House. He also built and resided for years in the stone house on the corner of Sixth and Jackson, now used as offices by the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. Mr. and Mrs. Chase still reside in Topeka, and are among the most honored and respected citizens of the city, to the improvement of which they have contributed so largely.

CALEB CHIVERS, steam dyer, scourer, and merchant tailor, was born in Buckinghamshire, Eng., October 6, 1846, and there learned the trade of tailor, with his father, James Chivers, following that business there until 1871, when he emigrated to America. He was there married, in March, 1866, to Miss Mary Ann Meakes. They have two children living, Herbert C. and Gertrude E. In 1874 he entered the sewing machine and musical instrument business at Leavenworth, carrying that on in connection with his business of steam dyeing and tailoring, until 1882, when he took charge of the steam dyeing and merchant tailor business previously conducted by his father at Topeka, for several years. His establishment is supplied with the latest improved machinery, and the business, which is rapidly increasing, now gives employment to seven men. He carries, also, a large stock of sewing machines in connection with his other business. He is a member of Leavenworth Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F. His father, James Chivers, deceased, was born in Reading, Berkshire, England, in 1816, and there learned the trade of tailor. He afterwards went to Eton, Buckinghamshire, where he remained until 1853, following his business of tailor and doing a large business, employing twenty-five men most of the time. While there he was tailor to "His Royal Highness," Prince Albert. He there married Mary Hoar, of Poughbourne, Oxfordshire. They had seven children—Ephraim, Mary, Thomas, Isaac, Caleb, Noah, Lot. In 1853 he emigrated to America, locating at Baltimore, where he remained a few years. He went to Pike's Peak, remaining a short time, and soon afterwards located a claim near Junction City, where he remained a short time. He then opened a merchant tailor and dyeing business at Leavenworth, which he carried on until 1874, when he moved to Topeka and established the steam dyeing and tailor business, which he carried on until his death, in December, 1881. He was a staunch Republican, taking an active part in the early affairs of the State. He was a member of Leavenworth Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., of which he was past grand; also of Knights of Honor Lodge at Topeka, of which he was dictator.

THEODORE H. CHURCH, bookseller and stationer, was born in Butternuts, Otsego, Co., N. Y., May 17, 1830, living there until 1852, when he removed to Rochester, N. Y., alternating between that city and his native county until 1862, when he removed to Cairo, Ill., living there and in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri until he came to Topeka, in September, 1869, where he has since been engaged in his present business. He was married in Rochester, N. Y., August 7, 1856, to Sarah L. Bleloch, a native of that place, being of Scotch-English descent. They have four children—Herbert B., Willard Q., Mary Violet and Alena. Mr. Church has been a member of the Board of Education. He is a son of Simeon and Anna (Bushnell) Church; father a native of New Hampshire and mother was born in Vermont.

HENRY S. CLARK, attorney-at-law and real estate agent; was born July, 1831, at Hopkinsville, Ky., and reared from the age of six years at Bloomington, Ill. He was educated at the Wesleyan College at Bloomington, and Shurtliff College, Alton, Ill. and was admitted to the bar in Illinois, by Judge Davis, now Senator from that State. In 1855 he removed from Illinois to Mexico, Mo., where he resided and practiced his profession until 1858, from which time until the summer of 1861 he resided in Rolla, Mo. He then entered the home guards which were afterward merged into the Missouri State Militia, being on duty eighteen months, seven months in active service. He was then employed two years in the civil service, recruiting, furnishing supplies and looking after and providing for the refugees. In November, 1866, he removed with his family to Texas where he had an appointment as prosecuting attorney for the eighth Judicial Circuit under the provisional government of the State. He retained that office four years and afterward remained in the State engaged in practice until March, 1878, when he returned to Mexico, Mo. He removed from Mexico to Topeka in May, 1880, and is engaged in the practice of law and dealing in real estate in that city. He was married at Mexico, Mo., November 11, 1851, to Fannie E. Cassidy, a native of Bourbon County, Ky. They have three sons—Charles C., William H. and George A. Mr. Clark is a member of the I. O. O. F., and K. of P.

NEHEMIAH H. CLARK, M. D., was born in Farmington, Franklin Co., Me., June 22, 1817. He received his literary education at the public schools of his native county and at the Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, Me. He attended four courses of medical lectures and in 1842 graduated from Bowdoin College, having commenced practice in 1841, continuing in practice at Weld, Me., until 1844, afterwards at Welton until 1852 when he removed to his native town where he remained until January, 1863. From the commencement of the war in 1861 until the date before mentioned (January, 1863,) he was the examining surgeon of soldiers for Franklin County. He then entered the service as contract surgeon, serving in that capacity until the summer of 1864. In November, 1865, he removed to Quincy, Ill. On account of ill health he was obliged to leave that climate and resided in Winchester, in the same State, until he came to Topeka in September, 1880. He was married in Weld, Me., September 5, 1843, to Judith Newman, a native of that place. She died May 15, 1852, leaving two children, Viola F. and Newman E., both now residing with their father, the latter pursuing medical studies. Doctor Clark is a member of A. F. & A. M.

D. A. CLEMENTS, of the firm of Bates & Clements, dry goods merchants, was born in Washington, Daviess Co., Ind., November 4, 1851. In 1866 he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was connected with the wholesale dry goods establishment of Richardson, Northman & Co., until March, 1869, when he came to Topeka, being employed here for five years in the mercantile house of F. Johnson & Son, afterward with Keith & Billingsley for six years, then with J. G. Funk & Co., until the present firm of which he is a member was organized in January, 1881. Mr. C. was married at Topeka, October 12, 1875, to Jessie B. Thomas, a native of Towanda, Pa. They have two children—Thomas A. and Richard A.

H. C. CLEMENTS, auditor Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. First commenced his connection with railways in 1870, as a clerk in the auditor's department of the Kansas Pacific Railway at St. Louis, Mo., advancing through the intermediate positions, was appointed auditor in 1878, which position he retained until the consolidation of the K. P. R. R. with the U. P. R. R. After a short season devoted to recuperation he moved to Topeka, taking present position March, 1881.

H. M. CLINE, dealer in stoves and tinware, was born in Fairville, Lancaster Co., Pa., July 8, 1847, living there until he came to Topeka, Kan., June 15, 1878. He was engaged in the same business in Pennsylvania that he now carries on. He was married to Amelia Widenmeyer, of Harrisburg, Pa., a daughter of Wm. Widenmeyer, of that city. They have one son, now ten years of age. Mr. Cline enlisted in the spring of 1864 in Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and served with honor until the close of the war. He is a member of Kaw Valley Lodge No. 20, A. O. U. W.

O. F. CODINGTON, of the firm of Berdge & Codington, grocers, No. 128 Lake street, came to Kansas in 1869, and located at Silver Lake, Shawnee County. Was born April 6, 1856 in Warren County, Ohio, and resided there until 13 years of age. Is a painter by trade and has worked in various parts of the State and at Kansas City for about six years. Came to Topeka and clerked for his brother-in-law, Mr. Berdge, for a few months and entered into his present copartnership in December, 1881.

THOMAS V. CODINGTON, contractor and builder. Has been in business in Topeka sixteen years; business ran to $98,000 in the years 1871 and 1872. Did about $40,000 annually in 1871 and 1872. Built the courthouse at Salina and built the school building at Burlingame. Had the contract for the wood work on the Topeka water works buildings and reservoirs. Constructed the building now occupied by the Topeka bank and has constructed many business houses. Has on an average twelve men employed during the building season, beside sub-contractors in plastering and painting. Enlisted in September, 1861, in Company C, Fifty-Fourth Ohio, as a private organizer at Camp Dennison. Was in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth army corps, and operated mostly on the Mississippi river. Was with his command and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post and the siege of Vicksburg. Had his left fore finger shot off and a flesh wound in his right side at Shiloh, four balls striking his clothing at the same time. Was with Sherman's army from the battle of Shiloh until after the siege of Vicksburg. Was mustered out as a private September 4, 1863, and was mustered in as an officer of the United States colored service, Second Lieutenant Company F, Fifty-Second United States troops the same day, and did provost duty at Vicksburg until the close of the war, and was finally mustered out at Meridan in July, 1865. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, January 26, 1833, and remained in his native county until he was eighteen years of age, engaged in farming with his father; then moved to Blanchester, Clinton Co., Ohio, in 1851 and learned his trade at which he worked until enlisting. Returned to Blanchester after the war and remained until 1867 when he came to Topeka, which was then a village of about 3,000 people. In the fall of 1874 he bought a farm near Tecumseh and remained there until 1877 when he returned to Topeka, again engaging in contracting, which he has since followed. He was married in May, 1854, at Blanchester, Ohio, to Miss Mary A. Blancett, a native of Clinton County, Ohio. They have four children—Charles W., now agent for the B. A. & M. railroad at Alma, and has been in the employ of the A. T. & S. F. railroad for five years; Addie, now Mrs. J. S. Warner, farming on Mission Creek, twelve miles southwest of Topeka; Della M. and Nannie W. Mr. Codington is a member of Topeka Commandery K. T. No. 5, Capital Legion No. 1, Select Knights A. O. U. W., Lincoln Post No. 1, G. A. R.

E. V. COLDREN, M. D., was born in Delaware, Marion County, Ohio, September 22, 1841. He was educated at the La Grange Seminary in Indiana. His medical preceptor was Dr. A. J. Willey, of Austin, Va. After pursuing a thorough course of study under Dr. Willey, he attended lectures at the Western Reserve Medical College, in due course of time graduating from that institution in 1861. Afterwards he received an honorary degree from the Medical Department Iowa State University. For two years during the war he had charge of the Fifth Ward of Estes Hospital, and for eighteen years prior to removal to Topeka he was in general practice at Dubuque, Iowa. January 22, 1882, he came to Topeka. He is a member of the Eastern Kansas District Medical Society. While at Dubuque he was secretary of the city and county medical societies.

L. T. COLDREN, real estate and loan agent, located at Topeka December, 1878, and has since that time been engaged in business in that city, commencing real estate business in 1879. Since April 10, 1882, Mr. Bain has been associated with him as partner. He was born in Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio, October 27, 1842. When a lad of nine years he removed with his parents to Iowa and located at Newton, Jasper County. Remained there four years and again removed to Nevada, Story County, in the same State. July 27, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, in which he served three years. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Poison Springs, Ark., April 18, 1864, and was in prison in Texas until paroled in March, 1865. He was discharged May 14, 1865. He then located at Boone, Boone Co., Iowa, but entered Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College at Chicago in January, 1866. After completing his course he was engaged in lumber business in Iowa for two years, and then emigrated to Kansas. He was married in Jefferson, Green County, Iowa, November 27, 1867, to Mary L. Stiles, of Bethlehem, Ohio. Mr. Coldren is a member of G. A. R.

JOHN P. COLE, wholesale and retail grocer, was born in Portland, Me., March 31, 1834, but reared and educated in Newburyport, Mass., which was his home from the age of two years until he came to Kansas in July, 1868. He served in the United States Navy from June, 1861, to July, 1868, being in active service all the time excepting sixty days furlough. He served as sailor the first year and was then master's mate eighteen months and acting ensign after August, 1864 having passed a satisfactory examination for that position. After locating in Topeka he was in the laundry business about a year and then went into the retail grocery business, to which he added a wholesale department in 1874, and now carries on both branches. He gives employment to ten men. His sales are principally in Kansas and now amount to about $200,000 per annum.

J. S. COLLINS, real estate and loan agent, located in Kansas in November, 1856. He first lived for three years at Wyandotte, then moved to Pottawatomie County, and lived near Westmoreland until 1869, when he came to Topeka. He was born in Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., August 9, 1848. Judge John Collins, father of James S., was one of the earliest settlers of Kansas. He was born in Ireland April 15, 1810. Came to America when eleven years of age, and located in Nova Scotia where he remained two years. He then went to Little Falls, N. Y., and ran a woolen mill several years; and for three years prior to coming to Kansas, he was at Watertown, N. Y., also superintending the construction and running of woolen mills. He came to Wyandotte, Kansas, in November, 1856, bringing with him a steam saw mill which he had made to order in New York, and which he kept in operation in Wyandotte about three and a half years, it being one of the first steam saw mills in Kansas. He then removed to Pottawatomie County, taking with him a steam saw and grist mill, which he owned for about six years, and operated in connection with his extensive farm. Mr. Collins was prominently connected with early Territorial interests. He was one of the first judges of elections, and he instituted the first I. O. O. F. lodge in the Territory—Shawnee Lodge, No. 1—first known as Tecumseh Lodge, from the place where it was organized. He was Territorial grand master of the I. O. O. F. and held the office of Justice of the Peace for seventeen years prior to his death, which occurred July 8, 1882. His family consisted of Joseph H., now post surgeon at Fort Union, N. M.; Mary J., now Mrs. Wm. Gillespie, and a resident of Garrison, Kansas; John, Jr., now on the homestead; and James S., now in real estate and loan business at Topeka.

H. I. COOK & CO., hardware merchants, established business in 1879. The firm is composed of H. I. Cook, Christian States and W. M. Anderson. Mr. Cook is a native of Mansfield, Ohio, where he resided until he came to Topeka, in 1872. He was employed as a clerk until the present firm was organized. He is a member of the K. of P. Was married at Topeka in October, 1877, to Mary S. White. They have one child, Clarence W.

W. C. COOK, contractor and builder, was born in Richmond, Ind., November 6, 1848, living in that county, and in Randolph and Fulton counties until 1864, when he enlisted in Company D., One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois, under Capt. J. B. Johnson, well known in Kansas; he was mustered out in Springfield, Ill., in the latter part of 1864. He afterwards worked at his trade in various places in Illinois, and in 1878, when he came to Kansas, locating in Osage County; and of the summer of 1880 he moved to Topeka, and since then has been engaged in contracting and building. He was married in Michigan Valley, Kansas, June 6, 1880, to Miss Linda Barnett. He is a member of the Spoon River Lodge, No. 78, I. O. O. F., at Ellisville, Ill.

DR. J. R. COTTER, of the Allopathic (old school) School of Medicine, came to Kansas December 17, 1879, and located in Parkdale, Topeka, from Brownsville, Mo. Was born in Washington County, Pa., January 2, 1828, and when a boy three years of age, moved with his parents to Carroll County, Ohio. Remained there until 1850, and read medicine with Dr. S. M. Stockon, a graduate of Jefferson, Philadelphia, and Bellevue, New York, hospital. Attended one course of lectures at Cincinnati Medical College. During the winter of 1854, when his course was about two-thirds completed, was called home by sickness, and did not return. Commenced practice at Dundee, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1849, where he remained about two years, and removed to Kossuth, Ohio, remaining in that section of the State for sixteen years. In the spring of 1865 he removed to Brooklyn, Iowa, where he remained ten years in active practice, and removed from Brooklyn to Brownsville, Mo., where he remained five years, and came to Topeka. Was proffered the position of first surgeon of One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers at the commencement of the war, but refused it. Was married April 25, 1850, in New Hagerstown, Carroll Co., Ohio, to Miss Martha I. Stockon, niece of Dr. Stockon. Mrs. Cotter was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., November 10, 1835, and when ten years of age moved with her parents to New Hagerstown, Ohio, where her father kept store for several years, and moved to Muscatine, Iowa, where he remained until the time of his death, in September, 1862. They have four children living: Chas. R., now in the employ of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. at Brooklyn, Iowa; Cornelia E.; Almer, now Mrs. Gilmore, of Topeka; Ethel A., now Mrs. Prentiss, of Sedalia, Mo.; and Earnest G. Dr. Cotter is a member of the I. O. O. F. Deep Cut Lodge, No. 1818, Deep Cut, Ohio.

M. COUNCIL, contractor and builder. Came to Kansas April 3, 1867, from Lafayette, Ind. Enlisted in the army in August, 1862, at Thornton, Ind., in Company D., Seventy-second Indiana, mounted Infantry. Was with his command at Chickamauga, and was in Sherman's campaign of 1864, and Wilson's raid through Georgia and Alabama in 1865. Was mustered out in July, 1865, at Indianapolis, Ind. The command of which Mr. Council was a member were engaged in the pursuit and capture of Jeff. Davis. Was married in February, 1868, at Frankfort, Ind., to Miss Mary J. Bell of that place, and has six children: Abram, Justin, Ida, Earnest, Lucy, and Cora. Was born in Marion County, Ind., July 27, 1840. Remained in native place about five years, and removed with his parents to Hamilton County, Ind. Remained there about five years, and removed to Clinton County, where he remained about four years, and moved to Boone County, where he remained about eight years, working at his trade. After his return from the service, went to Lafayette, and remained until coming to Kansas. Is a member of the Kaw Valley Lodge, No. 20, A. O. U. W.

SEPTIMUS M. COURSEY, plain and ornamental plasterer. Came to Kansas March 22, 1879, and located in Norton County, Kansas, where he homesteaded 160 acres on Section 23, Town 5, Range 22 west, where he farmed and worked at his trade until coming to Topeka. Came to Kansas from Grundy County, Iowa. Was born in Frederick County, Md., March 5, 1849. Resided in his native county a short time, and lived in Pennsylvania and Virginia. His father, Rev. Wm. R. Coursey, was a prominent United Brethren minister, a member of the first English church of that name, and for several years presiding elder. Rev. Mr. Coursey died July 1, 1881, in Washington County, Md. Young Coursey enlisted February 8, 1864, in Mountville, Lancaster Co., Pa., in Battery G., Second Pennsylvania Veterans, Heavy Artillery, as a gunner. First three months, lay in Forts Lincoln and Ethan Allen at Washington. Then joined the Army of the Potomac under Gen. Grant at Cold Harbor, Va. Went to the front of Petersburgh, and participated in the bombardment. Remained there until August, and were ordered to Bermuda Hundred, and then went north of the James. Participated in the capture of Chapman's farm, September 29, 1864. The same day were repulsed at Fort Gregg. Laid there until January 1st, and returned to Bermuda Hundred, and remained until the surrender of Petersburg, and entered the city the second day after the surrender, and then garrisoned the city and adjacent counties until Lee's surrender. Was mustered out at City Point, Va., January 29, 1866. Resided a year at Foreston, Noble Co., Ill. Removed from there to New Hartford, Butler Co., Iowa, where he remained two years, working at his trade, and removed to Eldora, Hardin County, and remained five months. Then lived in Grundy County until May 9, 1870, when he was married to Miss Sarah E. Weatherly, a native of Owen County, Ind.; and then removed to Marshall County, where he resided five years; and in 1875 moved back to Grundy County where he remained until coming to Kansas. Have five children: David F., Fred W., Harvey M., Harry P., and Muriel. Is a member of Liscom Lodge, No. 242, I. O. O. F., Liscom, Marshall Co., Iowa. Mr. Coursey has had large experience in his line, and does plain plastering, whitewashing, calsomining, cementing, and ornamental work, such as centers and cornice work.

JESSE COX, market gardener, Section 28, P. O. Topeka. Owns five acres one-half a mile east of the city limits. Came to Kansas in February, 1865, locating on his present place. Has followed nothing but gardening; has made a good living for his family, erected a good house and made other improvements costing over $2,000, all off these five acres. Was born in England in February, 1812. Came to the United States March 4, 1845, locating in Greenbush, N. Y. In 1850 removed to Cleveland, Ohio; from Cleveland to Topeka, Kan., in 1865. He was married in 1832 to Miss Mary Hobley, from the city of Coventry. They have nine children—Jane, Caroline, John, Daniel, David, George, William H., Charles E. and Arthur F. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

DR. FRANKLIN L. CRANE, one of the oldest citizens of Topeka, was born January 10, 1808, at East Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn. When a youth of sixteen he went to Hartford, Conn., and for four years was employed as a clerk, afterwards studying and practicing dental surgery in the office of Dr. John W. Crane, in the same city. When the details of his profession were thoroughly mastered, he removed to Easton, Pa., residing in that city engaged in the practice of dentistry from 1832 until he immigrated to Kansas in 1854. In the latter part of 1854, Dr. Crane visited the present site of Topeka, returned to Pennsylvania for the winter, and in the early part of 1855 took up his permanent residence in the then embryo town. He was a prominent and most generous member of the Town Association, often sacrificing his personal interests for the advantage of his adopted home. In 1859 the Topeka Cemetery was platted by him, and surveyed by himself and Loring Farnsworth upon what was then his own ground, and afterwards beautified and made a pleasant and attractive spot through the efforts of Dr. Crane. During the same year he was acting Mayor of the city, and his influence was exerted wisely and judiciously to make Topeka the seat of Government. To all the early public enterprises looking to the welfare of the city he freely gave his influence, his time and his money. He was a zealous adherent of the Free-state party and a candidate for Senator in the first Free-state Legislature, being defeated by three votes. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company E, Eleventh Kansas Infantry, serving three years in the Army of the Frontier—a part of the time acting as hospital Steward, and having charge of the small-pox hospital at Hildebrand Mills, Indian Territory. After his return from the army he was chosen President of the Board of Education, and, aside from public duties, gave his attention to the management of his real estate interests. At that time Dr. Crane owned one quarter section within the present city limits, and at different times has donated generously of his domain to further public enterprises in the city—the five acres on which the depot of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. is built and the five acres of the first foundry and iron works of the — being his gift. Dr. Crane was married in October, 1833, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Howell. Four sons were born to them—Jesse H., Franklin L., David O. and George W. Franklin L. died at Fort Larned during the war. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic Order and the I. O. O. F. of Topeka. His name is honorably identified with the early struggles of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co., with the journalism of the city and with nearly every enterprise calculated to promote the interests or insure the prosperity of the city he has helped to build.

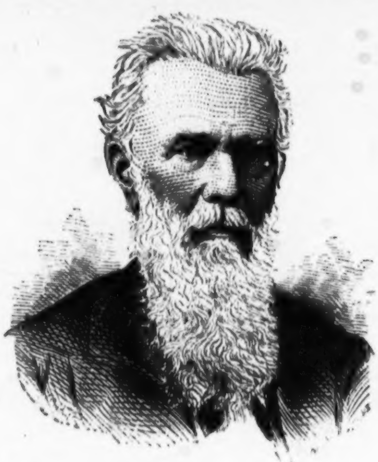

F. L. Crane

GEORGE W. CRANE, was born in Easton, Northampton Co., Pa., August 25, 1843. His early education was such as the schools of Easton afforded. In 1853 he went to Hamilton, Canada; where he remained ten years, during the time he completed his education at the Central School, of that city, and served three years apprenticeship in the nursery and florist business. At the age of nineteen he went to Windsor, Canada. He served as a clerk for some eighteen months and for a few months after ran a ferry between Windsor and Detroit. In March, 1865, he came to Topeka, where his father, Dr. Crane, had made his home for some ten years previous. After a short visit he went to Fort Larned and remained as a clerk in the sutler's store, owned by his brother, for a year, then returned to Topeka, where he engaged in market gardening for two years on the ground where the A., T. & S. F. R. R. depot now stands. November 1, 1868, he first engaged in the manufacture of blank books and legal and commercial forms, etc., in partnership with J. Y. Byron, under the firm name of Crane & Byron. The business was continued until 1872. During this time, although the business increased, the firm was subjected to a fire which seriously crippled their business. The firm dissolved in 1872, since which time Mr. Crane has conducted the business alone, with the exception of two years, 1879-1881, when E. Kimber had a seventh interest in the business. The business is now on a firm basis and the house ranks among the first of the kind in the West. The large building in which the manufactory is located is owned by Mr. Crane. The variety of work done embraces the manufacture of blank books, printing, binding, stereotyping, seal engraving, publishing law books, records and blanks of all forms, etc., etc. The business annually done exceeds $100,000, giving employment to some thirty-five operators. In July, 1869, he purchased a third interest in the Topeka *Commonwealth*, including the State printing, the firm being Prouty, Davis & Crane. He disposed of his interest in the firm to his father, Dr. F. L. Crane, in 1871, since which time he has confined himself exclusively to his manufacturing interest. Mr. Crane is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the A. O. U. W. and K. of H. He is as well known and as favorably identified with the business interests of the city as any old resident of the city. Mr. Crane married June 15, 1870, Ella Rain, a native of Elkhart, Ind., and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Rain. This amiable, beautiful and gifted woman died April 13, 1881, leaving two children—Frank S. and Edna. November 7, 1882, Mr. Crane married Miss Fannie Kiblinger, of Elkhart, Ind., a cousin of his first wife, their mothers being sisters.

L. M. CRAWFORD, proprietor of the new Topeka Opera House and Crawford's Hotel, was born at Mount Pleasant, Vinton Co., Ohio, July 24, 1845. Prior to coming to Topeka, Kan., November 16, 1858, he resided for two years in each of the following towns in Ohio: Chillicothe, Columbus and Zeleska, coming from the latter place to Topeka. He learned the printers' trade here, and had charge of the circulation of the *Commonwealth* for some time; being in the newspaper business he was brought intimately in contact with the managers of various amusement organizations, and he frequently played them here on shares. In April, 1880, he bought Costa's Opera House, and after remodelling it he conducted it until it was destroyed by fire, Dec. 2, 1880. He immediately constructed an entirely new house on the site of that which was burned, and in September, 1881, he opened it to the public; later he finished it to its present complete shape, it being one of the handsomest and most convenient opera houses in the West. It has a seating capacity of about 1,000, contains two galleries and four private boxes. His hotel which is connected with the Opera House, has accommodations for fifty guests. Mr. Crawford has recently secured the site of a magnificent Opera House at Atchison, southeast corner of Fourth street and Kansas avenue. The plans for construction are now being perfected by the architects. It is the intention of Mr. Crawford to erect a ground floor theater, fifty-three feet frontage, 131 feet in depth, stage to be 35x53, a hall basement which shall be adapted to banqueting, dancing, skating and other purposes where a smooth floor may be required. Mr. Crawford is one of the most enterprising manager to be found in the West. He was married at Topeka, January 15, 1869, to Mary E. Wright, a native of Ohio. They have five children—Orlin Thurston, Chester Park, Bertha Eleanor, Albert Roy and an infant daughter, Edith.

CROSBY BROTHERS, dry goods merchants, established August, 1880, at 177 Kansas avenue, where they are still located. During the busy seasons they give employment to ten clerks. Their business is almost exclusively retail. The firm is composed of Wm. T. Crosby and E. H. Crosby, Jr. Wm. T., was born in Mansfield, La., December 20, 1852, spent two years and a half at the High School of Hartford, Conn., and when he was about seventeen years of age he went to New Orleans, where he thoroughly learned the dry goods business, being connected with the wholesale establishment of Yale & Bowling for ten years, leaving their employ and coming to Topeka in 1880. E. H. Crosby was born in Mansfield, La., November 8, 1856; lived in his native place until he was thirteen years of age; he then went to Hartford, Conn., where he attended the High School for three years, then located in St.

Louis, where he was in the employ of Crow, Hargadine & Co., wholesale merchants, for a period of eight years, coming from that house to Topeka in August 1880. He was married at St. Louis, November 11, 1880, to Helen Dieckriede, a native of that city. They have one child, Charles Bernard. Mr. Crosby is a member of the American Legion of Honor.

BISHOP CRUMRINE, attorney at law, was born in Washington County, Pa., February 9, 1841. He entered Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1859, and remained there until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in the Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers for three years. That regiment having the maximum number, he was not mustered in it, and in August, 1862, he enlisted again in Company G, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Artillery and was mustered out July 25, 1865, having been during his term of service on detached service a great part of the time. On his return from the army he read law with his brother Boyd Crumrine of Washington, Pa., and was admitted to practice there in 1867. In October, 1868, he removed to Topeka, Kan., where he was engaged in surveying for about one year. He was then appointed as a Justice of the Peace to fill a vacancy for one year, and was then elected Justice of the Peace for one year. Since then he has been engaged in the practice of the law in that city. He was married in August, 1872, to Helen L. Adams, a native of Wellington, Ohio, their children being two daughters and one son—Ada E., Mabel O. and Harold B.

BENJAMIN M. CURTIS came to Kansas, with his parents Harvey W., and Sarah Curtis, in the fall of 1855. They located in Topeka Township two miles east of the present city, and there remained until about 1861, when they returned to Illinois. In 1870 they came again to Topeka, and now reside in Section 12, Topeka Township, one and one-half miles southwest of the city. Mr. H. W. Curtis was a member of the first Kansas Legislature. Benjamin M. Curtis spent his winters in Illinois, after his parents returned to Kansas, attending school during the winter months, until 1874. In that year he graduated from McKendree College, and during the three succeeding winters was principal of a public school at Summerfield, Ill. In 1874 he commenced reading law, continuing his legal studies until he was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1878. He was then engaged in the practice of his profession until November, 1880, when he was elected Clerk of the District Court. Mr. Curtis was born at Paris, Edgar Co., Ill., September 3, 1851. On the 27th of August, 1874, he was married at Summerville, Saint Clair Co., Ill., to Adelia L. Peeples, a native of Summerville. They have buried two children, and have now living Nellie and Grace, twins. Mr. Curtis is a member of A. F. & A. M., K. of P., and A. O. U. W.

CHARLES CURTIS, attorney, was born in North Topeka, January 20, 1860, and was educated in the public schools of Topeka and the Quaker College at Council Grove, Morris County. He read law with A. H. Case, and at the age of eighteen had rights of majority conferred upon him by the District Court of Shawnee County to enable him to transact his own business. He was admitted to the bar June 9, 1881, certificate dated August 2, 1881, and has been in partnership with A. H. Case since August 9, 1881. He was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts December 6, 1881, and to the Supreme Court of Kansas May 4, 1882. Mr. Curtis is largely interested in North Topeka property, both improved and unimproved. He was connected in 1878 as a reporter and associate editor with the North Topeka *Times*, and was one of the proprietors of the *Free Discussion*, his brother-in-law, J. E. Layton, being the other member of the company which issued the two numbers of that paper.

O. A. CURTIS was born in Vermillion County, Ind., June 1, 1829, and lived at Eugene until twenty-three years of age. He was married in Indiana in 1848, and by this marriage had two children, Harvey and John. In 1851 he moved to Platte County, Ill., remained there three years and returned to Indiana, his occupation being farming, hotel keeping and running flat boats. From Indiana he came direct to Kansas City, Kan., arriving April 1, 1856. He left that city the same month, to walk to the Quaker Mission, but night arrived before he reached his destination, and on account of his Free-state sentiments he was not able to procure shelter for the night in a house. The night came on very dark, but by a flash of lightning he was able to find his way into the branches of a tree, where he remained through the night. In the morning he reached the Mission where he staid for rest and to dry his clothes, and then proceeded, still on foot, towards Lawrence, wading the swollen creeks, and stopping at night in the house of a friendly Indian. He reached Lawrence the next day, staid one night at the Cincinnati Hotel, and the following day went to work for Jenkins on the land claimed by Jim Lane, and in consequence of which he afterward killed Jenkins. After working for Mr. Jenkins two weeks, he left Lawrence and went to Leavenworth City, remained there one day and went to Fort Leavenworth with the intention of enlisting in the regular army, but being disgusted with the way the soldiers were treated, he returned to Leavenworth City, and the following day hired to a man at Kickapoo to break prairie. After working a month he returned to Kickapoo on Sunday, the day that Pardee Butler was sent down the Missouri River on a raft of logs, and other outrages were committed. Remarking that "it was a shame," he was heard by some of the Kickapoo Rangers, who threatened violence, and at the suggestion of a friend he hastily left town on foot, crossed the Missouri River on the Burns Brothers' ferry boat, and took the road from Weston to Saint Joe, meeting Pro-slavery men on the way, who threatened to hang him if he helped the Kansas people. He worked for a short time on a farm, and afterward with business firms, traveling in Missouri and Iowa, and finally returning to Kansas with P. B. Plumb, now Senator from Kansas. The party obtained arms at Nebraska City, arrived at Topeka September 25, 1856, when the company disbanded. He then went to work running a ferry boat for Lewis Pappan, and after six weeks at that, hauled saw logs for Covee till April, 1857. He then took a claim in Rochester, sold it out to Mr. Hiller, started a grocery on Soldiers' Creek, ran that two months, sold it out and went to running ferry again for Pappan. February, 1858, he returned to his old home on a visit, came back in May of the same year, started a saloon and did a good business until the pontoon bridge was washed away. He then sold his saloon, re-established a ferry in company with Lewis Pappan, and in February, 1859, married Ellen Pappan, who died April, 1863. Their children are Charles and Elizabeth Curtis. In 1859, Mr. Curtis obtained a charter for his ferry boat, in which he retained an interest until 1865. In August, 1863, he raised a company of militia, of which he was in command a short time. He also raised Company F, of the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, of which he was mustered in at Leavenworth as Captain, in October, 1863. He was assigned to provost guard duty at Leavenworth, being in command of that Department. Afterward ordered West, and later to Topeka to protect the Legislature, where he remained until April, 1864. He was then ordered to report to George H. Hoyt, at Olathe, where he remained three weeks. In July, 1864, he was employed five days in scouting in Snye Hill. After the bushwhackers were routed he returned to Olathe. He was then ordered to Cold Water Grove to protect the border, on the line of Kansas and Missouri, with orders to report to Col. Jennison at Mound City. From there he was ordered to Bainesville on the border, and thence into Missouri in search of Price. The forces of Gen. Blunt were at Hickman's Mills in Missouri. Capt. Curtis was ordered with his men southeast to reconnoiter. He went to the southeast of Lexington, and came back to within thee miles of the city. While here, and being field officer of the day, Gen. Shelby's Division advanced toward Lexington, 8,000 strong. Capt. Curtis reported to Col. Jennison, his commanding officer, who ordered him to take two mountain howitzers and hold the enemy as long as he could. He had but 150 men, but opened fire in a lane, and was soon driven back. Gens. Lane and Blunt coming up, ordered him to take his company and go to a grove one mile to the left, and hold it till he was re-inforced or ordered back. He held it till he was surrounded, and had to cut out the best way he could. He was neither re-inforced nor ordered back. He forced his way out through the rebels and every obstacle, and reached the command of Col. Moonlight, and remained with the Eleventh until after he was forced back from the crossing of the Little Snye. After the battles of the Big Blue and Westport, Captain Curtis, who was then at Kansas City, was ordered to take charge of a wagon supply train and follow the army down the border as far as Fort Scott. On arriving at Fort Scott he reported to Col. Blair, and was ordered by him to take two companies and follow the army, which was then in Missouri, with a supply train of 200 wagons. He had a skirmish with bushwhackers at Newtonia, and the next day reported to Gen. Curtis, turned the train over to the Quartermaster, and was ordered to report with his company to Col. Jennison. Capt. Curtis was with the pursuing army to the Arkansas. On his return to Fort Scott he obtained leave of absence for thirty days, and came to Topeka on business. On Christmas, the 25th of December, 1864, he was married, at Olathe, Kansas, to Miss Lucy Jays. He returned to Fort Scott and took command of his company, was then ordered to Bainville, Kansas, and in about two months to Fort Leavenworth as a witness in the court martial of Major Lang. He then returned to his company, and was finally discharged in April, 1865. After his return to Topeka he ran a ferry one year, and in 1866 started a dry goods and grocery store, which he ran about a year, and sold to John Smith. He then commenced shipping cattle to St. Louis, in which business he remained about a year. In November, 1868, he went into the Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry as Quartermaster Sergeant, and was mustered out in April, 1869. In 1871 he went onto a farm in Jackson County, Kansas, where he remained a year, and then re-commenced cattle shipping, in which he continued eight years, visiting all the large Eastern cities, but doing most of his business in St. Louis. In 1879 he went to Arkansas and contracted for wood, remaining until May 8, when he returned to North Topeka. August 6, 1881, he went from North Topeka to Nebraska to work on the Missouri Pacific R. R., returning in October. The following month he went to Jefferson County to work on the L. T. & S. W. R. R., retnrning in February. March, 1882, he left Topeka for Florida *via* New Orleans, to look after a 5,000 acre land interest in that State, which did not prove a success. In May, 1882, he once more returned to Topeka, where he is now effectively engaged working in the interest of prohibition. Mr. Curtis has traveled through twenty-nine different States and nine Territories, is now fifty-three years of age, and has never been confined to his bed a day with sickness since his remembrance, a fact which speaks well for the climate of Kansas, and for the constitution of this pioneer of North Topeka. Wm. Curtis, the founder of Eugene, or North Topeka, in the year 1865, was born in the State of New York in the year 1800, and died at North Topeka, Kansas, March 3, 1873. He was essentially a frontiersman of education and taste. He had always a desire to be in a new country, and so commenced his westward journey when quite a boy. Came to Kansas in 1860, and settled in North Topeka when it was nothing but a wilderness. He was liberal in his views, honorable in his transactions, generous, hospitable and kind, and through his earnestness North Topeka was greatly benefited. Being the owner of most all of the land in the city, he gave freely to the first churches and schoolhouses. We can safely say no man has done so much for that city as he. Mrs. Ellen Curtis, daughter of Louis and Julia Pappan, was a quarter Indian, half French and a quarter American. Born in Shawnee County, Kan., in 1840, was married to Capt. O. A. Curtis in February, 1859. Died April, 1863, at North Topeka.

DR. GEO. A. CUTLER. The subject of this sketch was the youngest son of Major Jervis Cutler, one of the early pioneers of Ohio, the grandson of Rev. Mannassah Cutler, D. D., LL. D., whose history is so closely interwoven with that of the State of Massachusetts, and of the northwest territory, and a nephew of Hon. Ephraim Cutler, of Ohio, to whose efforts more than to any other man, is due the salvation of that great State from the grasp of the slave power in her territorial organization. Dr. Cutler was born in Nashville, Tenn., December 25, 1832. He graduated in medicine at the University Medical College, of New York City, in 1853, and shortly afterward moved to Gentry County, Mo., where he commenced the practice of his profession. Upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in May, 1854, he moved with the first settlers into the new Territory, and settled at Doniphan, which was then being laid out. This portion of the Territory was settled, in the main, by citizens of Missouri, many of whom, however, were Free-state men. Dr. C. entered actively upon the practice of his profession, and took no part in politics until after the invasion of the Territory from Missouri, at the first election for delegate to Congress, in November of that year. At this election one of his most intimate friends, whose only crime was that of being a Free-state man, was ruthlessly shot down. From that time he took a decided stand in favor of Free-state and free-speech. In the spring of 1855, he was selected by the Free-state party as a candidate for the first territorial legislature. Gen. J. H. Stringfellow, who afterward figured so conspicuously in the border troubles, was a candidate of the Pro-slavery party. Dr. Cutler canvassed the district, which was a very large one, and made speeches at every point. At Wolf River, and at Nemaha, large crowds of Missourians were collected, and he was told that any attempt to speak, would be to "sign his death warrant." He did speak, however, and perhaps the very effrontry in doing so did more to save him from the mob, than all else. At the election the great mass of votes were cast by Missourians. At Doniphan they came—a veritable "army with banners," stacked their arms in front of the voting place, and took possession of the ballot-box. Dr. Cutler received the entire Free-state vote, and Gov. Reeder sent him the certificate of election. Long before the meeting of the body it became apparent that it would be perfectly useless to take the long and expensive trip to Pawnee, and Dr. C. wisely stayed at home. Dr. Cutler was next elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, which met at Topeka, October 23, 1855. Being a member of the Topeka Town Company, he concluded at the close of the Constitutional Convention to make that place his home; he opened an office there, and was one of the earnest workers in making that town the future capital of the State. January 15, 1856, he was elected Auditor of State under that constitution, his opponent being Hon. W. R. Griffith, afterward elected Superintendent of Public Institution. Dr. C. was a delegate to the Free-state Convention, which met at Topeka, July 15th and 16th, and was again elected Auditor of State, August 3, 1857, his opponent this time being Hon. J. K. Goodin, of Minneola. In the spring of 1859, he, with a number of others started a new town at the junction of the Cottonwood and Neosho, in what was then Breckenridge County. December 6, 1859, he was elected a member of the first State Legislature, from the counties of Osage, Breckenridge and Coffey, his opponent being Hon. J. M. Winchell. He was an active member of the body. During the early part of Mr. Lincoln's administration, Dr. Cutler was appointed United States Indian Agent for the Creeks, one of the most important positions in the Indian service. Immediately after receiving his appointment, Dr. Cutler started for his agency, but found that the Indian troubles in the Nation had culminated in a pitched battle, in which the Union Indians had been defeated, nearly all their wagons and ponies had been captured, and they had made a forced march to Kansas, barefoot and illy clad, in the most severe winter weather. Hundreds were left dead by the wayside. The suffering they endured can scarcely find a parallel in history. When Dr. Cutler found them they were on the Verdigris River in a starving condition, living on their ponies, dogs, and such roots as they could find. Much credit is due to the promptness and energy of the Superintendent of the Southern Agency, Hon. Wm. G. Coffin, whose efforts to ameliorate their suffering were ably seconded by Dr. Cutler. After the wants of the Indians were relieved, they were removed to the neighborhood of Leroy, in Coffey County, where they went into camp. Dr. Cutler helped to organize the Indian regiments for the Union service, which were recruited mostly from the tribes under his charge. In the early part of the war he had nearly all of the Southern Indians to look after, and distributed, annually, provisions and clothing to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. He was Indian Agent during Mr. Lincoln's entire administration, but being an "Anti-Johnson man," he resigned soon after the latter's inauguration. While agent he took many delegations of Indians to Washington, and did much to alleviate their wants and place them in comfortable circumstances again. After quitting the Indian service, Dr. Cutler moved to Texas, and settled at Sherman. He there founded the Sherman *Patriot*, and was appointed printer for that district by Gov. Davis, the Republican Governor. When the M., K. & T. R. R. approached Texas, Hon. R. S. Stevens, the General Manager of that road, induced him to take hold of a new town that they intended building up, on Red River. He did so, and issued his new paper from a tent in the woods, named the new town *Red River City* (now Denison), and his paper the *Red River Journal*. The first copy of his paper he printed with the head lines in red ink, and the "red headed" newspaper was commented upon by nearly all the papers of the country. In six months time the new town had 5,000 inhabitants, a growth unprecedented. Hon. F. P. Baker, now of the Topeka *Commonwealth*, afterward became his partner in this paper. Seeing what had been done at Denison, a committee from Dallas, Tex., waited on Dr. C., and offered him $2,500 to start a paper in that town. He did so, founded the Dallas *Daily Commercial*, which soon became one of the leading dailies of the State. During Mr. Cutler's residence in Texas, he came to be recognized as one of the leading journalists of the State. He was the originator and one of the organizers of the "Texas Press Association," comprising all the leading journals of the State, and was president of the association in 1873. In this hurried sketch much that might be said of one who, as one of that band of patriots, "took his life in his hands" daily, in the effort to reserve the future great State from the grasp of the slave power, has been necessarily omitted. Dr. Cutler was in every battle (perhaps with two or three exceptions), that was fought on Kansas soil. He was by the side of the gallant Shombre when he was mortally wounded at the charge on Fort Titus, and had a ball through his hat and a scalp wound at the same volley. He had a horse shot under him at Hickory Point. Was one of those who knelt around the grave of the noble Hoyt when his body was found, thrown in a hole like a dog, and took the oath of vengeance over his body. Was with Brown in his battles with Lane and Montgomery; in fact, wherever there was work to do. After the adjournment of the Free-state Convention, at Lawrence, Dr. Cutler was taken sick with typhoid fever, and lay at Gov. Robinson's house for some time. When he became able to travel, he hired Mr. George Warren to take him home to Doniphan. On the way up they avoided the town of Atchison, but on his return, Warren undertook to go through that place. He was arrested and searched; he attempted to swallow one of the "League" books, but it was "choked up." The ruffians next stripped him and made him tell where he had been. He told them he had been to take Dr. Cutler home. A wagon load of men and a number of horsemen were sent after the doctor. They arrived at Doniphan about 9 o'clock at night, and found the sick man alone, and in bed. He was immediately "hustled" into the wagon and started for Atchison. Upon arrival there, a courier was at once dispatched to Weston, with the information that they had captured one of the leaders of the Abolitionists, and, fearing a rescue, asked for reinforcements. About 3 o'clock in the night, the crowd from Weston came in, drunk and noisy. They swore they would hang the Abolitionist at once. Sheriff Whitehead, with more heart than the others, went in to where the sick man lay, and gave him a loaded pistol, telling him that they were determined to kill him, and that he must defend his life as best he could. The next morning he was tried for *high treason* before a "squire," and convicted. He was finally given his choice to "hang" or be taken to Lecompton, where the Pro-slavery army was gathering, preparatory to "taking Lawrence." The sick man chose hanging, as he hardly expected to recover from his sickness. After much argument and contention, it was finally decided to take him to Lecompton, and he was again hustled in the wagon and started under guard to the Pro-slavery headquarters. At Lecompton he was placed in a tent. It rained hard, he was thoroughly drenched and had a relapse. One night, in a delirium, he attempted to escape, crawled about one hundred yards and then fainted. He was found the next morning and taken back. Shortly after this he was exchanged and fell into the hands of good nurses at Lawrence, who brought him up as from the grave. In writing the history of one who took part in the daily events of a period so full of excitements and dangers as that of the early history of Kansas, much must necessarily be left out. Dr. C. took part in nearly every important movement of the Free-state party in Kansas. He helped to recruit and organize the "Ragged Regiment," which Gen. Lane, Col. Dickey, Judge Morris Hunt and he piloted through Iowa, and entered Kansas with about the 1st of August, 1856. Soon after entering the State, a dispute arose as to the propriety of Gen. Lane's accompanying the "emigrants" farther. Lane, Walker, John Brown, Dr. Cutler and others left the party, and made a forced march to Topeka, arrived there in time to hear of the Pro-slavery outrages on the Wakarusa, and started at once for the "seat of war," and consequently were in the various fights that followed in quick succession. Dr. Cutler married Miss Hattie A. Tuttle, at Topeka, in February, 1857, by whom he had four children, two of whom, Chas. K., and Mary A., are now living. His wife died at Centralia, Ill., during the spring of 1878. He afterward married Miss Fannie J. Dougherty, formerly of Evansville, by whom he has had three children, but one of whom is living—Nannie. Dr. C. is now living at Geuda Springs, Sumner Co., Kan., where he has a drug store, practices his profession, and is Postmaster.

SAMUEL DALTON, attorney, came to Topeka May 20, 1881, and has been engaged in practice here since that time. He was born in Orangeville Township, Orange Co., Ind., March 30, 1848, and educated at the State University at Bloomington, Ind. He graduated from the law department of that college in 1871, and commenced practice at Paoli, Orange Co., Ind., but remained there only a month. He then located at Bowling Green, Clay Co., Ind., and remained there until April, 1876, when he removed to Terre Haute, making that his home for three years. His next location was at Albion, Boone Co., Neb., where he resided until he came to Topeka. Mr. D. enlisted as a private in Company K, Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry February 22, 1862, and served until August 17, 1865, remaining with his regiment throughout. He was at the battle of Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, with Grant in his march through Mississippi to Oxford, at the siege of Memphis, at Vicksburg for forty-four days during the siege and with McPherson during his raid to Grenada, Miss. After serving two years of first enlistment he re-enlisted as a veteran, and was with Sherman in his campaign before Atlanta, his march to the sea, and on to Washington. He was married in Chambersburg, Orange Co. Ind., December 17, 1872, to Elma Belle Boyd, a native of that county. They have two children—Estella, born June 7, 1874, and Nina, born July 17, 1881. Mr. Dalton is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R.

BENJAMIN M. DAVIES, lumber merchant, came to Topeka in June, 1877. Prior to this time he had been in business with his brother, James M. Davies, and Mr. Manspeaker, until their mill burned in July. In September 1877, the firm engaged in lumber business, from which Mr. Manspeaker retired in March, 1878, Davies Brothers having carried on the business alone since that time. In 1877 they also started a lumber yard in North Topeka, and in 1880 established a receiving yard, containing about five acres of ground. The business in 1881 amounted to $150,000, with every prospect of a large increase in the future; they keep seven teams and employ thirty men the whole year. Mr. Davies was born in Granville, Ohio, November 13, 1840. In the spring of 1856 he moved to Cumberland County, Ills., where he remained until 1862, and then at Urbana, Ill., until he emigrated to Kansas. He was married in Greenup, Cumberland Co., Ill., August 11, 1861, to Elizabeth Cook, a native of Logan Hocking Co., Ohio. They have two children—Lillian and Charles. Mr. D. is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge and Chapter, Knights Templar.

JAMES M. DAVIES came to Topeka in 1872 and erected buildings, but did not permanently locate, and engaged in business until May, 1875. He then went into the grocery business with W. W. Manspeaker, and later engaged in the lumber business with the same gentleman. They subsequently sold out both grocery and lumber business, and built a flouring mill where the Inter Ocean Mills are now located. Their mills were destroyed by fire in July, 1877 and they again went into the lumber business in September of the same year.

BENJAMIN F. DAWSON, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Topeka. Owns 160 acres, 140 acres in cultivation; has fine brick dwelling and good outbuildings, good orchard, hedges well set, a first-class farm. Has occupied position as Director of School Board, and is now Clerk of District No. 36. Came to Kansas September, 1855; located on present farm; since that time has spent three and one-half years in the city of Topeka in business. He enlisted as private in the Second Kansas Militia, just before the Price Raid, and was with his command at the battle of Locust Grove, on the Big Blue, in Missouri, where he, with a number of his command, were captured by Shelby's Division, and after a forced march of six days, during which many of his comrades lost their lives from sunstroke, exhaustion, etc., was paroled and came home, but was never regularly discharged. Mr. Dawson was born in the State of Indiana, in June, 1830. Moved with his parents to Illinois in 1832, remaining there until he came to Kansas. He was married April 4, 1861, to Miss Susan M. Wade, and has six children—Carrie M., Emma, Mary E., William, Julia and Frank.

JOHN W. DAY, attorney, was born at Petersburg, Adams Co., Pa., April 12, 1833, and when about one year of age removed with his parents to Ohio. He is a son of Rev. Isaac D. Day, of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly of the Cincinnati Conference, but at the time of his death, which occurred near Lancaster, Ohio, of the Ohio Conference. He was educated in the public schools of Ohio and at Waynesville Academy, in Warren County, of the same State. After leaving school he learned the printer's trade and worked at it for three years prior to coming to Kansas on May 14, 1856. His first location was at Leavenworth, but after staying for a few months he went to Jefferson County and took up land in Jefferson Township, his postoffice address being Grasshopper Falls. In 1857 he was elected County Clerk and Recorder of Jefferson County, and was ex-officio Clerk of the Court. He retained that office for four years, prosecuting the study of law at the same time, and was admitted to the bar at Oskaloosa in 1862, having practiced in the inferior courts prior to that time. In July, 1860, he became practically the manager of the Oskaloosa *Independent*, and retained the control and management of that paper until 1862, being associate editor until 1863. He was appointed Probate Judge to fill a vacancy in 1861, and in the fall of 1862 was elected to that office by the people but resigned in October, 1863, and accepted the position of Acting Assistant Paymaster in the Navy. He was first ordered to the Mississippi Squadron, but subsequently to the Gulf Squadron, where he remained until September, 1865, arriving at Oskaloosa September 30 of that month. He had determined to locate at Topeka when he left the navy, but his friends in Jefferson County had nominated him for Probate Judge without his knowledge and being elected he felt it to be his duty to fill the position. He was re-elected, and held that office for four years, subsequently confining himself to the practice of his profession at Oskaloosa, until 1875, when he removed to Topeka, where he has since been engaged in practice. In 1859-60 he was Docket Clerk of the Kansas Territorial Legislature. He was married at Oskaloosa, December 8, 1859, to Mary J. Fairholm, a native of Waynesville, Ohio. They have had two children, but both of them died in infancy. Mr. Day is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Topeka.

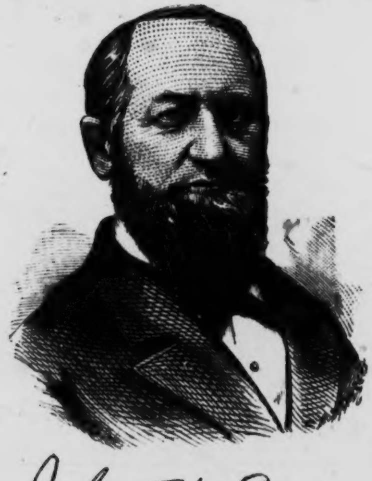

John W. Day

THOMAS J. DEAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 33, P. O. Topeka, owns 320 acres, 160 under cultivation and 160 in meadow and pasture; has good dwelling, outhouses and orchard; has at present seven horses, fifty head of cattle and fifty head of hogs. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1857, first locating in Atchison County, and came to this farm in the spring of 1870. Has been Treasurer of the School Board. Enlisted as private in 1861, in Company D, Second Kansas Cavalry, and was with the regiment in all its campaigns; was in the engagements of old Fort Wayne, Parrott's Grove, etc.; was promoted to Corporal and Sergeant, and mustered out January, 1865. Was born in Huron County, Ohio, November 18, 1835; came from native place to Kansas. Was married in March, 1870, to Mrs. Harriet Reese; has two step-children—James O. and Mary J.; his own children are, George A., Frank I. and Minnie. Mrs. D. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HAMILTON J. DENNIS was born in Franklin, Lenawee Co., Mich., June 11, 1835. After completing his preparatory studies he entered Michigan University at Ann Arbor, graduating from the literary department of that institution in 1858, and from the law department in 1861. In the fall of the following year he emigrated to Kansas, first locating in Leavenworth, in which city he served two terms as City Clerk, and nine years as Clerk of the District Court. March 1, 1881, he was appointed State Librarian by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Mr. Dennis was married at Quincy, Ills., November 22, 1865, to Adelia M. Davis. They have three children—Zoe V., Mary H. and Alta A.

H. X. DEVENDORF, is a native of Canajoharie, Montgomery Co., N. Y., where he was born April 19, 1837, and resided until he came to Kansas in October, 1876. In the summer of 1864 he enlisted as a private in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-second New York Volunteer Infantry and was mustered out as Orderly Sergeant in May, 1865. After locating in Topeka in 1876, Mr. D. was employed as traveling correspondent and agent of the Topeka *Commonwealth* remaining in that position until January, 1879, and subsequently being Executive Clerk for Gov. St. John. He was married in Peru, Berkshire Co., Mass., September 28, 1860, to Sarah E. Cone, a native of that place. They have five children living—Mary E., Chas. L., Minnie B., Alice K. and Leila F. One daughter, Grace E., died December 13, 1881, aged thirteen years. Mr. D. is a member of G. A. R., and commander of Lincoln Post No. 1, which was organized June 29, 1881, with a membership of twenty-two, and now has three hundred and eight active members; also a member of A. O. U. W., and A., F. & A. M.

GEORGE DICK, M. D., homœopathic physician and surgeon, located in Topeka in October, 1869, and has been continuously engaged in practice in the city since that time. He was born near Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, December 28, 1828, that county remaining his home until he came to Kansas. He was educated at Miami University, in Ohio, and St. Louis Homœopathic Medical College, graduating from the latter in the spring of 1861. Prior to graduating he had practiced medicine in Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio, and immediatly after graduating he commenced practice in Hamilton, Ohio. He was married at Cleaves, Ohio, February, 1849, to Deddy A. Ogden, a native of Ohio. They have seven children—George Edgar, Lou Ogden, Anna May, May Jean, Sarah Albertie, Nellie Grant and Charles H. Dr. Dick is a member of the Kansas State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Western Academy of Homœopathy, and the Topeka Medical Society.

WILLIAM G. DICKINSON, general agent Arkansas Valley Town Company, and auditor of the Land Department, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, was born in Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., June 21, 1826. He was educated in the schools of his native county, and at Bakersfield Academy, Bakersfield, Vt. He commenced clerking at the age of sixteen years. After reaching his majority he commenced business on his own account. In 1866 removed to New York City, where he continued in mercantile business until the spring of 1872, when he removed to Duluth, Minn., to take the position of general agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, retaining this position until February, 1875, when he was appointed to the position he now holds.

H. P. DILLON located in Topeka October, 1876, and has been engaged in the practice of law in the city since that time; since 1879 associated with A. L. Williams. Mr. Dillon, a son of Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, was born in Davenport, Iowa, and educated at Antioch College and at the Iowa Law School at Iowa City. For the last three years he has been Master in Chancery in United States Court. He is a director of the Central Bank of Kansas, of the Manhattan & Blue Valley R. R., and of the Salina & N. W. R. R.

ISAAC DOBBINS, market gardener and stone mason, Section 12, P. O. Topeka. Owns seven acres, well improved; gardens in summer and works at his trade in winter. Came to Kansas in March, 1876 and stopped in Topeka. Had but $12 on arrival, but went to work at his trade, and by economy saved enough to buy two out lots. Sold them and bought present place, locating here July 13, 1880. His place is worth $1,000. Born in slavery, in Maury County, Tennessee, December 21, 1828. Came from native place to Kansas. Has been twice married; first time to Catharine McFall, in 1850. Had three children by first marriage—Virginia, Melinda and Seward. Married second time to Amanda Moore, January 8, 1878. Member of the Benevolent Society, also Knights of Wise Men.

SAMUEL DOLMAN, clothier, grain dealer and railroad contractor, was born in Grant County, Ind., in 1834. Came to Kansas as a Free-state man in 1856, being then only a little past twenty-one years of age. He engaged in mercantile business at Tecumseh, where he was driven from his home by Buford's men, who were border ruffians of the deepest dye. Mr. Dolman then took the saddle and actively participated in the struggle between the two factions until September, 1856, when he was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal Cramer and forty men, after a desperate struggle, having his horse crippled in the discharge of his duty in carrying messages from the people to the Governor. He was incarcerated in the so-called Lecompton Prison with 110 other Free-state comrades, who had been taken from various parts of the Territory under the pretense of law, for the crime of treason, placed under guard of 300 men who were commanded by Col. Titus, who was a bitter enemy, the men under his command being most bitter Pro-slavery thugs from the border counties of Missouri. The prisoners remained in Lecompton Prison for eight weeks, being fed on condemned Government bacon, with corn and oats chopped for bread. They were crowded into one small frame building as a prison, with a double guard, and were not even allowed to clean their quarters without being liable to be shot. For retorting to the insults of their keepers they were subjected to the most severe punishment; such as being bucked and gagged or thumbs tied to the ceiling, guards placed over them for the purpose of shooting any man who might venture to relieve their comrades in distress. This was done under the Democratic rule, which was so conducted to sustain human slavery in the Territory of Kansas. Mr. D. was married May 14, 1857, to Marinda K. Jordon, she then living five miles east of Topeka. Her father had been a slaveholder in Kentucky, but removed to Illinois prior to coming to Kansas, where he came to do what he could to prevent the extension of slavery. In 1859 Mr. Dolman, with his wife and one child, went to Pike's Peak. After traveling over a considerable portion of Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah, during a period of seven years, he returned in 1866 to Kansas, where he has since been engaged in milling, grain dealing, railroad contracting, and now is carrying on mercantile business in North Topeka. He has two sons grown and married, C. S. and R. D., who are also in mercantile business. Four other sons from six to sixteen years of age, and one daughter, constitute the family of one of the early settlers of Kansas. As a matter of general historical interest, Mr. D. wants it stated that while imprisoned at Lecompton, Col. Biggerton, one of the prisoners, received a proposition from Col. Titus that the prisoners would be released if they would join him in his Nicaragua Expedition. The offer was rejected and spurned not only by Col. Biggerton, but by all his comrades.

REV. THOMAS F. DORNBLAZER, pastor of the English Lutheran Church at Topeka, was born in Clinton County, Pa., near Mackeyville, June 27, 1841, and was educated at Springfield, Ohio, at Wittenburg College, from which he graduated in 1871. He enlisted as Sergeant of Company E, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry October 23, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran and served until August, 1865, participating in all the battles of his command. He was wounded at the time of Kilpatrick's raid at Jonesboro in 1864, and once prior to that time at Nashville, in 1862. In 1872 he commenced the study of theology at the Theological Seminary at Springfield, Ohio, and was ordained at Nevada, Ohio, in October, 1873. He commenced preaching at Lucas, Richland Co., Ohio, and remained at that place for two years. In the fall of 1874 he removed to Kansas City, Mo., and was for five years pastor of the First Lutheran Church of that city. He was then for two years State missionary for the Lutheran Church of Kansas, when he accepted a call to the First (English) Lutheran Church of Topeka, which he still serves. Mr. Dornblazer was at one time nominated to the Pennsylvania Legislature, but declined the nomination. He is a Good Templar and a member of the K. of P. and G. A. R. He has been twice a delegate to the General Synod, and for three years President of the State Synod. He was married at Center Hall, Center Co., Pa., September 15, 1872, to Annie M. Shannon, daughter of John Shannon, Esq., a native of that place. They have four children—Mabel E., John S., Josephine A. and Thomas Franklin, Jr. He is at present Chaplain of Lincoln Post, Topeka, Kan.

S. H. DOWNS was born in Utica, N. Y., November 14, 1838. From the age of seven months he was reared in Cleveland, Ohio; educated in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In 1852 he went to California, and spent six years in that region. From 1859 to 1860 he was a resident of Colorado; then, after spending a short time in Ohio he returned to Colorado and remained until 1862. He then went to Idaho, now Montana Territory, and remained there most of the time until he located in Mission Township, Shawnee Co., Kan., in December, 1869, having purchased his farm in 1868, coming here at that time in the interests of the National Land Company. After three years spent in improving his farm, he went to Topeka and engaged in the lumber business, which he carried on for one year. He organized the Patrons' Mutual Insurance of Kansas, and was secretary of the company for two years. Afterward engaged in agricultural implement business, besides being considerably interested in the shipment of corn from this point. For the last three years he has been engaged in the milling business, besides having one of the best seed warehouses in Kansas. He is now closing out his stock of farm machinery, with the intention of devoting his entire attention to milling and seed business.

GEORGE B. DUDLEY, ornamental painter and sign-writer, was born in Greenwich, Conn., May 4, 1854. In 1857 his parents moved to Minnesota, and afterwards to St. Louis, Mo., remaining several years. About the year 1867 they moved to the vicinity of Topeka, engaging in farming, which he followed several years. In 1876 he began painting and sign-writing, at which he is very skillful, having the reputation of being the best sign and ornamental painter in the city of Topeka. He understands perfectly all branches of the work. He does some portrait painting, but makes ornamental and caricature painting a specialty.

He was married at Topeka, November 25, 1877, to Miss Hattie Butler. They have one child—Effie.

GUILFORD DUDLEY immigrated to Kansas in the early spring of 1855, remained for about three months in Lawrence, and then removed to Topeka, where he engaged in hotel business for a few months, subsequently dealing in real estate. During the troubles of the latter part of 1856 he served under Gen. J. H. Lane, a portion of the time as one of his guards. In 1857 he again resumed his real estate and brokerage business, which he continued until 1862, when he was appointed Adjutant General of Kansas, and retained the position one year and a half. He then entered the employ of Carney & Stephens, wholesale grocers of Leavenworth, as collecting agent in Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico and Kansas. He remained with the firm about three years, and again resumed his old business, which he has continued to the present time; his regular banking business being started in 1869. Mr. Dudley was Clerk of the Territorial Legislature in 1859, and City Clerk in 1861. He is a native of Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., and was educated at Oberlin College, Ohio. He was married in Topeka, June 5, 1867, to Semantha V. Otis, a native of Rutland, Vt. They have two children—Margaret and Guilford, Jr.

CAPT. HORACE L. DUNLAP, attorney-at-law and Justice of the Peace, residence North Topeka, came to Kansas in the summer of 1856, from Buffalo, N. Y. Was born June 19, 1832, at Bozrah, Conn. Moved to western New York when quite young. Went to sea when sixteen years of age, and for several years was in the merchant and naval service. Was aboard the United States frigate San Jacinto in her first voyage to the Mediterranean. Has visited nearly all foreign countries, and was promoted to the position of first mate. Capt. Dunlap took a very active part in the border war of 1856, and was an active Free-state man. Was captured by the Pro-slavery men, and held as a prisoner at Leavenworth, and gained his liberty by professing allegiance to their cause and joining them. By this means he made his escape, made his way to Lawrence, and joined John Wright's company, which was composed of Arkansas, Missouri and Eastern men. A younger brother of the captain was also in this command, which was under Col. Harvey. Capt. Dunlap piloted the command back over the same ground followed by him while escaping. In the spring of 1857 Capt Dunlap organized a company of militia, and was ordered to Easton for the protection of the ballot; at this time being the election of Delegate to Congress and a Territorial Legislature. He was elected a member of the Legislature under the Wyandotte Constitution. Participated in the fight on the second attack on Lawrence. Was well acquainted with John Brown, and knew all of the old man's plans. It was by the influence and valor of such men as Capt. Dunlap that the present liberal government of Kansas was made possible. Capt. Dunlap enlisted in the army in April, 1861, in the Twenty-first New York, Company C, as a private. Was transferred to the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry; promoted to Lieutenant and Regimental Drillmaster. Was commissioned by President Lincoln as Captain, First Regiment Missouri Volunteers (colored) Participated in the engagements at Fort Henry, Tenn., where he was wounded; at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, second battle of Corinth, where he was again wounded. With Fiftieth Illinois while in these engagements. Received two commissions, one as a Captain and one as Lieutenant. He was married in 1858, at Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss Mary Mugridge, of Rome, N. Y. They have one child—Lucy, now Mrs. William H. Davis, whose husband is a wholesale grocer of North Topeka. A member of the Topeka Commandery, No. 5; is also a member of the G. A. R.

WILLIAM H. EARLY, M. D., was the fifth son of James and Sophia Early. His father's birthplace was Ireland, and his mother's was France. William was born near Lachine, Canada, July 16, 1830. His boyhood was spent near Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., from which place he removed, in 1846, to Mansfield, Ohio, and remained one year. He then spent one year in Ashland and one year in Columbus, Ohio. From there he went to New Orleans. After spending a year there, he returned to Cincinnati, and there remained until 1853. He then emigrated to Iowa, and located at Keokuk. He commenced reading medicine with Prof. Hughs, in 1856. Commenced the practice of medicine at Keokuk in 1860. In 1862, he removed to Hancock County, Ill., and remained until April, 1863. He then removed to Lancaster, Schuyler Co., Mo., where he was Contract and Examining Surgeon of Militia three years. He then moved to Trading Post, Linn Co., Kan., July 5, 1866, and remained there until 1869. He then moved to La Cygne, Linn Co., Kan., and remained there until 1878. Aside from the duties of his profession, Dr. Early was engaged in the drug and general merchandise business for about twelve years. On November 5, 1878, the doctor moved from Linn County to Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kan., and engaged in the practice of medicine. The doctor is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, located at Keokuk, Iowa. He was a Delegate to the Republican State Convention, from Linn County, in 1872 and 1876. He was Surgeon General of Kansas with rank of Colonel four years, under Gov. Thomas A. Osborn. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and a member of the Academy of Medicine and Surgery. He is also a member of I. O. O. F. and E. A. U. He is Physician and Surgeon of Kansas State Reform School. He was the City Physician in 1882. Is also Physician of United States Jail at Topeka, Kan. He was married at Keokuk, Iowa, September 2, 1855, to Miss Mary Irene Bruce, a daughter of Thomas Bruce, one of the oldest citizens of Keokuk. Two of the doctor's children died in infancy. Those surviving are William H., George W., Edward B., Mary S., Charles F., and Hattie B.

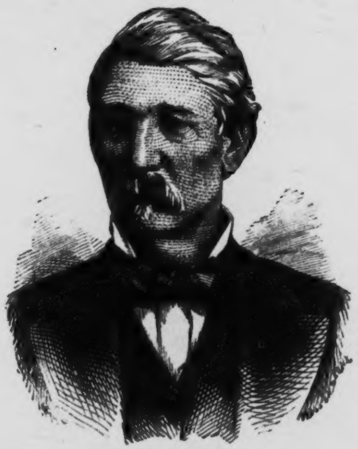

W. H. Early M. D.

MRS. S. C. EASTER, bakery and ice cream parlor; also dealer in confectionery and fruit. Came to Kansas in 1866, from Indianapolis, Ind. Has been in present business four years. Was housekeeper of the Fifth Avenue Hotel for four years. Her husband died eight years ago at Dallas, Texas. Was born February 4, 1854, at Terre Haute, Ind. Resided in native place thirteen years, and removed to Indianapolis, and from thence to Kansas. Mrs. Easter also owns a restaurant at Scranton, Kan. She has by her own industry and economy acquired her business and property, having been left at the death of her husband without a dollar. Mrs. E. has one child, Hattie, nine years old.

M. M. EATON, was born in Boston, Mass., May 22, 1809. When he was a child of three or four years of age, his father moved to Newport, Maine, with his family, at which place, and in Palmyra, Plymouth and Belfast, in the same State, M. M. Eaton resided until he came to Topeka, in May, 1870. After locating in that city he engaged in no active business for about six months, and then became connected with the manufacturing department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Company, remaining with the company about three years. In 1874, he engaged in mercantile business, which he has since continued alone until November, 1881, and since that time in partnership with J. W Plummer and A. W. Callahan. Mr. Eaton was married in Belfast, Maine, February 1831, to Mehitabel Parsons, a native of Ossipee, N. H. One son, John P., died at the age of twenty-two years, and they have five surviving children—Thomas B., Mary Samantha, Addie J., Alonso M., and Arabella J. Mr. Eaton, while in Maine, was connected with the various temperance movements of the State, and is a member of the Baptist Church.

EDSON & BECK, dealers in grain, flour and feed, 115 Sixth avenue, east, have been in business the past three years. Business was established in 1870, by Mr. Edson, who carried it on until F. A. Beck became a partner in 1879. They do a business of $40,000 per year, handling all kinds of grain except flax. They have a feed mill with a capacity of 400 bushels per day, grinding all feed handled by them. They also bale all the hay they use. They employ four men at their store and seven at the press which they run in fall and winter. Capt. Willis Edson was born in Knox County Ill., July 19, 1837, living there and in McDonough County, Ill., until 1870; was engaged in mercantile business at Macomb and Galesburg several years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He entered the service as a private; was promoted to Second Lieutenant the following winter, and held that position until 1864, when he was made Captain of his Company, which position he held until discharged by general order at the close of the war. He was married at Galesburg, Ill., July 11, 1868, to Miss Mary Roberts. They have two children, Frank P. and Jessie. In 1870 he came to Topeka and established his present business, carrying it on until the copartnership of Edson & Beck was formed. He is a member of Topeka Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., and of Washington Lodge No. 787, K. of H., of Topeka Lodge No. 3, A. O. U. W., and of Lincoln Post No 1, G. A. R., at Topeka.

W. C. EDWARDS, president of the Kansas Lumber Company, was born at Virgil, N. Y., August 28, 1846. He moved to Cortland, N. Y., while quite young, and resided in that place until he was twelve years old when he moved to Chicago and worked on the lumber docks one summer one and winter, as shipping clerk. The following year he went to Grand Haven, Mich., and for one year superintended the sawing and shipping from four saw-mills, at the same time running a large saw-mill for J. P. Hart & Co. In the summer of 1869 he started a lumber yard at New Windsor, Ill., and in the fall of the same year he sold it and went into the pineries, remaining through the winter. In the spring of 1870 he migrated to Kansas and located at Solomon City and engaged in the lumber business which he continued a year and a half; in the meantime, during 1871, starting the same business at Cottonwood Falls, at Cedar Grove and at Newton, and during 1872 at Hutchinson and at Sterling. In 1873, he, with others, organized Edwards County, and it was named in honor of him. At Kinsley, the county seat, Mr. Edwards erected several buildings, among others a large hotel and a large brick block. He started a lumber yard, and also established other branches of business there. In 1873 he admitted D. J. Fair as a partner in the Sterling yard, and the firm of Edwards & Fair was organized. In 1874, his brother, R. E. Edwards, came to Kansas, and the firm of Edwards Bros & Fair, was established at Sterling, and that of Edwards Bros. at Kinsley. Since the firm of Edwards Bros. & Fair was organized in 1874, five yards have been started by that firm, viz: at Nickerson, Reno County; Ellinwood, Barton County; Lyons, Rice County, and Little River, Rice County. Edwards Brothers also established lumber yards and hardware stores at Kinsley and Spearville. At Kinsley they have a bank and dry goods and grocery stores. They also own a large cattle ranch in Comanche County, at the head of Medicine Lodge Creek. In 1878 Mr. Edwards organized the Kansas Lumber Company, with a capital of $100,000, principal office at Topeka. He has been president and active manager of the company since its organization, and since then has established yards at Carbondale, Burlingame, Osage City, Burrton, McPherson Garden City and other places. Mr. E. is now the largest owner of twenty-two lumber yards, ten hardware store, a large saw-mill and lumber manufacturing company, employing over 250 men besides his various other interests, comprising large investments in real estate, cattle, etc. Mr. W. C. Edwards was married at Tully, N. Y., May 20, 1874, to Nettie E. Johnson, a native of New Haven, Conn. They buried one son of the age of eighteen months, and have two children living—William Rufus and Benjamin Jonathan.

L. F. EGGERS, attorney, arrived in Kansas in 1869, and located at Valley Falls. He resided at that place and at Oskaloosa until 1874 when he was appointed Registrar of the United States Land Office for the Western District of Kansas and removed to Hays City, remaining there in that position until the fall of 1878. In 1879 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and in the fall of 1880 removed to North Topeka where he still resides. Mr. Eggers is a native of Nittany, Walker Township, Center Co., Pa. He was born February 22, 1845, and after reaching the age of twelve, lived in Lebanon and Berks Counties. He received his education at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., and in 1866 graduated from the Albany Law School, having previously read law with Senator Bouchter of Lebanon. During the war he served a short time in a Pennsylvania regiment under Major Greenwalt, and was at Gettysburg when Lee broke through the lines. He subsequently assisted in recruiting, acting in the capacity of First Lieutenant of Company C, Two Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In 1864 he was placed in charge of an Ambulance Corps at City Point, and was afterwards on detached service with the Army of the Potomac. In 1872 Mr. Eggers was a delegate from Kansas to the Republican National Convention which nominated Gen. Grant for the Presidency, and was at one time Chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee of his District in the west. He has been in several of the State Conventions and has served in the Congressional and County canvass. He was once elected Railroad Assessor; but, as the land of the railroad was changed after his election he never served in that capacity. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and has been connected with the I. O. O. F., and the A. F. & A. M. Mr. Eggers was married in North Topeka, April 6, 1882, to Olive A. Adams, of Bradford Co., Pa.

AVERY L. EMERY, of the firm of Emery Bros., manufacturers of galvanized iron cornice work, etc., was born in Thorntown, Boone Co., Ind., February 4, 1853. At a very early age he moved to Girard, Ill., where he lived until 1864 and then resided at Springfield, in the same State, until late in 1867, when he went to Richland, Wis., remaining there until 1871, then went to Chicago where he lived about one year, then spent one winter again in Wisconsin; afterward for ten months was in Arkansas; then returned to Wisconsin, where he continued to reside until he came to Kansas in March, 1880, residing in Butler and Elk counties until the spring of 1882, when he located in Topeka. He was in the employ here of W. A. L. Thompson until October 1, 1882, when he and his brother formed a copartnership for carrying on the manufacturing business in which they are now engaged Mr. Emery was married in Forest Township, Richland Co., Wis., December 5, 1878, to Luona M. Sandmire, a native of that county. They have one child—Mary Ella.

FRANK V. EMERY, of the firm of Emery Bros., manufacturers of galvanized iron cornice, dormer windows and window caps, tin roofing, etc. Mr. E. was born at Thorntown, Boone Co., Ind., December 21, 1848: from the age of nine years until 1864 he lived at Girard, Ill., afterward at Springfield, Ill., until 1868; he then went to Chicago where he learned the business of manufacturing cornices, etc., with Emery & McFarland, beginning work at $2 per day and finally commanding $4.50 per day. In the fall of 1874 he removed to Wisconsin, where he remained until he came to Kansas in 1880; locating first at Butler County, remaining there until he came to Topeka. He was married in Chicago in November, 1871, to Laura M. Hyde, a native of the city of New York, but was reared in Chicago from the age of two years. They have two children—George Hyde and Claude William.

JOHN S. EMERY, of the firm of Stevenson, Emery & Taft, is a native of Flemington County, N. J. He came to Kansas City, Mo., in 1876, and was for a year and a half a member of the dry-goods firm of Bullene, Moone & Emery of that city. In 1878 he came to Topeka, and is now a resident of that city. The firm of Taft, Emery & Co. commenced business in the spring of 1880, and continued under that firm-name until August 1, 1881, when the present firm of Stevenson, Emery & Taft was organized, composed of George T. Stevenson, buyer in New York, John S. Emery, Edwin A. Taft and John R. Peckham; the latter becoming a partner February 1, 1882. Their business is extensive, giving employment to about thirty clerks, and now amounting to about $200,000 per annum.

JOSEPH ENGELKE, North Topeka, blacksmith, came to Shawnee County, Kan., in 1860, and located on a farm. Came to North Topeka in 1874, and engaged in business with H. Feuske, and commenced for himself at his present location in 1880. Was born January 14, 1855, in Platte County, Mo. Came to Kansas when two years old. Is a member of Kaw Valley Lodge No. 20, A. O. U. W.

A. J. EWART, grocer, 107 Sixth avenue, Topeka, was born in Newton, Ind., in 1841; his parents moved to Greenup, Ill., in 1853; his early school life was passed at his own home, but he completed his education in Bloomington, Wesleyan University. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, Illinois Infantry; he served about six months, when he was discharged for disability; his father, William Ewart, was a farmer and mechanic, and is still living at Greenup, Ill. His mother died in 1851. Mr. Ewart attended medical lectures in Cincinnati in the Physiometrical College in that city; he soon after engaged in the mercantile business, but in January 1881, he sold out and removed to Topeka, where he established his present business. He was married in 1866 to Miss Sarah Cook, daughter of James Cook, formerly of Ohio, now deceased; they have six children, two sons and four daughters; the eldest, a daughter now sixteen, is attending the high school in Topeka.

JOHN E. FARMER, butcher, of the firm of Smith & Farmer, North Topeka, came to Topeka in 1876. Afterward worked for Fowler Bro's of the Anglo-American Packing and Provision Co., of Kansas City, about three years. Was born July 1, 1855, in Berkshire, England Remained in his native town until the age of 16, when he emigrated to America, settling in Chicago, where he worked at his trade. He has made three voyages to England since coming to America. He is a member of the I. O. G. T, Kansas Valley Lodge of Kansas City, and is a member of the Baptist Church.

H. W. FARNSWORTH was born in Brattleboro, Vt., October 13, 1816. He remained and was educated in his native town until he entered college at Williamston in 1836, from which institution he was graduated in 1840. After leaving College he went to Alabama and taught school until December, 1841, and then returned to New England and became Principal of the Female Academy in New London, Conn., retaining the position until March, 1855. He then engaged in the railroad business one year, and March 4, 1856, turned his steps toward the West, arriving at Lawrence, Kansas, May 9, 1856, and locating in Topeka a few days later. Mr. Farnsworth and partners built the first grist and saw mill which was constructed on the town site, running it until January, 1861, and retaining a third interest until 1864. He was a member of the first State Senate, representing the district comprising the counties of Jefferson, Jackson and Shawnee. In June, 1861, he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln agent for the Kansas Indians, and held that position until October 1866. December 1, 1866, he was appointed one of three special commissioners to inspect all the Kansas Indian tribes, and take deputations of the various tribes—about thirteen in all—to Washington, to effect treaties preparatory to the removal of the Indians from Kansas. During the years of his connection with Indian affairs, Mr. Farnsworth resided at the Indian agency house but on concluding his work in May 1867, removed his family to Topeka to the house he built in 1856, and in which he still resides. In March, 1869 he was appointed Postmaster of Topeka by Gen. Grant, and held that office four years. He was Mayor of the city one term He has always been prominently identified with the religious and educational interests of Topeka—being one of the founders and for many years a deacon of the Congregational Church, a trustee of Washburn College since its organization, and for several years a member of the school board, now and for many years its clerk. Mr. Farnsworth was married in Boston, Mass., March 17, 1842, to Delia T. Lerow, a native of Orange, Mass., who died June 5, 1850, leaving two children—Kate L., now Mrs. Carlos G. Akin, a widow of Topeka, and Mary A., now Mrs. Henry C. Akin, of Omaha, Neb. He was again married at New London, Conn., December 3, 1855, to Harriet A. Stoddard, of New London. They have five children—Will S., born in Topeka, September 10, 1856, Adaline L., born in June, 1858; James W., born in April, 1860, Colt L., born at Kansas Agency, April, 1863; Fred. C., born at Kansas Agency, April, 1866. Mr. Farnsworth is a mason of twenty-one years' standing, having been a member of Topeka Lodge No. 17 that number of years, and secretary since 1876.

J. W. FARNSWORTH was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., and in early life removed to Battle Creek, Mich., from whence he emigrated to Kansas in April, 1856, and located at Lawrence. In the following June he located in Topeka and commenced mercantile business, in which he has been continuously engaged with the exception of about eighteen months since that time, having carried on retail and wholesale crockery business since the spring of 1867. Mr. Farnsworth is a member of the Episcopal Church, and has been a member of the board of trustees of the Episcopal Female Seminary—now Bethany College—since its start. He has been several times a member of the board of aldermen, and for two or three terms president of the board.

G. W. FAUGHT, carpenter and foreman for Thomas V. Codington. Came to Kansas in 1878 and located in Morganville, Clay County, from Cincinnati, Ohio. Remained in Clay County one year and then came to Topeka, where he has since resided. Worked for the A. T. & S. F. railroad in the bridge and building department. Did business for himself in 1880-81, and since then has been in the employ of Mr. Codington. Since learning his trade has had the supervision of work and been foreman with the exception of about two years. Enlisted in the army in the fall of 1862 in Cox's Battery at Lexington, Ky Were on provost duty for about two months, when Smith and Morgan's forces made an attack on the city and his battery disbanded and the men dispersed, some going to Louisville and some to Cincinnati. Mr. Faught was among the latter, where he united with Col. Frank Woolford's (commonly known as "Little Frank") cavalry This command did good service and were always on the alert ready to strike the enemy when he least expected it. They met Morgan's forces at Cumberland Gap and repulsed them. At Knoxville they were ordered to Franklin and participated in the second fight. Went back to Cumberland Gap and at Green River repulsed Forrest and routed his forces. From there went to Winchester and on to Wild Cat, where they defeated the enemy, as also at Big Hill beyond Richmond. There met Smith's forces and were defeated. The force that Mr. Faught was with fell back to Covington and disbanded, Mr. Faught going to Cincinnati where he remained until coming to Kansas. At Wild Cat the rebel batteries were planted on the crest of a hill in the form of a crescent, with the Union forces in the ravine. Col Metcalf was ordered to silence the rebel batteries. He attempted it but failed. Col. Woolford was then asked if he could perform the perilous task. He replied that he didn't know, but would ask his men. The response to this call was a cheer and double quick march up the hill. Through smoke and dust, bushes, and over logs the dust-brown heroes drove everything before them until they reached the crest and planted the stars and stripes on the rebel works. But it was at an awful cost. Mr. Faught was in the thickest of this gallant and bloody charge, but his bosom friend, Dick Diamond, a gallant and brave man, was killed. The next day one of the rebel generals in command remarked: "There must have been a nest of wild cats in that Glen from the cries last night." Mr. Faught was born July 8 1835, at Harrisburg, Pa., and when three years of age removed to Woodford County where he remained until twenty-one years old, with his father, a contractor and builder. From there went to Lexington where he remained a short time, then went South, working at his trade in Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama for about three years when he returned to Lexington and was married in 1861 to Miss Anna E. Kidd, a native of Scott County, Ky. They have four children living: George W., Jennie W., Anna L. and John Mead. Is a member of Morton Lodge No. 155, I. O. O. F., Liberty, Ind., Warren Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M. Connorsville, Ind., and Damon Lodge No. 72 A. O. U. W., Cincinnati, Ohio. Is a member of the Christian Church of Topeka. Mr. Faught was a Democrat prior to the war, but since then has been a Republican.

S. A. FELTER, was born in Greene County, N. Y., December 6, 1833; he removed with his parents to Schoharie County, when about five years old, and resided on a farm, attending district school in winter, and working in summer, until 1848, at which time he was apprenticed to the printing business in Bainbridge, Chenango Co., N. Y. After serving his time, he left the printing office on account of ill health, and in 1852 entered the Gilbertsville Academy as a student, where he remained until 1856, teaching school, during his vacations; he then entered the State Normal School at Trenton, N. J., and after graduating from that institution in the winter of 1857, accepted the position of principal of the training school connected with the New Jersey State Normal School, at Beverly, N J He resigned this position in 1859, to accept a position in the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1861, he wrote and published the first of Felter's Series of Arithmetics, followed by a second volume in 1862, and a third in 1863 receiving an honorary degree of A. M., from the faculty of Princeton College N. J He was married in October, 1863, in Gilbertsville, Chenango Co., N. Y., to Miss Lizzie Berndige; his wife died the following October, and he married in December, 1866, Miss Kate Nash, of New York, who died October 8, 1867, leaving an infant son. Mr. Felter resigned his position in the Polytechnic Institute on account of ill health, and spent the winter of 1869-70, in traveling in the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, examining the district school system of those States; he came to Kansas in July, 1870, and during the following winter taught district school in Shawnee County; he accepted a position in the State Department of Public Instruction as assistant, during the incumbency of Hon. D. M. McCarty, which he held during the term of Hon. John Fraser, and which he resigned in 1876. The following year he commenced the publication of Felter's Elements of Bookkeeping, and has also since, in Kansas, completely re-written Felter's entire series of mathematical works. He was married to Miss Lizzie Thompson, in April, 1876; in 1878, he commenced the school supply business in Topeka, under the name of Western School Supply Company, admitting Z. F. Riley, as partner, in 1879. The company publish school cards, and deal in school furniture and books, making a specialty of blackboards and furnishing school district libraries.

WILLIAM H. FERNALD, of the firm Fernald Bros. Marble and Granite Works, 157 and 159 Quincy street, was born in Lafayette, Ind., in 1856; his father, Holmes Fernald, an architect, is still living at the age of sixty-seven years; his grandfather, Benjamin Fernald, is also living at the advanced age of 100 years; he is a veteran of the war of 1812. William Fernald came to this State in 1867, settling in Topeka; he was educated at the Topeka high school, graduating in 1879; he was married to Miss Elva Moore, daughter of D. H. Moore, Esq., one of the first settlers of Topeka, coming here in 1855. Mr. Fernald has made a tablet for the Washington monument now being erected at Washington, D. C. It is contributed by the State Historical Society; it is made of the Safford stone of Safford Station in this State, on the Sante Fe road; it is inscribed with the word "Kansas" in raised letters, a shield of the State, or coat of arms, with the time of the Territorial organization and the date of the admission of Kansas as a State.

WILLIAM R. FISH, proprietor of China Tea Store and Topeka Steam Coffee and Spice Mills, was born in Jefferson County, Ind. in 1843, where he lived until 1859, when he settled in Mattoon, Ill., where he was in the grocery business twelve years. His father, Marshall G. Fish, died in 1855. Mr. Fish came to Topeka in 1881 and established the business already mentioned, which is the only one of the kind in the State. He carries a very large stock and buys his goods direct from the importers in New York. He has twenty-eight varieties of teas and sixteen grades of coffee. He has facilities for roasting and grinding a ton of coffee a day, as well as grinding a thousand pounds of spices. Mr. Fish was married to Miss Sarah Neavill, of Kinmundy, Ill., in 1870. They have one son. Mr. Fish enlisted in 1862 in the Eighty-eighth Illinois, called the Second Chicago Board of Trade Regiment. He served three years and was in eighteen general engagements, and was wounded before Atlanta. He was mustered out of service in 1865 at Chicago. He is now a member of the Gen. Rice Post, G. A R.

J. J. FISHER, register of United States land office, was born near Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio, February 5, 1823. He lived in his native town until September, 1848, at that time removed to Peru, Miami Co., Ind., where he engaged in the manufacture of carriages, wagons, plows, etc., and remained until he migrated to Kansas in November, 1867, and located at Topeka where he has since resided. He was engaged in the restaurant business about two years and afterward in real estate, being appointed register of United States land office in January, 1882, which office he still retains. Mr. Fisher was married at Lancaster, Ohio, August 31, 1845, to Sarah A. McFarlin, a native of Maryland. Of their four children but one is living, George W. John Wesley died at the age of eighteen years; Benjamin F. at the age of five years and Sarah A. at the age of thirteen months. George W., son of J. J. Fisher, was born at Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio, January 21, 1847, and with the family removed to Indiana in 1848. He enlisted in Company A. One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, May 4, 1864, and was discharged September 22, 1864. He again enlisted January 26, 1865, in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served until September 19, 1865; was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn. He was educated at the public schools of Indiana and at Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., and immigrated to Kansas January 8, 1868. He has been mainly engaged in real estate business since his residence in Topeka, and is now employed as clerk for the register and receiver of the United States land office in that city.

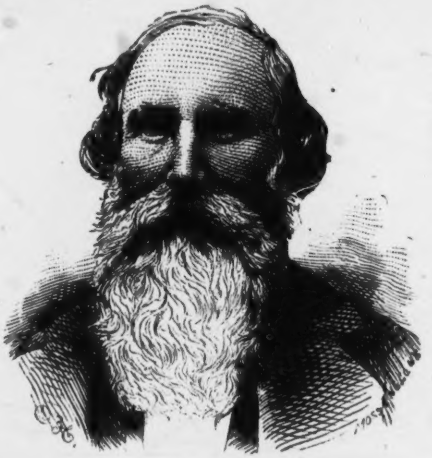

J. J. Fisher

D. H. FORBES, dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware; was born at Westboro, Mass., January 3, 1851; lived in his native town until 1865, then went to Boston, Mass., and staid until 1868 when he removed to Kansas City, Mo., where he was employed in the hardware store of his brother until 1872, when he came to Topeka, where he has since been engaged in his present business. He was married in Topeka, March 4, 1873, to Celeste McAfee, daughter of Hon. J. B. McAfee; she is a native of Maryland, but was reared in Kansas from infancy. They have two children—Lee Clinton and Henry Trowbridge. Mr. Forbes is a member of the Congregational Church.

HON. CASSIUS G. FOSTER, Judge of the United States District Court, located at Atchison on his first arrival in Kansas in 1859 and remained a resident of that city, engaged in the practice of law until his appointment as Judge of the United States District Court in March, 1874. During the years of his residence in Atchison he was a member of the State senate of 1863-84; served as Mayor of Atchison in 1867. He removed to Topeka in March, 1879. Judge Foster was born in the town of Webster, Monroe Co., N. Y., January 22, 1837. He commenced his legal studies at Rochester, N. Y., and continued them at Le Roy, remaining at the latter place a year and a half. He was admitted to the bar at Batavia, N. Y., in 1859. He was married at Lawrence, Kansas, September, 1878, to Angie V. Ludington, a native of Massachusetts, her parents afterwards becoming residents of Lawrence. Judge and Mrs. Foster have buried one child and now have an infant daughter.

FREEMAN R. FOSTER, farmer, P. O. Topeka, was born in Crawford County, Penn., April 1, 1832; his father, Robert F. Foster, had been in the war of 1812, and, although advanced in years, served for three months in the Federal army during the rebellion. Mr. Foster located in Lawrence, Kas., in November, 1854, and joined the Topeka settlers the following month, locating on 150 acres of land situated on the headwaters of the Little Shunganunga five miles south of Topeka on the Burlingame road where he still resides. He has devoted his attention for many years to breeding and raising stock, and at present he has about seventy-five head of cattle (thoroughbred to Short-horn), twenty horses and colts (the latter from American mares by Norman horses), and 200 hogs. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered out in 1863. He participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Chancellorsville, and afterwards in the Kansas militia in the "Big Blue." August 13, 1857, in Crawford County, Penn., he married Miss Martha E. Bowman, by whom he has three children living. Mr. Foster was Township Trustee from 1869 to 1873, and represented Shawnee County in the Legislature in 1874-'75. He is a charter member of Topeka Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., and by his untiring energy and well known integrity has contributed much towards the welfare of his adopted State.

J. H. FOUCHT, was born near Crossville Perry Co., Ohio, March 17, 1846. He acquired his education in the common schools of the county and at Hedelburg College at Tiffin, Ohio. In March, 1879 he moved to Topeka and for the succeeding five years was engaged in teaching in Shawnee and Jefferson counties. He then embarked in grain business, which he continued about three years, the firm being Keever & Foucht, and next started a hardware business in North Topeka, which he still continues; being also interested in mining and smelting in Colorado; the companies with which he is connected being the Sabbath Rest Mining Co., and Vulcan Smelting Co. He is director and treasurer of the mining, and stockholder in the smelting company. Mr. F. was a member of the last Kansas House of Representatives, and has been a member of the Topeka School Board three years. Also a member of the Congregational Church and Orders of A. F. & A. M., and K. of H. He was married in Topeka, February, 1877, to Julia E. Dutton, a native of New York, and daughter of M. R. Dutton, one of the early settlers of Kansas. They have one child living, Mabel, born October, 1877.

C. M. FOULKS, claim agent Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., was born in Mansfield, Richland Co. Ohio, August 29, 1844. He was educated in his native town in 1862; he enlisted in Company C One Hundred and Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war the last year of his service being attached to the Adjutant General' office. In 1867 he moved to Kansas, locating in Emporia, where he engaged in clerking about two years; he then commenced business on his own account in Eldorado, Kan., where he remained five years, thence moving to Osage City, where he continued to engage in mercantile business about four years longer. After an interval spent in mining in Colorado, he became connected in January, 1881, with the A. T. & S. F. R. R., holding the position of right of way agent, with headquarters at Topeka; was appointed to present position in July, 1882. Mr. Foulks is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

JOHN FREEMAN, shoemaker, came to Kansas in 1870 from Canada; was born in 1807, in Prince Edwards County, Va.; lived there until he was about twenty years of age, and removed to Monroe, Walton Co., Ga., where he remained nine or ten years, and went to Indianapolis. He was for five years janitor of Henry Ward Beecher's church at Indianapolis Mr. Freeman has an eventful history. While he was living at Indianapolis, and in the year 1853, Pleasant Ellington, a citizen of Missouri, came there and claimed him as his slave, and instituted suit accordingly, stating that Freeman had escaped from him while he (Ellington) was a resident of Kentucky. He then caused the imprisonment of Freeman for sixty-eight days, during most of which time the United States Marshal required of the prisoner three dollars per day for guarding him, positively refusing to take bail, in any amount, though offered to the amount of half a million. An offer was made by Freeman's friends to buy him, but this was rejected by the claimant. Freeman was put to the expense of sending to Georgia for witnesses to prove that he was a free man. Notwithstanding this clear evidence of the prisoner's freedom, Ellington persisted in urging his claim, which made it necessary to call other witnesses from Alabama and Kentucky. At last Freeman was discharged, and gained his case, but found himself ruined in property; for he had not only been deprived of his property for a time, but had been obliged to meet the expense of calling the necessary witnesses from a great distance. By his industry and economy, Freeman had acquired a little property, but this was pledged for the security of his notes, given to pay the expenses of his trial—witnesses and attorney fees. His case was laid before a generous public, and by liberal contributions he was finally enabled to pay his debts and save his property. He was married in Indianapolis, Ind., to Letitia Draper, who at that time was living with Mr. Beecher's family. Is a member of the Fourth Baptist Church of Topeka, which he built and furnished out of his own private means. Have five children—Henry, John, Jr Elijah, Martha, and Harriet. Two of the boys are farming, and one is in the employ of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. Miss Hattie E. Freeman, Mr. F.'s youngest daughter, is a graduate of the Topeka High School, and expects to make teaching her profession.

A. M. FULLER is a native of Oquawka, Henderson Co., Ill., where he was born, November 26, 1843, and lived until April, 1861. At that time he enlisted in Company F, Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, a three-months regiment; and when the regiment was reorganized, re-enlisted in Company E of the same regiment. He participated in the various engagements in which his regiment had a part, and was mustered out July 12, 1865. In the following month he engaged in grain business at Lodi, Kane Co., Ill., where he remained until he migrated to Kansas. He located at Topeka in December, 1869, and after doing carpenter work six months, crossed the river and ran the implement establishment of Isaac Morris, at North Topeka, for a year. He was then with Crawford, Gorham & Stone one year, with W. W. Campbell & Bro. a year, and then for six years was in the employ of the Moline Plow Co., as traveling salesman in Kansas, southern Nebraska, and north Missouri. February 1, 1879, he engaged in agricultural implement business in Topeka, which he still continues. Mr. Fuller was City Treasurer from April, 1881, to April, 1882, resigning his position at that time. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and G. A. R. He was married at Lodi, Kane Co., Ill., December 18, 1868, to Susie B. Gardner, a native of Illinois, by whom he has one child, Augusta L.

W. W. GAVITT was born in Delaware County, Ohio, February 9, 1840. He completed his school education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, in 1861. Traveled in the interest of the I. O. O. F. for five years. Located in Topeka, Kan., in 1869. He is classed among the successful business men of Topeka. He commenced the real estate and loan business in the spring of 1869, Mr. Edwin Scott becoming his partner in 1870. August 1, 1874, the real estate branch of their business was given up, and the business changed to that of banking. Their business is large and remunerative. They have just completed the finest business block in the city. One of the business rooms will be used by the firm as a banking house. Mr. Gavitt is connected, either as a director or stockholder, in several important enterprises.

ALBERT GANDY, merchant tailor, 206 Kansas avenue, was born in Newburg, W. Va., in 1851. His parents removed to Troy, Iowa, and he was educated in the schools of that State. He went to West Virginia in 1869, learned his trade and then returned to Danville, Ill., and worked as journeyman until 1871. From that time until 1873 he was in Bloomington, Ill., and then in Champaign until 1876 when he removed to Newton, Kansas, and established himself in the merchant tailoring business, continuing until 1881, when he came to Topeka, and engaged in the same business. Mr. Gandy's father is living in Cuba, Mo. His mother died in 1853. He has four brothers; two, Charles and Lafayette, are in Missouri; the others, William and Francis, are in Iowa. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 40; of Topeka. Mr. Gandy has established a first-class reputation in the business which he follows, and is a successful and energetic young man. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Topeka. He was married in 1881 to Miss Addie Morgan, of Danville, Ill. They have two children.

L. B. GARLINGHOUSE, Section 29, P. O. Topeka. Farmer, nurseryman and horticulturist and broom manufacturer, also raises fine stock; has at present forty head of cattle, eighty acres all improved on his place, and forty acres in Williamsport Township. Manufactures brooms largely and ships by the car-load. Has an orchard of forty acres of the finest kinds of fruit, 3,000 apple, 800 peach, 75 pear and 75 cherry trees. Also raises fine Norman horses. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1870, locating on this place. Has held the position as director on school board for two years. Born in Licking County, Ohio, April 26, 1844, and came from his native place to his present farm. He was married November 17, 1867, to Miss Matilda Hanawalt, whose father, George Hanawalt, was a celebrated Methodist preacher in central Ohio for fifty years. Her father and mother are deceased. They have six children—Elbannis C., Orestes L., Almina T., George L., Lewis F. and Nellie A. Both Mr. and Mrs. G are teachers of music and are fine musicians, both vocal and instrumental, and both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE GEIGER was born in Harrisburg, Pa., January 11, 1811, and remained a resident of his native State and city until 1832. He then removed to Circleville, Ohio, and lived in Pickaway and Franklin counties, in that State, until he migrated to Kansas in April, 1866. Soon after his removal to Kansas, Mr. Geiger located with his family at the new town of Ellsworth, being a member of the original Town Company. While there Mr. G. engaged extensively in building and dealing in town lots, erecting seven buildings during his two years residence in the town, although at that time building lumber was worth $100 per 1,000 feet, and not easily procured at that. He was also, during these years, engaged in mercantile business and serving as the first Postmaster of Ellsworth, the business of the office increasing during his incumbency from $1 per month to $100 per month. He was twice appointed Probate Judge of Ellsworth County, but never qualified for that office. March 4, 1868, he removed to Topeka and was engaged in mercantile business in that city until 1874, nearly all the years of his life from the age of twelve until 1874 having been devoted to that branch of business. Mr. Geiger was married at Martin's Ferry, Belmont Co., Ohio, June 17, 1852, to Mrs. Rebecca C. (Wallace) McGrath, a native of Harrisburg, Pa. They have buried two sons—John, aged two years and eight months, and George, aged four years. Their surviving children are Mary, now Mrs. Charles S. Lee, of Kansas City, Mo.; Fannie, now Mrs. Dr. A. H. Thompson, of Topeka, and Malvina E., now Mrs. A. T. Rodgers, of Topeka.

T. B. GEORGE, real estate dealer, was born in Charleston, S. C., February 21, 1826, and subsequently lived in Louisiana and Ohio, emigrating from Stark County, in the latter State, to Kansas in December, 1878. He entered the army in April, 1861, and served in the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry until October 24, 1864, being the adjutant of the regiment from April 6, 1862, with rank of Captain. He started as Orderly Sergeant and was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Company K, October 25, 1861; to First Lieutenant May 13, 1862, and to Captain September 30, 1864, being never absent from his command a day during his term of service. After the close of the war he lived four years in New Orleans. He was married at Massillon, Ohio, March 21, 1863, to Anna J Jarvis, a native of Lewis County, N. Y. She died August 1, 1875, at Columbus, O. He married Nancy A. Stone, at Cleveland, Ohio, in April, 1879. Mr. George is a member of A. F. & A. M. and of G. A. R.

W. B. GIBSON, M. D., was born at Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, February 14, 1838, that place remaining his home until the spring of 1860. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College in the class of 1860 and located at Morrison's Bluff, near Clarkville, Ark., where he remained from April, 1860, to April, 1861. He then returned to his native town and entered the army as contract surgeon about a month later. During the summer of 1862 he was post surgeon at Camp Piqua, and subsequently served as assistant surgeon of the Ninety-Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being on detached service in the hospitals of the Army of the Cumberland until July, 1863, when he rejoined his regiment, of which he was commissioned surgeon in September, 1863. In August, 1864, he was commissioned surgeon of the First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. Made the march to the sea with Sherman's army and was finally discharged in June, 1865. In October of the same year he emigrated to Kansas and remained at Leavenworth until the spring of 1866, when he located at Springdale, Leavenworth County, and resided there until May, 1873, at which time he removed to Topeka, his present home. Dr. Gibson has been coroner of Shawnee County since January, 1876; also member of the Board of Education since 1877, chairman of the committee on teachers; also served as chairman of the building committee since 1879; and secretary of the Board of Pension Examiners since 1878. He was married in October, 1865, to Ada M. Barlow, a native of Dayton, Ohio, and a resident of Piqua from the age of ten years. They have two children—Bessie S., born June 23, 1871, and Fred D., born November 21, 1874. Dr. Gibson is a member of the State and Eastern District Medical Society; also of the A. F. & A. M., and is surgeon in the G. A. R.

JAMES I. GILBERT was born and passed his early childhood in Hardin County, Ky. When he was three years of age, his parents moved to Prairie du Chien, Wis., and that place remained his home until he was twenty-one. He then went to the headwaters of Red River, at Red Lake, and traded with the Indians two years, and afterwards, for five years, with the Indians and lumbermen at Lake Pippin. He raised the Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry in 1861, which was mustered into the service in October of that year, and was in command of the regiment, until he was promoted to Brigadier General at the Battle of Nashville, being placed in command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. At Mobile he was brevetted Major General, but remained in command of his brigade until he was mustered out after the close of the war. The first army service in which Gen. Gilbert was engaged was at Mill Lax, Minn., a short Indian campaign of eighteen days. He was then ordered to Cairo, Ill., and soon after reported to Gen. Sherman, at Memphis, and took part in the Mississippi campaign, being among the first to enter Holly Springs with his troops. He participated in the battles of Fort Drusa, La., Alexandria, Pleasant Hill, in which he was wounded, and lost 515 men; Marksville Plains, Old Oaks, Atachafalaya Bayou, after which he was ordered back to Memphis, and subsequently with the command of Gen. A. A. Smith, fought and whipped Forrest, at Tupelo; then the battle of Nashville, after which he was promoted to Brigadier General; and finally at Mobile, where he took a prominent part in the gallant and daring charge which resulted in the capture of Fort Blakely, and where he was brevetted Major General. After the close of the war, he returned to Iowa, and located at Burlington, where he was engaged in the lumber business until 1876, when he went to Colorado and embarked in mining operations. He removed to Topeka in January, 1882, and is now a resident of that city, having started a wholesale and retail grocery house, February 9, 1882. Gen. Gilbert was married at Stillwater, Minn., November 6, 1848, to Susan A. Samson, a native of New Hampshire. Their only child, John W., is in business with his father. The General is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the G. A. R.

GEORGE T. GILMORE was born in Yellow Springs, Greene Co., Ohio, March 5, 1851, and resided in his native town until he removed to Topeka, Kan., in June, 1871. He was educated at Antioch College, and after leaving that institution, was connected with his father for two years in the mercantile business. In 1871, he accepted a situation as clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, of Kansas. He served for six years as Secretary of the Shawnee County Republican Central Committee, and was a member of the City Council, representing the Third Ward of the city of Topeka in that body. In 1879, he was promoted to the office of Assistant Secretary of State, and held that position until January 9, 1882, when he assumed the duties of the office of County Clerk of Shawnee County, to which position he had been elected November 7, 1881. Mr. Gilmore was married at Yellow Springs, Ohio, June 15, 1876, to Mary Ellen Anderson. Phelps A. and Mary A. are their two children.

J. C. GORDON immigrated to Kansas in November, 1854, and remained at Lawrence until March 1855, when he removed to Topeka, and commenced mercantile business there the following May. He was associated with Asaph Allen, under the firm name of Allen & Gordon, until 1856, when Mr. Allen sold his interest to G. F. Gordon, and the firm became Gordon Bros. In 1859, J. C. Gordon sold out to his brother, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1863, at which time he rented the old Topeka House, on the present site of the Government building, corner of Kansas avenue and Fifth street, and kept it one year. In 1864, he remodeled and changed his little store on Kansas avenue, just below Fourth street, into a hotel of fifteen rooms, which he enlarged, in 1880, to a fine hotel of ninety-five rooms, and sold in June, 1881, for $52,000. In 1881-82, he erected a fine residence in this city, which he afterwards sold, and in June, 1882, commenced the construction of his new hotel on the corner of Ninth and Kansas avenue. Mr. Gordon was born May 13, 1831, at Rushford, Allegany Co., N. Y., where he lived until he moved to Kansas. He was married in Topeka, August 4, 1857, to Mary F. Fellows, a resident of Topeka since 1855, and a native of New York State. They have two children—Maria, now Mrs. James A. Troutman, and Anna. Mr. Gordon is a charter member of Topeka Lodge, No. 17, A., F. & A. M.

WILLIAM C. GARVEY, local freight and ticket agent, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in June, 1848. He moved to Kansas in August, 1855, with his mother, his father, C. C. Garvey, having preceded them some months. The family settled in Topeka, where he engaged in mercantile and real estate business many years. Was a prominent Free-state man in the early days. The subject of our sketch was educated in the district and high schools. Became connected with the A., T. & S. F. R.R. in 1874, holding a position in the general offices. Was appointed agent at Topeka in 1876, three years later being transferred to Denver, Col.; from there was sent to Winfield, Kan., and in October, 1881, was again appointed agent at Topeka. He was married in Winfield, Kan., April 14, 1880, to Miss Maggie, daughter of J. N. Dever, Esq., one of the first settlers in that section. They have one child—Edward B. Mr. G. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Is also a member of the A., F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W. of Topeka.

R. B. GEMMELL, superintendent of telegraphs, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., April 27, 1839, and received his education in the district schools. In 1854 he became connected with the Pennsylvania Railway Company, at first being engaged in the telegraphing department. After holding various positions in the service of this company, was finally appointed train master of the middle division, having headquarters at Harrisburg and Altoona. He resigned in 1866, and removed to Kansas to take the position of chief clerk and superintendent of telegraphs on the K. P. R. R., three years later being appointed general freight and ticket agent of the same road, with headquarters at Lawrence, retaining this position until 1872. The next two years he devoted to stock raising and other occupations. In 1874 he was appointed superintendent of the Lawrence & Southwestern R. R., now known as the Carbondale branch of the K. P. R. R. Became connected with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., June 1, 1875, as chief clerk of the general freight department. Was appointed to present position July 1, 1878. Mr. Gemmell is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a very prominent member of the Y. M. C. A., being at the present time president of the Y. M. C. A. of Topeka, and chairman of the State Executive Committee.

FRANK B. GIFFORD, son of Charles M. and Elizabeth (Buckley) Gifford, was born in Irving, Marshall Co., Kan., August 12, 1860. Only lived in his native place until he was a year or two old, then his parents located at Manhattan, living there five or six years, afterwards locating where they now reside, on what is known as "Elmwood Stock Farm" in Madison Township, Davis County, one of the finest places in the county. Frank left home when he was eighteen years of age, and engaged in lumber business, with which he has since been connected, at present with the Kansas Lumber Co., at Topeka.

FRY W. GILES, one of the first proprietors and founders of Topeka, traces his ancestry in unbroken line to John Giles, who came from England and settled in Massachusetts as early as 1634. He was the son of John and Lydia Giles and was born in Littleton, Grafton Co., N. H., May 30, 1819. He was bred on a farm, enjoying the educational advantages of the schools in the vicinity of his home. At the age of fifteen years he left home, went to Webster, Merrimac Co., N. H., and entered the store of Wyatt Boyden, a merchant of that place, to whom he was indentured until the age of twenty-one years. Mr. Boyden was an intelligent merchant, but a strict, not to say hard, master, and under his tuition young Giles acquired the exact and methodical business habits which have characterized his subsequent successful business career. His apprenticeship being ended at the age of twenty-one, he made what at that time would be deemed a quite extensive tour of observation through New England and New York, prior to deciding on a permanent location. He finally, at the age of twenty-two, first embarked in business for himself at Littleton, N. H., where he opened a general store and dealt considerably in real estate. He was fairly successful and continued there in business until June 1, 1854, at which time he first came West, spending the summer of that year in Chicago. The exciting reports of the border ruffian efforts to capture Kansas for slavery, and the plots of Stringfellow and his co-adjutors to overwhelm the anti-slavery settlers at the ballot-box, instead of intimidating Mr. Giles, impelled him to go to Kansas with the determination to cast his lot with the then oppressed and outraged minority of Free-state settlers, and with them to fight the unequal battle for freedom. He accordingly came to Kansas, arriving at Kansas City on the steamboat "Genoa," the last boat up the Missouri, on one of the last days of November, 1854. Daniel H. Horne, T. G. Thornton, Timothy McIntire, Jonas E. Greenwood, George F. Crow, William C. Linaker, L. G. Cleaveland, and S. A. Clark, started with Mr. Giles, on foot, for Lawrence, which point they reached December 2. Here a party was formed of which Mr. Giles was one to go further up the river to examine the merits of the locality where Topeka now stands, as to its advantages as the site of a future town. Here the party arrived on Monday evening, December 4, 1854, and being pleased with the locality, on the following morning, organized a town company, and decided there to "build a city," which has since grown to be the capital and leading city of Kansas. The details of the early settlement of the town are given in their proper historical connection. Mr. Giles was one of the original founders of Topeka, where he has ever since resided, being intimately identified with every stage and phase of its growth, from its earliest infancy to the present time. He was the first postmaster, appointed in 1855. He early saw the necessity, in the disorder that prevailed, of preserving some accurate record of the various claims and transfers of land titles until some recognised authority might be established He accordingly took upon himself, gratuitously, the thankless task of keeping a private record of all land conveyances made in Topeka, which record was afterwardlegalized by act of the Legislature, and adopted as a part of the records of the county. No higher endorsement of the business foresight and acknowledged mercantile honesty and accuracy of Mr. Giles could be evinced than that shown in the above. He was elected by the Free-state party, in 1857, to the office of County Recorder and County Clerk, which office he filled until 1860. At that time he turned his energies more strictly to business pursuits. He was a Notary Public, was extensively engaged in the important trust of settling or administering on estates, was the leading conveyancer of the city, an express agent, dealt largely in real estate, and during the closing years of the war attended to the prosecution, or obtaining, of soldiers' claims. During this time no man in Topeka was so nearly acknowledged as the fiduciary agent of the whole community as he. June 1, 1864, Mr. Giles commenced the business of banking, thus becoming the first banker in Topeka. In 1866 he entered into a co-partnership with C. W. Jewell, and continued the banking business under the firm name of F. W. Giles & Co., until April 1, 1872, at which time he, with associates, organized the Topeka National Bank, he becoming the president of the bank which succeeded to the business of his firm. He continued its president until it was succeeded by the *Topeka State Bank*, which traces its lineage to the modest but sound little banking house established in 1864, and its parentage to Mr. Giles, the first banker of Topeka, who founded it. Nearly the whole business life of Mr. Giles has been spent in Topeka, and he is closely and honorably identified with nearly every enterprise that has been an important element in its moral or material progress and prosperity. In the multiplicity of his business cares he has ever found time and seized opportunities to identify himself with all public movements for the establishment of a high grade of schools, the fostering of religious organizations, and the encouragement of benevolent institutions in the community in which he still lives, enjoying the respect and esteem which his unostentatious work justly merits. Mr. Giles was married to Miss Caroline A. Fellows, daughter of Capt. Moses Fellows and Mehitable (Eastman) Fellows, July 10, 1844.

J. F. GODDARD, traffic manager Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Was born in

Plymouth County, Mass., January 10, 1843. He was educated in the district and high schools of his native State. In 1857 commenced clerking in mercantile establishments in Boston, Mass., in which occupation he continued until the breaking out of the late war. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Forty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. After a few months service was detailed to service in the Quartermaster's Department of North Carolina, remaining in this department until 1867, the last two years as civil clerk. After a short interval spent in Colorado he settled in Chicago, Ill. In 1868 he received a clerkship in the general offices of the C.B.& Q.R.R. Was appointed assistant freight agent January 1, 1872. During the years 1874 and 1875 held the position of general freight agent of the Hannibal & St. Joe R. R., in the latter year returning to the C. B. & Q. R. R., when after acting a few months as claim agent he was reappointed to his old position. First became connected with the A. T. & S. F. R. R. July 1, 1878, as general freight agent, being appointed to present position December 1, 1882.

A. GOLDSTANDT & BRO., dealers in clothing and gents' furnishings, carry the most elegant stock of clothing to be found in the West. Although having been located at Topeka but a little over a year they have made for themselves an enviable reputation for square dealing. Representations made by this firm can be relied on implicitly. There are few merchant tailors who are capable of getting up as fine suits as can be obtained at this establishment. Their line of furnishing goods, hats, caps, etc., has been selected with the same attention to the requirements of the people. This firm also carries on a large dry goods and clothing store at Wamego, where they have been doing a lucrative business for several years.

I. E. GORHAM was born near Avon, Fulton Co., Ill., December 14, 1839. He lived in his native town until 1865, when he went to Odell, Ill., and there resided until he came to Kansas, and located in Topeka, December, 1870. He engaged in fire insurance business, in which he still continues January, 1871; also, in the sale of agricultural implements, which business he has continued until the present time. R. J. Hulett is now associated with him, under the firm name of Gorham & Hulett. Mr. Gorham is a strong Republican, having been identified with the party ever since he was of age. For several years he has been Chairman of the Sixty-fourth District Republican Committee. He is a member of I. O. O. F. Mr. Gorham was married near Avon, January 9, 1861, to Eliza A. Patterson, of Union County, Pa. Their three sons died in infancy, their only living child being Jennie.

GEORGE C. GRAVES, attorney at law, was born in the province of Saxony, Prussia, September 2, 1830, and came to America with his parents in 1848, locating in Rochester, N. Y. He acquired his education in Germany and America, and finished his law studies in Rochester. In 1853 he settled in Des Moines, Iowa, where he practiced law until August 29, 1861, when he raised Company D, Second Iowa Cavalry, and entered the service as Captain of that company. He re-enlisted as a veteran, and was made Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, being commissioned Colonel just before leaving the army, November, 1865. He participated in all the engagements of the Second Iowa Cavalry, at New Madrid, Corinth, Iuka, etc., and was at one time in command of the entire brigade to which he was attached. After leaving the army he engaged in practice at Memphis, Shelby Co., Tenn., where he remained until 1573, then removed to Omaha, Neb., thence to Topeka, Kan., February 13, 1882, where he now resides engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Graves was married in Rochester, N. Y., October, 1853, to Sarah A. Myrick, a native of New York State, who died in 1866, leaving one son, Charles W. At Omaha, January, 1878, he was married to Miss Julia M. Werklein.

HON. JOHN P GREER, attorney at law, came to Kansas, September 22, 1856, and after remaining a few days at Leavenworth, came to Topeka, and bought a claim one and one-half miles west of Tecumseh, and engaged in farming. In 1857 he went to Tecumseh and opened a law office there, which he removed to Topeka in 1861, but still resided at his farm, which he afterwards rented, and built a house in the city for the residence of his family. Judge Greer published the *Topeka Tribune*, the first daily paper issued in the city, in 1861, being editor at that time. It passed into other hands, and in 1865 he purchased the office and again published the paper about two years, being editor-in-chief, with A. L. Williams as associate editor a portion of the time. In 1869 he was appointed American Consul to Matamoras, Mexico, where he remained a little over a year, and was then obliged to resign his position on account of ill health, occasioned by the climate. Judge Greer was a member of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, and of the last Territorial Legislature. He was twice elected to the office of Probate Judge, and held district court between the terms of Gilchrist and Morton, being appointed by the governor to fill the position. He was a member of Gov Robinson's staff, with rank of Colonel, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and many minor local offices. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, October 21, 1824, and educated in the schools of his native town. In 1849 he graduated from the law department of the University of Indiana, but commenced practice at Troy, Miami County, before he entered that institution. He was admitted to the bar of the Tenth Judicial District of Indiana in 1846, and after leaving the law school was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of United States Court. In 1846 he removed to Bluffton, Wells Co., Ind., and remained there until he came to Kansas. He was married in Milton, Miami Co., Ohio, June 22, 1845 to Elizabeth Patty, a native of Miami County. Judge Greer served in the Second Kansas Militia (Col. Veale's regiment), during the Price Raid, and was badly wounded at the battle of the Blue. Judge and Mrs. Greer have two grandchildren—the children of his son, Elbridge Greer, who was Assistant Secretary of State at the time of his death, which occurred in 1874. Elbridge Greer was Captain of Company I, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Infantry, serving a little more than three years.

JOHN GREIF, cigar manufacturer, came to Kansas in September, 1864, and located at Leavenworth, remaining in that city until 1879. He then moved to Topeka, and commenced the manufacture of cigars, in which he is still engaged, employing ten men in his factory now, and only four in 1879. He is a native of Germany, born November 29, 1845. He came to America in 1863, and lived in Michigan prior to his removal to Kansas. He was married in Chicago October 16, 1870, to Miss Minnie A. Rode, a native of Germany. They have three children—Frank J., Emma M. and Leo M. Mr. Greif is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Topeka Lodge, No. 17.

W. H. GRIFFITH came to Topeka in May, 1869. Has been principally engaged in contracting and building until March 1, 1882, since which time he has been engaged in the lumber trade. He has also considerable real estate in the city. He was born July 29, 1843, near Saltillo, Perry Co., Ohio, and lived in Perry and Muskingum counties until 1862, when he enlisted in the Sixth Independent Company First Ohio Sharpshooters, and continued in the service until June, 1865, never receiving a wound or being captured, but returned safely home, where he remained until February 18, 1868, when he was married near New Lexington, Perry County, to Sarah M. DeLong, of the same place. They have buried one son, who died May 9, 1878, aged nine years, and have two children living—Lottie and Birdie, ages, ten and five respectively. Mr. G. is a member of Orient Lodge, No. 51, A. F. & A. M., of Kansas.

JOHN W. GRIFFITH located at Topeka in April, 1868, and was for four years employed as a carpenter, and then until November, 1878, in contracting. He then engaged in lumber business, which he continued alone, except during a few months, until October 15, 1882, when he was made General Manager of the Kansas Lumber Company, at Topeka. Mr. G. has been a member of the Topeka School Board two years, Alderman of the Third ward since April, 1881, and President of the Common Council since May, 1882. He was born near Saltillo, Perry Co., Ohio, June 28, 1841. In 1857 he moved to Hopewell, Muskingum Co., Ohio, and resided there until he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the service July 28, 1861. He was wounded in the attack on Atlanta, July 20, 1864, and mustered out July 29, at Columbus, Ohio. He returned to Hopewell after leaving the army and was married in Madison Township, Perry Co., Ohio, November 16, 1865, to Sarah Dilts, a native of Madison Township. They have one child—Mabel D. Mr. G. is a member of G. A. R. and I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM RILEY GRIFFITH was born May 8, 1820, in Tippecanoe County, Ind. His father, James Griffith, was a minister of the United Brethren Church. He received the rudiments of an education at the district school near his father's farm, about six miles from Lafayette. In 1843 he entered Asbury University, and graduated in 1847. On the 24th day of December, of that year, he was married to Margaret Landes, and was soon after called to Otterbein, Ohio, to take charge of the university of that name which had been recently founded there, and of which he became first President. In September, 1850, the ravages of cholera having spread terror throughout the neighborhood, the faculty of Otterbein University determined to temporarily close its doors, and Mr. Griffith having received a call to take charge of a similar institution at Mount Pleasant, Pa., he removed there with his family. Here he remained diligently prosecuting his labors until 1854, when he, too, became infected with the wild and weird contagion for the sunny slopes of Kansas which he suffered in common with countless thousands of restless spirits in the older States. He arrived in Kansas in the spring of 1855, and settled upon a farm in Bourbon County, five miles from Fort Scott, on the Marmaton River. Before he was fairly settled in his new home he was summoned to take a hand in the stirring events that were now transpiring on every hand, and whatever the hazard or the cost, the summons was never made in vain. Bourbon County is one of the eastern tier of counties, bordering on Missouri, and was, consequently, during the whole of the Kansas troubles, overrun by desperate and marauding bands of "border ruffians," and it was said at the time of Mr. Griffith's arrival, that the county did not contain in all a dozen Free-state men. Though danger to life and property was constantly imminent, he never faltered in the avowal of his principles, nor lost an opportunity of exerting his influence in the cause of freedom. Early in the fall he was sent to Topeka as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, which convened October 23, and he signed the celebrated constitution there framed. On March 10, 1857, he was a member of the Free-state Convention which met at Topeka, and was a member of the committee to draft an address to the American people. In July of the same year he was a member of a Free-state Convention which met at Topeka, and was appointed a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He was a delegate to the Minneola Constitutional Convention, which met March 23, 1858. He was elected a member of the Free-state Convention at Topeka, to nominate State officers under the Leavenworth constitution, and was reappointed a member of the Central Committee. On December 1, 1858, the Free-state men of Bourbon and adjoining counties held a mass meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of affairs on the border, and of devising ways and means to restore peace and quiet. Mr. Griffith was made President, and the convention, after discussing various measures for the suppression of the troubles in the southwest, passed resolutions repudiating violence and lawlessness, and pledging themselves to speedily bring the guilty to punishment, adjourned. On June 4, he was elected a member of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, which met in July, and was chairman of the Committee on Education. October 12, 1859, he was a member of the Republican State Convention which met at Lawrence to nominate State officers, and on the first ballot received the nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction, receiving forty-nine votes to sixteen for Elder Davis, of Baldwin University. The election occurred December 6, and he received 7,598, to 5,287 for J. D. McGill. He immediately removed his family to Topeka, and assumed the duties of the office. On the evening of February 9, 1862, on returning to his home he complained of a severe headache. In a few hours he became unconscious. His malady baffled the skill of physicians, and he breathed his last February 12, after an illness of only five days. He left a widow and six children. During his residence in Bourbon County his life was several times sought on account of his well known Free-state principles. On one occasion his house was surrounded and searched, but he happening to be away from home, escaped. On several occasions he found it necessary to take his family in a wagon and travel by night into some adjoining county, and remain concealed for days or weeks at a time. The universality of the Pro-slavery sentiment, which was dominant in the minds of all ages and both sexes, is forcibly illustrated by a circumstance that occurred shortly after the shooting of Roads by Weaver, which caused intense excitement at the time. The fatal rencounter occurred near Mr. Griffith's house, and being fully convinced that Weaver had acted wholly in self-defense, he concealed his old neighbor and friend at the imminent risk of his own life and property. His house was surrounded and search made for both Griffith and Weaver, but they were concealed in the orchard and escaped detection. Mr. Griffith's family still reside at Topeka, with the exception of William R., who is in the hardware business at Emporia.

J. P. GRISWOLD, was born in New Haven, Conn., but was reared in Le Roy, Genesee Co., N. Y. Began learning the milling business at Batavia, in the same county, twenty-four years ago, remaining there until 1862, when he removed to Michigan. In 1863 he went to Peoria, Ill. Remained there until 1871, when he came to Topeka and engaged in the milling business here with his partner, J. L. Shellabarger. Mr. Griswold has been constantly following the business which he commenced at Batavia when a boy. He is one of the directors of the Topeka city railroad company, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married at Batavia, N. Y., October 11, 1877, to Leila M. Garrett, a native of Pembrook, Genesee Co., N. Y.

L. Y. GRUBB, M. D., was born in Washington, Fayette Co., Ohio, December 27, 1841. He received his literary education at the schools of his native place, and graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio. Came to Dover, Shawnee Co., Kan., in March, 1869, where he remained in practice (except during a period of a few months of absence in the mountains on account of ill health) until he came to Topeka in September, 1882. He was married at Terre Haute, Ind., February 19, 1873, to Jennie Wiley, a native of Washington, Ohio. They have two children—Clyde and Loehr. The doctor is a member of the Topeka Academy of Medicine and Surgery and of A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge No. 17, of Topeka, and Fayette Chapter 103, at Washington, Ohio; Topeka Commandery, K. T., No. 5, and G. A. R., Topeka. He served three years in the United States army.

HON. EUGENE N. GUNN, attorney, North Topeka, was born near Waterville, Lucas Co., Ohio, May 8, 1844. Less than a year after his birth his parents moved to Fulton County, Ohio, and he resided near Delta until he was about eighteen years of age. He was educated at Waterville high school and at Seneca County academy, located at Republic, Ohio, and at the age of eighteen years he removed to Oregon, Holt Co., Mo., where he began the study of law with Senator T. H. Parrish of that place. Was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1865. He came to Rush Centre, Rush Co., Kansas, in June, 1874. At the first election in that county he was elected County Surveyor, served one year and was then elected County Attorney. Afterward served another term as County Surveyor. For a short time he was editor of *The Progress* and later published *The Blade* in partnership with his law partner, Hon. F. S. Stumbaugh. In 1875 he platted Rush Centre. In 1877 more ground was added to the town site and the name was changed to Walnut City. Mr Gunn remained in practice there until 1882, in the spring of which year he was appointed County Attorney by Hon. J. C. Strang to fill the unexpired term of Judge S. W. Taylor. He resigned this office in July, when he removed to North Topeka, where he now resides. He was married near Delta, Ohio, in February, 1867, to Laura C. Tappan, a native of Fulton County, Ohio. They have five children: Edgar S., Louisa May, Emma A., Laura E. and Lida L. Mr. Gunn is a Royal Arch Mason, and was the first W. M. of Walnut City Lodge, in Rush County.

HON. JOHN GUTHRIE, son of William and Margaret (Japp) Guthrie, was born in Switzerland County, Ind., July 2, 1829. His parents were both natives of Scotland. His father was born in Perth, and received a collegiate education at the University of Edinburg. His mother was born in Ayrshire, and came to America with her parents, who settled in Indiana, while yet a child. He was reared to habits of industry on a farm, and received the early educational advantages of the common schools. He studiously continued his educational course for years after his school-boy days were over. He taught school for several years in Indiana, and during that period commenced the study of law. In 1854, he gave up teaching and entered the law office of Hon. Lewis Chamberlain, of Logansport Ind., where he completed his professional studies. Being admitted to the bar, he commenced practice in the counties of Cass and Miami, and was, in October, 1857, elected District Attorney for those counties. He held the office for some eighteen months, then resigned, on account of the inadequate compensation afforded by the emoluments of the office. He continued the practice of his profession with increasing success until the breaking out of the Rebellion. In the fall of 1861 he recruited a company for the Forty-sixth Indiana Infantry—Col. Graham N. Fitch—and entered the service as Captain. He continued in the service during the following year. He was with his regiment at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., Benton, New Madrid, Riddle's Point and Island No. 10, Mo.; Fort Pillow and Memphis, Tenn., bearing himself throughout as a true soldier should. At the close of 1862 his health became so seriously impaired as to compel him to resign. He returned to Logansport and resumed the practice of law. In 1863, when Morgan made his raid into Indiana, Captain Guthrie, in response to a dispatch from Gov. Morton, calling for aid, raised in Logansport and vicinity a battalion of 196 men and had them enrolled, mustered and en route for Indianapolis in thirteen hours after receipt of Governor Morton's dispatch. In 1864 he received the unanimous nomination of his party (Republican) for member of the Indiana House of Representatives. He was defeated by a small majority on purely party grounds. He came to Kansas soon after the close of the war and settled in Topeka, which has been his home since May 10, 1865. His ability as a legal practitioner, and his merits as a politician, and his many virtues as a private citizen have been fully appreciated and acknowledged by his fellow citizens since his settlement in the State. He served as a member of the State House of Representatives from Topeka three successive terms, 1868, 1869 and 1870, being elected Speaker pro tem during the latter session. He was one of the Republican Presidential electors chosen in 1872, and was selected to deliver the vote to the Vice-President in person, at Washington. He served as chairman of the State Republican Committee in 1872 and 1574, and successfully conducted the political campaigns of those years. In 1875 he was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury one of the commissioners to locate the site for the federal buildings at Topeka. He has been a leading candidate for the office of Governor in the State nominating conventions of the Republican party, lacking in 1876 but eight votes of receiving the nomination. Mr. Guthrie, as appears in the railroad history of the State, has been largely identified with the development of its railway system. He was one of the early projectors and friends of the A., T. & S. F. road, in the days when it needed friends most. He became an A. F. & A. M. in 1862; in 1875 and 1876 was Deputy Grand Master, and served as Grand Master of the State in 1877. He was married in Logansport, Ind., to Miss Mary C. H. Updegraff, a native of Ohio.

CLEMENT HACKNEY, assistant superintendent of the Locomotive and Car Department, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., a son of Mr. George Hackney, was born in Warrington, Lancashire Co., Eng., May 16, 1848. He was educated in Milwaukee, Wis., (where his father had settled in 1855) in the district schools and Lincoln Commercial College in that city. He commenced his railroad life in 1860, serving an apprenticeship of over three years in the shops of the Prairie du Chien R. R., at Milwaukee. In August, 1864, began firing on a locomotive and in August, 1865, was placed in charge of an engine, which he continued to operate until 1871, when he resigned, to take the position of master of transportation in the Milwaukee Iron Works, being also attached to the mechanical department. Removed to Kansas in June, 1878, to take present position.

GEORGE HACKNEY, superintendent of the Locomotive and Car Department, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., was born in the town of Conyleton, Cheshire Co., Eng., May 26, 1826. He was educated in his native county and commenced the machinist's trade as a boy. About 1846 was employed in locomotive shops in Newton, England, and afterwards in the shops of the London, Brighton & Lancashire R. R. at Brighton. In 1852 he came to the United States, locating in New York City, where he was connected with the Hoe Printing Press Works until 1855, when he moved to Wisconsin and was appointed master mechanic of the Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R., having his headquarters at Milwaukee. He retained this position about seven years then resigned, to engage in the manufacturing of stationary and marine engines. About two years later accepted a position on the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., at Chicago. Shortly afterward was appointed chief engineer of the Milwaukee Iron Works and in this position superintended the construction of the extensive blast furnaces and rolling mills of that company at Milwaukee. He was connected with this company from 1865 until the spring of 1876, when the Works were absorbed by the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company. In 1876 Mr. Hackney was appointed master mechanic of the C., B. & Q. R. R., at Galesburg, Ill., where he remained until June, 1878, when he received the appointment to the position he now holds.

HERMAN M'CLURE HADLEY, architect, came to Topeka December 25, 1877, and engaged in teaching the first winter. In the spring he purchased a farm in Jackson County, and upon which he resided for two years, from March, 1878, to March, 1880. He then came to Topeka and has been engaged in the profession of an architect since that time. He designed and superintended the construction of the Catholic Church, Mrs. Mallow's residence, corner of Eighth and Harrison streets; J. S. Earnest's residence, M. A. Pond's Business College, T. S. Lyon's residence, the A., T. & S. F. hotel and depot at Newton, recently erected at a cost of $60,000, the Presbyterian Church at Garnett, the residence of A. A. Hurd, attorney of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., James Brewer's residence, James B. Haydon's residence, the Episcopal Church at North Topeka, schoolhouse at Meriden, Kan., and the residences of William Brooks, C. M. Foulks, claim agent A., T. & S. F. R. R., block of store buildings for G. F. King, at Holton, G. W. Carey's residence and many others, and rendered valuable assistance in the design and detailing of the State House. He was born near Hamilton, Canada, April 13, 1850, and at the age of fifteen months removed to New York City, which was his home until six years of age. He then lived on a farm at Brewsters, about fifty miles north of New York City, until 1869. Then taught school and prepared for college, and having earned $100 he entered Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., and with that and what money he earned while in college, spent five years there and graduated first in his class, June 15, 1876, taking the regular course in architecture and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Architecture at the time of his graduation. During two years of his college course he made drawings for the New York Condensed Milk Company, and after graduating was employed by that company in the capacity of architect and superintendent of buildings and machinery until the spring of 1877. He was married at Topeka, January 10, 1878, to Etta J. Warden, a native of Elgin, Kane Co., Ill. They have one child —Gertrude Ethelwynne, and lost one aged thirteen months.

EUGENE HAGAN, attorney, is a native of Monroe City, Monroe Co., Mo.; was educated at the Jesuit College at St. Mary's, Kansas, and at University of Louisville, Ky., attending the former institution from 1870 until 1873, when he entered the University before mentioned, graduating from the law department thereof in 1878. In November, 1878, he located in Topeka with the well-known law firm of Peck, Ryan & Johnson until the dissolution of the partnership of that firm in the spring of 1882, since which time Mr. Hagan has been associated in practice with Hon. J. B. Johnson.

CLEMENT H. HALLOWELL, M. D., was born in Bangor, Maine, August 13, 1854. He acquired a literary and scientific education at Colby University, Waterville, Maine, from which he graduated in 1876 with the degree of A. B., and his medical education at Boston University, from which he graduated in 1879. He commenced practice at Lawrence, Mass., in which place he remained a year; was then at Exeter, N. H., for a year and a half and came to Kansas February 1, 1881. Dr. Hallowell is secretary of the Kansas State Homœopathic Medical Society, and a member of the Essex County Medical Society in Massachusetts.

HON. JAMES R. HALLOWELL, now United States District Attorney, came to Kansas and located at Columbus, May 17, 1869, since which time he has been continuously engaged in the practice of law. Since his residence in the State he has served two terms in the House of Representatives, and four years as State Senator. He was also, for three years, member of the Board of Regents of the Agricultural College at Manhattan, being appointed United States District Attorney in June, 1879. Mr. Hallowell was born in Montgomery County, Pa., December 27, 1842. When a youth of six or seven years, his father moved to Indiana, in which State James R. received his general and legal education, attending Asbury University, at Greencastle, and reading law with P. M. Rice, of Rockville. April 11, 1861, he enlisted in Lew Wallace's Zouave Regiment, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, being mustered in on the 17th of the same month, for three months service. At the expiration of his term he re-enlisted in Company I, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Was promoted immediately to First Lieutenant, June, 1864, to Major; the following day to Lieutenant Colonel, having previously served as Adjutant of the brigade, and October, 1864, to Colonel of the regiment. He was mustered out January 16, 1866 and returned to Indiana, where he remained until his removal to Kansas. He was married in Montgomery County, Ind., November 28, 1871, to Samantha H. Montgomery, of that county. They have one son, named Montgomery. Col. Hallowell is still a resident of Columbus, a member of G. A. R. and A. F. & A. M.

T. J. HANKLA came to Kansas in 1869, and first located at Leavenworth, where he remained about two years. In 1871 he moved to Emporia and engaged in hotel business, which he carried on in that place until October, 1877, when he came to Topeka and leased the Fifth Avenue Hotel, of which he was proprietor until June, 1882. He opened the Windsor, February 1, 1882, one of the finest and best conducted hotels in Kansas, and of which he is now proprietor. Mr. Hankla is a native of Boyle County, Ky., which was his home until 1869. His brother Joseph has been associated with him since 1876; firm of T. J. Hankla & Bro.

HARRIS & McARTHUR proprietors Fifth Avenue Hotel, built in 1872 and opened by Mr. Bruno. The house contains forty-five rooms, and has a capacity for 150 guests. June 19, 1882, the present proprietors, Messrs. Harris & McArthur, of Columbus, Ohio, assumed control of the house, since which time they have greatly improved the house, and increased patronage shows how well they perform the duties of hotel managers. Edward Harris, senior member of the firm, is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, where he was born June 1, 1835. Resided there until he was twenty-three years of age, and in 1858 moved to Pickerington, Fairfield County, where he continued to reside until moving to Kansas. For several years was engaged in raising and breeding fine stock horses and cattle, the horses being of Hambletonian, Histoga and Morgans; the cattle were Short-horns. Was married in February, 1858, near Barnesville, Belmont Co., Ohio, to Miss Susan B. Atwell, a native of that county, and has two children living—Maitland and Mary B.

HUBERT H. HARRIS, a resident of Topeka since April, 1881, was born near Warrenton, Warren Co., N. C., June 6, 1836. In 1844 he moved with his parents to Bedford, Tenn., remaining in that place until 1861, when he again moved to Harrisburg, Saline Co., Ill., where he remained until he came to Topeka. He entered the United States service in 1862, enlisting in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, a company which he was instrumental in raising. He resigned, January, 1863, being then First Lieutenant of his company, on account of disability caused by sickness. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1868, and practiced in Harrisburg until his removal to Topeka. Mr. Harris was married in Bedford County, Tenn., August, 1857, to Tabitha A. Wells, of the same county. Their seven children are—Thomas D., William W., Flora, now Mrs. Pankey, of Illinois, Anna and Edward, twins, and Minnie and Lulu.

J. W. HARTZELL located in Topeka in 1876, and for three years succeeding he was proprietor of the Tefft House. In 1879 he bought out the Topeka Omnibus Company, and in 1880 purchased the business of Bolmar's Freight City Line, and incorporated the combination under the title of Topeka Transportation and Omnibus Company; capital $25,000; J. W. Hartzell, president and general manager, and H. F. Hartzell, Sec'y and Treas. When Mr. H. bought the omnibus line, there were sixteen horses and four omnibuses employed, now there are seventy horses, seven omnibuses and twenty freight wagons. They also run a large freight warehouse, having consigned to them all the uncalled-for freight of the U. P. and A. T. & S. F. R. R., which accumulates in ten days after receipt. Mr. Hartzell projected and built the Topeka City Street Ry., and ran the road for four months, when he sold to the present company. He also established Hartzell's Park, situated on Soldier Creek, on Kansas avenue extension, which contains forty acres fitted up pleasantly for pleasure parties, with refreshment halls, boats for rowing and sailing on the creek, swings, etc. The street railway was extended to the park during the summer of 1882, and large camp meetings and Sunday-school conventions were held there. Mr. H. was one of the charter members of the Water Works Company, and is a member of the first board of directors.

DAVID A. HARVEY, Probate Judge, is a native of Nova Scotia, but spent his youth and was educated in Ohio, his residence being Moscow, Clermont County. In 1869 he came to Topeka, and was for a time employed as civil engineer and surveyor, being connected with the construction of the A., T. & S. F. R'y. and County Surveyor. In 1874 he commenced the practice of law, and was elected County Judge in November, 1880.

NATHAN HARVEY, proprietor of the Harvey House, No. 225 Van Buren street, came to Kansas in 1864, from Richmond, Ind. Farmed three years, and was Assistant Internal Revenue Collector for five years. Mr. Harvey was engaged in farming and milling during most of his life, ten miles west of Richmond, Ind. Was engaged in many works of internal improvements in Indiana, among which were Whitewater Valley Canal, Indiana Central R. R., and the National Road, cutting timber and marking the course through the then trackless forest. Was born November 21, 1813, at Richmond, Ind. In his boyhood days went to school in the log schoolhouse in winter and worked at clearing land in summer. Was engaged one year in propagating silk. Ex-Gov. James M. Harvey, of Kansas, was a distant relative of his. Mr. Harvey was born and bred in the Society of Friends, and is still of that faith. Mr. H. came to Kansas before there were any railroads, but was always anxious to promote those important enterprises by all means in his power. Was married in 1838, in Bartholomew County, Ind., to Miss Mildred Newsome, a member of the Society of Friends. Have four children—James M., a contractor on the State House and Government Court House and Postoffice; Sarah J., now Mrs. Gilpatrick; Mary E., now Mrs. Worall, whose husband, Prof. Worall, is superintendent of the agricultural exhibit of the A. T. & S. F. R. R.; and Lydia E., who died in 1872.

JOHN G. HASKELL is a native of Milton, Chittenden Co., Vt., where he was born February 5, 1832. He is a son of Franklin Haskell, who was born in Weathersfield, Vt. His grandfather was Gideon Haskell, born in Tolland, Conn. The family originally came to America from Edinburgh, Scotland, settling about 1630 in the vicinity of Gloucester or Beverly, Mass. Roger Haskell left Beverly, and purchased a large tract of land near Norwich, Conn., as early as 1708. Elijah, one of Roger's sons, removed to Tolland, Conn. He served during the revolutionary war as a soldier, and died soon after from disease contracted by exposure in the service of his country. His widow, Sarah (Read) Haskell, removed with her sons (among whom was Gideon, grandfather of the subject of this sketch) to Weathersfield, Vt., in 1780. John was bred on a farm, and received the advantages of the district schools. He left home at the early age of eleven years, and for three years thereafter earned his living on a neighboring farm. He early showed a peculiar taste for architecture and the sciences pertaining to structural work. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to Mr. Edmund Jones, of Wilbraham, Mass., to learn the carpenter's trade. At the age of twenty-one he had learned thoroughly his trade, and by strict economy accumulated a small sum of money. Determined to fit himself for his chosen profession—an architect—he entered the Wesleyan Seminary, Wilbraham, where fitted for a collegiate course, which he completed at Brown University, Providence, R. I. During these years he wrought at his trade during his vacations, and practiced the strictest economy. In 1855 he went to Boston, and there first began the work of his chosen profession. He was employed by a leading architect of the city for nine months, at the expiration of which time he entered into a copartnership with his employer, which continued for the succeeding eighteen months. In 1857, on the death of his father, who had become a resident of Kansas, Mr. Haskell removed to that State to look after the interests of the family. He came at the dying request of his father; and by so doing, put behind him the most encouraging and flattering prospects of his then well established and lucrative business. He was one of the earliest architects to make Kansas their home, and his ability and skill in his profession soon found full appreciation in this new and untried field. His business increased rapidly until the paralysis occasioned by the terrible drouth of 1860, when building, as well as all other enterprises involving the expenditure of money, ceased. For the succeeding six years he did no building. In 1860 he was engaged in the distribution of relief supplies to the Kansas sufferers. In 1861 he was made deputy Quartermaster General, and was active in the outfitting of the first three Kansas regiments. He was mustered in as Quartermaster of the Third Kansas Infantry, July 24, 1861. In June, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln as army Quartermaster on the general staff of the army, with rank of Captain, and assigned to duty in the military division of Gen. James G. Blunt. He served as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Frontier until January, 1864. March, 1864, he was assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the depot of supplies for the Fifteenth Army Corps and the Department of Arkansas, at Little Rock, where he continued until the close of the war. He was honorably mustered out of the service in November, 1865. For meritorious services at Little Rock he was commissioned Major and Quartermaster by the President of the United States. In 1866 he was commissioned Colonel and Quartermaster General of the State of Kansas by Gov. Crawford, which office he held three years. During his incumbency he had charge of the fitting out of the troops for the Indian campaigns of 1867-68. Since the close of the war he has, with the exception above noted, applied himself closely to the duties of his profession. He deservedly ranks with the most skillful architects of the West. In nearly every considerable village in Kansas are found monuments of his taste and skill. In 1872 he associated in business with Lewis M. H. Wood, the firm being Haskell & Wood, which still continues. The following impartial list of buildings planned or built by Mr. Haskell and the firm of which he is a member, attests equally to their industry, skill and taste: Built or planned by Mr. Haskell—State Capitol, State University, Washburn College, Bethany College, Chase County Court House, Greenwood County Court House. Built or designed by Haskell & Wood—Osawatomie Insane Asylum, Topeka Insane Asylum, State Reform School, Lawrence Opera House, Barton County Court House, Topeka Opera House, First National Bank, Emporia, Hutchinson Opera House, Lyons Schoolhouse, Halstead Schoolhouse, Arkansas City Opera House, Olathe Deaf and Dumb Asylum; also many of the finest residences and business blocks in Topeka and other Kansas cities. In 1878 Mr. Haskell was appointed superintendent of construction for the new United States Courthouse and Postoffice at Topeka, which position he now (1883) holds, and the exterior of the building is complete. Mr. Haskell was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Bliss, daughter of Luther B. Bliss, Wilbraham, Mass., December 22, 1859. They have had three children. Two daughters still survive. Mr. Haskell first made his home near Lawrence, upon the place first located by his father in September, 1854, where he continues to reside.

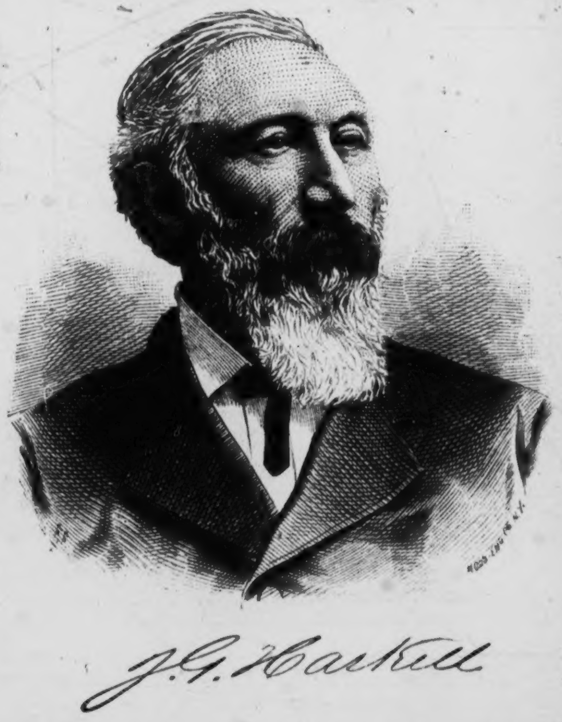

J. G. Haskell

J. R. HATHAWAY, now secretary of the Kansas Lumber Company, and president of the Topeka Opera House Company, has been connected with the Kansas Lumber Company since his location in the city, July, 1880. He is also secretary of the Western Investment Company. Mr. Hathaway is a native of Cortland, Cortland Co., N. Y. He removed to Fargo, D. T., in 1879, where he remained until he came to Topeka. The Kansas Lumber Company was organized May 21, 1878. W. C. Edwards, president; John McCulloch secretary. Capital stock, $100,000. The present officers are: W. C. Edwards, president; J. R. Hathaway, secretary; C. H. Bradford, treasurer. Incorporated January 10, 1882.

EDWARD HAWES, general manager of the Kansas Brick Company, came to Kansas May 14, 1877, and located at Topeka, from Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y. Has been in the brick business for one year in Kansas; was born October 29, 1850, in Haverstraw-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.; when quite young moved with his parents to Newburg, and remained there until coming to Kansas; engaged in the manufacture of brick, and for eight years prior to coming to Kansas, was contracting and building; was married June 10, 1876, at Newburg,

N. Y., to Miss Charlotte Wersley, who was born near Mariposa Canada, East. They have two children, James Edward, and Mary Maud; is a member of Topeka Lodge No. — K. of P.; is a member of the Republican party, and of the Flambeau Club, of Topeka.

OLIVER H. HAY, of the firm of Hay, Gammon & Co., dry goods merchants, is a native of Charlestown, Mass. Was a resident of Brookline, Mass., for about fifteen years prior to his removal to Topeka in the spring of 1879. He had been engaged in the dry goods business for over thirty-five years in Boston and vicinity, before coming to Kansas, being a member of the well known firm of Spalding, Hay & Wales, wholesale and retail dry goods merchants of Boston, just prior to coming West. In March, 1879, the dry goods house of Hay, Gammon & Co. was established at Topeka. F. R. Gammon, who had been in the employ of Spalding, Hay & Wales, and afterward in business for himself at Laconia, N. H., is a native of Laconia, N. H. This firm have one of the most elegant dry goods establishments in the State, giving employment to a dozen clerks. They do a retail business and a jobbing business to some extent.

M. C. HAYWOOD, artist, was born in Saline, Mich., August 21, 1853. When he was about six years old his parents moved to Kansas, locating near Topeka. He received a good common school education, graduating at the High School of Vassar, Mich. He then studied painting at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, at Philadelphia. He returned to Topeka three years ago, and now enjoys a good patronage. He makes portrait and figure painting a specialty, although he gives considerable attention to scenic painting.

WM. R. HAZEN, attorney, and Justice of the Peace, was born in Sunmans, Ripley Co., Ind., August 14, 1852. He was educated at the Indiana University, and Moore's Hill College, graduating from the latter institution. He read law in Versailles, Ind., and commenced practice there, remaining in that place until he came to Topeka in the fall of 1878; engaged in practice here until he was appointed Justice of the Peace, in April, 1880. In April, 1881, he was elected to the same position, and re-elected April 3, 1883. He was married at Sunmans, Ind., in October, 1878, to Emma M. Alden, a native of New Hampshire. They have one child, Effie Pearl. The Judge is a member of Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M.

PROF. EDWIN E. HEATH, teacher, was born in Corinth, Vt., November 7, 1846. His parents removed to California in 1855. Prof. Heath received his education in the schools of that State, graduating from the Stockton Seminary in 1862. He then returned to his native State, and in 1866 graduated in civil engineering from the Bradford Academy. He was then engaged for a year upon the survey of the Central Pacific R. R. in California, after which he entered the regular army and served his country upon the frontier for five years, holding all the grades of rank from a private to quartermaster, sergeant, and hospital steward. After leaving the army he was engaged for nearly two years in prospecting in the silver mines of New Mexico. Prof. Heath came to Kansas in 1873, locating at Junction City, where he held the position of teacher of the Grammar School until August, 1877, when he removed to Solomon City, and for one year held the position of principal of the school there. In November, 1878, he removed to Topeka, and has since been identified with the educational interests of that city, where for four years he has been principal of the Harrison School. Prof. H. is a prominent member of the K. of P., is also a member of Frontier Lodge No. 25, I. O. O. F. at Junction City; was representative to the Grand Lodge in 1878, and Chief Patriarch of the encampment two terms; married Miss Janet Miller at Junction City, July 25, 1876, and they have two children, Jeanie Ruth, born April 28, 1877, and Arthur Harvey, born June 20, 1879.

FRANK HERALD, attorney at law, was born in Tekonsha, Calhoun Co., Mich., July 9, 1849. He was educated at the Seminary, Ypsilanti, Mich., and at the Michigan State Normal School, and graduated from the law department of Michigan University in 1875; admitted to the bar of Indiana March 25, 1875, and began practice at Logansport in that State, where remained until 1878, when he came to Topeka. In 1879 he formed a partnership with J. W. Campbell, and they were associated together in practice of law for three years; since that time Mr. Herald has had no partner. He is a member of I. O. O. F. and K. of P. March 19, 1877, he was married at Bryan, Ohio, to Miss D. G. Hyatt, a native of that place, and daughter of S. B. Hyatt, one of the leading citizens of the State. Mr. Herald has one child, George H., born August 28, 1882.

C. K. HERBOLDSHEIMER, grocer and general bottler of mineral water, came to Kansas February 8, 1858, from Kalamazoo, Mich. Located first at Junction City, and was in the brewing business for two years; moved from there to Lecompton, and remained one year and then came to Topeka; was appointed recruiting officer for the Sixteenth Kansas by Gov. Carney, and served one year; enlisted in Company B, Forty-third Missouri Cavalry, May 13, 1863, and served three years; was operating against Bill Anderson and Gorden in Missouri chiefly; was acting quartermaster under Capt. Smith about two months; was mustered out in June, 1865; was born at Herzogenourauch, Bavaria, Germany, December 12, 1843; came to America with his parents when eight years old, lived at Rochester, N. Y. six months and moved to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he remained until coming to Kansas. Was married March 13 1870, at Topeka, to Miss Laura B. Lesser; they have five children living, Julia B., C. K. Jr., Laura M., Lillian B. and Agnes; is a member of Turners' Association and Lutheran Church, of Topeka.

D. C. HEWITT, blacksmith and machine repairer, North Topeka, came to Lulu, Mitchell Co., Kan., in September, 1877, and engaged in blacksmithing and farming; came to Topeka in March, 1882, and opened a shop on his present location; was born December 16, 1835, at Carroll, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; was married June 22, 1858, at Randolph, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., to Betsy A. Spalding, of the same place. They have five children, viz., Louie May, now Mrs. Geo. W. Ammons, of Kansas City; Grace L., Agnes L., William L., Daniel S. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Beloit Lodge No. 130, Beloit, Kan.; is also member of Encampment; was an active member of I. O. G. T., in New York, and is still an exponent of the principles of that Order.

J. B. HIBBEN, M. D., was born in Laurel, Ind., May 8, 1855. His father, Rev. Henry B. Hibben, is a chaplain in the U. S. Navy, now stationed at Philadelphia, and formerly professor of mathematics in Newport and Annapolis. Dr. Hibben was educated at Middletown Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and of New York University, graduating from the medical department of the latter in the class of 1877. He commenced practice in the insane asylum at Flatbush, N. Y. and remained in that institution a year and a half, when he went to Dighton, Mass., where he remained until he returned to Brooklyn and made arrangements to come to Kansas. He located in Topeka, May, 1879, and has been associated with Dr. S. E. Sheldon as partner since September of the same year. He is assistant secretary of the State Medical Society and a member of the Kansas Eastern District Society, City Physician, and Member of the Board of Health.

MYRON HOLCOMB, contractor and builder, came to Kansas in 1869, locating at Topeka. Has been contracting about five years. Has had some large contracts, and business has averaged $6,000 per year. Keeps an average of six men employed. Enlisted in Decatur, Ill., in 1862, Company E, One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, as private. Was with his command at Chickasaw Bayou. Was all through the siege of Vicksburg and at the surrender. Was at Arkansas Post, Jackson, Atlanta, Chattanooga. Was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea and at the fall of Atlanta, and at Goldboro and Raleigh. Was promoted to Sergeant Major, and to Adjutant of the regiment in March, 1865. Was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in July, 1865. Was born in Greene County, Ill., April 29, 1829. Resided in native county eighteen months, and then moved to Sangamon County where he resided until twenty-three years old, and learned his trade. Then moved to Macon County. After the war moved to McLean County, and from there to Kansas. Was married in Sangamon County, Ill., in 1852, to Miss Dorcas C. Winchell, a native of Franklin County, N. Y.; they have four children: Omar Alonzo, Carrie G., Lizzie B., and Minnie E. Is a member of Topeka Lodge No. 11, A. O. U. W. Family attend Presbyterian Church.

OMAR A. HOLCOMB, teacher, was born near Springfield, Ill., March, 1855. Removed to Decatur when seven years old; resided there two years, then removed to Bloomington, Ill., where he continued to reside until 1869, when he came to Kansas, locating at Topeka. Is a graduate of the Topeka High School. His first connection with the public schools was as principal of Jackson School, which position he held during the years 1879 and 1880. He was then transferred to Lincoln School as principal, which position he has held two years. Average attendance at Jackson about 270. Average at Lincoln, in 1882, about 660. He has been steadily advanced since his connection with the schools. Has entirely reorganized the Lincoln School, and it is now under thorough discipline and in harmonious and excellent working order. Married Miss Ella S. Fawkes, of Manhattan, February 28, 1879, and they have one child—Bernice, born February 12, 1880.

M. C. HOLMAN, furniture dealer, 485 Kansas avenue, North Topeka, was born in Bristol, N. H., March 5, 1852. He is a son of Rev. C. Holman, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, now stationed at Corning, Kas., and being at present Secretary of the Kansas Conference. The subject of this sketch, M. C. Holman, only lived one year in his native town, then his parents removed to Great Falls, in the same State, and afterward to Dover, N. H.; also lived at Lawrence, Mass. He was educated in the New Hampshire Conference College, at Tilton, and came to Kansas with his parents in the spring of 1869, on account of his father's ill health. Engaged in the grocery business at Ottawa until the spring of 1873; then was book-keeper at Junction City until 1875, and later was engaged in the furniture business at Blue Rapids until the autumn of 1882 when he engaged in the same business in North Topeka, which he still continues. He was married at Blue Rapids in the spring of 1878, to Miss M. Emma Wright, of that place.

D. HOLMES, druggist, 247 Kansas avenue, is a native of Mount Morris, N. Y., born September 19, 1836. In June, 1856, he removed to Rockford, Ill., where he clerked in a drug store till the breaking out of the war, when he responded to the first call, enlisting in Company D, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving three months, the term of enlistment in that regiment. In October, 1861, he enlisted again, this time in Battery E, First Illinois Light Artillery; was appointed First Sergeant, and served with that command until November, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability resulting from sickness. After leaving the service and regaining his health, he returned to Rockford, joined with Samuel Norton in purchasing the store of his former employer, and continued in the drug business under the firm name of Holmes & Norton till the spring of 1866, when he sold out to his partner and removed to Lapeer, Mich., where he was in the drug trade till the spring of 1869, when, on account of failing health, he disposed of his business and took a vacation of a year and a half. Having in view a healthful climate, he removed, in 1870, to southern Kansas and opened a drug store in Thayer, Neosho County, where he carried on the business till 1877, when he closed out his interest there and made, as he hopes, a permanent settlement in Topeka, where he since has been doing a lucrative business, having one of the most complete drug establishments in the city. Mr. Holmes was married in Chetopa Township, Wilson County, in June, 1872, to Mary E. Waggoner, a native of Moline, Ill. Mr. H. is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the orders of the A. F. & A. M. and the G. A. R.

C. B. HOPKINS, architect, came to Topeka in June, 1868, and engaged in building operations until the spring of 1881, when he became a partner of E. T. Carr, architect. Among the buildings at Topeka which he has planned may be mentioned the dwellings of Edwin Scott, W. W. Manspeaker and Judge McFarland. Also the City Building, the Union Block, J. D. Knox, Manspeaker's Block, McLaughlin's store building, Grange and Masonic building at Manhattan, etc. He has also made the plans for schoolhouses at Abilene, Manhattan and Sabetha; a bank at Minneapolis Kan., a church at Rossville, and other public buildings. Mr. Hopkins was born at Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y., March 5, 1830. When an infant his parents moved to Huron County, Ohio, which place remained his home for ten years. He then lived five years in Erie County, Ohio, six years in DeKalb County, Ind., and about a year in Florida, Henry Co., Ohio. Thence he migrated to Erie County and stayed a summer, then to Huron County, thence to Cleveland and finally to Upper Sandusky, Wyandotte Co., Ohio, where he remained twelve years prior to his removal to Kansas. He was married in Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio, July 4, 1856, to Rosannah M. Washburn, a native of the State of New York. They have four children—George W., Eugene L., Francis M., and Ella May.

COL. DANIEL H. HORNE was born in Dover, N. H., February 26, 1828. Lived there until he was fifteen years of age; then went to Haverhill, Mass., where he learned the trade of tanner and currier. After serving two years' apprenticeship he embarked in the business for himself at Salem; afterwards at Woburn, Charlestown, and Boston until he was twenty-six years of age. He was married at Woburn, Mass., April 22, 1849, to Maria L. Hovey, a native of Cambridge, Mass. In November, 1854, Mr. Horne started for Kansas alone, arriving at Kansas City November 30. December 1 he first reached Kansas soil, and on the 3d of that month he was selected, at Lawrence, as chairman of a committee to proceed west from there and select a town site for thirteen members of the meeting of men who desired to locate together. The result of the investigations and judgment of the committee of which he was chairman was the location of the Topeka town site. At the Lawrence meeting, Dr. Charles Robinson, C. K. Holliday and M. C. Dickey (neither of whom was of the original thirteen before mentioned) came in and stated that there was a good location twenty-five miles west of Lawrence, on the Kansas River, Mr. Dickey stating that the land had been secured by himself and three associates, Enoch Chase, Jacob Chase and George Davis, who were then on the ground. Upon the representations made, the committee, composed of Daniel H. Horne, F. W. Giles, L. G. Cleaveland and S. A. Clark, accompanied by Dickey, Holliday and Robinson, proceeded to the point designated, where they found the Chases and George Davis. These gentlemen and Mr. Dickey were given the choice of 160-acre claims outside of the town-site limits if they would relinquish their rights to the claim where it was proposed to locate the town, they, however, to also have equal rights as members of the town company. Col. C. K. Holliday also became a member of the town company. The committee adopted a resolution providing that no distribution of lots or claims should be made (except the selection of claims by Enoch Chase, Jacob Chase, M. C. Dickey and George Davis), until the men they had left at Lawrence should arrive, so that they might have an equal chance with the members of the committee in securing claims and lots. After their arrival a distribution was made by lottery, Jonas C. Greenwood securing the first choice. He selected a claim where the A., T. & S. F. shops are now located, which he immediately disposed of to T. J. Thornton for a consideration of $15. Daniel H. Horne secured the second choice, and selected a claim west of town site, where he now resides. The Colonel has been engaged in farming more or less since his location here, also dealing extensively in real estate. He was chosen Marshal of the Free-state squatters, and Captain of the Topeka Guards, a Free-state organization. In the fall of 1855 he was captain of another military company which was organized to proceed to the relief of Lawrence, which had been surrounded by the border ruffians. Prior to the commencement of the War of the Rebellion he was commissioned, by Governor Robinson, Colonel of the Fourth Kansas Regiment, Southern Division. He had previously been elected Colonel by the members of the regiment, composed of men from Osage, Wabaunsee and Shawnee counties. This regiment was kept up until after the war broke out; then the men went into the First, Second and Fifth Kansas Volunteers. In August, 1862, the Colonel enlisted as a private in Company E, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He was made First Sergeant-Major upon the organization of the regiment. While with that command he participated in the battles of Fort Wayne, Kane Hill, Prairie Grove, the taking of Van Buren, and minor engagements. In February, 1863, he was commissioned by President Lincoln Captain in the Fourth Indian Brigade; served in that brigade until it was mustered out of the service in the fall of the same year. He was chosen, in the fall of 1864, Captain of Company A, Second Regiment, commanded by Col. George W. Veale, participating in a campaign of two weeks in pursuit of Price. For his faithful and courageous conduct while engaged in this service he received several manifestations of approval from the commander of the forces, the post of honor being assigned to him of guarding the crossing where it was expected the rebels would attempt to cross the Blue. During this time he was a candidate against Col. Veale for State Senator, and was elected. He was a member of the City Council and President of the Board of Aldermen in 1871; being acting Mayor at the time of the Chicago fire of that year, all money from this point was sent by him to the sufferers, $5,400 being sent at one time. He organized the Topeka Manufacturing Company, completing the organization of that company March 16, 1883. He is a member of the Congregational Church and of the A., F. & A. M. He was one of the early constables of Topeka, having been commissioned by Governor Reeder. The wife of his early manhood still lives to cheer him in the declining years of his life. Their union has been blessed by a large family of children, four of whom survive—Georgia W., Daniel H., Jr., Mary and James B. Those deceased are as follows: Millard F., who died at the age of three years; Lizzie, who died a few months after birth; Kittie and Lillie, twins, died at six months; Samuel survived until he was nine years of age; a charming daughter, Rilla, died in 1883, aged twenty-three years.

JOHN HORTON, market gardener, Section 28; P. O. Topeka. Owns twenty acres. Came to Kansas in 1870. First stopped in Lawrence for four years, and then came to Topeka. Bought this place and located on it in the fall of 1879. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, July 2, 1827. Came to the United States in 1856, first locating in Rockford, Ill., and came from there to Kansas. He was married to Mrs Cecelia Weckman in 1879, Mrs. H. having two children by a former marriage—Hilma and Daniel, and two children by the present marriage—John and Charles. Mr. Horton is a member of the Baptist Church.

J. K. HUDSON is a native of Carrollton, Carroll Co., Ohio, where he was born May 4, 1840. He was the eldest of six sons of John and Rebecca (Rothacker) Hudson. His father was of English parentage, and was engaged in active business life at various points in Eastern Ohio for nearly forty years, being a practical printer from early boyhood, and during his residence in Ohio, the publisher of various journals. He was a man of strong moral and religious convictions which was evinced in a peculiarly upright life and exemplary character. He was an active member of the Methodist Church, a radical temperance reformer, and a staunch Republican so long as he lived. He did honorable service in the Northern army during the late war, despite his years. He died in Kansas City, Mo., while visiting his sons, in June, 1877. His mother was of German parentage. She was one of the million silent heroines who watched and suffered and waited during the war, and suffering made no sign. With her husband and four sons in the service, her heart with them, she went to her rest, in July, 1865—one short month before their safe return. The subject of this sketch received his primary education in the public schools of Salem, Ohio, which was supplemented by a most thorough course of private study after leaving school. He learned the art of printing in his father's printing office, in Salem, Ohio, where the *Anti-Slavery Bugle*, one of the most radical abolition journals of the time, was published for several years. He left Salem, Ohio, in July 1861, in company with Barclay Coppick and several other companions, and came to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they immediately enlisted in the Third Regiment Kansas Volunteers (Lane's Brigade), and commenced active service at once, being first marched to Fort Scott, thence to Kansas City, with the intent of relieving Mulligan at Lexington, Mo. He followed the fortunes and labors of his regiment, doing the full duty of an American soldier, to Springfield, Mo., and late in the fall to Mound City, Kansas, where the command went into winter quarters. He was at this time promoted from Orderly-Sergeant to Second Lieutenant of his company. In the spring of 1862 the Army of the Frontier was organized at Fort Scott, and the Third and Fourth Kansas Regiments, forming a part of the new organization, were consolidated, being thereafter known as the Tenth Regiment of Kansas Infantry. Mr. Hudson was appointed as First Lieutenant of Company C, in the new regiment, which was assigned to the Third (Weir's) Brigade. In the campaign of 1862, he was acting as Assistant Adjutant General of the Brigade. He bore himself with bravery in the battles of Newtonia, Fort Wayne, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Van Buren, and the various skirmishes in which his command was engaged, being especially commended in the official reports for personal bravery and merit displayed at the battle of Prairie Grove. In 1863 he served on the staff of General Davies, at Rolla, Mo., and subsequently as Aid-de-Camp to General Scofield, being stationed at St. Louis, Mo. In December of that year he was promoted as Major of the First Missouri Colored Infantry, afterwards known as the Sixty-second Regiment United States Colored Infantry. He served during the campaign of 1864, with his regiment, on the lower Mississippi, and the mouth of the Rio Grande in Texas. He subsequently served on the staff of Gen. E. B. Brown, at Brownsville, Texas, and was mustered out at the close of the war, in July, 1865, having been in the service four years. In September, 1865, he became a permanent resident of Kansas. He bought a farm in Wyandotte County, on which lived for eight years, being employed largely in stock raising and in the growing of general farm crops. During this period he became closely identified with the agricultural interests of the State, being one of the Regents of State Agricultural College, by the appointment of Gov. Osborn. During his term of service, largely through his efforts, the management of the institution was so changed as to make it practically subserve the objects for which it was established, instead of the more theoretical and sectarian interests that would have brought it ultimately into disrepute. In 1871 he was a member of the Kansas House of Representatives from the Thirty-seventh Assembly District, and, in the Senatorial session of that election, voted for Hon. Samuel J. Crawford, as opposed to Hon. Alexander Caldwell, the successful candidate. The confidence of his fellow citizens has been often evinced—in January, 1874, by twenty-four votes in the Kansas Legislature for United States Senator; and in the fall of that year by the nomination by the Reform party as Congressional Representative from the Third District, running in the ensuing canvass ahead of his ticket in every county in the district. His journalistic career commenced 1873, at which time he purchased the *Kansas Farmer*. Since that time he has been constantly identified with the press of Kansas, as appears in the sketches of the various publications with which he has been identified, all of which have been successful in such degree as to place him in the first rank as to editorial and business ability. He was with his business partner, Mr. E. E. Ewing, the founder of the *Capital*, and its first editor. He is the business manager of the publishing company now owning it. Mr. Hudson has ever been a Republican in politics, and on the temperance and other moral questions takes advanced and radical ground. He has, since the question has become a factor in State politics, been a staunch advocate of the principle of prohibition, as now embodied in the State Constitution, and in the Statutes based thereon. Mr. Hudson married Mary W. Smith, daughter of Edmund K. and Sarah T. Smith, in Wyandotte, August 5, 1863. They have had four children, three of whom survive: Mary E., Anna Josephine, and Paul. Their second daughter, Ada, died in infancy.

RICHARD G. HUGHES, grocer, was born near Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa., October 22, 1835. Lived in his native county until he was about twenty-five years of age, when he removed to Oil City, Pa., where he was engaged in putting down oil wells, until he came to Topeka in April, 1868 (after having "struck oil"). He engaged in grocery business soon after coming here, on the corner of Sixth street and Topeka avenue, and continued in business there until May, 1882, when he sold out, and built his present elegant store, No. 235 Kansas Avenue, and began business in it about the middle of September, 1882. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the I. O. O. F. During the early part of the war, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, but was rejected by the medical examiner. Mr. Hughes was married in Curllsville, Clarion Co., Pa., May 28, 1858, to Catherine Benn, a native of that place. They have three children: Speed Fry, Huber Earl, and Leverte Winno.

S. B. ISENHART, attorney, was born at Tiffin, Ohio, September 13, 1852. Lived only two years in his native place, then his parents moved with their family to Bryan, Williams Co., Ohio. He was educated at Bryan Normal School and at Oberlin College. He graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in March, 1879. In August, 1879, he came to Topeka, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession—about one year and a half in the office of Hon. J. M. Spencer, then alone in practice, until March, 1882, when Z. T. Hazen, his present partner, became associated with him. Mr. Isenhart is a member of Eden Lodge and Bryan Chapter, A. F. & A. M., in Bryan, Ohio.

JOHN D. JAMES, carpenter, has been a resident of Cloud County, Kansas, owning a farm of 640 acres in that county, but has disposed of a portion of his land. Was elected president of the National Farmers' Alliance of the United States at the regular annual meeting in Chicago in October, 1881. Has been connected with that organization for ten years, and has visited every State in the Union, to organize subordinate State Alliances and strengthen the cause. Has delivered addresses to nearly every State organization, explaining the objects and aims, and the benefits to be derived therefrom. Has organized 225 subordinate alliances, and was for several years president of Cloud County Alliance. Is chairman of the finance committee of the Kansas State Alliance, and vice-president of alliances in the First Congressional District of Kansas. Was nominated as County Clerk in Cloud County in 1881, but declined for the reason that he preferred to devote his time to alliance work. Was editor and founder of the *Enterprise-Register* of Dickinson County, and brought that paper up to a degree of prosperity that it never before enjoyed. Was born in Ogle County, Ill., July 3, 1848. Remained in his native county until he was thirty years of age—engaged in farming. Learned his trade there. Came to Kansas in 1879, first locating at Concordia, Cloud County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. Came to Topeka May 27, 1882. Was married July 6, 1871, at Ashton, Lee Co., Ill., to Miss Maggie A. Putnam, a native of Montgomery County, N. Y., and a distant relative of General Putnam of Revolutionary fame. Have two children—Henry L. and Kitty Louisa. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. THOMAS M. JAMES, North Topeka, inspector of United States surveys, was born at Sandusky, Erie Co., Ohio, October 10, 1840. Remained in his native place until he was sixteen years of age, then entered Oberlin College, leaving that institution while a sophomore. He left college, in 1861, and assisted in raising an infantry company for the One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Volunteers, which was consolidated in June, 1862, with the First Ohio Artillery, and Mr. James was made Second Lieutenant of Company B.; promoted in November, 1863, to First Lieutenant of Company D. He continued in service until several months after the close of the war. Returning to Ohio he began the study of law, but soon thereafter was obliged to abandon it on account of ill health and he then went to Illinois, where he remained until he came to Kansas, October 16, 1866 locating on the northeast quarter of Section 17 Town 11 Range 16 being in Soldier Township, Shawnee County, where he now resides. In December, 1868, he was appointed Assistant Internal Revenue Collector, and in 1869 he removed to Topeka, but returned to reside on the farm the following year, holding the office before mentioned, however, until July 1, 1872. In 1871 he was elected County Treasurer and assumed the duties of that office July 1, 1872. He held that position two terms. Afterwards for two years he served as Deputy Treasurer, retiring from that position in the fall of 1878. He had been elected a member of the Legislature in November of that year, and served as a member of the Kansas House of Representatives during the session of 1879; afterwards giving his attention to his farming interests, having extensive agricultural and stock interests. For a short time in 1882 he was interested in mercantile business in North Topeka. In November, 1882, he was again elected a member of the Legislature. He has held various township offices, being now treasurer of his township. He has always been prominently identified with the Republican party, having been a delegate to several State conventions, Congressional conventions, and a member of the Shawnee County Republican Central Committee. He was appointed inspector of United States surveys March 2, 1882. Mr. James was married at Kansas City in January, 1870, to Laura A. Wendell, a native of Arrow Rock, Mo. They have three children—David W., Louis A., and Thomas M., Jr.

J. M. JAMESON, M. D., was born in Williamson County, Tenn., April 28, 1851. He received a good common school education. After attaining his majority he began the study of medicine, first under a preceptor, and afterward taking a full course at Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tenn., graduating there in 1877, and locating in Nashville, where he practiced medicine until the summer of 1881, when he located at Topeka. He there enjoys a good practice. He is the first colored graduate of any medical college in the South. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

CHARLES JARRETT, market gardener and stone mason, Section 12, P. O. Topeka. Owns five acres. Rents and gardens thirty acres in addition thereto. Came to Kansas May 22 1876 landing in Topeka, where he worked at his trade for two years. In March, 1878, bought and located here, renting the adjoining thirty acres. Enlisted as private, March, 1864 in Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment, United States Colored Infantry. Was in the engagement at Dalton, Georgia, where he, with a large portion of his regiment, was captured, but he succeeded in making his escape six days afterwards, making his way to a block house, twenty miles from Nashville, Tenn., where he, with 360 men, were attacked by 500 cavalry of Hood's command, holding them all the afternoon, and making their escape in the night to Nashville. Was also in the Battle of Nashville. Was mustered out April 30, 1866. Born in slavery in 1837 in White County, Tenn. Went to Nashville in 1866; came from there to Kansas. Was married in 1857 to Harriet Cummings. Has five children—Lucy, John, William, Samuel, and Mary. Is a member of the Benevolent Society

WILLIAM HALL JENKINS, son of Samuel Jenkins, one of the earliest candidates for the presidency on the Abolition ticket, was born in Philadelphia, December 31, 1828, that city remaining his home until 1857. In his youth he learned the trade of sail-maker, and also of machinist, and in his early manhood served as Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court four years, and Master of Chancery six years. He afterwards removed to Princeton, Ill., and engaged in abstract business. Thence he came to Kansas, March 1, 1868, settling first in Lawrence, where he remained one year, and March 1, 1869, came to Topeka, since which time he has continuously resided in the city, engaged in abstract and money loan business. Mr. Jenkins was married in Philadelphia, October 15, 1850 to Annie W. Charlton, a native of Kidderminster, England. Two children have been born to them, but one of whom, Wm. Henry, is living. Mr. Jenkins is a member of A. F. & A. M. of I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

CHARLES W. JEWELL was born at Marlboro, Middlesex Co., Mass., January 6 1827. In 1846, at the age of nineteen, he removed to Harmon, Ohio, where he remained, engaged in mercantile pursuits, until 1857, when, with his brother, Lewis R., he engaged in steamboating between Cincinnati and St. Louis, his brother building and being captain of the steamer, "Martha Putnam," of which Charles W. was clerk. February 14, 1860, he came to Kansas, and first located about fifteen miles south of Fort Scott, on what was then known as the Cherokee Neutral Lands. He engaged in stock-dealing at this point, and was so employed until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, being commissioned Lieutenant of Company F. He remained in the army until he located in Topeka, in 1865, his family having moved to the place in July of the preceding year. Lewis R. Jewell, his brother, raised Company K, of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, in the summer of 1861, and at the organization of the regiment, in the ensuing fall, was elected Lieutenant Colonel, retaining that position until he received his death wound at the battle of Cane Hill, Ark., November 28, 1862. His death occurred November 30, two days afterward. He was a native of Marlboro, Mass. After removing to Topeka, Mr. Jewell went into banking business with F. W. Giles, the firm being organized in February, 1866, as F. W. Giles & Co., and was continued until the Topeka National Bank was organized, April 1, 1872, Messrs. Giles and Jewell being the controlling stockholders, and Mr. Jewell being vice-president of the institution from its organization until August, 1878. The Topeka National was succeeded by the Topeka State Bank, of which Mr. Jewell is now president. He was married at Watertown, Ohio, to Susan A. Hendrie, a native of Stamford, Conn., but reared and educated in Watertown, Ohio. Their children, of whom there are seven, are: Charles Eugene, James Fred, Mary E., Kittie L., Fannie H., William B., and Susan.

A. B. JETMORE, attorney, was born at Muncie City, Delaware Co., Ind., May 25, 1837, and received his education at Muncie Seminary. In 1858 he was admitted to the bar in his native town, and subsequently to the bar of the Federal Courts, as also those of the States of Missouri and Kansas, where he stands at the head of his profession. A short time after his admission to the bar he removed to Hartford City, Ind., where he was engaged in practice until 1871. He came to Missouri in July of that year, and located at Warrensburg, remaining there until April 1, 1878, when he came to Topeka. He has been engaged in practice here; S. M. Gardenhire having been associated with him since April 2, 1882. Mr. Jetmore assisted in the formulation of the Prohibition Law, and himself framed the Sixteenth Section, in regard to the prohibition of club rooms, and was the attorney for the Kansas Legal Temperance Association, a society organized to assist in the enforcement of the Prohibitory Law. He was married near Muncie, Ind., April 26, 1860, to Maria P. Peterson, a native of Henry County, Ind. They have six children—Mary, now Mrs. S. M. Gardenhire of Topeka, Aaron P., Datie Nevada, Abraham H., Myrtle M., and DeForest. Mr. Jetmore is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. Though not a politician, yet Mr. Jetmore is always found in the front of the political fray in vindicating the principles of the Republican party, of which he has been a member since the breaking out of the rebellion.

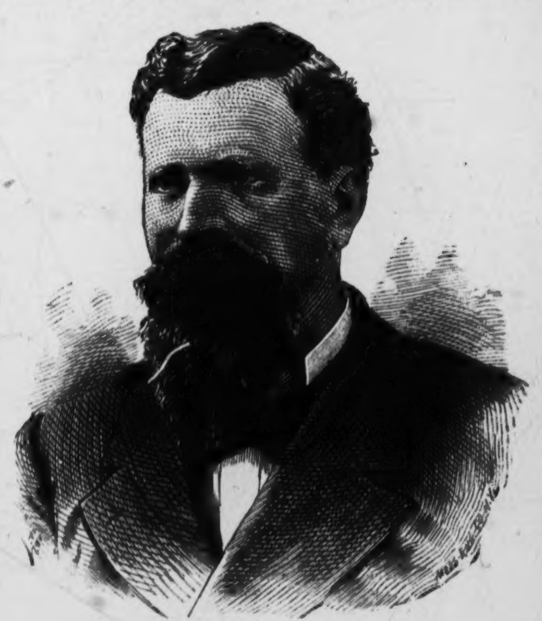

A. B. Jetmore

COL. A. S. JOHNSON, the oldest living son of the Rev. Thomas and Mrs. Sarah T. (Davis) Johnson, was born at the Shawnee Mission, in what is now Johnson County, Kan., on July 11, 1832, and to the welfare of that State he has given the best years of a thoughtful and laborious life. His early education was received at the mission school, founded by his father, and subsequently at what is now Central College in Fayette, Howard Co., Mo. From the age of seventeen to nineteen, his educational course was continued in the academic department of the Shawnee Mission school, under the direction of his old Fayette teacher, the Rev. Nathan Scarrett. Having completed his studies in 1850-'51, he immediately entered upon a business life first as a clerk in J. G. Hamilton's Indian store, in Westport, Mo., and afterwards as clerk and then as partner with A. T. Ward & Co., and their successors, J. Siddelsburger & Co., in Kansas City. This house was the leading forwarding and commission house in that part of the West, nearly the whole of the immense New Mexican overland traffic passing through it until as late as 1854. When Kansas became a Territory, Col., then Mr., Johnson, turned his attention to surveying, for which work he had been thoroughly fitted in his academic course of study. In the capacity of Deputy United States Surveyor, he subdivided the Government lands in Johnson County, and surveyed the lands for the Shawnee Indians, prior to their location by members of the tribe in severalty, under the terms of the treaty. The period of his government work covered four or five years. He had charge of the Shawnee Mission school after 1858, at which time his father left it, until it was finally closed in 1862. In March, 1855, not yet twenty-three years of age, he had been elected a member of the first Territorial Legislature, being the youngest member of that body. He was elected to the State Legislature from Johnson County, in 1866, and took a prominent part in the railroad legislation of the session. Col. Johnson was born and educated a Southerner. But he believed, as did his father, in the institutions of his country and his kindred. When the Government became endangered by civil outbreak, like his father he braved the extreme dangers surrounding him, and openly avowed his allegiance to the Union. This was in time for him to vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. He then made his first record as a Republican, at the risk of his life, and his loyalty to party and country has never been tarnished. During the war of the Rebellion, he lived on the Missouri frontier, and was as thoroughly hated by the Missouri bushwhackers as any man in Kansas. He organized a military company, which was subsequently made a part of the Thirteenth Kansas Militia, of which he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel by Gov. Carney. He and his regiment were under arms, or doing military service on the frontier, for nearly four years. The Kansas Militia service was perhaps the most arduous and dangerous of any which fell to the lot of the American soldier of those times. The record of their work appears in the general State history. Col. Johnson did the duty of a soldier faithfully and well. In 1866, the year of his second election to the Legislature, he was appointed Land Commissioner of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, which position he held until the spring of 1870, when he became connected with the A., T. & S. F. R. R. He acted as appraiser of railroad lands until 1873, as tax commissioner during 1873, and was appointed land commissioner of the road in 1874. He has since held the latter position, and in that capacity become identified, not only with the road, but with the development and growth of the whole region of Southwestern Kansas, through which the road passes, and in which lies the immense land grant now rapidly being settled by a hardy and industrious population. The area under his control is sufficient to make an ordinary Eastern State, and the population settled upon it since his administration exceeds 100,000, or one-tenth of the entire population of the State. He still owns the site of the old Mission where he was born, the school where he was educated, and the land surrounding the scene of his father's missionary labors. This he claims as his home. His residence has been in Topeka since his connection with the A., T. & S. F. R. R., in 1870. Col. Johnson married Miss Prudence C. Funk, of St. Joseph, Mo., in October, 1852. She died in September, 1874. On June 18, 1877, he married Miss Zippie A. Scott, of Manchester, N. H. His surviving children are: Nellie, now Mrs. Edwin Scott; Fannie, now Mrs. E. H. Davis; and Robert P., all residents of Topeka.

GEORGE Y. JOHNSON was born November 22, 1844, in Parke County, Ind. Was educated at Bloomingdale Academy, in the same county, and graduated both in the commercial department of that institution and in the Indianapolis Business College. Resided in Vermillion County, Ill., from November, 1849, until October, 1866. In 1866 he emigrated to Kansas, and located in Wakarusa Township, Douglas County, where he now resides, his attention being devoted to fruit culture and Short-horn cattle. He has thirty acres of his large farm devoted to fruit, and is thoroughly posted in everything pertaining to its best development and cultivation. He was secretary of the Kansas Valley Fair Association three years. He is prominently connected with the State Horticultural Society, having been vice-president, treasurer and trustee at different times. He has also been secretary of the Kansas State Fair Association, since January, 1881. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Society of Friends, and an active Republican. He was married at Rockville, Ind., March 20, 1866, to Matilda Hadley, also a member of the Society of Friends, and educated at the Friends' School, at Providence, R. I. They have four children—Henry Herbert, Martha Elizie, Charles Hadley and Bertha.

CAPT. J. B. JOHNSON came to Kansas in September, 1865. Located at Oskaloosa, Jefferson County, and engaged in the practice of law. In January, 1877, he removed to Topeka and formed a law partnership with George R. Peck and Thomas Ryan, which continued until 1881, since which time he has been engaged in practice alone. Capt. Johnson was a member of the Kansas House of Representatives in 1868 and 1869, and was one of the Presidential Electors in 1876. He is now a member and the Speaker of Kansas House of Representatives, and chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. Capt. Johnson was born near Canton, Fulton Co., Ill., January 21, 1844, and educated at Prairie City Academy, McDonough Co., Ill. He enlisted in the Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company A, in August, 1861, serving as a private until the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, when he was promoted to Second Lieutenant. In the fall of the same year he was compelled to resign on account of disability caused by wounds. In the spring of 1864 he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was elected Captain of Company D, and served until the close of the war, when he returned to Fulton County, Ill., and thence came to Kansas. He was married in Oskaloosa, Kan., November 11, 1866, to Anna M. Carson, of Weston, Mo. Capt. and Mrs. Johnson have five children—Maud E., Madge C., Mabel C., Benjamin C. and Bradford N. The Captain is a member of G. A. R., A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge and Chapter, and I. O. O. F.

J. C. JOHNSON, traveling agent for Caleb Chivers, came to Kansas in 1855, from Platte County, Mo., and located in Leavenworth County; went from there to Atchison, and from thence to Topeka, in December, 1881. Was in the Kansas State Militia in 1864, called to Leavenworth to oppose Price's raid into Kansas. Was born September 25, 1846, in Platte County, Mo., and remained in his native place until coming to Kansas, in 1855. Was married October 1, 1865, in Atchison County, Kan., to Mary E. Brown, a native of Knox County, Tenn. Has four children—Wyatt R., Sophia S., Jane E. and Pearl. Is a member of Christian Church, Topeka.

N. JOHNSON, farmer, Section 35, Township 12, Range 15 west, P. O. Pauline, came to Kansas in 1878, from Rockford, Ill., and located three miles north of Topeka, where he remained two years, and then removed to his present location. Was born December 23, 1826, in Charlestown, Sweden. Lived in Denmark two years, and worked at stone cutting. Came to America in 1854, and settled at Rockford, where he worked for twenty-four years at iron moulding, for N. C. Thompson, the celebrated manufacturer of agricultural implements. Was married in May, 1858, at Rockford to Caroline Larson, a native of Sweden; they have four children—Regina C., Olive B., Isadora and Vina. Is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church, of Topeka.

HON. WILLIAM A. JOHNSTON, now Attorney-General of the State, came to Kansas in April, 1872. Settled at Minneapolis, and engaged in the practice of law, being continuously engaged in his profession until he was elected in 1880, Attorney-General. In 1876 Mr. Johnston was a member of the House of Representatives, and State Senator from 1877 to 1880, serving also in 1878-79, as Assistant United States Attorney. He was born in Greenville County, Ont., July 24, 1849, and moved to Illinois in 1864, where he lived, with the exception of a brief period in Missouri, until he came to Kansas in 1872. He was married in Camden, Ohio, November, 1875, to Miss Lu B. Brown, of Camden. Mr. Johnston belongs to the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge and Chapter. He still resides at Minneapolis, although a member of the firm of Rossington, Johnston & Smith, of Topeka.

DANIEL C. JONES, M. D., physician and surgeon, came to Kansas in August, 1868. He first settled at Junction City, where he resided until 1875. In January of that year he removed to Topeka, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was born at Athens, Ohio, on the 5th of January, 1838, and at the age of twelve removed to Paris, Ill. He is a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, and of Rush Medical College. From August 10, 1861, until the spring of 1866, he served as Surgeon of the Second Illinois Cavalry. In 1866 Dr. Jones married Jennie E. Austin, a native of Schenectady, N. Y. They have two children—Mattie and Adelia. He is a member of the State Medical Society, of which he was at one time the president. He is also a member of the Topeka Academy of Medicine and Surgery, president of the Eastern District Medical Society, and a member of the A. F. & A. M.

GEORGE M. KELLAM, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Topeka, owns 200 acres here; 160 acres under cultivation; has another farm of 400 acres twelve miles southeast, for grazing. Makes corn growing and stock-raising a specialty. Has fine stock: Galway Black Scotch; just bought a bull for $680; has 140 head of cattle, and 29 horses; good dwelling and good barn. Came to Kansas March 28, 1857, and located on this farm, pre-empting 160 acres. Was born in Irasburgh, Orleans Co., Vt., May 13, 1828. Came from there to Kansas. Was in the Special Militia during the Price Raid, and was at the battle of the Big Blue, in Missouri; was from home about three weeks. Was married June 15, 1857, to Miss Julia S. Emerson. Has three children—Sabin E., Emma J. and Mary A. Is a Master Mason. The first brick ever made in Shawnee County was made on his farm.

DANIEL F. KELLER, plumber and gas-fitter, came to Kansas first January 5, 1880, and located at Emporia; where he followed his trade and remained about six months. Then moved to Kansas City, remained a short time, and came to Topeka, and, with the exception of about five months, has been here since. Was born in Banden, County Cork, Ireland, August 15, 1839. Parents came to this country when he was about eight months old. First located in London, Canada West. Remained there until about fourteen years old attending school, and moved to Louisville, Ky., in 1857. Remained there until 1874; learned his trade; worked at Cincinnati and Terre Haute, Ind.; also in Chicago. Was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 9, 1869, to Miss Kate McCarty, a native of Wexford, County New Ross, Ireland. Has three children—Daniel F. Jr., Lawrence and Joseph. Is a member of the Catholic Church and a Democrat.

SCOTT KELSEY, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Topeka. Owns 187 acres, 165 of which are under cultivation. Makes corn growing and stock feeding a specialty. Came to Kansas March 1, 1878, and located on his present farm. Has held the position of Township Trustee while in Dearborn County, Ind., where he lived prior to coming to Kansas. Enlisted as a seaman in the Mississippi squadron under Commodore Fitch in July, 1864, when a boy only seventeen years of age. Was discharged in August, 1865, at Mound City, Ill. He was born in Dearborn County, Ind., July 1, 1847. Moved to Decatur in 1874, and came from there to Kansas. He was married twice, the first time April 30, 1866. Married again January 31, 1874, to Miss Martha Connell. They have four children by the first marriage—Grant, Allen, Melvin, ————; and by the second marriage two—Mercy P. and Jesse M. Mr. Kelsey is a Master Mason.

CHARLES F. KENDALL, was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., April 15, 1844. His first business location was at Grand Rapids, Mich., where he remained two years prior to entering the United States service in the fall of 1861. At that time he enlisted in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. Served about eighteen months in that regiment as Commissary Sergeant of the company and subsequently of the regiment. He was afterward Commissary of the Eleventh Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, later of a brigade, and still later of a division and finally Post Commissary at Crab Orchard and other points in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. He was mustered out at Jackson, Mich., in 1865, and February 1866 again commenced mercantile business at Grand Rapids, where he remained until he emigrated to Kansas in the fall of 1868, and after remaining a few months at Leavenworth, located finally in Topeka, in February, 1869. Since becoming a resident of this city he has been continuously engaged in the mercantile business, wholesale and retail dry goods. His business is extensive and has rapidly increased since he commenced, now amounting to about $100,000 per annum.

H. R. KIRK, came to Kansas in the spring of 1879, located in Wabaunsee County and engaged in dealing in stock until he removed to Topeka in July, 1882. He is now a member of the firm of J. S. Collins & Co, real estate and loan agents.

HENRY KING was born in Salem, Ohio, in May, 1841. He was of French and of German ancestry. The family came to Hancock County, Ill., when Henry was quite young. His father combined farming with the practice of law, and was a friend of Abraham Lincoln, of Owen Lovejoy and of Richard Yates. His mother was a woman of rare virtues and accomplishments. Henry worked at corn raising on the black, flat prairie of Western Illinois in the summer and attended the country school in the winter. Having a great taste for reading and a general literary bent, his path naturally led out of the corn-field into the county printing office, animated with the thought of doing some day good service for the Republican party, of which he was an ardent youthful member. He passed through all the various journalistic gradations of advancement from the position of "devil" to that of editor. During his editorial career he read law and was admitted to the bar. In 1858 he went into the office of the Quincy (Ill.) *Whig*, succeeding as editor Hon. John T. Morton, late Judge of the Third Judicial District of Kansas. November 25, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, being credited to the quota of the town of La Harpe. He served as Quartermaster's Sergeant, and was promoted to Quartermaster August 28, 1863. His term expired October 28, 1864. He was at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and at Shiloh, bearing his part with martial skill and fidelity in the struggle that there ensued. In the siege of Atlanta he was detailed for important special duty by Secretary Stanton, and in connection with General Thomas' operations in Tennessee, he was tendered the Colonelcy of his old regiment, but he declined the proffered honor, deeming it unjust to stand in the way of the promotion of other commissioned officers in the line. He was content with the position and rank of Captain. He received the highest testimonials as to his character as a soldier. Governor Carpenter of Iowa, spoke of him as follows: "I never knew a man who combined so much of practical business sense and administrative ability with so much literary taste and culture. He is a man who does more than he says, and is never found wanting." Governor Oglesby offered Captain King, on the expiration of his term, the position of State Military Agent, but he chose to again put his shoulder to the journalistic wheel. In the spring of 1869 Capt. King came to Kansas and on May 19, he assumed the position of political and managing editor of the *Topeka Daily Record*. He said in his salutatory: "Too much has not and cannot be said in commendation of Topeka and of Kansas. The *Record* will be independently radical. All vital questions affecting the welfare of the people will be discussed candidly and generously, yet firmly and with plainness of speech." Afterwards Mr. King became secretary of the Commonwealth Printing Company, and on July 16, 1872, he was announced as secretary and editor. He retired from the *Commonwealth* March 6, 1875. He had been one of the editors of the far-famed *Kansas Magazine*, a state monthly, which had had a comparatively brief but brilliant career, and which was warmly cherished by the savants of Kansas. He has been a frequent contributor to *Scribner* and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*; was president of the Editors' and Publishers' Association of Kansas in 1878 and 1879; in 1871 and 1877 he gave the annual address before this Association. He was secretary of the Kansas State Relief Society in the drouth-grasshopper period of 1874-75, and performed the exacting duties of that position with noticeable fidelity. In May, 1880, he delivered the annual address before the Missouri Editorial Association, at Sedalia. In early life he married Miss Maria Louisa Lane, of the Lane family, distinguished in the history of Indiana and Kansas. She is a near relative of ex-Governor Albinus Nance, of Nebraska. Their son Henry has the literary tastes and studious tendencies of his father, and their adopted daughter lends a charm to their happy home circle. Mr. King was appointed Postmaster of Topeka in 1873, and held the position for eight years. He retired from the position in May, 1881. In his address before the Editorial Association at Leavenworth, June 13, 1877, referring to his past history, he said: "After seven years of carousal in politics and office-holding, I come back a jaded and repentant prodigal, tired of the mockery and emptiness of the thing, its husks and its swine, to say that the happiest years of my life have been spent in a Kansas printing office. There is too much politics in the State already, and a great deal too much in our newspapers. The politicians are not the men to lean upon, and with a newspaper, their schemes and ambitions are not the topic that should find prominence in its columns. Politics is not of half the importance that politicians would have us think. Newspapers are not dependent upon politics for their life and strength and opportunities for usefulness. That incessant nuisance, the office-seeker, is a creature with whom the press should have no commerce. There is no patronage and no luxury worth as much as the manhood of a journalist. The Press made the State here in Kansas, and can safely be trusted to guide and uplift in the future as it has done in the past. There is nothing here but the soil and the sunshine, which the Press has not made or brought in. The destiny of Kansas is in the keeping of the Press. Never before have there been such chances for the newspaper to serve the State. The Press has but to be true to itself—to the theory of its origin, the spirit of its growth, and it cannot be false to the State. When everything has been done that is possible to do, when the last stone shall have been put in the temple, as it were, and the perfect splendor of it all shall gleam like a shaft of light across the land, the Press can place its hand upon its jubilant heart, and, borrowing a line from the Iliad, say to the State in truth and sincerity, and with an honest and conscious pride 'All illustrious as thou art, I made thee such.'" November 1, 1881, Mr. King became the editor of the *Capital* and in that issue said: "It is now over eight years since the incoming editor of the *Capital* threw down the traditional shears and pencil-stub and went out into the cold, wicked world to seek his fortune. He returns this morning with the delightful feeling of one, who wakes from an unhappy dream. Our guiding purpose is to produce a first-class newspaper. This is the basis, and the only one upon which we seek patronage. We desire nothing but prosperity and happiness for our competitors, with simply the right reserved on our part as we think we have the facilities and the opportunity, to make the name of the *Capital*, like that of rare old Abou Ben Adhem 'lead all the rest.'" In the *Daily Capital* of Tuesday morning, March 27, 1883, appears the following: "Personal.—My connection with the *Capital* has ceased, for business reasons, and through an amicable understanding on the part of all concerned. Henry King." J. K. Hudson, the original proprietor of the *Capital* had the following card in the same issue: "The undersigned, until further notice, assumes editorial and business management of the *Daily* and *Weekly Capital*. J. K. Hudson. Monday, March 26, 1883."

KITCHELL & MARBURG, hardware merchants, of the firm of William W. Kitchell and A. Marburg, organized in November, 1882, being successors to Henry F. Gee, who succeeded George D. Hale, the latter having succeeded to the business of Hale & Smith. It will be seen that the present firm succeeded to the business of one of the oldest hardware houses in Topeka. Mr. Kitchell is a native of Olney, Ill. Mr. Marburg is a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main; first came to America in 1875, returning to Europe in 1880, remaining there until August, 1882, when he returned to the United States and located at Topeka.

H. F. KLEMP, M. D., was born in Prussia, August 6, 1835. He commenced his medical studies in Europe and continued them two years, and also received instruction in the art of mining from a professor at one of the Gymnasiums. In 1862 he emigrated to America, and after remaining a few weeks a Bellville, Ontario Co., Canada, located at Berlin, in the same county, and commenced the practice of medicine. He removed to Chicago in 1863, and the following year entered Hahneman's Medical College in that city, from which he graduated in 1867. In the fall of the same year he again commenced practice at Dwight, Ill., afterwards residing at Barton County, Mo., and Sedalia, Mo., until he came to Kansas, and located at Topeka, February, 1869, in which city he is still engaged in practice. Dr. Klemp is a scientific mining engineer and a proficient geologist, taking much pride and pleasure in both studies. He is a member, and was formerly Priest, of the Turner's Society; is a member of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, president of the State Examining Board of Physicians, and member of Western Academy of Homeopathy. He was married in Prussia in September, 1859, to Elslein Kathrina Trebbie, a native of Prussia. Their three living children are William, Paulina and Carl.

G. H. KLUSSMAN, shoemaker, North Topeka. Came to Kansas in 1858, from Indianapolis, Ind. First located at Leavenworth and worked at his trade. Was for a time foreman of State prison work at Leavenworth. Was born at Lunburg, Hanover, Germany, May 12, 1825, and came to America when eighteen years old, arriving at Cincinnati, Ohio, January 9, 1844. Went to Indianapolis in 1851 and remained until coming to Leavenworth. Mr. K. was an earnest and active anti-slavery advocate and voted with the Free-state party. Was in the Kansas State militia in 1864, in pursuit of Price. Was married in 1846 to Louisa Gans, at Cincinnati, Ohio; they have six children—Edward, George, Mary, Emma, Louisa and Julia. Edward is a farmer near Leavenworth and George is a machinist in the A., T. & S. F. shops in Topeka.

REV. JOHN D. KNOX, was born October 28, 1828, on Brook's Run, Belmont Co., Ohio, received his collegiate education in Jefferson College, New Athens, Harrison Co., Ohio, and graduated at Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1857. While at school he was licensed as an exhorter, February 23, 1850. Soon after leaving school was licensed as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In June, 1850, was admitted on trial in the Pittsburgh Conference, held at Canton, Ohio, and was appointed junior preacher on the Washington and Cambridge circuit, in Guernsey County, Ohio. In 1851, with two colleagues, he traveled the Deersville circuit, in 1852 the Cadiz circuit, and in 1853 the Butler circuit, in Pennsylvania, securing in the latter the erection of a small brick church, which the people named Knox Chapel. The little town at this point is still called Knoxville. In 1854 his field of labor was at Pittsburgh, where in common with many of his flock he was stricken with cholera. Through the years of 1855, 1856 and 1857 he was successively on the Bridgeport circuit, Ohio; at Lawrenceville station, Pittsburgh, agent for the Beaver Female Seminary, and in 1858 and 1859 in charge of the Mount Pleasant and West Newton circuits. In 1860 and 1861 he was on the Mechanicsburg circuit, in Indiana County, Pa., and in 1862 and 1863 was pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, at Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1864 he was at Bridgewater, and in the spring of 1865 was transferred to the Kansas Conference and stationed at Topeka. He had charge of the Topeka church for three years, the society and church enjoying a high degree of prosperity under his pastorate. He also had charge of the Kansas Business College, and was elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1869 and 1870 he was appointed Presiding Elder of Fort Scott District, but resigned in consequence of ill health during the latter year. In 1871 he was elected President of the Capital Bank, in Topeka, and in 1873, made a trip to Europe in the interests of the institution. January 1, 1874, the banking house of John D. Knox & Co. was established at Topeka. They do a general banking business and purchase and sell Kansas securities, loan money and invest money for Eastern parties. They have also a savings department connected with the bank. Mr. Knox is connected actively with many societies, both secret and benevolent. He has taken eleven degrees in the Masonic Society, is past grand in the I. O. O. F. and has been chaplain in the G. A. R. He has been one of the editors of the *Kansas Methodist* since its start, and is now editor-in-chief. He was married April 15, 1858, in Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa., to Mary Dibert, of Somerset County, Pa. They have eight children—David D., William C., Martha P., Mary R., Sarah E., John D., Olive B. and Florence L.

OSCAR KRAUSS, manufacturer of saddles and harness, also dealer in leather, hides, saddler's hardware and shoe-findings, North Topeka, came to Topeka in the spring of 1869, from Hamilton, Ohio. Mr. Krauss is one of the progressive men of North Topeka, and from a very humble beginning has built up a fine business. He moved into his present commodious quarters in 1871. He was born, August 10, 1847, at Rodach, southern Germany; completed a course of study at Ernestinum of Coburg, and when seventeen years of age came to America and located at Hamilton, Ohio. He was married in 1873 to Augusta Fensky, of Leavenworth. They have four children living—Leopold, George, Tony and John P. He is a member of the German-Lutheran St. John's Church, and was one of the founders and supporters of that church, and also of the promising young college of that name and denomination.

WILLIAM J. LEA, of Topeka, western manager for the Ætna Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, is of Scotch-Irish descent. He is the son of Albert Gallatin Lea and Jane (Rhea) Lea, and was born in Wilson County, Tenn. August 17, 1844. He received a partial academic course at Cherry Grove Seminary in Illinois. His father died when he was thirteen years of age, and by his death he was early thrown upon his own resources. He assisted in the support of his widowed mother and obtained a good education besides. One year after his father's death, not having a taste for farming pursuits to which he had hitherto been brought up, he bound himself as an apprentice to learn the printer's trade in the office of the Macomb, Illinois *Eagle*, where he remained for four years. During the last two years of his apprenticeship he became foreman of the printing office, and did much of the local editorial work on the paper. In 1860-61 he removed to Missouri, where he spent a year and then returned to Illinois. The war having broken out, August 11, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company A Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry. He served thirteen months as a Corporal, when he was discharged for disability April 21, 1863. Having regained his health he enlisted May 2, 1864, in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, serving until the regiment was mustered out September 24, 1864. During his service he participated in the bloody battle of Perryville, and also the defense of Memphis during Forrest's raid. On leaving the service he resumed the printing business in Galesburg, Ill., being foreman in a printing office in that city for a year. In 1865 he removed to Kansas City, and there worked at his trade until 1868. He then went to St. Louis, where for eight months he took charge of a large job printing office. He again returned to Kansas City, where he engaged for a time as the city editor of the Kansas City *Daily Advertiser*. In 1870 he removed to Columbus, Kansas, and with his brother, A. T. Lea, established the *Columbus Independent*, the firm being A. T. & W. J. Lea. Two years later, in June, he moved to Oswego, Kansas, where he associated with F. B. McGill, and started the *Oswego Independent*. Six months later he sold out his interest in the paper, and entered into mercantile business with Richard Taylor. This continued for six months, when he went to Joplin, Mo., and started the *Mining Journal*. After six months he moved to Baxter Springs, Kansas, where he became connected with the *Baxter Springs Republican*. He continued in this connection until 1876, when owing to ill-health he was forced to abandon the newspaper business, and accepted a position as local agent of the land department of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. In 1876 he became interested in the Bonanza Lead Mines, just then discovered. In 1877 he became one of the original stockholders in the Southside Town and Mining Company at Galena, being elected one of the directors and secretary of the company. He disposed of his mining interests in 1878, and afterward engaged in stock business until he became chief clerk in the office of the State Superintendent of Insurance in 1879. He held that position until the fall of 1882, when he became actively identified with the anti-St. John movement, which resulted in the organization of the anti-St. John Club of Topeka, which was one of the principal motors leading to the election of Gov. Glick. The club was organized on the motion of Mr. Lea, and he was one of the first to advance money to further the interests of the movement. Mr. Lea was educated a Democrat, but since the war and ever since he attained his majority he has been a vigorous and consistent Republican. He holds to the religious faith of the Cumberland Presbyterians. He is also an Odd Fellow and member of the G. A. R. He was married July 7, 1873, in Troy, Ohio, to Miss Mary I. Harris. They have two children—Rhea Harris and Edna Portia.

JOHN A. LEE, grocer, is a native of Hunterdon, Hunterdon Co., N. J.; resided in Knoxville, Iowa, for two years before coming to Topeka in 1859, having resided over five years in New York City prior to removal to Iowa. He enlisted in Company A, Second Kansas Volunteer Infantry in April, 1861. After five months' service the regiment was reorganized as the Second Kansas Cavalry, and he served in that regiment until the close of the war, being mustered out as Captain of Company D. He participated in all battles in which his command was engaged. He is a member of I. O. O. F., Subordinate Lodge and Encampment. Mr. Lee was married at LaSalle, Ill., to Beulah Holmes, a native of Illinois. They have three children—Beulah, Lizzie and Alexine.

MARTIN I. LEE, farmer, four and a half miles southwest of Topeka, came to Kansas in the spring of 1879, from Alton, Ill., and for two years before coming to Kansas was a jobber and importer of books and stationery at 407 Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo. Was born June 28, 1826, in Berkshire County, Mass. Remained in his native county until he was twenty-one years of age, attending school. Went to New Jersey and remained about four years, and was engaged in teaching school at Dover. On leaving New Jersey, came to Alton, Ill., and was engaged in selling books and stationery for twenty-five years. Was also secretary of the School Board, and deputy County School Commissioner for a number of years. Was married October 25, 1853, at Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., Mass., to Miss Lottie J. Crane, of that place. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was elder of that church for a number of years at Alton.

E. R. LENDBERG, restaurant, confectionery, grocery, cigars and tobacco, came to Kansas in the fall of 1867, and located at Lawrence, and worked at cabinet-making. Went to Burlington, Kansas, in 1870, and came to Topeka in 1882, and commenced business where he now is. Was born August 28, 1840, near Atvidaberg, a mining town of Sweden. Came from there to Chicago June 24, 1867. Was married in 1870 at Emporia, Kansas, to Nellie Anderson, of that place. Is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

CAPT. E. S. LENFESTEY, real estate and investment agent, was born in Marion, Ind., December 25, 1841. He was educated as a lawyer, and represented his district in the Legislature of Indiana. In July, 1882, he came to Topeka, having spent about ten years in the Rocky Mountain regions, most of the time in Colorado, where he still has large interests. Mr. L. raised Company C, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned Captain of the company in April, 1861, serving until June 8, 1865, two years of the time as Senior Aid-de-Camp, on the staff of Gen. Wm. B. Wood. He was in all the engagements of his command, and was slightly wounded but not disabled. He is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., and is a Royal Arch Mason. He was married at Marion, Ind., November 9, 1867, to Laura Brownlee, a native of that place. They have five children—Mary B., Emma H., John W., Wm. E. and Fred.

T. H. LESCHER, contractor and builder, shop 311 Madison street, residence 310 Monroe street, does a general contracting business. Has been in the business in Kansas twenty-six years. In 1881 business run about $40,000, and some years has run to $150,000. Had the contract for most of the work on the State University, and contracted for most of the wood-work on the west wing of the state House. Did work on Washburn College, and also on Bethany School. Has an average of twenty-five men in his employ, and at one time had seventy-five working. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1856, and located six miles southwest of where Topeka now stands. At that time the Lecompton government was in control. Was an active and earnest Free-state man, and did duty in the service in the Free-state party from Topeka to the border. Was a member of the State Militia, and the fight with Price at Westport. Lived at Lawrence sixteen years, and was on the Board of Education, and President of the School Board for five years. Was on the City Council for three years. Helped build the city after it was burned by Quantrell, and superintended two-thirds of the work. He was born at Easton, Pa., March 18, 1827. When about fifteen years of age went with his sister to New York City, remaining there until coming to Kansas. He was married in 1858, on his farm near Topeka, to Miss Augusta Wood, who was born in Kentucky, and has six children—all natives of Kansas—viz: Jessie A., now in Chicago, studying music; George M., studying surveying and civil engineering; Herman G., connected with the Capitol; Jane E., Susan C. and Theodore A.

GEORGE E. LILLIE and **WILLIAM MILLIGAN**, proprietors Topeka Lithographing Co., established business in this city in November, 1882. They have facilities for doing all kinds of lithographic work and have already built up a large business with the bankers and county officers of Kansas. It is certainly creditable to the capital city to have an establishment of this kind, where work of a superior character can be obtained. Mr. Lillie is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he began learning the lithographing business twenty-three years ago, when only twelve years of age. He came to the United States in 1864, worked at the same business in Cleveland, Ohio, over a year, served three years in the regular army, worked a short time in Chicago, afterward in the lithographic department of Mills & Co.'s large establishment at Des Moines for a period of twelve years, then with the Western Lithographing Co. of the same city until he came to Topeka in 1882. Mr. Milligan is a native of Marysville, Union Co., Ohio. He learned the lithographing business with the firm of Mills & Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, and was with that firm several years prior to coming to Topeka in 1882.

J. P. LEWIS, M. D., was born near New Lexington, Perry Co., Ohio, December 20, 1848, and educated in the public schools and academies of that place and McConnellsville. He graduated from Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1873, and was awarded the Dawson prize on surgery in competition with 213 students. Declining an offered position in the Cincinnati Hospital, he commenced practice in his native town, and remained there two years, removing thence to Fairfield County, Ohio, where he remained about eight years, and was then appointed assistant physician in the State Insane Asylum at Columbus, Ohio, leaving that position to remove to Topeka, in March, 1881. He was married near New Lexington, Ohio, September, 1872, to Sarah A. Brown, who died at New Lexington, in February, 1879, leaving two children—Florence Luella and Olive St. Clair. In October, 1880, he was married at Circleville, Ohio, to Mattie A. Shoemaker, of that place. They have one son—Charles William. Dr. Lewis is a member of Kansas State Medical Society, Kansas Eastern District Society and I. O. O. F., and formerly was member of Academy of Medicine of Zanesville, Ohio, the Muskingum County Medical Society, Ohio, the Perry County Medical Society, Ohio, and the Hocking Valley Medical Association.

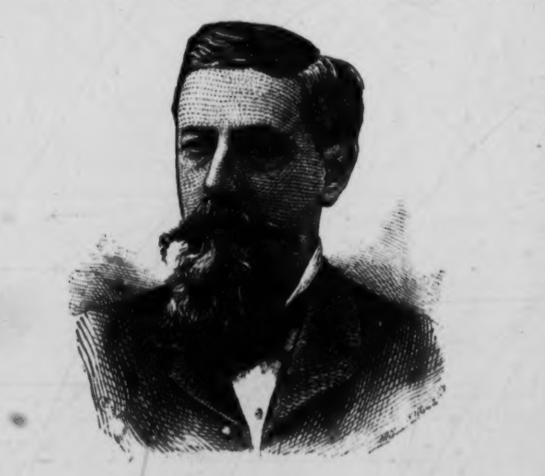

J. P. Lewis M. D.

W. S. LINDSAY, M. D., assistant superintendent of Kansas Insane Hospital, has been connected with this institution since the opening, in June, 1879. His duties consist of immediate medical attendance on patients and general oversight of wards. Is a native of Ohio, and removed to Kansas in 1865, locating at Garnett. Practiced medicine five years before entering the institution. He is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society.

ISAAC T. LOCKARD, real estate, loan and insurance agent, has been a resident of Topeka since 1868, and during that time has been continuously engaged in real estate business, with the exception of three summers spent in the mining regions of Colorado, and one summer in New Mexico. He was born in Urbana, Champaign Co., Ohio, January 20, 1833, and lived in his native town until he moved to Kansas in 1868. He was married at Dayton, Ohio, October 6, 1857, to Nancy A. Miller, of Dayton. Mr. Lockard is a member of A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Council; K. of H., and A. O. U. W.

J. T. LONG, dealer in meat, Kansas avenue, North Topeka, was born in Troy, Miami Co., Ohio, August 10, 1877. He lived at that place on a farm until May, 1867, when he removed to Topeka where he engaged in the livery business. He has lived in Topeka the whole time since, with the exception of two years residence at Minneapolis, Ottawa County. He was appointed on the police force and served in 1874 and 1875 in the city of Topeka. He was married to Miss Lida McKenzie, June 6, 1876. Mr. Long's father died in Ohio, October, 1854. His mother is still living on the old homestead in Ohio. Mr. Long has one brother and nine sisters living.

PROF. J. T. LOVEWELL, M. A. Ph. D., was born at Corinth, Orange Co., Vt., May 1, 1833, residing there until 1853, when he entered Yale College, where he graduated in 1857, afterwards taking Ph. D. degree from the same college. Was Instructor of Physics in Sheffield Scientific School a number of years, and was afterwards connected with the Pennsylvania State College, and State Normal School at Whitewater, Wis., which position he resigned to accept the position of Professor of Chemistry and Physics at Washburn College, which he has since held. During the past four years Prof. L. has been president of the Kansas Academy of Sciences. He was married at Hartford, Wis., in 1863, to Miss Margaret Bissell. They have two children.

LOWENTHAL BROTHERS, manufacturers and dealers in jewelry, etc., established at Topeka in March, 1880. Firm is composed of A. F. & L. M. Lowenthal, both natives of Syracuse, N. Y. where they learned the jeweler's trade, having worked at it from their youth, their father having been in the business for years. They carry a stock of about $20,000, much the largest stock in the city of Topeka. It would be difficult to find a better selected stock of watches, fine jewelry, silver and plated ware anywhere in the country. These gentlemen have a deserved reputation for fair dealing, and their patrons can depend implicitly on their representations. A. F. Lowenthal is a member of the A. F. & A. M. He has been engaged in his present business for over twelve years. Mr. L. M. Lowenthal is connected with the A. O. U. W.

C. W. LUKENS, No. 125 Lawrence street, North Topeka, was born in Kosciusko County, Ind., March, 1851, at which place he remained until the spring of 1881, when he came to Topeka and associated with his brother, J. A. Lukens, and Mr. P. Smith in the proprietorship of the Topeka roller skating rink, which is the largest west of St. Louis, being 75x150 feet. He was married in 1879 to Miss Laura A. Luce, of Wabash County, Ind.

J. A. LUKENS, of Lukens, Smith & Co., owners of skating rink on Van Buren and Seventh streets and proprietor of Lukens' Opera House, North Topeka. He was born in Wabash County, Ind., in 1847. In 1869 he came from that place to Topeka. He was educated in the schools of his native State, and there followed the profession of teaching for about seven years. At the time of his coming to Kansas, he first engaged in the hardware business, afterward became a grain dealer and then erected the opera house bearing his name. His parents both died many years ago in Indiana. One brother, C. W. Lukens, is associated with him in the ownership of the skating rink on Seventh street. They intend to change the rink during the summer into a swimming school. The Lukens Brothers are among the most enterprising and successful men of the city of Topeka.

THOMAS S. LYON, real estate and loan agent, came to Kansas in 1880, and has been in business for the past year in Topeka. He was born, March 15, 1833, at Huntingdon

Furnace, Huntingdon Co., Pa. While he was an infant his parents removed to Alleghany City, Pa., where the family resided until he was eight years old, when they moved to Huntingdon Furnace, Huntingdon Co., Pa. He lived in that region until 1876, and then moved to Illinois and located in Jacksonville; remained there eighteen months, and then lived in Washington County, Ill., until he came to Kansas in May, 1880. He was married September 14, 1865, at Rensselaer, Jasper Co. Ind. to Nannie J. Wright, a native of that place. They have buried one and have two children living—Miriam H. and William M.

HON. E. P. McCABE, Auditor of State, the subject of this sketch, was born of humble parents in Troy, N. Y., October 10, 1850. His parents soon after moved to Fall River, Mass., remaining there a short time They settled in Newport, R. I., where he attended the public schools. Leaving the grammar school there, he was sent to Bangor, Me., where he continued his studies until the death of his father compelled him to assist his widowed mother in the support of a brother and sister. Drifting to New York he was employed by Messrs. Shreve & Kendrick, 35 Wall street. As in the case with all colored boys he had to make various shifts, from clerk to porter. Finding all avenues in the East closed to ambitious colored young men, he decided to follow Horace Greeley's advice to go West. Getting a clerkship with Potter Palmer, the hotel king of Chicago, in 1872 he was promoted to another in the Cook County Treasury, where he remained eighteen months. Tiring of metropolitan life he floated to Kansas May 20, 1878, locating in Graham County, one of the most sparsely settled in the northwestern tier, where in company with Abram T. Hall, Jr., of Chicago—now editor of the *Conservator*—he engaged in the land business with some success. As a reward for valuable services rendered in organizing the county, he was appointed first County Clerk, and afterward elected to the position, from which he was translated to Auditor of State of Kansas—one of the most significant political successes in the upward career of the race—Kansas being one of the most prosperous of the Western States. In 1880 Mr. McCabe married Miss Sarah Bryant, of Clinton, Iowa. Mr. McCabe's career is illustrative of the possibilities of self-made men, who make their impressions upon our times by sheer force of character. Mr. McCabe is still a very young man, and the successes which are possible in his life appear to us to be vast and honorable to himself and to his race. We can only hope to conquer by those qualities of head and heart by which all other men conquer.

MARGARET McCAFFERTY, proprietress of the Madison House. This house was built in 1871. The present proprietor took charge of it in 1874. It has a capacity of forty boarders, both transient and regular. Mrs. McCafferty was born in Catskill, N. Y., in 1830. Her parents, James and Eliza Gilligan, came West when she was a child, finally locating in St. Louis. She was there married, May 15, 1833, to John McCafferty, who was for a time engaged in steamboating; afterward engaged in mining and farming; living at Galena, Ill., and Fayette County, Iowa, several years; afterward moved to Clayton County, Iowa, where her husband died in November, 1870. Nine children were born to them, eight of whom are living—Rosa, James, Anton, Eliza, Maggie, Ella, Willie, and Charlie. They are all members of the Catholic Church.

L. B. McCLINTOCK, insurance, real estate and loan agent, has resided in Kansas since 1870. He was one of the first settlers of Sedgwick County, his first location being seven miles above Wichita, where he stated a little town called Park City, and remained there till 1872; then located at Hutchinson, Reno County, among the first settlers, and remained there until the spring of 1873, when he emigrated to Jackson County, and engaged in stock raising until 1875. In 1876 he went into the real estate and insurance business with Thomas L. Ross, which connection was dissolved in 1880; and he went into the above business alone in 1881. He was born at McClintockville, Pa., July 14, 1848, and lived at that place until 1865. He then moved to Newcastle, Pa., and resided there until he came to Kansas. He was married at Topeka, June 6, 1871, to Mary Emma Thompson, of Juniata County, Pa. They have three children—Nellie, Edna Irene, and Arthur Thompson.

J. W. McCLURE was born March 24, 1838, in the city of Rochester, N. Y. In the spring of 1856 he removed to Iowa, remained there a year, in Cedar Falls, and then moved to Waterloo, in the same State, where he resided about twenty years, and until he came to Topeka, in June, 1877. While in Iowa he was Deputy Treasurer and Recorder, and subsequently First Recorder. Since his residence in Topeka he has been engaged in the abstract business. Mr. McClure belongs to the orders of A. F. & A. M. and K. of P.

SAMUEL S. McFADDEN has lived in Kansas since 1857. His father pre-empted a quarter section in Franklin County, and was living there at the time of the Marais des Cygnes Massacre, not far away. The father went to Missouri at the time of the drouth, in 1860, leaving Samuel behind to take care of some cattle. The young man went to such a country school as Kansas had then and worked to pay his board. But the father was a pronounced Free-state man, and was soon compelled to leave Missouri. He left there in the night, with the smaller children and household effects in a wagon. In May, 1861, and among the first, Samuel McFadden enlisted in the Second Kansas, and served through the Missouri campaign under Lyon and Sigel, being at Wilson Creek when Lyon was killed. He was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth in October, and, in November, re-enlisted in the same regiment, which was soon changed from infantry to cavalry. Thus he served as a private soldier from the beginning of the war until April, 1865, and has two honorable discharges. McFadden was in the battles of Wilson Creek, Dug Springs, Shelbina, Old Fort Wayne, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Van Buren, and others of less note. He belonged to the two-gun battery of howitzers which played such an important part at Old Fort Wayne at the time the four-gun Texas Battery (afterwards Hopkin's) was captured. He received no serious wounds during four years' service as a private, and has never applied for a pension. In 1866 he was brevetted Captain "for meritorious services during the war." Capt. McFadden has been a clerk in the Adjutant-General's office, and chief clerk for the State Treasurer and State Auditor. No Judge of the Supreme Court, and no lawyer in the State, is so familiar with every law relating to our State finances as Mr. McFadden and his skill and accuracy as an accountant are unsurpassed.

N. C. McFARLAND was born seven miles south of Washington, Washington Co., Pa. April 23, 1822. He was educated at Washington College. He was an enthusiastic supporter of Henry Clay in the Presidential campaign of 1844, he stumping his native county in behalf of his candidacy. He commenced the study of law at Bucyrus, Ohio, under the instruction of Judge Josiah Scott, and became his partner at the conclusion of his studies. They removed together to Hamilton, Ohio, and the association continued until Judge Scott was elected to the Supreme bench. He was selected by Gov. Todd to act as chairman of the Butler County War Committee, in which capacity he labored faithfully to promote the cause of the Union. In 1865 he was elected by the Republican party to represent the counties of Butler and Warren in the State Senate, and was made chairman of the Judiciary Committee of that body. He was chairman of the Ohio delegation to the National Republican Convention held in Chicago in 1868. He removed to Topeka in February, 1870, and entered into the practice of the law. He was elected in 1872 to the State Senate, and became chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1879 he was appointed by President Hayes a member of the Ute Indian Commission, to ratify a treaty with that tribe, and in May, 1881, he was appointed by President Garfield Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, which position he is now holding. James M. McFarland, the only surviving child of N. C., resides in Topeka, and is Assistant Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. He was born in Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, April 10, 1851. He graduated from the Miami University in the class of 1870, and moved to Topeka in June of the same year when he read law in his father's office two years. In the summer of 1874 he became Chief Clerk of the State Board of Agriculture, and was appointed Assistant Secretary in January, 1882. In August, 1882, he was appointed State Statistical Agent of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and he performs the duties of that position in addition to those of the State Department. He was married in 1876, to Nellie M. Morris.

DR. J. McINTOSH, optician, was born July 26, 1809, in Huntingdon County, Pa., where he resided until twelve years old. His father having been killed in the war of 1812, his mother removed with her children to Owensville, Bath Co., Ky., where he resided until about twenty-three years old, working at shoemaking. He went to Terre Haute, Ind., working at his trade; was there married, in November, 1837, to Miss Margaret Bond, who was born in Sullivan County, Ind. They have six children living. In 1852 he moved to Bloomington, Ill., working at his trade until 1868. He then began the study of medicine, making a specialty of the diseases of the eye, taking a course of two years. In 1879 he moved to Kansas, locating first at Humboldt, afterwards residing in Emporia, Independence, and Parsons; engaged in the practice of his profession until 1881, when he removed to Topeka, where he has since resided. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted as a private in Company F, Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, serving in the Army of the Potomac, and taking part in the battles of Winchester, and Fair Oaks. He was detailed as Regimental Ward Master, and afterwards transferred to the General Hospital at Woodstock, Shenandoah Valley, remaining in that position until his discharge, in 1862, on account of disability brought about by exposure during the winter. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MAJ. F. R. McKINLAY, dealer in groceries, was born in Charleston, S. C., December 20, 1845, residing there until 1879. Was there married, May 7, 1873, to Miss Anna Eliza Levy. He held the office of School Commissioner of Orangeburg County, S. C., one term of two years, being commissioned December 14, 1872. Two years later he was commissioned Major and Engineer on the staff of First Brigade, Third Division, National Guard of the State of South Carolina, holding that position until his removal to Kansas in 1879. He began merchandising soon after his arrival at Topeka. Has since continued in business, dealing in groceries, provisions, etc , his receipts being $1,000 per month. He takes an active interest in politics. Has represented his ward in County Convention, and as an alternate to the State Convention of 1882.

JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, gunsmith, Kansas avenue, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., September 27, 1826, and claimed that place as his residence until he moved to Kansas, in 1868. Served in the Mexican War as Orderly Sergeant, Company D, in the Fourth Indiana Infantry, under Col. W. A. Gorman, who was afterward a member of Congress from Minnesota, and Governor of that State. At the breaking out of the Rebellion Mr. McLaughlin entered the service as First Lieutenant of Company K, Eleventh Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, in which he served three months in Maryland and Virginia. He then raised a company which constituted a part of the Forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers. Was in the battle of New Madrid and other battles, under Gen. Pope. Capt. M. has in his possession the garrison flag captured by his company, which was the first to enter Fort Thompson at its capture. His command made part of the Thirteenth Army Corps, upon its organization, being in Gen. Hover's (First) Division. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the Yazoo expedition, the capture of Jackson and other battles under Gen. Grant, and was soon after transferred to Gen. Banks' command in Louisiana, forming part of the Nineteenth Army Corps, and took part in the various actions of that command on the Tesche and Red rivers under Franklin and Banks. Mr. McLaughlin was promoted to the rank of Major of the Forty-Seventh Regiment in the early part of 1862, and in the following winter was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, which he commanded most of the time until the winter of 1863-64, when the regiment re-enlisted and went home to Indiana on veteran furlough. He was then commissioned a Colonel, and went back in command of that regiment to take part in the actions resulting in the surrender of Mobile and Shreveport. Mr. McLaughlin came to Kansas in March, 1868, locating at Topeka, where he has since resided, carrying on the business of gunsmith and dealer in firearms, sporting goods, etc. He married Miss Louisa Morehouse, at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1851, and they have had seven children.

REV. PETER McVICAR, M. A., D. D., President of Washburn College, was born near Eastport, Maine, in the province of New Brunswick. He graduated from Beloit College, at Beloit, Wis., in 1856, and was employed as instructor in the same college. In 1860, he graduated from Andover Theological Seminary, and soon after moved to Kansas. The next year he was installed as Pastor of the First Congregational Church, at Topeka, occupying that position for six years. He was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kansas, in 1866, serving two terms. In 1871 he was called to the Presidency of Washburn College, a position which he still occupies.

ALBERT MAGOR, stone mason, contractor and builder, came to Kansas in 1876, and located in Topeka, from Montreal, Canada. Was born June 11, 1852, at Newton Abbot, Devonshire, England. Remained in his native town until eighteen years of age, attending school; completed English branches and business course, and went to Montreal, Canada, in 1869. Spent four years in Pennsylvania and New York, engaged in his trade, which he learned in Montreal. Last year completed a very fine residence for Capt. Winthrow, corner Tenth and Harrison. Keeps seven men employed. Was married in June, 1879, at Topeka, Kan., to Mrs. Runkel, a native of Worthington, Greene Co., Ind.; they have one child, Effie F. Is a member of First Methodist Episcopal Church, Topeka. Is a Republican.

WESLEY W. MANSPEAKER, was born in Bedford, Bedford Co., Pa., June 3, 1850, that place remaining his home until he was thirteen years of age. He then removed to Champaign, Ill., and there learning the tinner's trade, was engaged in that business until he removed to Topeka, March 1, 1874. He commenced the retail grocery business in the city immediately, and, in 1878, added the wholesale department. The business has doubled since its start, now amounting to about $150,000 per annum, and giving employment to nine men. Mr. Manspeaker was married in Sarcoxie, Jasper Co., Mo., May 1, 1870, to Teresa Brown, a native of that place. They have one child—Lulu Maud. Mr. M. is a director of the First National Bank, and a member of the A. F. & A. M., K. T., and I. O. O. F.

J. B. MARSHALL, contractor and builder, came to Kansas in 1871, from Canada West, and located in Topeka, where he has since resided. Was elected Councilman from the First ward in the spring of 1882. Was Band Master of the First Regiment Band, Kansas State Militia, which was organized in the city of Topeka in 1876, by Mr. Marshall, as a cornet band, and became attached to the First Regiment by an order of the governor, under the State Militia law, in 1879. This band took the first prize at a band tournament of the Bismark fair, in September, 1880. It was in constant demand, and furnished music for all public demonstrations in all parts of the State. They met President Hayes at Neosho Falls, at the time he visited the State in the fall of 1880, and escorted the presidential party to Leavenworth. Mr. Marshall was born February 2, 1850, in Cornwall, England. Remained in his native country until he was about sixteen years of age, attending school and working at his trade, and came with an elder brother to Belleville, Hastings Co., Canada West. Remained there working at his trade. While in Canada Mr. M. occupied part of his time with band music, being a member and cornet player of the Fifteenth Battalion Band. Was married in 1874, at Topeka, Kan., to Miss Hilda Faulk, a native of Kent, England, and has two children—Albert and Johnnie. Is a member of Kaw Valley Lodge, No. 20, A. O. U. W., Topeka, and is recorder of that lodge. Mr. M. is a heavy contractor, and employs from six to ten men.

H. T. MARTIN came to Kansas August 18, 1868. His first location was at Lanesfield, near Edgerton, in Johnson County. After remaining in that place about five years employed in farming, Mr. Martin came to Topeka in 1873, and engaged in photography, which has been his business since that time. He was born in Camden, Carroll Co., Ind., March 31, 1841. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until September, 1865. Participated in all the general engagements of his command. At the close of his term of service he returned to Indiana, where he remained until his removal to Kansas. Mr. Martin was married in Camden, Ind., October 1866, to Mattie E. Leonard, a native of the town. They have one child—Maud M.

HON. JOHN MARTIN, one of the prominent characters of the State of Kansas, comes from a long and illustrious line of ancestors—lawyers, statesmen, public officials, soldiers. The Revolutionary War, the Mexican War, the War of the Rebellion, carried in their ranks heroic men (and women) who bore his name. One evening during the siege of Augusta and Cambridge, in the Revolutionary War, intelligence came to Grace and Rachel Martin, the wives of John Martin's great uncles, that a courier, with important messages, was to pass that night, guarded by two British officers. At the risk of their lives they waylaid the party in a dark part of the forest, through which the road passed, and so suddenly attacked them as to give them no time for thought or action. The whole party were taken prisoners, paroled and allowed to go, after giving up their dispatches, which were quickly sent by a trusty messenger to Gen. Greene. John Martin's grandfather took an active part in the Revolutionary War. Was Brigadier-General of the South Carolina State Militia, and for many years a member of the Legislature. His father was a native of South Carolina, industrious, and a man in every sense of the word. While yet a young man he moved to Tennessee, where John Martin was born, November 12, 1833, being a native of Wilson County. The boy received a good English education in the common schools near home, working at intervals on the farm. But all his aims and tastes were for political life, and he is soon found divorced from mercantile pursuits, having been appointed chief clerk in the post-office at Lebanon, Tenn. He had already commenced the study of law, under the instructions of Judge Caruthers, Professor of Law in the University. In the winter of 1854, in company with Maj. B. J. Newsom, who had materially assisted him in his law studies, the young man concluded to go to Texas, but learning from Hon. Rush Elmore, who had just been appointed one of the United States District Judges for the new Territory, that he (Judge Elmore,) intended to reside permanently in Kansas, the two concluded to make that their home. In March, 1855, they came on from Nashville with Judge Elmore. On the evening of March 31, they arrived at Kansas City and next day went to the old Methodist Shawnee Mission, taking up their quarters with Rev. Thomas Johnson, then in charge of the Indian school. Here they met Gov. Reeder, Judge Saunders, W. Johnston, Marcus J. Parrott, M. F. Conway, Silas Woodson, (then Secretary of the Territory,) and other prominent gentlemen. H. D. McMeeken was there, having just been elected a member of the Kansas Territorial Legislature. The mission was then (1855) the territorial seat of government, and the new comers met almost every public man of the Territory. On April 7, Judge Elmore and Mr. Martin went to Tecumseh, where the latter determined to locate. Mr. Martin was elected assistant clerk of the Territorial Legislature, which convened in Pawnee, July 4, 1855; commissioned County Clerk and Register of Deeds of Shawnee County in October, 1855; admitted to the bar at Tecumseh, December 3, 1856; appointed by the Board of County Commissioners, County Clerk and ex officio Register of Deeds for Shawnee County, which office he held until January 1858; appointed County Attorney in August, 1858; Postmaster at Tecumseh for 1858 and 1859; also Assistant United States District Attorney during these years; March 6, 1860, Reporter of the Supreme Court of the Territory. In 1868 and 1872 Mr. Martin was an unsuccessful candidate for State Senator and member of the House of Representatives, respectively. He was elected to a seat in the latter body in 1873 and 1874, and succeeded in founding the State Insane Asylum at Topeka. From 1861 to 1872 Mr. Martin was Chairman of the Shawnee County Democratic Executive Committee, and during the latter year was appointed Chairman of the State Executive Committee. During the same year he served as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and was a member of its Committee on Platform. In September, 1876, he was unanimously nominated for Governor of Kansas by the Democratic State Convention, and, although defeated, the campaign was a grand triumph for his party. In January of the same year he had received the full party vote for United States Senator. During the campaign of 1882 Mr. Martin was nominated by his party as Governor of the State, but declined to run upon the platform adopted. In conclusion it is but justice to say of Mr. Martin's political character that he consistently and firmly opposed all the ultra measures of the Pro-slavery leaders, which ultimately brought that party into such disrepute. During the Price raid he served as Orderly Sergeant of Company A, Second Regiment Kansas Militia. Mr. Martin is an Odd Fellow and a friend of education—an able lawyer; a true man. He was married November 12, 1860, to Miss Caroline Clements. They have three children—John Elmore, born October 2, 1862; Charles Clements, born October 1, 1864, and Caroline, born May 29, 1871.

W. C. MARTIN, dealer in groceries, was born in Troy, Oakland Co., Mich., March 28, 1832, living there about twenty-eight years. Was there married, October 10, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Toms. They have five children living—Morris Eugene, Clara Minnie, Cora May, Alfred Brooks, Nettie Grace. In the early part of 1860 he moved to Kansas, locating in Osawatomie, Miami County engaging in farming, which he followed until 1877, when he entered the hotel business at Osawatomie. During the war he was in the State Militia, and helped to capture Quantrell, in one of his raids. He enlisted in Company A, Regiment Kansas Infantry, serving three years as First Lieutenant. After the war, he returned to his farm in Miami County, there holding the office of Justice of the Peace several years. He moved to Topeka in the early part of 1882, engaging in mercantile business, carrying a stock of groceries amounting to $800, and doing a business of $30 per day.

SAMUEL E. MARTIN, M. D., physician and surgeon, is one of the pioneers of Topeka, and probably the oldest resident physician in the State. On the 27th of November, 1854, he located at Lawrence, where he remained until December 25th of the same year, when he came to Topeka, and took a claim adjoining the present town site, on the west, Section 36, Township 11, Range 15, and has resided continuously since that time in the place. Dr. Martin was present, as attending physician, at the birth of Topeka Zimmerman, June, 1855, the first child born within the limits of the city; also, January 1855, at the birth of Dick Ward, son of Anthony Ward, who then lived in the little log cabin which is still standing on the farm of his widow. Dr. Martin was born at Greenville, Mercer Co., Pa., June 18, 1826. He lived in Pennsylvania until August, 1852, received his education in the schools and academies of his native State and Ohio, and graduated from the Ohio Eclectic Medical College, at Cincinnati, June 7, 1852. He commenced practice at Cussawago, Pa., where he remained three months, and then removed to Kelloggsville, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, remaining at that place until November 1, 1854, the date of his removal to Kansas. He was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 17 1856, to Maria M. Merrel, of that city, and daughter of William S. Merrel, one of its early pioneers. Dr. and Mrs. Martin have buried one son, William Wallace, who died at the age of two and a half years. Their living children are Mary Estelle, John Milo, and Mabel Ray. Dr. Martin was first president, and is now treasurer of the State Medical Society. He is also a member of the Eclectic Medical Association of Kansas, and of the National Eclectic Association of the United States. Besides these associations connected with the medical profession, he is a member of A. F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, and Scottish Rite, having filled the highest offices in the organizations. He is also a member of K. of H.

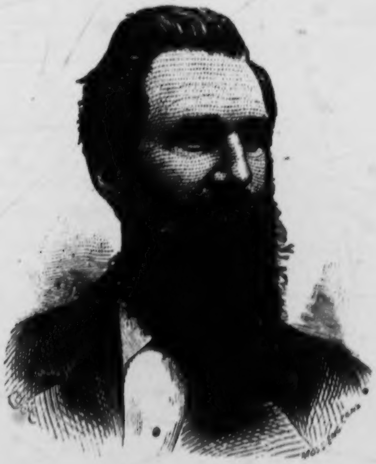

S. E. Martin

LESLIE MAXWELL, real estate, loan and insurance attorney, came to Topeka in October, 1866, and resided in the city until 1874, being engaged in real estate business during that time. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and remained there until he again came to Topeka, in September, 1880, since which time he has been engaged in real estate business, in connection with Isaac T. Lockard since August, 1881. He was born in Butler County, Pa., June 23, 1846, that place remaining his home until he came to Kansas. After his return from Pennsylvania, he was in practice at Beatrice, Neb., for two years. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and K. of H. He was married in Austin, Ill., May 4, 1882, to Julia E. Wallace.

MAJOR GEORGE MERRILL, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Topeka; owns 120 acres, fifty-five acres cultivated, and sixty-five acres in meadow and pasture; came to Kansas in the fall of 1868, and settled near Topeka, and located on his present place in 1879. Was Receiver in the United States Land Office in Topeka, from April, 1871, until April, 1875, and has been a member of the School Board continuously since coming to Kansas. Entered the army in September, 1862, as First Lieutenant of Company G, Second Missouri Cavalry, better known as Merrill's Horse, commanded by his brother, Lewis Merrill, an officer in the Regular Army. He was on detached service continuously, acting as a Provost Marshal and Judge Advocate of the Northeast District of Missouri, with brevet rank of Major. After eighteen months' service he resigned, and went to his home in Pennsylvania. He was born in Pennsylvania, August 10, 1829; moved to Iowa in 1867, and from thence to Kansas. He was married January 23, 1856, to Miss Sarah S. Hilbish. They have five children living—James, Calvin, Katherine, Paul, and Emily; and four dead—Mary, Edward, Lillie, and George. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

HON. D. C. METSKER was born in Baughman Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, May 25, 1831. When he was nine years old, his parents moved to Cass County, Ind., and settled on a farm four miles from Logansport. He lived on the farm, attending the schools in the vicinity and the academy at Logansport, until the spring of 1853, when he removed to Kokomo, Ind., and was employed as a clerk in a mercantile house one year. He then commenced the study of law with Lindsey & Harrison, and was admitted to the bar in Indiana in 1856. He commenced practice in Kokomo, and continued until 1858, when he was elected County Recorder, and while holding that position was also County School Examiner two years. In 1861 he was appointed Deputy United States Revenue Collector, but in 1862, being elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, resigned the former position. He was Clerk of the Court until 1866, and from that time until he came to Kansas, in 1868, was actively engaged in practice. He located in Topeka in November, 1868, being that year contingent Elector of the Presidential ticket in Indiana. In 1872 he was elected Probate Judge, and re-elected in 1874. In 1876 he was elected State Senator, and re-elected in 1880, having been engaged more or less in the practice of his profession, from the time of his locating in Topeka until 1878. Judge Metsker was married near Logansport, Ind., in October, 1852, to Mary McDowell, a native of Ohio. Mrs. Metsker died June 23, 1882, leaving one child, Mary Edith, sixteen years of age. Another daughter, Ada B. (Mrs. F. H. Adams) died May 30, 1881. Mr. Metsker is now engaged in real estate and mining operations, the latter being principally in Colorado. He has laid off three additions to the city of Topeka, known as Metsker's First, Second and Third Additions, all being east of the original city. He has also erected many buildings in the city, and been prominent and generous in forwarding its public interests. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F., having been through the subordinate offices of the latter, and filled all the chairs of the encampment, and grand encampment of the State.

BRADFORD MILLER, was born in Alliance, Stark Co., Ohio, August 26, 1840. He is the son of Rev. John B. Miller. He was educated at Mount Union College, Stark County, Ohio, and taught school more or less during his early years of manhood. He enlisted in May, 1862, in Company G, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, returning in October of the same year. He subsequently served until the close of the war, as Deputy Marshal of the Seventeenth Congressional District of Ohio. He was afterwards, while in Ohio, connected with the freight department of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. He first came to Kansas in July, 1868, and removed his family the following October, making Topeka his home. He engaged in the real estate business until October, 1880. He was County Commissioner four years, from January 12, 1874, to January, 1878. In March, 1878, he was appointed City Assessor of Topeka, and made the assessment of that spring. He was elected County Treasurer in November, 1879, and is the present incumbent of that office. Mr. Miller has held a long and honorable affiliation with the Masonic Order. He was, before coming to Kansas, W. M. of Alliance Lodge, No. 271, C. H. of Alliance Chapter, No. 83, and C. of G. of Alliance Council R. & S. M. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Miller was married in Columbiana County, Ohio, March 10, 1864, to Miss Harriet M. Summers, a native of that county. They have five children—Minnie S., Henry O., Martha, Mary, and an infant son.

JOHN A. MILLER, dealer in boots and shoes, came to Kansas in March, 1871; worked as check clerk for the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company for five years, in North Topeka. Was born January 18, 1843, in Stark County, Ohio. Remained in native State until coming to Kansas. Enlisted in Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, Company G, June, 1863. Was most of the time in Virginia. Was in the service four months. Was married March 4, 1870, at North Benton, Mahoning Co., Ohio, to Eliza J. Boohecker, of that place. Have three children living—Cora M., Rosa C., and Leslie G. Mr. Miller was personally acquainted with the late President Garfield, having lived in his Congressional District, and having heard him preach. Is a member of Golden Rule Lodge, A., F. & A. M., No. 90; Eugene Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 79, and Kansas Lodge, K. of H., No. 788. Is also a member of the Presbyterian Church of North Topeka.

REV. J. G. MILLER was born near the Rhine, in 1834, at a place called Munzinger, Prussia. His father, a shepherd, led a party of colonists to Perry County, Ind., where he purchased a large tract of land. Rev. Mr. Miller was graduated at Georgetown College, Kentucky, and then went to the University of Berlin, Prussia, where he finished his education. His father was a Roman Catholic, and disinherited his son when he became a Baptist. Mr. Miller was pastor of the Baptist Church, at Louisville, Ky., three years. He afterward moved to Missouri for the benefit of his health, and finally in 1856 he settled in Kansas, near Topeka, where he bought a tract of land known as the "Miller Farm." In May, 1859, he married Miss Nancy Jane Jackson, daughter of Rev. John Jackson, a missionary of the Baptist Southern Board, then located at Marion, Ala. At the breaking out of the war, this Mission property, through the influence of Mr. Miller and his father-in-law, was transferred to the Northern Board, and is now known as the "Bob Lee" farm. Mr. Miller is now extensively engaged in stock-raising. Soon after he came to Kansas he organized a membership and built a very neat stone church at Silver Lake. His nearest neighbors for many years were the Pottawatomie Indians, with whom he always maintained very friendly relations. When the country became settled, he was the first School Trustee, and Mrs. Miller was the first School Treasurer of this town. He became the prime mover in the organization of the Township of Dover; also the Mission Township of Dover, Shawnee County. Mr. Miller has had two children, both of whom died some years since. They now have an adopted orphan child.

HENRY C. MINER, physician and surgeon, has resided in Kansas since 1871. In August of that year he located at Hiawatha, Brown County, and remained there until July, 1878, when he removed to Topeka, and engaged in practice for one year, at the corner of Sixth and Kansas avenues. He was then in Wyandotte, Kan., one year, after which he returned and located in North Topeka. Dr. Miner is a native of Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y. He was born in June, 1842, and came to Huntington County, Ind., with his parents in 1844. He began teaching in the public schools of that county at the age of nineteen, and read medicine with F. S. C. Grayston, of Huntington, Ind. He attended his first course of lectures at Chicago Medical College, in 1864-'65, after which he began practice at Laketon, Wabash Co., Ind., where he remained four years, then removed to Roanoke, Ind., and practiced there till August, 1871. In 1874, he returned to Chicago Medical College, where he graduated in 1875. He belongs to the A. O. U. W., and to the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery, and is W. M. of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 90, A., F. & A. M. of Topeka. He is a member of the State Medical Society, the Kansas Eastern District Medical Society, and of the Board of Health of the city of Topeka. Dr. Miner was married at Wyandotte, Kan., in November, 1879, to Mrs. A. M. Keating, of Akron, Ohio, his present wife.

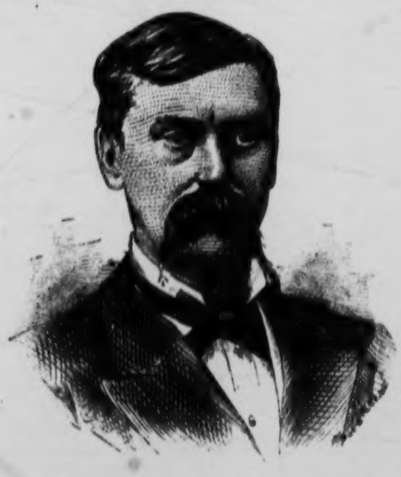

H. C. Miner M. D.

M. R. MITCHELL, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Rush Creek Township, Logan Co., Ohio, November 10, 1835. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and in Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Pa., graduating from the latter institution in 1862. In September of the same year, he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served eighteen months, being subsequently commissioned First Lieutenant of the Twenty-seventh United States Colored Troops. After serving in that capacity about eight months, he was promoted Captain, and three months before the close of the war, raised to the rank of Major. He received a wound in the face before Petersburg, Va., shortly after the Burnside mine explosion, and was taken to the Officers' Hospital in New York. He was then in Ohio a short time, before returning to his regiment, being absent, in all, about two months. In October, 1865, he returned to Ohio, and commenced the study of medicine at Bellefontaine, and in March, 1868, graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. Dr. Mitchell was married at Bellefontaine, March 10, 1868, to Mary M. Fulton, of Rushsylvania, Logan Co., Ohio. They have two children, Porter M. and Clara. Immediately after his marriage, he came to Kansas and located at Leavenworth, where he remained ten months. He then removed to Fairmount, in the same county, and there remained until 1875. In January of that year he went to Topeka as a member of the State Legislature, and in June of the same year permanently settled there. He is a member of the State Medical Society, of the Eastern District Society, and of the Academy of Medicine and Surgery, being one of the charter members of the latter society. Dr. Mitchell is a member of the G. A. R., and also an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. W. MOHLER, with the firm of Mohler & Rector, artists and photographers, was born in Indiana, July 24, 1850. When he was quite young his parents moved to Missouri. He has since resided at various places in Missouri and Illinois, following his profession of artist and photographer; came to Topeka in the early part of 1880, since which time he has been in business in the city. He enjoys a large patronage, doing a large portion of the first-class work of the city. In 1865, he enlisted at Peoria, Ill., in Company H, Third Illinois Infantry as fifer, doing garrison duty at Detroit, Mich., nearly two years. He was married in 1871 at Lamar, Barton Co., Mo., to Miss Belle Niard. They have three children living—Woodruff, Russell and Newton. He is a member of K. of P. Lodge at Nevada, Mo.

HON. RICHARD B. MORRIS, was born in Springfield, Mass., August 3, 1833; educated in the schools of his native State, employed in civil engineering as early as 1849, afterwards completing a thorough course in that profession, at one of the leading schools of that important science, becoming thoroughly skilled in the details of that branch of knowledge, afterwards following the profession of civil engineer, being connected with the construction of some of the leading railroads in New York, Connecticut, Ohio, Mississippi, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. In the summer of 1866, he located at Atchison. During the construction of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific R. R., he acted as its general agent; for four years he was general agent of the Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., at Atchison; then for two years he was connected with the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R. He has an interest in a wholesale and retail hardware establishment at Atchison, at the present time. In January, 1883, he was appointed by Governor Glick, and confirmed by the Senate, for the position of Superintendent of Insurance, assuming the duties of that important office, July 1, 1883. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions which convened at Baltimore and Cincinnati, and was a member of the committee, selected by the convention, to formally convey to General Hancock, notice of his nomination to the presidency. He was an alternate delegate to the St. Louis Convention which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president. Mr Morris has been one of the most active and efficient members of the Democratic State Committee of Kansas continuously since 1870. Mr. Morris is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery; he is also connected with the K. of P., K. of H., and A. O. U. W. He was formerly a director of the Atchison Savings Bank. Mr. M. was married at Adrian, Mich., June 2d, 1859, to Mary E. Ripley, a native of New Hampshire, but reared in Springfield, Mass. They have four children—Richard H., Edward R., John B. and Mary L.

G. M. MORROW, M. D., was born in Mifflin County, Pa., December 14, 1817. He was educated at Academia, Juniata Co., Pa. He studied law one year; then began the study of medicine. In 1848 he removed to Indiana, where he resumed his studies and finished his medical education; commenced practice as a physician and surgeon in Carroll County, Ind.; remained in that State until 1869, when he removed to Shawnee County, Kansas, where he has since resided, practicing his profession. He was appointed physician of the county poorhouse, which position he held about five years. He was married May 22, 1856, to Caroline P. Mahurin. They have six children, five daughters and one son. The oldest daughter is married to Mr. L. T. Gage, Ex-Superintendent of Shawnee County schools. The other children reside with their parents. Dr. Morrow was for one year a teacher in the Institute from which he graduated.

W. A. MORTON, dealer in agricultural implements, came to Topeka in October, 1879, and until October 1, 1881, was employed in the storehouse offices of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. He then purchased the business of J. E. O'Brien, and engaged in his present business, doing some jobbing but principally a retail business, handling the farm machinery made by N. C. Thompson of Rockford, Ill., and the celebrated O'Brien wagons and carriages, manufactured by O'Brien Bros. Mfg. Co. in Tiffin, Ohio. Mr. M. is a native of Paris, Ohio, but, for many years prior to his removal to Topeka, was a resident of Geneseo, Ill., having moved to that city in 1860. He was married in Geneseo, Ill., December 20, 1877, to Flora Smith.

J. H. MOSS, attorney-at-law, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, and educated in the schools and academies of that county, where he also read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He enlisted in Company G, Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in December, 1862, received his discharge, and entered the United States Navy in the spring of 1863. He served one year on the "Benton" as seaman, and was then made master's mate, and went on the gunboat "Ouichita" for several months. He was then promoted mate, and assigned to duty on the gunboat "Abeona," on which he served until after the close of the war, December, 1865. From that time until he came to Topeka, March, 1869, he remained at his home in Ohio, engaged in farming, attending school, and the study of law. Since his residence in Topeka he has devoted himself to the practice of law, and to literature. J. H. Moss was married at Belmont farm, originally the Lee farm, owned by the father of Gen. Robert E. Lee, Loudon County, Va., June 23, 1872, to Laura, daughter of F. P. Stanton, formerly Secretary and Acting-Governor of Kansas Territory. Mrs. Moss was born at Memphis, Tenn., her father being member of Congress from the Memphis Congressional District several terms. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Moss are, Mabel, Ada Bessie and Stanton Cooper, all being born in Topeka.

O. B. MOSS, A. B., M. D., homeopathic physician and surgeon, was born in Niagara County, N. Y. He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.

O. B. Moss, A.B., M.D.

His medical education was acquired at the University of Michigan—allopathic—and Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, graduating from the latter institution in the spring of 1870. He began practice at Ashtabula, Ohio, where he remained two years, and then moved to Zanesville, Ohio, where he was engaged in practice until 1880 when he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy in the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, which chair he filled until he resigned, November 20, 1882, for the purpose of moving to Topeka, Kan. After his resignation, the faculty adopted the following resolutions: "*Resolved*, That inasmuch as Dr. O. B. Moss has removed to Topeka and, owing to this change of residence, has tendered his resignation as Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy in the Homœopathic Hospital College. Therefore, we, the faculty, desire hereby to express our regret at his removal and resignation, sundering, as they do, pleasant personal and professional relations. *Resolved*, That we fully endorse Dr. Moss as an able teacher and a skillful and honorable physician, and cordially recommend him to the confidence of the citizens of Topeka and the fellowship of the profession. N. Schneider M. D., Dean; W. A. Phillips, M. D., Registrar."

D. A. MOULTON, cashier of the First National Bank, is a native of Ironton, Ohio, and spent his early years in that place. He was for a time engaged in fire insurance business in Cincinnati, Ohio, as adjuster, and was afterward connected with the First National Bank at Ironton, Ohio, for about seven years, severing his connection with the bank for the period of one year, to act as secretary and treasurer of the Crescent Rolling Mill Co., at Pomeroy, Ohio. In July, 1881, Mr. Moulton came to Topeka with a view of organizing a national bank. Becoming satisfied of the advantages which Topeka possessed as a business center he reported to Eastern capitalists, and after a visit to the East, returned to Topeka in December, 1881, and in connection with others, made arrangements which resulted in the organization of the First National Bank, which was opened for business, March, 1882. Mr. Moulton was married at Ironton, Ohio, March 9, 1875, to Alice H., daughter of George Willard, a banker of Ironton.

JOAB MULVANE, was born in New Comerstown, Ohio, and lived in his native town until he was about eighteen years of age, when he moved to Princeton, Ill., and engaged in farming and in mercantile pursuits—first in dry goods and later in hardware business. In 1873-74 he was a member of the Illinois State Legislature. In May, 1875, he located at Topeka, having been for some three years a stockholder in the Topeka Bank. Soon after his arrival, he was made one of the bank directors, which position he still retains. He has always been largely interested in farming and stock-raising, and owns much land in Shawnee County. Mr. Mulvane is president and general manager of the Kansas

Joab Mulvane

Town Co., president of Street R'y. Co., treasurer of the Topeka Telephone Exchange, treasurer and director of the State Fair Association, a director of the Elk & Chautauqua R'y Co., a director of the Burlingame Coal and Mining Co., and a member of the board of directors of the Osage County Bank. He was married near Princeton, in Bureau Co., Ill., to Sarah A. Ross, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Mulvane have five living children, a little daughter, Hattie F., dying at the age of four years. Their remaining children are—Xenia Adelia, David W. (now a student at Yale College), William J., Maggie and John J. Mr. Mulvane is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of the building committee that had superintendence of the erection of the new church structure.

JOSEPH A. MUNK, M. D., physician and surgeon, is a native of Columbiana County Ohio. He was born near Georgetown, November 19, 1847, and was a resident of Alliance, Ohio, from his early youth. He acquired his literary education at Mount Union College, Ohio, and graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, February, 1869. He commenced the practice of medicine at Lindsey, Ohio, and after a residence of two years at that place removed to Chillicothe, Mo., where he remained ten years, and from there came to Topeka in April, 1881. During that time he was elected president of the Missouri Eclectic Medical Association and vice-president of the National Eclectic Medical Association. In 1864 he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being the first recruit in his company, and was mustered out in July, 1865. In January, 1873, Dr. Munk was married near Webster, Westmoreland County, Pa., to Emma S. Beazelle, of Webster. Their only child, a daughter, died in infancy. The doctor has been a contributor to the *Eclectic Medical Journal* of Ohio, and the *American Medical Journal* of Missouri for the last ten years, and also contributes articles on hygienic and sanitary topics to the home papers.

L. H. MUNN, M. D., is a native of Springfield, Mass., son of Curtis E. Munn, Captain and Surgeon U. S. A., now stationed in New Mexico. L. H. Munn was educated at Notre Dame College in Indiana, and at the Institute of Technology of Boston, Mass., three and a half years at the former institution and about two years at the latter. While in Boston he made special study of Chemistry, Botany, Physics, and Civil Engineering. He is a graduate from the Medical Department of the Iowa State University and also from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York. He was Acting Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. A. for over a year and a half. In June, 1882, he came to Topeka. After being alone in practice about three months, he formed a partnership with Dr. J. C. McClintock, with whom he is now associated. Dr. Munn is a member of the Eastern Kansas District Medical Society and of the Topeka Academy of Medicine and Surgery.

JOHN R. MULVANE, was born in New Comerstown, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, July 6, 1845. He is the eldest son of David and Mary Ross Mulvane. His paternal grandfather, John Mulvane, a Scotch-Irish farmer, emigrated from North Carolina to Ohio, and located near Newcomerstown, while the Delaware Indians were still there. He was a soldier of the Republic in the war of 1812. Mary McCune Mulvane, his grandmother, was a daughter of Ensign James McCune, a Scotchman, who also was a soldier of the war of 1812. He received from the government a patent for 112 acres of land, the reward of military service. This farm has remained in the family for three generations, and is now owned by the youngest sister of J. R. Mulvane, who also has the old parchment patent. The maternal grandfather was Rev. William Ross (a native of Cork, Ireland), who was sent from Philadelphia to the wilds of eastern Ohio as a Methodist missionary to the Indians. He lived here over forty years, when he emigrated to Ohio, Bureau Co., Ill. He died at the ripe age of ninety-seven years, having fought the good fight of an earnest disciple of our Lord Jesus. The maternal grandmother, Jane Whitaker Ross, daughter of James Whitaker, of Westchester County, Pa., is a sister of the Whitakers, of Philadelphia; James Whitaker, of the old Arkwright Cotton Mills, of the firm of Seifurt, McManus & Co.; Joseph, of the Phœnixville Iron

Works; and George P., of Principio furnaces, of Cecil County, Md. David Mulvane, his father, was a farmer boy. He worked on the Ohio Canal, handled a wheelbarrow and shovel, and drove an ox team. He was afterward a farmer, merchant and manufacturer, and died January, 8, 1877, in his native town, at the age of seventy-two, leaving five sons and two daughters. His mother, Mary Ross Mulvane, still lives, hale and hearty, in the little village of New Comerstown. John R. Mulvane, when a boy, learned the tanner's trade in his father's establishment, and in his seventeenth year entered his father's general merchandise store, and followed merchandising in the town of his nativity till 1865, when

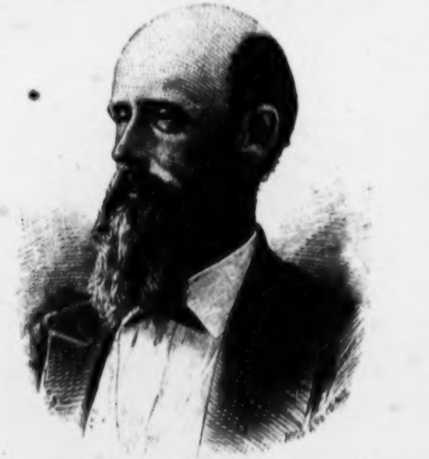

J R Mulvane

he located in Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., and there engaged in merchandising. His health failing, in 1867 he sold out and spent parts of 1867 and 1868 with his wife, also in poor health, at Kenosha Water Cure, Kenosha, Wis. While here, he made the acquaintance of Col. G. W. Veale, of Topeka, Kan., and being pleased with the account he received of this country, came to Topeka, Kan., in the winter of 1868-69, where he still resides. He is president of the Topeka Bank, and connected with several minor enterprises, as the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Co., Topeka City Railway, etc. With his brothers, Hon. Joab Mulvane and D. A. Mulvane, he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. John R. Mulvane was married to Miss Hattie N. Freeman, a teacher in the schools of New Comerstown, daughter of Rev. E. W. Freeman, a Baptist minister, on July 16, 1857.

E. D. MYERS, of the firm of Myers Bros., confectioners and bakers, came to Kansas in 1870, from Washington, Davis Co., Ind., and has been in business in Topeka ever since. Was born January 25, 1857, at Washington, Ind., and remained in native town until coming here. Is a member of Shawnee Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., Topeka.

HERBERT A. NEEDHAM, secretary National Loan and Trust Company, was born at Wilton, N. H., June 16, 1845. Learned the trade of printer in the office of the *Vox Populi* at Lowell, Mass., where he resided at the commencement of the War of the Rebellion. He enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers in May, 1862, and served with that command which was one of the very few New England regiments in the Western armies until July, 1865, when he was discharged as First Lieutenant. Came to Kansas in September, 1866, locating at Humboldt, and engaged in the publication of the Humboldt *Union* with W. T. McElroy, the present proprietor. Mr. Needham was County Clerk of Allen County from 1872 to 1876. Removed to Topeka in the fall of 1876. Entered the employ of the National Loan and Trust Company early in 1879, and was chosen secretary of the company in the spring of 1882. He married Miss Frances C. Brinkley, at Humboldt, in December, 1867, and they have two children living—Clarence L. and Bertha L.

DANIEL W. NELLIS was born in the Town of Palatine, Montgomery Co., N. Y., September 11, 1845, and resided in his native county until 1865, being educated in the schools of the vicinity and the academy at Canajoharie. In 1865 he went to Albany, N. Y., and was employed in the Treasurer's office of the New York Central R. R. Co., remaining there until he came to Kansas. He located in Topeka in April, 1868, and was employed in a hardware store about fifteen months, becoming book-keeper in the office of the *Kansas State Record* July 31, 1869, and later, occupying the same position in the office of the *Commonwealth*. May, 1877, he engaged in fire, life, and accident insurance business, J. D. McCune becoming associated with him in May, 1882. Mr. Nellis is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and has been secretary of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society since June, 1875, two years after its organization; the society now has a membership of 2,990.

GEORGE M. NOBLE is a native of Clermont County, Ohio. He removed from Ohio to Indiana, and afterwards to Champaign, Ill., where he read law, commencing the practice of his profession in Topeka in 1870. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After serving in that capacity eight months, he was promoted to Sergeant Major, and remained in that position until February 23, 1863. He was then appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and in November, 1864, was made Captain of Company C, same regiment. He resigned June 20, 1865, and received a brevet commission as Major after the close of the war. On leaving the army he went to Havana, Ill., where he remained two years and then removed to Champaign. He was married at Champaign, Ill., January 25, 1872, to Miss Eva Reed of Fredericktown, Ohio, a graduate of Illinois Seminary. Mr. and Mrs. Noble have two children—Walter T. and George M., Jr. On his arrival in Topeka Mr. Noble devoted himself for a time to the general practice of law, being also engaged to some extent in loaning money. Since the organization of the Kansas Loan and Trust Company, of which company he has been secretary since its formation, and also general solicitor, he has given more of his attention to general practice. Mr. Noble is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the A., F. & A. M. Blue Lodge and Chapter. He is somewhat interested in mining, being secretary of the Vera Cruz Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company, and president of the Godrey Mining Company.

P. S. NOBLE came to Kansas in April, 1872, and located at Atchison, where he was employed as court reporter and stenographer until 1878. In that year he was appointed Adjutant General by Gov. Anthony and has twice since been appointed to the same office by Gov. St. John. He is a native of Albany County, N. Y.; was born November 30, 1844, and lived there till about six years of age when he removed to Prattville, Greene Co., N. Y. Five years later he removed to Bingham, and at the age of fourteen to St. Joseph County, Mich. He was educated in the public schools of New York and Michigan, and after the war he attended the academy at Elmira, N. Y. He enlisted August 24, 1861, in Company E, Eleventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry, of which regiment William L. Stoughton was Colonel. He remained in that regiment until September 30, 1864, participating in all engagements, and was never sick, wounded, or off duty. He was then detailed as clerk on Gen. Negly's staff and afterwards as clerk in the office of the Provost Marshal at Murfreesboro. Upon leaving the army he returned to Michigan and lived at Decatur until he came to Kansas. He was married at Decatur, June 17, 1868, to Emma Flogg, a native of Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y. They have one child—Dwight M., and lost two children in infancy. Mr. Noble is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the G. A. R., and proprietor and editor of the Smith County *Pioneer*, having purchased the same in July, 1882. He is a director of the Kansas Protective Union and a director of the Leola Gold and Silver Mining Company of Colorado.

W. B. NORRIS was born in County Donegal, Ireland, May 1, 1833; emigrated with his father and family to Green County, Wisconsin in 1845, where he was engaged in farming until about 1853, since that time he has been engaged in the mercantile business and farming until the autumn of 1880, when he removed to Topeka, Kansas. Mr. Norris' first wife was Miss Mary Green, who was born near Sheffield, England, August 29, 1836, and emigrated with her parents and family about 1850 to Green County, Wisconsin. W. B. Norris and Mary Green were married October 1, 1852; lived together till May 2, 1876, when his wife died leaving a family of five children, two dead and three alive. In December 10, 1880 another child died. On February 5, 1882, W. B. Norris and his present wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Bradley, formerly of Decatur, Indiana, were married. Mrs. E. Bradley's first husband John Bradley, died at New Orleans, March 17, 1863, in the service of his country, leaving two sons who still live with their mother. W. B. Norris' first wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church when married. In 1862 W. B. Norris united with the church with his wife. Mrs. Norris was a devoted, faithful member and worker in the Church while she lived. Mr. Norris' present wife is a member of the Presbyterian church, and since their marriage he united with that church. Mr. N. is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 74, and of the A. F. & A. M., Lodge at Dayton, Wisconsin. He has two children, a son and daughter. Mr. Norris engaged in the grocery business here January 6, 1882.

F. G. NOEL came to Kansas in 1857. His first location was at Atchison, in which place he resided four or five years, engaged in contracting and building. In 1861, he enlisted in the Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served in that regiment over two years, when he was discharged, and six months later, August 15, 1864, again entered the service as First Lieutenant of Company E, Seventeenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, serving in the latter regiment six months. He then spent a short time at Leavenworth, and from that place removed to Lawrence, where he resided about two years, engaged in mercantile business, in which branch of trade he has been employed for the last fifteen years in various places in Kansas—for eight years prior to removal to Topeka, at Fort Scott. In August, 1880, he came to Topeka, and was for a year and a half associated with C. F. Kendall, in mercantile business, when he became interested in the Topeka Mill and Elevator Co., of which he is now president. Mr. Noel is a native of Rockville, Ind, and for some time a resident of Iowa. He was married at Atchison, September 1, 1862, to Ella C. Phelps, of Bloomfield, Iowa.

JOHN NORTON, of the firm of Page, Norton & Co., was born in Springfield, Ohio, July 28, 1851, and received his education in the public schools of that city. After leaving school he learned the trade of pattern-maker, which he followed for four years. He was subsequently manager of a linseed oil mill in his native place, until May, 1881, when he came to Kansas. In July of the same year he became a member of the firm of Page, Norton & Co. He is financial and office manager of the firm, and also has control of the sales department.

MILO NORTON, removed from Pennsylvania to Kansas in the fall of 1871, locating in Topeka in September, and removing his family the following November. Since his arrival he has been continuously employed in insurance and loan business, being one of the first loan agents in the city. He is now local agent for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company. Mr. Norton was born in Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., August 19, 1819; in 1830 he removed from his native town to Erie County, Pa., then, in 1847, to Mayville, N. Y., and again in 1854 to Meadville, Pa. In the fall of 1862 he went to Greenville, Mercer Co., Pa., where he remained until his removal to Topeka. He was married in Conneaut Township, Ohio, September 9, 1868, to Mary Winsor, a native of Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. They have three children, Frances Anna, Hattie C. and Frederick A. Mr. Norton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been connected with it since January, 1836; for the last eleven years as district steward of First Church, Topeka, and steward twenty years out of the last twenty-five years.

FREDERICK ORTMAN, jeweler, settled in Topeka in May 1857, and engaged in repairing watches and jewelry. He commenced dealing in jewelry before the war, and has continued in the same business since, having been longer in the business in the city than any other person. He was born in Prussia, November 24, 1826, and came to America about 1852. He remained in New Jersey a year and a half, in New Hampshire a year and a half, and in Chicago a little over a year before coming to Topeka. He is a member of A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, N. Y., and of the Turner Society.

JOHN G. OTIS, farmer and dairyman, resides southeast of town, just over the bridge across Shunganunga Creek, on Fifteenth street east; was born in Danby, Rutland Co., Vt., February 10, 1830; was educated at Manchester, Bennington Co., Vt., from whence he emigrated to Kansas in the spring of 1859 and located at Topeka, and engaged in the practice of law. Being an Abolitionist he became deeply interested at the outbreak of the Civil War, and aided, at an early period, in helping to organize the first regiment of colored troops against much opposition and prejudice. He was a member of the volunteer infantry company that went out from Topeka to the Missouri border at the time of the Price Raid. On the 4th of September, 1865, he was married at Glen's Falls, N. Y., to Miss Nina A. Numan, of that place. They have three children living, Daniel, Foster, and Alida. In the spring of 1866 he purchased a half interest in the quarter section of land on which he now resides, and from that time on has been mostly engaged in farming; was for two years business agent for the Kansas State Grange P. of H., and has been an earnest member of the Order from its organization. In the spring of 1878 he turned his attention especially to the milk business; beginning with a dairy of twelve cows, he now has over sixty; runs two milk wagons, and is selling, at retail, from seventy-five to one hundred gallons of milk per day; uses horse-power to cut most of his hay and other fodder, and mixes his bran and other grain up in the cut feed and finds it economy so to do; uses the Cooley Creamer for cooling his milk, and prizes it very highly. Prior to, and during the war, Mr. Otis was a Black Republican, but is now a member of the National Greenback party.

H. PAGE, M. D., passed through the Territory in 1859 on his way to Pike's Peak, located in Perryville, Jefferson County, in 1872, and remained there in practice until July 1, 1874, when he came to Topeka; was born in London, England, January 18, 1838, and attended school until he was seventeen, when he came to America alone. Stopping first at New Orleans, spent several years in traveling, and finally located in Clarinda, Iowa, and read medicine in the offices of Drs. Barrett and Rushbaugh; from there went to Omaha, Neb., and remained a year, and removed to Fairfield, Iowa, where, by his own exertions, he earned money to attend lectures at the Keokuk Medical College; from Keokuk he went to Macon County, Mo., where he commenced the practice of medicine, and remained until 1870, the last two years living in Macon City; from there he came to Perry, Kan., and remained until the following spring, when he went to Lawrence and built a small steamboat called the *Ida*; returned to Perry, built a small steamboat of ten tons burden and capacity for fifty passengers called *Perry Belle*; finally took her down to the Missouri River, when she sank about three miles above Glasgow; returned to Jefferson County where he has since remained until coming to Topeka; followed the sea for three years when a boy, and when he made his trip to Pike's Peak, went on to Salt Lake City, a journey at that time of perils and hardship; was married June 5, 1879, at Wausawkee, Jefferson Co., Kan., to Miss Ellen Hays, who was born in Andrew County, Mo., and resided afterward at Albany, Clinton Co., Ky.; is a member of Valley Falls Lodge No. —, A. O. U. W. Dr. Page is one of the self-made men of Kansas; having commenced his profession when quite young with nothing to rely on but his own industry and integrity with which he has moulded his present prosperity.

THOMAS PAGE came to Kansas in March, 1871, and located at Topeka, where he engaged in the milling business. He acted as foreman of the Shawnee Mills until 1878, when he and Willis Norton purchased the Inter-Ocean Mills. July 1, 1880, John Norton became associated with them under the firm name of Page, Norton & Co. Mr. Page was born in Frith County, Scotland, September 3, 1843, and came to America in March, 1866. He resided in Saratoga County, N. Y., for three years, then at Rockford, Ill., until he came Kansas in 1871. He was married in Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., March 3, 1869, to Jessie E. McLintock, a native of Scotland. They have one child, David. Mr. Page is a member of the Congregational Church.

ALPHEUS PALMER, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Topeka; owns 100 acres, all under cultivation; makes a specialty of raising onions and potatoes, also general farming and stock feeding; came to Kansas in August, 1856, joining Col. Harvey's Company of Free-state men of Lawrence, and was with them at the engagements at Hickory Point, September 14, 1856, where they captured a body of North Carolinians, using cannon to dislodge them from a log house and blacksmith shop; but his company was captured the same night by United States Cavalry under Col. George P. Cooke, who turned them over to the border ruffian authorities at Lecompton, and they were kept some time in jail at Tecumseh, but he being in charge of the wounded made his escape. Mr. Palmer was born in Washington County, Ohio, February 8, 1831; moved to Iowa in 1855 and from there to Kansas. Married December 23, 1858, to Miss Martha Ann Harris. They have two children, James B. and Jessie Fremont. February 9, 1873, his wife died; he was married again November 22, 1877, to Miss Arabelle J. Eaton. Mr. Palmer is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the Patrons of Husbandry.

GEORGE PALMER, undertaker, was born in the parish of Westonzoyland, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, England, March 1, 1847. He left home for America, February 18, 1868; resided one year in Waukegan, Lake Co., Ill., then removed to Chippewa Falls, Wis., where he remained until November, 1871, when he first came to Kansas, locating at Augusta, Butler County; after about one year's residence there he returned to Europe, spending about six months visiting friends and relations in England and Wales; May 15, 1873, he came to Topeka, and this has been his home since that time. He was married in this city, May 20, 1874, to Cordelia Frost, a native of England, born in Kent, near the city of London. They have one child, Paul. Mr. Palmer is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery; he is also connected with the Foresters and St. George Societies; he has been connected with the business of an undertaker ever since his youth; his ancestors for over 200 years having carried on the same business. He carries much the largest stock in Kansas, largely supplying the smaller dealers of the State; he is generally known in Kansas as George B. Palmer, he having adopted the middle letter "B." to avoid confusion which ensued on account of several gentlemen of the name George Palmer, living at Chippawa Falls, while he was a resident of that place. At the beginning of this sketch, we give the name as it is registered in the parish church of his native place.

LUTHER PALMER, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Topeka. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1857, and first located in Williamsport Township. Came to this place in 1877. Has been Constable and member of the school board. Was in the State militia during the Price raid and in the Locust Grove fight in Missouri, and captured, but made his escape three days after. He was born in Washington County, Ohio, April 27, 1829. Moved to Iowa in 1855, and came from there to Kansas. He was married March 29, 1855, to Miss Lydia L. Chapman. They have five children living—Maggie L., Horace G., Olive M., Charles S., Julia R. Two children dead—Mary J. and Laura A. Mr. Palmer is a member of the I. O. O. F. Is also a member of the Universalist Church.

CHARLES W. PARKS, retired, was born in Grafton, Vt., August 21, 1823; removed to Adrian, Mich., in the spring of 1844, where he resided for twelve years, and where, in April, 1851, he married Miss Mary Gilmar.; from here he removed to Bryan, Ohio, where he continued to reside until his removal to North Topeka in 1866. At the time of his arrival in Kansas, the Kansas Pacific Railway was in process of construction, and the men came into North Topeka every night from the end of the track; one train a day, consisting of one passenger and one baggage car, ran to this point from Kansas City. Mr. Parks built and occupied the first house completed in North Topeka; some of the lumber used in it costing him $105 per thousand feet; it had to be hauled by wagons from Leavenworth. Mr. Parks conducted a hotel or boarding house and restaurant, furnishing meals for the train, etc., and also worked for four years in the freight department of the railroad; continued in the boarding business until the fall of 1882; was a member of the school board for seven years, and a member of the Topeka City Council four years. To cast his first vote in Kansas he had to go to Indianola, as there was no voting place in North Topeka; the river was crossed by a pontoon bridge, which had to be taken up every time of high water. The first school in North Topeka had only eight pupils. Mr. Parks has been a witness of the whole growth of North Topeka, and of Topeka from a very small village to a very flourishing city of 25,000 inhabitants. He has one child, Adelbert W., born July 6, 1852, now married and residing at North Topeka, and engaged as train dispatcher for the A. T. & S. F. R. R.

G. F. PARMELEE, was born in Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., May 2, 1842. He resided in Allegany and Chautauqua counties until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the army and served as Commissary Sergeant of the One Hundredth and Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry for a year, and for nearly the same time in the Paymaster's department of the Army of the Mississippi. In 1863 he went to St. Louis where he was employed in a bank until he came to Topeka in the spring of 1872 and engaged in banking and loan business. Mr. Parmelee became vice-president of the National Loan and Trust Co. in 1875, and at the death of Mr. Haywood in 1878, became president, and still holds that office; besides the care of his banking business, Mr. Parmelee gives much attention to the interests of his large farm property, and deals in real estate to some extent. He is a director of the Tom Moore Mining Company; a director and secretary of the Topeka Library Association, and secretary and director of the Topeka Land and Water Power Company.

E. R. PARTRIDGE, carpenter and joiner, No. 334 Kansas avenue, came to Kansas first in 1844, remaining but a short time, and finally came in 1866. He enlisted in 1861 at Janesville, Wis. in Company E, Third Wisconsin Cavalry; came to St. Louis and Leavenworth; was appointed and commissioned Second Lieutenant and Recruiting Officer Fifth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, by Gov. Carney; he was discharged in Leavenworth. Was born in Madison County, N. Y. August 8, 1824; removed to Allegany County and remained until eighteen years of age; then moved to Rock County, Wis.; enlisted in the Mexican War; returned to Wisconsin and resided there until coming to Kansas. He has been twice married; first to Miss Ann L. Lyons in 1846; they had three boys, William W., Delano G., and Edwin, all of whom reside in Wisconsin. He was married again December 22, 1875, to Miss Nellie M. Battorff; they have one child, Minnie; he is a Republican.

J. L. PATTERSON farmer and dealer in horses, came to Kansas in 1875 and located at Atchison, where he remained two years in transfer business; afterwards sold goods for John Perkins on the Central Branch K. P. R. R.; enlisted in the army in the spring of 1862, at Clarinda, Iowa, in Company F, Twenty-third Iowa; was with his command at Grand Gulf, Champion's Hill, Magnolia Church, Black River Bridge, Milliken's Bend, Vicksburg, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely, Ala., West Plains, Mo., Little Rock, Pattersonville, La., and a number of other battles; was mustered out in August, 1865; was born August 2, 1832, in Knox County, N. Y.; remained in his native county until five years of age, and moved with his parents to Butler County, Ohio, where he remained five years and moved to Jackson County, Ind., and remained until twenty-two years of age, engaged in farming, and then moved to Montgomery County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming until coming to Kansas; was married in 1858, in Jackson County, Ind., to Miss Elizabeth Discombes, a native of Butler County, Ohio; they had five children, Laura A., Olive, Lydia Jane, and Lu. Mrs. Patterson died in 1869, in Villisca, Iowa; Mr. Patterson was married again in April, 1871, to Miss Emma Gourlay, at Villisca, a native of Washington County, Pa.; they have three children, Kate, Cora M. and George; is a member of the G. A. R., Villisca, Iowa.

J. D. PATTISON of the firm of Cline & Pattison, hardware merchants, North Topeka. Was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, in May 1842. After completing his education he was engaged in teaching in his native State until 1867, when he removed to Lawrence, Kansas, where he taught for one year, afterward being employed as a teacher at Valley Falls, until 1870 when he discontinued teaching and settled on a farm west of Topeka, a short distance, living there until the spring of 1881, when he engaged in the hardware business. He served in Company D, Two Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, from September 1864 until the close of the war. Mr. Pattison was married January 13, 1870, to Miss Mattie E. Sharp of Indiana County, Pennsylvania. They have two sons and two daughters all living with their parents in North Topeka.

WILLIAM D. PAUL, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Pauline; owns 144 acres, all improved; in addition to farming, he makes a business of raising and feeding stock; has seven horses, sixty head of cattle, and forty-five hogs; was born in Ohio, August 6, 1834, and came from his native place to Kansas in the spring of 1856, locating in Topeka, and moved to this place in July, 1868; was married November 11, 1868, to Miss Hester Ann Stewart, and has five children, Maggie E., William S., Grace N., Ida F., and Carrie E.; is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. During the war Mr. P. was in the employ of the Government in the Quartermaster's department, as Wagon Master, freighting in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and Colorado.

R. P. PAY, carriage and ornamental painter, was born in Dover, England, August 26, 1835; the following year came to America with his parents and settled in Watertown, N. Y., where he lived until 1849; he then came West and located in Madison, Wis., after two years came to Woodstock, Ill., and was married to Mrs. Ellen M. Dean, on the 20th of November, 1856, who had one daughter, Annette M. They have one son, Frank G. In August, 1862, Mr. R. P. Pay enlisted at Marengo, Ill., in Company A, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry serving three years and four months; during that time he was transferred to the Forty-seventh United States Colored Infantry, holding the position of Quartermaster Sergeant, at the close of the war he was discharged by general order; he then returned to his home in Marengo, Ill., where he resided until 1866; he then went into the employ of Garrett & Lewis, Chicago, as foreman of the painting department of their carriage manufactory, remaining two years; he then moved to Topeka, doing business for himself two years, and then going into the employ of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.; he is a member of the Topeka Lodge No. 11, A. O. U. W.; and of Lincoln Post No. 1, G. A. R., at Topeka.

W. W. PHILLIPS, came to Kansas April 23, 1855, and located at Brownsville (now Auburn); he was engaged in farming until June, 1861 when he became Deputy Postmaster, and was also employed as clerk in the store of Dr. C. C. Moore, at Auburn; he was elected County Assessor in the fall of 1862 which office he held during 1863 and 1864, at the same time attending to outside business; in the fall and winter of 1864 he was clerking in Topeka, and in 1865-66 was partner with his brother-in-law, Mr. Brown of Auburn, in a general merchandise store. He afterward returned to Topeka and in the spring of 1868 engaged in the hardware business; the firm being T. H. Whitmer & Co. He was a member of this firm until 1873, with his brother D. W. Phillips. He carried on a farm during the summer of 1874, and in the fall commenced the grocery business under the firm name of Phillips Bros., which continued five years; since the spring of 1880 he has been associated with T. L. Stringham in real estate business. Mr. Phillips is a native of Guernsey County, Ohio; his youth was spent in Seneca Township in that county.

GEORGE R. PECK, son of Joel Munger and Amanda (Purdy) Peck, and a descendent of Wm. Peck, one of the founders of New Haven, Connecticut, was born in Cameron, Steuben Co., N. Y., May 15, 1843. He is the youngest of a family of ten children, seven of whom are living: Oscar D., Charles B., Eveline H., Adelaide C., Mary E., and Helen A. When he was about six years of age, his parents removed to Wisconsin, and settled on a farm in Palmyra, on which George spent the remainder of his boyhood, attending the common schools of the town during the fall and winter until he was sixteen. He then commenced teaching, studying in the meantime, and a year later was prepared to enter college. He remained a student in Milton College, Wisconsin, three terms, teaching during his vacations. He relinquished the idea of entering an Eastern college, to enlist, under the call for 300,000 additional volunteers in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, in which he served three months. He was then promoted to First Lieutenant of Company K, Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers Infantry, and to Captain of same Company in June 1864, remaining in that position until he was mustered out in July, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin, and commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Charles G. Williams, of Janesville, Wisconsin. He was elected clerk of the Circuit Court in the fall of 1866, and served two years, completing his law studies during that time. After practicing in Janesville about three years, he moved to Independence, Montgomery Co., Kan., in the fall of 1871, and was appointed United States District Attorney, by President Grant, January 14, 1874, being re-appointed by President Hayes, after serving four years. Soon after his appointment as United States District Attorney, Mr. Peck moved to Topeka, and formed a partnership with Thomas Ryan, afterward member of Congress from the Third District of Kansas. Mr. J. B. Johnson was subsequently admitted to the firm, which then became Peck, Ryan & Johnson. Mr. Peck was married in 1866 to Miss Belle Burdick, of Janesville, and daughter of R. S. Burdick of that place. They have three children—Mary E. (adopted), Isabel and Charles B.

G. H. PICARD, M. D., was born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 3, 1850; resided there until he came to Topeka in July, 1869. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, in February, 1866. He served three years as County Physician of Shawnee County, and during the same period he was City Physician of Topeka. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Kansas State, Eastern District, and of the Shawnee County Medical Societies.

AUSTIN H. PIETY, general agent of the Hartford Life and Annuity Co., Safety Fund Department, came to Topeka, February 3, 1882, and has been engaged in his present position since his arrival. He was born at Terre Haute, Ind., August 9, 1839, and lived there until April, 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, was wounded and for a time incapacitated for active service. In the spring of 1863, he was transferred to the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, and after serving as a private three months was promoted to Sergeant Major of the regiment, and eleven months later was made Second Lieutenant of Company G. He was then detailed as Aid de Camp on the staff of Gen. Grierson; after serving in that capacity three months, he was promoted Captain of his company, and he retained that rank until he resigned, August 19, 1865. Towards the close of his service he was promoted Major, but owing to the fact that his regiment had been depleted below the minimum number required by Government, he never served as such. He returned to Indiana on leaving the army, and was engaged for eleven years in selling agricultural implements to dealers. He then became connected with the Adams & French Harvesting Machine Co., and had charge of their business in Kansas, Missouri and Texas, until 1879. He subsequently served two years as Deputy U. S. Marshal in Indianapolis, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., and then engaged in the employ of the Life Insurance Co. which he now represents, being located at Sedalia, Mo., and engaged in special werk until he came to Kansas, where he now has control of the business of the company in Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. Piety is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the G. A. R. He was married to Almeda M. Howe, a native of Minneapolis, Minn., July 14, 1877. They have one child, Roscoe C. He is the father of six children by a former marriage: William H., Mollie M., Cora A., Ulysses S., Lulu and Robert.

J. W. PLUMMER, was born in Marion County, Ind., March 18, 1840. When he was three years old his parents moved to Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio, where he remained until 1868, except during a period of about sixteen months, while he was in the army. He enlisted in Company H, Third Indiana Cavalry, and served in that regiment twelve months, when he was discharged on account of sickness, and after recovery re-enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until expiration of term of service. In September, 1868, he removed to Topeka, and engaged in carpenter and joiner work, which he continued about seven years, and from that time until November, 1881, was engaged in farming. In November, 1881, he formed a partnership with M. M. Eaton and Mr. Callahan, and has since that time been in grocery business. He was married near Eaton, Ohio, December 14, 1865, to Ann Bloomfield, a native of that place. Their son, Eddie, died at the age of two years, and they have one child living, Bessie Viola. Mr. Plummer is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of I. O. O. F., and G. A. R.

C. B. POWELL, of the firm of Watt & Powell, manufacturers of and dealers in boots and shoes, North Topeka, came to Kansas with his parents when one year old, in 1861, and his father located on a homestead, about six miles from Topeka. Mr. Powell commenced as a clerk in a store, and was in the employ of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. for about two years; went into present business January 1, 1882; was born February 23, 1860, in Jackson County, Mo.

A. PRESCOTT, president of the Central Bank of Kansas, came to Kansas in February, 1872, locating in Topeka the following fall. September 1, 1874, the loan and brokers office of Prescott & Prescott was established, of which A. Prescott was senior partner. In January, 1876, F. M. Prescott retired from the firm, and in April of the same year Willis Norton became a partner. The name of the firm was then changed to A. Prescott & Co., and the banking business commenced August 1, 1876. Later, P. I. Bonebrake, George R. Pick, E. B. Prescott, and William B. Strong acquired an interest in the house. The Central Bank of Kansas, of which A. Prescott is president, was chartered January 4, 1882. Mr. Prescott was formerly a member of the grocery firm of F. M. Prescott & Co., of North Topeka; was one of the builders, and for a time was one of the directors, of the City R. R.

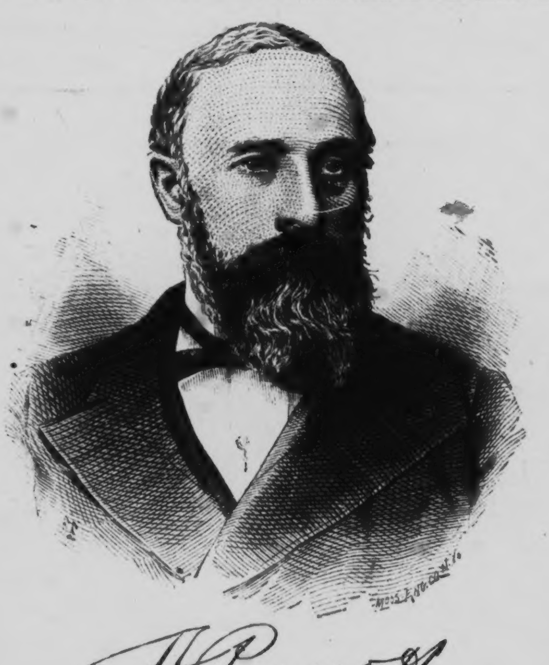
MOSS ENG. CO. N.Y.

A. Prescott

Co. He is also one of the Sherman Stone Crushing Co., and one of the proprietors of the Topeka Omnibus and Transportation Co. He is a native of Cheshire County, N. H.

F. M. PRESCOTT, treasurer of the Bank of A. Prescott & Co., incorporated, came to Topeka in July, 1874, and about a month later engaged in banking, being associated with Addison Prescott. He continued in that business until January, 1876 and then engaged in the grocery business at several points in Colorado and New Mexico, and, two years later, in North Topeka. He remained in this business until January, 1882, and the following July, became actively connected with the banking house of A. Prescott & Co., incorporated, as treasurer. Mr. Prescott is a native of East Jeffrey, Cheshire Co., N. H. He removed with his parents, in 1856, to Prairie City, Ill., and resided there until he came to Topeka, in 1874. He was married in Topeka, September 21, 1875, to Allie McClure, a native of Mt. Pleasant, Henry Co., Iowa. They have three children: Frances Pearl, Benjamin McClure and Mabel Rose.

SALMON S. PROUTY, son of Stephen and Sarah Almira (Willard) Prouty, was born in Van Buren, Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 31, 1835. He received a common school education, and at the age of sixteen years entered the office of the *Phœnix Gazette*, at Phœnix, Oswego Co., N. Y., as an apprentice to the printer's trade. Having thoroughly learned his trade, he removed to Illinois, and in February, 1856, became a partner of Simeon Whiteley in the publication of the *Aurora Guardian*, a Republican paper which had been established by his partner at Aurora, Ill., several years before. The partnership was of short duration. In June, 1856, young Prouty, under the inspiration of Gen. James H. Lane, who addressed an immense mass meeting on Kansas affairs in Chicago, joined a company of Kansas emigrants and set out for the then exciting field of strife. The party was the same that ascended the Missouri on the "Star of the West," and was turned back by the Missouri brigands, who had at that time established a blockade of the Missouri River to all Free-state emigrants. Mr. Prouty on the discomfiture of the party, went to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade for a few months, awaiting a more auspicious time to enter the promised land. In the fall of 1856 he joined another Kansas party, destined for the Territory by the more northern road through Iowa, afterwards known as Lane's Route. The company rendezvoused at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, from which point they started for Kansas September 25. On reaching the Kansas border, October 10, they were arrested by Col. Philip St. George Cooke, as a part of the expected army of Lane, and conducted to near where North Topeka now is, where, after an interview with Gov. Geary, they were released from arrest. Soon after Mr. Prouty's arrival he located upon a claim in Douglas County, three miles south of Prairie City, and during the winter of 1856 and '57, worked in the printing office of the *Herald of Freedom*, Lawrence, of which Hon. Preston B. Plumb, now a United States Senator from Kansas, was then the foreman. He soon became known as one of the most fearless and outspoken Free-state advocates of the time. June 25, 1857, he issued the first number of the *Freemen's Champion*, at Prairie City. Its publication was continued for about one year, during which time some forty numbers were issued. It was a radical and uncompromising Free-state paper, having for its motto, which it certainly lived and died by, "Liberty or death." He was the first Free-state Clerk and Register of Deeds of Douglas County, to which office he was elected in October, 1857. He held these offices until March, 1859, at which time he resigned, with the intention of establishing a paper in the then new mining region about Pike's Peak, at El Paso, now Colorado City. He issued the prospectus of the *El Paso Miner*, but promised assistance in the enterprise not being forthcoming, the paper never appeared. In September, 1859, he commenced the publication of the *Neosho Valley Register*, at Burlington, Coffey County. He ran the paper until June 21, 1862, at which time he entered the service, being commissioned by Secretary Stanton as Regimental Quartermaster of First Regiment of Indian Home Guards. His arduous and faithful services during the succeeding two years are detailed in the military history of the State and in the history of Coffey County. At the close of his army services he returned to Burlington and started the *Kansas Patriot*, which is still one of the leading papers of the State. His connection with this paper ceased in January, 1869, at which time he was chosen State Printer, being the first elected to that office, which had been recently created. He held the office for four years, being re-elected in 1871. On his removal to Topeka, where the duties of his office required him, he again became interested in journalism. May 1, 1869, in connection with Maj. J. B. Davis, he issued the first number of the *Kansas Daily Commonwealth*. This paper now, and ever since its establishment, is the leading Republican journal of Kansas. It remained under his editorial management until August, 1873. Since that date, and up to the present time, he has been engaged in literary and journalistic pursuits, being, from October 1, 1877, to November 1, 1881, the editor and publisher of the Junction City *Union*. During Mr. Prouty's long and honorable career in Kansas his fellow-citizens have testified to his worth by the bestowal of many offices of trust and honor. He was State Printer four years, 1869 to 1873; Director of the State Normal School, Emporia, four years, 1866 to 1870; and has held numerous other offices of trust. He was one of the Republican delegates to the Chicago National Convention which nominated Gen. Grant for President in 1868. He has also been identified with the development of the railroad system of the State, as appears in the general history. His acknowledged literary and journalistic ability has placed him among the foremost editors and writers in the State; and his long identification with the many enterprises looking to the development and progress of the State, marks him as one of Kansas's staunchest friends, and as one of the people's most disinterested benefactors. Mr. Prouty was married at Lawrence, Kas., May 31, 1858, to Miss Hannah Maria Whitehead, a native of New Jersey. They have had eight children—Anella, born February 19, 1859, graduated at the college of the Sisters of Bethany, Topeka, and married Capt. Isaac Seymour in June, 1879, now a resident of Brainerd, Minn.; Franklin Greeley, born May 29, 1861; Efa, born December 23, 1862, died July 7, 1864; Sarah Eva, born April 25, 1865, married November 1, 1882, to Fred A. Healy; Bertha, born February 14, 1867; Mina, born October 16, 1870; Edna, born June 5, 1873; Lena, born September 23, 1876.

A. B. QUINTON, was born in Lee County, Iowa, January 26, 1855, and received his collegiate education at the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, Mich., taking a select course in the Literary department, and graduating from the Law department in March, 1876, locating for practice the same year at Topeka, where he was married January 25, 1882, to Georgie H. Hoffman, a native of Rochester, N. Y.

SILAS RAIN, was born in Holmesburg, now part of Philadelphia, Pa., March 5, 1826, and in 1836 removed to Ohio and located at Piqua, where his parents still reside. In 1848, he went to Elkhart, Ind., and engaged in tailoring for a time, and subsequently kept hotel at Goshen and Laporte, until he removed to Kansas in the spring of 1869. Mr. Rain pre-empted the last piece of government land left in Shawnee County, and engaged in farming for about six months, and in 1871 located at Topeka and opened a livery business on the north side of Sixth avenue, continuing his business in that location until October, 1876. He is now on the south side of the same avenue, and engaged in the same business, having built in 1882 a fine and complete brick stable, with all modern conveniences for the comfort and safety of the horses. Mr. Rain was married at Elkhart, Ind., June 22, 1850, to Minerva A. Snow, a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y. They have buried both their children, Frank and Ella. Frank died in 1861, aged two and a half years, and Ella R., wife of George W. Crane, died April 13, 1881, aged twenty-seven years and nearly three months.

B. F. RAWSON, of the firm of Rawson & Smith, grocers, North Topeka, was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., November 17, 1836, that being his home until 1868. During the period prior to this date, however, he served in the army and visited California. He served in the army with honor until the close of the war, contracting disease while in the service from which he has never recovered. From 1865 to 1868 he lived in Boston, Mass., most of the time, being there to recruit his health. He has traveled extensively through the States and Territories, visiting Pike's Peak, Col., and many other Rocky Mountain points in 1854, going to California the same year. He moved to North Topeka in the spring of 1868, having been married that spring to Miss C. E. Spaulding, of Hancock, N. H. Mr. R. was successfully engaged in farming until he sold out in May, 1882. At that time he engaged in his present business, which is proving very successful under his able management. He has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. since 1867. He is also a member of the G. A. R., and is a Good Templar and a Universalist.

J. W. REDDEN, M.D., was born at Bridgeville, Sussex Co., Delaware, August 30, 1834. He received his education at the academy at Georgetown, in his native county, and at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and pursued his medical studies at Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in March, 1857. In August of the same year he removed to Wapella, De Witt Co., Ill., where he resided for three years. He then removed to Shawneetown, Gallatin Co., Ill., making that his home until 1879. During the war he had charge of the Post Hospital of the Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, before those regiments entered actual service, and was for several days on the field at Pittsburg Landing after the battle. Dr. Redden came to Topeka in May, 1879, and about three months after his arrival formed a partnership with Dr. D. C. Jones, which continues at the present time. He is a member of the Kansas State Medical Association, of the Eastern District Medical Society, and of the Topeka Academy of Medicine and Surgery. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W., being one of the select knights of the latter Order. Since coming to Topeka he has invested quite extensively in real estate. He is a director and vice president of the First National Band of Topeka, and also a director and vice president of the Topeka Land Company. He was married at Shawneetown, Ill., June 4, 1861, to Emma L. Jones, a native of that place, and daughter of John T. Jones, a banker. They have three children—Miriam, Ruth and Lee.

C. B. REED, dentist, located in Sterling, Rice Co. Kan., October, 1878, whence he removed to Topeka, in May, 1881. He was born in Fairmount, Marion Co., W. Va., May 17, 1857, and resided in his native town until the fall of 1870, when he removed to Peoria, Ill., and from that place to Sterling, Kan. Mr. Reed has been engaged in the study and practice of dentistry since 1872. He is a member of the Kansas State Dental Society, and A., F. & A. M.

GEO. W. REED was born in Portland, Me., December 12, 1844. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. At the age of seventeen he left school and enlisted as a soldier in the Fourteenth Regiment of Maine Infantry. He followed the fortunes and dangers of his regiment, as a brave young soldier should—with Gen. Butler to New Orleans, then under Sheridan through his brilliant and arduous campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley. His term of three years having expired, he was discharged in January, 1865. He afterward enlisted in Hancock's First Corps, and received his final discharge from army service, April 16 1866. Returning to civil life, he engaged in mercantile business in Portland until 1871, at which time he removed to Chicago, and engaged for a time in the real estate business. While a resident of that city, he first became interested in the publishing and journalistic business. He published two magazines, and, for a season was the publisher of the Chicago *Weekly Globe*. While a resident of the city he gained the confidence of the citizens and his party (Republican), and was elected a representative to the Illinois Legislature of 1876-77, from the Fourth Assembly District, within the limits of the city of Chicago. In the summer of 1877, he came to Topeka, where he has since made his home, having become successfully identified with the journalism of the State. He bought, February 28, 1878, the Topeka *Blade*, which, under its new name, *The State Journal*, through his able management has become one of the leading daily journals of the State. Mr. Reed married Miss Lillie W. Scagell, of Portland, Me., September 27, 1869. They have four living children—Geo. W. Jr. (born in Portland, Me., Feb. 9, 1871), Willie (born in Chicago, Ill., June 8, 1875), Grace Frances (born in Topeka, Kan. January 15 1879) Hazelle (born in Topeka Kan., July 11, 1881).

JOHN S. RHODES, dealer in groceries and provisions, residence 269 Tyler street, came to Kansas in April, 1880, from Wilmington, Delaware. Was born January 29, 1848, in Manchester, England, and his father came to America when he was eighteen months old, and settled in Rhode Island. His father was a dyer and manufacturer of woolen goods, at which young Rhodes worked until he was of age. Went to Worcester, Mass., and learned the carpenter trade. From there he went to Chester, Pa., and was in the employ of John B. Roach, the great American ship builder. In 1877, Mr. Rhodes went to South America, and superintended the launching of a vessel for the Panama Railroad Company. Remained there seven months, and while the trip proved successful financially, it came near costing him his life, as he was stricken down with Chagres fever, from the effects of which he has not yet entirely recovered. Visited his native place in England in 1874. Mr. Rhodes owns the property where he is doing business, and has erected a handsome dwelling at 269 Tyler street, at a cost of $2,000. Was married May 3, 1879, at Wilmington, Del., to Mrs. Anna M. Brown, of same place, who had two children—Robert and Willie.

COL. JOHN RITCHIE was born in Uniontown, Muskingum Co., Ohio, July 17, 1817. His parents removed to Westchester when he was a year and a half old, and he resided there and in Butler County until he was thirteen. He then lived in Columbus, Ind., and afterwards at Greensburg and Franklin, until the fall of 1854, when he visited Leavenworth, Lawrence and Kansas City. March 12, 1855, he started again for Kansas, and April 3 arrived at Topeka, and located on Section 6, Town 12, Range 16, which is still his residence. He pre-empted a quarter section, and engaged in farming, and in building the Ritchie Block, where the first State Legislature met, the first brick block in the city. Mr. Ritchie was a member of the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention, and of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention. He was an active participant in the troubles of 1856, and was for a time a Free-state prisoner in Lecompton Prison. During the war he enlisted as a private in Company A, Fifth Kansas Cavalry (Lane's Guards), of which he was made Captain after its organization. He was commissioned by the General Government to raise an Indian regiment, and was Colonel of the regiment (Second Indian), and breveted Brigadier-General two weeks before the close of the war. Mr. R. donated the land upon which Washburn College is located, to that institution, during his early residence in Topeka. He was identified with the Free-state cause from the first, and was a friend and ardent admirer of John Brown, assisting him to escape from an attacking party when he was leaving Kansas after his last visit, and sharing his bed the last night he spent in the State. He was married in Franklin, Ind., January 16, 1838, to Mary J. Shelleday, who died October 18, 1880, leaving two children—Hale and John, Jr. Mr. R. was again married, at Franklin, Ind., October 27, 1881, to Mrs. Hannah Beall, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. R. is a member of A. F. & A. M.

BYRON ROBERTS, cashier of the Topeka Bank, came to Topeka in June, 1870, and became connected with the Topeka Bank as assistant cashier, which position he held about five years, when he was elected cashier. He is a native of New Comerstown, Ohio. Has resided at Loami, Sangamon Co., Ill., some four years, and also at Columbus, Ohio, where he was Chief Clerk in the United States Pension Office. He attended Madison College. His father, Lewis Roberts, was a civil engineer, helping to locate the Ohio Canal. Mr. Roberts was married at New Comerstown, Ohio, December 23, 1858, to Gertrude Dent, of Birmingham, Ohio. They have five children—Louis D., Carrie A., George S., Gertrude M. and Mary B. Mr. Roberts is secretary of the Topeka Water Supply Company. He is a member of A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 17.

A. A. ROBINSON, chief engineer Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R., was born in Reading, Windsor Co., Vt., October 21, 1844; his parents moved to Wisconsin about 1855, settling in Edgerton, Rock County. His preparatory course of study was taken at Milton Academy, Rock County, Wis. In 1865 he entered the University of Michigan where he took a full course, making a special study of civil engineering and the sciences, graduating in 1869 with the degrees of C. E. and B. S., three years later receiving the degree of M. S., from his Alma Mater. While pursuing his studies at college, or during the summers of 1866-67 and '68, he was connected with the United States Lake Survey. In May, 1869, he accepted a position as civil engineer of the St. Joseph & Denver R. R. while holding that position making the survey between St. Joseph, Mo., and the junction with the Union Pacific R. R. First became connected with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R., in April, 1871, and was appointed to present position about 1873.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., is a native of Ohio. He was born in the town of Harmony, Morrow County, July 29, 1842. His father, with his family, removed to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled on a farm in Sugar Creek, Walworth County, where he lived until 1850. From there he removed to Monticello, Green County, and thence back to Ohio, where he remained two years. He subsequently returned to Green County, Wis., and took a permanent residence on a farm, where he remained for several years. Young Roby, following the fortunes and removals of his father's family, was bred on the farms he cultivated, and received his primary education in the common schools accessible. At the age of seventeen he "bought his time," as it was termed, and set out sturdily for himself. By dint of hard labor and strictest economy he managed to acquire a thorough academic education, during the succeeding three years, and to fit himself as a teacher, which calling he successfully followed for a time. At the age of twenty, in common with other patriotic young men of the time, he turned his back on all the peaceful aims of life and went out to do service for his country. He enlisted as a private in Company K, Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, August 2, 1862, and remained in the service, doing unflinchingly the faithful duty of an American soldier, until September 11, 1865, at which time he was honorably discharged, after a continuous service of over three years. He participated in nearly all the battles and marches of his regiment during that time, it being a part of "the Army of the Tennessee." He was in eleven battles, and many minor engagements and skirmishes. During the term of his service he was a prisoner of war for a month. He was captured with a part of his regiment at Thompson's Station, Tenn., March 5, 1863, and transferred to Libby Prison, from which he was liberated early in the following April. After a short furlough, granted to recuperate his broken health, he rejoined his regiment for continued service in the field. The close of his army service was in the Adjutant General's Department in Washington, after hostilities had ceased, where he remained, assisting in mustering the army out of service. Leaving the service he returned home and spent a few months in rest and study with his family, in Green County. During the years of his army service he had commenced and persistently studied to its mastery the art of phonetic short-hand writing, and commenced to put his knowledge to practical use in Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s Commercial College as a teacher of that art, soon after leaving the service. This was in the winter of 1865-66. In the spring of 1867 the office of Court Reporter in the various Courts of Wisconsin was provided for by act of the Legislature, and Mr. Roby, after competitive examinations and other tests of skill, not necessary here to detail, was appointed Official Phonographic Court Reporter for the counties of Milwaukee and Kenosha. From 1867 to 1876 he held the office, and, in connection with his associates, had the official reporting for sixteen different Courts, his being at that period, the leading phonographic firm in the West, and doing a more extended official reporting business than any firm in the country. In 1867, while conducting his business as Court reporter, he also commenced the study of law, and after the required examination, was admitted to practice at the Milwaukee bar, in 1869. But, both his skill and success as a phonographic reporter, and his promise of success as a lawyer, were to him, from first to last, subservient to a fixed purpose to the attainment of which all his efforts were bent. From early boyhood his ambition had been to become a physician, and, to this end he labored from the beginning. He began reading medical works as early as 1860; through his army service, in hospitals and in the field he gathered the invaluable medical knowledge which comes from no other experience; for six years thereafter he continued his medical studies under the direction and advice of Surgeon General E. B. Wolcott, then, and until his death, the most eminent surgeon in the West, who was not more his instructor and his teacher than his friend. His rudimentary course of reading in the school of homœopathic practice was pursued under the direction of James S. Douglass, M. D., Milwaukee, whose reputation as a lecturer and writer, as well as skillful practitioner, is co-extensive with the school of practice in which he was so bright an ornament, and of which he was a staunch advocate and able defender in its early days. He had been a learned and successful practitioner of the old school for twenty-five years prior to adopting Homœopathy, and was subsequently for several years a professor in the Cleveland Homœopathic College. Thus having, under such favorable circumstances, already laid the foundation of his medical education, he, in 1876, gave up his business, already established on a basis that assured him an ample income for all future time, and entered Rush Medical College for a term, then the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, from which he was graduated with the highest honor, February 22, 1877, writing the prize clinical report on medical and surgical diseases of women. He remained in Chicago in the practice of his chosen profession until June 2, 1879, at which time he removed to Topeka, where he has since resided, having established a large practice, the extent of which has already outgrown the city, and is increasing from year to year under the only true test, viz: skill in his profession as evinced in successful results. Dr. Roby has been honored with many offices of trust and confidence, not only in connection with his profession, but in various other departments of science. He is a member of the following medical societies and associations: Wisconsin State Homœopathic Medical Society; Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society; Kansas State Homœopathic Society—president in 1881; and the Chicago Academy of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons. He was for several years the general secretary and assistant surgeon of the Clinical Society of Hahnemann Hospital, Chicago. For two years he was provisional secretary, and is at present (1882) vice-president of the Western Academy of Homœopathy, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is also a member of the Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Science and Letters; the Chicago Philosophical Society; the Kansas Academy of Arts and Sciences; and various musical, dramatic, and literary societies. He has declined professorships offered from three different medical colleges. He has already attained high rank as a surgeon, and as a homœopathic physician ranks among the foremost in Kansas. In the prime of a useful life, an ardent lover of his art, and a close and tireless student, his way seems open to the highest possibilities in the profession.

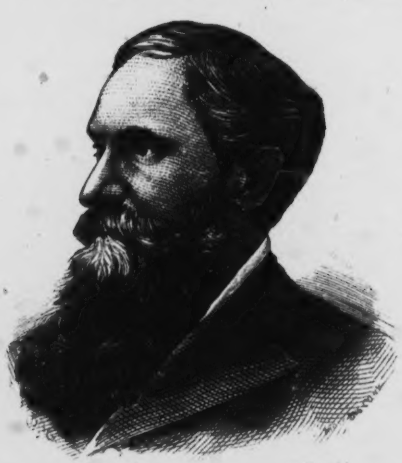

Henry W. Roby, M.D.

GEORGE ROPES, architect, came to Kansas in October, 1877, located his family in Wyandotte, and opened an office for the practice of his profession in Kansas City. In 1879 he was employed to assist in the preparation of plans for the State House, and after the plans were prepared took the position of superintendent of construction, and also superintended the erection of the Topeka Library Building, located on Capitol Square. Mr. Ropes is a direct descendant of George Ropes, who came from England and settled in Salem, Mass., in 1637. His ancestors following George Ropes, were, second generation—John, born in Salem, 1646; third generation—Samuel, born in Salem, 1686, died October 12 1761; fourth generation—Benjamin, born 1721, died 1790; fifth generation—Hardy, born in Salem, 1763; sixth generation—George, born in Oxford, New Hampshire, 1800, died November, 1869. The subject of this sketch was born in Newbury, Vermont, March 12, 1831. He resided in various places in Vermont, until 1854, when he went to Boston, Mass., to study architecture, and remained there in the practice of his profession until he came to Kansas. In 1861, he married Sophia A. Toft, a native of Boston, and a lineal descendant of Edward Rawson, who came to Newbury, in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, in 1637, the same year that the ancestors of Mr. Ropes arrived. He was a grantee of that town, the second Town Clerk, and was annually re-elected until he was chosen Secretary of the Colony, about 1651, and held the office until the usurpation of the government by Sir Edmond Andross, in 1686. Mr. Roper and his wife are both in the seventh generation, in their respective lines. They have three children—Ella Elson, Alice Hayward, and George Hardy. The present residence of the family is Lawrence, where the children are receiving their education in the State University.

WILLIAM H. ROSSINGTON was born at Galena, Ill., July 31, 1848. In 1850 his parents removed to California, where he received his early education, and remained until he entered Yale College, in 1864. After remaining a year and a half at this institution he went, in 1866, to Philadelphia, and commenced newspaper work as reporter for the *Evening Telegraph*, resided in that city, employed on the *Telegraph*, *Morning Post*, and *Enquirer* until 1868. He subsequently resided in Washington for a time as newspaper correspondent, and from there went to Davenport, Iowa, where he was connected with the *Journal* of that city, and afterwards with the *Argus*, at Rock Island. In the summer of 1870, he commenced the study of law at St. Louis, and in November, 1870, came to Topeka, where he soon became connected with the Kansas press. From 1871 to 1872, he had editorial charge of the *Leavenworth Commercial*, and on returning to Topeka served during one session as Legislative correspondent of the *Commonwealth*, and as editor-in-chief of the paper from February, 1873, to June, 1875. In the summer of the latter year he was admitted to the bar, and has been, since that time, engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Rossington [illegible] married in Topeka, June 9, 1874, to Mary Eleanor Holliday, a native of Wooster, [illegible]ey have two children—Thressa and Florence. Mr. Rossington is a member of the [illegible] of A. F. & A. M., and of K. of P.

A. S. ROWLES, farmer and live stock dealer, four and one-half miles southwest of Topeka, came to Kansas in 1880, first locating with his brother, near Auburn, Shawnee County, and engaged in farming. Located at his present place in May, 1881. Was born in Cadiz, Ohio, August 16, 1864, and remained in his native town until he was four years of age, and moved with his parents to Steubenville, and remained one year, and then moved to Bridgeport, Belmont Co., Ohio. Remained there about eleven years and came to Kansas.

A. J. RYAN, of the firm of Lockard, Maxwell & Co., real estate dealers, office under the Topeka Bank, residence 236 Buchanan street, came to Kansas first in 1868, from Columbus, Ohio. Born in Hardy County, Va., May 4, 1813; when four years of age, his father moved with his family to Clarke County, Ohio. Commenced the business of farming and stock-raising for himself in 1835, which he followed successfully in Clarke and Madison counties, and at intervals trading in Kentucky. He moved to Columbus in 1865, and engaged in real estate, and was superintendent of the Street Railway for one year. In 1869 organized a large excursion party and buffalo hunt from Columbus and Cincinnati to Kansas, having about 225 persons in the excursion, of whom there were about twenty-five ladies. A number of persons of note were on the excursion: Mrs. Despyre and her husband and son (Mrs. Despyre was formerly the wife of Mr. McDonald, the great horseman of Baltimore, Md., who was the owner of *Flora Temple*); Theodore Talmadge, son and daughter, of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Crisman, of London, Ohio; Mrs. Col. Stanley and daughter, of Columbus, Ohio, and many gentlemen of note from Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky. When the party reached Fort Hayes, Kan., the lamented Gen. Custer and Col. Cook, who were massacred at the Black Hills, through Gen. Sturgis, gave them an outfit of horses and ambulance wagons, etc., for a day's hunt on the Smoky Hill River. Killed about thirty buffalo in one day, had a big supper at a deserted Indian village, and a dance on the *terra firma*. Took the train in the night and reached the State fair at Lawrence, Kan., the next day. In the fall of 1870, had another excursion party, but did not kill so many buffalo. The following winter Mr. Ryan wrote a book, a lively representation of the State of Kansas, giving his experience in buffalo hunting, etc. Also gathered a great deal of useful information with regard to Kansas, her climate, soil, and her adaptation to farming and stock-raising, which book had a wide circulation, and was the means of bringing large numbers of emigrants to Kansas. Mr. Ryan has now in manuscript an historical romance of the late war, founded on fact, called "The Triumph of Loyal Ambition." The basis of the work is to illustrate true and noble manhood, and true and genuine womanhood—to contrast the loyal soldier with the coward and traitor. Mr. Ryan has been engaged in this work about two years, and has shown a true spirit of literary genius. He was married in Miami County, to Miss Mary Cecil. Has but two living children—Mrs. Walling and Mrs. Head, both of Topeka. Mr. Ryan is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a Republican.

HON. J. SAFFORD, attorney at law, located in Kansas in 1858, having resided since 1855 in Nebraska City, where he practiced law, and also served as member of the Territorial Legislature during two winters. On emigrating to Kansas he located first at Lawrence, but soon removed to Tecumseh, and remained there until Topeka was made the county-seat, when he again removed to that city. He was elected District Judge at the first election, under the Wyandotte Constitution, and served in that position four years, and afterward for six years on the bench of the Supreme Court. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of law, and also somewhat in railroad affairs, having been for several years connected with the A. T. & S. F. Ry., and the Midland Ry., as director, and with the former as attorney. He is also director, secretary and attorney of the Leavenworth, Topeka & South-Western, and the Topeka, Salina & Western, and organized the construction company which has control of the building of the latter road. Judge Safford was born in Royalton, Winsor Co., Vt., August 17, 1827. He went with his father, Jacob J. Safford (who was one of the founders of Oberlin College) to Oberlin, Ohio, when he was five years of age, and resided there until he moved to Nebraska. He was educated at Oberlin, and married at that place. He read law at Norwalk, Ohio, was admitted to the bar in 1854, and commenced practice in Norwalk.

J. H. SAUNDERS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 28, P. O. Topeka, owns 320 acres, 160 acres under cultivation, and 160 fenced and used as pasture and meadow. Good stone dwelling, good out-buildings, stone corrals, and all conveniences for handling stock. In addition to the above farms, 160 acres of bottom land in Monmouth Township. Makes fine stock a specialty. In cattle has nothing but Short-horn. Has a fine Clydesdale stallion. Has at present time fifty-nine head of horses; 160 head of cattle, and 400 hogs. Came to Kansas April 10, 1863, first locating in Leavenworth County. Stayed there three years; then went to Lawrence, and engaged in the mercantile business, remaining there three years, and from there to Soldier Township, in Shawnee County, locating on present farm in March, 1876. Was in the Kansas Militia during the Price Raid, and in the engagements at Independence and Westport, Mo. Mr. S. was born in Ohio, moving with his parents to Hendricks County, Ind., when a child only five years old, coming from there to Kansas. Was married November 21, 1852, to Mary A. Owen. Has six children—Walter W., William B. L., Grant E., Nellie M., Carrie L. and Alvin O. Is a Mason.

ARTHUR SAVOIR, employee of the livery, feed and sale stables, No. 118 Quincy street, was born in October, 1861, in Kankakee, Ill. He lived in that place until 1878, when he removed to Ellis, Kan., from there to Hugo County, and finally to Topeka, in September, 1881. Mr. Savoir was educated in the schools of his native town. His father was a business man for many years, and now lives in Kankakee. His parents were originally from Canada. He has four brothers and two sisters living in his native State.

SOLOMON SAWYER, confectioner, came to Kansas in December 1868. Commenced present business in June, 1879. Was born in Surrey County, N. C., July 1, 1840. Was pressed into the service of the Confederate army in 1861, and was compelled to work for the Southern cause in various ways for over three years, but finally made his escape to his native county, and remained concealed until the surrender of Gen. Lee. Came North in 1866, and went to Ohio, where he remained until 1868, when he came to Kansas. Was married in June, 1869, at Topeka, to Mrs. Jane Woods, who died about five years ago. Was married again June 13, 1882, to Miss Sarah Mitchell, of Topeka.

EDWIN SCOTT, came to Topeka in April, 1870, and commenced banking in the city with W. W. Gavitt, since which time he has given his entire time to that business. Mr. Scott was born in Lyme, Grafton Co., N. H., August 29, 1841, that place remaining his home until he was thirteen years of age, when he removed to St. Charles, Ill. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed Hospital Steward of the regiment, which rank he held during the whole term of his service, although for a time he served on detached service as Chief Clerk in the purveyor's office of Grant's army, and later in that of Sherman. He was mustered out in 1864, and then carried on the drug business at Chattanooga, Tenn., for one year, when he went to St. Louis and remained in that city three years, engaged in the same business. Mr. Scott was married at Topeka, November 21, 1872, to Nellie Johnson, a native of Johnson County, Kan., and daughter of Col. A. S. Johnson, land commissioner of A., T. & S. F. Railroad.

M. S. SCOTT, Secretary of the Kansas Protective Union, was born in South Salem, Ross Co., Ohio, September 30, 1840. He has been engaged in the life insurance business for the last twelve years. In 1881 he came to Kansas, after spending a short time at Hutchinson; he located at Topeka, and is largely owing to his instrumentality the company of which he is secretary was organized. Mr. Scott was married at Chillicothe, Ohio, in March, 1861, to Marie Teresa Baird, a native of that place. They have three children—Lena T., Evan S. and Orville M.

JOSEPH M. SHEAFOR, attorney and president of the Continental Mining Company. Was born in Winchester, Preble Co., Ohio, September 24, 1842. When eleven years of age he went with his parents to Fairfield, Iowa, where he remained until he began the study of law with Hendershott & Burton, of Ottumwa, Iowa. He remained in their office until he was admitted to the bar in November, 1864. In March, 1865, he went to Western Iowa, remaining there until October, 1865, when he located at Burlington Coffey Co., Kan. There he was engaged in the practice of his profession (his brother, M. V. B. Sheafor, being associated with him) until the spring of 1873, when he removed to Topeka. While at Burlington he was elected the first city judge, and at the time of his removal to Topeka he was serving a third term in that office, but not desiring any office he resigned. The Judge has been eminently successful in the practice of law, but having made profitable investments in Colorado mining property he is now giving almost his entire attention to those interests. Besides being a large owner in the stock of the Continental Mining Company, which represents seven very valuable mines, he is the individual owner of mines in Gunnison County, Col. The Continental Mining Company was organized under the laws of Colorado, January 12, 1881. Its property is located in the Monarch, Chalk and Quartz Creek mining districts. He was married at Burlington, Kan., July 12, 1868, to Emma Dawson, a native of Logansport, Ind. The Judge is a member of the A. F. & A. M. His brother, John W. Sheafor, has been a partner in the law business since 1873, although residing in Concordia, Kan., since 1878, where he is now County Attorney.

SILAS E. SHELTON, M. D., came to Topeka May 14, 1866 soon after the close of his labors in the army as surgeon, and has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in this city since that time. Dr. Sheldon was born in Carlisle Loraine Co. Ohio June 5, 1837. He received his earlier education in the common schools of his native State afterwards completing a course of studies at Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio, and commencing his medical education under the tutelage of the distinguished physician, Dr. Alexander McBride, with whom he remained two years. In 1858 he was a medical student at the University of Michigan, and in 1859 at Cleveland Medical College, graduating from the latter in the spring of 1860. He commenced the practice of his profession in Cleveland, remaining in his first location until he entered the United States service early in 1862, being first assigned by special appointment of Gov. Todd, of Ohio, to hospital duty on the river boats. July 23, 1862, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of Captain, commission dating from the 4th. May 9, 1863, he was assigned to the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Infantry as assistant surgeon, and promoted to Surgeon with rank of Major, which position he retained until he was appointed Medical Inspector upon the staff of Gen. J. D. Cox, in 1864 serving in the latter capacity until the close of the war. Dr. Sheldon was married May 9, 1866, to Ann Eliza, daughter of Captain John Ball, of Cleveland, Ohio. He is prominently connected with the Masonic fraternity, having held the highest offices of the Order in the State. He is a member of Topeka Lodge No. 17, Topeka R. A. Chapter No. 5, Topeka Commandery No. 5, and Zabud Council No. 4, and has received fourteen degrees in the Scottish Rite. He was Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of the State of Kansas in 1876, and G. H. P. of G. Chapter of Kansas in 1880 and 1881. He was first Grand Master Workman and is Grand Medical Director of the A. O. U. W. in the State, having held the latter position since February 1882. In 1879 he was supreme representative of the Order, at the Supreme Lodge, which met at Nashville, Tenn. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor and G. A. R., being representative from Kansas of the latter Order at their encampment in Baltimore in 1882. Dr. Sheldon is a member of the State Medical Society, the Eastern District Medical Society and is an honorary member of the Kansas Valley Medical Society and of the local medical organizations. He has been medical director of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association of the State since its organization in 1873.

ALBERT P. SHREVE, book-keeper, was born in Richmond, Ind. He enlisted in the United States army April 14, 1861, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in Company B, Guthrie Grays (afterwards the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry). Served three months and was honorably discharged from the service. Was appointed paymaster's clerk and reported to Major W. H.

Johnston, August 19, 1862, at Winchester, Va. Was appointed Paymaster of volunteers February, 1864, and ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and by the Chief Paymaster of that department ordered to Sioux City, Iowa, on the staff of Brig. Gen. Alfred Sully, as chief paymaster, and from that time until mustered out—September 30, 1866—he was engaged in paying the troops and fighting Indians in the upper country, consisting of Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington Territories. His wife was Annie Gray, of Leavenworth, Kan. They have three children—two boys and one girl.

MANDES SHULER, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Topeka. Owns 155 acres. Came to Kansas in March, 1879, and located on present farm. Was born in Lehigh County, Pa., June 21, 1828. Moved to Butler County, Ohio, in 1849. In June, 1850, went to California; in 1856 returned to Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, where he was chief of the fire department for a period of six years, and was presented with a fine gold headed cane for efficiency. Was married in December, 1856, to Miss Mary Dubbs. Has four children living—Buel, Henry, Frank and Maud, one (Charles) dead. Mr. S. has a good farm. Makes a specialty of wheat and corn. Wheat this year (1882) averaged thirty-three bushels to the acre and his corn bids fair for eighty bushels to the acre; fair buildings.

HOWARD SILVER, teacher. Born at Dayton, Ohio, December 2, 1850. Removed with his parents to Urbana, Ill., in October, 1854, and continued to reside there until 1877. Graduated from the Illinois State Industrial University, class of 1873. Went to Wisconsin in 1877 and taught two years in the schools of that State. He came to Kansas in June, 1879, locating at Sterling. Was principal of the schools at Raymond one year, his wife assisting him. Next taught at Walnut City one year. Was a member of county board of examiners of that county and taught in county institute of 1881. Taught in the county institute of Rice County three years in succession. Was engaged as chief clerk and book-keeper for the firm of T. A. Butler & Co., extensive contractors on the A., T. & S. F. R. R., part of the years 1880 and 1881, after which he was employed in the general offices of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. at Topeka. Removed to Topeka in February, 1882, and was enrolled in the educational forces of this city and assigned to the Clay School as principal. He conducted the Barton County Institute of 1880. Mr. Silver was married at Champaign, Ill., September 17, 1873, to Miss Edna E. Foster, who had previously taught in the schools of Minnesota and one year at Raymond, Kan. By this marriage he has four children—two sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM SIMS, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, is a resident of Mission Township, Shawnee County, his farm lying about seven miles southwest of the city of Topeka. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, May 22, 1831. He resided in his native county until the spring of 1868, when he removed with his family to De Witt County, Ill., being engaged in that locality in general agriculture for the four years prior to his coming to Kansas, which event occurred in the spring of 1873. Mr. Sims' farming operations consist principally in the growing and feeding of cattle and hogs, none of the productions of his land being sold on the general market. He was married in Hopewell Township, Muskingum Co., Ohio, October, 1858, to Hannah A. Richey, a native of that township. Their only surviving child is John B., who resides with his parents, having an interest in his father's busines. In March, 1862, Mr Sims enlisted as a private in Company G, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In the fall of the same year he was transferred to the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, of which regiment he raised Company A. About one year later he was promoted to Major of the first battalion of the same regiment, having previously served as Captain, commanding the battalion during the Major's absence. Mr. Sims was a member of the Kansas State Senate in 1877 and 1878, and for several years was Treasurer of the State Board of Agriculture, being elected its Secretary in January, 1882. He has been for six years Master of the Kansas State Grange, P. of H. Mr. Sims takes a large interest in all matter pertaining to agriculture and is ardently devoted to its interests, especially as it relates to Kansas.

SKINNER BROS., removed from Barton, Vt., to Topeka, Kan., in 1869 and worked for S. E. Sweet, ice dealer, for one and one-half years, when they purchased the establishment, and at the same time purchased Fred Fensky's ice house, etc. They have been running the two places since January, 1877, and have been doing a business of from $7,000 to $10,000 per annum. O. C. was married January, 1877 to Lulu Peck, and has two children—Edward, aged three, and Henry, aged one year. Mr. O. C. was elected a member of the school board in April, 1882, for a term of three years. The two brothers, O. C. and O. B., were born October 6, 1849, being twins. The name of the firm should have been Twin Bros., as they have never separated and have been in business together for years and have gotten along pleasantly. O. B. was married November, 1881, to Aginus Patterson, of Topeka, Kan.

C. F. SLAYTON, farmer, three miles southwest of Topeka. Came to Kansas with his father in 1856, who pre-empted the farm now cultivated by Mr. S. Was born October 9, 1854, in Crawford County, Pa., where he resided until coming to Kansas. Mr S. was in Colorado in 1880 working at the carpenter trade. Was married in the spring of 1879 to Miss Lillian Swan, of Shawnee County. Is a member of Shawnee County Old Settler's Society.

PROF. JONATHAN S. SLIE was born in Black Rock, N. Y., in 1838, and remained there until 1845, when his parents removed to Rochester, N. Y. His father was a Congregational minister, and editor of a paper called the *Closet*, published in Rochester, N. Y. He was also the author of several books on prayer, the last of which was entitled: "The Holy of Holies, or, The World's Try-daily Concert of Prayer." Prof. Slie was prepared for college at Cayuga Lake Academy, and graduated at Hamilton College in 1863. He taught at Walcott, N. Y., two years, afterward at Corning Free Academy. He was principal of these institutions. He married Miss Martha Hubbard, a graduate of the State Normal School, at Albany, N. Y., in 1865. In the spring of 1866, Prof. Slie moved to Painesville, Ohio, where he taught vocal and instrumental music, two years and a half. He then became a professor of music, at Batavia, N. Y., in the State Institution for the Blind. He was also principal of the Literary Department of the same institution. He came to Kansas in 1871. He settled in Manhattan, where he purchased property, and taught music until 1874, at which time he came to Topeka, and became professor of music in Washburn College. He has been principal of Clay Street Public School, and also of North Topeka School. In 1879 he went into the general music business and continued until 1882, when he retired. He now resides in a beautiful house at the corner of Eighth and Polk, facing Bethany College. Prof. Slie's father was a native of New Haven, Conn., and his mother was from Hartford, in the same State. He has had seven children, five of whom are deceased. Two sons remain, one—Wilber H. Slie, but fifteen years of age, has visited England and many other countries. He is now employed in Sexton's printing office. Prof. Slie is a member of the Congregational Church. He also belongs to the United Order of Ancient Templars, and is recorder of the Order.

JACOB N. SLUSHER, foreman of car cleaners A., T. & S. F R. R. Co. Came to Kansas in May, 1871, from Owsley County, Ky., and located in Topeka. Was in the employ of the A., T. & S. F. Co., first engaged in construction, then in the round-house. Was afterward engaged by Kansas Rolling Mill Company for about eighteen months. Was then in the car department for about eleven months, and then farmed about three years near North Topeka, and in September, 1879, again entered the service of the A., T. & S. F. Co. in the paint shop, where he worked until April, 1881, when he was appointed to his present position. His duties include the general supervision of car cleaning; has twenty men under his immediate supervision and directs the overhauling and cleaning of coaches, sleepers, directors' and palace cars, seeing that each coach before it goes out over this great national thoroughfare is in exact "ship shape." Mr. S. also keeps the time of eleven men who are engaged in preparing coaches for the paint shop. Was born in Harlan County, Ky., April 16, 1848. Remained in his native county until sixteen years of age, farming for his father. Removed from there to Decatur County, Ind., the times being perilous and stringent in Kentucky on account of the war. Remained in Indiana until 1865, engaged in farming with his father and returned to his native county in Kentucky, where he remained until 1869, and removed to Owsley County, Ky., where he remained until coming to Kansas in 1871. Was married in May, 1868, at Wallin's Creek, Harlan Co., Ky., to Miss Juda Jackson, a native of that county, and have three children living—Adaphair, Gilbert and Leoma. Is a member of Topeka Lodge No. 40, I. O. O. F.

PLEASANT SMELSER, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Topeka. Rents and farms 160 acres of land. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1840 and moved to Miami County in 1850. He was married in 1865 to Miss Sarah Swank and moved to Indiana the same year, and came to Kansas in 1876 and first located in Tecumseh Township. He came to his present farm in the spring of 1879. They have a family of six children—John A., Florence E., Jesse A., Joseph E., Edgar C. and George N. Mr. Smelser is a member of the United Brethren Church.

CHARLES B. SMITH, deputy United States District Attorney, is a native of Oswego, Kendall Co., Ill.; read law in Chicago with McCagg, Fuller & Culver, and was admitted to the bar a short time prior to his location at Topeka, in May, 1873. Most of the early years of his life were spent in Ottawa, La Salle County, and Geneseo, Henry Co., Ill., before going to Chicago. For three years after coming to Topeka he was associated in law practice with Colonel Dennis, afterward with W. H. Rossington until 1881, when W. A. Johnston, the present Attorney General, became a member of the firm. Mr. Smith has been Examiner in the United States Circuit Court, and in 1880 he was appointed to his present position of Deputy United States District Attorney.

HON. IRA H. SMITH was born in Seymour, New Haven Co., Conn., in 1815. He graduated at Yale College in 1842, and from the Yale Theological Seminary in 1845. In 1846 he became pastor of the Congregational Church in North Haven, but was compelled to abandon the ministry and seek a more active occupation, on account of ill health. In 1846 he married Miss Sarah Jane Bartholomew, of Wolcott, Conn., by whom he had two sons and two daughters, only one of whom is now living—Edward G., who is a graduate of the Kansas State University, and is at present in the employ of the L. T. & S. W. R. R. Co. as a civil engineer. Mr. Smith came to Kansas in the fall of 1854, locating upon what is now the site of the railroad depot in Robinson, Brown County. He was engaged in the United States Survey from 1855 to 1857. He represented Brown County in the Legislature in 1861, in which year he removed to Atchison, where he became Receiver in the Land Office, and on the consolidation of the Atchison and Topeka Land offices he removed to the latter place, where he became Registrar, occupying the office until 1873. Mr. Smith was a member of the Topeka Board of Education for several years, and is also a trustee of Washburn College and a member of the Executive Committee.

JACOB SMITH was born near Reading, Berks Co., Pa., June 24, 1829, and reared in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. He lived in Bluffton, Ind., for three years prior to coming to Kansas, and was married at that place in April, 1852, to Miss J. J. Foncannon, of Tiffin, Ohio. In 1857 he immigrated to Kansas, and for about three months resided on a claim which he purchased in Tecumseh Township. Since that time he has resided in Topeka, and has become identified with many important interests in that city. He has carefully attended to his farming interests from the time of his first purchasing a claim, and now owns the largest stock farm in Shawnee County. He has also carried on the hardware business during a large portion of his residence in Topeka. He was one of the corporators and for nine years president, of the Topeka Bank, and was for a time president of the De Soto & Pleasant Hill R. R.; also director and treasurer of K. C., T. & S. W. R'y, and for five years County Treasurer. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have buried one child, the sole surviving one being Ida S., wife of W. A. L. Thompson.

HON. JAMES SMITH, Secretary of State, came to Kansas in March, 1860, and located on a farm in Vermillion Township, Marshall County, where he remained until the early part of the war. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Seventh Kansas Cavalry and served in that regiment until he was mustered out, October 1, 1865, having re-enlisted as a veteran. Mr. Smith enlisted as a private, and served in that capacity until the last year of his term of service, when he was promoted to First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster. After leaving the army he returned to Marshall County, and the following month (November, 1865,) was elected member of the Kansas House of Representatives. He became County Clerk in January, 1870, holding the office two terms continuously, and afterwards the office of County Treasurer for the same period. He was elected Secretary of State in 1878, and re-elected in 1880. Mr. Smith was born at Elder's Ridge, Armstrong Co., Pa., July 29, 1837. His early education was acquired at the schools and academy of his native town, and later at Jefferson College, Washington County, Pa., from which institution he graduated. He was married in Vermillion Township, Marshall Co., Kas., January 23, 1866, to Miss Jennie Edgar, a native of Galesburg, Ill. Their three children are Mary, Clarence, and Ida. Mr. Smith is a member of the A. F. & A. M., K. of P., G. A. R. and K. of H.

PETER SMITH, banker, settled in Topeka in the fall of 1874, and has since been engaged in banking at that place, being at present one of the proprietors of the Citizens' Bank of North Topeka. He is a native of Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind, where he was connected with the mercantile business before coming to Kansas.

D. E. SOWERS, attorney, was born in West Bethlehem, Washington Co., Pa., September 27, 1846, and educated at Bethany College, West Virginia. He came to Topeka in October, 1875, and has been engaged in practice here since that time. Mr. S. was married at Denver, Col., November 9, 1876, to Eva M. Alvord, a native of Davenport, Scott Co., Iowa. They have two children—Ella and Lulu.

CHARLES F. SPENCER, attorney at law, has been a resident of Topeka since 1857. His father, George W. Spencer, a native of New York State, located in Topeka the preceding year, removing his family in 1857. George W. Spencer was brought to Kansas by his desire to take part in the struggle to make Kansas a free State. He became a strong and active Free-state man. He was one of the early County Commissioners of his county and served in that capacity several terms. He was County Commissioner during the bitter and excited contest over the question of issuing the A., T. & S. F. R. R. bonds, and it was mainly through his unwavering and fearless position in their favor that these bonds were issued, and the building of this road was secured, which soon afterwards so rapidly built up Shawnee County and the city of Topeka. He died in 1881, leaving a wife and family, who now all reside in Topeka. Charles F. was born in Greenwood, Johnson Co., Ind., June 22, 1854, and was educated in the public schools and the Topeka High School. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1878, and has been practicing his profession since then, and is a member of the Topeka Bar Association.

P. J. SPRENG, farmer and stock-raiser. His farm contains 188¼ acres, situated four and a half miles southwest of Topeka. He was born March 25, 1839, in Wayne County, Ohio, where he remained until 20 years of age. In 1859 he emigrated to Lawrence County, Ill. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, October, 1861. Was at Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Holly Springs, Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Mission Ridge, and Lookout Mountain. He re-enlisted December 31, 1863. Was all through the Atlanta Campaign, and Sherman's march through Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia to Washington. Was discharged at Louisville, Ky., July 20 1865 when he returned to Illinois, and in October, 1866, came to Kansas and located his present home, after which he again returned to Illinois, thence to Ohio. He is a member of Wooster Lodge, No. 42, and Killbuck Encampment, No. 17 I. O. O. F. of Ohio. He was married to Miss Martha Finley, of Holmes County, Ohio, March 15, 1870. They have one child—Charles W., born June 19, 1871. Came to Kansas in February, 1878, to permanently locate on and improve his farm, a very handsome one, overlooking the capital of the State.

PROF. GEORGE M. STEARNS, M. A., was born at Concord, N. H., April 12, 1852, living there and in Hartford, Conn., until 1870, when he entered Yale College, from which he graduated in the class of 1874. During the next three years he resided in New York City, engaged in teaching. He was married in 1876, at Hartford, Conn., to Miss Annie M. Thomson, a native of Scotland. In 1876 he accepted the chair of Latin and Greek in Washburn College, and now holds that position. Prof. S. is an earnest member of the Congregational Church at Topeka, of which he is also trustee. He is also treasurer of the General Association of Congregational Churches of Kansas, and of the State Temperance Union.

J. M. STEEL, of the firm of Steel & Long, meat market, 437 Kansas avenue, North Topeka, was born in Cuyahoga County, near Cleveland Ohio, in the autumn of 1838. He lived there until the spring of 1852, when he went to Indiana. He remained there but a short time, however, when he returned to his old home. He moved to North Topeka, Kan., in 1868, and has resided there most of the time since. He was married to Miss Hester A. McKenzie, of Emporia, Kan., in 1870. He is a member of Golden Rule Lodge of Free Masons; he is also a member of the K. of H. Lodge. Mr. Steel enlisted in Company A, Eighty-seventh Indiana, in August, 1862 and remained in the service three years. He was in the Pioneer Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, which was afterward organized into the First United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers' Regiment, which was the only regiment of the kind in service during the war. It was composed of volunteers from every regiment in the Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Steel was not absent from his command five days during the whole three years of his service.

STEVENSON & PECKHAM, wholesale and retail dry goods and carpet merchants; firm composed of Geo. T. Stevenson and John R. Peckham. Mr. Stevenson is a native of New York, reared in the dry goods business in the city of New York. He spends much of his time in that city now, giving his attention to the buying for the house of which he is the head. John R. Peckham, the junior member of the firm, is a native of New York City, where he resided until he came to Topeka in January, 1882. This firm is much the largest of any in this city, doing a retail business of a quarter of a million dollars per annum; they carry a stock of from $50,000 to $100,000 and give employment to forty clerks in the various departments of their business. William R. Topping is one of the associate managers of this large establishment. He was born at Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., October 1, 1849; came to Topeka in August, 1882, having been previously connected with wholesale dry goods house of Sibley, Lindsay & Kerr, at Rochester, N. Y.

JAMES STEVENSON, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Topeka, owns 160 acres, 80 acres cultivated, 80 in meadow and pasture; has some stock. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1880, locating on this place. Born in the north of Ireland in 1846, and came to the United States in 1869, locating in Boston, Mass., remaining there and working at his trade until coming to Kansas. Was married September 1, 1880, to Miss Susan Dalzell. Has one child—Agnace J. Is a member of the Congregational Church.

F. G. STILES, farmer and dairyman, Section 21, P. O. Topeka, owns 160 acres, and rents 320 acres in addition thereto, exclusively for meadow and pasture. Has 120 acres of his own farm in cultivation in corn, oats and millet. Has a fine frame dwelling, milk-house and dairy attached, and joining on to dairy are his barns for cows and horses. His cow-barn is most conveniently arranged, having a capacity for sixty-eight cows, arranged with four rows of cow-stalls, with bins above for oats and bran, and spouts leading to the bins, for convenience in feeding; also ample accommodation for feeding calves. He has had a large horse-barn attached, so that he can go from his dwelling through the dairy and barns without going out doors. He has forty-three cows milking, and ninety head in all, and fifteen horses. He makes a specialty of the Jersey breed of cattle, and has a fine full-blood Jersey bull, which is a model for beauty and size. Mr. S. was born in the State of New York, August 17, 1857, and came from his native place to Kansas May 13, 1880, locating here. Was married August 14, 1878, to Miss Elizabeth Miller, and has two children—Robert Ray and Cathie.

SAMUEL W. STONE, manager of the Topeka Underwriters' Compact, was born at Cornish, N. H., October 6, 1811. In 1841 he went to Louisville, Ky., where he engaged in music-publishing business until 1855, carrying on at the same time a wholesale and retail trade in musical instruments. He was then at Peoria, Ill., for two years engaged in flour-milling, and subsequently at Pekin for three years in the same business. In the spring of that year he removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he was in the music business until he came to Kansas, in September, 1868. His first location was on a farm in Doniphan County, where he resided until 1869. He then came to Topeka and opened a music store—the first in that place. He dealt in pianos and organs, and at the same time carried on an insurance business. In 1871 he added agricultural implements to his stock in trade, and three years later discontinued his trade in musical instruments, farm machinery, etc., and devoted his whole attention to the insurance business. He has been manager of the Topeka Underwriters' Compact since April 1, 1882, having control and management of all the companies doing business here, and is also engaged in the real estate business. He was married in Hartland, Vt., February, 1832, to Mary Ann Head. She died in 1837, and four years later, in April, 1841, was married at New Hampton, N. H., to Hannah T., daughter of Dr. Simeon Dana, of that place. Mr. Stone is a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and a member of the Episcopal Church.

W. D. STONE, dealer in agricultural implements, wagons and buggies, of the firm of Kennedy & Stone, was born in Wabash, Ind., in 1843, and was educated in the common schools and Kokomo Normal School of his native State. He was in the dry goods business in early life, but left that to become a soldier, and enlisted in Company F, Second Indiana Cavalry. He was on detached service nearly all the time, having command of Gen. Alexander McDowel McCook's escort. He was in all the engagements of his command, at Shiloh, Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Chickamauga and in Sherman's March to the Sea. He was mustered out at Indianapolis in October, 1865. He then went to his home engaging in business until the fall of 1867, when he removed to Gilman, Ill. In 1878 he settled in Topeka, Kan. He has one of the largest farm implement establishments in the State. Mr Stone was married to Miss Annie Ford, daughter of Dr. James Ford, of Wabash, Ind., in 1868. They have one son and one daughter living. Mr. Stone is a successful business man, and the firm are construction contractors for seventy-five miles of the Topeka, Salina & Western Railroad, from Council Grove to Salina.

E. E. STRAIT, farmer and stock dealer, Section 22, P. O. Topeka, has eighty-five acres all cultivated. Makes a specialty of corn, hogs and cattle winter feeding. Came to Kansas in 1865. First located in Topeka. In 1866 removed to Marion County. In 1866 came back to Topeka, where he was in various kinds of business until 1878, when he bought his present farm. Held the office of Probate Judge while in Marion County; also was Councilman from second ward while a resident of Topeka, and is now Clerk of School District No. 36. Never enlisted, but was in Government employ in the Freedmen's Department for eighteen months; also had charge of a brigade of army wagons for a year. Was born in Bradford County, Pa., February 15, 1836, and lived there until he came to Kansas. Was married October 18, 1861, to Miss Isabel Kiff. Has three children—Emma, Lorena and Augusta.

G. W. STRAWN, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Pauline, owns 160 acres, all improved. Came to Kansas in June, 1860. First located on the Cherokee neutral land—now Crawford County—losing his land there by the decision of the courts, and came to his present farm in 1865. Was born in Winnebago County, Ill., in 1840, and came from his native place to Kansas, going back to Illinois during the war. While in Illinois was Township Collector. Was married October, 1862, to Mary A. Bennett. Has seven children—William E., Lydia I., Ada M., Mary G., Anna B., May A. and Minnie.

THEODORE L. STRINGHAM, real estate dealer, came to Atchison, Kansas, in July, 1861, and was engaged in the furniture business for two years, then going to Montana. In 1866 he returned to Kansas and engaged in the drug business at Topeka. He continued this business for thirteen years, and has since been engaged in real estate, dealing in farms and city property, and paying taxes and collecting rents for non-residents. Has been associated with W. W. Phillips since February, 1880. He is one of the directors of the First National Bank, secretary of the Trinidad Mining Company, director of the Board of Trade and secretary of the Topeka Stock Yards. He is also a member of the A. F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, and is one of the founders and the first Secretary of the Kansas State Fair Association. Mr. Stringham was born in Lyndon, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., December 2, 1839, and when four years old moved to Yorkshire Center, which was his home most of the time until he came to Kansas. He was married in Yorkshire, N. Y., January 15, 1867, to Marie L. Poor, a native of Cuba, N. Y. They have two children—Jennie A. and Frank D.

S. H. STROUP, farmer, three miles southwest of Topeka, came to Kansas in 1862, from Bates County, Mo., and located first at Leavenworth and remained two years, and then came to his present location. He was born February 4, 1858, at Albia, Iowa, and remained a short time and moved with his parents to Missouri, where he remained until coming to Kansas. His parents reside at Rossville, Shawnee County, Kansas.

GEN. F. S. STUMBAUGH, attorney, North Topeka, was born near Shippensburg, Pa., April 14, 1817. He was educated in the common schools of his native State, he resided at Hagerstown, Md., from the spring of 1841 until the spring of 1843; then returned to Pennsylvania and was located at Chambersburg until he came to Kansas, except during the period that he was in the army. As early as August 20, 1844, he became connected with the military affairs of his native State being then commissioned captain of the "Independent Blues," and was known as "Franklin County Regiment," State Militia. April 20, 1861, was commissioned Colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, three months service; September 20, 1861, he became Colonel of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, he having been about one month raising the regiment; November 20, 1862, he was promoted to Brigadier General, but owing to ill health he was honorably discharged December 7th of the same year, but entered upon staff duty with Gen. Couch, and was at the battle of Gettysburg; but finally his health becoming worse, he left the service in October, 1863. In 1866 and '67 he was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1851, and immediately began practice at Chambersburg. He was married in that city September 16, 1841, to Sophia Cressler, a native of Southampton Township, Franklin County Pa. They have five children living—Isador A., a farmer; George S. W., Leah E., now Mrs. W. S. Davison, of Topeka; Thomas J., a printer, and Mary F., an unmarried daughter. The General is a member of the I. O. O. F., having joined that order in 1841; he is also connected with the Druids, K. of P., American Mechanics Association and the G. A. R.; he came to Kansas in November, 1877, locating at Rush Centre, Rush County; was elected a member of the Kansas Legislature in 1878; came to Topeka to reside in February, 1881. He has been engaged in practice since he was admitted to the bar, except while doing service in the army. While at Chambersburg he was in partnership for some time with Hon. John Stewart, who was in 1882 candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania on the Independent ticket; most of the time while at Rush Centre, Eugene N. Gunn was his law partner; now he is alone in practice.

CHARLES SUMMERS, proprietor of livery, feed and sale stables, B street east, North Topeka; was born in Alliance, Ohio March 4, 1858, a son of Andrew Summers, a banker of that city; lived there until September 20, 1875, when he moved to North Topeka, Kansas, where he has been engaged in his present business most of the time since. He was educated at the Alliance High School. He is a member of Kaw Valley Lodge, No. 20, A. O. U. W. Mr. Summers married Mary E., daughter of T. H. Anderson, of North Topeka. They have three children, one son and two daughters.

J. W. SURFIS, proprietor Surfis House, was born in Madison County, Ohio, January 10, 1834, remaining there until seventeen years old. He then went to Joliet, Ill., engaging in farming until 1859, when he emigrated to Kansas, stopping one year in Missouri. He was married in Polk County, Mo., May 4, 1860, to Miss Mary Ragland, who was born in St. Louis, Mo. After coming to this State he worked at his trade of carpenter. Soon after began teaming, which he followed several years. He also opened his hotel, consisting of fourteen rooms, which he now runs. He is preparing to build a brick building, one hundred by thirty-five feet, in order that he may accommodate his increasing patronage. He enlisted in 1864 in Company K, Third Colorado Infantry, serving about a year, doing duty in the Indian service. Mr. S. is a member of Capital Lodge No. 3, A. O. U. W., and of the Select Knights of the same order. He has always voted the Democratic ticket.

DANIEL K. SWEARINGEN, transfer business, was born in Fayette County, Pa., August 8, 1828, living there until 1843, when he and his family moved to Highland County, Ohio, where he resided seven years. He has been twice married. He was first married in Highland County, Ohio, in June, 1848, to Miss Caroline R. Finley, who died in July, 1866, leaving four children—Alonzo D., Sophia C., Samuel P., and Daniel K., Jr. In August, 1867, he was again married, in Highland County, Ohio, to Miss Sarah C. Lucas. They have four children living—Willie G., Mary Emma, Frankie W., and Fred. In 1850 he moved to Pike County, Ill., where he resided six years, and then moved to Marion County, remaining two years, and then returned to Highland County, remaining there until 1870, when he moved to Montgomery County, Iowa, in which he resided until 1879, when he moved to Saline County, Kan., remaining until December, 1881, when he removed to Topeka. He is now engaged in the transfer business in Topeka. Mr. S. has served in two wars. He enlisted in June, 1846, in Company C, Second Ohio Infantry, serving one year. Joined Taylor's army immediately after the battle of Buena Vista, taking part in the succeeding campaigns in Mexico. In 1862, enlisted at Newport, Ky., in Company E, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, as Sergeant, doing scouting duty and guerrilla, taking part in several engagements with John Morgan's force, and at one time capturing a brigade under Dick Morgan. He served until September, 1863, when he was mustered out at Russellville, Ky. Had four horses shot under him, and his clothes torn off of him, but fortunately escaped unhurt, having experienced several hair-breadth escapes; also served sixty days in 1864, mostly doing patrol duty in Columbus, Ohio.

S. P. SWIFT, M. D., 435 Kansas avenue, North Topeka, was born in Richfield, Summit Co., Ohio, in 1823, where he remained until 1865. He was educated at the Western Homœopathic College, Cleveland, graduating in 1860. He practiced his profession in his native town until he removed to Missouri in 1865. He was a leading physician in Shelbina, Mo., for fifteen years, or until 1880, when he came to Kansas, settling in North Topeka. Dr. Swift was married to Miss D. E. Stofer, of his native town, in 1847. They have four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom are grown up and in business in Missouri.

T. B. SWEET, president of the Kansas Loan and Trust Company, located in Topeka, January 1, 1873, organized the above company, and has been president since its formation. Mr. Sweet is stockholder, director, and chairman of the executive committee of the Nebraska, Topeka, Iola & Memphis Railroad, and president of Kansas Construction Company, which has control of the construction of that road. He is president of the Vera Cruz Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company, director and treasurer of the Godfrey Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company, treasurer, director and trustee of the Ticson Mining Company, headquarters at Vera Cruz, N. M.; trustee of the Topeka Mining Association, and stockholder in the Trinidad and other mining companies. Mr. Sweet is a native of Farmington, Me. He was born April 11, 1841, and lived in Farmington until October, 1859. He then moved to Champaign County, Ill., where he remained for about thirteen years, engaged in drug business, and afterward in insurance business. While in Champaign he was also cashier of the First National Bank for two or three years, retiring from that position in April, 1872, on account of ill health. From Champaign he removed to Topeka, January 1, 1873. He was married in Jacksonville, Ill., April 29, 1873, to Annie E. Brown, of Jacksonville, daughter of Judge William Brown. They have three children living—Susie Brown, Mary Bailey, and Paul Bailey; one son, Willie Brown, died November 8, 1880, aged three years. Mr. Sweet is a prominent member and licensed exhorter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was chairman of the building committee which erected the fine church edifice in Topeka, and is now one of the stewards of that church. He is one of the board of trustees of Baker University, vice-president of Young Men's Christian Association, chairman of executive committee of State Sunday-School Association, trustee of Christ's Hospital, treasurer and member of conference board of trustees of Methodist Episcopal Church Extension Society, treasurer of Kansas Conference Endowment Fund of Baker University, and member of the executive committee of Shawnee County Sunday-School Association.

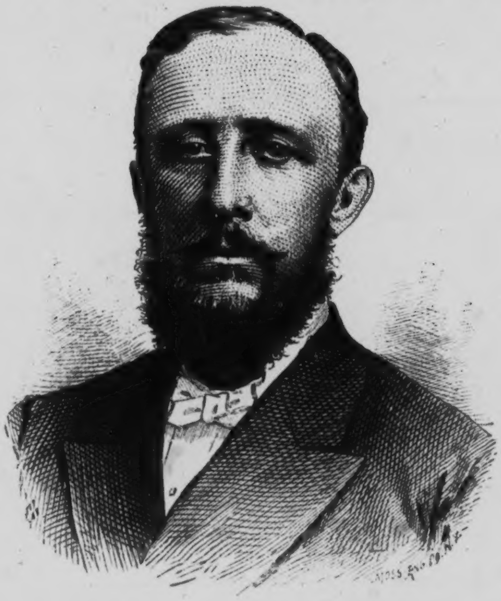
MOSS ENG CO. N.Y.

T. B. Sweet

H. C. SWINGLE, restaurateur, Topeka, came to Kansas in 1869. Mr. S. is by adoption a Kansan, having come to the State when he was nine years old. At that time, Lawrence was the nearest railroad point to Topeka, and the Kaw River was crossed on a pontoon bridge. Was born September 27, 1858, at Seymour, Ind. Is one of the pioneers of Topeka. Has been in the restaurant business about one year. Was married, March 20, 1881, at Topeka, to Miss Ella Stout, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDWIN A. TAFT was born in Uxbridge, Worcester Co., Mass., February 27, 1824. He lived in his native town and vicinity until 1845, when he removed to Providence, R. I., where he commenced his mercantile career, in the dry goods jobbing house of Cragin & Hartwell, continuing with this house until 1851, at which time he removed to Boston, Mass., and was for several years salesman in the well-known wholesale dry goods house of Sweetser, Gookin & Co., returning to Providence in 1858. In the spring of 1860 he established a new dry goods jobbing house there, under the firm name of Taft, Steere & Co., for a term of three years, at the expiration of which term he sold his interest in the business to his partners, and, in 1865, took an interest in the manufacturing of cotton goods with the Putnam Manufacturing Company, of Putnam, Conn., continuing this connection until 1878, in which year he visited Kansas, and decided to make the city of Topeka his future home. Here, on the 1st of April, 1880, he opened a new dry goods store, under the firm name of Taft, Emery & Co. He was married, June 26, 1873, to Adaline S. Emery, of Hunterdon County, N. J. They have one child, Mary Emery. Mr. Taft is a member of the Episcopal Church, and of the Masonic Fraternity.

CHARLES N. TAYLOR, grocer, corner Crane and Jefferson streets, came to Kansas, first in May, 1846. Was born June 14, 1830, at Elyria, Lorain Co., Ohio. Remained in native place five years, and removed with his parents to Rockford, Ill. Enlisted in the United States Army, Company H, First Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, Capt. James Hampton, Lieut. John A. Logan, February 14, 1846. Was engaged in fighting Indians in New Mexico, and stationed at Las Vegas and Santa Fe. Returned to Fort Leavenworth, and was mustered out December 28, 1848. In November of same year joined an expedition to Salt Lake, and for sixteen years following was in every department of the Government service. Enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, Company B, Third Indiana Volunteers, May 2, 1861. At the end of seven months was discharged for wounds received at Ball's Bluff, Va. Enlisted again in Company H, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, Capt. H. L. Wise, commanding, September 15, 1862. Was mustered out December 25, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth. Returned to Michigan, and went into mercantile business, which he continued successfully until 1871, when he sold out and came to Kansas. Was married January 1, 1852, at Grand Rapids, Mich., to Martha J. Snyder. Had two children—Frank, now Master-at-arms of the U. S. steamer Lackawanna; William H., now engineer on the C., B. & Q. R. R. First wife died June 17, 1864, at Chicago, Ill. Was married again, August 30, 1879, at Maple Hill, Kan., to Sarah J. Shultz. Is a member of G. A. R., Topeka.

IRWIN TAYLOR, of the firm of Davis & Taylor, is a native of Marysville, Mason Co., Ky., where he was born June 11, 1845. When quite young he removed to Campbell County, and afterwards spent ten years in Bourbon County, Ky., prior to coming to Kansas. He was educated at Cincinnati High School, Business College and Law College; graduated from the latter institution, and was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati. He commenced practice in Newport, Campbell County, and remained in that place until 1872; then removed to Paris, Bourbon Co., Ky., from whence he emigrated to Topeka in December, 1881. He was married at Paris, Ky., June 11, 1872, to Miss Lizzie H. Hall, only daughter and child of James Hall, an extensive cattle dealer of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have six children—Huston, Joseph Irwin, Mary Belle, Hall, Elizabeth Caldwell and Lucy. Mr. Irwin Taylor traces his ancestry back six generations, to Edward Taylor, who came from England in 1692, and settled at Middletown, Monmouth Co., N. J. Joseph Taylor, the father of Irwin, was born in 1806; his grandfather, Joseph, was born September 27, 1770, and was married to Jane Irwin, August 8, 1797; his great-grandfather, William Taylor, married Lucy Embly; his great-great-grandfather was Joseph, born 1720, married Elizabeth Ashton, and died in 1766; the next generation back was Edward Taylor, second son of the Edward Taylor that emigrated from England. His wife was Catherine Monford.

DR. ERASTUS TEFFT (deceased), was born at Lebanon, Madison Co., N. Y., December 27, 1818. In 1834 he removed to Elgin, Kane Co., Ill. He afterwards became a private medical student of Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, attended his first course of medical lectures at the University of New York in 1842-43, and a course at Rush Medical College in 1844-45. He graduated at the University of New York in 1847, and continued his studies and practice with his brother, Dr. Joseph Tefft, of Elgin, until the spring of 1859 and thence came to Topeka, removing his family in July, and remaining in practice in the city until December, 1879. June 7, 1840, he was married to Rhoda Kenyon, a native of New Berlin, N. Y. She died January 26, 1879. In the spring of 1859 he bought the lot upon which the Tefft House was afterwards erected, and built a residence upon it in the fall of the same year. The hotel was built in 1865, Harris & Beasly, from Champaign, Ill., being the first proprietors. Dr. Tefft was Post Surgeon of the army at Topeka, and Assistant Surgeon of the militia. He was also Coroner of Shawnee County several years. Besides the hotel, Mr. Tefft built several dwellings in the city. He was a prominent member and trustee of the Congregational Church. He died January 8, 1880. In the words of the report of the State Medical Society of Kansas, "as a physician he was conscientiously scrupulous of its honor, and as a citizen, enterprising and public-spirited."

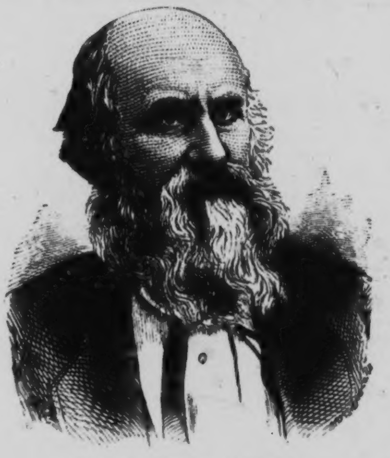

DR. ERASTUS TEFFT, (deceased).

FRED ERASTUS TEFFT, son of Erastus and Rhoda (Kenyon) Tefft, was born in Topeka, June 21, 1861. He took his first course of medical studies at Rush Medical College, and graduated from Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, February, 1881. He is associated in practice with his brother, Herbert K.

HON. TIMOTHY DWIGHT THACHER is of English descent; his ancestors, if not illustrious, were of one of the leading families that shed lustre on the early days of the republic, and helped with the Otises and Adamses to lay the foundations of the great Republican structure. The Thacher family is one of the oldest in New England. Rev. Thomas Thacher, son of Rev. Peter Thacher, of Salisbury, England, came to Boston June 4, 1635, only fifteen years after the first arrival of the Plymoth colonists. He was eminent in all departments of learning, and ranked among the leading physicians and theologians of his time. He was the author of the first medical work published in New England. He also published one of the early Hebrew lexicons and grammars for the use of Harvard University. From February 16, 1669, to the time of his death, he was pastor of the "Old South Church," in Boston. A century later his great grandson, Rev. Oxenbridge Thacher, associated with the patriot, James Otis, was engaged in the discussion, through the press, of the abuses of power evinced in the government of the colonies. Drake—unquestioned authority—states that the controversy, respecting writs of assistance, inaugurated and defended by these men, 'was nothing more nor less than the cause of independence." Rev. Peter Thacher, brother of Oxenbridge, at that time pastor of the Brattle Street Church, was a no less pronounced rebel against the oppression of the British crown. He delivered an oration before the colonial troops at Watertown, Mass., March 5, 1776, which was published and printed in several successive editions. In it for the first time the grievances of the colonies against the English Government were enumerated in words and order so like that of the Declaration of Independence, which was penned by Jefferson, and promulgated on the succeeding July 4, as to seem a paraphrase of that immortal manifesto. Timothy Dwight Thacher is of the seventh generation in direct descent from Rev. Peter Thacher, the patriot pastor of Brattle Street Church, Boston, in 1776. He was the second child and oldest son of Mowry and Melinda (Livermore) Thacher. His father was an intelligent farmer of Hornellsville, N. Y., where the subject of this sketch was born, October 31, 1831. He was bred on the farm, enjoying the educational advantages afforded by the public schools, which at the age of fifteen were supplemented by a single term at the Franklin Academy Prattsburgh, N. Y., where he acquired a fair knowledge of Latin, and imbibed classical tastes that subsequently impelled him to further study. From fifteen to nineteen he worked on the farm of his father, and in the lumbering region of western New York. At the age of twenty he determined to acquire a thorough education. He accordingly entered the Alfred Academy, where he fitted for a collegiate course. Having completed thoroughly the full course of preparatory study prescribed, he entered the junior class of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1854, from which he graduated with honors, in the class of 1856. During the subsequent winter, 1856-57, he returned to Union College and began special studies in the supergraduate course under Dr. Hickok and Dr. Taylor Lewis. At that time two old academy class-mates who had already settled at Lawrence, Kan., Lyman and Norman Allen, invited him to join them and take the editorial charge of the Lawrence *Republican*, a Free-state journal, which they were about to start. After consultation with friends, and in accordance with the advice of Dr. Nott, he accepted the invitation, and thus entered the profession of a journalist, contrary to the undefined professional aspirations that had hitherto urged him on in his educational labors. He arrived in Lawrence, Kan., in April, 1857. The young man did not come unheralded or unknown to his chosen field of work. He bore with him letters of commendation from his old teachers, Drs. Nott and Hickok and Horace Greeley, then in the flush of his wonderful journalistic career. They were all unneeded, as he depended neither on his line of ancestry nor his friendly credentials for a start in life. Confidently looking only to honest merit, backed by earnest endeavor to do the right, he began his work as an editor with the first issue of the Lawrence *Republican*, May 28, 1857. His editorial conduct of the new Free-state journal was such as to place it at once at the head of the Free-state press of the Territory and insure its success as a business undertaking. The paper was started under the proprietorship of Norman Allen. He sold out in the summer of 1858, to T. D. Thacher, and his cousin, S. O. Thacher and his brother S. M. Thacher. Thus Mr. Thacher became part owner of the paper. He continued in editorial charge through various changes of proprietorship until December 27, 1860, at which time Mr. John Speer bought the paper, and for a few months Mr. Thacher was disconnected with it. September 4, 1862, he bought the paper back, and continued its publication in connection with his brother, S. M. Thacher, until it was destroyed in the Quantrell Raid, August 21, 1863. April 15, 1863, Mr. Thacher purchased the *Journal of Commerce*, published in Kansas City, and himself removed to that city, leaving the personal conduct of the *Republican* for the few months succeeding until its destruction in August, with his partner, S. M. Thacher. He continued the publication of the *Journal of Commerce* until April, 1865, at which time he sold it to Messrs. Van Horn & Hallowell, and, in the following September removed to Philadelphia, and became connected with the *Evening Telegraph*, as chief editorial writer, which position he held for over two years. In January 1868, he returned to Lawrence, and on February 1, re-established the *Republican*. March 4, 1869, the paper was consolidated with the *State Journal* and the Ottawa *Home Journal*, and afterwards published as the *Daily Republican Journal* and the *Western Home Journal* (weekly). Two years later Mr. Thacher became sole proprietor of the paper. Since 1877 the paper thus established has been known as the *Lawrence Journal*, and has continued under his management up to the present time, 1882. During his long connection with Kansas journalism he has evinced rare ability, and now deservedly ranks among the ablest journalists of the West. His early espousal and vigorous and fearless advocacy of Free-state doctrines brought him into political prominence almost as soon as he arrived in the Territory. He engaged actively in the exciting work of making Kansas a free State, in no-wise confining to the columns of his paper. He wrought to the full measure of his powers to strengthen the Free-state party; spoke often and eloquently for the cause, and was one of the most industrious and efficient organizers of those troublous days. His political career has been patriotically consistent from the beginning and his record in the Republican party, which he helped to organize, and of which he is still an honored and trusted member, has been singularly free from the taints and blemishes incidental to an active participation in political affairs through a period which has "tried and found wanting" not a few who were his co-laborers in the same political field twenty years ago. On December 2, 1857, a convention was held at Lawrence to protest against the Lecompton Constitution. It was at that time the most important gathering of Free-state men ever held in the Territory. Charles Robinson was the president of the convention and Gen. James H. Lane chairman of the committee on resolutions. The resolutions presented were drawn by Mr. Thacher, who was a member of the committee, and William A. Phillips, the well-known correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. They are quoted fully in the historical part of this work. The protest, as embodied in the resolutions, created a profound sensation throughout the North, and did much in moulding opinion and ultimately defeating the abomination. The convention was re-assembled December 23, to decide whether the members of the Free-state party would participate in the coming election for State officers under the provisions of the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. Thacher sturdily opposed those who favored such a course, and in a most exciting debate of two days, being the acknowledged leader of the anti-voting party, succeeded in defeating the proposition. A contemporary who was present thus writes: "Without intention of his own, Mr Thacher found himself the virtual leader of those who opposed the plans of participating in the election. His speeches during this high debate are still recalled by all Kansans, irrespective of the sides they took upon the question at issue, as among the highest efforts of argumentative eloquence. Notwithstanding Gov. Robinson and most of the older leaders of the Free-state party favored the policy of voting, the convention decided against it, and adhered to its original position." Prior to his work in the two conventions above mentioned, he had spoken during the summer months at the various conventions called to organize the Free-state party, and to the same end had, during the month of June of that year, made a speech, making a tour through the counties of Douglas, Coffey Franklin, Allen and Anderson. Thus he became widely known as an able and fearless Free-state champion during the first six months of his residence in the Territory. He was one of the delegates from Lawrence to the Constitutional Convention held at Leavenworth, from March 25 to April 3, 1858, where he retained his radical views successfully against an earnest opposition, and with others prevented the word "white" from appearing in the Constitution in connection with the rights of citizenship. In January, 1859, Mr. Thacher was elected Territorial Printer by the Legislature. The Governor refusing to recognize the authority of that body the office proved an empty honor. Mr. Thacher was a delegate to the convention held at Osawatomie, May 18, 1859, at which the Republican party was formally organized in Kansas. The convention was called to order by him and its object briefly stated. He also served as one of the secretaries, and as a member of the committee on resolutions, wrote some of the most radical parts of the platform adopted. He was also a member of the Republican State Convention held at Topeka for the nomination of State officers under the Wyandotte Constitution, and made the speech nominating Charles Robinson as Governor. He was also nominated as one of the Republican Presidential electors for 1860; the State not being admitted prior to the election, he consequently did not serve. He, however, did good service during the campaign which resulted in the first national Republican triumph, speaking during the autumn in the States of Michigan and New York. Mr. Thacher was chosen secretary of the State Republican Committee in May, 1861, and was chairman of the committee on credentials in the State convention of that year. At the Republican State Convention held September 17, 1862, he was strongly urged by many friends, without solicitations from him, as a Congressional candidate, and his name was presented, receiving fifteen votes on the sixth ballot. From 1863 to 1868, Mr. Thacher was not a resident of Kansas. Since his return he has been a prominent and hard-working member of the Republican party as in the years before. In 1874 he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and was chosen its president. During the fall of that year he made a thorough personal canvass of Douglas County, and restored it to the Republican ranks, from which it had been detached the year before by the so-called "Reform" movement. He was elected the same fall as a member of the Kansas House of Representatives from the Fifty-second Representative District, serving in that body as chairman of the committee on education. In 1876 Mr. Thacher was elected by the Republican State Convention as delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention held at Cincinnati. He, with the entire Kansas delegation, voted from first to last for the nomination of Hon. James G. Blaine, and further participated in the proceedings of the convention, speaking with telling effect in favor of allowing delegates to vote irrespective of instructions. In 1860 Mr. Thacher was admitted to the bar but he never entered upon the practice of the legal profession. In 1880 Mr. Thacher was appointed Supervisor of the United States census for the first district of Kansas, performing the duties of that office in a satisfactory manner. In January, 1881, Mr Thacher was elected to the post of State Printer for the term of two years, beginning July 1, 1881, which office he now holds. He is now president of the State Historical Society, and one of the regents of the State University. Mr Thacher has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Catherine Faulkner Angell, daughter of Mr. Jesse Angell, a prominent merchant of Livingstone and Allegany counties, N. Y. They were married in Danville, N. Y., September 9, 1857. She died in Lawrence, January 22, 1858. His second wife was Miss Emma Elizabeth Hellman, daughter of Mr William Hellman, of Philadelphia. They were married at Philadelphia, May 18, 1861. They have had eight children, viz., William Mowry, now business manager of the Lawrence *Journal*, born in Lawrence, March 24, 1863; Eugene, born November 24, 1864, died in Kansas City, July 12, 1865; Horace Hellman, born February 11, 1866, died in Philadelphia, August 13, 1866; Timothy Dwight, Jr., born April 22, 1867, died in Lawrence, February 10, 1881; Kate Angell, born August 16, 1869; Clara, born April 17, 1871; Edith, born September 2, 1877 and Solon Otis, born September 25, 1881. As a matter of genealogical history, we give Mr. Thacher's line as far as we have it: 1st, Rev. Peter Thacher, of Salisbury, England, 1595; 2d, Rev. Thomas Thacher, of Boston, Mass., 1620; 3d, Rev. Peter Thacher, of Milton, Mass., 1651; 4th, Rev. Peter Thacher, of Middleboro, Mass., 1688; 5th, Samuel Thacher, of Middleboro, Mass., 1717; 6th, Nathaniel Thacher, of Middleboro 1767; 7th, Mowry Thacher, Gloucester, R. I., 1802; 8th, Timothy Dwight Thacher, Hornellsville, N. Y., 1831.

CHESTER THOMAS, JR., farmer, Section 28, Town 11, Range 16, P. O. Topeka, owns 155 acres, all improved, with a fine dwelling and surroundings, a fine barn, and all modern conveniences for successful farming. Makes a specialty of growing corn and wheat and stock feeding. Present wheat crops average thirty-seven and one half bushels to the acre. Came to Kansas in October, 1858; first located at Williamsport Township, and came to his present farm in September, 1876. Has been Sheriff of Shawnee County two terms; also Treasurer two terms, also acting Adjutant-General of State under Gov. Osborn. Was appointed by the President Captain and Assistant Commissary in the fall of 1862, and was on duty in Denver, Col., and at Washington, D. C., in 1865. He was born in the State of Pennsylvania, in April, 1837, and went to Minnesota in 1857, and remained there until he came to Kansas. He was married September 26, 1866, to Miss Lorena M. Lindley. They have one child—Lorena Lou. He is a Master Mason.

CHESTER THOMAS, SR., was born July 18, 1810, in Troy Bradford Co., Pa. He came from an old Vermont family of Revolutionary fame. His school advantages were limited, though he was taught the rudiments of an English education by his mother, an intelligent, warm-hearted Christian woman. Study and observation, however, added largely to this meager stock, and he became a man of intelligence. He held various public offices in Pennsylvania, during a period of twenty-five years, but was always interested in farming, and dealt largely in stock, operating as a drover. In April, 1858, he moved to Kansas, settling on a farm in Shawnee County. In 1859 he was elected to the Territorial Council, from the counties of Shawnee, Osage and Lyon. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln to be United States special mail agent for Kansas and the Western territories, embracing Nebraska, Dakota, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. In 1862 he was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, which position he held for two years, when he resigned on account of ill health. In 1864 he was chosen a Presidential elector, voting for Abraham Lincoln. He was the associate and active friend of Hon. David Wilmot, author of the celebrated Wilmot Proviso, with whom he co-operated for over twenty years. During this period he was prominently connected with the political affairs of his State, and was intrusted by Wilmot and his associates with responsible positions in Philadelphia and other portions of the State, and was regarded as one of the ablest political managers of those stirring times. He was devoted to the anti-slavery cause, and in Kansas took sides with the Republicans and James H. Lane. Few men in the State did more to promote the Free-state cause. In the fall of 1861 the question of locating the State Capital was submitted to the people, and decided in favor of Topeka. It is not too much to say that Mr. Thomas persistent efforts in behalf of Topeka, secured the vote in its favor. He was the leading spirit in the canvass, and his influence and activity were absolutely necessary to secure the successful issue. He has been three times married. His first wife, Miss Thankful Sophia Stevens, of Troy, Pa., was a woman of eminently excellent traits of character. They were married February 7, 1833 and she died September 21, 1855. They had nine children, three of whom are dead. He was married to his second wife, Miss Lydia L. Stevens, October 9, 1856. She was an amiable and heroic woman, passed through many thrilling scenes in Kansas, and was the only woman who escaped from the terrible massacre of Gen. Blunt's body guard at Baxter Springs, and rode sixty miles on horseback during the night, reaching Fort Scott in safety. She died December 2, 1864, leaving two children. He married his third wife, Miss Mary E. McComb, July 7, 1872. She is a prominent member of the Episcopal Church, and a devoted Christian woman. They have had two children, one of whom is deceased. He is now serving his second term as Police Judge of the city of Topeka.

HERBERT KENYON TEFFT, M. D., son of Erastus and Rhoda Tefft, was born at Elgin, Kane Co., Ill., September 8, 1848. Removed to Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kan., July, 1858. During the war of the Rebellion he served in the Kansas State Militia. He attended Rush Medical College during the fall and winter of 1869 and 1870. Was a private student of Dr. Austin Flint, Sr., and attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College in the year 1872, and graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College March 1, 1873, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Topeka, Kan., where he married, December 22, 1874, his present wife, Emma A. Alkire, she was born in Circleville, Ohio, December 11, 1855. She removed to Topeka, Kan., in the year 1866. Their two children are—Lillie Agnes, born December 30, 1875, and Lois Ora, born February 11, 1879. Dr. Tefft is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society.

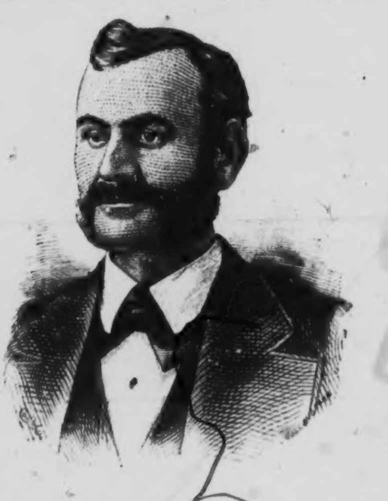

Herbert K. Tefft. M. D.

FRANK S. THOMAS was born in Canton, Bradford Co., Pa., October 22, 1859. His parents removed to Kansas the same year, and settled on a farm near Topeka, his father, Chester Thomas, being one of the early settlers of the town. Frank S. was educated in the public schools of Topeka, and at an early age began to assist his father, who was a Government beef contractor, in his business, going to Texas at the age of twelve to herd cattle. When he was sixteen he went into the office of George R. Peck, United States District Attorney, where he remained five months, engaged in writing testimony in the Lapham case, and subsequently went to Wilkesbarre, Pa., and learned the drug business, remaining three years. In February, 1879, he returned to Topeka and served as Deputy County Treasurer in the office of his brother, Chester Jr. He is now Deputy County Clerk, and is also engaged in real estate, loan and insurance business.

JONATHAN THOMAS, banker and lumber merchant, North Topeka, is a native of Bucks County, Pa. In 1869 he removed to Homer, Champaign Co., Ill., and was there engaged in the lumber business until he came to Kansas. In January, 1870, he commenced lumber business at Topeka, in company with R. Thomas, his brother and in the following year permanently located at that place. The lumber business was discontinued in 1872, and they were engaged in stock dealing and banking until 1874, when R. Thomas returned to Illinois, Jonathan remaining and continuing in business as a banker, and also, subsequent to 1878, as a lumber merchant. Since July, 1873, he has been connected with the Citizens' Bank, the only banking establishment in North Topeka. He has now a very extensive lumber business, having yards at North Topeka, Meriden, Silver Lake and St. Mary,s. Mr. Hathaway of St. Mary's Kan., is interested with him in the St. Mary's yard, the firm being Thomas & Hathaway at St. Mary's, Mr. Hathaway being interested only in the yards at St. Mary's. At the various yards they do a business of $150,000 per annum all retail. Mr. Thomas is giving his personal attention to both the lumbering and banking business.

DR. A. H. THOMPSON was born in Logansport, Ind., April 8, 1849 and reared from the age of three years in Juniata, Perry Co., Pa. He acquired his early education in the schools and academies near his home, and his professional education in Philadelphia, graduating from the Philadelphia Dental College. He is now engaged in practice at Topeka, and is a member both of the Kansas and Missouri State Dental Societies, also of the Kansas State Historical Society and Kansas Academy of Science. Dr. Thompson was married in Topeka, December 9, 1875, to Fannie Geiger, a native of Martin's Ferry, Ohio. They have one child—Isabella.

W. A. L. THOMPSON, hardware merchant, was born near Harrisburg, Pa., April 18, 1848. In 1866 he removed to Philadelphia and resided in that city until he came to Kansas in May, 1869. After remaining in Topeka about nine months, he went to Park City, where he resided a year, and thence moved to Hutchinson, where he carried on mercantile business eighteen months, and then returned to Topeka. For the succeeding three years he was engaged in cattle raising and dealing, and for the next two with Mr. Funk, in gents' furnishing goods. In August, 1876, he embarked in hardware business, which he still successfully carries on, now giving employment to thirty hands in the various departments. The business is wholesale and retail, and has increased 200 per cent in the last six years. Mr. Thompson was married at Topeka, January 7, 1876, to Ida S., daughter of Jacob Smith, a native of Indiana. They have one child—Helen.

JOSEPH F. THRAPP, of the firm of Watson & Thrapp, real estate and loan agents, came to Kansas October 28, 1869, and after living at Alma, Wabaunsee County, for about six months, removed to Emporia and remained in that city about six months. He then removed to Winfield and stayed two years, from whence he returned to Alma, and engaged in farming, remaining there until he came to Topeka, in November, 1878. After locating in Topeka he engaged in the mail and stage business, running the Alma and Dover stage seven months, at the expiration of which time he went into real estate business with Mr. Watson. He was born in Danville, Ill., November 28, 1849, where he lived until 1866, and subsequently in Ford and Champaign counties, Ill., until he came to Kansas. He was married at Alma, Kan., June 28, 1874, to Nannie Bowman, a native of Thornton, Boone Co., Ind. They have two children—Margaret C. and Daniel B.

PROF. D. C. TILLOTSON, Superintendent of the City Schools of Topeka, Kan., was born in Steuben Township, Warren Co., Ind., March 11, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of his native State and of Kansas, besides being also for a time under the instruction of a private tutor. In 1866 he came to Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kan. At the age of nineteen years he began teaching in that county, and since that time teaching has been his profession. In the fall of 1879 he came to Topeka to take charge of the Quincy School, North Topeka, of which he was principal until he was elected Superintendent of the City Schools, in May, 1881. Prior to coming to Topeka he had charge of the schools at Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kan.

CHARLES E. TILLSON, dealer in meat, of the firm of Tillson & Hammond, 33 Kansas avenue. Born in Sidney, Me., February 3, 1854. Was educated in the academy at Hollowell, Me. He came to Kansas in November, 1881. His father, Jason Tillson, died many years since. He has two brothers and one sister still living in his native State. The present partnership of Tillson & Hammond was formed in December, 1882.

S. TILSON, farmer, two and one half miles south of Topeka, farms 320 acres. Came to Kansas in April, 1880. First came to the State in 1870, and remained one summer at Minneola, Franklin County; engaged in farming. Enlisted in October, 1864, at Honesdale, Pa., Company A, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. Was with his command at the siege of Petersburg. Was mustered out August, 1865, at Alexandria, Va. Was born at Neversink, Sullivan Co., N. Y., December 8, 1844, and remained there continuously until coming to Kansas; engaged in farming. Was married December 9, 1872, at Grahamsville, Sullivan Co., N. Y., to Miss Celia M. Benton, and has one child—Ellen J. Is a member of the Western Mutual Aid Society of Iowa.

A. K. TIPTON, dairyman, two and one-half miles south of Topeka, came to Kansas, November 26, 1869, from Columbus, Ohio, and located at Topeka; remained one year, and then moved to the farm where he now is. Was born February 8, 1850, at Columbus, Ohio, and was engaged in butchering business with his father during his boyhood. Mr. T., also learned the plane-making trade.

W. P. TOMLINSON was born in Lower Makefield, Bucks Co., Pa., November 15, 1836. His only opportunities for receiving an education when young were in the common schools of his native county, which opportunities were advantageously enjoyed. When eighteen years old he found his way to New York City and entered the field of journalism. In the fall of 1857 he was sent to Kansas as correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, and sent to that paper graphic descriptions of the early troubles of the State. In December, 1858, he returned to New York, where he published a book on Kansas in 1858, and the difficulties experienced by her people during the border ruffianism. In January, 1859, he sailed from New York for Europe in the capacity of correspondent for the *New York Evening Post*, landing at Gibraltar, from which point he traveled on foot through Spain to the southern frontier of France, and in due time reached Paris, in which city he remained several weeks, when he crossed the channel to England. During the summer, fall and winter he spent considerable time visiting Scotland and Ireland, making the tour of those countries chiefly on foot, graphically describing in his letters his observations of the different countries and their people. Much of his time abroad was passed in England, from which country he returned to New York in the spring of 1861, where he resumed his journalistic work. In 1864 he published a volume of poems entitled "Home and Abroad." While thus engaged he published several works, some of which contain the speeches of eminent public men, besides other miscellaneous books. From 1865 to 1871 he was connected with the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, as publisher and associate editor. In the spring of 1872 he moved to Kansas, locating at Council Grove, in Morris county, where he was employed as land agent for the M. K. & T. R. R. Co., which position he held until the spring of 1873, when he removed to Rush County, where he established the *Walnut Valley Standard*, and published the same until 1877, when he moved with his paper to Ellis, Ellis County, where he continued its publication as the *Standard*. Mr. Tomlinson was the first representative elected to the Legislature from Rush County. In 1879 he removed to Russell, Russell County, where he established and published the *Independent*, and remained there until the fall of 1881, when he removed to Topeka, assuming a position on the editorial staff of the *Commonwealth*, and while thus employed was appointed executive clerk by Gov. G. W. Glick, January 7, 1883, entering upon the duties of his office immediately thereafter. Mr. Tomlinson was married at Camden, Morris Co., Kansas, in December, 1872, to Miss Nellie M. Raceco, a native of New York State, the issue of which marriage is one daughter—Ella.

JAMES A. TROUTMAN, attorney, was born near Pleasant Grove, Fulton Co., Ind., December 1, 1853, and in March, 1865, came to Kansas with his parents, and located in Tecumseh Township, Shawnee County. His parents, William H. and Nancy (Smith) Troutman, at present reside in Topeka. He was educated in the public schools and at the normal school at Leavenworth, and taught in Kansas and Missouri for three years after leaving the normal school. In July, 1876, he came to Topeka and read law with Peck, Ryan & Johnson, until admitted to the bar in the spring of 1878. He edited the *Kansas Temperance Palladium* for one year after the fall of 1879, for the first ten weeks at Topeka and for the remainder of the time at Lawrence. Since the discontinuance of that organ he has been engaged in active practice as a partner of Judge Day, with whom he had been associated before engaging in the Prohibition campaign. Mr. Troutman is secretary of the State Temperance Union, a position he has held for three years, and is first vice-president of the Kansas Mutual Benefit Union—a temperance insurance organization. He has also served for two years as grand worthy secretary of the I. O. G. T., and is at present the official head of that order in Kansas.

D. TUTTLE, dealer in meats, of the firm of D. Tuttle & Co., 219 Kansas avenue, was born in Durham, Conn., April 16, 1833. His father's name was Joseph Tuttle, his mother's Phœbe Smith. Both were lineal descendents of old Puritan stock. He remained at Durham on a farm until 1877, when he moved to Topeka, Kan., and established one of the largest meat-markets in the city. He was married in October, 1865, to Mary E. Newell, of Connecticut. One daughter, Jennie M. Tuttle, was born October 26, 1867.

E. A. TUTTLE, M. D., was born in Boston, Mass., September, 13, 1848; was educated in the public schools of Boston, and attended lectures at the Medical Department of Harvard College. For four years he was associated with Dr. Braman, surgeon at Watertown, Mass., Arsenal. Afterward, for three years, he was in practice on Elliott street, Boston. On account of ill-health he removed to Auburn, Kansas, in 1879. Remained there until 1882, and then came to Topeka, where he has since been in practice, besides being a partner with George Williams in the drug business since February, 1883. He is a member of the Kansas State Eclectic Medical Society. The doctor was married at Boston, May 12, 1875, to Edith J. Lindsey, a native of Rockland, Maine. They have one child—Alice D.

OLIVER PRICE UPDEGRAFF money broker, is a native of Mount Pleasant, Jefferson Co., Ohio, where he thoroughly learned the banking business, having been paying teller of the First National Bank of that place for three years prior to coming to Topeka in July, 1879. He embarked in the cattle business and other speculations when he first came here, but within a year he commenced loaning money, making that his principal business, although he has been identified with various enterprises, being one of the original proprietors and promoters of the Grand Opera House Co. At present he is associated with L. M. H. Wood, in the management of that establishment. In the brokerage business, his father-in-law, J. H. Gill, president of the First National Bank of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, is his partner, the firm name being Gill & Updegraff. Mr. Updegraff was married at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, to Mary P. Gill. They have two children, James Gill and Oliver Price, Jr. Mr. U. is a member of the K. of P., being vice-chancellor of Capital Lodge No. 21. He is a Quaker in religion.

J. W. URSCHEL, B street, North Topeka, dealer in meat, was born March 6, 1845, at Canton, Ohio. His parents still live in the same town. He remained at home on a farm until the spring of 1875, when he came to Kansas, settling on a farm near Topeka. He resided there until 1882 when he came to the city, engaging in the business which he now follows. He is a member of the Capital Lodge of Grangers; also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of North Topeka. He was married to Miss Helen I. Van Fleet, of Lucas County, Ohio, in March, 1871. They have two children, one son and one daughter. Mr. Urschel has three brothers and three sisters living in Ohio and Indiana.

RT. REV. THOMAS HUBBARD VAIL, S.T.D., LL.D., was born in Richmond, Va., October 21, 1812. His parents were from New England; he was baptized in the Capitol at Richmond, by Rev. Mr. Buchanan, who, for many years, was the assistant of Bishop Moore, in the Monumental Church. On the death of his father, which occurred in 1817, he, with the survivors of the family, returned to New England, where he received his education. He was graduated from Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, Conn., in 1831, and from the general Theological Seminary, New York, in 1835. He was ordained a deacon, at New Canaan, Conn., June 29, 1835, by Rt. Rev. Thomas Church Brownell, S.T.D.; January 6, 1837, he was ordained a priest by Rt. Rev. Alexander V. Griswold, S.T.D. During three months succeeding his ordination to the deaconate he officiated in St. James Church, Philadelphia; subsequently he removed to Boston, and was temporarily engaged as assistant to Dr. Wainwright, then rector of Trinity Church; under his direction he went to Worcester, Mass., and organized All Saints Church; in 1837, at Easter, he became rector of Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., where he remained nearly two years; in 1839, he removed to Connecticut and assumed the rectorship of St. John's Church, Essex; in 1844, he removed to Westerly, R. I. and became the rector of Christ Church, where he remained for fourteen years, during which time he was a deputy to the general convention from the Diocese of Rhode Island; in 1857, he returned to Massachusetts and became the rector of St. Thomas' Church, Taunton; in 1863, he removed to Muscatine, Iowa, and became the rector of Trinity Church; in September, 1864, he was elected Bishop of Kansas, and was consecrated to that holy office in Trinity Church, Muscatine, Iowa, September 15, 1864, by the Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, S.T.D., assisted by the Rt. Rev. Henry Washington Lee, S.T.D., and the Rt. Rev. Gregory Thurston Bedell, D.D. He removed soon after to his new field of labor, settling in Topeka. As the first bishop, of the diocese of Kansas, his work is identified with the growth, harmony and general prosperity of the church. When the bishop first came to Kansas, his charge suggested more of labor, faith and hope in the future than of ease or present prosperity. Two small churches were built—one at Wyandotte and one at Lawrence—two were in process of erection—one at Leavenworth and one at Fort Scott, and the walls of churches commenced before the war, were standing at Topeka, Manhattan and Junction City. Now there are thirty-one churches, fourteen parsonages, thirty-two organized parishes, thirty-eight missions outside the regular parishes, and thirty-eight clergy. There is a fine college, the College of the Sisters of Bethany, at Topeka, valued at $150,000, the establishment of which is attributable to the labors of Bishop Vail. He is at present engaged in the work of founding a church hospital at Topeka, to be known as Christ's Hospital; the enterprise is so far on the road to consummation that it is safe to record it as another evidence of his Christian devotion and philanthropy. In addition to his labors and responsibilities as recor and bishop the subject of this sketch has found time for much valuable literary work. Among his published writings are: The Comprehensive Church; Life of Lyde, with an edition of his poems; Plan and Outline of a public library, with selections of books under many heads, and many other minor publications, sermons, charges, pastoral letters, etc. Bishop Vail married, at the age of twenty-three years, Miss Frances Sophia Vose, youngest daughter of Col. Walter Burling, of Natchez, Miss. They had nine children, of whom three survive—Thomas C., now a resident of Topeka; J. Everett, Washington, D. C., and Maria, wife of Rev. Dr. Backwell, of Santa Barbara, Cal. Mrs. Vail died before his settlement in Kansas. April 22, 1867, he married Miss Sedlie Bowman, only child of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Samuel Bowman, D.D., of Pennsylvania. They have had two children, one of whom, a daughter, Ellen Sitgreaves, is now (1883) twelve years of age. Bishop Vail received the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology, from Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1858, and that of Doctor of Laws from the University of Kansas, A. D. 1875.

HON. DANIEL M. VALENTINE is a lineal descendent of Richard Valentine, who came from England and settled at Hempstead, Long Island, in 1644. There the family remained till 1728, at which time, Richard, his grandson, removed thence to Elizabeth, N. J. From there, Daniel, a grandson of Richard last named, removed to Ohio with his family, remained in Champaign County for a year or more, and finally settled in Shelby County. John W. Valentine, son of Daniel, was born in New Jersey prior to the emigration of the family to Ohio. He married Rebecca Kinkennon, a native of Tennessee. They were the parents of Daniel M. Valentine, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Shelby County, Ohio, June 18, 1830, and removed with his parents to Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1836. He was bred on the farm of his father, till twenty years of age, enjoying such educational advantages as the public schools and the academies of the vicinity afforded. He subsequently followed school-teaching and surveying. He removed from Tippecanoe County, Ind., to Iowa, in 1854, first stopping at Jefferson, Greene County, then in Winterset, Madison County, and finally settling at Fontanelle, Adair County. He read law in Indiana and Iowa, and was admitted to practice, at Winterset, in the spring of 1858. In 1859 he came to Kansas, first settling in Leavenworth. In 1860, he removed to Peoria City, Franklin County, where he lived till 1875, at which time he took up his residence at Topeka, the capital of the State, where he has since continued to reside. Mr. Valentine was in active service as a private, at the various times during the war period, 1861-65, whenever the exigencies of the times called the Kansas Militia into active service, to repel the frequent raids of the enemy into the State, or near its borders. He took part in the short but successful campaign which resulted in the discomfiture and defeat of the rebel invasion of Gen. Price. The estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens, is evinced by the frequency with which they have called him by their votes to offices of trust and honor. While in Iowa, he was County Surveyor of Adair County during 1855-6-7, and Attorney for the same county in 1858, and until his removal to Kansas, in 1859. Since becoming a resident of the latter State, he has been honored as follows: In November, 1861, elected a member of the Kansas House of Representatives, from Franklin County; in 1863-64, he was a member of the State Senate from the same county; he served as Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, from 1864 to 1868, inclusive; and in 1868, was elected as a Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, and has been twice re-elected to the same eminent position. At the Republican State Convention he was nominated for a third time as Justice, without a dissenting voice. He is still an honored occupant of the Supreme bench, where, after the long service of fifteen years, he still retains the unqualified confidence of the people as a just and honest judge, and the eminent respect of the bar, for his long tried and often proved ability as a jurist. He is a member of the Masonic Brotherhood, and has been for about twenty-five years a bright exponent of the unostentatious charity which characterizes all true brothers of the mystic tie. His early political affiliations were with the Whig party. For many years past he has been a staunch and unswerving Republican. His religious convictions are deep and all too broad for dogmatic classification, covering more the domain of practical good works in the great field of humanity than that of polemic contests as to the truth or falsity of formulated creeds. In all the walks of life his path is that of rectitude and honor, his reputation untarnished, and his character unstained. Judge Valentine married Miss Martha Root, of Fontanelle, Iowa, June 26, 1855. They have had twelve children. Those living are—D. Adelbert, Sarah Eva, John Wm., Harry Edward, Martha Abbie, Maggie Elsie, Ralph Elmer, Lilian Irene, Louis Franklin. Three children died in infancy. He has been a member of the Masonic order since December 15, 1858.

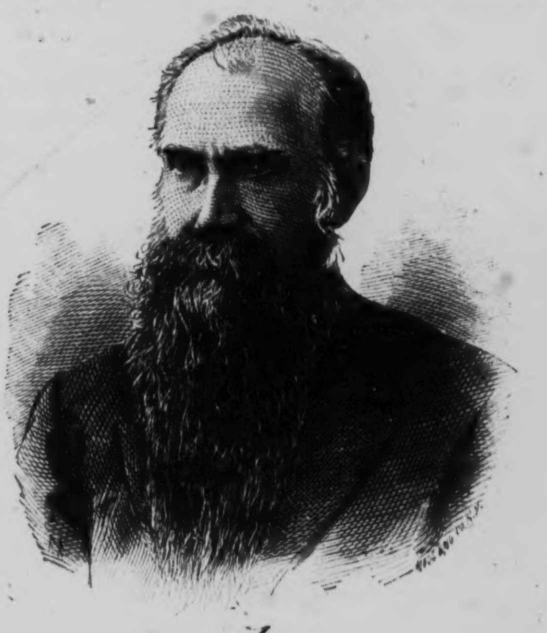

D. M. Valentine

A. H. VANCE, County Attorney, was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, November 7, 1842. He acquired his literary education in the schools of Mt. Vernon and at Oberlin College, and studied law at Columbia Law School at Washington, D. C., from which he graduated in the spring of 1868, being admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia the same spring. From that time until he removed to Topeka in November, 1869, he resided at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, engaged in the practice of his profession. He has also been actively engaged in the practice of law in Topeka since his removal to that city. He was elected County Attorney in the fall of 1874, his term commencing January, 1875, and has held the office, by re-election, continuously until the present time. He was married in Topeka, October 20, 1881, to Laura B. Wolf, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, but for several years a resident of Topeka. Mr. Vance is a member of A. F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, K. of H. and K. of P.

W. W. VANDERVERE, grocer, of the firm of Vandervere & Cockrell, 263 Kansas avenue. Born in Ogden, Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1837. He lived in Ogden until he reached the age of twenty-one, when he removed to Rochester, N. Y., and engaged in the business of selling fruits. His health failing, he went to Michigan in 1861, where he again went into business, and continued until 1878. He then became a commercial agent and traveled until 1882, at which time he came to Lawrence, Kan. In February, 1883, he went into the grocery business in the city of Topeka. He was married to Ursula R. Seely, of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1857. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and is a successful business man. He entered upon the secret service of the United States in the spring of 1877, continuing about five years.

COL. GEORGE W. VEALE was born May 20, 1833, in Davies County, Ind., and is the youngest child of James C. and Eleanor Aikman Veale, who were among the earliest settlers of Indiana. George W. spent his early years on a farm, working summers and attending the pioneer schools in the vicinity in the winter. He made the most of his advantages, however, and while yet a youth was able to enter Wabash College, Ind., where he remained two years. The first year of his active business life was spent on the Lower Mississippi, where he had charge of a store boat loaded with goods for planters and farmers, and as clerk of an Ohio and Mississippi River steamer. In 1854 he engaged as clerk with a wholesale dry goods house in Evansville, Ind., and subsequently became traveling and collecting agent for the firm. In 1856 he emigrated to Kansas and started a dry goods business in Leavenworth County which he continued until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he raised a cavalry company and was mustered into the United States service as Captain of Company E, Fourth Kansas Volunteers. In June, 1861, he was commissioned Major in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry in March, 1862, and served in that position until October 10, 1863; in July 1864, he was commissioned Colonel of Kansas State Militia, and in the following October participated with his regiment, the Second, in the battles on the border during the Price Raid; both commander and men being especially distinguished for bravery and persistent determination in the hard fought engagements at the Mockaby Farm and on the Blue. The spring of 1866 he was commissioned by the Governor of Kansas Commissioner for the sale of State lands; he served as State Senator in 1867-68 and '69; as Representative in 1871-73-75-76, and was again elected Representative in the fall of 1882, and served during the winter of 1883. Mr. Veale was one of the incorporators and was prominently connected with the building of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., and now has charge of the taxes and other interests of the Kansas and Colorado property of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; his time being mainly devoted to the interests of that road. He was married January 20, 1857, to Miss Nannie Johnson, of Evansville, Ind.; their family consists of two sons, G. W. Veale, Jr., and Walter I. Veale.

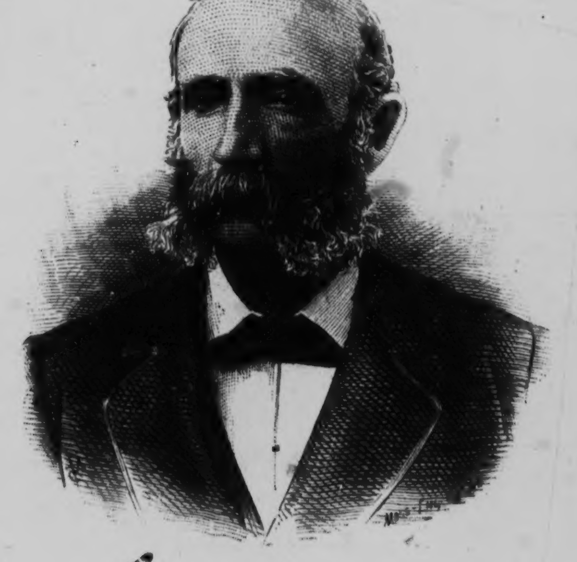

Geo. W. Veale

H. P. VROOMAN, located at Council Grove, Kan., in May, 1876, remaining there two years and removed to Eureka, at which place he resided until the fall of 1881, when he removed to Topeka. He was born at Johnstown, Montgomery Co., N. Y., July 24, 1828, and with his parents removed to Ohio, locating near Toledo in 1837; in May, 1850, he commenced the study of law; was admitted to the bar in 1854, and in the fall of the same year was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Monroe County, Mich.; he continued his practice in Monroe and Port Huron until 1865, and then removed to Macon City, Mo., where he was appointed Judge of Court of Common Pleas by the Governor of Missouri in the spring of 1868, and elected to the same office the following fall; he resigned this office six years later, and soon afterward removed to Kansas. He was married at Kalamazoo, Mich., February 20, 1852, to Sarah Buffington, daughter of the United States Consul at Chatham, Canada. They have six children, Frank R., Harry C., Walter W. Hiram G., Carl Schurz, and Roy B. Mr. Vrooman is a member of the Congregational Church, and was the national candidate for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas in 1878, and for Governor in 1880.

J. E. WALKER, North Topeka, was born in Franklin County, N. Y., July 24, 1847, living there until the spring of 1849, when his parents removed with their family to Watertown, Wis. That was their home until 1860, when they came to Kansas, locating at Baldwin City, where J. E. worked at the trade of carpenter and joiner. December 14, 1863, he enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. He participated in the pursuit of Price through Kansas and Missouri. Was in the battle of Powder River, and participated in a large number of other engagements. He is a member of I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and G. A. R. Mr. Walker is a son of Samuel N. Walker, one of the well-known Free-state pioneers of Kansas, being now engaged in grocery business in North Topeka, his son being employed in his store. J. E. was married October 10, 1869, to Miss S. A. Wolfe, of Ottawa, Kan. They have two daughters.

SAMUEL N. WALKER, merchant, North Topeka, was born in Burlington, Vt., August 18, 1816; removed to Watertown, Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1848; lived there and in that vicinity until he came to Kansas in March, 1859. While a resident of Jefferson County, Wis., he held various offices, such as Sheriff, Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, etc. His first location in Kansas was at Baldwin City, Douglas County (held office of Justice of the Peace there) where he resided until April, 1881, when he removed to Osage City, remaining there until his removal to Topeka in October, 1882. He purchased his present store in January, 1883. Since coming to Kansas he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits considerable of the time, at present carrying on a retail grocery business. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and has been prominently identified with church affairs all the time he has been in the State. He is a member of the Masonic Order. Mr. Walker was married at Bangor, N. Y., August 13, 1843, to Catharine M. Horrigan, a native of Hawkesbury, Canada. They have two children—Jerry E., with his father in the store, and Velira A., who will soon become a resident of Topeka.

W. H. WARD was born in Adrian, Mich., December 9, 1840. He acquired his education in the schools of his native town; graduated from Adrian High School, and read law with his father. When the war of 1861-65 broke out, he organized a company, and finding there would be considerable delay in having it attached to a Michigan regiment, took it to Ohio, and joined the Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in that regiment until August 9, 1864; he was slightly wounded at Charleston, West Va., and was taken prisoner May 3, 1863, and confined in rebel prisons of Vicksburg, Atlanta and Libby about six weeks, when he was exchanged, and rejoined his regiment before Vicksburg, July 3, 1863; he served as captain of his company during the time he was in the army, but was on detached service during the summer of 1864, as Acting Quartermaster at Todd Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, and during the summer and fall of 1862 was Provost Marshal of District of Great Kanawa, being relieved about January 1, 1863, in order that he might accompany his regiment to Vicksburg. Mr. Ward participated in the battles of Lewisburg and Charleston, Va., Arkansas Post, Haines Bluff, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Relief of Knoxville, Resaca, Ga., Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, besides other minor engagements or skirmishes. He was married at Adrian, Mich., April 20, 1864, to Miss Mettie J. Kost, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Prof. John Kost, of Adrian College; their four children are Lorena E., Edith J., William K., and Morgia. Capt. Ward is a member of G. A. R. A. F. & A. M., K. of H., and A. O. U. W., and is president of ex-Prisoners of War Association, of Kansas.

A. WASHBURN, farmer and county commissioner, Section 35, P. O. Topeka, has 160 acres in the home farm, a mile and a half west of the State House; 100 acres under cultivation and the balance in pasture. The farm is all under fence and otherwise well improved; having a large one and a half story frame house, barn, etc., and an orchard of about 400 bearing apple trees besides other fruits; in addition to this Mr. Washburn has one other farm near Topeka in a good state of cultivation. He was born in Stafford, Conn., in 1818, residing there until nineteen years old, when he went to Western New York; for many years he was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods in Allegany County; in 1869 he became cashier of the First National Bank at Brockfort, N. Y., holding that position for four years; he then removed to Kansas and located on his farm which he had preempted in 1857; he was married in 1841 at Rushford, N. Y., to Miss Caston Gordon. They have one child, Frank. Mr. Washburn is serving his second term as Commissioner of Shawnee County, and is now Chairman of the Board; he has also been Treasurer of Topeka Township, Shawnee County Agricultural Society, and of Capital Grange, of which he is a member; he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; his grandfather, Nathan Washburn, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War; was at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and for five years followed the lead of Gen. Washington through the battles of Long Island, Monmouth, Stony Point; was at Valley Forge during that terrible winter, and at many other points of interest during the struggle for independence.

O. WATERMAN, the well-known carriage painter, was born at St. Joseph, Mich., July 24, 1845; when he was seven years old his parents moved to Minnesota, remaining until 1857, when they removed to Kansas, locating in Coffey County; he leared his trade with his father, who was a mechanic; he has followed the business the past twenty-one years. During the past four years he has resided in Topeka and has carried on an extensive business of $3,600 per year; he is a very skillful workman and controls the best trade in the city; his work compares favorably with any work done in Eastern cities; he enlisted in 1864 in Company C, Fifty-first Missouri Volunteers, serving until the close of the war. He was married in Topeka, January 22, 1881, to Miss Lena Long; he is a member of the Shawnee Lodge No. 40, I. O. O. F., at Topeka.

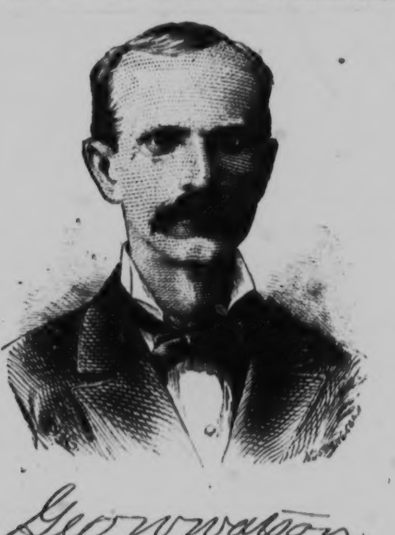

Geo. W. Watson

GEORGE W. WATSON, Receiver United States Land Office and real estate agent, came to Kansas September 20, 1867. Located at Alma, Wabaunsee County, and engaged in teaching, in which profession he continued four years. In 1871 he was elected County Clerk, and re-elected in 1873-75, serving through four of these years as Clerk of the District Court also. While a resident of Alma he engaged in the practice of law, and real estate, and held several municipal offices, being City Clerk, City Treasurer and member of the School Board. He was appointed Receiver of the United States Land Office in 1878, and removed to Topeka, where he still resides, having held the office to the present time. Mr. Watson is a native of Huntington County, Ind., born near Belden, July 29, 1844. He enlisted in Company K, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, August, 1861, and served until June, 1865, being wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Spring Hill, Tenn., March 5, 1863, and held prisoner three months before exchange was made. He was again wounded at the battle of New Hope Church, in Georgia, during the Atlanta campaign. After leaving the army he returned to Indiana, and in September, 1865, removed to Champaign County, Ill., where he remained until he located in Kansas. He is a member of the G. A. R., A., F. & A. M. In February, 1880, Mr. Joseph F. Thrapp became associated with Mr. Watson in real estate business, the firm being Watson & Thrapp.

J. C. WATT, of the firm of Watt & Powell, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, North Topeka, came to Kansas in the spring of 1870, from Aurora, Ill., and first located in Marshall County, where he remained two years engaged in farming. Removed to Leavenworth, and remained two years in boot and shoe business, and removed to Perry, Jefferson County, where he remained three years engaged in same business, and came to North Topeka May 10, 1876, and located at No. 35 Kansas avenue, and removed to his present commodious quarters June 1, 1881. This is the only wholesale boot and shoe establishment in Topeka, and they have two traveling salesmen to represent them throughout the State and adjoining territory. Mr. Watt is a member and one of the directors of the Topeka Board of Trade, and one of the directors of the contemplated Fort Scott, Topeka & Lincoln Railroad. Was born in Rome, N. Y., August 15, 1842. His parents moved to Lansing, Mich., when Mr. W. was a mere child, and remained there until he was fifteen years old, and had learned his trade—that of shoemaking. He then worked at his trade in various parts of the country, in all of the principal cities of the United States, from New York to San Francisco, and has mastered every department of the shoe trade now known from "jour" to superintendent and wholesale dealer. Was married September 18, 1874, at Kansas City, Mo., to Mrs. M. Powell, who was born in Missouri. Is a member of Kaw Valley Lodge, No. 20, A. O. U. W. of Topeka.

L. J. WEBB, attorney, came to Kansas May 17, 1868, and located at Fort Scott. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of that year, and in February, 1870, went to Columbus, where he remained for one year, engaged in practice. He was the first mayor of Columbus. In May, 1871, he removed to Winfield, Kan., where he remained in practice until September, 1880, removing to Topeka at that date. While at Winfield he was for two years member of the House of Representatives, and also for two years member of the Republican State Central Committee. He was chairman of the County Central Committee at the time of its organization, and was for several years chairman of the County Committee. Mr. Webb is a native of Ridgebury, Bradford Co., Pa. He was born August 5, 1846, and when six years of age removed to Wisconsin with his father. He enlisted in Company H, Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, October 1, 1861, and served in that regiment eleven months. He was then discharged on account of disability, and almost immediately re-enlisted in Company I, Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, his service to date five days before his discharge from his old regiment, and served until July 15, 1865, returning at the close of his service to Wautoma, Wis., which was his home until he came to Kansas. He was educated in the public schools of Waushara County, Wis., learned the printer's trade, and after coming to Kansas published the *Cowley County Censor*, the first newspaper in Cowley County. Mr. Webb was married in Bradford County, Pa., August 31, 1870, to Helen M. Herman, a native of that county. They have one child—Mabel F.

CHARLES M. WELCH, son of Daniel and Eliza (Camp) Welsh, was born in Marion County, Ohio, September 19, 1839. His father, of Irish descent, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1817, afterwards lived in Marion County. Moved in 1847 to De Kalb County, Ind., and in 1863 to De Witt County, Ill., where he still lives. His mother, of Scotch descent, was born in 1818, in Onondaga County, N.Y. Daniel and Eliza Welch have had eight children, three only of whom are living. Charles M., the eldest of the sons, had but limited educational advantages, but through the instructions imparted by his mother, and what he was able to acquire in the schools of the neighborhood, made sufficient progress to commence teaching when he was but fifteen. In 1854 he entered Vienna Academy, Newville, Ind., supporting himself by teaching in winter. In 1860 he went to Farmer City, Ill., and taught school, returning the following year to Indiana, where he studied law with Judge John Morris, of Fort Wayne. In August, 1861, he enlisted for three years in Company E, Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, afterward a part of the First Division Thirteenth Army Corps, Gen. Lew Wallace commanding. In the spring of 1864, the Eleventh was reorganised into a veteran regiment, and attached to the Army of Shenandoah, Gen. Phil. Sheridan commanding. After serving four years and one month, Mr. Welch was mustered out in September, 1865, and returned to Farmer City. He taught school there and in the surrounding counties until 1873, and was for the six following years connected with the grain house of J. O. Peckham & Co., of Farmer City, he being a part of the time at Kenney, Ill. In 1877 he re-commenced his law studies with Judge Ingham, finishing them with Mr. Herrick, of Farmer City. He was admitted to the bar at Springfield, June, 1877, and commenced the practice of his profession at Farmer City, of which place he was afterwards elected Mayor, on the temperance issue. He was married April, 1866, to Miss T. C. Ryan, of Defiance County, Ohio, youngest daughter of John Ryan, of New York. He is now engaged in the practice of law in Topeka, having located here June 20, 1882. His brother, Rudolph B. Welch, is associated with him in practice, under the firm name of Welch & Welch.

ORRIN T. WELCH, insurance commissioner, came to Topeka August, 1865, and engaged in insurance and real estate business, in which he continued until he was appointed Commissioner of Insurance, by Gov. Osborn, in 1875, which office he still retains by re-appointment. Mr. Welch was Mayor of the City of Topeka in 1868, 1871 and 1872. He was born in the town of Orleans, Jefferson Co., N. Y., December 3, 1835, and his early life was spent on a farm. In September, 1855, he went to Michigan, and resided in Kalamazoo, in that State, three years, prior to coming to Kansas. He was married at Galesburg, Mich., March 31, 1858, to Abbie E. Simmons, a resident of Michigan, but born in New York. They have one child—Maud. Mr. Welch was elected Justice of the Peace, soon after his removal to Michigan—while yet but twenty-one years old. After serving in that capacity four years, he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, and retained the position three years, acting meantime as Deputy Town Clerk, and was then elected by the County Board of Supervisors as their delegate to the State Board of Equalization. During the war he was a member of the Board of Enrollment for the Second Congressional District, and was also Draft Commissioner for Van Buren County, Mich., these years during the war, being the only time he has been out of commission business since he first engaged in it, when about twenty years of age. He is a member of A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and is director and president of the Masonic Temperance Society. He was director and president of the Citizens' Building and Savings Institution during its successful existence of eleven years, and also vice-president of the Topeka Iron & Steel Company, until it ceased to exist.

RUDOLPH B. WELCH, attorney-at-law, and member of the firm of Welch & Welch, was born near Spencerville, Allen County, Ind., July 23, 1850. His collegiate education was acquired at the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, from which institution he was graduated in 1877, and immediately after became City Superintendent of Schools at Pontiac, retaining that position until he was elected President of the State Normal School at Emporia, and came to Kansas in August, 1879, to assume the duties of the position. Prior to this time he had been Principal of the high schools of Abingdon and Washington, Ill., and had read law at Pontiac while teaching in that city. While he had charge of the Normal School at Emporia he visited over sixty counties, lecturing before teachers' institutes and other assemblages, and by his efforts and ability so increased the popularity of the school that the number of pupils increased from ninety to 402 during the years he remained there. He resigned his position in the school January, 1882, to take effect June 16, 1882, his resignation being for the purpose of entering into a law partnership with his brother Charles M. in Topeka at that time. The brothers are now engaged in the practice of law under the firm name of Welch & Welch.

JACOB WELCHHANS came to Topeka, May 16, 1868, and was engaged in masonry work for about a year after his arrival. In April, 1869, he was made Deputy County Surveyor and served in that position three years. He was elected representative to the State Legislature in 1873 from the Fifty-eighth District, he being at that time a resident of Monmouth Township, and in 1875 was elected County Surveyor, and served two terms. Since January, 1880, he has been connected with the office of the State Auditor. Mr. W. is a native of German Township, Clarke Co., Ohio. He was born August 5, 1834, and lived in Clarke County until 1863; then removed to Champaign County, Ohio, where he lived until he emigrated to Kansas. He was married in Champaign County, October 11, 1863, to Sarah Elizabeth Palmer, a native of Ross County, Ohio. They have three living children—Olive, Frank Everett, and Alice, having lost one child in infancy. Mr. W. now resides on Section 26, Township 13, Range 16. He removed to Monmouth Township in 1870, and is carrying on a farm there, besides which he has taught school twenty-six terms, and served as Deputy Clerk in the County Clerk's office four years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, I. O. G. T., I. O. O. F., Patrons of Husbandry, and several literary societies; also of the Shawnee County Teachers' Association.

CHARLES W. WELSH, of the firm of Bennett & Welsh, was born in Clark County, Ill., December 13, 1846, living there until the spring of 1859, when his family moved to Topeka. He enlisted in 1862 in Company M., —— ——— Regiment, Kansas Volunteers, serving until the latter part of 1865, being one year and a half on the Missouri frontier, and the rest of the time in the campaign against the Indians in western Kansas and Colorado. After his discharge he returned to Topeka and soon after began the business of carpenter and builder, which he has since followed. He was married at Topeka, March 3, 1869, to Miss Mattie C. Durham. They have two children—Clifford and Myrtle. The firm of Bennett & Welsh, contractors and builders, have been doing business together since the early part of 1882. They are among the heaviest contractors and builders in the city having done in the year 1882 over $700,000 worth of work, building the State Library, Copeland Hotel, and other buildings. They employ on an average sixty-five men, devoting their attention chiefly to public buildings.

EDWARD H. WHITE, attorney-at-law, came to Kansas in June, 1876, and located on his farm in Mission Township, five miles west of Topeka, where he remained three years, meanwhile teaching Adam's School, Topeka, being principal. Moved to the city in 1879 and engaged in editing and publishing the *Topeka Tribune* until November, 1881. April, 1880, was elected a member of the School Board for a term of three years. Began the publication of the *Colored Patriot*, the official organ of colored Kansans, April 20, 1882, and discontinued that paper July 20, 1882. Mr. White has taken an active part in politics, has always been an ardent Republican, was a delegate to the State Convention in 1882. He was born in Clarksville, Montgomery Co., Tenn., November 27, 1847. In 1856, his father being suspected of complicity with John Brown and the underground railroad, the family was driven from the State. He removed with his parents to Debuque, Iowa. Returned to his native State in 1860 and was held by the Confederates one year, and was then captured and detained by the Federals another year, when he went to Ohio and entered Wilberforce College, near Xenia, Ohio, and remained one year, completing the preparatory course. Then entered Oberlin College in the fall of 1865 and remained, with the exception of one year which he spent in the South teaching, until graduating in the classical course in 1870. He was a revenue collector in the Fifth District of Tennessee for six months and was then appointed principal of the institute for colored youth in Philadelphia. Held that position for three years, meanwhile reading law with Judge Pratt, and graduated in Howard University in the law department. Practiced his profession one year in Nashville, Tenn., and was admitted to the Supreme Court of that State, and has since then been admitted to practice in Kansas. He was married December 31, 1873, at Oberlin, Ohio, to Miss Caledonia D. Scott, of that place, a graduate of the High School. They have three children—Edward S., Viola M., and Donald Betran. Mr. White is a member and Grand Secretary of International Good Templars, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

A. B. WHITING, druggist, was born in Johnson, La Moille Co., Vt., in 1836, where he resided until he came to Kansas, April 19, 1856, locating in what is now Madison Township, Riley County, most of his farm however being located in what is now Davis County. He engaged in farming and freighting. At that early day he paid $104 for 1,000 feet of common flooring lumber on the levee at Leavenworth, freighting it a distance of 140 miles to his home with ox teams, and was obliged to take his first grist to the old Pomeroy Mill at Atchison, also a distance of 140 miles. These facts are alluded to for the purpose of illustrating what a wonderful change has been wrought by the construction of railroads in Kansas. Mr. Whiting removed to Milford, Davis County, in 1864, and engaged in the flouring and saw-mill business, using in his mill the boiler and engine which were thrown into the river at Wyandotte by the border ruffians during the days of early excitement regarding the slavery question in Kansas. Mr. W. also carried on various other enterprises at Milford, being engaged in the mercantile business, building bridges, ferries across the Republican River, etc. When he first located in Kansas he went beyond the extreme western borders of settlement. He still owns an extensive farm in Davis County. In September, 1877, he came to Topeka, and has had business interests here ever since. He spent the most of two years with the Exodus Relief Committee, and January 1, 1883, he and his son, Harris L. Whiting, became proprietors of the North Topeka *Times*. Mr. Whiting was married at Waterbury, Vt., in 1858, to Kate A. Whitney, a native of that place. They have four children—Harris L., Mary H., Katie L., and Lillie B.

LOUIS WIKIDAL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 9, P. O. Topeka, owns 150 acres here and 160 acres in Monmouth Township; makes a specialty of raising fine cattle—nothing but thoroughbred Durham; has at present ten head of horses and sixty-five head of cattle. Came to Kansas in October, 1876, and located on this place. Was born in Canton, Ohio, August 27, 1835, and lived in native town until coming to Kansas. His father, Matthew Wikidal, is a well-known banker of Canton, Ohio, and still active in business although eighty-two years of age. Was married October, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth C. Williams; has five children: Mary, Julia, Martha, William and Lewis. Mr. W. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Mrs. W. is a member of the English Lutheran Church.

A. P. WILDER, car accountant A., T. & S. F. R. R., was born in Weston, Windsor Co., Vt., July 22, 1832. He was educated in the district schools and at an academy in his native county, and then commenced his business life clerking in mercantile establishments; afterward engaged in business for himself in Brattleboro, Vt. From 1861 till the close of the war he was connected with the Quartermaster's Department. In 1866 he removed to Kansas and began a stock ranch in the vicinity of Topeka; the following year moved into town to take the position of Secretary of the State Fire Insurance Company, retaining this position until the company wound up, reinsuring all its risks for a period of about five years. He became connected with the A., T. & S. F. R. R. in 1872, holding a position in the treasury office a few months, the same year received the appointment of car accountant, the position at that time barely occupying his time, though now employing eleven clerks, all of whom find ample to do.

EDWARD WILDER, born in Boston, Mass., September 4, 1843, was the third of four brothers, only children of David Wilder, for many years Auditor of the State of Massachusetts. When about fourteen years of age he left school to enter the office of the Cunard Steamship Company in Boston, where he remained nearly three years, and in 1860 entered the office of the Superintendent of the B. & W. R. R. Co., where he became paymaster and subsequently auditor, holding these offices until the consolidation of the company with the W. R. R. Co., forming the present B. & A. R. R. Co. Early in 1870, having an attack of the "Western fever," he accepted an offer to go to Hannibal, Mo., as land commissioner of the H. & St. J. R. R. Co., to succeed Mr. George S. Harris, who had just accepted the same position on the B. & M. R. R. In the summer of 1871 he was summoned by telegraph to meet the Directors of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. at Topeka, and there accepted the position of assistant treasurer of the company. He has since been elected secretary and treasurer, which office he now holds. Hon. Ginery Twichell, for many years President of the B. & W. R. R. Co., and afterward President of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co., was a staunch and warm friend, and Mr. Wilder gratefully remembers that he is one of hundreds of Massachusetts' men who received their start in life through this warm-hearted, noble friend. Mr. Wilder was married, December 29, 1868, to Miss Mary C. Scott, of Philadelphia, and they have three attractive children. While yet a boy, Mr. Wilder acquired a fondness for library work, having assisted his teacher in organizing and operating the Public Library at Brookline, Mass. His residence in Hannibal was marked by the organization and growth of a Public Subscription Library, which held an important place in that city, until the hard times, which crippled many of the progressive people of the place, compelled the library to succumb. Mr. Wilder has been secretary or president of the Topeka Library Association continuously, with one break of less than a year, since early in 1872, and counts it as one of the chiefest of his pleasures that the library has grown constantly in favor with the people until it has become a free library, with a beautiful building of its own on the most prominent spot of ground in Kansas. Mr. Wilder was brought up in the church of the New Jerusalem, which he joined with his wife soon after their marriage, and he has aided materially in building up a little society of that faith and in establishing a house of worship for it in Topeka.

S. W. WILDER, farmer, two and one-half miles south of Topeka, came to Kansas in May, 1866, from Brattleboro, Vt. Has been Township Trustee and member of School Board of Topeka Township; is also master of Capital Grange, No. 16, P. of H., of Topeka. Enlisted in the army July 13, 1863, in Company H., Sixth Vermont Infantry, and was with his command at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburg, and the final capture of Richmond. Was born March 6, 1838, at Weston, Windsor Co., Vt.; lived at Weston until he was of age, and then moved to Brattleboro and engaged in the grocery business until he entered the service. When mustered out he returned to Brattleboro, where he remained until coming to Kansas. Was married March 1, 1866, at Westmoreland, N. H., to Miss Ellen E. Sabin, of that place. They are both members of P. of H., and Capital Grange, No. 16. Mr. W. is also a member of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society.

EDWARD A. WILHIDE, proprietor of Central Hotel, came to Kansas, April, 1877, and located at Abilene, Dickinson County, and engaged in carpentering. Came to Topeka in September, 1881, and took charge of the Central. Was born in Frederick County, Md., October 5, 1834, and remained in his native town until coming to Kansas. Was married in 1856, at Frederick, Md., to Elizabeth Caine, and have four children: Rebecca, now Mrs. R. Hughes; William, Della and Cora. Mrs. Wilhide died August 15, 1874, at Frederick, Md. Mr. W. is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church. The Central Hotel has a capacity of fifty persons, and is centrally and pleasantly located. Mr. Wilhide is a millwright by trade, and followed that while in Maryland.

A. L. WILLIAMS, attorney, came to Topeka, April 1, 1861, and has since been engaged in practice in that place. During the war he served in the State militia, doing border service to some extent. He has held the offices of Alderman, City Attorney, County Attorney, Assistant U. S. District Attorney (acting as U. S. District Attorney), District Attorney of the State Courts and Attorney General, having been elected to the latter office in 1870, and re-elected in 1872. He is attorney for the U. P. R. R. Co., Kansas Division, and for several other corporations. His native city is Quincy, Ill.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, druggist, was born near Davidsonville, Md., August 10, 1848; lived at Annapolis and in that vicinity until he came to Topeka in July, 1882; engaged in drug business since he came to this city, Dr. E. A. Tuttle, from Boston, having been associated with him since February, 1883. Their store is located on the northeast corner of Topeka avenue and Sixth street, it being the only drug store in that part of the city.

GEORGE O. WILMARTH has been a citizen of Kansas since October, 1855, locating in Lawrence at that date. In 1859, he came to Topeka and engaged in book and stationery business, which he continued until 1870, when he took charge of the Volunteer Fire Department, being made chief engineer in April, 1871. He has continued in the service since that time, and is now chief engineer. He has also been for five years City Clerk. He was born in Providence, R. I., April 13, 1843, and resided there until he immigrated to Kansas. He was married at Attleboro, Mass., August 15, 1864, to Mary A. Starkey, a native of that place. They have buried two children—a son who died in infancy, and Edward G. who died at the age of four years. Charles B., born January 19, 1873, is their only remaining child. Mr. W. is a member of A., F. & A. M., Topeka Lodge, No. 17, and of A. O. U. W.

H. C. WILSON, eating house and bakery, came to Kansas in December, 1866; was born in Giles County, Tenn., near Pulaska, February 4, 1849; went from Tennessee to Arkansas, and from there to Nebraska, and thence to Kansas. Made a trip to Denver and Fort Kaspar by freight teams in 1866. Was with the First Nebraska Regiment awhile, early in the war. Was married in 1871, at Topeka, Kan., to Laura Shattie. Have had six children, four of whom are living, as follows: Joseph, Annie, Ogeal and Frankie. Is a member of A., F. & A. M., Euclid Lodge, No. 2, Topeka; is a member of Second Baptist Church of that city.

HON. JOSEPH C. WILSON came to Kansas in October, 1867, and first located in Jackson County, whence, after six months' residence, he removed to Atchison County, settled near Muscotah, and engaged extensively in stock-raising. While here he was twice elected member of the House of Representatives, and once to the State Senate. He served as chairman of the Board of State Commissioners for investigation of all State institutions—charitable, educational and penal. He was appointed Clerk of the Court in April, 1875, and United States Commissioner in December of the same year, both of which positions he still holds. Since his removal to Topeka Mr. Wilson has been chairman of the Republican State Committee one year, and was elected Mayor in the spring of 1881, which position he now occupies. He was born in Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind., October 24, 1844, and married at Rockville, Ind., October, 1867, to Anna J. Morris, of Parke County, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have four children—Elinor, Mabel, Helen and Joseph C. Mr. Wilson is a member of A., F. & A. M., and of A. O. U. W.

JULIUS WILTSCHEK, M. D., was born in Vienna, March 4, 1848, and educated at the Medical University in that city, from which he graduated in 1872. He came to America in 1879, located in Topeka in March of that year and has since been engaged in practice in that city; he was married in Vienna, in May, 1878, to Elsie Weinehart, a native of that city. They have two children, Zella and Mary. Dr. Wiltschech is a member of the State and District Medical Societies.

MARTIN B. WINGERT, carpenter, came to Kansas in November, 1876, first locating at Lawrence from Franklin County, Pa.; enlisted in the army in 1862, in the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry; was stationed at Suffolk, Va.; was mustered out in July, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; was born April 4, 1820, in Franklin County, Pa., six miles east of Chambersburg, and remained in his native county until coming to Kansas; engaged in tanning and farming; was in the mercantile and other business five years in Fayetteville; was in a tannery five years; was married December 30, 1857, in Chambersburg, Pa., to Miss Rebecca Fry, a native of Franklin County; they have six children, Mary A., Winfield, Scott, John W., Anna, Maggie and Edith; when coming to Kansas remained in Lawrence two years, and came to Topeka in November, 1878, where he has since resided, working at his trade.

S. WISSMANN, baker and confectioner, North Topeka, of the firm of Wissmann & Co.; came to Kansas in April, 1881, from Austin, Texas; was born March 27, 1848, at Leopoldsthal, Germany; lived in native place twenty years; came to America in 1867 and located at Freeport, Ill.; went from Freeport to Rock Island, and then to Chicago in May, 1872, and engaged in stone-cutting; remained in Chicago until 1877, and removed from there to Texas; is a member of Lodge No. 239, I. O. O. F., Freeport, Ill.

HENRY WOHLKE, carpenter, North Topeka, came to Kansas in 1864 from New York City, and first located in the western part of the State and came to Topeka in March, 1881. Was born December 21, 1845, at Hamburg, Germany; he remained in his native city until seventeen years of age, and was ship carpenter; sailed on vessels in that capacity for about eight years, and made twenty-three trips to America on a steamship belonging to Hamburg-American line, and was in various parts of the globe and finally came to America in 1869, first locating at Lombard, near Chicago; he returned to New York and remained about four years, then came to Kansas where he has since resided, working at his trade; was married May 28, 1870, in New York City to Miss Catharina Wohlgehagen, who was born in the Province of Schleswig, near Flensburg, Germany. They have three children, Adolph, Lillia, and Ferdinand. Mr. W. is a member of Topeka Turn Verein, and of Capital Lodge No. 3, A. O. U. W.

GEORGE W. WOOD, was born at Westford, Chittenden Co., Vt.; in 1850 he engaged in the wholesale dry goods in Boston, which he continued until 1855, when he removed to Galesburg, Ill., and carried on the same business in that city until 1866, and then to Chicago, where he formed the Chicago Brush Manufacturing Co., of which he was secretary and a director, and of the firm of Wood Bros. & Co. until 1870; in 1870 he was appointed Superintendent of the United States Railway Mail Service, and held the position until 1872, at which time he engaged in the mercantile business in Quincy, Ill., where he remained until he emigrated to Kansas and located in Topeka in August, 1878; he is the proprietor of a large wholesale and retail carpet establishment in Topeka, which in its various departments gives employment to from fifteen to twenty hands. Mr. W. is one of the directors of the First National Bank and a member of the A. F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery and of the A. O. U. W. He was married at Brattleboro Vt., April 3, 1856, to Adelaide Hastings, a native of Cambridge, Mass. They have five children: Marian Hastings, now Mrs. W. D. Dickinson, of Eldorado, Kan., Fred. Worthington, George Stanton, Arthur Hastings and Harrington Mead.

LOUIS M. H. WOOD, architect, son of Samuel and Lucy M. (Curl) Wood, was born in Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa., November 22, 1846. After attending the common schools and academies in the vicinity of his home, he entered Waynesburg College, in Greene County, Pa., where he remained two years; he subsequently took a two years special course of study in architecture and kindred arts at Cornell University; after leaving Cornell he returned to Brownsville and remained one year; then spent a year in Chicago, from whence he removed to Lawrence, Kan., remaining in that city from 1872 to 1879, when he located at Topeka. Since 1872 Mr. Wood has been associated with J. G. Haskell, one of the oldest architects in Kansas, and they have designed many of the finest buildings in the State, among which may be mentioned the Osawatomie Insane Asylum, Topeka Insane Asylum, State Reform School, Emporia National Bank, Barton County Court House, Fort Scott Opera House, Salina Opera House, Lawrence Opera House, Topeka Opera House, Hutchinson Opera House, Arkansas City Opera House, Asylum for Deaf and Dumb at Olathe, Asylum for Imbeciles and Feeble Minded Children, at Lawrence, Government Building at Topeka, besides numerous elegant churches, school houses and private dwellings. Mr. Wood was married at Cleveland, Ohio, January 16, 1874, to Miss Mary Burns, a native of Cleveland, of Scotch descent. They have two children, Samuel Curl and Edna Lucy.

S. M. WOOD, Registrar of Deeds, Topeka, Kan., was elected to his present office in November, 1879, and in 1881 was re-elected to the same office. Mr. Wood is a native of Waterloo, Ohio, born June 18, 1845; in 1857 he removed to Sidney, Champaign Co., Ill., where he resided until September, 1861; at that time he enlisted in Company I, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, commonly known as the "Champaign Rangers;" he served until January, 1865, and was in nearly all the engagements of his command; for about two years he was on detached service with the Army of the Frontier, and was under Gen. Carr at the close of this service. After leaving the army he returned to Illinois and was a student at Abingdon College, Knox County; he was afterward employed with railroad engineering parties in Missouri, on the Iron Mountain Extension and the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroads; in 1869 he left railroad work, came to Kansas and located in Williamsport Township, Shawnee County, where he was engaged in farming until 1871; he then located on a homestead in Osage County, Kan., where he remained until November, 1872, and came to Topeka and accepted a clerkship in the post office, which position he held until October, 1879, when he was elected to his present office. He was married at Clarksborough, N.J., May 8, 1877, to *Frances N. Gill*, a daughter of Hon. D. B. Gill, and a native of Clarksborough. Mr. Wood is a member of the G. A. R.

COL. SAMUEL N. WOOD was born in Mount Gilead, Ohio, December 30, 1825. His grandfather was a native of Rhode Island. He was the son of David and Esther (Mosher) Wood, who had with their parents emigrated to Ohio from their Eastern homes as early as 1817. The Woods and the Moshers were of the peace-loving society of Friends, no less lovers of peace than humanity, and, as history records, the uncompromising foes of oppression and of African slavery, always and ever. The subject of this sketch thus inherited the Anti-slavery sentiments which became the ruling force in his character and life. His paternal grandfather was a leader in the meetings of the Orthodox Quakers till the time of his death. His maternal grandfather after 1828, when the division occurred, became a leader in the more progressive wing of the brotherhood, followers of Elias Hicks, and known ever since as Hicksites. Both these families of Friends were equally intense in their hatred of slavery. They were from time immemorial Abolitionists of the deepest dye, and ran successfully through Pennsylvania, Ohio, and all the border States, the underground railroads to liberty for the escaping slave. In such a school young Wood was nutured. He was bred to habits of sobriety and industry on a Quaker farm, and received his early education in the schools in the vicinity. He early became interested in the politics of the country, and, at the age of nineteen, in 1844, was selected as the Chairman of the "Liberty Party" Central Committee of his county. James G. Birney was the Abolitionist candidate for the Presidency at that time. Thus early in life he struck out boldly for conscience and right against the popular current. Heedless of the applause or reproof of men, he has fought under the commands of his conscience and his judgment ever since that time. In 1840 he supported VanBuren as the presidential candidate, as opposed to Cass who stood on a slavery platform. In 1852 he supported the straight Abolition ticket of Hale and Julian, and canvassed his section in their favor during the campaign. He was, during the campaign, challenged to a public discussion of the questions at issue by Judson A. Beebee, a lawyer of some repute in the neighborhood. He accepted the challenge, but the discussion never came off, Beebee declining to discuss such weighty questions with a non-professional farmer. Mr. Wood soon after entered the office of Messrs. Stinchcomb & Brumbaugh as a law student, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Morrow County, Ohio, June 5, 1854. He was one of the most earnest and uncompromising opposers of the Kansas-Nebraska iniquity, and on the passage of the bill, immediately sold out his effects, and in accordance with a promise publicly made while the bill was pending, "went to Kansas to fight the battle over again." He left Morrow County, Ohio, June 6, 1854, and traveled with his own team, accompanied by his family, to Cincinnati; thence embarking on a steamboat, he made the somewhat tedious voyage by way of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri rivers, reaching Independence, Mo., June 16. Two days after Mr. Wood, with his wife, entered Kansas on a tour of observation and in search of a home. They proceeded leisurely, stopping at short stages, a day or two in a place. They travelled as far inland as the present town of Clinton, Douglas County, thence south to the

Sante Fe road, and back on that road to Independence. Shortly after his return, leaving his family in Independence, he, in company with Mr. Rolf, again went across the Territory on horseback, and selected a claim, four miles west of the site of Lawrence, in the present township of Wakarusa, where he resided during the exciting and troublous years of 1855-56-57. He became early distinguished as a bold and outspoken Anti-slavery man, who was not afraid to show his colors and defend them at all times. His life during the early days of the Territory is interwoven in ineffaceable lines with its history. The reader of the State history will not fail to trace the prominent part he took in the early struggles. He was both a talking and a fighting man, and, as such, incurred the intense hatred of the border-ruffian element. He early became identified with the Free-state party, being a candidate for election to the first Territorial Legislature. He first started a branch of the U. G. R. R., at Lawrence, assisting the first fugitive slave who appeared at Lawrence to escape. This occurred as early as February, 1855. November 21, 1855, Charles M. Dow was murdered by Franklin N. Coleman. The circumstances of the murder, the arrest of Branson for participating in a somewhat turbulent indignation meeting at which Mr. Wood was the principal speaker, his subsequent rescue by Wood, Abbott and others, and the "Wakarusa war" which followed, constitute an exciting chapter in the history of the Territory. Mr. Wood was twice arrested by "Sheriff Jones" for his participation in the Branson rescue, and was himself rescued at the time of his second arrest by his friends. His political career was, from the beginning, such as to place him in the front rank of Anti-slavery and Free-state advocates. He was a Kansas delegate to the National Convention held at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1856, at which the Republican party was first formed as a national organization and was also a delegate, the same year, to the Philadelphia Convention which nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency. He participated in the following campaign, speaking in Ohio and other Northern States. He was a warm advocate of the first movement for a State government, known as the "Topeka" government, and subsequently advocated the course which prevailed, of open and bold contest with the Pro-slavery forces, at the ballot-box. In 1859 he removed to Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, where, May 30, he started the *Kansas Press*, the first newspaper published in the county. In October of the same year he removed it to Council Grove, Morris County, where as the *Council Grove Press* it became the pioneer newspaper of that county also. He was the same year elected a member of the Territorial Legislature from the district comprised of Morris, Chase, and Madison counties, and was re-elected in 1860, holding during his term the responsible position of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Under the State Constitution he was elected a member of the first State senate, where he was again honored with the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee. Soon after the inauguration of Lincoln, he received from the President an appointment as Collector of Customs at Paso Del Norte, Texas. The war breaking out, he declined the appointment, resigned his position as Senator, and enlisted. As Captain of the "Kansas Rangers," Company I, Second Regiment, Kansas Infantry, he fought with great bravery at the severe and hardly contested engagement at Wilson's Creek. He was subsequently assigned to a battalion of Missouri troops, "Fremont's Battalion," which he had recruited, serving with distinction, first as Major, and subsequently being promoted as Lieutenant Colonel. With his new command he fought at the battle near Salem, and formed a part of the command of Gen. Curtis in his campaign through Arkansas. He resigned in 1863 and returned to Morris County from which he was elected a member of the State Legislature, serving in the session of 1864. He was re-elected in 1865 but an accident resulting in a fractured leg, prevented his serving during the session for which he had been elected. In 1866 he was elected as State Senator from Morris, Chase, and Marion counties. During the session he introduced the first resolution ever offered in the Kansas Legislature favoring woman suffrage. His mother a contemporary of Lucretia Mott, and, like her a member of the society of Friends, had forty years before presided over the first woman's suffrage meeting ever held in Morrow County, Ohio. In 1867 Mr. Wood started the *Chase County Banner* which in addition to its record of local affairs, was the special advocate of the rights of women, including that of suffrage. It was printed on the first hand-press brought into the Territory in 1833 by Rev. Jotham Meeker, an Indian missionary, mention of whom appears in the Indian history. The paper was edited by Mr. Wood until the spring of 1869, at which time he sold it out to an association of business men of Cottonwood Falls. In 1867 he was appointed Judge of the Ninth Judicial District. He himself lived in Texas in 1869-70, where he became engaged in cattle-raising, his family still residing in Kansas. In 1872, with many other conscientious and leading Republicans, he for the first time broke from strict affiliation with the party he had helped to found, and whose fortunes he had followed unfalteringly through evil and good repute, and ardently supported Horace Greeley on the liberal Republican platform adopted at the time of his nomination. Since that time, although still sympathizing with his old party on most questions at issue, he has independently advocated financial and labor reforms, taking such advanced and radical grounds as are impossible within the pale of either of the old parties. He edited the *Kansas Greenbacker* at Emporia, from 1878 to '79, and since May, 1881, has been the editor-in-chief of the *Kansas State Journal*, published at Topeka, where he has resided since his connection with it. Mr. Wood served in the State Legislature as a member of the Assembly, in 1876 and 1877, being elected Speaker of the House, the latter session. As appears in the railroad history of the State, he was one of the early directors of the A. T. & S. F. R. R., and has been identified with many other public enterprises for the upbuilding of his State. Radical in thought, upright in his motives, and honest in his purposes, few men in Kansas have better earned the right to a respectful and considerate hearing from his fellow-citizens, and few have the ability to plead more eloquently or argue more efficiently with tongue or pen than he. Mr. Wood married Miss Margaret W. Lyon, daughter of William and Elizabeth Lyon, October 3, 1850. Their children were: David, born August 25, 1851; William Lyon, born March 10, 1853; Florence, born January 20, 1857; Dearie, born July 7, 1865; Dearie died July 12, 1879. David Wood is in business at Montrose, Colorado. He is engaged in forwarding goods into the mountain towns. He is unmarried, and in good worldly circumstances. William L. Wood is a well-to-do farmer in Chase County, Kansas. He has 460 acres of land. His children consist of two boys and a girl. Florence is married to J. B. Abbott, a mining engineer. They live at Lake City, Colorado. They have two children, one of each sex.

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES.

The earliest facts connected with the settlement of the townships of Shawnee County have been given in the general county history. It has been narrated how the Choteaus set their stakes in Dover Township as early as 1830. Record has been made of the missionary labors of Rev. Wm. Johnson in the same locality; also of the agricultural labors of Major Daniel Boone five years later. Next the Papan brothers came into Soldier Township, in 1840, and ran the first ferry across the river, just above the island, near the City of Topeka. Auburn Township witnessed the arrival of the Catholic missionary, Father Hocken, in 1847, and John W. Brown purchased the property which had been improved for the Shawnees. In 1848, the Baptist Missionary Society was represented by Rev. Robert Simerwell, in Mission Township, Jonas Lykins having settled in this township the year before. Abram B. Burnett, the well-known Pottawatomie chief, also located on the Reservation of his tribe, and in 1852, Clement Shattio opened up the first farm in Topeka Township, one mile northwest of its present magnificent city.

Uniontown, Tecumseh, Rochester, Indianola, Mairsville, Washington, Kenamo, and Carthage—all virtually defunct towns and villages—had their rise and fall—their aspirations, their decayed hopes—and have been accorded their place in history. The facts which follow, together with the biographical sketches of prominent citizens, will complete the county's history, as regards subsequent settlements in the townships, and the growth and present condition of villages now alive.

TECUMSEH TOWNSHIP.

A full history of the rise and fall of the ancient village of Tecumseh is given in the early history of the county. There is nothing now left of the village but its name, which it retains in honor of receiving at stated intervals, mail favors from Uncle Sam. The township comprises an extent of good and well-cultivated farms, generally tributary to the city of Topeka, where the farmers do their trading, and where they find an excellent market for their produce. There is therefore little probability, that a town of any importance will be formed in this township, at least not for a number of years to come.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DR. WILLIAM H. BROWN, farmer and practicing physician, Section 15, Tecumseh Township, P.O. Big Springs, Douglas County. Owns 350 acres, all in a fine state of cultivation with the exception of thirty acres, which is timber. His wheat average is twenty-four bushels to the acre, and oats sixty. Has thirty-eight head of fine grade cattle, eight horses and twenty hogs. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1856 and located on this farm. Was appointed notary public December, 1881, and still holds that position. Was born in Pennsylvania, October 13, 1818 and moved to Ohio in 1832, where he studied medicine and graduated from the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, going to Illinois in 1845, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. Coming to Kansas from there, he was married in the fall of 1851 to Miss Susan L. Worrell, but has no children. Dr. B. was here during all the early troubles and was frequently called on by the belligerents professionally. Went to see the Free-state men while in Tecumseh jail. Also was sent for the night of the attack on the Titus House, and just got away before the fight began.

PETER BUNCE, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Tecumseh. Owns 160 acres; 100 acres in cultivation, and the balance of his farm in pasture and meadow. Makes a specialty of raising fine horses, of which he has thirteen. Also sixty head of cattle. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1857, stopping in Tecumseh the first year and locating on his present farm in October, 1858. Mr. Bunce was born in New York, October 16, 1823, where he resided until 1848, when he went to Wisconsin, remaining there five years and returned to New York and came from there to Kansas. Was married March 18, 1847, to Mary B. Kress, and has four children—John J., Alida L., George K. and Wesley M.

JOSEPH BURGESS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 8, P. O. Tecumseh. Owns 160 acres here, and sixty acres near Tecumseh. He has about 110 acres improved and cultivated and the balance in timber and pasture. Came to Kansas in 1859, and located in Soldier Township. Sold out in 1861, and went to Colorado, returning to Kansas and locating here in 1876. Born in New York State, June 14, 1825, and moved to Missouri at twenty-three years of age. Stayed one year, then spent several years roaming through different States. Followed freighting across the plains for several years before locating here. He was married in January, 1873, to Caroline Shott, and has two children—William and Joseph.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Big Springs. Owns 160 acres; about fifty acres in cultivation and 110 acres in pasture and meadow. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1867, locating on this place. Has been a Justice of the Peace for three years past. Enlisted September 20, 1861, as private in Company "L," First Regiment, Colorado Cavalry; on consolidation of the regiment to a battalion, was Company "K." Was on frontier duty, guarding trains and mails and skirmishing with Indians occasionally; mustered out November 18, 1865. Born in Indiana, September 17, 1832, and came from native place to Kansas, but was in Colorado mining when the war broke out, and enlisted from there. Married, August 21, 1864, to Mary C. Thompson, whose parents were [illegible], and Emiline Thompson. They have four children—Emma C., Annie M., Ella and [illegible] A. Is a member of the Christian Church.

J. P. CAMPBELL, farmer and fruit-grower, Section 36, P. O. Tecumseh, owns twenty-two acres with his residence and orchard, and 160 acres one-half mile south in the same township, about fifty acres under cultivation, and 110 acres of pasture and meadow. Came to Kansas in the fall of 1866, locating on this place. Has been Township Clerk for four years. Enlisted as private in Company D, Seventy-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served with his regiment in the Army of the Cumberland. Was in the general engagements of Perryville, Ky., and Stone River, Liberty Gap, Tullahoma and Chickamauga, Tenn. and all the actions of the Atlanta campaign, and was wounded in the hand at Liberty Gap. Was mustered out June 23, 1865. Mr. C. was born in West Virginia, November 26, 1826, removing to Pennsylvania with his parents when but three years of age. Removed to Edgar County, Ill., in 1847, and came from there to Kansas. Was married March 7, 1855, to Miss H. A. Quiett, whose parents were Esley and Fanny S. Quiett. Has seven children—Edgar S., William W., Fannie F., Jane J., Grace G., Hattie H. and Samuel S. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

ALEXANDER CELLERS, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Tecumseh, owns 220 acres, about 175 acres in cultivation and the balance in timber and pasture. Came to Kansas March, 1876. Rented for one year in Tecumseh Township, and located on this place in 1877. Has been director on School Board for three years. Was born in Ohio, October 31, 1824, and came from native place to Kansas. Was married March 29, 1859, to Miss Mary Powell. Has six children—Isaac, Alexander, Jason P., Joseph, Sarah A. and Mary B. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

AUGUST DREYER, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Tecumseh, owns eighty acres, about forty acres under cultivation and the balance in pasture and meadow. Came to Kansas with his parents when a child, living in Leavenworth and Jackson counties, and located here in the fall of 1879. He was born in Missouri, September 14, 1854, and came from there to Kansas. He was married February 5 1879, to Miss Lizzie Shott. Mr. D. makes a specialty of flax, and thinks it a good spring crop, not subject to any insect, and yields a good return for labor.

JAMES H. DUNN, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Topeka, owns 160 acres, fifty acres in cultivation and 110 in timber pasture and meadow. Came to Kansas in June, 1866, and located on this place. Has been Township Treasurer for two years. Was born in Ohio, April 22, 1835, and moved from there to Iowa in November, 1855, and came from there to Kansas. Was married November 20, 1863, to Miss Margaret Armstrong, and has two children—Annie May and Robert M. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH ENGLAND, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Topeka, owns 160 acres; has 100 in cultivation, sixty acres in meadow. He also raises good stock, and has forty head of cattle and forty head of hogs. Has a fine stone dwelling and large barn, and all conveniences for successful farming. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1870, stopping for a time in Topeka, and located on this place in October of same year. Enlisted as a private, November, 1861, and was mustered into the service as a member of the regimental band for the Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Was in the battle of Shiloh, and mustered out in October, 1862. Was born in Ohio, September 1, 1842, and came from native place to Kansas. Was married November 6, 1867, to Miss Ellen J John. They have five children—Anna Belle, Josiah J., Jessie, Cora G. and Irene. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS J. FAXON, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Tecumseh, owns eighty acres here and eighty acres in Section 2, half a mile north. Has ninety acres under cultivation, and seventy in timber, meadow and pasture. Came to Kansas in the fall of 1870, locating on this farm. Has been District Clerk for one year. Enlisted as private in Company E, Second Regiment Iowa Cavalry, May, 1861. Was at Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth and other minor engagements. Mustered out in October, 1864; re-enlisted in Hancock's Veteran Corps in April, 1865, and mustered out April, 1866. Born in Michigan, August 1, 1839, went to Iowa in 1859, and back to Michigan in 1866, and from there to Kansas. Was married October 9, 1868, to Maria C. Canfield, and has three children—Ralph H., Dell M. and Bessie M. Is a member of Grand Army of the Republic.

J. G. FLEISHMAN, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Big Springs, Douglas County, owns 320 acres, about 120 in cultivation, and the balance in pasture and meadow; has thirty head of cattle and eight horses. Came to Kansas January 1, 1882, and located here. Was born in Germany, June 17, 1853 and came to the United States in 1868, locating in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he remained until coming to Kansas. Mr. F. was married January 1, 1876, to Miss Elizabeth Miller. They have three children—George, Samuel and Katherine.

JOHN S. GRIFFING, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Topeka, farms 128 acres, 100 acres under cultivation. Owned by his mother, from whom he rents. Carries on general farming and school teaching during the winter. Was born on this place, August 26, 1857. His father, James S. Griffing, was the pioneer preacher of this country, locating on this farm in 1854. Mr. G. was married October 1, 1879, to Miss Lizzie Pecham. He has one child—Frederick.

E. H. HARROP, nurseryman, Section 34, P. O. Topeka. Owns twenty-eight acres of land, all in orchard and small fruit; he rents and farms 132 acres in addition thereto. Mr. Harrop came to Kansas October 12, 1865; first located in Soldier Township, Shawnee County, removed to present location March, 1867. Mr. Harrop was born in England in 1833, and in 1849 came to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the butchering business for several years, then removed to New Jersey and from there to Juniata County, Penn., where he was married to Miss Martha Jane Allaman, March 17, 1856. In 1857 removed to Monmouth, Ill., remaining there eight years, engaged in farming. Has seven children—Sarah Jane, Mary E., Edward J., John J., Calvin A., Lillia Bell and Horace William—the two latter twins. Mr. Harrop is a member of St. George's Society, also of the Patrons of Husbandry; is Treasurer of School District, and has held that position for seven years.

J. P. HEIL, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Topeka, owns 400 acres, fine home, orchard; raises stock, has eight horses, thirty head of cattle. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1859, first located in Monmouth Township and came to present farm in 1867; born in Germany, January 26, 1808. Came to United States in 1831, first locating in Baltimore, Md., and from there to New York. Came to Iowa in 1857, and from there to Kansas. Has been twice married, first in 1836, to Louisa Bulling and had six children—George, Frederick, Peter, Leonard, Lewis and Louisa. Married in 1849 to Mrs. Mariah Rohr; they have two children—Joseph and Catharine.

GENERAL DWIGHT JARVIS, farmer, Section 5, P O Tecumseh. Owns 160 acres, about fifty acres cultivated, 110 acres in timber and pasture. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1877, first locating in Stafford County; came to present location in October, 1880. Was born in New York in 1835, and removed to Ohio with his parents in 1849; went to West Point military school for one year, 1852, and from there to Kenyon College in Ohio for one year, finishing his studies in engineering and mathematics and also taking private lessons in navigation. In 1854 went to sea, making a voyage to China and came back in 1857 and farmed in Ohio until April, 1861. Was the first man to enlist in Stark County Ohio, April 17, 1861, and was elected to the position of First Lieutenant of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months. Re-enlisted for three years May 29th; elected and commissioned as First Lieutenant of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry for three years; promoted to Captain, October 23, 1861; promoted to Major October 8, 1862, to Lieutenant-Colonel, December 24, 1862, and to Colonel, January 1, 1863. Was in all the battles and skirmishes in which his regiment was engaged; among others, Carnifry Ferry, Cotton Mountain in West Virginia, and Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge in Tennessee; after being mustered out of the service, June 26, 1864, was presented with a Brevet Commission as Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Mission Ridge, Tennessee. When in command of the Thirteenth Ohio, he charged and took the heights in his front, routing and driving the enemy and remaining master of the field. Since the war Gen. Jarvis has spent four years in Tennessee, returning to Ohio in 1868; was mail agent on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago for one year, returning to Tennessee, but was compelled to leave there in 1871 on account of his known sentiments; returned to Ohio and followed civil engineering until coming to Kansas. Was married March 1, 1866, in Nashville, Tenn., by Parson Brownlow, Governor of the State, to Mary L. Rodgers, a daughter of Gen. John B. Rodgers, who was a private and Indian scout, under Gen. Jackson, in the Florida war, a General of the Tennessee State militia during a number of years, and in 1825, when Gen. LaFayette visited Nashville, was Colonel, commanding the escort that received him. In 1862 was recommended by President Lincoln and unanimously confirmed by the United States Senate as direct Tax Commissioner for the District of Tennessee. General Jarvis and lady have three bright children—Edwin R., Anna L. and Mary F. The General is a Mason and his lady a member of the Episcopal Church.

A. M. KISINGER, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Tecumseh, owns seven and three-fifths acres, and rents and farms sixty acres in addition thereto. Was born in Virginia, November 15, 1849. Came with his parents to Missouri when a child, and from there to Kansas in 1878, locating here. He has a nice frame dwelling and other conveniences. Was married in the fall of 1871, to Miss Matilda Dolby. They have three children—Frank, Arthur and Nellie. Mrs. Kisinger is a member of M. E. Church.

FRANK KUESTER, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Big Springs. Owns 160 acres, about fifty acres cultivated, and 110 acres in timber, pasture and orchard. Makes flax raising something of a specialty, also feeds stock; has at present twenty-five head of cattle. Came to Kansas in 1868, first locating on a rented farm two miles west of here. Bought and located on the present farm in the spring of 1870. Was born in Germany in 1826, and was a soldier for a period of ten years in the cavalry. Was engaged in the troubles in 1848, and was slightly wounded. Came to the United States in 1857, locating in St. Charles County, Mo. Was captain of a company of home guards for a time, and afterwards in the State Militia, and was in several skirmishes with the bushwhackers. Came from there to Kansas. Was married in 1857, to Katherine Ludewig. Have eight children—Henry, Bernard, Sylvester, Millie, Theodore, Kate, John, and Conrad. Is a member of the Catholic Church.

HARVEY LIEWRANCE, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Tecumseh. Owns 174 acres, eighty acres cultivated and ninety-four in pasture, timber and meadow. Raises some stock, has twenty head of cattle and fifty head of hogs. Came to Kansas March, 1867, renting one year and locating on present farm in 1868. Has been Township Assessor for four years, and a member of the School Board for three years. Enlisted as private in Company H, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, October 11, 1862, and was with his regiment in most of its campaigns. Was in the engagements at Arkansas Post and Chickasaw Bluffs, and at Fort Blakely, Ala. Was mustered out at Houston, Texas, October 11, 1865. Was born in Ohio, August 16, 1842, and came from native place to Kansas. Has been married twice—November 8, 1868, to Hester [illegible]tevenson, and had two children, Clara E., and Mary F. Was married again March 2, 18[illegible] to Alice Reed; two children by second marriage—Edna A. and Otto R. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Grand Army of the Republic.

ISAAC H. MILLIKEN, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Big Springs, Douglas County. Owns 160 acres, about seventy acres cultivated and ninety in pasture. Has twenty-five head of cattle. Came to Kansas in August, 1864, locating in Tecumseh Township. Moved in 1867 to Douglas County, and came from there to this place in 1869. Has been a member of the School Board for two terms. Enlisted in July, 1863, as private in Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Detailed on duty in the Quartermaster's Department as teamster, and discharged on certificate of disability in August, 1864. Born in Ohio September 11, 1844, and came from there to Kansas. Was married December 12, 1866, to Miss Sidney H. Hilligoss, and has six children—Mary E., Nettie F., Lola B., Gertrude E., Rosa L., and Clyde. Is a member of the Seventh Day Advent Church.

ISAAC MORRIS was born in Dearborn County, Ind., February 22, 1824. He was the son of Amos and Joanna Morris, early settlers, who had emigrated from Pennsylvania. He was bred on a farm, and received his early education in the common schools. In 1840, he removed to Henderson County, Ill. In 1850 he went to California, by the overland route across the plains. He returned in 1852, and engaged in merchandising at Oquawka, which he carried on until the spring of 1857, at which time he moved to Fort Scott, Kan., but mad his first purchase of land, and first started his business, in Vernon County, Mo. There he remained for three years, until the breaking out of the war. He at that time was carrying a large and diversified business. He had a store, a saw mill, a grist mill, and was, in addition, carrying on one of the largest farms in the vicinity. He had also a saw mill on the Osage River, fifteen miles north of Fort Scott, near Mapleton. His business in Missouri was entirely broken up, almost at the very commencement of the war. As early as July, 1861, his store was robbed by a party of rebel raiders under Gen. Rains. He had, two weeks before the raid, removed his family to Mapleton, and at the time barely escaped with his life. His business and residence in Missouri were ended at that time. Shortly after he removed his family still further from the enemy's country, settled them at Topeka, and himself returned to his mill at Mapleton. There, in semi-military style, he continued business. There he organized a company of home guards, of which he was commissioned Captain. It was known and designated in the State roster of militia as Company C, Sixth Regiment Kansas Militia, and as such did service on the frontier during the war, whenever the militia were called upon, and stood guard over the mill and surrounding country. Capt. Morris ran the Mapleton mill for the next two years entirely for the government, furnishing lumber for stockades and other army purposes, his company being subject to duty constantly during the time. At the close of the war he made Topeka his home, having large landed interests in the southeastern part of Shawnee County, where he improved many farms. He built the Fifth Avenue Hotel during 1869-70-71, and during those years purchased and commenced improvements on what is now his home. His first purchase was a tract of treeless prairie, ten acres in extent, what is designated as second bottom. It is situated one-half mile west of the old town site of Tecumseh village, in what on the old village plat is designated as Stinson's addition. At the time of his purchase it was but little improved, and the large octagon house but partially erected. The first trees upon it were set out fourteen years ago; now, 1882, the house stands completely embowered in shade trees, only the observatory upon its top showing above them, and is approached through a long shaded lane from the street. The grounds, by subsequent purchases, now contain sixty acres, all under the highest state of cultivation, or covered with every variety of fruit-bearing trees indigenous to the climate—peaches, pears, apples. It is a model Kansas fruit farm, yielding a yearly-increasing and ample income to the enterprising proprietor, who has literally made the desert to "bud and blossom as the rose." It is a worthy example of what the soil and climate of Kansas, coupled with intelligent labor and patient work, can produce. Here Mr. Morris resides, still in the full strength of manhood, enjoying the quiet and munificent reward of his past toil. Mr. Morris was married January 6, 1847, to Miss Hannah Hollingsworth, of Richmond, Ind. Nine children have been born to them, four of whom survive—Oscar N., George O., Arwilda Ann, wife of Mr. H. U. Mudge, conductor on the A. T. & S. Fe Railroad, and Emma, wife of Mr. J. W. Naylor.

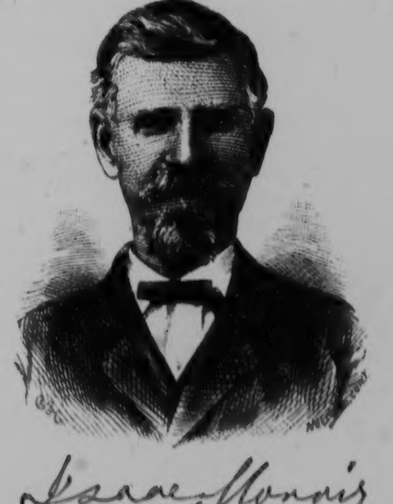

Isaac Morris

JAMES Y. MURNAN, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Tecumseh. Owns eighty acres; has under cultivation forty-five acres; thirty-five acres in orchard, meadow and pasture; has some good stock, sixteen head of cattle and twenty hogs. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1879, locating on this place. Enlisted as private in the spring of 1864 in Company A, Two Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, and mustered out in July, 1865. Born in England, May 24, 1841. Came to the United States in 1864, stopping in Washington City and from there to Pennsylvania, where he enlisted in the army. After he was mustered out of the service he was employed by a firm in Massachusetts to set up machinery (being a machinist) and traveled in a great many States in their employ, and came from Massachusetts to Kansas. Was married January 29, 1871, to Angie Nichols. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church, also of the I. O. O. F.

MRS. MARY E. NAYLOR, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Tecumseh. Owns 160 acres, all in cultivation. Came to Kansas in the fall of 1854, locating on her present farm. Her husband and father were at the first convention held in Tecumseh as well as at the first election. Was here when the Free-state Legislature was broken up by the United States troops under Major Anderson of Fort Sumter fame. Was born in Mead County, Ky., in 1822, and moved to Indiana with her parents when only five years of age, locating at Montezuma, and attended school in her childhood with the Indian children on the reservation. Removed to Illinois in the spring of 1842, and remained there until coming to Kansas. Was married in 1844 to Osborn Naylor. Her husband was in the State militia during the Price raid and captured at the Locust Grove fight in Missouri and died from the effects of over exertion and starvation a few days after reaching home, in 1864. Has four children—Maria A., John W., James R. and Samuel W. Her father, Charles Jordan, was a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church and died in Topeka in 1872. The first quarterly conference ever held in Kansas was at her cabin in the spring of 1855, by Elder Still. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM A. RANKIN, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Big Springs, Douglas County. Owns 240 acres; about sixty acres in cultivation and the balance in timber, meadow and pasture. Came to Kansas in October, 1881, and located here. Was born in Ohio, November 17, 1837, and came from his native place to Kansas. Was married March 20, 1865, to Miss Parmela Milliken and has two children—Joseph H. and Minnie M. Mr. R. is a member of the Christian Union Church. Is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

ALFRED S. ROBERTS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 22, P. O. Big Springs, Douglas County. Owns 171 acres, fifty under cultivation, fifty in pasture, sixty in meadow and eleven in timber. He has thirty head of cattle. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1856 with his parents, his father locating on the section west of this. When he was of age he bought and improved a quarter section west of his father, but sold out and went to Chautauqua County in 1869, and remained there eight years, improving a tract of land and dealing extensively in stock, but having lost two children and his family being in poor health, he sold out and went to Colorado for his health. Came back to Leavenworth County, bought eighty acres of land, improved it, sold out and came to his present location in 1880. Has held all the different positions on the school board as well as township. Was in the State militia during the Price raid and was with his command at the engagements on the Big Blue and Locust Grove, in Missouri. He made his escape by having a good horse and taking desperate chances. Mr. R. was born in Ohio, January 7, 1841, and came from there to Kansas. He was married August 22, 1866, to Miss Ellen Crum, and has one child, Rosa. He is a member and Elder of the Christian Church. Mr. Robert's farm was the scene of a bloodless affray during the troublous times of 1856. A party of Texas Rangers came suddenly over a hill on the east side of his farm, but halted at seeing a few men and boys who had met hunting for stray horses. Among them was Mr. R., who on seeing the Rangers started to run, thinking they would make a charge on them, but the Texas Rangers, thinking they were the advance of Lane's men and that they were trying to draw them into pursuit, made a precipitate retreat, never stopping until they had crossed the Kansas River.

JESSE W. STEPHENSON, farmer, P. O. Topeka, Sections 34 and 35. Owns 164 acres, 120 of which are under cultivation, with good dwelling and good out-buildings. Makes a specialty of wheat and corn, but deals in stock, horses and cattle. Has been a member of the school board several years. Came to Kansas in March, 1854, locating on his present farm. Mr. S. attended the first public meeting ever held in Tecumseh Township, as well as the first election, when they were driven away by an armed band of border ruffians, who carried the election to suit themselves. Was in Atchison in 1861, when the first lead was thrown from the Missouri side of the river. Enlisted in Company C, Second Kansas Cavalry as a private. Was with his command in the battle of the Big Blue in Missouri during the Price raid, and was elected to First Lieutenant and was mustered out at Topeka in November, 1864. Mr. S. was born in Ohio, in 1828; at the age of three years removed to Edgar County, Ill., where he was married in 1851 to Miss Nancy Jane Jordan, remaining there until he came to Kansas. They have nine children, viz—Emma E., Nancy Candace, Eva, William, Mary E., Hattie J., Marinda L., Ulysses Grant and Jesse W. Mr. Stephenson has been a member of the Methodist Church for the past forty years.

MRS. HARRIET S. STRICKLER, Section 31, P. O. Tecumseh, owns 160 acres, 110 under cultivation; 12 acres in clover and timothy, and the balance in pasture. Mrs. S. is a native of Tennessee and came to Kansas in 1857, joining her father, Fred. P. Stanton, who was Secretary under Gov. Walker, and for a time acting Governor of the Territory, and who came to Kansas some time previous and located in Douglas County, near Lecompton. Miss Stanton was married to Gen. Strickler in November, 1861, and located on this place directly after the marriage. Gen. Strickler was a native of Virginia, born in December, 1811, and was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, and came to Kansas in 1854. Was a member of the Territorial Senate, also was in command of the Territorial Militia. At one time, during the border troubles, he had Senator Pomeroy a prisoner, and for fear he could not properly protect him released him. Gen. S. was Auditor of Claims during the early settlement of Kansas, but after the Free-state party came in power retired from politics. Had held the position both as president and secretary of the Agricultural Society. Gen. S. went out as a private in the State Militia, and participated in the fights on the border during the Price raid, doing good service by way of advice on military matters. Two years previous to his death was in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co., as Land Appraiser on the line south of Topeka and through the Indian Territory. He died August 31, 1873, leaving four children—Jacquelin, Jose, Celeste and Frederick A. Mrs. S. is not a member of any church, but is a strong advocate for the Evangelists.

CAPT. THOMAS D. STRONG, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Tecumseh, owns 160 acres, 60 of which are under cultivation, and the balance in meadow and pasture. He came to Kansas in March, 1881, and located on this place. He was born in Hartford, Conn., March 18, 1844. In 1852 he moved with his parents to Louisiana. Went to New York in 1858, and in 1859 went to sea, following seafaring and commanding his vessel until July, 1880, when he landed in Philadelphia and came to Kansas. He was married July 29, 1876, to Miss Emily M. Miller. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

G. W. TAYLOR, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Tecumseh, rents and farms 160 acres. Has good teams, plows and other agricultural implements. Born in Ohio, August 9, 1856, and has made that his home, with the exception of two years spent in New Mexico—1879 and '80. Came to Kansas for a home, August 18, 1882, temporarily locating here.

RALPH VOORHEES, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Tecumseh, owns 164 acres; 80 acres cultivated, and 84 in timber, pasture and meadow. Came to Kansas, November, 1868, locating temporarily in this Township, near here. Bought and moved on this place in 1874. Born in New Jersey, January 22, 1826. At the age of nineteen moved to Ohio, and came from there to Kansas. Was married, December 15, 1848, to Miss Margaret E. Livensberger, and has one child—Rulif.

SAMUEL B. WADE, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Topeka, resides on his father's (William B. Wade) place, a part of which he rents and farms. Makes corn-growing and winter stock feeding a specialty. Came to Kansas with his brother in April, 1855, and went to his father's, who was located in Rock Creek Township, Jefferson County. Came to this place with his father, May 17, 1857. Enlisted as private in Company A, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, July 16, 1861. Was in most of the battles and skirmishes in which his command was engaged. Was in the battles of Helena and Pine Bluffs, Ark. Also at Morristown, where his first Colonel was killed in the latter engagement. Was wounded, and carries the ball in his body at the present time. Was promoted to Corporal and Duty Sergeant. Mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, August 11, 1864. Was born in Wisconsin, October 8, 1837. When about eight years of age removed to Illinois. Came from there to Kansas. Was married, March 7, 1872, to Miss Addie Hunt whose parents were Jacob and Elizabeth Hunt. Has one child—Elizabeth T. Is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

WILLIAM B. WADE, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Topeka, owns 240 acres, all in cultivation. Came to Kansas, December 2, 1854, and located in Rock Creek Township, Jefferson County; brought his family out September 11, 1855, remaining until May 17, 1857, when he came to present farm. Has served two terms as Township Trustee for Tecumseh Township. Was Justice of Peace in Illinois; also Postmaster. Was born in Ohio in 1813, moving from there to Indiana when one year old. At the age of twenty-one went to Illinois, remaining there until coming to Kansas. Was married in 1836, to Miss Malvina C. Burbank. Has six children—Samuel B., Spencer P., Susan M., Mary E., Malvina C., and Ellen E.

JAMES K. WAYSMAN, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Topeka, owns 525 acres, about 300 acres under cultivation, and the rest in timber; has a fine stone dwelling, barn, out-buildings, and an elegant home. His was the first claim located in Shawnee County. He has twenty horses, fifteen head of cattle, and fifteen hogs. He was born in Augusta County, Va., September 5, 1816, and moved to Missouri with his parents in 1818, locating in Howard County. In the spring of 1854, Mr. Waysman was extensively engaged in the stock business, and started to California with 400 head of cattle, and when a short distance from where Topeka now stands, went into camp, where he first learned of the treaty with the Indians, throwing the country open for settlement. He therefore abandoned his trip to California, and located on his present farm, May 10, 1854. In his early settlement, a party from Westport came and located on the same land, and tried to run him off, but, after considerable trouble and annoyance, he was allowed to remain in peace. He was married, in 1852, to Miss Rachel M. Hand. They have five children—Mary A., Samuel D., Thomas W., John E. and Virginia L. Mr. Waysman was engaged in freighting across the plains from 1859 until 1863, when the Indians becoming troublesome, he retired from the business, and spent several years in California, returning to this place in 1869, and has since remained here. Was married in 1852, in Moniteau County, Mo. Went first trip to California through the Spanish country and Arizona, in 1849. His second trip was in 1863, by way of Denver, Salt Lake City, Utah, and was corraled by 400 Indians, at O'Fallon's Bluffs, Neb., but he effected a treaty with them by giving them some flour, meal, meat, and tobacco; then traveled up the Platte River with them several days, perfectly unharmed and friendly, with his outfit, but they committed many murders and depredations before and behind him. This was the beginning of the Indian war. Mr. Waysman's next trip to California was in 1880, leaving Topeka August 6, making the trip through with stallions and jacks in 100 days. He has crossed the plains to California, overland, or with teams, five times. He had all of his family with him on two trips. His daughter, V. L. W., spent two birth days on the Great Desert of Utah. Mr. Waysman is now sixty-eight years old, and is anxious to make another trip overland.

LUTHER WOODFORD, farmer and fruit-grower, Section 18, P. O. Topeka, owns 177½ acres, eighty acres under cultivation and in orchard, and the balance of his fine farm in timber, pasture and meadow. Mr. W. makes a specialty of manufacturing fine cider, which he does by a process peculiarly his own, giving it a reputation whereby he finds ready sale at remunerative prices. He also raises fine stock, has seven mules and fifty head of cattle. Came to Kansas in 1857, in the spring, locating on present farm. Was in the State Militia during the Price raid in Missouri, and was in the engagements on Big Blue and Locust Grove, where he narrowly escaped capture, owing to the mettle and bottom of his horse, and running the gauntlet of the enemy's fire. Mr. W. was born in Ohio December 27, 1825, where a greater part of his life was spent prior to coming to Kansas. He was seven years in Pennsylvania, and four years in California, returning from California to Ohio just before coming to Kansas. Mr. Woodford has for the step of his house a plank out of the old jail at Tecumseh, studded with nails and still showing the ax marks made by the friends of Free-state men in releasing them from their prison during the troubles of 1856. Mr. W. is a bachelor.

J. L. WOOD, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Topeka, owns eighty acres; has sixty acres under cultivation and twenty in pasture, and has four horses, eleven head of cattle, and twenty-six hogs. Came to Kansas in the fall of 1859, locating in this township. Came to this place, January, 1870. Is Clerk of School Board, and has been for twelve years. Has been Township Clerk for one term, and Constable. Enlisted as private in Company H, Eleventh Kansas Volunteers, September 6, 1862, and was with his regiment in the engagements at Fort Wayne, Indian Territory, Cane Hill, Van Buren, and Prairie Grove, Ark., and Westport and Newtown, Mo., and was mustered out September 18, 1865. Was born in New York State, March 13, 1835. Moved to Wisconsin in 1855, and came from there to Kansas. Was married, February 8, 1866, to Alma Jordan, and has two adopted children, Charles R. and Augusta A. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of the G. A. R.

SOLDIER TOWNSHIP.

In 1854, James Kuykendall, John Cunningham, R. J. Fulton, H. D. McMeekin, P. Fleshman, W. S. Kuykendall, John B. Chapman, D. Milne, James A. Grey, G. P. Dorris, James M. Hand, and Mr. Tipton, settled in the township. A saw-mill was built by G. P. Dorris on his farm during 1854. From September 4, 1855, to February, 1859, the county seat of Calhoun County was located in what is now the southeastern part of Soldier Township, that portion of the township, forming a part of that county during those years, and a part of Jackson County from 1859 to 1860. The history of the most important point in Soldier Township, to-wit: North Topeka, is given in connection with that of Topeka, to which it in truth belongs; also a full account of its local institutions, churches, societies, etc. The personal sketches of its business men appear with those of the city of which it is virtually a part. The personal histories following are of residents of the township proper.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REV. DAVID BARTRAM, farmer, Section 26, P. O. North Topeka, was born in Staffordshire, England, November 29, 1817. He there learned the trade of blacksmith, at which he worked many years. He there married, in January, 1844, Miss Elizabeth Bannister, who died in 1881, leaving ten children—Mary Ann, Anna, Sampson, Sarah E., Mary, William, Jane Ellen, Albert, Emma, David Henry. Soon after his marriage he emigrated to America, settling in Bureau County, Ill., where he remained until 1863, working partly at his trade and farming. Was there made a deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he had long been a member, and had been licensed to preach previous to his coming to America. He still preaches occasionally, in the absence of the regular minister. In 1863 he moved to Kansas, locating at present residence in Shawnee County. Has 400 acres in Soldier Township—180 in cultivation, 120 in pasture, and the rest meadow. His farm is well improved, has good buildings of all kinds, a good orchard, etc.

DR. JOHN FRAZEE BUCK, Superintendent of Kansas State Reform School, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, August 17, 1831. His grandfather, William Buck, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this country near the beginning of the present century, settling in Pennsylvania, and afterward became a pioneer settler of Mahoning County, Ohio. The parents of the subject of this sketch were John and Phœbe Buck, his mother's maiden name being Phœbe Frazee. His father was an early abolitionist, and was one of the two men of his township who voted for James G. Birney for President. He was also one of the organizers of the Free Presbyterian Church. Dr. B. received his education at Poland Academy, in his native county. He first engaged in teaching school, following that for several years in Bourbon County, Ky. On September 2, 1858, he married Ada L., daughter of James Davis, then of Berlin Center, Mahoning County now a business man of Salem, Ohio. Two children, a son and a daughter, were the result of this union, one of whom, Lillie A., is living. Soon after his marriage he removed to Salem, Ohio, where he studied dentistry, afterward locating at North Fairfield, Ohio, where he began the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted as a member of the band connected with the Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry Volunteers, serving in that capacity until the issue of the general order dispensing with regimental bands, when he was honorably discharged from the service at Nashville, Tenn. His oldest brother served in a Minnesota regiment, dying at Fort Snelling, Minn., on his way home. After leaving the army, Dr. B. moved to Missouri, and engaged in farming, but the climate not agreeing with the health of his family, he returned to Ohio, and engaged in business with his father-in-law a year or two. He was called as an assistant in the Ohio Reform School, at Lancaster, Ohio, in the fall of 1869, remaining seven years, holding the position of Principal of those schools the last three years. He was then appointed superintendent of the Fairmount Children's Home, near Mount Union. The school is designed to furnish a home for indigent children under sixteen years of age, in the counties of Stark and Columbiana, where such children can be properly trained and cared for until they are adopted by or intrusted to responsible families offering them homes. He was appointed Superintendent of the Kansas State Reform School in June, 1881, but owing to the pressure brought to have him remain at the Fairmount Home, he did not at that time accept. However, in February, 1882, he gave up his position there, and accepted his present position March 1, 1882, bringing a long and valuable experience to its management, which will enable him to place the institution among the first in the country.

A. J. DAVIS, farmer, Section 17, P. O. North Topeka, came to Kansas in 1877, locating at present residence. Owns 160 acres one mile north of city limits, of which 130 acres are in cultivation, the rest timber and pasture. Was born in Marvin County, Ohio, February 29, 1832, and was reared in Hardin County, Ohio, learning milling and millwrighting. He afterwards moved to Champaign County, Ohio, which was his home until he came to Kansas. He has built nearly forty mills of all kinds, including flour, saw mills, and distilleries. He married in Hardin County, Ohio, July 1, 1832, Miss Ann E. Barrett, who was born in Muskingum County, Ohio. They have seven children.

F. W. FLEISCHER, horticulturist, Section 7, P. O. North Topeka. First came to Kansas in the fall of 1854, but did not remain. The following year he returned, being employed as house carpenter at Fort Riley nearly a year. He left there during the winter of 1855 and 1856 and located at his present residence in Soldier Township. He there has forty acres, all in fruit except two acres. His vineyard comprises fourteen acres, the rest of his land being devoted to apple, peach and other fruits. His peach orchard comprises over 1,000 budded trees. He now has one of the best fruit farms in Kansas. He does a business of $2,000 to $3,000 per year. In addition to this farm he has another two miles west of Topeka, which he devotes to grain. He was born in Germany, March 7, 1824, there learning cabinet making. He emigrated to America in 1850, landing at New Orleans, where he was married July 27, 1850, to Miss Frederika Christina Kaler. They have eight children living—William A., Mary A., John T., Margaret A., Rudolph, Louis, George T., Blanch May.

JAMES M. HARDING, farmer, Section 18, Township 11, Range 16, P. O. North Topeka. Was born in Medway, Mass., October 11, 1811, living in that State until six years old. His father then moved with his family to Paris, Bourbon Co., Ky., where James M. remained until about seventeen years old, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio. He there learned to be a machinist, working there about five years. He then went to St. Louis, where he remained until 1856, when he removed to Kansas; during his residence in St. Louis he was employed for three or four years as engineer on the steamers Reveille, the Little Dove and the North Bend. On his arrival in Shawnee County he engaged in milling, having a steam grist and saw mill which he operated about eighteen years. He has since that time devoted his time to his farm, which consists of 148 acres, of which forty acres are under cultivation and the rest in timber. He has been twice married, his first marriage occurring in Champaign County, Ill., to Jane McElroy. She died three years later, in 1863. He married in Soldier Township Mrs. Nancy E. Marple. They have one daughter—Laura Ann. He was in the Kansas State Militia and took part in the Price raid in 1863.

C. B. KILMER, northeast quarter, Section 26, Township 10, Range 16, Soldier Township, Shawnee County. Is a native of New York. Was born in Syracuse, Onondago Co., October 1, 1829. When sixteen years of age he made his debut for a sea-faring life on a whale ship, which he followed for a quarter of a century—for twenty years as captain, making voyages around the world for a number of years; was at the Sandwich Islands and on many whaling voyages. Wintered at Marble Island (Hudson Sea) the winter of 1864 and 1865. Wintered at Repulse Bay in 1866 and 1867, when Dr. Hall was attempting his "Franklin Research Expedition" to King William's Land. Kept the noted explorer during the winter of 1866 and 1867 and assisted him in his preparations, contributing supplies and in every way doing what he could towards the enterprise. Dr. Hall endeavored to secure Capt. Kilmer to accompany him as Captain of the "Polaris" expedition to the North Pole. After quitting the sea he remained in Syracuse till the spring of 1868, when he came to Kansas, locating where he now resides. He has a fine farm of 320 acres. His nautical education is here discernible, everything in its place and in ship shape style. He was married in Lake County, Ill., in 1863 to Miss Mary G. Gray. They have four children—Charles J., Louis M., Frank D. and George L. He is a member of the Masonic Order and R. A.

GEORGE W. KISTLER, farmer, Section 33, P. O. North Topeka. Was born in Cass County, Ind., in 1833, living there until twenty-three years old. He married in August, 1856, in Carroll County, Ind., Miss Emily Martin, who died in 1868, leaving six children—Frances, Lewis, Ida, Elnora, Charles and Emily. In 1869 he married, in Soldier Township, Shawnee County, Miss Mary Bond. They have three children—William, Gracie and Harry. He came to Kansas in 1856, locating in Shawnee County. He has a fine farm of 200 acres five miles from Topeka, of which 160 acres are in cultivation, the rest timber and grass land under fence. His farm has good improvements, consisting of a two-story frame house, barn and other buildings. When he came to the State he engaged largely in stock-raising, which he carried on for many years. During the war he was in the Kansas State militia and participated in the repulse of Gen. Price in his attempted raid into Kansas. He is a Mason.

CAPTAIN J. H. MILLER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Meriden. Is a native Pennsylvania and was born in Dauphin County, September 17, 1830. Was there educated and reared. In 1856 emigrated to Iowa, locating in Johnson County, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1869, when he came to Kansas, locating where he now resides. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was afterward transferred to the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and did duty in the far West among the Indians, serving over three years, and was honorably discharged as Sergeant. He was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Sarah A. Hoake. By this union they have four children—Isabelle C., William L., Harry J. and Frank P. Mr. Miller is an active member of the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W.

J. Q. A. PEYTON, farmer and County Commissioner, Section 25, P. O. North Topeka. Has 160 acres, 120 under cultivation, devoted to raising corn, rye, potatoes and other vegetables. Mr. P. deals largely in live stock, chiefly hogs, handling from 200 to 300 head per year. He was born in Clark County, Va., March 13, 1840. When twelve years old he removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, with his parents, residing there until 1870, when he moved to Kansas, locating in Shawnee County. He was married in Muskingum County, Ohio, August 27, 1863, to Miss Mary C. Gander, who died in 1880, leaving three children—Elmer E., Frank T. and Hillis T. On November 24, 1881 he married Miss Lucy E. Neiswender. He is a member of Ohio Lodge No. 132, I. O. O. F., at Silver Lake, and Topeka Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., Topeka, Kan. He is an active Republican, taking great interest in county politics. He now holds the office of County Commissioner. Enlisted in 1861 in Company D, Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, serving until 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability. Afterward re-enlisted, but was unable to be mustered into the service. He was in the army of the Tennessee and took part in the first battle of Fort Donelson.

A. W. PLILY, horticulturist, Section 7, P. O. North Topeka, came to Kansas in 1858, locating in Shawnee County. He now owns 100 acres two miles north of Topeka, which he has devoted to fruit growing the past seventeen years. It is all in cultivation except fifteen acres in timber. Thirty acres are in orchard. He makes a specialty of winter fruit, and in this does a business of $2,000 to $3,000 per year. He has paid close attention to horticulture, and is now one of the most successful fruit-growers in Kansas. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, February 11, 1829, and was there reared. He afterwards visited the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, remaining six years, and in 1850 he went to California, where for eight years he followed gold mining and farming. Since that time he has resided in Shawnee County. He was there married, October 15, 1862, to Miss Mary Gregg. They have three children—Wesley, Walter, Allison. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party. For several years he was Justice of the Peace in Soldier Township.

WILLIAM W. REID, farmer, Section 16, P. O. North Topeka, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, November 23, 1835, living in that and in Ashland County until February, 1882, when he moved to Kansas, locating in Shawnee County. He has one of the best farms in Soldier Township. It comprises 160 acres, all under fence—sixty-five acres in cultivation, the rest meadow land. Is preparing to make stock-raising a specialty. He was married in Wayne County, Ohio, April 25, 1856, to Miss Sarah Sechrist. They have three children—Martha Ellen, Austin P., William L. He served three years in the army in the late Rebellion, enlisting in Company C, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private; was afterwards promoted to Sergeant. Was first in the army of West Virginia, in Kentucky, under Gen. Morgan, and with Grant, at the Siege of Vicksburg, taking part in all the battles in that vicinity. Was sent to the Gulf Department, and the following spring was with Gen. Banks in his Red River campaign.

C. D. SHIELDS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 3, Township 10, Range 16, P. O. Meriden, came to Kansas in the fall of 1854, locating a claim a few miles south of where Meriden is now located. Mr. Shields established the postoffice known to all old-timers as Mount Florence, gave it the name, and was the first postmaster in that part of the county. He also built a store and sold the first goods there. The greater portion of the time since 1854 he has been a resident of Kansas. In 1858 he removed to Woodson County, Kan., near Belmont, residing three years. During the war was in the State Militia for a few months. During the border troubles his sympathies were with the Free-state party. Mr. Shields is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Huntingdon County, August 21, 1833. At an early age he emigrated to Henry County, Ind., where he was educated and reared. He has been twice married; first in 1858, to Miss Lucinda Dix, of Kansas, now deceased. By this union has four children—Emma A., Elizabeth E., Navada E., and Sarah M. His present wife was formerly Annie Cohee, of Shawnee County. They have four children—Annie J., Flora V., Jonathan C., Bertie E.

EDWARD SIPES, Superintendent of Shawnee Poor Asylum, P. O. North Topeka, was born in St. Louis County, Mo., July 16, 1843. In 1861 he came to Kansas, locating at Atchison; he there enlisted in August, 1862, in Company D, Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, serving until July, 1865, in the Seventh Army Corps, doing duty chiefly in Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kansas and Missouri, taking part in the principal battles in which that corps was engaged; he was Corporal two years of his time. After his discharge he returned to Atchison County, where for two years he engaged in farming. He then went west and engaged in farming in Riley and other counties until 1876, when he came to Shawnee County, where he has since resided. He was appointed Superintendent of the Shawnee County Poor Asylum in the early part of 1879, and has since held that position, giving perfect satisfaction to all concerned. He is a member of the Lincoln Post No. 1, G. A. R., at Topeka. He was married at Topeka February 19, 1879, to Miss Flora Wood. They have two children living—William Paul and Thomas Huron.

PERRY H. SMITH, farmer, Section 18, P. O. North Topeka, was born in Newsted, Erie Co., N. Y., June 2, 1848, living there until nine years of age, when his parents moved to Buffalo, and thence to Upper Canada; after an absence of four years he returned to Erie County and resided there until 1870; he then married, August, 1868, Miss Annie Williams, who was born in Tippecanoe County, Ohio. In 1870 he came West, locating in September of that year at Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kan., where he remained about five years, engaged in farming. He then removed to Shawnee County, settling in Soldier Township. He has a quarter section of land, 130 acres being under cultivation; has thirty acres in pasture. He is the inventor of a Roller Attachment for a Grain Drill, consisting of a set of cast iron wheels one and three quarter inches in breadth of tire, and twenty-four inches in diameter, arranged in sets of two placed together upon a short axle which is fastened to an upright standard by means of a loose joint, each wheel working independently of all the other parts, and all coupled together by means of an equalizer upon the top of which rests the driver's tear. This places the driver in the best position to keep the drill hoes clean, to watch the workings of the drill, and drive the team. Each wheel or roller follows in a track made by the drill hoe and close to the drill, which assists greatly in cleaning the trash off the hoes as the wheels are constantly treading on the trash, crushing all the lumps which fall in the track and pressing the soil firmly on the seed, leaving the surface of the soil where the plant is grown two to four inches below the general level of the field, the depth of the rut being determined by the adjustment of the drill, and the addition of weight to the attachment. This affords a compactness of soil that will retain the moisture required to sprout the seed and make it strong and vigorous, and far less liable to be affected by frost, drought or the chinch bug, than is the weak and tender plant. The reason for it is this, if the seed roots on the general surface of the ground, the wind works the dry and loose dirt away from under the stool, leaving the principal roots hurtfully exposed to frost, to drought and the scorching sun; but if the seed is so sown as to root in a rut or a depression from the general surface, then the action of the wind only covers the stool and with it all of the root, securing additional moisture and protection from the biting frost or burning sun, while the compactness of the earth in the track of the wheel of the Attachment anchors it, and prevents the wind in any case from uncovering the plant root. The Attachment can be coupled to any grain drill, and is being manufactured in North Topeka, Kan., by P. H. Smith & Co.

THOMAS WHITE STEPHENS, farmer, Section 30, P. O. North Topeka, was born in Wayne County, Ind., August 27, 1839, living there and in Carroll and Pulaski counties until July, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Twentieth Indiana Infantry, serving until August, 1864, when he was discharged. He was in the Army of the Potomac, taking part in McClellan's different campaigns, as well as those of other commanders; was at Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness and Petersburg battles, and others; was taken prisoner at Orchards, Virginia, being held five weeks and spending a portion of the time in Libby Prison and Belle Isle. He was four times slightly wounded, being protected from serious wounds by his cartridge box and knapsack, once by a book inside his clothing, a Bible taken from Chancellorsville battle ground, once wounded by a Confederate soldier, Alexander Weant, and another time a ball struck his gun and shattered it. After his discharge he returned to Pulaski County, Ind., there marrying on August [illegible] 1864, Miss Mary E. Tyler. They have seven children—Thomas E., Caroline E., James [illegible] George A., John F., Frank F. and Harrison E. In 1877 he came to Kansas, locating in Shawnee County. His farm consists of eighty acres, of which fifty are under cultivation and the rest grass land. He also keeps a small herd of cattle of good grades. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LEONHARD WENDEL, farmer, Section 8, P. O. North Topeka, came to Kansas in 1854, locating where Topeka now stands. He there established [illegible] first bakery and eating stand, remaining two years and then moved to present farm, consisting of 160 acres, seventy acres being in cultivation, the rest timber and grass land. The entire farm is enclosed by a hedge, besides having several wire fences. Has a good orchard, covering eight acres and consisting mostly of apple, though there are other varieties of fruit. He was born in the village of Kerch Brambach, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, October 10, 1804, emigrating to America in 1833. He landed at Baltimore and located at Bedford, Pa., where he was married January, 1836, to Dorothea Oul. They have seven children—Ferdinand, George, John, Sophia, Laura, Elizabeth and Louisa. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN M. WILKERSON, farmer, Section 7, P. O. North Topeka, was born in Madison County, Ky., August 12, 1844. When six years old he went, with his parents, to DeKalb County, Mo. Two years later they moved to Buchanan County, Mo., where he resided until 1863, when he came to Kansas, immediately enlisting in Company B, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, September 26, 1863, serving until October 19, 1865, in the Western Department. Was in all the principal battles in Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Kansas, among them being Big and Little Blue, Westport, Newtonia, and others. Was Sergeant of his company; after his discharge he returned to Kansas, living on Muddy Creek in Shawnee County, until the spring of 1879, when he moved to his present farm, consisting of 160 acres, all under fence; seventy in cultivation, the rest meadow land. He also combines live stock and farming, keeping a small herd of good grades. He is a member of Kaw Valley Lodge, No. 20, A. O. U. W. at North Topeka. Held the office of Justice of the Peace of Soldier Township seven years. Is now Town Trustee. He is also a member of Lincoln Post, No. 1, G. A. R. He married in Jackson County, Kas., August 2, 1868, Miss Jane Cunningham, who died December 23, 1875, leaving four children—Elizabeth, Annie, Oliver, Mollie J. He married in Buchanan County, Mo., Mrs. Amanda Stockton, December 25, 1876.

SILVER LAKE.

In the spring of 1835, the United States Government, through its Indian agent, Major Robert W. Cummings, selected for the Kaws a farm of 300 acres, just east of the present site of the village of Silver Lake. This was afterwards placed in charge of a superintendent, and various persons were employed by the Government to teach the Indians the art of agriculture. Mr. Thomas Huffaker, who removed with the Kaws to Council Grove, was one of the early superintendents.

After the treaty of 1846, by which the Pottawatomies were granted the eastern portion of the old Kansas reservation, many white men came to this locality, and intermarrying with the tribe, became actual settlers on the lands, or remained as traders or other government employes among the Indians. The California and Oregon, and the military road from Fort Leavenworth, joined a little east of this point, and passed through this section as the great highway north of the Kansas River, making it particularly desirable for location.

Among the settlers of 1847 were the following: Charles Rodd, Stephen McPherson, J. Frap, William Martell, Antoine Tacier, William Johnson, John Harden, Allen Harden, W. H. Wells, William Alley, John D. Scroggins, George Mullen, P. Malosh, Fred H. Counterman, Joseph Ogee, F. Trombley, Joseph G. Kennedy, Lucius Darling, E. R Kennedy and sister, now Mrs. Beaubien.

Settlers of 1848: James A. Grey, Wesley Hopkins, C. B. Randall, H. McDonald, J. C. Vanderpool, Messrs. Van Horne and Brown.

1849: Charles Deane and E. M. Sloan.

1850: John Young, Samuel Cummings, L. B. M. Kennedy, Joseph Wellfelt, Joseph La Frame.

1852: Hiram Wells, J. C. Freeman, Enoch Stevens and Joseph Lawton.

1853-56: James Dahoney, D. S. Rankin, M. B. Beaubien, Napoleon Brannan, George Peterfer, J. Johnson, and Abram Collins.

The following are names of Pottawatomies or their descendents who received allotments and still reside in the township: J. Copaugh, L. Ogee, Ambrose Copaugh, Robert Ogee, M. B. Beaubien, N. Ogee, Charles Kennedy, Phillip Beaubien, J. P. Ogee, E. R. Kennedy, Jr., Edward Beaubien, J. View, J. E. Kennedy, Samuel Alley and William Alley.

During the years 1852-53, three ferries were established at a point a little east of the confluence of Mission Creek with the Kansas. The locality was known as the "Great Crossing," the ferries crossing the Kansas within a distance of three or four miles, the main crossing being at the Baptist Mission. On the south were the settlements, stores and Pottawatomie Mission buildings, and on the north the roads leading off towards the great California highway. Over these ferries passed an immense amount of travel, the California and Oregon emigration by the Independence route passing the river at this and Papan's ferry below.

The first of the ferries at the great crossing was established by Sidney W. Smith, in 1852, the boat being built in Uniontown by Messrs. Kennedy and Freeman. The second, a deck ferry boat, sixty by ten, started in 1853, was owned and run by Hiram Wells and John Ogee. The third was established in 1853, by Joseph and Louis Ogee.

In 1853 Capt. Alley and H. D. McMeekin started a store in the vicinity; the next being opened by Sloan and Beaubien in a log cabin on the bank of Silver Lake in 1854.

Mr. M. B. Beaubien, whose mother was an Ottawa, settled on Soldier Creek in 1847; went to Uniontown as a trader in 1850, and in 1854 settled at Silver Lake, where he still resides. At the allotment, under the treaty of 1861 he received a half section at Silver Lake and his wife 80 acres. He also received a half section on Soldier Creek. Of the head men of the Pottawatomie tribe who were present at the signing of the treaty, but four are now alive: Benjamin Bertrand of St. Mary's; M. B. Beaubien of Silver Lake; George Young, with the Nation in Indian Territory, and Anthony Navarre, a Mormon preacher, also in the Indian Territory.

The village of Silver Lake is situated on the southeast quarter of Section 9, Town 11, Range 14. The original proprietors of the town site were M. B. Beaubien and A. T. Thomas, the latter now a resident of Topeka and Clerk of United States Circuit Court. The village was platted in February, 1868, by Mr. Huntoon of Topeka, and in July of the same year the first store on the village site was built and started by Messrs. C. S. Palmer and M. B. Beaubien, the first dwelling house having been erected by Mr. Palmer the preceding March. In the spring of 1869, C. S. Palmer opened the first hotel, now kept by A. A. Pliley. Mrs. Nathan Lewis taught a school in her house in the following fall, the little building being still occupied as a dwelling.

A postoffice was established in the spring of 1869, Mr. J. B. Oliver serving as the first postmaster. He was succeeded in the office consecutively as follows: James Smith, C. S. Palmer (1872), W. F. Johnson (1874), Fred Thomas (1881).

In 1873 John J. and J. B. Oliver built the Oliver House, which the former still runs as a hotel. The village was a flag station of the Union Pacific Railway until 1874-75, when a depot was built. The village contains three churches; the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian.

The Baptist Church was started in 1877, Rev. J. G. Mauer being the first pastor. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Rigby. *The Methodist Church* was built in 1878, through the energetic endeavors of Rev. Mr. McNabb, the pastor in charge at the time. The present pastor is William G. Campbell, and the membership numbers over fifty. *The Presbyterian Church*, organized since 1881, worships alternate Sundays in the Methodist Church. Connected with the churches is a Union Sabbath-school of forty scholars.

There is one fine school building in the village, and a graded school.

The present population is 400. It is a thriving little village containing two hotels and the usual number of stores and shops.

Silver Lake City Mills, Dearborn & Hazlett owners, is leased by Dearborn & Hutchins. The mill was built in 1881, and is a stone structure, two stories and a half, size 26x44. Engine room, 26 feet square, one story, tin roof, four run of burrs, equipped with latest and best improved mill machinery. Late improvements consist of Ohio double brush, Smith purifiers, electric. The full capacity of the mill is 150 one hundred pound sacks in twenty-four hours, or from 75 to 100 barrels per day. The engine is a Payne automatic upright, 40-horse power.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN E. BEAUBIEN, farmer, P. O. Silver Lake. Has 180 acres, 100 acres under cultivation on Section 27, Township 11, Range 12. Eighty acres in Wabaunsee County on Section 17, Township 12, Range 11. Home place has sixty acres under plow and forty acres pasture. In 1882 had fifty acres in corn. Small orchard, 150 trees of all varieties. House 14x28, fourteen feet square, built in 1879, cost $600. Twelve head of cattle and eight head of horses. He came to Kansas in November, 1847, his father being one of the first two families that set foot on Kansas soil. First settled on Soldier Creek, opposite George Young's place. Resided there one winter and came over and settled on the Kaw bottom, where they have since resided, and until recently the old house stood where his father, Chas. H. Beaubien, died and where the three youngest children were born. Of his father's family, his mother and six children now survive, and there are twenty-eight grand-children and four great grand-children. His father was a half-breed and his mother a white woman. His father died in 1858. Mr. B. was born August 9, 1837, in Chicago, Ill., and when about nine years old moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he remained about a year and removed to Kansas. Was married in 1857, at his father's residence, to Miss Eliza Alcott and has two children living—Benjamin M. and Eliza S. Was a member of the Great Light Lodge No. 134, A. F. & A. M., Indianola, and he now has his dimit.

MEDORE B. BEAUBIEN, farmer, residence near Silver Lake south. Built his residence in 1870 at a cost of $6,000. The building is 46x20, two stories, containing eight rooms, with an addition barn 16x22. Has a tract of two acres and an orchard of eighty bearing trees. Has been in the mercantile business. Was interpreter for the Pottawatomies and one of the six commissioners appointed by the Nation and approved by the Government in 1851. Mr. B. was born at Thompson's Creek on Grand River, Mich., July 15, 1809. Was taken to Mackinaw and Milwaukee with his father, Col. Beaubien, who, in an early day, was trader for the American Fur Company. Carried on the fur trade with his father for several years and removed to Chicago, where he remained until 1840, when he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he remained until 1847, interpreting for the Indians and selling goods, and then coming to Kansas in the fall of 1847, his first location being on Soldier Creek near where James Mead now lives, having there located 100 acres of land and opened a small stock of goods. He then removed to the banks of Silver Lake and there can now be seen the double log house then built by Mr. Beaubien as a store and residence. He continued as an active and influential member of the tribe until they were naturalized and allotted the title to the land in severalty. Was married June 2, 1854, at Baptist Mission on the Reserve to Mrs. Theressa Harden, a widow and native of Chicago, Ill., and she then had six children. As the result of the marriage to Mr. Beaubien they have had three children—Phillip H., John B. and George E. Mr. B. is a member of the Good Templars Lodge, being at one time Worthy Chief of Pottawatomie Lodge. Is a member of Tecumseh Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M. Was afterwards dimitted to Lodge No. 34, and now holds a dimit from the Grand Lodge of Kansas.

DAN. CASWELL, billiard parlor, over Woolverton Bros'. drug store. Has three Monarch tables and also deals in cigars and tobacco. Came to Kansas in 1876, first locating at Silver Lake, from Grand Haven, Mich. Was born in Wooster, Ohio, July 5, 1848, and remained in his native county until 1865, engaged in clerking. Removed to Greenville, Mich., and remained four years and learned the carpenter's trade, and removed to Grand Haven and continued to work at his trade until coming to Kansas. Enlisted in 1862 at Wooster, Ohio, in Company E, Fourth Ohio Infantry, being only fourteen years of age, the youngest in the regiment, as mounted orderly. Was in the battles of Rich Mountain, Port Royal and the seven day's fight under McClellan at Harper's Ferry. Was at Fredericksburg, Falmouth, Gettysburg, Roman Gap, Winchester and several minor engagements. Was mustered out in 1865 at Columbus, Ohio, and returned to Wooster. Was married in 1868 at New London, Ohio, to Miss Ada Frost. They have one child—Leonard. Is a member of Lincoln Post G. A. R., Topeka, and has always been identified with the Republican party.

EDWARD Z. CHILSON, farmer, located two miles southwest of Silver Lake on Section 20, Township 11, Range 14. Pays especial attention to fruit and vegetables. Deals largely in sweet potatoes, having eighteen acres in 1881, when the crop aggregated over $1,500. Has four acres of fruit trees all bearing. Designs to have a complete fruit farm, and finds a market in Topeka, Denver and Kansas City. Came to Kansas in 1869, first locating on the Kaw River, two miles from Silver Lake, and established a ferry, which he operated for eight years. Was born in Alexis, Warren Co., Ill., March 24, 1845. Remained in his native county until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteers, Company E, First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps. Was with his command in sixteen general engagements, all under Sherman at Resacca, Altoona and New Hope Church. Was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and from Atlanta on the Georgia raid. After the surrender of Joe Johnston, marched 300 miles and attended the grand review at the National Capital June 25, 1865, and was mustered out at Washington. At the close of the war returned to Mercer County and remained three years and then came to Kansas. Mr. Chilson was married in 1866, at Suez, Mercer Co., Ill., to Miss Maggie M. Gilbert, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio. They have five children—Minnie, Lillie, Ella, Willie and Annie. Is a member of Lake Lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M. Silver Lake.

CYRUS CORNING, editor and proprietor of the Silver Lake *News*, a six-column folio—

a local paper devoted to Silver Lake and vicinity, and champion of the National Greenback Labor Party. The paper was established in April, 1882, and has a liberal support from the surrounding country. Mr. Corning came to Kansas in the spring of 1876, first locating at Lawrence and engaging in the practice of law, having read in the office of Barker & Allen, of that city. Went to Junction City in 1878 and engaged in law and insurance, which he continued until the spring of 1880, when he removed to Ness City, Ness County, and was there during the county-seat struggle in that county between Ness City and Sidney, Mr. C. being counsel for Ness City. Served one term as County Attorney, and removed to Topeka in September, 1881, and established the Topeka daily *Tribune*, which continued about three months. He then came to Silver Lake and established the *News*. Is also associate editor of the *National Workman*, the State Greenback organ and organ of the Knights of Labor, the Silver Lake *News* being a branch of that publication. Mr. Corning was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., July 12, 1844. When six years of age his parents moved to Waukesha County, Wis. Remained in that section of the State until about twenty years of age. Completed his education at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., and at Ripon College. Spent a year in Allen's Grove Academy. Was Principal of DePere and Appleton High Schools for five years. Read law in Wisconsin and practiced some. Published the Stockbridge *Enterprise* for about one year. Was married in 1870 at DePere, Wis., to Miss Hattie Harrison, a native of that place. They have five children—Eddie and Eva (twins), Willie, Mira and Nettie. Mr. Corning has been in political life about two years. Canvassed the western counties of the State, and is the recognized orator of the Greenback party. Enlisted in the army when nineteen years of age, in 1864, in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. Did garrison duty at Forts Willard and Lyons. Was mustered out in July, 1865. Has been connected with the Congregational Society.

MRS. DORA CRANEL, farmer, 160 acres one and one-half miles north of Silver Lake, all improved and under cultivation. In 1882 had forty acres of corn, sixty-two acres of wheat, twelve of rye and fifteen of oats. House has six rooms, and was built in 1880 at a cost of $1,100. Mrs. Cranel came to Kansas in 1879, from Mt. Vernon, Ill. Was born in Austroda Fiersta, Hanover, April 13, 1823. When thirteen years old came to America with her parents, settling in Evansville, Ind., and remained there until married and moved to Mt. Vernon. Was married to Frederick Cranel in Evansville, Ind., May 25, 1848, and has three living children—Dora, Minnie and Thomas G. Mr. Cranel was a miller and distiller at Mt. Vernon, Ind., and lost his property. Sold out and built at Shawneetown, Ill., and continued in business until the time of his death, March 9, 1863. He was a descendent of an ancient duke, and heir to immense estates in Hanover.

A. M. CROSS, watchmaker and jeweler, Silver Lake, where he located about August 1, 1882, and has since been actively engaged in his business. Came to Kansas May 1, 1882, from Cornwallis, W. Va. Was born in Belmont County, Ohio, near Centerville, in 1857. When about twelve years old moved to Stinesville, and from there to Cornwallis, W. Va., in the year 1866, and remained until coming to Kansas. Learned his trade there, and did considerable work there and in Ohio.

C. W. EDSON, farmer and sheep-raiser, P. O. Silver Lake, has 640 acres on Section 3, Township 11, Range 14, 160 acres on Section 2, Township 11, Range 14, nearly all pasture land except 100 acres in cultivation. Has 1,050 sheep, and until June, 1882, had 2,000 head. Handles for market and wool both. Markets his wool in Boston, Mass. Has sold his fat sheep mostly in Topeka. His grades are Spanish and American merino. Has been engaged in sheep-raising almost twenty years. Has had experience in three States, and thinks Kansas the best. With proper care the loss is not over 4 per cent. Mr. Edson came to Kansas in the spring of 1878, and has been in his present location three years. His residence is 34x16, two stories and wing 32x22, with basement, and contains nine rooms beside the basement. Cost about $1,500. Horse-barn, 24x34, with basement. Will hold eight horses and fifteen tons of hay, beside wool-room; cost $600. Sheep-barn, 40x100 feet. Will hold 1,000 sheep and fifty tons of hay. Cost $450. Has a tenement-house, 14x20, which cost $100. Has one hundred full-grown soft maple trees, besides a peach orchard of about thirty bearing trees and a young apple-orchard of one hundred trees. Mr. Edson has already expended in improvements nearly $4,000. Has eight horses and eleven head of cattle. He was born in Prattsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y., September 23, 1834, and remained there until twenty-three years of age, engaged in the stock business. Then moved to Macomb County, Mich. Handled sheep there fourteen years, and was South for six and a half years engaged in buying and shipping black walnut, making his home at Metropolis, Ill., and removed from there to Kansas. He was married in January, 1876, at Metropolis, Ill., to Miss Anna Evans, a native of New York. They have one boy—Charlie L., born September 16, 1879. Mr. Edson is a member of Lake Lodge No. 56, A. F. & A. M. Has always been identified with the Republican party.

P. P. ENO, station-agent, U. P. Ry., and postmaster, Kingsville, Kansas, has had charge of station since 1874. Average business done about $10,000 per annum. Was born in Springfield, Ill., April 5, 1847, where he remained until 1870, when he went to Chicago. Engaged in abstract business with Handy, Paine, De Lue & Co. Has kept books for Andrew Wilson, and farmed some since coming to Kansas. Has 150 head of cattle. Was married in July, 1879, at Topeka, to Miss Margaret Evans, a native of New York. Has one child—William. Is a Republican.

STANLEY HATHAWAY, salesman, in charge of lumber yard of J. Thomas. This business carries a stock of about $3,000, and sales will reach $25,000 per annum. Yard was established in November, 1879, and Mr. H. has had charge since June 1, 1882. He came to Kansas in July, 1881, from Delaware County, Ind., and first located at St. Mary's, where he remained about six months and removed to Topeka, where he engaged in the lumber business a few months in the yard of Thomas, Griffith & Co. He was born in Muncie, Ind., February 9, 1862, and graduated at Muncie Central Academy.

C. S. HUTCHINS, of the firm of Dearborn & Hutchins, lessees of the Silver Lake City mills, came to Kansas first in 1880, and remained in Bridgeport, Topeka, and McPherson, building and repairing mills. Returned to Elmira, N. Y., where he remained a year and a half, and returned to Kansas in March, 1882. Was born in New York, April 19, 1841, and when an infant his parents moved to Deerfield, Mass., and continued to reside there until the commencement of the war, when he enlisted in the Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry as a private; remained in that command from July 26th until November, and was transferred to the Forty-first Massachusetts at Baton Rouge, La., and formed the Third Massachusetts Cavalry. He was a non-commissioned officer a portion of the time; was with his command at Port Hudson, Irish Bend, Pleasant Hill, was twice in the Red River Campaign under Gen. Banks; was injured in Western Louisiana and was in the hospital about six months; was discharged on account of disability April 18, 1864, at New Orleans, La.; returned to Leyden, Mass.; commenced his trade in 1859 at Greenfield, Mass., and with the exception of the time he was in the army has followed it since. Is a member of Myrtle Lodge, No. 131, A. F. & A. M., Havana, N. Y. He was married in 1870 at Horseheads, N. Y., to Miss Ada Alexander, a native of Bridgeport, N. Y.

IRA C. JOHNSON, farmer; 531 acres, two miles west of Silver Lake, all under fence, and 1882 had 455 acres of corn, balance in pasture; orchard of 100 grafted apple trees and small fruit, about thirty acres of timber. House about 25x56, contains seven rooms and was built in 1875, 100 head cattle, twenty-five horses and mules. Generally keeps about five men employed, and ships his stock to Kansas City. Came to Kansas in 1861, and located at Fort Leavenworth; opened a grocery and rectifying establishment; afterward moved to Atchison, but in a short time returned to Leavenworth; remained about two years and took some goods to Colorado and sold them. On his return moved to Jefferson County, and remained about four years, and then moved to his present location. Was born in Washington Factory, Kent Co., R. I., April 19, 1810. Immigrated to Ohio in September, 1817, and resided in Champaign County until September 24, 1829, when he was married to Miss Lavina Culver, a native of New York. Engaged successively in mercantile and distillery business until 1856, when his property was destroyed by fire, and then came West. Has two children—Lucy and Eason. Is a member of Chapter A. F. & A. M. Was elected to the Legislature in 1875, and voted for ex-Gov. Harney for United States Senator.

WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, farmer, one and a half miles east of Silver Lake, has 120 acres, about seventy of which are under cultivation; keeps fifty-two head of cattle, twenty-eight hogs, one span horses, ponies and mules. House 16x32 feet, story and a half addition 14x16, seven rooms in all, cellar, stable 16x36, stone wall, 100 feet long on the north side. Has a six-acre orchard of bearing apple and peach trees. Came to Kansas August 15, 1854, and is the oldest resident in this section of the country. First settled in Auburn, and in 1868 moved to his present location, and it was open prairie between him and Topeka, which had not then been located. Was an active Free-state man, having come to the State to aid that cause; was one of the Jim Lane men and a member of the Auburn Vigilance Committee. Mr. J. had many close encounters with the Border Ruffians, but always managed to escape without any harm. At the time of the defeat at Osawatomie on his return from the East, met a party of Missourians, who halted him and made threats of personal violence, but being in possession of their pass word and perfectly cool and collected, he put them off their guard and was allowed to proceed unharmed. Mr. Johnston was born in Washington County, Pa., November 13, 1811, and moved to Ohio in 1820 to Hamilton County, eleven miles from Cincinnati. There learned the trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker and in 1847 started for Oregon. Proceeded as far as Independence, Mo., where some of the party backed out and Mr. J. concluded to locate in Jackson County, Mo., where he continued to reside until coming to Kansas in 1854. Mr. Johnston has been married four times and has had seventeen children, of whom six girls and six boys are living, as follows: Missouri A., Andrew J., George W. L., Laura S., Mary E., Robert B., John F., Stephen B., Annie E., William E., Janie E., and Rosa B., all born in Kansas, except the first four. He is a member of Topeka Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., and of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society, and one of the deacons of the Baptist Church of Silver Lake. Has been Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee and Notary Public eighteen years, being the first Justice and Notary appointed in the county. Helped to organize the first Sunday-school that was ever organized in the Territory at Auburn in the spring of 1855. Helped organize the first free school at Auburn in the spring of 1856. Voted in the first election in the Territory when there were twenty-seven votes in his district, but Pro-slavery men carried it by over 2,000 votes by the aid of revolvers, bowie knives and whisky. Mr. Johnston was appointed postmaster at Silver Lake in 1872, and held the office eight years. Was agent for the K. P. R. R. for five years or until the telegraph office was established at Silver Lake, and built the first depot at Auburn; had his house, two-story, destroyed by a tornado in 1860, costing $2,000, and raised nothing that year; rebuilt in 1861, one story.

EVAN R. KENNEDY, farmer, P. O. Silver Lake; 220 acres on Sections 27 and 22, Town 11 Range 14 east; 200 acres under cultivation, balance timber, runs onto the Kaw River. In 1882 had 120 acres corn, ten acres each of millet and rye; has twenty head of cattle and fourteen horses; stone house twenty by forty, two stories and basement, built in 1870, at a cost of $1,500. Came to Kansas in 1847, and has resided on the same place ever since. Moved from Chicago to Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1844. Remained there until the Pottawatomies came onto their reservation, and came with them. The tribe numbered 5,000 when they came to this State. He learned the language sufficiently to do business with them. Was married in 1846, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Ke-bi-ah (signifying Susan), the daughter of Wa-u-da-gah, a medicine man of the nation, and they have seven children—Charles H., Ransom B., Evan R., Jr., John, Edward, Valance Lincoln and Allan; all living except Charles, who died in 1880; all born in Kansas except one, and on the same farm where Mr. K. now resides. Mr. K. was nominally a member of the tribe. Was born in South Bend, Ind., June 1, 1824, and went to La Porte County in 1827, where he resided until coming to Kansas, working at carpentering and farming. Helped organize Shawnee County, and took an active interest in the troubles of 1856. Was a member of State Militia during Price's raid and helped guard the capital. Three of his wife's brothers were in the army, all members of the tribe at the time they enlisted. Perhaps no man in the State is better posted on the early settlement and history of Kansas than Mr. K.

E. R. KENNEDY, farmer and ferryman, two and a half miles southeast of Silver Lake, has forty acres of land, partly under cultivation and part timber. Was born on the "Kennedy farm," Silver Lake Township, June 14, 1855, and was one of the first male children born in the township. The Kaw Valley ferry is the only ferry in the county, and has been running about seven years, and Mr. K. has changed the location several times. Does a best business in the fall, and can make $500 a year. Mr. K. can remember during the California immigration when corn was one dollar and fifty cents a bushel, and prairie hay forty dollars a ton. Has been twice married; in 1874 to Miss Ellen Rock, who died in 1876 and had two children—Ransom and Madison; again in 1880 to Miss Margaret Ramer; they have one child—George.

CHARLES R. KINSEY, farmer, 210 acres, two miles northwest of Silver Lake, all under fence and 140 acres under cultivation. In 1882 had eighty acres of corn, thirty acres wheat, 200 apple trees, peaches and other fruits; house twenty-two by sixteen, two stories; stone stable and frame granary, fifty head of cattle, twenty head hogs, four horses and two colts. Came to Kansas in 1872 and moved to present location in 1879. Was born in Belmont County, Ohio, December 16, 1856, and resided there until coming to Kansas. Was married November 25, 1880, at Topeka, Kan., to Miss Ida M. Edwards; they have one child, a boy—O. D. Mrs. K. is a member of Topeka Baptist Church.

THOMAS B. LOUDERBOUGH, farmer, five miles northeast of Silver Lake; has eighty acres, five acres of timber. In 1882 had seventy-two acres of corn. The main part of his house is twenty-four by sixteen, story and half, and an addition of twelve by sixteen, one story, six rooms in all, built in 1879, cost $750. Frame stable and corn-crib attached, stable twelve by twenty-four, crib twelve by twenty, will hold 1,200 bushels. Has a young orchard of forty trees, and a hedge around most of his farm. He came to Kansas in September, 1877, locating in Silver Lake Township. He moved to his present location in the fall of 1881. Mr. L. was born in Bucks County, Pa., November 28, 1848, and moved to Delaware when five years old. He was married in Silver Lake Township, March 1, 1881, to Miss Ayers, a native of Indiana. He is a member of Ohio Lodge, No. 132, I. O. O. F.

MRS. H. McGEE farms 160 acres near Kingsville. In 1882 had fifty acres corn, rye forty, twelve acres oats. Came to Kansas in 1876, settling near Valley Falls, Jefferson County. Remained there until 1881, when they moved to present location. Husband's name was John McGee, born in Kentucky, January 1, 1830. Went to Buchanan County, Mo., when about seventeen years old. He was married in 1854, in Buchanan County, Mo., to Miss H. Farrell, a native of Tennessee. Removed to Clarinda, Page Co., Iowa, and remained two years, and came to Kansas. Has six children—Sarah, James, John, Fanny, Robert and Roxy. Mr. McGee died in Clarinda.

DR. A. G. MAGILL, physician and surgeon, also dealer in drugs and medicines, post-office building, came to Kansas in July, 1879, from central Missouri, and located at Silver Lake, opening a drug store. Did not design practicing his profession at first, but at the urgent solicitation of friends, resumed the practice in the fall of 1881. Was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 27, 1833, where he resided until 1844, when he removed to Cincinnati with his parents. Remained in that city until the spring of 1854, meanwhile attending the lectures of the American Medical College, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1854. Commenced reading with Dr. A. H. Baldridge, professor of the diseases of women and children. Then removed to Butler County, Ohio, and began the practice of medicine, which he continued about three years, and removed to Cincinnati again, on account of failing health. Did some practice there, and remained until 1861, when he enlisted in the postal service of the United States, which he continued for two years, traveling some, but making his headquarters at Cincinnati. Resumed his profession, and in 1865 removed to Tipton, Moniteau Co., Mo., 163 miles west of St. Louis. Continued practice and drug business until coming to Kansas. Was married in Missouri, to Mrs. Margaret E. Kelley, daughter of M. Sweeney, Esq., late of Rock Island, Ill., and a sister of Hon. M. B. Sweeney, attorney for the Rock Island railroad. They have three children—Nettie, now Mrs. Dolman, of Topeka; Almina, and Ida. Mrs. Magill had one son when married to the doctor, Joseph Kelley, now traveling for Wakefield's Medicine Company, of Bloomington, Ill.

MRS. ANN MANGOLD, farmer, P. O. Silver Lake; 160 acres, eighty acres under cultivation. In 1882 had sixty acres of corn which averaged forty-five bushels per acre. House stone, 18x24, two stories, three rooms, built in 1870; cost about $500. Barn, 14x60, stone, one story and hay loft; will hold ten horses and five tons of hay; built in 1873. Orchard of fifteen acres, apples, cherries and peaches, nearly all bearing. Has seventy-five head of cattle, eight horses, and sixty-five hogs. Came to Kansas in the fall of 1868. Remained at Auburn one year, then moved onto the Wakarusa; remained one year, and moved to present location in 1870. Was born in Hardy County, W. Va., August 30, 1821. When sixteen years of age moved to Greene County, Ohio; remained there two years, and then moved to Henry County, Ind. Hiram Mangold, her husband, was born in Hardy County, W. Va., April 23, 1824. They were married February 27, 1838, and moved to Indiana. Has seven children—Sarah, John, Harvey, Martha, Hiram, Lucinda, Frank. Mr. Mangold died September 13, 1874. He was a member of the Dunkard Church.

H. C. MILLER, farmer, seventy acres, one-half mile west of Silver Lake. In 1882 had fifty acres of corn, five acres of millet, eight head of cattle and two horses. Came to Kansas in February, 1875, from Scott County, Mo. Was born in Jefferson County, Ill., October 17, 1842; moved to St. Louis County, in 1847, and remained there until November, 1853, and then moved to Scott County, Mo. Enlisted August 4, 1861, at Cape Girardeau, Mo., in Missouri State Militia, and December 12 joined Company F, Twentieth Illinois Light Artillery. Was in the battle of Shiloh, both sieges and second battle of Corinth. His last general engagement was the battle of Peach Tree Ridge, where he was captured, July 22, 1864, and remained a prisoner at Andersonville until December 18, 1864, and finally paroled and mustered out at Springfield, Ill., February 22, 1865. Was married July 22, 1865, in Scott County, Mo., to Miss Mary A. Burkhardt, a native of France.

THOMAS NEISWENDER, farmer, P. O. Silver Lake; eighty acres, on Section 23, Town 11, Range 14, three miles east of Silver Lake; all under cultivation and fence. In 1882 had fifty acres of corn, twenty acres of rye, ten acres of millet; has fifty head of cattle and thirteen horses. Main part of house, 14x28, story and a half; addition 20x28, six rooms in all; built in 1868, at a cost of $1,600. Orchard of 100 apple, fourteen pear, fifty-four cherry trees and sixty grape vines. Came to Kansas in 1868, from Columbus, Ohio, where he was born, February 27, 1868. Has always followed farming and stock-raising. Has always been an active Republican.

JOHN J. OLIVER, proprietor Oliver House and livery barn, came to Kansas, August 27, 1857, from Philadelphia, Pa., and first located at Osawkie, Jefferson County, and engaged in the carpentering business, as one of the first residents of the town. Remained there until 1863, and engaged in the saloon business one year, and removed to the present site of Rossville, and farmed until 1869, and then moved to Soldier Creek, buying a farm of eighty acres, four and one-half miles north of the present town of Silver Lake, and remained until 1871, and then moved to the town and opened a saloon. In 1870, built the present substantial brick and stone building, now occupied as the post-office and drug store of Dr. Magill. The present hotel building was erected in 1873 and opened September 16, 1875. The house is 25x75 feet, two stories high, and contains fifteen rooms with a capacity of forty guests. Original cost, $2,100; with addition will make it $2,800. The hotel and livery barn was built in 1880, at a cost of $1,500; size, 32x70, all stone, with buggy sheds on the west; capacity for twenty-five head of horses, and loft will hold twenty-five tons of hay. Keeps, on an average, fifteen head of horses, four buggies and spring wagons. Mr. Oliver was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 10, 1835, where he remained until June 5, 1855, learning the trade of cooper. Went from there to Alton, Ill., and worked at his trade about one year. Removed to Peoria, and remained as clerk about one year in the Massasoit House. Returned to Philadelphia, and was married, June 22, 1857, to Miss Emily L. Boswell, a native of that city, then came to Kansas. They have two children, Clara, now Mrs. Edward Thompson, and Lizzie B. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Great Light Lodge, A., F. & A. M., Silver Lake. He was a member of the Nineteenth Kansas Regiment, State Militia, and participated in the battles of the Blue, Westport, and other engagements. Was Quartermaster Sergeant. Mr. Oliver's family were of the first white families to settle in the Pottawatomie Reservation. He has been an active and prominent Democrat, and has attended several conventions as a delegate.

GARRETT PALMER, farmer, P. O. Silver Lake, Section 10, Township 11, Range 14, eighty acres all under cultivation. In 1882 had sixty-five acres of corn and five acres seeded down to alfalfa, a California grass. Has five head of horses and two cows. Residence is stone, thirty feet square, one story and basement, eight rooms in all; built in 1879, costing $1,000; small frame barn fourteen feet square. Came to Kansas in the fall of 1867, locating at Silver Lake; moved to his present location in 1869. Was born in Onondago County, N. Y., March 8, 1826; remained there until twenty-seven years of age, farming. Removed from there to Kankakee County, Ill., and remained fourteen years, farming. Was married November 3, 1849, in Cattaraugas County, N. Y., to Miss E. J. Strickland. They have had three children, two of whom are dead. Wallace P. is now living with his father on the home place.

JOSEPH PETERS, farmer, 340 acres at Kingsville, Kansas. In 1882 had 260 acres of corn, thirty acres of oats, forty acres of millet. Came to Kansas in 1876, remaining at Topeka three months, moved to Soldier Creek and remained one year, and from there to his present location. He was born in Lehigh County, Pa., December 1, 1836; when thirteen he moved to Northampton County, and remained until coming to Kansas. Engaged in milling eleven years in Northampton, and at other times was engaged in farming. Enlisted in 1862 under a call from Governor Curtin, and was in the battle of Gettysburg, and was commissioned as Captain. He was married in 1858 in Northampton County, Pa., to Miss Mary E. Linn. They have six children living—Henry J., John F., Thomas S., Charles P., Morris S. and Freddie R. Is a member of America Mechanics. Has always been an active Republican.

JAMES B. QUINTARD, farmer, P. O. Silver Lake; 320 acres, 160 acres in the home farm, and 160 on Soldier Creek, four and a half miles north. Home farm all under cultivation. In 1882 had 100 acres of corn. Has thirty head of cattle, three horses and seven hogs, all Berkshire. House is stone, 18x30, addition 10x25; main part one and a half stories, six rooms in all; built in 1869, cost $2,000. Tenement house 14x16 and outbuildings. Has about 125 peach trees, about forty bearing. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1860, when there were no railroads. He was born in Norwalk, Conn., October 21, 1839, and when quite young moved to Ohio. He was married December 17, 1869, in Knox County, Ohio, to Miss Madaline Watkins, a native of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and has eight girls—Mary L., Francis J. Lenore M. Estelle E., Alice J., Maud M., Mabel G. and Maddie F. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been a member of the School Board fourteen years, with the exception of one year.

GEORGE RAMER, farmer, P. O. Silver Lake; forty acres on Section 22, Township 11, Range 14, all under plow and hedge fence around it. Has three horses, thirteen hogs; house 16x24, story and a half, built in 1876; cost $416, three rooms; orchard, 150 bearing trees; corn crib will hold 1,000 bushels. Came to Kansas in 1876 from Montgomery County, Mo. Was born in Dearborn County, Ind., April 18, 1832, and resided there until thirty years of age, working at coopering. Was married August 14, 1854, to Miss Sarah A. Johnson, who died in Montgomery County, Mo., in 1876. Has six children—Margaret J., Mary O., David F., James F., Sarah F., and Albert Scott. Moved to Missouri in the fall of 1865, and resided there until coming to Kansas.

W. S. ROOTS, farmer, two miles west of Silver Lake, has eighty acres all under cultivation and fence. In 1882 had seventy acres corn and ten acres millet. Has four head of horses, seventy head of hogs and twelve cattle. House 24x26, one story, built in 1873. Came to Kansas in the fall of 1869, first locating near Topeka. Homesteaded in Nemaha County and remained three years. Located at his present place in 1877. Was born in Litchfield County, Conn., October 22, 1845, where he remained until 1869, and worked at iron moulding a portion of the time. Moved to Iriquois County, Ill., and from there to Kansas. Was married April 10, 1879, to Miss Martha S. Johnson, and has two children—Ida M. and William Stanley. Is a member of Ohio Lodge No. 132, I. O. O. F. Silver Lake, Kan.

ED. SMITH, barber was born in Matamoras, Mexico, in 1851, and when seven years old moved to San Antonio, and followed his trade. When seventeen moved to Galveston, Tex.; resided there about five years and then came to Lawrence, Kan., where he resided until September, 1881, when he came to Silver Lake. For many years was on the old Chism trail in Texas, and from thence came to Oberlin and Fort Kearney, and McPherson, Neb., in the cattle business, and for several months was foreman for Ben. Gallagher, of Omaha, Neb., and was also in the employ of McCathey, the noted Texas cattle man. Was married in 1877 at Lawrence, Kan., to Miss Henrietta Rodgers, and has one child, Hattie.

JAMES E. THOMPSON, groceries, restaurant, bakery and fruit stand, came to Kansas in October 1854, first locating in Nemaha County. Was in the employ of McGraw's Overland Stage Company from Independence, Mo., and drove through to Salt Lake City. Made five trips for them. Then in the fall of 1855 took a drove of 300 fat cattle from Leavenworth to Laramie City, returned to Kansas and took a claim on the Nemaha and laid off a town called Richmond. As a member of the Western Mining Company ran a store a short time at Richmond and moved to Lecompton in the spring of 1856, where he built a boarding-house and saloon; boarded the First and Second Legislature which met in Lecompton. Was appointed the first Sheriff of Nemaha; also appointed Colonel of Northern Division of Kansas Militia under Gov. Gearey's administration. Left Lecompton in the spring of 1858 and came on the first steamboat going to Topeka. Was familiar with all the historic men of those days, and, losing all his property, returned to Pekin, Ill. in 1863. Remained there until the close of the war and then returned to Kansas and settled on the Pottawatomie Reserve and helped to survey Silver Lake, and has been in the grocery business most of the time since. He was born in London, Madison Co., Ohio, January 26, 1833. When sixteen years of age moved to Pekin, Ill., and had a mail contract with his brothers, one of whom, J. C., was Postmaster at Pekin and afterwards was appointed Surveyor-General of Kansas under Gen. Calhoun. Mr. Thompson was married in 1855 in Western Missouri to Miss Mary J. Smith, a native of Ross County, Ohio. They have two children, Edward, who was the first male child born in Kansas at Lecompton, January 19, 1857, and Carrie.

F. B. TOMSON, farmer, P. O. Silver Lake. Has eighty acres of land, all improved; a story and a half house, containing five rooms, which was built in 1872, and cost $400. He also has a two-story stone barn 20x24, built in 1879 at a cost of $500. He has an orchard of 400 apple, 200 pear, 100 cherry, and 1,000 peach, nearly all bearing, also 1,500 forest trees. Was born in Warren County, Ohio, and moved to Franklin County, Ind. when three years old, but soon after moved to Butler County, Ohio, where he lived till 1842, when he moved to Preble County, Ohio. He lived in Preble until 1865, when he moved to Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio., where he lived five years and then moved to Shawnee County, Kan., in 1870. He worked at the carpenter trade continually till he moved to Kansas. He was married in 1840 to Miss Mary A. Barnhisel, a native of Perry County, Pa., but raised in Hamilton County, Ohio. They have raised seven children, Oscar, Adaline, Isabel, Martha A., John, Albert and Edwin. Mr. Tomson was paralyzed on his left side March 6, 1877. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been a warm and earnest Republican from the time the party was first organized.

HENRY D. TUTTLE, M. D., physician and surgeon, located in Silver Lake in May, 1876. Came from Fort Leavenworth. He was born in Three Rivers, Canada, December 13, 1828. When quite young he moved with his parents to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he remained until grown, meanwhile completing his literary course and studying medicine under Dr. Sage and Dr. Douglas, Professor of Chemistry, and Dr. Gunn, who was afterwards appointed Professor of Anatomy in Michigan University, and afterwards Professor of Surgery in Rush Medical College. From there he went to Grand Haven and other points in Michigan, and subsequently to San Antonio, Tex., as Surgeon of Military Posts. Returned to Fort Leavenworth and remained until the war commenced. In 1862 he received a commission from Gov. Robinson as Assistant Surgeon in the Tenth Kansas Infantry. The following year he was promoted to Surgeon of the same regiment by Gov. Carney, and held that position until the close of the war. Was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., and discharged at Fort Leavenworth, where he resumed practice. In 1867 he went to Forts Union and Sumner, New Mexico, acting as Assistant Surgeon for the Government. Remained about six months and returned to Fort Leavenworth, and came from that city to Silver Lake in 1876. He was married in 1867, at Fort Leavenworth, to Miss Lucy Esseman, a native of Hartford, Conn. They have one son, Fred G., now editor and publisher of the *North Star*, at Ortonville, Big Stone Co., Minn.

BENJAMIN F. VANORSDOL, farmer and orchardist, P. O. Silver Lake, has 200 acres under cultivation and enclosed, two and one-half miles northeast of Silver Lake, in Monoken Township. In 1882 had sixty acres of corn. Residence is 14x22 with an L 16x32, all containing six rooms; built in 1880. He came to his present location in 1870. Has an orchard of forty acres planted from one to ten years. Has about 2,500 apple trees, 1,000 bearing. In 1881 had about 500 bushels apples. Has about 2,000 peach trees, about 600 bearing. Has 100 of each, pears and plums, and 150 cherry trees, besides having all varieties of small fruit. Mr. V. has accomplished this magnificent showing by his own labor, besides has a fine avenue shaded with soft maple, ailantus, cottonwood and elm. He was born in Shelby County, Ind., November 21, 1835. When five years old his parents moved to Henry County, Iowa, where he resided until 1861. He completed the classical course of the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in June, 1860, and enlisted the following year in Company F., First Iowa. Was at the battle of Wilson's Creek and completed the term of enlistment of three months' men and removed to Ohio, locating in Preble County and taught school until 1864, when he was made Major of the Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guards, which was merged into the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth United States Volunteer 100 day men. Was through Kentucky and in the battle of the Cumberland, Md. Held his commission as Major of the Thirty-fourth National Guards for five years. Read law in Eaton, Ohio. Was admitted to the bar in July, 1865. He was married in Preble County, Ohio, in 1865 to Miss Nancy Pottinger, a native of Ohio. They have two children, Mary E. and Thomas P. He is a member of the Ohio Lodge, No. 132, Silver Lake I. O. O. F. and District Deputy Grand Master. With the exception of one year has held that position since the organization of the Lodge. Has always been a prominent and active Republican.

F. M. VANORSDOL, farmer and fruit-grower, two and one-half miles northeast of Silver Lake. Has 160 acres, 110 acres under cultivation. Has about thirty acres in fruit; peaches, apples and other fruit. In 1882 had thirty acres of grain. House 14x24, with an addition 12x14, built in 1870 at a cost of $700. Came to Kansas in 1869, and first located in Topeka, remaining one year. Moved to his present location in 1872. Was born in Louisa County, Iowa, September 18, 1845. When quite young changed his location, finally locating in Henry County, Iowa, where he remained. Enlisted in 1863, in Company K., Fourth Iowa Cavalry. Was with his command in pursuit of Price, and at Memphis and Vicksburg, and in Gen. A. J. Smith's command in Tennessee. Was through Alabama and Georgia with Gen. Wilson. Was mustered out in August, 1865, at Atlanta, Ga. Returned to Iowa and continued to reside there until coming to Kansas. Was married in 1866 at Mount Pleasant, Iowa to Miss Kate Howe, and has five children; William, George, James, Frank and Belle. Has always been a Republican.

GEORGE W. VANORSDOL, farmer and fruit grower; 120 acres, situated two and one-half miles northeast of Silver Lake. Land all under cultivation. Has 45 acres in fruit. Has 2,000 apple trees, 5,000 peach, 100 pears, 200 cherries, about one-half bearing. Apples are all grafted with the best varieties. Mr. Vanorsdol has been in the fruit business for eleven years. Came to Kansas in 1870 from Henry County, Iowa. Was born in Shelby County, Ind., October 13, 1839, but moved to Iowa when quite young. Started a nursery near Afton, Union Co., Iowa, in 1868, ran it three years and then came to Kansas. Enlisted in Company E, First Iowa Cavalry in 1861. Was in guerrilla warfare throughout Missouri and Arkansas and in pursuit of Price. Was promoted to Sergeant. Was mustered out in 1864 at Davenport, Iowa, and returned to Henry County, Iowa. Was married in 1864 at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, to Miss Samantha Lowell, and has six children living: May, Eugene, Jennie, Ira, Fred and Lizzie. Has always been a Republican. Is a member of the School Board, District No. 19.

WORDEN & HARDY, dealers in hardware, stoves, implements and tinware. Also buy grain and live-stock. Trade will average $15,000 per year. In 1879 bought about 200,000 bushels of corn. Finds a market in Kansas City and St. Louis for grain and stock. The firm shipped the first six months in 1882 about ten cars of hogs. Mr. Worden came to Silver Lake in 1875 and engaged in grain business. The following year opened a hardware store. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., March 22, 1848. Resided there until twenty-one years of age, attending school and farming. Moved to Wayne County, Iowa, and improved 160 acres of land in 1869. Returned to New York in 1872, bought his father's farm and remained eleven months, then coming West. Was married September 30, 1869, at Dexter, Mich., to Miss Lucy A. Dibble, a native of Michigan. They have four children—Susie A., Monroe D., Ralph E., and Charley. Mr. Worden is a member of Lake Lodge, No. 51, A. F. & A. M., also of I. O. O. F. Mr. Hardy came to Kansas in 1878. Was engaged with Mr. Worden about a year and a half and with Mr. Cross in grain business about six months. Was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, November 3, 1848. Came to Lucas County, Iowa, in 1878 and remained two years and removed to California, where he remained two years. Was married December 28, 1881, at Silver Lake, Kansas, to Miss Alice A. Towles, a native of Danville, Ind.

ROSSVILLE.

Soon after the Pottawatomies moved on to their reservation on the Kansas River, the St. Mary's Catholic Mission was established at a point a few miles west of the present site of Rossville Village in the township by that name. Settlements were made at a very early day in the country adjacent to the Mission, it being the nucleus of quite a large scattered population, in addition to that clustered around the mission proper.

The beauty and fertility of the Pottawatomie reserve, and the fact that it was traversed by the California and Oregon road, one of the great highways of the Territory, made it an especially desirable location, but while an Indian reservation, of course, no title to any land could be obtained except through marriage relations with the tribe. Those who settled in the vicinity of Cross Creek in 1847-48, were nearly all connected with the Pottawatomies in this way. Among these settlers were John Bassho, Stephen McPherson, William Martel, Alexander Rodd, Francis Bergeron, Anthony Tacier, Lawton and William Nasseau.

(*Metsepa*, signifying the "cross," was the Indian name of the creek—so called, because at its junction with the Kansas the angles formed by the two streams bear a resemblance to a cross.)

Soon after their settlement, Bergeron, Tacier and Lawton built a bridge across the creek, at a point a little above the present site of the village of Rossville, on what is now Harrison street. Several bridges were built about the same time in the northern portion of the reservation—one crossing Lost Creek, and one Vermillion; they were built for the benefit of the Indians at the Government expense, toll being collected only from whites.

In 1849 a pole ferry was started by Charles Beaubien and Louis Ogee, crossing the Kansas River from the mouth of the creek to a point directly opposite, now in Maple Hill Township, Wabaunsee County.

The first store of which there is any record, was kept by William Dyer (afterwards of Osawkie) in 1853. Col. A. G. Boone, and James Dahoney afterwards built small log stores and traded with the Indians.

Mrs. Gibson Metty taught the first school in the township, commencing her labors in a little log cabin near the creek with about fifteen scholars, part white and part Indian. Miss Jane Woodward was also one of the very early teachers.

James Baldan, George James, George Stackhouse and Cyrus Higginbotham, were among the settlers of 1855-58.

Dr. Robert S. Gabby, appointed Government Physician at St. Mary's in 1857, removed to Cross Creek in 1861, and still resides at the village of Rossville. He was the first Justice of the Peace appointed in 1867. Mr. John Baker, who came to the place about the same time, is also still a resident.

From 1847 until 1859 the Pottawatomies received their annuities at Uniontown, from 1859 until their final payment in 1870, on the banks of Cross Creek a little west of the present site of the village. At this point were a few shanties, occupied by Anthony Navarre (who cultivated a small farm), James Doheny and Lewis Bellaire, with their dusky families.

By the provisions of the treaty of 1861, land was allotted in severalty to the various members of the tribe who preferred separate farms, the remainder moving to the diminished reserve in Jackson County. At this time allotments were made to some seventy-five white men and six or seven white women who had married into the tribe. These old settlers own some of the finest farms in the county.

The site of the village of Rossville, comprising about 100 acres, was purchased of Anthony Navarre, and So-na-ne-qua, his wife, by A. C. Sherman, Col. George W. Veale, H. H. Wilcox and Fielding Johnson, the original proprietors, in 1871. The depot on the Union Pacific road was at that time established west of the creek, but through the influence of Messrs. Veale and Sherman, backed by an outlay of $1,000, it was removed to its present location in the village. The town site was surveyed and platted by J. B. Whittaker, County Surveyor, now residing in Topeka, the name of Edna being originally selected for the village; but Rossville finally decided upon both for village and township.

The first store on the village site was started by J. C. McIlvane. In 1873 Hartzell & Tatman established their drug store.

The first township election was held in April, 1872, Samuel Real being elected Trustee, James Cass, Treasurer, and Frank C. Saunders, Clerk.

In June, 1881, Rossville was organized as a city of the third class. The first city election was held June 27th, and the following officers elected: H. H. Miller, Mayor; S. V. Maxwell, Samuel Kerr, M. F. Tatman, John Stoyell, and D. P. Elder, Councilmen; C.W. Talmadge, Clerk; D. G. Smith, Treasurer; City Attorney, W. C Sherman.

All of the above are the present city officers (1882) except C. W. Talmadge, a vacancy being occasioned by his absence from the city; Gregg Navarre was appointed in his place.

Rossville is a thriving, busy place, having now four organized churches—Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Campbellite. One church building (Baptist) is erected, and the material on the ground to construct the Presbyterian. Five schools are in operation, three during six months of the year, and two during nine.

The Pottawatomie Land Agency, organized in 1870, and now in charge of O. LeRoy Sedgwick, has jurisdiction over all the original Pottawatomie reserve of thirty miles square, and lying on both sides of the Kansas river, except the diminished reserve of twelve miles square in Jackson County. All titles are traced to Indian proprietorship—the original allotment rolls being in the possession of this office.

A new postoffice building has recently been erected by A. C. Sherman, who is the present postmaster.

The steam mills now owned by Mulvane Bros., of Topeka, and run by W. M. Mitchner was built by J. C. McIlvane, James Baldwin, and James Stearns. It has four run of stone, and manufactures patent flour, having a capacity of seventy-four barrels a day.

A brick-yard has just been started near the village by Mr. Mowers—his first kiln of one hundred and ten thousand being burned in July, 1882.

The village has now (1882) one hotel, the Maxwell House, kept by S. B. Maxwell; five general stores—C. W. Higgenbotham's, established July, 1882 (formerly Kerr & Higgenbotham); Kerr & Allen, established June, 1882; Peter Shearer (formerly Shearer & Moss); January 1, 1882; Isaac Larrance (formerly Lovejoy & Co.); August 1, 1880; and A. Urbansky's branch store.

Sherman Bros. have a large hardware store and various industries of the village are represented by J. T. Olmstead, shoemaker; George E. Cooke, Richard Mason, and W. S. Templin, blacksmiths, and E. A. Bushor, harnessmaker.

The physicians of the place are Drs. Gabbey, Miller, and McIntire. W. C. Sherman is attorney at law.

The Kansas Valley Times was started by O. LeRoy Sedgwick, at St. Mary's, as the *St. Mary's Times*, in 1874. It was removed to Rossville in February, 1879, and published under the old name. Within the interim, for one year, under different management, it was called the *St. Mary's Democrat*. In 1879 it was changed to *Kansas Valley Times*, and in June, 1882, sold to F. W. Kroenke, who in July removed the office to Topeka, where the paper is now printed. It has a weekly circulation of 1,300, mostly in Kansas Valley. C. W. Talmadge, of Rossville, is the local corresponding editor.

The Baptist Church was organized August 30, 1871, with the following members: T. W. Meserve and wife, James Stearns and wife, James Pulman and wife, Miss Mary Meserve; E. O. Taylor, of Topeka officiating. Rev. William Clark was first pastor. In the following January nine joined the Church. Rev. Mr. Rigby is present pastor. Trustees: H. E. Close, C. W. Higgenbotham, J. A. Smith, S. J. Oliver; the present membership is thirty.

Rossville Lodge A. O. U. W.—Incorporated June 3, 1881, with twelve charter members, as follows: H. H. Miller, M. W.; W. L. Huntington F; S. B. Maxwell, O.; C. W. Talmadge, R.; H. A. Cassabaum, F.; Peter Shearer, R.; R. M. Henderson, G.; H. H. Miller, medical Ex. Present membership, twenty.

Hesperian Lodge No. 111.—Charter dated October 17, 1872, C. W. Higginbotham, master; A. B. Gilman, S. W.; S. W. Spencer, J. W. Organized under dispensation August 19, 1871, with the following names of Master Masons: C. W. Higginbotham, G. W. Kirkpatrick, S. W. Spencer, A. B. Gilman, Thomas Kidman, Thomas Moss, R. L. Downing, Henry Farbach B. W. Higginbotham, H. B. Henderson, W. C. Bayless. Present membership, nineteen. Present officers: H. H. Miller, W. M.; C. W. Higginbotham, S. W., D. W. Holt, J. W.; Alf W. Spence, Sec.; Martin Smith, Treas.; R. Bevens; J. D.; H. Kline, S. D.; H. B. Henderson, tiler.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ARCHIBALD ABBOTT, farmer, P. O. Rossville. Has fifty-three acres in Section 2, all in cultivation. In 1882 cultivated seventy-five acres of corn, twenty acres of wheat, ten acres of oats. Came to Kansas January 8, 1866, locating in Topeka; remained eight months and removed to Salina, and ran a saw mill about a year. Returned to Topeka and remained until 1870, putting up hay on contract. Was born and raised in Kingston, Canada West. While in the United States, near South Haven, Mich., enlisted in the army in the fall of 1861, in Company C, Third Michigan Cavalry. Was with his command at Madrid, Island No. 10, Shiloh, both battles of Corinth, Iuka. Was with Grant at Vicksburg. Was in Grierson's command on his famous raid from Corinth to Iuka and Tuscumbia. Was wounded, while under Gen. Hatch below Corinth, in the right leg. Was in the hospital two weeks. Was also slightly wounded in right arm at Oxford. Was mustered out in the fall of 1864, at Detroit, Mich. Was married May 30, 1871, at Topeka, Kan., to Miss Elizabeth Fields, a native of Wisconsin. They have five children—Katherine, Leonora, Charles, Nettie A. and Bessie. Mr. A.'s house is a frame, 16x28, three rooms. Crib 16x24, granary 10x12. Has an orchard of twenty cherry and apple trees. Has followed threshing for three years. Improved his own land. He is a member of the Republican party.

GEORGE E. ALLEN, of the firm of Kerr & Allen, dealers in general merchandise, Main street. He has been connected with the firm since April 1, 1882. He came to the State in October, 1859, stopping in Tecumseh Township, Shawnee County, where he remained until 1862. First engaged in running a mill, located on the Whitestone, seven miles east of Topeka, and there farmed with success. In the fall of 1862 went to Boulder County, Col., where he engaged in coal business, marketing it in Denver, distant twenty miles. He remained there about two years, returning to Atchison County in the fall of 1864. Engaged in stock trading in the city of Atchison for two years, and then returned to farming in Shawnee County, Tecumseh Township. He remained here about two years, and then moved to the southern part of the State, purchasing a piece of land in the Osage District, in what is now Greenwood County. Remained nearly two years, and came back to his "first love," locating one and one-half miles southeast of Rossville. Remained there nine years, and sold out in February, 1882, and came to Rossville, where he has since remained. Was Township Trustee for one and a half years. Was born in California, Moniteau Co., Mo., October 6, 1840. Remained in his native county until eighteen years of age, farming and milling most of the time. He was married November 1, 1865, at Tecumseh, Kan., to Miss Louisa Hopkins, a native of Lexington County, Mo. They have four children—Nesbit, Anna, George J., and Gertrude. Mr. Allen is a member of the Democratic party and attends the Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, farmer, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa. Is a member of Hanover Lodge, No. 115, A. F. & A. M., of Loudonville, Ohio, and of Sylvan Lodge, No. 240, I. O. O. F., of the same place.

W. THOMAS ANDREWS, farmer, two and a half miles southwest of Rossville. The farm consists of 200 acres, which he and his mother own in common. The land is situated on Sections 4 and 9, Township 11, Range 13, and all improved except forty acres of timber. His dwelling house is 18x34 feet; two stories, seven rooms and cellar; built in 1879. His grain house is 16x24 feet, and his corn crib and stable 32x48 feet. In 1882 had 150 acres of corn, five acres of millet, ten head of horses, thirty-five head of cattle and forty-five hogs. He came to this State in the spring of 1879, from McKay, Ashland Co., Ohio, where he was born December 6, 1859.

JOSEPH BESEAU, farmer, P. O. Rossville, on Mr. Sickle's sixty-five acres, came to the State April 16, 1875, locating at St. Mary's. Remained there one summer and moved west of town. From there came to Cross Creek and remained two years. Was born in Monroe County, Mich., November 21, 1824, and came from there to Kansas. Was married in 1844, in Monroe County, Mich., to Miss Matilda Paxten, and had one child—Henry. Wife died in 1847. Was married in 1850, in Monroe County, to Miss Adeline Navarre. Have eight children—Darrta, Matilda, Mary, Willie, Frank, Francis, Richard and Emma. Is a member of the Catholic Church and a Democrat.

RICHARD BINNS, contractor and builder, the only contractor in the town, came to Rossville in March, 1871, and has been constantly engaged at his trade. Has built most of the business houses and residences in the place. In 1881 did $12,000 worth of work and has done more than that in former years. Employs five and six carpenters. Came to the State in 1870 and located in Topeka, and came from there direct to Rossville. Was Justice of the Peace for two years, and is a member of School Board. Built the first Government building on the Pottawatomie Reserve at a cost of $4,000. Was born in Fayette County, Pa., January 18, 1834. Remained in native county until about ten years of age. Moved to Harrison County, Ohio, and remained until twenty-one, learning his trade and attending the Friends' boarding school at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, two years. Went to Richmond, Ind., and remained, working at his trade until coming to Kansas. Taught school near Richmond two years. Was married at Richmond, Ind., November, 1852, to Miss Elona Hall, of that place. Has five children—William H., now milling in Jefferson County; Horace M. and Frank, working with their father; Anna Laura, and John B. Mr. B. is a member of Hesperian Lodge, No. 111, A., F. & A. M., Rossville. Is P. M. of that lodge. Is a member of Friends' Church, Lawrence, Kan. Was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1882, and has always worked with the Republican party.

JOHN A. BOND, farmer, P. O. Rossville, Sections 19 and 30, Township 10, Range 13—161 acres all under fence and cultivation. Has 148 acres of corn, 100 bearing apple trees, besides pears, cherries, plums and grapes. His house is 14x28, L 12x14, kitchen 12x14—four rooms in all. Built in 1876 at a cost of $450. Barn 24x40, frame fourteen feet high. Mr. Bond came to Kansas in the fall of 1868, first locating six miles northeast of Topeka; remained there one year and moved two miles northwest of Topeka; remained there two years; moved west three miles and remained one year, and then bought a farm one and one-half miles east of Rossville; remained there four years and moved to his present location in 1876. Was born in Tyler County, W. Va., May 20, 1834. He remained in his native county until coming to Kansas. He was married in the fall of 1861, in Tyler County, to Miss Thomas, a native of that county. They have two children—Lydia and William Morris. Has 600 shade trees on his farm. Has always been a Republican.

WILLIAM BOND, farmer, three miles west of Rossville. Owns 278 acres in Sections 18, 19, and 20—all under cultivation and fence. Has 182 acres of corn, twenty-four acres wheat, which will average eighteen bushels an acre. Has also sixty head of cattle; has eight acres of meadow. 275 fruit trees—some are bearing—100 peach, 130 apples, and 45 other trees. Has about 300 Concord grape vines, and one-half acre raspberries. His house is 30x42 feet, one story, containing five rooms; veranda entire front of house; cost $800; commenced in 1876, finished in 1882. Barn 22x42; capacity, six horses; and crib will hold 1,200 bushels of corn; mow will hold about six tons of hay. He has 100 shade trees, consisting of cottonwood and maple. Blue grass yard. Has 1,005 rods of hedge. Came to Kansas in 1869 and remained in Topeka seven months. Moved to Lyon County in the spring of 1870 and located seven miles north of Emporia; remained there about eighteen months. Then moved back to Shawnee County, two miles north of Topeka, and farmed for one year; then moved one mile east of Rossville; remained one year; removed two miles southwest of Rossville, and remained two and one-half years, and moved to his present location in 1876. Was born in Tyler County, W. Va., March 13, 1836, and remained until coming to Kansas. Mr. Bond was married February 23, 1861, in Tyler County, to Miss Elizabeth J. Bond. They have five children—Walter, Henry, Mary, Margaret and Una. Has a ten-foot Eclipse wind-mill, twenty-five feet high. In politics he is a Republican.

WESLEY DAVIS, teacher, came to this State in 1877, locating in Rossville from Tyler County, W. Va. Engaged in teaching school most of the time. Has taught for several months in District No. 6, west of Rossville. The average attendance forty pupils. Has a two years' certificate, the highest grade in the county. He was born in Tyler County, W. Va., March 20, 1849. Remained in his native county until twenty-one years of age. Attended High School, Antioch, Ohio, two years. Returned home and taught school a number of terms before coming West. He was engaged in the cattle business for about four years, shipping to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Is an active member of the teachers' institute.

JOHN DE GRAFF, farmer, one mile south of Rossville, 225 acres in Section 10, Lots 1 and 2, comprising 117 acres in Section 9, and 132.83 acres in Section 3, in all 474.83 acres, of which 300 acres are improved, balance in timber, consisting of walnut, hickory, hackberry, oak, and sycamore—all under fence except timber land. In 1882 had 200 acres of corn, forty acres of wheat. Has thirty-seven cattle, forty-six hogs, eight horses, and thirteen calves. The house is 20x36 one-story; has six rooms. First part was built in 1867, and cost then about $1,500. The addition was built in 1880 at a cost of $400. Barn is 20x30; capacity, eight horses and five tons of hay; built in 1878 at a cost of $500. Granary 12x16; will hold 900 bushels of wheat. Stone smokehouse 12x16, one-story; cost $120. Mr. De Graff came to Kansas, July 7, 1865, and obtained his land through Indian title. When he came to Kansas there were not 1,000 people in Topeka, and Rossville had two houses, and the white people one would see were Government troops, freighters and emigrants on their way to California and New Mexico. He located on his land in 1867. Was born in Menoska Falls, near Burlington, Vt., August 18, 1832, where he resided until about fourteen, and then moved with his parents to Rochester, N. Y., where they remained about a year and then moved to South Bend, Ind., and remained until coming to Kansas. He learned the carpenter's trade in South Bend of James Andrews, contractor and builder of that city. Was married September 28, 1867, at South Bend, Ind., to Miss Frances Navarre, a native of South Bend, and a lady of Indian extraction, being related to the Pottawatomies. They have six children—Mary Frances, John Isadore, Ellen Alice, Joseph, George, and William. The family attend the Catholic Church. Mr. De Graff has always been an active Republican. He has seen the ups and downs of Kansas life, and in the fall of 1865 saw the grasshoppers so thick that the trains could not run, and assisted in sanding the track at Rossville so the cars could run. He has visited his Indiana home twice since coming West in 1872 and 1881. He has an orchard of 150 apple trees, 200 grape vines, and other fruits. Has several comfortable tenement houses on his land.

JAMES DE VINEY, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Rossville, has eighty acres, all under cultivation; has fifty acres of corn, balance rye and oats. House 24x30, one and a half stories, seven rooms and a cellar. Granary 12x16; two horses, two mules, six head of cattle. Has a young orchard. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1880, from Ross County, near Chillicothe, Ohio, locating on his present farm. He was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 18, 1840. When quite young he removed to Ross County, and remained until he came to Kansas. Mr. De Viney was married May 27, 1861, in Athens, Ohio, to Miss Heppe Connor, of that place. They have one daughter—Jennie. Mr. V. enlisted, in 1862, in the Seventh Ohio Battery. He was in the engagements at Murfreesboro, Franklin, Vicksburg, and Mobile, Ala. He was mustered out in 1865, at Camp Dennison, Ohio. He returned to Ross County, where he remained, engaged in farming, until coming to Kansas. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY FORD, farmer, three and a half miles southwest of Rossville, owns eighty acres on Section 5, all under cultivation. In 1882 he had seventy-two acres corn, millet and oats. House 18x30, story and a half, four rooms. Crib 10x16, holds 1,000 bushels corn. Smokehouse 10x12; three milch cows, four horses, eighteen hogs. He came to Kansas in February, 1863, locating in Manhattan, where he remained about two years in the employ of the Kansas Stage Company, driving from Topeka to Manhattan until the completion of the K. P. R. R. He came to Rossville in the spring of 1867 and commenced improving his farm. He was born in Mansfield, Ohio, May 13, 1836, and when quite young moved to Wells County, Ind., where he remained about five years, and moved to Hayesville, Ky., where he remained a short time and moved to Chester, Ill.; worked there and in Keokuk, Iowa, and in northeastern Missouri and Illinois, and in 1860 went to Denver, Col., where he was in the employ of the Western Stage Company for about three years, in various capacities, and freighted from Omaha to Denver. He was married in 1864, at Manhattan, Kas., to Miss Mary Nedow, a native of Indiana, and they have five children—Alice, Benjamin, Ida, Henry, and Lulu. He has always been a Republican. Is Clerk of School District No. 77, and Road Supervisor of District No. 5. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Rossville, Kas.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, farmer, four miles due north of Rossville, owns 490 acres in a body on Section 10, Township 10, Range 13; over 300 acres under cultivation. In 1882 crops were as follows: corn, 100 acres; wheat, 100. Has 100 head of hogs, 50 cattle, 24 horses, and 7 mules; header, reaper, mower, and all necessary farm machinery. House 16x30, story and a half, and four rooms, built in 1877. Barn 16x28. Orchard consists of apples, peaches, and cherries. Mr. Franklin came to Kansas in 1857, first locating in Jackson County, ten miles southeast of the county seat, remained a few months and removed to Nemaha County, twenty-four miles southeast of Seneca, and remained seven years, improving 100 acres; then moved back to Jackson County, to James Crossing, and remained one year and a half, and then moved to Holton, where he remained about four years. He removed to his present farm in the spring of 1869; enlisted in the Kansas State Militia in 1864, to repel the invasion of Price's army; went to Independence and Kansas City; was out about two months; came into Shawnee County before the ratification of the treaty with the Indians. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 5, 1820. Remained in his native county until 1833, and removed to Randolph County, Ind., and remained until 1844, and moved to Warren County, remaining several years, and moved to Jasper County, now Newton, and remained until coming to Kansas. He followed farming nearly all of the time, but worked in a mill before he was married. He was married in September, 1843, near Winchester, Randolph Co., Ind., to Miss Sarah Woodburn, of Preble County, Ohio. They have six children living—William, living near St. Clair, Pottawatomie County; Rebecca, now Mrs. Joy, living one mile west of her father; Fred K., living one-half mile west of his father; Joseph M., Alice L., and Lucy Q., living at home. He is a member of the United Brethren Church. Has been a School Director for five years. Has always worked with the Republican party, and has been a delegate to several county conventions.

JOHN FRITZ, farmer, P. O. Rossville, owns sixty acres on Section 36, Township 10, Range 12, all improved and under cultivation, except twenty acres of timber. In 1882 he had 100 acres corn, 32 acres wheat, and 27 acres sorghum; has 25 head cattle, 4 mules, and 1 horse. House 18x24, story and a half, with kitchen 12x24, 7 rooms in all; built in 1880, at a cost of $800. Barn 24x40—will hold 6 horses and 12 tons of hay. Corn crib will hold 1,200 bushels. Woodhouse. Granary 14x24. Mr. Fritz came to Kansas in the spring of 1877 from Lee County, Ill. He was born in Somerset County, Pa., January 12, 1850. When two years old he moved to Lee County, Ill., and remained there, with the exception of seven years, until coming to Kansas. Was in the stock business seven years in Pennsylvania. When twelve years old he lost his right arm in a threshing machine in Pennsylvania. Was married in 1878, in Illinois, to Miss Mary Berkey, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child—Charles.

DR. ROBERT S. GABBEY, physician and surgeon, came to the Territory in 1857, being appointed as Government physician for the Pottawatomie Indians, but first opened an office in Fort Leavenworth and came to the reservation in December, 1857. The reservation was then about thirty miles square and contained 2,770 Indians and forty-six whites, as the Doctor remembers it. Served four years at St. Mary's and was re-appointed and served two years more at Rossville. Selected a farm of 160 acres adjoining Rossville on the east and still owns the land. It was one of the original Indian allotment tracts. Was born at Camdensburg, Pa., May 4, 1833. Remained there until more than twenty-one years of age. Graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1855, and graduated in the literary course of the same institution, class of 1852. Opened an office in Terre Haute, Ind., and removed to Cairo, Ill. Remained a short time and removed to St. Louis, and various places in the West and finally came to Leavenworth in May, 1857. Has held the position of Justice of the Peace for four terms in Rossville. Was nominated by the Democratic convention in 1858 or 1859 for Representative of a large district, the convention being held at Manhattan, but declined on account of his duties at Government physician. The Doctor has engaged in a variety of pursuits. Was in Montana Territory twice, engaged in mining and was in mercantile business for a time, but for the past five years he has devoted himself to his profession. He was married in the fall of 1854, near Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Anna Welton, of that city. They have four children, all born in Kansas: Frank, on the farm; Alice, now Mrs. McCabe, whose husband is a son of Rev. Dr. McCabe, of Topeka, and employed in the Santa Fe offices; Anna, now Mrs. Reuben Gutshall, of Pueblo, Col., whose husband is Deputy Sheriff and Sergeant of Police, and Albert, at home.

MARTIN HASS, farmer, P. O. Rossville, owns 60 acres on the northeast quarter of Section 15, and eighty acres in the northwest quarter, all under cultivation. In 1882 had thirty acres of corn, thirty acres of wheat and twenty acres of rye and oats. Came to Kansas in 1857, locating in Jackson County, near Holton, where he remained until 1877, farming. Enlisted in August, 1862, at Holton, Kas., in Company B, Eleventh Kansas. Was on the frontier in Arkansas and Colorado, as escort for Government trains. Had a fight on the North Platte, about 200 miles northwest of Laramie, with about 1,500 Indians. Was mustered out in 1865 at Leavenworth. Returned to Holton. Was born in Richland County, Ohio, July 9, 1844. When about seven years old moved to Tama County, Iowa, remaining there about six years and came to Kansas. Was married in 1869 in Jackson County to Miss Eliza E. Burnett. They have five children: Julia A., Ida May, Nora B., Robert H. and Eva Estella. Is a member of Dunkard or German Baptist Church at Osawkie. Is a Republican.

LEONARD J. HOLLENBECK, billiard hall, Main street, basement of Mason & Nidow building, came to Rossville in 1868. Went to Indiana in 1876 and remained one summer. Has engaged in carpenter work for several years. In 1877 went to the Black Hills, remaining one year engaged in placer mining. He was born in Albany County, N. Y., January 20, 1840, remained there until he was thirty years of age, working on a farm with his father. He was married in the fall of 1860 in Schoharie County, N. Y., to Miss Mary Smith, a native of that County. They have two children: Hattie and Wilsey. Mr. H. has always been identified with the Republican party.

WARREN L. HUNTINGTON, engineer of Rossville Milling Company. Came to Kansas in March, 1878, and located at Rossville, from Hudson, St. Croix Co., Wis. Has been engineer of the mill ever since coming to the State. Was born in Middlebury, Addison Co., Vt., June 10, 1848. Remained in native place until nineteen years of age attending school and working at his trade, which he commenced when thirteen years of age on the Vermont Central Railroad. Went to Wisconsin in 1867 and entered the employ of the C. M. & St. P. R. R., running an engine on the La Crosse Division, which he continued for five years, and went from that road to the West Wisconsin R. R., running from Elroy to St. Paul, on what is now the C., St. P. M. & O. R. R. Came from there to Rossville, Kas. Was married at Watertown, Wis., December 25, 1866, to Miss A. M. Milcham, a native of Pike County, Pa., and has one child, Stephen C., ten years old, born in New Richmond, Wis. Mr. H. is financier of Rossville Lodge No. 75, A. O. U. W. Is a member of St. Paul Division, No. 150 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Has always been identified with the Republican party.

MRS. ANNA JAMIESON, P. O. Rossville, owns 140 acres in Sections 23 and 26, Township 10, Range 13; ninety acres under cultivation, forty acres of wheat, twenty-five of corn, eight of oats, rye and millet. Has twenty-two head of cattle. Came to Kansas in spring of 1879 from Moline, Ill. Resided in Moline about twenty-eight years. Was born in Sheffield, England, June 24, 1834. Came to America when twenty-one years old. She was married to William Jamieson in England, October 18, 1855. She has eight children: Edmund G., Walter S., Alexander F., Stanton T., Harry, Arthur, William and Anna. Mr. Jamieson died in 1870, in Moline, Ill. Mrs. J. is a member of the Episcopal Church.

HENRY A. KASSEBAUM, farmer, P. O. Rossville, owns 2,420 acres of land, 1,300 acres in his home farm, 300 in the Kansas River bottom, and 920 acres south of the river, south of Buffalo Mound. His home farm is all under fence, and has three tenement houses, one east of his residence, with four rooms and cellar, one southeast with two rooms, and one half a mile west with two rooms. Has two tenement houses on river farm, one two-story and one one-story. The land south of the river is all in grass. Has one tenement house there, story and a half, with three rooms. The land is well watered, and contains some coal. Mr. K.'s residence is 20x30, main part story and a half, with an L 20x28, all containing ten rooms, well finished, with large cellar. Also has stone smokehouse, 10x20, with cellar; stone chickenhouse, 12x16 feet; his barn is stone, 30x50, two stories; three corn-cribs and granary, one 14x80, two stories, stone below and frame above; cattle sheds, 16x140; granary, 12x28. Has an orchard of 700 peach and 400 apple trees, all bearing. The house and barn were built about eleven years ago, the former costing $1,800 and the latter $1,600. Mr. K. also owns five lots in Rossville. Has 150 head of cattle, eight horses, twenty-five hogs, thirty-six sheep. Is well supplied with farm machinery, buggies, wagons, etc. His acreage of grain for 1882 was as follows: 220 acres wheat and rye, thirty of oats, millet thirty-five, and about 300 acres of corn. Mr. K. came to Kansas in 1870 from Hancock County, Ind. He was born at Brookmell, near Hanover, Prussia, and came to America when seven years of age with his parents, who located at Cincinnati, Ohio, where they remained four and one half years. Moved to Switzerland County, Ind., where his father purchased a small farm, and Henry helped clear the land, cutting timber, burning brush and splitting rails. Remained there until about twenty-two years of age, and went to Cross Plains, Ind., and entered a store with James McGee. Remained in his store four and one half years, at the following salaries: First year, $90; second, $110; third, $130; fourth, $140; fifth, at the rate of $150. He saved $650 out of his salary, and was married March 25, 1860, at Olean, Ripley Co., Ind., to Miss Mary L. Brobst, of Cincinnati, and went into mercantile business at Olean, running a small country store, his wife running millinery business in connection. He remained there two years, and went to Indianapolis, opening a store on Massachusetts avenue, in partnership with his wife, but only continued one year, and moved to New Palestine, sixteen miles east of Indianapolis, and started with small capital against great odds, but was finally successful. They have had eight children, six living—Benjamin F., who is a graduate of Baldwin College, having attained the highest excellence in penmanship; William N., Henry A., Jr., Edward W., Katie M. and Emma S. Five were born in Indiana and three in Kansas. Mr. K. is a member of Rossville Lodge, No. 75, A. O. U. W.; receiver of that lodge. Is one of the deacons of the Presbyterian Church and a Republican.

SAMUEL KERR, of the firm of Kerr & Allen, dealers in general merchandise, Main street, came to Kansas in the spring of 1865, locating in Jefferson County, where he remained seven years, clerking and merchandising on his own account. Removed to Rossville in 1872; opened a store at his present place of business, where he has since been constantly. The firm was first Kerr & McGrew; afterwards Kerr & Higgenbotham until the spring of 1882. Handled farm implements for about five years. Business will average $30,000 per annum, first year's business did not amount to over $10,000. He has been a member of Town Council. Mr. Kerr was born in Holmes County, Ohio, April 4, 1842. Remained in his native county until twenty-one years of age. Attended school at Berlin, Ohio, and engaged in farming; the last two years taught district school. Went to Allen County, Ind., remaining one year, and from there to Kansas. Is a member of Shawnee Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F. Was married January 15, 1876, at Westfield, N. Y., to Miss Grace L. Copeland, a native of Pennsylvania, and has two children—Walter and Freddie. Mr. Kerr is a member of the Democratic party.

T. J. KIERNAN, farmer, P. O. Rossville, west half of northeast quarter of Section 25; eighty acres all under fence and cultivation; has fifty acres in corn and twelve acres of oats which will average fifty bushels per acre; has thirty-one head of cattle and four horses; house 12x26, and 10x14, three rooms, cellar under all; came to Kansas in 1860, locating in Johnson County, remained a short time and went to Missouri and remained until the war, when he came to Kansas and enlisted at Lawrence in Company F, First Kansas Regiment; was at the battle of Wilson's Creek, and was discharged at Leavenworth for disability; returned to Illinois and went to Montana Territory, remaining six years; discovered what is now known as "Kiernan's Fork of Bear Gulch," a valuable mine; came home and located one half mile west of Cross Creek and remained there eight years, then moved to his present farm. Was born in County Caven, Ireland, in 1838; when twelve years old came to America, first settled in New Jersey; remained four years, and moved to Lee County, Ill., was married in 1876 at St. Mary's, Kan., to Miss Catharine Crosby, a native of Maryland. They have three children—Michael J., Mary E., and Mathew J. Mr. Kiernan is a member of Hesperian Lodge No. 111, A. F. & A. M., and is identified with the Catholic Church and votes the Democratic ticket.

ELZEY E. KINSEY, farmer, P. O. Rossville; has 240 acres, fifty-five under cultivation. In 1882 had thirty-five acres of corn, ten acres of rye, four of oats; has fifteen head of cows, and calves, two mules, two horses, seven milch cows, and made 390 pounds of butter from June, 1881 to August 1, 1882, which found a ready market in Rossville. Came to the State February 2, 1876, from Belmont County, Ohio; located first with his father at Silver Lake; removed to his present place in 1877; was born in Belmont County, Ohio, February 9, 1850, and engaged in farming and railroading; was married in the fall of 1874, in Guernsey County, Ohio, to Miss Ada Harper, of that county. They have one child, Willie.

HENRY LIPP, farmer, P. O. Rossville; owns 120 acres on Section 11, Township 11, Range 13, and 156 acres on Section 4, Township 10, Range 13, which he will use for pasture and hay land; has twenty head of cattle, six horses and colts; house 18x22, one story; barn 40x44, sixteen feet high, room for eight horses, twenty ton of hay, and granary will hold 600 bushels of corn and 1,000 bushels of wheat, 800 bushels oats; has ninety acres corn and sixteen acres wheat, five acres oats and five acres millet; has an orchard of eighteen apple trees, cherries, grapes and small fruits of all kinds; he came to this State in the spring of 1868, and bought his land and commenced improving it. There was at that time a very sparse settlement in Rossville Township. Mr. Lipp was born in South Germany, March 8, 1847 and in 1867 removed to Illinois.

HIRAM LYON, groceries, confectionery and lunch room, also agent for Singer Sewing Machines; came to Kansas March 22, 1878, locating in Ellsworth County, engaged in farming; came to Rossville in September, 1880, and has remained here ever since with the exception of six months in Topeka, when he worked in Santa Fe lumber yard; was born in Owen County, Ky., January 2, 1851; remained in native county until twenty-three years of age, farming with his father, when he went to Grant County, and remained three years. There met with misfortune, his house being burned with all its contents. Was married in November, 1873, in Grant County, Ky., to Miss Relda Thomas, a native of that county. They have two children, John F., and Mary E. Mr. Lyon is a Democrat.

ISAAC McCULLOUGH, farmer, four miles north of Rossville; owns eighty acres in Section 15, all improved and under fence; also owns about sixty acres in Section 10, Township 10, Range 3, across the creek; has twenty-five acres corn, seventeen acres of wheat, six acres oats; house 14x16, story and a half, and two work horses. Came to Kansas in 1870, located at Tecumseh, remained three years and came to his present location; was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in September, 1845, moved to Allen County, Ind., in 1866, and remained until coming to Kansas; was married in 1870 at Fort Wayne, Ind., to Miss Elizabeth Petit. They have five children—Charles, Fred, Flora, Olive and Hudson; is a member of Cedar Bluffs United Brethren Church; has been Supervisor of Road District No. 52, and is a Democrat.

R. McCOLLOUGH, farmer, owns eighty acres, four miles north of Rossville, all under fence; seventy acres under cultivation, thirty acres in corn and twenty acres in wheat; came to Kansas March 25, 1878, from Fort Wayne, Ind.; was born in Holmes County, Ohio, December 18, 1851; resided there until nineteen years of age, then moved to Fort Wayne; was married February 7, 1878, at Fort Wayne, to Miss Jennie Pring, a native of that place; they have two children—Nora E., and Maggie E. Mr. McCollough is a Democrat.

DR. E. R. McINTYRE, homœopathic physician and surgeon, office on Main street, came to the State in 1870, locating at St. Clair, Pottawatomie County, where he remained a few months, and in the fall of 1879 located in Soldier City, Jackson County, and remained until November 1, 1881. He was born in Wood Co., W. Va., eighteen miles south of Parkersburg, June 22, 1851. He remained in his native county until nineteen years of age, coming direct to Kansas. He completed his literary education in the Homœopathic Hospital College, at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1879. Read medicine with Dr. M. B. Smyth, of the firm of Smyth & Nunamaker, of Holton, Kan., for one year, before attending college. Attended Hahnemann College, of Chicago, during the winter of 1882. He was married September 12, 1878, near Valley Falls, Jefferson Co., Kan., to Miss Delia Boles, a native of Beaver Co., Pa. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Rossville, and has always acted with the Republican party.

C. C. McPHERSON, livery barn, west of Maxwell House, came to Kansas in 1870, and located at Big Springs, ten miles east of Topeka; engaged in farming for one and a half years, and came to Rossville and farmed until October, 1879, when he commenced livery business. He keeps three buggies and two spring wagons, nine head of horses, seven for livery purposes, and two for farming. He was born in Vincennes, Ind., March 23, 1857, and when an infant moved to Lawrence County, Ill. Remained there until eleven years of age, and came to Kansas with John Bush.

JAMES MASKILL, farmer, P. O. Rossville, leases of James Blanden sixty acres, under cultivation. Has fifty acres of corn, and ten acres of oats; three head of horses. Came to the State in the fall of 1869, from Kankakee County, Ill. Was born in Connecticut, February 21, 1854, and moved to McHenry County, Ill. Remained there about ten years, and moved to Kankakee County and remained until coming to Kansas. Was married January 8, 1877, at St. Mary's, Kan., to Miss Ann O'Brien, a native of Wisconsin. They have one child living—Johnnie E. Edward, aged one year and nine months, died January 16, 1879. Is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church. Has always voted the Democratic ticket.

SAMUEL B. MAXWELL, proprietor of the Maxwell House, and foreman and head miller of Rossville Milling Company. This mill has four run of buhrs, and a capacity of 100 barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. Engine is 13x24, and is forty-five horse power. The main building is stone, 45x50, two-stories and basement; now has two sets of rolls, and the proprietors are contemplating additional improvements, consisting of bolting purifiers, and will make it a "new-process" mill. Mr. M. came to the State December 6, 1877, locating in Rossville, January 1, 1878, and has had charge of the mill ever since, putting in nine months extra time and not losing a day. Came from Shelby County, Ohio, where he was born, April 26, 1844. Moved to Logan County, October 29, 1873, and purchased the Logan Valley Mills. Also owned a mill at West Liberty, Ohio, at the same time. He operated both of these mills until 1875, when, owing to a partial failure in the wheat crop, was compelled to sell both mills, and removed back to Shelby County, and remained there until coming to Kansas. Was married September 4, 1862, to Miss Rebecca Fahnestolk, a native of Cumberland County, Pa., and as the result of said marriage have five children—Jennie, now Mrs. C. W. Talmadge, of Rossville; William W., Cora E., Lulu E. and Irena J. Mr. Maxwell enlisted in 1864, under a call of Gov. Brough, in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guards, as Orderly Sergeant, and was ordered direct to Richmond. Participated in the bombardment of Petersburg and Richmond and saw 100 days of hard service. Was mustered out September 20, 1864, at Camp Chase, Ohio. Mr. Maxwell purchased the old hotel property of R. Wood, at Rossville, October 13, 1879. At that time it was a small building, very much run down, and inferior in every respect. In 1880 he raised the building, putting a stone foundation under it, building an addition 26x30, two stories with basement, making the entire size of the house 26x58 feet, and more than doubling its capacity. The hotel now has twenty sleeping rooms, two parlors, office, dining room and kitchen. Mr. Maxwell has made improvements to the amount of $3,100, inside and out, $1,000 being for furniture, making the hotel first-class in every respect. In connection with the house is a first-class livery barn, 24x44, with a capacity of twenty head of horses. In addition to these improvements he has erected a wind-mill and force pump, fifty barrel tank, with eighty feet of hose, to be used in case of fire, and for other purposes; also an ice-house, twenty feet square. Mr. Maxwell owns the entire block on which this property is situated. Considering the fact that he came to the State without means, having lost all his property in Ohio, he has made a creditable record, and justly deserves to be classed with the enterprising and successful business men of Rossville. He has served a term in the Town Council, and was most active in forwarding measures for the improvement of the town, and was urged to allow the use of his name for Mayor, but declined. Is a member of Rossville Lodge, No. 75, A. O. U. W., and foreman of the lodge. Is a member of the Baptist Church, and has always acted with the Republican party, taking quite an active part in politics.

DR. HENRY H. MILLER, M. D., physician and surgeon, Main street, came to Rossville June 20, 1872, and has been in constant practice here since. Was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, May 4, 1850. He completed the course of study at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating March 12, 1872, and came direct to Rossville. Mr. Miller is a member and W. M. of Rossville Lodge, No. 111, A. F. & A. M.; is also a member of Rossville Lodge, No. 75, A. O. U. W. Is Past Master Workman and Examining Surgeon of that

Order He was married April 13, 1876, at Rossville, Kan., to Miss Ella M. Wyatt, a native of Greencastle, Ind They have two children—Emma and Henry. Dr. Miller took a partial literary course at Mount Union College. Has always been identified with the Republican party.

J. W. MILLER carpenter and cabinet-maker, also dealer in furniture and undertakers' goods came to Rossville in October, 1880, from Perry County Pa. He was born in York County Pa., July 14, 1841 Remained in that county until about thirteen years old, and removed to Franklin County; remained several years and moved to Perry County, where he learned his trade and remained until coming to Kansas. He enlisted September 15 1862 in Company K, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, as a private. Was in the Western army and was with his command at Nashville, Stone River, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Chickamauga. Was in Thomas' raid against Hood, and captured many stores. Was promoted to Sergeant March 15, 1865. Was mustered out June 21 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. Returned to Perry County Pa., where he carried on the furniture and undertaking business He was married December 25 1866, at Landisburg, Pa., to Miss Elizabeth Gray, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children - Charles, George, Harry and Grace. Mr. Miller is a member of Ohio Lodge, No. 132, I. O. O. F. Silver Lake. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, in politics, a Republican.

CHARLES MOWERS, brickmaker, yards adjoining town on the east, came to Kansas in 1865, first locating in Johnson County near Shawneetown. Has been in the brick business ever since coming to Kansas. Remained in Johnson County nearly three years, manufacturing nearly 3,000,000, all sold in the county. Went from there to Davis County, and made 500 000 brick. Went to Phillips County and remained there until coming to Rossville, manufacturing 800,000 there. Has also contracted for the erection of buildings as follows: Seminary and four stories in Kansas City, church, school buildings and two stories in Wyandotte, bank and store at Kirwin. Came to Kansas from Burlington, Iowa, where he lived for fourteen years, engaged in brick-making. He was born in West Union, Adams Co., Ohio, October 10, 1837, and remained in his native county until about twelve years of age, and removed to Burlington. Commenced his trade at ten years of age, and commenced for himself when eighteen. Was one year at Milwaukee completing his trade. He was married April 26, 1859, at Rushville, Ill. to Miss Susan J. Bicknell They have five children living—Franklyn, Rosetta, Mary, Lillian and Essie. Has the contract for building the Presbyterian Church, and burns about 400 000 brick at Rossville. Keeps five men employed. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a Republican.

MICHAEL O'HALARON, farmer. Forty-eight acres of corn one mile east of Rossville. Owns two horses and a mule. Came to Kansas in February 1860, from Ottawa, Ill. Was born September 29, 1854, and resided there engaged in farming until coming to Kansas. Worked in Moline (Ill.) Plow Shops in 1875 His father died in 1868. His mother owns seventy-six acres on Section 1 Township 11 Range 13. Is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

SAMUEL OLDFIELD, farmer P. O Rossville, 160 acres Section 26. Has seventy acres in cultivation Has 100 acres of corn, forty-five acres of wheat, four acres of oats, twenty-five acres of millet. House, story and a half frame, 25x30, four rooms Frame barn, 16x28. Came to Kansas in May 1878. Brought his family in March, 1880 from Rock Island, Ill. Was born in Derbyshire, England, May 14 1839. Remained there until March 31 1871. Was engaged in a variety of occupations, mining and farming mostly When he came to America, first worked in Bureau County, Ill., at farming, then went to Rock Island County and remained until coming to Kansas. Worked for C. R. I & P R. R., eight months. Was married June 4 1862 at Stony Middleton, Derbyshire, England, to Miss Emilie Goddard, of that place, by Rev Ervin Smith. They have five children living—Mary A. William, John, Fanny and Thomas, three born in America and two in England. Joseph and Sarah died in England. Mr. O. is doorkeeper of Rossville Lodge, No. 75, A. O. U. W

S. J. OLIVER, farmer, P. O. Rossville, owns northwest quarter of Section 27 one mile north of Rossville, all under cultivation. Has in 1882, sixty acres of corn, twenty-two of wheat, twenty rye, ten millet, six oats. Runs two teams. He has eighty head of cattle and twenty of hogs. He was born in Washington County Pa., January 6, 1828. Lived there until 1856, and learned the carpenter trade. Moved to Marion County, Iowa. Remained there until 1859, and then went to Pike's Peak. Returned to Greene County Pa., the same year, and remained until he came to Kansas, April 10, 1876 He was married in Greene County, Pa., in September, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Hoge, a native of that county. They have had twelve children ten living—Samuel A., at Twin Lake, Col ; Phœbe J., now Mrs. Kekley, of Twin Lake, Col , Mary A. George B., McClelland and Thomas J , twins, Harriet A. a teacher; S. J., Jr , Alice, Ida May and Ella Lee, twins Mr. Oliver was School Director in Pennsylvania twelve years. Was Justice of the Peace, Road Overseer and School Director. Has been Justice of the Peace for four and a half years in Kansas, and School Director and Road Overseer at same time. Was master of Waynesburg (Pa.) Grange for about three years. He is a Democrat.

JAMES S. OLMSTEAD, manufacturer of boots and shoes, also keeps a restaurant: came to Kansas in 1868, locating at Topeka. Remained there until 1881, with the exception of four years, when he came to Rossville. He was born in New Brunswick, February 9. 1832. Learned his trade when fifteen years of age. Worked in Presque Ile, Me., during the war. Was married August 28, 1880, at Topeka, to Mrs. Lizzie Murphy, who had one child, Eva. They have one child—Lula. Was an Orangeman and a member of the Sons of Temperance in New Brunswick. Is a member of Ancient Order of Templars, North Topeka Lodge. Was a Liberal in New Brunswick, but now works with the Republican party. He has worked in Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska, and attends the Baptist Church.

EDWARD E. PARTELAN farmer, one mile north of Rossville, owns 160 acres, the northeast quarter of Section 27, all under fence, 30 acres under cultivation. In 1882 his acreage was: fifty acres of corn; twenty-seven acres of wheat, yielding 514 bushels, eight and one-half acres of oats, 550 bushels; four of rye, 100 bushels, twelve acres of millet. Has three cows, five head of horses and mules. House 16x30; main part two stories, addition 14x16, in all six rooms. Came to Kansas first in 1855, on his way to Colorado and Mexico. Has resided in the State since January 1 1862. First bought a farm in Brown County. Lived there about three years. Moved to Pottawatomie County, near Americus, and remained about two and a half years, and moved into Shawnee County, on Cross Creek, about five miles north of Rossville, and has since owned several farms on the bottom. Bought his present farm in 1879. Was born in Newport, Ky., September 27, 1830. Removed to Eaton County, Mich. when quite young. Remained there about four years. Left home when sixteen years of age. Went to Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, and crossed the Plains. Worked in Government service for several years. Was first driver on mail coach, and afterwards conductor. Was captured by the Mormons in December, 1866, and held a prisoner until April, 1867 and was finally released when Government troops were sent to Utah. Freighted for seven years from Omaha, Kansas City and Nebraska City. Made thirteen trips from Independence, Mo., to Salt Lake City. Commenced on his own account in the winter of 1866 from Atchison to Denver. In the summer of 1866 was attacked by Indians near Julesburg, Col., and was shot with an arrow which he preserved for many years. Was in Denver before it had a name and consisted of a log hut occupied by an Indian trader. Took a Government train through to New Mexico, during the war, and had offers of fabulous sums of money to deliver the train to Texas Rangers. Has been in all the Western States and Territories. Was in Kansas City when it was a grove of cottonwood and a mere steamboat landing, tributary to Westport, Mo. Made a trip to the Black Hills in 1878. Was in Kansas during the border troubles and was well acquainted with old John Brown and Jim Lane. Was married January 1 1861 in Warren County Iowa, to Miss Elizabeth Wyatt. They have four children living: George, Ida May Perry A., and Ellen Gertrude. Is a member of Hartford Lodge I. O. O. F. Warren County Iowa. While living in Brown County, Kan., "jayhawkers" came into his house and robbed him of about $700 in money and personal effects of value. His wife's father was in the Fifteenth Iowa Volunteers and was wounded at Pittsburg Landing, and died in the hospital at Keokuk. Mrs. P. is a member of the Baptist Church.

PAUL PATELL, carpenter, Rossville, came to Kansas in 1870, and first located at Topeka. He was born in Kansas City, Mo., September 21, 1833, where he remained until 1852. Then he started for California across the Territories of Kansas, Colorado and Utah. They had trouble with the Indians near Salt Lake, and went through Nevada to Sacramento City, Cal. Remained there about three years and went to the West Indies as a sailor on a merchant vessel. Worked as ship carpenter in the South. He was married in 1870, in Louisiana, to Miss Elizabeth Lasha, and came to Topeka in the same year. His wife and child died at Topeka in 1871, and he was married in the following year to Mrs. Josett Leframboy, a native of Chicago.

JOSEPH PERRY, P. O. Rossville, proprietor of Cedar Bluff Mills on Cross Creek, three miles north of Rossville. Began to build the mill in 1869, and commenced running in February, 1870. Commenced running saw mill in 1875, and ran it three years. Size of mill, 18x50. Stone foundation, framed to the bottom; water front fifty feet; three floors; four stories on water front. Has two runs of buhrs. Uses one of Bodine's thirty-five-inch turbine wheels. Head, twelve feet; dam; seventy-five feet span; height, nine feet; capacity of mill, twenty bushels an hour. Grinds both corn and wheat. Sells most of his flour at home, and on the Pottawatomie Reserve. Original cost of mill property over $6,000. Had a wash-out on the dam in 1874, losing $1,000. Had a wash-out in forebay in 1878, losing about $300. Is enabled to run the year round in ordinary seasons. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1857, locating in Linn County, remaining two years and moved to Jackson County. Remained there until coming to Shawnee County, in the spring of 1869, and owns ten acres of land. Was born in Grayson County, Va., and when quite young moved to Henry County, Ind. Remained there a year or two and moved to Wabash County, where he remained about twelve years. Moved to Pulaski County and remained about four years, and removed to Adair County, Mo., where he remained until coming to Kansas. Learned to saw lumber in Missouri and to run an engine, and learned milling since coming to Kansas. Was farming and railroading in Indiana mostly. Worked on the New Albany & Salem Railroad about three years. Was married in March, 1862, near Holton, Jackson County, Kan., to Miss M. J. Hass, a native of Ohio. Their children are: Martha, Ellen, Martin R., George H., Elizabeth V., Anna, Frank and Commodore. (Jos. L. died in 1876.) Is a member of the Independent party.

THOMAS L. ROSS, farmer, P. O. Rossville, came to his present location from Topeka in April, 1882. Owns Sections 23 and 24, Township 10, Range 12, in Shawnee and Pottawatomie counties. Has 500 acres under cultivation, fenced with good, substantial board and wire fence. Had 285 acres of wheat in 1882, which yielded 6,000 bushels, 137 acres yielded 600 bushels. Had 190 acres of corn, five head of horses. Size of house, eighty-four feet long; center part, 16x24, one and a half story; rat-proof woodhouse and cellar; nine rooms in the house. Has cisterns, waste-pipes and everything complete about his house. Frame barn, 30x60 feet, sixteen foot posts. Lofts will hold about forty tons of hay. Came to Kansas in August, 1873, first locating at Beloit, Soloman City, and has been in the real estate and insurance business in Topeka since 1870. Was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in November, 1824. Removed from there to Northern Indiana, and resided in La Porte, Porter and Henry counties, and in Berrien, Cass and Van Buren counties, Mich. Was married in December, 1845, at Valparaiso, Ind., to Miss Lydia T. Hatch, a native of Medina County, Ohio. They have three children; Alice, now Mrs. Drummond, of Topeka, William J., a telegraph operator at the Board of Trade in Chicago, and Charles E., with his father. The family are members of First Presbyterian Church, of Topeka. Mr. Ross is a member of Buchanan Lodge No. 74 A. F. & A. M., Buchanan, Mich. Mr. Ross was for years the leading real estate dealer of Topeka and the State, and in 1881 his land sales amounted to $1,000,000. He came to the State with only $1, and has by diligence and integrity acquired a competence. Mr. Ross has always been identified with the Republican party.

O. LE ROY SEDGWICK, agent for the sale of the Pottawatomie Lands and abstractor, came to Kansas in 1870 and located in St. Mary's as sole agent for Pottawatomie Railroad and Indian Lands. Remained in St Mary's until 1878 and came to Rossville with the removal of his central office to this place. Has been very successful in business, and has by constant and assiduous effort made Rossville the center of Pottawatomie land market. Mr. Sedgwick has a most complete set of abstract books, embracing the original Indian allotment roll, from Government records, and a complete abstract record of all original Indian titles, situated in Shawnee, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee and Jackson counties, so that the title to any tract of land may be readily traced through all of its transfers to the final grantor, insuring the purchaser an accurate abstract of title. Mr. S. conducted the Kansas Valley *Times* from the date of its establishment at St. Mary's in 1874, and after its removal to Rossville in 1878 until its final sale, June 15, 1882, when the outfit was removed to Topeka He was editor and proprietor of this journal and its success is attested by the testimony of the leading citizens of Rossville. Mr. S. was also engaged in banking a few years in St. Mary's. He was born in Brooklyn, N Y , February 19, 1847; remained in his native city until twenty-three years of age; did business in New York City in dry goods importing. Erected his present handsome residence in 1880 at a cost of $4,000 and his commodious office in 1882 at a cost of $1,500 Has also a well arranged barn, containing two good teams and carriages for the convenience of parties desiring to look at land. Has also windmill and pump with hose attached, to be used in case of fire or for irrigating purposes. He was married December 23, 1868, at New York City, to Miss Mary A Chadsey, a daughter of A. J. Chadsey a prominent physician of that city. Is a member of Rossville Lodge, No. 75, A. O. U. W. and Topeka Lodge No. 787, K. of H.

PETER SHEARER, general store, Main street, came to Kansas in the winter of 1878, locating in Rossville; commenced present business in January, 1881. Business will average $10,000 per year; keeps one clerk. Before entering mercantile business engaged in his trade, that of carpenter. Was born in Perry County, Pa.. September 16, 1836, where he remained until fifteen years of age and removed to Cumberland County, Pa., remaining five years, farming, and went to Richland County Ohio, and remained one year, and moved to Stephenson County, Ill. where he remained several years and learned his trade, was in Henry County, Ill., and from there went to Canada, finally returning to Pennsylvania, and removed from there to Michigan, from whence he came to Kansas; was married January 10, 1866, in Canada, five miles from Trenton, to Miss Madora Ackley, a native of Canada. His father located here in February, 1877, and bought 120 acres of land, three miles west of Rossville, died April 30, 1878, and Mr. Shearer was administrator of his father's estate. Is a member of Rossville Lodge No. 75, A. O. U. W and financier of that lodge. Is a member of the Democratic party.

A. C. SHERMAN, postmaster and dealer in hardware, implements and grain, Main street. Senior member of the firm of Sherman Bros. Came to Kansas in 1870 and laid off the present town of Rossville. Came to Topeka in March, 1870, and speculated in real estate. He engaged in real estate and stock business until 1875. He built the first hotel in town in 1871; in the same year built his present commodious residence south of town, also built his store building. He owns 200 lots in the town. He opened a grocery in 1872. Ran it for two years and closing out went into the hardware trade in April, 1881. In May of the same year W. C. Sherman entered the firm and it has since continued under the style of Sherman Bros. They carry a stock of $10,000, and the trade will average $30,000 a year. The grain trade will reach $100,000 a year. He buys grain at Belvue and trades in car lots on the road and ships to Kansas City. Mr. Sherman was appointed postmaster and took charge of the office January 17, 1880. He was elected County Commissioner in the fall of 1878 and held that position for three years. He enlisted in the army August 16, 1861, being only fifteen years of age, in Company E, Eighteenth Indiana as a private. He was with his command in the engagements at Pea Ridge, Ark., and the capture of Fort Esperanza, Tex.; was mustered out at Indianola, Tex., December 31, 1863. Immediately re-enlisted as a veteran in the reorganization of his old regiment, and participated in the battle of Baton Rouge, La. He was with Sheridan in the campaign of the Shenandoah valley. At the battle of Winchester the regiment lost 27 men out of 365 and Mr. Sherman came out unhurt. He was in the charge against Vicksburg and in the siege of that city, and of Petersburg under Gen. Grant. He was with Sherman's command at Atlanta and Savannah, Ga. He was mustered out at Darien, Ga., and took passage on the steamer Homeward Bound and was wrecked on the Florida coast but was rescued and finally reached Indianapolis, where he was mustered out December 22, 1865. Mr. Sherman was the youngest man in the regiment, never was wounded and was in the hospital but a week during his long service in the army. He was in the rear of Vicksburg 64 days and nights without relief. He was born at Mt. Pleasant, Martin Co., Ind , March 20, 1846. Remained his native county until enlisting in the army. On his return from the army he went to Washington, Davis Co. Ind., and attended the Waveland Collegiate Institute one year. Mr. Sherman was married October 16, 1866, at Waveland, Ind. to Miss Lou Fisher, of that place, and as the result of this marriage has three children; Alice M., Adraien F. and Daisy. He removed to a farm, remained one year and then moved back to Park County, remained two years and returned to Washington, Ind., and engaged in wholesale and retail dry goods trade which he contined for one year. His health failing, he came to Kansas. When Mr. Sherman came to Topeka, it was the terminus of the Santa Fe route. Mr. Sherman is a member of Hesperian Lodge No. 111, A. F. & A. M., and Topeka Chapter No. 5, and Commandery No. 5 K. T. of Topeka. He is also a member of Lincoln Post, G. A. R., No. 1, Topeka. Is an active and earnest member of the Republican party, having imbibed the principles of that organization when quite young his father being a prominent anti-slavery worker and orator in Indiana; a member of the Know-Nothing and Whig parties and at one time a member of the State Senate. The senior Mr. Sherman was a cousin of the distinguished United States Senator and General Sherman. Mr. Sherman has participated in many State conventions in Kansas, and was a delegate to the Wichita congressional convention in 1876. It nominated Hon. Tom Ryan as a member of Congress. Mr. Sherman's eldest daughter is attending Bethany College, Topeka.

REV C. P. SLADE owns 83 acres three miles southwest of Rossville and also owns 80 acres in Pottawatomie County five miles from Olesburg. He has 45 acres in corn, 10 acres wheat and seven acres oats, orchard of 200 trees, 15 head of cattle, nine head of horses and colts. Came to Pottawatomie county in 1868 and resided there twelve years and came to present location in March, 1881 He was born in Greene County, Ohio, October 8, 1835, and when about five years old moved to Miami County, where he remained until 1856, and moved to Fountain County, Ind. Worked in his father's woolen mill until 17 years of age. Mr. Slade was married September 8, 1862, at Warren, Ind., to Miss Mary M. Castle, a native of that place. They have two children: William C. and Jennie T. He is a regular ordained minister of the Christian church. Assisted to organize the first Free Will Baptist church in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, and was the minister of that denomination for five years. He finished his education at Troy high school in Ohio. Was the first volunteer from Fountain County enlisting in the army April 16, 1861, in Company A, Tenth Indiana, Capt. Cris Miller, in three months' service; re-enlisted in the Sixteenth Indiana, June 13, 1862. He was taken prisoner at Richmond, Ky , by Kirby Smith; was exchanged in November, 1862. Was at Vicksburg, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Big Black, Jackson, Miss. on the Red River campaign. Was promoted First Lieutenant at New Orleans, April 20, 1865, and mustered out July 20, of the same year at Indianapolis. Was justice of the peace in Shannon Township, Pottawatomie County, two years. Has always been identified with the Republican party

M. M STANDLEY, famer, P. O. Kingsville, 300 acres under his control. In 1882 had 145 acres of corn twenty-five oats, twenty millet. Has had charge of Mr. Wilson's business since 1874. Came to Kansas, March 6, 1866, first locating in Jefferson County, and came to his present place in 1874. Was born in Carroll Co., Ind., June 9, 1841, remained there until 1862, engaged in farming. Enlisted October 6, 1862, in the twenty-fourth Indiana Battery. Was engaged on Cumberland River in pursuit of Morgan Was in the first Battery of Burnside's Army to cross the Cumberland Mountains. Was at the sieges of Knoxville and Nashville and in pursuit of Longstreet's Army. Was at the siege of Atlanta and in the battle of Resaca. In the battle of Macon, Georgia, forty-seven men and two commissioned officers were captured. The Battery marched over 4,000 miles during the war Mr Standley took part in seventeen battles in all, and was mustered out August 3, 1865 at Indianapolis. Was promoted to First Corporal in the Marobo fight with John Morgan, July 2, 1863 Returned to Logansport, Indiana, and was married February 11, 1866 to Miss Charlotte Moon, a native of Ohio, and has five children—Maranda, Allen, Ida, Bert and Cora.

JOHN STOYELL, agent and telegraph operator, U. P. R. R. Came to Kansas in the fall of 1872 and located at Wyandotte and there learned telegraphy and the railroad business. Came to Rossville in December, 1878. He was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., July 25, 1842, and remained there until 21 years of age, farming with his father. Enlisted in the army in the fall of 1863, Company L, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, as a private. Shortly afterward was promoted to Sergeant. Was in Sheridan's command in the army of the Shenandoah, and was at Richmond and Petersburg in the campaign of 1864 and 1865. Was at the battle of Cedar Creek. Was transferred in the summer of 1865 to the Second Heavy Artillery on the consolidation of the two regiments, and was promoted to Lieutenant. Was at the battle of Cold Harbor. Was mustered out in October, 1865, at New York City; remained a short time in New York, and came west, stopping in Kansas City and Davis County, Mo., farming for about seven years and railroading. He was married in 1872, at Kansas City, to Miss Hattie Dougherty, a native of Virginia. He has always been identified with the Republican party.

BENNET SWEARINGEN, farmer, P. O. Rossville. Has eighty acres, all under cultivation. Has an orchard of 200 peach and sixty apple trees. In 1882 cultivated thirty-seven acres of corn, eleven acres of wheat, yielding 252 bushels, eight acres of oats, yielding 264 bushels; five acres of rye, yielding ninty-one bushels. Has twelve head of cattle, and twenty-one hogs. Mr. S., came to Kansas in 1866, locating in 1868 at his present place. Lived in Neosho County nearly two years. Was born in Meigs County, Ohio, February 4, 1842. When ten years old he removed to Fulton County, Illinois, and remained two years, then removed to McDonough County, and farmed until coming to Kansas. He enlisted in October, 1861, at Bushnell, Illinois, in Company F, Fifty-fifth Illinois, as private. Was at the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and the Atlanta Campaign. Went through with Sherman in his famous march to the sea, and was at Savannah and Atlanta. Was wounded at Shiloh and Atlanta. Was in the hospital about four weeks. Was promoted to Corporal October 1, 1864, and to Sergeant in June, 1865. He was mustered out in August 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas, and finally discharged August 27, 1865, at Chicago. Was married November 2, 1866, at Iola, Allen Co., Kas., to Miss Mary J. Startup, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Hattie E., [illegible] and Anna S. Mr. S. is a member of the Christian Church; was Township Treasurer for five years. He is an active Republican and has been a delegate to several Representative and County Conventions.

C. W. TALMADGE, bookkeeper, corresponding clerk and abstracter for O. Le Roy Sedgwick. Came to Rossville in February 1880, from Baldwinsville, New York. He is local correspondent of the *Kansas Valley Times*, and was local editor of that paper for two years in Rossville. He was born in Baldwinsville, Onondaga Co., N. Y., October 5, 1856, and remained in his native State until coming to Kansas. He attended school until 20 years of age. He took a course of study embracing three years at Syracuse University fitting himself for an architect, when completing his studies he went into a flouring mill at Le Roy, New York, where he remained two years. He was married December 23, 1880, to Miss Jennie Maxwell, daughter of S. B. Maxwell, Esq., of Rossville. Mr. Talmadge, is a member of Council Grove Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., Council Grove, Kansas and is a Select Knight of that Order; also Councilman of the city of Rossville.

MELVILLE F. TATMAN, of the firm of Hartzell & Tatman, druggists, Main street. Came to the State in 1863, locating in Jefferson County, engaged in drug store and farming. Went to Mercer County, Missouri, and remained about one and one half years, and came to Rossville in May, 1877. Clerked for Kerr & Higginbotham about one year and then went into partnership with Mr. Hartzell in present business, the only drug store in the town. They did about $6,000 worth of business in 1881, and will run near that in 1882. He was born in Putnam County, Indiana, September 11, 1842. Remained in his native County, until five years of age, and went with his parents to Mercer County, Missouri. Remained there about ten years attending school, and moved to Platt County, remaining about four years, farming, and removed to Clay County, remaining until coming to Kansas. He learned the drug business in Jefferson County. Was married at Rossville, April 13, 1880, to Miss Zura Estes, a native of Iowa. Mr. Tatman is a member of the Baptist Church, and a Democrat.

ISAAC B. TROSTEL, farmer, P. O. Rossville. Owns eighty acres on Section 31, and has seventeen acres of timber on the Kaw River. Has sixty-four acres under cultivation, balance used for corral purposes. Is in school district No. 65. Has forty acres in corn, twelve acres in oats. The main part of the house is 16x28 feet, two stories and basement; addition 16x22 feet, six rooms in all with kitchen and cellar under all. House cost $1,000. The barn, 28x32 feet, built in 1875, costing $500, has a capacity for twelve horses and six tons of hay. Corn crib is 8x48 feet; will hold 1,460 bushels. Shop 16x20 feet, used for farm implements. He has 160 fruit trees, consisting of pears, apples and cherries, all bearing; had forty bushels of apples in 1881; 100 grapes bearing. Has ornamental and evergreen trees. Has a patent diamond wire fence in front of yard; yard set in blue grass. Has forty forest trees, consisting of box elder, maple, poplar and walnut. Has eighty-two head of cattle, four work horses and ponies, three colts. Orchard is set to blue grass. Came to Kansas March 2, 1877, and located on his present farm, from Perry County, Pa., where he was born May 20, 1843, and remained there until coming West. Enlisted in first three months' service, Company C, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Did guard duty on the Maryland line. Re-enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-third Infantry nine months' men. Went to Washington and was sent to Virginia in front of Bull Run and was in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Was mustered out at Harrisburg, May 27, 1863, and again enlisted in Company A, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, six months' men. Went into Western Virginia under Gen. Winecook. Was raiding and skirmishing in Virginia, cutting off supply trains and railroads. Had one hard skirmish at Greenfield Furnace, thirteen men were captured and four killed. Was mustered out in January, 1864, at Harrisburg, Pa. Re-enlisted in the Seventh Battalion, 100 day volunteers, and did provost duty in the State. In nine months' service was promoted to Second Corporal. In cavalry was Commissary Sergeant. In 100 day service went in as first duty Sergeant and was promoted as Adjutant of battalion. Was wounded in the right arm at Fredericksburg. Was finally mustered out in 1865, at Harrisburg, Pa., and returned to Perry County. Was appointed Overseer of the poor in his native county in April, 1868, and held the position for six years. Was married December 6, 1870, at Loysville, Perry Co., Pa., to Mrs. Sarah Bistline, who had three children—Florence S., Elizabeth, who died in October, 1876, in Pennsylvania, aged eleven years, and Katie May. Mrs. Trostel died October 24, 1881, at her home near Rossville, aged forty-two years and seven months. He was a member of Blaine Lodge No. 706, I. O. O. F., Blaine, Pa. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has always been an active and ardent Republican.

FRANK VAN VLECK, farmer, P. O. Rossville, Section 9, Township 10, Range 13. Owns eighty acres, seventy under fence and improved. Has thirty-five acres corn, twenty acres wheat, will average twenty bushels per acre. House 16x24 feet. Came to Kansas in the fall of 1878, from Grundy County, Ill. He was born in Steuben County, near Addison, N. Y., October 2, 1855. When quite young moved to Grundy County, Ill., and remained until coming to Kansas. He was married April 8, 1880, at Topeka, to Miss Olive Kirkpatrick, a native of Indiana. They have one child—Arthur. He was a member of the Gardner Lodge, No. 515, of Gardner, Ill., I. O. O. F. Has always been a Republican.

REV. W. D. WARD, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, was born in Shelby County, Ill., November 11, 1860. At the age of five years he removed with his parents to Clay County, Ind., where he remained until the commencement of his collegiate course. He is a graduate of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., of the class of 1881, and a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. In May, 1882, Mr. Ward assumed temporary charge of the Rossville church, his pastorate including also the Presbyterian Church of Silver Lake. He is now completing his educational course at Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WILLIAM WAX, P. O. Rossville. Owns 150 acres on the farm of John Parr, three miles southwest of Rossville. Has twenty-six acres of small grain, balance corn. Came to Kansas in August, 1878, first locating two miles west of where he now is, from Mason County, Ill. He was born in Juniata County, Pa., July 3, 1849. Moved to Illinois when quite small; stayed but a short time and went to Perry County Pa., where he remained until he was fifteen years old, when he enlisted in the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers and soon went into the Third Regular Cavalry. He was in New Mexico, Colorado, Texas and other western territories. Was mustered out June 24, 1868, at Fort Sumner, N. M. Returned to Pennsylvania, then came to Illinois and to Kansas. He was married February 3, 1880, at Topeka, to Miss Zelmina Heolot. They have two children—Joseph V. and Maud A. Mr. Wax has always been identified with the Republican party.

DANIEL WILT, farmer, P. O. Rossville. Owns 190 acres north of Rossville, 160 improved. In 1882 he had 100 acres of corn, twenty-two acres of wheat, seven acres of oats, five acres of millet, three acres of rye. Has five head of horses, twenty-five cattle, twenty-five hogs. Has a neat, substantial house, frame, twenty-eight feet square, two stories. Barn 22x24 feet with basement. Mr. Wilt came to Kansas in the fall of 1876. First farmed west of town and moved to his present farm in 1880, and has put all the improvements on since then. He came from Perry County, Pa. Was born in York County, Pa., near Harrisburg, October 10, 1835. Lived there until fourteen years of age and then went to Perry County and learned the plasterer's trade. Worked at his trade there until coming to Kansas. Enlisted in the spring of 1865 in Company F, Two Hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Infantry. Was at Petersburg and Fort Steadman and in pursuit of Lee until captured. He was mustered out in May, 1865. Mr. Wilt was married in 1860 at Blaine, Perry Co., Pa., to Miss Melinda J. Curren, a native of that county. They have nine children—John, Samuel, Mary, Reuben, Salome, Julia, Roy, Fannie and Irvin. Mr. Wilt was once a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a Republican.

HENRY YORK, farmer, P. O. Rossville, 120 acres on Section 11, Township 11, Range 13; 100 acres under cultivation. In 1882 he had fifty-seven acres of corn, six and a half of wheat, three millet, thirteen oats and eleven and a half rye; land all under fence. House 24x32, story and a half, eight rooms, built in 1879, costing $1,200; barn 14x22, will hold five horses and two tons of hay; crib and granary 32x24, will hold 3,000 bushels in all; has fifteen head of cattle and three horses. Has an orchard of 180 apple trees and sixty cherries, all bearing. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1869, from Pekin, Ill. Was born in the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, November 27, 1842. Remained there until twelve years of age and came to America with his parents who located in Cook County, Ill., where they remained one year, farming. They then moved to Macon County and remained about five years, engaged in farming, and then moved to Pekin, Tazewell County, where Mr. York learned the harness making trade. He enlisted in 1864, under the call for 100 day men in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers. Did garrison duty at Cairo and some foraging and skirmishing in Kentucky. Was in the service six months and was mustered out at Peoria, Ill., in the fall of 1864. Returned to Pekin and finished his trade which he continued to work at until coming to Kansas, running a shop of his own the last two years before coming here. Was married in the spring of 1870, at Pekin, to Miss Emma Dumser, a native of Monroe, Mich., and they have five children—Charles, Henry, Mary, Emma and Lillie. He was once a member of the Grange, and a member of the School Board for two years. Mr. York owns a half interest in the "Champion Hedge Trimmer," a patent that is of practical utility, and is meeting with great success. He has the entire county of Shawnee, and a half interest in eleven of the northern tier counties bordering on Nebraska.

PETER H. ZICKEFOOSE, farmer, four and a half miles northeast of Rossville, on Section 1; owns 480 acres, 125 acres under cultivation. In 1882 had forty-five acres of wheat, will average twenty-two bushels per acre; fifty-five corn, five millet, twelve oats. Frame house 16x18, one story; has an orchard of 120 apple trees, forty cherry, 100 peach and eight pear trees. Came to Kansas in December, 1869, from West Virginia, first locating one mile east of Topeka a short time and moved seven miles west, remained one year and moved one mile west of Silver Lake, remaining five years; then moved two miles north of Rossville, remained four years and moved to his present farm in August, 1880. Was born in Highland County, W. Va., February 26, 1831. Remained in native county until the spring of 1847, following farming with his father, then moved to Richey County and remained until coming to Kansas. Was a member of the State Militia and had some trouble with the Confederates during the war on account of his loyal sentiments. Was Deputy Sheriff of Richey County during the war, and as the sheriff would not ride in the south part of the county, he performed that perilous duty and had frequent encounters with the Rebs; owned a very fleet mare and being acquainted with every foot of the ground and the mountain path, always managed to elude his pursuers. When Hammond and Jones' Confederate Command made their raids in the spring of 1863, Mr. Z. saved two of his father's horses by putting them in a smokehouse. Was married in September, 1855, in Greene County, Pa., to Miss Mary Hammer, a native of E. Va.; they have seven children living—Francis M., Samuel P., Pheba S., William H., Samson E. W., Otho R. and Sarah Etta—Asbury J. died near Rossville, February, 1879, aged seventeen years. Mr. Z. is a member of the United Brethren Church; is a Republican and his father was a Democrat, but now votes the Republican ticket.

DOVER TOWNSHIP.

Dover was established as a township in the fall of 1867, the boundary line of the township being defined as follows; "Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 1, Township 13, Range 14; thence west to county line; thence north on county line to where it crosses the Kaw river; thence down the center of the channel to a point where the section line between 34 and 35 intersects Kaw river; thence south on said line to place of beginning."

The first town officers were elected May 5, 1868, and were as follows: Trustee, E. M. Hewins; Treasurer, James Bassett; Clerk, Henry A. Kellam; Justices, Jacob Haskell and George Harden; Constables, M. M. St. John and W. O. Harris.

John Sage was appointed Postmaster in 1862, the mail having been distributed for the previous year by Mr. S. Wooster, with consent of mail agents. E. C. Chapin succeeded Mr. John Sage, Mr. Alfred Sage became Postmaster in June, 1870, and held the office until 1873. Mr. Harvey Loomis succeeded him during that year, and still holds the office.

The village of Dover was started in 1870, a store being built and opened by Henry Snyder, which he sold during the same year to Alfred Sage. In 1872 another store was started by Winkler & Ticknor, now run by Rasson & Sage.

The first school taught in the village was by Miss Isabel Smith, a daughter of Sidney W. Smith, who established one of the first ferries on the Kaw. There are three religious societies—Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist. The Baptists built a stone church in 1869. The society was started in 1868 with fourteen members by Rev. Mr. Raymond. They have now about forty members, with a Sabbath-school of about fifty scholars. The Congregationalists built a wooden church in 1876; society organized in 1875, with eight members. The Methodists first worshiped in the Baptist church, but have erected a church of their own. The village contains about ten families, with the usual shops found in a small hamlet.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALBERT H. ALDRICH, farmer, two and a half miles east of Dover, 160 acres on Sections 31 and 32—all under fence and fifty acres under plow, the balance is pasture and meadow. Has seventy-five head of cattle, ten head of horses and forty head of hogs. House 16x24, with an L 14x16; kitchen 10x16—11 rooms in all. Frame barn 12x24, room for six horses. Has a stable for sixty cows, corn-crib, wagon and toolhouse, and granary. He came to Kansas in 1871. Improved his present place in 1879. He was born in Lisbon, Grafton Co., N. H., October 22, 1838. Lived in that county until thirteen, then moved to New York City. Worked as locomotive engineer on the Hudson River R. R. until 1862, and then went to work as engineer on military railroad for Government until April, 1864. In January, 1864, he was taken ill with the measles at Chattanooga, Tenn., and after his recovery almost lost the sight of both his eyes as a result of the disease. He returned to New York and remained sixteen months and moved to Orleans County, Vermont, and farmed until coming to Kansas.

P. E. C. BLADES, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Valencia; came to the State June 1, 1878, and located in Dover Township, Shawnee County. He was born in Wooster County, Md., March 9, 1857. When seven years of age moved with his father to Pike County, Ill. Remained until twenty-one years of age and for four years taught school in Pike County. Attended Chaddock College, Quincy, Ill., and taught school in many towns in the county. Was appointed Postmaster at Valencia and opened a general store at that point, which he managed with success until October, 1882, when he sold out. He was married March 17, 1878, to Miss Katie Harper, at Bishopville, Wooster Co., Md., and has one child—Effie M. Has always voted the Democratic ticket.

DR. A. W. CARSON, physician and surgeon, residence and office Main street. Located here August 3, 1876, and came from Utica, La Salle Co., Ill., where he began practicing in the spring of 1875. Was born in Brown County, Ohio, March 5, 1850. Resided there until the fall of 1857 and moved to Washburn, Woodford Co., Ill., and from there to Eureka, where he began the study of medicine in the fall of 1872, with Dr. N. B. Crawford. Completed the scientific course and a part of the classical course in Eureka College in June, 1872. Attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in the winters of '73, '74 and '75, completing the course and receiving his diploma from that institution. Is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society, and of the Topeka Society of Surgery and Medicine. Was married August 28, 1878, in Dover, Kan., to Miss Hattie Gill, a native of Wisconsin. They have one child.

H. P. CARY, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Valencia, has fifty acres, thirty acres in cultivation, the rest timber. Farm is well improved, having good stone house, barn, shop, cribs, etc., besides a small orchard of bearing apple and peach trees. It is also well stocked with live stock. He was born in Lee County, Ill., February 13, 1858. When eight years old he went to Chicago, where he learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed until 1876, when he went to Texas, remaining one year. He soon afterward came to Kansas, and on August 14, 1880, he married Miss Mary E. Neland, daughter of John and Euceba Neland. Her father, John Neland, was born in Washington County, Vt., October 13, 1823, remaining there until 1848, when he married Miss Euceba H. Goodall, a native of Windham County, Vt. He then moved to that county and followed his trade of shoemaker until 1857, when he came to Kansas. He located in Shawnee County, about five miles southeast of Topeka. In January, 1873 Mr. and Mrs. N. moved to present residence, where they resided until his death in 1875. They have seven children—Julia M., John Wesley, Mary Eva, Charles E., William N., Benjamin F. and James Monroe.

ALBERT S. COREY, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Redpath, has eighty acres, forty acres under cultivation; well improved, well watered, and well stocked. He was born in Springfield, Mass., January 1, 1834. Began the printer's trade when fourteen years old, working in the office of the *Massachusetts Spy*, at Worcester. He worked in different offices, learning fully all branches of the business—composition, book and job printing. Before entering the business, he attended the Baptist Seminary, and other schools at Worcester. After completing his trade, he attended the Quaboag Seminary at Warren, Mass., fitting himself for journalism. He was foreman of the job department of the Springfield *Republican* during the years 1853, '54, and '55. He then returned to Worcester, and in 1857 he came to Kansas, landing in Quindaro, a town on the Missouri River, three miles north of Wyandotte. He commenced work on the Quindaro *Chindowan*, a weekly paper published by John M. Waldon. In the spring of 1858, Mr. Waldon retired and Mr. Corey became the publisher for the Quindaro Board of Trade, continuing until the fall of that year, when the paper was sold and the material moved away. He then bought a farm four miles from Quindaro, on which he lived until 1868. Was in Capt. Clary's Company of Militia, and helped to repel the invasion of Gen. Price. While he was at Quindaro, he became well acquainted with Albert D. Richardson, the celebrated author and brilliant correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who made his headquarters at Quindaro. Mr. Corey heard Mr. Richardson's eloquent addresses at a meeting held at Quindaro, July 24, 1857, to ratify the action of the Topeka Convention, and condemn Gov. Walker's action, acting as secretary of that meeting. During the year 1863, and while the U. P. R. R. was in process of construction, Mr. Corey was employed in the office of the Wyandotte *Gazette*, which was doing much printing for that railroad. He was then placed in a position to learn the plans of the company, and was an eye-witness of the tragic death of Mr. Samuel Hallet, chief contractor, who was shot by a civil engineer. In 1868 he sold his farm and removed to Baldwin City, Douglas County, where he commenced the publication of the *Kansas Family Visitor* in partnership with C. W. Bryan. The latter retired the next year when Mr. Corey moved his office to Chetopa, Kan. and published the Chetopa *Advance*, in partnership with John W. Horner. In May, 1869, he sold his interest in the paper to Mr Horner, and in the fall of that year moved to his present farm. He was a member of the City Council when Chetopa was incorporated. He was appointed Postmaster, in 1872, at Plow Boy, which was afterwards changed to Redpath, and still holds the position. He was married at Sterling, Worcester County Mass. April 3, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth F. Pratt. They have four children—Charles A., Lottie E., now Mrs. T. H. Cope, William A., and Edward H.

WILLIAM CUMMINS, farmer, P O Dover has sixty acres under cultivation and ninety acres pasture on home farm, and 160 acres one mile north of his home place, in Section 14. His home farm is on Section 26. House is 17x24, of stone, story and a half, two rooms, built in 1870 at a cost of $500. Barn is 17x32, and will hold eight head of horses and ten tons of hay. Has fifty-five head of cattle, fifty hogs, six horses, and one span of mules. Came to Kansas in 1866, from Ottawa, Canada East. Was born in County Tipperary Ireland, in August, 1848. When about eighteen years of age, and in 1860, emigrated to Canada, where he remained until the close of the war, when he came to Kansas. Has followed farming all his life, and his father was an under-steward in Ireland. Mr. C. has earned his property, all since he came to America, by industry. Was married in July, 1878, in Topeka, Kan. to Miss Ellen Matthews, a native of Kansas. Is a member of the Catholic Church, and has always voted the Democratic ticket.

RUFUS N EDWARDS, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Redpath, owns 120 acres, fifty acres in cultivation well improved, good one and one-half story frame house and other buildings; also small orchard He first came to Kansas in 1870, locating near Hoyt, in Jackson County fourteen miles north of Topeka, remaining one year. He then moved to Wabaunsee County, where he resided until 1874, when he moved to Valley Falls, and afterwards to Silver Lake, and in spring of 1882 he moved to present residence. He was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, December 29 1857, remaining there until nine years old, when he moved to Wood County, Ohio, where he resided until he came to Kansas.

ELI EWINGS, farmer P. O. Valencia, has 220 acres in Section 20, fourteen miles west of Topeka; eighty acres under cultivation, balance pasture and hay land. House frame, 18x22, built in 1877, at a cost of $280. Frame crib, which will hold $1,000 bushels of corn. Has an orchard of 300 bearing trees. Crops in 1882 were good. He came to Kansas in 1876. Was born in Steuben County Ind. March 14, 1857. He worked some at the carpenter trade.

J. E. FLICKINGER, teacher in District No. 15, Dover, came to the State, October 12, 1879, from Union County, Ohio, where he was born, January 23, 1855. Completed his education at Normal School at Ada, Hardin County, and also attended school at Delaware, Ohio, in the Business College. Taught six terms of school in Ohio, before coming to Kansas. Has also followed farming a portion of the time. Owns a half interest in eighty-two acres of land, two and one-half miles east of Dover. Is a member of Somerville Lodge, No. 672, I. O. O. F., Somerville, Ohio.

THEODORE FORBES, farmer, P O. Topeka, has eighty acres on Section 3, fifty acres under cultivation, balance pasture and timber. House is frame, 14x18, stone basement, three rooms. Stone stable 24x40—will hold twenty horses. Crops were good in 1882. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1880, from Richland County, Ohio, where he was born November 14 1854. Ran a saw-mill ten miles north of Mansfield, Ohio, for six years. He was married in Richland County Ohio, in 1878, to Miss Mary A. Brook, a native of that county and has two children—Cora A. and Verta E. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM N. FREDERICK, blacksmith, P. O. Dover, came to the State in October, 1869, locating in Cloud County Worked in a shop with his father, at Clyde, until December, 1881. Was born in Schuylkill County Pa., December 29, 1854, and moved to Illinois in 1862 Commenced his trade with his father after coming to Kansas. Was married October 3, 1875, at Clyde, Kas to Miss A. C. Moore, a native of Iowa, and has two children—Jessie and Frank. Worked in a mill in Livingston County Mo. for about sixteen months. Removed to Dover in July, 1882.

WILLIAM G. GILKERSON, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Redpath, has two hundred acres on Vassar Creek, twelve miles west of Topeka, seventy acres in cultivation, the balance hay land, pasture and timber; well improved. Good house, large stone barn 24x48 feet with sheds 12 feet wide on each side. He is largely interested in the dairy business, marketing 2,000 lbs. of butter annually and expects to largely increase his stock the present season. He was born in Barnett, Vt., October 25, 1835, residing there until sixteen years old, when he went to Wisconsin, working nearly a year in a hotel at Beaver Dam. He then went into the pineries, remaining until the spring, when he went down the Mississippi river as cook on a raft, stopping at Hannibal, Mo., from there he went to Belvidere, Ill., working for different parties until 1862 when he enlisted in Company G, Ninty-fifth Illinois Infantry Was at Champion Hill, Vicksburg, and other battles and in the Red River Expedition. At the battle of Guntown he was captured, July 10 1864, and held a prisoner several months, at Mobile, Andersonville, Florence, and Milan, Ga. He was afterwards exchanged at Wilmington, N. C. He then went to Annapolis, where he remained for a time. He was discharged at Springfield, Ill., and went to Caledonia, Boone Co., Ill., going into the stock business. He was married in 1866, at Beloit, Wis. to Miss Mary Peters, a native of Boone County, Ill. They have four children living—Lizzie, Ernest, Marian, and Arthur. After his marriage he continued in the drover business until 1872, when he moved to Kansas, locating at his present residence. Has held the office of Township Treasurer of Dover Township one term by appointment.

JOHN GREEN, farmer Section 23, P O Redpath, was born in Gloucestershire, England, September 12, 1827 He immigrated to America when twenty-one years of age, first locating at Cincinnati, Ohio remaining one year He then engaged in farming in Union County, Ind., and Cass County, Mich., until 1869 when he moved to Kansas. In 1870 he married Mrs. Philolia La Point, widow of Mitchell La Point. She was born in Wayne County, Mo., December 15 1818, living there and at Pleasant Hill, Mo., until 1852 when she came to Kansas with a Mr. Benjamin Franklin, who located at Uniontown, engaging in the business of gunsmith for the Indians. She was adopted as one of the Pottawatomie tribe, and married Mitchell La Point, a quarter blood Sauk Indian To him was allotted the quarter section on which the old town stood and to her eighty acres, a part of which was in Shawnee County The farm now consists of three hundred and twenty acres, seventy acres in cultivation, the balance hay land and timber It has fine improvements—good house, two-story stone barn, 32x40 feet with basement. It was built in 1875 at a cost of $1,000. It affords shelter for thirty-six head of stock and will hold thirty tons of hay, besides a large amount of grain. In addition, are wagon sheds and granary. Six acres are in orchard, partly bearing, consisting of all kinds of fruit. Large numbers of live stock are raised on this farm, the receipts from cattle alone being over $1,600 in 1882, besides horses and hogs. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the Congregational Church at Plow Boy.

WILLIAM H. HEWINS, farmer P O. Dover has 320 acres on Section 23, fifteen miles south of Topeka has ninety acres under cultivation, and fifty acres native timber, the balance being meadow and pasture land. His residence is of stone, 16x32 story and a half, containing five rooms and cellar built in 1871, at a cost of $750 Barn 16x36 built in 1879 and will hold twelve horses, and is well arranged for granaries and corn cribs, with commodious loft for hay, cost $960. Has a bearing orchard of the best varieties of fruit. Has generally 100 head of cattle, and 50 to 100 hogs, and 15 to 25 head horses. Came to Kansas October 17, 1858, and located in Wabaunsee County, where he remained until 1864 Changed his location several times. Worked on the K. P. road during its construction. Was in the sheep business some two years, at Dover, in partnership with Mr Alf. Sage and settled on his present place April 17 1871. Was born in Berkshire County, Mass. March 26, 1831, and when quite young his parents moved to Lorain County, Ohio. Resided in the counties of Fond du Lac and Winnebago, Wis., and followed the lumbering business several years, and came to Kansas in 1857 Was married Christmas day, 1856, at Plover, Portage Co., Wis. to Miss Hester a Mitchell, a native of Fountain County, Ind. and has three children—Ira, Edwin, and Hugh. Is a member of the Topeka Lodge, No 17 A. F. & A M. and was a member of Dover Grange P of H. Has been Township Treasurer for two years.

CHARLES HOLMES, farmer P. O Dover; owns 120 acres on Sections 30 and 31, about fifty acres under cultivation, corn and millet is the crop; corn will average thirty-five bushels per acre; house is 14x22 a story and a half, containing four rooms and cellar; stone wall and hay sheds. He has twenty head of cattle, four horses and sixteen head of hogs. He came to Kansas in 1869; was born in Leicestershire, England, October 30, 1847; came to Canada in 1869, and from there to Kansas; worked as a porter in a hotel at Scarborough, England, and other fashionable hotels until coming to America. He was married February 10, 1880 in England, to Miss Emily Walker. He has made two trips to England since coming to America. He has one child—Charlotte. He belonged to the I. O. O. F., in England.

DAVID HOOD, on the farm of Mr. F. Kendall, located twelve miles west of Topeka, on Mission Creek, P. O. Valencia. Had large acreage and good crops in 1882, and has a large number of stock. Came to Kansas in 1868, from Greenup County, Ky., after remaining two years in Massac County, Ill. Was born in Greenup County, Ky., March 24, 1833. Enlisted in 1862 in Company A, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, which was confined to operations in Kentucky. Remained in the service thirteen months; was married in 1858 near Greenupsburg, Ky., to Miss Mary A. Diggins and has seven children—William, Luginia, Mary, Alice, Tobias, Clarence and Myrtle.

CHARLES P. JONES farmer, Section 30, P. O. Redpath. Owns 120 acres, fifty acres in cultivation. His house was the third house built on Vassar Creek; farm is well supplied with fruit, chiefly peaches and grapes. He was born in Gibson County, Ind., April 26, 1832, living there until twenty-eight years old, when he went to Posey County, where he remained eight years, when he returned to Gibson County, remaining there until 1866, when he moved to Kansas, locating in Saline County; after a residence there of two years, he returned to Indiana; the next year he again came to Kansas, settling near Burlingame where he resided several years, and then moved to his present residence. He married in 1851, in Gibson County, Ind., Miss Rachel Newman; they have four children living—Harrison E., Julia V., Bertha and Wilmot. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE KEMBLE, farmer, owns 160 acres on Section 11, one and one-half miles south of Dover. Has forty head of cattle, four horses, sixteen hogs. Came to Kansas in December, 1880, from Onondaga County, N. Y. Was born in Devonshire, Parish of Chitton-bishop, August 16 1840; came to America in April, 1873. He learned the shoemaker's trade, which he carried on in England prior to coming to America; engaged in farming in Onondaga County, N. Y., where he remained until coming to Kansas. Was married in 1863 in Dunsford, England, to Miss Emma Crispin and has four children—Augustus C., Frank, Albert and Henrietta. Mr. Kemble is a member of St. John's Lodge I. O. O. F., Boveytracey, England.

FRANK LA VORE, farmer, P. O. Dover; owns eighty acres on Section 29, Township 12, Range 14; ten acres broken; stone house 12x15, story and a half; has seven cattle, two horses and two pigs; came to Kansas in 1880, stopped at Topeka a short time and came on to his land; was born in Rapede Parish, La., and left there in 1864, going to La Grange, Ohio; remained in Ohio until 1880, working on the lake and as hotel porter mostly; was born in 1843; was married in 1869, at Cleveland, Ohio to Miss Betsy A. Brown; they have one child—Hester. Is a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM S. LAWLESS, farmer, P. O. Dover has eighty acres on the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 12 Range 13; has fifty-two acres under cultivation; frame house, three rooms and cellar; frame stable; orchard of two acres; came to Kansas in March, 1882, from Springfield, Ill., where he worked in a watch factory two years; was born in Cheshire, England, April 1, 1852; resided there until twenty-six years of age, and learned the trade of a machinist; engaged in various occupations until coming to Kansas; was married in 1876 at Preston, England, to Miss Jane Harrison, and has three children living—William I., Mercy M., and Story. Is a member of the Baptist Church.

HENRY MILLER, farmer, eighty acres, one and a half miles north of Valencia; also works at the carpenter trade. Came to Kansas in 1877; was born in Steuben County, Ind., October 25, 1849; resided in that county with the exception of one year in White County, until coming to Kansas; was married in August, 1868, in Steuben County, Ind., to Miss Minnie Ewings, a native of that county and they have five children—Mary, Martha, Courtland, Elam and Easton.

H. H. MINKLER, farmer and Justice of the Peace, P. O. Dover. Has 160 acres of land northeast of the village. He came to Kansas in October, 1871, from Chickasaw County, Iowa. He was born in Clinton County, N Y. June 25, 1830, and remained there until twenty-one years of age, learning the trades of shoemaker and tanner. For twenty-one years following this, he was employed as superintendent of railroad construction on various railroads in the Northern States, and Upper and Lower Canada; was on the Central Pacific Railroad from Sacramento, Cal., to Salt Lake, Utah; returned to Chickasaw County, and remained one year, then came to Kansas. He has been married twice, first in 1857, in Wisconsin, to Miss Annia Bump, a native of Wisconsin; they had one child—Clara, now Mrs. Waldo, residing near her father Mr. Winkler's wife died in March, 1859, in Rock County Wis. He was married again in 1868 at Clark's Station, Nev., to Miss Sarah Clark, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children—Harry, James, Val and Ida. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1877, and is now serving his third term. He is a member of Alma Lodge, A. F. & A. M., by demit.

HIRAM MYERS, farmer, P. O. Dover, owns 80 acres on Section 36, all under fence; thirty-five acres in corn. Has three cows, two horses, and twelve head hogs Main part of house is 16x26, story and half, "L" 12x24. Frame barn, which will hold six horses and is 18x24 feet. Came to Kansas, April 1, 1868 and settled in Highland, Doniphan Co. Kan., where he remained about six years, engaged in the furniture business. Moved to Cawker City, and was Pastor of the Congregational Church there. Came to Dover, and was employed as Pastor here, and at Alma. Moved onto the farm in 1881, and has preached some since then. Was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, April 28 1826. Remained in his native county until 1 854. Engaged in teaching school, and began preaching when twenty-four years of age. Attended school at New Hagerstown Academy. Removed to Washington County, Iowa, organized the Moravian Church, and from there moved to Keokuk County, bought an academy building, and opened a school which he ran for two years, called Richland Academy. In the fall of 1856, moved to Appanoose County, Iowa, and preached at Moravia, and built a church. In the winters of 1857-58, preached as an Evangelist for two years, then commenced the study of medicine, which he continued for two years. Removed to Urbana, Ill., where he practiced medicine until coming to Kansas. Was married, in 1851, in Trenton, Ohio, to Miss Eliza Speice, a native of Westmoreland County, Penna.; they have two children living—Mrs. Thompson, of Wabaunsee County, and Jessie. Has been a member of I. O. O. F. and is a member of Central Ministerial Association of Kansas.

DAVID NOEL, farmer and blacksmith, Section 28, P. O. Valencia. Has 114 acres, seventy-five acres under cultivation, balance timber; well improved, with good house, barn and granary, etc. Has also a blacksmith shop supplied with all necessary tools for general work. Does all kinds of blacksmithing and horseshoeing. His farm is very fertile, producing good crops. It has also a good young orchard, besides a quantity of small fruit. He was born in Franklin County, Penn., July 10, 1844, residing there until seventeen years of age, when he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving in the army of Eastern Virginia, until 1863, when his command was consolidated with the army of the Potomac, he having re-enlisted in 1863 in the same company. He participated in all the principal battles in Virginia and Maryland. At the second battle of Bull Run, he was captured and paroled in the field. He was promoted to First Sergeant, holding that position until mustered out in July, 1865 He then went to Wyandotte County, Ohio, and afterward learned his trade at Upper Sandusky, following it until he came to Kansas, in 1879. He was married, October 22, 1868, to Miss Delia Rouk, a native of Tiffin, Ohio They have five children—Nettie M., Charles E., William C., Cora D. and Bessie E. He is a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Valencia.

ALFRED SAGE, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Dover. Has 335 acres, all under fence, 130 acres under cultivation. Has good improvements, large two-story stone house, containing eight rooms, built in the fall of 1878, at a cost of $1,300. Barn is forty feet square. There are also other buildings, such as cattle stables, granary, etc., and a stone house one-half a mile north of his residence, containing eight rooms. He deals extensively in live stock, keeping 100 to 200 head of cattle. Has also a fine Percheron-Norman stallion, which Mr. M. W Dunham imported, and was bought by him at a cost of $2,000. He has also a store room and general stock of goods at the village of Dover, which is in the charge of his son, Squire. He is one of the best farmers in Kansas, and realizes large yields from his crops. He was born in Somersetshire, England, August 6, 1833, and came to America with his mother settling in Onondaga County, N. Y., where he remained until twenty-one years old. He then moved to Iowa, and from there to Kansas in 1856, locating on the present site of the village of Dover, in which vicinity he has since resided. In 1871 he purchased the Snider Building and in partnership with A. D. Craig, he opened a general store, which he kept three years. He then sold out his interest and returned to his farm, where he resided two years. He again entered business at his present stand. He was married at Onondaga, N. Y., in 1854, to Miss Mary Bassett, a native of England. They had five children—Maggie, William, Squire, James and Dudley. His wife died October 28, 1863. On July 23, 1864 he married Mrs. Mary A. Buell, a native of Bedford County, Penn. Mr. Sage has always been an active Republican, and identified with that party since its organization.

HENRY V SAGE, farmer, P O. Dover, controls 270 acres, 130 under cultivation, balance pasture. His crop in 1882 yielded a large and profitable harvest. Has forty head of cattle, seven horses, and thirteen hogs. Came to Kansas in November, 1880. He was born in County Somerset, England, February 14 1843, and came to America when quite young, settling in Onondaga County, N Y. Remained there until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-second New York Infantry. Was with his command at South Mountain and Antietam, and in all the engagements of the Sixth Army Corps for two years after 1862. At the battle of the Wilderness received injuries which disabled him from actual service. He was transferred to the Eighty-fifth Company Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and remained there until the expiration of his term of enlistment. Returned to New York and went to Evansburg, Crawford Co., Pa., where he engaged in the grocery business for two years. Returned to New York and remained three years, engaged in carpentering. Removed to Livingston County, Mo., in 1871, and for nine years was engaged in bridge building on the Wabash Railroad. Came from Missouri to Kansas.

Was married September 5, 1866, at Evansburg, Pa., to Miss Emma McDowell, a native of Crawford County, Pa., and has three children—Orrie G., Gilbert S. and Leona. He is a member of Moberly Lodge, 344, A. F. & A. M. Was master workman and a member of Randolph Lodge No. 30, A. O. U. W., and also a member of the K. of C. Mr. Sage is a member of the Dover Methodist Episcopal Church.

L. M. SHEPARD, teacher, in District 57, P. O. Dover, came to the State July 1, 1882, from Cincinnati, Ohio. Was born in Lorain County, Ohio, July 13, 1854. Removed to Licking County in 1871. When two years old removed with his father to Dodge County, Minn. Remained there about fifteen years, attending school at Groveland Seminary. Completed his studies at Dennison University. Removed to Cincinnati, and for four years was reporter for the *Times-Star*, and Agent for the National Associated Press of that city.

DAVID SHULL, farmer, eighty acres, the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 32, Town 11, Range 14, about ten miles west of Topeka, P. O. Valencia. Has about seventy acres under cultivation, ten acres of meadow. House frame, 14x22, story and a half, seven rooms in all, and cellar. Built in 1877; cost $600. Has a frame stable, corral, and corn-crib, which will hold 2,000 bushels corn. His crops of wheat, corn, oats and other grain are the best testimony of the excellent quality of his land and good husbandry. Has an orchard of about 200 trees, of the best varieties of fruit. Mr. S. has made a good start in stock-raising. Came to Kansas in 1871, and located in Shawnee County. Removed to his present location from near Silver Lake, in 1877. Was born in Franklin County, Ohio, October 24, 1851, and when quite young moved to Miami County, Ind., where he remained until coming to Kansas. Was in the mercantile business two years at Silver Lake, in partnership with C. Owens. Was married in March, 1874, at Silver Lake, to Miss Maria Ayers, a native of Miami County, Ind., and has four children—Claud C., William W., Daisy Dean and an infant. Is a member of Lake Lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M., and a member of School Board, District No. 67.

GEORGE SIDDALL, farmer, 78 acres, Section 3, Town 12, Range 14, on Blacksmith Creek, eight miles west of Topeka; P. O. Box 292, Topeka. Has about forty acres under cultivation, balance of land timber and hay land. Stone house 16x26, one story, built in 1873. Stone barn 28x30, will hold four horses and other stock. Has about five acres of bearing trees in orchard. Came to Kansas in 1870, locating at his present place. Had a good crop in 1882, and will market about 300 bushels potatoes. Was born in Birmingham, England, February 18, 1841. Came to America in 1863. Learned the trade of a Britannia metal smith, and worked at his trade in New York City, Newark, N. J., Middletown and Wallingford, Conn. Visited his old home in Connecticut in 1882. Was married in England in 1861, to Miss Mary Rudge, a native of Northampton. Is a member of Compass Lodge, No. 9, A. F. and A. M., Wallingford, Conn.

MARCUS D. SNODDEY, farmer and market gardener Section 20, P. O. Silver Lake, owns forty acres, nearly all in cultivation, having good frame house, barn, etc. Has also a good log house for tenant. He was born in Doniphan County, Kan., eight miles from St. Joseph, Mo., September 25, 1847. Went with his parents to Atchison, residing there until his mother's death, in 1862. His father died in 1851, among California emigrants. After his mother's death he remained with his grandfather, Thomas Poteet, near Atchison, until 1863, when he commenced freighting, continuing in that business about four years, when he went to Southeastern Kansas and took up a claim, remaining one year. Then went to Richardson County, engaging in farming until 1871, when he went to Northeastern Texas, remaining one year, when he returned to Kansas, settling in Little Soldier Creek, Shawnee County, where he remained four years. He then married Miss Ellen Selsur, a native of Ohio. They have two children—Edward and William H. Soon after his marriage he moved to present residence.

CARY SNYDER, postmaster and merchant, carries a stock of $4,500 and trade will average $20,000. Also buys and ships grain and stock from Topeka. Grain and stock trade will amount to $30,000. The trading territory will embrace a farming district of ten miles square. Commenced business in 1877 in the building where Henry Snyder commenced business in 1867, and was succeeded by Sage & Craige, and they by Loomis & Daily, and they by Loomis & Co., who were succeeded by Mr. Snyder. He was born in Washington C. H., Fayette County, Ohio, January 11, 1857, and when twelve years of age came to Kansas; followed farming and attended the High School in Topeka three years, taking a full course of study. He was married March 11, 1880, at Dover, to Miss Etta Beach, of Keene, Kan., and has one child, Ray. Mr. Snyder handles all description of farm produce, besides the property of the two cheese factories in the neighborhood.

JOHN J. ST. JOHN, farmer, P. O. Dover, owns a good farm on Section 30, seventy-five acres under cultivation and the balance in meadow. Has eighteen head of cattle, five calves, three horses and fifteen head of hogs. Has a frame house, 20x40, with three rooms and a frame barn, 16x30, and stone smokehouse; has an orchard of 100 apple trees, peaches, cherries, grapes and other small fruit; frame granary, 16x20; corn will average fifty bushels per acre. Mr. St. John came to Kansas in 1860, locating in Topeka; remained two years and enlisted August 20 in Company E, Eleventh Kansas. Spent most of his soldier's experience in Missouri and Arkansas. Was mustered out at Fort Riley, and escorted the United States mail from Larned to Fort Lyons, and was mustered out in 1865. He was married in August, 1862, in Auburn to Miss Frances E. Johnson, a native of Missouri, and has three children: Cynthia, Marquis M., and Emilie C. Mrs. St. John died in 1871.

JAMES S. WARNER has 160 acres on Section 17, Township 12, Range 14, P. O. Topeka; has sixty acres under cultivation, twenty acres of timber and the balance hay land; house, 16x20, story and a half with basement, built in 1880 at a cost of $500; has about twenty head of cattle, horses and hogs. In 1882 had a good crop. Came to Kansas in 1872 and located at Tecumseh, where he remained until 1878, when he removed to Gunnison County, Colo., and interested himself in mining operations. He owned an interest in the Anna Didricks mine, which he disposed of to advantage. In the spring of 1880 sold a one-third interest in the Spotted Tail Mine for $5,000. Mr. Warner still owns an interest in the Rothschild, which he helped discover; also owns property in prosperous camp of Tin Cup. Was born near Milwaukee, Wis., September 16, 1856. When quite young his father moved to Scott County, Iowa, and remained until coming to Kansas; was married April 11, 1880, at Topeka, Kan., to Miss Addie Coddington, daughter of Thomas Coddington, contractor and builder, of Topeka.

BENJAMIN G. WARRINGTON, farmer, resides three miles northeast of Dover. Came to the State in 1868 from Davenport, Iowa, and located at Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kan.; remained there ten years and attended school; removed to Fairmount, Leavenworth Co., Kan., and remained there until 1880, when he went to Topeka and clerked for Greenwald & Co., clothing merchants, 151 Kansas avenue; remained seven months; worked on the railroad, and engaged in other occupations; was born in Scott County, Iowa, August 25, 1864.

G. W. WOODWARD, farmer, P. O. Dover, owns the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 12, Range 13, fourteen miles southwest of Topeka; has fifty-five acres under cultivation, balance meadow; house, 16x24, and L, 10x12, story and a half; cellar, 16x24, eight feet deep; porch on east and west sides; built in 1873 at a cost of $900; frame stables, granary and stone shed for cattle. Mr. Woodward's farm produced good crops for 1882, and he is well supplied with stock; owns a three year old Norman mare of imported stock. He came to Kansas in 1865 and has since improved three farms in his locality, and starting with comparatively nothing, has become fairly independent. He was born in Chittenden County, Vt., March 9, 1843; resided in his native county until 1861; engaged in farming with his father, the Rev. John H. Woodward, a Congregational clergyman; who was afterward chaplain of the First Vermont Cavalry. Mr. Woodward enlisted in the spring of 1861 in Company G, Second Vermont Infantry; was with his command at the first battle of Bull Run, and in the Peninsula Campaign under McClellan at Malvern Hill, Williamsburg, and Savage Station and Lee's Mills; was a member of the Sixth Army Corps, which covered the retreat from in front of Richmond and was under fire six days and nights. He was disabled and discharged August 11, 1862; while in the service was promoted to First Duty Sergeant; returned to Vermont and attended school at Williston Academy; was Provost Marshal's Clerk of the Fourth District of New York City for about eighteen months, and returned to Orleans County, Vt. He has been twice married: first, January 1, 1867, to Miss Emma D. Ward, of Danville, Vt., and has one child living, John W. Mrs. W. died October 18, 1876, of consumption. He was married again March 7, 1878, at Milton, Vt., to Miss Ida C. Ladd, and has one child, Emma L. He is a member of the Congregational Church at Dover and Superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mr. Woodward's brother, John W. Woodward, was Captain of Company M, First Vermont Cavalry, and lost his life at Hagerstown, Md. He was a graduate of the Vermont University.

LANDON T. YOUNT, farmer, P. O. Valencia, owns eighty acres on Section 5, and twenty acres on Section 27. His home farm all under cultivation and under fences; frame house, twenty-four feet square, four rooms; stone dairy, 16x16. In 1882 had abundant yield of corn, oats and millet; has forty head of cattle, and other stock; pays especial attention to dairy interests; milked fourteen cows eight months and made and sold 2,000 pounds of butter; will increase his dairy to twenty-five cows in 1883; came to Kansas in April, 1862, and located in Wyandotte County, where he remained until March, 1865, when he removed to Shawnee County, where he has since resided, with the exception of two years' residence in Mendocino County Cal. He was born near Dubuque, Iowa, January 20, 1849. Was married October 18, 1871, to Miss Regina Cobbs, a native of Washington County, Ohio, and has two children: Lillian and Leon L. When fourteen years of age Mr. Yount served in Company F, Twenty-third Kansas Militia; was in the battle of the Blue and helped repel Price's invasion; was the youngest boy in the regiment. Mr. Yount has contributed some valuable and well-written articles to the newspapers of the State.

AUBURN TOWNSHIP.

In December, 1854, Daniel Turner settled on a claim one and a half miles northwest of the present village of Auburn. His daughter now resides on the farm.

In 1855, the following persons located in the place: Rev. James Gillpatrick, Deacon George Holt, Henry Fox, C. Gillpatrick and Samuel Cavender.

The first house in Brownville was built in the fall of 1854, on the claim of Eli Synder.

In April, 1855, a Sabbath-school, the first in the State, was organized with ten scholars, and ten dollars' worth of books. Samuel Cavender was superintendent.

The first Methodist class in the State was organized at Brownville, in the house of Mrs. Galt, in the fall of 1854. Rev. J. S. Griffin, who organized the class, was appointed to the Wakarusa Mission, during the preceding summer, by the Missouri Conference.

Mr. A. Preston taught the first school in Shawnee County, in one of the old Shawnee cabins, commencing April 1855.

These early events, which took place before the organization of any town, all occurred at the little settlement on the present farm of Mr. Brown.

Among the settlers of 1856 were Capt. John Price, W. S. Hibbard and Daniel Haney.

In the latter part of 1856, a township association was formed, called the Brownville Association, of which M. C. Dickey was president, and L. Farnsworth, John W. Brown and Henry Fox, trustees. This association pre-empted certain lands directly north of and adjoining the claim of Mr. Brown, upon which a town site was located, surveyed and platted, by Jesse D. Wood. The lands were described as follows: West half of northwest quarter of Section 24, west half of southwest quarter of Section 24, east half of southeast quarter of Section 23, and east half of northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 13, Range 14 east. The town to be called Brownville.

Brownville was situated on the head waters of the Wakarusa, at the point where the river receives its two tributaries, the three streams being here of nearly equal size and well lined with timber. The Fort Leavenworth, the California, and the Santa Fe roads, the great Territorial highways along which flowed the currents of trade and immigration to New Mexico, or the new towns along the banks of the rivers and streams, were all within easy access, and the present and permanent prosperity of the place seemed assured.

After the formation of the town it rapidly increased and soon attained a population of 400. In March, 1857, a log hotel was built by the town company, which was situated on "lot 101, Washington avenue," and a two-story concrete schoolhouse was erected, the first in the township.

A brickyard was opened in the spring of 1857, by Barney Williams. A saw mill and blacksmith shop were already in operation, and during the year William A. Simerwell and John E. Moore moved to the village and built a saw and grist mill.

During the year 1857 the citizens of the village petitioned for the establishment of a postoffice, to be called Brownville. The petition was denied on the ground that another office by that name already existed in the Territory. The name of the town was accordingly changed to Auburn by a vote of the citizens, and the office established under that name.

In 1860, a paper called the Auburn *Docket* was started by D. B. Emmert, now of Fort Scott. The first issue was on June 20th, and it was continued about a year.

A. H. Hale was the first town trustee, and W. F. Johnson the first Justice of the Peace.

The first church in the township was built by the Methodists, in 1856—Rev. J. F. Griffin, pastor.

The first Baptist preacher was Rev. James Gillpatrick, who was also the first Postmaster, serving in that capacity in 1855, before the organization of the town, or the establishment of a regular office.

The first birth in the town and county was a daughter to Lindsey T. Cook—Mollie, born December 22, 1854.

The first death was that of the sister of Eli Snyder; the second, that of Mrs. Gillpatrick.

The village of Auburn reached its height of prosperity and importance in 1858, at which time it had reasonable expectations of becoming the county seat of "old Shawnee County," as it was more central than either Tecumseh or Topeka, both in the extreme north of the county, or Burlingame, lying further south. The plan devised that year, between Topeka and Burlingame, whereby the southern tiers of towns were detached from the county, and territory added north of the Kansas River, made Topeka nearer the geographical center, and, on a popular vote, selected it as a county seat. Thus shorn of the prestige attached always to the shire town, its growth stopped short. Later the location of the A. T. & S. Fe R. R., some seven miles east, still further shut it out from the busy world. With the old thoroughfare deserted it fell into a decline, and now, 1882, boasts a resident population of not over 150.

The village, not quite deserted, is still "Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain." Flocks and herds feed on the unfenced prairies, extending miles to the north and east, and the herdsmen still live in the village. Two churches are there, a school, two stores, a blacksmith shop, a shoemaker, a wheelwright, and perhaps a dozen neat dwellings. Beyond, to the south, is the brick mansion of the original settler, Mr Brown, who still lives on the old Mission farm, the site of the Indian village, "old Brownville," not a vestige of which remains.

There is now no mill in the town, the machinery was long since removed and the buildings have gone to decay. Two old stone structures, half unroofed, with port holes on either side, still stand as reminders of early times. The postoffice, the churches, and the school house the never-dying emblems of Republican, Christian civilization, which ever planted, are perennial, still hold their accustomed place in the little hamlet. The present postmaster of Auburn Postoffice, is John Dyke.

The Presbyterian Society was first organized. The Baptists worship in the same church. The Methodists have also a small organization.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

FRANCIS O. BLACK, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Auburn. Owns 160 acres, all enclosed and sixty-five in cultivation, four acres in orchard and the rest in pasture and native meadow. Has four horses and eleven head of cattle. Was born in Clark County, Ohio, in November, 1830, and came from native place to Kansas, in April 1858, and located on this farm. Mr. B., although not married, is a leader in educational movements in his locality, is an active member of the Debating and Singing Clubs, and was for many years, continuously on the School Board and has served two years as Justice of the Peace. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and an ardent worker in the Sabbath-school.

W. R. BLACK, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Auburn. Owns 160 acres, about forty acres in cultivation and the rest pasture and meadow, all inclosed. Has seven horses, forty head of cattle and five hogs. He raises corn and millet principally. Was born in Ohio, February 4, 1835, and came to Kansas in April 1858, and located on present farm. Was married March 20, 1872, to Miss P. A. Willey; they have two children—Minnie E. and Walter. Has been Road Overseer two years, and on School Board one term. Enlisted August 22, 1862, as private in Company "H," Eleventh Kansas Infantry—afterward mounted and served with his company and regiment in Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Teritory and on the plains, and participated in the engagements at Fort Wayne, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Little Blue and Westport, at Westport had his horse shot. Was on the plains the last of the war as guard of the roads and mails, and mustered out in September 1865. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN W. BROWN, farmer and dealer in stock, Section 26, P. O. Auburn. Owns 800 acres, all enclosed, has over five miles of stone fence, about 150 acres in cultivation 150 in timber and the rest in native meadow and pasture; has a fine orchard and a brick dwelling, 18x40, with L 18x20, two stories high, with nine rooms, costing in 1860, when built, $4,500. Stone barn 30x40, sixteen feet posts, with sheds, corn cribs and every convenience for handling stock successfully. Mr. B. is the pioneer of this county. Was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 9, 1832, and came from native place to Kansas in 1849, locating at the Methodist Mission, in what is now Johnson County; at that time there were but three houses where Kansas City now stands. In 1851 he was employed by the Goverment to go into the Indian Country as a blacksmith, and in 1854 located on present farm, at which time the nearest location of any white settlement, was sixty miles away. Was married in 1851 to Miss Elizabeth Perkins, a native of Missouri. They have five children—Edgar G., Frank, Fred. P., Eva and Harry. Mr. B. has served one term in the State Legislature. Was in the State Militia during the Price Raid in Col. Veale's regiment and participated in the Locust Grove fight, when he was captured, but made his escape after being a prisoner three days. Is a Mason.

ELLIOTT CARRIGER, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Auburn. Owns 265 acres, about 180 in cultivation, the balance in timber. Good frame dwelling and a fine orchard of selected fruit. Has fourteen horses, forty head of cattle and 130 hogs. Born in east Tennessee, April 30, 1816 and lived there until twenty-three years of age. He was married February 14, 1839, to Miss Angeline R. Allen, a native of Virginia, and emigrated West locating in Jackson County, Missouri, in 1854. Came to Kansas and located his present farm and set out an orchard in 1858. Mrs. Carriger died February 5, 1865. He has eight children—Maggie J., Lucretia, Eva S., John C., William A., Amanda P., Mattie A. and James D. Mr. C. was in the State Militia during the Price Raid and on duty in Topeka. Has been County Commissioner of Shawnee County two terms, one term as chairman of the Board and was Tax Collector and Duputy Sheriff of Jackson County, Missouri, before coming to Kansas.

MACK FLECK, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Auburn. Rents and farms 160 acres, seventy acres in cultivation and the rest in grass. Has four horses, ten head of cattle and ten hogs. Was born in Ohio, March 6, 1856, and came to Kansas in 1861 with his parents, who located on Section 31 in the same neighborhood where they reside at present. Was married April 23, 1876, to Miss Mary Bell. They have three children—Bertha, Minnie and LeRoy. Has made his home in Auburn Township, with the exception of four years spent in Colorado, returning in 1881.

JAMES M. HARR, farmer and makes a specialty of raising fine horses, Section 18, P. O. Auburn, owns eighty acres all enclosed and about fifty-seven in crops and the balance in meadow. Crops are corn and oats. Has at present thirteen horses, some very fine running and trotting stock. Mr. H. was born in Pennsylvania in 1844 and came from native State to Kansas in 1867, locating for a time in Auburn, and locating on this farm in 1880. He was married in 1869 to Miss Jennie Engle. They have three children—Irving, Howard and Edith. He served as Deputy County Clerk in 1872-78 and was then elected Register of Deeds for Shawnee County and served, until 1879. In 1880 was appointed by the Governor Census Enumerator. Is a Mason.

JOHN A. LANE, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Topeka, owns eighty acres all enclosed and and seventy acres in cultivation and ten in pasture; has at this time two horses, six cows and twenty-five hogs. Was born in Iowa, August 4, 1848, and came to Kansas with his parents in 1859, locating in the village of Auburn, and locating on this farm in 1880, which is one of a number of pieces of land purchased by his father at an early day. Was married March 6, 1878, to Miss Sarah Luella. They have one child—Parkison A. Is a member of Methodist Episcopal Church; has served on School Board one term.

S. H. McGOWAN, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Waveland, owns 320 acres, about 160 in cultivation, forty in timber, the rest in meadow and pasture; has nine horses, fifty-five head of cattle and seventy-five hogs. Was born in Knox County, Ohio, January 9, 1835, and moved to Indiana with parents when nine years of age, and came from there to Kansas in 1863, first locating in Topeka, where he followed the cabinet business, locating on this farm in 1872. Was married in 1865 to Miss Christiana Edmond, a native of Indiana. They have five children—Myra, Frank, Charles, Lumas, Edmund. Mr. McGowan was in the Kansas State Militia during the Price Raid and participated in the fight at Locust Grove in Missouri.

SAMUEL H. MOORE, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Auburn, owns 320 acres all enclosed and 200 in cultivation, and the rest in native meadow and pasture with the exception of fifteen acres of timber. Has at this time six horses, two mules, sixty head of cattle and thirty seven hogs. Was born in Butler County, Pa., January 30, 1831. In 1853 went West and traveled through Iowa and Missouri, and in spring of 1854 fitted out at Lexington, Mo., for a journey to California, going up the Kansas River by the present location of Topeka and by way of the Blue Valley and Fort Kearney. Spent two years in California and returned to Pennsylvania in 1856, and in the fall of 1867 went to Livingston County, Ill., and came from there to Kansas in fall of 1868, locating on present farm. Was married September 30, 1852, to Miss Margaret Gibson, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children—Catherine J., Eugene L., William A. C., Redick R., Ulysses H., and Mary C. Is an active worker in educational concerns, and has been a member of the School Board for thirteen years, and is an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

MRS. MARY MORAN, farmer, Section 22, P.O. Auburn, owns 160 acres, 100 in cultivation, sixty acres in timber, all enclosed; has at this time three horses, twenty-one hogs. Her husband, James R. Moran, was born in Tennessee, March 22, 1822, and was married January 14 1846, to Miss Mary Hutchie. They moved to the State of Illinois in 1847 and came to Kansas in 1854, locating on this place. They were in poor circumstances and Mr. M. was in poor health and they had to struggle to get a start, but by hard work and good management they lived until 1859 when they raised a good crop; but in the spring of 1860 a fire swept everything from them, house, crop and stock, and they barely escaped with their lives; but they managed by close economy to get through this year, but Mr. Moran's health continued to grow worse until he died August 8, 1863. Mrs. M. has seven children—Nancy A., Samuel M., Emma E., John W., Sarah L., James and Frances M. Emma E. was married to Truman B. Shumway, who served three years as a soldier in Company G, Sixteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteers and contracted lung disease from which he died at Colorado Springs, Col., where he is buried. Mrs. Shumway is living with her mother who is an invalid and conducting the farm with the assistance of her youngest brother.

NORMAN PAIGE, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Topeka, owns forty acres all enclosed and under cultivation. Has just commenced in Kansas, having bought this place and located on it August 1, 1882. He was born in Vermont August 30, 1822, and lived there until he was married in December, 1851, to Miss Minerva Newton. Spent four and a half years in California with his family; then returned to Vermont and came from there to Kansas, locating on his present farm. They have two children—George V. and Grant L.

CAPT. J. L. PRICE, farmer and small fruit grower, P. O. Auburn, owns forty acres in the village of Auburn, three acres in orchard and twenty acres in cultivation, all kinds of small fruits, and the rest in pasture, all enclosed and divided by cross fences. Has five horses, twelve head of cattle and eleven hogs. Was born in Newcastle County, Del., August 31, 1827, where he resided until July 3, 1856, when he started West, stopping two months in Chicago, and came from there to Kansas in September, 1856, stopping a short time in Topeka, and locating same year in Auburn Township, which he has made his home since. Was married June 27, 1850, in Philadelphia, to Miss Margaret J. Cheffins, a native of Kent County, Del., a granddaughter of Maj. James Cheffins, of the Revolutionary army. They have seven children living, Laura M., Alceus F., Annie L., Olive K., John L., Jr., Mattie J., Udella M. One son, Alonso C., died in Delaware, and Cassius M. Clay, killed on Battle Mountain, Col., by a snow slide. Capt. Price is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; also a Mason. Was Justice of the Peace from 1872 to 1874. Enlisted as a private in 1862 in Company I, Third Kansas Cavalry. Was consolidated with Second Kansas same year, and transferred to Company H, Ninth Cavalry as seventh Corporal. After the battle of Locust Grove, in Missouri, was made First Sergeant of Company. After the battle of Prairie Grove went to Leavenworth with Gen. Blunt, when he was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Company M. One year after was promoted to Captain of Company M., and served in that capacity until the close of the war. Was in all the engagements of his company and regiment during the war; among others, Newtown, Little Rock, Cane Hill, Fort Wayne, Prairie Grove; and mustered out in 1865. Is a Democrat.

JOHN ROBINSON, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Auburn, owns 240 acres, all enclosed, and about 125 acres in cultivation, twenty-five in timber, and the rest in meadow and pasture. Has eight horses, thirty-five head of cattle, and thirty hogs. Was born in Ohio, November 28, 1823, and came to Kansas in March, 1864, locating on farm east of this, and coming to this place in 1866. Was married January 25, 1855, to Miss Margaret A. Thompson. They have three children, Joseph N., Thomas J., and Sally. Has been Road Overseer five years, and Treasurer of School Board four years, and Director four years. Enlisted October 15, 1862, as private in Company G, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with his command in Tennessee. Was in the battle of Stone River and other engagements, and mustered out August, 1863, on expiration of term of enlistment. Was in the Kansas State Militia during the Price raid, and participated in the battle of Locust Grove, where he was captured and kept a prisoner six days, losing his horse, which had just cost him $140, and caught the small-pox. Returned home and gave it to his whole family, and has never been remunerated for his horse.

LEVI A. C. SMITH, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Auburn, owns 164 acres, about 100 in cultivation, all enclosed, thirty-five acres in timber, and the rest in meadow and pasture. Has four horses, three milch cows, and forty hogs. He was born in Massachusetts, October 12, 1818. When a child moved to State of New York with his parents, and in 1842 came to Illinois, and from there to Kansas, in 1867, locating on his present farm. Was married July 14, 1845, to Miss Rachel A. Miller. They have three children, Sarah R., George S., and Guy A. Is a member of Baptist Church, and has been a member of the School Board three terms.

JOHN S. WALKER, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Grand Haven, owns 160 acres, about seventy acres in cultivation, and the rest in meadow and pasture, all enclosed. Has eight horses, sixty head of cattle, and twenty-five hogs. Was born in Scotland, May 26, 1826, and came to the United States in 1853, locating in Michigan, and came from there to Kansas in 1858, and located on this place same year, but did not improve it until 1876. Was in the Quartermaster's Department as teamster from 1861 until 1869: most of the time at Fort Leavenworth, but hauling to Fort Riley and Fort Scott, and was on his way back to Fort Leavenworth at the time Lawrence was burned, and was there same day. Was married in 1876 to Miss Sarah Rouse.

SAMUEL J. YAGER, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Auburn, owns 240 acres, about 130 in cultivation, fifty in timber, and the rest in pasture and meadow, all enclosed. Has at this time twelve horses, fifty head of cattle, and forty hogs. Was born in Kentucky, March 13, 1833, and when two years of age moved with his parents to Indiana, where he remained until he was sixteen; then returned to Kentucky, and when twenty-four years of age went again to Indiana, remaining there until coming to Kansas in February, 1866, and locating on his present farm. Was married October 7, 1864, to Miss Mary M. Terrell, a native of Ohio. They have four children, Willis H., Maud, Jesse M., and Garrett A. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is Director on School Board. Elected in 1880.

WILLIAMSPORT TOWNSHIP.

William Matney, from Virginia, settled on Section 30, Township 13, Range 16; and William Matney, from Missouri, settled on Section 28, Township 13, Range 16, in August, 1854.

On September 16, William Cokes, from Missouri, located on the southwest of Section 28, Township 13, Range 16.

On December 15, Dr. Jesse D. Wood, from Kentucky, located on the southeast of Section 33, Township 13, Range 15, and during the month, Darius W. Herald, from Virginia, Dr. C. Lykins, and Mr. Stewart settled in the township.

The following are the settlers of 1855: William Yocum, J. Babcock, J. Carrol, H. M. Sharp, Isaac Baxter, Samuel Allen, Joseph Lykins, Robert Galt, Robert Todd and William Armstrong.

James W. Young and H. K. Winans settled in 1856, and among others, the following arrived in 1857: Seth Todd, Edgar Winans, Alfred Winans, D. Kilby, Blakely & Bennett, R. Buttles, Chester Thomas, Sr., Daniel, Fred and Cyrus Fultz, Rev. Mr. Montford, Dr. A. J. Huntoon, J. Nelson, L. Buttles, Joel Huntoon, J. M. Waugh, John Cunningham, T. H. Lescher, Simon Hawk, Mr. Curtis.

The first birth in the township was a child to Mr. and Mrs. Darius W. Herald, born February, 1855. Mrs. Herald's death—the first—occurred the same month.

The first marriage was that of Richard Steward and Polly Matney, in 1856.

In 1857, the first schoolhouse was built on southwest quarter Section 34, Township 13, Range 15, at Shawnee Center, so called from being within a quarter of a mile of the geographical center of old Shawnee County.

Rev. James Gillpatrick preached the first Baptist sermon in the township, December 16, 1854, in the cabin of Rev. Robert Simerwell.

WAKARUSA VILLAGE.

In the Township of Williamsport, was located and platted for a town site in 1858, by Messrs. Mills and Smith, of Topeka. It is on Sections 25 and 36, Township 13, Range 15, in the southern part of the township, and is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road. Among those interested in this town enterprise besides Messrs. Mills and Smith, were Messrs. G. T. Lockard, J. P. Ennis and Zenas King, of Topeka, the town being first named "Kingston," in honor of the latter gentleman. The postoffice having been previously established under the name of "Wakarusa," the citizens were desirous that the village also should take the name of the historical stream, and it was accordingly changed.

In 1871, W. H. Mills, of Illinois, built a hotel and store at the station, both of which are still run by him.

G. W. Hamilton was the first, and L. Merrium is the present Postmaster, the latter being appointed in 1876.

There is one church building in the village, which is occupied alternately by the Presbyterians and Methodists; the Methodist Pastor being Rev. C. N. Riggle.

Wakarusa village claims to have the finest district schoolhouse in the county, if not in the State. It contains over a hundred inhabitants, and has the usual number of village industries, besides the business of crushing stone for railroad ballast. The Sherman Stone Crushing Company have located one of their machines at the village, and employ from fifty to one hundred men.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

APPLETON F. BARKER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 18, P. O. Wakarusa, owns eighty acres, all enclosed, with good dwelling, barn, outbuildings, apple and peach orchard. Sixty acres cultivated and twenty acres in pasture. Has five horses, thirty-six head of cattle and sixteen hogs. He was born in the State of New York, April 4, 1833, and in 1854 moved to Illinois, and came from there to Kansas in 1858, locating on this section, east of here. Came to this place in 1869. Enlisted as a private in Company F, Sixth Regiment Kansas Infantry, in 1862, but was detached at Fort Leavenworth to serve in the fort battery, and remained there about a year, and was then sent on recruiting service for four months, and recruited eighty-four men, expecting to get a commission and join the Second Kansas, but had his men taken and mustered in the Fifteenth Kansas. Was offered a commission in this regiment, but refused it and was mustered in as Quartermaster Sergeant, and remained in that capacity during the term of service. Was most of the time at headquarters and had charge of the stock, and was mustered out in May 20, 1865, by general orders No. 83. After being mustered out he was engaged to go to Fort Laramie with a drove of horses for the government, to supply Col. Moonlight. Started with fifty-four men in charge of the horses and sixty soldiers as guard, and about one hundred wagons with emigrants on the train, as the Indians were very bad. When above Fort Kearney the Indians stampeded their horses, and they lost twenty-eight of them, and he and another man came near losing their lives while getting the horses up, as they were attacked and had a running fight, and had to stop and kill their horses for breastworks, but were fortunately rescued by a party of soldiers sent to their help. He was married in 1853, to Miss Caroline A. McLain. They have four children—George W., Ambrose A., Ida May and Sarah M. He is one of the School Board, and has been for a number of years. Has been Road Overseer for seventeen years, also Justice of the Peace for four years. Is a member of the First Baptist Church, Topeka, Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Wakarusa Valley Sunday-school Association, and has been since its organization in 1876.

ISAAC BAXTER, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Auburn, owns 160 acres in this township and 240 in Auburn Township. Farm in Auburn Township all enclosed and used as grazing land for stock. Has twelve horses, fifty head of cattle and fifty hogs. Was born in Ireland, May 14, 1836, and came to the United States when seventeen years of age, and located in Oberlin, Ohio, and came from there to Kansas, March, 1855, first locating in Tecumseh Township, and after his marriage, March 31, 1857, located here. Mrs. Baxter is the daughter of the Rev. Robert Simerwell, who came to Kansas Territory at a very early day as a missionary to the Indians, and first located at Shawnee Mission. She was for a long time teacher in the different missions, until her marriage, since which time she has resided here. They have six children living—Robert S., William, Frank, Susan, Mary and Isaac. The whole family are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. B. was in the Kansas State Militia during the Price raid and capture at the engagement at Locust Grove in Missouri, and after four days of hard marching and privations, was paroled and returned home.

CHARLES BROWN, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Wakarusa, owns 160 acres, about 115 acres in cultivation, twelve in timber and the rest in pasture. Has five horses, four head of cattle, and twelve hogs. Was born in the city of New York, November 22, 1817. In 1849 was one of the first to try his fortune in the gold fields of California. Was there for three years and was very successful. On his return he bought a farm on Long Island, ten miles from New York, and followed gardening. During the war he sold out and moved to Brooklyn and followed his trade of ship calker. In 1866 he left Brooklyn and came to Kansas, locating on his present farm. He was married in December, 1850, to Miss Mary Page, a native of the west of England, who came to the United States in 1848. They have three children—Mary, Alfred and Francis. The whole family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES CARROLL, farmer and stock dealer, Section 36, P.O. Wakarusa, owns 240 acres, all enclosed; 130 acres under cultivation, the balance in timber, meadow and pasture; has twenty-four horses, 150 head of cattle and fifty hogs. He was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1827 and came to the United States in 1852, locating at Oberlin, Ohio, and, came from there to Kansas in March, 1855, locating on this place. He was married in 1866 to Miss Caroline Link; they have six children living—William H., Annie, Cora, Nettie, Edward and John. Was in Captain Perry Tice's Company during the Price raid and participated in the fight at Locust Grove, Mo.

JOHN S. CARTER, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Auburn, owns 240 acres, about 100 under cultivation, the rest timber, pasture and grass; has seven horses, twenty head of cattle and twenty-two hogs. He was born in Indiana, June 15, 1837, and came from his native place to Kansas in 1865 and located here. He was married in March, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth F. Simerwell, the daughter of Rev. Robert Simerwell, who was a pioneer missionary among the Indians. Mrs. Carter was born January 24, 1835, at Shawnee Mission, in what is now Johnson County, Kan., and is therefore the first white female child born in Kansas. They have six children living—Fanny A., John R., Edgar Leroy, Lydia V., Mary M. and Isaac. The two latter are twins. They are members of the Baptist Church. This farm originally belonged to Rev. Robert Simerwell, who located here before the United States survey on account of a large, never-failing spring. He was directed here by the Indians, who represented it as a beautiful valley with plenty of water. The cabin he built on first locating here is still standing, though fast going to decay, and there is a beautiful cottonwood tree on the place which grew from a switch he had used in driving from the Mission home, which he stuck into the ground on his arrival and which measures six feet, ten and one-half inches in circumference at three feet from the ground.

WILLIAM B. CLARK, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Pauline, owns 160 acres, about seventy-five acres cultivated and the rest in native meadow and pasture; was born in Knox County, Ill., Nov. 8, 1847, and came to Kansas in 1878, stopping in Douglas County and came to present location in the spring of 1879; was married at Hannibal, Mo., December 2, 1868, to Miss Catherine A. Moore, who is a native of Galliopolis, Ohio. They have five children living—Nora V., Walter H., Arda, May Pearl and Lawrence.

MRS. L. C. CONWELL, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Waveland, owns 160 acres, about 100 cultivated and the rest in pasture and meadow, has at this time six horses, thirty-two head of cattle and fifty hogs. Has a nice stone dwelling of nine rooms, good basement, barn, 32x34, and fine orchard. Samuel D. Conwell was born in Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio, May 14, 1817, and came from there to Kansas in 1856, first locating in Topeka for one year, then went on the farm now owned by Chester Thomas, Jr., and came to present location in the spring of 1877; was married in 1839 to Miss Louisa C. Binkley, native of Washington County, Md. Mrs. Conwell has eight boys living—Rufus T., James M., Samuel D., Frank M., Thomas A., Ottawa V., Clarence W., Charles C., and four boys and one daughter dead. Mr. C. died on this farm in 1878. Members of Methodist Episcopal Church.

S. T. COUNTS, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Wakarusa. He has 160 acres, ninety of which are under cultivation and forty in clover, all enclosed. He also has ten head of horses and fifty-four head of cattle. He was born in Ohio, September 10, 1833, and came to Kansas in February, 1877. He served in the war of the great Rebellion, in the Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Jas. A. Garfield, Colonel.

JAMES DAVIS, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Auburn, owns 160 acres, sixty-five acres in cultivation, ten acres of timber with water for a thousand head of stock, and the rest native meadow; all enclosed; has four horses, twenty-five head of cattle, and eight hogs; was born in the South of England, in February, 1828, and came to the United States when a boy. Having an uncle in the State of New York, located there and remained there until 1856, when he came to Kansas, first locating in Auburn, four miles west of here, and coming to this place in 1866. Was married August 13, 1852, to Miss Jemima Tomlins. They have five children—Thomas, Chester, Alfred, Elizabeth and Annie; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Enlisted as private January 2, 1862 in Company E, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, and served with his regiment in all its battles, skirmishes and campaigns until captured; was at the battle of of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Newtown and Mozart Prairie; was wounded at Prairie Grove and captured at Mozart Prairie, near Fort Smith, Ark., and marched 300 miles to Fort Tyler, Texas, where he was imprisoned for ten months, and liberated after the surrender of Lee's army, and came home by the way of New Orleans, and was mustered out at Leavenworth, January 17, 1865.

RUSSEL U. FARNSWORTH, farmer, stock-raiser and dairyman, Section 28, P. O. Wakarusa, owns 300 acres, 110 acres in cultivation, forty acres of cultivated meadow, and the rest in pasture and native meadow. He also rents and farms 320 acres in addition thereto. His principal crops are corn and millet, for feeding. Has a large barn to accommodate thirty-five milch cows, twenty calves and nine horses, with all conveniences, and loft, for millet and hay and bins for feed. Also a mill, run by steam power for shelling corn and grinding feed, as well as sheds and yards arranged conveniently for stock and dairy business. Has, at this time, nine horses, seventy-five head of cattle, fifty hogs. Is milking twenty-seven cows; has made this year (1882) to present time about 2,500 pounds of butter; average receipt per cow last year was $25.69, and a large proportion of these were young. Was born in Grafton County, N. H., August 12, 1839. When a child moved with parents to Vermont, and remained there until 1858 at which time he came to Kansas and bought 160 acres of his present farm with a Mexican War land warrant, and remained here one summer, then returned home, and remained there until 1861, in May, when he enlisted as a private in Company G, Third Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and served with his command in the Army of the Potomac in all its campaigns and marches, skirmishes and battles, participating in the actions of Louisville, Lee's Mills, Yorktown, Williamsport, Gains Hill, and in all the engagements on the Chickahominy, and in front of Richmond, ending with the battle of Malvern Hill. While the army was at Harrison's Landing, was taken with chronic diarrhœa, which terminated in heart disease and general debility, and was sent to General Hospital, at Washington City; from there was sent to Convalescent Camp, and appointed Head Clerk, and had charge of over 5,000 men, but his health remaining poor, was ordered before the Medical Board and was discharged, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, in February, 1863. Soon after discharge from the army went to Wisconsin for his health, and from there to Colorada, in the fall of 1863 and spent four years in Colorado and freighting across the plains, and returned to his home in the East in 1867, where he was married same year to Miss Ellen K. Fairberry, and in 1868 came to Kansas, and located on this farm permanently, where after a few years his wife died. Was married a second time May 1, 1877, to Miss Isabel H. McDowell. They have two children—Josie E and Jennie A. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also a Mason.

WILLIAM S. HIBBARD, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Wakarusa, owns 178 acres, about sixty acres cultivated and twenty-five acres in timber, and the balance in native meadow and pasture, all enclosed. He was born in New Hampshire, in 1828. Left home when twenty-one years of age and went to Boston and Washington City, and from there in 1850 to Ohio, engaging in the iron business, and came from there to Kansas in 1857, locating near Auburn, and came to his present place in 1876. This farm was preempted by Robert C. Gault, a brother-in-law of Mr. Hibbard, who was one of the Boston Company, and who came to Kansas armed with a Sharp's rifle and a Bible, who at his death left this farm to his sister, Mrs. Hibbard. Mr. Hibbard was married in 1859, to Miss Eliza M. Gault, who is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., who came to Kansas in 1857, with her mother and sister, locating in Auburn Township. They have four children—Anna S., Harry L., David S. and James S. Mr. Hibbard was a member of Capt. Bush's Company in Second Kansas State Militia, and participated in the fight at Locust Grove, Mo., during the Price raid, and was one of the unfortunate ones who were captured, but made his escape when three days out, but was captured by Union scouts being dressed in citizen's clothes, and taken to Fort Scott, and put in the guard there until morning, but the same night there were a large number of rebel prisoners put into the same prison, and the next morning sent under guard to St. Louis and he had great difficulty in identifying himself so as to prevent being sent with them. Mr Hibbard and family are members of the Presbyterian Church, he being one of the original Elders of Auburn Church, organized in 1858, by the Rev. James Brownlee.

JAMES HUTCHINGSON, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Wakarusa, owns seventy acres; forty acres cultivated, and thirty in fine timber. Has four horses, twenty-six head of cattle and fourteen hogs, and farming in a fine state of progress. He was born in Yorkshire, England, February 21, 1835. Came to the United States when nineteen years of age and worked in Paterson, N. J., in a factory, and from there went to Canada and remained one year. Returning and locating for a time in Illinois, and from there to Missouri, working on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, in its construction, and from there to Vernon County, Mo. where he was living when the war broke out, and where for a time he was unmolested, on account of being an Englishman, and was at his home during the battle of Carthage, Mo., and heard the firing of artillery plainly, but after that was subject to a great many annoyances, and was importuned to join the rebel forces, and had to resort to a great many expedients to save his life and property, at one time, passing himself off for a Rebel, Capt. Gatewood, in order to pass their pickets in the night when returning home. At another time he entered a Guerrilla camp in the night, when all were asleep, and helped himself to a gun, escaping without injury. But space will not permit us to give even a part of the many thrilling adventures which Mr. Hutchingson passed through in this troubled time; enough to say that finally he was so continuously annoyed that he traded his farm for a yoke of oxen and loaded what household effects he could on one wagon and made his escape into Kansas, taking with him his wife, whom he had married in September, 1859, and whose maiden name was Sarah Markle, and three of her brothers, landing in Lawrence, Kan., in the fall of 1862, with scarcely anything. He went to work for a man near Lawrence, named Levi Gates, and his three brothers joined Capt. Rankin's Company as recruits, and were murdered in the Quantrell raid, they having no arms to defend themselves with, not having been armed yet. Mr. H. and Mr Gates seized their guns and hastened into Lawrence, as soon as they heard the firing, and were for five hours engaged in the fight, Mr. Gates losing his life, and Mr. Hutchingson barely escaping when hard pressed by hiding behind a stump and presenting his empty gun, and causing the enemy to seek cover, and securing time to reload. After the fight was over, he went for his team and wagon, and hauled the dead together and helped bury them. Mr. H. came to his present farm in 1871, and is and has been an active worker for the promotion of education and improvement in every way. He is a member of the School Board, and has been for the past ten years; is Road Overseer, and has been for the past seven years, and was elected Justice of the Peace in the spring of 1882, to serve for two years. His family of five bright, healthy daughters are his help in farming. They are named Ida, Sophia, Sarah, Nancy and Mary. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. E. JONES, farmer, Section 24, P. O., Wakarusa, rents and farms 160 acres owned by his aunt, Ametta Woodiv; sixty-seven acres under cultivation, the rest enclosed and in native meadow; has two horses, two cows and seventy-five hogs. Was born in Pennsylvania, August 6, 1840, and moved to Buchanan County, Iowa, in 1868, and came to Kansas in 1881, locating here. He was married in 1861 to Miss Emeline Ort. They have three children—Erastus E., Mary E. and Cora A. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN MACDONALD, teacher, Section 18, P.O., Topeka, owns 120 acres all enclosed and about sixty acres under cultivation, the rest native meadow and pasture. He was born in Scotland, February 6, 1843, and came to the United States in 1866, landing in New York City, where he remained two years and then came west to Pittsburgh, Pa. and traveled for a New York publishing house for a time, finally locating in Kansas in March, 1870; located on a farm in 1876 in Williamsport Township, Shawnee County. After coming to Kansas he followed school teaching as well as farming, and was county examiner for two years, and was then elected to the position of County Superintendent of Public Instruction, which he filled for two terms, and is at present elected to fill the same position for two years. He was married September, 17, 1874 to Miss Ella A. Amy. They have two children—Roderick W. and Eleonora Jane. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church, also of the State Teachers' Association.

W. O. McELROY, farmer, Section 18, P. O., Pauline, rents and farms forty acres all in cultivation, principal crops are corn and millet, which he feeds to his own stock. Has three horses, twenty-six head of cattle and twenty hogs. He was born in Ohio in 1850, and came from his native State to Kansas in February, 1878, first locating two miles east, and moved here in the fall of 1880. He was married January 10, 1878, to Miss M. D. Elliott. They have two children—William A. and Rena M.

REV. JOHN McQUISTON, farmer and preacher, Section 8, P. O. Topeka, owns eighty acres, all finely improved, with good dwelling, barn and out buildings. Has seven horses and twenty-four head of cattle. He was born in Venango County, Pa., May 5, 1827; at the age of twenty-seven he moved to Mendota, Ill., where he remained four years and in Bureau County one year, and came from there to Kansas in 1859 driving an ox team with his household effects; first locating one-half a mile east of his present farm, purchasing his present location the following year. Buried his first wife and two children in Pennsylvania, and two in Illinois. He was married a second time December 4, 1851 to Miss Barbara A. Dixon, who was born and raised in Crawford County, Pa. Has two children living—Simeon L. and Harriet R. Has buried two children in Kansas. Mr. McQ. is a self-educated preacher, gaining his position and education in the ministry, commencing in 1860, for twenty-one years he never missed one appointment. His work as a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church has been wide and extended, commencing in Wabaunsee County and then to Jackson County Shawnee County, Burlington, Lyon County, Auburn and then Wichita District, where he was appointed presiding elder over a territory comprising six counties which he had to travel over four times a year, traveling each time a distance of 800 miles, which took him from five to six weeks. He lived in Wichita three years, from Wichita he went to Winfield, and was there two years, transferred back to the Kansas conference, preaching at Desoto one year and at Tonganoxie one year. At the present time he holds a supernumerary relation in the conference, not having any special charge.

WALTER MATNEY, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Wakarusa, rents and farms eighty acres in this section from his father, and owns forty acres in Section 29; has three horses, twenty-three head of catle and seventeen hogs. He was born on this farm July 2, 1859, his father William Matney being one of the earliest settlers of this county coming to Kansas and locating here in August, 1854. Was married April 11, 1880, to Miss S. A. Prody they have one child—Virginia.

W. R. MILLS, country merchant and hotel keeper, P. O. Wakarusa, was born in Ohio in 1842, and moved to Illinois with his parents when eight years of age, and came from Illinois to Kansas in 1869, locating here and making this his home since first engaged in breaking prairie and running a thrashing machine. In 1873 built his hotel, a two story house with basement, 22x40 feet with twelve rooms, also has a stable attached. Kept hotel and did a livery business, also bought and shipped grain. In March, 1882, bought a store building adjoining hotel, size of store 18x28, 1½ story, and is rapidly building up a good country trade. Average monthly sales to the present time about $1,000; has a good railroad trade and is fast running into a good county trade located on the road from Topeka to Carbondale, about twelve miles from Topeka and six miles from Carbondale north and south, and from twelve to fifteen miles from any other store east and west. His hotel is also flourishing, being constantly full and largely transient. Was married in 1866 to Miss Zilpha Isenhower and has three childen—Lewis, Frank and John. Enlisted as private in Company C, Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry in 1861, and served with his regiment in all its battles and campaigns; was at Pea Ridge, Corinth, Rienza, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Big Shanty, Kenasaw, Peachtree Creek, Jonesboro, Franklin, Nashville etc., was promoted to First Lieutenant and Captain, and mustered out November 15, 1865. Was wounded at Peachtree Creek. Is a Mason.

KATHERINE B. MOFFET, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Topeka, owns 40 acres all under cultivation. Raises oats, corn and millet; also raises stock to feed the products of the farm. Has three horse and ten head of cattle. Came to Kansas with her husband Orlando Moffet deceased, in the spring 1855. Mr. Moffet was a native of New York State, born in 1818 and moved to Trumbull County, Ohio, with his parents when a child, and at the age of twenty-one moved to Iowa where he was united in marriage to Miss Katherine B. Bean, May 10, 1839, and lived there until coming to Kansas. They have six children—Margaret M., William H., Susannah, Isaiah B., Charles W., and Laura E., all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. M. has been a member of the church for over fifty years. Mr. Moffet died on his place February 11, 1875. On the account of the troubles and scarcity of provision, took her children, one only two weeks old, and went back to Iowa in September, 1856, returning to Kansas the following May. On her way she saw a number of houses burned, the result of the troubles between the different parties.

W. H. MOFFET, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Topeka, owns eighty acres here, eighty acres in Auburn Township, forty acres on Section 5, this township, and 160 acres in Mitchell County. Has eight horses, and eighty-one head of cattle, forty-five hogs. He was born in Henry County, Iowa, January 6, 1842, and came from his native place with his parents in the spring of 1855, locating in Tecumseh Township and removing to Williamsport Township in the spring of 1860. He was married February 10, 1868 to Miss M. J. Beam, and located on his present place. They have three children—Josephine, Ella May and Lucina. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Enlisted as a private in Company H, Eleventh Regiment, Kansas Cavalry in September 1862 and served with his regiment in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory. Was in the following engagements: Old Fort Wayne, Indian Territory, October 22, 1862, Cane Hill, Arkansas, November 28, 1862; Boston Montains, Arkansas, December 6, 1862; Van Burn, Arkansas, December 28, 1862; Sinabar Hills, Missouri, August 14, and September 26, 1863; Lexington, Missouri, October 19, 1864, Little Blue, Missouri, October 21, 1864; Big Blue, Missouri, October 22, 1864, Westport, Missouri, October 23, 1864. Was wounded in the shoulder at Lexington, but continued in the campagin until Price was driven from Missouri. After the Missouri campaign his regiment was sent to the plains to guard posts and trains where twenty-five men of his company were killed by the Indians. He was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, September 13, 1865 on expiration of his term of service. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church

OLINE P. NELSON, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Wakarusa. Rents and farms 160 acres, sixty-five acres in crops the rest in pasture and meadow, has at present two horses, eighteen head of cattle and fifteen hogs. Was born in Indiana in 1858 and came to Kansas with his parents in 1859 and located on first farm west, where his father still resides. Was married in March, 1881, to Miss Mary Summers, who is a native of Wisconsin. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MILTON POLLARD, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Wakarusa, owns 274 acres, about ninety under cultivation and the balance in native meadow, pasture and timber, all enclosed; has a young orchard, good dwelling and barn; has two horses seventy-five head of cattle and sixty hogs, besides some property in the city of Topeka. He was born in New Hampshire April 29, 1838; left his native State in 1856 and went to Chicago, where he remained four years and went from there to Colorado in 1860 where he was engaged in mining for several years. In 1866 engaged with his brother, H. Pollard, in stock raising in Pueblo County, Colorado; in 1877 he moved to northern Texas with their herd of 2,500 head of cattle; sold out in 1879 and came from there to Kansas, locating on his present farm. He was married in 1879 to Miss Zella Hopkins. They have one child—Milton C.

WM. T. PORTER, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Auburn, rents and farms 160 acres, seventy cultivated, balance in orchard, grass and meadow. Has four horses, fifty head of cattle, twenty hogs. Was born in Ohio in 1854 and came to Kansas with his parents, who own the farm he lives on, also the farm north. Was married in the spring of 1877 to Miss Ella Reynolds, whose father is a Baptist minister in Washington, D. C. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. E. PRATT, farmer and stock dealer, Section 25, P. O. Wakarusa. Owns 120 acres, all enclosed; about 105 in cultivation and the rest in pasture; has seven horses, forty-eight head of cattle and fifty hogs. Was born in the State of New York, March 8, 1833, and moved to Michigan in 1854 and came from there to Kansas in 1865, locating on this place, which is now in fine cultivation, with brick dwelling 16x30, with L 16x21, one and one-half stories. Barn, corn cribs and out buildings for stock. Was married in September, 1867, to Miss Jane Green; they have three boys—Lewis, Frank and George. Mr. Pratt enlisted as private in Company A, Twelfth Michigan Infantry in 1861 for three months; went with his regiment to Washington, D. C., when he was detailed on special duty and remained until the regiment was reorganized for three years, and served as Wagon Master for one year, and then was detailed as Regimental Baker; was with his regiment in all its campaigns. Was at Shiloh, Vicksburg Helena, and mustered out at Jackson, Michigan, May 1866.

THOMAS B. PRICE, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Pauline, rents and farms eighty acres, has sixty acres in crops and the rest in native meadow and pasture. Came to Kansas in March, 1882, and located on this place. Has two horses, ten head of cattle and six hogs. Was born in Missouri in 1858, and came from his native place to Kansas. He was married September 22, 1878, to Miss Ella Rush. They have two children—Lowe E., and Amanda L.

FILLMORE PURL, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Wakarusa; owns 200 acres, about 125 under cultivation, all enclosed, the rest in native meadow and pasture; has seven horses, eleven head of cattle, seventeen hogs; was born in Wayne County, Ind., July 23, 1851, and moved to Scott County, Ill., when a child, with his parents, and came from Illinois to Kansas in September, 1875, locating on this place; was married November 21, 1872, to Miss Katherine Casey; they have two children—Alice and Thomas; Mr. P. is superintendent of the Sabbath school in this district, and an enthusiastic worker.

JAMES ROBB & BRO., farmers and stock feeders, Section 25, P. O. Wakarusa, own 360 acres, about 165 acres cultivated and the rest in pasture and native meadow, all enclosed and finely arranged for stock feeding; they have ten horses, seventy head of cattle and 165 hogs. James Robb, the elder brother, was born in Pennsylvania, November 6, 1852, and came from native place to Kansas, locating here in 1877; was married in July, 1879, to Miss Annie Jones; they have one child—Harry. John T. Robb, was born November 13, 1856, and came to Kansas with his brother, and is associated with him in the business.

CAPT. PERRY TICE, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Wakarusa, owns 240 acres, about 160 under cultivation and the rest in native meadow and pasture; has nine horses, fifty head of cattle and five hogs; he was born in Lebanon County, Pa., May 26, 1821, and in boyhood moved with his parents into the valley of Virginia, near Middletown and spent twelve years there; his father then returning to Pennsylvania, from which place he came to Kansas in the fall of 1868, locating on his present farm. He was married February 9, 1843, to Miss Sarah C. Jones; they have seven children living—George M., Pluma S., Julia A., Martha M., Sarah E., Jerome K., and Hattie B. They are members of the Baptist Church; Mr. T. is an active and influential citizen of his locality, having represented this county in the State Legislature of 1869; is and has been a member of the School Board for the past twenty-one years, and Township Trustee at different times, in all eleven years. During the dark days of the rebellion, Mr. Tice, with his command, Company H. of the Second Regiment, Kansas Cavalry, State Militia, went to the borders and met and turned back the raid under Gen. Price, in the engagement at Locust Grove in Missouri.

J. D. VAWTER, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Waveland, owns about 3,000 acres in this State; 610 acres in a body on this farm all enclosed with stone fence; has 280 acres under cultivation, forty acres in timber and the rest in meadow and pasture. Was born in Kentucky in 1809, and moved to Illinois in 1847, and came from there to Kansas in 1868, locating on this farm. He was married in 1832, to Miss Sarah M. Foster; they have ten children—Benjamin F., John W., Henry C., Lucinda C., Louisa, Martha C., James E., Harriette, Sabrina C., and William J. He is a member of the Christian Church, also a Mason. His son, William J., who farms the place with his father, was born in Illinois, in 1858, and came to Kansas with his parents; he was married December 21, 1881, to Miss Lydia P. Yarrington; is a member of the Christian Church. They have had three daughters, all dead. The first, Nancy Tandy, died in Kentucky; the other two, Mary Ann and Sarah Jane, died in Illinois; all lived from four to fifteen years.

PETER WELLHOUSE, farmer and stock dealer, Section 36, P. O. Wakarusa, owns 650 acres, 114 in Osage County; farms 270 acres, and the rest in native meadow and pasture, all enclosed; has a fine frame dwelling 16x28, with gable front 8x10, two stories high and L back 14x24, one story, containing nine rooms; has good barn and sheds for stock and all necessary buildings for the successful handling of stock. Born in Ohio, December 30, 1841, and moved to Illinois in 1856 and came from there to Kansas in 1865, locating on present farm; was married in 1880, to Miss Mary Reed; they have one child—Callie L. Was appointed Township Trustee to fill a vacancy, and elected in 1881 to same position. Mr. W. enlisted as a private in Company I, Forty-first Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, August, 1861, and was with his company and regiment in all their campaigns, battles, etc.; participating in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Jackson, Miss., siege of Vicksburg and others, and was wounded at the battle of Jackson, Miss., and was mustered out in 1864, on expiration of his term of service. He makes a specialty of feeding and dealing in stock; has at this time six horses, fifty-three cattle and forty-five hogs.

DR. JESSE D. WOOD, physician and farmer, was born in Christian County, Ky., April 19, 1814. Was educated at the Hopkinsville Academy. Commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John A. Steele, March 10, 1833. Located for the practice of medicine at Fredonia, Caldwell Co., Ky., December 5, 1835. He was married to Minerva Jane Rice, of Fredonia, January 19, 1836. Removed to Montgomery County, Ill., October 20, 1842; to the Territory of Kansas October 5, 1854, and located on the southeast quarter, Section 33, Township 13, Range 15, Shawnee County, December 18, 1854. His first professional call was at 1 o'clock, A. M., December 22, 1854, to Mrs. L. T. Cook, near Auburn, a distance of five miles, having to ride bareback, and without any road. On this day Miss Mollie Cook, the first white female born in the bounds of Shawnee County, was born. Dr. Wood was elected to the Council of the first Territorial (bogus) Legislature, May 22, 1855. Ousted, with other Free-state members, by that Pro-slavery assembly, July 4, 1855. He enlisted in the United States service as Assistant-Surgeon of the Second Regiment, Kansas Colored Troops (afterwards numbered and known as the Eighty-third United States Colored Troops), November 1, 1863. After a variety of service, in hospital, medical purveyor and other detached duties, he was mustered out with his regiment, at Camden, Ark., October 10, 1865. He has been in continuous practice of medicine forty-seven years, twenty-eight of them in Shawnee County, Kan., on the same farm, and with the same people.

MILTON S. YARRINGTON, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Wakarusa, owns 230 acres, all enclosed and cut into fields, with over five miles of hedge; about 120 acres under cultivation, and the balance timber, pasture and native meadow. He is too feeble to farm himself, but his farm is carried on by his sons-in-law. He was born in Oneida County, N. Y., March 21, 1826. When eight years of age his parents moved to the State of Michigan, where he remained until he came to Kansas, in the spring of 1860, and stopped the first year in Greenwood County with his father-in-law, John Potts, who was a native of Scotland, and came to the United States in 1852, and came to Kansas in 1860. In 1861 Mr. Y. located on his present farm, building his cabin on his place, and with the help of his wife and one horse, hauled the logs and put up the cabin which is still standing. He was married in 1854 to Miss Mary Potts. They have five children—Hattie, Helen, Vernelia and Vercelia, twins, and Lydia. Mr. and Mrs. Yarrington, John Nelson, and James Young and others, organized the first Sunday-school in this locality, at Shawnee Centre schoolhouse. His wife acted as colporteur shortly after coming here, distributing the first Bibles and Testaments sent out by the societies of the East. Is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Y. was a member of the School Board soon after the organization of the district until two years ago, and was Township Treasurer one year, and Justice of the Peace five terms.

JOHN H. YOUNG, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Waveland, owns 200 acres, all enclosed; 180 acres under cultivation and twenty acres in timber. He also owns 200 acres of land, all enclosed, in adjoining counties. He has two horses, two mules, five milch cows and 100 hogs. He was born in Johnson County, Ind., December 22, 1845, and moved to Missouri with his parents in 1855, and came to Kansas in 1857, and located with his father on an adjoining farm. He enlisted as a private in Company H, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, in September, 1863, and was on detached service escorting mail on the plains a great portion of his term of service. Was also engaged in scouting and keeping Nevada Indians on their reservation, and was mustered out November, 1865, on general orders. After being mustered out spent six years with his parents, and then went to Pueblo, Col., and from there to western Texas, remaining there until June, 1882, when he returned to Kansas and bought his present farm.

CAPT. JOHN N. YOUNG, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Topeka, owns 157 acres, about one hundred acres under cultivation, and the rest in timber, pasture and native meadow. Has five horses and twenty-four head of cattle and twenty hogs. Capt. Young was born in the State of New York, May 22, 1807. In 1828 he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, making that his home, and following the river for seventeen years, two years as clerk and fifteen years as master of his boat. In 1832 he was in command of the steamer "Osage Valley," and loaded with Government supplies for the military posts on the Upper Missouri River, and went up with his boat as far as Omaha, being the third captain that had ever run his boat that far up. During the war he was engaged in the Quartermaster's Department in freighting supplies to the army. His three sons were in the army. The second son, George Washington, was slain in the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862. Albert N. was three years Chief Bugler in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, when the army was traveling through the South. After leaving the river he went to merchandising on the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, in the tea business, and came from there to Kansas, in March, 1873, locating on present farm. He was married August 12, 1832, to Miss Eliza M. Waters, youngest daughter of Jacob Waters, one of the pioneers of Cincinnati, Ohio, and born in Connecticut, and has five children living—Nelson W., who is a surveyor in San Diego, Cal.; Albert N., who was in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. for a number of years, rising from a clerk to auditor of the road; he is now attending to his mining interests in New Mexico; Luther R., who is book-keeper in Richard & Co.'s hardware store, Kansas City, Mo.; Jennie W., married to H. Stewart, clerk in the office of the Santa Fe R. R.; Martha E., married to Hugh Knox, of Dayton, Ohio. Capt. Young is a member of the I. O. O. F. The Captain has lived to see a great many changes. He was in Rochester, N. Y., when there were only two houses there; in Chicago, Ill., when there were only four houses; and where Kansas City now is there was only a mission building in the interest of the Catholic Church, and when he first came to St. Louis it had only five or six thousand inhabitants.

MONMOUTH TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement in Monmouth Township was made August 17, 1854, by Charles Matney, a Virginian, who settled on the southeast quarter of Section 21, Township 13, Range 17. His house, erroneously called the house of "Charles Matingly," was the southeast corner of the Third Electoral District.

During the same year (1854) the following persons settled in the vicinity:

September 1, G. W. Berry settled on southwest quarter of Section 27, Township 31, Range 16.

September 15, Harvey Matney on northeast quarter of Section 20, Township 13, Range 17.

November 15, C. H. Buzzard on northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 12, Range 16.

November 20, James Linn on northwest quarter Section 14 Township 13, Range 16.

November 20, Samuel E. Thompson southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 13, Range 16.

In the latter part of December Dr. Moore, William Owens, and Mr. Wentworth settled in the place.

In 1855 the following persons arrived: W. M. Jordan, William McCutchen, John Morris, Hiram Shields, William Disney, Richard Disney, J. S. Freeland, Frank Helton, R. O. Johnson, Aaron Coberly, Charles Allen, Harris Lyons, Silas Lyons, Isaiah Cox, N. L. Williams, William Linn, John Helton, J. W. Riggs, T. D. Kemp, and Joseph Coberly. Richland postoffice was established in the fall of 1856. W. C. Murray was the first Postmaster. R. O. Johnson was the first Justice of the Peace, and also first Trustee. The first schoolhouse was built on the northeast corner of Charles Matney's land. It was built of hewn logs, in the fall of 1857, and is yet standing. The first death in the township was David, son of Charles Matney, April 13, 1855. The first couple married in the township were L. Pruden and Miss Eliza Helton, in the spring of 185–, Rev. A. M. Thornton officiating. Charles Matney was the father of the first white child born in the township,—born April 6, 1856.

The first sermon was preached by the Rev. W. A. Cardwell, in the summer of 1856, at the house of R. O. Johnson. The only church edifice is located in the north part of the township. It was erected by the Episcopalian denomination in 1870. The Rev. J. W. Lee preached the first sermon. The first Sabbath-school was organized in the year 1857.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DANIEL ARMSTRONG, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Topeka, owns 160 acres, twenty-five acres cultivated, the rest in native meadow and pasture, all fenced. He was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1812, making his home there until he came to Kansas in March, 1879, locating on this place. He spent eight years of his life in Ohio. He was married April 19, 1838, to Miss Lavina Gardner. They have nine children living—Mary J., Curtis R. Harriette, James W., Sarah E., Nancy E., Robert M., Lee E., and Ella S. Mr. and Mrs. A., also several of the children, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. A. enlisted as a private in Company F, Sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1861, and was with the regiment in its campaigns; was captured in the Valley of Virginia in 1863 and taken to Libby Prison and to Belle Isle and kept a long time, and finally was exchanged in time to participate in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va. From there he went with his command to the left of Petersburg, where he remained until mustered out in January, 1865 His son, Curtis R., was also in the army; enlisting as a private in Company E, Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, July 4, 1861; served with his regiment in all its engagements; among them the Seven Days fight, in front of Richmond, Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness, and was mustered out July 3, 1864.

MAJOR L. J. BEAM, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Richland, owns 320 acres, about 200 acres enclosed, ninety acres under cultivation, one hundred in timber; raises general crops; has a fine place, good stone dwelling and fine orchard; has eight horses, twenty head of cattle, and twenty hogs. Was born in Ohio, March 8, 1839, and when eight years of age emigrated with his parents to Clinton, Ill., and came from there to Kansas in 1856, locating in Douglas County, and came to this farm in the spring of 1866. He was married August 13, 1866, to Miss Sarah F. Ray, a native of New York, whose father, Luke E. Ray, was a citizen of Missouri, in 1861, and barely escaped with his life to Kansas, bringing his family, but losing all his property for his known Union sentiments. They have five children—Dolfo R., Bonnie M., Cora Lee, Florence M. and Rose. Major B. was one of the Free-state men in the early history of Kansas and in all the engagements of those early battles; was in the Cavalry under old John Brown, when they made the attack on Col. Treadwell's camp of Georgia; was under Captain Sam Walker, when he took Titus' Fort and was well acquainted with all the Free-state leaders; entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company D, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, and was recruiting his company at Lawrence at the time of the Quantrell raid, but the day before had gone with a wagon to Leavenworth after arms for his men, and saw the smoke from the burning town, but thought it a prairie fire; had seventeen out of twenty-two of his men massacred; served with his company in all their campaigns, being promoted to First Lieutenant and Captain of his company and Major of the regiment. He was mustered out in October, 1865. Participated in Price's raid, where he acted as Adjutant General to General Blair. Resigned after four and one-half years' service as Justice of the Peace, and has been on the School Board for fourteen years.

CHARLES BESSANT, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Topeka, owns 193 acres, about eighty acres in cultivation and the rest in pasture and native meadow. His crops are wheat, oats, corn, flax and millet. He was born in Marchwood, Eng., May 6, 1843; at the age of ten years went to sea, following that calling continually, going to China, Japan, East and West Indies, South America, etc., and came to the United States in 1869, going to Cleveland, Ohio, and sailing on the lakes for ten years as mate of his brother's vessel, coming to Kansas in 1879, locating on his present farm. He was married in 1875 on Christmas day to Miss Jane

M. Killey, who is a native of the Isle of Man. They have three children—Blanche, Clyde and George. Mrs. B. is a member of the Episcopal Church.

CHAS. D. BUSH, farmer and stock raiser, Section 25, P. O. Topeka, owns eighty acres, about forty-five under cultivation and the rest in meadow and timber. Mr. Bush was born in Dayton, Ohio, August 13, 1846, and came to Kansas with his parents in October, 1857. He was married to Miss Alice Parsons, Christmas day, 1875. They have four children. Mr. Bush has fifty grade cattle and a large stock of high class Berkshire swine; his selections of the latter having been made from the herds of the leading breeders in the West; he has served several terms as School District Clerk, and also four terms as Township Clerk. Mr. and Mrs. Bush are members of the Episcopal Church.

JACOB COBLENTZ, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Topeka; owns eighty-three acres, all enclosed, and seventy acres in cultivation, balance in fine orchard; has a fine stone dwelling, 28x29, two stories, with L 10x10 one story; has four horses, ten head of cattle and ten hogs; was born in Ohio, May 11, 1830, emigrated to Indiana in 1848 and from there to Missouri in 1857, and came to Kansas in 1865, stopping at Big Springs in Douglas County, and locating on this farm in 1866; was married October 20, 1853, to Miss Louisa A. Lambert. They have three children living—Samuel, Lucina and Josephine. Enlisted as private in 1861 in Company I, United States Reserve Corps Missouri State troops, for three months, and reinlisted in Company I, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and served with command most of time; promoted to Sergeant and detailed in command of a guard of twenty-nine men to take a boat load of supplies to Col. Mulligan, then at Lexington, Mo.; when near that place was fired upon from the river bank, and saw the rebel lines closing in on Col. Mulligan's troops, but thought it safer to go ahead and get to Lexington than to turn back, and succeeded in getting to Lexington after having twenty men killed; participated in the fight at that place and was wounded, and when the place surrendered had only four men left of his guard; was mustered out in winter of 1865 on expiration of term of service; has served on School Board two terms; is a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. C. has a relic of ancient times, being an old German Bible published in 1530, the seventh Bible printed of Luther's edition and handed down from generation to generation in his family.

RUFUS T. CONWELL, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Topeka; owns seventy-five acres, and leases and farms eighty acres in addition thereto; his wheat (1882) averaged thirty bushels to the acre and his oats forty bushels; has ten horses, twenty-five head of cattle and forty hogs; was born in Ohio, October 21 1841, and came from there to Kansas with his parents in 1856, locating in Topeka on the corner of Fifth street and Kansas avenue where his father kept a store; his father sold out and located on a farm in Topeka Township, locating on this place in the spring of 1876; was married February 14, 1867, to Miss Mary A. Dawson, of Mount Pulaski, Ill. They have four children—Caroline R., Creed H., William R., Frank M.; is a member of School Board and has been for three years past; enlisted as private in Company E, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Infantry Volunteers, in 1862, and was with his regiment at Cane Hill and Van Buren, Ark.; also participating in the Price raid, and did duty on the plains; was mustered out August 12, 1865.

G. W. DAVISON, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Topeka; owns 133 acres, about 100 acres under cultivation and the rest in meadow and pasture; raises oats and corn; his oats average sixty bushels to the acre. He was born in Pennsylvania, March 10, 1827, and when a child moved to Ohio with his parents, in 1848 moved to Indiana, and came from there to Kansas in 1868, locating in Topeka, bought and moved on this place in 1877; he was married February 18, 1851, to Miss Mary M. McFarland, and has one adopted daughter, Margaret. Mr. Davison is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F.

ALFRED A. DISNEY, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Richland, owns 200 acres; about 100 acres under cultivation and the rest in pasture and meadow; raises corn, wheat and oats; sod broken; spring of 1882 yielded forty-two bushel oats per acre; has seven head of horses, twenty-five head of cattle, twenty-five hogs. Mr. D. was born in Illinois, January 26, 1851 and came to Kansas with his parents when a child in 1855, locating on this farm; was married to Miss Clara Zircle, October 30, 1870. They have three children—Loran, Eli and Bertha. Mr. Disney is a member of the School Board, and has held that position for the past ten years; also held position of Township Clerk for four years, and is at this time Township Assessor, which he has been for four years; was in the State Militia during the Price raid on the border in a company commanded by his father, and participated in the Locust Grove Fight, when the company lost three killed, three taken prisoners and three wounded, out of a total of twenty-three, the strength of the company.

EMMOR ENGLAND, farmer and stock raiser, Section 25, P. O. Topeka; owns 160 acres, 130 acres under cultivation, and the rest in native meadow; raises corn, oats, wheat, and flax, wheat 1882 averaged to the acre twenty bushels; oats, forty bushels; and flax, ten bushels; has seven horses, thirty-eight head of fine cattle and thirty-four hogs; has a good stone dwelling, two stories high, 27x28, with L one story, 18x18, with porch in angle, well, and cistern. New barn, two stories, 35x52, lower story stone with frame above; corn crib and granary combined, 18x22, and all conveniences for stock and successful farming. His farm is all enclosed as well as having cross fences with five miles of stock-proof hedge, besides over 100 rods of stone fence; has also a fine young orchard of nearly 1,000 fruit trees just beginning to bear, and all these improvements have been made in the last twelve years by industry, energy, and pluck, as Mr. England started with the bare prairie farm and no money. He was born in Ohio, December 13, 1844, and came from his native State to Kansas in the fall of 1870, buying and locating on this place. He was married January 1, 1867 to Miss Martha Brosius, and they have a family of five bright little girls—Lizzie, Cornelia, Ruby, Effie, Grace, one boy Marian, and the baby not yet named. Mr. E. enlisted as a private in Company B, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry in the fall of 1863, and served with his regiment and company in the Twenty-third Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, his company being detailed for duty at Gen. Thomas' head quarters for a time and engaged in skirmishing and scouting at the time Gen. Thomas was captured by Morgan's men, his company recaptured him. The next day his regiment was with Gen. Stoneman on his raid into South Carolina where Mr. England was captured and paroled, having to walk 175 miles to get back into the Union lines and was mustered out in November, 1865. Mr. England is now a member of the School Board and has been for the past nine years.

JOHN S. FREELAND, farmer, Section 27 P. O. Topeka, owns 160 acres, seventy acres under cultivation and the balance in timber meadow, and pasture. Oats averaged forty-three bushels to the acre. Has sixteen head of cattle and sixteen hogs. Came to Kansas in November, 1854, and located on this farm. He has been a member of the School Board for the past fifteen years; was out with the State Militia during the Price raid, in the engagements on the Big Blue and at Locust Grove. Was captured at the latter place with a number of others, but made his escape in a novel way. He still held to his horse after capture, and being at the end of the line of prisoners and having his equipment covered by a citizen's coat that he wore, the Confederates being hotly engaged and wanting all their men put him on duty guarding the prisoners, thinking him one of their men. He accepted the charge willingly, and, while their attention was engaged by the action going on, he stole away with his horse and a good shot-gun that a rebel gave him to guard the prisoners, going through a cornfield, and made his escape. Mr. F. was born in Indiana August 7, 1826 and moved to Illinois in the spring of 1847 and came from there to Kansas. He was married February 12 1857, to Miss Mary J. Lindsey. They have nine children—Hattie A., Hester H., Luther, Lyra, Lidia, Benjamin, John, May and Julia. Mrs. F. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

G. HALDERMAN, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Topeka. Owns forty-seven acres, rents and farms fifty acres in addition thereto; has forty acres of his own farm in addition, and seven in orchard and grass. Born in Pennsylvania January 11, 1836 and moved to Iowa in 1857 and came from there to Kansas in 1859, only staying one year, returning to Iowa and coming to Kansas again in 1865 and locating here. Was married March 9, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Bauer whose father Adam Bauer is one of the oldest settlers of this locality. They have five children—Oscar L. Charles D., Allen, Frederick and Cliff. Members of Episcopal Church.

J. B. HALL, farmer, Section 36 P. O. Topeka. Owns 320 acres, about 105 acres cultivated and the rest in native meadow, all enclosed, and with good improvements; general crops, wheat, oats and corn. Crops all good. Has this year (1882) twenty acres in flax. He intends making sheep-raising a specialty, and is fitting his place for that business. He was born in the State of New York in October, 1832, and in 1850 went to California, where he spent twenty years; then returned to his native State and came to Kansas in January 1871, locating on his present farm. He is a bachelor and a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOSEPH P. HEIL, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Topeka. Owns 160 acres, about sixty acres cultivated and the rest in native meadow. Has three horses, twelve head of cattle, and twenty head of hogs. Was born in the State of New York August 13, 1849. Came with his parents to Iowa in 1857 and from there to Kansas in 1859, locating on Section 15, Tecumseh Township. Came to present location in 1880; was married November 25, 1880, to Miss Lizzie Bahumaier, and they have one child—Frank S. Are members of Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. H. M. HOWARD, farmer and practicing physician, Section 33, P. O. Richland. Owns 200 acres, all enclosed, 100 under cultivation, four in timber, and the rest in pasture and meadow. Has a fine young orchard, and raises general crops; wheat averages thirty bushels and oats sixty; has six horses, thirty head of cattle, and sixty hogs. He was born in Ohio, October 16 1818; was educated as a physician in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, taking his diploma in 1841. In 1843 he commenced the practice of medicine in Franklin County Ind., and came from there to Kansas, in 1857 and located in this township, and came to his present farm in April, 1880. He was married April 23, 1843, to Miss Isabel O'Harro; they have five children—Helen M., Marion, Flora Z., Hiram M., and Nelson C. He was in the Kansas State Militia during the Price raid, in Capt. Disney's company, and participated in the fight at Locust Grove, when they were overpowered. He tried to make his escape but was ordered to surrender, which he did, and when he had surrendered one of the rebels rode up to him and said, "I will shoot you," which he did. The doctor threw up his arm and the ball struck it, going in below the elbow and passing out near the body, passed into the body, where it still remains. After night crawled to a house, and the next day came pretty near being killed by Union soldiers, who took him for a bushwacker, he being dressed as a citizen.

E. D. JACKSON, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Topeka, owns 160 acres, about 100 acres under cultivation and the rest in meadow and pasture. Wheat average in 1882 is twenty-three bushels to the acre and oats forty-five, has five horses, twenty-five head of cattle and ten hogs. Born in Indiana, July 4, 1820, in June, 1845, he moved to Iowa and spent two years there, and removed to Illinois, and came from there to Kansas in the fall of 1869. In 1850 he went to California crossing the plains and was there for two years. Was married October 12, 1842, to Miss Isabel C. Milholland, they have four children—Martha J., Mary D., Amanda L. and Lewis E. Are members of the Christian Church.

HORACE G. LYONS, farmer Section 1, P. O. Topeka, owns 160 acres, about ninty acres in cultivation, and ten acres in orchard and the rest in meadow and pasture, has ten horses, twenty-six head of cattle and ten hogs. Was born in Susquehanna County Penn., August 2, 1832, and came from native place to Kansas in the spring of 1856, locating on his present farm. Has been Township Trustee for three years, and served on School Board for three years. Was married November 10, 1876, to Miss Sarah A. Bush; they have three children—Nellie E., John H. and Jennie M., and are members of Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1861, Mr. L., being temporarily in the East, was in United States service for six months in the Carpenters' Department, returning to Kansas in time to engage in the repulse of Price in his raid on the border and was captured, but was fortunate enough to make his escape, but narrowly escaped falling in the hands of bushwhackers by hiding in the grass as they passed, and returned home in safety.

GEORGE W. McCLELLAND, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 29 P. O. Topeka, owns 320 acres, about 160 acres under cultivation and 160 acres in pasture. Wheat averaged in 1882, twenty bushels to the acre, and oats forty bushels. Has five horses, thirty-five head of steers and ten hogs. He was born in Sangamon County, Ill., February 27, 1832 and came from his native State to Kansas, December 23, 1861, and located on this place. He was married December 21, 1858, to Miss Mary C. Brown. They have six children—Fred E. is married and lives in Illinois; Frank B., Paul, Arthur, Melvin and Roy, all reside with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. McClelland are both members of the Christian Church.

ALEXANDER McQUISTON, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Topeka, owns 160 acres, about sixty acres under cultivation and the rest in orchard, native meadow and pasture, has five horses, twenty head of catle and twenty-four hogs. Mr. McQuiston was born in Pennsylvania, February 7 1834 where he lived until 1855, when he came to Illinois, and from there to Kansas in July, 1858, locating on his present farm, pre-empting it, the deed being direct from Washington and bearing James Buchanan's signature. He was married August 11, 1859, to Miss Mary Winders. They have one child living, Mary Alice, and two dead, Eddie and Ida. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. McQuiston is Justice of the Peace; has been appointed two terms and elected three terms. He has been a member of the School Board as Clerk and Director.

N. W. MINARD, carpenter resides in Monmouth Township, Richland P. O. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1879, from Caldwell County, Mo., where he resided nine years engaged in farming and carpenter work. He was born August 24, 1836 in Harrison County, Ohio; resided there until he was of age, and learned his trade of his father. He was married January 7, 1858, at Mount Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, to Miss Sarah J. Woodruff, of that place. They have eight children—Ida, now Mrs. Cole, of Loup City, Neb.; Emma F now Mrs. Du Mars, of Illinois; Osie C., Royal D., Naoma, Georgie, Effa, and Edward. He enlisted, in the spring of 1862, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, in Company B, Ninety sixth Regiment; was with his command at the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, and Young's Point. He was captured at Bayou Lafouchia, in the fall of 1863, and held fifty-two days, and was paroled at New Orleans. He was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., June 1 1865, and received his final discharge in July, 1865. He returned home, and moved to Cedar County Iowa, remaining five years, and then moved to Missouri. He is a member of the Lincoln Post, No. 1, G. A. R., and a member of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN MOELLER, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Richland, owns 135 acres, about seventy acres cultivated, and the rest in timber pasture and meadow; has six horses, thirty head of cattle and twenty hogs. He was born in Germany November 13, 1842; came to the United States in October, 1864, locating in Illinois; moved to Atchison County Mo. in 1867 and came from there to Kansas in January 1869, renting a farm for one year in this township and located in this place in 1870. He was married August 31, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Ruple. They have five children—Lena, Henry, Ida, William and Minnie; they are members of the Lutheran Church.

A. M. RIGGS, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Richland, owns 160 acres; about forty acres enclosed, and in cultivation and the rest in timber; has a fine orchard of choice fruit; has six horses, twelve head of cattle and ten hogs. Born in Rockcastle County, Ky., December 17 1837 and when four years of age his parents emigrated to Missouri, locating in Andrew County in 1850 went back to Kentucky and remained there one year and from there to Illinois and to Jackson County Mo., in 1852, and from there to Kansas in 1856 locating on this farm, which was pre-empted by his father who died January 10, 1866. In 1860 was engaged in freighting across the plains to Fort Union. Enlisted in March, 1864 in Company B, Ninth Kansas Cavalry and was with his command at Little Rock and Duvall's Bluffs, and mustered out in August, 1865 at Leavenworth on general orders. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH D. ROCKEY, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Topeka, owns 160 acres, about sixty-five acres under cultivation and the rest in timber and pasture; wheat average is twenty-five bushels to the acre, and oats sixty; has seven horses, twenty-five head of cattle and twenty-five hogs; frame dwelling 12x30 with L 12x18, one and one half stories high; barn 20x40, corn crib, 12x20; granary, 12x16. Born in Pennsylvania, August 18, 1839 moved to Illinois in 1865, and in 1869 moved to Nebraska, staying there one year and coming to Kansas in the spring of 1870 locating in Osage County, and came to present farm in 1871. He was married October 13, 1864, to Miss Mary S. McKillip; they have two children living—Richard M., and L. D. Rockey. Mr R. wife and son are members of the Seventh Day Adventists. Mr Rockey was a member of the School Board while in Osage County and has also served here to fill vacancy.

FREDERICK ROUSSEAU, farmer, blacksmith and wagonmaker, Section 24, P. O. Topeka, owns ten acres with frame dwelling, smith and wagon shop all combined. Is a first-class mechanic in all the branches of his business as well as a practical engineer, having testimonials from a number of former employers in regard to the latter; he makes wagons throughout, ironing the same himself as well as repairing every kind of implement used by farmers that can be done without casting; has an extensive farmers' trade extending some fifteen miles north and south by nearly the same east and west, comprising about 200 of the best farmers of this vicinity; he has a number of labor-saving tools and appliances of his own invention and manufacture, for the saving of time in his work, as well as a shop full of tools of his own description, needed in his business, so arranged that he can lay his hands on them in a moment; he has an appliance for shoeing vicious or wild horses, which is complete; he can put a horse in it in a moment so secure that he can neither kick, bite or strike, and can't hurt himself or shoer; also a combined tie shrinker and shoe corker, an invention for measuring the inside of a mortise and one for setting the proper dish in a wagon wheel, and others which are complete in themselves. Mr R. was born in the State of New York, July 24, 1834 and went to Ohio with his parents when a child; in 1853 he went to Illinois, and from there to Iowa in 1861, and came from there to Kansas in 1867, living in Lawrence for three years, then locating on a tract of land in Osborne County; but not being satisfied there he came back to Douglas County in 1876 and located on this place in June, 1878, since which time, by industry and attending carefully to his business he has built up a fine trade. Mr. R. was married November 2, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth J. Corder; they have four children—Laura E., Lewis B. Lemuel J., and John H. He is a member of the Seventh Day Adventists.

THOMAS TAYLOR, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Topeka, owns 120 acres, about thirty-five acres under cultivation and the rest in pasture and native meadow; raises corn, sorghum, hay, oats and handles stock in a small way. He was born in Herefordshire, England, November 16, 1828 and came to the United States by way of Canada in 1854, and to this State in 1858, locating in Leavenworth, and was married in 1859, on Christmas Day, to Miss Anna M. Chapman; they have six children living—Adelaide, Thomas R., Mary L., Edward Charles and Edith, and one dead—Esther. He located on his present farm in 1876. Mr. Taylor enlisted at Leavenworth in 1862 as private in Company A, Eleventh Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and served with his regiment and company in all their campaigning in Indian Territory, Missouri, Arkansas, and participated in the engagements of old Fort Wayne, Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, Van Buren and others, also the Price raid in Missouri in 1865; was on duty on the plains as guard for mails and stationed at Medicine Bow, near Fort Halleck, where on the fifth of July he had a comrade killed at his side by the Indians, but made his escape and was mustered out at Leavenworth in September, 1865. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. ISAIAH M. TEVIS, farmer and stock raiser Sections 14 and 3, P. O. Topeka, owns 320 acres, about 150 under cultivation, the rest enclosed and used for grazing and native meadow; he was born in Bracken County, Ky., December 8, 1823, and moved to Rush County, Ind., with his parents when about ten years old, and removed to Marion, Ind., in 1852, and came from there to Kansas in March, 1874, locating on his present farm. He was married in Rush County Ind., in 1849, March 25, to Miss Sidney Shellhorn, who died leaving six children—Luther, John, Ezra, Adelia, Victoria and Clara. He married again December 19, 1857, to Miss Mary J. Mobeeley; they have four children—Nicholas, Mary L., Anna G., and Martha H. Mr. Tevis enlisted as a private in 1846, in the Fifth Indiana Regiment, commanded by Col. Jim Lane, for the Mexican War; was taken from the ranks and did duty as hospital steward and was afterward detailed as Assistant Surgeon of Regiment, and served in that capacity until mustered out in Madison, Ind. in 1848. When the war broke out in 1861, Mr. Tevis recruited a company and entered the service as Captain of Company I, Fifty-second Regiment, Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and participated in the engagements at Fort Donelson, where, on the third day of the fight he charged with his company and regiment assisted by the Second Iowa Regiment, the left wing of the enemy's works taking them by storm, and occupying and holding them. After this engagement did post duty with his company at Memphis, Corinth and other points until mustered out in the fall of 1862, being honorably discharged.

H. M. ZIRKLE, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Richland; owns 125 acres, all enclosed; forty acres in cultivation, five acres in timber and the rest in pasture and meadow; his wheat averages twenty-eight bushels to the acre and oats fifty-two; has six horses, twenty-five head of cattle and six hogs. Was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, May 3, 1843, and when a child his parents emigrated to Ohio and he came from there to Kansas in 1869, locating on present farm. Was married in November, 1863, to Miss Margaret Hullinger. They have six children—Elmer W., Ida E., Hattie B., Harvey E., Howard B. and baby not named. Has been on the School Board four terms, and has in his son Harvey E., the limberest boy in Kansas.

WM. A. ZIRKLE, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Richland; owns 260 acres all enclosed and 150 in cultivation, twenty in timber and the rest in pasture and meadow. Raises general crops, his wheat average per acre in 1882 is thirty bushels and oats forty-seven bushels; has comfortable frame dwelling, barn and out buildings; has seven horses, forty head of cattle and forty hogs. Was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, in 1837, and when eight years of age emigrated with his parents to Ohio, where he remained until 1869 when he came to Kansas and located on his present farm. Was married in 1862 to Miss Susanna Zirkle, a native of Ohio. They have eight boys and have never had sickness in their family and never paid a doctor bill.

MISSION TOWNSHIP.

Among the early settlers in Mission Township, were Hiram C. Covil, of Ohio, who located on the southeast quarter of Section 27, Township 11, Range 15, on the 25th of December, 1854. He was killed in the Price raid in 1864.

January 20, 1855, John Doty settled on the southeast of Section 10, Township 12, Range 15. In the same year J. C. Young settled on the southeast of Section 27, Township 12, Range 15.

In 1856 Amos Trott, G. G. Gage, W. D. Paul, J. C. French, W. W. Lewis and Mr. Scudder located in the township.

Among those who settled soon after, were James Brewer, James Swan, John McComb, and Rev. J. C. Miller.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS BUCKMAN, farmer, P. O. Topeka, Section 7. Owns 240 acres, has eighty acres under plough, ten acres in orchard, forty acres in cultivated grasses, balance in native grasses and timber. His house is a model of neatness and comfort, with good cellar and all modern conveniences; built in 1872 at a cost of $1,800. A substantial frame barn with stabling room for twelve horses and threshing floor, and capacity for twenty-five tons of hay. A grain house which will hold 1,500 bushels of wheat; a crib for 1,000 bushels of corn. Mr. B. has 100 head of cattle, and a lot of choice bred hogs. His orchard is one of the best and most complete in Shawnee County, and includes all the fall and winter varieties of fruit, such as by experience have been demonstrated to flourish best in Kansas. Mr. Buckman came to Kansas in September of 1869, and has made his farm from the raw prairie and his buildings, hedge and stone fences, fruit and ornamental trees, attest his industry and good judgment. He was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1824, and is a descendant of the Buckmans who came to America in the ship Welcome, with William Penn in September 1682. When ten years of age moved with his parents to Chester County, Pennsylvania, where they remained nine years and returned to Bucks County, Pennsylvania; removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1854, where he engaged in the milling business, from there he went to Alliance, Stark Co., Ohio, and engaged in milling and shipping grain, and came thence to Kansas. He was married in Trenton, New Jersey, in November, 1847, to Miss Susanna Howell, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and has three children living—Anna, Edward and Mercy. While in Alliance Mr. Buckman was a member of the Board of Health, Board of Education, and of the City Council. In 1876 was elected to the Kansas State Legislature and while a member of that body was appointed Chairman of several important committees, and was a warm supporter of P. P. Plumb, for United States Senator. He is a member of Alliance Lodge A. F. & A. M. Was born and raised a Quaker, but has been connected with the Presbyterian Church since coming to Kansas.

A. M. COVILLE, farmer, P. O. Topeka, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and in November, 1854, located in Lawrence, Kansas, where he remained a year, when he removed to his present location. His farm comprises lots Nos. 11, 15 and 27, situated three miles west of Topeka, on the Sixth avenue road, and extends back to the Kansas River. The new branch of the Topeka, Saline & Western Railroad runs through the lower part of his farm, which consists of 186 acres, about half of which is under cultivation, while about thirty acres more is underlaid with coal which is now being successfully mined. There are two shafts, averaging forty feet in depth, and giving employment to fifteen or twenty hands. His father, H. C. Coville, was County Commissioner for several years, and a member of the Kansas Militia, and was killed October 22, 1864, while repelling the attack of the rebel General Price, at the Big Blue, Jackson County, Mo. This gentleman was the first person to open and work coal mines in this vicinity. The coal now mined by Mr. C. is disposed of to local dealers, but before the railroad was built, was shipped in wagons to the various government posts within a radius of fifty miles. Mr. Coville is a graduate of Washburn College, and taught school in Shawnee County for several years. He is very highly esteemed by the community.

W. L. FIRESTONE, farmer, P. O. Topeka, has 130 acres seven miles southwest of Topeka. Has a fine lot of young cattle and good horses. Came to Kansas February 28, 1880, from West Salem, Ohio. Came to the State with no means and has accumulated a nice start, wisely investing in young stock. Was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 23, 1859, and has resided there since with the exception of one year until coming to Kansas. Was married March 1, 1882, in Oak Grange, Mission Township, to Miss Belle Fisher, a native of Virginia. Is a member of Oak Grange No. 665.

PETER HEIL, JR., farmer, P. O. Topeka, owns 160 acres on Section 13, eighty acres under cultivation, balance hay land and native timber. In 1882, had about 1,600 bushels corn, and fair yield of other crops. Improvements consist of stone house 16x26, story and a half, with cellar, contains four rooms, built in 1870 at a cost of $800. Stone barn 28x70 feet, two stories, capacity eight horses and thirty cows, ten tons hay—cost $600. Mr. H. has eighty head of cattle, nine horses and thirty hogs: a fine orchard of all kinds of fruit. Came to Kansas in 1859 with his father, located nine miles southeast of Topeka, on Tecumseh Creek. Enlisted in 1861 in Company A, Fifth Kansas Cavalry. Did escort and scout duty in Missouri, other operations on the Mississippi and White rivers. Co-operated with Gen. Banks in red river campaign. Was captured at Mark's Mills and taken to Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas, where he was held ten months as a prisoner. Was mustered out in 1865 at Leavenworth. Was married December 26, 1865, at Topeka, Kan., to Miss Susan C. Cox, a native of Illinois, and has three children—Ernest K., Louis P. and Mabel Louise. Mr. Heil has paid especial attention to the manufacture of butter and cheese. Made 1,634 lbs. of butter from January 1 until November 1, 1882, which sold for $463.43, and from June 1 to November 1, 1882, made 4,944 lbs. of cheese, which sold for $573.25, besides selling $13.70 worth of milk. Mr. Heil has been Treasurer of School Board and Township Treasurer several times. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and charter member of Oak Grange, No. 665, and is also a member of Lincoln Post, No. 1, G. A. R.

BARTHOLOMEW HEINTZMAN, farmer, P. O. Auburn. Has 240 acres on Sections 26 and 27; 160 acres under cultivation and balance meadow. In 1882 had 140 acres corn which averaged forty bushels an acre, and about fifty tons millet. Has a stone house 14x36, story and a half; corn-crib will hold 600 bushels; corrals; orchard of 700 apple and peach trees; has a large herd of cattle, and horses, and hogs. Came to Kansas in 1859 and preempted 160 acres of land where he now resides. Was born near Strassburg in Lorraine, Germany, about November 1, 1833. When nineteen years of age came to America with his mother and located in Seneca County, Ohio, where he remained until coming to Kansas. Enlisted March 15, 1862, in the Third Kansas, afterwards the Second and Ninth. Was stationed at Fort Riley and afterwards in the Cherokee Nation. Afterwards were at Fort Smith and in Arkansas; at Duval's Bluff on White River; was mustered out in 1865. In 1866 took a trip across the plains with a volunteer company. In 1861 was Mayor of Auburn. Is a member of the G. A. R.

ROBERT I. LEE, proprietor of Prairie Dell Farm, Sections 29 and 32, P. O. Topeka, was born in Boston, Mass., in May, 1847. Received his education at Concord, N. H. In 1867 he removed to Sangamon County, Ill., where he remained until 1869, when he came to Kansas, first settling in Jefferson County. In 1873 he bought his present farm, four and one-half miles west of Topeka, and consisting of 320 acres, 225 acres in cultivation; entire farm is under fence, a large portion of which is stone. The house which is of stone, is large, consisting of two-stories and basement. It is built on the side of an abrupt bluff and presents a fine appearance. The barn is said to be the oldest building now standing in Shawnee County, being the old Indian mission school. It is 96x36 feet, two stories besides the basement, and has a capacity for fifty head of horses. On the farm is also a half-mile track on which are trained the many horses of speed kept and raised by Mr. Lee. He is very largely interested in horses of speed, keeping over fifty head on hand at all times. He is the pioneer breeder of trotting stock in Kansas. He makes a specialty of Hambletonian trotting stock. Among the fast stallions owned by him are: Robert McGregor, record 2:18; Monroe, 2:27¾; McCloud, 2:34; Winship, 2.34¾; Coriondin, 2:38¾; Hiram Woodruff, 2:41; a pacer without a record; Aladdin, son of Rysdik's Hambletonian (trial,) 2:38; another untrained, and Fergus McGregor, untrained. Most of these horses are still owned by Mr. Lee, and can be found at his farm. Mr. Lee was married at Topeka March 31, 1880, to Miss Abbie Kimber, who was born near Philadelphia, Pa.

A. F. LISHEAR, P. O. Topeka, has eighty acres of land situated about nine miles west of Topeka, forty acres under cultivation, balance pasture. Has a substantial stone house, 16x36, two stories, built in spring of 1878, at a cost of $2,500. Has two stone barns, room for stock, hay, and machinery. Came to Kansas in 1878, and engaged in stock business for three years. Mr. F. has been in the employ of the A., T. & S. F. Railroad Company for some time, and has the contract for all of the stone work on the lines in Arizona and New Mexico. Was born in Baltimore City, Md., October 24, 1844, where he resided until coming to Kansas, engaged in his trade, that of stone contractor, and erected several public works in Baltimore. Was married in June, 1882, at Tombstone, Arizona, to Miss Sparks. Has four children by former marriage.

C. A. LITTLE farmer, P. O. Topeka. Sixty acres in Section 13; about twenty-three acres timber and grass. Has a substantial two-story frame house, built in 1873 at a cost of about $1,200. Mr. L. makes a specialty of dairy business, and made about 900 pounds of butter in 1881. Came to Kansas in 1878, locating near Topeka, and has resided in several portions of the county. Was born in Crawford County Pa., July 21, 1842, where he learned the carpenter's trade. Enlisted in 1862 in Company K, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Infantry. His command was on detached duty as President's guard during three years' service. Was mustered out at Washington City in 1865. Was married in Shawnee County, Kan., January 28, 1873, to Miss M. E. Thompson, a native of Fayette County, Pa., and have one child—Bertie B. Are both members of Oak Orange, No. 665, and are connected with the Presbyterian Church.

WOODFORD C. MADDOX, P. O. Topeka, cultivates thirty acres on the farm of Mr. Heil. Commenced in a small way in 1877 to manufacture sorghum syrup, and since then has enlarged his facilities to an average of 1,600 gallons per annum. Generally finds a market at Topeka. Has a Star horizontal crusher and Cook's patent evaporator, which will easily manufacture eighty gallons a day. In 1883 will put in a ten-horse power engine and another evaporator. Mr. Maddox came to Kansas in 1872 from Johnson County, Mo.; was born in Jennings County, Ind., January 27, 1841. When fifteen years of age removed to Montgomery County, Ill., and remained there until enlisting in April, 1861, in Company B, Seventh Illinois Infantry. Was a member of the Fifteenth Army Corps in the Army of the Tennessee. Was with his command at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Mission Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Altona Pass, and Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Raleigh, where he was mustered out April 9, 1865. Was wounded at Goldsboro, N. C. which partially disabled him. Was promoted to First Sergeant; moved to Missouri in October, 1865, where he worked at his trade, that of a stone-mason. Was married April 4, 1878, at Topeka, Kan., to Miss Maggie Brown, a native of Dearborn County, Ind., and has one child—Irene. Was Deputy Sheriff of Johnson County, Mo., for about one year, and was also employed in the secret service of the Government for about one year after the war, with headquarters at St. Louis. Owns 160 acres of land on Sections 10, Township 12 Range 13, Mission Township. Is a member of Lincoln Post, No. 1, G. A. R., Topeka.

JAMES NEELEY, farmer, on Section 24, nine miles south-west of Topeka, came to Kansas March 15, 1869, locating near Dover, Wabaunsie County, and has been in his present neighborhood since 1870; was born in Harrison County, Ind., September 25, 1827, where he resided until coming to Kansas; learned the trade of a tanner when quite young; was married in Harrison County, Ind., in 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Weaver, and has three children living—William H., Revilla A. and Lydia A. Mr. N. and family are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, of Mission Township.

W. B. RAPIER, farmer, has 153 acres three miles southwest of Topeka, on Section 15; forty acres under cultivation, balance hay land and timber. Has a large frame house, two stories, and frame barn, corn cribs, granaries and other substantial buildings. Came to Kansas in March, 1880, from Hancock, Ill. Was born in Monroe County, Ind., November 14, 1822; resided there until 1850, engaged in farming. Has been twice married; first in 1840 to Miss Nancy Hansford, who died August 12, 1877, and by whom he had fourteen children. The second marriage was to Mrs. L. Quick. Mr. R. has paid considerable attention to fine Norman horses, and now owns a match span of fine stallions. Mr, Rapier has a fine orchard of 400 trees, consisting of all varieties of fruit. He is a member of Topeka Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M., and also of Oak Grange, No. 665, P. of H.

THOMAS WHITE, farmer, P. O. Topeka, has 200 acres on Section 8; has 135 acres under cultivation, balance hay land and native timber. In 1882 had fifty acres wheat, average yield, twenty bushels; oats, sixty bushels, and corn, forty bushels. His house was built in 1882; size, 24x40, with porches on north and south, two stories and attic, cellar under all. The house is of neat design and modern architecture, costing $2,000. Barn, 30x40, with capacity for twelve horses; 2,000 bushels of wheat, seven head of horses, and twenty cattle and eighty hogs. Makes a specialty of pure Poland China hogs. Has a fine young orchard of all varieties of fruit. Came to Kansas in 1868, and located at his present place in 1878. Was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, September 26, 1829, and when twenty-five years of age moved to Peoria County, Ill. Enlisted in 1862 in Company E, Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry as a private, and was under Rosecranz in Missouri and Arkansas, and under Grant and A.J. Smith; was with his command in pursuit of Price, Forrest and Quantrell, and in the second battle of Nashville. In the fall of 1863 was made Captain of Company C, First Mississippi Cavalry. Was mustered out July 1, 1865, at Memphis, Tenn. Was married in 1856 in Guernsey County, Ohio, to Miss Maria K. Stearling, a native of Pennsylvania, and has nine children living—Alvin, Charles E., John H., Minnie B., Della M., Lieutenant F., Etta, James W. and Maud H. Is a member of Mission Center Presbyterian Church, and treasurer of Kansas State Grange. Has been Justice of the Peace about five years.

D. R. YOUNGS, farmer, five miles southwest of Topeka, in Mission Township, P. O. box, 937, Topeka; came to Kansas in 1855 with his father and located on the present farm, from Layfayette County, Mo. Was born February 20, 1847, in Lafayette County, Mo., and remained there until seven years old. Was married in 1873 in Topeka, Kan., to Miss Esther Ward, a native of Ohio.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FRANKLIN County is located in the second tier of counties west from Missouri, and also in the second tier south from the Kansas River. It is bounded on the north by Douglas County, on the east by Miami, on the south by Anderson, and on the west by Coffey and Osage counties. The first Territorial Legislature passed an act defining the boundaries of the county as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Douglas County; thence south twenty-four (24) miles; thence west twenty-four (24) miles; thence north twenty-four miles; thence east twenty-four miles to the place of beginning. The county as thus organized was, and is, twenty-four miles square, containing an area of 576 square miles, or 368,640 acres.

The county is divided into townships as follows, the area of each in square miles being in parenthesis: Appooanse (51); Centropolis (39); Hayes (30); Franklin (36); Peoria (36); Cutler (43); Pottawatomie (40); Richmond (34); Williamsburg (72); Greenwood (36); Ottawa (48); Harrison (29); Ohio (46), and Lincoln (36).

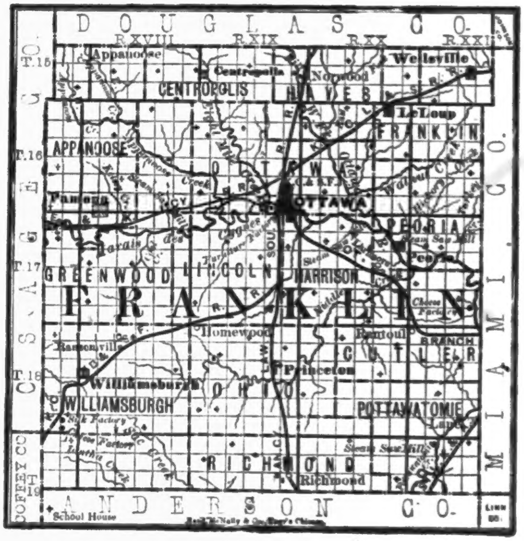

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

		1870.	1880.
(a)	Appanoose Township	....	1,061
(b)	Centropolis Township	1,034	1,057
(c)	Cutler Township	...	901
	Franklin Township	1,021	942
(d)	Greenwood Township	1,115	785
(e)	Harrison Township	923	668
(f)	Hayes Township	....	690
(g)	Lincoln Township		719
(h)	Ohio Township	575	798
(i)	Ottawa Township	877	1,236
(j)	Ottawa City	2,941	4,032
(k)	Peoria Township	1,160	1,165
(l)	Pottawatomie Township	695	817
(m)	Richmond Township	....	681
(n)	Williamsburg Township	....	1,245
		10,341	16,797

(a) Organized in 1870, from part of Centropolis.
(b) In 1870, part detached to form Appanoose.
(c) Organized in 1872, from parts of Ohio, Peoria and Pottawatomie.
(d) In 1871, part detached to form Williamsburg; in 1874 part to Lincoln.
(e) In 1874, part detached to form Lincoln.
(f) Organized in 1871, from part of Ottawa.
(g) Organized in 1874, from parts of Greenwood and Harrison.
(h) In 1872 part detached to form Cutler; in 1874, part to Richmond.
(i) In 1871, part detached to form Hayes.
(j) Since 1870, South Ottawa Township merged.
(k) In 1872, part detached to form Cutler.
(l) In 1872, part detached to form Cutler; in 1874, part to Richmond.
(m) Organized in 1874, from parts of Ohio and Pottawatomie.
(n) Organized in 1871, from part of Greenwood.

TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND STREAMS.

The bottom lands comprise about sixteen per cent of the surface. In the valley of the Marais des Cygnes they average about two miles in width, in that of the Pottawatomie about one mile, in those of Middle and Ottawa creeks about one half mile.

The uplands, comprising about eighty-four per cent of the surface, are generally level or gently undulating prairie. The most uneven portion is in Pottawatomie Township, which occupies the southeastern corner of the county. Here the highest hills rise about two hundred feet above the level of Pottawatomie Creek, and are sometimes precipitous and difficult of ascent. There are some hilly sections about four miles southwest of Ottawa, about the same distance southwest, and also about two miles west of Richmond.

The soil is a sandy loam, is generally exceedingly fertile, and on the uplands ranges from one to two feet deep, while in the valleys of the streams it averages three feet in depth. In the latter it is in places immediately underlaid by gumbo soil, superposited upon clay, which latter is the subsoil on the uplands, and being of a porous nature, forms excellent natural drainage.

At an average depth of from twelve to twenty feet, good limestone is found, well distributed throughout the county, and in some portions sandstone, which, however, is generally too soft to be of much value for building purposes.

In Peoria and Pottawatomie townships, more particularly the latter, a species of granular limestone, or statuary marble, is found. On the Pottawatomie it is about one hundred and twenty feet above the creek, in the bluff which is here almost perpendicular.

It is located on the southeast quarter of Section 5, Township 19, Range 21. It has been named "coralline marble," being the same as the coralline marble which has attracted so much attention in the Derbyshire quarries in England. It is overlaid by five feet of dirt and three strata of common limestone, averaging about twelve inches in thickness. The average thickness of the coralline layer is about twenty inches, texture fine, and very tenacious. The color is a light chocolate, and the marble when polished makes beautiful furniture, mantels, window sills and monuments.

Coal underlies about twenty per cent of the area of the county. It is found most plentiful in the western and southwestern parts, and also about six miles northwest of Ottawa. It crops out in the ravines, and attains in places a depth of twenty feet. The vein averages two feet in thickness, and the quality is good. In 1881 about five thousand tons were mined, mostly in Williamsburg Township.

About eight per cent of the county is covered with timber. The timber belts are confined to the streams. Along the Marais des Cygnes the belt averages a mile in width, along the smaller streams the belts average about one-fourth of a mile in width. The native varieties are the cottonwood, elm, hackberry, hickory, honey locust, mulberry, oak, soft maple, walnut and willow. The principal stream is the Marais des Cygnes (Marsh of Swans), which enters the county from the west, and flows easterly through it into Miami county. Pottawatomie Creek is second in size. It enters near the southeast corner, and flows northeastward into Miami County, uniting at Osawatomie with the Marais des Cygnes. Middle Creek rises in the west part of the county and flows northeastward into the Marais des Cygnes near Peoria. Ottawa Creek rises in Douglas County and flows south into the Marais des Cygnes near Peoria. Appanoose Creek rises in Osage County and flows southeast into the Marais desCygnes, four miles west of Ottawa. Eight Mile Creek rises in Douglas County and flows south into the Marais des Cygnes, one mile west of Ottawa. Hickory Creek rises in the east part of the county and flows south into the Marais des Cygnes, three miles west of the east county line. Turkey Creek rises in Miami County and flows southwest into the Marais des Cygnes a little east of the mouth of Hickory Creek. Walnut Creek rises near the northeast corner of the county and flows southwest into Ottawa Creek, four miles northeast of Ottawa. Wolf Creek rises in the north part of the county, and flows south into Walnut Creek near its mouth. Coal Creek rises near Williamsburg and flows north into the Marais des Cygnes, eight miles west of Ottawa. Rock Creek rises in the southwestern part of the county and flows northeast into the Marais des Cygnes, two miles east of Ottawa. Sac Creek rises near Williamsburg and flows southeast into the Pottawatomie, in Anderson County. Sac Branch rises in the southeast part of the county and flows into the Pottawatomie, near Lane. The county is well supplied with springs, and good well water is obtained at a depth of from twenty to forty feet. The water obtained from wells is made hard by the presence in it of carbonate of lime.

EARLY INDIAN RESIDENTS.

Franklin County was included in the tract of land ceded to the Great and Little Osage Indians, November 10, 1808, and re-ceded by them to the Government in 1825.

On the 30th day of August, 1831, a treaty was concluded between the

"Ottoways" (Ottawas) and the Government of the United States, which treaty was ratified April 6, 1832, by the terms of which the Ottawas, numbering about two hundred, and residing on Blanchard's fork of the Great Auglaize River, and at Oquanoxa's village on the Little Auglaize River, in Ohio, ceded to the United States two tracts of land, containing 21,760 acres, and received in exchange for the same a tract of land in Franklin County, containing 34,000 acres, to be located adjoining the south or west line of the reservation granted to the Shawnees of Missouri and Ohio.

By the same treaty a second band of Ottawa Indians, residing at and near the places called *Roche de Bœuf* and Wolf Rapids, on the Miami River, of Lake Erie, within the State of Ohio, ceded to the United States two tracts of land, containing in the aggregate 28,157 acres, and received in exchange therefor 40,000 acres, adjoining the lands assigned to the Blanchard's Fork and Oquanoxa's village Indians mentioned above.

These two bands of Ottawas received therefor in the aggregate, within the present limits of Franklin County, 68,157 acres of land. The tract was situated very nearly in the center of the county, and in shape was nearly in the proportion of ten by twelve miles. The Blanchard's Fork band came to their reservation in 1836, and were soon followed by the *Roche de Bœuf* band.

The chief of the first band was Notno, the chief of the second Com Chaw. Shortly after arriving at their new homes the two bands united under one chief, Com Chaw, continuing to elect him to that position until his death. Besides this chief they had a second or subordinate chief, a council, a constable, assessor and collector, the taxes collected being used for the purpose of defraying the expenses of government.

Their subsistence for the first year after their arrival was provided by the Government. During this year they built bark huts in the woods, in which they lived until taught by Rev. Jotham Meeker, who met them at Kansas City, and led them to their reservation, to cut logs and make log huts, in which art they soon acquired considerable skill. To aid them in the construction of these houses the Government loaned to the first band $2,000, which was to be paid when the lands in Ohio ceded to the Government were sold; and to protect them from the weather while their houses were building, the same Government gave them "Russian sheeting sufficient for tents for their whole band," as well as other necessities.

The *Roche de Bœuf* band were similarly aided to make their settlement and homes.

The change of climate proved quite unfavorable to their health. Chills and fever, common to uncultivated countries, carried off in a few years half their original number, notwithstanding the watchfulness and diligence of Rev. Jotham and Mrs. Meeker. These and other troubles incident to a new country being overcome, they made considerable progress in agriculture, and gained considerable educational and religious knowledge.

The great flood of 1844 destroyed a great deal of their property, and was a great disaster and hindrance to their progress. After the subsidence of the water, they removed their houses, which had been built in the valley of the Marais des Cygnes for the most part, to the high ground, log by log; afterwards making even more rapid progress than before the flood.

It is interesting to note some of their laws, which may have contributed largely to this result. One of these laws prohibited theft; another, slander; another, the retention of a borrowed article beyond a specified time; another, prohibited the selling or giving away of intoxicating liquors; another, fining drunkards, $5 for the first offense, $10 for the second, and for the third offense the guilty party was to be turned over for punishment under the laws of the United States.

During the first year there were no conversions. In the second year, David Green experienced religion, and became of great assistance to* Mr. Meeker in his labors among the tribe. After becoming somewhat enlightened, they observed the Sabbath with great strictness.

On June 24, 1862, a treaty was made with the Ottawas, by which they were to become citizens of the United States in 1867. By the same treaty, each head of a family received 160 acres, and other members of the tribe, eighty acres of land in fee simple, and, in order to provide for the education of their posterity, twenty thousand acres of land were set apart for the purpose of endowing a school, and in addition, one section of land for a school site, said school to be for the exclusive and perpetual use of the Ottawa Indians and their posterity.

The Piankeshaws, Weas and Peorias, by the treaty of October 29, 1832, had set apart a reservation which, in Franklin County, included a tract in the east part, about twelve by fifteen miles in extent, embracing Peoria Township, about one-half of Franklin Township, and about two miles of the north end of Cutler Township.

By the treaty of February 23, 1867, this tribe of Indians agreed to dispose of their allotments in Kansas, and to remove to a new reservation in the Indian Territory within two years. By this treaty the adult Indians were allowed to sell their own lands, and the chiefs to sell the lands of minors and incompetents.

The Sacs and Foxes.—On the 18th of February, 1867, a treaty was made between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States, by which that confederated band ceded to the United States their remaining lands in Franklin County, and received in exchange a tract of land in the Indian Territory, south of the Cherokee lands, not exceeding 750,000 acres in extent. In July this treaty was ratified, and immediately thereafter, the lands were thrown open to entry and settlement.

The Chippewas and Munsees.—In 1854, the Chippewas, about three hundred in number, were removed to a small reservation lying immediately west of the Ottawa reserve. Their reserve was about seven miles long by two and a half miles wide. In 1860, the Munsees or Christian Indians, about fifty in number, joined the Chippewas. The reservation has been reduced in size from time to time until now it contains seven sections, or 4,480 acres, one-half in Greenwood, and one-half in Lincoln Township.

The Indians on this reserve now number sixty-three, only one of whom, Edward McCoonts, is an original Chippewa. The total number of Chippewas is twenty-six, and of the Munsees thirty-seven. Two of those counted as Chippewas were originally Ottawas.

The members of this confederated tribe hold their lands in severalty without the right of alienation, except to other members of the tribe, and this only with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior. A few of them are good farmers, and qualified intellectually to become citizens, but the most of them prefer to subsist by days' work, and upon their small annuity, than to cultivate their little farms. The Government holds in trust for them $42,000, five per cent. interest on which is their annuity.

They were under the Sac and Fox agency until that tribe was moved from the county, since which time they have been attached to the Pottawatomie Agency.

The missionaries (Moravians) among them have been Rev. G. F. Oehler, who came out with the Munsees; Rev. Joseph Romig from 1861 to 1870; Rev. Levi Ricksecker, 1870 to 1880; Rev. C. R. Kinsey commencing in 1880. About twenty-five of the Indians are members of the church, which is sustained by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen. A school is taught by the missionary about six months each year.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Owing to the fact that most of the land in Franklin County was occupied by a number of different tribes of Indians, the titles to whose reservations were not extinguished until 1862, 1864 and 1867, the settlement of the county was not so early as that of adjoining counties. Along the northern edge, however, on what was known as the "Shawnee purchase," a strip of land about three miles wide, the Shawnee title to which was extinguished by the treaty of May 10, 1854, a number of settlements were made in that year.

The first settler in the county was Reuben Hackett, who located, near the west line of what is now Hayes Township, on June 7, 1854, on the west branch of Ottawa Creek, and near the north line of the county. Amos Hanna moved in about the same time. Quite a number of others came into this part of the county during the same year, among them, Rev. William Moore and four or five sons, who settled about a mile east of the present location of Norwood.

In 1857, quite a large number had settled on West Branch: Jacob, John, Lemen, William and Elvill Copple; Rudolph Miller and seven sons; William Hackett, C. P. Sherman, Louis Allison, Daniel Heverlain, a Mr. Craven, William Sutton, Daniel Storrs, Jesse and John Moore, a Mr. Wright, F. M. Hodges, Thomas Mewhinney, Jacob Brunck, and David Hodges; and on the east branch of Ottawa Creek, Esquire Merchant, Calvin and John Leonard and John Heck.

The first settlers in Appanoose Township were Missourians, who came in in 1856; C. Shrimp, Washington Baker, James Cleveland and Mr. Foster were of the number. In 1857, Daniel Dean, T. H. Tutcher, Henry Horr, and James Bellenny settled on the west branch of Appanoose Creek, and on the middle branch, Moses Beeman, J. W. Wadsworth, and the widow Critchfield. In 1858, there were added to the above the following persons: Thomas Tutcher, Sr., Alfred Tutcher, M. St. John, W. Beard, J. W. Davis, John Logan and H. Gilbert.

Some time after this township was settled, J. H. Whetstone conceived the idea of establishing a colony in its western part. To this end he purchased a tract of land north of the Marais des Cygnes, and mostly in a solid body, containing about fifteen thousand acres. This purchase was made in 1869. In 1870, S. T. Kelsey became associated with Mr. Whetstone. They then proceeded to lay out their purchase into small farms, with the view of selling to parties designing to become actual settlers, and thus collect together a colony, each one of whom should own a farm or village lot. To provide for those who might prefer village life, the town of Pomona was platted and laid out in 1870. Appanoose Township was organized May 17, 1871. It was formed out of part of Centropolis Township and part of the Sac and Fox reservation.

The land now included in Harrison Township, in the center of the county was thrown open to settlement in 1865, when the Ottawas were removed. The Indian lands were generally sold to the highest bidder, very little being purchased by speculators.

The first settler was Enoch Pyle, in the fall of 1865. Later in the same year, or in the spring of 1866, the following parties came into the township John Howell, Mr. Hood, James Hill, J. R. Dailey, Mr. Spencer and Michael Hornbeck. In 1866 these were followed by W. L. John and Thomas Harrison, Henry and Jacob Fouts, E. Walker, Mr. Smith and Charles Howell; in 1867 by N. Latimer, G. W. Castzdafner, Joseph Guy, Mr. Greeves, Mr. Skeeles, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Payne and Dr. Van Schoick. During 1868 there was a large influx of immigration, and this locality became quite thickly settled. Harrison Township was then organized, being taken in part from the Ottawa Reservation and in part from Ohio Township. J. R. Daley built the first stone house on the Ottawa Reserve outside of Ottawa. A schoolhouse was built in the Fouts neighborhood. It has since been replaced by a stone one. The first breaking and fencing in the township was done by Enoch Pyle and the Harrisons.

The first settlement in Centropolis Township was made on Eight Mile Creek, in 1854, near the present site of Centropolis. This was on land opened up to settlement by the treaty of May 10, 1854 with the Shawnee Indians.

This pioneer party of settlers consisted of about fifteen members, whose names, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows: Joab M. Bernard, Timothy Keizer, Jacob Clark, I. C. Hughes, Thomas Doty, John F. Javens, Franklin Barnes, Johnson Farris, Perry Fuller, Leander McClellan, John E. McClellan and Mansfield Carter. They arrived at and camped on Eight Mile Creek on the evening of June 26. In the morning it was proposed to take a vote on the question as to whether Kansas should be a free or slave State; all voting for a free State but two, Joab M. Bernard and Timothy Keizer. This matter being settled, each member selected his claim, J. M. Bernard's being immediately east of and adjoining the present town site of Centropolis. This was on the 27th of June. John F. Javens built the first cabin on Eight Mile Creek near Centropolis and Perry Fuller built on the town site. The first election these settlers attended was in the fall of 1854, at what is now Prairie City, in Douglas County; but finding the polls in the hands of Missourians, they returned home without voting. The first birth in Centropolis Township was that of Sarah C. Hughes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Hughes, March 22, 1855; the first marriage that of Edwin Fusman to Mrs. Nancy Leverton, about April 1, 1855, and the first death that of Mrs. William E. Crum in the winter of 1855-6.

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*See biography of Rev. Jotham Meeker, in sketch of the Ottawa tribe.

Some time early in 1855, J. M. Bernard opened a store on his quarter section, and on the 3d of March was appointed Postmaster, the postoffice being appropriately named after him, St. Bernard. The people thenceforth obtained their mail at St. Bernard instead of at Kansas City, until 1858, when a postoffice was established at Minneola. J. M. Bernard being a Pro-slavery man, the Missouri Legislature of Kansas Territory in 1855, located the county seat at St. Bernard. The town, however, never either grew or prospered, and was at last extinguished by a raid on Mr. Bernard by Free-state men to whom he had become very obnoxious. When Mr. Bernard was gone there was nothing left of the town. No attempt has ever been made to revive it.

In 1855 Perry Fuller built a frame store on the present site of Centropolis, for the purpose mainly of trading with the Indians. A town company was formed the following year, and a thriving settlement grew up here.

The first settlers in Franklin Township, in the northeast corner of the county, so far as we can learn, were William Thornbrough and Lewis Reed, who settled on Walnut Creek, in 1856. In the early part of 1857 Dr. I. Pile located there, also Nathan Mowry, a Mr. Phillips, George E. Sweetzer and Mr. Armstrong. During the same year a large number of squatters made claims as agents of speculators. In time, however, the whole township was taken up by *bona fide* settlers, and is now thoroughly settled, there being but one vacant quarter section.

The settlement of the southern part of Franklin County was greatly retarded for some years by the purchase of the land by speculators, who persistently held it at prices above the means of the majority of those desiring land for settlement.

The first settler in what is now Ohio Township, is believed to have been Thomas Ivy, who located on upper Middle creek in 1855. During the same year the following heads of families had selected claims upon the stream: Judge Merritt, James Carter, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Epperson, Jacob Bolman, William Agnew, D. R. Ricker, Hiram Howard and Calvin Randall.

In 1857 the lands came into market and a large immigration set in, mainly from Ohio. Among those who came were John Deitrich, Wm. Fugate, Joseph Smith, John E. Baer, Thomas, Ezekiel and Emanuel Jenkins, P. P. Elder, W. E. Kibbie, John Hendricks, J. W. Iliff, D. C. Wetherwax, Abram Shanks, Benjamin Briggs, B. C. Sanford, J. H. Cook, A. R. Morton, Reuben Painter, David Baer, John Baer, William Servatus, Robert Cowder, William A. Morton, James Carl, and Mrs. Johnson, all Free-state but the first two. In 1858, William Nightingale and James McFaddin, Pro-slavery, moved in from Missouri.

In 1837 the Pottawatomie Indians were removed to a tract of land on this creek in the southeast part of the county, which has since been known by their name. In 1847-48 they were removed to Pottawatomie County, and this part of Franklin County, a few years afterwards, was thrown open to settlement. The first settlers who came in were two brothers, Henry and William Sherman, Germans. Henry was afterwards known as "Dutch Henry," and the crossing of Pottawatomie Creek near his place as "Dutch Henry's Crossing."

In 1854 a few settlers came to this locality, whose names have since become historic: Allen Wilkinson, James P. Doyle and his family, including three sons named Drury, William and John, and also Rev. David Baldwin. In 1855 the following, among others, came to Pottawatomie Township: Joshua Baker; Robert, David and Daniel Sturgen; John Blunt, Sr. (father of Gen Blunt). Eldridge and John S. Blunt, David Watt, William and George Partridge, John Boutcher, J. A. B. White, and the Kilbourn family. In 1856 the following pioneers came: Judge James Hanway and his two sons, John S. and Brougham, William, Ward and Robert Hodson, Robert Hamilton, Capt. J. G. Reese, John Y. Yerkes, John Powell, William and James Fitten, William H. Ambrose and L. Dunham. In 1858 came Samuel, Asa and Dr. Holiday, Barton Needham and John White

THE POTTAWATOMIE RIFLE COMPANY.

In 1856 the Pottawatomie Rifle Company was organized by settlers in the Pottawatomie valley. It was composed exclusively of Free-state men, about one hundred in number, John Brown, Jr., Captain. The object in view in organizing the company was to protect the Free-state men against the Missouri border ruffians, and to resist the enforcement of what was known as the "bogus laws" to wit, the laws passed by the Pro-slavery legislature. An incident will illustrate their mode of operating. At the election of March 30, 1855, at which time there were about fifty legal voters in the district, most of whom, however, stayed away from the polls, 199 votes were cast, principally by residents of Missouri. This was exasperating to the Free-state men, as by similar frauds, perpetrated on the same day, the Missouri Legislature of Kansas, which enacted the "bogus laws," had been elected. A short time after the organization of the Pottawatomie Rifle Company, Judge Cato's court was in session at Henry Sherman's house. In order to ascertain what was to be the attitude of the judiciary in regard to the enforcement of the "bogus laws," the Pottawatomie Rifle Company proceeded to Judge Cato's court, and stacking their arms near "Old John Brown's Cabin," approached the house in which court was being held. The Judge was delivering his charge to the jury. At the conclusion of the charge, they became satisfied it was the design to enforce the obnoxious laws. To satisfy themselves still further, they handed a paper to Judge Cato, upon which the following words were written: "We, the citizens of this part of the Territory would thank the court to state, if he intended in his charge to the jury, to be understood as recognizing and enforcing the laws passed at the Shawnee Mission." After reading the paper, the Judge threw it aside, and excitedly replied, that "the court could not permit itself to be interfered with by outside parties."

Capt. Brown thereupon cried out to his men in a loud voice, "The Pottawatomie Rifle Company will assemble on the parade ground!" This order was enough for Judge Cato, and the next morning, court, jury and sheriff were all making the best possible time towards Lecompton. It was about the same time or shortly afterwards, that near the postoffice—then called Shermanville, after Henry Sherman—Poindexter Manace was brutally flogged with ox-whips in the hands of ruffians, under the command of Capt. Mitchell, one of Col. Buford's gang. Mr. Manace was considerably advanced in years, and entirely inoffensive. He was accosted by Capt. Mitchell, with "What paper do you take?" Mr. Manace taking a copy of his paper from his pocket, replied "The New York *Tribune*, and I consider it a very good paper." At this remark Capt. Mitchell said it "was a d——d abolition sheet, an incendiary publication, and ought to be burnt." At this moment one of Capt. Mitchell's party knocked Mr. Manace down with a heavy ox-whip, and while he was prostrate upon the ground, other ruffians joined in and punished him severely for being a Free-state man and a reader of the New York *Tribune*.

This outrage caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood. The rifle company met next day, and the meeting was attended by more than the usual number. As a consequence the report spread that the abolitionists were preparing to retaliate on Capt. Mitchell and his associates, for their brutal outrage on old Mr. Manace. The next morning Mitchell and his Georgians had left the neighborhood, to the great joy of the Free-state men.

THE POTTAWATOMIE MASSACRE.

By the "Pottawatomie Massacre" is meant the killing of James P. Doyle, and his two sons,—Drury and William Doyle—Allen Wilkinson and William Sherman, by John Brown and a party of men under his command. The massacre occurred on the night of the 24th and morning of the 25th of May, 1856, not far above the junction of Mosquito Creek with the Pottawatomie. The object of the massacre was to protect the Free-state settlers, by terrorizing in the most effectual manner the Pro-slavery men, settlers and non-settlers.

For the truth of history it is important that the facts connected with this massacre, concerning which there has been so much controversy, and to which attaches a peculiar interest, should be obtained as nearly as practicable. To this purpose we obtained on August 3, 1882, in the presence of John Hanway, one of the sons of Hon. James Hanway, the following statement from James Townsley, the only surviving, communicative, eye-witness of the tragedy: *

"I joined the Pottawatomie Rifle Company at its re-organization, in May, 1856. At that time, John Brown, Jr., was elected Captain. On the 21st of this month, Lawrence was sacked by a Pro-slavery mob, under Sheriff Jones, and on the day of the sacking, information was received that a movement to that end was in progress. The company was hastily called together, and a forced march to aid in its defense immediately determined upon. We started about four o'clock in the afternoon. About two miles south of Middle Creek, the Osawatomie company, under Captain Dayton, joined us. Upon arriving at Mount Vernon, we halted for two hours, until the rising of the moon. After marching the rest of the night, we went into camp, near the house of John T. Jones, for breakfast. Just before reaching this place, we learned that Lawrence had been destroyed the day before, and the question arose whether we should go on or return. It was decided to go on, and we proceeded up Ottawa Creek to within about five miles of Palmyra. We remained in camp undecided over night, and until noon of the next day. About this time, Owen Brown, and a little later, old John Brown himself, came to me and said information had, just been received that trouble was expected on the Pottawatomie. The old man asked me if I would go with my team and take him and his boys down there, so that they could watch what was going on. I replied that I would do so, my reason being that my family was then living on the Pottawatomie, in Anderson County, about one mile west of Greeley. Making ready for the trip as quickly as possible, we started about two o'clock in the afternoon. The party consisted of old John Brown, and four of his sons—Frederick, Oliver, Owen and Watson—Henry Thompson, his son-in-law, Mr. Winer and myself. Winer rode a pony; all the rest rode in the wagon with me. We camped that night between two deep ravines about one mile above Dutch Henry's crossing.

After supper, John Brown first revealed to me the purpose of the expedition. *He said it was to sweep the Pottawatomie of all Pro-slavery men living on it.* To this end he desired me to guide the company some five or six miles up to the forks of the creek, into the neighborhood where I lived, and point out to him on the way up, the residences of all the Pro-slavery men, so that on the way down, he might carry out his design. Horrified at his purpose, I positively refused to comply with his request, saying that I could not take men out of their beds and kill them in that way. Brown said, 'Why, won't you fight your enemies.' To which I replied, 'I have no enemies I can kill in that way.' Failing to prevail upon me, he decided to postpone the expedition until the following night, when they would go, as the old man himself said, where they knew Pro-slavery men to be. I then proposed to him that he take his things out of my wagon and allow me to go home; to which he replied, that, 'I could not go, that I must stay with them; there was no other way of getting along.' We remained in camp that night and all the next day. During the morning of this day, the 24th, I tried to dissuade him and his boys from carrying out the expedition, and to this end talked a great deal. Brown said it was necessary to 'strike terror into the hearts of the Pro-slavery party,' and taking out his revolver, said to me, 'Shut up! You are trying to discourage my boys. Dead men tell no tales.' From the last remark, I inferred that I must henceforth keep still or suffer the consequences. Shortly afterward I stepped down into the ravine, when Owen Brown and Henry Thompson each picked up his rifle and, without saying a word, walked down the banks of the ravine on either side of me. When I returned, they returned. But little more was said during the day.

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*This statement is essentially the same as that made by him to Judge Hanway, which was published several years since, and is corroborative testimony rather than new, as Mr. Townsley reiterates and affirms the truth of his former statement, with what modifications and additions he might choose to make.

Some time after dark we were ordered to march, and went northward, crossing Mosquito Creek above the residence of the Doyles. Soon after crossing the creek, one of the party knocked at the door of a cabin, but received no reply. I do not know whose cabin it was. We next came to the residence of the Doyles. John Brown, three of his sons and son-in-law, went to the door, leaving Frederick Brown, Winer and myself a short distance away, ostensibly to see that no one escaped from the house, but really, as I believe, that Brown and Winer might act as guard over me. About this time a large dog attacked us. Frederick Brown struck the dog with his short two-edged sword, after which I struck him, also, with my saber. I do not know whether or not the dog was killed, but we heard no more of him.

The old man Doyle and his sons were ordered to come out. This order they did not immediately obey, the old man being heard instead to call for his gun. At this moment Henry Thompson threw into the house some rolls or balls of hay in which during the day wet gunpowder had been mixed, setting fire to them as he threw them in. This stratagem had the desired effect. The old man and his sons came out, and were marched about one-quarter of a mile in the road toward Dutch Henry's crossing, where a halt was made. Here *old John Brown drew his revolver and shot old man Doyle in the forehead*, killing him instantly; and Brown's two youngest sons immediately fell upon the younger Doyles with their short two-edged swords. One of the young Doyles was quickly dispatched; the other, attempting to escape, was pursued a short distance and cut down also. We then went down Mosquito Creek, to the house of Allen Wilkinson. Here, as at the Doyle residence, old John Brown, three sons, and son-in-law, went to the door and ordered Wilkinson out, leaving Frederick Brown, Winer and myself in the road a little distance east of the house. Wilkinson was marched a short distance south and killed by one of the young Browns with his short sword, after which his body was dragged to one side and left lying by the side of the road.

We then crossed the Pottawatomie and went to Dutch Henry's house. Here, as at the other two houses, Frederick Brown Winer and myself were left outside a short distance from the door, while old man Brown, three sons and son-in-law went into the house and brought out one or two persons with them. After talking with them some time they took them back into the house, and brought out William Sherman, Dutch Henry's brother, and marched him down into Pottawatomie creek, where John Brown's two youngest sons slew him with their short swords as in the former instances, and left his body lying in the creek.

It was Brown's intention to kill Dutch Henry, also, had he been found at home, as well as George Wilson, Probate Judge of Anderson County, had he been found at Dutch Henry's house, as it was hoped he would be.

The killing was done with swords in order to avoid alarming the neighborhood by the discharge of fire-arms. What mutilation appeared upon the bodies was consequent upon the manner in which the men were killed.

I did not then approve of the killing of those men, but Brown said it *must be done for the protection of the Free-state settlers; that it was better that a score of bad men should die than that one Free-state man should be driven out.* It was my refusal to pilot the party into the neighborhood where I lived that caused us to remain in camp all night, May 23, and all day May 24. I told him I was willing to go to Lecompton and attack the leaders, or to fight the enemy anywhere in open field, but that I could not kill the men in that way. The deeds of that night are indelibly stamped upon my memory.

In after years my opinion changed as to the wisdom of the massacre. I became, and am, satisfied that it resulted in good to the Free-state cause, and was especially beneficial to the Free-state settlers on Pottowatomie Creek. The Pro-slavery men were dreadfully terrified, and large numbers of them soon left the Territory. It was afterward said that one Free-state man could scare a company of them.

Immediately after the killing of William Sherman, the two sons of Brown who had done all the killing, except the shooting of the old man Doyle, washed their swords in Pottawatomie Creek. I did not wash my sword, having done nothing with it but strike the dog.

Soon after midnight we went back to where my team and the other things had been left, and remained there in camp until the next afternoon. Just before daylight Owen Brown came to me and said 'There shall be no more such work as that.'

In the afternoon we started back to join the Pottawatomie company under John Brown, Jr. We reached them about midnight, in camp near Ottawa Jones' place. When daylight had come, some members of the company noticing the blood and hair upon my sword, picked it up, and after examining it, remarked, 'There is no human blood upon that saber!' This was the end of the expedition."

As to old John Brown's connection with this affair, there is, without James Townsley's statement, abundant evidence, although he himself may, at certain times, have positively denied it, as Redpath and Sanborn in their lives of him state that he did repeatedly. At other times when interrogated in regard to it, he said, "I never shed the blood of a fellow man except in self-defence, *or in promotion of a righteous cause*." In a speech at Cleveland, Ohio, March 22, 1859, he said he "had never killed anybody, although on some occasions he had shown the young men with him how some things might be done as well as others, *and they had done the business*." Hon. James Hanway, who was a member of the Pottawatomie Rifle Company under Capt. John Brown, Jr., and present with the company at the time old John Brown, with his party of seven men, started off on his Pottawatomie expedition, wrote a letter under date of March 12, 1860, to James Redpath, from which we quote:

"They started in the afternoon, and *three cheers were given to the success of Capt. Brown and his men.* Now, sir, what I am going to relate to you I have never mentioned to but one man living, and that is, one of the party made a proposition to me to join the company, and also, *gave me such information in regard to their contemplated enterprise as to satisfy my mind that they were the chief actors in the Pottawatomie tragedy.*"

In a letter published in the *Kansas Monthly*, for January, 1880, Judge Hanway wrote: "I ventured to approach one of the eight, and from him I learned the programme contemplated. In fact I received an invitation to be one of the party, and being unwilling to consent before I learned the object, I was made acquainted with the object of the expedition; it shocked me," etc.

Judge Hanway also says, in his letter to Redpath, that after the return of the party, "That portion of the company who resided near the Shermans on Pottawatomie Creek recognized several horses which belonged to the ruffians, and several of our men remarked that they hoped they would not take them (the horses) in the neighborhood of Osawatomie, because they were well known.

A few days after the massacre two of Judge Hanway's neighbors, Dr. Gilpatrick and Elbridge Blunt, called on him and made particular inquiries "about the dress of old John Brown—his leather cravat, light coat," etc., etc. These neighbors had started for Kansas City on the morning after the massacre, and had called at Wilkinson's for their mail, he being Postmaster. Mrs. Wilkinson was sick in bed, and told them she feared her husband had been killed. She also gave them a description of the "old man who appeared to be the leader of the party" who had taken her husband out of the house during the night. His dress was also described by other women and men at Sherman, and in summing this part of the testimony up Judge Hanway says: "All I have to say is that my recollection is that it agreed precisely with that worn by John Brown, Sr. Of this there is no doubt."

There can be no doubt that old John Brown was the leader of the party that committed the Pottawatomie massacre. That he, with his own hand, shot James P. Doyle seems almost equally well established. James Townsley has emphatically testified to it, over and over again. Brown habitually carried a revolver, and was too brave and consistent a man to influence other men, especially his own sons, to do what he would not do himself. He believed it was a step necessary to prevent a similar massacre of the Free-state settlers by their Pro-slavery neighbors, and that it was only a question as to who should strike the first blow. At the time the blow was struck opinion was divided even among the Free-state men as to its necessity, but as time has passed the numbers of those living in the immediate neighborhood who approve of it has increased.

The question as to whether it was justifiable depends primarily on its necessity. And its necessity depends on whether there was a conspiracy among the Pro-slavery settlers to massacre the Free-state men.

James Townsley says that George Wilson, whom Brown hoped to find and kill at Dutch Henry's, "had been notifying Free-state men to leave the Territory. He had received such a notice from him himself."

Judge Hanway, in the same letter from which we have already quoted says: "I was personally acquainted with the Doyles, Wilkinson and Sherman and am fully satisfied, as everybody else is, who lived on the creek in 1856, that *a base conspiracy was on foot to drive out, burn and kill;* in a word, the Pottawatomie Creek from its mouth to its fountain head *was to be cleared of every man, woman and child who was for Kansas being a free State.*"

"I will give one item which has never been published. When the party called at the house of the Shermans, Mrs. Harris, who was living there, *commenced getting breakfast*, believing the party that had arrived were friends who were expected from Missouri to carry out the Border Ruffian plan of clearing the creek of Abolitionists. This important fact alone is evidence that John Brown was correct in his predictions. This evidence came through a moderate Pro-slavery man, who was astonished to learn that such a plan was under consideration:

"Threats were made to various persons: 'Squire Morse, John Grant and his family, Mr. Winer and others.

"Old John Brown was at my house at various times in 1858. He asked me how the people on the creek regarded the killing of Sherman and the others at that time. My remark was that 'I did not know of a settler of '56 but what regarded it as amongst the most fortunate events in the history of Kansas—that this event saved the lives of the Free-state men on the creek—that those who did the act were looked upon as deliverers.'

"The old man said, 'The first shock frightened the Free-state men almost as much as the ruffians, but I knew that when the facts were understood a reaction would take place. If the killing of these men was murder then I was an accessory.' The remark did not surprise me, because I had heard his brother-in law, Rev. S. L. Adair, say that the old man had said the same to him.

"Take in connection the fact of John Brown running into the Border Ruffian camp with his surveying instruments, and there hearing the plans on foot to drive out or exterminate the settlers on the creek, and I think we have sufficient reason to believe that our lives were in danger, and that John Brown and his little band saved us from premature graves."

In summing up this whole matter, it may be said that although, possibly, the details of the massacre as they occurred may not have been brought to light, or, in other words, although possibly we may not know which particular individual of old John Brown's party killed, which particular individual of the Pottawatomie victims, yet it must be considered established that John Brown, Sr.'s, party of eight men, including himself, killed the three Doyles, Allen, Wilkinson, and William Sherman, on the night of May 24, 1856, in a determined and remorseless manner; that whether or not old John Brown, with his own hand, shot old Mr. Doyle, it is established that he did lead the party from near "Ottawa" Jones' place to the Pottawatomie valley, with the definite and distinct design of murdering as many as "necessary" of the Pro-slavery men living therein, and that he was not only present at, but commanded, the murdering of each of the five miserable victims. *His brain may not have conceived the plan originally*, and he may have been only the instrument selected by others; but his brain conceived the method of the execution of the plan.

Time will test the truth of Mr. Townsley's statement. It is corroborated now in some particulars. That there was shooting was testified to under oath by Mrs. Doyle, who said she heard two pistol shots, and by John Doyle, who was spared on account of his youth, who said he saw a bullet-hole in his father's forehead. Knowles Shaw, who assisted in the burial of the mangled remains, corroborates the statement of Mr. Townsley as to the places where the killing was done, and also as to the killing of the dog. This is as far as we can now go. What has not been told, or told untruthfully, time will doubtless divulge.

The immediate cause of old John Brown's starting off "on the war path," at that particular time, was that Major H. H. Williams had that day brought the information to the camp of the Pottawatomie Rifle Company that "trouble was expected on the Pottawatomie." 'Squire Morse kept a little store on the creek, and furnished, among other things, *gunpowder* to the Free-state men. Morse had received notice to leave the Territory within three days, or take the consequences of remaining, one of the charges against him being that of "smuggling in" gunpowder. He was very much frightened, and in fact white with fear, when Major Williams saw him that morning, and he asked of the Major what he should do. After giving 'Squire Morse the best advice he could as to where to go for protection, the Major rode over to the company, with the result already detailed.

The John Brown writers, as they may, not inappropriately, be styled, as Redpath, Sanborn, Hinton, and Webb, for a long time strenuously contended that he was not present at the tragedy; was in fact twenty-five miles away, and was not at all cognizant of it until after it had been committed, basing their argument on his own statements to that effect, and on the assumption that "John Brown was incapable of telling a falsehood."

That he was present and did in fact command the murderers when they were committing the murders, is now established and admitted by them. They still, however, contend quite as strenuously that John Brown did not himself kill anybody, basing their conclusion on the same argument as before; viz: John Brown says he did not kill any one, and he is incapable of telling a falsehood; therefore, etc. If it should some time be established beyond cavil that he did actually kill some one of the five, his especial admirers will then say, as they do now, in regard to his presence there, that they did not understand him, when they understood him to say he did not kill anybody.

But why this studied and persistent attempt to defend him against the charge of having shot old Mr. Doyle with his own hand? He himself frequently admitted that he "approved" of it, that he "endorsed" it, that "if it was murder he was not innocent," "that he was an accessory;" and he even said to Col. Samuel Walker, now living in Lawrence, that he "*was in command of the party and ordered the execution.*" Is it so much worse to kill one, than to be present at and order the killing of five? Or is it so much worse to lie than to murder? If so, then assuredly it is pressingly incumbent upon educators to introduce a new system of ethics into our schools.

Henry Sherman was killed in March, 1857, while traveling the public highway, by two Free-state men. This murder was entirely inexcusable. For although "Dutch Henry" had done his full share of threatening Free-state men, the time had now arrived when, on account of the thousands of Free-state emigrants that were pouring into the Territory, he had ceased to be regarded as dangerous to them or their rights. Private malice prompted the deed.

"JOHN BROWN'S CABIN."

This famous cabin was located one mile southwest of Lane Postoffice, in this county, on the northwest quarter of Section 4, Township 19, Range 21. It was built by Judge James Hanway in 1857, for pre-emption purposes, and was occupied by himself and family about two years. It was made of oak, hickory and walnut logs, was chinked and daubed, had floor, doors and windows, and was withal a very comfortable cabin.

During the years 1857-58, John Brown was accustomed to visit Judge Hanway's family, then living in it, and it was here he wrote his "Parallels," published in the Lawrence *Republican* and New York *Tribune*. Anderson, Kagi and others who fell at Harper's Ferry, often found an asylum in it, as did also Col. Montgomery and his men, when pursued by Gen. Harney.

It was in a cabin about four miles southwest from Lane, owned by Charles Severns, that John Brown successfully secreted eleven fugitive slaves for a full month, when the whole country was filled with hunters in pursuit.

Old John Brown never owned the Hanway cabin, nor professed to own it, and never occupied it, save as a visitor or guest. It was photographed by A. W. Baker, of Ottawa, and by him named "John Brown's Cabin." Being thus named, the photograph of it met with immense salé all over the United States.

John Brown never owned a cabin in Kansas; but he erected one on contract for Orson Day, a brother of his last wife, in the winter of 1855-56. This cabin is located one and a half miles west of Rantoul, Franklin County.

THE FIRST FREE-STATE LEGISLATURE.

A Mass Convention was held at Centropolis, August 14, 1857. Similar conventions were held at different places in the Territory during the same summer and early fall. The question in each convention was whether the Free-state men should take part in the election to be held October 5, of that year. They believed it to be of vital importance to the people of Kansas that its government should be controlled by the *bona fide* citizens of the Territory, instead of as heretofore, by the citizens of Missouri. They also believed that in a fair election they could outvote the Pro-slavery residents of the Territory. And as Governor Walker had repeatedly pledged himself that a full and fair vote should be had before impartial judges, they agreed to participate in the election. At that election the majority of the Free-state party, on delegate to Congress was 4,089, and they elected a majority of the members of the Territorial Legislature, thus for the first time obtaining control of their own government. It was at this time that the short-lived town of Minneola came into existence. Lecompton had too many Pro-slavery associations connected with it to be satisfactory to the Free-state Legislature as a capital; hence although compelled by law to meet there, they invariably adjourned each year for three years to Lawrence to hold their sessions. The location at Centropolis not being any more satisfactory than the associations connected with Lecompton, the idea was conceived at Lawrence of starting Minneola. Perry Fuller was the leading spirit in the enterprise. He said that nine quarter sections of land, or 1,440 acres, lying one mile east of Centropolis, in a beautiful location, could be secured for $3,131. This land belonged to the following parties: Charles L. Robbins, Wm. E. Crum, Samuel T. Shore, Wm. Mewhinney, Terry Critchfield, Joab M. Bernard, Frederick Ruch and two others. These men were willing to throw their interests into a town site, on condition of being made shareholders in the town company. The total cost of the land including attorney's fees, building of necessary houses, filing plat, and conveyancing, amounted to $3,700. A large number of people were desirous of becoming stockholders in the town company, which when organized consisted of the following members, those in italics being members of the Legislature: *R. Gilpatrick*, James G. Blunt, Jacob G. Reese, *Gideon Seymour*, *John Curtis*, *P. P. Orr*, *A. Barry*, *C. Columbia*, *Henry Owens*, *Calvin Smith*, *Robert B. Mitchell*, *A. T. Stile*, *Hiram Appleman*, *George H. Keller*, *Samuel Stewart*, *C. Graham*, *Wm. Pennock*, S. S. Cooper, O. E. Learnard, B. H. Weir, James S. Emery, *Robert Morrow*, *G. Danford*, S. B. Prentice, S. C. Russell, Terry Critchfield, Ralph Mayfield, *William Y. Roberts*, *William McClure*, E. St. John, *J. G. Patrick*, *Daniel Sibbett*, *John Wright*, *H. Miles Moore*, *Augustus Wattles*, *Oliver Barber*, *A. A. Jamison*, C. F. Currier, Joel K. Goodin, Hugh S. Walsh, Gaius Jenkins, John Mann, A. J. Shannon, Edward S. Nash, *John P. Hattersheit*, *R. G. Elliott*, George Ford, Lyman Allen, A. R. Morton, J. A. Marcell, C. L. Robbins, William E. Crum, Joab M. Bernard, Perry Fuller, John Goodall, *C. W. Babcock*, *O. A. Bassett*, *G. W. Deitzler*, S. W. Eldridge, Charles Robinson, *Asa Reynard*, T. Sampson, S. Stewart, John Speer, *Charles Jenkins*, *A. J. Mead*, E. W. Morrill, Thomas McCage, *A. G. Patrick* and M. J. Parrott.

The name, Minneola, was suggested by E. N. Morrill. At the time the organization of the Minneola Town Company was effected, the Legislature, in session at Lawrence, passed an act under date of February 10, 1858, making Minneola the capital of the Territory. One half-section was entered as the town site, the rest of the nine quarter-sections were deeded to the Town Company, the grantors receiving Town Company stock in exchange. Money was raised by assessments and by mortgage; buildings erected, including a hotel, and a hall in which the sessions of the Legislature were to be held, the hotel costing about $8,000 and the hall about $1,500, and all in less than six weeks. These men were in earnest about making Minneola the capital of the Territory and State-to-be. Ex-Judge Bassett was made secretary and surveyor, and Perry Fuller, business manager. The same Legislature that made Minneola the capital, made provision for numerous railroads, all centering there. Maps and bird's eye views were made, representing this to be the case. Town lots in the choicest locations were sold at exorbitant prices. Everything seemed to betoken a brilliant future for the town. But "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft' aglee." The Territorial officers refused to move the substantial portions of the government to Minneola. The legality of the act making that town the capital was called in question, and being referred to the Attorney-General of the United States, was by him declared to be in violation of the Organic Act. In the meantime the Legislature had provided for a Constitutional Convention to be held at Minneola. This convention assembled March 23, 1858; James H. Lane was elected President of the Convention, and Samuel F. Tappan, Clerk. There were seventy-two delegates present. In order to dampen the hopes of Minneola and reduce her chances for becoming the capital, soon after the convention was called to order, a motion was made to adjourn. The contest over this motion lasted all day and until early in the morning of the 24th, when the convention adjourned to Leavenworth, reassembling there on the evening of the 25th.

Failing to become the capital, Minneola soon began to decline, and the town site is now divided up into farms. The delegates to this convention from Franklin County, were Joel K. Goodin and Jacob G. Reese.

HORSE THIEVES.

In 1858, a number of horses were stolen in the county. Suspicion fell on two men named Shaw and Johnson, and finally their guilt became sufficiently evident to warrant an arrest. They were taken to a house on upper Middle Creek, tried by a "Squatters' Court," and sentenced to be hanged. A party headed by P. P. Elder came up from Ohio City to prevent the hanging, if possible, and succeeded for a time in saving the lives of the condemned. But at night they were taken past the Sac and Fox Agencies to an island in the Marais des Cygnes and hanged to a tree. This was a serious blow to the business of horse-stealing in that part of the country.

In 1863, an organization, distinguished by the name of the "Red Heads," existed in Missouri. They plundered and murdered Unionists and Rebels indiscriminately. Mutual attempts were made to capture them, and they were at length driven into Kansas, locating in different parts of the State. In January, 1864, one of their number, James Bailey, went from Lawrence to Ohio City, and went to work for John Hendricks. He also became mail carrier. At this time, James Fitton was County Treasurer, and H. F. Sheldon, Register of Deeds. Each had a key to the county safe. One morning in the latter part of February, Bailey was missing, as was also a horse belonging to Hendricks, his employer. It was also found that the safe had been opened, considerable money stolen as well as some valuable papers, and Mr. Sheldon's key to the safe could not be found. While no suspicions were attached to Mr. Sheldon, yet, fearing such might be the case unless the thief were caught, he adopted the most vigorous measures for the capture and return of Bailey, the suspected criminal. Sheldon pursued, and captured him at Gasconade, Mo. Upon arriving at Jefferson City, the prisoner was placed under guard, while Sheldon returned to a railroad cut, in passing through which he had seen Bailey throw something out of the car window. Here he found some $300 of the amount stolen, and some of the papers. Bailey, after again escaping, and being recaptured, was taken to Lawrence, where he was induced to confess belonging to the "Red Heads," and to give information which fastened upon them the guilt of numerous other thefts in the county and vicinity, and which led to the breaking up of all their many bands. Among those exposed by Bailey, were the old man Stevens and his two sons, living near Stanton, Miami County, who had committed several thefts. It transpired that the three had stolen a pair of mules belonging to a Mr. Tulloss, of Peoria Township, and one of the boys had stolen a span of horses from a Mr. Roberts, and sold them at Fort Scott for $400. Upon his return he had accepted from Mr. Roberts $25 to assist in finding and capturing the thief. The mules had been taken to Leavenworth by the elder brother.

On the night that these developments were made, the father and younger son were arrested by eighty-three citizens of the neighborhood, and hanged to a tree. The older brother was captured by the Sheriff, C. L. Robbins, and taken to Ohio City. On the night of his arrival, he was taken to the woods by about sixty of the citizens, and likewise hanged to a tree. These summary proceedings had a tendency to discourage horse-stealing again for a time.

Through the confessions of Bailey and Stevens, the leader of the whole gang of "Red Heads" was apprehended and captured. At the time of his capture he was playing the *rôle* of a Methodist minister, leading a camp meeting in Jefferson County. He and four others were hanged within a mile of the camp-meeting grounds. Bailey hanged himself in the Lawrence jail.

All the money stolen from the county safe was recovered, except about $275. Mr. Sheldon was exonerated from all blame in connection with the affair, ex-Gov. Wilson Shannon giving it as his opinion that reasonable care had been exercised by him in protecting the county's property, which was all the law required.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND COUNTY SEAT TROUBLES.

Franklin County was organized in 1855, and named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, the illustrious American philosopher. A partial set of officers was appointed by the Governor, and in 1857 an election was held and a full set of officers chosen. Part of them declined to qualify, and in the spring of 1858 the vacancies were filled. The first officers of the county were as follows: Commissioners—J. A. Marcell, Wm. Thornbrough and John F. Javens; J. A. Marcell being also Probate Judge; Clerk, Robt. Cowdin; Treasurer, T. J. Mewhinney; Sheriff, C. L. Robbins; Prosecuting Attorney, P. P. Elder; Register of Deeds, Wm. Austin; Coroner, John Bingham. On March 15, 1858, the Commissioners at their meeting divided the county into six townships, as follows: Centropolis, Chippewa, Ohio, Ottawa, Peoria and Pottawatomie. At the first of the elections under the Wyandotte Constitution movement, April 16, 1859, Franklin County cast ninety-one votes for a Constitution and one against one. On the 7th of June, at the election for delegates to the Wyandotte Convention, Judge James Hanway received 217 votes to 116 for Joab Tony. On October 4 following, Franklin County cast 301 votes for the Wyandotte Constitution to 111 against it. At the election held November 8, for delegate to Congress, Marcus J. Parrott, Republican candidate, received 265 votes to 172 for Saunders W. Johnson, Democratic candidate. At the same election P. P. Elder was elected to the Territorial Council, receiving 283 votes to 201 for Isaiah Pile, and Henry Shively was elected to the House of Representatives by a vote of 221 to 216 votes for John F. Javeus. On November 6, 1860, James Hanway was elected to the House of Representatives by 244 votes to 190 for all others.

Since Kansas has been a State Franklin County has had in the State Senate the following citizens: P. P. Elder, Jacob G. Reese, D. M. Valentine, A. Wiley, P. P. Elder, N. Merchant, A. M. Blair, W. L. Parkinson, J. P. Harris and A. W. Benson.

The following citizens of Franklin County have been members of the State House of Representatives: W. H. H. Lawrence, J. A. Marcell, D. M. Valentine, H. V. Beeson, G. W. E. Griffith, Isaiah Pile, James W. Smith, Hugh A. Cook, James Hanway, Wm. Pennock, Jacob G. Reese, William E. Kibbie, J. M. Loos, James N. Foster, H. P. Welch, T. C. Bowles, John McClanahan, James Hanway, George T. Pierce, J. M. Loos, H. P. Welch, Wm. H. Clark, Wm. H. Schofield, E. J. Nugent, Wm. Bateman, C. B. Mason, J. H. Harrison, P. P. Elder, J. N. Foster, P. P. Elder, J. Dunnuck, R. E. Genness, P. P. Elder, James Robb, J. A. Towle, C. P. Crouch and W. B. Bass.

The contests over the county seat have been numerous and exciting. It was first located at St. Bernard by the Legislature in 1855. When St. Bernard became extinct, the county seat was transferred to Minneola. An election was held March 26, 1860, to relocate it, at which Ohio City received 243 votes, Peoria 206, and Minneola 182. No place having received a majority of the votes cast, another election was held April 16, 1860, at which Peoria received 342 votes, and Ohio City 320. Then followed a contest between Peoria and Minneola. The latter place enjoined the removal of the records. A law suit followed, which Peoria won. Minneola appealed to the County Court, and gained the decision. Peoria carried the case to the Supreme Court of the Territory. While the case was pending in the Court, the Territorial Legislature passed an act re-submitting the whole matter to the people. This was on January 21, 1861, three days after the Territory was admitted into the Union as a State. The re-submitting of the question complicated matters to such an extent that Peoria had to consult counsel. Counsel opined that the Territorial Legislature had no right to pass any law after the Territory became a State, and advised pressing the matter in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court decided that as the Legislature had not been notified of the admission of the State into the Union, its acts were legal. The case was therefore re-submitted to the people and decided in favor of Minneola.

The next election on the question was held March 25, 1861. Ohio City received 243 votes; Peoria, 127; Centropolis, 98; Mount Vernon, 26; Minneola, 1. No place having received a majority another election was necessary. This was held April 15, following. Ohio City received 363 votes; Peoria, 37. Ohio City therefore became the county seat, and so remained until after another election held August 1, 1864, decided the question in favor of Ottawa. At this election Ottawa received 261 votes; Peoria, 40; Ohio City, 36, and Centropolis, 1. Ottawa having a majority of the votes cast no other election was required.

FRANKLIN COUNTY IN THE WAR.

In the spring of 1861 there were 2,500 inhabitants in the county, scattered along the northern and eastern borders, with a somewhat compact settlement a little south of the center at Ohio City. The remainder of the county was given over to Indians on their reservations. There was little village life, and no rallying points, and consequently those whom patriotism impelled hastened to Lawrence and other near stations to enlist. Company D, of the Twelfth Infantry, was the only company wholly recruited in the county. It was mustered September 25, 1862, and was officered by George W. Ashby, of Ohio City, Captain; Henry Shively, near Stanton, First Lieutenant, and Alfred Johnson, of Peoria, Second Lieutenant. But the county furnished, nevertheless, individuals or squads to almost every regiment organized in the State, till there was hardly an able bodied man who was not under arms. There were twenty enlisted men in the First Kansas Infantry and about the same number in the Second. These regiments participated in the bloody fight of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861, and the little town of Minneola alone lost in that battle five men killed. The county also furnished sixteen men to the First Battery, a large number to the Second Cavalry, and probably fifty to the Sixteenth Infantry. Less is known in regard to the other regiments, and what little can be ascertained in any case is from the fading recollections of survivors. The total enlistment and number of casualties and deaths can only be rudely approximated. In October, 1864, Gov. Carney called out the State Militia to repel the invasion threatened by General Sterling Price. The Tenth Kansas State Militia, among others, promptly responded to the call. This regiment had been recruited from Franklin and Anderson Counties. The regimental officers were William Pennock, Colonel, of Centropolis; Miles Morris, Lieutenant-Colonel, Garnett; A. Niley, Major, Garnett; J. K. Goodin, Adjutant, Minneola; I. C. Hughes, Quarter Master, Minneola; Mr. F. Holliday, Surgeon, Lane. Company A, was from Centropolis and Minneola; Companies C and D, from Peoria; Companies F and L, from Ottawa, Company G, from Ohio City, and most of Company H, from Berea. There were no battles or skirmishes within the limits of the county.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

This Order, created in the interest of the agricultural class, and having for specific objects "to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among them; to enhance the comforts and attractions of their homes, and to foster mutual understanding and co-operation, ;" had its beginning in this county, in the organization, February 14, 1873, of Franklin Grange No. 22, by J. A. Cramer, State Lecturer. This Grange was in South Centropolis Township, and had for officers, W. S. Hanna, master; G. G. Wharton, overseer; J. C. B. Wharton, lecturer, and M. Jenkins, secretary. Mr. Cramer also organized, a little later Liberty Grange, Greenwood Township; Ohio City Grange, Ohio Township, and Wheatland Grange, Centropolis Township. Meanwhile, W. S. Hanna, of Franklin Grange, was promoted to county deputy, and pushed forward the work of organization so energetically, that within a year there were thirty-three Granges in the county, with a membership little short of one thousand. Mr. Hanna, now a substantial farmer of Centropolis Township, as county deputy, state deputy, state chaplain and state lecturer, successively, followed up the work three years, till he had visited seventy counties, lectured in forty, and organized one hundred and forty (140) Granges. So rapid was the development of this Order. Its decline, after a vigorous life of seven years, has been equally rapid, till at date, there is scarcely an organization sustained in the county. But the fruits of the Grange have been neither transient nor insignificent. They are everywhere manifest in the greater consideration in which the agricultural community is held, in the more independent bearing of farmers, and in their better acquaintance, not only with each other, but with men and affairs generally. Fifteen years ago, it would have been difficult to find East or West, in any locality, so many farmers at ease in public meetings either in the chair, or in debate on the floor, as are now to be found in this county. The best features of the Grange must in some form survive.

SCHOOLS AND RAILROADS.

There are ninety school districts in the county, and eighty-nine schoolhouses. According to the census of 1881, there were 6 025 children between the ages of five and twenty-one; 4,543 enrolled, and 2,934 in average daily attendance. The number of teachers employed, exclusive of the Ottawa public schools, 95; the average wages paid to male teachers was $32.60; to females, $21.45. An advance in wages was made the next year, and a higher standard of qualification required in the teachers. The value of school sites and houses was $88,830; of furniture, $7,265; apparatus $1,537; and of books, $420; total value of school property, $98,052.

In 1881 the Franklin County Teachers' Association adopted an eight years' course of study for district schools. The highest studies for the eighth year are history, geography, book-keeping, grammar and arithmetic. The first class to graduate in this course in Franklin County, graduated July 7, 1882, in district No. 41, W. A. Altman, teacher. The names of the graduates are Mary Lester, May Farnum, Agnes Farnum, Carrie Bohnet, Ella Gillett and Emma Gillett.

The first normal institute was held in 1874 by Prof. William Wheeler at the public school building in Ottawa. There were about forty teachers in attendance. In 1875 and 1876 Prof. Wheeler conducted similar institutes. In 1877 the first one was was held under the present law, and each year there have been in attendance about 150 teachers.

Franklin County is well supplied with railroads. The Kansas City, Lawrence, Kansas & Southern Kansas runs from north to south through the county. There is also a line operated by the same company, running from Ottawa, through Olathe, to Kansas City, fifty-five miles distant. The Ottawa & Burlington runs southwesterly, from Ottawa to Burlington in Coffey County. The Leroy Branch of the Missouri Pacific runs from Osawatomie, Miami County, to Ottawa, and the Kansas City & Emporia is in course of construction westward to Emporia. The Missouri Pacific runs across the southeast corner of the county. All these roads, except the last, center in Ottawa, the county seat.

Railroad Bonds.—It may be questioned whether these roads would have been built without local aid. It cannot be, whether they were. The first bond election was held November 6, 1866, on the question of voting $125,000 to the L. L. & G. Railroad, which was carried, and the second was held September 23, 1867, on the question of raising the amount to $200,000. This was carried also on the condition that the cars were to be running to Ottawa by January 1, 1868. The vote of Ottawa Township stood 425 for the bonds, to twelve against. All the other townships voted against the bonds by heavy majorities. Total vote for the bonds was 533; against, 365. The road was completed to Ottawa, December 30, 1867. The county had subscribed for and had received in payment for its bonds, $200,000 in stock of the road. In 1869 the President of the road, James F. Joy, representing to the Commissioners that the only thing necessary "to secure the prosecution of the road," was *for the county to surrender its stock*, and the surrender of the stock was therefore made on the 19th of July, that year, the county receiving in consideration of the surrender *one hundred dollars in cash*, according to the county records.

An election was held April 6, 1869, on the question of voting $100,000 in bonds to the Kansas City & Santa Fe, on condition that $50,000 should be issued if the cars were running to Ottawa by July 1, 1870, and $50,000 when they were running to the southern line of the county. In this election those townships through or near which the road was to pass, voted largely for the bonds, while those remote from the line voted largely against them. Ottawa's vote was 504 for the bonds, to eight against them. The total vote of the county was for them, 712; against, 272. The road having been completed only to Ottawa, only $50,000 were issued.

On the 13th of September, 1870, an election was held on issuing $150,000 in bonds to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, on certain conditions. Ottawa's vote in this case was 662 for the bonds, to 24 against. The other townships followed the same rule as in the preceding case. Peoria stood 129 for, to 9 against; Pomona 25 for, to none against the bonds. The total vote in the county for them 950 to 433 against. These bonds were forfeited by the company failing to build the road.

On July 22, 1872, an election was held on issuing $50,000 to the Kansas City, Burlington & Santa Fe, $100,000 to the Topeka, Ottawa & Fort Scott, and $150,000 to Missouri, Kansas & Texas. Ottawa voted 572 for the bonds, 30 against them. The total vote of the county stood, for them, 1,032; against, 826. These bonds were all forfeited.

On April 15, 1879, an election was held on donating $20,000 in cash, and issuing $55,000 in bonds to the St. Louis, Kansas & Arizona Railroad, and subscribing for $55,000 of the stock of the road. When the road was completed to Ottawa, the $20,000 in cash was to be paid, and $25,000 in bonds issued, and the bonds paid for by the delivery to the county of $25,000 of the stock, a like exchange of $10,000 when the road was completed through the southeast part of the county, and also of $20,000 when the road was completed to the west line of the county, by way of Pomona, or within one mile of Centropolis. The main line of this road was completed, and the Leroy branch to Ottawa. Subsequently the bonds issued in accordance with this agreement were surrendered by the railroad company and the stock by the county, and also the Pottawatomie township bonds, $12,000, voted at the same time, for the same amount of stock held by that township. This exchange was made November 22, 1880.

The Railroad Bonds at present outstanding against the county are 1st, $18,000 of the first issue, of $200,000, upon which the interest has not been paid; interest seven per cent. 2d, $233,600, upon which the interest is six per cent. When the total railroad bonded indebtedness had amounted to $310,000, all but the $18,000 were refunded at eighty cents on the dollar, and the interest reduced to six per cent.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Some attention has been paid to the cultivation of artificial forests, and considerable to the cultivation of fruit trees. For 1881, there were reported of honey locust trees, 11 acres; of cottonwood, 14 acres; of walnut, 57 acres, and of maple, 75 acres. Of fruit trees the following numbers were reported: Apple trees, bearing, 98,088, not bearing, 54,242; pear trees, bearing, 2,462, not bearing, 5,852; peach trees, bearing, 79,947, not bearing, 25,082, plum trees, bearing, 2,542, not bearing, 2,554; cherry, bearing, 23,722; not bearing, 10,832.

There were reported for 1881, the following numbers of rods of the various kinds of fence: Board, 38,536; rail, 128,163; stone, 32,203; hedge, 343,739; and of wire, 261,953.

In 1860, the population was 3,040; in 1870, 10,385; in 1875, 10,108; in 1878, 12,381; in 1880, 16,800; and in 1882, according to the Assessors' returns, 16,491—divided among the townships as follows: Appanoose, 865; Centropolis, 999; Cutler, 898; Greenwood, 737; Hayes, 655; Harrison, 585; Ottawa, 892; Lincoln, 695; Franklin, 1,093; Ohio, 753; Peoria, 1,079; Pottawatomie, 783; Richmond, 587; Williamsburg, 1,407; and Ottawa City, 4,463.

The total area of the county is 368,640 acres. Of this area 356,069 acres are taxable, and 157,799 acres under cultivation. The aggregate value of the taxable lands is $1,956,669. The total number of village lots is 11,247, of which 4,488 are improved, while 6,759 are unimproved; aggregate value of village lots, $562,107.90. The total value of personal property is $751,298.50; of railroad property, $433,799.61; and of all taxable property, $3,703,875.01.

The personal property of the county is divided into classes as follows: Horses, 9,288, value $249,028; mules, 667, value $23,976; milch cows, 7,966—other cattle, 17,947, value $223,978; sheep, 5,586, value $3,971; swine, 22,980, value $27,321; vehicles, 2,525, value $40,794; shares in National Bank stock, $45,000; merchandise on hand, $145,738; other property, $323,492; making a grand total of $1,083,298, as assessed, from which, when the constitutional exemption of $332,000 is deducted, there remains the taxable value of all personal property, $751,298.

Acreage of crops in 1881: Of winter wheat, 4,948 acres; spring wheat, 24 acres; rye, 183 acres; corn, 77,299 acres; oats, 9,490 acres; potatoes, 956 acres; sweet potatoes, 11 acres;

flax, 4,725 acres; timothy, 1,404 acres; clover, 2,526 acres; other tame grasses, 1,555 acres; and of prairie grasses, 29,055 acres.

OTTAWA.

The city of Ottawa is pleasantly located on both banks of the Marais des Cygnes, near the center of Franklin County. The original site was two half sections of smooth prairie land—first bottom—principally on the south side of the river. It derived its name from the Ottawa tribe of Indians, in the heart of whose reservation it was laid out. The beauty of the situation had often attracted the attention of the hardy pioneers, but Indian ownership prevented the settlement until the spring of 1864. At that time title was obtained through treaty and purchase in connection with the founding of Ottawa University. A town company was immediately organized, with C. C. Hutchinson, then Indian Agent, and I. S. Kalloch as leading spirits, and including in its number, James Wind, the Ottawa Chief, and John T. Jones, then minister, Asa S. Lathrop, the company's surveyor and attorney. and a few non-resident politicians and capitalists. The early arrivals pitched their tents at pleasure. But after the survey, J. C. Richmond, on the last day of March, raised the first house in the new town, corner Walnut street and First. This old landmark, somewhat dilapidated, still stands *in situ*. One of the first necessities of the settlers was postal accommodations. These were secured, and C. T. Evans appointed Postmaster. The first white child born in the town site was "Ottawa" Smith, son of Ed. Smith, whose prompt arrival secured to him a valuable Main street lot, dedicated to that contingency. Under the liberal policy of the company the settlement grew rapidly. J. H. Whetstone brought in a valuable saw-mill. The Ottawa House, which has since been, by turns, hotel and post office, stable, railroad depot, and stable, was erected. And the old Capitol building at Minneola was taken down, removed to Ottawa, and again set up on the northeast corner of Second and Main streets. Here G. S. Holt opened the first dry goods store in town. The rest of the first floor was used for offices. The upstairs was furnished as a hall—known as Lathrop's Hall—and became the general rallying place for town and county. In it were held the courts, public meetings, festivals, and entertainments; and the Baptist Church worshiped here for the space of two years, ministered to by Messrs. Kalloch, Hutchinson, and others. Passing later into the Wilkerson House, this historical building was moved across the alley in 1876, where it still serves the purposes of a hotel. In July the Chippewa and Ottawa reservations were erected by the County Commissioners into a township, under the name of Franklin Township. On the first of August, 1864, Ottawa was made by popular vote the county seat of Franklin County. The county officers at the time were, C. L. Robbins, Sheriff; H. F. Sheldon, County Clerk and Register of Deeds; John Malruff, County Treasurer; and H. P. Welsh, Jacob Sumstine, and Mr. Bicketts, County Commissioners. Among other notables early on the ground, should be mentioned P. P. Elder, C. A. Bunting, G. W. Beeman, Judge Valentine, James Davis, E. J. Nugent, and D. W. Zimmerman, who, without capital, but with indomitable pluck, carried to completion two years later the Luddington Hotel.

By June, 1865, Mr. Kalloch had issued the first number of the *Western Home Journal*. This paper, ably conducted and widely circulated, became greatly instrumental in attracting settlers and building up the town. One year later Ottawa was incorporated as a town, and the control of its municipal affairs passed from a town company to a Board of Trustees. That fall the brick public school building on Walnut street was completed and school opened. And, under the auspices of the Trustees of the Ottawa University, two departments of the college were started, namely, an Indian school on Hickory and Second streets, with forty pupils, and an advanced grade for the whites in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church on Main street.

During the winter of 1866–7 a bridge company, organized for that purpose, constructed the fine suspension bridge at the foot of Main street. They continued to operate it as a toll bridge till the city purchased it eight years later and made it free.

In October, 1867, the town, by a vote of 127 to 29, was elevated to the rank of a city of the second class; and at the first city election, held November 30, Asa S. Lathrop, was elected Mayor.

Shortly after, the City Council granted the first license to sell intoxicating drinks. And there were good citizens who suspected the City Government was sprung for that very purpose, because license could not be obtained under the former government. As a matter of fact, the outcome of it added nothing to the sobriety or orderliness of the village, but considerable to its budget of expenditures. January, 1868, brought to the city the first locomotive over the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad. Then followed three or four years of great activity and prosperity. Many fine buildings were erected, the machine shops secured, a steam fire engine purchased, and a public school building completed, at a cost of $30,000. The year 1878 brought an end to the license system.

The city has three parks within its limits. Forest Park lies north of the river and contains forty acres. Much of the primeval forest remains, affording ample shade. The park is without a rival in Kansas for natural attractions. College Park is situated in the southern part of the old city limits, and contains sixteen acres. The Central Public School building stands upon it. Court House Square fronts on Main street, a little south of the center of business. It is *un*adorned by the jail. The jail, located on the public square, is a substantial two story stone building, erected in 1867. The county voted $20,000 in bonds for that purpose. J. H. Whetstone was the contractor.

Government.—The city is divided into four wards and is officered by a Mayor, a Marshal, a Council of eight, Clerk, Attorney, Police Judge, two Constables, and a School Board of eight. The Mayors have been successively: Asa S. Lathrop, 1867; R. E. Jenners, 1868; H. P. Welsh, 1869 70; J. W. Magee, 1871; H. F. Sheldon, 1872-73; J. A. Davenport, 1874; H. F. Sheldon, 1875-76; P. P. Elder, 1877; A. W. Benson, 1878-79-80; L. C. Wasson, 1881-82.

Ottawa has three fine halls, one court-room, four large hardware stores, two stove and tin-shops, eleven dry goods, twenty groceries, three clothing stores, three boots and shoes, two book stores, one drug store, four millinery, three jewelry, four confectionery and bakery establishments, five stables, seven hotels, one billiard saloon, half a dozen eating houses, three extensive lumber yards, etc, etc.

It supports eleven lawyers, as many doctors, four dentists, a score of real estate and insurance men, one private banker, and some street brokers. The population is 5,000.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first school election held in District No. 30, which district included about the same territory as was included in the Ottawa Reservation, was held November 23, 1864, at the office of the County Treasurer, at which time Joseph Wilkin, G. W. Beeman and H. F. Sheldon were chosen directors. On the 6th of January, 1865, a contract was signed by Miss Mary Ward, now wife of H. J. Smith, President of the First National Bank, to teach a four months school in the district for $50 per month. Miss Lottie Myers was engaged as assistant teacher.

On February 28, 1865, an election was held for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing $2,000 in bonds for the purpose of building a schoolhouse. The bonds were issued, and the schoolhouse was built in 1866; a two story brick 30x50 feet, and costing. ——— standing on Railroad street between Second and Third. It was dedicated about October 1, the dedicatory address being delivered by Prof. P. Fales, at the time, President of the Ottawa University; J. N. Holloway, one of the historians of Kansas, was the first principal in this schoolhouse. His three lady assistants were Miss F. M. Ricksicker, Miss L. M. Hemingway and Miss Mary Keisley. In 1867, G. V. Ricksicker became principal, and in 1869, Prof. Arthur succeeded him. In 1870, Prof. William Wheeler succeeded Prof. Arthur, and has been retained in his position ever since.

After 1866, Ottawa increased in population quite rapidly, and more school room was soon needed. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was rented, and after a few years, purchased by the Board of Education. The Whetstone building, standing on Main street, immediately north of the Marais des Cygnes was rented for a term of years.

In the spring of 1872, the school district of which the town of Ottawa forms a part, after numerous failures to do so, voted to issue $30,000 in bonds for the purpose of building a new public and high school building. School was opened in this building in April, 1873. It is a three story, brick, twelve-room building, above a stone basement; was completed without the issuance of additional bonds, and is altogether one of the finest and most convenient school buildings in the State.

The schools themselves have attained and sustain a high rank, which is doubtless owing to the rule followed by the Board in retaining the superintendent steadily in his position.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

This institution was organized in 1860, under the name of Roger Williams University. This was the result of steps taken previously by the Baptist denomination of Kansas, the charter of the school being granted by the Territorial Legislature, February 20, 1860.

At that time the Ottawa Indians, through the untiring labors of Rev. Jotham Meeker, had made considerable advancement in civilization, and had begun to appreciate the value of education. For some years they had been thinking of setting apart a portion of their reservation for the purpose of endowing a school, but no steps to that end had yet been taken. When, therefore, the Roger Williams University was established, the Ottawas being nearly all Baptists, sent an invitation to its trustees to meet them with the view of making some arrangement by which their children might attend the institution. The invitation was accepted by the trustees, and a meeting was held December 5, 1860, attended by a committee of four of the trustees and eight of the Ottawas, including the chief and councilmen.

As the result of the meeting, the Indians agreed to donate to the University 20,000 acres of their average lands, and the trustees agreed to raise funds to aid in the erection of buildings, and to educate fifty of the Ottawa children, from four to fourteen years of age, for thirty years, and at the end of the thirty years to give the Indians ten perpetual scholarships in the University.

This agreement in substance was put into a treaty concluded June 24, 1862, and one additional section of land was set apart for school purposes. Five thousand of the twenty thousand acres of land were allowed by the treaty to be sold, and were sold August 20, 1862, to John W. Young and I. S. Kalloch for $6,250, and the proceeds devoted to the erection of proper buildings, and to other improvements upon the school section.

This treaty provided for a board of seven trustees, and named the following five members of the board: John T. Jones, James Wind, William Hurr, and Joseph King, Ottawas, and John G. Pratt, a citizen of Kansas, and authorized the Ottawas to select two other citizens of Kansas as members of the board. I. S. Kalloch and C. C. Hutchinson, were the two selected.

Nothing is said in the treaty about Roger Williams University for the reason that Secretary Usher deemed it unadvisable to appear to endow a denominational institution. On the 21st of April, 1865, the trustees incorporated themselves under the laws of Kansas, as the Ottawa University, a name preferred by the tribe and deemed more appropriate by the trustees.

By the spring of 1866, a good temporary school building had been procured. The school was opened and remained in full and satisfactory operation one year, when it was suspended to await the completion of the new cut stone building in course of construction. This building was finished in the spring of 1869, at a cost of $40,000. School opened in it May 1, and continued until the fall of 1874. On January 9, 1875, the inside and roof of this building were destroyed by fire, the walls not being materially injured. Within ninety days from the time of the fire, the building was re-roofed, joisted and partitioned, and in 1876 was again ready for occupancy.

The Indians retained their interests in and rights to education in the university until 1873, when, having moved to the Indian Territory, a separation of their interests from those of the white Baptists was effected. Of the 15,000 acres left, about 3,000 acres were sold for $16,000, and 1,280 acres were allowed the trustees to meet their liabilities; the balance of the lands, together with the $16,000, were returned to the Indians. This separation was authorized by Act of Congress.

The "Trust Lands" consisted of the remainder of the reservation after the "head rights," school lands and donations had been set aside, and which were held in trust by the Government of the United States, to be sold for the benefit of the tribe. The trustees of the University purchased from the Government 7,858 acres of these lands for $13,792.22, for the purpose of selling them at a profit for the benefit of the University; 7,247 acres were sold for $34,000, and afterwards the balance was also sold.

The first faculty was Prof. P. Fales, Miss Lucy Hatch and Miss Fannie Thomas. The first faculty in the new University building was Rev. Robert Atkinson, Miss Lucy Hatch, Miss McClelland, Miss Emma Topping, Miss Emma Deford and Miss Ruth Gifen.

At the first session of the school, which commenced in May, 1869, there were eighty-three students, only three being Indians, balance white.

An endowment of $50,000 is in process of procurement.

Ottawa University building was erected in 1866. The walls are of limestone, faced with cut sandstone. The cap-sills, corners, etc., are of limestone. It is three stories high, including the basement, 40x65 feet in size, and elegantly finished. Connected with it is one section of choice land, adjacent to the city. Through the land winds a small stream fringed with timber. It is divided into fields of convenient size by osage orange hedges, and adorned with shrubbery, and forest, fruit and ornamental trees.

CHURCHES.

The Ottawa First Baptist Church dates its origin as far back as 1837, when the Rev. J. Meeker began his labors as missionary among the Ottawa Indians, then recently arrived on their reservation, in what is now Franklin County. So devotedly was the work prosecuted that by 1846, sixty-one converts had been baptized. Mr. Meeker entered upon his rest in 1855. On his death, John T. Jones, an Indian convert, as evangelist and afterwards as duly ordained minister, ministered to the spiritual wants of his people, and continued so to do till their dispersion in 1870, the greater part going to their reservation in Indian Territory, a part to their old home in Michigan, and a few remaining. From the founding of Ottawa, the church held services within its limits, as being central, but did not erect a building. Near the old ford on the east side of Main street, Mr. Jones erected a small schoolhouse for the Indian children, and there for a time preached on Sabbaths to the picturesque multitude. Afterwards, in succession, services were held with tolerable regularity in the Mission school building, southeast corner of Hickory and Second streets, in I. S. Kalloch's library, Walnut and Third, and for a few Sabbaths in the brick schoolhouse, now engine house, on Walnut. But wherever held, the gatherings of these strange worshipers always attracted the attention of the new comers.

The Second Baptist Church of Ottawa was organized May 4, 1864. At the time of organization, I. S. Kalloch was chairman of the meeting, and C. C. Hutchinson, secretary. The New Hampshire Confession was adopted as the articles of faith of the church. In order to complete the organization, a second meeting was held, July 27, and still another August 21. By November 1, there were nineteen members, as follows: I. S. Kalloch, Caroline P. Kalloch, I. M. Kalloch, Charles T. Evans, Esther A. Evans, T. C. Sears, G. W. Beeman, J. M. Lackey, C. C. Hutchinson, Martha Hutchinson, Simon A. Keisting, Catherine P. Keisting,

A. H. Dow, Fanny Dow, Nancy S. Filson, D. Brinkerhoff, Isaiah Supernau and wife, and Pauline Supernau. The church was incorporated April 9, 1867. Religious services were held in a little building standing on the present site of the Masonic Block, for about two years. The front two-thirds of the present church building was erected in 1865. In the spring of 1871, an extension of about 16x18 feet was made to the church, which made the total length of the building sixty feet inside. In the summer of 1880, an addition was made to the church, to meet the needs of the Sunday school. The church, as it now stands, including this addition, cost about $3,000. The society owns thirteen lots, twelve of them having been obtained from the Ottawa Town Company, the thirteenth having been presented by Mrs. J. T. Jones in 1877. The first Pastor was Rev. I. S. Kalloch, who served from September, 1864, to January, 1865. In August following, Rev. Isaac Sawyer commenced his pastorate, which continued until September, 1866. From this time until January, 1868, the church depended on supplies, at which latter time Rev. Frederic Greaves became Pastor, and served one year. In November, 1869, Allen Ridell, D. D., took charge, but on account of failing health, preached only about six weeks, and in about three months died. His death was a great bereavement to the church. Rev. A. B. White became Pastor in August, 1870, remaining about two years. Rev. A. C. Peck then followed, and remained about a year. In May, 1874, Rev. I. N. Clark became Pastor, remaining one year. Dr. Anderson then served as Pastor one year, from September, 1875, to September, 1876. In July, 1877, Rev. J. P. Stephenson became Pastor, and at the present writing remains in charge. At the first meeting of the church, May 4, 1864, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Sears, Evans and Lackey, was appointed to organize a Sunday school. This organization was effected in about three weeks since which time there has always been a good Sunday school connected with the church. The total number of members that have been connected with the church is 490, number received by baptism, 187; number that have died, 26; and the present membership is 227.

The Third Baptist Church (colored), enrolled at its organization in 1865 seven members. Somewhat later a site was secured at the corner of First and Sycamore streets, and a small frame dwelling moved thereon and fitted up as a church. This gave place in 1878 to a good frame building with a seating capacity for 230, and built at a cost of $1,300. The membership is 105. In connection with the church is a Sunday school, started and conducted for a number of years by M. L. Laws, a godly man, then a member of the Second Baptist Church. The average attendance is about sixty-five.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The members of this church were gathered in 1866 under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Adams. Meetings were held in a room then known as Robb's Hall. The next spring Rev. Mr. Satchwell, a member of the Kansas Conference, was sent to the church as its first accredited minister. The society then met in Pickrell Hall. Rev. Mr. Nesley succeeded in 1868 and remained two years. During his ministry the present spacious church edifice was erected, at the corner of Third and Walnut streets. This is the largest church building in town, having beside the assembly-room, which will seat 600 persons, a basement story containing lecture-room, class-room and study. Rev. Mr. Houts was sent to the church in 1870; but his health failing, Mr. Fisher completed the year. Then followed Rev. B. Kelly for three years; Rev. Mr. Pye for two years; F. B. Charrington, a returned foreign missionary, for three years; J. H. Hanna for three years, and in the spring of 1882 Rev. Mr. Tucker. A parsonage was erected within the church enclosure in 1872. Two hundred and sixty-five members are on the church roll. A very flourishing Sunday school is sustained, numbering 300.

The First Presbyterian Church of Ottawa was organized in April, 1866, at the house of A. S. Lathrop, by the Rev. Wm. H. Smith, and consisted of nine members. At the first meeting of the church, Rev. Andrew Parsons, of the Presbytery of Otsego, N. Y., was invited to become their Pastor. He accepted the invitation and began his work with the church in July. He served the church acceptably nearly four years. His successors have been Rev. John Elliott, Rev. R. N. Adams, and Rev. D. C. Milner. Mr. Milner has been Pastor since May, 1875. Services were held at first in Pickrell Hall, and later in the brick schoolhouse on Walnut street. With some aid from the Board of Church Erection, and $2,000 from R. D. Lathrop, a wealthy Christian merchant of New York, the society erected in 1867, on the corner of Main and Fifth streets, the building which they still occupy. It is of dressed stone, 50x30 feet in dimensions, with a seating capacity of 300. The first cost was $5,000. A frame addition was attached in 1881, with a further capacity of 100 seats. A fine bell was hung in the belfry in 1871, but soon became cracked and discordant. The life of the church is well manifested in its excellent Sunday school, which attracts and holds a large number of the young people of the city. The average attendance is little short of two hundred. There is also a Young People's society for social, intellectual and religious culture which meets bimonthly, and is doing a good work.

The United Presbyterian Church, situated northwest corner of Cedar and Sixth streets, is a frame building erected in 1867, at a cost of $800. The church proper was organized by the Presbytery of Kansas in July, 1867, twenty persons entering into church fellowship. Rev. E. C. Cooper was the earliest supply. After him Rev. Messrs. Humphrey and Imbrie. Rev. W. R. Hutchinson became Pastor in 1873. The membership is eighty-four. The Sunday school enrollment is 114.

Christian Church, southeast corner of Fifth and Locust streets, was organized in 1869, by Warren Skeels. He supplied the pulpit for two years. The house is 32x46 feet, and was built in 1872, or rather in the fall of 1873, for the first building when ready for lathing was blown down; the loss was $2,500. There is no salaried minister, but from time to time protracted meetings have been held by N. Shaw, A. Brown, A. C. McKeever, Mr. Poole, W. H. Wilson and others. The church has had sore trials, especially the schism of 1881, out of which sprung "The Church of Christ," but is now harmonized. Isaiah Pile and C. A. Sponsler are the elders, Harvey Keller, clerk. The present membership is sixty-five, and there is in connection with the church a prosperous Sunday school.

The Church of St. Joseph was organized by Father Guindon in 1869. A church building was commenced in 1871 on Poplar street, between Fourth and Fifth. The outside had just been completed except that the doors and windows were not in place when a sudden gale tumbled the structure into utter ruins. Disheartened by this untoward event, no further effort was made for some years to rebuild, but services were held at stated periods in the various halls in town. In 1877, a small house with several lots on Mulberry street, between Third and Fourth, was purchased and fitted for worship. Four years later, within the same enclosure was erected their present capacious church, and at a cost of $2,500. Father Bogardus, on alternate Sabbaths, ministers to the congregation, which consists of about seventy-five families.

The African Methodist Church, as it is called, was organized by the Conference about 1869. The ministerial roll is, Rev. Messrs. Daniel Oaks, J. B. Wallace, W. W. Weir, J. W. Wilson, P. P. Howard, W. L. Harrod and J. W. Wilson. The successive church houses have been, first, a small frame building on First and Mulberry streets; then a larger building on the east side of Oak street, between Fourth and Fifth; and finally, in 1879, on the same site, a substantial stone building, costing $1,600 and capable of seating 300 persons. The membership is 113. The Sunday school has an enrollment of 170.

The First Congregational Church, Ottawa, was organized December 4, 1870, by Rev. James Chew, who became its first Pastor, and ministered to the Church until August 9, 1874. He was succeeded by Rev. R. M. Tunnel, who was Pastor from December, 1874, to September, 1875. Rev. James G. Dougherty, the present Pastor, entered upon his work April 19, 1876.

The present house of worship was dedicated November 21, 1871. The church was organized and supported at first by the American Home Missionary Society, but for the past three years has been self-supporting, and has made considerable contributions toward the support of feebler churches. The present membership is seventy-five. The Sunday school enrolls 100.

The Swedish-American Lutheran Church was organized in 1879, under the ministry of Rev. August Sandberg, with a membership of seventeen. They set about building, the same season, and erected, at a cost of $1,500, on the corner of Fifth and Cedar streets, a very tasty and substantial stone church, which is not only an ornament to the city, but a monument to the liberality of its founders. The Pastor is Rev. A. Lawson. There are thirty-five members, and a Sunday school of fifty members.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church was established in Ottawa in 1874. Worship was maintained regularly after the Lutheran formulas till 1879. Divisions having arisen, both wings prepared to build. The old church built for itself a home on the corner of Third and Cedar streets, at a cost of $1,300. There services are conducted every Sunday, though at present they have no stated supply. The church counts forty communicants, and a Sunday school of about the same number.

The Church of Christ, as a body of believers, was organized in the summer of 1881 with a membership of thirty, and on the basis that "there shall not be taught or practiced in the church anything for which there is not a command, an example, or a good and reasonable inference in the New Testament Scriptures." Most of the membership had been previously identified with the Christian Church, corner of Fifth and Locust streets. Their withdrawal was occasioned by the introduction into the service of instrumental music, and by other innovations not commanded by Scripture. The same summer, a lot was secured on the west side of Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and a plain but commodious frame church edifice erected at a cost, for lot and building, of $2,000. And, warned by previous experience, the church has endeavored to protect itself in its purity of worship and against oppressive majorities by providing in the title deed that the use of instrumental music in the church, the holding of fairs, festivals, or socials, lectures—any and all practices, in short, not exclusively religious—shall work immediate forfeiture to the participants of all rights and privileges, legal and otherwise, in the church.

Regular services are maintained by the brethren, by evangelists, and by traveling elders or bishops, but they do not permit the services of a stationary paid ministry.

SOCIETIES.

Ottawa Lodge, No. 24, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 26, 1867. Among the charter members were A. H. Dow, now grand master of the State, and H. P. Welsh. They had a hall of their own over the store of L. N. Stacher for a series of years, but on the completion of the Hamlin Block, northeast corner of Second and Main, became joint lessees with several other societies, of what is known as Masonic Hall. The lodge has seventy members in good standing. The officers are: O. A. Frost, N. G.; L. V. Stine, V. G.; J. G. Pierce, treasurer; S. Devore, secretary.

Tancred Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar, was instituted June, 1878, with nine charter members. S. E. S. Johnson was the first eminent commander. This ancient order also meets in Masonic Hall. Members, 57. Officers: H. J. Smith, E. C.; D. Deford, generalissimo; J. B. Shaffer, captain general; W. T. Pickrell, treasurer; J. A. DeValley recorder.

Franklin Lodge, No. 18, A. F. & A. M. is the oldest of the orders in the city, having been instituted in the spring of 1866. There were thirteen charter members. J. C. Richmond was the first worshipful master. The order now numbers 178. Meets in Masonic Hall. D. H. McGhee, W. M.; J. V. DeValley, treasurer.

Ottawa Lodge, No. 128, A. F. & A. M., counted among its charter members in 1871, H. D. Crane, B. C. McQuesten, L. C. Wasson, J. L. Hawkins, A. W. Benson, C. D. Crane, W. W. Jordan, E. W. Walton and Dr. A. H. Knapp. First officers were B. C. McQuesten, W. M.; H. D. Crane, S. W.; J. H. Cook, J. W. The lodge numbers eighty members and meets in Masonic Hall. James Elliott is W. M.; C. R. Meigs, secretary.

Ottawa Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons.—This order instituted in 1867, now numbers fifty-seven. It meets on second Wednesday of each month in Masonic Hall. The officers are William Fessenden, H. P.; J. A. Deleally, king; W. T. Pickrell, scribe; E. H. Gregg, secretary, and D. Deford, treasurer.

Union Chapter, No. 65, Eastern Star.—This Masonic order embraces both women and men. Instituted in 1877. Mrs. C. D. Crane was chosen worthy matron, and C. C. Hobart, worthy patron. The membership is fifty and the place of meeting, Masonic Hall. The present worthy matron is Mrs. D. C. Young. Mrs. S. L. Patrick is secretary.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 33 is an order of York free and accepted Masons, instituted among the colored people of Ottawa, in 1875. They number thirty, and meet in the hall over Hanes & Manning's store. George Hawkins is senior warden.

George H. Thomas Post, No. 18, G. A. R., was established in 1880. Meetings are held second and fourth Fridays at the Court Room. The object of the Post is to cultivate loyalty, and to lend a helping hand to old soldiers and their families in their hours of need. The enrollment is 110. A. W. Benson is commander; D. C. Young, adjutant, and J. S. Cloud, quartermaster.

In addition to the societies already enumerated, there are five into which the element of mutual protection enters prominently, although the social and educational features are not ignored, as follows:

Knights of Honor, Lodge No. 807.—Instituted in 1877, membership 101. Lodge room, Masonic Temple. J. S. Cloud, past dictator; A. H. Sellars, dictator; H. B. F. Kellar, reporter and J. A. DeValley, financial reporter.

Knights and Ladies of Honor—Esther Lodge, organized March, 1879; membership twenty-six; Mrs. Sarah E. Kellar, protector; Mrs. Myra Mottram, secretary; meets in hall of Knights of Pythias.

Knights of Pythias, incorporated April, 1879; meets Wednesday of each month in their own hall, east side of Main, and third door south of Second. The membership is seventy-two; the officers are W. F. Harris, chancellor commander; T. W. McFarlane, vice-chancellor; P. Devore, master of exchequer; D. C. Hardin, master of finance; H. Altman, keeper of records; C. W. Gano, prelate; L. Mathias, master at arms.

Equitable Aid Union -No. 283, organized in 1881; membership forty; meets in the hall of Knights of Pythias. H. D. Williams is chancellor; J. S. Cloud, advocate; C. H. Corwin, president; Mrs. Hannah Thorson, vice-president; Mrs. Fyfe, secretary.

Order of Mutual Protection—Queen City Lodge No. 15; organized April, 1881; membership eighty; place of meeting, Pickrell Hall. J. H. Cook, president; R. W. F. Stein, vice-president; B. Lillard, secretary.

Ottawa Library Association.—This society having for its object "intellectual improvement," had its origin in a "Reading Club" formed among a few ladies in 1870. At a meeting of the club held September 20, 1872, the present name was adopted, and an organization completed with the following officers: Mrs. M. L. Ward, president; Miss Lucy Hatch, vice-president; Mrs. L. N. Stocher, treasurer; Mrs. S. G. Norris, secretary. Board of Directors—A. W. Benson, Mrs. C. D. Crane and Mrs. Ludington. At that time there were forty-five volumes in the library. The library was kept in the old city council room, the city furnishing lights and fuel, till its removal five years ago to the present comfortable quarters on the east side of Main, three doors north of Third street. The association has been principally sustained by the zeal and energy of its many lady friends, of whom safe mention may be made of Mrs. S. G. Norris, dead; Mrs. M. L. Maul and Mrs. T. C. Sears, now non-residents. Judge T. C. Sears, has been the most liberal benefactor, having given at one time $50 in money, and at another $500 worth of new books. The library now numbers 1,500 well selected bound volumes. Books are drawn by the members—who become such on payment of $2 annually—Tuesday and Saturday evenings. The reading room is open to the public without charge six evenings in each week except in summer. It is well supplied with leading periodicals and newspapers. The resources of the association are membership fees, donations, an annual appropriation of $200 by the city council, and various devices in the way of entertainments carried through by devoted friends. The officers are E. E. Fuller, president; D. O. McAllister, vice-president; Mrs. R. A. Wasson, secretary and treasurer, and a Board of Directors, consisting of Mrs. E. E. Fuller, Mrs. C. D. Crane, Mrs. Peter Shiras, Mrs. O. W. Barrett and Dr. L. C. Wasson.

THE PRESS, BANKS, AND OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The Ottawa Home Journal was established in the fall of 1865, by I. S. Kalloch and C. T. Evans. This paper was more literary than political, acquired a large circulation, and was largely instrumental in attracting immigration to the county. In 1857 John Kitts bought a half interest in the paper, but in a few months dissolved partnership with Kalloch, took the job department, and started the *Ottawa Register*, publishing it under the editorial management of M. L. Laws, until March 10, 1858. During this month Prof. P. Fales and John Kitts purchased the *Home Journal*, changed its name to *The Republic*, continued its politics Republican, and published it under the editorial management of Prof. Fales until September 13, 1869. On this date C. Godfrey Patterson, of New York, purchased the *Republic* and changed its name to the *Ottawa Journal*. Patterson edited the paper. In January, 1870, L. J. Perry bought a half interest, retaining it less than a month. In June, 1871, E. H. Snow and C. W. Nelson bought the paper. On January 18, 1872, Nelson sold out to Warren Anderson, who sold out to Snow in the following month of August. On May 20, 1873, Louis Melins became half owner, and on March 1, 1874, John Bain bought a third interest. The paper supported Greeley for President in 1872. On December 4, 1874, the firm of Snow, Melins & Bain bought the Lawrence *Republican*, mortgaging the *Journal* office, and ran both papers until by foreclosure the *Journal* fell into the hands of John Hutchings, of Lawrence, who ran it with Mr. Diggs as editor, as a Republican paper, until January 22, 1876, when it finally suspended, was sold and removed to Kansas City.

The Democratic Leader was established by John Bain, October 28, 1871, and was edited by Major A. J. Allen until January 13, 1872. From this time to August 10, 1872, it was edited by H. H. Hand, at which time it was sold to the Liberal Publishing Company, who consolidated it with the *Liberal*. In March, 1873, the press and material of the *Leader* were purchased by Dr. Cooper, and removed to Garnett, where they were used in publishing the Garnett *Journal*.

The Ottawa Republican was started in March, 1873, by A. T. Sharpe, who purchased the *Liberal* and changed the name to the *Republican*. The editorial department was conducted by George B. Jenness. J. N. Murdock bought a half interest in September, and became editor. At the end of six months Sharpe again became sole owner, Murdock remaining in connection with the paper as editor. January 23, 1875, Jenness again assumed editorial charge, continuing until May 10, 1877, when Sharpe assumed control.

The Daily Times was started February 11, 1873, by W. C. Paul, G. B. Jenness editor. The paper was suspended October 26, 1873.

The Ottawa Weekly Times was started June 6, 1874, by the Paul Brothers, and continued till May 5, 1875, when the subscription list was turned over to the *Republican*.

The Ottawa Triumph was started August 5, 1875, by E. H. Snow, who continued to conduct it until April 1, 1877, when it was sold to a stock company, and changed from a Greenback to a Republican paper. Under the Journal Publishing Company the name of the paper was changed to the *Ottawa Journal and Triumph*, F. A. Marcell, editor. Subsequently Mr. Snow became proprietor of the paper and changed the politics back to Greenbackism.

The State Press was started by M. M. Bleakmore, October 12, 1878, at Ottawa. It was a Democratic weekly paper, and was continued several years.

The Queen City Herald was established January 5, 1882, at Ottawa, by D. O. McAllister. It is an eight-column folio, Democratic in politics' and is devoted to literature, local news, prohibition and free-trade. At the start the *Herald* seemed to meet with popular favor having attained in six months a *bona fide* subscription list of 800.

The First National Bank of Ottawa grew out of the well-known private bank of P. P. Elder & Co., which was started in 1866 at the southwest corner of Main and Second streets, the locality of the bank ever since. It passed into a national bank in 1870 with P. P. Elder president, E. A. Skinner vice-president, R. W. Thacher cashier, and a capital of $50,000. In 1875 A. M. Blair and H. J. Smith bought most of the stock and merged therein a private bank of their own, Blair becoming president, Smith cashier. Recently Mr. Blair sold his interest to E. A. Skinner and C. C. Minton. The officers are: Smith president, Skinner vice-president, C. C. Minton cashier. The July statement showed loans and discounts, $155,745; deposits, $192,500.

The People's National Bank of Ottawa, Kansas, was the 1,910th bank organized under the national bank law. It commenced business January 1, 1872, with H. H. Ludington as president and B. C. McQuester cashier. It soon established itself in the favor and confidence of the people, and has enjoyed ten years of uninterrupted success, paying five dividends to its shareholders and accumulating a large surplus fund. Its present officers and owners are: J. P. Harris president, and Peter Shires cashier. They have had the management for the past six years, and have so conducted the business as to make it one of the leading institutions of the State. It gets a large business from the counties of Franklin, Osage, Miami, Anderson, and Coffey. They do a strictly legitimate banking business, its owners being engaged in no outside enterprise, but devoting their entire attention to the bank. Its deposits are at the present time $200,000, and cash capital and surplus fund $70,000. The safe and vault of Hall's Safe and Lock Company are of the finest and best modern workmanship, have all the latest improvements, and with time attachment to locks.

The Ottawa Oil Mill, located just north of the river on Walnut street, is owned and operated by G. T. Potterf. It has been in operation since 1878. Capital invested is $9,000. It has one hydraulic press whose power is 500 tons. Three barrels of oil, either linseed or castor, are manufactured daily.

The Ottawa Mill, a substantial stone flouring mill, was erected in 1867 by James Davis, on Main and First streets, and was first run by Kirby & Wright. Crane & Wightman afterwards enlarged it and added an elevator. E. E. Fuller came into possession two years ago. The mill has four run of buhrs, with capacity to manufacture daily 20,000 pounds. The elevator has storage capacity for 15,000 bushels. Capital invested, $32,000.

The Forest Mill, situated on Walnut street, south of the river, is a large frame structure built by O. W. Baldwin and Frank Pope in 1872, at a cost of $35,000. A dam and elevator were added in 1875 at a cost of $15,000. Water is mainly used as power, but steam is at hand against emergencies. There are five run of buhrs, manufacturing one hundred and twenty-five barrels of flour daily. The storage accommodations are 27,000 bushels. John Kinneard and J. P. Laird, the owners and manufacturers, have made extensive and costly improvements during 1882, some $15,000 being expended in new machinery.

The Excelsior Mill is the name of the superb flouring establishment erected on Main and Tecumseh streets in 1881. It is of plain but massive architectural proportions, and equipped within and without with the best modern appliances and machinery. The cost was about $38,000. There are seven run of buhrs. One hundred and twenty barrels of flour are daily manufactured. H. D. Crane, J. B. Shaffer, and William Shires own and operate the mill under the firm name of H. D. Crane & Co.

All of these mills manufacture fine grades of flour.

The Franklin County Foundry, situated on the south bank of the river at the foot of Main street, is owned and carried on by S. D. Clark, who is himself a most capable and ingenious machinist. Almost anything in metal he can manufacture. By a "blast" of his own invention and make he readily fuses large masses of iron in thirty-five minutes. The railroad shops make large demands for his castings. The building is 50x80 feet, two stories, with an annex for the engine. Twenty men are employed.

The Machine Shops of the Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern railroad, are situated in the northern part of the city. To secure them, the city, by a vote of 479 for and 13 against, voted, September 13, 1871, aid to the amount of $60,000 in bonds, besides giving the site which cost $7,000 additional. The shops were erected next year at a cost of $100,000 for buildings and machinery. The main shop is 110x118 feet, 22 feet high. There are besides, a wing 60x120 feet, two offices 21x23 feet, a store room 21x23 feet, and an engine house 68 feet deep, having fourteen stalls. All these are solid stone structures. The actual force employed in and around the shops is two hundred men. The monthly pay roll aggregates $9,000. T. D. Volh is the master machinist; John Johnson, general foreman; J. E. Lindzy, foreman of car shop; Moses Mitchell, foreman of blacksmith shop; W. H. Hodge, foreman of paint shop.

Furniture Factory and Saw and Planing Mill.—This establishment, located on Hickory street just south of the river, is the enterprise of J. Jeffries & Co. At date (August, 1882), it is completed but not in operation. The principal building is frame, 36x60 feet, two stories high. There are attached a large stone drying room and an engine room, 15x30 feet. The factory will employ ten men.

Ottawa Furniture Company.—Under this title a company was organized in 1870, with a capital stock of $16,000. After a year's unprofitable operation, the stock was sold at 50 per cent, of cost to A. Gottschalk & Co., who have since successfully carried on the business. Their goods are first-class and extensively sold through this State and Texas. Thirty-five men are employed in the factory. Besides the factory, which is just west of the town, there are two extensive warehouses, one at the southwest corner of Main and First streets, the other on Walnut between Third and Fourth.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PAUL M. ADAMS, wholesale and retail grocer, is a native of Lowell, Mass., and came to Kansas in July, 1869, locating in Ottawa with his father, who originally established this business about that time. The subject of our sketch began business as a clerk with his father and was also for a time employed as clerk in real estate and insurance business at this place. In October 1881, he joined W. Fessenden in this business, and on January 25, 1882 took sole charge of the same. He carries a fine stock of about $3,000, and does quite a large retail and jobbing business.

JOHN C. ARMSTRONG, watchmaker and jeweler, was born at Troy, Miami Co., Ohio, in October, 1844, and reared on a farm in Coles County, Ill., his parents having removed there when he was quite young. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Armstrong enlisted, but was not allowed to serve on account of his youth. He, however, re-enlisted May 10, 1864, in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and served five months, principally in Missouri. He learned the trade of watchmaker at Mattoon, Ill. Was a member of the firm of H. Joseph & Co., watchmakers, etc., of that place for about three years. In December, 1869, he came to Ottawa, Kan., and in January following engaged in this business in a small way, carrying a stock of about $300. His trade has enlarged yearly, and he has now the finest establishment of the kind in Ottawa, carrying a stock of about $5,000 to supply the demands of his business. Mr. Armstrong is popular with the business community, and is widely known throughout the county as an expert watchmaker.

REV. ROBERT ATKINSON was born August, 1833. He began his studies for the ministry at Louisburg University, Pa., graduating at the Madison University in 1856, and at the Theological Seminary twelve years later. He was the Pastor of the North Baptist Church at Newark, N. J. until 1868, when he resigned, coming to Ottawa, Kan., in January 1868. He was district secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society until 1876, when he resigned and became secretary of the Baptist Educational Work in Kansas up to 1880. Mr. Atkinson has been a trustee of the Ottawa University since January 1868, and was Treasurer of the same up to 1876. In 1875, the University was destroyed by fire and he devoted two years of his time almost entirely to the rebuilding. Although Mr. Atkinson is not at present pastor of any special charge, he devotes considerable of his time to the organizing and opening of Baptist churches in this State. He has since his arrival in this State also been identified with farming pursuits, owning in this county, 1,620 acres of land. He owns the "City Mills," of Wyandotte, Kan. Has been president of the Kansas Millers' Association for the past six years. Is a director of the Burlington and Ottawa Branch of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co., and is chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Franklin County, and is president of the Board of Trade of Ottawa.

HON. H. C. BABCOCK was born in Rutland County, Vt., in 1839, and came west to Scott County, Iowa, at the age of fourteen years, where he followed farming. He enlisted August 1, 1861, in Company C, Second Iowa Cavalry. Was promoted to Second Lieutenant in June, 1863, and to Captain in 1864, serving until October, 1865, two years of which period he acted as Regimental, and then as Brigade Quartermaster. After the war he settled in Eau Claire, Wis., and for three years was a member of firm of Crane & Babcock, carrying on a saw mill; then farmed for a time in Clinton County, Iowa. In 1872, he came to Kansas, and for eight years followed farming pursuits in Mitchell County. In the fall of 1874 he was elected to represent that county in the State Legislature, and was Justice of the Peace for two years. On July the 9th, 1881, he purchased the Eclipse livery, sale and exchange stables, at Ottawa, and a month later admitted J. H. Gants to a partnership, since which time the business has been conducted under the style of Babcock & Gants.

A. H. BALDWIN, merchant, was born in Richland County, Ohio, February 11, 1837, and reared on a farm. Came to Kansas in July, 1860, and engaged in mercantile business at Aubry, Johnson County, under style of Taylor & Baldwin. A year or so later, removed to De Soto, that county, where they carried on business until 1880, under style of Taylor, Baldwin & Co. This firm, in 1865, opened a branch store at Ottawa, under the management of Mr. B., and since 1880 A. H. Baldwin has, in company with his brother, A. B. Baldwin, continued the old business, Mr. T. retiring in that year. This firm is the oldest in this place, in their line, general merchandise, and carry a stock of $20,000. The subject of our sketch was elected Treasurer of Ottawa in 1866, and again in 1878, one year each term.

ELI BANGS, proprietor mammoth livery and sale stables, was born in Lenawee County, Mich., in February, 1850, and two years later emigrated to Page County, Iowa; his parents died when he was young, and he made his livelihood, being employed in various capacities; October, 1870, he came to Ottawa, Kan., and was employed in teaming, etc., until 1874, when he got a contract to carry the United States mail between Ottawa and Osage, Kan., in which business, he was engaged for eight years; in June, 1878, he engaged in livery business at this place, and for several years had branch stables at Osage City and Linden, under the style of Bangs & Gardner; he has a mammoth barn in which he carries twenty-two horses to supply the demands of his livery business.

FRANKLIN BARNES, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Wood County, Va., November 8, 1818, and during his youth resided on a farm, after which he learned the trade of cabinetmaker; in 1845, he removed to Jackson County, Mo., where he followed cabinetmaking; he came to Franklin County, Kan., in October, 1854, located at Centropolis, and built the first claim house in the County. Mr. Barnes pre-empted 160 acres, and resided on the same for some twelve years; he took an active part with the Free-state party in the troubles of 1856, and served on the Kansas State Militia during the late war; in 1866, he emigrated to Sonoma County, Cal., on account of his wife's ill health, there he farmed and was also engaged in teaming; in 1871, he returned to Franklin County and followed his trade for three years at Pomona, since which time he has given his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he is assisted by his four sons—Charles T., Robert F., Albert W., and Silvanus P. Mr. Barnes has resided on this farm since December, 1861; it consists of 440 acres, 160 of which are under cultivation. Mr. Barnes served as Constable two years, and in times of court he assisted C. L. Robins as Deputy Sheriff.

HON. WALTER B. BASS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Orange County, Vt., December 4, 1828, and reared on a farm, receiving his early education at Kimball Union Academy; in 1850, he went to Kentucky and taught school, and two years later removed to Will County, Ill., where he resided for some eighteen years; here he conducted a farm of 320 acres, and was largely engaged in raising stock, for several years he held the office of County Commissioner; in December, 1868, he came to Franklin County, Kan., locating on his present farm in Ottawa Township; he owns 338 acres, all improved, and in connection with farming pursuits is largely engaged in raising cattle and horses. Mr Bass was elected to the State Legislature in the fall of 1880. He was married in Orange County, Vt., in February, 1856 to Ellen Lynde; they have three children—William, John and Ella.

S. F. BEELER, contractor and builder, was born in Washington County, Md., February 20, 1842, and reared on a farm. On August 1, 1862, he enlisted in the Baltimore Battery, and served thirty-eight months, after which he went to Springfield, Ill., and worked as a carpenter; in March, 1866, came to Kansas, located in Douglas County, farmed for a few months, and in the following winter moved to Franklin County, and for eighteen months gave his attention to farming pursuits; in 1871, he came to Ottawa; was one of the organizers of the Ottawa Furniture Company, and employed in the same about a year; in 1872, he engaged in his present business; he employs some five or six men, and has built quite a number of the leading buildings in the place, among which are the Ottawa Furniture Company's factory, and the Glucose factory. He represented the Third ward in the city council for four years.

J. A. BRANT, of Brant & Beachy, insurance and real estate agents, is a native of Somerset County, Pa., and was for some years engaged in the mercantile business in the State of Maryland. During the war he served with the New York Engineer Corps. In 1869 he moved to Pleasant Hill, Missouri, where he engaged in the insurance and real estate business with his present partner, U. M. Beachy. In 1870 they opened a branch business at Ottawa, Kansas, and Mr. Brant located here at that time. In 1873 the business at Pleasant Hill, was closed and both partners now devoted themselves to their business interests at Ottawa. They are the oldest established firm in this line in this place and represent many prominent insurance companies. Mr. Brant has been since 1880 special agent for Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas for the Western Assurance Company of Toronto, Canada. Both are men of considerable experience in this business.

S. A. BROWN & CO., successors to Chicago Lumber Yard, dealers in lumber; this business was established in 1879 and purchased by this firm a year later. They carry a stock here of five to 600,000 feet; have two branches in this county, one at Lane where a stock of 300,000 feet is carried and the other at Wellsville where the stock amounts to about three to 400,000 feet. The firm have some fifty lumber yards in this State in which they carry an average supply of 20,000,000 feet of lumber, besides large quantities of lime and building material. The senior partner S. A. Brown resides in Chicago. The resident partner at this place, E. C. Robinson, was born in Marysville, Union Co., Ohio, October 1, 1848. He came to Kansas in 1867, located at Ottawa and was for two years employed as a clerk in the grocery business. In 1870 he went to Thayer, Neosho County, engaged in the grocery business and in 1874 added hardware, implements, etc. He continued business there until early in 1880 when he came to Ottawa and became associated with S. A. Brown.

R. C. CAMPBELL, livery and dealer in blooded horses, was born in Buffalo Valley, Union Co., Pa., in 1833 and was reared in Butler County, Ohio, where he learned the carpenter's trade and followed it as an occupation. In June 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry and shortly afterward was promoted to Second Lieutenant. In the spring of 1864 he was transferred to the Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry and was promoted to Captain, and early in 1865 to Major, commanding the regiment and was mustered out in August of that year. In 1865 he engaged in the livery business at Oxford, Ohio, continuing there for some three years. In July 1870 he came to Ottawa and engaged in the livery business in company with H. Tefft, who retired from the firm about five years latter. In June 1878 he also engaged in running an omnibus line and conducting transfer business. He is also an extensive dealer in blooded horses. Mr. Campbell represented the First ward in the city council for four years.

S. M. CAMPBELL, Agent, "K. C. L. & S. K. R. R. Co." Was born in Franklin County, Pa., and reared on a farm. He began business life at Sidney, Ohio; was in the employ of the D. & M. R. R. Co., for several years, as baggage master, telegraph operator, etc. In 1869 he came to Kansas, located at Lawrence and was Deputy Sheriff in charge of Douglas County Jail, for over a year. In 1871, he entered the employ of the K. C., L. & S. K. R. R. Co. Was station agent at Wellsville for five years, at Iola for a year, Coffeeville two years and at Independence, Kansas until December 1881, when he was appointed passenger and freight agent at Ottawa, entering upon his duties in January 1882.

J. J. CAMAC, manufacturer and dealer in harness and saddlery hardware, etc. Was born in Shelby County, Ill., November 19, 1846, and learned trade of harness maker at Windsor, that county, serving an apprenticeship of three years, after which he worked at his trade there for three years and about the same length of time at Unionville, Putnam Co., Mo. In October, 1871, he came to Franklin County, Kan., and farmed for about two years. In October, 1873, he engaged in this business at Ottawa in a small way, and has by industry and economy increased his business until he is now carrying a stock of $5,000, to supply the demands of his trade. He gives employment to about five men in his manufacturing department.

J. D. CHAMBERLAIN, dealer in groceries, queensware, etc. Is a native of Barry, Pike Co., Ill. He for some years followed farming and stock raising. He came to Ottawa, Kansas in October 1872, and some time afterward engaged in the business of raising and dealing in live stock, following it for five years. He engaged in his present business February 7, 1879, under the style of Piersol & Chamberlain; six months later he purchased the interest of his partner and has since conducted the business alone. Mr. C. carries a fine stock of goods of about $3,000, and has quite an extensive trade in the city and county.

JOHN CHENOWETH, undertaker and dealer in furniture, was born at Brompton, England, April 21, 1829; emigrated to New York City in 1832, where he learned the trade of cabinetmaker with his father, and followed it afterward as a journeyman. In 1851 he engaged in the furniture business, remaining in it one year, then in same business in Yates County, N. Y., for a year, after which he returned to the city and was employed at his trade and also as a salesman; and for two years during the war worked in the United States armory at Springfield, Mass. In 1868 he came to Ottawa, was employed at his trade for two years, and farmed two years in Osage County. Returning to Ottawa in 1871, he engaged in present business. Was in company with F. A. Beeler from 1873 to 1877. His principal business is as an undertaker, and has a good furniture trade, for which he carries a stock of about $2,500. Mr. Chenoweth was married in New York City, September 18, 1850, to Mary E. Hall. She died in 1863, leaving two children. He was married again in 1864, to Mary A. Jones. They have seven children.

S. D. CLARK, proprietor of the Franklin County Foundry, was born in Springfield, Mass., in 1824, and served and apprenticeship of three years to the machinists' trade there and in Boston, after which he was for seven years employed in the locomotive works in the latter city; three years superintendent of locomotive works at Portland, Me.; three years at Norwalk, Ohio, as foreman of Toledo and Cleveland railroad shops; six years as master mechanic of the D. V. R. R. shops at Keokuk, Iowa, and during the war was employed in the marine department of the United States Government. He then went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and was for two years superintendent of the Mendenhall mining company. Coming West, was for two years or more superintendent of the Keystone Iron Works at Kansas City, and for a time in charge of the Kansas City bridge over the Missouri River. Was foreman of the L. L. & G. R. R. shops for a year, and came to Ottawa in March, 1873, in the employ of the K. C., L. & S. K. R. R. Co. In 1874 he built his present foundry, and is now doing a large business in manufacturing and repairing all kinds of machinery, castings and mill work, giving employment to some twelve men.

HON. WM. H. CLARK, attorney, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in January, 1839. Emigrated to Monmouth, Ill., twelve years later; here he attended Monmouth College, and was also for a time engaged in farming pursuits. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, and after considerable service was promoted to Captain of the Sixteenth United States Colored Infantry, serving until June, 1866. In July of that year he came to Kansas and practiced law for eighteen months at White Cloud, Doniphan County. In 1868 he came to Ottawa, and at once opened an office for the practice of his profession at this place. He has been for the past six years associated in his practice with F. A. Wilkinson, and since 1873 has been interested in the book and stationery firm of Clark Bros., of that place. Mr. Clark was elected for a term in 1872 to the State Legislature. From 1878 to 1880 was Postmaster at this place, and elected Justice of the Peace and Police Judge in the spring of 1881.

HENRY L. COE, farmer and stock-raiser, P.O. Ottawa, was born at Clymer, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., March 11, 1833, and was reared on a farm. At the age of twenty-one years he emigrated to Aurora, Ill., where he learned the carpenter's trade and followed it as an occupation. In August, 1857, he came to Kansas, locating at Prairie City, Douglas County, and worked at his trade. In July, 1863, he returned to Illinois and conducted a sash, door and blind factory at Elgin. In March, 1865, he enlisted in Company C, Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry, serving four months, after which he returned to Prairie City and followed farming for two years. In the spring of 1868 he came to Franklin County, farmed in Williamsburg for five years, and in the winter of 1873 moved on to his present farm in Ottawa Township. Mr. Coe has 240 acres all improved, ten acres of which is a fine fruit orchard. He is also engaged in raising stock. He was elected Trustee of his township in the spring of 1882.

E. H. CORWIN, photographer, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, June 29, 1847. Emigrated to Canton, Ill., in 1855. He enlisted at the age of sixteen years, in Company K, Seventh Illinois, and was one of the youngest soldiers in the army. At the battle of Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864, he received a severe gunshot wound in the left thigh, and was mustered out in the fall of 1866. The subject of our sketch first gave his attention to photography in 1869, and has followed it continuously for thirteen years. Besides having a natural ability for lighting and posing, he has received the superior instructions of some of the best photographers and artists in the United States. In November, 1879, he established himself in this business at Ottawa, Kan., and in the short time he has been here has built up a reputation for fine artistic work, and his splendidly finished photographs are known throughout the State. Mr. Corwin's reputation as an artist, etc., in this business is second to none in Kansas. He takes pride in his profession, for which he has an ardent love. His gallery is located in the Opera House Block. Here he has a suite of rooms handsomely furnished and decorated with some of the specimens of his skill. He has the faculty of making you feel at home, and is popular throughout the community.

C. D. CRANE, merchant, was born in Batavia, N. Y., in 1833. He learned to be a practical miller in his youth, and followed that business for some years in the State of Iowa. In 1859 he crossed the plains to California, where he followed milling at Knight's Ferry for some eighteen months. Returning east to Iowa, he carried on extensive flouring mills at Cascade for about six years. In the spring of 1869 Mr. Crane came to Ottawa, Kan. Was for two years engaged in milling business at this place in the firm of H. D. Crane & Co., after which he engaged in dry-goods business, etc., in company with T. R. Wilkerson, under style of Crane & Wilkerson. This firm dissolved some five years later, and Mr. Crane now carries on a large trade in dry-goods, notions, etc., carrying an average stock of $15,000, and is one of the leading enterprising merchants of this city.

F. E. CRANE, manufacturer and dealer in lightning rods, is a native of Cascade, Iowa, and there he learned the trade of tinner. Some seven years later he went to West Union, Iowa, where he was engaged for some time in selling lightning rods. He came to Kansas in 1878, located in Ottawa, and has since been engaged in the lightning rod business. For two years he represented Rayburn, Hunter & Co., of Chicago; since then he has been also engaged in manufacturing rods, making from 135,000 to 150,000 feet of rod annually. He has in his employ some eighteen men. On September 9, 1882, he purchased an interest in the Mammoth Livery Stables, and that business is now conducted under style of Bangs & Crane. They are also extensive dealers in horses, mules, etc.

H. D. CRANE & CO., proprietors Excelsior Mills. This firm is composed of H. D. Crane, W. M. Sheras and John B. Shaffer. Mr. Crane is the practical miller of the firm. He is the oldest engaged in the business in Ottawa. Mr. Shiras has resided here for about eight years, and was previously engaged in banking, real estate and mercantile business. The third member of this firm, John B. Shaffer, has been a resident of Ottawa for about six years, and previously followed banking and loan business. The mills were built in 1881, at a cost of $15,000, and fitted out with the best improved machinery, etc., at a cost of twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars. They are run by an engine of 95-horse power, and have a capacity of 120 barrels per day. These mills are the finest in the county, being built of limestone. The firm do a large trade throughout this and the States of Iowa and Texas.

H. D. CRANE, of H. D. Crane & Co., proprietors of Excelsior Mills, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., March 7, 1831, removing with his parents to Dubuque County, Iowa, in 1848. Two years later he began business life, being employed in the Cascade Mills, where he remained for fifteen years; then he and his brother, C. D. Crane, rented and conducted the mills for several years. He came to Ottawa, Kan., in 1869, and at once engaged in milling business in company with his brother and A. J. Wightman. These mills are still known as the Ottawa Mills. In '71 C. D. Crane sold out his interest, and the two remaining partners conducted the business up to about July 1880. Shortly afterwards Mr. Crane formed a partnership with M. M. Shiras and John B. Shaffer, and built the Excelsior Mills, which are conducted under the style of H. D. Crane & Co.

L. R. CRAWFORD, contractor and builder, was born in Knox County, Me., in 1834. Here he learned the trade of carpenter, serving an apprenticeship of three years, after which he followed it as a journeyman in the cities of Portland and Boston, and was for three years ship carpenter on the packet ship, "Atmosphere," running from New York to Liverpool. He came to Ottawa in the fall of 1867, and at once engaged in this business. He is the oldest contractor in this city. Mr. Crawford has confined himself exclusively to the building of business and dwelling houses, and has erected many of the most prominent ones in the city. He employs a force of from eight to ten men. The subject of this sketch has been secretary of the Ottawa University for the past three years, and is at present a member of the City Council.

MILO R. CULBERTSON, grocer, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in September, 1835, and was reared on a farm. Was then for six years off and on employed in sash, door and blind, factories at Wooster and Cincinnati. Mr. Culbertson enlisted in October, 1862, in Company F, Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry, serving ten months. In March, 1868, he came to Franklin County, Kan., and for four years was engaged in farming pursuits. In September, 1872, located in Ottawa, and established the business in company with Jno. Elliott, whom he bought out two years later. Mr. C. has a nice trade locally and in the county, to supply the demands, of which he carries a stock of about $2,000.

JOHN R. DAILY, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Ottawa. Was born in Decatur County, Ind., January 6, 1831, and was reared on a farm. In 1854, he removed to Jefferson County, Ill., where he followed agricultural pursuits. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, and served three months. He then assisted in enlisting a body of men who were mustered into Company F, Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry; he was appointed Second Lieutenant, and served two years, after which he settled in Marion County, Ill., where he was engaged in contracting for railroad building, etc. While residing there, was Justice of the Peace for a year and United States Commissioner for the Southern District of Illinois, which position he held a year and then resigned. Mr. D. came to Franklin County Kan., in February 1865; he farmed in Harrison Township for two years, after which, for about two years, engaged in the grocery business in Ottawa, since which time he has followed agricultural pursuits. In February, 1878, he located on his present farm. He owns eighty acres, seventy of which are under cultivation, and has a good orchard. He received the Greenback nomination in 1880 for State Representative.

HON. COULSON DAVENPORT was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., February 19, 1809, removing with his parents to Belmont County, Ohio, ten years later. His father, Jno. Davenport, was for many years a merchant there, and the subject of our sketch continued to carry on the original business of the father at Barnesville, Ohio, in company with his brother, for some thirty years. During the war he was for four years a member of the Ohio State Legislature. In November, 1873, he came to Ottawa; he is not actively engaged in business, but devotes his time to looking after his farming interests and improving his city property. He owns in this county some 335 acres, and is also interested in raising live stock.

DR. J. DAVIS was born in Fayette County, Ohio, January 7, 1834, and was reared in the same county. He studied medicine with his father, in Greenfield, Ohio, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio, in the class of 1852-53, and at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, in the year following. He practiced in Greenfield until 1862, when he removed to Circleville, Ohio, and continued his practice at that place, until October, 1868, when he came to Ottawa, and at once opened an office for the practice of his profession at this place. Dr. Davis is a member of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, and was president of it in 1878. Member of State Medical Board, and is also a member of the Western Institute of Homœopathy. He has been in active practice over thirty years.

GEORGE W. DAWSON, manufacturer and dealer in monuments, tombstones, etc., was born at Sand Ridge, Des Moines Co., Iowa, in 1850, and reared on a farm. He came to Kansas, in 1872, locating at Independence; was for several years engaged in the lumber business with his father, and also connected with the marble business. In 1874 he was appointed Reporter of the Eleventh Judicial District Court, following that in connection with other work of the same nature until the latter part of 1880. Was then employed for a year as traveler for D. H. Dickinson, marble dealer, Chicago. In May, 1882, he came to Ottawa, at once established this business, and, although a newcomer, has already made himself a reputation for first-class work, and is doing an increasing business.

DR. H. S. DE FORD was born in Fayette County, Pa., December 15, 1839. He studied medicine in Uniontown, that county, with Dr. F. C. Robinson, after which he attended Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in the spring of 1863, and was almost immediately afterward examined and appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy. The doctor served until March, 1866, principally in gunboats on the Mississippi River, under Admiral Porter. Was then examined for the Regular service, but changing his plans, he came to Kansas, locating in Ottawa, in May, 1866, and has since practiced his profession successfully at this place. During the first five years of his residence here, was also engaged in the drug business, in company with his brother, Daniel De Ford. The doctor was for five years County Coroner, also Examining Surgeon for United States Pensions; and is a member of the State Medical Society.

WILLIAM L. DELANO, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Ottawa, was born at Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., December 8, 1833. In 1848 he removed with his parents to Jefferson County, Wis. He educated himself, working mornings and nights to pay for his tuition. He not only received a good common school education, but he attended Beloit College and State University of Wisconsin. In 1853 he went to Washington County, Ill., and engaged in working on the I. C. R. R. In the spring of 1859 he emigrated to Kansas, settling in Centropolis, Franklin County. His business was for a time shoemaking, it being the best means that presented itself for a livelihood. During the years he has resided in this State he has several times been employed as a teacher in different parts of the county. In 1868 he moved on to his present farm in Ottawa Township, and has since given his attention to agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. He owns in this county some 500 acres of improved land, and is considered one of the prosperous farmers of the neighborhood. Mr. Delano also took an active part in the late Rebellion. In the fall of 1863 he was appointed Second Lieutenant of Company A, Eighth Kansas State Militia, and in February, 1864, was promoted to Captain. Shortly afterward he tendered his resignation and enlisted as a private in Company M, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. When the company was mustered into service he was appointed Commissary Sergeant, serving until September 26, 1866. He united with the Patrons of Husbandry in 1873—a society for the protection of farming interests—and held various offices. He was elected secretary of Pomona Grange in 1875 and treasurer in 1876. In 1863 he was elected County Assessor, but did not serve on account of his entering the United States Army. He was President of Franklin County Sunday Association in 1882. Mr. Delano was married in April, 1859 to Harriet E. Haseltine, daughter of C. P. Haseltine, of Wisconsin. They have one daughter—May B.

DANIEL DEAN, of Sands & Dean, merchants, was born in Harrison County, Ind., September 23, 1830, and was reared on a farm. In 1850 he removed to Washington County, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and also conducted a farm. He came to Franklin County, Kas., April 15, 1857, and pre-empted 160 acres on Section 35, Appanoose Township, on which he resided until the fall of 1882 when he moved to Ottawa. He owns 712 acres improved land, 280 of which are under cultivation. He embarked in the mercantile business at Ottawa, September 1 1882, in company with his present partner, Benjamin Sands. While residing in Appanoose, Mr. Dean was Justice of the Peace from 1866 to 1879. During the late war he served in Company A, Tenth Kansas Militia, for three months. He was married in 1850 at Palmyra, Ind. to Nancy A. Avery. They have a family of six children.

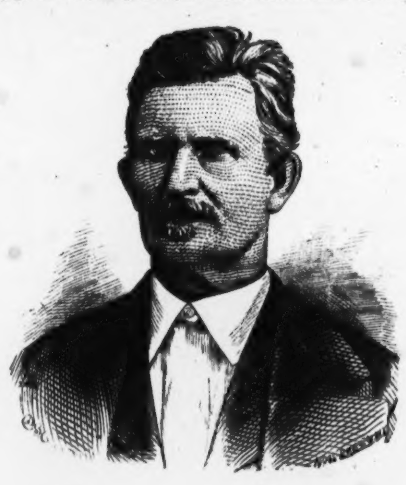

Daniel Dean

C. F. DIETRICH, of Wright & Dietrich, dealers in stoves, tinware, etc.; was born in Ohio Township, Franklin Co. Kan., June 5 1861. His father, Jacob Dietrich, was a farmer, and died in that township in 1863. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and followed farming as an occupation. In September, 1881, he came to Ottawa, and in company with T. Z. Wright, purchased the stove and tinware business of the old-established firm of J. L. Hawkins & Co. They carry a fine stock of about $6,000, and also do a large business in the manufacture of tinware. Mr. Dietrich although a young man, has accumulated by industry and economy all his present means.

A. P. ELDER, of Branson & Elder hardware merchants, was born in Kenduskeag, Me., April 17, 1854. Came to Kansas in 1858, and resided with his father, Hon. P. P. Elder, at Ohio City, Franklin County. In 1874, he engaged in the grocery business at Ottawa, in the firm of Cobb & Elder. This firm dissolved a year later and Mr. E. continued the business alone. In 1876, he engaged in the hardware business, and in February, 1881, consolidated his business with that of H. C. Branson, under style of Branson & Elder. This is one of the oldest hardware houses in the city. They manufacture tinware, and also deal in implements, etc., carrying, in all, a stock of $25,000. Mr. Elder has always been prominent in society and politics, and has held many local offices of trust. August 23, 1882, he was nominated by the National Labor party as their candidate for Secretary of State, and although defeated, he ran over 4,000 ahead of their candidate for Governor.

HON. PETER. P. ELDER was born in New Portland, Somerset Co., Me., September 30, 1823; here he read law for several years, but followed farming as an occupation. In 1851, he went to Penobscot County, and was for a few years engaged in the mercantile business. He came to Franklin County Kan., in April, 1857, and practiced law at Ohio City for some years. In 1866, he came to Ottawa and engaged in the banking business, under the style of P. P. Elder & Co., which bank was merged, in 1870, into the First National Bank, Mr. Elder being president of the same for two years. He has, since his arrival in this county, in connection with other pursuits, been engaged in farming, and since 1872, has devoted his time exclusively to the management of his farms and stock business. He is one of the most extensive farmers in this county, owning at this time 1,400 acres of land. Mr. Elder has always been identified with the interests of this county and State. He was a member of the first Board of County Commissioners, and elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State in 1870; was elected to the Territorial Senate in 1859-60 and State in 1868, and House in 1875, 1876 and 1877. In the latter year, was elected Speaker but was forced to resign on account of ill health.

CALVIN ESTERLY, Superintendent of Ottawa City Schools, was born near Youngstown, Mahoning County Ohio, June 23, 1852, and came with his father, Benjamin Esterly, to Ottawa, Kan., in November, 1868. He was educated at the Ottawa University and in 1870, began business life as a school teacher, following that occupation in this locality for three years. He then received an appointment to West Point, and attended there for four years; passed a successful examination, and June 15, 1877, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in Company L, Tenth United States Cavalry, in which he served five years, principally on the western frontier participating in the Apache and other Indian wars; returned to Ottawa on receiving the appointment to his present position, in June, 1882.

FRANCIS P. GATES, breeder and trainer of racing horses, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, March 19, 1835, and reared on a farm. In 1857, he went to Omaha, Neb., where he remained for about seven months, engaged in building, etc., after which he returned to his home in Ohio. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Third Ohio Cavalry; was shortly afterwards appointed Second Lieutenant, a year later promoted to First Lieutenant, then Captain, and in 1864, to Major of the regiment; was mustered out as Senior Major in August, 1865. In the spring of 1866, he came to Kansas, and was for about six years engaged in trading and shipping stock between Ottawa and Kansas City. In 1872, he located in Ottawa, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He owns 480 acres of improved land, and in connection with his farming pursuits, he built, in 1880, a large and commodious stable, where he makes a specialty of breeding and training blooded horses. He owns the famous horses Red Jacket, Bluebole and Seal Skin, all with a record of less than 2:30. The Major was married in Ottawa in January 1871, to Jennie V. Bain, and they have a family of four children.

WILLIAM B. GATES, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1838, and reared on a farm. After reaching the age of manhood he was for a time employed as a commercial traveller. On September 13, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Third Ohio

Cavalry; was promoted November 23, 1863, to Second Lieutenant, to First Lieutenant, December 2, 1864, and to Captain on the 14th of December of the same year. He served until mustered out August 4, 1865. He then was for a year engaged in the hardware business, at Shelby, Ohio, after which he emigrated west to Kansas City, and engaged in livery business in company with his brother, Francis P. Gates. In the spring of 1870 he came to Franklin County, Kan., located at Ottawa, and was for about six years engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1876 he entered the employ of Emerson, Fisher & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturers of carriages, etc., as a traveling salesman, in which capacity he was engaged some four years, and in the spring of 1880 moved on to his present farm, which consists of 320 acres, 115 of which are in cultivation. Mr. Gates is also a breeder of Durham Shorthorn and Devonshire cattle, and fine horses. On his place is a good substantial residence, built of stone, and a fine orchard. The subject of this sketch was married at Plattsmouth, Neb., October 26, 1870, to Sarah A. Buck. They have a family of three children.

JOHN WESLEY GIBSON, farmer, P. O. Ottawa was born in Calvert County, Md., January 17, 1832, removing when quite young to Noble County, Ohio. Some years later he went to Stafford, Monroe County, and was employed in the mercantile business as a clerk for four years. Emigrating to Iowa he settled in Keokuk, and continued in the mercantile business, being employed as a traveling salesman, and while engaged in that capacity came to Ottawa, Kan., in the spring of 1865, and purchased his present farm. He however continued his mercantile pursuits at Keokuk for some four years, after which he took the management of a wholesale hat and cap house at Kansas City, where he remained two years. Then settled on his farm, since which time he has devoted his time to the management of the same, and the breeding of fine Durham cattle. His farm consists of eighty acres, all well improved. He was married in Monroe County, Ohio, in November, 1857, to Mary E. Hawkins. They have two children—Jane E. and Annie G.

O. C. GILLETTE, farmer, P.O.Ottawa, was born in Yates County, N.Y., in September, 1833, and eleven years later accompanied his parents to Berrien County, Mich. Here for some time he followed farming as an occupation, and for nine years carried on a saw-mill in the firm of Gillette & Drew. Mr. Gillette enlisted during the war, but was not accepted on account of ill health. He came to Kansas May 1, 1874, and purchased his present farm, in Ottawa Township, Franklin County, on which he has since resided. He has 260 acres of well-improved land, is largely engaged in producing grain and breeding Poland-China hogs. Mr. Gillette is one of our enterprising farmers, and is highly respected throughout the community.

JOEL KISHLER GOODIN, son of John and Elizabeth (Kishler) Goodin, of Ohio, was born in Perry County, Ohio, February 24, 1824. His father, who was of Scotch-English descent, and a man of much ability, died at his home in Kenton, Hardin Co., Ohio, January 20, 1877, aged seventy-seven years. His mother, a prominent and esteemed member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Kenton in 1858, leaving seven children. Joel, the eldest of the family, was educated in the common schools of Tiffin, Seneca Co., Ohio, supplemented by a course of study at the Norwalk Seminary, and the Columbus Academic and Collegiate Institute, both in Ohio. His attention while in school was more especially devoted to scientific and business branches, his vacations being occupied as clerk in mercantile business. When he was twenty-three he took charge of the settlement of the mercantile business of his father, the latter having sold out his store. He also commenced the study of law in the office of Bradley Camp, in Kenton, with whom he subsequently formed a partnership in real estate and brokerage business, which continued about three years. He was admitted to the practice of law by the Supreme Court of Ohio, February 28, 1854, having previously been in mercantile business at Kenton, Ohio, about two years, and for a short time on a farm. He was married at Bucyrus, Crawford Co., Ohio, January 8, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Christ, who later was one of the honored pioneer women of Kansas, and who died in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 21, 1870, at the age of forty-six years, leaving two sons—Charles W. and John F. C. On May 16, 1854, Mr. Goodwin with his wife and two children started for Kansas, and on the 16th of August, 1854, settled on the Wakarusa, four miles southwest of the present site of Lawrence, where he lived with his family through the troublous and exciting years of territorial strife, and was known at home and abroad as a staunch and reliable Free-state man, and an open, outspoken friend to the cause. He was appointed by Governor Reeder as the first Justice of the Peace in Kansas Territory; was one of the Free-state candidates for the first Territorial Council, and delegate or officer in nearly every Free-state Convention held in the Territory. He was Clerk of the House of Representives under the Topeka Constitution when the Legislature was dissolved by Colonel Sumner, July 4, 1856; Clerk of Territorial Council in 1857, and Auditor of State in 1858. In the latter year he opened office as an attorney in Douglas County and subsequently removed to Ottawa, Franklin County, where he is still engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected Kansas State Representative in 1866, and re-elected to same position in 1867. His present wife was Mrs. Catharine A. Coffin, *nee* Taylor, of Baldwin City, and daughter of Rev. Nathan Taylor, formerly president of Baker University. Mr. Goodwin is a member of the I. O. O. F. and has passed all the chairs in Subordinate Lodge and Encampment; was a charter member of Grand Lodge of Kansas, and has been representative to that body several times.

ALBERT RUDOLPH WILHELM GOTTSCHALK, of the Ottawa Furniture Co., was born in Prussia, April 5, 1839, attended the Polytechnical College for three years, emigrated to America in 1859, was for two years employed in New York as a weaver and salesman in the furniture business, and for two years as salesman in the mercantile business, Quincy, Ill., also for two years at St. Louis, Mo., then engaged in the mercantile business, for two years at St. Charles, Mo., started in 1867, a furniture business at Kansas City, Mo., and after two years' activity, removed to Olathe, Kan. In February, 1872, he came to Ottawa, Kan., purchased in company with C. M. Ott, of Olathe, Kan., the business of the Ottawa Furniture Co. Mr. Gottschalk has the whole management of the business, which is an extensive one, employing some thirty-four men in the factory, besides which the company has a large retail store and several large ware rooms. Mr. Gottschalk was married in Quincy, Ill., in 1866 to Mary Dieffenbach. They have six children—Clara, Albert, Edward, Robert, Birdie and George.

WM. G. GRABENDIKE, grocer, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., May 16, 1844, and reared on a farm. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and served three years. In the fall of 1868 he came to Franklin County, Kan., and farmed for four years in the southern part of the county. In February, 1873, he settled in Ottawa, and for two years was engaged in teaming and draying, and on July 14, 1875, engaged in the flour and feed business, adding a stock of groceries a few months later. Mr. Grabendike began business in a very small way at first, and has gradually increased, until he has now quite an extensive local trade, and carries a nice stock of about $1,500.

FRANK GRAFF, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Indiana County, Pa., August 27, 1843, about eight years later his parents moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., and afterwards to Columbiana County, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch assisted his father in the mercantile business. He came to Franklin County, Kan., in the fall of 1869, and located on his present farm. He has 120 acres, seventy of which are in cultivation. He is a breeder of pure Berkshire hogs. Mr. Graff makes a specialty of fine poultry. He is the proprieter of the Franklin County Poultry yards, located three and one-half miles northwest of the city of Ottawa. He has made a success of this business, and he sells annually large quantities of high class poultry and eggs, through the Western and Southern states. Among his fancy fowls are, Plymouth Rocks; black, white and partridge Cochins, Bantams, Black Hamburgs, Brahmas, Leghorns, Houdans and many others, besides fine ducks and geese. In this line he has had a large experience. Mr. Graff was married in Columbiana County, Ohio, August 28, 1868, to Phœbe Gere, a native of that county. They have one daughter.

GUY & MILNER, manufacturers and dealers in boots and shoes. This business was established in March, 1876, and is the oldest exclusive boot and shoe house in the city of Ottawa. The firm is popular, and carries a stock of $9,000 to $10,000, to supply the demands of their large and increasing trade. James A. Guy, the senior member, was born in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1826, removing three years later with his parents to Delaware County, he learned the trade of shoemaker. Taught school for several years, and farmed for some time in Union County. In March, 1865, he came to Kansas, located at Lawrence, and for eighteen months conducted a meat market, having a beef contract with the United States Government. In November, 1866, came to Ottawa, farmed for some four years, and in January, 1870, engaged in bakery and grocery business, in company with S. Piersol, they conducting the concern together for six years, and in March, 1876, Mr. Guy embarked in the boot and shoe business. M. C. Milner is the practical man of the firm. He has been a resident of Ottawa some twelve years, and has had a large experience in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

RICHARD HALEY, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Ottawa. Is a native of Ohio, and was reared in Holmes County in that State on a farm. There he had a farm of 80 acres, which he conducted until the fall of 1878, when he traded it for his present farm, in Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kansas, on which he has since resided. Mr. Haley has a fine place, consisting of 200 acres, all well improved, and is extensively engaged in raising cattle and hogs.

A. R. HAMILTON, came to Kansas in 1868 and settled in the village, now city, of Ottawa, Franklin County. He has taken a great interest, with others, in building up and improving both the city and farming property. He owns one farm, consisting of 300 acres, a part of which lies within the city limits. Mr. Hamilton has one son, Newell A., who has the management of this farm. This farm was formerly owned by Mr. Wilson, the chief of the Ottawa tribe of Indians. He has also built a number of the best stores in the city.

DELLAND C. HANES, of Hanes & Manning, general merchants, was born in Menard County, Ill., March 12, 1854, and reared on a farm and was also for a shot time employed in mercantile business at Elkhart, Ill. In June, 1870, he came to Ottawa, Kansas, Was employed as clerk in general merchandise business for about six years, after which he established this business in company with P. E. Fuller. In December, 1878, Mr. Hanes purchased his partner's interest, and on the 28th of that month formed a partnership with W. W. Manning, his present partner. Mr. Hanes is also largely interested in city property and devotes part of his time to the improvement of the same.

ENOCH HARPOLE, attorney, was born in Clark County, Ohio, in May, 18[illegible], and came with his father, William Harpole, to Kansas in the spring of 1857, residing with them in Chase County. In 1860 he returned with them to Williamsville, Sangamon Co., Ill. The subject of this sketch studied law at Springfield with Gov. S. M. Cullom and also at the Iowa State University, where he graduated in 1873 and was admitted to practice at the bar before the Supreme Court of Illinois in January, 1874, after which he practiced his profession in Springfield, that State. In 1878 he returned to Chase County, Kansas, practicing there until he came to Ottawa in 1880, at which time he opened a law office at this place.

HON. JOHN. P. HARRIS, president of People's National Bank. Was born in Marietta, Ohio, in July 1839; emigrated to Iowa in 1855. He came to Franklin County, Kansas, and engaged in farming with his brother in the vicinity of Centropolis. On November 1, 1861, he enlisted in the First Kansas Battery and served three years. In 1866 he located in Ottawa and for a year was engaged in farming and real estate business. In 1869 he was appointed Deputy County Treasurer under his father, A. Harris; served two years and was elected County Treasurer in 1869, and re-elected in 1871, serving in all four years. He then moved on to his farm and gave his attention to the management of the same, owning at that time in company with his brother some 1,200 acres in this county. In 1877 he returned to Ottawa, became associated with Peter Shiras in the People's Bank, and was elected president of the same, which position he has since occupied. He was elected in 1876 to the State Senate to represent this county for a term of four years.

MILO R. HARRIS, lumber dealer; was born at Marietta, Ohio, April 4, 1842 and emigrated to Kansas with his father in 1859 and assisted him in farming, near Centropolis, Franklin County. In August 1862, he enlisted in the First Kansas Battery, serving two years and then for a year in the Second Tennessee Mounted Infantry as Adjutant with the rank of First Lieutenant. In 1866 he came to Ottawa and was employed as a clerk in the bank and also in county treasurer's office until 1874, when he was elected treasurer of the county and served two years; was then for a year Deputy United States Internal Revenue Collector, after which he was assistant cashier in the First National Bank for about two years. In the spring of 1878 he purchased his present business, it having been established by K. McDonald in 1868. He carries a stock of from 250,000 to 300,000 feet of lumber. Mr. Harris held the office of City Treasurer for five years and represented the Second ward of Ottawa in the City Council for a term. He is also largely interested in farm lands.

WILLIAM E. HARRIS, manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddlery, etc., was born in Hamilton County, Indiana, March 25, 1844. Emigrated to Coffey County, Kansas, with his parents in October 1857. He resided with them at Ottumwa, that county and assisted his father in the hotel business, also farmed there off and on. In 1863 he took charge of the Ottumwa hotel, conducting it off and on for ten years and during a portion of that period was engaged in this business. In June, 1873, he came to Ottawa and followed the grocery business for a few months, then teaming, etc., until August, 1875, when at his mother's death he returned to Ottumwa and carried on hotel for a few months, returning here in February, 1876, again engaged in teaming and also carried on a hotel for nine months. In January, 1878, he engaged in this business and has done well. He carries a nicely assorted stock of about $1,500.

JOSEPH LYONS HAWKINS, was born at Flamboro, Ontario, September 21, 1840. He was for three years engaged in stove and tinware business at Burford, Ontario, and in January, 1866, emigrated to Kansas, locating in Ottawa; was employed in the stove and tinware business for some months. The fall of 1867 embarked in the same on his own account, and carried on an extensive business at this place until September 1881, when he sold out. He was also for six years of that period connected with the stove and tinware firm of Mabery & Shimmons, at Lawrence, Kansas. Mr. Hawkins is at present engaged in building enterprises, and is largely interested in the Ottawa Opera House and block, just finished, in company with Messrs Ring & Smith and A. W. Barker. This block is the finest in the city. The subject of this sketch is one of the enterprising men of Ottawa; he has for the past eight years represented the Second ward in the City Council.

CHRISTOPHE R. HECK, dealer in ice, was born in Germany, April 14, 1819, and three years later his parents emigrated to Northampton County, Pa., where the subject of this sketch was employed as a teamster, and also worked on the canal boats. In 1840 he removed to Wayne County, where he followed agricultural pursuits. He came to Kansas in September, 1857; for a month he resided at Leavenworth, then came to Franklin County. He preempted 160 acres in Hayes Township, and resided on the same until February, 1865, when he came to Ottawa. He carried on the Union House for a short time, then for eight years was engaged in the butcher business, since which time he has been engaged in dealing in ice. Mr. Heck, has a double ice house, which has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and he is doing an extensive business. In September 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Kansas State Home Guards, and served five months; was also for a time in Kansas State Militia. In 1872 he was elected city councilman, from the First ward, and served something over three years. Mr. Heck was married in Northampton County, Pa., March 1, 1840, to Elizabeth Coleman; she died in 1866, leaving ten children. He was married again in Northampton County, Pa., in March, 1868, to Ange[illegible]ne Coleman.

WILLIAM H. HOU[illegible]E, foreman of painting department K. C., L. & S. K. R. R. Co., was born in Ravenna, Portage Co., Ohio, in 1843, and reared on a farm in Linn County, Iowa. He came to Kansas in 1859; located in Coffey County, and followed farming pursuits. On October 13, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, and served until discharged, February 10, 1865; after which he went to Lawrence, Kas., where he learned the trade of painter, and followed that occupation there for some years, and was for seventeen months in the employ of this company in that capacity. He came to Ottawa in 1876, and has since been in the employ of this company, and was appointed to his present position May 1, 1882.

CHARLES F. HYDE, dealer in implements and grain, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in May, 1852. In 1854 he removed to Syracuse, N. Y., where his father died a year later. He then became an inmate of the Orphan Asylum at that place for two years, when he was brought West, to Sandwich, Ill., by Rev. Mr. Vanmeter, and was taken in charge by Andrew Miller, with whom he remained for six years; after which he worked on various farms in that vicinity for eighteen months. Returning to Syracuse, N. Y., he was for a year employed as a bookkeeper in a flour-mill. He then once more came West to Sandwich, where he followed farming and mechanical pursuits until about twenty-four years of age, when he went to Portage City, Wis., and purchasing the *Western Advance*, published the same for eighteen months. In 1877 he came to Kansas; was for a short time engaged in the furniture business; established the *State Register*, a weekly paper, at Spring Hill, Johnson County, and for a time followed mercantile pursuits in Cherokee County. In February, 1880, he came to Ottawa and engaged in his present business. Mr. H. was married July 8, 1876, to Vina Ewing, daughter of Dr. J. Ewing, of Portage City, Wis. They have one son. Mrs. Hyde is a graduate of Fox Lake Baptist College, and for fourteen years taught school in Columbia and Chippewa counties. Mr. H. is the inventor of the new improved barb wire, which has a revolving barb; also inventor of the improved combination barb fence.

JOHN JEFFERIES, of J. Jefferies & Co., musical merchandise, was born in England, June 9, 1819, and emigrated to America in 1842. He taught school for some ten to fifteen years in the States of New York, Kentucky, and Iowa; after which he conducted a farm in Mahaska County, Iowa, for about fifteen years. In 1861 he opened a store on his farm, carrying it on there for some years, then at Oskaloosa for two years. In 1872 he went to Canyon City, Col., and was for several years engaged in coal-mining, and is now also interested in that business. He came to Ottawa, Kas., March, 1876, and engaged in his present business. His partners are Henry S., his son, and J. C. Barrickman. They also carry furniture, undertakers' goods, books, etc. In August, 1882, they built and opened a furniture factory at this place, in which they employ some ten men. They carry a stock in their store of $10,000, and do the leading business at this place in their lines.

G. F. JENKINS, farmers' grocery, was born in Morris County, N. J. May 9, 1836. He learned the trade of carriage-ironer at Morristown, N. J., serving three years as an apprentice; also clerked for a time in the mercantile business. In 1860 he emigrated to Terre Haute, Henderson Co., Ill., and opened a blacksmith, carriage, and wagon factory, which he conducted until he sold out, and came to Ottawa, Kas., April 26, 1866. He at once established the grocery business in company with Charles F. [illegible], who retired from the concern in 1876, since which time Mr. Jenkins has conducted the business alone. He is very popular with the city and farming community, and has an extensive trade throughout the county, carrying a nicely assorted stock of groceries and provisions, queensware, glass and plated ware, cutlery, etc., worth about $2,500 to $3,000.

JOHN JOHNSON, assistant master mechanic K. C., L. & S. K. R. R. Co., was born in England October 20, 1842, and learned the trade of machinist at the Worcester Engine Works, serving as an apprentice about seven and a half years; after which he was employed for some two years as foreman of the shops. Then employed on the "Red Star" steamship as engineer for a short time, and while in that employ went to Egypt, Malta, etc. Emigrated to America in 1866, and was for several years employed in the shops of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co. at Cleveland, Ohio; and also was with the A. & G. W. R. R. Co. in same capacity for some years; and in Louisville, Ky., employed as a machinist. In November, 1876, he came to Ottawa, Kas., and at once entered the employ of this company as engineer and machinist. Four and a half years later he was made foreman of the machine shop, and nine months later assistant master mechanic. He bears the reputation of being a very fine machinist, and has had a practical experience of twenty-six years.

S. E. W. JOHNSON, late proprietor of Johnson House, was born at Lyme, New London Co., Conn., in 1824. He was for six years in the employ of the Shore Line R. R. Co. as conductor, running between New Haven and New London, Conn., and for six years was ticket agent at Avon, N. Y., on the Erie R. R. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-sixth Connecticut Infantry, and was mustered out in 1864, on account of sickness. Shortly after his enlistment he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, having recruited the principal part of that company. In 1867 he was appointed ticket agent of the Erie R. R. Co. at Avon Springs, N.Y., resigning on account of ill health. He came to Kansas in 1869, locating at Lawrence. Conducted the Lawrence House for some six or seven years. In 1877 he came to Franklin County; settled in Williamsburg, conducting the Franklin House during the building of the K. C., B. & S. F. R. R. In November of that year he came to Ottawa, and ran an eating house at K. C., L. & S. K. R. R. station, and in April, 1881, he opened this hotel, which is the leading one in this place, and has good accommodations for fifty guests.

HARVEY B. F. KELLER, Register of Deeds, Franklin County, was born in Staunton, Augusta Co., Va., January 11, 1844, emigrating six years later with his parents to Jones County, Iowa. He came with them to Kansas in May, 1857, and assisted them in farming in Douglas County. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Third Kansas Regiment, which was, in March, 1862, organized into the First Kansas Battery. He was wounded by gun-shot in the left leg at Prairie Grove, Ark., December 7, 1862, and discharged June 29, 1865. In August of that year he came to Franklin County, farmed for a short-time, then engaged in the same capacity in Linn County. Returned here in 1867, farmed for one year, then in Morris County for some years. In 1874 he settled in Ottawa, farmed for a year, and for three years engaged in teaming, after which he again gave his attention to farming. On the 4th of July, 1879, he met with an accident by the premature discharge of a cannon, which seriously injured his hands. He was elected to his present office in November of that year, and re-elected in the fall of 1881.

KINNEARD & LAIRD, proprietors Forest Mills and Elevator. This concern is one of the solid institutions of Franklin County. The mills and elevator rank among the best in the State. The mills have a capacity of 150 barrels per day. Have five run of buhrs, and both water and steam power. The firm do a large business in this State and through Texas. John Kinneard has been connected with the business since 1873, and J. P. Laird, Jr., since July, 1880. They also do a large business in grain.

R. KINNEAR, civil engineer and surveyor, was born at Circleville, Pickaway Co., Ohio, December 15, 1824, and at fifteen years of age began to study surveying and civil engineering with his father, David Kinnear, and followed that occupation in that county up to 1868. In connection with his profession, Mr. Kinnear also, for a considerable portion of that period, conducted a farm of about five hundred acres. In November, 1868, he came to Ottawa, and has since followed his profession at this place; also to a limited extent been engaged in farming pursuits and dealing in real estate. He was elected Surveyor of Franklin County in 1875, in 1877, and again in fall of 1881, and Engineer of the city of Ottawa in spring of 1882.

JOHN LESTER, florist, etc., was born in Kent County, England, in December, 1817, and reared on a farm. Emigrated to Amsterdam, N. Y., in 1841. Here he followed farming for three years, and for three years in Virginia. He then moved to Washington, D. C., where he was employed as a gardener for ten years, and for five years conducted a large flower and market garden on his own account. He then went to Cape May, N. J., where he had charge of a large private garden. In April, 1868, he came to Ottawa, and was for five years employed in the nursery of the Ottawa University, three and one-half years of which period he was manager of the same. Mr. Lester was for seven years janitor of the Ottawa High School. In 1877 he engaged in his present business. His place is one of the most beautiful in the county, his grounds being laid out in magnificent flower beds, which are principally attended to by his daughter, who has made a success of the cultivation of flowers. Mr. Lester has two large green-houses. 2,000 square feet of glass is used in covering the same. Here are stored all varieties of tropical plants, exotic flowers, etc.

FRANCIS M. McCALLY, contractor for brick and stone work, was born in Lewis County, W. Va., in 1842. Here he learned the trade of stone mason, and for some years followed the same as a journeyman in Bracken County, Ky. He came to Ottawa March 10, 1870, and was for five years employed by R. W. Crossett, contractor for mason work, and in 1875 embarked in his present business. He does quite an extensive business in his line, employing at times from twenty to forty-five men, and to facilitate the work in erecting buildings uses the Sweetland Lightning Elevator for hoisting material, etc. Among the many buildings Mr. McCally has erected here are the Jefferies Brick Block, "Ober" Brick Block, Ottawa Opera House, and the handsome stone block known as the Headquarters. He is the leading man in this business in the City of Ottawa.

JOHN McCURRY, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Montgomery County, Ill., June 9, 1839, and until sixteen years of age resided on a farm. He then followed mercantile pursuits at Walshville, that county. On August 23, 1862, he enlisted in Company L, Third Illinois Cavalry and served two years and nine months. He came to Franklin County, Kan., in August, 1865, and located on his present farm, which consists of 160 acres, ninety of which are in cultivation. He raises considerable live stock, and has a fine orchard. The subject of this sketch was married at Prairie City, Douglas Co., Kan., in 1867, to Eunice M. Seward. They have a family of three children—John, Nettie and Fannie.

DAVID McGHEE, manufacturer of boots and shoes, was born in Bedford County, Va., in November, 1838. He learned the trade of shoemaker in Catlettsburg, Boyd Co., Ky., and followed it as a journeyman. He enlisted in October, 1861, in Company C, Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry; was promoted to Second Lieutenant November 1, 1862, and to First Lieutenant a year later, and served in all three years and three months. After the war he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes at Catlettsburg, continuing there until 1871, when he came to Ottawa, Kan., engaging in the same business, but sold out in the fall of 1872 and returned to Kentucky. Here he remained for three years employed in mercantile business and working at his trade. Came again to Ottawa in 1876; worked for his father in this business until 1880, when he succeeded him in the manufacturing business. He does the leading trade in this line in the city.

W. W. MANNING, of Hanes & Manning, dealers in general merchandise, was born November 20, 1851, near St. Louis, Mo. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Great Rebellion the family removed to Ohio, where he was educated. At the age of sixteen he began teaching in the district schools of his county. After two years he followed the "star of empire" westward and settled in Kansas. After spending one year teaching in the district schools of Miami County, Kan., he was appointed teacher in the City Schools of Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kan. He served as teacher in these schools for six years, and until he was in 1876 appointed County Superintendent of Public Instruction. He was elected to that office in the fall election of that year and served two years. December 28, 1877, the firm of Hanes & Manning was established, and since that time the firm has been doing a large and increasing business.

JASPER P. MASON, farmer, P. O. Ottawa, was born at Swanton, Franklin Co., Vt., December 10, 1830, and reared on a farm. In 1853 he moved to DuPage County, Ill., farmed there for a time; then in same business in Will and Sangamon counties. He came to Franklin County, Kan., in 1867, and located on Section 6, Township 18, Range 19, Ohio Township, where he resided until the fall of 1882, when he changed his residence to Ottawa. He still owns his farm, which consists of 134 acres, all highly improved but ten acres of it, which is in timber. Mr. Mason was Trustee of Ohio Township in 1873, '74 and '75.

REV. DUNCAN C. MILNER, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was born in Mount Pleasant, Jefferson Co., Ohio, March 10, 1841. He had his early education in the public schools and was a teacher for some years. He enlisted as a soldier in the Ninety-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was shortly after appointed Sergeant Major, and six months after was promoted to First Lieutenant and Adjutant. He was discharged from the service in March, 1864, on account of a wound received at the battle of Chickamauga. He graduated at Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1866, after which he was in Union Theological Seminary, New York, for two years. After receiving license from the Presbytery of Brooklyn, early in 1868 he went to Osceola, Mo., and for three and a half years had charge of the Presbyterian Church there, and engaged in home mission work. After leaving Osceola he had charge of the Third Presbyterian Church of Kansas City for three years and a half. In May, 1875, he came to Ottawa. During the campaign for the prohibitory amendment he was a member of the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Union. He served for several years as a member of the Executive Committee of the State Sunday-School Convention. He is now president of the Sunday-School Assembly of Kansas and Missouri. Mr. Milner in December, 1882, resigned his charge at Ottawa, and accepted a call to the important church at Atchison, Kan.

MOSES D. MITCHELL, foreman of blacksmith department of the K. C., L. & S. K. R. R. Co., was born in Yorkshire, England, in September, 1842, where he learned the blacksmith trade, serving an apprenticeship some seven years. In 1864 he came to America and worked in Bridgeport, Conn., for six months; afterward followed his trade at Quincy, Ill., two and one-half years; then in the shops of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., at Aurora, Ill., until he came to Kansas in August, 1876, locating at Ottawa. He entered the employ of this company as foreman of the blacksmith shop.

W. J. NEWTON, dentist, was born in Knox County, Ill., in February, 1850. His father, R. Newton, was a dentist. He studied and practiced with him for some years, and was for three years a member of the dental firm of R. Newton & Co., their headquarters being at Savannah, Ohio, and having various branch offices in the neighboring cities. The subject of our sketch was forced to cease practicing on account of delicate health, and for three years resided on the tablelands of Cumberland Mountains, Tenn. In February, 1872, he came to Ottawa, Kan., and at once established himself in this business. He has a large and lucrative practice throughout Franklin and the adjacent counties

EDWARD H. PARAMORE, clerk of the Fourth Judicial District Court. Was born in Darke County, Ohio, August 20, 1849, and came with his father, Dr. J. I. Paramore, to Ottawa, Kansas, in May, 1866. He began business life at this place two years later. Was employed as bookkeeper, etc., in newspaper office, bank and mercantile business. He was elected to his present position in November, 1880. Mr. Paramore has also been Clerk of the city of Ottawa for about eight years. He was married in Ottawa May 4, 1873, to Miss Fannie Pennock.

DR. JESSE I. PARAMORE was born in Falmouth County, Ky., May 24, 1820, and studied medicine in Dearborn County, Ind., with Drs. Bowers and LeRoy for several years, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1859. The doctor began the practice of his profession in 1848 at Castine, Ohio, removing to Arcanum, Ohio, in 1853. In 1862 he entered the employ of the United States Government, and did duty as a post surgeon. Two years later he went to Greenville, Ohio, practicing there until 1866, when he came to Ottawa and has since practiced his profession at this place. The doctor is chief surgeon of the K. C., L. & S. K. R. R. Co., local surgeon of the M. P. R. R. Co., and examining surgeon for United States Pensions. He is the oldest practicing physician in the city.

HON. WILLIAM L. PARKINSON, president and general manager of the Ottawa Sugar Company, was born in Marshall County, Va., in June, 1842, and reared on a farm. In the fall of 1863 he enlisted in the First Virginia Infantry, and served until discharged one year later on account of physical disability, after which he was for some time a student at Waynesburg College, Penn., graduating there in 1866, and was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession at Wheeling, Va., until the spring of 1869, when he came to Ottawa and continued to practice here for eleven years. Mr. Parkinson has always, since his arrival in this state, been largely interested in farming and raising stock, and at present owns in this county some 1,700 acres of farm land. The Ottawa Sugar Company was organized in January, 1882, and in July following Mr. Parkinson purchased a controlling interest in the same, since which time he has been president of it. The company has a capital of $25,000, and does a large business in the manufacture of syrups. Mr. Parkinson was elected to the state Senate in 1874. Was a member of the Kansas State Board of Centennial Commissioners and attorney for Franklin County in 1878-79.

SAMUEL L. PATRICK, deputy clerk of the District Court, was born in Brimfield, Mass., August 10, 1833, and four years later removed with parents to Ogle County, Ill., where he was reared on a farm. In 1852 he moved to California and for four years followed mining pursuits, after which he returned to Ogle County. On July 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and having recruited the same was elected First Lieutenant, September 7, 1861, and promoted to Captain, March 22, 1862, for services at the battle of Shiloh. He resigned in February, 1864, on account of ill health, and for several years was incapacitated from doing business. Then was for two years engaged in mercantile business at Algonquin, Ill. In February, 1868, he came to Franklin County, and located in Centropolis and has since been interested in farming and stock raising pursuits. In the fall of 1874 he was elected clerk of the District Court, and moved his place of residence to Ottawa. He was re-elected in the fall of 1876 and again in 1878. Mr. Patrick was appointed to his present position in 1880. He still owns his farm in Centropolis Township, consisting of 320 acres. In August, 1878, he enlisted in the Ottawa Company of Kansas State Militia. He was promoted to First Lieutenant of the Company at the organization of the First Regiment of Kansas State Militia; was promoted to Major, January 14, 1880, to Lieutenant Colonel June 19, 1880, and to Colonel of the Regiment, June 27, 1882.

WILLIAM O. PICKRELL, breeder of blooded cattle, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., February 27, 1830; reared on a farm and followed farming and stock raising there. In March, 1865, he came to Franklin County, located in the city of Ottawa and for three years conducted a meat market. In 1868 he moved onto his present farm in Ottawa Township. He owns in the county, 855 acres of land, is one of our largest farmers, and is quite extensively engaged in breeding Short-horn cattle, and thoroughbred Berkshire hogs. His cattle have taken several premiums at the Franklin County fairs. Mr. Pickrell also makes a specialty of breeding Norman and Clydesdale horses. He was elected sheriff of Franklin County in the fall of 1876 and re-elected in 1878. The subject of our sketch was married near Keokuk, Iowa, January 11, 1854, to Hannah J. Reed. They have seven children: Ida M., Reed, Fannie H., Jesse, Elizabeth, Allie and Walter.

GEORGE F. POTTERF, proprietor of the Ottawa Oil Mills, was born in Preble County, Ohio, January 4, 1819, and reared on a farm, and was also for some years employed in oil mills in that locality. He then engaged in the manufacture of oil at West Alexandria, Ohio, conducting mills at that place for twenty-five years. And also, in connection with this followed farming pursuits, and has now a farm there of 220 acres. In September, 1877, he came to Ottawa, and at once took charge of these mills, having some two years previous secured them. He is the only one engaged in this business in Franklin County. The mills are fitted up with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of oil from flax seed and castor beans. The refuse from the crushings of the latter is largely used for renewing lands, with considerable success. Mr. Potterf is also largely engaged shipping flax seed and castor beans for the Eastern markets.

CHARLES L. ROBBINS, grocer, was born at LaGrange, Loraine County, Ohio, June 22, 1833, and reared on a farm. In April, 1856, he came to Kansas, locating in Centropolis, Franklin County, and took an active part in the "unpleasantness" of those times, his principal employment consisting of farm work. Was elected Sheriff of the county in 1858, being the first to hold that office; served two years, and was Deputy for two years, and again elected Sheriff in 1861 and 1863. In 1865, he engaged in the livery business at Ottawa, in firm of Robbins & Jeness; two years later, his partner sold his interest to H. Tefft, with whom he continued for two years. In 1869, he was again elected Sheriff; served a term of two years, and in 1871, established his present business; carries a stock of some $6,000, and has a very extensive trade. Mr. R. was elected County Assessor in 1865, for a term of two years; was appointed County Commissioner early in 1873 to fill a vacancy, and elected in the fall; re-elected in 1874—term two years; and again in 1881—term three years.

HENRY H. RODGERS, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, March 29, 1841; removed in 1848 with his parents to Shelby County, Ill., where he was reared on a farm, and for some years carried on a fifty-acre farm on his own account. Came to Franklin County, Kan., September 29, 1867, and located on his present farm, which he has improved from raw prairie. He owns 269 acres, 140 of which are under cultivation; also raises considerable stock, and has a fine orchard. Mr. Rodgers was married in Shelby County, Ill., October 16, 1862, to Hannah C. Tull. She was born in Shelby County, Ill., November 25, 1844; they have a family of four children—three born in Shelby County, Ill., and one in Kansas.

WILLIAM RUFUS RODGERS, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1838, and ten years later removed with his parents to Shelby County, Ill., where he was reared on a farm, and for some years conducted a forty-acre farm on his own account. He came to Franklin County, Kan., September 29, 1867, and located on his present farm, which he has improved from raw prairie. Mr. Rodgers owns 300 acres of land, of which 190 are under cultivation. He also raises considerable live stock, and has a good orchard. He was Treasurer of Ottawa Township for five years. Mr. R. was married in Moultrie County, Ill., in 1863, to Lucy Weeks. They have a family of seven children.

JONATHAN RUE, dealer in groceries and confectionery, was born near Monmouth, N. J., in 1817; resided for some time in Virginia, and began business life in Ohio at the age of eighteen years, following mercantile business, as a clerk, in Warren and Bridgeport for three or four years; then farming in Scioto County; in 1848, went to Illinois, settling in Adams County; followed farming pursuits for several years, after which he crossed the Isthmus to California. Two years later, he returned East, and settled in Henderson County, Ill., and engaged once more in farming. In 1861, he embarked in the mercantile business at Terra Haute, Ind., carrying on a general store there for eight years. In May, 1868, he came to Ottawa, Kan., and at once engaged in this business. He carries a nice stock, and has a good trade in the city and adjacent country.

J. A. SAMPSEL, manufacturer and dealer in cigars, tobacco, etc., was born in Fayette County, Pa., in 1855, and learned the trade of cigarmaker at Uniontown, Fayette County, serving as an apprentice some four years, after which he worked as a journeyman, and for two years carried on a cigar factory at Greensburg, Pa. He came to Kansas in October, 1881; remained for several months in Leavenworth, engaged in this business; came to Ottawa in May, 1882, and purchased the cigar store and manufactory of H. J. Acker; he is the only one engaged in the manufacture of cigars in Franklin County; has quite an extensive trade in Southern Kansas; employs five practical cigarmakers, and turns out 20,000 to 25,000 cigars monthly.

BENJ. SANDS, of Sands & Dean, general merchants, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., February 5, 1848, and came to Kansas in 1856, locating with his father, Charles A. Sands, at Minneola, who conducted a mill at that place, and the subject of this sketch was employed in the same up to 1867, when he came to Ottawa, following mercantile business as a clerk for about six years. Was then in that business on his own account at Centropolis for several years, after which he returned to Ottawa, and was again employed as a clerk. In March, 1880, he embarked in general merchandise business, purchasing the stock of A. B. Cobb. On September the 1st, 1882, he admitted as a partner Dan. Dean. They do a large trade, carrying a fine stock of about $6,000.

EZRA V. SAYERS, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1838 and reared on a farm. He taught school in the Southern States for several years, and in August, 1861, went to Macomb, Ill., where he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, serving three years. After the war he read law at Troy, Ohio, for three year, and during two years of that period held the office of Deputy Clerk of District Court In July, 1868, he came to Franklin County, and has since followed agricultural pursuits. Since September, 1879, he has resided in Ottawa. He has about 365 acres of land in Lincoln and Ottawa Townships, on which there are three residences. He cultivates 250 acres of his land and raises considerable live stock. Mr. Sayers is a successful farmer, and is considered one of the enterprising men of the county.

EDWIN M. SHELDON, proprietor Ottawa Soap Factory, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., March 18, 1847, and reared on a farm. He came to Ottawa in January, 1870. Was Deputy Register of Deeds for a time, and in 1872 was elected Clerk of the District Court, which position he filled for two years. In the fall of 1874 he entered into this business, joining C. S. Lothrop. In January, 1879, he purchased his partner's interest, and has since conducted the business alone. Manufactures principally laundry soap, of which he makes 300,000 pounds per annum.

C. E. SHIRAS, dealer in groceries, provisions, and wooden and willow ware, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 29, 1856, and came to Kansas in the spring of 1875, locating at Ottawa. He was for two years employed as a clerk in the People's Bank. In 1877 he engaged in dry goods business in company with C. D. Crane, remaining in that business about two years. Was then not actively engaged in business until January, 1882, when he purchased his present establishment from his brother, W. M. Shiras. The subject of our sketch has a nicely fitted up store, carries a stock of about $3,500, and is doing a large trade.

PETER SHIRAS, cashier People's National Bank, was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, August, 1842, removing with his parents two years later to Cincinnati. He began business life at the age of twenty-one years. Was for seven years a member of the banking firm of John Ellison & Co., and disposed of his interest in that concern to come to Ottawa in May, 1872. He purchased at that time an interest in the People's National Bank, and was elected vice president, which position he occupied until 1877, when he associated with J. P. Harris, since which time he has acted as cashier, and owns a one-half interest in the concern.

HORACE J. SMITH, President of the First National Bank of Ottawa, was born in Susquehanna County, Penn., January 27, 1838. Emigrated to Oregon, Ogle Co., Ill., in 1856. Was Deputy County Clerk and Register of Deeds for four years, and elected County Treasurer in 1861. While holding that office, he enlisted, and was mustered into Company K, Ninety-second Illinois Infantry, September 4, 1862. He was shortly afterward elected First Lieutenant, and six months later promoted to Captain of Company B, serving until the summer of 1865. In June, 1866, he came to Ottawa, engaged in hardware business under style of Smith & Case, in which business he remained for some years. In 1872, he, with others, organized The Ottawa Bank, and was cashier of the same for three years. In July, 1875, in company with A. M. Blair, he purchased the controlling interest in the First National Bank, being elected cashier. In February, 1882, Blair sold out his interest to C. C. Minton and others, and Mr. Smith was at that time elected president of the same.

J. G. SPENCER & CO., dealers in general merchandise. The resident partner of this firm, J. G. Spencer, was born in Jersey County, Ill., in 1831; reared on a farm, and began to earn his own livelihood at the age of fifteen years. When twenty-one years of age, he engaged in grocery business at Fielder, a small town in his native county, following it there for some five years, and for ten years at Auburn, same county. He then came West, traveled for three years in the State of Kansas, engaged in trading, etc. In 1870, he located in Ottawa; was for a year engaged in real estate business, after which he followed farming pursuits for five years. In 1876, he took charge of the Hamblin House, and conducted it for a year, then again gave his attention to farming. In March, 1878, he embarked in his present business alone, admitting Jno. Piper, of Virden, Ill., in September, 1880. The firm carry a stock of $8,000, and do an extensive business. Mrs. Spencer also carries on a millinery business in the same building. Mr. S. was married at Fielder, Ill., in 1851, to Mary Hayes. They have three children—Lloyd, George and William.

THOMAS H. STARLING, manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddles, trunks, etc. Was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1829, and learned trade of harness maker at Chillicothe, serving as an apprentice some five years; after which he followed his trade as journeyman in Burlington Iowa and St. Louis, Mo., for about four years. In 1853, he went to California, and remained there three years, and on his return East, again settled in St. Louis. In March, 1862, he enlisted and was employed in the United States Ordnance Department until the war closed. In 1866, he engaged in harness business near St. Louis, and in August, 1870, removed to Ottawa, Kan., and at once opened in same business. He has a nice stock of $3,000, and employs several men in his manufacturing department.

STEELMAN & BROTHER, contractors and builders. This business was established in 1869, in a small way, by Daniel E. Steelman, and in 1871, he was joined by his brother Thomas B. They have by industry and close attention to their affairs, elevated themselves until they are doing the most extensive business in their line in this place. They have erected many prominent buildings in this city, among which is the Ottawa Opera House. The brothers are natives of Atlantic County, N. J., and learned the trade of carpenter and builder in Springfield, Ill., where they were both employed as journeyman in this business for some years. Daniel E. came to Ottawa in 1869, and engaged in present business, his brother following him in 1871. They are enterprising men, and popular with the business community.

REV. JAMES P. STEPHENSON, Pastor of the Second Baptist Church, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, June 23, 1845. He took a classical course at Oberlin, Ohio, graduating in 1867 and a three years' course at Rochester Theological Seminary, N.Y., graduating in 1871, and was ordained in December of that year at Paw Paw, Mich., where he had charge of a Baptist Church for seven months, after which he was engaged in mission work in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, then in charge of the First Baptist Church of Warren, Ohio, for three years. He came to Ottawa in July, 1877, and at once entered upon his duties as Pastor of the Second Baptist Church. He is a member of the Executive Board of the State Baptist Convention of Kansas, and a Trustee of the Ottawa University.

GEO. D. STINEBAUGH, of Stinebaugh & Barnett, real estate, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, August 13, 1840, and reared on a farm. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry; served three months and re-enlisted September 1, in Company H, Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry; was mustered out in August, 1865. At the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., on September 1, 1864, he lost his left leg by two gunshot wounds. After the war he attended college at Toledo, Ohio, for a short time, and came to Franklin County, Kan., in March, 1866; followed farming for a year; he then removed to Ottawa. Was elected County Clerk in 1867, and re-elected five consecutive times, serving in all twelve years. In the spring of 1880 he engaged in real estate business in company with A. G. Barnett. They do a large business, and are land agents for the K. C., L. & S. K. R. R. Co., and the M. P. R. R. Co. In 1867 Mr. Stinebaugh held the office of Enrolling Clerk of the House of State Representatives.

W. F. SWIFT & CO., dealers in hardware implements, carriages, etc. W. F. Swift, the senior member of the firm, was born in New Bedford, Mass., in March, 1845, and for several years followed mercantile business there as a clerk. He came to Ottawa in June, 1866, followed the cattle business for a year, and clerked for a short time in hardware business. In 1868 he joined H. J. Smith in hardware business, they continuing together for three years. Mr. Swift then engaged in brokerage and loan business, following it for about three years. In 1874 he once more engaged in hardware business, purchasing the stock of A. W. Anderson, and a year later admitted to a partnership Sanford Topping, who came to Ottawa in 1874, and was for some three or four years employed as a clerk in this business by its former owner. The firm carry a fine stock of goods, averaging in value from $12,000 to $16,000, and do a large trade locally and in the neighboring counties.

R. D. THAYER, farmer, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Randolph County, N. C., in 1838, and reared on a farm. He resided for a short time in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and came to Franklin County with his father, B. M. Thayer, in 1860, with whom he resided until 1867, when he moved on to his present farm in Ottawa Township. He is the owner of ninety acres of land, all well improved, eighty of which are under cultivation. During the war Mr. Thayer was in the employ of the United States Government, teaming, etc. He was married in Ottawa, Kan., December 31, 1865, to Miss Hannah Matteson, and this union has been blessed with three children.

W. D. THAYER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Randolph County, N. C., May 29, 1840, and reared on a farm. He resided for a short period in the States of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and came to Kansas with his father, B. M. Thayer, in October, 1860, and resided with him in Franklin County until 1867, when he moved on to his present farm in Ottawa Township. Mr. Thayer has 160 acres of improved land, and makes a specialty of raising stock. During the war he was employed teaming for the United States Government. He takes an active part in local politics, and has held several township offices. He was married in Franklin County in March, 1870, to Mary M. Noss. They have two living children—Eison and Howard, and two deceased—Bertha and Clarence.

ALBERT TUTCHER, farmer, Section 16, Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kan., was born in England, June 21, 1840, and a year later his parents emigrated to Delaware County, N. Y.; in 1847 to Chenango County, N. Y.; in 1852 they moved to Stephenson County, Ill., where the subject of this sketch was reared on a farm. They moved from there by wagon to Franklin County, Kansas, in the summer of 1858, reaching their new home on August 24. Following agricultural pursuits, during the late war he served about two years in Company A, of the Tenth Kansas Militia. In February, 1865, he removed to Ridgeway, Osage County, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits for one year, in company with H. D. Tutcher, an elder brother, at this time, selling the business to his partner. He was married to Miss Eliza J. Young, of Marian, Douglas Co., Kan., on March 28, 1865. In 1866 he engaged in the saw-mill business in company with Harry Horr, in Shawnee County, ten miles south of Topeka, until June of that year, when they moved the mill to Franklin County and continued in the business until the spring of 1879, when he moved on his present home, forty acres of Eight Mile Bottom Land, with about five acres of a fine orchard and small fruits of all kinds. During the winters of 1869 and 1873 he carried on a meat market at Ottawa in connection with his farming pursuits. He served as Deputy Sheriff of the county in 1874, '75, '76 and '77, and in 1879 was nominated for Sheriff on the Greenback ticket, but was not elected. He is engaged at this time as traveling salesman and agent for A. H. Andrews & Co., of Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of school, bank, office, library and opera house furniture. His family consists of the wife, four daughters and two sons.

SAMUEL WALGAMOT, manufacturer and dealer in marble monuments, headstones, etc., was born in Franklin County, Pa., in 1823, and seventeen years later removed to Springfield, Ill., where he learned the trade of stone cutter, and followed it as an occupation in the Southern and Western States for eight years. In 1854 he engaged in this business at Chatham, Sangamon Co., Ill., carrying an extensive trade for three years, after which he gave his attention to farming pursuits for several years and again embarked in this business at Lincoln, Logan Co., Ill., following it there until 1866, when he moved to Christian County, continuing there for a year or so. He came to Kansas in May, 1867, and worked at his trade in Topeka. In the spring of 1868 he came to Franklin County, located near Centropolis and followed farming pursuits, and in the spring of 1880 he engaged in this business, doing business under the style of Walgamot & Co. He also has a fine farm in this county consisting of 100 acres.

EMMOR W. WALTON, of E. W. Walton & Co., general merchants, was born in Salem, Ohio, May 12, 1838. He assisted his father, who was engaged in the hardware business. In 1858 he began the study of medicine at Canton, Ohio, with Dr. E. Walker, and graduated in Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in the class of 1860 and 1861. Early in the latter year he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army; was for eight months examining surgeon at Harrisburg, Pa.; then an Inspector in the departments of South Carolina and Georgia, serving until the fall of 1865, after which he went to Warrensburg, Mo., and engaged in the drug business in company with R. L. Walker. They were burned out in the spring of 1867, and in September, 1868, the subject of our sketch came to Kansas and was one of the organizers of Montgomery County, and also of Verdigris City, the first county seat of that county. There he practiced medicine, delivering the first child born in the county. In December, 1868, he came to Ottawa and engaged in the mercantile business in company with his father-in-law, E. L. Walker, who died in 1872, and at whose death, Lizzie L., wife of Mr. Walton, became a partner in the business. Frank L. Donaldson was also until quite recently interested in the business. Mr. W. began with a stock of about $500, and his trade has enlarged until he now carries a stock of general merchandise valued at about $9,000. He and his wife also own four farms in this county, comprising 500 to 600 acres. In 1870, in company with George W. Hamblin, he made the first addition to Ottawa, known as the Hamblin & Walton Addition.

LEVI C. WASSON, dentist, was born at Dexter, Washtenaw Co., Mich., August 12, 1843. He began the study of dentistry about 1859, with Dr. Cooper of that place, remaining with him two years; then a student for six months with Dr. Allport, of Chicago, Ill. In 1863 he opened an office at Dexter, Mich., for the practice of his profession, remaining there until he came to Ottawa, Kan., April 12, 1867. He at once established himself in business at this place, and has now a very large practice. From 1869 to October, 1872, he was associated with Dr. W. H. Shulze, now of Atchison, Kan. Mr. Wasson represented the Third ward in the City Council in 1877 and the Fourth ward in 1878 and in May 1881 was elected Mayor of the city for a term of two years.

JOHN C. WATSON, grocer, was born in Ontario, Canada in 1847. Emigrated to Springfield, Ill., in 1864, where he taught school for several years. He came to Kansas in September, 1869, locating at Ottawa. He was employed as a teacher in the public schools for three years. In 1874 he engaged in this business style of the firm at opening was Moore & Watson; two years later the firm sold out and Mr. Watson has since conducted the business alone. He has a nice trade and carries a stock of $1,000 to $1 200. Mr. Watson was for a considerable time a member of the city school board.

ADAM WEAVER, breeder of blooded stock, Section 31, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Marysville, Union County, Ohio, August 1, 1842 and there he followed farming. He enlisted August 12, 1862 in Company F, Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served one year and was disabled by gun shot wound in the left arm at the battle of Stone River and again in both legs on the Cumberland River. He came to Kansas December 30, 1868, and located in Franklin County and has since followed agricultural pursuits. In 1879 he moved onto his present farm, which consists of 340 acres all improved, and since 1876 he has been engaged in breeding pedigreed Short-horn cattle. His cattle have taken many premiums at the County fairs and he is making a success of the enterprise. He was married at Marysville, Union Co., Ohio, March 9, 1865, to Jennie Longbreak and they have a family of two children, Clara and May.

HON. H. P. WELSH, attorney, was born in Roscoe, Coshocton Co., Ohio, July 26, 1834. He studied law at Centreville with Harvey Tannehill, and was admitted to the bar at Bloomfield in September, 1855; was shortly afterward elected prosecuting attorney of Appanoose County, Iowa, and served two years. He came to Franklin County, Kansas, in May 1858, and practiced law at Minneola, also farmed for four years. In the spring of 1865 he came to Ottawa and has since practiced his profession at this place. He was the first Clerk of the District in this county; was County Commissioner for six years, and served one term as County Attorney. He was Journal Clerk of the House of State Representatives in 1863 and 1864, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1867 and again in 1869. He was elected one of the first Trustees of the city of Ottawa, in 1866, and elected Secretary of the Board; was elected Mayor of the city in 1869 and re-elected in 1870, and City Attorney in the spring of 1880. Mr. Welsh was married in Centreville, Iowa, in 1856, to Mary Shaw; she died May 25, 1870 leaving five children—Laura, Minnie, Rose, Florence and Harlen. He was married a second time in Ottawa, in June, 1871, to Isadore A. Crawford. They have one son, Roy.

THOMAS F. WESTFALL, Sheriff of Franklin County was born in Sangamon County, Ill., December 22, 1838. A year later emigrated to Jefferson County, Iowa, with his father; assisted him in his wagon-making shop. In 1856 he returned to Sangamon County, and followed farming. On the 15th of August, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 26th Illinois Infantry and served through the war. Mr. Westfall came to Ottawa, in February, 1871, and was employed in lumber business for some eight years. He was elected Sheriff in the fall of 1879, and re-elected in 1881. He was married in Sangamon County, Ill., to Arminia J. Jarrett.

W. A. WESTOVER & CO., dealers in boots and shoes. This firm is composed of W. A. Westover and Charles S. Wolsey, the latter being connected with business in Chicago. Mr. Westover manages the business principally. The firm do a large business and carry a large and well assorted stock of about $10,000 to $12,000. Mr. Westover was born in Elgin, Illinois, May 9, 1857, and came to Ottawa, Kansas in the fall of 1876; was for several years employed as a clerk in general merchandise business, and in August, 1879, engaged in his present business in company with F. P. Gould, who retired from the concern in July, 1880, Charles S. Wolsey of Chicago taking his place.

ALPHEUS J. WIGHTMAN, treasurer of Franklin County; was born in Granville, Licking Co., Ohio, January 12, 1829, and was employed as a clerk in the postoffice and general store at that place for several years. In 1849 he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and six months later crossed the plains to California, where he followed mining for two years, returning to Cascade, Iowa, where he farmed until he came to Ottawa, Kansas, in 1869. He built the Ottawa Mills, in company with H. D. Crane, continuing in that business until 1880. Mr. Wightman has always since his arrival in this State been identified with farming pursuits. He at present owns 321 acres in this county. He has represented the Third ward in the City Council for the past ten years, and was elected County Treasurer in November 1881, entering upon his duties in October 1882.

J. H. WILHITE, dealer in staple and fancy groceries, notions, etc; was born in Ozark County, Missouri in 1835, and removed shortly afterwards with his parents to Jefferson City, Missouri, and followed farming and teaming in that neighborhood. In 1854 he came to Kansas, farmed for a year in Linn County, then located in Anderson County, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising for about twenty years. He participated in the troubles of 1856, enlisting under the banner of John Brown. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Seventh Kansas Cavalry. In October, 1863, he had his horse shot under him at Corinth, Mississippi, and his right leg was broken by the falling of the animal. He served until November 1, 1865. The subject of this sketch came to Ottawa in 1874, and at once embarked in this business. He carries a stock of $1,200 to $1,500.

WILLIAM H. WOODLIEF, farmer and breeder of blooded cattle, P.O. Ottawa; was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, December 27, 1839 and reared on a farm. He enlisted August 6, 1861 in Company G, First Ohio Cavalry, about a year later was promoted to Second Lieutenant and for six months, during the year that he held that rank, acted as Adjutant of the regiment; was then promoted to Captain, serving until he resigned October 1, 1864. After the war he embarked in the mercantile business and also engaged in contracting for building work, etc. Was for three years Postmaster at Withamsville, and for three years at Mamiesville, Ohio; also had United States Mail contract there from 1872 to 1876. He came to Franklin County, Kan., in April, 1877 and purchased the Toy-Jones estate. He has 1,040 acres of land, all fenced, 400 of which are under cultivation. He is largely engaged in breeding blooded Durham cattle and draught horses. Several of his cattle have taken premiums at the Franklin County fairs. He served during 1881 as trustee of the Township of Ottawa. Mr. Woodlief is one of the largest farmers of this county and is also largely interested in contracts for carrying the United States mails at the cities of Omaha, Nashville, Savannah, New Orleans, Cleveland and Buffalo.

D. C. YOUNG, of Sumner & Young, abstract and loan office, was born in Essex County, N. Y., May 4, 1836. At the age of fourteen he accompanied his parents to Warren County, where he assisted them in farming, and also taught school for several years. He attended Troy Conference Academy, Vermont, then Fort Edward Seminary, New York, and afterward the Chicago University, where he graduated in Law, June 30, 1864. Mr. Young enlisted in June 1861, in the Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry; was appointed Orderly Sergeant and served two years. He was severely wounded in the right arm and taken prisoner at the battle of Murfreesboro, in December 1862, paroled six weeks later and in about six months exchanged. After his graduation he practiced law at Dixon, Illinois. In 1865 he removed to Toulon, Illinois, practiced there until 1870, when he joined the Greeley Colony and went to Colorado where he was engaged in handling cattle in Weld and Larimer counties for six years. Mr. Young came to Ottawa, Kansas in November 1876 and at once became associated with William Sumner in their present business.

JOHN YOUNG, farmer, P. O. Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kan. Was born in Allegheny County, Versailles Township, Pa., in 1806. Was married to Elizabeth Gregory, February 2, 1828. They brought up a family of five children—George M., William G., John A., Eliza J. and Frank M. Mr. Young was manager of Coal Works near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for many years. He removed from Pennsylvania to Warren County, Iowa, in the spring of 1858 and from thence to Kansas in the fall of the same year, settling in Douglas County, fifteen miles southwest of Lawrence. Three of his children accompanied him from Pennsylvania and are still residing in this State. After living in Douglas County about ten years, he disposed of his property there in 1868 and removed to Franklin County, buying lands from the Ottawa Indians, about five miles northwest of the city of Ottawa, Section 16, Township 16, Range 19, where he at present resides. Mrs. Young died here, February 25, 1878. The farm consists of 440 acres of well improved land, well stocked with cattle, hogs, etc., and is managed by his son, William G. Young.

CENTROPOLIS.

As elsewhere stated, the first settlement was made on the site of this town by Perry Fuller. In 1855, he established a store here, for the purpose of trafficking with the Indians. His stock of goods was supplied him by West & James, of Kansas City. A very large business was at once established, the aggregate sales amounting to $50,000 per year. In 1856 Mr. Fuller took William Moore into partnership. The new firm bought out West & James, and continued the business for themselves. About this time the Centropolis Town Company was organized, with the following members: Perry Fuller, John F. Javens, Franklin Barnes, George Powers, Samuel T. Shores, William Moore, J. K. Goodin, George W. Smith, Benjamin C. Westfall, Samuel Mewhinney, Ralph Mayfield, Cyrus K. Holliday, William Y. Roberts, and Cyrus F. Currier. The design of the Town Company was to make the new city they were founding not only the county-seat, but also the Territorial capital and the future capital of the future State, hence the name Centropolis, suggested by Joel K. Goodin. While such hopes were entertained, the town grew quite rapidly, and lots were sold at what seem now exorbitant prices, $500 being readily obtained for a lot which now would not sell for much more than ten cents for farming purposes. This was in 1857, just before the commencement of the similar mushroom growth of Minneola.

In 1856, quite a number of business and dwelling houses were erected. Dr. Hall opened a dry goods and grocery store, which within two years was sold to H. H. Bliss. George Powers started a boarding-house, and, in 1857, erected a building especially for a restaurant. Jacob Long built a trading house, and among other commodities sold liquor to the Indians. In order to break up this traffic, Messrs. Fuller & Moore purchased Long's stock of liquor, and knocking in the heads of the barrels, let it flow out onto the prairie. The squaws, however, sorry to see so much valuable "fire water" wasted, gathered up as much as possible of it, with buckets, as it flowed away.

In 1857, the Town Company built a large steam saw-mill, which was operated the first year by J. A. Marcell, and the second by J. M. Loos. The year 1857 was the most prosperous that Centropolis has seen. At that time there were in all about thirty buildings in the town, among them being four saloons and a prosperous gambling-house.

The first teacher in Centropolis was William Cator, who taught in 1855. The present schoolhouse was built in 1877. It is a neat one story frame building, will seat eighty scholars, and cost about $1,200.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1856. Their first minister was Rev. Mr. Kilpatrick. The subsequent ones have been: Rev. Messrs. Moore, Still, Stewart, Parker, Hahn, Fisher, Rice, Adams, Davis, Ferril, Mooth, Clock, Bratton, Wilson, Rhodes, and Holland.

The Christian Church was organized in 1858. The ministers of this church have been Revs. Messrs. Hutchinson, Brown, Gans, Jeffries, William Nelson, Wilson, Allumbaugh, and C. Curl.

The Union Baptist Church was organized in 1860 with fifty-five members, by Elder Abel Scott. The ministers of this church have been Revs. Messrs. Elliott, Thacker, Ezra Johnson, A. J. Johnson, Daniel Smith, W. Williams, and Creel. The present membership is thirty-five.

The Dunkards were organized in 1865. In this and adjoining counties, Douglas and Osage, they have about sixty members in their organization. They are a peculiar people, being quite clannish and exclusive, seldom marrying outside the church. They are unusually devout, remarkably industrious and reasonably prosperous. In dress they are plain but neat, the women epecially being very attractive.

One of their cardinal doctrines in religion is that one should wash another's feet, and the church is divided on this point into two sects, the one contending that the washing and the wiping of the feet should both be done by the same person, the other that the washing should be done by one person, the wiping by another. There are differences between the two sects on other points equally important.

All the churches, except the Methodists, use the schoolhouse for religious purposes. The Methodists built a church in 1858, which was used for a number of years by all denominations, each having aided to build it; but differences arising which could not be conciliated, the church building was sold, and another erected by the Methodists for their exclusive use. This church was built in 1880, and cost about $1,000.

Since 1860 Centropolis has made but little progress. It contains two general stores, one hardware store, two blacksmith shops, one wagon and one machine shop, one grist mill, one cabinet shop, one hotel, one schoolhouse, and twenty-three families, about 175 inhabitants.

The Press.—The first newspaper in Franklin County, aside from the missionary paper published by Rev. Jotham Meeker, was started at Centropolis in the fall of 1856, by W. H. Austin. It was named the *Kansas Leader*. In the spring of 1857 it was sold to the Minneola Town Company, moved to Minneola, and named, by Gen. Lane, the *Minneola Statesman*. It was edited in turn by Joel K. Goodin, Owen A. Bassett and Benjamin Sanford. When it was decided that Minneola was not to be the Capital, the *Statesman* suspended, the press was purchased and taken to Burlington, and the type scattered.

The *Journal* was started at Centropolis March 9, 1864, by Charles W. Goodin, son of Joel K. Goodin. It was a small, boys' paper, 4x6, and acquired a circulation of about 500. It was suspended September 3, 1864.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—CENTROPOLIS TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL H. BARNETT, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Warren County, Ky., January 21, 1827, and two years later emigrated with his parents to Sangamon County, Ill., where he was reared on a farm and followed farming and stock-raising in that county until December, 1869, when he came to Kansas, and located on his present farm in Centropolis, Franklin Co. His son, Charles W., managed the farm up to September, 1881, Mr. Barnett residing principally in the city of Ottawa. He has 540 acres of land, all improved and is quite extensively engaged in raising and feeding cattle for the Eastern markets. The subject of this sketch was elected a County Commissioner of Franklin County in 1871, and re-elected in 1873, and Treasurer of the county in 1875, and re-elected in 1877, holding each office two terms, each of two years. He was elected Treasurer of Franklin County Agricultural Society in July, 1882. Mr. Barnett was married in Minard County, Ill., September 12, 1852, to Mary J. Hanes, of Greene County, Ohio, who died February 16, 1857, leaving three children—Margie, Charles and Olive. He was married again in Fulton County, Ill., September 18, 1862, to Lucinda Dunlap, of Ohio. They have three children—Ellen, William and Alice.

H. H. BLISS, farmer, P. O. Centropolis, was born in Washington County, Vt., in April, 1833. He learned trade of iron moulder, and was employed in that capacity in the manufacturing towns of Massachusetts, etc. In November, 1856, he came to Kansas, and was for a few weeks employed in Leavenworth. In December, 1856, he took up a claim in Centropolis, Franklin County, and has followed farming off and on ever since. From 1858 to 1862, was also engaged in mercantile business. On August 15, of that year, he enlisted in the First Kansas Battery, serving three years, principally on detached service; on his return he built a saw-mill, which he still conducts at times. About 1873, he went to Chicago, and for three years was in the employ of the American Book Publishing Company. Returning here in 1876, he once more embarked in mercantile business, and in June, 1880, sold out to I. A. Wellman, since which time he has given his attention to his farming interests, saw and sorghum mills, and also raises considerable live stock. He owns 180 acres of improved land.

JOHN BRADSHAW, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Centropolis. Is a native of White County, Tenn.; his parents removed to Morgan County, Ill., when he was very young, and he resided there in all about forty-seven years, engaged in agricultural pursuits; he had a fine farm of about 200 acres, and eighty acres of timber land. Mr. Bradshaw came to Franklin County, Kan., in October, 1866, and located on his present farm, which consists of 160 acres, all well improved. He cultivates about 100 acres of his land; has five acres in fruit trees and also raises considerable live stock.

E. S. CLARK, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Centropolis, was born in Canada, in May, 1845; his parents emigrated shortly afterward, to Stephenson County, Ill., where he was reared on a farm. In December, 1863, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and served two years and nine months. After the war he followed farming in Ogle County, Ill. He came to Franklin County, Kan., in 1867, and was for a short time employed on the farm of Dr. Abraham Still; the Doctor died December 31, 1867, and shortly afterward Mr. Clark took the sole management of the farm. He moved on to his present farm in the fall of 1882. He has 360 acres, of which he cultivates about seventy, and is extensively engaged in raising live stock. Mr. Clark was married in Franklin County, November 25, 1869, to Marovia Still, daughter of Dr. Abraham Still, who came to Kansas as a missionary to the Indians in 1853. They have a family of two children—Perlie and Earl. The widow of the Doctor still resides here; she is the oldest actual settler residing in Kansas. She was born in 1800, enjoys good health and is quite energetic.

REV. ASA DARNALL, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Ottawa, was born December 10, 1823, in Montgomery County, Ky., and when nine years of age his parents removed to Hendricks County, Ind. In the fall of 1849 he removed to Davis County, where he farmed for a year. In 1850 he went to the western part of Iowa, locating in Mills County, near Glenwood, where he made a farm on the Missouri bottom. This he sold in 1853, to go to Councill Bluffs. However, as the Mormons were the principal residents of that town, he remained only a few weeks, removing to Madison County, Iowa, near Winterset, where he improved a farm. In the spring of 1860 he removed to Kansas, in Douglas County, near Baldwin City, where he improved a good farm and lived on it through all the troubles of the Rebellion. He followed agricultural pursuits in Douglas County until 1874, when he went to Lawrence, for the purpose of educating his son. The son's health failing, he removed on his present farm in Franklin County. This he well improved, and has one of the largest fruit farms in the county. Rev. Asa Darnall has been a religious man for many years. In 1848 he joined the Christian Church; 1851 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has ever since been an active member. He was licensed as a local preacher in 1867, and has done considerable work in that capacity. He was married February 14, 1842, to Miss Sarah Eliza Scott, oldest daughter of Solomon J. Scott, M. D. They have two living children—William Simpson, born April 17, 1856, at Winterset, Iowa, and Sylvia Euarcha, now Mrs. Ashby, born September 16, 1844, at Milroy, Ind.

CHARLES W. EVERETT, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Centropolis, is a native of Delaware County, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm, and for some years conducted a farm on his own account. He came to Kansas in November, 1877, and located in Agency Township, Osage County, where he lived four months, and then came to Franklin County, locating in the western part. A year later he moved onto his present farm. He now has a fine improved farm of 208 acres. On his place is a fine residence and large barn, also a wind-mill, which provides plenty of water for house use, and for his stock, he being quite extensively engaged in raising the same.

CALVIN J. GAMBLE, farmer, Settion 36, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Franklin County, Pa., in February, 1840, and reared on a farm. He enlisted in September, 1861, in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served one year. He was shot in the back of the head, at Fredericksburg, and in the right thigh, at battle of Chancellorsville. In 1864 he removed to Crawford County, Ohio, where he conducted a farm of 600 acres. Mr. Gamble came to Franklin County, Kan., in the fall of 1866. For eight years he farmed in Hayes Township, and in 1874 moved on to his present farm. He has 240 acres of land, 120 of which are in cultivation, and he raises considerable stock. Has an orchard of two and one-half acres, in various fruits. Mr. Gamble was married in Franklin County, Pa., in September, 1863, to Margaret A. Mackey, a native of that county. They have a family of four children.

REUBEN HACKETT, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Ottawa, was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, March 31, 1810. His parents emigrated seven years later to Posey County, Ind., where he was reared on a farm, and also for some years was engaged as a pilot, etc., on flatboats running on the Mississippi River, during which period he educated himself. In 1834 he moved to LaSalle County, Ill., where for some years he carried on farming in an extensive way. He came to Franklin County, Kan., June 7, 1854, and pre-empted 160 acres in Centropolis Township, on which he resided for twelve years. In 1866 came to his present farm. Mr Hackett has 133 acres of land, 110 of which are under cultivation, and on his place are two coal mines. He took an active part with the Free-state party in the troubles of 1856, and during the late war served in the State Militia. He was the first Justice of the Peace elected in the county and served in that capacity for about seven years. He is quite a literary character, and has written a number of articles on Science, The Early Days of Kansas, and many other subjects, and is also an antiquarian. He is the owner of quite a number of specimens, fossils, etc., the result of his own research. The subject of this sketch was married in Posey County, Ind., October 9, 1834, to Matilda Jones, a native of that State. They have a family of three children—William, Emma J. and Ella G., who was the first white child born in the county.

WILLIAM S. HANNA, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Ottawa. Was born at Lima, Livingston County, N. Y., July 10, 1840, emigrating with his parents nine years later to Walworth County, Wis., where he was reared on a farm. Received his education at Allen's Grove Academy, where he graduated in 1863. In 1864 he enlisted in the Fortieth Wisconsin Infantry, serving four months. After the war he taught school in Walworth County, Wis., for about four years, and during two years of that period was assistant county superintendent. Then teaching in Jennings County, Ind., for a year, and also at Madison City, Ind., for several months. About 1868 he emigrated to Albany, Ill., where he followed teaching as an occupation. In July, 1870, he came to Franklin County, locating with his father Andrew J. Hanna, in Centropolis, and for about four years he taught school. He was then commissioned by the Kansas State Grange to organize county and local Granges, and organized 140 in two years. In 1875 he was elected chaplain of the State Grange for two years, and then lecturer of that body, which office he occupied for four years. He purchased his present farm in Centropolis Township in 1871, and moved on to the same in 1876. He has now 260 acres, all improved, and is also engaged in breeding blooded Short-horn cattle, and Poland-China hogs. In 1875 he was elected a member of the County board of examiners on education and served two years, and was Justice of the Peace nine years. Mr. Hanna was married in Franklin County, Kansas, September 7, 1876, to Margie A. Barnett. They have one daughter, Cora D.

IRWIN C. HUGHES, farmer, P. O. Centropolis, was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., January 1, 1825, removing to Iowa with parents when quite young, and in 1838 to Andrew County, Mo., where he followed farming and milling. Mr. Hughes came to Kansas June 27, 1854, and located in Franklin County on his present farm, consisting of 160 acres, in Section 19, Township 15, Range 19, and has since followed farming pursuits, and to some extent also engaged in raising stock. The subject of this sketch participated in the Pro-slavery troubles of 1856, and during the late war served as Quartermaster in the Tenth Kansas State Militia. He was elected Justice of the Peace in Territorial times, and served several terms, and has since 1864 been elected at each consecutive election. Mr. Hughes was married first in Andrew County, Mo., to Eliza Clark, who died in 1860, leaving four children. He was married a second time at Centropolis, in June, 1866, to Jane Logan. They have two children.

HON. JOSHUA MARSDEN LUCE, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., August 18, 1830. At the age of twenty years he removed to Kentucky, where he taught school for one year. For three years he was employed in the capacity of salesman at Nashville, Tenn. He then returned to New York and remained for two years. In March, 1857, he removed to Kansas, locating in Franklin County, and took a claim; here he opened up a farm and operated a saw-mill, and pursued other vocations. In 1861-63 he was an Indian trader, and returned to his farm and continued his farming pursuits in conjunction with stock-raising, which he pursued until 1877. He then opened a country store in Centropolis, and still follows that occupation. He has held various public offices. In 1858 he was Enrolling Clerk of the Territorial Council, and was afterward for a time assistant clerk of Hon. Hugh S. Walsh, Secretary of Kansas Territory, and Acting Governor in 1859; was appointed Assistant Indian Agent for the Sacs and Foxes. In 1866 he was elected a member of the Kansas House of Representatives, and re-elected in 1870. In 1867 he was appointed Clerk in the United States Senate Committee on Public Lands, in which capacity he served one year. He refused to pay the political assessments to the agent of the Congressional Republican Committee, and though highly complimented for his fidelity and efficiency, was politely invited to step down and out. The amount demanded was only 5 per cent of his salary, which was $2,560 per annum, or about $128. He then accepted a clerkship in the United States Treasury Department, which he resigned in less than a year and returned to his farm in Kansas. He has generally been a Democrat in political ideas, but during the war was a staunch Union man, and affiliated with the Republican party. He was married at Centropolis, August 10, 1860, to Miss Susan C. Keithley.

JASPER ST. JOHN, Postmaster, was born in Town of Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 13, 1805. He was reared on a farm and also learned the trade of tanner and currier, following that occupation there and in Cattaraugus County. In 1848 he removed to Seneca County and one year later to Huron County, Ohio, where he carried on a tannery. He came to Kansas in October, 1858, and located in Centropolis, Franklin County, farmed up to 1865, when he engaged in business as a shoemaker and was appointed Postmaster in January, 1876. Mr. St. John is interested in a small way in farming pursuits. He owns a farm of fifty acres, besides some town property.

SOLOMON SHOAF, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Centropolis, was born in Parke County, Ind., in 1832, and was reared on a farm. In 1855 he removed to Vermillion County, Ill., where he farmed. In July, 1857, he came to Franklin County, Kansas, and pre-empted 160 acres of land, on which he still resides. He now owns 372 acres, 200 of which are under cultivation, and he is largely engaged in raising stock. On his place is a fine orchard of about five acres. Mr. Shoaf was married in Fountain County, Ind., in 1853, to Margaret Sowers. They have eight children living—Matthias D., Eliza E., Elmer E., Samuel E., Solomon A., Eddy E., Thomas T., Jacob L., and three deceased, William H., Ulysses U., and Susan M.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SNYDER, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1838, where he followed agricultural pursuits. He came to Franklin County, Kas., October 12, 1868, and located on his present farm. He has 400 acres of land, 220 of which are in cultivation. He raises considerable cattle, and is a breeder of pedigreed Poland-China hogs. On his place is a fine orchard of about three acres. Mr. Snyder was married in Richland County, Ohio, in 1864, to Martha J. Billow. They have four living children and five deceased.

DR. JOSHUA C. B. WHARTON, Section 34, P. O. Centropolis, was born in Claremont County, Ohio, April 29, 1820, and reared on a farm. He studied medicine with Dr. W. B. Hubble, of Amelia, for two years; attended the Cincinnati Eclectic Institute for a while, and also the Cincinnati Eclectic College, where he graduated in 1856. The Doctor began the practice of medicine in Cynthiana, Ohio, in 1846; four years later he removed to Petersburg, Highland County, and five afterwards to Melroy, Ind., where he continued to practice his profession. In 1858 he went to Mattoon, Ill., and in 1859 to Humboldt, Ill., where he practiced about ten years. He came to Franklin County, Kas., in May 1868, and located on his present farm; he has 200 acres, eighty of which are in cultivation. It was the Doctor's intention to cease practicing when he came to Kansas, on account of poor health, but four years after his arrival he resumed again, and he has now an extensive practice.

WILLIAMSBURG.

This enterprising town is in Williamsburg Township, in the southwest corner of the county. Thirty thousand acres of land here were purchased of the Sac and Fox Indians by Wm. B. McKeen, and of him by the Southern Division of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, through the advice of E. M. Bartholow, at the time Land Commissioner of the Road. Attracted by the abundance of excellent coal in that part of the county, a number of parties purchased land in 1867, among them M. V. Swift. Quite a number of permanent settlements were made in 1868, by Roger Hickok, A. C. Henderson, Albert Supernau, William H. Schofield and others. James F. Dane and Mr. Schofield owned the town site and Mr. Schofield named the town Williamsburg, after his own name, William. In June the town company built the first house, a frame, 16x20, and one and a half stories high. The second building was of stone, erected in the spring of 1869, for a store, by Rev. C. Holman. After a year or two Mr. Holman sold to D. Fogle, who had arrived out in August, 1869. Dr. Aitken opened a drug and grocery store in 1870, and John Boston who arrived in Williamsburg, April 2, 1870, started a wagon shop that year. Lott Wainwright started a blacksmith shop in 1869.

The school district, No. 51, was organized July 16, 1868, and the schoolhouse was built in the summer of 1870. The first school was taught the following winter by Miss Helen M. Beardsley.

The first birth was that of a son of Albert Supernau; the first marriage that of P. M. Widener to Miss Helen M. Beardsley, December 6, 1871, and the first death that of Samuel Widener, August 30, 1870.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1868 with about twelve members, by Rev. A. K. Johnson. They used the schoolhouse until 1878, when they built a stone church, at a cost of about $2,500. The present membership of the church is about sixty. A Sunday school was organized in May, 1870, Wm. H. Schofield first superintendent.

St. Barnabas Episcopal Church was organized in 1878, with twelve members, by Rev. L. L. Holden. Religious services were held in the schoolhouse until the completion of the Methodist Church, in which they worshiped until the summer of 1882, when their own church was completed at a cost of about $1,400. Present membership thirty.

The Williamsburg Mill was built by Mr. Schofield in 1870. It is a large two story stone structure, costing over $20,000, has three run of buhrs, and is located on a lot adjoining the town site on the north, at the head of Tequa Creek. The machinery is propelled by steam.

The Williamsburg Bank was established in April, 1881, by E. M. Bartholow & Co., on the principle of not receiving deposits. The business done by this bank is principally that of loaning money.

J. W. Olson's Bank was opened in January, 1882. This is also a private institution; does a general banking business; receives deposits and loans money.

Stauffer's Hotel was erected in May, 1881, and was the first hotel built here, although a private residence, built by William H. Schofield, had been used as a hotel years before.

At the present time Williamsburg contains four general stores, one hardware, one grocery and two drug stores; one harness, two blacksmith, two wagon and two boot and shoe shops; two agricultural implement dealers, three lumber yards, three physicians, one newspaper, and has about four hundred inhabitants. It has one newspaper, *The Weekly Gazette*, established April 3, 1880, by Frank Bennett. This is a four-column folio, devoted to local interests, and neutral in politics.

SILKVILLE.

This name is applied to a collection of private buildings owned by E. V. Boissiere, whose farm consists of 3,600 acres, and is under the management of Charles Sears. The buildings consist of a large three-story stone dwelling house, a large three story frame cheese and butter factory, a one-story stone building in which to feed the silkworms, and a similar building for blacksmith shop and stable, besides barns, etc. There are twenty acres of mulberry trees, planted in 1870. In 1872 the first cocoons were made. Since that time the business of growing cocoons has been continued more as an experimental and pioneer business in this country than as a profitable enterprise. The growing of cocoons has been quite successful. The brisk, dry, pure air of Kansas is excellently adapted to the raising of healthy worms, and the mulberry tree grows as rapidly as the peach. The hereditary diseases to which the worm is subject in France, Italy and Japan are rapidly cured in the pure, sound atmosphere of Kansas, when aided by a severe selection of the reproducers. It has been demonstrated that the quality of the silk made in Kansas is equal to that of the best Italian silk, which has heretofore commanded the highest price. The great difficulty in the way of silk culture in the United States is the lack of reeling facilities. A machine analogous to the cotton gin seems to be essential to its successful introduction, at least so long as we have high-priced labor, and no protective tariff on raw silk. The invention of machinery for successfully transforming cocoons into raw silk, will solve the question of silk culture in America, and open a new field of industry, in the raising of cocoons, to which women are especially adapted.

RANSOMVILLE.

This mining town is situated on the Kansas City, Burlington & Santa Fe Railroad, two miles from Williamsburg. It is named after J. H. Ransom, who, in 1880, after examining the quality of coal at this point and comparing it with that at Fort Scott and Carbondale, leased forty acres of E. M. Bartholow, and opened a mine by sinking a shaft. He afterwards purchased 320 acres, and started a store. The postoffice was established early in the summer of 1882, Mr. Ransom being appointed Postmaster. The town consists of about thirty-five small frame cottages, occupied by the miners.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—WILLIAMSBURG TOWNSHIP.

ALEXANDER L. ANDERSON, merchant, was born in Delaware, Ohio, April 22, 1836, and was reared on a farm. He studied medicine at the Ann Arbor University, graduating in 1859. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry. Thirty days later he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and to Captain a few months later. He served in all four years, two of which were in detached service. Was for a time member of a military commission, which was held in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to Kansas in December, 1865, locating at Ottawa. Was for a year engaged in the grocery business, after which he carried on a hardware establishment up to May, 1877, when he removed to Williamsburg and at once engaged in general merchandise business. He has a fine store and carries a stock of about $10,000. In August, 1882, he admitted to a partnership his son John B., and the style of the firm has since been Anderson & Son. Mr. Anderson has 320 acres of land in this county, and is also engaged in breeding cattle and fine thoroughbred horses.

JASPER ATKINSON, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Williamsburg, is a native of Gallia County, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm. In 1863 he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, serving something over a year, after which he followed agricultural pursuits in Gallia County until 1868, when he removed to Grundy County, Mo., and for a year carried on a farm and also a saw-mill; then went to Polk County, Neb., where he farmed five years; was for a while not actively engaged in business on account of ill health, and in November, 1878, came to Franklin County, Kan., and located on his farm. He has eighty acres of land thirty-five acres of which are under cultivation, and is quite largely engaged in raising live-stock. He has on his place a fine orchard and also a good limestone quarry.

JACOB L. BARNETT, dealer in general merchandise, was born at Henrysburg, Belmont Co., Ohio, December 27, 1825, and reared on a farm; and was also for three years engaged in merchandise business in Monroe County, Ohio. He enlisted in June, 1861, in Company I, Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, serving three years. He received two wounds in the arm and breast at the battle of Gettysburg. In the spring of 1866 he came to Kansas and was engaged in furniture business at Ottawa for a year, and in farming two years; also conducted a grocery business for two years. In 1871 he came to Williamsburg and at once engaged in mercantile business; sold out in 1873 and carried on business at Princeton for two years. In 1875 he returned to this place and at once established himself in present business. He has an extensive trade and carries a stock of $7,000.

ELIJAH M. BARTHOLOW, banker, was born on the banks of the Potomac River, Virginia, February 22, 1815. He studied law in Frederick County, Md., and was admitted to the bar at that place. He, however, turned his attention to mercantile pursuits and for several years had the management of a large wholesale house in Baltimore. In 1857 he went to Dubuque, Iowa, and practiced law about five years. In 1861 he removed to Washington, D. C., where he practiced his profession until 1864, when he was induced to come to Kansas as financial agent of the east division of the U. P. R. R. Co. He held this position for four months, and was then made general superintendent of that division, and eighteen months later was appointed land commissioner for that company. Mr. B. heretofore had his residence at Wyandotte, but on being appointed land commissioner moved to Lawrence, acting for the company there for four years. In 1870 he engaged in the practice of law at that place. In 1876 he moved to Williamsburg and opened a law and real-estate office which he still continues. He organized the Williamsburg bank at this place in 1880 in company with H. Craik. The firm dissolved in 1882, and Mr. B. now conducts the busness. Mr. Bartholow was the first general superintendent of the first railroad in Kansas, the Union Pacific, Eastern Division, and was the first land commissioner in Kansas of same road.

JOHN M. BARTHOLOW, agent, K. C. L. and S. K. R. R. Co., was born in Frederick, Md., in 1845, and resided for several years in Baltimore and Washington. He came to Kansas in April, 1864, and was appointed station agent at Lawrence, of the U. P. R. R. Co., being the first to hold that position in the State. In 1865 he was appointed bookkeeper for the land department of that company, in which position he remained until February, 1867 He was then engaged in hardware business for a year. Afterwards in banking and insurance business until he sold out in September, 1876, and came to Williamsburg. He was engaged in farming pursuits and stock raising for about seven years. On May 22, 1881, he was appointed to his present position and at that time was also appointed agent of Adams Express Company.

FRANK BENNETT, editor Williamsburg *Gazette*, born February 19, 1859, in Macon County, Ill., in which county his father was a merchant. His education was received in the common school, after which he clerked in his father's store two years. He then learned the printer's trade, and became foreman of the *Morning Review*, Decatur, Macon Co., Ill., which position he held eighteen months, at the end of which time he came to Williamsburg, and established the *Gazette*.

RICHARD C. BIRD, farmer, Section 2, Township 18, Range 18, P. O. Homewood, was born in Tazewell County, Ill., August 8, 1838, and reared in Sangamon County, where he followed agricultural pursuits. In August 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-third Regiment Illinois Infantry, and was discharged seven months later on account of physical disability, caused by accident while in line of duty. Mr. Bird lost his right hand by the premature discharge of a cannon while celebrating the Fourth of July, 1864, at Buffalo, Sangamon Co., Ill. He came to Kansas in October, 1866, resided for a short time at Ottawa and also Prairie City. In February 1867, he located on his present farm. He owns 244 acres of land and leases 160 acres, cultivates 200 acres and is an extensive raiser of live stock; also breeds fine Norman draught horses. He had his residence destroyed by fire in August, 1881, and immediately built his handsome house. His farm is well improved with good orchard, barns, hedges, etc. Mr. Bird is one of the representative farmers of his township. He was assessor of the township in 1877, '78, '79 and '80. Has always been and is still a straight Republican in politics.

HEWITT CRAIK, law, real estate and insurance office, was born at Louisville, Ky., in February, 1848, and began business life as a clerk in an insurance office, which occupation he followed for several years. In the winter of 1870 he came to Kansas, locating near Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, where he followed farming pursuits for about six years, and during four years of that period held the office of Justice of the Peace. In the summer of 1876, he came to Williamsburg and has since been interested in farming and stock raising. In 1880, he joined E. M. Bartholow and organized the Williamsburg bank. In June, 1882, he sold out his interest and purchased the real estate business of Beatty & Hedges, at this place. He makes a specialty of commercial law. Mr. Craik has been Justice of the Peace at this place for the past three years. He is a prominent member of the A. O. U. W., and the Knights of Pythias, being a charter member and first presiding officer of each.

DANIEL FOGLE, of D. Fogle & Son, dealers in general merchandise was born in Dauphin County, Pa., February 6, 1833 and was reared in Brookville, the county seat of Jefferson County, he learned the trade of harness maker and also that of tanner, his father being engaged in the latter business, after which for some years he carried on a harness shop and a tannery and was also from 1853 to 1868 interested in lumber business. During the war he served for three months in the Pennsylvania State Militia. In 1869 he came to Franklin County, Kansas and for four years followed farming pursuits. In February, 1873, he purchased the business of J. L. Barnett at this place and has since carried on mercantile business. He began with a stock of about $4,500; his business increased so that now he carries an average stock of $15,000, to supply the demands of his trade. He is also interested in farming, has in this county 375 acres of land. He admitted his son Ben. C. to a partnership, January 1, 1882. This firm has one of the largest stores in the county. Mr. Fogle has been identified with the local offices of this place since his arrival in the county. Was Justice of the Peace and Township Treasurer for some years and a member of the district school board for ten years.

PHILLIP J. FREDERICK, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Homewood, was born in Westchester County, N. Y., September 5, 1834. In 1850 he moved to Sangamon County, Ill., where he learned the trade of cabinet maker and also followed agricultural pursuits. He enlisted July 19, 1861, in the Forty-first Illinois Infantry. On October 31, 1862, was promoted to Second Lieutenant for services rendered at Pittsburgh Landing and Fort Donelson. He was mustered out August 20, 1864. In the spring of 1866 he came to Kansas and located in Centropolis Township, Franklin County, where he farmed for a year. In the spring of 1867 he moved on his present farm. He owns 250 acres, 200 of which are in cultivation, and is largely engaged in raising cattle and hogs. Mr. Frederick was for six years Justice of the Peace, and in the fall of 1882, he received the Republican nomination for County Commissioner. He was married in Sangamon County, Ill., August 31, 1862, to Frances Dickerson. They have five children.

HEDGES BROS. & KIEHL, livery, feed and exchange stable. This firm has a mammoth stable with a capacity of fifty horses. They carry fourteen horses for the demands of their business, and it is one of the best stables in the county. The firm is composed of George and John Hedges and H. H. Kiehl. The latter was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., February 25, 1852. Ten years later he removed with his parents to Wyandotte County, Ohio, and two years later to Hancock County. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1870, locating at Linden, Osage County, where he followed farming and stock raising for nine years. He came to Williamsburg in October, 1879, and purchased an interest in this business.

BALLARD HUDDLESTUN, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Homewood, was born in West Virginia in 1822, and seven years later his parents emigrated to Sangamon County, Ill, where he was reared on a farm, and for many years conducted a farm for himself. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1865, and resided for a few months in Douglas County, moving on to his present farm in the fall. He owns 165 acres, all improved, and raises considerable stock, making a specialty of breeding fine horses. On his place is a fine orchard of about four acres. Mr. Huddlestun was married in Sangamon County, Ill., to Miranda Ridgeway. She died in 1855, leaving four children. He was married again September 9, 1858, to Isabell Roberts; they have a family of four children.

CHARLES W. IVEY, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Williamsburg, was born in Schuyler County, Ill., April 14, 1842. In December, 1855, he came to Franklin County, Kas., with his father, Thomas Ivey, and assisted him in farming in Ohio Township; was also for about four years engaged in trading with the Indians. After the war he learned the trade of blacksmith, working at it about two and a half years. In 1869 he moved to Osage County, where he followed agricultural pursuits for some twelve years. In the fall of 1879 he returned to Franklin County and located on his present farm. He owns ninety-three acres of land, of which eighty-five are under cultivation, and is also extensively engaged in raising cattle, horses, and hogs, for which he has excellent facilities, having on his premises a never-failing stream of water. Mr. Ivey was married in Franklin County, in November, 1967, to Sarah J. Alexander. They have three children—Mary E., Oria, and Lilly.

HENRY T. JOHNSON, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Homewood, was born in Morgan County, Ill., December 19, 1845, and reared on a farm. He enlisted December 28, 1863, in Battery F, Second Illinois Light Artillery. He was taken prisoner before Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864, and imprisoned at Andersonville until exchanged two months later. He served one year and eight months, after which he taught school for a time in Morgan County, Ill. He also taught school in Franklin County, Kas., six winter terms. Mr. Johnson came to Franklin County, Kas., March 26, 1869, and located on his present farm. He owns 167 acres, 90 of which are under cultivation. Also raises considerable cattle, making a specialty of the high grades of Short-horns. Mr. Johnson was married at Jacksonville, Ill., March 4, 1869, to Mattie E. Riggs. They have a family of five children, all born in this State.

ZACHARY T. JOHNSON, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Homewood, was born in Morgan County, Ill., January 5, 1843, and reared on a farm; and also taught district school for a term. He enlisted December 28, 1863, in Battery F, Second Illinois Light Artillery; was taken prisoner at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864, and imprisoned in Andersonville until exchanged two months later. He served one year and eight months, after which he taught school in Morgan County, Ill. Mr. Johnson came to Franklin County, Kas., March 28, 1869, and located on his present farm. He owns 165 acres, 60 of which are under cultivation, and there is also a nice orchard on his farm. He raises considerable live stock, making a specialty of graded Short-horn cattle. Taught district school here for six years. Mr. Johnson was for three years a member of the County Board of Examiners on Education. He was married at Ottawa, Kas., March 19, 1873, to Minerva Gott, a native of Ohio. They have a family of two children.

MILTON H. LUSK, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Williamsburg, was born in Morgan County, Ill., in 1845, and was reared on a farm. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, and served three years. In May, 1869, he came to Franklin County, Kas., and located on his present farm. He owns 320 acres of land, and cultivates 118 acres. He makes a specialty of raising cattle and hogs. On his place is a fine orchard and residence. Mr. Lusk was married in Franklin County, Kas., January 5, 1879, to Millie Harlan. They have one son—E. Winfield.

ROBERT McCLURE was born in Gibson County, Ind., March 16, 1825. Was reared on a farm. He moved to St. Louis, Mo., in the year 1846, where he was for about twenty years engaged in buying and shipping live stock, principally to New Orleans, La., and for some three years was engaged in commission and forwarding business. In 1869, himself, wife and five children came to Franklin County, Kan., and located on his present farm. Mr. McClure owns a section of land, and cultivates about 200 acres of it. The balance is all fenced and occupied for pasture. He is also an extensive raiser and feeder of cattle and hogs. On his place is a nice residence and fine orchard of all kinds of bearing fruit. He has two artificial lakes of water, which he designs stocking with fish. His farm is one of the best improved in the neighborhood.

THOMAS McGLINN, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Emerald, was born in Ireland, December 27, 1830. He emigrated at the age of nineteen years to St. Louis, Mo., where he was for some five years engaged in the mercantile business. In 1857 he came to Franklin County, Kan., and pre-empted 160 acres near Ohio City, and has since followed agricultural pursuits. In the spring of 1865 he moved on to his present farm. He has 540 acres of land, all improved, 180 of which are under cultivation. He is also engaged in breeding Short-horn cattle and Poland China and Berkshire hogs. Mr. McGlinn was elected Trustee of the Township in the spring of 1882. Since February, 1882, he has had charge of the Emerald Postoffice. He was married at Ohio City, Kan., July 30, 1862, to Elinor Butterworth, widow of Adam Butterworth. They have a family of eight children.

PATRICK McLINDON, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Williamsburgh, was born in Ireland, in 1844, and emigrated with his parents to America in 1850, residing with them in the Eastern States until November, 1860, when he came with them to Franklin County, Kan. His fathe[illegible] McLindon, pre-empted this farm, and the subject of our sketch farmed with him [illegible] 20, 1878, his father died and his son Patrick took entire charge of the place. [illegible] the owner of 400 acres of land, and is extensively engaged in raising stock. [illegible] war he was in the employ of the United States Government as a teamster, and al[illegible]time served in the Kansas State Militia. Mr. McL. was married in Franklin County, [illegible]ugust 25, 1875, to Annie O'Neil. They have a family of four children—James, Bernard, John and Margaret.

DANIEL MAGRATH, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Williamsburg, was born in Ireland, June 10, 1845. When quite young his parents emigrated to West Virginia, and he came with them to Kansas in the fall of 1859. His father, Terence Magrath, located in Anderson County, and the subject of this sketch assisted on the farm. During the war he was employed in teaming for the Government. In 1867, he came to Franklin County, and engaged in agricultural pursuits for himself. In 1868, he located on his present farm. He owns 245 acres, fifty of which are under cultivation. Mr. Magrath is extensively engaged in feeding cattle for the Eastern markets, and raises Short-horn stock, hogs, etc., besides which he is largely engaged in feeding cows for dairy purposes. He was married in Garnett County, Kan., in January, 1867, to Mary Williams; she died March 22, 1879, leaving four children—Emma, Alice, Mary and Margaret. Mr. Magrath was married a second time, in Franklin County, August 16, 1881, to Amelia Law, a native of England. They have one daughter—Isabella.

EDWARD MAGRATH, manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddlery, etc. Was born in Ireland, in 1850, and emigrated with parents when very young to West Virginia. In the fall of 1859, he came with his father, Terence Magrath, to Kansas, and assisted him on the farm in Anderson County for some years, and during two years of that period attended Mount Carmel College, in that county. In 1874, he removed to Ottawa, learned trade of harness maker, and followed it as an occupation in that city until the spring of 1879, when he came to Williamsburg and purchased his present business. He has quite a large trade and gives employment to two men in the manufacturing department. He carries a stock of some $3,000. Mr. Magrath was married at Fort Scott, Kan., November 20, 1879, to Mary Kating, a native of Ohio. They have one daughter—Julia.

MICHAEL MAGRATH, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Emerald, was born in England, in 1848. When quite young he emigrated with his parents to Virginia, and in November, 1859, came with them to Kansas, and assisted his father, Terence Magrath, on his farm in Anderson County. In May, 1879, he moved across the line into Franklin County, and located on his present farm. He owns 560 acres of land, and is principally engaged in raising cattle and hogs. He was married in Anderson County, May 13, 1879, to Mary A. McDonell. They have one son—John.

FINLEY MALOY, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Williamsburg, was born in Miami County, Ohio, January 15, 1821, and reared on a farm, and also, for twelve years followed school teaching in that county and likewise engaged for three years in the States of Texas and Mississippi; in 1855 he moved to Randolph County, Ind., and for fifteen years conducted an iron and hardware business at Union City; in 1870 he came to Franklin County, Kan., and located on his present farm; he has 160 acres of land, 100 of which are in cultivation, and on his place is a fine orchard; he also raises considerable live stock. Mr. Maloy has for some twenty-four years, also, acted as a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in the spring of 1882 he organized the Sack Creek Sunday school and superintends the same.

JAMES W. OLSON, banker, was born in LaSalle County, Ill., August 18, 1839, and was reared on a farm; on August 9, 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered out September 23, 1864, after which he followed mercantile business as a clerk at Newark, Ill. In 1867 he came to Kansas, but remained only a few months. In the spring of 1868 he located at Quenemo, Osage County, where he carried on mercantile business, and also conducted a farm for five years. In the fall of 1874 he came to Williamsburg and engaged in the mercantile business, continuing for some years and in the spring of 1882 embarked in general banking and exchange business. Mr. Olson is a charter member of the G. A. R. Resaca Post No. 80, and is at present commander of the same

WILLIAM PEDDICORD, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Williamsburg, was born in Washington County, Pa., October 18, 1817, and a few years later emigrated with his parents to Licking County, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm, and followed farming as an occupation in that county until about 1856, when he moved to LaSalle County, Ill., where for fifteen years, he carried on quite an extensive stock farm; in 1871 he came to Franklin County, Kan., and for thirteen months followed agricultural pursuits in the neighborhood of Ottawa, after which he moved onto his present farm; he has about 160 acres, 100 of which are in cultivation, and he is also quite an extensive fruit grower; on his place is about thirty-five acres of fine timber, and he has also one of the best and most convenient farm houses in the county.

JAMES M. ROBBINS, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Homewood, was born at LaGrange, Ohio, in 1835, and reared on a farm. He came to Franklin County, Kan., in 1856, and located in Centropolis, where he was employed at general farm work. Mr. Robbins took an active part in the troubles prevailing at that time, being a strong supporter of the Free-state cause. In the spring of 1860, he went to Colorado, where he was for eighteen months engaged in mining; returning to Franklin County in 1861, he again farmed, and in the spring of 1862, he enlisted in the First Kansas Battery, serving until the close of the war, since which time he has followed agricultural pursuits, locating on his present farm in February, 1869; he owns 110 acres, sixty of which are under cultivation, and he also raises considerable live stock. In the early days of the settlement of the county, he was for several years Constable and Deputy Sheriff, and served in 1877 as Trustee of this Township. Mr. R. was married in Franklin, in 1867, to Mary Douglas; they have a family of three children—Phyettie, Ellen and Idonia.

CHARLES T. SEARS, manager of E. V. Boissiere's farms, etc., Section 36, P. O. Williamsburg; was born in New Jersey, and reared on a farm. He also resided for some years in the city of New York, engaged in express and transfer business. In December, 1875, he came to Franklin County, Kan., and took charge of the farm, orchards and stock-raising interests of E. V. Boissiere, who is largely engaged in the production of raw silk, at this place. Mr. Sears has under his control about 3,600 acres of land. His father, Charles Sears, manages the silk works.

HENRY STAUFFER, hotel and bakery; was born in Lancaster County, Pa., and reared on a farm in Richland County, Ohio. In 1854 he removed to DeWitt County, Ill., where he followed agricultural pursuits, and was for five years superintendent of the County Poor Farm. In 1879 he came to Kansas, and located in Williamsburg, and opened a restaurant and bakery. In 1880 he closed the restaurant and engaged in hotel business. Mr. Stauffer has a large bakery and his hotel is a good one, and he is a popular landlord. Has accommodations for forty guests. He is also engaged in farming pursuits, owning a farm of 160 acres in Osage County.

STACY H. STEPHENS, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Williamsburg; was born in Shelby County, Ind., in 1842, and reared in Washington County, Ohio, on a farm. In 1864 he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Infantry, and served eleven months. In the fall of 1869 he came to Franklin County, Kan., and located on his present farm. He owns 170 acres of land, 65 of which are under cultivation, and he is quite an extensive stock-raiser. On his place is a fine orchard of about five acres. Mr. Stephens was married in Neosho County, Kan., in February 1870, to Catherine Powell, a native of Ohio.

HON. JOSEPH A. TOWLE, Postmaster; was born in Newmarket, N. H., August 2, 1840. His father was a merchant, and he assisted him in his business, until reaching the age of twenty-two years, when he engaged in the clothing, boot and shoe business, carrying it on for about five years. Shortly after the outbreak of the war he enlisted at Boston, Mass., in the Second Massachusetts Cavalry. Was appointed Orderly Sergeant, later to Quartermaster's Sergeant, and some time afterwards to Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Second Lieutenant, serving until the war closed. He came to Kansas in July, 1867, and located in Franklin County, near the town of Williamsburg and has since followed farming pursuits and stock-raising. He owns 320 acres of land, and has also been for the past four years engaged in farming, in company with his father-in-law, Dr. Witherspoon; they have together 800 acres. Mr. Towle was elected to the State Legislature in 1879, and served one term. He was appointed Postmaster at this place in October 1881.

E. C. WALTON, proprietor of the Williamsburg Mills, was born in England in 1844, and learned the trade of miller with his father, following it there as an occupation for about five years. In 1865 he emigrated to Youngstown, Ohio, and worked at his trade in mills in that locality. He made a trip to Australia in 1873, following milling there for eighteen months, and again in Youngstown, Ohio, until February, 1877, when he came to Williamsburg, Kansas. Was for a year employed in fitting up mills, elevators, etc., and in 1878 rented his present building, and has since conducted an extensive custom and merchant milling business. The mills are run by steam, the engine having a power of sixty horse, and 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of flour, etc., are turned out daily.

W. C. WHITE, dealer in hardware, tinware, stoves, implements, etc., was born in Butler County, Pa., and reared on a farm. At the age of thirty-two years he engaged in the hardware business in that county, following it on his own account for over nine years. He came to Kansas in October, 1880, and locating in Williamsburg at once engaged in this business. He carries a fine stock of hardware, stoves and tinware. Does quite an extensive trade in the manufacture of tinware, and is the only exclusive hardware house in the place.

NATHAN WILLISON, agent for S. A. Brown & Co., dealers in lumber and grain, is a native of Newport, Ky. His father is engaged in this business at that place, and the subject of our sketch assisted him in the same for several years, and was for three years engaged in the grocery business. He came to Kansas April 5, 1882, locating in Fort Scott, where he was employed by this firm in their lumber yard at that place. On June 21, 1882, he came to Williamsburg and took charge of the yard at this place.

WELLSVILLE.

This town is located on the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad, near the northeast corner of the county, and is surrounded by gently rolling, fertile prairie, now converted into excellent farms. The town site was purchased in 1870, of J. Emerson, by P. P. Elder, of this county, and J. B. Shute, of Chicago, the latter of whom platted the town site. In August of that year J. C. Sinclair and C. C. Cox built the first dwelling house, and in the fall, H. N Brockway opened the first store. About the same time Aaron Brown started the first blacksmith shop. Mr. Brown, as also J. N. Bell, completed a dwelling house in the spring of 1871. The second store was opened in 1872 by Parker & Ray. A hotel was built in 1875, designed when built for a residence, but afterward remodeled. A drug store was started in 1876 by Paul Laberrier. In 1877, an elevator was built, at a cost of $5 000, with a capacity of 1,200 bushels. In 1878, Nathaniel Steen started a wagon shop. In 1879, E. E. Wilkins purchased the town site, and by pursuing a liberal policy towards men who desired to locate for business or residence purposes, has done much towards building up a thriving village.

The first school was taught by Miss Ella Brown in 1871. The present schoolhouse was erected in 1881. It is a two-story frame building, 32x56 feet, twenty-four feet high, will seat 260 pupils, and cost $3,500.

The postoffice was established in 1872, W. S. Brockway being appointed first Postmaster. With the exception of about six months, he has held the position ever since.

The first birth in Wellsville was that of Catharine Kennedy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kennedy, in 1870; the first marriage that of John C.

Heffley to Miss Della Tinny, December 25, 1878; and the first death that of a daughter of Aaron Brown in May, 1871.

Wellsville contains at present four general stores, two drug stores, two hardware stores, two blacksmith shops, one furniture store, one lumber yard, one wagon shop, one newspaper, and about 300 inhabitants.

The Congregational Church was organized in 1873 by Rev. T. C. Kinney, and a church edifice erected the same year, at a cost of $1,400. The membership upon organization was eight; at present there are fifty members on the roll.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1875. The first minister was Rev. J. P. Stevens. Their church was erected in 1877, at a cost of about $2,000. The present membership of the church is sixty.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1881 by Rev. J. W. Stewart. In June of the same year they dedicated their church, which had been just completed, and cost about $2,500. The present membership of this church is sixty.

The United Presbyterians organized a society in 1882, but as yet have no church building erected.

Wellsville Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 135, was organized in 1876, with seven members, and the following officers: John Widney, N. G.; F. P. Wellman, Sec.; and L. W. Hostetter, Treas. The present membership is forty-five.

Wellsville Lodge, I. O. G. T., was organized in the fall of 1881, with the following officers: J. A. Laing, W. C.; Miss M. E. Brockway, V. T.; H. N. Brockway, P. W. C., Frank Colwell, Sec.; and C. F. Johnson, Treas. The lodge now numbers fifty members.

The Wellsville News was started by Dr. H. M. Bennett April 20, 1882. It is a five-column folio, and is devoted to local news, and the interests of Wellsville and vicinity It attained a circulation of 300 copies within three months from its establishment.

LE LOUP.

Le Loup is a small station and postoffice on the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad, eight miles from Ottawa. It was at first named Ferguson, after Robert Ferguson, who was one of the first settlers, and who owned the land upon which the town was located. It is situated on level prairie, and though a small place, is quite an important shipping point for grain, hay and stock.

Among those to locate early at Le Loup or Ferguson, were the following persons: J. A. Stonebraker, who in company with Mr. Ferguson built the first house, in 1870; William Hogan, George Morley and Dr. Combs. The Postoffice was established in 1870, Mr. Stonebraker being appointed first Postmaster. In the same year J. A. Stonebraker opened the first store.

The first school was taught by Cyrus Jenkins, in 1879, in a schoolhouse just previously built in the south part of the town. The first sermon was preached in the depot building by Rev. Dr. Pile, in 1872.

Old settlers say that in the early history of the village its progress was retarded by the sale and use of whisky. It is now in a thrifty condition, being inhabited and surrounded by a good, industrious class of people.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

JAMES BARNETT, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Wellsville. Was born in Preble County, Ohio, February 2, 1837, and when quite young moved with his parents to Montgomery County, Ind., where he was reared on a farm At eighteen years of age he attended Wabash College, where he took a three years course of studies, and graduated at the Indiana State University, in law, in 1861. Mr. Barnett enlisted April 2, 1861, in Company G, Eleventh Indiana Infantry, and served four months, after which he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. In the early part of 1863, he enlisted in the Indiana State Militia, and took an active part during the Morgan raid. After the war he again farmed in Montgomery County, Ind. In the fall of 1868, he came to Kansas, and located on his present farm in Franklin County. Mr. B. has a farm of 280 acres, 200 of which are under cultivation; also raises considerable live stock. He was Trustee of Franklin Township for three years, and in the fall of 1882, received the Republican nomination for Representative in his district. He is adjutant of G. A. R. Post, Lookout Mountain, No. 96, at Wellsville.

HOWARD M. BENNETT was born in June, 1847, at Philadelphia. His early education consisted of a two years course in the Philadelphia high school, and a two years apprenticeship to the wholesale notion business. In 1868, he removed to DuPage County, Ill., and for two years followed school teaching; then in Benton Harbor, Mich., engaged in fruit business. In 1870, he came to Franklin County, Kan., farmed for four years, and taught school during the winters. In 1874, he began the study of medicine at Davenport, Iowa, with Prof. Hazen, of Iowa University, and afterwards continued his studies with Drs. W. H. and J. F. Baker, and also attended Ann Arbor University, where he graduated in 1878. Returning to Kansas, he practiced medicine at Ottawa for eight months, and near Le Loup this county, for about two years. In June, 1881, he moved to Wellsville, and engaged in drug business, commencing with a stock of $200. In April 1, 1882, he admitted as partners, Ballard & Co., of Davenport, Iowa, and the firm now carries an assorted stock of about $3,000. Mr. Bennett established the Wellsville *News*, April 20, 1882, and this paper is now widely known throughout the county.

H. N. BROCKWAY, of H. N. Brockway & Co., dealers in general merchandise. Was born in Hamburg, Conn., in 1834. He came to Kansas in February, 1857, and in 1858, located on the "Black Jack," Douglas County, and engaged in general merchandise. In 1863, he was burned out by guerrillas, but with his usual energy, immediately built a new store and resumed; was also Postmaster at that place for some years. In the fall of 1871, he removed his stock to Wellsville, and has since carried on business at this place. In 1873, he formed a partnership with W. S. Brockway and M. S. Parker; the former sold out his interest about a year later, and the remaining partners carry on business under style of H. N. Brockway & Co. They carry a stock of $5,000 to $6,000. Mr. B. is also engaged in farming pursuits, has some 600 acres.

W. S. BROCKWAY, merchant, was born in Hamburg, Conn., in 1842. Was for some two years employed as a clerk in New York City. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Tenth Connecticut Infantry, serving until the fall of 1862, when he was discharged on account of wounds received at Roanoke Island, N. C., February 8, 1862. He came to Kansas in 1864, but remained only a short time. In 1866, he engaged in the mercantile business at Hamburg, Conn., continuing there until the fall of 1871, when he returned to Kansas, settling in Wellsville. Was for two years engaged in the mercantile business with his brother, H. N. Brockway, after which he established his present business, beginning in a small way at first. Now carries a stock of $4,000 to $5,000. Mr. Brockway is Postmaster at this place, having been appointed in 1872, and has been a Notary Public since 1876.

EZRA A. CARPENTER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Wellsville, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1836, removing nineteen years later to Jones County, Iowa, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He came to Franklin County in June, 1864, and located on his present farm, in Franklin Township. He owns 160 acres, all improved, cultivates eighty acres, and raises considerable live stock. He has a fine residence, and an orchard and grove of about ten acres. Mr. Carpenter was married in Jones County, Iowa, in 1862, to Susan Battorf, a native of Ohio. They have a family of seven children.

SAMUEL W. CASE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Le Loup, was born in Putnam County, Ind., June 29, 1848, and was reared on a farm. He came to Franklin County in 1871, and located in Franklin Township, and has since followed farming and stock-raising. He moved on to his present farm on Section 7, Town 16, Range 21, in April, 1879. Mr. Case has 218 acres of land, 130 of which are under cultivation. He breeds considerable Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1875, and reelected in 1877 and 1879. In 1876 he received the nomination for State Representative on the Greenback ticket, but was not elected. Mr. Case was married in Montgomery County, Ind., October 23, 1867, to Amanda Graybill. They have a family of six children—Flora E Emma L., Sarah B., Alva C., Francis M. and Martha E.

EDWARD CHAMBERS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Wellsville, was born in Fayette County, Pa., May 7, 1841, and was reared on a farm. He came to Kansas in 1859, and farmed for a year near Stanton. He then went to Clark County, Iowa, and engaged in farming pursuits. July 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Sixth Iowa Infantry, and was discharged in December, 1863, and re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864, in the same company, serving until July 24, 1865. He participated in twenty-six engagements, and was wounded three times. After the war he returned to Fayette County, Pa., and farmed for three years. In the spring of 1870 he came to Franklin County, and located on his present farm, in Franklin Township. He owns 240 acres of land, all improved, and is quite extensively engaged in raising live stock. Mr. Chambers was married in Fayette County, Pa., February 15, 1866, to Phebe E. Adams. They have a family of two children—Elizabeth and Frances.

W. H. COLLINS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Wellsville, is a native of Fayette County, Pa. He was reared on a farm, and for some years was engaged in farming on own account. After which he was for five years engaged in mercantile business at East Liberty, Pa. On September 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. Was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1863, and a few months later to Captain, serving until November, 1865. In February, 1878, Mr. Collins came to Franklin County, locating on his present farm in Franklin Township. He owns 200 acres, all improved, and is quite extensively engaged in raising stock. He received the nomination for County Clerk on the Republican ticket in 1881, but was defeated by a small majority. Mr. Collins is commander of G. A. R. Post, Lookout Mountain No. 96, located at Wellsville.

ROBERT M. FERGUSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Le Loup; was born at Plainfield, Will Co., Ill., in June 1853, and was reared on a farm. In the spring of 1876 he came to Franklin County, and located on his present farm in Franklin Township. Mr. Ferguson has 450 acres, 200 of which are under cultivation. He is also quite an extensive raiser of cattle, etc., and at times buys and sells cattle, hogs and grain to some extent. He was married in Franklin County, in the fall of 1878, to Miss Mary Lister, who was born here, a daugher of Edmund Lister, a large dealer and raiser of stock. He is one of those that took Horace Greeley's advice, Came West and is growing up with the country.

JOHN HARTUNG, manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddlery, etc; was born in Prussia, July 6, 1841; emigrated to America in 1854 and learned the trade of harness maker in St. Louis, Missouri, and followed it there as an occupation. In April 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Third Missouri Infantry, and served four months, after which he was employed at his trade by the United States Government at Rolla, Mo., for two years. In 1865 he came to Kansas and worked at his trade in Leavenworth, and in the following spring went to St. Joe, Mo., and a few months later to St. Louis, following his trade there up to 1869, then in the same capacity at Paola, Kansas, for six months and carried on the business there for two months; removing to Olathe, Kansas, he carried on his business at that place for nine years, and in 1878 moved to Wellsville. He has a nice stock of about $1,500, and has built up a good trade in this line. He was elected a member of the School Board in August, 1881.

E. E. HILLS, merchant; was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., June 16, 1833, and until the age of nineteen, he assisted his father in a custom wool carding establishment. He then farmed for two years in that locality, two years in Boone County, Ill., and one year in Walworth County, Wis. In May 1857, he came to Kansas and for a year conducted a house painting shop. In September 1858, he went to Emporia, and there followed mercantile business as a clerk. He pre-empted in 1858 a claim in Chase County, and moved on to the same a year later and farmed, and also carried the United States mails between Cotton-Wood Falls, Emporia and Council Grove, returning to Walworth County in 1859, and farmed for two years. On August 15, 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, serving until the war closed. In 1866 he went to Westport, Mo., and carried on mercantile business for ten months, then in Ottawa, Kansas, for two years in the same business and for five years engaged in house painting and seven years clerked in the mercantile business. In October, 1880, he came to Wellsville and engaged in this business. He has a fine store and carries a stock of $3,400. He was elected Treasurer of the town in April, 1882.

L. W. HOSTETTER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Wellsvile; was born in Montgomery County, Ind., in 1833. He assisted his father in conducting his farm, until his death in 1867, after which he farmed on his own account, and was quite extensively engaged in raising stock. In September 1870, he came to Franklin County, and located on his present farm in Franklin Township. Mr. Hostetter is one of the largest farmers and stock-raisers in this county; he owns 1,200 acres of land, 700 acres of which are in cultivation. On his place he has a mile of stone fence, about seven miles of osage hedge, and a magnificent residence, besides houses for his tenants. He has also a fine orchard, consisting of about eight acres in various kinds of fruit trees. Mr. Hostetter is what is termed a beef and pork maker, making a specialty of fattening cattle and hogs for the Eastern markets, and also raises quite a number of fine draught horses.

CAREY McLAIN, dealer in and raiser of live stock, P. O. Wellsville, was born at Ripley, Brown Co., Ohio, February 28, 1832, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1858 he moved to Kendall County, Ill., and carried on an extensive stock farm for some years. In the spring of 1868 he came to Kansas, located at Baldwin City, Douglas County, and was for two years engaged in dealing in live stock. In the spring of 1870 he came to Franklin County and settled on his present farm. Mr. McLain has a farm in this county of 640 acres, in a high state of cultivation, and has 160 acres in Douglas County, and 172 in Miami County. He makes a specialty of fattening stock for the Eastern markets. He has made a success of the culture of tame grass. The growing of this grass with any success has long been doubted by the farmers of this county. Mr. McLain has several hundred acres of land on which he is growing tame grass, having a bountiful crop yearly. He has made a success of producing the same, sowing the seed on raw prairie land, without any cultivation whatever. Mr. McLain was married in Kendall County, Ill., in 1856, to Julia Annie Satterly. They have a family of three children.

JAMES C. SIMMONS, dealer in live stock, was born in Warren County, Ind., December 23, 1850, and came to Kansas with his parents in 1857. They located at Lawrence. His father was engaged in the live stock business at that place and the subject of this sketch assisted him on the stock farm until he reached the age of seventeen years, when he went to Texas and was employed for four years on a stock ranche in that State. In 1871 he moved to Miami County, Kas., and took charge of his father's farm, consisting of 640 acres. His father died in 1873 and James C. continued to manage the estate for the heirs for several years longer, and was also engaged in dealing in stock. In the spring of 1876 he went to Deadwood City, or the Black Hills, and was engaged in the cheap John business, which consisted of trading in second hand miner's outfits. Returning in November of that year he located in Wellsville and has since followed the business.

JAMES C. SINCLAIR, of Sinclair & Smith, dealers in hardware implements, etc., was born in Fayette County, Pa., in February, 1841, and was employed in stock raising. In April, 1861, he went to Henry County, Ill., where he followed the same business. On August 19, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry until November, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability. In May, 1868, he came to Franklin County, and was for two years employed in working on farms. He then rented land and followed farming and stock raising for about five years, after which he devoted his time to stock raising exclusively up to July, 1881. In February, 1882, he engaged in this business in company with C. A. Woodward, who sold out some months later to J. W. Smith, his present partner. They carry a stock of $5,000, and do the largest business in their line at this place.

SAMUEL SINGER, agent for S. A. Brown & Co., dealers in lumber, Wellsville, was born at Cadiz, Ohio, in 1844. At seventeen years of age he removed to Greenfield, where he was employed in a planing-mill. In June, 1868, he removed to Cedar County, Iowa, where he learned the trade of carpenter and builder, remaining there two years, then at Brownsville, Neb., for two years, after which he followed his trade at Salt Lake City for eighteen months, then in various towns in Montana for ten months. Returning to Iowa he carried on business as a contractor and builder. In July, 1878, he came to Kansas, locating at Wellsville; has since been engaged in contracting and building, and has erected many of the leading buildings in this place. He was appointed agent for S. A. Brown & Co's lumber business at this place in June, 1882.

WILLIAM STICKEL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Wellsville, was born in Fayette County, Penn., in 1833, and reared on a farm. In 1858 he moved to Cedar County, Iowa, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He came to Kansas in April, 1865, and located on his present farm in Franklin County. He owns 160 acres of land, all improved, and cultivates 145 acres of it. He has an orchard of seven acres, and a good stone quarry on his place. He is also engaged in raising choice cattle and hogs. Mr. Stickel was elected a Commissioner of Franklin County in 1869 and served two years. Was also Township Trustee for several years. He was married in Cedar County, Iowa, in 1859, to Elma Wheatley. They have four children—Lucy M., Mary M., Matilda J. and William W.

E. E. WILKINS, real estate, was born in West Virginia April 1, 1818, and reared on a farm, and was also for a year employed in mercantile business at Evansville. In 1840 he emigrated to Winchester, Adams Co., Ohio. Was for twelve years engaged in mercantile business, after which he embarked in the business of dealing and trading in Western lands. Was also for several years engaged in pork packing at Ripley, Ohio, and for a year in same business at Maysville, Ky., and farmed for two years. In November, 1871, he came to Wellsville, Kan., purchased a farm and followed farming and dealing in live stock and lands. In 1879 he purchased the town site of Wellsville from P. P. Elder and others, and now gives his attention to the improvement of what remains unsold.

PRINCETON.

This thriving village on the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad has grown up since the building of the road, in 1869. It contains about twenty buildings, and a number of enterprising and prosperous business men and mechanics. It is situated very near the site of a town which has now become historic, and of which nothing remains to-day but its history. This town was known in its palmy days, as Ohio City.

In April, 1857, the Ohio City Town Company was organized, consisting of the following members: J. M. Hendry, P. D. Ridenour, A. R. Morton, A. H. Ross, J. W. Iliff, Reuben Painter, L. DeStigner, Jacob Bolman and R. W. Gilchrist. Ohio City was laid out the same month, and a hotel, the first building in the city, erected. It was a two story frame, the lumber for which was hauled from Kansas City. Wm. Morton was the proprietor. The hotel was burned in 1864. A second hotel was built by J. H. Cook, and is now a tenement house on one of P. P. Elder's farms, this farm being the former town site. The first store was erected by J. W. Iliff, the money being raised by popular subscription. W. E. Kibbie built the first frame house, adjoining the town. He also taught the first school, and was the first Postmaster. The name of the Postoffice was at first Bowling Green, but in time the number of Free-state people increased so much as to outnumber the Pro-slavery men, and in consequence the name was changed to Ohio City.

The first sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Finckbine. The first regular minister was Rev. H. C. Moys, a Methodist. P. P. Elder was the first Justice of the Peace, and also first Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors. The first steam saw mill was erected by Morton & Painter on Middle Creek, a little above Ohio City, the frame of which is now used for the frame of a barn on T. Jones' farm at Princeton.

The first Fourth of July celebration was held in 1857, at Ohio City, with great enthusiasm. An arbor was built, in which a bountiful feast was spread. Rev. Mr. Andrews was orator of the day, Dr. Finckbine was chaplain of the day, and W. E. Kibbie read the Declaration of Independence.

One of the first, if not the first attempt in the county to prohibit the liquor traffic by high license, was made in Ohio City. B. C. Sanford had opened a saloon. The County Board attempted to close it by requiring Sanford to pay a license of one hundred dollars. To their surprise Sanford paid the amount required, and went on with his business. The next year in order to certainly close the saloon, the license was raised to $250! To the great surprise of all, Sanford without apparent difficulty paid this sum also, and again went on with the business. Some time afterwards it was discovered, and the astonishment of all may be imagined at the discovery, that Weatherwax, one of the greatest temperance advocates in the town, had loaned Sanford the money with which to pay his $250 license!!

After several contests Ohio City became the county seat, in 1861; but in 1864 when the Indian title to the land in the center of the county was extinguished, a lively town sprang up at Ottawa, and at an election held August 1, 1864, the county seat was removed there; where it still remains. At the hight of its prosperity, Ohio City contained about 100 inhabitants. But as Ottawa grew, many of the people moved away to the new town and county seat, others to other places, and still others into the country, and now nothing is left of Ohio City but its name, and a few historical relics of the past such as the following document, which we have transcribed, *verbatim et literatim* and which may be styled a model of its kind:

State of Kansas, }
Franklin County. }

Mariag of A. A. Gregg and S. E. Watkins.

I hereby certify that I solemenized the mariag of Anton A. Gregg, born in the State of Ohio, Bas county, old 23 years, and resides at Ohio City, Franklin, with Sara E. Watkins, born in Potters county, Misoure, old 17 years, at the 8 day of Januar, A. D. 1865, and was living at the house of W. Gregg.

JOHN DEITRICH, J. P.

Homewood is a small town on the Kansas City, Burlington and Santa Fe Railroad, south and a little west of the center of the county, in Ohio Township. It is pleasantly situated in the midst of a rich agricultural district, and contains a post-office, store, and about twenty inhabitants.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—OHIO TOWNSHIP.

JOHN BECHTLE, farmer, P. O. Princeton, was born in Clark County, Ohio, August 27, 1835. In 1852 he removed to Knox County, Ill., where he followed agricultural pursuits. He came to Kansas in 1867, located at Ottawa, and was employed in various capacities, and farmed for a year in Centropolis. In 1870 he located on his present farm, Ohio Township, Franklin County. He owns eighty-five acres of land, sixty of which are under cultivation, and a fine orchard consisting of several acres; also raises considerable live stock.

WILLIAM A. CLARK, farmer, P. O. Princeton, was born in Oxford County, Me., in 1838. In 1851 he emigrated to La Salle County, Ill., and eight years later to Shelby County, where he learned the trade of wagon-maker, and followed that occupation for about ten years. Mr. Clark enlisted in 1864 in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Regiment, and served five months. He came to Kansas in June, 1872, located in Franklin Township, Franklin County, and followed agricultural pursuits. In March, 1882, he moved on to his present farm in Ohio Township. He owns 214 acres on which there is a fine orchard of about ten acres, and is quite extensively engaged in raising cattle and hogs.

ALVAH ELDER, farmer, P. O. Princeton, was born in Somerset County, Me., April 7, 1825, where he was reared on a farm, and after reaching the age of manhood followed agricultural pursuits as an occupation. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Thirteenth Maine Infantry, serving until August 20, 1865. He came to Franklin County in April, 1868, and located on his present farm in Ohio Township. He owns 160 acres of improved land, is quite an extensive raiser of live stock, and has quite a number of cows for dairy purposes. Mr. Elder was elected Justice of the Peace in 1880, and is senior vice-commander of G. A. R. Post, Princeton, No. 111.

W. S. FINLEY, banker, stock farmer and lumber dealer, P. O. Williamsburg, was born in Crawford County, Pa., in 1831. Here he was employed for several years as clerk in general store. In 1857 he moved to Kewaunee, Wis., and entered the employ of D. Slauson & Co., lumber and general merchants; served one year and formed co-partnership with L. P. Congdon (Finley & Congdon) in grocery and drug business. Later became member of lumber firm of Taylor, Slauson & Co. Sold out in 1867, and moved to Fond du Lac, Wis., engaging in lumber and milling business, in firm of Hamilton & Finley; remained in that business till 1879. Served one term as County Treasurer of Kewaunee County. Was a member of State Legislature, Session of 1860-61. Was the Republican candidate for Mayor of Fond du Lac, and defeated by a small majority. In October, 1878, came to Ohio Township, Franklin County, Kan., having purchased the John E. Baer farm of some 760 acres, one of the best in the country, with fine buildings and improvements, establishing a stock business; also the lumber business at Princeton, firm of W. S. Finley & Co. Is proprietor of the Williamsburg Bank, to which he gives most of his attention.

ABRAHAM FUNK, merchant, Homewood, was born in Butler County, Pa., May 29, 1829, and was reared in Beaver County, on a farm. He learned the trade of plasterer at Pittsburgh, and followed it there for four years. He came to Kansas in March, 1858, and located in Leavenworth, and worked at his trade for three years. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, First Kansas Infantry. A few months later was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and then to First Lieutenant, and some time afterward to Captain. He was mustered out in August, 1864, after which he returned to Leavenworth and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1869 he was appointed sutler to Gen. George A. Custer's Regiment, and filled that position one year. Returning to Leavenworth, he disposed of his stock, and moved to Platte County, Mo., and was for about eight years engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits at Hampton. In 1878 he came to Homewood and purchased a stock of general merchandise, and has since conducted business at this place. He carries a stock of about $3,000, and is also engaged in farming 160 acres of land. He was appointed Postmaster at this place in 1878. Mr. Funk was married at Allegheny City, Pa., about 1853, to Margaret Simms. She died in 1861, leaving two children—James and Annie. He was married again in Leavenworth, Kansas, about 1865, to Mollie Schupbach. They have three children—William, Jennie and Bessie.

THOMAS GETCHELL, lumber merchant, was born at Alton, N. H., in 1831, and reared on a farm. In 1851 he went to Portland, Maine, where he learned the trade of cooper. Two years later he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and followed his trade there for three years; then in Crawford County, Pa., for a year, and again in Buffalo for three years. Finally returned to Crawford County, where he worked at his trade until August 15, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Infantry. Was appointed Second Lieutenant, and a few weeks later promoted to First Lieutenant, and May 4, 1863, made a Captain. His company served principally as a guard at the residence of President Lincoln. Capt. Getchell was mustered out of service June 15, 1865, and returned to Crawford County, Pa., where he again followed his trade. In 1868 he went to Fond du Lac, Wis. Was for a year employed in saw mill and lumber business, and for seven years worked as a cooper. He came to Kansas July, 13, 1876, located in Williamsburg Township, Franklin County, and followed farming pursuits. In the spring of 1878 he came to Ohio Township. Was employed on the farm of W. S. Finley, and in the spring of 1879 engaged in lumber business at Princeton with Mr. F., under style of W. S. Finley & Co. The firm carry a stock of about $3,000. Capt. Getchell has full charge of this business. He is a member of the District School Board.

THOMPSON JONES, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Princeton, was born at Monroe, Butler Co., Ohio, in 1832, and sixteen years later removed with his father, William Jones, to Lee County, Iowa, where he followed farming pursuits. He came to Franklin County in 1857, and located on his present farm in Ohio Township. A year later he returned to Iowa, and resided with his father. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and was mustered out as Corporal early in 1865, after which he returned to his farm in Franklin County, on which he has since resided. He, however, took a trip to Colorado in 1875, and remained there several years, engaged in stock raising pursuits. Mr. Jones has a well improved farm of some 365 acres, on which there is a splendid orchard of about fifty acres, and he is extensively engaged in raising and dealing in live stock. He laid out the town of Princeton in 1871, and his farm adjoins the same. He served one term as a Commissioner of Franklin County. Mr. Jones is a member of G. A. R. Post, Princeton, No. 111. He was married in Lee County, Iowa, in 1859, to Melissa B. McMillan. They have a family of six children—Ida, George, Fred, Elva, Nora and Mark.

HON. WILLIAM E. KIBBE, farmer, P. O. Princeton, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1833, and reared on a farm. In 1851 his parents removed to Erie County, Pa., and in 1854 he went to Kentucky and taught school near Lexington. He came to Kansas in March, 1867, and pre-empted 160 acres of land in Ohio Township, Franklin County. Mr. Kibbie has now 320 acres of land all well improved, and is one of the leading farmers in this vicinity. He has a fine orchard of about six acres, and raises considerable live stock. He enlisted September 1, 1862, in Company D, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, and served until July 16, 1865. He was elected County Assessor in 1860, and served two years, and in 1866 elected to the State Legislature. Mr. Kibbie was married in Franklin County in August, 1865, to Pamelia Weatherwax, daughter of D. Weatherwax. They have a family of five children—Jennie, Fannie, Mamie, Milo, and Levi.

HARDIN W. LEEDS, of Leeds & Leonard, merchants, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., in 1849, and was reared on a farm. In 1872 he engaged in business in the firm of Fish, Foster & Co., dealers in musical merchandise. Selling out his interest, he came to Princeton, Franklin County, in September, 1878, and in the following spring established a general merchandise business in company with J. R. Thornbury, remaining in partnership with him for six months. He was then for two years in company with E. L. Warren, and for several years with T. Z. Wright. In January, 1882, he admitted his present partner, William Leonard. This is the oldest established and by far the most extensive business house in the place. Mr. Leeds is the oldest merchant in this part of the county, is well known throughout the country, and the trade of the firm is continually increasing. The firm have lately purchased the business of G. W. Harshberger, at Richmond, this county. He is also individually extensively engaged in the hay and grain business. Mr. Leeds was elected Treasurer of Ohio Township in 1878, and has been re-elected yearly ever since. He was appointed Postmaster at Princeton in July, 1881.

WILLIAM LEONARD, of Leeds & Leonard, merchants, was born at Orleans, Orange Co., Ind., in 1836. Reared on a farm, and also taught school for some years. He enlisted at Paola, Ind., in August, 1861, in Company I, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry. Was appointed Second Lieutenant, a year later promoted to First Lieutenant, and in 1863 to Captain, serving principally in the United States Signal Corps, on the staffs of Generals Nelson, Crittenden and Howard. He was mustered out in September, 1864, after which he was engaged in mercantile business at Orleans, Ind., for four years, and during that period was also Deputy Collector of United States Internal Revenue. He came to Kansas in 1869, and located in Shawnee County, where he followed agricultural pursuits for three years. In 1872 he moved to Franklin County, and has been interested in farming pursuits since. He has about 170 acres of land located within half a mile of this place, on which he resides. In January, 1882, he purchased an interest in the mercantile establishment of H. W. Leeds, at Princeton. The firm do a large business throughout the surrounding country, and carry a fine stock of about six to eight thousand dollars to supply the demands of their trade. They have two stores, groceries and dry-goods. Mr. Leonard was elected a Commissioner of Franklin County in 1877, and served one term, and is commander of G. A. R. Post, Princeton, No. 111.

WILLIAM SERVATUS, deceased, was born in Prussia, March 29, 1831, and followed agricultural pursuits. In 1854 he emigrated to Utica, N. Y., where he was employed as a painter for two years, after which he removed to Dane County, Wis., where he was employed at general farm work. He came to Franklin County, Kan., April 28, 1857, and pre-empted 160 acres in Ohio Township, where he followed farming and stock-raising on an extensive scale. Mr. Servatus was married at Montrose, Dane Co., Wis., May 18, 1857, to Delia F. Matta, a native of Pennsylvania. He died February 4, 1881. His widow, Mrs. Delia F. Servatus, still resides on the old homestead. She owns 320 acres, all well improved, on which there is a fine orchard of about twelve acres.

ANDREW SHARP, farmer, P. O. Princeton, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in July, 1824, and reared on a farm. He was for six years engaged in buying and shipping. In 1855 he emigrated to Canada, and engaged in farming near the city of Hamilton. In the fall of 1868 he came to Franklin County, Kansas, and located on his present farm, consisting of 197 acres in Ohio Township; his place is well improved; has a fine orchard of about five acres, and three acres of maple grove. He is quite extensively engaged in raising cattle and hogs. Mr. S. has been Road Overseer in his district for six years. He was married in Scotland, in 1846 to Amelia Hood. They have a family of five children.

HORATIO TAWNEY, farmer, P.O. Princeton, was born in Richland County, Ohio, June 7, 1834, and fourteen years later removed to Williams County, Ohio, where he followed farming pursuits and also learned the trade of carpenter with his brother. He enlisted in Company C, One Hundredth Ohio Infantry, and was mustered into service August 2, 1862. He was taken prisoner at Limestone Station, Tennessee, on September 8, 1863, and held until March 14, 1864. He was mustered out June 20, 1865. In December of 1865 he came to Franklin County and purchased his present farm in Ohio Township. He has 100 acres, all well improved, on which there is a good orchard of some three acres; also raises considerable stock. Mr. Tawney does considerable work in building, etc. through the country, three of his sons attending to the farm and stock. He served one term as Trustee of the Township some ten years ago. He was married in Williams County, Ohio, to Elizabeth A. Steinbaugh. They have eleven children, nine of whom were born in Kansas. Mr. T. is a member of the G. A. R. Post, Princeton, No. 111.

JAMES R. THORNBURY, physician and surgeon, was born in Morgan County, Ill., in 1842, and reared on a farm. He enlisted in July, 1862, in Battery F, First Regiment of Illinois Artillery, and served until mustered out in July, 1865. He then gave his attention for a short time to agricultural pursuits. In 1866 he moved to Cambria, Macon Co., Mo., where he taught school. In 1868 he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. W. Proctor, and also took a course at College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. In 1872 he came to Franklin County, located at Princeton and has since practiced his profession at this place. Since his arrival here he took another course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, graduating in the class of 1877-78. The Doctor has been a member of the Kansas State Medical Society since 1880, and is also a member of the Franklin County Medical Society. He is adjutant of the G. A. R. Post, Princeton, No. 111.

POMONA.

The orginal town site of Pomona consisted of 320 acres. It is beautifully situated, ten miles west of Ottawa, on elevated ground, and in one of the most picturesque locations in the State.

The first building on the town site was erected for a residence by A. Jones. The first business house was built by Rev. L. Ricksecker, and was used for a drug store and postoffice. The second business house was put up by A. H. Scranton. It afterwards became the Pomona hotel. William Hayes erected the next business house, and was followed by John Parkinson, who built a residence. Quite a number of other residences were built within a short time. Nelson Reynolds erected a stone blacksmith shop, and McCord & Wilson a wagon shop.

In 1870 a furniture manufactory was established by John Krause & Sons, and the steam flouring mill was built in the same year by H. O. Kelsey. The building is of stone, two stories high and is fitted up with the most approved machinery. It has three run of four foot buhrs, the total expense of mill and machinery being about $20,000.

Within a year from the building of the first house in the town, a two story stone schoolhouse was erected, with room sufficient for two hundred pupils. The cost of this building was $5,000. The first sermon preached was by Rev. L. Ricksecker in May, 1870.

The Methodist Church was organized in April, 1871, by Rev. William Wilkins, with thirty-five members. Religious services were held in the stone schoolhouse until 1880, when a frame church building was erected at a cost of $600. The present membership of the church is seventeen. The ministers of this church have been the following: Revs. William Wilkins, —— Buffington, J. McNulty, J. D. Baldwin, William Whitney, J. W. Clock, J. D. Bratton, E. F. Holland, and —— Melvin.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1873 with nine members. The first regular minister was Rev. L. Newcomb. He has been followed by Revs. D. H. Starkey, M. Bone and —— Shull. The present church building was erected in 1879, at a cost of $1,000.

Pomona Lodge, No. 138, *A. F. & A. M.*, was chartered October 16, 1873, with fourteen members. The officers were Benjamin F. Snyder, W. M.; Hans Wood, S. W.; W. Wait, J. W.; Sanford Topping, Secretary. The present membership is thirty-six. The lodge room is in the second story of a fine large brick store building, 24x64 feet, erected in 1881, by J. Parkinson, at a cost of $5,000.

At the present time Pomona contains two general stores, two hardware stores, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one furniture factory, one drug store, one hotel, one agricultural implement dealer, two physicians and about three hundred inhabitants.

Pomona is essentially a colony on a unique plan. The central idea of its founder, was not to provide each colonist with cheap land, but rather to collect together a class of people who had attained the elevation of a certain moral plane, and that each should own much or little property, according to his ability to pay for it in cash or on time. No one can buy property in this colony without signing a contract not to sell intoxicating liquors to be drank as a beverage. Inexperienced colonists are given such advice as they may need in any line. Special attention is devoted to providing such educational advantages as the majority may need. An industrious, sober, intelligent, moral and prosperous colony is the result.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—APPANOOSE TOWNSHIP.

REV. JOSEPH M. BONE, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Pomona, was born in Wilson County, Tenn. He resided in Moultrie and Christian counties, Ill., for some forty-five years. In 1836 he entered the ministry of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Moultrie County, and continued to preach for some forty years, in connection with which he also conducted a farm. He came to Franklin County, Kan., in 1875, and located in Appanoose Township, and moved on to his present farm some two years later. He and his son, Thomas A. Bone, have 320 acres of land, and are extensively engaged in raising live stock.

JAMES W. DAVIS, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Appanoose, was born in England in 1817. Was employed for some years in a glove factory, and in 1834 emigrated to Syracuse, N. Y. For seven years he was engaged in the manufacture of salt, after which he went to Wisconsin, and followed agricultural pursuits in Walworth and Winnebago counties. In November, 1857, he came to Franklin County, pre-empted 160 acres, on which he has since resided. He now owns 144 acres, sixty of which are under cultivation. Has an orchard and raises considerable live stock. During the late war he served in the State Militia. Mr. Davis was married at Syracuse, N. Y., to Mary Ricaby. She died in Franklin County, September 17, 1872. Mr. Davis has six children—Samuel, James W., Alvin, Hannah, Mary and Anna. Mr. Davis was married again in Lawrence, Douglas County, in 1877, to Mrs. Mary Barnes.

JAMES Y. DEAN, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Appanoose, was born in Appanoose Township, Franklin Co., Kan., August 16, 1857, and reared on a farm. He is the son of Daniel Dean, one of the early settlers of this county. The subject of our sketch moved on his present farm March 1, 1882. He has seventy-two acres, all improved, and sixty-two acres of which are in cultivation. Mr. Dean was married at Ottawa, Kan., December 28, 1880, to Ellen Nelson, daughter of W. W. Nelson.

G. W. EATON, deceased, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1828, and was reared in DeKalb County, Ill. In 1856 he removed to Buchanan County, Iowa, where he followed agricultural pursuits. In October, 1867, he came to Franklin County, Kan., and located on Section 26, Appanoose Township. He was appointed Postmaster of Appanoose in May, 1875. Mr. Eaton was married in DeKalb County, Ill., April 20, 1856, to Sophronia Gandy. This union was blessed with eight children. He died in this township May 3, 1879; his widow still resides on the farm. She has 160 acres, all well improved, and is Postmistress of Appanoose postoffice.

MICHAEL H. HORNBECK, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Pomona, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, March 15, 1833, and reared on a farm. He taught school in Union County in connection with agricultural pursuits for about seven years. Mr. Hornbeck came to Franklin County, Kas., in 1865; farmed in Harrison Township. He was elected Justice of the Peace at the organization of the township, in which capacity he served two terms; and in the fall of 1871 moved to his present farm. He has 195 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation; has a fine orchard of about eight acres, and is extensively engaged in raising live stock. He was Trustee of Appanoose Township in 1877 and '78, and Treasurer in 1879 and '80. Mr. Hornbeck was married in Union County, Ohio, October 4, 1854, to Isabelle Elliott. They have seven living children and two deceased.

JAMES W. JAMES, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Centropolis, was born in Wales, December 15, 1819, and learned the trade of plasterer. In 1839 he enlisted in the Royal Marines, and served thirteen years. Mr. James participated in the Anglo-Chinese war, and has seen considerable service in various portions of the globe. He came to America in 1855, and worked at his trade in various Eastern and Southern States. In March, 1858, he came to Kansas, and located in Leavenworth; in the fall of that year he came to Franklin County, locating shortly after on his present farm. He owns 144 acres, 65 of which are in cultivation. He has a nice orchard of about 200 trees of various kinds of fruits. During the late war he served as Captain of Company A, Tenth Kansas State Militia.

WILLIAM KEETHLY, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Pomona, was born in Knox County, Tenn., in 1827. When young his parents emigrated to Cass County, Ill., and he was reared there on a farm. In 1847 he enlisted in the United States Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry; served one year in the Mexican war, after which he followed farm work in Cass County. In 1855 he came to Kansas, but only remained a few months. In the fall of 1858 he returned to this State and farmed for eleven months in Franklin County, after which he again returned to his home in Cass County. In 1863 he removed to Quenemo, Osage County, Kas., where he was employed in the mercantile business for a year, and for a time at Fort Gibson. In the latter part of 1855 he came to Franklin County, located in Centropolis, and was employed at farm work, also as carpenter, etc. In 1870 he moved on his present farm which consists of sixty-five acres, all improved, fifty of which are in cultivation; and he has a nice orchard.

JAMES J. LAWRENCE, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Pomona, was born in Nelson County, Ky., in 1822. When very young his parents moved to Perry County, Ind., where he was reared on a farm. In 1847 he went to Henderson County, Ill., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In November, 1875, he came to Franklin County, Kas., and located on his present farm, which consists of 320 acres of land; he also owns 320 acres in Greenwood Township, and is an extensive raiser of live stock. On his place is a fine residence and a good orchard of some three acres.

RUFUS C. McEATHRON, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Appanoose, was born in Canada, May 24, 1837, and emigrated to Stephenson County, Ill., with his parents, in 1848, where he was employed in general farm work. On May 24, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry. He was immediately elected First Lieutenant. On May 17, 1863, was promoted to Captain, and to Major July 7, 1863. He was mustered out of the service in August, 1864, and on March 13, 1865, received the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1864, and located in Franklin County, on his present farm. He has 240 acres, of which he cultivates 100, and raises considerable live stock. He was Justice of the Peace here for several years, and was elected Treasurer of the township in the spring of 1882. Mr. McEathron was married in Douglas County, Kan., February 3, 1867, to Fannie Toucher. They have two children, Susan M. and Rufus.

ANDREW J. McMAKIN, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Ottawa, was born in South Carolina in 1827, and in 1839 removed to Cherokee County, Ga., where he followed agricultural pursuits. In 1861 he enlisted in the Thirty-eighth Regiment of Georgia Confederate Troops, and served as commander of Company B of that regiment during the war, after which he returned to his farm in Cherokee County. Mr. McMakin came to Kansas in October, 1870; resided one winter in Leavenworth, and then came to Franklin County and located on his present farm. He has 165 acres, ninety-five of which are in cultivation, and he raises considerable live stock.

DAVID L. MONTGOMERY, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Appanoose, was born in Allen County, Ohio, February 3, 1830. He was reared on a farm, followed agricultural pursuits, and was for some time employed on boats running on the canal. He came to Franklin County, Kan., in March, 1860; remained, however, only a few months, when he moved into Osage County, and farmed there for three years, after which he followed agricultural pursuits in Franklin and Douglas counties, and on November 16, 1869, he finally made a permanent settlement on his present farm. Mr. Montgomery has seventy-six acres of land, five of which are laid off in fruit trees of various kinds, and the balance he uses for grain farming. He was married in Auglaize County, Ohio, in 1855, to Mary A. Hook. They have a family of seven children.

JOHN PARKINSON, dealer in live stock, was born at St. Augustine, Fulton Co., Ill., July 28, 1842. His parents emigrated to Leavenworth, Kan., in 1856, and a year later to Franklin County, locating in Centropolis. The subject of this sketch assisted his father on the farm up to 1860, when he went to Colorado and remained seven months. Returning to Franklin County, he, one year later, engaged in farming on his own account. In 1867, he branched out into raising and dealing in live stock. He owns in this county 1,300 acres of land. In 1871, in connection with other pursuits, he embarked in mercantile business at Pomona, selling out in 1878, to Jonathan Parkinson. In February, 1882, he purchased an interest in the business, which is conducted under style of J. Parkinson & Co.; Jefferson Mundy is also a partner in the firm, and he and Mr. Jno. Parkinson have, since May, 1881, been interested together in live stock business. They are large dealers, purchasing heavily in the Western States and Territories.

JOHN F. PATTON, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Pomona, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, March 7, 1840, and a few months later his parents moved to Edgar County, Ill., where he followed, after arriving at maturity, agricultural and mechanical pursuits. He enlisted in May, 1863, in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, and was mustered out in December, 1864. Mr. Patton came to Kansas in March, 1866, resided for about three months in Douglas County, then removed to Topeka, where he was employed as a stone mason on the State Capitol for three months, after which he followed agricultural pursuits in Osage County for about two years, when he made a trip to Edgar County, Ill., where he remained eight months; returning to Kansas in 1869, he farmed for a year in Douglas County. In July, 1870, he came to Franklin County, and located on his present farm. He has 327 acres, all improved, cultivates 120 acres and is quite extensively engaged in raising live stock. He has a good orchard of about three acres. Mr. Patton was elected Justice of the Peace in 1875, and has been re-elected at each election since. He was married in Douglas County, Kan., in March, 1870, to Mary J. Tefft. They have a family of three children—Dora A., Edith E., and Edward C.

SYLVESTER PAUL, Sr., Section 29, P. O. Pomona, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., in October, 1829, and reared on a farm. In October, 1853, he removed to Walworth County, Wis., where he conducted a farm of about 400 acres. During his residence there, he was Justice of the Peace for some time and also Assessor. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company K, Forty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, serving four months. Mr. Paul came to Kansas in November, 1873, and located at his present residence, which is on the outskirts of Pomona, Franklin County. He has 332 acres, all well improved; 130 of which are in cultivation. On his place he has erected a fine stone residence, which cost $3,000, and a good barn. He has a good orchard, several stone quarries, and has put up a wind mill, which furnishes an abundant supply of water. Mr. Paul is largely engaged in raising live stock. From February, 1878, to July, 1882, he was also engaged in mercantile business at Pomona. This he sold to his son, Sylvester Paul, Jr., who is still engaged in the same.

ELIAS RICHARDSON, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Pomona, was born in Kentucky in 1846, and when very young his parents removed to Canada, where he was reared on a farm. In the fall of 1871 he came to Franklin County, Kas., and located on his present farm. He owns 108 acres of land, sixty of which are in cultivation. He has a nice orchard and raises considerable stock. Mr. R. was married in Canada in 1868 to Frances Jones. They have a family of seven children.

JACKSON STEELE, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Appanoose, was born in Monongahela County, W. Va., February 13, 1837. He was reared on a farm and for six years worked in iron works in that locality. On June 1, 1861, he enlisted in the Third Virginia Infantry, serving until some time in 1864. He then re-enlisted in the Virginia Cavalry, and was mustered out in 1866. In the spring of 1867 he came to Kansas, and located in Douglas County, where he resided for four years. In the latter part of 1870 he came to Franklin County and located on his present farm, which consists of eighty acres, sixty-five of which are in cultivation and five acres in orchard. He was postmaster at Appanoose from 1871 to 1873, and from July, 1878, to July, 1882, carried the United States mails from Burlingame to Appanoose. Mr. Steele was married in Henry County, Ill., in 1867, to Sarah H. Holland. They have a family of eight children.

CLARK TEFFT, farmer, Section 5, Township 16, Range 18, P. O. Pomona, was born in Washington County, R. I., September 28, 1827, and was reared on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he learned the trade of blacksmith, at which he was employed for about seven years. He also worked in the cotton mills in that locality. Came to Kansas November 19, 1854, settling in Douglas County, where he pre-empted 160 acres of land and improved and farmed the same for about fifteen years. This farm he still owns. During his residence there he was Justice of the Peace for four years. In the spring of 1870 he came to Franklin County and located on his present farm. He has 240 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation. He has a nice orchard and is a raiser of graded Short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs. He was an active supporter of the Free State cause in the troubles of 1856. Mr. Tefft was married in Washington County, R. I., December 13, 1846, to Clarley A. Larkin. They have two children—Mary J., now Mrs. J. F. Patton, and Milton D., who farms near his father's place.

DR. EBEN TOPPING, drugs, paints and oils, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1823. Was for a short time engaged in mercantile business in the county. He studied medicine at the New York State Medical College at Albany, and at Cincinnati, Ohio Medical College, where he graduated in 1849. He then practiced in Lewis County, N. Y., for a year. In 1850 he went to Sauk County, Wis., where he practiced, and was also engaged in drug business. In 1864 he removed to Union County, Ill., where he was engaged in fruit growing on an extensive scale. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1867, located in Ottawa, and carried on a nursery business up to 1877, when he moved to Pomona, where in connection with his practice he carries on a drug business.

DENNIS WARD, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Appanoose, was born in Ireland in 1835. Fourteen years later emigrated to America; his parents located in Jersey County, Ill., and he was employed at farm work. In the fall of 1854 he came to Kansas, locating in Doniphan County, and was for three years employed in freighting. In 1857 he came to Franklin County and was employed in teaming Indian supplies, etc., and for a time in teaming for the United States Army during the early portion of the war. In February, 1863, he enlisted in Company K, Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, serving until the close of the war, after which he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1868 he moved on to his present farm. Mr. Ward has 250 acres, 200 of which are in cultivation. He has just lately built a fine stone residence on his place, and he is an extensive raiser of cattle, etc. He was married in Osage County, Kan., in 1870, to Louisa Dooty; she died about 1875 leaving one son, William Thomas. Mr. W. was married again in Douglas County, Kan. in 1878, to Mary Fall. They have two children—Mary and John.

JOHN H. WHETSTONE, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Pomona, was born in Hardin County, Ky., April 4, 1829, and four years later his parents emigrated to Coles County, Ill., where he was reared on a farm. In 1849 he went to Shelby County, where he purchased 1,000 acres of land, and improved the same. Here he carried on an extensive grain farm, and also raised stock. In 1859, in connection with his agricultural pursuits, he engaged in mercantile business at Windsor, where he continued until he sold out and came to Kansas in May, 1864. In the fall of that year he located at Ottawa, and built the first sawmill in that region of country, and conducted the same for about two years, after which he embarked in real-estate business. Mr. W. purchased about 15,000 acres of land in one body in Franklin County. On this he placed twenty and one-half miles of wire fencing and 130 miles of Osage hedge. This land he has gradually disposed of until he has now 1,500 acres which he uses for farming purposes; 400 acres are in cultivation, and he has an orchard of about 3,000 trees, principally apple and peach. Mr. W. moved on to his present farm in 1874. Owing to the large amount of land he had on hand Mr. W., in 1875-76, made several trips East in the interest of emigration, and was very successful, bringing to Franklin County a large number of people from Illinois and other Eastern States. His farm adjoins the town of Pomona, which he laid out in 1870. He is still the principal owner of the town site. The subject of our sketch is one of the enterprising men of this county. He was one of the most energetic business men of Ottawa during its early settlement, and did considerable towards making it what it is.

WILLIAM WISCOMBE, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Appanoose, was born in England in 1804, and after reaching maturity, conducted a hotel for about sixteen years. In 1859, he emigrated to Franklin County, Kan., and farmed for several years; then in Shawnee County. In 1870, he returned to Franklin County, and located on his present farm, which consists of eighty acres, all highly improved. He cultivates some forty acres, and has on his farm about four hundred rods of stone fence.

DAVID YECK, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Pomona, was born in Adams County, Penn., in 1844. When quite young his parents emigrated to Logan County, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm. He came to Kansas in July, 1866, and located in Osage County, where he rented land and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1869, he came to Franklin County and located on his present farm, which consists of 407 acres. Mr. Yeck cultivates only fifty acres of his land. He makes a specialty of raising cattle, and uses his land principally for pasture. He breeds high grades of Durham Short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs. On his place he has put out a nice orchard of about two hundred trees of various fruits.

LANE.

This town is located at the middle of the line between Sections 33 and 34, Township 18, Range 21, in the beautiful Pottawatomie Valley, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The postoffice was established March 21, 1855, and named Shermanville, after the Sherman brothers, who then lived here. Allen Wilkinson was the first postmaster. The place was for a long time popularly known as "Dutch Henry's Crossing," because Dutch Henry lived near the crossing of the creek. The crossing is now within the limits of the town, but of Dutch Henry's cabin, which was during the early border troubles a resort for the Pro-slavery settlers and border ruffians, not a vestige now remains.

The postoffice was abolished August 28, 1856, and re-established March 14, 1857. At the suggestion of Mrs. Judge Hanway, the name of the postoffice and town was on January 28, 1863, changed to Lane, in honor of Gen. James H. Lane. The first store, and the only one here for a number of years, was started and kept by Duncan Holiday.

Modern Lane began with the building of the railroad from Paola to Leroy. The first attempt to build this road failed in 1873. In 1879, Commodore Garrison, who owned the Missouri Pacific, worked up the franchises along the line, and built from Paola to Le Roy. In 1880, Jay Gould bought the Missouri Pacific, and gave to Pottawatomie township her $12,000 in bonds, receiving therefor the $12,000 in stock of the road held by the township.

When the road was built a new town was laid out and platted, adjoining Lane on the northeast, and named Emerson. The town company was composed of F. M. Shaw, M. Mellen, J. W. Walter, S. W. Devore, Mr. Emerson and others. This new town soon began to build up. Dr. Jackson erected two large two-story buildings; E. R. Beeson & Co., built a store; D. Crummin opened a lumber yard; the grange store was removed here from Amo; Mr. Johnson built a hotel; Mr. Fowler, a blacksmith shop, and a number of dwellings were erected. Soon after a disagreement sprang up in regard to the name. Mr. Garrison selected the name Avondale, which was given to, and retained by, the station until 1881. In 1880 a petition was circulated and largely signed to have the postoffice removed to, and called by the name of Avondale. This project was strongly opposed by some of the old settlers, and after a bitter fight, Elder Hendrickson was made Postmaster, and the name "Lane," retained. The Lane Town Company was then formed, and the town of Lane laid out. The town company was composed of John S. and Brougham Hanway, W. H. Ambrose, L. Hendrickson, D. L. Welsh, and others, and for eighteen months the two rival towns of Lane and Avondale, each tried to build itself up at the expense of the other. During the latter part of 1881, the strife ceased, prosperity began and peace reigned. The Lane mills were built this year, and a new two-story, rough coralline marble schoolhouse, costing $3,000, besides about thirty dwelling houses. During the first six months of 1882, about twenty dwellings were erected, making the total number in the town sixty. Besides these there are about twenty-five business houses, among them one hotel, three general stores, one drug store, one boot and shoe store, two millinery stores, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one agricultural implement depot, one marble shop, a number of church organizations, and about three hundred inhabitants.

Lincoln Park is located just across Pottawatomie Creek, north from the village. In this park T. J. Crowder erected in the spring of 1882, a tabernacle 40x80 feet, to which all the denominations resort for religious services, there being no church building nearer than that owned by the Society of Friends, three miles east.

The Lane *Advance* was established July 1, 1881, by Wilber & Leidom. April 15, 1882, Mr. Leidom sold his interest to S. W. Winter, and on July 1, 1882, Wilber & Winter sold the paper to H. J. Newberry and T. J. Crowder, its present proprietors. It is an eight column, four page weekly, independent in politics, and devoted to temperance, morality and public improvement. The *Advance* is an Independent paper, but the editor is a strong prohibitionist. The paper is well edited, strictly moral, devoted to the upbuilding of Lane and vicinity, and especially the moral and intellectual features of its society.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—POTTAWATOMIE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN T. BAKER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Lane, was born in Putnam County, Ind., March 2, 1843, and ten years later removed to Jackson County, Mo., where he resided with his parents for a year, and came with them to Franklin County in October, 1855. His father, Joshua Baker, located in this township, and John T. assisted him in farming until 1868, when he began on his own account. In 1875 he moved on to his present farm, in Section 36, Township 18, Range 20. He has 320 acres, all improved, and is quite extensively engaged in breeding high grades of Short-horn cattle and Poland China hogs. He enlisted August 30, 1862, in Company D, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, and was mustered out in July, 1865. Mr. Baker was Clerk of the Township three terms, and in 1879 was elected a County Commissioner for three years. He was married in Douglas County, Kan., March 4, 1875, to Hattie Ashby. They have a family of two children—Elizabeth and William.

JOSEPH N. BAKER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Lane, was born in Putnam County, Ind., September 24, 1838, and came to Franklin County with his father, Joshua Baker, in the fall of 1855. He assisted his father in farming in the township for some years. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Kansas, and served until July, 1865. In the spring of 1867 he moved on to his present farm in Section 31, Township 18, Range 21. He owns 160 acres, all highly improved, and is quite an extensive raiser of cattle and hogs. He has a fine orchard on his place. Mr. Baker was Justice of the Peace for two years, and was elected Trustee of the Township in the spring of 1882. He was married in Miami County, Kan., in the spring of 1867, to Eliza Shear, a native of New York. They have a family of two children—Joshua and Gertie.

E. R. BEESON, of E. R. Beeson & Co., merchants, was born in Richmond, Ind., April 2, 1833, and reared in Highland County, Ohio. In 1850 he emigrated to Canton, Ill., where he was employed as a clerk in mercantile business. He came to Kansas in 1860, located at Osawatomie, and was engaged in freighting and dealing in live stock, traveling in Kansas and other Western States. In 1872 he came to Lane, purchasing the business and stock of D. Holladay. He conducted a general merchandise business for four years, after which he devoted himself to farming and stock business. In December, 1878, he again engaged in business at Lane, in company with S. R. Smith, of Paola. This firm do an extensive business, carrying a stock of $8,000 to supply the demands of their trade.

THOS. J. CROWDER, farmer, P. O. Lane, was born at Springfield, Ill., May 28, 1835, and for some fifteen years carried on a large stock-breeding farm in Sangamon County. In 1872 he went to Nebraska and was engaged in stock-raising and farming in Saunders County. In 1874 he came to Kansas and located the Beulah Colony in Crawford County. He was president of the colony, and remained there engaged in agricultural pursuits over a year, after which he removed to Wyandotte. During the winter months he was engaged in dealing in coal at Kansas City, and in the summer traveled in the interest of emigration for the K. C., L. & S. K. R. R. Co., in which business he was engaged for some four years. Resided then at Lawrence for a year, and during that period located and opened up Bismark Grove, in the interest of the railroad company; then located and resided at Merriam Park, Johnson County, for two years. In April, 1882, he moved to Pottawatomie, Franklin County, and resides a short distance from the town of Lane. He owns in this township eighty acres of land, forty of which he has improved, and is known as Lincoln Park; the balance he farms. Mr. Crowder has also a farm of forty acres in Miami County, and is just about to engage in the breeding of fine stock.

S. W. DEVORE, of Devore & Mellen, real estate and loans, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, and reared on a farm. He learned the trade of carpenter and builder, at Cardington Ohio, and followed it as an occupation. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fourth Ohio Infantry, serving three years. Re-enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry. Was appointed First Sergeant, and six months later promoted to Second Lieutenant, serving one year. He came to Kansas in 1868, located at Paola, and was employed at his trade for two years, after which he came to Franklin County, and for three years followed farming pursuits. Moving into the town of Lane, he again worked at his trade, and in March, 1879, opened a real estate and loan office. The firm name was Walter & Devore. The former retired from the business September 1, 1882, and Morris Mellen was admitted to a partnership.

ERASTUS DICKERSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Richmond, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., October 10, 1836, and was for some years engaged in agricultural pursuits. In February, 1871, he came to Franklin County and located on his present farm, in Pottawatomie Township. He owns 290 acres of land, and cultivates 150 acres of it. His farm is well improved, and he has a fine residence and orchard on the same. Mr. D. is one of the largest farmers and raisers of stock in this section of country. He was Trustee of the Township for three years, and Clerk for one. Was elected Justice of the Peace in February, 1882.

CHARLES H. GLINKMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Lane, was born at Waterloo, Canada, August 22, 1844, where he learned the trade of carpenter and builder. In 1865 he came to the United States and followed his trade in Chicago, St. Louis, and Moberly, Mo. In July, 1870, he came to Franklin County, and located on his present farm, on Section 30, Town 18, Range 21. He owns 278 acres, and is one of the leading farmers and stock-breeders of this Township. On his farm he has a nice residence, amply supplied with water from springs. These springs also supply his barn with water, and are used to supply a large pond, which Mr. G. is about making, in which to breed carp, etc., for table use. He, in connection with his farming pursuits, also at times does considerable work as a carpenter and builder.

HON. LOUIS HENDRICKSON, farmer, P. O. Lane, was born in Jefferson County, Mo., August 19, 1830, where he learned the trade of stone mason, and worked at the same there until 1855, when he moved to Jackson County. In 1857 he joined the Missouri Methodist Episcopal Conference, and preached for four years in Central Missouri. Removed in May, 1861, to Jersey County, Ill., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and also acted as a local preacher until November, 1866, when he came to Kansas, locating in Ottawa. He farmed for a year, then joined the Kansas Methodist Episcopal Conference, and for ten years resided at Osawatomie, Miami County. Was for two years in charge of that circuit, and for eight years acted as a local preacher. In 1868 he embarked in business there as a contractor and builder. Among the many buildings he erected in Osawatomie is the Public Schoolhouse. In 1876 he was elected to the State Legislature, to represent District Thirty. In 1877 he moved to Pottawatomie Township, Franklin County, and engaged in farming pursuits. On his farm he discovered coralline marble, and has built at Lane, from this fine stone, the Public Schoolhouse, Lane Mills, and a magnificent residence for himself. In 1879 he moved to Lane. In July, 1881, was appointed Postmaster at that place, and also about that time engaged in mercantile business, selling out the latter and resigning his postmastership in August, 1882. Mr. Hendrickson is now, in connection with his agricultural pursuits, engaged in conducting a portable sawmill. His residence farm, consisting of 160 acres, adjoins the town of Lane. He owns in the county 270 acres of land, and raises considerable stock.

C. L. KELLEY, grocer, was born at LaGrange, Oldham Co., Ky., in 1853 and during his early years was employed for a short time as a clerk in the mercantile business. In the spring of 1872 he came to Kansas, locating at Louisburg, Miami County; was employed for some six years as a clerk. In 1880 he engaged in the grocery and drug business at that place, continuing until August, 1882, when he sold out and removed to Lane. He at once engaged in this business and has the only exclusive grocery store in this place. Mr. K. has had considerable experience in this line, as his neatly kept place and finely assorted stock will show.

DR. A. J. McINTOSH was born in Hendricks County, Ind., in April, 1832. At the age of sixteen years he began the study of medicine at Jamestown, Ind., remaining with Dr. Smart as a student for five years; afterward continued his studies at the Cincinnati Medical College. In 1853 he began the practice of medicine at Monroe County, Wis., continuing there for five years. In 1857 he came to Kansas, located in Olathe, practicing there until 1862, when he returned to Wisconsin; he was appointed surgeon of the Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry, serving in that capacity until three years later, after which he practiced at Keokuk, Iowa, for three years. In 1868 he returned to Olathe, practicing his profession there until 1871, when he went to Brosley, Mo., residing on a farm and following his profession. He also attended lectures at the Missouri State Medical College, graduating in March, 1878. In 1879 the doctor removed to Louisburg, Miami County, Kan., and on December 22, 1881, came to Lane. He associated with him in his practice in July, 1882, Dr. J. A. Ambrose. Dr. McIntosh is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society.

JAMES A. MILES, merchant and Postmaster, was born in Platte County, Mo., January 11, 1847, and reared on a farm, and followed farming in that county on his own account, after arriving at the age of maturity. On December 1, 1863, he enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Kansas and served two years. Mr. Miles came to Kansas in April, 1881, and located in Pottawatomie Township, Franklin County, where, in connection with farming pursuits, he conducted a portable saw mill. On August 5, 1882, he came to Lane and purchased the general merchandise business of L. Hendrickson; although here but a short time, Mr. Miles has a good trade and carries a stock of about $3,500. He was appointed Postmaster at this place, September, 1882.

HORACE J. NEWBERRY, the present proprietor and editor of the Lane *Advance*, bought out Messrs. Wilber & Winter in June, and took possession July 1, 1882. Was born in Guthrie County, Iowa, November 13, 1855; is a twin, his mate being a girl—name Eunice M. Newberry; has two other sisters, twins—Effie Ann and Emma Jane; also two brothers, Ezra Walter and George Leander, all living. His parents were John Wesley and Mary Newberry—he was born in Washington County, Ohio, February 8, 1832; she was born near Nashville, Tenn., February 16, 1824, maiden name Cooper. Horace J. and Eunice are the oldest of the family. All received a good common school education. Horace worked on the farm until nearly of age, when he learned the painter and paper hanging trade, in which he was successful, being a first-class workman. In 1877 he began corresponding for several newspapers. From Iowa his parents moved to Illinois, thence to Kansas in September, 1865, settling in Miami County. In 1870 they returned to Illinois, and in November, 1876, again moved to Kansas, stopping at Ottawa. From Ottawa they moved to Lane, their present home. Horace was married March 14, 1880, to Miss Lydia H. Allen, of Ohio City, Franklin Co., Kan.; January 20, 1881, a son was born—Horace Elmer. Horace J. has a neat home on the southwest corner of Fifth and Cedar streets, Lane.

HENRY H. PATTON, agent for S. A. Brown & Co., dealers in lumber and grain, was born in Marion County, Ohio, January 25, 1840, and reared on a farm. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fourth Ohio Infantry, and served four years, after which he farmed in Marion County until April, 1869, when he came to Kansas, locating at Greeley, Anderson County, since which time he has been interested in farming pursuits. He has an improved farm there of about forty acres. In November, 1881, he moved to Lane and took charge of the lumber yard and business of S. A. Brown & Co., at this place.

HON. JACOB G. REESE, farmer, P. O. Greeley, was born near Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio, November 20, 1825, and was reared there and in Butler County. He became a practical printer and compositor, and in 1847, removed to Greenville, Ohio, where he published the Greenville *Banner*, a Whig paper, for two years, after which he became associated with E. B. Taylor, and published the Greenville *Journal*, a Whig and Anti-slavery organ, for one year. He then bought out Mr. Taylor, and continued to publish the *Journal* for the period of seven years. In March, 1857, he came to Franklin County and located on his present farm, pre-empting the same. He owns 140 acres of land, and is engaged in agriculture, horticulture and stock-raising. Shortly after the outbreak of the war, he recruited Company F, Eleventh Kansas Infantry, which was mustered into service September 11, 1862, and Mr. Reese was at that time elected Captain of the company; eight months later the regiment was changed to cavalry. Capt. Reese was commander of the post at Independence, Mo., for a period of nine months, and also did staff duty for Gen. McKean, acting for four months as Inspector-General and Chief of Cavalry. He participated in the battles of Fort Wayne, Ind. Ter., Cane Hill and Prairie Grove, Ark., resigning on account of ill health, in March, 1865. In 1858, Mr. Reese was elected Chairman of the Board of Township

Trustees, and acted as County Commissioner for one year. Was elected to the State Senate in 1861, and to the House of Representatives in 1865. Mr. Reese was married at Greenville, Ohio, in 1852, to Elenora Stamm, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio. They have one son—Lloyd O. Much of his time is now spent in the congenial employment he finds in the production of articles for the periodical press.

ALBERT SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Lane, was born in Macomb County, Mich., October 4, 1842, and reared on a farm. In the fall of 1865, he came to Franklin County, and has since been engaged in farming and raising stock. In 1867, he moved on to his present farm in Pottawatomie. Mr. Smith owns 198 acres of land, and makes a specialty of raising cattle and hogs. He was married here in August, 1871, to Christina Wilson, a native of Illinois. They have a family of five children all born in this county.

DANIEL K. WATKINS, farmer, P. O. Lane, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in November, 1831, removing a few years later to Montgomery County, Ind., where he followed agricultural pursuits. He came to Franklin County March 2, 1857, and pre-empted 160 acres; remaining only a few months, he returned to Indiana. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Indiana Infantry, and served twenty-six months, after which he taught school. In the spring of 1866 he returned to Kansas, and was employed on a farm near Ottawa, and in December of that year moved on to his present farm, in Section 30, Township 18, Range 21. He owns 320 acres of land here, all improved, 130 of which are under cultivation, and is also engaged in breeding Short-horn cattle, etc. Mr. Watkins served one term as Trustee of the township. He was married at Ottawa, Kas., in December, 1866, to Mrs. Kinny, widow (formerly Hannah Nofsinger). They have a family of four children.

DR. WILLIS M. WRIGHT was born at Des Moines, Iowa, December 14, 1860. The doctor attended four courses of lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating June 6, 1882. The doctor located at Lane, Franklin Co., Kas., July 15, 1882.

GREENWOOD.

Greenwood Township was organized in 1865. It was originally a part of Ohio Township. The first settlement was made in 1863 by William Nightingale, the Sac and Fox agency having been removed in 1863 to Quenemo, Osage County. Among other settlers who came into the Township soon afterwards were Enos Reynolds, Fred Miller, James Moore, William Crum, George Logan, and Harrison Reed.

The first election was held at Mr. Nightingale's tavern in 1866, and the first schoolhouse, a log one, was built that year. The town of Greenwood is located where the Sac and Fox Agency formerly was. The first agent of the Sac and Foxes was a Mr. James, whose sons have in later times been confounded with the notorious Frank and Jesse James, of Missouri. Perry Fuller succeeded James as agent, and brought about the treaty by which the Indians received their lands in severalty. This treaty provided for the building of houses for the heads of families. Robert S. Stevens secured the contract, and built the houses of stone, that being the most abundant material suited to the purpose. Upon the completion of the houses, the Indians converted them into stables for their ponies, themselves calmly sleeping in the tents as before, with the exception of Keokuk, their chief, and a few others. A number of traders have been located at this agency, among them H. S. Randall, William Pennock, and Thomas McCage.

When the Indians were removed it was determined to start a town. Judge G. B. Greenwood, of Arkansas, then United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, assisted in making the treaty. Perry Fuller, William Pennock, Thomas McCage, H. S. Randall, H. B. Denman, and Thomas Connelly laid out the town and named it after Judge Greenwood. Two or three houses were built, but the town never prospered, but instead, passed rapidly out of existence.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

DAVID W. BURROWS, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, January 1, 1829, and was reared on a farm. He learned the trade of blacksmith and followed it as an occupation in Trumbull and Putnam counties for some twenty-three years. He enlisted October 15, 1861, in Company F, Fourth Ohio Regiment, and served until mustered out in November, 1864. After which he returned to his blacksmith establishment at Ottawa, Putnam Co., Ohio. Mr. Burrows came to Franklin County, Kas., in the fall of 1870, and located on his present farm. He owns eighty acres, all improved, thirty-five of which are in cultivation, and he raises considerable live stock. Mr. Burrows has a fine place. On his farm is a splendid orchard of various kinds of fruit, besides a nice residence, grove, etc. He is also engaged in bee culture, of which he has made quite a success.

JOHN DAVIS, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Pomona, was born in Parke County, Ind., May 1, 1833, and reared on a farm. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry and served nine months, after which he again followed farming pursuits in Parke County. Mr. Davis made his first visit to Kansas in the fall of 1859, and resided for a year in Douglas County, and in March, 1870, returned, locating in Hayes Township, Franklin County, where he farmed for twelve years. During his residence in that district Mr. Davis served one year as Trustee of the Township, one year as Clerk, one year as Treasurer, and also one year as Justice of the Peace. He moved on to his present farm in March, 1882. He owns 320 acres, 125 of which are in cultivation, and he raises considerable Short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs. His house is one of the old Indian trading posts and was built many years ago. The well on his premises has been in use since about 1844. Mr. Davis was married in Parke County, Ind., in 1856, to Louisa Jerome. They have a family of six children.

J. M. GRIFFIN, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Pomona, was born in Brown County, Ohio, April 10, 1826, and was reared on a farm. In 1851 he removed to Pike County, Ill., where he was engaged for four years in farming, and for six years carried on the mercantile business in Time. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Company E, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry and was appointed First Lieutenant, having recruited the company. On January 1, 1862, he was promoted to Captain and served until mustered out, November 8, 1864, after which for two years he conducted a hotel at Time, Pike Co., Ill. Mr. Griffin came to Franklin County, Kas., early in 1869, located in Greenwood Township, and has since followed agricultural pursuits. In 1879 he moved on to his present farm, which consists of 160 acres, all well improved. He has a nice orchard and makes a specialty of raising and dealing in live stock. He is commander of the G. A. R. Post, No. 86, at Pomona. In the fall of 1882 he received the Republican nomination for State Representative of his district.

GEORGE HARRIS, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Homewood, was born at Marietta, Washington Co., Ohio, May 7, 1852, and on June 10, 1859, came with his father, Asa Harris, to Franklin County, Kas., with whom he resided in Centropolis until 1866, when the family moved to the city of Ottawa, and three years later to Greenwood Township. He assisted his father on the farm until 1873, when he embarked in agricultural pursuits on his own account. In 1874 he located on his present farm. He owns eighty acres, all highly improved, and makes a specialty of grain-farming. He has a fine orchard, consisting of two acres of various kinds of fruit trees. Mr. Harris was married in Ottawa, February 13, 1873, to Lucina Oswalt, a native of Ohio. They have a family of three children—Menton R., George O., and Mary E.

JAMES H. RANSOM, merchant, was born at Panama, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1836. He was for some years engaged in the mercantile business, and in February, 1868, came to Kansas. Locating at Burlington he conducted a dairy farm for about a year. Removed to Clinton, Douglas County, and followed agricultural pursuits, in connection with which he conducted saw and grist mills for six years. In 1875 he went to Lawrence and engaged in the coal business, mining for the same at Carbondale. In 1878 he came to Franklin County; located at Williamsburg, where he was engaged in coal-mining for some time, and was also Postmaster for eighteen months. He moved to his present location in the fall of 1881, and engaged in general merchandise business; carries a nice stock of about $2,500, and has a good trade. He owns several coal mines at this place, which yield about 1,000 tons of coal per month, and gives employment to sixty men. Mr. Ransom also owns 791 acres of land, and raises considerable live stock.

HARRISON REED, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Pomona, was born in Virginia in 1815, and reared in Hamilton County, Ohio, where for a time he followed agricultural pursuits, after which he learned the trade of cooper, and worked at it for some years. In 1845 he removed to Schuyler County, Ill., and there he conducted a farm. In 1865 he came to Franklin County, Kas., and located on his present farm. He owns 320 acres of land, 200 of which are in cultivation and also raises considerable live stock. On his premises is a fine orchard of various fruit trees, comprising about seven acres. Mr. Reed is widely known throughout his neighborhood as Deacon Reed. He was one of the organizers of the Mission Baptist Church in this locality, and to-day is one of its most active members.

JAMES L. SMITH, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Green County, Ky., March 23, 1845, and reared on a farm. He came to Franklin County, Kas., in 1865, and located at Homewood, but remained only a few months, returning to his home in Kentucky. He returned again to Franklin County in March, 1866; was employed at general farm work near Homewood, and in 1869 located on his present farm. He owns 140 acres of land, 70 of which are under cultivation, and he is quite an extensive raiser of live stock. He has a nice orchard of about two acres, and produces considerable fruit. Mr. Smith was married at Ottawa, Kas., in July, 1868, to Emily A. Dyle, of Virginia. This union has been blessed with a son—William Leonard.

PEORIA.

Up to 1857 Peoria Township belonged to the Peorias, Weas and Piankeshaws. In April of that year the land was thrown upon the market. Previous to that time, a few persons had entered the Township in anticipation of that event, among them Alexander Rice, Dr. Cusick, Wm. Adkins, Madison Osborne, S. R. Smiley and J. McLain. Upon being offered, the land was nearly all immediately bought up at prices ranging from $1.25 to $2.50 per acre. During the year 1857, Albert Johnson settled and opened a store, and around his store gathered the nucleus of the future town of Peoria. It is beautifully situated on a promontory projecting between the valleys of Hickory Creek and that of the Marais des Cygnes. Albert Johnson was appointed first Postmaster, and also first Assessor, the latter appointment being made by the County Board. In the year 1859 a strife sprang up for the possession of the County seat. It was then at Minneola; Peoria and Mt. Vernon contended for it against Minneola and Ohio City, at the general election. Peoria was successful. Minneola forbade the removal, and a law suit followed in which Minneola was successful as elsewhere detailed.

The first election in Peoria was held in the fall of 1857, at which there was cast but one Democratic vote. During this year a Mr. Fisher, instigated by interested parties, jumped the claim of a Mr. Wright. As the quickest way of settling the difficulty Wright shot Fisher, killing him instantly. The instigators of the jumping laid the case before the Secretary of the Territory. The Secretary replied that Franklin County had a Sheriff recently appointed, and suggested that it was the Sheriff's duty to attend to cases of that kind. By an examination of the records it was found that Wright was himself Sheriff of the County. It was then concluded politic to drop the whole affair.

The first Free-state meeting in the County was held at Peoria, at which P. P. Elder was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney, and Judge Curtis for Delegate to the Territorial Convention whose duty it was to nominate a Delegate to Congress.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—OHIO TOWNSHIP.

HON. WILLIAM BATEMAN, of Bateman & Johnson, merchants, came to Kansas in March, 1857, and located at Peoria, Franklin County, and has since been engaged in raising stock and farming. In 1860 he engaged in mercantile business, and about a year later admitted his present partner, A. Johnson. They carry a stock of about $2,500, and are largely interested in farming and dealing in live stock. They own as a firm 1,200 acres of land in this county, 815 of which are under cultivation. Mr. B. was Postmaster at this place from 1862 to 1872, and was elected to the State Legislature in the latter year. He was married at Peoria, in the spring of 1865, to Margaret Hunt. They have five children.

CHARLES BOSWORTH, farmer, P. O. Wellsville, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1824, where he followed agricultural pursuits and was also for some years engaged in the lumber business in Portage and Trumbull counties. He came to Franklin County in July, 1869, and located on his present farm, on Section 22, Township 16, Range 21. He is a large land owner, and one of the most extensive farmers in this county. He owns in Franklin County 1,650 acres, and in Miami County 880 acres, and cultivates in all 1,500 acres, besides which he feeds and fattens large numbers of cattle and hogs for the Eastern markets. On his residence farm is a beautiful home and a good orchard of five acres, besides barn, etc. Has also on his land six houses, etc., for the use of his tenants. Mr. Bosworth is assisted in conducting his farming interests by his son Granville.

DAVID BURTON, farmer, P. O. Peoria, was born in Virginia, September 12, 1812, removing a year later with his parents to Lawrence County, Ind., where he learned the trade of wagon-maker. At the age of twenty-seven he moved to St. Clair County, Mo., and engaged in farming. About 1850 he went to Lafayette County, and about four years conducted a wagon shop. He came to Kansas in September, 1854, located in Douglas County, and was employed at general farm work, and participated in the troubles of 1856, taking an active part with the Free-state advocates. In March, 1857, he located on his present farm in Peoria. He has 290 acres of land, and is also engaged to some extent in breeding and raising hogs. Was also from 1858 to 1860 engaged in mercantile business at this place. Mr. Burton has been Treasurer of the township for the past six years. He was married in Lawrence County, Ind., in 1833, to Mary A. Fentress, who died in 1847, leaving seven children. He was married again in St. Clair County, Mo., in September, 1858, to Martha P. Green. Mr. Burton lost a son, Charles E., in the Union cause during the war.

HAROLD HOWARD, farmer, P.O. Peoria, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., February 22, 1830. Six years later his parents emigrated to Kalamazoo County, Mich., and the subject of this sketch followed farming pursuits in that county up to July, 1855, when he came to Kansas, residing in Leavenworth County; pursued farming for about six years. He took an active part in the troubles of 1856, as a supporter of the Free-state cause. About 1861 he moved to Miami County, where he continued to conduct a farm until the fall of 1865, when he came to Franklin County, locating on his present farm in Peoria. He owns between eight and nine hundred acres, 700 of which are in cultivation. Mr. H. is one of the most extensive grain growers in this county. Shortly after his arrival here he built a saw-mill, and conducted it for about fourteen years, in connection with his farming pursuits. During the war he served in the State Militia. Mr. H. was married in Kalamazoo, Mich., in March, 1864, to Isabel Burney. They have four children—Carrie, Clarence, Emma and Nellie.

HARMON IMES, merchant, was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, August 26, 1834. His parents removed to Stark County, Ill., thirteen years later, and he was reared there on a farm, and for ten years carried on a farm for himself. In November, 1865, he came to Franklin County, and located on a farm, since which time he has been engaged in farming and raising stock. In the summer of 1880 the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company built a station on his farm, which is now called Larimore Station, and Mr. Imes was appointed agent, a position which he still occupies. In November, 1880, he embarked in the mercantile business, and now has quite a nice trade throughout the surrounding country. He carries a stock of about $2,000. He was appointed Postmaster of this place in August, 1881. Mr. Imes owns in this county 260 acres of farming land, and the entire town site of Larimore. He was married in Stark County, Ill., February 24, 1861, to Lydia Shade. They have a family of seven children, five of whom were born in this State.

ALFRED JOHNSON, of Bateman & Johnson, merchants, was born in Randolph County, Ind., August 16, 1833. He learned trade of plasterer, and followed that occupation, in connection with farming pursuits for a livelihood. In April, 1856, he came to Kansas, locating in Douglas County, and took an active hand in the troubles of 1856, supporting the Free-state party. In March, 1857, he came to Franklin County, and was one of the organizers of the town site of Peoria, where he has since resided. He was the first to engage in mercantile business at this place, carrying a stock of general merchandise up to 1859. In 1861 he became associated with his present partner, William Bateman. In June, 1862, Mr. J. was appointed a recruiting officer, and recruited Company D, of the Twelfth Kansas Infantry of which he was elected Second Lieutenant. Was promoted to First Lieutenant in fall of 1863, and to Captain early in 1865. Was mustered out in July, 1865. The firm own 1,200 acres of land, and are largely engaged in farming and raising cattle. Mr. Johnson was appointed Postmaster at this place in 1857; held it two years. Was re-appointed in 1872, and is the present incumbent. He was married in Peoria, November 27, 1879, to Florence M. Carey. They have two children—Lela and one infant daughter.

DAVID JOHNSON, farmer and dealer in hogs, P. O. Peoria, was born in West Virginia, September 22, 1819, and seven years later his parents moved to Randolph County, Ind. At twenty-one years of age he learned trade of plasterer, and in connection with farming pursuits, followed that occupation for a livelihood in that county up to September, 1860, when he came to Franklin County, locating in the town of Peoria. He farmed and carried on a hotel business for about twenty-one years. In 1881 he moved on to his present farm in Peoria Township. Mr. Johnson has 326 acres of land in the county, is an enterprising farmer, and is also engaged in raising and dealing in hogs, making a specialty of producing the Berkshire breed. During the war he served in the Kansas State Militia. The subject of our sketch was married in Randolph County, Ind., March 12, 1853, to Jane B. Thompson. They have two children—Catherine, now Mrs. George S. Fisher, and John T.

JOHN F. LAMB, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Wellsville, was born in Lycoming County, Pa., July 17, 1833, and moved with his parents the same year to La Salle County, Ill., where he was reared on a farm, and was for three years engaged in grain business, at Ottawa, Ill., in firm of Lamb & Shuler, in connection with agricultural pursuits. He came to Franklin County, October, 3, 1871, and located on his present farm in Peoria Township. Mr. Lamb owns 720 acres of land, 300 of which are under cultivation, and he is an extensive raiser of live stock. He was elected a Commissioner of Franklin County in 1877, served two years, and was re-elected in 1880 for a three year's term.

EDMUND LISTER, farmer and stock breeder, P. O. Peoria, was born in Lincolnshire, England, February 16, 1831, and reared on a farm. In 1851 he emigrated to Will County, Ill., where he farmed for three years. In 1854 he crossed the Plains to California, remaining on the Pacific Slope for four years, engaged principally in mining. He came to Franklin County in September, 1859, and purchased 160 acres in Peoria Township, on which he has since resided. Mr. Lister is an enterprising farmer, now owns in this county 640 acres of improved land, 200 of which he devotes to stock raising purposes. He is engaged in raising cattle of the graded Durham class, draught horses, and Cottswold sheep.

BEREA.

Rev J. N. Smith brought into the southern part of the county, in 1857, a small body of United Presbyterians, whom he gathered into a church under the name of the "Berean." Their first house of worship was erected in 1858, of native lumber. This gave place in 1870 to a larger and better frame building which cost $1,400. The town was laid out in 1858, but had no growth as a town. A postoffice was established there in 1863. The Associate Presbyterians built a church in 1867. These two churches, a store built by the town company, a schoolhouse, built in 1861, and a half dozen houses well scattered, constituted the town. When in 1870 the postoffice was removed to Richmond, a new railroad town, three miles west, this ended the town, but the settlement has been from the first one of the most thrifty, straightforward imaginable, with a vote from sixty to eighty always cast solid on the side of temperance, education and every good cause

The first minister was Rev. J. N. Smith. The first child born, his son, Garrett Smith. William Aikin taught the first school in the winter of 1857–58. The first town officers were Rev. J. N. Smith, Alexander Garrett and M. L. Carson. Each church has now a membership of seventy.

Richmond was named after J. C. Richmond, who laid out the town in 1870, on the completion of the L. L. & S. Railroad to that point. It is the cenetr of considerable trade, although the village is very small. There are two churches, a Presbyterian, organized in 1871 by Rev. Mr. Lyman, with a present membership of fifty, and a Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in 1877, by Rev. Mr. Feables, with a membership of twenty-five. There are also a good school-house, one large dry goods and grocery store, a church, depot building and boarding house, hotel, three or four small shops, etc., etc.

Norwood is a small settlement in the northern part of Franklin County, on the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Railroad, situated on level prairie. It was named after Henry Ward Beecher's novel of that name. The postoffice was established in 1873, D. W. Moore appointed first Postmaster. Balch & Hedrich opened a store in 1878. Norwood contains one store, the postoffice and about forty inhabitants.

Larimore is a small town on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad about six miles southeast of Ottawa.

Rantoul is also a small station on the same road about seven miles further to the southeast. One mile west of this town old John Brown built the cabin for Orson Day, and a few miles south is where, in February, 1855, John Brown, Jr., Jason Brown, Owen Brown, Frederick Brown and Salmon Brown selected claims, and erected cabins.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—RICHMOND TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE C. AIKEN, breeder of Short-horn cattle, P. O. Richmond, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, July 21, 1846, and was reared on a farm. In the spring of 1870 he removed to Clay County, Ill., and followed agricultural pursuits for two years, after which he conducted a bakery, restaurant, etc. He came to Franklin County, Kan., in August, 1876, and located in Richmond Township. He owns 240 acres of land, and since April 1, 1880, has been engaged in the breeding of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle. Among his herd are the famous cows Lady Cundiff, Lady Altaham and Belle of Richmond, and the noted bull, Richmond Favorite. He is also engaged in breeding Cotswold sheep, Poland-China hogs and Partridge Cochin fowls. Mr. Aiken has a nice farm, well cultivated, on which there is a good orchard. He was Justice of the Peace at this place for several years

LORENZO H. BROWN, farmer and dealer in live stock, P. O. Richmond, was born in Allegany County, N. Y., and reared in Calhoun County, Mich., where he followed agricultural pursuits. In September, 1868, he came to Franklin County, located in Richmond Township, and has since been engaged in dealing in live stock, and since June, 1882, in company with James McCracken. He also taught school for some years. In 1878 he moved on to his present farm, in Section 13, Township 19, Range 19. He owns some 250 acres, all improved, and is an extensive raiser of sheep; has a flock of 700 head

GIDEON BURGESS, farmer P. O. Richmond, was born at Litchfield, Conn., in 1812, where he was reared on a farm. In 1832 he removed to Allen County, Ind., where he followed agricultural pursuits and was largely engaged in raising stock. Mr. Burgess was one of the largest farmers in that county, owning over 1,000 acres of land. He made a trip to Kansas in 1871, and purchased considerable land in Harvey County but only remained a year. In June, 1880, he came to Franklin County and located on his present farm, in Sections 17 and 18, Township 19, Range 19. He is the owner of 1,000 acres of land in this county, and 160 in Anderson County, and is a very large raiser and dealer in livestock.

MARTIN L. CARSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Richmond, was born in York County, S. C., March 16, 1820, and at eighteen years of age removed to Monroe County, Ind., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1850 he moved to Monroe County, Iowa, where he farmed until the spring of 1855, when he came to Franklin County, Kan. He remained only a few months, and in September, 1857 he returned and pre-empted his present farm, on which he has since resided. He owns ninety-three acres, all well improved but sixteen acres, which is in timber. He has a fine orchard, and also raises considerable stock. From 1859 to 1862 he also conducted a saw and grist mill in this neighborhood, and during the war served in the State Militia. He was for some six years Justice of the Peace. Mr. Carson was married in Monroe County, Ind., September 30, 1840, to Mary E. Wylie. They have a family of five children—Samuel F., John D., Emily A. James N. and Jonathan M.

SAMUEL F. CARSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Richmond, was born in Monroe County, Ind., January 6, 1845, and came to Franklin County, Kan., with his father in September, 1857, and assisted him in farming in this township. At the outbreak of the war he was for six months in the employ of the United States Government as a teamster, and on March 6, 1862, enlisted in Company A, Third Kansas Infantry, and two months later was mustered into Company C, Tenth Kansas Infantry, serving until March 5, 1865, after which he once more gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. He moved on to his present farm in November, 1870. He has forty-six acres in a high state of cultivation, a fine orchard of about 200 trees, all varieties of fruit, and makes a specialty of breeding Poland-China hogs. He also owns twenty-seven acres of timber land. Mr. Carson was married in Franklin County, November 28, 1867, to Margaret Garrett. They have a family of four children—Celia D., Fannie M., Alice J. and Harry M.

ANDREW G. CUNNINGHAM, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Richmond, was born in Putnam County, Ind., September 25, 1845, and in April, 1859, came to Franklin County, Kan., with his father, John A. Cunningham, whom he assisted in farming in this township for several years. Was for several years in the employ of the United States Government during the war as teamster, and also served some time in the Kansas State Militia. In the spring of 1870 he moved on to his present farm on Section 14, Township 19, Range 20. He owns ninety acres, all improved, and is principally engaged in grain farming. He has a nice orchard, consisting of two acres of trees of various fruits. Mr. Cunningham was married in Ottawa, October 18, 1870, to Matilda Wynkoop. They have five children—Susan, David, Enoch, Boyd, and Theresa.

JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Richmond, was born in Putnam County, Ind., October 18, 1837, and reared on a farm. He came to Franklin County, Kan., in the spring of 1859, and farmed with his father for some years. He enlisted July 24, 1861, and was mustered into Company C, Tenth Kansas Infantry in January, 1862, serving until August, 1864, after which he farmed for some years. In 1877 he moved to Ottawa and conducted an express and transfer business. In the spring of 1881 he returned to Richmond Township and located on his present farm. He has 160 acres all improved on which there is an orchard of 500 trees. Mr. C. was married in Franklin County, Kan., in November, 1864, to Frances Spencer, a native of Indiana. They have a family of three children—Charles J., Elmer and Stella.

JOHN A. DAVIDSON, breeder of pedigreed Poland-China hogs, P. O. Richmond, was born in Franklin County, Pa., in August, 1853, and when young accompanied his parents to Washington County, Iowa. In 1869 he came with them to Franklin County, Kan., and assisted his father in farming until 1875, when he began to farm on his own account, and in the spring of 1879 moved on to his present farm He owns eighty acres, all well improved. Mr. D. is making a specialty of breeding fine hogs, of which he has eighty-five head. Among his herd are the famous Zouave, No. 1187, A. P. C. R., Jet, Rover, Dick Raven, A. P. C. R., and Ohio, No. 2779, O. P. C. R., all of the purest blood of Poland-China breed, also Beauty and Lady Cook. His stock was awarded five premiums at the Ottawa and five at the Garnett Fair in 1881, and six at Ottawa Fair in 1882. Mr. Davidson is known throughout the State as one of the most enterprising and successful farmers and breeders. He was married in Franklin County, Kan., in 1877, to Alice E. Carson, daughter of M. L. Carson. They have one son—Charles.

JOSEPH DAVIDSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Richmond, was born in Venango County, Pa., and was reared on a farm, following agricultural pursuits there until 1856, when he moved to Washington County, Iowa, where he carried on a farm of 160 acres. He came to Franklin County, Kan., November 10, 1869, and located on his present farm. Mr. D. had some 500 acres, but has given considerable land to each of his sons. He now has 240 acres, 140 acres of which are under cultivation; and he also raises considerable live stock. On his place is a fine orchard of about 700 trees, and he is building a new residence which will cost $1,500 to $2,000. He was married in Mercer County, Pa., to Elizabeth Montgomery, February 28, 1852. They have a family of eight children, five boys and three girls.

JNO. ENDSLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Richmond, was born in Lincoln County, N. C., January 17, 1830, and six years later emigrated with his parents to East Tennessee, where he was reared on the Big Spring farm in Blount County. In October, 1854, he removed to White County, Ill., farmed for a year, and then went to Washington County, Iowa, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He came to Franklin County, Kan., May 1, 1858, and pre-empted his present farm. He has 160 acres all highly improved, with orchards, barns, and a fine residence. He is principally engaged in raising and fattening hogs and cattle. He also owns another farm of 160 acres three miles northwest from his home farm, and sixteen acres of timbered land in Anderson County, for the use of the home farm. Mr. Endsley served in the Kansas State Militia during the late war, and was at the battle at Westport, Mo. He was at Gardner, Johnston Co., Kan., on the night it was sacked by guerrillas from Missouri, and had to succumb when their clicking locks and glittering carbines were brought to bear upon him. Mr. Endsley was Justice of the Peace for four years, from March, 1867, to March, 1871. In 1873 and 1874, he was Trustee of the township. He has since 1876, taken meteorological observations daily in the locality. He was married in East Tennessee, March 4, 1852, to Hetta Allen. They have had a family of four children—James A., Isaac A., John K., who died in 1878, at the age of twenty-one years, and Nelson S.

G. W. HARSHBERGER, merchant, Richmond, is a native of Bedford County, Penn. His parents emigrated to Lanark, Carroll Co., Ill., when he was very young, and here he was for five years employed as a clerk in mercantile business. He came to Franklin County, Kan., in March, 1871, located at Richmond, and at once established himself in general merchandise business, with a stock of about $1,200. His trade has increased yearly until he is now compelled to carry a stock of about $6,000, to supply the demands of his business; he was also agent for the K. C. L. & S. K. R. R. Co. until March 15, 1881. He was appointed Postmaster at this place in the fall of 1871. In 1875, he was elected Treasurer of the township, and has been re-elected yearly since.

JAMES L. HENDERSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Richmond, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1835, and fourteen years later removed with parents to Mercer County, Ill., and was reared on a farm. In 1868, he went to Albia, Iowa, and engaged in mercantile business for two years. He came to Franklin County, Kan., in the spring of 1871, and located on his present farm. He owns 160 acres, 150 of which are under cultivation. He is quite an extensive breeder of Berkshire hogs and fattens considerable cattle for the Eastern markets. On his place is a fine orchard, consisting of 300 trees of various kinds of fruit.

ELIJAH PERKINS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Richmond, was born in Bath County, Ky., November 13, 1833, and at eighteen years of age moved to Park County, Ind., where he followed agricultural pursuits. He came to Franklin County, in November, 1867, farmed in Harrison Township twelve years, in Pottawatomie a year, after which he moved on to his present farm in Richmond Township. He owns 160 acres, all well improved; has an orchard of eight acres, and is engaged in raising and fattening cattle for the Eastern markets. Mr. Perkins was married in Parke County, Ind., February 14, 1854, to Sarah E. Magill. They have a family of nine children living, and two dead.

FRANCIS M. SHEPHERD, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Richmond, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., February 20 1833, and reared on a farm, also worked as a carpenter. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, and served three years. He came to Franklin County, Kan., in October, 1868, and farmed for some four years near Ottawa. In the spring of 1872, he moved on to his present farm in Richmond Township. He owns 136 acres, all well improved, and raises considerable live stock, making a specialty of breeding thoroughbred Short-horn cattle. Mr. S. is considered one of the enterprising farmers of this township. He was married in Carlinville, Ill., in the spring of 1868, to Kate Cobb.

WILLIAM E. SPEARS, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Richmond, was born at Petersburg, Menard Co., Ill., in 1842, and reared on a farm. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. At the retreat from the battle of Guntown Miss., in July, 1864, he was taken prisoner and imprisoned for three months in Andersonville, and two weeks in Mobile prisons. He was mustered out of the service August 20, 1865, after which he conducted a stock farm in Menard County. In March, 1869, he came to Franklin County, Kas., and located at Ottawa, and was for two and a half years engaged in the livery business. In 1873 he purchased and located on his present farm in Richmond Township. He owns 440 acres, fifty acres of it in timber, 175 under cultivation, and five to six acres in an orchard, and the balance in pasture, etc. He is a large raiser of live stock. Mr. Spears was for several years Justice of the Peace, Trustee of the Township for two years, and Clerk of the same one year. He was married in Montgomery County, Ill., in 1877, to Susie M. Hostetter. They have two children, Edwin and Arthur.

CUTLER TOWNSHIP.

FRANK BOWKER, farmer, P. O. Ottawa, was born in England in 1832, and two years later emigrated with his parents to Jersey County, Ill., where he was reared on a farm and after reaching the age of maturity followed farming as an occupation. In the spring of 1865 he came to Kansas, and located on his present farm, consisting of 148 acres in Cutler Township. Mr. Bowker is quite extensively engaged in raising cattle and hogs.

GEORGE W. CARTZDAFNER, farmer, P. O. Rantoul, Franklin Co., Kas., was born in Catoctin Valley, Frederick Co., Md., January 25, 1828, and was reared on a farm. At the age of twenty-one he immigrated to Franklin County, O., and for nearly two years conducted a stationary engine, after which he gave his attention to farming pursuits. In the fall of 1866 he came to Franklin County, Kas., and located in Harrison Township, where he improved a farm and resided on it for nine years. Was Township Clerk the two first terms and afterward Treasurer for one term. In 1876 he removed to his present farm in Cutler Township, and has resided here since. He has about 160 acres, all well improved, and on his place is a fine orchard and vineyard. He is quite extensively engaged in raising live stock. Mr. Cartzdafner was nominated on the Greenback ticket in the fall of 1882, for County Commissioner. He was married in Delaware County, O., October 5, 1854, to Martha Guy. They have a family of five children, John M., Amasa H., Charles M., Frank D., and Florence M.

QUINCY D. COLE, farmer, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Montpelier, Vt., in June, 1822, and was reared on a farm. Some years later he removed to Jefferson County, Wis., and engaged in the manufacture of furniture. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California and remained there about two and one-half years engaged in various enterprises, after which he returned to Wisconsin and engaged in the manufacture of furniture until 1859, when he went back to Vermont and followed farming pursuits for some seven years and then resided in Chicago for a short time. In October, 1867, he came to Franklin County and was for a year engaged in dealing in live stock at Ottawa. In 1868 he moved to his present farm. Mr. Cole has 320 acres of land, all improved, and is extensively engaged in raising cattle for the Eastern markets. He was married in Jefferson County, Wis., in July, 1851, to Caroline Waldo. They have four children—Arthur A., Willie D., Frank L., and Luna A.

DANIEL C. CUTLER, farmer, P. O. Rantoul, was born on the Muskingum river, Ohio, February 20, 1799. Seven years later his parents moved to Hamilton, Essex Co., Mass.

About 1816 he returned to Ohio and engaged in farming pursuits. In 1855 he sold his place and went to Adair County, Iowa. Farmed for two years, and in April, 1857, came to Franklin County, Kas., locating on his present farm. Has resided here since. The Township of Cutler is named after his wife. Mr. Cutler owns 1,000 acres of land in this county and is one of our largest farmers. His business is managed entirely by his son. On his place is a fine orchard, he being one of the most extensive fruit growers of the county. He was about the first Postmaster appointed in this part of the country, and was placed in charge of the Rantoul postoffice in 1859 and held it for several years. He was also a County Commissioner during 1859 and 1860. Mr. Cutler was married November 5, 1834, to Betsey Larkin, who was born in Meigs County, Ohio, August 8, 1806. They have one son, Charles C., who was born August 23, 1835. The Cutlers are widely known throughout the country for their hospitality, and they give a hearty welcome to the stranger.

E. D. HAWLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Rantoul, was born in Schuyler County, N. Y., October 26, 1839, and reared on a farm; afterwards followed mercantile business there for four years. In the fall of 1867 he came to Kansas, and located on his present farm in Cutler Township. He has 160 acres of land, on which he has erected a fine stone house, and has a fine fruit orchard of about four acres. He is also engaged in raising cattle and hogs. In 1876 Mr. Hawley was appointed agent for Messrs. Reyburn, Hunter & Co., of Philadelphia, manufacturers and dealers in lightning rods, which firm he still represents. He was married in Yates County, N. Y., to Mary Roberts, who died, leaving no offspring. He was married there again about 1872, to Nettie Bartholomew, and they have a family of three children—Mary L., Cora A. and Charles R.

S. A. HESTER, farmer, P. O. Rantoul, was born in Fleming County, Ky., February 4, 1834. His parents removed when he was young to Jones County, Iowa, and he was reared there on a farm. He came to Franklin County March 22, 1857, and located in this Township and farmed for four years, then went to Douglas County, returning eleven months later he located on his present farm. Mr. Hester enlisted in June, 1862, in Company C, Second Kansas Cavalry, serving five months, then enlisted in the Tenth Kansas State Militia, in Kansas Cavalry, serving until the war closed. After the war he was also, in connection with his farming pursuits, engaged in conducting a sawmill for several years. He has 195 acres in the county, and is quite extensively engaged in raising thorough-bred Short-horn and graded cattle and Poland-China hogs. In February, 1879, Mr. Hester went to Custer County, Col., and became interested in mining. He is now quite extensively engaged in gold and silver quartz mines in that region, and makes frequent trips there in behalf of those interests. Mr. Hester was married in Cutler Township, in 1858, to Mary E. Perkins. She died in 1869, leaving three children—Mary E., Zoa and Juda. He was married again here, in 1870, to Olive E. Bartram, and they have five children—Cora, Milo C., Harry, Zetta G. and Scott A. The subject of our sketch was Treasurer of Peoria Township for five years, and Trustee of Cutler Township for five years. In 1880 he received the nomination for Sheriff of the county, on the Greenback ticket, and lost the election by a very small majority.

SIMEON H. MERRILL, M. D., Rantoul, is a native of Dover, Maine. He studied medicine and graduated at Pittsfield College, Mass., in 1862, and at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., in 1863. The Doctor also passed examinations at Bellevue School of Medicine, Twenty-sixth street, New York, and School of Physicians and Surgeons, at Twenty-third street, New York. During the war he was appointed Assistant-Surgeon in the U. S. A., and did service for some sixteen months in the military hospital, at Augusta, and was for some years engaged in the practice of his profession at Jefferson, Me. The doctor came to Franklin County, Kan., in January, 1868, and located on his present farm one and a half miles south of the village of Rantoul, and in connection with his agricultural pursuits, continues to practice medicine. He owns some 400 acres of land, and is quite an extensive raiser of stock. He is assisted in the management of his farm by his son, George S.

THOMAS G. STEWART, P. O. Ottawa, breeder of Short-horn cattle, was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1821. Ten years later his parents moved to Virginia, where he was reared on a farm. In 1848 he moved to Warren County, Ill., where he followed agricultural pursuits, and in the fall of 1866 emigrated to Kansas, locating in Douglas County. He farmed for four years, and in the spring of 1870 came to Franklin County, locating on his present farm in Cutler Township. He owns 240 acres of land, and is engaged in breeding Short-horn cattle, Berkshire hogs, and Norman draught horses. Several of his Short-horn cattle took premiums and sweepstakes at the Franklin County Fairs of 1881 and 82. He has on his place a fine orchard of about eleven acres, and a beautiful grove of cedars. Mr. Stewart is considered one of the enterprising men of the county.

A. D. REED, farmer, P. O. Rantoul, was born in Wyandotte County, Ohio, January 8, 1834, and reared on a farm. Removed to Iowa in 1854, and came to Kansas in the fall of 1855, with his father, Robert Reed, who still resides here. The subject of our sketch settled on his present farm, in Cutler Township, Franklin County, in the spring of 1856, and has resided on it since. He owns 240 acres of improved land, and is quite extensively engaged in raising, cattle, sheep, and hogs. During the late war Mr. Reed served in the State Militia. He was married in Franklin County, Kas., October 30, 1866, to Myra T. Mitchell, and they have a family of three children—Stella, Vincent M., and Jessie.

BYRON H. REED, stock-raiser, P.O. Rantoul, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 13, 1831, and reared on a farm. In 1854 he removed to Iowa, and came to Kansas in the fall of 1855, locating in Franklin County, near here, and resided with his father, Robert Reed. About 1872 he purchased his present farm, but did not move his family on to it until 1878. He has 228 acres of land, and makes a specialty of dealing in and raising live stock. He made a trip to Denver, Col., a few years ago, and is interested in mining pursuits in that State. Mr. Reed also corresponds for several of our leading Western newspapers. During the war he served in Company D, Twelfth Kansas Infantry as a private. He was tendered a commission several times, but preferred to remain in the ranks. He was married at Paola, Kas., July 26, 1877, to Annie V. Denison. They have a family of two children—Harold B. and Albert E.

QUINCY A. SEYMOUR, raiser and shipper of live stock, P. O. Rantoul, was born in Licking County, Ohio, November 15, 1845, and came to Franklin County in October, 1857, locating with his father, Benjamin J., at this place. His father died in the March following, and Quincy lived on the farm with his mother until March, 1861, when he enlisted in the Second Battalion M. S. M., serving until the battalion was mustered out a year later. He then teamed for the Government eight months, after which he purchased a team, and was for about three years engaged in breaking prairie. At the age of twenty years he purchased eighty acres of land in this neighborhood and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1882 he moved to his present place of residence and succeeded in having the M. P. R. R. Co. place the Rantoul station on his land. He resides within a few rods of the same, which gives him splendid facilities for shipping his stock. In 1860 Mr. Seymour had little or no means, and worked for his board at Osawatomie Miami County. He owns now 410 acres of improved land; is the sole owner of the town-site of Rantoul, and is one of the largest stock-dealers in the county. Mr. Seymour was married in this county in March, 1868, to Martha E. Wise. They have two living children—Frankie and Jimmie; and one deceased—Charlie.

HAYES TOWNSHIP.

OLIVER J. BODLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Richland County, Ohio, May 26, 1836, and when a youth removed to Bureau County, Ill., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising; also did considerable business in teaming and grading. He came to Franklin County, November 3, 1878; was for a time engaged in coal-mining at Williamsburg. In March, 1879, he moved on to his present farm, in Hayes Township. Mr. Bodley is one of the leading farmers in the county, and is quite extensively engaged in stock-raising. He uses about 850 acres of land, of which he cultivates 400 acres; the balance is used for stock purposes.

JOHN COPPLE, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Norwood, was born in Clark County, Ind., March 31, 1835, and reared on a farm. He came to Kansas in November, 1854, and for two years resided in Leavenworth County. Early in 1857 he came to Franklin County and pre-empted 160 acres of land, on which he still resides. He now owns 215 acres, 115 of which are in cultivation, and he is also largely engaged in raising live stock. In 1874 Mr. Copple built on his farm a handsome residence, at a cost of about $1,000; and he has a capacious barn, with a stone foundation, which cost about $1,400. He was married in Leavenworth County, Kas., in 1858, to Sarah E. Rasdall. They have three children—Melinda F., Laura, and Jacob.

E. W. HUME, farmer, Section 1, Township 16, Range 19, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Utica, N. Y.; and nine years later, his parents emigrated to Grundy County, Ill., where he was reared on a farm. He enlisted August 1, 1861, in Company G, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered out as Sergeant October 15, 1864. Mr. Hume was taken prisoner at the battle of Murfreesboro, January, 1863, but was paroled shortly afterwards. After the war, he followed agricultural pursuits in Grundy County. He came to Franklin County, Kan., in January, 1872; resided for one year in Ottawa Township, and then located on his present farm. He owns 560 acres of land, all improved, and cultivates 160 acres. His principal business is stock-raising, making a specialty of graded Short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs. He also has a good orchard of about four hundred trees. Mr. Hume held the office of Clerk one year, Trustee of this township for two years, and in 1877 received the Democratic nomination for Sheriff of the county. That party being in the minority, in this county, he was not elected.

NELSON MERCHANT, farmer, P. O. Media, was born at Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., May 24, 1830, and was reared on a farm. In December, 1857, he came to Franklin County, and pre-empted 160 acres in Hayes Township, on which he still resides. He owns 320 acres in this county, all improved, and is quite an extensive farmer and breeder of stock. He was Justice of the Peace at this place for sixteen consecutive years, Assistant-Assessor of Franklin County for several years, Engrossing Clerk in the State Legislature in 1868, and Sergeant-at-Arms in the State Senate in 1869 and 1870. Mr. Merchant served in the Kansas State Militia during the war. He was married in Wayne County, N. Y., January 29, 1851, to Julia A. Griffith, and they have a family of six children—Herschel N., Lydia E., Nettie L., Foster P., Clarence M. and Charles.

JAMES A. PURDY, agent K. C. L. & S. K. R. R. Co., LeLoup, was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, January 15, 1835. His father was a merchant, and for some years the subject of our sketch followed mercantile business as a clerk, and was for ten years engaged in business for himself at Newmarket, Highland Co., Ohio. In 1862, he removed to Illinois, farmed for some three years in Edgar County and nine years in Douglas County; was then located for two years at Mattoon Ill., employed as collector for the Howe S. M. Co. In June, 1876, he came to Franklin County; located at Pomona, and was for two years engaged in agricultural pursuits; in December, 1878, he came to LeLoup; was appointed station agent, as before mentioned; agent for the Adams Express Co., and Postmaster March 14, 1879. He has also for the past four years been engaged in dealing in grain and baling hay. The style of the firm in this business is Purdy & Mundy. They are also extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising.

A. C. SHINN, farmer, P. O. Ottawa, was born in West Virginia, and was reared on a farm in Hancock County, Ill. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, serving until mustered out in June, 1865. He and wife came overland through Missouri to Kansas in February, 1866, locating on his present farm in Hayes Township, Franklin County. He is the owner of 400 acres of improved land, and is engaged in farming, stock-raising and fruit-growing. Mr. Shinn is one of the leading farmers in this county, and has served two years as Vice-President and two as President of the Franklin County Agricultural Society.

WILLIAM SLATER, farmer, Section 35 and 36, P. O. Norwood; is a native of England, and previous to coming to Kansas, he was for twenty-five years engaged in agricultural pursuits in Grundy County, Ill. He came to Franklin County, March 1, 1882, and located on his present farm. He has 557 acres of land all improved, 270 of which are under cultivation. His principal business is stock-raising; on his place is a fine orchard of ten acres; he is assisted in his business by his son, Alfred Slater, who is a partner in the land.

SAMUEL K. WICKARD, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Media; was born in Parke County, Ind., May 7, 1825, and when very young, his parents emigrated to Butler County, Ohio, where he was brought up in the business of agriculture. His educational advantages were those of the common school; howevar his application to books was such that at the age of nineteen he became one of the popular teachers in the public schools in his county. Continued in the business for seven years during the winter seasons, the summers he spent on the farm with his father. He early embraced the Christian religion and has been a faithful advocate of the doctrine of the Church of Christ ever since, and leaving the impression wherever he has been of a faithful Christian worker. He was married in the year 1850 to Mary E. Bridge, of Butler County, Ohio, and in January 1855, moved to Carroll County, Ind., where he engaged in the business of agriculture. After four years of great success, he, in consequence of the decease of his wife, returned to Butler County, Ohio, and bought a farm and began the business of shipping stock and grain in connection with his farming. In 1869 in company with three other gentlemen, purchased a rotary saw mill and engaged in the manufacture of lumber under the firm name of Wickard, Crane & Co.; continued in this business for seven years, adding thereto the manufacture of ditching tiles, continuing his shipping business, from the station on the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction R. R., known as Ogles station, near Oxford, Ohio. In 1863 he assisted in recruiting a company of 100 men for the Sixty-ninth Ohio National Guards, Thomas Moor, Colonel, and was elected Captain by an unanimous vote of the company. After about one year's drill, in obedience to the President's call for the Hundred Days' men of Ohio, they were mustered into the service in May, 1864, as Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment, Ohio National Guards. They served four months, were permitted to return home with their arms in September, 1864, in time to see that the draft was quietly executed in their county, there having been organized resistance threatened. In 1869, Mr. W. sold out his entire effects and came to Franklin County, Kan., arriving at Ottawa, May 2. His intention was to purchase a stock-ranch somewhere in the State and engage in the cattle business, but his plans were very suddenly changed, by a Providential interference, in the sickness of his family and the decease of his wife and youngest child. He then concluded to locate in Ottawa and engage in the grocery business, which he did under the firm name of S. K. Wickard & Co.; his partner was a nephew of his, who had a small interest with him. After continuing the business successfully for two years, he decided that he liked the country better than the city, and in 1871, he moved to the farm, where he now lives, and since that time he has confined himself chiefly to agricultural pursuits; he has 267 acres, all under fence and mostly under good cultivation. In politics, Mr. Wickard was a staunch Republican, ever since the organization of the party, till about 1872, when he became dissatisfied and allied himself with the party of Reform, or Greenback party, and in 1873 he received the nomination of the party for County Treasurer; losing the election by only sixty-eight votes, and getting all the votes in his precinct, except two. In September, 1882, he was nominated by the same party for State representative, but was beaten by a small majority; the party being in the minority in his district, his election was not expected.

CHARLES C. WIGHTMAN, of Stacher & Wightman, merchants, Le Loup, was born at Cascade, Iowa, in 1856, and when very young moved with his parents to Germantown, Ohio, and was for some years employed with his father in the United States Internal Revenue office at that place. In 1874 he came to Kansas, located at Ottawa, and was for about three years employed in the flour mills of H. D. Crane & Co. About 1877 he entered the employ of L. N. Stacher, in dry-goods business, and in November, 1881, formed a partnership with him, and opened a general merchandise business at this place. The firm do a large business, and carry a stock of about $3,000.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE BURGE, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Springfield, Ill., October 12, 1838. He was for twelve years employed in the postoffice at that place as a clerk. In August, 1868, he came to Franklin County, and located on his present farm. He owns 138 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation, and has a fine orchard of about five acres. He makes a specialty of raising hops. Mr. Burge was burned out in 1874, losing a $4,000 residence. He, however, was not discouraged, but with his usual energy pushed ahead, and to-day is one of the representative farmers of this township. He is also to a limited extent engaged in bee culture. Mr. Burge was married in Springfield, Ill., in November, 1864, to Martha Clark. They have two children—George and Frank.

ADAM JOHNS, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Germany, October 9, 1848, and emigrated to Erie County, Pa., in 1864, where he learned the trade of blacksmith and followed it for a livelihood. He came to Kansas in 1866, and was employed at his trade at Fort Scott for four months; then at St. Louis, Mo., for eighteen months. In 1868 he removed to Franklin County, and followed his trade for a few months at Ottawa; then carried on a blacksmith establishment for two years; since which time he has given his attention to farming pursuits. In September, 1882, he moved on to his present farm. He has 235 acres, six acres of which are orchard, and he cultivates 170 acres. Mr. Johns is also an extensive raiser of cattle and hogs. He was married in Ottawa, Kan., in 1869, to Agnes Heifen. They have a family of three children—Annie, Antony and Agnes.

SAMUEL McCULLAGH, breeder of pedigreed Berkshire hogs, Section 4, P. O. Ottawa, was born at Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1842. In April, 1859, he emigrated to Sangamon County, Ill., where he was employed at general farm work. In the fall of 1865 he came to Franklin County, Kan.; farmed for one year in Ohio Township, after which he moved on to his present farm. He owns 160 acres of land, 100 of which are under cultivation. Mr. McCullaugh is the most extensive breeder of thoroughbred Berkshire hogs in the State of Kansas. He keeps nothing but pure bloods; has in all about 180 head. In his herd are his famous boars—Plantagenet, No. 2919; Young Carlisle, No. 6810, and Royal Duke, No. 3601, and the famous sows—Belle; Clermont, No. 2498; Liverpool Belle, No. 6994; Queen of Pleasant Valley, and many others. He is also a breeder of Short-horn cattle. Mr. McCullagh's farm is situated about three miles southwest of the city of Ottawa. He has a very pretty place, and calls it the Pleasant Valley Farm.

JOHN V. POLLINGER, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Ottawa, was born in York County, Pa., January 31, 1840, and reared on a farm. At sixteen years of age he removed to Huron County, Ohio, where he was employed in agricultural pursuits. In 1860 he went to Shelby County, Ill., farmed for a while, and on February 16, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and served until November 25, 1865. He came to Kansas in 1866, located in Ottawa. He was for a while engaged in teaming, and also carried on a billiard hall. In 1867 he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Greenwood Township, which he has followed since. In 1872 he moved on to his present farm. He owns eighty acres of land, seventy of which are under cultivation, and he has quite a fine orchard. Mr. Pollinger was six years Trustee of Greenwood Township, and Trustee of Lincoln Township in 1876. He was elected Justice of the Peace in the spring of 1882.

ABNER RIDDLE, farmer, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1814, and five years later his parents removed to Sangamon County, Ill., where the subject of our sketch followed farming pursuits. He was a Commissioner of that county for eight years. In October, 1867, he came to Kansas and located in Lincoln Township, Franklin County, and has since been engaged in farming and raising stock. He moved onto his present farm in Section 15, November 10, 1879. He has 190 acres, thirty acres of which are in orchard. He raises considerable Short-Horn cattle, and is a breeder of draught horses. He was elected a Commissioner of Franklin County in 1871 and served two years.

JACOB WILKERSON, breeder of pedigreed Poland-China hogs, Section 29, P.O. Ottawa, was born in Randolph County, Ind., in December, 1851, and reared on a farm. In the spring of 1872 he came to Kansas and assisted his father, John Wilkerson, in farming, in this township. A year later his father died and he and his brother William conducted the farm together for some years. In the spring of 1878 he moved onto his present farm. He owns eighty acres all improved, forty-five of which are under cultivation. He is making a specialty of breeding Poland-China hogs, and is quite successful. He was married in Franklin County, July 14, 1878, to Miss H. N. Leachman, a native of Illinois.

WILLIAM H. WILKERSON, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Randolph County, Ind., March 14, 1849, and reared on a farm. He came to Franklin County, Kansas, in September, 1870, and located on his present farm. For about three years he farmed with his father, since then for himself. He has 360 acres of land, all improved, cultivates 210 acres of it and makes a specialty of fattening cattle and hogs for shipment. He has two good houses on his land and an orchard of three acres. Mr. Wilkerson was elected trustee of this township in 1880. He was married in Franklin County, Kansas, September 21, 1876, to Pauline L. Cannon. They have a family of three children: John N., Lucy J. and Jessie H.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

ABRAHAM ANDERSON, farmer, P. O. Ottawa; was born in Sweden, June 22, 1834, and while residing there followed farming pursuits. In October, 1867, he emigrated to Ottawa, Kansas; was for five years employed in a stone quarry, and for about four years worked as a stone mason. In October, 1876, he moved onto his present farm in Harrison Township, Franklin County. He owns 135 acres of land, all improved. He has on his farm several good stone quarries from which he has taken stone and built himself a fine residence and barn. Mr. Anderson was married in Sweden in December, 1855, to Stoofa Billman. They have a family of five children: August J., Alfred, Carl R., William E., John H. E.

THOMAS W. HARRISON, farmer, and stock raiser, P. O. Ottawa, was born in Porter County, Ind., March 31, 1844, and reared at Russellville, Putnam County. In June, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, serving three years. In the spring of 1866 he came to Franklin County and located on his present farm in Harrison Township. He has 120 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and laid off with osage hedges and wire fences. He is quite extensively engaged in raising stock for the Eastern markets and breeding thoroughbred Poland-China hogs. The township derived its name from his father, W. L. Harrison, who resides here. The subject of this sketch was married in Harrison Township, Franklin County, October 5, 1876, to Lillias Perkins. They have two children: Bernice B. and Bruce.

CHARLES B. JONES, farmer and dealer in live stock, P. O. Ottawa; was born at Woodsfield, Monroe Co., Ohio, September 7, 1831, and reared on a farm. He was for some years engaged in farming pursuits for himself and dealing in live stock in company with his father for fifteen years. He enlisted in April, 1861, in Company B, Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, serving two years; was elected First Lieutenant at time of mustering the company, and promoted to Captain a year later. He came to Ottawa, Kansas, in 1869; was for four months engaged in grocery business with W. M. Presbaw, and since then in live stock business in company with him. Mr. Jones moved on his present farm in Harrison Township, in June, 1877. He has 160 acres, and his residence is but a short distance from the city of Ottawa. He has on his place a fine orchard of 20 acres, and deals quite extensively in cattle and hogs, buying and fattening his stock for Eastern markets. Mr. Jones was married at Woodsfield, Ohio, February 6, 1862, to Eliza Archbold. She died in March, 1863, leaving one son, Edward A. The subject of our sketch was married a second time in Woodsfield, in March, 1867, to Matilda Manning; they have four children: Clayton, Maud, Samuel P. and Charles L.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

JOHNSON County is located in the eastern part of the State. It is bounded on the north by Leavenworth and Wyandotte counties, on the east by Missouri, on the south by Miami, and on the west by Douglas County. It is twenty-one miles from north to south and twenty-four from east to west, containing 475 square miles, or 304,000 acres. At the first organization of the county, in 1855, the Kansas river constituted its entire northern boundary, but in 1859 the present boundary was established.

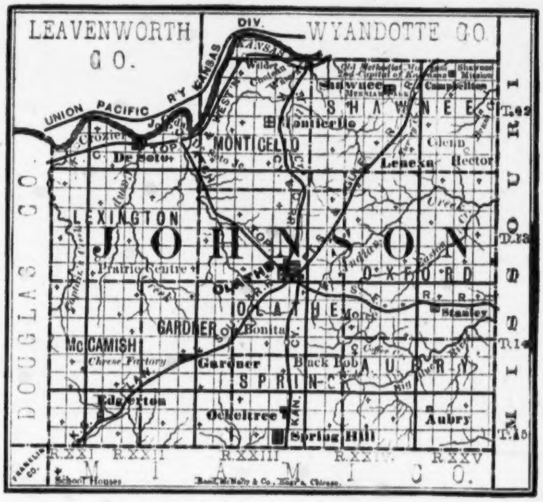

The surface of the county is generally undulating. About ten per cent. is bottom land, ninety per cent. upland. The bottom lands are from one-half mile to two miles in width. The central and southwestern are the highest portions, the streams having their sources there and flowing thence toward the north, east and south.

The soil is from one foot to six feet in depth, is very productive and adapted especially to winter wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and wild and tame grasses.

The timber belts along the streams average one-half mile in width, and comprise sixteen per cent. of the surface. The principal varieties that grow are ash, hackberry, hickory, oak, sycamore and walnut.

The streams are not large, but sufficiently numerous. The Kansas River runs along the west two-thirds of the northern boundary, and receives as tributaries, Cedar, Clear, Captain's, Kill, Mill and Turkey creeks. Blue and Indian creeks run eastward, and two forks of Bull Creek run south. There are numerous springs, and good well water is obtained at an average depth of twenty-five feet.

There is considerable limestone and some sandstone in the county, the former being extensively used in building, and a tough variety of the former is now being sawed into flagging stone, window sills, etc. There is also excellent brick clay.

The first white hunter to behold the soil of Kansas, is believed to have been Jacob Pursley, who in 1802 crossed the eastern part of the present State to New Mexico. Other adventurous spirits followed and soon quite a trade was established between Santa Fe N. M., and Booneville, Mo., the latter place being then the frontier town of the West. In course of time Independence, Mo., secured the trade, and became for a time the starting point for all westward bound expeditions of whatever kind. The trade grew to such an extent that about the year 1825 the Government employed Maj. Sibley to establish a wagon road from the Missouri line to Santa Fe. This road ran through Johnson County about four miles south of Olathe, and crossed the Missouri line near the present location of Little Santa Fe, Mo.

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

	1870.	1880.
Aubry Township	1,125	1,216
Gardner Township	944	1,321
Lexington Township	1,256	2,042
McCamish Township	908	1,330
Monticello Township	1,093	1,396
Olathe City	1,817	2,285
Olathe Township	1,205	1,545
Oxford Township	1,926	1,950
Shawnee Township	2,451	2,477
Spring Hill Township, including Spring Hill City	959	1,291
	13 684	16,853
Spring Hill City	..	502

THE SHAWNEE INDIANS.

Previous to the advent of the Shawnee Indians in 1828, but little was known of what is now Johnson County, by white people. In common with the whole of the present State of Kansas, it was occupied, when occupied at all, by the Kaw or Kansas tribe of Indians. The whole territory abounded with game of every description. Along the streams, where they could find shelter in the timber, were to be found bears, beaver, mink, otter, wolves, etc., and on the open prairie, antelope, deer and elk. Buffaloes ranged in immense numbers, but seldom east of Morris and Chase counties. In 1825, the Shawnee reservation in Kansas was set apart for these Indians, in accordance with a treaty concluded with them that year.

In 1828, the Fish band, so named from their Chief, about one hundred in number, were removed here, from the vicinity of Cape Girardeau, Mo. In 1829 Rev. Thomas Johnson, a Methodist Episcopal missionary, came to the reservation under the auspices of the church, and established a school for the education of the Indians. This school was located about six miles west of Westport, between the Kansas River and Turkey Creek. In 1830 some members of the tribe on their way from Ohio to this reservation, were exposed, in St. Louis, to the smallpox. Upon arriving at the village located near the site of the present Glenwood depot, they halted and infected the portion of the tribe living there. The disease broke out with great virulence, most of the Indians in the village died, the others fled to other localities. In 1832 the remaining bands of the Shawnee Indians were removed here from Auglaize and adjoining counties in Ohio. After all had been removed here they numbered about 1,000. For a number of years after their removal they continued their accustomed modes of dress, habitation and of making a living—living in wigwams and subsisting on the products of the chase; but as game steadily grew scarcer, attention to the tilling of the soil was forced upon them, and they began to erect buildings more substantial than wigwams.

They also at length effected a change in their form of government. At the time of the removal of the Shawnees from Ohio, they were divided into three bands, each band being presided over by a Chief. The principal of these three chiefs was John Perry, who retained his position at the head of the tribe until his death in 1850. He was succeeded by John Francis, who reigned four years, when he died. The young men of the tribe attempted, at the time of Perry's death, to introduce the principle of electing their chiefs, but the old men defeated them. At the time of the death of Francis the young men made a second attempt to overthrow the hereditary principle of government, and were this time successful. Capt. Parks was elected Chief for two years, and remained in office eight years. Graham Rogers succeeded and served two years; Charles Bluejacket then served four years; Graham Rogers was then re-elected and served two terms, when he died, and Charles Tucker was then elected.*

The boundaries of the original Shawnee Reservation in Kansas, as fixed November 7, 1825, and conveyed to them by deed, May 11. 1844, contained 1,600,000 acres of land. Almost precisely ten years afterwards, on May 10, 1854, they ceded to the United States all of this magnificent reservation but 200,000 acres, which they reserved for homes for themselves.

Under this treaty the "Black Bob band" of the Shawnees, a distinct organization within the tribe, received, as was their choice, and had "assigned and set apart in a compact body to be held in common" by them, such a portion of this 200,000 acres as was equivalent to 200 acres for each member of the band; or more accurately, according to the survey, 33.392 87 acres. Black Bob was their recognized Chief. Being of limited intelligence they preferred to maintain their tribal organization and customs, and to hold their lands in common. An article however was incorporated into the treaty under which they might at any time "make separate selections from the tract assigned to them in common." This privilege they did not avail themselves of until 1866, but continued to live as had been their wont, making but little progress, and spending most of their time in visiting other tribes and hunting, until the breaking out of the war, when on account of the losses and sufferings to which they were subjected from bushwhackers on the one hand and Kansas thieves and jayhawkers on the other, they left their homes, went to the Indian Territory in a body, where they remained until peace was proclaimed, when about one hundred returned for the purpose of disposing of their lands

The other community of the Shawnees remained on the reservation as they were until the survey of their lands into head rights of their own selection was completed, as contemplated and provided for by the treaty of May 10, 1854. By this treaty they each received 200 acres in severalty in any part of the reservation they might choose, surrendering all claim to the rest, which was thus thrown open to settlement by white people. The Indians very naturally made their selections where there was timber, along the creeks, and when their selections had all been made there was but little land left for the white man but open prairie. As a consequence of this state of affairs numerous conflicts arose between the two races over the timber question; and as so often before and since, the civilized man conquered, and it was not long before he was allowed to help himself to the Indian's timber unmolested.

As soon as it was known that a large portion of the reservation was thrown open for settlement large numbers rushed in to secure claims. Many claims were thus taken, "improved," and sold at the first favorable opportunity, so that but few of the earliest settlers remained in the county. Those who came to buy, usually came to stay.

A. Coffman secured the contract for surveying the Shawnee lands as selected by the "head right" community, and was sworn to secrecy in relation thereto. Instead of living up to his oath he permitted a young man in the employ of Dr. John T. Barton and Ed. Nash to accompany him, and each evening to make a copy of the day's field notes, and received $1,000 for the privilege. It was thus easy for the Doctor and his partner to dispose of the choicest lands not taken by the Indians at a considerable profit to themselves, and the settler was certain that no Shawnee could dispute his claim.

Among those who settled in the county during this year (1857) were the following persons, on the Free-state side: Thomas E. Milhoan, William Williams, Rynear Morgan, William Holmes, Dr. Irving Jaynes, J. D. Allen, J. C. Forrest, and L. F. Bancroft; and on the Pro-slavery side, Dr. J. B. Morgan, Col. J. T. Quarles, T. H. Ellis, A. Slaughter, James H. Nounan, C. C. Catron. W. S. Gregory, Jonathan Gore, A. J. Turpin, Dr. Shuck and M. T. Wells. There was a considerable number of others in different parts of the county, as may be seen by referring to our sketches of the separate towns.

During the time of the occupancy of the entire county by the Shawnee Indians, but few white men became residents of it, and they only in some connection with the Indians. The earliest were the Choteau brothers, Frenchmen, who built trading houses among the Shawnees and Delawares in 1828 and 1829.

Rev. Thomas Johnson and family came in 1829. His son Alexander S. Johnson was born at the Mission, July 11, 1832, and was thus the first white child born in the county. Other children of Rev. Mr. Johnson born at the Mission were Eliza S., A. M., W. M., Laura L., Cora and Edna, seven in all with Alexander S.

Samuel Cornatzer came to the Mission in 1844. Mr. Crockett, nephew of Davy Crockett, January 24, 1847: and at different times, Perk Randall, John Bowles, Isaac Parish, Samuel Garrett, John Owens, John Boyle and Calvin Cornatzer.

THE "BLACK BOB" RESERVATION.

This reservation is situated in the southeastern part of the county, at the sources of the Blue and Tomahawk creeks, consisting of 33,392.87 acres, lying in Oxford, Aubry, Spring Hill and Olathe townships. The Indians to whom the reservation belonged abandoned it near the beginning of the war. As it was most excellent land—fertile soil, well watered and timbered—settlers rushed in at the close of the war and soon every quarter-section of it was occupied by a claimant. This was in the years of 1865 and 1866.

About the same time, certain other parties, not actual settlers on the lands, among whom were Gen. James G. Blunt, J. C. Irvin and Judge Pendery, conceived the design of buying up a portion of this land for the purposes of speculation. This was in October, 1867. An examination was made of the treaty of 1825, by which the Shawnees were granted the reservation including Johnson and a portion of Douglas and Miami counties, which was deeded to them May 11, 1844; and also of the treaty of May 10, 1854, by which the whole tract was re-ceded to the Government, and then 200,000 acres retroceded to the Shawnees. At this time the Shawnees had divided into two bands—the severalty, or "head right" community, who selected their lands in severalty, and the "Black Bob" band, who chose to hold their lands in common, under the treaty which also gave them the right to select 200 acres each as a head-right at any future time. Messrs. Blunt, Irvin & Co. became satisfied that the title to the lands vested in the Indians, and hence that having selected his head-right under the treaty, any Indian could sell it and convey a valid title to any person, by complying with the rules and regulations of the Interior Department of the Government for the sale of Indian lands.

These rules were: That the consideration mentioned in the deed was a fair one, that the amount so mentioned had been paid to the grantor by the grantee, and that the transaction was free from fraud. The Indian Agent was under obligation to attach his certificate that these rules had been complied with, in the execution of the deed.

Certain of the Indians having applied therefor in the year 1867, received patents for their shares of the land in severalty, and sold them to different parties for various prices.

The first sale was made October 28 1867, to J. C. Irwin, who purchased in the aggregate 3,600 acres. The next sales were made November 7, 1867, to two of the settlers, Wm. H Nichols and John Wordens; and subsequently, but prior to January 11, 1869 a number of sales were made to other settlers, among whom were William Thomas, J Nichols, Edward P. Robinson, Wm. S. Duffield and William T. Quarles. Sales were made also to other speculators, until in the aggregate the land covered by sixty-nine patents had been sold, the price received by the Indians being on an average $4.80 per acre.

Two protests against the further issue of patents to the Indians, setting forth that gross frauds were being perpetrated, and that the Indians were being swindled out of their lands by the speculators, having been received by the Government, Acting Commissioner Mix, on the 13th of December, 1867, telegraphed Agent Taylor to suspend delivery of the patents to the Indians. This was done and the sale of the lands arrested in consequence. Notwithstanding a few of the settlers had purchased their selections from Indians who had received their patents, the great majority refused to do so, believing their title should come from the Government, and not from the Indian. In the meantime the settlers kept on improving their claims, and have now converted the reservation into one of the fairest and most productive portions of the county. Both settlers and speculators kept an agent in Washington for some years looking after their respective interests; the one party attempting to obtain from Congress confirmation of the validity of the Indian patents, the other attempting to have them set aside and the title declared to vest in the Government. Neither party has thus far been successful. Congress, however, did in 1879, pass a resolution instructing the Attorney General of the United States "to cause a suit in equity to be brought in the name of the United States in the Circuit Court for the District of Kansas to quiet and finally settle the titles to lands claimed by or under the Black Bob band of Shawnee Indians in Kansas, or adversely thereto." In accordance with this resolution, suit in equity was brought in said court in 1880, and is still pending.

Such of the Black Bob band as were enabled to find purchasers for their lands before the sale of the same was suspended, in December, 1867, removed to the Indian Territory and united themselves with the Cherokees, in accordance with an agreement made between the tribes and approved by the President of the United States, while the greater portion of them who had returned to Kansas in order to sell their lands, were by the suspension of the sale prevented from doing so, and were "forced to remain in Kansas without a home, their lands being occupied by trespassers by virtue of the suspension referred to" (E. S. Parker, Commissioner).

We quote as follows from the Annual Report of Indian Affairs of Superintendent Hoag, for 1870:

"Anticipating the fulfillment of their arrangements with the Cherokees for future homes, many of the Shawnees have already removed thither, and most of those yet remaining will remove very soon, even though they may not be able to dispose of their estates in Kansas advantageously, being obstructed as they are by prolonged and unjust legislation. As guardian of these Indians, the Government has permitted her citizens so far to violate her just statutes as to enter upon, occupy and improve, in undisturbed possession, their fairest lands, thus adding to the wealth and comfort of the citizen outlaws, to the discomfort and pinching poverty of her suffering wards, some of whom have been driven from their humble but loved homes, and compelled, if permitted a resting place on soil of their own, to occupy such portion thereof as the coveting and unwelcome intruder did not desire for himself. These lawless occupants of the soil of others, have for years, from the proceeds thereof, retained counsel at the seat of Government for the security of these lands to themselves, in co-operation with their members of Congress; and in a recent bill, in reference thereto, provision is made for the retaining said lands on the payment of $2.50 per acre, when if they were removed therefrom or compelled to pay to the outraged owners a price which a fair competition would secure to them, as justice should secure it, these Indians would at once remove to the Cherokee country with means sufficient to enable them to open and improve homes and surround themselves with the necessary comforts of life, for lack of which many of these poor Shawnees have gone to premature graves. This lingering injustice has continued the Shawnee agency two years longer than its natural life, at an unnecessary expense to the Government, and while this class of intruders are enjoying their ill-gotten incomes, the Black Bob Shawnees are appealing to their guardian, the Government, for aid to keep them from starvation, for which purpose some five hundred dollars has been expended the past year."

The settlers and speculators have all through freely indulged in the application to each other of exceedingly uncomplimentary epithets; politicians have found the question of the title to the Black Bob lands a fruitful source of personal controversy and warfare, and as a result of the manner of the management of the whole matter, the Indian has certainly suffered most cruel wrongs, no matter in whom the title to the lands may ultimately be decided to inhere.

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* For more special mention of Shawnee Indians and Missions, see sketches of Indian Tribes in General History.

EARLY POLITICAL TROUBLES.

The first election held in the Territory was in the fall of 1853, before the organization of the Territory. At this election, Rev. Thomas Johnson, of the Methodist Church, South, then in charge of the Shawnee Mission, and one of those who had introduced and then held slaves in the Territory, was elected delegate to Congress, for the purpose of urging upon that body the organization of the Territory; but having been elected without authority of law, he was not admitted to a seat as such delegate. He, however, remained in Washington during the session and until after the Kansas-Nebraska bill had become a law, the latter part of May, 1854. At this first election, Indians as well as whites, voted, notwithstanding the fact that they were not citizens of the United States, and consequently had no right to vote—an unpropitious beginning for the future Territory and State of Kansas. But when the question of Territorial organization was yet unsettled, almost everyone about the Indian missions and elsewhere, government agents and employes, missionaries and teachers, were all but universally Democratic and Pro-slavery, and the Indians imbibed and carried into practice the political views of their teachers—religious and secular. The principal exception to this rule was the case of the Friends, or Quakers, who were always and consistently anti-slavery, to their honor be the fact recorded and perpetuated.

At the election of March 30, 1855, for members of First Territorial Legislature, Rev. Thomas Johnson was elected from Johnson County to the Council (now called Senate) and his son, Alexander S. Johnson, to the Legislature. The Legislature was convened at Pawnee, near Fort Riley in Davis County, and organized by electing Rev. Thomas Johnson, President of the Council, and Dr. J. H. Stringfellow, Speaker of the House. Almost immediately after organization, an act was passed locating the capital of the Territory at the Shawnee Mission, and the Legislature adjourned to this, the first capital, on the 16th of July. One of its first acts was the organization of the settled portions of the Territory into counties. Johnson County was named in honor of Rev. Thomas Johnson, President of the Council. Bills were passed for laying out towns and villages in various counties, but none in Johnson County, as it was entirely covered by the Shawnee reservation. Isaac Parish was appointed Sheriff of the County, and William Fisher. Jr., Probate Judge. The County was thus organized and officered nearly two years before any of its land came into market, and before any white people except those connected with the Indians, were allowed to reside in it. At this session of the Legislature the road leading from Kansas City, Mo., to Santa Fe, N. M., passing through the center of the county, was declared a Territorial road; a road was located through the northern part of the county to Lawrence, Lecompton and Fort Riley, and another along the eastern line of the county from Westport, Mo., to Fort Scott.

On the 23d of October, 1855, the Free-state Constitutional Convention assembled at Topeka. Johnson County was not represented in this convention, its people being too intensely Pro-slavery. A constitution was adopted by the convention, the most important feature of which was a clause prohibiting slavery in the State. On the 15th of December, the Topeka Constitution was submitted to the people and received a large popular vote outside of Johnson County. Almost the only anti-slavery people in this county at the time were the Hadleys—Jeremiah and his three sons, Samuel, T. J., and J. Milton Hadley—a family belonging to the Society of Friends. The head of the family, Jeremiah Hadley, came out in August to assume the duties of superintendent of the Shawnee Quaker Mission. The Hadley family were fearless advocates of the Free-state cause. A young man by the name of John Lockhart, of some ability, and good education, residing at the Mission with the Hadleys, was elected to represent Johnson County in the Legislature, under the Topeka Constitution. This Legislature was summoned to meet at Topeka, July 4, 1856. The members assembled in accordance with the summons, but were not permitted to organize, being dispersed by Col. (since Major General) Edwin V. Sumner, acting under orders from President Pierce.

These were troublous times in eastern Kansas generally. Johnson County escaped at this period in a remarkable manner, although suffering considerably at a later period. This escape was owing, doubtless, to the facts that the county was not open to settlement, and that the most of the few settlers here belonged to one political party. Still there were a few incidents which should be recorded as tending to illustrate the character of the times.

In August, a party of border ruffians went to the Quaker Mission, and after threatening to kill the superintendent, Jeremiah Hadley, stole six horses and a mule belonging to the Mission, and a carriage owned by Levi Woodard, and went away.

On May 14, 1858, Montgomery, and a band of his followers, surrounded the house of John Evans, a farmer now residing in the county, and who at the time was a Pro-slavery man, living three miles northeast of Olathe. Forcing an entrance into the house they warned Evans to leave the Territory within ten days, Evans replied that he should not go, and in fact did not go. Montgomery took about $800 in gold, besides other property belonging to Evans, and a gold watch and some money belonging to Patrick Cosgrove, who was Sheriff at the time, and departed.

On another occasion while John Lockhart, mentioned above as having been elected to the Free-state Legislature, and Calvin Cornatzer were on their way to Chillicothe, about three miles west of Shawnee, some armed Missourians overtook them, threatening to arrest them as being in sympathy with Jim Lane. But by adroit explanations by Cornatzer himself and by Dr. Barton, who was then living at Chillicothe, both Lockhart and Cornatzer were allowed to go free. These explanations did not remain satisfactory, however, very long. For in a few weeks thereafter a squad of Missourians sought Lockhart at the Mission, and searched the building thoroughly for him. He saved himself this time by dextrously slipping from one room into another that had been searched. And the same summer Cornatzer was arrested at the instance of two of his Pro-slavery neighbors, who accused him of being a Jim Lane man. He was taken to Tecumseh, lodged in jail, but released next day; the charge not being sustained.

In addition to these comparatively mild experiences there were some flagrant outrages committed within the limits of Johnson County. One of these was the case of a young Missourian, named Cantral. A few days previous to his "trial" and murder, he had participated in the "battle of Black Jack" on the Free-state side, under old John Brown. He was taken prisoner by a party of Missourians under Gen. Whitfield, who were passing through Johnson County on their way to Westport, Mo. They camped for the night about two miles west of Olathe, and during the evening tried Cantral for "treason to the State of Missouri"! He was, of course, convicted, and shot for his crime.

One of the most cold-blooded murders committed on the border was the shooting of Major Gay, U. S. Agent for the Shawnees. He was so shocked at the barbarities committed by the members of his party that he expressed his sympathy for the Free-state men, with the result above indicated; being shot while riding with his son near the Methodist Mission.

A remarkable battle was fought in the western part of Johnson County, this same year. Being fought on Bull Creek, and the rout of one of the armies being complete, it is spoken of now by some Kansans as "The first battle of Bull Run." Gen. Lane met the Pro-slavery forces under Gen. Reid where the village of Lanesfield was located. Lane's forces numbered about four hundred, while Reid's were about fifteen hundred. After a few shots had been exchanged by skirmishers on either side, Reid ordered his men to fall back. This order was obeyed with alacrity, the men, panic-stricken, falling clear back to Westport, Mo., a distance of thirty miles, without stopping to rest their jaded steeds. After the fight, Gen. Lane's men burned the residence of Richard McCamish, as a retaliation of his having taken part in the fight under Reid, as was reported. Other Johnson County participants in the bloodless battle of Lanesville, under Gen. Reid, were Samuel Garrett, P. Cosgrove, S. B. Myrick and Jerry Williams. There were none under Gen. Lane.

During the summer an attempt was made by Joel Grover to organize a company within the county to act with the Free-state men, but owing to the limited number in the county who sympathized with the cause, the attempt was abandoned.

In the fall of 1856, Perk Randall was elected a member of the Legislature, Rev. Thomas Johnson holding over as a member of the Council.

Perhaps nothing more clearly shows the purpose of the Slavery propagandists, and their utter and wanton disregard of the principles of right and liberty, than the records of early elections in a small precinct named Oxford, in Johnson County, near the Missouri line, containing eleven houses. October 5, 1857, an election was held for Councilmen, Senators and Representatives in the Legislature. On the 19th of the month, Governor Robert J. Walker issued a proclamation rejecting the whole return from Oxford precinct. This return was a manuscript fifty feet long, containing 1,628 names, mostly of imaginary voters. On the 20th a Democratic meeting was held at Lecompton, of which Major G. D. Hand, of Johnson County, was secretary. The meeting passed a long series of resolutions severely condemning the Governor for his action in this matter. Had the return been admitted it would have changed the party character of the Legislature, transferring from the Free state to the Pro-slavery side three Councilmen and eight Representatives. On the 21st of December, 1857, an election was held on the Lecompton Constitution. Oxford precinct again distinguished itself by casting 1,214 illegal votes. Shawnee at this election cast 729 illegal votes. At this election, W. J. Sheraff, A. A. Cox, H. W. Jones and J. B. Willey were chosen Representatives in the Legislature from Johnson County. On January 4, 1858, an election was held for the election of officers under the Lecompton Constitution. Oxford precinct now showed a marked improvement over both of its other attempts, casting only 696 illegal votes. On the 29th of the same month in which this last election was held, a census of Oxford was taken in accordance with an act of the Legislature, which census showed that the precinct contained but *forty-two voters*. At the three elections, above mentioned, the *total* vote cast in the precinct was: October 5th and 6th, 1,628 votes; December 21st, 1,266 votes; January 4, 1858, 738 votes. We may certainly say with truth that in each and all of these efforts a zeal worthy of a better cause was shown.

In April, 1859, a proposition to hold a Constitutional Convention was submitted to the people of the Territory. The proposition was sustained, and the convention assembled at Wyandotte on the first Tuesday in March, 1859. Johnson County was represented in this convention by John T. Barton (Dem.) and John T. Burris, (Rep.), Col. Burris has the honor of being the first outspoken Republican in this then Democratic stronghold, and the first Republican elected at a general election. On the first Tuesday in October, following, the constitution framed by the Wyandotte Convention, was adopted by the people by a majority of nearly 4,000—10,241 for; 5,530 against it.

During the summer the Republicans, for the first time in the history of the county, organized and put in nomination candidates for the various county offices and two candidates for Representatives in the Legislature—J. E. Hayes, of Olathe, and Dr. Scott, of Shawnee. For Representatives the Democrats nominated L. S. Cornwell, of Olathe, and Charles Simms, of Spring Hill. They were elected over their Republican competitors by majorities of 88 and 126 respectively.

The first Legislature of the State of Kansas met at Topeka, March 26, 1861, Johnson County being represented therein by John Lockhart in the Senate, and by J. E. Corliss, J. F. Legate and J. E. Hayes in the House. In the following fall the Republicans won their first general victory in the County, electing J. F. Legate to the Senate, and W. H. M. Fishback, W. M. Sheen, and Eli McKee to the House, by respectable majorities, and all the county officers as related below:

In 1862, they elected W. H. M. Fishback to the Senate by a majority of

136; Charles H. Stratton to the Legislature by a majority of 119, and William Williams by a majority of 29, the Democrats electing D. G. Campbell by a majority of 28.

Since that time, Johnson County has been honored in the Senate by the following gentlemen:

James B. Abbott, elected in 1866; A. Arrasmith, in 1868; G. M. Bowers, in 1870; John P. St. John, in 1872; W. W. Maltby, in 1874; J. M. Hadley, elected in 1876 for four years; L. W. Breyfogle, in 1880, present member.

In the House of Representatives, the following gentlemen have been elected from Johnson County at the dates appended to their names:

John T. Burris, A. S. Johnson and Gerrit C. Rue, in 1865; M. B. Lyon, Albert Johnson and J. W. Sponable, in 1866; J. P. Robinson, D. G. Campbell and J. B. Bruner, in 1867; R. E. Stevenson, D. B. Johnson and J. T. Rankin, in 1868; John T. Burris, John H. Lusher and Frederic Ridlon, in 1869; William Williams, D. B. Johnson and I. D. Clapp, in 1870; J. H. Connelly, T. G. Stephenson and A. Taylor, in 1871; Thomas James, J. M. Miller and A. Belden, in 1872; W. W. Maltby, George F. Rogers and Thomas Hancock, in 1873; D. G. Campbell, R. E. Stevenson and Z. Meredith, in 1874; D. G. Campbell, W. H. Toothaker and George F. Rogers, in 1875; George W. Ridge, Henry Perley and E. Clark, in 1876, for two years; L. W. Breyfogle, Archibald Shaw and J. B. Bruner, in 1878; J. B. Hutchinson, Austin Brown and Rezin Addy, in 1880.

WAR HISTORY.

From the time of the failure of the "English Bill," in 1857, there had been comparative peace on the border. It then became evident to the Pro-slavery party everywhere that, even with the aid of the Government, the "institution" could not be forced upon Kansas. Efforts to that end therefore ceased. The seasons of 1858 and 1859 were mild and propitious. Crops were good, immigration heavy, trade lively, money plenty, in short, prosperity reigned. In 1860, the great drought, mentioned elsewhere, was very disastrous and discouraging.

In 1861, when the war came on, Johnson County, in common with other counties bordering on Missouri, had peculiar reasons for looking forward to the future with grave forebodings. Although peace had reigned near four years, it had been the peace of conquest on the one hand, of defeat on the other. The defeated party was just across the line in Missouri; the hearts of which party were filled with a smoldering hatred which needed but the first spark of war to rekindle it into flame and fury. When that spark was struck by the attack upon Fort Sumter, the exultation of this party was unbounded. They looked upon the North as cowardly, upon the South as invincible, and an easy victory as a logical sequence. To wreak vengeance upon their foes, they were fully determined, now that opportunity had come, and they had many foes in Johnson County.

Although knowing well what to expect, most of this county's people resolved to remain at home and do their duty as it should develop from day to day. A few of the more timid moved to localities they considered more safe. The county furnished its full quota of soldiers throughout the four long years of the war for the Union, who did their full share of noble fighting. In about three weeks after the first call for troops a company of fifty men was enlisted and organized, with S. F. Hill, Captain; James W. Parmeter, First Lieutenant; Warren Kimball, Second Lieutenant; and John K. Rankin, Third Lieutenant. These officers were commissioned May 14, and the company was assigned to the Second Kansas Infantry as Company C. Upon the second call for volunteers a second company was organized, of which J. E. Hayes was Captain; Thomas E. Milhoan, First Lieutenant; and F. H. Burris, Second Lieutenant. For some time this company belonged to the Fourth Regiment, but in the spring of 1862, it became Co. A of the Tenth Regiment, Captain Hayes resigning to accept a position in the Twelfth Regiment, Lieut. Milhoan being promoted to the captaincy. John T. Burris, who had been commissioned Lieut. Colonel of the Fourth Regiment was assigned to the Tenth with the same rank. Thomas McGannon, of Olathe, was made Adjutant of the regiment.

In the winter of 1861-2 the Second Regiment of Infantry, having served out its three months term of enlistment, was re-enlisted as cavalry for three years, Johnson County furnishing part of one company, and two officers: Pat Cosgrove, as First Lieutenant of Co. G., and G. M. Waugh, Second Lieutenant. In May, 1864, Pat Cosgrove was promoted to the Captaincy of Co. L., and Joseph Hutchinson, of Olathe, promoted to fill the vacancy. G. M. Waugh became Lieut. Colonel of the Second Arkansas Infantry, and was serving in that capacity at the close of the war.

Nearly an entire company was raised in Johnson County for the Eighth Kansas Infantry, and was assigned as Co. F. of that regiment with J. M. Hadley as Second Lieutenant. This was in the fall of 1861. On March 15, 1862, Sec. Lieut. Hadley was promoted to the First Lieutenancy of Co. G., Ninth Cavalry, and May 15, 1865, was commissioned Major, retaining that rank until the expiration of his term of enlistment.

On May 3, 1863, T. J. Hadley, who had enlisted as a private in Co. F., Eighth Regiment, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in Co. L., Fifth Cavalry. Among those who enlisted in this latter company, was Col. A. Payne, of Monticello, who in the early days had been a leading and influential member of the Pro-slavery party in the county; but who with many others of similar views, could not follow his party into the struggle for the dismemberment of the Union. In the latter part of the summer of 1862, Wm. Pellet, of Olathe, was commissioned to raise another company of infantry. They were quickly enlisted and organized, with J. W. Parmeter, Captain; and Wm. Pellet, Second Lieutenant. But, as they were almost immediately taken prisoners and paroled by Quantrill's guerrillas, they were not assigned to active duty in the field. As Company H. of the Twelfth Regiment, they performed garrison duty at Forts Leavenworth, Larned and Riley, until August, 1865, when they were mustered out.

A company was raised, also for the Twelfth Regiment, in the vicinity of Gardner and Spring Hill, of which John T. Gordon, of Lanesfield, was Captain; George Ellis, First Lieutenant; and James H. Berkshire, of Spring Hill, Second Lieutenant. This regiment was finally ordered to Ft. Smith, Arkansas, where it became a part of the brigade under Gen. Steele. While marching to effect a junction with Gen. Banks, at Shreveport La., they met the enemy on the 30th of April, 1864, at Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas. A heavy battle was fought, and early in the engagement, Lieut. Col. Hayes was struck above the knee by a minie ball, inflicting a dangerous wound.

The horrible massacre at Lawrence, which occurred August 21, 1863, aroused the citizens of Kansas to renewed efforts in behalf of the Union and the defense of their own firesides. The Fifteenth Regiment of Cavalry was raised immediately after the Lawrence raid. C. R. Jennison, the notorious jayhawker, who had been Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, was appointed Colonel of the Fifteenth. George H. Hoyt, a notorious red-leg, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, and John M. Laing, Major. This regiment was composed principally of veteran soldiers, veteran red-legs, and veteran jayhawkers, imbued with an intense hatred of the rebellion, brave even to recklessness, and animated with a spirit to avenge the great and peculiar wrongs of Kansas.

Johnson County furnished one entire company to this regiment, besides a number scattered through other companies, and the following officers: John A. Wanless, of Shawnee, Captain Company A; James Wilson, of Spring Hill, First Lieutenant; D. W. Wallingford, of Olathe, Second Lieutenant; John Roberts, of Olathe, Second Lieutenant of Company K, and John Francis, editor of the Olathe *Mirror*, Regimental Commissary.

This regiment distinguished itself in 1864, fighting Gen. Price's army, when on its famous raid. Outside of this it had but little opportunity to give proof of the material of which it was composed, but during the series of battles incident upon that raid, a portion of the regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Hoyt, at the battle of the Blue, made one of the most gallant sabre charges of the war.

LOCAL BATTLES AND RAIDS.

The first battle of the war within the limits of the county is distinguished by the name of the battle of Blow-hard. It was fought in August, 1861. The farmers between Olathe and the Missouri had previously held a meeting at the house of Gabriel Reed, and determined to station night patrols on the roads leading into Missouri. From the opposition of one of their number who was present, it was promptly inferred that he was a Rebel sympathizer.

Shortly after the meeting, Pat. Cosgrove and Joseph Hutchison went to Little Santa Fe on official business. They failed to return at the time they were expected, and it was learned next day that they were held as prisoners in Missouri. A company of one hundred men was soon organized, armed with almost every conceivable kind of weapon, and marching with patriotic ardor on Little Santa Fe, fully determined to rescue the prisoners, at whatever cost. After marching about five miles the company halted, sending forward two of their number to reconnoiter. While awaiting the return of this little reconnoitering party the balance spent the time in speculating upon the number of ghastly rebel corpses that would bestrew the ground next morning around Little Santa Fe, unless those prisoners were surrendered on demand. While thus engaged, a long black line of horsemen was suddenly discovered approaching from the direction of the objective point of their march, and our brave warriors, as suddenly losing all solicitude as to the fate of the prisoners whom they had so recently been so anxious to rescue, instantly instituted a retrograde movement towards Olathe, the rapidity of which would have done credit to the most ambitious pedestrian. Upon reaching the summit of a ridge they looked back. Their pursuers were not in sight. A part of them therefore halted, and hastily threw up a fortification of timber, sixty feet square by two feet high. In this fortification about twenty awaited the expected attack of the Rebels, the remainder meanwhile hastening on toward home. The Rebels did not attack. They did not emerge from the timber along Tomahawk Creek. Upon investigation, it was learned that they had merely come out to escort Franklin and his family back to Missouri among their friends.

The prisoners themselves soon returned, not having been harmed nor mistreated in any way. Thus happily ended the battle of Blow-hard.

Jennison's Raid.—Shortly after the happy termination of this "battle," C. R. Jennison made a raid on Olathe. He had raised a company with a view of joining a regiment then being organized at Leavenworth, but not being accepted, he decided to do some independent work. Arriving at Olathe, he arrested L. S. Cornwell, Mr. Drake, Judge Campbell, and a family named Turpin, on the charge of being traitors and rebels. These parties were searched for weapons, sworn not to take up arms against the Union, and released. L. S. Cornwell and Drake left the county in consequence of this raid, and Jennison was never punished for his arbitrary proceeding.

Quantrill's Raid.—September 6, 1862, was the night of Quantrill's famous raid upon Olathe. He had doubtless been informed of the defenceless condition of the town. His band consisted of about one hundred and forty men. Upon approaching Olathe, they killed a young man named Frank Cook, who had shortly previous enlisted in the Twelfth Kansas, and also two brothers, John J. and James B. Judy, who had also enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment. Upon entering Olathe, the inhabitants being taken by surprise, they marched through the town, invaded the houses and stores, stole considerable property and goods of various kinds, corraled the citizens in the public square, and in the melee shot and killed Hiram Blanchard, of Spring Hill, who tried to prevent them from stealing his horse, also Phillip Wiggins and Josiah Skinner. After accomplishing his designs, Quantrill led his men back into Missouri with their plunder.

This raid was a severe check to the prosperity of Olathe, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, a powerful aid to its decline. Its business men had lost heavily by the raid, and but little of the property stolen was ever recovered. The people felt insecure, being subject to raids by both friends and foes of the Union. Afterwards soldiers were stationed in the town for protection, and the citizens felt more secure.

Emboldened by his success at Olathe Quantrill repeated his experiment at

Shawnee, on the 17th of October following. At this place a great deal of property was stolen, and nearly the whole town burned down, fourteen houses being entirely consumed, and others considerably damaged by the fire. A Mr. Stiles and a Mr. Becker were killed in the town, and five others besides, outside, one of whom was James Warfield and another an Indian.

In February, 1863, George Todd, one of Quantrell's lieutenants, attacked Spring Hill with a force of ten men, taking the town entirely by surprise, as had been the case at Olathe and Shawnee. Although considerable property was stolen and destroyed, no murder was committed at that time.

During the year, however, the people all over the county were in a state of continual alarm, as an occasional depredation of some kind, or murder, would be reported. Among the citizens of the county shot and killed this year were William Reece, and a Mexican trader and one of his men, all in the vicinity of Indian Creek.

On the 21st of August, 1863, occurred the Lawrence raid. On their way thither, Quantrill's forces passed through Johnson County, camping near Aubry for supper.

During the remainder of the war, however, the border was amply protected. One of the steps taken was the enrollment and arming of the militia of the State. The Thirteenth Regiment, consisting of 500 men, was raised in Johnson County, Julius A. Keeler being commissioned Colonel, Alexander S. Johnson, Lieutenant-Colonel, and William Roy, Adjutant. W. H. M. Fishback, of Olathe, was Brigadier-General, in command of a division, and Harry McBride, Adjutant-General of the same brigade. The duties of the militia, although arduous, were cheerfully performed, and produced a sense of security and protection which could not have been well otherwise obtained. Being citizens of the county, they were simply protecting their own and their neighbors' homes.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION, OFFICIAL ROSTER, ETC.

The county was organized, as has been stated, in 1855, but there was no full complement of officers until March, 1857, when Gov. Robert J. Walker appointed the following: Commissioners, John T. Ector, John Evans, and William Fisher, Jr.; Probate Judge, John P. Campbell; Treasurer, John T. Barton; Sheriff, Pat. Cosgrove. The Commissioners held their first meeting on September 7, and appointed John Henry Blake, clerk, and Samuel C. Wear attended as deputy-sheriff. At this meeting but little business was transacted. An election was ordered for the purpose of electing county officers, which was held on the first Monday in October, but owing to some informality connected with it, declared void. The second meeting of the Commissioners was held October 28, at which time the townships of Aubry, Lexington, Monticello, McCamish, Olathe, Santa Fe (now Oxford), Spring Hill, and Shawnee were organized and special commissioners appointed to prescribe their boundaries. Gardner, then a part of Spring Hill Township, was soon afterward separately organized. At the third meeting of the Commissioners, December 7, Constables were appointed for each township: Anderson Tate, for Olathe; N. T. Milliner, for Monticello; David P. Wear, for Shawnee; T. M. Powers, for McCamish; Robert Victor, for Gardner; Jacob Buttram, for Oxford; and R. Todd, for Lexington.

In March, 1858, the first county election was held, with the following result: Commissioners, John T. Ector, John J. Evans, and William Fisher, Jr.; J. H. Blake, Register of Deeds; James Rich, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners; Pat. Cosgrove, Sheriff; Jonathan Gore, County Attorney; S. B. Myrick, Deputy Clerk; and Samuel Wear, Deputy Sheriff by appointment. In the following September John M. Giffen was appointed County Attorney to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jonathan Gore.

There seems to have been no attempt at this election on the part of the Free-state men to elect a set of officers, the county being too overwhelmingly Democratic. But they did make an attempt to arrest John T. Evans, on account of his connection with operations in 1856. John Lockhart was the leader of this party. After chasing Evans on the open prairie most of the day they relinquished the attempt, returned to Olathe and arrested Judge Campbell, and took him to Lawrence for trial. Judge Campbell was soon afterwards released.

In the fall of 1859 the following county officers were elected by the Democratic party: Probate Judge, E. S. Wilkenson; Clerk, S. B. Myrick; Treasurer, A. B. Squires; Register of Deeds, J. H. Blake; Sheriff, Pat. Cosgrove, County Attorney, G. M. Waugh; Surveyor, A. Slaughter; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. Christison. All the officers elected at this time were good men and sufficiently well qualified to perform the duties of their respective offices acceptably to the people with one exception, that of the County Treasurer. He turned out to be an utterly reckless and dishonest official, and at the end of his term to be a defaulter to a very large amount. In compensation or in part compensation to the county he offered to turn in Johnson County scrip, which was refused by the Board of Commissioners. Suit was brought and a judgment obtained against him for $6,000. He again tendered scrip which was again refused, and as a result his bondsmen were released. The county secured nothing on its judgment, and Squires left. The county officers elected in the fall of 1861 were all Republicans, though some of them had but recently joined the party. This was the case with S. B. Myrick, who had fought at the battle of Bull Creek under Gen. Reid and had been repeatedly elected to the office of Clerk by the Democrats. The officers elected were as follows, the figures attached to each name being the majority received: Commissioners, Elias Mason, G. W. Roberts, and Adam Sheets; Clerk, J. H. Jackson (61); Register of Deeds, S. B. Myrick (15); Treasurer John W. Sponable (53); Sheriff, John Jones (92.)

Since the above election the county officers have been as follows:

Commissioners, elected in 1863, D. M. Williams, Evan Shriver and Elias Mason; in 1864 Thomas Hogan, to fill a vacancy; in 1865, D. M. Williams, W. C. Smith, and C. L. Dille; in 1867, B. F. Hollenbeck, John Brady and John Fulcher; in 1869, W. H. Brady, John Brady and H. W. McClintock; in 1871, Thomas Douglas, J. B. Marshall and H. W. McClintock; in 1873, J. A. Hibbard, J. E. Barnard and V. R. Ellis; in 1875, L. F. Watts, J. A. Hibbard and Alexander Miller; in 1877, Thomas Douglas, T. G. Stephenson and Thomas Pierce. Hereafter two Commissioners hold over, and one is elected each year. In 1878, C. Zehring is elected for three years; in 1879, T. G. Stephenson; in 1880, A. Fritz; in 1881, C. Zehring.

Judges of Probate have been as follows: L. F. Blodgett elected in 1862, re-elected in 1864; H. P. Noteman, in 1866, 1868 and 1870; G. F. Hendrickson in 1872, and at every successive election until the present time.

Sheriffs—John Janes, in 1863; J. M. Hadley, in 1865 and 1867; A. J. Clemmans, in 1869 and 1871; Nich. Reitz, in 1873; A. J. Clemmans, in 1875 and 1877; William Julian, in 1879 and 1881.

County Clerks—F. E. Henderson, in 1863, 1865 and 1867; John T. Taylor, in 1869 and 1871; Joseph Martin, in 1873, 1875 and 1877; Frank Huntoon, in 1879 and 1881.

Clerks of District Court—J. T. Weaver, elected in 1861; S. B. Myrick, in 1864 and 1866; T. J. Hadley, in 1868; J. M. Hadley, in 1870, 1872 and 1874; A. H. Lott, in 1876, and at each succeeding election since.

Treasurers—J. W. Sponable, elected in 1861 and 1863; Col. J. E. Hayes, in 1865; J. H. Blake, in 1867 and 1869; J. B. Bruner, in 1871 and 1873; H. A. Taylor, in 1875 and 1877; A. G. Carpenter, in 1879 and 1881.

County Attorneys—A. S. Devinney elected in 1864; William Roy, in 1865; John T. Burris, in 1866; J. L. Wines, in 1868; Frank R. Ogg, in 1870 and 1872; J. W. Green, in 1874; J. P. Hindman, in 1876; John T. Burris, in 1878; John A. Rankin, in 1880.

County Surveyors—R. Morgan, in 1861; I. C. Stuck, in 1863; M. J. Burke, in 1865; Frank L. Weaver, in 1867; I. C. Stuck, in 1869 and 1871; D. Hubbard, in 1873; J. P. Hindman, in 1875; A. G. Carpenter, 1877; T. A. Parker, in 1879 and 1881.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—L. F. Blodgett, elected in 1861; O. S. Laws, 1862; W. H. Smith, 1863; O. S. Laws, 1864; C. E. Lewis, 1866 and 1868; J. B. Pollock, 1870; B. S. McFarland, 1872; A. Rennick, 1874; *Frank Murdock*, 1876 and 1878; W. J. Hull in 1880.

Registers of Deeds—S. B. Myrick, elected in 1861; J. E. Clark, 1862 and 1863; I. S. Farris, 1865-67-69 and 1871; A. H. Lott, 1873; E. L. Caress, 1875-77-79; R. E. Stevenson, 1881.

County Assessors—T. T. Cadwallader, elected in 1861; W. H. Thorn, 1863; John T. Taylor, 1865; Wm. Williams, in 1867, after which time the office was discontinued.

At the organization of the county, the county seat was located where Shawnee now stands, which place was then known as Gum Springs. Early in the summer of 1858, parties interested in the town of Olathe had an election called on the county seat question. Olathe was successful in this election, which was held in May. But as under the Territorial laws, such elections had to be ordered by the Governor, and as in this case the Governor had not heard of the desire of the citizens to change their county seat, the change itself was unwarranted because illegal. Governor Denver, upon hearing of it, ordered the officers back to Gum Springs, and accordingly, having held their last meeting at Olathe on the first of June, they returned to Gum Springs on the 6th. Thereupon, those desiring Olathe to be the county seat went to work and had an election for locating it there held some time in October in a legal manner. They were again successful, and the officers moved to Olathe about the 27th of the same month. In 1859 the jail was built by J. E. Hayes. It is a substantial stone building and cost the county $6,000. In 1859 Fred. W. Case erected the building on the corner now used as a part of the Court House, at a cost of $1,200; in January, 1865, the county bought the balance of the lot on which this corner building stood for $85, and during this latter year the new portion of the building was erected at a cost of $2,825, making a total cost of the Court House of $4,110.

RAILROADS.

Johnson County is crossed by five railroads: The Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf, entering the county near its northeastern corner, running in a general southwesterly direction and leaving the county near the middle of its southern boundary; The Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas, using the line of the former road to Olathe and then running southwesterly to Ottawa; the St. Louis, Lawrence & Denver, entering the county at the northwest corner, running southeasterly through Olathe and to Pleasant Hill, Mo.; and the Kansas & Midland Railroad, running along the Kansas River through the northwest corner of the county; and the Kansas City & Olathe, running north from Olathe and connecting with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe at Waseca.

An election was held November 7, 1865, on the question of issuing $100,000 in bonds to the Kansas City & Neosho Valley Railroad. The people ardently desiring the advantages of railroad communication with the outside world, voted for the bonds with enthusiasm, 598 for, to 265 against them. This road is now the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf. It was commenced in the summer of 1867, completed to Olathe November 19, and to the south line of the county in 1869.

On the 6th of April, 1869, another election was held on the question of issuing $100,000 in bonds in aid of each of two railroads, the St. Louis, Lawrence & Denver, and the Kansas City & Santa Fe, now the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas. There had been held two previous elections on the same proposition, at both of which the bonds had been voted down, but at this election they carried by a vote of 1,301 for, to 627 against them more than two to one. The Kansas City & Santa Fe road was completed to Ottawa in 1870, and the St. Louis, Lawrence & Denver was built from Lawrence to Pleasant Hill, in 1871.

In the year 1873 the county refused to pay interest on the first issue of the bonds, on the ground of alleged illegality of their issue. A law suit was the consequence, which terminated in a compromise. There are now outstanding against the county $283,000 in bonds, $167,000 in five-twenty, six per cents, and $116,000 in seven per cent bonds, maturing in December, 1899. The assessed value of all railroad property in the county is $750,000, the annual taxes upon which, at three per cent, amount to $22,500. The interest on the bonds amounts annually to $18,140; so that the taxes paid by the railroads each year exceed the interest on the bonds by about $4,000, which applied to the payment of the principal would in twenty years amount to $80,000. If we add to this the enhancement in the value of real estate and all kinds of farm products, resulting from the existence of railroads in the county, it would seem that the issuance of bonds was not altogether a bonus without equivalent, as some parties have tried to make it appear. Immediately upon settling the terms of the compromise, a sinking fund was established for the purpose of retiring the bonded indebtedness of the county at as early a day as practicable, and it is more than probable that the last dollar of debt will be paid in good faith long before the maturity of the bonds. The opposition to the payment of the interest on the bonds was not sustained by the sober second thought of the people, and those who favored meeting the obligations of the county, have overwhelmingly triumphed in succeeding elections, as could only be the case in an intelligent and honorable community like that in Johnson County.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Gardner Grange No. 68, Patrons of Husbandry, was instituted in 1873, and was the first grange in Johnson County. During the year, and the first few months of 1874, thirty-six granges in all were instituted, with an aggregate membership of 1,200. During the first three years of the existence of the granges, the objects aimed at, were merely social and intellectual, but in 1876 the Johnson County Co-operative Association was instituted, with the view of entering the commercial field, and in July of that year, business was begun in Olathe with one store, which confined itself to the grocery line, and in which there was invested $800. From time to time the business was enlarged by the addition to it of dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, agricultural implements and wholesale goods. In 1881, the capital invested had increased to $30,000, and the business of the year amounted to $250,000. This amount includes the business done at the central store at Olathe, and the two stores, one each at Stanley and Edgerton. In 1882, there was a branch store established at De Soto, and one at Gardner.

Pomona Grange No. 118, P. of H., was established in 1878, with D. D. Marquis, master, and W. R. Walker, secretary. This grange is composed of delegates from the subordinate granges in the county, of which there are now twenty, instead of thirty-six, as at first, the membership remaining in the aggregate the same, namely 1,200.

The Johnson County Publishing Association, was instituted in 1878, in which year the Olathe *Leader*, a weekly, four page paper, was established under their proprietorship, with S. K. Ayers, editor. In June, 1881, it was enlarged to an eight page paper, its name changed to the *Kansas Patron and Farmer*, its editorial management placed in charge of R. E. G. Huntington, D.D., and the paper itself advanced from a mere county paper, to the official organ of the Kansas State Grange.

The Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, was organized in 1867, and the first county fair held October 1st, 2d and 3d of that year, but the business of the association being a losing one, its organization was discontinued.

Normal Institute—In 1877, the Legislature passed laws providing for, and regulating normal institutes. These laws provide that the session of each institute shall be not less than four weeks, and that a competent conductor and instructors shall be employed. The first normal institute in Johnson County was held in Olathe, in the summer of 1877, since which time they have been held annually, and have been attended on an average by about one hundred teachers.

STATISTICS.

The public schools of the county are generally in a flourishing condition, and have excellent schoolhouses. In 1882, there were ninety-four districts; 6,879 children of school age; 107 teachers employed, at an average salary for the male teachers of $38.01 per month, and for the females of $29.18. Estimated value of school buildings and grounds, $78,000; furniture, $8,000; apparatus, $1,500; books, $300. Total value of school property, $87,800.

There has been considerable attention paid to the planting of forest trees. In 1881, there were 152 acres of walnut, 184 acres of maple, 16 acres of honey locust, 60 acres of cottonwood, 6 acres of catalpa and 255 acres of other varieties, making a total of 673 acres.

More attention has been paid to fruit than to forest culture. In the same year, as given above, there were growing 158,747 apple trees, 6,064 pear trees, 108,106 peach trees, 5,304 plum trees, and 29,634 cherry trees.

Of the principal crops, there were raised 48,404 acres of winter wheat, 1,132 acres of rye, 57,169 acres of corn, 7,487 acres of oats, 996 acres of potatoes, 26,429 acres of flax, 9,254 acres of timothy, 19,221 acres of clover and 12,354 acres of prairie meadow.

Almost all varieties of fence are used. Of board fence, there were 90,585 rods; rail, 164,815 rods; stone, 20,866 rods; hedge, 560,986 rods; and of wire 88,345 rods—total number of rods of fence 925,397, or 2,891 miles.

In 1882, the personal and real estate of Johnson County had advanced to the following figures: horses, 7,260, value, $251,777; cattle, 16,643, value, $191,325; mules, 1,150, value, $53,794; sheep, 1,647, value $2,491; hogs, 16,628, value, $46,077; goats 4, value $12; vehicles, 2,306, value, $49,701; stocks, $13,900; moneys, $62,321.50; money invested in merchandising, $96,794; in manufactures, $3,865; notes and mortgages, $145,874; farming implements, $34,621; all other personal property, $222,068.50; total of personal property, $1,196,815; deducting from this sum a constitutional exemption of $325,000, there remains as a total of taxable property, $871,845.

Taxable value of real estate is as follows: Number of acres of taxable lands, 262,142, value $2,046,470; village lots, 8,374, value $349,224; railroad property, $732,550. Total taxable value of real estate, $3,128,244.02. Grand total of taxable property, $4,000,089.02.

In 1865 the population of the county was 4,364; in 1870, 13,684; in 1875, 14,580; in 1874, estimated at 18,139; in 1880, according to United States census, 16,854; in 1881, according to Assessor's returns, 15,228.

Total assessment of property for the following years: For 1865, $2,651,000; 1870, $3,095,000; 1875, $3,411,000; 1880, $3,574,000; 1881, $3,769,000; and for 1882, $4,000,089.02. Assessed valuation, being estimated at one-third real value, brings the total true value of all kinds of property in the county up to a trifle over $12,000,000.

OLATHE.

This city, the county-seat of Johnson County, is situated very nearly in the geographical center of the county. It is a thriving city of 3,000 inhabitants, and a railroad center. The city itself and its surroundings are very attractive. Art has added much to nature, and even before the growth or planting of trees, hedges and shrubbery, and before the building of houses and fences, and the embellishment of grounds, nature here, in her wild state, was such as to lead the beholder to exclaim, "*O-la-the!*" Shawnee for beautiful, hence the future name of the city.

This was in the spring of 1857, when Dr. Barton with a party came out to survey the town site of the future county-seat. With the party was a Shawnee Indian, named Dave Dougherty. The proposed location of the future city was pointed out by Dr. Barton to his companions, from the ridge east of town. After viewing it a few moments, the Indian exclaimed, as above recited, "O la-the!" (beautiful). Barton at once decided on Olathe for the name of the town.

The town site being selected, building upon it was at once commenced. Early in the same spring Dr. Barton and Charles A. Osgood built the first house in the town. It was of rough lumber, 12x14 feet, stood near the present site of the Olathe House, and served as a grocery, drug store, dry goods store, saloon and hotel. The second house was built by Col. Clarkson and Jacob Thuma. It was a one-story frame building, 15x24, of cottonwood boards, and stood near the northeast corner of the public square. The third house was built by Gen. Dick Taylor, a son of Zachary Taylor, President of the United States. Soon after this, a number of other buildings were erected, and the town was thus fairly started. During the year 1857, the following persons came to Olathe and became citizens of the new town: Jonathan Milliken, J. B. Whittier, Charles A. Osgood, C. M. Ott, J. H. Blake, John P. Campbell, S. F. Hill, Charles Mayo, Beattie McHaffie, and Henderson Boggs.

Jonathan Milliken took a farm near the town, built the first substantial house, and the next year was married to Miss Emily L. Whittier, a second cousin to the poet Whittier, and the first white woman in Olathe.

J. B Whittier rented two small buildings near the southwest corner of the square, and opened the first hotel in the town, under the name of the Union House. In the management of this hotel he was assisted by his sister, Miss Emily L. Whittier. Among the guests at the Union House during the summer of 1858, were Gen. James H. Lane, S. C. Pomeroy, afterwards United States Senator from Kansas, A. D. Richardson, Old John Brown, the martyr, and the mildest mannered Quantrill.

S. F. Hill opened a store on the west side of the square, and remained in business here until some time during the war, when he died. C. A. Osgood opened a farm adjoining the town on the south, the first one opened up in Johnson County. John P. Campbell, a cousin of James K. Polk, came here from Nashville, Tenn. He was looked upon as a brilliant and promising lawyer in that State, but he impaired his faculties by the use of alcoholic stimulants, and died of consumption in the early years of the war. C. M. Ott opened a small bakery, upon a capital of fifteen dollars, and by tact, energy and fair dealing, became quite a wealthy and highly respected citizen. Henderson Boggs built the Olathe House, ran it as a hotel for some time, and sold it to Thuma & Scott, who in turn sold it to Benjamin Dare. Mr. Dare dared to extract a check from a letter directed to L. F. Crist. Being apprehended, he gave bonds, secured his bondsman, S. F. Hill, and left Olathe, never to return.

The first marriage in Olathe was that of D. W. Wallingford to Miss Elisabeth Swartz, early in 1857. The attraction between these two persons was sudden as well as mutual, they being married in four days after first meeting. The county records bear no evidence of this marriage having occurred. The first recorded marriage was that of Charles Osgood to Miss Caroline Roberts, June 15, 1857, which was solemnized by John P. Campbell, then Probate Judge.

The Southern Methodists commenced a church building this year, but did not complete it, for in about two months after commencing it, a storm leveled it to the ground, a discouraging event in the straightened condition of the society's finances.

The first child born in Olathe, was a daughter to a slave mother, which, however, did not live. The first white child born was Julia Osgood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Osgood, the birth occurring March 20, 1858.

The first death was that of a carpenter, C. R. Jenkinson, who died in 1857, from the effects of cutting his knee with an adze.

Early in the history of Olathe, Dr. Barton and Ed. Nash opened an office for the sale of real estate. Owing to their having purchased the field notes of the survey by Coffman, as previously related, they really had a monopoly of the claim business and realized very handsome returns. Dr. Barton was, during his residence in the county, its leading Democratic politician and leading physician. He remained in Olathe until 1859 or 1860, when he left the town from motives which though highly honorable, were, to nearly all, very mysterious. Two days previous to the time of his appointed marriage to Miss Josephine Wilkenson, he conveyed to her by deed all his real estate in the county and suddenly departed, leaving his marriage contract unfulfilled. During the war he was medical purveyor for the western department of the Confederate Army, receiving his pay in confederate scrip, which upon the termination of the war was worthless. After the war he went to Texas, where he made considerable money speculating in cotton, traveled extensively in Europe, and finally settled in Kansas City, Mo., where he now resides.

INCORPORATION, SCHOOLS, ETC.

Olathe was incorporated in 1857, but as this was by the "Bogus Legislature," doubts existed in the minds of the town company as to the legality of the incorporation. It was therefore re-incorporated in 1858, and on September 14, 1859, its first board of trustees were elected as follows: J. T. Barton, A. J. Clemmans, Jonathan Milliken, L. S. Cornwell, and S. F. Hill.

During the war the city government was in a very chaotic condition; very little effort was made to keep records intact or in good shape, but after the war was over Olathe was incorporated as a city of the third class, with the following board of trustees: H. K. Stevenson, chairman; Charles Sennet, G. F. Hendrickson, William Vickers, and B. F. Pancoast.

In 1870 the town was organized as a city of the second class, having at the time 2,045 inhabitants. The election was held in April, at which time a mayor, marshal, police justice, and four councilmen were elected. The first mayor was William Pellet. He was succeeded by W. H. M. Fishback, who was elected successively in 1871, '72 and '73; J. H. Dow was elected in 1874 and '75; J. L. Price, in 1876 and '77; S. R. Burch, in 1878 and '79. At this time the term of office was changed to two years. Mayor Burch resigned in December, 1879, E. J. Mariner being elected to fill the vacancy. I. O. Pickering, present Mayor, was elected in 1881.

The first school in Olathe was taught by E. M. Annette, in the little frame building erected by Dick Taylor. The stone schoolhouse on Lulu street was erected in 1868, at a cost of $10,000. The city having outgrown its school accommodations, on December 7, 1881, an election was held, at which $15,000 in bonds was voted for the purpose of building a new schoolhouse, by a vote of 89 for the bonds to 69 against them. On the 25th of May, 1882, another election was held, at which $5,000 was voted for the purchase of a site for the proposed new schoolhouse.

The Olathe College was established in 1873 by Prof. F. R. Poole, at the solicitation of F. R. Ogg and W. H. M. Fishback. Prof. Poole had previously presided over a similar institution at Macon, Mo. At the outset the Olathe College was a success, and it continued to prosper for some years, and graduated large numbers of both sexes. In addition to the commercial branches, common and higher English, and classical studies were taught. Gradually the professor, on account of an unfortunate habit of the use of alcoholic stimulants, lost his popularity, and sold his college in 1877, to McKeever and Shepherd, who in turn sold to McFarland & Hammond in the fall of 1878, they selling in the spring of 1880 to Prof. Keane, under whom the college failed. Prof. Poole's successors were all worthy gentlemen, but their experience demonstrates that besides goodness, something else is required to successfully manage a Commercial College.

Kansas Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.—The first efforts in behalf of the deaf in Kansas were made by Prof. P. A. Emery, of the Indiana Institution. This was in 1862. On March 5, of that year, the Legislature made an appropriation for the school which was located at Baldwin, Douglas County. Appropriations were likewise made in 1863 and 1864. During the early part of this latter year he removed the school to Topeka, and in the fall turned it over to H. H. Nordyke a mute, who continued it through the first months of the winter of 1864-5. On February 10, 1865, the Legislature made a small appropriation to assist Prof. Joseph Mount, a mute, to re-open the school at Baldwin. On February 15, 1866, the Legislature organized the "Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb," by appointing a Board of Trustees, located it at Olathe, and made an appropriation for its support. The first or Charter Board of Trustees were, as near as can now be ascertained, as follows: Warner Craig, of Baldwin, president; Frank E. Henderson, of Olathe, secretary; J. K. Goodin, of Baldwin, auditor; A. S. Johnson, and George H. Lawrence, both of Johnson County. The board held their first meeting at Olathe, November, 1866, in the new stone building, then recently completed for the Institution by Col. J. E. Hayes. The State purchased the building and grounds (twelve and a half acres) of Col. Hayes, for $15,500, and subsequently of other parties, 160 acres of land for a farm for the benefit of the Institution, two and a half miles from Olathe. Prof Thomas Burnside took charge of the institution April 18, 1867, and resigning in November was succeeded by Louis H. Jenkins, who held the position until the spring of 1876, at which time Major T. C. Bowles was elected, and remained in office until his death in April, 1879 J. W. Parker, of the Michigan Institute, was then elected, who in one year resigned, and was succeeded by W. H. De Mott, LL. D., the present incumbent.

In 1873 the Legislature made an appropriation of $20,000 for the erection of the east wing of a new building, which was erected in 1874. In 1880 the west wing was completed, the Legislature having made an appropriation for the purpose of $19,000. Both wings are of brick, three stories high above a stone basement.

On March 11, 1877, the name was changed by the Legislature to the "Kansas Institution for the Deaf and Dumb."

Previous to 1876 there had been admitted to the institution 156 pupils; in 1876, there were admitted 17; in 1877, 18; in 1878, 28; in 1879, 27; in 1880, 33; in 1881, 37. Total number admitted up to 1882, 316. There are now 170 on the rolls, 140 of whom are in attendance, 10 waiting to be placed on the rolls, and 40 awaiting admission.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The Church of Christ was organized at Olathe April 16, 1860, by G. W. Hutchinson and Pardee Butler, Evangelists, with about twenty-five members. Most of the time up to 1873, Elder William Gans conducted religious services. The church has experienced several revivals, at one of which twenty-five members were added to their number. In 1872 there were forty-five members. A very neat church building was erected on Park street in 1869, at a cost of about $3,500; but in 1881, on account of the building of the Olathe & Kansas City Railroad close to the church, it was removed to the corner of Chestnut and Lulu streets.

In 1874, Elder J. H. Painter was engaged, who served half time to 1875. Then followed Elders J. A. Elliott, one-fourth time, to April, 1876; William Gans, one-half time to April, 1877; A. C. McKeever, one-half time to June, 1879; J. W. Monser, one-fourth time from January 1, 1880, to October, 1880; and Henry Coggswell, whole time, from April, 1881, to April 1, 1882. The present membership is eighty, and the church with reason looks forward to the accomplishment of a grander work in the future than in the past.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Olathe was organized with sixty members in 1865, the organization was perfected in 1866. In 1869 a church building, 36x60 feet, was erected at a cost of $5,000. The lot is 28x143 feet, the building in excellent repair, and the church organization in sound financial condition. The ministers of this church have been as follows: Revs. C. E. Lewis, beginning in 1868; J. T. Nesley, 1870; J. T. Hanna, in 1872; H. D. Fisher, in 1874; J. Biddison, in 1876; Dr. T. H. Phillips, in 1878; A. E. Higgins, in 1880; and Mr. Hill, in 1881. The church is in a healthy and growing condition, with 180 members on the roll.

The First Congregational Church of Olathe was organized October 24, 1865, with six members, by Rev. Lewis Bodwell. A church building was erected on Chestnut street, between Park and Lulu, in 1870, costing $4,000. The first regular minister was Rev. Lincoln Harlow, who commenced his labors with this church December 1, 1865. He has been succeeded by the following: Revs. G. A. Beckwith, commencing October, 1867; F. T. Ingles, October, 1870; F. W. Adams, January, 1873; E. N. Bartlett, October, 1873; Leavitt Bartlett, October, 1874; H. P. Case, September 15, 1878, and P. F. Weil, September 25, 1881. The church is in excellent condition for future work, with eighty-six members on the roll.

The Old School Presbyterian Church was organized October 1, 1865, with eighteen members, by Rev. William Wilson; though as early as 1859 the Presbyterians had commenced their labors in Olathe, Revs. J. C. Beach, William Smith and A. T. Rankin having acted as missionaries and prepared the way for the organization of the church. In 1867 a frame church building, 34x55 feet in size, was erected at a cost of about $2,500. Succeeding Rev. Mr. Wilson was Rev. John McKean, commencing his pastorate January 7, 1866; then followed Revs. N. A. Rankin, April, 1869; J. H. Miller, January, 1872; J. H. Clark, January, 1873; W. R. L. Carrett, October, 1876; W. E. Williamson, February, 1880. The church is in a flourishing condition, with 100 members.

The United Presbyterian Church of Olathe was organized November 10, 1866, with fourteen members, by Rev. D. T. McAuley. Their pastors have been Revs. Andrew Renwick, from 1869 to 1874; J. W. McClenahan, from 1877 to 1879; and their present pastor, commencing July 1, 1880. Membership May 31, 1882, 100.

The present church edifice was erected in 1870, at a cost of about $1,500. A new one is in contemplation, to cost about $5,000.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized with about twelve members in 1868 by Rev. B. F. Bates. From the time of the organization to 1879, the colored Baptists worshiped with their Methodist brethren, but in that year a separation became desirable, and was effected. The Methodist Episcopal Church erected a house of worship costing nearly $1,000. Since 1877 their ministers have been as follows: Rev. D. Carter, commencing his pastorate in 1877; Rev. E. Ferguson, in 1879; Rev. Daniel Coles, in 1880; Rev. Spottswood Alexander, in 1881. The membership is now thirty-two. A Sunday school was organized in connection with the church, in 1869, which has been continued ever since.

The Reformed Presbyterian, or Covenanter Church, was organized in Olathe with forty-nine members, in September, 1865, being the first church of this denomination organized in Kansas. Rev. W. W. McMillan was settled as its pastor in April, 1866, and has been the only and is still its present pastor in Olathe. Its membership is now seventy-nine. Its contributions for all religious purposes for 1881, were $1,127.

In November, 1871, the Pleasant Ridge portion of this congregation effected a separate organization, with twenty-nine members, there being no pastoral change until in the spring of 1873. In May, 1874, Rev. M. Wilkins was settled as pastor and served until his death, July 12, 1880. Its present pastor took charge in October, 1881; its place of worship is five miles east of Olathe, and its membership fifty-two.

This denomination wherever found is radical in its character, forward in reform movements, and never received into, nor tolerated slaveholders in its communion. While its members have borne arms in every national conflict for right and liberty, yet they refrain from the exercise of the elective franchise—believing the National constitution to be, though in many respects most excellent, yet in some things infidel and immoral.

The Roman Catholic Church was organized in Olathe with about twelve members, in 1864, by Rev. Father Myers. He was succeeded by Revs. Father Dustermann, in 1866, Father Pichler, in 1868; Father Cerius, in 1871; Father Pichler, in 1874; Father Casey, in 1875, who still remains. In 1880 the church commenced the erection of a large brick building at the corner of Chestnut and Santa Fe avenue, which when completed will have cost about $12,000.

The First Baptist Church at Olathe, was organized March 27, 1870, with fourteen members. Their house of worship was built in 1873 at a cost of $2,200, since which time improvements have been made at an expense of $800. The pastors of this church have been as follows: Rev. R. P. Evans, from June, 1872, to August, 1876; Rev. F. S. Witter, from March, 1877, to July, same year; Rev. N. Hines, from September, 1878, to July, 1880; Rev. A. L. Vail, commencing March, 1882. There have been two hundred and fifty-nine members received into the church, and there are now one hundred and thirty-eight. A Sunday school was organized in May, 1872, which has now one hundred scholars on the roll.

Olathe Lodge, No. 19, A. F. & A. M., was chartered October 18, 1859, having then twelve members. Its first charter officers were John P. Campbell, W. M.; John T. Burris, S. W.; John T. Barton, J. W. The lodge has at present eighty members.

Olathe Royal Arch Chapter, No. 10, was chartered October 18, 1867, with thirteen members. Its first officers were Viet Rees, high priest; A. J. Clemmans, king; Peter Julien, scribe. It now has forty members enrolled.

Olathe Star Chapter, No. 3, of the Order of the Eastern Star, was chartered in 1869, with thirteen members. Its first officers were Prof. Louis H. Jenkins, W. P.; Mrs. Jenkins, W. M.; Mrs. A. J. Clemmans, A. M. The membership is now fifty-five, forty of them being ladies.

Olathe Lodge, No. 59, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted July 7, 1870, with six charter members. The first officers installed were W. A. Offenbacher, N. G.; R. E. Stevenson, V. G.; R. Amos, secretary, and J. P. Ralston, treasurer. The present membership is forty-three.

Harmony Lodge, No., 84, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted December 29, 1871, with sixteen charter members. The officers first installed were W. Williams, N. G.; S. R. Burch, V. G.; J. R. Brown, secretary, and S. S. Blitz, treasurer. The present membership is seventy-two.

The Olathe Rifles were organized in December, 1880, under the statutes for the organization of the militia. The officers of the company at its organization were the following: Captain, S. R. Burch; First Lieutenant, H. S. Miller; Second Lieutenant, Thomas McGannon. The company is one of the largest in the State; has a very fine band connected with it, and is in excellent discipline.

NEWSPAPERS AND BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The Olathe *Herald* was the first paper published in Johnson County. The first issue appeared August 29, 1859. In politics it was Democratic; it was ably edited and did good work in aiding the settlement and growth of the then new county. It acquired a circulation of twenty-five hundred. Quantrill paid the office a visit September 6, 1862, after which John M. Giffin, its editor and proprietor, gathered up its debris and sold it for $306; original cost having been $3,500. In addition to his newspaper office, Mr. Giffen also lost through Quantrill's efforts, accounts and notes to the amount of $13,000, and the manuscript of an algebra, for which he had been offered $5,000, and fifteen cents royalty on each book sold.

The Olathe *Mirror* was established in 1861 by John Francis, at present associate editor of the Chicago *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, which position he assumed in 1868. S. E. McKee bought the *Mirror* and published it until his death, in 1871. It was then purchased by T. J. Hadley, who changed it from a Republican to a Liberal Republican paper, and through its columns supported Horace Greeley for the presidency in 1872. The *Mirror* passed into the hands of Pollock & Aikman, who sold it to Pollock & Ogg, and they in turn to McCandless. In 1873 the *Mirror* and *News Letter* were consolidated, and the new journal was conducted by M. V. B. Barker until it was sold to J. A. & H. F. Canutt. In the early part of 1882, it was purchased by Hutchinson Bros., live newspaper men, lately from Ohio.

The *Western Progress* was started by W. H. McGown, in August, 1872. In December following it was purchased by James Wilson. While under his management it was devoted to the cause of the people, and was the determined foe of corruptionists and rings. It took the position at that time that the missions of both the Democratic and Republican parties were at an end, and that some new party must rise from out their ruins. Subsequent events have proved that editors are not always prophets. A. S. McCulloh was proprietor of the paper until 1879, when it passed into the hands of George Higgins, and in 1880, the *Gazette* purchased its subscription list and good will.

The *News Letter* was started in February, 1870, by J. A. & H. F. Canutt, as the fourth newspaper enterprise in Johnson County. It was consolidated with the *Mirror* in 1873, as above narrated.

The Olathe *Gazette* was established July 24, 1879, by John Hindman, as a five-column folio, all print. Subsequently it was changed to a seven-column folio, half print. While under Mr. Hindman's supervision it was independent in politics. In 1881, it was purchased by W. S. White, its present editor, who changed its politics to Republican, and returned to the all print programme. The paper is devoted mainly to county and local news, and though Republican is not slavishly so. In May, 1882, it again passed into the hands of John Hindman.

The *Monthly Visitor*, a Catholic paper, was established in April, 1882, by the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Publishing Co., at Olathe. It is the only paper that gives the Leavenworth diocesan news.

The *Johnson County Democrat* was started May 18, 1882, by W. C. Paul. Typographically it is one of the neatest papers published in the State. Politically it is devoted to the interests of the Democratic party, and is a newspaper principally devoted to local news. It is the first Democratic paper published in the county since the suppression of the *Herald* by Quantrill.

Col. J. E. Hayes, commenced business in Olathe, as a banker and dealer in exchange, in 1869. In 1871, the bank was organized as the First National Bank of Olathe, Col. J. E. Hayes, president; Charles L. Hayes, cashier. In 1874, the bonds were surrendered and private banking resumed, under the title of the "Hayes Bank." This bank was closed in 1878, and immediately re-organized as the Johnson County Bank, by George B. Lord & Co., and was operated by George B. Lord, until August 1880, at which time R. M. Atchison took charge of it, and still continues as general manager and cashier.

C. E. Waldron & Co., commenced the business of banking in Olathe, in 1870, putting up a two story brick building on the southeast corner of Park and Cherry streets, at a cost of $10,000. In 1876, they were succeeded by the People's Savings Bank, Dr. S. A. Christy, president, which in its turn was succeeded by Price, Ott & Miller, bankers, January 1, 1879. In September, 1879, the bank was purchased by John Harris & Co., who still conduct the business, with W. H. Smith, cashier.

The Olathe Mills.—These mills are situated on Cedar street at the crossing of Mill Creek. They were erected in 1869 by C. M. Ott, their present owner. The main building is 44x72, two and a half stories high, principally stone, and with the machinery and engine, which is of forty-horse power, cost $18,000. It has three run of buhrs, and a capacity of 300 bushels of wheat in twenty-four hours.

In 1882, the building was raised a story and a half, and roller mills put in as an experiment, with a view of substituting them for the buhrs in use up to that time. The total expense occasioned by the change will be about $15,000, and the result will be that the capacity will be increased 100 per cent, and the flour produced will be much cleaner, much whiter and more nutritious than that produced by the ordinary buhr mills.

The Pearl Mills, were built in 1880 by Reed and Jones, at the corner of Santa Fe and Cherry streets. The building is 40x65 feet, of brick, three stories high, and cost $12,000. In this mill are three run of stones and a pony, and its capacity is 300 bushels per twenty-four hours. The engine is forty-five-horse power, boiler fifty. During the first four months of 1882, the mills sold a quantity of flour equivalent to 1,810 barrels.

Olathe contains at the present time three general stores, five drug stores six groceries, four hardware stores, six agricultural implement dealers, four grain dealers, three livery stables, three furniture stores, two jewelry stores, four bakery and confectionery stores, five hotels, three lumber yards, one broom manufactory, four blacksmiths, one brick yard, three harness shops, and 2,850 inhabitants.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NEWTON AINSWORTH, breeder of thoroughbred stock. Three miles south and a little west of Olathe, is a farm, now under a high state of cultivation, which is of some past note from an occasional mention in history. Its noteworthy feature was a lone elm tree, the stump of which is yet standing. This fact and that of its being the first farm opened in that part of the county, gave it the name of the Lone Elm farm. Its proprietor, Mr. N. Ainsworth, is one of the early pioneers of Kansas. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, March 23, 1835, and reared on a farm in Miami County. Removing West in 1856 he located at Quindaro, Wyandotte Co., Kansas, and during the rise of that place speculated in lots and town stock. The means thus gained secured him his present comfortable homestead upon which he located in the spring of 1857. During the border troubles and the war following, Mr. Ainsworth was much of the time in government employ, mostly freighting across the plains to the military posts. He is the owner of 320 acres of land in this county, and is largely engaged in breeding thoroughbred Short-horn cattle and Cotswold sheep. His exhibit in cattle carried off first premiums at the Kansas City expositions of 1873 and 1874. Mr. Ainsworth is a charter member of the Lone Elm Grange organized in 1873. He was married at Leavenworth, Kansas in the fall of 1869, to Rosa Hawill of that place; they have five children: David, Ralph, Harry, George and Homer.

JOSEPH H. ANDERTON, of Sylvester & Anderton, stone quarry and stone saw mill, was born in Beaver Co., Penn., June 23, 1859. Here he learned the trade of stone-cutter, serving two years as an apprentice, after which he worked at it there as a journeyman for a year. In June, 1878, he came to Kansas and resided in Olathe and during the first six months worked at his trade in Kansas City; after which he settled in Olathe and for some months worked a rented quarry; then bought one and has conducted it since. In March, 1881, he joined C. O. Sylvester and they built a saw mill for the purpose of cutting the stone for building purposes, etc.

ABRAHAM ARTMAN, farmer, P. O. Olathe; was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., February 11, 1839. At the age of nineteen years he went to Augusta, Ind., and learned the trade of wagon maker, and followed it for twelve years. In June, 1869, he came to Kansas and located in Olathe, opening a wagon shop, which business he ceased in the following March, moving onto his present farm at that time, consisting of 160 acres. He is quite extensively engaged in breeding cattle and horses. Has a fine orchard of about five acres, and a quarry from which is obtained a fine grade of building stone. He was married in Augusta, Ind., March 3, 1859, to Mary E. Shellhammer. They have four children: May, Byron E., John E. and Daisy.

W. C. BARRETT & CO., dealers in grain, flax-seed, coal, etc. W. C. Barrett, the senior partner of this firm, has for over twenty-five years been engaged in the grain business. His first experience was in shipping in flat boats on the Wabash River and its tributaries, and was for fifteen years engaged in the business at Champaign, Ill. He was also, during the winters of 1862-'63 and 1863-'64, engaged in pork business in Chicago, Ill., in the firm of D. Gardner & Co. He came to Olathe in August, 1877, and at once established this business. In 1880 he admitted to partnership J. M. Miller, and his son, B. F. Barrett, since which time they have opened branches at Ocheltree and Edgarton, this county, business at the latter place being under the style of Barrett, Judson & Co. In 1880 the firm handled 65,000 bushels of flax, 150,000 bushels of grain; in 1881, 80,000 of flax and 150,000 of grain. They also do an extensive business in coal and considerable in castor beans.

ALBERT D. BEACH, physician and surgeon, was born in New Berne, N. Y., September 3, 1839. He began the study of medicine in 1854, serving an apprenticeship in drug business in Cincinnati, Ohio, for three years, for which he received a pharmacist's certificate, after which he followed the business as a clerk until he came to Kansas, September 3, 1858, at which time he resumed his medical studies with his brother, Dr. E. E. Beach, at Wyandotte. In the fall of 1861 he went to Cincinnati, and attended the Eclectic College for two terms. Returning to Kansas in September, 1862, he located in Olathe, and at once began the practice of medicine. For three years during the war the doctor had charge of the military hospital at this place, with the rank of acting Assistant-Surgeon, U. S. A., and during the years 1876, '77, '79, and a portion of 1881, held the office of County Physician. Dr. Beach was married in Olathe, July 19, 1863, to Frances R. Josselyn. They have one son—Leon Edgar.

GEORGE H. BEACH, hardware and implement dealer, was born in North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, September 3, 1847. He came to Kansas with his father, Rev. I. C. Beach, in the fall of 1857, and lived with his parents in Wyandotte City until the spring of 1858, when his father removed to Olathe, Kas., and built one of the first residences in Olathe. George lived with his father until the spring of 1864, when he went to Colorado and secured a position as clerk in a sutler store at Fort Garland, which he filled for thirteen months. Returning to Olathe, he was appointed Deputy County Clerk, filling that position for over one year; was then Deputy Postmaster for eighteen months. In 1868, he purchased one-half interest in the Olathe *Mirror*, and conducted it for one year, in company with Sam. E. McKee. Mr. Beach was then Assessor of Olathe City and Deputy Clerk of District Court, three years. In 1874, he purchased his present business. His stock then amounted to $2,000, which he has increased to $20,000. His store-room he has increased from 65 feet to 148 feet, two stories high with large ware-room adjoining. He is also interested in mining in Colorado, and owns one-half interest in a large stock ranch in western Kansas. He was married at Olathe, Kas., in January, 1880, to Eva Hull, a native of Illinois. They have one daughter, Lora.

JAMES BELL, physician and surgeon, was born in Washington County, Pa., and was reared in Muskingum County, Ohio, on a farm. He attended the New Concord College for several years, graduating in the scientific department in 1848; then attended the Cleveland Medical College, graduating there in 1850, after which he practiced at New Concord for thirteen years. The doctor, seeking for higher honors, attended Jefferson College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1863, after which he returned again to his practice in New Concord. The doctor was for many years a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Zanesville, Ohio, and in 1859 received a diploma from the same. In July, 1869, he came to Olathe, and at once began to practice. Three years later he was joined by his brother Douglass, who remained in partnership with him until some some in 1879. Two months later Dr. Bell admitted to a partnership his student, Dr. H. E. Mastings. The subject of our sketch was for five years County Physician of Johnson County. Has been a member of the Kansas State Medical Society for ten years. Is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and is chairman of the Board of State Medicine.

WILLIAM A. BOLES, principal of Olathe public schools, was born in Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y. July 7, 1831, and reared in Trumbull County, Ohio, on a farm, until he reached the age of fourteen years, when he learned the trade of harness-maker, serving as an apprentice some three years. He then followed it as a journeyman for two years, during which period he studied and improved his early education. He then turned his attention to teaching school, following it in the State of Ohio for two years, then in district schools in Kentucky for two years, in the public schools of New Albany, Ind., for six months, and again in district schools of Kentucky for two terms, after which he taught in the public schools of Louisville for two years, and was principal of public schools of Lexington, Ky., for five years, and again in Louisville for three years as principal of public schools. In 1866 he went to Shelbyville, Ind., and was superintendent of public schools there until the latter part of 1876, when he came to Kansas, locating in Lawrence. He took charge of the public schools of that place, remaining there until he came to Olathe, August 1, 1880, at which time he entered upon his present duties. Mr. Boles has been engaged in conducting schools for the past thirty years, twenty-five of which he has been either principal or superintendent.

HARRY BRICKELL, was born at Niles, Berrien Co., Mich., August 18, 1855, and reared on a farm, and followed farming as an occupation until he came to Olathe, Kan., March 28, 1878; for a year he was engaged in various capacities. In July, 1879, he entered the employ of Geo. B. Lord, and has since been in charge of the Olathe Elevator and Mill. Mr. Lord handles large quantities of grain, and also has a large coal trade in the winter. He resides in St. Louis, Mo., and Mr. Brickell has the management of his affairs at this place.

WILLIAM BRONAUGH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Olathe, was born in Kentucky in 1832. Here he assisted his father in conducting a hotel for two years, and was for the same length of time employed as a clerk in mercantile business. In 1854 he removed to Jackson County, Mo., where he engaged in farming. In August, 1856, he came to Kansas, and the following February located on his present farm. He owns 160 acres of land, all well improved, on which there is a fine orchard of his own planting, of about three acres. He is Treasurer of the District School Board. Mr. Bronaugh was married in Kentucky in 1859, to Nancy Hunt. They have four children—Lila, John, George and Lena.

A. A. BROWN, of Brown & Thompson, hardware merchants. Was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1840, and reared in Kalamazoo, Mich., where he studied the profession of dentistry. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Second Michigan Infantry, serving three months; and on the 12th of August following re-enlisted in Company I, Second Michigan Cavalry; was almost immediately promoted to Quartermaster's Sergeant, and during the last year of the war acted as Quartermaster at Franklin Post, Tenn., and was mustered out of the service in September, 1865. He came to Kansas in January, 1866, locating at Topeka. Was for a year employed as baggagemaster on the K. P. R. R., after which he was employed as a clerk in hardware for some eight years, and during that period he learned the trade of gas and steam fitter. He was also for eight years a member of the Topeka Cornet Band, and for two years had charge of the fire department building at Topeka. Was then for three years engineer at the State Insane Asylum, and for three years engineer at the State Deaf and Dumb Asylum. He came to Olathe January 1, 1882, and in company with O. D. Dickey purchased the hardware stock of W. B. Walker. They conducted the business together until April 13, 1882, when Mr. Dickey sold out his interest to G. S. Thompson. Mr. Brown was married at Topeka, Kan., in 1875, to Lila Little. They have one son—Clarence W.

S. R. BURCH, postmaster, was born in Dresden, Ohio, March 1, 1842, and was reared on a farm. In the spring of 1857 he removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he followed farming and school-teaching. On September 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Iowa Infantry, and served four and one-half years as a soldier, passing through various grades in the army, and for the last nine months of his service was Adjutant General on the staff of Major General Chetlain. After the war he gave his attention to farming, near Cedar Rapids, until he came to Olathe, in November, 1868. June 1, 1869, he opened the American House in company with Peter Cochran, who retired ten years later, he continuing in the business, with Henry Cochan as a partner, until in February, 1882, when he was joined by H. S. Miller, his present partner in this business. Mr. B. was for six years a member of the City School Board, and during four years of that time filled the office of president of the same. He represented the Second Ward in the City Council two terms, and was elected Mayor of Olathe in 1878, and re-elected in 1879, resigning to accept the Postmastership in February, 1880. He was married in Fairfax, Iowa, July 4, 1868, to Maria Cochran, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Mirtie, Jessie, and Sylvester R., Jr.

HENDERSON L. BURGESS, attorney at law, was born at Hubbard, Trumbull Co., Ohio, July 13, 1849. His father, Nelson Burgess, was a Methodist minister. Henderson resided with him in some thirteen different States. Finally settled in Olathe, Kas., in 1866. He enlisted, in the summer of 1867, in Company D, Eighteenth Kansas Cavalry, which was assigned to the command of Gen. George A. Custer, and served about six months. Returning here, was for two or three years employed on various farms in the county, and in 1870 began business life as a clerk in the store of J. C. Morgan & Co., Olathe, and a year later was admitted to a partnership. Mr. M. sold out his interest in about a year to E. Roedel, and Mr. Burgess continued in the business with him until some time in 1873, when he sold out and began the study of law in the office with Gov. John P. St. John. After four years' close study he was admitted to the bar June 20, 1878, before the Tenth Judicial District, since which time he has practiced law at this place. He is a member of the Sloans Legal Union. He was married in Olathe, December 30, 1874, to Sadie M. Shreve, a native of Illinois. By this union they are blessed with two children—Lucy E., born March 10, 1877, and Goldie Lillian, born February 15, 1879.

JOHN TAYLOR BURRIS was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 22, 1828. His grandfather, Jeremiah Burris, was a soldier in the Revolution, and was at the battle of

Yorktown. His maternal grandfather, Edward Taylor, held the office of Sergeant-Major under Gen. Anthony Wayne, and participated in the Indian warfare of his time, in Ohio. The parents of the subject of this sketch were John Burris and Eunice (Taylor) Burris. He was bred on a farm and acquired early only the limited education which the common schools afforded. At the age of eleven years, he removed with his parents, to Kentucky, where he lived until eighteen years of age. He supplemented his poor educational advantages with hard study at home, while assisting his father in farm work, and thus fitted himself as a teacher. In 1847, he went to Iowa; soon after his removal to that Territory, the war with Mexico having broken out, he enlisted for the war, as a member of the Mounted Rifles, afterward known as the Third United States Cavalry. He served until the close of the war, and then returned to Iowa, where, receiving his soldier's land warrant, he located it, and cultivated the land until 1852, at which time he sold his farm, opened a hotel, and established a ferry on the Iowa River, at Fredonia. In the fall of 1852, he sold out his business, and commenced the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and commenced the practice of his profession at Washington, Iowa. In 1855, he was elected Judge of the County Court. On the expiration of his term, he entered into partnership with a brother, who had located a town on the Mississippi, called by the family name of "Burris," and moved to that place. The venture proved disastrous in a business point of view, and resulted in nearly a total loss of the accumulations of the previous years. In 1858, he came to Kansas, and settled at Olathe, and renewed the practice of law. He was, in 1859, elected a member of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, and was thus one of the framers of the Constitution of the State. He was in Washington in the spring of 1861, and during the threatening days of early treason, served as Sergeant in the company known as the Frontier Guards, of which Senator James H. Lane was Captain. He returned to Kansas, having received the appointment from President Lincoln of District Attorney for the new State, and entered upon the duties of his office. In August, 1861, he enlisted, and became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Kansas Infantry. He continued in the service in the Fourth until its consolidation with the Third into the Tenth Kansas, and in the latter until the close of the war. He bore himself as a brave soldier should, throughout the numerous skirmishes and battles in which his regiment was engaged. For the various battles in which he was engaged, the reader is referred to the history of the regiments in which he held command. At the close of the war he returned to Olathe and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1865, he was elected a member of the Kansas House of Representatives, of which body he was elected the Speaker. In 1866, he was elected Attorney of Johnson County, and in 1869, was appointed Judge of the Tenth Judicial District. During this year he was again elected as State Representative. He has ever taken an active part in the politics of the State, being identified with the Republicans up to 1878, since which time he has voted with the opposition. Outside of politics he has been identified with many enterprises for the advancement and welfare of his State. He was one of the projectors and organizers of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., serving as one of the directors of the road for three years. He has been a staunch and unswerving friend of the State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Olathe, he having introduced the bill into the Legislature whereby it was located at that place. He was married, October 4, 1849, to Miss Martha Ann McGannon, daughter of Reuben McGannon, of Louisa County, Iowa. They have one son, Rev. Alfred T. Burris, and two daughters—Jennie and Eunice.

H. W. BUSHONG, contractor and builder, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 11, 1831. He learned the blacksmith's trade there, serving as an apprentice some sixteen months; then working as a journeyman, and carrying on the business for eight years. After which he learned the trade of carpenter and builder in Richland County, Ohio, following it there until he came to Kansas, in March, 1866, since which time he has been engaged in his present business as a contractor and builder. Among the prominent buildings he has erected here are the Methodist Episcopal Church, Baptist Church, Harris & Co.'s Bank building, J. E. Clark & Son and Walker Bros.' business houses, Olathe Central School building, costing $13,100, and many others. Mr. Bushong was elected Representative of the Second Ward in the City Council in the spring of 1878, and again in 1881. He was married in Richland County, Ohio, September 22, 1853, to Nancy Saviers. They have four children living—Keturah Ann, Ida Loretta, Elmer Ellsworth, and Melvin Saviers; and two dead—William Charles and Linie Pearl.

E. L. CARESS, of E. L. Caress & Son, grocers, was born in Bedford, Ind., March 22, 1837. Here he learned the trade of blacksmith, following it for four years as a journeyman, after which he carried on a shop. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1865, locating in Shawnee Township, Johnson County, and for several years conducted a blacksmith shop, after which he was for two years in the employ of the K. C., Ft. S. & G. R. R. Co., as ticket agent. He then gave his attention again for some time to his blacksmith shop. In 1874 was elected a Trustee of the Township, and again in 1875, which position he resigned in the fall of that year, having been elected Recorder of the county, which position he held for three consecutive terms, of two years each. Since he entered upon the duties of County Recorder, Mr. Caress has resided in Olathe. In January, 1882, he engaged in his present business, with his son, C. E. Caress.

AUSTIN G. CARPENTER, Treasurer of Johnson County, was born in Indiana County, Pa., December 16, 1832. Here he studied civil engineering, and was employed in the capacity of engineer for some years on railroads in the State of Ohio, and afterwards superintended the grading of railroad work in the State of Iowa, for some months, then in same capacity in Stephenson County, Ill., for a short time; after which he was employed in the Engineer Corps of the Madison & Portage City Railroad, at Portage City, Wis. He came to Kansas in April, 1857; located in Allen County, where he was engaged in farming and surveying, and for two years held the office of County Surveyor. On October 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, which was partially formed from the Iola Battalion, originally organized by James Lane. Mr. Carpenter served as Battalion and Regimental Quartermaster, until January, 1863, when he resigned and joined his company as First Lieutenant; in August following, was appointed Post Quartermaster at Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville, Mo. In April, 1864, he again joined his company as Lieutenant, and went south with his regiment to Fort Smith, Ark., and served until December 20, 1864, after which he returned to Allen County and farmed. In December, 1865, he came to Johnson County, and engaged in farming, in Shawnee Township, where he still has a finely improved farm of 300 acres. Mr. Carpenter was appointed Surveyor of Johnson County in January, 1877, and elected to the office in the fall of that year for a term of two years. He was elected Treasurer of the county in the fall of 1879, and again in 1881. The subject of our sketch was married in Andrew County, Mo., in March, 1865, to Maggie Duncan. She died in December, 1871, leaving one son, John C. Mr. C. was married again at Olathe, in 1872, to Mary A. Freeman. They have one daughter—Margaret M.

FRED W. CASE, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., March 19, 1826, and reared in Washtenaw County, Mich., his occupation being that of a farmer. In 1850, he emigrated to California, where he remained for six years engaged in placer gold mining. Returning East, he came to Kansas in May, 1858, and purchased his present farm; resided in the city of Olathe for four years, and in 1862 moved on to his farm, where he has since resided. He is an extensive farmer; owns 480 acres, 370 of which are under cultivation, the balance being used principally for stock-raising purposes. He is a member of Olathe Grange, No. 118. Mr. Case was married in Johnson County, in the fall of 1861, to Ruth E. Gregg, a native of Ohio. They have four children—Hattie, Harry, Sheldon and Lena.

REV. MICHAEL J. CASEY, Pastor St. Paul's Catholic Church, was born in Ireland in March, 1851, and educated at All Hallow's College, graduating from there June 24, 1875, and was ordained by Bishop James McDevitt. In September of that year, he came to Kansas, and shortly afterwards entered upon his present duties.

DR. GEORGE C. CASTLEMAN was born in Canada West, December 28, 1830; was reared on a farm; worked for some years in a woodenware factory. Here he began the study of medicine, which he continued in Jefferson County, N. Y., till 1853, when he began its practice. In this he continued there and in Canada till 1855, when he went to Iowa, practicing in various counties in that State till 1865, when he went to Quincy, Adams Co., Ill., and three years later to Missouri. He came to Olathe, Johnson Co., Kan., in March, 1878, where he now resides. The doctor is a healing medium, known as "The (so-called) Faith Doctor;" uses no medicine in his general practice, effecting his cures through the use of his hands; has practiced in this way for over thirty years. Thousands of letters of inquiry reach him every year, but owing to the cost in time and money, he now answers no letter (professionally) unless it contains at least $1. He is a member of several liberal societies in the State and in the United States; is a member of the Executive Boards of the Kansas Liberal Union, and of the National Spiritual Association.

ANDREW J. CLEMMANS, hardware merchant, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, November 28, 1833, and learned the trade of blacksmith at Bridgeport, that county, serving an apprenticeship of four years. He followed his trade as a journeyman in Illinois for a short time, and came to Olathe, Kan., in the spring of 1858 and opened a blacksmith shop, which he conducted for about ten years. In 1868, he engaged in hardware business in company with F. Gilbert, and in the winter of 1878, became sole proprietor of the same. The stock carried at the opening of the business was about $800, which has since been increased to $20,000, to supply the demands of his trade. Mr. Clemmans was elected Sheriff of Johnson County in the fall of 1869: re-elected in 1871, 1875 and 1877, serving, in all, eight years.

WELCOME CURTIS, farmer and dealer in live stock, P. O. Olathe; was born in Noble County, Ohio, December 22, 1837, and in company with his father, Hiram Curtis, carried on a large stock farm, and was also for eight years engaged in mercantile business at Carlisle, that county. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1869, locating in Johnson County; was for several engaged in company with his father in speculating and dealing in farm lands. In 1870 he removed onto his present farm, consisting of 200 acres and all well improved. He owns some 320 acres of land and is largely engaged in breeding blooded cattle, and also dealing in live stock. On his land are several stone quarries, valuable for building purposes. Mr. Curtis is one of the leading men in this neighborhood. He is a member of the Grainview Grange. The subject of our sketch was married in Noble County, Ohio, in 1857, to Sarah A. Oshell. They have seven children; Elna, Orin, Mina, Forest, Idella, Nahum and Daisy.

EDWIN E. DAVIS, farmer, P. O. Olathe; was born in Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, in 1851, and reared on a farm. At sixteen years of age he engaged in railroading, first as a brakeman and then as a conductor of freight trains. Following that business in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois on various railroads, until he came to Kansas in January, 1879, at which time he purchased forty acres in the township of Olathe, and has since given his attention to farming. He now owns eighty acres of land, all well improved. Mr. Davis is a member of Lone Elm Grange, No. 152, and is now serving his second term as master of that body. He was married at Indianapolis, Ind., April 26, 1878, to Carrie F. Griggs, a native of Memphis, Tenn. They have one daughter, Georgie L., born here.

JOHN W. DENNIS, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Ross County, Ohio, July 6, 1836, and was reared on a farm. In 1852 he moved to Knox County, Ill., where he followed farming and stock breeding. He was a member of Company A, Ninth Missouri Infantry, afterward changed to the Fifty-ninth Illinois. In 1867 he removed to Cass County, Mo., and in 1871 came to Olathe and located on his present farm overlooking the city of Olathe. Mr. Dennis has 175 acres of land, all finely improved by himself in the past twelve years. He has on his place a fine residence and barn and is largely engaged in breeding fine cattle and hogs. On his place is a splendid orchard of four acres. Mr. Dennis was married in Knox County, Ill., in 1863, to Louise J. Barnett. They have three children: William F., Edwin Lee and Carl.

E. P. DIEHL, fruit grower, was born in Adams County, Pa., August 20, 1832. At the age of twenty-two years he removed to Kentucky, where he was engaged in the manufacture of chairs at Paducah for two years, after which he went to Charleston, Mississippi County, and was for a time employed in the construction of railroads, and served for four years as Deputy Sheriff of that county. He enlisted in November, 1861, in First Illinois Cavalry, Company I; served eleven months. He then organized Company A, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry and was appointed Second Lieutenant August 9, 1864; promoted to First Lieutenant in September, and to Captain in November, serving until August 5, 1865. Some time after the war he settled at Osborn, Ohio, and for three years was engaged in conducting a nursery. He came to Olathe September 13, 1868, and has resided on his present place since. He owns forty acres, all of which he has set out in fruit trees, berries, grapes, etc. For about twelve years he also carried on a nursery, but now gives his attention to the culture of fruit almost entirely. Lake Chanute adjoins his place and Mr. Diehl supplies the surrounding country with ice during the summer. He was married in Canton, Ohio, August 19, 1862, to Emma Brownwell. They have four children: Alice A., Ella E., Eva J. and Emily P.

J. H. DOW, merchant, born in Erie County, N. Y., October 22, 1835. He began business life in Washington Territory, where for four years he was engaged in merchandising, freighting, mining, etc., and afterward in the mercantile business in Sycamore, Ill., for two years. In February, 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Infantry, served six months, and re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh, serving until January 20, 1866. Shortly after this he came to Olathe, Kan., and at once engaged in this business, in company with J. G. Flinn, and a year later became sole proprietor. The business was begun with a stock of about $5,000, which has since been increased until a stock of about $60,000 is now carried to supply the demands of the trade. Mr. Dow was elected Mayor of Olathe in 1874, and re-elected in 1875.

JOHN O. EGELSTON, physician and surgeon, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., November 6, 1827, and was reared on a farm. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine, attending the medical college at Evansville, Ind., for two courses. He then practiced medicine in Lee County, Iowa, for about seven years, after which he attended a course of lectures at the medical department of the State University of Iowa, graduating March 1, 1858. In the fall of that year he located in Linn County, Mo., where he practiced until the breaking out of the war, when he engaged in the performance of contract service for the United States army. In the summer of 1862 he was appointed Assistant-Surgeon, Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry, and in 1864, Surgeon of the Forty-third Missouri Infantry, in which positions, in connection of that of Medical Director of the Central District of Missouri, he served until the close of the war. He then removed to Independence, Mo., where he was engaged for five years in the practice of his profession, and for a time in the drug trade. He came to Olathe in September, 1870, and has followed his profession at this place ever since. The doctor has the reputation of a fine physician, based on an experience in his profession of over thirty years' active practice.

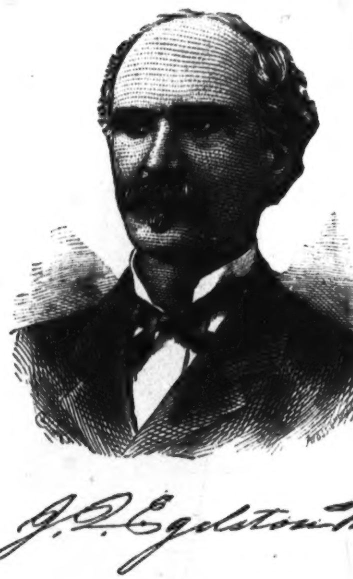

J. O. Egelston M.D.

OLIVER H. EYLAR, farmer, was born in Adams County, Ohio, August 28, 1834. His father was a tanner and saddler, and the subject of this sketch was employed with him for some years, after which, for seven years, he carried on mercantile business at Winchester, and was also engaged in manufacturing saddles, etc. On August 7, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventh Ohio Cavalry: was appointed Second Lieutenant, a year later First Lieutenant, and in a year more was promoted to Captain, serving until July 4, 1865, after which he resided for two years in Jackson County, Mo. In March, 1868, he came to Johnson County, located in Oxford Township, and has since followed agricultural pursuits. He has 160 acres of land in Section 8, Township 14, Range 25, all improved, and raises considerable stock. He has quite recently changed his place of residence to Olathe, where he intends to reside, although is about to purchase more land and farm on an extensive scale. Mr. Eylar was married in Adams County, Ohio, November 24, 1857, to Elma S. Bunn, they having seven living children.

A. E. FARNHAM, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Steuben County, Ind., in 1832, and reared on a farm; at the age of twenty-three years he removed to Galesburg, Ill., where he was engaged in teaming and working on railroad for a year; in 1862 he returned to Indiana, and in March, 1863, came to Kansas, took up a claim in Gardner Township, Johnson County, residing on the same until 1875, when he removed to the city of Olathe. He owns about 280 acres of land; is largely engaged in farming, and since 1875 also engaged in dealing in live stock. Mr. Farnham owns considerable property in this city, and has a fine orchard of three acres on his old homestead in Gardner.

FRANK P. GAINES, dentist, was born in Richmond, Mo., August 27, 1841, and began business life at the age of eighteen years as a clerk in the dry goods business where at Roachport, Mo., following it for one year; he then farmed with his father in Howard County, Mo., for five years, after which he went to Jacksonville, Ill., where for four years he was employed in dry goods business. In 1872, he began to study and practice his profession in Carrolton, Mo., and a few months later removed to Richmond, where he continued to practice until early in 1878, when he had all his property destroyed by a cyclone, and in July, 1878, he came to Olathe and opened an office for the practice of his profession, and is now the leading dentist of this place, having succeeded in building up a large practice.

WILLIAM M. GELLETT, dealer in boots and shoes, was born in Albany, N. Y., November 12, 1834. He began business life in St. Louis, Mo., in 1850, being employed for about a year as a clerk in mercantile business; then in Ottawa, Ill., for a few months, and in Peoria until 1859. In June of that year he came to Olathe, and was employed as a clerk until the summer of 1861, he joined the "Shriver Olathe Scouts," serving six months; on his return here he purchased a stock of general merchandise, and carried on business until cleaned out in the Quantrell raid. In August, 1862 he assisted in organizing Company H, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, and was appointed Second Lieutenant of the same, promoted to First Lieutenant in 1864 and served until August, 1865. In 1866, he was appointed Deputy Treasurer of Johnson County, and filled that office two and a half years, was then for some ten years engaged in general mercantile business in company with J. E. Sutton, and on October 14, 1879, opened in his present business. Mr. Gellett was elected Mayor of Olathe in 1870, and served one term. He was married in Olathe, May 3, 1869, to Jessie Sutton; they have one son—James S.

JOHN M. GIFFEN, attorney at law, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, February 10, 1830, and reared on a farm, and also for some years studied law and medicine, and was admitted to the bar November 10, 1856. He returned to Kansas in the spring of 1857, and pre-empted 160 acres in Shawnee County. In December of that year he entered the office of Gov. Denver as clerk, remaining in his employ until March, 1858; he then settled in Olathe, and practiced law; was appointed attorney of Johnson County shortly after his arrival here, being the first to hold that office, and same up to 1861. In 1859, he established the Olathe *Herald*, and conducted it up to September 6, 1862. Mr. Giffin has devoted his time off and on to practicing law, farming and improving real estate for the past twenty-four years. In 1880 he received the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State.

FREDERICK GILBERT, hardware and agricultural implements; was born in Boston, England, July 20, 1833, and emigrated to Canada, at the age of nineteen years, he learned the trade of wagon-maker, at New Castle, Ontario, serving as an apprentice three years; removing to Michigan, and followed his trade as a journeyman in Pontiac for two years, and one year at Albion, after which he went to Spring Port, that State, and carried on a wagon and repair shop for nine years, and then worked at his trade in Indiana and Illinois, for a year. In August, 1865, he came to Olathe and at once opened a wagon making and repair shop, conducting it for two years; he then joined A. J. Clemmens and, and opened an implement establishment. A few months later they added a stock of hardware, and continued to conduct business together until 1878, when Mr. Gilbert sold out; a year later he moved to Bonita, this County, where he engaged in general merchandise, also dealing in coal and grain. Remained there only two years, but is still interested in building property there, besides which he owns some 400 acres of farm land. In November, 1881, he returned to Olathe; in February, 1882, engaged in the implement business; in the summer of that year he built a brick building, and a few months later he engaged in the hardware business, with a stock of about $5,000, and is now conducting two separate establishments. Mr. Gilbert was elected Treasurer of the city of Olathe, in the spring of 1879, for a term of one year. He was married in Olathe in 1874, to Mahalia Jane Keefer, of Indiana. They have two children—Berty and Lulu.

JOHN M. GRIM, farmer, P. O. Olathe; was born in Perry County, Ohio, in 1843, and was generally employed for some years in farming and blacksmith work. In March, 1860, moved to Hillsborough, Henry Co., Iowa In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Sixth Iowa Infantry, and served three years. In 1865 he engaged in stock business in Wapello County, Iowa, and two years later removed to Platte County, Mo., where he remained until he came to Kansas, March 1877. He has one of the finest improved farms in Olathe Township; on his place is a fine orchard and residence. Mr. G. is largely engaged in breeding blooded horses and raising graded cattle.

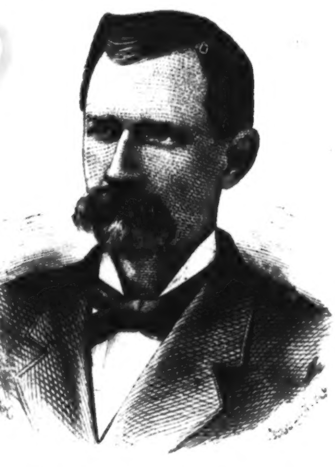

J M Hadley

HON. JOHN M. HADLEY, proprietor of Johnson County mills; was born in North Carolina, January 25, 1835, and reared on a farm in Morgan County, Ind. He came to Kansas in March 1855, and located at Shawnee Mission, Johnson County, and farmed for two seasons; during the winter of 1856—57, he returned and taught school, in Morgan County, Ind., and in the spring of the latter year, settled near Emporia, Kan., and farmed there for a year, then in Monticello Township, Johnson County, for three years, where he was engaged in farming and teaching school; here he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held the office for three years. In October 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Eighth Kansas Infantry, and some months later was promoted to Second Lieutenant, serving in that capacity for fifteen months, during six months of which period he was Post Adjutant, at Fort Leavenworth. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and served eight months on the staff of General Thomas Ewing, as Acting Assistant Adjutant; was then promoted to Captain and returned to his regiment; in May 1865, was promoted to Major of the regiment, and mustered out in the latter part of that year—he then located at Olathe, Kan.; was elected Sheriff of Johnson County, in the fall of 1865, and re-elected in 1867, and 1869. In 1870 he was elected clerk of the District Court, and re-elected in 1872 and '74. In the spring of 1877 he opened a law office in company with George W. Wilson, continuing with him for a year, after which he engaged in the mercantile business, at Gardner, this county, but remained there only a short time He purchased his mill property at De Soto, Johnson County, in June, 1880, and added large improvements to the same. These mills are valued at $5,000, and have a capacity of 5,000 pounds of flour per day. He owns some 600 acres of land in this county, and is engaged in farming and raising stock. Mr. Hadley was elected in the fall of 1876, to the State Senate, from this county and served two years. He was married at Olathe, December 20, 1866, to Harriet Beach; she died February 18, 1875, leaving two children—Estelle and Herbert. Mr. Hadley's mills are at De Soto, and he gives them his personal attention, but the residence of himself and family is at Olathe.

J. M. HALL, real estate and insurance agent, was born in Goshen, N. H., August 11, 1819. At four years of age he went with his parents to Bennington County, Vt., where he lived till seventeen years old. Then went to Windsor County, Vt., to school. In six years returned to Bennington County, and there worked in a woolen factory with the exception of three years. Worked at farming until 1847, and then moved to Winnebago County, Wis., and for fifteen years was engaged in farming and mercantile business. Moved to Mendota, Ill., living there six years, most of the time engaged in grain business. In 1866 came to Olathe, Kas., and for a year or so was engaged in the mercantile business, and since then has devoted himself to real estate and insurance business. He is the oldest insurence agent in the place; also makes a specialty of collections. Mr. Hall represented the First ward in the City Council for two terms and was elected a member of the School Board in 1880, and President of that body in the spring of 1882.

THOMAS HAMILL, physician and surgeon, was born in Lawrence County, Pa., in 1830, and educated in the schools of that county. He then attended the Eclectic College of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in the spring of 1855, after which he practiced in New Middletown, Ohio, for six months, and in Keokuk, Iowa, until he came to Kansas in April, 1857, where he was for a few months engaged with his brother in the stock business. In February, 1858, he removed to Johnson County, and for a short time resided on a farm in Olathe Township, moving into the town in the following May, and began the practice of his profession at this place. In 1862 he went to Leavenworth and remained a year, and during that period held the office of coroner. Removing to Colorado was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon First Colorado Cavalry, serving until the fall of 1865, after which he attended the St. Louis Medical College for a term, then the Humboldt Medical College, at St. Louis, Mo., graduating in April, 1867. Returning to Olathe has since devoted himself to his profession. The doctor was married in Springfield, Ill., October 21, 1869, to Bettie W. Short, a native of Ohio. They have two children, Ava and Lloyd.

JAMES M. HAWORTH was born in Clinton County, Ohio, November 19, 1831. Is a member by birthright of the Society of Friends (Quakers). Previous to the war, was engaged in farming and merchandising. Was for many years connected with the Clinton County Agricultural Society, filling the position of president, in 1861. Was elected County Treasurer in 1856, and re-elected in 1858, holding the office four years and three months, his term closing in September, 1861, when he recruited a company, of which he was elected Captain, and going to Camp Chase, was assigned to the Fortieth Ohio Infantry, which regiment was ordered to Eastern Kentucky, and became a part of a brigade under command of Gen. James A. Garfield, on whose staff he served as A. A. A. General, until the General was ordered to another part of the country. In 1865, he removed to Cincinnati and engaged in the wholesale drygoods business, until 1870, when broken health, requiring a change of climate, he removed to Olathe, Kas., from where, in the fall of 1872, he was appointed United States Indian Agent and placed in charge of the Kiowa and Comanche Indians, near Fort Sill, Indian Territory, remaining there until April, 1878. He was one of a commission for locating the Sioux, in the summer of 1878, soon after which he was appointed a special Indian Agent at large, and on February, 1879, was appointed a United States Indian Inspector, which position he held until July, 1882, when he was appointed Inspector of Indian Schools, an office created by the session of Congress which had just closed, the duties being of a supervising care of all the Indian schools in the United States, excepting the five nations in the Indian Territory.

COL. JOSIAH E. HAYES (deceased). The subject of this brief sketch was born in New Hampshire, in July, 1817. He was educated principally at the common schools. In 1834 he went to Putnam County, Ill., and in 1851 to Bureau County. In 1857 he moved to Olathe, Johnson Co., Kan., which town he made his home the remainder of his life. The home of his adoption is largely indebted to his energy and business ability for her prosperity. He erected numerous buildings in the town, among them the stone building belonging to the Kansas Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, the American Hotel, and the Jail, and was himself interested at different times in various kinds of business. In 1861, at the breaking out of the war, in common with many other patriotic men of the county he entered the army, and became Captain of Company A, Fourth Kansas Infantry. In 1862, he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Coloneley of the Twelfth Kansas Infantry, which position he held until the close of the war. In the fall of 1863, his regiment was ordered to Arkansas. It formed a part of Gen. Steele's command, which was attempting to form a junction with Gen. N. P. Banks, at Shreveport, La., when on the 30th of April, 1864, an engagement occurred between Gen. Steele's command and a large force of rebels at Jenkens' Ferry, Ark., ending in the defeat of the Union forces. Early in the engagement, Col. Hayes was struck just below the knee, by a minie ball. The ball was split by striking against the bone, one part passing out of the leg, the other part passing around and above the knee joint, and up back of the thigh bone, nearly to the hip joint. The Union forces upon their retreat left the wounded upon the field, and all, Col. Hayes among them, became prisoners in the enemy's hands. His leg was amputated on the field, by Dr. Redfield, of Fort Scott. He was at first taken to Camden, where he remained four months, suffering great pain and inconvenience from his wound. He was then removed to Shreveport, La., where he remained until exchanged in February, 1864, when he proceeded homeward, reaching Olathe March 11, 1864. Some time subsequently an operation was found necessary, in order to remove the portion of the ball that had passed up the thigh. This was successful, and led to the rumor that a second amputation had been performed, which was not true. Mrs. Hayes, upon learning that her husband was wounded and a prisoner, immediately determined upon going to him. Neither could she be turned aside from her purpose by the earnest entreaties, persuasions and tears of her friends. After a hasty preparation, she started at once for Little Rock, and proceeding thence under flag of truce to the rebel lines, she was permitted to go to Camden, where the Colonel lay, traveling the whole distance, forty miles, through the enemy's country with a rebel soldier for a driver. She remained with her husband until he was exchanged, and in all human probability, through her constant watchfulness and care, saved his life, and brought him home with her to their children and friends. In the fall of 1865, he was elected County Treasurer. In 1869 he commenced the business of banking in Olathe, as detailed under the head of the Johnson County Bank. In 1870 he was elected State Treasurer, and in 1872 re-elected by a majority of 30,000. April 30, 1874, he resigned his office, and was succeeded by John Francis, of Iola, Allen County, who was appointed the next day. On account of the danger of traveling at that time with money on the person, County treasurers very generally refused to settle with the State Treasurer in anything but drafts on New York. These drafts were collected through two Topeka banks. When the financial crisis of 1873 came upon the country, the New York bank having in charge these collections for the Topeka banks suspended. This led to the suspension of the Topeka banks, and this to the embarrassment of the State Treasurer, who had at the time about $75,000 in process of collection. The State was reimbursed over the counter of the Hayes Bank in Olathe, Col. Hayes being made good in part by the receipt of other property, some of it western land. While Col. Hayes was guilty of a technical violation of the State law, which required State taxes to be paid in lawful money, and while his political enemies eagerly seized upon this technical violation of the law as a convenient weapon with which to defeat his aspirations toward further political promotion, yet the State lost not one dollar through the dereliction, and not a shadow of suspicion rested or rests upon the integrity or character of Col. Hayes. Preceding State Treasurers had received County taxes in the same way. It was Col. Hayes' misfortune to be in office when the crisis came, and he who had heard his country's call, who had gone to the fore front of the battle and left a limb, almost his life upon her altar, was here destined to suffer injustice through a wide spread combination of circumstances for which he was no more to blame than is the man who is caught and destroyed by the fierce cyclone. On account of his failing health occasioned by the constant trouble with his wound, he started February 23, 1881, to Eureka Springs, Ark., reaching there on the 26th of the month. Nothing could avail. He died on March 8th, and was brought home to be buried. He had been twice married—the first time to Louisa Fanning, of Illinois, in 1838, and the second time to Miss Nancy A. Potter, on March 28, 1850. Mrs. Hayes is a woman of extraordinary intelligence, firmness and devotion, a bright example of that fortitude which crowned so many American women during the years of trial while the Rebellion lasted. Besides Mrs. Hayes, four children survive—Charles L., Emma J., Arthur L. and Holly E. Hayes.

JOHN HARRIS, banker, was born in Madison County, Ohio, May 10, 1839, and reared in Appanoose County, Iowa, receiving a college education at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. In 1858 he came to Kansas, locating in what is now known as Miami County, where he followed farming until the breaking out of the war, when he returned to Appanoose County and in August, 1861, enlisted in Company M, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and served until February 3, 1863. He then assisted in raising Company H, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, and at its organization in June, 1863, was elected Sergeant, and a year later promoted to Second Lieutenant, in which capacity he served until September, 1865. He then farmed in Jefferson County, Iowa, for some six years. In 1871 he returned to Kansas and settled in

Marion County, homesteading 160 acres, and for six years was exclusively engaged as an itinerant preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Harris has been a member of the South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church since its organization in 1872. In April, 1877, he was elected President of the Bank of Marion Centre and filled that position until October. In July of the same year he became connected with G. M. Knox, and engaged in the banking business with him in Newton, Kas. In April, 1878, he became sole proprietor of this bank, and conducted it alone until June, 1879, when he sold out and shortly afterward came to Olathe, at which time he purchased the People's Savings Bank, conducting it alone up to January, 1881, when he was joined by W. H. Smith, and the firm became John Harris & Co. This connection lasted until September 1, 1883, when Mr. Harris bought out Mr. Smith and thus became sole proprietor. Mr. Harris was married in Appanoose County, Iowa, in 1859, to Irene Hallock. She died July 29, 1880, leaving five children, Mary E., John A., Elmer E., Edith and Justin K.

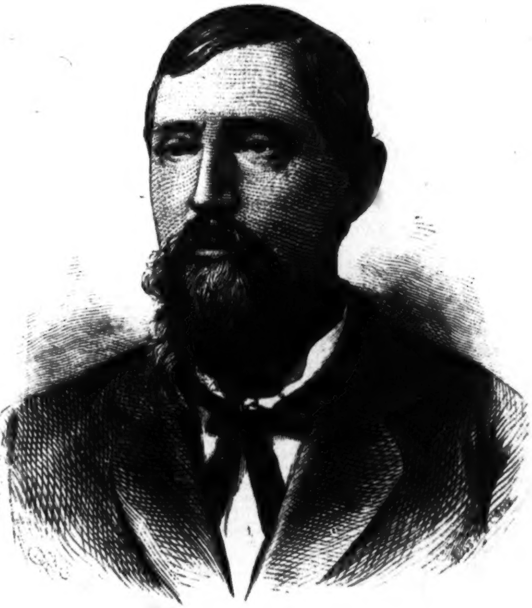

Jno Harris

JOHN E. HEATON, Marshal of the city of Olathe, was born in Delaware County, Ind., October 22, 1845, and was reared on a farm. He enlisted in December, 1861, at Lafayette, Ind., in Company D, Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Was in the following battles: Shiloh, Tenn., Perrysville, Ky., Stone River, Tenn., Nashville and Franklin, Tenn., Mission Ridge, Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn., and on the Atlanta Campaign, embracing all the battles from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga. Served three years in the department of the Cumberland in the Fourth and Twenty-first Army Corps. Was mustered out of service in 1865 at Huntsville, Ala., his term of service having expired. He returned home to White County, Ind., in 1866; moved to Illinois, Iroquois County, near Gilman, and followed farming. In 1868 he moved to Olathe, followed the business of stone-mason until 1878, when he was appointed to the office of City Marshal. Was re-appointed in 1879 and 1880 and 1881. He took a very active part in the temperance cause in Kansas. In politics he is a Republican. He married in 1869 at Olathe, Kansas, Miss Estell Newburry. They have two children living—C. E. and J. E., and one, F. E., deceased.

W. P. K. HEDRICK, proprietor Olathe Marble Works, was born at Greenbrier, Va., January 18, 1846, and at seven years of age removed with his parents to Oskaloosa, Iowa. Here he learned the trade of stone-cutter when but seventeen years of age. In October, 1865, he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and served until the war closed; after which he worked at his trade in Oskaloosa. In the fall of 1869 he came to Olathe, and for a time was engaged in farming. In 1872 he opened the Olathe Marble Works, this being the only business of this kind in the place. Mr. Hedrick is a fine workman as his work shows, and began the business on a small scale, which has increased until he now gives employment to four men, and is compelled by the demands of trade to keep on hand a large and handsome stock of monuments, mantel-pieces, etc. He is also the owner of the Crystal Limestone Quarries, situated two and a half miles northwest of Olathe, on the Pleasant Hill branch of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Here he has some eighty acres of the finest kind of limestone, and to the development of which he is now giving considerable attention, as it is in large demand all through the State. Mr. Hedrick was married in Olathe in 1872, to Minnie Russell. They have two children—Clyde and Eva.

REV. EDWARD F. HILL, Pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1836; entered the Iowa Conference in 1857; traveled one year, and then located to attend the Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mount Pleasant. He also attended Peak's Academy, Ohio. In 1861 he entered the Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and had charge of various churches in Ohio until he came to Kansas, April 1, 1873, locating at Burlingame. He had charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church there for a year; then at Salem four years; and at Clay Center three years. In March, 1881, he came to Olathe and entered upon his present duties. He was ordained a deacon of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cincinnati, Ohio, in September, 1862, and ordained elder at Greenfield, Ohio, September, 1864. He labored in the church some twenty-three years, and has been the means of bringing into the church over 2,000 persons. He was married at Cincinnati, July 8, 1863, to Sarah L. Green. They have five children—Charles M., Edward F., James F., Sarah L. and Mary.

SAMUEL H. HILL, farmer, was born in North Carolina in 1836; removing with parents in 1847 to Kentucky; was reared on a farm; in 1856 he removed to Macoupin County, Ill., where he carried on a large stock farm. He came to Olathe in 1869, and located on his present farm. Mr. Hill is one of the leading farmers of this county; he owns 400 acres of land, and is also largely engaged in breeding Poland China hogs; his place is well improved, and on it he has a fine residence, and an orchard, consisting of some three or four acres. He is a member of the Lone Elm Grange. Mr. H., was married in Macoupin County, Ill. in 1860, to Eliza Kent; they have nine children—Martha, John W., George, Annie, Mary, Addie, Charles, Samuel and Elmer.

SOL. HISEY, of Hammond & Hisey, undertakers and dealers in furniture, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, January 12, 1831. Here he learned the trade of carpenter and builder, serving as an apprentice some three years, after which he followed it in Columbiana and Union counties as a journeyman. On August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Infantry; in June, 1863, he was promoted to Sergeant and wounded at the battle of Chickamauga in the following September, by a musket shot in the right thigh, and taken prisoner by the Confederates; but he was paroled eleven days later, and exchanged in May following; he served until his discharge June 19, 1865, after which he returned to Ohio and followed his trade. In the fall of 1868, he came to Olathe, and was engaged in business as a carpenter and builder until March, 1881, when he joined J. A. Hammond in the furniture business. Mr. Hisey was married in Union County, Ohio, November 28, 1852, to Maria L. Garwood, of Ohio; she died July 27, 1875, leaving one daughter—Jennie E. He was married again at Olathe, September 21, 1879, to Mary H. Peck. They have one child—Eva Maud.

D. P. HOAGLAND, farmer, was born May 8, 1833, at Barlow, Washington Co., Ohio; at the age of fifteen he removed to Virginia; went to school at Marshal Academy in the winter, and was for three years employed on flat boats in the summer, running on the Ohio River; then in the State of Iowa for several years, employed as a clerk and also as a carpenter; then in Springfield, Ill., working as a carpenter. He came to Kansas in 1857, and bought a claim two miles west of Oxford, Johnson County, but lost it, it being claimed to be a military reservation. He resided in Kansas City for a short time engaged in contracting and building, and has also conducted a hotel for a few months. He moved to Cass County, Mo. In 1858, built a saw and shingle mill which he conducted for two years. He voted for Lincoln in 1860 and nearly lost his life in consequence; he was fired at several times and ordered to leave the country. In 1861 he came to Olathe and turned his attention to farming. In February, 1862, he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia and served two years; he has resided on his present farm since 1864, and is largely engaged in breeding Short-horned cattle, etc. He has a fine orchard on his place and owns in all some 400 acres. He is secretary of the Olathe Grange, and County Commissioner. Mr. Hoagland was married in Cass County, Mo., in 1859, to Sarah J. Farmer; she died in June, 1878, leaving three children—Fred, Roddy Proctor and Clarence Farmer.

MYRON C. HOLCOMB, manufacturer and dealer in furniture, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., May 28, 1827, and nine years later accompanied his parents to Hillsdale County, Mich., where he assisted his father in clearing two timber farms, and also worked for some years at the trade of painter. Residing with his parents until about twenty-six year of age, after which he worked at painting in De Kalb County, Ill., for some five years, and in other parts of that State and Michigan, until he came to Kansas in June, 1860, at which time he pre-empted 160 acres in Lyon County, and returned home to Michigan. During his absence his claim was jumped, and on returning to the State in the spring of 1862 he settled on 160 acres in Gardner Township, Johnson County, and this he farmed for five years. In 1867 he came to Olathe, and was employed as a painter for a short time, then established a teaming and transfer business which he carried on for ten years. In 1878 he purchased his present business, and in the past four years has increased the stock from $600 to $5,000. Mr. Holcomb had little or no means on his arrival here, and suffered many hardships while residing on his farm. He was a member of the militia during the war, and was molested on several occasions by guerrillas, but notwithstanding all drawbacks, he stuck to his homestead and encouraged and assisted by his wife, and is now in more than comfortable circumstances. He was married at Fremont, Ind., March 1, 1859, to Susan Phenicie, a native of Maryland.

DAVID HUBBARD, of Hubbard & Jones, proprietors of the Pearl Mills, was born in Charlestown, N. H., in 1833, and reared on a farm until twenty-one years of age, when he moved to Carrolton, Ill., where for four years he was engaged in teaching school. He came to Kansas in 1857, locating in Douglas County, where he farmed for four years. In 1861 he was appointed County Surveyor, and filled it for a term, having obtained a knowledge of surveying in his early education. After this was for two years employed as a clerk in the United States Commissariat Department, and in 1865 was appointed Assistant-Assessor United States Internal Revenue, for Wyandotte, Johnson and other counties in Kansas; this position he filled until 1870. He came to Olathe to reside in 1869, and for a time was engaged in farming pursuits. In 1873 was elected to the office of County Surveyor, and the following year engaged in milling business in company with A. Buch, conducting the Ott Mill for three years, after which they conducted a mill at Cherryvale, Kan., for three years. In April, 1881, Mr. H. joined E. C. Jones in present mills. In 1863, while residing on his farm in Douglas County, Mr. Hubbard was called out from his home by Dick Yaegar, one of Quantrell's band, and shot through the left lung, an injury from which he has never thoroughly recovered.

W. J. HULL, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Johnson County, was born in Warren County, Ill., June 2, 1854, and came to Kansas with his mother, November 27, 1865, residing on various farms in Johnson County until the spring of 1869, when he came to Olathe, and for three years attended school at this place, after which he went to Delavan, Ill., and attended the high school there for a year. Returning to this county in the fall of 1873, he was employed in teaching district schools until the fall of 1880, at which time he was elected to his present office, and entered upon the duties of the same January 1, 1881.

M. W. & C. W. HUTCHISON, editors and proprietors of the Olathe *Mirror*, are the sons of Rev. S. M. and Emily P. Hutchison, of Washington, Guernsey Co., Ohio, and both graduates of Muskingum College, located at New Concord, Muskingum Co., Ohio. The senior member of the firm was for four years a teacher in Muskingum County, Ohio, conducting normal schools during the summer. In 1879 he went to Peoria, Ill., and engaged in teaching a graded school near that city. Afterwards he turned his attention to journalism, establishing the New Concord *Enterprise*, being connected with several Ohio newspapers as correspondent. In September, 1880, he purchased the Cambridge (Ohio) *Herald*, conducting it as a Republican newspaper until March 1, 1882, when he sold out, came to Kansas, purchased the Olathe *Mirror and News Letter*, and at once began such improvements in the office as has made it the leading newspaper in Johnson County, and one of the best on the eastern border. C. W. Hutchison, the junior member of the firm, came to Kansas July 4, 1882, having, like his brother, some experience as a journalist, a well-developed business knowledge, and a fine education. They received the endorsement of many leading Ohio papers. M. W. Hutchison was born at Zanesville, Ohio, September 24, 1854. C. W. Hutchison was born at Mount Vernon, Ohio, May 13, 1861. Besides the brothers in the newspaper business, the remaining members of the family, including the mother, are residents of Johnson County: L. M. Hutchison, M. D., a graduate of Kentucky School of Medicine, who practices his profession in Olathe; Miss Lulu A. Hutchison, an elocutionist of more than ordinary ability, and Miss Leora E. Hutchison, the youngest of the family, who is largely endowed with musical gifts. All are popular in the community in which they reside.

PETER JULIEN, physician and surgeon, was born in Warren County, Ohio, April 15, 1811; moved to Shelby County in 1813; there lived and studied medicine with Dr. L. Houston, and practiced for fifteen years, after which he attended for three terms at the Physio-Medical College, Cincinnati, graduating in the class of 1848-'49, then continued his practice in Shelby County until 1851, afterwards in Logansport, Ind. He came to Kansas in 1857; traveled all over Kansas and South Missouri, and settled in Wyanet City in 1858, and practiced medicine five years; then moved again to Logansport, Ind., for two years. Returning to Kansas, he settled in Olathe in September, 1865. He resumed his practice at this place, and, since August, 1881, in company with Dr. R. A. Williams. Since 1871 the doctor has also been engaged in conducting an establishment for medical baths. He was married in Shelby County, Ohio, January 9, 1833, to Catherine Castle. She died in 1848, leaving four children—Findley, William, Melvina, Nelson. The doctor was married a second time at Vienna, Ohio, in the fall of 1850, to Margaret Stewart. They have one son—Edward.

JULIEN & MAHAFFIE, livery and feed stables; this business was established by this firm in 1867, and is the oldest of the kind in the city; they began in a small way at first but have increased their business, until they now have some twenty fine horses and ten full livery outfits. William Julien, of this firm was born in Shelby County, Ohio, April 9, 1841; nine years later removed with his father to Logansport, Ind., and was educated in the Seminary there. He came to Kansas, in August, 1857, and was for a short time engaged in prospecting, finally settling on a claim in Linn County, in the spring of 1858, on which he resided for a short time, then to Wyandotte, about two years in the employ of the Kansas Stage Company. In the fall of 1862 he went to Kansas City and engaged in the livery business in company with B. L. Riggins; he also in that year enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirteenth Missouri Mounted Infantry, and was appointed Second Lieutenant of Company E, and served two years. In the fall of 1864, he sold out his interest in the livery business in Kansas City and came to Johnson County, Kansas. He was until October, 1866, engaged in farming in Olathe Township, when he sold his farm and came to this city and engaged in his livery business in company with his brother Nelson Julien. Sold out in 1871, to I. N. Phillips and in company with Harry McBride bought grounds and built Elm Park track stables, sold the same in 1873 and engaged with W. A. Mahaffie, in 1874, in the present business. He represented the Second ward in the City Council four years and held the office of City Treasurer four years and served as Deputy Sheriff during 1871, '72, '73 and '74. He was elected Sheriff of Johnson County in November, 1879, and re-elected in 1881, for two years. Mr. Julien was married in Olathe, December 22, 1864, to Isabel Mahaffie; they have two children—James A., and Effie M.

JULIUS A. KEELER, house mover, builder, etc.; was born in Norwalk, Ohio, April 28, 1832, there he learned the trade of carpenter and followed that occupation for a livelihood. He came to Kansas, April 20, 1856, and located in Lawrence and was engaged in emigration interests and also worked some at his trade. In January, 1857, he removed to Linn County, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Second Kansas Infantry, and served six months, but was forced to retire on account of severe injuries received from being kicked by a horse. He was then engaged in recruiting and for a time in 1862 was in charge of Camp Instruction, near Leavenworth City. In the fall of 1862, he organized the first regiment of colored soldiers that was mustered into the United States service, and drilled them for three months, but was too lame to go into the service. On January 1, 1863, he came to Olathe and worked at his trade for a few months. In May of that year, he was commissioned by Governor Carney, First Lieutenant of the Sheriff of Johnson County's Posse. In the fall of the same year he was commissioned to organize the Johnson County Militia and was elected Colonel in which capacity he served until the organization was disbanded in the spring of 1865. Since the war, he has followed his present business, and was also for several years engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Keeler has a field roller of his own invention which took a diploma at the Kansas Exhibition of 1872, and which he patented July 20, 1875. He is engaged in manufacturing the same, and does considerable business.

WILLIAM KELLY, farmer, was born in Ireland, June 17, 1826, and followed farming as an occupation. In 1851 he emigrated to Boone County, Ill., and for six years worked as a brick mason and plasterer, also farmed to some extent. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1859, and worked a rented farm in Johnson County for two years, and in 1861 moved on his present farm; he now owns 400 acres in this county and is quite extensively engaged in raising stock. During the late unpleasantness Mr. K. served in the State Militia. He was married in Canada, in 1855 to Annie J. Lundy. They have nine children—Mary A., Isabel, Alexander, William J., Sarah J., Kitty Samuel J., Thomas H. and David C.

JAMES LAMASNEY, dealer in horses and mules, P. O. Olathe, was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., in 1842. In April, 1860, he came to Kansas and located in Olathe, and assisted his father, John Lamasney on his farm for five years, after which he embarked in that business for himself, following it for about five years. In 1870 he engaged in livery business at the city of Olathe, carrying it on for about eight years, and then commenced his present business. He is a large dealer, and buys principally for the Kansas City markets. He moved to his present residence, known as "Elm Park," in December, 1881, on which he has a fine brick stable and a race-course, known as the Elm Park Track, which he uses for training his horses. In this place he has some eighty acres, and is, in connection with other business pursuits, engaged in farming. He was married at Leavenworth, Kan., in 1865, to Alice H. Hale. They have five children—Catherine Maria, James H., Lena L., Benjamin and Ivory Legate.

IVORY H LEGATE, druggist, was born in Edinburg, Ind., August 21, 1855, and educated in the schools and college at Hanover and Indianapolis, Ind. He came to Olathe in the early part of 1876, and in company with J. R. Brown purchased the drug store of J. H. Blake. They carried on this business until some time in 1877, when they purchased a grocery, bakery and meat market; the entire business being carried on under the style of Brown, Legate & Tilford, until August, 1878, when Mr. Legate withdrew from the firm, taking the drug stock, fixtures, etc., as his interest, and has since carried on that branch of the business alone. He has a fine store, the stock and fixtures of which are worth $5,000; building, $6,000 or more. Mr. Legate is manager of the Hayes Opera House, and also of the Olathe Rifle Band.

ALVA LEWIS, stock farm, was born near Dayton, Ohio, in 1817, and a few years later emigrated to Clinton County, Ill., with his parents, where he was engaged in farming and dealing in stock until he came to Olathe in 1865. He has a fine stock farm on Cedar Creek, and is largely engaged in breeding cattle, hogs, etc. Mr. Lewis owns in this county over 500 acres of land, and is considered one of the leading farmers in this part of the country. He was married in Clinton County, Ill., in 1841, to Augusta Jane Stevens. She died in 1849, leaving two children—John W. and Augusta Jane. In 1851 he married Mahalia Rhoten. They have eight children—Eugene, Oliver Frank, Walter, Annie, Fannie, Maud and Kate.

JOHN T. LITTLE, attorney at law, was born in Circleville, Ohio, in November 1844, and was reared in Champaign County, in that State. He enlisted in May, 1864, in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry, serving three months. In September, 1865, he began to read law at Urbana, with Gen. John H. Young, remaining with him until admitted to the bar in March, 1868, at the Supreme Court of Ohio. He came to Olathe in August, 1868, and at once engaged in the practice of law, and in 1877 became associated with the Hon. John T. Burris, his present partner. He was elected City Attorney for Olathe in April, 1882. Mr. Little was married in Olathe in 1875, to Mary Bundy, a native of Iowa. They have two children—Chancy B. and John T. Jr. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Johnson County, Kan., at the November election, 1882.

HARVEY C. LIVERMORE, general manager of the Johnson County Co-operative Association, was born in Deansville, Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1850. Here he was reared to general mercantile business, and at the age of eighteen began business for himself, continuing it until he came to Kansas in 1871, locating in Douglas County. Was for one year engaged in farming, after which he moved to Lawrence, where he became associated with the Douglas County Co-operative Association as a salesman, remaining in that employ until July 1876, when he came to Olathe, and at once entered upon his present duties. Mr Livermore was elected to represent the Second ward in the City Council in the spring of 1882.

ALEXANDER H. LOTT, Clerk of Tenth Judicial District Court, was born in Seneca County Ohio, September 27, 1846. Here he followed farming until he enlisted in the fall of 1863, in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served for two years, principally under Generals Sigel, Crook and Sheridan, and participated in the famous battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill and Opequan Crossing, and was at the capture of Petersburg and Richmond. At the capture of the former he received a shell wound, on the 31st of March, 1865, in the right arm, which necessitated amputation. After the war he attended Baldwin University and Republic Academy, Ohio. In the spring of 1868 he came to Kansas, located in Monticello Township on a farm, and was for five years principally engaged in teaching school. He was elected Register of Deeds in 1873, and at that time moved to Olathe. Was elected to present office in 1876, again in 1878 and again in 1880. Mr. Lott was married in Olathe, in May, 1879, to Rose B. Thomas. They have one son—Frank B.

R. M. LOVELL, druggist, is a native of Marion County, Ill. He enlisted in August, 1862, in the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Infantry, and having assisted in raising Company H of that regiment, was appointed Second Lieutenant of the same, and promoted to First Lieutenant in the summer of 1864, serving until June 1865. He served principally in the Fifteenth Army Corps, and participated in the engagements of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, siege of Atlanta, and many others. He was with Sherman in all his movements after the fall of Atlanta, his regiment being one of those which stormed and took Fort McAllister, thus opening up communication with the outside world. He came to Kansas April 3, 1868, locating in Olathe, at which place he purchased an interest in the drug store of B. E. Martin, and in March, 1869, became sole proprietor of the same. Mr. Lovell has a nice stock, worth about $2,500, and is doing an increasing business.

HARRY McBRIDE, fruit grower, was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1840, and reared in New York city, where he learned the drug business, and was employed in that business at South Bend, Ind., for four years. In 1860 he came to Kansas, locating in Macamish, Johnson County, and for several years was engaged in the mercantile business in the village of Lanesfield. In 1862 he was appointed United States Assessor, and held the office some three years. In 1864 he came to Olathe, and for a short time engaged in the mercantile business. About 1866 was appointed United States Internal Revenue Collector, and filled that position two or three years, after which he embarked in the speculation of Indian lands, and has been interested in the same since. He has resided at his present location since 1870; has some forty acres, all laid out in fruit trees, grapes, etc. Mr. McBride was elected to the State Legislature in 1864, and served one term. He was married at South Bend, Ind. in 1860, to Mary L. Brown. They have four children—Charles A., Eugene B., Fred and Carrie A.

J. F. McKAIG, farmer, was born at Carlisle, Ohio, April 24, 1833, and reared on a farm; also learned trade of brick-maker, and was for a year employed in that capacity in Danville, Ill., and two years in Logansport, Ind. He came to Olathe March 14, 1857, and located on his present farm, consisting of 160 acres. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the Tenth Kansas Infantry, serving until July, 1865. Mr. McK. now owns 360 acres of land, and is largely engaged in breeding blooded cattle and hogs, and has five acres of his place laid out in fruit trees. He is a charter member of the Lone Elm Grange. Mr. McKaig was married at Olathe, December 25, 1860 to Elizabeth F. Dankt. They have eight children—Mary E., Sarah E., Robert H., Flora, John C., Cora G., Nellie R. and Arthur E.

JOSEPH McNULTY, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Olathe, was born in the city of New York December 19 1828, and reared in Columbiana County, Ohio. At twenty-one years of age removed to Butler County where he followed farming for some years, and for a year in La Fayette County, Mo. He came to Kansas April 24, 1860, and located on his present farm. He owns 160 acres in Olathe Township, all well improved. He is a large farmer and works considerable rented land. During the late "unpleasantness" he served in the State militia. Mr. McNulty was married in Butler County, Ohio, January 18, 1858, to Bridget Giblin. They have six living children, William H., Annie J., Mary E., Francis, Catherine and Harry.

S. E. MACKEY, dealer in lumber, etc., was born at Frankfort, Ohio, January 31, 1842, and reared in Chillicothe. Was for a number of years in the employ of the Miami & Cincinnati Railroad Company, and for three years engaged in mercantile business. In August, 1872, he came to Kansas, locating in Lawrence, and was for two years engaged in conducting a grocery business. In September, 1874, he came to Olathe, and was for several years in the employ of the St. L. L. & W. R. R. Co., as agent at this place, also at the same time engaged in dealing in grain, coal, etc. In the latter part of 1875 he purchased his present business, which was but a small one at that time, but has increased until a stock of $7,000 or so is carried to supply the demands of his trade. He is the proprietor of the oldest lumber yard in Johnson County, and lately purchased the lumber yard, etc., of J. C. Rogers & Co., at Spring Hill, this county, where he also carries on a grain business.

WILLIAM MAHAFFIE, partner of the firm of Julien & Mahaffie, was born in Jasper County, Ind., in December, 1846, and came to Kansas with his father and resided on a farm with him until 1868, when he joined Col. Chapman's engineer corps on the Fort Scott & Gulf R. R. He ran the first line to the Indian Territory that was made for the Fort Scott road. In 1869 he settled on a claim in Labette County, Kas., and remained there until the spring of 1871. He joined Mr. Julien in the livery business in 1873. He was married in Olathe November 25, 1875, to Clara B. Cox, a native of Fayette County, Ohio. They have four children, Miles, Mamie, Nellie and Homer.

DAVID D. MARQUIS, farmer, P. O. Olathe, was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1828, and fourteen years later removed to Bellefontaine, Ohio, and for several years followed farm work, after which he farmed rented land for two years. Selling out he removed to Dayton and attended school, maintaining himself by teaching vocal music. In 1850 he engaged in book business in the firm of Ells, Marquis & Co. This firm continued for some twelve years. In May, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Ninety-eighth Illinois Infantry, and was almost immediately elected Captain. Two years later was promoted to Major of the regiment, and a year later to Lieutenant Colonel. After the war he settled in Richland County, Ill. Was elected Treasurer of that county in 1866 and held the office two years. Afterwards was for a time engaged in mercantile, stock and grain business, under the style of Byers & Marquis. Mr. Marquis came to Kansas October 31, 1871, and located on his present farm, near the city of Olathe. He has 120 acres of well improved land and an orchard of over 1,000 trees. He is a member of Johnson County Pomona Grange and Olathe Grange No. 118. He was married in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1859, to Agnes Byers. They have four children.

JOHN B. MARSHALL, insurance and real estate, was born in Porter County, Ind., July 23, 1843. He served about one year in the late war, first as Sergeant of Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, afterwards as Second Lieutenant in Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana Infantry. After the war he entered into the dry goods business at Valparaiso, Ind., remaining there until the spring of 1868, when he came to Olathe, and engaged in drug business, carrying it on until 1875, when he engaged in his present business; also makes a specialty of collections. In 1870 he received the Democratic nomination for State Senator, that party being largely in the minority, he was not elected. In 1871 he was elected a Commissioner of Johnson County, serving two years. Mr. Marshall was married in Valparaiso, Ind., in June, 1869, to Mary Bartholomew. She died in November, 1871, and Mr. Marshall was married a second time, in Olathe, to Mrs. Laura Neibert (widow). They have four children—Clara, Wade D., John B., Jr., and Maynard G.

MANUEL G. MILLER, dealer in groceries, etc., was born in Branch County, Mich., in 1843. Resided with his parents for some time in Boone County, Iowa, then again in Branch County, following farming. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Seventh Michigan Light Artillery, serving eleven months. He came to Kansas November 29, 1865, locating at Fort Leavenworth, employed by the United States Government in various capacities, until March, 1866, when he went to Lawrence, Kan., and for some months was employed in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. In July, 1866, he was given charge of a Section, which position he held until March, 1869, when he came to Olathe. In the following month he opened in his business with a stock of $1,400, which has since been increased to $5,000. In August, 1877, he sold out, and joined C. M. Ott in milling business, but in the fall of that year again started in the grocery business, still retaining his interest in the mill. Mr. Ott is also his partner in the store. Mr. Miller was married in Branch County, Michigan, in March, 1867, to Mary E. Phenicie. They have two children—Jessie and Louisa.

BRANSON MILLIKAN, farmer, was born in Monroe County, Ind., November 23, 1824. Emigrated with his parents to Parke County in 1829, and followed farming as an occupation. He came to Kansas in March, 1858; located in Olathe, moving out to his present farm in September, 1857. He is an extensive farmer, has 160 acres in this place and eighty acres in Miami County, and is also engaged in raising stock. Mr. M. served in the militia during the war. He was Treasurer of the School District for thirteen years, and is a charter member of the Lone Elm Grange, organized in 1873. Mr. Millikan is universally esteemed by his neighbors for his honorable dealing and strict integrity. He was married in Parke County, Ind., in 1847, to Harriet Shup. They have nine children—Isabella, Mary C., James B., Amanda, Hannah J., Sarah, Hattie, Allen and Maud.

JONATHAN MILLIKAN, farmer, was born in Monroe County, Ind., in January, 1827, and three years later removed with his parents to Parke County. In 1851 he made a trip to New Orleans on a flat-boat, went twice to Iowa, taught school in Indiana, and in 1853 made two more trips to Iowa, not suiting himself, he went to Nebraska, and in May, 1857, came to Olathe and took up a claim of 160 acres, and on this he still resides. In 1857 he built the first substantial dwelling house erected in the town of Olathe. He is largely engaged in farming; owns nearly 200 acres of land and also rents considerable. Mr. M. was the first Assessor elected in the Township. He was married in Olathe, November 25, 1858, to Emily L. Whittier, of New Hampshire. They have four children—Minnie E. Mardie B., Orion Whittier and Ella L. Mrs. Millikan was the first white lady to locate in Olathe. She is a cousin of Commodore Nutt and second cousin to the poet John G. Whittier.

M. A. MORROW, merchant and farmer, P. O. Bonita, was born in Allegheny County, Pa., in 1855. His parents removed to Mercer County, Ill., four years later. He came to Kansas in October, 1869, residing at Ocheltree; he attended school and also assisted his uncle in his store. He was for a year employed in the mercantile business at Olathe, and in November, 1879, purchased the stock and business of F Gilbert at Bonita. In November, 1881, he admitted Thomas Stevenson as a partner and the business is now conducted under the style of M. A. Morrow & Co. Mr. M. was appointed Postmaster at Bonita in November, 1879, and is agent for the K. C., F. S. & G. R. R. and Adams Express Company. He owns eighty acres of land in partnership with his brother, J. N. Morrow; and is, in connection with his other business pursuits, engaged in farming.

J. W NORVELL, of Mariner & Norvell, general merchants, was born in Shelby County, Ind., August 2, 1847, and was reared on a farm until he reached the age of nineteen years, when he went to Independence, Mo., and was for five years employed as a salesman in the mercantile business with J. May & Son. He came to Kansas in 1872 and located at Olathe, and at once established the business in company with E. J. Mariner, with a stock of about $7,000 worth of goods, which has since been increased to $20,000, to supply the demands of their increasing trade. Mr. Norvell was married in Independence, Mo., February 7, 1871 to Eva Mariner, a native of Tennessee. They have four children—Edna May, Mary B. P., Jessie L. and Grace Aileene.

FRANK R. OGG, attorney at law, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., September 15, 1845. He began business life in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, there remaining with him as an assistant about four years, and during that period also read law with Putnam & Freidley, after which he attended the Indiana State University, graduating in the Law Department January 31, 1868. In February, 1869, he came to Olathe, Kas., and at once began to practice law in company with Gen. W. H. M. Fishback, remaining in partnership with him for a year, since then alone. He makes a specialty of trial cases. In the fall of 1870 he was elected County Attorney, re-elected in 1872; and from October, 1874, to February, 1879, also held the office of Postmaster of that place. He is local attorney for the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. and the K. C., L. & S. R. R. Co. Mr. Ogg was married at Bedford, Ind., November 14, 1869, to Mary E. Daggy. They have two children living—William F. and Josephine M.

CHRISTIAN M. OTT, proprietor of the Olathe Roller Flour Mills, was born in Germany October 31, 1835; came to America in 1849, and resided in Alton, Ill., where he learned the trade of baker and confectioner, serving an apprenticeship of four years. He then worked at his trade in New Orleans until the spring of 1857, when he came to Kansas, and was for a short time engaged in the bakery business in Independence, Mo. He then opened a bakery and grocery store in Olathe, conducting it for twelve years. In 1868 he built his present mills, and has run them, except three years, since. He has just added rollers, which are machinery for making new process flour. The engine has a capacity of fifty-horse power, and the mill consumes 500 bushels of wheat daily. In 1873 Mr. Ott also opened a furniture factory and store at Ottawa, Kas., in company with A. Gottschalk. His interest in this is managed by his son Henry. Mr. O. was married in Olathe, in September, 1860, to Justina Schieve. They have four children—Henry Albert, Charles, and Emma.

MARTIN V. B. PARKER, attorney-at-law, was born in Coles County, Ill., in November, 1840, and was reared on a farm. At the age of fourteen years he went to Jacksonville, Ill., and for six years off and on attended the Illinois College, graduating in 1864. In the early part of the war he enlisted and served sixteen months. After graduating at Jacksonville he attended the law school at Albany N. Y., graduating in May, 1866, and shortly afterward opened a law and real estate business at Lee Summit, Mo. In the spring of 1868 he came to Olathe and engaged in the practice of law in company with John P. St. John. Eight years later they dissolved and Mr. Parker conducted his law and real estate business alone until quite recently when he became associated with A. J. Smith. Mr. Parker is largely interested in farming. He owns some 700 acres of land in this county, all under cultivation. He was married in Jacksonville, Ill., in the fall of 1866 to Emma Woodward. They have five children, May L., Effie E., Luella, Zulu and Zella.

JAMES W. PARMETAR, of Parmetar & Diveibiss, architects and builders, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1832. Here he learned the trade of carpenter and builder, serving as an apprentice some four years, after which he followed it as a journeyman for about five years, then in the same capacity in Bureau County, Ill., for seven years, and for some time in Niles, Mich., where he studied architecture, etc. He came to Olathe in March, 1858, pre-empted 160 acres in Oxford Township, this county, and resided on the same "off and on" for a short time. Since his arrival in this place he has devoted his time to his present business, and since the spring of 1872 has been in partnership with L. W. Diveibiss. In April, 1861, Mr. P. enlisted in the Second Kansas Infantry, and having assisted in raising Company C, was elected First Lieutenant of the same and served six months. He then assisted in organizing Company H, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, and was appointed Captain of it in August, 1862, by Gen. James Lane, and in that capacity served some three years, two years of which he was in charge of Fort Larned, Kas. Captain Parmetar was taken prisoner during Quantrell's raid, in Olathe, but shortly after paroled. The subject of our sketch was married in McCamish Township, Johnson County, October 13, 1859, to Ellen J. Gray, a native of Ohio. They have one son, Charles W.

WILBUR C. PAUL, editor of the *Johnson County Democrat*, a new Jeffersonian journal, which was introduced to the public in May, 1882. Mr. Paul was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, June 3, 1853; then lived in Alliance from the time he was nine until he became thirteen years of age, there attending school and working in printing offices during his vacation. When he was fourteen years of age his family moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and there he—from choice rather than necessity—carried routes and sold papers on the streets, always employing the spare moments in acquiring a knowledge of printing. In 1872 he came to Kansas, settling in Ottawa, from which place he has roamed about for four years of the ten that have elapsed since his sojourn there, finally finding his Mecca in Olathe, where he is endeavoring to exert an influence for good.

S. C. PETTEGREW, formerly of the firm of Hubbard & Pettegrew, dealer in lumber, coal and grain; was born in Dearborn County, Ind., September 30, 1849; came to Kansas in August, 1866, locating in Olathe. Engaged in the lumber business in company with his father, under the style of W. G. Pettegrew & Son, which firm lasted about two years. He then managed the lumber yard of Lotshaw, Quade & Co. for two years, and the yard of J. A. McCartney for three years. He became associated with David Hubbard October 23, 1874, and engaged in the business with him at that time with a stock of about $1,500, which they afterward increased to about $4,000. August 1, 1882, Mr. Pettegrew bought out Mr. David Hubbard's interest in the firm, and now the style of the firm is S. C. Pettegrew. The firm has a capital of $6,000. In connection with the business Mr. Pettegrew also does a limited amount of building, etc. He is a member of the Olathe Lodge No. 59, I. O. O. F., and is at present treasurer of that body.

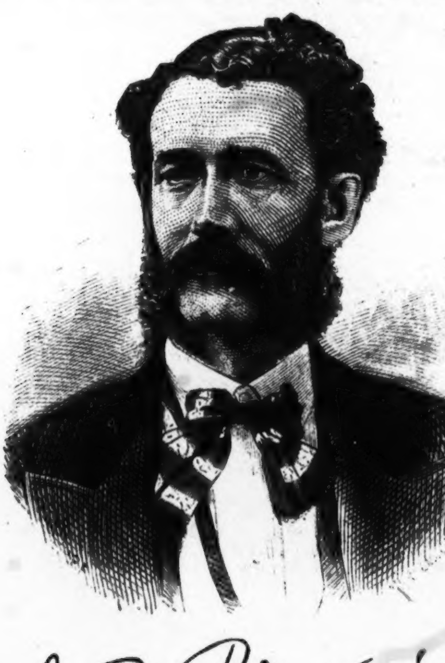

I. O. Pickering.

ISAAC O. PICKERING, attorney at law, was born in Freeport, Harrison Co., Ohio, February 18, 1842, and was reared in Fulton County, Ill. He came to Kansas June 1, 1859, and farmed for a short time in Johnson County, and then in Woodson County. During the winter of 1860-61 he taught school at Winterset, Iowa. In November, 1861, he enlisted in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, Company F. In 1862 was promoted to Staff Sergeant, and in 1864 to First Lieutenant, and although he held a regimental office was principally employed on the staff of Gen. Reynolds, serving in all four years. After the war he engaged in the mercantile business at Leavenworth, and at the same time carried on a livery business at Olathe, continuing in both only a short time; he then engaged in the hotel business at Olathe in company with J. T. Weaver, following that until 1869, when he sold out and purchased 320 acres of land in Labette County and engaged in farming, losing in four years all he had accumulated heretofore. During 1867-68 and '69 Mr. P., in connection with his business pursuits also read law, and was admitted to the bar in Labette County at the District Court in February, 1872. In 1873 he returned to Olathe and was variously engaged until the session of the Legislature of 1875, when he was elected Assistant Chief Clerk of the House. At the expiration of his official term, he returned to Olathe and entered the law office of Gov. John P. St. John, with whom he is still associated. He is also engaged in farming, and is interested in mining enterprises in Colorado. He was elected attorney of the city of Olathe in the spring of 1878-79-80, and Mayor of the city in 1881 for a term of two years. Mr. Pickering is a member of the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Union.

J. R. F. PILCHER, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1832; was educated at Dennison University, Granville, Ohio. Taught school in Ohio and at New Madrid, Mo., nearly two years. Graduated at Cincinnati Law School in 1860. He served in the Confederate army. After the war, he taught in Indiana, and came to Kansas in 1868 and engaged in mercantile business in Olathe. He is at present engaged in lumber and real estate.

FRED E. PRATT, manager for the G. B. Shaw & Co. lumber yard. This yard is a branch of the Kansas City yard of G. B. Shaw & Co., and was established January 25, 1882. The firm has some twenty-five lumber yards in the State of Kansas. They carry a stock here of about $10,000. Mr. Pratt, who is manager of this yard, was born in Groton, Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1855, and reared in Anoka County, Minn., where he learned the profession of land surveyor, and was employed at it for some time. He came to Kansas in 1875, and was for three years employed in the lumber business in Sterling, after which he returned to Anoka, and was for a few months employed in the State Bank at that place. He then returned to Kansas, and was employed by the Western Lumber Company in various parts of the State. He then went to Kansas City, Mo., and entered the employ of G. B. Shaw & Co., remaining there until appointed to the management of this yard in January, 1882.

W. H. SMITH, of John Harris & Co., bankers, was born in Bloomington, Ind., May 15 1841. At thirteen years of age he removed to Louisville, Ky., where he was employed in banking and mercantile business as bookkeeper for about seven years. Returning to Indiana, he enlisted, in May, 1862, in Company A, Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and was discharged in 1863, on account of ill health; after which he was employed as a bookkeeper at Louisville until 1869, when he entered the wholesale notion house of H. S. Buckner & Co. as a partner, remaining in that business two years. In 1871 he went to Clear Creek, Ind., and for two years was engaged in mercantile business under style of Martin & Smith; and again in Louisville as bookkeeper for three and one-half years. Returning again to Clear Creek, was variously engaged until he came to Kansas, in March, 1879, at which time he located in Newton, and was for six months employed as a bookkeeper in a grocery business. He then came to Olathe, entered the employ of John Harris, banker, as cashier, and in January, 1881, purchased a one-half interest in the concern. Mr. S. was married at Louisville, Ky., to Annie E. Mitchell, a native of that place. They have five children—Marian, Hunter, Emma, Blanche, and Mabel.

DAVID P. SNELLING, dealer in coal, etc., was born in the city of Columbus, Ohio in June, 1839, and in 1851 moved to Chippewa Falls, Wis., where he was employed in saw-mills as sawyer, etc., for some years. In October, 1859, he enlisted in the Thirteenth United States Infantry, Company G, and served five years, and when mustered out he held the rank of First Sergeant. He participated in some eight or nine regular engagements, and was wounded at Black River, Miss., and at the battle of Chancellorsville. After the war Mr. Snelling gave his attention to farming in Jersey County, Ill. He came to Olathe, August 20, 1866, and for two years was engaged in selling merchandise through the country, after which he engaged in the coal business, being the first to open in that line in Olathe. In 1878 he established a telephone exchange at this place. In May, 1881, the same was merged into the Olathe Telephone Exchange, of which he is a stockholder and is agent for the same. Mr. S. is interested in the sand trade at De Soto and Lawrence, Kan., from which he ships sand all through the State. He was married in Jersey County, Ill., in the fall of 1865, to Harriet H. Ford. They have five children — Austin, Herbert, Grace, Gertrude, and Dumont.

JAMES STEVENSON, farmer, was born in Nova Scotia, Ca., May 1, 1844. His parents removed to Alleghany County, Md., seven years later, and thence to Gallatin County, where they remained three years, and removed to Perry County, Ill., where he learned the trade of blacksmith, and followed it as a journeyman there for some years. On April 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, serving three months, and re-enlisted August 16, 1862, in First Illinois Light Artillery, and served three years. His brother George also served in the same battery. Mr. Stevenson came to Kansas, June 23, 1867, and purchased eighty acres of land, on which he still resides. His brother George has also eighty acres, and the brothers farm together. Both farms [illegible] finely improved—with orchards, groves and hedges. They are extensive farmers, [illegible] also raise considerable stock. Both are members of the Lone Elm Grange, No. 152. Mr. Stevenson was married in Olathe, November 7, 1872, to Sarah J. Byers, who died August 14, 1873.

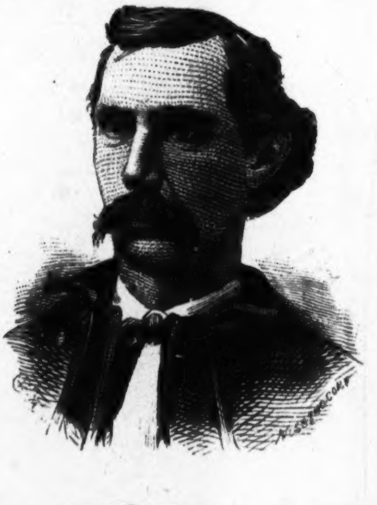

R E Stevenson

HON. ROBERT E. STEVENSON, Recorder of Johnson County, was born in Morgan County, Ill., in December, 1839. Was educated at Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., and graduated in medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1862. He enlisted April 15 1861, in Company B, Tenth Illinois Infantry, and after his graduation at Rush College, was appointed Assistant-Surgeon, Seventy-third Illinois Infantry, serving until February, 1864. He then went to Jacksonville, Ill., and practiced; also carried on a drug business. Mr. Stevenson came to Kansas in 1867, and located in Olathe, and for about seven years followed farming and dealing in stock. His farm consisted of 160 acres adjoining the city, and eighty acres of it has since been turned into a town addition. In 1874 he engaged in grain business, following it for five years, after which he entered the employ of the United States Mail Service as route agent on the Santa Fe R. R. This he resigned to accept his present position, having been elected to the same in November, 1881. Mr. Stevenson was elected to represent the Olathe district in the State Legislature in 1868, and again in 1874. He was appointed chairman of Indian Raid Commission in 1879, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention held in 1872 at Philadelphia. The subject of our sketch was married at Jacksonville, Ill., in April, 1864, to Celesta A. McCartney, a native of Belmont County, Ohio. They have four children—Charles McC., M. Kate, Jay and Margaret J.

ISAAC C. STUCK, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Loudon County, Va., September 29, 1829. Studied civil engineering and surveying in Washington, D. C., and in 1847 commenced as assistant on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and continued on that work until its completion to Cumberland, Md., in 1851. In June of that year he accepted a position as assistant engineer on the North River Canal in Virginia. In 1852-53 was assistant engineer on the extension of the Morris & Essex Railroad, from Dover to Hackettstown in New Jersey, and in 1854 was assistant on the Iron Mountain Railroad in Missouri, and in April, 1855, came to Kansas, and from that time until 1861 was engaged surveying lands for the Government in Kansas and Nebraska. When not engaged in surveying he was examiner and draughtsman in the Surveyor General's office, and in February and March, 1856, while the office was at Wyandotte, he drew from the plats of actual surveys, the first sectional map of Kansas. In 1857, when the office was at Lecompton, he made a map of Douglas County, showing upon its face the names of settlers at that time upon each quarter section of land. This map was engraved at St. Louis, Mo. In 1861 commenced farming, and in 1862 was elected Captain of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, Kansas State Militia, and served till the close of the war. In 1865 he sold his farm and went to New Mexico, where he again engaged in Government surveying. In 1866 returned to Johnson County, Kan., and located upon the farm where he now resides. Mr. S. was elected three or four times Surveyor of Johnson County, filling that office in all six or eight years. He is not only a thorough surveyor, but one of the finest draughtsmen in the State. Mr. S. was married in 1852, and lost his wife in 1876, and in 1880 married a second time, and now has a family of five boys and one girl.

CYRUS O. SYLVESTER, proprietor of the Olathe Foundry and Machine Shops, was born at Port Clinton, Ottawa Co., Ohio, April 24, 1835. In 1847 his father, William B. Sylvester, moved to Manhattan, Lucas Co., Ohio; in 1849 moved to Attica, Fountain Co., Ind. At eighteen years of age young Sylvester went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he served three years as an apprentice to the machinist trade, in the Reliance Works, with Decker & Seville. He was then made foreman of the machine shop under A. G. Wald, general manager. In 1861 he moved to Attica, Ind., and in 1862 enlisted in Company C, Eighty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers for three years. During his service he was wounded three times. Was at the battle of Murfreesboro, was all through the Atlanta Campaign; was promoted to First Lieutenant at Powers Ferry, Ga., July 16, 1864. After the Atlanta Campaign he was taken prisoner at Huntsville, Ala., January 18, 1864, and was taken to Galesburg, Ala., whence he escaped and made his way back, a distance of 150 miles on Lookout and Sand Mountains, to within about eight miles of Bridgeport, Ala. Here he was captured by a band of bushwhackers, and then he thought it was all up with him; but he had forged a parole, and this saved him. They detained him to find out whether the parole was genuine, and that night he escaped with a double-barreled shotgun. He was then on Sand Mountain—the mountain was covered with snow, and he had no shoes on his feet; by slow travel, however, he got down to the Tennessee river, where he found a slab on the bank. He tied the locks of his gun close under his arms, and crossed the river on the slab. His limbs were utterly benumbed with the cold water, but he had the gun, and now made his way back to the Union lines. In July, 1865, he was mustered out, and then went to Janesville, Wis. There he had charge of the round house of the C. & N. W. R. R. for two years. He then moved to Williamsport, Ind., and opened a foundry. Three years later he was burned out and removed to Attica, Ind., and there conducted a foundry until March, 1880, when he came to Olathe, Johnson Co., Kan., and established his present business. He does a large trade in repairing farm machinery and making farm rollers, and since March, 1882, has been running a saw mill in connection with his present business.

HENRY A. TAYLOR, Deputy County Treasurer, was born in Fairfield, Iowa, in November, 1847, and reared in Keokuk. Here for a time he studied law, but finally gave his attention to bookkeeping, etc., following it there until he came to Olathe, in May, 1870. Shortly after his arrival here, he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the County, and filled that position for three and a half years. In November, 1873, he was appointed Deputy Treasurer of the County, and served something over two years. In the fall of 1875, he was elected Treasurer of Johnson County for a two years term, and re-elected in 1877, without opposition. Mr. Taylor has occupied his present office since October, 1880. In January, 1881, he was also appointed Financial Agent for the County, and compromised and settled indebtedness for the same, which had been in litigation for some ten years, this employing the principal part of his time for over a year. The subject of our sketch was married in Olathe, in June, 1872, to Harriet H. Taylor, a native of Sycamore, Ill. They have one living daughter—Kate O., and one deceased—Mary.

G. ADAM THEIS, farmer, was born in Germany, January 8, 1830, and reared on a farm. In 1852, he emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed as a night-watchman in a hotel. He came to Kansas in 1857, located in Johnson County, and followed farming and stock-raising in Olathe Township. Mr. Thies's farm was located in Section 21, Township 13, Range 24, consisting of 160 acres, all well improved; this he traded about three years ago, for 240 acres of land in Anderson County, where he is interested in farming, etc., but still retains his residence in this county. He was married in Johnson County, Kan., in 1863, to Elizabeth N. Gammon. They have three children—William, Mary H. and George H.

S. G. THOMAS, farmer, was born in Fayette County, Ind., in 1833, and was reared on a farm. He learned the trade of carpenter, and was employed at it there and in Madison County some twelve years. In 1861, he turned his attention to farming, and followed it in that county some six years, after which for one year he resided in Rush County and a year in Jackson County, Mo. He came to Olathe in December, 1868, and located on his present farm, which consists of 160 acres, all well improved. He has a nice orchard and grove on his premises. Mr. Thomas was married in 1861, in Madison County, Ind., to Susan M. Busby; she died two years later, leaving one daughter—Jessie. He was married a second time in Rush County, Ind., in December, 1866, to Margaret Ball. They have two children—Zoe O., and Olon C.

GEORGE L. THOMPSON, of Brown & Thompson, hardware merchant, was born in Kickapoo, Leavenworth Co., Kan., December 15, 1855. He began business life at the age of about fourteen years, entering the employ of the K. C., Ft. S. & G. R. R. Co. He worked for a short time in the general offices at Atchison, then as baggageman for three years, afterward as station agent at various places in Kansas, remaining in that employ in all about eleven years. Was then employed in the offices of M. P. R. R. Co. at Atchison for a year in the capacity of clerk, assistant train master, and chief operator, after which he went to Colorado, where for two months he was employed in mercantile business, then four months in Florida, engaged in railroading. Returning to Kansas in March, 1882, he settled in Olathe, and in April joined A. A. Brown in this business. Mr. Thompson was married in Olathe, in 1878, to Miss M. J. Dobbins. They have one infant daughter.

D. H. WALLICK, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1832, and was reared on a farm. After reaching manhood, followed farming as an occupation. He enlisted August 9, 1862, in the One Hundred and Second Ohio Infantry, Company G, and served three years. He came to Kansas in April, 1869; was for two years engaged in farming in the neighborhood of Olathe City, and then moved on to his present farm, five and one-half miles southwest of Olathe City, consisting of 160 acres, in March, 1871. His place is splendidly improved, and he has on it a fine orchard of three and one-half acres. He is a charter member of the Lone Elm Grange. Mr. W. was married in Holmes County, Ohio, in April, 1862, to Sarah Moore. They have three children—Elzora, Delbert L. and Franklin.

J. D. WALKER, farmer, was born in Tioga County, Penn., in 1826, and reared in Peoria County, Ill., where he followed farming for many years. In 1869, he came to Olathe, and located on his present farm, consisting of 160 acres, all improved by him in the past twelve years. He is also engaged in raising hogs of the Poland-China and Berkshire breeds. Mr. Walker is assisted in conducting his farm by his three sons—William, Percy and Ray.

GEORGE WHITE, farmer and dealer in stock, was born at Alden, Erie Co., N. Y., in 1828; removed to Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., in 1844, and a year later engaged in the mercantile business as a clerk. In 1848, he went to St. Louis, Mo., and was employed in the same capacity for a year; then clerked on steamboats on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. In 1850, he crossed the plains to California and followed mining for a short time, and for a few months was employed as a clerk in a hotel in Sacramento; returning home early in 1852, he engaged in the grocery business in Bureau County, remaining there some three years, after which he again took to boating on the Mississippi River for a short time. In August, 1855, he came to Kansas and followed mercantile business at Leavenworth. In January, 1857, he came to Olathe and located on his present farm, which consists of 165 acres. His place is well improved with fine buildings and an orchard. Mr. White is considered one of the largest raisers of hogs in the county. In September, 1862, he was appointed Under-Sheriff, and re-appointed in 1864, serving, in all, about forty months. Mr. White was married in St. Louis, Mo., October 16, 1855, to Laura V. Strode. They have nine living children—H. B., Minnie M., Eddie C., Charles, Schuyler C., Ida E., Laura, John and Hattie M.; one deceased—Frank S., who died May 30, 1882.

ALFRED WILEY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Olathe, was born near Zanesville, Ohio, in 1837, and reared in Fulton County, Ill., where he began business life as a clerk in mercantile business, following that occupation for several years. He came to Kansas in 1859, located in the city of Olathe, and was for some five years engaged in the provision business in company with his brother. His father came to this State in 1864, and the boys engaged in farming with him; and three years later the subject of sketch took a farm on his own account. In 1875, he moved on to his present farm in the township of Olathe. Mr. Wiley is one of the progressive farmers of this county. He owns 400 acres of land, five acres of which he has laid out in a fine orchard; and is largely engaged in raising live stock, making a specialty of graded cattle and blooded hogs. He is a member of the Grand View Grange, No. 433; was elected master at its organization, and is the present incumbent of that office, having been elected yearly. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted—for three years—in Company C, Second Kansas Infantry. Mr. Wiley was married in Anderson County, Kansas, in 1866, to Sarah J. Bull. They have six children—Charles, Lina, Louisa, Eli, Viola and Edward.

W. F. WILEY, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Olathe, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1815, and when very young his parents emigrated to Jefferson County, Ohio. He learned the carpenter trade with his father, and followed that occupation in Morgan County, Ohio, until 1840, when he moved to Vermont, Fulton Co., Ill. There he was engaged in building, mercantile, grain and pork business. In 1856, he moved to Henry County, Iowa, and embarked in mercantile business at Salem. Two years later, he moved to Kansas City, Mo., and there he again followed contracting and building. He was forced to leave there on account of his Republican sentiments; and in June, 1861, he located at Olathe, Kan, where, in connection with others, he conducted a flour mill for about two years. He then gave his attention to agricultural pursuits and in 1875, moved on to his present farm. He has 160 acres, all improved, and a very fine orchard. He was married in Morgan County, Ohio, in June, 1836, to Rebecca Todd. They have seven children.

Bonita is a small town situated about five miles south of Olathe on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. The village was first named Alta by the Railroad company on account of it being at the highest point on their road; but there being another postoffice in the State by that name, the name of this town was changed to *Bonita*, Spanish for beautiful. The name is very appropriate, because of the beauty of the surrounding rolling prairie.

The first settlement was made here by Frank Temple and William Jobi, October 17, 1879. The postoffice was established in December, 1879, F. Gilbert being appointed first Postmaster. Mr. Gilbert also opened a store in the same month on the north side of Main street. The first birth was that of John Temple, December 1, 1881, and the first death that of Miss Annie McElheny, July 17, 1880.

SHAWNEE.

Shawnee (formerly Gum Springs) is situated in the northern part of the county, one mile from the railroad station at Merriam, on undulating prairie adjoining timber. It was named after the Shawnee Indians. The first settlement here was made by J. D. Allen, August 10, 1857. Other early settlers were William Holmes, Richard Williams, J. T. Rowland, W. B. Maupin and A. W. Wear.

The first marriage that was solemnized here was between Timothy Keeser and Martha Patton, September 9, 1857; the first birth that of Robert P. Keeser, June 10, 1858; and the first death that of Mrs. W. B. Maupin, in July, 1858.

The first school was taught in the spring of 1858, in an old Indian meeting-house. The first schoolhouse was built in 1866, near the southwest corner of the public square. In September, 1857, Rev. William Holmes preached the first sermon in the town. A church was built many years previous to the location of the town, called the Shawnee Indian Methodist Episcopal Church (South).

The postoffice was established in July, 1858, M. P. Randall first Postmaster. In 1858, W. B. Maupin built a steam saw and grist mill about 400 yards west of the public square. F. Conant opened a store on the south side of the public square August 10, 1857.

At Shawnee (or Gum Springs, as it was then called) was held the first District Court in the fall of 1857, where resided all the county officers, J. D. Allen was appointed Justice of the Peace by the County Commissioners, in September, 1857, and has held the office ever since.

At the present time Shawnee contains two dry goods stores, one grocery, one blacksmith, one harness shop, one hotel, other places of business and about 400 inhabitants.

The town was twice pillaged and burned by Quantrell, the first time in 1862, and again in 1864, burning thirteen houses at each time and murdering four or five of the people.

Shawnee Methodist Mission was located two and a half miles southwest of Westport, Mo. At the present time there remain the following buildings, which were for many years the scene of the labors of Rev. Thomas Johnson and others for the advancement of the Indians:

The former residence of Rev. Mr. Johnson, a two-story brick, the main part being 24x52, and the wing 24x42, costing when built about $20,000. In 1880 it was purchased by Robert Plunkett, of Kansas City, and by him put in thorough repair, and occupied as a hotel. This building was used by the bogus Legislature in 1855, as the place of holding its first sessions. Besides this hotel there are two other large brick buildings, one of them, during the days of the Mission, used as sleeping apartments by the students in attendance upon the mission school, which is a two-story brick, 100x30; and the other also a two-story brick building, 110x30 feet, which was used for the mission school. Both these buildings are occupied by tenant families, and are gradually going to decay. There is also a district schoolhouse, built in 1873, and a store, blacksmith shop and postoffice. Here is a mineral spring, said to possess great healing powers, which was called by the Indians "medicine water." About a mile southwest of the mission is a famous spring, which has long been known by the name of "Cottonwood Spring." It is at this place that Fremont pitched his first camp after leaving Independence, Mo., on his tour across the plains, and hence the spring is sometimes called Fremont's Spring. A stream of excellent water, one and a half inches in diameter, constantly flows from it with considerable force, the temperature of the water being 54°.

Mrs. Elisabeth Carter.—This history is indebted to the Kansas Historical Society for the following sketch: At the time of her death, Mrs. Carter was the oldest white woman born in Kansas, and was probably the first white female child born within the limits of the State. She was the youngest daughter of Rev. Robert Simerwell, and was born at the Shawnee Baptist Mission, Johnson County, January 24, 1835. When she was about three years old her father moved to Pottawatomie Creek, now in Franklin County, Kan., where she commenced her education in the Indian school taught by Miss E. McCoy. Her father then sent her a few terms to school in Missouri, after which she attended the Monticello Seminary in Illinois, for three years. She taught one year at the Pottawatomie Baptist Mission School, which was situated about three miles west of Topeka. Her mother's health being poor she returned home in the summer of 1855, to Six Mile Creek, in Williamsport Township, Shawnee County. Her mother died in November of that year. In 1859 she taught school in what is now District No. 4, in Williamsport Township, in a little log dwelling house which was built by her father. About the year 1869, she taught a term among the Ottawa Indians, near Ottawa, previous to the Government grant founding the Ottawa University. In the summers of 1861 and 1862, she taught at Shawnee Center, Williamsport Township, and in the village of Auburn in the years of 1863 and 1864. In the summer of 1865, she taught in Ottawa, on the corner of Locust and Second streets. She was married to John S. Carter, March 1, 1866, since which time she has lived near the village of Auburn, Shawnee County. She was converted in her fifteenth year and was baptized by Elder Jacob Knapp at Alton, Ill., and has been an active member of the Baptist Church ever since. She died after a week's illness of pneumonia, January 3, 1883. The funeral services were conducted by her Pastor, Rev. Mr. Stevenson, who spoke from the words, "Blessed are the dead who die in the

Lord." She leaves, besides her devoted husband, six children, the oldest fourteen and the youngest four.

LENEXA.

Lenexa is situated on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, seven miles northeast of Olathe, and is surrounded by an excellent farming country. The Railroad Company bought the town site, in 1869, of C. A. Bradshaw, laid out the town and disposed of lots to different parties, among whom, were D. Brickley and Dr. G. M. Bower. The first store in the town was opened by Lee Freeman, in 1869; the second by Dr. Bower, in 1870, and the third by Rush & Gintner. H. D. Gillette moved to Lenexa, in 1870, and started the first blacksmith shop. Among the early settlers in the town were James Rush and Edwin Bradshaw. David Duff moved in in 1871. The postoffice was established in 1870, Lee Freeman being first Postmaster. The first birth in the town was that of Willis Bower, January 19, 1869; the first marriage, that of John Bower, to Miss Mary Bradshaw, in 1873, and the first death, that of George Bower, also in 1873.

The Methodist Church was built in 1878, costing $1,200, during the pastorate of Rev. E. H. Bailiff. Mr. Bailiff has been succeeded by Revs. John Griffiths, A. G. Murray and W. Zimmermann, the present pastor. The Catholic Church was organized, and their church edifice built in 1881. The building cost $1,000, and is a neat frame structure.

The Fountain Head Mill, was erected in 1879, by John Ernshaw and C. W. Miller. It is a two story frame, with two run of buhrs, and cost 4,000. It has a capacity of thirty barrels of flour in twenty-four hours.

Lenexa contains at the present time two stores, two blacksmith shops, two churches, the grist mill, and about seventy-five inhabitants.

HECTOR.

Hector is situated on moderately level prairie. The first settlement was made here by John Dyche, in 1857, other early settlers were J. D. Jennison, Levy Clark and Thomas James. In 1858 the first school was taught by John Hollingsworth, in a house belonging to Levy Clark. A schoolhouse was built in 1865. The postoffice was established in 1866, John Dyche being appointed first Postmaster.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1868 or 1869, and a church building erected about the same time. It is a brick building 28x40 and cost $4,300. The Methodists have a frame church which was built at an expense of about $3,000. In the year 1868, a difficulty arose between Thomas Cisad and Louis Jarbo, about an eighty acre piece of land, in which the latter was killed. Cisad gave bail, left the county and never returned.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—SHAWNEE TOWNSHIP.

JAMES D. ALLEN, Shawnee, was born in Greensburg, Ky., in 1812. He began business life when very young; was for ten years in the office of Clerk of that county and Circuit Court. In 1838 he moved to Sangamon County, Ill, and for ten years was engaged in mercantile business at Athens, then returned to Greensburg where he followed the same business until he came to Kansas in August, 1857, at which time he located in Shawnee and engaged in mercantile business, carrying it on for several years, since which time he has devoted himself to farming and gardening. He was appointed Justice of the Peace in November, 1857, and has been elected every second year since, with the exception of two years during the war, when he was driven off by the guerrillas. He has for the past twenty years been Notary Public, and was a member of the first Constitutional Convention, held in March, 1858, at Minneola. Mr. Allen was married in Sangamon County, Ill., in 1835, to Adeline Constant; they have two children: Martha E. and Emily F.

THOMAS ARCHER, merchant, Shawnee, was born in England, March 24, 1825, and reared on a farm. Emigrated to America in 1854, and resided in Schenectady and Scotia, N. Y., where for two years he followed farming, then in Kane County, Ill., where he was employed in teaming. In March, 1859, he came to Kansas and located in Shawnee and engaged in farming. In 1861 he returned east, residing for a short time in Kane County, Ill., then in Porter County, Ind., for two and a half years employed teaming in the lumber business. In April, 1864, he returned to Shawnee and engaged in general merchandise business, and is now the oldest merchant residing in this place. He also owns 160 acres of land which he farms. Mr. Archer was married in Kane County, Ill., July 9, 1855, to Elizabeth Earnshaw. They have four children: Lydia A., Sarah, George W. and Thomas H.

HON. G. M. BOWER was born in Mesopotamia, Trumbull Co., Ohio, August 17, 1831. He is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y. In 1854 he emigrated to Kendall County, Ill., and began the practice of his profession in 1856. In 1866 he came to Kansas City and located in Shawnee, Kansas, in 1867, and in Lenexa in 1869. He engaged in the drug business at that time in connection with the practice of medicine, and soon after purchased the town site. Was elected to the State Senate in 1871. In 1876 his health failing he sold out his business; traveled in Ohio and subsequently in Colorado. In 1878 located with his family at Larned, Kansas, and carried on general merchandise at Livingston, also practicing medicine. Returning to Lenexa in June, 1880, he again engaged in business, dealing in general merchandise, grain and agricultural implements, also largely in sheep husbandry. The doctor was married in Plattville, Ill., January 5, 1865, to Miss E. B. Brickley. They have three children living: Kittie May, Willis B. and Mary E.

HON. LEWIS W. BREYFOGLE, farmer, P. O. Lenexa, and dealer in live stock, was born in Delaware, Ohio, September 17, 1836. He learned the trade of carpenter and joiner and followed that vocation for a livelihood. In 1862 he turned his attention to farming, following it for a year in Morrow County, then in Delaware. In 1865 he engaged in the grain business. The subject of this sketch came to Johnson County, Kansas, in 1866; for a year he was employed in freighting across the plains to New Mexico for the United States government and in 1867 settled on his present farm. He owns about 600 acres, all improved, and is largely engaged in breeding Short-horn cattle and blooded hogs, and dealing in live stock. He has fifteen acres of orchard on his place and his farm is considered one of the finest in the county. He was elected in 1879, to the State Legislature and in 1881 to the State Senate. Mr. Breyfogle was married in Morrow County, Ohio, March 25, 1860, to Lizzie M. Shaw, who died August 19, 1865, leaving two children: Frank L. and Jessie F. He was married again in Shawnee, November 20, 1867, to Laura A. Pennock. They have four children: Lizzie E., Grace, Warren and Charles C.

HON. D. G. CAMPBELL, farmer and fruit grower, P. O. Merriam, was born February 13, 1821, in Williamson County, Tenn. His parents moved to West Tennessee, near Paris, Henry County, when he was quite young, where he lived until 1849, when he emigrated to Ouachita County, Ark., near Camden. In 1856 he came to Kansas, but on account of the political troubles prevailing at that time he turned his course and settled in Andrew County, Mo. In 1859 he came to Kansas, locating in Wyandotte County. He came to this, Johnson County, in the spring of 1860 and located in Shawnee Township. In 1865 he moved on to his present farm, which now adjoins the town site of Campbellton. He has turned his attention principally to fruit growing and has one of the best orchards of fine fruit in the county. His original farm consisted of eighty acres; eight acres of this he laid out in lots in the town of Campbellton. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1867, on the Democratic ticket, and in 1874 and 1875 as an Independent. In 1875 he joined the National Greenback party and supported Peter Cooper for President. Mr. Campbell was married in 1847 in Tennessee to Miss A. V. Cooley. They have five children, Hannibal, Alice, James, Edward, and Frederick.

CALVIN A. CORNATZER, farmer, P. O. Lenexa, was born in North Carolina in 1827. In 1850 he came to Indian Territory, and engaged as a laborer on the Methodist mission farm, then at the Quaker mission, and contrary to the customs of the times, he in 1855 married Miss Emily Smith, a Quaker, and in 1857 located on his present farm, which consists of eighty acres. He confines himself principally to grain farming and gardening. In 1856 he was arrested by the Sheriff of this county, Isaac Parish, and confined in Lecompton jail for one day, for aiding and abetting the Free-state cause. He early espoused the cause and was known to have voted for Jim Lane. He is a man of strict integrity, a close observer of nature's works has an excellent memory, remarkable faculty for telling a story well, and is surrounded by a pleasant family of six children, viz.: Alice, George, Minnie, Hattie, William and Juliette.

PERRY G. CROSS, farmer, P. O. Merriam, is a son of Washington Cross, who was born in Virginia in 1809, and who came to Kansas in the fall of 1857 and located near the Shawnee Mission. He died in September, 1867, leaving a family of seven children, Benjamin F., James, Perry G. George W., and three daughters, Harriet, Sarah C., and Angeanima. The brothers farm and own 540 acres of land in joint partnership. Perry G., the subject of this sketch, farms near the Shawnee Mission. He was born in Virginia, in 1841, and came to this State with his father. He is also extensively engaged in dealing in stock, and breeding blooded cattle. During the war he served three years as Lieutenant of Company D, Thirteenth Kansas Militia. Mr. Cross was married in Jackson County, Mo., in 1867, to Hettie McMinn. They have five children, James, Ada, Musette, Ernest and Stella.

JOHN DYCHE, farmer, P. O. Hector, was born in East Tennessee, December 4, 1828, and reared on a farm. At the age of twenty-three years emigrated to Webster County, Mo., where he carried on farming and stock raising. In 1854 he came to Kansas, staked out his present farm in Shawnee Township, and returned to Missouri. Three years later he built a small house on the place and in 1861 moved his family here. He owns 120 acres, all improved, and has a nice orchard. He is engaged in grain and stock farming. During the war he served in the State Militia. Mr. Dyche has since 1876 also had charge of Hector postoffice. He was married in Clay County, Mo., January 10, 1861, to Louana Chaney, a native of that county.

BENJAMIN EARNSHAW, farmer and stock-raiser, Shawnee, was born in England, Feb. 25, 1836. Here he learned the trade of machinist, serving as an apprentice some six years. He immigrated to America in 1854, and was for several years employed as a machinist in Batavia, Kane Co., Ill. In February, 1857, he came to Kansas, and purchased from the Shawnee Indians 160 acres of land, in Shawnee Township, Johnson County, since which time he has been engaged in farming and raising stock. He owns 212 acres of land, all under cultivation. Mr. Earnshaw was for six years School Director of this District. He was married at Batavia, November 7, 1856, to Bridget Cochran. They have six children—Joseph, James, Benjamin, Jr., George, Effie and Alice.

JOHN EARNSHAW, proprietor Fountain Head Mills, Lenexa, was born in England, November 10, 1830. Immigrated to America in 1854, and resided in Kane County, Ill., where he was employed in various mills in that locality. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1858, and located in the town of Shawnee. Was employed for a short time in digging wells and excavating for building purposes, after which he gave his attention to farming exclusively for some sixteen years or more. In 1878 he built his mill and opened the same in March, 1879. The mill has a capacity of twenty barrels per day, and Mr. E. is doing a large business, being very popular with the farming community. Mr. E. is still engaged in farming; he owns eighty acres, all well improved. He was married in Kane County, Ill., January 3, 1858, to Jane Miller, a native of England. They have five children—Nathaniel, Julia, Rose B., John and Harriet.

J. C. FERGUSON, farmer, P. O. Shawnee, was born in County Derry, Ireland, August 31, 1828. Immigrated to America at the age of sixteen years, located in Emmetsburg, Md., and learned the trade of saddler, then resided for a short time at Charlestown, Va. In 1846 he enlisted in Company B, Sixth United States Infantry, and served through the Mexican war. In the spring of 1849 his regiment was quartered at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He served, in all, five years, one year of which was in Company B, First United States Light Dragoons. In 1851 he entered the employ of the United States Government as scout and guide. In 1859 he located in Shawnee Township, and has since given his attention to farming, moving on to his present farm in 1863. He has 200 acres, 120 of which are under cultivation. For some years he was engaged in breeding stock, but of late years has confined himself principally to grain farming. Mr. F. had no means on his arrival here, and has by industry and economy accumulated a fine property. He is a charter member of Greenwood Grange, No. 1,087, and has been master for the past four years. He was married in Shawnee in October, 1859, to Harriet Cross. They have four children.

HENRY W. G. FINCH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Shawnee, was born in Virginia, in 1809, and reared on a farm. In 1829 he removed to Tennessee, and two years later to Chariton County, Mo., where he farmed for a year, then went to Lafayette County. He came to Kansas in March, 1859, located in Shawnee Township, and has since given his attention to farming. In March, 1861, he moved on to his present farm. Mr. Finch owns 160 acres of land, all well improved; has a fine orchard of about six acres, and is also engaged in breeding Short-horn cattle. He was for four years Director of the School Board. Mr. Fitch was married in La Fayette County, Mo., in 1843, to Harriet Bratton, who died in 1859, leaving four children—David, Robert, William and Miriam. He was married a second time in Johnson County, in December, 1861, to Octavia A. Porter, of Kentucky. They have two children—Mary Ida, and James Griffin.

JOHN R. FOSTER, farmer, P. O. Merriam, was born in La Porte County, Ind., in December, 1840. His parents moved to St. Joseph County, and he was reared there on a farm. He studied law at Ann Arbor University, Michigan, graduating in March, 1866, after which he practiced law at South Bend, Ind., for thirteen years. In April, 1880, he came to Shawnee, Johnson Co., Kan., and located on this farm, having purchased the same from Henry Coppock, who settled on the same in an early day. Mr. Foster has one of the finest improved farms in the county; it consists of 276 acres, which are in a high state of cultivation; his magnificent residence adjoins that of his father-in-law, Mr. George Milburn.

B. F. HOLLENBACK, merchant, Shawnee, was born in Kendall County, Ill., in 1836; his father was a merchant and he resided with him there until twenty years of age, when he accompanied him to Cass County, Mo., and assisted him in farming and raising stock. The subject of our sketch came to Kansas in August, 1861, located in Olathe Township, Johnson County, and was for a year engaged in farming. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, serving until July, 1865; after the war he settled in Shawnee and engaged in the mercantile business in company with Thomas Archer; a year later they dissolved and Mr. Hollenback engaged in this business alone; he is also engaged in farming, owning in all some 680 acres of land. In 1866, he was appointed Postmaster at this place, and still holds that office, and was a Commissioner of Johnson County, for two years, and Treasurer of the Township for several years. Mr. H. was married in Kendall County, Ill. in 1854, to Catharine E. Brown. They have seven children—Frank P., Nannie E., Phebe B., Charles R., William P., Benjamin T., and Stella M.

JOSEPH D. JESSUP, farmer and fruit grower, P. O. Rosedale, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, August 5, 1835, and reared on a farm in Hamilton County. In March 1867, he came to Kansas and located on his present farm, which consists of eighty acres, all in a high state of cultivation; his land is a portion of the old Baptist Mission. Mr. Jessup is quite extensively engaged in the cultivation of fruit. He has a fine orchard of some ten acres, two acres of raspberries and an acre of grapes; he is also engaged in raising cattle of the Devonshire breed. Mr. J. was married in Johnson County, November 2, 1876, to Asenath E. Johnson; they have one son—Ralph W.

GEORGE KNAUBER, shoemaker, Shawnee, was born in Germany, July 10, 1828; here he learned the trade of shoemaker, serving as an apprentice about five years, and also served eight months as a soldier in the Bavarian army. He immigrated to America in 1851, and was employed at his trade in New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Westport, Mo., for some seven years. He came to Shawnee, Kan., in April, 1858, and engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes; on June the 6th, 1862, he was burned out by the guerrillas, and went to Wyandotte, where he remained for a short time, and from thence to Kansas City. Returning to Shawnee in 1864, he again resumed business. Mr. K. is also engaged in farming. He owns eighty acres of land, forty of which he cultivates. He has for the past three years been Clerk of the Township. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., in 1855, to Margaret Schwartz; they have five children—Adam, George, Robert, Mary and Theodore.

THOMSON A. LEWIS, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Red Clover, was born in Warren County, Ky., April 15, 1824, and for many years followed farming and stock raising in that locality. He came to Kansas, October 17, 1858, and located on his farm in Shawnee Township. He owns eighty acres, all well improved, and has quite a nice orchard of various kinds of fruits. He is also engaged in raising stock, principally cattle of the Durham breed. During the war he served in the Kansas State Militia. He was married in Butler County, Ky., about 1854, to Elizabeth Porter, a native of that place. They have three living children: William T., Annie M. and Margaret, and one deceased, Carrie.

GEORGE MILBURN, farmer, P. O. Merriam, was born in England in 1820, and immigrated to America in 1834. He began business life as a clerk at Mishawaka, Ind., and for fourteen years followed mercantile business at that place. In 1857 he began the manufacture of wagons, being a member of the firm of George Milburn & Co. In 1869 the business was organized into a joint stock company, styled the Milburn Wagon Co., of which he was president until he resigned in February, 1880. Mr. Milburn was for many years President of the Wagon Makers' Association of the United States, and also was for some time President of the South Bend Iron Works. During his residence at Mishawaka was also engaged in several milling enterprises. He came to Kansas in April, 1880, and located in Shawnee Township, Johnson County. He is a very large land owner, having 645 acres of well-improved land in this county and 5,440 acres in Bourbon and Crawford counties. The latter property has on it forty miles of fencing and is used for stock raising purposes.

OLIVER W. MILLER, merchant, Lenexa, was born at Batavia, Kane County, Ill., March 20, 1855, and came with his parents to Kansas in the spring of 1858. He was reared on a farm in Shawnee Township. In September, 1874, went to Greene County, Iowa, where he farmed, and attended and taught school. In May, 1878, he returned to Kansas and assisted in building the Fountain Head Mills, and in August, 1879, engaged in general merchandise business at this place. He carries a nice stock of about $2,500. Mr. Miller is also postmaster at this place, having been appointed in November, 1879. He was married at Lenexa, January 7, 1880, to Mary O. Brown, a native of Kansas. They have one son, Clyde W.

JOHN NALL, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Red Clover, was born in North Carolina in 1832. Emigrated with parents, six years later, to Tennessee and five years after to Texas County, Mo., where he was reared on a farm. In the spring of 1866 he came to Kansas and for some two years farmed in Bourbon County. In the spring of 1869 he came to Johnson County and located on his present farm. He owns 240 acres all well improved but forty acres which is timber land. On his place there is a fine orchard of about seven acres. He is quite an extensive breeder of Short-horn cattle, mules, horses and hogs, and is also engaged in bee culture. During the war he served for three years in the Thirteenth Kansas State Militia. He is a member of Corinth Grange. Mr. Nall was married in Bates County, Mo., in 1857, to Nancy J. Sells, who died in 1870, leaving three children: Tilman Howard, Benjamin Franklin and Tabitha Josephine. He was married again in Johnson County in January, 1872, to Susan Emma Mooney, of Virginia. They have five children: Robert Lee, Minnie L., Margaret C., Susan Asenatha and Matthew Emery.

JAMES D. TENISON, farmer, P. O. Hector, was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., in 1823, emigrating with parents when quite young to Shelby County, Ills., where he farmed and taught school. In 1847 he removed to Dane County, Wis., where he followed farming, mining and teaching school. He came to Johnson County, Kan., in 1855, and located on his present farm in Shawnee in 1857. He owns 180 acres of land all well improved; has a fine stone residence on his place and a good orchard. During the war he served in the militia and for several years was Justice of the Peace. Mr. Tenison was married in Fayette County, Ills., in 1846, to Lucy Wilder. They have ten children—William H., Levi L., George A., Elizabeth A., Mary J., Sarah J., Lathe E., Charles A., Howard E. and Clarence E.

JOHN WIEDENMAN, farmer, P. O. Westport, Mo., was born in Germany in 1830; here he learned the carpenter trade and followed it for a livelihood. In 1854 he emigrated to America, came West and in 1855 located in Shawnee, Johnson Co., Kan., where he followed his trade for two years. He then went to Pike's Peak, Col., and a year later to Iowa, then to Westport, Mo., where he remained until 1866 when he removed on to his present farm. He owns 160 acres all well improved; has an orchard of some four acres, and one acre of a vineyard. In 1879 he built a beautiful residence on his place at a cost of some $15,000. Mr. W. was married in Westport, Mo., in 1859, to Kate Bart—she died in 1860; and he was married again in 1861 to Margaret Bart, who died in April, 1879, leaving three children—Mary, Christian and John. Mr. W. was married again in Johnson County in August, 1879, to Charlotte Didloffson. They have one daughter—Julia.

REV. FATHER ALBERT M. WEIKMANN, pastor of the St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Shawnee, Kan., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 10, 1850. He studied for six years at the College of Gmuend, Wurtemberg, Germany. In 1867 he emigrated to America, continued his studies at St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, Wis., and was ordained a priest by Bishop Fink, at Leavenworth, Kan., August 27, 1872, and in December of that year was sent to Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kan., where for two years he had charge of St. Joseph's Church and other missions; then in 1874 in charge of St. John's Church, at Hanover, Washington County. He came to Shawnee in July, 1876, and entered upon his present duties.

PETER WERTZ, grocer, Shawnee, was born in Prussia in 1834 and reared on a farm. He emigrated to America in 1855 and was some three years employed as a farm hand near Milwaukee, Wis. In April, 1858 he came to Shawnee and made his home here, but worked in Westport, Mo., in a grist mill for nearly two years; was then in Colorado, engaged in mining for two years. He enlisted October 28, 1861, in the First Colorado Cavalry, Company I, and was shortly afterward promoted to Commissary Sergeant, serving in all three years. After the war he returned to Shawnee and has followed farming since. In 1870 he also engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Werts held the office of Clerk of the Township for two years, and was elected Treasurer of the same in the spring of 1882. He was married in Kansas City in 1867 to Theresa Waller, who was born in Wurtemberg in 1843 and emigrated to America in 1847 with her parents and located in Weston, Mo., and in 1858 they moved to Wyandotte, Kan. They have eight children—John, Peter, Sebastian Theodore, Mary, Rose, Henry, Joseph and Gertrude.

SPRING HILL.

This very beautiful town is situated in the southern part of the County, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, ten miles south of Olathe. The surrounding country is gently undulating, and the soil exceedingly fertile. Vegetation grows in extreme luxuriance.

The first settler in the township was James B. Hovey, who arrived at the present location of the town in March, 1857. About two weeks afterward, William Mavity arrived, and settled where the railroad depot now is. Immediately afterward, S. B. Myrick and E. F. Davis came in and took up the adjoining claims. J. B. Hovey and E. F. Davis became associated in holding the town site. The survey was made May 18, 1857, and the town named by Mr. Hovey, after Spring Hill near Mobile, Ala., a town considered by him one of the most beautiful he had ever seen. It was Mr. Hovey's opinion that Spring Hill, Kan., might be made to fully rival in beauty the older town in Alabama.

In the fall, Mr. Davis sold his interest in the town site to A. B. Simmons, William A. Jenkinson, and J. P. Lockey, and Mr. Hovey sold a portion of his interest to H. E. Brown, James McKoin, and Edwin Walker. In January, 1858, a town company was organized of the above named persons, J. B. Hovey elected President, and A. B. Simmons, Secretary.

The first farmer in the township was George Sprague, whose farm adjoins the north half of the town on the east. Mr. Sprague made the first improvements in the township, building the first good board fence, the first good barn, and the first good two-story frame dwelling. Mr. Sprague settled here in 1857. Quite a large number of others came into the settlement the same fall, among them, D. F. Dayton, James Sweeting, B. H. Stiles, W. G. Davidson, David Sprong, Hiram Mitchell, J. H. Jackson, Thomas Jenkinson, William Sowers, and W. R. Rutter.

The first building in the town was known as the Spring Hill Hotel, built by J. B. Hovey, in the summer of 1857. The postoffice was established in the fall, J. B. Hovey being appointed the first Postmaster.

In the spring of 1858, A. D. Richardson bought an interest in the town, being admitted on the same footing as if he had been an original member. During the same spring, the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, a building erected which served the purposes of church and schoolhouse, and Rev. Richard P. Duvall became the first resident minister, L. B. Dennis the first presiding elder.

The first store was opened by W. G. Davidson, in the winter of 1857–58, the second in 1860, by a Mr. Prunty.

The Methodist Episcopal Organization erected a new church edifice in 1868, at a cost of $2,700. The membership is now two hundred.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1861, with four members, all women. At present there are seventy members on the roll. The church was built in 1869, costing also $2,700.

The Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1871 and 1878. Their church was built at a cost of about $1,200.

There is also a colored Baptist Church organized in Spring Hill.

In 1869 the railroad reached the southern part of the county. The town being situated on high land, and as considerable cutting down through rock would be necessitated if the road should be built through or near the town, which would cost according to the estimates of the engineers of the road $15,000, the people of Spring Hill were asked to contribute that sum to enable the company to build through and establish a station at the town. This they declined to do. The company therefore built the road one-half mile east of the town, and established their station two miles north, at Ocheltree, possibly as a kind of punishment to the Spring Hill people for refusing to contribute the $15,000, or perhaps expecting the town to be moved to the station, as Lanesfield was moved to Edgerton. For some time the trains did not stop at Spring Hill, and the people had to go to Ocheltree for their mail, and to take the cars. This was very inconvenient, and an effort was made to induce the company to reconsider the matter of a station at Spring Hill. A. D. Richardson, who at the time owned sixty-four lots in the town, went to see Mr. Joy, with whom he was well acquainted, in reference to the matter, and was successful; the people of Spring Hill and vicinity contributing $1,500 toward putting in the side-track.

The first schoolhouse was built in the spring of 1858, and in the summer following Mrs. Duvall taught the first school. The present fine large frame schoolhouse was built in 1868, at a cost of about $4,000. In the spring of 1882 an election was held for the purpose of voting bonds to build a new schoolhouse, which was defeated by a vote of twenty-three for, to ninety-two against.

Spring Hill contains six general stores, besides the Grange store, one dry goods, one grocery, one furniture, two hardware, three drug stores, two hotels, four blacksmiths, two agricultural implement dealers, two grain dealers, three mills, one newspaper and about 700 inhabitants, 215 children of school age.

The Standard Mills were built in 1871, by Miller, Gristy & Jenkinson, at a cost of $25,000. The mill is three stories above the basement, has four run of buhrs, and a capacity of eighty barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. June 1, 1882, the mills became the property of H. L. McLachlin & Bro.

Besides these mills there are two small feed and grist mills, one driven by steam, the other by a wind mill.

The Spring Hill Enterprise was established December 7, 1870, as a Republican journal, by Buel & Sprague. Sprague bought the interest of Buel January 24, 1871, and soon associated with himself Dr. Parker. Dr. Parker then bought out Sprague's interest and conducted the paper as a Democratic journal for a time. Early in 1872 W. H. McGown became the owner, changed the name to the *Western Progress*, and the politics to Republican.

OCHELTREE.

Ocheltree is situated on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, eight miles south of Olathe. Like all the other towns in Johnson County, it is surrounded by an excellent agricultural region. The town site, containing seventy acres, was laid out in 1867, by a town company, consisting of Wm. A. Ocheltree, Mr. Bayless, Edward H. Allen and Howard M. Holden, and the plat was recorded under the name of Spring Hill Station, it being the design of the railroad company to have no station at the town of Spring Hill, two miles south.

The first building in the town was built in the winter of 1857-58 by J. H. Jackson. It was occupied as a store and dwelling house by William Auld, whose family was the first to settle in the town. The second building was erected by a Mr. Baker, in the summer of 1868, also for a store, for which purpose it is still used. A dwelling house was next erected by J. M. Miller and James McElheney, and in the same summer of 1868, eight or ten other buildings were put up by various parties.

The postoffice was established in 1870, J. M. Miller being appointed first Postmaster. A son of Mr. Miller's was the first child born in the town; a Mr. Henry and Miss Eliza Hess were the first couple married, and Ham Elam was the first to die, in 1872. The first schoolhouse was one moved into the town from the country. The present school building was erected in 1880. It is a two-story frame structure, and cost $2,000.

Ocheltree contains one store, one agricultural implement dealer, one blacksmith, three grain dealers and about forty inhabitants.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—SPRING HILL TOWNSHIP.

E. H. AINSWORTH, farmer and fruit grower, P. O. Ocheltree, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, August 1, 1832, and was reared in Miami County. At thirteen years of age he turned his attention to house painting, following it for six years in Shelby County, and during two years of that period also studied dentistry, after which he practiced that profession for eleven years. He came to Kansas in October, 1862, but remained only a short time, returning to his home in Ohio. In 1866 he came again to Kansas. For a year he farmed in Wyandotte County, then moved to Johnson County and located on his present farm. He has 180 acres of land all well improved, twenty-five of which are laid out in a fine orchard. Mr. Ainsworth is also engaged in breeding grade cattle and Poland-China hogs. He was married in Warren County, Ohio, March 16, 1858, to Jane G. Anderson. They have three children, James B., D. Ewing and Charles. Mr. A. is a charter member of the Ocheltree Grange, and was for five years master of the same.

W. G. ANDERSON, breeder of Short-horn cattle, P. O. Ocheltree, was born in Warren County, Ohio, in May, 1839, and reared on a farm there, and after reaching the age of manhood carried on a stock farm until he sold out and came to Kansas in August, 1868, at which time he located on his present farm. He owns 240 acres all well improved for stock farming. He has for the past seven years given special attention to the breeding of Short-horn cattle. His stock is principally from the famous bull Oakland Favorite, which he used in his herd for several years; has now the noted bull "Constance Henry Second," bred by Ware & Berry, of Kentucky. Mr. A. has none but fine stock on his farm, imported from Ohio and Kentucky. He is also largely engaged in breeding Mambrino blooded horses and Poland-China hogs. He has one of the finest stock farms of this nature in the county, and several of his cattle have taken premiums at the fairs of Paola, Kas., and Kansas City, Mo.

JOHN M. CADDY, hardware merchant, was born in Waltham, Mass., in 1850, removing when very young to Greene County, Ohio; he learned the trade of tinner there, serving as an apprentice some four years; he came to Kansas in 1871, locating in Spring Hill. Was for a year employed as a clerk in the hardware business, after which he purchased the stock, etc., and conducted the business until the spring of 1875, when he sold out and moved to Boston, Mass., where for a year he worked at his trade. He then removed to Greene County, Ohio, and worked at it there until 1877, when he returned to Spring Hill and engaged in this business. He has a nice business and carries a stock of $3,500. He was a member of the city council in 1879, and also during that period filled the office of City Clerk. He was elected Mayor of Spring Hill in the spring of 1881 and re-elected in 1882. Was married in 1872, at Spring Hill, to Rebecca Berkshire; they have one son, Edward A.

L. CHAMBERLIN, proprietor of the Spring Hill Mills, was born in Warren County, Ohio in 1845 and reared on a farm, and followed farming as an occupation. He enlisted in 1864 in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry and served a few months, after which he again returned to his farm. He came to Spring Hill, Kansas, in the spring of 1869, and has been engaged in farming ever since. He has some 200 acres of land, all under cultivation; he has also engaged in grain and live stock business since 1872, and in April, 1882, he purchased the Standard Mills at this place and now conducts them as the Spring Hill Mills and elevator. They are run by steam and have a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day. Mr. C. was married in Spring Hill, January, 1872, to Fannie Coons, daughter of Dr. I. A. Coons, of this place. They have two children, Gale and June.

ISRAEL A. COONS, M. D., Spring Hill, was born July 10, 1827, in Fairfield County, Ohio. He studied medicine at the Ohio Medical College and the Starling Medical College, graduating at the latter in 1852. He practiced medicine at Dayton, Ohio, and vicinity, until the spring of 1861, when he entered the army as surgeon of the Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the three months' service. On his return, he was commissioned surgeon of the Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served, in all, about two and one-half years—a large part of the time as Brigade Surgeon, and for a short time Medical Director of a division. He had charge of a hospital on the battle field of Stone River. The doctor was formerly a member of the State Medical Society of Ohio, and one of its Vice Presidents in 1854. In 1869, he removed from Middletown, Ohio,—where he had been practicing after returning from the army,—to Spring Hill, Kansas where he has been engaged in active practice. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Kansas State Medical Society and the Miami County Medical Society, of which he has been President for two years.

JOHN H. DAVIS, M. D., Spring Hill, was born in Warren County, Mo., June 15, 1831, and was reared on a farm. He began the study of medicine in September, 1852, with Dr. Worthington, of Danville, Mo., remaining with him some two years, after which he attended the Missouri University at St. Louis, graduating there in the spring of 1856. The doctor practiced in Highland County, Mo. He went to St. Louis and attended the St. Louis Medical College, graduating from the same in March, 1865, after which he practiced in Franklin County, Mo., and in 1876, entered the employ of the M. P. R. R. Co., as surgeon in the company's hospital. He came to Kansas in May, 1879; located at Louisburg, Miami County; and in the spring of 1882, he removed to Spring Hill.

DOCTRESS C. A. DAYTON is a daughter of Samuel Herbert, of Herkimer County, N.Y., where she was born. She began the study of medicine with Dr. John E. Todd, of Baldwinsville, N. Y.; also took a partial course at Casselton University, Rutland, Vt., being unable to complete the same on account of the antipathy towards her sex in the study of medicine. She began the practice of medicine in 1849 at Baldwinsville, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; from there, went to Butler, Branch Co., Mich., and practiced there nearly five years; thence to Casselton, Rutland Co., Vt.; then to St. Albans, and in January, 1859, she came to Spring Hill, Kan., and has had considerable success in the practice of medicine at this place. In 1831, she was married to Amos A. Dayton, now deceased, and had one son—Dr. Hiram E. Dayton, who was killed at Blue Springs, Mo., while acting as a scout for Capt. Oliver's command, January 27, 1862, by Quantrell's men.

JOHN S. GASAWAY, Postmaster and bookseller, Spring Hill, etc., was born in Jefferson County, Ind., January 15, 1838, and reared on a farm. He enlisted August 22, 1861, in Company E, Third Indiana Cavalry, and when mustered out three years later, he held the rank of Commissary Sergeant; after this he returned to Jefferson County and taught school for some years. In 1871 he came to Kansas and located in Spring Hill; opened a photograph gallery and conducted it for six years. He was appointed Postmaster and entered upon the duties of his office March 8, 1877, and at that time opened business with a stock of stationery, books, etc. He was elected a member of the City Council in the spring of 1880 for a term, and is at present Director of the School Board. Mr. Gasaway was married in Spring Hill July 16, 1873, to Wilda Smith. They have one son—Carl W., born in Spring Hill.

J. A. HIBBARD, farmer, P. O. Spring Hill, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., in 1818; here he learned the trade of carpenter and followed it as an occupation. In 1840 he removed to Fulton County, Ill., and remained for some years engaged at his trade, then removed to McDonough County, where he followed farming. Mr. Hibbard came to Kansas in 1865 and located on his present farm. He owns 160 acres of land all of which he has improved, and five acres of which he has laid out in a fine orchard. He is also engaged to some extent in raising stock. He was married in 1846 at Milwaukee, Wis., to Jeanette Webster; she died in 1847, leaving one son—Hiram H. Mr. Hibbard was married a second time in Fulton County, Ill., in 1849, to Elizabeth Randall, who died in 1875, leaving seven children—Edmund H., Lawrence A., Bruce L., Priam H., William R., George A. and J. Morris. Mr. H. is a charter member of the Morning Grange, No. 227, and was master of the same for two terms. Was County Commissioner of Johnson County, Kan., two terms.

S. B. HOGUE, hardware merchant, was born in Monmouth, Ill., in 1837, and reared on a farm. He came to Kansas in 1858, locating in Miami County, Kan., where he pre-empted 160 acres of land and engaged in farming. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Twelfth Kansas Infantry. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Saline river, in Arkansas, on April 30, 1864; was held as a prisoner at Princeton, Ark., for forty-four days, when he made his escape, and after two nights and one day's travel, reached Little Rock, Ark. He served three years, and when mustered out held the rank of Sergeant. After the war he returned to his farm in Miami County, where he remained until 1875. In 1875 he took a trip to California—spending one year to recruit his health; then returned to his farm, where he remained until 1878, when he removed to Spring Hill and took the management of the Spring Hill Co-operative Association, in which position he remained about three and one-half years. In May, 1882, he purchased the hardware stock and business of A. F. Wiley & Co., at this place, and now devotes his time to the management of the same. Mr. Hogue was married in Westport, Mo., in November, 1860, to Emily Hogan. They have one daughter—Edith May, now Mrs. Sibley.

JESSE H. JACKSON, merchant and Postmaster Ocheltree, was born in 1817, in St. Clair County, Ill. He was married to Amelia Taylor, daughter of Rev. Stephen L. Taylor, in 1841, and emigrated to Jackson County, Iowa, in 1847; remained there till 1858. He was the means of having the Otter Creek postoffice established, and was Postmaster for about five years, most of the time holding the office of Justice of the Peace. In 1858 he came to Johnson County, near Spring Hill, and located on his present farm, which consists of eighty-five acres, situated on Section 11, Township 15, Range 23. This place he has well improved with hedges, groves and orchard. He was appointed Postmaster at Spring Hill in 1861 or 1862 and held the office for some two or three years. Was elected County Clerk in 1863 and moved to Olathe. At the expiration of his term as County Clerk received the appointment of Postmaster at that place, which office he filled for two years. He then moved back to his farm near Spring Hill, and in 1875 or 1876 received the appointment of Postmaster at Ocheltree, which office he still holds. He has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for six years in Spring Hill Township; has also been Notary Public. Mr. Jackson is now sixty-five years of age, enjoys reasonable health, and is still able to attend to his regular routine of business. He has four children living, the oldest upwards of forty years old. His wife is two years younger than himself, and enjoys good health.

URIAH F. LUELLEN (deceased), was born in Washington County, Penn., in October, 1815, and two years later his parents emigrated to Ohio. On October 10, 1837, he was married to Miss Nancy Waddle, a native of Virginia. They have raised a family of five children: Margaret, Sarah J., John, Mary and Nellie. Mr. Luellen came to Kansas in 1869 and located on a farm adjoining the city of Spring Hill in 1870, and followed farming and the breeding of draft horses of the Norman stock. In 1873 he was awarded a premium for the best yearling colt at the Kansas city exposition. Mr. Luellen died here, November 25, 1877, much regretted by his many friends and acquaintances. His widow still resides on the farm with her daughter Nellie, who is married to Mr. Andrews.

JAMES V. MCCABE, farmer, P. O. Bonita, was born in Perry County, Ohio, 1839, and followed farming as an occupation. He came to Kansas in 1867, locating in Anderson County. He rented some land and farmed for a short time; in the following spring he came to Johnson County and purchased 160 acres in the township of Olathe. About five years ago he purchased another 160 acres in Spring Hill Township, and moved onto the same in the fall of 1881. He now owns 320 acres of land, all well improved, and is quite an extensive farmer. His residence farm is very beautiful; on this farm he lately erected a fine house which is worth some $3,000, and the place is tastefully laid out with orchards, groves and hedges; all this is the result of his industry and thrift. Mr. McCabe was married in Perry County, Ohio in 1862, to Margaret Minough. They have eight children: Mary, Rose, Edward, John, Phillip, Raphael, Joseph and Alice.

HIRAM MITCHELL, dealer in grain, Spring Hill, was born near Logansport, Ind., in 1827, and when very young removed to Henderson County, Ill., and seven years later to Knox County, where he followed farming and stock raising until 1849, when he crossed the plains to California and for about two years carried on an extensive livery business in Sacramento. Returning East in 1852, to Warren County, Ill., he again devoted his attention to farming, etc. He came to Kansas June 18, 1858, located in Spring Hill Township, Johnson County, on 160 acres of land, and farmed for about twenty-two years. In 1861 he engaged in live stock business and has since carried it on in an extensive manner. He also engaged in grain business. In 1880 he moved into the city of Spring Hill, and in May, 1882, erected a large, commodious barn, and in company with two sons, Lewis and John, engaged in livery business. Mr. Mitchell was married in Warren County, Ill., to Ocena Sprague. They have six living children, Louis, John W., Eva., Clara, George and William.

HENRY PERLEY, deceased, was born in Winchendon, Worcester Co., Mass., October 3, 1820, and was for some years employed in the wooden ware factories of that locality, and while thus employed gave himself a common school and academic education. At the age of seventeen years he began to earn his living as school teacher and followed that vocation off and on until he reached the age of thirty-three years, when he removed to McDonough County, Ill., and improved a prairie farm of 240 acres, and followed farming until twelve years later, when he engaged in the nursery business. While there he was Trustee of the Prairie City Academy for over five years. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1869 and located here, where he lived till his death. He had 160 acres overlooking the city of Spring Hill. His land is all well improved. He for six years also carried on a nursery at this place. Mr. P. had one of the finest orchards in the county, having on his place over 4,000 fruit trees of all varieties. He also rented eighty acres of land which he devoted to farming purposes. Mr. Perley was elected to the State Legislature in the fall of 1876 and served one term. The subject of our sketch was married October 26, 1854, to Eveline Smith, and they had two children. Mr. Perley died September 11, 1882.

WILLIAM A. PERRY, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Gardner, was born in Jersey County, Ill., in April, 1845, and was reared on a farm after which he conducted a farm of his own, consisting of 160 acres. In the fall of 1871 he came to Kansas and located on his present farm. He owns 160 acres, all well improved. He is also engaged in raising cattle in Barber County, this State, in company with J. W. Dennis, and is one of the leading farmers of the neighborhood. He is a member of the Lone Elm Grange. He was married in Alton, Ill., in the summer of 1872 to Mary A. Bergin.

REV. A. M. REYNOLDS, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was born in Richmond County, Va., February 19, 1844, and reared on a farm in Pickaway County, Ohio. He enlisted June 1, 1863, in the Sixth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and was mustered out in August, 1865. Immediately after the war he turned his attention to the ministry, and studied for the same at Blackburn's University, Ill., until the spring of 1872, after which he attended the Lane Seminary at Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated there in January, 1875; was ordained at Blue Ball, Ohio, in November of that year, and had charge of the Presbyterian Church of that place for four years. He came to Spring Hill, Kan., in August, 1879, and at once entered upon his present duties.

JAMES W. ROBINSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Spring Hill, was born in Greene County, Ill., in 1842. He has always followed farming as an occupation. In 1869 he came to Kansas, and located on his present farm. He has one of the best improved places in the county. He owns 240 acres of land, and has on his premises a beautiful home and a fine barn and orchard. Mr. Robinson is largely engaged in stock-raising, in connection with his farming pursuits, and is one of the leading men in the township. He is a member of the Morning Grange, and holds the office of overseer of that body. He was married in Macon County, Ill., in December, 1869, to Margaret Rieves. They have two children—Ina and Essie.

PETER STAHL, farmer, P. O. Spring Hill, was born in Schuylkill County, Pa., January 19, 1826, and reared on a farm in Union County. There he carried on two farms, one of 106 acres and another of 75, for many years. He came to Kansas October 21, 1878, having purchased his present farm some time previous to his arrival. He has 160 acres in this farm, which is one of the best in the county. It is all splendidly improved, with groves, hedges and orchards. His residence is equal to any in the county, and is beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country and the city of Spring Hill. He is a member of the Ocheltree Grange. Mr. Stahl was married in Union County, Pa., in 1854, to Isabella Mathers, a native of that county. This union has been blessed with eight children.

THOMAS STEVENSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Spring Hill, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1835, and was reared on a farm near the city of Pittsburgh. In 1856 he moved to Marion County, Ind., where he was employed as a carpenter for about three years. He came to Kansas and located on his present farm January 16, 1858. He owns 240 acres of land, all well improved, and has one of the finest places in the surrounding country. He is largely engaged in raising stock. October 1, 1861, he enlisted in the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, Company I; was promoted to Second Lieutenant January 1, 1863, and was mustered out July 8, 1865. Mr. S. is a member of the Ocheltree Grange, and at one time filled the office of secretary of that body. He was married in Marion County, Ind., in 1860, to Martha J. Negley. They have a family of four children—Nellie, Lizzie, George and Birdie.

MONTICELLO.

Monticello Township is in the northern part of the county, and on account of the heavy bodies of timber it contained, was from the first a favorite place of residence with the Indians. A number of white men came in prior to white occupancy, and marrying Shawnee women, were adopted into the tribe. Among these, Isaac Parish, Samuel Garrett and John Owens, the first two of whom came in in 1847.

Among those who settled in the township in 1857, immediately after the county was opened up to settlement by the whites, were Rev. C. Boles, Francis Brown, T. J. and J. M. Hadley, Jacob Larver, W. Massey, L. W. Mawpin, W. J. McCarthy, Col. A. Payne, B. B. and G. W. Walker, J. E. Corliss, J. W. Hawes and Jesse Wilson.

Monticello town was laid out in June, 1857, by the town company, of which Col. A. Payne was President, and W. J. McCarthy, Secretary. Among those who moved into Monticello this year were C. Brassfield, A. J. Cordray, M. and F. P. Shannon, and J. M. Reed, the latter of whom built a large and commodious hotel, which was accidentally burned in 1862.

In 1857, Rich & Rively opened the first store. The first school in the vicinity was taught in 1857, about a mile west of town. A schoolhouse was built in the town in 1865, and a school taught in it that year. The postoffice was also established this year.

Rev. C. Boles preached the first sermon. In 1880, a Methodist church, 40x50 feet in size, frame and neatly finished, was built about one and a half miles southwest of the town, at a cost of $2,000.

In 1858, the town was almost entirely torn to pieces by a tornado, but it quickly recovered, and for some time was ambitious of being the county seat, but failed of the distinction on account of not being centrally located.

At the present time the town contains two general stores, a blacksmith shop, a school house, about fifteen houses and about sixty inhabitants. It is beautifully situated on rolling prairie, about nine miles north of Olathe.

Wilder is situated in the northern part of Monticello Township, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., and on bottom land about a mile from the Kansas River. It was so named after E. Wilder, of the above named railroad company.

The first settler in the town was Simon Walters, in 1877, during which year the postoffice was established with L. S. Haynes, first Postmaster.

The first marriage was that of William Glynn, to Miss Mary Bradley, November 20, 1878; the first birth, that of Jesse A. Johnson, November 21, 1879, and the first death that of an infant child of James King, in May, 1879.

Rev. C. Boles preached the first sermon here. A saw mill with small grist mill attached was built just east of town by P. P. Hall, in 1879.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—MONTICELLO TOWNSHIP.

HENRY S. BELL, farmer, P. O. Olathe, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 18[illegible], and reared in Indiana, where he followed farming, draying, etc., for some years. In April, 1866, he came to Kansas and located on his present farm. Mr. Bell is a progressive farmer, and has one of the handsomest homesteads in the township. His house is nearly surrounded by a fine orchard. Besides his farming pursuits he is largely engaged in raising stock. He is a member of the Grand View Grange. Mr. Bell has four sons—Thomas, Harry, Clark and Robert. The latter assists him in conducting the farm. The family own in all about 240 acres, all in a high state of cultivation.

JOHN BRADY, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Monticello, was born in Indiana County, Pa., July 10, 1816, and there for some twenty years he carried on a large stock farm, and was also engaged in dealing in live stock, etc. He came to Kansas in April, 1866, and located in Johnson County on his present farm. He had at first 160 acres, but disposed of eighty acres a few years ago. His land is all improved, and he has a good fruit orchard and grapery. Mr. Brady also owns forty acres in Section 18, Township 12, Range 22, and a farm of 160 acres in Dickinson County, this State. He was elected a member of the Johnson Board of County Commissioners in 1866, and re-elected in 1868, and during the last term of membership was Chairman of the Board. He was elected Trustee of Monticello Township in the spring of 1878, and served one year. He was married in Centre County, Pa., in 1844, to Catherine S. Lee, and they have nine children.

WM. C. BROWN, farmer, P. O. Cedar Junction, was born in Lee County, Iowa, March 4, 1855, and came to Kansas with his father, Oliver D. Brown, and assisted him in farming until his death, February 22, 1880, since which time the subject of our sketch has farmed the place on his own account. He has 100 acres of land, ninety of which are under cultivation, and in connection with farming pursuits raises considerable cattle and hogs.

JOHN W. BURCH, farmer, P. O. Cedar Junction, was born in Dresden, Muskingum Co., Ohio, October 4, 1839. At eighteen years of age he removed to Linn County, Iowa, and followed farming. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Iowa Infantry, and was promoted to Sergeant, and served four and a half years. In the spring of 1867 he came to Kansas and located on his present farm. He has a beautiful place, consisting of about 200 acres, and is engaged in connection with farming pursuits, in breeding cattle. Mr. B.

was Treasurer of this Township for two years. He was married in March, 1866, to Martha Cochran. They have four children living—Georgia, Carrie, Hattie and Nellie.

JOHN C. COLLINS, farmer and stock-raiser, near Cedar Junction, Johnson Co., Kas., was born near Keene, in Jessamine Co., Ky. He was the eighth child of Lewis Collins, a well-to-do farmer. His mother was the daughter of George Cleveland, a wealthy farmer and stock-dealer. Both branches were natives of Virginia, coming to Kentucky in an early day. Mr. Collins never knew much of a mother's love and care, she having died when he was three years old, and his father never married again. At the age of thirteen years, having the advantage of a country school education, he went to Mortonsville, a village in Woodford County, Ky., and lived with his brother-in-law, who was a merchant, and entered his store as clerk. He remained in Mortonsville several years, and during his stay had considerable experience in the postal service and hotel business, giving a part of his time to study. At the age of nineteen years he began the mercantile business on his own account, his father favoring him with the use of his name in the business. Two years later, his father, who had been a companion, died. In June, 1852, he was married to Miss Eliza C. Dishmon, of that place, and moved out to the old homestead, giving his attention to the farm until 1855, when he, with his then small family, accompanied by his brother, George L. Collins, moved to Clay County, Mo., where he followed farming and breeding of blooded stock. In March, 1860 he came to Kansas, bringing some of his best horses and cattle, jacks and jennets with him, and located on Cedar Creek, in a neighborhood of Shawnee Indians, who were then thickly settled along the creek. Succeeding in the purchase of some of their timber lands, he, together with his brother, built and operated a steam saw and grist mill, and remained there during the Rebellion. He furnished a considerable amount of lumber to the Government; and also furnished lumber and built houses for the Indians, thus securing some of their lands. In 1865 he commenced the improvement of his present farm, moved on it the following year, and continued to improve and farm until 1871. Leaving the farm in the hands of his brother, he went to Topeka to take the position of Chief Clerk of the State Treasury, conducting that office nearly four years. He removed to Olathe in 1875, and engaged in the grain business. Remained there until the fall of 1877, since which time he has resided on his farm, now well improved, with 200 acres enclosed, 50 acres planted in black walnuts, pines, and other forest trees; orchards, vineyards, small fruits, etc. Pastures well set in blue and other tame grasses. Well stocked, including high-grade and thoroughbred Durham cattle. He has a family of eight children, boys and girls, the eldest daughter being married.

PETER D. COOK, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Wilder, was born in Cardington, Morrow Co., Ohio, June 19, 1838, and reared in the city of Columbus. In 1852 he went to the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and was employed as surveyor and engineer in the coal fields of Huntingdon and Bedford counties until 1856, when he returned to Ohio and engaged in mercantile business in Franklin County. In the fall of that year he moved his stock to Galena, Ohio, and in 1857 closed out and went West through Illinois and Indiana, and taught school for some two years. He came to Kansas in 1859; returned to Decatur, Ill., a few months later and again taught school, and was also for a time engaged in grain commission business. On June 10, 1862 he enlisted in the Seventieth Illinois Infantry; was mustered out in October following, and shortly afterwards came West to Johnson County, Kan. Mr. Cook took up a claim, but abandoned it in the spring, and going farther west, engaged in mining and mercantile pursuits in Idaho. In the spring of 1865 he returned to Illinois, and engaged in in business at Springfield. This he sold out in the summer of 1866; came West again, and located in Topeka, where he engaged in the grocery business, in company with his brother, L. S. Cook. In 1874 they disposed of their grocery store, but continued in partnership in real estate and general speculation until November, 1879. The subject of our sketch was elected Treasurer of the city of Topeka in 1870, '71, '72, '73 and '74. In 1874 he purchased his present property in Monticello Township, Johnson County, and four years later removed here. He has 466 acres of fine land, and in June, 1881, had surveyed and laid out on his land the town of Wilder. He is also largely engaged in raising live stock. Mr. Cook was one of the first directors of the K. C., T. & W. R. R., built in 1875. He is a prominent Mason; has held various high offices in Chapter, Commandery, etc., at Topeka, and still retains his connection with the same.

EDWIN S. CORLESS, farmer, P. O. Cedar Junction, was born in Rock County, Wis., June 15, 1842, and came to Kansas in 1857 with his father, J. K. Corless, who settled in Monticello, and who carried on farming in an extensive manner. He died in June, 1877, leaving three children—Edwin, William and Mary. The subject of our sketch has about 200 acres of land, all under cultivation, and is also engaged in raising stock. During the war he served three years in the Sixteenth Kansas Infantry. He was married in Johnson County, Kan., in 1870, to Alice Brown. She died in the spring of 1879, leaving three children—Frank, Lloyd and Harry.

DAVID J. FRAME, farmer, P. O. Wilder, was born in Loudoun County Va., in 1836 and reared on a farm. After reaching the age of manhood he removed to Greene County, Ohio, and for eight years was employed on a farm; removing to Platte County, Mo., he farmed on his own account for six years. He came to Kansas in March, 1871, and located on his present farm which consists of 120 acres, all highly improved. Mr. Frame is largely engaged in stock raising in this and Reno County. He was married in Platte County, Mo., in 1866, to Miss Anna Smith. They have five children: Alice, Eliza, Herbert, Laura and James.

SAMUEL GARRETT, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Wilder, was born in Devonshire, England, March 24, 1831. There he learned the trade of stone cutter and followed that occupation for a livelihood. In the spring of 1849, he immigrated to Anderson County, Texas, but being deceived in the purchase of some lands he remained only a few months, and on the 20th of July, 1849, he came to Johnson County, Kansas; resided a year with the Shawnee Indians. In 1850 he moved to Council Grove, this State, and for three years traded with the Kaw Indians. In the early part of 1854 he returned to Johnson County, and located on his present farm. On November 10, 1853, he was married to Betsey Captain, a member of the Shawnee tribe, and continued to reside here with that nation until about 1870, when they moved to the Indian Territory. Mr. Garrett accompanied them, and resided there some six years. He owns there 1,100 acres of land. In December, 1876, he returned to his residence in this county, and devotes himself to the management of his farms. He has here 900 acres besides large quantities of live stock. Mr. Garrett's first wife died, leaving him with a family of six children, and he was married again in the Indian Territory, about 1874, to Miss Sidnie Smith.

JOHN GLYNN, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Wilder, was born in Ireland, August 31, 1826, and reared on a farm. In 1850 he emigrated to West Hoboken, N. J., and was for several years employed in a watch case manufactory in that city. In 1859 he came West to Kansas City and engaged in contracting for three years. July 13, 1863, he enlisted in Company B, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and was discharged August 14, 1865. He then carried on the Gilliam House and saloon in Missouri City for three years. In July, 1868, he came to Johnson County and located on his present farm. Mr. Glynn has 175 acres of rich bottom land and raises considerable live stock. He was married in West Hoboken, N. J., in November, 1854, to Miss Ellen Maguire. They have a family of nine living children.

W. P. HAIGLER, farmer, P. O. Monticello, was born in Randolph County, Va., May 9, 1824, and reared on a farm. In 1855 he emigrated to Henry County, Iowa, and followed farming as an occupation; was also for several years engaged in mercantile business at Winfield, in that county. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1861, locating on his present farm, which consists of eighty acres, all well improved, on which there is a fine orchard of four acres. He also has twenty acres of timber land. Mr. H. was married in Pendleton County, Va., to Mary Hinkle. They have five living children, Anna, Emma, Lucy, Christina, Elbert, and three deceased, Mattie, Virginia, and Mary Alice.

WILLIAM HARPER, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Monticello, was born in Pendleton County, West Va., February 28, 1832, and reared on a farm. In 1857 he moved to Henry County, Iowa, farmed there two years, then to Randolph County, Mo. He came to Kansas in fall of 1861, and located in Johnson County on his present farm. He has eighty acres, all highly improved, on which there is a fine orchard and grapery. During the Rebellion Mr. H. served in the Johnson County Home Guards. He was married in Pendleton County, Va., July 19, 1855, to Ellen Hinkle; they have one son, Charles P.

J. D. HAZLETT, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Monticello, was born in Indiana County, Pa., January 8th, 1835, and reared on a farm. He learned the trade of carpenter there and followed that occupation for a livelihood. In the spring of 1865 he came to Kansas and located on his present farm. He owns 161 acres of land, 128 acres of which are under cultivation, and also has a good orchard. Mr. Hazlett devotes his time principally to contracting and building. He is a brother of Absalom Hazlett, who was a follower of John Brown and was hung for his anti-slavery principles in Virginia. Mr. H. was married in Johnson County, Kansas, April 31, 1866, to Malona R. Stephenson. They have two living children, Archie and Addison, and four deceased.

WILLIAM HUNDLEY, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Olathe, was born in Henry County, Ky., April 12, 1832, and removed with parents to Platte County, Mo., in 1840, where he was reared on a farm. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1855; located in Leavenworth County, where he followed agricultural pursuits and lime burning. In 1857 he came to Johnson County, but only remained a few months. Returning to Leavenworth he again followed lime burning, carrying on that business in connection with agricultural pursuits. In 1870 he returned to Johnson County, and has since given his attention to farming and raising stock. He owns 240 acres, all well improved, and has on his place a fine orchard. He is a charter member of Grand View Grange. Mr. H. took an active part with the Free-state party in the troubles of 1856, and also served in the Kansas State Militia during the late war. He was married July 17, 1856, to Mary Roberts. They have a family of seven living children.

HON. DAVID B. JOHNSON was born in Mayfield, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, July 1, 1840. In 1842, his father and family emigrated to Lake County, Ill., and in 1852, moved to DeKalb County, Ill. In 1859, the family came West, and settled in Shawnee Township, Johnson Co., Kan. In 1861, the subject of this sketch joined the Union Army for the suppression of the rebellion; served as First or Orderly Sergeant, Recruiting Commissioner, Sergeant Major and Assistant Quartermaster until December, 1865, when he was discharged at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., with his regiment. During his nearly five years' service he enjoyed perfect health, and never failed to discharge his duty as a fearless and consistent soldier; morally, Mr. Johnson was an exemplary soldier, and being a teetotaler as to the use of spirits, tobacco, cards, etc., his record as a soldier stands without a blemish. After his discharge from the army, he remained at home on his farm, near Shawnee, until the following fall, when he entered the State University at Lawrence, where he completed a thorough business education. In 1869, he was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature, and although among its youngest members, secured the passage of a bill by which the State assumed the payment of a war claim of $500,000. This famous measure had been before the three preceding sessions of the Legislature and as often failed to become a law. But it remained for our young legislator to announce to his constituents, who were largely interested in the claim, the payment in full. In 1870, he was re-elected by a vote of three to one, notwithstanding the district had given a majority vote the previous year for the opposite party. During this session there were two questions before the Legislature that thoroughly tried the honor, grit and judgment of Mr. Johnson. The first was the memorable senatorial election that sent Alexander Colwell to the United States Senate. Immediately before casting his vote, Mr. Johnson rose in his place, and with uplifted hand, swore that he would not vote or support any man that he had reason to believe would use money to secure his election, and his votes corresponded to his oath. The second was the scheme to divide the important county of Johnson. In this contest Mr. Johnson showed a degree of determination and judgment that might have been accorded older and more experienced heads; after two years hard contest, he returned to his county with the scheme defeated, his enemies vanquished, and a law on the statutes to prevent its re-occurrence; and everywhere went the happy greeting, "Well done, faithful servant." In 1874, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Alice C. Pearson, formerly of Elkhart, Ind. They have one child, a bright boy—Jesse, three years of age. In 1877, Mr. Johnson leased his farm near Shawnee, and purchased a store building and stock of goods from Walters & Holsinger, at Wilder. He is now doing a general mercantile business, carries a large stock of goods, and does a large and profitable business. Besides merchandising, Mr. Johnson is engaged in shipping stock, grain, sand, etc., and largely engaged in farming. In politics, he is an active, sound and consistent Republican, and a leading, enterprising citizen of his county, and enjoys the confidence and friendship of a large acquaintance.

BOYD KAY, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Olathe, was born in Bedford County, Pa., April 4, 1856, and came to Kansas with his father, Thomas Kay, in February, 1866. He assisted his father in farming in Monticello Township, Johnson County, until in the spring of 1876, when he began to farm on his own account. He moved on to his present farm in March, 1881. Has 220 acres, all improved, 210 of which are in cultivation. Also raises considerable live stock. Mr. Kay is a member of the "Union Horse League." He was married at De Soto, this county, July 1, 1877, to Emma Jackson.

THOMAS J. KAY, farmer and dealer in live stock, Section 14, P. O. Wilder, was born in Bedford County, Pa., March 3, 1833; reared on a farm, and after reaching the age of manhood carried on a farm, and also raised considerable stock for some years. In November, 1865, he came to Kansas and located in Monticello Township, Johnson County. In October, 1881, he moved on to his present farm. He has 120 acres of land, all improved, and a nice orchard. Mr. Kay is also engaged in dealing in grain and live stock. He was for two years Trustee of the township. He was married in Bedford County, Pa., December 22, 1853, to Mary E. Smith and they have a family of six children.

LEWIS D. KENTON, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Wilder, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, September 30, 1814, and reared on a farm. In 1839 he removed to Jasper County, Ind., where he conducted an extensive stock farm. In November, 1864, he came to Johnson County, Kas., and located in Monticello Township. Mr. Kenton owns 280 acres of land, of which 150 are in cultivation. On his place is a good orchard, and he also raises considerable live stock.

F. L. KUCKER, farmer, P. O. Monticello, was born in Germany in 1836, and in 1844 emigrated to Randolph County, Ill., where he was reared and followed farming as an occupation. In the spring of 1874 he came to Kansas and located on his present farm. He is one of the progressive farmers of the county, owns 280 acres of land, 240 of which are under cultivation. He has a beautiful residence which he built in 1880. Mr. K. was married in Randolph County, Ill., in 1862, to Mary C. Reitz. They have five children—George, Charles, Mary, Emma, and William.

WM. J. MANN, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Wilder, was born in Muskingum, Ohio, January 3, 1837, and about 1850 his parents moved to Putnamville, Ind., where he learned the carpenter trade, which occupation he followed in various portions of that State until June, 1857, when he came West and located in Johnson County, at a small place called Princeton, where he carried on a small grocery business in company with his brother Aaron. A year later he returned to Indiana. In 1859 he again came to Johnson County, located in Olathe, and followed contracting and building for a year or so, when he returned to Indiana and was employed in a pork packing establishment at Terre Haute. Early in 1865 he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served four months, after which he again emigrated West and farmed for a year at Westport, Mo. He then came to Monticello Township, and in 1868 located on his present farm. He has 190 acres, all improved, and raises considerable live stock. Mr. Mann was married at Olathe, Kan., in October, 1859, to Priscilla Logan. They have a family of two children—Charles and James.

NICHOLAS REITZ, farmer, P. O. Monticello, was born in Monroe County, Ill., February 4, 1839, and reared on a farm. He enlisted August 1, 1862, in Company H, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, serving until August 5, 1865. He came to Kansas in March, 1868, and located on his present farm. He owns some 200 acres, 185 of which are under cultivation. Mr. R. was one of the Trustees of this township for several years, and elected Sheriff of the county in 1873, serving a term of two years. He was married in Monroe County, Ill., July 24, 1860, to Magdaline Huth. They have five children, Martin, Mary, Julius, Milton and Amelia.

DR. W. A. H. SPRATT, Section 12, P. O. Monticello, was born in Withe County, West Virginia, March 19, 1808. After reaching the age of manhood he became connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was for eight years engaged as an itinerant preacher. In the year 1832 he preached to the Delaware and Shawnee Indians in Kansas. He studied medicine at Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky., and graduated there in the class of 1840 and 1841. He then practiced medicine in various parts of the State of Missouri until March, 1869, when he came to Kansas. For eighteen months he practiced his profession in Wyandotte County. Then came to Johnson County, and has since resided on his farm, practicing but very little. He has 120 acres of land, all well improved.

HON. THOMAS G. STEPHENSON, farmer, P. O. Cedar Junction, was born in Hampshire County, Va., February 15, 1823, and removed with his parents to Athens County, Ohio, in October, 1824. In July, 1841, he removed to Lee County, Iowa, where he followed farming and stock-raising. He was for two years County Commissioner of that county, and in the fall of 1861 was elected Representative to the State Legislature, and served two terms. He came to Kansas in 1866 and located on his present farm. Has 240 acres of land, eighty-five of which is in cultivation. Has an orchard of about four acres, apple, peach and cherry. In 1869 he was elected Justice of the Peace and served about four years, and in the fall of 1871 was elected Representative to the State Legislature for a term of two years. In 1877 was elected County Commissioner of Johnson County for a term of two years, and re-elected in the fall of 1879 for a term of three years. Was Chairman of the Board continuously for four years, and with the assistance of his associates effected a compromise of all the railroad bonded indebtedness of Johnson County, reducing the same from the sum of $41,800 to $28,800. Mr. Stephenson was married in Denmark, Lee Co., Iowa, September 6, 1849, to Miss Sarah D. Brown, daughter of Wm. T. Brown, Esq., of Denmark. They have six children—Lucie, Marie, George, Susie, Frankie and Wm. T.

LEXINGTON.

Lexington Township is in the northwest corner of the county. The first settler was J. Weathers, who built a cabin in March, 1857, on the northwest corner of Section 10, Township 13, Range 22 east. In this township are De Soto, Prairie Center, Cedar Junction and Crozier Station.

Lexington was laid out in 1857, three miles from De Soto, and for a number of years was its rival town. A two-story hotel was built by Mr. McKinney in 1858; it was burned down in 1859, and re-built by Mr. Potter in 1860. De Soto was a Yankee town, Lexington a Southern town, hence there was political as well as business rivalry between the two. But the latter town was gradually deserted, and its site is now an excellent farm.

PRAIRIE CENTER.

Prairie Center is located in Lexington Township, about ten miles directly west of Olathe. It was so named because it is situated on prairie, and nearly equally distant from four other towns lying in different directions—Edgerton, eight miles south; Gardner, seven miles southeast; De Soto, seven miles nearly northeast, and Eudora in Douglas County, about eight miles northwest. It thus seemed to be in the center of the prairie, the towns named being as it were on the circumference. The first settlement was made here by David Vestal, April 9, 1871. Dr. W. C. Barnes came in in February, 1877, and H. T. Simmons in November. The postoffice was established in February, 1872; David Vestal appointed Postmaster, who had opened a store the previous year. In 1874 the first school was taught by Edwin Stanley, in a schoolhouse built that year, and in which Rev. Charles H. Lovejoy preached the first sermon in the town. The Friends built a church this year, one-half mile north of the postoffice. Recently there have been built two other churches, one by the Methodist Episcopal organization, the other by the Free Methodists.

At the present time there are in Prairie Center, besides the three churches and postoffice, one store, a blacksmith shop, a wood workman and about seventy-five inhabitants. The surrounding country is excellent farming and grazing land, and is settled up quite thickly with an intelligent and enterprising class of farmers.

The first child born in Prairie Center was Eli J. Vestal, July 27, 1874, and the first death that of Melissa A. Vestal, May 13, 1875.

DE SOTO.

This town is situated in the northwestern part of the county, on the south bank of the Kansas River. The surrounding country is rolling, partially timbered and fertile prairie. The town was laid out in the spring of 1857 by a town company composed of B. W. Woodward, James F. Legate, James Findley, and G. W. Hutchinson, and named De Soto, after the great Spanish adventurer of that name.

The first frame building upon the town site was occupied for a short time as a store by Zera Nichols. During this same year, 1857, Stratton & Williams built a saw-mill on the river bank, employing D. Rolfe to construct the mill and run the engine one year. Mr. Rolfe arrived July 12, 1857, and was so well pleased with the country that he sent for his wife and family, who arrived April 3, 1858. During the year 1857, two or three buildings were erected in De Soto. In 1858, Perry Teters, erected a double dwelling in which his family and that of John Van Rankin lived for some time. In August of this year the De Soto hotel was completed, and Mr. Rolfe moved into it, thus being the first hotel keeper in the town. John Van Rankin started the first regular store, in 1859. The postoffice was established in 1860, with James Smith first Postmaster.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1858, Elder Beach being the first minister. Services were conducted for some years in private houses, and in the hotel, until in 1870, a stone church was built at a cost of about $2,500.

The Presbyterian Church was also organized in 1858. They built a stone church in 1879, costing $2,000. Rev. William H. Smith became Pastor in 1860, and still remains in charge.

The first birth in De Soto, was that of a child of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gentry, the death of which child was the first death.

The first marriage was a double one—Truesdale Barclay to Miss Melissa Gentry, and Robert Todd to Miss Mary Gentry, the ceremony occurring in 1859.

De Soto now contains two general stores, two drug stores, one hotel, one notion store, two blacksmith, one wagonmaker, and about seventy-five inhabitants.

In 1879, a brick flouring mill was erected near the railroad depot, by Skinner & Barrett. It is two stories high and contains two run of buhrs. The mill is now owned by J. M. Hadley.

WASECA.

This town is located in the northern part of the County, in the Kansas River Valley, at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, with the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad. The surrounding country is somewhat hilly and covered with timber.

The first building completed was put up by Henry Gallagher. It was commenced on the 10th and finished on the 11th of March, 1882. The second was the section house, commenced in January and finished toward the latter part of March, 1882, costing about $1,200. William Childs completed a residence about the same time. The railroad depot was finished in June.

The postoffice was established June 26, M. W. Robinson, Postmaster. A Union Church organization was effected between the Methodists and Baptist early in the summer. On August 1, 1882, about seventy-five people were living in houses, and one hundred and fifty in tents.

The town site is owned by E. R. Courtney, who filed his plat July 17, 1882. Waseca is thirteen miles from Kansas City, and has one of the finest springs in the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—LEXINGTON TOWNSHIP.

JAMES BURNETT ABBOTT, was born in Hampton, Windham County, Conn., December 3, 1818. His paternal ancestors were English. They trace their genealogy back to George Abbott, who tradition says emigrated from Yorkshire, England, about 1640, and settled in Andover, Mass., in 1643. He lived and died on the farm owned in 1847 by John Abbott a descendant of George, of the seventh generation. Asa Abbott, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, on account of being a cripple, took no personal part in the war of the American Revolution. His patriotism was however as intense as that of any of the Revolutionary fathers, for although not subject to military duty himself, he employed a substitute, and paid him ten dollars per month, throughout the seven years of that eventful struggle. Asa Abbott married Mrs. Sarah Fuller, whose first husband, Stephen Fuller, had been killed by the Indians, in the Wyoming Massacre, July 3, 1778. In a book compiled in 1847, by Rev. Abiel Abbott, D. D., and Rev. Ephraim Abbott, entitled "General Register of the descendants of George Abbott, of Andover," page 55, is found the following sketch: "Stephen Fuller married Sarah Bidlock. He, with others taken by the Indians, in the Wyoming battle, July 3, 1778, was led to a wheat field where the Indians piled around them sheaves of wheat, and burned them to death. The Fort was surrounded and taken, the men cut to pieces, and the women and children perished in the flames of the Barracks. A few escaped by flight. Mrs Fuller with some others, went in boats down the Susquehanna to Northumberland, and in about fourteen days she returned to the battlefield to seek the body of her husband. She found the heads of the men scalped, and their bodies so cut, bruised and torn, and altered by the summer heat, that she could not recognize an individual. From this distressing scene she went to her house, hoping to obtain some clothing and provisions; but the Indians and Tories had been there. The feathers of her bed were emptied on the floor, and her bedding, clothes, furniture and provisions all taken away. About the evening twilight, she went to the river, and called to the boatmen to take her across, but they, fearing there might be Indians or Tories lying in wait to kill them, would not go for her. She therefore passed alone the anxious, fearful night. Soon after she returned to Hampton, Conn., on horseback, accompanied only by her daughter, two or three years old, who afterwards married Judge Ebenezer Griffin, of Hampton, Conn. Mrs. Fuller afterwards married Asa Abbott." James Abbott, son of Asa and Mrs. Sarah Fuller Abbott, was a Captain in the war of 1812. He was a man of good education, a teacher by profession, a lover of music and a skilled musician. He was a man of superior moral character, and of great liberality in his religious views. He married Asenath Burnett, daughter of James Burnett, a soldier of the American Revolution, who served during the entire period of that long conflict, under General Putnam. Mrs. Abbott was a woman of great energy of character, a strict, kind-hearted Puritan, and most devoted wife and mother. She was born in 1791, and died in 1878. The Burnett family is supposed to be of Scotch descent. James Burnett Abbott, was the son of James and Asenath Abbott. His education was obtained primarily in the Connecticut common schools, but was finished at the Academies of Pottsdam and Gouverneur in the State of New York. After leaving the academy he taught school two winters. When eighteen years old he broke his leg, which misfortune rendered farm labor impracticable for him. He accordingly learned the shoemakers' trade, and afterward worked in a tin-shop until he became again able to resume his labors on the farm. Upon the attainment of his majority he married Amanda Atwood, of Gouverneur, N. Y., returned to Connecticut and entered mechanical business. From 1840 to 1854, he was engaged in various industries,—making pencil-cases, forks, spoons, and spectacles, electro-plating, and electrotyping; manufacturing boots and shoes in Connecticut, gold pens in Cincinnati, and acting as inspector for the Rogers Bros.' mammoth plated-ware, establishment at Hartford. He was one of the first successful electro-platers in the United States. In 1851 his wife died, and in 1852 he was married to Elizabeth Watrous, a Hartford lady. In 1854, in company with the third party of New England immigrants, he came to Kansas. He arrived at Lawrence, October 10, and fixed his residence at that place, but located his claim near the Wakarusa, from which fact he was known in those early days as "Abbott of the Wakarusa Country." Across that river he built Blanton's bridge, which was indicted by the border ruffians as a nuisance, for the, to them, sufficient reason that it accommodated more Free-state than Pro-slavery men. He was appointed by Governor Reeder, one of the judges of the election of March 30, 1855. Upon the decision of a majority of the board of which he was a member, in favor of the right of the Missourians to vote, he withdrew from the board. During the following summer he joined a militia company, which was raised for the defense of the Free-state men and their interests. Of this company Henry Saunders was elected Captain, and Mr. Abbott, Lieutenant. Lieutenant Abbott was sent to Boston to procure arms for the company. He returned to Kansas with one hundred and seventeen Sharpe's rifles, and a twelve pound howitzer. From St. Louis to Kansas he was watched at every turn and movement, suspected of being James B. Abbott, by certain parties who had learned what his errand East had been, and on that account followed him with the intention of putting him out of the way. Mr. Abbott, however, who was travelling under the name of J. Burnett, was not for a moment off his guard. He sang songs and played cards frequently with the very men who were set as spies upon his trail. During a game of cards, one of these spies attempted to throw him off his guard by saying suddenly to him, "Abbott, it's your turn to deal, isn't it?" Abbott looked around as if to learn who had been addressed, and replied, "You must be mistaken, it is my turn." Such was Mr. Abbott's continuous calm presence of mind, that every attempt to make him reveal his identity was equally futile. Subsequently one of these spies was a deputy under Sheriff Jones, and at the attempt to arrest S. W. Wood, recognized Abbott as the man who had outwitted him on the boat. The Sharpe's rifles and howitzer had been shipped on a different boat from that on which Abbott returned; the former having been taken apart, packed in as short boxes and casks as possible, and consigned as hardware to Harlow Hutchinson & Co., merchants at Lawrence; the latter was shipped from New York in boxes, but did not arrive until November. On November 21, 1855, occurred the murder of Charles W. Dow, by Franklin N. Coleman. This murder caused the most intense excitement. A meeting of the Free-state men was held next day, at the place of the murder, for the purpose of investigating its cause and deciding what action if any should be taken with reference thereto. On arriving home from the meeting, Lieutenant Abbott was informed that Sheriff Jones had passed his house about six o'clock in the evening, with a posse of fifteen armed men, on his way to arrest an old man named Jacob Branson, who was a personal friend of Dow, and the principal witness of his murder. Some half dozen men who had attended the meeting had stopped at Abbott's house on their way home. With them a consultation was held and it was decided that Abbott and S. N. Wood should immediately ride over to Branson's, and ascertain what had been done by the posse, and return to Mr. Estabrook's house, about half way between Branson's and Abbott's, where it was agreed that the Free-state settlers should assemble for consultation. On the arrival of Abbott and Wood at Branson's, they learned that Branson had been captured and carried away by force of arms without being given any authority therefor; his captors leaving his wife in doubt as to what his destiny was to be, leaving the impression on her mind, however, that he was in some manner to be killed. An attempt was made to follow the trail of the posse, but they soon scattered in different directions over the prairie and it was impossible to learn what direction they had taken, but it was expected they would make their way to Franklin, then a small border ruffian village about three miles east of Lawrence. So the posse hunters returned to Esta-

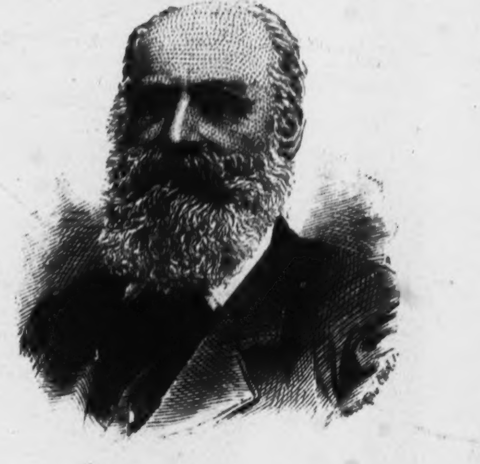

Jas. B. Abbott.

brook's and directed the men assembled there to report at once at Abbott's house, which they had to do on foot. Abbott and Wood rode back on a double quick, and upon arriving there found some half dozen men, and one boy named Howard Dix. Some were armed with sporting rifles and some with Sharpe's rifles, while the boy was armed with a gun without a lock, and one man with nothing but a pocket full of rocks. While this little party were consulting as to what course to pursue, the posse was discovered coming from the south in the road passing on the west side of and very near to the house; Lieutenant Abbott immediately called for every man to form on the north side of the house and waited till the posse came within about ten paces, when with their pieces to a ready, the Lieutenant led his men across the road in front of the Sheriff's posse, which halted without orders from Jones. A tolerably full account of the rescue of Branson from this point is given on pages 116 and 117. One incident omitted there, is given here. Branson having ridden over to his friends, found himself unable to alight from his mule. He was over sixty-five years old, and weighed nearly two hundred pounds, and having ridden for over two hours a miserable, old, sharped-back mule, with neither saddle nor blanket, was so exhausted and chafed as to be helpless. Mrs. Abbott, therefore, who was standing at the left of the little square, ran and helped him to dismount and to walk into the house. In accordance with the advice of the Free-state leaders, at Lawrence, the rescuers of Branson dispersed and secreted themselves for the time being. During the troubles of the spring of 1856. Lieutenant Abbott was in command of a company, and participated in the first fight at Franklin. He afterwards commanded the Third Regiment of Free-state, Infantry and acted as officer of the day at Lawrence, when 2,700 Missourians laid siege to the town. He was a member of the first House of Representatives, and afterwards elected Senator under the Topeka Constitution. He was a member of the House of Representatives of the first State Legislature, and was State Senator during the years 1867 and 1868. In 1859 he led the party which rescued Dr. Doy from the St. Joseph jail, a full account of which daring exploit will be found in the history of Douglas County. From June, 1861, to the fall of 1866, Major Abbott acted as agent of the Shawnee Indians. During all the time he was their agent he took a paternal interest in their welfare, and managed their affairs with strict integrity, good judgment and capacity. He has always been their friend and the able champion of their rights, as against the politicans who would feign ride into power by aid of the votes of the settlers upon their reservations. When the rebel General Price, threatened to overrun Kansas in the fall of 1864, he organized a company of Shawnees, consisting of every adult male member of the tribe, except one, on the reservation, and those who were already in the volunteer service, and led them on a number of dangerous and successful scouting expeditions. In the winter of 1880-81, he initiated a movement for the organization of a State Asylum and school for feeble-minded children. He successfully urged the Governor to recommend an appropriation for that purpose in his annual message; he then carefully prepard bills providing for the organization and had them early introduced into both branches of the Legislature, and by devoting his entire time and energies during the whole session to enlisting the sympathies of every kind hearted member of both houses, he succeeded in the very last hour of the session in getting his bill passed, and the school is now in successful operation, and one of the permanent institutions of the State. It can be truly said that no act of his eventful life affords him more gratification or satisfaction than this. He still resides at De Soto, and by his neighbors is esteemed for his personal worth and generosity. He is as kind hearted and charitable as he has always been modest, chivalrous and brave.

JOHN S. BEECROFT, Postmaster, De Soto, was born in Mercer County, N. J., in 1836, and reared on a farm, after which he resided for some time in Fulton County, Ill. He passed through Kansas in 1857, and located in Butler County, Neb., where he was engaged ranching for four years. Returning to Kansas in 1861, he settled at Leavenworth, and was for several years engaged in furniture business and employed in various capacities in that neighborhood, in all some nine years, after which he went to Butler County, Neb., and took up a homestead, residing on it for a year, then went to Kansas City, where he engaged in furniture business. In the spring of 1879, he came to De Soto, and at once engaged in general merchandise business, in which he has since continued. He was appointed Postmaster in September, 1880, and is Treasurer of District School Board. Mr. B. was married in Butler County, Neb., in the spring of 1861, to Elizabeth Wakefield. They have four children—Laura, George, Charles, and May.

JNO. M. BURTON, agent Johnson County Co-operative Association, De Soto. Was born in Douglas County, Kan., October 28, 1860. In 1876, he moved to Olathe, and was employed as a clerk in the store of this co-operative association until August, 188[illegible], when he was appointed agent at Stanley this county, and removed to this place February 17, 1882. The association carry a stock here of some $4,000, and Mr. Burton is a popular manager.

SAMUEL COOK, farmer, P. O. De Soto, was born in Knox County, Ohio, in August, 1830, and reared on a farm. He was for many years largely engaged in dealing in live stock in Knox and Morrow counties, and for two years in grain business. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry, and served three years. In October, 1864, he turned his attention to railroading; was for a short time employed as baggage master on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., at Crestline, Ohio, and for three months worked as a carpenter in Illinois. In June, 1865, he came to Kansas, and has since given his attention to farming. He has 160 acres in Lexington Township, all improved. His principal occupations are raising corn and dealing in live stock. Mr. Cook was married in Mansfield, Ohio, October, 1854, to Miss B. N. Cook. They have nine children—Alice, Edwin W., Mary B., Eva P., Harry L., Edith G., Samuel H., Arthur R. and Madge L.

JAMES HENRY KIRBY, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Olathe, was born in Albemarle County, W. V., January 28, 1834, and six years later his parents emigrated to Indiana, thence to Saline County, Mo., where he was reared on a farm. At twenty-one years of age he learned the trade of carpenter, and followed that occupation for a livelihood until he came to Kansas, in August, 1861, locating in Miami County, and turned his attention to farming. In the spring of 1863, he came to Johnson County, resided for two years in Gardner Township, then moved on to his present farm. He has eighty acres all improved. Has quite a fine orchard and raises considerable live stock. During the rebellion he served in the Kansas State Militia. Mr. Kirby was married in Platte County, Mo., in 1856, to Mary T. Victor. They have six children.

ALEX. LEAMER, farmer, P.O. Prairie Centre, was born in Haldersburg, Blair Co., Penn., November 29, 1842. In 1856 he came to Kansas, locating with his uncle, William Leamer, at Lecompton, Douglas County, and was employed in mercantile business. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, serving three years. In 1865 he came to Lexington, Johnson County, purchased at that time forty acres; has now 160 acres all well improved, and is largely engaged in breeding blooded hogs. Mr. L. has been Trustee of the township since 1878. He was married at Prairie Centre in 1866 to Mary Ochel; they have four children—Anna A., Sarah L., Harry and Jessie.

JAMES M. MARTIN, farmer, Section 11, P. O. De Soto, was born in Clark County, Ind., February 1, 1833, and fifteen years later moved with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, where for five years he was employed as a clerk in mercantile business. He then moved to Illinois and followed agricultural pursuits in Sangamon and Macon counties. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry and served until the war closed. Mr. Martin came to Kansas in the spring of 1868 and located in Lexington Township, Johnson County. He has a farm of 160 acres, all highly improved, and raises considerable live stock. He was married in this county in November, 1869, to Mary A. Wear. They have four children—James, Jennie, Myrtle and George E.

THOMAS W. OSHEL, farmer, P. O. Prairie Centre, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, February 17, 1841, and reared on a farm. He enlisted September 1, 1864, in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, serving until June 22, 1865. He came to Kansas in February, 1866, locating on his present farm. Has 140 acres of improved land and raises considerable cattle and hogs. He was Justice of the Peace for six years and Numerator for the census of 1880. He is a charter member and secretary of Spoon Creek Grange No. 311. Mr. Oshel was married in Johnson County, Kans., December 5, 1867, to Jennie Leamer. They have four children—Kate, Norah, Sarah and Genevra.

CHARLES B. PELLET, farmer, P. O. Prairie Centre, was born in North Brookfield, Mass., in October, 1827, and reared on a farm. In 1849 he went to California and followed mining for about eight years. He came to Kansas in August, 1857, locating in Lexington Township, has since followed farming and stock-raising. He owns some 680 acres of land and is one of the leading farmers of the county. On his place is a fine orchard of about twelve acres, and seven miles of Osage orange hedging. Mr. Pellet was married in November, 1862, to Kate Leamer. They have one son—Henry.

SOLON ROGERS, farmer, P. O. Prairie Centre, was born in Hendricks County, Ind. June, 1843, and reared on a farm. In December, 1863, he enlisted in Company A, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, serving until the war closed. In March, 1867, he came to Kansas and located in Lexington Township, moving on to his present farm in 1869. He has 453 acres of land; is quite an extensive grain farmer, besides which he handles considerable live stock. Mr. R. was married in Hendricks County, Ind., April, 1866, to Sophie E. Hadley. They have two children—Eva E. and Herbert K.

DANIEL ROLF, farmer and hotel keeper, De Soto, came to Kansas in July, 1857, and located at De Soto, Kan., in Johnson County, and has lived there since. Mr. Rolf was born in Hillsboro, N. H., March 2, 1807, and lived in his native State eighteen years, and went to Hartford, Conn., and remained one year, and moved to Massachusetts, and remained there twenty-three years, and removed from there to Ohio in 1847, and located in Marietta, where he built the first bucket and tub factory west of the Allegheny Mountains. He remained there until he came to Kansas. He was married in Massachusetts in 1829, to Miss Hannah Norcross, a native of Massachusetts. He has three children living, by his first wife—Sarah M., Anna, and Lydia C. He was again married, in 1845, to Miss Adeline Stone of Massachusetts. They have two children living—Clara E. and Elenorett. Mr. Rolf has been Postmaster of De Soto for eight years, and Justice of the Peace for the same time. He is one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of this town and county.

CAPT. THEODORE SCHERMERHORN, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Olathe, was born August 20, 1834, at Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y. When quite young he emigrated to East Smithfield, Pa., with his parents, and from 1848 to 1850 was employed at cabinet trade. Then went west, through Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1858 went with Capt. Ruggles' party to California, overland, wintering in Salt Lake City, and working at his trade. He witnessed the encounter between United States troops and Mormon citizens. He was for three years engaged in mining pursuits, and then until 1859 worked at wagon makers' trade. Returning to Illinois, via Panama, he enlisted August 15, 1861, at Freeport, in Company B, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry. He passed up and down the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers, and with Sherman to the Sea, participating in eighteen engagements, and marching 9,800 miles. Was promoted to Second Lieutenant March 5, 1864, to First Lieutenant the May following, and to Captain June 6, 1865, and was mustered out July 7 of that year. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1865, and located in Lexington Township, Johnson County, since which time he has followed agricultural pursuits. He owns 200 acres of finely improved land, and is quite a prominent member of the Pioneer Grange, No. 69. The Captain was married in this county, to Mrs. Sallie Williams, widow January 20, 1866. She died March 11, 1882, leaving six children.

DAVID VESTAL, merchant, Prairie Centre, was born in North Carolina, in 1831, and reared in Hendricks County, Ind. Here he was employed in the mercantile business, and also taught school. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1861, locating at Spri g Dale, Leavenworth County. Was for five years engaged in the mercantile business. In 1866 he came to Johnson County, and located in Shawnee, where he followed the boot and shoe business. Several years later removed to Hesper, Douglas County, and continued the business there. In 1871 he came to Prairie Centre; has since been Postmaster, and also carries on mercantile business, and farms on a limited scale. He is Treasurer of the School District. Mr. Vestal was married in Lyon County, Kan., in 1864, to Miss M. A. Moon, who died in 1875, leaving three children—Charles, Levina, and Eli J. Mr. V. was married a second time at Tonganoxie, Leavenworth Co, Kan., in May, 1878, to Catherine Pearson.

CARDNER.

Gardner, so named in honor of Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts, is beautifully situated on level prairie, ten miles southwest of Olathe, on the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad. It was surveyed and platted in 1857 by a Town Company composed of O. B. Gardner, Benjamin B. Francis, A. B. Bartlett and others, who built the first house in the town. This was a frame building, 14x20, and designed merely for temporary purposes. Benjamin Davis kept the first hotel in a small log building; then in a frame one, and in the spring of 1858, J. W. Sponable built and opened a store, the first in town.

The Town Company built the stone hotel in 1857. It was 36x40 feet and two stories high. Daniel O'Sullivan was the first blacksmith, having opened his shop in the fall of 1857. Dr. W. M. Shean arrived in 1857, and was the first physician in the town. In the spring of 1858, S. H. Church and S. G. Sponable started the second store, and for some years both stores in Gardner did a wholesale as well as a retail business. In the same spring W. H. Page started a shoe shop.

The first school taught in Gardner was a private one by Miss Myra D. Shean, now Mrs. L. W. Swan. The school district was organized in the winter of 1858-59, and the first public school taught the next summer by Miss Mary Williams. A stone schoolhouse was built in 1861, and in 1879, a fine two story frame schoolhouse at a cost, including furniture and apparatus of $3,000.

The first church organization was that of the Methodists, a temporary one, in 1857. They were re-organized in 1859, and built their church edifice in 1878, at a cost of $2,200, and dedicated by Rev. J. C. Telford, who was minister at the time. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Wolford, and then came Rev. Mr. Osborn.

The first child born in Gardner was a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Gardner, July 25, 1858. The first marriage was that of W. J. Ott to Miss Emma Davis, in the fall of 1859, and the first death that of Asa Thayer, in June, 1858.

The Presbyterian was the first permanent church organization in the town, having been effected in 1858. Their church edifice was erected in 1870, at a cost of $3,000. Their ministers have been Rev, Messrs. Beach, William H. Smith and J. N. Rankin, the present incumbent.

The Catholic Church was organized in 1870, after the completion of the railroad to this place, and their church building erected in 1870, costing about $2,000.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1878, and their church built in 1879, at a cost of $2,000. Their ministers have been Revs. W. A. Stewart, A. Jenkins and S. A. Smith.

A Grange store was opened here May 29, 1882, under the auspices of the central store at Olathe, with S. McMillan as manager.

Gardner now contains four general stores, one hardware store, two blacksmiths, one agricultural implement dealer, two drug stores, two hotels, and about two hundred and fifty inhabitants.

Gardner Lodge A. F. & A. M., No. 65, was organized in October, 1871, with eleven charter members, and the following officers: E. Clark, W. M.; I. B. Uhl, S. W.; J. B. Bruner, J. W.; I. D. Clapp, secretary. The present membership is thirty-four. Gardner Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 23, was organized September 21, 1866, with five members, and was the only Odd Fellow Lodge in the county. The charter members and officers were as follows: W. I. Bigelow, N. G.; V. R. Ellis, V. G.; G. M. Waugh, P. G.; Wm. Roy and Isaac Darland. The present membership is forty-two.

The Good Templars were organized February 6, 1879, with twenty-seven members. The officers were S. F. Wilson, W. C. T.; Miss Tennie Humbert, V. T.; Walter Jones, secretary; Miss Lillie Ott, financial secretary, and Miss Georgie Ott, treasurer. The present membership is ninety-three.

The Gardner Library Association was organized in 1862. The library contains at present 600 volumes.

The town of Gardner was sacked October 25, 1861, by Up Hays' gang. No houses were burned and no murders committed, but about $3,000 worth of goods were stolen from the stores.

At the breaking out of the war Gardner Township had 103 voters, and signalized herself by sending into the army eighty-three soldiers.

O. B. Gardner, after whom the township and town were both named, was killed in the fall of 1864, by Jesse James, when on the way to Fort Smith, Arkansas. He was Chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment, and had been North with a party of refugees, and was on his return to the regiment.

J. B. ARMSTRONG, M. D., was born in Lee County, Iowa, in 1843, and reared in Appanoose County on a farm. He enlisted in April, 1861, at eighteen years of age, and July 17 of that year was mustered into Company D, Iowa Infantry. At battle of Shiloh wounded in left hip; June 27, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain he was wounded twice, once in the left knee and again in the left lung. He served in all about four years, being in all the battles of Sherman's army. After the war he began the study of medicine at Cincinnati with Dr. J. M. Sturdivant and attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, graduating in the class of 1867 and 1868. In the fall of 1868 the doctor came to Gardner and at once began the practice of his profession. Since 1873 has off and on carried on a drug store, principally for the accommodation of his patients. He is also interested in farming, owning in all some 320 acres of land in this county. Mr. Armstrong holds the office of Examining Surgeon for the United States government pensions since 1871.

V. R. ELLIS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Gardner, was born in Virginia, July 2, 1833, and was reared on a farm in Rush County, Ind. He came to Kansas in October, 1857, and located on his present farm in Gardner Township, Johnson County, which he has improved to a high state of agriculture. He owns some 200 acres, seven of which are laid out in a fine orchard. He is also engaged in the breeding of blooded stock. During the late war Mr. Ellis served in the State Militia. He was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Johnson County in 1873 for a term of two years, and was for sixteen years a member of the District School Board. He is a charter member of the Gardner Grange No. 68, organized in 1873, and was the first master of that body, and is the present incumbent. Mr. Ellis is one of the leading farmers of the Township. Was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1882, without opposition.

A. B. FRITZ, farmer, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., January 26, 1826. At the age of sixteen years he learned the trade of carpenter and followed it in that neighborhood for about three years, and for some time in Philadelphia as a contractor. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1857, and was for a few months employed as a carpenter in Leavenworth, and moved onto his present farm in Gardner March 24, 1858, consisting of 160 acres, of which four or five is an orchard. He served in the militia during the war. Mr. Fritz is one of our go-ahead farmers and has his premises well improved. He was elected a Commissioner of Johnson County in the fall of 1880, for a term of three years.

J. HOBART HUNTING, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Gardner, was born on Mount Desert Island, Me., July 8, 1821. He was in his younger years employed on a farm; also he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1846 he moved to Lake County, Ohio, living there and in Ashtabula County fourteen years. He first came to Kansas in 1856 and purchased the southeast quarter Section 35, Township 14, Range 22 east. He moved his family there in the spring of 1860 and has since resided on the same. Mr. Hunting was married in Guilford, Me., in 1846 to Miss Sarah G. Robbins, daughter of Deacon Chandler Robbins of that place. They have had five children, three of whom are living, namely, George Hobart, Charles David and Frank Edward, and engaged in stock raising in Russell County. Born of Puritan stock in both parents, his father a Baptist minister, he has given credit to his ancestry by being a radical in his opposition to slavery, rum, tobacco, secret societies and church gambling, and his children have not degenerated from the old stock.

WILLIAM E. KELLY, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Gardner, was born in Ireland December 4, 1837, and immigrated to Butler County, Ohio, in 1845, with his mother. Here he was for some years employed at general farm work. In 1857 he removed to Peoria County, Ill., where for about thirteen years he carried on a large farm and was largely engaged in raising stock. He came to Kansas February 27, 1870, and located on his present farm in Gardner Township, Johnson County. This place he has finely improved in the past twelve years. He has a fine orchard of about five acres, and a splendid residence which was built in 1880. His farm is divided up with beautiful Osage orange hedges. Mr. Kelly now owns about 327 acres of land, and is considered one of the most substantial farmers in the county. He is a member of the Lone Elm Grange. The subject of our sketch was married in Butler County, Ohio, March 11, 1857, to Catherine Dowd. They have a family of fourteen children.

WILLIAM J. MCCLINTOCK, farmer, P. O. Gardner, was born in Allegheny County, Pa., March 8, 1838. At the age of sixteen years he removed to Bureau County, Ill., and followed farming as an occupation. He enlisted September 10, 1861, in Company B, Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, and in 1863 was transferred into the United States Army Hospital Department, and served in all five years, after which he was engaged in mercantile business in McDonough County, Ill., until he sold out and came to Kansas in March, 1868. He farmed for about one year at Lanesfield, Johnson County, then moved on to his present farm. Mr. McC. has a well improved farm of 120 acres, and a nice orchard of about four acres. He is a member of Gardner Grange, No. 68. The subject of our sketch was married in Bureau County, Ill., in October, 1866, to Mary A. Bell, a native of England. They have six children—Eliza, Georgia, Austin, William, Ralph, and Agnes.

JOHN MEAD, farmer, P. O. Gardner, was born in Ireland in 1831, and at the age of nine years he emigrated with his parents to Lake County, Ill., where he learned the trade of blacksmith, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He then worked at his trade as a journeyman in the States of Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan. In 1866 he came to Kansas, located in the city of Olathe, and for about sixteen years conducted a plow and blacksmith shop, six years of which he was in company with A. E. Moll. In the spring of 1882 he moved on to his present farm, consisting of 100 acres in Gardner Township, all well improved. He also owns considerable property in the city of Olathe. Mr. Mead was married in Winnebago County, Ill., in 1856, to Mary T. Godfrey. This union has been blessed with five children—Thomas, John B., Mary T., Kate A., and Ella A.

REV. WILLIAM J. OSBORN, pastor of First Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, December 20, 1838 and reared on a farm. He followed school teaching several years in Pennsylvania and Indiana, and was for three years engaged in mercantile business in Stark County, Ohio. He began the study of law in that county in 1868, and two years later commenced studying for the ministry. In 1874 he began as a local preacher. Mr. O. came to Kansas in 1877, had charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Linden for three years, after which he had a church at Auburn, Kas., until the spring of 1882, when he came to Gardner and entered upon his present duties. He was ordained a Deacon of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Salina, Kas., in March, 1878, by Bishop Elder, and Elder in March, 1882, at Abilene by Bishop Warren.

WILLIAM J. OTT, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Gardner, was born in Maryland, October 17, 1827, and reared on a farm in Virginia. He followed farming in that State until 1855, when he removed to Marshall County, Iowa, where for about two years he was employed as a carpenter. In April, 1857, he came to Kansas, pre-empted 160 acres in Gardner, Johnson County, and has since given his attention principally to cultivating his farm and raising stock, making a specialty of breeding horses and mules. Has also, off and on, done considerable work as a carpenter and builder since his arrival in this State. He owns at present 150 acres of land. Mr. Ott was married in Gardner, Johnson Co., Kas., in 1859, to Amy D. Davis. They have nine children—Georgie A., Lily V., Elsie A., Charles W., Thomas R., Mabel, D. Ralph, Harry, and Louisa.

THOMAS E. PEARCE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Edgerton, was born in Boone County, Ind., August 6, 1831, and during his early youth assisted his father on the farm and in the saw and flour mill. At eighteen years of age he moved to McDonough County, Ill., and was for some years engaged in farming and raising stock. He came to Kansas in March, 1866, and located on his present farm, in Section 3, Township 15, Range 22. He has some 337 acres, 320 of which are improved. On his place he has a very fine residence, which he erected in 1870 at a cost of over $2,500. He cultivates 270 acres of his land, and is largely engaged in breeding Short-horn cattle and blooded hogs. Mr. Pearce was elected a Commissioner of Johnson County in the fall of 1877, and held the office three years. He was married in McDonough County, Ill., December 27, 1855, to Sarah Belle Fleming. They have six children—Mina B., John, Edward, Vinnia, Albert, and Allen. Mr. Pearce is a member of Edgerton Grange, No. 435.

DANIEL J. RAMEY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Spring Hill, was born in North Carolina, in 1837, and reared on a farm in Surrey County. In 1860 he came to Kansas, and located in Gardner Township, Johnson County, purchasing at that time 160 acres of land. He is one of the largest farmers in this township; owns 360 acres of land, 225 of which are under cultivation; besides which he is largely engaged in breeding Durham cattle, and thoroughbred hogs. Since the spring of 1861, he has been residing on the southeast quarter of Section 8, Township 15, Range 23. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, and served three years, principally on detached service. Mr. Ramey is a member of Morning Grange, No. 227; has held the offices of master and secretary, and is at present Overseer of that body. He was married in Surry County, N. C., in 1858, to Matilda Thompson, who died in November, 1878, leaving seven children—Dora, Newton, Charles, David, George, Schuyler, and Mattie. He was married again at Paola, Kas., in December, 1881, to Caroline Reeves.

JAMES SCOTT, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Gardner, was born in Pirthshire, Scotland, March 20, 1830, and educated in the city of Edinburgh. In 1854 he emigrated to America, and for some years resided in Fond du Lac County, Wis., where he followed farming. He came to Kansas in September, 1857, and located on this farm, which is the southwest quarter of Section 13, Township 14, Range 22, and has since given his attention to farming and raising stock. On October the 10th, 1863, he enlisted in Company K, Fifteenth Kansas Infantry. He was promoted to Corporal, Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, and when mustered out, in November, 1865, held the rank of First Lieutenant. Mr. Scott is a charter member of Gardner Grange, No. 68. He was married in Fond du Lac, Wis., November 14, 1859, to Ellen O'Hara, a native of Greene County, N. Y. They have eight living children—Mary A., Mathalia M., William J., Isabel, Catherine, Charles, Fred, and Jessie; and two deceased.

W. M. SHEAN, physician and surgeon, was born in Somerset County, Me., September 24, 1818, and reared on a farm, was also for several years employed as a clerk in mercantile business, after which he turned his attention to teaching and followed that occupation about twelve years. At the age of twenty-four years and during a portion of the time he was engaged in teaching; he also studied medicine. In the spring of 1857, he came to Kansas, located in Gardner, Johnson County. For the first five years he farmed and practiced, since then has devoted himself entirely to his profession. The doctor was elected in the fall of 1861, to the State Legislature, and served one term. He is a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In 1870, he went to the St. Louis Medical College, and graduated in the spring of 1872. The subject of our sketch was married in Somerset County, Me., in November, 1840, to Anstres Dudley. They have three children—Myra D., Chandler M. D. and Edward P., engaged in the drug business at this place.

CLARENCE R. SHEDDEN, farmer, P.O. Gardner, was born in Northumberland County, Penn., in 1854, and reared on a farm, and was for two years engaged in farming in Cass County, Mich. He came to Kansas June 22, 1875, and located in Shawnee Township, Johnson County, where he farmed 160 acres. Early in 1882 he purchased his present farm, consisting of 160 acres, and moved onto the same in April, that year. He has one of the finest and best improved farms in the county. He is a member of Gardner Grange No. 68. Mr. Shedden was married in Northumberland County, Penn., May 17, 1877, to Jennie M. Tweed. They have two children, William Dean and Tweed R.

RUFUS THORN, farmer, P. O. Gardner, was born at Sanbornton, N. H., in 1813, and at the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to the trade of cabinetmaker, and was employed at it there and in Boston for several years. In 1834 he removed to Warren County, Ill., where he resided for about twenty-three years and engaged in farming; was also for some years in the furniture and general merchandise business at Berwick that county, and held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1857, locating on his present farm. He owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in breeding Durham and Jersey cattle and Poland-China hogs. Mr. Thorn was Justice of the Peace for several years, also a member of the District School Board, and is at present clerk of that body. He was married in 1833 at Portsmouth, N. H., to Abby A. Bowen, who died early in 1855, leaving two children, George A. and Rufus F. Mr. T. was married a second time in Henderson County, Ill., in the fall of 1855, to Ruth L. Cross; she died October 11, 1869, leaving five children—Laura R., Charles A., Mary E., Emma and Ruth O. He was married again June 25, 1870, at Olathe, to Elenora A. Anderson.

ISRAEL B. UHL, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Gardner, was born in Somerset County, Pa., September 8, 1834, and was reared on a farm in Holmes County, Ohio; here he was employed in farm and carpenter work until 1863, when he moved to St. Joe County, Ind., and was employed in a like manner. In March, 1866, he came to Kansas and purchased his present farm in Gardner Township, moving to the same in the following November. In the spring of 1869 he moved to Olathe, where he followed the trade of carpenter until the spring of 1873, when he returned to his farm. He owns 240 acres of land all well improved, has a fine orchard of some four acres and a beautiful residence. Mr. Uhl was married in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1858, to Margaret Moore, who died in 1869, leaving two children, Wilbert A. and Emery S. He was married again in Holmes County, in 1872, to Margaret Giesselman, a native of Wayne County, Ohio. They have three children—Frank E., Harvey L. V. and Elsie. Mr. Uhl is a member of the Gardner Grange, No. 68, and is the present secretary of that body.

R. W. VICTOR, farmer, P. O. Gardner, was born in Green County, Ky., in 1844. In 1848 he removed with his parents to Platte County, Mo., and March 3, 1857, accompanied them to Gardner Township, Johnson Co., Kan. His father, Jacob Victor, located on the southeast quarter of Section 18, Town 14, Range 23, and there died, June 7, 1858, since which time Robert has conducted the homestead, except for a few years while absent from the county. February 28, 1879, Clara Victor, his mother, died, and, according to previous arrangement, the homestead was divided between himself and his two brothers. He, having bought the interest of one brother, gave him ninety acres. November 18, 1881, he disposed of his share, and purchased eighty acres three miles northwest of where he is now living, and at this time is farming the remaining seventy acres belonging to his brother. During the late war he served, for a few days only, in the State militia. Mr. Victor was married in 1864, to Louisa E. Wilson, of Gardner Township. In August, 1874, his wife died, leaving five children—Lizzie, Walter, William, Clara, and Nellie. September, 1876, was married again; has one child by this marriage, Earl. Mr. Victor, for seven years, has been a member of Gardner Lodge, No. 23, I. O. O. F.

COL. G. M. WAUGH was born in Oswego, N. Y., September 12, 1822. His parents emigrated to Lorain County, Ohio, in 1832. He remained on the farm until eighteen years of age, and then for three years attended the Oberlin College, after which he read law with Messrs. Tiffany & Wakefield, at Elgin, Ohio. In 1844 he removed to Ozaukee, Wis., and was, in the fall of that year, admitted to the bar. Then practiced there until 1852, when he took his family across the plains and settled in Placerville, Cal. A year later, removed to San Francisco, where for four years he was engaged in the practice of law. In 1857 he came to Kansas, locating in Gardner, on the southwest quarter of Section 6, Town 15, Range 23, where he still resides. In 1858 he was elected a commissioner of Johnson County, and in 1859, County Attorney, filling the former office one year, and the latter two years. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Second Kansas Cavalry, and was subsequently promoted to Second Lieutenant of his company, and for a year served as Judge Advocate of the army of the frontier, and for eight months as Judge Advocate of the district of Southwestern Missouri. In 1863 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Arkansas Infantry, and was in command of that regiment until the close of the war. In 1870 he engaged in the grain business at Gardner, following it some four years. The subject of our sketch was married in 1844, to Harriet L. Sherman, of Wakeman, Ohio. They have three children—Sarah E., Alida M., and Hattie M.

W. J. WILSON, wagon and blacksmith shop, was born in Washington County, Ohio, September 12, 1843, and some years later removed with his parents to Iowa, and thence to Missouri. In March, 1859, he came to Gardner, Kan., and was employed in farming. In January, 1862, he enlisted in the First Kansas Battery, Independent Light Artillery, and served over three years. When mustered out he held the rank of Sergeant. Returning to Gardner, he again for some time gave his attention to farming. Then served two years as an apprentice to the blacksmith trade. In March, 1871, he purchased his present shop and business, and now has the leading trade and oldest shop in this place. Mr. W. was married at Olathe, Kan., in January, 1872, to Elizabeth R. Jack They have four children—Carrie J., Elmore E., Joseph D., and Jessie L.

CLARK WYRICK, of Ward & Wyrick, dealers in grain, etc., was born in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1852, and came with his father, H. Wyrick, to Kansas, in 1860. The family settled on a farm in Gardner, Johnson County and the subject of our sketch followed farming as an occupation until the winter of 1876, when he engaged in the grain business in company with J. H. Ward. This firm does a large business, handling during the season of 1880 over 100,000 bushels of grain. Mr. Wyrick is a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 23, at this place, and at present is Vice Grand.

EDGERTON.

Edgerton is situated in the southwestern part of the county, near the junction of two branches of Bull Creek. The land here is of excellent quality, the surface of the country is gently undulating and considerable building stone is found along the creeks. The town is located on the farm of Judge David Martin, one of the oldest settlers in this part of the county, he having come here in June, 1857. The railroad was completed to this place in July, 1870, and the station named Edgerton, after the chief engineer of the road, hence the name of the postoffice and town.

The first building erected other than the railroad station, was a dwelling by Creel & Morse in the fall of 1870. The first store was built by S. C. Rankin about the same time, and the second by Dr. Rezon Addy; shortly afterwards Reuben Perkins built the first hotel in 1871; D. C. Dewyer moved his blacksmith shop from Lanesfield to Edgerton in July, 1871. The first family that moved into the town was that of A. V. McKim, in the fall of 1870. The Presbyterian Church built in Lanesfield at a cost of nearly $2,000, was moved to Edgerton in the summer of 1871. Rev. J. N. Rankin was pastor at the time and continued to minister to the church until 1881, when he removed to Gardner, being succeeded in Edgerton by Rev. Mr. Stout, present incumbent.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized here and built their church in 1871, at a cost of $2,400. Their ministers have been, Rev. J. W. Martin, until 1874; Rev. J. N. Smith from 1875 to 1881; and Rev. W. A. Anderson, commencing in 1881.

The Methodist Church was moved from Lanesfield to Edgerton in 1873 and rebuilt at a cost of $1,200. The ministers of this church have been: Rev. J. C. Telford, Rev. Mr. Havermill, Rev. J. O. Roberts, and the present pastor, Rev. Mr. Osborn.

The schoolhouse was built in 1871. It is a two-story frame and cost $2,100. The first school taught in it was by Robert B. Quay, in the winter of 1871–2.

Edgerton Mills, Larrick Bros. proprietors, was built in the fall of 1879. The building is a three-story frame, and with the machinery cost $9,000. It contains three run of buhrs and a pony, propelled by a steam engine of forty-horse power, and has a capacity of 200 bushels in twenty-hour hours.

A grange store was started November 1. 1880, with S. B. Barker manager. In addition to this store there are three general stores, two drug stores, one hardware store, four agricultural implement stores, two hotels, and a population of about 350.

Edgerton is the home of S. M. Crockett, whose father was a nephew of David Crockett of historic fame. Mr. Crockett moved into the county January 24, 1847, with his father who, at that time, came to the Methodist Mission to assist Rev. Thomas Johnson in teaching the Shawnee Indians. Mr. Crockett bears the distinction of being the earliest resident of the county now living within it.

McCAMISH.

McCamish was laid out in 1857 by Richard D. McCamish, and named after its projector. At the time there was quite a number of settlers in the township, among whom were C. L. Dille, B. F. Detar, O. Hulett, Judge Martin, James Pyle and R. Perkins. Previously to the laying out of the town a postoffice had been established here and named Hibbard. McCamish was situated on Bull Creek, near the center of the township, and about two miles northeast of Edgerton.

In 1858 a rival town was laid out across the creek from McCamish, and named "Lanesfield," in honor of Gen. James H. Lane.

McCamish grew, though very slowly, then ceased to grow and was at length abandoned as a town. Lanesfield, its rival, outstripped it and became a town of some size, having at one time three stores, three churches, and nearly 100 inhabitants, but when the railroad was built from Olathe to Ottawa, the whole town, with its stores and churches, moved to Edgerton, in order to secure the advantages of railroad communication.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—MC CAMISH TOWNSHIP.

HON. REZIN ADDY, physician and surgeon, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1828. He read medicine with Dr. J. G. T. Holsten, at New Concord, Ohio, and also attended Cincinnati Medical College, from which he graduated in 1849. He then practiced at Lancaster Landing, Ill., for some years, and in Guernsey County, Ohio. The doctor came to Kansas in June, 1858, located at McCamish, Johnson County, where he practiced his profession for some thirteen years, after which he removed to Edgerton, and has continued to practice at this point with good success. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1880 for a term of two years.

DR. C. W. BALCH, Edgerton, was born in Logan County, Ky., April 25, 1811. His grandfather was the Rev. James Balch, who graduated at Princeton College. His father was Maj. Amos P. Balch, who served in the war of 1812. His father immigrated with him in 1814 to Indiana, Parke County. There he went to a district school till he was nineteen, thence to Hanover, and then studied medicine under Dr. Brooks, a graduate of New York, and practiced with him several years in Greenville, Ill. Was called to Memphis, Tenn., early after the Rebellion broke out to attend a hospital of sick soldiers in 1863, and moved to Kansas in the spring of 1864, with an invalid son sent home from the army sick. He, his son, died August 26, 1864. He also had a son killed at the siege of Vicksburg, May 22, 1864. In the fall of 1864 he joined the State Militia, and served three months as Company Surgeon, and at the time of the great battle of Westport, or the Price raid, he had sixty-five men, women and children posted at his house for three days. He attended many sick and wounded in Olathe; had a large practice in Olathe for several years. Has a large family of nine children, five boys and four girls; all married but two boys and one girl, and all settled in Kansas. He is seventy-two in April next, and weighs 237 pounds.

JOHN M. BURNS, farmer, P. O. Edgerton, was born in Kentucky May 6, 1816. Twenty years later he removed to Boone County, Ind., where he was educated as a surveyor, and followed that profession sixteen years, and during thirteen years of that period held the office of surveyor of that county. He then turned his attention to agriculture. In March, 1859, he came to Kansas, located in the Township of McCamish, and has since been largely engaged in farming and raising stock. He owns some 700 acres of land, and is considered one of the largest farmers in this county. Mr. Burns is a member of Edgerton Grange, and at present holds the office of treasurer of that organization, and has for many years been a member of the district school board; is also treasurer of that body. He was married in Boone County, Ind., December 22, 1841, to Spicy A. Wiley who died in 1851, leaving two children—Joseph A. and Eliza J. He was married again in Kentucky in October, 1854, to Mary Stephenson. They have four children—Henry C., Mary A., Lulu Q., and Betty.

CHARLES M. DICKSON, farmer, P. O. Edgerton, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, June 17, 1833, and reared on a farm, in what is known as the Dickson settlement. He came to Kansas in September, 1860. Was for six months engaged in sheep raising in Linn County, and in April, 1861, removed to Miami County, where he farmed until the fall of 1867, when he went to Ottawa, and for two years was engaged in real estate and mercantile business, returning to his farm in Miami County in 1869. In the spring of 1876 he moved on to his present farm in this township. Mr. Dickson owns 560 acres of improved land, 380 of which are in a high state of cultivation. On his place there is a fine orchard of six acres, and his residence is known for its beauty throughout the surrounding country. He is also engaged in breeding Short-horn cattle. While residing in Miami County he served one term as County Commissioner. He was elected master of Edgerton Grange, No. 435, at its organization in 1873, and is the present master, having held the office since with the exception of one term. Mr. Dickson was married in Crawford County, Ohio, in February, 1853, to Sarah Handley. They have four children.

HON. CLARK L. DILLE, farmer, P. O. Edgerton, was born in the State of Ohio, September 18, 1816, and was reared on a farm. In 1853 he went to the Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee, and was engaged for several years in raising sheep and hogs. In 1856 he started for Kansas, but on account of the troubles he wintered in Iowa and came to Kansas in April, 1857, and located in this (Johnson) County, Mrs. Dille being the first white woman to settle in the township. Mr. D. has a nice farm of 120 acres on Section 32, Township 14, Range 22. He is carrying on quite a dairy business, and is also engaged in breeding Durham cattle and Blanco horses. When the county was first organized Mr. Dille was Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. He was again elected in 1865. In 1864 he was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature. He was married near Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 3, 1840, to Margaret H. Anderson. They have four children, Alfred B., Levantia, Ida B., and Clark L. Jr.

D. C. DWYER, merchant, Edgerton, was born in Ireland May 15, 1845. Here he learned the blacksmith trade, and in 1862 emigrated to America, and was for five years employed as a blacksmith in the States of Massachusetts and New York. In 1867 he came to Kansas, located in McCamish, Johnson County, and for over two years conducted a blacksmith shop. In August, 1870, he came to Edgerton and opened a shop at this place, and has conducted the same, off and on, ever since. He opened a hardware store at this place two years later, and is now doing a large business in that line. He also has an establishment where he carries a stock of general merchandise. This he opened in 1876. Mr. D. has been very successful and has now three distinct establishments. He is the oldest merchant in the place, and built the first substantial building in the town.

WILLIAM FISHER, JR., farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Edgerton, was born in Boone County, Ky., December 28, 1831. While attending Bartlett's Commercial College at Cincinnati, Ohio, he was employed by the American Fur Company as book-keeper, and immediately removed to Westport, Mo., in 1851, and for three years acted as book-keeper; then until 1857 he was engaged by the company, inspecting and buying furs, attending to Indian payments, etc., and when Kansas was thrown open for settlement he took a claim in Johnson County, which was subsequently known as the Fair Grounds, southwest of Olathe. He has been residing on his present farm in McCamish Township since about 1867. He has a nice place consisting of 160 acres, all well improved. Mr. F. was one of the charter members of the Olathe Town Company; the first Probate Judge of the county. During the war he freighted Government stores from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Union, New Mexico. January 1, 1864, he was married, in Johnson County, to Levantia Dille, of McCamish Township. They have one daughter, Miss Corgie.

LARRICK BROS., proprietors Edgerton Mills. This firm is composed of A. S. and J. L. Larrick, both practical men in this business. They built these mills and opened them for business March 4, 1880. The capacity of the mills is thirty barrels of flour per day, and about 10,000 pounds of meal, feed, etc. A. S. Larrick, the senior in this firm, was born in Noble County, Ohio, November 30, 1843, and reared on a farm. He came to Edgerton, Kansas, in October, 1860, and was for some four years employed by his father, Joseph Larrick, in the Bull Creek Mills, then gave his attention to farming until he engaged in this business. He was married in Douglas County, Kansas, May 24, 1866, to Elizabeth McKaughan. They have seven children, Corey E., Ottie L., Earl T., Paul F., John O., Samuel S. and William F. J. L. Larrick, the other member of the firm, was born in Noble County, Ohio, July 9, 1851. He came to Edgerton, Kansas, with his father, in August, 1860, and was for some nine or ten years employed in the Bull Creek Mills. In 1876 he turned his attention to farming, following that in this neighborhood until he engaged in milling with his brother. He is at present holding the office of Treasurer of the school district. Mr. L. was married in Cass County, Mo., in 1869, to Margaret Reese. They have five children, Charles R., James H., Jennie, Dola E. and Minnie M.

DR. OVID S. LAWS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Edgerton, was born in East Tennessee, April 6, 1827. He studied medicine with Dr. R. Bard, of Woodford County, Ill., and attended Franklin College, Tenn., graduating there in the fall of 1851. The doctor then taught school for some time, after which he attended the Eclectic Medical College, and graduated in the spring of 1854. He then practiced for three years in Kentucky. He came to Kansas in November, 1856, and in May, 1857, located in McCamish Township and practiced his profession. In the spring of 1859 he moved to his present farm, on Section 32, Township 14, Range 22. He owns 240 acres, and is principally engaged in fruit growing and raising stock. Has a fine orchard of ten acres; also practices medicine to a limited extent. He was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction of Johnson County in 1862 and '64. The doctor, in company with his brother, N. M. Laws, wrote a history of Kansas in the winter of 1857-58, but owing to some misunderstanding with the publishers, the work was not issued. He is fond of the fine arts, and has painted hundreds of portraits and landscapes in oil, besides innumerable sketches and drawings. Dr. Laws was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, in March, 1853, to Susan W. Jones. They have six children—Olive M., Paul J., Cora E., Stella C., Ovid S. Jr., and Junius.

THOMAS C. MARSHALL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Gardner, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, November 15, 1826. In 1832 his parents moved to Fulton County, Ill., where he was reared on a farm. At the age of eighteen he went to Lafayette County, Wis., and from thence to Grant County, Wis., his occupation being that of farmer. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, remaining there for three years, and returned home, and crossed in 1854; again crossed the plains to the Pacific slope. In 1856 returned to Fulton County. In May, 1858, he came to Johnson County, Kan., and located on northeast quarter of Section 28, Township 14, Range 22, where he resided until the spring of 1880, when he removed on to the section adjoining. Mr. Marshall is one of the largest farmers and stock-raisers. He owns 425 acres of land, 355 of which are under cultivation, and is extensively engaged in breeding high grades of Durham, Short-horns, and Clydesdale horses, and Poland-China hogs. He enlisted in March, 1862, in Company I, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, serving until May, 1863, and discharged on account of disability. He is a member of Belleflower Grange, No. 621. Mr. Marshall was married in Fulton County, Ill., July 15, 1857, to Patience Musgrove. They have three children, Thomas F., James A. and Charles W., who still live with him. He has buried three sons and one daughter. September 17, 1874, he lost his wife, and in 1876 was married to Jane A. Seabourn, of Knox County, Ill.

WILLIAM D. SIPES, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Edgerton, was born in Harrison County, Ind., January 24, 1818, and reared on a farm. At the age of twenty-five years he removed to Wapello County, Iowa, and followed farming there for some years. He came to Kansas in June, 1857, and located on the northwest quarter of Section 33, Township 14, Range 22, on which he now resides. He has now eighty acres, all well improved, on which there is a good orchard and a splendid residence, which he built in 1881. Mr. Sipes is also engaged to some extent in raising native cattle and horses. He was married in Harrison County, Ind., in 1842, to Mary Gibbs. They have four living children, Maria, Wilford, Catherine and Lily, and two deceased, Sarah and William.

JAMES A. WALKER, Postmaster, Merriam, was born in Kentucky, Dec. 7, 1831, and reared on a farm; also was for several years employed in a country store; afterwards in New Hope, Lincoln County, Mo. where he was employed in farming and clerking. In 1854 he went St. Louis, Mo., and for six months attended commercial college, after which he was employed as a clerk for a year, in Platte County, Mo., and for three years in Kansas City. He came to Kansas in 1858, located at Shawnee, and at once engaged in mercantile business, carrying it on until October 17, 1862, when he was driven out by Quantrell's men. He then went to Kansas City, and served in the Missouri State Militia. He participated in the "Price Raid Fight" at Westport, Mo., which lasted three days, and served in all two and one-half years, during which time he was also engaged in business at Kansas City. In July, 1868, he returned to Shawnee, and again carried on mercantile business, and in October, 1872, removed his stock, etc., to Merriam. He carries a nice stock of goods and has a large trade, being very popular in this locality. Mr. Walker was appointed Postmaster of this place in July, 1874, and appointed Notary Public April 15, 1881.

OXFORD.

Oxford was situated in Oxford Township, adjoining Little Santa Fe, in Missouri. It was laid out in 1857, Christopher Columbus Catron being one of the early settlers here, and the leader in the enterprise of laying out and building up the town. In the three or four years following, Oxford grew to be a town of some importance, containing at the breaking out of the war a number of good stores, which carried on a large trade with the surrounding country. Its citizens, however, being for the most part in sympathy with the Southern cause, joined the Confederate army, or the bushwhackers, or moved with their personal property, including slaves, to Texas, or some other Southern State. The dwellings and other buildings thus left unoccupied, were used as barracks for Union soldiers, and were in most instances destroyed in various ways. By the close of the war there was little or nothing left of the town, and now nothing marks the site of the once famous town but beautiful green pastures and waving fields of grain.

It was here that the famous Oxford frauds were perpetrated. Or, to speak more accurately, it was here a regular election was held on October 5, 1857, at which but one or two illegal votes were cast, but the returns from which election were taken by Henry Clay Pate, to Little Santa Fe that night, and to which a large number of names were added, the same operation being repeated next day at Westport, Mo., until in the aggregate about 1,600 names were added to the forty-two or three names of legal voters who had in a proper manner deposited their ballots on the day before.

Morris is on undulating prairie. It was so named after one of the superintendents of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

The first settlement was made in 1866, by Samuel Weir and John McCaughey. Rev. M. B. Griffin preached the first sermon in McCaughey's grove. The postoffice was established January 21, 1879. R. P. Edgington being appointed first Postmaster. A store was opened here January 28, 1880, by J. W. Hunter.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

ROSWELL ALLEN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Lenexa, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., July 24, 1824; emigrated to Clinton County, Ill., in 1840. In May, 1847, he enlisted and went to Mexico, under Col. Alton R. Easton; after seventeen months of service he was discharged at Independence, Mo., and returned to Clinton County, Ill., where he turned his attention to farming; in 1861 he went to Colorado and engaged in mining with Quartz Mill until 1864, when he went to Montana and engaged in gulch digging; returned home in 1865, and in the spring of the year following came to Kansas and located on his present farm; he owns 560 acres of land, all well improved and is largely engaged in raising graded cattle and Berkshire hogs. Mr Allen was married in Clinton County, Ill., November 28, 1846, to Clarissa Bradshaw, a native of England. They have six living children—Henry, Ross, George, Nellie, Julia, and Lottie, and three deceased, Annie, Clifton and Rhinaldo.

JOHN W. CROOKS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Morse Station, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, December 25, 1832. He learned the trade of carpenter and for several years followed that occupation. He took an academic course at Richmond, Ohio, after which he gave his attention to teaching school. In 1857 he came to Kansas, but remained only two seasons, during which time he followed his trade; returning home he taught school and worked as a carpenter. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry; was appointed Second Lieutenant and promoted to First Lieutenant in 1863, and to Captain in 1864, serving, in all, some three years. After the war he resided in Akron, Ohio, and was for two years engaged in the boot and shoe business. He returned to Kansas in May, 1868, and located on his present farm, which is the northwest quarter of Section 2, Town 14, Range 24. His farm he has improved yearly until now it is under a high state of cultivation. On his place he has a good orchard of about six acres, and a splendid residence, which cost some $3,500. Mr. Crooks was married in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1859, to Charlotte Amos, who died December 23, 1860, leaving one daughter, Charlotte. He was married again in Akron, Ohio, in 1865, to Mary C. Harper; she died December 23, 1876. They had four children—James, Edgar, Helen and John.

CHARLES HENRY EWING, farmer, P. O. Olathe, was born in the city of New York, November 3, 1836, and reared in Randolph County, Ill., where he followed farming. In the spring of 1865 he came to Kansas and located on his present farm in Oxford Township in the following fall. He has 160 acres of land, nearly all of which is under cultivation. On his place is a fine orchard, and his farm is tastefully laid off with Osage orange hedges. He is quite extensively engaged in raising hogs. Mr. Ewing was for fifteen years a member of the District School Board, and has had many other local offices. He was married in Randolph County, Ill., November 3, 1859, to Jane Bickett, a native of Scotland. They have seven children—Mary E., Thomas S., William R., Charles H., Henry E., Minnie A., and Lydia Jane.

JOHN EWING, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Olathe, was born in Ireland, in January, 1827, emigrating to America ten years later. He resided for four years in Kentucky, then removed to Randolph County, Ill., where he learned the trade of blacksmith, and for many years carried on a general blacksmith business in connection with which he also farmed. In April, 1866, he came to Kansas, resided for a short time in Franklin County, and in the following August located on his present farm. He owns over 400 acres of land. His residence farm is splendidly improved, being laid out in fields of forty acres; on this place he has some seven or eight miles of beautiful hedge and one of the prettiest residences in the county. Mr. Ewing is quite extensively engaged in raising cattle and blooded hogs. He was married in Randolph County, Ill., in 1851, to Elizabeth J. Ewing, of New York. This union has been blessed with twelve children, five of whom are living—Thomas J., Mary A., Charles S., Fannie M., and Eva J.

HON. THOMAS N. HANCOCK, farmer, P. O. Stanley, was born in Wyandotte County, Ohio, in December, 1839. At the age of eight years his parents moved to Marshall County, Ill., where he was reared on a farm. In September 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, and served three years. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1866 and located on his present farm. He has 240 acres and is quite extensively engaged in raising stock. In 1873 he was elected to the State Legislature and served one term. Mr. H. was married in 1868, at Yates City, Ill., to Elizabeth Corbin. They have three children, Evalenah M., Lyman E., and Inez S.

JAMES HUTCHESON, farmer, P. O. Olathe, was born in the County of Armagh, Ireland, on January 1, 1829, and emigrated to America when very young, and was reared in Guernsey County, Ohio. In 1845 he removed to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he learned the carpenter trade, remaining there until 1852, after which he returned to Guernsey County and took a farm. In October, 1858, he removed to Page County, Iowa, where he followed farming. He came to Kansas April 8, 1865, and located on his present farm in Oxford Township. He has 200 acres, 180 of which are highly improved, and three acres of which are an orchard. His principal business is grain farming. Mr. Hutcheson was married in Lawrence County, Penn., in 1852, to Sarah Martin, who died in March, 1862, leaving four children, Robert J., Sarah A., Jemima M. J. and Isabella M. He was married again in Page County, Iowa, October 22, 1864, to Sarah S. Taggart, a native of Indiana.

JEFFERSON KENNEDY, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Meadow Brook, was born in Peru, Indiana, in 1843; emigrated with his parents, in 1851, to Jackson County, Mo., and was reared on a farm. In August, 1862, he enlisted, at Kansas City, in Company B, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, and served three years; he came to Johnson County, Kansas, and assisted his father in conducting a farm in Oxford. In the spring of 1870 he moved on to his present farm in Oxford Township. He has eighty acres all under a high state of cultivation and is quite extensively engaged in raising and dealing in live stock. Mr. Kennedy was married in Johnson County, in December, 1869, to Elizabeth Franklin. They have five children, Cora, Walter, Gertrude, Franklin and Sidney.

H. L. MARDIS, merchant, Stanley, was born in Laurel County, Ky., in January, 1845, and reared on a farm. He came to Kansas in October, 1866, located with his father in Oxford Township, Johnson County, and assisted him in farming until 1868, when he was appointed Postmaster at Stanley, which office he still holds. He has, since 1867, been engaged in mercantile business, for the past seven years in company with his father, John Mardis, under style of Mardis & Son. He is also engaged in grain business and farms to some extent. Mr. M. was married in Oxford Township, in June, 1873, to Medora Wallis. They have three children, Walter, Mabel and Myrtle G.

JOSEPH M. MARVIN, breeder of blooded stock, P. O. Olathe, was born in the city of New York, March 25, 1833, and reared in Randolph County, Ill., where he was for some years engaged in farming. He came to Kansas in October, 1860, remaining only a short time, returning to his home in Randolph County. In 1864 he finally settled in Oxford Township, moving on to his present farm in the spring of 1866. He owns 160 acres of land, all well improved. His principal business is breeding Jersey cattle and Normandy and Hambletonian horses, also mules. Mr. Marvin also has a fine orchard of twelve acres of various kinds of fruit. During the war he took an active part here and in Randolph County, Ill. Mr. Marvin was married in Randolph County, Ill., in February, 1855, to Agnes Redpath. They have five children, Jane R., James H., Mary E., Margaret A. and Fannie R.

DR. J. S. STOUGH, farmer, P. O. Lenexa, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 28, 1827. He studied medicine at Kenyon College, Knox County, Ohio, and attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., graduating from the latter in 1852. The doctor began the practice of medicine in 1850 in DeKalb County, Ind., where he continued for about twenty-nine years. He came to Kansas in February, 1879, practiced at Longton, Elk County, until October, 1881, when he came to Johnson County and located on his present farm near the station of Lenexa. He has some eighty acres of land—forty for farming purposes and forty of timber. The doctor has quite an extensive practice, notwithstanding his short residence, being quite popular in the farming community.

JOHN TOWNER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Olathe, was born at Crown Point, N. Y., and reared on a farm, and also learned the carpenter trade, which he followed there and in Livingston County, Ills., for some years. He spent ten years in traveling through various Western states. In May, 1864, he came to Kansas and located on his present farm in Oxford Township. He has here 320 acres, 240 of which are under cultivation and four acres orchard. He is engaged to some extent in raising stock. Mr. Towner was married in Livingston County, Ills., in 1855 to Caroline Williams. They have eleven children—Ephraim, Rhoda, John, Warren, Henry, William, Franklin, Norah, Lorena, Benjamin and Matthew.

HENRY WEDD, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Lenexa, is a native of England and immigrated to America at the age of thirteen years, locating in Kalamazoo County, Mich., for five years; he followed farming; then near Rochester, N. Y., engaged in same capacity. In 1858 he came to Kansas, and in 1859 to Johnson County, locating in Oxford; he was engaged in farming and stock-raising, in company with J. C. McCoy; when the war broke out he was compelled to leave, and resided for a short time in the city of Olathe. In 1862 he moved on to his present farm in Oxford Township. He had little or no means when he arrived here; has now 740 acres of land nearly all improved, and is largely engaged in dealing in Short-horn cattle, Norman horses, and Berkshire hogs. On his place he has a fine residence and a good orchard of four acres. Mr. W. was married in Monroe County, N. Y., July 3, 1846, to Lucy J. Converse. They have seven children—Henry, Charles, George, Mary, Willard, Albert and Elizabeth.

AUBRY.

Aubry Township was organized by the County Commissioners May 11, 1858. Previously to this time a large number of settlers had taken claims in this part of the county, the first of whom was Wm. H. Brady, who selected his claim February 22, 1857.

The town of Aubry was surveyed and the Town Company organized in March, 1858. The company was composed of A. J. Gabbart, President; Greenbury Trekle, Secretary; Wm. H. Brady and Felix Franklin.

The first school district was organized in the summer of 1858; a school-house, 20x24, was erected, and the first school taught by Sylvester Mann. Rev. Mr. Duval preached the first sermon in February, 1858, in A. J. Gabbart's house. The first church organized was of the Christian denomination, in May, 1859, by Rev. A. Clark.

The first marriage was that of Samuel Medell to Miss Nancy Middleton, in September, 1858. The first birth was that of a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Mann, in 1859, and the first death, in the township, was that of a son of A. Purley, in September, 1859.

The township of Aubry was a bloody battle ground during the border troubles and during the war. Five newly arrived citizens, who went out one evening to gather honey, promising their wives to return early, were murdered by Quantrill's men, and the place of their burial is not known. Greenbury Trekle, a Mr. Whittaker, Washington Tullis, —— Ellis and John Cody, all were killed by border ruffians, the latter treacherously murdered by one pretending to be a reformed rebel, and wearing the Union uniform at the time. Greenbury Trekle's father, seeing Quantrill's force passing into Kansas from Missouri, informed the commandant at Aubry that a raid into Kansas was on foot, which warning, had it been promptly acted upon, might have prevented the sacking of Lawrence. For sounding this note of alarm, old Mr. Trekle lost his life. On January 31, 1864, Norman Sampson was murdered by Dan. Vaughn's men, who were dressed in the Union blue, and who professed to be Union soldiers.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—AUBRY TOWNSHIP.

MALRY CAVE, farmer, P. O. Aubry, was born in Boone County, Ky., November 27, 1819, and reared in Clay County, Mo.; here he farmed, and also learned the trade of harnessmaker, and was for one year engaged in traveling in the fur trade through the various Territories. In 1858 he came to Kansas, located in Aubry and engaged in farming, but only remained a short time, returning to Clay County, Mo. He gave his attention to the harness business for several years, after which he located on his present farm, which consists of 160 acres of land, all well improved. Mr. Cave was one of the organizers of the township of Aubry. He was married in Clay County, Mo., February 8, 1848, to Charlotte A. Tillery. They have seven children—David T., Wm. S. Thomas A., Uriel, Leonidas, Malry, Jr., and Mary.

CHAS. G. CASE, farmer, P. O. Aubry, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., September 11, 1835, where he was reared on a farm. In 1857 he removed to Cass County, Mo., and in May, 1858, came to Kansas and located on his present farm in the year following. He has 240 acres of land, all improved, and is quite extensively engaged in cattle raising; also has a small but fine orchard. Mr. Case held the office of Justice of the Peace at this place for about ten years. He was married in Bath County, Ky., in February, 1857, to Annie Spencer. They have nine children—Eutopia, Eveline, Harriet B., Marcus L., Maggie, Mary, Annie, Ida and Sarah.

PHILIP CONBOY, farmer, P. O., Aubry, was born in Ireland in 1833, emigrated to America in the spring of 1851, and was generally employed for three years in the city of New York; then for four years engaged in teaming in Dixon, Lee County, Ill. In 1857 he removed to Westport, Mo., where he followed farming. He came to Kansas in 1866, and located on his present farm. He is now the largest land owner in the county; has in all 1,120 acres of land, and is largely engaged in breeding blooded cattle and hogs. Mr. Conboy was married in New York in February, 1854, to Sarah McCargle. They have nine children—Andrew, Mary J., Arthur, Maggie, Thomas, Sadie, Kate, Ellen and Philip.

TILLMAN EVERETT, farmer, P. O. Morse Station, was born in Kentucky in 1817, and reared in Clay County, Mo. Was for some years employed in teaching school, and for five years engaged in mercantile business in Missouri. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1869 and located on his present farm, which consists of 160 acres, in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Everett was married in Davis County, Mo., in 1842, to Mary Spencer. They have a family of eight children.

JAMES LISLE, farmer, P. O. Spring Hill, was born in Holmes County, Ohio. March, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Second Ohio Infantry, and served five months. He re-enlisted May 4, 1864, in Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, serving 132 days. In the fall of 1865 he came to Kansas, and for two and one-half years followed farming and carpenter work in Spring Hill, then farmed in Miami County for about nine years. In March, 1877, he located on his present farm in Aubry. He has 160 acres, all well improved, also considerable property at Spring Hill. Mr. L. has for the past four years been Clerk of the District School Board. He was married in Olathe, December 15, 1868, to Sarah M. Meek. They have six children—Minnie Pearl, Luna M., Ettie, Annie S., Matilda M. and Bertha A. His oldest daughter, Minnie Pearl, is an accomplished player on the organ. She is thirteen years old.

HON. JOHN H. LUSHER, farmer, P. O. Aubry, was born in Switzerland in September, 1825, and reared on a farm. Emigrated to America in 1845. Resided in the city of New York one year, then in Orleans County, where he learned the cooper trade, and followed it for six years. Engaged in farming in Iowa and Illinois. In 1858 he settled in Cass County, Mo., and gave his attention to farming. In 1861 he came to Kansas and located on his present farm. He has now 400 acres of land, and is extensively engaged in breeding cattle and hogs. His place is one of the best improved in the county, has fine hedges and orchards. Mr. L. was for eight years Notary Public, and six years Justice of the Peace. In 1871 he was elected to the State Legislature and served one term. He was married in Orleans County, N. Y., January, 1849, to Miss E. C. Torry. They have four children—Rudolph O., Wallace D., Lewis W., and John R.

WILLIAM MARKS MOON, farmer, P. O. Aubrey, was born in Medina County, Ohio, January 30, 1849. In 1855 his parents emigrated to Grundy County, Ill., where the subject of our sketch was reared on a farm. In 1868 he came to Johnson County, Kan., located in Aubry, and has since given his attention to farming and raising stock. His farm consists of 215 acres, 165 of which are under cultivation. Mr. Moon was married in Aubry in June, 1871, to Ella Turner, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Florence E., Roland, and Lena M.

DANIEL H. RYAN, farmer, P. O. Aubry, was born in Canada, January 6th, 1839. When seven years old his parents immigrated to Monroe County, N. Y. In the spring of 1858 he enlisted in Company I, Fifth United States Infantry, from which he was discharged in 1863. He then crossed the plains from Atchison, Mo., to Denver, Col., and farmed in that neighborhood. In 1866 he came to Kansas and located on his present farm. He owns 220 acres, the greater part of which are under cultivation, fifty-five being in pasture and two acres in orchard.

THOMAS S. SLAUGHTER, farmer, P. O. Aubry, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 1st, 1832. He learned the printing business, and carried on the *Lancaster Gazette* for three years. In June, 1855, he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he engaged in the real estate business, and laid out the towns of Cambridge and Anoka, and in 1860, in company with Gov. Marshall, of Minnesota, established the *St. Paul Press*. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and having assisted in raising the same, was elected captain, and served three years. In June, 1867, he came to Kansas, and located on his present farm, which consists of 240 acres of land, 130 of which are under cultivation. His principal business is stock-raising. Mr. Slaughter was married at Lancaster, Ohio, June 10, 1855, to Maria Louisa McAboy. They have five children—Robert F., Thomas S., Jr., Flora, Minnie, and Chase D.

SAMUEL SLUSHER, farmer, P. O. Aubry, was born in Putnam County, Ind., December 1, 1836, and reared in Floyd County, Va. On October 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Fifty-fourth Virginia Infantry, and when mustered out three years later, held the rank of First Lieutenant. After the war he gave his attention to farming in Hendricks County, Ind. In the fall of 1867, he came to Kansas and located on his present farm. He has 160 acres of land, and is quite extensively engaged in breeding live stock, making a specialty of hogs. Mr. Slusher was married August 31, 1873, in Butler County, Kan., to Susan Van Huss. They have a family of three children—John H., Dellie M., and Anna E.

ENOCH F. THOMPSON, dealer in live stock, Aubry, was born in Adams County, Ill., in 18[illegible], and reared on a farm. He came to Kansas, April 5, 1858, and located on his present farm, and pre-empting 160 acres; he has now 720 acres and is one of the most extensive farmers in the county. He is also largely engaged in raising blooded cattle and hogs. His land is all well improved, and on his place he has a fine artificial forest, and large orchards of various fruits. Mr. T. was a member of the board of organizers of Aubry Township. Has held various local offices, and during the war he served in Company I, Second Kansas State Militia. He was married in Aubry, May 15, 1864, to Monimia Watts; they have four children—Howard F., Elijah D., Laura M., and Florella A.

JOSIAH WATTS, farmer, P. O. Aubry, was born in St. Charles County, Mo., January 18, 1824. He is a son of Anthony B. Watts, and a descendant of Daniel Boone. He was reared on a farm, and for some five years also taught school. In 1849, he crossed the plains to California, where he remained two years; returning east he engaged at New Santa Fe, Jackson Co., Mo. Mr. Watts came to Kansas, May 9, 1858, and pre-empted 160 acres of land, on which he now resides. He has now 480 acres of land, of which 400 are under cultivation. He was married at New Santa Fe, Mo., June 8, 1854, to Sarah J. Mann; they have six children—Susanagh, Samuel, Bolivar, Adah, Lee and Dillard.

A. M. YOUNG, merchant, Aubry, was born in Kentucky, April 24, 1824. In 1835 he emigrated to Lewis County, Mo., and was employed in farming until 1850, when he crossed the plains to California, where he remained for five years engaged in mining. In 1857, he came to Kansas; locating at Paola, he engaged in mercantile business. In the following spring he came to Johnson County, and followed the general merchandise business at Spring Hill, until 1865, after which he came to Aubrey, and has since been engaged in mercantile business at this place. Since 1865, he has held the Postmastership of the place, and has been Treasurer of the Township for some fifteen years. He was married in Lewis County, Mo., in 1857, to Elizabeth Hamilton; they have six children—Lizzie, Eliza, Maurice, Minnie, Mattie, and Lulu.

COFFEY COUNTY.

COFFEY County lies in longitude eighteen west from Washington and in eighty-eight north latitude. It is bounded on the north by Osage County, on the east by Franklin and Anderson counties, on the south by Woodson County, and on the west by Lyon and Greenwood counties. The general surface of the county is undulating, and 13 per cent of the territory is bottom land, 87 per cent upland, 8 per cent forest and 92 per cent prairie. The average width of the bottoms is two miles. The average width of the timber belts is one and one-quarter miles, and the varieties of the timber are hickory, walnut, ash, oak, sycamore, cottonwood and hackberry. Coal underlies a large portion of the area of the county. The quality is good and the average thickness of the veins is fifteen inches. Lime and sandstone of good quality are found throughout the county, and fine flagging stone is obtained in Rock Creek and Neosho townships.

The Neosho River enters the county from the west, eight miles from the northern boundary and nineteen miles from the southern boundary, and runs southeast, leaving the county and entering Woodson on the south, five miles west of eastern boundary line and nineteen miles from western. The Ozark range of mountains forms in Coffey County, north of the Neosho River, and the streams that rise in this county north of the Ozark range, flow into the Marais des Cygnes River and from thence into the Missouri. The streams that rise in the county south of the Ozark range flow into the Neosho River and from thence into the Arkansas. The streams that rise north of the Ozark range are as follows: Rock, Pottawatomie, North Long, Frog, Cole, Coal, Joe and Sand. Those that rise south of the Ozark range are as follows: Turkey, Big, South Big, Four-Mile, Otter, Rock, Troublesome, Eagle, Hickory, Lebo, Wolf, Lost, Crooked, Long, Kennedy, Spring, Benedict, Scott, Indian, Rock, Dinner, Locke, Price, Badger and Varnel branch of South Big Creek.

The quality of the soil is black limestone and it is best adapted to the growth of wheat and corn, though everything that can be produced in the soil of the West can be raised here. The uplands and valleys have the same character of soil, but the uplands require more rain than the bottom lands, owing to the inability of the former to retain moisture like the latter. The soil is productive and yields abundantly of every product adapted to this latitude. Fruits of all kind do well. The county possesses superior advantages for the growth of live stock. Tame grasses grow luxuriantly, corn is always a sure crop and the climate is healthy. The farmers are rapidly accumulating wealth by raising cattle and hogs, and markets for their stock and grain exist in their own county. Superior water powers abound in the Neosho River all along its course through the county, and substantial improvements have been made at Burlington and LeRoy. The manufacturing interests have been only slightly developed in the county as yet. A flouring mill at Burlington and a flouring mill at LeRoy are the only institutions whose motive powers are propelled by water.

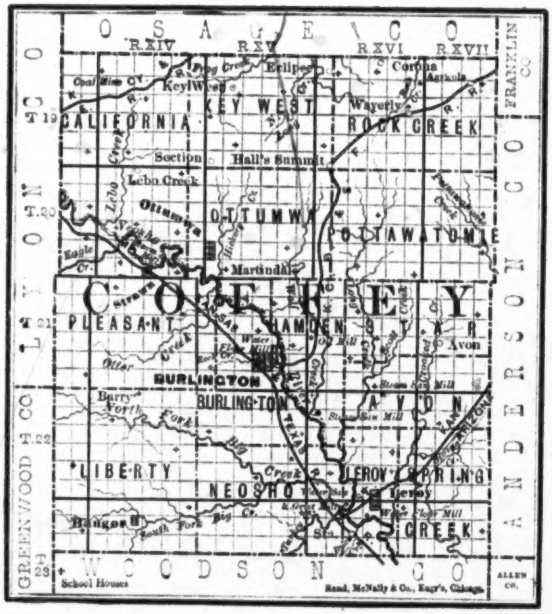

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

	1870.	1880.
(a) Avon Township	905	488
Burlington City	960	2,011
(b) Burlington Township	640	676
(c) California Township	645	838
(d) Hampden Township	....	585
(e) Key West Township	....	614
(f) Le Roy Township, including Le Roy City	1,094	975
(g) Liberty Township	....	752
(h) Neosho Township	604	644
(i) Ottumwa Township	833	753
(j) Pleasant Township	....	1,021
(k) Pottawatomie Township	520	471
(l) Rock Creek Township	....	658
(m) Spring Creek Township	....	516
(n) Star Township	...	436
	6,201	11,438
Le Roy City	410	545

(a) In 1870, part detached to form Hampden; in 1872, part to Spring Creek; in 1877, part to Star.
(b) In 1870, part detached to form Pleasant.
(c) In 1870, part detached to form Pleasant.
(d) Organized in 1870, from parts of Avon and Ottumwa.
(e) Organized in 1874, from part of Ottumwa.
(f) Part detached in 1872 to form Spring Creek.
(g) Organized in 1871, from part of Neosho.
(h) In 1871, part detached to form Liberty.
(i) In 1870, parts detached to form Hampden and Pleasant; in 1874, part detached to form Key West.
(j) Organized in 1870, from parts of Burlington, California and Ottumwa.
(k) In 1870, part detached to form Rock Creek.
(l) Organized in 1870, from part of Pottawatomie.
(m) Organized in 1872, from parts of Avon and Le Roy.
(n) Organized in 1877, from part of Avon.

EARLY HISTORY.

Prior to 1854, it is not known that any white man ever lived in the county. The Sac and Fox Indians, whose reservation was north of the county, had a burial ground near the site of the city of Burlington, and an Indian trail from the Sac and Fox agency to the buffalo hunting ground in southwestern Kansas, also ran through the county, crossing the Neosho River at the point where Burlington now stands, and this trail was used for many years after the settlement of the county. The first white man who is known to have settled in the Neosho Valley was Frederick Troxel, who erected a log house in the woods three-fourths of a mile south of the present town site of Le Roy. Mrs. Troxel was a sister of Gen. John B. Scott, one of the founders of Le Roy. Gen. Scott and Thomas Crabtree were, at this time, Indian traders at the Sac and Fox agency. Mr. Troxel moved immediately into his cabin, upon its completion, with his family. They were the first white people who ever lived in Coffey County. Abijah Jones, with his son George, and William R. Saunders and his brother Alban Saunders, all from New York, landed at the present site of Le Roy December 27, 1854. They went down the river and crossed, came up on the south side and crossed again to the northeast side, about three miles above Le Roy, where Jones selected his claim and built a log house. William R. Saunders and his brother both selected land on Long Creek, where they built houses, and then went back for their families, returning to their new homes in February, 1855. Washington Vickery, who had been down in 1854, brought his family in the spring of 1855, and settled in the river bend, about a mile west of Le Roy. Levi Heddens arrived September 15, 1854, and is said to have been the first white man that ever crossed the Neosho River with a wagon. In March, 1855, Dr. Hamilton Smith settled near the mouth of Eagle Creek. He was a native of Indiana. April 25, 1855, he settled near what is now Ottumwa. He was an ardent Free-state man, and distinguished himself in the cause. During the summer of 1855, he led a company of Free-state men from this county to the defense of Lawrence, from the attack of Pro-slavery ruffians from Missouri. The company did patrol duty for about six weeks at the fords on several roads south and east of Lawrence, living on the beef from Dutch Henry's herd that had been taken by the company under the command of Capt. John Brown, Sr. Smith was a member from Coffey County of a convention held in Topeka, September 13, 1855, to take measures to form a State constitution, and he was one of a committee that was appointed by that convention to prepare an address to the citizens of Kansas, calling an election for delegates to a constitutional convention at Topeka. At an election held October 9, 1855, he was elected a delegate to the Topeka constitutional convention and assisted in framing the constitution adopted by that body. He was one of the proprietors of Ottumwa and died at that place in February, 1858. Thomas Bowen settled on the present town site of Ottumwa about the last of April, 1855. He, with his family, moved from Ottumwa, Iowa, and when the town of Ottumwa was started, it was named in honor of the town from which he came in Iowa. He was an ordained minister of the Missionary Baptist Church. He was elected a member of the Legislature under the Topeka constitution and was a member of that body when it was dispersed by Col. Sumner, of the United States army, by order of Franklin Pierce. He was the first man elected to any legislature from Coffey County. He died near Ottumwa in 1859. Morgan Dix came to Coffey County in the spring of 1855, from Indiana, striking the Neosho River at Le Roy, and passing up the river by the way of Stubblefield's, he settled near Ottumwa, where he has resided ever since. Simpson Despain also settled near Ottumwa early in the spring of 1855, and lived there until he died in 1874. Hiram Hoover, Judge Strawn and Joe Lebo also settled at or near Ottumwa the same spring; also a Mr. Crall settled on Lebo Creek at the same time. John Bowen (a son of Thomas Bowen, before referred to), and a daughter of Mr. Crall were married in April, 1856, by the Rev. Matt. Fennimore. Andrew Johnson married a daughter of Mr. Bowen about a month before.

The Hampden Colony was organized in Hampden County, Mass., March 1, 1855. The organization was for the purpose of effecting a settlement in Kansas. W. A. Ela was the first secretary. The colony, when it left Massachusetts, consisted of upward of 70 souls. It arrived at Kansas City, April 14, 1855. Its original destination was Lawrence, but upon its arrival at Kansas City it was induced by S. C. Pomeroy to locate in the Neosho valley. Mr. Pomeroy and George L. Gaylord had previously visited the Neosho valley, selected the Hampden town site, and also taken claims in the vicinity. Mr. Pomeroy selected a timber claim on the river, which was afterwards jumped and pre-empted by Wm. Whistler. Mr. Pomeroy employed Ahijah Jones, who then lived near the present town site of Le Roy, to erect a cabin on his (Pomeroy's) claim. When Mr. Jones appeared on the ground, with men and tools to erect the cabin, he found William Whistler and several Sac and Fox Indians erecting a cabin on the same claim. To avoid a difficulty, Mr. Jones threw up the job and withdrew with his force, leaving the field clear to Mr. Whistler, who subsequently pre-empted the claim. Messrs. Pomeroy and Gaylord, on their return trip to Kansas City from the Neosho valley, stopped at the Sac and Fox agency, where Robert A. Kinzie and John H. Whistler were engaged in trading with the Indians. Learning from Mr. Pomeroy that an Eastern colony would probably locate in the Neosho valley, Messrs. Kinzie, John H. Whistler, and his son, William Whistler, immediately started for that locality, and made claims in the vicinity of the place selected for the town site of Hampden by Messrs. Pomeroy and Gaylord. Mr. Kinzie and John H. Whistler crossed the Neosho River and took claims on each side of the present site of Burlington. The land between their claims, on which is now the city of Burlington, was reserved by Messrs. Kinzie and Whistler for a town site. William Whistler jumped the Pomeroy claim, as has been previously mentioned. The Hampden colonists purchased teams and supplies at Kansas City and arrived at Hampden on the 26th of April, 1855. The colony at this time consisted of the following persons: W. A. Ela and wife; H. W. Ela; Charles Morse and family; Rev. Richard Knight and family; J. R. Pierce, wife and child; S. P. Pepper and family; Andrew Harrington and family; J. R. Harrington; S. R. Harrington; Ebenezer Harrington; Theodore Denecke and family; J. B. Wetherby and family; William Blaisdale, sen.; William Blaisdale, jr.; Chauncey Morse and family; Lucius Morse; Mr. Lombard; N. F. Crocker; Lincoln Morse; J. C. Chapin; J. L. Chapin; G. H. Church; L. G. Currier; B. F. Holland; Charles Dagenkalb; G. M. Abbey; P. Knowlton; C. Knowlton; A. B. Sampsom; B. F. Pease; H. O. Pratt; John B. Pepper; George F. Merrick; Henry Aldridge; Silas Smith; Henry Reynolds; L. Richards; D. W. Seiders; C. G. Athearn; —— Athearn; Franklin Rhodes; H. R. Allen; J. G. Hart; Harvey Bliss; C. H. Grant; D. Haley; Levi Proctor; J. Blackford; E. H. Smith; Mr. Peasley; Mr. Eaton; J. A. D. Clark; E. T. Hills; Alberto Hills; Thomas Y. Proctor; Mr. Newcomb; W. H. Higgins; —— Bushee; —— Bushee; Albert Flanders; Charles Hopkins; Mr. Joslyn; George Law and wife; T. B. Church; Luther C. Smith; Mr. Turner; B. E. Whittaker, and Luther Rice. The first thing done was to select claims. Mr. W. A. Ela, being a practical surveyor, and being also prepared with the proper instruments to do surveying, laid off seventy claims, and on the first of May, 1855, the colonists drew these claims by lot. The hardships experienced by these pioneers were too severe for a large number, who soon retraced their steps to their old New England homes. Those that remained had to combat the ills that human flesh is subject to in all prairie countries. Conspicuously among their physical ailments was the inevitable ague. On the 16th of July, 1855, Mrs. J. R. Pierce gave birth to a son, who lived only ten days. The corpse was enclosed in a match box and buried on the town site by Albert Flanders. Mrs. Pierce survived her child only a few days. In November, 1855, T. Y. Proctor was married to Lydia Harrington. W. A. Ela opened a store at Hampden immediately after the settlement of the colony, and also kept a private postoffice for the benefit of the settlers in the Neosho valley. The mails were brought in private conveyances from Kansas City. All of the settlers in the valley, from Humboldt to the Cottonwood River, obtained their mail matter at Mr. Ela's office. In June of that year Mr. Dagenkalb, while asleep on the bare ground in company with Theodore Denecke, was awakened by feeling something crawling over his face. He seized the creeper and jerked it suddenly to the ground. Upon examining the object, it was found to be a monster rattlesnake, which had been killed by the jerk and dash. This circumstance alarmed the colonists and caused them to speculate upon what might result should any be bitten by a rattlesnake in the absence of the usual remedy for such an accident. The result was that whisky afterward constituted a portion of Mr. Ela's stock of goods. It cost twenty-two cents a gallon at Kansas City, and retailed at his store for fifteen cents a pint. In the summer of 1855 the machinery for a saw mill was sent to the Hampden colony by the Emigrant Aid Company, through the instrumentality of S. C. Pomeroy, its Kansas agent, but owing to the inability to procure water on the town site it was never put in operation. This mill was afterward removed to Burlington. Hardin McMahon came from Indiana to Coffey County in October, 1855, took a claim one mile below Strawn, on the Neosho River, where his family yet resides. He was the first probate judge elected by the people in Coffey County. Wesley Stubblefield came to Coffey County in the fall of 1854, and in March, 1855, took a claim about ten miles northeast of Burlington, on the road to Lawrence, which is still known as the "old Stubblefield place," and was for many years a convenient stopping place for citizens of the county. Mr. Stubblefield died in November, 1872. James A. Grimes came to Coffey County with his family in the fall of 1855, and took a claim about four miles southeast of Burlington, on the Neosho River. Of the family remaining, M. E. Grimes, David Grimes and Lindsay Grimes are still residents of the county.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Enos Strawn and George Vail were elected delegates to the Big Springs convention, that passed resolutions denouncing the bogus statutes, September 5, 1855. At an election held October 9, 1855, Dr. Hamilton Smith was elected a member of the Topeka constitutional convention and assisted in framing the constitution adopted by that body. The first Justice of the Peace in Coffey County was Gen. John B. Scott, who acted under authority of the bogus laws in 1855.

Organization of the County.—On the 22d day of July, 1855, the boundary lines of Coffey County were established by an act of the Legislature, and defined as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Welles County, thence south twenty-four miles, thence west twenty-four miles, thence north twenty-four miles, thence east twenty-four miles to place of beginning. The county of Welles, above named, is now Osage. The county was not organized for business until February, 1857. Then it was organized by an act of the Legislature, and the same Legislature, by joint ballot, elected John Woolman, Probate Judge; E. C. Amsden, Sheriff; Richard Burr and Samuel Lock, Commissioners. The same Legislature located the county-seat temporarily at Le Roy, and provided for the election, at the next general election, of three Commissioners, to locate the county seat permanently. John Evans, John Wooster, and Enos Strawn, were elected such Commissioners, and proceeded to locate the county-seat permanently at Le Roy.

Coffey County was named in honor of Col. A. M. Coffey, a resident of Miami County, but a member of the Territorial Legislature of 1855. He represented the Fourth District, consisting of Franklin, Miami, and Linn counties. While in the Legislature his motto was "The Union, it must be preserved." He was an agent of the Confederate tribe of Indians, and Colonel of a Confederate regiment in the Indian Territory during the Rebellion. As late as 1878, the Colonel was a resident of southwestern Missouri, his native State being Kentucky, where he was born in 1804. The first term of Commissioners' Court was held at Le Roy, February, 1857. Alexander Hamilton filed his bond in the sum of $1,000, as County Clerk, and was authorized by the board to draft a plan for a temporary court-house. By authority of the court, Richard Burr procured a set of books for the Probate Judge and for the Commissioners' Court. At a meeting of the board in April, 1857, Alexander Hamilton was appointed a special agent to borrow $800, for the purpose of putting up county buildings. On the 20th of April, Mr Hamilton tendered his resignation as special agent, which was accepted, and no further action was taken in regard to county buildings. The board met and adjourned, from time to time for want of business, until the 18th of August, when they established three election precincts: one each at Le Roy, Burlington, and Ottumwa. At that meeting, Township 23, Range 16, was organized as a school district, but as the organization was premature, it never had any official status and was soon abandoned. On the 21st day of September 1857, the board established an election precinct at Neosho City, and appointed Judges of Election, Charles Vandevere, Noah Vandevere and J. R. Dewitt. The Judges of Election appointed at the same time for the other precincts, were as follows: Burlington—W. A. Ela, M. E. Grimes, Charles Morse; Ottumwa—Hiram Hoover, Hardin McMahon, Enos Strawn; Le Roy—Alexander Hamilton, F. W. Holcomb, James Beard. On the 26th day of September, 1857, the county was divided into four municipal townships, to-wit: Burlington, Le Roy, Ottumwa, and Neosho City. The next meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held in Le Roy, January 18, 1858. At that meeting Hiram Hoover was elected Assessor of Coffey County, J. M. Elliott appointed Surveyor, and Thomas Crabtree filed his bond as County Treasurer, January 21, 1857. J. L. Bacon was appointed County Clerk. In October, 1857, O. E. Learnard was elected a member of the Territorial Council, which met in January, 1858.

Officers of District Court.—The first term of court ever held in the county was held in Hampden some time in 1855, by Hon. Samuel D. Lecompte, then Chief Justice of the Territory. The Second Judicial District, composed of eighteen counties, was organized, and Hon. Rush Elmore, Associate Judge of the Territory, was assigned to it. The first term of the District Court in this county commenced September 5th, 1859, Elmore, Judge; L. McArthur, Clerk, (by A. Jones, deputy); John Chess, Sheriff; and William R. Saunders, County Attorney. Hon. Rush Elmore continued Judge until the admission of Kansas in 1861; L. McArthur continued to be Clerk of the court for the same time, with Silas Fearl a portion of the time as deputy. During the years 1860 and 1861, John Chess was Sheriff and William B. Parsons, County Attorney. Courts were held twice each year. O. E. Learnard was elected first Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, under the State organization, but was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the First Kansas, and resigned his position as Judge, having never held a term of court. Hon. R. M. Ruggles was appointed to the vacancy, and in the fall of 1861 was elected to the office. During the year 1862, William R. Saunders was District Attorney, Ahijah Jones, Clerk, and M. E. Grimes, Sheriff. During 1863, George H. Lillie was District Attorney and M. E. Grimes still Sheriff. During 1864 and 1865, A. S. Howard was District Attorney. H. N. Bent was County Attorney during 1866, and until the fall of

1867, when Silas Fearl (who was that fall elected to the office) was appointed to the office. Silas Fearl was County Attorney from 1866 to 1871, and A. M. F. Randolph from 1871 to 1875, when he was succeeded by William B. Parsons, who was elected in 1874. Parsons resigned the office in March, 1876, when Judge Peyton appointed Samuel C. Junkins to fill the vacancy; Mr. Junkins held the office until January, 1877, when he was succeeded by C. B. Graves, who was elected in the fall of 1876. November 5, 1878, Silas Fearl was elected County Attorney and has served in that capacity since. The last time he was elected, was the 7th of November, 1882. J. H. Watson succeeded R. M. Ruggles as Judge in 1865, and held the office until 1873, when he was succeeded by E. B. Peyton. November, 2, 1880, Charles B. Graves was elected Judge to succeed Peyton and is still serving in that capacity. L. W. Morey succeeded Ahijah Jones as Clerk, by appointment, and Matthew Fennimore by election, who held the office until 1864, when Samuel C. Junkins was elected to the office and held it four years. Jacob F. Harlan succeeded Junkins, and held the office six years, until January, 1875, when he was succeeded by R. H. Adair, who was re-elected, without opposition, in 1876, and re-elected again in 1878. In 1880, Adair was succeeded by William B. Patton, and in 1882, Patton was succeeded by C. P. Allen, the present incumbent. W. J. Sanders was Sheriff four years, commencing in 1864; S. J. Carter succeeded him, holding the office four years. John Chess, Senior, was elected Sheriff in 1871, but died before entering upon his duties; Martin B. Hoover was appointed to fill the vacancy, and in the fall of 1872, was elected to the office, and re-elected in 1873, holding the office little over four years. Mr. Hoover was followed in 1876 by John E. Williams, who was elected to the office in the fall of 1875. Owing to Mr. Williams' poor health, the entire business of the Sheriff's office was transacted by James M. Lane, Mr. Williams' under sheriff. Mr. Williams died in January, 1877, when Mr. Lane was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy. Lane was Sheriff until January, 1878, when he was succeeded by Delos Miller, who was elected to the office in the fall of 1877 and re-elected in the fall of 1879, and served until he was succeeded by Thomas Cross, who was elected November 15, 1881, and who is the present incumbent.

Probate Judge.—John Woolman, the first Probate Judge, was elected by the Legislature in February, 1857. He was succeeded by Hardin McMahon, who was elected by the people in 1858; he served but a short time, and was succeeded by William R. Saunders. Mr. Saunders resigned before he had performed any official duties, for the following reasons: Under the United States law it was made the duty of the Probate Judge, when called on, to pre-empt town sites for the use and benefit of the occupants. The Burlington Town Company were anxious to have the present site of the city of Burlington pre-empted in the spring of 1859. Mr. Saunders, for some reason, was afraid to assume the responsibility of pre-empting the town site, and expressed a desire to resign, rather than do so.

In February, 1859, Col. Learnard, B. L. Kingsbury and Charles Persall drove to his residence on Long Creek, received his written resignation, drove from there to Lecompton, and presented the same to Gov. Medary. The resignation was accepted, and on the 1st day of March, 1859, B. L. Kingsbury received the appointment of Probate Judge, and on the 2d day of March, 1859, pre-empted the present site of the city of Burlington. B. L. Kingsbury was succeeded by Enos Strawn, who held the office but a short time, and was succeeded by J. D. Carney, who held the office until January, 1861, when he was succeeded by M. Fennimore, who held the office until January, 1862, when he was succeeded by H. N. Bent, who held the office until January, 1868, when he was succeeded by J. M. Rankin, who held the office until January, 1872, and was succeeded by William A. Allison, who held the office until his death in November, 1875. On the 22d day of November, 1875, B. L. Kingsbury was appointed to fill the vacancy, and in November, 1876, he was elected Probate Judge, and re-elected in 1878 and 1880. November 7, 1882, Charles O. Brown was elected Probate Judge.

County Treasurer.—Thomas Crabtree, the first County Treasurer of Coffey County, was appointed January 19, 1858, and held the office until January 1, 1860; William Manson, from January, 1860, to January, 1, 1862; A. F. Wilkinson, from January, 1862, to January, 1866; J. M. Lane, from January, 1866, to July 1, 1870; C. H. Graham, from July 1, 1870, to November 1, 1873; H. E. Cowgill, from November 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874; S. J. Carter, from July 1, 1874, to October 1, 1878. H. E. Cowgill was elected in November, 1877, to succeed S. J. Carter. Cowgill was re-elected in November, 1879, and was succeeded by D. V. Mott, the present incumbent, who qualified October 9, 1882.

County Superintendent.—The following is a list of County Superintendents in the order of their election: 1859—H. H. Johnson; 1860—Lewis Morey; 1862—Lewis Morey; 1864—John M. Rankin; 1866—B. Wheat; 1868—William Crow; 1870—J. S. Kline; 1872—George N. McConnell; 1875—John M. Rankin; 1876—P. K. Wadhams, appointed July, 1876; 1876—P. K. Wadhams, elected; 1878— —— Robinson; 1880—John C. Gray; 1882—John C. Gray.

County Clerk.—Alexander Hamilton was the first County Clerk, being appointed by the Commissioners in December, 1857, and held the office until January 4, 1858, when J. L. Bacon was appointed County Clerk. H. B. Beall succeeded Bacon, and entered upon his duties in May, 1858, and was succeeded by Silas Fearl on the 16th day of June, 1858, who continued in office until the 6th day of April, 1859, when he was succeeded by Ahijah Jones, who held the office until the general election, November 8, 1859, when Thomas M. Sanders was elected and entered upon his duties January 20, 1860. On the 9th day of July, 1860, Mr. Sanders resigned and Orson Kent was appointed to fill the vacancy. In November, 1860, B. L. Kingsbury was elected and continued in office until January 11, 1862, when he was succeeded by I. E. Olney, who was elected November 5, 1861. Mr. Olney was succeeded by Isaac Cabbage, in January, 1864. Mr. Cabbage was succeeded by S. C. Junkins, who was elected November 7, 1865, and entered upon his duties in January, 1866, and served four years. Allen Crocker succeeded Mr. Junkins, who also served four years, and he was succeeded by Job Throckmorton, who served four years, until January, 1878, when he was succeeded by his brother, W. H. Throckmorton, who was elected November 6, 1877. Robert H. Adair, the present incumbent, was elected November 8, 1881, and succeeded W. H. Throckmorton, January 7, 1882.

Register of Deeds.—First Register of Deeds, Alexander Hamilton, from July 6, 1857, to May 3, 1858; Sylvester I. Bacon, from May 3, 1858, to January 5, 1859; Judson A. Walkling, from January 5, 1859, to January 9, 1862; Hiram Hoover, from January 9, 1862, to January 8, 1864; F. A. Atherly, from January 8, 1864, to January 8, 1866; P. S. Patton, from January 8, 1866, to January 12, 1868; W. H. Bear, from January 12, 1868, to present time. He was last elected November 25, 1881.

Legislative.—By the apportionment of July 18, 1857, the counties of Shawnee, Richardson, Davis, Wise and Breckinridge constituted the Seventh Council District, the counties of Bourbon, Godfrey, Wilson, Dorn and McGee constituted the Eighth Council District, and the counties of Butler, Hunter, Greenwood, Madison, Welles, Coffey, Woodson and Allen constituted the Ninth Council District. These three council districts, consisting of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth, and containing eighteen counties, had apportioned to them only two Councilmen, who were voted for at large by the people of the eighteen counties. Oscar E. Learnard, of Coffey County, and Cyrus K. Holliday, of Shawnee County, were elected, October 5, 1857, to represent these eighteen counties in the Territorial Council. By this same apportionment of July 18, 1857, the counties of Richardson, Davis, Wise and Breckinridge constituted the Twelfth Representative District; the counties of Welles, Madison, Butler, Hunter and Greenwood constituted the Thirteenth Representative District; the counties of Bourbon, Godfrey, Wilson, Dorn and McGee constituted the Fourteenth Representative District; the counties of Woodson, Coffey and Allen constituted the Fifteenth Representative District, and the counties of Anderson and Franklin constituted the Sixteenth Representative District. These five representative districts, embracing nineteen counties, were allowed only three members. At the election held October 5, 1857, Samuel Stewart, of Allen County, C. Columbia, of Wise County, and John Curtis, of Franklin County, were chosen to represent these nineteen counties. August 9, 1857, Hamilton Smith, of Ottumwa, was elected a Senator under the Topeka Constitution. December 21, 1857, John T. Cox, of Ottumwa, was elected State Senator, and Allen Crocker, of Avon Township, Representative, under the Lecompton Constitution. March 4, 1858, R. A. Kinzie, D. A. Hawkins and J. M. Elliot were elected delegates to the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention. In June, 1859, Allen Crocker, of Coffey County, and Samuel E. Hoffman, of Woodson County, were elected delegates to the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention from what was officially designated as the Twentieth District. November 8, 1859, John C. Lambdin, of Butler County, was elected a member of the Territorial Council from the Thirteenth District, consisting of the counties of Coffey, Madison, Hunter, Butler, Chase, Godfrey and Greenwood. At the same election O. H. Sheldon, of Osage County, and George W. Nelson, of Coffey County, were elected Representatives to the Territorial House from the Twenty-second District, embracing those two counties. December 6, 1859, J. W. Kerr, of Coffey County, and E. P. Bancroft, of Breckinridge County, were elected State Senators under the Wyandotte Constitution from the Twelfth Senatorial District, and at the same time O. H. Sheldon, of Osage County, G. A. Cutler, R. W. Cloud and G. H. Reese, of Breckinridge County, and Benoni Wheat and W. R. Saunders, of Coffey County, were elected Representatives from the Twelfth Representative District. The first Legislature under the Wyandotte Constitution did not convene until the 26th of March, 1861. Before its assembling J. W. Kerr, who had been elected State Senator from Coffey County, died, and the vacancy was filled by the election of Hiram S. Sleeper, of Breckinridge County. March 5, 1861, G. A. Cutler, who had been elected Representative from Lyon County, removed to Coffey County before the first State Legislature convened, and lived there during his term of office. November 6, 1860, D. A. Hawkins, of Coffey County, and J. M. Winchell, of Osage County, were elected Representatives to the Territorial Legislature from the Twenty-second Representative District. November 5, 1861, O. H. Sheldon, of Osage County; P. P. Plumb, P. B. Maxson and C. V. Eskridge, of Breckinridge County; and F. W. Potter and J. H. Leard, of Coffey County were elected Representatives to the State Legislature from the Twelfth Representative District. November 4, 1862, F. W. Potter was elected to the Senate from the Eighteenth District; Horace Tucker was elected Representative from the Sixty-first District, and W. R. Saunders was elected Representative from the Sixty-second District. November 3, 1863, Job Throckmorton was elected Representative from the Sixty-first District, and W. R. Saunders was elected Representative from the Sixty-second District. November 8, 1864, F. W. Potter was re-elected State Senator from the Eighteenth District; Job Throckmorton was re-elected Representative from the Sixty-first District, and W. B. Perry was elected Representative from the Sixty-second District. November 2, 1865, Charles Cochrane was elected Representative from the Sixty-first District, and A. V. Coffin Representative from the Sixty-second District. November 6, 1866, James Rogers, of Osage County, was elected State Senator from the Eighteenth District; Job Throckmorton was elected Representative from the Sixty-first District, and Allen Crocker Representative from the Sixty-second District. November 5, 1867, Harrison Kelley was elected Representative from the Sixty-first District, and P. H. Smith Representative from the Sixty-second District. November 3, 1868, M. M. Murdock, of Osage County, was elected Senator from the Eighteenth District. J. A. McGinnes was elected Representative from the Sixty-first District, and E. E. Coffin was elected Representative from the Sixty-second District. November 2, 1869, Hardin McMahon was elected Representative from the Sixty-first District, and E. E. Coffin Representative from the Sixty-second District. November 8, 1870, M. M. Murdock, of Osage County, was re-elected State Senator; Charles Puffer was elected Representative from the Sixty-first District, and Charles B. Butler was elected Representative from the Sixty-second District. November 7, 1871, Charles B. Butler was elected Representative from the Sixty-first District (the whole county at this time constituting this District). November 5, 1872, Charles B. Butler, of Coffey County, was elected State Senator from the Twenty-second District, consisting of the counties of Coffey and Woodson, and S. K. Cross was elected Representative from the Sixty-first District. November 4, 1873, F. W. Potter was elected Representative from the Sixty-first District. November 3, 1874, D. W. Finney, of Woodson County, was elected Senator from the Twenty-second District, and B. L. Kingsbury Representative from the Sixty-first District. November 2, 1875, Jacob Baer was elected Representative from the Sixty-first District. November 7, 1876, D. W. Finney was re elected Senator from the Twenty-second District. At this time the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Representative Districts were embraced within the limits of Coffey County. At the election on the 7th of November, 1876, Jacob Baer was elected Representative from the Fifty-eighth District, and Butler Wood Representative from the Fifty ninth District. At the same election D. W. Finney was re-elected State Senator from the Twenty-second District. At this election the Senator was elected for four years and the Representative for two years, it being the first election of legislators under the constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions. November 5, 1878, Jacob Baer was elected Representative from the Fifty-eighth District, and Butler Wood Representative from the Fifty-ninth District. November 2, 1880, Harrison Kelley was elected Senator from the Twenty-second District; A. W. Jones was elected Representative from the Fifty-eighth District, and John Geisey Representative from the Fifty-ninth District. At the session of the Legislature in 1881, a new apportionment was made, when the counties of Coffey and Franklin were constituted the Thirteenth Senatorial District, Harrison Kelley, then Senator from the Twenty-second District, consisting of the counties of Coffey and Woodson, holding over for two years more. At this same apportionment, in 1881, Coffey County was constituted the Forty-third Representative District. November 7, 1882, Samuel J. Carter was elected Representative from the Forty-third District.

COUNTY SEAT STRUGGLES.

The act of the Territorial Legislature organizing Coffey County, approved February 17, 1857, located the county seat, temporarily, at Le Roy. The same act also provided for the election of three commissioners by the people of the county at a special election, for the purpose of selecting a site at the most practicable point near the center of the county for the permanent location of the county seat. An election for commissioners was held in pursuance of that act September 25, 1857. Concerning this election Judge Enos Strawn makes the following statement: "There were only five candidates at that election—Mr Wooster, east of Le Roy, Mr. Evans, west of Le Roy, Dr. Cutler (then of Burlington), myself, and the name of the fifth candidate I have forgotten. [F. A Atherly says that Clark Tritt was the name of the other candidate.] The election came off on the 25th of September, 1857. I received 476 votes, Evans and Wooster received 346 votes each, and Cutler and the other man were a good ways behind. After I found out I was elected I went to Lawrence to see the Burlington Town Company. The company held a meeting and proposed to give Coffey County the park in Burlington (now partly occupied by the schoolhouse and court house), forty lots around the park, and finish the bridge across the river then in erection, providing the commissioners would locate the county seat at Burlington. I then saw Evans and Wooster; they agreed to meet me at Ottumwa on the 10th of November, 1857. When I arrived there they had gone home. They left word for me to meet them at Le Roy on the following Monday at 12 o'clock A. M., when we would locate the county seat. John T. Cox and I went to Le Roy on the day appointed, arriving there at 11 o'clock A. M. Evans and Wooster had met there, located the county seat at Le Roy, and gone home. The whole town was drunk. The candidates on the Burlington ticket were Doctor Cutler, myself, and the man whose name I have forgotten; and the Le Roy candidates were Wooster, Evans, and myself. Of course, the Le Roy ticket was elected. Wooster and Evans located the county seat at Le Roy; I had no hand in it. I was sworn in as locating commissioner by Alexander Hamilton, in the timber at Le Roy." Owing to the fact that the territorial authorities were Democratic, in harmony with the politics of the people of Le Roy, it was deemed inexpedient by the Burlington people to contest the election, and therefore nothing was done about it.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 12, 1858, the county seat was removed from Le Roy and located, temporarily, at Burlington. The same act also provided for its permanent location by a vote of the people at the next general election (October 4, 1858). From June 5, 1858, until October of that year, the sessions of the Board of Supervisors were held at Hampden, where the County Clerk, Silas Fearl, resided, but all of the other county officials resided and held their offices at Le Roy. The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors held at Burlington was on the 5th of October, 1858. On the 5th of June, 1858, it was ordered by the Supervisors, at their meeting at Hampden, that a jail should be erected at Burlington, "the county seat," but on the 26th of the same month this order was revoked. On the 26th of June, 1858, the Supervisors passed an order directing the County Clerk and Register of Deeds to "remove their respective offices as near the center of the county as can be provided for by the Board of Supervisors." The Board of Supervisors at this time consisted of seven members. Each township had three Trustees, and the Chairman of each township was *ex officio*, a member of the County Board of Supervisors. The seven municipal townships then in existence were Le Roy, Avon, Ottumwa, Pottawatomie, California, Burlington, and Neosho.

At the election for the permanent location of the county seat held October 4, 1858, the result was as follows:

Precincts.	LeRoy.	Burlington.	Hampden.	Nashville.	Neosho City.
Neosho	1	24	0	0	0
Avon	3	11	1	2	0
Burlington	5	149	0	0	0
LeRoy	197	7	0	0	1
Total	206	191	1	2	1

The foregoing table is taken from the records in the office of the Secretary of State at Topeka. No record of this vote or of any proceedings of the Supervisors in relation to it can be found in the County Clerk's office of Coffey County. For some unexplained cause Le Roy was not officially declared the county-seat, although the county officers continued to hold their offices at that place. On the 7th of March, 1859, Rush Elmore, Judge of the Third Judicial District, arrived at Burlington to hold a session of court for Coffey County. Neither the Clerk nor Sheriff was in attendance, their offices being held at Le Roy. In pursuance of the Judge's order these officials immediately removed to Burlington with their official records and the court was held there. From that time Burlington was officially recognized as the county-seat. March 11, 1859, a peremptory *mandamus* was issued from Judge Elmore's court, commanding S. J. Bacon, County Recorder, to remove his office to Burlington.

At the session of the Territorial Legislature held in January and February 1860, the boundaries of many county lines were changed and new counties formed for the purpose of giving central locations to towns aspiring to be county seats. Many members of that Legislature were elected on the county line issue. The members of the House from the Twenty-second Representative District, consisting of the counties of Osage and Coffey, at that session were O. H. Sheldon, of Burlingame, Osage County, and Geo. W. Nelson, of Le Roy, Coffey County. On the 1st of February, 1860, Mr. Nelson introduced House Bill No. 174, an act defining the boundaries of Shawnee, Osage, Neosho, Coffey and Woodson counties. The purpose of this bill was fully explained in the minority report of the committee on county lines and county-seats to whom the bill was referred. The majority report recommended the passage of the bill and was signed by E. Lynde, Chairman, James H. Jones and George W. Nelson. The minority report was signed by H. R. Dutton and Thomas Lindsey, and was as follows:

> The undersigned members of the Committee on County and County Lines, respectfully dissent from a report of the majority of the Committee on House Bill No. 174, "An Act defining the boundaries of Shawnee, Osage, Neosho, Coffey and Woodson counties," for the following reasons: First, from a careful consideration of the petition and remonstrances presented upon the subject, we are satisfied that a majority of the people interested are opposed to the proposed change. Second, the bill reduces the size of four important and well organized counties, viz: Jackson, Shawnee, Coffey and Woodson—the latter to the extent that it would be impossible to maintain a county organization, while there is not a single petition from that county asking the proposed change; but, on the other hand, 189 voters out of 200, the whole number in the county, remonstrate against such change. The bill reduces Coffey County from twenty-four to eighteen miles in width, and organizes Neosho County with only fifteen miles in width, subject to settlement, thereby greatly enhancing the expense of supporting these county organizations. Third, we are further satisfied that this whole scheme has for its only object the making of county seats in localities where nothing but this proposed kind of legislation would ever place them, as by the provisions of the bill, three county seats already existing are destroyed and four new ones are established; and, further, that this is but the initiatory step toward carving out the whole territory, for the purpose of building up certain local interests, without regard to the public interests or the public good; and the undersigned respectfully protest against that system of legislation which is continually directed toward some local and in many instances *personal* interests, to the exclusion of these more important measures which merit and *demand* our whole time and attention.

The majority report of the committee, recommending the passage of the bill, was rejected by eleven yeas to twenty-one nays. This action on the reports was not had until on the 17th of February, the intervening time between the 1st and the 17th being occupied by the friends and opponents of the bill in laboring with the committee to adopt recommendations favorable to their respective sides. Petitions and remonstrances from the people of every county interested in the bill poured in upon the Legislature.

On the 20th of February Mr. Nelson introduced House Bill No, 411, "An Act to change the boundary between the counties of Coffey and Woodson." This bill proposed to attach six miles from the southern portion of Coffey County to Woodson County and to make Le Roy the temporary county seat, February 23 this bill passed the house by thirty yeas to two nays. The members voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Brown, Brooks, Chandler, Caniff, Cornwell, Cave, Dutton, Elliott, Fitzpatrick, Heath, Jones, Lombard, Lindsey, Murphy, McMath, Martin, Noel, Nelson, Parks, Pierce, Robertson, Reynolds, Steward, Sims, Shively, Sheldon, Scott, Sopris, Whitehead, Wagstaff and Mr. Speaker.

Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Bartlett and Wood.

February 25, in the Territorial Council, James M. Hendry and Chester Thomas submitted a majority report on House Bill No. 411, recommending its indefinite postponement. C. G. Keeler submitted a minority report, recommending its passage without amendment. The majority report was adopted by eight ayes to five nays. The councilmen voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Benton, Hendry, Mathias, Palmer, Stewart, Thomas, Woodward and Mr. President (Updegraff). Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Beebe, Christison, Elder, Keeler and Lambden.

Mr. Nelson then introduced a bill providing for another "permanent location" of the county seat of Coffey County, which passed the House but was defeated in the Senate.

This brief history of the effort to change the boundaries of Coffey County has been given here to show the cause of the many conflicts that occurred in this county on the county seat question. Le Roy and Ottumwa had hopes of so dividing the county as to make both places the centers of new counties that might be established by such division. Subsequent efforts were made to change the county lines, but they were always thwarted by the opposition of Burlington before they assumed any formidable proportions.

In April, 1861, another act for the "permanent location" of the county seat of Coffey County was passed by the State Legislature. The bill was introduced by Dr. G. A. Cutler, of Le Roy, and the act was approved April 30. The first election under the act was held June 11, which resulted as follows:

	Le Roy	Burlington	Hampden
Hampden	1	3	41
Nashville	37	1	31
California	0	22	34
Ottumwa	5	17	52
Neosho	42	24	1
Le Roy	130	0	0
Burlington	2	136	0
Total	217	193	159

No town having received a majority of the votes, another election was held November 5, at which Le Roy received 303 votes, Burlington 275 and Hampden 1. No record by precinct is given of this vote. January 7, 1862, the board of County Commissioners met at Le Roy. Neither the County Clerk, I. E. Olney, nor his official records appearing, Dr. J. Jenks was appointed clerk *pro tem.* who served as such through that session of the board. At the next meeting of the board, April 7, Mr. Olney was in attendance and recorded its proceedings. Other county officials, however refused to recognize Le Roy as the county seat and did not remove their offices thither. Suits were instituted against them compelling the removal of their offices to Le Roy and a suit was also instituted against Ahijah Jones, District Clerk, compelling him to remove his office from Le Roy to Burlington. These were *mandamus* suits. The petition for the *mandamus* against Jones was heard by Judge R. M. Ruggles during a session of the court at Le Roy, August 21 1862. The case was entitled "State of Kansas on the relation of B. L. Kingsbury and F. A. Atherly *vs.* Ahijah Jones Clerk of the District Court of Coffey County; petition for *mandamus.*" The petition was granted and a writ of peremptory *mandamus* was ordered, commanding Mr Jones to remove his office forthwith to Burlington. The ground upon which this petition was granted was that the County Commissioners having failed to publish a proclamation for a second election on the county seat, the second election was void. The judge therefore decided that Burlington was still the county seat. In vindication of the commissioners it may be stated that the required proclamation was ordered by them to be published in the *Neosho Valley Register* at Burlington, and a copy of the proclamation was handed by the County Clerk, in timely season, to the editor, who left the copy on a composing stand while absent at dinner. Upon his return the copy was missing. He immediately notified the County Clerk of the loss and requested another copy but it was never furnished. Mr. Jones took an appeal to the Supreme Court and was allowed to retain his office at Le Roy upon his filing a bond in the sum of $200. In pursuance of this decision of the judge, at a special session of the Board of County Commissioners, held at Le Roy, August 26, the following order was passed:

> It is ordered by the Board that the County Clerk County Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Sheriff and Probate Judge immediately proceed to occupy the several offices provided for them in the town of Burlington, which is decided to be the county seat of the county of Coffey by the District Court for said county. Said offices to be held in the upper and lower rooms of Kingsbury's building, in said town, and the County Clerk is requested to notify said officers of said order.
>
> I. E. OLNEY County Clerk.
>
> HARDIN MCMAHON,
> R. B. WOODWORTH.

A. A. Burr, the other commissioner, was present, but did not sign the order.

The next meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held at Burlington, October 6, 1862. All of the county officers, with the exception of District Clerk, had removed their offices to Burlington. At the January, 1863, term of the Supreme Court of the State, the decision of Judge Ruggles in the *mandamus* case was affirmed. Ahijah Jones thereupon removed his office to Burlington, February 16, 1863. The District Court, Judge Ruggles presiding, met at Burlington, and that session of the February term was held there.

April 7, 1863, in pursuance of a petition of three-fifths of the voters of the county, another election was ordered to be held on the 19th of May, 1863, for the "permanent location" of the county seat of Coffey County. The election resulted as follows:

PRECINCTS.	Burlington	Hampden.	Ottumwa.	Spring Creek.
Burlington	88	3	0	0
Ottumwa	8	22	31	0
Le Roy	0	94	0	1
Avon	5	69	0	0
California	17	14	32	0
Pottawatomie	0	14	1	0
Neosho	26	6	0	0
Total	134	222	44	1

Hampden having received a majority of all the votes cast, was duly declared the county seat by the County Commissioners, May 23, 1863. The first session of the Board of County Commissioners at Hampden was held in August, 1863.

The next election for the "permanent location" of the county seat of Coffey County was held November 7, 1865, in pursuance of a proclamation ordering the same, issued by the County Commissioners October 3. A petition for the election, signed by three-fifths of the voters, had previously been presented to the Board. The result of this election was as follows:

Precincts.	Burlington.	Hampden.	Ottumwa.
Hampden	18	36	1
Nashville	10	35	3
Burlington	122	0	0
California	19	3	46
Le Roy	2	94	30
Neosho	36	4	2
Ottumwa	6	11	83
Pottawatomie	6	8	0
Total	219	191	165

No town having received a majority of the votes, another election, to be confined to the two points receiving the highest number of votes at the first election, was ordered by the County Commissioners to be held November 21, 1865. This election resulted as follows:

Precincts.	Burlington.	Hampden.	Ottumwa.
Hampden	24	30	0
Nashville	33	32	0
California	40	25	0
Burlington	149	0	0
Pottawatomie	17	4	0
Ottumwa	33	36	1
Le Roy	3	142	0
Neosho	43	20	0
Total	342	289	1

November 25, 1865, Burlington was declared the county seat by the Board of County Commissioners. January 1, 1866, the Board of County Commissioners met in the upper story of the Hurlbut building, in Burlington. This story was rented one year for county offices for $100.

October 26, 1866, the County Commissioners issued an order for another election for the permanent location of the county seat of Coffey County, to be held December 4, in pursuance to a petition for such an election, signed by three-fifths of the voters. The result of this election was as follows:

Precincts.	Burlington.	Ottumwa.	Hampden.	Blank.
Nashville	21	17	0	0
Hampden	66	1	2	1
Burlington	158	1	0	0
California	26	45	0	0
Le Roy	2	153	0	0
Neosho	29	23	0	0
Ottumwa	12	90	0	0
Pottawatomie	14	0	0	0
Total	328	330	2	1

No town having received a majority of the votes, another election was ordered by the County Commissioners, to be held December 18, 1866, which resulted as follows:

Precincts.	Burlington.	Ottumwa.	Blank.
Nashville	28	32	0
Hampden	80	8	1
Burlington	194	1	0
California	18	61	0
Le Roy	6	171	0
Neosho	41	29	0
Ottumwa	24	94	0
Pottawatomie	25	3	0
Total	416	399	1

Burlington was proclaimed the county seat by the County Commissioners on the 22d of December, 1866.

This was the last election for the "permanent location" of the county seat of Coffey County. The county seat has remained at Burlington since November 25, 1865. The main cause of the many elections on this question was the hope of the people of Le Roy and Ottumwa of dividing the county, as has been previously stated. It was believed by them that by locating the county seat either at Le Roy or Ottumwa the prospect of so dividing the county as to make both towns centres of new counties, would be strengthened. Again there were other people who assisted in keeping the agitation alive for mercenary motives. A county seat election afforded them opportunities of selling their votes and influence to the highest bidder. At the last election a contract was made between the managers in the interest of Burlington and a Le Roy man, whereby the latter was to receive $50 for every vote cast at Le Roy for Burlington. Six votes for Burlington were clandestinely cast at Le Roy at that time, for which the "party of the second part" received $300. These county seat elections reeked with corruption, and all interested parties and participants were more or less tainted with it.

RAILROAD HISTORY.

The first Territorial Legislature, at its session at the Shawnee Mission in the summer of 1855, chartered the South Kansas Railroad Company. The road was to commence at the boundary line between Missouri and Kansas, directly west of Springfield, Mo., and run to the west line of the territory, so as to extend the southern branch of the Pacific railroad in the direction of California. This road, if built, would necessarily have run through the centre of Coffey County. During that same session of the Territorial Legislature a charter was granted to the "Central Railroad Company of Kansas Territory," the road of which was to commence at Roseport, opposite St. Joseph, Mo., and run southwest to Lecompton, and from thence southward via the Neosho valley, in the direction of Galveston Bay. These were the two first railroads chartered that proposed running through Coffey County. February 12, 1858, the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Fort Gibson Railroad Company was chartered by the Territorial Legislature. This road was to commence at Leavenworth and run to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, via Lawrence and Minneola, with a branch commencing at the crossing of Deer Creek, in Allen County, and running from thence up the Neosho valley to Fort Riley. This company was organized December 10, 1857, at Leavenworth, and Dr. J. B. Chapman was its first president. Burlington was the headquarters of the Neosho valley branch, and a preliminary survey of this entire branch was made during the summer of 1858, and some grading was also done on the road in Coffey County that year, to save the charter. This was the first railroad work ever done in Coffey County. June 14, 1858, the Jefferson City & Neosho Valley Railroad Company was chartered. This company was authorized to construct a railroad through the counties of Linn, Anderson, Coffey and Breckinridge, in the Territory of Kansas, beginning at a point on the Missouri State line to be determined by the company, and to continue the Osage Valley & Southern Kansas Railroad, chartered by the Missouri Legislature and approved November, 1857, and running thence westward ninety miles, via Moneka, in Linn County, Hyatt, in Anderson County, Hampden and Ottumwa, in Coffey County, to Emporia, in Breckinridge County. The first Directors were Josiah Lamb, John O. Wattles, Augustus Wattles, R. Gilpatrick, W. F. M. Arny, W. L. Webster, Moses E. Grimes, W. A. Ela, John T. Cox, G. W. Brown, E. P. Bancroft, Marcus J. Parrott, and J. W. Denver. The first officers were as follows: W. F. M. Arny, president; E. P. Bancroft, vice president; John T. Cox, secretary; John O. Wattles, treasurer. Meetings in the interest of this road were frequently held at points along the proposed line and the president made visits to Washington to obtain aid from the general government to assist in the work of building the road. The war killed the project. February 5, 1860, the Fort Scott, Neosho & Sante Fe Railroad Company was chartered. The road was to commence at the boundary line between Kansas and Missouri, east of Fort Scott, where the same shall be intersected by the Fort Scott branch of the Tebo and Neosho road and run westerly *via* Fort Scott, the valley of the Marmaton, to a point in the western or southern boundary of the Territory of Kansas, in the direction of Santa Fe, by the most feasible route. Corporators: William R. Judson, H. T. Wilson, A. G. Osborn, George A. Crawford, C. W. Blair, A. Ellison, B. L. Riggins, J. H. Couch, E. S. Lowman, William R. Griffith, J. A. Smith, John Vetetoe, T. P. Killen, Jesse Parsons, Jr., P. G. D. Morton, J. C. Lambden, G. T. Donaldson, H. Brownson, N. B. Blanton and Isaac Tibbetts. February 27, 1860, was chartered the Olathe and Southern Kansas Railroad Company. The road was to commence at or near Olathe, in Johnson County, and run to some point on the southern boundary of the Territory, *via* Peoria, Burlington and Chelsea. Corporators: Isaiah Walker, Ed. S. Nash, Alfred Johnson, A. D. Downs, L. S. Cornwell, J. E. Hayes, O. E. Learnard, William P. Overton, Charles G. Keeler, William Donalson, James McGrew, Thomas H. Swoap, P. P. Elder, J. M. Hendry, J. C. Lambden, G. D. Donaldson and P. G. D. Morton. February 27, 1860, was chartered the Western Railroad Company. The road was to connect with the Jefferson City and Neosho Valley Railroad at Hampden, and run southwesterly *via* Chelsea to the southern boundary of the Territory. Corporators: John J. Sanders, Charles Morse, John Russell, Isaac Sanders, David Grimes, W. A. Ela, John M. Espy, Alva Townsend, H. Brownson, J. C. Lambden, P. G. D. Morton, Perry Woodruff and William Tulk. February 27, 1860, was chartered the State Line, Osawatomie and Fort Union Railroad Company. The road was to commence at some point of Lykins County, and run southwesterly to the south boundary of the Territory, in the direction of Fort Union. Corporators: E. W. Robinson, John B. Schofield, A. Hunt, R. Gilpatrick, W. F. M. Arny, John T. Cox, O. E. Learnard, G. W. Nelson, J. C. Lambden, Dr. Ashmore, Thomas Lindsey, William L. Webster, Penrose Johnston and P. G. D. Morton. February 27, 1860, was chartered the Missouri River, Southern Kansas, Fort Union and Pacific Telegraph Company, which proposed the construction of a telegraph line from Jefferson City, Mo, through Southern Kansas and Fort Union to the Pacific ocean. Corporators: John B. Scott, G. W. Nelson, John T. Cox, W. A. Ela, W. F. M. Arny, D. W. Houston, William Spriggs, William L. Webster, Augustus Wattles, Andrew Stark, R. B. Mitchell, J. B. Huggins, C S. Lambden, P. G. Barrett, H. Brownson, P. G. D Morton and G. T. Donaldson. February 27, 1860, was chartered the Topeka and Southern Kansas Railroad Company, which proposed the construction of a road from Topeka to the southern boundary of the State, in the direction of Galveston *via* Burlingame, Superior, and Ottumwa. Corporators: Loring Farnsworth, John Ritchie, P. C. Schuyler, J. M. Winchell, John T. Cox, Lyman Allen, J. A. Smith and J. D. Carney. The Topeka, Burlington & Verdigris R. R. Co. was chartered July 16, 1869, with the following Board of Directors: S. S. Prouty, J. M. Rankin, Harrison Kelley, P.C. Schuyler, M. M. Murdock, J. Mather Jones, H. J. Gregory, J. A. Coffey Andrew Akin, T. H. Walker. Corporators: S. S. Prouty, C. K. Holliday, John Guthrie, T. H. Walker and L. C. Wilmarth. This road was to commence at Topeka and run to the south line of the State, *via* Burlington. Coffey County voted to issue bonds to the amount of $150,000 in exchange for stock in this road, and Wilson County voted to issue $200,000. The panic of 1873 killed the enterprise. November 8, 1878, the Kansas City, Burlington & Southwestern Railway and Telegraph Co. was chartered with the following Board of Directors: W. H. Schofield, Joseph P. Hale, Alfred R. Fisk, Charles H. Stone, Henry L. Chandler, Samuel Fisk, Orson Kent, A. B. Schofield, James Houston, E. C. Manning and Edwin Tucker. This road was to commence at Kansas City, Mo., and run through the counties of Johnson, Miami, Franklin, Coffey, Woodson, Wilson, Elk, Chautauqua, Butler, Cowley, Sumner, Harper and Barber, and if necessary through other counties to some point on the south line of the State. None of these roads were constructed. About all of the work that was done on the most of them was in drafting the charters and completing the organizations.

Missouri Pacific Railway, Neosho Division.—On the 25th of September, 1865, the Union Pacific Railway Company, Southern Branch, was chartered, with the following board of directors: Robert McBratney, James R. McClure, T. S. Huffaker, S. M. Strickler, G. M. Simcock, R. B. Lockwood, E. Goddard, R. H. Abraham, B. B. Maxson, J. H. Watson, G. R. Harper, Peter Harvey, M. M. Baker, John T. Cox, Harrison Kelley, F. W. Potter, John B. Scott, S.S. Prouty, A. V. Coffin, N. S. Goss, Isaac N. Dow, and James Crane. The charter contemplated the construction of a railroad from some point at or near Fort Riley, Kansas, to New Orleans, La., crossing the southern boundary of the State near the Neosho river. November 3, 1865, the directors effected an organization at Emporia by the election of officers as follows: J. H. Watson, president; N. S. Goss, vice-president; S. S. Prouty, secretary; Robert McBratney, corresponding secretary; P. B. Maxson, treasurer. The complete history of this road is given in another part of this work, in the general history of Kansas. Only that portion which affects Coffey County will be mentioned here. Work on the road was commenced at Junction City in the winter of 1868–69, and in January, 1870, the locomotive entered Coffey County. February 22, 1870, the completion of the road to Burlington was celebrated, in a most imposing manner, by an assemblage of thousands of people. A portion of the multitude was an excursion party of six hundred people from Topeka and intervening points, which came on a special train of twelve cars. The entire legislature, including its officers, and also all of the State officers, were of the excursion party. A band of music accompanied the excursionists from Topeka. The party went to Junction City over the Kansas Pacific Railway, and from thence to Burlington over the Southern Branch. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was not at that time completed to Emporia. The excursion party, upon its arrival at Burlington at 4 P. M. was greeted at the depot by the thundering of artillery and shouts from two thousand throats. The hungry excursionists were immediately ushered into an immense tabernacle, where dinner was served. In the evening a meeting was held in the Episcopal Church, which was presided over by F. A. Atherly, president of the village. Addresses were made by Gov. Harvey, John R. Goodin, Byron Sherry, T. Dwight Thacher, Judge Kingman and others. The excursionists remained in the village that night and departed at 8 o'clock the next day. There were not as many inhabitants in Burlington at that time, as there were people in the excursion party.

On the 29th of June, 1867, the people of Coffey County voted to subscribe for stock to the amount of $200,000, and to authorize the Board of County Commissioners to issue bonds therefor, to the Union Pacific Railway Company, Southern Branch. On the 14th of November, 1868, the railway company assigned these bonds and all other franchises which they possessed to the Land Grant Railway & Trust Company, in consideration of an agreement of the said Land Grant Railway & Trust Company to build, equip and operate a railroad from Junction City to the south line of the State. The Land Grant Railway & Trust Company was chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, which was authorized to do business in any State, Territory or Country, *except Pennsylvania.* It was this company that built and operated the road. In the spring of 1870, when this company demanded the $200,000 of bonds of Coffey County the commissioners refused to deliver them, on the ground that the Land Grant Railway & Trust Company had no legal existence outside of the State of Pennsylvania, which had created the organization. *Mandamus* proceedings were instituted in the supreme court against the County Commissioners, and at the July term, 1870, the writ of *mandamus* was refused, the supreme court sustaining the position of the County Commissioners. Coffey County thus evaded the issuance of these bonds.

In 1869 the name of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Southern Branch, was changed to Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company. August 13, 1880, this company was consolidated with the Missouri Pacific system, and that portion of the road between Junction City and Parsons is now known as the Neosho Division of the Missouri Pacific Railway.

Missouri Pacific Railway Company, Arizona Division.—February 29, 1869, the Paola & Fall River Railroad Company was chartered. The charter provided for the construction of a railroad from Paola to Fall River, via Garnett and Neosho Falls. Subsequently the route was changed, substituting Le Roy for Neosho Falls. A portion of the road bed was graded at an early day, and some townships in Coffey County issued bonds in exchange for stock in the enterprise. Owing to financial embarrassments the company failed and work on the road was abandoned. January 16, 1879, a charter was granted to the St. Louis, Kansas & Arizona Railway Company, one division of which was to commence at or near a point in the county of Miami, where the eastern boundary line of Kansas was intersected by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and to run southwesterly through the State via Coffey County. This company purchased the old road bed of the Paola & Fall River Company and completed the road to Le Roy January 11, 1880. August 13, 1880, this road was absorbed by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and is now known as the Arizona Division of the Missouri Pacific. July 1, 1880, bonds were issued in exchange for stock in this company, as follows: Avon Township, $2,000; Le Roy Township, $35,180; Le Roy city, $20,866; Spring Creek Township, $16,580; total $74,-606.

Ottawa & Burlington Railroad.—The Kansas City, Burlington & Santa Fe Railway Company was chartered February 4, 1870, with a board of incorporators as follows: John M. Rankin, John T. Cox, L. W. Morey, F. A. Atherly, P. S. Patton, Charles Puffer, Orson Kent, H. L. Jarboe, Job Throckmorton, D. P. Metcalf, J. M. Lane, Theodore C. Bowles, A. M. Blair, Daniel De Ford, James Robb, J. W. Magee and Noah Pixler. The charter provided for the construction of a railroad from Kansas City, Mo., to some point in southwestern Kansas, in the direction of Santa Fe, N. M., via Ottawa, Burlington and Eureka: This road was completed to Burlington April 1, 1878. On the 31st of March, 1877, bonds of Coffey County to the amount of $100,000 were issued to the company in exchange for stock. The completion of the road to Burlington was celebrated in an enthusiastic manner by the citizens of that city. An excursion party from Kansas City, numbering about one hundred people, including the Board of Trade of that city participated in the celebration. A twelve-pound Parrott gun was burst during the firing of a salute in honor of the excursionists. On the return of the excursion party to Kansas City the next day, they were accompanied by several hundred people from Burlington and neighboring localities. January 17, 1881, this road was sold at Sheriff's sale, at Ottowa, to Alden Speare, Charles S. Tuckerman and Lucius M. Sargent. February 19, 1881, these gentlemen, together with George H. Nettleton, J. S. Ford, J. B. Emmert, Ira Harris, M. E. Jones and John W. De Ford, formed a new corporation for the operation of this road, under the name of Ottawa & Burlington Railroad Company. It is now operated by the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad Company, which is a part of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad system.

Prospective Railroads.—The St. Louis & Emporia Railway Company was chartered February 2, 1881, with a board of directors as follows: H. C. Cross, C. Hood, William Martindale, Van R. Holmes and L. T. Heritage. The charter authorizes the construction of a road from Emporia to the eastern boundary of Kansas in the direction of St. Louis via the counties of Coffey, Anderson and Linn. Burlington is assured of being a point on this road. The Nebraska, Topeka, Iola & Memphis Railway Company was chartered June 17, 1881, with a board of directors as follows: F. W. Giles, P. G. Noell, T. B. Swett, H. L. Northrup, J. H. Richards, George A. Bowlus, J. D. Hill, Caleb H. Malin and B. F. Hobart. The charter authorizes the construction of a road commencing at some point at or near Topeka and running in a southerly direction through the counties of Shawnee, Osage, Allen, Neosho and Crawford to some point on the east line of Crawford County, in the direction of Memphis, Tenn. January, 1882, Coffey County voted to issue $125,000 in bonds in exchange for stock in this company. The Kansas & Nebraska Central Railway Company was chartered August 1, 1882, with a board of directors as follows: T. L. Wilson, A. M. Ayers, Ira D. Bronson, Loring Farnsworth, J. M. Davies, L. H. Garden and D. H. Horne. The charter authorizes the construction of a road from Fort Scott to Topeka, via Waverly in Coffey County.

MILITARY HISTORY.

When the first call was made for volunteers for the Union army in the late war the men of Coffey County responded promptly. Company G of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry was mostly made up at Ottumwa and Le Roy, and Company E of the same regiment, from about Burlington and vicinity. Many enlisted in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry and other regiments. In September, 1861, nearly every able-bodied man in the county rallied to Fort Lincoln, Bourbon County, in response to a call for aid from Gen. Lane, of the Kansas Brigade, who was expecting an attack by the rebel army that had just defeated Lyon at Wilson's Creek. All of the clothing and camp and garrison equipage that was designed for the First and Second Kansas Regiments, valued at $1,000,000, was in store at Fort Lincoln. Those regiments were at that time with Gen. Sturgis in Missouri, and it was suspected by Gen. Lane that the rebels, after their victory at Springfield, designed seizing the stores that were *in transitu* from Fort Leavenworth to Sturgis' army for the Kansas regiments. A detachment from the rebel army, under Gen. Rains, did come within a few miles of Fort Scott, where it was met and repulsed by Lane's brigade. The volunteers from Coffey County and other portions of the Neosho Valley defended Fort Lincoln and labored on the earthwork, while Lane and his brigade were at the front. In May, 1862, the First and Second Indian regiments were organized at Le Roy from Refugee Indians. In 1861, Col. W. G. Coffin, of Indiana, had been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern Superintendency. The headquarters of that superintendency were at Tahlequah, Indian Territory. In the fall of that year he attempted to go to his headquarters with $60,000 in gold for the Cherokee Indians in a Government ambulance, and with a small army escort. From the Osage Mission he was accompanied to Crawford Seminary by Father Schoenmaker, the founder of the Osage Mission. Deeming it unsafe to proceed further, Col. Coffin sent word to John Ross, principal chief of the Cherokees at Tahlequah, that the money for the Cherokees was at Crawford Seminary and could be obtained upon application for it at that place by Mr. Ross. After waiting several days and receiving neither a visit from Mr. Ross or agent, nor any message from him, the Colonel grew uneasy. Upon the urgent request of a scout named Bill Brooks (a nephew of Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina) the Colonel turned back and went to Washington, and subsequent events proved that his retreat was made none to soon, as Mr. Ross was scheming to capture the Colonel and money, with the probable intention of appropriating the money to his personal use. During Col. Coffin's absence in Washington several thousand Indians from the Indian Territory, who had been driven from their homes by rebel Indians, took refuge on the Verdigris River, near the present town of Coyville. They arrived there during the months of November and December, 1861. Their leader was Opothleoholo, a Creek, who had fought Jackson in the Creek war in Georgia, and who was believed to be over one hundred years old at the time of this exodus. Two or three severe battles were fought in the Indian Territory between these refugees and the rebel Indians. They were accompanied on their march by their squaws and papooses. Their only means of transportation were ponies. Their sufferings were intense, and many died from exposure and hunger.

Col. Coffin having succeeded in securing the removal of his headquarters from Tahlequah to Le Roy, removed the refugees to that place during the winter of 1861-'62. The tribes represented there were Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Seminole, Chickasaw, Uchee, Quawpaw, Keechi, Southern Shawnee, and Southern Delaware. The refugees numbered about 8,000 souls. In May, 1862, the First and Second Indian Regiments were organized at Le Roy. The field and staff officers were white men, and those of the First Indian Regiment were as follows: Robert W. Furnas (since Governor of Nebraska) Colonel; Stephen H. Wattles, Lieutenant Colonel; William A. Phillips, Major; J. H. Gilpatrick, First Lieutenant and Adjutant; S. S. Prouty, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster. Lieut. Prouty served as Quartermaster until February 28, 1863, when he was relieved by Lieut. John T. Cox, who served until September, 1863. Lieut. Prouty then succeeded Lieut. Cox and filled the position until mustered out, October 12, 1864. John Chess, of Le Roy, was commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant May 28, 1863, and served as such until the regiment was mustered out. The field and staff officers of the Second Indian Regiment were as follows: John Ritchie, Colonel; David Corwin, Lieutenant Colonel; M. B. C. Wright, Major; E. W. Robinson, Adjutant; George Huston, Quartermaster; Charles Brown, of Coffey County, First Lieutenant; and Jule C. Cayot, of the same county, was Second Lieutenant in the Third Indian Regiment, which was subsequently organized in the Indian Territory. Most of the teamsters of the First Indian Regiment were citizen employees, and were residents of Coffey County. Charles Puffer, of Burlington, served six months under Lieut. Prouty in the capacity of Quartermaster Sergeant, though he was never mustered into the service. During the campaign in the Indian Territory, during the summer of 1862, over one-half of the soldiers of the First Indian Regiment deserted and returned to Le Roy owing to the want of military discipline. In November of that year Lieut. Prouty was ordered by Gen. Blunt, commanding the army of the frontier, then operating in northwestern Arkansas, to go to Coffey County and make an effort to induce the deserters to return to their command. The Lieutenant, accompanied by Sergt. Puffer and a couple of Indian soldiers, proceeded to Burlington, and there established his headquarters. A supply train, filled with commissary stores and clothing, followed him from Fort Scott. By good tact and management on the part of Lieut. Prouty and his assistants, all of the deserters were soon in camp in Burlington and over a hundred new men enlisted. About six hundred Indian soldiers were encamped at Burlington, with only one white officer to command them. The Lieutenant divided his command into four companies, over which he placed an Indian commissioned officer, supplied his men with clothing, arms and rations, marched his men a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, and delivered them to the regiment at Rhea's Mill, Arkansas, without the desertion of a man. The biggest half of the regiment was with him, and the only white assistant he had was Sergt. Puffer. His command served as an escort to a supply train from Fort Scott to Rhea's Mill. He was absent from his regiment less than two months. Coffey County furnished other officers during the war as follows: O. E. Learnard, Lieutenant Colonel of the First Kansas; W. A. Jenkins, Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Kansas; S. R. Harrington, Major of the Fifth Kansas; Harrison Kelley, Captain Company B Fifth Kansas; James S. Hunt, Captain Company E Fifth Kansas; H. N. F. Reed, Captain Company I Ninth Kansas; Clark McKay and George W. S. Bell, Captains Company F Twelfth Kansas; George W. Stevens, First Lieutenant and Commissary Fifth Kansas; James M. Lane, First Lieutenant Company E Fifth Kansas; Ansel D. Brown, First Lieutenant Company F Fifth Kansas; William E. McGinnis, First Lieutenant Company K Fifth Kansas; James M. Heddens, First Lieutenant Company K Fifth Kansas; Charles Cochrane, First Lieutenant Company F Twelfth Kansas; Delos Miller, Second Lieutenant Company H Fifth Kansas; William J. Brewer, Second Lieutenant Company K Fifth Kansas; John M. Singer, Second Lieutenant Company H Ninth Kansas; Allen Crocker, Second Lieutenant Company F Twelfth Kansas. During the Price Raid in October, 1864, the Sixteenth Regiment Kansas State Militia, seven companies of which were of Coffey County, went to the front and did honorable service throughout the campaign. The field and staff officers of the regiment were as follows: F. W. Potter, Colonel; N. S. Goss, Lieutenant Colonel; William B. Perry, Major; S. C. Junkins, First Lieutenant and Adjutant; Orson Kent, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster. William Manson, Surgeon. The line officers of Coffey County were as follows: Company A, Joseph Jenks, Captain; D. H. Holt, First Lieutenant; N. C. Terrill, Second Lieutenant. Company B, A. A. Burr, Captain; George Quincy, First Lieutenant; Theodore O'Leary, Second Lieutenant. Company C, Curtis Phillips, Captain; John A. Robinson, First Lieutenant; William B. Perry, Second Lieutenant. Company D, James A. Stewart, Captain; Payton Casner, First Lieutenant; Asa Whitney, Second Lieutenant. Company E, Mark McLean, Captain; J. S. Harrell, First Lieutenant; Joseph Leabo, Second Lieutenant. Company I, John Douglas, Captain; Samuel J. Carter, First Lieutenant; Warren Crandall, Second Lieutenant. Company K, Charles Puffer, Captain; Job Throckmorton, First Lieutenant; Thomas Arnold, Second Lieutenant. During the Price Raid, Lieut. Prouty served on the staff of Maj. Gen. Curtis, who commanded the Army of the Border.

RECORD OF CRIMES, CASUALTIES, ETC.

September, 1857, Dr. Hamilton Smith, committed suicide at Ottumwa, with a shot gun.

December, 1857, Leonidas Williamson, while attempting to walk across the Neosho River on ice, at the mouth of Lebo Creek, broke through and was drowned.

April, 1858, a man named Claywell, hanged at Le Roy, by a miscellaneous collection of citizens, by order of a Squatter's Court, he having been convicted by that court of the crime of horse stealing.

In the fall of 1858, Alexander Hamilton killed John Haney, in a shooting affray at Le Roy. Hamilton was examined before a Justice's Court and acquitted.

July 20, 1860, Victor Moquett, shot through the head by a rifle ball and killed, on South Big Creek. The fatal shot was fired by Dr. William Brown. The parties were deer hunting alone. The doctor claimed that the killing was an accident, the ball having struck a large stone, from which it glanced and lodged in Moquett's head. No coroner's inquest was held, nor did the doctor have a legal examination.

October, 1860, William Shaw and E. A. Green, of Burlington, murdered by Osage Indians, at a camp on the Cimmeron River. In the camp were William Shaw, A. E. Green, A. G. Holland, Andrew Franklin, Jr., Austin Higley and Isaac Yingling, all of Coffey County. They left Burlington October 15, 1860, with two wagons, each drawn by a span of horses, a supply of forage and provisions, and three extra horses. They were on a buffalo hunt. When the camp was attacked, all escaped and fled to another camp of white men, twenty miles distant, except Shaw and Green. The escaped party returned the next day, with assistance, but found nothing but the dead body of Shaw, whose head had been severed from the body and placed upright on his breast. Green and all the property were missing, and were never heard of since.

June 10, 1861, Mary Wiley and her son William, aged about six years, murdered in bed, during the night. Their bodies were hacked to pieces. The murdered parties lived in a small house on the farm of John Johnson, about two miles west of Le Roy, south of the river. Mr. Johnson's family lived in another house, on the same farm. Mrs. Wiley was supposed to be a mistress of the senior Johnson. William Harrison Johnson and Wesley Johnson, sons of John Johnson, of mature years, were missing after the murder. They were indicted by the Grand Jury of Coffey County, on the charge of being the murderers, and Matilda Johnson was also indicted on the charge of an accessory after the fact. Matilda appeared before the October term of the court, was tried and acquitted. Her brothers did not appear, having never been seen after the murder. Shortly after the trial of Matilda, the whole family disappeared.

March 28, 1862, Joseph P. Moore, found dead in his wagon, on the prairie, two miles from his home, in Pottawatomie Township, near the Glenwood schoolhouse. He left his home on the 14th of March, with a wagon and a span of horses, to go to LeRoy to get some grist. Failing to return home that day, as was expected, his friends supposed he had gone to the Verdigris to do some hauling for the refugee Indians. When found, his body was devoid of clothing, his head was hairless, his bed clothing was chawed into rags, and the wagon-box was gnawed to the bed. These devastations had been done by his horses, hitched to the wagon, in their efforts to appease their hunger. One horse was standing and the other lay dead. It is supposed that Mr. Moore got lost on the prairie, and that his death was caused by a congestive chill, to which he was subject. While he was lying in the slumber of death on the bleak prairie, his friends at home elected him to the office of Justice of the Peace, a position he was holding at the time of his decease.

September 25, 1862, William Hamilton, killed Addison Vandever, near Le Roy, during a fight between the two parties at a horse race. Hamilton struck Vandever a fatal blow on the head with a board. August 22, 1864, Hamilton was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, and sentenced to an imprisonment of three months in the County Jail.

In the spring of 1863 William Gibson, drowned by the sinking of a ferry-boat, in the attempt to cross the river at Burlington.

September 13, 1864, C. R. Key's residence, on his farm near Burlington, destroyed by fire, with all of its contents, including a valuable law and miscellaneous library. Loss, $10,000.

September 17, 1864, a negro named Sam, disemboweled by a negro named Smith, during a drunken frolic at a dance at Nichols' farmhouse in Neosho Township, five miles south of Burlington. Smith was then shot through the head and killed by another negro. Sam died the next day. All of the surviving parties were brought before Abijah Jones, Justice of the Peace at Le Roy, on Monday, August 19, but owing to his inability to disentangle the evidence, the matter was referred to the people, who ordered the entire mob to leave the county. The order was obeyed.

February 2, 1865, William Hastings, of Franklin County, murdered by an Indian named Wa-tee-chee, near Pottawatomie Creek, Coffey County. Hastings was riding in a lumber wagon when he was shot by the Indian, who approached on horseback, in the rear. Hastings, after he was shot, went to place his wallet, containing $500 in money, under a bag of corn, when his murderer fled, supposing Hastings was reaching for a pistol. Hastings drove two miles to a farmhouse, where he died the following night. Money was the motive for the murder but the murderer did not get it. Wa-tee-chee was hanged for this murder at Lawrence, January 19, 1866.

March 12, 1865, the residence of Rev. Peter Remer, at Burlington, occupied by the family of F. A. Atherly, destroyed by fire. Household goods saved; loss $2,000.

April 13, 1865, the wife of Sam Bull, colored, shot through the head and killed by a ball fired through the window from the outside at the house of her brother-in-law, Rufus, in Neosho Township. The murderer was supposed to be her husband, with whom she would not live.

May 8, 1865, the safe of the store of the Perry Brothers, at Le Roy, broken into and robbed of $6,000 in money.

August 21, 1865, a German named Shank drowned while attempting to cross the Neosho River at Hamilton's Crossing, in a wagon drawn by a span of horses. Everything lost.

November 25, 1865, Lewis Clark, a white man, shot a negro woman named Curry, on his farm, three miles northwest of Le Roy, and then fired a shot at her son, John. Mrs. Curry and her son were attempting to release some hogs, owned by them, which Clark had confined in an enclosure on his premises. John returned the fire, which instantly killed Clark, and then ran away. A party of men and boys from Le Roy hanged John's wife to a tree, with the expectation of extracting from her information of the whereabouts of her husband, but she stoutly denied any knowledge of his hiding place. She was released without material injury. The elder Mrs. Curry recovered from her wounds. John subsequently returned and is now a respected farmer, living with his wife near Ottumwa.

January 7, 1866, the wife of Luther Hewlett, of Hampden, killed by a fall from a horse near the residence of Mr. McQuiston, in Eagle Creek, California Township.

February 28, 1866, John M. Singer, of Ottumwa, robbed of $185 in money by two highwaymen, after the exchange of several shots, a few miles this side of the Verdigris River.

March 13, 1866, destruction by fire of the residence of J. H. Howard, at Burlington. Loss, $1,000.

May 24, 1866, Jerome A. Smith, died at Le Roy, from injuries received by the kick of a horse, May 20.

September 8, 1866, visitation from grasshoppers.

November 23, 1866, destruction by fire of the residence, with all of its contents, of W. E. Grimes, in Avon Township. Loss, $1,500. During the previous summer he suffered a heavy pecuniary loss by a freshet. October 11, an infant son died; November 10, his dry kiln, filled with finishing walnut lumber for the Episcopal Church at Burlington, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss to him of $500.

May 24, 1866, John Brashier, aged thirteen, drowned while bathing in the river, near the ferry crossing at Burlington.

April 5, 1867, an infant son of John Russell, in Avon Township, killed by a fall from a rocking-chair.

August 29, 1869, Wilson Hamilton, shot and killed by Jack Taylor, in Burlington, during a family quarrel. Both were colored. Taylor was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree and sent to the penitentiary, where he died before the expiration of his sentence.

September 1, 1869, David Watrous, of Coffey County, killed by the explosion of a steam boiler at Timbered Hill, Labette County.

January 12, 1870, Lewis Highland, aged twenty-four, hanged to death from the crotch of a tree, into which he had been thrown by the sudden rolling of a tree top lying on the ground, which he was trimming, on the farm of Hardin McMahon, in California Township.

September 30, 1871, Timothy Pearson, stabbed Joseph M. Vetetoe in the neck, with a knife, causing death, at Le Roy. Pearson was sent to the penitentiary, but was soon afterwards pardoned.

December 23, 1871, Stephen Brown, murdered Harvey Deaver, at the residence of the later, near Ottumwa. The murder was committed with a pistol. The murderer was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

March 5, 1872, Alexander Louther, a bachelor, aged forty years, blew the top of his head off by a charge from a gun fired by his own hands, during a fit of insanity, at his residence, in Rock Creek Township.

March 11, 1872, Frank Pearl, aged about six years, shot and killed his mother, Mrs. Silas Pearl, with a self-cocking revolver, with which he was playing, at the family residence in Burlington.

March 23, 1872, the Burlington postoffice was entered by burglars in the night and robbed of $400 in money and stamps.

May 11, 1872, Elisha Demoche, aged twenty years, was impaled upon the tines of a pitchfork, in his own hands. He fell upon the tines by the giving away of the roof of a shed, upon which he was standing and from which he was pitching old hay. He died within a few minutes from the time of the accident. This occurred on the farm of Charles Tomlinson, across the river from Burlington.

August 16, 1872, William Watkins, a young married man, aged twenty years, drowned while attempting to cross the Neosho River in a dug-out, at the ford at Job Throckmorton's.

August 25, 1872, William Tipton Rock, died from injuries received by a fall from a pony, on Long Creek, three days previous.

November 25, 1872, George W. Beard, aged fourteen, committed suicide by hanging, on account of reproof from his mother for not watering some calves, on Spring Creek.

July 31, 1873, hurricane on Big and Turkey Creeks, destroying crops and several houses.

December 5, 1873, M. C. Dow, of California Township, killed by the accidental discharge of his own gun, near Halftree, while rabbit-hunting.

August 29, 1874, William McDonald shot and killed Michael Pointing, in Key West Township. Pointing was at the head of a party which had been organized for the purpose of stampeding a herd of Southern cattle, under the charge of McDonald. After firing the fatal shot McDonald fled, but was afterward arrested in Texas in the spring of 1878, by Sheriff J. M. Lane, and taken back to Coffey County. He was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, at the June term of the District Court, and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of twenty years.

January 29, 1876, Albert Wetherby, whose home was one mile south of Burlington, killed by the accidental discharge of his own gun, on Fall River, while returning home in company with James Martindale.

May 9, 1876, Henry Geisey, aged 23, drowned in Eagle Creek, which he was attempting to ford with a horse.

June 11, 1877, S. M. Hedges murdered George S. Cook with an ax, while the latter was asleep, at the residence of Mr. Coy, in Pottawatomie Township. Both had previously kept an auction store at Burlington, and were on their way to Wyandotte, Kansas, at the time of the murder. Hedges was convicted of murder in the second degree and committed to the penitentiary for a term of twenty-one years. He was subsequently pardoned.

September, 1877, E. M. Sharp, living on Big Creek, Neosho Township, blew the top of his head off by the accidental discharge of his gun.

April 3, 1878, Charles Best shot and killed Patrick Mahan, in a saloon broil, at Burlington, during the night of the celebration over the completion to Burlington of the Kansas City, Burlington & Santa Fe Railroad. Best was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree and sentenced to imprisonment for six months in the jail of Greenwood County.

June 29, 1878, Bradley P. Ford, a clerk in the Central House, Burlington, accidentally drowned while attempting to ford the Neosho River at Burlington. His body was not recovered until eight days after the drowning.

November 15, 1878, Theodore O'Leary, smothered to death in a coal pit, on his farm, in Rock Creek Township. He was buried alive in the pit by the caving in upon him of the roof.

June 25, 1879, Stephen L. Stouder, aged 33, drowned in a pool of water two feet deep, near Strawn. He is supposed to have been stricken with a paralytic fit.

October 28, 1879, Mrs. Worth Elliott, the youngest daughter of the deceased Gen. John B. Scott, burned to death, at the family residence, on Big Creek, ten miles west of Le Roy. Her clothes caught fire by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, which she was carrying in her hands. Her body was burned to a crisp.

January 21, 1880, Edwin S. Henderson, a resident of Burlington, burned to death in the office of the Cherryvale *Globe*, during its destruction by fire.

May 9, 1880, Henry Griffith drowned, while attempting to cross a ravine in the front of his residence, near Bangor, which had been filled with water by the bursting of a water spout.

May 26, 1880, Elisha Baldwin, aged 15 years, son of J. M. Baldwin, killed by lightning on Turkey Creek.

April 18, 1880, a tornado swept through the county, destroying houses at Strawn, Burlington and Waverly. No lives lost.

August 10, 1880, George Geisey, thrown from his horse and killed, in front of residence, near Le Roy.

April 29, 1881, five business houses destroyed by fire in Burlington, involving a loss of $15,000. The houses were owned by C. A. Clark, J. M. Allison, S. S. Freeman, H. G. Beatty and T. J. Goodwin.

May 16, 1881, John La Rue, killed by lightning, on his farm, four miles east of Burlington.

May 30, 1881, J. V. Blakely, aged 40, of Parsons, a freight conductor on the Missouri Pacific, crushed to death while engaged in coupling cars at Le Roy.

July 25, 1881, Leonidas Goodall, killed by a fall from the top of a load of hay, in Star Township.

June 23, 1882, William Olds, killed by the accidental discharge of his revolver, at the William Crotty Crossing of Big Creek. The revolver fell from his pocket while he was putting his head in the creek and the contents were discharged by the hammer striking a stone.

January 22, 1882, five business houses destroyed by fire at Waverly, involving a loss of $6,900. Among the houses destroyed was the hotel.

STATISTICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL.

The population of Coffey, by townships, as taken by the County Assessor on the first of March, 1882, was as follows: Avon, 525; Burlington, 671; City of Burlington, 2,161; California, 975; Hampden, 574; Key West, 711; Le Roy, 1,071; Liberty, 835; Neosho, 846; Ottumwa, 990; Pleasant, 1,123; Pottawatomie, 551; Rock Creek, 992; Spring Creek, 516; Star, 457. Total in the county, 12,750.

The number of organized school districts in Coffey County, November 1, 1882, was 90. Number of districts sustaining public schools three months during the year, 78. Assessed valuation of all property in the county, $2,625,363.66. Average per cent. levied for school purposes, .01¼. Estimated value of school property, $75,000. Number of school buildings, 88. Number of school rooms, 110. Cost of maintaining schools during the year 1882, $30,761.11. Average length of the school year, 25 weeks. School population, 2,350 males and 1,871 females. Number of teachers employed, 51 males and 76 females.

The history of the formation of the several townships in the county is as follows: Pottawatomie, Ottumwa, California, Avon, Burlington, Le Roy and Neosho were established June 5, 1858, at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors at Hampden. At a meeting of the Supervisors November 3, 1859, the number of townships was reduced to four, viz: Avon, Le Roy, Ottumwa and Burlington. February 13, 1860, the seven townships were re-established as existed prior to November 3, 1859. Rock Creek was established October 3, 1870; Pleasant, Hampden and Liberty, February 6, 1871; Spring Creek, November 11, 1873; Key West, January 5, 1874; Star, April 18, 1874.

The first agricultural fair in the county was held on the farm of Henry W. Ela, near Burlington, October 9, 1860. The ladies that rode horseback for premiums at this fair were Mrs. Judge Kingsbury, Mrs. Packard, Miss Julia Kinzie, Miss Ann Heddens, and Miss Bundy. They were all awarded prizes by the judges.

The monster ox, weighing 3 000 pounds, that has been exhibited throughout the country in W. W. Cole's circus and menagerie, was raised on the farm of Crandall & Baldwin, in Coffey County.

In the spring of 1860, a hail storm visited Le Roy, in which were hailstones weighing a pound and a half. The stones went through the roofs and sides of houses like shot. Live stock was killed and many houses were damaged by the storm.

During the Price raid the *Kansas Patriot*, at Burlington, suspended publication from October 8 to November 5, 1864, everybody connected with the office having gone to the front. The editor was engaged in the battle of Westport.

Chronological: November 1, 1864, Captain Charles Puffer's company of militia was treated to a supper by the ladies of Burlington, on its return from the Price raid. Wednesday, November 2, 1864, six inches of snow on the ground in Coffey County.—December 2, 1864, Atherly Bros'. cotton gin arrived.—December 4, 1864, Company "E," Fifteenth Kansas, went into winter quarters on the Howard place, in Burlington. Curtis Johnson, Captain; John Smith, First Lieutenant; W. H. Fisher, Second Lieutenant. Eighteen men, including three commissioned officers, were wounded in the Price raid. Capt. Johnson and Lieut. Fisher were among the wounded. Three men died from their wounds.—January 2, 1865, Burlington ladies gave a dinner to Capt. Johnson's company.—January 3, 1865, John McWilliams died at Burlington. He was a blacksmith, could quote Shakspeare by the hour, had traveled all over the world, and was an original character. He was an uncle of Katy Putnam, the distinguished actress.—January 17, 1865, Captain Johnson's company broke camp and departed for Fort Smith.—February 23, 1865, Capt. Puffer, with his company of militia, seized 180 head of Indian cattle in possession of John Osborn and John McMahan, on the Verdigris.—March, 1865 ten thousand buffalo hides arrived at Orson Kent's store, Burlington, during the month.—April, 3, 1865, an oyster supper given to Col. F. W. Potter by citizens of Burlington, in recognition of his services in destroying the traffic in Indian cattle. Resolutions of thanks to Col. Potter and Capt. Puffer's company of militia were adopted.—April 16, 1865, illumination of the houses of Burlington over the news of Lee's surrender. The issue of the Burlington *Patriot* of April 15th says: "The boys in town made the anvils crack like thunder on Thursday evening last, at the reception of the news of the surrender of Lee's Miserables. The air was clear and still, and the anvils seemed to partake of the enthusiastic sentiment that pervaded the hearts of the townspeople, for they never spoke more eloquently. For ourself, we felt as though we would like to have heard a million-pounder touched off, so the report could be heard in 'auld Ringland,' to waken up the ideas of the people over there as to the true state of things on this side of the 'big [illegible] ality."—April 22, 1865, the Burlington *Patriot* appears in mourning over the death of Abraham Lincoln, who was assassinated on the night of April 14.—April 17, 1865, organization of the Neosho Valley Immigration Society. S. S. Prouty, president; J. H. Howard, vice-president; Orson Kent, secretary; William Manson, treasurer; J. A. Walkling, Charles Puffer and C. L. Edwards, executive committee.—July, 1865, Le Roy granted a city charter by H. N. Bent, Probate Judge. A. V. Coffin, President; Abijah Jones, A. V. Coffin, G. H. Dickinson, Thomas Crabtree and William Thornbury, Trustees.—July 15, 1865, a wild buffalo killed near the residence of Judge Ross Brown, in California Township.—August 3, 1865, suit instituted in the District Court against F. W. Potter, Charles Puffer, Orlando Walkling, Charles L. Edwards and Thomas Arnold, by Silas Fearl, for damages to the amount of $2,500 by the forcible seizure by the defendants of Indian cattle, claimed to be the property of the plaintiff.—August 10, 1865, a free dinner was given by the people of Ottumwa to returned soldiers in Coffey County, and their wives.—January 24, 1866, Dr. J. C. Callaway, a former resident of Burlington, died at Oskaloosa, Iowa, of pulmonary consumption.—February 2, 1866, George W. Stevens died at Kansas City, Mo., and buried in that city with Masonic honors.—March 28, 1866, Almira, wife of W. A. Ela, of the Hampden colony, died near Hampden, aged fifty-one years.—March 30, 1866, death of the wife of Wesley Stubblefield.—May 30, 1866, married at the residence of S. S. Prouty, by Rev. W. R. Hickcox, A. D. Brown to Miss Katie C. Morey.—September 15, 1866, Isaac E. Olney, who published the Hampden *Expositor*, died at Garnett.—November 6, 1866, first daily mail from Ottawa to Le Roy, Burlington and Ottumwa.—February 23, 1867, the Burlington *Patriot* gets discouraged over the prospects of obtaining government aid for the Union Pacific Railway Southern Branch, and advocates the voting of $1,000,000 in bonds for the enterprise by the counties interested.—March 15, 1867, snow five inches deep in Coffey County.—April 4, 1867, J. M. Manson and William Throckmorton returned from a ten days' trip through the counties of Anderson, Franklin, Linn, Bourbon and Allen, in search of vegetables for the Burlington market, but without success. They could not even obtain forage for their horses.—April 24, 1867, a shock of earthquake felt in Coffey County.—May 11, 1867, market prices in Burlington as follows: Flour, $10 per 100 lbs.; corn meal, $2.50; potatoes, $3.50; pork and bacon 20 cts. Money exceedingly scarce, and grasshoppers hatching out and threatening destruction of crops.—May 20, 1867, a fall of snow in Coffey County.

BURLINGTON.

The act incorporating the Burlington Town Company was approved February 20, 1857. The corporators were O. E. Learnard, Charles Morse, J. A. D. Clark, T. T. Parsons and C. W. Southway. The first president of the company was C. W. Babcock, and the first secretary was B. W. Woodward, both of Lawrence. The father of Burlington was O. E. Learnard, a native of Burlington, Vt., in whose honor the town was named. In January, 1857, O. E. Learnard, F. A. Atherly, A. H. Vince, Edward Murdock, H. W. Watrous, John Bishop and others arrived. They were the first occupants of the town site. They boarded with Charles Morse, across the river, three miles distant. The first house on the town site was a combination of two small houses, procured at Hampden, and made into one for a provision store for James Jones, the first merchant. It was located east of the present "Central Hotel," about midway between that hotel and the river. The second building erected was a log house, built by Edward Murdock, and used by him for a wagon shop. The third building erected was the "Burlington Hotel," on the site of the "Morris House," built by F. A. Atherly, on contract with the Burlington Town Company, the lumber for which was rafted down the Neosho River, some thirty-five or forty miles. During the building of the hotel, in May, 1857, Rev. Peter Remer and family arrived. Mrs. Remer being the first woman that had ever appeared on the town site, she was greeted with cheers by the workmen at the hotel. The boys regarded her as the loveliest and handsomest lady they had ever beheld, though it is possible that her beauty was hardly comparable with that of Mrs. Langtry. Mr. Remer and his family located at Burlington, the ardent admirers of Mrs. Remer abandoning the work on the hotel until a house could be erected for the family. The "Burlington Hotel" was designed simply for a boarding house, and it was located near the river for the accommodation of the mill hands. When the time arrived for the erection of the hotel proper, it was intended that it should be located on the south side of Rock Creek, on the site now occupied by the office of S. A. Brown, and make that the nucleus for the town. The original town site consisted of 320 acres. In the spring of 1857, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the Boston philanthropist and husband of Julia Ward Howe, located a Wyandotte "float," of 640 acres, adjoining the town site on the west. One-half of this "float" was surveyed into lots and became a

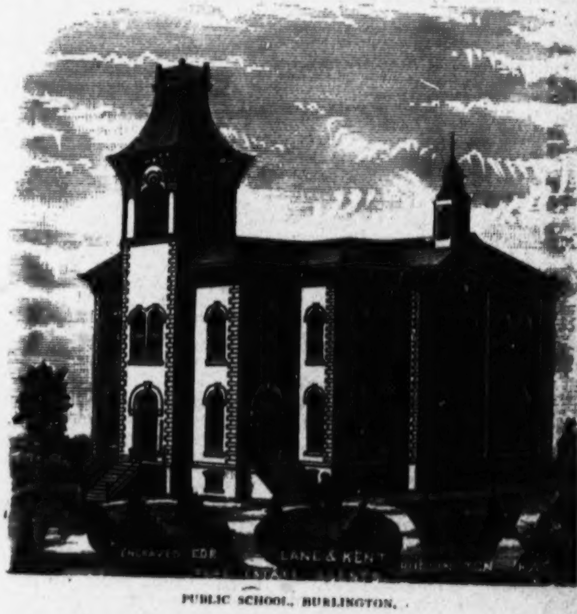

PUBLIC SCHOOL, BURLINGTON.

part of the town. The other part of the "float" is still owned by the heirs of the deceased Dr. Howe. In the summer of 1857, Dr. Manson and Dr. Venard arrived and took claims near town. Dr. Manson erected an office for himself on Hudson street, a few rods east of what is now the Central Hotel. This was the next building erected after the hotel. The first landlord of the hotel was Francis Britton. In 1857 a bridge was constructed across the river, near the site of the present bridge, by the town company, but it was carried away by a freshet in 1859. The first steam saw mill in operation in the county was started at Burlington in the spring of 1857. It was removed from Hampden, to which place it had been sent by the Emigrant Aid Company. It could not be operated at Hampden for the want of water. George W. Stevens erected the first store building, in the summer of 1857. Orlando and Judson A. Walkling erected a storehouse about the same time, and opened therein a stock of general merchandise, August 7, 1857. The first celebration in Burlington of "the day that made us free," was July 4, 1857. William B. Parsons was the orator. In March, 1859, the town site was pre-empted by B. L. Kingsbury, Probate Judge.

During the war period Burlington was at a standstill. A large proportion of the voting population of the town and county had gone into the Union army, and no new settlers came into the county. The darkest day the town ever experienced was on the 19th of May, 1863, when the county seat was removed to Hampden, by such an overwhelming majority, it looked as though the people of the county were determined to crush Burlington, and her people were about ready to throw up the sponge. The next day S. S. Prouty, who was then at home, temporarily absent from the army, said he would put up $500 for the purpose of erecting a building for a woolen carding mill and purchasing the machinery necessary to put it in operation providing that three others would do likewise. Within an hour the company was organized, consisting of S. S. Prouty, F. A. Atherly, D. P. Metcalf, and Augustin Holland. A two-story building was erected at once, the machinery procured, and the mill put in operation. This gave renewed hope to the struggling town and convinced her enemies that Burlington was not yet ready to die. The carding mill finally developed into a large woolen factory, and a cotten gin was added to it. Connected with the factory were F. A. Atherly, Levi P. Heddens, Henry W. Atherly, and James Davidson. Cotton growing was attracting some attention in the county at that time. Orsen Peck, a farmer on North Big Creek, realized $800 for his crop in 1864, and 18,000 pounds of lint were ginned at the Burlington factory in 1865. In 1869 the Excelsior Water Mill was built by Cross & Sons, at a cost of $55 000, including dam and races. In September, 1875, Hon. William Martindale purchased the property and still owns it. The Burlington steam mill was completed in 1870 at a cost of $16,000; the Burlington schoolhouse was completed in 1873 at a cost of $28,000. The first bank in the county was organized under the name of Jarboe, Garretson & Co., and began business April 16, 1870. The firm consisted of H. L. Jarboe, N. P. Garretson, D. W. Stormont, and M. Bailey, the latter two of Topeka. The bank was conducted under the management of N. P. Garretson, until it was reorganized as the Burlington National Bank April 29, 1872, with a capital of $50,000; H. L. Jarboe president, N. P. Garretson cashier. Burlington has steadily prospered and grown since the completion of the railroad to the town in 1870. It now has a population of about 2,500, and nearly every branch of business is represented there.

NEWSPAPERS.

In September, 1859, S. S. Prouty arrived in Coffey County with his family and a printing press, arrangements having previously been made with citizens of Burlington for his establishment at that place. In consideration of the publication by him of a newspaper in Burlington one year, he was to have twenty-five average town lots, a guaranty of 300 subscribers at $2.00 per subscription, and house and office rent free for one year. The houses were to be ready for him by the 1st of September. He arrived on the 6th of that month, from Prairie City, where he had previously lived and published the *Freemen's Champion*. The houses were not ready for him when he arrived, nor had the first steps been taken toward securing any. He was told that he could deposit his goods temporarily in the first story of a little building which is now a portion of the Central Hotel, on the northeast corner of Third and Hudson streets. The first story was vacant, but the family of Mr. Slayton occupied the second story. While Mr. Prouty was in the act of storing his goods in the unoccupied room, Mr. Slayton appeared and ordered Mr. Prouty to move on, as the building was, as Mr. Slayton said, under his charge. Mr. Prouty commanded his oxen to be yoked to his two wagons, and gave directions to move out on the prairie and camp south of town. It was then his intention to go to Le Roy and establish his paper there, as liberal inducements had been offered him, by citizens of that place, to make LeRoy his home. About this time, George W. Stevens appeared, and hearing of Slayton's treatment, offered Mr. Prouty a refuge in his building, which offer was accepted. Had it not been for the timely appearance of Mr. Stevens, Mr. Prouty would soon have been in camp, and all the money in Burlington would not have induced him to return to that place. Mr. Prouty's goods were stored in the first story of Mr. Stevens' building, which was neither plastered nor lathed. A flag was stretched across the room, in front of which was put up the printing press. In the rear lived his family. In this room, on the 4th of October, 1859, appeared the first number of the *Neosho Valley Register*, the first paper printed in Burlington. October 4, 1859, was also the day when the present constitution of the State of Kansas was adopted by a vote of the people. The press on which this paper was printed was brought to Kansas in 1834, by Rev. J. Meeker, a Baptist missionary among the Ottawa Indians. Mr. Prouty published the *Register* until December, 1862, when, being then First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the First Indian Regiment, he leased the office to I. E. Olney for one year. At the expiration of Mr. Olney's lease, the paper again appeared with Mr. Prouty's name as publisher, H. N. Bent being the editor. In March, 1864, William Payne leased the office, and about a month afterward bought the office of Mr. Prouty, the latter being still in the army. Mr. Payne died in July following, and the office then fell into the hands of Silas Fearl, who discontinued the paper. September 3, 1864, S. S. Prouty commenced the publication of the *Kansas Patriot*, at Burlington, and continued to publish it until April 15, 1869, when he sold the office to J. F. Cummings, and removed to Topeka, to discharge the duties of the office of State Printer, to which he had been elected by the Legislature of the previous winter. May 29, 1869, Mr. Cummings sold the *Patriot* to A. D. Brown, who has continued its publication ever since. January 1, 1870, Mr. Brown changed its name to *The Burlington Patriot*. May 5, 1874, Peter Bell commenced the publication of the *Voice of the People*, which only lived until the following November. It advocated J. C. Cusey for Governor and J. K. Hudson for Congress, and then gave up the ghost. February 11, 1875, the first number of *The Independent* appeared in Burlington, with the name of A. H. Smith as editor and publisher. June 29, 1877, B. F. Smythe bought out Mr. Smith, and published the paper until October 19, 1877, when he sold a half interest to John E. Watrous. June 7, 1878, Mr. Smythe sold his interest to LeRoy Armstrong, when the firm name became Armstrong & Watrous. Mr. Armstrong retired from the paper July 16, 1880, since which time it has been owned and published solely by John E. Watrous. Previous to the date of the retirement of Mr. Armstrong, the politics of the paper had always been independent. Since it has been under the sole management of Mr. Watrous, the paper has been Democratic. The politics of the *Neosho Valley Register* was Republican, that of the *Voice of the People* Reform, and the *Patriot* has always been Republican. The Burlington *Republican* was started January 4, 1882, by George Sweesy and W. S. Hebron, under the firm name of Hebron & Sweesy. After a few weeks Mr. Sweesy retired, and Mr Hebron has since been sole proprietor and editor. Republican in politics.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

Church of the Ascension—(Protestant Episcopal), Burlington. Organized December 8, 1862, under the name of St. Andrew's Church, by Rev. W. H. Hickcox, Deacon. Corporators: Orlando Walkling, Silas Fearl, John Whistler, H. N. Bent, S. R. Harrington, M. E. Grimes, S. S. Prouty, B. L. Kingsbury, Orson Kent, D. P. Metcalf, J. A. Walkling. At a meeting of the corporators December 11, 1862, Vestrymen were elected as follows: Orlando Walkling, D. P. Metcalf, (wardens), Silas Fearl, H. N. Bent, John Whistler, J. A. Walkling, and S. R. Harrington. September 9, 1863, Mr. Hickcox was admitted to priest's orders, and on the same day he was unanimously elected rector of the church. The name of the church was changed to Church of the Ascension in 1871. The church edifice was erected in 1866, at a cost of $8,000. The fence enclosing the churchyard was constructed by Mrs. S. S. Prouty and Mrs. George H. Carpenter, the labor being performed by their own hands, and the money to purchase the lumber having been obtained from the proceeds of a church festival. The evergreens in the yard were procured by Mrs. Prouty and set out by her own hands. Name of present Rector, Rev. Joseph Wayne. Number of communicants, forty-nine.

Congregational Church of Christ, Burlington.—Organized November 25, 1866. Incorporated April 2, 1869. First Pastor, Rev. J. M. McLain. First services held in the Episcopal church and town hall. Church edifice erected in the fall of 1872, of wood. Value of church property, $3,000. Present Pastor, Rev. Joel Harper. Number of members, fifty-two.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Burlington.—Organized in July, 1857, by Rev. M. Fennimore, with seven members. Present membership, 190. Value of church edifice, $5,000. Value of parsonage, $1,000. Present Pastor, Rev. J. A. Hyden.

First Presbyterian Church of Burlington.—Organized June 26, 1870, by Rev. R. M. Overstreet, with a membership of seven. Chartered September 30, 1870. First pastor, Rev. S. G. Fisher. Present Pastor, Rev. J. H. Ralston. Number of members since organization, eighty-eight. Present number of members, sixty-one. Frame church building erected during the summer of 1881 at a cost of $3,500. Cleared from debt and dedicated June 11, 1882.

St. Francis Xavier Church (Catholic) of Burlington.—Organized in the spring of 1871, by Rev. Father Francis Heller. Present Pastor, Rev. Father Angelus Havepeter. Present membership about fifty families. Value of church property, $2,500.

The Baptist Church at Burlington was organized about the year 1861, by Rev. J. B. Taylor. It has a church edifice, costing about $2,000, which was erected through the efforts of the venerable Rev. H. K. Stimson, aged nearly eighty years, who is the Peter Cartwright of the Baptist Church. He still lives at Burlington and occasionally preaches.

There is a *Christian Church* at Burlington which has an edifice worth about $1,200.

Burlington Lodge, No. 66, A. F. & A. M.—Organized under dispensation December 27, 1866, with officers as follows: George H. Carpenter, W. M.; W. F. M. McAllister, S. W.; Silas Fearl, J. W.; J. A. Walkling, S. D.; Peter Brandon, J. D.; S. S. Prouty, treasurer; J. M. Lane, secretary; M. Fraker, tyler. Lodge chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kansas October 21, 1868, and the first officers under the charter were as follows: S. J. Carter, W. M.; S. S. Prouty, S. W.; W. J. Sanders, J. W.; H. L. Jarboe, treasurer; C. B. Graves, secretary; George H. Carpenter, S. D.; Orson Kent, S. D. The officers elected December 27, 1881, were as follows: R. P. Douglass, W. M.; Thomas Cross, S. W.; W. Buck, J. W.; D. Eppinger, treasurer; J. A. King, secretary; T. J. Adair, S. D.; L. E. Steele, J. D.; William Helm, S. S.; C. H. Smith, J. S.; William Wigston, chaplain; A. W. Maxwell, tyler. Number of members, sixty.

Burlington Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F.—Chartered October 11, 1867, with the following members: William H. Hickcox, W. A. Adair, T. J. Adair, J. M. White, P. W. Lamb. Present officers: S. S. Brandon, N. G.; F. P. Wells, V. G.; O. E. Sanford, treasurer; G. N. Sanford, secretary; R. H. Adair, district deputy; William Davidson, sitting P. G.; C. O. Brown, Rep. Number of members October 16, 1882, sixty-three.

Knights of Pythias, (Burlington)—Organized October 27, 1882, with thirty members. First officers: G. C. Nichols, C. C.; A. C. Sims, P. C.; R. C. Dunkin, V. C.; W. J. La Rue, Jr., K. of R. and S.; D. V. Mott, M. of E.; A. Peasley, M. of F.; I. E. Brandon, M. at A.; R. S. Harris, I. G.; James Metzler, O. G.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ROBERT H. ADAIR, County Clerk, came to Kansas in July, 1858, and located at Burlington, and has lived there since. Mr. Adair was born in Bourbon County, Ky., May 19, 1848. At two years of age his parents moved to White County, Ind., and he lived there until he came to Kansas, in 1858. Mr. Adair was married in Fountain County, Ind., December 28, 1870, to Miss Jennie Pixley, a native of Indiana, and has two children—Benjamin F. and Bertha R. He was elected Clerk of the District Court in 1874, and held that office for three terms, and in 1881 was elected County Clerk, which position he now holds. Mr. Adair is a printer by trade, and published the Neosho *Citizen*, in connection with John S. Gilmore. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' society, and is a highly respected citizen of his town and county.

DR. JOHN M. ALLISON was born in Charleston, Coles Co., Ill., in 1845, and lived in in his native State for twelve years, and moved to Philadelphia, and lived in that city ten years. Moved to Burlington, Kan., in 1870, and engaged in the book business, and established his present business in 1874, and has been engaged in that business since. Dr. Allison is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, in the class of 1869. He was married in Burlington, March 30, 1881, to Miss Clara Link, a native of Paris, Ill. Dr. Allison is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. He enlisted in 1864, in Scranton, Pa., in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served with that regiment until the close of the war.

LUCIUS ARMSTRONG, grocer, was born in Indiana, in 1851, and lived in his native State eighteen years. He moved to Michigan and lived there eleven years, and came to Kansas in 1880, locating in Burlington, where he has since been engaged in the grocery business. Mr. Armstrong was married in Michigan, in 1875, to Miss Adelaide Westcott, a native of Michigan.

WILLIAM H. BEARD, Register of Deeds of Coffey County and attorney-at-law; is also engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Beard came to Kansas in 1858, first stopping in Lyon County, and locating in Coffey County February, 1859, where he has since resided. He was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1839, and when an infant his parents moved to near St. Joseph, Mo., where he lived until coming to Kansas. Was married, April, 1879, to Carrie E. Cain, of Illinois. Have one child, Alice. Is and always has been a Republican. Was secretary of the Quantrell Raid Commission in 1875. Was admitted to the bar in 1876. Was elected Register of Deeds in 1867, and has held the office ever since. Is an Odd Fellow.

H. G. BEATTY was born in Xenia, Ohio, in 1841, and lived in his native State twenty-one years, and enlisted in the army, in the Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment during the war, and was a Lieutenant of Company B, and Quartermaster of the regiment at the close of the war. Mr. Beatty came to Kansas and located at Lawrence, and lived there one year, and moved to Burlington in 1866, and engaged in the grocery business, and established the first general grocery in the town, and is the oldest merchant in the city at present. He was married in Richmond, Ind., in 1868, to Miss Alice M. Williams, a native of Delaware, Ohio, and have three children, Frank, Minnie and Robben. Mr. Beatty is School Director and Township Trustee, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also is a member of the Episcopal Church.

THOMAS N. BELL, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Burlington, was born in Hamilton County, Indiana, in 1846, and lived in his native State twenty-four years. He enlisted in 1864, in the Thirty-fourth Indiana Regiment, and served with that regiment until the close of the war. He then returned to Indiana and remained there until 1869, when he came to Kansas and located in Coffey County, near Burlington. Here he is engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Bell was married in Coffey County, Kansas, in 1873, to Miss Lydia Ryan, a native of New Brunswick. They have four children, Charles N., Henry A., Mary A., and Uriah P. He is a member of the Masonic order, and also of the Baptist Church.

S. W. BOWERS was born in Pennsylvania in 1828, and lived in his native State seven years, and moved to Clark County, Ohio, and remained in that State thirteen years, and moved to Champaign County, Ill., and lived there ten years, and moved to Kansas in the spring of 1870 and located in Burlington, and has been engaged in house and sign painting. Mr. Bowers was married in Champaign County, Ill., in 1854, to Miss Lora Orme, a native of Ohio, and have two children, Charley and Grace. Mr. Bowers was married again in Burlington, in 1872, to Miss Nellie Laughton, a native of Vermont, and have four children, George, Gerty, Glenn and May.

ANSEL D. BROWN, postmaster and editor, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1838, and lived in his native State about seven years, and removed with his parents to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1843, and remained there about two years, and moved to Michigan and lived in that State about ten years. Moved to Walworth County, Wis., in 1848, and remained there until the spring of 1855, when he removed to St. Paul, Minn., and remained in that State until the spring of 1857, and came to Kansas and located in Greenwood County, and lived there until the spring of 1861, when he enlisted in the Third Kansas Regiment and served one year with that regiment; was transferred to the Fifth Kansas Cavalry and served with that regiment until near the close of the war. Mr. Brown was the Lieutenant of Company A of the Third and F in the Fifth Regiment, and was married in Burlington in May, 1866, to Miss Katie C. Morey, a native of Connecticut. They have three children, Edward, Dwight and Ira. Mr. Brown is the postmaster at Burlington, and is editor and proprietor of the Burlington *Daily Patriot*, and is a member of the Masonic order and the Episcopal Church.

CHARLES O. BROWN was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1848, and lived in that State six years; moved with his parents to Jefferson County, Iowa, and lived there about seven years, and came to Kansas and located in Coffey County. He has been in the grocery business for three and a half years ending September, 1882. He was married in Burlington, in 1875, to Miss Alice C. Rankin, a native of Illinois. They have two children, Harry and Bernard. Mr. Brown has been County Surveyor for two years and Deputy Treasurer for four years. In November, 1882, was elected Probate Judge for Coffey County. He is a member of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of Kansas.

CHRISTOPHER BROWN was born in the State of New York in 1818, and lived in his native State two years, and moved to Wisconsin and lived there twenty-four years, and moved to Minnesota and lived there one year, and removed to Missouri and lived in that State six years, and came to Kansas in 1871 and located in Burlington. Mr. Brown was married in Wisconsin, in 1845, to Miss Adaline Fletcher, a native of New York. They had one child, Morse V. Mr. Brown was married the second time in 1858, to Mrs. A. E. Follinsbee, a native of New York, and have three children, Adda, Adelia and Amy. Mr. Brown was early in life a Democrat, and became a Republican in 1855 and supported that party until 1876, and has been identified with the Greenback party since, and is an agnostic on religious questions.

A. L. BURGESS, express agent, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1849, and lived in his native State six years. He moved with his parents to De Kalb County, Ill., and lived there twelve years. He came to Kansas in 1871, and located at Ottawa, where he lived eight years, and came to Burlington in 1879, and has been a clerk in a dry goods store until he engaged as an express agent for the Adams Express Company, in 1881. Mr. Burgess was married in Burlington, in 1871, to Miss Adda Brown, a native of Wisconsin, and they have one child—Albert L., Jr. Mr. Burgess is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

SAMUEL J. CARTER, farmer and stock-raiser, and a director in the Burlington National Bank. Mr. Carter came to Kansas in 1860, and located in Coffey County, and has lived in the county since. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1832, and lived in his native State fourteen years, and moved with his parents to Fairfield County, Ohio, and lived there fourteen years, when he removed to Sangamon County, Ill., and lived there two years, and then removed to Kansas. He was married in Ohio, in 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Lake, a native of New York, and has had four children—Sarah A., Victorine, Emma, Josephine. Mr. C. lost his wife in 1869, and married again in 1870, to Miss Alice Dunn, a native of Indiana, and has had three children—William A., Samuel J., Hiram H. Mr. Carter has been Justice of the Peace for eight years, County Commissioner two years, Sheriff two terms, and Treasurer of Coffey County two terms. He is a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and is now a candidate for Representative. He is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Carter is an extensive cattle breeder.

JOHN P. CHESS, City Marshal, was born in Brownville, Fayette Co., Pa., in 1851, and at four years of age his parents moved to Ohio, and he lived there until 1857, and then moved to Kansas, and located in Le Roy, Coffey County, and lived there three years, and moved to Burlington and remained two years, and moved back to Le Roy, and lived there until 1869, when he located in Burlington, and has lived there since, being the present City Marshal. He was married in Le Roy, Coffey County, in 1875, to Miss Abby McQuiston, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have three children—Sybil, John, and James. Mr. Chess is a member of the Masonic Society, and was one of the early settlers of Coffey County. His father, John Chess, was born in Washington, Pa., in 1824. He was married in 1848 in Pennsylvania, to Miss C. V. Bassett. They have had three children—George W., John P., and James H. In 1855 he moved to Ohio, and from there to Kansas in 1857, and was prominently identified with the history of Kansas until his death, which occurred in Le Roy, Coffey County, December 28, 1871. He died of congestion of the lungs, at the age of forty-eight. He held the office of Sheriff for two terms in Coffey County. He served in the army with distinction, as Captain in one of the Indian regiments. He was a prominent railroad contractor in Kansas at the time of his death. He had been elected Sheriff of the county for a third term. Mr. Chess was a member of the Masonic and Odd-Fellows societies.

CHARLES H. CLEVELAND, was born in Bath, N. H., August 4, 1847, and lived in New England and Canada until twelve years old, when his parents moved to Grinnell, Iowa. He attended school there for about three years, after which he went into a store in Muscatine, Iowa, staying there about five years. He came to Kansas in 1870, remaining but a year and a half, when he went to Lawrence, Mich., where he remained two years, and then returned to Burlington, Kas., where he has since resided. In February, 1877, he associated himself with Mr. Ed Climer, forming the firm of Climer & Cleveland, dealers in dry goods, clothing, etc. The business was highly successful. In May, 1882, he purchased the interest of Mr. Climer, and since that time has conducted the business by himself. He was married in January, 1880, at Baldwin City, Kas., to Miss Vivia Kirkpatrick, a native of Iowa. Mr. C. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

EDWARD CLIMER was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1836, and lived in his native State fourteen years, and moved to Marion County, Mich., and remained there two years, and moved to California in 1854, and lived there five years, and returned and located in Bourbon County, Kan., and lived there two years, and moved to Coffey County and has lived in the county since and in Burlington for five years. He has been engaged in merchandising in Burlington and recently retired from business. Mr. Climer was married in Bourbon County, Kan., in the fall of 1860, to Miss Elmira Clark, a native of Illinois. They have one child, Frank.

H. E. COWGILL has been Treasurer for Coffey County for five years and has just retired from that office. Mr. Cowgill came to Kansas in 1866, and located in Douglas County, and came to Burlington, Coffey County, in 1870, and has lived there since. Mr. Cowgill was born in Greencastle, Ind., in 1845, and lived there till he came to Kansas. He was married in Douglas County, in 1870, to Miss Belle Nash, a native of Illinois. They have one child, Mary E. He is a member of the Republican party, the Masonic Order and also of Odd Fellows.

THOMAS CROSS was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1843, and lived in his native State twenty-two years, and enlisted in 1861 in the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and re-enlisted in 1864 in the Eighth Ohio Cavalry and served with that regiment until the close of the war, and returned to Ohio and remained a short time, and moved to Shelby County, Ind., and lived there three years, and came to Kansas in 1869 and located in Burlington, and has been engaged in the milling business until he was elected Sheriff of Coffey County one year since. Mr Cross was married in Clark County, Ohio, the 27th of September, 1866, to Miss Emma Akin, a native of Ohio. They have two children, Cory and Glenna. Mr. Cross is a member of the Masonic Society.

WILLIAM CROTTY, farmer and stock raiser, also extensively engaged in the cattle business about eight miles southwest from Burlington. Mr. Crotty came to Kansas in 1869 and located where he now lives. He was born in Maryland in 1837, at one year of age his parents moved to La Salle County, Ill., he lived there till 1860, and has lived one year in Iowa, five years in Colorado and one year in Utah and then came to Kansas. He was married in Illinois, in 1861, to Miss P. E. Armstrong, a native of Illinois. They have five children—Gertie, Rose, Millie, George and Julia. Mr. Crotty is a large cattle dealer and handles annually from 500 to 1,000 head of cattle.

GEORGE W. CROW, lawyer, engaged in practice for eight years in Pike County, Ill., and Burlington, Kan. Mr. Crow was born in Huron County, Ohio, 1850, and lived in his native State eight years and moved with his parents to Illinois and lived in that State until 1879, and then removed to Kansas and located in Burlington where he now lives. He was married in Pike County, Ill., in 1877, to Miss Jennie Widby, a native of Illinois, and has one child, T. Lyle. Mr. Crow is now running for County Attorney on the Democratic ticket. He is a young man of ability in his profession.

J. L. DAVIDSON, wheelwright, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1847 and lived in his native State thirteen years, and moved to Illinois and lived there two years, and moved to Kansas in 1861 and located near LeRoy, Coffey County, and he and his father run a woolen factory in Burlington about seven years; and after that engaged in farming and has been engaged in manufacturing wagons and buggies. He served one term as Deputy Treasurer of Coffey County and has been Deputy Sheriff of the county, and intends to soon engage in the grocery business. Mr. Davidson was married in Burlington in 1876 to Miss Lillian C. Harding, a native of Kansas. They have three children—William L., Phœbe P. and James H.

JOHN W. DENSLOW was born in Westchester County, N. Y., in 1828, and lived in his native State twenty-five years, and moved to South America, and from there to Australia, and lived in Australia about fifteen years, and returned to the United States and located in New York and remained a short time and removed to Chicago, and lived there about twelve years, and came to Kansas in 1878 and located in Coffey County and engaged in sheep-raising. He engaged in the hotel business in Burlington in 1881. He was married in Australia in 1862 to Miss Jessie Hunt, a native of London, Eng. They have five children—Ollie, Walter, Arthur, Joseph and Gracie. Mr. Denslow is proprietor of the National Hotel of Burlington.

GEORGE H. DICKINSON, was born in the State of New York in 1839, and lived in his native State until the fall of 1857, and came to Kansas and located in Coffey County at Le Roy, and lived there about fifteen years, and located in Burlington, in the saddle and harness business in 1872. Mr. Dickinson was married in Woodson County, Kan., in 1861 to Miss Elizabeth Quiggle, native of Pennsylvania. They have five children—Amy E., John E., Mary M., Lotta and Ray. Mr. Dickinson is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Congregational Church. He is one of the oldest settlers of Coffey County.

DR. ROBERT P. DOUGLASS was born in Philadelphia County, Pa., in 1841, and lived in his native State twelve years, and removed with his parents to Ohio, and lived in that State until he came to Kansas in 1866. Dr. Douglass was married in Burlington in 1871 to Miss Clara O. Prouty, a native of Ohio. Dr. Douglass was educated as a physician in the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1866, and came to Burlington and engaged in the practice of his profession. Is a member of the Masonic Society.

L. J. DYKE was born in Franklin County, N. Y., on January 18, 1842, and when quite small his parents removed to Erie County, Pa. He lived in that State until 1877, serving as County Treasurer in 1870-71, when he came to Kansas and located in Burlington and engaged in farming and stock-trading for three years, and established the furniture business in Burlington in 1880 and has been engaged in that business since. Mr. Dyke was married in White Pigeon, Mich., in 1869 to Miss Sarah Baer, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Elan, Eddie and Freddie. Mr. Dyke enlisted in 1861 in the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infanry, and served with that regiment until July 20, 1865. He lost an arm in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, in front of Atlanta, on July 20, 1864. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the United Workmen and the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and has been a member of the City Council of Burlington.

SILAS FEARL, lawyer and present County Attorney for Coffey County. Mr. Fearl came to Kansas in the spring of 1857 and located in Coffey County in July of that year, and has been a resident of that county since. He was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and lived in his native State twenty-five years and then came to Kansas. Mr. Fearl assisted in organizing the Republican party in Kansas and was a member of the Territorial convention held at Osawatomie in 1858, and has been Mayor of Burlington two terms, and has been, and first held the office of, County Clerk and Clerk of the District Court for Coffey County, and has held the office of County Attorney for twelve years. Mr. Fearl was married in Burlington, in 1859, to Miss Dora Denecke, a native of Massachusetts, and has four children, Charles E., Frank E., Mary E. and James. Mr. Fearl lost his wife in 1872 and married again, in 1875, to Mrs. Lizzie Deaven, a native of Tennessee, and has three children by his second wife, Belle E., William and Nelly. Mr. Fearl is a member of the Masonic order and is in good standing as a lawyer and highly respected by his associates.

L. A. FELTON was born in Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio, in 1828, and lived in his native State twenty-one years, and moved to Fayette County, Ind., and lived there two years and moved to Oregon and lived in that State two years, and moved to California and lived there three years, and returned to Oxford, Ohio, and remained a short time and located at Connersville, Indiana, and lived there five years, and came to Kansas in 1865, and located at Lawrence, and lived there four years and removed to Emporia, and lived there a short time and located in Burlington in 1869, where he has since engaged in the bakery and confectionery business; was married in Fayette County, Ind., in 1861, to Jennie Minor, a native of Indiana. They have two children, Mary and Nelly.

M. L. B. FLOYD, Deputy Register of Deeds, and physician by profession. He came to Kansas in 1877 and located in Burlington. He was born in Adams County, Pa., in 1836, and lived in his native State fifteen years, and removed to Hocking County, Ohio, and lived in Ohio about twenty-two years, practiced medicine about eighteen years in the Hocking Valley, and removed to Livingston County, Ill., and engaged in the practice of medicine, remaining about four years, and removed to Mahaska County, Iowa, and remained there one year and then removed to Tazewell County, Ill., and remained there one year and then removed to Kansas. Mr. Floyd was married in Hocking County, Ohio, in 1865, to Miss Emma E. Blake, a native of Ohio, and have three children, Patrick M., Thomas J., Willie B. He is independent in politics and holds to the Catholic faith.

EDGAR E. FOLLENSBEE, jeweler, was born in Marshall, Dane Co., Wis., September 8, 1852, and lived in his native State eleven years, then moved to Clinton Co., Mo., and lived in that State from 1867 to 1872, then removed to Kansas and located in Burlington, Coffey County, and was engaged in the nursery business five years, the grocery business for three years, and has been in the jewelry business for two years. He was married in Burlington, in 1876, to Miss Leila Jackson, a native of Washington County, Iowa.

JOHN D. FRAZIER is engaged in the practice of law and has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Clinton County, Ind., and Burlington, Kan., for about seven years. Mr. Frazier came to Kansas in May, 1872, and located in Burlington, Coffey County, and taught school for two years, and returned to Indiana and engaged in the practice of law, and remained in that State till October, 1881, and returned to Burlington and located. Mr. Frazier was educated at the Law School at Ann Arbor, Michigan; he was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1848, and lived in his native State five years and removed with his parents to Clinton County, Ind., and remained in Indiana until he came to Kansas. Mr. Frazier enlisted in September, 1864, in the Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment one year. He was married in Clinton County, Ind., in May, 1875, to Miss Martha J. Kent, a native of Indiana, and has three children, Emma F., Josie F. and Junia. Mr. Frazier is a member of the Masonic order.

I. S. GARWOOD, merchant tailor, was born in Ohio, in 1820, and lived in his native State until thirty-three years of age, and moved to Marshall County, Iowa, in 1853, and lived in that State eleven years, engaged largely in farming; returned to Ohio and lived there three years and came to Kansas in the fall of 1867, and located in Burlington, Coffey County. He was married in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1845, to Miss Mary Ann Baker, a native of Ohio. He had five children by his first wife—Wilber, Charles, Edward, Mathias and Deliah J. Mr. Garwood was married in Ohio, in 1863, to Miss Phebe James, his present wife, a native of Ohio. They have one child—Robert. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOSEPH GIBBON, undertaker, was born in Durham, England, in 1831, and lived in England thirty-eight years, and came to the United States, July, 1869, and located in Burlington, Coffey Co., Kan., in March, 1870, and engaged in the carpenter business for four years, and erected the best buildings in the city during that time, and then engaged in the furniture business, and is now in the undertaking, picture, picture frames and window shade business. Mr. Gibbon was married in England, in December, 1854, to Miss Jane Outhwaite, a native of Yorkshire, England. They have four children—John W., Thomas O., Elizabeth Ann and Joseph. Mr. Gibbon has been a member of the City Council for five years, and is a member of the United Workmen, and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CALVIN H. GRAHAM, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., May 22, 1833, and lived in his native State nineteen years, and crossed the plains in 1853, to California, and lived in that State seven years, and returned to Pittsburgh, Penn., in January 1860. He took a course in the Iron City Commercial College, and in September, 1860, removed to Parke County, Ind., and engaged in milling business there for five years, and came to Kansas in 1866, and located in Le Roy, Coffey County, and has lived there since, excepting four years at Burlington, as Treasurer of Coffey County, and has been Docket Clerk of the State Senate for eight years, and is general manager of the Excelsior Mills, at Burlington, and has been the largest wheat grower in Coffey County, and is a member of the Executive Board of the State Horticultural Society. Mr. Graham was married near Pittsburgh, Penn., February 23, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth A. McKelvy, a native of Pennsylvania. They have seven children—Maggie M., Anna B., Mary M., Ralph K., John D., Lizzie and Fanny. Mr. Graham is an Odd-Fellow and a Royal Arch Mason.

JOHN C. GRAY, was born in Vermont, in 1851, and lived in his native State until 1878, and then came to Kansas, and located at Le Roy, Coffey County. He was married in Franklin County, Kan., in 1882, to Miss Belle Jamison, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Gray was Principal of Le Roy school for two and one half years, until elected to his present position, in 1880, of Superintendent of Public Instruction for Coffey County. He is a member of the Masonic society and is an Odd Fellow. Mr. Gray was educated at Dartmouth College, in Hanover, N. H., and graduated from that institution in the Class of 1878.

JOHN HAHN, meat market, was born in Germany, in 1858, and lived in his native country seven years, and came to the United States with his parents and located in Decatur

County, Ind., and lived in that State for seven years, and came to Kansas and located in Burlington in 1872, and engaged in the butcher business, and is now engaged in that business.

JAMES W. HALL, merchant, was born in Michigan in 1857, and lived in his native State nine years, then removed to Indiana with his parents, and remained one year, and came to Kansas in 1866, locating at Leavenworth. He lived there one year, and then moved to Kansas City and lived there one year, came to Coffey County, Kansas, and located at Le Roy, and lived there until 1874, when he came to Burlington and was engaged in railroad business about four years. In March, 1882, he engaged in the book, stationery and jewelry business. Mr. Hall was married in Burlington, November 2, 1882, to Miss Adelia Brown, a native of Wisconsin.

REV. JOEL HARPER, was born in Plymouth, England, in 1842, and lived in his native country until October, 1881, and came to the United States and located at Burlington, Kansas, in charge of the Congregational Church of that place, and has been the Pastor of that church since. Mr. Harper was educated in the Plymouth public schools and in the Western Congregational College, in England, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1876. He has been engaged in the ministry about twelve years in connection with the Congregational Church, and served his last congregation at Ivy Bridge, near Plymouth for eight years. He was married in Plymouth, England, in 1865, to Miss Anna E. Gay; they have three children—Richard, Thomas and Joel.

VIRGIL O. HARTER, was born in Michigan, in 1850, and lived in his native State about eighteen years, and moved to McDonough County, Ill., and remained there one year, and moved to Lawrence, Kansas, and remained there a short time and moved to Burlington, Coffey County, in 1870, and engaged in the dry goods business for two years and removed to Cowley County, and lived there two years and returned to Burlington, and is a member of the firm of S. A. Brown & Co., lumber merchants. Mr. Harter was married in Burlington in 1877, to Miss Susan M. Bigelow, a native of Michigan. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

WALTER S. HEBRON, editor, was born in Marshall County, W. Va., in 1849, and lived in his native State until 1860, and moved to Richland County, Ohio, with his parents, and in 1863, enlisted in the army in the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, and returned to Ohio and lived in that State until 1870 and came to Kansas, and located in Harvey County and lived there eleven years, and moved to Burlington in 1881, and started the Burlington *Republican*, a forty-eight column, home print paper. Mr. Hebron was married in Harvey County, Kan., in June, 1881, to Miss Mary Dempsey, a native of Kentucky, and have one child—Vena. Mr. Hebron is a member of the Masonic Order and the Grand Army of the Republic.

J. N. HENDERSON, carpenter, was born in Ohio in 1834; emigrated to Iowa in 1848, and located at Fairfield, Jefferson County. Moved to Daviess County, Mo., in 1858; returned to Iowa in 1862 and enlisted in Company B, Nineteenth Iowa Volunteers. Served two and one-half years. Was discharged for disability February 8, 1864. Was married in Iowa in 1858, to Miss R. J. Sheafer, a native of Preble County, Ohio. Have three children: Fannie F., Katie and Bertha. Emigrated to Kansas in 1869, and located at Burlington and went into the furniture and undertaking business. Is a member of the Odd Fellows and has represented his lodge three different times in the State Grand Lodge. Is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has represented his lodge twice in the State Grand Lodge. Is now engaged in contracting and building.

B. C. HILL, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Ohio, 1823, and lived there thirty-two years. Moved to Iowa, then came to Kansas in 1861; located in Burlington township. Is engaged in farming and stock raising. Was married in Ohio in 1850, to Miss Rebecca A. White, of Ohio. They have had ten children, of whom three are dead, William B., Abbie Ann and Josephine. The living children are, Spencer P., Eliza Jane, James H., Samuel L., Charles G. Garrett M. and Jediah D. His wife is a member of Baptist Church.

FRANK HOFFMANS was born in Germany in 1850, and moved to the United States in the fall of 1869, and located in Brown County, Ill., for one year and then came to Kansas and located in Burlington, in the grocery and provision business. He was married in Brown County, Ill., in 1873, to Miss A. M. Weigand. They have five children: Francis, Mamie, Lottie, Cornelius and Emma. Mr. Hoffmans is a member of the Catholic Church. He established business in Burlington in 1872 in connection with the firm of Sanders & Hoffmans and has been engaged in business in Burlington since.

FREDERIC HOLLOPETER, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Clearfield County, Pa., 1827, and lived there until 1871, then came to Kansas and located in Burlington Township. Has been engaged in farming since. Was married in Pennsylvania in 1850, to Miss Susanna Reams, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children: Alva D., Myron N., Alice A., Edith A., Effie D. and Mary B. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN HOLLYWOOD, merchant, was born in Manchester, England, in 1831, and moved to the United States in 1857. He located in Paterson, N. J., and lived there twelve years and came to Kansas in 1869, and settled in Burlington, where he was engaged in weaving for some time; he has since been engaged in the notion business for five years. Mr. Hollywood was married in Paterson, N. J., in 1875, to Miss Amelia Nielson, a native of Denmark. Mr. Hollywood enlisted in the Seventieth New York Volunteer Infantry, and served three years; then re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-first New York Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment until the close of the war.

COURTNEY HOLMES, was born in Lockport, N. Y., in 1839, and lived in his native State four years, and moved with his parents to Wisconsin, and lived in that State until 1857, when he came to Kansas and located in Coffey County, and removed to Morris County in 1859, and lived there until the spring of 1878, and returned to Burlington and was engaged in the cattle business until 1881, when he engaged in the livery business in Burlington. Mr. Holmes was married in Emporia in 1864, to Miss Anna Edwards, who came to Kansas in 1855, and is a native of England. They have three children—Willie W., Ella M. and Effa Maude. Mr. Holmes was Second Lieutenant in the Clark's Creek Company of State Militia.

DR. D. O. HOPKINS, was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1835, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas in 1873, and located in Burlington, and engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Hopkins retired from the practice in 1880, and has since been engaged in loaning money. He was married in Ohio in September, 1858, to Miss Amy Cross, a native of Ohio. They have one child by his first wife—Laura A. He lost his wife in 1866, and was married in Kansas in March, 1872, to Miss Mary E. Stoutemyer, a native of Ohio. Dr. Hopkins was educated in medicine at Starling College, Columbus, Ohio, and in the Cincinnati Surgical College, and was engaged in the practice of his profession from 1858 to 1880. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

H. F. HOYLE, was born in Preston, Lancashire County, England, and lived in his native country twenty-two years, and came to the United States, and has traveled in a number of the States, and located in Lucas County, Ohio, for five years, and came to Kansas in 1878, and located in Burlington, and engaged in the hardware and stove business. Mr. Hoyle was married in Burlington in 1879, to Miss Ava Page, a native of Wisconsin; they have one child—Grace. Mr. Hoyle is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

R. C. HUDDLESON, was born in Franklin County Ohio, in 1847, and lived in his native State eighteen years, and came to Kansas and located at Burlington, and has lived in that town since. Mr. Huddleson was married in Burlington in 1876, to Miss W. C. Colwell a native of Virginia. They have two children—Topey and Grace. Mr. Huddleson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is engaged as an engineer, and is one of the old settlers of Burlington.

REV. J. ALBERT HYDEN, was born in Loudon County, East Tenn., in 1830, and was educated at the Hiwassu College, East Tennessee, in 1849-53; then was licensed as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which capacity he preached and taught until 1858, when he was received into the Holston Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which he traveled as an itinerant minister until after the breaking out of the late war of the rebellion. Though a Southern man by birth and education, yet he took sides with the Government of the United States, and when the Federal troops occupied East Tennessee he was commissioned Chaplain in the Regular Army by President Lincoln, which position he held till after the close of the war. In the meantime the Church South charged him with want of loyalty to the Confederacy and expelled him, though they afterward reinstated him at their General Conference. The spring before the close of the war Mr. Hyden, Governor Brownlow and Judge Gillinwater called a convention of the loyal Methodists to meet at Knoxville, E. Tenn., for the purpose of arranging to organize the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South. The spring following Bishop Clark organized the Holston Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hyden resigned his position as Chaplain in the Regular Army, and was appointed by Bishop Clark, Presiding Elder of the Athens District, and in the midst of great peril he organized and remained on the district four years, at the close of which he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Chattanooga District, remaining on it three years. He then resigned the district and went into the regular pastorate of the church, serving as Pastor on the Athens Circuit two years, and Cleveland Station three years. He organized the "Grange High School" of the State, and was Principal of it one year. During his residence in his native State he was Superintendent of Public Instruction in the county of McMinn four years, and filled many other places of profit and trust. In 1877 he was transferred from the Holston Conference to the South Kansas Conference, and has been in the regular pastorate in said Conference ever since. He is now the Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Burlington, Coffey Co., Kan. Mr. Hyden was married in 1853, to Miss Nany M. Steed, of East Tennessee. They had four children—William H., Tennessee L., John A., Cora B. He was married the second time to Miss Nancy J. Crawford, of Knoxville, E. Tenn. They have four children—Mary, James, Eugene and Lizzie. Mr. Hyden was Governor Brownlow's Pastor when he (Brownlow) was arrested by the rebels and put in prison. He was afterwards his intimate friend and traveling companion, when the Southern loyalists "swung round the circle" after President Johnson. He was with him in all that wonderful campaign that saved the Republican party at that time from disruption.

H. L. JARBOE, banker, farmer and stock-raiser, came to Kansas in 1866, and located at Burlington. He was born in Ralls County, Mo., in 1841, and at one year of age his parents removed to Warsaw, Ill., and remained there five years, and removed to Muscatine, Iowa, and remained there nine years, and removed to Rochester, Iowa, and lived there two years, and returned to Muscatine, and remained three years and enlisted in 1861, in Company H, Eleventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment for four years, and was mustered out in July, 1865, at the close of the war. Mr. Jarboe came to Kansas and located in Burlington, and established the Burlington National Bank, and is also a partner of the banking house of M. Bailey & Co., of Chanute, Neosho County. He was married in Fulton County, Ill., to Miss Adda Webster, a native of Illinois. They have three children—Frank W., Harry L. and Maude. Mr. Jarboe is a member of the Masonic Order.

CHARLES KAHNT, was born in Germany, in 1844, and lived in his native country six years. Removed to the United States with his parents in 1851, and located in Pike County, Ill., and lived in that State four years; removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and lived there eighteen years, and came to Kansas in 1873, and located in Burlington, Coffey County, and engaged in manufacturing boots and shoes, and is a general merchant in that line of goods. He was married in Villisca, Iowa, in 1871, to Miss Sophia Swearingen, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Joanna, Ethel and Fred. Mr. Kahnt is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

GEORGE KEENEY was born in Kentucky, in 1828, and when quite small his parents moved to Monroe County, Ind., and lived there about twenty-five years, and moved to Cass County, Ind., and lived there eight years, and then moved to Piatt County, Ill., and remained there eight years. He then moved to Woodson County, Kan., and lived in that county seven years, and located in Burlington in 1878, and engaged in the hotel business, and has been engaged in that business since as proprietor of the Central House. Mr. Keeney was married in Indiana, in 1846, to Miss Ruanna Hoover, a native of Indiana, and have five children—James, John, Mary E., Isaac and George W.

WILLIAM J. KENT was born in Boston, in 1833, and lived in his native city about twenty-five years, and spent about six years in traveling in different States, and came to Kansas in 1858, and located for a short time in Kansas Falls, now Junction City, and returned to Boston, and came to Kansas again in 1861, and located in Leavenworth, and lived there several years, and then removed to Coffey County, and has lived in that county since, excepting a short time that he lived in Detroit, Mich. Mr. Kent was married in Boston, in 1856, to Miss Lizzie E. Morse, a native of Massachusetts, and have one child—Frederick H. He lost his wife and married again in Leavenworth, in 1868, to Miss Sarah E. Coffman, a native of Iowa, and has four children by his second wife—Allie, Minnie, Willie, Artie.

ORSON KENT, banker, broker and dealer in real estate, came to Kansas in 1857, and located in Coffey County, and has lived in that county since. He was born in Lyman, N. H., in 1838, and lived in his native State seventeen years, and moved to Illinois. Remained there until he came to Kansas. Mr. Kent was married in Burlington, in 1864, to Miss Kate Stimson, a native of New York. They have three children—Marion R., Fanny S. and Richard H. Was County Clerk in 1860. Is a member of the Masonic Order, and is a member of the Episcopal Church.

JUDGE BURTON L. KINGSBURY was born in Bradford County, Pa., in 1832, and lived in his native State until he removed to Kansas in 1857. He was married in Burlington, Coffey Co., Kan., in July, 1860, to Miss Lucy A. Vince, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of A. H. Vince, one of the first settlers of Kansas. Mr. Kingsbury has five children—Edward, Lizzie, Lucy, George and Emil. He has been Probate Judge of Coffey County for seven years and has been a member of the State Legislature of Kansas and Regent of the Agricultural College for five years and has been County Clerk of Coffey County and Clerk of the District Court. Mr. Kingsbury is a member of the Masonic society and of the Episcopal Church.

ROBERT A. KINZIE (deceased), was born in Chicago, Ill., February 8, 1810; went to Kansas in 1851, and traded three years among the Pottawatomies and three years among the Sacs and Foxes; removed to Burlington in the spring of 1857; commissioned Paymaster in the United States army, with the rank of Major, in May, 1861; was stationed at Washington, D. C., until April, 1864, when he went to Santa Fe, N. M., where he remained until the summer of 1868, when he returned and was stationed at Chicago, upon the staff of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan. He remained there until his death, which occurred at Chicago, December 13, 1873. He was twice brevetted (Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel). He was present at the scene of the Chicago massacre, but none of the Kinzie family were harmed, for the reason that they had invariably been kind to the Indians.

FREDERICK KRUEGER was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1834, and lived in his native country twenty-six years, and moved to the United States and located in New Jersey, and lived there two years, and moved to Wayne County, Mich., and lived there six years and came to Kansas in 1869 and located in Lawrence, and lived there one year and moved to Burlington, Kan., and engaged in the market business and established his present grocery business in 1879. He was married in Michigan in 1863 to Miss Wilhelmina Mueller, a native of Germany, and has four children—Louisa, Robert, Emma and Otto. Mr. Krueger is a member of the Masonic Order.

J. M. LANE was born in Boone County, Ind., in 1833, and lived in his native State twenty-two years, and moved to St. Paul, Minn., and remained in that State one year, and returned to Indiana and resided in Indiana until 1857, when he came to Kansas and located in Burlington. He was married in Lyon County, Kan., in 1866, to Miss C. A. McGennis, a native of Indiana, and has four children—Elmer L., James H., William M. and Anna M. Mr. Lane has served as Treasurer of Coffey County for four and one-half years, and Sheriff of the County for two years. Mr. Lane is a member of the Masonic Order and is at present engaged in the real estate and brokerage business in Burlington, the firm being Lane & Kent.

RICHARD S. LANG, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in England in 1840 and lived in his native country eleven years; he then moved to Canada, lived there until 1863, then he moved to the State of New York, lived there three years, then moved to Kentucky, lived there four years, then came to Kansas, lived in Burlington, engaged in masonry eight years; since then has lived on a farm. He was married in 1864 to Miss Fannie E. Wigston, a native of England. They have two children—William and Clara. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a member of the Congregational Church.

W. J. LA RUE, JR., was born in Utica, Ill., in 1845, and lived in his native State twenty-five years, until 1870, and came to Kansas and located in Burlington, Coffey County, and engaged in the grocery business for two years and then established his present business of clothing and gents' furnishing goods. Mr. La Rue was married in Nebraska City in 1875, to Miss Vachti Holmes, a native of Indiana, and have two children—Edward H. and James D. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

HIRAM McALLISTER was born in Philadelphia in 1812, and lived in that city ten years, and moved to Susquehanna County, Penn., and lived in that county until he was twenty-seven years old, and returned to Philadelphia and lived there until he was forty-two years of age, and came to Kansas in April, 1855, and located in Prairie City, fifteen miles southwest from Lawrence, and remained there from 1855 to 1863, and moved to Burlington, Coffey County, and has lived there since. Mr. McAllister was married in Susquehanna County, Penn., in 1830, to Miss Orilla Fox, a native of Hartford, Conn. They have three children—William F., Mary E. and Ellen S. Mr. McAllister has been School Trustee and clerk in a dry goods and grocery store in Burlington, and is now janitor of the public school building. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is one of the oldest settlers of the State of Kansas.

W. McMULLEN, M. D., was born in Manchester, England, and removed to the United States with his parents at the age of three years, and located at Philadelphia, and lived there about eight years, and moved to Auglaize County, Ohio, and lived in that State until he came to Kansas in 1866, and located in Burlington, Coffey County, and engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. McMullen was married in Auglaize County, Ohio, in 1856, to Miss Mary Douglass, a native of Philadelphia; they have two children—Verbena and Mary V. He is a member of the Masonic Order and also of the Congregational Church. Dr. McMullen was educated in his profession in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1856, and practised in Auglaize County, Ohio, for eleven years, and came to Kansas, and engaged in practice in Burlington. The doctor has been State Medical Examiner from 1879 to 1881.

ARCHIBALD C. MAJORS, railroad agent, was born in Adams County, Ill., and lived in his native State twenty-seven years, and moved to Kansas, locating at Burlington in 1870, and engaged as agent of the M. K. T. R. R. Co. for six years, and was in the hardware business for two years, and then engaged as agent for the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas R. R., and is in that business now, and owns and directs a first-class meat market, and owns quite a large amount of property in Burlington and Coffey County. Mr. Majors was married in Burlington, in 1876, to Miss Hattie Willet, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Leigh W., Jessie B. and John H. He has been treasurer of the Board of Education, and a member of the Christian Church.

GEORGE E. MANCHESTER, lawyer, studied law in St. Johnsburgh, Vt., with Walter P. Smith. And after completing his studies, he removed to Kansas, in 1877, and located in Burlington, and commenced the practice of his profession, and has lived there since. Mr. Manchester was born in Barret, Vt., in March, 1852, and lived in his native State twenty-five years, and then came to Kansas and located where he now lives. He was married in Emporia in January, 1878, to Miss Kate R. McPhee, a native of Vermont. They have one child—Lemuel R. Mr. Manchester has been City Attorney for Burlington. He is a lawyer of education and ability, and is one of the rising young attorneys of the State of Kansas.

Dr. WILLIAM MANSON, was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1830, and lived in his native State about twenty years and moved to White County, Ind., and lived in that State about seven years and came to Kansas in 1857, and located at Burlington, and engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Manson was educated at Rush Medical College at Chicago, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1855. He has been engaged in the practice of medicine for twenty-eight years in the States of Indiana and Kansas. He was married in Burlington, in 1858, to Miss G. H. Kinzie, a native of Chicago, Ill.; have four children—Kate, Robert, David and Carrie. Dr. Manson has been County Treasurer for Coffey County, Coroner and Pension Examiner for the Government; is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JACOB MANZIE, meat market, was born in Switzerland, in 1831, and lived in his native country until 1854, and came to the United States and located in Indiana and lived in that State until 1869, and came to Kansas and located in Topeka for six months, and then came to Burlington and engaged in the butcher business, and has been engaged in shipping stock. He was married in Lawrenceburg, Ind., in 1856, to Miss Dora Colekorbk, a native of Bavaria. They have five children—Jacob, John, George, Henry, and Freddy.

E. S. MARTIN was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 23, 1841, and lived in his native State about fourteen years and removed to Tazewell County, Ill., and lived in that State for twenty-eight years and came to Kansas in the spring of 1880, and located in Burlington, Coffey County, and engaged in the grocery. Mr. Martin was married in Delavan, Ill., in February, 1865, to Miss Mary Kidder, a native of Maine. They have two children—Effie and Myrtie. Mr. Martin is a member of the Masonic Order, the G. A. R., and a member of the firm of Manson & Martin, grocery and provision dealers. He enlisted in 1861, in the Eighth Illinois Infantry, and served one year and was discharged on account of disability from gunshot wound received in active service.

JOHN MENARY, miller, was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1855; he remained in his native country until 1880, and came to Kansas, and located in Sumner County and remained there one year, and came to Coffey County in 1882, and located in Burlington. He lived one year in Winfield, Kan. Mr. Menary is a single man and is the head miller of the Burlington City Mills.

DAVID P. METCALF was born in Illinois, in 1817, and lived in his native State forty-two years, and came to Kansas in 1858, and located in Coffey County and has lived in Burlington since his location. Mr. Metcalf was first married in Illinois, in 1835, to Miss Emily Willhite, a native of Kentucky, and had four children by his first wife—Mary, Thomas J. W., Benton and Sarah. Mr. Metcalf was married again, in 1861, to Mrs. Minnie Hussa. He has one child by his second wife, named Walter. Mr. Metcalf lost his second wife and married again, in 1877, Miss Nancy Ellis, a native of Virginia, and has two children, Lora and Cora. Mr. Metcalf has been Justice of the Peace for Burlington and is one of the oldest settlers of Coffey County, and has been very prominent in building up the town of Burlington, and has been a large holder of property in Burlington.

J. B. METZLER was born in Ohio, in 1857, and lived in his native State about sixteen years, and came to Kansas and located in Coffey County, and engaged in farming for about seven years, and has been in the drug business in Burlington for one year. Mr. Metzler was married in Coffey County, in 1880, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

J. A. MOSHER was born in Ontario County, N. Y., and lived in his native State seventeen years, and moved to Wisconsin, and lived there nine years, and moved to Minnesota, and lived in that State two years, and then came to Kansas in 1880, and located in Burlington, and established the jewelry business. Mr. Mosher was married in New York, in 1870, to Miss Lydia A. Rickard, a native of New York. They have one child—Leon M. Mr. Mosher is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

D. V. MOTT, County Treasurer, was recently installed in the position. Mr. Mott came to Kansas in November, 1869, and located in Burlington, and has lived there since. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1848, and lived in his native State twenty-one years, and came to Kansas and located where he now lives. Mr. Mott was married in Coffey County in June, 1871, to Miss Alice Holmes, a native of Wisconsin, and had four children, two of whom are living—Arthur J. and Letta. Mr. Mott held the office of Deputy Treasurer for four years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is a good business man and a highly respected citizen of his town and county.

DR. G. C. NICHOLS was born in Madison, Dane Co., Wis., in 1849, and lived in his native State sixteen years, and moved to Minnesota and lived there four years, and returned to Wisconsin and remained there until he came to Kansas in 1878, and located in Burlington, and engaged in the practice of medicine. He was educated in medicine in the Pulte College of Cincinnati, and the Hahnemann Homœopathic College of Chicago, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession for five years. He was married in Burlington, in 1879, to Miss Emma Carter, a daughter of the Hon. Samuel J. Carter, of Burlington. They have one child—Earl. Dr. Nichols is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

DR. WILLIAM F. OSBORN was born in Fayette County, Pa., in 1830, and lived in his native State twenty-three years, and removed to Quincy, Ill., and lived there until 1857, then removed to Chicago, and remained there three years; then moved to Memphis, Mo., and commenced the practice of medicine, and also took editorial charge of the Memphis *National Democrat*, entering warmly into the political issues that were then about to convulse the nation, strongly advocating the cause of the Union, and opposing the secession movement. In 1861 he returned to his native State and entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; was promoted and made Surgeon of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and remained with that regiment until it was mustered out of service at the close of the war. He then located in Mount Pleasant, Pa., and practiced his profession there until 1870, when he removed to Burlington, Kan., where he has since resided. Dr. Osborn commenced the study of medicine in Quincy, with Dr. W. S. Everett; took a six months' course at the Michigan University, then went into the office of Dr. Daniel Brainard, of Chicago, and graduated at Rush Medical College, February 15, 1860. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar as a practicing attorney in Burlington, in 1872. He was married in Fayette County, Pa., in June, 1875, to Miss Frances Freeman, a native of that county. They have two children, William F. and John L. The doctor is a member of the Masonic Order, and I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

PETER S. PATTON was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1818, and at the age of twelve his father moved to Cass County, Ind., in 1830, and remained there seven years. In 1837 he returned to Ohio, and remained there until 1855; moved to Iowa and located in Fairfield, Jefferson County, and lived there until March, 1860, when he moved to Coffey County, Kan. Mr. Patton was married in 1842, in Butler County, Ohio, to Miss Anna M. Oglesby, a native of Ohio. They have four children by this marriage—Cynthiana, Melissa J., Joseph W., and William B. Mr. Patton lost his wife in the spring of 1854; was married again the same year, in Butler County, Ohio, to Mrs. Carolina Brown. Mrs. Brown had three children—Charles O., Mary Anna, and Rachael Brown. Mr. Patton has two sons by his second wife, Samuel D. and Isaac H. Mr. Patton, in the early part of his life, was a carriage-maker, and was engaged in merchandising from 1853 to 1857, and from 1860 to 1866, was engaged in farming in Coffey County, Kan. In 1866 was elected Register of Deeds of Coffey County, and moved to Burlington, and held that office two years; was appointed Postmaster of Burlington, and held that office ten years, and since has been engaged in the hotel business. He is a member of the Masonic Order. He lost his sight in 1860, and has been totally blind ever since.

W. B. PATTON, Clerk of the District Court of Coffey County, came to Kansas in 1860, and located in Coffey County, and has lived in the county since, and in Burlington since 1865. Mr. Patton was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1849, and lived in his native State six years, and removed with his parents to Jefferson County, Iowa, and lived there until 1860, when he came to Kansas. Mr. Patton was married in Batavia, N. Y., in 1874, to Miss Elva L. Crippen, a native of New York. He was manager of the postoffice in Burlington for five years, and was Clerk of the District Court for Coffey County in 1881-82.

CHARLES PUFFER was born in Lewis County, N. Y., in 1825, and lived in his native State nineteen years, and removed to Janesville, Wis., and lived there seven years. Removed to Winnebago County, Wis., lived there and in Waupacca County until he came to Kansas in 1858. He was married in Wisconsin in 1857 to Miss Hannah Butler, a native of Indiana, and has six children—Mary E., Charles H., Edwin F., Emma J. Nellie M., and Katie E. Mr. Puffer was Captain of the militia of Company K, Sixteenth Regiment, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1870, and served one term, and in 1873 was appointed one of the Commissioners of Public Institutions of the State, and served two years, and has been five years a member of the City Council for Burlington. He is a member of the Christian Church. He is at present engaged in the drug business in Burlington.

REV. J. H. RALSTON was born in Fairview, W. Va., June 25, 1851, and lived in his native State twenty years. He received his literary education in Washington and Jefferson College, and his theological education at the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, Pa., graduating in the class of 1879. He was licensed to preach April 13, 1879. Came to Kansas in May, and was ordained as an evangelist in the Presbyterian Church Nov. 5, 1879. He was installed as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Burlington early in the spring of 1882. He was married in Cannonsburgh, Pa., in March, 1880. Mr. Ralston commenced his work in Burlington with only eight members and no property, and has now about sixty members and a commodious church that cost $4,000, and a flourishing Sabbath School.

HON. A. M. F. RANDOLPH was born in Allegany County, N. Y., and educated at Alfred Academy, N. Y., and at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., where he graduated June 29, 1853. During the most of his school life he supported himself by teaching school and working on a farm. He taught school in Covington, Ky., from March, 1854, to April, 1859, being most of the time Assistant Principal of the High School. In June, 1856, he received from Allegheny College the degree of Master of Arts. Read law with Stevenson & Kinkead, of Covington, and in April, 1859, was admitted to practice in the Courts of Kentucky. In July, 1859, he went to St. Louis, and remained a short time, and thence to Memphis, Scotland Co., Mo., and located in the practice of law, and remained until August, 1861, when he returned to Covington, Ky., where he resided until October, 1866. Engaged in teaching school; was Principal of the High School in 1864 and 1865. He was a member of the first company of the first regiment raised for the Union cause in 1861 in Kentucky, which company became part of the Forty-first Kentucky Regiment. In October, 1866, he came to Kansas, and in November of that year located in Lawrence, where he staid until October, 1869, when he settled in Burlington as an attorney-at-law. Was elected County Attorney of Coffey County for two terms; was Attorney General of Kansas from January, 1875, to January, 1877. In October, 1876, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Randolph served as a member of the Legislature of Kansas in 1879, and was appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court of the State April 1, 1879. Mr. Randolph is engaged in the practice of law as well as Reporter for the Supreme Court, and occasionally contributes articles for the press.

JAMES REDMOND, lawyer, has been engaged in the practice of his profession since 1864, and has been in his present location since 1867; the firm name being Redmond & Junkins. Mr. Redmond came to Kansas in November, 1867, and located in Burlington and has lived there since. He was born in Greene County, N. Y., in 1831, and lived in his native State about four years, and removed with his parents to Seneca County, Ohio, and lived there till 1850, and from 1853 to 1856 lived in Indiana and removed to Illinois in 1858, and lived there till December, 1860, and returned to Ohio and remained there till 1861, and enlisted in Company B, Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry and was promoted to First Lieutenant, and resigned on account of disability in August, 1863, and returned to Ohio and received an appointment as Colonel of a regiment; but on account of disability did not enter the service again. After his return he took a course of lectures at the University of Michigan and located in La Grange County, Ind., in the practice of law, and remained there till he came to Kansas in 1867.

URIAH RUCH was born in Pennsylvania in 1830, and lived in his native State eighteen years, and moved to Butler County, Ohio, and lived in that State about ten years, and moved to Indiana and lived there three years, and moved to Platte County, Ills., and lived there about five years, and came to Kansas in 1877 and located in Chanute, Kan., and lived there two years and came to Burlington in 1879 and engaged in the carpenter business, and since engaged in the hotel and bakery business. He was married in Butler County, Ohio in 1859 to Miss Mary A. Gift, a native of Ohio. They have five children—Emma, Laura, Alice, Josaphine and Franklin. Mr. Ruch is a member of the Masonic Order, and he enlisted in the First United States Veteran Volunteer Regiment in 1864 and served until the close of the war in 1865.

WILLIAM J. SANDERS, grocer, was born in Putnam County, Ind., in 1832, and lived in his native State twenty-four years, and in 1856 moved to Union County, Iowa, and remained there one year and came to Kansas and located in Coffey County in 1857, and engaged in farming. He was married in Coffey County in 1868 to Mrs. Sarah Bradford, a native of New York. Mrs. Bradford had one child—Letta Bradford. Mr. Sanders has five children—Vannie T., Ollie M., Mary A., William R. and Walter H. He was elected to the office of Sheriff of Coffey County in 1864, and held that office for two terms; and was Mayor of the city of Burlington two terms and member of the City Council one term, and has been Under Sheriff two terms, and Deputy County Assessor for two terms. Mr. Sanders established business in Burlington in 1872, under the firm name of Sanders & Hoffman, and has been engaged in business there since. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

ORANGE E. SANFORD was born in Summit County, Ohio, on January 4, 1842, and lived in his native State twelve years, and moved to Menasha, Winnebago Co., Wis., and lived there twenty-three years, and moved to Burlington, Kan., in 1875, and engaged in the grocery business and grain buying. Mr. Sanford was married in Wisconsin in 1865, to Miss Amanda M. Bowman, a native of Wisconsin, and has one child living—Henry C. Mr. Sanford lost his wife in 1873 and was married again in 1876 to Miss Mary M. Johnson, a native of Iowa. They have two children—Fred W. and Mable M. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F. He enlisted in 1861 in Company C, Tenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until October 5, 1864, and was in the Government employ thereafter until the close of the war.

WARREN C. SEARS was born in Greenwich, Hampshire Co., Mass., August 1, 1834. In the spring of 1854 he left the home of his childhood to seek his fortune in the West, and located in Albany, Whiteside Co., Ill., remaining there but one year. He again located at Amboy, Lee Co., Ill., where in 1857 he married Miss Nannie A. Ives, youngest daughter of Almon Ives, and there two children were born to them, a daughter, Clara, and a son, Frank W. In 1868 he removed to Jo Daviess County, Ill., where he remained nine years, the last six years of which he served as cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Warren. In the fall of 1878 he returned to Amboy, where he remained until the spring of 1878, when he removed to Burlington, Coffey County, where he is now engaged in the drug business.

LORENZO S. SHEFAR was born in Kentucky in 1809, and lived in Kentucky about six years, and moved to Bedford County, Ohio, with his parents, remaining there thirty-seven years, and moved to Iowa, and lived in that State about sixteen years, and came to Kansas and located in Coffey County in 1865, and has lived in Burlington fourteen years, and has been engaged in boarding and hotel business. Was married in Ohio, in 1837, to Miss Catherine Messick. They have eight children—Peter, Jane, Martin, Nancy, Joseph, Harry, John and Frank. Mr. Shefar was married again in Burlington, in 1873, to Clarissa Messick, a native of Iowa, and have one child, Clarence B.

A. C. SIMS was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1844, and lived in that State till 1867, and moved to Kansas and located at Garnet, and lived at several points in Kansas, and located in Burlington in 1880, and engaged in the harness business. Mr. Sims was married in Anderson County, Kan., in 1873, to Miss Elinora Knouff, a native of Ohio. They have two children, Leoto and Bvout. Mr. Sims is a member of I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias, and is also a member of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLIE N. SINCLAIR was born in Hillsborough, Ohio, in 1855, and lived in his native State twenty-one years, and came to Kansas in 1876, and located at Burlington, and has been engaged in contracting, building and carpenter business. He was married in Burlington, January 18, 1882, to Miss Charlotta L. Puffer, a native of Wisconsin. Mr. Sinclair is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Burlington.

C. E. SISSON, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in New York, Ontario County, in 1851. In 1876 moved to Texas; in 1878 moved to Kansas, located near Burlington. He is foreman for Taylor Bros., importers of and dealers in fine blooded stock sheep, cattle and hogs. Mr. Sisson is a very enterprising young man.

H. K. STIMSON was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., October 4, 1804, and lived in that State fifty-four years, then moved to Michigan, and was settled as Pastor of a church in Adrian, Mich., three years, and lived three years in Wisconsin. Mr. Stimson came to Kansas in in 1864, and located at Humboldt, and lived there one year, and moved to Ottawa in 1866, and remained three years. He came to Burlington in 1868, and has lived there since. Mr. Stimson organized a company in 1861, and joined the Ninth New York Cavalry, and was Captain of Company A, and had command of the First Battalion; in 1863 was disabled, and came to Kansas and was appointed Purveyor in the service. He has been Pastor of the Baptist Church of Humboldt, Ottawa and Burlington, and has written the book entitled "From the Stage Coach to the Pulpit; or the Adventures of H. K. Stimson."

CASPAR STOFFELS, veterinary surgeon, was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1844, and lived in his native country twenty-three years. He came to the United States in 1868, and located in Freeport, Ill., and lived there eleven years; then coming to Kansas, he located in Burlington, in 1878. Mr. Stoffels is a veterinary surgeon, and is engaged in the practice of his profession in Burlington, and is also engaged in the cigar and tobacco business, and is agent for the Lloyd North German Steamship Company. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

ESDRAS SWAN, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Ohio, in 1826; lived there twenty-five years, then moved to Iowa, located in Davis County, lived there until 1874; he then came to Kansas, located near Burlington, and is engaged in stock-raising and farming. Was married in Ohio, in 1848, to Miss Eliza Stewart, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children—Aronda, Silas and Mary.

SILAS R. SWAN was born in Davis County, Iowa, and lived in his native State twenty-one years, and moved to Burlington, Coffey County, in 1874, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine for three years. Was educated in medicine in the St. Louis Medical College, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1879, and commenced the practice of his profession in Burlington. Dr. Swan was married in Burlington, in 1880, to Miss Lizzie Cross, a native of Indiana. Dr. Swan is Coroner for Coffey County, and is Medical Examiner for the Mutual Insurance Company, of New York.

DR. J. J. THOMPSON was born in Bradford County, Penn., in 1834, and at two years of age his parents moved to Lee County, Ill., and lived there fifteen years, then moved to Whiteside County, Ill., and remained there until 1855; he then came to Kansas, and stopped in Leavenworth City a short time, and crossed the plains to Salt Lake City, and remained there three years, and returned to Illinois in 1858, and remained one year, and came to Kansas again in 1859, and crossed the plains to Pike's Peak, and remained there one year, and returned to Illinois in 1860, and in 1861, enlisted in the Sixty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served six months, and then re-enlisted in the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, and served with that regiment until the close of the war; was promoted to assistant surgeon of the regiment. After the close of the war he went to Old Mexico, and remained there three years, and removed to Texas, and remained in that State three years, and came to Kansas and located in Parsons, and engaged in the practice of medicine, and practiced in Montana, Columbus and Humbolt for several years, and came to Burlington in 1880, and engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Thompson was married in Anderson County, Kan., in 1881, to Miss Azilla, a native of New York. They have one child—Anna L. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOB THROCKMORTON, farmer and stock raiser, about one and one-half miles from Burlington. Mr. Throckmorton came to Kansas in 1857 and located in Coffey County, and has lived in the county since. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1834, and lived in his native State till 1857, when he came to Kansas. He was married in Miami County, Ohio, to Miss Catherine C. White, a native of Ohio, and have six children: Sarah A., Lucia F., George, Charles F., Mary A. and Eva J. Mr. Throckmorton was County Trustee under the Territorial Government, and has served two terms in the State Legislature; also has been County Commissioner and County Clerk for four years, and is now a candidate on the Republican ticket for the Legislature. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Is extensively engaged in raising a good stock of cattle and hogs.

JAMES P. TYSON was born in Canada in 1848, and lived in his native country until

1873 and moved to Emmetsburg, Iowa, and lived there about eight years, and then came to Kansas and located at Burlington and engaged in the milling business in the Burlington City Mills. Mr. Tyson was married in Canada, in 1871, to Miss Maria Pierce, a native of Canada. They have three children: Mary E., Jane A. and Charles H. Mr. Tyson is a member of the Episcopal Church. Milton C. Tyson was born in Canada in 1844, and remained there till 1872 and moved to Iowa, and lived in Iowa ten years and moved to Burlington, Kansas, and engaged in the milling business with his brothers.

DR. WILLIAM M. VENARD, physician, was educated in Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1858; also graduated from the Columbus Medical College in the class of 1878. Dr. Venard located in the practice of his profession in Shelby County, Ohio, in 1860, and practiced there till 1870 and removed to Kansas and located in Burlington, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession there since. Dr. Venard was born in Warren County, Ohio, November 4, 1829, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. He was married in Shelby County, Ohio, in 1862, to Miss Elnora McGennis, a native of Ohio, and has one child, Carrie. Dr. Venard has built up a good practice and is highly respected in his profession.

PHILIP K. WADHAMS was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1830, and lived in his native State about six years and moved with his parents to Knoxville, Tenn., and remained there about fourteen months, and moved to Illinois, and lived in that State about twenty years and removed to Nebraska in 1859, and lived in that State five years and returned to Illinois in 1864, and remained there five years and came to Kansas in the spring of 1869, and located at Burlington, Coffey County, where he now lives. He was married in La Salle County, Ill., in 1865, to Miss Mary A. Metcalf, a native of Illinois. They have three children: Philip E., Eugene O. and Guy M. Mr. Wadhams has been Superintendent of Public Instruction for Coffey County two and one-half years, and Trustee of his township three years, and has been assistant Postmaster for four years. He is a member of the United Workmen Society and has been a member of the Congregational Church for fourteen years.

WILLIAM WAGNER was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1850, and when he was quite a small boy, his parents moved to Indiana, and located in Brown County, and lived there seven years, and came to Kansas in 1871, and located in Burlington. Mr. Wagner was married in Burlington, in 1875, to Miss Rose German, a native of New York; they have two children—William Y., and Mary. Mr. Wagner is a member of the Catholic Church.

J. A. WALKLING was born on Long Island, N. Y., in 1835, and lived in his native State seven years, and moved with his parents to La Fayette, Ind., in 1842, and lived there one year, and removed to Beloit, Wis., and remained there eight years, and removed to St. Louis, and lived there till 1857, and came to Kansas, and located in Burlington. Mr. Walkling was married in Burlington, in 1865, to Miss Mary McAllister, a native of Philadelphia. They have three children—Francis A., Eugene L. and Mary E. Has been Register of Deeds of Coffey County four years and Postmaster six years, and has been in his present position as Justice of the Peace for four years.

A. P. WATERBURY was born in Jefferson County, Wis., in 1845, and lived in his native State eighteen years, and moved to Minnesota, and lived in that State about one year, and enlisted in the First Minnesota Veteran Regiment, and served five months and was mustered out at the close of the war, and located in DeKalb County, Mo., in 1865, and remained there till 1873, and came to Kansas and located in Burlington and remained one year, and moved to Nevada and lived in that State four years, and went to Arizona, and was there nine months and returned to Nevada, and remained one year and moved to Montana, and remained there a short time and moved to Colorado, and was there eleven months and returned to Kansas and has been in Burlington since, and engaged in the hardware and stove business. Mr. Waterbury was married in DeKalb County, Mo., in 1880, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Grand Army of the Republic. While in the mountains, was engaged in mining and milling.

JOHN E. WATROUS was born in Dane County, Wis., in 1844, and lived there until 1857; came to Kansas with his parents and located in Coffey County; was married in Burlington, in 1869, to Miss Florence L. Smith, a native of Indiana; they have two children—Lester D., and Paul B. Mr. Watrous enlisted in the army in 1863, in Company L, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, and served with that regiment during the war, and was mustered out in October, 1865; he is editor and proprietor of the Burlington *Independent*, which was established in 1874. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

G. C. WATTLES was born in Erie County, Pa., and lived in his native State thirteen years, and moved to Earlville, Ill., thence to Amboy, Ill., and lived in that State until he came to Kansas, in 1878, and located at Burlington in the drug business. Mr. Wattles was married in Amboy, Ill., to Miss Netta A. Haskell, in 1875, a native of Canton, Ill., and has one child—William C. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and Kansas Pharmaceutical Association.

J. E. WEAVER was born in Shenandoah Valley, Va., in 1838, and lived in his native State eight years, and moved with his parents to Allen County, Ohio, and lived in that State until 1870, and came to Kansas and located in Butler County, and remained there till the spring of 1871, and moved to Burlington, Coffey County, and engaged in the stock business, and farming, and engaged in the livery business, in the spring of 1882. Mr. Weaver was married in Allen County, Ohio, in 1862, to Miss Isetti M. Field, a native of New York; they have four children—Samuel D., Lizzie M., Anna D. and Jane. Mr. Weaver is a member of the United Workmen.

J. J. WEIGAND, blacksmith, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1841, and lived in his native State fourteen years, and moved to Brown County, Ill., and remained there until 1870, when he moved to Kansas and located in Burlington, Coffey County, and engaged in the blacksmith business. Mr. Weigand was married in Illinois, in 1866, to Miss Sarah Wagner, a native of Ohio. They have six children—Helen A., Charles F., James J., Elizabeth, Mary, and Gregory J. Mr. Weigand enlisted in 1862, in Company D One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the 25th of July, 1865, and was wounded at Fort Blakeley, Ala., in 1865, and was discharged on account of canister shot in the left thigh.

JOHN H. WHISTLER (deceased), was born in Chicago in 1808, and was the first white child born within the present limits of the city; went to Kansas in 1847, and traded with the Pottawatomie and Sac and Fox Indians until 1857, when he removed to Burlington. He was in Detroit, Mich., at the time of the Chicago massacre, and was a part and parcel of Hull's surrender. His father was Col. William Whistler, who was commissioned as Ensign in the United States Army in 1801. In 1803, when a Second Lieutenant, he was married. He was made prisoner of war at Hull's surrender, and taken to Montreal, and soon afterwards exchanged. He died at Newport, Ky., December 3, 1863, with the rank of Colonel, which position he had held for many years. His age at the time of his death was eighty-four years. His widow died at Newport, Ky., February 12, 1879, aged ninety-one years.

T. J. WIDBY, lawyer, has been in practice since June, 1879. He completed his course of study at the Union College of Law, at Chicago, Ill., in that year, and came to Burlington and engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Widby was born in Pike County, Ill., in 1852, and lived in his native State until 1879, when he came to Kansas. He was married in Burlington, in September, 1881, to Miss Josie Rankin, a native of Kansas. He is chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, and is City Attorney for Burlington, and is a member of the Masonic Order.

THOMAS L. WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Indiana in 1840, lived there twelve years; he then moved to Missouri, lived there two years; then moved to Kansas; then moved to California in 1859, and remained there till 1863. He then returned to Kansas, stayed there a short time, then moved to Missouri, and remained there one year. In 1866 he came back to Kansas, located in Coffey County, and has lived there since. He was married in Indiana, in 1864, to Miss Sarah E. McCombs. They have five children—Frank, William, Mary, Peter, and John. He is a member of the Christian Church.

W. J. WILSON was born in Ireland, in 1843, and lived in his native country twenty-two years, and removed to the United States and located in New York, and lived there about two years and moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and remained there three years, and came to Leavenworth, Kan., and lived there eight years, and then removed to Burlington, Coffey County, and has lived there five years engaged in the dry goods business, and has been in that business since in his present location. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1866, to Miss Luticia McGee, a native of New York; they have four children—William E., Emma L., Fred R. and George W. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Masonic order and also of the Methodist Church.

A. L. WOODFORD was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1847, and lived in his native State nineteen years, and moved to Whiteside County, Ill., in 1866, and in the spring of 1870 he came to Kansas and located in Burlington, Coffey County, and engaged in the grocery business in 1873, and has since been engaged in that business. Mr. Woodford was married in Baldwin City, Kas., in 1871, to Miss Sarah Smith, a native of Missouri. They have four children—Elma, Grace, Ralph, and Robert. Mr. Woodford is a member of the Odd Fellows Society, and is Chairman of the Democratic County Committee; is a member of the Congregational Church, and has been Superintendent of the Sabbath-school of his church since 1881.

JAMES E. WOODFORD was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1845, and lived in his native State until 1866, and moved to Sterling, Ill., and lived in that State ten years, and in the spring of 1876 came to Kansas and located in Burlington, Coffey County, and engaged in the grocery business. Mr. Woodford was married in Sterling, Ill., in 1872, to Miss Ella M. Pettegrew, a native of Illinois. They have three children—Florence, Oliver, and James. Mr. Woodford is a prominent business man in Burlington. At present he is Mayor of the city.

LE ROY.

The land upon which Le Roy now stands was pre-empted, or rather claimed, by John B. Scott and Frederick Troxel. The latter sold his interest to Thomas Crabtree, and when Richard Burr arrived from California in 1856, he purchased a third interest in the town site. A Mr. Holcomb made the survey in 1857. The first frame house on the town site was built by Thomas Crabtree and Isaac Chatham, in the fall of 1855. It stood north of where the Le Roy steam mill is now. The frame consisted of straight, young, hewn walnut trees, and the shingles and weather boards were riven out of logs of the same timber and shaved smooth. This house was afterward moved to where Mr. Crabtree lives now, but before the wheels were taken from under it some some one borrowed it to secure a claim, and it did service for a while in that capacity for different claimants, until it was finally peacefully deposited on Mr. Crabtree's farm. John B. Scott kept the first postoffice and a country store in a log house on the Wilkinson farm. He was also the first Justice of the Peace in the county, having received his commission in 1855. In 1857 Jerome A. and P. H. Smith opened a store in a double log house on the lot south of Mr. A. McConnell's present residence. The same year two saw-mills were put up, one by Futhey, Harvey & Co., on the present site of the Neosho Valley Steam Mills, and one by Smith & Murden, south of Sixth street, close to Mr. R. C. Wood's farm. A great strife was inaugurated between these two rival companies as to who would be first in having their mill running. The whole settlement became interested and took sides, one way or another, and considerable betting was done on the issue of the strife, the main commodity being whisky. Futhey, David Hosick and the Herdy brothers finally carried off the palm and won the bet by running the first log on the gangway and sawing off the first slab by daylight on the 5th of November, 1857. The flour mill, on a small scale, was attached in 1859, and the following year the main building was put up. The town now began to improve rapidly. The first frame house constructed out of sawed lumber was that of Mr. Ringle, which is still standing. A two-story hotel was built in 1859, by a Mr. Fisk, on the lot east of Mr. Ahlefield's present residence, but it was destroyed by a gale in 1860. The present hotel was built in 1858 by Mr. McLaughlin, and was finished the following year by Elisha Amsden. In 1859, a substantial schoolhouse was erected, the largest and best in the county for a number of years, until the present fine two-story schoolhouse was completed in 1869. Dr. Geo. W. Nelson built the first brick house in 1859, the brick being burned by John Cottingham. Le Roy kept steadily growing, and was the largest and most prosperous town in the county until 1870, when Burlington jumped ahead and left her.

NEWSPAPERS, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

October 20, 1866, the first number of the LeRoy *Pioneer* appeared, under the management of William J. Kent and William Higgins; William J. Kent, editor. January 26, 1867, Mr. Kent withdrew and was succeeded by Lucas Everett, and the paper was then published by Higgins & Everett until May 4, 1867, when Mr. Everett retired and was succeeded by Thomas H. Graham. The firm name was then Higgins & Graham, until October 14, 1867, when Mr. Graham retired and was succeeded by J. Higgins. The Higgins brothers continued the publication of the paper until May, 1868, when it was suspended, and during the following summer the office was removed to Neosho Falls. October 30, 1869, J. R. Jennings started a paper at LeRoy, which he named LeRoy *Pioneer*, because the electrotyped heading of the defunct paper was found in the city and appropriated by him for his paper, for economy's sake. His paper lived only till January, 1870. The *Southern Kansas Advocate* was started at LeRoy in May, 1870, by C. H. Goodrich and Robert Waddell, who issued the paper until November 1, 1870, when it was discontinued. All of the foregoing papers were republican in politics. R. F. Eagle published the LeRoy *Index* for about one year between the years 1872 and 1878. The first number of the LeRoy *Reporter* appeared December 12, 1879. It was issued by S. H. Dodge, who retired after the appearance of the first number. The next issue of the paper, appeared December 26, 1879, Lankton & Clark, publishers. January 23, 1880, those gentlemen retired and were succeeded by B. Frank Smythe, who published it until May 15, 1880, when Frank Fockele became a partner, the firm name being Smythe & Fockele. September 17, 1881, Mr. Smythe retired and the paper has since been published by Frank Fockele. Independent in politics. LeRoy has a population of about 900, and is a thrifty, promising town.

The First Presbyterian Church of LeRoy was organized August 20, 1870. Its first pastor was Rev. John Creath; it has no pastor now. The number of members since the organization of the church have been 16. The present number of members, 12. It owns no church property.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first sermon preached at LeRoy was by Rev. Benoni Wheat, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at 3 P.M. June 14, 1857, in an unfinished building intended for a hotel. The first conference preacher sent to take charge of LeRoy circuit was Rev. M. M. Haun, early in the spring of 1858. He remained in charge for two years, preaching at many points for miles around. September 10, 1866, a church building was dedicated in LeRoy for the Methodists by Rev. Z. Paddock, of Lawrence, Kan. The church enterprise began in 1862. In 1868 a parsonage was erected at a cost of $700, through the efforts of Rev. J. H. Leard, then pastor. The church was organized in 1858. Present pastor, Rev. H. J. Walker.

Prairie Lodge, No. 39, *I. O. O. F.*—Chartered December 3, 1868, by the Grand Lodge of Kansas. Charter members: George W. Anderson, D. J. Dibble, Ahijah Jones, A. R. Quigg, R. B. Southard, W. F. Thornbury. First officers: Geo. W. Anderson, N. G.; A. R. Quigg, V. G.; A. Jones, R. S. Present officers: William C. Rollins, N. G.; Frank Fockele, V. G.; I. T. Ozburn, Sec.; E. Robinson, Treas.; J. K. Snodgrass, Warden; J. A. Scroggs, conductor; A. Burger, I G.; John Brutchen, R. S. to N. G.; H. W. Smart, L. S. to N. G.; T. B. Robinson, R. S. to V. G.; T. J. Cottingham, L. S. to V. G. Present number of members in good standing, 49.

LeRoy Lodge, No. 2820, *K. of H.*—Organized August 29, 1882, with the following officers: H. J. Walker, past dictator; J. A. Scroggs, dictator; I. T. Osburn, vice dictator; H. W. Smart, asst. dictator; Frank Fockele, reporter; G. W. Robinson, financial Rep.; E. Robinson, Treas.; A. Heininger, Chap.; J. R. Snodgrass, guide; Henry C. Kennedy, guardian; Charles McQuaid, Med. Ex.; J. M. Quiggle, Frank Fockele, Chas. McQuaid, trustees. Number of members, 26.

Neosho Lodge, No. 27, A. F. & A. M.—(Le Roy.)—Organized in April, 1859, under dispensation, and chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kansas the same year. First officers: A. F. Wilkinson, W. M.; J. A. Stewart, S. W.; George W. Nelson, J. W. Present officers: J. A. Stewart, W. M.; Levi Knox, S. W.; Thomas Crabtree, J. W.; E. Robinson, secretary; J. G. Schlatter, treasurer; Joseph Holloway, S. D; Jacob Ahlefeldt, J. D.; Butler Wood, tiler; Joseph Robinson, chaplain. Number of members, twenty-two.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY R. BALDWIN was born at Lake Mahopac, Putnam Co., N. Y., on the 27th of August, 1837. Remained there until he was twenty-two years old. He then went to Ohio and was married to Miss Maggie H. Palm, who lived in Mansfield, Richland Co., Ohio. They then went to his farm in Medina Co., Ohio, where he continued in the farming business for ten years. Sold his farm and went to Kansas; located in Woodson County. After remaining there two years he sold his farm of 280 acres and purchased another three and one-half miles north of Le Roy, where he engaged in raising graded stock. They have one child—Laura L. V. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin came to Le Roy in 1870 and is a prominent citizen of that section of country.

J. H. BRUSCHIN was born in Germany in 1834, and lived in his native country twenty years, and came to the United States and located in Ohio in 1854, and remained there five months, and moved to Iowa and lived there about one year, and moved to Chicago and lived there one year, and came to Kansas in 1857 and located in Le Roy, and has been engaged in the shoe business since, excepting six years that he was engaged in farming. Mr Bruschin was married in Le Roy, in 1861, to Margaret A. Dickerson, a native of Canada. They have seven children—Anna, Charles, Lena, John, Lotta, Orliff and Bessie. Mr. Bruschin was Mayor of Le Roy for four years, and is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows societies, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. ALFRED V. COFFIN was born in Guilford County, N. C., in 1819. Entered as a tanner's apprentice from 1838 to 1841, and lived in that state until 1853 and then moved to Pickens County, Ala., remaining there a short time, removed to Hendricks County, Ind., and resided there till January, 1868, when being appointed Directing Physician for the Southern Indian Superintendency came to Kansas and filled that position for two years and then located at Le Roy, Coffey County, and resumed the general practice of his profession, which he has continued down to this time, except serving as Representative in the Legislature of Kansas, term of 1866. Dr. Coffin received his medical education at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1842-3. He was by intuition an uncompromising enemy to human slavery, whether physical or mental, and at great personal hazard and physical effort during 1851-2 aided thirty-two slaves, including one young woman, to reach Canada. He was married in Randolph County, N. C., to Miss Mary E. Johnson, a native of that county, June, 1847, by whom he has two daughters—Luella C. Albertson, of Hendricks County, Ind., and Olma C. Smith, of Anderson County, Kansas. He was married again November, 1868, to Miss M. F. Randell, a native of Illinois; they have two children—M. Estella and Alfred Velano. The doctor is a thorough liberal in religion—"freedom for all and privilege for none," and to all the dogmas of orthodox Christianity utterly infidel, and a life member of the Greenback party.

E. E. COFFIN was born in Parke County, Ind., in 1836, and lived in his native State twenty-five years, and moved to Kansas in 1862, and located in Le Roy, Coffey County, and has been engaged in the stock business. He was married in Le Roy, Coffey County, in 1864, to Miss Mary Smith, a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y. They have two children—Sybil and Dewey. Mr. Coffin lost his wife in December, 1871, and married again in Niles, Mich., in 1873, to Miss Kate Smith, a native of New York; they have three children—Jessie, Max and Carl; he has been a Representative in the State Legislature for two terms, and has been three times Mayor of Le Roy, and Town Treasurer, and is a member of the Masonic Order, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Society of Friends.

L. C. COTTINGHAM, farmer, P. O. Le Roy, was born in Illinois, in 1844, he came to Kansas, in 1877, he located at Le Roy, is engaged at farming and stock-raising; was married at Le Roy, in 1871, to Miss Mary E. Woster, of Illinois; have five children—John, Ollie, Lulu, Lee and Millie; is one of the early settlers of Kansas.

JOSEPH M. DRAPER, was born in McLean County, Ill., in 1846, and lived in his native State until 1856, and came to Kansas, and on account of the border ruffian war, went back to Illinois and remained there until 1857, and returned to Kansas, and located near Le Roy, in Coffey County. Prior to 1870 he was engaged in farming, and in 1870 engaged in merchandising in Le Roy. Mr. Draper is a member of the firm of Hosick & Draper; he is one of the oldest settlers of his town and county.

LEE L. ELLIOTT, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1854, and lived in his native State about five years and moved to Clinton, Henry Co., Mo., in 1859, and remained there one year and came to Kansas in the fall of 1860, and located in Coffey County, and has lived in that county since, excepting five years he spent in Texas, and has been in the grocery business in Le Roy about four years, and is also engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Elliott is a member of the Masonic Order and I. O. O. F.

FRANK FOCKELE, born in Prussia, Germany, in 1843, came to the United States in 1864. Being principally engaged in teaching, he resided successively in Illinois, Canada, Ohio and Missouri, and moved to Kansas in 1871. After a short residence in Burlington, he came to Le Roy, Coffey County, where he has been permanently located ever since. After teaching three terms, he engaged in business, and in 1880, he formed a co-partnership in the printing and real estate business with B. F. Smythe, then editor of the Le Roy *Reporter*. In 1881 he bought out his partner's interest and is now sole proprietor of the above named paper. F. Fockele was married in 1868 to Miss Mary Morrisey, a native of Vermont, by whom he has three children—Blanche, Frederick and Frank. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Knights of Honor, Treasurer of the city of Le Roy, Clerk of the School District Board, agent for the Home Insurance Company of New York, and Springfield F. & M. Insurance Company of Springfield, Mass., also agent for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company.

JOHN W. HANEY, farmer, P. O. Le Roy, was born in Dane County, Wis., in 1843, and lived there until he was eleven years of age. Then moved to Andrew County, Mo., living there one winter, and attended school. Went to Leavenworth and remained there the winters of 1854 and '55, and in the spring located at Lawrence, remaining there one year. In 1849 his father and a party of men, while crossing the plains on their way to California, were surrounded by 600 Indians, who demanded the surrender of one of the company, William Jinks, of Kentucky, for the murder of a squaw, for which crime they skinned him alive. His father was Deputy United States Marshal, and during that fall nine men came to his house and broke the door in, and he killed the leader, and the balance of them ran away. In the spring of 1857 he moved to Ottawa, and remained there a short time; then moved to Coffey County and located in Le Roy Township. In May, 1858, his father was killed by a Pro-slavery man. His father was a Free-state man. Mr. Haney was married in Le Roy, in 1872, to Miss Maria Lock, a native of Illinois. They have two children, John T. and Hattie H. He has been a Township Trustee. Is a member of the Masonic order. Enlisted in the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, serving three months; then went to Wisconsin and enlisted in the Third Wisconsin Infantry, and served until the close of the war.

ISAAC HEMPY, farmer, P. O. LeRoy, was born in Ohio, in 1831, and in 1850 went to California, in 1866 returned to Ohio, and in 1880 came to Kansas and located on a farm in LeRoy Township, Coffey County. He was married in Ohio, in 1856, to Miss Ann E. Smart, a native of Ohio. They have four children—Maggie L., Thomas G., Wilber J, and Tena M. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. While in California Mr. Hempy was engaged in mining.

DAVID C. HOSICK was born in West Virginia, in 1832, and lived in his native State twenty years, and moved to Marshall County, Ill., and lived there five years, and came to Kansas in 1857, and located at Le Roy, Coffey County. Mr. Hosick first engaged in the milling business in Le Roy, and was one of the company that built the steam mill at that place, and has been for fifteen years engaged in the mercantile busine s, and is the leading merchant in the dry goods business in Le Roy. He was engaged in farming for about four years. Mr. Hosick is a single man, and has been identified with the Republican party since its organization.

W. C. HOSICK was born in West Virginia, in 1850, and in 1857 came to Kansas and located in Leavenworth; lived there from 1857 to 1873. In 1873 went to Texas, and remained a short time, and returned, and in 1874 located in Le Roy, Coffey County, in the grocery business. Mr. Hosick was married in Le Roy, in 1875, to Miss Belle Baldwin, a native of New York. They have two children, Lee and James. Is a member of the Masonic order, and has held several positions of trust in the community.

AHIJAH JONES was born in Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y., March 1, 1805, and lived there until 1849, then went to California and remained there nearly five years, and returned to New York and staid there four months; and then removed to Kansas in the fall of 1854 and located in Coffey County, and has been a resident of Le Roy for twenty-one years. Was married in February, 1829, in Oneida County, to Miss Mary Lillybridge, a native of Connecticut, and has one child living, George C., in California. Was married again in 1869 to Miss Sarah Funk, a native of Illinois. He has held the offices of County Clerk, Clerk of District Court, and has been Justice of the Peace for eighteen years.

HENRY MARTIN was born in Norway, in [illegible], and lived in his native country twenty-two years, and came to the United States in [illegible], and located in Wisconsin, and lived there two years, and moved to Iowa, and lived in that State nine years, and came to Kansas in 1879, and located at LeRoy, Coffey County, and engaged in farming and railroad contracting, and is now engaged in dealing in farm machinery and wagons. Mr. Martin was married in Norway, in [illegible], to Miss Pernell E. Larsen, a native of Norway. They have five children—Ledwick, Barnett, Albert, Lena and Henry. He is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Lutheran Church.

D. MILLER was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., in 1837, and lived in his native State eighteen years, and traveled in the Western States three years, and located in Kansas in 1857, at LeRoy, Coffey County, and from 1857 to 1861, engaged in the milling business, and in 1861 enlisted in Company G, Fifth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and served with that regiment three years and a half. Mr. Miller was promoted from a private to the Second Lieutenancy of his company. At the close of the war he returned to LeRoy, and engaged in milling until 1878, and was elected Sheriff of Coffey County, and served four years. During that time he lived in Burlington, and has since been engaged in the milling business in LeRoy, and is also engaged in farming. Mr. Miller was married in 1866, to Miss P. F. Garner, and have two children—Maude A. and Nora B. Mr. Miller was County Commissioner for four years, and Mayor of LeRoy. Is a member of the Masonic Order, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JACOB MILLISON was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1844, and lived in his native State twenty-one years, and moved to Owen County, Ind., and lived there four years, and came to Kansas in 1870, and located at Middletown, Wilson County, and lived there eleven years, and moved to LeRoy, Coffey County, in 1881, and engaged in merchandising and hotel business, under the firm name of Plumerfield & Millison, and keeps the Commercial Hotel. He was married in Pennsylvania, in 1866, to Miss Mary N. Ruff, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children—Orin and Ency. Was Postmaster two years at Middletown.

ALFRED McCONNELL was born in Essex County, New Jersey, near Newton, and lived in his native State twenty-six years, and moved to Coffey County, Kan., and located at LeRoy in 1857, and has lived there since, and was engaged in the milling business from 1858 to 1874, and then engaged in farming and stock-raising, and is now in that business. Mr. McConnell was married in Coffey County, in 1860, to Miss Mary Holmes, a native of New York. They have two children—Bertha and William L. He is identified with the Democratic party, and is a large farmer and stock-grower in Coffey County.

JOSEPH McMURTRY was born in Kentucky in 1844, and lived there about six years, and moved with his parents to Missouri, and remained there a short time, and came to Kansas in 1854, and located at Chetopa, and lived there from 1854 to 1862, and came to LeRoy, Coffey County, and has been engaged in the milling business about twelve years. Was two years a teamster under Col. Prouty, during the war. Mr. McMurtry was married in LeRoy, in 1876, to Miss Sarah Ringle, a native of Iowa. They have one child—D. Jessie. Mr. McMurtry is a member of the I. O. O. F.

DR. CHARLES McQUAID, was born in Scotland in 1849, and moved to the United States with his parents when quite small and located in Chicago, until he came to Kansas in 1872, and located in Le Roy, Coffey County, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine since, and has been in the drug business about seven years. Dr. McQuaid was educated in medicine at the Chicago Medical College, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1872. He was married in Burlington in 1873, to Miss Emma Kerr, a native of Indiana, and have one child—Will. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and Order of Odd Fellows, and Knights of Honor. Dr. McQuaid has been in the practice of his profession for twelve years, and for ten years in Coffey County.

EDWIN MORTON, was born in Maine in 1829; went to Massachusetts in 1849. Was married to Sarah A. Beedle, a native of that State, in 1854. Went to Kansas in 1857, and settled in Avon Township, Coffey County, where he pre-empted land. Was during the war United States Detective. Moved to Le Roy in 1867 and engaged in liquor business, in which he remained fourteen years, since which has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. Was elected Councilman of the city of Le Roy, May, 1878, and served one year; was elected again to the same position in 1882, and is serving at the present time. The names of children are—Edwin F., William A., Mary E., Clara and Charles G.

ROLLIN NORTON, was born in Connecticut in 1870, and lived in his native State four years, and moved with his parents to Ohio, and lived in that State sixteen years, and went to California in 1850, and returned to Ohio in 1860, and remained there a short time, and came to Kansas in the spring of 1861, and located in Le Roy, and has been engaged in the milling business. Mr. Norton was married in Ohio in 1861 to Annette Sherman, a native of Ohio, and has three children—Minnie, Daisy and Paul. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Captain Orliff Norton, brother of Rollin Norton, was killed in the Price raid in 1865, at Bentonville, Ark. He was Captain of Company L, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry.

ISAAC T. OZBURN, was born in Perry County, Ala., in 1839, and lived in his native State ten years, and moved to Tishamingo County, Miss., and lived there seven years, and in 1856 moved to Kansas and located in Greenwood County, and lived there six years, and moved to Le Roy, Coffey Co., Kan., and has lived there since and engaged in the carpenter and cabinet business. In 1870 he engaged in the livery business, and is now in that business. Mr. Ozburn was married in Missouri in 1858, to Miss Susan Tibbitts, a native of Indiana. They have three children—Amanda F., Thomas W. H. and Rhoda E. He has been a member of the City Council of Le Roy, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Honor.

J. M. QUIGGLE, was born in Pennsylvania in 1839, and lived in his native State seven years; moved to Fulton County, Ill.; lived in that State thirteen years; came to Kansas in 1858 and located in Le Roy. Mr. Quiggle enlisted in the army in 1862, in Company F, Twelfth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment until the close of the war, when he returned to Le Roy, and has been engaged in the harness business since. He was married in Le Roy in 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Chambers, a native of Indiana. They have two children—William D. and Eva M. Mr. Quiggle is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor.

ELIJAH ROBINSON, was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1832, and lived in Canada seven years. Moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, and lived there until 1860, and came to Kansas and located in Le Roy. He was married in Le Roy in 1861 to Miss Jane Garner, a native of Kentucky. They have three children—Eddie E., Mattie J., and Bessie L. Mr. Robinson engaged in mercantile business in January, 1861, and has been in business in Le Roy since, and is a member of the firm of E. Robinson & Bros. Mr. Robinson was Postmaster of Le Roy for eight years, and was Assistant Adjutant with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in organizing the State militia, and has been County Commissioner for four years, and Mayor of Le Roy. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., A., F. & A. M., and K. of H.

DR. G. W. ROBINSON, P. O. Le Roy, was born in Pickaway, Ohio, in 1850, and at eleven years of age his parents came to Kansas in 1861, and located near Le Roy. He was educated in medicine at the Chicago Medical College, and graduated from that institution in 1879, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession since in Le Roy. His father, John Robinson, was born in Ireland in 1801, and moved to Canada in 1818; remained there until 1838, then moved to Ohio, and lived there twenty-three years. In 1861 came to Kansas, and located near Le Roy. He was married in Canada in 1827 to Miss Mary M. Williams. They have ten children—Samuel L., Joseph, Elijah, Josiah, Rebecca, John W., Joshua, Albert R., George W., and Thomas B. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His mother was born in 1810, and is now living with Dr. G. W. Robinson.

D. B. ROWE, was born in Jefferson County, Mo., January, 1855, and lived in his native State until the fall of 1869, and came to Kansas, and located near Osawatomie and lived there a few years, then returned to Rolla, Mo., and engaged in the drug business; remained there one year and came to Kansas, and located in Le Roy, Coffey County in April, 1881, and engaged in the drug business. Mr. Rowe was married in Miami County, Kansas, in March, 1881, to Miss Maud Smith, a native of Kansas. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was formerly engaged in teaching and his wife is now engaged in teaching in Le Roy.

J. G. SCHLATTER was born in Germany in 1833, and when an infant his parents moved to the United States, and located in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1833, and lived in that State until 1855, and moved to Iowa, and lived thirteen years in that State, and came to Kansas in 1868, and located in Le Roy, Coffey County, and has been engaged in the carpenter and joiner business, and for three years past has been in the lumber business in Le Roy. Mr. Schlatter was married in Iowa, in 1859, to Miss Euphemia Kniffin, a native of Canada. They have four children—George W., Alva, Silva, and Francis. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Lutheran Church.

J. A. SCROGGS was born in Beaver County, Penn., in 1834, and lived in his native State until 1856, and traveled in the Western and Southern States one year, and located in Elkhart County, Indiana, in the fall of 1857, and remained in that State until 1869, and moved to Topeka, Kan., and lived there until the spring of 1871, and moved to Paoli, Miami County, and lived there until January, 1880, and came to Le Roy, Coffey County, and engaged in the undertaking and furniture business. Mr. Scroggs was married in Indiana in 1863, to Miss Mary E. Martin, a native of Indiana, and have two children—Ralph M. and Mabel E. Mr. Scroggs is a member of the Odd Fellows Society and the Knights of Honor.

CHRISTIAN SNYDER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Leroy, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1827. Went to California in 1850, returned in 1853; went to Iowa the same year. He was married to Miss Nancy McMahan, a native of Meigs County, Ohio, in 1854. Emigrated to LeRoy Township in 1858. They have had ten children, all are living but one—Henry J., Joseph W., William A., John H., George E., Addie, Ella, Charles E., Freddie E. (dead), and Arthur C.

JAMES A. STEWART, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1828, and lived in his native State two years, and moved with his parents to Pennsylvania, and lived in that State twenty years, and moved to Fulton County, Ill., and lived there about nine years, and came to Kansas in 1858, and located in LeRoy, and engaged in blacksmithing. Was engaged in the hardware business about three years. Mr. Stewart was married in Fulton County, Ill., in 1851, to Miss Frances S. Quiggie, a native of Pennsylvania, and has three children—Thomas M., Francis A. and Emma J. Mr. Stewart has been Township Trustee for two years and Town Treasurer, and is a member of the Masonic order and of the Baptist Church.

ELIJAH S. WADE was born in New Jersey, in 1830, and lived in his native State twenty-one years, and moved to New York City and remained there thirteen years, and came to Kansas in 1866, and located in Leavenworth, and lived there two years, and came to LeRoy, Coffey County, and has lived there since. Mr. Wade was married in New York City in 1861, to Miss Sarah E. Anderson, a native of New Jersey. They have two children—Edward H. and William. Mr. Wade has been Town Clerk for two years and Postmaster thirteen years. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is engaged in general merchandising in LeRoy.

REV. HENRY J. WALKER was born in Preston, England, May 24, 1835. His parents removed from London to America, in 1846, settling in Dane County, Wis., where he remained until 1857. He was educated partly in London, and partly in Wisconsin, in the public schools, and acquired by dint of strenuous private effort, a fair education. On October 18, 1854, he was married to Miss J. Wrigglesworth, a native of Sheffield, England, by whom he has the following living children—Walter H., Clara E., Alice L., Charles J., William F. and Frederick J. On March 15, 1855, he was converted, and soon after joined the United Methodist Church, and was licensed as a local preacher by it. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church by letter, at Fulton, Wis., October 16, 1857. On May 21, 1857, he issued the first number of the Mazomanie *Herald*, at Mazomanie, Dane Co., Wis.; disposed of that paper and issued the first number of the Stoughton *Independent*, at Stoughton, Wis., on September 22d of same year. This he afterward sold, removing to Milwaukee, where he worked as a compositor on the Milwaukee *Daily Times*, a Douglas organ, from its first to its last issue, which were just seventeen. The next three years he spent as a photographer, moving from place to place, till he ceased his career in that direction at Council Hill Station, Jo Daviess Co., Ill. in 1861. He enlisted at Mazomanie, Wis., September 26, and mustered into Company A, Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, December 2, 1861, and remained with the regiment till it was mustered out in August, 1865. He was a fifer for two years, and then entered the ranks as a veteran, and on July 2, 1864, was commissioned, after being elected by the regiment officers, as its Chaplain, by Gov. Lewis, of Wisconsin. He was ordained a Deacon by Bishop Ames, at Newburgh, N. Y., April 15, 1864, in order to qualify for the Chaplaincy, and ordained Elder by Bishop Scott, at Portage, Wis., in 1869. He published the *Soldier's Budget*, at Humboldt, Tenn., in 1862, and was local reporter of the Natchez (Miss.) *Daily Courier*, in the fall of 1863. He joined the West Wisconsin Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Brodhead, Wis., in September, 1865, remaining in it until 1873, having been stationed at Wauzeka, Sextonville, DeSota, Spring Green and Beetown, and served as its Assistant Secretary. He removed to Kansas, in 1873, and was transferred to the South Kansas Conference, by Bishop Merrill, and has had charge since then, of Wichita, Peabody, Wellington, Florence, Cottonwood Falls, Strawn and LeRoy. In 1876, he was elected Assistant Secretary, and in 1877-78-79, Secretary of that Conference. In 1874, he obtained a charter from the State of Kansas for the Arkansas Valley Collegiate Institute, located at Wichita, of which he was elected President of its first Board of Directors.

REV. BENONI WHEAT was born in Virginia in 1807 and lived in his native State for fifty years, and moved to Kansas in 1857, and located in LeRoy Township, and has lived in LeRoy four years. Mr. Wheat has been preaching for forty years, and preached the first sermon in this section of Kansas in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Wheat was a member of the first State Legislature and assisted in organizing the State Government, and has been County Superintendent of Public Instruction and Police Judge of LeRoy. Is engaged in farming, but has retired from active labor. Mr. Wheat was married in Virginia in 1830 to Miss Rachel E Chapman, a native of Virginia. They have eight children—John J., Charles W., Samuel H., Henry C., Josephine, George E., Robert C. and Mary A.

ISAAC M. WOODARD, miller, P. O. Le Roy, was born in Indiana, 1848, lived there twelve years, then came to Kansas 1860, located at Atchison, lived there eight years, then moved to Topeka, lived there four years; he then came to Coffey County and located at Le Roy, and has been engaged milling business as member of the firm of Woodard & Norton. Was married in 1880 to Miss Estheria W. Sheppey. Is a member of the Knights of Honor, also a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN M. WOOSTER, farmer, P. O. LeRoy, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1819 and lived there until 1832, and moved to Ohio and lived there until 1841, then moved to Illinois and remained there until 1856; came to Kansas and located on a farm in Coffey County and is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and is a millwright by trade. Was married in Illinois in 1846 to Miss Marlen Haugham, a native of Ohio. They have two children—Charles and Mary. He was one of the Locating Committee of the County and is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Christian Church, and was a member of the State Militia.

OTTUMWA.

Among the early settlers of Ottumwa were Dr. Hamilton Smith, J. G. Shaubell, James Harris, John T. Cox, Jonathan Lyman and Dr. Joseph Jenks. September 15, 1857, Jonathan Lyman issued the first number of the Ottumwa *Journal*, which was the first paper printed in Coffey County. Only two numbers were issued. The press on which this paper was printed was removed to Linn County by Mr. Lyman in 1860. By an act of the Legislature, approved February 25, Ottumwa was incorporated as a town, the act of incorporation providing for a Board of Commissioners consisting of five members, a Marshal, Assessor, Collector and Treasurer. The Council was clothed with full power to regulate the municipal affairs of the town. The Councilmen designated by the act of Incorporation were: Ebner H. Hoult, William R. Smith, James Harris, J. W. Kerr and Enoch Maudlin. The Western Christian University was an institution located by the Christian Convention of the State of Kansas which met at Emporia in October, 1862. The first Board of Trustees were John Moore, G. B. Taylor, John M. Rankin, N. B. White, Pardee Butler, John T. Cox, James Lee, Solomon G. Brown and Peter Smith. A building costing about $8,000 was erected in 1863. All but $2,000 of this money was raised in Ottumwa. An academic department of this institution was put in operation in the spring of 1863, under John M. Rankin as principal, wherein was taught all the branches and science usually included in the preparatory course of colleges. One hundred and thirty students attended the first year. O. S. Laws, and Mrs. M. A. Hitchcock were employed as assistants the first year. Mr. Rankin retained the position of principal until 1867, during which time the school earned an excellent reputation for thoroughness and dispatch, and was well patronized from all parts of the State. Mr. N. Dunshee succeeded Mr. Rankin as principal, who resigned at the end of the year 1868, when the school closed on account of financial embarrassments. In 1871 the building was destroyed by fire and the institution sank out of existence. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Since the destruction of the University building Ottumwa has not made much progress, and the town now numbers less than two hundred inhabitants.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HARMON ALLEN, farmer, P. O. Ottumwa, was born in Vermont in 1807 and lived there until nine years old and his parents moved to Delaware County, Ohio, and lived there eleven years. He then spent one year in trading on the Ohio river, and located at Ripley, Ohio, in 1842, and remained there some time, and moved to Indiana and lived there until 1866, and came to Kansas and located in Ottumwa Township, Coffey County, [illegible] has been engaged in farming and stock raising since. He was married in Kentucky in [illegible]37, to Miss Elizabeth F. Knott. They have four children—Rebecca A., Alonzo W., John H. and Henry C.

ABNER BALL, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Tennessee in 1820; when he was one year old, his parents moved to Indiana; he lived in that State sixty-one years and came to Kansas in 1882 and located in Ottumwa Township, Coffey County, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Ball was married in Indiana in 1848 to Miss Elizabeth Farley, who was born in Virginia. They have two children, James W. and John E. Mr. Ball is a member of the Masonic order and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES S. BAYLEY, farmer, P. O. Ottumwa, was born in Dodge County, Wis., in 1844, and lived there until he came to Kansas in 1871 and located in Ottumwa Township, and engaged in farming and stock raising, and is a large trader in stock. Mr. Bayley was married in Wisconsin in 1877 to Miss Mary A. Sawyer, a native of Wisconsin. Mr. Bayley is a member of the I. O. O. F. and is one of the leading farmers and stock growers of Coffey County.

HENRY BURGER, farmer, P. O. Ottumwa, was born in Erie County, Pa., in 1833, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas in 1857, and located in Coffey County, and remained there until 1860, and returned to Pennsylvania, and lived there until 1866, and returned to Kansas and located in Ottumwa Township, Coffey County, and engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Burger was married in Coffey County, Kas., in 1867, to Mrs. Sarah Y. Samuels, a native of Indiana, and was married again in 1872, to Miss Susan Thayer, a native of Ohio. They have five children, Lillie, Altheae, Mary, Henry and Grace. He is a member of the Christian Advent Church.

THOMAS CHANCY, farmer, P. O. Ottumwa, was born in Maury County, Tenn., in 1832, and lived in his native State until twelve years of age, and was taken to Arkansas and lived there until 1863, and enlisted in the Eleventh Arkansas Regiment and served with that regiment three years and was mustered out in 1866, and came to Kansas and lived at Burlington for two years, and in 1869 moved on to his farm of 160 acres in Ottumwa Township, Coffey County, and is engaged in stock raising. He was married in Arkansas, in 1852, to Miss Peelie Horton. They have one child. He was married again in 1866 to Miss Amanda Bean, and has five children, Darthola, William, Oliver, Lucy Ellen, and Elizabeth. He is a member of the United Brethren Church.

SAMUEL DIX, farmer, P. O. Ottumwa, was born in Putnam County, Ind., in 1854 and when quite small his parents moved to Kansas and located in Ottumwa Township in 1855 and has lived there since and has been engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Dix is a single man. Morgan Dix, his father, was born in Mason County, Ky., in 1810 and lived there twenty years and moved to Putnam County, Ind., and lived there until he came to Kansas in 1855 and located in Ottumwa Township and remained there until his death, which occurred the first of March, 1882. Mr. Dix was one of the earliest settlers of Coffey County and was highly respected by the people of his township and county.

HENRY FRY, farmer, P. O. Ottumwa, was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1826, and lived in Ohio about ten years and moved with his parents to Putnam County, Ind., and lived there about six years, and moved to Keokuk County, Iowa, and lived there about eight years and came to Kansas in 1855, and located in Ottumwa Township, Coffey County, and was engaged for some time in milling in Burlington and Ottumwa, and has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Fry was married in Iowa in 1853 to Miss Samantha Warner, a native of Ohio, by whom he had four children, Albert, George, Graldus and Augustine. He was married again in 1867 to Miss L. Despain, and have three children, Catherine, Elwood and Charles. Is a member of the Christian Church.

JOHN T. JONES, farmer, P. O. Ottumwa, was born in Indiana, in 1843, and lived in that State about fifteen years, and moved to Illinois, and lived there about ten years, and came to Kansas in 1867, and located in Burlington, Coffey County, and lived there until 1879, and removed to Ottumwa Township and engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Jones was married in Illinois, in 1864, to Miss Louisa A. Ambern, a native of Indiana, and has three children, Francis, Flora L. and Louis C. Mr. Jones enlisted in 1862 in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served with that regiment six months, and was discharged on account of disability. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HARRISON KELLEY, farmer, P. O. Ottumwa, was born in Wood County, Ohio, in 1836, and lived in Ohio until March, 1858, and came to Kansas and located in Ottumwa Township, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Kelley was married in Ohio in 1855, to Miss Tabetha McCombs. He lost his wife and was married again in 1861 to Miss Caroline McCullough, a native of Ohio, and have four children, Harry, Herman, Artie and Fanny. Mr. Kelley is a member of the State Senate and has been a member of the House of Representatives one term and was a Director of the State Penitentiary for five years and Assessor of Internal Revenues for three years, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Kelley enlisted in the Fifth Kansas Cavalry in 1861 and was promoted to First Lieutenant of his company, and was appointed Captain of Company B, of the same regiment, and served until the close of the war with that regiment.

HENRY H. KLOCK, merchant, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., in 1835, when he was one year old his parents removed to Pennsylvania, lived there about eighteen years and removed to Peoria County, Ill., lived there until 1861, when he enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment for three years. At the close of the war he went to Alabama, and lived there three years, came to Kansas in the spring of 1868 and located in Ottumwa, Coffey County; was engaged in teaching for four years and has been in the mercantile business since. Mr. Klock was married in 1868 to Miss Emeline Butler, a native of Iowa. They have three children, Ross V., Mary A., and Grace R. Mr. Klock has been Justice of the Peace, and School Examiner and Postmaster for eight years, and is a member of the Advent Christian Church and a minister in that church; is also a member of the G. A. R.

WILLIAM J. MANSON, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1842, and lived in his native State until 1867, and came to Kansas and located in Burlington and lived there one year, and then located in Hampden Township, Coffey County, and remained a short time, and moved to Ottumwa Township where he now lives, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Manson was married in Troy, Ohio, in 1864, to Miss Kate Garley, who was born in Pennsylvania; have one child, Clara B. Mr. Manson is a member of the Baptist Church and is one of the prominent farmers of Coffey County.

JAMES W. PRESTON, farmer, P. O. Ottumwa, was born in Fayette County, Ill., in 1851 and lived in that State sixteen years, and came to Kansas in 1867 and located in Ottumwa Township, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Preston was married in Burlington, in 1873, to Miss Lucinda J. Fleming, a native of Indiana. They have two children: Ivy M. and Benjamin A. His father, Stephen Preston, was born in Pennsylvania in 18[illegible], and at thirty years of age moved to Illinois and lived there until he came to Kansas in 1867 and located in Coffey County and lived in that county until his death, which occurred in March, 1878.

HENRY RICHARDS, farmer, P. O. Ottumwa, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, and at five years of age his parents moved to Grant County, Ind., and lived there twenty-three years, and came to Kansas in 1858 and located in Ottumwa Township, Coffey County, and was engaged in merchandising for fourteen years, and engaged in farming and stock raising, and is raising a good grade of cattle and has some Short-horn cattle and the Berkshire and Poland-China hogs, and a good stock of horses and a fine farm of 540 acres of land. Mr. Richards was first married in Indiana, in 1848, to Miss Mary J. Reeder, who was born in Indiana, and has one child, John. He married again in 1857, to Catherine McCormack, a native of Indiana, and have seven children: Anna Z., Martha J., Mary H. M., Arthur V. J., Louis, David H. and Daniel E. Mr. Richards has served as School Trustee, and is a member of the Democratic party and a member of the Predestinarian Baptist Church, and has been a preacher in that church for twelve years. A firm believer in the faith of election and predestination.

JOHN G. SHAWBELL, farmer, P. O. Ottumwa, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1820, and lived in his native State until 1856, and came to Kansas and located in Leavenworth, and remained there four months, and moved to Coffey County, and located in Ottumwa Township, and has been engaged in farming and hotel keeping, and was formerly engaged in blacksmithing. Mr. Shawbell was married in Pennsylvania, in 1841, to Miss Maria Evans, who was born in Pennsylvania. They have five children: Sarah M., Louise E., Francis M., Anna W. and Clementine S. Mr. Shawbell enlisted in 1861, in Lane's Brigade and in 1862 was transferred to the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and served with that Regiment during the war and was discharged in December, 1865. He is a member of the Masonic order, and the G. A. R., and has been Constable and Deputy Sheriff.

DR. W. B. SHAFFER was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1834, and lived in Ohio until 1868, and came to Kansas and located in Ottumwa, Coffey County and engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Shaffer received his medical education in the Miami Medical College in Ohio and graduated from that institution in the class of 1855 and commenced the practice of medicine, and has been engaged in the practice for twenty-seven years. Dr. Shaffer was married in Ohio in 1869 to Miss Lucretia C. Hetich, a native of Ohio. By this union they had five children who are now living—Lula, Frank, Grace, Lucretia, and William. Mrs. Shaffer died May 10, 1882. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Shaffer was Assistant Surgeon of the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and resigned this position, and was afterwards appointed Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served in that position until the close of the war.

GEORGE A. SMITH, blacksmith, was born in Indiana in 1831 and lived in that State until the fall of 1866, and came to Kansas and located in Greenwood County and lived there sixteen months and removed to Ottumwa, Coffey County, and has been engaged in blacksmithing. Mr. Smith was married in Indiana in 1852 to Miss Mary A. Bolton, a native of Virginia; they have three children—Ransome C., Jonathan, and Adelpha. Mr. Smith enlisted in the army in 1862 in the Eighteenth Indiana Battery and served first six months and re-enlisted in the same Battery and served until the close of the war. He is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Missionary Baptist Church.

S. C. WHITNEY, farmer, P. O. Ottumwa, was born in Essex County, New York, in 1826 and lived there eighteen years and moved to Licking County, Ohio, and lived in that State seven years and moved to Springfield, Illinois, and lived there twenty-one years and came to Kansas in 1871 and located in Franklin County and lived there nine years, and located in Ottumwa Township, Coffey County, in 1880, and has been engaged in farming and sheep raising. Mr. Whitney was married in Springfield, Illinois, in 18[illegible], to Miss Isabel Wolgamat, a native of Pennsylvania and has five children—Barbara H., David, S. Betsy, Katy, and May. Mr. Whitney is a member of the Advent Church.

STRAWN.

This town is situated in Pleasant Township, on the south bank of the Neosho River, and is a point on the Neosho division of the Missouri Pacific Railway. The town site was surveyed in 1871. The first settlers were Enos Strawn, Hiram Hoover, J. Chesnut, J. Jacobs, W. Jacobs, T. L. Harrell and E. Benedict. It contains two stores (a dry goods and grocery by Mr. Wingard, and a grocery by Mr. Fletcher), a shoe shop by Mr. Prather, one blacksmith shop, a hotel kept by R. Smith, and the postoffice by F. Newkirk. On the west side of the town, on an eminence overlooking the country, stands a fine large frame schoolhouse, 26x40, with a bell. An iron bridge costing $15,000 spans the river, near town. Valuable limestone and sandstone quarries are on the town site. Population about one hundred and fifty.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS BAKER, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Burlington, was born in Crawford County Ind., in 1841, and lived in his native State about twenty years. He moved to Kansas in 1862, and remained in that State three years, and in 1865 went to Denver and remained a short time. He then removed to Montana, and lived there two years, at the end of which time he returned to Indiana and stopped a short time, then came to Kansas and located in Pleasant Township, Coffey County, and engaged in farming in 1868. He was married in Coffey County, in 1869, to Miss Mary C. Heffron, a native of Kentucky. They have four children—Michael, James, Mary and Cathalie. Mr. Baker is a member of the Democratic party, and has been Town Trustee, and is now County Commissioner for Coffey County.

WILLIAM F. BAKER, farmer, P. O. Hartford, Lyon County, was born in Gettysburg, Penn., in 1829, and lived in his native State until 1852, and moved to Akron, Ohio, and lived there one year, and moved to Iowa, and remained there until 1857, and came to Kansas and located at Emporia, and lived there twenty-two years, and removed to Pleasant Township, Coffey County, in 1879. He was married in Pennsylvania, in 1846, to Mrs. Mary A. Spangler. They had one child—Andrew C. Mr. Baker was married again, in 1872, to Phœbe M. Spurgeon, a native of Indiana. They have four children—William L., Benjamin F., Charles P. and Bertha N; was a Justice of the Peace for four years, and served eleven years on the School Board; is a member of the I. O. O. F. and United Workmen; is a member of the Christian Church.

DR. WILLIAM A. DUMBAULD, P. O. Strawn, was born in Perry County, Ohio, in 1848, and lived there thirty-one years, and came to Kansas in 1879, and located in Coffey County, and engaged in the practice of medicine in Strawn. He was educated in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1874, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession since in Ohio and Kansas. He was married in Licking County, Ohio, in 1867, to Miss Jennie Walker, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Lida, Della and Hun. Dr. Dumbauld is a member of the Masonic Order and the I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He studied medicine with Dr. B. Coleman, of Homer, Ohio, for three years.

H. E. HEFFRON, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Burlington, was born in Kentucky in 1851, and in 1855, when he was four year of age, his parents moved to Kansas and located near Leavenworth. He lived there two years and moved to Coffey County in May, 1857, locating in Pleasant Township, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married in Coffey County, in 1876, to Miss Mary Grennan, a native of New York. They have two children, Michael and Rosey. Mr. Heffron is a member of the Catholic Church.

GEORGE HUNT, Section 18, P. O. Burlington, was born in Sullivan County, N. Y. When he was quite young his parents moved to New Jersey and lived there about eighteen years. He then came to Kansas and traveled through the State in 1856, and went to Iowa in that year and went to Council Bluffs where he remained two years. He went to California in 1858, and remained there one year and returned to New Jersey and lived there until 1861. In this year he enlisted in the Third New Jersey Regiment and served in that regiment three months. Went into the Quartermaster's Department and remained in the army until 1864, when he went to Montana and in the following winter went to Colorado and enlisted in the Colorado Militia and served three months on the plains, fighting the Indians, thence returned to Montana from there to Kansas in 1867 and located in Pleasant Township, Coffey County, and engaged in farming. He was married in Coffey County, in 1869, to Miss Jane Heffron, a native of Kentucky. They have four children—Burroughs, Thomas, Margaret and Phillip C.

WILLIAM W. JOHNSTON, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Ireland 1836. He came to the United States in 1852 and located in Iowa. In 1857 he came to Kansas, located in Pleasant Township, Coffey County, and engaged in farming. He was married to Miss M. E. Sayers, of Nebraska. Is a Democrat and one of the early settlers of Coffey County.

J. A. KENNEDY, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1841, and lived there fourteen years; removed to Indiana in 1855, and lived there three years. He came to Kansas in 1858, locating first at Lawrence and lived there two years, engaged in milling. He went to Colorado in the spring of 1860 and returned in the fall of that year to Lawrence, where he remained until 1865, when he moved to Coffey County and located at Ottumwa and lived there seven years, being engaged in milling and stock raising on a farm for two years; then he moved to Burlington and lived there eight years, engaged in the grocery and stock business; he then moved from Burlington to his farm in Pleasant Township in 1882. He was married in Strawn, Coffey County, in 1868, to Miss Martha M. Strawn, a native of Indiana. They have one child, E. A. Mr. K. is a member of the Masonic Order, and is an old citizen of the State of Kansas and one of the leading farmers of his township and county and has been a large dealer in stock.

CHARLES KING, farmer, P.O. Burlington, was born in Ohio in 1846, and in 1867 came to Kansas, and located near Ottumwa, in Coffey County, where he engaged in farming. He was married in Ottumwa to Miss Cyrene Williamson, a native of Ohio. They have two children. Mr. King is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He enlisted in Ohio in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment until 1865. Remained in Ohio until 1867 when he came to Kansas.

F. M. NEWKIRK, railroad agent, Strawn, was born in Kentucky in 1842, and in 1872 came to Kansas, and went into business as a merchant at Strawn until 1875. In 1878 he was appointed station agent of the M. K. & T. R. R., and is engaged in handling grain. He was married in Kentucky in 1870 to Miss Lillie A. Wingard. They have four children—Arthur, Samuel, Minnie, and Mary. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES JACOBS, farmer, P. O. Strawn, was born in Allen County, Ohio, in 1833; lived there twenty-two years, and came to Kansas in 1855, and located in Coffey County, Le Roy Township, and moved to where he now lives, in Pleasant Township in 1857. Has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, and is a large dealer and shipper of live stock. Mr. Jacobs was married in Allen County, Kan., in 1863, to Miss Nancy S. Hall, a native of Georgia. They have four children—Mary Lizzie, Anna May, Charlie Clinton, and Florence Alta. Mr. Jacobs has been Township Treasurer, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the G. A. R. He enlisted in 1862 in Company F, Twelfth Kansas Volunteer Infantry and served three years.

JAMES M. PIERATT, farmer, section 36, P. O. Strawn, was born in Kentucky in 1844, and lived there ten years. He came to Kansas in 1854, and located in Douglas County, and lived there until 1867, when he came to Coffey County and located on a farm in Pleasant Township. He was married in Douglas County, Kan., in 1864, to Miss Margaret J. Kennedy, a native of Ohio. They have four children—Marian R., William I., James M., and Martha. His wife died September 29, 1882, aged thirty-five years, two months and twenty-five days. Mr. Pieratt is a large farmer and stock-raiser, and is engaged in shipping cattle.

WILLIAM SCOTT, farmer, P. O. Hartford, Lyon County, was born in Henry County, Ind., in 1851, and lived there seventeen years, and came to Kansas and located in Leavenworth County in 1869, and lived there two years and came to Coffey County in 1871, and located in California Township, and now resides on his farm in Pleasant Township. Mr. Scott was married in Coffey County in 1872 to Miss Mary E. Souder, a native of Indiana. They have three children—Phillip, Wilber, and Victor. Mr. Scott is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

CONLEY F. SMITH, merchant, Strawn, was born in Virginia in 1853, and lived there sixteen years. In 1869 he came to Kansas and located at Strawn, and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1882 he engaged in merchandising. He was married in Strawn in 1876 to Miss Susie A. Daytong, a native of Indiana. They have one child—Eliza E. Mr. Smith's father, Emanuel Smith, was born in Virginia in 1818, and lived in his native State about fifty years, and came to Kansas and located at Strawn, Coffey County. He was married in Virginia in 1848, to Miss Eliza Mann, a native of Virginia. They have eleven children—Lydia, Catharine, Emeline, William, Caroline, James, Conley, Archimadis, Thomas, L. H., and Eliza. Mr. Smith is Postmaster at Strawn.

ENOS STRAWN, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Strawn, was born in Perry County, Ohio, in 1812, and lived there twenty-five years; then moved to Delaware County, Ind., and remained there until 1855, when he came to Coffey County, Kan., and located in Pleasant Township, where he is now engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was first married in Delaware County, Ind., to Miss Mehethelan Dodd. They had six children—Rebecca, James, Joshua, Martha, Phineas and Jane. Mr. Strawn was married to his second wife in 1850, Miss Sarah Farrell, of Trumbull County, Ohio. They have two children—Kate and Sarah. Mr. Strawn has been Probate Judge of Coffey County one term, and one of the commissioners appointed to locate the county seat. He has been a Justice of the Peace for forty-one years.

N. S. WILKINSON, merchant, Strawn, was born in Indiana, in 1843, and lived there until 1865. He then came to Kansas, and located in Coffey County, where he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, and is now a merchant. He was married in Coffey County, in 1868, to Miss Adelia Price, of Indiana. They have five children—Ada, Clara, Anna, Nathan and Charles. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

D. L. WINGARD, merchant, Strawn, was born in South Carolina, in 1825, and lived there twenty-five years, when he moved to Georgia, and lived there fourteen years. He moved to Indiana in 1864, and to Kentucky in 1867, and came to Kansas in 1872, locating at Strawn, Coffey County, as a merchant. He was married in South Carolina in 1848. He lost his first wife, and was again married in Georgia, in 1852, to Miss Lorena Shaw. They have three children—Lillie E., Sallie E. and Eda L. He was again married in 1868, in Kentucky, to Miss Maggie A. Newkirk. They have four children—Gracie, Frankie L., Lennie E., Agnes S. Mr. Wingard has been a Notary for five years, and agent of Adams Express Company, and is a member of the Christian Church.

WAVERLY.

This town is situated in Rock Creek Township, three miles south of the Osage County line and five miles west of the Anderson County line. It is a point on the Ottawa and Burlington Railroad. In the spring of 1878 the town was platted by Isaac Pierson, who owned the farm on which the town was located. The town company was chartered in 1880, and the corporators were: W. H. Schofield, Orson Kent, James Houston, Isaac Pierson, J. W. Hammond and Thomas Donnell. The officers were as follows: James Houston, president; Isaac Pierson, vice-president; Thomas Donnell, secretary; Orson Kent, treasurer. The first house was a story and a half building, erected in 1878 by A. N. Sylvester, for a store. Several small houses for residences for railroad men were also erected that year. In the spring of 1879 Thomas Donnell erected a frame building for a dry goods store, which he kept himself. Several dwelling houses were also erected in 1879. In 1880 J. W. Hammond built a house for a general merchandise store for himself. Campbell & McSherry built a frame house for a hardware store, for themselves; Z. H. Brock built a story and a half building, the first story of which was occupied by Mrs. I. E. Murray, for a millinery store, and the second story by Mr. Brock for his residence; Peter Weikert built a story and a half frame building, the first story of which was occupied by Weikert & Butler, for a billiard hall, and the second story by the same parties, for a photograph gallery. Some dwelling houses were also erected that year.

In June, 1882, a bank was established at Waverly by R. R. Fisher and John L. Senior. In the same year a hotel 48x48 was erected by H. A. Sunday. The town has two lumber yards, two drug stores, two hardware stores, five general merchandise stores, two millinery stores, one livery stable, one restaurant, one notion and stationery store, one furniture store, one tinware and stove store, with tin shop, one confectionery store, one flour and feed store, one blacksmith shop, one wagon shop, two carpenters, two lawyers, two doctors, two preachers, two school teachers, two real estate offices and three live stock shippers. Coal and flagging stone are found on the town site. This is an excellent trading point, and the supply of goods in the town has never yet been sufficient for the demand. It is the best shipping point for live stock and grain between Ottawa and Burlington. The Waverly *News* was started October 5, 1882, by J. L. Senior.

CHURCHES.

The Waverly Presbyterian Church was organized May 1, 1880, with a membership of eleven. First pastor, Rev. W. M. Pocock, who still officiates. Present membership, forty-eight. Number of persons connected with the church since its organization, fifty-one. New and substantial frame building. Value of church property $2,000.

In 1881 the *Congregational Church* erected an edifice which cost $1,200. The church subsequently disbanded and sold its property to the school district for a schoolhouse. The Presbyterians erected a church edifice in 1882, costing $1,800. The Methodist and New Light churches have no edifices.

OTHER CHURCHES IN THE COUNTY.

Pleasant Hill Christian Church, was organized May 15, 1872, with a membership of thirty-two; first pastor, Rev. William C. Wilson; church building, frame, valued at $1,000; present number of members, eighty-four; name of present Pastor, Rev. A. H. Britton.

North Big Creek Baptist Church.—Organized in May, 1871. Rev. J. Mickel, first pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Heritage, in December, 1871, who is still pastor. The church meets in the "Coley Hill Schoolhouse." It has no church property. Number of members, thirty-eight.

Rock Creek Presbyterian Church.—Organized April 20, 1870. A good stone church, in good repair, valued at $1,500. A frame parsonage valued at $450. First Pastor, Rev. W. R. Erskine. Number of members, when organized, fifteen; present number of members, seventy. Whole number of members connected with the church since its organization, 171. Present Pastor, Rev. W. M. Pocock.

Hickory Creek Baptist Church.—Organized March 12, 1876. Pastor, Rev. A. H. Petty. Number of members, eighteen. No church property.

There is a Methodist Church, or class, at Ottumwa, with a membership of nineteen; another in Key West Township, with a membership of seven; another in Hampden Township, with a membership of fifteen; another in Star Township, with a membership of five; another at Carter's in Neosho Township, organized in 1858; another at Sunnyside, Avon Township, organized in 1876; another at Strawn, another at Glenwood, another at Waverly and another on Long Creek. The church at Sunnyside has an edifice, and the church at Waverly has a parsonage valued at $700. The Waverly church was organised in July, 1881, by Rev. H. J. Coker, the present pastor. There are also other Methodist classes in the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—ROCK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

J. W. BIXLER, merchant, was born in Pike County, Illinois, October 21, 1858. In 1861 his parents moved to Kansas, and located in Lyon County, and remained there until 1867; moved to Ottawa, Franklin County, and lived there until 1871. He removed to Osage County, and located in Waverly, Coffey County, in October, 1882, and engaged in the mercantile business. He was married in Ottawa, Franklin County, in October, 1880, to Miss Josephine E. Frone, a native of New York; they have two children, Carrie A., and Sarah A.

ZENUS H. BROCK, clerk, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1846, and lived in his native State about nine years. He moved with his parents to Illinois, and located in Edward County for four years, and then to Clay County for four years, and then to Fayette County for two years, and to Effingham County for ten years, and to Shelby County for three years. In 1878, he came to Kansas and located in Rock Creek Township, Coffey County. He has lived in Waverly about three years. He was engaged in farming and carpentering business until 1880, and has since been clerk in Hammond's dry good store. He was married in Effingham County, Ill., in 1867, to Miss Cynthia Ann Wright, a native of Indiana. They have one child—Schuyler C. Mr. Brock is a member of the Masonic Order, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and enlisted in 1864, in the One Hundred and Forty-third Illinois Regiment, and served 100 days, then he enlisted in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and served with that Regiment until the close of the war.

FULTON W. BROWN, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Waverly; was born in Augusta County, Va., in 1837, and lived in his native State until 1869, when he came to Kansas, and located in Rock Creek Township, Coffey County, two miles north of Waverly, and engaged in farming. Is also a carpenter. Mr. Brown was married in Virginia, in 1864, to Miss Mary A. White, a native of Virginia; they have seven children—Eugene F., Benjamin S., Edward B., Sidney B., Hugh H., Robert D., and Clarence. Mr. Brown is an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN J. CAMPBELL, merchant, was born in York County, Pa., in 1846, and removed with his parents to Hardin County, Ohio, at the age of six years, and lived there until January, 1879; in this month he came to Kansas, and located at Ottawa one year, and came to Waverly in 1880, and engaged in the hardware business when there were only two business houses in the town. He was married in Waverly, March 30, 1882, to Miss Lizzie J. Christy, a daughter of J. W. Christy, of Waverly.

ALFRED CARMAN, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Waverly; was born in Fayette County, Ohio, and moved with his parents to Indiana, at two years of age; lived in that State about twenty-four years; then moved to Tazewell County, Ill., and lived there about twenty years. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1881, and located in Rock Creek Township, Coffey County, and engaged in farming, near Waverly. Mr. Carman was married in Illinois, to Miss Mary J. McCoy, a native of Ohio; they have six children—Mary K., Martha E., Minnie E., Ruth M., Maria and Caleb K.

JOHN Q. CARMAIN, farmer, P. O. Waverly, was born in Indiana, 1846; remained in his native State twelve years, then went with his parents to Illinois; remained there twenty-two years, then came to Kansas, located in Coffey County, Rock Creek Township. Was married in Illinois, 1868, to Miss Victoria T. Baker, a native of Tennessee. He lost his wife in February, 1869; married again, 1871, to Miss Mary A. Been, a native of England. They have four children—Elva J., Malissa E., Alfred H. and Babe E. His father, Henry Carmain was born in Maryland, 1790; he came to Ohio, 1818, remained in Ohio six years, then came to Indiana. He was married, 1829, to Miss Mary Wright, a native of Delaware.

HIRAM N. CLARK, P. O. Agricola, was born in Canada, in 1843, came to Illinois in 1850, came to Kansas in 1867, located in Douglas County in 1860, removed to Coffey County, locating on a farm in Rock Creek Township, near Waverly. Was married in Franklin County, Kan., in 1870, to Miss Eliza Shepard, a native of Wisconsin. They have two children—Walter and Werter. Enlisted in 1861 in Company F, Thirty-fourth Illinois Regiment, remained with this regiment two years, then re-enlisted in the same regiment as a veteran, remained until the close of the war.

HENRY A. CLUTE, farmer, P. O. Waverly, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., 1810, went to Michigan, 1844, came to Kansas, 1882, located at Waverly. Was married in Michigan, 1868, to Miss Florence Cossman, a native of Michigan; have seven children—Charles, Schuyler, Homer, George, Henry, Sidney and Eva G. Enlisted in Company H, Merills Cavelry, 1862; remained with this company until June, 1865; was on detached service, under Rosecrans. Is also a grain dealer at Waverly, Kan.

THOMAS DONNELL, real estate agent and attorney-at-law, was born in Pennsylvania in 1837, and lived in his native State until 1858, when he moved to Ohio and lived there a short time, then moved to Illinois. He remained in the latter State until 1868, then came to Kansas and located at Ottawa, where he remained two years. He removed to Osage County in 1870, and lived there until 1881, where he engaged in farming. He was afterward clerk of the District Court for Osage County and has been in the drug business since. He is now engaged in the real estate and land agency business in Waverly. Mr. Donnell was married in Warren County, Ill., in 1864, to Miss Margaret A. Foster, a native of Illinois. They have two children—John F., and Mary A. Mr. Donnell is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

LYMAN B. FLINT, farmer, P. O. Waverly, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., in 1816, remained in his native State twenty-three years. He then removed to Ohio, remained in this State six years, then moved to Illinois, remained there until 1864, then came to Kansas, located in Anderson County and remained there until 1880, then came to Coffey County and located in Rock Creek, near Waverly. Has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in New York in 1835, to Miss Huldah O. Lewis, a native of New York. Has seven children—Dellie J., Maryette F., Francis M., Annah D., Caroline M., Lucy D. and Laura A. Belongs to the Christian Church. Mr. Flint came to Kansas in time of war and had to guard his house every night. He was one of the early settlers of Anderson County.

C. B. FORSYTHE, wagon-maker, was born in Pennsylvania in 1845, and lived in his native State about eighteen years. He then moved to Ohio, and lived in that State from 1852 to 1859; then returned to Pennsylvania and remained there ten years, and came to Kansas in 1869, locating in Lyndon, Osage County. There he remained about two years; then moved onto a farm, lived there a short time, and returned to Pennsylvania; remained there four years, then returned to Kansas in 1877, and located on a farm in Osage County. He lived there four years, and came to Waverly, Coffey County, in the spring of 1882. Mr. Forsythe was married in Pennsylvania in 1877, to Miss Eva M. Conlin, a native of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Enlisted in 1864 in the One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war.

DAVID A. GORSUCH, farmer, P. O. Waverly, was born in Ohio in 1820; went to California in 1875, remained there six months then came to Kansas. Located in Franklin County near Ottawa in 1877; moved to Ohio in 1878; came to Kansas and located on a farm on Rock Creek, in Coffey County; has lived there since. He was married in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1842, to Miss Maria Kirnerer, a native of Ohio. They have five children—Eva, Thomas E., Henrietta, Temperance E. and W. E. Gorsuch. He has belonged to the Masonic Fraternity, and to the Disciples' Church for many years. He is a large shipper of stock, and has a large vein of coal on his farm.

I. S. GREEN, farmer, P. O. Waverly, was born in New Jersey in 1830; went to Ohio in 1834; went to Illinois in 1861; came to Kansas in 1866; first located on a farm near Burlington, Coffey County, in 1876; moved to his farm in Rock Creek Township, Coffey County, near Waverly. Was married in Coffey County, Kansas, in 1867, to Mrs. Eliza A. Prout, a native of Iowa. They have six children—Rachel, Andrew J., Marion I., John D., Rebecca E. and Charles R. Enlisted in Company K, Sixty-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteers; remained with this regiment until 1865; was mustered out at Springfield, Ill.

J. W. HAMMOND, merchant, was born in Cedar County, Iowa, in 1848, and lived in his native State twenty-two years. He moved to Kansas in 1870, and located in Osage County, living in that county ten years. In the spring of 1880 he located in Waverly and engaged in general merchandising. Mr. Hammond was married in Osage County in 1870, to Miss Adelaide Sears, a native of Illinois. They have two children—Willard S. and Charles. Mr. Hammond was Postmaster at Lyndon, Osage County. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

ISAAC N. HAYS, farmer, P. O. Waverly, was born in Pennsylvania in 1841; remained in his native State twenty-seven years; then came to Kansas and located in Douglas County; remained there until 1872, then moved to Harvey County, Kan.; remained there nine years, then came to Coffey County; located on a farm in Rock Creek Township, near Waverly; has engaged in farming and stock-growing. Was married in Pennsylvania in 1863, to Miss Satie A. Martin, a native of Pennsylvania. Has four children—Malburn H., Minnie, Cora E. and Oscar C.; belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hayes enlisted September 1, 1861, in Company H, One Hundred and Second Infantry Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; remained with this regiment one year; was mustered out at Harrison Landing, Va.; was in the Seven Days' battle in front of Richmond.

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON, merchant, was born in Lee County, West Va., in 1819, and lived in his native State seven years. He then moved to Kentucky with his parents, and remained there until ten years of age, when his parents moved to Madison, Ind., and lived in that State until 1864; moved to Iowa and remained there three years; removed to Osage County, Kan., in 1879, and lived in that county until 1881; moved to Waverly, Coffey County, and engaged in the grocery business, and is also engaged in farming. He was married in Indiana, in 1840, to Miss Rachel Davidson, a native of Virginia. They have ten children—William, David, Mary J., Emily, Daniel, Angeletta, Joseph Jerome C., Malinda, Bathsuba, Eliza Ann. He is a member of the Christian Church.

W. T. HUTCHISON, farmer, P. O. Agricola, was born in Center County, Pa., in 1847. Came to Illinois in 1865; came to Kansas in 1870; located in Johnson County in 1878; came to Rock Creek Township, Coffey County; located on a farm near Agricola. Belongs to Grand Army of Republic. Was in State militia in Illinois, 1863.

ANDREW J. JAMES, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Waverly, was born in Montgomery County, Va., and at the age of five years moved with his parents to Rush County, Ind., and lived in that State until 1860; moved to Illinois, and lived in that State six years and came to Kansas in 1866. He located in Rock Creek Township, near Waverly, in Coffey County, and engaged in farming. Mr. James was married in Johnson County, Ind., in 1844, to Miss Sophia Cunningham, a native of Indiana. They have eight children—Joshua, David, John, George, William, Frank, Ephraim and Sarah. He has been Town Trustee and Town Treasurer, and was recently elected to the office of County Commissioner. He has been identified with the Republican party since 1860.

JOHN JAMES, farmer, P. O. Waverly, was born in Indiana in 1852; remained in his native State ten years, then went with his parents to Illinois; remained there seven years; then came to Kansas; located in Rock Creek, Coffey County; has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in Coffey County, Kan., in 1877, to Miss Maggie Pearson, a native of Indiana. They have two children—Nora and Myrtle. His wife belongs to the Christian Church.

JOHN W. JENNINGS, farmer, P. O. Agricola, was born in Iowa, in 1855. Came to Kansas in 1876, to Osage County in 1882; came to Coffey County; located on a farm in Rock Creek, near Waverly. He was married in Louisa County, Iowa, in 1877, to Miss S. V. Bemis, a native of Iowa. Has two children—Laura J. and E. May. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH H. KEMP was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1858, and lived in his native State sixteen years. He moved to Illinois and lived in that State five years, then returned to Ohio and remained there five years, and came to Kansas in 1879 and located in Franklin County. Here he remained until the fall of 1882, then located in Waverly, Coffey County, and engaged in the drug business there. Mr. Kemp was married in Ohio, in 1874, to Miss Anna Whitman, a native of Ohio. They have one child, Elsie.

JAMES LINDSEY, real estate agent, was born in the State of New York in 1848, and lived in his native State five years. Moved with his parents to Michigan, and lived in that state about seventeen years, then came to Kansas in 1870 and located in Ottawa. Here he lived nine years, and moved to Waverly, Coffey County, in 1880, and engaged in farming. Subsequently he was for a time in the hardware business, and is now engaged in the real estate business and land agency. Mr. Lindsey was married in Ottawa, in 1874, to Miss Emma Martin, a native of Ohio. They have two children: Mary and Ella. He was one of the first settlers of Waverly.

WILLIAM MARRIOTT, farmer, P. O. Waverly, was born in England, in 1853. Came to the United States in 1874; located first in Illinois. Came to Kansas in 1877, located at Burlington, then moved same year to Rock Creek Township, Coffey County. He was married in 1878, to Miss Mary Turner, a native of Ohio. They have two children: Anna L. and Laura E. Belongs to Presbyterian Church; is Clerk of School District; has seventy-five head of Short-horn and Jersey cattle.

ALEXANDER MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Waverly, was born in Ireland in 1830; came to the United States in 1848, locating in New York. In 1850 came to Illinois; in 1873 came to Kansas and located on a farm near Waverly, Coffey County; has lived there since. He was married in New York, in 1852, to Ann Clark, a native of Ireland; have three children: Fannie, William C. and Alexander. He was married again to Mrs. Mary A. Patterson, a native of Maryland, in Illinois, in 1862. They have five children: Erskin Marion, Jesse W., Eldridge Newton, Mary J. and Irilious Ira. Belongs to the Free Masons. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in Company A, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, for three years. He stayed with the regiment through the battles of Fort Donelson and Pittsburgh Landing. In the last named battle he was wounded and afterwards discharged for disability. In the winter of 1863 he re-enlisted in the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Company M. He stayed with his company till February 21, 1864, when he received a wound in the right shoulder which crippled him for life.

GEORGE A. MASSIE, farmer, P. O. Waverly, was born in Ohio, in 1852; remained in his native State until 1876, then moved to Illinois; remained there until 1880, then came to Kansas. Located in Franklin County, near Ottawa; 1881 came to Coffey County; located in Rock Creek Township near Waverly. Has been engaged in farming and stock raising. Was married in Ohio, in 1876, to Miss Mattie Ramsey, a native of Ohio; has two children—Laura M. and Harry A. Belongs to Christian Church. Mr. Massie has taught school eleven years; is a young man much esteemed.

WILLIAM C. MORRISON, farmer, P. O. Waverly, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1822. Went to New York in 1842; went to Pennsylvania in 1847; went to New York in 1850; went to Wisconsin in 1856; went to Minnesota in 1859; went to New York in 1861; went to California in 1862; went to New York in 1864; went to Illinois in 1865; went to Michigan in 1876; went back to Illinois, and came to Kansas in 1867. In 1870 went to Coffey County and located on a farm near Waverly. He was married in Warren County, Pa., in 1844, to Miss Esther Stoddard, a native of New York. Enlisted in Company C, Ninth Regiment Volunteer Cavalry; remained with this company one year. Is a member of the Free Masons, also of the Odd Fellows.

J. A. NASH, restaurant, was born in Erie County, Pa., in 1835, and lived in his native State forty-three years. He moved to Kansas in 1878, and located in Rock Creek Township, Coffey County, where he engaged in farming. Is now located in Waverly and engaged in the restaurant business. He was married in Erie County, Pa., in 1856, to Miss Martha A. Lilley, a native of New York. They have two children, Calley M. and Robert. Mr. Nash is a Justice of the Peace, and has been a Constable, and is a member of the Masonic order.

J. G. PAINTER, farmer, P. O. Waverly, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, in 1847, and lived in his native state until 1878. Came to Kansas and located near Waverly, on a farm, and engaged in farming and stock-raising, also buying and shipping grain, hogs and cattle. He was married in Ohio, in 1869, to Miss Phoebe Jaggers, a native of Ohio. They have two children, Georgiana L. and Charley E. Mr. Painter is raising the Berkshire and Poland-China hogs.

ISAAC PEARSON, farmer, P. O Waverly, was born in Ohio, 1826. Came to Indiana, 1847. Came to Kansas, 1868; located first in Franklin County. In 1871, came to Coffey County, located on a farm in Rock Creek, near Waverly. He was married to Miss Rebecca Holloway, a native of Indiana, in 1849. They have six children—Francis, Hulda, Mariette, Margaret N., Sarah, Lydia A. He belongs to the Christian Church.

C. A. PHILLIPS, druggist, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1854, and lived in his native State until 1868. Then he removed to Pennsylvania, and lived there until 1876. Moved to Tennessee, and remained in that State until 1881, when he came to Kansas, and located at Waverly, Coffey County, and engaged in the drug business. Mr. Phillips was married in Indiana, in 1881, to Miss Lizzie Webster, a native of Indiana. They have one child, an infant.

JESSE ROGERS, farmer, P. O. Waverly, was born in New York, 1817. In 1843 moved to Ohio; 1845, moved to Michigan; 1870, came to Kansas; located on a farm in Rock Creek, Coffey County; has lived there since. Was married in Rushford Co., N. Y., 1839, to Miss Mary A. Bates, a native of New York. They have six children—Lucenna, Sarah, Thomas A., Clara, Edgar and Ida. Was married again in Michigan, 1874, to Mrs. Repa Cole. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Enlisted in Company A, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteers. Served with this regiment two years and eight months, and was honorably discharged.

JOHN L. SENIOR, banker, was born in Montgomery, Orange Co., New York, in 1854, and lived in his native State twenty-five years. He came to Kansas in July, 1880, and located at Waverly, and engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Senior studied law in New York State and was admitted to practice in the courts of New York in 1880. He is now engaged in the banking business in Waverly, Coffey County. He is a single man and was educated at Rutgers College at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and graduated from that institution in 1878. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church in Waverly. Mr. Senior is a member of the banking firm of Fisher & Senior.

JOHN F. STARK, contractor, was born in Charlestown, West Virginia, and lived in that State until 1854, then moved to Covington, Kentucky, and remained there a short time, returned to Virginia, and in 1861 engaged in the Quartermaster's Department in the army and remained in that department until 1865; was engaged in selling goods and farming in West Virginia until 1875, when he moved to Iowa and remained there one year. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1876 and located in Johnson County for two years; then lived in McPherson County two years; and moved to Waverly, Coffey County, in 1880, and engaged in contracting and building. Mr. Stark was married in West Virginia in 1863 to Miss Martha E. Peeples, a native of Virginia; they have four children—Maude, Harry, Clyde, and Claribel. Mr. Stark is a member of the Knights of Honor, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. A. SUNDAY, hotelkeeper, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, in 1833, and lived in his native State until 1860, he then moved to Illinois and lived in DeWitt County for five years, returned to Ohio in 1865 and lived in Ashland and Williams counties until he came to Kansas in May, 1881, and located in Waverly, Coffey County, and engaged in merchandising. He sold out his business in October, 1882, and built a large hotel. He is now proprietor of the Waverly Hotel. Mr. Sunday was married in Ohio in 1855 to Miss Mary Ann Barnes. He lost his first wife and was married again in 1862 to Miss Maria Staffer, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Arthur J., Flora M., and Blanche D. Mr. Sunday is a member of the Masonic Order and is identified with the Democratic party.

A. N. SYLVESTER, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., in 1832, lived in his native State till 1852, then went to California, returned to Minnesota in 1859, left Minnesota in 1860; went to Colorado the same year, stayed there till the fall of 1862; enlisted in the Second Cavalry Volunteers, served in the army till February 1, 1865; was mustered out, came to Johnson County, Kansas, and was married to Miss Eliza J. Williams; was engaged in farming for three years; went to Kansas City and clerked for three years; returned to Olathe and went to merchandising; was in that business for ten years then moved to Waverly, Coffey Co., Kan., and engaged in the merchantile business. His first wife was born in Kentucky; they had one child, David B. After the death of his first wife was married to Mrs. Emma Bonebrake, a native of Pennsylvania. Was the first Postmaster at Waverly, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

DAVID C. THAROMAN, farmer, P. O. Agricola, was born in Adams County, Ohio, 1834, moved to Kentucky 1858, came to Kansas 1871, first located on a farm in Osage County 1874, came to Coffey County, located on a farm in Rock Creek Township, near Agricola; was married in Lewis County, Ky., 1861, to Miss Catherine Murphy, a native of Kentucky; they have three children—Samuel W., Sarah F., and John T. Was married again in Kentucky, 1867, to Rebecca Murphy, a native of Kentucky; have six children—Elmer C., Mary G., Albert M., James A., Eliza J., and Clyde A.; belongs to Methodist Episcopal Church. Enlisted in Company E Twenty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, remained with this Company two years, was in battles of Champion Hill, Black River Bridge; was First Lieutenant.

DR. E. TILTON, now engaged in farming near Waverly, Kansas, was born in Knox County, Ohio, January 13, 1822, remained in his native State seventeen years, and then went to Indiana, where he studied medicine with Dr. Curry, of Lockport, Cass County, and Dr. Jerolamin, of Logansport; commenced the practice of medicine in White County, and then went to Illinois and practiced medicine at Howard's Point and in the vicinity of Vandalia, Fayette County, and then located in Teutopolis, Effingham County, his practice in the two counties running over a period of about five years. Then made a trip to California and returned home at the end of the year 1850, by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans. Having resided in Effingham County six years, moved back to Fayette County, remained there about four years, then moved to Rice County, Minn., remained two years and then moved to Iowa, remained there about four years, and came to Kansas, located on a farm in Miami County and remained there sixteen years, then came to Coffey County and located on a farm in RockCreek Township, near Waverly, where he is engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married in Illinois in 1848, to Rovilla Griffith, a native of New York; has seven children—Winfield S., Mary L., Albert W., William E., Emma M., Allin J., and Sherman J. Belongs to the Baptist Church.

THOMAS W. TRUITT, farmer, P. O. Agricola, was born in Kentucky in 1839, moved to Illinois in 1865, came to Kansas in 1869, was married in Kentucky in 1862 to Miss Priscilla Waring, a native of Kentucky. They have seven children—Rebecca, Millie, Richard, Frank, Alice, Mary and Hattie. Belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Agricola.

WALTER M. TUTTLE, blacksmith, was born in the State of New York in 1857, and lived in his native State twenty-four years. He came to Kansas in February, 1882, and located in Waverly, Coffey County, and engaged in the blacksmith business. Mr. Tuttle was married in New York in 1879, to Miss Anna T. Shoonmaker, a native of New York. They have one child, Mary B. Mr. Tuttle is an active, enterprising young man, and a good blacksmith.

DR. CHARLES VAN ORMAN was born in Medina County, Ohio, in 1839, and lived in his native State ten years. He moved to Baraboo County, Wis., and lived there ten years, then moved to Illinois and remained there from 1859 to 1861, and enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years with that regiment. Afterward he joined the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Regiment, and served till the close of the war. He located in Missouri in the fall of 1865, and lived in that State from 1865 to 1878. Returned to Illinois and remained two years, and came to Kansas in 1881 and located in Waverly and engaged in the practice of medicine. He was educated in medicine in the Ohio Medical College and the American Medical College of St. Louis, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine since 1861. Dr. Van Orman was married in Pana, Illinois, in 1864, to Miss M. J. Patton, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children—Charles E., William M., Marion and Joseph. Dr. Van Orman is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES F. WHITE, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Waverly, was born in Virginia in 1844, and lived in his native State until he was twenty-two years of age. He then moved to Missouri and lived there two years, and came to Kansas in 1869, locating in Rock Creek Township, Coffey County, where he is engaged in farming, two miles north of Waverly. He is also engaged in raising Poland-China hogs. Mr. White is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN C. WHITE, farmer, P. O. Agricola, was born in Virginia in 1837; went to California in 1856; came back to Virginia in 1861; came to Kansas in 1877; located on a farm in Rock Creek, Coffey County; was married in Virginia, in 1865, to Miss Martha S. Parmel, a native of Virginia. They have two children—Nettie J. and Charles B. Married again in Rock Creek, Coffey Co., Kan., in 1877, to Miss Serepta Trewett, a native of Illinois; have two children—Willie W. and Carrie M.; belongs to the Methodist Church. Enlisted in Company I, First Regiment United States Regular Cavalry; served with this regiment five years; was wounded twice; served under Geo. B. McClellan, Hooker and Burnside.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Waverly, was born in Lycoming County, Penn., in 1834; moved to Ohio in 1835; went to Indiana in 1838; came to Kansas in 1874; located first at Burlington, Coffey County, in 1876; moved to Rock Creek Township; located on a farm near Waverly. He was married May 14, 1857, to Miss Eliza J. Shafir, in Indiana; have nine children—William B. Amisa J., John C. E., Sarah A., Martha B., Charles M., Maud E., Dora J. and Cora A.; belongs to Odd Fellows; wife belongs to Presbyterian Church.

EDMUND WRIGHT, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Waverly, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1822, and lived in his native State twelve years. Removed to Ohio, and located in Morrow County, living there until 1878, when he came to Kansas and located in Rock Creek Township, Coffey County, near Waverly; here he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, and in raising hogs, cattle and horses. Mr. Wright was married in Ohio, in 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Harden, a native of Ohio. They have one child—Zoa.

DEFUNCT TOWNS.

Hampden.—This town was settled by the Hampden colony, previously referred to, April 26, 1855. On the 5th of the following August the owners of the town site had their first drawing for lots. On Sunday, April 29, 1855, Rev. Mr. Knight preached the first sermon on the town site, and, as far as known, it was the first sermon ever preached in Coffey County. May 22, 1855, the first Sunday school in the county was organized at Hampden. Several houses were built in the town during the years 1855 and 1856, and its projectors and owners expected to make it the leading emporium of Southern Kansas. The establishment of its rival, Burlington, across the river, in 1857, gave a check to the growth from which it did not recover until the removal of the county seat from Burlington to Hampden, in 1863. August 18, 1859, Enos Strawn, Probate Judge of Coffey County, deeded the town site to John M. Espy and Amasa B. Sampson in trust for the occupants, and on the same day Messrs. Espy and Sampson conveyed the property to Rueben H. Farnham, of Lecompton. September 19, 1860, Mr. Farnham conveyed the property to Isaac E. Olney, of Clinton, Mo. Major A. C. Marvin, of the same place, was understood to be a silent partner of Mr. Olney in the purchase. Mr. Olney immediately removed to Hampden and erected a dwelling house there for his family. In the fall of 1863 and in 1864 several houses were erected there and the removal of the county seat there revived the hopes of its friends. June 4, 1864, I. E. Olney issued there the first number of the Hampden *Expositor*, which lived a precarious existence until the spring of 1865, when the office was removed to Garnett. The town received a death blow in November, 1865, by the removal of the county seat to Burlington, and no efforts have ever been made since to revive it.

Neosho City.—This town was founded in 1856 by Marcus J. Parrott, Joel K. Goodin, and others, in Neosho Township. A hotel, store, saw mill and other buildings were erected there at an early day. The town failed, however, to attract settlers, and by an act of the Territorial Legislature February 27, 1860, the town was vacated and the plat and record annulled.

Nashville.—This town was located on Section 14, Township 21, Range 16, in Avon (now Star) Township. Its founders were W. J. Sanders, John J. Sanders, G. W. Campbell and Mr. Caseboom. Platted in the spring of 1858, it had at one time a store, blacksmith shop, postoffice and a half dozen dwelling houses. It was finished by the drouth of 1860 and is now a farm.

Chickasaw.—Started in 1857 by parties in Louisville, Ky., as a rival to Hampden. Its location was a mile east of Hampden. It was purely a paper town, no improvements ever having been made there.

Aurora.—As the story goes, a couple of men were sent to Kansas in the summer of 1857, to select a town site for a company in Aurora, Ill. The two agents started from Lawrence in a wagon, with commissary stores, including a jug of whisky, intending to select some point on the Neosho river for the town. On the second night out they camped on a bleak prairie, about six miles south of the Torquois Creek, in what is now Rock Creek Township, Coffey County. During the night the whisky gave out, and there being no prospect of replenishing their stock without returning to Lawrence, they selected the spot where they camped that night for the town site and returned to Aurora, where they made a flattering report to the home company of the result of their mission. The new town was called Aurora, was surveyed and platted, a house was erected, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to dig a well. Nothing else was done and the enterprise was soon abandoned. The house was occupied for many years by Thomas Dixon and family, and the place was known as "Dixon's" Lone House." It was kept as a house of public entertainment.

Oread.—This was a paper town, located near the farm of Wesley Stubblefield, ten miles northeast of Burlington. It was started as a speculation by a party of Lawrence men, of which Governor Robinson was the head, in the winter of 1856-7. The town was surveyed by B. L. Kingsbury in the spring of 1857, and many shares in the town, of ten lots each, were sold by the proprietors. No houses were ever built there.

Pottawatomie.—On Section 17, Township 20, Range 17, was located the town of Pottawatomie, in the spring of 1858. The town was surveyed by Orson Kent, but it was never platted. George W. Fletcher and Harmon Hozier erected houses there, and that was all ever done to make a town there.

California.—This was located on Benedict Creek, California Township, on Section 9, Township 20, Range 14, in the spring of 1858. No buildings were ever erected there.

Bangor.—This town was located on Section 9, Township 23, Range 14, at the junction of Dinner and South Big creeks. The founders were from Boston, Mass., and the first settlements and improvements were made in 1872. The members of the colony, before leaving Boston, elected township officers from among their number, supposing that the place they were going to was an uninhabited wilderness. Twelve business and dwelling houses were erected there, but owing to dissensions among the people the town sickened and died, and the buildings were removed to neighboring farms. The last building remaining was the hotel, which was removed by F. A. Atherly in October, 1882.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—SPRING CREEK TOWNSHIP.

JAMES H. BEARD, farmer, P. O. LeRoy, was born in Rockingham County, Va., in 1823, and lived there twenty-seven years, and moved to Illinois and lived there seven years, and came to Kansas in 1857, and located in Spring Creek Township, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married in Illinois, in 1852, to Miss Julia Funk, a native of Illinois; they have seven children, John W., Florence J., Cynthia A., Merriet L., George, Mary and Nevada. He is School Treasurer and is a member of the Democratic party, and is engaged in raising Short-horn cattle and Berkshire and Poland China hogs.

JAMES W. BROWN, was born in Madison County, Va., August 1, 1829, was raised on a farm. Was married to Miss Malinda A. Samuels, June 5, 1852. In the fall of the same year moved to Cass County, Ill., and made farming and stock raising a business. In 1866 moved to Jackson County, Mo., bought a farm and continued farming and stock raising, sold out in the fall of 1879, moved to Kansas, Spring Creek Township, Coffey County, bought a farm and is now engaged in stock raising. They have raised a family of six children, four sons and two daughters—Thomas J., Charles W., Samuel B., Franklin O., Olive E. and Effie L.

VERMILLION BYFIELD, farmer, P. O. Neosho Falls, was born in Indiana, in 1837, and at five years of age his parents moved to Illinois and lived there until 1865, and came to Kansas and located on a farm in Spring Creek Township, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock growing. He was married in Illinois, in 1859, to Mary E. Emel, a native of Indiana. They have seven children—William A., Emma F., Olive M., Charles A., Sarah Florence, Leonard L. and Thomas W.

JOHN D. GILLESPIE, farmer, P. O. LeRoy, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1839, and came to Kansas in 1872 and located in Spring Creek Township, Coffey County, and is engaged in farming and stock growing. He was married in Pennsylvania, in 1865, to Miss Martha E. Cassady, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children, William I. and Jennie.

JAMES K. McCONNELL, farmer, P. O. LeRoy, was born in New Jersey, in 1820, and lived there until 1857, and came to Kansas and located in Spring Creek Township, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock growing. He was married in Coffey County, in 1859, to Miss Belle Hathaway, a native of New York. They have three children—George, Charles and Isabella. He is a member of the Republican party.

PEYTON MILLER, farmer, P. O. LeRoy, was born in Virginia, in 1832, and lived there nineteen years, and went to Bloomington, Ill., and lived there until 1857, and came to Kansas, and located in Spring Creek Township, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in Illinois in 1855, to Eliza J. Hodge, a native of Illinois. They have two children—John H. and James. Mr. Miller is one of the early settlers of the county.

GEORGE W. PARSLEY, farmer, P. O. LeRoy, was born in Jackson County, Ind., in 1828; lived there forty-one years, and came to Kansas in 1869, locating in Spring Creek, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock-raising; has spent part of his time in teaching school. He was married in Indiana, in 1855, to Miss Catherine Love, a native of Indiana. They have eight children—Victor, Harley, Frank, George, Robert, Rolph, Lizzie and Mina. He has been County Commissioner three years, and Town Trustee. He is a member of the Free Masons.

FREDERICK SCHRUMP, farmer, P. O. LeRoy, was born in Germany, in 1832, and came to the United States in 1857, and located in Illinois, and in 1858, he came to Kansas, and located in Spring Creek Township, Coffey County, and is engaged in farming and stock growing. He was married in Coffey County, Kan., to Miss Delia Williams, a native of Indiana, and have one child—Lizzie. He was married again in 1871, to Miss Mary Englebrick, a native of Germany.

HARVEY T. SHORT, farmer, P. O. LeRoy, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., in 1831, lived there twelve years and moved with his parents to Illinois, lived there until April, 1855, and then came to Kansas, locating in Avon Township, Coffey County; now lives in Spring Creek, and has been engaged in farming and stock growing. He was married first in Erie County, Penn., in 1856, to Miss Clarissa A. Blair, a native of Pennsylvania. They had one child—Leonard. His wife died in 1860. He was married again in 1866, to Mrs. Frances J. Gormley, a native of Illinois, and widow of J. W. Gormley, who died in the army. Mrs. Short had two children by a former marriage—Alice, who is a resident of Coffey County, and a school teacher, and Wilber W., who is a resident of Fair Play, Park Co., Colorado. They have five children—Royal D., Lula E., Lynden L., Frankie E. and Nellie G. He is a member of the Christian Church. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Company D, Seventh Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and served four years; was mustered out November 17, 1865.

JOHN B. SMITH, farmer, P. O. LeRoy, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1834, and came to Kansas in 1876, and located in Spring Creek Township, and has been engaged in farming and stock growing. He was married in Pennsylvania in 1862, to Miss Eliza Baseley, a native of Pennsylvania, and have four children—John, Lizzie, Charley, Arthur; is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN K. SNODGRASS, farmer, P. O. Le Roy, was born in Indiana, in 1836, and lived there twenty years, and moved to Iowa and remained there a short time, and moved back to Indiana and remained there four years, and returned to Iowa and stopped one year, and came to Kansas in 1862 and located in Spring Creek Township, Coffey County, and is engaged in farming and stock growing. He was married in 1859 to Miss Margaret A. Bolen, a native of Indiana. They have four children—William E., Eva Louie, Florence and Walter. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Knights of Honor.

LAFAYETTE STALEY, farmer, P. O. Le Roy, was born in Iowa in 1858 and lived there twelve years and moved to Missouri and lived there until 1879, and came to Kansas and located on Spring Creek, Coffey County, and engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married in Coffey County, Kan., in 1877, to Miss Florence Beard, and have two children—Earl and Pearl.

CHARLES STOULTZING, farmer, P. O. Le Roy, was born in Germany, 1832, lived there fifteen years, then came to the United States, located in Pennsylvania, lived there four years; came to Kansas, 1856, located in Spring Creek Township, Coffey County, has been engaged in farming and raising fine stock. He was married in Coffey County, 1868, to Mrs. Matilda Russell, a native of Indiana, who came to Kansas, 1857; they have two children—Charles E. and Frank. Mrs. Russell had five children by her first husband—Elizabeth, Nancy, Eliza A., Christopher and John W. Mr. Stoultzing is County Commissioner of Coffey County, also a member of the Christian Church.

SAMUEL SWECKER, farmer, P. O. Le Roy, was born in Virginia in 1832, and lived there until he was twenty-one years old, and removed to Illinois and remained there until 1857, and came to Kansas and located in Spring Creek Township, and has been engaged in farming and stock growing. He enlisted in 1861 in the Fifth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and served with that regiment three years and four months. He was married in Spring Creek Township, Coffey County in 1868 to Miss Amanda Philips, a native of Illinois. They have two children—Etta and Lillie. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

ALEXANDER S. VANORDSTRAND, farmer, P. O. Le Roy, was born in Pennsylvania in 1827, and lived there thirty years, and moved to Illinois and lived there until 1868, and came to Kansas and located in Spring Creek Township, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married in Pennsylvania in 1846 to Miss Martha H. Kelly, a native of Pennsylvania and have five children—John, Isaac, Parker, Elizabeth and Alexander. He is a Justice of the Peace and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

PETER WIMER, farmer, P. O. Le Roy, was born in Virginia in 1831, and lived there twenty-four years, and moved to Illinois and lived there twelve years, and came to Kansas in 1867 and located in Spring Creek Township, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock growing ever since. He was married in Virginia in 1853 to Miss Mary Kains, a native of Virginia, and has three children—Elias J., Virginia S. and George. He lost his wife in 1869 and married again in 1870 to Miss Sarah J. Hammer, a native of Virginia, and have two children—Howard H. and Mary J. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NEOSHO TOWNSHIP.

JAMES ALLEN, farmer, P. O. LeRoy, was born in Ireland in 1803, lived there until 1830. He then came to the United States and located in Ohio; in 1868 he came to Kansas, located in Neosho Township, Coffey County, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in Ireland to Miss Margaret McCartney, a native of Ireland. They have four children—James J., Alexander, Jane and Maggie.

J. J. ALLEN, farmer, P. O. Leroy, was born in Ohio, 1844; he came to Kansas, 1868, located on his farm in Neosho Township; is engaged in farming and stock-raising; was married in Coffey County, 1873, to Miss Nancy Bryles; one of the early settlers of Kansas

J. A. CAVEN, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Ohio, 1830; lived there until 1852, then moved to Illinois; moved to Iowa, 1856; moved back to Illinois, 1864; came to Kansas, 1870; located in Neosho, Coffey County, and engaged at farming. He was married in Ohio, 1856, to Miss Ann M. Winans, of Ohio. They have two children—Ruth E. and John A. Mr. Caven has been Town Clerk and is now Trustee.

ISAAC COX, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Indiana in 1818, lived there until 1848, then moved to Iowa. In 1858 came to Kansas, locating in Neosho Township, Coffey County. Has been engaged in farming since. He was married in Indiana, in 1840, to Miss Rodelia Carson, of Ohio. He was married again in 1849 to Miss Kivett, of North Carolina. They have five children—Hannah M., Nancy J., Mary J., Clark and Eva. Mr. Cox is Town Treasurer, and is a greenbacker. Mr. Cox served in the State Militia during the Rebellion.

WARREN CRANDALL, farmer, P. O. LeRoy, was born in Ohio, 1833; at two years of age his parents moved to Illinois; 1852, he went to California, remained there six years, returned back to Illinois and came to Kansas; 1858, located near LeRoy; 1859 located in Neosho Township. He was married in Woodson County, Kan., 1860, to Miss Isabelle Jones, of Ohio. She came to Kansas with her parents in 1859. They have four children—Ollie F., Louis E., Warren J., Lola B. Mr. Crandall is one of the largest stock dealers in Kansas, has a fine farm of 4,800 acres of land; has from 500 to 600 head of cattle, 400 hogs. Mr. C. has the largest ox ever raised in Kansas; at five years old, it weighed 3,175 pounds. He has his farm all well fenced with stone, wire and hedge.

W. H. DINSMORE, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Ohio in 1840; lived there until 1868, then came to Kansas, locating in Coffey County. Removed to Ohio in 1874, and removed back to Kansas in 1881; located in Neosho Township, Coffey County, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in Ohio in 1878, to Mrs. Hannah M. Hipp, maiden name Ewing, a native of Ohio. She had one child by her former marriage, Anna R. They have one child, Edna M.

JAMES DOUGLAS, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Manchester, England, in 1826, and in 1831 his parents came to Philadelphia, Pa. In 1851 he moved to Ohio. Came to Kansas in 1857; located in Neosho Township, Coffey County; is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and is one of the early settlers of Kansas.

LEWIS C. DUNN, farmer, P. O. LeRoy, was born in Indiana in 1852; lived there until 1866. He came to Kansas, located at LeRoy, Coffey County; lived there six months, then moved to the farm he now occupies in Neosho Township. Has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. Was married to Miss Sarah Carter, in Coffey County, in 1873; they have one child, Samuel A.

JOHN F. HAMILTON, farmer, P. O. LeRoy, was born in Ohio in 1835, and moved to California in 1852. Came back to Ohio in 1854; remained there till 1857; then came to Kansas, locating in Neosho Township, Coffey County. Has been engaged in farming and stock-raising since. Was married in Ohio in 1855, to Miss Mary Mathison, a native of New Jersey; have children—Loren B., Lushen E., Flora E., John F., Harriet J., Clyde M., and Don Carlos; lost his wife in 1872. Married again in 1875, to Miss Erett Elliott, a native of Illinois; have three children—Blanche, Earl, and Grace. Is a member of the Masonic Order; is also one of the School Board.

WILLIAM T. HAMILTON, farmer, P. O. LeRoy, was born in Ohio in 1827; lived there until the spring of 1852, when he went to California, where he remained two years, working in the mines. He then returned to Ohio, lived there until 1855, when he moved to Illinois, where he lived one year; thence to Missouri, where he lived eighteen months. In 1857 he moved to Kansas, and located in Neosho Township, Coffey County, where he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising since. He was married in Ohio, in 1848, to Miss Permelia Hamilton. They have five children—Charles W., Imogene L., Lulu F., Mattie M. and Cora E.

LEVI P. HEDDENS, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Ohio in 1831, and in 1834 his parents moved to Indiana, and in 1854 came to Kansas, located in Neosho Township; engaged in farming. He is one of the earliest settlers, and the first white man that settled in this township. He was married in Coffey County, Kas., in 1858, to Miss Susie Herrington, a native of New York. They have two children—James and Levi. He is a member of the Odd-Fellows. His wife's family came to Kansas in 1855. Her sister, Lydia Herrington, was married to T. T. Proctor, September 4, 1855, by Mr. Knight, a Congregational minister, who came with the colony and preached regularly. She was the first white woman married in Coffey County.

JOHN HOLT, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Arkansas in 1836; came to Kansas in 1865; located in Bourbon County. In 1870 came to Neosho, Coffey County, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in Arkansas, to Mrs. Abba Warnick, in 1855. He is a member of United Church.

C. L. W. INGWERSON, farmer, P. O. LeRoy, was born in Germany in 1831; lived there until 1854; came to the United States; located in Illinois; lived there until 1868; he then came to Kansas and located in Neosho Township, Coffey County; has been engaged in farming and stock-raising since. He was married to Miss Adaline Lake, in 1859; has six children—Charles A., Samuel A., Matilda, William A., Lewis J., Amelia A. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and was a member of the State Militia.

WILLIAM LAPSLY, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Ireland in 1832, and in 1836 came to the United States and located in Pennsylvania until 1859. In 1863 he enlisted in the Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Came to Kansas in 1865; located in Neosho Township, Coffey County. Is a farmer and carpenter, and was married in Pennsylvania, in 1855, to Mary Lapsly. They have three children—Robert, Ella, and George. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

DAVID L. MOSLEY, farmer, P. O., LeRoy, was born in Indiana in 1823. He came to Kansas in 1857, locating in Neosho Township, and lived there until his death, in 1859. He was married to Miss Sarah McCausland, in 1853. They have two children—William B. and Edmond L. Edmond L. was born in 1857, in Kansas City, Mo. When an infant he came with his parents to Kansas, locating in Neosho Township. Has been engaged in farming. He was married to Miss Sarah Raber, in 1879. They have one child—Erma L. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM B. MOSLEY, farmer, P. O. LeRoy, was born in Indiana in 1854, and at three years of age came to Kansas, locating in Neosho Township, Coffey County. He was married in 1876 to Miss Florence Raber. They have two children—Alpha E. and Effa M. He is a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

G. M. REDFURN, farmer, P. O. LeRoy, was born in Ohio in 1848, lived there till 1866; then to Iowa, lived there seven years; came to Kansas 1874, located in Neosho Township, Coffey County and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mary E. Sutton, of Ohio. They have six children—Luella, Walter, Jasper, Austin, Alta and Lulu.

LORENZ SCHLICHTER, farmer, P.O. Burlington, was born in Germany 1822. Came to the United States in 1839, located in Clark County, Ind., then moved to Louisville, Ky., then to Iowa, and in 1857 came to Kansas, located in Neosho and engaged in farming. He was married in Louisville, Ky., 1847, to Martha Schwitcher. They had seven children—Matilda, Mary, William, Amelia, Rosa, Charles and Winona. He was married again in 1873 to Caroline Lindburg. They have one child—Edith. He is a member of the School Board.

J. T. SIMMONS, farmer, P. O. LeRoy, was born in Kentucky in 1848, lived in his native State seventeen years, then moved to Illinois. He came to Kansas in 1871 and located in Neosho, Coffey County, is engaged in farming. He was married in Burlington in 1876 to Miss M. V. Carter, of Ohio. They have three children—Samuel B., Haley O. and Charley. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

JOSEPH D. SMITH, farmer, P. O. LeRoy, was born on the Atlantic Ocean while his parents were coming to the United States. Was raised in Pennsylvania, lived there twenty-four years, then removed to Iowa, remained there until 1871, then came to Kansas, located in Neosho Township, and has been engaged in farming since. He was married in Iowa in 1853 to Miss Martha E. Heisinger, a native of Pennsylvania. They have seven children—Emma F., Edgar H., Marvin L., Ida B., Cora I., Mattie E. and George A. Mr. Smith is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He enlisted in 1863 in the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry; served with that regiment until the close of the war.

WILLIAM H. TWYMAN, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Virginia, in 1844; when he was a boy his parents moved to New York; 1879 he came to Kansas, located in Neosho, Coffey County, is engaged in farming; was married in New York, 1879, to Miss Elizabeth Hays, of New York; they have one child—Marshall E. Is a member of the Baptist Church.

CALIFORNIA TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE ANTRIM, farmer, P. O. Strawn, was born in Indiana in 1851, and lived in his native State eighteen years, and came to Kansas in the spring of 1870, and located in Coffey County, and is now engaged in farming and teaching school in California Township. Mr. Antrim, was married in Coffey County, Kan., in 1872, to Miss Sarah J. Sanders, a native of Indiana; they have four children—Harry M., Charles V., Franklin G., and Elmer. He has been Township Clerk for four years, was Justice of the Peace for two years, and is identified with the Republican party.

JOHN BEAVERS, farmer, P. O. Strawn, was born in Virginia, in 1823, and at six years of age, his parents moved to Indiana, and lived there until 1864, and came to Kansas and located in California Township, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock raising and fruit growing. Mr. Beavers was married in Indiana, in 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Hopkins, a native of Virginia; they have one child—Sarah. Mr. Beavers was married again in 1858 to Miss Ruhannah Cochran; they have three children—Jacob W., Ankah and Edwin O. Mr. Beavers is a member of the Old School Baptist Church.

LEWIS V. BOWMAN, farmer, P. O. Ottumwa, was born in Richland County, Ohio, January 1, 1835; in 1840 his parents moved to, and settled in, Miami County, Ind., where his mother died in December, 1845; after a few year his father married a second time. Young Bowman and his stepmother did not agree very well, and he left home, went to La Porte County, in the spring, returned the same fall, went to Henry County in December, 1852, became acquainted with Miss Mary E. Beach, and married her on April 4, 1859, and remained there; in 1863 was drafted in the service of the United States, employed a substitute and in March, 1864, moved and settled in California Township, Coffey Co., Kan., where he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising; was a member of State Militia in what is known as the famous Price raid in the fall of 1864. They have three children—Sarah L., Lizzie and John.

THOMAS L. HORRELL, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Strawn, was born in Madison County, Ohio, in 1827, and lived in his native State about thirty years. In 1857 he came to Kansas, and located in Coffey County, where he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising since. Was married in Coffey County, Kan., in 1858, to Miss Claretta Benedict, a native of Ohio; they had one child—Emma. He was married again in 1872, to Henrietta Finnan, a native of Ohio, and had one child by his second wife—Thomas L. He was again married in 1879, to Martha Nelto. Mr. Horrell has been Constable and County Commissioner for four years, and is a large farmer and stock-raiser near Strawn.

ISAAC HOOVER (deceased), was born in North Carolina in 1812, and at two years of age his parents moved to Indiana, and lived there until he came to Kansas in 1857, and located in California Township, Coffey County, and engaged in farming, and lived there until his death, which occurred in June, 1863. Mr. Hoover was one of the early settlers of Coffey County, and was highly respected by the people of his township and county. His wife, Susan Hoover, is still living, at the age of sixty-six years. Samuel L. Hoover, son of Isaac Hoover, was born in Indiana in 1844, and lived in his native State until 1857, and came to Kansas with his parents and located in California Township, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Hoover was married in Coffey County, Kan., in 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Lawrence, a native of Pike County, Ohio. They have six children—David L., Edwin T., Frank E., Carrie C., Linnie and Harry L. His wife is a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Hoover is School Director and Treasurer of his township. He enlisted in 1862 in Company D, Second Kansas Cavalry, and served with that regiment until the close of the war.

JACOB HOOVER, farmer, P. O. Strawn, was born in Blunt County, Tenn., in 1808, and at four years of age his parents moved to North Carolina, and lived there about two years, and then moved to Indiana, and lived in that State from 1814 to October, 1857. Then started for Kansas; wintered in Missouri; landed in Kansas in the spring of 1858 and located in California Township, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Hoover was married in Indiana in 1829, to Miss Sarah Lowe, who was born in North Carolina in 1812, and died in Kansas in 1875. Out of thirteen children but five are living—Silas W., George L., Martin B., Andrew and Eliza E. Mr. Hoover was one of the first Commissioners in the county, and known as a Republican. Of late voted with the Greenback party. His mother, who is still living with him, is ninety-five years old.

JOSEPH JENKS, P. O. Ottumwa, was born in England in 1815, at the age of ten years came with his parents to the United States and located in Maryland, and lived there three years; removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1828, and lived there until 1833; lived in Miami County from 1833 to 1837; moved to Ripley County, Ind., and lived there until 1851; moved to Edgar County, Ill., and remained there until 1858, and came to Kansas and located in Ottumwa Township, Coffey County, and has lived in Ottumwa and California townships since. Mr. Jenks was married first in Indiana in 1837, to Miss Mary Arnold, a native of Virginia. They had four children—Francis F., Llewellyn B., Thomas J. and Joseph H. His wife died in 1853; he was married again in 1855, to Miss Nancy Mars. They had one child—George. His second wife died in 1863. Was married again the same year, to Mrs. Jane Webster. They have one child—Josephine. He is divorced from his last wife. Dr. Jenks commenced studying medicine in the spring of 1835 with Dr. George Keifer, of Troy, Ohio, and remained with him one year, and attended two courses of lectures in the Cincinnati Medical College, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1837-38. He then studied with different eminent physicians until 1840, and attended a course of lectures at Louisville, Ky., and graduated in the class of 1840. He then commenced the practice of medicine, and has practiced in Indiana, Illinois and Kansas for over forty years. Dr. Jenks is a member of the Christian Church, and was financial manager of the Western Christian University at Ottumwa, Coffey County. He has been very prominent and active in advancing the cause of education in Kansas. He organized a company of State Militia, and was elected Captain of the company during the late war, and was called into active service during the Price raid into Kansas. In politics was an old line Whig, and since the organization of the Republican party has been a staunch Republican.

THOMAS J. JENKS, farmer, P. O. Ottumwa, was born in Ripley County, Ind., in 1844, and at eight years of age his parents moved to Illinois, and he lived in that State until 1858, and came to Kansas and located in Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Jenks was married in Coffey County, Kan., to Miss Sarah E. Beavers, a native of Indiana. They have seven children—Mary L., Frederick R., Ruhanna J., Rosie M., Joseph, Phillip S. and Lydia E. Mr. Jenks is a member of the G. A. R., and enlisted in 1862, in Company F, Twelfth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment until the close of the war.

MATILDA JONES, P. O. Strawn, was born in Stokes County, N. C., in 1825; lived in that State seven years. Moved to Indiana with her parents in 1832. Was married to William King in 1846, who was a farmer, born in Kentucky in 1815, and died in Indiana in 1860. They had three children—John F., born in Indiana in 1849; Mary C., born in Indiana in 1850, and married to Thomas J. Goodnight in 1868, and moved to Kansas in 1869; Francis M., born in Indiana in 1853, and died in Indiana in 1854. She was married to William Jones in 1866, who was born in North Carolina in 1804, lived in that State forty-two years; moved to Indiana in 1846; lived in that State twenty-three years; moved to Kansas in 1869 and located in California Township, Coffey County, where he died in 1870. Mrs. Jones owns and resides on a farm in California Township, Coffey County, Kan.

THOMAS M. LANE, farmer, P. O. Strawn, was born in Harrison County, Ind., in 1826, and lived in his native State until 1859, and came to Kansas, and located in California Township, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Lane was married in Boone County, Ind., in 1845, to Miss Sarah A. Dooley, who was born in Kentucky, and died in 1857. They had three children—Jasper N., Cordelia A., Squire M. He was married again in 1865 to Miss Maria P. Benedict, a native of Ohio, and she died in 1875. They had one child, Kido B. Mr. Lane has been identified with the Republican party since its organization, and was a member of the militia during the war, and rendered valuable service in protecting the State from invasion by the rebels.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE, farmer, P. O. Hartford, Lyon County, was born in Illinois in 1843, and at three years of age his parents moved to Ohio, and lived in that State eighteen years, and came to Kansas in 1864 and located in Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Lawrence was married in Coffey County, Kan., in 1866, to Miss Rose L. Smith, who was born in Iowa. They had one child—Cora. He was married again in 1874 to Miss Phoebe Tennis, a native of Illinois. They have two children—Eddie and Frank. Mr. Lawrence has been Treasurer of his township.

F. S. MAUCK, farmer, P. O. Strawn, was born in Indiana in 1841, and lived in his native State until 1868, and came to Kansas, and located in California Township, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Mauck was married in Indiana, in 1864, to Miss Ellen Dawson, who was born in Indiana. They had two children, William F. and Anthony M. He lost his wife in 1871, and married again in 1875 to Miss Margaret Hoover. They have three children, Jessie H., Isaac H. and John L. Mr. Mauck is a member of the G. A. R. He enlisted in 1861, in the Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served twenty-two months, and was wounded at Perryville, Ky., and was discharged on account of disability.

W. T. NEWKIRK, farmer, P. O. Strawn, was born in Jefferson County, Ky., in 1831, and lived in his native State until March, 1879, and came to Kansas and located in Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming, and is a carpenter by trade. Mr. Newkirk was married in Jefferson County, Ky., in 1858, to Miss Anna E. Barnes, who was born in Ohio. They have ten children—James E., William E., Mary E., John R., Lillie L., Anna B., Harry S., Lee, Beth and George F. Mr. Newkirk is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife died the 19th of September, 1880.

E. S. OGBORN, farmer, P. O. Ottumwa, was born in Frederick County, Md., in 1830, and at two years of age, his parents moved to Wayne County, Ind., and lived in that State until 1857, and moved to Kansas and located in California Township, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming since. Mr. Ogborn was married in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1852, to Miss Lydia E. Hoover, a native of Indiana. They have five children—Mary L., John S., George W., Anna B. and Katie E. Mr. Ogborn enlisted in 1862, in Company F, Twelfth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment three years and was mustered out at the close of the war. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is Township Trustee of California Township, and is a member of the Society of Friends. While Mr. Ogborn was in the army, Mrs. Ogborn was attacked by the Indians, and she defended herself and family until assistance came from the neighbors and the Indians were driven away.

JACKSON PEYTON, farmer, P. O. Hartford, Lyon County, was born in Virginia in 1839, and lived in his native State twelve years, and moved with his father to Morgan County, Ohio, in 1851, and lived there two years and moved to Marion County, Iowa, and lived there four years, and came to Kansas in 1857 and located in Chase County, and lived there until 1874, and removed to Coffey County, and located in California Township, and engaged in farming and stock growing. Mr. Peyton was married in Chase County, Kan., in 1872, to Miss Elizabeth B. Spurgeon, a native of Indiana. They have two children—Rhoda I. and Dalton L. Mr. Peyton and wife are members of the Advent Christian Church.

CLARENCE S. PERKINS, farmer, P. O. Strawn, was born in Hartford County, Conn., in 1847, and when he was four years of age, his parents moved to Wisconsin. He lived in that State about twelve years, and in 1862, enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment three years. At the close of the war he moved to Michigan, and located at Grand Rapids for four years. In 1870, he came to Kansas and located in Coffey County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Perkins was married at Grand Rapids, Mich., to Miss Sarah Thompson. They had one child—Mary E. He lost his wife in 1875, and married again in 1878, to Miss Priscilla B. Rippey, a native of Scioto County, Ohio. They have one child—Minnie.

PHILIP SOWDERS, farmer, P. O. Strawn, was born in Indiana, in 1824, and lived there about forty-five years, and came to Kansas in 1871, and located in California Township, Coffey County, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Sowders was married in Indiana, in 1849, to Miss Lobelia Cooley, a native of Indiana. They have six children—Sarah J., Mary Eliza, Margaret, Lou B., Mattie and Hattie. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES WILSON, farmer, P. O. Ottumwa, was born in Kentucky, in 1829, and at four years of age his parents moved to Illinois, and lived there about thirty years, and came to Kansas in 1859, and located in California Township, Coffey County, and has lived there since, excepting one year that he lived in Iowa, and has been engaged in farming and chair and wheelwrighting. Mr. Wilson was married in Vigo County, Ind., in 1849, to Miss Nancy C. Wurton, who was born in Indiana. They have nine children—Thomas J., John A., James A., Joanna, Mary M. J., Sarah T. E., Nancy J., Harriet A. and Anna.

AVON TOWNSHIP.

JACOB BAER, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1832, and lived in Ohio eighteen years, and moved to Indiana in 1851, and lived there seventeen years, then moved to St. Joseph County, Mich., in 1866, and lived there until the fall of 1870, and came to Kansas and located in Burlington, Coffey County, and was engaged in merchandising for nine years, and has been located on his farm in Avon Township about three years, and is now engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Baer first came to Kansas in the spring of 1856 and remained until July, 1857. He lived in Lawrence during the border troubles, and was a member of the Free-state party. Mr. Baer was married in Indiana, in 1860, to Miss Eliza Smith, a native of Indiana. They have five children—Argus M., Elwood E., Bertrand, Alta and Ida. Mr. Baer was a member of the State Legislature in 1876, and was re-elected in 1877. He has been a Justice of the Peace for four years, and is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and of the I. O. O. F.

ISAAC B. DOBELL, farmer, P. O. Westphalia, was born in England in 1828; lived there until 1860; he came to the United States; located in Oregon; remained there six months; moved to Kansas April, 1861; located in Avon Township, Coffey County; has a large farm of 1,000 acres of land; is engaged in raising fine stock. Mr. Dobell was married in England, in 1863, to Miss True Robinson, who was born in America and raised in England. They have five children—William, Isaac, James L., Alice True, Harold H. Mr. Dobell was Captain in the English Army, of Sixth Company, of Thirty-first Battalion, and served about fourteen years. He was engaged in England as a wine importer. Mr. Dobell is a prominent and wealthy citizen of Coffey County.

JACOB GIESY, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Ohio, in 1851. At three years of age his parents moved to Iowa and lived there three years, and came to Kansas in 1857 and located in Avon Township, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married in Coffey County, Kansas, in 1871, to Miss Harriet E. Sutten, a native of Iowa. They have five children—Carrie, Walter, Jennie, Clifford and Johnnie.

WILLIAM GROBENGESSER, farmer, P.O. Le Roy, was born in Germany, in 1833, and in 1852 he came to the United States and located in Illinois, and lived there five years, and came to Kansas in 1857 and located in Avon Township, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock growing. He was married in Chicago in 1857, to Miss Sophia Croan, a native of Germany. They have four children: Harry, Willie, Louisa and Betty. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

ABEL JONES, farmer, P. O. Le Roy, was born in Ohio in 1840, and lived there until 1861. He then enlisted in Company G, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry and served with that regiment until the 27th of November, 1862, and was discharged on account of disability caused by a wound which he received at the battle of Hatch's River in Tennessee, October 5, 1862, by which he lost an arm. He returned to Ohio and afterward went back to the Quartermaster's Department of the army, and was in the employ of the government until the close of the war. He then returned to Ohio and in April he came to Kansas and located on a farm in Avon Township, Coffey County, and has since been engaged in farming. He was married in Coffey County, in 1867, to Miss Cornelia J. Rooney, and have five children; Etta, Cass, Libbie, Addie and Aaron. He has served two terms as Township Treasurer and is a member of the Christian Church.

C. W. MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1841, and lived there until 1878, then came to Kansas and located in Avon Township, Coffey County. Is engaged in farming and stock raising, and is making a specialty of feeding sheep and raising Berkshire hogs. He was married in Ohio, in 1880, to Miss Lida Tilton, a native of Ohio. They have one child. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

L. S. ROBINSON, farmer, P. O. Le Roy, was born in Canada in 1829, and lived there ten years, and his parents moved to Ohio, and he lived there twenty-nine years; then moved to Kansas in 1868, and located in Le Roy, Coffey County, living there two years; moving to his home in Avon Township, and has been engaged in farming and stock-raising since. He has been a school teacher for a number of years. He was married in 1853, in Pickaway County, Ohio, to Miss Rachel R. Gray, a native of Ohio, and have four children—Emma A., Stanley D., Walter B., George S., and Luella M. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He enlisted in the army in 1862, in Company A, Ninetieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was transferred to Company K, Eighth Regiment V. R. C. in 1864, stationed at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., and served with that regiment till the close of the war, and held the position of Sergeant.

POINTON RUSSELL, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Maryland in 1814. At one year of age his parents moved to Ohio, and lived there until 1855, and moved to Iowa, and remained there until the fall of 1856; he then moved to Missouri, and in March, 1857, came to Kansas and located in Avon Township, Coffey County, and is engaged in farming. He was married in Ohio, in 1841, to Miss Elizabeth S. Smith, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Martin L., Anna, and Catherine. His son, Martin L. Russell, was born in Ohio in 1848, and lived there nine years, and moved with his parents to Iowa, and came to Kansas in the spring of 1857 and located in Avon Township, Coffey County. He moved to Ohio in 1874, and remained there five years. He was married in Ohio, in 1877, to Miss Maggie Crawford, a native of Ohio, and have two children—Austin P. and Michael A.

D. C. SPURGEON, farmer, P. O. Le Roy, was born in Ohio in 1823; lived there thirty-one years, then moved to Indiana; lived there fifteen years. Came to Kansas in 1869, located in Le Roy, lived there two years, then moved on his farm in Avon Township; engaged in farming. Was married in Adams County, Ohio, in 1849, to Miss Mary A. Mason, a native of Ohio. Have four children—Oscar C., Flora E., Sarah A., and Anna. Has been a Justice of the Peace; was president of the Agricultural Society one year; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; is superintendent of two Sunday-schools.

J. R. STINEBURGH, farmer, P.O. Le Roy, was born in Ohio in 1836; lived there thirty-two years, and came to Kansas in 1868, located at Ottawa, Franklin County, and lived there until 1878, then moved to Coffey County, Avon Township, and has been engaged in farming and stock-raising since. He was married in Ohio, in 1858 to Miss Minerva A. Clark. They had two children—Josie and George S. He was married again in 1870, to Miss Martha L. Jones, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Harmon, George, and Hattie. Mr. Stineburgh is a Justice of the Peace. He enlisted in 1862 in the Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war; was wounded at Atlanta, Ga.

WILLIAM F. THORNBERRY, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Rush County, Ind., in 1832, and lived there sixteen years and moved to Iowa and lived nine years, and moved to Kansas in 1859, and located in Le Roy, Coffey County, and lived there until the spring of 1866; he then moved to Neosho Township, Coffey County, and lived there two years, and has lived twelve years on his farm in Avon Township and is engaged in farming. He was married in Iowa in 1853 to Miss Sarah J. Kirby, a native of Tennessee. He enlisted in 1861 in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry and served with that regiment three years. He has been Treasurer of his township and is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the Masonic Order. His father, John Thornberry, was born in Fayette County, Ind., in 1812, and lived in his native State until 1849 and moved to Iowa and lived there until the spring 1852, and moved to California, and in the spring of 1864 moved to Oregon, and in 1870 came to Kansas and located in Avon Township, Coffey County, and lived there until his death, which occurred December 6, 1882. His wife is still living, at the age of seventy-three years. She was born in 1809.

CLABOURN WILSON, farmer, P. O. Burlington, Kan., was born in Waco, Madison Co., Ky., April 10, 1855, and lived there sixteen years, and came to Kansas in the spring of 1871 and located in Avon Township, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married Sept. 19, 1876, to Miss Margaret Arnold, a native of Kentucky. They have two children—Mirtie and Lizzie. He has been Township Clerk for three years and is a member of the Christian Church. His father, J. C. Wilson, was born in Estill County, Ky., November 8, 1820. He lived there fifty-one years. He was married to Miss Glaffree A. Cox, a native of Kentucky, on the 10th day of February, 1852. They have three children—Lizzie, Clabourn and William. He was Judge of the Estill County Court in Kentucky for four years. He was a member of the Christian Church. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1871 and located in Avon Township, Coffey County, and engaged in farming and stock raising. He died on the 6th day of June, 1874.

HAMPDEN TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT BURK, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in March, 1814, and lived there until 1852, and moved to Wells County, Ind., and lived there five years, and moved to Illinois and remained there three years, and came to Kansas in 1860, and located in Anderson County, and remained there about fifteen years, then moved to Coffey County and located in Hampden Township, and is engaged in farming. He was married in Ohio in 1834 to Miss Catherine Swank, a native of Ohio. They have eight children—William, Wesley, George, Emery, Peter, Bedley, Delia and Tabitha. Mr. Burk has been a Justice of the Peace.

JAMES W. COOK, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Pennsylvania in 1839; lived in his native State nine years. He moved with his parents to Indiana and lived there until the spring of 1875, then he came to Kansas and located in Hampden Township, Coffey County; has been engaged in farming and stock raising since. He was married in Indiana in 1870 to Miss Sarah A. Williams, a native of Indiana. They have six children—Grace, Aurea Sue, Myrtie M., Cleophis and Lulie G. Mr. Cook is a member of the Free Masons. He enlisted in October, 1861, in the Third Indiana Cavalry and served three years and was mustered out December 1, 1864.

JAMES DAVIDSON, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1821 and lived there until 1858, and removed to Illinois and remained there four years, and came to Kansas in 1862, located in Neosho Township, Coffey County, lived there four years, then removed to Burlington and engaged in woolen manufacturing; remained there thirteen years, then removed to his farm in Hampden Township and has since been engaged in farming. He was married in Delaware County, Ohio in 1844 to Miss Phoebe A. Lake, a native of New York. They have six children—William M., Josiah L., Andrew J., Irene A., John D. and Samuel J. Mr. Davidson started the first woolen manufactory in this part of the State in 1865 and carded the first wool ever carded in Coffey County.

WILLIAM M. DAVIDSON, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio in 1845 and lived in that State until fourteen years of age and moved to Jefferson County, Ill., and lived there about four years, then came to Kansas in 1862 and located in Hampden Township, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Davidson was married in Burlington, Coffey County, Kan., in 1876 to Miss Alice Hollipiter, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children—Corey M., Eva R. and William H. Mr. Davidson is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

HENRY W. ELA, farmer, P.O. Burlington, was born in Vermont in 1838 and moved to Lowell, Mass., in 1844, lived there until 1849, then moved to Springfield, Mass., Hampden County, joined the Hampden County Colony, March, 1855, for Kansas, locating in Hampden Township, Coffey County, has been engaged in farming. He was married in Coffey County, Kan., in 1866 to Miss Lou Jones, who was born in Illinois. They have two children—Cora M. and Frank W. His wife died in 1877. He was married again in 1879 to Miss Laura Vail, a native of Ohio. They have one child—George. Mr. Ela enlisted in the spring of 1861 in the Fifth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. Served with this regiment three years and four months and was mustered out in September, 1864. He is Township Treasurer and School Treasurer. Is one of the first settlers of Coffey County; still living on the claim he took May 1, 1855. The only member of the second company of emigrants from Massachusetts living.

J. W. EUBANKS, farmer, P.O Burlington, Kan., was born in Tennessee in 1834, and at five years of age his parents moved to Johnson County, Ark. He lived there thirty years and came to Kansas in 1864 and located in Hampden Township, Coffey Co., Kan., and has been engaged in farming. He was married in Johnson County, Ark., in 1858, to Miss Sarah Arbaugh, a native of Arkansas. They have five children—Mecia, Callie, Albert, Adelia and Josie. Mr. Eubanks enlisted in 1862 in the Third Arkansas Infantry; was commissioned Captain of Company K, and served from December 1 to June 1, 1864, and resigned his position on account of wounds. He then moved with his family to Kansas, where he is at the present date.

JOHN GOOCH, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in England in 1844, and lived there until 1866, then came to the United States and located in Kansas, Hampden Township, Coffey County. He was engaged in the butchering business in Burlington for four years and is now living on his farm in Hampden Township, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in Burlington in 1870 to Miss Lillie Carey, a native of Kansas. He lost his wife in 1875, and married again in 1880 to Mrs. Martha Walters. His wife has been married four times, and had four children (all now living) by her first husband, Mr. Webber. Their names are—Charles, James, Mary and Eva. Mr. Gooch is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

LINDSELY R. GRIMES, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Vermont in 1839; lived there until 1855; he then came to Kansas, located in Hampden Township, Coffey County. Is a large farmer and dealer in stock. He was married in Coffey County, Kansas, in 1867, to Miss Safrona Whetstone, who was born in Iowa. They have four children—May, Mattie, Allie and Pearl. He was a member of the State militia, and is identified with the Republican party.

DAVID L. HOLMES, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in 1845, in Wisconsin, and lived in his native State twelve years, then came with his parents to Coffey County, Kansas, in 1857, and located in Hampden Township, and has been engaged in farming since. He was married in Morris County, Kansas, in 1872, to Miss Lizzie Tedstone, a native of England. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EDWIN W. JENKINS, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Carrollton, Carroll Co., Ohio, in 1836, and at the age of five years, his parents moved to Iowa. He lived there until 1857. He then came to Kansas and located at Lawrence, and lived there about one year. He then went to California and returned in 1858, and located in LeRoy, Coffey Co., Kansas, and remained there in the dry goods business until 1861. He then raised a company and joined the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, and was promoted from private to the captaincy of Company G. He served with his regiment for three years and seven months. Capt. Jenkins was married in Jefferson County, Arkansas, in 1864, to Miss Mary F. Keeler, a native of Arkansas. They have three children—Laura E., Sallie L. and Eugene W. He is engaged in farming and stock raising.

MERVIN M. KIGER, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1847, and lived in his native State until 1879, and came to Kansas and located in Hampden Township, in Coffey County, and is engaged in farming and stock growing. Mr. Kiger was married in Lancaster, Ohio, in 1869, to Miss Sarah J. Barr, a native of Ohio. They have five children—Phoebe A., Hannah R., Anna J., Roy and Thomas. Mr. Kiger is a member of the United Workmen, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HORATIO N. F. READ, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Adams County, Mississippi; lived there till twenty years of age, then came to Kansas, located in Anderson County. Remained there until 1861, and enlisted in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry and served four months as a private; was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and was promoted to Captain of Company I. Served in that position until March, 1865. Was then mustered out. He was married in Anderson County, Kansas, in June, 1858, to Miss Martha J. Walters. They had five children—Margaret L., Martha A., Mary, John W. and Garland H. His wife died October 8, 1877. He was married again in Chicago in 1882, to Miss Nellie Evans, a native of St. Louis. Mr. Read has been trustee and assessor of his township. Is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Captain Read cast his first vote in Kansas for a free State. He has been a Republican since.

GEORGE F. REINHARDT, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Weltenburg, Germany in 1841, lived in his native country thirteen years. Came to the United States with his parents and located at Springfield, Ill. Lived there till 1861. He then enlisted in the First Illinois Cavalry and was transferred to the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry and served three years. He was mustered out of the service in 1864, and returned to Illinois and remained there till he came to Kansas in the spring of 1866, and located in Hampden Township, Coffey County. Engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married in Springfield in 1864, to Miss Catherine Weiss, a native of Germany. They have six children, George F., John W., Mary A., Katie, Bertha J., Julius M. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

W. H. WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Ohio, March 22, 1847. At one year of age his parents moved to Indiana. In 1875 he came to Kansas and located in Burlington, Coffey County. Remained there two years. In 1877 he moved to his farm in Hampden Township, Coffey County. Has been engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married in Indiana in 1867 to Miss Nancy E. Bell, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children—Elmer O., Carey V., George M., Alice R. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He enlisted in 1863 in the Fourth Indiana Cavalry and served three years, and was Quartermaster Sergeant.

ISAAC YINGLING, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Ohio in 1834, and lived there until he was twenty-one years of age. He then moved to Iowa, where he remained eighteen months. He then came to Kansas in March, 1857, and located in Hampden Township, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock growing. He was married in Anderson County, Kas., in 1863, to Miss Delila Hart, a native of Ohio, and has four children, Sarah, Frederick, Homer, and Cyrus. Mr. Yingling has been Township Trustee and is now Township Clerk, and was a member of the State Militia during the war.

KEY WEST TOWNSHIP.

JACOB E. BAUMGARDNER, farmer, P. O. Key West, was born in Pennsylvania in 1811. Remained in his native State until 1865, then moved to Illinois in 1870. Came to Kansas and located in Key West, Coffey County. Has been engaged in farming and stock raising since. He was married in Pennsylvania in 1837 to Miss Mary Ann Baumgardner, a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children, Amanda T., Sarah, William B., Eliza B. and Francis O. He belongs to the Second Advent Church.

ALEXANDER H. BRITTON, farmer, P. O. Section, was born in Ohio 1836, he remained in Ohio until 1856, he then went to Indiana, lived there five years, then went to Missouri, lived there one year, then returned to Indiana, 1875, moved to Ohio; in 1879 came to Kansas, located in Emporia, engaged at preaching; remained there one year then moved to Chase Co., Kansas; 1876, came to Coffey County, located in Key West, engaged in farming and raising fine blooded stock; was married in Ohio, 1860, to Miss Clara Ayres, of Ohio, has five children—Lula A., Robert H., Sherman G., Edith M., and Horace; belongs to the Masonic fraternity also belongs to I. O. O. F.; is a Pastor of the Christian Church. Enlisted in Company E, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry Regiment, 1863, remained with this Regiment until 1865; was wounded while in the battle at Nashville.

JOHN W. BROWN, farmer, P. O. Section, was born in Ohio 1824, remained in Ohio until 1865, then moved to Iowa, remained there twelve years, then came to Kansas, located in Key West, Coffey County, has been engaged in farming and stock raising since. He is also a mason by trade. He was married in Ohio, 1850, to Miss Rachel Gray, a native of Virginia; they have two children—Vincent W. and Mary M.; belongs to Methodist Episcopal Church.

LEMON COPPLE, farmer, P. O. Key West, was born in Indiana, 1837; remained in his native State until 1852, then went to Missouri, stayed there one year, then came to Kansas 1853, located in Ottawa. Came to Coffey County, 1878, located in Key West Township, has been engaged in farming and stock growing; was married in Lawrence, Kansas, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Daniels, a native of Illinois; they have five children—Clarence, Edward, Calvin, Maria, and James; belongs to Christian Church, was in Kansas State Malitia.

MARK JENSON, farmer, P. O. Halls Summit, was born in Denmark in 1839, remained in his native country until 1866, then came to the United States, locating in Wisconsin; remained there a short time, then traveled through Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, came to Kansas in 1860, located in Key West, Coffey County. Has been engaged in farming and is a stonemason; belongs the Lutheran Church.

EDWARD ROMARY, farmer, P. O. Key West, was born in Kent, England, in 1839, remained in his native country about twelve years, then came to the United States with his parents who located at Ottawa, Illinois, remained in Ottawa eight years and then came to Kansas, located in Key West Township, Coffey County, and has remained there since engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married in Butler Co., Kansas, in 1865, to Miss Hester S. Show, a native of Ohio. Has five children—Maud A., William E., Charles E., Arthur E., and Albert E. Mr. Romary belongs to the G. A. R., enlisted in 1861 in Company A, Fourth Regiment Kansas Volunteers; this regiment was put in with the Third making the Tenth Regiment. He served with this regiment until 1864. Is the Postmaster at Key West, and is also a merchant.

HENRY ROMARY, farmer, P. O. Key West, was born in England in 1842. Came with his parents to the United States in 1852, and located at Ottawa, Ill.; remained there until 1860, then came to Kansas and located in Key West Township, Coffey County. He was married in Ottumwa, Kan., in 1866, to Lucy Bouton, a native of New York. They have six children—Hester L., Willis H., Edith E., Josie A., Mary G., and Bab E. Mr. Romary belongs to the Christian Church; is one of the School Board. He enlisted in 1861 in Company H, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Remained with this regiment three months, and was discharged on account of disability. Was one of the Kansas State Militia.

WILLIAM ROMARY, deceased, was born in England in 1812. He came to the United States in 1852, and located first at Ottawa, Ill. Came to Kansas in 1860, and located on a farm in Key West Township, Coffey County. Was one of the first settlers of Key West. Mr. Romary died March 5, 1869, leaving his wife, an old lady of fifty-six years of age. She is now seventy-one years old, has good health, and does her own housework. When they landed at Ottawa, Ill., they had 55 cents left; 50 cents of this they paid a drayman to take their luggage to an old hut. Mrs. Romary has a plate that an old negro gave her with the first meal of victuals they ever ate at Ottawa. Mrs. Romary took in washing and made enough money to buy a stove. She has used the same stove for thirty-one years. She now has a fine farm in Key West; has also many other things that she bought of the Indians when they first came to Kansas. Her son, Arthur Romary, was born in Ottawa, Ill., in 1852, and came with his parents to Kansas in 1860. When Mr. and Mrs. Romary came to Kansas they only had $10 left; with this they bought corn, on which they lived during the winter. Mr. A. R. Romary has now 400 acres of land in Key West Township.

GREEN B. TRAYLOR, farmer, P.O. Key West, was born in Kentucky in 1823; remained in his native State until 1858, then came to Kansas, located in Miami County, remained there until 1865, then came to Coffey County, located at Ottumwa, engaged in farming; also owned a mill; came to Key West Township 1870; has been engaged in farming and stock raising. Was married in Kentucky in 1850 to Miss Margaret A. Rice, a native of Kentucky. Has five children—Coperna, Mary W., Carrie H., Eliza L., Fannie W. Mr. Traylor was in the Mexican war in Company B., Third Kentucky Regiment; remained with this regiment one year. Was in the Kansas State Militia; was Captain of Maysville Company; was Justice of the Peace for six years. Belongs to Christian Church.

JACOB E. WHILDEN, farmer, P. O. Key West, was born in North Wales in 1840; remained in his native country one year, when his parents immigrated to America, and settled in Pennsylvania; remained there two years, next moved to New Jersey. The year following they went on to New York, remained there four years, then emigrated in 1849 to Illinois. Here Jacob E. remained fifteen years, then went to California, remained there three months, and then went to Virginia City, Nev., engaged in contracting in cars and timbers. In 1870 he moved to Treasure Hill, Nev.; engaged in livery and water business while there. In 1873 he came to Great Bend, Kan., engaged in railroad contracting, remained there nine months; then came to Coffey County, and located at Key West Township, and engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married in Key West in 1874 to Miss Callie S. Traylor, a native of Kentucky. They have two children—Alice M. and Frank L. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and his wife belongs to the Christian Church. He has been Township Treasurer, also County Commissioner of Coffey County. Mr. Whilden is a large stock man.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

RUSSEL CATLIN, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in New York, 1861; in 1863, his parents moved to Chicago; he came to Kansas in 1880, located in Liberty Township, Coffey County. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising; his mother, Cornelia H. Catlin, was born in New York, lived there until 1864, she came to Kansas in 1880. She has four children—Russel, Sophia B., Grace N., and Hamilton.

E. E. COY, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in New York, in 1820; was married to Miss Lucy Coleman, April 8, 1846; a daughter was born 1847, Theliona Coy. Lucy Coy died 1849. E. E. Coy, moved to Michigan, in 1851; was married to Miss Fannie E. Rumery, in 1857; they have three children—Franklin E., born in Michigan, in 1853. They moved to Illinois, in 1856, where Eugene D., was born, in 1859, and Lucius M., in 1864. Moved to Kansas in 1865, and settled in Ottawa, Franklin County; moved to Pottawatomie Township, in 1875; moved to Liberty Township, 1877.

FRANKLIN E. COY, farmer, P. O. Burlington; was born in Michigan, 1853. In 1856 his parents moved to Illinois, came to Kansas in 1865, located in Franklin County, 1876; he moved to Liberty Township, Coffey County; has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Coy is a single man.

GEORGE F. HOLT, farmer, P.O. Burlington; was born in New Hampshire, in 1826, lived there twenty years. He then traveled in commercial business; he went to California, in 1858, remained there until 1866, he returned to New Hampshire; lived there two years; in 1868, he came to Kansas, and located in Liberty Township, Coffey County; is engaged in farming. He was married in New Hampshire, 1866, to Miss Harret Howard, of Boston, Mass. They have three children—Frank L., Howard J., Mary J. Has been Trustee of Liberty Township for eight years, and is a member of the Baptist Church.

C. WHITE, farmer, P.O. Burlington; was born in Ohio, in 1842, and remained until 1869, he then came to Kansas and located on Big Creek, in Liberty Township; is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Was first married to Miss Lottie, a native of Ohio, and have three children—Frank, Harris, Wesley; lost his wife in 1876; married again in 1878, to Elizabeth Watkins, is a member of the United Brethren Church.

STAR TOWNSHIP.

PETER CAYOT, farmer, P. O. Avon, was born in France, 1828, lived there seventeen years; came to United States, located in Maryland, remained there four years, then moved to Washington County, Iowa, lived there three years; in 1852, went to California, remained there three years, was engaged in mining; he returned to Iowa, lived there two years, came to Kansas, 1858, located in Star Township, Coffey County; has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. Was married in Iowa to Miss Cecile Poire, a native of France. They have three children—Peter, William L. and Clara. He has a fine farm of 600 acres.

JAMES LANDIS, deceased, was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1839, and in 1866 he moved to Illinois and lived there until 1870 and came to Kansas and located in Star Township, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in Illinois, in 1866, to Miss Rosa Simmons, a native of Kentucky. They have one child, George W. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He enlisted in 1862 in the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years and was mustered out of the service at the close of the war. He died in Star Township, August 3, 1880.

JOSEPH POIRE, farmer, P. O. Avon, was born in France in 1831, lived there twenty years, then came to the United States, located in Iowa, and remained there six years; came to Kansas in 1861, and located in Star Township, Coffey County. He was married in Coffey County, in 1862, to Miss Christine Cayot, a native of France. They have eight children—Kate, Millie, Cecilia, Minnie, Cynthia, Maggie, Julius and Willie.

J. H. WATROUS, farmer, P.O. Burlington, was born in Dane County, Wis., and lived there eleven years and moved with his parents to Kansas and located in Star Township, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock-growing. He was married in Burlington, in 1877, to Miss Jennie Woodworth, a native of Iowa. They have one child, Helen. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He enlisted in 1863 in Company L, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, and served with that regiment thirteen months, and was mustered out of the service with his regiment.

POTTAWATOMIE TOWNSHIP.

LEWIS FOSTER, farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Troy, Pa., in 1834, remained in his native State three years, then moved with his parents to Ohio, remained in Ohio about five years, then moved to Johnson County, Ind., remained there three years, then moved to Lake County, Ind., remained there until 1857, then came to Kansas. He located in Pottawatomie Township, Coffey County, and has been engaged in farming and stock growing. He was married in Lake County, Ind., in 1855, to Roxania A. Knapp, a native of Ohio. They have five children—Mary E., Charles L., William O., Cornelius A. (deceased), Elijah D. and Harriet E. Mr. Foster was one of the first settlers of Coffey County, was very poor when he came to Kansas, and has endured many hardships of a new country. He now has a fine, large farm, and improved with fine buildings. Enlisted in 1862 in Company F, Twelfth Kansas Infantry regiment. Was taken prisoner in April, 1864, was a prisoner for ten months and was mustered out in 1865. Was wounded at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry.

ALLEN COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

ALLEN County is located in the southeastern part of the State, in the second tier of counties west of the Missouri River, and about fifty miles north of Indian Territory. In extent it is twenty-one miles north and south, and twenty-four miles east and west, containing 504 square miles, or 322,560 acres.

The county is divided into ten townships as follows: Osage, Deer Creek, Geneva, Iola, Elm, Marmaton, Elsinore, Salem, Humboldt, Cottage Grove.

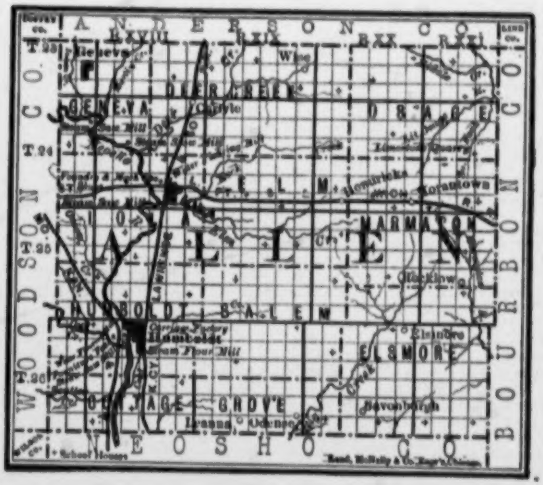

OPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS).

	1870.	1880.
Cottage Grove Township	794	[illegible]
Deer Creek Township	614	[illegible]
(a) Elm Township	....	[illegible]
(b) Elsinore Township	459	[illegible]
Geneva Township	[illegible]	1,0[illegible]
Humboldt Township, including Humboldt City	[illegible]	[illegible]
(c) Iola Township, including Iola City	[illegible]	[illegible]
(d) Marmaton Township	....	[illegible]
(e) Osage Township	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salem Township	271	[illegible]
	7,022	11,303
Humboldt City	1,300	[illegible]
Iola City	....	[illegible]

(a) In 1871, detached from Iola.
(b) In 1876, Marmaton set off.
(c) In 1871, Elm and Osage set off.
(d) Detached from Elsinore and Osage in 1876.
(e) In 1876, Marmaton set off.

The county is well watered by numerous streams, which abound with springs of clear, cool water. Good well water is obtained in most parts of the county at a depth of from twenty to thirty feet.

The largest stream is the Neosho River, which enters the northern part of the county from the west, flows southeast, then nearly south through Geneva, Iola, Humboldt, and Cottage Grove townships. The principal tributaries on the east are Indian and Martin creeks in Geneva Township; Deer Creek, flowing through thetownship of the same name; Elm Creek, flowing through Elm Creek and Iola townships; and Coal Creek, flowing through Salem, Humboldt, and Cottage Grove townships. The principal western tributaries are Onion Creek, flowing through Iola and Humboldt townships; Owl Creek, in Humboldt Township; and Scatter Creek, in Cottage Grove Township.

The Marmaton River rises east of the center of the county, and flows southeast through Marmaton and Elsinore townships.

Big Creek rises in Marmaton Township and flows southwest across that, Elsinore and Cottage Grove townships.

Little Osage River rises not far from the head of the Marmaton and flows northeast. Its tributaries are Middle Creek on the north and the South Fork on the south.

The general surface of the country is slightly rolling, though much more level than the greater portion of eastern Kansas. The bottom lands along the streams average one and one-half miles in width, and comprise one-tenth the area of the county. The remainder is the gently rolling or level upland prairie.

Along the Neosho River is a heavy belt of timber which runs through the entire county. There is also good timber along the Little Osage and Marmaton rivers, and Scatter, Big, Owl, Coal, Elm, Rock, and Deer creeks, and along the other streams of the county. The average width of timber belts is one mile. The principal varieties are hickory, oak, hackberry, elm, sycamore, cottonwood, and black walnut. There is also a large acreage of cultivated timber.

It is believed that coal underlies the greater part of the county at a great depth, though this has not been fully demonstrated. Only surface coal has been found in paying quantities, and only enough of this for local domestic purposes, and not of a very good quality. The most coal has been found in Townships 25 and 26, of Ranges 18 and 19, and Township 24, Range 20, and along the Little Osage River.

Every township of the county is well supplied with a good quality of stone, and in abundant quantities. The principal kinds are blue and red limestone, and red sandstone.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settlement in the county was undoubtedly that of Richard J. Fuqua, who is said to have settled in January, 1855. He located in the valley of the Neosho River, in the northwestern part of the county. He was accompanied by his family, consisting of his wife, two boys, and three girls. He also had sixty head of cattle. He at once built a cabin, started a post, for the purpose of trading with neighboring tribes of Indians, and the next summer opened a farm. This post became a favorite resort of the Sac and Fox Indians, and often a very large number of them were camped in the timber along the river. Fuqua always strove to please them, gave dog feasts and other entertainment, and sold flour, groceries, calico, beads, and other articles to them at a very high price. Fuqua made money rapidly, and kept up the post for a number of years, but finally abandoned it, and still later, in 1863, sold his large and well improved farm and immigrated to Oregon.

The second settlement in the county was made by B. W. Cowden and H. D. Parsons, who arrived in March, 1855, and selected claims in the valley of the Neosho River, near the mouth of Elm Creek. At that time there were about four hundred Osage Indians camped in the heavy timber along the river, in the immediate neighborhood. Parsons had formerly been a trader among the Osages, therefore the pioneers were well received by the Indians, who insisted on their settling in the immediate neighborhood. They therefore made the lodges of the Indians a temporary home until their claims were selected, when they at once began the erection of a cabin on Parsons' claim. It was completed the latter part of the month, and the two pioneers left the country for a short time. Parsons soon returned, however, to find his cabin occupied by a band of Missourians, who proposed locating in the neighborhood. They refused to give up the cabin or claim, whereupon he appealed to Little Bear, Chief of the Osages, who at once summoned a council of his braves, and it was determined that the Missourians were bad men and should be driven from the country. A band of warriors started to carry out this decree, and on their appearance the rascals were so thoroughly frightened that they appealed to Parsons to intercede that their lives might be spared, promising to leave the country at once. Parsons doing so, the party started immediately for Missouri, and never returned.

The next settlement was made near the mouth of Deer Creek, the same spring, by Major James Parsons, and his two sons, Jesse and James, and Mr. Duncan. The creek on which they settled was so named from the large number of deer found in the timber along its banks.

During the spring and summer settlement progressed quite rapidly, the most of it being along and near the Neosho River. Among the first settlers were H. H. Hayward, W. C. Keith, Henry Bennett, Elias Copelin, James Barber, Barnett Owen, A. W. J. Brown, J. S. Barbee, Thomas Day and Giles Sater. On Martin Creek the prominent settlers of that summer were Thomas Norris, Jesse E. Morris, Anderson Wray, George Hall, Dr. Stockton, A. C. Smith, Augustus Todd, Michael Kiser, Hiram Smith and Mr. Martin. The creek was so called in honor of the last named.

Though many of the early settlers of the county were Pro-slavery men, but few slaves were brought into the county. Henry Sater owned two or three, Giles Sater one, who was soon set free, his master being opposed to slavery; James Galbreath owned one; Hurlston, five or six, and Dunbar several. The Free-state people showing so much antagonism toward slaveholders, it was not long until most of the slaves were either liberated or taken from the county by their masters.

During the summer and fall of 1856, immigration continued, though not in very large numbers. Prominent among the settlers of that year were Nimrod Hankins, William M. Brown, Carlyle Faulkner, Carroll Prewett, Henry Doren, G. A. Gideon, William Mayberry, Thomas Bashaw, M. W. Post and Joseph

Ludley. The two last named came in February, 1856, being engaged in the survey of the standard parallels. They finished this survey with the fifth parallel through Allen County, and concluded to locate at or near Cofachique. Some time during the following summer, Ludley brought a small saw mill from Westport, Mo., and set it up in the timber near Cofachique and began operations at once. The mill was run by horse power, and was the first mill or other machinery to be put in operation in Allen County. After running it for some time Ludley sold the mill to Drury S. Tye.

The first marriage to take place in the county was that of James Johnson to Marinda Barber on August 14, 1856. The ceremony was performed by A. W. J. Brown, the Probate Judge of the county.

The second marriage in the county was that of George W. Young to Sarah Bennett, October 1, 1856. One of the County Commissioners, B. W. Cowden, officiated and in the acknowledgment of the ceremony signs himself as Associate Judge.

The first death to take place was that of James Barbee, at Cofachique, in 1856, and the second was that of a young daughter of Isam Brown, which took place a short time after.

In the spring of 1855 a party of Pro-slavery men from Fort Scott formed a town company and laid out a town on the high land east of the Neosho River, a short distance west of the present railroad track, and about on the north line of Section 10, Township 25, Range 18 east. The town was named Cofachique, and James Barbee was elected the first president of the company. The first to settle on the new town site was James Barbee. The Legislature in July, 1855, passed an act incorporating the Cofachique Town Association. The incorporators were Daniel Woodson, Charles Passmore, James S. Barbee, Samuel A. Williams and Joseph C. Anderson. The Legislature also empowered the Association to locate and hold a tract of land not to exceed nine hundred acres, around the proposed town site, and passed an act making Cofachique the permanent county seat of Allen County.

During the summer of 1855 the town was located and staked out. The first store was opened by James Galbreath. This was soon followed by another, owned by H. D. Parsons and Mr. Lynn. The next store was opened by Johnson & Owens.

For about two years this was the only town in the county, and as a new town was for a time quite successful. Several stores had been opened and Cofachique was known far and near. There was a heavy trade with the neighboring tribes of Indians, and for a time the town had good prospects.

Until the summer of 1857 there was no postoffice nearer than Fort Scott, and all mail was brought over by a carrier employed by the citizens for the purpose. The first mail route established by the government extended from Fort Scott to Cofachique, and regular mail service began July 1, 1857. Cofachique was established as a postoffice in the spring of 1857, and Aaron Case was appointed Postmaster.

Until 1857 this was the only town of the county, but during that year other towns were started and Cofachique began to deline. In 1858 the county seat was removed, and the next year the greater part of the town was removed to Iola, that town having just been started. The old town site of Cofachique is now covered with farms, and nothing remains to show that a town ever existed there.

The principal cause of the failure of the town was that, being in a hilly region it was difficult of access, besides which it was almost impossible to obtain good well water. Another reason for its failure was that it was settled by Pro-slavery men, generally, and during the early political troubles a company of Pro-slavery men was stationed there, which caused some excitement, and created a feeling of enmity toward the town, and when the towns of Iola and Humboldt were started on either side it was not long until Cofachique became entirely depopulated. During the more prosperous years James Faulkner and Aaron Case were the principal business men.

During the year 1857, there was quite a heavy immigration to the county, yet as in previous years, most of the settlements were made along the valleys of the streams, or on the adjacent upland prairies. The greater settlements formed that year were along and near the Neosho River and its tributaries. The town of Geneva was laid out in the northwestern part of the county, and Humboldt in the southwestern part. Both of these towns prospered and still exist. Their complete history will be found in the description of the towns of the present.

In the spring of 1858, a heavy immigration again commenced. The settlers of that year were of an exceptionally good class, and the growth and development of the county was healthy and natural.

A great part of the settlement of the year 1858, was in what is now Deer Creek Township, along and near Deer Creek. In the fall of 1857, a small colony had been formed in Parke and Johnson counties, Indiana, for the purpose of making a settlement, and building up a town, which was to be named Carlyle. After the selection of the site north of Deer Creek, in 1857, two young men, P. M. Carmine and R. V. Ditmars were left to build cabins. In the spring of 1858, the colonists began to arrive. Among the first were T. P. Killen, J. M. Evans, S. C. Richards, J. W. Scott, David Bergen and H. Scott.

The Carlyle colony selected 320 acres for a town site and proposed to build a church, schoolhouse and make other improvements calculated to insure the speedy building up of the proposed town. Finding many difficulties in the way of making a prosperous town, the project was abandoned, and the site cut up into farms, which were soon opened.

Though not successful in building a town, the colony prospered. A postoffice was secured, and a postal route established from Leavenworth via Hyatt, in Anderson County, Carlyle and Cofachique to Humboldt, in 1858.

A church and schoolhouse was afterward built, a high school kept up, and part of the time there has been a store, while it has always retained the postoffice. The place is well known and it has always been a prosperous and progressive neighborhood.

When the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad (now the K. C., L. & S. K. R. R.) was built, Carlyle was made a station, but has not yet become a town, and is only known as a prosperous country place.

Florence was the name of a town site which was projected in the year 1858. Its location was east of Carlyle and north of Deer Creek. It was started as a rival to Carlyle, and it was expected that it would some time secure a railroad. Among those interested in the project were Harvey Allen, J. B. Justus, D. C. VanBrunt, D. Rogers, M. M. Hann, W. E. Eastwood, F. M. Powers and R. B. Jordan. As a town the project was a failure, and the site is now covered with farms, while the name of Florence lives only in history.

A Vegetarian Settlement.—In the year 1855 a colony of vegetarians organized in the Northern States for the purpose of forming a settlement in Kansas Territory. C. H. DeWolf, of Philadelphia, was elected president; Dr. McLauren, treasurer, and H. S. Clubb, of New York, secretary. This colony refused to indulge in the use of any kind of meat, tea, coffee, tobacco, or other stimulants, and lived only on weeds, vegetables and fruits. Though each colonist was to own his own property, the colony was to be co-operative to a certain extent. In the fall of 1855 Dr. McLauren was sent to select a location. The place chosen was on a small creek about six miles south of Humboldt. In the spring of 1856 the secretary arrived with a number of the colonists. The most of them came during the months of April, May and June. Among the members were Watson and S. J. Stewart, who arrived on May 19, 1856. They camped on Capt. Coffin's land adjoining Humboldt, and the next day went to the colony, where they found about one hundred persons camped in tents. But not being satisfied with some of the arrangements of the colony, they located claims elsewhere.

During the summer and fall of the year 1856, there was much sickness and the greater number of the colonists left the country. Of those left who settled permanently were Charles Baland, Z. J. Wizner, Watson and S. J. Stewart. The only remembrance of this colony is the fact that the stream on which they settled is still known as Vegetarian Creek.

First Mail Routes.—The first mail route established in the county was from Fort Scott to Cofachique, and service commenced July 1, 1857.

On January 11, 1853, a mail route was established from Leavenworth to Humboldt, via Hyatt, in Anderson County, Carlyle and Cofachique. In April the contract for mail service was let, and commenced on the 1st of the following July. Just before the service began, Dr. J. W. Scott, H. Scott and J. M. Evans took a load of poles and marked a trail between Carlyle and Hyatt. The first mail was carried by Zack Squires, on a little mule. The trail, in Allen County, extended nearly along the line now followed by the K. C., L. & S. K. R. R. It was not long until the business along the route was sufficient to put on a two-horse hack, after which passengers and light freight were carried. The hack was followed by a two-horse stage, or "jerky," and as business increased, this was in turn followed by a four-horse stage, which was kept on the route until the completion of the railroad in 1871. Squires is favorably remembered by all the old settlers along the route on account of his doing so many errands in Lawrence and other places for them, free of charge. The mails on the route were first weekly and afterward changed to tri-weekly.

LAND AND POLITICAL TROUBLES.

Allen County was formed from a part of the territory included in the New York Indian Reservation, which, at the time settlement commenced, had just been ceded to the United States Government. In 1855, Joseph Ludley, with a party of surveyors, began the survey of the standard parallels of the Territory of Kansas, and finished in February, 1856, with the fifth standard parallel, which passed through Allen County, a short distance north of the present town of Humboldt. North of this parallel, the land was soon surveyed into towns and ranges, and then into sections. South of it, the town and range lines were not surveyed until 1857 and 1858, and the section lines not until 1859. In the meantime, after the town and range lines had been run, the settlers employed surveyors at their own expense, and had the section lines laid off, which were afterward found to nearly correspond with the Government survey.

When the settlers first located, they selected claims in or adjoining the timber, and while professing to hold but a one quarter section, many of them staked off and held a square mile. As this was the most desirable land, it caused much trouble as the settlement progressed. The Territorial Legislature passed a law allowing 320 acres to each settler, 160 acres as a timber, and 160 acres as a prairie claim. This was contrary to the law of Congress allowing 160 acres to each settler, and caused trouble among the settlers. There was a great deal of quarreling, but except in few instances violence was not resorted to. The settlers organized a "squatter's court," which, though having no legal authority, did much to preserve peace among the contestants over land claims. The decisions of this court were prompt, generally just, and usually acceded to by the contestants.

The land difficulties kept up for several years, and there were many assaults, but only few of them resulted in bloodshed. One of these was the shooting of Anderson Wray by Anderson C. Smith. The latter had a claim on Martin Creek, which was bid off at the land sale at Fort Scott by Wray. Some neighbors returning, found Smith on his claim and told him of it. Though late in the evening, he at once started for Fort Scott, angry and swearing vengeance on Wray. About 4 o'clock the next morning he came up with the Wray party, who were camped on Turkey Creek. He at once sought out Wray and began firing at him. Two shots took effect in his body, but the wounds did not prove fatal. The difficulty was afterward settled between them.

A young man named Winn selected and occupied a claim a few miles west of Humboldt, but did not file on it at the land office. In 1860 he went to Missouri to secure work. In his absence a man named Harris went to Fort Scott and bought the Winn claim by private entry. When Winn returned and learned the state of affairs, he at once called on Harris and demanded that he give up the land, which he refused, and a serious quarrel at once arose. The two men finally started off together, but Harris did not return. The next day his body was found with a bullet-hole in the head. Winn was arrested on suspicion, and examined by a Justice of the Peace. He admitted the killing, but claimed it to be in self-defense. He was held to bail, but was never brought to trial. This was the first homicide known to have been committed in the county.

During the early political troubles between the Pro-slavery and Free-state men Allen County suffered but little. The Valley of the Neosho was separated from the counties on the east and north, where the strife was greatest by broad and uninhabited prairies. Both elements had settled in the county, with the Free-state men largely in the majority. The latter class were made up generally of Western men, who were moderate and conservative in their views, and were willing to allow the Pro-slavery men the right to their own opinion, so long as no open demonstration of violence was made. The headquarters of the Pro-slavery men were at Cofachique, and at one time a band of armed men were stationed there, which caused some anxiety and a feeling of animosity toward the residents of the town, but there was never but little danger on either side. No serious trouble took place, no lives were lost, and little or no property was destroyed, and not one cent of the Free-state relief fund of 1856 was expended in Allen County.

THE WAR RECORD.

As soon as the news of the breaking out of the Rebellion reached Allen County nearly all the able-bodied men hurried to enlist in defense of the Union. In 1861 the Iola Battalion was formed, and from the county were three companies, commanded by Captains Coleman, Flesher, and Killen, which served in the Ninth Kansas. In the Tenth Kansas Regiment were two companies, one commanded by Capt. W. C. Jones, and the other by Capt. N. B. Blanton.

The county being on the southern border of the State, it was considered in danger of invasion from the Missouri guerrillas and the hostile Indians of the Territory. The scene of most the military operations in the county were in and about Humboldt. In the summer of 1861 a company was organized there with N. B. Blanton, Captain; S. J. Stewart, First Lieutenant. J. H. Signor was afterward Second Lieutenant. Capt. Isaac Tibbetts organized a company of infantry, and Capt. I. N. Phillips a company of cavalry. During the same summer a regiment was organized in Allen and Woodson counties. Orlin Thurston was Colonel; James Kennar, Lieutenant Colonel; and N. S. Goss, Major. This was the Seventh Kansas Regiment, for the defense of Kansas, and was under command of Gen. J. H. Lane. While this regiment was with Lane in Missouri there were but very few men left at home to protect the settlements, and the most of the farming and other work for the maintenance of the families of the soldiers was done by the women and children.

Sacking of Humboldt.—While the Allen County soldiers were away with Lane, a raid was made on the unprotected settlement of Humboldt on September 8, 1861, by a band of Missouri guerrillas, Cherokee Indians, and Osage half-breed Indians, under command of Captains Matthews and Livingstone., Matthews had been a trader among the Indians, had married an Osage squaw, and lived where Oswego now is. He had great influence among the Osages and incited them to take sides with the Southern Confederacy. At Humboldt they sacked the stores and dwellings, carrying off all the money and valuables they could find without resistance, all the men being absent.

Burning of Humboldt.—At the time of the raid in September, Dr. George A. Miller was absent trying to obtain authority to organize a company of Home Guards. He succeeded in this, and on his return organized a company of infantry in the town, which was composed of old men, boys, and a few of the militiamen who had returned to Humboldt as soon as they learned of the raid, to help protect their defenceless families. A company of cavalry was also organized in the neighborhood, composed of farmers, and commanded by Capt. Henry Dudley. These companies accompanied by Col. J. G. Blunt, went in the pursuit of the guerrillas, and succeeded in overtaking them, when a skirmish took place, during which the outlaw, Capt. Matthews, was killed. The Home Guards returned, and for several days the cavalry was sent out regularly as a scouting party, it being feared that another attack would soon be made on the town. The infantry remained at home, and were always upon guard. Soon, however, there appearing to be no danger, the cavalry were allowed to return to their homes. Late in the afternoon of the 14th of October, 1861, a body of Rebel Cavalry, under command of Col. Talbott, dashed into Humboldt. The Home Guards, comprising less than 100 men, were taken completely by surprise, and it was impossible for Capt. Miller to get them together. The town was soon filled with armed men, who kept up a continual firing of guns and pistols. A few of the men by running succeeded in making their escape, but the others were soon captured and placed under guard. It was supposed that they would all be shot by the outlaws and the Indians who accompanied them. The only resistance offered was by Capt. Miller and Charles Baland. The captain finally gave up his arms, pleading that the women and children might be saved, even though he expected to be murdered. The town was then set on fire, but before this was done, the Rebel officer ordered his men to allow the women and children to remove their valuables and household goods from their dwellings, and even ordered them to assist. The rebel officers claimed that Humboldt was burned in retaliation for the burning of Osceola, by Gen. Lane, and the killing of Matthews. Nearly all the buildings were then set on fire. The churches were saved, also the Masonic Hall. Of the other buildings not set on fire was the house of Dr. Wm. Wakefield, who, when he saw that he was in the power of the enemy, invited the officers to take supper with him. Among them was Capt. Livingstone. A few other houses were saved where there were women too sick to be moved. Among these was the residence of Col. Thurston, whose wife was unwell, and Mrs. Goodwin, the wife of Hon. J. R. Goodwin, sent her to bed and told the rebels she was too sick to be moved. The land office and court house building was set on fire, but after the departure of the rebels the fire was extinguished, but not until many valuable papers among the records were destroyed. Coffey's store was set on fire, but the rebels had in their excitement poured out a barrel of black molasses, thinking it to be tar, and this did not burn very well, besides which Mrs. Coffey had just been washing, and the wet clothes were thrown over the burning portion, extinguishing the fire. The raiders did not stay long, departing early in the evening. The men they had captured were taken a short distance and then released. They returned in time to help save some of the burning buildings. During the entire trouble the women behaved nobly. By their coolness they succeeded in making the invaders believe that an armed force was on the way from Iola, therefore they hastened their departure. The land office had just been opened, with J. C. Burnett, Register. He managed to speak to his sister, Miss Kate Burnett, now Mrs. S. N. Simpson, telling her to save $25,000 in land warrants that were in the office. Obtaining permission to go to the office for a candle, she secured the warrants, and dropped them on the prairie in the high grass. Judge J. R. Goodin and his wife had been absent all day, gathering wild grapes, and were just approaching the town from the west. The judge jumped out of the vehicle and told his wife to drive away, but instead of this she went to Mrs. Thurston's residence and aided in saving it. Numerous other heroic acts were performed by the women. The better portion of the town was entirely destroyed. There were only a few buildings left, and some of these had been badly damaged by the fire. The only man killed was farmer Seachrist, who was running away trying to save his mules. He was ordered to stop, but not doing so, he was shot and fatally wounded. All the horses that could be found were taken by the rebels. Besides this but little property was stolen, and outside the town no damage whatever was done. The rebel force numbered 331 men, who were all well mounted and thoroughly armed.

After the burning of Humboldt it was considered to be in danger, and a military post was established there. There were no events of note until the Price raid in 1864. The militia of the county was organized into a battalion, known as the Allen County Battalion, and was composed of six companies, three from Iola and the northern part of the county, two from Humboldt, and one from the extreme southern part of the county. The officers were: C. P. Twiss, Colonel; Watson Stewart, Major. Among the Captains were J. M. Moore and G. De Witt, of Humboldt, and D. C. Newman, of the southern part of the county. This regiment comprised all the able bodied men of the county, between the ages of sixteen and sixty years. The militia forces of the entire Neosho Valley were commanded by Major General J. B. Scott, of Le Roy, and under him the Allen County Battalion was ordered to Fort Scott. At the military post of Humboldt a block house was built, and a small force of the Eleventh Kansas stationed there under command of Major Haas. Besides this force, Captains Moore, DeWitt and Newman, under command of Major Watson Stewart, were left to protect the town against invasion. All remained at Humboldt except Captain Newman's company, which acted as scouts and was stationed on Big Creek. Maj. Haas ordered this company to come to Humboldt, which Capt. Newman refused to do. This gave rise to considerable difficulty between the two officers. Maj. Haas had charge of the government supplies of rations, etc., which he refused to issue to the Big Creek company until it should remove to Humboldt. The stores were kept at the German Church, in charge of a Sergeant. Newman's company being out of rations Major Stewart made a requisition on the post commander for five days' rations for the company, which was refused. Major Stewart then ordered the Captain to help himself to the rations and to receipt to the Sergeant. This was done, upon which Major Haas ordered Maj. Stewart and Capt. Newman under arrest. It was impossible, however, to carry out this order as the militia all took sides with their own officers. After the militia disbanded, Capt, Newman was arrested but was released the next day. After the companies under Maj. Stewart had remained in camp for three weeks they were ordered to Fort Scott, leaving Capt. Newman and his company, and a few colored men under Capt. E. Gilbert at the Humboldt post. During the entire period of the war there were a great many loyal Indians scattered over the county, they having been driven from the Indian Territory by the Indians who were in sympathy with the rebels.

CALAMITIES.

Up to the year 1860 the county had been quite prosperous, but at that time the terrible drought came on. In September, 1859, light showers of rain fell, but for the next eighteen months there was no rain to wet the earth to the depth of an inch. During the winter of 1859–60 there was no snow, and in the spring the earth was perfectly dry. Notwithstanding this crops were planted, but during the summer hot winds swept over the dry and parched earth, burned to crisp all vegetation except occasional fields of corn in the valleys and ravines where a partial crop was raised. The population of the county was a little upward of 3,000, and with their crops all or nearly all destroyed, and the entire territory suffering from the same cause, the prospect for the settlers to escape starvation seemed small. Most of them had come in during the two preceding years and had not yet got their farms fairly open, while nearly all their surplus money had been spent. With suffering and starvation before them, a great many of the settlers, a majority, left the county, returned to the East, and only a few of them came back. The braver settlers remained, but many of them experienced much suffering. Their teams and stock were in a poor condition, for besides the ruin of the crops, the grass of the upland prairies was so scorched and dried up that but little hay was put up.

In the Eastern States aid societies were organized and provisions and clothing were contributed liberally. Most of these goods had to be obtained at Atchison, from S. C. Pomeroy, the distributing agent. The trip was a long one and many of the settlers had but ox teams, therefore it took some time to go, and considerable suffering was endured on the way, as the winter was severe with many cold storms.

Grasshoppers.—The first appearance of grasshoppers in any considerable numbers, after the settlement of the country, was in the fall of the year 1860. But little damage was done, as the drought had already destroyed most of the crops. Eggs were deposited, and in the spring of 1861, the young locusts hatched out in great numbers, and in some localities did considerable damage before their departure, which took place some time in June.

Again in September, 1866, the grasshoppers visited the county in immense swarms, and in a few days all vegetation yet green had disappeared from the face of the earth. Their eggs were deposited everywhere, but the winter being wet, and the ground alternately freezing and thawing, the greater number of them were destroyed. Those that hatched did some damage in the spring of 1867, but by the middle of June nearly all of them were gone, flying off toward the northwest.

The next visit of the grasshoppers was in August, 1874, when they appeared in myriads. The dry weather had already dried up the crops to some extent, and some of the corn was already too nearly matured to be injured, but all that was green was soon destroyed. As before, large numbers of eggs were deposited, and as the winter was dry, nearly all of them hatched out in the spring of 1875. So thick were the young grasshoppers that they destroyed all vegetation, in about two-thirds the area of the county. Before attaining sufficient size to have wings, they would hop from one field to another, and would sometimes pile up in drifts several inches in thickness. The greater part of the wheat crop was utterly destroyed, as well as the other small grains and vegetables. The first plantings of corn were destroyed, but early in June the pests began to fly away, and by the 17th of the month nearly all of them had disappeared. Corn was then re-planted, and the locusts having destroyed the young weeds, it grew very rapidly and yielded an abundant harvest, being one of the very best corn crops ever raised in the county.

So great a portion of the crop of 1874 was destroyed by the drought and grasshoppers, that in many parts of the county some of the settlers were left in a suffering condition. Aid societies were formed, and provisions, clothing and grain were sent by the citizens of other States for the needy settlers. On January 11, 1875, the County Commissioners appointed Isaac C. Cuppy and Robert Cook to go to Ohio and Indiana to solicit aid, and gave $25 to each to help pay expenses.

One cause of the destitution was the fact that large numbers of the settlers had lately located, spent all their money in opening their farms, and a partial failure of crops left them in a crippled condition. Thoroughly discouraged, hundreds of them left the country, never to return. Large quantities of grain, provisions and clothing were distributed among the settlers. It is probable that much of it went to those that could hardly be said to be in a destitute condition, yet it is true that the large numbers of people were so much in need that they were fully warranted in asking help. Had the settlers their farms opened, paid for, and a very little surplus grain and stock, this would not have been necessary. At the present time, a crop failure no greater than the one above mentioned, would produce no perceptible effect other than making strict economy necessary.

Lynching of Dalson.—On the night of June 27, 1870, a deed occurred which caused a great deal of excitement, and the indignation of most of the citizens. It was the lynching of E. G. Dalson, who was confined in the county jail, on the charge of having murdered his adopted son. Late in the night three men appeared at the jail and demanded admittance, claiming to have brought a prisoner from Neosho County for safe keeping. Sheriff John Harris opened the door, when several men rushed in, and demanded the key to Dalson's cell. This was refused, when the mob tried to overpower the Sheriff. The Deputy soon came to his aid, but the mob soon succeeded in disarming them and getting possession of the jail, after which they broke into Dalson's cell, placed a rope around his neck and dragged him out. The next day a search was made and the body of Dalson was finally found hanging in an old building at Cofachique. The old man had borne a good reputation in the southern part of the county where he had lived. It is said that before being hanged he confessed the crime, stating that he had had occasion to chastise the boy, and finding him hard to conquer, had thrown him down and placed his foot on his neck, with no thought of doing him a serious injury. On raising his foot he found the boy lifeless, and fearing the consequences, he hid the body where it was afterward found. The hanging of Dalson was generally deprecated by the citizens of the county as an unwarrantable crime and efforts were made to ferret out the participators and bring them to justice. A man named R. T. Stevens was arrested as having been a member of the mob, but he was afterward released on bail.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND FIRST ELECTIONS.

The first session of the Territorial Legislature, in July, 1855, fixed the boundary of Allen County as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Anderson County, thence south thirty miles, thence west twenty-four miles; thence north thirty miles; thence east to the place of beginning. It is said the name was selected in honor of Hon. William Allen, of Ohio.

The Legislature also passed an act providing for the speedy organization of the county, and appointed Charles Passmore Probate Judge; and Barnett Owen and B. W. Cowden, commissioners. These were to form a county court to appoint other officers and transact the business of the county. The Probate Judge was to be chairman of the board of commissioners, and as Judge, he had powers nearly equal to those of the District Judges at the present time. The Legislature also appointed William J. Godfrey, Sheriff, and designated Cofachique as the permanent county seat.

The first meeting of the county commissioners was held at Cofachique, May 7, 1856. B. W. Cowden and Barnett Owen were present and sworn in, and the commissioners' court declared open. J. S. Barbee, at whose house all the early commissioners' meetings were held, was appointed County Clerk, but beyond this, little business was transacted. The next commissioners' meeting was held June 2, 1856, and A. W. J. Brown was appointed Probate Judge in place of Charles Passmore, deceased. James Johnson was appointed Sheriff; H. H Hayward, Treasurer; H. D. Parsons, Coroner; and C. B. Houston, Surveyor. The county was divided into three precincts. Deer Creek comprised all that part of the county north of the mouth of the creek of the same name. Richard Fuqua and Hiram Cable were appointed Justices of the Peace; and William Sater, Constable Cofachique precinct comprised all that part of the county from the mouth of Deer Creek, south to the fifth parallel line. John Dunwoody and William Avery, were appointed Justices of the Peace; and Ozias Owen, Constable. Cole Creek precinct comprised all the southern part of the county. Thomas Bashaw and Elias Copelin were appointed Justice of the Peace; and James Brady, Constable.

A meeting convened at Topeka, September, 19, 1855, to consider the project of holding a Free-state Constitutional Convention. The delegates from the Sixth District, of which Allen County formed a part, were Hamilton Smith, James F. Brannan, and Thos. J. Addis. An election of delegates to a constitutional convention was ordered to be held on October 9th, following. There was an election precinct formed in Allen County, the voting place being designated at the house of Richard J. Fuqua. The judges of election were Richard J. Fuqua, William C. Keith, and H. W. Humphrey. The clerks were George W. Goodrich, and Jacob Sherlock. In this precinct William R. Griffith, John Hamilton, A. W. J. Brown, and William Saunders, were voted for. There is no record of the election, but each of these men is said to have received twelve votes. Besides the persons above mentioned, the following named are said to have voted at this election of October, 1855: Marlon Medlea, Gaston Reeves, Guilford Norris, James Johnson, Hiram Hayward, John Moberly, David Ward, Henry Bennett, David Dotson, Isam Prewett, Giles Sater, William Darden, William Sater, Hiram Cable, Augustus Todd, Thomas Owen, John Kyser, D. D. Brown, Edmund Henley, G. W. Jackson, Anderson Wray, H. D. Parsons, James Hertson, Hiram Ward, A. Jones, and A. H. Brown. The delegates who were elected from the district to the Topeka Constitutional Convention were James Phenis, T. H. Burgess and N. Vandever.

The first term of the United States District Court was held at Cofachique in 1856. Judge Sterling G. Cato presided, J. S. Barbee was Clerk, and James Johnson, Sheriff. There is no record of this term of court, and very little was done.

The second term of the United States District Court was held at the same place in October, 1858, Judge Williams presiding; J. B. Lambkin was Clerk, and J. E. Morris, Sheriff. The grand jury was as follows: L. E. Rhodes, Thomas H. Bashaw, Thomas Dean, J. B. Young, Jacob Buzzard, Moses Neal, Michael Kiser, Robert Culbertson, Simon Camerer, A. G. Carpenter, J. C. Redfield, William Pace, Charles Barton, D. Reese and Rufus Wood. There were a number of civil cases before the court, and indictments were found against Leonard Fuqua, for assault and battery with intent to kill Josiah C. Redfield and assault on P. P. Phillips, and several others on the same charge. Among the indicted were Homer C. Leonard, A. C. Smith, A. C. Spencer, Henry Spencer, Edward Cushion and William Fuqua. These were nearly all the result of disputes over land claims, and further than indictments the cases were not prosecuted.

EARLY COUNTY AFFAIRS.

The meetings of the Board of County Commissioners during the year 1856, seem to have been few. On June 16 the Board met, but no business of importance was transacted. The next meeting took place on August 8, a full Board being present. On this date a county tax of 23⅛ per cent* on each $100 was levied, also a poll tax of 50 cents upon each voter. An election of county officers under the "bogus laws" was to take place in October, and at this meeting the Commissioners appointed Election Boards. In Deer Creek precinct, Giles Y. Sater, James Parsons and William C. Keith were appointed Judges of Election, the place for holding which was designated at the house of Isam Brown. In Cofachique precinct, William Avery, G. A. Gideon and William Mayberry were appointed Judges of Election, which was to be held at the county-seat. In Cole Creek precinct the election was designated to take place at the house of W. G. Winburn, and Henry Bennett, Elias Copelin and Thomas H. Bashaw were appointed Judges.

There is no record of the election being held as appointed, in October, and as this was under the bogus laws, which the Free-state citizens, who were in a large majority, refused to recognize, it is probable that the election was not held, as it is found that some of the old officers held over till the election of 1857, Brown, Cowden and Owen managing the affairs of the county up to that time.

Allen County was in the Fort Scott district, which was represented in the Legislature elected in 1856, by Blake Little in the Council and B. Brantley and W. W. Spratt in the House.

On August 19, 1856, it was ordered that a court house should be built at Cofachique. Lots were secured, J. S. Barbee appointed Superintendent of Buildings, $210 appropriated to pay the expenses and levied an additional tax of fifteen mills on the dollar.

Though preparations had been made to build, the order and appropriation, together with the tax levy, was revoked by the Board of Commissioners on January 5, 1857. At the same meeting a county tax of 43⅛ per cent (according to the records) was levied on all taxable property, and a poll tax of 50 cents on each resident who owned property subject to taxation. A bounty of 25 cents each was offered for wolf scalps. Jacob Sherlock was appointed County Assessor, but he not qualifying for the office, Nimrod Hankins was appointed in his place, and at once proceeded to assess the property of the county, and at a meeting of the Commissioners on March 30, 1857, presented his list of the taxable property in the county, which made a total value of $34,515.50. The Commissioners then revoked the tax levy made on January 5, and instead levied a tax of one-sixth of one per cent, and allowed the Assessor $24 as his salary.

In April, 1857, preparatory to a new Legislative apportionment, a census was taken of the counties of Allen, Bourbon, McGee and Dorn which showed a total population of 2,622 for the four counties, of which 645 were legal voters. This gave the district four delegates to the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, and at the election in June Blake Little, H. T. Wilson, Miles Greenwood and G. P. Hamilton were elected. J. S. Barbee was a candidate, but was defeated. All the candidates were Pro-slavery men.

In the new apportionment Allen County in connection with seventeen others was entitled to two Councilmen. Allen was also one of the nineteen disfranchised counties which as a district was entitled to three Representatives. The election was held October 5, 1857. Gov. R. J. Walker had promised that there should be a fair election, therefore the Free-state men determined to vote in full force, instead of refusing to participate as before. The candidates for Delegates to Congress were M. J. Parrott, Free-state, and E. Ransom, Pro-slavery. The result in Allen County by precincts were as follows; Deer Creek, one Pro-slavery vote, and thirty-three Free-state. In Cofachique, sixteen Pro-slavery votes, and twenty Free-state. In Cole Creek, three Pro-slavery votes, and twelve Free-state. Total, twenty Pro-slavery votes, and sixty-five Free-state. At this election O. E. Learnard and C. K. Holliday were elected Councilmen, Christopher Columbia, John Curtis, and Samuel I. Stewart, Representatives. J. D. Passmore was elected Probate Judge; Jesse Morris, Sheriff; Elias Copelin and T. J. Dey, Commissioners.

The first meeting of the new Board of Commissioners was on January 5, 1858. J. H. Signor was appointed Clerk; Z. J. Wisner, Assessor; George A. Miller, Coroner.

On March 9, 1858, A. G. Carpenter was elected as a delegate to the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention from Allen County. At the election on the adoption of the Leavenworth constitution stood 134 for to 4 against.

On March 15th the Board of Commissioners met at the blacksmith shop of Layton Jay, at Cofachique, and proceeded to organize the county into townships. Deer Creek was a strip six miles wide across the northern part of the county. South of it was another six mile strip which was named Cofachique Township. Next south was Humboldt Township, which extended across the county and was six miles wide. The remainder of the county comprised the township of Cottage Grove. The Legislature had a short time before changed the county seat to Humboldt by request of the citizens of that town, without consulting the wishes of the voters of the county; therefore the Commissioners adjourned to hold their next meeting at the office of Orlin Thurston, at Humboldt.

On August 2, 1858, an election was held on the Lecompton constitution, under the English Bill, which resulted in 23 votes for, and 268 against.

On October 4, 1858, members of the Legislature and county officers were elected.

The Free-state Legislature in 1858 abolished the Board of Commissioners, and provided for a County Board of Supervisors instead, which was to be composed of the chairmen of the different township boards. This system was kept up until 1860, when the Commissioner system was again adopted. B. L. G. Stone was the first Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors.

On February 8, 1859, the County Board of Supervisors met at Humboldt. No business of importance was transacted.

The Board of Supervisors met at Cofachique on February 14, 1859, formed Geneva Township and called an election.

On April 5, the Board met at Humboldt and canvassed the vote of the election of March 28, for or against the formation of another State Constitution. The result was as follows: Geneva, 49 for, and 4 against; Humboldt, 70 for; Cottage Grove, 15 for. There were no returns from Deer Creek and Cofachique townships.

On June 7, 1859, a delegate to the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention was elected. There were 344 votes cast, of which J. H. Signor received 175, and Charles S. Clark, 169.

At the election of October 4, 1859, for or against the adoption of the Wyandotte Constitution, 403 votes were cast, of which 244 were for, and 159 against. On the homestead clause there were 201 votes for, and 152 votes against.

The first liquor license granted in the county was on August 22, 1859, to Thomas S. Neal and Weldon S. Main, of Humboldt.

Osage precinct was formed on August 23, 1859.

At the November election, 1859, there were 410 votes cast. Dr. John W. Scott was elected Representative; H. H. Hayward, Sheriff; Simon Camerer, Judge; S. A. Ellis, Attorney; J. H. Signor, Clerk; J. M. Perkins, Register of Deeds; William Doren, Treasurer; Merritt Moore, Superintendent of Schools; A. G. Carpenter, Surveyor; and Charles Fussman, Coroner.

On December 6, 1859, an election was held for State and County officers under the Wyandotte Constitution. At this election 310 votes were cast in the county. William Spriggs and P. P. Elder were elected Senators for the 10th District, composed of Allen, Anderson, and Franklin Counties; W. H. H. Lawrence, Jacob A. Marcelle, W. F. M. Arny, S. J. Crawford, B. L. G. Stone, and N. B. Blanton, as Representatives from the same counties. Stone removed from the Territory in 1860, and Dr. John W. Scott was elected in his place. George A. Miller was elected Probate Judge; J. H. Signor, Clerk of the District Court; Merritt Moore, Superintendent of Schools.

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*Though it thus appears on the county records, it is probable that this tax was meant to be but 23⅛ cents on each $100. This tax was revoked at a subsequent meeting, January, 5, 1857.

On the fourth Monday in March, 1860, a special election was held, and resulted in the election of J. G. Rikard, Probate Judge; J. C. Redfield, Sheriff; H. W. Signor, Treasurer; H. Doren, County Assessor; G. E. Zimmerman, D. B. Stewart, and N. T. Winan, Commissioners. At the same election Humboldt was made the county seat.

At the election of November 6, 1860, the result was as follows: Henry Doren, H. D. Parsons, and D. B. Stewart, Commissioners; W. Y. Martin, County Assessor; C. P. Twiss, County Attorney; John C. Douglas, Superintendent of Schools; John W. Scott, Representative. The other county officers, as well as Watson Stewart in the Council, held over.

The first regular election after Kansas became a State took place in November, 1861. Following is the result of the vote in Allen County: D. M. Valentine was elected Representative; J. E. Childs, Probate Judge; J. C. Redfield, Sheriff; A. G. Carpenter, Surveyor; A. Stewart, Assessor; E. A. House, Register of Deeds; Z. D. Wisner, Superintendent of Schools; B. F. Pancoast, Clerk of the District Court; M. Simpson, County Clerk; John A. Hart, Coroner; Nimrod Hankins, Treasurer; Thomas Jackson, Commissioner.

COUNTY-SEAT CONTESTS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Before the organization of the county, the town of Cofachique had been projected by a company of Pro-slavery men from Fort Scott, and by their efforts the county was organized in July, 1855, by the first Territorial Legislature, and Cofachique designated as the permanent county-seat. This being the only Pro-slavery settlement in the county, this act caused some dissatisfaction among the Free-state men. Yet no great strife was stirred up, it being centrally located, until after the town of Humboldt was located in 1857. The founders of the last-named town numbered among them some influential men, who, unknown to the citizens of the county, appeared before the Free-state Territorial Legislature early in the year 1858, and secured the passage of an act locating the county-seat at Humboldt.

From the first there was a great deal of dissatisfaction among the residents of the central and northern parts of the county with the location of the county-seat at Humboldt, and on March 26, 1860, an election was held on its re-location. Iola, which had been started the year before, and Humboldt, were the principal contesting points. The result of the election was that 562 votes were cast for Humboldt, 331 for Iola, 72 for Vernon, 4 for Center, and 2 for Cofachique, the first-named town retaining the county-seat.

The people in the vicinity of Iola, and in the northern part of the county, were still dissatisfied, and for several years thereafter the county-seat question entered largely into every political campaign. Much strife and bitterness of feeling was thus engendered between the two sections of the county, and harsh accusations and recriminations were the order of the day.

After the strife had been kept up for a number of years, a county-seat election was again ordered, to take place on May 10, 1865. At the election of that date, 285 votes were cast, of which Iola received 248 votes, Geneva 35, Humboldt 2, and Vernon 2. Iola was therefore declared the county-seat, and the records and county offices removed there at once, since which time it has remained there, and the sectional strife has abated, until there is little bitterness of feeling between the two sections, and the county-seat is considered as permanently located.

When the county-seat was located at Iola, the town company donated 100 lots to the county, to aid in the construction of public buildings. In July, 1866, bonds were voted to help raise the necessary funds, and not long after a building was purchased of George J. Eldridge, and used for county offices and all court house purposes. In 1877 the present court house was purchased for $1,800, and the old one was sold to the school district to use for a schoolhouse, for $500. The court house is built of stone, has all the necessary office and court rooms, is well furnished, and is valued at $10,000.

The jail is a strong stone structure, and was built at a cost of $10,000, in county bonds, which were voted in August, 1868. The next year the building was erected by White & Hays, at a contract price of $8 400.

In November, 1871, a tax of $5,000 was voted, to purchase and fit up a poor-farm. On February 12, 1872, a tract of land comprising 175 acres was purchased of David Funkhouser, for $26 per acre, and J. W. Driscoll was appointed keeper of the poor-farm. With the buildings and other improvements that have since been made, the value of this property has increased to fully $10,000.

The affairs of the county have always been well conducted. There has never been a defalcation by any county official. The present officers are men of exceptional ability, and carefully guard the interests of the county. T. S. Stover is County Clerk; W. H. McClure, Treasurer; J. S. Fast, Register of Deeds; A. C. Scott, Clerk of District Court; W. G. Allison, Probate Judge; David Worst, Sheriff; J. L. Henderson, Superintendent of Schools; G. De-Witt, Surveyor; A. J. Fulton, Coroner; George A. Amos, County Attorney; A. J. McCarley, George W. Moon and Hiram Lieurance, Commissioners.

LAND LEAGUE AND RAILROADS.

On some of the lands in the county granted to and claimed by the L., L. & G. R. R. Co., many settlers have located, and claim the lands as belonging to the Government, and subject to pre-emption. They have therefore organized themselves under the name of a "land league," to contest the rights of the railroad company. The land in question is claimed by the railroad company to have been granted to them by the act of Congress of March 6, 1863, and lies between the ten and twenty mile limits of the above named company, outside the limits of the M., K. & T. R. R. lands, and mainly in Towns 23, 24, 25 and 26, and in Ranges 21 and 22, and comprises about 29,000 acres. There has been considerable trouble, which grew out of the contest over this land, and several deeds of violence have been committed. The question of ownership yet remains unsettled. The settlers claim that the lands outside the ten mile limit belong to the United States Government, on account of the road not having been completed to its intended terminus by the time agreed upon, and that the lands unsold by the State by March 3, 1873, reverted again to the United States Government.

The first railroads were built in Allen County in 1870, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad being completed across the southwestern part of the county in the spring, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad across the county from north to south, on the east side of the Neosho River, in the fall of the same year. Bonds were voted by the county to aid in the construction of each of these roads.

In 1880, bonds having been voted by the different townships on the line, the Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad was built across the county from east to west, passing through Iola.

Besides the above roads, bonds have been voted to the Nebraska & Kansas Central Railroad, which will, if built, pass through the county on a line nearly parallel with the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad, formerly known as the L., L. & G. R. R.

STATISTICS OF GROWTH.

For the first few years in the history of the county it will be seen that it grew quite rapidly. In 1860 there was a population of 3,082. During the years of the war the country developed but slowly. From 1865 to 1870 there was a steady increase, the population then numbering 7,022. For the next three years the country settled rapidly, and numerous improvements were made, as well as thousands of acres of land brought under cultivation. This period was perhaps the most progressive one in the history of the county; money was plenty and nearly every one did business, or bought property to the full extent of his capital. The result was that with the financial panic of 1873, followed by the "grasshopper raid" of 1874, nearly all improvement stopped, value of property depreciated, and many of the settlers (nearly one-third) left the county. In 1875 the population numbered 66,38. The next year times began to look better, and by 1878 the population was 8,954. With the increasing prosperity of the country, the population numbered 10,436 in 1881, while improvements that were made kept pace with the settlement. In 1882 the population had increased to 11,098, with a total valuation of property at $2,331,576.72. The value of manufactures was $50,900, with the value of annual products $150,000. In the county were eighteen church buildings, having a seating capacity of 4,345, and valued at $39,700. There are sixty-nine school districts, besides those that join with other counties, all have good houses which are well seated, many of them supplied with improved apparatus, and conducted, generally, by an energetic and skilled class of teachers.

A glance at the figures below shows the agricultural resources and wealth of Allen County. There were in 1882, 120 acres of spring wheat, yielding 1,200 bushels; 3,359 acres of winter wheat, producing 64,725 bushels; corn, 57,698 acres, 2,598,410 bushels; rye, 53 acres, 954 bushels; oats, 5,965 acres, 208,775 bushels; barley, 5 acres, 140 bushels; potatoes, 716 acres, 57,280 bushels; sweet potatoes, 24 acres, 1,800 bushels; sorghum 374 acres, 33,660 gallons; castor beans, 1,394 acres, 14,346 bushels; flax, 4,990 acres, 49,900 bushels; broomcorn, 4,963 acres, 2,481,500 pounds; millet and Hungarian, 4,086 acres, 12,258 tons; timothy and clover, 148 acres, 327 tons; prairie hay, 33,829 acres, 50,743 tons; wool clip of past year, 28,216 pounds. The value of garden produce was $6,685; poultry and eggs, $7,946; milk sold, $265; of horticultural products, $1,393; animals sold for beef, $222,912. The number of pounds of cheese produced was 15,700; of butter, 219,555. The number of horses and mules in the county is 6,106; of cattle, 20,106; sheep, 4,769; swine, 10,981.

About one-fourth of the county is open to stock range, which with the numerous streams makes this industry profitable. There is good grasing for about six months. There being no herd law it costs about $1 per head for pasturage. Prairie hay costs about $3 per ton. Sheep and swine raising are attended with great success. Of the last, Berkshires and Poland-Chinas are the favorites.

HUMBOLDT.

This is a thriving business town, situated in the southwestern part of the county. The location is a desirable one, on the level valley lands on both the east and west banks of the Neosho River. The business portion of the town is on the east side of the river and about one half mile from its bank. Coal Creek forms part of the southern limits. The two railroads are the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas on the east side, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas on the west side of the river.

The population of Humboldt is about 1,400, and the town is at present about at a standstill, though there are prospects of increased progress in the near future. There are here some of the best business houses in the county, and the town enjoys a large and prosperous trade. The Neosho River furnishes an abundant water power which is already being utilized for manufacturing purposes. The citizens are of a substantial class and progressive.

EARLY HISTORY.

In the fall of 1856 B. M. Blanton, a Methodist missionary, in making a trip through southern Kansas became impressed with the idea that this was an excellent point for the foundation of a town. He returned to Lawrence and told his brother, N. B. Blanton, and J. A. Coffey of this selection, advising them to locate a town site. In March, 1857, J. A. Coffey selected the site, and with the aid of a pocket compass made a temporary survey. He found an abandoned log cabin there; it had been built the spring before by some claimant who abandoned the country. In the fall of 1856 Charles Baland, who was sick, abandoned his claim near there and moved into the cabin, where he spent the winter, and in the spring, intending to leave the country, he presented the cabin and his claim to the land to Mrs. E. H. Young, but finally decided to remain, and located another claim where his farm now is. Coffey finding a claim on the land paid $20 for it to secure peaceable possession. He then returned to Lawrence, where he and Blanton met a German Colony, which was induced to help them form a town.

The German Colony was organized in Hartford, Conn., during the winter of 1856-7, and consisted of F. M. Serenbets, Jacob Schleicher, William Lassman, John Frixel, Franz Trontz, — Landerwasser, A. Senner, H. Zwanziger and N. Kemmerer. All of these with the exception of the last named, who did not come until a year later, arrived at Lawrence in March, 1857. There they were met by Blanton and Coffey, who induced them to locate on their town site. The Humboldt Town Company was organized and the town so named in honor of Baron von Humboldt. Among the members were J. A. Coffey, N. B. Blanton, F. M. Serenbets, J. H. & H. W. Signor, Dr. Hartman and A. D. Searle. The German portion of the colony arrived on May 10, 1857, and were soon followed by Coffey, Blanton and others.

The first house built was one of logs built for J. A. Coffey, at a cost of $25. It was located on Bridge street, on the east side of the river. The next house was built southwest of Coffey's in the summer of 1857, and was known as "Bachelors' Hall." It was occupied during the summer by Dr. G. A. Miller, R. M. Works, J. W. Sperring, J. H. and H. W. Signor, B. H. Whitlow and W. W. Pollock. During the same summer, a man by the name of Clark, built a two story log hotel. In June, J. A. Coffey opened a store in a cabin in the timber near the river. This store was soon after sold to W. C. O'Brien.

During the summer of 1857, Orlin Thurston, a young attorney, was persuaded to locate at Humboldt, and put up a steam saw mill. He soon began sawing lumber, and then building began on the prairie portion of the town site, where the business center now is. Before this most of the building was in the timber along the river.

In the spring of 1858, Charles Fussman opened a tin shop, in a log cabin, in the timber.

The first frame building erected was on the corner of Eighth and Bridge streets, which was a residence and store of J. A. Coffey. It was afterward part of the cigar manufactory of W. H. Holtschneider, destroyed during the fire of January, 1883.

In the spring of 1858, a steam saw and grist mill was opened by W. C. O'Brien. The mill was hauled from Jefferson City, Mo., and required the use of nine yoke of oxen and one span of horses. It took fifty-four days to make the trip both ways. The mill was in operation by May 1st, and had one run of buhrs. It was the first grist-mill in the county.

During 1858, the town grew quite rapidly. Prominent among the settlers of that year was John R. Goodin, who has since distinguished himself as a District Judge, and as a member of Congress.

The first physician to locate in Humboldt, was Geo. A. Miller, in 1857. His office was first in a tent, and his sign as "physician and surgeon" was nailed to a jack oak tree.

The postoffice was established in 1858, and A. Irwin appointed Postmaster. A postal route had been established from Lawrence, the same year. Before that time the mail was brought from Fort Scott by private carriers. Among them were S. J. Stewart and a young man named Dotson. The mail was weekly until 1865, when it was changed to tri-weekly, and not long after to daily.

The first brick was made at Humboldt, in 1859, on the place now owned by Capt. O. S. Coffin, adjoining the town on the south.

Prior to the year 1860, meetings of the town company were held at Lawrence, and some of the members never removed to Humboldt. On June 20th, however, the company reorganized and was incorporated under the name of the Humboldt Town Association, which was composed of N. B. Blanton, J. A. Coffey, J. H. Signor, H. W. Signor, Geo. A. Miller and W. C. O'Brien. The town site was entered on November 16, 1860, by J. G. Rickard, in trust for the Town Association.

In 1861, the United States Land Office was removed to Humboldt from Fort Scott. N. B. Blanton had been elected a member of the first State Legislature, and all his work had been in the interest of Humboldt. He voted for both Lane and Pomeroy for United States Senators, securing from them the promise that the land office should be removed to his town. J. C. Burnett was Register of Land Office, and Charles Adams, son in law of Lane, was Receiver. Senator Lane gave them orders to select a new location. Humboldt finally secured it, but the Town Association had to give 200 lots in order to obtain it. The removal was effected and the office opened for business, September, 23. 1861, in a building on Bridge street, the old red frame structure now used as a barber shop. It was then used as the court house as well.

From the foundation of the town, until the summer of 1860, its growth was quite rapid. There was then a population of perhaps 300, and there were about fifty buildings. The drought of that year had such an effect on the country that for the remainder of the year and early in 1861, the town progressed very slowly. During all its earlier history, Humboldt was more prosperous than most of the Kansas towns, having such a large trade with the Indian tribes on the south and west.

In 1861, the war broke out, and most of the able-bodied men having enlisted in the army, but little building was done. Then in September of that year, the town was robbed, and about one month later was burned by rebel raiders. Only a few buildings were left, and until the close of the war, but few new buildings were erected.

The first building of any consequence that was erected after the raid, was the "red store," on the corner of Bridge and Eighth streets, now a part of the store of Neal & Cunningham. The lower story was built by Col. W. Doudna, and the upper one by the Masonic fraternity. This was followed by a few more buildings.

In 1866, the town began to progress quite rapidly, and a number of fine structures were erected. Among them were the schoolhouse, Catholic church, the brick block on Eighth street, of which the Monroe House now forms a part, and a number of other good buildings. During the next three years the growth of the town was quite rapid.

In 1865, a treaty was effected with the Osage Indians which permitted actual settlers to enter 160 acres each, at $1.25 per acre. This land was sold in 1868, and the Land Office being at Humboldt, brought an immense trade to the town, which made it for some time one of the most thriving business places in the State.

On April 2, 1870, the M., K. & T. R. R. was completed to the town site. To secure this road, the city voted $75,000 in bonds. The citizens also bought for $1,300, 160 acres of land on the west side of the river, of which they gave to the railroad company ten acres for depot grounds and right of way, and the remainder was divided into lots, of which the railroad company received one-half.

In October, 1870, the L. L. & G. R. R. (now the K. C., L. & S. K. R. R.) was finished [illegible] Humboldt and the event was celebrated the following month.

The years 1870 and 1871, were marked by the rapid growth of the town. Large numbers of buildings were erected, some of them being constructed of brick and stone. Property greatly increased in value until it was almost impossible to buy lots. An iron bridge was built across the Neosho River by the Humboldt Bridge Company, which was composed of some of the leading men of the town and various other improvements were made.

In 1872, the improvements of the town was not so rapid, and the inflated prices of property began to decrease. In 1873, the great financial crash seriously affected the business of Humboldt, and this was followed by the general devastation of crops by grasshoppers the following year, which resulted very disastrously to the town, some of the merchants failing in business, while many of the citizens moved away. Then followed a dull period, but before it commenced the town had arrived to nearly its present proportions. For the last ten years, while it is true that at no time has there been any great progress, Humboldt has always held its ground as a prosperous business town, and if slowly, improvements have steadily been made and at the present time its future prospects seem more favorable than at any other period in its history.

The Fire of 1883.—Since the burning of Humboldt by the rebels in 1861, noted in the history of the county, there have been very few fires. The last one occurred on the night of January 11, 1883. About eight o'clock the fire was discovered in the brick building owned by Dayton, Barber & Co., on Bridge street. The lower floor was occupied by the grocery store of Charles Lehman, and the upper story by law offices, and the *Independent Press* printing office. On the same floor H. D. Smith and family and Mrs. Lydia Sniff resided. All had gone to church and left a lamp burning in the printing office and it is supposed it exploded. The building was soon in flames, and to prevent the fire spreading further, the cigar factory on the east was torn down. On the west was Curdy's double store, over which were law, insurance, and real estate offices, as well as dental rooms. This building was soon covered with men who, by hard work, saved the building. The greater part of the goods, furniture and fixtures, were carried from all these rooms, except Smith's private rooms and printing office, the contents of which were all destroyed. The damage to the goods, as well as to Curdy's building, was great, but most of the property, except Smith's, was insured for nearly enough to cover the losses.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Humboldt was organized as a village on April 6, 1866, by an order from A. L. Dornberg, the Probate Judge. The trustees appointed were Orlin Thurston, W. Doudna, J. C. Redfield, George A. Miller and N. Kemmerer. Orlin Thurston was elected chairman, and Charles Baland, clerk.

In the spring of 1870, Humboldt was incorporated as a city of the third class. W. W. Curdy was elected Mayor; T L. Byrne, Clerk; and J. C. Redfield, Treasurer. The Council was composed of Moses Neal, Charles Fussman, William Rath, W. H. Andrews and N. Kemmerer.

At the present time the city can hardly be said to have an organized government. Some years ago bonds to a large amount were voted to the Fort Scott narrow-gauge railroad, which were to be paid when the road was completed across the townsite from the M. K. & T. to the K. C., L. & S. K. R. R. The track was laid for that distance, but the road was never finished. The city, feeling the claim for bonds to be unjust, dropped its leading city officers, that a suit could not be brought against the corporation. Therefore, there is now no Mayor, Clerk, Treasurer, or President of the Council. Yet to keep up some form of government, two members of the council are elected and perform the regular duties of a city board. The only other official is the City Marshall.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, AND SOCIETIES.

The first school was taught in 1858, by S. W. Clark. The next teacher was Prof. Hand, who, in 1859 and 1860, began the erection of an academy. The drought coming on, this was abandoned. In 1860, the teacher was Miss Myra Pilcher; in 1861, William Hart; Miss Kate Burnett, 1862.

The improvement of the schools has kept pace with the progress of the town, and now there are seven departments, four being taught in one schoolhouse, and the other three in another. The old schoolhouse was built in 1866. The school is in a very prosperous condition and under charge of Prof. H. C. Ford.

In 1856, Rev. C. R. Rice, of the Methodist Episcopal Church Society, preached in the neighborhood of Humboldt, and was followed in 1857 by Rev. Mr. Thompson. The first sermon was preached in Humboldt in 1857, by Prof. F. M. Serenbets. He preached in both the English and German languages. During the years of 1859 and 1860, Rev. A. Coffey, a Baptist minister, preached in Humboldt and throughout the county. Among other early ministers were Rev. Messrs. Garrison Cable, S. M. Webb, I. Knott and W. W. Witten.

The first church erected was that of the United Brethren in Christ, began in 1859 and finished the following year. Among the leading members of this society were N. B. Blanton and family and Evart DeWitt and family. This church was for some years used as a union church for all denominations, also for a schoolhouse.

The first Sunday-school was organized in the Union Church on May 13, 1860, by Revs. I. Knott and S. M. Webb. It was a union school, and Dr. William Wakefield was elected the first superintendent. This school was kept up during the summer for every year except that of 1862, until April, 1867. It was then succeeded by the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, of which Dr. William Wakefield was elected superintendent.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized in the summer of 1860, with John Tripp, class leader, and Rev. Mr. Bukey, minister. The church was built in 1870. It is located on New York street. It has always been prosperous, and has a large membership. Rev. Mr. C R. Pattee is pastor.

The Evangelical Association.—In the year 1860, the Germans built a house of worship on Bridge street, east of the public square. The church was under the charge of Rev. Dubbs. Sometime afterward there was some difference of opinion among the members, and the Evangelical Lutherans withdrew, since which time the old society has been known as the Evangelical Association. The society is prosperous, with Rev. H. Toedman the present pastor.

German Evangelical Lutheran Church.—In the year 1863, this church society built their brick church with a stone front. William Lange was the first pastor. The church has always enjoyed prosperity. Rev. F. Karth is the present pastor.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church.—Many Roman Catholics located at Humboldt at an early date. In 1865 steps were taken to build a church in the northern part of the town. The citizens contributed liberally, and in due time their house of worship was completed. The church has quite a large membership, under charge of Rev. Father Charles L. Kearful.

The Presbyterian Church.—On July 12, 1868, this church society was organized by Revs. A. T. Norton and James Lewis. The first members were James Blyth, C. P. Ives, H. A. Curdy, Naomi Goodin, Emma Wakefield and Mrs. Eliza Savercool. Rev James Lewis was pastor until 1875. The society is prosperous, and Rev. W. B. Chamberlain is now pastor. The Sunday-school was organized in 1868, and has since been kept up.

The Baptist Church.—Services were held by this church denomination from the first year of the history of Humboldt. An organization was soon effected. Among the prominent members were Rev. H. K. Stimpson, A. L. Dornberg and family, and Dr. George A. Miller and family. Occasional services were held until the church was re-organized, on January 30, 1870. There were then eleven members, and Rev. A. Hitchcock was the first pastor. The church was built in 1872, being dedicated on May 19 of that year. It is situated on Ninth street.

The Christian Church.—This society has an effective organization, and services are held regularly. Rev. G. W. Taylor is the pastor. The church was organized at quite an early date, the prominent members being Elders Brown and Shaw, and the families of E. H. Young, O. B. Young, and Phineas Cox.

Neosho Lodge, No 919, K. of H.—Was instituted February 21, 1878, with sixteen members. Of the first officers, E. R. Russell was dictator, J. W. Patterson, reporter, and W. D. Brewer, financial reporter. The lodge is now in a prosperous condition, with forty members. J. Rath is D.; J. B. Torbert, Rep.; W. E. Wolfe, Treas.; E. C. Eldridge, F. Rep.; J. P. Brooks, V. D.; L. Allaire, A. D.; J. R. Lowey, chaplain; G. H. Fox, G.; E. F. Bailey, guardian; J. N. Uttersen, P. D. Since its organization there have been but two deaths, those of C. M. Watts and I. G. Smith.

Alpha Lodge, No. 258, Knight's and Ladies of Honor.—Was instituted March 17, 1880, with fourteen members. J. W. Patterson was protector; Mrs. N. M. Russell, V. P.; Mrs. E. F. Patterson, Sec.; E. C. Eldridge, F. Sec.; E. R. Russell, Treas.; Mrs. E. C. Eldridge, chaplain; G. H. Fox, G.; Mrs. E. A. Allen, guardian; R. H. Williams, sentinel; G. H. Allen, P. P. The lodge is in a prosperous condition, though the membership has increased but little since organization. J. W. Patterson is P. P., G. H. Fox, P. The other officers are the same as above, having all been re-elected.

Vicksburg Post, No. 72, G. A. R.—Was organized June 9, 1882, with thirty members. Its membership is now fifty, and is rapidly increasing. The first officers were G. A. Nicholetts, P. C.; G. W. Moon, Adj.; G. De Witt, S. V. C.; L. A. Garrett, J. V. C.; James B. Young, Q. M.; E. R. Russell. The present officers are the same.

Pacific Lodge, No. 29, A., F. & A. M.—Was chartered October 17, 1860, with I. N. Phillips, W. M.; A. W. J. Brown, S. W.; A. G. Carpenter, J. W. The other charter members were Drury Tye and J. R. Frost. The present W. M. is George H. Fox; secretary, H. C. Ford. The lodge is in a prosperous condition, and has fifty-four members.

Humboldt Lodge, No. 30, I. O. O. F.—Was instituted under a charter dated June 24, 1867. The charter members were Peter Long, J. L. Samson, J. C. Chambers, G. Wilson and I. N. Phillips. The lodge is now in a prosperous condition and has a large membership.

Valley Chapter, No. 11, R. A. M.—This chapter was chartered on October 19, 1869. The first officers were W. H. Andrews, H. P.; J. G. Fisk, king; J. S. Fletcher, scribe. The present membership is forty, and the condition of the chapter good. J. S. Webb is H. P.; D. McLeod, K.; J. H. Bales, S.; C. E. Blackmer, Sec.; Peter Long, Treas.; G. A. Amos, C. H.; G. H. Fox, P. S.

THE PRESS, BANKS, MANUFACTURES, ETC.

The Humboldt Herald was established on November 16, 1864, by Maj. Joseph Bond. J. H. Young soon became a partner, and Hon. J. R. Goodin was the local editor. This paper existed about one year and was then discontinued.

The Humboldt Union was established, April 16, 1866, with Orlin Thurston, editor, and W. T. McElroy, publisher. It was then a seven-column folio. On January 1, 1867, Needham & McElroy became proprietors, and on August 1, 1868, the entire paper was purchased by McElroy. On April 1, 1872, T. C. Sherman became a partner, and on the first day of the next October, W. R. Spooner was admitted to partnership, he having a one-third interest. The last named sold his share in the office to D. B. Emmett, on April 1, 1872, and he, one year afterward, sold to McElroy & Sherman. On June 1, 1874, Sherman retired, since which time W. T. McElroy has been sole editor and proprietor. The *Union* is Republican in politics, and is one of the largest and best papers in the county.

The Southern Kansas Statesman was established, October 27, 1870, by Berry & Campbell. It was discontinued in May, 1872.

The Southwest was the name of a weekly newspaper, established June 13, 1872, by Col. G. P. Smith & Son It only existed for a few months.

The Real Estate Reporter was established in 1870, by Emmert & McCullock, and was published for one year.

The Rural Kansan was established in 1873, by D. B. Emmert, and was published for one year, when it was discontinued.

The Inter-State is a six-column quarto, weekly newspaper, Democratic in politics, and is published by B. F. Burd. The paper was established, October 1, 1876, by A. D. Dunn. It is the only Democratic newspaper published in the county.

The Independent Press.—On January 1, 1882, H. D. Smith & L. A. Hoffman started this paper, which has always been Independent in politics. In July, H. D. Smith became sole proprietor. At the present time, W. E. Smith & W. O. Strandburg are publishers, and H. D. Smith, editor. The office was burned in January, 1883, but it is proposed to soon resume the publication of the paper.

The history of the banking institutions of Humboldt, is as follows: In 1869, Pratt & TenEyck founded a bank, and continued in partnership until 1870, when they dissolved. Pratt & Dayton then founded the Humboldt Bank, and Bacon & TenEyck, the Allen County Bank, which failed the next year. In 1875, the Humboldt Bank passed into the hands of Dayton, Barber & Co., who are still its proprietors.

The Humboldt Water Flouring Mill occupies the site of the old O'Brien grist mill. It was rebuilt by him in 1866. In 1875 O'Brien & Lindsay put in a dam, making a water-power mill. The entire property was afterward purchased by William Lindsay and improvements made until it is now one of the best mills in the State. Flour is manufactured by the new patent process, and the capacity of the mill is one hundred barrels per day.

Coal Creek Flouring Mill is a stone grist and flouring mill on Coal Creek, south of town. It is operated by steam. It was built in 1871 by Torbert, Dickinson & Co.; but is now operated by Greenfield & Co., and a good quality of flour is made.

Lander's Carriage Factory is operated by Charles Lander, and is located on Bridge street. Wagons, carriages, buggies, phætons, etc., are manufactured.

Redfield's Carriage Factory is located in the northern part of the town, and is owned and operated by W. A. Redfield, who turns out a good quality of work, making all kinds of vehicles.

Humboldt Furniture Factory is situated on the west bank of the Neosho River, on Bridge street, runs by water-power, and is owned and operated by Utterson & McLeod. The manufacture of furniture began in 1875, and has since been kept up. Eight hands are employed, and about $6,000 paid out annually. The value of the factory is about $4,000.

Humboldt Woolen Mill.—In 1882 E. Stickler purchased the old brewery on the east bank of the Neosho River, on Bridge street, and began work to construct a woolen mill. The building is to comprise two wings, one 30x45 feet, and the other 16x45 feet. The machinery is on the ground and the mill nearly ready for work. It is to be a one-set mill of six looms, and will require ten operatives. The capital is $10,000. It is proposed to soon add a machine shop.

The Neosho Valley Land Agency.—This is one of the institutions, not only of Allen County, but of all southeastern Kansas. It was organized in 1875, with George A. Bowlus, the former land broker, as general manager, and J. H. Richards as its attorney. Mr. Bowlus carried his already extensive business into the new concern. It advertised largely in almost every State and Territory in the United States. It has published books, papers, statistical information, circulars, corresponded, and by every fair means laid before home-seekers everywhere, reliable facts concerning that part of Kansas particularly known as the Neosho Valley. It has not therefore been local or altogether selfish, but has been a most important factor in all that part of Kansas within the radius of its labors and influence. It is hardly necessary to say that its immediate vicinity has been greatly benefited by it, and its population wonderfully multiplied. During its years of existence it has required the most of the time of one person to answer the numerous inquiries from all parts of the country and supply statistics asked for. They have carefully boxed and shipped to many commercial centers of the country samples of the various cerials, grasses, roots and fruits of this rich valley. In 1882 they sent a large selection of these samples to Hon. Frank Dundore of the Philadelphia Exchange, and were exhibited to the great satisfaction of the Stock Exchange and others of that city, until literally carried away piece-meal by the multitudes who came to wonder and admire. The following article is taken from the *Philadelphia Evening Star*, of July 3, 1882: "An agricultural fair in a broker's office; the wonderful display of fruits and cereals made by Kansas at the Centennial exhibition will be long remembered by those who saw it. That the things exhibited were not grown for an international exhibition has been proved repeatedly, by the exhibitions given since of the wonderful fertility of the soil of that State. One of the finest exhibitions of what the State can do, if not the finest, was seen this morning in the office of F. Dundore & Co., brokers, 38 South Third street. The stock board closed, and therefore the brokers had plenty of time on hand to view the exhibition in Mr. Dundore's office. They availed themselves of the opportunity so unanimously that when the reporter entered the place he thought he was attending an agricultural fair. Mr. George A. Bowlus, of Iola, Allen County, Neosho Valley, Kansas, a personal friend of Mr. Dundore, sent him by express a box containing specimens of the cereals, fruits and vegetables, that are raised in that vicinity, and could be seen on the farms at the time the box was expressed, June 29. There were in the box large apples, almost ready for eating, more than ordinary sized crab apples, on one, some of which would weigh a pound; Lima beans, the pods of which were fully three inches long; new potatoes, averaging two to a pound; large, luscious blackberries, peaches almost ready for picking, specimens of flax fifty-four inches in height, oats that had grown fifty-eight inches and were remarkably heavy, clover as full of the flower as an egg is of meat, three feet high; timothy thirty-eight inches high; wheat as thick, heavy and white as seen anywhere, and corn seven feet high, full of ears. Mr. Bowlus, in a letter accompanying the box, said that the corn was growing in that section at the rate of four inches a day, and if the weather was as good as it had been there would be the largest crop ever gathered in the State. The wheat, oats and flax had all been cut, and had yielded more than the most enthusiastic farmer anticipated. The exhibits are certainly remarkable, and go to show what the great West can do." But its work seems to be just begun. Its proprietors seem to never tire of their ceaseless round of toil. New features are to be added, a regular bureau of statistics and current information is to be established. A paper to be regularly published, not only as an advertising medium, but of general news. A traveling agent and correspondent to be put in the field. A land agency, as a rule, is a private enterprise, operated for making money in the ways characteristic of too many such, and altogether selfish in its plans and purposes, but the manner in which the Neosho Valley Land Agency of Iola is conducted, demonstrates that a land agency under the management of competent and conscientious men, whose lives and business have been worked into the very foundation walls of the community may rise to a dignity and office of an institution such as we have already declared this to be.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

H. B. ADAMS, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Humboldt, was born near Cleveland, Ohio, in 1845, and shortly afterwards his parents moved to Green County, Wis., where he was reared on a farm. In June, 1862, he enlisted in the Eighth United States Infantry, Company B, and served three years. After the war, he went to Stephenson County, Ill., where he was employed in farming and teaching school. In the fall of 1872, he came to Kansas, and located on his present farm in Allen County, east of the city of Humboldt. Mr. Adams has 240 acres of improved land, and since his arrival in this State, has also taught school in the county. In connection with his farming pursuits, he was for two years teacher in the public schools in Humboldt. During 1881 and 1882, he attended the Normal School at Paola, graduating in June of the latter year.

CHARLES F. BUCHHALTER, real estate, loan and insurance office, was born in Germany, January 20, 1852, and two years later his parents immigrated to Reading, Penn. There he learned the trade of hatter, and followed that occupation about six years. He came to Kansas in March, 1876, located in Allen County, and for four years followed agricultural pursuits. In March, 1880, he moved to Humboldt and engaged in real estate business, also making a specialty of loaning money for Eastern capitalists, and transacting a general insurance business. In June, 1882, he made a trip to Europe, remaining there several months, traveling through England, Ireland and Scotland, in the interests of immigration to this State.

EVAN CALLANTINE, contractor and builder, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1835, and learned the carpenter trade at Marion, Grand Co., Ind., where he followed it for three years, as an apprentice. In 1856, he moved to Champaign County, Ill., and worked at his trade. In 1859, he went to Douglas County, and in June, 1861, enlisted in Company D, Twenty-first Illinois Infantry; was discharged in April, 1863, and re-enlisted in First Mississippi Marine Brigade, serving until December 1865. He then worked at his trade in Illinois, Missouri and Montana. He came to Kansas in March, 1871; located in Humboldt and engaged in his present business, following it for two years; then in Chicago for about four years, returning to Humboldt in 1877. Mr. C. has quite a nice business. He is a good builder, having had some twenty-three years' experience.

JOHN B. CHARLES, dealer in live stock, was born in Rushford, Allegany County, N. Y., September 11, 1851. Removed to Fort Scott, Bourbon Co., Kan., in 1868, with his father, Jonathan Charles, from Churchville, Monroe Co., N. Y. Spent one year attending and teaching school in Fort Scott, one year in farming, in Vernon County, Mo., but made his start in the summer of 1871, by breaking prairie with the old-fashioned ox team, and bought a few calves with the proceeds; worked for the Howe Sewing Machine Co. one year. In January, 1874, in company with his cousin, Frank N. Bannister, who had just come from Monroe County, N. Y., commenced buying, bunching and selling young cattle, under the firm name of Charles & Bannister. The dry summer of 1874 drove them to Big Creek, Allen County, in search of feed, where they were located for four years. In 1879, he made headquarters at Humboldt, summering cattle in Allen and Woodson counties, where Mr. C. owns 720 acres of land, and wintering on straw and stalk feed in Neosho County. Business increased until they handled about 2,000 head yearly, selling to parties from Illinois, Nebraska and Missouri, as well as Kansas. Mr. Bannister withdrew January 1, 1882, Mr. C. continuing the business. He was married September 14, 1880, to Teresa Neal, daughter of Moses Neal. She was an early settler, being born at or near Humboldt. They have two children.

JOSEPH A. COX, carpenter and builder, was born in Madison County, Ky., February 22, 1846, and learned the carpenter trade in Bartholomew County, Ind., serving an apprenticeship of some three years. In 1866 he removed to McLean County, Ill., where he farmed and worked at his trade, and was also for a time in Champaign County. He came to Kansas in March, 1875, locating at Humboldt, and engaged in his present business. He has a nice trade, both here and in the country, where he has built several schoolhouses. Mr. Cox is a practical builder with an experience extending over twenty years.

ROBERT E. CULBERTSON, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Humboldt, was born in Hart County, Ky., July 2, 1832 and there he spent his youth on his father's farm. He came to the Territory April 30, 1857, and to Allen County May 29, 1857, and pre-empted his present homestead. During the late Rebellion he served in the Kansas State Militia. In the spring of 1864 he moved to Oregon, where he followed agricultural pursuits in Douglas County for some four years and returned to his farm in Allen County on November 14, 1878. Mr. Culbertson is among the largest farmers in this county; he has some 940 acres of land, 500 of which is under cultivation, and he is an extensive raiser and dealer in cattle, hogs, etc. He was married in Allen County, Kan., June 8, 1861, to Miss Adelia E. Smith; they have a family of five children.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, of Neal & Cunningham, merchants, was born in Allegheny County, Penn., in 1837, was reared on a farm. He taught school for a time, was for five years principal of a ward school in Pittsburgh, and during two years of that period was also engaged in oil and mercantile business in the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. He then traveled for a publishing house eighteen monthsand for two months in life insurance business. During the war Mr. Cunningham served three years in an independent Battery of Pennsylvania Artillery. He came to Humboldt in February, 1871, was for three years employed in lumber business; had a store at Kalida, Kan., for two years, after which he returned to Humboldt and was again employed in lumber and mercantile business. In May, 1880, he joined Moses Neal in general merchandise business. The firm have two stores, dry goods, etc., and groceries, the latter being under the management of Mr. Cunningham.

E. C. ELDRIDGE, of Eldridge & Dunbaugh, grocers, was born at South Deerfield, Mass., January 31, 1853. In 1856 his father, James Monroe Eldridge, emigrated to Lawrence, Kan., where he died a year later. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Lawrence. In 1870 came to Humboldt, was employed for two years in the real estate business, and for nine months as clerk in Pratt & Dayton's Bank. In 1873 he embarked in the grocery business. In October, 1876, he became associated with his present partner, E. P. Dunbaugh. A year later Mr. Eldridge sold out and joined D. M. De Cow in the same business, remaining in partnership with him about four years, when he again became associated with Mr. Dunbaugh. The firm do a large business; to supply the demand they carry a fine stock of about $5,000. Mr. Eldridge was Clerk of Humboldt Township for five consecutive terms.

DR. D. D. FIFE, homœopathist, was born in Marshall County, Ind., May 10, 1849, and reared on farm. He was educated at Southville College, Ohio, and at Hahnemann College, Chicago, Ill., where he graduated in 1871, after which he practiced at Plymouth, Ind. The Doctor came to Humboldt, Kan., April 17, 1878, and has since practiced his profession at this place, with good success, and has an excellent reputation as a physician in his locality.

PAUL FISHER, farmer and stockraiser, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1825, and was reared on a farm in Beaver County, Pa. His father's farm in Pennsylvania came up to the line between Ohio and Pennsylvania, about three miles from where subject was born and where his father lived and died. At the age of twenty-one years he went to South and was employed in the lumber woods of Louisiana and Mississippi for three years. In 1849 he returned home and in 1852 went to California, where he was for two years engaged in trading in general produce and live stock. Returning East he located in Jones County, Iowa, where he followed agricultural pursuits. In 1855 he came to Kansas, but only remained a few weeks, going to Texas, where he engaged in stockraising and where he has some 2,000 acres of land. He returned to Kansas in May, 1861, and located in Allen County, on a farm two and a half miles northwest of Humboldt and engaged in agricultural pursuits, etc. In 1868 he removed to Humboldt and was for two years engaged in the hardware business; selling out his interest in that business, he has since given his attention to looking after his various farms and raising and trading in live stock. He has in this county over 2,000 acres of land and as much more in other portions of the State.

ROBERT E. FITZSIMMONS, dealer in cigars, etc., was born in Warren County, Penn., in 1846, and moved with his parents to Allen County, Kan., in June, 1858. He resided with them on the farm in Geneva Township for four years. Was for four years engaged in stage driving, etc.; then carried the United States mail from Humboldt to Eldorado, Kan., after which he entered the employ of Peter Long, dealer in wines and liquors, at this place, with whom he remained some seven years. In June, 1881, he embarked in his present business.

HENRY C. FORD, Superintendent of the Public Schools, was born in Jackson County, Mo., in 1853; reared on a farm in Lawrence County, Mo., and for five years followed agricultural pursuits in Bates County; during the winters he was employed in farm work. Mr. Ford educated himself. In the winter of 1878 he came to Kansas and attended the Normal School at Paola, from which he graduated in July, 1879; then, wishing to perfect himself in the higher branches of education, he attended, during his vacation, etc., the State Normal School of Emporia, graduating in June, 1881. Mr. Ford came to Humboldt in the summer of 1880 and has had charge of the schools of this place since. He is one of the best educated teachers in this portion of the State and stands high in the community. He is a prominent member of the A., F. & A. M.

J. H. GARDNER, proprietor of the Palace Meat Market, was born in Anne Arundel County, Md., July 4, 1840, and was reared on a farm. In 1868 he moved to Washington, D. C., where he was employed for the Adams Express Company for two years, after which he had a grocery and provision stand in the city market. On May 6, 1870, he came to Humboldt, worked two years as a carpenter, and on June 1, 1872, embarked in his present business. Mr. Gardner began business in a small way, and has by industry and energy built up an extensive trade. He manufactures hams, lard, sausage, etc., and gives employment to five men. He owns seventy-five acres of land, located three-fourths of a mile from the city, where he keeps his live stock, and on which he has erected extensive slaughter houses.

CHARLES G. GEISSLER, manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddlery, etc., was born in Germany in 1846, and in 1852 his parents immigrated to St. Louis, Mo., where he learned the trade of harness maker, serving as an apprentice five years, after which he followed it as a journeyman in that city and Kansas City. In July, 1866, he came to Humboldt, was employed at his trade and in agricultural pursuits for one year, after which he worked as a journeyman at Fort Scott, Leavenworth, Lawrence, Paola, etc. About 1870 he returned to Humboldt, and three years later engaged in his present business, with a stock of about $600. He has built up a nice trade, gives constant employment to two men in the manufacturing department, and carries a stock of about $3,500.

HIRAM H. HAYWARD, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Humboldt, was born in Greene County, Ind., and was reared on a farm. In 1853 he removed to Lawrence County, Mo., where he followed agricultural pursuits. He came to Kansas in April, 1855, locating in Humboldt Township, Allen County, and has since been engaged in farming. In the fall of 1866, he moved on to his present farm. He has 304 acres of land, a fine stone residence, and on his place is a good orchard. He enlisted October 19, 1861, in Company E, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and served until January 16, 1865. He is the oldest settler now residing in the county, and was the first County Treasurer, elected in 1857. He was elected Sheriff in 1859, and is at present Treasurer of his township. He lost his left leg by an accident in a threshing machine in August, 1869, but still carries on a farm in which he is extensively engaged. Mr. Hayward was married in Greene County, Ind., in 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Stallcup. They have a family of four children.

MARTIN HENRICHS, manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddlery, etc., was born in Prussia, August 29, 1844. In 1851 he emigrated to St. Louis, Mo., with his parents, later to West Point, Iowa. In Mount Pleasant, Iowa, he learned the trade of harness and saddle maker. During the war he worked in Burlington, Iowa, Quincy, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. and also worked fifteen and one-half months for the Government at Vicksburg, Miss. In the year of 1866 worked in Leavenworth, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo. In July, 1866, he came to Humboldt, Kan., and purchased a house and lot on the east side of the square, and a stock of harness, saddlery, boots and shoes, etc., and carried on business for fourteen months; then moved to Lawrence County, Mo.; continuing business at Mount Vernon until January, 1869, when he returned to Humboldt, bringing stock, etc., with him. He has a nice trade at this place, employs two men, and carries a stock of about $2,000. Is running a branch shop at Chanute, Kan., and employs two men there.

W. H. HOLTSCHNEIDER, manufacturer of cigars, was born in Germany in 1848, and learned this business with his father, who was an extensive manufacturer of cigars. In 1863 he immigrated to Missouri, and resided with his parents in Osage and Moniteau counties. In 1869 he began to work as a journeyman cigar-maker, following that occupation in various States. In the spring of 1871 he began to manufacture on his own account at Humboldt. His business was small at first, but he has by industry and energy built up a wide and extensive trade. He employs in his factory twenty-five to thirty men, and manufactures over 50,000 cigars per month. Mr. H. is thoroughly versed in this business, having had a practical experience of over twenty-three years.

JACOB O. HUTCHINSON, contractor and builder, and manufacturer of Wallace Wind Mill, was born at Mount Blanchard, Hardin Co., Ohio, September 15, 1844, and eleven years later removed to Jones County, Iowa, and there learned the carpenter trade with his father. He worked at it there for a time, and was also for four years in Montana and Utah, where he principally followed ranching. He came to Humboldt, Kansas, on November 17, 1869, and worked for five years at his trade as a journeyman, since which time he has followed the business as a contractor. In the spring of 1881 he purchased the right to sell and manufacture the Wallace wind mill. He has for one year been in partnership with James McManus, an experienced carpenter and builder. The firm does considerable work throughout the country.

REV. FATHER CHARLES L. KEARFUL, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, was born in Cumberland, Md., in 1845. He was educated at Annapolis Seminary, and at Mount St. Clemens Seminary, Howard County, Md. In August, 1871, he went to St. Joe, Mo., where he was ordained by Bishop J. J. Hogan in March, 1872. Was then in charge of church at Brunswick, Mo., for three years, afterwards Rector of St. Joseph's Cathedral, St. Joe, Mo., for two years, and was also during that period chaplain to the Convent of the Sacred Heart. In September, 1877, he came to Kansas, was stationed at Clifton, Washington County, and had charge of some eight churches in the neighboring counties. He came to Humboldt August 11, 1878, and entered upon his present duties.

NICHOLAS KEMMERER, grocery and bakery, was born in Germany in 1832. There he learned the trade of saddler. In 1853 he immigrated to New York and worked at his trade there and in Connecticut up to August, 1858, when he came to Humboldt. He opened a saddlery and harness manufacturing establishment, which he conducted up to July, 1878. He then engaged in his present business. He has a nice trade, and carries some $2,000 in stock. Mr. Kimmerer is also agent for the North German Lloyd's S. S. Co., and for some six years was a member of the City Council. He was married in Hartford, Conn., in 1854, to Mary Zwari Zingred, and they have a family of five children.

ISAAC KLING, dealer in groceries, hides, furs, pelts, etc., was born in Germany in 1833. There he was employed in the business of his father, who was engaged in buying and selling all kinds of merchandise. In 1854 he immigrated to America and followed peddling in various States. At the outbreak of the war he sold out his stock at Quincy, Ill., and moved to Pike County, where he was engaged in general merchandise business. In the fall of 1869 he came to Kansas. For five years he carried on business at Eudora, and in 1874 located at Humboldt. Was for two years engaged in dealing in hides, wool, etc., after which he farmed for five years in Neosho County. Returning to Humboldt he embarked in his present business. Mr. K. has a nice trade and carries a stock of about $1,200.

CHARLES LANDER, carriage factory, was born in Sweden, September 3, 1844. He learned the trade of blacksmith there and worked at it for some years. In June, 1867, he immigrated to Chicago, Illinois, where he was employed at his trade in the shops of the Illinois Central R. R. Co. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1871, located at Humboldt, and for four months worked as a blacksmith, after which he embarked in his present business in a small way. He has by industry and energy built up quite a large business. His factory building is stone, besides which he has two wooden buildings for storage and the woodwork manufacture. He employs ten men. Builds wagons, fine buggies, and has also blacksmith and repair shop. Mr. L. has also a farm of 160 acres in Saline County, and another of 160 acres in Wilson County. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and an enterprising business man.

WILLIAM LASSMANN, contractor, stone mason, etc., was born in Germany, January 19, 1829. Here he learned the trade of stone mason and plasterer. In 1853 he immigrated to America, and was for three years employed in the cotton mills near Paterson, N. J.; afterwards at Hartford, Conn., for a few months. He came to Kansas in May, 1857, and located in Allen County, and took an active part in laying out the town of Humboldt, where he has since resided. He has followed his trade at this place for about twenty-six years, besides which he is also engaged in the manufacture of bricks, making about 300,000 per annum, and has also a nice farm of about sixty-five acres.

WILLIAM LINDSAY, proprietor of the Humboldt Water Mills, was born October 13, 1827, at Versailles, Ripley Co., Ind. In 1848 he made a trip across the plains, and arrived at Oregon City, in the Willamette Valley, making the trip, after reaching Missouri, in four and a half months. That winter—1848 and '49—being the most severe on record, Mr. L., decided upon going to California. He reached there just as the gold excitement was running high, and immediately engaged in the mining business. From the mines he went to Sonoma County, where he engaged in farming for five years. In 1854 he returned to Indiana, and on October 29, of that year, married Miss Nancy Boatman. The next spring he returned to California and engaged in farming, but only remained two years. After three years' residence in Missouri, he again crossed over the mountains, remained in California six months, and then went to the Nevada mines. He returned to Indiana in 1865. Made two trips to California, and returned in the next eighteen months. After his return from the last of these overland journeys, he purchased a flour mill at Friendship, Ripley, Co., Ind. In 1873 he disposed of his milling property and went to Austin, Texas, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery trade. Not liking the business, he disposed of his interest and came to Humboldt, Kas., where for a few months he tried his hand in the cattle market. He then built a dam across the Neosho River, and went into partnership with W. C. O'Brien, in the Humboldt Mills. In 1877 Mr. O'Brien retired, and his place was taken by Mr. D. M. Blackwood, who remained in the business until September, 1881, when Mr. L bought his interest, and has since been sole proprietor. The mills are run entirely by water-power. He manufactures his flour by the gradual reduction system, and the mills have a capacity of 80 to 100 barrels of flour per day, besides 24,000 pounds of meal, etc. Mr. L has lately built a fine stone warehouse, capable of storing 16 car loads of flour. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay have had three children—Hattie, Nevada and Lycurgus.

P. S. LIKES, real estate, loan and insurance agent, was born at Flemingsburg, Fleming Co., Ky., in 1826. In 1845 he removed to Wausau, Wis., where for five years he followed lumbering, afterward went to California, where he was engaged in mining for three years, returning, last located in Pike County, Ill., where he speculated in farming lands, etc. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and was at once elected First Lieutenant in October, 1862. He was mustered out on account of physical disability, and was shortly afterwards appointed Deputy Provost, of Ninth District of Illinois. In 1864 he substituted and went to Camp Butler, Ill., as Sergeant of "Sub and Draft Camp." Five months later he was mustered out to receive a Captain's commission, in which capacity he served until January 21, 1866, after which he was not actively engaged for two years. In the spring of 1868 he came to Kansas and located in Allen County, and followed agricultural pursuits, up to 1877, when he sold his farm, moved to Humboldt, and embarked in real estate business. In November, 1882, became associated with his present partner, W. A. Squires. The firm do an extensive real estate and loan business. In 1879, Mr. Likes was appointed local land agent for the K. C., L. & S. K. R. R. Co., and is also sub-agent for the M. K. & T. R. R.

PETER LONG, tobacconist, was born in Madison County, Ill., February 18, 1839. He spent his youth on a farm and some years later in milling, conducting a saw and grist mill for about two years. In June, 1857, he moved to Jasper County, Mo., and in 1858, came to Kansas. He took a claim in Cherokee County, on the Cherokee neutral lands, opened up a farm and resided there until July, 1861, when he moved to Humboldt. During the late rebellion, he served three months in what is known as "Jim Lane's Tads." In October, 1862, he embarked in the wine and liquor business and carried on a wholesale and retail trade at this place for many years, and during that period also carried on a farm for seven years. Mr. Long has recently engaged in his present business. He was elected a member of the board of commissoners, for Allen County, in the fall of 1864, and re-elected in 1866, and in 1868 and again in 1876, for one year, and for three years in the fall of 1877, serving in all ten years. Mr. Long is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and is at present treasurer of Valley Chapter, this place. He was also a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge of this place but resigned some years ago, while holding the office of noble grand.

WILLIAM T. McELROY, Postmaster, was born in Washington County, Pa., in December, 1845; eleven years later his parents moved to Mahoning County, Ohio. In 1860, he began to learn the trade of printer at Warren, Trumbull County, which business he followed until in January, 1865, when he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Ninty-sixth Ohio Infantry, serving one year. In March, 1866, he came to Humboldt, Kan., was engaged in publishing the Humboldt *Union*, for nine months; he joined N. J. Needham, in January, 1867, and purchased the paper; this firm dissolved in August, 1868, and Mr. McElroy has been sole proprietor since. He was appointed Postmaster at this place in January, 1880. He is a prominent member of the A., F. & A. M., and was for three years secretary of the chapter at this place.

JOHN M. MOORE, contractor and builder, was born in Parke County, Ind., March 6, 1828, reared on a farm, and also learned the trade of carpenter, following it as a journeyman. He came to Kansas in March, 1857, and resided one year in Shawnee County, near Topeka. In March, 1858, he came to Allen County and took up a claim on the Neosho River. Two years later he removed to Humboldt, since which time he has carried on business as contractor and builder, and was for a time engaged in constructing railroad bridges in Missouri. He did the wood work on all the principal churches in this city. Mr. Moore enlisted in June, 1861, in Company D, First Kansas Infantry, and, after having served about a year, was disabled and discharged. During the latter portion of the war he served in the Kansas State Militia as Captain of the Neosho Valley Rangers.

GEORGE W. MOON, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Humboldt, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1838, and was reared on a farm. He was also employed in mills in that county and in the State of Indiana, near the State line. On September 5, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and confined at various Rebel prisons, such as Belle Isle, Andersonville, Libby, etc., for about seventeen months. He was mustered out after serving three years and eight months. Mr. Moon came to Allen County, Kansas, in 1868, and located at Humboldt Township, at which time he embarked in agricultural pursuits and was also for some time employed in flouring mills at Humboldt. In 1871 he removed on to his present farm. He has 160 acres, all highly improved. He was Clerk of the Township several years, and in the fall of 1881 he was elected, for a term of three years, a member of the Board of Commissioners for Allen County.

A. G. NEWGENT, merchant, was born in Clark County, Ind., in 1817, reared on a farm and also learned the trade of cooper. At the age of twenty-four he moved to Cass County, Mo., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In the summer of 1861 he organized the Missouri, Cass County, Home Guards, was appointed Colonel of the same, and served two years, when he resigned, and in 1864 he was elected to the Missouri State Constitutional Convention. After the war he was located at Washington, D. C.; for about eight years engaged in looking after the war claims of the irregular troops of Kansas and Missouri. He then owned and conducted the Leland Hotel at Kansas City for several years, and engaged in merchandise business at Platte City, Mo. In 1880 he came to Humboldt and at once embarked in dry goods and notions business; he has a nice business and carries a stock of about $3,000.

G. A. NICHOLETTS, real estate, loan and insurance agent, was born in England in 1840. He served some six years as Lieutenant in H. M. Sixty-eighth Light Infantry and Second Queen's Royals. In May, 1861, he immigrated to New York, enlisted in the Eleventh New York Cavalry, and was appointed Sergeant Major of the regiment; was promoted to Second Lieutenant, July 17, 1862; First Lieutenant, September 27, following, and to Captain, in September, 1864, serving until mustered out of the service in October, 1865, after which he again resided in England for two years; returning to America in 1867, he engaged in cotton planting for a year in Tennessee. Was then Deputy Clerk of Chancery Court for two years afterward Clerk of Chancery Court, Tallahatchie County, Miss., for five years. In August, 1879, he came to Humboldt and embarked in the real estate business. In May, 1881, he became associated with N. S. Rannells, his present partner. Mr. N. is commander of the G. A. R. Post, Vicksburg, No. 72.

MOSES NEAL, of Neal & Cunningham, merchants, was born in Franklin County, Ill., November 15, 1833, and reared on a farm. In August, 1854, he came to Kansas and took up a claim in Shawnee County, which is now the town site of Topeka. This claim, however, he abandoned in a few weeks, and, going to Douglas County, took up a claim there, on which he resided until February, 1856, when he moved to Humboldt and took up another claim two miles north of the present town, which he improved and still retains. He embarked in mercantile business shortly after his arrival, and from 1863 to 1866 was also a licensed Indian trader to the Osages. In 1869 he disposed of his business and gave his attention to his farms. From 1870 to 1872 he was engaged in freighting for the Government. In 1877 he again engaged in mercantile business at Humboldt, and in 1880 admitted his present partner, William Cunningham. They have two stores, general merchandise and groceries, in which they carry about $10,000 in stock. Mr. Neal is the oldest resident merchant in Humboldt; he owns some 400 acres of land in the county and raises considerable stock. He was appointed Postmaster of the place in 1859 and held it two years. During the Rebellion he served in the Allen County Guards, first as Lieutenant, then as Captain.

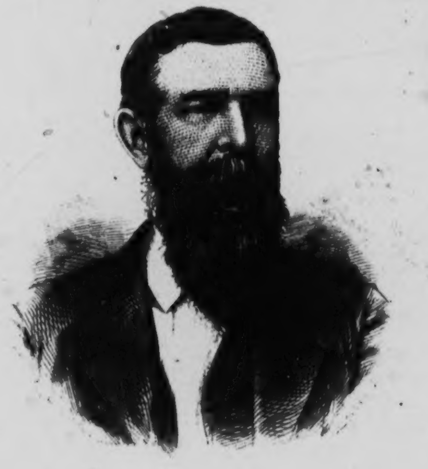

Moses Neal

JAMES PEERY, grain dealer, was born in Monroe County, Ind., April 10, 1843. In 1857, his parents moved to Cumberland County, Ill. He enlisted April 21, 1861, in the Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Company H, in which he served four years. After the war he learned the trade of carpenter at Paris, Ill., serving as an apprentice some three years. He came to Kansas, September 2, 1868, located in Crawford County, near Jacksonville; there he farmed and also carried on business as a contractor and builder for about six years. During his residence there he was Trustee of the township two years and Bridge Commissioner two years. His next location was Parsons, where he carried on an extensive business as a builder, after which he conducted a farm twelve miles from Parsons for two years. In 1878, he moved to Henry County, Mo., and followed building, etc., at Montrose. In February, 1882, he came to Humboldt, was largely engaged in raising broom corn, and on December 6, of that year, he embarked in his present business.

DANIEL P. PRATT, manager for L. A. Brown & Co., dealers in lumber, grain, etc., was born in Boston, Mass., December 24, 1849. At eighteen years of age he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he was employed in hardware business until 1874, when he moved to Peoria. Here he joined two of his brothers, and established the East India Tea Company, which concern carried on eight stores; selling out his interest in this business, he came to Kansas in October, 1878, located at Council Grove, Morris County, where he was employed as a carpenter and builder for eighteen months. In September, 1880, he moved to Cherryvale, Kan., and entered the employ of this firm. Eighteen months later, he moved to Americus, Kan., and was for seven months in charge of their yard at that place. Mr. Pratt came to Humboldt in August, 1882, and entered upon his present duties. The firm do the leading business in their line at this place.

WILLIAM RATH, of Rath Bros., blacksmith and general repair shop, was born in Germany, in 1840, and partially learned the blacksmith trade there. In 1857, he immigrated to St. Louis, Mo., where he continued to work as a blacksmith for two years, afterward at Linn Creek, Mo., where he farmed and followed his trade. In the summer of 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and served three years, after which he returned to Linn Creek. In November, 1866, he came to Humboldt, and in company with his brother, John R., embarked in this business. This is the oldest firm in this business in Humboldt; they have a fine stone building for a shop, and do a large trade. Mr. Rath has been a member of the City Council of Humboldt for some years, and in the fall of 1878, was elected to the State Legislature from his District.

RICHARD R. REDFIELD, dealer in musical merchandise, sewing machines, etc., was born at Twinsburg, Ohio, and was reared on a farm and in a saw mill. Some years later he moved to Coldwater, Mich., where he was for two years employed in a photograph gallery. He then removed to Hillsdale. The subject of this sketch came to Humboldt in the fall of 1866, and was for two years employed as a clerk in the mercantile business, after which he engaged at his present enterprise. He deals in all kinds of musical instruments, sewing machines, etc., and also teaches vocal and instrumental music

WILLIAM A. REDFIELD, manufacturer of carriages, buggies, etc., was born at Killingworth, Conn., May 10, 1831, and began business life at the age of eighteen years, embarking in a carriage repair shop, which business he conducted for a number of years, and was, also, for some fifteen years, engaged in merchandising, at the same place. He came to Humboldt, Kas., in 1869, and engaged in the hardware business, selling out in January, 1872, and buying back the same stock in September 1873. In the spring of 1873, he also started the business of carriage building and repairing, and has built up quite an extensive trade. In his establishment he employs fifteen men. Mr. Redfield was for five years Treasurer of Humboldt Township, also for two years a member of the City Council.

ARMSTEAD M. RICHARDS, fruit grower, in Section 3, P. O., Humboldt, was born in London Co., Va., Dec. 26, 1826, and when young, his parents moved to Adams County, Ill., where the subject of this sketch carried on a farm for twenty-five years, and was largely engaged in growing peaches, of which he had a large orchard. In November, 1879, he came to Allen County, Kas., and purchased his present farm, situated one mile east of Humboldt, consisting of 160 acres, thirty of which is in fruit trees and berries; also a small vineyard of two acres. His fruit orchard is one of the finest and most extensive in the county. His place is well improved, has a splendid residence, etc.; he is also breeding Berkshire hogs. Mr. Richards has another farm, one mile and a half east of Humboldt, on Section 2, consisting of 112 acres, on which his son, Stephen, now resides.

EZRA R. RUSSELL, physician, was born at Galesburg, Ill., January 30, 1840. He began the study of medicine in 1859, at Ellisville, Ill., with Drs. Morris and Hull. On August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving in the ranks until December, 1863, when he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Twelfth United States Colored Infantry, by the Secretary of War, which position he retained until October, 1865. He afterward attended Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, graduating March 10, 1866, and in June following, immigrated to Lawrence, Kas., where he followed his profession. In 1869, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon Nineteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, serving six months The Doctor came to Humboldt in January, 1870, and has since followed his profession at this place, in connection with which he also conducts a drug business. The Doctor has been a member of the Town Council of Humboldt for the past four years.

JACOB SCHLEICHER, Street Commissioner and City Marshal, was born in Germany, October, 5, 1824. There he learned the trade of tailor. In 1854, he immigrated to Hartford

Conn., where he worked at his trade. In May, 1857, he moved to Allen County, Kas., and took up a claim of 160 acres in Humboldt Township, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1864, when he moved to town. He was for some time in the hotel and livery business, and also, for some time, carried on a hotel restaurant. Mr. S. was among those who first laid out the town of Humboldt. He was appointed City Marshal in 1865, served three years, and was again appointed in 1879. In 1874, he was made Street Commissioner, served two years, and was re-appointed in 1879. He was married in Germany, in 1853, to Katherina B. Zwanziger. They have a family of six children.

EDWARD STICKLER, proprietor of the Humboldt Woolen Mills, is a native of Ashland County, Ohio, was born in 1837, and in 1847 commenced his trade and continued as an employe till 1857, then commenced business for himself in Richland County, Ohio. In 1866 he removed to Johnson County, Iowa, near Iowa City, where he built a mill and did a successful business for fourteen years, making all kinds of fine goods, such as have received several State diplomas together with numerous county diplomas. As the business increased and the water power was limited, he removed his machinery to Iowa Falls, Hardin Co., Iowa, where he did a large business, furnishing convict goods for Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas prisons, and as there was not sufficient wool he had to import wool from Kansas. So he sold out and settled in Woodson County, Kas., and farmed till he could sell it, and then commenced building a sample woolen mill at Humboldt, Allen Co., in 1883, where he expects to remain and work up a large business in the midst of a good wool country. He also has two sons operating a fine business in Washington, Iowa. As a mechanic he is among the patentists, and has a recent patent on a windmill which he contemplates manufacturing in connection with the woolen mill. With thirty-six years experience success might be expected. He was an orphan boy sent out in the world at the age of ten years, in 1847.

ELIJAH STROSNIDER, stock-raiser, Section 20, P. O. Humboldt, was born in Monongahela County, W. Va., April 25, 1838. There his father carried on an extensive stock farm. In the spring of 1859 he moved to Scotland County, Mo., where he lived until April 25, 1860, when he came to Kansas and pre-empted 160 acres of land in Woodson County and turned his attention to improving the same. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in the Tenth Kansas Infantry and served four years. Mr. S. was commissioned Second Lieutenant, but was not mustered, the war closing. Returning to his farm he resided there two years, and then moved to Humboldt, Allen County, where he engaged in the wholesale liquor business, which he carried on for about twelve years. In the spring of 1881 he moved to his present farm. He has 520 acres of land and is extensively engaged in raising stock, making a specialty of mules, of which he owns a large number. Mr. S. was married in Allen County September 20, 1868, to Mary Beck. They have a family of three children.

DR. GEORGE W. TAYLOR is a native of New York and a graduate of Syracuse Medical College. The doctor began the practice of medicine in his native State about 1846. In 1853 he moved west to Princeton, Ill., where he continued to reside until April, 1881, when he came to Humboldt, Kas., to reside. He has since the fall of 1853 been connected with the Christian Church, is now preaching, and has full charge of that church at this place. He also practices medicine and has a nice farm of about 160 acres.

HARMANN THOLEN, restaurant and confectionery, was born in Germany September 9, 1853. He was for four years employed as a sailor on the ocean, and in 1872 immigrated to Clinton County, Ill., where he was employed in agricultural pursuits. He came to Kansas in 1877, located at Humboldt, and engaged in grocery business, selling his goods in the country in exchange for butter, eggs, etc. In 1878 he purchased his present business from J. Hamberger, and has now the oldest established restaurant in the place. He is also engaged in manufacturing and bottling soda water, etc., in which business he employs three men. Mr. T. carries on an extensive trade in ice. He has two large ice houses, capable of storing some 2,000 tons.

JOHN N. UTTERSON, of Utterson & McLeod, proprietors of Humboldt Furniture Factory, is a native of Scotland, born in November, 1848. There he learned the trade of cabinetmaker, and at the age of twenty-one years immigrated to Chicago, Ill., where for a few months he worked at his trade. In March, 1870, he came to Kansas, and a few months later located at Humboldt; was employed in the furniture store of A. Bush, and in July, 1871, purchased the business; in 1875 the manufacturing department was added, and in November, 1879, David McLeod was admitted to a partnership. The firm carry a fine stock of furniture, etc., and have a large factory where they manufacture furniture, undertakers' goods, etc., giving employment to six men or more. A description of the manufactory will be found in the county history.

JESSE J. VAN FOSSEN, Section 39, P. O. Humboldt, Kas., was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1830, and was reared on a farm in Shelby County. In 1853 he emigrated West to Eldorado County, Cal., where he followed mining pursuits for eight years, and farmed one on Grizzly Bend, Sacramento River, Butte Co., Cal. In July 1, 1862, he came to Allen County, Kas., and located on his present farm. Mr. Van Fossen has 552 acres in Allen County, Kas. His residence farm consists of 222 acres, all well improved, and he is an extensive raiser of live stock. During the war he served in the Kanas State Militia. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity: is treasurer of the lodge at Humboldt, and holds the office of scribe in the Chapter at that place. Mr. Van Fossen was married in Allen County, Kas., in March, 1863, to Amelia Bartels. They have a family of three children.

E. N. WERT, proprietor of the Humboldt Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, January 20, 1839. Six months later his parents immigrated to Montgomery County, Ind.; there he learned the trade of carpenter, and worked at it till September, 1862, at which time he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Infantry. Was mustered out June 20, 1865, after which he was employed as a carpenter in Indiana. He came to Kansas in November, 1867, and located in Allen County, and was for three years engaged in agricultural pursuits. Moving to Humboldt, he opened a real estate and law office with others, under the style of Gilbert, Suits & Wert. Three years later he sold out his interest, and was employed as a traveling salesman until October, 1880, when he engaged in his present business. He deals extensively in horses; has fine barns and good livery stock.

DR. M. E. WOLFE, dentist, was born in Fairfield County, in 1846. He was educated at Fairfield Union Academy, and studied dentistry at Lancaster, Ohio, with Drs. Scott & Urider; also attended lectures at Pennsylvania Dental College, Philadelphia. The doctor began the practice of his profession in 1869, at Philadelphia, but shortly after returned to Lancaster, Ohio. In December, 1870, he came to Humboldt, and at once opened an office for the practice of dentistry. He has also an office at Chanute. The doctor is also a member of the Kansas State Dental Association, and bears an excellent reputation as a skillful dentist. In connection with other pursuits, he is also interested in farming and stock-raising, and has a fine fruit orchard of fifteen acres.

JAMES B. YOUNG, capitalist, is a native of Morgan County, Ind., where he was reared on a farm, and also taught school in that locality for several years. He came to Allen County, Kan., May 9, 1857, and located near the present town site of Humboldt. He farmed for some two years and was also interested in a saw-mill. About 1859 he embarked in mercantile business as a clerk, and was employed in that capacity until September, 1861, when he enlisted in Company G, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. He was mustered out, January 16, 1865. Returning to Humboldt he followed mercantile pursuits, for some years. In the fall of 1875 he was elected Treasurer of Allen County, and re-elected in 1877, serving in all four years. Mr. Young has considerable real estate and devotes his time principally to the management of the same.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES ADAMS, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Humboldt, was born in Ireland in 1835, and four years later immigrated with his parents to Quebec, Can., thence to Detroit, Mich., and some years later to Illinois. He was for some years employed in steamboating on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. In 1860 he settled in Miami County, Ohio, where he farmed for five years, then in Bureau County, Ill., engaged in the same capacity. He came to Allen County, Kan., in March, 1870, and located on his present farm, which consists of 100 acres of finely improved land, seventy-five of which is under cultivation, and he has a nice orchard of about five acres. Mr. Adams is quite an extensive stock-raiser. He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1863, to Addie B. Hogan, and they have a family of ten children.

RICHARD CLINCHY, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Humboldt, is a native of Ireland, and immigrated to the city of New York in 1858 where he was engaged in the wool business, carrying on a large trade until he disposed of the same and came to Allen County, Kan., in August, 1879, at which time he located on his present farm. Mr. C. is one of the largest land owners in this section of country. He has some 900 acres and is an extensive stock-raiser. His farm is finely improved, with a magnificent residence, good farm building and a nice orchard.

MILTON HAWLEY, farmer, Section 25, P.O. Humboldt, was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 2, 1834, was reared on a farm. In 1858 he moved to Cedar County, Iowa, where he followed agricultural pursuits for a time, then in the same capacity in Johnson County. In October, 1869, he moved to Saline County, Mo., and in 1870 came to Kansas, locating, in February, 1871, in this township, and has since been engaged in farming and raising stock. In 1876 he moved on to his present farm, which consists of 160 acres, all well improved, and on which there is a fine orchard of about four acres. Mr. Hawley is one of the enterprising men of his neighborhood. He has filled many of the local offices, and in 1875 was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners, which office he filled two years.

LEONARD B. PEARSON, farmer, Section 30, Township 25, Range 19, P. O. Humboldt, was born in Belleville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., July 2, 1832; learned the blacksmith trade with his father. At the age of eighteen years he took to sailing on the lakes and followed that occupation off and on for ten years, during which period he educated himself. In 1861 he came west to DuPage County, Ill., where he was for a time engaged in company with his brother in the manufacture of edge tools, and also taught school. Mr. Pearson served his country during the late war. He enlisted May 10, 1864, in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served some seven months. He came to Kansas November 22, 1870, and located in Allen County, since which time he has followed agricultural pursuits. He moved on to his present farm in November, 1873. He has 320 acres all improved, and raises considerable stock. He occupies the position of historian in the Old Settlers Association of his township. Mr. P. was married at Downer's Grove, Du Page County, Ill., March 25, 1867, to Jane C. Dixon. They have four children.

JOSEPH W. PINE, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Humboldt, was born in Frederick County, Va., in 1830. He learned the trade of blacksmith in Berkley County, and worked at it there until 1856, when he moved to Muscatine County, Iowa, where for ten years he carried on a blacksmith shop. In May, 1866, he came to Allen County, Kan., and located on his present farm. He has a finely improved place consisting of some 400 acres, on which there are good stone fences, fine orchards and residence. He also to some extent follows blacksmithing in connection with agricultural pursuits, and is a large raiser of cattle and hogs. Mr. Pine is one of the representative men of his township; he is a staunch Democrat and is President of the Old Settlers Association of his township.

COTTAGE GROVE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN DAY, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Humboldt, was born in Parke County, Ind., December 21, 1840 and reared on a farm. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-First Indiana Infantry, and served three years, after which he followed agricultural pursuits in Parke County. He came to Allen County, Kan., in October, 1869, and located on his present farm, which consists of 160 acres, all well improved. He has a nice orchard and raises general farming stock. Mr. Day is one of the enterprising men of his township, and has filled many of the local offices.

JAMES A. GARRETT, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Humboldt, is a native of Highland County, Ohio. Moved to Polk County, Iowa, in 1847, where he owned a farm of 187 acres within five miles of Des Moines. In 1852 he went to California, where for four years he followed mining pursuits; in 1856 returned home. In 1860 went to Colorado and engaged in mining; returned in autumn of same year, and followed farming until 1867, when he sold his farm and bought ten acres near Kansas City, Mo., and engaged in horticulture. He sold out in August, 1879, and located on his present farm, which consists of 296 acres all improved—150 acres under cultivation, balance in pasture and meadow.

LYLE A. GARRETT, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Humboldt, was born in Highland County, Ohio, March 18, 1823, and was reared on a farm. At twenty-four years of age he moved to Polk County Iowa, where he was employed at farming, and in 1852 immigrated to California, and for four and a half years was engaged in ranching and mining pursuits; returning east to Polk County, Iowa, he again gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. On August 7, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, was promoted to First Lieutenant in October, 1863, and served in all three years. In 1867 he came west to Missouri, locating near Kansas City, where he carried on a fruit farm of ten acres. Mr. Garrett came to Allen County, Kan., in May, 1879, and purchased his present farm; he has 345 acres, 165 of which are in cultivation and four in orchard, besides which he is an extensive stock-raiser, making a specialty of that business.

JOHN GEISSLER, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Humboldt, was born at St. Louis, Mo., in 1843, and reared in Madison County, Ill., where he followed agricultural pursuits. He came to Allen County, Kan., in the spring of 1866, and took up a homestead in this township; on which he resided for one year, then moved on to his present farm, which consists of 160 acres, seventy of which are in cultivation, and he raises considerable live stock. On his place is a nice stone residence, and he has two acres of fruit trees, grape vines, etc. Mr. Geissler was married in Allen County, Kan., in 1868, to Caroline Ott; their family consists of seven children, all born in this county.

IRA W. NOYES, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Humboldt, was born at Oxford, Mo., in 1849, moving with his parents to Sauk County, Wis., in 1855, from thence to Iowa, and then resided in Lawrence and Barton counties, Mo. In May, 1862, he came to Kansas, locating in Neosho County with his father, David B. Noyes, and in the spring of 1864 came to Allen County, since which time he has resided on his present farm, which consists of eighty acres, all well improved. He has served three years as Clerk of the township, and in the spring of 1880 was elected Trustee and re-elected in 1883. Mr. Noyes was married in Neosho County, Kan., in March, 1877, to Elmira J. Wheatley, and their family consists of four children.

JACOB M. PHEBUS, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Humboldt, was born in Carl County, Ind., in 1837, and reared in Madison County, Iowa, where his parents removed shortly after his birth; there he followed agricultural pursuits, and was also employed in same capacity in Cass County. In 1855 he moved to Otoe County, Neb., where he farmed until May, 1867, when he came to Allen County, Kan., and located on his present farm. He has in all 120 acres of land, sixty-five of which are in cultivation and four in orchard. He is also an extensive breeder of hogs. Mr. Phebus was Justice of the Peace in this township for two years. He was married in Cass County, Neb., in 1859, to Mary Lewis, they have a family of four children.

HON. SAMUEL J. STEWART, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Humboldt, was born in Miami County, Ohio, March 28, 1833, and ten years later his people moved to Champaign County, Ill., where he was reared on a farm. He came to Allen County, Kan., April 7, 1856, and located on his present farm. He has now 410 acres of land, all well improved, 300 of which are in cultivation, and five in orchard. His principal business is the manufacture of cheese, which he carries on quite extensively, and is the only one engaged in that line in this county. He was elected a member of the First Free-state Territorial Legislature of Kansas, in 1857. During the late war, he took an active part in raising men, and on August 7, 1861, enlisted in Company G, Fourth Kansas Infantry. He was appointed First Lieutenant at once. His company was afterwards consolidated into Company H, of the Tenth Kansas, and on February 2, he was promoted to Captain, serving until mustered out, August 18, 1864. The Captain was elected in November, 1882, to represent his district in the State Legislature. He has for many years been a member of the A. F. & A. M., at Humboldt. The subject of this sketch was married at Monticello, Piatt Co., Ill., in 1866, to Miss Emma Heath; they have six children, all born here.

IOLA.

This town is the county seat of Allen County, and is pleasantly located in the level valley of the Neosho River, on the west side of that stream, and on the north side of Elm Creek, nearly at the confluence of the two streams. The town is situated a short distance northwest of the center of the county. The railroad connections are by the Kansas City, Lawrence & Kansas Southern railroad, running through the county from north to south, and the Fort Scott & Wichita railroad extending across the county from east to west.

The population of the town, according to the census of 1882, was 1,070, but this has increased largely during the past year. The different branches of business are well represented, and a large trade is carried on. The buildings are of a very good class and compare favorably with those of other of the older Kansas towns.

The history of Iola begins with the year 1859. After the location of the county seat at Humboldt, by the legislature of 1858, there was a great deal of dissatisfaction, and a number of citizens of the county selected the present site of Iola, with the intention of ultimately securing the county capital.

On January 1, 1859, a large meeting of the citizens of the northern and central portions of the county, was held at the Deer Creek schoolhouse, near the residence of J. C. Clark. It was determined to organize a town company, which was immediately done. A constitution was then adopted and officers elected. J. W. Scott was president; John Hamilton, vice-president; J. M. Perkins, secretary; James McDonald, treasurer; A. G. Carpenter, B. L. G. Stone and H. D. Parsons, directors. The town company numbered between fifty and sixty members. Among them were Wm. C. Keith, W. H. Cochrane, J. C. Redfield, D. Horville, J. C. Clark, Simon Camerer, J. F. Colborn, L. E. Rhodes, James Faulkner, Eli Lawrence, W. M. Brown, N. Hankins, W. F. Brooks, John A. Hart, J. F. Cornell, Carlyle Faulkner, J. M. Faulkner, J. B. Lambkin, M. A. Simpson, J. C. Parsons, Rufus Perkins, H. D. Parsons, Wm. Lewis, A. Case.

The officers of the company after due consideration of different points selected a site for the proposed town, about two miles north of Cofachique, at the confluence of Elm Creek and the Neosho River. The site was owned in part by J. F. Colborn and W. H. Cochrane. The claims on two quarter-sections were bought, and were soon after surveyed into lots by A. G. Carpenter.

The town company worked hard to get the town started. A meeting was held to choose a name. Several were proposed, and the choice was determined by ballot. Some one had proposed the name Iola, which was the Christian name of the wife of J. F. Colborn. As a result of the vote, this name was chosen.

Meetings of the company were held every week during the first year and efforts made to induce settlement. By the close of the year a number of lots had been disposed of, several buildings erected, and other improvements made, as all who bought lots were required to make some improvements at once. The residents of Cofachique despairing of making their town a success, joined with Iola, and most of them moved to the new site, all working together in the endeavor to secure the location of the county seat at once.

The first building on the town site was a small log cabin owned by D. B. Bayne. He, afterward, late in 1859, built a frame house addition to it. It is now the residence of Wm. A. Cowan.

The first building erected after the town was surveyed was a dwelling completed early in June, 1859, by J. F. Colborn, who had lived on the claim of which the town site formed a part, since 1857. On the completion of the house, Mr. Colborn and his family moved into it, thus being the first settlers in the town of Iola.

The first birth in Iola was that of Luella E. Colborn, daughter to J. F. and Mrs. Iola Colborn, on June 29, 1859. She still resides in Iola, the wife of Wm. P. Northrup.

The first sermon was preached in the unfinished residence of J. F. Colborn, in May, 1859, by Rev. Mr. Hawley, a Methodist minister. He was soon followed by Rev. Nathan Taylor, a minister of the same denomination. In 1860, religious services were also held, under the leadership of Rev. E. K. Lynn, a minister of the Presbyterian Church.

During the year 1859, two stores were established by Aaron Case and James Faulkner, who had moved their buildings and goods from the old town of Cofachique.

The first hotel was opened in 1859.

The postoffice for the neighborhood had previously been at Cofachique, and Aaron Case was Postmaster, but in 1859, the office was removed to Iola, Case still being Postmaster, though James Faulkner attended to it, as his deputy, until he was appointed to the office a short time after.

In 1860, a number of buildings were erected, and the population increased to about one hundred and fifty. Two more stores were opened—1 dry goods store, by D. B. Bayne, and a grocery, by J. M. Cowan.

The improvements of 1860 were nearly all made in the spring and early summer. In the latter part of the year the effects of the drought were so badly felt, in addition to failing to secure the county seat, that business became very dull, and for a time all of the citizens were much discouraged.

In 1861 the war broke out, and as nearly every able-bodied man in Iola, as well as the county, had entered the army, there was no chance for improvement; and until the close of the war, in 1865, the town grew to be no larger than it was in 1860.

In 1865, after the return of the citizens from the army at the close of the war, the town began to improve steadily, and so continued until the year 1870, at which time it was incorporated as a city, and having secured the L., L. & G. R. R., rapid strides were made for the next two years in the improvement of the town. Several manufacturing establishments were in project, and some of them were built.

Among other heavy institutions at that time, was the King Bridge Manufacturing Company, which located the Bridge shops at Iola, in 1871. In January of that year, the city voted bonds of $50,000 to secure the location of the shops, which were built at once, and were large and substantial structures of stone, costing upward of $32,000, and by July of that year, work was commenced. For some time large numbers of men were employed, and a heavy business was done. But with the monetary panic of 1873, the value of bonds so depreciated that the company failed, and removed their machinery. They received bonds in payment, generally, for their bridges and work, and for this reason the "crash" ruined them. They afterward tried to collect the $50,000 in bonds voted by the city of Iola, but failed in doing so. The buildings and several acres of land on which they were located were sold at Sheriff's sale for $1,100, being purchased by several citizens of Iola. They are still unoccupied, though well adapted for a manufactory for almost any purpose.

During a period, from 1873 to 1876, business in all branches was very dull, and little improvement in the town was made. But since the last-named year, the city has steadily progressed until its present proportions have been attained. The greater number of the best business houses and residences have been built within the last three years. At the present time the town is growing very rapidly, and considerable building is being done by the wealthier and most substantial class of citizens, while several new manufactories of various kinds are in contemplation, and drawing a trade as it does for a radius of several miles, in a quite thickly settled agricultural country, Iola may be said to be one of the most prosperous of Kansas towns.

Iola was incorporated as a city of the third class in March, 1870. The early journal of the city disappeared during the trouble with the King Iron Bridge Company, relative to the payment of the city bonds voted to that company, which has caused some trouble regarding the legality of some of the ordinances and acts said to have been enacted by the first City Council. The city as a corporation is now in a prosperous condition, having no liabilities other than the $26,500 in bonds voted to the Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad. The present city officers are J. W. Scott, Mayor; Wm. P. Northrup, Clerk; A. J. Clark, Treasurer; T. F. Strickland, Marshal. The Council is composed of the following gentlemen: W. G Allison, J. T. Beatty, C. D. Elliott, W. H. Richards, and L. B. Roach.

The first school in Iola has been mentioned in another place. A public school was at once established, and has since kept pace with the development of the town, new departments being added from time to time as required. There are now eight departments, all in a prosperous condition and under careful and efficient teachers, of whom Prof. C. C. Robbins is principal. The school is kept in two buildings, one a large two-story stone structure, erected in 1868, and has an imposing appearance with its twin towers. The other building is a two-story frame, and situated just south of the stone schoolhouse.

THE PRESS AND OTHER LOCAL MATTERS.

The *Allen County Courant* was the first paper published at Iola, and was established January 5, 1867, by W. H. Johnson. July 27, 1868, Messrs. Talcott & Acers purchased the concern, and the name of the paper was changed to the *Neosho Valley Register*. On August 6, of the following year, Mr. Acers sold out to his partner. Mr. Talcott continued the paper until August 24, 1870, when he sold the same to M. M. Lewis. Lewis changed the name to *Kansas State Register*, and continued until December 10, following, when he retired. Talcott again assumed entire charge of the paper, and changed the name back to *Neosho Valley Register*. In March, 1871, he sold the concern to G. M. Overstreet, W. G. Allison, and H. W. Perkins, under the firm name of Overstreet & Co. They continued the paper until January 1, 1872, when Overstreet and Perkins sold out to Messrs. Allison and Walker. Louis Walker & Co. conducted the paper for three years, and on January 1, 1875, Messrs. Allison & Perkins took charge. They changed the name to the *Iola Register*, and continued its publication for two years. January 1, 1877, G. D. Ingersoll purchased Allison's interest, and September 16, 1878, H. A. Perkins bought Ingersoll's interest and became sole proprietor. The paper has been Republican under all its different names and proprietorships. H. A. Perkins continued the publication of the *Register* until October, 1882, when he sold it to the present proprietors, Scott Bros. & Rohrer, who are making it one of the largest and best weekly papers in the county.

The Presbyterian Church.—The first sermon by a Presbyterian minister was preached in Iola, by Rev. E. K. Lynn, in the fall of 1860, the services being held in the upper part of the old frame building, now known as "the old Colborn store building." Regular services were held by Mr. Lynn until the organization of the Society, June 24, 1864, by Revs. E. K. Lynn, Austin Warner, and Elder J. M. Evans. The original members were Rufus Perkins, John McClure, John N. Covert, Mesdames Jane E. Covert, Hannah J. Bostwick, Elizabeth Parsons, Susan Post, Sarah A. Terrill, Thrasher; Sarah Jones, Longstreet; Effie Twiss; Misses Mildred Terrill, Lizzie Case, and Nancy Terrill.

In 1868 the church was built, being dedicated in September of that year. It is a neat brick structure thirty-five by fifty-five feet in dimension. Since the organization of the society there have been added by letter 140; by profession, 83; dismissed by letter 87; deceased, 18; expelled, 4; removed, 19. The present membership is 115, of which number Sarah Jones and Susan Post are the only original members. Rev. E. S. Miller, the pastor, has had charge of the church since June, 1878.

The First Baptist Church was organized November 20, 1869, by Revs. A. Hitchcock and F. L. Walker, the first named being settled as the pastor. The members were W. D., Nancy and Zerilda Wilson, James Burns, Martha Duff, S. I. Stanher, Sarah E. Rutledge, Mary Stanher, Elizabeth Wilson, Anna Apple, Alfred Foults, and Sabina Weller. There are now eighty members. The erection of the church was begun in September, 1871, and it was dedicated September 1, 1872. Rev. T. C. Coffey, the present pastor, took charge in December, 1880. In 1878 there were over 100 members, which decreased to twenty-five in 1880. The society is now out of debt and in a prosperous condition.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, of Iola, was formerly a part of Deer Creek Circuit. The church was organized during the first year of the history of the town. In 1870 Iola was made a station under charge of Rev. E. A. Graham, and a church thirty-four by fifty feet in dimension was erected, and dedicated, with Rev. D. P. Mitchell, officiating. Then followed a few years of prosperity. In the year 1871, the pastor, W. W. Welsh, reported fifty members and seventy-three probationers and a Sabbath school of 120. In the year 1872, L. M. Hancock was pastor and reported good progress. The years of adversity which came upon the town and the country, affected also the prosperity and growth of the church, yet, at no period was the church without a pastor and regular services, and a Sabbath school was maintained and some degree of prosperity accompanied the work, and in 1880, under the pastoral labors of Rev. D. T. Summerville, the church building was enlarged and otherwise improved at a cost of $1,400, and was re-opened and dedicated November 28, 1880, by Bishop Bowman. There are at present 125 members and a Sabbath school of 100. The church has no debt to carry. It has a comfortable home for the pastor and a good degree of prosperity. Rev. S. S. Weatherby, A. M., is the present pastor.

The Christian Church has an organization in Iola, which is in a prosperous condition. The society has no house of worship, but meetings are held regularly at the court house. Rev. Thomas Bartlett is the pastor in charge.

Iola Lodge, No. 21, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 1, 1866, by a proclamation from the Grand Master of the State, to John A. Hart, Peter Long, H. C. Bostwick, George W. Riley and John P. Arnett. The first meeting was held May 7, 1866, and C. P. Twiss, John Harris, John Francis, Cyrus Simpson, Dennis McCarty and William C. Thrasher were initiated. H. C. Bostwick was elected N. G.; John Harris, V. G.; John Francis, Sec.; W. C. Thrasher, Per. Sec.; and Cyrus Simpson, Treas. The lodge owns a hall, which is well furnished. N. F. Acers is the present noble grand.

Iola Lodge, No. 38, A. F. & A. M., was instituted early in 1868, and chartered on the 20th day of October, the same year. The first officers under the charter were: J. F. Colborn, W. M.; J. Brown, S. W.; H. D. Parsons, J. W.; William Avery, Treas.; B. Brewster; Sec. The other charter members were: C. S. Clark, Daniel Brown, A. W. Thompson, William H. Cochran. The lodge is now in a prosperous condition and has a membership of seventy. The present officers are: A. J. Fulton, W. M.; H. M. Miller, S. W.; L. M. Sawyer, J. W.; J. F. Colborn, Treas.; R. W. Duffy, Sec.

Salem Chapter No. 4, Order of the Eastern Star, was instituted August 7, 1873, with thirty-two members. The first officers were: John Francis, W. P.; Eliza Gillihan, W. M.; Mary Woolomers, A. M.; Nettie Cochran, Treas.; Ruthie Tozer, Sec. There are now forty-five members, and the chapter is in a prosperous condition. The present officers are: Seth Tozer, W. P.; Iola Colborn, W. M.; S. A. Tozer, A. M.; Eliza Gillihan, Treas., and R. W. Duff, Sec.

McCook Post, No. 51, Grand Army of the Republic—Was organized April 10, 1882, with fourteen members. The first officers were W. G. Allison, P.C.; T. S. Stover, adjutant; James Burns, S. V. C.; J. W. McClure, J. V. C. The post has now fifty members, and is in a particularly prosperous condition. The present officers are L. M. Sawyer, P. C.; J. L. Henderson, adjutant.

Iola Lodge, No. 96, Ancient Order United Workmen.—Was instituted April 6, 1882, with sixteen members. The first officers were C. H. Boulson, P. M. W.; D. R. D. Smeltzer, M. W.; T. T. Anderson, foreman; R. I. Updegraff, Rec.; A. Gifford, F.; L. B. Roach, O.; W. P. Northrup, R. The present officers are D. R. D. Smeltzer, P. M. W.; C. W. McNeal, M. W.; P. Moss, foreman; J. W. Coutant, Rec.; C. H. De Clute, F. The lodge now numbers twenty-five members, and is in a prosperous condition.

Neosho Lodge, No. 43, Knights of Pythias.—This lodge was organized November 9, 1881, with nineteen members, fifteen of whom were named in the charter. The first officers were L. B. Roach, P. C.; B. O. Davidson, C. C.; N. F. Acers, V. C.; P. H. Harris, K. of R. & S.; J. C. Gordon, M. at A.; J. M. McNutt, M. of F.; Charles B. Sheffer, M. of E.; W. P. Northrup, I. G.; A. H. Bumgardner, O. G. The lodge now numbers thirty-five members, and is prosperous. The present officers are B. O. Davidson, P. C.; N. F. Acers, C. C.; R. W. Duffy, V. C.; L. B. Roach, P.; H. A. Perkins, M. at A.; A. Gifford, K. of R. & S.; W. S. Lawrence, M. of F.; W. P. Northrup, M. of E.; D. R. D. Smeltzer, I. G.; A. Brewer, O. G.

Iola Lodge, No. 1902, K. of H.—This lodge was instituted November 29, 1879, and chartered August 19, 1880, with the following members: L. A. Thrasher, J. C. Murray, J. B. Young, H. A. Perkins, W. H. McClure, Morton De Moss, E. D. Brown, I. N. Templin, C. A. Steele, A. P. Brewer, E. J. Thayer, W. D. Chastain, Philip Hutchinson, S. T. Ellis, H. P. Gray, George Burris, and H. W. Talcott.

Iola Temple, No. 9, U. O. A. T.—This temple was instituted December 2, 1878, with the following charter members: I. N. Templin, Dr. W. S. Hendricks, E. D. Brown, P. H. Harris, A. J. Clark, M. L. De Moss, L. D. Hendricks, J. C. Murray, J. H. Vannuys, E. J. Thayer, James Templin, A. M. Clark, S. M. Bell, A. E. Wright, M. De Moss, David Robinson, E. A. Templin, J. K. Boyd, M. L. Brewster, M. A. Murray, W. H. McClure, E. Richardson, J. R. Griffiths, E. A. Vannuys, F. A. Cassidy, A. L. Crosby, Joseph Baker, Mary E. Hayes, Mary Richardson, Samuel Baker, James Cassidy, J. B. Young, Ella F. Cowan, William Davis, Harriet Vancil, J. S. Kline, John Paxton, James Burns, W. J. McDonald, Laura M. Arnett, William J. Huck, L. H. Gorrell, C. A. Steele, John A. Christy, G. M. Bell, Joseph Pike, J. P. Vancil. On the organization of the temple, many entered without taking a mortuary membership, but upon a decision of the Supreme Temple, they either complied or were dropped. The temple now numbers fifty mortuary members, and is in a very prosperous condition. The present officers are William Cowan, P. T.; Dr. W. S. Hendricks, T. and examining surgeon; Mrs. Mary Richardson, V. T.; Mrs. Lizzie Cowan, L.; J. H. Vannuys, Rec.; David Robinson, Treas.; William Davis, F.; Mrs. Harriet Vancil, Mar.; E. Richardson, G.; J. P. Vancil, W.

Iola Mineral Well.—In the fall of 1872, a company was formed in Iola for the purpose of prospecting for coal on the Cochran farm, one-half mile southwest of the public square. Drilling was commenced, and a six-inch bed of coal was discovered at a depth of seventy-five feet. At the depth of 736 feet, a jet of gas and water was struck, which afterward proved of value for its medicinal and curative properties. From this well 10,000 feet of gas issues each day, and is of value for lighting purposes, and is also used for warming the baths that have been established. In the spring of 1874, the well and six acres of land were purchased by R. W. & N. F. Acers, who have made many improvements, opened a hotel, built cottages, and bath-rooms, and are making it a summer resort, which is visited by hundreds of invalids, annually, and the water is said to possess curative properties, equal to Eureka, or Hot Springs, of Arkansas. Following is an analysis of the water, by Prof. W. K. Kedzie, of Kansas Agricultural College.

Temperature of Water	.61 deg. Fah.
Specific Gravity of Water	1.0136

Total mineral matter to the gallon as follows:

	GRAINS.
Chloride of Sodium	980.506
Chloride of Potassium	17.909
Bi-Carbonate of Calcium	60.687
Bi-Carbonate of Magnesium	31.942
Bi-Carbonate of Iron	3.929
Silica	.602
Organic Matter	2.000
Suspended Matter	2.500
Iodides, Abundant Traces. Bromides, Distinct Traces.	
Total	1100.075
Cubic Inches of Carbonic Acid Gas to the Gallon	145.892

Iola Water Flouring Mills are located on the Neosha River; are operated by water power, the site being one of the best on that stream. The mills are owned and carried on by the firm of W. E. Davis & Co., having a capacity of about 150 barrels of flour and feed each day.

Iola Steam Flouring Mills are located in the western part of town, east of the railroad track, near the depot; are operated by steam power. The proprietors are Thayer & Co., and care is taken in the manufacture of fine flour.

Smith's Novelty Works is a new factory established in January, 1883, for the manufactory of locks and other iron and brass works. The machinery, moulds and furnaces are well adapted to the work, and the new factory opens with excellent prospects for success.

Iola Carriage Shops are owned and operated by William M. Knapp and William Kinsley, and were established in 1882. The shops are in continual operation, and carriages, buggies, sulkies, spring wagons, all light and heavy vehicles are manufactured. This is the largest establishment of the kind in Southern Kansas.

The Banking House of L. L. Northrup is a private bank, which was established in 1869, by L. L. Northrup, who has since continued the business. It is the only institution of the kind in town, and is in a sound condition.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NELSON F. ACERS was born on a farm in Kane County, Ill., on March 4, 1839. He is the son of Roswell W. Acers, now living at Iola. In 1855 he removed to Geneva with his parents, and there he had the advantage of the common schools of the town for four years. He then entered the Michigan University where he studied for some time, but before graduating he returned home to begin the study of law. After studying for one year in the office of Major J. H. Mayborne, at Geneva, he entered the law department of the Albany University where he graduated in the spring of 1862, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court. He then returned to Geneva and began the practice. He was married September 23, 1863, to Ellen A. Conant, daughter of Wm. Conant, a merchant of Geneva. In the spring of 1865 he came to Allen County, Kas., located at Iola, and began the practice of his profession, which he continued until August, 1876 meeting with good success. He was elected Attorney of Allen County in 1866, and re-elected in 1868. In the fall of 1874 he was chosen Probate Judge of Allen County, for one term. He was nominated on the Democratic ticket, in the fall of 1882, as Representative to the United States Congress, in opposition to Hon. D. C. Haskell, the Republican nominee. Mr. Acers made a strong race for the office, and was defeated by the small plurality of 3,485 votes. In July, 1868, he became associated with Judge H. W. Talcott in the publication of the *Register*, at Iola. In the fall of 1869 he sold his interest in the paper to his partner. In the summer of 1868 Roswell W. Acers followed his son to Kansas and settled in Iola. In 1872 a company was formed in Iola, for the purpose of digging for coal. Of this company, both Acers were members. While drilling for this purpose they struck a mineral spring, a description of which will be found in the general county history. In the spring of 1874, Nelson F. Acers and his father purchased the interest of the other stockholders in the well; also six acres of land surrounding it. On this they built a hotel, several cottages; set out trees for shade and ornament, and it is now quite a fashionable summer resort.

W. G. ALLISON, Probate Judge, was born at Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., June 25, 1840 He learned the trade of printer there, and followed that occupation for some years. On July 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. Returning to his home in Indiana, he again followed the printing business, and also read law for several years. In March, 1871, he came to Kansas, located at Iola, and in company with others, published the *Iola Register* until early in 1876. In the fall of 1875 he was elected Probate Judge, entering upon the duties of the office in January, 1876; he was re-elected in 1877, 1879 and 1881. Judge Allison is a leading member of G. A. R., McCook Post No. 51, and was commander of the post during 1882.

ANDERSON & DE CLUTE, dealers, in clothing, boots and shoes, etc. This firm is composed of William W. Anderson and C. H. De Clute. They are natives of Coldwater, Mich., where they had a large experience in this branch of trade. In October, 1879, coming to Kansas, they located in Iola, and engaged in their present business with a stock of $2,000. They have a large and constantly increasing trade, to supply the demands of which they now carry a stock valued at $8,000. This firm have a fine store room in the Iola Opera House Block, and are members of the Opera House Association, Mr. De Clute being secretary of that body, and Mr. C. M. Charlotte treasurer.

G. W. APPLE, photographer, was born in Claremont County, Ohio, in 1828. Four years later his parents moved to Marion County, Ind, where he was reared on a farm. In 1847 he enlisted in the Fourth Ohio Infantry and served through the Mexican War, after which he learned the trade of chair-maker at Dayton, and followed that occupation until 1851, when he went to California and there engaged in mining pursuits. In 1857 he began the study of photography in San Francisco, and three years later went to Mexico and engaged in his profession. Early in 1862 he returned to Indiana. During the War of the Rebellion he followed the army, in the capacity of a photographer, until the surrender of Vicksburg. December, 1863, when he returned home and opened a gallery at Indianapolis. He came to Iola, Kan., in December, 1867, and at once established a photograph gallery He has been very successful and has accumulated considerable property. Mr. Apple was for six years member of the City Council and Mayor of Iola for one year.

JOHN W. BALE, farmer and dealer in live stock, Section 18, P. O. Humboldt, was born in Hart County, Ky., in 1844, and during his youth assisted his father in farming. On September 15, 1861, he enlisted in the Fifteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry; he was wounded in the right hand at the battle of Chickamauga, and served until January 17, 1865. In April, 1867, he came to Kansas, resided for a few months in Leavenworth, and in October came to Allen County, locating on this farm, which consists of eighty acres well improved. He also has 172 acres in Humboldt Township and has for the past twelve years been largely engaged in buying and shipping live stock, is also an extensive raiser of cattle, etc. Mr. Bale was for eighteen months Deputy under Sheriff Hodson, of this County. He is an active member of the A., F. & A. M., and is one of the officers of Valley Chapter, at Humboldt. He was married in Hart County, Ky., October 29, 1866, to Amanda Defever. They have a family of two children, James W. and Frank F.

T. M. BARTELS, dealer in groceries, queensware, etc., was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, September 14, 1850. He resided for some years in Bureau County, Ill., and in July, 1860, came to Kansas with his father, Christian B., whom he assisted in farming in Iola Township. In 1875 he moved to the city of Iola and engaged in the harness and saddlery business, in company with his brother, William L. Bartels, with whom he continued for about two years. He then engaged in his present business, in partnership with E. Richards, who retired from the firm two years afterward. Mr. B. has a large trade and carries a stock worth $2,000.

WILLIAM L. BARTELS, manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddlery, etc., was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1842. At eight years of age he removed with his parents to Bureau County, Ill., where he worked afterward at the harness-maker's trade. In the spring of 1860 he came to Kansas and located at Humboldt. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, serving until January 16, 1865, after which he followed agricultural pursuits in Iola Township for about five years. In 1870 he returned to Humboldt and was employed as a harness-maker until 1875, when he came to Iola and embarked in the business on his own account, following it for six years. For sixteen months he was engaged in the grocery business, and in January, 1883, he again began the manufacture of harness, etc. He carries a stock of about $2,000, and has the leading trade in that line. In April, 1881, he was elected Mayor of the City of Iola, and is an active member of the Masonic fraternity.

BEATTY BROTHERS, undertakers and dealers in furniture. This firm is composed of J. T. and D. R. Beatty. They are natives of Canada, and when young, their parents removed to California, where both followed sheep farming for about ten years. In January, 1878, they came to Allen County, Kas., and followed agricultural pursuits in Osage Township. In June, 1879, they moved to Iola, and for a year, conducted a meat market, after which they built their handsome brick and stone store-building, and embarked in this business. They began with a stock of $1,000, and business has increased until they now carry $3,000 to $4,000, to supply the demands of their trade. J. T. Beatty is a member of the City Council.

A. W. BECK, dealer in agricultural implements, grain, etc., was born in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1845. At the age of seventeen years, he began business life, as a clerk, at Sandusky, being engaged in that capacity for three years. For a time he carried on the livery business at Crestline, in the same State. In May, 1870, he came to Kansas, locating a few months later at Iola, where he engaged in general speculation, until 1872, when he embarked in the grocery business. Two years later, he added a stock of drugs, and two years after disposed of his business interests and located on a farm in Elm Township, where he was engaged in stock raising, until March, 1882. For the past ten years he has been engaged in the grain business, and in the winters of 1876 and 1877, he also carried on an extensive coal trade at Iola. In 1875, he embarked in the implement business, and carries a stock of from $3,000 to $4,000 of all kinds of farming machinery, wagons, buggies, etc. Mr. Beck still owns a fine farm consisting of eighty acres.

DR. C. H. BOULSON, homœopathist, was born in Germany, in 1832, and at the age of fourteen years, immigrated with his parents to Jackson, N. J., where he assisted his father in blacksmithing. At the age of twenty years, he began the study of medicine, with Dr. Richmond, of Melville, with whom he remained three years, and afterward attended Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1859. The Doctor practiced in Pittsburgh, Pa., for about ten years, at Booneville, Ind., for three years, and had charge of mineral springs at Ottawa, Ill., until April, 1877, when he removed to Kansas, located at Iola, and has continued to practice with good success. On account of his immense practice, he has lately admitted his son, James C., as an assistant.

BRINKERHOFF BREWSTER, deceased, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., in 1834, where he was employed in mercantile pursuits. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1857, located in Geneva, Allen County, where he remained for about a year, returning to New York. In 1860, he again located in Iola, Allen County, and engaged in the mercantile business, also opening an Indian trading post at Osage mission. About 1876, he disposed of his merchandise business and opened a loan and real estate business, which he carried on through an agent. Mr. B. returned to Wayne County, N. Y., where he resided for some eight years, returning to Iola in 1876, after traveling two years for his health. He died at Canon City, Col., February 15, 1878, and was buried in his native State. Mr. B. was married at Iola, June 26, 1864, to Maria L., daughter of John M. Cowan, an early settler of this State. His widow and children occupy a pleasant residence, north of Iola.

DANIEL C. BRUBAKER, of D. C. Brubaker & Son, dealers in general groceries, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1818, where, for some years after reaching the age of manhood, he carried on a farm, then engaged in same capacity in Wabash County, Ind., for several years, and for six years in La Salle County, Ill. He came to Allen County, Kas., in September, 1859, pre-empted 160 acres in Iola Township, and opened up a farm on which he resided some twelve years. In 1872, he moved to the town of Iola, and embarked in grocery business, continuing it for two years, and during that period he engaged in the livery business, which he conducted about four years, after which he again gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, for about two years. In the fall of 1882, he erected a fine brick and stone building at Iola, and in the spring of 1883, engaged in his present business in company with his son, Lemar H. Brubaker. They carry a nice stock of about $2,000. During the late war, Mr. B. was for three years Wagon Master in the First United States Indian Regiment.

J. J. CASMIRE, of the firm of J. J. Casmire & Son, dealers in hardware, stoves and tinware. Mr. Casmire was born in Germany in 1835, and when eight years of age his parents immigrated to Ohio. He learned the tinners trade at Ravenna Portage Co., Ohio and followed it in that State and Illinois, as a journeyman. In the spring of 1865, he came to Iola, Kansas, and engaged in the hardware business in partnership with F. F. Meister with whom he continued for five years. In 1872 he was joined by W. M. Hartman, whose interest he purchased some eight or nine years later, and took into partnership his son, B. A. Casmire. This is the oldest established hardware house in the city of Iola. The firm do an extensive business and carry a stock of $6,000. Both members of the firm are practical tinners, the senior having had thirty-three years experience.

HON. JOHN A. CHRISTY, Justice of the Peace, was born in Fleming County, Ky., in 1812 and was reared on a farm. In 1831 he went to Illinois and served one year in the Black Hawk war. Returning to Kentucky he followed agricultural pursuits for eighteen years. During his residence there he was Sheriff of Fleming County two years, Constable two years, and Captain of Militia seven years. Returning to Illinois he followed agricultural pursuits in Hancock and Grundy counties, and for four years was Justice of the Peace in the latter named county. In May, 1860, he came to Allen County, Kansas, and located in Deer Creek Township, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1867, he moved to Wyandotte County, where he resided on a farm and was Justice of the Peace for four years. In 1871 he returned to his Allen County farm, and in 1879 removed to the city of Iola. Mr. Christy owns 320 acres of improved land and is quite extensively engaged in stock raising. In 1864 he was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature, and was instrumental in locating the county seat at Iola. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace in this county for five years and was Police Judge one term.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CLARK, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Iola, was born in Switzerland County, Ind., in 1839, and reared on a farm. He came to Allen County in March, 1858, and located on Rock Creek, where he farmed with his father, John Clark. Shortly after the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Second Kansas Infantry, but was not mustered, and on September 30, 1861, he was mustered into the Third Kansas, afterwards transferred to the Fifth Kansas Infantry. He served about three years, after which he again gave his attention to agricultural pursuits in this county. In 1869 he removed to Neosho County where he continued farming until in the spring of 1882, when he returned to Allen County, and located on this farm. Mr. Clark raises considerable cattle and hogs, and has a nice farm of 160 acres, well improved. He was married in Allen County, December 27, 1864, to Emma J. Castator, and they have a family of four children.

REV. THEODORE C. COFFEY, pastor of the First Baptist Church, was born in Monroe County, Ind., November 11, 1847. He was prepared for college at Ladoga (Ind.) Seminary, in which he taught one year. Then entered Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill., where he graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1871, and then as Bachelor of Divinity in 1874. Mr. Coffey was ordained in the Baptist ministry at Tuscola, Ill., where he became pastor in October, 1874. In 1875 he supplied the Upper Alton Baptist Church, and was pastor at Kirkwood, suburb of St. Louis, in 1876, and at Appleton, Wis., for more than two years. He came to Burlington, Kansas, in January, 1880, where he was pastor, and in December, 1880, came to Iola and entered upon his present duties.

JOSIAH F. COLBORN, retired merchant, was born in Noblesville, Ind., February 7, 1829, removing with his parents when quite young to Clay County, Ill., where he was reared on a farm. At the age of eighteen years he was apprenticed to the blacksmithing trade. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California where he remained two and a half years, employed in teaming, mining and working at his trade. Returning to Clay County, Ill., he embarked in mercantile business at Lewisville. Mr. Colborn came to Kansas October 24, 1857; located in Allen County and took up a claim (on this claim is now located the city of Iola); for a year he followed agricultural pursuits; then for a time conducted a blacksmith shop. In 1862 he engaged in mercantile business, following it as a clerk until the fall of 1865, when he engaged in general merchandise business in partnership with N. Hankins. Two years later he purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business alone until 1882, when he closed out. He is now engaged in building and improving his property, etc. Mr. Colborn was a member of the first Board of Supervisors of Allen County, and for the past three years has been Treasurer of Iola Township. He is a leading member of the Masonic fraternity in this county.

ROBERT COOK, breeder of registered Poland-China hogs, Section 35, P. O. Iola, was born in New Jersey, in 1826, and five years later his parents moved to Warren County, Ohio, where his father carried on a stock farm. In 1853, the subject of this sketch began breeding Poland-China hogs in that county and carried on an extensive business in that line, shipping his pigs to all parts of the United States. Also raised Short-horn cattle. He came to Iola Township, Allen County, in the fall of 1872, bringing with him a car load of fine stock, and at once established himself in the business. In the summer of 1873 he moved onto his present farm, about a half mile south of the town of Iola, where he has thirty-seven acres fitted up for breeding purposes. His place is called Mound Villa. Among his breeders are the famous females Kate Franklin, Kate Gilespie, Kate Gilespie Second, and Belle of Kansas; males, Star of Kansas, Cook's U. S. Ohio Second, and many others, all fine registered stock. He has also a fine herd of Short-horn cattle. Mr. Cook is doing a large business, shipping hogs for breeding purposes east, west, north and south. His hogs have taken many premiums at fairs in this State. Mr. Cook is an experienced breeder. He is a member of the Ohio Poland-China Record Association, and was one of the vice-presidents during 1881.

JAMES W. COUTANT, manager for S. A. Brown & Co., dealers in lumber, etc., was born in Ulster County, N. Y., December 4, 1833, and there he learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1856 he moved to Green Lake County, Wis., where he worked at his trade, and was also for a time at Natchez, Miss. In August, 1859, he came to Kansas and located at Fort Scott, and for twenty years carried on business as a contractor and builder. He was for four years a member of the Ft. Scott City Council, and also served one term as Assessor. In August, 1879, he came to Iola, and at once entered upon his present duties. During the Rebellion Mr. Coutant served in the Kansas State Militia. He is a prominent member of the A. O. U. W., and also of the K. of H.

W. A. COWAN, merchant, was born in Pulaski County, Ind., December 9, 1842, and reared on a farm. On June 21, 1860, he came to Allen County, Kansas, with his father, John M. Cowan, who located in Iola. The subject of our sketch learned the trade of cabinetmaker, and followed that occupation for a livelihood. During the late war he served in the Kansas State Militia. In 1867 he engaged in the grocery business, continuing, however, in that line only for one year. Was then deputy-postmaster at this place for about twelve months, after which he was employed in the grocery business for four years. In 1873 he embarked in the grocery business in company with W. H. Richards. Six years later he sold out his interest in that firm and built a fine store building and engaged in business alone. He carries a fine stock of groceries and drugs and does a large trade. He is also agent for the Pacific Express Company. Mr. Cowan was Clerk of Iola Township for eight years, and a member of the City Council for a year.

W. A. CUMMINGS, proprietor of the Allen County real estate agency, was born at Howard, Parke County, Ind., November 23, 1855. Twelve years later his parents moved to Rockville, Ind., and in the fall of 1869 they came to Allen County, Kansas, locating on a farm at Carlyle. The subject of our sketch assisted in conducting the farm for some seven years. From 1876 to 1882 he taught in the public schools, in 1879 and 1880 reading law, at intervals, in Iola. In May, 1882, he purchased his present business. Mr. C., although comparatively a young man, is well liked in the community, and is building up quite a nice business. He acts as real estate, loan and insurance agent.

W. E. DAVIS & CO., proprietors of the Iola water mills. W. E. Davis, of this firm, was born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1839, and was reared at Ottumwa, Iowa, where his father was engaged in farming and milling. He came to Kansas in 1867, located in Allen County, near Iola, and engaged in milling in company with his father, E. S. Davis, and his brother, George S. This firm ran a steam saw and grist mill. About 1876 the firm style changed to W. E. Davis & Co., composed of W. E. and George S. Davis, and Elias Bruner. In June, 1880, they built their present mills, one mile west of Iola. The mill runs two buhrs on wheat and one on corn, manufacturing about $8,000 pounds of flour per day and 150 bushels of corn-meal. The machinery is run by a wheel of fifty-four horse power, and they have an abundance of water. This firm have an excellent reputation for the flour they manufacture, and their principal brands, the Peerless, Standard, and Boss, are widely known throughout the surrounding counties. W. E. Davis attends principally to the outside business and to the conducting of the saw-mill. His brother, George S. Davis, is the practical miller of the concern. He was born at Marietta, Ohio, in March, 1845, and learned his business with his father at Ottumwa, Iowa, and here. Elias Bruner, the third member of the firm, is a practical engineer of many years' experience.

S. T. ELLIS, proprietor Iola livery and sale stable, was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1834. He learned the trade of printer at Mount Vernon, that county, and in 1854 moved to Dane County, Wis. There he carried on a farm, and for a short time worked at his trade. Three years later he emigrated to Shelby County, Ill., where he followed agricultural pursuits. On November 10, 1868, he came to Allen County, Kan., located on a farm near Iola, and conducted it for six years. Removing to Iola, he carried on a meat market for four years, since which time he has been engaged in buying and selling horses, mules, etc. In July, 1881, he purchased his present stables. He does quite an extensive business, and has in his stables twelve to sixteen good roadsters.

JOHN EVERHART, of Richards & Everhart, contractors and builders, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, in 1833, where he learned the trade of cabinetmaker, and followed the trade as a journeyman in Steuben County, Ind., and Kane County, Ill. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and served twenty-eight months. Mr. Everhart came to Iola, Kansas, in April, 1871, and has since been engaged in contracting for general building work. He has been associated with his present partner, John Richards, for about four years. Mr. E. is a fine workman, and has had many years' practical experience, both as a cabinetmaker and as a builder.

JESSE S. FAST, Register of Deeds, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in April, 1837. At the age of seventeen years he lost his left leg in a railroad accident. He was employed, previous to coming to this State, in teaching school, clerking, etc., in Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana. In November, 1868, he came to Kansas, located in Allen County, near Humboldt, and followed agricultural pursuits, also carried on quite extensive dairy business. He still owns his farm there, consisting of eighty acres, nicely improved. He was elected Register of Deeds in the fall of 1877, and entered upon the duties of the office in January, 1878. He was re-elected in 1879 and 1881.

GEORGE W. FRENCH, M. D., studied medicine at the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1856 and '57, and later at the Chicago Medical College, where he graduated in 1870. He has practiced in all about twenty-five years, being located in Franklin County, Illinois, Lincoln, Nebraska, Logansport, Indiana, and in Iola since the latter part of 1882. During the late Rebellion he was for eighteen months in the employ of the United States Military Government, as a surgeon, and is a physician of excellent reputation.

JOHN C. GORDON, attorney at law, was born near Monmouth, Warren Co., Ill., August 12, 1860, and came with his parents to Allen County, Kas., March 25, 1870. For five years he worked on the farm of his father, in Osage Township, Allen Co., Kas. In 1875 he commenced teaching school, and followed teaching for three years. In the year of 1878 he commenced reading law, and some time during the year 1879 he entered the office of Judge H. W. Talcott, and was admitted to practice in the District Courts of the State of Kansas at Iola, the 12th day of December, 1881, since which time he has followed his profession at this place with good success. Mr. Gordon was associated in the practice of his profession from the spring of 1881, until January 10, 1883, with J. H. Fisher, now Assistant County Attorney. Mr. Gordon is a charter member of the K. of P. Lodge of this place.

DR. WILLIAM SPINKS HENDRICKS, son of Rev. John Hendricks, was born in Randolph County, N. C., March 31, 1828. During his boyhood he was put to a trade. At the age of twenty-one he determined to obtain a more liberal education, and accordingly borrowed the money with which he took a two year academy course. In the year 1852 he moved to Henry County, Ind., making the entire distance on horseback and alone. For the two first years after reaching Indiana he taught school. In 1854 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Luther W. Hess, with whom he continued for two years. He then practiced for two and a half years at Markleville, in Madison Co., Ind. In June, 1858, he married Nancy Manzy, of Rush County, Ind., with whom he has lived up to the present time. From Madison County he moved to Blountsville, Henry Co., Ind., where he continued to practice for about twelve years. During the winters of 1858, '59 and '60 he took two courses of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, graduating in the spring of the latter year. The doctor came to Kansas in April, 1870, located at Iola, the county seat of Allen County, and at once opened an office for the practice of his profession. He was one of the first movers in the cause of temperance in this county, and is to-day an active supporter of prohibition. In 1874 he was nominated on the State Temperance ticket for Treasurer, and in 1880 on the Temperance ticket for Representative from his district. The doctor is a self-made man, a good physician, and of excellent moral character.

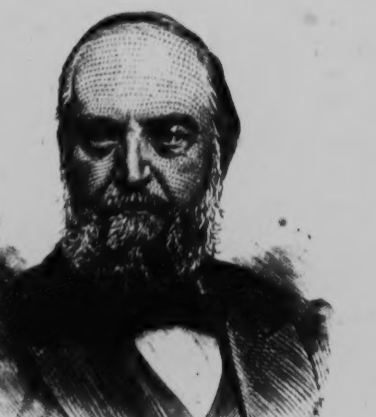

W. S. Hendricks M. D.

HENRY L. HENDERSON, of Henderson & Amrine, dealers in hardware, stoves, etc., was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1846, reared on a farm, and for a year taught school. He studied at the University of Wooster for several years and graduated in 1871; afterwards taught school in Vermillion Institute, Haysville, Ohio, for a year, and at the University of Wooster for the same length of time. In August, 1873, he came west to Allen County, Kan., taught for one year in the Geneva Academy, and was for a year principal of the Iola schools. In 1875 he went to California and remained for two years in Oakland teaching school. Returning in 1877 to Iola he was again principal of the public schools for a year. In 1878 he engaged in his present business with a stock of about $3,000. In August, 1882, he admitted to a partnership C. Amrine. The firm do a large business, carrying a fine stock of goods worth some $5,000, to supply the demands of their trade.

NIMROD HANKINS, stock-raiser, Section 4, P. O. Iola, was born in Vermillion County, Ill., March 1, 1831. He followed agricultural pursuits in McDonough and Fulton counties, Ill., until March, 1856, when he immigrated to Kansas. He located in Iola Township, Allen County, and followed farming. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Ninth Kansas Cavalry; in the spring of 1862 he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and served until June, 1865. After the war he was for about a year engaged in mercantile business at Iola, in partnership with J. F. Colborn, after which he moved on to his farm Section 4, Township 25, Range 18. He has 420 acres of improved lands, and is extensively engaged in raising and dealing in live stock. Mr. Hankins was married at Iola, Kan., November 1, 1866, to Elizabeth Case, daughter of Aaron Case, who came to Kansas long before it was thrown open for settlement; they have a family of four living children.

PROF. PLINY H. HARRIS, teacher, came to Kansas in the fall of 1877, located at Iola, Allen Co., and has ever since been prominently identified with the educational interests of the State. He has served as Superintendent and Principal of the Iola public schools ever since he came to the State. Has conducted county institutes in Chautauqua, Brown, Anderson and Woodson Counties. Is an active and influential member of the Kansas State Teachers' Association. Was mover of the resolution to appoint a committee on revision of the Kansas school laws, and served as chairman on that committee. Their report, at present writing, has not been acted upon. He is at the present time serving as special deputy grand chancellor at large, and instituting officer of Knights of Pythias. Was born in Hancock County, Ill., June 4, 1844; son of John and Sophia Harris. His mother's maiden name was Hatchett, and her father and two of her brothers were distinguished ministers of the Christian Church. Prof. Harris entered Abingdon College when only thirteen years of age. He taught his first school when sixteen years of age, and with the exception of eleven months spent in teaching, he attended Abingdon College from the time he entered until he graduated, June 30, 1865. Since his graduation he has taught in the graded schools of Illinois and Kansas. He also conducted seven county institutes in the State of Illinois, and was president of the Pike County Teachers' Association six years. He was at one time editor of the Beacon *Educational Journal* for two years. In addition to his other professional duties he was actively engaged in ministerial work for about six years in Illinois. Was ordained at Barry, Illinois, by Elder A. C. Lucas, and served two years as pastor of Barry Christian Church. He went to Texas in August, 1873, and while there was correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*. He returned to Adams County, Ill., in February, 1875, and finally came to Kansas in the fall of 1877. He was married in Adams County, Ill., April 1867, to Maggie A. Doughty, daughter of Milton and Minerva Doughty. She is a native of Kentucky. By this union he has three children—Arthur Percy, Olive Lillian and Lulu Maud. He belongs to K. of P., I. O. O. F., A. F. & A. M., Knights of Honor, A. O. U. W. and U. O. A. T.

DANIEL HORVILLE, raiser and dealer in live stock, Section 28, P. O. Iola, was born in France in 1823, and immigrated to America in 1848. He located at Lexington, McLean Co., Ill., where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In the fall of 1856 he came to Kansas, and in the following spring pre-empted a claim in Iola Township, Allen County, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He moved on to his present farm, near the city of Iola, in 1860. Mr. Horville has in this county about 1,200 acres of land and is an extensive dealer in cattle, etc., and also raises large quantities of live stock. During the late Rebellion he served in the Kansas State Militia. He was a member of the Board of Commissioners of Allen County three consecutive terms of two years each. Mr. Horville is an active member of the A., F. & A. M. at this place, and is a member of Valley Chapter at Humboldt.

SAMUEL F. HUBBARD, deceased, was born in Wilkes County, N. C. He followed agricultural pursuits for some years, then moved to Tennessee, where he carried on general merchandise business for three years. In the spring of 1857 he came to Allen County and pre-empted 160 acres on Section 17, Iola Township, and was extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising. Mr. Hubbard took an active part in the educational interest of his district and was for some years a member of the School Board. During the late Rebellion he served in the Kansas State Militia. He was married in Wilkes County, N. C., to Miss Parmelia C. Spencer, a native of that place. He died in Allen County, Kan., in February, 1860, leaving five children. His widow still resides on the old homestead and carries on the farm which consists of 360 acres.

ALBERT G. JONES, stock-raiser, Section 30, P. O. Iola, was born in Green County, Wis., in 1844, and spent his youth on a farm adjoining the town of Decatur. He came to Allen County, Kan., with his father, William Jones, in May, 1860. In the year following his father located on this farm where he continued to reside until his death in November, 1871. The subject of our sketch always attended to the matters of the farm and is now the owner of the original land and home. He has 360 acres, and is extensively engaged in raising cattle, horses, etc. During the late war he enlisted, but was not mustered in on account of ill-health. He was, however, employed in the Quartermaster's department of a colored brigade in Arkansas for a year, and also served for some time in the Kansas State Militia. Mr. Jones was married at Iola in 1869, to Mattie M., daughter of Dr. John A. Hart. They have four children—Albert William, aged 13; Pearl, aged 11; Ruby, aged 5, and Roscoe C., aged 3. Mr. J. is an active member of the A., F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F., of Iola.

J. C. KELSO, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Iola, was born in Mineral County, West Virginia, in 1837, removing in 1853 or '54 to Roscoe County, Ohio, where he was employed in farming. On November 23, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, and served three years and seven months, in the band of that regiment. In 1866 he moved to Iroquois, Ill., where he farmed two seasons. He came to Allen County, March 1, 1868, and located on a farm in Iola Township; for eleven years he followed agricultural pursuits, and also carried on a nursery. In 1879 he moved to Humboldt and for a time conducted a saw-mill. His mill is portable, and he saws in various places. The mill is now located four miles from the city of Humboldt. He employs some ten men, and manufactures about 5,000 feet of lumber per day. Mr. Kelso has a nice farm of ninety-seven acres, all well improved.

WILLIAM M. KNAPP, proprietor of the Iola Carriage Works, was born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, December 15, 1841, and there learned the trade of carriage painting from 1858 to 1861. In June, 1863, enlisted in Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and served twenty-six months, after which, in company with two other men, carried on a carriage factory at Bellefontaine, Ohio. In 1867 moved to Howell, Mich., and engaged in hardware business two years; 1869 moved to Muncie, Ind., and engaged five years with Miller Carriage Company of Bellefontaine, Ohio, having charge of the branch at Muncie, Ind.; 1875 went to Union City, engaged in carriage business one year, in bakery and grocery fifteen months; 1877, returned to Muncie, was in the drug business six months; in May, 1878, with Mr. William Kinsley, bought the Miller Carriage Company branch factory at Muncie, Ind., and engaged in carriage business; on February 21, 1882, moved their stock, machinery, etc., to Iola, Kan., and commenced business March 1, 1882. Mr. Kinsley died, April 20, 1882, and Mr. Knapp has since managed the business. This factory does a large and extensive business in southern Kansas, and makes a fine grade of first-class work only. Mr. Knapp has permanently located at Iola, and will make it his home for good. A description of the works will be seen in the county history.

R. H. KNIGHT, attorney, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, November 9, 1849. In 1864 he removed to Jefferson County, Iowa, where he was reared on a farm, and at the age of twenty-two years he began to read law with the Hon. D. P. Stubbs. He was admitted to the bar at Fairfield, in April, 1875, and at once opened an office at that place for the practice of his profession. In December, 1880, he came to Iola, Kan., and at once opened a law office. Although but a few years a resident of this place, he is rapidly acquiring an enviable reputation for success in his profession. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

OTTO KRUEGER, of Krueger & Gray, meat market and dealers in hides, etc., was born in Germany, April 6, 1845, and in 1851 his parents immigrated to La Salle County, Ill. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and served four years and five months. He received a breast wound at the battle of Pea River, Ark. Mr. K. learned the butcher business in Chicago, Ill., where he served as an apprentice some three years, after which he followed the business in La Salle County, Ill., for nine years. In 1876 he came to Allen County, located in Deer Creek Township, and for three years followed agricultural pursuits. In September, 1882, he engaged in his present business, in partnership with H. P. Gray. This firm do a large business in their line. They manufacture hams and sausage, and pack considerable pork. They have fifteen acres of land west of the city, which they use for pasturing their live stock, and on which they have erected a slaughter-house.

IRA B. LAWYER, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Iola, was born in Frederick County, Md., May 14, 1826. There he was employed for some five years in flour mills, and for six years in Jefferson Flouring Mills, Clinton County, Ind. He came to Kansas in April, 1857, and located on his present farm. He has 134 acres of fine bottom land. Mr. Lawyer makes a specialty of raising live stock; he has quite a number of high graded cattle and Cotswold sheep. On his place is a very neat residence, and a good orchard of about eight acres. During the late war he served in the State Militia. Mr. Lawyer has been married three times. His first wife died without leaving any children. He was married a second time in Jefferson, Clinton Co., Ind., in 1857, to Mary E. Utz. She died in 1863, leaving one son, George W., and Mr. Lawyer was married again, in the fall of 1864, in Washington County, Ind., to Mrs. Redus, a widow formerly Mary A. Patton. They have two children—Franklin O. and Sarah E.

A. J. McCARLY, dealer in live stock, Section 35, P. O. Iola, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., in 1844, and when nine years of age accompanied his parents to McLean County, Ill., where he was employed in milling, etc. In May, 1860, his step-father, T. G. Whitelock, came to Allen County, Kan., and the subject of our sketch, and his brother, Lake McCarly, came with him. The brothers began to farm on their own account in 1865, since which time they have continued in partnership. They have two farms adjoining each other, one 120 acres and the other of eighty. A. J. resides on the former, and his brother on the latter, in Section 5. Both are well improved, and each has a nice residence, barn, orchards, etc. For the past twelve years they have been largely engaged in raising and dealing in cattle, etc. Lake McCarly was born in Jessamine County, Ky., August 17, 1846. Both brothers served in the Kansas State Militia during the war. A. J. McCarly wes elected a member of the Board of Commissioners of Allen County in the fall of 1879, and re-elected in 1882.

JOHN M. McDONALD, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Iola, was born in McLean County, Ill., February 22, 1842, and in October, 1857, his father, James McDonald, came to Allen County and located on this farm. The subject of our sketch has always made this place his home, and given his attention to agricultural pursuits. His father died here, April 11, 1874. Mr. McD. has 120 acres of land, all improved; has an orchard of four acres, and nice buildings on his place. He also raises considerable live stock. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, was appointed Sergeant of Company E, and served three years and ten months. He was elected Trustee of his township in the spring of 1881, and again in 1882. He is a charter member of the G. A. R. post at Iola, and is Q. M. of the same. Mr. McD. was married at Iola, August 12, 1866, to Lavina A. Anderson, who came to Kansas with her parents in 1857. They have a family of three children.

CORNELIUS W. McNEIL, manager of L. L. Northrup's lumber yard, was born in Butler County, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1834; there he was reared on a farm, and also for some years carrid on a farm for himself. In 1871 he moved to Pettis County, Mo., where he was employed in a lumber yard, and also conducted a farm for some seven years. He came to Kansas March 1, 1879, locating on a farm in Allen County, near Iola, where for two years he followed agricultural pursuits. He then moved into the town of Iola, and has since been engaged in his present capacity. He still owns his farm, which consists of eighty acres all well improved. Mr. McNeil is master workman, of lodge of the A. O. U. W. at this place.

REV. E. SMITH MILLER, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was born in Jennings County, Ind., in 1846. Six months after his parents moved to Johnson County, where he was reared on a farm. He received his preparatory education in Hopewell Academy. In 1868 he entered Hanover College, graduating in 1873. Mr. Miller was Superintendent of the Public Schools at North Vernon, Ind., for two years. In 1875 he entered the Union Theological Seminary at New York City, and graduated in the spring of 1878. He came to Iola, Kan., in June, 1878, and took charge of the church of which he is still the pastor.

H. M. MILLER, undertaker and dealer in furniture, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, in August, 1838. At the age of sixteen years he went to Iowa, and there worked as a carpenter and cabinet maker, also taught school. Returning home in 1861, he enlisted on September 3, in Company E, Third Ohio Cavalry. Nine months later he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and appointed assistant commissary of musters, serving in that capacity until 1864, when he was appointed military conductor on the United States railroads of the army of the Tennessee. He was mustered out in 1865. After the war he came west and located in Bates County, Mo., where he was employed at his trade and in teaching school until 1873, when he went to Adelphi, Ind., where he was employed as a cabinet maker for five years. In June, 1878, he came to Iola, Kan., and engaged in his present business with a stock of $1,200, which has since been increased to $5,000, to supply the demands of his trade.

EDWIN P. MINOR, farmer, Section 36, Town 24, Range 18, P. O. Iola, was born in Huron County in 1831, and was reared in Hartford and New Haven counties, Conn. Returning to Ohio at the age of seventeen years, he learned the carpenter trade in Lorain County, and also worked in saw mills. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1856, and for months worked at his trade in Lawrence, after which he moved eleven miles south of that city and conducted a farm. In the fall of 1859 he moved to Eureka, Greenwood County, where he followed agricultural pursuits. On July 11, 1861, he enlisted in the Third Kansas Regiment; was afterward transferred to the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, serving three years and one month. Returning to Lorain County, Ohio, he became employed in the saw-mills of that locality, and was also for two years in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. In 1870 he returned to Kansas, and located at Iola, and carried on business as a contractor and builder. In the fall of 1878 he moved on to his present farm. He has eighty acres, seventy of which are under cultivation. Mr. Minor was married in Lorain County, Ohio, in 1854, to Laura Clark, a native of that place. They have a family of three living children.

L. L. NORTHRUP was born in Geneseo, N. Y., April 12, 1818. He learned the woolen manufacturing business, and in 1840, engaged in the business on his own account, at Albion, N. Y.; in 1846, was burned out and removed to Lafayette, Ind., and two years later removed to Thorntown, Ind., where he continued in the woolen manufacturing business until 1858, when he sold out his factory. At the earnest solicitations and representations of the Union Settlement Company, a company who had selected a large body of land in northwest corner of Allen County, Kan., and laid off a half section of land into lots, and called it Geneva, he was induced to bring on a stock of goods and saw mill to that place after Iola was laid out. He started a branch store there, and removed to that place in 1862; in 1869, closed out his branch store at Geneva; in 1877 took in his son, O. P. Northrup, as partner in the store, under the style, O. P. Northrup & Co. In 1869, he engaged in banking, and is now doing a large and extensive business. He has also a lumber yard at Iola and at Yates Center, Woodson County, and has several thousand acres of land in the county.

S. P. OVERMYER & SON, contractors and builders. This firm is composed of S. P. and J. S. Overmyer. The father came to Iola, Kan., in April, 1879, established this business and the following year was joined by his son. They do the largest business in their line at this place; have built the opera house here, besides many of the leading business houses and fine residences. S. P. Overmyer is a native of Lycoming County, Penn., and learned the carpenter trade in Juniata County that State. He has had forty-seven years experience as a practical builder and carpenter. The son learned his trade at Williamsport, and has followed it for some fifteen years; both are thorough mechanics, and stand well with the community.

M. W. POST (deceased), was born in the State of New Jersey, in May, 1834; reared in Western Virginia, and also for a time resided in the States of Illinois and Ohio. In the spring of 1856, he came to Kansas, being engaged in the United States Government Survey. In the spring of 1861, he pre-empted 160 acres in Iola Township, Allen County, and opened up a farm. Early in 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and served three years and six months, after which he devoted himself entirely to the management of his farm. Mr. Post was married in Iola, Allen Co., Kan., April 8, 1858, to Miss Susan E. Terrill. He died here in February, 1881, leaving five children—Henry E., Minnie A., Edna E., Sarah E. and Bennie Ellen. His widow still continues the farm, residing on eighty acres on Section 22.

HUGH L. W. REAGAN, farmer, Sections 28 and 29, P. O. Iola, was born in Polk County, Mo., December 4, 1836, and reared on a farm in Barry County. He came to Kansas, August 18, 1854, resided in Linn County, and in June, 1855, moved to Allen County. He pre-empted 160 acres of land on the Neosho River, and was employed in general farm work. He enlisted October 19, 1861, in Company D, Ninth Kansas Cavalry. Was mustered out December 22, 1864.

W. H. RICHARDS, senior member of the firm of Richards, Lakin & Ireland, dealers and jobbers in groceries, etc., was born in Lebanon County, Pa., in 1833, and was reared in Franklin County, where he learned the carpenter's trade. This trade he followed in Maryland, Virginia, Ohio and Illinois. In October, 1865, he came to Iola, Kan.; for a year he followed his trade and then opened a bakery and restaurant and carried on this business for three years; about 1870 he embarked in the grocery business in company with W. A. Cowan with whom he continued for about seven years. About one year later he became associated with his present partner C. A. Lakin and John E. Ireland, and Mr. Richards first began business with a stock of $200, and has by industry and energy accumulated considerable property and built up a large and extensive trade, and is building a residence which when completed will cost $10,000. The present firm carry a stock of about $5,000. The subject of this sketch has been a member of the City Council for four terms; he is a prominent Odd Fellow and is treasurer of that lodge at Iola.

W. H. RICKETTS, dealer in groceries, queensware and tinware, was born in Coshocton, Ohio, November 29, 1843. He resided with his parents in the States of Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. In 1861, he removed to Franklin County, Kan., with his father, whom he assisted in farming. On August 21, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, and served three years, afterward farmed for one year, then traveled four years for patent rights. In 1870, he moved to Wilson County, where he farmed for two years, after which he traveled in the patent right business two years. He then went to Independence where he was employed in the lumber yard of S. A. Brown & Co., until the spring of 1876, when he took the road as traveling salesman for a marble firm, at Leavenworth. In September, 1881, he located at Iola, conducted a billiard hall for four months, then embarked in his present business. He has a good trade and carries a $1,000 stock.

JOSEPH HARVEY RICHARDS was born near Gosport, Ind., April 7, 1844. His father, Resin Richards, and mother, Elizabeth Fane Richards, were brought to that State by their parents when children, in the first settlement in that part of the country. His paternal grandmother was a member of the Harlan family of Kentucky and Virginia, of whom Senator Harlan, of Iowa, is also one. His maternal grandmother was a member of the Newell family, of Kentucky, of whom Col. William Newell, of the Revolutionary army, was the sire. His paternal grandfather was a descendant of a prominent Welsh family, and died in early life. His maternal grandfather, Jesse Evans, was one of the very first settlers of Western Indiana, and though altogether self-made, was a grand character, and contributed much to the building up of that State and her splendid institutions. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm until about the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, when his parents had just moved into the town of Waveland, Ind., the seat of Waveland Collegiate Institute, for the purpose of educating their children. Here he attended school until the spring of 1862, when, having got the "war fever," and being hardly old or large enough to enlist, wandered out to Carlyle, Allen Co., Kas., where he remained until the fall of that year, and thence went to Illinois, whither his parents had moved in the meantime. Here, after working for his father on the farm until the latter part of the year 1863, he enlisted into the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served faithfully with his regiment from Vicksburg to New Orleans, from New Orleans to Mobile, and the siege of Spanish Fort; thence to Montgomery, Ala.; thence to Meridian, Miss.; and was in all the engagements of that campaign. At this point, his regiment's time having expired, he, with others, was transferred to the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, and was finally mustered out with this regiment about the 1st of October, 1865. He then returned to his alma mater, Waveland College, for the purpose of completing his course. He graduated from this College in the class of 1866. Thence he went to the city of Crawfordsville, Ind., and pursued the study of law with Gen. Lew Wallace, who was then in the active practice at that place. Thence, early in 1868, he went to Lafayette, Ind., and completed his law course under the tutorage of Judge Samuel Huff, and in the fall of that year began the active practice of his profession with his uncle, Andrew J. Evans, at the Delphi bar. His health becoming much impaired about this time, he made arrangements to come back to Allen County, Kas. He married and brought with him to Kansas, Laura Lois Lakin, of Greencastle, Ind., a woman of much more than ordinary intellect, education and refinement, and a pupil of Oxford (Ohio) Female Seminary, and a graduate of the same class with him from Waveland College. Making his residence in Iola, Kas., his present home, in 1870, he directly entered into the practice of the law, and has gradually built up a large and lucrative business. He is a conscientious lawyer; makes it a rule of practice to discourage litigation, take no bad cases, but to fight to the last such as he does espouse. He lays no claim to either a dazzling brilliance on the one hand, nor great profundity upon the other; but he is fairly entitled to the well-earned reputation of being an able advocate, safe counselor, close reasoner, and ready debater. He is no politician, and has no political ambition or aspiration. He has never been a candidate for political honors, and has little faith in politics or political parties. If he has ambition it is in the line of his profession. When he first began the practice in Kansas he was defeated for the office of Probate Judge by five votes. He was a few years after that elected by an overwhelming majority to the office of County Attorney, which office he filled to the expiration of his term and declined to be a candidate for re-election. He has occupied the position of Alderman, Mayor, or City Attorney of Iola most of the time since his residence there. He is now assistant attorney for the St. L., Ft. S. & W. R. R., and general solicitor of the Nebraska, Topeka, Iola & Memphis R. R., which last road he organized, and is at this time, together with other citizens of Iola, and of Chicago and Philadelphia, engaged in constructing. He was also influential in building the first-named road and locating it upon its present route. He is officially connected with several other new railroads of Kansas and generally identified with the railroad interests of the State. He is one of the attorneys of the Historic Settlers' Protective Association, familiarly known as the "Land League" of Southeastern Kansas, and referred to in another part of this work. He is attorney for the famous Neosho Valley Land Agency, also referred to in another part of this work, which he and George A. Bowlus, who has been with him in all his enterprises, organized in 1876. He takes great pride in his town, county and State, and contributes freely to build them up. He is in every sense a builder and opposed to tearing down. He is a member of the Masonic order, and whilst that is probably the exponent of his religious creed, he is a believer in all the fundamental principles of the Christian religion. He has good law and literary libraries, and loves to read them. He wields a strong, swift pen and is fond of literary exercises, being prominent in all local literary exercises. His family consists of his wife, mentioned above, and two bright and promising children, a boy and a girl, Ralph and Rena. They have a cheerful, hospitable home, and their neighbors and friends often gather there to spend a pleasant hour.

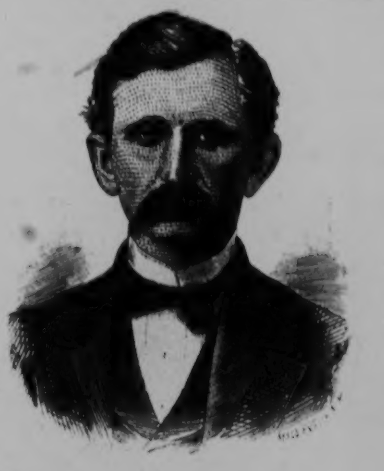

J H Richards

CYRUS M. SIMPSON, Postmaster, was born at Rockville, Parke Co., Ind., December 9, 1844. In April, 1859, he came to Allen County, Kan., and located with his father, Prof. Mathew A. Simpson, on Deer Creek. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, serving until January 16, 1865. During a portion of this period he was Company Clerk, and was also employed in the Quartermaster's office. After the war, he followed agricultural pursuits for three years, and in the fall of 1868, engaged in business at Iola, as dealer in general merchandise, continuing until the spring of 1871, when he sold out. Shortly afterward he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the District Court. In the fall of 1872, he was elected Clerk of the Court, and was re-elected in 1874, and 1876. During a portion of this period he read law and was admitted to the bar January 23, 1879, and practiced for two years in partnership with J. H. Richards. He was appointed Postmaster in March 7, 1877. He was elected to the City Council for three terms, Mayor of the city once, and was also City Attorney for nearly two years. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R.

JAMES SIMPSON, contractor and builder (retired), was born in England, October 29, 1824; there he learned the carpenter trade, and followed that occupation as a journeyman. In 1849, he immigrated to Rochester, N. Y.; was for a year employed at his trade, then engaged in same capacity at St. Louis, Mo., for eighteen months; removing to Jacksonville, Ill., he carried on business as a contractor and builder for three years, and then in same business at Decatur, Ill. Mr. Simpson came to Kansas in July, 1869, located at Iola, and engaged in the boot and shoe business, which he carried on for about two years, since which time he has not been actively engaged in business. He owns considerable property in Iola, and his wife has for over ten years been carrying on a large millinery establishment. Mr. S. is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity; he is deputy district grand-master of the I. O. O. F., at this place, and has for several years been Street Commissioner for the city of Iola.

G. SMITH, SON & CO., proprietors of the Iola Lock and Novelty Works. George Smith, the senior member of this firm was born in Staffordshire, England. For seven years he worked as an apprentice to the trade of machinist and locksmith, after which he followed it as a journeyman in the principal cities of England. In 1861, he immigrated to America; was employed at his trade in New York, Connecticut and other States, and in 1869, opened a lock manufactory and brass foundry in New York City. On account of increasing the size of his works, he moved, in 1872, to Brooklyn. His business still enlarging, he moved, in 1874, up the Hudson River to Nyack, where he continued to carry on a very large business until burned out in 1879. Shortly after he moved to Kansas City, carried on a lock factory for two years, and in October, 1882, came to Iola. He at once established this business in partnership with his son Joseph. They have a large building and ample facilities to carry on an extensive lock manufactory and brass foundry. A description of their works may be found in the county history.

HON. R. B. STEVENSON, dealer in drugs, etc., was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1843, and at the age of eleven years moved to Iowa, with his father, who conducted hotels in various parts of that State. In 1864, he was employed in the sutlers' department of the Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry. He was also employed for three years as clerk in the postoffice at Ottumwa, Iowa, and clerked in the mercantile business. In the fall of 1870, he came to Iola, and for fourteen months carried on a news stand in the postoffice. In the fall of 1871, he was elected Register of Deeds, and served two years. In 1874, he embarked in the drug business, and is now the oldest established druggist in the city. He carries a fine stock of drugs, books, notions, etc., and has an extensive trade. He was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature in the fall of 1880. Mr. Stevenson is an active, enterprising man, notwithstanding the fact that he is a cripple, having lost his left leg in 1858, by an accident in a steam grist mill.

TINDALL S. STOVER, County Clerk, was born in Hancock County, Me., January 18, 1844. His father was a sea captain, and he made several voyages with him. In February, 1863, he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-first Maine Volunteer Infantry, serving until the war closed. Mr. Stover came to Kansas, September 1, 1866, was for a year employed as a a clerk in mercantile business, at Leavenworth, then came to Allen County, locating in Humboldt; was employed in the capacity of clerk in a store, until in 1869, when he formed a partnership with W. W. Curdy, and embarked in the general merchandise business; this firm dissolved some two years later, and Mr. S. assisted in organizing the Humboldt Manufacturing Co., and occupied the positions of secretary and treasurer, until in 1873, after which he was employed in mercantile pursuits. In November, 1875, he was elected Clerk of the County, entering upon the duties of his office in January, 1876. He was re-elected in 1877-79, and in 1881. Mr. Stover is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and one of the leading men in G. A. R., McCook Post No. 51.

HON. HENRY W. TALCOTT, Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Kansas, was born in Valparaiso, Porter Co., Ind., in February, 1839. His father, William C. Talcott, was proprietor of a weekly paper, and the subject of this sketch learned the trade of printer, and for some months published the Valparaiso *Republican*. His father was also a lawyer. Young Talcott studied under his guidance, and was admitted to the bar in 1860, after which he gave his attention to the practice of law. On June 19, 1861, he enlisted in the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was assigned to a position as musician in the regimental band. Shortly afterward he was detailed by Col. R. S. Foster to perform a portion of the duties of adjutant, which position he filled until August, 1862, when he was mustered out with the band. On his return to Valparaiso, he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court of his district, which position he filled for five years. During about three years also of that period he was Deputy Collector of the United States Internal Revenues. During the time of the "Military Draft" he was enrolling officer for Porter County. The judge came to Kansas in March, 1868, locating at Iola, and at once opened an office for the practice of his profession. In partnership with Nelson F. Acers, in July of that year, he purchased the *Allen County Courant*. In 1869 the law firm dissolved and the judge purchased his partner's interest in the paper and continued to publish the same until the spring of 1871, when he disposed of it and gave his sole attention to the practice of law. In the fall of 1873 he was elected Railroad Assessor for the Seventh Judicial District; but the office was shortly afterward abolished. Judge Talcott was appointed to his present position by Governor Osborn in January, 1875, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. John R. Goodin, who had been elected Representative to the United States Congress. He was elected to the same office in the fall of that year, and re-elected in the fall of 1879.

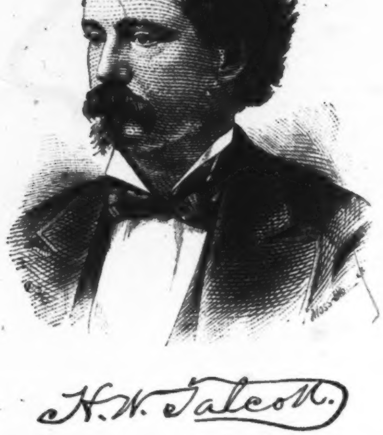

H. W. Talcott.

E. J. THAYER, of Waters & Thayer, proprietors of the Elevator Mills, was born at Chelsea, Vt., in 1840. At the age of fourteen years he removed to Clinton County, Ohio, where he was employed in grist mills and at general farm work. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry. He was promoted from Orderly Sergeant to Captain in 1864, and was mustered out January 16, 1866. In June of the same year he came to Kansas and located in Bourbon County, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1878, when he came to Iola. He at once purchased a building and put in milling and elevator machinery. In September, 1881, he admitted his present partner, H. Waters. They do quite an extensive business in their custom flouring mills, and also deal in grain, coal, etc.

DR. S. TOZER, dentist, was born in Cheshire County, N. H., in 1832. There he learned the jeweler's trade and gradually merged into the practice of dentistry. In 1846 he moved to Pike County, Ill., where he engaged in the same business. Early in 1849 he moved to St. Louis, Mo., and there studied surgery. In the spring of 1850 he went to California, where he was engaged in ranching and also practiced dentistry. Nine years later he returned to Illinois, where he carried on an extensive farm in Macon County. The doctor came to Kansas in September, 1866, and six weeks later located in Iola, where he has since practiced his profession. He owns twenty-five acres of land near town, and raises live-stock. His wife has quite an extensive green-house and is widely known in the county for raising all kinds of flowers and exotic plants. The doctor is the oldest resident dentist in the place. He is a member of the Kansas State Dental Association, and was for several terms a member of the City Council of Iola.

KONRAD J. WEITH, blacksmith and wagon shop, was born in Peoria County, Ill., February 25, 1849. Learned the trade of blacksmith at Pekin, Ill., and followed that occupation for a livelihood. He came to Kansas in 1870, located at Iola, worked for a few months as a journeyman blacksmith, and in 1871 embarked in his present business. Mr. W. has the oldest establishment of this kind in Iola; he is an experienced blacksmith, having worked at the trade some seventeen years. In the wagon shop he employs an experienced mechanic, and is doing a large business.

HON. DAVID WORST, Sheriff, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., September 30, 1837, and reared on a farm. At the age of twenty-six years he removed to Ashland County, Ohio, and farmed for a year. Then two years in Seneca County, after which he moved west to Illinois, and for four years followed agricultural pursuits in Cumberland County. In 1871 he immigrated to Redwood County, Minn., where he was extensively engaged in farming, raising stock, etc. In the fall of 1876 he was elected to the Minnesota State Legislature. Mr. Worst came to Allen County, Kas., in September, 1878. He located in Elm Township, and has been engaged in farming. He has a good farm consisting of 160 acres. The subject of this sketch was elected to his present office in the fall of 1881, and entered upon the duties of the same in January, 1882.

A. E. WRIGHT, dealer in groceries, queensware, etc., was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, December 15, 1841, and was reared on a farm. During the war of the Rebellion he was in company with several others largely engaged in shipping live stock from Chicago, and after the close of the war carried on a farm in Huron County, Ohio, and also dealt in live stock. In the spring of 1869 he came to Allen County, Kas., and followed agricultural pursuits in Elm Township for about nine years. For three years he held the office of Township Trustee. In March, 1879, he purchased his present business from Messrs. Briggs & Thrall and is gradually building up a good trade. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W.

GEORGE W. ZIKE, dealer in general groceries, was born in Morgan County, Ill., January 7, 1850. In December, 1859, his parents came to Kansas, locating in Elm Creek Township, Allen County, where the subject of this sketch assisted them on the farm. In the spring of 1864 he enlisted in Company I, Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, and served nineteen months. Returning home he took up a homestead adjoining his parents' farm, and followed agricultural pursuits till the spring of 1880, when he sold his farm and moved to the city of Iola. In January, 1881, he engaged in grocery business. He carries a stock of about $1,000 and has quite a nice trade. Mr. Zike was married in Allen County, Kas., July 18, 1875, to Mary E. Swap. They have one son, Luther William.

ELM TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH D. CARTER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 28, P. O. Iola, was born in Rush County, Ind., May 30, 1835, where he followed agricultural pursuits. In November, 1866, he came to Kansas, located in Allen County, Elm Township, and has since followed farming and stock raising. In March, 1875, he moved onto his present farm. He has here forty acres and eighty acres in another farm. He has on his place a fine orchard and maple grove. Mr. Carter raises considerable live stock and is gradually branching out into breeding Short-horn cattle. He was married in Morgan County, Ind., November 7, 1854, to Lucinda Hamilton. They have three children.

GENEVA.

This town is situated in the northwestern part of the county, north of the Neosho River, and between Martin and Indian creeks. The location is a beautiful one, and the place is surrounded by a thrifty and enterprising class of citizens. The village contains a store, postoffice and blacksmith shop, and has a population of about one hundred.

The town of Geneva was founded in the summer of 1857. A colony was formed in New York under the leadership of Ephraim Fisk, and another in Michigan under the leadership of Merritt Moore. These united, forming the Union Settlement Association, among the prominent members in which were Dr. B. L. G. Stone, G. L. Wait, S. T. Jones, Rev. G. S. Northrup, I. A. Holman, P. P. Phillips, E. J. Brinkerhoff, J. H. Spicer, A. P. Sain, H. R. Somers, Frank Ureidenberg, J. C. Redfield and J. M. Mattoon.

The colony selected the northwestern part of Allen County for a location, and started out with great expectations. There were about 300 families engaged to settle at once. It was decided to locate and lay out a town comprising not less than 640 acres of land. The present site of Geneva was chosen on account of the fertile prairie land around, as well as the heavy timber so close along the banks of the streams. It was decided to at once begin the building of a large structure and to found a non-sectarian college and academy.

Plans having been made for so much building and so many families having promised to locate, the next thing was to erect a saw-mill. Therefore a contract was entered into with L. L. Northrup that he should build a steam saw-mill, and that the colony should, in turn, give him 160 acres of good timber land and furnish him all the sawing he could do, and pay him $15 per thousand feet. The mill was brought and set up on the bank of Indian Creek, in the summer of the year 1858. But the sawing was not provided in any great quantities and L. L. Northrup soon opened a store.

Though the settlement started with such brilliant prospects, the idea of building a large town was soon given up. Not one-fourth of the projected colony of 300 families ever came, and those who did were rather poor, and through the lack of money and settlement the college was not built, though an academy afterward took its place.

The settlers from the first were an intelligent and enterprising class of people, who regarded the moral and mental culture of the young as one of the first things to be looked to, after opening their farms, therefore churches and schools were established.

There was at first considerable controversy over claims, which resulted in occasional riots, but aside from this the neighborhood has generally been very peaceable.

Geneva continued to exist as a small town, and by the year 1869 it contained two stores, one blacksmith shop, a wagon shop, a hotel, a Congregational Church built of stone, and an academy. This building was a frame structure two stories high, and the school had been established in 1866, and was then as now, under charge of the Neosho Presbytery. The population was then about one hundred. From the above date until 1872 some improvements were made, and several business enterprises were undertaken that afterward fell through. It was expected that a railroad would be built through that part of the county, and when the town failed to secure it, it began to go down, and now it can only be said to be a thriving country village, surrounded by a prosperous settlement.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN J. BLACK, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Iola, was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 5, 1834, and was reared in Illinois. His father was a farmer. The subject of our sketch also resided for several years in Marion County, Iowa. He came to Allen County in the fall of 1857, and pre-empted 160 acres in the township, on which he resided some fifteen years, after which he moved on to his present farm, which consists of sixty-seven and one-half acres of fine bottom land, nearly all of which is cultivated. Mr. Black raises considerable live stock, making a specialty of Poland-China hogs. During his residence in this State he has been several times in Colorado, engaged in freighting, etc. During the late Rebellion he served in the Kansas State Militia. Mr. Black was married in Anderson County, Kan., February 14, 1864, to Sarah E. Stigenwalt, who died January 5, 1873, leaving one son. Mr. Black was married again at this place, April 2, 1874, to Emma C. Luyster. They have four children.

JOHN TRACY CORNELL, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Iola, was born in Fountain County, Ind., October, 1826, and reared on a farm. After reaching the age of manhood he carried on a farm of his own, of 173 acres. He came to Allen County in the fall of 1858, pre-empted 160 acres in Iola Township, where he resided some twelve years, and then moved into Geneva Township. About ten years ago he settled on his present farm, which consists of 130 acres of fine bottom land, all improved, and on which he has erected a handsome home and farm buildings. He is quite an extensive raiser of cattle, etc. During the late war he served in the Kansas State Militia, and was for three years deputy under Sheriff A. Brown. Mr. Cornell was married in Fountain County, Ind., in the fall of 1848, to Phoebe Jane Booe. They have a family of eight children.

EPHRAIM FISK, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Geneva, was born at Strafford, Orange Co., Vt., September 10, 1811, and spent his youth on a farm. In 1842, he moved to Wyoming County, N. Y., where he was employed in agricultural pursuits, and also worked in woolen mills in that and Seneca County. In March, 1857, he came to Kansas and located on this farm. He conducted the farm until lately, when he turned it over to his step-son, Alroy B. Curtis. Mr. Fisk took up 160 acres of raw land on his arrival here, and made a highly improved farm of it. He has been a deacon of the Congregational Church in this locality since 1858.

ALONZO W. HOWLAND, dealer in live stock, Section 29, P. O. Geneva, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1834, and reared on a farm in Calhoun County, Mich. He has earned his own livelihood since thirteen years of age. Mr. H. was employed for some time in grocery business, and also learned the trade of stone mason in Calhoun County. He came to Kansas in April, 1859; located in Allen County, pre-empted 160 acres in this township, on which he resided some five years. In 1864, he moved on to his present farm, Section 29, Township 23, Range 18. Mr. H. had very small means on his arrival in this State. He worked some at his trade, and farmed, and by industry and energy, has made himself one of the representative men of Allen County. He owns about 440 acres of land, and is an extensive raiser and dealer in live stock. On his place is a fine stone residence, which he built some fourteen years ago, and an orchard of about 500 fruit trees. Mr. H. was elected a member of the Board of Commissioners of Allen County, in 1872, and re-elected in 1874. He was married in Calhoun County, Mich., when twenty years of age, to Miss Eveline Gardiner, who died here in May, 1873, leaving three children. He was married again, in Allen County, Kan., in December, 1874, to Miss Emma Harlow.

REV. SALATHIEL M. IRWIN, Section 25, P. O. Geneva, was born at South Salem, Ross Co., Ohio, November 23, 1836, and received his preparatory education at the Presbyterian Academy of that place, after which he attended Hanover College, Ind., graduating in 1861, and then taught Hanover High School for two years. Mr. Irwin attended Princeton Theological Seminary for three years, graduating there in April, 1866. He was licensed to preach in 1865, and ordained a minister in the following year, at Little Osage, Mo., where he had charge of the Presbyterian Church for one year. In September, 1867, he came to Allen County, Kan., and has since resided at Geneva. He has charge of the Presbyterian Church here, also the Liberty Presbyterian Church, and the church at Carlyle. During his first six years' residence at this place, he was principal of the Presbyterian Academy. Mr. Irwin has a nice farm here of about 135 acres, and has also eighty acres in Woodson County.

CHAS. L. KNOWLTON, merchant, Geneva, was born in Clark County, Ind., June 23, 1849. His father was a doctor and also carried on a farm, and the subject of our sketch assisted him in the latter business. The doctor resided for four years in Cumberland County, Ill., and in April, 1867, moved to Allen County, Kan., locating at Geneva. His son, Chas. L. accompanied him, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits in this township until January 15, 1882, when he embarked in general merchandise business. He carries a nice stock of about $3,000, and is building up a good trade. He also has a small farm of fifty-three acres. Mr. Knowlton is a member of the order of A., F. & A. M., and is one of the trustees of Tuscan Lodge, No. 82, at Neosho Falls.

JONATHAN M. MATTOON, Postmaster, Geneva, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., December 17, 1813, and worked on his father's farm until twenty-one years of age. He then learned the trade of machinist and worked at it in New York and Detroit, Mich. He came to Allen County, Kan., in the spring of 1857, located at Geneva, and was employed as a carpenter. He was Deputy Postmaster under Dr. Stone, from 1858 until 1861, when he was commissioned Postmaster, an office which he has filled ever since. He also carries a small stock of goods and has a small farm. Mr. M has been Justice of the Peace since 1859, and is also Notary Public. He served a two years term on the Board of Commissioners for Allen County, during the war. The subject of this sketch was married in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1837, to Lucy Hancock, she died in 1859, leaving six children and two of these, sons died in the late war. Mr. Mattoon was married again in Allen County, Kan., in January, 1861, to Nancy Dickey. They have two daughters.

JONATHAN H. SPICER, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Geneva, was born in Plymouth, N. H., April 12, 1816, and reared principally on farms in the State of New York. His father Jabez Spicer was a medical doctor and a missionary of the Presbyterian Church, but also engaged in agricultural pursuits. The subject of our sketch was, during the years of 1851 and 1852, in the employ of the Panama Railroad Company, in charge of a body of men engaged in building a railroad across the Isthmus. In 1853, he went to California, where he remained one year engaged in mining pursuits. Returning east he carried on mercantile business at Wacousta, Clinton Co., Mich., for three years. Mr. Spicer came to Kansas, in the spring of 1857, and located on his present farm in Allen County. He has 167 acres of land all improved, has a nice orchard, and is quite an extensive raiser of cattle, horses, etc. On October 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, serving three years and three months. He was Quartermaster Sergeant of the regiment. He was for some years Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, at this place. Mr. S. was married at Watertown, Mich., September 3, 1839, to Miss Emily Phinney. They have one son, Duane D.

J. C. THOMAS, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Iola, was born in Shelby County, Ind., in 1842, and in 1858 came to Kansas, locating in Coffey County. He in company with others built a saw mill in Neosho City. About two years later he moved to Madison County, but remained only a short time. In 1861 he built a flouring mill at Burlington, Kan., and shortly afterwards returned to Indiana on a vessel; while there he enlisted in July, 1862, in the Seventy-sixth Indiana Infantry and served thirty days. Returning to his mill at Burlington he conducted the same until 1863 when he sold out and moved to Iola, where he ran a steam saw and grist mill. In 1865 he sold his interest, and in 1866 moved on to his present farm. He has 125 acres of fine bottom land and raises some stock, etc. In 1876 he purchased a saw mill which is now located on his farm on the banks of the Neosho River. This mill has a capacity of 2,000 feet of lumber daily and gives employment at times to five men. Mr. Thomas is a practical sawyer and machinist.

DEXTER L. WARNER, proprietor of the Geneva House, was born in Franklin County, Mass., March 12, 1842, and reared on a farm. He enlisted May 6, 1861, in Company D, Twelfth Massachusetts Infantry; was shot in left hip joint at Groveton, Va., August 30, 1862, and discharged May 26, 1863. Returning to Franklin he remained until 1871, when he moved to Worcester, where he was employed as a painter and also worked in boot factory. Three years later he moved to Oxford where he was engaged in the capacity of a clerk in general merchandise business. In July, 1879, he came to Allen County, located in Geneva Township and followed agricultural pursuits. In April, 1882, he engaged in his present business and also continues to farm some. Mr. Warner was elected Trustee of Geneva Township in February, 1882, and again in February, 1883.

DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT B. ARNOLD, Superintendent of the County Poor Farm, P. O. Carlyle, was born in Gibson County, Tenn., August 6, 1839. He was reared on a farm, but at the age of eighteen years entered an apprenticeship to learn the carpenter's trade. This trade he followed in his own neighborhood until March, 1863, when he removed to Hadley, Ill., to keep from being conscripted in the Rebel Army. He remained there until 1866 when he returned to West Tennessee, where he followed his trade until 1874, when he removed to Reno County, Kan. In September, 1877, he located at Humboldt, Allen Co., Kan., where he continued work at his trade until the following January, when he established a grocery store at Carlyle, which he carried on for two years. On March 5, 1880, he took charge of the County Poor Farm as Superintendent, which position he has since retained. He was married February 23, 1868, to Miss Mary Eckley, of Kenton, Tenn. They have seven children—Sophia, Flora, Martha, Ephraim B., Harvey E., Mary M. and Robert B. Mr. Arnold is a member of the Presbyterian Church, also of the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES C. COFFIELD, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Colony, was born in Grant County, Ind., November 15, 1845, and came to Allen County, Kan., in July, 1860, with his father, Samuel Coffield, who located in this Township. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, was shot through the left leg at Newtonia, Mo., September 30, 1862; he served until mustered out January 16, 1865, after which he followed agricultural pursuits. In 1868 he was appointed Clerk of the District Court at Iola and served eighteen months, then for two years acted as Treasurer of the county for his brother-in-law, John Francis, who held that office. Mr. Coffield then followed mercantile pursuits at Iola. In 1878 he turned his attention to farming and in the spring of 1882 moved on to his present farm, which consists of some eighty acres. He was Deputy United State Marshal at Iola for four years. Mr. Coffield was married in Allen County, Kan., July 4, 1872, to Sarah J. Fulwider, and they have a family of four living children—Fred C., Clifford F., Lewis E and Nellie E.

WILLIAM DAVIS, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Humboldt, was born in Johnson County, Ind., January, 1838, and reared on a farm. In 1859, he entered a store at Franklin, that county, as a clerk, and was engaged in that capacity several years. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Seventh Indiana Infantry, served three months, and re-enlisted in Company F, of the same regiment; was promoted to Second Lieutenant, early in 1863, and mustered out, September 20, 1864, after which he followed mercantile pursuits at Franklin, Ind. He came to Kansas in 1868, located at Iola, and engaged in mercantile business in the firm of Davis & VanNuys, continuing in that business until October, 1875. Was then for three years employed in traveling for the Presbyterian Board of Publication. In the fall of 1878, he was elected Clerk of District Court, at Humboldt, and re-elected in 1880. Mr. Davis has 157 acres of improved land, and has quite recently given his attention to agricultural pursuits.

HON. LEWIS EDMUNDSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 10, P. O. Iola, was born in Allegheny County, Penn., July 10, 1831, and reared in Lawrence County, where he learned the trade of plasterer. In 1856, he moved to Champaign County, Ill., where he worked at his trade. Mr. E. came to Allen County, Kas., in the spring of 1860, and pre-empted his present farm, which consists of 160 acres. This he has improved, has built a nice home, and has a good orchard of about four acres. He also has a fine residence and orchard in Iola, where he at times takes up his residence. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and, having passed through the various grades, was promoted to First Lieutenant, early in 1865, serving until July 17, of that year. In the fall of 1868, he was elected to the State Legislature. Mr. E. was married in Champaign County, Ill., in 1858, to Annie A. Thrasher, who died in 1862, leaving one child, Annie E. He was married again, in 1872, at Deer Creek, Allen Co., Kas., to Alice M. Wisner. They have four children—Nellie V., Eugene S., Margaret N. and Lewis A.

M. M. HART stock dealer, Section 15, P. O. Iola, was born in Greene County, Ill., in 1839, and reared on a farm. In the fall of 1859, he came to Allen County, Kas., located on a farm near Iola, and has since followed farming, dealing in live stock, etc. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and was mustered out as Sergeant, three years later. For the past twelve years, has been largely engaged in buying and shipping live stock, in company with Nimrod Hankins. Mr. Hart was, also, for some time, engaged in grocery business at Iola, with I. S. Welsh. This interest he sold out in 1883, and now resides on his farm in this Township, which consists of 227 acres of well improved land.

SAMUEL G. JORDAN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 12, P. O. Carlyle, was born at Gloucester, N. J., March 24, 1849, and came to Allen County with his parents in the spring of 1857. He owns 120 acres of land on Deer Creek, on which are a large orchard and good farm buildings. He was married, October 29, 1872, to Miss Jennie D. Demaree of Waveland, Ind. They have four children, and are both members of the Presbyterian Church. Robert B. Jordan, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Mexico, Perry Co., Pa., in 1811, and moved to Appanoose County, Iowa, in 1850. In the spring of 1857 he moved to Allen County, Kas., and settled in Deer Creek Township, where he lived until his death, February 22, 1876. His widow, Mrs. Emeline Jordan, survives him and lives with her son, Samuel G. She was born in Juniata County, Pa., December 9, 1817, was married September 6, 1836, and had eight children, four of whom are now living. Both she and her husband united with the church at an early period of their married life.

BARTHOLEMEW A. LONGSTRETH, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Colony, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, August 19, 1833, was reared on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits for a livelihood after reaching the age of manhood. Mr. L. first came to Kansas in 1857, but did not engage in any business. Was for a short time employed on the Government survey. In the spring of 1869, he closed out his farming interests in Ohio and located on his present farm in Allen County. He has 240 acres of land, sixty of which are in cultivation, and he is quite an extensive stock raiser. His place is well improved, has a good residence, stone fences, and an orchard of six acres. Mr. L. has filled several of his school district offices, such as Treasurer, Director and Clerk. He was married in Muskingum County, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1864, to Lorena Stoneburner. Their family consists of six children, four of whom were born in this State.

REV. EPHRAIM K. LYNN, now a retired clergyman residing on a farm, Section 35, Allen County, Kas., P. O. Carlyle, was born in Jefferson County, Ky., in 1814; while young, he moved with his parents to Washington County, Ind. In the spring of 1833 he entered college at South Hanover, Ind., and graduated in the fall of 1839. In 1840 he was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of West Lexington, Ky., and in the spring of 1841 was ordained to the full work of the gospel ministry by the Presbytery of Louisville, Ky. He was at first stationed at Bridgeport, in the vicinity of Frankfort, Ky., where he remained until 1844, when he went to Georgetown and supplied the pulpit there until the year 1846, when he returned to Washington County, Ind., spending six years of labor in New Philadelphia, when he went to Hopewell, in Johnson Co., Ind., and labored for two years. In 1854 he removed to Champaign County, Ill., where he lived until 1856, when he went to Mercer County, Ills. In the fall of 1860 to Allen County, Kas., and located on the farm on which he now resides, in Deer Creek Township. He has been actively engaged in the ministry for forty-two years. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Harriet Briggs, in 1839, and next to Mrs. S. M. Thompson, in 1874.

ADAM MAIER, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Colony, was born in Germany, January 1, 1830, and in 1855, immigrated to Michigan, where for three years he was employed at farm work; then in same capacity in Logan County, Ills. In the fall of 1866 he came to Allen County and located on his present farm. He has 400 acres of land, 200 of which are in cultivation, and two acres in orchard. His place is well improved, and he is an extensive stock raiser. Mr. M was for three years engaged, also, in conducting a meat market at Iola, and was in grocery business for two years in company with Emanuel Richards, to whom he sold his interest early in 1883. The subject of our sketch was married in Logan County, Ills., in the spring of 1862, to Johanna Green; their family consists of five children, three of whom were born in this State.

C. G. MULL, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Carlyle, was born in Washington Township, Parke Co., Ind., October 3, 1842, and was reared on a farm. Leaving his parents' home at the age of twenty-one, he enlisted in Company F, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, being mustered in November 9, 1863. He served in the army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Thomas, and was in active service until his discharge in July, 1865. He then returned to Parke County, where he lived until the following spring, when he went to Vermillion County, Ills., and in the fall of 1866 came to Allen County, Kas., and located at Iola, where he worked at the carpenter trade until the fall of 1868, when he enlisted in Company C, Nineteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, to serve on the plains against the Indians. In the spring of 1869, he was discharged, and in June returned to Allen County and located in Deer Creek Township, where he worked at his trade. In 1871 he purchased a farm and the next year began farming in connection with other pursuits. He now owns 200 acres of land, one-half of which are under cultivation, and on which are two houses and other suitable farm buildings. For the past five years he has been a contractor, working taxes for the K. C., L. & S. K. R. R., employing a number of men and teams. He is one of the leading men of his township in public affairs. He was married September 21, 1871, to Miss Laura P. Adams, of Deer Creek Township, who was born in Kentucky. Both are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT HARVEY STRICKLER, Postmaster and merchant, was born in Parke County Ind., November 22, 1852, and came to Kansas with his father, Moses Strickler, who located in Deer Creek Township, Allen County, in the fall of 1866. The subject of our sketch assisted him on the farm for about seven years, then conducted a farm on his own account. In the spring of 1882 he purchased a merchandise stock at Carlyle, and has since carried on business at that point. He was appointed Postmaster in March, 1882. Mr. S was married at Iola, Kas., March 24, 1881, to Martha Martin; they have one child—Burton E.

Z. J. WISNER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Iola, was born in Niagara County, N. Y., February 7, 1825. When eleven years of age he removed with his parents to Fayette County, Ind., where he was reared on a farm. In 1841 he removed to Rush County where he lived for twelve years when he went to Iowa, where he resided on a farm until 1857, when he removed to Allen County, Kas., and located on a claim adjoining the town-site of Cofachique, where he remained for eight years, when he removed to his present farm on Deer Creek. He owns 213 acres of land which is all fenced. Of this land 100 acres are cultivated; 30 acres, meadow; 40 acres, timber; 5 acres, orchard, and the remainder, pasture. He has 43 head of cattle, 75 hogs and 5 horses. Mr. Wisner was married in February, 1850, to Miss Nancy Davis, of Rush County, Ind. They have five children, all living in Kansas, of whom, Kansas Lily, Ruby O., and Carl A., are still at home. Mr. W has been for two terms Superintendent of schools of Allen County, and two terms County Commissioner, and three terms Trustee of his township. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, and served until August, 1865, when he was discharged and mustered out.

JOHN W. WISE, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Iola, was born in Saline County, Ill., October 1, 1846, and came to Allen County, Kas., in June, 1857. In the spring of 1858 his father, W. H. Wise, pre-empted this farm and the subject of our sketch assisted in conducting the same until 1870, since which time he has farmed on his own account. He has 160 acres, principally fine bottom land, and is also engaged in raising live stock. He has an orchard on his place of about two acres. Mr. W. held the office of Justice of the Peace for a term. He was married in Anderson County, Kas., April 4, 1872, to Julia F. Price, and they have a pleasant family.

MORAN.

ROBERT DAWSON, of Dawson & Mann, merchants, was born in Warren County, Ill., February 26, 1849, and came to Kansas, locating on the Osage River, Allen County, with his father, Miles B. Dawson, who took up a homestead. The subject of our sketch returned to Warren County, Ill., after a brief stay here of six months. There he remained some eighteen months, employed in the manufacture of brick. He was also for some time in the States of Colorado and Arkansas. About 1877 he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Allen County, and was engaged in that capacity until October 1, 1881, when he embarked in general merchandise business at Moran, with a stock of about $500. The business increased rapidly, and in February, 1883 he admitted Daniel G. Mann as a partner. The firm have a fine trade, to supply the demands of which they carry a stock of $4,000 to $5,000. Daniel G. Mann, of this firm, was born in Clark County, Ill., in 1853. He has for twenty-three years been a resident of Allen County.

JOHN EASTWOOD, contractor and builder, was born at Berry, Genesee Co., N. Y., May 1, 1832, and learned the carpenter trade at Angelica, Allegheny County, at the age of fourteen years. He then followed it as a journeyman and contractor, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. He came to Kansas February 12, 1866, locating in Deer Creek Township, Allen County. He worked as a builder, etc., there and at Iola, for some nine years. He then purchased a farm in Woodson County, where he carried on business as a contractor and builder for a short time. Returning East he followed the same business in Ashtabula County, Ohio, until October, 1879, when he again came West to Kansas. He followed building in this and Anderson County, and in August of 1882 he moved to this place, since which time he has conducted quite a nice business in his line. He has had a practical experience of over thirty years as a builder.

DR. ELAM B. ELLIS, was born in Adams County, Ohio, and is about thirty-eight years of age. He was reared on a farm in Appanoose County, Iowa. He began the study of medicine with Dr. G. P. Smith, in that county, and also attended the Iowa State University, where he graduated in the spring of 1867. He then taught school in Appanoose and Davis counties, and continued his medical studies. He came to Kansas in 1870, located in Butler County, where he took up a claim and resided there some two years. Moving to Anderson County he followed agricultural pursuits and also traveled through the State lecturing on theology and science. In July, 1876, he moved to Linn County, where he practiced two years, then in Ozark, Anderson County, where he practiced and carried on a drug business. In April, 1882, he moved his stock of drugs to this place, continuing business in that line in connection with his practice. The doctor is also about to engage in the real estate and loan business.

JONATHAN E. HOBBY, dealer in groceries and queensware, was born March 5, 1848, and reared on a farm. He came to Kansas April 18, 1872, and was for four and one-half years employed as a clerk in mercantile business at Fort Scott, after which he traveled in New York, Colorado and the Black Hills, for about a year. Returning to Fort Scott, he opened in company with R. F. Wilcox a marble factory. A year later they moved the business to Beloit, Kan., and after continuing there for two years Mr. Hobby sold out his interest to his partner. In October, 1880, he went to Colorado, remained only a short time, then for a few months carried on grocery business at Fort Scott. He came to Moran in March, 1882, and embarked in his present business.

JOHN HONSTEAD, contractor and builder, was born at Van Wert, Ohio, in 1851, and reared on a farm. At the age of nineteen years he learned the trade of carpenter, and followed it in that locality until the fall of 1879, when he came to Kansas. Mr. H. located in Neosho County. He was for a year employed at his trade in Chanute, after which he farmed for a year or more. On February 4, 1882, he came to Moran, and at once embarked in business as a contractor and builder. He built the public schoolhouse at this place, and many of the principal business houses and residences. He has had a practical experience in business of thirteen years.

NEWELL SOUTHARD, dealer in furniture, groceries, grain and coal, is a native of Fairfax, Franklin Co., Vt. He was employed for many years in railroading. He was conductor for one year, and general freight agent at Columbus, Ohio, for the C., C. & C. R. R. Co., for four years, and general agent five years. Was for two years general freight agent for the Logansport & Burlington Railroad, at Logansport, Ind. After which he moved to La Crosse, Wis., where he was for twelve years employed in the manufacture of lumber. In the spring of 1880 he came to Kansas, and located at Clarksburg, Bourbon County, where he engaged in the coal business. In February, 1882, he removed to this point, and at once opened his present establishment. He buys and ships grain quite extensively.

W. J. STEELE, dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., was born in Waveland, Montgomery Co., Ind., February 27, 1853. In August, 1868, he came to Allen County, Kan., and for four years resided on a farm in Geneva Township. He then took up his residence near the city of Iola, and taught district schools in this county for about seven years, after which he was for one year employed as a clerk in a hardware house at Iola. On January, 2, 1882, Mr. Steele embarked in his present business, with a stock of about $600. His trade has gradually improved, and he has now invested in stock about $1,800. He also has a general repairing shop in connection with his hardware establishment, and is the only merchant in this line at this place.

MATHEWS BROTHERS, dealers in general merchandise. The firm is composed of Lewis D. and Thomas A. Mathews. They established the business February 14, 1882, with a stock of about $1,500. In June following they erected a handsome stone building and now carry a stock of about $5,000, to supply the demands of their trade. They also deal extensively in grain. Both brothers were born in Yadkin County, N. Y. The eldest, Lewis D., on August 17, 1855, and Thomas A. on July 12, 1859. They came to Kansas in 1868, with their father, William Mathews, who still resides on his farm, in Deer Creek Township, Allen County, where the boys were brought up. They are active, enterprising young men.

DAVID H. MITCHELL, dealer in lumber, building material, etc., was born in Warren County, Mo., March 15, 1846, and raised on a farm. He enlisted March 18, 1862, in Company D, Third Missouri Cavalry, serving three years, eighteen months of which period he served as a musician. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1867, locating in Miami County, near Paola, where he farmed for three years, then in same capacity in Franklin County for three years, again in Miami County for six years. In August, 1881, he moved to this place and on March 30, 1882, engaged in his present business with a stock of about $2,000, which has since been doubled to supply the demands of his trade. Mr. Mitchell was the first business man to locate at this place and open an establishment.

MARMATON TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW L. BAIR, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Bronson, Bourbon County, was born in Warren County, Ill., December 9, 1833, and reared on a farm. At eighteen years of age he went west to California, where he followed mining pursuits for some six years, after which he returned east to Wayne County, Iowa, and followed agricultural pursuits there until 1865, when he moved to Illinois. In the fall of 1866 he came to Allen County, Kansas, and homesteaded 160 acres in Osage Township, which he improved and resided on until January, 1882, when he sold and moved onto his present farm, which consists of 160 acres, well improved. He was Treasurer of the Osage School District for five years.

WILLIAM CULBERTSON, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Bronson, Bourbon County, was born in Ireland, December, 1846; came to America in 1854, and resided with his parents in New Jersey and Knox County, Ill. In the spring of 1868, he came to Allen County, Kansas, and has since resided in this township. He has now about 500 acres of land, 150 of which are in cultivation. His main business is raising live stock in which he is quite extensively engaged. He has on his place about five acres of orchard. Mr. Culbertson was married in Allen County, in August, 1873, to Rachel M. Rogers, who died in the spring of 1879, leaving one daughter, Alice.

ADOLPH E. FEHLEISEN, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Moran, was born while his parents were crossing the Atlantic Ocean from Germany, in 1840, and was reared in Ripley County Ind., where he learned the trade of carpenter. During the war he served as a soldier from July 14, 1861, until August 22, 1864, participating in the engagements of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Stone River and others. After the war he settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he carried on business as a contractor and builder; was also for a short time in New York, and one year in San Francisco, Cal. He came to Allen County, Kansas, in September, 1878, and located on his present farm which consists of 320 acres, all finely improved. He has quite a nice orchard and is an extensive stock raiser. Mr. F. had charge of Fairlawn postoffice two years and was Clerk of the township for one year. He was treasurer of Moran Cemetery Association and is now secretary of that body, and is also Treasurer of the School District, No. 54.

GEORGE McLAUGHLIN, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Moran, was born in Brown County, Ohio, May 12, 1835, and reared on a farm. In 1866 he moved to Jackson County, Mo., where he farmed until 1869, when he came to Kansas, locating in Brown County; he followed agricultural pursuits. In September, 1871, he came to Allen County, and located on his present farm. He has now 480 acres of land, 200 of which are in cultivation. He is a large and extensive raiser of live stock, and also has on his place a fine orchard of about six acres. Mr. McLaughlin is one of the representative farmers of this county. He was married in Brown County, Ohio, in 1860, to Abbey J. Pickerill. They have a family of nine children.

JOSEPH G. NORTON, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Moran, was born at Castine, Hancock Co., Me., in 1824. He learned the trade of shoemaker at Braintree, Mass., and was employed at it in that State for some twenty-six years; also for about four years near Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to Allen County, Kansas, in March, 1872, and located on his present farm. He has in all 323 acres of land, all improved. Has on his place a fine orchard and five acres of forest trees. He is quite an extensive farmer, and cultivates 125 acres of his farm and raises considerable live stock. Mr. Norton has for six years been Treasurer of his School District. He is one of the enterprising men of his locality, and is assisted in his business by his son, Clarence J.

JAMES H. ROSS, P. O. Moran, money to loan, was born at Bridgewater, Vt., in 1817, and was reared on a farm. In the year 1832, he moved with his parents to Medina County, Ohio, where he resided five years, then in Philadelphia, Pa., employed five years in a spruce-root beer and ginger pop factory, after which he moved to Tazewell County, Ill., where he followed agriculture, buying and selling cattle five years, and in the same capacity in Shelby County, Mo. In February, 1862, he enlisted in Missouri State Militia; served eighteen months. In 1864 moved to Hancock County, Ill., and two years after to LaCrosse, Wis., where for twelve years he followed the logging and lumber business. Mr. Ross came to Kansas in October, 1878, locating in Osage Township, Allen County, where he farmed and bought and sold stock, in company with his son, William A. Ross, and in the fall of 1882 moved to Moran. He has a farm of sixty acres adjoining the town site, and another of 160 acres north of it.

JOHN N. SAPP, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Bronson, Bourbon County, was born at Circleville, Pickaway Co., Ohio, August 16, 1840. There he learned the trade of tinner. On August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, and served until July, 1865. He then moved to Oneida, Knox Co., Ill., where he engaged in stove and tinware business, carrying it on for three years. He came to Allen County, Kansas, in November, 1868, and located on his present farm. He has in all 400 acres, 130 of which are in cultivation and considerable in forest and fruit trees, besides which he raises, to a large extent, live stock. During his residence at this place he was also for three years employed as a tinner at Humboldt. Mr. Sapp has been Treasurer of this Township for the past four years. He was married at Oneida, Ill., in the fall of 1867, to Rebecca Culbertson. They have three children.

OSAGE TOWNSHIP.

DR. ALBERT A. ALLEN, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Ozark, Anderson County, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., in 1824, and when young his parents moved to Summit County, Ohio, and later to Wisconsin. He studied medicine at Whitewater, Wis., with Drs. Clark & Rice. The Doctor began the practice of medicine in 1849, at Zanesville, Ill. In 1852 he removed to California, and practiced there in the mining country for four years. Returning east he located in Illinois and continued his practice in Greene and Jersey counties. He came to Kansas in June, 1859, and located on his present farm. His homestead consists of 160 acres, all highly improved, 130 of which are under cultivation, and has also a fine orchard. The Doctor continues to practice his profession in connection with his agricultural pursuits.

ROBERT E. BRAY, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Moran, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., August 11, 1854, and a few years later came to Kansas with his father, E. C. Bray, who resided one year in Bourbon County, then moved to Osage Township, Allen County, where he continued to farm until his death, in May, 1871. The subject of our sketch has followed agricultural pursuits on his own account for the past seven years, and located on his present farm in 1881. He has 160 acres improved, with nice residence and farm buildings. Mr. B. was married in Allen County, Kan., in 1877, to Hannah M. Frederickson, who died in May, 1881, leaving one son—Albert L. He was married a second time at this place in January, 1883, to Mattie McCoy.

DEMAS D. BRITTON, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Ozark, Anderson County, was born at Terre Haute, Ind., February 16, 1839. At the age of sixteen, he removed to Clay County, that State, and was employed in general farm work. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served three months. He re-enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company D, in August, 1862. He was wounded September 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va., in the side of the head; taken prisoner and held for twenty days. He served until the war closed, after which he again followed agricultural pursuits in Clay County. Mr. Britton came to Allen County in November, 1866, and located on his present farm, which consists of 170 acres, all improved. On his place is a fine orchard of about four acres, and he breeds considerable stock. He was married in Clay County, Ind., October 16, 1866, to Coatney A. Pate. They have a family of five children.

JOHN J. CLOSE, dealer in live stock, Section 27, P. O. Ozark, Anderson County, was born in Jersey County, Ill., September 4, 1831, and assisted his father, who was engaged in supplying wood for manufacturing purposes, fuel, etc., in the St. Louis market. At seventeen years of age, he began to work on a farm, and followed that occupation for five years, after which he embarked in mercantile business, in company with W. W. Felter, at Fielding, that county, with whom he continued in partnership for about four years; was then in same business, in company with Peter Felter, at Otter Creek Landing, and during that period also did an extensive business in shipping grain and lumber to St. Louis, Mo., for three years. In 1862, he sold out at Otter Creek Landing and purchased the merchandise stock of W. W. Felter, at Fielding, continuing that business until November, 1863, when he ceased, and embarked in live stock business in firm of Buzby, Evans & Close, and while in that firm he went to California, returning East in May, 1865, with a drove of horses, which he disposed of in Utah, where he engaged in general speculation until May, 1866, when he returned home to Illinois. He was then employed in managing a mercantile business in Jersey County until April, 1867, when he once more engaged in live stock business. He came to Kansas in September, 1867, on a prospecting tour, and in April, 1868, located on his present farm in Allen County. He has, in all, some 340 acres, all improved, 220 acres of which are in cultivation and 11 acres in orchard. Mr. Close is an extensive feeder and raiser of live stock. He was Clerk of his School District for nine years, and served two years as Treasurer of the township.

ABRAM DONICA, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Ozark, was born in Vigo County, Ind., May 13, 1838, and reared on a farm. In 1856 he moved to McLean County, Ill., and engaged in agricultural pursuits. On September 5, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, was appointed Sergeant, and promoted to Second Lieutenant in November, 1862, to First Lieutenant October 9, 1864, and to Captain March 2, 1865, serving until discharged, June 18, 1866. Mr. D. came to Allen County, Kan., in September, 1866, and located on his present farm. He purchased at that time 153 acres, and has now 343, all improved. On his place is a fine residence and an orchard of two acres, and he raises considerable stock. He was Trustee of the township in 1874 and 1875, and has filled several other local offices. The subject of this sketch was married in Allen County, Kan., May 23, 1867, to Miss Tabitha Mann. Their family consists of four children.

EDWARD G. GILBERT, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Ozark, Anderson County, was born in Harrison County, W. Va., in 1832. In 1850 he moved to Champaign County, Ohio, where he was employed in general farm work. In the fall of 1860 he came to Allen County, Kan., and purchased his farm, but only remained a short time, returning to his home in Ohio. During the war he served in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guards, and was from the 2nd of May, 1864, until August 31, in the United States service. In December, 1865, he returned to Allen County, and has since resided in this township. He has 320 acres of land, one half of which are under cultivation. Also has a fine orchard, and is an extensive raiser of live stock, which is his main business. He was Treasurer of this township for three years. Mr. Gilbert was married in Allen County, Kan., August 19, 1866, to Mary E. Tucker, and they have a family of five children.

ABRAM F. HOFFMAN, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Ozark, Anderson County, was born in Somerset County, Pa., October 19, 1836. At sixteen years of age he moved to near Dayton, Ohio, and was employed in farming. During the war he served one hundred days in the Ohio National Guard. In October, 1870, he came to Kansas and located on his present farm. He has 320 acres, of which 100 acres are in cultivation and three acres in orchard. He is also an extensive raiser of live stock, and is one of the representative farmers of the township. Mr. Hoffman was elected Treasurer of Osage Township, in February, 1882, and again in 1883. He is also Treasurer of his school district.

WILLIAM RIGGS, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Ozark, was born in Warren County, Ill., September 20, 1838. Reared on a farm, and after reaching manhood farmed on his own account. He came to Kansas in March, 1873, and located on his present farm in Allen County, which consists of 320 acres, all improved, 150 of which are in cultivation. He has a good orchard on his place, and in 1882 built a very fine residence. Mr. R. is quite an extensive stock-raiser, and is one of the enterprising farmers of this county. In the spring of 1882 he was elected Trustee of the township, and served one term.

JAMES STAINBROOK, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Bronson, Bourbon County, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, August 26, 1832, and was reared on a farm. In 1867 he moved West, to Moultrie County, Ill., and October 1, 1869, came to Bourbon County, Kan. Resided for a short time near Uniontown, Bourbon County, and in March, 1871, came to Allen County and located on this farm. He has in all 240 acres, all finely improved, and is largely engaged in raising live stock. He has also a nice orchard of about three acres, and has built himself a good residence. His farm is divided off with stone fences, with a never-failing spring in his pasture.

ROBERT STANLEY, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Ozark, Anderson County, was born in Warren County, Ohio, November 8, 1829, and reared in Clinton County on a farm, where he also carried on quite an extensive farm on his own account. He came to Allen County, Kan., November 14, 1868, and located on his present farm, which he entered as a homestead in 1869. He owns in the county 640 acres, 240 are in his residence farm, which is finely improved, and on which there is a splendid residence and an orchard of about five acres. He is an extensive dealer in live stock, and is one of the leading men of this township.

EDMUND D. WOLF, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Xenia, Bourbon County, was born at Athens, Ohio, December 30, 1806; there he learned the trade of tanner. In 1833, he moved to Porter County, Ind., where he followed agricultural pursuits; there he also built large flour mills, and carried them on for six years. In October, 1866, he came to Kansas, and located in Woodson County, where he farmed for some four years, after which he moved to Allen County, and located on his present farm. Mr. Wolf is a large and extensive farmer; he owns in this county 400 acres of land, and 200 in Bourbon County. He cultivates 200 acres of his property, and raises large quantities of live stock. He is one of the leaders in this section of country.

ELSINORE TOWNSHIP.

S. S. KIRKHAM, carpenter and builder, P. O. Savensburg, was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1843, and was reared and educated in Illinois, received his education at Rushville. At the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in Company G, Missouri Home Guards, and did service in it until January, 1862, was honorably discharged. He then re-enlisted in Company C, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, and did active service in that until the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged as Second Lieutenant, Company C. After the war he went to California, his people having located there in 1864. He carried on mining for a few years, returning to Kansas and marrying in 1870, when he returned to California and carried on mining until 1873, when he came back and located at Louisburg, Kan., and carried on contracting and building until 1878, when he located in Hepler, Kan., and carried on a lumber trade until February, 1883. He married in Paola, Kan., June 1, 1870, Miss Lizsie Miller, who was born in Cole County, Mo., and reared in Miami County, Kan. They have a family of four daughters—Minnie, Ethel, Flora and Fannie. The family are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of Hepler Post, G. A. R., No. 143. His farm contains 160 acres in Section 32, Elsinore Township, Allen County, of improved land, well fenced and watered, and stocked, good buildings, and an orchard of 350 trees of nicely assorted fruits, besides has 1,000 forest trees.

DICKINSON COUNTY.

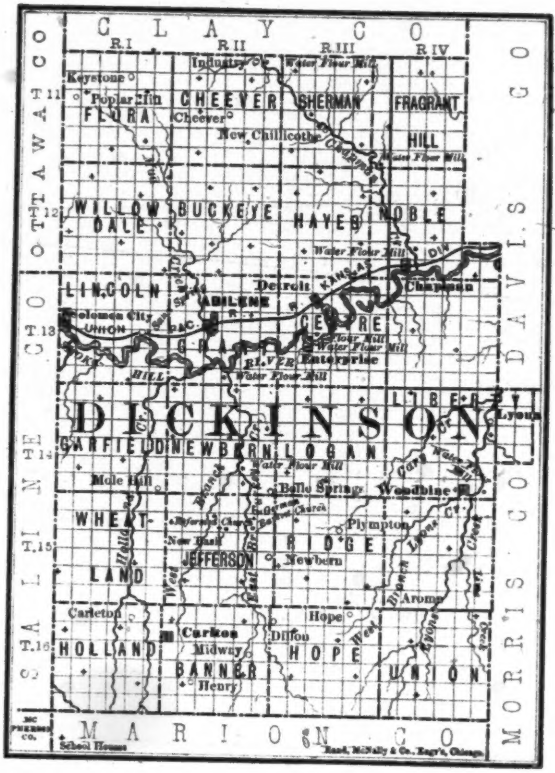

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS.)

	1870.	1880.
Abilene City	....	2,360
(a) Banner Township	....	523
(b) Buckeye Township	....	561
(c) Center Township, including Enterprise City	....	1,101
(d) Cheever Township	....	579
(e) Flora Township	..	388
(f) Fragrant Hill Township	....	477
(g) Grant Township	849	639
(h) Hayes Township	....	554
(i) Holland Township	....	367
(j) Hope Township	....	647
(k) Jefferson Township	....	667
(l) Liberty Township	....	893
(m) Lincoln Township, including Solomon City	398	894
(n) Logan Township	....	469
(o) Newbern Township	583	640
(p) Noble Township	....	553
(q) Ridge Township	....	405
(r) Sherman Township	177	440
(s) Union Township	574	677
(t) Wheatland Township	....	816
(u) Willowdale Township	....	601
	2,581	12,251
Enterprise City	....	411
Solomon City	....	618

(a) Organized in 1877, from part of Jefferson.
(b) Organized in 1873, from part of Grant.
(c) In 1873 name changed from Lamb.
(d) Organized in 1873, from part of Grant.
(e) Organized in 1879, from part of Willowdale.
(f) Organized in 1880, from part of Sherman.
(g) Parts detached in 1873, to form Buckeye and Cheever.
(h) Organized in 1877, from part of Noble.
(i) Organized in 1873, from parts of Lincoln and Newbern. In 1878, a part detached to form Wheatland.
(j) Organized in 1872, from part of Ridge.
(k) Organized in 1873, from part of Newbern. In 1877, part detached to form Banner.
(l) Organized in 1873, from part of Union.
(m) In 1872, part detached to form Willowdale; in 1873, part to form Holland.
(n) Organized in 1877, from parts of Newbern and Union.
(o) In 1872, part detached to form Ridge; in 1873, parts to form Holland and Jefferson; in 1877, part to Logan.
(p) Organized in 1873, from parts of Lamb and Union. In 1877, part detached to form Hayes.
(q) Organized in 1872, from parts of Newbern and Union. In 1872, part detached to form Hope.
(r) In 1880, part detached to form Fragrant Hill.
(s) In 1872, part detached to form Ridge; in 1873, parts to form Liberty and Noble; in 1877, part to Noble.
(t) Organized in 1878, from part of Holland.
(u) Organized in 1872, from part of Lincoln. In 1879, part detached to form Flora.

DICKINSON County is in the third tier of counties from the north line of the State, and in the sixth tier from the east line or about one hundred and thirty miles west of the Missouri river. Measured from north to south, the county is thirty-six miles, and from east to west, it is twenty-four miles. The county contains 544,640 acres, or 851 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Clay County, on the south by Marion County, on the east by Davis and Morris counties, and on the west by Saline and Ottawa counties. The north, south and west boundary lines of the county are perfectly straight, but the east line is somewhat irregular. From the point where the Smoky Hill River leaves the county to the northeast corner, is ten miles, and at this point the county widens two miles to the east. Running south from this point eight miles, it again widens two miles to the east, and four miles farther south it narrows two miles to the west, from which point the boundary line is due north and south. Commencing at the north line of the county and running south, the county for the first ten miles is only twenty-two miles wide; for the next eight miles it is twenty-four miles wide; for the next four miles it is twenty six miles wide, and thence to the southern boundary line, a distance of fourteen miles, it is twenty-four miles wide. The great stretch of territory embraced in Dickinson County, is divided into twenty-two civil townships, named and located as follows: The eastern tier includes, commencing at the northeast corner, the townships of Fragrant Hill, Noble, Liberty and Union. The next tier includes, Sherman, Hayes, Centre, Logan, Ridge and Hope. The next Cheever, Buckeye, Grant, Newbern, Jefferson and Banner; and the western tier comprises, Flora, Willowdale, Lincoln, Garfield, Wheatland and Holland.

Dickinson is strictly a prairie county, the surface of which is undulating There is little or no diversity of scenery, but a general sameness applicable to every portion of the county. With the exception of the northwest and southwest portions of the county, which are somewhat broken and bluffy, the face of the county is one vast expanse of beautiful prairie. It is not low and flat, but rises and falls in gradual undulations. Along the Smoky Hill River and the larger creeks, are beautiful valleys ranging from one-half to three miles wide, and along nearly all the streams are fine belts of timber, some much wider than others, ranging from less than one-fourth to a mile in width. The varieties consist, chiefly of ash, walnut, hackberry, elm, oak and cottonwood, although some other varieties are found in small quantities. The timber land embraces about three and a half per cent of the county, the heaviest bodies being along the Smoky Hill River and Lyon Creek. Chapman, Deer, Turkey and Holland creeks are also quite well timbered, but Mud Creek in the northwest portion of the county has but very little timber. Scattered over the face of the county are a great many artificial groves, and fine orchards which tend to break the monotony of the scene. A more beautiful prairie country would be difficult to find. There are neither low marshes, high bluffs, nor sudden declivities, except the irregularities in the surface of the northwest and southwest portions of the county. Streams of pure, clear water are found at intervals of a few miles, and while the surface of the county presents a rather monotonous scene, it is rather pleasing than otherwise.

First in point of importance is the Smoky Hill River, which runs through the center of the county in an easterly direction, entering the county at Solomon City on the west, and leaving it about a mile north of the southeast corner of Noble Township on the east. Its point of leaving is not quite five miles north of its point of entry. Its course is extremely serpentine, sometimes turning due south then directly north, then again bending to the west, when, making another bend, it runs eastward. It is a stream of great permanence, and no matter how long the drought or dry the season it always contains quite a flow of water. All the other streams and creeks in the county are tributary to the Smoky. Its southern tributaries are Holland, Turkey, Lamb, Deer and Lyon creeks. Holland Creek has two forks east and west, both of which rise in Holland Township, which is the southwest township of the county, and almost at the southern boundary line. The west fork runs almost due north and the east fork north by west, so that when they have traveled a distance of about ten miles they form a junction in Wheatland Township, and at this point Holland Creek proper begins. Still pursuing an almost due northerly course, it empties into the Smoky at the southwest corner of Grant Township. The length of the creek is about twenty miles, and it is well timbered. The next southern tributary of the Smoky is Turkey Creek, which has three branches known as the West, Middle and East branches. The West Branch rises in Banner Township, about three miles north of the southern boundary line of the county; the Middle branch rises in the same township just at the south boundary line: and the East branch rises in Hope Township, at the south boundary line of the county and about five miles east of the Middle Branch. The East and Middle branches are each about seven miles in length, and the former running north by west, and the latter north by east, both meet and form a junction in the northeast corner of Banner Township, from which point the stream takes the name of East Branch and continues its course due north. The West Branch is about twelve miles long, and after running due north about five miles it inclines to the east and pursues its course through the entire length of Jefferson Township and part of Newbern, where it forms a junction with the East Branch, and from thence its course is due north until it empties into the Smoky at the south of Grant Township and about three miles south of the city of Abilene. Lamb Creek is about twelve miles long and has its rise on Section No. 20, in Logan Township. It runs due north and skirts the town of Enterprise on the west, passing which it inclines slightly eastward and enters the Smoky in Center Township. Deer Creek is east of Lamb Creek a few miles, and while it is only some eight or nine miles in length, it is quite heavily timbered. Carrie Creek is quite a stream of some fifteen miles in length, which rises in the northern portion of Ridge Township, and flows in a northeasterly direction until it empties into Lyon Creek, a little north of Lyona at the eastern boundary line of the county. Lyon Creek has also three branches known as the East, Middle and West branches. The West Branch rises in Hope Township, and runs in a northeasterly direction, emptying into Lyon Creek at Woodbine on the south line of Liberty Township. This branch is about twelve miles long. The Middle and East branches form a junction in Union Township, about three miles northeast of Aroma at which point Lyon Creek proper begins and flows north by east until it leaves the county at its east line, two miles north of Lyona. The northern tributaries of the Smoky Hill are Mud Creek and Chapman Creek, both of which are fed by several streams of lesser note. Mud Creek rises in the northwestern corner of the county in Willowdale Township, and runs in a southeasterly direction, passing through Buckeye and Grant townships, skirting the city of Albilene on its way and entering the Smoky about two miles south of the town. Chapman Creek is the longest stream in the county next to the Smoky Hill River. The entire length of the creek is nearly, or quite, seventy-five miles. It takes its rise up in Cloud County, and enters Dickinson County at a point named Industry on the northern boundary line of the county. Its course is southeast, running across the northeast corner of Cheever Township, thence diagonally across the western portion of Sherman Township, thence south by east through Noble Township, until it unites with the waters of the Smoky at the east side of the town of Chapman. All the streams, except Mud Creek, are reasonably well timbered and some of them quite heavily so. There are no springs in the county of any note. Good well water, however, can be obtained at depths ranging from twenty to sixty feet.

Dickinson County has but very little waste land, and the acres are but few that are not susceptible of cultivation. No better soil can be found anywhere than in Dickinson County. It is all alluvial, upland as well as bottom land. It is subsoiled with limestone and clay. The soil in the valleys of the streams and creeks is of great depth and richness. Soil has been taken up from a depth of twelve feet which has produced wonderful garden crops, proving conclusively its almost inexhaustible nature. The upland soil is equally as good as that of the bottom, the only difference being in quantity. The soil is not quite so deep on the upland as it is in the valleys, although its average depth is from three to six feet. No matter how thriftless the farmer, or how shiftless the manner in which he cultivates the land, it will take many years before any impoverishment of the soil will be noticeable. The extent of the valleys has to be seen to be comprehended. They are not little narrow strips of level land bordering the margins of the streams, but wide, beautiful valleys of miles in width. Valleys of many of the Eastern rivers, such as the Connecticut and Mohawk, sink into insignificance compared with those of the Smoky Hill. In many places a man can stand on his own threshold in these valleys and view tracts of land three and four miles square, the soil of which is not only unexcelled but unexcellable. There is nothing known to agriculture that the soil is not capable of producing. All kinds of cereals are of easy production. Wheat, oats, corn, rye, barley, all can be successfully raised with the least possible amount of labor. If the adaptability of the soil excels in any one particular it is in favor of wheat. This crop is sown in the fall and is much more certain than corn. It is usually harvested in the latter end of June and beginning of July, and with anything like ordinary rains a good crop is always certain. Corn, however, is not as certain, but this is not owing to any fault in the soil. It is not that the soil fails to produce, or that the cultivation of corn is too expensive, because there is no crop that can be raised with greater ease, but the uncertainty springs from a different source. Frequently, not only Dickinson County, but the entire State is visited by simoons, or hot winds from the south, which usually last for several days. These hot winds generally come in the latter end of July or beginning of August, and before their coming is felt all the small grain is harvested and secured. Not so with corn, however, for this is the time when it has either begun to tassel or has tasselled. While in this advanced state the hot winds come along and in a few days not only the corn but all other vegetation is scorched and parched; and the years when these hot winds come the corn crop is a failure. Were it not for these Kansas would be one of the greatest corn growing States in the Union, and Dickinson would be one of the greatest corn raising counties in the State.

To show what Dickinson County soil is capable of doing in regard to wheat raising a statement made by Hon. J. S. Hollinger, of Chapman, will suffice. Mr. Hollinger said that between September 3 and 5, 1877, he sowed 100 acres of wheat on Section 27, Township 13, Range 4, which was harvested from June 15 to 20, 1878, with an average yield of forty-six and a half bushels to the acre. The soil was upland and theseed was drilled in, one and three-eighths bushels to the acre. The variety was Fultz, of which he had 500 acres in all, which averaged thirty-four bushels per acre. The soil is not only beautifully adapted to all kinds of agricultural pursuits, but is also well suited to horticulture and arboriculture. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, and all kinds of small fruit can be successfully and profitably cultivated. Forest trees grow very rapidly, and all the attention they require after being planted is to protect them from prairie fire. In 1858 one Mr. Bradfield settled on a claim close to where the town of Abilene now stands. In plowing the land he discovered that quite a large number of cottonwoods had sprung up the year before which he did not disturb, and owing to the foresight displayed then, is attributable the fact that on the same spot there is now a beautiful grove, with trees measuring two and three feet in diameter. In addition to the other adaptabilities of the soil is to be added that of stock raising. The wide ranges which the county affords, its numerous streams and creeks of pure, living water, and the superabundance of rich nutritious grasses, make it very desirable for stock raising purposes.

The climate and atmosphere of Dickinson County are not the least of its excellencies and attractiveness. The air is pure and dry, and the atmosphere clear and invigorating and free from all impurities. There is no trace of malaria, nor are there any low marshes, miry sloughs, or stagnant pools to impregnate the air with miasma and spread seeds of fever and disease. Pulmonary complaints are unknown to the natives, and where these exist among newcomers, unless strongly confirmed and of long standing, they soon disappear. Catarrhal affections are unknown, and persons affected with these and similar ailments on coming to the county, soon get rid of them after settlement The salubrity of the climate is due, chiefly, to the excellent system of natural drainage, by which all surplus water occasioned by heavy rainfalls is carried to the streams and creeks, so that there are neither marshes nor ponds to emit their poisonous vapors. The winters are short, and only on rare occasions do they approach severity. Very seldom does snow lie on the ground longer than a few days, at the farthest. In the summer season, although the mercury in the thermometer climbs away up into the nineties, there is generally a mitigating breeze, and no matter how excessively warm the day, the evenings and nights are always cool and pleasant.

No mineral has yet been discovered in the county to any extent. Several attempts have been made to discover coal, but the only success met with was the discovery of a few thin veins of very poor quality in the vicinity of Chapman's Creek and Holland Creek, which were not worth working, and gave no encouragement for further attempts at development. Large quantities of good limestone, suitable for building purposes, are found in various portions of the county, and chiefly in the neighborhood of Enterprise. Here, also, are found in large quantities deposits of potters' clay, which is not used to any extent. In the southwestern portion of the county are extensive beds of gypsum which might be profitably utilized both for fertilizing, building and making lime.

EARLY HISTORY.

Dickinson County has no pre-Territorial history, as the first settlement that took place within its borders, of which there is any authenticated account, took place on Chapman Creek in 1855, and was made by a family named Lenon. The following of this family was of a rather doubtful character, it being supposed that horse stealing was their chief business. How far these suppositions were correct has never been definitely known, but certain it is that in 1858, so strong was the suspicion against them, that they were driven out of the county. The next settler in the county was T. F. Hersey, who came in the fall of 1856, and located on a claim on Mud Creek, adjacent to where the city of Abilene now stands, and the following spring his family followed him and moved into the log cabin he had prepared for them. Dickinson County, like most all other counties in Kansas away from the bank of the Missouri River, suffered under that erroneous impression that it was a country unfit for human habitation, and as a consequence, settlers came in very slowly. At the time the county was organized, in 1857, there was not over a half dozen families in the county. The county was named after Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, who, while United States Senator from that State, introduced in the Senate, in 1847, resolutions respecting Territorial government which embodied the doctrine of popular sovereignty. Prior to its organization, and for a long time subsequent thereto, it was attached to Davis County for judicial and municipal purposes, and occupied the position of a municipal township. In 1857, C. W. Staatz settled on

Lyon Creek, being the first settler on this creek in Dickinson County. In 1858 quite a number of new-comers arrived, and settled in different portions of the county, on the various streams. Among these were A. J. Markley, who settled on Turkey Creek; William Lamb, who located at what is now Detroit, on the Smoky; A. Packard, on the Smoky, a little southeast of Detroit; John Irwin, the Pritchard brothers, G. W. Freeman, on Chapman Creek; J. F. and C. F. Staatz, William Brusson, on Lyon Creek, and E. W. Bradfield on Mud Creek. At that time no one thought of settling on the upland prairie, every new arrival seeking the bottom lands in the valleys of the creeks and streams, for the double purpose of securing better land and being close to timber. Green Lamb, John Nash, James Long, William Mulhagen, Dr. Gerot, Henry Long, John Long, Nicholas White, H. M. Rulison, and a few others were among the 1857-58 settlers. At that time, and prior thereto, and for some time subsequent, the wide valley of the Smoky and the extensive level plains of the prairie formed the choice hunting grounds of the various Indian tribes located to the north, south, east and west of what is now Dickinson County. From the south came the Kaws, whose chief village was at Council Grove, in Morris County; from the north and west came the Sioux, Pawnees and Cheyennes, and from the east came the Delawares and Pottawatomies. The country abounded in deer, elk, buffalo, antelope and all other kinds of wild game, and even for years after white settlement commenced, these kings of the prairie roamed the plains of Dickinson County in countless numbers. The early settlers, being located far apart, seldom saw any human being but the red man as he roamed the prairie with knife and rifle in quest of game, and the only sound that disturbed the silence was the crack of his gun. Even as late as 1860, the region of the Smoky was a favorite retreat for the Indians. Thus it was that in the fall of that year, Capt. Sturgis, of the United States Dragoons, then stationed at Fort Larned, after a futile attempt in pursuit of the Sioux, to punish them for some heinous depredations committed by them, after having been out-manœuvred by the Indians for weeks, he, supposing they had gone south, finally found them on the Smoky, where he attacked them, destroyed their camp, killed quite a number, and captured a good many more. The first prairie broke in the county for farming purposes was on the Lenon claim on Chapman Creek in 1857, and the next was by T. F. Hersey, close to where Abilene now stands. The year 1859 witnessed quite a good many new arrivals, many of whom took claims and settled in the county, whilst others, afraid to wrestle with the inconveniences and discomforts of frontier life, after viewing the beautiful valleys and wide prairies, turned their faces eastward and started back. Among those that remained was James Bell, who took a claim in the Smoky Hill valley, about a mile from the present town of Abilene, and upon which he continues to reside. The other settlers who came that year located in different portions of the county, some in one place and some in another, just as they were guided by fancy or judgment. To settle in Dickinson County at that early date was no small undertaking, but one surrounded with dangers and difficulties. In the first place, tribes of savage Indians were almost continually roaming over the country, and although they professed to be friendly, there was no telling at what moment, under some real or supposed injury, or the wild whim or caprice of some treacherous chief, an indiscriminate slaughter of the whites might commence. Experience had shown that when the savage thought there was anything to be gained by treachery, there was no dependence to be placed on him. Again, the necessaries of life were only to be had at great risk and inconvenience. In the days of 1857-58-59, there was scarcely a horse in the county, oxen being used almost entirely for farm work and travel. Statistics show that even in 1860 there were only twenty-three horses in the whole county. The early settlers found no difficulty in raising grain, the great trouble arose in finding a market for it and a mill to grind it. Kansas City and Leavenworth were the nearest points where they could have their grists ground or do their trading, but these were distant 160 to 170 miles, and to make the trip there and back with an ox team required about a month. These trips were not often made, probably once or twice a year, but when the "old man" went to market or mill, the whole family had to go, because the country being so sparsely settled, and settlers being so far apart, and Indians so plenty, it was not deemed safe to leave the family behind.

Under Territorial Law, a company that platted and laid out into town lots forty acres was entitled to 160 acres, and this accounts for the multiplicity of towns laid out in all new counties in territorial times. One of the requirements of the law was actual occupancy. This law was widely taken advantage of by parties who did not wish to comply with the pre-emption law. Hence, as early as 1857, shortly after the organization of the county, a party consisting of Nicholas White, H. M. Rulison, and Dr. Gerot, formed themselves into a town company and located what was known as the town of Newport. The place chosen for the town site was Section 3, Town 13, Range 3, about a mile east of where Detroit now stands. Forty acres of the section were laid off into town lots, and a log cabin was erected on each quarter section, besides a store, eighteen by twenty, built of hewn logs. The object of putting a log cabin on each quarter was to secure the entire section, but whether they succeeded in their object the record saith naught, although it is presumable from the evidence that they failed, from the fact that the company disbanded the following year and abandoned the site. Newport, however, became the first county seat of the county. The first officers appointed for the county were appointed by Governor Denver in 1858, who, at that time, was Governor of the Territory, and were as follows: Commissioners, William Lamb, James Long, and William Mullhagan; County Clerk, Dr. Gerot; Treasurer, John Lamb; Sheriff, Henry Long; and Register of Deeds, John Long. It was by this first board of County Commissioners that Newport was declared the county seat. Up to this time, and for some time subsequent, Dickinson was attached to Davis County for judicial and municipal purposes, and not until 1859 was there a voting precinct in the entire county, the nearest voting place being Kansas Falls, on the west line of Davis County. Unfortunately for this history, the records of the proceedings of the County Commissioners during Territorial times were destroyed in the great fire by which Abilene was visited in January, 1882. In 1859, however, a voting precinct was established at Newport, at which twenty votes were cast at the election held in November of that year. This closes the Territorial period, and early in the following year, 1860, Kansas became one of the States in the Union. The population of Dickinson County at that time was 378, and this included every man, woman, and child in the county. The first regular election held in the county was in the fall of 1860, after Kansas had been admitted as a State. The Smoky Hill River running almost through the center of the county from west to east, divides the county into nearly two equal parts; one north and the other south. To accommodate the voters on both sides of the river the County Commissioners established two voting precincts, one on the north side of the river at Newport, and one on the south side at A. J. Markey's, on Turkey Creek, or, as it was then called, Union City. At this election the following were the county officers chosen: Commissioners, E. W. Bradfield, William Mullhagen, and G. W. Danks; Assessor, J. F. Staatz; Treasurer, J. C. Abbott; County Clerk, T. F. Hersey; Register of Deeds, R. H. Hunt; Surveyor, Green Lamb; Probate Judge, Gotlieb Gugler. Scarcely had these officers qualified for their respective offices when the county seat question began to be agitated. At this juncture, one C. H. Thompson, who, in the spring of 1860, had moved into the county from Leavenworth, and located on a tract of land east of the farm of T. F. Hersey, conceived the idea of laying out a town, which idea he immediately carried out by having a portion of his land surveyed and laid off into town lots. The naming of this town in prospective was given to Mrs. Hersey, who named it Abilene. After the town was laid out and named, a few rude log cabins were speedily constructed, and Abilene entered the lists as a contestant for the county seat. The other contesting places were; Union City, Smoky Hill (now Detroit) and Newport. The voters were not many, but the contest was none the less lively for all that. Union City was on the south side of the river, and the other contesting places north of it. Newport had the advantage of whatever prestige was to be gained from being then the county seat. The settlers on the south side of the river were much less in number than those on the north side, but they had the advantage of being united, as there was only one place south of the river that aspired to the honor of becoming the county seat, and on this place they concentrated their voting strength. The chances of Union City were very encouraging, as the people on the north side of the river were divided between Abilene, Smoky Hill and Newport. Thompson and Hersey saw that unless a union could be made with the supporters of some of the other points, the county seat would not only be lost to Abilene, but to the north side of the river, and all their energies were bent to prevent this if possible. How it was accomplished is yet a mystery, but certain it is that they succeeded in getting the settlers on Chapman Creek to withdraw their support from Newport in favor of Abilene, and by this move they secured the victory. The election on the county seat question took place in the spring of 1861, and the canvass of the votes showed Abilene to be the choice. Besides the places mentioned as contesting for the county seat, there were towns, in name only, scattered all over the county. There was a piece of ground to which was given the name of London Falls. Then there was the town of Centreville, another named Arapahoe; the name of another town was given to a place about three-fourths of a mile west of Mud Creek; then a party from New York located and named a town adjoining, Sand Spring. Bruce City was the name given to a place at the mouth of the Solomon River, and White Cloud was located about a mile east of the present site of Solomon City. As if there were still a scarcity of towns, John Erwin located a town on his farm, and about the same time some one else located a town in the southeastern portion of the county, to which he gave the sweet sounding name of Aroma. How densely all these towns were peopled may be ascertained from the fact that in the 851 square miles embraced in Dickinson County, there were at that time but 378 souls, all told. The effects of the extreme drouth of 1860, by which Kansas was visited, were felt in Dickinson County as well as in all other portions of the State, not only in the destruction of crops, but in putting a stop to immigration. From 1860 until after the war closed, the new comers that settled in the county were very few, nor did they come in any great numbers for several years afterwards. A few would come at intervals, and if suitable locations could be found in some of the stream valleys, they would settle, but if not they would go elsewhere. All this time there was not a single settler on the prairie, and not until 1867 did any one venture to open up a prairie farm. The first to so venture were John Reeves and Edmund Kelly, who located in Newbern Township in 1867, and went to work turning over the virgin sod. It is questionable if the opening up of these farms by Reeves and Kelly did not do more for the advancement and development of Dickinson County than any other thing that could have happened. Prior to that time it was the universal belief that the uplands of the prairie were altogether useless for farming, and were fit only for grazing purposes. This delusion was soon dispelled and when it was found that as good farms could be made on the upland prairies as on the bottom lands in the valleys, the new comers increased, and at this date, 1882, some of the finest farms in the county are prairie farms. In the years of the early settlement of the county, several attempts had been made to raise fall wheat, but without success. This failure was not caused by any defect in the soil, but to other and quite natural causes. Fires had swept over the surface of the soil for a great many years before settlement, during which the soil nearest to the surface had undergone a process of baking, as it were. When the sod was turned over it would soon lose what little humidity it possessed and become perfectly dry. In those days grain was sown broadcast, and before it could take root, strong winds would come and blow, not only the seed out of the ground, but a good deal of the soil with it, consequently there would be no crop, and hence the sowing of fall wheat was discontinued. The attempt was not renewed until the fall of 1866, when it was undertaken by the Hodge brothers, who made a success of it, and since that time but very little spring wheat has been raised in the county, fall wheat having supplanted it. The year 1869 was rather a disastrous one for Dickinson County, owing to the floods that occurred in June of that year. Mud Creek and Chapman Creek overflowed their banks, and the entire country north of the Smoky Hill was submerged. Abilene was under water—cellars were flooded, and in most of the houses water stood two and three feet deep. People had to leave their homes, and as many as three hundred people were quartered in the "Drovers' Cottage," kept by Mr. Gore, for several days, and even there the water was a foot deep on the ground floor. What crops were in the ground were completely washed out, and twelve persons were drowned by the flood The year 1870 is chiefly remarkable for the number of new settlers that located in the county that year, and also for the county seat contest between Detroit and Abilene, in which the latter was successful. In February of that year, a party from Ohio who had come to Kansas to select a location for a colony, were so well pleased with Dickinson County that they concluded to look no farther. Lands were selected for the colonists, and on the 5th day of April following, the Buckeye Colony arrived in Abilene, where they remained until houses for their accommodation were built on the lands that had been selected for the colony. These lands are located in Township 12, Range 2 east, which is now one of the civil townships of the county, and is known as Buckeye Township. The colonists numbered about 200 in all, and among them were: M. P. Jolley, J. T. Stevenson, W. R. Moore, Lot Deming, J. T. Simmons, John Hummell, J. R. Wilson, W. S. Lafferty, A. K. Ruse, Stephen Winsler, George Purvess, Joseph Kennedy, Wm. Jackson, Joseph Underhill, followed shortly afterwards by a good many others. Mr. V. P. Wilson was the organizer of this Buckeye colony. In September of that same year a County Agricultural Society was organized, but after an existence of a few years, the property of the society passed into the hands of others, and now fairs are held under the auspices of a stock company. In that month, also, quite an accession was made to the population, by the arrival of Joseph Wilson and twenty others, who emigrated from Bureau County, Ills., and settled in Dickinson County. The first fair held in the county, was, on October 18, 1870, on the farm of James Bell, near Abilene. The year 1871 was one of large immigration into the county. As early as March, a colony of about forty persons arrived from Michigan, and settled in what is now Hope, but what was then part of Ridge Township. Among the colonists were: N. Thurstin, A. Hanquenet, D. Chartier, M. Chase, Mr. Robinson and others. In the spring of that same year, Rev. W. B. Christopher, of Illinois, with a colony of about fifty persons, located in the county, and selected Cheever, one of the northern townships, as their place of settlement. In March, 1872, quite a colony arrived in the county from Tennessee, under the leadership of W. E. A. Meek and A. L. Evans. The members of this colony numbered about sixty, and their place of location was in Ridge and Hope Townships in the southern portion of the county. About this time, also, quite a number of settlers arrived from Adams County, Pa., who selected Cheever Township as their place of settlement. The number of new settlers coming to the county kept increasing each year until 1879, when one of the most complete and perfectly organized colonies that ever entered a new country, arrived in Dickinson County. In point of numbers and equipment it far exceeded anything that had preceded it. All told, they numbered nearly three hundred persons. The leaders of the movement had been traveling through Kansas for some time seeking a location, and finally decided upon Dickinson County. When they had selected the lands for the colony, they immediately went to work and had a large frame building erected in Abilene, 28x80 feet, for the accommodation of the colonists upon their arrival, until suitable buildings could be erected upon their lands. On Friday, March 28, 1879, the first company arrived in Abilene, which consisted of thirty persons from Frederick County, Md., and on Saturday morning, upwards of two hundred arrived from Lancaster, Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon and Franklin counties, Pa., and these were followed later by others. In religion they are what is known as "River Brethren," and in order not to be deprived of their privilege of worship, they brought with them a minister, Rev. Benj. Gish, and a bishop, Rev. Jesse Engle, so that from the time they started, there was a perfect church organization in the colony. The colony divided on its arrival in the county, some settling north of the Smoky, and some south, in the vicinity of Belle Springs. They brought with them fifteen car loads of freight, and in noting their departure from Pennsylvania, the *Marietta Times* said that they took with them not less than $500,000 in money. In November, 1871, the cattle trade business was closed up in Abilene, and moved to counties farther West. From the commencement of the business to its close, it had been a source of a good deal of trouble to many of the farming community. Companies were formed to oppose the driving of Texas cattle through the county, which often led to serious disturbances between the cattle men and farmers, the latter being sometimes fought off and sometimes bought off. From that time forward the county advanced rapidly, each year adding hundreds to its population, and thousands of dollars to its material wealth; and now the position occupied by Dickinson County as an agricultural and stock county, is in the first rank.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

There was no division of the county into civil townships until 1867, when on April 3, of that year, the County Commissioners divided it into five townships, as follows:

The territory described as follows, constituted Newbern Township. Commencing at the southwest corner of the county, thence east on the south line of county to the southwest corner of Section 34, Township 16, Range 5; thence north to Smoky Hill River, thence west along said river to west line of county, and thence south to place of beginning.

Union Township embraced the following described territory: Beginning at the southwest corner of Section 35, Township 16, Range 3, thence east to southeast corner of the county, thence north to the Smoky Hill River, thence west along said river to the east line of Newbern Township, and thence south on said line to place of beginning. These two townships embraced all that portion of territory lying south of Smoky Hill River, which is more than half the county.

Grant Township commenced at the northwest corner of Township 11, Range 2, thence south on the range line to the Smoky Hill River, thence east along the river to the west line of Section 2, Township 13, Range 3, thence north on the section line to south line of Township 11, Range 3, thence west to east line of Range 2, thence north to north line of county, and thence west to place of beginning.

Sherman Township commenced at the northwest corner of Township 11, Range 3, thence south to north line of Township 12, thence east on town line to southwest corner of Section 35, Township 11, Range 3, thence south to the Smoky Hill River, thence east on said river to the east line of the county, thence north on the east line of the county to the northeast corner of the county, and thence west to the place of beginning.

Lincoln Township commenced at the northwest corner of the county, thence south on west line of county to the Smoky Hill River, thence east along the river to the east line of Range 1, thence north on said east line to north line of county and thence west to place of beginning.

By this division three townships were established north of the river and two south. Whilst the territory north of the Smoky Hill is considerable less than that south, yet at that time, the few settlers that were in the county were located, chiefly, north of the stream. Each of the three northern townships extended from the river to the north line of the county, and each of them had an embryo town, Chapman on the east, Abilene in the center and Solomon City on the west. A new township, to which was given the name of Lamb, was organized, November 6, 1869, embracing a part of what is now Cheever, Buckeye, Grant, Newbern, Ridge, Union, Liberty, three-fourths of Noble, nearly all of Sherman, and all of Hayes, Center and Logan. It was nine miles east and west, and twenty-six miles north and south, and completely spoiled the symmetrical proportions of all the other townships excepting Lincoln. On January 5, 1870, just two months after its formation, the boundary lines of Lamb Township were changed, and in changes that were made subsequently, it lost its identity altogether.

Ridge Township was organized February 20, 1872, and comprised Townships 15 and 16, Range 3, but subsequently it was subdivided, and 15 was made Hope Township.

Willowdale Township was organized February 21, 1872, and comprised Townships 11 and 12, Range 1, by which formation Lincoln was nearly obliterated.

On March 15, 1873, a general reorganization of townships took place, by which old boundary lines were wiped out, and new ones created.

Holland Township comprised Townships 14, 15 and 16, Range 1 east.

Buckeye Township comprised Township 12, Range 2 east.

Sherman Township comprised Township 11, Ranges 3 and 4 east.

Liberty Township comprised Townships 13 and 14, Range 4 east and that portion of 14, Range 5 east, belonging to Dickinson County.

Lincoln Township was made to comprise Township 13, Range 1 east.

Union Township was comprised of Townships 15 and 16, Range 4 east.

Newbern Township was composed of Township 14, Ranges 2 and 3 east.

Grant Township was cut down to Township 13, Range 2 east.

Center Township was created and comprised Township 13, Range 3 east.

Cheever Township was formed of Township 11, Range 3 east.

Noble Township comprised Township 12, Ranges 3 and 4 east.

Jefferson Township was made to consist of Townships 15 and 16, Range 2 east.

On April 10, 1877, other townships were created by changing the boundary lines.

Banner Township was taken from the south of Jefferson, and is composed of Township 16, Range 2 east.

Logan Township was taken from the east of Newbern, and consists of Township 14, Range 3 east.

Hayes Township was taken from the west of Noble, and comprises the west five miles of Township 12, Range 3 east.

Wheatland Township was created on January 9, 1878, by taking Townships 14 and 15, Range 1 east, from Holland.

Flora Township was established in 1879, by a division of Willowdale, giving Town 11, Range 1 to the former, and Town 12, Range 1 to the latter.

Fragrant Hill Township was created February 10, 1880, by dividing Sherman north and south, and giving the west half to the former.

Garfield Township was organized September, 1882, by dividing Wheatland east and west, and giving the north half to Garfield.

The foregoing is the history of the organization of the various townships in the county as at present constituted, of which there are twenty-two in all.

GROWTH IN POPULATION.

For ten or twelve years after the county was organized its population increased very slowly, and it could not well be otherwise. The county was then on the extreme west of civilization, and was part of that vast plain set down by some geographers as the "Great American Desert." Up until 1866 there was not a foot of railway in the county, and the long distances settlers had to go to mill and market were detriments to impede settlement. When it finally did take a start the population increased with wonderful rapidity, and although the ravages of the grasshoppers in 1874 gave it a temporary check, it soon recovered and grew more rapidly than ever. In 1860 the county had a population of 378; in 1870 it was 3,043; an increase in ten years of 2,665, or an average of 266½ per year. Fully three-fourths of this increase occurred after the completion of the Kansas Pacific Railway through the county, or between 1866 and 1870. In 1875 the population of the county was 6,841, being an increase in five years of 3,798, or 1,133 greater than the increase during the preceding ten years. In 1878 another census was taken and at that time the population of the county was 10,850, being an increase in three years of 4,009, or 211 more than the increase from 1870 to 1875, and this, too, notwithstanding the temporary check immigration received from the grasshopper raid of 1874. The United States census of 1880 gives the population of the county at 15,070, showing an increase in two years of 4,220, this being 211 more than the increase for the three preceding years. The census taken by the various assessors in the spring of 1882 sets the population down at 15,693, and now, November, 1882, it is estimated at not less than 16,000.

It is by the material growth of a county that the prosperity of the people can best be judged. The evidences of material advancement are to be seen on every hand, in beautiful, well stocked farms, fine houses and commodious barns; in thriving towns and villages; in mills and manufactories; in numerous schoolhouses and churches, and in the general prosperity that seems to accompany all branches of business. That Dickinson County has advanced wonderfully in material growth is best shown by statistics. Referring to these it is found that in 1860 all the live stock in the county was included in 23 head of horses, 3 mules, 7 sheep, and 105 head of cattle. Ten years later, 1870, the value of the agricultural products of the county alone amounted to $171,882. In 1872 the total acreage of field crops was 38,448; in 1873 it was 43,265.53; in 1874 it was 51,887. This was the year of the great grasshopper invasion, when the people of Kansas were rendered so destitute that a great many of the people had to receive aid and assistance from those of other States, but notwithstanding this, the acreage of field crops for the following year, 1875, exceeded that of 1874 by 19,124.12, the total for that year being 71,011.12. In 1876 it was 88,825.60; in 1877 it was 133,510.46; in 1878 it was 166,002.06; in 1879 it was 185,483.61, and in 1880 it had reached 217 197.74. A better understanding of how the county has grown in material wealth may be had by comparing the value of products of 1870 with that of 1880. In the former year it was only $171,882, while the latter reached to $1,832,537.64, showing an increase in ten years of $1,660,655.64. That the material wealth of the county is increasing largely each year may be seen by comparing the live stock in the county in 1880 with that of 1882.

Year.	Horses.	Mules & Asses	Cows.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1880.	6,667	1,024	5,186	7,888	7,644	24,552
1882.	7,578	1,006	5,329	13,076	26,754	24,547

The large increase in cattle and sheep shows clearly that the people are becoming alive to how profitably stock-raising and sheep raising can be carried on where there is an abundance of rich pasture, pure water and wide ranges; and in all these Dickinson County excels. The number of acres in cultivated farms in 1882 was 385,749, valued at $4,014,473. There were erected 251 farm dwellings during the year ending March 1, 1882, valued at $74,329. The total acreage of field crops in 1882 was 241,450, an increase of 24,252.26 over that of 1880. The value of garden products sold in 1880 was $11,255; in 1882 it was $11,733. The value of poultry and eggs sold in 1880 was $14,443, as against $26,897 in 1882. The value of animals slaughtered, or sold for slaughter, in 1880, was $177,861, whereas, in 1882, they amounted in value to $286,147. The amount of wool clipped from sheep in the county in 1880, aggregated 25,368 pounds, whereas, in 1882, it reached 58,479 pounds. The vast increase in the two last items alone show with what gigantic strides the people of the county are marching to material prosperity. The product of butter in 1880 was 296,589 pounds, and in 1882 it was 400,176, an increase in two years of 103,587 pounds. There were cut in 1881 500 tons of tame hay, and 43,865 tons of prairie hay, representing a value of at least $221,825. Other evidences of the material prosperity of the county are shown in the advancement of arboriculture and horticulture. Forest trees have been planted to the extent of 4,220 acres, and over 100 acres are devoted to nurseries. The number of apple trees in bearing, according to the assessor's returns for 1882, was 13,760; pear trees 2,295; peach trees, 207,174; plum trees, 23,249, and cherry trees 9,296. The number not in bearing was: apple 37,185, pear 2,963, peach 130 697, plum 13,102, and cherry 23,723. Over 100 acres were devoted to the culture of strawberries, raspberries and grapes. Of fence there were in the county, in 1882, of board, 24,316 rods; of rail, 3,012 rods; of stone, 22,699 rods; hedge, 411,900, and wire, 100,191, or an aggregate of 562,118, representing a value of nearly three-fourths of a million of dollars, and $200,000 more is represented by the agricultural implements in the county. The foregoing statistics ought to be sufficient evidence to satisfy any one of the growth of Dickinson County in material wealth.

RAILROADS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, PRESS.

There is only one railroad in the county, the Kansas Pacific, which runs across the entire county from east to west. It follows the course of the Smoky Hill River, and runs along its north bank, some places touching the very margin of the stream and at others being two or three miles from it, owing to the windings of the river. It enters the county at the southeast corner of Noble Township, and passes through the towns of Chapman, Detroit, Abilene and passes out of the county on the west at Solomon City. The road was built through the county in 1866.

The educational interests of the county are in keeping with the general progress and advancement of the other interests of the county. The schoolhouses are all in good condition and the sites are fenced. Nearly all of the school buildings are located on the prairie, and although located in these exposed positions, but very few have taken any steps to ornament the grounds by setting out shade trees. Inside, however, the buildings are well seated, and well supplied with maps, charts, globes, dictionaries and other school apparatus. There are at present (1882), one hundred and twelve school districts in the county, and 114 schoolhouses, of which number, three are constructed of brick, eight of stone, and 103 of wood. The school population of the county in 1882, between the ages five and twenty-one years, was 5,503, divided as to sex into 2,833 males and 2,670 females. The number of pupils enrolled in the public schools during the year was 4,701, of which 2,397 were males and 2,304 females. The average daily attendance was 2,757, divided into males, 1,334, and females, 1,423. The total number of teachers employed during the year was 133, of which sixty-five were males and sixty-eight females. The average salary per month paid to teachers was, males $36, females $31.50. Besides the 114 public schools, in the county there are two private schools, giving employment to three male teachers, the pupils of which number 140. School bonds were issued during the year to the amount of $13,600, and the total bonded indebtedness of the various school districts in the county was $31,830. A tax of twelve and half mills was levied for all school purposes, and the estimated value of all school property in the county, including buildings and grounds, was $95,000. There was in the hands of the District Treasurer, on August 1, 1881, $4,959.45, and the receipts during the year amounted to $57,578.30 making a total of $62,537.75. The expenditures during the year amounted to $45,713.29, so that on August 1, 1882, the amount in the hands of the District Treasurer was $16,824.46. Whilst there are only 114 schoolhouses in the county, there are 130 schoolrooms, which arises from the fact that the school buildings in Abilene, Solomon City, Enterprise and Chapman, contain two, or more rooms. The schoolhouse in Abilene, which has just been greatly enlarged to meet the demands of the community, is a large, elegant brick building and would be an ornament to any city.

Aside from the churches already mentioned, there are two at Chapman, one Catholic and one Methodist, and also one Catholic about a mile south of Chapman. In Union Township there two, one German Lutheran, valued at $2,500, and one German Baptist, valued at $2,000. In Liberty Township there are two, one German Methodist, valued at $2,500, and one Methodist, valued at $4,000. In Center Township, aside from those in Enterprise, there are two, both Swede, one Lutheran, valued at $1,800, and one Free Church, valued at $1,600.

In Hope Township there is one, Catholic, valued at $800.

In Banner Township there is one, German Lutheran, valued at $2,500.

In Jefferson Township there are two, one Lutheran, valued at $2,000, and one Baptist, valued at $1,000.

In Wheatland Township there is one, United Presbyterian, valued at $1,200.

In Garfield Township there is one, Presbyterian, valued at $1,800.

In all, there are twenty-nine church buildings in the county, all of which are located south of the Smoky Hill River, excepting those in Chapman, Abilene, and Solomon City. In the territory north of the river there are a good many church organizations that meet for worship in the various schoolhouses. In addition to all these the River Brethren have two church organizations both of which are numerically strong.

There are four newspapers published in the county, of which the following is a history.

The Chronicle.—This is a weekly paper, published at Abilene. It was established February, 1870, by V. P. Wilson, and with him as sole editor and proprietor. Mr. Wilson was the prime mover in organizing the Buckeye Colony, and was chiefly instrumental in getting it to locate in Dickinson County. He continued to run the *Chronicle* until May, 1875, when he sold it to Henry & Lebold, at which time J. W. Hart became editor. Subsequently Henry & Lebold sold the paper to the Dickinson County Publishing Association, Mr. Hart still retaining the editorship. Some time later the paper was sold to Hart & Simpson, after which Simpson disposed of his interest to Hart, who is now sole editor and proprietor. It is published weekly, four pages, eight columns, Republican in politics, and has a circulation of 1,000.

The Gazette.—Is published at Abilene, and was established December, 1874, by V. P. Wilson & Sons, who became, and continue to be, sole editors and proprietors. The paper is printed on a steam power Potter press. It is issued on Thursday of each week, four pages, nine columns, is Republican in politics, and has a circulation of 1,800.

Solomon Gazette.—Is published at Solomon City, and was established July, 1879, by J. Claude Hill, and with him as sole editor and proprietor, which he still continues to be. It is a weekly, four pages, eight columns, Independent in politics, and has a circulation of 700.

Enterprise Register.—Is published at Enterprise, and was established in March, 1882, by the Enterprise Publishing Company, with J. D. James, as editor, who continued to edit the paper until June, 1882, when he was succeeded by J. H. Brady, the present editor. The paper is a weekly, four pages eight columns, Independent Republican in politics, and its circulation is 900.

FIRST EVENTS.

FIRST SETTLERS.—*Centre Township:* Lenon family in 1855, but who left in 1858. The next were John Nash, William Lamb, A. Packard and W. H. Lamb, in 1856. *Grant Township:* T. F. Hersey, in 1856, James Bell and E. W. Bradfield, in 1858. *Liberty Township:* C. W. Staatz, 1857; J. F. Staatz, C. F. Staatz and William Brusson, 1858. *Noble Township:* G. W. Freeman, John Erwin and the Pritchard brothers, 1858. *Union Township:* The Kandt family, the Koepkes, and A. S. Blanchett, 1859. *Ridge and Hope Townships:* Settled by the Michigan Colony in 1872, among its members being N. Thurstin, D. Cartier, A. Henquenet, M. Chase, and others, about forty in all. *Buckeye Township:* M. P. Jolly and J. T. Stevenson, 1869, followed by the Buckeye Colony in 1870, numbering about 200 souls. *Cheever Township:* First permanent settler was M. H. Price, 1865. Several attempts at settlement had been made prior to this time, one as early as 1859, by a family named Hevington, from North Carolina, and by a family named Williams, in 1860. The Hevingtons took their departure in 1860, and the Williams followed in 1860. The next attempt at settlement in the township was made by two brothers named Murphy, in the spring of 1861. A few months satisfied them and they left in the fall of that same year. The next settler was Mr. Price, in 1865, followed by Robert Kimball and family, in 1866. Mr. Kimball lost his wife by cholera, in 1867, after which he left the county, leaving Mr. Price the sole settler in the township until 1869, when William Warnock and family settled on the claim abandoned by Kimball, and George Shry on the claim abandoned in 1861, by Murphy. Mr. Warnock was drowned that same year in Chapman Creek, after which his family moved out of the township, and Mr. Shry, becoming discouraged moved back to the State he came from, and thus again were Mr. Price and family left the sole inhabitants of the township. In 1870, Eli George, Rev. J. Lattimer and E. W. Dow, and these were followed in 1871, by a colony from Illinois, known as the "Prohibition Colony," organized by Rev. W. B. Christopher, and numbering about fifty souls. *Flora Township:* T. C. Iliff, and Harrison Flora, 1870. *Jefferson Township:* M. Rubin and C. Hoffman, 1860. *Banner Township:* H. H. Nottorf, 1860. *Newbern Township:* A. J. Markley and J. W. Shepard, 1859. *Sherman Township:* Daniel Jones, 1864, followed soon after by Kerby, Clemens, Smutz, Shields, Dever brothers, Bayless and others. *Logan Township:* J. G. Miller, William Hilcher, John Erick, D. J. Kimmerly and C. W. Abbey. *Willowdale Township:* W. G. Lewis, 1869, followed in 1869, by G. W. Garten and William Campbell. *Hayes Township:* L. K. Warnock, G. R. Smith and the Thisslers. *Garfield Township:* K. G. Fleming, A. R. Cormach and J. H. Carkhuff, 1870. *Wheatland Township:* Henry Baker and Orlando Bonner, 1870. *Lincoln Township:* H. Whitley and William Frost in 1859.

The first birth and the first death that took place in the county occurred in the family of C. F. Staatz, on Lyon Creek. The birth was that of C. F. Staatz, Jr., which occurred on the 24th day of June, 1857, and his place of birth was the emigrant wagon with which his parents had moved into the county, the log cabin into which the family afterwards moved, not being completed at the time. The first death was that of Julia Staatz, a child of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Staatz, which occurred in October, 1857. The first marriage in the county was that of David Beigart to Miss J. F. Staatz, in 1859, so that the Staatz family had the first birth, the first death, and furnished one of the contracting parties to the first marriage that took place in the county. The first school organized in the county was in Liberty Township, on Lyon Creek, in 1859, the first teacher being William Mueller, or Miller.

The first church built in the county was by the German Methodists, who erected one of logs on Lyon Creek early in the spring of 1861, and which served the double purpose of being used as a church on Sunday and a schoolhouse during the week. Of this first church Rev. Peter May was pastor. The first instrument recorded in the county, as shown by the books in the office of the Register of Deeds, bears date February 23, 1859, and is a deed from Samuel Shively to N. B. White, G. W. Churchill, and H. M. Rulison, conveying the northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 13, Range 3 east, of land in Kansas Territory, containing 165.55 acres, the consideration being $500.

The first store opened in the county was by "Old Man Jones" at Abilene in 1860, which was a kind of country store and saloon combined.

The first hotel built in the county was the Drovers' Cottage, by Joseph G. McCoy, in 1866, at Abilene, of which the first landlord was Col. Gore, who bought the house in 1868, and who continues to run the house still, under the name of the Cottage.

The first newspaper published in the county was the *Chronicle*, established at Abilene, February, 1870, by V. P. Wilson.

MANUFACTORIES AND MILLS.

The manufactories in the county are but few, although there are several good water powers in the county that might be profitably and advantageously utilized. The largest manufacturing establishment in the county, aside from the flouring mills, is the soap factory in the suburbs of Abilene. It is not a mammoth establishment, but it does quite an amount of business, and makes all kinds of soap, from choice toilet to the long yellow bar.

The Abilene Foundry and Machine Works is quite an establishment, and does an extensive business. The business was established in 1879, by Whitehurst & Co., but prior to that time Mr. Whitehurst had been engaged in carrying on a blacksmith shop and carriage manufactory, which, in addition to the foundry and machine works, he still conducts. Connected with the foundry establishment is a planing mill and several turning lathes. The combined business gives employment to quite a number of men.

In the summer of 1882, Mr. Jones & Son started an establishment, on a small scale, in the suburbs of Abilene, for the manufacture of wind-mills, in which they employ several hands. A similar institution is carried on at Enterprise, which was established, in 1882, by Teets & Bros., who are doing a good business. The Monarch is the name of the mill they manufacture. There are twelve flouring mills in the county, the greater portion of which run continually night and day. The mill at Industry, on the north line of the county, owned by J. C. Kesseburn, is a large frame building, with five run of stone, and does a large milling business. It is located on Chapman Creek.

Sutphen's Mill is also on Chapman Creek, about six miles north of Chapman Village. This is also a wooden building, and of small capacity, having only two run of buhrs.

The Woodbine Mill, erected in 1872, and owned by J. A. Gillett, is a wooden structure, with four run of stones, and does quite an extensive local business. It is located at the village of Woodbine, near the junction of the east and west branches of Lyon Creek.

L. Schleagle owns and operates a small two-run mill on Turkey Creek, in the south part of Newbern Township. The building is frame, and its business strictly local. It was erected in 1874.

The Enterprise Mills, owned by C. Hoffman & Son, are quite extensive. One is a frame building, with three run of buhrs, and the other is a stone building, which was erected in 1873, and run for several years as a woolen mill, after which it was converted into a flouring mill, with all the latest and most approved machinery. These mills do an immense business, and run nearly night and day the year round, except Sundays. The frame mill is 40x60 feet and fifty-four feet high. The stone mill is 40x80 feet and seventy feet high, having four stories and a basement. This mill has seven run of stones. They are among the finest mills in the State.

The Abilene Mill is a water-power mill, and is located on the Smoky Hill River, about two miles south of the city of Abilene. It was erected by Kiddoo Bros., in 1882, and has four run of buhrs.

The City Mills at Abilene were erected by Peter Marx in 1879. It is a frame mill, 35x40 feet, and three stories high, with a basement. The present proprietors are Stoddard & Humphrey. It is a steam mill, with four run of stones. The engine is of forty-five-horse power, and the capacity of the mill is seventy-five barrels per day.

The Dickinson County Mills are located in Abilene. They have just been completed, and are about starting into operation. These mills were built by a chartered company, known as the Johntz & Rice Mill Co. The main building is 40x60 feet, with an L, 16x24, and four stories high, irrespective of the basement. The mill has thirteen run of buhrs, and is supplied throughout with the latest improved machinery. Excepting the engine and boiler-room, which is of brick, the other portions are solidly constructed frame-work. The engine is of 125-horse power.

The Solomon Valley Mill, located at Solomon City, was erected in 1872 by William Smith. It is a water mill, and a better location for power could not be desired. It is built at the confluence of the Solomon and Smoky Hill rivers, is 40x50 feet, three stories high, has six run of buhrs, is supplied with the latest improved machinery, and manufactures 200 barrels of flour per day.

The National Salt Works at Solomon City constitute one of the finest manufacturing industries in the county. $80,000 have been expended on these works within the last two years, and though yet in their infancy, manufacture salt equal to that of Syracuse or Saginaw, and when fully developed, can produce it in endless quantities, as the supply of brine is inexhaustible.

There are many excellent water privileges, lying idle, which could be profitably utilized, and no better opening could be desired for the establishment of one or two woolen mills.

POST-OFFICES.

Abilene—Grant Township, W. S. Hodge, Postmaster.
Solomon—Lincoln Township, D. W. Wilson, P. M.
Detroit—Center Township, S. E. Valie, P. M.
Enterprise—Center Township, F. H. Viering, P. M.
Chapman—Noble Township, Geo. Snyder, P. M.
Sutpheus Mill—Noble Township, W. H. Sutphen, P. M.
New Chillicothe—Fragrant Hill Township, J. L. Kirby, P. M.
Industry—Cheever Township, Y. Monroe, P. M.
Cheever—Cheever Township, Thomas Ayers, P. M.
Keystone—Flora Township, Jonas Freet, P. M.
Poplar Hill—Flora Township, R. B. Lyday, P. M.
Carrollton—Holland Township, L. A. Peck, P. M.
Belle Springs—Newbern Township, Miss M. Bolinger, P. M.
Newbern—Jefferson Jownship, Mrs. Wm. Murry, P. M.
New Basil—Jefferson Township, E. F. Haberline, P. M.
Rhodes—Banner Township, J. A Seamans, P. M.
Midway—Banner Township, J. D. Fry, P. M.
Henry—Banner Township, J. D. Scott, P. M.
Dillon—Hope Township, R. F. Barnes, P. M.
Hope—Hope Township, Martin Pease, P. M.
Plympton—Ridge Township, D. M. Ross, P. M.
Rosebank—Hope Township, Donald McKay, P. M.
Redwood—Union Township, Dan'l Weaver, P. M.
Aroma—Union Township, A D. Blanchett, P. M.
Woodbine—Liberty Township, H. B. Scott, P. M.
Lyona—Liberty Township, J. J. Muenzenmayer, P. M.

MURDER—LYNCHING.

So far as known there has been but one case of lynching in the county, and this occurred in 1872. The circumstances that led to it are as follows: At that time there were two men in Abilene who were partners in the business of tailoring. Their names were Kelly and Johnson, and their shop was a small frame house on First street. Here they cooked, ate, slept and worked, this style of living being much less expensive than boarding. At that time there was a man living in the northern part of the county named Elsizer, who made frequent visits to Abilene, and during these visits would usually stop at Kelly's, where he would have the free use of Kelly's cooking utensils and dishes, and also the privilege of making himself a bed upon the floor at night. One Saturday Elsizer came to town and, as usual, stopped at Kelly's. Johnson had a claim out in the country, and before Elsizer came in he and Kelly had divided what cash they had, about $600, Johnson taking his portion with him out to his claim. Elsizer made himself at home as he usually did, but it so happened while he was there that an agent, by the name of Grimes, who occasionally went to Kelly's to have a smoke and a chat, stepped in to pay his customary visit. While he stayed there Elsizer cooked his supper, and while he was doing this Grimes left. Sunday came, and though Kelly did not make his appearance there was not much notice taken of it. Monday came, but Kelly's shop remained closed all day. On Tuesday the neighbors began to suspect that there must be something wrong and broke open the door, when the first thing that met their gaze was the lifeless form of Kelly, with his head cleft open. Suspicion immediately fixed the deed upon Johnson. He had not been seen in town since Saturday, and Kelly's shop had not been open since Saturday night, and he must be the murderer. Johnson was arrested and found himself in a very critical position. Was he not Kelly's partner? Yes. Did he and Kelly not divide $600 between them on Saturday? Yes. Did he not know that Kelly had this money? Yes. Why should he go out to his claim at that particular time? Here was where the difficulty arose for Johnson, because nobody living on his claim, and there being no settlers in the vicinity of where his claim was located, to prove an alibi was impossible, and if ever an innocent man found himself in a tight place it was Johnson. At this stage of the proceedings Grimes made it known that he had seen Elsizer at Kelly's on Saturday evening, and saw him cook his supper there. There stood the table with one plate upon it and one cup and saucer, just as they had been used, and there was the frying pan with a little of the meat still in it that Elsizer had left. Suspicion now turned from Johnson to Elsizer, and the Sheriff started immediately for Elsizer's home. He found him gone, and then he pushed on for Junction City as fast as possible. Arrived there he gave a description of Elsizer to the ticket agent, and inquired if such a person had purchased a ticket. The agent told him that a man answering to that description had purchased a ticket for Cincinnati but a short time ago, and would possibly take the next train. The Sheriff waited, and just as the train pulled into the depot Elsizer came in a great hurry to get on board, but just as his foot touched the first step of the car, the Sheriff took him by the shoulder and said, "I want you." He was brought back to Abilene, where he had a preliminary examination, and the evidence against him was conclusive. All of Kelly's money was found upon him except what he had paid for the ticket. On Friday night he was taken from the jail by a mob, and conveyed to Harvey's old mill, on Mud Creek, in the western part of town, where he was hung in one of the mill sheds. Next day he was found and an inquest held on his body, the verdict rendered being death by hanging, at whose hands to the jury unknown. Thus in one week, less one day, from the time Kelly was murdered, Elsizer, his murderer, was hanging a corpse in the shed of the mill.

ABILENE.

The town of Abilene was laid out in 1860 by and on land belonging to C. H. Thompson. The town is situated about two miles north of the Smoky Hill River, and is located on Sections 16 and 21, Township 13, Range 3 east. As originally laid out, the town embraced only forty acres, and in the spring of the following year, 1861, it was made, by the vote of the people, the county seat, which it is now, and has continued to be since that time. Among the first to locate in this new town was —— Jones, commonly known as "Old Man Jones," who erected a log house which he turned into a store where, with many other things that were sold, was whisky. This was the first place in shape of a store that was opened in town. One by one, settlers kept dropping in and log houses commenced to be quite numerous. Shortly after Jones had opened his store, Dr. Moon built a more pretentious one, which was known for many years as the Frontier Store. The growth of the town was rather slow until after the advent of the Kansas Pacific Railway in 1866. From that time on its growth became quite rapid, and the erection of log houses ceased, giving way to neatly constructed frame buildings. About this time Joseph G. McCoy, the pioneer western cattle shipper, arrived in Abilene. Mr. McCoy was a gentleman of large means and wide experience, and he conceived the idea of making Abilene the shipping point for Texan cattle. Satisfactory arrangements having been made with the officials of the Kansas Pacific road, circulars were printed and distributed all over Texas, setting forth the advantages and benefits drovers would derive from driving their herds to Abilene. Not satisfied with this means of disseminating information in regard to the town, agents were sent down to talk up its advantages and desirability as a shipping point for cattle. Then the papers in the Northern and Eastern States were brought into requisition to acquaint buyers of the immense herds of cattle that would be at Abilene, for sale, at a certain time. All this gave the place a wide notoriety, and a great many people flocked to Abilene. Anticipating a rich harvest from the drovers, cattle-men, and cow-boys a class of people located in town, whose society could be well dispensed within any community. No sooner was Abilene established as a cattle point, than the town was surrounded by a crowd of cutthroats, black-legs, thugs, gamblers, and prostitutes. This class put up houses, fitted up gambling dens, opened up saloons, and had everything in readiness to carry on their nefarious practices, when the cattle trade commenced. Up to that time there was no regular hotel in town, and in order to accommodate the drovers and cattle-men it was necessary one should be built. To supply this demand, Mr. McCoy erected quite a pretentious hotel, for those days, to which he gave the name of the "Drovers' Cottage." This was in 1867, but now that he had the hotel, a difficulty arose in finding some one to run it. Mr. McCoy went to St. Louis to look up a landlord, and there he encountered Mr. and Mrs. Gore, with whom arrangements were made to take charge of the "Drovers' Cottage," and in less than a week from the time Mr. McCoy left Abilene, Mr. and Mrs. Gore were established in the "Cottage" as proprietors. The following year they purchased the property of Mr. McCoy, which they have continued to own ever since, and although the "Colonel," Mr. Gore, has experienced many vicissitudes since that time, he still acts the part of the genial Boniface. His experience with cattle men and cow-boys, properly written, would make quite a volume. Abilene was now fairly established as a cattle point, and became known as a cowboy town. Whilst the cattle trade made Abilene quite a business point, it did not add anything to the morals of the place, and many men who had embarked in business would not bring their families to locate where bad men, vile women, and gross immorality, prevailed to such a large extent. From 1867 until 1872, Abilene was an out-and-out cow-boy town. The cow-boy is a character of frontier life, and a very bad character at that. Away from all humanizing influences of civilization, and many of them fugitives from justice, when they strike a town and become half or three-fourths drunk, they give full license to all their base and evil passions. They have no regard for law, morals, or virtue, defying the first, deriding the second, and outraging the third. Roaming the wide prairies, mounted on a wiry mustang, with a huge pair of Mexican spurs on the heels of his boots, a great broad-brimmed white hat on his head, two or three revolvers strapped round his waist, and a bowie knife stuck in his belt, he follows his herds until the time comes to ship, when he starts with the cattle for the trading point. Usually, the cowboy is reckless, bold and daring, having neither respect for man, fear of God, nor dread of hell. When two or three hundred such characters congregate in a town it seems as if pandemonium was let loose. These, with those other male and female cancers, who make their living by gambling, killing, stealing and prostitution, are what the cattle trade brought to Abilene. This, however, was only a mixture of the bitter with the sweet, because the impetus that the cattle trade gave to business, sent Abilene far ahead of competitive points. The original town of Abilene was located on the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 13, Range 2, east; but after it became established as a trading point for cattle, the town gave such promise of growth, that Thompson and McCoy's Addition was added in 1868, comprising the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 16, Township 13, Range 2, east; followed in 1869 by Southwick and Augustine's Addition; then Rice and Bonebrake's Addition; next Rice and Austin's Addition; next Fisher's Addition; next Kuney and Hodge's Addition, in 1870, and this put an end to the additions for several years. Excepting the "Drovers' Cottage," already mentioned, there were no frame buildings erected in town until 1868, when G. B. Seely built a frame store, with rooms above for a dwelling. After this, stores and residences went up quite lively, notwithstanding the regular visits of the cow-boys. In 1869 the town was incorporated as a city of the third-class, of which the first Mayor was Joseph G. McCoy. In 1870, a brick and stone court house was built at the corner of Broadway and Second street, and this was the first building in town of any other material than wood. That summer, James B. Hickok, known throughout the West as "Wild Bill," came to Abilene. The following year he was appointed Marshal of the city. He was a bold, bad man, and had no respect whatever for human life. He could draw a revolver in less time, and fire with surer aim than any other man in the West. Nor did he stand long upon the order of drawing. He was a terror to the cow-boys, he having caused several of them to bite the dust on short notice, and thought no more of killing a man than he would a dog. He was afterward killed himself by a cow-boy, in Deadwood. In 1872, Lebold & Augustine built the Mercantile Block, a handsome row of brick storerooms, with offices above. In that year the cattle trade was moved to a point farther west, and Abilene was rid of the cow-boys. Nor was the getting rid of these the most important feature, in a moral point of view, connected with the removal of the cattle trade; because with it went all the gamblers, cutthroats, blacklegs, and prostitutes, with which the place had been infested since the cattle trade had been established at Abilene. People now breathed a purer atmosphere, and they could walk the streets without fear of insult or molestation. Men who had been in business, now sent for their families, and a better class of citizens came and located in town. Up to that time there was but one church in town, a frame building erected by the Baptists in the year 1868. The first permanent bank in town was that of Augustine & Lebold, established in 1873. What is now the Merchants' Hotel was built in 1870 by Kerney & Guthie. It is a goodly sized frame building, and when first opened it was known as the Winnesheik House. It 1875 T. C. Henry built the Henry House. This is the only brick hotel in town and is a very fine building. The ground floor is divided into five compartments. In the center is the hotel office; in the east end is a large dining room and kitchen, and in the west end is a telegraph office, ticket office, and goodly sized waiting room for passengers. The building is three stories high, and the upper floors are all used for hotel purposes. In 1876 the Presbyterians erected a very fine stone church, but in 1881 it was so damaged by a wind storm as to necessitate the erection of a new building, which is now in course of completion, and when completed will be a magnificent brick edifice. In 1874 the Catholics built a brick church, as also did the Lutherans in 1878. The first regular schoolhouse in town was of stone and was erected in 1877, and the first teacher was W. T. Wiley. In 1878 the Kirby Bank was established, and in 1879 the Methodists built a very handsome brick church. So rapidly had the town grown and so bright were its future prospects that C. H. Lebold enlarged the limits of the city by adding an addition in 1876. Two years later another addition was added known as Lebold's Addition, and in that same year the city limits underwent further enlargement by having added Lebold & Fisher's Addition; and in the following year, 1879, the boundary lines were further extended by taking in Bonebrake & Bidwell's Addition; so that the original town site of eighty acres, as located in 1860, had grown to such an extent by 1880 as to include nearly a section and a half of land, or 960 acres. In 1875 the town was greatly improved by the Johntz Brothers, who had located in Abilene in 1869, erecting a handsome brick block with four rooms on the ground floor and rooms for offices above. This was followed in 1876 by T. C. Henry putting up an elegant brick building, being that in which the Kirby Bank is now located. In 1879 Northcraft & Parent added a very neatly finished brick block to the improvement of the town. In order to keep pace with the times Berry Brothers in 1880 put up a very fine brick building, having a double storeroom below, which they occupy for their business, the upper floor being used for county offices and a court room. In that year, also, a handsomely finished two-story stone building was erected by the First National Bank. The erection of the Opera block by Mr. Bonebrake, gave Abilene a building that would be a credit to a much larger place. It may be said that this great improvement was made in 1879, although it was not completely finished until early in 1880. It is a brick building, having a frontage of 120 feet on Second street, by eighty-five feet deep, and is three stories high. The ground floor is divided into four store rooms; on the second floor is the opera hall, with a seating capacity for 1,000 persons, and two or three rooms used for different purposes; the third story is used as a storeroom, and therein is placed a tank of 100 barrels capacity, which supplies the boilers with water, and which can also be used in case of fire. The brick block in which J. B. Case now carries on business was erected by Mr. McCurdy in 1881. It is what is called a double building, two stories high, all of which is occupied by Mr. Case. While these substantial improvements were being made, many of less note also took place. Between 1870 and 1880 three frame elevators were built, not, however, on a very extensive scale. One was built by Johntz Bros., one by Gordon & Giles, and one by a combination of farmers, which was named the Grange Elevator. Besides these, quite a number of one-story frame stores were built, but the most important improvement prior to 1880, outside of those already mentioned, was the erection of the City Mills, erected in 1879 by Peter Marx. While all these great improvements were going on in the business portion of the city, many very handsome dwellings were being erected in the resident portion. The resident portion of the city is fully up to, if not in advance of, the business portion. Some of as handsome residences as are to be found in all central Kansas, are in Abilene, and the surroundings of all display a taste for neatness and cleanliness.

January, 1882, will be a month long remembered in Abilene. About 1 o'clock on the morning of the 17th of that month the court house, situated at the corner of Second street and Broadway, was discovered to be on fire. Broadway runs north from the railway track, and was, at that time, the principal business street in the city. "Fire! fire! fire!" rang out in the stillness of the night, and soon the bells of the city spread the alarm, and in a short time people from all quarters of the town were hastening to the scene of conflagration. It was but a short time after the alarm was given, when the flames burst forth from the windows of the court house and soon reached the roof. All efforts to extinguish it were unavailing, and a good, stiff wind blowing from the southwest soon carried the flames to the adjoining wooden buildings on the north of the court house. In a short time the fire was beyond control, and, leaping across the street, the wooden buildings on the east of Broadway were soon in a blaze. Two entire blocks, which constituted the chief business portion of the city, were entirely consumed, with nearly all their contents. The loss occasioned by the fire amounted to $100,000. Nearly all the county records were burned up, excepting those of the Register of Deeds, whose office was in another building. All the court records, those of the Probate Judge and County Clerk, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, with many others were all consumed. The loss occasioned by the fire was severe, but the people went to work bravely, cleared away the rubbish, and before the summer had closed beautiful brick business blocks stood where, before the fire, had been nothing but wooden buildings. A $30,000 court house is now, November, 1882, nearly completed. It is a magnificent brick building, and stands in the centre of a plat of ground nearly opposite the depot, or Henry House. Among the improvements of 1882 is a large and magnificently constructed $25,000 brick schoolhouse, which stands at the head of Broadway, and which contains twelve class rooms. Besides this, there is a very fine schoolhouse on the south side of the railway track, which may be termed a primary, or preparatory department, as there is no class there above the Second Reader. Another of the 1882 improvements is the mammoth flouring mill just finished, and about to be started, by the Johntz & Rice Mill Company. This mill is to be known as the Dickinson County Mills. The main building is 40x60 feet, with an L 16x24 feet, and all sixty-five feet high. The mill is located on the west side of the town and will be operated by steam power. The engine is of 125 horse power. The mill is fitted up with all the latest improved machinery, and has thirteen run of buhrs. The water works, Holly system, is not the least of the improvements that have been made during the year. Church improvement has not been neglected, and the Episcopalians have just completed a very neat and comfortable frame edifice in which to worship. Abilene is located in one of the finest valleys of the State, that of the Smoky Hill, and is well situated for both the Eastern and Western markets. It is about 165 miles by rail from Kansas City, and is very near the extreme limit of the great agricultural region of Kansas, so that the town occupies a good position to supply the Colorado and mountain markets. It is one of the best grain points on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway. The town has eight churches, two large schoolhouses, two steam flouring mills, one foundry and machine shop, one soap factory, several blacksmith and wagon shops, three newspapers, three banks, three lumber yards, and houses representing all branches of business. The population of the city is now estimated at 3,500, and, situated as it is, in the centre of the great wheat belt, is destined to be as progressive in the future as it has been in the past, and seated as the town is, in a valley unsurpassed in richness and beauty, surrounded with the choicest agricultural country under the sun, inhabited by an energetic, progressive, and industrious people, well may Abilene be named "The Beautiful City of the Plains."

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

Presbyterian.—Was organized May 11, 1873, with a membership of fifteen. In 1876 they built a very fine brick church, and in 1879, a parsonage. In September, 1881, this church was so injured by a wind-storm, as to render it unfit for further use as a house of worship, and it was torn down. In the following year, a beautiful stone church edifice was erected on the original site, which is a very handsome building. From the organization of the church until now, 1882, it has had but one pastor, who is the Rev. W. H. Snyder. The present membership is 100, and the church property is valued at $11,000.

Lutheran.—This church was organized, Oct. 22, 1870, with a membership of thirteen. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Wm. E. Creus. The membership of the church kept gradually increasing until 1878, when it was decided to build a house in which to worship. Early in that year, they erected a beautiful brick edifice, which was dedicated on August 13, Rev. Mr. Crouse, of Bucyrus, Ohio, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The church has now a membership of 120, and is under the pastoral charge of Rev. George A. Bowers. The value of their church property is $6,000.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—An organization of this church was formed in Abilene, in 1871, by Rev. J. S. Kahar. The membership at that time was fifteen. A complete organization, however, was not effected until 1872, at which time Rev. John Curts became pastor. In 1879 the membership was large enough to enable them to erect a commodious and well finished brick house of worship. The present membership of this church is 200, and the present pastor is Rev. E. W. Van Deventer. The church property is valued at $6,000.

Baptist.—This church has the oldest organization in town, an association having been formed in 1868, and in that same year they erected a very neat frame edifice in the south part of the town, which they continued to occupy as a house of worship until 1880, when it was sold to the United Brethren. This church organized with only seven members, and their first pastor was Rev. J. R. Downer. They have recently purchased a beautiful piece of ground upon which they will build a $10,000 church next year (1883), and for which preliminary steps are now being taken. The present membership of the church is sixty, and the present pastor is Rev. George Mariam.

Catholic.—Prior to 1874, the members of this church had no house of worship in Abilene, the nearest being at Solomon City. In that year, they erected a brick church in the southern portion of the city. It is quite strong in membership, and includes all Catholic families for miles around Abilene. The church has no resident pastor, the officiating clergyman being Rev. Father John F. Lary, who resides at Solomon City.

Episcopalian.—The members of this church do not exceed twenty-five in number. Until this year, they have had no regular place of worship. They have just completed, however (1882), a very neat and comfortable frame edifice, at a cost of $2,500. This church divides territory into parishes, and the parish to which Abilene belongs is St. Johns', of which Rev. Joseph Young is pastor, whose residence is at Salina. The number of communicants is twenty-five, although the number baptized into the church is many more.

Universalist.—In 1870, the members of this church in Abilene organized themselves into an association, and built a small, but neat, frame church. They had no regular minister, but yet services were held regularly in the church, which were chiefly conducted by Mr. V. P. Wilson. In 1873, Mr. Wilson moved away from town, after which the building was closed up until 1876, when it was sold to the Campbellites, or Christians. The members still kept up their organization, however, and in 1881, erected another house of worship. Numerically, the church is rather weak, having only about twenty members, and being without a regular pastor.

United Brethren.—Organized in 1880 with thirty members. Shortly after organizing, they purchased the church building owned by the Baptists, and which was erected by them in 1868. The church has now a membership of forty-five, and has been under the charge of its pastor, Rev. H. D. Herr, since its organization. The church property is valued at $2,200.

Christian.—This church has had an organization in Abilene since 1874. In 1876, the members purchased, of the Universalists, the small frame church that they had erected in 1870, in which they still continue to meet for worship. At present, the church has no pastor.

Western Home Lodge, No. 60, I. O. O. F., of Abilene, was organized September 14, 1870, with five charter members. The first officers of the lodge were: J. G. Northcraft, N. G.; W. H. Eicholtz, V. G.; D. R. Gordon, secretary; V. P. Wilson, treasurer. The present officers are: W. A. Morton, N. G.; S. Hammon, V. G.; M. V. Brillhart, R. S.; A. S. Davidson, P. S.; J. E. Bonebrake, treasurer; H. C. Junkins, W.; W. W. Herr, C.; V. Meyer, I. G.; and A. L. Haines, O. G. The present membership is 123.

Benevolent Lodge, No. 98, A., F. & A. M., of Abilene, was instituted November 10, 1870, with ten charter members. The first officers of the lodge were: J. B. McGonigal, M.; C. Kilgore, S. W.; John Johntz, J. W.; T. C. Henry, secretary; V. P. Wilson, treasurer; W. H. De Groot, S. D.; Alvin Nixon, J. D.; M. Nicolay, S. S.; A. T. Shroyer, J. S.; and T. N. Wiley, T. The present officers are: G. C. Kenyon, M.; A. C. Roming, S. W.; C. W. Brooke, J. W.; John Johntz, treasurer; T. S. Barton, secretary; R. McCormick, S. D.; J. P. Quinn, J. D.; and E. Bishard, T. The present membership of the lodge is seventy-two.

Abilene Lodge, No. 93, A. O. U. W., was organized February 25, 1882, with thirty-two charter members. The first officers of the lodge were: D. W. Jacoby, P. M. W.; W. H. Eicholtz, M. W.; W. D. Volk, F.; L. Geanque, O.; A. H. Paul, R.; R. Waring, Fin.; D. L. Pisle, Rec.; M. V. Brillhart, G.; L. Lips, I. W.; J. J. Miller, O. W. The present officers are: W. H. Eicholtz, P. M. W.; W. D. Volk, M. W.; L. Geanque, F.; A. R. Paul, O.; M. V. Brillhart, R.; R. Waring, Fin.; D. L. Pisle, Rec.; W. W. Herr, G.; H. Harnish, I. W.; John Corno, O. W. Present membership forty.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. E. BONEBRAKE came to Abilene in 1871 and commenced dealing in farm machinery in a small way. In the fall of the same year he added hardware, and kept adding to his stock until it included everything in the line of hardware and farm machinery. In 1879 he built the J. E. Bonebrake Opera House at a cost of $45,000, with magnificent storerooms on the first floor. The building is 75x120 feet, heated by steam and lighted with gas throughout, and is occupied on the first floor by the J. E. Bonebrake Hardware Company, which was organized January 1, 1882, with a paid-up capital of $75,000, and did a business of $180,000 during the year 1882. Besides being president of the hardware company he is president of the First National Bank, the Kansas Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, and the Abilene Water and Gas Company. He was born in St. Joseph County, Ind., June 15, 1848; was raised and educated in his native State, and was married to Miss Elvira A. Martin of the same place; they have two children, Grace and Howard.

W. H. H. BONEBRAKE, merchant, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, June 27, 1845. When young moved with his parents to St. Joseph County, Ind., where he was raised to manhood and educated. In 1863 he enlisted in the Twenty-first Indiana Battalion Light Artillery and participated in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and others of less importance, and was honorably discharged June 27, 1865. He then located at South Bend, Ind., where he engaged in various pursuits until 1869 when he moved to Chillicothe, Mo., where he remained for some time contracting and building; after which he returned to South Bend, Ind., where he operated in coal and lime for eighteen months. In 1872 he came to Kansas and settled in Abilene, where he was employed as clerk until 1882, when he became a partner in the firm of J. E. Bonebrake & Co. This firm carries a stock of $50,000 and does a business of $185,000 per year. Married in Kansas City, Mo., September 23, 1878, to Miss L. B. Hanna. She was born in Pope County, Ill., September 10, 1851. They have three children—Arthur F., Myrtie, and Ralph. Mr. Bonebrake is identified with the Republican party and is a member of the K. of P. and the A. O. U. W.

MARY BRADFIELD, farmer, Section 39, P. O. Abilene, was born in Darke County, Ohio, December 2, 1830, and was raised and educated in St. Joseph County, Ind. She was married in Cass County, Mich., June 5, 1851, to E. W. Bradfield, a native of Virginia, born in Louden County, December 24, 1826, and was educated in the States of Ohio and Indiana. He came to Kansas in 1858, and settled in Dickinson County, where he engaged in farming. He died June 21, 1879, leaving an estate of 700 acres, two miles southwest of Abilene, where Mrs. B. is engaged in agricultural pursuits. She has a family of seven children—Bartlett B., Vineida V., Jesse J., Ellis E., Dora D., Anna A. and Mary M.

JOHN J. COOPER, dealer in live stock, was born in Canada, September 20, 1847, where he was raised and educated and soon after engaged in farming, which he pursued until 1869, when he came to the United States and settled first in Neosho County, Kan., for a short time. He moved to Dickinson County, in 1871, pre-empted and homesteaded 160 acres, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1877, when he located in Abilene, where he is engaged in buying and selling live stock. Mr. Cooper is a Republican, and he served two terms in the City Council. He was married in Abilene, Kan., September 20, 1872, to Miss Jane Etherington, a native of Huron County, Canada; born August 12, 1851. They have five children—William E., Maria A., Ida M., Florence L. and Minnie M.

JAMES CULBERTSON, Probate Judge of Dickinson County, located in Abilene, engaged in the practice of law February 10, 1870, since which he has practiced his profession. The firm name is now Culbertson & Mead, formed in July, 1880. Mr. C. was County Attorney in 1870, City Attorney from 1872 to 1880; was elected Probate Judge in the fall of 1880. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, October 26, 1845, lived in his native city until 1857, when he moved to Portsmouth, Scioto Co., Ohio, where in 1867 he entered the law office of Judge Crane of the latter place, and read law some time under him, and then with Robert Spry of the same place. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, admitted to the bar in Abilene in April, 1870. He was married in 1873, to Miss Mary Corylind Junken, of Abilene. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Knights and Ladies of Honor, also Abilene Post No. 63, G. A. R. He enlisted in July, 1861, as a drummer boy in Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served until November, 1862, and was discharged on account of disability contracted in the service; he afterward served in recruiting service for some time.

WILLIAM T. DAVIDSON, secretary Kansas Farmers' Insurance Company, and general insurance agent. Abilene is the home office of the above insurance company. It was chartered by Kansas State Legislature. He is also engaged in the life insurance business. He first came to Abilene March 17, 1871, at which time he engaged in the stock business, then into bookkeeping and clerking, and from that into the insurance business and real estate. Was Deputy Sheriff of Dickinson County four years. Born in Lawrence, Pa., July 26, 1842, raised and educated in his native State. Enlisted August, 1864, in Company C, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, transferred to Company B same regiment, then made the skirmish Company of Two Hundred and Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He participated in all the battles of his command; mustered out July 8, 1865. He then attended the Iron City Commercial College, graduating March 9, 1867.

WILLIAM R. DRYER, cashier of the First National Bank of Abilene, first came to Abilene to locate in 1879. He had been interested previously in real estate, owning a farm of 600 acres of land; he also has a grazing farm where he keeps 250 head of cattle and 2,000 sheep. He has buildings on his farms costing upwards of $5,000. He was born in Ontario County, N. Y., February 3, 1841. He was raised and educated in his native State. He was a clerk in the Flour City Bank of Rochester, N. Y., for three years. Was bookkeeper in the New York State Treasury for four years, also in Adjutant General's office in New York State for one year.

W. H. EICHOLTZ, city undertaker, all kinds cabinet work, scroll sawing, turning, planing, etc. He opened the business in 1870; was the first established business of the kind in Abilene. He first came to Abilene in March, 1870, and engaged in his present business, employs four or five men, and keeps a stock of about $6,000, using two floors, seventy-five feet deep by twenty feet wide; also part of another building. He was born in York County, Penn., March 5, 1843. Enlisted in June, 1861, in Company B, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Participated in all the battles of his command, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Winchester, in June, 1863; confined in Libby and Belle Isle prisons ten weeks, paroled, exchanged, and returned to his regiment, and was mustered out in October, 1864, and then completed his trade of cabinet making, and went to Mendota, Ill., and worked in an organ factory until coming to Kansas. He was married in 1868 to Miss Mary A. Gross, of York, Pa. They have three children—William Martin, Hattie M., and Gracie A. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and A. O. U. W., and Abilene Post No. 63, G. A. R. Has been a member of the City Council for ten years, and is the present chief of the fire department.

L. H. FAULKNER, of the firm of L. H. Faulkner & Co., dealers in clothing, gents' furnishing goods, hats, caps, boots and shoes, opened trade in 1880. Carries a stock of about $14,000. F. E. Bearce, of Chicago, is the company. They occupy the first floor and basement of rooms twenty-four by seventy-five feet. Sales equal $25,000 per annum. Mr. Faulkner was born in Boston, Mass., in 1858; raised in Plymouth, Mass., attended school until twenty-one years of age. He then began as a traveling salesman for a Boston boot and shoe house, and continued four years. He then came to Abilene, Kan., and engaged in his present business. He was married in 1876 to Miss Hattie E. Bearce, of Turner, Maine. They have two children—Jennie B. and Arthur H.

HENRY H. FLOYD, firm Rice & Floyd, dealers in general stock, sash, lumber, doors, blinds and building material, stock $10,000. They have done business as a firm since 1873, being the oldest established business of the kind in Abilene. Mr. Floyd began the above business in the spring of 1871, and continued until the above copartnership. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1849. Was raised and educated in his native State, finishing his education in the Putnam Academy. He located in Abilene in the spring of 1870. He is now Mayor of the city and Clerk of Grant Township, and director of the First National Bank, secretary of Dickinson County Fair, and a stockholder in the Johntz & Rice flouring mills. Has a cattle ranch under the firm name of Floyd & Boardman. They have 600 acres fenced and 100 cattle.

GEORGE A. FREEMAN, dealer in real estate, loan and abstract office, also insurance agent. He opened the above business on his own account in January, 1881. He first located in Abilene in March, 1878, when he engaged in various occupations for some time. He had charge of a large wheat farm for some time. He then engaged as clerk for parties in the real estate business until opening the above office. He was born in Monroe County, N. Y., August 9, 1852, where he was raised and educated. He clerked for ten years in a house furnishing store in New York for one firm. He was thrown on his own resources at the age of fourteen years, and has since worked his own way.

FRANK GARCELON, of the firm of Austin & Garcelon, physicians and surgeons. Dr. Garcelon began the practice of medicine in Abilene, June 1, 1882, in company as above stated. He was born in St. Albans, Me., June 6, 1848; spent his boyhood days in East Livermore. He attended the Lewiston Falls Academy several years. He then entered the Medical Department of Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me., where he graduated in medicine in 1870. Began the practice of medicine in East Livermore, where he continued until 1878; then went to Weston, Mass., practiced a year, when he returned to East Livermore, and continued his profession until coming to Abilene. He was married in 1877, to Miss Nellie Coffin, of Harrington, Me. They have one son—Harris Garcelon. He is a member of Androscoggin Royal Arch Chapter of Masons, and a member of the Maine Medical Association.

A. M. GERMAN, proprietor of livery and sale stables, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., February 14, 1813. In 1819 he moved to Lincoln County, Can., where he was raised and educated, after which he turned his attention to farming and stock raising until 1846 when he located in St. Marys, County of Perth, and engaged in hotel-keeping for many years. He came to Kansas in 1869, and settled in Dickinson County, on his present place, of 640 acres. In 1880 he moved to Abilene, where he engaged in the livery and sale trade. He has been married three times, first in Oxford County, Can., May 25, 1833, to Miss Margaret Pickard, a native of Canada, who was born July 22, 1817; died July 25, 1839. By this marriage or union they had two children—Richard D. and Margaret E. The second time to Miss Hester Ann Johnson, at Buffalo, N. Y., July 4, 1847. She was born in Oxford County, Can., August 24, 1827; died July 25, 1849. By this marriage he had one child—Lavelle, born at St. Marys, Can., May 13, 1849. The third marriage was to Rebecca Johnson, on May 22 1851. She is a native of Canada, born August 23, 1829. By this marriage he had ten children—Cicero, Guadaloupe, Blanche, Leonidas, Edith, Laclede (deceased), Pythias, Demosthenes, Laclede the second, and Bismarck.

COL. J. W. GORE, proprietor of the Cottage House, Abilene, Kas. This is a large suburban hotel, containing thirty rooms, with accommodations for thirty guests. It was erected in 1867, at a cost of $10,000, and opened to the public. It is a quiet, homelike place for Kansas sojourners. Mr. Gore is a native of New York City, born in 1833. Has kept hotel nearly all his lifetime, and pleasure-seekers, or the business world, who stop at the Cottage House will find a wholesouled host.

J. A. HANSBROUGH, photographer, was born in Cooper County, Mo., October 3, 1840. He received the foundation of his education in his native county, and finished his course at Lexington, Mo., after which he served an apprenticeship at carriage painting. This occupation he followed at Lexington, Mo., until 1861; he then moved to Kansas City, where he engaged in the art of photographing, which has occupied his time in various cities, some of which may be mentioned—Lexington, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atchison, Kas.; Platte City, Mo., and Wamego, Kas.—for twenty-one years. In 1878 he settled in Abilene, where he engaged in his occupation with satisfactory results. He was married in Pottawatomie County, Kas., October 20, 1874, to Miss Nannie P. Powell. She was born in Baltimore, Md., November 24, 1853. They have three children—Bessie, Charles A., and Gussie P.

C. G. HAWK, County Treasurer Dickinson County, first located in Abilene in the spring of 1874; came as Deputy to County Treasurer office under C. H. Lebold; worked in that capacity four years. He was then elected to the above office in the fall of 1877, taking charge the following year. By re-elections has since held the office. He was born in Navarre, Stark Co., Ohio, August 1, 1847; raised and educated in his native State. Married in 1874, to Miss Anna Nixon, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. They have two children—Edith I. and Florence N. Mr. H. is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

H. H. HAZLETT & CO., dealers in general line merchandise, first opened the trade in 1867. It was the first established general store in Abilene; they then carried from $300 to $1,000; they now carry a stock of $35,000 and do an annual trade of $60,000. They occupy two floors, forty-six feet front and eighty-five feet deep, besides the basement. Employ eleven clerks. The company is H. H. Hazlett and E. E. Hazlett. H. H. Hazlett was born in Zanesville, Ohio; lived in his native State until fifteen years of age; went to California where he was engaged in business for some time, and died in 1881. E. E. Hazlett first came to Abilene, Kansas, in 1880, and became partner in the above firm. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, January 10, 1853; was raised in the drug business; now has a drug store in Philadelphia, Pa. He began the study of medicine in 1876, graduated in medicine in the University of Pennsylvania in 1880; graduated in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1874. He is a member of the Masonic order.

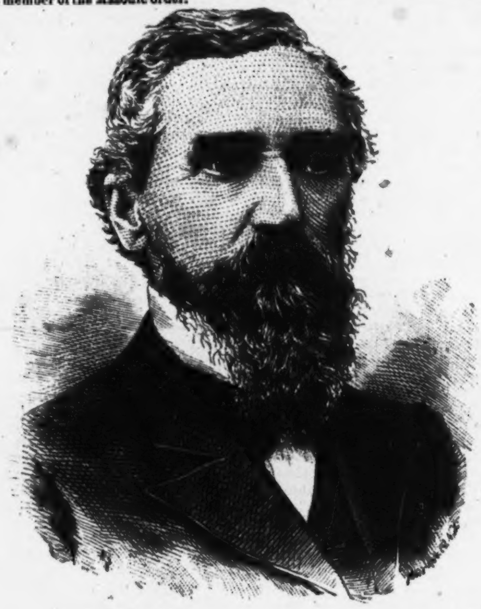

J M Hodge

HON. JOHN M. HODGE was born in Carroll Co., Ohio, February 4, 1825. He was educated in his native State, studying medicine in Willoughby Medical College and at the medical college of Cincinnati, by which last institution he was graduated a doctor of medicine in 1850. For fourteen years he was associated in the practice of his profession with the eminent Dr. Alden I. Bennett. Early in 1861, at the solicitation of Governor Dennison, he accepted the position of Quartermaster of the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Stanley Matthews commanding. He acted as Quartermaster of Camp Jenkins, near Louisville, Ky., under General O. M. Mitchell. At Camp Wickliffe, Ky., he acted as Quartermaster of the Brigade commanded by Brig.-General Jacob Ammon, of the Twenty-fourth Ohio. In July, 1862, he became Acting-Brigade Quartermaster of the Twenty-third Brigade, Army of the Ohio, Colonel Stanley Matthews commanding. Colonel Matthews says of Dr. Hodge: "In all these different positions, most of which he served under my eye, he discharged his duty in all respects perfectly, showing untiring zeal, great faithfulness and complete knowledge of his business. In my opinion he is the best officer in the Quartermaster's Department that I met with in the service." Although the condition of his health almost precluded the possibility of active service, he struggled on, however, kept up by a highly patriotic nature, doing splendid work until after over two years of arduous duty, he was compelled by an aggravated sickness to resign. His record in the army is an enviable one, as numerous official and private documents, emanating from the highest authority, attest, all of which confer upon him a degree of loyalty and administrative ability second to no one. Dr. Hodge was a presidential elector at the early age of thirty-one on the Fremont ticket, a rare honor in that period of American politics. After partially regaining his health he located in Mendota, Ill., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until his removal to Abilene, Kan., in the spring of 1870. Since his arrival in this State he has borne a prominent part in politics, always having been an uncompromising Republican, and has represented his county in the Legislature twice—in 1874-79. He has repeatedly been elected a delegate to various conventions—county, state and congressional—of the dominant party. In the summer of 1874 Dr. Hodge was appointed Receiver of the United States Land Office at Cawker City, and with it removed to Kirwin, Phillips County, in January, 1875; he remained there until 1878. In 1880 he was appointed Register in the Salina Land District. Dr. Hodge, since his location in Dickinson County, has taken an active part in the development of the wonderful resources of Central Kansas. He was married August 22, 1847 to Miss Olive M. Tinker, of Bolivar, Ohio. Dr. Hodge has a beautiful and cultured home at Abilene, where he has also two sons in business. Highly respected all over the State for his ability and integrity, he may be classed, without any attempt at affectation, one of her prominent public men.

JOHN JOHNTZ, President of the First National Bank of Abilene. The above bank was opened for business June 2, 1879; capital equals, $75,000; surplus, $8,660; deposits equal $60,000. A. W. Rice is vice-president, W. R. Dryer, cashier. During the life of the above bank it has discounted 6,200 notes, amounting to $1,350,000, without the loss of a dollar. Mr. Johntz is also engaged in a general stock of merchandise, under the firm name of Johntz Bros. They opened the business in the spring of 1870 and carry a stock of about $10,000, and employ five clerks. Mr. John Johntz first came to Abilene, Kansas, in the fall of 1869. He has been City Treasurer a number of years. He was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, September 8, 1840. He was raised and educated in his native State, and was married in 1870 to Miss Hettie Lebold, of the same county, Ohio. They have a son and a daughter: Edward and Carrie. Mr. Johntz is a member of Askelon Commandery, Knights Templar, and Masonic order of Abilene, Kansas. He is also largely interested in the extensive Johntz & Rice Flour Mills, just completed, located here. He was elected State Senator from this, the thirtieth district, this fall, 1882.

M. P. JOLLEY, firm Jolley & Langellier, dealers in real estate, loan and insurance offices. They began the business January 1, 1882. He first came to Abilene in January, 1870; farmed until 1872. Elected to the office of County Clerk in fall of 1871. By re-elections held the office until January, 1882. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, April 29, 1846; was raised and educated in his native State, where for ten years he followed the produce business. Enlisted in August, 1862, in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Participated in all battles of his command; mustered out in Columbus, Ohio, in June, 1865. Married in March, 1866, to Miss Sarah V. Evans, a native of same place. They have five children: Mary E., William A., Charles W., Morris R. and Ralph E. He is a member of I. O. O. F., Knights of Honor, Ancient Order United Workmen and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN R. JONES, firm J. R. Jones & Son, manufacturers Jones' Patent Wind Mills, with a revolving tower. They began the business in April, 1882. They attach a feed grinder to their wind mills, thus making a great saving to farmers. Mr. Jones first came to Kansas in 1871. Engaged in farming and blacksmithing until 1879, when he came to Abilene. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1830. Parents moved to Guernsey County, Ohio, where he lived on a farm until coming to Kansas. Married in 1851 to Miss Margaret North, a native of Ohio. They have seven children: James E., Miles, Harriet, Jane, Amos, Mary and William. Mr. Jones enlisted in 1861 in Company E, Seventy-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was a non-commissioned officer; was a prisoner twenty-three months. Participated in all the battles of his command when not a prisoner. Mustered out in Brownville, Texas, March 8, 1866.

C. KILGORE, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Abilene, born in Armstrong County, Pa., June 23, 1813. When young moved with his parents to Franklin County, Ind., where he was raised to manhood and thoroughly educated. In 1842 was admitted to the Franklin County bar where he practiced his profession for twenty-five years. In 1867 he came to Kansas and settled in Dickinson County. Was in the Kansas State Legislature, and has held the offices of Probate Judge, County Superintendent and Justice of the Peace. He was married in Franklin County, Ind., March 12, 1835, to Miss Julia A. Keeler, a native of New York, born in Essex County, September 15, 1810. They have three children: Elwood, Adelaide and Sophronia. Mr. Kilgore is a Republican.

W. N. KING, M. D., first came to Abilene, Kas., in January, 1878, born in Westmoreland County, Pa., December, 4, 1826, moved to Holmes County, Ohio, in 1833, and to Knox County, Ohio, in 1858, to Mansfield, Ohio, in 1868. Raised and educated in Holmes County; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa., in the spring of 1858. Began the study of medicine in 1849; has practiced since 1852. After graduating, he practiced his profession at Millersburg, Ohio; went to Knox County in the fall of 1858, where he practiced twelve years. He was surgeon of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry from October, 1861, until he resigned in August, 1863. Re-enlisted in the spring of 1864, as surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After returning he attended a course of medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City. He was married in 1852, to Miss Sarah Mills, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio; they have four children—Rev. Howard A. L., Millard Mc L. Elizabeth, now married to Mr. C. C. Shaler, and Mace. Dr. King is a member of the Masonic order, also Abilene Post, No. 63, G. A. R. He has performed three remarkable operations of ovariotomy, the tumors weighing respectively seventy-two, sixty and fifty-six pounds, which were all successful. His was the first operation of the kind west of Topeka, Kas.

ROBERT KNOX, dealer in coal, ice, organs and sewing machines. He opened the business in 1876; employs two men and teams in the business. Keeps a stock of about $4,000. He located in Abilene in the spring 1870, farmed until 1880. Born in England, July 31, 1830 Came to America 1854, settled in Henry County, Ill., and engaged in coal mining and shipping coal until 1864, thence to Kansas. He was married in 1853, to Miss Isabella Armstrong, a native of England. They have five children—Emma E., Alice B., Lillie J., Bessie V., and Maggie M. Mr. Knox is a member of the Masonic order, Knights and Ladies of Honor.

C. H. LEBOLD, banker, was born July 12, 1844, near Bolivar, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. The name is a corruption of Leopold, and is of German origin. His parents were Frederick and Anna Lebold. No special records of the family have been preserved. The grand-parents of both his father and mother were landlords or land-owners in Germany, and were possessed of considerable wealth. His father was an extensive farmer in Ohio. C. H. Lebold attended the common schools of his neighborhood in the winters, and assisted in the management of his father's farm during the summer, until seventeen years old. After that time, also, he attended Greensburg Seminary during the summer, and conducted a school during the winters to provide means for his academic course. This he continued until twenty-two years of age, receiving a very thorough education and being well grounded in the rudimentary branches. This independent and self-reliant course is an index to his character, and to the success which he has subsequently achieved. In 1866 he bought a good and well-improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, near Bolivar, Ohio, and entered vigorously into the practical business of farming. At the end of two years he sold his farm, and spent considerable time in travelling, and looking for an eligible location for his future home and business operations. The States of Illinois, Iowa and Kansas particularly engaged his attention, and, after comparing the advantages and disadvantages of the soil, climate, production and prospective development of each, he formed a decided preference for Kansas. In 1869 he, in partnership with Jacob Augustine, bought from Hon C. H. Thompson and J. G. McCoy, the town-site of Abilene, Dickinson Co., Kas., and also Thompson and & McCoy's addition to that place. They immediately opened an office for the sale of town property, and in connection with it established the "National Union Land Office." This business they conducted very successfully for about three years, and in 1872 sold the books and good will of the office to T. C. Henry for $5,000. Prior to this, however, they had bought the banking house of Kellogg, Newman & Co., and one year later, that of W. B. Clark & Co., thus uniting in one establishment all the banking business of that young and thriving city. In the fall of 1873 Jacob Augustine withdrew from the banking business, and was succeeded by J. M. Fisher, the firm name being changed to Lebold, Fisher & Co. Besides the above banking business, Mr. Lebold is largely interested in real estate in Abilene and vicinity, consisting of lots 4, 6 and 8 on Broadway, Abilene, on which large brick stores were erected in 1882, at a cost of $15,000. Also, 240 acres of fine land adjoining the city on the west, all cultivated, etc. He is also owner of the town-site of Hays City, Ellis Co., Kas., where he has a large amount of real estate, consisting of some of the finest farms in Ellis County. He is also proprietor of the town-site of Bunker Hill, in Russell Co., Kas., and various farms in that vicinity. Mr. Lebold has erected the finest dwelling house west of Topeka. It is built of cut stone, and in full view of passing trains on the K. P. R. R., western part of Abilene City. He was elected Treasurer of Dickinson County in 1873, and re-elected in 1875, serving two full terms, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In 1880 he was elected a member of the State Legislature He is a member of the Masonic order, and a communicant in the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He was married October 25, 1866 to Miss Amanda Nixon, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, who died October, 19, 1875. He was married to his second wife, Miss Fannie H. Urie, of Cannonsburg, Pa., November 7, 1877.

O. L. MOORE County Attorney and attorney at law, began his profession in Abilene in March, 1882. He first came to Kansas in July, 1874. Taught school at Enterprise, Kan., three years. Began the study of law in 1875, being in the office of S. A. Burroughs a year, and same length of time in the office of John H. Mahan. Admitted to bar of practice in November, 1878. He then practiced law in Solomon City until March, 1882, when he came to Abilene. Born in West Virginia, November 10, 1849. After getting a common school education in his native State, he completed a course in Mt. Union College, Ohio. He then came to Kansas. Enlisted March 20, 1864, in Company M, Third Regiment West Virginia Cavalry, and was attached to Gen. Custer's division; participated in all battles of his command; was at the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Mustered out in Wheeling, W. Va., July 4, 1865. He is a member of Abilene Post No. 63, G. A. R. and I. O. O. F.

M. NICOLAY, dealer in lumber and building material, coal, etc., opened the business in December, 1880. Carries a stock of $8,000. He first came to Abilene in February, 1866; farmed for six years, then engaged in merchandising until 1875, then served two years as Sheriff of Dickinson County, 1876-77; then engaged in the packing business one season, then into the grain business two years, when he engaged in his present business. Born in Germany, February 12, 1837. Came to America in 1853 and followed railroading in Ohio until 1863, when he came to Illinois and followed same business until coming to Kansas. Enlisted 1864 in Company A, Twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Mustered out in Chicago, Ill., July, 1865. He was married in 1858 to Miss Louisa Pfeifer, a native of Ohio. They have one son—Jesse T. Mr. M. is a member of the Masonic Order and Abilene Post No. 63, G. A. R. He was elected County Judge of Dickinson County in the fall of 1866. He has served as Township Trustee of Grant Township five years.

A. H. PAUL, of the firm of Paul & Jacobs, contractors and builders. Among the notable buildings they have erected in Dickinson County are the court house at a cost of $24,000, Dr. William H. Austin's residence, C. Hoffman's residence, in Enterprise, at a cost of $6,000, and four large brick stores at a cost of $20,000. They employ from eight to fifteen men. Keep a carpenter shop where they run a six-horse power engine and do all kinds of casing and cornice work. He first located in Abilene, Kan., September 20, 1878; worked at his trade some time, then at contracting and building. He was then Assistant in the County Clerk's office a number of months, then formed the above partnership in March, 1881. He was born in Newton, Iowa, in 1856; lived in Iowa until 1858, when his parents moved to Knox County, Ohio, and lived until 1861; thence to Harrison County, Ohio, until 1878. Began the carpenter's trade at the age of seventeen years. He was married in 1880 to Miss Mary K. Lyons, of Bridgeport, Ohio. They have one daughter—Katorah M. Mr. Paul is a member of the A. O. U. W.

E. F. PARENT, dealer in general stock, dry goods and groceries, began trade in 1877, and carried a stock of about $1,000, and now carries a stock of about $5,000. He first located in Abilene, Kan., in 1870 and first followed contracting and building about five years. He now occupies a room 24x70 feet. He erected his store building of brick two stories high in 1879 at a cost of $5,000. He was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., February 28, 1842; raised and educated in his native State, and moved to Rockford, Ill., in 1856, clerked there in a store until 1861, when he enlisted in Company G, Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all of the battles of his command, serving as Sergeant Major; mustered out at Vicksburg, Miss., June 2, 1865. He then engaged in merchandising at the Big Black River, Miss., two years; traveled for his health three years, then came to Kansas. He was married in 1867 to Miss E. J. Dobson, of Rockford, Ill. They have three children—Minnie E., Jennie J. and Sarah E. He is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter A., F. & A. M., K. of H., A. O. U. W., Abilene Post No. 63, G. A. R., and the Presbyterian Church. Has been Township Trustee three years and seven years a member of the School Board.

A. W. RICE, of the firm of Rice & Floyd, dealers in lumber and building material. Opened the trade in 1870. It is the oldest established lumber yard in the city. Mr. Rice is largely interested in raising live stock. He has a stock ranch in Ottawa County, Kan., in company with other parties, where they expect to keep from 500 to 1,000 head of cattle. It is called Rice Stock Ranch. The firm is composed of John and Christian Johnts, A. W. and M. H. Rice. Mr. A. W. Rice is also largely interested in the Johnts & Rice Automatic Flouring Mills, which were erected in 1882 at a cost of $30,000. The mills are 36x60 feet, 64 feet high, with an elevating capacity of 25,000 bushels; grinding capacity, 150 barrels in 24 hours. They have the latest improved machinery, etc. Mr. Rice is vice-president of the First National Bank of Abilene, of which he is a stockholder. He has laid out two additions to the town site of Abilene. He was born in Erie County, N. Y., December 12, 1837. Parents moved to Boone County, Ill., 1848. Mr. Rice was Mayor of Abilene 1879-80. He first came to Abilene in March, 1870.

E. J. ROBINSON, contractor and builder, began business in Abilene, Kas., 1876; employs about ten men during the building season. Among the notable buildings he has erected are the following: T. H. Henry's residence, costing $10,900; J. B. Case's residence, costing $5,000; John Warfield's residence, costing $3,000; Bonebrake Opera House, costing $33,000, including inside work; remodeled and rebuilt Henry Hotel and added a third story; Methodist Episcopal Church, costing $5,000; rebuilding Abilene Schoolhouse, costing $10,500; Rothschild's brick block, costing $8,000, and many others. He first located in Abilene, June 7, 1876, and immediately began the above business. He was born in Chester County, Pa., September 27, 1836 moved to Canton, Ohio., 1855, enlisted, February 20, 1862, in Company B, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was made Second Duty Sergeant. He participated in all battles of his command, being forty-one battles, and was mustered out, May 24, 1864, wounded in battle of Wilderness. Was married in 1859, to Miss Eliza J. Livingston, of Chester County, Pa. They have five children—Eliza J., Kennard, Pauline, Ira and Emma. He is a member of Abilene Post No. 63, G. A. R., I. O. O. F., A. O. of A. M., and K. of H.

SIMON ROTHSCHILD, dealer in clothing and gents' furnishing goods, hats, caps, etc., opened the business, August 1, 1878, in company with his brother Jacob, under the firm name of Jacob Rothschild & Bro., and continued until July 19, 1880, when Simon opened business for himself. He carries an average stock of about $10,000, and occupies a store 24x70 feet. He was born in Germany, February 12, 1850, came to America in 1864, and located in New York City, was a salesman a year, thence to Philadelphia, in clothing business, as clerk, until March, 1872, when he went to Corinth, Miss., and took charge of a clothing house a year, then returned to Philadelphia and clerked in same clothing house as before. He went to Vicksburg, Miss., in March, 1875, and took charge of a clothing house until he came to Kansas. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Mina Lowenstein, a native of Germany. Mr. R. is a member of the B'nai Brith Jewish order, and Kascher, also a Jewish order, being president of the latter.

T. E. SEWELL, dealer in books, stationery, musical instruments, pictures, fine goods, carpets, wall paper, etc. He carries an average stock of about $12,000. Opened trade in January, 1872. His is the first and only store in Abilene where such a general stock is kept on hand. He came to Dickinson County, Kas., in 1871, for agricultural purposes, but soon gave that up and became interested in the above. He was born in Quebec, Can., March 13, 1844. His parents moved to Troy, N. Y., in 1845, lived there until 1858. He enlisted in 1861, in Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry; was wounded, June 27, 1862, before Richmond. He then became a clerk in the war department until the fall of 1871, resigned in August of that year and came to Kansas. He was married in 1867, to Miss Antoinette Crittenden, of Clifton Springs, N. Y. They have three children—Albert, Grace and Anna. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

D. G. SMITH, dealer in drugs, paints, oils and druggists' sundries. He opened the trade in the spring of 1878; carries a stock of about $3,500. He first located in Dickinson County in the spring of 1872, homesteaded some land and taught school until he began the above business. He was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1847, was brought up in his native State, and moved to Ford and Champaign counties, Ill., in 1864, where he began as clerk in a drug store, and studied medicine until he came to Kansas. He attended two courses of lectures at Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, Ill. He was married in 1879, to Mrs. Augusta Boneggen, a native of Prussia.

H. S. TISDALE first came to Russell, Kas., in the fall of 1875, where he began work for H. Wentworth & Co., who are large dealers in hardware, stoves and tinware, pumps, etc. They opened trade in Abilene, April, 1881. Carry a stock of $5,000, occupying rooms 75x24 feet. When the above company began a store in Abilene, Mr. Tisdale located there and took charge of it for them. He was born in Ontario, Can., 1857, raised and educated in his native country. He is a member of Knights and Ladies of Honor, of Abilene, Kas.

F. M. UPSHAW, dealer in general household furniture. He opened the trade in the spring of 1878; carries a stock of about $5,000. Sales equal about $10,000 per annum. He located in Dickinson County in June, 1867, when he engaged in farming until beginning business. He was born in Peoria, Ill., October 20, 1830, lived in Peoria and native State about thirty years, and married, in 1851, to Miss Julia B. Reed of latter city. They have five children—Virginia B., William L., Melinda, Ida and George S. He was driven out of Missouri, in 1861, by the Rebels, on account of his Union sentiments, losing all his property. He went to Canton, Ill., and Peoria, same State, remaining some time, finally coming to Kansas.

SOLOMON CITY.

In 1865 H. Whitley, John Williamson and Lutner Hall, organized themselves into a Town Company, and conceived the idea of laying out a town at the mouth of the Solomon River on land belonging to H. Whitley. For this purpose the southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 13, Range 1, east, and the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 13, Range 1 west, was surveyed and platted in 1866 by Daniel Mitchell. The town site contains 234 acres and is located on the west line of the county, part of it extending into Saline County. The built-up portion of the town, however, is on the east side of the line in Dickinson County. The Solomon River coming down from the northwest enters the Smoky Hill River at this point, and it is at this point of confluence the town is situated, being nine miles due west from Abilene. The town is surrounded by a very fine agricultural country, consisting of wide stretches of beautiful rolling prairie, and along the Solomon and Smoky there is considerable timber. The growth of the town has not been very rapid, and the business houses erected have, like those of all other new western towns, been of rather inferior order, being, in most part, rather small wooden buildings. Within the last two years there have been signs of a change for the better, and more substantial improvements are now being made Among the first to start in business in town were H. Whitley and Lyman Field, the former having built the first residence in town and also the first store, and both in 1867. Either that year or the one following G. B. Hall built the Hall House, which was the first hotel in town. The building of the Kansas Pacific Railway that year, which crossed the Solomon River just above its mouth, decided the location of the town. Impressed with the importance of the point the town site was enlarged in 1871 by Geis' Addition being added. The Baptists having formed an organization a year or two previous, in 1870 built a very neat frame church, but ante-dating this three years the Catholics had erected a frame house of worship. In 1866 a company was organized under the name of the Continental Salt Company, who commenced boring about three-fourths of a mile west of town. At the depth of sixty feet a good vein of brine was struck, upon which the company erected works and commenced the manufacture of salt. In 1871 the Presbyterians built a very fine frame church of goodly size and elegant finish. The place by this time was commencing to assume quite an urban appearance with its churches, stores, hotel and residences. The water power at Solomon is excellent and capable of turning a vast amount of machinery, but until 1872 it was allowed to go to waste, when William Smith erected a very fine grist mill at the confluence of the two rivers. This mill improvement helped the town wonderfully in regard to drawing trade there. The town by 1871 had grown sufficiently to enable it to be incorporated, and that year it became a city of the third class, of which G. B. Hall was the first Mayor. Thinking the town site not sufficiently large to enable the young city to grow to what it gave promise in the future to be, Hall and Whitley did in 1874 enlarge the limits by another addition, which were still farther extended by the same party in 1878 by an additional addition. At that time great hopes were entertained by the people, from the fact that the Solomon Valley Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railway was commenced to be built that year, with Solomon City as its initiative point. In 1876 the Solomon Valley Bank was established by John Legrange, but subsequently passed into the hands of E. G. Clark. Stores kept gradually going up, residences were becoming more numerous, a better class of buildings were erected, and business transactions were largely on the increase. A second hotel was added to the town in 1877, which was built and opened by Mr. McCloud. In July, 1879, the Solomon *Sentinel* was established in town by J. Claud Hill, which gave to the people and the city an organ, through which they could make known the beauties and advantages of Solomon. In 1881 a new salt works company was organized, or rather, new works were commenced under the operation and management of the National Land Company. This company sank a well adjacent to that operated by the Continental Company, and at a depth of sixty feet, tapped a vein of strong brine. They then went to work and erected buildings, into which they put the necessary machinery for the successful manufacture of salt. The new works are quite extensive, and were put up at a cost of between $50,000 and $60,000. After being in operation a short time, the new company purchased the old works of the Continental Company, so that both are now owned and operated by the National Company. They manufacture about 10,000 barrels of salt yearly, the greater portion of which is shipped to the mining regions. They supply nearly all the local trade, and make a very excellent article of table salt. The year 1881 witnessed the establishment of another bank in town under the name of the "Citizens' Bank," and which was established by Rogers, Wilson & Co. As yet, not a brick or stone business house had been erected in town, but early in 1882 the Dewar brothers completed a large, magnificent brick building, with a storeroom on the ground floor and offices above. A short way from the Dewar brothers' building, the Wall brothers have erected a large brick building somewhat similar to that of Dewars'. This building is not yet completed, but will be by the close of 1882. A new brick schoolhouse is also in course of construction, and while it is not going to be very large, containing only four rooms, it will, doubtless, be large enough to meet the demands of the community at present and for some time to come. The cost of the building is to be $6,000. In this year of 1882, also, the Catholics have erected a very fine brick church, at a cost of over $7,000; so that 1882 may be set down as the year of brick improvements in Solomon City. While the Catholic, Presbyterian and Baptist are the only church buildings in town, the Methodists are not without a place in which to meet for worship. As early as 1868, the Methodists had an organization in town, but instead of erecting a church they put up a building with a storeroom below and a hall above, and in this hall they meet for worship. Benevolent societies are represented in town by the Masons and Odd Fellows having a lodge each. The first school in town was organized in 1867, with Miss Blair, now Mrs. A. P. Collins, as teacher. The first Postmaster in town was H. Whitley. There are thirty places in town where goods are sold, representing almost everything usually kept in stores. There are three small elevators in town, with a fair representation of blacksmith and carpenter shops. There is no uniformity in the buildings, and the town is scattered over a good deal of territory. There are some very fine residences, and ample space for the erection of more.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

Presbyterian.—An organization of this church was effected in 1870, with fifteen members. In 1871 they built a very fine frame church, neatly finished, and with good seating capacity. Their first pastor was Rev. J. L. Jones. The present membership of the church is sixty, and the present pastor is Rev. George Pearson. Their church property is valued at $2,500.

Catholic.—This church was organized in 1868 by Rev. Father De Mautier. At that time it had a membership of between forty and fifty, and that they might have a place in which to worship, they erected a small frame church. The membership is now several hundred, and they have just completed a very elegant brick edifice. The present pastor is Rev. Father Lary. The property of the church is valued at $8,000.

Baptist.—Organized 1868, with less than ten members. In 1870 they put up a very neat frame house of worship. The first Pastor of the church was Rev. J. R. Downer. The church has now a membership of about forty, and the officiating pastor is Rev. George Mariam. The property of the church is valued at $1,200.

Methodist.—Organized 1868, with ten members. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Phillips. They have no church edifice, but own a building, the lower part of which they rent, and the upper part is a hall in which the congregation meets for worship. The church has a good membership at present, and the pastor is Rev. W. A. Saville.

Solomon Lodge, No. 73, I. O. O. F., of Solomon City, was organized 1873, with five charter members. The first officers were G. Garten, N. G.; S. Baldwin, V. G.; W. P. Witken, Sec.; T. L. Garten, P. S., and Job Lee, Treas. The present membership is thirty, and the present officers are L. B. Rogers, N. G.; James Barr, V. G.; F. Crowell, Sec., and J. L. Galbraith, Treas.

Solomon Lodge, No. 105, A., F. & A. M., of Solomon City, was instituted in 1871, number of charter members not given. The first officers were B F. Willey, W. M.; S. L. Choate, S. W.; J. S. Sutherland, J. W., and Dr. Searle, Treas. Present membership, thirty-five. Present officers are F. F. Marvin, W. M.; C. W. Adams, S. W.; N. F. Follott, J. W.; L. J. Quantrell, Sec.; L. Field, Treas.; A. Sutherland, S. D.; G. G. Griffin, J. D., and E. Z. Butcher, tyler.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE B. HALL, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Solomon, Dickinson County, first came to Junction City, Kan., in 1860, on a prospecting tour; located in July, 1863. He was transient for two years. Went into the hotel business in 1865. In 1866 he erected the Hall House, at a cost of about $7,000. Had to haul the material by teams from Leavenworth, a distance of 172 miles. He then kept the hotel until the fall of 1877, after which he engaged in farming. He owns a farm of 800 acres adjoining Solomon City, 150 acres of which is cultivated. His hotel was the first building of the kind erected in Solomon, and the second frame building. He has been Mayor and member of the City Council several years. Has been County Commissioner of Saline and Dickinson counties a term in each, and Town Trustee. Born in Ontario, Canada, December 19, 1828. He was raised in his native country, and lived there until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1866 to Miss Electa Robacker, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four sons and two daughters—Ada Mary, George, Kate, Newman, Robert and Fred L. Mr. Hall has participated in several Indian campaigns.

J. C. HILL, of the firm of J. C. Hill & Co., proprietors of the *Solomon Sentinel*. He came to Solomon, Kansas, in July, 1879, and began the publication of the above named newspaper, and now has a circulation of 1,182. Mr. Hill also deals in real estate, and is a fire insurance agent. He was born in New Brunswick in 1845. Went with his parents to Chicago, Ill., in 1848, where he was raised and educated. He first engaged in the commission business for some time, and then began journalism. He was also principal and proprietor of the Irving Military Academy, of Lake View, Ill., for three years. He began journalism in 1866, being connected with the *Helena Herald* at Helena, Mon., which he continued until 1868, when he returned to Chicago, Ill., and became engaged as an educator and printer until coming to Kansas. Served as an officer in the volunteer and regular army of the United States.

DR. A. LEWIS, physician and surgeon, first came to Abilene, Kan., in 1877, where he practiced his profession until 1881. He then came to Solomon City, where he has since continued his practice. He was born in Muskingum County, in Zanesville, Ohio, October 16, 1823, where he was raised and educated. After primary schooling he went to the Zanesville Academy, under Prof. S. Howe, where he remained three years. He then entered the Granville University of Ohio, and graduated in 1848, after which he began the study of medicine in the medical office of Dr. John Watkins, where he continued for three years, when he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, where he continued one season, and then returned to his instructor, where he read and practiced there three years. He then entered Zanesville Academy of Medicine, and graduated in 1860. In 1862 he was made Captain of Company I, First Regiment Ohio Heavy Artillery, but was transferred to the medical corps at Knoxville, Tenn. Was also made Post Surgeon at Fort Clay, Ky. He was mustered out in 1865. He then began the practice of his chosen profession at Zanesville, Ohio, and continued until the fall of 1876, when he came to Abilene, Kan. He was married in 1848 to Miss Mary J. Vickers, of Zanesville, Ohio. They have three children—Carrie, now married to Mr. A. Fackler, of Dickinson County; Minnie M., now married to Mr. H. J. Johnson, of Emporia, Kan.; Elmer, now doing general drug business in Solomon City. He carries a stock of about $2,500 in drugs and medicines. He opened the business August 10, 1882. Mr. Lewis was twice Presidential elector for Gen. Scott and U. S. Grant.

W. S. MOON, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Abilene, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, September 29, 1814, where he was reared and educated. After completing his studies he applied himself to the study of medicine. In 1847 he moved to Kokomo, Ind., for ten years. In 1857 he came to Kansas and settled in Dickinson County where he engaged in farming for some time. In 1864 he moved to Abilene and engaged in merchandising. Was also Postmaster during that time. He then located on his present place of 160 acres and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has been twice married, first in the State of Ohio, to Miss Jouillotty G. West, in 1835. She died in Clinton County, Ohio, December 30, 1840. By this union they had one child, Jesse W. The second marriage occurred in Clinton County, Ohio, October 1845, Miss Margaret Brown being the bride. She was born in Philadelphia County, Pa., August 26, 1820. They have three children—Rebecca J., now Mrs. Potter; Jouillotty E. Tate, and Melvina, now Mrs. Quinn.

H. PARMENTER, JR., firm H. Parmenter & Co., dealers in staple and fancy dry goods and groceries, hats, caps and notions, opened trade in June, 1880. Carry a stock of about $10,000 to supply their trade. Mr. H. Parmenter first located in Saline County, Kan., in September, 1866. Engaged in farming until 1880. Born in Newport, Rhode Island, May 19, 1844, being raised and educated in his native State. He first engaged in merchandising in his native city, where he continued until coming to Kansas. Married, in 1879, to Miss Effie R. Everleigh, of Junction City. They have one son—Ebert B. Mr. P. has served several terms as Justice of the Peace in Saline County. He is now the Township Clerk. He is a member of the Masonic Order and Knights of Honor. His wife was the third child born in Davis County, Kan., and the first to be married that was born there.

L. B. ROGERS, firm Rogers, Wilson & Co., bankers, proprietors Citizens' Bank of Solomon City. This bank was opened for business March 1, 1881. They do a general banking business and collections. Also place loans on real estate. Amos E. Wilson is cashier. Their deposits run from $15,000 to $20,000. L. B. Rogers, the president, was born in Green Lake County, Wis., March 18, 1857. Came with parents to Kansas in 1871 and located in Solomon City. He was educated in Manhattan College, and attended the St. Louis, Mo., Law School two years, graduating in 1878. Admitted to the bar in Kansas City, Mo., the same year. Admitted to bar of practice in Abilene, Kan., fall of latter year. He began the practice of law in Solomon City, where he has since continued. He has served as Postmaster one and a half years, and is now Mayor of the village and Township Clerk of his town.

JERRY SHEAHAN, dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware, agricultural implements and seeds. He opened the trade September 1, 1871. Now has the oldest established business of the kind in the city, and carries a stock varying from $8,000 to $12,000. He was born in Rockford, Ill., June 10, 1847, where he was raised and educated. He has been Township Treasurer two terms and three terms City Councilman. Married, in 1874, to Miss Mary L. McMillan, of the same city. They have three children—Bradford C., Charles G. and William A. He enlisted in Company K, Col. Mulligan's brigade, and participated in all the battles of his command. He was mustered out in Richmond, Va., in the spring of 1865. He is a member of Solomon Post No. 110, G. A. R., and adjutant of the same.

CHARLES L. SHERMAN, dealer in a general line of drugs and medicines, paints, oils, etc. He opened trade in 1875, carries a general stock of $2,000. He located in Solomon in 1870, clerked in a drug store until he went into business for himself. He was born in Boston, Mass., September 12, 1854; was raised and educated in his native city. He attended the Chauncey Hall Military School for four years, then came to Kansas. He has served as City Clerk, and now is a member of the City Council and the K. of P.

WALL BROTHERS, dealers in a general line, dry goods, boots and shoes and groceries, also agricultural implements of all kinds, opened trade in March, 1880. They carry a stock of about $12,000, not including implements. They erected a brick store, 25x100 feet, thirty-two feet high, at a cost of $5,000, in the fall of 1882, and occupy the same in their business. They employ four men in the store. The firm is composed of three brothers, Philip M., James S., and Michael A. James Wall first located in Delphos, Ottawa Co., Kan., in 1871, where he engaged in stock-raising and farming until May 1, 1881. He was born in Ireland in 1842, and came to America, with parents, 1850. He was married in 1874, to Miss Bridget Hodge, a native of Ireland. They have five children—Nathaniel, Edward, Benjamin, Katie and Mary. Michael A. Wall was born in LaSalle, Ill., July 29, 1857. He was raised and educated in his native city, came with his brothers to Delphos, Kan., in 1872, and moved with them to Solomon. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Jennie Hare, of Delphos. They have one daughter—Alice. He is a member of City Council of Solomon. Mr. Philip Wall, the senior member of the above firm, first came to Delphos, Kan., in 1872, and engaged in farming and stock-raising, which he continued until coming to Solomon City in the spring of 1880. He has taught twelve terms of school in Saline and Dickinson counties. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, May 6, 1844, came to America 1850, with parents. He studied for a Catholic priesthood in the Seminary of The Lady of Angels, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., about four years, taking also a course in classical studies. He also attended St. Vincents Seminary for the Lazarist Order of Priesthood, as a novice, but finding his vocation was not that for the priesthood, left there and came to Kansas. He was married, April 13, 1873, to Miss Katie A. Harrington, of Newport, R. I. They have three children Nathaniel, Timothy, and Augustine. Mr. Wall is at present a Justice of the Peace. He has not aspired to any public office.

D. W. WILSON, Postmaster, took charge of the office in April, 1881; first located in Solomon in February, 1872, and engaged in teaching school five years, being principal of the Solomon City schools. He was appointed County Superintendent of Public Instruction for Dickinson County, and served out the unexpired term, then became traveling agent for a New York City publishing company two years, and then took charge of the postoffice. He was born in Marion County, Ohio, January 31, 1836. Left his native place when a small boy, and lived for twenty years in Scioto County, Ohio, and there learned carding and spinning. Married in Ohio, in 1858, to Miss Aronine Evans, of Lebanon, Ohio. They have two children—Amos E., and Nena May. He moved to Mason City, Ill., in 1866, where he engaged in merchandising until coming to Kansas. He is a member of the Masonic Order, K. of H., and the Methodist Episcopal Church. Amos E. is now the cashier of the Citizen's Bank of Solomon, and part owner of the same. He is also a graduate of Kansas Agricultural College of Manhattan. Was for three years cashier of the Solomon Valley Bank, Solomon, Kan. Is a member of Masonic Lodge, and Methodist Episcopal Church. Nena M., was married in May, 1880, to Albert Marter, a graduate of Emporia, Kan., Normal School, now (1882) resides in Davis County, Kan.

HENRY WHITLEY, dealer in all kinds of household furniture, also collection agent. He first located where Solomon City now is, June 4, 1859. His nearest neighbor was at Mud Creek, now Abilene City, nine miles off. Nearest postoffice was then Junction City, thirty-five miles away, and the nearest grist mill, was Council Grove, sixty miles across the country. His main market was Leavenworth, Kan., 170 miles by wagon road, which with only a yoke of oxen, was tedious business and quite lonely for Mrs. Whitley who often remained in their lonely shanty for days alone, when Mr. W. was at mill or market. After over a year they were pleased to welcome a neighbor who settled two miles away, but many of the new comers soon starved out and were obliged to leave, so that at times prospects looked gloomy for settlement. For meat they subsisted chiefly on buffalo and wild turkeys which were then very plenty, but in the winter of 1859-60, buffalo meat grew very scarce, when Mr. W. and wife feasted on only rabbits and corn meal, with parched corn coffee. Mr. W. through well directed efforts soon made the wild prairie blossom as the rose, with the rich golden grain, which of course soon drove the wolf from their door, never again to return. He broke up the land where Solomon City now stands, for a farm, in the spring of 1860, and planted it with corn. But the simoons of the great plains seemed to decide the question for no crops that year, for everything in the shape of crops was withered and dried up with the intense heated winds, which prevailed in July and August. The following year they were blessed with a bountiful crop, which seemed to instill new life and vigor into the almost disheartened pioneers. His first grist of wheat he took to Council Grove, sixty miles by wagon road, leaving his wife alone for ten days, at the end of which time, he returned with the proceeds 150 pounds of flour. The whole time occupied in threshing the grist and taking it to mill and returning with the flour, took up twenty days. This is a good illustration of what the early pioneers in that county were obliged to contend with. He was elected Justice of the Peace in the fall of 1860, and by re-elections has held the office eighteen years. Was elected Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. He carried all the records of the county in a carpet sack. Born in England September 14, 1830. Came to Canada with parents in 1840; lived at home until twenty-one years old, then went to Minnesota Territory, to seek his fortune, landing in St. Paul, penniless; he finally found work and remained two years, then returned to Canada, and was married in the fall of 1858, to Miss Catharine Hall, a daughter of deacon Jabez Hall, near Toronto, Canada. They had three children—Charles, Nellie and Lulu; Charles is a student in the Normal School of Toronto, Canada. Mr. W. is a member of the Masonic Order, I. O. O. F., and Baptist Church. He was the first Postmaster of Solomon City, being appointed in the fall of 1860. He opened the first store in the fall of 1863; opened the furniture business, of which he is now a partner, in the fall of 1865.

ENTERPRISE.

This is the name of a town situated on the south bank of the Smoky Hill River, six miles east of Abilene. The name is very appropriate, because, although a small place, the people are full of enterprise and energy. The town-site was surveyed and platted in 1872 by G. R. Wolfe, at that time, County Surveyor. In January, 1873, a town company was organized, of which V. P. Wilson was president; John Johntz, vice-president; C. Hoffman, treasurer, and T. C. Henry, secretary. The plat of the town and the necessary certificates were duly filed in the office of the Register of Deeds, and Enterprise took its place as one of the towns of Dickinson County. The town is beautifully located. Between it and Abilene the Smoky Hill River makes a very sudden turn to the northeast, and after flowing in this direction about two miles turns almost due south for a half or three-fourths of a mile, when it again bears to the east. It is on the south bank of the river where this second bend occurs that the town is located. Opposite the town, on the north side of the river, the bank is low and heavily timbered, but on the south side and west of the iron bridge that spans the river at this point, the bank is about forty feet high, and south of this is all beautiful rolling prairie. Some 200 or 300 yards east of the bridge, on the north side of the river, is a large elevator, erected in 1882 by C. Hoffman, the capacity of which is 50,000 bushels. Directly across from the elevator, on the other side of the river, is a frame grist mill, and between this and the bridge the dam is built. This mill was built by Mr. C. Hoffman in 1868, four years before the town of Enterprise was started. Its dimensions are 40x60 feet with an L 12x16 three stories high and a basement. It has three run of buhrs, and its capacity is 100 barrels of flour per day. The river here makes a curve, and contiguous to the frame mill, and only a few feet from it, is a large stone mill. This is one of the finest mills in the State. This also was built by Mr. Hoffman, in 1873, but then it was the purpose of the owner to use it as a woolen mill, and it was used as such until 1881, when it was remodelled and refitted for a flouring mill, and supplied with all the latest improved mill machinery. The dimensions of the mill are 40x80, and four stories high. It has seven run of stone, and its capacity is 200 barrels of flour a day. The first person to erect a building in town after the site was surveyed and platted, was John Latto, who put up a building on Factory street, one part of which he used for a store and the other for a dwelling. This was in the spring of 1873. Prior to this, however, in 1869, the year after Mr. Hoffman erected the frame mill, a store was built and opened by Senn & Ehrsam, but this was before there was any such town as Enterprise. Two miles north of Enterprise, on the K. P. Railway, is Detroit, a village containing a few houses, a store, and a small depot. In 1878, the railway company built a switch from Detroit to Enterprise, and this switch constitutes all the railway facilities of the town. It is the mills that give vitality to the town as they draw trade from a large stretch of country, and so excellent is the water power, that no matter how dry the season there is always an abundant flow to keep the mills running the year round. In 1878, a very handsome brick schoolhouse was erected in town at a cost of $7,000. The building stands on quite an elevation at the head of Factory street, and can be distinctly seen from Abilene. There are two church buildings in town, one Methodist and one Lutheran. Both are frame, the former of which was built in 1877, and the latter in 1881. The town has two hotels, the Pacific and Travelers' Home, both frame. The former was built in 1873 by Edward Parker, and was then known as the Central House, and the latter was built shortly after by Jacob Schneider, and was opened under the name of the Union House. For a town located away from the main line of a railway, it gives evidence of wonderful enterprise and progress. There are eighteen stores of one kind or another in town, five of which are built of brick. The first brick stores in town were erected in 1878 by C. Hoffman and G. R. Lamb, on the east side of Factory street, and these were followed in 1880 by C. F. Staatz, J. F. Buhrer and A. J. Logback, who erected similar buildings on the west side of the street. The business of the place is divided into seven retail mercantile houses, one furniture store, one drug store, two millinery shops, two harness shops, one boot and shoe store, two tin shops, one book and stationery store, one paint shop and one carpenter shop. Besides these there are two lumber yards, one wagon factory, a cooperage in which are employed several men, two good livery stables and a printing office. In the manufacturing line, aside from the flouring mills, there is the machine works of J. B. Ehrsam, where steam engines and mill machinery are manufactured. The building of these works is 20x80 feet, located on the bank of the river and operated by water power. From ten to twenty men are constantly employed in the shops. Then there is the establishment of Teats Bros., or the "Monarch Windmill Company," but recently established. In this establishment is manufactured the "Monarch Windmill," the making of which gives employment to thirty men. This institution is also located on the bank of the river and is operated by water power. It is a live, prosperous, thriving town with a population of 500, who seem to be determined by their energy and go-ahead-ativeness to make the place in reality, what its name indicates, one of Enterprise.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

Methodist.—This church was organized in 1872, with a very small membership, by Rev. Mr. Eichenberger. In 1877, they built a very handsome frame church in which to worship. The church has now a membership of sixty, and the pastor is Rev. E. Eberhart. The church property is valued at $1,800.

Lutheran.—Was organized in 1880, by Rev. Albert Vogel, with about thirty members. In 1881, they erected a small frame church. It has now a membership of forty-five, but at present is without a pastor. The property of the church is valued at $700.

Enterprise Lodge, No. 140, I. O. O. F. of Enterprise, was organized in 1875, with seven charter members. The first officers of the lodge were, V. P. Wilson, N. G.; John Wagner, V. G., and R. S. Holesworth, secretary. The present membership is twenty-five, and the present officers are, O. C. Price, N. G.; J. Woodward, V. G.; F. R. Price, secretary, and S. Holesworth, treasurer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. F. BUHRER, merchant, born in Switzerland, December 20, 1846; was reared and educated in his native country. In 1863, came to America and settled in Fulton County, Ohio, where he engaged in boring artesian wells for five years. In 1871, he came to Kansas and settled in Dickinson County, where he engaged in farming for some time. His landed estate consists of 320 acres of fine farming land. In 1877, he came to Enterprise, where he engaged in the hardware and grocery trade. He carries a stock of $3,000, and does a business of $13,000 per year. He has been twice married, first in Fulton County, Ohio, April 20, 1871, to Miss Harriet Weckerly; she was a native of Ohio; died in Dickinson County, this State, November 17, 1879; to Miss Sophia Staatz, she is a native of Kansas, born April 8, 1862. They have two children—Charley and Harriet.

A. G. EYTH, druggist, born in Germany, May 16, 1848, where he was educated. After completing his studies, he learned the drug business, which he has since pursued. He came to America in 1868, and first located in Cincinnati, Ohio, for two years. In 1870, came to Kansas, and settled in Junction City, where he engaged in the drug trade for eighteen months, and in 1872, moved to Enterprise, where he opened a drug store; carries a stock of $1,500, and is doing a business of about $7,000 per year. Married in Junction City, Kan., July 3, 1872, to Miss Emily Staatz. She was born in Prussia, Germany, August 15, 1850. They have six children—Carrie H., Paulina A., Augustus L., Sophia E., Adolf J. and Emil.

C. HOFFMAN, miller, born in Switzerland, August 1, 1826, where he was educated, and soon after learned the art of milling, which he pursued in his native country until 1855, when he came to America, and first located in Washington County, Wis., where he worked at the carpenter's trade for some time. He came to Kansas in 1857, and settled in Leavenworth, where he pursued the trade of carpenter for three years, when he came to Dickinson County, and engaged in farming until 1868. He then moved to Enterprise, and erected a mill, four stories, 30x50 feet, propelled by water, which is now used for custom work. In 1881, he began operations in the Enterprise Mills, a stone building, five stories, 38x80 feet, propelled by water, capacity 200 barrels per day, with elevator capacity for 40,000 bushels. He was married in Switzerland, April 30, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Senn, born in Switzerland, November 30, 1830. They had two children—Christian B. and Leonhart. Leonhart died in 1855. Christian B. is now Representative of the Seventy-fifth District. He was County Treasurer for Dickinson County a number of terms, and represented his county in the Legislature in 1870 and 1871.

WILLIAM LAMB, retired, born in Randolph County, N. C., December 28, 1806. He was educated in his native State, and soon after learned the trade of wagonmaker, after which he moved to Butler County, Ohio, where he worked at his trade for sixteen years. In 1855, he came to Kansas and located in Shawnee County, where he engaged in various pursuits for two years. He then returned to Ohio, where he remained for one year, when he returned to Kansas and settled in Dickinson County, where he engaged in farming for a number of years. In 1869, he represented Dickinson County in the Legislature. He was County Commissioner for nine years, and Postmaster for twelve years. He was married in Butler County, Ohio, December 31, 1830, to Miss Jane Wilson, a native of Ohio, born in Butler County, October 3, 1811. They have seven children—Nancy A., John W., A. H., Greene R., William H., Jane and Charles W.

CHARLES LEWIS, merchant, born in Hernford, England, March 29, 1849. He was educated in his native country, after which he engaged in the mercantile trade until 1870, when he came to America and settled in Dickinson County, Kan., where he turned his attention to farming and milling for quite a while, when he engaged as traveling salesman for three years. In 1881, began merchandising at Enterprise, where he is doing a good business. Married in Enterprise, Dickinson Co., Kan., Miss Amelia G. Myer. She was born in Jefferson, Kan., September 10, 1855. They have three children—Amelia, J. Llewellyn and Halian. Mr. Lewis is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

J. F. STAATZ, merchant, is a native of Germany, born April 5, 1837. Was reared in his native country until fourteen years of age. In 1851, came to America, and located in Watertown, Wis., where his time was occupied, as engineer, for six years. In 1857, he came to Kansas, and settled in Dickinson County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for about fifteen years. In 1868, was elected County Treasurer, and was the first County Assessor of Dickinson County. He located in Enterprise, in 1874, where he is engaged in general merchandise. Carries a stock of $12,000, and has a trade of $20,000 a year. He has been twice married; first to Miss Catherine Biegert, April 8, 1861. She was born May 16, 1840, and died March 28, 1871. By this union they had four children—Sophia C., William H., Llewellyn and Edward J. The second marriage occurred in Dickinson County, Kan., October 7, 1871, to Miss Mary Gantenbein. She was born in Switzerland, March 1, 1847. By this marriage they have four children—Anna W., James H., Adelaide and Olivia.

CHAPMAN.

This is the name of a small town on the Kansas Pacific Railway, and situated on the north bank of the Smoky Hill River. It is two miles north and ten miles east of Abilene, and about one-half mile west of the point where Chapman Creek empties into the Smoky Hill River. The town site comprises the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and lot No. 2, in Section 32, and a part of lot No. 1 in Section 31, Township 12, Range 4 east. The land thus described belonged to James Streeter and S. M. Strickler, who, in 1871, had it surveyed and platted into blocks, lots, streets and alleys, the surveying and platting having been done by E. C. Smeed. To the place thus described and platted was given the name of Chapman. During the eleven years of its existence its growth has been exceedingly slow, the present population not being more than between two and three hundred. It is surrounded by a beautiful and well settled country, but in a business point of view its location is bad. Twelve miles west of it is Abilene, the county seat of Dickinson County, and the same distance east is Junction City, the county seat of Davis County, with other smaller towns about midway between these points. The place, however, has several stores, and, considering the number of competing points surrounding it, does a very fair business. About three-fourths of a mile northeast of this town, on Chapman Creek, and about a mile and a half from the mouth of the creek, there is a grist mill, known as Jackman's mill, which was erected in 1868. If a good surrounding country makes a good town, then Chapman ought to be a good one, because there is a splendid country north, south, east and west of it, the trade of which is contended for by other points. Before the present town of Chapman had an existence, there was a place known by that name, although to give it a definite location is difficult, as the name applied to all the territory bordering on the creek of that name. Evidence, however, seems to establish the fact that the name applied to the high ground north of the present town-site, as there were a few houses there, and in fact, a small store, the present town not having been located until some years after the advent of the railway. This town has four mercantile retail stores which do a general business, neither of which is confined to any one particular line of goods. It has also a drug store, a hardware store, a lumber yard, one hotel, and one good livery stable. It has an elevator with a capacity of about ten thousand bushels. About three years ago a very fine stone schoolhouse was built in town at a cost of about $4,000, and while it is not a large building, it is sufficiently commodious for the wants of the community. In the town proper there are two churches, one Methodist and one Catholic, the latter, however, not yet quite finished. In 1880 the Methodists erected a church which was blown down and completely destroyed in the spring of 1882, with considerable other property in town. They lost no time, however, but immediately commenced to erect another which has been very recently completed, and was dedicated on Sunday, November 26, 1882, Rev. E. W. Van Deventer of Abilene preaching the dedicatory sermon. The Catholics have nearly completed a magnificent stone church, which will be ready for occupancy early in 1883. It is a grand edifice and a great improvement to the town and has been erected at a cost of $20,000. The place never could have been very pretentious, because in all the contests that have taken place for the county seat, the records fail to show among the contestants the name of Chapman. While the place is known as Chapman by the people of the county, and is always referred to by this name, it is not the name given to it by railway officials, and when announcing the place on the trains, conductors and brakesmen call out Hazleton, but no such place as Hazleton appears either on the map or the records of the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

F. B. LILLIE, druggist, was born in Erie County, Pa., May 19, 1855. He was reared and educated in his native State, after which he taught school for one year in Erie County, Pa. In 1878 he came to Kansas and located in Abilene where he was employed as teacher for some time. In 1880, he settled in Chapman, where he also taught school for two years. In 1882 purchased a stock of drugs and opened a first-class drug store. He was married in Chapman, Kas., December 29, 1880, to Miss Elizabeth Tyler, a native of England. She was born in May, 1858

GEORGE SNYDER, merchant, born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 2, 1816; was reared and educated in his native city, after which he became clerk in his father's store for some time. He was a merchant of Philadelphia until 1842, when he moved to Crawfordsville, Ind., where he engaged in the mercantile business for quite a while. He then located at Lafayette, Ind., where he still continued in merchandising until 1865, when he came to Kansas, and first located at Fort Riley, where he was clerk in the Quartermaster's Department for one year, after which he moved to Ellsworth, where he remained for one year: thence to Chapman, and in 1867 began general merchandising, and is doing a business of $15,000 per year. In 1867 was appointed Postmaster, which position he still holds. Married in Crawfordsville, Ind., March 3, 1844, to Miss Mary L. Scott, a native of Virginia; born in Fairfax County, July 29, 1815. They have four children—Annie L., George E., Julia M., and James E.

O. L. THISLER, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Chapman, was born in St. Joseph County, Mich., October 8, 1849. When young moved with his parents to Iroquois County, Ill., where he was reared and educated; after which he engaged in farming and stock raising until 1872, when he came to Kansas and located in Dickinson County, on his present place of 1,000 acres of land, where he is engaged in farming, breeding Short-horn cattle, and the celebrated Norman horses. He was married in Dickinson County, Kas., January 1, 1874, to Miss Flora E. Jackson, a native of Fulton County, Ill; born October 29, 1859. They have one child—George R. Mr. T. is identified with the Republican party.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPT. HENRY BAKER, farmer, Section 23, Wheatland Township, P. O. Abilene, born in Evansville, Ind., February 14, 1840; moved with his parents when young to Memphis, Tenn., where he received the benefits of the city schools until 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and served for three months; after which he attended the Academy at Paris, Ill., and graduated in 1862. He then joined the naval service at Cairo, Ill., as seaman; soon after appointed Master Mate, and in April, 1863, was promoted Acting Ensign, for gallant conduct. His second promotion to Acting Master was in July, 1864, which position he held until the close of the war. He returned to Evansville, Ind., where he remained for two years, when he removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he engaged in merchandising until 1870, when he came to Kansas and located in Dickinson County, on his present place of 800 acres, where he is engaged in farming and stock raising. Married in Edgar County, Ill., October 3, 1876, to Miss Nancy T. Steele, a native of Edgar County, Ill.; born February 15, 1845. They have three children—James S., Annie L., and Charles C.

J. F. BAXTER, farmer, Section 34, Wheatland Township, P. O. Abilene, born in Tompkins County, N. Y., July 15, 1831, and moved with his parents to Winnebago County, Ill., where he was reared and educated; after which he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1877, when he came to Kansas and purchased his present estate of 1,520 acres, when he is engaged in farming and stock raising. Married in Winnebago County, Ill., April 19, 1855, to Miss Harriet Grommon, a native of Ohio; born November 3, 1845. They have four children—Sarah J., Lincoln L., Harry N., and John W.

J. B. BAXTER, farmer, Section 6, Holland Township, P. O. Carlton, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, August 12, 1839. Was raised and educated in his native country; soon after engaged in farming until 1870, when he came to the United States, and first located in Will County, Ill., for a short time. He came to Kansas in 1870, and settled on his present place of 400 acres, where his attention is principally turned to stock raising. He was elected Justice of the Peace of Holland Township in 1881. He married in Scotland December 1, 1866, Miss Amelia Amiss, a native of Scotland, born December, 1846. They have seven children—Alexander, Maggie C., Ellen, Jesse A., Joanna C., May, and Amelia A. Mr. B. is identified with the Republican party.

CLEMENTS BELL, farmer, Section 12, Wheatland Township, P. O. Abilene, was born in Ireland December 16, 1845. Was brought to America when young, and was raised and educated in Muskingum County, Ohio. In 1861 enlisted in Company B, Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Infantry, and participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Champion Hill, Atlanta; at the latter place was captured and confined in the Andersonville prison at Savannah, Ga., until the close of the war; after which he located in Chicago, Ill., for some time engaged in various pursuits. In 1866 he removed to Johnson County, Mo., where he farmed for five years, and in 1871 came to Kansas and located in Dickinson County on his estate of 560 acres. Married in Johnson County, Mo., October 28, 1873, to Miss Mary E. Foster. She was born in Johnson County, Mo., June 8, 1853. They have four children—Carrie L., Sue L., Clements W., and Mary.

W. H. H. BETZ, farmer, Section 21, Liberty Township, P. O. Chapman, was born Franklin County, Penn., November 5, 1840. Was raised and educated in his native State; farming has always been his occupation In 1878 he moved to Kansas, and located in Dickinson County on his present place of 240 acres, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Married in Franklin County, Penn., December 31, 1862, to Miss Sarah C. Diehl, a native of Pennsylvania, born in Franklin County July 4, 1843. They have seven children—Clara M., Iva L., Edwin G., Michael D., Birt R., Rasin, and Ora P.

OLANDO BONNER, farmer, Section 28, Wheatland Township, P. O. Abilene, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., July 10, 1847. When young was taken by his parents to Lorain County, Ohio, where he was raised and educated. In 1864 he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Infantry, and was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, in 1865. In 1867 he moved to Winnebago County, Ill., where he engaged in Agricultural pursuits until 1872, when he came to Kansas and settled in Dickinson County on his present place of 640 acres, where he is extensively engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1874-75 he was County Commissioner, and in 1880 was census enumerator. He was married in Winnebago County, Ill., March 3, 1869, to Miss Clara M. Miller, a native of Livingston County, N. Y., born February 23, 1848. They have one child, Gertie A.

J. M. BRADFIELD, farmer, Section 6, Newbern Township, P. O. Abilene, was born in Loudoun County, Va., January 1, 1819. When young, was taken by his parents to Belmont County, Ohio, where he was principally reared and educated. In 1835, moved to Grant County, Ind., where he finished his studies and soon after learned the cabinetmaker and joiner's trade, which he followed in Indiana and Iowa for twelve years. He first came to Kansas in 1862, remaining a short time, and returned to Ringgold County, Iowa, where he remained until 1869; he then returned to Kansas and located in Dickinson County, on his present home of 320 acres. He has been Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee, Assessor, Township Treasurer, Township Clerk, etc. Married in Grant County, Ind., October 31, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Martin, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, November 20, 1827. They have seven children—Joel W., James A., Hugh M., Winfield M., Clarence E., Jerome S. and Emma J. Mr. Bradfield is a Republican.

J. J. CLEMONS, farmer, Sherman Township, P. O. Sutphen's Mill, Section 26, born in Livingston County, N. Y., November 11, 1820, and was raised and educated in Steuben and Monroe counties, N. Y., after which he moved to Allegany County, N. Y., where he engaged in farming until 1870, when he came to Kansas and settled in Dickinson County, on his present place of 480 acres, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Married in Livingston County, N. Y., January 13, 1842, to Miss Rebecca Litchard, a native of New York, born in Lexington County, October 22, 1822. They have nine children—R. R., Julius E., James A., Clarence L., James E., Lela A., Adela L., Loretta E. and Martha L.

A. R. CORMACK, farmer, Section 4, Garfield Township, P. O. Solomon City, born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 23, 1831, where he was raised and educated. His first occupation in life was bridge and stone contractor, which he followed for some time, after which he settled in Knox County, Tenn., where he engaged in farming for seventeen years. In 1862, he enlisted in Company D, First Regiment of Thomas' Legion, and participated in the battles of New Hope, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Va.; was wounded and taken prisoner at the latter, and was confined in the various Northern prisons until the close of the war. He returned to Knox County Tenn., where he remained until 1871; he then came to Kansas, and first located in Junction City, where he engaged in the coal trade for seven years. In 1878, he came to Dickinson County, and settled on his present farm of 160 acres. He was married in Knox County, Tenn., July 12, 1854, to Miss Mary J. Carter; she was born in Knox County, Tenn., October 19, 1838. They have eight children—Mary S., William A., Robert S., John P., Lucy A., Oney, Ernest and Charley. Mr. C. is a Democrat, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

L. DEMING, farmer, Section 28, Buckeye Township, P. O. Abilene, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, October 23, 1823. He was reared and educated in his native State, and his time was occupied until 1870 in merchandising and farming, when he came to Kansas and settled in Dickinson County, on his present estate of 120 acres, where he is engaged in farming and gardening. He was married in Steubenville, Ohio, March 24, 1847, to Miss Frances E. Urquhart, a native of Ohio, born in Harrison County, Ohio, November 5, 1828. They have nine children—James W., William B., John L., Newton A., Johnston G., Moses E., George, Annie and Mary. Mr. D. is a Republican.

K. G. FLEMING, farmer, Section 8, Garfield Township, P. O. Solomon City, was born in Armstrong County, Pa., September 2, 1844. He received his education in his native County, and completed his commercial course at Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Ann River, Merchantsville Road, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Five Forks, and other important battles—received a wound at the latter place. He was discharged, August 18, 1865. He came to Kansas in 1870, and settled in Dickinson County, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in Solomon City, Kan., April 23, 1874, to Miss Helen Blair, a native of Des Moines, Iowa. She was born September 3, 1853. They have four children—Lillie G., Stella G., Fred B., and Samuel B. Mr. Fleming is a member of the Republican party.

HARRISON FLORA, farmer, Section 34, Flora Township, P. O. Poplar Hill, was born in Stark County, Ohio, June 30, 1841, where he was reared and educated, after which his time was devoted to teaching school until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Infantry, as a private, and upon organization of Company was commissioned First Sergeant, and participated in the battles of Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville, and was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; rejoined the regiment December 20, 1863, at Coals Island, S. C., and in September, 1864, was promoted to First Lieutenant. This position he held until the close of the war. He then returned to his native county, where he taught school for some time. He came to Kansas in 1873, and settled in Dickinson County, on his present place of 240 acres, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in Stark County, Ohio, January 20, 1867, to Miss Mary Sinclair. She is a native of Stark County, Ohio, born August 15, 1848. They have nine children—Wilbur B., Harley C., Charles C., Carlotta H., Hermine S., Florence, Harry, Earle and Frank D.

NELSON FRIZ, farmer, Section 16, Newbern Township, P. O. Abilene, born in Orleans County, N. Y., March 21, 1834, was raised in his native State until twelve years of age, when he moved to Ottawa County, Mich., where he completed his studies, after which he engaged in farming until 1879. He then came to Kansas and settled in Dickinson County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. His landed estate consists of 720 acres of land. Married in Allegan County, Mich., October 23, 1859, to Miss Mary Brown, a native of Lorain County, Ohio. She was born April 14, 1842. They have four children—Mabelle L., Perry L., Clyde N. and Blanche.

J. S. HOLLINGER, farmer, Section 27, Liberty Township, P. O. Chapman, born in Franklin County, Penn., August 26, 1829, was reared and educated in his native State, soon after turned his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1871, when he moved to Charlestown, West Virginia, and engaged in the manufacture of carriage material for two years. In 1873 came to Kansas, and settled in Dickinson County. His estate consists of 3,000 acres, and is one of the finest improved farms in central Kansas. His attention is occupied chiefly in wheat growing, and the yield is from 25,000 to 40,000 bushels per annum. In 1876 represented Dickinson County in the Legislature, was also Chairman of County Commissioners the same year. Married in Franklin County, Penn., February 14, 1852, Miss Annie M. Miller, a native of Pennsylvania, born in Franklin County, in 1830. They have eight children—Laura J., William H., Abram L., Charles, Walter S., Minnie, Edwin, and Joseph S.

DR. H. B. JONES, druggist, Industry, Cheever Township, born in Witney, Oxford, England, June 21, 1836, and is a graduate of Oxford College, after which he began the study of medicine. Having graduated at London, England, in 1866, he came to America in 1870 and located in Junction City, where he remained for one year. In 1871 moved to Wakefield, Kan., where he lived for some time; from there to Victoria, Ellsworth County, thence to Clay County, and in 1876 settled in Industry, where he is engaged in the drug trade.

JOHN KASSEBAUM, miller, Industry, Cheever Township, born in Hanover, Germany, October 8, 1835, where he was reared and educated. Soon after learned the shoemaker's trade, which he pursued in his native country for eleven years. In 1869 came to the United States, and first located in Clay Centre, Clay Co., Kansas, where he worked at his trade for seven years. In 1877 moved to Industry and purchased an interest in the Industry Mills. This mill is a frame building, 32x40 and three stories high, propelled by water, with capacity for eighty barrels per day, and is doing a large custom and merchant trade. Mr. K. is identified with the Republican party.

O. W. KIRBY, farmer, Section 1, Garfield Township, P. O. Abilene, born in Greene County, Pa., June 6, 1845. Was taken by parents when young to Woodford County, Ill., where O. W. was reared and educated. Soon after turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he followed until 1882, when he came to Kansas and settled in Dickinson County, on his present place of 120 acres, where he is principally engaged in breeding and raising fine stock. He married, in Henry County, Ill., February 25, 1871, Miss Amelia Lyon, a native of New York, born in Oswego County, August 17, 1850. They have had six children, four of whom are living: Anna L., Clara E., Agnes E., Arthur W.—Stella and Howard are deceased. Mr. K. is identified with the Republican party.

A. J. MARKLEY, farmer, Section 3, Newbern Township, P. O. Abilene, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, June 3, 1828. When young was taken by parents to Fulton County, Ill., where he reached maturity and was educated. In 1850 immigrated to California, where he engaged in mining and dealing in live stock for some time. In 1855 located in Monroe County, Iowa, and engaged in general merchandising for one year. He then moved to Caldwell County, Mo., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1859, when he came to Kansas and settled in Dickinson County on his present place of 370 acres. He has been twice married, first in Caldwell County, Mo., February 14, 1857, to Miss Sarah E. Mussie, a native of Missouri, born in 1839; died in Dickinson County, Kansas, July, 1863. They had by this marriage three children—Stephen A. D., Mary J. and Elizabeth. The second marriage occurred in Peoria County, Ill., December 25, 1864, to Miss Sedilia Shepard. She is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1846. By this union they have eight children—Jonathan, Conrad, Sarah, Ella, Alford, Jacob A., Mattie and Alfonzo.

DAVID MATTESON, farmer, P. O. Poplar Hill, Section 34, Township 11, Range 1 east, Flora Township, was born in Greenwich, R. I., September 17, 1839, and when young moved with his parents to Luzerne County, Pa., where he was reared and educated. In 1856, he moved to Walworth County, Wis., where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Tenth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry. He participated in the battle of Perryville, Ky., and Stone River, Tenn., and was discharged at Milwaukee, Wis., November 3, 1864. He then returned to Walworth County, Wis., and engaged in farming until 1870, when he moved to Barton County, Mo., where he remained for three years, and thence to Kansas, and located in Dickinson County, on his present place where he is engaged in farming and stock raising. Was married in Walworth County, Wis., September 17, 1860, to Miss Maryett Brown, a native of Ontario County, N. Y., born August 9, 1841. They have five children—Charles D., Hattie A., William A., Henry E., and Nettie A.

W. R. MOORE, farmer, Section 28, Buckeye Township, P. O. Abilene, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, March 7, 1838, and was raised and educated in his native State. He enlisted in 1861 in Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Infantry, for three months, after which he re-enlisted in Company A, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Infantry, and participated in the battle at Stone River, where he was wounded. He was mustered out at Chicago, March, 1865, when he returned to his native State and engaged in the mercantile trade until 1870. He then came to Kansas and settled in Dickinson County, on his present place of 280 acres. He was married in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1868, to Miss Martha Meredith, a native of Ohio. She was born in 1848. They have four children—Ammy E., Florence L., Charles and Edith.

H. H. NOTTORF, Section 1, Banner Township, P. O. Dillon. Born in Hanover, Germany, January 22, 1819. Was raised and educated in his native country. In 1848, he came to the United States, and first located in Watertown, Wis., where he engaged in the butcher trade for some time, after which he moved on a farm near Watertown and engaged in agricultural pursuits for three years. In 1859, he came to Kansas and located in Bourbon County for a short time. In 1860, he settled in Dickinson County, where he now resides. His estate consists of 350 acres. Mr. N. is one of the first settlers of Dickinson County. He was married in Watertown, Wis., December 6, 1850, to Miss D. F. Hemming. She was born in Prussia, Germany, June 27, 1830; died in Dickinson County, Kas., August 26, 1882. He has three children—Ernest F., William E. and Annie M.

A. F. POGUE, farmer, Section 5, Garfield Township, P. O. Solomon City. Born in Greene County, Pa., July 31, 1842. When young, moved with his parents to Woodford County, Ill., where he received his education. Soon after, he engaged in merchandising at Fairbury, Livingston Co., Ill., for twelve years. In 1877, he moved to California where he remained for one year, engaged in various pursuits. He then located in Park County, Colorado, where his time was occupied in mining, for three years, with satisfactory results, and in 1881, he came to Kansas and purchased his present place of 3,500 acres, where he is employed in farming and stock raising. His present wheat crop amounts to 25,000 bushels. Mr. P. and brother are owners of 19,000 acres of land. He was married, in Fairbury, Livingston Co., Ill., October 15, 1869, to Miss Maria E. Kettering, a native of

England, born in St. John's Square, London, June 9, 1845. They have one child—Charles A. Mr. Pogue is a Republican.

JOHN W. ROBSON, horticulturist, Section 22, Cheever Township, P. O. Cheever, was born in East Lothian, Scotland, March 16, 1818, where he was reared and educated. In 1840 moved to Shropshire, Eng., where he engaged in horticulture for ten years. In 1850 came to America and first located in Jo Daviess County, Ill., where he pursued his profession for twenty years. Came to Kansas in 1871 and settled in Dickinson County on his present place of 160 acres, where he is engaged in farming and horticulture. Was appointed State Botanist in 1875. He has been twice married—first in Shropshire, Eng., in 1844, to Miss Jane Lowe. She was born in England in 1818, and died in Jo Daviess County, Ill., October, 1865. By this union they had seven children—John E., Lizzie W., Anna, Jennie, Louisa D., Roger and Nellie. The second marriage occurred at Galena, Ill., December, 1869, to Mrs. Isabella Brison. She was born in Baltimore, Md., July 25, 1836, and has by a former marriage three children—James, Charles and Annie C.

JESSE SIMMERS, deceased. He and his wife were born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Married there August 23, 1857. Came to Kansas in 1870, and settled on a farm in Buckeye Township. Mr. Simmers died May 5, 1877, leaving five children—Carrie L., Oscar E., Arthur J., Cornelia B. and Mary E.

JAMES SIMPSON, farmer and dairyman, Section 33, Buckeye Township, P. O. Abilene, was born in Nottingham City, Eng., April 14, 1835. His parents came to America in 1846, and settled in Madison County, Ohio, where James was raised and educated. After which he located in Lafayette, and engaged in merchandising for seven years. In 1863 he moved on a farm near Lafayette, Ohio, when he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1879, when he came to Kansas and settled on his present estate, where the farm and dairy occupy his attention. He was married in Madison County, Ohio, March 23, 1858, to Miss Margaret Snider, a native of Madison County, Ohio. Was born November 7, 1838. They have nine children—James E., Annie, John, Minnie E., Clay, Bessie, Ida M., Nellie and Celesta G.

B. SMITH, farmer, Section 35, Wheatland Township, P. O. Carlton, was born in Putnam County, N.Y., April 13, 1829, and raised and educated in Westchester County, N.Y. His early life was spent on a farm, after which he engaged in the mercantile trade until 1876, when he came to Kansas and settled in Dickinson County on his present place of 480 acres, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in Putnam County, N.Y., June 1, 1856, to Miss Catherine Ellis a native of New York, born in Putnam County June 20, 1835. They have ten children—Ida M., Byron S., Louisa P., Annie L., Benjamin, Katie A., Frank D., Susan A., Phœbe J. and Charles A.

G. B. SMITH, farmer, Section 32, Hayes Township, P. O. Detroit, born in Middlesex County, Conn., August 21, 1815; when quite young moved with his parents to Monroe County, N. Y., where he was reared and educated; soon after learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for thirty years. In 1867 moved to Madison County, Ohio, where he engaged in various pursuits for two years. In 1869 he came to Kansas and located in Dickinson County, where he is engaged in farming and fruit growing. Married in Genesee County, N. Y., October 15, 1844, Miss Lucy M. Hebbard She was born in Hampton, Conn., August 3, 1821. They have two children: Albert L. and Frank E. Mr. Smith is a member of the Republican party.

WILLIAM A. SMITH, farmer, Section 6, Buckeye Township, P. O. Abilene, was born in Chacahoula Parish, La., October 22, 1843, and moved with parents to Wyoming County, Pa., where he was raised and educated. In 1862 enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and in 1864 re-enlisted in Company E, Sixty-third Regiment New York Infantry. Participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Coal Harbor, Petersburg and others, and was discharged July 1865, at Alexandria, Va., after which he returned to Wyoming County, Penn., where he engaged in the mercantile trade for some time. In 1870 came to Kansas and settled in Dickinson County on his present place of 160 acres. Married in Dickinson County, Kansas, April 30, 1872, Miss Elsie J. Moore. She was born in Iowa, August 23, 1854. They have three children: Elizabeth M., Lyman F. and Blinna.

THOMAS STEVENSON, farmer, Section 22, Wheatland Township, P. O. Carlton, born near Glasgow, Scotland, March 28, 1843. In 1845 his parents came to America and settled in St. Clair County, Ill., where Thomas was raised to manhood and educated, after which he engaged in farming in his adopted State until 1882, when he came to Kansas and purchased his present place of 320 acres, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Married in St. Clair County, Ill., December 29, 1864, Miss Mary J. Berry, a native of Monroe County, Ill.; born March 15, 1842. They have six children; William J., Mary A., Ida M., Minnie J. Katie and Lizzie.

A. J. STERLING, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Midway, Banner Township, born in Preston County, W. Va., May 25, 1825. Was raised and educated in his native State; soon after engaged in farming, which he pursued until 1863, when he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Cavalry, and was mustered out at Wheeling, Va., in 1864. He then returned to his native State, where he remained until 1865, when he moved to Whiteside County, Ill., and engaged in farming until 1871 when he came to Kansas and located on his present place of 371 acres of land. He was married in Preston County, W. Va., August 22, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth S. Scott. She was born in Fayette County, Pa., February 18, 1829. They have ten children: Melissa E., Joseph A., Marian F., Miles W., Mary J., Waltman F. W., Winfield L., Charles M., Annie E. and Phillip S.

W. H. SUTPHEN, farmer, Section 36, Fragrant Hill Township, P.O. Sutphen's Mill, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., May 1, 1818, where he was reared and educated. Soon after engaged in the mercantile trade at Roseboom, Otsego Co., N. Y., for some time. In 1843 moved to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where his attention was given to agricultural pursuits for about seventeen years. In 1860 returned to his native county, where he engaged in insurance business for twelve years. In 1873 came to Kansas, and settled in Dickinson County on his estate of 120 acres. He has been Supervisor of Roseboom Township. In 1878 erected the Sutphen Mills, a frame building twenty-six by thirty-six, three stories, and propelled by water; capacity, twenty-five barrels per day. In June, 1880, was appointed Postmaster at his present residence. Married in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1843, to Miss Nancy Duffin. She was born in the year of 1821. They have six children—Ovilie H., Orcelia, Gilbert, Egbert N., Orrilla, and Andy F.

JOHN WATTS, farmer, Section 3, Holland Township, P. O. Carlton, was born in England, October 6, 1833. Was raised and educated in his native country, after which he engaged in farming until 1862, when he came to the United States, and first located in Tompkins County, N. Y., where he engaged in farming and stock raising until 1871. He then moved to Kansas and settled in Dickinson County on his present place of 1,360 acres, where he is engaged in farming and stock raising. He has been Township Treasurer and Supervisor for five years. Married in Tompkins County, N. Y., March 3, 1869, to Miss Thirza Mortimer, a native of Yorkshire, England; born June 24, 1842. Mr. W. is a Republican.

R. C. WILSON, farmer, Section 18, Buckeye Township, P. O. Abilene, was born in Mason County, Ky., December 30, 1823. When young was taken by parents to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. Soon after learned the cooper trade, which he pursued until 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Infantry, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., September 11, 1862. He returned to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he remained until 1866, when he moved to Franklin County, Ind., and engaged in farming for some time. He came to Kansas in 1870 and settled in Dickinson County. His landed estate consists of 167 acres. Married in Dayton, Ohio, June 7, 1847, to Miss Rebecca Grove. She was born in Montgomery, Ohio, October 12, 1831. They have seven children—Mary A., Winfield S., Chrystiana, Lydia F., Sarah L., George G., and Ransford C.

GEN. CHARLES R. WOODS, retired, Section 2, P. O. Abilene, born in Licking County, Ohio, February 19, 1829. He was reared and educated in his native State. In 1848 entered West Point and graduated in 1852; soon after appointed Second Lieutenant of First Infantry, and was stationed in Texas for three years, when he was transferred to the Ninth Infantry, where he served until 1860. He then raised the Seventy-sixth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and joined General Grant at the battle of Fort Donelson, in 1862, and was promoted to Brigadier General for services at the siege of Vicksburg, after which he continued with the Army of the Tennessee, and was honorably discharged September 1, 1866. He then received the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-third Infantry, at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and in 1873 was promoted to Colonel of the Second Infantry; holding this office until 1874, he was retired by reason of disability. General W. owns a farm of 700 acres near Abilene, in Garfield Township, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising, conducted by his son, R. I. Woods. He was married in Newark, Ohio, August 2, 1860, to Miss Cecilia Impey. She was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1842. They have four children—William E., Robert I., George H. and Frances B.

SALINE COUNTY.

SALINE County is situated almost in the center of the State. Let a map of Kansas be taken and folded once from west to east, and then once from north to south, and the point where the fold-marks cross each other will be just three miles west and one mile south of the southwest corner of Saline County; so that were a line drawn through the center of the State from north to south, the west line of the county would be only three miles east of said central line. The county is bounded on the north by Ottawa County, on the south by McPherson County, on the east by Dickinson County, and on the west by a portion of Ellsworth and Lincoln counties. The county contains 460,800 acres, or 720 square miles. This territory is divided into twenty civil, or municipal, townships. The line of the sixth principal meridian passes between Dickinson and Saline counties, so that the eastern tier of townships of Saline County is in Range 1, west of that meridian. The formation of the county is square, being twenty-four miles north and south, and thirty miles east and west. This square formation is uninterrupted, excepting one point in the northeastern portion of the county, where Dickinson County by some legislative invasion has acquired a small piece of territory about a mile long and one-half mile wide, which constitutes part of the limits of Solomon City. Saline County is about 180 miles west of Kansas City, or the Missouri River.

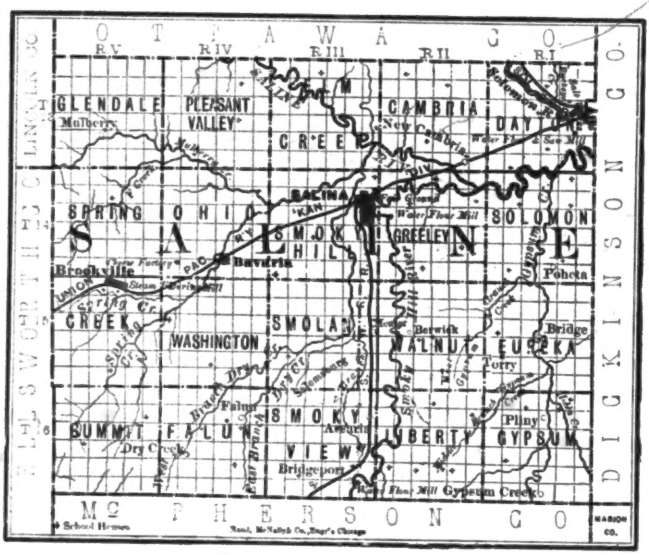

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS).

	1870.	1880.
(a) Cambria Township		641
(b) Dayton Township	....	459
(c) Elm Creek Township	1,109	457
(d) Eureka Township	....	430
(e) Falun Township	....	566
(f) Glendale Township	....	335
(g) Greeley Township	....	616
(h) Gypsum Township	....	455
(i) Liberty Township	....	480
(j) Ohio Township	....	607
(k) Pleasant Valley Township	....	425
Salina City	918	3,311
(l) Smoky Hill Township	....	750
(m) Smoky View Township	....	940
(n) Smolan Township	....	842
(o) Solomon Township	581	509
(p) Spring Creek Township, including Brookville City	726	1,200
(q) Summit Township	....	148
(r) Walnut Township	912	466
(s) Washington Township	....	371
	4,246	14,008
Brookville City	201	511

(a) In 1878, from part of Elm Creek.
(b) In 1877, from part of Solomon.
(c) In 1871, part to Smoky Hill; in 1878, part to Cambria.
(d) In 1873, from part of Gypsum.
(e) In 1871, from part of Walnut; in 1880, part to Summit.
(f) In 1880, from part of Pleasant Valley.
(g) In 1879, from part of Smoky Hill.
(h) In 1871, from part of Solomon; in 1873, part to Eureka.
(i) In 1872, from part of Walnut.
(j) In 1871, from part of Spring Creek; in 1874, part to Washington.
(k) In 1873, from part of Spring Creek; in 1880, part to Glendale.
(l) In 1871, from part of Elm Creek; in 1879, part to Greeley.
(m) In 1876, from part of Walnut.
(n) In 1874, from part of Walnut.
(o) In 1871, part to Gypsum; in 1877, part to Dayton.
(p) In 1871, part to Ohio; in 1873, part to Pleasant Valley; in 1880, part to Summit.
(q) In 1880, from parts of Falun and Spring Creek.
(r) In 1870, published Walnut Grove; in 1871, part to Falun; in 1872, part to Liberty; in 1874, part to Smolan; in 1876, part to Smoky View.
(s) In 1874, from part of Ohio.

The surface of the county may be classified into: first, level or flat land; second, rolling or undulating; and, third, high or upland, each of which bears about the same proportion to the whole as the other. The level land is confined, chiefly, to the creek and river bottoms, which vary in width from three to ten miles. These vast stretches of bottom land, while they appear perfectly flat, possess excellent drainage, but the gradations of the surface are so gradual as to be almost imperceptible. The center of the county seems to be one great basin, with the city of Salina located in its center. This basin extends for miles, when the land rises and forms the sides. The tops of these sides are not uniform in height, but break off into waves, dipping here and rising there, but still maintaining their circular form. North of Salina, the country is much more uneven, and the land much higher than it is south. Away to the north, and almost on the northern boundary line of the county, rises up far above all the other elevations in that locality, what is known as "North Pole Mound." To the east, plainly visible for many miles before it is reached, looms up "Iron Mound," which is distant from Salina about eight miles. A little south of west, jutting away up from surrounding altitudes, rises what is known as "Soldier Cap," this name having been given it from the resemblance it bears to a soldier's head dress. South from Salina about fifteen miles, and close to the southern boundary line of the county is a range of very high hills which loom up in the distance like mountains. To this range of hills is given the name of the "Smoky Hill Buttes." On the outer edges of the county the surface is considerably broken, but on the uplands, between the valleys, it is undulating. A good deal of the high land in the county is altogether unfit for agricultural purposes, and fit only for grazing. The county is almost exclusively prairie, and what little timber there is, is confined to narrow strips along the margin of the streams and creeks, the aggregate area of which does not exceed one per cent of that of the county. These timber belts seldom reach a half mile in width, and very frequently not one-fourth. The varieties of timber are ash, oak, elm, and cottonwood, the latter kind being by far the most plentiful. The county is well supplied with streams of pure clear water, and along these streams are beautiful valleys, varying from three to ten miles in width. The lands included in these valleys embrace about thirty per cent of the entire land of the county.

Very few counties in the State are better supplied with water courses than Saline County. First in importance is the Smoky Hill River, which enters the county from the south, at the southwest corner of Smoky View Township, and runs almost due north for a distance of about eighteen miles, until it reaches Salina, when its course becomes nearly due east, which direction it maintains until it leaves the county at its east line about one mile south of Solomon City. The Smoky is not a wide river, but the permanency of its flow is never interrupted by drouths, no matter how long or how dry the season. Next in importance is the Saline River, which enters the county from the north, twelve miles from the northwest corner, and flows in a southeasterly direction across Elm Creek Township, part of Cambria, and empties into the Smoky Hill at the northeast corner of Greeley Township. Mulberry Creek and its branches, flow in a south easterly direction from the northwestern portion of the county, while Spring Creek and its branches flow in a northeasterly direction from the southwestern portion of the county, both creeks uniting about four miles west of the city of Salina, from which point the course of the stream is northeast until it empties into the Saline River at the southwest corner of Elm Creek Township. The east and west branches of Dry Creek have their rise at the south line of the county, and run in a northeasterly direction until they reach Solomon Township, whence its course is due north, skirting Salina on the west on it sway, and empyting into Mulberry Creek about two miles north of the city. Gypsum Creek and its branches constitute the water courses of Solomon, Eureka, and Gypsum townships, these being the three eastern townships of the county lying south of the Smoky Hill River. Gypsum Creek is a stream about forty miles long and has it rise in McPherson County. It has, however, several branches in Saline County, and among them are Hobb's Creek, East branch of Gypsum, Middle branch, and West branch, with two or three other lesser branches, all of which empty into the Gypsum proper on its way north to join the waters of the Smoky. Some five or six miles of the Solomon River run in a southeasterly direction across the northeastern corner of the county, the mouth of the river being at Solomon City, where a junction is formed with the Smoky Hill.

There are several very excellent springs in different parts of the county, the largest of which is on Dry Creek. The creeks, with the exceptions of Dry Creek, which occasionally goes dry, are as permanent in their flow as the rivers. Mulberry Creek is a stream about twenty-five miles long, and Spring Creek is about twenty miles in length. There is no scarcity of good water in any portion of the county, the streams and creeks being so distributed as be only a few miles apart. Good well-water can be obtained at depths ranging from thirty to seventy feet.

CLIMATE.

The climate of a country may be such, notwithstanding its richness of soil and other natural advantages, as to render it a very undesirable locality in which to reside. This, however, is not the case in Saline County, because one of its greatest attractions is beauty of climate and healthfulness. Were there no counteracting influences, the heat in summer would be rather excessive, the thermometer often indicating ninety degrees and upwards. In an atmosphere heavily charged with humidity, this would be almost intolerable, because the heat, if not regulated by moisture, is, nevertheless, subject to its influence, and in cases where the air is deeply impregnated with moisture, the heat is felt to be much more oppressive than in places where such humidity does not exist. Thus it may happen that the heat may be more oppressive in places where the thermometer indicates eighty degrees of heat, than it is in others where it indicates ninety. Now, while the thermometer in summer may indicate in Saline County ninety or ninety-five degrees of heat, it may be more easily borne then in other places where it indicates ten or twelve degrees less, and this owing to the humid condition of the two atmospheres. The atmosphere of Saline County being dry and clear, considerably modifies the heat, and brings it to a temperature which enables it to be borne without being oppressive. This is one compensatory influence, or condition, to counteract the excessive thermometrical heat. Another is to be found in the fact that there is always a constant current of air in circulation, and calms but seldom take place. Another feature about the climate is that no matter how warm the day, the nights are cool and pleasant, without any of that sultriness or oppressiveness as to render sleep impossible. As a rule the winters are open and seldom severe. Snow rarely falls at one time to a greater depth than six inches, and seldom lies long on the ground. The winters vary, however, as to severity, and also as to duration, but generally they are mild and open. There are no ponds or pools of stagnant water to impregnate the air with impurities, nor are there any sloughs or marshes to breed and spread malaria. The atmosphere is dry and clear, and the air invigorating, and bronchial and pulmonary affections are unknown unless where the person coming to locate brings the seeds with him, and these, unless too deeply rooted, soon become eradicated under the influences of the reviving and health imparting climate, by which this section of country is characterized.

The nature of the soil is that which chiefly characterizes that of all central Kansas. It is a very dark loam, composed in most part of decomposed vegetable matter and sedimentary deposits left upon the surface as the waters receded. In the formation of the soil a certain amount of alkali was added from time to time by the ashes created from the tall rank grasses and other vegetation consumed by prairie fires. The soil is very rich and very deep, both on upland and on lowland, in many of the valleys reaching to a depth of fifteen feet. This, however, is not the case on what may be set down as highland, a distinction being made between *high* and *upland*. The land included in the latter classification is that embraced in the ridges of rolling prairie dividing the streams and the valleys thereof, while the high land is that on the outer edges of the county in the neighborhood of "Smoky Hill Buttes," "Iron Mound," "North Pole Mound," and "Soldier's Cap." The soil of this latter class of land is very far from being equal to that of the upland or valleys, and for agricultural purposes is next to worthless. It affords good pasture, however, and for grazing purposes is quite valuable. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of all kinds of cereals, and all kinds of tame grass can be cultivated to great luxuriance. There is probably no soil anywhere that requires so little labor to produce abundant crops. Roots of all kinds are of easy production. Fruit culture, both large and small, can be successfully and profitably conducted, and with any degree of reasonable care and attention large fruit crops can be realized. Trees grow with surprising rapidity, and the wild grasses of the prairie grow to great luxuriance. The quality of the soil is such as to afford the husbandman rich rewards for the smallest possible amount of labor. The county is, strictly, one adapted to agricultural pursuits, and its wide stretches of prairie, covered as they are with rich and nutritious grasses, with an abundance of pure, clear water, makes it a very desirable locality for stock raising.

No mineral deposits have yet been discovered in the county. Several borings have been made in quest of coal, but none has yet been found. A good quality of sandstone can be found in almost any part of the county. A very excellent quality of fire and pottery clay has been found to exist in considerable quantities in several portions of the county and also extensive quantities of pure gypsum. At the mouth of the Solomon River are very fine salt wells which are being extensively and successfully operated. These works are close upon the limits of Solomon City, in Dickinson County, in which place the company offices are located. In writing the history of Dickinson County, the Salt Works are set down as being located at Solomon City, leaving the inference that this extensive manufacturing enterprise is located in Dickinson County, whereas, in reality, the works are in Saline County.

Tree growing has lately received a good deal of attention, and there is no soil on which tree culture can be carried on with greater success. This branch of industry cannot only be successfully followed, but profitably. People are commencing to realize this, and much more attention has been given to arboriculture within the last two or three years, than in all the years preceding. Necessity, no doubt, had a good deal to do in bringing the people to a realization of the necessity of devoting a good deal of care and attention to tree culture. The scarcity of timber, and dearth of coal, rendered fuel extremely high, and this doubtless, brought the people to see the necessity for tree planting. In 1880, the aggregate number of acres in the county planted to forest trees was only 430. In 1882, however, the number of acres devoted to this industry had reached 1,721, which goes to show the increased interest that is taken in, and attention that is given to, arboriculture. Aside from the acres devoted to forestry, a goodly number are given to wind-breaks, shade and ornamental trees, of which there is scarcely a farm in the county but that has more or less. The varieties planted are chiefly soft maple, honey, locust and cottonwood, and box-elder, cottonwood largely prevailing, and box-elder next.

EARLY HISTORY.

More or less uncertainty usually hangs around the question as to who was the first settler in the county, and while the question is one of but little, if any, importance in the multiplicity of transactions and incidents that make up the history of a county, yet it is one upon which men are more tenacious in their opinion than upon almost any other. The first attempt at settlement in what is now Saline County, of which there is any authentic account, was that made by P. B. Plumb, now United States Senator from Kansas, Major Pierce, now a resident of Junction City, and one Mr. Hunter.

This party, as early as 1856, came as far west as the mouth of the Saline River, where they projected a town on the south side of the river, to which they gave the name of Mariposa. The name sounds very nicely, and why it was not named Plumbville, or Piercetown, or Huntersburg, is yet a mystery. The selection of the site showed their good taste, because the place chosen was a delightful spot. The town grew to the dimensions of one log house above ground, and a well underground, when it was abandoned, and Saline County was left without an inhabitant. Col. Plumb went to Emporia, and afterward became United States Senator, another verification of Shakespere that "there's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will." The attempt of the parties mentioned, can not be called a settlement in any sense. The second session of the Territorial Legislature, chartered, in 1856, a company that had been organized under the name of the "Buchanan Town Company," taking its name from the individual who, in that year, was elected to the office of President of the United States.

This company was granted wonderful powers. They could build cities, construct railways, improve water privileges, and erect salt works, and to aid them in doing all these things, they were to have several thousand acres of land. No use of being niggardily over a few acres of land, especially as it was not theirs to give, the whole being the property of the United States Government. However, acting under the powers conferred, during the summer of 1857 a settlement was attempted to be made at a point near the mouth of the Solomon River, in Saline County. A large tract of land was selected, a portion of which was set apart for a public square. Eight log cabins were erected by the company, two on each side of the square, and the town of Buchanan was now established. The name, however, had no attraction, and only two of the cabins were ever occupied.

The head of this enterprise was Richard Mobley, who resided at Ogden, in Riley County, and who was a member of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention. He occupied one of the cabins with his wife and child, but the latter dying soon after, Buchanan was abandoned, and once more Saline County was left without a settler. The log houses were, some two or three years afterward, destroyed by prairie fires, so that the last vestige of Buchanan perished in the flames.

In the spring of 1857 W. A. Phillips, who for some time previously had been traveling through the settled portions of Kansas, conceived the idea of making a tour on foot through a portion of the unsettled territory with the object of selecting a town site. To accompany him on his tour he engaged the services of an Englishman named Smith. Providing themselves with blankets, arms, ammunition, and stowage for several days provisions, they started out, taking conveyance as far as the vicinity of Fort Riley. From there they stated out on foot, following up the Smoky Hill River as far as the Saline, the course of which they followed for a short distance when they crossed to the Solomon, which they partially examined for a town site. By that time their rations were becoming quite low, and as there was no place nearer than fifty miles where they could replenish their store they struck for the Republican. They followed the Republican and Kaw until they reached Manhattan. Here they renewed their stock of provisions and started out again, following up the Blue till they came to the forks, where a few stakes were driven to indicate that the claim was marked. Following the West branch of the Blue they came to the Military Road, and turning into this they followed it until they reached Marysville. From Marysville they struck out for Richmond, a distance of fifty-one miles, which they accomplished in one day. Their journeyings extended over a period of two weeks and the average distance traveled each day was forty miles. To this trip is to be attributed the first permanent settlement in Saline County, because after thoroughly examining the grounds over which he traveled for a town site Col. Phillips determined to locate on the banks of the Smoky. In accordance with this determination in February, 1858, he returned to the Smoky Hill Valley in company with A. M. Campbell and James Muir, three sons of "Auld Scotia," although somewhat degenerate or they would have given some name to the town they located to indicate in the far-off future that the founders of it were Scotchmen by birth alough Americans by choice. On their way up the Smoky they passed through what had been established as Buchanan, where they found the log cabins still standing but vacant. On arriving at the Saline they found that some one had put up a log cabin on the northeast bank of the stream, not far from the Government bridge, and close to the cabin was a haystack at which some buffaloes were eating. On going up to the cabin they found it deserted and not a living thing of a domestic nature was to be seen around the premises. From the Saline they pushed on up to the Smoky until they reached that point where the river turned due south and here they drove their stakes, located a town site, to which they gave the name of Salina, and this was the first permanent settlement made in Saline County. In March, 1858, John and Goothart Schipple, brothers, being the party who had erected the log cabin on the bank of the Saline, returned and settled upon their claim, which they had only temporarily abandoned during the winter of 1857-58. At that time all the country west of the 6th principal meridian was unorganized territory, known as the Arrapahoe district. What is now part of Colorado was embraced in this district, and any person from this region, in a convention or other like assemblage, would be addressed as the "gentleman from Arrapahoe." Saline County was included in this unorganized territory, but in February, 1859, the Legislature passed a bill organizing and defining the boundary lines of five counties west of the 6th principal meridian, among them Saline County. The first stock of goods that was ever brought to Saline County was brought by George Pickard in 1858. The great floods that occurred in that year, washed away all the Government bridges on the Smoky, Saline and Solomon rivers. On reaching the Solomon, Mr. Pickard found the bridge gone and in order to get his goods across the river he had to construct a raft of wood and buffalo robes, on which he succeeded in getting them over, but in a somewhat damaged condition. The washing out of the bridges necessitated the laying out of a road on the south side of the river from Salina to Wyandotte, which was a very difficult and arduous task. Before starting for his stock of goods, which was not very large, Mr. Pickard had erected a small log house on Iron avenue, where the Opera House now stands, and here he deposited his stock and opened up for business. He had not been in the business but a few months when he sold out to W. A. Phillips, who increased the stock and established A. M. Campbell as salesman. In 1859 another store was started by H. L. Jones, making store number two. In 1858, quite a number of new settlers arrived, most of whom located in Salina or its immediate neighborhood. Among these was one Dr. Graw, a German, who came from Illinois. The doctor had two great passions, one for the violin and one for speculating in town sites. His great desire was to lay out a town that should stand as a monument to his name, and in order to accomplish this he selected a piece of land on the banks of the Saline. At that time none of the lands west of the sixth principal meridian had been surveyed, but the doctor resorted to the primitive method of measuring with a string. To assist him in the survey, he took with him A. M. Campbell and A. C. Spillman, and when they had measured off what the doctor supposed to be a mile square, he gave the prescribed limits the name of Grawville, and promised Campbell and Spillman four lots each for their services. The doctor having located his town, immediately left, since which time nothing has been heard of him. In the spring of 1859, a great stream of fortune seekers passed through Salina on their way to the newly discovered auriferous fields of Pike's Peak. Salina, at that time, was the westernmost station on the Smoky Hill route to the Far West. They passed through with every conceivable idea of conveyance. Some went] on foot, some on horses, some on mules, some on ponies, some with hand-carts, and some were furnished with good teams and outfits. It was in that year that W. A. Phillips built the first hotel in Salina, at the corner of Santa Fe and Iron avenues, he having hauled the pine lumber used in its construction, and the doors and windows from Kansas City. This building he afterwards sold to H. L. Jones, who occupied it as a store and hotel, Mr. Jones attending to the store part of the business, while Mrs. Jones, highly qualified by education and training, attended to the hotel part. During that year also, Israel Markley, a man of good business tact and a great deal of energy, erected two or three houses, and Salina commenced to make quite an appearance. The Legislature of 1859, as already stated, passed a bill organizing the county and defining its boundaries, and by the same act created A. C. Spillman, Israel Markley and Charles Holtzman, a Board of County Commissioners, and the men so nominated became the first Board of Commissioners in the county. This Board met for the first time on the 26th day of April, 1860, and organized by electing Charles Holtzman, chairman and A. C. Spillman, clerk. The Board was sworn by Hugh M. Morrison, a Justice of the Peace. The following is a copy of the entry of the oath administered as taken from the Commissioner's journal:

> TERRITORY OF KANSAS, SALINE COUNTY.
> *Salina, April 27, 1860.*
>
> Personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for Saline County, Charles Holtzman, Israel Markley and A. C. Spillman, created County Commissioners under an act entitled "An act to organize the county of Saline and define the boundaries thereof," and were duly sworn to a faithful performance of their duties.
>
> HUGH M. MORRISON.
> *Justice of the Peace.*

On May 5, 1860, the Commissioners divided the county into two municipal townships, named respectively Elm Creek and Spring Creek. An election was also ordered at the same meeting to take place on the first Monday in July, for the election of county officers, the voting place to be at the house of W. A. Phillips. At that election D. L. Phillips, Israel Markley and Charles Holtzman were chosen Commissioners, Jacob Cass, Treasurer, and L. F. Parsons, Sheriff. The records do not show that any other officers were chosen, at that election, but in October, 1861, the Commissioners appointed R. H. Bishop, Clerk and Register of Deeds. In the spring of 1860, another crowd of gold seekers passed through the county, bound for Pike's Peak, and with them was one Dr. Cobb, who had come from Virginia. On reaching Salina, the doctor concluded he would go no farther, and leaving the party, he selected a claim on the river, a few miles below town, on which he located, and in the fall of that year he died, and was buried in a coffin, or box, made of two-inch plank. At that time the great need of the county, and Salina especially, was a grist and saw-mill, as there was none nearer than about fifty or sixty miles and no pine lumber for building purposes could be had nearer than Kansas City, and to make the trip there and back required from two to three weeks. Plenty of good native timber was to be found along the streams of the county, but to prepare it for use required a saw-mill. In order to supply this want, W. A. Phillips, whose knowledge of the milling business scarcely enabled him to distinguish a millstone from a hopper, went to the eastern portion of the State and purchased a grist and saw-mill, and a lathe, which he hauled to Salina by team. They were set up on the Smoky, and for a time the old saw was kept buzzing at a lively rate. As a paying investment, Mr. Phillips asserts that he might as well have thrown his money into a furnace in full blast; but it helped the town, if it did not help him.

When Kansas was admitted, as a State, into the Union, in January, 1861, the population of Saline County, all told, did not exceed, if it reached, 150 souls. All the settlers in the county were located either in Salina or within a few miles of it. Little, if any, immigration had yet ventured into the county. What the population of the county was at that time may reasonably be concluded from the fact that, in the fall of 1861, there was not over thirty voters in the county, H. L. Jones, who was elected to the Legislature that fall, receiving only twenty-four votes in the county, with no opposing candidate against him; and to Mr. Jones belongs the honor of having been the first member of the Legislature elected from Saline County. The war commencing in less than three months after the admission of the State, put a stop to immigration, and seriously threatened the existence of Salina. Of the few men in the county at that time capable of bearing arms, nearly three-fourths went into the Union army, and among them, W. A. Phillips, who rose to the rank of Colonel. If the settlers of Saline were few, they were loyal almost to a man, and did not hesitate in leaving the homes they had made for themselves through hardships and difficulties, when their duty called them to the field. Among those who went to the war from Salina, was L. F. Parsons, who went out as Second Lieutenant, and came out as Captain; and D. L. Phillips, who enlisted as a private and was mustered out as First Lieutenant.

The first election that took place in the county, under the State law, was held in November, 1861. A full county ticket was nominated, and the officers elected were: Commissioners, Henry Whitley, G. Schippel, and R. H. Bishop; Probate Judge, A. A. Morrison; Sheriff, John McReynolds; Treasurer, Ransom Calkin; County Clerk, H. H. Morrison; Register of Deeds, H. H. Flagg; Assessor, Robert McReynolds; Surveyor, James R. Mead; Coroner, Robert Crawford; Justices of the Peace, Daniel Alverson and Peter Giersch. In those days there stood in the center of the intersection of Santa Fe and Iron avenues, a tall flag pole, from which, on certain occasions, the Stars and Stripes would be unfurled. It so happened in 1861 that one Col. Lynde, with his command, was stationed in New Mexico, and, being more in favor of secession than the Union, he, with the officers under him, surrendered the command to the rebels, who, after taking their arms, paroled them. In marching eastward they followed the Smoky Hill route, and, in course of time, reached Salina, which, at that time, was the most western point on that route. Just as they were entering town, A. M. Campbell ran up the Star Spangled Banner on the flag-staff, and let it float out on the breeze, as an indication that they had set their feet upon loyal territory. The sight of the old flag brought forth a cheer from the men, that Lynde and his officers could not restrain, which showed plainly that, if their officers had proved treacherous, the men were true. During the existence of the war Saline County had very little to excite either the avarice of bushwhackers or the vengeance of the Indians, but yet what little there was seemed to be sufficient to attract the attention of both. The first visit was from the Indians, who, in the early part of 1862, concluded to chase out or kill every white person in the Smoky Hill Valley. West of Salina were a number of ranchmen whom the Indians attacked first, several of whom they killed. The alarm soon spread from ranch to ranch, and being too weak to offer any organized resistance, those who had escaped hastened to Salina, where a stockade was erected and every preparation made to give the savages a warm reception, which caused the Indians to change their course without attempting an attack. The next hostile visit the people received was in the fall of that same year, from a gang of about twenty bushwhackers. So suddenly was the dash made into Salina, and so unexpectedly, that the people were altogether unprepared to meet it, and from the very moment the gang entered, the town was at its mercy. Meeting with no resistance, they attempted no personal injury, but houses were entered, stores ransacked, and wherever any powder, ammunition, arms or tobacco were found, the marauders appropriated it. The firearms they could not carry off with them they destroyed. Everything thought to be of service to the people in case of pursuit was destroyed. On leaving they took with them twenty-five horses and six mules, the property of the Kansas Stage Company. After they had gone, it was discovered that they had overlooked one horse, and this was mounted by R. H. Bishop, who rode to Fort Riley, and covered the distance, fifty miles, in five hours. A party of soldiers was sent from the Fort, but, of course, the bushwhackers did not wait for their arrival, but had gone to more inviting fields. This was the last visit of the kind that the county had during the war.

At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners, held April 7, 1862, the county, which, for some time prior, had constituted two townships, was thrown into one, by abolishing that of Spring Creek. At the meeting of July 7, 1862, a poll tax of $1.50 was laid on every white male inhabitant of the county. On August 16, 1862, the county was divided into three Commissioner Districts. The following is a copy of an entry made in the Commissioner's journal: "Salina, Saline County, October 6, 1862. This being the time for the regular meeting of the board, but W. W. Morrison being the only member present, no business could be transacted, it was decided to adjourn to meet on Saturday, the 18th October, 1862."

The years of the war were years of little or no progress in the county, and, in truth, things were rather retrogressive than progressive, and in 1865, when those who had gone to the war from Salina returned, they found the town in a sadly dilapidated condition. New life and energy, however, were instilled into the people, and in a short time the place once more became prosperous. Few settlers, however, came to the county, but one by one they commenced dropping in. The first to come after the war was Ernst Hohneck, who located about nine miles southwest of Salina, at what is now Bavaria, where he opened up a ranch and started a little store. For years he was out there solitary and alone, without a neighbor within miles of him. At as early a date as 1867, it was deemed necessary to build a jail, and on the 13th day of April, in that year, the County Commissioners ordered one built at a cost not to exceed $2,500. In 1868 mounted messengers came dashing into Salina with the alarming news that the Indians were up on the Republican, perpetrating terrible deeds, outraging women, killing children, and murdering and scalping every white man they found. The people became greatly excited, and telegraphed the facts to Gov. Crawford at Topeka. The first train from Topeka west brought the Governor to Salina, where he instantly called for volunteers to go out to the scene of the troubles. All the time it took to raise a company of sixty men, was just that required to arm themselves and get mounted. The Governor took command of the company, and that day they rode as far as Churchill, in the southwest corner of Ottawa County. Learning there that there were no Indians between the Saline and the Solomon rivers, they rode as far as Minneapolis, and from there they pushed on to Delphos, on the northern boundary line of Ottawa County. At that point they camped for the night, and a party of six was sent out to scout as far north as Lake Sibley, in Republic County. M. J. Mills and M. D. Sampson, of Salina, constituted two of the party. They reached Fort Sibley that night, but met no Indians on the way. Next day the scouting party started southwest for Asherville, on the Solomon River, to which point the main body of the company had ridden from Delphos. The people within several miles of Asherville had collected there, both for protection and defense. Two of these men, who lived only a short way out from Asherville, started out to their homes to get some milk, but before they reached there a party of Indians rushed down upon them from the bluffs, killed them and scalped them, and rode off before the company had time to mount. Several dead bodies were found—some men, some women, and some children. The men had all been scalped, the women outraged, and the children fastened to the ground with arrows. The dead were buried, and, after performing this painful duty, the company returned to Salina, where it disbanded.

In 1868 the tide of immigration turned towards Saline County, and a great many settlers located in the county during the year. They came by families and they came by colonies, and a great many came singly and alone. A company of Swedes was formed in Chicago, who sent out an agent to select lands for a colony, and, being pleased with Saline County, he purchased 20,000 acres of land in the southern portion of the county of the railroad company. Soon thereafter, a colony of Swedes, numbering seventy-five, came out and located on a portion of these lands. That colony was followed soon after by another from Galesburg, Ills., under the leadership of Olof Thurstenburg, numbering about sixty, who located in Smoky View and Smolan townships. After that a constant stream set in, and settlers began to locate in nearly every portion of the county. The following year a large colony from the Western Reserve, Ohio, under the leadership of D. E. Fuller and T. J. Thorpe, came to the county, arriving on the first day of April, 1869. This colony numbered over two hundred souls The lands they selected were around Bavaria, at that time known as Hohneck, in what is now Ohio Township. They came supplied with tents and a complete outfit. At that time there was not a house in the entire township but Hohneck's Ranch, and another one that had been built by Hohneck as a brewery, but which was then unused. About fifty of the colonists quartered themselves in the old brewery, and the remainder lived in tents until their claims were located, and buildings erected. This colony took up all the even sections of land in Ohio Township within a radius of two miles. With this colony came Warren Cooley, E. S. Cooley, Charles Cooley, Asa Case, A. F. Shute, A. W. Hawley, A. L. Patch, O. Hubbard, Charles Culp, E. W. Ober, J. B. Hamilton and many others. All that were married of the colonists, brought their families with them. These accessions enabled Saline County to take a wonderful step to the front. In 1870 another colony came from Henry County, Ills., under the leadership of Eric Forse. There were about seventy-five, all told, in this colony, most of whom located in Falun Township. From that time until now, the immigration has been more gradual, but every year since has added its number of new comers to the population; some years more, some less, but every year some. The court house was built in 1870, Rev. Wm. Bishop donating to the county a block of ground for the purpose. The first couple in the county to get married was A. M. Campbell and Miss Christina A. Phillips, who were joined in matrimony in 1858. At that time there was neither a minister of the gospel nor a Justice of the Peace in the county, and they were constrained to make a trip to Riley City, in Davis County, in order to be united. The distance they had to travel was about sixty miles, so that their wedding tour was equally divided, one-half being accomplished before the ceremony, and the other half after they had become twain in one flesh. To this couple was born the first child to whom was given birth in Saline County, Miss Christina Campbell, who was born on the 25th day of October, 1859. The first death in the county was that of the child of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mobley, which occurred in 1857, in what was laid out as the town of "Buchanan," and the next was that of Doctor Cobb, in the fall of 1860. The first store opened in the county was by George Pickard, in the spring of 1858, who sold out to W. A. Phillips, in the summer of that year, A. M. Campbell becoming his salesman. The first postoffice established in the county was at Salina, in November, 1861, with A. M. Campbell as Postmaster, which position he now holds, and has held, uninterruptedly since that time, covering a period of twenty-one years. The county is, at this time, December, 1882, in a very prosperous condition. It is well supplied with good roads; the rivers and streams are well bridged; both country and towns are well supplied with schools and churches. The farmers, as a general thing, live in good houses and are surrounded with everything to make their homes pleasant, comfortable and happy.

The first deed of conveyance that appears on record in the office of the Register of Deeds, is one from L. F. Parsons to Ransom Calkins, conveying the western half of the northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 14, Range 3 west, the consideration being $130. The same quarter section could not be purchased now for less than $7,000. The instrument was dated September 18, 1861. The first case docketed for trial in court was "J. R. Allen vs. Hamilton & Tyler," the date of docketing being July 7, 1865. The suit was brought on account, and the amount involved was $119.50.

GROWTH.

When Saline County was organized in 1859, there was not over one hundred people in the county, and these were all located in and adjacent to Salina. What the population of the county was in 1860 is not shown by the census of that year, which, doubtless, is attributable to the fact that the county was not, in reality, organized until July, 1860, when the first county officers were elected; but those residing in the county at that time say that in 1860 Saline County did not contain more than one hundred souls. Settlers to any extent did not commence to locate in the county until after the close of the war, although between 1860 and 1865 there had been a few isolated cases of settlement in different parts of the county. The first authenticated report of the population of the county to be found is the census report of 1870, and by this the county is given a population, at that time, of 4,246. That most of this number settled in the county between 1865 and 1870 is very evident, because in nearly all of the townships there are no settlers to be found whose date of settlement antedates the former year. The fact that the Kansas Pacific railway was not built through the county until 1867, also supports the supposition, and statements of settlers, that the increase in the population reported in the census of 1870, took place during the last half of the decade. However, it is fixed beyond dispute that the population of the county in 1870 was 4,246. The State census of 1875 gives the population at 6,360, an increase in five years of 2,114, or within a fraction of an average of 423 each year. The years of 1874 and 1875 were those in which the people of Kansas were thrown into destitution by the grasshopper raid; but notwithstanding this, the census that was taken in 1878 sets the population of the county down as being 9,530, being a gain in three years of 3,170, or something over 1,000 per year. Seventy per cent of the population at that time was rural, and thirty per cent urban, which would indicate that the great majority of the new settlers located in the country. The United States census of 1880 gives the population of the county as being 13 880, thereby showing an increase in two years of 4 350, or an average of 2,175 for each year. This is, certainly, a wonderful increase in so short a time, and speaks well for the natural advantages of the county. Those competent of judging, estimate the population of the county now, December, 1882, at not less than 16,000.

The rapid growth in the population of the county is not any more wonderful than its material growth, and is not quite so surprising, when the drawbacks consequent upon grasshopper raids and drouths are considered. The total acreage of field crops in 1874, including wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, buckwheat, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, sorghum, castor beans, cotton, flax, hemp, tobacco, broom corn, rice corn, pearl millet, millet and hungarian, timothy meadow, clover meadow, prairie meadow, timothy pasture, clover pasture, blue-grass pasture, and prairie pasture, was 54, 740 acres. In 1875 the total acreage was 65,569.79, and in 1876 it was about the same, the acreage that year being nine acres less than the year preceding. The cause of this was the terrible depression that followed the destruction by the grasshoppers in 1874-75, and the uncertainty created as to future visitations from such destructive pests. In 1877, however, the acreage of field crops reached 107,549 acres, and kept increasing each year until 1880, when the total number of acres in the county devoted to field crops was 162,842. Such an increase in acreage is indicative of increased material wealth. In 1874 the acreage of fall wheat was 12,804 acres, whereas in 1880 it was 89 918 acres, or 35,178 more than the total acreage of all field crops in 1874. A comparison of a few years will suffice to show how the county is advancing in material wealth in other respects. In 1879 the value of the live stock in the county was $637,563, and in 1880 it was $710,125.50. In the former year the number of horses in the county was 4 938; mules and asses, 724; milch cows, 3,150; other cattle, 5,445; sheep, 3,962; swine, 13,934. In 1880 the number of horses was 5,332; mules and asses, 860; milch cows, 3,462; other cattle, 6 188; sheep, 5,257; swine, 15,502. While this increase is not strikingly large, it shows a steady and encouraging advancement. By turning to stock, which is rapidly becoming the leading industry of the West, and comparing the value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter for the years 1879-80-82 a better understanding may be reached as to how the county is advancing in material prosperity. The value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter during the year ending March 1, 1879, was $62,939; in 1880 it was $144,233, and in 1882 it was $163,845, being an increase in three years of $100,906, showing conclusively that the farming community is taking much greater interest in stock raising than heretofore. The returns of the various Township Assessors as returned to the County Clerk in the spring of 1882, and not yet published, show that the number of acres in the county included in farms was 273,677, the assessed valuation of which was $2,873,012. The number of farm dwellings erected in the county during the year was 102, valued at $27,738. The acreage of winter wheat, sown in the fall of 1881, was 70,540 acres; rye, 3,995; spring wheat, 1882, 1,483; corn, 55,247; barley, 274; oats, 10,951; Irish potatoes, 657; sweet potatoes, 28; sorghum, 914; flax, 49; tobacco, 13; broom corn, 1,487; millet and hungarian, 1,379; pearl millet, 300. Of grasses in cultivation and under fence there were of timothy meadow 128 acres; clover, 50; prairie, 2,812; other tame grasses, 32. Of pasture there were of timothy 39 acres; clover, 10; other grasses, 256; and prairie, 19,934; making a total acreage of field crops of 170,578 acres. In 1881 there was cut of tame hay 345 tons, and of prairie hay, 26,911 tons. Garden products were marketed to the amount of $3,349, and poultry and eggs were sold to the amount of $23,237. There was sold of milk, other than that sold for cheese or butter, to the amount of $4,316. Of cheese there was manufactured 14,470 pounds, and of butter 282,926 pounds. The wool clip for the year was 36,712 pounds. Aside from the increase in cultivated acreage, in live stock, and in the various other productions that properly belong to the dairy and farm, there are other evidences of material prosperity which indicate that great interest is being awakened in other industries which will tend greatly to advance the material wealth of the county, and also add greatly to the comforts of home. Horticulture of late years has been receiving considerable attention, and now instead of importing apples from other counties and States, sufficient are raised in the county for home consumption with some to spare. The number of apple trees in bearing in the county is 8,499; pear trees, 551; peach trees, 67,349; plum trees, 10,746; and cherry trees, 3,214. There are not in bearing, apple trees, 41,088; pear trees, 4,280; peach trees, 68,561; plum trees, 11,422; and cherry, 9,916. These numbers are being increased yearly, and there are very few farmers in the county but that have young orchards set out. Farms in the county, generally, are well fenced, the Osage orange thorn being mostly in use. The fences in a county, representing as they do an average cost of about $1 25 per rod, are indicative of material wealth. This class of wealth is represented by 10,202 rods of board fence; 3,325 of rail; 4,390 of stone; 218,124 of hedge; and 68,477 of wire, making a total of 304,518 rods, representing a value of $380,647. Another item of wealth is represented in the agricultural implements in the county, the value of which, according to the various Assessors' returns, amounts to $87,956. The true valuation of all property in the county in 1880 was $4,708,232.11, which, since that time, has been greatly increased. The indebtedness of the county at that time, including that of county, township, city, and school, amounted to $134 329, so that in a material point of view the progress of the county has been such as ought to satisfy her most enthusiastic and sanguine admirers.

RAILROADS, SCHOOLS AND MANUFACTURES.

The first railway to enter the county was the Kansas Pacific, which was built in 1867. It enters the county about two and one-half miles south of the northeast corner, and crosses the Solomon River a little way above its mouth at Solomon City. It crosses the county diagonally in a southwestern direction, the principal stations in the county being Salina, Bavaria and Brookville. In 1878 the Solomon Valley Branch was built, but only a small portion of this passes through the county. Starting at Solomon City it follows the east bank of the Solomon river, and runs diagonally across the northeast corner of the county, a distance of about five miles, when it enters Ottawa County. The next road built in the county was the McPherson branch of the K. P. This branch was constructed in 1879, and is thirty-five miles in length. The road starts at Salina and runs south to McPherson, which is the seat of justice of the county of that name. About half the entire length of this branch is located in Saline County, the stations being Assaria and Bridgeport. The Topeka, Salina & Western Railway has been located through the county, and on this work is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and which, it is expected, will be completed as far as Salina some time in 1883.

The first school taught in the county was at Salina, in 1861, the teacher being Miss Thacher. Her pupils were few, and a very small room accommodated them. This, in fact, was the only school in the county for a number of years, and even that, small as it was, answered the purpose until 1867, when a two-story frame building was erected at the corner of Santa Fe avenue and Ash street, which has since been converted into a stable. There are now, however, in the county, seventy-six schoolhouses, which contain ninety schoolrooms. Of these, six are built of stone, sixty-eight of wood, and two of brick. The school population of the county, between five and twenty-one years of age, in 1882, as shown by the annual report of the County Superintendent for that year, was 4,808, of which 2,395 were males and 2,413 females. The number enrolled, however, was 1,245 less than the population, being 1,839 males, and 1,724 females, or a total of 3,563. The average attendance was still less, being only 2,243, or 1,141 males and 1,102 females. To teach this number of pupils, ninety-five teachers were required, of whom forty were males and fifty-five females. The total number of months of school taught in the county during the year was 600, the male teachers averaging 5 19-20 months, and the female 6 32-55. The average salary paid was, to males, $33.75, and to females, $25.40. Besides the public schools, there are in the county four private schools, with a pupil enrollment of 205, and which employ four teachers. The estimated value of school property in the county is $95 000, and the bonded indebtedness is $23,285. It required for all school purposes during the year a tax of one and one-third per cent. of the assessed valuation of the property in the county. The number of teachers examined during the year for certificates was 102, of whom ninety-three were granted certificates and nine were rejected. The average age of applicants was twenty-one years, and of those who received certificates the average age was twenty-two years. Of the certificates granted ten were first-class, fifty-three second class, and thirty third-class. There was in the hands of the District Treasurer, on August 1, 1881, the sum of $6,264.36, and the receipts from other sources during the year amounted to $36,815.77, making a total of $43,080.13. The expenditures during the year for all school purposes amounted to $32,955.57, leaving a balance in the hands of the District Treasurer on July 31, 1882, amounting to $10,124.56 But very few of the grounds surrounding the schoolhouses are ornamented with shade trees, and a good many of them are not even fenced. Some of the schools are well supplied with maps, charts, and other apparatus, some only reasonably well, while others are rather deficient in these articles. The schools in Salina are graded, and in the city, in 1882, there were 1,196 persons of school age, of whom 519 were males and 647 females. The number of pupils enrolled was 875, of whom 426 were males and 449 females. The average daily attendance was 584; males 280, and females 304. In the city schools there were thirteen teachers employed, two males and eleven females. Nine months school were taught during the year, and the average salary paid to teachers was, males, $80.50 per month, and females, $37.63. The total amount paid teachers in the city for the year was $5,528.75, and the current expense account for the year was $7,272. These figures speak of a wonderful change since 1861, when one small room, about 12x14 feet, was amply sufficient for school purposes. The city schools are under the charge and management of a superintendent, who is denominated Principal. All the schools in the city are under his supervision, and for his services he receives a salary of $1,000 per annum.

A good deal of interest is taken in manufacturing enterprises, and those who have embarked in them have, so far, found their investments to be quite profitable. According to the statistical record in the County Clerk's office for 1882, the amount invested in manufacturing enterprises in the county was $294,800. Of this the greater portion was invested in flouring mills. Of the flouring mills four are operated by water power and two by steam. Three of these mills are located at Salina, one of which was built by Gower Bros. in 1878. This is a water power mill and the amount invested in it is $20,000. In 1878 also, F. Goodnow & Co., erected a large steam mill near the depot in which the capital invested is $75,000.

Another large flouring mill was erected in 1875, by C. R. Underwood & Co., at a cost of $40,000. This is a water mill and stands on the west bank of the Smoky, a litte north of the bridge that spans the river at Iron avenue.

At Bridgeport, in the southern portion of the county, there is a very good grist mill, owned by Hopkins & Mills. This mill is operated by cable power derived from the Smoky Hill River. It was built at a cost of $12,000.

At Brookville, on the K. P. Railway, about eighteen miles west of Salina, the City Mills of George Marshall & Co., are located. The mill is operated by steam and was built at a cost of 8,000.

At Solomon City, but located in Saline County, is the water flouring mill of Newmiller & Wooley, the cost of which is $20,000.

The works of the National Solar Salt Company, at Solomon City, are also located in Saline County, the estimated cost of which is $75,000.

In Bavaria Syrup Works have been erected by Crawford & Denton in which the capital invested is $7,000

In Salina there is a carriage and wagon manufactory owned by A. B. Dickinson in which from ten to fifteen hands are constantly employed. Andrew Muir & Co., have quite extensive agricultural implements and Plow Works on Iron avenue, which give employment to quite a number of men.

Eberhardt & Co., have a factory on Iron avenue where from ten to fifteen men find constant employment in making bed springs and woven wire mattresses.

Until lately a broom factory in Salina did a thriving business, and gave employment to quite a number of hands, but for some time past it has ceased operating, but is now about being revived.

Attention has been directed of late, to dairying and cheese making, and several creameries and cheese factories are now in existence in various portions of the county.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association.—This association was organized on the 3d day of May, 1881, with a membership of ninety-six persons. The association was organized to take the place of the old agricultural society which had become disorganized and dismembered. The purposes for which the association was formed, include all those sought to be accomplished by the separate existence of an Agricultural and Horticultural Society. The main object of the association is to advance the agricultural, horticultural and mechanical interests of the county, and to encourage and promote those industries that will best advance the development and progress of the county. To accomplish these objects, fairs are held annually, at which liberal premiums are offered, and paid, to those having the best exhibits in the different classes in which they are entered. The first fair of the association was held in the fall of 1881, and was a grand success in every particular, as was also the one held in September, 1882. There are no prettier fair grounds in the State than those of the association. These, however, belong to the county, but the association has free use and control of them so long as it shall hold fairs thereon. These grounds are known as Oak Dale Park, and are situated on the bank of Smoky Hill River, in East Salina. The enclosure contains forty-five acres, and a more delightful spot for holding fairs could not be selected. Around the outer edge of the park is a beautiful grove of large trees, which afford ample shelter from the sun, while there is neither a shrub nor a bush to interrupt a full view of the track and the center of the grounds. Good stalls, sheds and stables have been erected for horses, cattle and other animals, and no expense has been spared to make the park one of the most delightful resorts in the State. It is open the year round, so that the people of Salina have a beautiful retreat in summer. The officers of the association are, A. P. Collins, president; W. H. Wheelock, vice-president; J. M. Greeley, secretary; M. M. Briggs, treasurer. In addition to these there is a board of directors consisting of nine members.

Gypsum Creek Farmers' Club.—This club was organized in 1872, by the farmers living along Gypsum Creek, hence its name. Three townships are included in the organization—Gypsum, Eureka and Solomon. These are the three townships that form the eastern tier in the county, south of the Smoky Hill River, and it is through these that the Gypsum Creek runs. The membership of the club, however, is not confined exclusively to the residents of these three townships, as farmers of other townships may be admitted. It is strictly non-political in character, its only object being to create a sociability among the farming community, and to bring them together for the purpose of discussing those subjects in which they are most deeply interested, and from which mutual benefits may be enjoyed. When the club was first formed, its meetings were held weekly, but after some years they were held monthly, and are so held now. There is no regular place of meeting, but, like church sociables, are held at appointed places. The meetings unite pleasure with business, and are in the nature of basket sociables. At these meetings, essays and papers are read, and opinions exchanged on those subjects most interesting to farmers, including agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, stock raising and kindred topics. The club has a membership of 200, the present officers of which, are—F. H. Van Eaton, president, and Ed. Gillum, secretary. The first officers of the club were—Jonathan Weaver, president; H. E. Grider, secretary, and C. A. Kingman, treasurer.

POST OFFICES.

Assaria, Smoky View Township, E. E. Swanson, Postmaster; Bavaria, Ohio Township, Orlo Hubbard, Postmaster; Berwick, Walnut Township, T. C. Ritter, Postmaster; Bridge, Eureka Township, H. C. Grider, Postmaster; Brookville, Spring Creek Township, L. C. Warner, Postmaster; Crown Point, L. C. Dudenbastle, Postmaster; Dry Creek, Falun Township, Nathan McCumber, Postmaster; Falun, Falun Township, O. Forsee, Postmaster; Gypsum Creek, Gypsum Township, Fred Sorenson, Postmaster; Mentor, Walnut Township, Matthew Maxwell, Postmaster; Mulberry, Pleasant Valley Township, Walter Chilson, Postmaster; New Cambria, Cambria Township, S. P. Donmeyer, Postmaster; Pliny, Gypsum Township, A. B. Chapman, Postmaster; Poheta, Solomon Township, C. J. Ramsey, Postmaster; Salemsburg, Smoky View Township, John A. Ahleen, Postmaster; Salina, Smoky Hill Township, Alexander M. Campbell, Postmaster; Torry, Walnut Township, A. C. Wait, Postmaster.

SALINA.

The city of Salina, as originally surveyed and platted, was located on the southwest quarter of Section 12, and northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 14, south, Range 3, west of the sixth principal meridian. The founder of the town was W. A. Phillips, who succeeded in organizing a Town Company, of which he was president, and composed of the following members: W. A. Phillips, A. M. Campbell, James Muir, Robert Crawford and A. C. Spillman. The survey of the town was commenced in March, 1858, and was continued at intervals, until March, 1862, when it was completed. On March 30, 1859, the company was granted a charter by the Sixth Territorial Legislature of Kansas. After the company was organized, additional members were added from time to time, and on the 14th of February, 1862, Robert H. Bishop, Ransom Calkin and Rev. William Bishop were added as members. The plat of the survey was filed for record on the 14th day of April, 1862, and Salina takes its place on the map as one of the towns of Kansas. The town is beautifully located, and stands in the center of a rich and fertile valley, on the banks of the Smoky Hill River, just where, coming from the south, it makes a bend to the east. The town is located on both sides of the river, the greater part, including all the business portion, being on the west side. It is somewhat in doubt as to who built the first house in town, but from the statements of the earliest settlers, it will scarcely admit of a doubt that W. A. Phillips put up the first house ever erected in the city. It was a large log house and stood on what is now Iron avenue, between Santa Fe avenue and the river. Whatever doubt may exist as to who put up the first house, there is none as to who opened the first store; the credit for this being attributed to George Pickard, who opened a kind of general store, on a small scale, in a log house in the summer of 1858, and this was followed a few months after by another which was opened by A. M. Campbell in a small house on what is now Iron avenue. In 1859 another store was opened by H. L. Jones, and these three, Pickard, Campbell and Jones, were the pioneer business men of Salina. At that time the county was almost without settlement; what few settlers there were being located in and about what is now Salina. The chief trading of these stores was with the Indians, who came from all directions to the Smoky Hill valley to hunt. Robes and skins were the chief articles the red men would bring to trade, and these they would give in exchange for provisions, ammunition, and, occasionally, a little poor whisky. These robes and skins received from the Indians would be loaded up in wagons by the traders and hauled to Leavenworth or Kansas City, where they would be sold, when the merchants would load up again with goods and start back for Salina. About a dozen families included all the settlers in the county prior to 1860, and these were mostly located at Salina. Among these were W. A. Phillips and his brother, D. L., George Pickard, A. M. Campbell, James Muir, Robert Crawford, A. C. Spillman, H. L. Jones, John and Gothart Schipple, Mrs. Link, Israel Markley, Thomas Coonrad, Charles Holtzman and Simon Garlitz In 1860, a few additional settlers located in the town, and among these were Rev. William Bishop and his brother Robert, and Ransom Calkins. Settlers came in very slowly, and the war commencing early in 1861, immigration to the county virtually stopped, although a new comer would occasionally drop in at long intervals. The first attempt at anything like manufacturing in the county was a saw-mill erected at Salina on the Smoky, by W. A. Phillips, which was kept pretty busy for some time sawing the native timber into lumber for building purposes. In 1862, the people of the town were thrown into a state of great consternation by a too well founded report that hostile Indians were approaching from the west, massacreing all the white people they found. Some were inclined to pooh-pooh the idea, but when the ranchmen came into the town, after several of their number had been butchered, and confirmed the report, they discovered that it was a matter that required other action than mere pooh-poohing. The consternation became general, and a regular panic seized the community. Those who had settled east of Salina made for Junction City and Fort Riley, and those west and in the immediate neighborhood of Salina hastened to town. Seeing the danger that threatened them, and knowing the terrible results of an Indian massacre, which was likely to take place, they immediately set to work and built a stockade 50x150 feet, on the north side of what is now Iron avenue, nearly opposite where the Metropolitan Hotel now stands. These preparations were made none too soon; for the Indians, meeting with no opposition on their way, came on with a whoop; but seeing that the people of Salina were prepared to give them a warm reception, they gave the place a wide berth; and thus Salina escaped a massacre.

The town made but very little progress during the years of the war, and until the Kansas Pacific Railway was built in 1867 its growth was extremely slow. With the coming of the railroad came a stream of immigration and Salina pushed rapidly ahead. Prior to the advent of the railroad there was neither a schoolhouse nor church edifice in town, although there were several church organizations. A school had been taught, however, since as early as 1862, the first teacher being Miss Thacher, who taught in the small frame house on Iron avenue. Anticipating the railway, which was then being pushed towards Salina as rapidly as possible, W. A. Phillips, in December, 1866, had surveyed and laid off into lots "Phillips' Addition to Salina." Ante-dating this by a month, "Jones' Addition" was added, and in April, 1867, "Calkins' Addition" was added, followed in May of the same year by the "Depot Addition." In 1867 a two-story frame schoolhouse was built on the corner of Santa Fe avenue and Ash street, being the building now owned by C. T. Hilton, and by him used as a livery stable. The first teacher that taught in this school was Philip Wickersham. Now that a good schoolhouse was erected, churches soon followed, and in that same year, 1867, the Methodists built the first church in town, a small frame on Ash street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, being that now owned and occupied by the colored Methodists. With the coming of the railroad, a better class of buildings commenced to spring up, and instead of the original log cabins and board shanties, neat frame residences were erected. The first frame residence put up in town was by B. J. F. Hanna in 1868. From 1867 to 1869 the town advanced very rapidly. In 1867 C. R. Underwood built a grist and saw mill on the Smoky, at Salina, which was operated by both steam and water power. In 1869 the Baptists erected a very neat frame church, and many comfortable residences were put up, besides several very good stores. In 1870 there was a lull in immigration, but a great many very fine improvements were made in town, among which was the erection of quite a large and handsome Presbyterian Church. The business of the town increased rapidly, and as the country settled up, north, south, east and west, trade was greatly augmented. By 1871, Salina was quite noted as being one of the most flourishing towns in the State. The town was all life and everything in the business line was in the most flourishing condition. The town had grown to considerable proportions and could boast of some very fine buildings. The first building in town that can be said was used for hotel purposes was a frame building erected by W. A. Phillips, who occupied it for some time as a residence, when he sold it to H. L. Jones, who used it in the double capacity of a store and hotel for some time, when he in turn sold it to Hamlin & Wooley. The first building erected in town expressly for hotel purposes was the "Planters' House," which was built by T. L. Webster in 1866. As a hotel it has long since ceased to exist. In 1867, after the coming of the railroad, one Mrs. Emma Bickerdyck built a large frame hotel close to the depot, which still stands, but being about half a mile from the business portion of the city, and the railroad failing to draw business that way, its hotel career was short. In 1870, the people having previously voted bonds to erect a court house, a very fine stone county building was erected on the square, bounded by Elm street on the north, Park street on the south, Ninth street on the east, and Tenth street on the west. The building stands on a beautiful plat of ground, surrounded by a nice artificial grove of maple trees of seven or eight years' growth. The ground floor of the building is divided into county offices, and the upper floor is used for a court-room.

After the completion of the court house, J. M. Postlewait, in 1871, erected the Pacific House, at the corner of Ninth and Park streets. It is a large frame building, with a frontage of eighty-six feet on Park street, and 130 feet on Ninth street. It stands just across the street from the court house, and three blocks from the business heart of the city. The building and furnishing of this house was a great improvement to the city, and also of vast convenience to the traveling public. While these improvements were being made, others of less importance were going on, but none of a substantial character, excepting the two-story brick building erected on the west side of Santa Fe avenue, for a bank, now used by the First National Bank, and which was built in 1871 by John Geis & Co. The year 1871 had been one of great prosperity for Salina, and on Christmas day of that year everybody was feeling happy over their own individual prosperity and that of the city. In the midst of their felicity, however, just as they were about sitting down to partake of their Christmas turkey, the town was startled by the cry of "Fire!" The cry was taken up by people as they ran, and "Fire! Fire!" passed rapidly from street to street. The bells rang out the alarm, and many a Christmas dinner was left untouched. The fire originated in a saloon on the west side of Santa Fe avenue, and spread rapidly from building to building until it was checked by Geis' bank building, constructed of brick, and which had only been erected a few months previously. Some of the frame buildings south of the bank building were torn away to prevent the spread of the fire, but before it could be extinguished, several business houses, with the greater portion of their contents, were destroyed, entailing a loss of about $20,000, which was quite a blow to the young and prosperous town. Salina at that time was a city of the third class, having been so created in 1870, C. H. Martin being the first Mayor. An effort was made by the City Council to pass an ordinance, prescribing fire limits in the city, and to prohibit the erection of any buildings within said limits, except those constructed of either brick or stone, but, for some cause or other, the ordinance failed to pass. Although 1871 closed so disastrously, it was a prosperous year for Salina, and one of great improvement. Besides those buildings already mentioned as having been put up that year, four very elegant churches were erected, the Catholic, Methodist, Christian and Episcopalian. Of these, the two former are brick, and the two latter frame, but all are handsome edifices. The fire of December, 1871, had one good effect, in that it caused many of those who put up business houses afterwards, to use other material in their construction than wood. Thus in 1872, Hamlin & Wooley put up a fine stone building on the southwest corner of Iron avenue and Santa Fe avenue, which was the best improvement to the town up to that time, and is among the best buildings in the place yet. About the same time Oscar Seitz, who had been doing business in the town for a number of years, erected a two story brick building on Santa Fe avenue, nearly opposite to that erected by Hamlin & Wooley, the lower room of which he continues to occupy as a drug store. Adjoining this, to the north, and simultaneously with the Seitz building, the Ratcliffe Bros. erected one of a similar character, and both together make quite a fine appearance. During that year another church edifice was added to the number already built, by the Swede Evangelical Lutherans, a very neat frame structure. As indicative of the extent to which it was supposed the town would grow, it may be well to state that, in addition to the additions already mentioned, Bishop's was added in February, 1870, and Holland's in May of the same year. In June, 1872, the corporate limits were further enlarged by Geis' Addition, and in November of that year, they underwent further enlargement by the accession of Carrol's Addition. Bishop & Blodgett's Addition was added in June, 1874; Oak Dale Addition in August, 1878; Bube's Addition and Phillips' Second Addition in October, 1878; Berk's Addition in November, 1878; and Prescott's Addition in April, 1879. These are the additions to the city of Salina, as shown by the county records, and if there are any more the records fail to show them. The limits of the town are now sufficiently extended so that, so far as room is concerned, its growth need not be stinted.

In 1872 Salina became a cow-boy town, or a cattle trading point. The business men of the place had expended a good deal of money to secure the trade that would be derived from the town being made a trading point for cattle, but having secured it, the people soon discovered that it was not such a desirable thing to have after all. The trade in itself was good enough, and the business of the merchants in town was greatly increased thereby, but the town became infested with such a crowd of disreputable characters, both male and female, that whatever advantage was gained in trade was more than counterbalanced by loss in morals, and when the cattle trade moved westward two years afterwards, the citizens of Salina were more rejoiced at its departure than they were at its coming. The year 1873 was one of rapid advancement, and many good residences were put up, but the chief improvement that year was the erection of a large brick schoolhouse. The town had grown so rapidly that the frame schoolhouse erected in 1867 was totally inadequate to meet the demands of the community, and the people voted to issue $30,000 in bonds to erect a school building that would not only be sufficiently commodious, but would also be an ornament to the town. The building is among the finest in central Kansas, and not the least feature about it is the ample and beautiful grounds that surround it. The rooms are large and well ventilated, the halls and stairways are wide, affording excellent means of exit in case of fire or other disaster. It is substantially built, neatly finished, and the style of architecture is beautiful. In 1874, the residence of W. A. Phillips was destroyed by fire, and the Colonel was obliged to take up his abode in less pretentious quarters. He, however, the following year, erected a large brick residence, which, with its surroundings, is the finest in town, so that if he was the loser by the fire the city was the gainer. In 1875 also, C. R. Underwood & Co. built a large flouring mill, at a cost of $40,000, which is run by water power. In 1878, F. Goodnow & Co. erected a large steam flouring mill near the depot, at a cost of $75,000; and while these improvements were going on, Whitehead brothers, John Underwood and John A. Nelson erected a brick block, on the south side of Iron avenue, a little west of the bridge, containing three storerooms below, with office rooms above. More money was expended in improvements in 1875 than any year that preceded it. If 1875 was a year of great improvement, it was also one of some disaster. The effects of the grasshopper raid in 1874 were felt in all branches of business, and a good deal of uncertainty existed as to the future. In that year also another disastrous fire visited the town, by which a great deal of property was destroyed. Several buildings on the west side of Santa Fe avenue were wiped out by the conflagration, and likewise a large livery stable, in which thirty horses perished. The loss entailed was about $25,000. This fire had the effect of awakening the City Council and business men to a sense of the constant danger they were exposed to by having wooden buildings in the business portion of the city. An ordinance was passed prescribing fire limits, and forbidding the erection of any wooden buildings within said limits. In the following year, being 1876, a very handsome brick block was erected by Schwartz brothers, on the south side of Iron avenue, a little west of Santa Fe avenue. On account of the year in which it was built, it was named the Centennial Block, and about the same time a building similar in character was erected just beside it by the firm of Markland, Dodge & Moore. Nearly all the improvements made in the centennial year were confined to dwelling houses, of which a goodly number were erected, and among them many of the better class. The grandest improvement in town was made in 1877. This was the erection of the Opera House, a magnificent three-story brick building on the southeast corner of Seventh street and Iron avenue. The dimensions of the building are 48x100 feet; the ground floor being fitted up as a double store-room, the upper portion being finished off in opera house style, with stage, scenery and gallery. It is a magnificent building, and was put up and finished and furnished by a joint stock company, composed of the citizens of the place. The city, in 1878, advanced a grade, and was created a city of the second class, of which A. W. Wickham was the first Mayor. Up to that time the Pacific House was the only first-class hotel in town, but as already stated, it was located about three blocks from the business portion of the city. John Ericson conceived the idea of putting up a hotel more convenient to the business center, and the result of this conception was, that, in 1878, he erected a brick hotel on the west side of Santa Fe avenue, a little south of Iron avenue, to which he gave the name of "Grand Central." The following year witnessed the construction of the McPherson branch of the Kansas Pacific Railway, a branch that runs from Salina to McPherson, a distance of thirty-five miles. The construction of this branch road gave quite an impetus to building in town, and many brick buildings were erected during the year. Miller, Haggard & Peterson put up the "Commercial Block," a neat row of brick buildings, directly opposite the "Grand Central Hotel." Eberhardt & Sudendorf, and Briggs & Gebhart, erected together two brick buildings, side by side, on the east side of Santa Fe avenue, and opposite to these, two more were erected by A. F. Shute and J. C. Rash & Son. Another good improvement of that year was the erection of the Metropolitan Hotel, which was put up by W. P. Thacher. It is a neatly constructed brick building, and is located on the southwest corner of Seventh street and Iron avenue, on the opposite corner from the Opera House. At the close of 1879 the business portion of the city was commencing to make a very fine appearance, with its numerous brick stores and large plate-glass windows, while at the same time, the resident portion, especially in the southern part of town, gave evidence of rapid improvement in a number of very fine residences. The year 1880 kept pace with the one preceding it, and that year witnessed the erection of a large stone business house on the nrothwest corner of Santa Fe and Iron avenues. The building was erected by G. C. Kothe and Oscar Seitz, and is now occupied by the firm of Ober & Hageman as a dry goods and grocery house. Opposite to the "Centennial Block," on Iron avenue, Dr. Daily erected a brick block containing three store-rooms and apartments above. The church improvement that year was greatly advanced by the erection of a large brick edifice by the English Lutherans. It is a building that would be an ornament to any city, and is of beautiful design. From the time the large brick schoolhouse was built in 1873 the population of the city had increased so rapidly that, notwithstanding the spaciousness of the building, it was found to be too small to accommodate the number of school children in the city. To supply the demand for more room, bonds to the amount of $10,000 were voted, and with the money realized from these bonds a very neat two-story six-room brick schoolhouse was erected in the northern part of town almost opposite to the courthouse. The year 1880 was the one in which Salina reached its climax in the line of improvements, and since that time, little, if any, improvement has been made. Salina is a beautifully laid out town, with wide streets and avenues, and can boast of one of the handsomest parks in the State of Kansas. The park is named "Oak Dale," and is located on the east side of Smoky Hill river. It contains about fifty acres, the western boundary of which is formed by the river. The center of the park is a clear, open space, on which a half-mile track has been built, where horses can test their speed. Outside the track and all the way round, is a beautiful grove of large shade trees, and take it for all in all, it is one of the neatest parks in the State. The business of the place is represented by two auction and commission houses, five dealers in agricultural implements, three in boots and shoes, two in books and stationery, four bakeries, three banks, one store, exclusively clothing, four drug stores, two furniture stores, seven general merchandise, ten groceries, six hotels, two, the "Pacific" and "Metropolitan," being superior and the others inferior, four hardware, three jewelry stores, four bakeries, and four restaurants. The manufactories of the place are represented by two large flouring mills and one smaller one, a bed spring and wire mattress manufactory, a carriage and wagon factory, a foundry and agricultural implement works, and two cigar factories. There are six grain elevators in town, three lumber yards, two marble works, five blacksmith shops, four livery stables, and two wagon shops. There are ten church edifices in town, a courthouse, an opera-house, and two good school buildings. The press is represented by the *Journal*, *Herald* and *Independent*. The population of the city is estimated now, 1882, at 3,500.

CHURCHES, PRESS AND SOCIETIES.

The church growth of the county has kept pace with its progress in other directions. The first church organization in the county was effected in 1860, when Rev. William Bishop and Rev. A. T. Rankin perfected an organization of the Presbyterian Church. From this small beginning the church interest has grown until now there are seventeen church edifices in the county, and several organizations that hold service in schoolhouses or in halls. The church history of the county commences with the organization of the Presbyterian Church in 1860.

Presbyterian.—When this church was first organized it had but six members and the pastor was Rev. William Bishop. The church received but few accessions until after the close of the war, but all through that trying period it preserved its organization. With the growth in population its membership increased, and in 1870, they erected a very handsome frame edifice. The church has now a membership of 230, and its present pastor is Rev. W. A. Simkins. Its property is valued at $6,000. A large Sunday school is conducted in connection with the church, of which F. Robb is superintendent.

Methodist.—This church was organized in 1865, with twenty members. The first pastor was Rev. E. C. Chilson. In 1867, the organization erected a small wooden church building on Ash street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, which they used for worship until 1869, when it was sold to a number of individuals. Possession was not given for some two or three years afterward. Steps were immediately taken to erect a larger and more substantial building, and in 1873 a fine brick edifice was erected on Eighth street, the first service in which was held on Christmas Day of that year. The church has, at present, a membership of 290, and its pastor is Rev. J. A. Antrim. The property of the church is valued at $8,000. Its Sabbath school is largely attended, of which the superintendent is J. O. Wilson.

Catholic.—Was established in 1866, by Father De Mauritier, while engaged in missionary work in the West. Its beginning in Salina was very small, not exceeding twenty families in the entire county, most of whom resided in, or close to Salina. The first regular pastor was Rev. Father Fogarty, who was resident Father at Solomon City. They had no regular house in which to worship until 1871, when they built a brick church on the northeast corner of Iron avenue and Eighth street. The church has now a membership of 850, in which is included the Catholic families in nearly every township in the county. The present resident pastor is Father Maurer. The property of the church is valued at $11,500.

Episcopal.—Was organized in April, 1870, at the store-room of R. T. Watson. The membership was not large, by any means, but steps were immediately taken to erect a church, and in the following year a very neat frame edifice was completed on Ninth street. This church has now a membership of ninety, and the resident rector is Rev. J. W. Young. The property of the church is valued at $2,000.

English Lutheran. Was organized in 1868 by Rev. J. C. Young. To trace the early history of this church is somewhat difficult. The citizens who had purchased the frame church on Ash street of the Methodists, after the latter had surrendered possession, offered the free use of the building to any Protestant church organization that would furnish a minister who would conduct services in the German language. After some delay, the services of J. C. Young were secured, who preached alternately in German and English. After a time, the party who owned the building donated it to the German Lutherans. Mr. Young was continued as pastor, until succeeded in 1877 by Rev. A. J. Hartsock, and in the course of a few years the church became known as the English Lutheran. They occupied the little church on Ash street until 1880, when a much larger edifice was required, and during that year they completed one of the handsomest brick churches in Central Kansas. Having no further use for the little frame church on Ash street, it was sold to the Methodist Episcopal Church, colored. The membership of the church at present is 125, and the pastor is Rev. Mr. Kissle. The church has a good Sunday school, of which F. A. Smith is superintendent. The property of the church is valued at $10,000.

Baptist.—Was organized in the spring of 1868, with fifteen members, by Rev. J. R. Downer. In the following year, they built a very neat frame church in which they still continue to hold service. The church has a membership now of seventy, and the present pastor is Rev. A. M. Steward. The church property is valued at $3,000. The Sabbath school connected with the church is under the superintendency of L. Austin.

Swedish Lutheran.—Was organized in 1870 by Rev. Mr. Dahlsten. Two years afterwards they erected a fine frame edifice on Seventh street. The church has now a membership of fifty, and the pastor is Rev. A. M. Le Vean. The property of the church is valued at $2,000.

Lutheran Missionary.—This church organization was effected in 1877, by Rev. H. Blom organizing a little band of thirty members. The organization has had no regular pastor, the work being missionary, but in 1878 they erected a brick edifice on Seventh street. It now has a membership of forty. The property of the church is valued at $2,500.

Methodist Episcopal (colored).—Organized 1878, by Rev. W. Wright. They purchased in 1881 the small frame church on Ash street, built by the Methodists in 1867, where they still continue to worship. The church has a membership of forty, and continues under the pastoral charge of Rev. W. Wright. The church property is valued at $1,000.

The foregoing churches are all located in Salina, but, besides these, there are several others located at different points over the county. At Brookville the Methodists have a very fine church building and strong membership. In Dayton Township the Catholics have an organization and building. The Methodists in Walnut Township have an organization of sixty members, and a good church building valued at $1,500. In Smolan Township there is an organization of the Swedish Evangelical Church that numbers fifty members, and who own and occupy a small frame edifice for service. In Smoky View Township there are two church buildings, one, a small one, belonging to the Swedish Evangelical organization, and the other a magnificent frame building that was erected at a cost of $6,000, and which is the property of the Swedish Lutherans, the membership of which numbers 450. At Assaria the Evangelical Lutherans have a very fine church building, which they erected in 1878. This church has a membership numbering 160. There are also in the county several church organizations that hold service in school buildings and halls. The progress of the Church has kept pace with the other interests of the county. The aggregate church membership in the county is 3,265, being equal to about one-fifth the entire population.

Salina Herald.—This is the oldest newspaper in the county, and was established at Salina in 1866, by B. J. F. Hanna, who remained sole editor and proprietor until the 25th of March, 1882, when T. G. Nicklin, having purchased the paper and office two weeks previously, took possession, and under whose ownership and management the paper is at present conducted, he being sole editor and proprietor. It is a weekly paper, and under Mr. Hanna's management was an eight column folio. After Mr. Nicklin came into possession of the office, the paper was changed to a nine column folio, only two pages of which were printed in the office, the inside being what is known in newspaper parlance as "patent." In politics the paper is Republican, and has a circulation of 800.

Saline County Journal.—This paper was established in February, 1871, by W. H. Johnson and M. D. Sampson, who were sole editors and proprietors. It remained under this management until June, 1872, when Johnson sold out his interest to L. E. Sampson, brother to M. D. Sampson. The paper remained under the management of the Sampson Brothers until December 9, 1880, when L. E. sold his interest to M. D., who, since that time has been, and is at present, sole editor and proprietor. It is a four page, eight column, weekly paper, all the work upon it being done in the office. It is Republican in politics, and has a circulation of 1,500. In connection with the office, Mr. Sampson conducts a book and job printing establishment, where all kinds of book, job and blank work is executed.

Salina Independent.—This sheet has been but recently launched in the newspaper world, having been established in October, 1882, by W. H. Johnson, who is sole editor and proprietor. It is a four page, seven column weekly, with patent inside. It is Independent in politics, and has a circulation of 400.

Odd Fellows, Salina Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 3, 1867, with ten charter members. The first officers of the lodge were—B. J. F. Hanna, N. G.; A. B. Chapman, V. G.; E. L. Norton, R. S.; Willis Kesler, P. S., and C. W. Tressin, treasurer. The lodge has now a large membership and the present officers are—G. F. Supple, N.G.; Ed. Smith, V. G.; L. O. Wight, R. S.; J. H. Gibson, P. S.; E. L. Norton, Treas.; R. H. Bishop, W.; Wm. Cole, Con.; F. Ferlin, O. G., and F. A. Smith, I. G.

Sinai Encampment, No. 18, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 25, 1871, with eight charter members. The officers were—H. N. Leonard, C. P.; B. J. F. Hanna, H. P.; E. L. Norton, S. W.; J. W. Sullivan, J. W.; and A. S. Norton, scribe. The present membership of the encampment is thirty-five, and the present officers are—L. M. Tuttle, C. P.; J. H. Gibson, H. P.; J. L. Norton, S. W.; J. R. Chapman, J. W.; E. L. Norton, scribe, and R. H. Bishop, treasurer. The Odd Fellows own the hall and building in which they meet.

Masons, Salina Lodge, No. 60, A., F. & A. M., was instituted November 19, 1866, with seven charter members. The first officers of the lodge were—G. G. Lowe, W. M.; R. D. Mobley, S. W.; B. S. Robinson, J. W. The lodge has now eighty-three members, the present W. M. being D. Whitehead and A. Bondi, secretary.

Salina Royal Arch Chapter, No. 18, A., F. & A. M., was instituted October 16, 1872, with fourteen charter members. The first of the chapter were—C. R. Underwood, H. P.; B. J. F. Hanna, E. K., and Oscar Seitz, E. S. The present membership is forty-four and the present officers are—J. D. M. Conrad, H. P.; Samuel Gradwohl, E. K., and T. S. Garver, E. S.

Askelon Commandery, No. 6, K. T., A. B. Dickinson, E.C.; D. Whitehead, recorder.

G. A. R., Salina Post, No. 27, G. A. R., was instituted September 11, 1882, with fourteen charter members. Officers—L. M. Tuttle, C.; Ed. Wittmann, S. C.; M. D. Sampson, J. C.; L. C. Hussey, O. of D.; Sweetland, O. of G.; F. A. Smith, Adjt.; D. Addison, S. M., and Enochs Lincoln, chaplain.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

D. J. ADDISON, Mayor Salina, was born March 17, 1848, in Randolph County, Ill., was a private in Company E, Thirty-eighth Illinois, was discharged February 7, 1865; came to Kansas 1867. Was married in August, 1872, at Sparta, Randolph Co., Ill., to Miss Eva U. Wilson. Elected on Council 1879, resigned 1880 and elected Mayor. Has been in the grocery trade for four year.

THOMAS ANDERSON, stock-raiser and farmer, P. O. Salina, settled on his farm in April, 1861, Section 1, Township 14, Range 3 west. Has about 290 acres on several sections, 215 of which he cultivates; his farm is nicely located. He has served two terms as Township Trustee and is the present State Senator for Thirty-sixth Senatorial District, elected in the fall of 1880 for four years term. Republican in politics. He was born in Scotland on March 24, 1838. Came to America 1855, locating in Randolph County, Ill., where he farmed until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1864 to Miss Jane Crawford, of Randolph County, Ill.; they have nine children—Maggie M., Nellie C., Mary, Bryce, Marion, Archie, Elizabeth J., Annie and James Alex.

C. W. BANKS, law firm, Banks & Cunningham. They do a law collecting and loan business. He first came to McPherson in spring 1871, being the first County Attorney of that county. He remained there about three years, located in Salina, in January, 1875, and opened a law office. Was chosen City Attorney in April, 1881, held the office since. Born in Schoharie County, N. Y., October 28, 1826. Educated in Lake County, Ohio. Began the study of law in 1860, admitted to the bar in McPherson, 1871. He was a teacher for many years in Ohio. Married in 1852 to Miss Sarah A. Huckins, a native of Indiana. They had five children, Mary A., Sarah A., Ida M., Charles N. and Dora. Wife died in 1866. Again married in 1869, to Miss Sarah A. Closson, a native of Vermont. He is a member of Salina Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F. He is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank, and attorney for same.

CAPT. W. W. BARTLETT, meat market and dealer in live stock. Began the business in January, 1878. They sell $15,000 worth of stock in a year, buy large lots of cattle and hogs, which they ship per car load. During the past year they have bought and shipped $80,000 worth of live stock. The firm name is Bartlett & Jenkins. Mr. B. was born December 21, 1820, in Cornish, N. H. Parents moved to Vermont when he was a small boy, and located in Orwell. Immigrated to White Hall, N. Y., when he was seven years of age; they remained there a number of years and then went to Aurora, where he engaged in the live stock business in 1853. He soon moved to Joliet, where he continued stock and butchering business. Was elected Sheriff of Will County, Ill., in 1860, held the office one term. He enlisted in Company E One Hundredth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Was elected Captain of his company, participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and many skirmishes. Resigned in 1864. He then moved to Winterset, Madison Co., Iowa, and there engaged in the stock business eight years, thence to Salina. He was married in Joliet, Ill., in 1856, to Miss Rebecca Koon, of the latter place. They have two children, Jennie V. and Charles F.

H. W. BERKS, proprietor Kansas Central Land Agency, established by his father, John W. Berks, in 1869, and conducted by the latter until October, 1880, when H. W. Berks took charge of the same. He now deals in lands, city lots and all kinds of real estate; makes a specialty of controlling lands and farms for non-residents, and does a general loan and insurance business. H. W. Berks first came to Salina in 1871, was educated in the Kansas State University, at Lawrence, and in 1876, went into business with his father. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 11, 1857, and lived in his native place until he came to Kansas. His father is also a native of Philadelphia, Pa., where, for many years, he followed real estate and conveyancing business.

DR. WILLIAM BISHOP, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Saline County. He first located in Lawrence, Kan., in fall 1858. Was Pastor Presbyterian Church until fall 1860. He then removed to Salina, and took charge of the Presbyterian Church as Pastor, until 1864. He then became Pastor of Highland Presbyterian Church and Principal of the Highland University until fall 1869, when he returned to Salina. He was County Superintendent of Schools from 1872 to 1875, inclusive. He then went to Independence, Kan., and became Pastor of the Presbyterian Church two years. Returned to Salina, where he has since lived. Was re-elected County Superintendent in fall 1878, and by re-elections has since held the office. He was born in Scotland, December 9, 1824, came to America with parents in 1833, locating in Lexington, Ky. He was educated in Jacksonville, Illinois, College, and after graduating, in 1847, with titles of A. B. and A. M., became teacher in the same, two years. Taught three years in Princeton, N. J. Was six years Professor of Hanover College of Indiana. Was ordained to the holy ministry, in 1854, his first charge was in Lawrence, Kan. He was married in Hanover, Ind., in 1854, to Miss Emma B. Hynes of Bardstown, Ky. He was the first president of the Lawrence University. He is a member of Blue and Royal Arch Lodges, A., F. & A. M. of Salina, Kan.

R. H. BISHOP, Justice of the Peace and dealer in real estate. He located his land claim in 1860, moved his family in November of same year, one-half mile west of town site, Salina, where he engaged in farming until 1868. He then went into the insurance and real estate business, which he has since followed. He was County Clerk of Saline County several years, up to 1867; acted as Deputy Register of Deeds previous to the latter date. He had charge of every record in Saline County at one time. Was a member of the State Legislature in 1863-64. Elected Justice of the Peace in 1874; by re-elections has since held the office. Born in Scotland. He graduated from Illinois College, at Jacksonville, in 1856. He was married in 1858, to Miss Mary Lewis, a native of New Orleans, La. They had twelve children, nine of whom are living—Ebenezer L., Marshall, Glover, deceased; Anna, deceased; William, Mary A. deceased; John, David, Mary, Richard, Norman and Emma. He is a member of the Masonic Order, I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias. In early times he frequently had troubles with Kansas jayhawkers, and remembers looking down the barrel of many a revolver held in their hands.

M. M. BRIGGS, of the firm of Briggs & Gebhart, dealers in general line of hardware and farm implements; opened the trade in 1876; carry an average stock of about $22,000, in two stores, keeping one at Lindsburg, McPherson County, and a large store at Salina. He is also a director in the First National Bank of Salina. He first located at Lawrence, in 1870, where he was a salesman for E. B. Fish & Co. until 1871. In August, 1872, moved to Salina, Kan., and engaged for same firm in general hardware store until 1876. He was born in Milwaukee County, Wis., June 23, 1849; lived in Wisconsin until he came West. Married in 1877, to Miss Clara Macy, of Ottawa, Ill. They have three children—Frank M., Walter and Allen. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and City School Board.

JOHN BUCHI, gardener and florist, first came to Salina, Kan., in October, 1878, when he began the above business. He occupies four lots, 150x200 feet each, in the east part of the city, planted with all varieties of flowers and exotic plants, trees, small fruits and shrubbery, etc. This is a fine garden, beautifully located, and is favorably known by all substantial citizens of Saline County. He was born in Switzerland, August 3, 1842; he followed the same business in his native country, coming to America in 1867, settled in Pittsburgh, Penn.; there he worked for Allegheny City as florist, etc., until he came to Kansas. H[illegible] was married in 1870, to Miss Barbara Stoll, a native of Switzerland.

[illegible]EORGE A. CARMONY, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Salina, was born in Carlisle, Cumber[illegible] Co., Penn., November 18, 1814, where he was reared and educated; soon after engaged [illegible]illing, which he pursued for a number of years; he was also engaged in the same busi[illegible] at Xenia, Ohio, for quite a while; from Ohio he moved to Cedar County, Iowa, where he [illegible] engaged in farming and distilling for seven years. In 1849, went to California, and engaged in mining, which he pursued at odd times for thirty years during which he made several fortunes, but, like many others, met with heavy losses. He was also engaged in the live stock trade in California and bordering States for quite a while. In 1872, came to Kansas, and settled in this county, and is engaged in farming. Married in Philadelphia, Penn., May 1, 1871, to Miss Amelia C. Sherzher, a native of Philadelphia, born in 1824. Mr. C. is a Republican.

JOSEPH J. CRIPPEN, western manager for the firm of Crippen, Lawrence & Co., dealers in real estate and loan agents. They have an eastern office at Concord, N. H., established in 1873. Office in Salina was opened in 1880. Since starting they have loaned over $3,000,000. They employ four men regularly in their western office. Joseph J. Crippen was born in Boston, Mass., January 24, 1848; moved to New England Village, Mass., where his parents now reside, when a small boy. Was educated at New London Literary and Scientific Institute, New London, N. H. First clerked in a store at Canaan, N. H.; then served as Army Paymaster's clerk, clerked several years in the State Treasurer's and Auditor's offices at Concord, N. H., was assistant cashier of the First National Bank, Concord, N. H., seven years. Moved to Lawrence, Kan., in 1873, and was cashier of a bank there. From there moved to Salina, where he has since resided and had charge of the western business of Crippen, Lawrence & Co.

DR. J. W. CROWLEY, physician and surgeon, came to Kansas in January, 1865, and located in Salina in spring of 1867, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of medicine. He was born in New Orleans, La., March 6, 1843; educated in St. Louis, Mo. University; graduated in 1859. He then began the study of medicine at St. Louis Medical College, taking two courses of lectures, but not being twenty-one years old, was too young to graduate. He then went into the Thirteenth Missouri Veteran Cavalry, as Surgeon; was with the regiment in all its engagements as their surgeon; mustered out November 15, 1866, by a special order to that effect, at Leavenworth, Kan. He then took a course of lectures at St. Louis Medical College, graduating in the spring of 1867, at the head of his class. In a short time afterward came to Salina. Married, August 15, 1871, to Miss Matilda S. Clarkson, of Philadelphia, Penn. They have three children—James Wallace, Mary Agnes and Edith.

DR. J. W. DAILY, practicing physician and surgeon, located in Salina, Kan., September, 1869, and continued the practice of medicine. He was born in Bracken County, Ky., May 3, 1838. Graduated at Eminence College, Henry County, Ky., in 1860. Began the study of medicine in 1861. Graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, June 24, 1864. He practiced medicine for about fifteen years, and then graduated at the Homœopathic Hospital College at Cleveland, Ohio, March 12, 1879, and immediately returned to Salina and resumed his profession. He was A. A. Surgeon in the United States Army, and for several months Chief Surgeon of the Fifteenth United States Infantry. He was on duty at the general hospitals at Atlanta, Chattanooga and Louisville. He had charge of the left wing of Camp Douglas Hospital from March until June, 1865, at which time he was honorably discharged. Was married November 30, 1865, to Miss Drusie Caufield, of Brookfield, Ohio. They have two children—Charles C. and Mary Belle. He is a well known writer for the press.

LEVERETT A. DAVIS, Superintendent of Public Instruction. The father of the subject of this sketch was C. C. Davis, a native of Vermont, and his mother was Phœbe Davis, whose nativity was Ohio. L. A. was born in Portland, Ore., June 23, 1855. When one year old his parents moved back to Vermont, where they remained until Leverett A. had attained his fifteenth year, and where, in the public schools of the Green Mountain State, he received his early education. In the winter of 1870 he moved with his parents to Kansas, where they located upon a farm in Saline County. There he attended the high school in the city of Salina for three successive years, leaving which he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed until January 8, 1883, when he entered upon the duties of County Superintendent of Public Instruction, he having been elected to that office at the general election held November, 1882. On the 23rd day of December, 1879, Leverett A. Davis and Miss Josephine S. Marks, a native of Indiana, were joined in marriage in Saline County, Kan.

T. H. DAVIS, local agent for the Union Pacific Railroad, of Kansas Division. He first came to Leavenworth in the spring of 1872, and went to work for the above railroad company as their agent, where he remained seven and one-half years; thence to Salina, in July, 1879, and took charge of the depot and business. He is also agent for the Pacific Express Company. He was born in Fayette County, Ky., September 21, 1836, and educated in his native State. Moved to St. Louis, Mo., in 1853, where he was an office boy one and one-half years. He was then a bill clerk for Goodrich, Willard & Co., a wholesale grocery firm, five years. In 1861 he went to Indianola, Warren Co., Iowa, and engaged in merchandising until 1872, excepting one year, when he made a trip across the great American Plains on a trading tour, after which he went to Leavenworth. He is a member of Blue Lodge, Masonic Order, of Iowa. Married in January, 1866, to Miss Esther A. Shepard, a native of Ohio. They have two sons—Charles C. and Howard C.

A. B. DICKINSON proprietor Salina Carriage Works, began the manufacture of carriages in his present location January, 1877. His factory building is twenty-five by seventy-two feet, and in addition he has a storeroom twenty by forty feet as a repository. Employs a capital of about $1,500 on which he does an annual business of from $6,000 to $7,000. Born in Madison County, N. Y., October 31, 1845, where he was raised and educated; soon after learned the trade of blacksmith, which he pursued until he came to Kansas, and engaged in his present business. Married in Madison County, N. Y., October 20, 1879, to Miss Lucy A. Robinson, a native of New York; born in Madison County, 1848. By this union they have one child—Thomas L. He is a member of A., F. & A. M.

R. H. DIHLE, manufacturer of and dealer in harness, saddles, and everything generally found in a harness shop. He opened the business in 1863, having the first and oldest established business of the kind in the city. Employs five men. Mr. D. first came to Salina, July 3, 1863; has followed the harness business since. He was born in Prussia, Germany, September 2, 1837. Came to America in 1857, locating in Detroit, Mich., and engaged in the manufacture of harness. Served in the late war; wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, and discharged in the hospital at Philadelphia, Pa., when he came to Salina. He was married in 1864, to Miss Jane Glueder, of Mecklenburg, Germany. They have six children—Amanda, Ida, Amelia, George W., Josephine and Elsie. He is a member of the Masonic order.

EBERHART & SUDENDORF dealers in lumber and building material of all kinds. They have yards at Salina, Lindsberg and McPherson. They opened the lumber business in July, 1879, and carry a large assortment in the three places. Mr. C. Eberhart came to Kansas in 1865, remained two years at Leavenworth doing carpenter work. He afterwards became a salesman in a lumber yard until he came to Salina in 1867. He was born in Germany, January, 1841. Came to America in 1848; was raised a farmer. The family located in Washington County, Wis., where he lived until he came to Kansas. He has traveled in many portions of the United States. He enlisted in the fall of 1861 in Company D, Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all the battles of his command. Mustered out in December, 1864. Married in 1865 to Miss A. C. Lampert, a native of Switzerland. They have eight children—A. Catharine, William, John, Charles, Henry, Freddie, Frank, and Alma. He is a member of the Masonic order of Salina, Kan. He is a Republican in politics.

DR. AUGUST ENGSTROM, physician and surgeon, dealer in general line of drugs, medicines, and druggists' sundries. He began the practice of medicine in Salina in 1877; opened drug business the same year. He was born in Sweden February 17, 1857; educated in his native country; also obtained part of his pharmaceutical education there. Came to America in 1873, locating in Boone County, Iowa; began there as a prescription clerk, also continued the study of medicine under Prof. Herbert Ensign, then surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Continued until the latter part of 1875, when he went to Chicago, Ill., and attended the Chicago Medical College until he came to Kansas in 1877. Married in Chicago in 1882, to Miss Christina Breaton. He is a member of the Eclectic Medical Association of the State of Kansas. Was a representative to St. Louis, Mo., in 1881.

T. F. GARVER, law firm of Garver & Bond, came to Topeka in February, 1871, where he engaged in the practice of law until August, 1871, when he removed to Salina, where he has since followed the same. He was born in Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pa., November 4, 1845. Took a preparatory course at Selin's Grove, and a collegiate course at the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., graduating in 1867. Graduated in Albany, N. Y., Law School in 1869. He began the practice of law in Chambersburg, Pa. Was admitted to the bar in 1869, and practiced law in the latter city until 1871, then came to Kansas. He has been a member of the City Council and Board of Education. Was married in 1870 to Miss A. M. Diller, of Lebanon, Pa. They have two children: Bertram S. and Robert D. He is a member of the Masonic order and the K. of H.

JACOB L. GEBHART, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Salina; settled on Section 1, one and one-half miles northeast of Salina, March 27, 1870. Owns 240 acres of land, 160 of which is cultivated. He has been Township Supervisor and member School Board since 1874. Born near Dayton, Montgomery Co., Ohio, January 2, 1837; raised on a farm; lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. Married in 1864 to Miss Julia A. Gebhart of same county and State. They have five children: Clara S., Maggie N., Newton B., Bessie D. and Emil Jackson. Mr. Gebhart has just completed a fine frame dwelling, two stories high, at a cost of $3,000. He is a Democrat in politics.

PHILANDER GREGG, farmer and stock-raiser, came to Salina, Kan., in the spring of 1877 and located on Section 26. He owns 560 acres on Sections 26, 35 and 25, 240 acres of which is cultivated. The Saline River divides his farm. He therefore has plenty of water and timber. He raised sixty acres of wheat in 1882 that averaged twenty-four bushels per acre. He was born in Sandusky, Erie Co., Ohio, January 29, 1819. He was the first white child born in that city. He was raised and educated there, and was Mayor of Sandusky in 1868-69, member of the School Board seven years, and Township Trustee a number of years, also a Harbor Commissioner. Married in 1840 to Miss Mary E. Wells, a native of the latter city, born in 1822. They have seven children—Ezra B., Jesse D., Walter S., Fremont Benjamin, Harry H., Mary Clementine and Helen. Mr. Gregg and wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

F. GOODNOW, of the firm of Goodnow & Co., proprietors of Salina Steam Mills and Elevators, 45x60 feet, five stories high, propelled by steam power, with a capacity of manufacturing 300 barrels per day; also two elevators with a capacity respectively of 20,000 and 30,000 bushels. They employ seventeen men. Mr. Goodnow was born in Huron County, Ohio, September 10, 1847. He was raised and educated in his native county; began life as a dry goods clerk. He moved to Salina, Kan., in 1870, and opened a lumber yard, which business he continued until 1878. He then engaged in the above business. He was married in Huron County, Ohio, December 20, 1872, to Miss Kate B. Brown, a native of the latter county, born January 24, 1850. They have two children—Robert W. and Walter L.

DR. J. B. GROGER, physician and surgeon; he first located in Salina October 1, 1866, and immediately began the practice of medicine, which he has since continued. He was born in Genesee County, N. Y., August 7, 1828; was raised in his native county and educated at Wyoming Seminary and Warsaw, Wyoming County; graduating at the age of twenty-three. He began the study of medicine in 1851, under Dr. J. A. Maltby. He entered the Cincinnati, Ohio, College of Medicine and Surgery in 1860, practiced some during his tutorship, and graduated in 1863. He then practiced his profession in Louisville and Indianapolis, and finally located in Chicago, Ill., and practiced one year; thence to Pithole, Pa., one year, thence to Cory, Pa., and practiced through the winter of 1865. He then came to Topeka, and remained a short time, and thence to Salina. Was married in 1864, to Miss Lillie Simpson, a native of Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio. He is a member of Scottish Rite Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, Thirty-second Degree. He has been County Coroner for the past ten years; is Examining Surgeon for United States Pension Department, at Salina and vicinity; is medical examiner for Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York, New York Life Insurance Company, New York, and Northwestern Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Knight Templar of Askalon Commandery, No. 6, Salina. Was County Physician for several years.

ISAAC HAGLER, farmer Section 31, P. O. Salina, was born in Jackson County, Ill. March 10, 1844, where he was reared and educated. Was engaged in farming in his native county until 1874, when he came to Kansas and purchased a farm and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. His farm comprises 160 acres of fine farming land conveniently located to Salina. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Nashville, Spanish Fort and others of less importance. Was discharged in 1865. Married in Jackson County, Ill., April 30, 1866, to Mrs. Lucinda Davis, born in Guernsey County, Ohio, May 10, 1842. They have a family of six children—Emanuel Davis, William N., Josiah, Martha A., Don and Berty. Mr. H. is identified with the Republican party.

NEIL HAGGART, of the firm of Haggart & Woodward, dealers in groceries, queensware, etc., also keep a general stock of tobacco, cigars, etc. Opened trade October 1, 1880. Carry a stock of about $2,500. Mr. H. first located on a farm three miles east of Salina in the spring of 1871, farmed until 1877; he then became a clerk in the boot and shoe trade some time. He erected a store building 60x25 feet, two stories high, at a cost of $4,000. He was a traveling salesman for A. G. Leonard, Chicago, a boot and shoe dealer, for a year, then became a partner in the above business. He was born in Livingston County, N. Y., October 5, 1848, educated in his native State; moved with parents to Lancaster, Grant Co., Wis., in 1861, where he completed his education. Married in January, 1871, to Miss Niargua Woodard, of Salina. They have one son—Cecil Neil.

O. P. HAMILTON, County Surveyor Saline County, came to Topeka, Kansas, in May, 1859, where he took several government contracts, etc. He also erected 137 houses on contracts, at a total cost of $90,000, for the Kaw Indians, at Council Grove, Kansas. He moved to Salina in June, 1862, where he engaged in farming, contracting, surveying, etc. He became engaged in U. S. Govt. Mining Survey in Colorado four years. Was also engaged three or four years in the frontier Indian wars, etc. He was the second County Clerk of Saline County. Was Probate Judge from 1868 to 1870, inclusive; elected County Surveyor fall of 1872. From 1877 until June, 1880 was Land Surveyor K. P. R. R. Co. He is one of the original projectors of Topeka, Salina and Western Railroad, and now a director. Was re-elected County Surveyor in fall of 1881, getting every vote in the county but one. Now carries on a farm. Born in Brown County, Ohio, September 4, 1837; educated in southern Indiana, where he lived until fall of 1856. Moved to Elgin, Ill., and remained until May, 1859.

HON. LEWIS HANBACK was born in the town of Winchester, Scott Co., Ill., March 27, 1839. He was the eldest of six children born to William and Ann Hanback. His father was a portrait painter by profession. In 1840 his parents moved from Winchester to Quincy, where they resided until 1844, when they moved to Madison, Ind., where they dwelt until 1848, and then moved to Switzerland County, Ind. Here the family remained until April, 1850, when they again returned to Illinois settling on a farm near Quincy. In 1855 another change of residence took place, the family going to Camp Point, Adams Co., Ill., where, on May the 1st, 1855, William Hanback, the father of Lewis, died, his wife surviving him by not quite twelve months, she having died in the following March, leaving a family of six children, of whom Lewis was the eldest. Now left to their own protection, the children became separated, and Lewis hired out to a farmer, which occupation he followed until 1860. His early education was acquired in a rural common school, but after his parents died he attended the Cherry Grove Seminary, of Knox County, Ill., during the winters of 1858-9 and 1860, closing his term on the 1st day of June of the latter year. After closing his term at the seminary he went to Morgan County, Ill., where he taught school through the winter of 1860-61. The war coming on he enlisted, April 19, 1861, at Jacksonville, Ill., in the Harding Light Guards, which afterwards became Company B of the Tenth Illinois Infantry. His term of three months expiring, he re-enlisted as a private in Company K of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, but was mustered into the service as Orderly Sergeant. Subsequently he was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant, his commission bearing date November 7, 1861, the day on which was fought the battle of Belmont. He served in his regiment under General Grant during his campaign in Kentucky, in January, 1862, and also in the advance upon Columbus, Ky., in March, 1862. Participated in the siege of Island No. 10 in March and April, 1862, and was present at the capture of Union City, Tenn., in April, 1862. Was with Gen Pope when he joined the Army of the Tennessee at Hamburg Landing, and took part in the advance upon and siege of Corinth in the spring of 1862. In the summer of that year was with his regiment while guarding the Memphis & Charleston R. R., and in September marched from Decatur, Ala., to Nashville, Tenn., where the divisions of Gens. Nealey and Palmer were cut off from communication and were besieged by the Rebels until relieved by the advance of Gen. Rosecrans. In November, 1862, he was appointed Brigade Inspector, and was assigned to the staff of Col. G. W. Roberts, commanding brigade. Mr. Hanback was actively engaged in the battle of Stone River, and was in the advance upon Tullahoma, in June, 863. On the 1st of July, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. He was a participant of the battle of Chickamauga, on September 19 and 20, 1863, and in the siege of Chattanooga which followed shortly afterward. In November, 1863, he was appointed on the staff of Gen. Sheridan, and served in that position in the battle of Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863. Subsequently he was transferred to the staff of Gen. C. G. Harker, and went with the army ordered to Knoxville to relieve Gen. Burnside. In May, 1864, was present at the advance upon Atlanta, and served on Gen. Harker's staff until that officer's death at the battle of Kenesaw in June, 1864. In August, 1864, he was commissioned as Captain of Company K in the Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and after the death of Gen. Harker he served until the close of the war on the staff of Gen. L. P. Bradley as Assistant Adjt. Gen of Brigade, and was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., on September 20, 1864. After being mustered out of the service he went to New York, where he attended as a student the law school at Albany during the winter of 1864-65, after which he returned to Illinois, where, on August 9, 1865, he was married to Miss Hester A. Cooper, of Chapin, Morgan County, by whom he has had six children, three of whom are dead. The names of the living are—Clara, born June 6, 1866; Edwin, born December 21, 1867, and Grace, born May 9, 1870 Immediately after his marriage he moved with his young wife to Topeka, Kansas, where he opened a law office and commenced the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1867 he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, which position he held until the fall of 1868, when he was elected to the office of Probate Judge of Shawnee County, which office he held for four successive years, having been re-elected in 1870. In 1876 he was elected Assistant Chief Clerk of the lower house in the General Assembly, and in 1877 was Assistant Secretary of the Senate. In March, 1878, he was appointed Assistant U. S. Attorney for Kansas, which position he held until October 1, 1879, when he was nominated by the President to the office of Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Salina, which nomination was confirmed by the Senate. On receiving this appointment he moved with his family from Topeka to Salina, which place now is and has been his permanent place of residence. On June 29, 1882, he was nominated by the Republican State Convention as candidate for Congressman at large, to which office he was elected by a large majority on November 7, 1882, and will take his seat in the National House of Representatives as a member of the Fiftieth Congress.

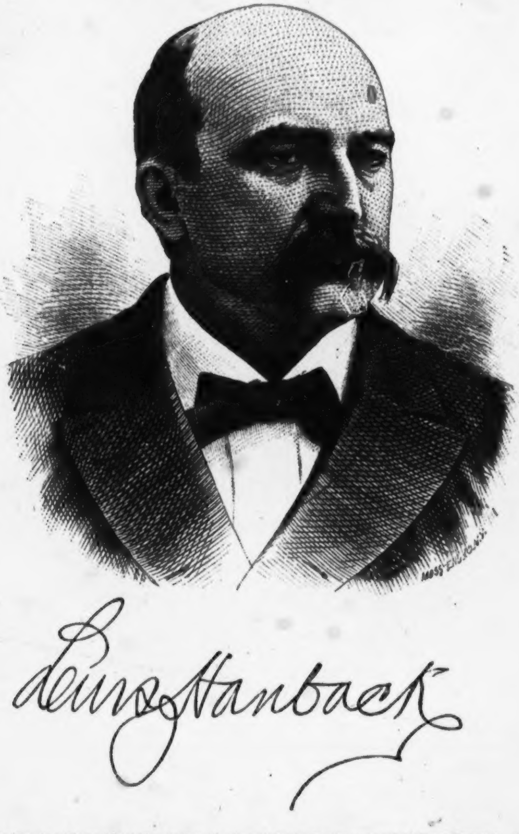

Lewis Hanback

HERMAN HARMS, dealer in and manufacturer of cigars, smokers' articles, etc. His factory is No. 230. He keeps an average stock of about $1,500 worth. He first came to Salina, Kas., in 1878; worked at cigar making two years; then opened business for himself. Employs four men in the manufacture of his goods. He was born in Germany, December 29, 1848. Learned cigar making in his native country. Came to America in 1867. Lived in New York City and followed his calling until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1870 to Miss Mary Landwehr, a native of Germany. His wife's parents came to America when she was a year old. They have four children—Anna, Lottie, Emma and Maggie. He is a member K. of P., and the Salina Mænnerchor.

CHARLES HASKIT, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Salina, was born in Clark County, Ill., till 1859, when he came to Kansas and settled in this county, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits on his farm of 320 acres. Married in Edgar County, Ills., February 22, 1856, to Miss Susan Rogers. She was born in Clark County, Ills., February 5. 1836. They have three children—Thomas J., Lucy A., and John J.

CHARLES T. HILTON, proprietor livery, sale and feed stables, opened the business in the fall of 1875; keeps a good stock to supply all demands. He located in McPherson County, Kas., on a farm in the spring of 1873, and farmed a year. Then took a contract for carrying the United States mail four years, and went into his present buisness. He has been a February 4, 1830; was reared and educated in native county. Was engaged in farming unmember of the City Council of Salina for four years. He was born in Lincoln County Me., May 31, 1839. Lived in his native State until the summer of 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, participated in all the battles of his command; was a non-commissioned officer. Re-enlisted in the winter of 1863 as a veteran in the same company and regiment, and participated in all the battles of his regiment. Was promoted to Second Lieutenant, in the spring of 1865, in the One Hundred and Seventeenth United States Colored Infantry, was sent to Texas. Promoted August, 1865, to First Lieutenant, and appointed Regimental Quartermaster, also held the positions of Post Quartermaster, and Post Commissary at Ringgold Barracks, Texas. He was mustered out in the fall of 1867, in New Orleans, La. He afterward farmed five years in Missouri. Was married in March, 1866, to Miss Henrietta J. Glidden, of Kennebec County, Me. They have four children—Harry Vernon, Vivian, Daisy and Henrietta. He is a member of the Masonic order, and G. A. R., of Salina, Kas.

OLOF HOLCOMB, photographer, established the business in Salina, June 1876. Does a business of $200 per month. He was born in Sweden, May 16, 1847. Came to America 1868 and settled in Galesburg, Ills., where he learned photographing; afterward kept a photograph gallery two years in Woodhull, Ills. Then went to Galesburg, Ills., where he remained in business until he came to Kansas. He is a member I. O. O. F., etc., etc.

DR. WILLIAM T. HOUSER, physician and surgeon, first located in Salina Kan., August 7. 1880, where he continued the practice of medicine. Born near Fort Recovery, Mercer Co., Ohio, January 22, 1849. Educated in native county. Began the study of medicine in 1870, in Ohio, entering the office of J. H. Adams, M. D., where he continued two years. He then entered the Physio Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in the spring of 1874. He then began the practice of his profession in Winchester, Ind.; continued two years and went to Huntsville, Ind., where he continued in practice until he came to Salina. Married in 1879, to Miss Eda B. Pierce, of Harrison, Ohio. They have one daughter, Mary Maggie.

S. P. HUGHES, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Salina, was born in Venango County, Pa., October 12, 1844. He was reared and educated in his native State. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company L, Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, passing through many of the notable events of the late war. Was wounded in February, 1865, at Hatch's Run, Va., and was discharged July 1, 1865, after which he returned to his native State and engaged in various pursuits until 1867, when he came West, and settled in Ellsworth County, this State, and remained there until 1876, and then moved to this county, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in Ellsworth County, this State, May 29, 1878, to Miss Agnes Connor, born at Niagara, Canada, March 14, 1861. By this marriage they have two children—John E. and Reuben P. Mr. H. is a member of the Republican party.

BENJAMIN JENKINS, of the firm of Bartlett & Jenkins, first came to Salina, Kan., January 1, 1878, and engaged in live stock and butcher business. He was born in Wales, June 7, 1846. Came to America in September, 1870, locating in Joliet, Ill., where he farmed two years. He then followed various occupations in Joliet two years; worked in the butcher business three years, then came to Salina. Married in February, 1882, to Miss Margaret E. Le[illegible]n, of Marysville, Marshall Co., Kan. They are members of the Baptist Church.

DR. J. W. JENNEY, physician and surgeon, located in the practice of medicine in Salina May 2, 1870, where he has since continued his profession. Born in Huron County, Ohio, October 26, 1844. Educated in Oberlin College, Ohio. Began the study of medicine in 1866, entering the Cleveland Homœopathic College, where he continued some time. Then practiced in Zanesville, Ohio, and other places several years, finally graduating from latter college in 1868. Then located in Somerset, Ohio, where he continued in practice until he came to Salina. He enlisted in the one hundred day service, Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served full time, and mustered out in September, 1864. He was married in 1874, to Miss Emma C. Tucker, of Minneapolis, Kan. They have three children—Warren C., Mary G. and Charles M. He is a member of I. O. O. F. and K. of P. of Salina, and examining surgeon for Salina Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F.; also examiner for Kansas Benevolent Life Insurance Company, and for Ohio Valley Protective Union, of Wheeling, W. Va.

FREEMAN KINGMAN, dealer in general line hardware and agricultural implements, opened the trade under the firm name of Kingman, Hayward & Bowen, January 12, 1880; changed to Kingman & Co., in February, 1882. They carry an average stock of about $20,000, not including implements. They employ four men. He first located in Salina in 1869; engaged in farming about nine years; then in the coal business until he began the hardware trade. He was born in Fremont, Tazewell Co., Ill., August 30, 1837. Received his education in native State. Went to California in 1858, where he engaged in merchandising and mining until the fall of 1869, when he came to Salina. Married in 1862, to Miss Mary J. Thompson, of Jackson, Mich. They have three children—Frank, Ellen B., and William Freeman. Frank was born in California; Ellen B. born in Boise Valley, Idaho, and Freeman in Saline County, Kan. He has been a member of the County Board, a Township Trustee, and is a member of the Masonic order.

JOHN F. LAUTH, in charge of the hardware store of M. Schwartz, of Pittsburgh, Pa., They deal in a general line hardware and agricultural implements, paints, oils and glass. The business was opened in the spring of 1871. They now carry a stock of $12,000 and employ five men in the business, and occupy a building 24x80, basement and two floors. Mr. Lauth first came to Salina, Kas., in 1877, and clerked some time, after which he took charge of the above business. Born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1853. Educated in his native city. Then clerked for several years in a factory of railroad supplies.

B. A. LITOWICH, firm of Litowich & Wolsieffer, dealers in general merchandise, first came to Salina, Kas., in 1871, where he engaged in the mercantile business, keeping dry goods, clothing, etc., under the firm name of A. Siegel & Co., changed to Litowich & Wittman in 1873. In 1877 he went out of the business till the spring of 1878 The present firm was formed November, 1879. He was born in Poland December 17, 1849. Was educated in his native country and came to America in 1868 and located in New York city, where he engaged for a short time in window glazing, then into peddling notions, etc., and finally got a horse and wagon and carried the business on until 1871, when he came to Salina, Kas. He was married in June, 1882, to Miss Juliette Rothschilds, of Muscatine, Iowa. He is a member of Encampment Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Salina, Kas.

FRANK W. McCLELLAND, law firm of Lovitt & McClelland, began the co-partnership July 5, 1881. He located in Salina, August 1, 1880 and went in company with John Foster and continued until the present co-partnership was formed. He was born in Plymouth, Ohio, October 31, 1856. Was educated in the High schools of Postville, Iowa, and the law department of Iowa State University, graduating in the June class of 1880. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court and United States District Court for the southern division of Iowa held at Keokuk, Iowa. He began first the study and practice of law at McGregor, Iowa, in the law office of Noble, Hatch & Freese. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Postville, Iowa.

R. H. MARKLAND, of the firm of Markland, Dodge & Moore, dealers in general merchandise. They opened the business in the fall of 1876; carry a stock of about $30,000. They occupy their own building, erected in 1876, size of which is 24x105, two floors and a basement. Cost of the building, $7,500. They employ six men in the business. R. H. Markland came to Salina in 1876 and became a partner in the above firm. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1844, was educated in Oregon and at St. Joseph, Mo., parents moving to Oregon in 1859. He first clerked four years in the mercantile trade, then in 1868 went into business for himself in Quitman, Mo., where he continued until he came to Kansas. He enlisted in April, 1862, in Company C, Sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Served six months. Re-enlisted in Company F, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and participated in all the battles of his command. Was mustered out in St. Louis, Mo., in 1865. Mr. Markland was married in 1872 to Miss Callie Bean, of Ohio. They have two children—Lillie and Harry, He is a member of the Masonic order of Missouri.

REV. P. MAURER, Catholic priest, first came to Sedgwick, Kas., in September, 1880, and took charge of St. Mark's Church until November, 1881, when he was transferred to the Sacred Heart Church, of Salina, Kas., where he has since preached. He was born in Alsace, France, October 15, 1844. Educated in Strasburg, Alsace, entering the theological seminary as a student of that place in October, 1856, and graduated in the fall of 1862. He then immigrated to America and did missionary work in Minnesota from that time until 1880, when he came to Kansas as before noted.

F. C. MILLER, cashier Salina Bank. The above bank was opened for business November 1, 1875. They do an exclusive banking business and exchange with Eastern city banks and the principal cities of Europe. Deposits equal to $60,000. Mr. Miller located at Salina, Kan., in 1875. He was connected with local land department of the K. P. R. R. some time. He then went into the Salina Bank as book-keeper, became cashier April 1, 1880. He was born in Preble County, Ohio, February 14, 1856. Went to Lawrence, Kan., in 1872. He is a graduate of Lawrence High School. Married January 4, 1881, to Miss Margaret E. Rash, of Tennessee.

JOSEPH MOORE, Clerk of the District Court, Saline County. He first came to Salina in March, 1878, being a telegraph operator for the K. P. R. R. until December, 1880. Has served as Justice of the Peace in Spring Creek Township, and Police Judge of Brookville; has also practiced law. He was born in Ireland, August 8, 1852. His parents came to the United States in 1862, and located in Cleveland, Ohio, where he received his education. He was a messenger boy in the oil regions of Pennsylvania a year; at the same time gained a knowledge of telegraphy. He then became operator at Petroleum Center, Penn., one year. Thence to Cleveland, where he operated for old Cleveland & Erie Railroad Company until the summer of 1867, when he worked for the Philadelphia & Erie Company at various stations until the spring of 1868; he was then apprenticed to a brick-layer for three years; during odd times operated for Atlantic & Great Western R. R. Co. Went to Chicago, Ill., in the spring of 1872, and engaged in brick-laying for some time. He then accepted a position as train dispatcher at Trenton, Mo., for C., R. I. & P. R. R. Held that position until the summer of 1873; returned to Ohio and worked at brick-laying until 1875. He then accepted a position as baggage master at Leavittsburg, Ohio, at which place he began reading law. He was married June 30, 1874, to Miss Olive A. King, of the latter place. They have two children—Bessie C. and Nettie A. He is a member of Salina Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F.

ROBERT MUIR, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Salina, came to Saline County, March 18, 1861, and located on his present place, Section 1, Township 14, Range 3 west. Owns 413 acres of very fine land with water and timber, all of which is cultivated. His wheat averaged thirty bushels per acre in 1882; this, however, is an exception. He was born in Scotland, December 27, 1837; raised on a farm, and came to America with an uncle in 1850, and settled in Randolph County, Ill. His parents yet live there. He resided in that country until 1861, when he came to Kansas. Mr. Muir was married in 1865 to Miss Nancy Kennison, a native of Ohio. They have seven children—Andrew C., Robert Asa, Anna C., Jane Wilson, Emma B., Nellie and Brice. He was a member of the Kansas State Militia during Price's threatened raid and Indian troubles of 1864-65, serving as First Lieutenant.

E. L. NORTON, Justice of the Peace, United States Commissioner and Notary Public, first came to Salina in May, 1867, where for a short time he engaged in the manufacture of concrete brick, then in the hotel business for three years. He then divided his time between his farm and the above offices. Sold his farm in 1878. He was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., January 28, 1820, and educated in his native State. Went to Utica, N. Y., in 1851, thence to Peoria, Ill., where he followed house painting until 1858; then went into the hotel business in Monmouth, Ill., until 1860. Kept hotel a year in Galva, Ill. Then enlisted in Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battle of Shiloh; was then placed on detached duty, and discharged in 1863 on account of disability, but remained in the quartermaster's department until December, 1864. He then engaged in raising cotton near New Orleans a year; returned to Peoria, Ill., thence to Kansas. He was married in 1843 to Miss Sarah A. Payne, a native of London, England. They have two sons and two daughters—Addison A., Charles E., Miriam E. and Alice C. He is a member of the Masonic order and I. O. O. F.

S. M. PALMER, manufacturer of foreign and domestic marble tombstones, etc. Opened the business in 1875, carries stock of about $1,000, and employs three men in the business. He first located at Brookville, Kan., in the fall of 1869, and engaged in the stock business until he came to Salina in 1875, where he went into the flour and feed business until he began the present business. He was born in Chenango County, N. Y., in 1832, and was educated in his native State, being raised in a hotel. He began boating in 1859 on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. Became the proprietor of a steamboat until the war broke out, when he tendered his steamboat and his services to the Government, which were accepted. He was placed in the Transportation Mississippi river department until the fall of 1864, when he sold his boat and moved to Morgan County, Ill.; here he engaged in the packing business until the fall of 1865, then moved to Jacksonville, Ill., and was elected Sheriff of Morgan County, in which office he served until 1868. He represented his county in the lower house of the Illinois Legislature in 1869-70. He then returned to his native place, and in a few months came to Kansas. He was married in 1853 to Miss Frances J. Davis, of Plainfield, N. Y. They have two children—Minnie D. and Fred. L. He was County Commissioner of the First District of Saline County four years. Has been Chairman of the County Central Committee ten years. He has been delegate in every Democratic County and State Convention for the past ten years. He was one of the two delegates from Kansas who jumped their instructions and voted for Samuel J. Tilden in the National Democratic Convention. Was a candidate for Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket in 1876. He is a member of the Masonic order, from Knight Templars down; he is past eminent commander, etc. He is a member of Salina Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., Askelon Commandery, No. 6, K. T., Salina Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M. Salina Lodge No. 60, A., F. & A. M. He is interested in the Ruby & Treasury Company in mountain mining, Gunnison County, Col.; also a stock-holder and director of Elk Mountain, San Juan, Mining Company.

WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS, is of Scottish birth, but immigrated with his father when a boy to Randolph County, Ill. On reaching man's estate he practiced law and edited a newspaper in Chester, Ill., and at the same time contributed to many newspapers and magazines. He wrote several books, among them "Scenes and Characters of Backwoods Life," "Paul Persimmon," and the "Conquest of Kansas." In the spring of 1855, he became a member of the New York *Tribune* staff, for which paper he had contributed for several years. In that year he went to Kansas as their Kansas correspondent and for several years after, and has often written editorials and other articles for it and other papers since. In 1857, he conceived the idea of founding a colony, and made a journey of many hundred miles, early in the spring of that year with a Mr. Smith, for a companion. He examined the valleys of the Smokey Hill, Solomon, Republican and Blue rivers, and from these observations determined on the location near where Salina now stands. In February, 1858, he made the location of the town site and it was surveyed and building at once commenced. His first two companions in fixing the town site were A. M. Campbell and James Muir. These were reinforced by many other colonists. The original town company as first organized was composed of Messrs. William A. Phillips, A. M. Campbell, James Muir, A. C. Spilman, Robert Crawford and David L. Phillips, to these were added Rev. Wm. Bishop, Ransom Calkins and Dr. Lull. The title of the town site was obtained in 1864. Col. Phillips, in addition to being the general business agent for the company, met the greater portion of the expense incident to its early history. In 1858 he had a large double log house built for a hotel. It stood on the southwest corner of Iron avenue and Fifth street. He also placed the first store or stock of goods in town. There was no store nearer than Junction City at that time. In 1859 he purchased and hauled to Salina a grist and upright and circular saw mill. In that year he built a frame hotel building on the northwest corner of Santa Fe and Iron avenues, hauling the pine lumber, doors, window sash, etc., from Kansas City and Leavenworth. He at different times has erected many other buildings in town, and has constantly, by money influence and labor striven to build up the town he had founded. When the war broke out he at once enlisted, raised the Third Kansas and tendered it to President Lincoln and it was accepted. On its consolidation he was appointed by President Lincoln, Major of the First Indian Regiment which he accepted as the command was marching immediately to the front. In July, 1862, he was promoted to Colonel of the Third Indian, a Cherokee Regiment. A month later he had command of the Indian Brigade. That command was composed of civilized Indians, who were uniformed and drilled like white troops. It contained two regiments of Cherokees, one of Creeks, with battalions and companies of Seminoles, Uches, Natches, Shawnees, Delawares and Osages. At the close of 1862, Colonel Phillips under instructions from Washington, reorganized the Indian command on a more thorough and intelligent plan. January 5, 1863, he received from General Schofield, command of a division in the field, including the Indian troops, parts of the Sixth and Ninth Kansas, Hopkins' Battery, the First Arkansas Battery, the First Arkansas Cavalry, and First and Second Arkansas Infantry, the Tenth Illinois and Third Wisconsin and other commands. In the same year he received command of two Districts, the western half of Arkansas and the Indian Territory. He continued in command of a separate army in the field until the war closed, and took part in nearly all the engagements that were fought in that country; the command fighting its way down through south and west Missouri, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory, until ordered to hold the line of that river. He made several expeditions from that point south, and was generally successful as a Commander. He received three slight wounds, none of which forced him to leave the field, and had four horses killed under him in battle. At the close of the war he returned to build up Salina, which at that time looked somewhat dilapidated. The building of the Pacific Railway was secured and from that time Salina grew steadily. Col. Phillips has held several public positions of distinction. He took part in all the early conventions in the State, was a member of the Legislature, spokesman of the Kansas Delegation in Chicago, in 1860, was elected to the Forty-third Congress, having received the nomination of the Republican party by acclamation; was re-elected to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, serving with distinction. The most notable public measures supported by him were amendments to the land laws, timber culture, postal savings banks and postal telegraphy, the retention of legal tender and restoration of silver coinage.

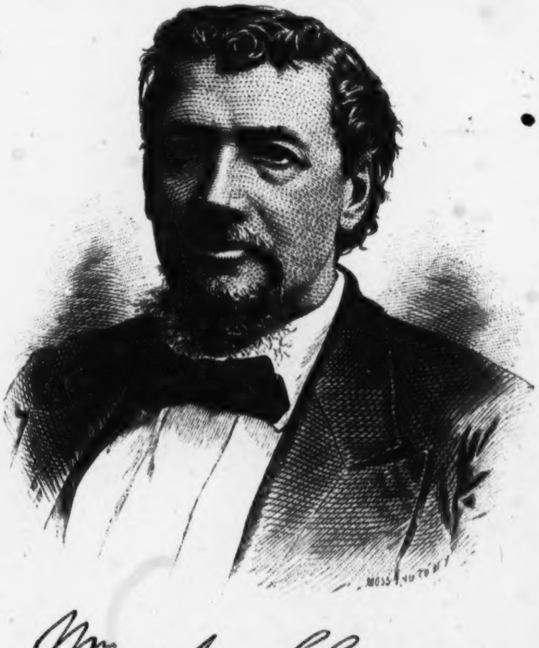

MOSS ENG. CO. N.Y.

Wm A. Phillips

DAVID L. PHILLIPS, farmer and gardener, located on Section 12, in the east part of the village of Salina, in October, 1858. He now has forty acres of fine land, thirty of which he cultivates. He has ten acres of good timber, and a fine orchard with all varieties of fruits. He assisted to organize the town in 1859, and was a member of the town company. Their nearest postoffice was Topeka. They got their mail about once in three months the first year. They afterward got it weekly by the Pike's Peak express stages. The nearest grist mill was Council Grove, sixty-five miles away. Buffalo, deer, and all kinds of wild animals roamed over the country near to them, almost unmolested. The early pioneers had many buffalo hunts, and skirmishes with native tribes of Indians. He was born in Scotland, August 29, 1837, and came with his parents to America, in 1839, settling in Randolph County, Ill. He was raised on a farm and lived in Illinois for twenty years. Married in 1866, to Miss Carrie E. Conant, of the latter county, Ill. They have five children—Olive, Maggie, David L., deceased, Bessie, Clyde and Robert. He was a member of the State Militia during Price's threatened raid. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

J. M. POSTLEWAIT, of the firm of Jeffres & Postlewait, of Pacific House, a first-class hotel of Salina Kas. Have accommodations for fifty guests; free bus from all trains. The hotel was erected in the fall of 1870, two stories high and 130x80 feet. Opened to the public in February, 1871. They employ twelve domestics of all kinds. Mr. Postlewait was born in Mifflin County, Pa., in 1839, and was educated in his native State, where he lived until 1870, when he came to Salina, Kas. He was married to Mrs. Jeffres in 1880. He enlisted, in 1861, in Logan Guards, of Lewiston, Pa., and participated in all the battles of his command, in the three months' service. Re-enlisted in the Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Band, and served until the general order for all bands, in 1862.

M. S. PRICE, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Salina, first came to Saline County, Kas., May 1, 1866, and located on Sections 19 and 30, Cambria Township. He owns 160 acres, 120 of which are under cultivation. Has a fine location. He has served as Justice of the Peace three terms. He is an active temperance worker and president of the Sabbath schools of the State of Kansas. He has followed the business of auctioneer for the past sixteen years. He was born in Livingston County, N. Y., February 16, 1832, and was raised as a miller and engineer, and followed the same for many years. Moved to Ogle County, Ill., in 1853, where he operated a steam saw mill and flouring mill, three years, then farmed until he came to Kansas. He enlisted in the spring of 1864, in Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, participated in all the battles of his command, and was discharged in the hospital of Chicago, Ill., November 1864, on account of paralysis contracted in service. He was married in 1853, to Miss Ellen A. Palmer, of Ogle County, Ill. They have six children—Albert, Augustine H., Henry R., Willie I., Mat and Minnie Belle. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. P. is also a member of Salina Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F., and Kansas Valley Detective Horse Association.

CHARLES S. RADCLIFF, Sheriff Saline County, also a member of the firm of Radcliff Bros., dealers in general line hardware, stoves and tinware. Elected Sheriff in the fall of 1881. He first located in Salina in January 1870, when he engaged in the hardware business, which he has since continued. He has also been connected with the furniture and packing business. Was a member of the City Council in 1875, and Mayor of Salina in 1876-'77-'78. He was born in Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md., December 17, 1845. Educated in his native State, which he left in 1860, going to Springfield, Ill., and finished his education, where he also learned the tinner's trade, remaining there until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1871, to Miss Irene S. Putnam, a native of Illinois. They have three children—Clarence P., Nellie and Robert William. He is a member of the Masonic order and K. of P.

HOWARD C. RASH, dealer in general merchandise, opened trade May 1, 1878. The firm is J. C. Rash & Son. They occupy two floors and basement in a building 25x100 feet, which they erected in 1879, at a cost of $6,000. They carry an average stock of about $15,000, and employ seven persons in their store. Howard C. and his father, J. C. Rash, located in Salina in 1870. He was born in Salina, Jackson Co., Tenn., November 3, 1855. His parents moved to Dallas County, Mo., in 1857, but were obliged to leave there during the exciting times of the late rebellion, on account of Union sentiments, when they moved to Duquoin, Ill., where he was educated. After moving to Salina, Kas., he attended the agricultural college at Manhattan a year. He was married in 1875, to Miss Ella Underwood, a daughter of C. R. Underwood, of Salina. They have three children—Leon C., Claude R., and Roma W. He is identified with all temperance organizations in Salina.

E. D. RITTGERS, miller, firm C. R. Underwood & Co., proprietors of the Western Star Mills and the Smoky Hill Mills. Mr. Rittgers came to Morris County, Kansas, in 1858, where he engaged in farming for four years, then followed teaming from Leavenworth west for two years, then carried on the saw mill business for two years in Morris County. In 1866 he moved to Salina, erected a saw mill and ran the same for four years, then with C. R. Underwood erected a steam grist mill, three stories; capacity, 100 barrels per day. He ran this for three years, then in company with C. R. Underwood & Co., erected the Western Star mills; three stories high; capacity 200 barrels, which he has run ever since. In 1874 C. R. Underwood & Co. bought the Smoky Hill Mills, three stories high; capacity 100 barrels. E. D. Rittgers was born in Hocking County, Ohio, August 22, 1836. Moved to Polk County, Iowa, in 1853, where he obtained a common school education, and farmed till he came to Kansas. He was married in Salina, Kansas, in [illegible], to Miss Jennie Myers, a native of Iowa. He is a member of I. O. O. F.

DR. FRANK M. SCHNEE, dentist; follows the profession in all its branches. He first located in Salina, Kansas, in February, 1879, and opened a dental office, since which time he has followed the profession, being stationary at Salina. He was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., January 1, 1855; was educated in his native State and began the study of dentistry in 1874; practiced since 1875. He attended the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1875 and 1876, and began the practice of his profession at McAlvy's Fort, in 1876, where he continued until he came to Kansas and opened a dental office here. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Pennsylvania.

OSCAR SEITZ, dealer in general drugs, medicines, paints, oils, window glass, varnishes and druggists' sundries. Opened the trade in the fall of 1866; now is the oldest druggist firm in Western Kansas. He located in Leavenworth, Kansas, as clerk in the drug business in 1864, where he remained until he came to Salina. He was born in Germany, October 17, 1844. Learned pharmacy in his native country, beginning at the age of fourteen years. Came to

America in July, 1857; remained in New York city until the following fall when he went to Mineral Point, Wis., where he remained until July, 1858, as a clerk in the drug business. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., in the drug business until the first call for troops in 1861, when he enlisted in Capt. James Buell's Light Artillery. He was made Hospital Steward in Paducah, Ky. A few months afterwards he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he was engaged in the drug business until 1864. He was married in 1869 to Miss Johanna S. Wulp, a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany. They have five children: Charles, Theodore, Cornelia, Henry and Jenny. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, also of the I. O. O. F.

ROBERT S. SEE, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Salina, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., September 28, 1840. When five years of age was taken by his parents to Shiawassee County, Mich., where he was reared and educated. Soon after moved to Canton, Fulton Co., Ill., where he worked in the machine shops for some time. In 1861 he enlisted in Company L, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and was discharged in June, 1862, on account of disability; re-enlisted in the spring of 1864 and participated in the battles of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakeley, and others of less importance, and was discharged July 13, 1865. He returned to Fulton County, Illinois, where he remained for one month then came to Kansas and settled in this county and is engaged in farming. Married in Macomb, McDonough Co. Ill., November 14, 1865, to Miss Sarah A. Benell, a native of Fulton County, Ill.; born February 3, 1846. By this marriage they have six children: Charles A., Carrie E., Cora A., Lillia A., Sarah E. and Gracey G. Mr. See is a Republican.

COL. JOHN G. SPIVEY, attorney-at-law, came to Leavenworth, Kan., in 1856, engaged in a hunting and prospecting tour, remained until 1858, when he went to Columbia, Mo., remained there and in Kansas until 1859. He married in Cobumbia, Mo., 1859, Miss Lucy F. Wilkinson, of Bardstown, Ky. His wife died in March, 1860. He then located in Oskaloosa, Kan., where January 1, 1861, he was married to Miss Marietta L. Havens, a sister of P. E. and A. B. Havens, of Leavenworth, Kan. He remained in Oskaloosa until June, 1861, he then went into the Southern States and became Captain of Company F, First Arkansas Regiment, soon afterward was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of same regiment. He participated in twenty-eight different battles of the war. In the battle of Corinth, Miss., he left 176 men dead on the field out of 333 on the start. He was publicly thanked by Gen. Earl Van Dorn for gallant and meritorious conduct while under fire. He was actively engaged in the army until July 3, 1865, when he surrended at Shreveport, La. He then went to Leavenworth, Kan., remained a short time, then to Nebraska City where he engaged in the practice of law with S. H. Calhoun, now on the Supreme Bench; after a number of months he went with B. J. Franklin, of Kansas City, to Rocheport, Mo., and practiced law some time, then in company with the latter party went to Omaha, Neb., where they practiced law until January, 1869, returned to Leavenworth, Kan., and practiced a year, and in spring 1870 came to Salina. He was elected County Attorney in the fall of 1878, by a larger majority than any man in the county; served a term. He was Probate Judge and Prosecuting Attorney of Jefferson County, Mo., some time prior to the Rebellion. He was born in Craven County, N. C., November 4, 1833, educated in all the principal schools of his native State. Began the study of law at the age of eighteen, admitted to bar in Leavenworth, Kan., at the age of twenty-one. They have three children—Nettie, Dotty and John Paul. He is a member of the Masonic Order I. O. O. F. and Temperance Society.

GEORGE F. SUPPLE, dealer in a general line of agricultural implements, making a specialty of the McCormick harvesting machinery of all kinds. He opened the business in the spring 1879, and generally employs about four men in the trade. His sales equal about $10,000 per annum of farm machinery and $4,000 worth McCormick machinery. His sales of wagons, buggies and sewing machines equal about $2,000. He settled in Lawrence in spring 1873, where he engaged as traveling salesman for McCormick Company six years, thence to Salina. Born in St. Augustine, Fulton Co., Ill., December 3, 1844, educated in his native State. Married in 1875, to Miss Alfredda Place, of Lawrence, Kan. They have two children, Robert E. and Arthur L. He is a member of Salina Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F.

B. B. STIMMEL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Salina, came to Saline County in April, 1869, settled on his place in August of same year, Section 36, Township 14, Range 3 west. Has 175 acres with 165 cultivated. Held office Town Clerk since 1878. He was born in Harrisburg, Pa., September 18, 1824, raised on a farm, lived in native county until he came to Kansas. Enlisted August, 1863, in Company H, Two Hundred and First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, promoted First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster, mustered out in July, 1865. Returned to native county and worked as brakeman, train despatcher and conductor nineteen years and nine months for P. C. R. R. Married in 1850, to Miss Matilda Garverich, of Dauphin County, Pa. They have five sons and one daughter—George R., Philip P., Edwin S., Harry G., Kate E. and Benjamin B. Jr. He is a member of the Masonic Order, I. O. O. F. of Pennsylvania, and Lutheran Church of Salina.

SWEET & HASKELL, retail dealers in all kinds fresh and salt meats, also dealers and shippers of live stock. They located in business in Salina, Kan., June 29, 1882, coming from Bangor, Me. They are doing a fine trade. Mr. Haskell was born in Bangor, Me., 1845; he followed the live stock business for many years in his native State. He enlisted in 1861 in Company F, Twelth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and served in all battles of his command two years, when he re-enlisted in the field right after the battle of Port Hudson, was made Orderly Sergeant, was mustered out in New York City 1865, was wounded September. 19 1864, in the battle Winchester, did not participate in other battles afterwards. He is a member of the Masonic Order. I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. of his native State. He being senior vice-commander of his post. He was married in 1866, to Miss Olive L. Page of Bangor, Me.

M. D. TEAGUE, cashier of First National Bank, came to Kansas in January, 1881, and accepted the above position. The above bank was opened July 1, 1881. The deposits equal $80,000. They do a general banking business. Their uniform interest is 1 per cent per month. They exchange with Merchants National Bank of Kansas City; United States National Bank, New York City. Mr. Teague was born in Aroostook County, Me., April 25, 1848; educated in common schools of his native place, and Holton Academy, Me. Was raised on a farm; he followed merchandising eight years, and was Deputy Collector of Customs at Fort Fairfield, Me., about two years, then resigned the office and came to Kansas. He was married in 1870, to Miss Clara W. Collins, of Caribou, Me. They have three children—Zoa E., Charles C., Madge S. He is a member of the Masonic order, and Kansas Benevolent Society.

LUTHER M. TUTTLE, City Marshal, Salina, also Constable and Under Sheriff of Saline County, and Deputy United States Marshal. He first located in Salina, in June, 1870. He engaged in painting a year; followed the butcher business a year; he was then appointed City Marshal in 1874, by elections and appointments, has since held the above offices; has been Constable since 1874, now serving the third term as Under Sheriff. He was born in Lee, Berkshire Co., Mass., July 14, 1828; lived in native State until twelve years old. His parents moved to Lorain County, Ohio, where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was educated in his native State. Enlisted in Company B, Second Ohio Cavalry, in August, 1861; participated in all the battles of his command. He received promotions to all the offices under and including First Lieutenant. Was wounded in battle at Harperstown; confined in Finley Hospital three months, and mustered out as First Lieutenant, Camp Chase, Ohio, in October, 1865. Mr. Tuttle was married in 1851, to Miss Almira Horton, a native of Vermont. They have seven children—Lucella, Henry—now married—Edwin R., Myra—now married to Mr. Robert O'Conner—Maggie L., Rhoda and Ethel. He is a member of I. O. O. F., and K. of P.

C. R. UNDERWOOD, firm C. R. Underwood & Co., proprietors Western Star Mills, which were erected in the season of 1873, size 56x60 feet, three stories high and basement with eight feet head. There are two sets of rollers and seven run of buhrs, all latest improved machinery; capacity 150 barrels per day, costing over $50,000. They also own a grain elevator 86x32 feet, with a capacity of 35,000 bushels. The same firm own the Smoky Hill Mills, one and a half miles southeast of Salina, where they also own extensive stock yards and keep constantly from 600 to 700 head of hogs, and all facilities for feeding and shipping the same. They raise, fatten and sell from eight to twelve car loads of hogs per year. He first located in Salina, Kan., in 1868, and engaged in the stock business until 1870, when he became interested in milling as before noted. He was born in Columbiana County, Ohio; parents moved to Clinton County, Ohio, in 1856, where he received a common school education. He engaged in surveying and engineering in Ohio; moved to Shelby County, Ill., in 1859, where, until 1869, he was engaged in contracting and building. He erected the large court house in Jacksonville, Ill. From Illinois he came to Salina, Kan.

D. R. WAGSTAFF, came to Kansas in 1864 as a soldier, being a member of Company H, Second Regiment Colorado Cavalry. Mustered out 19th of June, 1865, Fort Riley. He was Sergeant of his company; he enlisted in the western slope of Colorado, in 1862; he participated in all the battles of his regiment, and was one of sixty men who charged into a Rebel camp in Missouri, and cleaned out over 700 Rebs; after his discharge from the army, he took up a homestead on Saline River, where he farmed a short time; was appointed Sheriff of Saline County, in 1866, officiated in that capacity until January 7, 1871; he also speculated in real estate, read law, etc., and in latter year was admitted to the bar of practice. In April, 1871, was appointed Receiver in the United States Land Office; held the same until October 1, 1879. He has since practiced law before land office in Salina. He also has considerable interest in mining in Colorado. He is known as a prominent Republican politician of Saline County. Born in Cambridge, Ohio, November 2, 1842; educated in Council Bluffs, Iowa; married January 1, 1867, to Miss Sarah Morrison, of Salina, Kan. They have two sons and two daughters—John William, Mary, Charles and Ruth. He is past commander of Askelon Commandery, No. 6; past master Salina Lodge, No. 60, A., F. & A. M.; a member of Salina Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F.

JONATHAN WEAVER, Probate Judge, Saline County, first settled in the eastern part of Douglas County, Kan., April, 1857, and engaged in breaking up the prairie and teaming during the summer of 1857. He then returned to Ohio and lived until 1860, where he was engaged in farming and teaching school. He then returned to Douglas County and purchased a farm of 240 acres, which he carried on until the autumn of 1860. Returned to Ohio and remained until 1865, working as before, and then came to Kansas with a herd of sheep, which he had purchased in eastern Ohio. He continued farming and stock raising until 1870, when he sold out and moved to Lawrence and became a teacher in the city schools until January, 1871, when he removed to Saline County, settling twelve miles southeast of Salina, following farming and stock raising, etc. He was elected to the State Legislature in the fall of 1873, and served the ensuing term. Farmed, etc., until the fall of 1878, then removed to Salina. Was elected Probate Judge in the fall of 1878, and is now serving his third term. He was born in Washington County, Pa., February 27, 1836. Was educated in Columbiana County, Ohio, being a student in the Mount Union Seminary. Mr. Weaver was married in 1865, to Miss Elizabeth J. Gaver of Columbiana County, Ohio. They have five children, Norman H., Homer J., Maggie B., Mary I. and Ralph F. He is a member of Salina Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F.

A. H. WHITE, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Salina, born in Alleghany County, Md., January 16, 1827. When quite a boy moved with his parents to Preston County, W. Va., where he was reared and educated. Farming has always been his occupation. In 1849, moved to Peoria County, Ill., where he remained for one year, then to Marshall County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming for twenty-two years. In 1879, came to Kansas, and settled in this county. His estate consists of 320 acres of fine farming land. He has been twice married, first in Preston County, W. Va., May 25, 1849, to Miss Grace Mason. Born in West Virginia, August 22, 1813. Died in Marshall County, Ill., October 5, 1872. By this marriage they had one child, John H. On September 10, 1874, in Marion County, W. Va., Miss Annie L. Thayer became his wife, a native of West Virginia, and was born March 1, 1841. They have a family of three children, Bird B., Buelah B. and Benjamin F. Mr. W. is identified with the Republican party.

L. O. WIGHT, proprietor real estate and loan office, also insurance agent, also keeps a complete abstract of all real estate in Saline County. Opened real estate business in 1867, insurance 1869, loan 1875, and abstract office 1879, which he keeps posted to date. He first located in Leavenworth, Kan., in 1865, was on a government surveying tour in Nebraska, having a contract from the Government for surveying, which he followed until fall, 1866. Then went to Lawrence, where he was a railroad engineer six months, came to Salina in spring 1867. He was born in Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y., May 2, 1845. Educated at Alfred University, worked his own way through college, completing academic, mathematical and partly languages. He has been County Surveyor of Saline County, ten years. He has also officiated as Township Trustee and City Councilman. Mr. Wight was married in fall 1869, to Miss D. E. Hall of Livingston County, N. Y. They have one son, Arthur. He is a member of Salina Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F.

J. O. WILSON, attorney and councellor at law, collecting agent, etc. First came to Kansas, in 1874, taught school five years, then located in Salina, where he began the practice of law. He was born in Elmore, Ottawa Co., Ohio, March 4, 1856. Educated in Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating from the law department of that University 1882. He was for some time a student at St. Louis College of Michigan, previous to attending Ann Arbor University. He began the study of law 1876, was admitted to the bar in June, 1880, in District Court of Saline County.

ALBERT A. WISE, manufacturer and dealer in cigars, tobacco and smokers' articles, began the business in the spring of 1880. He caries a stock of about $14,000. Does a large jobbing trade, and employs eight men in his factory, No. 338. Born in Austria, March 29, 1814; came to America in 1859, locating in Harrisonburg, Va., where he engaged in the cigar and confectionery business, until he came to Salina, Kan. Married May 2, 1869, to Miss Minnie Loewners, of New Hope, Va., a native of Austria. They have four children—Lenora A., Rudolph L., Maurice and Edwin. He is a member of Masonic Order of Salina, also a member B'nai B'rith Hebrew Society, and Cacher Schall Bassel.

EDWARD WITTMANN, Recorder of Deeds for Saline County, first came to Salina in July, 1870, and engaged in the restaurant business and merchandising until 1878. Elected Recorder in the fall of 1879; re-elected fall of 1881. He was born in Germany, June 29, 1837. Came to America 1863, with a brother; settled in Mayville, Dodge Co., Wis. Enlisted in October, 1864, in Company K, Thirty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Participated in many skirmishes. Mustered out in New Orleans, La., fall of 1865. Returned to Mayville, Wis., and engaged in the insurance business until he came to Kansas. Mr. W. was married in October, 1866, to Miss Sophia Kiemfeldt, a native of Germany, but came with parents to America at the age of two years. They have four children—Edmund, Charles, Ella and Clarence. He is a member of Salina Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., also Zion Lodge, No. 5, K. of P., Endowment Section No. 577 K. of P. He is also a member of State Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. He was a member City Council 1874-75; City Treasurer, 1876-77.

JOSEPH H. WOLSIEFFER, of the firm of Litowich & Wolsieffer, dealers in general merchandise, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, etc. They opened the trade in November, 1879. Mr. H. A. Litowich began the business in 1871. They keep an average stock of $23,000, and employ seven persons in the trade. They occupy the first and second floors and basemment of the building, 30x100. Their building was erected at a cost of $6,500. Mr. Wolsieffer was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., September 26, 1856, where he lived until 1877. He was educated at St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and gained a thorough knowledge of business. He was married in 1880, to Miss Adaline Schwartz, of Pittsburgh, Pa. They have one daughter.

BROOKVILLE.

The above caption is the name of a thriving, prosperous town containing about 600 inhabitants, and which is the last station west in Saline County on the Kansas Pacific Railway. The town was laid out and surveyed by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company in April, 1870. It is located in the south part of Section 3, Township 15 south, Range 5, west of the sixth principal meridian. In June, 1870, the limits were enlarged by adding a small addition, and in September following quite an extensive addition was added. It was made the western terminus of the second division of the road, and among the first buildings erected was the round house and shops of the company. The land on which the town is located being the property of the railway company all the assistance the company could render in building up the place was given. With this assistance, and supported by a good surrounding country, the town had for a time a pretty rapid growth. It is a smart, neat looking little town, but aside from its growth there are not very many striking incidents associated with its history. The fact of its being the end of a division of the road attracted a good many people to the place, but to John Crittenden is due the credit of being the first *bona fide* settler in town. During the first year of its existence the town had grown so rapidly that in the second year it became a city of the third class by operation of law. The records of the place do not show who had the honor of being the first Mayor, but all agree in saying that it was William Brownhill. Aside from the necessary buildings erected by the railroad company the first house in town was put up by M. P. Wyman, and the first store in the place was opened by George Snyder. Nothing of a very startling nature occurred to excite or agitate the people until December, 1874, when on the third day of that month a tragedy took place that horrified the entire community. At that time one Barney Bohan kept a saloon in the town, and on the day mentioned two brothers, William and Thomas Anderson, who were engaged in business in the place, were in Bohan's saloon, but what passed between them to lead to the tragedy will never be known. Whatever it was, however, or what was the nature of the provocation that Bohan had, if any, certain it is that he shot and killed the two Anderson brothers in his saloon. Excitement over the double murder ran very high and loud threats were made of lynching, which would have been put into effect but that Bohan was hurried off to Salina, where he was lodged in jail. The placing him in jail did not prevent an effort from being made to lynch him, and one night a large party came to the jail with ropes already prepared to carry out the mandates of Judge Lynch, but the Sheriff having been informed of what was going to take place took the necessary steps to prevent the prisoner from being lynched, which he succeeded in doing. Bohan was tried at the following term of court for the murder of William Anderson and convicted, but an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, where the case was reversed. He was next placed upon trial for the murder of Thomas Anderson, found guilty and convicted. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, but after being there about four years he went insane and is now in tne State Insane Asylum. Brookville is a live, prosperous town, whose people are enterprising and energetic. The business of the place is represented by four general merchandise stores, one furniture store, one hardware store, one jeweler, one millinery, one wagon shop, one boot and shoe store, one drug store, one flour, feed and produce, one cigar and tobacco store, one elevator, one restaurant, one flouring mill, two hotels, one livery and feed stable, and two lumber yards; while the *Transcript* looks after the interest of all and the community in general. The Methodists have a very neat church building in town, and the Congregationalists quite a strong organization but no edifice. For a small town Brookville has a schoolhouse far superior to many in larger cities. It is a handsome brown stone building, neatly finished, elegant furnished with seats, desks, etc., and well ventilated. The town gives evidence of life, energy, and progress; and, though modest in its claims, does a much greater business than many places much more pretentious.

Knights of Pythias, Cydon Lodge, No. 5. Officers: Wm. Hogben, P. C.; E. R. Switzer, C. C.; A. G. Meyers, V. C.; Ed. Wittman, P.; Gust Behr, M. of F.; Adam Scheidel, M. of E.; C. C. Fleck, M. of A.; John Foster, I. G., and Gust Schultz, O. G.

Brookville Lodge, No. 209, *A., F. & A. M.*—R. B. Ingraham, M. W.; J. B. Paul, S. W.; R. R. Titus, J. W.; Ed. Blanchard, S. D.; M. S. Amos, Sec.; W. H. Gentry, Treas.

Brookville Transcript.—This paper is established and published at Brookville, a thriving town, located on the Kansas Pacific Railway, in the west part of the county. The paper was started in November, 1879, by Albin & Tupper, under whose joint management it was conducted for a short time, when Aldin retired, leaving Tupper as sole editor. In 1880 Tupper was succeeded by F. E. Jerome, who issued but three or four numbers of the paper, when Iams & Simons took possession. In 1881 Simons withdrew from the management, and Iams continued in charge until the latter end of the year, when the possessorship was transferred to W. L. Evans, where it still remains, with F. J. Ulsh as sole editor and publisher. It is a four page, seven-column, weekly, republican in politics, and has a circulation of about 600.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN M. CARY, merchant, Brookville, born in Wayne County, N.Y., August 20, 1830, and was raised and educated in Saratoga County, N.Y. In 1849 immigrated to Weston, Mo., where he engaged in the drug business for some time, and in 1850 moved to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and remained there a short time. He then went to California, where he engaged in mining until 1852 with satisfactory results. He then returned to his native State and engaged in civil engineering for one and a half years, when he located at Troy, N. Y., engaged in the wholesale hardware trade for twenty-five years. In 1877 moved to Los Angeles, Cal., and kept a hotel for two years. He then came to Kansas and first located at Ellsworth, engaged in merchandising. In 1882 settled in Brookville and engaged in the present business. Married in Wayne County, N. Y., February 19, 1852, Miss Julia A. Ireland, a native of New England, born in 1826. They have two children—Louis C., and Delia E.

W. H. GURTRY, proprietor of Brookville Livery and Sale Stables, born in Clark County, Ky., January 27, 1826, where he was reared and educated. In 1841 moved to Johnson County, Ark., where he engaged in planting for four years. He was a soldier in the Mexican war and participated in the battle of Buena Vista, and others of less importance. He then returned to Arkansas where he remained for one year, when he moved to California and engaged in stock-raising and mining for two years. He next located in Goliad County, Texas, where he lived for twenty-one years, engaged in stock-raising. In 1872 came to Kansas and settled in Brookville, where he is engaged in the livery and stock trade. Married in Goliad County, Texas, November 15, 1860, Miss Nannie A. Stribling. She was born in Alabama, June, 1840. They have five children—W. A., Nannie, G. J., J. H. and Bruce S. He is the present Mayor of Brookville.

DR. W. E. REYNOLDS, born in Allegany County, N. Y., December 26, 1856, where he was raised and educated. After completing his studies he began reading medicine. In 1879 and 1880 attended the lectures at Buffalo, N. Y., and graduated at Joplin, Mo., with honors in 1882, after which was elected Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Minor Surgery, where he served for one term. He came to Kansas in July, 1882, and located in Brookville, where he is engaged in his profession. He married in New York April 4, 1880, Miss Ella R. Cook. She is a native of the State of New York, born June 17, 1862. They have one child—Frank E.

JAMES ROE, merchant, was born in Sussex County, N. J., March 24, 1845. When young was taken by his parents to Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated. Soon after learned the trade of mason, having made it his principal occupation for twenty years. He worked at his trade for ten years in the State of Michigan. In 1869 moved to Kansas and first settled in Lincoln County, where he still pursued his occupation, thence to Brookville, and in 1880 began his present business. Carries a stock of $8,000, and does a business of $1,300 per year. Married in Brookville, Kas., October 4, 1878, to Miss Rachel L. Waters, She was born in Warren, Ohio, in 1856. They have one child, Myrtle

J. SKELTON, farmer, Section 20, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 15, 1840. He was raised and educated in his native State, and soon after learned the trade of butcher, which he followed for ten years in the city of Cleveland. In 1864 moved to Sheffield, Ohio, where he engaged in the same business until 1879, when he came to Kansas and settled on his present place of 160 acres, and where he is engaged in breeding and raising fine stock. He is also in the butcher trade. Mr. S. was married at Sheffield Lake, Ohio, in 1864, to Miss Nellie Gibson. She was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1848. They have four children—Elmar, Blanche, Fred and Eddie.

JOSEPH STAUBER, merchant, was born in Manitowoc, Wis., November 10, 1855, and was raised and educated in Fond du Lac. After completing his studies he learned the tinners trade and worked at Fond du Lac, Wis., for seven years. He came to Kansas and located at Brookville in 1878, and worked at his trade for three months. In 1879 opened a general hardware house on his own account, carrying a stock of $3,000, and is doing a business of $10,000 a year. Married in Fond du Lac, Wis., September 11, 1878, to Miss Carrie Gerber. She is a native of Wisconsin, born in Fond du Lac, February 12, 1856. They have two children, J. H. and E. H.

E. N. STEARNS, M. D., was born in Greenfield, Mass, September 11, 1828, where he was reared and educated. He received his medical education in New England, and in 1860 located at Montgomery Park County, Col., and began the practice of medicine. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Second Regiment Colorado Cavalry as a private and was soon after promoted Acting Assistant Surgeon, and was honorably discharged June 8, 1865, at Fort Riley, Kas. He then returned to Park County, Col., and was elected to the Legislature and was Speaker of the House. In 1867 was elected to the State Senate, where he served two terms. In 1870 he came to Kansas and located at Brookville. Married in Independence, Mo., April, 1866, to Miss Dora Hotsenpiller. She is a native of Missouri, born in Independence, May 16, 1843.

L. C. WARNER, merchant, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., August 13, 1849, and was reared and educated in Broome County. In 1868 was appointed conductor on the Delaware & Lackawana Railroad, where he served for four years. In 1872 came to Kansas and located at Brookville and received the commission as conductor on the U. P. R. R., which position he held for five years. In 1878 was appointed Postmaster of Brookville. He has in connection with this appointment a general merchandise store, carrying a stock of $7,000 worth of goods and is doing a business of about $30,000 a year. He was married at Winchester, Va., September 28, 1870, to Miss Nettie Crandal, a native of Chenango County, N. Y. Miss Crandal was born September 29, 1851. They have two children, Roy C. and Lee H.

BAVARIA.

This is the name of a small place on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, nine miles west of Salina. The place was originally known as Hohneck, a man by the name of Ernst Hohneck, who settled in that locality in 1865, having, in February, 1871, surveyed and laid out a town to which the name Hohneck was given. This place was afterwards vacated, and in October, 1877, E. F. Drake had twenty-five acres of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 34, township 14, surveyed and laid off into town lots, and to this place was given the name of Bavaria. In 1879 the town site was enlarged by adding Hohneck's Addition. The place has not grown very rapidly, and does not contain more than 150 inhabitants at the utmost. It is without either church building or hotel, although the Congregationalists have a strong organization. The nearest approach to a hotel in the village is a boarding house kept by Mrs. S. Terry. There is one drug store in the place and one general store. The general store is owned by John Geissler, who also runs a coal and lumber yard. Two grain elevators, a wagon shop, a blacksmith shop, a schoolhouse, and a few dwelling houses make up the village. A syrup factory has been recently established at the place by Denton & Geissler, which adds considerably to the importance of Bavaria.

ASSARIA.

Assaria is the name of a small village on the McPherson branch of the Kansas Pacific railway, about twelve miles south of Salina. It is surrounded by a fine farming country, which is occupied by thrifty farmers. The village was laid out by a town company in June, 1879, and is located on Section 12, Township 16 south, Range 3, west of the sixth principal meridian. The president of the company was Highland Fairchild. The village contains one church, one schoolhouse, one hotel, two general merchandise stores, one drug store, two grain elevators, one lumber yard and a blacksmith shop. The population of the place does not exceed 125.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOSEPH DUNCAN, merchant, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 18, 1851; was reared and educated in his native State, gaining considerable mercantile experience. Came to Kansas in 1870, and located at Brookville, and was Assistant Postmaster for two or three years, under Leslie and Hogan, the first Postmasters at this point. In 1874, started the lumber and coal business, and in 1875 was put in as manager, with full control of the large store here, called Beebe & Co., though still retaining the lumber business, which he hired some one to take charge of for him. In 1878, bought a livery barn near the store, and still continues that business in connection with the store and lumber yard. In 1882, he took in a partner and bought out the firm of Beebe & Co., and moved the stock to the City Hall building, where they carry a stock of general merchandise, under the firm name of Duncan & Cary. They carry a stock of $12,000, and do a business of $35,000 per year. He is also proprietor of the Brookville Furniture Store. He married in Ellsworth County, Kan., January 1, 1875, Miss Carrie C. Henry, a native of Pennsylvania. She was born in Armstrong County, Pa., July 20, 1858. They have two children—Ida M. and Mary E.

D. T. HOPKINS, farmer, P. O. Bridgeport, Section 25, born in Union County, Ind., December 9, 1833, and was raised and educated in Decatur County, Ind. In 1854, he moved to Des Moines County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming until 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Infantry. He participated in some of the hard fought battles, and was taken prisoner at Shiloh, and was confined in various Southern prisons, and was paroled at Macon, Ga. He then re-entered the service, and was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, in 1864. He came to Kansas in 1866, and located on his present place of 360 acres. He is also largely interested in a flouring mill at Bridgeport. The mill is a five story building, 30x44, propelled by water, and consumes about 450 bushels of grain per day. Married in Des Moines County, Iowa, November 11, 1858, Miss Nancy Husted. She was born in Union County, Ind., January 28, 1838. They have nine children—Mary E., Lillie S., Cora, Josiah W., Nettie, Albert, Robert, Edward H. and Edith.

JOHN H. JOHNSON, merchant, born in Sweden, December 14, 1841; when young, came to America with parents, and first settled in Chicago, Ill., where J. H. was educated. Soon after, learned the trade of bookbinding, having worked at the trade in Chicago and Kansas City for thirteen years. In 1868, was appointed by the first Swedish Agricultural Land Agency of Chicago to locate a colony. He was, therefore, instrumental in locating a large colony in southwestern part of Saline County, and since has been merchandising in various parts of the State until 1881, when he became a merchant of Assaria. Married in Lindsborg, McPherson Co., Kan., December 21, 1870, Miss Catherine G. Lindh, born in Sweden, May 18, 1848. They have eight children—Elizabeth P., William O., John R., Annie C., Emma S., Hannah C., Agnes O. and Mary C.

D. McPHAIL, retired, P. O. Assaria, born in Scotland, July 6, 1845. He was educated in his native country, and was employed as a steamboat clerk for many years in Scotland. He came to America in 1856, and located in Fond du Lac County, Wis., where he engaged in steamboating and farming until September, 1864; he then enlisted in the United States Navy, and was promoted to petty officer, and in 1865 was discharged for disability. He came to Kansas in 1866, and settled in Saline County, where he engaged in farming until 1879, when he was appointed station agent at Assaria until 1882. He was married in Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., February, 1866, to Miss Mary E. Fairchild; she was born in Newburg, N. Y., They have six children—George W., Laura, Charles, Herbert, Edna and an infant not yet named.

DR. R. M. KNOX, physician, born in Elkhart County, Ind., September 3, 1848, where he was educated. After completing his studies, he engaged in school teaching for five years, and reading medicine during vacation. In 1872-73, attended a course of medical lectures at Cleveland, Ohio, and completed his medical education at Detroit, Mich., in 1874. He then located at Wabash City, Ind., and began the practice of medicine, where he remained for two years. He continued his practice at various points in Indiana until 1878, when he came to Kansas and located in Assaria. He has, in connection with his practice, a drug store. The doctor was married in Elkhart County, Ind., May 5, 1874, to Miss Margaret Blue, who was born in Elkhart County, Ind., February 8, 1850. They have two children—Roscoe C. and Pearly M.

E. E. SWANSON, merchant, born in Sweden, March 26, 1854. He was educated in his native country; came to America, and first located in Jacksonville, Ill., where he engaged in various pursuits for some time. In 1872, came to Kansas, and engaged in business for six years. In 1877, moved to Lindsborg, McPherson County, where he remained for one year. He then engaged in farming until 1881, when he located at Assaria, and is engaged in merchandising. He was married in Salina, Kan., February 21, 1877, to Miss Hannah C. Hanson; she was born in Sweden, July 27, 1855. They have three children—Esther M., Carl J. and Lyda E.

O. H. THORSTENBERG, dealer in lumber, born in Sweden, October 14, 1828, where he was educated soon after; learned the trade of cabinetmaker, having worked at the trade seven years in his native country, he came to America in 1854, and settled in Chicago, engaged in various pursuits for some time; after which he moved to Galesburg, Ill., where he worked at his trade for eleven years, and three years for the C., B. & Q. R. R. In 1869, came to Kansas, and continued his trade in Salina for a short time; he then moved to his farm, where he remained until March, 1880, when he engaged in his present business. Mr. T. was instrumental in settling his part of the county, and is one of the founders of Assaria. Married in Galesburg, Ill., August 21, 1856, to Miss Martha Nelson; she was born in Sweden, May 17, 1831. They have one child—Esther.

MISCELLANEOUS BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

N. C. BALDWIN, farmer, Section 9, Greeley Township, P. O. Salina, was born in Scott County, Ind., March 7, 1842. He was raised and educated in his native State. In 1861, enlisted in Company B, Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in 1864. After the war he returned to Scott County, Ind., and made farming his occupation in that State until 1876, when he came west and settled in Saline County, Kan., and is one of the representative agriculturists of this county. Married in Scott County, Ind., August 13, 1870, to Miss Isabella Miller, a native of Scott County, Ind., born June 12, 1852. They have two children by this union—William E. and Escodora. Mr. B. is a strong Republican.

O. P. BARRITT, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 6, Township 13, Range 2 west, Cambria Township, P. O. Salina, settled on his present home in the fall of 1870; owns 640 acres of land in company with his son, David C. They have about 150 acres cultivated. Their school district was not formed when they first located, and no improvements near them. He was born in Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass., February 20, 1813. Being raised on a farm he has made that his occupation. Moved to Bennington, Vt., in the spring of 1845, and lived there until 1867; thence to Elyria, Ohio, until he came to Kansas. Has been Township Treasurer one year. Married May 1, 1844, to Miss Anna M. Curtis, of Lanesboro, Mass. They had two children—Florence and David C. Florence is now married to Mr. D. W. Dow. Mrs. Barritt died in May, 1864. He was again married in October, 1874, to Mrs. Clarina A. Dawson (Polly). They have two children—Lula A. and Oliver P.

M. T. BASSETT, farmer, Section 19, Walnut Township, P. O. Salina, was born in Andes, Delaware Co., N. Y., August 19, 1834. When quite young he was taken by his parents to

Branch County, Mich., where he was reared and educated. After completing his studies he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for five years. In 1857 he came to Kansas and engaged in various pursuits, until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company B, Second Colorado Cavalry. Was discharged at Leavenworth, Kas., in December, 1864. For two years he was engaged in trade with the Indians. Came to this county in 1866, and is the owner of 500 acres of fine farm land. He was married in this county, February 1, 1872, to Miss Jane Irwin, who was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., October 14, 1847. They have one child—Louie E. Mr. Bassett is a Democrat.

B. S. BEAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Elm Creek Township, P. O. Salina, first located one mile north of Salina, Kas., on a homestead, November 3, 1860; farmed until 1870; sold out and bought a stock farm of 170 acres in the northwestern part of Saline County, where he engaged extensively in the stock business until the spring of 1879, when he moved on his present place, west one-half of Section 20, Township 13, Range 3. He now owns 320 acres of fine farming land, 220 of which is cultivated. Mr. B. has served on his School Board for years. He was a member of the Kansas State Militia during rebel Gen. Price's threatened raid, and during the Indian troubles of 1864 and '65. He was married December 6, 1860, to Miss Sarah M. Morrison, of Ohio. They were the first couple married in Saline County. Mrs. B. is a daughter of Rev. A. A. Morrison, now of Salina. They have four children—Margaret A., Nancy E., Mary Jane, and Willie Lincoln. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Eliza is now married to Mr. John A. Mayo. When Mr. Bean first came to Saline County they were obliged to go into a stockade several times at Salina for protection from the lawless Indians, and the whole country was a complete wilderness.

J. BENFIELD, farmer, Section 12, Greeley Township, P. O. Salina, was born in Lehigh County, Pa., September 29, 1826. He was taken by his parents to Crawford, Pa., where he was reared and educated. Soon after learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed principally for twenty-five years. In 1849 moved to Adams County, Ill., where he was engaged at his trade and farming for about twenty-one years. He came to Kansas in 1870, and settled in this county, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. His landed estate contains 560 acres, conveniently located to Salina. Married in Adams County, Ill., in January, 1852, to Miss Lucinda Vandertep. She was born in Canada, in 1830. By this union they have six children—George W., Robert W., Mark, John, Oliver G., Jonas P., and Florence M., deceased. Mr. B. is a Republican.

S. J. BERG, farmer, Section 15, Walnut Township, P. O. Salina, was born in Cambria County, Pa., September 8, 1848. He received a liberal education in his native country. After completing his studies, was engaged in the milling business until 1874, when he came to Kansas, and was employed as carpenter for the K. P. R. R. for two years, after which he moved to Salina, and was a coal merchant for some time. In 1878 moved to his present home, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits. His farm consists of 158 acres. Married in Salina, in this county, December 30, 1878, to Miss Sue A. Dill. She was born in Blair County, Pa., in 1850. By this marriage they have two children—Mary E. and Ruby L. Mr. Berg is a Republican.

A. P. COLLINS, farmer, Section 36, Solomon Township, P. O. Solomon City, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, October 20, 1835. He received the foundation of his education in Seneca and Delaware counties, and graduated in 1860 at the Ohio Wesleyan University with honors. In 1861 enlisted in Company K, Twelfth Michigan Infantry as a private. In 1862 promoted First Lieutenant, and in 1864 was transferred to Gen. C. C. Andrews' staff, where he served until February 7, 1865. He was engaged at the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Helena and Little Rock, and was honorably discharged in 1865. During the same year located at Natchez, Miss., and was engaged in merchandising for two years. In 1867 came to Kansas and settled in Saline County. His landed estate consists of 950 acres of fine farming land. He was married in Dickinson County, this State, March 26, 1868, to Miss Sarah E. Blair, a native of Des Moines County, Iowa, born January 8, 1850. They have five children—Oliver E., Sarah E., Albert W., Frank N. and Loretta M. Mr. C. has been County Superintendent for four years, and was a member of the Legislature of this district, 1883.

S. W. COLLINS, farmer, Section 2, Solomon Township, P. O. Solomon City, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, December 10, 1837, where he was educated. Soon after engaged in sawmilling near Tiffin, Ohio, which he pursued for four years. In 1864 enlisted in Company K, Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in August, 1865 then returned to his native county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for some time. In 1868 came to Kansas and settled on his present farm of 675 acres, conveniently located near Solomon City, on which there are large gypsum beds, from which land plaster and plaster of Paris are made, and which eventually will be very valuable. He was married in Seneca County, Ohio, October 3, 1867, to Miss Sophronia A. Boyd, a native of Ohio, born in Seneca County, Ohio, March 8, 1845. By this marriage they have four children—Laura A., Lena E., Herbert B. and John R. Mr. C. is a Republican.

JAMES COLEMAN, farmer, Section 10, Gypsum Township, P. O. Pliny, born in Oxford, England, December 25, 1820, where he was reared and educated. In 1849 he embarked for South America, where he purchased a trading vessel, and where he remained for fifteen years, trading on the south, east and western coasts of Africa. Was with Livingston during the year 1849. In 1866 came to the United States and located in Chicago, Ill., for about three years, engaged in various pursuits. He came to Kansas in 1869, and settled in Saline County on his present place of 160 acres, where he is engaged in farming. He was married in Saline County, Kansas, April 14, 1880, to Miss Kate McCollum. She was born in Butler County, Penn., in 1837.

S. P. DONMYER, dealer in general merchandise, grain of all kinds, farmer and stock-raiser, New Cambria. He first located in New Cambria in spring 1872. He was the first man to open a store, and the only one. The postoffice is also kept in his store. He erected a grain elevator in 1874 at a cost of $4,000, capacity of which is 15,000 bushels. He carries a stock of general merchandise of about $2,000. He erected a fine cut stone building 43x50 feet, twenty-six feet high, two stories and basement, at a cost of $4,000. He owns about 1,200 acres of land within a radius of six or seven miles, 800 acres of which is cultivated. He was born in Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa., January 13, 1832. Raised on a farm. Lived in his native State until coming to Kansas. Married, in 1856, to Miss Susan J. Coby, of latter county. They have six children—Sarah, Rebecca, Lizzie, Simeon E., Harry S. and Julius Vincent.

J. A. FISHER, farmer, Section 16, Solomon Township, P.O. Salina, born in Blair, Blair Co., Pa., July 1, 1852; was educated in his native State. He early formed a taste for farming and has followed it as a vocation from his youth. He came to Kansas in 1878 and settled in this county and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. His estate consists of 160 acres. He was married in Huntingdon County, Pa., March 11, 1875, to Miss Alma J. Waite, a native of Pennsylvania; born July 22, 1855. By this union they have two children: Howard D. and Lucy B. Mr. Fisher is identified with the Republican party.

BENJAMIN W. GARDNER, farmer, Elm Creek Township, P. O. Salina, was born in South Kingston, R. I., January 4, 1827. He worked on a farm until 1849, then went to California and followed mining. He remained there till 1851, then returned to Rhode Island. After a few years went to Michigan; engaged in farming and lumbering, working part of the time in a saw mill. In 1858 he came to Kansas, stopping in the vicinity of Junction City till 1861. He then went to Colorado; engaged in mining for about five months, then returned to Junction City, Kansas, and remained in that vicinity till 1863. In the spring of that year he married Miss Martha A. Hunter of Indiana. In June, 1863, he went to Saline County, and made a claim on the Saline River, seven miles northwest of Salina, now district No. 7. His nearest neighbor lived four miles east. He made some improvements, and in the spring of 1864 he and two others, who had also made claims near him, moved their families. Their principal meat for a few years was buffalo, of which there were numbers on the hills near his claim. On the 16th of June, 1864, fear of the hostile Indians compelled him to take his wife and the wives of his two neighbors, who were absent, to Abilene, twenty miles distant, by night. There was so much danger, that in August he moved to Junction City and rented a house, and remained till winter. Here his son William was born. He then moved back to Saline County, and lived four miles east of his claim for about a year, then returned to his claim. In 1868 his wife died, and in February, 1870, he married Catherine Ross, a native of Indiana. He has one son—William H. Mr. Gardner has been lame in both legs for ten years, caused by working in cold water in California.

S. S. GODFREY, farmer, Section 20, Walnut Township, P. O. Berwick, born in Washtenaw County, Mich., Sept. 23, 1834. Was taken by his parents in his youth to Oakland County, Mich., where he completed his studies at the State Normal School. He made farming his occupation in his native State. In 1866 came to Kansas and settled in Walnut Township. He has a farm of 640 acres, of first-class land. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace for quite a while. Married in Livingston County, Mich., December 25, 1857, Miss Eudocia C. Hammond, a native of Livingston Co., Mich., born March 10, 1839. They have eight children: Hiram H., Hattie E., Carrie K., Pheba A., George F., Amos W., Champlin B. and Warren. Mr. Godfrey is a strong Republican.

DENNIS HARKINS, farmer, Section 15, Eureka Township, P. O. Bridge, born in Ireland, August 5, 1837. He was educated in his native county. In 1851 moved to Yorkshire, England, where he remained for two years, engaged in various pursuits. He came to America in 1853 and first settled in Lawrence Mass., where he worked in a hat factory for some time. He then moved to California where he engaged in farming and mining for eight years. In 1864 enlisted in Company C, Fourteenth Regiment New York Cavalry, and was discharged in 1865. He came to Kansas in 1866 and settled in Saline County, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Harkins is a Republican.

JNO. HARMON, farmer, Section 2, Cambria Township, P.O. New Cambria; born in Warren County, Ind., March 13, '28 where he was reared and educated. Farming has always been his occupation. In 1853, he immigrated to Wayne County, Iowa, where he lived for two years. He then moved to Mercer County, Mo., where he remained for five years; thence to Kansas, in 1860, and settled in Dickinson County, where he farmed for some time. He moved to this county in 1865, and settled on his present home. He was married in Mercer County, Mo., October 15, 1854, to Miss Matilda M. Hunter, a native of Scotland, born in the town of Grenock, August 3, 1830. They have one child—John W.

GEORGE W. HIXSON, farmer, Section 30, Solomon Township, P. O. Salina, was born in Ross County, Ohio, February 28, 1844. Moved with his parents to Chillicothe, Peoria Co., Ill., in December, 1844, where he was raised and educated. Blacksmithing was his occupation until September 27, 1861, when he enlisted in Company M., Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, under Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. He took an active part in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Lexington, Tennessee, Parker's Cross Roads and many others. Was mustered out in October, 1865. After the war he returned to Illinois and settled in Marshall County, and engaged in farming for four years. He then moved to Stark County, where he remained until February 2, 1874, when he came west and settled in this State. His farm contains 160 acres. He was married in Marshall County, Ill., September 29, 1869, to Miss S. A. Seelye, a native of Berkshire County, Mass ; born December 8, 1843. They have one child—George E., born October 13, 18;0. Mr. Hixson is identified with the Republican party.

OMER HOWERTON, farmer, Section 1, Solomon Township, P. O. Solomon City, was born in Manchester, Dearborn Co., Ind., June 8, 1835, where he was educated. He began life as a boatman on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, which he followed for some time. In 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Third Indiana Volunteer Cavalry; was soon after promoted to Commissary Sergeant of the same company, and was discharged November 18, 1863, at Baltimore, Md., by reason of disability. He soon returned to his native county and engaged in farming for two years, when he moved into Lawrenceburgh, Ind., and engaged in merchandising for five years. In 1871, he came to Kanans, and first settled in Abilene, Dickinson County, where he was a merchant for a short time, thence to Saline County, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in Dearborn County, Ind., April 14, 1864, to Miss Mary E. Burk, a native of Dearborn County, born November 30, 1836. By this union, they have two children—Eugene B., and Alice M.

DANIEL HUMBARGER, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. New Cambria, Cambria Township, came to Saline County in the fall of 1857. His father took up some land, but the family were obliged to leave on account of Indian troubles, going to Salina Block House erected for protection of pioneers of the then wilderness. The above gentleman assisted to erect it. He recollects of ten persons being killed by the Indians. He spent most of his time on the plains of Kansas and Arkansas for five years during the early troubles. Many times he was obliged to travel nights to get to places of safety from the Indians. He located on his present farm in the spring of 1865; took the land in 1863. He has followed farming and stock raising since. He is located on Section 33, Township 13, Range 2 west, owning 200 acres of land, 150 of which is cultivated. Born in Richland County, Ohio, February 27, 1840. He served as Second Lieutenant of Company B, State Volunteer Militia of Kansas, during Price's threatened raid and Indian troubles of 1864-65. Married in 1863 to Miss Annie Giersch, of Washington County, Wis. They have five children—Peter, Solomon, Mary, Andrew and Leon.

PETER HUMBARGER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Salina, Section 13, Township 13, Range 3 west. Mr. Humbarger owns 800 acres fine land, 440 of which is cultivated; he makes a specialty of wheat, cattle and hogs. He came to Saline County, Kan., in July, 1865. There were only five settlers in his school district when he located; he resides in District No. 11, and has a fine location with plenty of young cultivated timber all about his home. Born in Perry County, Ohio, November 26, 1829, lived in his native State until 1851, being raised on a farm. Spent four and a half years in California in mining, millwrighting and carpenter work, then returned to his native place and followed farming; moved to Fayette County, in northeast Iowa, in 1856, and farmed until coming to Kansas. He was married in 1856 to Miss Susan Staats, of Ohio; they have five children—John, Thurston, George W., Lovina D. and Henry.

WILLIAM JUKES, farmer, Section 32, Greeley Township, P. O. Salina, was born in Jackson County, Ill., December 3, 1853, where he received the benefits of the common schools of his native county until 1868, when he came to Kansas and completed his studies at Salina. He has a farm of 160 acres and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in Salina, this county, December, 13, 1879, to Miss Ella M. Ritter, a native of Minnesota, born May 24, 1859; they have one child—Mabel O.

C. A. KINGMAN, farmer, Section 13, Eureka Township, P. O. Bridge. Born in Tazewell County, Ill., June 4, 1837; he was educated in his native State. In 1859 immigrated to California and engaged in mining for about seven years with satisfactory results. In 1866 returned to his native State, where he remained for two years engaged in farming. Came to Kansas in 1869 and settled in Saline County; farming was his occupation until 1875 when he moved to Salina and was a merchant of that city until 1879. He then moved to his present home and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Married in Butte County, California, February 26, 1862, to Miss Ellen G. Thompson, born in Monroe County, N. Y., July 15, 1842; they have four children—Irene, Charles M., Edward and Lucy E.

PATRICK McENTEE, farmer, Section 8, Greeley Township, P. O. Salina, was born in Ireland, April 27, 1821, raised and educated in his native country. In 1846 came to America, and first located in New York City for one year engaged in various pursuits. In 1848 moved to Philadelphia, Penn., where he was engaged as contractor in stone and brick work for about thirty years. In 1878 he came to Kansas and settled in this county on his present home of 160 acres. Married in Ireland, August 15, 1846, Miss Bridget McGrath; she was born in Ireland in 1826. They have by this marriage six children—Emma J., Thomas, James, Eugene, Charles and Joseph.

JOEL MALTBY, farmer, Section 19, Walnut Township, P. O. Salina, was born in Woodbury, Conn, July 14, 1814; when quite young was taken by his parents to Sullivan County, N. Y., where he was reared and educated. In 1845 moved to Vanderburg County, Ind., and was employed as a school teacher, and where he farmed for three years. In 1848 came to Kansas and settled in Riley County, where he lived for eight years on a farm: thence to this county and settled on his present home, which consists of 220 acres. Married in Vanderburg County, Ind., October 3, 1850, Miss Sarah Achison, a native of Ireland, born August 4, 1821; they have six children—John A., Herman W., William, James C., Eliza J. and Louie. Mr. Maltby is identified with the Republican party.

T. D. W. MANCHESTER, attorney-at-law, notary public and farmer, Section 14, Eureka Township, P. O. Bridge, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., October 18, 1840. Moved with his parents to Racine, Wis., in 1847, where he was educated. In 1861 entered Law Department of University of Albany, Albany, N. Y., graduated with degree of LL. B. Began the practice of law with Thatcher & Sherman, No. 61 Wall St., New York City. After a short time he returned to Racine, Wis , and enlisted August 14, 1862, as Commissary Sergeant of the Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Was captured with part of his regiment at Brentwood, Tenn., March 25, 1863, and taken to Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.; after exchange took part in the Atlanta campaign, and Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas. Was honorably discharged at Milwaukee, Wis., June 28, 1865, and again entered on the practice of the law, at Racine, Wis. In 1870 was employed as Principal of the Fifth Ward Grammar School, in said city. Came to Kansas May, 1871, and settled in Saline County, where he is engaged in the law and farming. He has been three times elected Justice of the Peace of his township, and has been president, secretary and director of the Gypsum Valley Farmers' Club. He was married at Ives Grove, Wis., October 2, 1866, to Miss Permelia E. Noble, born at Ives Grove, August 29, 1847. They have two children—Charles N. and Lucy E.

ANSON MILLER, farmer, Section 16, Eureka Township, P. O. Bridge, born in Dodge County, Wis., July 15, 1845, where he was educated. He enlisted in 1863, in Company D, Third Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, and participated in the battles of Atlanta, the great march to the sea, and others of importance, and was honorably discharged August 25, 1865, after which he returned to Chester, Wis., and was freight agent for the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., for three years. He came to Kansas in 1871, and settled in Saline County, where he is engaged in farming. He is County Commissioner, having served three years. He was married in Waupun, Wis., April 22, 1872, to Miss Eva E. Edwina, she was born in Fond du Lac, County, Wis., September 1, 1853. They have four children—May S., Hattie A., Ralph E. and Zilla E.

WILLIAM MUIR, farmer and stock-raiser, Elm Creek Township, P. O. Salina, came to Salina in April, 1860, and soon located on his present place, Section 2, Township 14, Range 3, west. Has 297 acres of fine farm land, all improved, with Elm Creek running through it; fine body timber, etc. Wheat went thirty bushels per acre, in 1882. He was born in Scotland July 16, 1835; came to America in 1854, and settled in Randolph County, Ills., where he farmed until 1860, then came to Kansas. Married in 1868 to Miss Annie Johnson, a native of Indiana. They have three children—Jane, Willie, James. Wife died 1875. Was again married in 1877, to Miss Mary Crowther, a native of Illinois. They have two children—Nettie and an infants on.

GEORGE W. PERRILL, farmer, Section 36, Walnut Township, P. O. Assaria, was born in Brown County, Ohio, June 13, 1839. He was educated in Brown and Pike counties, Ohio. He came to Kansas in 1858 and settled in Osage County, and was engaged in farming and merchandising for quite a while. In 1876 moved to this county and purchased a farm of 160 acres and is engaged in farming. Married, in Osage County, this State, October 18, 1863, Miss Louisa P. Todd, a native of New Jersey, and was born December 12, 1842. They have six children—Joseph P., Henry T., Maggie W., George A., Annie V. and Mary L. Mr. P. is a Republican.

C. POST, farmer, Section 8, Eureka Township, P. O. Salina. Born in Jefferson County, N. Y., July 17, 1843. Moved with parents to Rock County, Wis., where he was educated. In 1862 enlisted in Company E, Third Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Perry Grove, Ark., Baxter Springs, Kas., and others. Mustered out in 1865. He then returned to Rock County, Wis , where he engaged in farming for two years. He came to Kansas in 1869, and first settled in Lawrence, where he remained for six months. Then to Salina, where he was engaged in merchandise for five years. In 1[illegible]5, moved to his present place. Mr. Post married, in Rock County, Wis., November 2[illegible], 1866, Miss Eveline Macomba, a native of Erie County, Penn. Born June 26, 1848. They have two children—Emma L. and George C. Mr. P. is a Republican.

S. POST, farmer, Section 17, Eureka Township, P. O. Salina, born in Jefferson County, N. Y., January 20, 1846. When quite young was taken by his parents to Rock County, Wis., where he was raised to manhood and educated. In 1862 enlisted in Company E, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and was honorably discharged in 1865. He then returned to Rock County, Wis., and remained there for six years, engaged in farming. In 1871 came to Kansas, settled in Saline County, and is engaged in farming. Married in Rock County, Wis., November 29, 1866, to Miss M. E. Shaw, born in Rock County, Wis., January 2, 1848. They have four children—Ida M., Myrtle S., Mary Elsie D., Ernest S. Mr. P. is identified with the Republican party, is a radical temperance man, being identified with the Prohibition party in Kansas since it has been an issue.

JAMES QUESTED, farmer, Section 4, Walnut Township, P. O. Salina, was born in Kent, England, July 31, 1823, where he was reared and educated. He came to America in 1846, and settled in Cleveland, Ohio, and was a boatman on the Ohio Canal for twenty-six years. In 1872 purchased a farm in Pike County, Ohio, and engaged in agricultural pursuits for six years, after which he sold out and began anew boating, which he followed until 1880, when he came to Kansas and settled on his present home. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Married in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1864, to Miss Mary Wells, a native of that State, born July 8, 1849. They have five children—Ida M., Ella R., Lizzie B., Cora B. and Mary A. He is a member of the Republican party.

DAVID REESE, farmer, Section 34, Solomon Township, P. O. Poheta; born in Switzerland County, Ind., June 18, 1833. When young moved with parents to Warren County, Ill., where David was educated. From 1858 to 1865 was traveling agent for agricultural implements. He came to Kansas in 1865, locating on his present place of 730 acres in Saline County, where he has since been identified in agricultural pursuits. He has been Justice of the Peace of this township. Married in Galesburg, Ill., June 11, 1863, to Miss Eliza Taylor; she was born in Sangamon County, Ill., January 29, 1838. They have seven children—William M., Harry A., Minnie E., Isa J., Daisy B., Lotta M. and Doud A.

T. C. RITTER, farmer, Section 17, Walnut Township, P. O. Berwick, was born in Pennsylvania, June 2, 1849. Was raised and educated in his native State, and began life as a farmer, and made it his principal occupation. In 1878 he came to Kansas and settled in Walnut Township, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1881 he was appointed Postmaster at Berwick, which position he still holds. He was married in Lightstreet, Columbia Co., Pa., to Miss Percilla Wright, a native of Columbia County, Pa., born June 5, 1852. By this marriage they have three children—Clara R., Harvey A. W. and Ida E.

HENRY ROSMOND, farmer, Section 29, Greeley Township, P. O. Salina, born in Denmark, October 16, 1841. Was reared and educated in his native country, after which he was engaged in merchandising for five years. Came to America in 1862, and enlisted in Company C, Second Rhode Island Cavalry, and was mustered out in Company I, Third Rhode Island Cavalry, in 1865. In 1866 was engaged in mining in the West, until 1869 with satisfactory results. During the same year came to Kansas and settled in this county, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Married in this county, June 7, 1873, to Miss Emma Shelden, a native of Denmark, born September 4, 1845. They have a family of four children—Ella, May, Fred and Ferdenand. Mr. R. is a Republican.

GOTTHART SCHIPPEL, farmer and stock-raiser, Elm Creek Township, P. O. Salina. He first came to Saline County, Kan., in the middle of June, 1857. He first came to cut hay for his stock; also dealt somewhat with the Indians. He was soon obliged to leave on account of the unfriendly Cheyennes, who were very numerous and powerful. He also had some dealings with the Kaw Indians. He went to Kansas City and brought some goods to Kansas Falls. Chopped wood and ran a saw-mill during the winter of 1857-58, and the following spring returned to his land claim in Saline County, where he began farming and stock-raising, locating on Section 29, Township 13, Range 2. He now owns over 1,000 acres of fine land, with about 600 acres cultivated. When he first settled in Saline County the first neighbor was at Chapman's Creek, thirty-five miles east. Fort Riley, fifty miles off, was the nearest postoffice, and the nearest grist-mill was at Council Grove, sixty miles away. It took about a week with a team of oxen to make the round trip. The nearest market was Kansas City, 200 miles away. In the spring of 1859 he built a ferry-boat, crossing the Saline River at his farm, and kept it up for nine years. He was born in Germany, May 6, 1835. Came to America in 1852 and settled in Iowa, and farmed until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1872, to Miss Clara Wary, a native of France. They have four children, F. Gotthart, J. Clara, E. John and Leon Paul. Mr. Schippel has been a member of the City Council for six years.

JAMES SHARP, farmer, Sections 13 and 24, Elm Creek Township, P. O. Salina, was born in Ireland, May 8, 1820. He received his education in his native country. He is a flax-dresser by trade, having worked at his occupation for ten years in his native country. Came to America in 1847, and pursued his occupation in the New England States for quite a while. In 1850, moved to Michigan, and was engaged in mining for two years, when he returned East and remained until 1858. He then moved to Fayette County, Mo., where he lived one year. In 1859 came to Kansas and settled on his present home, and is engaged in farming. He was married in Fall River, Mass., November 12, 1854, to Miss Ann O'Neill, who was born in Ireland, February 1, 1827. By this union they have a family of four children—Jane, William A., James R. and Annie G.

FRANK R. SHAW, farmer, Section 25, Walnut Township, P. O. Salina, was born in Bomanville, Canada, September 27, 1860, where he was educated. He was raised with an agricultural experience. In 1877 he came to America and settled in Saline County, Kas., on his present place of 360 acres of fine farming land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has a choice lot of fine stock that will compare with any in the State. Mr. Shaw is a member of the Democratic party.

E. R. SPENCER, farmer, Section 2, Gypsum Township, P. O. Pliny, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, February 9, 1842, where he was raised and educated; after which he engaged in farming until 1858, when he came to America and first located in Jo Daviess County, Ill., on a farm, where he remained until 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and was discharged March 19, 1865. He returned to Jo Daviess County, Ill., where he remained until 1870, when he came to Kansas and settled in Saline County, on his present place of 240 acres, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in Jo Daviess County, Ill., July 4, 1865, to Miss Caroline Sherk, a native of Illinois, born in Jo Daviess County, November 29, 1846. They have five children—Pheba E., Albina M., Charlie J., Harry R. and Frank T.

DENNIS SULLIVAN, farmer, Section 17, Walnut Township, P. O. Salina, was born in Oldham County, Ky., January 16, 1820, where he was reared and educated. Began the coopers' trade soon after, which he followed for many years. In 1852 moved to Clark County, Ind., where he engaged in farming until 1859, when he moved to Edgar County, Ill., where he farmed for two years, from there he moved to Clark County, Ill., remaining there two years, he came to Kansas and settled on his present farm, containing 400 acres. Married in Oldham County, Ky., July 2, 1850, to Mrs. Zerilda Crim, a native of Oldham County, Ky., born May 14, 1821. By this union they have six children—Elizabeth E., Nancy E., William A. M., Thomas J., Alonzo N. and Susan A. Mr. S. is a Democrat.

J. H. TAYLOR, farmer, Section 32, Solomon Township, P. O. Salina, was born in Greene County, Ill., March 17, 1841, where he was educated. In 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, participated in the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Atlanta and others, was captured at Marietta, Ga., September 9, 1864, and was imprisoned in South Carolina until his exchange in 1865, was mustered out in June, 1865. He then returned to his native State and engaged in teaching school in Macoupin County for some time. He came to Kansas in 1872, and purchased his present home where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Married in Carrollton, Ill., October 6, 1848, Miss Frances E. Brown, born in Greene County, Ill., February 9, 1839. They have an adopted daughter, Nellie J. Mr. Taylor is a Republican.

JONATHAN TINKLER, farmer, Section 26, Eureka Township, P. O. Pliny, born in Durham, England, March 26, 1845. His parents came to America in 1849, and settled in Jo Daviess County, Ill., where Jonathan was educated; after completing his studies became a farmer of Illinois for seven years. He then immigrated to Idaho where he engaged in mining for some time with satisfactory results. He returned to Jo Daviess County and began anew farming, which he continued until 1873, when he came to Kansas and settled in Saline County. He has 800 acres of land where he is farming and breeding fine stock. He was married October 14, 1866, in Galena, Ill., to Miss Lena Apple, a native of Germany, who was born October 14, 1848. They have seven children—Anna, Charlie, Rozella, Joseph, Thomas, Edwin and Amanda M. Mr. Tinkler is also interested in general mercantile business near by where he keeps all articles found in a country store.

WILLIAM E. TINKLER, farmer, Section 27, Eureka Township, P. O. Pliny, was born in Durham, England, May 20, 1842; came to America with his parents in 1849, and located in Jo Daviess County, Ill., where he was educated. Enlisted in 1862 in Company D, Third Regiment Missouri Cavalry, as private; participated in the battles at Hartsville, West Plains and Five Forks, Ark., mustered out in November, 1863, when he returned to Jo Daviess County, Ill., and engaged in farming until 1869, at which time he immigrated to Kansas, locating on his present place of 320 acres in Saline County, where he has since been identified in agricultural pursuits. He was married in Jo Daviess County, Ill., April 14, 1865, to Miss Hannah Sherk, of that county, she was born August 7, 1848. They have seven children—Emmerson H., John W., Jonathan, William H., Jessie S., Arthur and Martha.

THOMAS TINKLER, farmer, Section 1, Gypsum Township, P. O. Pliny, was born in Durham County, England, January 22, 1831, where he was reared and educated, after which he was employed as clerk in his native country until 1849, when he came to America and located in Jo Daviess County, Ill., where he engaged in lead mining for three years. In 1852 immigrated to California, where he followed mining and dealing in stock for seven years. He then returned to Jo Daviess County, Ill., where remained for four years, then to Idaho where he was employed in freighting for about two years, and in 1865 returned to Jo Daviess County and purchased a farm, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for ten years. In 1875 came to Kansas and settled in Saline County. His estate consists of 800 acres, where he is engaged in breeding Short-horn cattle. Married in Jo Daviess County, Ill., August 31, 1859, Miss Kezia Raison, she was born in England, December 8, 1838. They have nine children—Esther A., James T., Louisa E., William E., Jonathan A., Lorenzo E., Eliza E., Laura L. and Walter F.

H. J. TREMAIN, farmer, Section 4, Smolan Township, P. O. Salina, was born in Lewis County, N. Y., June 5, 1826. When quite young was taken by his parents to Medina County, Ohio, where he was raised to manhood and educated. In 1845 moved to Clayton County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming until 1861, he then enlisted in Company E, Ninth Iowa Infantry, and was discharged in 1862; re-enlisted August, 1863, in Fourth Iowa Independent Battery, and was discharged July 14, 1865. He returned to Iowa and remained two years. In 1868 came to Kansas and settled in this county. He has been twice married, first in Medina County, Ohio, December 31, 1835, to Miss Roena Chapman, a native of Ohio, born March 9, 1828, died in this county April 22, 1877. By this union they had seven children—Celestia A., Squire C., Willis M., Adaline, Carrie L., Burton L., and Lucy. In 1878 Rebecca King became his wife. Mrs. Tremain is a native of Mercer County, Penn., born August 20, 1840. They have two children—Horace M. and Feay L.

R. S. TURNER, farmer, Section 10, Greeley Township, P. O. Salina, was born in Massac County, Ill., January 26, 1854. He was raised and educated in his native State, and made farming his chief occupation in his native country until 1873, when he came to Kansas and settled in this county and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Married in this county June 22, 1876, Miss Rebecca Albright, a native of Pennsylvania, born in Somerset County, March 2, 1845. In politics he is a Republican.

DR. VAN EATON, farmer, Section 30, Township 14, Range 1, west, Solomon Township, P. O. Salina, was born in Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Ill., October 10, 1834. He was raised on a farm in his native county, where he received the benefits of the common schools and completed his course of studies at Jacksonville in 1854. In 1856 he entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis and graduated in 185[illegible]. He then located in Cass County, Ill., where he began the practice of medicine. In 1862 he enlisted in the Eighth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry as Assistant-Surgeon, soon after was promoted to Surgeon of the same regiment; was discharged in September, 1865; he then settled in Carrollton, Greene Co., Ill., where he pursued his profession until 1870, when he came to Kansas and purchased a farm in this county, and is engaged in farming as well as in the practice of medicine. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., March 28, 1855, to Miss Hannah A. Cavanaugh, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., born April 2, 1835. They have two children—Lulu B., and Frank H.

B. F. WHITEHEAD, farmer, Section 27, Eureka Township, P. O. Bridge, born in Pickaway County, Ohio, February 24, 1842. He was educated in his native State. Soon after engaged in teaching school, which he pursued for about eight years. Enlisted in 1864 in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Infantry, and was discharged in 1864. He returned to his native State and engaged in farming until 1869, when he came to Kansas and settled in Saline County, and is engaged in farming. He has served as Township Trustee. He was married in Pickaway County, Ohio, the 5th of April, 1868, to Miss Sarah A. Hoover, who was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, 1849. They have three children—Herschel, Sarah E. and Florence M.

GEORGE W. WILSON, farmer, Section 26, Smolan Township, P. O. Mentor, was born in Ohio County, W. Va., August 27, 1845, where he was reared and educated, and made farming his occupation until 1878, when he came to Kansas and purchased 160 acres conveniently located to Salina, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in Brook County, Va., January 1, 1867, to Miss Mary E. Cruson. She is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, and was born September 23, 1848. They have six children—Eva W., James M., Lewis C., George W., Clark W., and Roy C. Mr. Wilson is identified with the Democratic party.

BARTHOLOMEW WOLSIEFFER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 23, Elm Creek Township, P.O. Salina. He first located at the above place, in March, 1878. He has 200 acres of fine land, with ninety cultivated. Born in Germany, December 21, 1821; was raised on a farm until sixteen years old, and then learned the blacksmith trade, which he has followed twenty-five years of his life. He came to America in 1839, settled in Sing Sing, N. Y., where he lived about two months, then went to Luzerne County, Pa., and worked on a canal six months, thence to Williamsport and worked for a hotel keeper eighteen months and various occupations, then served two years at his trade there and in various other places, also twenty-four years in coal mines, at his trade, thence to Salina, Kan., and began farming; married in 1846, to Miss Catherine Zink, a native of Prussia, Germany. They have four children—Anthony T., Jacob, Joseph H., and Eliza, all married. Eliza married to Mr. Leon Warz, and living near by Mr. Wolsieffer. He is a member of his school board.

AUGUST ZIEBELL, farmer, Section 31, Walnut Township, P. O. Salina, was born in Prussia, March 27, 1837. He was educated in his native country. In 1857 came to America, and first settled in Watertown, Wis., where he engaged in various pursuits until 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Third Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, and served throughout the war. He participated in the engagements of Cedar Mountain, Culpepper, Gettysburg, Antietam, Harper's Ferry, and was discharged in 1865. He then returned to Watertown, Wis., where he remained for two years; moved to Kansas in 1867, and settled in Salina, and engaged in the butcher trade for six years. He moved to his present place in 1874, where he is farming; married in Salina, Kan., June 4, 1869, to Miss Augusta Johnson, she was born in Sweden, in 1847. They have four children—Ellen, Emma, Hilma and August.

BROWN COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

BROWN County is situated in the northeastern portion of Kansas, being located in the first tier of counties, from Nebraska. Doniphan County lies to the east, Atchison and Jackson counties to the south, and Nemaha County to the west.

Brown County has, according to the Government survey, two per cent. of bottom land and ninety-eight per cent. of upland. It is also divided into eight per cent. of forest and ninety-two per cent. of prairie. The average width of the bottom lands along the line of streams is one mile.

The varieties of timber found in the county are: Walnut, oak, hickory, cottonwood, elm, linn, box elder, soft maple, sycamore, willow, mulberry, cherry, hackberry, buckeye, honey locust, crab apple and plum. The average width of natural timber belts does not exceed one mile.

The principal streams of the county are the Walnut, running in a general northeasterly course and emptying into the Nemaha River, the Delaware, running southeast into the Kansas River, the Wolf River southeasterly into the Missouri, Roy's Creek northeast to the Nemaha, Gregg's southeast into the Delaware, Little Delaware southeast to the Delaware, Spring and Mulberry creeks run southeast into Walnut Creek, Pony Creek northeast.

Water is found at various depths but rarely at more than forty or less than twenty feet depth.

Coal is found in thin veins at different points, but has never as yet been successfully worked.

Stone is abundant throughout the county, both limestone and sandstone appearing frequently. As a rule this stone crops out of the surface and can be obtained without great trouble or expense. It is used for foundations, and in many instances for entire buildings.

Geo. W. Bubach, of Hiawatha, states that the change in the climate of Brown County during the past thirteen years has been marked in several particulars. First in the formation of dew; whereas the absence of dew in the months of February and March formerly proved detrimental to the growth and luxuriance of evergreens—*arbor-vitae* (red cedar), Norway spruce, etc., and also to small shrubbery, there is now a heavy form[illegible]f dew through those months. Th[illegible] also are less violent than d[illegible] earlier years of settlement, an[illegible]ifference between the climate and that of States farther east is noted in regard to spring frosts. In the more eastern States a cold raw day in spring is usually followed by a heavy frost the next morning, but here at the close of a cold day, as the wind goes down, the temperature generally rises, and the fruit is saved from destruction by frost. Mr. Bubach is confident that Kansas will eventually be one of the finest fruit growing States in the Union.

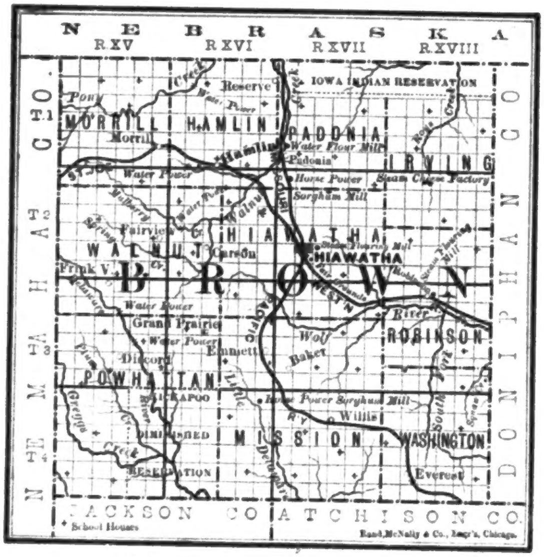

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

		1870.	1880.
(a)	Hamlin Township	....	1,025
(b)	Hiawatha Township, including Hiawatha City	....	2,849
(c)	Irving Township	2,300	967
(d)	Mission Township	....	1,789
(e)	Morrill Township	....	972
(f)	Padonia Township	....	756
(g)	Powhattan Township	....	1,214
(h)	Robinson Township	....	1,145
(i)	Walnut Township	....	1,130
(j)	Washington Township	....	970
		2,300	12,817
	Hiawatha City	....	1,375

(a) In 1879, detached from Walnut Creek.
(b) In 1872, formed from parts of Walnut Creek, Irving and Lochrane.
(c) In 1872, part set off to Hiawatha; in 1879, to Padonia; name published "Irwin" in 1870.
(d) In 1872, formed from parts of Claytonville and Lochrane.
(e) In 1879, detached from Walnut Creek.
(f) In 1879 detached from Irving.
(g) In 1872, detached from Lochrane.
(h) In 1877 detached from Claytonville.
(i) In 1872, formed from parts of Lochrane and Walnut Creek.
(j) In 1877, detached from Claytonville.

NAMING THE COUNTY.

The first Territorial Legislature of 1855 districted a large part of the new territory into counties, and assigned names for all. In all places where the name of the county appears that year, it is spelled Browne. In the report of 1875 of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, the statement was made that the county was named in honor of Hon. Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi, who was a United States Senator at the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This statement was backed by a letter from Judge F. G. Adams, an old resident of Kansas, who says:

> "I furnished you the information for the item in your report upon the authority of Hon. John Martin, of Topeka, who was a clerk in the Legislature during which the county was originally established and named—the session of 1855—the first territorial session, held at Shawnee Mission, in Johnson County.
>
> Mr. Martin's recollection was quite clear on the point, and his information was so explicit that I had no doubt of its correctness. Since seeing Major Morrill's letter to you, I have made further inquiry on the subject of Mr. Alex. S. Johnson and Mr. H. D. McMeekin, of this city, both of whom were members of that first Territorial Legislature. They fully agreed with Mr. Martin, that the county was named in honor of Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi, as stated in your report. In respect to the orthography of the name, I have examined, and find the following facts:
>
> The act of 1855, 'defining the boundaries of the counties of Kansas,' gives the spelling Browne. It is so in the published statutes and journals, and so in the enrolled bill preserved in the Secretary of State's office.
>
> But it does not so occur in the enrolled bills of the second session of the Legislature, held in 1857, commencing at Lecompton, January 4 of that year. In the enrolled bills of that second session the final e is dropped from Brown County. This is so in an act redefining the boundaries of the several counties of the Territory, and the same is true as to all of the enrolled bills of that session, including one redistricting the Territory for legislative purposes. But in the published statutes of that session, 1857, the name is invariably printed with the final e—following the statutes of 1845.
>
> The enrolled bill is the highest authority of variance like this. It was then the Legislature of 1857 that changed the orthography from Browne to Brown. The latter orthography has since been followed in Kansas statutes.
>
> Major Morrill was a member of the House of Representatives at the third legislative session, and the first page of the House journal of that session shows that he appeared as the member from the Fourth and Fifth districts, embracing Brown and Nemaha counties—the final e being omitted in the journal as in all the laws and proceedings of that session.
>
> Albert G. Brown's name was not spelled with a final e. If, then, Messrs. Johnson, Martin and McMeekin are correct, as they doubtless are, in their recollection, that the Legislature of 1855 intended to honor the Mississippi Senator, by giving his name to the county, a clerical error was made in the enrollment of the bill—an error which went into the printed statutes of that and the succeeding sessions, and so into the early records of the county. There was no member of the Legislature from Doniphan named Brown, nor from that part of the Territory, during these early sessions. Brown was attached to Doniphan at the first session, and detached at the second. In the act detaching, it was named Brown, without the e.
>
> The Legislature, at its second session, was Pro-slavery, and could not in dropping the e have made the change for the purpose of honoring old John Brown. No formal act in regard to the name was ever passed, other than those of the two Pro-slavery Legislatures. The succeeding Legislatures in acts in which the same occurs have simply followed the orthography fixed by the acts of 1857.
>
> It is not singular that Major Morrill should have fallen into error in this matter. Doubtless he had not at the time taken notice of the precise facts, John Brown's 'trail' crossed Brown County. It is a settled tradition in that section that the county was named after the old martyr. It gives me no pleasure to dispel the error."

This theory seems improbable for many reasons, but chiefly from the fact that the final e appears in the records of the first two Legislatures, and not at a later date. It is hardly to be believed that the law makers did not know the old hero's name to a letter. Among a large class of the early settlers, the opinion that the county was named in honor of Hon. O. H. Browne, was very generally received. Browne was a member of the Legislature in 1855, when the counties were laid out and named, and that body designated the new counties by the names of its own members. From a letter of Dr. J. H. Stringfellow, now of St. Joe, Mo., and a member of the Legislature of 1855 from Atchison, is taken the following extract, which seems to be conclusive:

> "There is an error regarding the name of Brown County which should be corrected, as it is likely to become a part of the future history of Kansas. I am not surprised that the facts have become confused, as so long a time has elapsed, and such tremendous events have intervened since their occurrence.
>
> The name of the county was originally Browne, after a very brilliant and very eccentric member of the House at the time, O. H. Browne, of the then Third Representative District, and a resident of what is now Douglas County, where he died some few years since. There were several counties named after members of the one or the other of the two houses, viz: Johnson, after Rev. Thomas Johnson, a member of the Council; Lykins, after Rev. David Lykins, of the Council, an ex-Indian Missionary; Coffey, after A. M. Coffey, of the Council from Kentucky; Anderson, after Joseph C. Anderson, of the House; Marshall, after F. I. Marshall, of the House.
>
> Of the above gentlemen, I think only two are now living—F. I. Marshall, now of Colorado, an enterprising, intelligent man, and highly respected; and J. C. Anderson, now, I think, of Kentucky, a very intelligent lawyer, and all of them men of unblemished personal character."

In addition to this, there have been published letters from various members of the first Territorial Legislature, and all agree that O. H. Browne, who died a few years ago, was the godfather of the county. The reason for the dropping of the final e has never been satisfactorily explained, but as it appears in all the records of the Pro-slavery Legislature, and in none of those of the Free-state body, the presumption that some long forgotten political project was at the bottom of the change is by no means improbable.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Prior to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill there was, as far as is known, no settlement of whites in this county. Wandering hunters had passed through on their excursions and may have been enticed by the abundance of game in the neighborhood and other favoring circumstances to halt for a considerable length of time, yet permanent settlement was unthought of. Long trains of "prairie schooners" winding along the divides over the old California trail passed near where Hiawatha now stands and the Indian bands scoured the level prairies and pitched their *taipes* at innumerable points, yet none thought of continuous residence.

The earliest records state that Thurston Chase and James Gibbons staked claims on Wolf Creek on May 11, 1854, and made some small improvements, but returned to the East in less than a month. Two weeks later a party composed of C. H. Isely, Peter and Christ Luginbuhl left St. Joseph for an exploring trip through this part of the country. The second day's travel brought them to a point a few miles east of the site of Hiawatha, where they camped near a small stream just before nightfall. With night came a storm which pelted and drenched them to a disheartening extent. To add to their troubles the discovery of a band of mounted Indians was made by the gleam of the lightning. In the morning the Indians had disappeared but the party were more than willing to abandon their venture, and made good time back to St. Joseph. In June of the same year W. C. Foster came to Brown County, but passed through and settled in the eastern part of Nemaha County, having been informed that this section was a part of the Indian Trust Lands. On learning his error he removed the same fall to Brown County where he still lives.

From this time forward the tide of pioneers poured into the fertile country and before the close of 1854 the farms of the newcomers dotted the land in every direction. From Major E. N. Morrill has been obtained a partial list of those who came to Brown County during this period. E. R. Corneilison and Wallace Corneilison August 3; Thomas Brigham, Henry Gragg, Isaac Sawin, Marcellus Sawin, John, William and King Belk, J. L. Wilson, William and Thomas Duncan, B. F. Partch, Jacob Englehart and Benjamin Winkles.

The fall and winter of 1854-55 was one of those rare, genial seasons which occasionally come to Kansas, and the tide of immigration was unchecked. From this time dates the erection of the residences of many of the substantial settlers of the county—Amasa Owen, J. K. Bunn, Henry Smith, Stephen Hughes and his wife (who is said to have been the first white woman in Robinson Township) and a host of others whose claims to the remembrance of posterity have been forgotten.

In the spring of 1855 a Settler's Protective Association, or Claim Club, was formed by the settlers on Walnut Creek for the purpose of enforcing the rights of those who had staked out claims and were *bona fide* settlers. This was, it will be remembered, in the year of the border ruffian or bogus legislature excitement, when armed Missourians took possession of the polls and elected a legislature to suit the views of themselves and Pro-slavery friends in Kansas. Such proceedings aroused, as they well might, a sense of insecurity in the possession of claims, and the natural determination to make, by a sense of innate justice, laws of their own. Matters, however, never came to a serious head, and beyond quiet enforcement of the law, there was no incident worth preservation. Coupled, however, with the law relative to claims, was one relative to the sale of "fire water" to the Indians, which brought about an incident strongly characteristic of the times and the men. The story, as related by Hon. E. N. Morrill, is as follows:

> The first trial for violating this code took place at the house of Jesse Padon—a small log-hut which all the settlers prior to 1862 will remember as standing on the banks of the Walnut, near Schmidt's saw-mill. Complaint was made that Robert Boyd and Elisha Osborn had been selling whisky to the Indians. The settlers, sixteen in number, had gathered with the firm determination to enforce their laws at all hazards; but one in the whole settlement was absent, and he was too ill to attend. When they were ready to proceed, E. R. Corneilison called their attention to the fact that the accused were not present, and asked that they be sent for. This was summarily overruled, and the trial went on. Witnesses were examined; the testimony was brief and to the point, and after a very short deliberation a verdict of guilty was rendered, and it was decided that the stock of liquors of these men should be destroyed, and that they should pay a fine of $20 and leave the county at once. Padon was appointed to carry out the sentence, and the others all went along to assist in enforcing the law. The house in which Boyd & Osborn kept their liquors stood at the edge of Pilot Grove, about three miles from Padonia. When the squad arrived at the house of the accused they were called out and informed that they had been tried, convicted and sentenced, and that the officers of the law were then and there prepared to enforce the order. They replied that they would cheerfully give up their liquors and pay the fine, but begged not to be forced to leave their homes. They also promised faithfully that they would never again be guilty of a like act. After the party had duly considered the matter and taken a "snifter" all around, they concluded that it was too bad to waste such valuable property; so the parties paid the fine of twenty dollars, promised to sell no more to the Indians, and were allowed to retain their liquors and remain at their homes. The twenty dollars were equally divided among the posse, each receiving $1.25 for his day's work, and all returned to their homes.

Two years later a claim club was formed at Hiawatha. This year (1857) saw an influx of great numbers of speculators who took claims, and after hiring the erection of a shanty and the breaking of a few acres of land, returned. These men were sometimes not over nice in choosing their lands with reference to the right of predecessors, hence arose the need of a body with power to make good its claims. It was no uncommon thing in this year to see as many as fifty speculators hanging about the Benton House, the only building in the town, awaiting for the completion of work on their claims.

The first business house erected in this county, was a cross-roads store, built in 1857, by M. L. Sawin, near the old Carson schoolhouse. The first recorded marriage was that of Hiram Wheeler and Eliza E. Root, which took place on July 30, 1857. This was followed in September by that of J. Roberts and Miss Sarah McCready, and of Captain John Schilling and Miss Susan Meisenheimer.

The first child born in the county was Isaac Short, who saw the light in August, 1855.

The first fourth of July celebration in the county, took place in 1857, on the farm of John Roe, on Mulberry Creek. Speeches were made by W. C. Foster, D. McFarland, W. G. Sargent and others, and the crowd of about two hundred had a highly patriotic and very good time.

The same summer religious services were held on the farm of E. H. Niles, and a Sabbath school was organized by Mr. David Peebles. A school was taught near Robinson the same year by David Guard, of Indiana.

The first postoffice in the county was that at Claytonville, established August 8, 1858, with George E. Clayton as Postmaster. Prior to this time there had been postal service of a private character, established in the summer of 1857, to supply the pressing need of news from the East, felt by all the settlers. Iowa Point, in Doniphan County, was the nearest postoffice, and Philip Weiss was hired by the settlers to go there weekly with a requisition for their letters. For this duty two dollars a trip was paid, and the carrier eked out his income by carrying passengers and freight. A postal route from St. Joseph to Marysville, Kan., had been ordered in 1855, and this would have supplied Highland and Hiawatha, but it was not put in operation until 1858.

The rapid growth of the county in 1857, led to the establishment of a number of postoffices, of which the following is a list: Claytonville, George E. Clayton, Postmaster, August 8; Mount Roy, Shelton Duff, Postmaster, September 2; Padonia, Orville Root, Postmaster, October 20; Hamlin, Edward H. Niles, Postmaster, December 5; Carson, M. L. Sawin, Postmaster, December 9. The following year, Poney Creek, Robinson and Hiawatha, were established, after which the war broke out, and no postoffices were created until 1864.

INDIAN LANDS.

The Iowa Trust lands, held in trust for the Iowa tribe of Indians, embraced several thousand acres of the best lands of Brown County. Early in 1857, as the tide of immigration began to pour into the county, it became evident that a portion, at least, of these lands must pass to the possession of the whites. They were therefore condemned by the order of the Secretary of the Interior, and advertised for sale at public auction. On June 4, 1857, they were put upon the market, and, owing to a sort of furor which had arisen for their possession, brought very high prices. Little immediate settlement ensued from this sale, as the buyers were largely speculators. On the other hand many who had squatted upon them previously under the impression that they were free government lands, left at once. It was several years before the lands were permanently occupied.

The original reservation of the Kickapoo tribe occupied parts of Brown, Atchison, and Jackson counties, and included a territory of about the space of a full sized county. It now embraces about eight congressional townships. The treaty with the tribe by which they gave up part of their possessions was made June 28, 1862, and was ratified on May 28, 1863. By this act, the Central Branch, Union Pacific Railway, obtained possession of something over 125,000 acres of land, lying principally in Brown County. For this the Kickapoos received the government price of $1.25 per acre. During 1866 the lands were advertised for sale, but it was not until April 13, that the first sale was made. Then came a rush for this part of the county and rapid settlement followed.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

As early as 1860, an effort to secure a railway from St. Joseph, Mo., through the northern tier of counties was made, and four miles of track was built between Ellwood and Wathena, in Doniphan County. Work was stopped the following year by the breaking out of the war, and for five years the scheme lay in abeyance. In 1866 a bill granting 125 000 acres of land to the Northern Kansas Railway passed the Legislature. On May 12th of the same year a meeting was held at Hiawatha, and Samuel Lappin was elected president, F. H. Drenning, secretary, W. B. Barnett, treasurer, and D. E. Ballard, land agent of the company. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: E. N. Morrill, Samuel Lappin, F. H. Drenning, W. B. Barnett, D. E. Ballard, Thomas Osborn, Samuel Speer, George Graham, J. E. Smith, J. D. Brumbaugh, and E. C. Manning.

Three days later an election to decide the question, "Shall the people of Brown County subscribe $125,000 to the capital stock of the Northern Kansas Railway?" was held, and resulted in the defeat of the proposition. On June 16, 1866, an amended proposition asking for bonds to the amount of $100,000 was carried by a majority of 102. Shortly after the Northern Kansas was merged in the St. Jospeh & Denver City Railway. This railway company was not, however, ready to build at once, and the matter lay in abeyance until several years later. On January 5, 1869, a request was received by the County Commissioners for a slight modification of the contract, so that the bonds of the county might accrue to the railway as the road was constructed and not be reserved until its completion. This proposal was submitted to the people at the general election of the same year, and resulted in a vote of 422 for, to 288 against the measure. In accordance with this vote Hon. E. N. Morrill, then County Clerk, was ordered on April 14, 1870, to subscribe $100,000 to the capital stock of the railway company, which was done. The road was completed the following year, trains running to Robinson in February, and to a temporary depot near Hiawatha in March.

It is of rare occurrence that a railway in a single year makes all arrangements for right of way, for its relations with cities and villages en route, and completes its track of more than a hundred miles in a single year. Yet this has been done by the Missouri Pacific. In July, 1881, the project of running an extension from Atchison, Kan., to Omaha, Neb., was first broached. On July 31, a petition signed by two-fifths of the resident taxpayers was presented to the County Commissioners, calling for a special election to determine whether the county should subscribe for the $10,000 of the stock of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. In accordance with this petition an election in the several townships was ordered for August, 1881. On August 20 the election was held simultaneously in Mission and Padonia, and a week later in Hiawatha and Washington townships. This resulted in favor of the proposal in all but Padonia Township, and it was accordingly ordered that the County Clerk for the county subscribe the required amount to the Railway Company, issuing to pay therefor ten bonds of $10,000 each, having twenty years to run, and payable at the fiscal agency of the State of Kansas in New York City.

In the latter part of May, 1882, the new line was completed from Hiawatha to Omaha, and the link between Atchison and the former place was nearly finished. It then was decided that a freight division should be made either at Hiawatha or Falls City, and Col. Everest, attorney for the railway, made overtures to both places looking toward the location of the round house and shops of the road. Meetings were held at Hiawatha, and the demands of the railway in return for the location of these buildings stated. They were in brief the relinquishment of the stock of the company, and the donation of a long and narrow strip of ground suitable for side tracks and buildings. After some discussion of this proposal it was acceded to and a committee appointed to draw up a contract for the county. Land to the amount of twenty acres, lying north of the old depot was purchased at a cost of $2,200, and a deed of the same transmitted to the officers of the Missouri Pacific. The land will be at once put in shape, and the construction of the buildings be begun. It is hard to estimate the amount of benefit accruing to the town from this action, which brings an immediate increase of population of at least 200 and sets afloat each month a large amount of money. With the increase of the business of the road will come more workmen and more trade for the merchants of the town, and it would not be surprising to see, ten years hence, a population of railroad men only of a thousand people.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

"The year we were grasshoppered" is a stock reminiscence of all who lived west of the Missouri as early as the close of the war. In this county these pests failed to put in an appearance prior to 1866 In August of that year, however, the rumor of their approach was freely circulated, and on the seventh of the next month the van of the great army touched the western line of the county. Three days later the grasshoppers reached the vicinity of Hiawatha, and a day later passed beyond it. Behind them stretched the bare, blistered earth denuded of vegetation and parched in the summer sun. In the cornfields were seen the stripped corn stalks with the pendant ears nibbled and oftentimes half eaten; green leaves, grasses and everything of that nature had vanished. Luckily the ears of corn were so far advanced as to present less attractive food than in the milk stage, and, although injured, the crop was by no means totally destroyed, and the farmers had the consolation that it might easily have been far worse.

The damage of the fall was but a tithe of the mischief done, for the eggs, which had been deposited in every convenient spot, produced in the spring a countless host of young which foraged for about a month, and then left *en masse* to be seen no more that year. This exodus took place in June, and those who had lost their crops were enabled to replant in time to yet realize a good harvest.

Two years later these pests made a second appearance but did no great damage either in the fall or in the succeeding fall.

For five years thereafter the county saw nothing of the "Pride of the West," as a local paper dubbed these voracious destroyers. But in 1874 they reappeared from the West and made a clean sweep from the Rockies to the Missouri river. This had been a very dry season, and barely half a reasonable crop could have been harvested, but none of the farmers were called upon to go through the formality of harvesting. The work of devastation did not stop here, but was continued on the orchards, special attention being given to apple and peach trees. Leaves of any sort seemed to be fish in the net of these things of universal appetite, but in some cases, as recorded by a writer of the time, the fruit was also destroyed or badly eaten. The bark of the trees was sampled, and in some instances so thoroughly as to completely girdle the tree and destroy it. Major Morrill says: "Tomato plants, onions and even tobacco plants were utterly destroyed. Again they laid their eggs in immense numbers, the ground being literally perforated by them. Heavy freight trains on the railroads were frequently delayed for hours by their gathering on the track in large numbers, the wheels crushing them and forming an oily, soapy substance." This picture it must be remembered is drawn, not by one who has made a failure of his life in Kansas, and wishes a valid excuse for leaving, but by one who can safely be called the most successful man of the county, or even of this part of Kansas.

The farmers of the country do not seem to have very fully understood the *modus operandi* of their foes, for the following spring they planted large fields of grain without the least apprehension of danger from grasshoppers. With the coming of spring and sunny days came a change that altered the velvety green of the fields to a plain dirt color and swept away the young wheat as clearly as a tornado could have done. Before the first of June the loss of all grain was nearly completed, and shortly after the grasshoppers took wing and disappeared. The work of replanting was at once begun, although the hope of getting a full crop was small. It was Hobson's choice, however, and a large acreage was put under cultivation. How anxiously the farmers watched the weather may be imagined. But when the months swung around and harvest time showed a plentiful supply, the hardships of the early summer were nearly forgotten.

COUNTY MATTERS.

The order for the first Territorial election was issued at a meeting of the County Commissioners held September 17, 1855, in Doniphan County. Browne was organized as a municipal township with provision for the election of a delegate to Congress. William C. Foster, William Parket and E. W. Short, were appointed Judges of Election, and the place of holding the same was at the house of W. C. Foster, on the South Fork of the Nemaha. The election took place October 1, 1855, and resulted in the casting of four votes—all for J. W. Whitfield as Delegate to Congress. A year later Whitfield received sixteen votes as delegate and X. K. Stout, B. O. Driscoll and T. W. Waterson, seventeen votes each, as members of the Territorial Legislature, although all the latter three resided in Doniphan County. The third election held in the county took place on June 13, 1857, and was called to select delegates to the Constitutional Convention at Lecompton. At this election the counties of Brown and Nemaha formed an election district, and Cyrus Dolman receiving forty-four votes against thirty-six cast for Henry Smith, was chosen delegate. The growth of the county, was, according to this showing, very slow, but it must be remembered that the fierce fight between the Pro-slavery and Free-state forces was in progress; that the Free-state or Anti-slavery party refused to vote, and that this vote of eighty ballots, was no criterion of the actual number of legal voters in the county. At the regular fall election of this year, held on October 5, the Free-state men were out in force and brought out a full vote of all in the county. The total vote at this time was two hundred and eight; of which the Free-state party had one hundred and thirty-six, and the Pro-slavery seventy-two. This vote was divided as follows:

Free-state.—Walnut Creek, forty six; Lochnane, ten; Irving, forty-three; Claytonville, thirty-seven.

Pro slavery.—Walnut Creek, three; Lochnane, eleven; Irving, twenty-three; Claytonville, thirty-five.

This was a final defeat for the Pro-slavery party, and they never afterward played any noteworthy part in the politics of the county. Democracy seems to have ever been in sympathy with the Southern element, and to have shared its fortunes, for at this time Brown and Nemaha counties elected a representative, and the Republican candidate, Maj. E. N. Morrill, received two hundred and eighty-three votes; his opponent obtaining but little more than one-third of that number.

On July 22, 1856, the County Surveyor was directed by the County Commissioners of Doniphan County to survey the joint boundary line between Doniphan and Brown counties. This was done, and Brown County was separated from Doniphan by an act of the Legislature of 1857. The Legislature of the following year transferred Township 5, Ranges 15 and 16, to Jackson County. This left the county in its present shape; an exact square, twenty-four miles on each side.

The first County Clerk was James Waterson, who was appointed in 1857, but did not fill a full term, and was followed by David Peebles, who continued to hold the office through the following year. Those who have succeeded to the office are W. B. Barnett, 1859; Henry Graves, 1860; H. R. Dutton, 1860; E. L. Pound, 1860-62-64; E. A. Spooner, 1864-65; J. G. Kelsey, 1866; E. N. Morrill, 1867-69-71-73; Henry Isley, 1874-76-78; John E. Moon, 1878-80-82.

The following have held the office of County Treasurer: John Dunbar, 1857; Richard L. Oldham, 1857; Moses P. Proctor, 1857; S. Wade, 1858-60; G. J. Englehart, 1860-63; E. L. Pound, 1863-65; W. B. Barnett, 1865-67-69; A. McLaughlin, 1869-71-73; H. Seburn, 1873-77; J. F. Roehm, 1877-79; William Welcome, 1879-81, and to the present time.

The first Register of Deeds of whom the records make any mention, was D. Peebles, who was elected in 1861. He was followed by J. W. Oberholtzer, 1863-65-67; J. H. Klinefelter, 1867-69; J. W. Oberholtzer, 1869-71; A. R. Platt, 1871-73; F. D. Houlette, 1873-75; E. D. Benner, 1875-77-79; James R. Allison, 1879-81-83.

The first Probate Judge was W. W. Guthrie, elected in 1861. E. A. Spooner was elected in 1864, and held office until 1868. He was succeeded by D. K. Babbit, 1868-70-72; T. B. Dickason, 1874-76-78-80-82.

The Clerks of the District Court have been J. G. Kelsey, elected in 1862; E. N. Morrill, 1866; H. J. Aten, 1870; Henry Anderson, 1872; J. W. Oberholtzer, 1874; L. H. Eilely, 1876; W. M. Welcome, 1878; S. Wilson, 1880.

On page eighty-four of the laws of 1857 is an act approved in February of that year, and reading as follows: "* * * That Claytonville be the temporary seat of justice of Browne County. * * *"

At the election of October 6, 1857, three Commissioners were chosen to make a selection of a permanent County Seat. At a meeting of the Board, held on December 14, the duly elected Commissioners, I. P. Winslow, Isaac Chase, and I. B. Hoover, organized and proceeded at once to take a vote for the new County Seat. This vote resulted in the casting of one vote each for Hiawatha, Carson and Padonia. Manifestly there was no probability of a choice, and, to aid in making one, the Commissioners the following day, visited the towns already voted for, and also Hamlin. At this time Mr. Carson offered one-half the building lots of the town and $1,500; Hiawatha each alternate building lot, and a court-house twenty by thirty feet; and Padonia a square of ground, and a $3,000 court-house, for the preference. Having received these propositions the Board held a meeting, and took a fresh vote. This resulting as before, a third ballot was taken with the result of two votes for Carson, and one for Padonia. A fourth ballot resulted in the casting of three votes for Carson and its consequent selection. This, it will be remembered, was in December, 1857. In the January following, the work of the Commissioners was upset by the passage of an act of the legislature authorizing an election to be held on April 5, for the purpose of submitting to the people the final location of the County Seat. At this election the vote, as returned, showed irregularities in four precincts, and they were thrown out. The vote was then announced as follows: Hiawatha, 128 votes; Carson, 37; Hamlin, 25; Claytonville, 20; Washington, 13; Prairie Springs, 4; Padonia, 2. Hiawatha having received a clear majority was then declared the County Seat.

The first County Court House was built at Claytonville, in accordance with an order of the County Commissioners made at their meeting March 31, 1857. In this order it was specified that the building should be thirty by twenty feet, and be enclosed by June 1, of that year. A tax of one-sixth of one per cent. was levied to defray the expense of this work, and R. L. Oldham appointed Building Commissioner. At the August meeting of the Commissioners, Mr. Oldham reported that the building had been completed by Mr. A. Heed, at a cost of $ 00, and was satisfactory. The same year this structure was sold to Samuel A. Wade for $100. After the brief County Seat location at Carson where no court house was built, and the final removal to Hiawatha in April, 1858, the County Commissioners ordered the expenditure of $2,000 for a Court House and Jail, and appointed Joseph Klinefelter as special commissioner to supervise the work. On the death of Mr. Klinefelter, shortly after, H. R. Dutton was appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings. At the November session the Commissioner reported that he had contracted with S. W. Wade to build the Court House, and that it would be completed by August 1, 1859. This building, from the time of its completion until the erection of the present fine Court House in 1878, occupied the center of the public square. When room was needed for the work on the foundations of the new structure, the old court house was torn down and the heavier portions used in the construction of two small dwellings near the residence of H. M. Way.

In the fall of 1877 it was decided to hold an election to determine whether a new court-house should be built by the county. The proper notices having been posted by the County Commissioners the election took place at the time of the regular fall election in November, and resulted in the polling of 798 votes for public buildings and 655 against. On February 12, 1878, E. P. Carr, of the firm of Roper & Carr, of St. Joseph, Missouri, was appointed architect of the new structure and ordered to draw up plans and specifications. For this work there was to be paid three and one-quarter per cent of the cost of the building. On April 12 of this year the County Commissioners ordered that bids for the construction of the new court house be advertised for. It was stated in the advertisement for bids that the cost of construction would be paid in four installments of equal amount, due on December 20, 1878, June 20, 1879, December 20, 1879, and June 20, 1880. Bonds in double the amount of the cost of construction were also required from the successful bidder. In response to the notice of the County Commissioners bids were received from the following parties: G. Amann, of Hiawatha, $19,625. H. A. Day & Co., of Nelson, Nebraska, $19,630; Randell Hickox, of Omaha, Nebraska, $19,438; Anderson & Liddell, of Leavenworth, $18,790; J. A. McGonigle, of Leavenworth, $18,743. These bids were opened on June 5, 1878, and the contract awarded to J. A. McGonigle, of Leavenworth, bonds being fixed at $38,000.

To secure funds for meeting this new obligation a special tax of three mills was levied for the years 1879 and 1880.

On December 11, 1879 the County Commissioners at their regular meeting voted to accept the new court house and at once placed $16,000 insurance upon it; $4,000 in each of the following companies—Phenix, of Hartford, Connecticut; Aetna, of Hartford, Connecticut; Home of New York; North British and Mercantile, of London and Edinburgh. The County Clerk was then directed to proceed to St. Joseph and contract for furniture for the new quarters. This done at a cost of $1,605, the county had as neat and beautiful a structure as need be wished for.

On the lower floor are the offices of the County Clerk, Recorder of Deeds, Probate Judge, Treasurer, Superintendent of Instruction. On the second the office of the Prosecuting Attorney and the county court room.

WAR RECO

(The history of the Thirteenth Volunteer Infantry of which Company I of this county formed a part, is given in the General History.)

The *Brown County Guard* was raised in 1861 by Capt. Ira J. Lacock, and at once proceeded to Atchison to join the First Kansas Infantry. Finding it impossible to be attached to this regiment, as it was already full, the Guard proceeded to Leavenworth, where they were again disappointed. Being unable to become attached to any force destined for the front the company returned to Hiawatha and disbanded. On October 13, 1864, Brigadier-Gen. Sherry sent the following letter to Lieut. H. M. Robinson, of the Brown County Militia: "Dear Sir:—You will notice from the within order that the entire militia of the State is ordered into actual service for thirty days, unless sooner discharged; and that the militia of this District are ordered to report to me at Atchison forthwith. You will attend to the matter in your county. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

BYRON SHERRY,
Brigadier General."

The enclosed order to which Gen. Sherry referred bore date of October 9th, and issued from the headquarters of the Kansas State Militia at Topeka. The order for Brown, Nemaha, Doniphan and Marshall counties required an immediate rendezvous at Atchison. In obedience to this command, Brown County sent a force, which as reported at Atchison, consisted of: *Hiawatha Company*, composed of sixty-five men; James A. Pope, Captain; John Walters, First Lieutenant; Jacob Sparr, Second Lieutenant. *Walnut Creek Company*, composed of forty-one men; I. N. Speer, Captain; Levi Morrill, First Lieutenant; William Belk, Second Lieutenant. *Robinson Company*, composed of 100 men; Samuel W. Swayze, Captain; L. Slagel, First Lieutenant; William Gear, Second Lieutenant. Roys Creek Company was not at this time reported.

The departure of the militia for the front was immediately followed by the organization of the Home Guard, which in twenty-four hours secured an enrollment of seventy-nine, "including the colored men and a few boys who wished to be enrolled." Lieut. Perkins was made captain of this force, and perfected a plan for meeting and repelling any attack, by the rapid concentration of the force spread over several miles. That the sudden departure of the militia was a great loss to the county is proven with the utmost clearness by stray items which appear in the county paper of the time. Women were reported as gathering corn left standing in the field, as loading wood and acting as teamsters, and, at a pinch, as millers. In one instance, Mr. Livermore, of the Hamlin Mills, was ordered upon "detached duty," this being nothing less than hurrying to his mill and turning out a stock of the staff of life for those whose lot at home was as rugged, in many ways, as that of the "boys in blue" at the front.

This force served at the front and on guard duty until the close of the war, when it was disbanded and returned home. Many of its members moved to other points, but a good number are still within a few miles of the county seat, and have reared a second generation, who, should their country call, would probably turn out with all the fire and patriotism of their sires, and re-enact the brave deeds of twenty years ago.

In 1860 the population of this County was 2,607; in 1870, 6,823; in 1875, 8,928; in 1880 12,819. This included Hiawatha and Robinson, the former of which had 1,376 population and the latter 210

COUNTY SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES.

Private or subscription schools were taught in the county from nearly the date of first settlement, and records of this work have been found as early as 1856. There was, however, no regularly organized district prior to the Carson District organized on March 11, 1859, by County Superintendent J. A. Stanley. The first School Board was elected on the 21st of the following month, and was as follows: Noah Hansen, Director; I. B. Hoover, Clerk; A. M. Kendall, Treasurer. The report of the County Superintendent of Public Instruction for this year shows an enrollment of 204 children of school age, and an attendance of ninety-five in the two schools (Carson and Myers Districts) There were that year four regularly organized school districts, but there was no teaching in two of them.

In 1879 Brown County had seventy school districts; in 1880 this number had increased to eighty-one.

The number of pupils enrolled was, in 1879, 3,161; in 1880, when the biennial report was issued, 3,623; and in 1881, 4,067; with an average attendance of 2,349.

During this period the number of teachers employed had increased from eighty in 1879 and eighty-five in 1880, to 125 in 1881, when the amount of yearly salaries paid was $23,749.

The total expenditure for all school purposes in 1880 was $24,461.89; the assessed valuation of all school property, $8,300.129.

The Brown County Agricultural Association was organized in 1864, and purchased a fine site for a fair ground at the southeast of the town. This was a portion of the lands of W. B. Barnett and covered twenty acres. On this was laid out a half-mile track, said to be one of the best in the State, and in the center was a floral hall about forty by eighty feet. After a few years, however, the society fell into neglect and was practically disbanded. The Brown County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Company then took control of the grounds and buildings, and retained them up to 1880, when the Brown County Exposition Association was organized as a joint stock company under the State law In 1880 the managers of the society decided to still further improve its facilities, and a strip of ground on the north of the old space was purchased of Maj. E. N. Morrill for $400. This last purchase covers ten acres. Upon adding this ground the Floral Hall was removed from the center of the track to a space northeast of the judges' stand, and near the main entrance. Stables have been fitted up, on the south side of the track, for the convenience of training blooded stock, and ample stalls furnished for other classes of domestic animals. On the north of the judges' stand is a row of seats for the accommodation of those who attend trials of speed. These will be extended the coming season and form a convenient amphitheater. The society has expended, thus far, not less than $6,000, but it stands ready to do as much more as may be necessary to make its grounds worthy of the attendance of the best classes of stock and stock fanciers. The present officers of the society are J. M. Boomer, president; T. L. Brundage, secretary.

The Brown County Improved Horse Association has its headquarters at Hiawatha, and is composed of some of the best breeders of blooded stock in the county. Its organization dates from February, 1882, when the following officers were elected: J. Besty, president; S. Detwiler, secretary; John Walters, treasurer. The live stock now owned by the association consists of four thorough-bred draft stallions, three of whom are located at Hiawatha. These animals are all from Illinois, where they were imported from France and England. The infusion of new blood from this foreign stock can not fail to be of great value to the farmers of the entire county.

STATISTICS.

The following statement of the amount of land devoted to the production of the various staples of the State and County from 1874 to 1880 inclusive is of great interest as exhibiting an actual example of the growth of this section: In 1874 Brown County had 17,547 acres of winter wheat; in 1880, 31,645 acres; in 1874, 855 acres of rye; in 1880, 1,859. Spring wheat covered 13,978 acres in 1874; 12,224 in 1880. Barley was raised on 5,789 acres in 1874; on 2,485 in 1880. Oats were planted on 8,233 acres in 1874; on 9,571 in 1880. Potatoes increased from an acreage of 587 in 1874 to 1,176 in 1880. Pearl millet was first planted in 1880. A glance at these figures shows that while the winter wheat area nearly doubled in six years, spring wheat decreased as did barley. Corn meanwhile nearly doubled its acreage, and potatoes showed the largest proportional increase of all products of the soil. The total value of products for 1880 was $1,844,711.66.

HIAWATHA.

Hiawatha, the county seat of Brown County, is located in one of the most beautiful plains of this prairie country, and not far from the geographical center of the county. From the upper floor of any large building can be seen a magnificent amphitheater of twenty square miles of gently undulating prairie, which seems to so melt in the distance that the eye is scarce able to discern where earth ceases and the "cape flyaway" of the clouds begins. Spread over this space are the substantial houses and well-kept fields which show long residence and careful tillage. Within the city, grouped around the public square and on Oregon street, are the chief business houses. Radiating in every direction are neat residences with trim, well-kept yards, and here and there the costly buildings which indicate that individual wealth has already been acquired from the growing trade of the yet new country.

The first house erected in Hiawatha stood on the northwest corner of Sixth and Oregon streets, and was occupied by Partch and Barnum as a hotel, and later by A. Sellig, who managed it until the building of the old Hiawatha House. This was in the early summer of 1857, and claims in the county were constantly being taken by speculators from other States, who, after making slight improvements and erecting claim shanties generally departed, either to return another year or to sell their claims. It was no uncommon sight to see these men, who rarely did their claim work personally, lounging about the old hotel to the number of forty or fifty. The first term of the District Court was held in this house.

The second building was built by a Mr. Partch, and stood on the east side of Sixth street, opposite the Court House. It was occupied as a general store by H. R. Dutton and B. L. Rider. In 1858 it was sold to W. B. Barnett, afterwards of the banking firm of Barnett, Morrill & James, now a prominent citizen of Hiawatha. In 1857 there were but two buildings on the town site.

The first postmaster of Hiawatha was H. R. Dutton, who was appointed July 13, 1858, and held office four years. He was followed by Joseph Pascal, who also retained the office for four years. In 1866 H. Graves received the appointment W. B. Barnett was Postmaster from 1870-74, and yielded to H. Graves, who, however, failed to fill the full term and was succeeded by N. E. Chapman on April 5, 1878. Mr. Chapman was in turn succeeded by J. D. Blair on May 8, 1882.

During this time the postoffice had been located successively at the store of H. R. Dutton, on lot 77, Oregon street; in Pascal's drug store, on the east side of the square; on lot 79, on Oregon street, and finally in the Opera House building, on Sixth and Oregon streets, where it is at once centrally and commodiously located.

On April, 1871, Hiawatha elected a full corps of city officers as follows: Mayor, J. Schilling; Clerk, H. J. Aten; Treasurer, James A. Pope; Marshal, J. B. Butterfield; Assessor, F. J. Heller; Police Judge, J. W. Oberholtzer; Attorney, C. W. Johnson. The Councilmen were J. W. Pottenger, B. F. Killey, G. Amann, H. M. Robinson, H. C. Wey.

The Mayors who have served since Mayor Schilling are as follows: A. McLaughlin, 1872-73; George Amann, 1873-74; H. J. Aten, 1874-75-76; A. A. Holmes, 1876-77-78; A. R. May, 1878-79; W. M. Welton, 1879-80; C. H. Lawrence, 1880-81; J. D. Blair, 1881-82; G. Amann, 1882-83.

The City Clerks since 1872 have been: W. C. Maxwell, 1872-73; D. M. Reed, 1873-74; A. N. Ruley, 1874-75; Charles Wolf, 1875-76; H. M. Waller, 1876-77; A. T. McCreary, 1877-78-79; C. N. Welcome, 1879-80-81; T. L. Brundage, 1881-82-83.

The City Treasurers have been as follows: J. W. Oberholtzer, 1872; A. R. Platt, 1872-73; Charles Wolf, 1873-74-75; G. T. Woodmansee, 1875-76; Charles Wolf, 1876-77; Harvey Seburn, 1877-78; J. E. Moon, 1878-79-80-81-82-83.

The earliest record of the public schools of this place bears date March 25, 1870, and records the election of E. Bierer as Director; B. F. McCoy, District Clerk, and Gregory Amann, District Treasurer. The next record is a year later, and records the election of Mr. C. D. Lawrence, as Director—a position he has ever since held. It was at this time decided to purchase two lots on Miami Street in the northeast part of the town as a site for a schoolhouse. In 1873, what is now known as "the old schoolhouse," was built on these lots at a cost of $6,000. This structure was of native stone, and was fifty by thirty-two feet, and two stories in height. On April 4, 1873, the appointment of three teachers was recorded. These were L. S. Herbert, Principal; and Miss Albee and Miss Welcome, Assistants.

Doubtless the stone schoolhouse was considered a commodious building and suited to the needs of the school for a number of years to come; but it is evident that the estimate of the city's growth fell far below the realization; for in 1874, only a year later, it was found necessary to obtain better accommodations. At a meeting held on April 10, 1874, it was decided to build a new "permanent schoolhouse," not to exceed in cost $35,000. One-third of this sum was to be expended in the first year, and the remainder during successive years. In the fall of 1875 Miss Mary A. P. Cracraft and Miss Mary Maxey were added to the force of teachers, and, the school room proving utterly insufficient, a room was hired of D. C. Swayze, and used for the primary department, taught by Miss Liggitt.

On February 22, 1875, the board having received the petition of more than one-third of the legal voters of the district, praying for a special election to determine the question of issuing bonds in $15,000 for building a new schoolhouse, set an election for March 6 of the same year. These bonds were to have ten years to run and were coupled with the condition that none should be sold for less than ninety-five per cent of their par value. At the special election of March 6 the vote stood 146 for and 58 against the bonds. The issue of bonds having been decided upon it became necessary to choose a building site. At a meeting held March 8, 1875, an election to decide which of a number of eligible localities should be selected was called for March 20. At this later meeting the present site known as "site four" and the property of Mr. Bowers, received fifty-four votes and a clear majority over all.

A call for plans and specifications was next in order, and after examination of a number submitted, those of Steiger, Boetner & Co., were accepted. The contract for erecting the structure was then offered and finally awarded to Mr. G. Amann at $13,000.

The school building thus obtained has seven rooms and a large department for each. Its teachers are L. D. Whittemore, principal; Misses Lizzie Herbert, Lizzie Isles, Jennie Isles, Lou Chance, R. D. Kiner and Mrs. Eliza M. Cook. With an enrollment of over 400 scholars it can readily be seen that ere long the "permanent" quarters which six years ago seemed sufficient for a long time to come will shortly be too small. As long as practicable the schoolrooms, which in addition to the original heavy outlay have received numerous improvements, will be used. During the year 1881-82 steam heating was introduced throughout the building at a cost of $1,400.

Hiawatha may well be at once proud of her attractive school, its efficient teachers and the rapid growth which necessitates a constant increase of both.

FIRE DEPARTMENT AND FIRES.

The fire department of Hiawatha was organized in 1874, with a membership of thirty, and H. M. Waller as Chief. After running in this form till 1876, Mr. Waller resigned, and E. Allendorf took charge of the department, where his name still appears as Chief. At the time of the organization, in 1874, a truck, with hooks and ladders, was purchased. In 1876 a Babcock Fire Extinguisher was added to the apparatus. In 1877 the hook and ladder truck was repaired and new ladders procured. The apparatus is placed in a building west of the new National Bank Block. The department meets on the first Monday of each month.

The city has but one cistern for fire purposes. This is located on the northeast corner of the square, and is supplied by a well close to it, water being raised by a wind-mill. It is proposed to place two more fire cisterns at the northwest and southwest corners of the square, where, owing to the slope of the land, they could readily be filled from the conduits of the court house roof.

On Thursday, November 30, 1871, the most destructive fire which has ever visited the city broke out in the drug store of Mitchell & Zehrung, on the east side of the Public Square. The flames were discovered about 2 A. M., and had made such headway as to preclude all idea of saving the building. Attention was then turned to saving the household effects of Mr. Mitchell, the senior partner of the firm, who occupied the upper story as a tenement. After various courageous attempts, the firemen were beaten off by the dense smoke and suffocating fumes from the burning drugs, which added, by constant explosions, to the danger of the situation. Abandoning their apparently futile work on the drug store, the citizens turned to the adjoining structures, which were all of wood and consequently in imminent danger. On the north was a residence, but as it was about twenty feet from the burning building, and the wind blew fiercely from that quarter, it was comparatively safe. On the south the boot and shoe store of J. B. Butterfield, the boot and shoe shop of F. Zimmerman, and the hardware store of A. M. Blakesly. These were all of wood and with the inadequate means at hand it was manifestly impossible to save them. Attention was then turned to the removal of their contents, and the stock of the two nearest merchants made a hasty exit. In the third building was a large stock of shelf and heavy hardware and a number of stoves which, spite of incessant labor, could not be rescued. Next to the south stood the jewelry store of Mr. T. B. Dickason, and the fine residence of Mr. I. Boker. To save the latter it was decided to tear down the jewelry store, and having removed all the stock, the firemen made short work of the building, which was a small one. The removal of this connecting link checked the advance of the fire, and it was from that time readily managed.

The total loss by this fire was about $12,000. Of this Mitchell & Zimmerman lost $3,000—well insured; Butterfield, $1,000; Zimmerman, $400 or $500; Blakesley, about $6,000; and Dickason, about $500.

On Sunday morning, October 5, 1879, watchman Huff, in making his two o'clock round, discovered fire in the upper part of the Hiawatha House. This hotel, which was built nearly twenty-two years before, was in 1879 of an extremely composite order of architecture. The older portion of this was of brick, but a large frame addition had been made to it, and it was on the upper floor of this part that flames were discovered. A large crowd of citizens turned out in response to the alarm of the watchman, and were soon actively engaged in fighting the flames; but though burning slowly, the house was evidently doomed. Attention was then given to rescuing as much as possible of the furniture of the house and the personal property of its inmates. Mr. Ellis T. Carey, who was running the hotel, was fully insured. The hotel proper was also insured to the amount of $2,000, which nearly offset the loss. The destruction of this hotel was a loss to the town for the time only, the erection of its namesake more than compensating for any divergence of trade through lack of hotel facilities.

PROHIBITION AND THE HIAWATHA CLUB.

One of the most exciting events that has occurred in the history of Hiawatha was the suppression of the Hiawatha Club. In 1875 the City Council denied all applications for licenses to open saloons or drinking places of any description. For a time this suddenly enforced prohibition was effectual. Sundry bibulous individuals, under the pressure of uneasy cravings for spirituous elevation, may have experienced symptoms calling for the aid of the druggist, and been granted relief; but there is no record of their manœuvers. In October, however, a new factor appeared upon the scene, in the formation of the Hiawatha Club. There was no doubt of the aim of this organization, but if kept strictly in accordance with its avowed plan, the city authorities could take no legal cognizance of its workings. It was indubitably a clever scheme. The object of the circular gotten out by the club and numerously signed by the people of the neighborhood was as follows: "We the undersigned hereby agree to and with each other to form and arrange a club for the purpose of social enjoyment, said club to have its rooms in the city of Hiawatha and to be known as the Hiawatha Club. Dated this seventh day of October, 1875."

On the same date F. W. Rohl and H. Stauff opened the club rooms in a building owned by J. W. Pottenger and located on lot ninety-one, Oregon street. Business was very brisk from the day of opening, and the crowd exchanging pasteboard checks for the irrigating fluid was constantly renewed. To all appearance the purchase of beer and whisky checks was all that was needed to acquire membership. On October 13th the club, as additional safeguard against the enforcement of the prohibitory law, adopted a regular constitution and by-laws, and elected a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who, with five trustees, formed the board of managers. Provision was also made for annual elections and monthly meetings, and also for the due proposal of persons desiring membership, and the payment of a small entrance fee. To overcome any delay in refreshing the tired of other places who might be in need of liquid support, it was added that "any member may invite gentlemen to the rooms of the association for a single day on registering his own name with that of the visitor in a book kept for the purpose."

At this meeting several rules for the conduct of the club were adopted, among them one reading: "This house shall be open from nine o'clock in the morning, daily, for the reception of members, and close at twelve o'clock (midnight)." This did not involve the enforced departure of members of the club then in the house.

Two days later Mayor H. J. Aten issued an order for the closing of the club room for two days, ending on Saturday, October 16th, at midnight. This order was at once enforced by City Marshal G. T. Woodmansee. On the following Monday, however, the Hiawatha club was again in full blast, and for two days the flow of beer and the ardent was unchecked. On the 20th the Marshal, by order of the Mayor, made a second attempt to close the club rooms, but was met by Rohl and Stauff and a delegation of members and unceremoniously hustled into the street. Nothing daunted, the preserver of the peace made at brief intervals other fruitless efforts to gain possession of the rooms, and finally called to his aid Thomas McLaughlin, J. K. Klinefelter and G. E. Selleg, with whom he succeeded in bursting the door and ousting the club party. The doors were then locked and the posse separated. Soon after the club party proceeded to the office of W. J. Richardson and procured a warrant for the arrest of the City Marshal, G. T. Woodmansee, and his assistants, on a charge of riot. They then returned to the club room, broke in and resumed business. Matters were getting serious and the feeling of the citizens was at fever heat when the suit brought by Rohl on behalf of the club was called before W. J. Richardson, Justice of the Peace. The Marshal and his party were defended by the City Attorney, A. R. May, Ira J. Lacock and C. E. Berry; the State appearing by the county attorney and Hon. James Faloon. A verdict for the defendants was rendered and the cost of suit taxed upon the plaintiffs.

These proceedings had brought considerable odium upon the club, and the better portion of the citizens who had at first patronized it, began to withdraw. Rohl & Stauff, however, continued the sale of beer and whisky and the place became the scene of the most disgusting debauches. This went on until November 18th, when the worthy pair who ran the business were arrested for violation of the city statute in regard to selling liquors. Convicted on the 22d before J. P. Mulhollen, the defendants appealed to the District Court and continued business. Again arrested on the 27th and tried on December 2, Rohl & Stauff pursued the same course. On December 14 the Mayor issued a writ to the City Marshal ordering the abatement of this nuisance. This was the signal for the fiercest battle of this notorious contest. The Marshal armed with the writ of abatement presented himself at the club room, only to be met by the proprietors with drawn revolvers, and the warning that an attempt to interfere with their business would have fatal results. Yielding to superior force the Marshal retreated and made preparations to meet force with force. Raising a posse of twenty men he again appeared at the club room and made a forcible entry early on Christmas morning, 1875, capturing the books and papers of the society, destroying all the stock, and barricading the doors of the room with billiard tables and furniture, the posse went into camp. Guards were placed at the outside of the building, and within the room, and for nearly two weeks the conquerors held the captured citadel. A large part of the members of the club and personal friends of Rohl & Stauff, lived in the country, at some distance from Hiawatha, and when the news of the capture of the club room spread, gathered in a large crowd near the building. No attempt was made to retake it, however, though there was much loud talking, and sanguinary threats were made.

This was practically the end of the business of the Hiawatha club. Petitions and counter petitions, and actions for ejectment were indulged in by various parties, and numerous and uninteresting processes gone through, with the final result of the surrender of Rohl & Stauff and their confession of inability to pay their fines. Confined in the city calaboose, the prisoners were one night rescued by their friends, but they were shortly after returned. Shortly after (April, 1876), a compromise was effected through the efforts of two pastors of the city. Rohl & Stauff withdrew their suits against the city and its officers and on payment of the costs of suit were liberated. It is stated that a large part of the funds raised to meet these expenses were raised by the temperance party, Rohl & Stauff being bankrupt.

This ended the practical discussion of the temperance question in Hiawatha and it has never been revived.

CHURCHES.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church, was not the only first Methodist Church in the city and county, but the first church of any denomination. In 1857, Hiawatha formed part of the White Cloud and Sabetha Mission, which was under Rev. W. E. Butt, presiding elder. In the following year Rev. J. Shaw was appointed presiding elder, and a year later Rev. James Lawrence became preacher in charge of the work on this circuit. He was followed in 1860, by Rev. Mr. Green, and in 1861, by L. D. Price, and William Buffington, the latter of whom continued his work through 1862. O. H. Mitchell served in 1863, and in 1864, the Hiawatha class was organized by L. D. Price, presiding elder, and J. Shaw preacher in charge. In 1865, E. S. Arrington supplied the church and through his efforts and those of the presiding elder, D. P. Mitchell, a subscription for the purpose of building a church edifice was set in circulation. This resulted in securing $1,135, which was increased the following year by $791 secured by the earnest efforts of Rev. J. M. Titcomb, the preacher of the year. Encouraged by so favorable a financial showing, the society commenced work on the building and the corner stone was laid July 4, 1866, by Rev. W. K. Mitchell of Atchison. The same year the walls were raised and building was then stopped, as $1,800 above the amount subscribed had been expended and the society were unwilling to run further in debt. In April, 1867, work was resumed on the building, under the agreement that the indebtedness of the society should not be increased At the same time an additional subscription of $200 was secured. In September, 1868, the church extension society donated $68.65 and in March of the following year $221. During this time the Ladies' Mite Society donated various sums aggregating $300. The structure was completed late in 1868, and dedicated on December 13th, by Rev. A. B. Leonard. At this time an effort to raise the entire church debt, then amounting to $1,800 was made, and $50 more than that sum subscribed. It was found however that interest to the amount of $300 had accrued and this was taken care of by the trustees.

Slightly prior to this time the Hiawatha class numbered (1867) eleven members and the preacher in charge, Rev. J. A. Simpson, supplied also Padonia, Claytonville, Carson, Terrapin and Robinson.

In 1869-70, Rev. P. M. Buck, now a missionary in India, was in charge of the church. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Dudley, September, 1870 to March, 1871. Revs. J. Amos and Blackstock, who worked together in 1871; J. P. Shackelford, in 1872-73; S. P. Jacobs, in 1873-75; C. L. Shackelford, in 1875-77; J. A. Simpson, in 1877-79; William Friend, in 1879-82; W. H. Underwood, in 1882. During 1873, the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, of Hiawatha, was organized and in 1877, during the pastorate of C. L. Shackleford, $1,200 was raised and in June of that year, the entire debt removed.

In 1878, it was decided to build a parsonage and almost the entire amount necessary was subscribed. The building was begun in October, and finished, at a cost of $1,200, on January 1, 1879. The society now holds $7,000 worth of property, free of debt. The membership is 241.

A Sabbath school was organized at an early day and now has twenty-two teachers and 244 scholars. It is under the superintendence of T. J. Wagstaff.

The First Baptist Church of Hiawatha was organized on August 18, 1860, by Rev. H. S. Tibbitts, assisted by Rev. P. Frink, and Rev. E. Alward. At the time of organization the society numbered but fifteen, but it has grown finely during the twenty eventful years of its existence, and now has enrolled 150 members. The pastors who have held successive charge are: H. S. Tibbitts, Nelson Alvord, A. F. Willard, G. Gates, A. Alward, George Mitchell, W. R. Connelly and J. F. Howard, who is the present incumbent. A church edifice was erected in 1871, at a cost of $3,200. It stands on Eighth street, near Utah.

The Sabbath school was organized in 1871, with a membership of thirty and was under the superintendence of William Scull. At the present time its membership has increased to 125. It is under the superintendence of M. S. Smalley.

The First Congregational Church of Hiawatha, was organized June 5, 1869, with a membership of fifteen, under the charge of Rev. G. A. Hoyt, who remained connected with the society until his death, in May, 1870. On May 1, 1870, Rev. D. W. Comstock was installed as Pastor and held the position until September 9, 1871, when he was succeeded by Rev. H. P. Robinson. Rev. J. D. Liggett began his pastorate on August 12, 1873, and retired nearly five years later, when, on May 22, 1878, Rev. George W. Skinner became Pastor. Rev. J. B. Richardson, the present Pastor, was installed August 31, 1880. A church building was begun in 1873, and dedicated in January of the following year, but was not at that time fully completed. The total cost of this structure was $4,000.

A Sabbath school was organized on February 22, 1874, with E. N. Knapp as superintendent. Mr. Knapp was followed by Major E. N. Morrill, who now holds the position. An active and successful school of over 200 is now in regular attendance.

The First Presbyterian Church of Hiawatha, was organized on April 10, 1870, by F. E. Sheldon, who, while stationed at Troy, Doniphan County, preached once in six weeks at Hiawatha for more than two years, ending his labors at this point on July 7, 1872. At the commencement of this work the membership of the society was five: Mrs. Jane Pricer, Mrs. Susan M. Adams, Eugene Adams, Edward C. Work and William B. Brown. In 1872 it had crept to seven, and a year later to thirty-nine. Mr. Sheldon was followed by Revs S. T. Davis, S. F. Farmer, S. T. Davis, D. R. Todd, S. F. Farmer and S. G. Strange, who still holds the pastoral office.

The church edifice which since its erection in 1873, has been the constant care of the society is 30x40 feet on the ground floor, and cost as stated in the records, $2,938. The first services held in this building took place on August 17, 1873, and shortly after the dedicatory services were held. Original members of the little band that by zealous work achieved the task of building this church, and dedicating it, free of debt, to the service of God, may well feel proud of their record. The society now has enrolled 110 members and is in an active condition.

A Sabbath school was established in September, 1872, but the earliest record bears date nearly a year later and it is supposed that the record of the first year was lost. It is known that W. S. Brown was the first superintendent and that John E. Moon was the first secretary. In 1873 the school had an average attendance of thirty-two scholars, and had as teachers four gentlemen and two ladies. The school now numbers seventy, and has nine teachers. Its officers are W. S. Brown, superintendent; S. A. Fulton, assistant; Mrs. G. T. Pricer, [illegible] retary and Mrs. D. M. Reed, treasurer.

The African Methodist Church, of Hiawatha, was organized by Rev. Robert Kay, in 1872. Following the custom of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the service at this point has been conducted by new preachers yearly. The list of incumbents is as follows: F. M. Dale, 1873; J. Myers, 1874; J. B. Wallace, 1875; C. H. Brown, 1876; Mr. Carr, 1877; I. W. Reed, 1877; A. H. Daniels, 1878; William Webb, 1879-80-81; J. H. Walton, 1882. The society has a church building in the southeast part of the town, in which services are held each Sabbath. This structure, which is twenty by thirty feet, was erected at a cost of four hundred dollars.

The Christian Church was started in the spring of 1876, by Rev. James McGuire, who came to Hiawatha, and, although located at Padonia, preached occasionally at the former point in the old court house. His last sermon was delivered in the Presbyterian Church, on the last Sabbath of March, 1877. Rev. J. F. Berry preached occasionally during 1877, and in December of that year, Rev. A. Williams preached twice. On September 13, 1877, a verbal contract was made for the old stone schoolhouse, now owned by the German Reformed Church. Services were held in this place until about the close of the year, when a misunderstanding having arisen between the school board and the church society, the place of worship was moved to a room occupied for court purposes in the Knapp Building, north of the public square. On April 14, 1878, the society was organized by J. F. Berry, assisted by Elder A. Williams, of Iowa, and had a membership of twenty-six. On May 16, 1878, lots 81 and 83, on Kickapoo street, were purchased at an outlay of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, and a building committee, consisting of J. E. Davis, H. M. Waller, W. B. Patrick, R. J. Young and L. H. Eddy, was appointed. Upon the resignation of two members of this committee shortly afterward, A. H. Thomas and P. W. Hull were appointed to take their places. Money for building purposes was pledged to the amount of two thousand dollars, and subscriptions were made due August 13, 1878. Without waiting for the maturing of the subscriptions, work was begun on the building, and by August, the foundations were completed. From this time the progress of the work was very rapid, and on October 19, when it burned, the work on which two thousand five hundred dollars had been expended, was nearly complete. To a numerically weak society this loss was a very serious one, yet, on the Monday, October 21, following the fire, the building committee met and devised means for rebuilding. Work was begun at once, and on the anniversary of the day which saw the destruction of the first, the second structure was dedicated. The expense of this latter building was two thousand dollars. The present membership of the church is sixty-two, and the total enrollment from the beginning, ninety. Pastors who followed Mr. Berry have been J. T. Williams, C. H. Pierce, Professor O. C. Hill and W. D. Swain, who still has charge of the church. The Sabbath school of this society was organized on April 4, 1880, with Prof. R. S. Iles as superintendent, and Miss Ida Waller as secretary. The first enrollment numbered nearly fifty. Mr. A. H. Thomas succeeded Prof. Isles, after one year, and still holds the position. The present officers of the school beside the superintendent, are W. D. Swain, assistant, Miss Lizzie Punchon, secretary. The attendance has increased to fifty-seven.

The United Presbyterian Church of Hiawatha was organized on October 28, 1876, with a membership of seven. This work was by Rev. Marion Morrison, a missionary of the Presbyterian Home Missionary Society. Rev. D. M. Galvin supplied the society at this point for eighteen months. To him succeeded Rev. J. A. McCalmont, who preached for three months and was followed by Rev. M. M. Brown. Mr. Brown was relieved after six months' labor and in July, 1879, Rev. J. P. Black was settled as stated supply. In this position Mr. Black labored with so much zeal and success as to considerably increase the church membership and in April, 1881, was duly installed as Paster. The society now numbers fifty-two and has services each Sabbath in New Hall in Thomas' Block. A project is now on foot to secure building lots and erect a church. A Sabbath school was organized in April, 1880, under the superintendence of C. M. Williamson, who held the office one year and then yielded to William Bachelder who still holds it. Beginning with an attendance of twenty the school has risen to an average of forty-six.

The First German Reformed Church of Hiawatha was organized in 1872. Rev. John Beck, Pastor. In 1869 there had been a church organized called The German Evangelical Church, and for a number of years the two little congregations struggled along, neither of them being able to build a church or maintain a Pastor. In the fall of 1876 the two churches united, reorganized and employed Rev. E. Richards as Pastor until September, 1877, when the church called Rev. Abraham Balliger, who has since that time been Pastor. At this time the society numbered thirty-eight. Services were held in the county courthouse until March, 1878, when the old school building in the northeast part of the town was purchased and fitted up for church purposes. At the time it was sold to the society the house was in very poor repair and mainly on this account was disposed of for $1,200. Immediately on its acquisition the upper portion was fitted with seats and a pulpit and neatly finished, and the lower converted into a parsonage. It is now valued at $3,000. The society now has a membership of sixty and has services every second Sabbath.

A Sabbath school was organized in January, 1878, under the superintendence of Mr. H. Isley, who held the office until 1880 when he removed from the town and was succeeded by Mr. F. Lemly. The school which started with an enrollment of forty has still about the same average attendance.

The Evangelical Church, or perhaps more properly, the *Evangelical Association* of Hiawatha was organized in April, 1881, under Rev. Philip Fricker, who remained its Pastor for one year and was followed by Leon C. Schnacke, the present incumbent. At the time of organization the society numbered fifteen and in the year of its life has nearly doubled, having now more than twenty-five members. A church was begun in the summer of 1881, shortly after the formation of the society, and completed the same year at a cost of $2,300. Its dimensions are thirty-two by fifty-two feet and its seating capacity 400.

A parsonage eighteen by twenty-four feet and two stories in height has been contracted for and will be erected during 1882 on the lot adjoining the church. It will cost about $1,000.

A Sabbath school was organized on April 10, 1882, and has an attendance of nearly eighty scholars. It is under the superintendence of J. M. Lapiey.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper published in this county was the *Brown County Union*, which first appeared in the spring of 1861. In these early days of the county, and during the excitement of the civil war the publication of a country paper was an unprofitable and laborious task, and Dr. P. G. Parker, the father of this pioneer infant, may have even felt a sense of relief when it went up in a furnace of fire the winter after its birth. No attempt was made to revive it.

Volume 1, No. 1 of the *Union Sentinel* appeared on August 20, 1864, under the editorship of Mr. H. P. Stebbins. The prospectus gives a ringing definition of the aim of the paper and its policy suitable to the time—the closing year of the war in these words: "'*The Union Sentinel*' is the title chosen—'Union' indicating not a mere name—a sentiment—but that we shall stand by and advocate the cause of the Union in no dubious terms or equivocal language." This issue also contains the particulars of the massacre of the overland trains of Niles, Constable, Varney and Young at a point nearly two hundred miles west and closes with the statement that "Not a ranch is inhabited between Fort Kearney and Denver, or this side of Kearney, the inhabitants having fled." The same paper flies the National ticket of Lincoln and Johnson, and under the caption of "the latest news" gives notes from the battle field where "heavy fighting near Petersburg" is followed by "Gen. Sherman is also battering away at Atlanta with heavy shells," and other brief mention of things which stir strangely memories overlaid with the dust of twenty years. The next column details briefly the abrupt demise of one Bennet, who had acquired an unsavory reputation as a horse thief, and was caught red-handed. Taken to Wathena, in the next county, Bennet attempted to run away but sixteen shots were fired, five taking effect and wounding him severely. The third page contains notices of a Camp Meeting to be held near Padonia, the first fair of the county to be held the coming October, and the law relative to drafted men.

In the second issue of this paper under date of August 27th is the call for a Teachers' Institute to be held at the Carson schoolhouse, five miles west of Hiawatha, on September 22d and 24th, 1864. This order is signed by Noah Hanson, County Superintendent, and makes the hearty announcement: "The people of the neighborhood will welcome strangers and friends who may attend to the hospitalities of their homes." Under the head of "New Arrangement," the editor congratulates the town on the fact that the proprietor of the old Hiawatha House, Mr. Sellig, has taken the contract for carrying the mail once a week between Padonia and Atchison, and will leave Hiawatha each Friday, returning on Saturday.

A little later is found a notice of the introduction of sorghum culture in the county and the manufacture of syrup from it.

In the *Sentinel*, of September 30, 1864, appears a record of the first teachers' institute of the county and of the forthcoming first annual exhibition of the Brown County Agricultural Society, which was stated to have a membership of over one hundred.

Two months later appears a notice of a movement to build a church to be open to any Evangelical minister. In the same issue appears the notice that Robinson parties had raised one thousand dollars and were using it in boring for coal.

On August 16, 1866, Mr. Stebbins sold the paper to Ira J. Lacock and J. W. Oberholtzer, who made several improvements in it and finally sold it on November 7, 1867, to David Downer. In his hands publication was continued for nearly three years, when, like the wonderful "one horse shay" of Dr. Holmes, it returned to dust without the least warning.

The Hiawatha *Despatch* was started April 30, 1870, by A. N. Ruley, and from that date to April 4, 1878, the publication continued under the same control. For the first two months of its existence the *Despatch* was a seven column folio, but was then enlarged to an eight column sheet, and as such ran to the end of its race. Upon the retirement of Mr. Ruley the paper passed into the hands of W. T. Stewart, who conducted it until March 1, 1882.

The first number of the *Brown County Advocate* was issued on June 25, 1874, by Davis & Watson, E. A. Davis, editor. Like many another literary bantling, the new paper devotes a large amount of space to its aims and personal explanations. Cutting loose from both the old parties and extending his hand to the anti-monopoly grange element, then just becoming prominent, the editor says, "The old Democratic is dead, and the Republican party stinks with corruption." This emphatic, but impolitic announcement, is followed by an expressed preference for Charles Francis Adams and Lyman Trumbull as President and Vice President. In a column a little further on he says, "In getting the first number of the *Advocate* to press we have labored under the disadvantage of having a boil on the little finger of the right hand which has been so intensely painful that we have had but little rest or sleep for a week; notwithstanding we have worked steadily and unceasingly to give the people a paper which we hope will win their applause and merit their patronage." This is upon the editorial page and just opposite it in another column is a later bulletin about the finger. Following this is the announcement "Lack of news in the *Advocate* this week must be attributed that we are yet without exchanges." The paper at this time was a nine column folio of large size. In the second issue is given the text of the law then recently adopted, relative to free distribution of newspapers in the county where published. Mr. Davis retired from the editorial chair after a few issues of the paper and with Mr. S. L. Roberts formed the firm of Davis & Roberts. The paper continued to be published by this firm until February, 1875, when Mr. Davis' connection with the paper finally ceased and Mr. D. L. Burger took his place. In the following October the name of the publication was changed to the *Kansas Herald*.

At this time A. T. McCreary purchased an interest in the business but after a trial of a few months retired and the firm was as before Burger & Roberts. On August 14, 1876, M. S. Foote purchased a half interest in the paper and Mr. Burger retired from the cares of business. Up to January 1, 1878, the paper had been a four page one, 24x36 inches, but upon that date it was enlarged to 25x38. In the latter form it was run up to January 1, 1882, when a still greater addition was made, the new size being 32x46 inches.

On May 15, 1882, Mr. Foote retired from the position he had so skillfully held and Mr. T. L. Brundage bought his interest, Mr. Roberts still retaining the editor's chair and the attendant shears.

In politics the *Herald* has been "every time and always" Republican. It has also been fortunate in the constant guidance of an editor skilled in his profession and thoroughly conversant with the needs of his town and county. April 1st, 1883, Mr. Roberts sold his interest to his partner, T. L. Brundage, and retired from the business, locating at Tekamah, Neb., in the mercantile business. On Mr. Roberts retiring Mr. Brundage secured the services of Mr. G. M. Wellman, a man of long experience, who took charge of the editorial work. Through a persistent, thorough and careful business management the paper has acquired a circulation of full 2,000—a fact creditable to both editors and readers.

In September, 1877, the *North Kansas Sun* began to irradiate the surface of Brown County. The new luminary was fathered by W. F. Gordon, was of the Democratic order, and was a "patent outside," twenty-six by forty inches. Democracy does not seem to have been very profitable in those days, as the *Sun*, after a weary existence of three months, died in December, 1877. In January following Mr. Charles B. Ellis, of Robinson, published the *Sun* for three weeks. In the spring of 1879 George Christie and George B. Moore started the *Hiawatha Sun*. In the fall of this year Christie purchased Moore's interest, and continued publication until the fall of 1880, when he leased the office to Mr. A. N. Ruley, in whose hands it remained up to the spring of 1881, when the office was purchased by L. G. Parker, of Missouri, who removed it to Highland, Doniphan Co., Kan., where it is now owned by Mr. George E. Moore.

The Weekly Messenger was started on December 10, 1881, by Wharton Bros. It was at first a three-column, four-page paper of small size, but was enlarged with the March 11, 1882, issue to an eight-page paper. It has already attained a circulation of 450 copies, and bids fair to develop into a successful newspaper. It is issued on Saturday of each week.

The Hiawatha World was started as the successor of the *Despatch* by the World Printing Company, March 1, 1882. The Company consists of D. W. Wilder, John B. Campbell, and Cyrus B. Bowman. The paper is an eight-column folio, twenty-six by forty-eight inches, and has a circulation of 300 above the list purchased from the *Despatch*, and estimated at 1,200. It is issued Thursdays.

SOCIETIES.

Hiawatha Lodge, No. 35, A. F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation, July 3, 1860, and chartered on October 16, of the same year. The first officers of the lodge were W. B. Barnett, W. M.; J. G. Kelsey, S. W.; James Round, J. W. The other charter members of the lodge were, W. W. Guthrie, S. W. Wade, H. R. Dutton, J. A. Vaughn, I. B. Hoover, Benjamin Watkins, J. C. Scott, Joseph F. Babbit. Meetings are held every Saturday on or before the full moon. The present membership of the lodge is 102. The following are the present officers: L. R. May, W. M.; C. H. Lawrence, S. W.; E. Hoye, J. W.; G. Amann, treasurer; J. Sherret, secretary; S. M. Pratt, S. D.; A. D. Brown, J. D.

Masonic Hall, which is used by the subordinate lodge, the chapter and the commandery, was built in 1880-81, and dedicated in May of the latter year. Its cost to the society was $3,700.

Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., was organized under a dispensation by E. T. Carr, September 10, 1879. The first officers of the chapter were as follows: L. R. Yates, H. P.; P. W. Hull, K.; E. Hoye scribe; E. N. Morrill, treasurer; A. R. May, secretary; T. McLaughlin, C. H.; A. H. Lawrence, P. S.; J. Schilling, R. A. C.; J. M. Hillman, 3d vail; G. H. Cake, 2d vail; H. M. Robinson, 1st vail. In addition to these officers the chapter had the following members: J. W. Oberholtzer, A. Schilling, G. H. Adams, N. F. Leslie, A. W. Hoyt, and A. J. Liebengood. The present membership of the chapter is seventy. The following is a list of the present officers: E. Hoye, H. P.; A. R. May, K.; C. H. Lawrence, scribe; E. N. Morrill, treasurer; J. Sherret, secretary; T. McLaughlin, C. of H.; S. M. Pratt, P. S.; A. D. Brown, R. A. C.; W. W. Beemer, 3d vail; G. H. Cake, 2d vail; A. Schilling, 1st vail. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall each Wednesday after full moon.

Hiawatha Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar, was organized under a dispensation June 18, and the organization perfected July 16, 1878, with a membership of fifteen, and the following officers: John L. Philbrick, E. C.; W. Brown, generalissimo; R. M. Williams, C. G.; John Schilling, S. W.; C. H. Lawrence, J. W.; G. W. Skinner, prelate; John M. Hillman, warder; A. R. May, recorder; Robert Tracy, treasurer; A. Schilling, sentinel. At the present time the commandery has a membership of sixty and the following officers: J. Schilling, E. C.; E. Hoye, generalissimo; T. McLaughlin, C. G.; C. H. Lawrence, prelate; A. R. May, S. W.; H. M. Robinson, J. W.; E. N. Morrill, treasurer; S. M. Pratt, recorder; A. Schilling, standard bearer; S. C. Hall, sword-bearer; G. H. Cake, warder; N. E. Chapman, sentinel. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall on the third Tuesday of each month.

Hiawatha Lodge, No 83, I. O. O. F., was chartered on October 8, 1872, with the following members: J. W. Oberholtzer, R. S. Fairchild, A. N. Ruley, W. R. Scull, Bennett

Hicks, Samuel Slater, W. Slater, C. V. Pyle, Jeremiah Slater, H. L. Bradley and J. Slater. The first officers of the lodge were: J. W. Oberholtzer, N. G.; C. V. Pyle, V. G.; A. N. Ruley, R. S.; J. E. Anten, P. S.; R. S. Fairchild, treasurer; S. S. Hill, warden; J. D. Blair, conductor; G. S. Weathers, I. G. Since its organization the membership of the society has enjoyed a steady growth, and in 1882 numbers an even hundred. The present officers are: John E. Morris, P. G.; J. C. Thomas, N. G.; J. N. Davis, V. G.; G. H. Wheeler, R. S.; R. E. Hickox, P. S.; J. E. Moon, treasurer; John V. Rollins, warden; H. J. Albee, I. G.; William Pierce, O. G.; W. Frazier, conductor. Until 1881 the lodge rented a room for lodge purposes, but when the building of the First National Bank was being erected contracted for an additional story, which was built. The lodge now has a suite of four large rooms measuring as follows: Main lodge room, thirty-five by sixty-five feet; dining room, twenty-five by thirty-five feet; kitchen, fifteen by twenty feet; reading room, fifteen by twenty feet. These rooms are owned and used in common by Hiawatha Lodge and Horeb Encampment, and have cost the two orders $4,000. In addition to this heavy outlay, regalia and personal property to the value of $1 200 are stored in the dress and committee rooms. Although begun in 1881, these rooms were not occupied until the spring of 1882.

Mt. Horeb Encampment No. 83, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized in February, 1880, and had as charter members H. J. Aten, J. D. Blair, John E. Moon, James Falloon, J. K. Klinefelter, H. F. Macy, A. A. Holmes, W. S. Hall, J. W. Beits, H. M. Waller and J. E. Morris. The first officers of the encampment were H. J. Aten, C. P.; H. M. Waller, H. P.; J. E. Moon, S. W.; James Falloon, J. W.

Hiawatha has maintained, nominally, two lodges of Good Templars, but practically the latter was simply a revival of the older body. Prairie Flower Lodge No. 104 was instituted in 1868 with a membership of twenty-six and the following officers: R. C. Chase, W. C. T.; Mrs. W. S. Bristol, V. T.; J. K. Klinefelter, secretary; W. S. Bristol, L. D. During the active agitation of the temperance question the lodge had an enrollment of over one hundred, but when the main fight was over the attendance dwindled, and finally, in 1875, the lodge passed quietly out of existence.

Hiawatha Lodge, which was instituted in 1878 by J. B. Campbell, G. W. C. T., had at the time of organization thirteen members. The following officers were the first and only ones of the new lodge: J. K. Klinefelter, W. C. T.; Mrs. W. S. Bristol, V. T.; Thomas Grant, secretary; Miss Minnie Robinson, treasurer; W. S. Bristol, L. D. This organization lapsed before the completion of the first three months term.

Star of the West Division (Sons of Temperance) No. 38, was organized in October, 1877, with a membership of nearly 100. At one time the numerical strength of the Society had increased to nearly 150. The first officers of the Society were: R. C. Chase, W. P.; J. K. Klinefelter, S.; Mrs. T. L. Brundage, treasurer. In the winter of 1879, the Society having accomplished its chief aims, died a natural death. Its last officers were: R. C. Chase, W. P.; Mrs. M. W. McLaughlin, A. A.; Arthur Macy, C.; Miss L. Robinson, A. C.; C. Chase, secretary; Mrs. L. Brundage, treasurer. During its existence the Society met on each Friday evening in Odd Fellows Hall.

Star of Hope Lodge, No. 1,338, (K. of H.), was organized on January 14, 1879, with a membership of fourteen and the following officers: R. C. Chase, D.; S. M. Pratt, P. D; A. McLaughlin, V. D.; J. C. Thomas, A. D.; A. Carruthers, chaplain; A. Lawrence, reporter; A. O. Dickason, F. R.; Charles Wolf, treasurer; Thomas McLaughlin, guide; B. F. Partch, guardian; Eli Allendorf, sentinel. The Society now has a membership of seventy-seven and the following officers: J. S. Henry, D.; J. C. Thomas, P. D.; T. G. Wagstaff, V. D.; C. George, A. D.; J. B. McNamara, chaplain; T. Daniels, guide; T. L. Brundage, reporter; Charles Wolf, F. R.; J. E. Moon, treasurer; G. M. Blair, guardian; Henry King, sentinel. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Mondays in each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

The Hiawatha Library Association was organized on February 11, 1870. Donations were made by citizens of the town, and a number of books, including some valuable editions of standard works gathered together. A room in the stone building now occupied by Dr. Yates' drug store was secured and opened to the public, and later a room in the old court house. The library did not, however, flourish as it should have done, and the Association died out about 1873, the books still on hand being transferred to the public school building, where they now remain the property of the city.

The Morrill Public Library was opened on Monday, May 29, 1882. The sum of $2,000 was donated by Maj. E. N. Morrill on condition that the city would furnish adequate rooms for library purposes, and also bear the expense of lights and attendance. This proposition was accepted by the City Council, and Maj. Morrill at once paid the sum offered to the City Treasurer. Five Trustees were then appointed, two by Major Morrill and three by the city, to have charge of the purchase of books and the subsequent conduct of the library. These trustees were as follows: E. N. Knapp, president; Mrs. H. B. Wey, corresponding secretary; Capt. J. Schilling, treasurer; Dr. S. M. Pratt, recording secretary; and R. C. Chase. Subsequent to the donation of Maj. Morrill, Mr. Charles Janes offered $500 and a yearly donation of $100, and also presented a set of the Encyclopædia Brittanica, valued at $160. A cozy room over the bank of Morrill & Janes was at once fitted up, and all the latest appliances for comfort in reading or consultation put in it. The first installment of books was received May 25, and the opening followed as soon as the necessary work of cataloguing and arranging could be done. The present rooms will probably be enlarged upon the completion of the new L building adjoining, and when that is done the books, for which there is now no room, will be purchased. Such an institution has long been needed in the city, and the citizens owe much to the public spirit of the man who has assumed the burden of its creation.

The Hiawatha Cornet Band was organized on January 1, 1882, and consists of fourteen members and a drum major. The band is under the leadership of W. B. Kingsley, who in a drill of three months has brought them to a very creditable condition. Instruments to the value of a little more than $350 have been purchased by the organization for its members, and others of a nearly equal value belong to individual members. Meetings are held in the County Court House each Monday and Thursday.

The *Kansas Mutual Life Association* (Home office, Hiawatha, Kas.), was chartered under the (*benevolent*) laws of the State of Kansas, January 16, 1882. It was organized by and with the following named persons as its officers, viz., J. P. Davis, president; Henry Graves and Samuel C. Davis, vice-presidents; E. N. Morrill, treasurer, and John E. Moon, secretary. Directors chosen for the first year, E. N. Morrill, J. P. Davis and John E. Moon. The Trustees are, J. P Davis, E. N. Morrill, Henry Graves, S. C. Davis and John E. Moon. The plan of Life Insurance adopted being the mutual, wherein members insuring one another, paying a stipulated sum to the association annually for transacting their business. The cost of carrying a policy outside of the sum charged for expenses, being governed by the actual losses experienced, the assessments for death losses being made only upon the death of a member, and the member paying in proportion to the amount of his policy, and his age at joining. The association also offers an inducement to its members, in what it appropriately terms its "Expectation Indemnity," viz., any member living to the age estimated according to American mortality table, that he will live, may if he chooses, surrender his policy and be repaid the amount he has paid into the treasury on death claims, and expectation indemnity, together with four per cent interest on such amounts. Giving the member a chance (if necessity demands) to have the benefit of the saving during his own life.

BANKS, ELEVATORS, MILLS, ETC.

First National Bank of Hiawatha.—This institution was chartered in October, 1881, and began business on November 22, in the new building, corner Oregon and Seventh streets. The capital of the bank is fifty thousand dollars. Its officers are, M. S. Smalley, president; S. A. Fulton, cashier. D. K. Rabbit, vice-president. The board of directors contains, besides the above officers, E. Moser, Col. E. Bierer, J. C. Thomas, J. Beaty. The elegant three-story building which contains the bank, was erected in 1881, at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars. It is fifty by ninety feet on the ground floor, and is of St. Louis brick, with stone trimmings.

Morrill & Janes' Bank.—This firm was formed on January 1, 1871, under the title of Barnett, Morrill & Co. and transacted business in a room over the stone drug store on Oregon near Sixth street.

In 1872 the present bank building was erected at a cost, including the lots, of $8,500 Its size is twenty-five by fifty feet. It has two stories, but only the first is in use for banking purposes. In 1882, an L shaped building was built around the bank, making the whole structure fifty by one hundred feet. This bank is a private one and makes no statement of capital or assets, but is universally considered one of the most reliable in the State.

The Speer Elevator.—The Speer Elevator was built in 1873, at a cost of $10,000. The main building is twenty-six by forty feet and two stories in height. The ground space covered by the building and additions is twenty-six by ninety feet. The capacity of the elevator is 15,000 bushels. Power is furnished by an engine of fifteen horse power. The shipments of the past season (1881-82) were a trifle in excess of 250,000 bushels. The elevator has always been under the management of its builder, Mr. I. N. Speer, although since 1879, the style has been I. N. Speer & Co.

Hiawatha Elevator.—The Hiawatha Elevator was built in 1873, by Mr S. P. Gaskell, at a cost of $12 000. The storage capacity of the elevator is 12,000 bushels. Shortly after the completion of the building the firm became Gaskell & Welcome, and under this style ran till 1879, when Mr. J. H. Smith, its present owner, purchased it. During the past season (1881-82) this elevator handled in round numbers 250,000 bushels of grain. Power is furnished by an engine of fifteen horse power.

Hiawatha Mill.—The Hiawatha mill built in 1868, by Covode & Snively, at a cost of $14,000, and stands near the tracks of the St. Joseph & Western and the Missouri Pacific Railway. The building is 75x35 feet, and two stories and a half in height. The machinery of the mill consists of four run of buhr-stones, three of which are used for wheat and one for corn. Power is furnished by a boiler of eighty and an engine of forty-horse power. The mill has a capacity estimated at the reduction of 140 bushels of wheat and eighty bushels of corn daily. It furnishes employment to four hands when running on day time, and to six when employed night and day. The property was purchased in 1882 by Mr. P. D. Tobie, who now operates it.

Hiawatha House.—The Hiawatha House was built in 1880-81, by the Hiawatha Hotel Company, which came into being for the sole purpose of erecting, what the town had long needed, a first-class hotel building. The hotel stands opposite the public square and on the corner of Fifth and Utah streets. It is constructed in the most substantial manner of brick; has three stories on the north and two on the south and east sides and contains forty rooms. It is under the management of Mr. J. Q. A. Jeffers.

The Opera House Building.—In the summer of 1880, a company styled the Hiawatha Building Company, was organized for the purpose of erecting a large building on the corner of Oregon and Fifth streets. The capital stock of this new company was $25,000. Work was begun immediately after the organization of the company, and the building completed the following season. The ground space occupied is seventy-five feet on Fifth street and eighty feet on Oregon street. On the ground floor are three stores, each twenty-five feet front and eighty feet deep. On the second floor is the Opera House, 80x50 feet, with a stage 20x15, and on the third floor the hall of the Masonic fraternity.

The Second Floor.—The Opera House which, as the only place of its sort in the town, deserves special mention, is very neatly fitted up with folding chairs for 300 spectators, but has room for half as many more. The scenery consists of four sets of "flats," very neatly painted. At each side of the stage are dressing rooms of convenient size. The entrance to the house is by a broad, straight stairway leading from Oregon street.

The Third Floor.—The lodge room of the Masons embraces the entire third floor, and was built for them by the building company, at a cost of $3,500. Its size is the same as that of the Opera House—80x50 feet.

The First Floor.—The corner store of this building is occupied by the postoffice. The second by S. C. Hall, and the third by the drug store of Hulse & Kinsey.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN L. ALLEM, gardener, was born in Bucks County, Pa., November 1, 1845. He was a graduate of the State Normal School, of Millersville, in 1870, after which he engaged in school teaching. In April, 1880, he came to Kansas, locating in Hiawatha, and in the fall of the same year, began teaching. During the spring of 1882 he started gardening in a small way, but being very successful at it, and finding it profitable, has purchased twenty-five acres of land one-quarter of a mile north of the city, which he is fitting up with all the improvements pertaining to a first-class garden. He has also facilities for irrigating a number of acres during the dry season, which is the only improvement of the kind in Brown County. Mr. Allem was married in his native State, December 24, 1874, to Miss Minnie Trexler, of Lancaster County. Their family consists of a son and daughter—Walter and Edna. The subject of this sketch is a member of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 83, of the I. O. O. F., and is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city.

JAMES H. ALLISON, Register of Deeds, was originally from Illinois, was born October 9, 1836, in McDonough County. After attaining a common school education, he attended Mount Pleasant High School. During the spring of 1861 Mr. A first came to Kansas, and located in Doniphan County. He removed to Brown County in 1864, where his time was divided between agricultural pursuits and school teaching. He served four terms as Trustee of Walnut Township, and in 1879 was elected Register of Deeds, being re-elected in 1881. Being a gentleman of tact and decided ability, he is admirably adapted to fill this position, discharging the various duties in a faithful and competent manner. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Fairview.

STEPHEN W. ALDRICH, Surveyor of Brown County, was born in Tioga County, N. Y., in 1837. His education was acquired in the High School of Lonsdale, R. I., where he was a student a number of years. He then for a time studied and practiced civil engineering, which he quit in June, 1861, to volunteer with Battery A, of the First Rhode Island Light Artillery. This battery figured extensively in the battles of the Potomac and took an active part in all the engagements from Bull Run to Cold Harbor, Va. After serving his country three years, he returned home and at once began a thorough course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at New York City. Here he continued until 1866, his instructions including telegraphy. At the expiration of that time, he came West to Brown County, Kan., and made school teaching his vocation. In 1869, he was elected County Surveyor for two years, and during the fall of 1881, was re-elected to the same office, which he is thoroughly able and competent to fill. As a teacher, Mr. Aldrich has no peer in the State, meeting with the approbation of scholars and parents wherever his field of labor has been.

GREGORY AMANN, carpenter and builder, and Mayor of the city, made his first advent in Kansas in 1855. He only remained a few days, however; then returned to Holt County, Mo. In 1857, he came again to this State, and took up a claim on Mulberry Creek, on the southeast quarter of Section 13, Walnut Township, but worked at his trade, which was that of carpenter, in Hiawatha. During the year following, he located permanently at Hiawatha. In 1861, Mr. Amann entered the great rebellion as a private in the Twenty-fifth Missouri Regiment, enlisting at St. Joe. After serving six months, he returned to Kansas, and in 1864, was enrolled among the State Militia for the suppression of the Price raid. Mr. Amann was born at Wurtemberg, Germany, November 17, 1835, and learned his trade in native country. In 1853, emigrated to the United States, and for a time worked at bridge building on the railroads in Kentucky. Mr. Amann was the first person initiated in the Masonic Order at Hiawatha, Lodge No. 35, and is also a member of Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 43, and Hiawatha Commandery, No. 13. He is the oldest citizen living in Hiawatha, and was one of the original councilmen of the city. In 1873, he was elected Mayor of Hiawatha, filling that position one term, and in 1882, was re-elected to that office. He does the most extensive carpenter and builder business in Brown County, employing from eight to twelve men in the season. Was married, in 1867, to Miss Ella Warnake.

HOMER E. AUSTIN, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Hiawatha, is a native of Addison County, Vt., and was born November 21, 1851. He is the son of Andrew Austin, deceased, who came to Brown County, Kan., in the fall of 1867, and located on the same place where his family still live. He also was born in Addison County, Vt., in December, 1819; was reared on a farm, and during his entire life was devoted to that occupation. In the spring of 1866, he removed to Howard County, Iowa, where he lived until his emigration to Kansas. He was a member of the Baptist Church of Hiawatha, and died in April, 1873, aged fifty-nine years. Since then, his son, Homer E., has run the farm, which consists of 180 acres, eighty of which belong to his mother, the remainder to Homer E. It is all fenced and cultivated, forming a very fine farm, excellently improved. He is a member of the same church as his father was.

SETH BARNUM, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Addison County, Vt., January 17, 1806. He is the son of Elihu and Tabamer Barnum, who were both of Scotch Irish descent, and related to the Hon. P. T. Barnum, the great showman; his mother's maiden name being also Barnum. After receiving a practical education, he chose farming as his vocation, and followed the same in Vermont until 1850, then removed to Crawford County, Pa., where he farmed extensively up to the time of his emigration to Kansas. This occurred in 1860, when he drove through from Pennsylvania, with five yoke of oxen and a span of horses, settled on the farm where he now lives, which has been his home ever since. He owns 188 acres of land in Brown County, 160 of which are in the home farm, and all is under a high state of cultivation, nicely improved with farm building, choice fruit trees, and in fact every thing pertaining to a prosperous, well regulated farmer's home. Mr. Barnum has always taken an active part in the building up and settlement of Hiawatha and the surrounding country, and his influence was felt in the location of the county seat at that city. He was one of the original members of the Universalist Church Society, of Hiawatha and has always contributed liberally for the support of the cause of Christianity. Mr. Barnum has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Polly Parch, whom he married in Vermont State, October 25, 1829, and who died November 8, 1873, leaving six children, of whom four are boys, and two girls. His present wife was Miss Rachal Ramsey, a native of Cookville Parish, Tenn., to whom he was married March 13, 1874.

JACOB BAUM, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 2, P. O. Hiawatha; is a native of Ohio, born May 13, 1828, in Crawford County, subsequently removed to Holt County, Mo., where he worked on a farm with his parents, until 1858, he then removed to Kansas, and settled first at Council Grove, Morris County. Here he improved a farm and lived until 1864, when he moved to Brown County, and has since resided on his present farm. He is the possessor of eighty acres of as fine farming land as is to be found in the county, all under cultivation and well improved. Mr. Baum has been a member of the School Board of his district. His wife was formerly Miss Amanda Harden, born in Ohio. They are the parents of four children, one of whom is dead, Cornelia. The other three are James E., Malvina and Cyrene.

GEORGE W. BERRY, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Hiawatha, came to Brown County, Kan., during the fall of 1870, locating on Section 10, Hiawatha Township. Here he broke prairie and improved a farm and in 1872, removed to the place where he now lives. This was partially improved, and contains 160 acres, and by careful attention and industry, he has made it one of the best yielding farms, for the size, in this section of the country. Mr. Berry was born in Montgomery County, Ill., November 14, 1848. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted with Company G, of the Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served in all engagements of his regiment, of any note, until the close of the Rebellion. He then returned to Green County, Wis., to which State he had removed previous to the war, and pursued farming. He was married September 29, 1867, to Miss Esther S Miller, of that State. Both are original members of the Christian Church, of Hiawatha. They are the parents of two children—Nellie M. and Jesse J.

W. W. BEYMER, of the Hiawatha Nursery, was originally from Ohio; was born in Washington, Guernsey County, February 13, 1834. He went from Washington, Ohio, to Bellevue, Huron Co., Ohio, while yet a young man, worked at the saddle and harness business several years, and about the closing of the rebellion, moved to Hiawatha, Brown Co., Kan. Sold nursery stock until 1875, when he started in the nursery business for himself. Was eaten out by the grasshoppers two years, but being a man of perseverance, he kept right along, and to-day, has one of the largest stocks of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, small fruits, etc., west of the Missouri river. He employs several men as canvasers to sell his stock, and is meeting with decided success. He is a gentleman who throughly understands his business, and in apples alone, has at the present time 185,000 growing in in his nursery, and keeps adding to his trade every season. Mr. Beymer is connected with the Hiawatha Lodge, No. 35, and Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 43, of the A. F. & A. M., was also one of the charter members of Bellevue, Ohio, and has been a member of the encampment and subordinate lodge of the I. O. O. F., for a quarter of a century. He was married in Bellevue, Ohio, in 1862, to Miss Isadore C. Sheffield, of that city.

COL. EVERHARD BIERER, attorney-at-law. The Bierers, or Behrers, according to the German orthography, were a numerous, influential and wealthy family in Wurtemburg, Germany, where they held various honorable positions in the civil and military service of the State. George Bierer, a grand uncle of the Colonel, commanded a regiment in the Austrian army during the middle of the eighteenth century, and was created a Baron for distinguished military services, particularly at the siege of Belgrade, Servia, in 1788-89. Col. Bierer is of pure German lineage, his parents being both born in Wurtemburg, the father, Everhard Bierer, born at Wiernsheim, January 6, 1795; the mother, Catherine M. Ruckenbrodt, at Malmsheim, October 28, 1798, and both emigrated with their parents to America in 1804 and settled in Pennsylvania. Everhard Bierer and wife were members of the Lutheran Church, and passed their married life in Uniontown, Fayette Co., Penn., where the subject of this sketch was born January 9, 1827, and where his mother died July 15, 1858, and his father August 2, 1876. He received a liberal education in the private schools and at Madison College in his native town, where he graduated in 1845, having completed a special course, embracing the higher mathematics, natural and mental sciences, the Latin language and English literature. Leaving the college he entered the office of Joshua B. Howell, Esq. (afterward Colonel of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and who was killed before Richmond in 1864), and was admitted to the bar in March, 1848. He practiced his profession successfully until April 23, 1861, when he left his office and raised a company of volunteers and entered the military service of the United States as Captain of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps. He served in the Army of the Potomac, and was in the battles of Drainsville, Mechanicsville and Gaines' Hill, where, when the whole of Fitz John Porter's corps was broken and retiring back toward the Chickahominy River, Captain Bierer rallied part of the regiment, including his company, for probably the last ineffectual stand on that bloody field, and he was captured with his command June 27, 1862, and taken to Libby Prison, from which he was released by exchange on the 14th of the following August. Six days afterward he was granted twenty days' leave of absence on account of sickness, and went home, but on learning by telegraph of the impending battle at Bull Run, he returned to the army and rejoined his command on the day of the battle, August 30, and in a few days afterward, September 14, 1862, participated in the engagement at South Mountain, Md., where he was severely wounded in the left arm, the ball passing through the elbow joint and lodging in the forearm, from which it was not extracted until the 25th of the following November, and from which he is crippled in his arm for life. Having become convalescent, October 24 he was appointed Commandant of Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Penn., with the rank of Colonel, where he organized the 171st, 172d, 173d, 176th, 177th and 178th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and November 18 was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-first. After serving in various parts of southeastern Virginia and in North Carolina, his regiment was ordered to Washington, N.C., where he was placed in command of a brigade and in temporary command of the military district of the Pamlico. He was also at several times in command of Gen. Prince's Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, Major-Gen. J. G. Foster commanding. He was in an engagement at Blount's Creek, near Washington, N. C., April 7, 1863, commanding a brigade under Gen. F. B. Spinola. Spinola's forces were obliged to retire before superior numbers under the Rebel General Hill. To Col. Bierer was assigned the command of the Rear Guard. The duty was critical, the enemy crowding upon him in heavy force nearly the entire night. In the midst of intense darkness, through pine forests and cypress swamps the march was conducted, and he finally succeeded in bringing off the column with the trains and all the wounded. July 1, 1863, he returned with his regiment to Virginia and went with General Dix on his expedition to Richmond. The expedition marched from the White House landing to within eight or ten miles of Richmond, and after some skirmishing with the Rebels, Dix ordered its return to Fortress Monroe. Col. Bierer with his regiment went to Washington, thence to Harper's Ferry, where he joined General Meade, and on the 7th of that month was given a permanent brigade command, and assigned to duty as Military Commandant of the District of the Monocacy, embracing all Western Maryland, with headquarters at Frederick City, Md. September 26, 1863, he was mustered out of the service, the regiment's term of enlistment having expired on the 8th of the previous August. During January, February and March, 1864, Col. Bierer served in the Veteran Reserve Corps, but not liking that service, resigned his command and permanently retired from the army. In October, 1865, he removed from Pennsylvania to Kansas and settled on a beautiful farm one mile east of Hiawatha, Brown County, and resumed the practice of his profession. The Colonel was originally a Democrat, and as the nominee of that party was elected in 1850 the first District Attorney of Fayette County, Penn., for a term of three years. Believing that the Democratic party had become the mere propagandist of slavery he became a Republican in 1856, led the forlorn hope for Fremont in Fayette County, Penn., Democracy, and had the satisfaction of seeing the county carried for Lincoln in 1860 by a majority vote of one in a poll of about 10,000. He became during the war a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, and always regarded him as the greatest and best man of the age. In 1864 he was elected one of the Presidential Electors by the Republican party of Pennsylvania, and in 1868 was the Representative from Brown County in the Kansas Legislature by the suffrages of the same party. In 1868 he voted for Grant, but with considerable reluctance, as he could not endorse the reconstruction and financial policy of the party, and in 1870 renounced all connection with the Republican party. His vote in 1872 was cast for Greeley, and in 1876 for Tilden, whom he considered honestly elected, and regarded the action of the majority of the Electoral Commission as a gross fraud and outrage, perpetrated deliberately for partisan purposes, and resulting in seating a President who was not elected to the office. He became a member of Fort Necessity No. 254, I. O. O. F. at Uniontown, Penn., in February, 1852, and subsequently joined the Encampment. Has been District Deputy Grand Master, and District Grand Patriarch of the order in Pennsylvania, where he is still a member both of Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment. He was also made a Mason at Uniontown in 1864, and has attained all the higher degrees of the order, and is at present affiliated with Hiawatha Lodge No. 35, A. F. & A. M. He is quite liberal and decidedly individualized in his religious opinions and beliefs. He accepts the inspirations of the moral and religious teachings of Scripture, the divine lawship and pre-existence of Jesus, the efficacy of His example for purposes of redemption, and a condition of future rewards and punishments; denies the inspiration of the historical records and the ceremonial and civil laws of the Jews, the doctrine of the Trinity, vicarious sacrifice and eternal punishment; accepts a salvation by conduct, not by belief, and includes all the family of the Great Father who act according to their highest conception of right. He has been a very careful student of both the Old and New Testament writings, and his present views are the result of a thorough acquaintance with the Scriptures, and extensive knowledge of Ecclesiastic history and Polemics. He has also studied carefully the Koran, the Buddhist and Brahminical Scriptures and the teachings of Confucius, which have also to some extent influenced and modified his religious belief. He was married April 8, 1852, at Brownsville, Fayette Co., Penn., to Ellen, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Troutman Smouse, a lady of extensive family connections in Alleghany County, Md., and in Bedford and Somerset counties, Penn. Her maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. They are the parents of eight children, six sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. The eldest son, Everhard, graduated from Kansas University in the class of 1877, and is now an Examiner in the Pension Office in Washington, D. C.; the second son is now one of the leading merchants in Hiawatha. In person Col. Bierer is stout and robust, nearly six feet in height, of iron frame, and was never sick excepting during the latter part of his confinement in Libby. He is the sixth in a family of seven sons and four daughters, all of whom are yet living and in good health, the oldest of whom is sixty-six years of age, and the youngest forty-four.

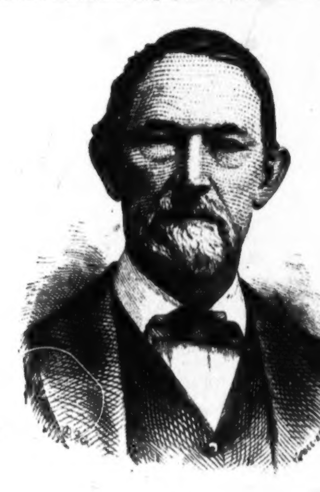

Ed Bierer

LIEUTENANT GEORGE M. BLAIR, farmer and stock raiser, Section 16, P. O. Hiawatha, is a native of Scotland, born in Glasgow June 27, 1835. He came to the United States in 1849 with his parents, David and Mary Blair, who settled in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where they were engaged in farming. In 1861 George entered the Rebellion as a volunteer in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company D. For gallant and active service he was in 1863 promoted to Second Lieutenant, and in the spring of 1864 to First Lieutenant. After serving until the close of the war he returned to Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1869 he came to Brown County, Kansas, and purchased eighty acres of unbroken prairie land. To this he has since added as much more, and cultivated and improved the same until he has now a fine farm, surrounded by beautiful Osage orange hedge. There is a six acre orchard containing many choice varieties of apple and peach trees, also various kinds of smaller fruit. Mr. Blair is identified with the Masonic Order, and with the K. of H. Star of Hope Lodge, No. 1338, Hiawatha. Was married in Pennsylvania, in 1857, to Miss Harriet Henderson, native of that State. Mr. Blair and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN D. BLAIR, Postmaster, is a native of Canada, born December 13, 1842, in the city of Hamilton, Ontario. Learned the trade of painter, and in 1864 came to the United States and worked at that occupation in various places previous to his settlement in Kansas. This occurred in the fall of 1870, choosing Hiawatha as his future field of labor. From that time until 1877 he was extensively engaged at house and sign painting, employing from three to ten men as the business of the season demanded. He then accepted the office of Constable and Under Sheriff, being also appointed U. S. Deputy Marshal, during which time he did an extensive collecting business. Served two years as a member of the City Council, and was Mayor of Hiawatha one year. During this time he made great improvements in the city, and was the first to build tenant houses there, which caused a big boom in this enterprise. In April, 1882, Mr. Blair was appointed Postmaster by President Arthur, and is a gentleman fully competent to fill this important position. He is a member of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 83, and a charter member of the Encampment No. 33, and at this writing is Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of Kansas. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Hiawatha, and also a member of Diamond Lodge, No. 56, Knights of Pythias. He was married March 12, 1873, to Miss Lizzie Hall, daughter of H. F. Hall, deceased, who was one of the first merchants of Brown County.

ABRAHAM BOLLIGAR, pastor of the German Reform Church, was born in Canton Aarjau, Switzerland, December 24, 1844. After receiving a common school education, he attended St. Chrischona Theological College, where he graduated in 1868. He was immediately consigned to a mission in the United States, at Franklin, Sheboygan Co., Wis. Here he completed his course of studies, and was afterwards sent to Allamakee County, Iowa, where he took charge of his first parish. After remaining there three years he went to Wells County, Indiana, and from there to Hiawatha in 1877, where he established the German Reform Church, and has since been pastor of the same. He was married July 7, 1869, in Iowa, to Miss Mary Berner, who is also a native of Switzerland.

ARTHUR D. BROWN, of the firm of Brown & Lemons, family grocery store, was formerly a resident of Garrard County, Kentucky, born August 15, 1844. From 1867 to 1875 he was engaged at merchandising in the town of Lancaster, same county, but his store was then destroyed by fire. In February, 1880, he came to Hiawatha and established the above business house, where he has a live, prosperous trade, and an excellent stock of goods. Mr. Brown took part in the great Rebellion, being in the Confederate Army, with the Sixth Kentucky Regiment for about two years. He is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic Lodge at Hiawatha, and worships at the First Presbyterian Church. His wife was Miss Ella Harris, of Mississippi. Joseph Lemons, of the above firm, came to Hiawatha in April, 1880, and from that time until the organization of this firm in January, 1882, was employed at contracting for the digging of wells and erection of tanks along the line of the St. Joe & Western R. R. from St. Joe, Mo., to Grand Island, Neb. He is a native of Crawford County, Wis., born October 3, 1845, and during the latter part of his residence there was employed at furnishing bridge timbers for the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien R. R. Was afterwards extensively engaged at contracting for railroad ties on the line between Gallatin, Mo., and Omaha, Neb., from which latter place he removed to Kansas.

GEORGE W. BROWN, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Hiawatha, is a native of Illinois, and was born November 18, 1843, in Pike County. He followed the occupation of farming in his native State until the fall of 1870, then came to Kansas, and locating first on Section 6, Mission Township, Brown County, where he improved a farm of 145 acres. In 1879 he became proprietor of the farm where he now lives. This consists of 160 acres, all well cultivated, and forms a thrifty and well regulated farm under Mr. Brown's judicious management. There is an orchard of over 200 choice fruit trees, and this is fast becoming one of the important features in the culture of this State. Mr. Brown married, January 15, 1866, Miss Martha Greens, of Illinois, by whom he has four children—Charles E., Ida A., George H., and Gracie E. Mr. Brown and his wife are members of the First Baptist Church of Hiawatha. He has been a member of the Board of Education of his town for a number of terms, and was also a soldier in the late war, volunteering in 1861 with the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, Company I, and veteraned in the same regiment and company in '64. Served his country until December, 1865, and took an active part in all the engagements of his regiment.

WILLIAM S. BROWN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 5, P. O. Hiawatha, came originally from Ross County, Ohio, where he was born December 8, 1841. After acquiring a common school education he was engaged in farming in the lumber trade until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he enlisted with Company A of the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in August, 1861, and served until his regiment was discharged in November, 1864, acting in the capacity of Sergeant most of the time. Was in Nagley's division of Thomas' corps, and took an active part in the battles and skirmishes of the Army of the Cumberland. At the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, Mr. Brown was wounded in the left elbow. In June, 1865, he came west to Holt County, Mo., where he made his home until the fall of 1867, when he concluded to try his fortune in Kansas. This he did by purchasing some land in the Kickapoo Reservation, which forms a portion of his present farm. He was one of the first settlers on this reserve, and is now the possessor of some 280 acres under cultivation, with the exception of eighty acres of native timber. He has a fine orchard, embracing three acres of choice fruit trees of every kind indigenous to this State. Mr. Brown is engaged to some extent in stock raising, and his experience in this line has proved very profitable to him. At present he has on hand about thirty-five head of graded cattle and 100 hogs. Mr. Brown and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, Hiawatha. She was formerly Miss Frances Middleton, of Ohio, whom he married in June, 1865. Their family consists of three daughters and a son—Laura A., Jessie J., Nellie B., and Samuel T.

GEORGE W. BUBACH, proprietor of the Hiawatha fruit farm, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., March 3, 1814. In early life he followed the occupation of farmer, living in Ohio nine years, in Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., twenty-one years, and in 1869 came to Hiawatha. His intention was to start a nursery, but soon found it difficult to compete with Eastern agents and abandoned that project. He then started in the fruit raising business, devoting his entire farm of eighty acres to this enterprise. Many persons predicted failure for him in this line, but by careful industry and the devotion of his time and energy to it, has made it a decided success. He has all kinds of peach, plum, cherry, apple, apricot, and in fact all the kinds of fruit grown in the country; also two acres of blackberry vines which in 1882 yielded over 200 bushels, and a visit to his farm will at once convince any person that Kansas is fast assuming importance as one of the most extensive fruit growing States in the Union. Mr. Bubach is classed among the most extensive fruit growers in the State, and he says of the four States that he previously lived in, he would not exchange Kansas for any of them. He was married in Ohio in 1838 to Miss Mary Byers. They are the parents of three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living on farms of their own, and making a success of fruit growing and stock raising.

JAMES BUSSING, physician and surgeon, senior member of the firm of Bussing & Woods, was born in Washington County, N. Y., October 4, 1838. Was reared in Ohio and Indiana. Entered the service of the United States in the One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August, 1862, at Mansfield, Ohio. Was in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Magnolia Hills, Siege of Vicksburg, and Jackson, Miss. Was captured on Red River March 3, 1864, and confined in the rebel prison, Camp Ford, Texas, until May, 1865. Was mustered out of the United States service July 7, 1865. He then went to Monmouth, Ill., and finished his literary education. Commenced the study of medicine in 1868, and graduated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, January, 1875, came to Hiawatha, Kan., and has since continued to practice his profession at that point. Dr. Bussing is a member of the State Medical Society of Kansas, also a ruling elder in the United Presbyterian Church of Hiawatha, through whose instrumentality it was organized. Dr. William M. Woods, junior member of the firm, is a native of Macoupin County, Ill., was born June 28, 1850. He graduated from Blackburn University in 1870, and in 1878 and 1879 attended Rush Medical College of Chicago. Two years later was a student of Louisville Medical College, graduating from the latter in February, 1882. In June of the same year Dr. W. came to Hiawatha, Kan., when the above firm was established.

CASE, McLAUGHLIN & CO., dealers in general merchandise; this extensive business house was established in the fall of 1876 and known as E. Case & Co.; the latter being John S. Lemon. They operated successfully, and during the spring of 1878 Thomas McLaughlin was added to the firm. Two years later Mr. Lemon retired, A. McLaughlin taking his place; and in October of the same year Mr. Case also retired. From that time until March, 1882, the firm was known as McLaughlin Bros., and was then changed to its present name. It consists of Edward Case, Andrew and Thomas McLaughlin and Christian F Joss. They have a fine store room, 110x25, which is well filled with one of the most extensive and complete stocks of general merchandise to be found in Brown County or the surrounding counties. Some idea of the magnitude of the business conducted by this house may be formed when we state that their sales for the year 1881 amounted to over $60,000. In addition to the four partners there are two clerks employed, and all the members of the firm are thorough competent business men, with years of experience in this line. The McLaughlins were originally from Holmes County, Ohio, where both were born; Andrew, the elder, was a soldier in the great rebellion; he enlisted in 1862 with Company I, of the Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and was raised to the position of Quartermaster Sergeant. He took an active part in all the engagements of his regiment, and served until the close of the war. He came to Kansas during the spring of 1858, locating at Highland, Doniphan County, where he worked at the carpenters' trade for one year. At the time of the great mining excitement in 1859, Mr. McLaughlin went to Pike's Peak, but returned to Kansas the year following and settled at Hiawatha. He was elected Treasurer of Brown County in 1870 and held that office two terms. He served one term as Mayor of the city and is at this writing one of the County Commissioners. His brother Thomas has been Councilman of Hiawatha three terms. Edward Case, of this firm, was formerly from Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio. Came with his parents to Kansas in 1859 and commenced farming with his father, E. Case, at Troy, Doniphan County. He afterward ran a boot and shoe store in that town, and in 1869 moved to Hiawatha and purchased the stock of W. B. Barnett, running for two years. Mr. Case took part in the late war, volunteering in 1862 with Company A, of the Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry, at Quincy, Ill. He served until the close of the war, participating in all the principal engagements of his regiment. Christian F. Joss, junior member of this firm, is a native of Holmes Co., Ohio; came to Kansas with his parents in 1858, and settled at Leavenworth City; removed to Brown County in 1864, and has since been a resident of the same. His connection with the above firm dates from March, 1882.

WILLIAM CLEMENT, retired farmer, was born in Butler County, Pa., August 5, 1818. He lived at home working on a farm with his father until 1836, then removed to Lenawee County, Mich., where he improved a farm and worked it successfully until 1851; at this time he removed to Grant County, Wis., and for a number of years was known as one of enterprising farmers of Glenhaven Township. In 1870 he came to Brown County, Kan., located on Section 24, Hiawatha Township, where he resided three years; then his health failed and he removed to the city of Hiawatha, where he has since been a resident. Mr. Clement was a soldier in the late war; he enlisted with Company H, of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, taking an active part in his country's service for two years and seven months. His son William was also a participant with the Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. The subject of this sketch was married May 20, 1839, in Michigan to Miss Joanna Ayers; the names of their children are as follows: Louisa, now Mrs. William Brew, of Hiawatha; Margaret A. married James Miller; Anna, now Mrs. George Sprague; George W., Francis A., John A. and Nettie M., now Mrs. James Dunn. Mary E. married Charles Chandler, of Hiawatha, Kan.

T. C. CLARK, General Insurance Agent for the Farm Department of the Phoenix Insurance company of Brooklyn, N. Y., for the counties of Brown, Doniphan and Atchison (succeeding T. J. Hayes, Esq.), and special agent for the Kansas Mutual Life, was born in Northampton, Mass., March 12, 1826, and lived in his native State until his eleventh year when his parents removed to near Cleveland, Ohio, where they lived seven years, and then removed to Geauga County, in the same State, where they resided for a great number of years, and where some members of the family still live. Mr. Clark was educated in the public and normal schools of Ohio, among others, at the Geauga Seminary, better known as the "Chester Cross Roads School," being the same institution of learning once attended by Garfield. Mr. C. attended and taught schools in Ohio until his twenty-second year, when he returned to New England, where he was engaged in the insurance business for several years—principally in his native State and in Maine. While here Mr. C. learned the then new art of daguerreotyping and traveled extensively and took pictures in the principal Southern and Western cities. He was thus engaged for a period of seven years, and then settled at Wellsville, Ohio, where he married and opened a gallery which he operated for a short time, and then removed to La Salle, Ill., where he resided nearly a year. He then (in 1857) visited the States of Kansas and Nebraska, and after a sojourn of several months, returned to Ohio, locating at Youngstown, where he operated a daguerrean gallery for three years, and removed from there to Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1870, in which year he removed to Kansas and located near Highland, where he was engaged in teaching and farming, and where he resided until the spring of 1882, when he removed to Hiawatha, where he re-engaged in the insurance business, has since resided and which city he intends making his future home. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He was married in Wellsville, Ohio, February 5, 1856, to Miss Sarah M. McGittigan, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had three children, two of whom are living. His only son, Charles T., a graduate of Highland University, valedictorian of his class, and for a year principal of the high school at Atchison, having received his appointment after a severe competitive examination, a young lawyer of great promise, was drowned September 2, 1881, at Doniphan while bathing in the Missouri River. He was admitted to the bar at Atchison in 1879, passing a brilliant examination, and at the time of his death had already won an enviable reputation as an orator and lawyer. Mr. Clark has two daughters left, whose names are Willie and Grace B.

THURSTON CHASE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 13, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Bartholomew County, Ind, February 22, 1831. Son of Isaac and Clarinda Chase, the former of English, the latter of Irish descent, her family name Clark. His father was a miller by trade and pursued that vocation successfully in Indiana for many years. Mr. Chase received such education as his county afforded in that early day, then helped his father in the mill and on the farm until he became of age. He then started out to hoe his own row in the world, and made a trip to Cincinnati. He did not make anything, however, by this move, and returned to his native county, where he lived until June, 1852, this being the date of his first move in a westerly direction. This terminated at Winterset, Iowa, where he accepted a position on the Engineer Corps, then making a preliminary survey for the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad. At the expiration of two months he went to a point on the Missouri River, now known as Nebraska City, which was then an Indian trading post, and known in those days as Old Fort Kearney. Here he clerked among the traders until the latter part of the year, when he removed to St. Joe, Mo. In January, 1853, Mr. Chase first came to Kansas, and for a time lived with one Mr. Harden, who kept a trading post where the present village of Wathena is now situated, in Doniphan County. While residing with him he marked out a claim which was the first one in that county. Then returned to Missouri, followed various occupations and was married in Andrew County, to the daughter of Nicholas and Julia Deakins, who were very early settlers in that part of Missouri; her Christian name is Harriet. In May, 1854, Mr. Chase returned to Kansas and took up a claim on the southwest quarter of Section 11, Township 3 and Range 18, and was the first white settler; took up the first claim and made the first improvements in Brown County. In February, 1855, he brought his family from Missouri and established them on his claim, and proclaimed Kansas his future home. On July 4, 1856, his wife died and about the same time the country was involved in trouble with the border ruffians. Mr. Chase, therefore, canvassed the county in the interest of the Free-soilers, with a petition which was forwarded to President Buchanan. About this time he sold his first claim and in October of the same year bought the claim where he now lives, which was just enough improved to hold, and for which he paid $100 for 160 acres of land. November 16, 1856, he married his second wife, Matilda C. Proctor, daughter of Moses Proctor, one of the earliest settlers in the county, by whom he had three children: George W., Mary E., now Mrs. Jesse Miller of Doniphan County, and John C. Mrs. Chase died March 19, 1864, and at this time the subject of this sketch was serving his country in the war of the Rebellion, having taken twenty-five men from his own county, to St. Joe, Mo., where they were enrolled with the State Militia, Mr. Chase being elected Second Lieutenant. In the spring of 1862 he returned to Kansas, recruiting a portion of Company H, of the Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and upon the organization of the same was defeated by two votes as Captain. He entered the army as a private, but after about three months' service was taken sick and released to go home. Upon his recovery recruited a part of Company H, of the Fourteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, of which he served as Orderly Sergeant until the close of the war. Then returned home and has since given his attention to farming and stock-raising. He was married August 30, 1865, to Miss Olive Teas, by whom he has four children: William T, Jane T., Eddie T. and Alfred L. The second child, Jane T., died September 26, 1870. Mr. Chase was one of the original members of the first Methodist Episcopal Church society, organized in the county, and also of the first School Board, of which he has been Director since. He has seen a great deal of the hardships of pioneer life, but those are past and to-day he is surrounded by everything that can make life comfortable, owning a good farm of 320 acres, with excellent improvements in every shape.

REUBEN C. CHASE, green house and nursery, is a native of Otsego County, N. Y., born February 1, 1835; received a common school education in his native county, and also attended the Franklin Institute in Delaware County. At the completion of his studies he secured a situation to teach in Cooperstown Seminary, and afterward became principal of the graded school at Unadilla. He took part in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting with Company E, of the Third New York Volunteer Cavalry, but after serving one year, his health failing from exposure during service, he was discharged. He returned home and October, 1862, married Miss Julia A. Houghton, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Chase re-enlisted with the First New York Engineers and served until the close of the war, and then returned to his native State and resumed school teaching. In 1867 he came to Hiawatha, permanently locating on the place where he now lives. In 1870 he was elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction, which position he held three terms, having previously been principal of the Hiawatha school. He also taught the same school in 1880. Mr. Chase established his nursery in 1876 and now has twenty-five acres in all kinds of fruit trees best adapted to this Western climate. He is also proprietor of two large green houses, 18x60, where anything in the form of choice house or garden plants and cut flowers in beautiful designs may be found. He was Township Clerk of Hiawatha a number of terms, and is now one of the Trustees of the Morrill public library. He has always been a strong advocate of temperance and was largely instrumental in ridding Brown County of that able assistant of human depravity, the saloon. He is connected with Hiawatha Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F., and is a charter member of the Star of Hope Lodge No. 1338, of the K. of H., and was first presiding officer in said Lodge.

CHARLES T. CORNING, proprietor of City Laundry, was formerly from Ozaukee County, Wis., where he was born April 27, 1847. Here he received a common school education and worked in his father's blacksmith shop until August, 1864, when he enlisted in the Ninth Wisconsin Light Artillery and served until the close of the rebellion. During the spring of 1868 he came to Kansas with his parents, William B. and Alvira Corning, and located at Hiawatha. For some time after his arrival here he was engaged in freighting on the railroad to St Joe, Mo. Then commenced draying, which business he pursued in connection with the ice business until April, 1882. At this time he established the first steam laundry in Brown County. This is supplied with all the modern improvements, employs from six to eight persons, and is fast becoming one of the leading enterprises of the city. Mr. Corning served as Constable of Hiawatha for three years, and during a portion of that time was Deputy Sheriff under Benjamin McCoy. Mr. Corning is a member of Hiawatha Lodge No. 35, Mount Horeb Chapter No. 43 and commandery No. 13 of the A., F. & A. M. Was married in Wisconsin 1866 to Miss Jane L. Adams, of Fond du Lac.

HON. JOHN P. DAVIS, President of Kansas Mutual Life Association, and also of the firm of Knapp, Moon & Davis, abstractors and real estate agents, was born in Ohio January 29, 1839, in Ashland County and moved to McDonough County, Ill., in 1855, where he was extensively engaged in farming and stock raising and shipping; came to Kansas in the fall of 1873, locating two and one half miles east of Hiawatha, where he owns one half section of land, now forming one of the finest and best improved farms in Brown or the surrounding counties. His farm residence was a two story frame building, 33x34, of modern style and architecture, and is well surrounded by ornamental and forest trees of his own planting to the extent of eight acres; there is also a fine orchard consisting of all kinds of choice fruit trees, and in fact every thing that goes to make up a well regulated and successful farm, with large barn and other comfortable out buildings. Mr. Davis is also extensively engaged in raising fine graded stock. For a number of years previous to his connection with the above firm dealt largely in grain and live stock. He represented Brown County in the Legislature two years with marked ability. For a number of years he has been a member of the Agricultural Society of Brown County, serving as president three years of that time. In the fall of 1882 Mr. Davis built and moved into a very fine two story residence, large and convenient, of modern style and architecture, located on corner of Third and Miami Streets, Hiawatha, Kan. His residence grounds contains two acres and is tastefully arranged with fruit and ornamental trees. He has always taken an active part in the advancement of the interests of his county and State, doing all in his power for the future of the same. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Was married in Illinois in 1858 to Miss Sarah Horrabin, a native of England. Both have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a quarter of a century. Mr. Davis is a leading and inspiring worker in every movement for the moral and material advancement of the county; holds a high place in the popular confidence and is one of the foremost and best men in this region.

JOHN H. DAVIS, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Washington County, Penn., August 2, 1818. He took part in the Mexican war, enlisting with the Second Pennsylvania Regiment in the Westmoreland Guards on the 9th of January, 1846. He removed to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1854, where he followed farming, and was married February 21, 1856, to Miss Margaret Hayes. On the 29th of March, 1872, Mr. Davis came to Kansas and located on Section 36, Hiawatha Township, and improved eighty acres of land. At the expiration of two years he removed to his present farm, where he has 120 acres, forty of which is in pasture and the remainder under a high state of cultivation. The entire farm is surrounded by hedge and divided into twenty-acre fields by cross fences. Mr. Davis and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Hiawatha. They are the parents of six children—Samuel T., a resident of Macomb County, Ill.; Nancy J., married to John Woods, of Wheeling, West Va.; John C., George B., William T. S., and Martha, now Mrs. S. C. Hall, of Hiawatha.

S. C. DAVIS is a native of Ohio, born May 11, 1828, in Columbiana County. His occupation was that of tailor; in the early portion of his life, in 1852, he made a trip across the plains to California, and in 1863 visited the gold regions of Montana, returning home in a Mackinaw boat down the Missouri River, starting at its head waters, being on the tour forty-five days; but during the latter part of his residence in Ohio he was a life insurance agent. In the spring of 1881 he came to Hiawatha, Kan., became interested in real estate and in March of the year following, moved his family to and became a citizen of Hiawatha. Mr. Davis was one of the founders of the Kansas Mutual Life Association, and upon its organization was elected vice-president of the same. He has generally been successful in his business operations. He was married March 2, 1852, to Miss Lorella C. Grubb, of Ashland, Ohio. They have two children—Ida A., now married to A. E. Slocum, of Ashland, Ohio, now a resident of Hiawatha; and Odelphia O., married to L. Hermon, of Hiawatha.

LUTHER DAVIS, farmer and stockraiser, Section 35, P. O. Hiawatha, is a native of Ohio, and was born April 20, 1837, in Huron County, and has always followed the occupation of farming. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted with the First United States Engineers, in which he served his country two years. He returned to Ohio where he lived until the spring of 1870, when he came to Kansas. He owns a well-improved farm of 160 acres, which, when he became possessor of it, was unbroken prairie, and at the time of his settlement in this State he did not have money enough to purchase a cow. The improvements are good and substantial, consisting of a fine large two-story stone residence, other buildings such as are necessary on a well-regulated farm, and a large peach and apple orchard. Mr. Davis is a member of the K. of H. Star of Hope Lodge, No. 1338, Hiawatha. His wife was Miss Susanna Beck, whom he married in Ohio in 1860.

ELI DAVIS, farmer and stockraiser and shipper, P. O. Hiawatha, is a native of Ohio, born November 3, 1832, in Ashland County. His parents were Amos and Nancy Davis, and he is the third of seven sons, four of whom are now residents of Brown County. In 1854 Mr. Davis removed to McDonough County, Ill., and was an extensive farmer of that locality. During the fall of 1873, he came to Kansas, purchased 160 acres of partially improved land, one mile west of Hiawatha, and has made of it a fine farm. He now owns 220 acres in Brown, and 160 in Nemaha counties, and in addition to his farming interests, is engaged in buying and shipping live stock, sending off over 200 car-loads during the year of 1881. Was married in Ohio in 1853; his wife's maiden name, Hannah Chandler. They are the parents of four children living—Martha J. Judson, Simeno B. and Herbert. Mr. Davis and wife are members of Methodist Episcopal Church, also of the K. & L. of H., while the former is connected also with the K. of H. Star of Hope Lodge, No. 1338.

SAMUEL DETWILER, proprietor of Walnut Row Stock Farm, Section 17, P. O. Hiawatha, came to Kansas in the spring of 1875, and in the fall of the same year, purchased the land composing the farm where he now resides. This was a partially improved farm of 320 acres, which Mr. Detwiler has cultivated and improved until it is now in a fine condition, surrounded by a beautiful hedge fence, in fine order. The farm is also crossed with this fence, dividing it into fields convenient in pasturing stock. He has gone into fruit raising quite extensively, having a young apple orchard of 400 trees, and nearly the same amount of peach trees, in addition to which he has fifty choice grape vines, and other small fruits in abundance. Mr. Detwiler has been engaged at buying and shipping stock with J. P. Davis & Co. for a number of years, and raises a good deal of the same on his farm. He was born in Franklin County, Penn., April 17, 1837, but while yet a lad, his parents removed to a county by the same name in Ohio. Here he was reared, and after acquiring a common school education, worked on a farm until coming to Kansas. He has been married twice. The first time in Ohio, in 1859, to Miss Anna Hoffman, who died in 1863, leaving one daughter—Lizzie. He married his present wife in 1865. She was Sarepta J. Lehman, a native of Pennsylvania. They are both active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Hiawatha, to which society they belong. They are the parents of two children—Anna E. and James G. Mr. Detwiler was one of the organizing members of Brown County Agricultural Association, and of Brown County Horse Association, and is secretary of the latter named organization. Is also a member of the K. of L. Star of Hope Lodge, No. 1338.

THOMAS B. DICKASON, Probate Judge of Brown County, came to Kansas in May, 1869, and opened a jewelry store at Hiawatha, which was the first of the kind in the county. This he conducted for twelve consecutive years, and is now succeeded by his son, A. O. Dickason. In 1874, Mr. Dickason was elected Probate Judge of Brown County, and this office he has ably and efficiently filled since by making many true and lasting friends among the people. Judge Dickason was born in Jackson County, Ohio, April 2, 1824. His education was such as was afforded by the common schools of that early day. In 1853, he was elected County Treasurer of that county, in which capacity he served eight years, his last term being from 1863 to 1865; during the former year Morgan made his famous raid through Ohio. He and his men hunted like wolves for the county funds, but Mr. Dickason having been apprised of their coming, had secluded himself and the money in the fields and the woods, and thereby saved himself and the county funds. In 1865, he embarked in the jewelry business, but at the expiration of three years, quit it and spent one year in traveling through the Western States, finally settling down as stated above. He was re-elected Probate Judge November 7, 1882, for two years more. He was married in his native State in 1854, to Miss Rebecka A. Reasoner. He is a member of the Hiawatha Lodge, No. 35, of the A., F. & A. M.

BENJAMIN W. DODGE, family grocery store, West Hiawatha, was born August 3, 1834, in Waldo County, Maine. The early portion of his life, from 1854, to 1867, was passed in California, part of the time following the occupation of miner, the other part engaged in merchandise. In 1867, he returned to his native State, and two years later came to Kansas to look up a location. His choice finally centered on Hiawatha, where he became a merchant in 1870. In the spring of 1871, Mr. Dodge commenced running a grocery store, but after a short time changed to an extensive dry goods and grocery house. This he run until May, 1882, when he removed to his present situation, starting the first store in West Hiawatha, and erecting the first dwelling house in this same locality. Mr. Dodge is a gentleman of excellent business qualities, and by close attention to business, and the superior class of goods kept, has secured his share of the patronage of the people.

DAVID FELLER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 36, P. O. Hiawatha, was formerly from Switzerland, born September 3, 1835. Learned the shoemaker's trade in his native country, and after coming to the United States, lived first in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. In 1859, he removed to Benton County, Iowa, where he followed the occupation of farmer for eighteen years, and was married there in 1860, to Miss Maria Cechrist, whose birthplace was Switzerland. During the fall of 1877, Mr. Feller came to Kansas and purchased the farm where he now lives, which contains nearly 200 acres of fine farming land, all under a high state of cultivation, and surrounded and crossed by an ornamental as well as useful hedge fence. Some of his improvements are a good substantial residence, barns and other necessary outbuildings for the accommodation of stock and produce, and a fine three acre orchard in bearing. He and his family are members of the German Reform Church, Hiawatha.

JOHN T. FULLER, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Hiawatha, is a native of Massachusetts, born near the city of Boston, August 9, 1850. Is the eldest son of George and Louisa Fuller, who were descended from the old New England stock, his mother's maiden name Jefferson. While he was yet a small child, they changed their place of residence to Pike County, Ill., and here he attended school during the winters and worked on the farm summers, until eighteen years of age. Then left home and went to Jacksonville, same State, where he learned the carpenter's trade, and afterward worked at the same at Springfield, until his removal to Kansas. This transpired in the summer of 1866, when he settled on his present farm of 160 acres. At that time it was all wild prairie, but by perseverance and industry, Mr. Fuller has made of it a successful and profitable enterprise, and it is now all highly cultivated, and possesses a young orchard, bearing. He was married in 1874, to Miss Ella F. Weeks, of New Hampshire. They have two sons, Walter W. and Frank L.

JOHN H. FRASER, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Hiawatha, and of the firm, Fraser & Burt, dealers in agricultural implements. Was born in Monroe County, N. Y., December 18, 1836. Removed to Kane County, Ill., with his parents, in 1841, where he followed the occupation of farmer to a considerable extent. In 1862, he enlisted with Company I of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served in the same till the close of the great Rebellion. Mr. Fraser was married in that State in 1866, to Miss Margaret Miller, and in 1870 came West to Kansas, locating on a farm five miles east of Hiawatha, where he has since made his home. In 1871, he commenced in the pump and windmill business, in connection with his farming, and in February, 1882, removed his business to Hiawatha, and formed a co-partnership with Mr. Burt in the farm machinery line. He is a member of Star of Hope Lodge, No. 1338, of the K. of H.

REED FRETZ, proprietor of Union Hotel, is a native of Pennsylvania, born March 20, 1850, in Bucks County. Was reared on a farm and previous to coming to Kansas, followed the produce commission business in Philadelphia. During the fall of 1876, he was married to Miss Maggie Landies of that city, and in the year following came to Kansas, located in Brown County, on a farm which was partially improved, near Hamlin. This he run until November of 1881, when he sold his farm, and purchased the property where he is now running hotel. This is a three story frame structure, with thirty-two rooms, and can furnish excellent accommodations for about thirty-five of the traveling public, who will always find in Mr. Fretz, an obliging landlord, and one thoroughly acquainted with his business.

PHINEAS W. FULLER, farmer and stock-raiser, living on the northwest quarter of Section 26, three miles west of Hiawatha, was born in Pike County, Ill., March 6, 1846. His parents removed to Cambridge, Mass., in the fall of 1864, taking Phineas W. with them. While there he attended the Cambridge High School, with the expectation of going through college, but losing his health, he started on the 3rd of July, 1866, for some portion of the West. Joining his brother, John T., in Illinois, they both came to Brown County, Kan., arriving here July 17, 1866, and both settled on wild and unbroken prairie land. Mr. Fuller commenced with 160 acres, but has since added enough to make a half section. It is now highly improved, and surrounded with hedge and wire fence. His outside and cross fences would make a continuous string six miles long; he has also twenty gates. He has one of the most convenient barns in the county on his farm; its dimensions are 30x54, with eighteen-foot posts, a basement under, providing shelter for thirty head of cattle and seven horses; has capacity for storing 1,500 bushels of grain and thirty-five to forty tons of hay. Since the spring of 1872 he has grown an orchard of 400 trees of choice fruit, his crop of apples in 1882 being 200 bushels. He was married in 1871, to Miss Emogene Trink, daughter of Rev. Prentis Trink, from the State of New York. Mr. Fuller and his wife are members of the First Baptist Church of Hiawatha. The schoolhouse for District 29 is on the southeast corner of his farm. Mr. Fuller is extensively engaged in stock-raising, keeping about seventy head of grade cattle, a drove of very fine Poland-China hogs, and a small flock of thoroughbred Cotswold and Southdown sheep.

THOMAS J. GIBSON, dentist, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., August 31, 1829. He received an academic course of education, and at the age of nineteen years began the study of dentistry. He subsequently attended one course of the Baltimore Dental College in 1853, and since that time has been in the constant practice of his profession. Was married at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1866, to Miss Joanna Enright, and in 1870 went to California to reside. The climate did not agree with his wife's health, however, and he was obliged to seek another locality. By the advice of Dr. Samuels, of Omaha, Neb., he settled at Falls City, same State, where he practiced successfully until 1876. At that time he came to Hiawatha, and is the oldest resident dentist in Brown County, and the oldest in years of any in the State. Mr Gibson served three years and six months in the Confederate army, as Brevet-Colonel in J. C. Breckenridge's Corps, and during that time was wounded five times, but none of a serious nature.

JAMES T. GRIMES, senior member of the firm of J. T. Grimes & Bro., wholesale and retail dealers in pumps, windmills, etc., was formerly from Rockford, Ill., where he was born October 1, 1841. He learned the plumbers' trade, and was employed in that line of business from the spring of 1867 until he came to Kansas, twelve years later. He served three years in the war of the Rebellion with Company A, of the Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. In November, 1879, Mr. Grimes came to Hiawatha and established the above business, of which a decided success has been made. The firm keep four teams traveling through Brown and the surrounding counties, for the sale and delivery of goods. They also operate a well augur, which is a new but very much needed enterprise in Hiawatha. He was married on December 4, 1867, at Rockford, Ill., to Miss Jane M. Cox, of that city.

CORNELIUS GRISSON, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Hiawatha, is a native of Tennessee, born June 23, 1832. When ten years of age went with his mother to Illinois, where they lived for a time in Springfield; subsequently removed to Union County, same State; thence to Mason County, and here the subject of this sketch was married in 1866, to Miss Nancy E. Hale. During the spring of 1868 he came to Kansas, purchased some unimproved land, and proceeded to make a home here, which he has certainly done, as a visit to his well-regulated, finely improved farm will testify. He is the possessor of 260 acres, all under cultivation with the exception of forty acres of native timber. Their family comprises four daughters and four sons.

JAMES G. HANNA, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 34, P. O. Hiawatha, is a native of Huron County, Ohio. Was born October 3, 1841. Was reared on a farm, and in 1861 volunteered in the first three months' call, when the Government issued orders for troops. He was not enrolled, however, but subsequently enlisted in what was known as Hoffman's Battalion, in which he served his country nineteen months. December 23, 1864, he married Miss Harriet M. Heller, who was born in the same county as himself. During the spring of 1868 he came to Kansas, settled on Section 35, Hiawatha Township, and improved a farm of 160 acres. Here he lived until the spring of 1874, when he sold out, with the intention of going to Oregon to live, but being disappointed with the country, he returned to Kansas, and purchased the land where he now lives but the improvements have all been put on it by himself. Mr. Hanna has made a decided success of farming in this State, and thinks that Kansas surpasses the Eastern States in that respect. He has not had a failure of crops for fourteen years. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He and his wife are connected with the First Baptist Church, Hiawatha. They are the parents of two daughters—Ada A. and Ella J.

JOSEPH D. HARDY, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Hiawatha, came to Kansas in March, 1858, and in the April following pre-empted the land comprising a part of the farm where he now lives. He however located at Hiawatha, commenced freighting from White Cloud, and pursued this and various other pursuits until he began improving his land. In August, of 1860, on account of the extreme drought, he returned to New York, and in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth New York Infantry, and served until the close of the Rebellion. He however still retained his claim, and in 1866 returned to it, and has since resided there. Is the possessor of 360 acres, all improved, and is quite largely engaged in stock-raising. Mr. Hardy was born at Westport, Essex County, N. Y., August 2, 1835, and during the early portion of his life, or until he first came to Kansas, devoted his time to school teaching. In June, 1866, he was married to Margaret, daughter of John and Margaret Ormiston, who were of Scotch origin. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church. They have two daughters—Isabel and Linda. In 1873 Mr. H. was elected Representative from Brown County, and has always been identified with the promoters of the welfare of the town and county. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, while his grandfather was a participant in the Revolutionary war.

WILLIAM HAUBER, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Hiawatha, first became a resident of this State in the spring of 1857, coming here with his parents. However, when of age, which was in 1859, he returned to Andrew County, Mo., where he had been raised, but was born in Clark County, Ill., October 31, 1838. In 1862 he enlisted with Company E, of the Thirty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the Rebellion, after which he came to Kansas again in 1865. Lived with his parents till the fall of 1867, when he purchased the land comprising his present farm, which he has broken and cultivated from its original wild state. He is the possessor of 104 acres, with good substantial improvements, in the way of residence and farm buildings, and a fine orchard. Mr. Hauber's wife, Lizzie, is a daughter of John Magiott, of Hiawatha Township. They were married in 1870, and are the parents of five sons—John F., George U., Martin H., Daniel C. and Oscar O.

THOMAS J. HAYES, attorney-at-law, was born in Brown County, Ohio, March 4, 1850. His education was acquired in the high schools of Chenoa, Ill., after which he read law at Bloomington, in the same State, in the office of Carr Brothers, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar. On the 15th of March, 1873, removed to Cherokee, Crawford Co., Kan. Was admitted to the bar in this State before Hon. B. W. Perkins, now a member of Congress. Practiced law in Cherokee, Kan., with A. D. Polk; now a prominent lawyer in Minneapolis, Minn. (under the firm name of Hayes & Polk). Removed to Waterloo, Iowa, in 1875, and continued the practice of law under the firm name of Hayes & Polk. Also owned a set of abstracts of Black Hawk County, Iowa. Removed to Sabetha, Kan., in May, 1876. Was married to Miss Ella S. Herbert, of Hiawatha, Kan., July 31, 1877. Removed to Eldorado Kan., August 3, 1877, and from there to Hiawatha, Kan., February 1879, where he now lives. He has held the following offices: City Attorney of Chenoa, Ill., Justice of the Peace in Cherokee, Kan., and is now a member of the City Council of Hiawatha, Kan., and County Attorney of Brown County. He is a member of the following Lodges—Odd Fellows, K. of H., K. & of L. H.

DANIEL HAZEN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 23; P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Vermont, on an island in Lake Champlain, August 13, 1826. Arriving at the age of twenty-one years he removed to Franklin County, N. Y., where he was engaged in farming and merchandising until his emigration to Kansas. This transpired in the spring of 1871, when he settled in Brown County. Mr. Hazen is proprietor of the farm where he lives, which contains 160 acres, also of a quarter section in the same township, Section 11. In addition to this he has 300 acres in Nemaha County. His home farm is under a high state of cultivation, and finely improved, and this, when he became possessor of it, was wild, unbroken prairie land. He has set out a great many choice fruit trees, until he now has about four acres in fruit culture. He engaged in stockraising quite extensively, having now on hand about fifty head of graded cattle. He was married in Vermont, in 1847, to Miss Laura Kinsley, of that State. While a resident of New York State, Mr. Hazen served as Justice of the Peace several terms, and held several other positions of trust. His experience of twelve years living in this State, has convinced him that the climate of Kansas is unexcelled for healthfulness, and as far as agricultural interests are concerned, goes far ahead of the old Vermont hills, and also of New York.

LYNN S. HERBERT, Police Judge, Justice of the Peace, and Insurance Agent, was formerly from Pennsylvania; born November 29, 1822, in Fayette County. Received a liberal education in the High schools of his county, and during his residence in that State, made teaching his vocation, with the exception of the years between 1862 and 1868, when he was engaged in general merchandise. Mr. Herbert came to Kansas in June, 1872. He selected Hiawatha for his future home, then returned to his native State, and in the September following, moved his family to their western home in Kansas. His time has been mostly devoted to school teaching. Mrs. Herbert was formerly Harriet J. Roberts. They were married in Pennsylvania in 1848. Both are members of the First Presbyterian Church, of Hiawatha, and Mr. Herbert belongs to Hiawatha Lodge, No. 35, A., F. & A. M. Their family comprises seven daughters and one son; all of the girls have held certificates for teaching school.

MORRIS HESSELBERGER, of the firm, S. Hesselberger & Co., dry-goods and clothing, is a native of Germany, born in Hesse-Darmstadt, March 29, 1839. Immigrated to the United States in 1856, and lived with his uncle at New Haven, Connecticut, where he attended school. During the spring of 1860 he came to Atchison, Kan., and until 1864, was extensively engaged in freighting across the plains to the mountains and as far as Salt Lake City, sometimes running as many as ten four-muled teams. After this he settled in Cheyenne City, started a grocery store, and until 1876, was a successful merchant in that place. He then came to Hiawatha, opened a dry-goods and clothing store, and was the second exclusive store of the kind in the city. Mr. Hesselberger belongs to the Masonic fraternity, also to the K. of H., in Star of Hope Lodge, No. 1338. He was married in Chicago, in 1869, to Miss Henrietta Gacobi, who was born in Baden, Germany. Both are members of the K. & L. of H., of Hiawatha.

EDWARD HOYE, of the firm of Hall & Hoye, meat market, is a native of Summit Co., Oiho, born February 29, 1852. He came to Hiawatha in 1871 and commenced working in a meat market, which has since been his vocation. In the spring of 1879 he became a partner with Mr. Hall, and they are now doing a heavy and prosperous trade. Mr. Hoye is connected with both the lodge and encampment of the Odd Fellows society at Hiawatha; is a member of Hiawatha Lodge No. 35, and Mount Horeb Chapter No. 43, of the A., F. & A. M., and of Hiawatha Commandery No. 13. Sebastin C. Hall, senior member of this firm, he is from Virginia; born in 1844. Came to Kansas in 1865, commenced freighting across the plains, and afterwards spent a number of years in the mines of Colorado. In 1873 he returned to Kansas, located at Hiawatha, and previous to embarking in this business in 1875, was employed at various occupations. Mr. Hall is a member Hiawatha Commandery No. 13; Hiawatha Lodge No. 35, and Mount Horeb Chapter No. 43, of the A., F. & A. M., and is one of the live business men of Hiawatha.

ALBERT H. HULSE, of the firm of Hulse & Kinsey, druggists, was born at Troy, Doniphan Co., Kas., February 2, 1859; his parents were Richard and Esther A. Hulse, who settled at Troy in 1856 and began farming, where they still reside. In 1881 Albert H. Hulse came to Hiawatha from Atchison, where he had been in the drug business two years. On July 4, of this year, he established this business house, and on the 17th of August following, Mr. Kinsey became his partner. The store is 80x24, of modern design, and about the finest finished in the inside of any store-room in the State. The style of shelving originated with Mr. Hulse; the counters are of elegant jet finish, lined with gold. The shelving is in eight-foot sections, all enclosed with plate-glass, in a sash sliding upward. The face of the divisions between the sashes is covered with elegant plate-glass mirrors, which gives it a very beautiful appearance indeed. Their stock is choice and complete in every detail; in fact, the entire establishment is such as is seldom met with outside of large cities. F. A. Kinsey, of this firm, is a native of Indiana, born in April, 1857. Came with his mother to Kansas, in 1870, locating in Troy, and previous to coming to Hiawatha, was engaged in merchandising.

JOHN E. HUNTER, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Hiawatha, was born October 19, 1826, in Lawrence County, Pa. Is a son of Thomas and Margaret Hunter, who were of Scotch-Irish descent, his mother's family name, Elder. John E. learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed during his early life. In the fall of 1881, he came to Kansas and purchased the farm where he now lives. This consists of eighty acres of well improved farm land, surrounded and divided into five fields (convenient for pasturing stock) by a beautiful hedge fence. He has also a fine young orchard, bearing, of over 800 choice fruit trees. Mr. Hunter married in his native State, in 1854, to Miss Jane Patton, by whom he has three children—William E., Mary F., and James E.

STEPHEN HUNTER, Sheriff of Brown County, was born in Wayne County, Mich., August 15, 1848. Came with his parents, William and Sarah Hunter, to Kansas, in 1860. His father purchased a farm in Padonia Township, Brown County; his mother's maiden name was Ross. In 1863, Mr. Hunter enlisted at Falls City, Neb., in the Second Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry, and for one year served on the frontier of Dakota and Nebraska. At the expiration of that time he returned to Kansas, and commenced farming in Brown County, which he continued until the time of his election to County Sheriff in the fall of 1879. In 1881 he was re-elected to the same office, and was the first man to serve two terms in that capacity, in the county. Mr. Hunter was married at Highland, Doniphan Co., Kan., in 1870, to Miss Lizzie Simpson, of New York City. He belongs to the Knights of Honor.

LORENZO JANES, retired banker, was originally from Vermont; was born February 19, 1806, in South Hero, Grand Isle County. His parents moved to Georgia, Franklin County, in the same State, when he was a lad of about fifteen years, where they were engaged at farming. In the early part of 1830, he was married to Miss Lucena M. Post, whose father died in 1852, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. In 1831 he commenced in the mercantile business at Georgia, and followed it until 1850. Both himself and wife worship with the Congregationalists. He was Town Clerk and Treasurer of Georgia, Vt., for thirteen consecutive years. In 1842 he represented the Town in the State Legislature. In 1851 he, with his family, moved to St. Albans, Franklin County, where he began in the mercantile business and took an interest in the First National Bank of that place, and was one of its directors. In the spring of 1870, he went with C. D. Lawrence to Hiawatha, Kan., and in the January following he became a member of the banking house of Barnett, Morrill & Co., and in 1874 he moved with his family to Hiawatha, where they still live. Charles H. Janes, eldest son of the above and junior member of the banking firm of Morrill & Janes, was born in Georgia, Vt., December 2, 1837. He was a graduate of the high school of that State, and was afterward book-keeper in his father's store at St. Albans; he came to Kansas in January, 1871, becoming cashier and representing his father's interests in the firm of Barnett, Morrill & Co. In 1876 he became a partner in the same, purchasing his father's interest. He is a member of the State Historical Society of Kansas, and is one of the leading and representative men of the city of Hiawatha. He is a member of the Banker's Mutual Aid Society, and was one of the instigators of the Hiawatha Building Company, which has a capital of $25,000; also of the Hiawatha Hotel Company, with a capital of $20,000. He was married in New York City, in 1862, to Miss Mary T. Banta, of that place.

LIEUT. CHARLES W. JOHNSON, County Attorney of Brown County, was formerly from Hickman County, Tenn., where he was born September 19, 1834. He is the son of Hugh and Lucinda Johnson, his father dying when Charles W. was only six months old. His mother afterward married Benjamin Johnson, brother of the deceased, who came to Tennessee from Illinois, to settle up his brother's estate; after the marriage they returned to Bond County, Ill., where Charles W. was reared and educated at Georgetown, Ill., under the tuition of J. P. Johnson, now of Highland, Kan., and in 1858 entered McKendree College at Lebanon, where he was a student for two years. He then commenced reading law, and August 4, 1862, enlisted as a private in Capt. Harries' command of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After serving until February, 1863, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and served in this capacity until the close of the Rebellion. His regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and various prominent battles, and was afterward transferred to the Department of the Gulf and took part in the first and second Red River expeditions. Lieut. Johnson was captured at the battle of Mansfield, April 8, 1864, and was detained a prisoner at Camp Ford at Taylor, Texas, until the close of the war. Returning to his old home in Illinois, he entered the law office of William H. Herndon, formerly a partner of President Lincoln, and in April, 1867, was admitted to the bar. His first practice was in Springfield, Ill., where he opened an office, and March 25, 1868, was married in that city to Miss Annie E. Ogden, of Owego, N. Y. During the fall of 1869 he came to Hiawatha, Kan., opened an office and has since practiced his profession there and at Atchison, where he lived from 1874 to 1879. He was elected to his present office in 1880. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is identified with Washington Lodge, No. 5, of Atchison.

PERRY JOHNSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 30, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Indiana, July 7, 1838, but was reared in Knox and Warren counties, Ill. In 1858 he crossed the great plains of the West, and during the Rebellion acted as scout for the Union army for nearly three years, making his headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. He lost two brothers during the war, who were killed while serving in the same capacity as himself. In March, 1877, he came to Kansas for the purpose of making a home for himself and family, and in the June following moved to his present residence. He owns 144 acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation, with about five acres of orchard bearing fruit. In the fall of 1879 his residence was destroyed by fire, but it was immediately replaced by a good substantial structure, one and one-half stories high. His farm is well supplied by a good barn and outbuildings, and, in fact, everything pertaining to a well regulated farm. Mr. Johnson was married October 20, 1863, in Illinois, to Miss Mary Davis, and previous to coming to Kansas was a resident of Fremont County, Iowa, for nine years.

JOHN W. KAUFMAN, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Union County, Pa., March 27, 1846. When fifteen years of age he enlisted in the great Rebellion with the One Hundred and Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Company A, at the first three months call. After serving four months he returned home, and soon after removed to Sandusky County, Ohio, where he followed the occupation of farming. Here he was married in October, 1868, to Miss Sarah A. Tea, a native of the same State as himself. He subsequently came to Kansas, and for two years operated his father's farm, on Wolf river, in Doniphan County, then removed to Iowa Township, improved a wild prairie farm of 160 acres, and in 1879 changed his place of abode to Leona, same county. Here he improved another farm, on which he lived till the spring of 1881, when having a chance to sell out with decided advantage to himself, he did so, and immediately came to Brown County and purchased the farm where he now lives. During his residence in Doniphan County Mr. Kaufman held the office of Justice of the Peace, and always took an active part in all public enterprises. He is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows's fraternity, the latter in the lodge at Leona, Doniphan County.

LEWIS KESLER, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Hiawatha, is the son of Ambrose Kesler, who came to Kansas in May, 1858, and located in Walnut Township, Brown County. Here Lewis lived until December, 1879, when he was married to Miss Katie L. Schafer, of Illinois, when he commenced farming for himself. During the spring of 1881 he purchased eighty acres of land, which comprises his present farm. This is all under a high state of cultivation and nicely improved. Mr. Kesler was born October 1, 1857. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church at Hiawatha. They have one infant son, unnamed.

MICHAEL L. KLINEFELTER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 26, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Morrill County, Ohio, August 13, 1841. He has always followed the occupation of farming, first at home with his parents until twenty-three years of age, then started at the business for himself. He served four months in the Rebellion with Company I, of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Was married February 16, 1865, to Miss Maria Shell, who was born in Germany, on the Rhine, but came with her parents to the United States while yet a little child, locating in Morrill County, Ohio. In 1869 Mr. K. emigrated to Kansas, and in the fall of the same year established himself on his present place. This contains 160 acres, which he has improved from wild, unbroken prairie land. It is all under fence, and contains a choice apple and peach orchard of seven acres. His family consists of five children, Laura E., Maggie E., John S., Cora M., and Effa.

JACOB K. KLINEFELTER, of the firm of Speer, Klinefelter & Ely, attorneys-at-law and loan and collecting agents, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, August 8, 1837, but was reared in Morrow County, where his parents removed while he was an infant. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth Klinefelter, were extensive farmers in that locality, and in 1857 they came to Brown County, Kan., and settled on a farm two miles east of Hiawatha. Here Jacob Klinefelter lived until 1862, when he enlisted with Company I, of the Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. In May, 1863, was appointed Sergeant of his regiment, which he continued until mustered out in April, 1864. He then enlisted with the Fourth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry and was First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the same until the close of the Rebellion. He then returned to Kansas and commenced farming. In March, 1867, Mr. Klinefelter was married to Miss Lucinda Hall, who died May 23, 1870, leaving one daughter. One year later he removed to Hiawatha, where he followed carpentering until January, 1881, this being the date of his connection with the above firm. Mr. Klinefelter has been employed in the office of the County Treasurer nearly ever since his return from the war. His present wife was Miss Abbie M. Osborne, whom he married August 12, 1876. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Hiawatha Lodge No. 83, and Encampment No. 33.

JOHN KNEISEL, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Hiawatha, was born November 11, 1827, at Hesse Cassel, Germany. Was there engaged at farming and in 1851 emigrated to the United States, and for some years lived in Erie County, Ohio. In 1855 he commenced farming there, which has since been his vocation. Came to Kansas in 1878 and purchased 160 acres of land, which under his careful management has become a fine thrifty farm, all under cultivation. Mr. Kneisel was married in Ohio in 1853 to Miss Catherine Smith, by whom he has seven children—Henry, Eliza, John C., George, Catherine, Emma and Martin. Mr. Kneisel and family are members of the German Reform Church at Hiawatha.

JOSEPH KOCHER, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Hiawatha, is a native of Germany, born March 26, 1831, in the State of Woodenburg. He learned the trade of stonemason, and worked at it in his native country until 1856 when he immigrated to the United States, his destination Beloit, Wis. In 1860 he removed to Howard County, Mo., where he followed his trade till the fall of 1861. Then enlisted with the First Missouri State Militia, Company G., and served his country three years. Then went to Booneville, Mo., but only remained there a short time, coming to Kansas in 1865. Lived in Atchison until June, 1866, when he removed to Hiawatha and commenced operations in his line of work. This he pursued until 1880, since which time he has turned his attention to farming. Mr. Kocher contracted and erected the first stone building in Hiawatha, and has done the stone work on a good many of the prominent buildings of Brown County, including the courthouse. He is a member of Hiawatha Lodge No. 35 of the Masonic Order. Was married in the fall of 1866 to Miss Ellen Headers.

JOHN KREBS, stonemason and contractor, was born in Switzerland February 22, 1842. He learned the trade of stonemason in his native country, and that of slate-roofing in the city of Paris, France. In 1869 he immigrated to the United States and was a resident of New Philadelphia, Ohio, nine months previous to coming to Kansas. In 1870 he selected Hiawatha as his future abode and immediately began work at his trade. His trade has kept on steadily increasing, both in the line of stonemason and slate-roofing, until he now does an active and profitable business; employs from five to ten men as the season demands, and has contracted in the erection of some of the most prominent buildings in Brown and the surrounding counties. Is the oldest resident mason in Hiawatha. Mr. Krebs was married in New Philadelphia, Ohio, February 22, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth Oehler, who was born November 18, 1848, in Switzerland, and whose parents immigrated to the United States when she was seven years of age.

JOHN H. LANGE, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Robinson, was born in Germany, near the city of Cassel, capital of Hesse, October 14, 1835. He followed the occupation of farming, and in 1852 immigrated to the United States. In October of the year following he located in Menard County, Ill., where he lived at the breaking out of the Rebellion. In 1861 he volunteered with Company I, of the Thirty-second Illinois Infantry and served in all the principal engagements of his regiment, including Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth, and all the battles in Sherman's march to the Sea. He served until the close of the war, then returned to Illinois, and in July of 1865 came to Kansas and located at Robinson, Brown County, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and during the winter of 1866 was united in matrimony to Caroline, daughter of Conrad and Sophia Halberstadt, who settled in Brown County in 1858. In 1870 Mr Lange purchased the land where he now lives, which was then entirely unbroken, and now consisting of 160 acres finely improved. He has been two terms Clerk of the School Board of the district in which he lives. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Robinson. Their family consists of four girls and four boys.

CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, retired merchant, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., February 1, 1824. He received an academical course of education at Aurora, and in 1846 was a graduate of the State Normal School at Albany. He then engaged at teaching, and for some time was Professor of Mathematics at Bethel College, Russelville, N. Y. He subsequently went to Nashville, Tenn., where he conducted a boarding school up to the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion, which broke him up. At this time he accepted the position of Professor of Mathematics in the State Normal School at Albany, where he continued one year, and at the expiration of that time became clerk in the Commissary Department under Col. E. N. Morrill, of Hiawatha. At the close of the Rebellion Mr. Lawrence returned to Nashville, Tenn., and until September, 1866 was Principal of the High School there. He was then elected Superintendent of Public Instruction by the Board of Education, Gen. W. B. Bates being his competitor. This position he filled until his removal to Hiawatha in the spring of 1870. Here he erected the building now occupied by his successors, where he became a successful merchant, and after ten years' labor in that line, retired. Mr. Lawrence has served two years on the Board of Regents of Kansas. In 1848 he married Mary G. Sabin, of Ontario County, N. Y., who died in September, 1865. They were the parents of four sons, viz: Charles G., now one of the leading lawyers of St. Paul, Minn., Albert, a merchant in Hiawatha; Dana, in the banking business in Montana, and James A. The present Mrs. Lawrence is a daughter of L. Janes, of Hiawatha, her name Charlotte J. They were married in 1866.

CHARLES H. LAWRENCE, harness manufacturer and dealer and Deputy Sheriff, is a native of New York State, born May 13, 1844, in Dutchess County. He left home when fourteen years of age to earn a livelihood for himself, and in 1863 engaged at military railroading in the South, at which he continued up to the time of his migration to Kansas. This occurred in the spring of 1870, when he became a resident of Hiawatha, and for a few years dealt in real estate. From 1874 to 1876 he served as Deputy Sheriff of Brown County, and in the fall of 1875 was elected Sheriff of the same. This office he held for two years, and in 1877 purchased his present business from J. O. Gardner, said business having been established in 1870. He keeps six workmen constantly employed, manufacturing his own stock, and has a trade of twenty thousand dollars per annum. Mr. Lawrence was one of the instigators of Brown County Exposition Association, of which he served one year as Secretary and two as Marshal. Is a member of Hiawatha Lodge No. 35 of the A. F. & A. M., and a charter member of Mt. Horeb Chapter No. 43. He belongs also to Hiawatha Commandery No. 13. He has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Lottie M. Beardslee, whom he married at Battle Creek in 1870, and who died five months afterwards. Was married in 1879, at Hiawatha, to Miss Emma J. Haughton.

SAMUEL S. LEEDS, contractor and builder, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, November 14, 1845. When but a lad he removed with his parents to Pike County, Ill., where he learned the trade of millwright, which has since been his vocation. In 1868 Mr. Leeds came to Hiawatha and began the business of contracting and erecting mill elevators throughout Kansas and Nebraska, and has since done a heavy business in this line of work. He has at present on hand contracts for nine large elevators in the above named States, employs about sixty men, and does the most extensive business of the kind in the State. Mr. Leeds served two years in the Rebellion as a volunteer in the Seventh Illinois Infantry Company G. He is connected with the Star of Hope Lodge No. 1338 of the K. of H. To give some idea of the magnitude of the above gentleman's work we will state that he erected an elevator in Sabetha, Kansas, with a capacity of 60,000 bushels; another at Falls City and Auburn, Nebraska, of the same dimensions, and a number of others in different localities of the same capacity. Also the large flouring mills at Woodlawn, Kansas.

DR. WILLIAM D. LEWIS, physician and surgeon, was formerly from Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was born July 14, 1847. Received his education in the High Schools of that city, and was afterwards employed four years as mechanical draughtsman in the office of the Patent Attorney there. In 1867 he became engineer on the Union Pacific R. R., and from the time he quit that until his location in Kansas, was engaged in the drug business at Salt Lake City. During the fall of 1869 Dr. Lewis located at Hiawatha and gave his attention to farming and stock raising for three years; then accepted a position in the drug store of J. W. Pottenger, where he read medicine and practiced pharmacy. In 1878 he attended the St. Joseph Hospital Medical College, graduating from the same in the spring of 1879. Returning to Hiawatha he began the practice of his profession, to which he has since given his undivided attention. Dr. Lewis is a member of the State Medical Society of Kansas, also of the District Medical Association of Missouri. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and is connected with both the Lodge and Encampment of Hiawatha. His wife was formerly Miss Ida Baker whom he married in September, 1874 at Hiawatha.

STEWART LITLE, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Hiawatha, came originally from Virginia, where he was born in Harrison County, September 12, 1830. His attention was given to stock raising and farming in that State and Pennsylvania previous to coming to Kansas. This occurred in the spring of 1868, and he first settled on a farm near Atchison, but in the spring following removed to Brown County, and was one of the first white settlers on the Kickapoo reservation. Here he lived two years, then removed to Doniphan County, and from that time until March, 1882, farmed in Wolf River township; then removed to Brown County, purchased eighty acres of excellent land, which he is improving as rapidly as possible. Mr. Litle married, October 10, 1856, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, Miss Jane Litle, a native of that county and State. Both have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a quarter of a century, and are now identified with that society at Hiawatha.

NATHANIEL D. LOOSE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 24, P. O. Hiawatha, is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, was born May 2, 1846, but reared on a farm in Sandusky County, in the same State. In 1863 removed to Monroe County, Mich., where he made his home until his removal to Kansas; this occurred in the fall of 1868, and he settled on his present farm during the year following. He is the possessor of 276 acres of the finest farm land in the county, all under cultivation, which he has improved himself, as he located on wild prairie. Mr. Loose taught school the winter of 1866-67 in Monroe County, Mich., and has served as a member of the Board of Education of his district for a number of terms. He has been a member of the Evangelical Church Society since he was fourteen years of age, and his grandfather, John Driesbach, was one of the founders of that sect in Pennsylvania. Mr. Loose and wife were original members of that church at Hiawatha. Mrs Loose was formerly Miss Catherine Wonders. They were married in Ohio in 1868 and are the parents of three children—Flora M., John E. and Laurel A. They have also an adopted daughter—Eva Taylor.

ROBERT McQUILKIN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 31, P.O. Hiawatha, came originally from Indiana County, Pa. Born June 17, 1820. During early life he learned the carpenter trade, at which he was subsequently employed seven years, but since that time he has given his attention to farming. In May, 1869, Mr. McQuilkin started for Kansas to seek a wider field of labor, locating in Brown County on the same place where he now resides. This contains 120 acres, which he took right out of the wild expanse of prairie, but which he has cultivated and improved until it is now valued at fifty dollars per acre. He has a fine bearing orchard of 300 apple and nearly as many peach trees, also a grove of forest trees, all of which are of his own planting. The farm buildings are good and such as are necessary on a farm of these dimensions, and the whole is enclosed by a handsome hedge. Mr. McQuilkin was married in 1846, in Pennsylvania, to Miss Eliza Willets. Both are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hiawatha. They have six children—William L., Mary, Abner W., Hattie, Nannie and Martha.

JOHN MAGLOTT, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Hiawatha, was born near the city of Worms, in the village of Heppenheim on the Rhine, December 27, 1820. He lived on a farm with his parents until 1838, when all immigrated to the United States, locating in Richland County, Ohio, near Mansfield. Here his father improved a farm and died at the advanced age of ninety years and four months. In 1842 John moved to Andrew County, Mo., and from there to Kansas in the fall of 1855. Here he pre-empted a claim in Brown County and then returned to Missouri until the spring of 1856, when he brought his family to Kansas and located on a 160, for which he paid $100 (the claim he had he presented to one of his relatives). Here he has lived since, improving his land and adding to it until he now has 460 acres, of which eighty is native timber. Mr. Maglott was one of the earliest settlers in Hiawatha Township, and while Kansas was yet a Territory he served one term as Justice of the Peace. This satisfied his ambition as far as public office was concerned, and he has since avoided it. In November, 1844, he was married in Missouri to Miss Catherine Meisenheimer, who was born in the same place as himself. He and his wife are original members of the Evangelical Church at Hiawatha, and were most liberal contributors in the erection of the present edifice; the parents of five children—Louisa, married to John Barnum; Elizabeth, now Mrs. William Hauber; Mary, the wife of Jacob Moser; Barbara E., now Mrs. Frank Wonder; and George T. C., the son. He sold 176 acres of the home place and is living now in Hiawatha, having retired and quit farming.

HUGH R. MATHEWS, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Hiawatha, is a native of Pennsylvania; born January 2, 1821, in Westmoreland County. During his young days he learned the tanner's trade, which he worked at until 1860, when he came west to Mercer County, Mo., where he commenced farming. In 1862 he volunteered with Company B, of the Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry, and served his country faithfully until the close of the Rebellion. Then returned to Missouri, resumed farming, and in the spring of 1869 came to Kansas. After spending three years in examining the land and prospects in several different counties, he finally made Brown County his choice, and bought the farm where he now lives, which was partially improved. At the expiration of one year, however, he went to Jewell County, took up a homestead, lived on it three years, and then returned to the former place, where he still resides. Mr. Mathews was married in Brown County in 1872 to Mrs. Isabella Coe. Her father is still living at the advanced age of ninety-three years, and is the oldest man in Brown County.

AARON R. MAY, lawyer, of the firm of Lacock & May, was born at York, Pa., Feb. 28, 1840. Received an academic course of education in his native place, and afterward read law in the office of H. W. Spangler. In 1867, he was admitted to the bar before the Hon. Robert J. Fisher, when he immediately entered into practice. During the spring of 1868, Mr. May came west to St. Joseph, Mo., where he opened a law office and practiced until March, 1870, this being the date of his location in Hiawatha, Kansas. He formed a co-partnership with Hon. B. F. Killey, and continued in the same firm up to July, 1880, when the firm was changed to Lacock & May. Mr. May was county attorney for Brown County during the years 1871 and 1872, and was city attorney of Hiawatha from 1875 to 1880 inclusive. He was elected mayor of this city in 1878. Mr. May is a member of the Hiawatha Lodge No. 35, of the A., F. & A. M., a charter member of Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 43, and also a charter member of Hiawatha Commandery No. 13. His wife, Flora, to whom he was married in 1873 at Hiawatha, is a daughter of Hon. B. F. Killey. Mrs. May is a member of the Congregational Church.

ELI MOLL, a retired farmer, Section 28, P. O., Hiawatha, came originally from Pennsylvania, and was born, May 7, 1814, in Union County. His boyhood days were spent on a farm, and in the acquirement of an education. In 1836, he moved to Seneca County, Ohio, and the same year of his arrival there, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Schoch, also a native of Pennsylvania. Here he followed the occupation of farming, and being energetic and a public spirited man, always took an active part in the enterprises of the locality in which he was, and was for many years connected with the United Brethren Church. In the spring of 1881, he came to Brown County and purchased the farm on which he now resides, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. It was formerly owned by W. B. Barnett, one of the first settlers in Hiawatha. The residence is a handsome two-story building, 34x84 feet, constructed of very fine cut stone, and adorned with a spacious piazza. The situation is slightly elevated, with a gradual slope towards the entrance to the grounds. These are embellished and beautified with drives, interspersed with ornamental and forest trees, and in their midst, throwing its clear, pure waters to a height of several feet, may be seen a fountain. These all form a delightful and most charming prospect, and one of the finest and most picturesque residences in that locality, three acres being devoted to the culture of choice fruit trees. The names of Mr. Moll's children are as follows:—Franklin C., a resident of Defiance, Ohio; William G., deceased, a soldier of the Union army, whose only child, Ella, lives near Hiawatha; Eliza S., married to David Decker of Brown County; Sarah C., now Mrs. Levi Close, of Doniphan County, Kansas; Eunice R., now Mrs. D. Rubert of Hiawatha; Hattie A., now Mrs. N. Chase, of Highland; Horace C., of Severance; Eva M., and Lily.

ISAIAH MONHOLLON, farmer, P. O. Baker, came to Kansas in 1861 with his parents, who located in Doniphan, where he lived until he was seventeen years of age. The intervening time, until he came to Hiawatha Township, where he resides at present, was spent chiefly in Atchison, Mc Pherson and Doniphan counties. Mr. Monhollon was born in La Clede County, Mo., December 5th, 1859, and lived in his native State until he was two years of age, when his parents removed to Kansas. He was married at Prairie Grove, April 2, 1881, to Miss Maryetta Robbins, a native of Ohio. They have one child, a son, whose name is Herbert Alexander.

GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY, proprietor of the Parlor Livery Stable, was born in Lake County, Ill., September 26, 1839. His father was Abel Montgomery, formerly a merchant of Waukegan, Ill., and for a number of years, Sheriff. In 1857, he came with his parents to St. Joe, Mo., and for a time was on the mail-route line from that city to Marysville, Kan. This same year, he became station agent at Hiawatha, and afterwards was employed at freighting across the plains. In 1867, he settled in Doniphan County, improved a farm, and in August, 1869, came to Hiawatha. Here he opened a livery stable, the first in the town, and has since been a permanent resident of the place, with the exception of two years spent on his farm. Mr. Montgomery is a member of Hiawatha Lodge No. 83, of the I. O. O. F., and was married in St. Joe, Mo., Dec. 5, 1862, to Miss Amanda Poynter. He was one of the illustrious 410, who dared cast their vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1861.

JOHN E. MOON, County Clerk and Secretary of the Kansas Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Leesburg, Kosciusko Co., Ind., March 13, 1846. His education was acquired at Notre Dame College, Indiana, Hillsdale College, Michigan, Western Union College (military), Fulton, Ill., and was finally completed at Eastman's Business College, Chicago. He took the latter course after the close of the Rebellion, in which he was a participant, first enlisting with Company E of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In this he served three months, then re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, during the fall of 1864, and served as First Lieutenant of Company B., until the close of the war. Mr. Moon came to Kansas in 1866, and for four years subsequent farmed near Topeka. In 1871 he removed to Hiawatha, where he clerked for the well-known firm of Grave & Barnett, druggists, for four years, and for eighteen months afterward ran a drug store for himself, at Sabetha, this State. Returning to Hiawatha, he accepted the position of head bookkeeper in Morrill & Janes' Bank, which he filled for four years, or until January, 1880. During the fall previous, he was elected Clerk of Brown County; in 1881 was re-elected to the same office. Mr. Moon has held various places of trust and prominence. Upon the organization of the Kansas Mutual Life Insurance Company, he was elected secretary and has officiated in that capacity since. He has served four years in the city council, two years being President, and for four years has been City Treasurer, holding that office at this writing. He is identified with the Agricultural Association of Brown County, and has served three years as treasurer of that organization. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., being a member of Hiawatha Lodge No. 82, and scribe of Encampment No. 33. He is also treasurer of K. of H. No. 1338 of Hiawatha. Mr. Moon is one of the firm of Knapp, Moon & Davis, abstractors and real estate agents. He was married, April 2, 1867, in New London in Ohio, to Miss Malvina K. Price. She is one of the leading and influential members of the Congregational Church.

AZARIAH W. MOORE, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Hiawatha, is a native of Orange County, Vt., the date of his birth February 6, 1825. He followed farming in his native State until 1863, when he removed to Fond du Lac County, Wis., and continued his former occupation. While a resident of that State, he held several important offices in the township where he lived. In September, 1873, he came to Kansas, and for the first year lived in Hiawatha. Then moved onto his present farm, which he purchased directly after his arrival here. It was then all wild prairie, but he has it all under cultivation now, and also a fine bearing orchard of choice fruit trees. Mr. Moore has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Orinda Peck, whom he married in Vermont, in 1844, and who died in 1873. They had seven children, four of whom are still living. His present wife was Mrs. Fannie M. Woolbert, of New York State. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hiawatha, while Mr. Moore has been connected with that denomination for more than forty years.

DAVID M. MOORE & CO., proprietors of the Hiawatha Stock Farm, Section 23, P. O. Hiawatha, came to Kansas in spring 1880. The firm consists of David M. and Joseph Moore. The former was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1830, and was extensively engaged in the merchandise line in that State for many years. Joseph was born in the same county, April 5, 1822, and for fifteen years was employed in the manufacture of woolen goods. During his later years however, his attention has been turned to agricultural pursuits. They have a fine large farm of 500 acres, all fenced and divided into fields, each of which is supplied with living springs, making excellent waterage for stock. They have over 100 head of fine graded cattle, some of which are pure thorough-breds brought from Ohio, in 1881. Both of the above named gentlemen are thorough, practical business men, and know how to run an enterprise of this magnitude in order and to the best advantage, at the same time making of it a profitable investment.

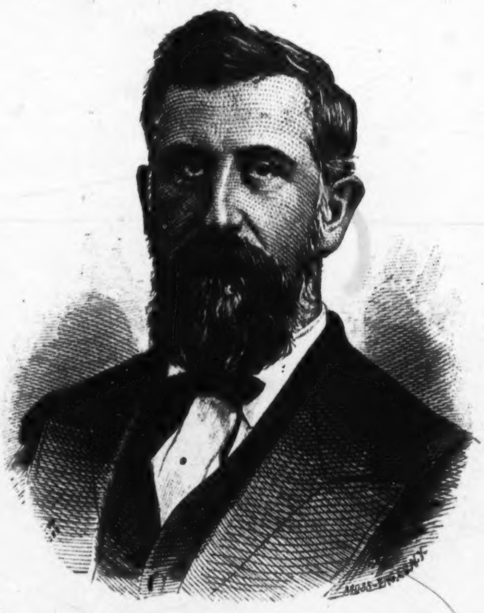

E. N. Morrill

EDMUND N. MORRILL is a native of Maine, where the family is very well known from the prominent part which its different members have taken in public affairs. He was born at Westbrook, Cumberland County, February 12, 1834. His education was received in the common schools, and afterwards at the Westbrook Seminary, and was of a thorough character. His taste for reading and study is a strong one; it has been cultivated all through life, even in the midst of engrossing cares, and has kept him at all times a well informed man, fully abreast of the times on all questions relating to education, religion, and public affairs. Young Morrill learned the trade of a tanner and currier in his father's shop, and has been all through life a man of industry and a hard worker. When twenty-one years old he engaged in the nursery business with John W. Adams. The next year he was elected a member of the School Board in Westbrook. When twenty-three years of age he sold his interest in the nursery business to his partner and came to Kansas, settling in Brown County, in March, 1857. The contest between slavery and freedom had not then been settled in this Territory, the slave laws being in force here, and slaves actually held in many counties. In framing the laws which finally expelled that institution from our borders, the young New Englander acted a manly part. He settled on the Walnut, at a place called Hamlin, a few miles south of the present town of Hamlin, and built a saw-mill. In October, 1857, Mr. Morrill was elected, from Brown and Nemaha counties, a member of the first Free-state Legislature that ever met in Kansas, and bore a conspicuous part in repealing those "bogus" laws that had been enacted by non-residents, and the purpose of which was to utterly stifle free speech and a free press in all the territory between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains—the limits of Kansas at that time. That Legislature has made an enviable name in our history; it comprised in its membership many firm, true, and able men who have left their impress upon our institutions. In January, 1858, Mr. Morrill was elected a member of the Legislature under the Lecompton Constitution, the Free-state men having determined if that instrument was forced upon them to hold the political machinery in their hands, and to administer upon the estate of the dead institution. With the close of their political troubles came a year of famine that will never be forgotten by the pioneers of that day—the drouth of 1860. The mill owned by Mr. Morrill and his partner was burned, and it is only telling the truth to say that Morrill and hundreds of others had very little to eat during those long, terrible months. Three months with nothing but green corn from the field, and a winter with corn meal as a luxury are vividly remembered. But very few despaired, and most people, including Morrill, were cheerful, rather intent on helping others than despondent in regard to themselves. The misfortunes of fire and famine were bravely encountered, and every debt contracted in the disastrous year was honorably paid. Morrill learned what suffering and poverty were, and few men in the county, or indeed in the State, have so frequently aided the poor, and helped old and young to secure homes and gain a livelihood. On the 5th day of October, 1861, Morrill enlisted as a private soldier at Fort Leavenworth, in Company C, Seventh Kansas Cavalry. He served as Sergeant until August, 1862, when he received an appointment as Commissary of Subsistence from President Lincoln. This appointment was made at the solicitation of Vice-President Hamlin, and without recommendation from any one. Captain Morrill was ordered to report to Gen. Grant, at Corinth, Miss. He took charge of the large stores at Forts Henry, Heiman and Donelson. In January, 1864, he was sent to Clarksville, Tenn., and ordered to make purchases of flour and beef for Sherman's army. In these important posts millions of dollars worth of stores and supplies passed through Capt. Morrill's hands or were purchased by him. He stood the test of the great responsibility thrown upon him, and his integrity, promptness of action and executive ability were fully appreciated by the great commanders under whom he served. On the 20th of October, 1865, he was promoted and mustered out with the rank of Major, by brevet, for meritorious services. Maj. Morrill returned to Brown County and made his home in Hiawatha. At first he engaged in business with Mr. R. Scott Fairchild, and in January, 1871, went into the banking business. In 1866 he was elected Clerk of the District Court, and was appointed County Clerk to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joel G. Kelsey. In 1867 he was elected County Clerk. In 1868 he was re-elected Clerk of the District Court. In 1869 and 1871 he was re-elected County Clerk. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate, and again in 1876. During his last term he was President *pro tem*, of the Senate and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. In the county and in the Legislature, Maj. Morrill's business sagacity and executive force were of great advantage to the people. In its business affairs and in its morals, Brown County is second to no other in the State, and Maj. Morrill has been largely instrumental in shaping her character and forming her destiny. He has also been very influential in securing two important railway lines, each of which traverses the entire county. While Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the Senate he devised the plan to tide the State over the financial difficulty created by changing the sessions of the Legislature from annual to biennial. His plan was also adopted for raising the means to build the new wing and the center of the State Capitol. Both of these measures have worked admirably, and for the good of the whole State. In the Legislature he has always been the firm friend of our State institutions, the charitable and the educational. He has worked to build up here at home schools and colleges that shall be equal to any in the land. His affections begin with the home and extend to the school, the church, the county, and the State. His whole practical example and influence have been on the side of temperance, good morals, education, and law. In 1876 Maj. Morrill wrote and published a history of Brown County. In 1882 he gave to the city of Hiawatha a Public Library, the books and treasures of which are open for the free use of all the people of the county. In 1878 he contributed very largely for the relief of the suffering settlers in western Kansas, sending them large quantities of flour and supplies. Maj. Morrill has been repeatedly spoken of by the press of the State as the best man for Governor and for Congress. In the spring of 1882 the press brought him forward for Congress with singular unanimity. He would do nothing, however, in his own behalf, refusing to write letters or to go over the State advocating his own claims. In the June State Republican Convention he was nominated as Congressman from the State-at-Large, with three others, Maj. Morrill receiving the votes of 282 delegates, a larger number than that given to any other successful candidate. In the fall of 1882 he was elected to Congress by about 40,000 majority, running ahead of the ticket in some twenty counties. It was an election in which party lines were very loosely drawn, and when general political demoralization prevailed, but good character and sterling worth showed their strength. Maj. Morrill is a man about six feet tall, with broad shoulders and commanding figure—a prominent man in any assembly. Marked personal traits are his modesty, entire freedom from self-assertion, and accessibility. Mind and body were made for work; clear perception and quick judgment enable him to get rid of a vast amount of labor each day. He is a man in whom all can confide, and he is trusted with the most delicate and the most weighty duties. The number of men, women, and children who want his advice and aid is simply marvelous. They know that the advice will be sound and that no trust will be betrayed. His liberal and generous nature entertains charity for all, malice for none. As a citizen his public spirit is probably the most marked trait in his character. In the erections of schools, churches, and public buildings, in the planting of trees and the beautifying of grounds, he shows that he believes that "whoever can make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before," deserves better of mankind and does more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together. It is said of the Emperor Augustus that he found Rome brick and left it marble. And it can truthfully be said of our citizen that he found Brown County a raw and treeless prairie, and that he has lived to see it and largely helped to make it a fertile garden, the home of thousands of happy, industrious, prosperous people. His public and his private acts stand the test of scrutiny. The competency that he has gained is the inevitable result of good habits, a clear head, and unflagging toil. He is cheerful, joyous, even-tempered, scattering blessings everywhere. "His armor is his honest thought and simple truth his utmost skill."

JOHN E. MORRIS, coal dealer and proprietor of the railroad stock scales at the Union Stock Yards, came to Hiawatha in the spring of 1870 and farmed for one year. He then embarked in the grain business with I. N. Speer, which he continued until February, 1880. At that time he purchased his present business, where he has since carried on an extensive trade in coal, brick, etc., his receipts for the year being about 300 cars of coal and 100,000 brick. Is also agent for the Consolidated Tank Line Co.'s oil at this place, handling about a car load a month. Mr. Morris was born in Seneca County, N. Y. Left there with his parents, removing to Michigan, where his occupation was that of a farmer. He was married in Kansas, during the fall of 1878, to Miss Emma Mitchell, daughter of the Rev. George Mitchell. Mr. Morris belongs to the I. O. O. F., both in the Lodge and Encampment, of Hiawatha.

ELIAS MOSER, of the firm of Moser & McGillioray, agricultural implements, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, June 5, 1841. He was, however, reared in Missouri, where he removed with his parents while yet a lad, and it was there he received his education. During the spring of 1865 he came to Brown County, Kan., and purchased 160 acres of land on Section 32, Hiawatha Township. On this he still lives, and has indeed made of it a fine place. The land is all under a high state of cultivation. There are three acres of orchard, and all kinds of small fruit in abundance. Mr. Moser was a soldier of the Rebellion, enlisting for the first six-months' call in 1861, with the Fourth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, of the State Militia, and afterwards served in the Fifth Regiment of State troops. He was elected Sheriff of Brown County in 1866. The above firm was organized in the spring of 1881, and during the first season handled ten car-loads of machinery. Mr. Moser has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Elvira Carroll, of Missouri, to whom he was married in 1864. She died in 1873, leaving one daughter, Ida. During the fall of 1876 he wedded his present wife, whose maiden name was Kate Cobb.

JOHN MOSER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 35, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Switzerland, near Berne, March 26, 1826. He received a common school education, and was employed with his father, who was a brick and tile burner, until his immigration to this country, which occurred in the fall of 1854. He immediately sought his brother, in Andrew County, Mo., who had settled there as early as 1835. John remained there for a time, but in the spring of 1855 came to Brown County, Kan., and pre-empted the place where he now lives, being one of the first white settlers in the county, and the third in Hiawatha Township. He is proprietor of 360 acres of land, eighty of which is in native timber convenient for stock ranges; the remainder is under cultivation. There are ten acres of orchard, containing choice varieties of apple, peach and other kind of fruits, nearly all of which is advanced enough for bearing. Mr. Moser's residence is a large, two-story brick building, in a very pleasant situation, and commanding a fine view of the beautiful farming country surrounding it. The farm buildings are substantial and commodious, and everything around this well-kept farm presents a thriving appearance. During the Rebellion, Mr. Moser was enrolled with the State Militia for the suppression of the Price raid, so well remembered by residents of Kansas at that time. His wife's maiden name was Maglema Uenger. They were married in Switzerland, in 1852, and are the parents of eight children—John, Mary, Godfred and Elizabeth, twins, Arnold, Elias, Anna and William F. Mrs. Moser is connected with the Evangelical Church of Hiawatha.

JACOB MOSER, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Hiawatha, was formerly from Andrew County, Mo., where he was born September 3, 1848. He is a son of Peter Moser, who settled in that vicinity as early as 1838. After acquiring a common school education, he worked on a farm with his father until the spring of 1871, when he became a resident of Brown County. He immediately became possessor of 160 acres of his present farm, which was partially improved. To this he has since added another quarter section, and has now one of the finest and best improved farms in this section of the country. There is a fine orchard, containing over 600 fruit trees of choice varieties. Mr. Moser is largely engaged in stock-raising, and for convenience in pasturing the same has his farm divided into fields by cross fences, besides being entirely surrounded by the same. He was married in this State, in 1871, to Miss Mary Maglott, whose father, John Maglott, settled in Brown County in 1858. They are the parents of three children, Ella Lee, Laura E. and Nora B.

FRANK MYERS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 10, Township 2, Range 16, P. O. Hamlin, was born in North Carolina, September 14, 1832. While he was but a small child, his father, David Myers, undertook to move his family to McDonough County, Ill., but when within thirty miles of his destination, he died. Frank was then taken by his uncle, Jonas Myers, who reared him. He lived in Illinois until May, 1856, when he came to Kansas and pre-empted 160 acres of the land where he lives, beginning improvements by erecting a log cabin, 16x18, and but one story. This was then the largest house in Brown County west of Hiawatha, and still standing on Mr. M.'s farm, having been replaced, however, by a more spacious and modern structure, and the former is now used as a workshop. He has since purchased more land, until he now has a fine large farm of 320 acres, usually spoken of as the "Valley Farm," and its proprietor is considered by all to be one of the most practical and responsible farmers in the county. He was enrolled with the State Militia during the famous Price raid of the Rebellion. Was one of the organizers of the School District No. 2, and has been connected with the Board ever since. He held the office of Justice of the Peace of Walnut Township one term, and both he and his wife were original members of the Christian Church Society, which was organized in the schoolhouse on their farm, with a membership of sixteen. Mrs. Myers' maiden name was Mary M. Shelton. They were married in Illinois, in 1852, and are the parents of four children—Iona A., Willie E., George L. and Laura H.

MARTIN C. NEFF, restaurant and confectionery, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, January 17, 1840, and previous to his emigration to Kansas, was engaged in the hardware and agricultural implement business, in DeWitt County, Ill. He served three years in the Rebellion, enlisting at Chicago, in 1861, with Company D, of the Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in all the principal engagements of his regiment with the exception of the last six months, when his health failed him, brought on by exposure during service. In April, 1873, Mr. Neff came to Kansas, locating on a farm near Hiawatha, this he ran four years, then served one year as Constable and Deputy Sheriff, and afterwards farmed again, until the fall of 1880, when he removed to the city, and opened his present business, where he has built up a lively and lucrative trade. He is a member of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 83, of the I. O. O. F. Was married in Illinois, in May, 1865, to Miss Caroline M. Reeves, of Erie County.

ALBERT L. NEWCOMB, dealer in groceries, is a native of New York; born January 12, 1841, in the city of Brooklyn, but was reared in Dutchess County. When thirteen years of age, he came West, to La Fayette County, Wis., and clerked for Stephenson & Co., merchants at Darlington. In 1869, he came to Hiawatha, and for a time clerked in a hardware store. He afterwards traveled for several extensive firms until the spring of 1876, when he opened business for himself at Hiawatha. Starting with a small but complete line of goods; he has by perseverance and industry worked up a large trade, and as a natural consequence has increased his stock three-fold, thereby requiring the attendance of three clerks. Mr. Newcomb is connected with the Congregational Church. Was married January 1, 1865, to Miss Emily F. Webster, of Kingsville, Ohio.

CHARLES V. NORTON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 36, P. O. Hiawatha; was born near the city of Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, November 5, 1854. He immigrated to the United States, in 1862; lived in Illinois two years, then crossed the plains in 1864, and commenced freighting. In 1865, he went to St. Joe, Mo., and two years latter became a resident of Brown County, Kan.; located on a farm, nine miles east of Hiawatha, where he farmed, and was also engaged in freighting more or less up to 1868. Here he lived until 1876, then went to California, and engaged in farming, three years, near Santa Barbara, and at the expiration of that time, returned to Kansas, and permanently established himself on the farm where he now resides. He is possessor of 160 acres of land, all cultivated, and surrounded by a beautiful hedge. His farm is crossed by a fence, dividing it into fields, each of which is fed by a living spring, very convenient in stock-raising, in which he is largely engaged. Has a large apple and peach orchard as fine a one as is to be found in the county, and as this is fast becoming an important feature in Kansas; many fine ones are to be seen. Mr. Norton was married in 1871, in Brown County, to Miss Mary F. Vaughn, born in Main, but whose parents were early pioneers of Kansas. They have three children—Abbie D., Bertie G., and Charley R.

NOBLE & APPLETON, proprietors of the new meat market. William O. Noble, senior member of this firm, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, October 28, 1845. Previous to coming to Hiawatha had been engaged in the meat market business for ten years, eight of which were passed at Oregon, Mo. In September, 1881, Mr. Noble came to Hiawatha, and established the above business, which has rapidly grown in trade and popularity, until they now kill eight or nine beeves per week, and keep one wagon busy peddling. John W. Appleton of this firm came to Hiawatha, from St. Joseph, Mo., in the spring of 1882, and became connected with the business. He had previously come to Kansas, in 1870, and had lived at Atchison, until 1878, where he was employed as car inspector on the Missouri & Pacific and A. & N. Railroads; following this same occupation after his removal to St. Joseph, Mo.

G. H. NORTON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 1, Township 3, Range 17, P. O. Hiawatha, Brown County, one of the owners of "Alliance" farm, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., May 19, 1849, and lived in his native State until his seventh year, when his parents removed to Kansas, locating in Hiawatha Township, Brown County, where Mr. N. has resided since. He was married March 26, 1878, in South Robinson, to Miss Luella J. White, a native of Illinois. They have one child, a daughter, named Nora. Mr. Norton and his brother Frank L., own together two farms. One, the home farm, is mostly bottom land and contains 280 acres. This farm lies on Drummond's Branch of the Wolf, and is all enclosed by substantial fences and has 150 acres in cultivation, the remainder being timber and pasture land. The orchard covers five acres and has 350 apple and a few peach and cherry trees. There is also a small vineyard on the place. The water supply is excellent and consists of the creek, springs, wells and cistern. The improvements are first-class in every particular, and consist of a large, new French cottage dwelling, with eight rooms, buttery and cellar, in short one of the finest dwellings in Hiawatha Township. It is surrounded by fine shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery. The other improvements are a frame barn, granary, corn crib, etc., etc. The other farm lies in Mission Township, and contains eighty acres of choice upland. This farm is also well improved by good fences, granary, etc., and is as good an "eighty" as there is in the county. The Norton Brothers raised this season 1,618 bushels of wheat on fifty acres. They also raised this year 5,000 bushels of corn, 400 bushels of oats, 150 bushels of potatoes and forty tons of timothy and prairie hay. They feed forty head of hogs, a car-load of cattle and keep thirty head of grade cattle, twenty-five head of stock hogs and seventeen horses and mules. The Messrs. Nortons are among the wide-awake, practical farmers of Brown, and speak in high terms of the county in which they live.

WILLARD W. NYE, physician and surgeon, began his literary course at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., but quit his studies to participate in the Rebellion. His regiment was first sent to Fort Leavenworth, from there to Lexington, Mo., to relieve the first three months call; here he was taken a prisoner, but in the September following was paroled. He then re-enlisted and was again sent to Fort Leavenworth, where he was enrolled with the Eighth Kansas Regiment under Col. John A. Martin, of Atchison; here he served until the latter part of 1863, when ill health compelled him to quit the army. He, however, recovered sufficiently to re-enlist in the One Hundred Day corps and served until the close of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Regiment. After the war he returned home, resumed his studies at Galesburg College. In 1870 Dr. Nye began the study of medicine and 1871-72 attended a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He then practiced his profession in Colorado until the winter of 1876, when he returned to college and resumed a course of lectures and graduated in the spring of 1877. He came to Hiawatha, Kan., in 1879, where he has since devoted his time to the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Hiawatha Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F. He was married in Iowa, November 10, 1874, to Miss Jennie McChesney.

JAMES H. PATTON, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1835. He received a common school education, and followed farming on the old homestead until the spring of 1881 when he came West, to make his future home in Kansas. In March, 1882, he purchased the farm where he now resides. Here he has seventy-two acres, all under a high state of cultivation, and entirely surrounded and crossed by a beautiful hedge, giving a very fine appearance to the place. The buildings are good and of a substantial order. There is a well kept orchard of 300 apple and peach trees bearing, and everything around this well-regulated farm, betokens thrift and economy. Mr. Patton served three years for his country, in the great Rebellion, volunteering in Company K. of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry. In 1865 he married Miss Mary J. McDowell. Both are connected with the United Presbyterian Church, Hiawatha.

HENRY E. PENNY, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Hiawatha, was originally from Cayuga County, N. Y., born November 9, 1837. His attention has always been given to farming, and in 1870 he came to Kansas, located near Hiawatha, on Section 34, where he improved a farm of 160 acres. Two years later he removed to Section 35, Padonia Township, spent some time in making improvements on a farm here, and in 1875 removed to Hiawatha, and commenced merchandising in company with John Shaw. This proved a successful enterprise, and he followed it until the fall of 1878, when he returned to his farm in Padonia Township. In 1879 he went to Severance, Doniphan County, and ran a hardware store until the fall of 1880, when he returned to Brown County and purchased a farm. This contains 160 acres, all finely improved, with ten acres of young orchard and all the conveniences pertaining to a first-class, well-regulated farm. Mr. Penny and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hiawatha. She was formerly Miss Mary A. Searing, and was married in New York. They have one daughter—Mary E. Mr. P. is a member of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 35, A., F. & A. M.

EDWARD S. PIEFFER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 27, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Crawford County, Pa., June 6, 1827. Here he lived on a farm with his parents, attending school, until the age of sixteen years, when he commenced to learn the tanner's and currier's trade. After perfecting himself in this branch, he made it his vocation during his residence East, and also followed it some in St. Joe, Mo., after taking up his claim in Kansas. On the 1st of May, 1857, Mr. Pieffer came to this State and took up the first claim adjacent to the town site of Hiawatha, a portion of which is now occupied by the County Agricultural Association. Here he resided until the spring of 1860, when he went to Colorado, where he was employed in the mines for several years. During his residence here he passed through an experience that will long live in the memory of those who participated in it. This was the great Indian scare at Denver, in 1862, which occurred at midnight. Men ran, some with hats, some without, some with one boot on and others none at all—in fact there were all conceivable styles of dress necessary in such hurried toilets. They formed into line for battle, but alas, no Indians came. But finally coming to the conclusion that it was a false alarm, they disbanded and sought their homes and the remains of a badly broken night's rest. Another incident, which occurred about the same time, and that will present the character and bravery of the subject of our sketch more clearly to the minds of the people than we can portray; it occurred at the Cherry Creek freshet. A man fell into the river, and would inevitably soon have drowned. Five hundred men stood on the bank watching him, and out of this number not one offered to rescue him excepting Mr. Pieffer. He dashed into the seething, plunging waters, to save the man's life, which he did, amid the cheers of the multitude and the prayers and blessings of the drowning. During the year 1866 he returned to Brown County, and settled on a farm west of Hiawatha, now occupied as a fruit farm by Mr. Bubach. Lived there until 1877, then removed to his present location. He has a farm of 160 acres, all under a high state of cultivation, and excellent improvements in the shape of dwelling, barns, etc., in fact, every thing necessary on a first-class farm. He has a large orchard of peach and apple trees, all bearing, and among them are some of the choicest varieties. Mr. Pieffer was married in Hiawatha, February 14, 1867, to Miss Celinda Barnum, whose father kept the first hotel in Hiawatha. His name is Seth Barnum. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church. Their family consists of four children—Thomas C., Seth C., Jacob J., and Polly M.

JOHN W. POTTENGER, druggist, was born in Preble County, Ohio, September 3, 1825. He was reared on a farm, and followed that vocation previous to coming to Kansas. Came to this State in 1869, and took up a farm in Brown County. Three years later he removed to Hiawatha, started a drug store, and is now the oldest continual druggist in Brown County. He commenced business in a small building on Sixth street, just in the rear of Morrill & Janes' bank, with only $3,000 capital, but has, by close attention to business, and careful study of the wants and demands of the people, worked up a large and lucrative trade. In 1881 he erected a large brick store, 100x25, and two stories high. This is filled from cellar to roof with a large and choice stock of drugs, amounting to between $18,000 and $20,000, and requires the attendance of five clerks to satisfy the demands of the public. Mr. Pottenger also operates two farms, situated one and a half miles north of the city, one consisting of 160, the other of eighty acres. He has served two terms as Councilman of Hiawatha. Was married in Ohio, in 1862, to Miss Emma Morehead, of West Virginia, by whom he has one daughter, Jennie.

DAVID PRAY, proprietor of the Transfer Mail and Express Line at Hiawatha, is a native of Canada, born September 2, 1828. He came to Kansas in January, 1868, locating in Walnut Township, on a farm. In May following commenced his present business, for which he is excellently adapted, as he had twenty years' experience in that line in Lowell, Mass., previous to coming to this State. His business has increased to such an extent that he now runs three teams, and every thing about his office denotes business energy and competency. Mr. Pray served two years in the war as a volunteer in the Fifteenth Massachusetts Light Artillery, serving as Stable Sergeant.

SAMUEL M. PRATT, physician and surgeon, of the homœopathic school, was formerly from Vermont, born in Washington County, December 2, 1835. He is the son of Asaph and Hermione Pratt, both of the old Puritan stock. His mother's family name was Clark. They removed to Bureau County, Ill., in 1845, and here the subject of this sketch spent his youth, attending school and clerking in his father's store. His parents are still residents there. In 1861 Dr. Pratt graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and one year later was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the great Rebellion, by Gov. Yates. He was assigned to duty in the Mound City Hospital of Illinois, where he served until the latter part of 1863. Returning to Bureau County, in the same State, he resumed his regular practice there until the spring of 1871, when he came to Hiawatha, Kan., and has since followed his profession there. He was the first physician of that school in the county. Dr. Pratt is identified with the Homœopathic State Medical Society of Kansas and the Western Institute of Homœopathy. He is also connected with the following organizations: Hiawatha Lodge, No. 35, A., F. & A. M.; Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M.; Hiawatha Commandery, No. 13, K. T.; Star of Hope Lodge, No. 1338, K. of H. and K. & L. of H., being an instigator of the two latter. His wife's maiden name was Lizzie M. Martin, to whom he was married in Illinois, in 1864. They have one daughter, Myrtle.

GEORGE T. PRICER, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Hiawatha, is a native of Ross County, Ohio, born September 5, 1857, son of John and Jane Pricer; the former died in Ohio in 1858. George T. came to Kansas in the spring of 1869, and purchased the farm where he now resides. This contains eighty acres of choice farming land, highly cultivated, and about the best improved eighty in that section of the country. There are about 250 fruit trees of different species, and some very choice varieties, all bearing. Mr. Pricer was married September 21, 1881, to Miss Emma Meanor, of Hiawatha. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church of that city.

JOHN PUNSHON, foreman of the locomotive department at Hiawatha, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, is a native of England, born January 12, 1825, in County Durham. Learned the trade of machinist at New Castle, and upon the completion of the same, commenced railroading in 1846, as engineer on the Caledonia Railroad, running from Carlisle, England, to Edinburgh, Scotland. Here he was employed for two years, then went to France and was an engineer on the Boulogne & Amiens Railroad, but at the time of the Louis Philippe Revolution, he returned to England. This occurred in 1848, and from that time until 1850, he worked in the machine shops in New Castle. He then ran an engine for three years, at the expiration of which time he immigrated to the United States. Upon arriving here, he accepted a position as engineer on the Grand Trunk Railroad; here he worked for three years; on the Great Western four years, then came to Kansas and settled on a farm four miles northeast of the present site of Hiawatha, with the intention of withdrawing from railroad life. In 1862, however, he recommenced in that business as engineer on the Hannibal & St. Joe line, and in 1868, changed to the St. Joe & Council Bluffs. During the spring of 1868, he engaged with the Northern Kansas & Southern Nebraska Railroad, running from Ellwood to Troy, being the terminus of the road now known as the St. Joe & Western. January 29, 1870, he ran the first engine into Hiawatha, and was employed on the above road until his acceptance of his present position. Mr. Punshon is a well-known and social gentleman, better known as Uncle Johnny, and is a general favorite with the railroad men, being a thorough one himself. He is an early member of the Engineer Brotherhood, and is now an honorary member. He was a charter member of the first Masonic lodge organized in the Territory of Kansas, and is now a member of the Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 43, and Hiawatha Commandery, No. 13. He is also a member of Smithton Lodge, No. 1, Kansas. He was married in Illinois, November, 1855, to Miss Ann M. Crabb, a native of that State. Mr. Punshon has always been a strong temperance man, and during his whole railroad career never met with an accident.

WILLIAM RADFORD, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Hiawatha, was born November 10, 1834, in Hampshire, England. He immigrated to the United States in 1848, with his parents, who settled in Genesee County, N. Y., as farmers. They subsequently removed to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1851, thence to Howard County, Iowa, in 1855, where they were living at the breaking out of the Rebellion. The subject of this sketch enlisted in 1861 with the Third Iowa Light Artillery, serving until the close of the war, and veteraned in the same battery, in 1864, then returned to Iowa, and in the fall of 1866, was married to Miss Ellen Palmer. In January, 1868, Mr. Radford came to Kansas, and settled on a farm, and here he still lives, a thriving, prosperous farmer. He owns 200 acres of land, which he purchased from the U. P. R. R., and which of course was then unimproved. He has since, however, converted it into a fine cultivated farm, with all the many appurtenances thereto, such as good comfortable buildings, fruit orchard of 300 trees, and about twenty acres of native timber. Mr. Radford has served ten years on the School Board of his township, besides filling other positions of trust here. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church of Hiawatha. They have five children—Annie E., Edmund W., Ray R., Adelbert, and Fannie E.

J. BARNEY RAFF, head miller in the Hiawatha steam mills, is a native of Canton, Ohio, born April 1, 1835. Commenced learning the miller's trade in 1849, at Massillon, and six years later came to Davenport, Iowa; here he lived until March, 1862, then removed to Atchison, Kan., and was head miller in the city mills for seven years. At the expiration of that time was employed in the Fery Mills of that city, and subsequently in Doniphan County until his location in Hiawatha, in April, 1882, when he accepted his present position. Mr. Raff is one of the oldest continual millers in the State. He has been married twice; the first time at Davenport, Iowa, in 1859, to Miss Adeline Cole, who died in 1879. The second time to Miss Emilie J. Kerrigan, of Utica, N. Y. He is a member of the Masonic order, Washington Lodge, No. 5, of Atchison.

RICHARDSON & JONES, attorneys-at-law. This firm was organized in February, 1882, and transacts a general law business. The senior member, William J. Richardson, is a native of Canada, born June 21, 1845, at Waterloo. He was a graduate of Toronto University, in 1866, and immediately began reading law. Was admitted to the bar in November, 1868, and practiced in Canada until April, 1870, then came to the United States, and located at Hiawatha, Kan. Three years later, he was elected Police Judge of that place, and for the past nine years has been Justice of the Peace there. In 1873, Mr. Richardson became a partner of Hon. A. L. Jones, who is now a prominent lawyer at Valparaiso, Ind. They continued together until the fall of 1874, and from that time until the organization of the above firm, Mr. Richardson practiced his profession alone. He is at present City Attorney of Hiawatha, which he has held two terms. Richard C. Jones, of this firm, is a young but promising lawyer, who was admitted to the bar in January, 1882, before Hon. David Martin. Was born in Brown County, this State, in 1860, and received his education in the district schools of that county, completing it at the State Agricultural College, Manhatten. He was the first native born that received a teacher's certificate from Brown County, and followed that vocation four years, then gave his attention to reading law, which he pursued in the office of Mr. Richardson, now his partner. He was the youngest attorney admitted in the District, and is now a member of one of the leading firms of Hiawatha.

ROBERTS & BRUNDAGE, proprietors of the *Weekly Kansas Herald*. This paper was established in 1874 as the *Brown County Advocate*, and was edited by Davis & Roberts. It was published under that title until September 2, 1875, when it was changed to the *Kansas Herald* and its proprietors Burger, Roberts & McCreary; by them it was conducted until April 6, 1876, when Mr. McCreary retired, Burger and Roberts, continuing publication until August 12, 1877, when M. E. Foote succeed D. L. Burger, January 1, 1878. Then the paper was changed from an eight-page quarto, patent, to a seven-column folio, home print. Roberts & Foote continued the publication of this until the winter of 1879, when it was made an eight-column folio, home print. In February, 1882, they put a Campbell power press and steam engine in and enlarged the paper by making the columns fifteen ems in width and twenty-eight inches in length—eight-column paper. May 12, 1882, M. E. Foote sold his interest to T. L. Brundage. Roberts & Brundage still continue its publication; circulation 1,700, being read in many of the surrounding counties. Mr. Roberts was born in Lee County, Iowa, March 4, 1843; farmed, when a boy, in Illinois. Printing has been his trade; came to Kansas in 1868. Mr. Brundage was born in Yates County, N. Y., May 6, 1847; followed the vocation of a farmer until recent years; moved to Michigan in 1865; came to Kansas in 1877; has been engaged as an underwriter for the past few years. The *Weekly Kansas Herald* employs no foreign agents, allows no patent medicine advertisements place in its columns, enjoys the esteem of even its political enemies, and is regarded as the only reliable paper on earth by everybody, and its proprietors. An extensive job printing establishment is in connection with the paper. The *Kansas Herald* was the first to introduce steam power in its operations in this section of the State.

ALFONZO ROBINSON, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Hiawatha, came to Brown County, Kan., as early as June, 1857, and took up a claim of 160 acres, upon which he still lives and which he pre-empted January 8, 1858. This he has improved until he now has one of the best farms in that section of the country, entirely fenced with a fine Osage orange hedge, and divided into fields by cross fences. Alfonzo was born in Franklin County, Me., February 1, 1835. Came West with his father to Wisconsin in 1850, where the latter died in 1866. Alfonzo was married February 26, 1860, to Frances A., daughter of Thomas and Hannah Chandler, who settled in Kansas, in 1857, on the southeast quarter of Section 2, Range 17, Brown County, and were formerly from Maine. The former died February 8, 1881, in Hiawatha, where his wife and children, who still survive him, live. During the early part of his residence in this State, Mr. Robinson was engaged one season at freighting across the plains, and during the war of the Rebellion was enrolled among the State Militia for the purpose of the suppression of the Price raid, so well remembered by the participants thereof.

W. H. C. RUDD, jeweler, is a native of Oneida County, N. Y., born May 2, 1846. While yet a lad, he removed to Philadelphia, where nearly twelve years of his life were spent. In March, 1877, came to Hiawatha, established his present business, and is the oldest jeweler in the county. He carries a very large stock of fine and well-selected goods, and is skilled in every department of his work, having had nearly twenty-five years' experience in that line, two of which were spent in the finishing department of the Elgin Watch Factory, and one with the famous Seth Thomas Clock Company at Thomaston, Conn. He carries about $6,000 in stock, and has a large and lucrative trade, which, by strict attention to business, he has gradually acquired, his capital growing with his trade from the original outfit of $1,400. He is now one of the leading merchants of the county, and by his square and honest dealing, has won the confidence and respect of the entire public. Is a member of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 83, of the I. O. O. F.

CAPT. JOHN SCHILLING, of the firm of J. Schilling & Bro., dealers in general merchandise, came to Kansas March 6, 1857, and settled on a claim one-half mile south of the present site of Hiawatha; here he lived, improving his land, until the breaking out of the great rebellion. He then recruited Company I, of the Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and on the organization of the same, was elected Captain, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, taking an active part in all the engagements of his regiment. He then returned to Kansas, and in March, 1866, established the firm of Schilling & Meisenheimer until 1870; then J. Schilling & Co., to January 1, 1881; since A. Schilling & Bro., and is now the pioneer merchant of Brown County. He started with a small stock in an equally small building, but in 1870, the latter was replaced by the fine stone building he now occupies, 140x25 feet, and two stories high, and is filled with one of the most complete stocks of general merchandise to be found in Brown County or the surrounding counties. Adam Schilling, of this firm, is also a member of the firm of Adams & Schilling, extensive hardware dealers in Hiawatha. Capt. Schilling was born near the city of Bingen, on the Rhine, Germany, January 1, 1837; attended school in his native land until 1848, when, at the time of the great German revolution, he left there with his parents, Valentine and Susan Schilling, and located in Hudson, N. Y. Here they made their home until 1851; then moved to Kalamazoo, Mich., where John S. finished his common school education. Previous to coming to Kansas, his employment was on a farm, but having unusual business talent, he embarked in the merchandise line, and is a self-made man in every sense of the word, and a very successful one. Capt. Schilling was married November 5, 1857, to Susan, daughter of Martin Meisenheimer, who was one of the pioneers of Kansas, and a soldier under Bonaparte at the battle of Waterloo. Their family comprises two daughters and five sons. He has served four years as Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners; has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1869, and is now one of the Hiawatha Lodge, No. 35. He is an original member of the Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 43, and for three years has held the position of commander of Hiawatha Commandery, No. 13; was a Garfield elector in 1880; elected to the Legislature from Fifty-first District, Kansas, in November, 1882.

JOHN NIVEN SCOULLER, druggist, was born in Cuylerville, Livingston Co., N. Y., May 6, 1851. His father, Rev. J. B. Scouller, D. D., is of Scottish descent; the family being in America since 1752. His mother's maiden name was Helen I. Niven, her father a Highland Scotchman, her mother of Holland Dutch descent. In 1852 Mr. Scouller moved with his family to Argyle, N. Y., thence to Philadelphia in 1862, and one year later became a resident of Newville, Pa. In the latter place he attended for a brief period a classical school, but was compelled to relinquish the idea of a thorough education on account of his eyes. His first experience in the drug business was in 1867, when he entered a Newville drug store as a clerk. At the expiration of one year he went to Philadelphia to perfect himself, and in a two years' course received a diploma from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, April 7, 1871, and was one of the youngest graduates since the establishment of this college in 1821. He then purchased a drug store at Newville, where he successfully conducted business for nearly eleven years. During the spring of 1882 Mr. Scouller started out to seek a new location, and May 10 of the same year saw him established at Hiawatha, Kan.

JACOB SCOUTEN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 20, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., January 15, 1822. He was afterwards a resident of Pike County, Ill., where he followed farming. In June, 1857, he came to Kansas, and pre-empted 160 acres of land on Section 9, Hiawatha Township, where he lived until 1865, and then removed to his present place of residence. Here he also has 160 acres of fine improved land and a choice fruit orchard of all kinds. His farm is supplied with good comfortable buildings, and surrounded by a lovely hedge fence, which gives the farms in this part of the country such a beautiful appearance. In 1865 Mr. Scouten was enrolled with the State Militia in the suppression of the Price raid, so famous in the Rebellion. He was married in Illinois, 1851, to Miss Mary Gray, formerly from Ohio, where she was born. Their family consists of six children—Delia, married to G. W. Peterson, of Palmyra, Neb.; Willis F., Ella, now Mrs. Jesse A. Worley, Hiawatha; Albert H., Josephine and Harriet E.

DR. HARVEY SEBURN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 27, Town 2, Range 17, P. O. Hiawatha. He became a resident of Brown County, Kan., in the spring of 1859. For two years he lived on Section 9, Hiawatha Township, and in 1861 became a participant in the Rebellion, entering the commissary department and serving for three years with Maj. Morrill. Then returned to Brown, where in 1867 he married Miss Maria A., daughter of Joseph Klinefelter. He then settled on his present farm, which contains 160 acres under a high state of cultivation, which was pre-empted in 1857 by his father-in-law, now deceased. Some of the improvements are a nice commodious residence and an orchard of about eight acres, containing many choice varieties of fruit trees already bearing. Dr. Seburn was born in Jefferson County, Ind., July 14, 1836, and received his education in the high schools of that county. He has always been deeply interested and taken an active part in all public enterprises of his town and county. In 1859 he was a delegate to the Territorial Convention, which convened to elect delegates to the National Convention held at Chicago. In 1874 he was elected County Treasurer, which office he filled four years and three months, making his home in Hiawatha during that time. He has also served two terms in the City Council, and has been on the Board of Education frequently. He is a member of the Masonic Society, both Hiawatha Lodge No. 35, and Mount Horeb Chapter No. 42.

ALBERT M. SHANNON, of the firm of Shannon & Son, hardware dealers, successors to Hapgood & Shannon on the 1st of June, 1882. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, February 25, 1856. Came to Kansas in 1870, and located on a farm. Two years later he attended the State Agricultural College, and afterward the Highland University of Kansas for one year. He was a graduate of D. L. Musselman's Commercial College at Quincy, Ill., in 1876. Mr. Shannon became interested in the above hardware house in 1880, but his father did not become a partner until two years later. They have a large and well selected stock of hardware and do a large and thriving business, their annual sales amounting to $25,000. They occupy three floors, each eighty by twenty-five; they employ five men, two salesmen, and three tin manufacturers.

JOHN SHAW, farmer and stock raiser, Section 25, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Cumberland County, Maine, February 15, 1828. Was reared on a farm, but was afterward engaged extensively in the manufacture of clothing and subsequently at general merchandising for six years in his native State. Was married there in 1856 to Miss Emily C. Shaw, also a native of that State. In July, 1872, Mr. Shaw came to Kansas and settled on the place where he now resides in the following November. This was a partially improved farm, and contains eighty acres of very fine, well cultivated land. He also ran a grocery store at Hiawatha, in company with H. E. Penny, during the years 1874 and 1875, in which operation he was very successful.

WILLIAM M. SHIRLEY, dentist, came to Hiawatha in January, 1868, and for a period of seven years was engaged at contracting and building, erecting some of the largest buildings in Brown County. In 1875 he began the study of dentistry, spending two years at Wheeling, W. Va., in the office of Dr. D. B. McLain, of that city. Returned to Hiawatha in the spring of 1878, and began the practice of his profession, and has since devoted his entire time to, and made of it a decided success. He was born in Virginia, Cass Co., Ill., March 5, 1848. His boyhood was spent on a farm with his parents, and when old enough he learned the carpenter's trade, which he worked at in Illinois previous to coming to this State. Dr. Shirley is a member of the Kansas Dental Association, also of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 35, of the Masonic Order. He was married in July, 1880, at Hiawatha, to Miss Amanda Ellis of Brown County.

FRANK SIPE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 16, P. O. Hiawatha, was born December 21, 1849, in Somerset County, Pa. In 1866 he was a student at Mount Pleasant College, and was afterward engaged in farming and merchandising in his native State. In February, 1879, came West and for one year farmed near Falls City, Nebraska. Subsequently came to Kansas and purchased the farm where he now lives, which contains 160 acres of good farm land under a high state of cultivation. This is entirely surrounded by a beautiful hedge fence, and is also divided into fields, convenient in pasturing stock. There is a good frame dwelling and outbuildings, and a fine young orchard partially bearing. Mr. Sipe was married January 15, 1872, in Pennsylvania, to Miss Jennie H. Trent, born in the same county and State as himself. They are the parents of five children, Bruce E., Estella M., Hattie B., Effa M., and Arthur E.

WILLIAM R. SMITH, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Hiawatha, was formerly from Posey County, Ind., born January 7, 1852. Was subsequently a resident of Mason County, Ill., and in the spring of 1869 he came to Kansas. For seven months after his arrival here he lived with the family of Cornelius Grisson, then for two years worked for Benjamin Sprague. In 1872 he married Miss Alta Sprague, daughter of the above and Susan Sprague, and in the year following purchased the farm where he now lives. This contains eighty acres of finely cultivated land, the improvements having all been put on it by himself. There is a three-acre orchard of apple and peach trees of his own planting, nearly all of which are old enough to produce fruit. Mr. Smith's family consists of four children, Benjamin A., Oda D., Harvey D., and Orlando.

LUCIAN H. SMYTH, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Brown County, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa. His parents were Benjamin and Corintha Smyth, with whom he came to Kansas in 1869. His mother's maiden name was Hayden. They purchased a farm in Robinson Township, where at this writing they still reside. In 1871 Lucian Smyth moved to Cloud County, and took up a claim. During the fall of the same year he was elected County Surveyor. After filling that position five years he resigned and returned to Brown County, where he immediately became Principal of the public school at Robinson. This position he held for three years, and in the fall of 1881 was elected to his present position. Mr. Smyth took part in the great Rebellion, entering the army when only sixteen years of age. He served in the Third Pennsylvania Artillery until that regiment was discharged in 1865. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to both St. John's Lodge No. 113, and Mount Horeb Chapter No. 43.

JOSEPH H. SMITH, grain dealer, came to Kansas as early as the fall of 1856, and for a time was a resident of Leavenworth, dealing in real estate. From there went to Olathe, Johnson County, where he improved a farm. In 1860 he started West to become a miner, going first to Colorado, then to Montana, and was employed at various occupations till 1878. From there he went to Fairbury, Neb., and embarked in the grain business, making of it a decided success, and in March, 1879, removed to Hiawatha, continuing the former branch of business. He formed a copartnership with E. T. Ellis, which firm flourished until 1881, when Mr. Ellis withdrew. Mr. Smith does a large and remunerative business, and during the past year shipped about 300 car loads of grain. He was originally from Massachusetts, born in Hampshire County, October 22, 1837. In early life he was a clerk in a wholesale dry goods store in Boston, Mass. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Triune Lodge. Was married at Chicago, in 1873, to Miss Mary Metcalf, of Columbus, Ga.

ALBERT G. SPEER, senior member of the firm of Speer, Klinefelter & Ely, attorneys at law, came to Kansas in May, 1856, settling at Hiawatha. In June of the year following he pre-empted a claim on Section 7, Town 2, Range 18 east, in what is now Irving Township, but soon afterward, in company with George H. Chestnut, deceased, started the first wagon shop in Hiawatha. On the 2d of August, 1862, Mr. Speer volunteered with Company A, of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, taking an active part in all of the Rebellion. Was mustered out in October, 1865, having veteraned in the same regiment. He then returned to Kansas, and followed various occupations until 1871. At that time he commenced reading law, and April 28, 1874, was admitted to the bar, in Nemaha County, before Hon. P. L. Hubard. He has since practiced his profession, but his attention has chiefly been given to land business. He was employed by the St. Joseph & Western Railroad Company to superintend the grading of all their lands in Marshall, Riley, Washington and Republic counties, in Kansas, and some twelve counties in Nebraska. Mr. Speer is a native of Greene County, Ohio, born December 4, 1835. Before coming to Kansas he was a school teacher in his native State. In 1868 he was elected to the State senate, from Brown and Nemaha counties. He was married December 23, 1875, in Hiawatha, to Miss Laura E. Albee, of Machias, Maine.

ROBERT E. SPEER, dealer in live stock, was born in Greene County, Ohio, November 10, 1839, and lived in his native State until the spring of 1859, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Hiawatha, where, with the exception of three years spent in the State of Nebraska, he has resided since his advent in Kansas. He was married in Brown County, June 28, 1865, to Miss Laura A. McCoy, a native of Baltimore, Md. They have one child—a daughter, whose name is Mary A. Mr. Speer is one of the most extensive stock dealers in Northeastern Kansas, buying his stock principally in Brown County, and shipping to the markets in Kansas City, St. Louis and Buffalo, N. Y. He has only been engaged in this business since February, 1, 1882, but has already shipped to the markets named above, stock to the amount of $85,000. Previous to engaging in his present business, Mr. S. was in charge of Elevator No. 1, at Morrill, then owned by his brother, I. N. Speer. He was thus employed three years, and then entered into business on his own account, in which, owing to the straight-forward and reliable manner in which it is conducted, he has been eminently successful. Mr. Speer is well and favorably known in Brown County, and possesses the esteem and confidence of all.

ISAAC N. SPEER, of the firm of Speer & Hulburd, grain dealers, came to Kansas in 1859, and for a number of years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He first embarked in the grain trade in 1873. Three years later he erected an elevator at Hiawatha, and was the first to introduce steam elevators in that city. This firm also have warehouses and elevators at the following named places in this State: Hamlin, Morrill, Sabetha, Axtell and Beattie, and in Nebraska, at Beatrice, Holmesville, Blue Springs, Otoe Agency and Steele City. At Sabetha they are proprietors of a steam mill, with three run of buhrs, which they run in connection with the elevator at that place. Mr. Speer is an active and thorough business man, doing one of the largest trades in the grain business of any in the State, and is one of Hiawatha's live and most prominent citizens. He took part in the great Rebellion, serving with Company A, of the Seventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.

THEODORE F. SPRAGUE, farmer and stockraiser, Section 31, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, October 11, 1834. He removed to Hancock County, Ill., during the year 1848, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits up to the time of his coming to Kansas. This occurred in the fall of 1864, and he settled in the same locality where he now lives. He has a fine farm of eighty acres, under the best of improvements; also an orchard of 800 choice fruit trees of different varieties. Mr. Sprague married in Illinois, in 1857, Miss Mary J. Earl. They are both original members of the Methodist Episcopal Church Society at Hiawatha, and are the parents of three children: Theodore, Francis and Ida.

BENJAMIN A. SPRAGUE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 1, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, May 15, 1833, son of Nicholl and Louisa Sprague, the former of Scotch, the latter, whose family name was Phelpes, of Germany. Mr. Sprague came to Kansas as early as the fall of 1858, and lived at Hiawatha until the following spring, when he established himself on the place where he now resides, and was among the very first settlers in that vicinity. In 1854 Mr. Sprague was enrolled with the State Militia, in the suppression of the famous Price raid during the great Rebellion. One year later he made a journey to the mountains, but after retaining a short time returned to his farm. This consists of 320 acres of choice farm land, all under an advanced state of cultivation, and fenced with six miles of beautiful Osage-orange hedge. There is also thirty acres of native timber and an orchard of choice fruit trees, comprising some fourteen acres. He was married in March, 1854, to Miss Susan Brown, of Illinois.

STEWART BROS., groceries, etc. This firm was organized in April, 1881, and consists of Joseph H. and V. A. Stewart. Their storeroom is 50x25, situated in the old Odd Fellows' block, where they do a large and lucrative business in the grocery line. The first year's sales amounted to about $30,000. Both are natives of Adams County, Ohio; Joseph, the elder, born July 19, 1850; V. A. in 1856. They are the sons of William R. and Druzilla Stewart; the former was an extensive dealer in general merchandise at Bradyville, Ill. Here Joseph H. was initiated in the various details of the grocery trade, and when twenty years of age, started in business for himself in Adams County, and was thus employed in various places previous to his location in Kansas. This transpired in the spring of 1876 and he subsequently followed school teaching for a short time, first in Greenwood County, then in Doniphan, after which he opened a grocery store at Robinson, Brown County, which he conducted until the establishment of the above firm in April, 1881, his brother only coming to Kansas the March previous.

CHARLES M. STOWE, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Broome County, N. Y., October 1, 1847. He is the son of Marcus S. and Louisa E. Stowe, nee Heath, who came to Kansas in February, 1870, and settled on the farm where Mr. Stowe now lives, and owns eighty acres of well improved land. His father was a native of the same county as himself, and worked at various employments during the early portion of his life, and finally died in Kansas May 16, 1881, a devoted Christian and a member of the Congregational Church, his wife still surviving him. They were the parents of two children: Charles M., and one daughter, Emma A., who married William E. Dorrington of Fall City, Neb. Charles M. chose farming as his vocation. He was married in Brown County, August 3, 1873, to Miss Alice I. Hawks.

REV. WILLIAM D. SWAIM, pastor of the Christian Church, was born in Vinton County, Ohio, January 20, 1843. Son of Moses and Lydia Swaim, his mother's family name Darby. He lived on a farm until nineteen years of age, when he entered Franklin College at Athens, Ohio. Here he was a student for two years, then went to Bethany, W. Va., where he graduated in 1866. From that time until 1871 he was employed at school teaching, since which time he has been engaged in the ministry of the Christian Church in various localities in Iowa. In February, 1882, he was called to Hiawatha, which he accepted. Rev. Mr. Swaim is a thorough Christian and social gentleman, and wherever his vocation calls him wins the respect and friendship of the entire community. His wife was Miss Hattie A. Garvin, born in Kentucky, to whom he was married at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, November 22, 1870. They have one daughter, Mabel.

CHRISTIAN SWEITZER, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Hiawatha, was born April 19, 1847, in Switzerland. His parents immigrated to the United States when he was only two years of age and settled in Tuscarawas County, Ohio; here the subject of this sketch learned the trade of harness making, which he subsequently followed until his immigration to Kansas. This occurred in 1869, and three years after, he started a harness shop at Hiawatha, which proved a decidedly profitable business venture, and which he operated until 1876. He then bought the place where he now resides, containing 146 acres, all under a high state of cultivation but when it came in his possession was unbroken prairie. He and his wife are members of the German Reform Church, Hiawatha. She is the daughter of J. S. Zimmerman; her name is Paulina. They were married in 1872, and have four children—Albert L., Anna M., Charley W. and Edward N. Mr. S is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge No. 83, at Hiawatha.

JOSIAH C. THOMAS, dealer in general merchandise, is a native of Lee County, Va., born January 12, 1835, was reared on a farm and received but a common school education; but has, by industry and studious habits, become a thorough practical scholar. In 1857 he moved to Grant County, Ky., and was a prosperous farmer in that locality until his removal to Kansas. This transpired in the spring of 1869, his first settlement being on a partly improved farm one mile east of the present city of Hiawatha; since then he has bought and sold several farms. In November, 1873, he opened a general merchandise store at Hiawatha in company with his brother, Abijah H. This they conducted together until the fall of 1881, when Josiah C. erected a building where he now carries on business. This was built in L shape, thereby fronting on two streets, Oregon and Seventh. The main portion is 90x25, and has its front on Oregon street; while the grocery department, 50x25, is on Seventh, forming one of the most convenient business blocks in the county. Mr. Thomas does a careful and extensive business which is rapidly growing every year, and requires the attendance of four clerks. He is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Hiawatha, and is connected with the following societies: Hiawatha Lodge No. 83, I. O. O. F., Star of Hope Lodge No. 1338, K. of H. and also K. & L. of H., being a charter member of the two last named. He was married in Virginia, in 1859 to his first wife, Miss Nancy Bartley, who died in March, 1866. They were the parents of three sons and one daughter; the two eldest are now operating a large farm of their father's near Baker, on the Missouri Pacific R. R. consisting of a half section. Mr. Thomas' present wife was Miss Sarah E. Johnson, of Lee County, Va. Both have been faithful workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty years, and are members of the church of that denomination at Hiawatha.

ABIJAH H. THOMAS, with J. C. Thomas, dealer in general merchandise, was born in Lee County, Va., April 21, 1837, was reared on a farm, and received such education as the public schools afforded. In December, 1863, removed to Grant County, Ky., but after a residence of two years, moved into the adjoining county of Pendleton. In July, 1866, Mr. Thomas made his first venture in the merchandise trade, carrying on a successful business for nearly eight years; in November, 1873, he came West and started a store in company with his brother, J. C. Thomas, at Hiawatha, Kansas, and was a member of that firm until the fall of 1881, when he retired. He is one of the original members and founder of the Christian Church, and is one of the elders in that society. His wife is also a member of the same; her maiden name was Emeline Bartley, whom he married in Virginia, January 29, 1861. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, Hiawatha Lodge No. 35.

PETER D. TOBIE, proprietor of the Hiawatha Steam Flouring Mills, was born August 25, 1839, in Herkimer County, N. Y. Received his education in the high schools of Utica, N. Y., and when twenty-one years of age became a member of a hardware firm. In this he was interested for three years, and then withdrew from the firm and took charge of his father's woolen mill at Eaton, the same State. In 1864 he engaged with the Des Moines Valley R. R. Co., as station agent, at Eddyville, Iowa, where he remained for three years, returning to Utica at the expiration of that time. In 1868 he, in company with his father, Peter Tobie, put in a bid for the government improvements on the Mississippi River at Rock Island. His father was successful in obtaining the contract at Keokuk, Iowa. Here the subject of this sketch lived three years assisting his father in the government work, and in 1871 removed to Atlantic, in the same State, where he was engaged in the drug business until 1874; at that time he went to Colorado; spent seven years of his life in the mining region, and in the fall of 1881 became a resident of Hiawatha, purchasing the mills of which he is now proprietor. Mr. Tobie was married at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1871, to Miss Isabella F. Kenderdine, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDFIELD A. TURNER, physician and surgeon, was born November 4, 1847; his birth-place, Mount Hope, Orange Co., N. Y. Came to Kansas with his parents, George and Charlotte Turner, who settled in Powhattan Township, Brown County, on Section 20, purchasing 1,200 acres of land from the Central Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. They were the first settlers in this locality, which was that of the Kickapoo Reservation, and were the first parties to open a road from that part of the county to Hiawatha. They were appointed land agents for the above railroad company during the same year, and sold thousands of acres of their land in those parts. In 1871 he graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, and has since practiced his profession in addition to his farming. In August, 1881, he removed to Hiawatha, and is now the oldest resident practicing physician in Brown County, and is considered by all one of Hiawatha's most able and competent physicians.

REV. WILLIAM H. UNDERWOOD, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hiawatha, was born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., April 13, 1841; son of Joseph and Mary A. Underwood, who were both born in England, but came to this country while young; his mother's family name, Smallbridge. When William H. was five years of age, his parents removed to McHenry County, Ill., where with limited means they began farming. Six years afterward his mother went entirely blind, and two years later died. William was then thrown upon his own resources, and made a beginning by working by the month on a farm. Followed that occupation, attending school during the winter months, until seventeen years of age, at which time he took up his abode with his uncle, John Eddy, a prominent man, then holding the position of Sheriff of McHenry County. Here he attended school at Woodstock, and at the same time became converted to the religion of Christ. During the following winter he attended school at Elgin, same State, and from that time until the breaking out of the Rebellion was engaged in the pursuance of his studies and at teaching school. He then enlisted with the first call for men for one hundred days' service, in Capt. Harley Wayne's company, which, however, soon went to Freeport, where it was consolidated with the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company D, under command of Thomas J. Turner. During the May following, was sworn into the United States service for three years, and took an active part in all the principal engagements of his regiment, being mustered out June 14, 1864. He then returned home, but soon offered his services to his country again. They were rejected, however, on account of injuries received during his previous enrollment. He was very observant while in the army, keeping a complete journal of the events taking place in his regiment during his entire service, which records he still has in his possession. He then took charge of his uncle's farm until the close of the war, and by this time, having been always very economical and saving, had accumulated enough means to finish his education. This he did by attending school at Aurora and Evanston, Ill., until 1868, taking a theological course at the latter place. Was then appointed local preacher at Round Grove, same State, in the Rock River Methodist Episcopal Conference. Here he remained until October, 1870, when he was sent to Genoa, and in 1871 was ordained deacon at Aurora, Ill., by Bishop Ames. Remained in the Genoa circuit until the fall of 1872, when he was transferred to the Kansas Conference, but spent the winter following in northern New York. In March, 1873, came to Kansas, took charge of Irving District, and was soon afterwards ordained elder at Atchison by Bishop Andrews. In 1875 he was appointed to Clay Center, where he remained until 1878, in the meantime doing good work, and erecting a church for his society at that point. From there he went to Sabetha, Nemaha County, where he stayed two years; from there to Severance, Doniphan County, where he stayed the same length of time, and then was appointed to Hiawatha. Rev. Mr. Underwood has always been a strong advocate of the Prohibition movement in Kansas, and at one time was thrown in prison for the maintenance of that principle. He was married November 24, 1869, to Miss Juliet Plank, of Lewis County, N. Y., by whom he has three daughters living.

THOMAS G. WAGSTAFF, dealer in agricultural implements, became a resident of Hiawatha in the fall of 1870. He established the above business and is now the oldest agricultural implement dealer in the county. He does a large and remunerative business, employing two men to travel through the country for the sale of farm machinery. He was born in Ireland July 10, 1835, immigrated to the United States in 1849, his destination western Pennsylvania. Here he learned the trade of wagon-making and in 1855 removed to Monmouth, Ill., where for a time he was employed in extensive farm machinery manufactories. He afterwards ran a large wagon shop for himself there previous to coming to Kansas. Mr. Wagstaff was married in 1858 to Miss Martha P. Travers, who was a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Chicago in 1875. She has since been devoted to the practice of her profession at Hiawatha and is a member of the State Medical Society of Kansas. She is an active member and worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LIEUT. HARLOW M. WALLER, contractor and builder, was born May 18, 1836, in Crawford County, Ohio, removed to Washington County, Wis., while it was yet a Territory, with his parents, C. B. and Nancy Waller, who were there engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1861 he entered the army as Sergeant of Company D, Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. In May, 1862, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and as such served in all the principal engagements of his regiment until September, 1864. Returning to Washington County, Wis., Mr. Waller worked at his trade, which was that of carpenter, which he had previously learned, and in spring of 1866 moved to Fond du Lac County, Wis.; the spring of 1869 came to Kansas, worked at his trade in Hiawatha for one year, then accepted the position of baggage master on the St. Joe & Western R. R., afterward becoming conductor. He afterwards ran a train on the A. T. & Santa Fe and the A. N. Division, and held various responsible positions on the railroads until the spring of 1875, when he returned to Hiawatha, which has since been his sphere of action, and has erected some of the most prominent buildings in Brown County. Mr. Waller served as one of the City Council of Hiawatha in 1881. He is an Odd Fellow and District Deputy G. M. of Hiawatha district, both in Hiawatha Lodge No. 83 and encampment No. 33, being a charter member of the last named institution. He has been married twice. To his first wife, Miss Henrietta Newcomb, of Massachusetts, he was united in 1857, who died in 1875. His present wife was Mrs. Almyra Anderson, of Hiawatha, whom he married in 1878.

SILAS F. WALTERS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 13, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Richland County, Ohio, November 23, 1845. Here he attended school, and worked on a farm with his father until the spring of 1865, when he immigrated to Kansas. During his residence in Brown County Mr. Walters has improved several farms, and finally, in 1880, moved on to his present farm, which contains 320 acres, all under fence and finely cultivated. Has also largely engaged in stock raising, and at this writing has on hand fifty head of graded cattle in addition to a great deal of small stock. He was married in 1870 to Miss Lucy Dowell, who was born and reared in Logan County, Ohio, and is a sister of John A. Dowell, who came to Kansas in 1857. Their family consists of five children, Banner, Clark, Franklin, Earl and Gracie.

CAPT. ALFRED WALTERS, deceased, was born in Richland County, Ohio, November 19, 1831. In early life he learned the trade of blacksmith, and in 1855 was married to Miss Ann Eliza Bowers. During the spring following they removed to Holt County, Mo., and here Mr. Walters was extensively engaged in the manufacture of wagons, also at blacksmithing. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, he recruited Company F of the Fourth Regiment Missouri State Militia, and upon its organization was chosen Captain. He was assigned to State duty under Major-General Pleasanton, serving until the close of the war. During this career he was always brave and unflinching in his duty, winning great approbation, and was several times called to the front. During this time his family remained in Missouri, suffering many inconveniences, and very frequently abuse, from the Confederates. At the close of the war the Captain returned home, but his health had been impaired through exposure during the service. In 1869 came to Kansas, locating on the place where the family still reside, purchased some wild prairie land, and, by perseverance and industry, converted it into a thrifty, profitable farm. The improvements are extensive and substantial and the farm of 260 acres is now operated by his sons. Capt. Walters served two terms as County Commissioner of Brown County, and also held other positions of trust, always taking a prominent part in the varied interests of town and county. He was an earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hiawatha, to which society his family also belong; was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, Hiawatha Lodge No. 35. He was a man of strong influence and cheerful disposition, and during life was surrounded by a host of earnest and sincere friends, who, with his family, deeply mourn his death, which occurred October 4, 1876. His wife and eight children survive him. The names of the latter are as follows: Loren B., Frank M., Charles L., John M., Ward B., Samuel M., Harry K. and Ada May.

WILLIAM WALTERS, farmer, Section 35 P. O. Hiawatha, is a native of Richland County, Ohio, where he was born April 14, 1837, and also reared, he receiving a common school education. In 1861 he entered the Union Army as a volunteer with the Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry in Sherman's Brigade. After serving a little more than two years his health became impaired through exposure during Government service, and from this he has never fully recovered. Was then discharged and returned to his home in Ohio. After partially recovering from indisposition he resumed the occupation of farming, and in 1863 was married to Miss Mary E. Young, of his own State. During the fall of 1865 he came to Kansas, and for three years lived on his brother Alfred's place, Section 28, Hiawatha Township. At the end of that time removed to his present home, where he owns 160 acres of land, which he has cultivated and improved from unbroken prairie. There are thirty-five acres of native timber utilized for stock pasture, and his farm is well supplied with living springs. Fruit he raises in abundance of many different kinds from an ample orchard of his own planting, and of which he has made a decided success. Mr. Walters is connected with the Odd Fellows Society in Hiawatha Lodge No. 83, and has served on the Board of Education, of his township for a number of terms. His family consists of three children—Annie Gay, Burton G., and Leon L.

BENJAMIN WATKINS, proprietor of the "Willow Grove Farm," Section 26, P. O. Hiawatha, came to Kansas during the spring of 1858, and pre-empted 160 acres of land. He was the first settler on the prairie between Hiawatha and Walnut Creek, and has resided on the same farm ever since, which he has improved until he now has one of the finest places in the county. He has a fine grove of forest trees of his own planting, also a fine orchard containing 250 choice fruit trees, all bearing, and his farm is surrounded by a beautiful hedge fence. Mr. W. was born in Logan County, Ohio, January 16, 1826, and was married in Indiana in 1859 to Miss Emily Evens. They have three children, viz.: Delpha M., Rachael C., and Grant C. Mr. W. belongs to the Masonic Society, and is a charter member of Hiawatha Lodge No. 35, and Mount Horeb Chapter No. 43; is also connected with Hiawatha Commandery No. 13.

WILLIAM M. WELCOME, County Treasurer of Brown County, is a native of Maine, born November 19, 1838, in Franklin County. While but a lad removed with his parents to Wisconsin, and lived first in Waushara County but afterwards removed to Green Lake County. Was employed at farming and lumbering, and in 1863 became a soldier of the Rebellion, enlisting with his twin brother in the Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company H, at Eau Claire. In this he served until the close of the war, but his brother was killed at the battle of Atlanta, July 21, 1864. After the war he returned to Wisconsin, and was there employed at farming up to 1870. Then came to Hiawatha, Kansas, and embarked in the grain and lumber business in company with S. P. Gaskill, deceased, and afterwards with J. M. Chase. Mr. Welcome was elected Clerk of the District Court in 1878, and in 1879 was elected County Treasurer, resigning the position of Clerk to accept that office, to which he was re-elected in 1881. He had previously served in the City Council, and was Mayor of the city one term. He is a member of Hiawatha Lodge No. 35 of the Masonic order, and of Star of Hope Lodge No. 1338, K. of H. His wife was Miss Fanny Seiley, daughter of A. J. Seiley, one of the pioneers of Brown County, and for many years proprietor of the old "Hiawatha House." They were married in this city in 1873.

HENRY B. WEY, manager of the firm of H. B. Wey & Co., hardware dealers, tin manufacturers, etc. This business house was established in the spring of 1868, by H. C. Wey, and was operated by him until January, 1878, when he took H. B. Wey as partner. This is the oldest hardware house in the county and has been constantly growing in stock and trade until they now carry the largest and most complete stock of goods in this line to be found in Brown or the surrounding counties; they employ nine men and in 1881 did a business of $50,000. Their store room is 140x25, and in addition to this there is a large basement for the storage of wares, and an upper floor 80x25 used for work shops. Mr. Wey was born in Sauk County, Wis., October 8, 1852; he came to Kansas with his parents in 1859. Previous to coming to Hiawatha was engaged in the dry goods business at Leavenworth. This is a large enterprising firm and handle their large and excellent stock of goods like men born to the trade.

WHARTON BROS., printers and publishers, of Hiawatha, Kansas, are the proprietors of the *Messenger*. The "Wharton Boys," as they are familiarly known, are the sons of Geo. W. and Angeline J. Wharton, former residents of Mifflin County, Pa. The family came to Kansas in the spring of 1872, and located about five miles northwest of Morrill, Brown Co., Kan., where they resided about nine and one-half years. The parents now reside near Sabetha, Nemaha Co., Kan., while the "boys" are residents of Hiawatha, where they do a general printing business and publish the *Messenger*, one of the best and most popular papers in the State of Kansas. The brothers are Samuel R., James M. and William G. They were all born near Newton Hamilton, Mifflin Co., Pa.; Samuel R., March 24, 1861; James M., June 9, 1864; and William G., January 12, 1866. Their early education was very meagre. Poverty compelled their parents to retain them on the farm until each was sixteen, that being the age at which they started out into the world each for himself. Their education, such as it was, was received in the common schools of Brown County and the high school of Hiawatha, except that Samuel R., was a student of Kansas University for a short time. Outside of this, they have been educated by the hard knocks of the world, which always "make or break" men. They are all acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hiawatha. The firm was organized and started in business in September, 1881, and the *Messenger* was founded in December, 1881, when the "boys" were all under age. This firm of young men and their paper, the *Messenger*, started as a private enterprise and without a promise of patronage from anybody; very few, even, knew that they were in business until their press was running constantly; and nobody knew they were going to start a paper until 3,000 copies of the first number were in all the postoffices of the county. They had to compete with two old and well established papers, whose proprietors openly sneered at the "boys," and publicly insulted them. Very few believed that the paper could succeed; not even its own subscribers, who were willing to risk a few cents to "give the boys a chance," thought it would live three months. Opposed by the political rings of all parties, by all the business men who expected favors from the other papers, and by the most sneaking and underhanded fight that the opposing papers could possibly make, it has come out ahead, and patronage is flowing in from all over Northeastern Kansas. Notwithstanding the fact that a noted literary man is one of its competitors, the *Messenger* is constantly going into families where the other paper is being discontinued. This fact is mentioned with due regard to the merits of the gentleman whose literary abilities are not appreciated by the people, who are more anxious for the latest news and *all* the news. A prominent farmer of Brown County was heard to give utterance to the following words: "The *Messenger* not only 'takes the cake,' but the whole bakery;" and such is truly the case. It has been enlarged three times since its start, and has a larger circulation than any other weekly paper in Kansas, outside of the daily offices. It is Republican in politics. It is a fact that nowhere, in the history of this country, can be found an enterprise that has made such rapid strides forward under so adverse circumstances. Industry, economy and constant hard work are the secrets of its success. It is the pride of the county, because three boys, so young, had the "backbone" and determination to make it win in the face of the opposition of men of money, experience, ability and fame. Its success is due, also, to the men who know a good thing when they see it, and who took up with the *Messenger* as soon as they saw that it was worthy of patronage. These same men are now proud to say. "I have taken the *Messenger* ever since it started, when it was a little bit of a sheet, and everybody laughed at me for subscribing, but now I laugh back." The friends of Wharton Bros. and the *Messenger*, who have watched their growth with interest, expect a brilliant future for them, and speak openly in their praise. S. R. Wharton, whose portrait is given at the head of this sketch, is the eldest of the Wharton Bros., and senior member of the firm, is managing editor of the *Messenger* and manager of their business. This portrait represents him at present. His biography is partly given in that of Wharton Bros. He was married to Miss Blanche Miller, of Hiawatha, on July 18, 1883, which union proved to be a very happy one. He is a member and secretary of Hiawatha Lodge No. 35, A., F. & A. M.; is a member of Diamond Lodge No. 56, K. of P., of Kansas; and a member of the Greek letter fraternity of students, Beta Theta Pi, his membership being with Alpha Nu chapter at Kansas University. Miss Miller, who is now his wife, was a native of Wisconsin. After leaving Kansas University, and before turning his whole attention to newspaper work, he spent twenty-five months in the law office of Lacock & May, in Hiawatha; but finding newspaper work more congenial to his tastes than law, took up the former. He is still a law student, and has quite a collection of volumes on various branches of that subject. (Legal knowledge is valuable to an editor.) The success of the *Messenger* is chiefly due to his work. He is the father of it. The paper, as well as all other business of the firm, is run at his dictation. Honorable in his dealings, far-sighted and shrewd, he is pretty certain of an eminently successful career, which he has begun well for one so young. He would have made a brilliant lawyer. In fact, he is one of those peculiar individuals destined to succeed in any business he may undertake, and may be looked for in the future higher up the ladder of fame.

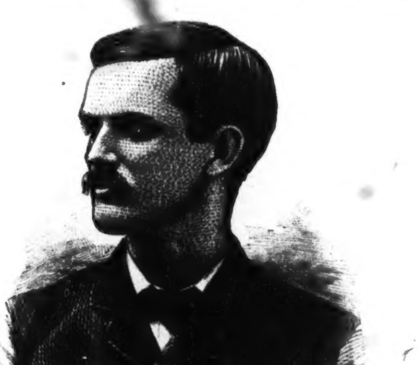

S. R. Wharton.

GEORGE H. WHEELER, retired merchant, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., July 10, 1836. He is the son of Thomas C. and Mary Wheeler *nee* Northrup; both of his parents of English descent. They removed to McHenry County, Ill., while the subject of this sketch was but a small boy, from there to Columbia County, Wis., in 1849, and here he lived on a farm and acquired his education. When nineteen years of age he went to Chicago and afterward traveled around through different States. In 1861 he enlisted at Dubuque, Iowa, as a volunteer with Company A of the Third Iowa Infantry. He veteraned in the same regiment in 1864, but this was afterward consolidated with the Second Iowa Regiment, and in this he served until the close of the Rebellion. In January, 1866, Mr. Wheeler came west to St. Joseph, Mo., and was one of the illustrious 410 who dared to step up to the polls and cast his vote for Grant's first election to the Presidential chair. In June, 1874, he removed to Hiawatha, where he was engaged at merchandising and various enterprises until he retired. He served one year as City Marshal of Hiawatha, and is at present Councilman. He is a member of Hiawatha Lodge No. 83, of the I. O. O. F., and is also connected with the K. of H. Mr. Wheeler and wife are members of the K. & L. of H. of Hiawatha. She was formerly Miss Mary E. Brown, whom he married at St. Joe, Mo., in 1869, but who is a native of Iowa.

DANIEL WEBSTER WILDER, editor of the Hiawatha *World*, was born in Blackstone, Mass., July 15, 1832. He graduated at the Public Latin School, Boston, and received a Franklin medal; at Harvard College and received the Bowdoin first prize, gold medal; attended the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Boston bar. Came to Kansas in 1857, settled in Elwood, in 1858, and was elected Probate Judge of Doniphan County. Went to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1860, and edited the *Free Democrat;* went to Leavenworth and edited the *Conservative* until 1865. He was Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska in 1863-'64, appointed by President Lincoln. Editor of the Rochester, N. Y., *Express* in 1866, '67 and '68; of the Leavenworth, Kan., *Conservative*, in 1868, '69 and '70; of the Fort Scott *Monitor* in 1871-'72, and was for two terms State Auditor of Kansas, after two unanimous nominations. In 1875 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the University of Kansas and wrote "The Annals of Kansas," which was published at Topeka. Returned to St. Joseph in 1876, as the editor of the *Herald*. Came to Hiawatha, Kan., and took his present position, March 1, 1882.

SAMUEL WILSON, Clerk of the District Court, came to Kansas in the spring of 1870, locating in Highland, Doniphan County, where he was engaged in merchandising. In 1875 he moved to Nemaha County, and was extensively concerned in agricultural interests. In 1879 came to Brown County, and in October of the following year was appointed by Judge Otis to fill an unexpired term of W. M. Welcome, Clerk of the District Court. At the expiration of his appointment he was elected to that position for two years, which he holds at this writing. At the election held November 7, 1882, he received the largest vote cast in the county. Mr. Wilson was born in Baltimore, Md., July 24, 1821. His parents Samuel and Rosann Wilson, removed to Hardin County, Ky., Samuel was yet a small child, and here he was reared and received his education. Previous to coming to Kansas he was engaged at general merchandise there, and although residing in the South during the Rebellion he was a strong Union man, and on his removal here brought testimonials from many prominent Union men in Kentucky to attest the same. He was married there in March, 1848, to Miss Martha Gore, of Nelson County, Ky. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church society. Mr. W. belongs to the Masonic Order, Hiawatha Lodge No. 35.

CHARLES WOLF, dealer in general merchandise, was born December 1, 1848, in New York City; while yet a lad he removed to Westmoreland County, Pa., with his parents, Peter and Elizabeth Wolf, who were natives of Germany, his mother's family name, Foulk. Mr. Wolf received a common school education, and during his early life was employed at clerking. He came to Hiawatha in 1869, and commenced clerking for R. S. Fairchilds, deceased, one of the very first merchants in the town. This he followed for ten years, and then started in business with E. D. Benner, which firm flourished until the spring of 1881; then Mr. Benner retired, and the firm was known as Wolf & Cornelison, up to the 5th of January, 1882, when Mr. Wolf became sole proprietor of the entire business. He has a fine and spacious store-room 25x100; employs two clerks, and does a large and lucrative business, and in fact is one of Hiawatha's influential and enterprising citizens. Mr. Wolf has held various town and public offices, and is at this writing Township Treasurer. He was married January, 1, 1878 to Miss Minnie King, of Manitowoc, Wis. They are both members of the K. L. of H., of Hiawatha, and Mr. Wolf belongs to the Star of Hope Lodge, No. 1338, of the K. of H.

JOHN WONDER, retired farmer, was born in Mifflin County, Pa., January 9, 1815. Received a common school education, and worked on the home farm with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he was married to Miss Mary Harpster, a native of the same State. He then started farming for himself, which he has made his vocation, and at which he has been very successful. In the spring of 1871, he removed to Brown County, Kan., purchased 160 acres in Hiawatha Township, and is now proprietor of 467 acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation. He and his wife are original members of the Evangelical Church of Hiawatha, and were liberal contributors to the erection of the church building and parsonage. Mr. Wonder has been connected with this denomination for fifty years. They are the parents of seven children—Daniel, Frederick, David, John W., Franklin, Sarah and Catherine. David was a soldier in the late Rebellion.

DANIEL B. ZIMMERMAN, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 11, 1847. During his boyhood he attended school, and worked on a farm until sixteen years of age, when he commenced learning the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until the breaking out of the Rebellion, then enlisted with Company K, of the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, and was a participant in all the principal engagements of his regiment until the close of the war. Returned to Ohio and resumed his former occupation. In 1859, was married to his first wife, Saloma Buhlman, who died in 1867. He was married to his present wife, Miss Annie E. Zimmerman, in August, 1868. During the spring of 1876, Mr. Zimmerman came to Kansas, purchased the place where he now lives, which was partially improved, and contains 160 acres of land. He has put a great number of improvements upon it, and as fruit raising is fast becoming a prominent industry in this State, he has given a good deal of attention to the same, and raises an abundance of all the choice varieties indigenous to this climate. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church of Hiawatha. Their family consists of eight children—Emma H., Thomas, William O., Alice and Alma, twins, Fredliena, Christie and Edwin.

ELIAS ZIMMERMAN, proprietor of Poplar Grove Farm, Section 35, P. O. Hiawatha, which is situated three miles west of the city, and at the head of Wolf River. He was born November 13, 1838, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. His education was limited, as he was left in early life, to his own support, and is one of our self-made men in every sense of the word. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native State, and was married in 1860. In 1864, he removed to Benton County, Iowa, where he improved a farm and operated it until his immigration to Kansas. This occurred in 1874, and in the same year he established a home on his present place, which contains 160 acres, all under fence and finely im-

proved. Mr. Zimmerman is extensively engaged in importing, breeding and shipping Poland-China hogs, and has always on hand a choice lot of the same, which he furnishes to purchasers of the same on orders. Is also a practical auctioneer, and makes sales over the entire county. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church, Hiawatha.

FREDERICK ZIMMERMAN, boot and shoe store, was born near the city of Berne, Switzerland, May 16, 1833; when thirteen years of age his father died, and in 1849, with his mother and eight other members of the family emigrated to America, they settled in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and here Frederick learned his trade. In 1856, he removed to Andrew County, Mo., where he spent two years, thence to St. Joe, same State, and engaged in mercantile business. In 1862 he enlisted in the Federal army, serving six months in the Missouri State Militia, and two years in active service with the Fifth Missouri Cavalry. In 1869, Mr. Zimmerman came to Hiawatha, and for some time worked for his brother Daniel, who had preceded him one year. He then bought him out and has since conducted the business himself. Being now the oldest resident shoemaker in the county. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church. They were married in 1858. Her maiden name was Catherine Zimmerman.

RUDOLPH ZIMMERMAN, farmer, Section 32, Township 2, Range 17, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Switzerland, November 18, 1828; while yet a small child he came to the United States with his parents. During the spring of 1855 he came to Brown County, Kan., in company with his father and John Moser, and pre-empted a claim of 160 acres, where he now lives. This of course was at that time all wild prairie, as Rudolph was one of the first settlers in the county, and while doing the breaking was obliged to go as far as St. Joe, Mo., to have his plows sharpened. It is now all under cultivation, excepting forty-five acres of native timber, and is supplied with good improvements. There is also a fine orchard of about five acres, most of the trees having been set out in 1860, and the two years following, as Mr. Zimmerman was one of the first gentlemen to introduce fruit raising in the county, which is fast becoming so important an enterprise. He was married to his first wife, Miss Barbara Meisenheimer, May 18, 1854, in Andrew County, Mo. She died January 22, 1872, leaving three children, William A., Eliza E. and Mary M. The present Mrs. Zimmerman was formerly Mrs. Mary A. Boyce; they were married November 7, 1872, and have three children, Hattie M., Leslie C. and Katie M. The father of the subject of this sketch, Christian Zimmerman, was a native of Switzerland, and was born November 24, 1799, near Berne. After acquiring a practical education, he learned the trade of carpenter and builder which he afterward followed. In August, 1832, he emigrated to the United States, first locating in Tuscarawas County, Ohio; here he farmed and worked at his trade until 1851, when he removed to Andrew County, Mo., where he lived until 1855, when he came to Kansas with the subject of this sketch. He was among the first settlers in Brown County, and helped stake out the village of Hiawatha. He was married April 1, 1821, to Miss Magdelena Wiland, who was born in the same Parish as himself, December 17, 1797. Six children were born to them, Magdelena, Christian, Ann, Rudolph, Catherine and John, all of whom are now living, except the mother, who died May 25, 1871.

ADAM H. ZIMMERS, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Hiawatha, hails from Pennsylvania. Was born September 10, 1844, in Bedford County. The date and month seemed to have an unusual attraction for the family, for his father and one of his sisters were born on the 10th of September. His parents moved to Richland County, Ohio, while the subject of this sketch was yet a lad, and there he made his home until he immigrated to Kansas; this occurred in March, 1870, and during the fall following he established himself on his present farm, which was partially improved and contains eighty acres. Mr. Zimmers has been three terms Road Overseer, and is now serving his sixth year as Clerk of School District No. 6, he is a member of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F., and his wife is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. They were married December 28, 1875; her maiden name was Annetta Everts. They have three children, Abba R., Jake R. and Reuben R.

ROBINSON.

The Robinson of to-day bears date from the building of the railway station upon the completion of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railway in 1871. Prior to the advent of steam transportation, the old California trail, running half a mile to the south, had built up a horsing station with the attendant buildings.

This town, now known as Old Robinson, contained a tavern, kept in 1858 by Samuel Wade, and later by William Brown; general stores by Daniel P. Williams and S. Morehead, and two blacksmith shops.

The site of the old town is now a farm.

The new town of Robinson was first platted in 1872, the plat showing a site of forty acres, all upon the land of Z. Holcomb. This plat was not, however, satisfactory to interested parties, and the following year a new survey was made. A third and final survey and plat were completed in 1881.

The first building in Robinson was a dwelling house erected by Z. Holcomb, and still standing near the railway track. This was very shortly followed by the drug store of E. Odell and the dwelling of D. P. Williams. The first merchant in general business was John A. Dowell, who was almost immediately followed by D. P. Williams and the firm of Moorehead & Anderson.

The postoffice was opened in 1871 in the store of Moorehead & Anderson, Mr. S. Moorehead acting as Postmaster. From this point it was removed to the store of J. B. Mitchell on his accession to the office of Postmaster, and with him it has ever since remained.

The first birth near the new town was that of a son of Porter Sanborn, which occurred in 1870; the first death that of Miss Sophia McAllister; the first wedding the union of Dr. James Parsons and Miss Phœbe Martin. This Dr. Parsons was the first physician of the town and continued the practice of his profession until shortly before his death. A Dr. Burns was also an early practitioner in the neighborhood, but remained but a short time. After him in the order named came Drs. George Parsons, J. L. Le Master and W. Taylor, who are all at this time residents of the community.

The first hotel was kept in 1871 by C. McAllister, who after various changes of base occupied in 1875 the building next the store of Charles Hack, where he remained until burned out in the great fire. Within two weeks after this memorable event in the town's history Mr. McAllister erected on Parsons Street a building which is the only hotel in the town.

Shortly after McAllister's opening in 1871 G. M. Wade opened a hotel on the south of the railway. This was after a year or two converted into a dwelling house. The third hotel of the town was opened on the corner of Parsons street in the building formerly used by L. C. Parker as a storehouse and leased from him by A. C. Nellans. It was destroyed in 1881 and has not been rebuilt.

The first blacksmith in the town was C. McAllister, who opened a shop in May, 1871. He was very shortly followed by John Wyncoop, who began business in February, 1872, removing from Old Robinson.

The first 4th of July celebration occurred in 1871 and was observed by "national salutes" speeches, and in the evening by a dance at the grain house, now the store of J. A. Gilbert. The next year the Odd Fellows had charge of the celebration and carried out their programme, including a dance in Dowell's store on Parsons street, to the satisfaction of a large crowd which had assembled from the country round.

It is rarely the case that small towns, even when constructed of the most inflammable material, are severe sufferers by conflagration. That fire may become utterly unmanageable in a few buildings and be only stopped by natural or artificial barriers is not an infrequent occurrence; but that all efforts should be unavailing, all barriers useless, is fortunately a rare event. Such was, however, the case in Robinson. To understand the course of the fire it must be premised that the business part of the town consisted of two streets running at right angles, one parallel to the railway and the other northward. On the upper portion of the latter stood the two-story building of C. Meisenheimer. Just before daybreak on February 16, 1882, flames were seen pouring from the upper story of this building and before the citizens could be aroused the whole interior of the store was seething with fire. Adjoining on the south stood the hardware store of Leslie & Hall, and attention was at once turned to removing its contents. Little had been done in this direction before the flames, impelled by a strong northwest wind, drove the workers from their places. Abandoning their efforts in this direction and trusting to a large vacant lot between the burning building and the hotel on the south the crowd turned to the store of G. W. Parsons, upon the north, already well ablaze, and to the dwelling of J. W. Baxter, on the east side of the street. It is needless to detail the half frantic efforts of those who saw their property endangered and the very existence of the town doubtful. Noon saw the flames subdued but chiefly because there was no more to burn. On the north of the building in which the fire started were the ruins of the building of G. W. Parsons, occupied by J. B. Mitchell as a drug store and postoffice, and in the upper story by the Odd Fellows' and the Masonic Lodges; the grocery of H. C. King and the office of Dr. J. L. LeMaster. Below the stores of C. Meisenheimer and Leslie & Hall the fire had leaped the vacant space and burned from the corner westward, consuming the hotel building of L. C. Parker, leased by A. Nellans; the general store of Spencer & Spickelmire; the grocery of Round & Zieber; the meat market of A. Terrill, and the hotel of C. McAllister. On the east side of Parsons street was destroyed the dwelling of J. W. Baxter, also used as a millinery store; the barber shop of William Morris; the agricultural implement warehouse of Leslie & Hall; the meat market of N. Peek; the general store of N. P. Rush & Co.; the grocery of J. A. Gilbert, and the wagon shop of T. J. Jenkins. This was a clean sweep of both sides of Parsons street to the street next the railway. The loss by this fire footed up $31,000; the insurance on the property destroyed being $11,000. The heaviest losers were N. F. Leslie, J. P. Mitchell and L. C. Parker. The fire, it will be remembered, broke out on February 16th. On February 17th the work of rebuilding was begun, and in exactly one week the hardware store of Leslie & Hall was completed. A few days later the drug store of J. B. Mitchell was ready for occupation. Others followed, and in a month ten buildings were erected. Robinson of to-day, though the scars of her great disaster are yet visible, is to all appearance as thriving as before the eventful 16th of February, but it will be long before the vivid recollection of the night of terror will leave the minds of the inhabitants.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The first public school was held in an old stable on the farm of P. S. Kelly, and was taught by a Miss Brownley. In 1867 a schoolhouse 18x36 feet was built at a point just northwest of the town. In 1878 the present school building was erected. This structure is 36x60 feet, and one story in height. It has two rooms and cost $1,400. The first teacher in this building was L. H. Smyth, the present County Superintendent, who taught the school three years and was followed by P. C. Carey, who held the position during 1881-82. The present enrollment of the district, (No. 26), is 120, but owing to attendance from outside the number actually in school is 115.

Prairie Spring Schoolhouse, District No. 25, *Robinson Township*, was built in 1867, on what was once a portion of the farm of Mr. Seeley Sherman, who donated the land for this purpose. It is a handsome frame structure, and was erected when there was not to exceed seven families in the district, at a cost of $1,000. It is well furnished throughout, and has a seating capacity of seventy-five.

The School Board is composed of the following named gentlemen: J. A. Jeffers, Treasurer; A. J. Owen and J. A. Dowell, Clerk.

Mr. Samuel B. McCray is the teacher at present in charge of the school. This schoolhouse was one of the first erected in Brown, and was for a long time considered one of the best in the county.

Robinson Methodist Episcopal Church.—The corner-stone of this church was laid in June, 1875. The church was completed at a cost of $2,700, and dedicated in 1877. The first pastor was the Rev. Walter A. Saville, who preached one year, and was succeeded by the Rev. B. F. Bowman. He continued in charge two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. S. M. Hopkins, who also had charge two years. The parsonage, a handsome structure, was built while he was pastor. Mr. H. was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Kline, who continued in charge one and a half years, and was succeeded by Rev. E. H. Bailiff, the present popular pastor. The first trustees were P. S. Kelley, chairman; C. L. Carroll, treasurer; John H. Lange, secretary, I. F. Martindale, Harry Cheal and Hiram Crounse. The present trustees are P. S. Kelley, chairman; Charles Hack, treasurer; John H. Lange, secretary, C. L. Carroll, I. F. Martindale, James A. Gilbert and A. Terrill. The congregation has 130 members, composed of some of the first families of Robinson and vicinity. Prior to the erection of the church, services were held by Rev. John Day in the old schoolhouse.

A Sabbath-school was organized in the summer of 1876 under the superintendence of J. H. Lange, and had about forty members. At the present time the attendance is fully seventy. The school is in charge of Mr. John Wood.

Robinson Lodge, No. 98, *I. O. of O. F.*—Was instituted September 27, 1872, with the following charter members: A. J. Owen, N. G.; L. C. Parker, V. G.; G. B. Sterline, Sec.; M. V. Christy, Treas.; Lum. Martin, W. Swift, J. Sherman and J. Wynkoop. The lodge first met in Dowel's Hall, where it held its meetings until November, 1880, when it moved into Leslie's Hall. On the 16th day of February, 1882, it lost its hall by fire, with all its furniture and regalia. On this loss there was, unfortunately, no insurance. A meeting of the members of the lodge was held a few days after the fire, when it was decided to rent another hall, and on the 25th day of March, 1882, it held its first meeting in Hack's

Hall, the Masons and Odd Fellows furnishing the hall together. The lodge is now in a prosperous condition, with thirty-five members, composed of some of the best citizens of Robinson and vicinity. The lodge was incorporated July 18, 1882, with J. B. Mitchell, J. Wynkoop, L. M. Hughes, William Parker and Miles Cook as trustees. The following named have been the Past Grands of the lodge: A. J. Owen, L. C. Parker, J. Wynkoop, A. Nellans, J. S. Stilwell, S. Iams, S. Malloit, J. B. Mitchell, C. C. Gregg, J. J. Payne and L. M. Hughes. The present officers are: W. M. Parker, N. G.; J. M. Morris, V. G.; C. S. Payne, Sec.; L. M. Hughes, Perm. Sec.; Ashael Terrill, Treas; C. C. Gregg, representative, and J. B. Mitchell, D. D. G. M.

Robinson Lodge, No. 159, *A.,F. & A. M.*—The dispensation for organizing this lodge was granted June 30, 1874, by the Grand Lodge of the State of Kansas, and chartered October 21, 1875.

The following named were the charter members: Charles Hack, W. M.; C. A. Lemon, S. W.; A. H. Wade, J. W.; R. H. Bollinger, Treas.; Geo. W. Parsons, Sec.; John Wynkoop, S. D.; William Morris, J. D.; Solomon Jamison, tyler, and Hiram Crounse. The lodge held regular meetings in Hack's Hall, until the fall of 1880, when they removed to their new hallin Leslie & Parson's block, which was destroyed by fire, February 16, 1882. The lodge lost all their regalia and property, on which they had, unfortunately, no insurance. Since the fire they have held their meetings in their old room in Hack's Hall. The lodge has thirty-five members, comprised of the solid and influential men of Robinson and vicinity. The present officers of the lodge are: Dr. Geo. W. Parsons, W. M.; N. F. Leslie, S. W.; John Wynkoop, J. W.; John Bangtson, Treas.; E. C. Brown, Sec., William Morris, S. D.; Hiram Crounse, J. D., and Josiah Ball, tyler.

At an election held at their hall, December 19, 1882, by this lodge, the following officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year: Charles Hack, W. M.; John Wynkoop, S. W.; Hiram Crounse, J. W.; John Bengtson, Treas.; William H. Morris, Sec.; James Jensen, S. D.; N. S. Wood, J. D.; Henry Smith, S. S.; E. C. Brown, J. S. and Julius Meecke, tyler.

A steam grist-mill was built in 1870 by D. P. Williams, at a point south of the railway. After running it for about a year Mr. Williams sold the mill to Sterline & Bower, who used it up to the time of its destruction by fire in 1873. It was valued at $5,000, and had two run of buhr-stones. After the burning of the old mill no steps were taken to supply its place until 1880, when L. C. Parker erected, on the north bank of the river the mill now in use. This structure is 24x36 feet in size and two stories in height. It is furnished with two run of buhr-stones—one for wheat and one for corn and feed—and has capacity for milling, 120 bushels of grain daily. Power is furnished by an engine of forty-horse power. The property was sold on June 1, 1882, to R. A. Groninger, who now carries on the business.

What is now known as the Leslie elevator was built in 1876 by Crosswaite & Middleton as a warehouse. In this form it was twenty by sixty feet. It was purchased in 1880 by the Gregg Brothers Grain Company, of St. Joseph, Mo., and enlarged to 48x110 feet. It is two stories in height and has a capacity of 15,000 bushels of grain. Power is furnished by an engine of twenty horse-power. With its improvements the elevator is valued at $5,000.

The town had, in 1882, a population of 300. Its business may be summed up as follows: Four general stores, four groceries, one hardware store, one drug store, one agricultural implement house, two millinery stores, two blacksmith shops, two harness shops, one wagon shop, one elevator and one hotel.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WALTER E. BEAL, farmer, Section 22, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson; came to Kansas April 15, 1880, and located in Robinson Township, where he has resided since. Mr. Beal was born in Richland County, Ohio, April 24, 1862, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. He was married October 10, 1882, in Hiawatha, to Miss Clara E. Iiams, a native of Morrow County, Ohio. Mr. Beal is a young and energetic farmer, and has charge of 160 acres of fine upland in Robinson Township, belonging to his grandfather, Mr. G. C. Everts, an old Ohioan. The farm is all enclosed, and all under cultivation. The orchard covers six acres, and contains 182 bearing apple, seventy-five peach, and a few plum and cherry trees. The water supply is good and cannot be excelled, and consists of a good well and a number of never-failing springs. The improvements consist of a new three-room frame dwelling house, stock stable, new granary, corn-crib, etc. Mr. Beal had twenty acres in fall wheat this season, which yielded 27½ bushels to the acre, forty-five acres in corn, which averaged 55 bushels to the acre, and ten acres of timothy, which yielded two tons of hay to the acre.

JOHN BENGTSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 17, Township 3, Range 18, P. O. Robinson was born in Hastveda, Krasteanstad, Sweden, January 19, 1840 and lived in his native country until 1865, when he immigrated to America and located in Galesburg, Ill., where he resided one year. The next year he traveled extensively through the States of Kansas and Missouri, and in the fall of 1867 became a resident of Kansas, locating in Robinson Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is an active and zealous member of the Lutheran Church, and is one of the officers of the congregation to which he belongs. He is also a member of Robinson Lodge, No. 159, A., F. & A. M., and is treasurer of his lodge. He was married in Robinson, to Miss Carrie Ericson, a native of Sweden. They have four children—Nellie, Albert, Hermina and Emma. "Wheatland," as Mr. Bengtson's farm was aptly christened by the correspondent of the Chicago *Industrial World*, lies on a branch of the Wolf River, and is a valuable estate. It is finely watered by that stream and springs, contains 320 acres, forty of which are woodland, four miles of hedge, and a pretty house, and gives the enterprising owner a yearly yield of 1,000 to 1,500 bushels of wheat, 4,300 bushels of corn, 400 bushels of oats and some rye. He feeds a carload of hogs, keeps fifty head of good grade cattle, raises some good horses for the market, and is one of the most thrifty, thorough and successful farmers in this region. Mr. Bengtson came to Brown County fifteen years ago without a dollar, and now owns an estate worth at least $9,000, and stands high in the community in which he lives for sterling character and public spirit.

E. C. BROWN, dealer in general merchandise, member of the firm of M. P. Rush & Co., came to Kansas September 18, 1870, and located at Robinson, where he has resided and carried on his business since. He is a member of Robinson Lodge No. 159, A., F. & A. M., of which lodge he is secretary. Mr. Brown was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., May 16, 1850, and lived in his native State until his fourteenth year, when his parents removed to Branch County, Mich. Mr. Brown resided in Michigan about five years, and then came to Kansas. He is a young and energetic business man, and his firm does the principal trade in the city of Robinson.

CHARLES L. CARROLL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 17, Township 3, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, came to Kansas May 15, 1858, locating at Sumner, Atchison County, where he resided ten months, and then removed to Robinson Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He has been Constable of Robinson Township one term, Treasurer and Clerk of the same township one term each, and Commissioner of Brown County one term. He is a prominent and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He took part in the war of the Rebellion during the Price raid as a member of Captain Swayze's Company, of the Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Militia, and enlisted in Robinson; served seventeen days and was mustered out of service at Lawrence. Mr. Carroll was born in Richmond, Chittenden Co., Vt., December 3, 1827, and lived in his native State until he removed to Kansas. He was married in Washington County, Vt., in 1850, to Miss Lucy Scribner, a native of Vermont. They have two children living—Charles E. and Alice (married to James E. Curtis, a native of New York). Mr. Carroll has a fine farm, divided into upland and bottom land. It is all enclosed and has 120 acres in cultivation, the remainder being timber land. His orchard contains 120 apple, 30 cherry, 75 peach and a few pear and plum trees. There is an abundance of good water on the farm, comprising three wells and a great number of fine springs. The middle fork of Wolf Creek flows nearly through the center of the farm. The improvements consist of a fine seven-room frame dwelling house, with cellar, and surrounded by handsome shade trees and evergreens, frame barn with basement, 28x32 feet, granary, etc. Mr. C. had eighty acres in corn this season, which averaged fifty bushels to the acre, and twelve acres of rye, which averaged twenty bushels to the acre. He does an extensive business in feeding and fattening hogs and cattle, which he disposes of in the home markets. His farm lies two and a half miles from the town of Robinson, and is well calculated for a grain and stock farm.

REV. ORIN A. CHAPMAN, pastor of Robinson Circuit and Church of the United Brethren in Christ, was born in Sheffield, Lorain Co., Ohio, February 7, 1834, and lived in his native State until his twenty-seventh year, and then removed to Lake County, Ind., where he resided six years, and in November, 1865, became a resident of Kansas, locating in Greenwood County, near Eureka, where he resided one year, and was engaged in farming. He then removed to Ottawa, Franklin County. While residing in this city he became an itinerant in the Church of the United Brethren, and had charge of a circuit stretching through the counties of Coffey, Woodson and Allen, in this State. He was in charge of this circuit one year, and afterwards was stationed for a time in Miami, Douglas, Osage, Marion, Dickinson, Pottawatomie, Jackson, Jefferson and Leavenworth counties. Then again in Jackson County, then in Nemaha, and then was sent to Brown County, where he has charge of the circuit already named. He participated in the War of the Rebellion as a non-commissioned officer in Company A, Seventy-third Regiment, Indiana Infantry, and was enlisted at Crown Point, Lake Co., Ind., July 28, 1862. In July of the next year, owing to injuries he sustained while in the United States service, he was transferred to Company K, Eighth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, and was discharged in July, 1865. He took part in the Battle of Stone River. He was married in Erie Co., Pa., March 25, 1858, to Miss Olive K. Barker, a native of Erie Co., Pa. They have eight children living, whose names are: Lottie (married to Theodore Mathers, a native of Ohio), Willie, Emma, Ella, Carrie, Scott, Minnie, and Frank. Mr. Chapman is a self-educated man, a devoted and zealous pastor, a preacher of remarkable gifts, and is loved and revered by the members of his church.

M. V. CHRISTY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 22, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, came to Kansas in January, 1868, locating in Washington Township, where he resided one year and then removed to Robinson Township where he has resided since. Mr. Christy was born in Morrow County, Ohio, January 19, 1836, and lived in his native State until 1859, and then went to Calaveras County, Cal., where he was engaged in mining and prospecting. He resided in California until the fall of 1865, and then returned to his Ohio home where he resided until he came to Kansas. He has been married twice. The first marriage took place near Mount Gilead, Ohio, May 1, 1867, to Miss Martha Finley, a native of Ohio; she died in 1873. The second marriage occurred in January, 1875, in Morrow County, Ohio, to Miss Elmira Hull, a native of Ohio. They had three children, two of whom are living—Zoe Estella, Mattie (died in March, 1882) and Harry Hull. Mr. Christy has a choice upland farm of 160 acres, all enclosed and all in cultivation. His orchard covers about three acres and contains 200 bearing apple, 100 peach and 25 pear and cherry trees. There is also an abundance of small fruits and grapes on the farm. The water supply can not be excelled and consists of springs and a never failing well. The improvements consist of a seven-roomed frame dwelling house, surrounded by handsome evergreens and shade trees, frame barn, granary, corn crib and other out-buildings. Mr. Christy had 6 acres in oats this season, which averaged 40 bushels to the acre; 16 acres in barley, which yielded 30 bushels to the acre, and 75 acres in corn which averaged 55 bushels to the acre. He is one of the enterprising and successful farmers of Brown County.

AUSTIN CLOSE, farmer and stock raiser, west half of Section 36, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born in Union County, Penn., February 3, 1838, and lived in his native State until his eighteenth year, and then removed to Sandusky County, Ohio, where he lived ten years and was engaged in farming. From Ohio he came to Kansas, locating, March 25, 1866, at Highland, Doniphan County, where he lived three years and was engaged in farming. He then removed to his farm in Robinson Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Congregational Church. He was married in Erie Co., Ohio, in 1861, to Miss Angelina Mathews, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Henry Boyer, Dora and Alice. Mr. Close owns a fine upland farm of eighty acres, all enclosed and all in cultivation. This orchard covers two acres and contains 100 apple, 500 peach and abundance of small fruits and grapes. The improvements consist of a new frame French cottage dwelling, with seven rooms, surrounded by handsome evergreens and shade trees. The dwelling is built on a elevated site and from it a fine view of the cities of Troy, Highland and Hiawatha can be had. The other improvements are a stock stable, granary, corn crib, etc. Mr. Close is one of the energetic and thrifty farmers of Brown County, and in addition to tilling his own farm cultivates thirty acres of rental land in close proximity to his own farm. He makes a specialty of raising fine hogs, of which he sells quite a number each year. He raised this season 1,761 bushels of small grain and 1,800 bushels of corn.

MILES COOK, junior member of the firm of Terrill & Cook, dealers in groceries, provisions, queensware, boot, shoes, etc., came to Kansas in March, 1879, and located in Robinson, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of Robinson Lodge No. 98, I. O. O. F., of which lodge he is recording secretary. He participated in the late war as a private of Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment Iowa Infantry, and enlisted August 24, 1862, at Christianburg, Iowa, and was discharged September 24, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa. He took part in the battles of Helena, Ark., in the Tallahatchian expedition, Shell Mound and numerous other engagements. Mr. Cook was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1833, and lived in his native State until his third year when his father removed to Dearborn County, Ind., where Mr. Cook lived until his twenty-first year and then removed to Wapello County, Iowa, where he resided until he came to Kansas. He is known for his strict business integrity and probity, and the firm of which he is a member do a large and safe business. He was married November 26, 1882, to Miss Fanny Hendy, a native of New York City, where she resided until her fourteenth year when she removed to Illinois, where she resided until her twenty-third year, when she removed to Brown County, Kan., where she has since resided.

ABRAHAM COLE, Esq., farmer and stock raiser, P. O. White Cloud. Came to Kansas in June, 1857, locating in what was then Irving Township, now Robinson Township, Brown County, where he has since lived. Esquire Cole was one of the Judges of Election at the Roy's Creek Precinct, in Irving Township at the time of the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution. He was Justice of the Peace of his township in 1858-59. He is a member of the Evangelical Church, and of White Cloud Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F. He participated in the late war, during the Price Raid, as Commissary Sergeant of Company B, Nineteenth Regiment, Kansas Militia, and enlisted at Fort Leavenworth in the fall of 1864, served fourteen days and was discharged in the city of Atchison. He was born in York County, Pa., December 15, 1821, and lived in his native State until his tenth year, then his parents removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, where he lived until his twenty-first year and then removed to Holt County, Mo., where he lived two years, and then returned to his old home in Ohio, where he lived eleven years, and then removed to Kansas. He was married in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 9, 1843, to Miss Magdalena Hahn, a native of Columbiana County. They have had seven children, of whom only three are living, viz: Tobias, (married to Miss Margaret Ulch, a native of Kansas. They have one child, a son.) Mary, (married to Elias Fintzinger, a native of Allentown, Pa.,) and Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Cole has a fine upland farm which contains 390 acres. It is all under fence and all in cultivation. The improvements consist of a frame dwelling house, large stock barn, new granary, smokehouse, milkhouse and other farm buildings. He has plenty of good, pure living water on his farm, a fine spring rising near the house which is conveyed, by means of a hydraulic ram through iron pipes, to his dwelling and barn. Another fine spring rises in his pasture land in the northwest section of his farm. His orchard covers fourteen acres, and contains 750 apple, 1,500 peach, 50 cherry, 25 pear, 15 prune and apricot, and a few mulberry trees. He has a small vineyard which covers one acre and has about 200 vines. A portion of the grapes from these vines are manufactured at the proper season, into wine for his own use, while the rest of the grapes not needed for family use, are sold in the markets of Hiawatha, White Cloud and Highland. Esquire Cole devotes his attention to raising grain, cattle and hogs. He has a small herd of fine blooded Durham cattle, and about 100 Poland China hogs. Mr. Cole comes of honest Pennsylvania stock and follows the Pennsylvania mode of farming, which is too well known to need description.

HIRAM CROUNSE, farmer, Section 9, Township 3, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born in Albany County, N. Y., June 7, 1825, and lived in his native State until March, 1860, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Doniphan County, near Wathena, where he resided but a short time and then removed to Robinson Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He was a charter member of Robinson Lodge, No. 159, A., F. & A. M. and is J. W. of this lodge. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity ere his arrival in Kansas, having been a member of Port Byron Lodge, No. 35, Port Byron, Cayuga Co., N. Y. He has been a member of the School Board of the City of Robinson three years, and is Justice of the Peace of Robinson Township. He took part in the last war as a member of Company C, Ninth Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery, and enlisted in Auburn, N. Y., August 29, 1864, and was discharged in Rochester, N. Y., July 1, 1865. In one of the hotly contested battles before Petersburg Mr. Crounse was severely wounded, and was for a long time confined in Lincoln General Hospital, in Washington, D. C. Subsequently, he was transferred to the United States Hospital, in Rochester, N. Y., where he remained until his discharge. He was married in Cayuga County, N. Y., in February, 1845, to Miss Caroline E. Snow, a native of New York. They have three children: Elizabeth, Belle, (married to R. H. Snyder, a native of, and a resident of Illinois,) and Mary Emma. Esquire Crounse owns a choice upland farm of seventy-one acres. It is all enclosed with substantial fences, and has sixty-five acres in cultivation, the remainder being timber land. The farm is well watered, having a number of good wells, and Wolf River flowing through the north part of it. There is a young and thrifty orchard on the property. The improvements are good and consist of a comfortable frame dwelling, containing six rooms, a good frame barn, corn crib, granary, etc. Esquire Crounse raises from 200 to 225 bushels of wheat, 50 to 75 bushels of rye, 250 to

300 bushels of oats, 800 to 1,000 bushels or corn, keeps 8 to 10 head of stock cattle, 25 to 30 head of hogs and 4 horses. He is an honored Magistrate of his township, a thorough farmer and a good citizen.

CURTIS N. DeWOLF, meat market, was born February 9, 1847, in Boone Co., Ill., and lived in his native State until his fourth year, when his mother (his father having died) removed to Erie County, Pa., where Mr. DeWolf lived until his sixteenth year, when he entered the U. S. army as a member of Company B, Independent Battery, Pennsylvania Artillery. He enlisted in the city of Erie, Pa., February 2, 1864, and was discharged at Victoria, Texas, November 2, 1865. He took part in the battles of Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro', Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville and other minor engagements. After his discharge he staid in Pennsylvania until the April following and then became a resident of Kansas, locating in Doniphan County, where he resided until 1867, and then removed to Robinson, B own County, where he has resided since. He was married in Robinson in April, 1875, to Miss Eliza J. Crozier, a native of Kansas. They have three children, whose names are: Emery, Jessie and Alice. Mr. DeWolf is an honest, upright business man, has a big list of friends, and deserves them all.

JOHN A. DOWELL, proprietor of Rosedale Farm, Section 29, P. O. Robinson, became a resident of this State in June, 1857; in July of the year following he pre-empted 160 acres of his present farm and was one of the pioneers of Brown County. He is now the possessor of one of the finest and best improved farms in the county, containing 320 acres, entirely surrounded by a beautiful hedge fence. There is a fine grove of forest trees of over twenty years' growth, planted by Mr. Dowell's own hand, and fruit trees in abundance of all the choicest varieties, both large and small, and during a walk through this orchard it would indeed be difficult to realize that one were not in some of the old settled eastern States of Ohio or Pennsylvania. The residence of Mr. Dowell is a spacious dwelling of modern architecture, two stories high, the material frame. The proprietor of this large and well-regulated farm is also extensively engaged in stock raising and has some very fine specimens of graded cattle. Mr. Dowell is a native of Warren County, Va., and was born March 2, 1830, and removed to Licking County, Ohio, in 1847, where he farmed for four years. He then removed to Union County, Ohio, where he remained until 1856 and then removed to Tama County, Iowa, where he lived until his removal to this State. He stayed here through all the trials, troubles and difficulties during the border troubles, always standing firm in his belief, though his life was threatened many times. During the years 1860 and '61 he worked for one bushel of wheat per day, which was then worth only twenty-five cents per bushel, and this wheat he took to the mill and had ground into flour for the sustenance of his family. Notwithstanding the drought of 1860, the Border troubles, the panic of 1873 and the grasshopper plague, Mr. Dowell never lost his confidence in the future of this country, of which he always has been and is a strong admirer. He was married in November, 1858, at White Cloud, Kansas, to Miss Mary C. Northern, by whom he has six children living, Emma, Elmer E., George H., Charles, Hattie and John. Mr. Dowell has served seven years as a member of the Board of Education of District No. 25, this district having been organized at his residence.

JOHN GEORGE FIECHTER, farmer, Section 22, Township 3, Range 18, P. O. Robinson; was born in Baden, Germany, March 27, 1815, and lived in his native country until his twenty-first year, when he immigrated to America, locating in New Orleans, where he stayed five months. From there he went to Clark County, Ind., where he resided three and half years, and was engaged in farming. He then removed to Andrew County, Mo., where he resided twenty-two years, and was engaged in farming. In October, 1861, he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Robinson Township, Brown County where he has lived ever since. He has been a member of the Board of School District, No. 21, Brown County, three years. He has been married twice. The first marriage took place in Andrew County, Mo., in 1842, to Miss Cyntha Ann Deakins, a native of Iowa. Three children were the fruits of this marriage, one of whom is living—John, a soldier of the last war, a former member of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, Kansas Infantry. The second marriage took place in 1846, in Andrew County, Mo., to Miss Annie Breit, a native of Switzerland. They had seven children, six of whom are living—William Frederick, married to Miss Hermina Dean, a native of Prussia, Germany; Louisa, married to C. M. Truex, a native of Missouri; Susan, married to S. E. Rush, a native of Illinois; Samuel Edward; Tina, married to Oscar Dean, a native of Prussia; and Jacob. Mr. Fiechter owns a large and excellent upland farm of 320 acres. It is mostly enclosed, and has 160 acres in cultivation, the balance being timber and pasture land. His orchard covers six acres and contains a great number of apple, peach and cherry trees, there is also half an acre of grapes on the farm. The supply of water is abundant, in addition to a number of wells and springs; it has Fiechter's branch of the Wolf flowing through the centre of it. The improvements consist of a comfortable frame dwelling, large frame barn, granary, etc. He has twenty-five acres in wheat this season, which yielded twenty-one bushels to the acre, eighteen acres in oats which yielded forty bushels, and sixty acres in corn, which averaged forty bushels to the acre. Mr. F. is one of the solid and substantial farmers of Brown County, and is an honest hard working German, who has demonstrated in his own case, what can be done in this county by intelligent and well directed labor.

JAMES A. GILBERT, dealer in groceries, queensware, boots and shoes, pocket and table cutlery. Came to Kansas in May, 1868, and located in Robinson, where he taught school until 1875, when he accepted a position in the general mercantile house of Charles Hack, where he continued until 1879, when he went into business for himself. Mr. Gilbert is Clerk of Robinson Township, and has held the office for two years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was Sergeant in Company C, Ninty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and enlisted at Camp Chase, Ohio, August 12, 1862. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., August 14, 1865. He took part in the battles of Richmond, Ky., Vicksburg, Tupelo siege of Nashville, Spanish Fort, and other engagements. At the battle of Richmond, Ky., he was taken prisoner by the rebel forces under the command of Major General Kirby Smith. He was however, shortly afterward, parolled. Mr. Gilbert was born in Washington County, Md., November 5, 1840, and lived there until his sixth year, when his parents removed to Henry County, Ind. Shortly afterward his parents removed to Montgomery County, Ohio, where they lived two years, and then moved to Franklin County, in the same State, where Mr. Gilbert lived until he entered the United States Army; after his discharge from the service, he returned to his Ohio home, where he resided until he came to Kansas. Mr. Gilbert married May 1, 1879, in, Robinson, Miss Harriet J. Abbott, a native of Illinois, she died June 28, 1881. Mr. Gilbert is a fair and honorable business man and does a thriving trade and is respected by all who know him.

CHARLES HACK, dealer in d y goods, groceries, boots, shoes, queensware, hardware, etc. Came to Kansas in August, 1855, and located in Wathena, Doniphan County, where he resided until 1872, and for a time was engaged in farming, and for the last eight years, while residing there, was in the general mercantile and hotel business. From Wathena, he came to Robinson, Brown County, where he has resided since and carried on business. Mr. Hack has been Treasurer of Robinson Township four terms and Treasurer of School District No. 26, Brown County, three terms. He is a prominent and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of Robinson Lodge, No. 159, A., F. & A. M. He was one of the charter members of and has been worthy master of his Lodge for eight years. He is also a member of Wathena Lodge No.—, I. O. O. F. He participated in the war of the rebellion, as a member of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment Kansas Infantry, and enlisted at Troy, Doniphan County, in September, 1862, and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark.; in June 1865. He took part in the Battles of Prairie Grove and other minor engagements. Mr. H. was born in Breslau, Prussia, Germany, November 16, 1835, and lived in his native country until 1853, when he immigrated with his parents to America, locating in St. Louis, Mo., where they resided until 1854; in this year, he removed to St. Joe, Mo., where he resided until he came to Kansas. He was married in Doniphan County, February 16, 1860, to Miss Caroline Staley, a native of Illinois. They have five children living—William A., Cora E., Charles W., Harry W., and Albert J. Mr. Hack is one of the strong business men of this city, enjoys excellent credit and is a man of acknowledged strength in the community. He carries an unusually large stock, is popular and does a commanding trade. Mr. H. is also the owner of Hack's Hall, in Robinson. It was built in 1871, at a cost of nearly $2,500. It has a seating capacity of about 200, is elegantly furnished and at present is occupied by the Masonic and Odd Fellow's lodges, of Robinson as a place of meeting.

L. B. HALL, dealer in hardware, stoves and agricultural implements, Robinson, came to Kansas in May, 1864, and located in Hiawatha, where he resided until 1873, when he went to Colorado where he was engaged in mining and prospecting. He remained in Colorado until the winter of 1880, when he returned to Kansas. In April, 1881, he removed to Robinson and engaged in the hardware business with N. F. Leslie. In March, 1882, he purchased his partner's interest, since which time he has been carrying on business for himself. He is a member of Hiawatha Lodge No. 83, I. O. O. F., and of Doric Lodge No. 25, A., F. & A. M., of Fairplay, Park County, Colorado. Mr. Hall was born in Kosciusko County, Ind., December 12, 1849, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. He is one of the young and energetic business men of Robinson and does and deserves a large trade.

GEORGE W. B. HETLER, farmer, Section 22, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, came to Kansas March 8, 1880, and located in Irving Township, Brown County, where he resided until November 3, 1882, when he removed to Robinson Township, Brown County, where he resides at present. Mr. Hetler was born February 22, 1858, in Se eca County, Ohio, and resided in his native State until his nineteenth year and then removed to Butler County, Iowa, where he resided until he came to Kansas. He was married December 28, 1881, in Butler County, Iowa, to Miss Jennie C. Plantz, a native of Illinois. Mr. Hetler is a young, energetic and hard working farmer, and stands high in the favor of his neighbors.

Z. HOLCOMB, farmer, Section 4, Township 18, Range 72, P. O. Robinson, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, near Gallipolis, April 11, 1824. When quite young he immigrated with his father to Warren County, Ind., and from there to Cook County, Ill.; from there to Van Buren County, Iowa; from there to Jo Daviess County, Ill., near Galena, and from thence returned through the Territory of Iowa to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he was married in the year 1846 at the age of twenty-two years, to Miss Rebecca Blackford, a cousin of Judge McLane. Mrs. Holcomb was born in 1825 in Clark County, Ohio, and at the age of eighteen moved to Van Buren County, Iowa. After his marriage Mr. Holcomb removed to Wapello County, Iowa, where he resided about nineteen years. When he first went there he entered a quarter section of land; and began chopping and clearing, splitting rails to build fences, and breaking the land with six yoke of cattle, with which he plowed, putting muzzles on them. After building and otherwise improving the place he sold out and came to Kansas. He was one of the first subscribers to the *Des Moines Courier*, the first paper published in Ottumwa. Mr. Holcomb is a self-made man, having educated himself mostly by the light of the fire at night after his day's labor was finished. While residing in Iowa, Mr. Holcomb practiced law in the justice courts in this State, and his able services are frequently called into requisition by his neighbors in Brown County. He also took an active part in the Fremont and Lincoln campaigns during his residence in Iowa. He remained in this State until he saw the first railroad train running from Burlington to Ottumwa. He then removed to Kansas, becoming a resident of Robinson Township, Brown County, in the spring of 1865, where he has resided since. Shortly after coming to Brown County he purchased the farm that Robinson now stands on from the Hon. Ira Smith, a former register of the land office, at a cost of about $3,000, for three eighties of land. Mr. Holcomb laid out the town of Robinson, still owns most of the vacant lands, and is selling fine residence and business lots for from $25 to $100 each. The farm land adjoining the town is worth about $100 per acre. There is room and opportunity here for double the present population of the town, which time and development are sure to bring. Mr. Holcomb has lived in Robinson about eighteen years; he is an active and zealous member of the Church of the United Brethren. He has been a licensed preacher of this church for about fifteen years, and has had charge of congregations of this denomination in Kansas and Oregon until he was obliged to give up preaching on account of failing eye sight. While living in Robinson he has been engaged in chopping wood, farming and pleading cases in the justices' courts. He is the father of nine children, two of whom died young. Those living are: Stephen, a farmer and resident of Powhattan Township, Brown County; a soldier of the last war, having been a member of Col. Somer's Seventh Regiment, Iowa Cavalry. He enlisted at the age of fifteen and served three years. He is married to Miss Anna Richason, a native of England; Thomas, a merchant and farmer of Powhattan Township, Brown County; married to Miss Exeline Wallis, a native of Wapello County, Iowa; Angeline, married to S. P. Rupe, a school teacher and farmer, living in Dickinson County; Elizabeth, married to Marion Wade, a farmer and Justice of the Peace, of Robinson Township, Brown County; Roxa Jane, married to Monroe Parsons, a farmer residing in Robinson; Laura Ann, a school teacher living in Dickinson County, and Lucinda, married to Jesse Wallis, a farmer living in Robinson Township, Brown County.

LAVENS M. HUGHES, farmer, Section 15, Township 3, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, came to Kansas September 3, 1865, and located in Robinson Township, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Baptist Church and of Robinson Lodge, No. 98, I. O. O. F., and is permanent secretary of his lodge. He has been Clerk of Robinson Township one term, Justice of the Peace of the same Township one term and Clerk of School District No. 21, Brown County, four terms. He took part in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company H., First Regiment, Washington Territory Volunteer Infantry, and enlisted September 5, 1862, in San Francisco, Cal., and was discharged from the service July 10, 1865, at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory. After his term of service expired he came to Kansas. Mr. Hughes was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, June 10, 1832, and lived in his native land until his eighteenth year, when he went to Australia, where he lived three years, and was engaged in gold mining. From Australia he returned to his native country where he remained a short time, and then in 1853 immigrated to Canada, locating in Montreal, where he resided seven years, and was engaged in the mercantile business. He then again returned to his native home in Ireland where he remained eighteen months and then sailed for San Francisco, Cal. Immediately after recovering from the fatigues incident to his long voyage he joined the United States Volunteers, as already stated. Mr. Hughes was married November 4, 1868, in Washington Township, Brown County, to Mrs. Rachael McBride, a native of Morrow County, Ohio.

M. W. HUSON, of the firm of Huson & Payne, proprietors of Steam Threshing Machines. Mr. Huson came to Kansas in December, 1875, and located in Robinson Township, where he has resided since. He is a member of Robinson Lodge, No. 159, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Huson was born in Canada West, March 8, 1849, and lived in his native country until 1874, when he immigrated to the United States, and located in Oxford County, Mich., where he lived one year, and then came to Kansas. He and James W. Payne are the proprietors of a Champion Steam Engine and a New Massillon (Ohio) Separator, which they operate during the threshing season through the counties of Brown and Doniphan. They also operate a six-hole Sandwich Corn Sheller which is run by the same engine. The corn sheller is used by them in the winter. They have threshed for various farmers during the past season in Doniphan County: 4,028¼ bushels of wheat, 414½ bushels of rye, 1,113 bushels of barley, 299 bushels of oats, and in Brown County 31,474 bushels of wheat, 357 bushels of rye, 3,906 bushels of barley, 9,245 bushels of oats, 58½ bushels of timothy seed.

T. R. HUSTON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Robinson, was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, September 18, 1830, and lived in his native Province until his fourth year, when his parents removed to Norfolk County, Ontario, Canada, where he lived until 1865, and then removed to Oakland County, Mich. He lived in this State until 1875, when he became a citizen of Kansas, locating on his farm in Robinson Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in the fall of 1876 in Brown County to Mrs. Sarah E. Jones. She was born in Warren County, Ohio, September 6, 1828, and moved with her parents to Indiana, where she married Isaiah Jones. In 1866 they immigrated to Kansas, where Mr. Jones died. Mr. Huston has a fine upland farm of eighty acres all enclosed, and with fifty acres in cultivation the remaining thirty acres being in pasture lands. There is a small young orchard on the farm. The improvements are a new four-room frame cottage, stock stable, granary, corn crib, etc. He had thirty acres in corn this season, which yielded 1,500 bushels; four acres in German millet, which averaged two tons to the acre, and ten acres of prairie grass, which averaged one and a half tons to the acre. When Mr. Huston came to Kansas he had just $600; to-day he owns a property worth from $3,000 to $4,000, which he has accumulated by his indomitable perseverance and industry.

JOHN HUTCHISON, farmer, P. O. Robinson, came to Kansas in 1859, locating in Doniphan County, where he lived seven years and then removed to Montgomery County, where he resided three years. From there he removed to Shelby County, Iowa, where he lived two years and then returned to Doniphan County, where he lived two years, and from there went to Colorado, where he was engaged in prospecting and where he stayed one year. From Colorado he returned to Kansas and located in Robinson Township, where he has resided since. Mr. Hutchison was born in Wayne County, Ky., October 19, 1844, and lived in his native State until his thirteenth year, when his parents removed to Nodoway County, Mo., where they lived one year, and then removed to Andrew County, in the same State, where Mr. H. lived four years. He then returned to Nodoway County, where he lived two years, and then came to Kansas. He is a member of Robinson Lodge, No. 98, I. O. O. F. and has been vice grand of his lodge. He was married in Mission Township on March 4, 1872, to Miss Surilda Tindall, a native of Kentucky. They have three children—Arthur Lee, George W. E. and Gertrude.

WILBUR A. JAQUES teacher of Hill Top School, District No. 8, was born in Defiance, Ohio, November 5, 1860, and lived in his native State until the spring of 1865, when his parents removed to Kansas, locating near Robinson, Brown County, where they have resided since. Mr. Jaques is a self-taught young man, having acquired most all of his education at home. He is a member of the German Baptist Church. He is the son of Theophilus and Mary A. Jaques; his father is a prominent farmer and stock-raiser. Mr. Jaques is an educator of rare merit, has taught five years in Brown County, and over half that time in one school; takes great pride in his profession, is beloved by his pupils and possesses the esteem and respect of their parents.

THOMAS J. JENKINS, wheelwright, came to Kansas in April, 1878, and located at Robinson, where he has carried on business and resided since. He took part in the last war as a member of Company G, First Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was enlisted at Brownsville, Neb., in the spring of 1863 and was discharged at Omaha, Neb., in the summer of 1865. Mr. J. was born in St. Louis County, Mo., in December, 1844, and lived in his native State until the breaking out of the war. After his discharge from the Union army he returned to his home in Missouri, where he lived two years and then removed to Holt County, in the same State, where he lived seven years and was engaged in working at his trade. From Holt County he came to Kansas. He was married in the spring of 1866 in Lafayette, Doniphan County, to Miss Susan Knowles, a native of Iowa. They have five children living—Sarah, George, Effie, Minnie and Myrtle. Mr. Jenkins is a skilled practical mechanic, and has a large patronage among his fellow townsmen and the farmers in the neighborhood of Robinson

O. JORDAN, farmer and dealer in live stock and grain, Section 1, Township 18, Range 3, P. O. Robinson, was born near Mifflinsburg, Union Co., Pa., November 13, 1835, and lived in his native State until his eighteenth year, and then removed to Sandusky County, Ohio, where he lived twenty-five years and was engaged in farming. From Ohio he came to Kansas, locating in Robinson Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He was married in Seneca County, Ohio, March 27, 1858, to Miss Mary H. Zeiber, a native of Ohio. They have five children, Jeremiah, Henry, William, Franklin and Irvin. Mr. Jordan owns a fine upland farm of 166 acres four miles northeast of Robinson. It is enclosed by substantial fences, is all in cultivation, and is improved by a first-class dwelling, frame barn 20x32, large granary, corn cribs, feed lots, which are well supplied by living water, large orchard, etc. He raises from 1,200 to 1,500 bushels of wheat, 500 to 600 bushels of oats, 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of corn, cuts from twenty-five to thirty tons of clover and timothy hay, sells from fifty to seventy-five bushels of apples, forty to fifty bushels of peaches, and large quantities of small fruits yearly. He is one of the largest feeders and dealers in live stock, principally hogs, in his section. He generally has from seventy-five to one one hundred head of hogs, and ships from two to five car loads of stock each week to

St. Joe and Kansas City markets. He keeps from twenty-five to thirty head of stock cattle, fifty to seventy-five head of stock hogs, and from ten to twelve horses. Besides his farm in Robinson Township, Mr. Jordan is now the owner of "Wildey's Addition" to the town of Robinson, which comprises altogether forty acres. Three and one-half acres of this addition have already been laid out in town lots, and are almost all sold, at prices ranging from $25 to $50. It will not be long, judging from the present progress of Robinson, before the remainder of the lots in the addition will be sold at higher figures, real estate having advanced considerably in this vicinity during the past year. Mr. Jordan is one of the prosperous and industrious farmers of Brown County, and a live, square business man, whose integrity is beyond question.

JOHN KREY, proprietor of "Riverside" farm, Section 7, Township 3, Range, 17, P. O. Robinson, was born in Baden, Germany, September 19, 1825, and lived in his native country until he was thirty years of age. He then immigrated to America and located in St. Joseph, Mo., June 9, 1857, where he resided nine months, and then removed to Andrew County, Mo., near Savannah, where he lived until 1865 and was engaged in farming and stock raising. On the 20th day of March, of this year, he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Brown County, where he has resided ever since. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and of Robinson Lodge No. 159, A., F. & A. M., and was Treasurer of his lodge two years. He participated in the War of the Rebellion as a member of Capt. Castle's Company, of Col. Ben Logan's Regiment of Missouri Militia and enlisted in Savannah, Mo., in the spring of 1862. Served until the close of the war, and was discharged at St. Joe, Mo. He was married in Baden, Germany, in 1856, to Miss Louisa Hess, a native of Baden. They have four children: Louise, married to Julius Meecke, a native of Germany and a resident of Robinson; Mary Jane, Charles Abraham and Rosa Ama. Mr. Krey is a veteran soldier, having served in the German Army as a member of Company A, Second Regiment Artillery, before he came to America. He entered the German Army in 1845, and served until 1848, when he took part in the German Revolution, under Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel, and was in nine general engagements. When the Revolution was ended he, like hundreds of other patriotic sons of the Fatherland, left his native land for America. Mr. Krey's fruit and stock farm, "Riverside," contains 225 acres, and lies three miles southwest of Robinson on Wolf River, and is one of the finest in this section. He has a fine fruitful orchard of 300 apple, 100 cherry, 1,000 peach and some very prolific plum trees, besides a thrifty bearing vineyard of 550 vines, and never fails of abundant fruitage all around. He has a dozen good springs and the river, fine native pasturage, good buildings, goood fences, and plenty of timber. He feeds a few steers and about fifty hogs, keeps fifty stock cattle and a good string of horses and mules. He grows 300 bushels of wheat, 5,000 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of oats, and some rye. He has made his money in this county, is a man of good common sense, intelligence and public spirit, and is greatly pleased with his adopted State.

J. L. LEMASTER, M.D., physician and surgeon, son of James and Emily Lemaster, was born in Clay County, Ind., twelve miles east of Terre Haute, November, 27, 1844. When but a lad of a few years his parents removed to McDonough County, Ill., and settled near where the city of Bushnell now stands and where his parents yet reside, his father being one of the wealthy and influential citizens of the county. Dr. Lemaster is the fifth child born in the family, all of whom are still living, there being four daughters and three sons. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Union Army as a private soldier in Company D, Seventieth Regiment Illinois Infantry to served three months, but owing to the limited number of men to do active service his regiment served five months and six days before being mustered out of the United States service. After his discharge he returned home and subsequently re-enlisted as a private soldier in Company I, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Infantry, and served in the Army of the Mississippi up to the 21st day of August, 1864, when he was taken prisoner in a general engagement between the Union Forces under Gen. Washburn and the rebels under Maj. Gen. Forrest, and along with the other Union prisoners was taken to Cahaba, Ala, where he was held until the general exchange of prisoners in March, 1865. After being released he was sent to Vicksburg, Miss., where he was taken sick and sent to the general hospital at this post, where he remained for some time, and was then transferred to the hospital at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., where he remained until May of that year; when sufficiently restored to health he was ordered to Springfield, Ill., and was there during the funeral obsequies of the lamented Lincoln, taking part in the parade and other exercises of his burial. He was finally discharged from the service May 8, 1865. After returning home and after sufficiently regaining his health he entered the office of his brother-in-law, Dr. J. S. Kirby, of Bushnell, Ill., as a student of medicine, and in the fall and winter of 1867-68 he was admitted as a student in the Medical Department of the Iowa State University at Keokuk. After the close of the session at this institution in 1867-68 he returned to Bushnell, re-entered the office of Dr. Kirby and pursued his studies until the winter of 1868-69, when he again returned to the university to complete his course, where he graduated on the 25th of February, 1869, receiving the degree of M.D. Soon after he commenced the practice of his profession in Tremont, Ill., where he remained two years. He removed from there to Randolph County, Ill., where he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, but owing to ill health he came West and settled in Robinson, Brown County, where he has since resided and is in the enjoyment of an extensive practice of medicine and surgery. Dr. Lemaster was one of the losers of the disastrous fire which swept the town of Robinson February 16, 1882, having but a short time previous finished and furnished one of the most complete offices in the county, but has since, in a great measure, recovered from his loss, having purchased real estate in the prosperous town in which he resides. Dr. Lemaster was the regular nominee of the Republican party of the county in 1881 for the office of Coroner, and received a majority of upwards of 700 votes over his Democratic competitor. Dr. Lemaster is a young physician of decided promise and a strong man in his profession. He is public spirited and stands high in social circles, and is widely known for his generosity and benevolence.

N. F. LESLIE, proprietor of Robinson Elevator, dealer in grain, Notary Public and Conveyancer, and Agent for German-American Fire, and Kansas Mutual Life Association, was born in Brookfield, Trumbull Co., Ohio, February 26, 1842, and lived in his native State until his eighteenth year, when he went to the Pennsylvania Oil regions, where he remained until the 25th day of April, 1861. He then entered the Union army as a member of Company C, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. He served in this regiment until December, 1863, when he re-enlisted as a member of Company D, First Pennsylvania Rifles (Col. Kane's "Bucktails.") He served in this regiment until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Drainsville, Va., Seven Days' Fight, Mechanicsville, Savage Station, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Williamsport, Mine Run, the Wilderness campaign, comprising the engagements at Robinson's Tavern, Spottsylvania C. H., North Anna River, Cold Harbor, Charles City C. H. and Petersburg. On the 19th day of August, 1864, he was taken prisoner at the last named place, by the rebel troops, under the command of Maj. Gen. Longstreet, and conveyed to Libby Prison, being subsequently transferred to Belle Isle, and Sansbury, N. C., from whence he was paroled February 22, 1865, and discharged from the United States service at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., June 26, 1865. After his discharge from the army, and after his shattered health had been restored, he attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, at Cleveland, Ohio, for six months, and then returned to Hubbard, Ohio, where he resided two years, and from there removed to Ogle County, Ill., where he lived five years, and was engaged in teaching. He taught one term in the Public Schools of this county, and two and a half years in Rock River Seminary, and then became a resident of Kansas, locating in Seneca, where he lived one year, and was engaged as Assistant Postmaster, and as a clerk in the drug store of McKay & Butt, in this city, for nine months, and during the remaining three months was engaged in teaching in the Public Schools in the vicinity of Seneca. From there he came to Hiawatha, where he had charge of the City Public Schools one year, and then entered the employ of the St. Joe & Denver City Railroad, at Robinson, as agent and operator. He was in the employ of this company at various points on the road, and in various capacities for eight years. He subsequently returned to Robinson, continued in the employ of the railroad company, and managed a lumber yard on his own account for five years. In 1878 he built a store and entered into the hardware business, in Robinson, in which he was engaged three years, and in the meantime, built, in connection with Dr. G. W. Parson Leslie & Parson's Block, in Robinson, which was destroyed by fire, together with the hardware store, February 16, 1882. In September, 1881, he commenced operating the Robinson Elevator, in which business he is engaged at present. He is a member of Robinson Lodge, No. 159, A. F. & A. M., and of Mt. Horeb Chapter, R. A. M., of Hiawatha. He has been Commissioner of Brown County two years; a member of the House of the Kansas Legislature, Session of 1881-2, and Notary Public three years. He was a member of the Board of School District No. 26, Brown County, and during his term of office, in connection with other members of the Board, built the handsome school building which now adorns the town of Robinson. He was married April 9, 1873, in Hiawatha, to Miss D. P. Nichols, a native of Indiana. They have two children—Harry M. and Britomarte. The Elevator operated by Mr. Leslie was built in 1876, by Crosthwaite & Middleton, and is now owned by the Gregg Brothers' Grain Company, of St. Joe, Mo., and has a capacity of 20,000 bushels. It is equipped with a corn sheller and feed mill, on which from three to five car loads of feed are cut each month, and which is shipped principally to St. Joe and Western markets. The elevator has a working capacity of ten cars of grain per day, and at present is kept busily employed, being run night and day, and is still behind hand on orders. There was shipped to St. Louis and other Eastern points from this elevator, during the past year: 57,000 bushels of wheat, 97,000 bushels of corn, 9,000 bushels of rye, 4,700 bushels of barley, 11,000 bushels of oats, all of which was raised in four townships of Brown, the Banner County of Kansas. There was also shipped and sold from this elevator during the same time, 450 tons of feed. Personally, Mr. Leslie is one of the most popular men in the county—is a man of generous impulse, large intelligence, liberal views, frank, manly nature, and great public spirit. He has served his country, both in the camp and forum, and to know him is to honor and respect him.

FREDERIC LYMAN, farmer, Section 25, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Highland, came to Kansas in April, 1857, locating in La Fayette, Doniphan County, where he resided until 1864, and was engaged in the milling business. In April, 1864, he removed to his farm in Brown County, where he has resided since. He was Postmaster of La Fayette five years and Justice of the Peace of Center Township, Doniphan County seven years. He is a member of the Congregational Church, of Highland Lodge, No. 67, I. O. O. F. and of White Cloud Lodge, No. —, A. F. & A. M. He participated in the War of the Rebellion as Major of Col. Leland's regiment of militia, and enlisted in the fall of 1861, at Troy, served six months and was discharged at the same place. Esquire Lyman was born in Hadley, Mass., October 3, 1813, and lived in his native place until he removed to Kansas. He was married in Kingston, Mass., January 5, 1842, to Miss Caroline Elizabeth Whitten, a native of Massachusetts. They have had six children, three of whom are living—Melzar Whitten (a resident of Muskegon, Mich., married to Minnie DeVoe, a native of New Jersey), Helen L. (married to H. H. Steed, a native of Missouri, and a resident of St. Charles, in the same State), and Nannie. Mr. L. has a fine upland farm of 120 acres, all enclosed and all in cultivation. The water supply is excellent, and consists of springs and a good well. His orchard covers two acres, and has 100 bearing apple, twenty-five peach, twenty-five cherry, and a few pear and apricot trees. There is also an abundance of small fruits on the farm. The improvements consist of a fine family mansion, containing nine rooms, surrounded by shade trees and evergreens. A fine avenue of maple and catalpa trees leads from the main entrance to the house. The other improvements are a frame barn, 16x32 feet, granary, corn crib, etc. Mr. Lyman had twenty-two acres in wheat this season, which yielded 600 bushels; forty-five acres in corn, which averaged fifty bushels to the acre; eleven acres in rye, which yielded 300 bushels, and twenty two acres in timothy, exclusive of fifteen acres in pasturage, which yielded two tons to the acre. Major Lyman was a firm and consistent Free-state man before the war, and not only gave his own services during the dark days of the civil strife, but sent forth his eldest son, Charles Frederick, to battle for the Union. This bright and promising youth rose through the various grades, until he became First Sergeant of his company, D, Eighth Regiment, Kansas Infantry, and was killed before Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1864. Had he lived a few days longer, he would have been promoted to a Lieutenancy in his company, his commission being on the way at the time he received his fatal wounds.

JOHN WESLEY MARTIN, farmer, southwest of Section 27, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born in Bedford County, Pa., December 8, 1813, and lived in his native State until his twenty-first year, when he removed to what was then Richland, now Morrow County, Ohio, where he resided and worked at his trade as a carpenter and joiner until September 22, 1868, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Brown County, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He was the first Clerk of Robinson Township, and held the office one term. Justice of the Peace of the same township two terms, and Clerk of the Board of School District No. 20, Brown County, seven years. He has been married twice, the first marriage took place in Richland County, Ohio, in 1840, to Miss Mary Ogle, a native of Ohio. They have had seven children—six of whom are living, and whose names are—William Pinckney, Amanda M., died February 23, 1847; Columbus, married to Miss Phillina Truex, a native of Missouri; Phœbe, married William Parker, a native of Ohio, and a resident of Robinson; W. D. Martin, married to Rachel Price, a native of Ohio, in 1869, came to Kansas in 1871; Melville and Williard Judson. The second marriage occurred in 1861, in Morrow County, Ohio, to Miss Mary [illegible]pman, a native of Ohio. She died in 1879. Mr. Martin owns a productive upland farm of eighty acres, all enclosed and all under cultivation. The orchard covers four acres, and contains 800 fruit trees of various kinds; small fruits and grapes are plenty also. The water supply is good; the improvements are a comfortable frame dwelling, containing six rooms, with cellar. The house is surrounded by handsome shade trees and evergreens, and near it is a magnificent grove of white maple, black walnut, and locust trees, which covers ten acres, and has about 3,000 trees. Among the other improvements are a frame barn, 30x32 granary, wagon shed, corn crib, etc. He had ten acres in fall wheat this season, which yielded 270 bushels; six acres in oats, which yielded 250 bushels, and thirty-two acres in corn, which averaged sixty bushels to the acre. Mr. Martin is one of the intelligent, earnest and progressive farmers of Brown County, and has a high opinion of the county in which he resides.

I. F. MARTINDALE, farmer, fruit and stock-raiser, Section 20, Township 18, Range 3, P. O. Robinson, proprietor of Grovelawn, was born near Greenfield, Hancock Co., Ind., December 6, 1832, and lived in his native State until the fall of 1856, when he removed to Montgomery County, Iowa, where he lived until February, 1857, and then became a resident of Kansas, locating in what is now Robinson Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He was the first Free-state Constable elected in Claytonville Township, Brown County, which position he held three terms, and Justice of the Peace of Claytonville, Township one term, and of Robinson Township two terms. He was a member of Company C, Major Pope's Independent Battalion, Kansas Militia, during the late war, and enlisted at Robinson in the fall of 1864, served twenty days, and was discharged at Kansas City. He was married in Brown County, March 24, 1859, to Miss Lucinda Abshear, a native of Virginia. They have seven children, whose names are—Minerva Alice, married to Thomas Glover, a native of Virginia; James A., Calvin F., Corsandia J., Emelia, Isaac F. and Willie J. In addition to farming his own land, Esquire Martindale cultivates 160 acres of rented land. Grovelawn, as his magnificent estate is named, contains 228 acres, and is improved with a pretty house and fine groves, orchards and fences. There are a number of springs and forty acres of wood land on the farm. Esquire M. grows 8,000 bushels of corn and 1,400 bushels of wheat and rye yearly. He keeps fifty stock stables, feeds a car load each of steers and hogs, sells a few surplus horses, owns one of the choice farms of this region, is an honored magistrate of his township, and a successful farmer, having increased his means from less than $200, of original capital, to $15,000, since 1857. He has a high standing in his community, and has an exalted opinion of the country. Shortly after he bought his farm, being of an observant turn, he discovered a fine bed of coal on the northern portion of his farm, which he is now developing and mining under the superintendence of an able and experienced Swedish coal miner. The coal, as fast as it is mined, meets with a ready sale in Robinson and vicinity, and gives good satisfaction. Meadow Brook school, No. 3, is built on what was once a portion of Grovelawn Farm. The land, about an acre, having been donated for this purpose with his characteristic public spirit and liberality, by Esquire Martindale. The school building is a neat and tasty frame structure, has a seating capacity of seventy-five, and was erected in 1875, at a cost of $1,000. The school building is also used as a house of worship by the members of the Church of the United Brethren, Rev. O. A. Chapman being the Pastor. Miss Julia M. Leslie, a graduate of an Illinois institution of learning, is the teacher at present in charge of the school.

JOHN H. MAXWELL, farmer and stock-dealer, Section 23, Town 3, Range 18, P. O. Robinson. Mr. Maxwell came to Kansas, May 1, 1856, and located on his farm in Robinson Township, where he has resided ever since. He was Commissioner of Claytonville Township two terms in succession. He was Treasurer of Robinson Township for nearly two terms. Mr. Maxwell was born in Mason County, W. Va., February 17, 1826, and lived in his native State until his tenth year, when his parents moved to Morgan County, Ind., where they resided three years, and then removed to Illinois. Here they lived the same length of time, and then removed to Andrew County, Mo. Mr. Maxwell lived with his parents in Missouri until August, 1846, when he became a teamster in the United States army, under Major-Gen. Price, and went to Mexico. He served in this capacity fourteen months, and then returned to his Missouri home. He then resided in Missouri until 1852, and then went to San Joaquin County, Cal., where he lived until November, 1855, and was engaged in farming and the live stock business. From California he removed to Missouri, where he remained a short time, and then removed to Kansas. Mr. Maxwell was married twice. The first marriage took place March 9, 1848, in Andrew County, Mo., to Miss Elizabeth Deakins, a native of Indiana. By this marriage he had three children, who all died in their infancy. Mrs. Maxwell accompanied her husband to California, and returned to Missouri, where she died February 13, 1856. The second marriage took place in Andrew County, Mo., to Miss Emelia Abshar, a native of Virginia. Seven children were the fruits of this marriage, six of whom are living: Jonathan S. (married to Miss Emma Reniker, a native of Missouri), Sarah Margaret (died in her nineteenth year, April 18, 1877), Lucy Ann, Thomas K., Alexander, Jessie, and Mary E. Mr. Maxwell has a large upland farm of 480 acres, all of which is inclosed, and 240 acres in cultivation, the rest being pasture land. His orchard contains forty-five bearing apple trees, forty-five cherry, and a few peach trees. The water supply is good, and consists principally of springs. The improvements consist of a fine six-room frame dwelling house, with a large cellar, and surrounded by shade trees; a fine barn 30x36 two granaries, corn crib, buggy house, etc. Mr. Maxwell had ninety acres in wheat this year, which yielded 1,826 bushels; ten acres in oats, which yielded 390 bushels; fifteen acres in rye, which yielded 311 bushels; 105 acres in corn, which averaged forty bushels to the acre. Mr. Maxwell's farm is well calculated for a grain and stock farm. He raises a large number of horses, cattle and hogs.

MRS. ELIZABETH MAXWELL, widow of Robert G. Maxwell, farmer and stock raiser Section 35, Town 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson. Mr. Maxwell was born in Kentucky in 1818. He left his native State at an early age, and removed to Buchanan County, Mo. He resided in Missouri six years, and in 1854, removed to Kansas, locating in Doniphan County, where he lived six years. He then removed to his farm in Robinson Township, where he resided until his death in 1869. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He participated in the last war as a member of Capt. Samuel Swayze's Company of the Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Militia, and enlisted in Robinson in the fall of 1864, served fourteen days and was discharged at Fort Leavenworth. He was married in Wright County, Mo., in 1837, to Miss Elizabeth Iker, a native of Missouri. They had seven children, six of whom are living, and whose names are: Eliza (married to Benjamin Terill, a resident of Robinson), Ann, Joseph, Absolom (married to Miss Rosa Davey, a native of England), John (married to Miss Julia Montgomery, a native of Iowa), Daniel and Hugh. Mrs. Maxwell owns a fine upland farm of 160 acres, which is ably superintended by her son Daniel. The farm is all enclosed by substantial fences, and all in cultivation except fourteen acres which is pasture land; the water supply is excellent. The orchard covers four acres, and contains 400 bearing apple, 200 peach, and a few cherry trees. There is also an acre each of blackberries and raspberries on the place. The improvements consist of an eight-roomed frame cottage dwelling, placed on a commanding height, from which the thriving towns of Robinson, Willis, and the city of Hiawatha can be seen. The house is surrounded by splendid shade trees, and a short distance north of it is a fine grove seven acres in extent. The other improvements consist of a large frame barn, granary, corn crib smokehouse and other out-buildings. Mrs. M. had eighty-six acres in fall wheat this season which averaged twenty-three bushels to the acre; twelve acres in oats which yielded 410 bushels, and twenty-five acres in corn, which averaged seventy bushels to the acre.

JULIUS MEECKE, saddle and harness maker, came to Kansas in August, 1855, and located at Wathena, Doniphan County, where he lived until 1875, when he removed to Robinson, where he has resided since. He is a member of Robinson Lodge No. 159, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Meecke was born in the Province of the Rhine, Germany, March 17, 1853, but lived in his native country but a short time, when his parents emigrated to America and located in Louisville, where they resided a short time, and then moved to St. Louis, and from there to St. Joseph, Mo., and from there came to Kansas. Mr. Meecke was married in Brown County, May 16, 1880, to Miss Louisa Krey, a native of Missouri. They have two children, whose names are John Earnest and Charles Augustus. Mr. Meecke does a leading business in the harness, saddlery, and horse furnishing trade, and his patronage extends well into the county surrounding Robinson. He manufactures most of the goods he keeps for sale.

DANIEL R. MERCER, teacher of Heckler School, District No. 35, was born in Port Washington, Tuscarawas, Co., Ohio, September 23, 1859, and lived in his native State until his eighteenth year, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Robinson, Brown County, where he has resided since. His mother is still living in Port Washington. Mr. Mercer was educated in the public and graded schools of his native county, and finished his education at the State Normal in Columbus, Ohio. After completing his education came to Kansas, where he has been engaged in teaching almost all the time since his arrival in the State. Since his ninth year Mr. Mercer has been living among strangers, having learned early in life to "paddle his own canoe." He is emphatically a self-made man and a teacher and educator of rare merit.

ISRAEL MILLER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 23, Township 2, Range 18, P.O. Highland, Doniphan County, was born in what was then Alleghany County, Md., March 21, 1833, and lived in his native State until March, 1877, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Robinson Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He was married in Alleghany County, Md., June 20, 1857, to Miss Mary J. Dawson, a native of Maryland. They have six children—Rebecca, married to John Staples, a native of Pennsylvania, and a resident of Robinson Township, Brown County; Susan, married to Lycurgus B. Winkler, a native of and resident of Doniphan County, Kas.; Robert M., Louisa, Samuel C., and Fanny V. Mr. Miller owns one of the finest farms in Robinson Township, it is surrounded by very nearly three miles of handsome hedge, and is all under cultivation. The water supply is pure and abundant, and is composed of a couple of never failing wells. There are two young and thrifty peach and apple orchards on the place and an abundance of small fruits consisting of grapes, raspberries, and blackberries. The improvements consist of a comfortable frame dwelling containing five rooms, a large and convenient frame barn, 16x50 feet, corn crib, smoke house, etc. etc. Near the house is a handsome grove of timber which covers four acres, and which contains 1,000 cottonwood and maple trees. Mr. M. raises from 700 to 1,000 bushels of wheat, 500 to 600 bushels of oats, and 2,000 to 3,000 bushels of corn; keeps 15 to 20 head of stock cattle, 6 to 8 head of milch cows, 40 to 50 stock hogs, and 4 head of horses. Mr. Miller is one of the model farmers of Robinson Township, is progressive, systematic, influential and intelligent, and speaks highly of Brown County.

J. B. MITCHELL, dealer in drugs, books and notions, Robinson, came to Kansas in the spring of 1860, and located at Wathena, Doniphan Co., where he resided until 1874, and was engaged in the drug business. From Wathena he removed to Robinson where he has resided since. He was Clerk of Washington Township, Doniphan County, two terms, Clerk of the city of Wathena one term; has been Treasurer of School District No. 26, Brown County, for three years. He is the Postmaster of Robinson, and has been ever since 1875. He is a member of Robinson Lodge No. 98 I. O. O. F., and is D. D. G. M. of his Lodge. Mr. Mitchell was born in Washington County, Wis., January 24, 1850, and lived in his native State until his tenth year, when his parents removed to Kansas. He was married October 16, 1872, at Wathena, to Miss Emma Bell, a native of Missouri. They have four children living—Maud E., Grace A., Minnehaha and Vernon E. Mr. Mitchell does a large and constantly increasing business, and possesses the esteem of his friends and neighbors. As a druggist he is known for his skill and accuracy, and has no competition in his business. On the 16th of February, 1881, a destructive fire laid in ashes sixteen of the principal business places in Robinson, among which was the store of Mr. Mitchell. His loss amounted to $2,500 over and above his insurance. But with his characteristic energy, he has almost recovered from his loss.

JOSEPH M. MORRIS, Constable of Robinson Township; manufacturer of, and dealer in harness, saddles, bridles, etc., Robinson, came to Kansas with his parents in the fall of 1870, and located in Cherokee County, where they lived until 1872, and then removed to near Robinson, where they resided two years. Mr. Morris then was placed in charge of the first harness shop opened in Robinson. It was owned and operated by Mr. Charles Hack. Mr. Morris was in charge very nearly one year. He then removed to Robinson Township, where he lived one year, and was engaged with his brother in farming. He then removed to Nodaway County, Mo., where he lived three years, and was engaged in various occupations. From Missouri he returned to Kansas, and located in Robinson, where he left his family while he went to Wyoming Territory where he remained ten months, and was engaged in working at his trade. From Wyoming he returned to Kansas, working part of one summer in Hiawatha and then came back to Robinson, where he has since resided, and where he built his shop and engaged in business on his own account. He is a member of Robinson Lodge No. 98, I. O. O. F., of which lodge he is treasurer. He was Marshal of Hopkins, Mo., one year, and was a member of the police force all the time he resided in that city. He is at present Constable of Robinson Township. He was born in Shelbyville, Ind., December 30, 1853, and lived in his native State but a short time when his parents removed to Taylor County, Iowa, where they resided until 1870, when they came to Kansas. He was married February 18, 1875, in Robinson Township, to Miss Laura J. Terrill, a native of Iowa. They have one child—a daughter, Ethel B. Mr. Morris leads the trade in his section, in saddlery and harness with good stocks, fine mechanical ability, and a capital patronage. He makes his own saddles, collars, etc., and is a go-ahead business man.

ABNER MURPHY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 7, Township 18, Range 2, P. O. Robinson, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, August 14, 1836, and resided in his native State until the spring of 1871, when he came to Kansas and located in Mission Township, where he resided about four years and then removed to his farm in Robinson Township, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been married three times; the first marriage took place December 25, 1862, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, to Miss Kathenie Kail, a native of Ohio. She died in 18 6. By this marriage he became the father of four children—all of whom died in their infancy. The second marriage occurred in March, 1870, also in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, to Miss Melinda Miller, a native of Ohio; she died in January, 1880. Three children were the fruit of this union, all of whom died young. The third marriage took place in St. Joseph, Mo., in September, 1882, to Miss Emma Robinson, a native of Ohio. Mr. Murphy owns three choice Brown County farms which comprise 580 acres and are principally upland. These farms are all enclosed with substantial fences and are in a high state of cultivation, and rank among the best in the county. They all have fine, large and productive orchards, and are well watered. The improvements are first-class and can not well be excelled. Mr. Murphy had thirty acres on the same farm in fall wheat this season which yielded 960 bushels; ten acres in oats which averaged forty bushels to the acre; fifty acres in corn which averaged fifty-five bushels to the acre. He cut the grass from fifty acres of timothy clover and prairie land which yielded 100 tons of hay. Mr. Murphy has just purchased the elegant residence lately owned by Dr. George W. Parsons, in the town of Robinson, where he intends in the near future to make his home, and enjoy the ease earned by a life of hard and honest toil.

A. J. OWEN, farmer, fruit and stock-raiser, residence on the southeast quarter of Section 21, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born in Wayne County, Pa., October 17, 1829, and lived in his native State until his second year, when his parents removed to Oakland County, Mich., where he resided until 1849. He then removed to Clermont County, Ohio, where he resided six months, and then removed to Defiance County, in the same State, where he lived until the spring of 1857, when he came to Kansas, and in 1860 located on his farm in Robinson Township, where he has resided since. Mr. Owen is a member of Robinson Lodge No. 98, I. O. O. F., and is past grand of his lodge. He participated in the last war as a member of Company H, Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and was enlisted at Troy, Doniphan County, September 8, 1862, and discharged at Leavenworth, July 20, 1865. He took part in the battles of Prairie Grove and Cane Hill. He was married in Oakland County, Mich., March 12, 1867, to Miss Delia Carpenter, a native of Michigan. They have two children living—Sarah A. and Alfred A. Mr. Owen has a choice upland farm of 400 acres, all enclosed with hedge and wire fences; 250 acres are in cultivation, the remainder being timber and pasture lands. His orchards cover two and one-half acres. The water supply is excellent. The improvements consist of a dwelling-house, barn and other outbuildings.

CHARLES SUMNER PAYNE, dealer in furniture, was the first child born in the then city of Sumner, Atchison County. He was named by the town company, who made out and presented to him a deed for a lot in this once thriving city. His birth occurred September 25, 1857. He lived in his native county until 1868, when his parents removed to Mission Township, Brown County, where they resided until 1874. From there the family removed to Hiawatha, where they lived two years, and then removed to Robinson, where Mr. Payne has resided since. He is a member of Robinson Lodge, No. 98, I. O. O. F., and is at present secretary of his lodge. He was married in Robinson December 11, 1881, to Miss Mollie Townsend, a native of Indiana. They have one child, a daughter—Celia Evaline. Mr. Payne has lately started the first furniture store in the prosperous town of Robinson. He has a large stock which was carefully selected and bought for cash. He is already doing a good trade. He is a young man of upright habits, enjoys excellent credit, and with his indomitable perseverance and business tact is bound to succeed.

THOMAS J. PAYNE, blacksmith and wagonmaker, came to Kansas, March 18, 1855, and located at Port William, Atchison County, where he resided until 1868, and then removed to Mission Township, Brown County; he remained there until 1874, and was engaged in farming. He then removed to Hiawatha, where he lived two years and was engaged in working at his trade. Mr. Payne was Justice of the Peace of Walnut Township, Atchison County, for six years, having been appointed by Gov. Shannon in 1856. He was Clerk of Mission Township, Brown County, three years, and at present is Justice of the Peace of Robinson Township. Mr. Payne is a member of the I. O. O. F., having been made a member of Sumner Lodge, No. 7, in 1858. He is at present N. G. of Robinson Lodge, No. 98, and is serving his second term. Mr. Thomas J. Payne took part in the war of the Rebellion as a private in Company F, Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He was subsequently promoted to Orderly Sergeant of his company. He enlisted, August 20, 1862, in Atchison County, and was discharged, October 29, 1864, at Fort Smith, Ark. He was appointed, October 29, 1864, by the Secretary of War, First Lieutenant of Company B, First Regiment, Kansas Infantry, colored. He was mustered out of service in August, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark. He took part in the battles of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Van Buren, Honey Springs, Ark., Jenkins Ferry, Marks Mills and other minor engagements. Mr. Payne was born in Brown County, Ohio, March 12, 1830, and lived in his native State until his fourteenth year, when he moved to Liberty, Clay Co., Mo., where he resided until he came to Kansas. He was married in Clay County, Mo., in July, 1854, to Miss Eliza Eiler, a native of Missouri. They have nine children, seven of whom are living—Charles Sumner, who was the first child born in Sumner, Atchison County; he was named by the Town Company; he is married to Miss Mary Townsend, a native of Indiana. John A., married to Miss Elvira Terrill, a native of Iowa; James W., Annie C., Addie C., Lydia and Thomas J., Jr. Mr. Payne is doing a good business in blacksmithing and general repairing; is a No. 1 mechanic and an old Kansas pioneer and one of the squarest men in the county.

MOORSE N. PEEK, dealer in fresh and cured meats, fish, oysters, etc., was born in St. Joseph County, Mich., August 5, 1844, and lived in his native State until his twentieth year when he went to Virginia City, Idaho Territory, where he lived three years and was engaged in mining and prospecting. From Idaho he returned to his home in Michigan, where he resided three years, and was employed as a baggage master on the Michigan Southern R. R. From there he came, in the fall of 1871, to Kansas, locating in Robinson, where he has resided since. He was married in 1866 in Coldwater, Mich., to Miss Sarah Brown, a native of New York. They have one child, a daughter, Vera. Mr. Peek lives in a fine family mansion in the "Old Town" of Robinson. It is one of the first houses built in the town, and was framed in Cincinnati, Ohio, and brought to Robinson, where it was erected in the early days of the Territory and was for a long time used as a hotel. The house has been vastly improved since it has come into Mr. Peek's possession. It contains twelve rooms, with a fine cellar, and is built on an elevated site overlooking the new town of Robinson. In addition to this house, Mr. P. owns another fine, seven-roomed frame dwelling, besides his place of business of Robinson. He was one of the losers by the disastrous fire that swept his fine town in February, 1882, losing his shop and contents, and ice-house, suffering a loss of $1,000, with no insurance. He has, however, in a great measure, recovered from his loss, is doing a good business, enjoys excellent credit, and is an honorable, upright business man and a good neighbor.

YOUNG J. POWELL, farmer, Section 6, Township 3, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born in Perry County, Ohio, October 31, 1837, and lived in his native State until his tenth year, when his parents removed to Wapello County, Iowa, where he resided until November, 1880, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Robinson Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Church of the United Brethren. He took part in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company K, Second Regiment Iowa Infantry, and enlisted in Ottumwa, Iowa, May 28, 1861, and was discharged at Pulaski, Tenn., December 24, 1863, and re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, December 25, 1863, and finally discharged at Davenport, Iowa, July 12, 1865. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Resaca, Dallas, and Atlanta. At the last named engagement he was severely wounded (from which he suffers to-day), and was taken to the General Hospital at Marietta, Ga., where he was confined until the next spring, and then rejoined his regiment at Goldsboro, N. C. He shared in all the marches and battles of Sherman's army, from thence on until the surrender of Gen. Joe Johnston. Mr. Powell was married in Wapello County, Iowa, September 3, 1865, to Miss Mary E. Aumack, a native of New Jersey. They have two children—Cora C. and Phoebe P. Mr. P. has a fine upland farm of eighty acres, all enclosed, and has sixty acres in cultivation, the remaining twenty acres being pasture land. The farm is well supplied with water and consists of springs and Powell's branch of the Wolf River flows through the northeast corner of the farm. There is a small orchard and an abundance of small fruits on the farm. The improvements consist of a comfortable frame dwelling, stock stable, corn crib, etc. Mr. Powell had forty-five acres in corn this season, which averaged forty bushels to the acre. He is a hard working, thorough and systematic farmer and is well known for his energy and integrity.

ALFRED RONDEBUSH, farmer and dealer in live stock, Section 5, Township 3, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, came to Kansas in the spring of 1869 and located on his farm in Robinson Township, Brown County, where he has resided since 1872. He is Clerk of School District No. 26, Brown County, and has been for one term. He is secretary of Robinson Lodge No. 159 A., F. & A. M., and a member of the I. O. O. F. He was born in Clermont County, Ohio, July 3, 1850, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. He was married in Robinson Township November 21, 1874, to Miss Cornelia Briggs, a native of Luzerne County, Pa. They have two children living, Eliza and John. Mr. Rondebush owns a fine grain and stock farm, equally divided between upland and bottom land, which contains 229½ acres. It is mostly enclosed and has eighty acres under cultivation, the remainder being timber land. His orchard covers one acre and contains fifty young and thrifty apple trees. The water supply is good, there being a number of fine springs on the farm, one fifty feet from his dwelling. The improvements consist of a comfortable five-room frame dwelling-house with cellar, stock barn, two granaries, three corn cribs and other outbuildings. Mr. R. had ten acres in wheat this year which averaged twenty bushels to the acre, and sixty-five acres in corn which averaged fifty bushels to the acre. He makes a specialty of feeding and dealing in live stock; he generally has on hand from 60 to 75 head of cattle and from 100 to 125 head of hogs. He ships the most of his stock to Leavenworth markets. He also has a fine stock of poultry on hand, included among which are Muscovy ducks, spangled Poland chickens, Guinea hens, etc. He has a fine lot of Italian bees on his place, comprising about fifty hives.

MARSHAL P. RUSH, dealer in general merchandise, came to Kansas, November 26, 1870, and located in Robinson Township, where he has resided since and carried on business. He was Clerk of Robinson Township one term. Mr. Rush enlisted, early in the war, in the Missouri Militia and participated in several engagements. He subsequently entered the United States service as teamster in the Quartermaster's Department. He enlisted April 24, 1863, as a member of Company F, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, at Fort Scott, and was mustered out September 30, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth. He took part in the battles of Big Blue, Prairie Grove and many minor engagements. Mr. Rush was born in Cass County, Ind., August 24, 1843, and lived in his native State till his eleventh year, when his parents removed to Jasper County, Mo., where he resided, with the exception of the time he was in the army, till he came to Kansas. Mr. Rush was married in April, 1875, in Robinson, to Miss Emma G. Brown, a native of New York. Mr. Rush is the senior member of the firm of M. P. Rush & Co., which is composed of himself and Mr. E. C. Brown. They do a large and extensive business in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc. They also deal in grain. They are doing a safe and thriving business, which is constantly increasing.

MRS. EDITH RUSSELL, widow of Dilworth Russell, farmer, Section 22, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson. Mr. Russell came to Kansas in September, 1878, and located in Barton County, where he resided one and a half years, and from there removed to Robinson Township, Brown County, where he resided until his death, December 26, 1880. Mr. Russell was a member of the Society of Friends. He participated in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company B, Sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and enlisted in Fulton County, Ill., August 7, 1862, and was discharged June 8, 1865, at Camp Harker, Tenn. He was present at all the engagements in which his regiment participated, except Stone River, being then absent on detached duty, among which were the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Franklin, Nashville and others. Mr. Russell was brave, faithful and patriotic, and while in the service contracted a disease, consumption, which caused his death. He was born in Fulton County, Ill., November 13, 1848, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. He was married March 15, 1866, in Fulton County, Ill., to Miss Edith Knock, a native of Illinois. Three children were the fruits of this marriage, Florence D., Joseph J. and Perry C. Mr. Russell, at the time of his death, owned one of the finest farms in Brown County. It is owned and operated at present by his widow, a thorough practical business woman. The farm contains 160 acres all enclosed and all under cultivation, except 30 acres, which is pasture land. The water supply is good. The orchard covers about two acres and contains 150 bearing apple, 300 peach, 75 cherry, and a few pear and plum trees. There is also an abundance of small fruits on the farm. The improvements are one of the finest family mansions in the county, planned and built by Mrs. Russell since the death of her husband, containing seven rooms with cellar. It stands on a commanding elevation and is surrounded by handsome evergreens and shade trees, with also a small tenement house on the property. The other improvements consist of a small barn, first class granary, corn crib and other outbuildings. Mrs. Russell has thirty-two acres in wheat this season, which yielded 754 bushels; four acres in oats, which yielded 139 bushels; 58 acres in corn, which averaged 50 bushels to the acre; and ten acres in timothy which yielded one and a half tons of hay to the acre.

BENJAMIN P. SLATER, watchmaker and jeweler, came to Kansas in November, 1869, and first located in Oskaloosa, Jefferson County, where he resided ten years and was engaged in business. From Oskaloosa he went to Chanute, Neosho County, where he lived three years, and from there came to Robinson, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Slater was born in Hopkinton, R. I., January 25, 1805, and lived in his native state one year when his parents removed to Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y., where Mr. Slater resided until his twenty-sixth year. He then removed to Scottsville, N. Y., where he resided one year. From there he moved to Olean Point, where he lived four years, and from there went to Coudersport, Pa., where he lived two years and returned to Steuben County, N. Y., where he lived four years. From New York he went to Lancaster County, Pa., where he lived nine years, and from there returned to Steuben County, N. Y., where he resided this time five years. From there he removed to Erie, Pa., where he resided nine years, and from there came to Kansas. Mr. Slater has been married three times. The first marriage took place in Madison County, N. Y., in 1829, to Miss Philantha Moore, a native of New York. By this marriage he had one child, a daughter, Amelia O., married to Mr. Babbitt, a native of New York. The second marriage took place in Olean Point, N. Y., in 1837, to Miss Martha Gelatt, a native of New York. By this marriage he had five children, three of whom are living, Charles P., Marian, married to Mr. Whitney, a native of New York, and Sarah. The third marriage took place in Erie, Pa., in 1863, to Mrs. Deborah Malvina Blackman, a native of New York. Three children were the fruits of this marriage—Myrtie, Ella Nette, and Perry Ulysses. Mr. Slater is a skillful mechanic, and as he is the only one of his trade in the town of Robinson, he is always kept busily employed.

A. F. SMITH, farmer, stock and fruit raiser, southwest of Section 34, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born in County Kildare, Ireland, January 12, 1833, and lived in his native country till his fourth year, when he was brought to America by his uncle and aunt, who located in Providence, R. I. Mr. Smith resided in that city until 1854 and then went to New Orleans where he resided two years, and from there went to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he resided three years, and from there after a short stay in Logan County, Ohio, went to Shelbyville, Ill., where he resided three years, and from there came to Kansas, first locating on the 5th day of February, 1860, in the city of Leavenworth. He remained in this city a short time and then went to the mountains, where he staid six months and was engaged in mining and prospecting. He then returned to Lexington, Mo., where he resided until 1861 and then returned to Leavenworth where he was in the employ of the government until the fall of 1862. He then removed to Robinson Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Church of the United Brethren. He was married in Saline County, Mo., in 1860, to Miss M. J. Coates, a native of Missouri. They have four children living whose names are: Jeanette Eugenia, Louisa Catherine, James Edward, William Henry. Mr. Smith has a choice farm of 162 acres, mostly first and second bottom land. It is all enclosed with substantial fences. He has eighty acres in cultivation, the remainder being pasture and timber land. The water supply is excellent and consists of fine springs and brooks. The improvements consist of a five-roomed frame dwelling house, stock stable, granary, corn crib, etc. He had sixty acres in corn this season, which averaged fifty bushels to the acre. He cut sixty tons of prairie hay from thirty acres of land. His orchard covers five acres and contains 300 apple, 1,000 peach, and a few cherry trees. Mr. S. feeds on an average half a car load of steers, and a car load of hogs each year. There is a fine bed of coal, and any quantity of the best quality of blue limestone on the farm.

JOHN F. SPICKELMIER, dealer in groceries, boots, shoes and clothing, came to Kansas in May, 1857, located at East Tennessee Creek, Nemaha County, where he resided one year and from there removed to Boonesboro, Boone Co., Iowa, where he resided until 1868, when he returned to Kansas and located at Clintonville, Brown County, where he resided two years. From there he went to Colorado where he was engaged in freighting, mining and prospecting. He remained in Colorado until 1873, when he again returned to Kansas, locating this time near Robinson, Brown County, where he lived seven years and was engaged in farming. He then removed to Robinson, where he engaged in business and where he resides at present. He was born in Boone County, Iowa, August 18, 1855, and lived in his native State until he was two years of age, when his parents removed to Kansas. He was married in September, 1877, in Brown County, to Miss Minerva Gilmore, a native of Missouri. They have two children—Claude E., and Estella Maud. Mr. Spickelmier is a young and enterprising business man and does a large and safe trade and possesses the esteem and confidence of his patrons and neighbors.

G. M. STITES, farmer and fruit grower, Section 2, Township 3, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 8, 1826, and lived in his native State until the age of six months when his parents removed to Ripley County, Ind., where Mr. Stites lived until April, 1859, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Robinson Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He was Treasurer of Robinson Township one term. He took part in the last war as a member of Company C, Major Pope's Independent Battalion of Kansas Militia; enlisted at Robinson in the fall of 1864, served fifteen days and was discharged at Lawrence. He was married November 9, 1848, in Lawrenceburg, Ind., to Miss Sarah Round, a native of Worcester County, Maryland. She died October 29, 1881. Mr. S. is the father of six children, whose names are: Eudora, married to Henry Bertwell, a resident of Washington Township, Brown County, and a native of Massachusetts; Mary Jane, married to E. B. Gatchell, P. M., of Leona, Doniphan County, a native of Ohio; H. Franklin, married to Miss Florence Van Hook, a native of Indiana; Celestine, married to Elisha Terrill, a native of Iowa; Ezekiel, a native of Kansas, and Martha Calista, also born in this State. Mr. Stites has a choice grain and fruit farm, mostly upland, containing eighty-four acres. It is all enclosed with substantial fences, and is all in cultivation. The orchard is one of the finest in the county, covers twenty-five acres, and contains 1,055 apple, 1,000 peach and a large number of pear, plum and cherry trees. Small fruits, among which are blackberries, strawberries and grapes, abound in the greatest profusion. There is an abundance of living water on the farm of a good quality. The improvements consist of a comfortable and cosy frame dwelling, frame barn 20x40, wagon shed, corn crib, etc. Mr. S. raises 400 bushels of apples, 500 bushels of peaches, fifty to seventy-five bushels of potatoes, 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of corn, and forty to fifty head of Berkshire hogs annually. White Eagle School House, No. 7, an elegant structure, is built on land that was once a portion of Mr. S.'s farm; it was erected in the fall of 1869, at a cost of very nearly $1,600. It is comfortably furnished and has a seating capacity of 100. This building is also used for church purposes by the members of the Congregationalist faith, Rev. Daniel Kloss, pastor. Miss Mary Palmer, a graduate of one of the St. Joseph, Mo., institutions of learning, has charge of the school at present. Mr. Stites is one of the intelligent, progressive and successful farmers of this country, and speaks highly of this beautiful region of the State.

CHARLES A. TEAGUE, farmer and fruit-raiser, Section 28, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born in Forsythe County, N. C., January 19, 1853, and lived in his native State until 1859, when his parents removed to Wayne County, Ind. They lived there six years, and then moved to De Witt County, Ill., where they lived eighteen months, and from Illinois to Ripley County, Mo.; they remained there a short time, and then returned to North Carolina, where they lived three years. On the 28th day of March, 1870, they came to Kansas, locating near White Cloud, where they resided two years and from there removed to Robinson Township, Brown County, where Mr. Teague has lived since. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He was married in Robinson, Brown County, February 20, 1876, to Miss Annie May Hughes, a native of Brown County, Kansas. They have two children—Cornelius Lawrence, born October 7, 1877, and Orval Elwood, born June 19, 1881. Mr. Teague is the happy owner of a choice upland farm, containing eighty acres, situated on the Highland and Hiawatha road, equidistant (seven miles from both places), and three miles from the thriving town of Robinson. It it all enclosed by a handsome hedge and all under cultivation except eight acres, which is pasture land. The water supply is good and consists of wells and spring branches. The orchard covers four acres and contains 500 apple and 200 peach trees. Mr. T. raises from 300 to 400 bushels of wheat, 150 to 200 bushels of oats and 1,500 to 2,500 bushels of corn yearly; keeps half a dozen head of stock cattle, ten to fifteen head of stock hogs, and a couple of horses. The improvements are good and consist of a neat and comfortable frame dwelling, stock stable, granary, corn crib, etc. Mr. Teague is a young, intelligent and enterprising farmer and a good citizen.

A. TERRILL, butcher and dealer in smoked meats, etc., came to Kansas in April, 1856, and located in Robinson Township, where he resided one year and then returned to Wapello County, Iowa, where he lived about two years and then went to Pike's Peak, where he was engaged in mining, and remained one summer, and then returned to Iowa, where he resided a short time and then entered the Union Army as a member of Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment Iowa Infantry. He was enlisted August 3, 1862, at Christiansburg, Iowa, and was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, in April, 1865. He took part in the attack on Fort Pemberton, the Tallahatchie expedition, and other minor engagements. After his discharge from the service he returned to Iowa, where he lived about four years and then went to Shannon County, Mo., where he remained one year and then again returned to Wapello County, Iowa, where he remained until he came to Kansas. He is a firm and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been for thirty-four years. He is also a member of Robinson Lodge, No. 98, I. O. O. F., and is at present treasurer of his lodge. Mr. Terrill was born in Dearborn County, Ind., February 8, 1829, and lived in his native State until his twenty-first year, when he removed to Iowa. He was married August 12, 1850, in Dearborn County, Ind., to Miss Marilla A. Parsons, a native of Indiana. They have five children living: Lola, married to Samuel Cameron, a resident of Lee County, Iowa, and a native of Ohio; James Henry, married to Sarah Hockett, a native of Kansas; Marcus Thayer, married to Lutetia Hughes, a native of Kansas; Alvira, married to John Payne, a native of Kansas, and William Allen. Mr. Terrill does a thriving business in his line, is an honorable Christian gentleman and is much respected by his fellow townsmen.

ELISHA J. TERRILL, senior member of the firm of Terrill & Cook, dealers in groceries, provisions, queensware, boots, shoes, etc., came to Kansas in June, 1857, and located in Brown County, where he has since resided. He was born in Wapello County, Iowa, September 8, 1853, and lived in his native State until his third year when his parents removed to Kansas,of which State he has ever since been a resident. He was married in 1877 in Brown County, to Miss Celestine Stites, a native of Indiana. They have one child, a daughter, Alice. The firm of which Mr. Terrill is a member, do a large and thriving business, which is daily increasing.

C. F. TRAPP, farmer, Section 16, Township 3, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born in Jackson County, Mo., June 7, 1841, and resided in his native county but a short time when his parents removed to Andrew County in the same State, where he lived until his twenty-second year; and in March, 1863, he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Robinson Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He was Constable of Robinson Township four terms and trustee of the same township three years. He took part in the last war as a member of Company C., Maj. Pope's Independent Battalion, Kansas Militia, and enlisted in Robinson in the fall of 1864, served fourteen days and was discharged in Kansas City. He was married in Andrew County, Mo., in May, 1860, to Miss Mary C. Capps, a native of Mississippi. They have eight children living—William N., Mary E., John F., Frances A., Alexander C., Horace Greeley, Martin Edwin and Martha Bell. Mr. Trapp owns a small but choice farm of forty acres. It is all enclosed with substantial fences and has twenty-five acres of tillable land, the balance being pasture and timber land. The farm is well watered and is improved by a comfortable dwelling, stock stable, orchards, etc., etc. Mr. Trapp in addition to his farm cultivates sixty acres of rented land and raises from 300 to 500 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of oats, and about 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of corn yearly. He has a fine bed of semi-bituminous coal on his farm which he operates, the output of which amounts to from 4,000 to 5,000 bushels each winter. The coal is sold in Robinson and vicinity. In connection with his eldest son, William N., he operates a New Massillon, Ohio, thresher. He threshed for farmers only living in Robinson Township, Brown County, with one or two exceptions, the past season, 14,000 bushels of wheat and rye, and about 10,000 bushels of oats. Mr. Trapp is a thorough-going practical business man as well as farmer, and has the respect and confidence of his patrons and neighbors.

GEORGE W. ULSH, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 34, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born in Marion County, Ohio, February 3, 1834, and lived in his native State until the spring of 1861, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Robinson Township, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Congregational Church. He was Overseer of Road, District No. 1, Robinson Township, for three terms. He was married in Marion County, Ohio, August 17, 1854, to Miss Mary J. Harper, a native of Ohio; they have six children living whose names are: John C., married to Miss Laura Thuma, a native of Ohio; Thomas C., Silas M., Altie L., Aura E. and Frederic W. Mr. Ulsh has a fine upland farm of 160 acres all enclosed and all in cultivation except seventy acres, which is timber and pasture land. The water supply is excellent and consists of wells and springs, and Ulsh's branch of Wolf River flowing through the eastern portion of the farm. The orchard covers two acres and is well supplied with apple, peach, pear and plum trees; there is also an abundance of small fruits and grapes on the property. The improvements consist of a comfortable seven-roomed frame dwelling house surrounded by handsome shade trees and evergreens, a large frame barn 16x33, with sheds on the east side; granary, corn crib, and other outbuildings. Mr. Ulsh had fourteen acres in fall wheat this season, which averaged twenty bushels to the acre; twenty acres in oats, which averaged forty bushels, and seventy acres in corn, which averaged forty-five bushels to the acre. He cut eight acres of clover this season which averaged three tons to the acre. Mr. Ulsh is one of the prosperous go-ahead farmers of Brown County, and with the able assistance of his sons farms not only his own land but 400 acres in addition of rented land in his vicinity.

WILLIAM H. VAN HOOK, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 25, Town 2, Range 18, P. O. Highland, Doniphan County, came to Kansas in September, 1871, locating on his farm in Robinson Township, where he has resided since. He has been a member of the Board of School District No. 20,Brown County, for seven years. Mr. Van Hook was born in Harrison County, Ky., April 3, 1828, and lived in his native State until his seventh year, when his parents removed to Montgomery County, Ind., where Mr. Van Hook lived, with the exception of four and a half years spent in Iowa, until he came to Kansas. He was married in Montgomery County, Ind., in 1851, to Miss Martha Ann Moore, a native of Indiana. They have nine children living—Laura A., Fannie (married to Tilford J. Prewett, a native of Kentucky and a resident of Cowley County, Kan.), James Darwin, Loretta A. (married to Solomon Jameson, a native of Indiana and a resident of Nebraska), Florence B. (married to Frank Stites, a native of Indiana and a resident of Nebraska),Fred, Nellie, Kate, and George Edward. Mr. Van Hook has a fine upland farm of 420 acres, all inclosed, of which 300 acres are in cultivation, the remaining 120 acres being pasture land. His farm is supplied with water by a number of excellent springs and wells. The improvements are all first-class, and consist of a handsome cottage, containing nine rooms and cellar, surrounded by handsome evergreens, and a large grove of native trees which cover six acres; large stock stable, cattle sheds, granary, etc. The orchard covers four acres, and has 200 apple and 400 peach trees. Mr. Van Hook had fifty acres in wheat this season, which averaged twenty-four bushels to the acre; thirty acres of rye, which averaged twenty bushels; and sixty acres in corn, which averaged forty bushels to the acre. He also cut on his farm and put up 100 tons of timothy and clover hay this season. Mr. Van Hook's farm is well adapted for stock-raising, and he is now making preparations to go into the business of raising Polled Scotch cattle on an extensive scale. He now has on his farm fifty young bulls and heifers of this famous breed. At the head of the herd is the superb young thoroughbred Polled Scotch bull, "Jay Gould," whose sire was "Badger Boy," No. 296, bred by Peter Davy, of Dodge County, Wis., which, for superior individual traits, is perhaps the finest animal ever brought into the county. There are also some very handsome grade cows and heifers in the herd, which altogether is an honor to the breeder and to Brown County. Mr. Van Hook recognizes the fact that the Polled Scotch are the coming breed of cattle for the West, and will build up a large and choice herd of this breed. He will be assisted in his labors by his eldest son, James Darwin, to whom he has given an interest in this business.

MARCELLUS VAN WINKLE, plasterer and brick-layer, came to Kansas, January, 1881, and located at Robinson, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was born in Hancock County, Ill., February 17, 1856, and lived in his native State until 1868, when his parents removed to Johnson County, Neb., where Mr. Van Winkle lived until he came to Kansas. He was married in Johnson County, Neb., November 17, 1875, to Miss Sarah Berg, a native of Germany. They have two children—Mittie May Bell and Minnie. Mr. Van Winkle carries on business extensively for himself, and is well known as a practical mechanic and a thorough master of his trade.

JOHN WEIBLING, proprietor of billiard hall, came to Kansas in the spring of 1861, and located in Robinson Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He was born in Andrew County, Mo., August 14, 1857, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. Mr. Weibling was married in 1874, at Robinson, to Miss Celia Odle, a native of Illinois; she died in 1877; one daughter was the result of this marriage—Lillie; she died in 1877.

SIMEON WESTFALL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 27, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, September 10, 1836, and lived in his native State until January, 1857, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Franklin County, where he lived nine months, and then returned to his Ohio home, where he resided until the fall of 1879, when he returned to Kansas, locating in Robinson Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of Robinson Lodge, No. 159, A., F. & A. M. He took part in the War of the Rebellion as a member of Company A, Fifty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was enlisted in Augusta Township, Carroll Co., Ohio, in the summer of 1862, and was discharged at Steubenville, Ohio. He was married in Carrollton, Ohio, September 6, 1859, to Miss Lydia A. Williams, a native of Ohio. They have four children—George Williams, Milton Edwin, Ida Florence and Miss Victoria. Mr. W. is the fortunate owner of a choice upland farm of 160 acres. It is all enclosed with substantial fences, and has 130 acres in cultivation, the remainder being pasture land. The water supply is good and consists of wells and spring branches. The orchard is young and thrifty and contains 100 apple and 175 peach and a few cherry trees. There is also an abundance of small fruits on the place, consisting of grapes, strawberries and raspberries. On the north and south sides of the dwelling is a magnificent grove of native timber, containing about 1,000 cottonwood and sycamore trees. The improvements are first-class, and consist of a comfortable and cozy dwelling, stock stable, corn crib, etc. Mr. W. raises from 500 to 600 bushels of wheat, 300 to 400 bushels of oats, 100 to 150 bushels of rye, and 2,000 to 2,500 bushels of corn; keeps 20 to 25 head of stock cattle, 40 to 50 head of stock hogs, and half a dozen horses. He is one of the practical, progressive and prosperous farmers of Brown County, and is a good citizen and neighbor.

D. P. WILLIAMS, proprietor of Fairview Farm, Section 32, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born in Allen County, Ky., February 15, 1828, and lived in his native State until his fourth year, when his parents removed to Greene County, Ind., where they resided ten years, and then removed to Montgomery County, Ill., where Mr. W. lived until he was twenty-two years old, and then removed to Macoupin County in the same State, where he lived four years, and was engaged in farming. From there he removed to Christian County in the same State, where he resided ten years and was engaged in farming. In March, 1865, he left Illinois and came to Kansas, locating in Brown County, where he has resided since. He was Commissioner of Brown County one term. He was married February 10, 1850, in Montgomery County, Ill., to Miss Mahala Bussell, a native of Tennessee. They have four children living—Sarah C., John H., Hiram J., and William A. Mr. Williams built the first flouring mill in Brown County. It was the first building erected in Robinson, and did a thriving trade until it was destroyed by fire. Mr. Williams' farm lies adjacent to, and overlooks the town of Robinson, and contains 320 acres. He is an enterprising farmer, and has good buildings, good fences, good springs and running brooks; grows 5,000 to 7,000 bushels of corn, 2,000 bushels of wheat, and 500 bushels of oats; feeds 125 Poland pigs, and 30 to 60 steers; keeps a small herd of stock cattle, and sells $100 worth of butter every year, and though born in the blue-grass region of Kentucky, pronounces this the best country of his knowledge.

WILLIAM A. WOLFE, farmer and stock-raiser, northwest half of Section 5, Township 3, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born in Morgan County, Ill., February 15, 1835, and lived in his native State until his twenty-second year, when he removed to Dunn County, Wis., and was engaged for eight years in running a double rotatory saw-mill. From Wisconsin, he came, in 1873, to Kansas, locating in Robinson Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He was married in Christian County, Ill., in 1859, to Miss Elizabeth Traughber, a native of Illinois. They have had three children, two of whom are living—Josephine died in April, 1879; John and James. Mr. Wolfe is one of the hard working Democratic farmers of Brown County, and is noted for his straightforwardness in dealing in business matters. His word is as good as his bond.

JOHN C. WOOD, member of the firm of Wood Bros. & Co., dealers in lumber, coal, live stock and grain, came to Kansas October 13, 1881, locating at Robinson, where he has since resided. He is a strict and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is well known for his Christian character, fair dealing and general uprightness of character. Mr. Wood was born in Albany County, N. Y., March 25, 1835, and lived in his native country until he was two years of age, when his parents removed to Cayuga County, N. Y., where he resided until he was twenty-two years of age, when he removed to Pawnee County, Neb., where he lived until the spring of 1864, and was engaged in farming. He then went to the mountains, where he remained two and a half years, and was engaged in mining. He then returned to Nebraska, where he resided until he came to Kansas. He was married in Pawnee County, Neb., in April, 1870, to Miss M. L. Haywood, a native of Ohio. They have four children—Edgar N., Myron W., Kate E. and Edith A. Mr. Wood keeps the books for his firm, which is composed of N. F., J. C. and M. H. Wood. They do an extensive business in shipping grain, live stock, lumber and building material. They ship on an average a car load of live stock every week throughout the year. They buy their lumber and building material from first hands in the lumber districts of the Northwest, and are consequently able to compete in prices with any retail firm west of the Missouri River.

JOSEPH V. WORK, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Robinson, was born near Chambersburgh, Franklin Co., Penn., July 12, 1829. During the early portion of his life, was employed at farming and clerking in a general merchandise store. When twenty-one years old, he removed to Tazewell County, Ill. Here he married, in the spring of 1869, Miss Emma Wooden, who was born in New Jersey. In May of the same year, Mr. Work came to Kansas, and located on the farm where he now resides. This was then wild, unbroken prairie land, consisting of 140 acres; but by industry and a great deal of hard labor, Mr. Work has transformed it into a fertile, well improved farm, outlined with a beautiful hedge fence. He has a large orchard, from which he will realize this year over 250 bushels of apples and 300 bushels of peaches. The buildings consist of a good two story frame house, barn 32x50, and smaller buildings, such as granaries, etc., necessary on a well regulated farm.

JOHN WYNKOOP, blacksmith and wheelwright, came to Kansas in February, 1865, and located at Wathena. He moved from Wathena to Robinson, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also of Robinson Lodge No. 158, A., F. & A. M. and Robinson Lodge No. 98 I. O. O. F. Mr. Wynkoop participated in the War of the Rebellion as a member of Company C, First California Cavalry. He enlisted at Folsom, Cal., in August, 1861, and was mustered out at Las Cruses, New Mexico, September 7, 1864. His regiment did duty in Arizona and New Mexico and Western Texas, and was principally employed against the hostile Indian tribes. He participated in the battles of Pino Alto, Deadman's Hole and numerous other engagements. He was born in Cass County, Ind., January 1, 1837. He lived in his native State but a short time when his parents removed to Franklin County, Ohio, where Mr. Wynkoop resided until his nineteenth year when he removed to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he resided two years, then went to Sacramento County, Cal., where he resided until he entered the United States Army, after his discharge from the service he went to Fort Union, N. M., where he lived three months and was in the Government employ working at his trade; at the expiration of his time he came to Kansas. He was married in Wathena, in September, 1865, to Miss N. J. Hayes, a native of Ohio. They have four children living, whose names are: Sheridan, Eliza E., Minnie Florence and Charles. Mr. Wynkoop is well known by his fellow townsmen as a first class mechanic and has all the work he can do, and is highly spoken of by his neighbors.

DAVID D. WORK, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 21, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born in Mercersburg, Franklin Co., Pa., June 24, 1837, and lived in his native State until his tenth year when his parents moved to Tazewell County, Ill., where Mr. W. lived until the spring of 1872, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Robinson Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He was married March 30, 1875, in Brown County, to Miss Catharine Dansberger, a native of Bavaria, Germany. They have two children, Charles Edmund and Margaret Ellen. Mr. Work owns a valuable upland farm of 160 acres, nearly all surrounded by a handsome Osage orange hedge. It has ninety acres under cultivation, the remainder being meadow and pasture land. In front of his handsome dwelling is a young and thrifty orchard, which contains 100 apple and 300 peach trees. There is also an abundance of small fruit on the place. The farm is well watered by springs and wells. The improvements are first class in every particular, and consist of a new frame dwelling, containing four rooms and cellar, a new and convenient frame barn, 18x36, corn cribs, granary, smokehouse, etc. Mr. Work raises from 75 to 100 bushels of wheat, 200 to 300 bushels of oats, 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of corn yearly. Keeps 20 to 25 head of stock cattle, 40 to 50 head of stock hogs and 7 head of horses and mules. He is a live energetic and intelligent farmer, a good citizen and a popular gentleman in the community in which he lives.

IRVING TOWNSHIP.

This township was one of the earliest of the county to receive settlement, and is now thickly peopled with a prosperous community, though having no towns, or even villages, within its borders. The first settlers were Solomon McCall and L. Ashley, who located March 13, 1855. The only postoffice in the township at present writing (January, 1883), is that of Mount Roy. This office was established September 2, 1857, with Shelton Duff as the first Postmaster. There are several schoolhouses in the township. That in District No. 8 is generally believed to have been the first built in the county. The township has always taken much interest in schools, and one at least of its schools is deserving of mention.

Heckler Schoolhouse, District No. 35, Brown County, was erected in 1869, at a cost of $1,200. It is well furnished, has a seating capacity of fifty, and is a handsome frame structure. The first school officers were elected March 16, 1868, and consisted of Henry J. Heckler, Director; J. W. Bowman, clerk, and Abel Hodge, Treasurer. The officers at present consist of the following named gentlemen: George Klinefelter, Director; Thos. A. Dunn, Clerk, and H. Clay Plotner, Treasurer. The building is also used as a church and Sunday school. An Methodist Episcopal congregation Rev. E. K. Jones, pastor, hold services here on alternate Sabbaths, and a Union Sunday school occupy the building weekly. The latter organization owns a fine toned Mason & Hamlin organ.

The average daily attendance of the day school is thirty-eight, and according to the last report of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Brown County, L. H. Smyth, Esq., it is in point of morals and good government, one of the best in the county, reflecting great credit on the school officers and the efficient teacher, Mr. Daniel R. Mercer.

Hill Top Schoolhouse, District No. 8, Brown County, is built on what was once a portion of Mr. Idol's farm. It is a frame structure and was erected in 1870 at a cost of $2,000. It has a seating capacity of seventy-five and is well furnished with all the modern school furniture. The first school officers were—Dr. H. F. Macey, director; M. B. Bowers, treasurer, and S. B. Sloan, clerk. The present officers are—J. M. Idol, director; Oliver Dimmock, treasurer, and B. F. Goodwin, clerk. Mr. Wilbur A. Jaques is the teacher at present in charge of the school. The daily attendance is forty. Besides the ordinary studies pursued in district schools the following branches are taught at Hill Top; Civil government, book keeping, physiology and algebra. This school has had the honor of furnishing several first class instructors to Brown County, and who are now engaged in teaching in her public schools.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALBERT E. BEACH, farmer, Section 9, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. White Cloud, Doniphan County, was born in Ontario County, N. Y., August 3, 1842, but left his native State at an early age with his parents, who removed to Scott Township, Ogle Co., Ill., where Mr. B. resided twenty-nine years and was engaged in farming. In the fall of 1872 he removed from Illinois to Kansas, locating in Lyon County, near Emporia, where he resided but one year, and in 1873 removed to Butler County, near Eldorado, where he was engaged in farming and freighting and where he resided until 1881, when he removed to Irving Township Brown County, and where he has resided since. He was married, August 6, 1864, in Rockford, Ill., to Miss Sarah A. Barnes, a native of Pittsburgh, Penn. They have six children living, whose names are: Lilly M. (married to Matthew Noble, a native of Edgar County, Ill., and a resident of Brown County); Walter Eugene, Willie H., Harry Lee, Carrie Alice (twins) and Cora Maud. Mr. Beach owns a choice upland farm of forty acres. It is all enclosed and all in cultivation. The water supply is good and consists of a number of fine springs and a good well. The improvements are a comfortable and cosy frame dwelling, containing six rooms, stock stable, good granary, etc., etc. Mr. B. is a thorough practical farmer, and believes that a small farm, well tilled, is better than a large one, half cultivated. His oats, this season, averaged seventy-five bushels to the acre, and his corn fifty-five bushels. Mr. Beach stands high in the community in which he lives and is known for his sterling good sense and integrity.

ALEXANDER W. BELL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 19, Township 1, Range 18, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, October 20, 1836, and lived in his native State until his twenty-second year, when he removed to Buchanan County, Mo., where he resided until August, 1861, when he returned to his native county in Ohio, where he entered the Union army as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served until the close of the war and was discharged at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, June 30, 1865. He took part in the battles of Winchester, Mine Run, Wilderness Campaign, Monocacy Junction, Md., Sheridan's Campaign in the Valley, siege of, and battle, of around Petersburg, and in all the engagements previous and up to the surrender of Lee's army. Mr. B. was wounded three times in the service, once severely at Mine Run in 1863. After his discharge from the army he returned to his Ohio home, staid a short time and then went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he resided until March, 1879, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of Hiawatha Post, No. 130, G. A. R. He is Treasurer of Irving Township. He was married November 29, 1866, in Buchanan County, Mo., to Miss Catherine Hersh, a native of Missouri. They have four children living—Oscar Edward, Lizzie J., Martin A. and James H. Mr. Bell owns a splendid upland farm of 144 acres, enclosed by very nearly two miles of handsome hedge and well supplied with cross fences; 100 acres are under cultivation, the remainder being meadow and pasture land. The supply of water is abundant and consists of a number of fine springs and two good wells. The orchard contains 165 bearing apple, 00 peach and a number of pear and cherry trees. The improvements are first-class and comprise a comfortable and cozy home, with six rooms, surrounded by handsome shrubbery and shade trees, a frame barn, 28x30 feet, wagon shed, granary, corn crib, smoke-house, etc., etc. Near the dwelling is a magnificent grove of native timber, which contains about 600 maple and cottonwood trees. Mr. Bell raises yearly from 300 to 350 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of oats and 3,500 bushels of corn; keeps ten to fifteen head of stock cattle, fifty head of stock hogs and a half a dozen head of horses. He is a man of large and liberal views, a thorough farmer and a popular citizen.

C. F. BOWRON, M. D., farmer, Section 35, Township 1, Range 18, P. O. White Cloud, Doniphan County, was born in Clinton County, N. Y., near the site of the battle ground of Plattsburg, January 21, 1814, and lived in his native State until his twenty-first year. He then removed to what is now Morrow County, Ohio, where he commenced reading medicine with Drs. Roberts and Carey, eminent and well-known practitioners of Mount Gilead in this county. After reading medicine with these gentlemen for a period of about three years, he attended lectures at the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, graduating at this institution in 1848. He then commenced the practice of his profession in Morrow County, Ohio, where he resided about six months, and then removed to Champaign County in the same State, where he resided nearly twelve years, and practiced his profession. In the fall of 1851, he removed to Oregon, Holt Co., Mo., where he resided until May, 1857, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating near Troy, Doniphan County, where he resided eighteen months, and then returned to Oregon, Mo., where he resided this time until the spring of 1862, when he returned to Kansas, and located in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been Commissioner of Brown County four years, and was a member of the House of the Kansas Legislature, session of 1872-73. He was married in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1840, to Miss Jane Foster, a native of Ohio. They have seven children living, whose names are—Jacob W. (married to Miss Ella Roberts, a native of Illinois), Samuel (married to Miss Mattie Hershey, a native of Illinois), James, Phœbe, Darl, Fletcher and Mary. After a practice of ten years in Brown County, in addition to the number of years he practiced in other States, Dr. B. retired from the practice of his profession, owing to ill-health, and devoted his entire attention to the management of his fine 400-acre farm, on the Hiawatha and White Cloud road, being situated seven miles from the latter place. The farm is enclosed by substantial fences, is well watered by a number of the finest springs in the county, has good improvements, splendid orchards, and is in a good state of cultivation. Dr. B. raises from 500 to 600 bushels of wheat, 500 to 750 bushels of oats, 6,000 to 8,000 bushels of corn, keeps 25 to 50 head of stock cattle, 50 to 75 stock hogs, and 15 to 20 horses, among which are some fine road horses. Dr. Bowron is one of the leading farmers, and a man of considerable personal influence in his section.

FREDERICK BURKHALTER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 10, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, came to Kansas in the winter of 1856, locating at Iowa Point, Doniphan County, where he lived seventeen years, and was engaged in the butchering business. From Iowa Point he removed to his farm in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He was a member of the Board of School District, No. 61, Brown County, for three terms. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He took part in the War of the Rebellion as First Lieutenant of Ninth Regiment of Militia, and enlisted in Troy in the fall of 1861, served two months and was discharged at Troy on the 26th day of June, 1862. Mr. B. enlisted in Company F, Second Regiment, United States Regular Infantry; this regiment was sent to California, going "round the Horn," and arrived in California, July 5, 1849. He served with his regiment, participating in several Indian fights, until June 26, 1853, when he was mustered out. After his discharge from the army, he was employed in the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, at Benicia, Cal., for one year; he then returned to Muskingum County, Ohio, where he remained until he came to Kansas. Mr. Burkhalter was born near Falzburg, Germany, August 3, 1829, and lived in his native State until his nineteenth year, when he immigrated to America, and located at Creston, Ohio, where he lived nearly a year. From Creston he removed to Cincinnati, where he remained but a short time, and then went to Pittsburgh, Penn.; from there he returned to Cincinnati, remaining a short time, and then went to Newport Barracks, Ky., where he enlisted in the United States Army. He was married in Iowa Point, Doniphan County, in May, 1863, to Miss Matilda Wilson, a native of Missouri. They have seven children living—F. Louis, Sophie, Frederic, Jr., George, Katie, Nellie and Carrie. Mr. Burkhalter has a fine upland farm of 240 acres, all enclosed, and all under cultivation except seventy acres, which is pasture land. The water supply is good, and consists of wells and springs. The orchard covers one acre, and contains thirty peach and seventy-five apple trees. The improvements consist of a comfortable six-room frame dwelling house, new large frame barn, granary, corn crib, etc. Mr. Burkhalter had thirty-six acres in wheat this season, which yielded 980 bushels; eight acres in rye, which yielded 200 bushels; four acres in oats, which yielded 150 bushels; 105 acres in corn, which averaged fifty bushels to the acre. Mr. B. is a thrifty practical farmer, and a square, manly man, who entertains a very high opinion of the section of the county he has settled in.

HERMIS CHAMPLIN, farmer, Section 21, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born in McLean County, Ill., May 22, 1849, and lived in his native State until his eighteenth year, when he removed to Nebraska where he lived two years and was principally engaged in working at his trade as a carpenter. From Nebraska he came to Kansas, locating in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He was married in Forest City, Mo., January 1, 1871, to Miss Marcella Hockabaugh, a native of Illinois. They have five children living, Flora, Freddie, Dora, William and Eulalie. Mr. Champlin is a young and industrious farmer, and is well known among his neighbors for his sterling uprightness and integrity of character.

GEORGE DANSBERGER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 16, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 9, 1816, and lived in his native country until 1852, when he immigrated to America and located in Montour County, Pa., where he resided eighteen years. In the fall of 1870 he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He was married in 1850 in Bavaria, Germany, to Miss Annie Hartline, a native of the same province. They have five children living—Elizabeth, married to Evan B. Williams, a native of England and a resident of Brown County; Margaret, widow of John Baker, a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, she has five children living; Catherine, married to David D. Work, a native of Pennsylvania, and a resident of Brown County; George and Andrew. Mr. D. has a fine upland farm of eighty acres, all under cultivation and surrounded by substantial fences. The farm is well supplied with water by a number of good springs and fine wells. There is a young peach orchard on the place which contains 200 trees. The improvements are good and consist of a new and handsome dwelling containing six rooms, a convenient frame barn, granary, corn crib, etc., etc. Mr. D. raises from 100 to 150 bushels of wheat, 250 to 300 bushels of oats, and 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of corn yearly, keeps a dozen head of stock cattle, twenty to thirty head of stock hogs, and seven head of horses and mules. He is a model farmer and a highly respected citizen.

GEORGE B. DEAN, farmer, Section 35, Township 1, Range 18, P. O. White Cloud, Doniphan County, was born in Ripley County, Ind., April 14, 1859, and lived in his native State until March, 1882, when he removed to Johnson County, Mo., where he resided seven months and was engaged in farming. In October, 1882, he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of Allen Lodge, No. 165, A., F. & A. M., of Moore's Hill, Dearborn County, Ind. He is a young, intelligent, and energetic farmer and a good citizen and neighbor.

THOMAS A. DUNN, farmer and stock raiser, southwest of Section 35, Township 1, Range 18, P. O. White Cloud, Doniphan County, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, November 15, 1838, and lived in his native State but a short time when his father, Richard Dunn, removed to the Platte Purchase in Missouri. His father was one of the first settlers in this region and tells many graphic tales of the early history of this part of Missouri. Mr. Thomas Dunn lived in Missouri until the breaking out of the war, when he entered the Confederate service as a private in Company F, First Missouri Cavalry. He enlisted December 25, 1861, at Springfield, Mo., and was transferred in April, 1862, to Company G, Monroe's Arkansas Cavalry. He participated in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Cane Hill, Fayetteville, Cove Creek, Jenkin's Ferry, Prairie D'Ann, and Pilot Knob, or Ironton, Mo. At the last named battle Mr. D., who since his transfer to Monroe's Cavalry had been regularly promoted to First Lieutenant of his company, was wounded and taken prisoner by the Union forces under Brig. Gen. Ewing. After his capture he was kept at Ironton until he was able to be moved and then taken to Alton, Ill., where he remained until the spring of 1865, when he was paroled. After his release he went to his father's house in Nebraska City, Neb., where he staid a short time and then engaged in freighting on the plains. He was thus employed until December, 1865, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a consistent and prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been Justice of the Peace of Irving Township six years, Township Clerk three years, and a member of the School Board of his district ten years. He was married in Irving Township in February, 1869, to Miss Mary C. Wood, a native of Missouri. They have two children, Sybil and Arthur Wood. Mr. Dunn has a fine upland farm of 160 acres. It is enclosed by nearly three miles of hedge and has 110 acres in cultivation, the remainder being pasture and meadow land. The farm is well watered by wells and living water. There is a splendid orchard on the place which covers six acres and contains 500 fruit trees, among which are apple, Siberian crab, dwarf apple, peach, plum, cherry and pear trees. There is an abundance of small fruits on the property, among which are grapes, raspberries, strawberries, blackberries and gooseberries. Near the dwelling is a magnificent grove of native timber containing 2,000 cottonwood, black and white walnut, and maple trees. The improvements consist in part of a new and splendid family mansion containing six rooms and handsomely furnished throughout, large frame barn, granary, corn cribs, smoke house, wagon sheds, cattle yards, etc. Mr. Dunn raises from 400 to 500 bushels of wheat, 300 to 400 bushels of rye, 200 to 300 bushels of oats, 2,500 to 3,000 bushels of corn, feeds a car load of cattle, keeps forty to fifty head of stock cattle, seventy-five to 100 head of stock hogs and ten horses and mules. Mr. D. is a thorough and practical farmer, a straightforward and honorable citizen, stands well with the people and is a deserving man in every respect.

HENRY ELLIS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 5, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. White Cloud, Doniphan County, was born in Morris County, N. J., July 20, 1844, and lived in his native State until his twelfth year, when his parents removed to Worthington, Franklin Co., Ohio, where Mr. E. resided until his seventeenth year, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating at White Cloud, where he lived until 1872, and then removed to his farm in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. During the War of the Rebellion he was a member of Company A, Seventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and enlisted at Highland, in August, 1861, and was discharged at La Grange, Tenn., in January, 1863. He re-enlisted on the day of his discharge in the same company and regiment, and was finally discharged in October, 1865, at Leavenworth. He participated in the battles of the Little Blue, Corinth, Iuka, Oxford, Miss., Holly Springs, Waterville, Tallahatchie, Coffeyville, Bolivar, Ripley, Guntown, Florence, Ala., Fayettville, Miss., Jefferson, Mo., Bear Creek and Town Creek, Ala., Mine Creek, Booneville and Lexington, Mo. Mr. Ellis has a fine upland farm of eighty acres. It is enclosed with substantial fences, and has seventy-six acres in cultivation, the remainder being meadow land. The supply of water is excellent, and consists of a number of fine springs. The improvements are first-class in every particular, and consist of an elegant home and good outbuildings. Mr. E. raises from 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of corn yearly, keeps 25 head of stock cattle, 15 to 25 head of stock hogs, and half a dozen head of horses. He is a veteran of the last war, and relates many graphic tales of his life while in the service. He is a man of liberal intelligence and manly character and standing.

A. P. FINLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 2, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. White Cloud, Doniphan County, was born in Stark County, Ill., February 16, 1840, and lived in his native State until February, 1882, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has since resided. He took part in the War of the Rebellion as a private in Company A, Third Illinois Cavalry, and enlisted at Springfield, Ill., August 17, 1861, and was discharged in the same city August 5, 1864. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Vicksburg, and a number of minor engagements. He was married in 1866, in Stark County, Ill., to Miss Rachel Heiner, a native of Warren County, N. J. They have had seven children, six of whom are living, and whose names are: Myrtle, died in September, 1879; Katie, Albert, Mary, Edwin, Charles, and Lida. Mr. Finley is a hard working and industrious farmer, and is well known for his strict integrity.

MORRIS FRALEY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 29, Township 1, Range 18, P. O. Jonesville, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., January 16, 1836, and lived in his native State until his sixteenth year, when he went to Holt County, Mo., where he worked at his trade as a carpenter, and in the fall of 1856, became a resident of Kansas, locating in Irving Township, Brown County, where he resided until the spring of 1857, when he removed to White Cloud, where he lived until 1860, then returned to Brown County, where he farmed two years and then returned to White Cloud, where he resided this time five years and was engaged at working at his trade and in freighting across the plains. From White Cloud he again returned to Brown County, locating in Irving Township, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Masonic fraternity, and was one of the charter members of White Cloud Lodge, No. 78. He took part in the War of the Rebellion as a member of Company C, Ninth Regiment, Kansas Militia, and enlisted in Brown County, in the summer of 1863, and served until the close of the war and was discharged at White Cloud. He was married January 12, 1860, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Miss Jennie Mawhenny, a native of Virginia. Mr. F. owns two fine Brown County farms, one containing 160 acres, and the other, the home farm, eighty acres. These farms are both enclosed, are all under cultivation and rank among the best in this section. The water supply is pure and abundant and consists of a number of fine springs and branches. There is an orchard on the home farm which covers eight acres and contains 700 fruit trees. There is also a young and thrifty orchard on farm No. 2, which covers five acres and has about 500 fruit trees. The improvements on the home farm are first-class, and consist of a new, neat and cozy dwelling, frame barn 24x32 feet, granary, corn crib, smokehouse, etc. Mr. F. raises from 1,400 to 1,800 bushels of wheat yearly, 500 to 700 bushels of oats, 6,000 to 8,000 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of apples, feeds 25 to 30 head of cattle, keeps 50 to 60 head of stock cattle, 75 to 100 head of stock hogs and 8 head of horses and mules. On the southern portion of the home farm is a fine quarry of sandstone, which is being worked at the present time. The stone meets with a ready sale among the neighboring farmers. There is a fine apiary on the farm which is under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Fraley, and which has twenty-one stands. Mr. Fraley is an intelligent, earnest, and progressive farmer of liberal views and stands high in his community.

ELIAS FRITZINGER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Highland, came to Kansas in the fall of 1866, locating in Brown County, near Highland, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. F. was born in Lehigh County, Pa., October 14, 1840, and lived in his native county until his thirteenth year, when he removed to Montgomery County in the same State, where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was married in Highland, Doniphan Co., September 5, 1868, to Miss Mary Cole, a native of the Buckeye State, a daughter of Abraham Cole, Esq. Mr. F. has a fine upland farm of 160 acres all under fence, and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a French cottage dwelling, two stories high, and which contains nine rooms, and has two large verandas on the north and south sides of the building. The house was erected in 1880, and is finely finished throughout. Mr. F. has also a comfortable tenant house on his farm which is generally occupied by his laborers. He has a fine new, large barn, built on the latest and most improved plans; granary, corn-cribs and other farm buildings. His orchard covers 8 acres, and has 200 apple, 2,000 peach, 25 cherry, and 15 pear trees. His vineyard covers half an acre, and has 150 vines. He also has an abundance of small fruits such as raspberries, currants, etc., etc. His farm is well supplied with good pure water, having two wells and a cistern. He also has six fine springs which supply an equal number of fields with plenty of running water for his stock. His farm is finely situated, and is one of the best stock farms in Brown County. It lies on the State road, between Hiawatha and Highland, being nine miles from the former, and five miles from the latter place. Mr. Fritzinger devotes his time to raising grain, fine hogs, horses and cattle. He is one of the numerous sons of the old Keystone State who have immigrated to Kansas, and who by their proverbial thrift and industry, have become substantial and prosperous farmers in the State.

ANDREW R. GEYER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 17, Town 5, Range 9, P. O. Robinson, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, September 18, 1827, and lived in his native State until the spring of 1880, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Irving Township, Brown County where he has resided since. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in Morrow County, Ohio, in 1853, to Miss Charlotte Valentine, a native of Ohio. They have seven children living—Julietta M. (married to Willis M. Neilans, a native of Ohio), Sarah E. (married to W. L. Valentine, a native of Ohio), Eliza Lorain, Henry H., Mary Almeda, Nathaniel F. and Charles Elmer. Mr. Geyer has one of the finest upland farms in his section. It contains 160 acres, and is enclosed by substantial fences; has seventy-five acres in cultivation; forty acres in pasture, and the remainder meadow. It is well supplied with running water the year round, and is well calculated for a stock farm. There is a young and thrifty orchard on the place, which contains 100 apple, fifty peach, and a few pear and cherry trees. The improvements are a new and neat frame dwelling, containing four rooms; stock stable, corn-crib, smoke house, etc. Mr. G. had twelve acres in fall wheat this season, which yielded 300 bushels, and forty-five acres in corn, which averaged fifty bushels to the acre. Mr. Geyer is an intelligent farmer, and a Christian gentleman, and is held in high esteem by his neighbors. During the War of the Rebellion Mr. G. was a member of Company I, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and enlisted in Columbus, Ohio, in the fall of 1863, and was discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio, in June, 1865.

AARON B. GIBSON, farmer, Section 15, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, came to Kansas in April, 1867, and located on his farm in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. Mr. Gibson took part in the War of the Rebellion, as a member of Company A, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He entered this regiment as a private, May 10, 1861, at Manitowoc, Wis., and was promoted through all the various grades, being mustered out as First Lieutenant, commanding his company, at Madison, Wis., August 1, 1864. He took part in the battles of Gettysburg, Antietam, the Peninsula Campaign, Wilderness, and in fact in almost all of the battles of the old Army of the Potomac up to the closing battles of, and around Petersburg. He was severely wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania C. H., from the effects of which he is suffering to-day. Mr. Gibson was born in Fitchburg, Mass., May 11, 1834, and lived in his native State until his twenty-first year, and then removed to Manitowoc, Wis., where he resided until he entered the Union army. After his discharge from the service, he returned to his Wisconsin home, where he resided three years, and then removed to Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he resided four years, and then returned to Wisconsin, where he lived three and a half years, and then came to Kansas. He was married September 29, 1867, in Galesburg, Wis., to Miss Emma B. McAllister, a native of Libertyville, Lake Co., Ill. They have two children—Carrie and Calista. Mr. Gibson owns one of the choice upland farms in Brown County. For location, good buildings, fences and good cultivation, it cannot be surpassed. It contains eighty acres, all enclosed by substantial fences, and all in cultivation. The water for family use and for the stock is supplied by two excellent never-failing wells. His orchard covers one acre, and contains 100 apple, 300 peach, twenty-five cherry, and a few pear and plum trees. There is also an abundance of all kinds of small fruits. The improvements consist of a neat and tasteful frame dwelling house, containing eight rooms and with cellar, surrounded by handsome evergreens and shade trees, a new large frame barn, new granary, corn crib, etc. He had fifteen acres in fall wheat, which yielded 379 bushels; two acres in rye, which yielded sixty bushels; five acres in oats, which yielded 130 bushels; seven acres in spring wheat, which yielded fifty bushels, and forty acres in corn, which averaged fifty-five bushels to the acre. Mr. Gibson is an intelligent, earnest, progressive farmer, of liberal views and decided public spirit.

E. B. GORDON, farmer, Section 10, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, came to Kansas in April, 1865, and located in White Cloud, where he resided six years, and was engaged in farming. From White Cloud he went to Richardson County, Neb., where he resided five years, and was engaged in the milling business. From Nebraska he came to Irving Township, where he has resided since. He took part in the last war as a member of Company A, Sixteenth Regiment Kansas Militia, and was enlisted at Atchison, in the fall of 1864; served one month, and was discharged in the same city. Mr. Gordon was born in Warren County, Ohio, July 3, 1846, and lived in his native State until his tenth year, when his parents removed to McLean County, Ill., where he always resided until he came to Kansas. He was married October 20, 1872, in Falls City, Neb., to Miss Mollie Hall, a native of Illinois. They have two children living whose names are—Effie Blanche and Nellie. Mr. Gordon is a young, intelligent and industrious farmer, and is bound to become ere long a prosperous one also.

PHILIP GRIBLING, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 23, Township 1, Range 18, P. O. White Cloud, Doniphan County, was born in Neiweit on the Rhine, Germany, July 4, 1849, but lived in his native country but a short time when his parents immigrated to America, locating in Mansfield, Ohio, where Mr. G. lived until the fall of 1867, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of White Cloud Lodge No. 6, I. O. of O. F. and of White Cloud Lodge No. 98, A., F. & A. M. In the fall of 1868, Mr. G. enlisted in Company H, Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry at White Cloud, and his company was shortly afterward sent to join the forces under the command of Gen. Custer at Fort Dodge. Mr. G. took part in the engagement with Black Kettle's band and in a number of Indian skirmishes. He was discharged from the United States service at Fort Hays in the fall of 1869. He was married at Falls City, Neb., July 4, 1871, to Miss Rebecca J. Bright, a native of Pike County, Ill. They have two children living, whose names are: Carrie Ada and Nellie May. Mr. Gribling is an intelligent and industrious young farmer and a good citizen. He raises from 200 to 400 bushels of wheat, the same amount of oats, 3,000 to 5,000 bushels of corn yearly, feeds half a car load of cattle, keeps 25 to 30 head of stock cattle, 40 to 50 stock hogs and 4 head of horses and mules.

JASPER N. GUINN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 16, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born in Ray County, Mo., May 2, 1830, and lived in his native county but a short time when his parents removed to Clay County in the same State, where they lived four years. From there they removed to Buchanan County, Mo., where Mr. G. lived until 1847, when he entered the Government employ and was engaged in freighting on the plains. He was thus engaged until the spring of 1848, when he entered the United States Army as a private. He enlisted at Middle Cimmaron Springs, N.M., in a company commanded by Lieut. Roy, proceeded as far as Santa Fe, where learning that peace had been declared the company was disbanded. After his discharge from the service Mr. G. returned to Fort Leavenworth where he remained a short time and then went to his home in Missouri, where he lived until 1852, when he removed to Gentry County in the same State, where he resided until the fall of 1860, when he removed to Buchanan County, Mo., where he lived until September, 1861, when he again entered the United States Army as a private in Company H, First Battalion Missouri Militia. He served in this company until the spring of 1862, when he was transferred to Company F, First Regiment Missouri Militia, and was a member of this company until the close of the war. He took part in the battles of Camden Point, Rock House Prairie and other minor engagements and skirmishes. He was severely wounded while in the service from the effects of which he suffers to-day. After his discharge he returned to his home in Buchanan County, Mo., where he resided until the 11th day of March, 1868, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Doniphan County, where he resided two years. He then removed to his farm in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Church of the United Brethren. Mr. Guinn has been married twice. The first marriage occurred in Gentry County, Mo., in November, 1852, to Miss Deborah Culp, a native of Missouri. She died in April, 1862. Four children were the result of this marriage, only one of whom is living and whose name is Isabella Jane (married to George Williams, a native of Kansas and a resident of Washington Township, Brown County). The second marriage took place September 2, 1864, in Buchanan County, Mo., to Miss Hester Arnold, a native of North Carolina. They have four children—Mary E., John Stanton, Philena A. and William T. Mr. Guinn owns a choice upland farm of eighty acres, all enclosed and all in cultivation. The place is well watered by a number of fine springs and wells and by Roy's Creek which flows across the northeast corner of the farm. There is a good peach orchard on the place which contains 400 trees. The improvements are good and consist of a comfortable frame dwelling, stock stable, granary, corn crib, etc. Mr. G. raises from 200 to 300 bushels of wheat yearly, and 2,000 to 3,000 bushels of corn, keeps 25 to 30 head of stock cattle, 40 to 50 stock hogs and a few horses. He is a veteran of two wars, a thorough and practical farmer and well known for his integrity.

L. G. HARPER, farmer, Section 3, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. White Cloud, Doniphan County, was born in Marion County, Ohio, August 4, 1851, and lived in his native State until the spring of 1861 when his parents removed to Kansas, locating in Irving Township, Brown County, where Mr. Harper has resided since. He was married in Brown County, March 3, 1874, to Miss Rettie H. Cyphers, a native of Morrow County, Ohio; they have two children—James Ellsworth and Myrtie May. Mr. Harper is the fortunate owner of a fine upland farm containing eighty acres. It is all in cultivation and is surrounded by substantial fences. Two good wells supply the water for stock and household requirements. The orchard covers four acres and contains 100 apple, 400 peach, 200 cherry, and a few plum and pear trees. The place is also well supplied with small fruits, such as raspberries, blackberries, etc. The improvements are of the very best in Irving Township and excel in point of neatness and style many others of more pretensions in his immediate neighborhood. They comprise a comfortable frame cottage, a first class and well arranged frame barn 16x24, granary, stock sheds, corn crib, etc., etc. The cottage is eligibly located and is surrounded by handsome evergreens and shrubbery. Mr. Harper raises 100 bushels of wheat, 300 to 400 bushels of oats, and 2,500 to 3,000 bushels of corn yearly. He is one of the enterprising and go-ahead young farmers of Brown. His farm and the improvements are beautiful to look upon and everything about the place is kept in neat and perfect order.

JOHN G. HOWARD, farmer and stock-raiser, proprietor of "Springdale" Stock Farm, Section 30, Township 1, Range 18, P. O. Jonesville, was born in Carter County, Ky., in 1842, but only lived in his native State until his second year, when his parents moved to Buchanan County, Mo., where Mr. Howard lived until the fall of 1862 when he came to Kansas, locating in Doniphan County, near Highland, where he resided ten years and was engaged in farming. He then removed to Irving Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He took part in the last war as a member of Capt. Hunter's Company of Missouri Militia. He was enlisted at St. Joe, served nine months and subsequently re-enlisted in Capt. Karne's Company of Missouri Militia, served two months longer and was discharged at St. Joe. He has been married twice. The first marriage took place near Highland, Doniphan County, to Miss Nancy Jenkins, a native of Indiana, in 1865; she died in 1867; one child, who died in infancy, was the result of this marriage. The second marriage took place, in 1869, in Buchanan County, Mo., to Miss Ann Eliza Copeland, a native of Missouri; they have had six children, five of whom are living—James M., William Edward, Elmira J., John Wesley, David Otis (died in August, 1878) and Roy E. Mr. Howard owns a large and fine upland farm of 529 acres equidistant (nine miles) from Rulo, Neb., Robinson, White Cloud, Padonia and Hiawatha. It is enclosed with substantial fences and has 300 acres in cultivation, the remainder being pasture land. The water supply is excellent and consists of a number of good springs. The orchard is young and thrifty, covers eight acres and contains 700 fruit trees of various varieties. The improvements are good and consist of a new and comfortable frame cottage, frame barn 30x40 feet, wagon and buggy shed, smokehouse, granary and large corn crib and stock shed 28x124 feet. Mr. Howard feeds 85 head of cattle, 200 to 300 head of hogs, keeps 75 to 100 head of stock cattle, 100 head of stock hogs, and 8 head of horses and mules. In addition to farming his own land he tills 140 acres of rented land. He raises 5,000 to 6,000 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of oats, 200 to 300 bushels of rye, and 10,000 bushels of corn. Mr. Howard also owns three acres of town lots in one of the pleasantest and best portions of the city of Hiawatha. He is one of the prosperous farmers of Brown and from the $600 of original capital brought here from Missouri twenty-one years ago has acquired an estate worth at least $25,000.

ANDREW J. IDOL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 24, Township 1, Range 18, P. O. White Cloud, Doniphan County, was born in Davidson County, N. C., August 30, 1835, and lived in his native State until his twenty-first year and then removed to Lafayette County, Mo., where he lived nine months. He then became a resident of Kansas, locating in May, 1856, near White Cloud, Doniphan County, where he was engaged principally in farming and where he resided five years. In 1861 he went to Walla Walla City, Washington Territory, where he was engaged in mining and freighting until 1867, when he returned *via* San Francisco and the Isthmus of Panama to his North Carolina home, where he married, staid a short time and then returned to Kansas, locating on his farm in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He was married in Guilford County, N. C., in 1867, to Miss Eliza Payne, a native of North Carolina; they have three children living named Ettie, Frederic and Hubert. Mr. Idol owns a fine upland farm of 159 acres enclosed with substantial fences. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, is well watered, has two good orchards, and first class improvements, among which are a cozy and comfortable frame dwelling containing nine rooms and surrounded by beautiful shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, and conveniently arranged frame barn 25x30 feet, granary, corn cribs, etc., etc. Mr. Idol raises from 150 to 200 bushels of wheat, 4,000 to 5,000 bushels of corn; keeps 20 to 25 head of stock cattle, 60 to 75 head of stock hogs, and 5 horses and mules. He is an honest, industrious and intelligent farmer, a good citizen and neighbor, and is well and favorably known.

J. M. IDOL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 25, Township 1, Range 18, P. O. White Cloud, was born in April, 1833, near Salem, N. C., where he resided until his nineteenth year. He then removed to LaFayette County, Mo., where he resided for three years, and from there, in 1855, removed to Holt County, the same State, where he resided until January, 1856, when he became a resident of Kansas, being one of the original settlers of White Cloud. He resided near this city until the spring of 1861, when he went to Walla Walla Valley, W. T., where he remained seven years. He then returned to Kansas via Fort Benton, and located in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of White Cloud Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F.; of White Cloud, No. 78, A., F. & A. M., and of Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 35, R. A. M., of Hiawatha. He has been a member of the Board of School District, No. 8, of Brown County, for two terms, and Commissioner of the same County one term. He was married in Doniphan County in 1857, to Miss Nancy J. Hobbs, a native of Missouri. They have eight children, seven of whom are living—Luemma, married to Granville Arnold, a native of Kansas, and a resident of White Cloud; Flora, Edward, Cordelia, James, died in July, 1867, at Fort Hawley, M. T., the most northern fort in the United States; Frank, William and Raymond. Mr. Idol owns two exceptionally fine farms in Irving Township, which adjoin each other; they contain 160 acres each, and rank with the best in Brown County; one of these farms at present is rented, while Mr. Idol resides on and cultivates the other himself. The buildings on the rented farm are first-class, while the improvements on the home farm are equal to any in the State, and consist of an elegant farm house and good outbuildings. This farm is in a high state of cultivation; has a thrifty orchard and superb fences. Mr. Idol feeds twenty-five steers and 150 hogs; raises excellent crops of wheat and corn, and is a model farmer; has made his means in this county, and is a strong, influential representative man.

CLARENCE C. JONES, farmer and stock raiser, Section 35, Township 1, Range 18, P. O. White Cloud, Doniphan County, was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, April 2, 1849, and lived in his native State until October, 1869, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He was married June 3, 1873, in Doniphan County, to Miss Mary I. Arnold, a native of Kansas, daughter of Dawson Arnold, Esq. They have had five children, one of whom is living, and whose name is Myron J. Mr. J. has one of the finest upland farms in Irving Township. It contains eighty acres, is enclosed by good fences, and has seventy acres in cultivation, the remaining ten acres being meadow land. The supply of water is pure and abundant, and consists of two good wells and a fine spring. There is a young and thrifty orchard on the place, which contains 140 apple trees. The improvements are good, and consist of a handsome frame cottage, containing eight rooms, a good and convenient frame barn and granary, 18x22, corn cribs, wagon shed, etc. Mr. Jones raises from 200 to 250 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of rye, 300 bushels of oats, 2,500 to 3,000 bushels of corn, keeps eight to ten head of stock cattle, forty to fifty head of hogs and four head of mules. He is a young and enterprising farmer, with lots of grit in his composition, and will yet rank among the foremost farmers of his section.

FORDYCE M. KEITH, lawyer, residence Section —, Township 1, Range 18, P. O. White Cloud, Doniphan County, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., April 27, 1816, and lived in his native State until his seventeenth year, when his parents removed to Elyria, Lorain Co., Ohio, where he resided until the fall of 1836. He then removed to Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, in the same State, where he resided until the spring of 1840, when he located at Massillon, Stark County, in the same State, where he commenced the practice of law. Col. Keith received his education at Oneida Institute, New York, and at Oberlin College, Ohio. In 1836, he commenced reading law with Albert A. Bliss, of Elyria, Ohio, and concluded the reading of law in the office of Messrs. Wade & Wells, at Cleveland, and was admitted to the bar August 28, 1838. He resided and followed his profession at Massillon until the spring of 1854, when he removed to Jackson, Jackson County, in the same State, and entered upon the manufacture of iron, still however, continuing to practice his profession, and where he remained until the spring of 1862. During the greater part of the year 1861, Col. K. was actively engaged in making speeches in favor of, and in recruiting troops for the Union army. In the spring of 1862, he entered the United States Army, as Major of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—this regiment being subsequently known as the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, and was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of this regiment, in which position he was mustered out at the close of the war. While Major of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio, he was sent by order of Maj. Gen. Burnside to take command of Montgomery County, Ohio, where he remained in command during the Vallandingham troubles, a period of four or five months. Upon being relieved of this duty, he was ordered to take command of that portion of Kentucky lying opposite to Cincinnati, embracing four or five counties, where he remained until January, 1864; being then relieved, he was ordered to Knoxville, Tenn. Upon arriving at this place, he was ordered to take command as Provost Marshal of East Tennessee, in which position he remained until near the close of the war, when, with all others upon special duty in this department, he was ordered to his command, and to occupy the only gap in the extreme east of Tennessee and western part of North Carolina, left for the enemy to escape, it then being evident that the confederacy was about to collapse. After his discharge from the army, he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Irving Township, Brown County, residing with his son, Lieut. U. S. Keith. Col. K. continued the practice of his profession until five years since, when, owing to ill-health, he was obliged to relinquish all active business. He has one son, U. S. Keith, late a Lieutenant of the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, who enlisted at the beginning of the war, and served faithfully and with honor, until its close. Lieutenant K. was married, September 11, 1886, in Massillon, Ohio, to Miss Mary F. Grossman, a native of Massillon. They have four children living, whose names are—Minnie L., Ruby V. and Eddie and Charles, twins. Lieut. Keith ranks among the intelligent, progressive and liberal minded farmers of Brown, and is well and favorably known.

PETER L. LANDES, farmer and stock raiser, Section 3, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Whitehallville, Bucks Co., Pa., September 22, 1841, and lived in his native State until his twentieth year, when he removed to Elkhart County, Ind., where he resided four years and was engaged in farming. From Indiana he came, the 9th of February, 1869, to Kansas, locating on his farm in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He was married February 4, 1866, in Columbiana, Ohio, to Miss Anna Culp, a native of the Buckeye State. They have six children living—Alice Isabel, Eliza Jane, Charles Urban, Norman, Hester and Martha. Mr. Landes owns two choice farms; one, the home farm, contains eighty acres, and the other 160. These are enclosed with good fences, are mostly in cultivation and rank among the best in Brown County. The water supply of both is excellent and cannot be surpassed, consisting of wells and springs. There is a fine orchard on each farm; that on the home farm has 200 apple, 1,000 peach and a number of pear and cherry trees. The orchard on the other farm contains 100 thrifty apple, and some peach, pear and cherry trees. The improvements on the home farm are a six roomed, comfortable and cozy frame dwelling, surrounded by numerous shade trees and evergreens. In close proximity to the house is a fine grove of native trees. The other improvements are a fine frame barn, 30x48 feet, granary, corn crib, smoke house, etc., etc. Mr. Landes raises from 700 to 800 bushels of wheat, 150 to 200 bushels of oats and 3,500 bushels of corn annually; feeds half a car load of steers, 60 to 100 head of hogs and keeps thirty-two head of stock cattle; sixty to seventy-five stock hogs and seven horses. There are a number of fine large spring branches on both his farms and they are well adapted for stock raising. Mr. Landes is an earnest, progressive working Pennsylvanian, who has fairly demonstrated what may be done in this country by intelligent and well directed labor.

JAMES N. MILLS, farmer and stock raiser, southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1834, but left his native State at an early age, when his parents removed to Illinois, where Mr. Mills resided about twenty years. He then went to Calaveras County, Cal., where he resided five years and was engaged in the lumber trade and in mining. From California he returned to his Illinois home, staid a short time, and in the year 1857 became a resident of Kansas, locating in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He was married in 1861, in Missouri, to Miss Susan Davidson, a native of Missouri. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living—Laura Bell (married to Richard E. Dunn, a native of Missouri and a resident of Brown County), Sherman, Maggie, Bertie, Effie, James and Otis. Mr. Mills owns two fine farms, which together comprise 720 acres. These farms are all enclosed with substantial fences and are all in cultivation. They are well watered by Roy's Creek and numerous springs, wells and cisterns. The orchards cover eight acres and contain about 800 apples, 200 peach and a few pear and cherry trees. The improvements are first class in every particular and consist of a fine family mansion, containg eight rooms, surrounded with handsome shrubbery, evergreens and shade trees. The other improvements are a large frame barn, 44x74 feet, granaries, corn cribs, etc., etc. Farmer Mills does his own weighing and has a four-ton pair of Fairbank's scales in a convenient scale house, on which to do it. His farm is well supplied and equipped with all the improved modern farm machinery. He had 175 acres in small grain this year, which gave a fair yield, and 225 acres in corn, which yielded 12,000 bushels. He feeds on an average 100 head of cattle annually, and has done so for the past sixteen years. He feeds also 200 head of hogs, keeps seventy-five head of stock cattle and twenty-four head of horses and mules. Mt. Roy schoolhouse is situated on the southwest quarter of Section 4, on what was once a portion of Mr. Mill's property. This land was presented by him with his characteristic generosity and public spirit to the District for school purposes. The school building was erected in 1877 at a cost of about $500. It has a seating capacity of forty. Mr. I. S. Griswold is the teacher at present in charge of the school. Mr. Mills is one of the early pioneers of Brown County. He is a solid and prosperous farmer, and a prominent citizen, taking an active part in every project for the welfare of the community in which he lives.

WILLIAM PEARL MOORE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 34, Township 1, Range 18, P. O. White Cloud, Doniphan County, was born in Nettlestead Hall, Suffolk, England, February 7, 1821, and lived in his native country until 1849, when he came to America, locating in Oshkosh, Wis., where he was engaged in farming, and where he resided until the fall of 1870 when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Episcopalian Church. He was married in Otley, Suffolk, England, May 5, 1842, to Miss Marian Last, a native of Suffolk, England; they have five children living whose names are—Pearl Bedwell, Emma Last, Annie Grace (married to Wilson Taylor, M. D., a native of Ohio, and practicing physician at Robinson, Kan.), Charles Walter and William Robert, twins. Mr. Moore owns a splendid upland farm of 320 acres. It is all enclosed with substantial fences and has 240 acres in cultivation, the remainder being pasture land. There are a number of good wells, fine springs, and a young, thrifty orchard on the property. The improvements are first class and consist of a large and elegant brick mansion containing ten rooms, situated in the center of a beautiful lawn and surrounded by handsome shade trees and shrubbery. The other improvements are a convenient frame barn and granary 30x40, wagon sheds, corn cribs, etc. Mr. Moore raises from 500 to 800 bushels of oats, 600 to 800 bushels of wheat, 7,000 to 8,000 bushels of corn yearly; feeds a car load of cattle, keeps from 40 to 50 head of stock cattle, 50 to 75 head of stock hogs, and 12 to 14 head of horses and mules. Mr. Moore is the fortunate owner of a fine estate, an energetic and practical farmer, a thorough gentleman and stands high in the community in which he lives.

E. R. MORTON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 27, Township 1, Range 18, P. O. White Cloud, was born in Cooper County, Mo., August 22, 1844, and lived in his native State twenty five years and then removed to Kansas locating in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of White Cloud Lodge, No. 6, I. O. of O. F. He took part in the War of the Rebellion as a member of Company I, Ninth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry and enlisted in the spring of 1862 at Macon City, and was discharged at St. Louis, Mo., in June, 1865. He took part in the battles of the Little Blue, Marais des Cygnes Newtonia, Booneville, Pea Ridge, and other minor engagements. He was wounded while in the United States service in an engagement at Black Foot, Howard Co., Mo. He was married in Jackson County, Mich., in February, 1870, to Miss M. M. Fosdick, a native of Michigan; they have four children whose names are—I. Frank, G. N., B. C. and T. C. Mr. Morton has a fine upland farm containing 160 acres in Irving Township, Brown County, seven miles from White Cloud. The farm is all enclosed and has eighty acres in cultivation and eighty in pasture. There is plenty of running water on the farm. In addition to farming his own land he cultivates 320 acres of rented land adjoining his farm. He had ninety acres in fall wheat, which yielded this season 1,600 bushels; ten acres in oats, which yielded 550 bushels; and 190 acres in corn, which yielded 10,000 bushels. He feeds from 50 to 60 head of cattle, 175 to 200 head of hogs; keeps 50 head of stock cattle, 200 head of stock hogs, and 26 head of horses and mules. The improvements consist of a fine frame dwelling house, frame barn and outbuildings. He is one of the prosperous and representative farmers of Brown County, and is highly spoken of by his friends and neighbors.

EDWARD T. NOBLE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 9, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born August 7, 1849, in Edgar County, Ill., where he lived until his eleventh year, when his parents moved to Kansas, locating in White Cloud, Doniphan County, where they resided nine years. From there Mr. Noble removed to his farm in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of Robinson Lodge No. 159, A., F. & A. M., and of Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 35, R. A. M., of Hiawatha. He has been married twice. The first marriage took place September 22, 1873, near White Cloud, to Miss Ida Neibling, a native of Ohio. She died November 21 of the same year. The second marriage took place December 16, 1874, in Highland, Doniphan County, to Miss Sarah A. Close, a native of Ohio. They have had three children, two of whom are living, Arthur H. died August 15, 1882; Susan and Edward T., Jr. Mr. Noble owns one of the finest upland farms in this section. It contains 320 acres and is all enclosed with substantial fences, and all under cultivation except 120 acres, which is pasture and timber land. The property is well supplied with water, comprising springs and wells and Roy's Creek flowing through the west quarter of the farm. There is a fine young orchard on the place which covers about three acres and contains 200 apple 150 peach, and a number of pear and cherry trees. The improvements consist of a handsome cottage dwelling house containing six rooms, with cellar, and surrounded by elegant evergreens, shrubbery and shade trees. The other improvements are a large barn, stock stable, granary, corn crib, and other outbuildings. There are two large feed lots on the farm amply supplied with running water for the stock and protected on all sides by a natural growth of timber. Mr. Noble has 25 acres of timothy and clover, 50 acres of native grass, 20 acres of woodland, grows from 6,000 to 7,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 to 1,200 bushels of oats, and 600 to 800 bushels of wheat. He feeds 150 head of hogs, 60 to 75 head of steers, keeps 40 head of stock cattle, 8 to 10 head of horses and mules, and raises a few thoroughbred road horses. His farm is situated five miles north of the prosperous town of Robinson and is reached by some of the finest roads in Brown County. Within twenty rods of his dwelling is Williams' coal mine, which supplies half of the county with coal. Mr. Noble is a young, intelligent, energetic and thorough farmer. His grain fields, meadows, hedges, orchards, stock yards, etc., etc., all showing the impress of a master in good husbandry.

MATHEW DOUGLAS NOBLE, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. White Cloud, came to Kansas in the spring of 1857, locating at White Cloud, where he remained for fifteen years and was employed as superintendent of O. Bailey's pork packing establishment for ten years of this time. He then engaged in business for himself and for eight years was engaged in the cattle trade, shipping cattle and hogs to St. Louis, Chicago and Buffalo, N. Y., markets. At the end of this time he removed to his farm on Roy's Creek, in Brown County, where he resided until 1880, when he removed to his farm near White Cloud, where he resides at present. He is a member of Robinson Lodge No. 159, A., F. & A. M., and was one of the charter members of White Cloud Lodge No. 78. He was born in Bridgeport, Vt., March 6, 1822 and lived in his native town until his eighteenth year, when he removed to Paris, Ill., where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was married in Edgar County, Ill., in the fall of 1844, to Miss Lydia Bassford, a native of Illinois. They have had seven children, dren of whom but three are living, viz: Edward (married to Miss Sallie Close, a native of Ohio), Mary, and Phœbe (married to Franklin Moore, a farmer, a Pennsylvanian by birth), living near Walnut Creek, Brown County. Mr. Noble has two farms which contain 480 acres. Both farms are rolling prairie, under fence, and in a good state of cultivation. His farm on Roy's Creek contains twenty-five acres of fine walnut and elm timber and also has a fine young apple orchard containing 200 trees. The improvements on this farm consist of a commodious frame dwelling house, a good barn, and other farm buildings. His farm near White Cloud has a small orchard containing about fifty apple trees. About twenty acres of this farm is pasture land, in which rises one of the finest springs in the State of Kansas. It never freezes and never runs dry.

HENRY CLAY PLOTNER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 2, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. White Cloud, Doniphan County, was born in Berkley County, Va., December 17, 1844, but left his native State at an early age, his parents removing to Platte County, Mo., where they lived a number of years, and then removed to Holt County, in the same State, where Mr. P. resided until the fall of 1861, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Doniphan County, where he lived six years, and was engaged in farming. In 1870, he removed to Brown County, where he resided until 1873, and then removed to Phillips County, where he lived until 1875, when he returned to Irving Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is Treasurer of School District, No. 35, Brown County. During the war of the Rebellion he was a member of Company A, Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted September 20, 1862, at Troy, Doniphan County, and was discharged from the service in October, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Plotner's company was engaged in the battles of Cane Hill, Ark., November 28, 1862; Prairie Grove, Ark., December 7, 1862; in the raid on Van Buren, Ark., December 28, 1862, and was in the expedition in chase of the rebels, under the command of Gen. Cooper, in August, 1863. Mr. P. was married in White Cloud, January 24, 1866, to Miss Laura P. Harper, a native of Marion, Ohio. They have three children living—Charles E., Samuel and Benjamin Franklin. He owns a choice upland farm of 160 acres on the Hiawatha and White Cloud road, being twelve miles from the former and nine miles from the latter town. The farm is enclosed by substantial fences, is all in cultivation, and all plow land except three acres. It is well supplied with water, and has two fine orchards, which cover two acres and contain 160 apple, 500 peach, 50 cherry and a few plum trees. There is also an abundance of small fruits on the place, consisting of grapes, blackberries, strawberries and raspberries. Near the dwelling is a fine grove of native timber, containing 4,000 cottonwood and box-elder trees. The improvements are first class in every particular. There is a fine family mansion, containing six rooms, surrounded by handsome shrubbery, evergreens and shade trees, stock stable, corn crib, 12x35 feet, granary, etc. Mr. Plotner has good stock lots and pastures, keeps 25 head of stock cattle, 40 to 50 head of stock hogs and 6 horses and mules. He raises 600 bushels of wheat, 400 to 500 bushels of oats, 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of corn, and cuts 8 to 10 tons of timothy hay annually. Heckler schoolhouse, No. 35, is located on the quarter adjoining Mr. P.'s farm, and is only 100 rods from his dwelling. Mr. Plotner is a square, level-headed man, a model farmer, and stands high in the community in which he lives.

H. H. SPANGLER, teacher Prairie Roy schoolhouse, District No. 61, P. O. Robinson, was born near Berlin, Somerset Co., Pa., September 19, 1860, and lived in his native State until September 19, 1882, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Irving Township, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. Since living in Kansas, Mr. Spangler has had charge of the Prairie Roy School in Irving Township, Brown County, and has given satisfaction to both the parents of his pupils and the superintendent of the schools of the county. He is a young man of culture and fine attainments, and received his education in the public and high schools of Somerset County, Pa., and at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in the same State.

ENOCH SPAULDING, farmer and stock raiser, Sections 24 and 25, Township 1, Range 18, P. O. White Cloud, Doniphan County, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in January, 1828, and lived in his native State but a short time when his parents moved to Jersey County, Ill., where Mr. S. lived until his twenty-first year. He then removed to Holt County, Mo., where he remained but a few months, when he enlisted as a bugler in Company C, (Capt. James Craig) First Missouri Battalion of Cavalry, commanded by Col. Powell, of St. Charles, Mo. He enlisted in May, 1847, in Oregon, Mo., and was discharged at Fort Leavenworth, in the fall of 1848. Upon his return from Mexico, he returned to Illinois where he spent the winter, and in the spring of 1849, started for California, where, upon his arrival, he was engaged in mining and prospecting, until July, 1850. He then returned to Holt County, Mo., where he resided until October, 1855, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating at White Cloud, being one of the original members of the town company. While residing in White Cloud he was engaged in the hotel and livery business, and built, in connection with J. H. Utt, Esq., the first hotel in White Cloud. In the spring of 1869, he removed to his fine farm in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has since resided. He is a member of White Cloud Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F. He was married in August, 1856, in Holt County, Mo., to Miss Christina Dorland, a native of Ohio. They have seven children living, whose names are—Ida J., widow of D. G. Garlock, a native of New York; she has four children; Alfred R., married to Miss Julia Dunleavy, a native of New York; Cora, married to H. C. VanBuskirk, a native of Ohio and a resident of White Cloud; Lulu, married to L. B. Keith, a native of Ohio and a resident of Seneca; Emma, Annie and Herman J. Mr. Spaulding owns two fine upland farms containing 320 acres, enclosed with substantial fences and well watered. There are two fine orchards on these farms which contain together, 300 bearing apple, 400 peach and a number of cherry, plum and pear trees. These farms are also well supplied with small fruits among which are grapes, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, etc. The improvements are first-class, and consist in part, of a fine frame family mansion, with brick basement, containing nine rooms, two-storied frame barn 30x40 feet, granary, corncribs, wagon and stock sheds, etc., etc. Mr. S. makes a specialty of growing corn and stock. He raises 10,000 bushels of corn yearly, keeps from fifty to seventy-five head of stock cattle, the same number of hogs, and fifteen to twenty head of horses and mules. Mr. Spaulding is one of the pioneers of this section of Kansas, a veteran of the Mexican war, a California '49er, and withal, is a thorough, practical, prosperous and intelligent farmer, a good citizen and a valuable man in the community in which he lives.

GEORGE A. STANSBURY, farmer, Section 17, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born in Baltimore, Md., January 15, 1827, and lived in his native State until 1837, when his father removed to Champaign County, Ohio, where Mr. Stansbury lived until 1855, when he removed to Henderson County, Ill., where he resided until the spring of 1857, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on the farm where he now resides, which he pre-empted on his first arrival in Kansas, paying for it by a land warrant obtained by his father, James B. Stansbury, for services in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Stansbury resided in Kansas until January of the next year, when he returned to Illinois, where he lived until March, 1881, when he returned to Kansas, and has since made his home on the farm where he resides at present. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Hiawatha. During the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Stansbury was Wagon Master of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and enlisted at Bushnell, Ill., in June, 1861, and was discharged at Springfield, Ill., four years subsequently. He participated in all the battles and engagements of his command. He was married in Urbana, Ohio, in April 1868, to Mrs. Isabella Howell, a native of the State of New York. They have had two children, one of whom is living—James R. Mr. Stansbury's farm contains 160 acres, mostly upland, all enclosed, and has sixty acres in cultivation, the remainder being pasture and meadow land. The farm is well watered by Roy's Creek and numerous springs and wells. There is a young and thrifty orchard on the farm. The improvements consist of a comfortable frame dwelling house, one and one half stories high, stock stable, etc.

HARRISON STEELEY, farmer, P.O. Mount Roy, came to Kansas March 7, 1879, locating in Iowa Township, Doniphan County, and has resided in this vicinity ever since. He is a member of the German Reform Church. He was born near Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Pa., March 12, 1834, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. He was married in Columbia County, Pa., in the fall of 1859, to Miss Elizabeth Gearhart, a native of Columbia County. They have four children, whose names are: Daniel Jacob, Diana (married to George McCauly, a native of Ohio), Stephen and Ellis. Mr. Steeley has a fine upland farm of eighty acres, which he has earned by hard work and frugality, being comparatively a poor man when he first came to Kansas. His farm is all under cultivation, and is all enclosed by substantial fences. His orchard contains 125 bearing apple trees, the same number of peach trees and twenty-five cherry trees, all of the finest and most prolific varieties. He has a good comfortable frame dwelling house, large barn, granary, corn crib and other buildings on his farm. He devotes his attention chiefly to raising corn and small grain. His wheat this year, 1882, averaged thirty-two bushels to the acre; his prospective yield of corn this summer is simply enormous.

JACOB S. STILWELL, farmer, Section 17, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born in Williams County, Ohio, June 11, 1842, and lived in his native State until 1859, when he came to Kansas and located in Doniphan County, where he resided until 1861. He then entered the Union Army as a member of Company A, Seventh Regiment Kansas Cavalry, and was enlisted at Highland, Doniphan County, in June, 1861, and discharged from the service in October, 1862, at Corinth, Miss. After his discharge from the Seventh Kansas he returned to his old home in Ohio, and while there again entered the United States Service as a member of Company E, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, a six months regiment. He served out his time in this regiment and was discharged in Cleveland, Ohio. After being mustered out of the service he went to Nashville, Tenn., where he lived about seven months, and then again returned to Ohio where he stayed but a short time and then went to Henry County, Iowa, where he lived nine months. From Iowa he returned to Kansas and located in Brown County, where he has resided since. Mr. Stilwell came from a brave and patriotic family, his father and two brothers being members of the Union Army during the war of the Rebellion, besides himself. His father, William A. Stilwell, a native of Berkeley County, Va., was a member of Company A, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, and died from disease contracted while in the service of his country in hospital at Cane Hill, Ark., although born on Southern soil he was an ardent Unionist. One of Mr. Stilwell's brothers, Stephen D., was a member of the same company (A, Seventh Kansas) with him, and was killed at the battle of Little Blue, November 10, 1861. William O., another brother, was a member of, and served a full term during the last war in the United States Regular Army, being a member of the Sixteenth United States Infantry. Mr. Stilwell participated in the battles of the Little Blue, Corinth and a number of minor actions and skirmishes. He is a member of Robinson Lodge No. 98, I. O. O. F. He was one of the charter members and has filled all the chairs of his lodge. He was Constable of Irving Township, Brown County, one term. He has been married twice. The first marriage took place in Oregon, Mo., October 21, 1866, to Miss Ruth A. Cole, a native of Ohio. Three children were the fruits of this marriage—Anna May, Ida Alice and Ruth A. The second marriage took place in Brimfield, Ind., February 10, 1874, to Miss Caroline Snyder, a native of Ohio. They have had two children, one of whom is living and whose name is George Martin. Mr. S. owns a small but choice farm of eighty acres, which is all enclosed and all under cultivation. The farm is well watered, and has a fine young orchard which contains fifty apple and a number of cherry, plum and peach trees. There is also a handsome grove of young walnut and catalpa trees. The property consists of a comfortable frame dwelling house, small stock stable, granary and other out buildings.

G. W. STUMBO, farmer, Section 10, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born in Mahaska County, Iowa, October 11, 1848, and resided in his native State until his third year, when his parents started to remove to Oregon Territory. They both died, however, while crossing the plains. The subject of this sketch was then taken in charge by his uncle, Hiram Niday, who took him through to Oregon. Mr. S. lived in this Territory until 1863, when he went to Idaho, where he lived five years and was engaged in mining and prospecting. From Idaho he went to California, where he was engaged in freighting and where he lived five years. From there he went to Nevada where he again engaged in mining until 1879, when he removed to Falls City, Neb., where he lived until September, 1872, when he removed to Irving Township, Brown County, where he resides at present. He was married December 27, 1879, in Falls City, Neb., to Miss Hirsa Hall, a native of Iowa. They have one child, a son, whose name is David.

ISAAC L. VAIL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 18, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Middlesex County, N. J., April 1, 1840, and lived in his native county until his tenth year, when his parents removed to Newark, in the same State, where they lived until the spring of 1857, when they removed to Henry County, Ill., where Mr. V. lived until September 19, 1861, when he became a member of Company H, Thirty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, enlisting at Cambridge, Ill. On the 1st day of January, 1864, Mr. V re-enlisted in the same company and regiment and served until the close of the war, being discharged December 2, 1865, at Vicksburg, Miss. He was present and took part in the battle of Fredericktown, Mo., October 21, 1861; Cotton Plant, Ark., July, 1862; Magnolia Hill, Champion Hill, Black River, siege of Vicksburg, Matagorda Bay, Spanish Fort, Mobile Bay, and a number of minor engagements. After his discharge from the U. S. army he went to Chicago, where he attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, and after completing his course came, in the spring of 1866, to Kansas, locating in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He has been Clerk of School District No. 25, Brown County, for four years. He was married in November, 1868, in Brown County, to Miss Emma Chipman, a native of Warren County, Pa. They have three children living—Cora, Maud and Theodore. Mr. V. has a choice upland farm of 160 acres, all enclosed with substantial fences, and all under cultivation. The water supply is fair. There is a thrifty orchard on the place which contains 250 fruit trees. There is a fine grove of native trees near the dwelling. The improvements are a new and commodious frame house, stock stable, granary, smoke house, corn cribs, etc. Mr. V. had five acres in oats which yielded 180 bushels, ten acres in barley which yielded 350 bushels, and seventy acres in corn which averaged fifty-five bushels to the acre. Mr. Vail is one of the intelligent and leading farmers of his section, raises considerable fine stock, and is prospering abundantly.

EVAN B. WILLIAMS, farmer and proprietor of coal mine, Section 16, Township 2, Range 18, P.O. Robinson, Brown County, was born in Monmouthshire, England, June 24, 1833, but lived in his native country only till his third year, when his parents immigrated to America, locating in Montour County, Pa., where Mr. Williams lived until his eighteenth year, when he went to California, where he lived one year and was engaged in mining. From the Golden State he went to Australia, *via* the Sandwich and Simoon Islands, where he was engaged in gold mining and remained two and a half years. From Australia he went to Peru, South America, remained a short time, and then returned to California *via* the Isthmus of Panama and Acapulco, Mexico. He resided in California, where he was engaged in mining, about eleven years, and then returned *via* the Isthmus to Pennsylvania, where he lived two and a half years, and then went to the Rocky Mountains, where he was engaged in coal mining. Staid a short time, went to Iowa, and after a short time removed to Bevier, Mo., and from there, in December, 1868, came to Kansas, locating in Irving Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of Robinson Lodge, No. 159, A., F. & A. M. He was married in Danville, Pa., in 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Deucenbarger, a native of Bavaria, Germany. They have four children living—Mary, Charles F., Katie D. and George. Mr. Williams owns a valuable upland farm of 120 acres, all enclosed with substantial fences, and all in cultivation. The supply of water is excellent, and consists of a number of fine springs and Roy's Creek, which flows along the north and east sides of his farm. The improvements consist of a new frame dwelling, containing seven rooms, and good outbuildings. On the northwest quarter of the farm is one of the best coal mines in Brown County, which is operated by Mr. Williams, personally. The coal is of good quality, meets with ready sale, and the yearly out-put amounts to from 14,000 to 15,000 bushels. Mr. Williams has been a great traveler in his time, and has made the acquaintance of thousands of persons in various countries and climes. He is a substantial business man and farmer, and has an enviable reputation as a citizen.

GEORGE MARION WILSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 9, Township 2, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born in Oregon, Holt County, Mo., December 31, 1852, and lived in his native State until his fifth year, when his parents moved to Iowa Point, Doniphan County, where Mr. W. lived ten years. He then went to Richardson County, Neb., where he was engaged in farming and where he resided for eight years. From Nebraska he returned to Kansas, locating in Brown County, where he has resided since. He was married in Irving Township, Brown County, in April, 1875, to Miss Sulie A. Wilhoit, a native of Andrew County, Mo. They have had three children, two of whom are living, Louie B. and Maud Estella. Mr. Wilson owns a fine farm of 160 acres, equally divided between bottom and upland. It is enclosed by substantial fences. Seventy acres are under cultivation, the remainder being timber and pasture land. The farm is well supplied with water, Roy's Creek flowing through the center, and has also a number of good springs and a fine well. The orchard is young and thrifty. The improvements are a comfortable four roomed frame dwelling, stock stables, corn crib, etc. In addition to farming his own land Mr. Wilson cultivates fifty-five acres of rented land. He had thirty acres in fall wheat this season which yielded 607 bushels, and forty acres in corn which turned out a crop of 2,000 bushels. He keeps twelve to fifteen head of stock cattle, forty to fifty head of hogs and eight head of horses and mules. He is a young and enterprising farmer and is well and favorably known for his strict integrity and fine business qualities.

WALNUT TOWNSHIP.

Walnut Township has as yet no railroad. It has one village, however, of some little importance for one so far fram rail transportation. The first settlement in this township was made by Isaac Swain, near where the Carson school and settlement is now located. The first organized public school in the county was in District No. 1, this township, date of organization March 11, 1859. The schoolhouse for this school was built in 1860, and is still occupied and in good condition. Carson was the first postoffice established in the township, December 9, 1857, and M. L. Swain was the first Postmaster. There is one very thriving church organization in the township, described below.

Fairview Congregational Church.—The society connected with this church was organized January 30, 1872. The first pastor was the Rev. Milan Ayers, who was ordained April 8, 1872. The church building was commenced in 1878, and completed and dedicated May 4, 1879, the Rev. S. D. Storrs preaching the sermon at the dedication ceremonies. The church building is a handsome gothic structure, 30x54, with ceiling eighteen feet high, and its seating capacity is 300. It contains a fine chapel organ, is well carpeted, is supplied with all the modern church furniture, and cost, including furniture, organ, etc., about $2,500. The membership of the church at the time of its organization was only nine persons. At present it consists of 103, composed of some of the most prominent and influential families of Fairview and vicinity. The first officers of the church society were: C. H. Isely, Jas. W. Betts and R. Evans, trustees; John S. Belts, clerk; C. H. Isely, treasurer, and Andrew Carothers, deacon. Rev. Mr. Ayers was pastor of this church four years, and was followed by Rev. J. M. Cheeseman, who had charge one and a half years. He was succeeded by Rev. G. W. Skinner, who preached to the congregation one year, and was in turn succeeded by Rev. Hiram S. Howard for one year, who was followed by the Rev. Albert Matson, who was pastor one and a quarter years, and was succeeded by Rev. Dwight Dunham, the present incumbent. The present officers of the church are: Andrew Carothers, S. W. Rounds, J. M. Sewell, S. Thompson and J. H. Van Foolsom, trustees; C. H. Isely, treasurer, and John S. Belts, clerk (who has held this position ever since the organization of the church society); F. J. Robbins, T. W. and J. W. Belts, deacons.

A Union Sunday school was organized at Fairview sixteen years ago, and since the erection of the church building has used it as a place of meeting. A. Jeff. Anderson was the first and Andrew Carothers is the present superintendent. The Sabbath school has a membership of eighty-three, and has been held continuously, summer and winter, since its organization.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—WALNUT TOWNSHIP.

J. R. ANDERS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 8, Township 2, Range 16, P. O. Hamlin, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., September 24, 1854, lived in his native State until December 13, 1879, when he removed to Kansas, locating in Hamlin, Brown County, where he resided a short time, and thence removed to Hamlin Township until February, 1880, when he moved to his farm in Walnut Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He was married in Montgomery County, Pa., December 28, 1876, to Miss Lizzie

Price, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children whose names are Esther Lilly and Elmer. Mr. Anders is the fortunate owner of a fine upland farm which contains 240 acres. It is all enclosed with substantial fences, is in a high state of cultivation, is well supplied with water and has magnificent orchards and groves. The improvements are first-class in every particular and comprise among others a comfortable and cosy frame cottage, containing five rooms, large frame barn 44x58 feet, one double corn crib 24x32, another 8x30, smoke house, cattle shed 18x36, a good poultry house 14x16, two stock sheds, one 14x32 and the other 8x28, etc. Mr. A. raises from 300 to 400 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of oats, 6,000 to 7 000 bushels of corn yearly, keeps thirty head of fine stock cattle, 100 to 150 Poland-China and Berkshire hogs and seven head of horses. He is a young, intelligent and energetic farmer who cultivates his land according to methods learned in the old Keystone State, and a good citizen and neighbor.

JOHN S. BELTS, farmer and fruit and stock raiser, Section 25, Township 2, Range 15, P. O. Carson, is the son of James W. and Mary Belts and was born November 28, 1848, in Bartholomew County, Ind., and lived in his native State until January 9, 1858, when the family came to Kansas, locating in Walnut Township, Brown County, and where he has resided ever since. He is an earnest and prominent member of the Congregational Church. He is also a member of Hiawatha Lodge No. 83, and of Hiawatha Encampment No. 33, I. O. O. F.. Mr. Belts is a graduate of Bryant's Commercial College of St. Joseph, Mo. Has had several years experience in mercantile pursuits, but prefers farm life. Is a young, intelligent, and jolly bachelor, a thorough and practical farmer, a good and useful citizen and a man of high character and greatly esteemed in his neighborhood.

JAMES W. BELTS, farmer, fruit and stock raiser, Section 25, Township 2, Range 15, P. O. Carson, was born August 10, 1819, in Livingston County, N. Y., and lived in his native State until November, 1844. He then for a number of years traveled extensively in the Southern and Western States. Among other places of interest, visiting the mammoth cave in Kentucky, where he spent forty days. After the completion of his travels he located in Bartholomew County, Ind., where he resided eleven years, and was engaged at working at his trade as carpenter. From Indiana he removed to Kansas, becoming a citizen of this State May 13, 1856, locating on his fine farm in Walnut Township, Brown County, where he has resided ever since. He is a zealous member of the Congregational Church. He was Justice of the Peace of Walnut Township six years, and a member of School Board of District No. 16, Brown County, about fifteen years. He was married in Bartholomew County, Ind., October 2, 1847, to Miss Mary Spencer, a native of Ohio. They have eight children, whose names are—John S., Ellen M. (married to A. A. Pyles, a native of Virginia and resident of Morrill Township, Brown County), Emma (married to Ashley Chase, a native of New York and a resident of Cawker City), Laura E. (married to A. A. Frink, a native of New York and a resident of Walnut Township, Brown County), Charles A. and Mary A., twins; Mary A. is married to Fred A. Hough, a native of New Jersey and a resident of Doniphan County; Sadie I. and Bessie Florence. Walnut Valley fruit and stock farm, as the splendid estate of Esquire Belts is called, lies on Spring Creek, is 400 acres in extent, is divided into bottom, upland and timber land, and is by odds the finest fruit and stock farm in this section. It is enclosed by good wire, hedge and board fences, is in a high state of cultivation, and is well supplied with water, by means of springs, wells, cisterns, and Spring Creek, which flows through the entire length of the farm in a southeasterly direction. There is a model orchard on the farm, a part of it having been planted twenty-six years ago, being among the first orchards planted in this section, and having been renewed from time to time by young trees, it has a constant supply of fruit every year; it contains 900 apple trees, 100 peach trees, and a number of pear, plum and cherry trees; 800 to 1,000 bushels of apples are gathered every year in this orchard. Walnut Valley fruit and stock farm is known far and wide for the good quality and excellent variety of the fruit raised here, buyers coming from all sections to purchase, the fruit being in many instances hauled to various points to supply the local markets in the extreme western part of this State and Nebraska. The improvements are first-class in every particular, embracing among others, a new and elegant frame mansion, built in the latest style, with all modern improvements and conveniences, containing thirteen rooms. The residence is located in the center of a rich blue grass lawn, embowered in evergreens and shrubbery. Large and stately shade trees also dot the lawn here and there. The other improvements are, a large and conveniently-arranged frame barn, 30x53, granary 20x16, corn crib, 25x36, with thirteen foot posts, stock sheds and lots, etc., etc. Esquire Belts devotes his attention chiefly to raising fruit, corn, cattle and hogs. He grows 6,000 to 8,000 bushels of corn, 75 to 100 Poland-China hogs and 10 head of work horses. South of the dwelling is a magnificent walnut grove. It is seventy acres in extent, and contains thousands of second growth black walnuts from six to twenty-five inches in diameter, and many fifty feet high. Mr. Belts is one of the most successful fruit-growers in the country, a practical, thrifty, variety farmer, and a square, manly man, who entertains a very high opinion of this country.

HARRISON J. BEMIS, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Carson, is the son of Jotham and Martha Bemis, the former a native of Vermont State, died in January, 1882, the latter born in Massachusetts, still survives him. During the summer of 1853 they came west to Clinton County, Iowa, where they farmed for ten years, and at the expiration of that time came to Kansas and took up a homestead in the northwestern portion of Brown County. Here Mr. Bemis lived until 1875, when he removed to Richardson County, Neb., but after farming there a few years he returned to Kansas in March, 1881, and purchased the place where he now lives. He was married in September, 1871, to Susie, daughter of John Long, who settled in Kansas as early as 1859. Both are members of the Congregational Church at Fairview.

REV. JOSEPH F. BERRY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 9, P. O. Hamlin, is a native of Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill., born in 1836. He was a graduate from Bethany College, West Virginia, in 1867, both in the scientific and theological course, and was afterwards a minister in his native town for nearly eight years. His next place of residence was Monroe, Wis., and was married while in that State, at Center, Rock County, to Miss Julia M. Parmly, in the year, 1868: then removed to Marshall County, Iowa, and in the fall of 1869 came to Kansas. He first lived in Hiawatha Township, where he purchased eighty acres of partially improved land, on which he lived three years, preaching during the mean time for the Congregational Church at Hamlin, and the Christian Church at Padonia. He then removed to Salem, Neb., where he was engaged at teaching school, and in the ministry for two years, returning to Kansas at the expiration of that time. He then purchased his present place, where he owns 160 acres of land, all under cultivation, highly improved with beautiful hedge fence, fine young apple and peach orchard, bearing, and good comfortable buildings, necessary to a first-class farm. During his residence here, the Hamlin Christian Church was organized under his supervision, and also the church for the same society at Hiawatha, where he preached two years. He is at present filling a pulpit at Falls City, Neb., every Sabbath.

D. BLODGETT, farmer and stock raiser, Section 32, Township 2, Range 15, P. O. Sabetha, Nemaha County, was born in what is now Franklin County, Ohio, October 18, 1808, and lived in his native State until January, 1872, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Rooks County, where he engaged in farming and where he resided one year. Thence he removed to Nemaha County where he was also engaged in agricultural pursuits, and where he resided nearly five years. He then purchased a farm in Walnut Township, Brown County, where he has resided ever since. Mr. Blodgett was married at Fort Finley, Ohio, in September, 1833, to Miss Melinda Snerr, a native of Richland County, Ohio. They have six children living—Luzette (married to Norman Edwards, a native of Licking County, Ohio, and a resident of Graham County, Kansas), Charles (married to Miss Ida Hemphill, a native of Kansas), Richard (married to Miss Melissa Rhea, a native of Missouri), James (married to Miss Lucy Thornell, a native of Missouri), John and Albert. Mr. Blodgett is the fortunate owner of a choice upland farm, situated on the Delaware River. It contains 174 acres, sixty-four acres of which are meadow and timber land, the remainder being equally divided between bottom and upland; is enclosed with substantial fences and is in a good state of cultivation. The orchard is young and thrifty and contains about 100 bearing apple and 200 peach trees. The farm is well watered by means of wells, springs and the river which flows through the south part of the farm. The improvements on the property are good; among which may be enumerated, a comfortable frame dwelling house, a small tenant house, stone barn, granaries, corn cribs, etc. Mr. Blodgett devotes his attention chiefly to raising corn and hogs. He raises from 4,000 to 5,000 bushels of corn yearly, keeps 15 to 25 head of stock cattle, 75 to 100 Poland-China hogs and five head of horses and mules. Mr. Blodgett is the Nestor of this portion of Brown County, and old as he is "makes a hand" in the field to-day. He is an honest, hardworking farmer and is a good citizen and neighbor.

J. M. BOOMER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 21, Township 2, Range 15, P. O. Fairview, was born in Worcester County, Mass., in 1831, and lived in his native State until his eighteenth year. In 1849 his parents removed to Kendall County, Ill. Three years later Mr. B. entered the employ of Stone & Boomer, of Chicago, extensive bridge contractors. He continued in the employ of this firm four and a half years, and then engaged in farming in Illinois. In the fall of 1863 he entered the employ of L. B. Boomer, formerly of the firm of Stone & Boomer, who at that time had large contracts with the United States government in erecting railroad bridges. Among others the firm replaced several bridges on the M. P. Railroad destroyed by the rebel Gen. Price during his raid. He continued in this employment for two years, and then returned to his farm in Illinois, where he remained until May, 1873, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Walnut Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a prominent and zealous member of the Baptist Church of Sabetha, and has been Superintendent of the Sabbath-school connected with this church for a number of years. He has been Commissioner of Brown County for nearly three years past, and is Chairman of the Board. He has been for five years a director of, and is now president of the Brown County Exposition Society. He was married in Kendall County, Ill., in 1861, to Miss Mary Ann Haigh, a native of England. They have had three children, two of whom are living—Alice and Merrill B. James D. died in August, 1873. "Spring Creek Stock Farm," as Mr. Boomer's fine estate is aptly named, contains 480 acres, mostly upland. It is enclosed with substantial fences, is in a high state of cultivation, and is abundantly supplied with water by means of wells and springs, and Spring Creek, which heads on this property. The orchard contains two and a half acres, and contains 100 bearing apple, 200 peach and a number of pear and cherry trees. The place is also abundantly supplied with small fruits, among which are grapes, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, etc., etc. The improvements are first-class in every particular, among which is a large family mansion containing nine rooms, with a good cellar, stock stables, a hay shed 30x56, with nineteen feet posts, granaries, stock sheds, 20x190 feet corn crib, 25x40 wagon and buggy sheds, tool and machinery house, etc., etc. Everything is in complete order, and the place is equipped with all the modern farm machinery and labor saving appliances. There is also a large feed mill and stock scales on the property. A fine grove of native trees covering three acres is on the northeast portion of the farm. There is also 120 acres of tame grasses, consisting of timothy, clover and blue grass. He cuts 120 tons of tame hay, raises from 200 to 300 bushels of wheat, 600 to 1,000 bushels of oats, 4,000 to 8,000 bushels of corn yearly, feeds forty to fifty head of cattle, keeps eighty head of thoroughbred and grade cattle, 150 Poland-China hogs and ten horses and mules. At the head of his fine herd of Short-horn cattle stands "Captain Cobb," a thoroughbred Princess bull. He is two years old and weighs 1,630 pounds. Mr. [illegible]mer considers Brown County as well adapted to growing tame grasses as any section of [illegible] Mississippi Valley. His grass last year yielded three tons to the acre. Mr. Boomer is an intelligent, thorough going farmer and stock raiser, one of the prominent and honored citizens of Brown County, and possesses the esteem of a wide circle of friends, and is eminently worthy of it. Mr. B.'s brother, Charles T. Boomer, was a member of Company A, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and enlisted in the summer of 1861 in Walnut Township, serving until the close of the war, sharing all the dangers and hardships of his regiment, and was discharged in the fall of 1865. He entered his company as a private and re-enlisted as a veteran, and rose to the rank of Sergeant. He was wounded twice while in the service, once severely, and his death, which occurred in April, 1871, was directly attributable to the exposure and hardships he endured while in the service. He was born in Worcester County, Mass., in October, 1834, and lived in his native State until his fifteenth year, when his parents removed to Kendall County, Ill., and where he resided until the spring of 1858, when he came to Kansas, where he pre-empted a farm on which his brother now lives, and resided in the neighborhood until he entered the Union army. After his discharge he returned to his brother's farm in Illinois, where he resided for three years, and then entered the employ of the American Bridge Company. He continued with this company about three years, and in 1870 returned to his farm in Kansas to improve it, and where he lived until his death, in 1871. He was favorably known far and wide to all the old settlers in the northern part of the State for his sterling worth and manly qualities.

JOHN T. BRADY, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Sabetha, was born in Cass County, Ill., and came thence with W. H. Collins to Brown County, Kan., in 1859, each living about two miles east of Sabetha; the partnership in cattle buying and selling continued about six years, though Mr. Brady served from 1862 to 1865 as a volunteer in the Seventh Kansas. During 1866-67 he was located at Pawnee City, Neb., in partnership with Gov. Butler, of Nebraska, in the cattle trade, doing business on an immense scale. From 1868 to 1875 he and T. B. Collins were associated together doing a heavy business, and up to the time of their failure owning large tracks of land in Brown and Nemaha counties. The two grasshopper incursions and repeated drouths finally ruined them financially. Mr. Brady mortgaged every acre of land and dollar of property in order to raise money to resume the business in stock, for which a natural liking and long experience so well fitted him. His success has been most gratifying, as he to-day owns 480 acres of fine land on the line of Brown and Nemaha counties, to which he removed in 1881, on which he has good buildings, a herd of at least 200 cattle, and owes no man a dollar. Not content with forming various business partnerships with the Collins brothers from his and their boyhood, he married a sister, thus binding himself in a lifelong union meaning more than any mere partnership.

ELIZABETH S. BUNN, widow of Jacob K. Bunn, farmer, Section 10, Township 3, Range 15, P. O. Frinkville. Mr. Bunn was the son of Henry and Elizabeth Bunn, natives of Pennsylvania. He was born in Pennsylvania October 29, 1827, his parents removing at an early day to Ohio and thence to McLean County, Ill. Mr. Bunn lived in Illinois until the spring of 1855 when he became a resident of Kansas, first locating on Bunn Branch of the Wolf River in Robinson Township, Brown County, where he resided five years and was engaged in breaking prairie and in farming. He then removed to what is now Walnut Township, in the same county, where he resided until his death, which took place in Franklin County in January, 1878. He was a member of the Church of the United Brethren. Mr. Bunn was one of the first Constables of Robinson Township and served a considerable length of time. He was also Justice of the Peace of Walnut Township six years. Mrs. Bunn's maiden name was Smith. She was born in Indiana, and married to Mr. Bunn in 1849 in McLean County, Ill. They have ten children living—Smith Sawyer, married to Rachael Smith, a native of Illinois; Mary Charlotta and Charles Marion, twins, both married—Mary C. to Niram Curtis, a native of Ohio, Charles M. to Miss Esther H. Nicholson, a native of Illinois; John M., born September 29, 1855, was the first white child born in Brown County; Horace Greeley, married to Miss Fanny Handley, a native of Missouri; Clarinda, Benjamin B., Lizzie, Milly A. and Jacob K., Jr. In 1861 Mr. Bunn was engaged in freighting across the plains, plying between Hiawatha, Pike's Peak and Denver, and for a number of years was engaged in operating a steam thresher in Brown and adjoining counties. He was an ardent and prominent politician and acted with the Republican party. He was one of the early pioneers of Brown, an intelligent and industrious farmer, a useful and popular citizen and a good neighbor.

ANDREW CAROTHERS, farmer and stock raiser, northwest of Section 30, Township 2, Range 16, P. O. Carson, was born December 2, 1840, in Cumberland County, Pa. Living in his native State until the spring of 1851, when his parents removed to Henderson County, Ill., where he resided until 1862, when he entered the Union army as a member of Company F, Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, enlisting at Monmouth, Ill., in August, of that year, and was discharged at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1865. He participated in the defence of Fort Donelson and the battle of Nashville. Early in 1863, Mr. C. was detached from his company and assigned to the corps of Topographical Engineers attached to the Army of the Cumberland, maintaining his connection with this corps until his discharge. Mr. Carothers received his early education in the public schools of Henderson County, Ill., and at Monmouth College in the same State, which he attended until the breaking out of the war. He is a prominent and zealous member of the Congregational Church, and of Star of Hope Lodge, No. 1338, Knights of Honor. He was Superintendent of Public Instruction for Brown County two terms, and is president of the Temperance Union of the same county. Mr. Carothers was married in Brown County, in April, 1867, to Miss Flora J. McCune, a native of Ohio. They have five children living, whose names are—Susie, Charles Greely, Frank, Lydia, Estella and Gertrude. Mr. Carothers owns two choice farms, one of 200 acres, lying on Spring Creek, six miles west of Hiawatha, and the other, containing 320 acres, lying on Walnut Creek, four miles west of Hiawatha. These farms rank among the best in this section in respect to fences, cultivation, water, timber, and improvements. The home farm has a cozy and comfortable dwelling surrounded by beautiful shrubbery, evergreen and shade trees, and one of the best and most convenient frame barns, 32x42, in the county. It also has a good granary, corn crib, wagon shed, smoke house, etc. There is a young and thrifty orchard on this farm, which covers three acres, and contains 200 fruit trees of various varieties. Farm No. 2 is well watered, is in a high state of cultivation, has plenty of good timber, and possesses an inexhaustible supply of building rock, the markets of Hiawatha being supplied from these quarries. There is also a splendid orchard on this property, which covers five acres, and contains 400 fruit trees of all kinds. Owing to these farms being so far apart, Mr. Carothers offers one of them for sale, thus affording an opportunity for some man to become the fortunate owner of one of the finest and most fertile farms in the Banner County of the State. Mr. Carothers grows 4,000 bushels of corn, and 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of small grain annually; keeps thirty to forty head of stock cattle, seventy-five to one hundred Poland-China hogs and nine head of work horses. He began here with little means and has accumulated a splendid estate; is a man of great energy and liberal intelligence, and proposes to make up a stock farm that shall represent the best phases of breeding, grazing and feeding prime cattle and hogs. He is a man of decided working ability and will realize his ideal.

MRS. DEIDAMA FRINK, widow of Rev. Prentis Frink, farmer and stock raiser, Section 4, Township 3, Range 15, P. O. Fairview. Rev. Prentis Frink was born in Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., September 22, 1815, where he resided until his 25th year, when he removed to Wyoming Valley, Penn., where he had charge of the Plymouth and Sebman Baptist churches for three years. He then removed to Middleton, Pa., where he had charge of the Dimmock and Forest Lake churches, and where he resided five years. Thence he returned to Madison County, N. Y., where he had charge of the Clockville and Peterboro churches, and where he resided three years. On the 11th day of November, 1859, he became a resident of Kansas, locating at Iowa Point, Doniphan County, where he resided five months and located in what is now known as Walnut Township, Brown County, where he resided until his death, September 11, 1861. While residing on a farm in Walnut Township, the cultivation of which he superintended, Mr. Frink was engaged in preaching and in organizing church societies in Sabetha, Kapioma, and Padonia. Mr. Frink received his early education in Brookfield, N. Y., and completed his studies in the Hamilton University, in the same State. After completing his classical course at this institution, he commenced reading theology, being admitted to the university of the Baptist Church and ordained at Dimmock, Pa., in 1844. He immediately took charge of Dimmock and Forest Lake churches, as already stated. He was a faithful and zealous pastor. Mrs. Frink, whose maiden name was Millard, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., and was married to Mr. Frink at Lehman, Pa., October 26, 1842. They had eight children, all of whom are living, and whose names are: Emogene B., married to P. W. Fuller, a native of Illinois, and a resident of Brown County; J. Melancthon, a resident of Seattle, Washington Territory, twice married, the first married being contracted with Miss Hannah Phillips, a native of Pennsylvania, and the second with Miss Abbie Hawkins, a native of Illinois; Ophelia, married to Charles M. Sprange, a native of Ohio and a resident of Morrill, Brown County; Adelbert A., a resident of Walnut Township, Brown County, married to Miss Laura Belts, a native of Indiana;

Henry C., Joshua L., Frederick P., a resident of Walnut Township, Brown County, married to Miss Minnie Cranz, a native of Ohio; and Nettie. The last named, Miss Nettie, was Postmistress of Frinkville for five years, and until the removal of the post-office to Fairview. Mrs. Frink owns a choice upland farm of eighty acres; enclosed by substantial fences; is in a good state of cultivation, and is well supplied with water by means of springs, wells, and a branch of the Delaware, which flows in a southeastern direction through the farm. There is a thrifty orchard on the place which covers over an acre and contains 250 fruit trees of various kinds. There is also an abundance of small fruits on the property. The improvements are good, embracing among others a comfortable five-room frame cottage, a frame barn 30x32, corn cribs, stock shed, lots, etc. East of the dwelling is a fine grove of native timber, which covers one acre and contains 500 cottonwood, honey locust, and black walnut trees. There is also another magnificent grove, containing two acres, on the north side of the farm. Mrs. Frink's farm is managed by her son, Joshua L., who is a thorough and intelligent farmer. He grows 100 bushels of wheat, the same quantity of oats, and 2,000 bushels of corn yearly; keeps 16 head of stock cattle, 30 to 40 Poland-China hogs, and 4 head of fine horses. The Frink family are well and favorably known to the old pioneers of this section, and are among the most prominent and prosperous residents of Brown County.

ANDREW GASSIN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 10, Township 2, Range 15, P. O. Morrill, was born in New York City December 24, 1848, and lived in his native city until his twenty-second year, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Walnut Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He has been a member of the Board of School District No. 57, Brown County, five years. He was married in New York City in July, 1869, to Miss Mary F. Jones, a native of Burlington County, N. J. "Mulberry Stock Farm," as Mr. G.'s farm is named, is a fine valley farm of 240 acres. It is all enclosed with a handsome osage hedge; is in a high state of cultivation and is well supplied with water by wells, springs and Mulberry Creek, which flows through the farm in a southeasterly direction. The orchard on this farm covers eight acres and contains 350 apple trees, 375 peach, twenty-five pear, twenty-five cherry and a number of plum, apricot, nectarine trees. There is also an abundance of small fruits on the place, among which are 200 grape vines of the choicest varieties, strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc. The improvements are excellent and comprise among others, a comfortable and cozy frame dwelling, containing six rooms, with good cellar, stock stable and sheds, 16x110 feet, combined granary and corn crib, 30x28, corn crib 9x60, poultry house, calf pens, stock lots, etc., etc. Southwest of the house is a fine young grove containing 250 ash trees. Mr. Gassin raises 500 bushels of wheat yearly, 400 to 500 bushels of rye, 250 to 300 bushels of oats, 3,500 to 4,000 bushels of corn; cuts forty to fifty acres of hay; has fifty acres seeded down to timothy, clover and blue grass; feeds two car-loads of cattle; keeps a herd of fifty head of fine grade Durham and Jersey cattle; seventy-five to 100 Poland-China and Essex hogs and eight head of horses. At the head of the "Mulberry" herd stands "Young Duke of Mulberry," an animal of superior personal traits and illustrious lineage. Mr. Gassin aims to build up a herd second to none in Brown County and will, doubtless, succeed. In addition to his other pursuits Mr. G. also pays some attention to bee-culture, and has now on his place a small apiary of fine Italian bees. He has also some of the finest Light Brahma poultry in the county. Mr. Gassin is a young, intelligent and industrious farmer and stock breeder, a useful and honorable citizen and a good neighbor.

JOSEPH HAIGH, farmer and stock raiser, Section 22, Township 2, Range 15, P. O. Fairview, was born in Wakefield, England, January 18, 1841, and lived in his native country until he was six years of age, when his parents immigrated to America, locating near Bristol, Ill. Mr. H. lived in Illinois until August 7, 1862, when he enlisted at Yorkville, in this State, in the Union army, becoming a member of Company H, Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged from the United States service at Nashville, Tenn., June 11, 1865. He suffered severe hardships while in the army, from the effects of which he suffers to-day. He participated, among others, in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, the Atlanta campaign, including the siege, Nashville, Tenn. At the battle of Stone River, Mr. H. was taken prisoner by the rebel forces under the command of Gen. Braxton Bragg, and after being confined in a number of different places, was sent to Richmond, Va., where he was immured in Libby Prison. He was detained as prisoner about six weeks, and then paroled. After his exchange, he returned to his regiment, where he served until the Atlanta campaign, when, on the 11th day of September, 1864, he was again taken prisoner by the enemy. After his capture he was taken to Macon, thence to Millen, and from there to Savannah, where he was held a prisoner until his exchange, when he was conveyed to Annapolis, Md., where he was an inmate of the Naval Hospital for a period of six weeks. He was then furloughed, and proceeded to his home in Illinois, where he remained until his shattered health was sufficiently restored, when he rejoined his regiment at Huntsville, Ala., and served with it until the close of the war. At the battle of Chickamauga, on the 19th day of September, 1863, Mr. H.'s twin brother, Benjamin, a member of the same company and regiment, was stricken down by a rebel bullet, and died on the 25th of the same month. He was a bright and promising young man, and beloved by all his comrades, and laid down his life for his country at the early age of twenty-two. After Mr. Haigh's discharge, he returned to his Illinois home, where he resided until May, 1870, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Walnut Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a zealous and consistent member of the Baptist Church of Sabetha. He has been Justice of the Peace of Walnut Township for four years, and a member of the Board of School District No. 64, Brown County, one year. He was married in Bristol, Ill., March 13, 1872, to Miss Annie Bennett a native of Scotland. They have had five children, three of whom are living—Jessie Harlan, Benjamin (died December 4, 1877), Gracie (died December 7, 1876) Jessie, and Annie Mabel. Esquire Haigh owns two fine farms in Walnut Township. One, the home farm, contains eighty acres, is enclosed with substantial fences, well supplied with water; has a fine orchard and good improvements, among which are a new and neat frame dwelling, containing five rooms, stock stables, granary, corn cribs, etc., etc. The other farm contains 160 acres, is well fenced, and has seventy acres in cultivation, the remainder being pasture and meadow land. It is a fine body of land, and has a branch of Spring Creek flowing through it. Mr. H. devotes his attention to raising grain and hogs. He raises from 1,000 to 1,500 bushels of corn yearly, keeps fifteen head of grade Durham cattle, seventy-five to one hundred hogs, and four head of horses. He is a thorough and practical farmer, an honored magistrate of his county, and is well and favorably known for his probity and integrity.

NOAH HANSON, farmer, Section 20, Township 2, Range 16, P. O. Carson, was born in Windham, Cumberland Co., Me., December 14, 1814. He is the son of Joseph and Lydia Hanson, both of English descent. His mother's name was the same before and after marriage. He received a practical education at the district school and also at Alfred and Parsonfield, Me., Academies, and Friends' School at Providence, R. I. He worked on his father's farm till he became of age, commenced teaching school when seventeen years of age, and continued to teach during the winter for fifteen winters, working on a farm in the summer. From 1845 to 1857 he was engaged in merchandising at Portland, Me. In April, 1857, he came to Kansas and pre-empted the northwest quarter of Section 28, Walnut Township, Brown County. In October, 1858, he was appointed, by President Buchanan, Postmaster of Carson, the office being at his residence for over twenty years, or until January 1, 1879, when he resigned and recommended the appointment of the present Postmaster, Jacob Hayward. Mr. Hanson took an active part in the first effort to establish public schools. He helped organize and was one of the first officers of School District, No. 1, and helped build the first public schoolhouse in Brown County, in which Miss Harriet Chase, now Mrs. Harriet Tyler, taught the first term of public school. Mr. Hanson and his wife, Mary C. (daughter of James Winslow, of the same school district), to whom he was married October 29, 1847, were of Quaker parentage, and, with some liberal and important qualifications, retain largely the views of that sect. He is the owner of 270 acres of land, all under improvements, and well supplied with native timber. He has been an active and efficient agent in building up and putting in operation the Public Schools of Brown County, having held the office of County Superintendent of Public Schools six years. He has also been an active participant in township and county matters, having been County Commissioner two years and Township Trustee of Walnut Township seven years. He was one of the pioneers in the Anti-Slavery movement, a life-long temperance advocate, and continues to take an active part in political and social reforms.

S. HATFIELD, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 22, Town 2, Range 15, P. O. Sabetha, Nemaha County, was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 25, 1828, and lived in his native State until his eighteenth year, and then removed to McLean County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming, and where he resided until the spring of 1855, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on Bunn's Branch, Robinson Township, Brown County, where he resided until November 12 of the same year, when he removed to his farm—which he pre-empted—in Walnut Township, Brown County, where he has since resided. He is a consistent member of the Congregational Church at Fairview. Mr. H. participated in the War of the Rebellion during the Price raid, as a member of Capt. I. N. Speer's Company, Twenty-second Regiment, Kansas Militia, and enlisted in Hiawatha, in October, 1864. Served one month, and was discharged at Kansas City. Mr. H. also gave his eldest son, Peter Hatfield, to the Union cause. He enlisted at Hiawatha, August 19, 1862, as a member of Company I (Capt. John Schilling), Thirteenth Regiment, Kansas Infantry, and was discharged on the expiration of his term of service, at Little Rock, Ark., June 26, 1865. He was born in McLean County, Ill., March 8, 1844, and came with his father's family to Kansas. He took part in the battles of Cane Hill, Pea Ridge, and other minor engagements. He was a brave and loyal soldier, shared in all the dangers and privations of his command, losing his eyesight almost completely from the hardships endured while in the service. He was accidentally killed in September, 1879. Mr. Hatfield, the elder, was married in McLean County, Ill., in 1843, to Miss Mary E. Bunn, a native of Ross County, Ohio. They have eight children living, whose names are: Henry (a resident of Republic County, married to Miss Addie Phelps, a native of Michigan), Hannah (married to Frank S. Dixon, a native of Ohio and a resident of Brown County), Mary Ellen (married to R. M. Parker, a native of Iowa and a resident of Washington Ter.), Christopher Ira (a resident of Republic County, married to Miss Alice Prince a native of England), Eva (married to Frank B. Robbins, a native of Kansas and a resident of Brown County), Ida and Freddie. Mr. Hatfield owns a fine farm of 160 acres, lying on Spring Creek. It is mostly second bottom, is all enclosed by substantial fences, is in a high state of cultivation, and is well supplied with water by means of springs, wells, and the creek, which flows in a southeastern direction through the farm. There is a young and thrifty orchard on the place. The improvements are good, and consist in part of a six-roomed frame dwelling, a good frame barn, 24x38, granary, corn crib, wagon shed, a summer and wash house, etc., etc. Mr. Hatfield devotes his time and attention chiefly to raising corn, cattle, and hogs. He raises 5,000 to 6,000 bushels of corn, keeps 100 stock cattle, 100 to 200 fine stock hogs, a few sheep, and eight head of work horses. He is an old pioneer of this section, an industrious, practical farmer, a prosperous and prominent citizen, and is favorably spoken of in his neighborhood.

SAMUEL IDE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 3, Township 3, Range 15, P.O. Hiawatha, was born in Luzerne County, Pa., November 19, 1824, and lived in his native State until December, 1859, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Doniphan County, near Highland, where he resided four years. He then removed to Walnut Township, Brown County, where he has ever since resided. He is a zealous and consistent member of the Baptist Church. He was married in Luzerne County, Pa., in July, 1851, to Miss Mary Millard, a native of Masonville, N. Y. She died July 29, 1882. They have had four children, three of whom are living, named: Frederic (died November 27, 1876), Louisa (married to William Drake, a native of New York and a resident of Brown County), Eugenia and Rosetta. Mr. Ide owns a fine upland farm of 200 acres. It is in a high state of cultivation, is all surrounded with substantial fences, and is well supplied with water by means of a number of good wells and Ide's Branch of the Delaware River, which flows through the western part of the farm. There is a young and thrifty orchard on the property, and a fine quarry of building stone. The improvements are first-class, comprising, among others, a fine frame dwelling, stock stables, sheds and lots, granary, corn cribs, etc., etc. Mr. Ide raises 250 to 300 bushels of oats, 2,500 to 3,000 bushels of corn, keeps twenty to twenty-five extra fine stock cattle, thirty to forty hogs, and four head of horses. Mr. Ide is one of the old residents of Brown, is an honest, intelligent and hard-working farmer, a useful and prosperous citizen, and an honorable, upright Christian gentleman.

C. H. ISELY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 16, Township 2, Range 15, P. O. Sabetha, Nemaha County, was born in Hochstetten, Canton Berne, Switzerland, May 3, 1828, but left his native country at an early age, his parents immigrating to America in 1831, locating in Holmes County, Ohio, where Mr. Isely lived until April 11, 1850, when he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where he resided until October, 1851, when he removed to Marathon County, Wis., where he engaged in the lumber business, and where he resided until April 8, 1853, when he returned to St. Joseph, in which city, and in Omaha, Neb., he was engaged in working at his trade as carpenter and house builder, and where he resided until October 9, 1861, when he entered the Union army as a member of Company F, Second Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, enlisting at St. Joseph, Mo., and being discharged at Fort Leavenworth, November 16, 1864. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Ind. Ter., Backbone Mountain, Ark., Dover, Prairie D'Anne, Jenkins Ferry, Clarksville, Fort Smith and a number of minor engagements. Mr. Isely shared all the dangers and hardships of his command, and had many narrow escapes, while in the service, from capture and death. After his discharge from the United States service, he rejoined his wife in Ohio where he remained a short time, and then returned to St. Joseph, where he again followed his trade, and where he resided until the spring of 1872, when he returned to Kansas, having previously been a citizen for a time, locating on his farm in Walnut Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a prominent and consistent member of the Congregational Church at Fairview. He has been Clerk of School District No. 64, Brown County, six years. He was married in St. Joseph, Mo., May 31, 1861, to Miss Eliza Dubach, a native of Courrendelin, Canton Berne, Switzerland, a daughter of Benjamin Dubach, Esq., an old Free state settler of Doniphan County, he having located there in Willow Dale, in 1856. Ten children were the fruit of this union, seven of whom are living, their names being as follows:—Adolphe, born June 28, 1862, died October 4, 1862; W. Henry and M. Alice, twins; John C., born August 31, 1867, died August 11, 1868; Lydia J., Olivia Grace, born September 12, 1871, died May 10, 1874; Freddie B., Charles C., James W. and P. P. Bliss. Mr. Isely, for many years of his life, followed his trade as carpenter and house builder, in the cities of St. Joseph and Omaha and in Brown County, Kas. He has superintended and erected among others, the palatial residence of Hon. E. N. Morrill, of Hiawatha, the Congregational Church at Fairview, Spring Grove Schoolhouse, and the commodious residences of Fred and Henry Isely. For the past ten years he has followed farming, principally, conducting his fine upland farm of 165 acres, lying five miles southeast of Sabetha. It is enclosed with substantial fences, is in a good state of cultivation and is well supplied with water by springs, a good well and Spring Creek, which flows nearly through the center of the farm. Five acres of the farm are devoted to a young and thrifty orchard, which contains 160 apple, 300 peach, and a number of pear, plum, cherry and mulberry trees. There is also an abundance of small fruits on the place, consisting of grapes, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and gooseberries. The improvements are good, and consist, among others, of a new and cozy nine-room frame gothic cottage, surrounded by a handsome lawn, adorned by evergreens, shrubbery and shade trees, stock stable and lots, granary, corn cribs, etc., etc. Mr. Isely raises from 250 to 400 bushels of wheat yearly; 50 bushels of rye, 300 bushels of oats, 2,500 to 3,000 bushels of corn, cuts ten acres of hay, keeps twenty to twenty-five head of fine stock cattle, seventy-five to ninety Poland-China hogs, and four head of good work horses. Mr. Isely and his amiable and accomplished wife are old pioneers of the State. They came to Kansas in the early days of the Territory, although they did not take up their permanent abode in the State until a later date. Mr. Isely was a Free-state man in the early times, and is a Republican to-day, and is a zealous and strong friend of prohibition and temperance. He is besides, a prosperous, industrious and intelligent farmer, and a good Christian gentleman, well and favorably known for his integrity and probity. He loves his home and is warmly attached to his bright, promising family.

FREDERIC ISELY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 16 Township 2, Range 15, P. O. Sabetha, Nemaha County, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, November 18, 1831, and lived in his native State until September 17, 1872, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Walnut Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is an earnest and consistent member of the German Reform Church. He was married in Stark County, Ohio, November 3, 1859, to Miss Paulina Geiger, a native of Ohio. They had one son, William H., a bright and intelligent child, who died August 24, 1867. Mr. I. owns a fine upland farm of 400 acres, it is enclosed with substantial fences, and is in a high state of cultivation, and well supplied with water by means of an excellent well, equipped with a Woodmansie wind mill. A number of fine springs, the north branch of Spring Creek which flows through, and Knapp's Run which heads on his farm. The orchard on this fine estate covers eight acres, and contains 300 apple, 200 peach and 50 plum, pear and cherry trees. The improvements are excellent, and consist, in part, of an elegant residence containing nine rooms, surrounded by handsome evergreens, shade trees and shrubbery; large frame barn, stock stables, granary, corn-cribs, etc., etc. Mr. I. raises from 500 to 600 bushels of wheat, 600 to 700 bushels of oats, 300 bushels of barley, 200 bushels of rye, 4,000 to 5,000 bushels of corn annually; keeps 60 head of stock cattle, 75 to 100 stock hogs, and 4 head of horses and mules; has 20 acres in timothy and clover, and cuts 60 acres of hay annually. Mr. I. is a thorough and practical farmer; an honest straightforward man, and a good and useful citizen.

HENRY ISELY, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Sabetha, Nemaha County; born September 1, 1841, near Winesberg, Holmes Co., Ohio. His father, Christian Isely, was a native of Canton Berne, Switzerland. He immigrated to this country in 1831, and settled on a farm in Holmes County, Ohio, and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1865. His mother's maiden name was Barbara Ozenberger. She was born in the same canton, Switzerland, in 1800. She resided at the old homestead in Ohio until 1878, when she followed her children and resided with them in Brown County, and died at the house of the subject of this sketch, January 16, 1882. The family consisted of eight children; the two eldest died young; the eldest living, Elizabeth, married Rev. J. G. Abele, now at Harrisburg, Pa; Christian H. married Miss Eliza Dubach, a native of Switzerland; Frederick married Miss Pauline Geiger, of Ohio, and Barbara married Jacob Kenelle, of Ohio, and Jacob died when fifteen years old. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of the family. His common school education was obtained in one of those ancient log cabins with slab benches. He subsequently attended the high schools of Massillon and Berlin, Ohio, with a course at the Commercial College at Cleveland. He taught school in his native county four years. In the spring of 1867 he came West, and after roaming through portions of Kansas and Missouri, during the summer of 1867, he organized and taught what was known as the Woodburn Seminary, near St. Joseph, Mo., and taught the first public school in said district. He remained at this post three years. He opened the school with four scholars, and the last year he was there the enrollment was over ninety, and had the pleasure of seeing the spirit of free schools flourish. In 1869, bought wild land in the western part of Brown County, Kan., which now constitutes his homestead. In 1870 he moved to Brown County, and taught the Fairview school for three successive winters. In the spring of 1871 he commenced to open up the farm on which he now resides. In the autumn of 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Sixty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and served a little over three years, serving first in the Department of Virginia, next in North Carolina, then in South Carolina. Participated in the sieges and capture of Morris Island, in the siege of Charleston, Fort Sumter, and other noted strongholds, and was in the bloody charge on Fort Wagoner, July 18, 1863, where his division lost nearly one-half of its men in that night's attack. In the siege of Charleston his command was under fire for three months, with scarcely an hour's cessation of bursting of shells. After the charge of Fort Wagoner he was prostrated with typhoid fever, and lay in the field hospital on Morris Island about six weeks. Contrary to the expectations of the surgeon and his company comrades, our subject weathered it through. Although barely twenty-two, he came out of that hospital his head covered with gray hair. After his recovery he rejoined his company. In January, 1864, the regiment entered as a veteran regiment, and after thirty days' furlough, was sent, via

Washington, to the Army of the James, under Gen. Butler. May 10, 1864, he was in the battle of Chester Station, May 20, at Weir Bottom Church, and on the same ground in the battle known as Weir Bottom Church and Howlett House, June 16, 17, 18. In the following September he was under fire during the whole month in front of the rebel fort blown up by Grant's mine, then commonly called Fort Hell, in front of Petersburg, his camp being within rifle shot of the rebel batteries. September 29, he was at the engagement at Signal Hill, on the north side of the James River, and the same afternoon at Chapin's Farm, and on the same ground, October 1, his command repelled the onslaught of the rebel hordes under Gen. Ben. Hill. October 13, he was in the battle of Darbytown Road; his command stormed the enemy's works. October 27 and 28, he was in the battle of Charles City Road; storming of Petersburg, April 2, 1865. On the retreat of Gen. Lee, the command of Mr. Isely followed him and engaged him in his intrenchments at Jettersville, April 6. The next day he was again engaged at High Bridge, east of Farmville. He was at the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court-house, April 9, being at that time in the First Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, under Gen. Ord. On the day of the surrender he was wounded in the face by the bursting of a shell. From this time he was on provost duty in Virginia until October 16, 1865, when he was mustered out at Richmond, Va. In 1872 he was elected Township Clerk of Walnut Township, Brown Co., Kan., and has filled various school and township offices since that time. He was a member of the City Council of Hiawatha two terms. In 1873 he was elected on the Farmers' ticket to the office of County Clerk of Brown County; was re-elected in 1875 as independent candidate by the coalition of the Independents and the Democrats, and was again re-elected as an Independent in 1877, and his candidacy was endorsed by all three parties in their conventions, hence had no opposition. He retired from said office somewhat shattered in health, in January, 1880, and retired to his quiet rural home, fourteen miles west of Hiawatha. Out-door exercise seemed to agree with him, and his health was gradually restored. His chief ambition now was to establish a pleasant little home on the farm, to enjoy it with his little family for the balance of his natural life. Against his wishes, in 1882 he was nominated by the Democratic convention. The campaign was hot, and with great odds against him was elected by sixty majority. As a member of the House, he served on the Committee of Assessment and Taxation, and enrolled bills. On the former his best work was put in, a work of which the public find out but little. He was the author of five meritorious bills, which were reported on favorably by the different committees. To his chagrin, he was prostrated by sickness, which prevented his attendance the last two weeks of the session. Mr. I. has been raised and confirmed as a member of the Reformed Church, the church of his parents, and is a member of said church now. He took an active part in effecting an organization of said church in Hiawatha. In politics he has acted with the Republicans, voting for Grant in 1868 and 1872, and for Hayes in 1876, but examining the result in the latter case from both sides, without partisan bias, he never could make himself believe that the measures by which Hayes was counted in were exactly honest, hence in 1880 he voted for Hancock. He is no partisan, independent in his political views. In the main he believes in supporting the honest principles of men above party. He does not believe that all the virtues are in one party, nor all the evil in the other. He was married August 24, 1871, to Miss Sophia B. Hochstetler, a native of Holmes County, Ohio, and daughter of Elias and A. E. (Joss) Hochstetler. Her father has been a prominent leader and office-holder in Holmes County, Ohio, where he has lived since 1811. Mrs. I. is a member of the same church with her husband, and is a modest lady of many estimable qualities of mind and heart. They have had five children; three of them died in infancy, and Mary E. died in her fourth year; but one child is left them now, a boy, William Frederick, born July 13, 1873. He owns 475 acres of land, all under fence but a five-acre timber lot; 235 acres in Section 16, and 240 acres in Section 9, all in Township 2, Range 15, adjoining each other. About 175 acres are under cultivation, the balance in pasture or prairie meadow. The farm has two good pasture fields, one of seventy and the other of 190 acres. The former is watered by Spring Creek and the latter by a never-failing spring, therefore well adapted for a stock farm. The buildings are all on the northwest quarter of Section 16, and consist of a house, small barn, granary, corn cribs, and other outbuildings, and as soon as his means will permit, he expects to improve his house and build a good basement barn. The orchard, which he started himself, is composed of apple, peach, cherry, pear, plum and other trees, and in 1882 had the first sufficient supply of apples. Has ten acres laid off for the apple orchard, but it is not all filled yet. In small fruits, has grapes, blackberries, currants, etc. As windbreaks or ornamental trees, there are maple, cottonwood, Lombardy poplar, box elder, ash, elm, yellow poplar, and a few pine and other varieties. Has started to seed some of his land with tame grasses. Believes in mixed farming, hence he raises small grain, besides corn. Has a good foundation for a good stock farm, and expects to improve and stock as fast as his means will admit.

G. JOSS, farmer, stock raiser and feeder, proprietor of Maple Grove Stock Farm, Section 22, Township 2, Range 15, P. O. Fairview, was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, January 24, 1829 and lived in his native country until his fifth year, when his parents immigrated to America, first locating in Weinsberg, Holmes Co., Ohio. Mr. Joss lived in Ohio until the spring of 1858, and then removed to East Troy, Walworth Co., Wis., where he remained six months. From there he came to Kansas, locating in the city of Leavenworth, November 28, 1858, remaining in this city five and a half years, and working at his trade—that of wagon maker. In the fall of 1863 he removed to Atchison County, where he lived six months, and then removed to his farm in Walnut Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Fairview. He was Treasurer of School District No. 16, Brown County, for six years. He took part in the War of the Rebellion, as a member of Captain I. N. Speer's Company, Twenty-second Regiment Kansas Militia, and enlisted in Walnut Township in October, 1864; served one month and was discharged at Kansas City. He was married in Holmes County, Ohio, May 23, 1852, to Miss Martha Robinett, a native of Ohio. They have nine children living—Christian Frederic, (married to Miss Allie Driblebeis, a native of Ohio). Rosa, Charles W., (married to Miss Hattie Gardner, a native of Kansas), George E., John Frank, William I., Edward C., Jesse Warren and Myrtle Leonora. Maple Grove Stock Farm, as Mr. Joss' fine estate is known, is one of the finest and best improved farms in Brown County. It contains 720 acres; is all enclosed by substantial fences; is divided into bottom, timber and upland; is in a high state of cultivation, and is well supplied with water by means of wells, springs and Spring Creek, which flows in a southeast direction the farm. The orchards cover ten acres. Orchard No. 1 contains 500 apple, 400 peach, and a number of pear and cherry trees. Orchard No. 2 contains about 300 fruit trees of all varieties. There is also a magnificent maple grove on the property, from which the farm takes its name. The improvements are superb, and include among others, a new and modern built family mansion, containing nine rooms, elegantly furnished, and surrounded by handsome shrubbery, shade trees and evergreens; two tenant houses, one containing four, the other six rooms; a frame barn, 22x50 feet; a combined granary, corn-crib and implement house, 40x52 feet, etc. Mr. J. raises 800 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of rye, 300 bushels of barley, 500 bushels of oats, 8,000 to 10,000 bushels of corn; cuts from 50 to 60 acres of hay, yearly; has 90 acres seeded down to timothy, clover and blue-grass; feeds two car loads of cattle; keeps 125 fine-grade cattle; 200 head of Poland-China and Berkshire hogs, and 16 head of horses. Mr. Joss is one of the early settlers of Brown; has made his means here, and speaks in high terms of this portion of Kansas. He is an earnest, intelligent and prosperous farmer, and a useful and popular citizen.

THOMAS LAUGHLIN, farmer, Section 32, Township 2, Range 15, P. O. Sabetha, Nemaha County, was born in County West Meath, Ireland, in 1808, and lived in his native county until 1828, when he immigrated to America, locating in Pennsylvania where he resided for two years. He then went to New York City, whence he shipped to New Orleans, where he resided one winter, thence to Louisville, Ky., where he remained a short time and then went to Vincennes, Ind., where he resided for twenty years and was engaged in farming, thence he removed to Poweshiek County, Iowa, where he resided until May, 1856, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Walnut Township, Brown County, where he has ever since resided. He is a member of the Catholic Church. He was married in Wabash County, Ind., in 1835, to Miss Jane Gorland, a native of Miami County, Ohio; she died in 1874. Mr. Laughlin has five children living—Sylvester Thomas, married to Miss Catherine Brown, a native of Pennsylvania; Mary, married to Henry Monroe, a prosperous and influential farmer and an old resident of Brown County; Matthew, married to Miss Ann Goodfellow, a native of England, she died in 1880; and Martha, married to Emery Jaunichs a native of Germany. Mr. L. is one of the "old timers" of Brown County, of which he relates many reminiscences, and now after an industrious and active life is enjoying the evening of his days in the family of his son-in-law, Henry Monroe Esq.

W. C. MEYER, farmer, stock raiser, dealer and feeder, proprietor of the Delaware Stock Farm, east half of Section 10, and west half of northwest quarter and west half of southwest quarter of Section 11, Township 3, Range 15, P. O. Frinkville, was born in Hanover, Germany, August 4, 1830, and lived in native country until his mother (his father being dead) immigrated to America and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where Mr. M. lived with the exception of two years spent in Iowa and Missouri, until the spring of 1858, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Walnut Township, Brown County, where he has since resided. From 1861 to 1868 Mr. Meyer was engaged in freighting on the plains on his own account, principally between Atchison and Denver. He has been married twice. The first marriage took place in Brown County, in July, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Griffin, a native of England, but whose parents were among the first settlers of Atchison. Three children were the fruit of this marriage—Frank Herschel, Alberta Rose and Leroy Emerson. The second marriage occurred in Brown County, April 12, 1881, to Mrs. Matilda Banning, a native of Illinois. By a former marriage Mrs. Meyer had three children—Ella Sophronia Proctor (married to Cornelius White, a native of Illinois and a resident of Robinson Township, Brown County), John M. Proctor and Effie E. Proctor. Delaware Stock Farm, as Mr. Meyer's magnificent estate is appropriately named, has the Delaware River flowing through the southwest portion of the property. A fine spring branch flowing from north to south the whole length of the farm and a number of excellent springs, and is in short, as well watered and is as fine a stock farm as there is in the State. It contains 480 acres, divided into upland, bottom and timberland, is well fenced—mostly by a handsome Osage orange hedge—and is in a high state of cultivation. Mr. M. also owns twenty acres of prime timber land in Walnut Township, five miles northeast of the home farm. The orchard on the farm covers eight acres, and contains 400 apple and 250 peach trees. There is also an abundance of small fruits on the place, consisting of grapes, blackberries, raspberries, etc., etc. Among the improvements are an elegant stone house, containing seven rooms, with a good cellar, a large stone barn, 42x74 feet, stock stables, sheds and lots, corn cribs, smoke-house, etc., etc. Mr. Meyer devotes his attention chiefly to raising corn, hogs and cattle. He raises from 7,000 to 10,000 bushels of corn yearly, cuts from 30 to 40 acres of millet, 125 acres of hay, sows 25 to 30 acres of rye to pasturage, has 30 acres seeded down to timothy and clover, feeds from 60 to 80 head of cattle, keeps 125 fine grade cattle, 100 to 200 Poland-China hogs and 18 head of horses and mules. There are several quarries of limestone on the property, from which the rock used in the erection of Mr. M.'s fine residence and large barn was obtained. There is also a bank of excellent building sand on the farm. Along the entire north and west ends of the farm extends a row of stately cottonwoods. South of the dwelling is a handsome grove of native timber, which covers thirty acres and contains a great number of burr oak, black walnut, hickory, mulberry, elm and linden trees. Mr. Meyer is one of the old pioneers of this county, is an honorable and honest stock breeder, one of Brown's prosperous and prominent farmers and a good neighbor and citizen.

HENRY MONROE, farmer, stock raiser and feeder, Section 32, Township 2, Range 15, P. O. Sabetha, Nemaha Co., was born in County Down, Ireland, July 12, 1823, and lived in his native country until May, 1851, when he immigrated to America, and located in McLean County, Ill., where he resided one year, thence he removed to Poweshiek County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming, and where he resided until May 13, 1856, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in what is now Walnut Township, Brown County, where he has since resided. He is a member of Central City Lodge, No. 125, I. O. O. F. of Sabetha. He participated in the War of the Rebellion as a member of Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Militia, and enlisted at Seneca, Nemaha Co., in April, 1864, and was discharged at the same place, November 2, 1864. He was married in Poweshiek County, Iowa, December 27, 1855, to Miss Mary Laughlin, a native of Indiana. They have six children living—Emma, (married to Peter Jones, a native of Iowa, and a resident of Brown County); William, (married to Miss Ella Bruce, a native of Wisconsin); Cicely, (married to Charles Roker, a native of Iowa and a resident of Brown County); Eliza, (married to William Skinner, a native of Kansas, and a resident of Brown County); Henry and Joseph. Mr. Monroe owns a fine stock and grain farm of 640 acres, lying on the Delaware, in Walnut Township. It is divided into timber, bottom and upland, is enclosed by substantial fences and is in a high state of cultivation. The water supply is excellent and consists of wells, springs and Delaware River, which flows through one quarter of the farm. The orchard covers two acres and is well supplied with fruit trees of various varieties. There is also a handsome grove of native timber upon the property. The improvements are first-class in every particular. Among others are a comfortable and cozy frame dwelling, frame stock barn 32x35, stock shed and lots, two large granaries, etc. Mr. M. raises from 1,000 to 1,500 bushels of oats, 7,000 to 8,000 bushels of corn yearly, feeds 60 head of cattle, keeps 80 fine stock cattle, 150 stock hogs, 11 head of horses, has 65 acres of clover and timothy seeded down and cuts from 70 to 80 acres of hay annually. In addition to his farm in Walnut, he also owns 160 acres in Powhattan Township, lying three miles south of the home farm. It has eighty acres in cultivation, the remainder being pasture land. Mr. Monroe is one of the early pioneers of this section of the State, is one of the extensive cattle raisers and feeders of Brown County, a prominent and prosperous farmer, a good and useful citizen, and possesses the esteem and confidence of his neighbors.

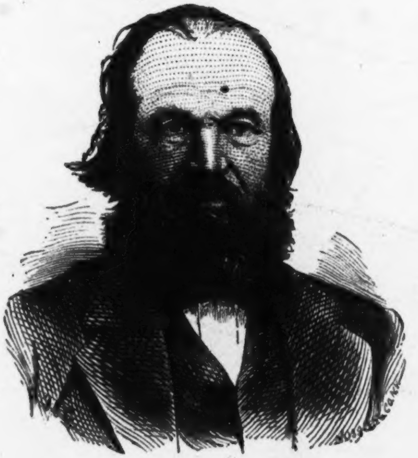

Henry Monroe

SAMUEL NYFELER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 9, Township 3, Range 15, P. O. Sabetha, Nemaha County, was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, March 1, 1823, and lived in his native country until 1855, when he immigrated to America, first locating in Holmes County, Ohio, where he lived for four years, and was engaged in farming. In the spring of 1859, he became a citizen of Kansas, locating in the city of Leavenworth, where he lived for two years, and thence removed to Walnut Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Evangelical Association. During the Price raid he served for two weeks in the Kansas Volunteer Militia. He was married in 1851, in Berne, Switzerland, to Miss Barbara Scharr, a native of Switzerland. They have seven children living—Samuel, a resident of Brown County, married Miss Emma Moseman, a native of Indiana; Mary, Caroline, married Joseph Robinson, a native of New Jersey, and a resident of Netawaka; Louisa, Edward, Henrietta and Charles. Mr. N. owns a fine upland farm of 240 acres surrounded by a handsome osage hedge and in a good state of cultivation. The farm is supplied with water by a number of excellent wells. The orchard covers one and a half acres, and contains 250 fruit trees of various varieties. The improvements are good, among others are a new and comfortable frame dwelling containing six rooms, new frame barn 34x42 feet, stock stables, granary, corn cribs, smoke house, etc. Mr. N. raises from 400 to 800 bushels of wheat yearly, 200 bushels of rye, 250 bushels of oats, 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of corn, feeds half a car load of cattle, keeps 35 fine stock cattle, 40 to 50 stock hogs and 11 head of horses. Mr. Nyfeler is an honest, upright and hard working farmer, a prominent, prosperous and useful citizen, and stands high in his community.

ROBERT RHEA, farmer and stock raiser, southeast of Section 31, Township 2, Range 15, P. O. Sabetha, Nemaha County, was born in Christian County, Ky., July 11, 1827, but lived in his native State only until his eighth year, his parents removing to Cooper County, Mo., where Mr. Rhea resided thirteen years. Thence he removed to Platte County in the same State, where he resided until the fall of 1854, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating near Woodlawn, Nemaha County, where he engaged in farming and where he resided two years. Thence he removed to Walnut Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of Sabetha Lodge, No. 162, A., F. & A. M., and was one of the charter members of this lodge. He was Constable of Walnut Township five years and a member of the Board of School District, No. 74, Brown County, three years. Mr. Rhea participated in the War of the Rebellion as a member of Company H, (Capt. Aaron McGill), Twenty-second Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Militia, and was enlisted in April, 1864, at Seneca, Nemaha County, and discharged at the same place November 2, 1864. Owing to the exposure and hardships he endured while in the service, Mr. Rhea contracted a disease from which he suffers to-day. He is also a veteran of the Mexican war, having enlisted in May, 1846, in Cooper County, Mo., in a company commanded by Capt. Joseph L. Stevens in the Third Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He served one year in this regiment and was discharged at Booneville, Mo., in May, 1847. He was married in Platte County, Mo., October 8, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Magill, a native of Clay County, Mo. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living—Melissa (married to Richard Blodgett, a native of Ohio, and a resident of Nemaha County); Saline M., Mary Frances (married to Marion Pringle, a native of Iowa, and a resident of Nemaha County); Florence E., Robert, Edward Morrill and Alonzo F. Mr. Rhea owns a fine upland farm on Grasshopper Creek, or Delaware River, as it is now called. It contains 159 acres, is all surrounded by substantial fences, is in a good state of cultivation, and is well supplied with water, having wells, springs, and the river, which flows through the northeast corner of the farm. The orchard covers two acres and contains 100 apple, fifty peach, and a few Siberian crab trees. The improvements are fair and consist in part of a six-room frame dwelling, stock stable and lots, corn-cribs, etc. Near the house is a handsome grove of native timber. Mr. Rhea devotes his attention principally to raising corn, hogs and cattle. He raises from 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of corn yearly, keeps twenty-five to forty head of stock cattle, forty to fifty hogs, and four head of horses. Mr. Rhea is one of the old pioneers of Kansas, an honest and sturdy farmer and a useful and popular citizen. Pleasant Valley Schoolhouse, District, No. 74, is built on what was once a portion of Mr. Rhea's farm. It is a neat frame structure, was erected in 1880, and cost with furniture, etc., about $600. It has a seating capacity of forty, and is well furnished. The first and present school officers were and are: Robert Rhea, director; Charles Culverhoss, clerk, and Henry Monroe, treasurer. Ira B. Dye is the teacher at present in charge of the school.

F. J. ROBBINS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 20, Township 2, Range 16, P. O. Carson, was born in St. Charles County, Mo., February 28, 1827, where he resided until shortly after the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he became a member of Company B of the Oregon County Battalion of the Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by Col. Powell, enlisting in St. Charles County, Mo., in June, 1847, and being discharged at Fort Leavenworth in the fall of 1848, while his company was stationed at Fort Kearney. Mr. Robbins received severe injuries from which he suffers to-day. After his discharge from the United States service he returned to Andrew County, Mo., where he resided until May, 1855, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Walnut Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a prominent member of the Congregational Church at Fairview and of Hamlin Lodge, No. 135, A., F. & A. M. He was married in Andrew County, Mo., in 1849, to Miss Martha A. Kersey, a native of Indiana, but for a long time a resident of Kentucky. They have seven children living whose names are—George W., Louisa, married to Irvin Hanson, a native of Maine and a resident of Brown County; B. Frank, a resident of Brown, married to Miss Eva B. Hatfield, a native of Kansas; Abbie, married to Henry Sewell, a native of Ohio and a resident of Brown County; Martha, William and Edward A. Mr. Robbins owns four fine farms in Walnut Township, which altogether comprise 567½ acres. This magnificent estate is all enclosed with hedge, wire and board fences, is mostly in cultivation, and is well supplied with water. The home farm contains 240 acres, is in a high state of cultivation, and is well improved. There is a fine nine-roomed frame dwelling surrounded by evergreens, shrubbery and shade trees; stock stables, sheds and lots; granary, corn cribs, etc., etc. North of the dwelling is a handsome maple grove. Mr. Robbins devotes his time chiefly to raising corn and hogs. He grows 5,000 to 6,000 bushels of corn yearly, keeps a dozen head of stock cattle, 75 to 100 Poland-China and Berkshire hogs, and 12 head of horses. He is a veteran of the Mexican war, an old pioneer of Brown, a thorough farmer, a substantial citizen, and is highly esteemed in his neighborhood.

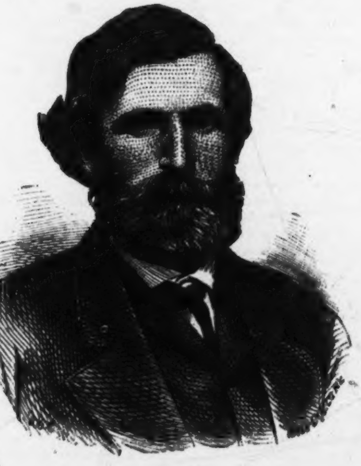

J. S. Tyler

J. S. TYLER, farmer, fruit and stock raiser, Section 4, Township 3, Range 15, P. O. Fairview, was born in November, 1825, in Griswold, New London Co., Conn., and lived in his native State until his twenty-first year when he removed to near Dubuque, Iowa, where he resided two years and was engaged in lead mining. Thence he went to New Orleans for the benefit of his health and where he resided one winter. He then moved to Harding, Calhoun Co., Ill., where he resided six years and was engaged in the lumber business and in farming. On the 11th day of April, 1856, he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Walnut Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a prominent and zealous member of the Baptist Church. He was Assessor of Brown County one term; Commissioner of the same county two terms and Postmaster of Tyler's Post Office ten years. He participated in the War of the Rebellion, during the "Price raid," as a member of Capt. Colman's Company, Twenty-second Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Militia, and was enlisted in Nemaha County in the fall of 1864, served three weeks and was discharged at Kansas City. He was married in June, 1866 in the city of Leavenworth, to Miss Harriet Chase, a native of Maine. They have four children, whose names are—Augustus H., James C., Lois and John H. Deacon Tyler owns one, among the largest and most productive estates in Brown County. It contains 800 acres; is all enclosed by substantial fences, all in cultivation and well supplied with water by means of wells, springs and the Delaware River, which flows through the center of the farm. There is a large and thrifty orchard on the premises, which covers twelve acres and contains 1,200 fruit trees of various kinds. There is also a small vineyard on the farm. The property is well timbered, having eighty acres of elm, oak and walnut trees. The improvements are good and consist of a comfortable and cosy frame dwelling, containing eleven rooms, a frame barn 20x26, corn cribs, stock sheds and lots, etc., etc. Mr. T. devotes his attention chiefly to growing corn, fruit, cattle and hogs. He raises 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of corn; 1,000 to 1,500 bushels of apples; feeds two car-loads of cattle; keeps 100 head of stock cattle, 150 to 200 Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China hogs and eight head of horses and mules. Deacon Tyler and his amiable and accomplished wife are among the old settlers of Kansas. They have grown up with the State and rejoice with all old pioneers in the present prosperity of the commonwealth. Mrs. Tyler taught the first public school in Brown County and subsequently taught a large public school composed of colored pupils in South Leavenworth. She was engaged as a teacher in the public schools of the State at various times for six years.

REZEN SEWELL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 22, Township 2, Range 15, P. O. Fairview, was born September 30, 1851, in Pike County, Ohio, and lived in his native State until the spring of 1859 when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Walnut Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a consistent and zealous member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Sewell's brother, Joseph Marion Sewell, was born in Benton County, Ind., August 28, 1853, and lived in his native State until the spring of 1867 when he came to Kansas, where he joined his fortunes with his brother Rezen. Like his brother he is a prominent member of the Congregational Church. The Sewell Brothers are the fortunate owners of "Bellevue" farm. It contains 350 acres and is undoubtedly one of the finest farms in the township. It is substantially enclosed, is in a good state of cultivation, and is well supplied with water, having wells, cisterns, and Spring Creek flowing through the southeast portion of the farm. The property has good improvements, among which are a five-roomed frame cottage, stock stables and sheds, granaries, corn cribs, smoke house, etc., etc. There is a young and thrifty orchard and abundance of small fruits of different varieties on the farm. They raise from 1,000 to 2,000 bushels of wheat, 200 to 300 bushels of rye, 500 to 600 bushels of oats, 5,000 to 6,000 bushels of corn yearly; feed a car load of cattle, keep 50 to 75 grade cattle, 200 Poland-China hogs, and a dozen head of horses and mules; and have 100 acres of their farm seeded down in timothy and clover. The Messrs. Sewell had but limited means when they came to Kansas, but now, by their industry, intelligence, economy and pluck have made a handsome competency in Brown County, of which they speak in the highest terms. They are honorable, upright men, and good and useful citizens.

MRS. SARAH SMITH, widow of Isaac R. Smith, farmer, Section 5, Township 3, Range 15, P. O. Fairview. Mr. Smith was born in Indiana in 1824, but left his native State at an early age. His mother, after the death of his father, removing to McLean County, Ill., where Mr. S. resided until the fall of 1857, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Robinson Township, Brown County, where he lived about five years and was engaged in farming. Thence he removed to near Frankfort, Marshall County, where he resided until August 27, 1862, when he entered the Union Army as a member of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry, enlisting at Marysville, Kan., and being discharged for disability contracted while in the United States service, and which subsequently caused his death, March 19, 1863, at Springfield, Mo. After his discharge he returned to his home in Marshall County where he resided until his death, January 8, 1864. He was a brave and faithful soldier and died in his fortieth year. He participated in the battle of Prairie Grove. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. S.'s maiden name was Foster, a native of Indiana and was married to Mr. Smith in 1846, in McLean County, Ill. They had ten children, eight of whom are living and whose names are: Elizabeth, married to George Mize, a native of Kentucky and a resident of Brown County; Harriet, married to Herman Schubert, a native of Wisconsin, and a resident of Brown County; Susan, married to Augustus Albright, a native of Germany, and a resident of Marshall County; Margaret, married to Aaron Houts, a native of Indiana and a resident of Dakota Territory; Eli, a resident of Marshall County, married to Miss Salma Schubert, a native of Indiana; Robert, a resident of Saline County, married to Miss Ruth Nichols, a native of Indiana; Abraham Lincoln, a resident of Brown County, married to Miss Belle Morrison, a native of Kansas; and Isaac R., Jr. Mrs. Smith owns a nice little bottom farm of forty acres. It is all enclosed with substantial fences; is in a good state of cultivation and the supply of water is unequalled. There is a young and thrifty orchard on the property containing 150 apple, 100 peach and a number of cherry and plum trees. The improvements are good and consist among others, of a new and comfortable frame dwelling, stock stable and lots, etc. Mrs. S. is assisted in her farming operations by her sons. Attention on this farm is given principally to raising corn and hogs; 1,000 bushels of corn are grown annually, and a couple of dozen of stock hogs and four head of horses are kept.

W. A. WAGONER, farmer, P. O. Capioma, was born in 1847, in Knox County, Ohio; reared on the paternal farm; educated in Frederick, and enlisted from school in 1861, as a private in the Eighty-first Ohio. With the alert and able Sherman, he with his regiment fought at Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, about Vicksburg, at Jackson, Miss., and all through the Atlanta campaign. While on the way to Savannah his time expired and on the capitulation of that city he returned to his Ohio home for a time, but during 1865 he came to Kansas. He settled on his present fine 360 acre farm in 1872. Has erected a large and substantial farm house, planted hedges, orchard and forest timbers, thus laying foundations that will eventually secure him a life of peace and plenty. He married Miss Hannah A. Dissette, a native of Kingston, Canada, and their two children, Joseph and Mabel, were both born in Kansas.

PADONIA.

Padonia, now a station on the Missouri Pacific Railway, five miles north of Hiawatha, was probably named in honor of Jessie Padon, who lived, prior to 1862, in a log hut on the bank of the Walnut. Its first settler was E. R. Cornelison, who took a claim on April 3 1854. Although a town in name, Padonia is now merely a thick settlement of farm houses. A school was built in this township in 1858, by the Padonia Town Company, a private corporation; this school is now included in District No. 13, of the public schools. The post office at Padonia was established October 20, 1857, and Orville Root was the first postmaster.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EDDIE A. CHASE, general manager of the extensive merchandise business of E. Chase & Son, was born June 24, 1864, in Brown County, Kan. He is the son of Elbridge and Almira Chase, his mother's family name Grover. They came to Kansas in the spring of 1859, locating in Hiawatha Township, Brown County, but shortly afterward removed to Padonia, where his father engaged in farming and stock raising until the summer of 1882, when he embarked in his present business. They have a store room, 50x20, two floors of which are all filled with a complete stock of general merchandise. They are also extensively engaged in shipping grain and live stock.

EDWARD R. CORNELISON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 18, Township 1, Range 17, P. O. Reserve, was born in Madison County, Ky., January 8, 1826, living in his native State until the spring of 1847, when he removed to Andrew County, Mo., where he resided until March 18, 1855, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Padonia Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Christian Church. He has been Treasurer of Padonia Township one year, and Justice of the Peace of the same township six years. He was married in Madison County, Ky., November 26, 1846, to Elizabeth A. Gillespie, a native of Kentucky. They have four children living, whose names are: John F., Robert W., married to Miss Lizzie Nutting, a native of Kentucky; Henry G. and William J. Esquire Cornelison owns a fine farm of 480 acres, lying on Walnut Creek It is mostly upland; is all enclosed; is in a high state of cultivation and is well supplied with water. The orchard covers five acres and contains 250 apple, 300 peach and 100 cherry trees. There is 100 acres of native timber on the farm, comprising oak, elm, hickory and walnut trees. The improvements consist in part of a frame and log house, frame barn, 24x40, corn crib, smoke house, etc., etc. Mr. Cornelison raises from 1,200 to 1,500 bushels of small grain, 3,000 to 5,000 bushels of corn, cuts fifty acres of hay, keeps forty to fifty head of stock cattle, 100 hogs and ten head of horses and mules. Padonia Christian Church is built on the northeast corner of Mr. Cornelison's farm. It was completed and dedicated in September, 1881, and cost with furniture, etc., about $2,200. Rev. M. F. Redilen was the first, and Rev. William Branch is the present pastor. The membership is seventy-five and consists of some of the most prominent and influential citizens and their families, of Padonia and Hamlin townships.

SAMUEL I. DANES, proprietor of Padonia Flouring Mills, Section 30, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., January 16, 1830. Was reared on a farm, and previous to coming to Kansas, was engaged in merchandising and stock dealing in Miami County, Ohio. He enlisted with the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Ohio National Guards, and was mustered into the United States service in 1862, and served until the close of the war. In 1865 he came West, to Brownville, Neb., where he improved a farm of 160 acres, which he sold afterward for $7,000. He subsequently improved several farms in Johnson and Nemaha counties, and in 1866 was married at Nemaha City to Miss Lydia E. Blair. In 1876 Mr. Danes came to Kansas, purchased the mill property, put in new machinery, and has since operated the same. It is situated on the west bank of Walnut Creek, and is the only water-power mill in the county, having a fall of thirteen and one-half feet. He has two twenty-inch wheels, three run of buhrs, and a capacity for making thirty barrels of flour daily, which he sends to Hiawatha, Falls City, Neb., Hamlin, White Cloud, and various other distributing points. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN E. DAVIS, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Hiawatha, is a native of Ohio, born December 8, 1834, in Morgan County. In 1855 he removed to Wisconsin, and was extensively engaged in farming in Vernon County for a number of years. In 1862 he became a participant in the Rebellion, volunteering with the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, Company A, and serving in the same till the close of the war. During the fall of 1869 he came to Kansas, and located one mile west of his present farm, to which he removed in the fall following. This he has improved from wild, unbroken prairie, and brought it to its present perfection for agricultural interest, being proprietor of 120 acres. Mr. Davis is serving his third term as Treasurer of Padonia Township, and is a member of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 35, of the Masonic order. He and his wife are original members of the Christian Church of Hiawatha, while he is an elder of that society. They were married in Wisconsin, January 1, 1860; her maiden name, Mary A. Williams. She was formerly from Ohio.

DAVID EVANS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 32, P. O. Hiawatha, is a native of South Wales, born May 30, 1819, in County of Carmarthen. Here Mr. Evans received a common school education, and was afterward engaged in agricultural pursuits there. In 1848 he was married to Miss Annie Bowen, a native of the same county as himself. In June, 1869, he came to the United States, and became a resident of Brown County, Kan., and purchased over one thousand acres of land in Padonia Township. This he improved, but has since disposed of nearly one-half of it, leaving him a fine improved farm of 500 acres. Mr. Evans was the founder of what is known as the Welsh Settlement of Padonia Township, consisting of ten families, all of whom came to this country through his influence, and constitute the best citizens and substantial farmers of this township. He has been connected with the Baptist Church for more than thirty years, and was one of the first members of the First Baptist Church at Hiawatha, and has served in the capacity of deacon ever since he came to this State. Mr. Evans is one of the enterprising men of Brown County, and always takes a prominent part in the advancement of its best interests.

THOMAS HART, farmer and stock raiser, Section 17, Township 1, Range 17, P. O. Reserve, was born February 24, 1826, in Richland County, Ohio, where, however, he resided but a short time his parents removing to Morgan County, Mo., where they resided two years and then removed to Andrew County, in the same State where Mr. Hart resided until August 20, 1856, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Padonia Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a prominent and consistent member of the Christian Church. He is also a member of Hiawatha Lodge No. 35, A., F. & A. M. He took part in the war of the Rebellion during the Price raid, as a member of Captain Laycock's company, Kansas Volunteer Militia, enlisting in the fall of 1864 in Padonia Township, serving a short time and being discharged at Atchison. He has been Treasurer of School District No. 33, Brown County, fifteen years. He was married in Andrew County, Mo., September 2, 1847, to Miss Nancy J. Gillispie, a native of Kentucky. They have seven children living, William Henry, (married to Miss Lucinda Hanseberry, a native of Iowa,) Thomas J., (married to Miss Hannah C. Drake, a native of Ohio,) Mary Jane, (married to H. M. Stewart, a native of Missouri,) Jackson, married to Miss Florence Brown, (a native of Maryland,) Sarah E., (married to John M. Davis, a native of Kentucky,) Harvey W. and Perry. Mr. Hart owns a fine upland farm of 520 acres. It is all enclosed, is in a high state of cultivation, and is well supplied with water by means of springs, wells, Hart's Branch and Walnut Creek, which flows in a northerly direction through the farm. The orchard covers five acres and contains 500 peach, 500 apple and a number of cherry, plum and pear trees. The improvements are first-class, and embrace among others an elegant nine-roomed frame dwelling, surrounded by handsome shade trees, shrubbery and evergreens, a large frame barn 40x40, granaries, corn cribs and other outbuildings. Mr. H. grows 1,500 bushels of small grain, 10,000 bushels of corn, and cuts eighty acres of hay yearly, feeds four car loads of cattle, keeps fifty to seventy-five fine grade cattle, 150 head of hogs, and twenty-five head of horses and mules. He is an old pioneer of Brown, a prominent and prosperous farmer, a useful and honored citizen, and an honest, upright man.

DAVID HILLYER, Justice of the Peace, farmer and stock raiser, Section 24, Township 1, Range 17, P. O. Jonesville, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, January 24, 1840, and lived in his native State until his thirteenth year, when his parents removed to Whiteside County, Ill., where Esquire H. lived until the spring of 1868, when he removed to Richardson County, Neb., where he lived two years and was engaged in farming. From Nebraska he removed to Padonia Township, Brown County, in this State, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Church of the United Brethren and of Hiawatha Post, No. 130, G. A. R. He is Justice of the Peace of Padonia Township. He took part in the war of the Rebellion and enlisted as a private in August, 1862, at Sterling, Ill., in Company B, Seventy-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being promoted to First Sergeant ere his discharge, which occurred in July, 1865, at Chicago. He was present at thirty-two engagements, among which were Nolansville, Knobb Gap, Perryville, Lancaster, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Lookout Mountain, Rossville, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, the battles at and around Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville. He was married in 1861 in Whiteside County, Ill., to Miss Lydia Ann Campbell, a native of New York. They have three children, Florence, (married to John R. Patterson, a native of Geary City,) Alfred A. and Maud. Esquire H. has a fine upland farm of 160 acres. It is all enclosed with substantial fences and has 110 acres in cultivation, the remainder being pasture land. The water supply is excellent and consists of a number of fine springs and a branch of Lost Creek. The orchard covers three acres and contains 125 apple and 400 peach trees. The improvements are good and comprise a comfortable house, frame barn 26x28 feet, granary, corn crib, etc. He raises from 600 to 800 bushels of wheat, 75 to 100 bushels of rye, 300 of oats, 2,500 bushels of corn, keeps 10 to 15 head of stock cattle and 40 to 50 head of stock hogs. Mr. Hillyer is a brave veteran of the last war, a successful farmer, and an honored magistrate of his township, and has a high standing in his community for sterling character and worth.

AUSTIN W. HOYT, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Washington County, Me., where he was engaged both in the lumbering business and at farming. In 1869 he came to Kansas, purchased 160 acres of land adjacent to the place where he now lives, and built the first house on the prairie. His present farm he has improved from wild prairie and has now one of the finest farms in the county, together with a good, comfortable residence. Mr. Hoyt has been to Texas and also made one trip to California, from which he was obliged to return, however, to take charge of his brother's farm, who was killed by the falling in of the hay-shed on him. He has lost two sisters, and another brother, who was a Congregational minister for a number of years. His mother is still living and a member of the same denomination in which her son was a minister. Mr. Hoyt was married in 1880, to Miss Lizzie Hoyt, a native of the same State as himself. He is a member of the Masonic order, both in Hiawatha Lodge, No. 35, and Mount Horeb, Chapter No. 43.

TIMOTHY JONES, farmer and stock raiser, Section 2, P. O. Hiawatha, was born December 13, 1831, in County of Cardigan, District Cellan, near Lampeter, in South Wales. Here he received a common school education and pursued farming until 1871, when he immigrated to the United States. During the same year came to Kansas with very limited means, but a strong determination to better his circumstances, and how successful he has been in this undertaking will be seen further on in this sketch. He first settled on Lost Creek, Padonia Township, Brown County, and lived in a dug-out. In 1875 Mr. Jones purchased the farm upon which he now lives and is proprietor of 480 acres of land in this farm and 400 in Nemaha County. He is extensively engaged in stock raising and has 400 head of cattle and 500 sheep. Some of the latter are of the very fine grades of Southdown and Cotswold and were brought from Canada and Kentucky. During the spring of 1876 Mr. Jones erected a cheese factory for the purpose of manufacturing this article from the milk in his own dairy. This was the first one erected in Padonia Township, in which is consumed the milk from 100 of his cows, the production being about 200 pounds of cheese per annum per head. By several years trial of this scheme he has proved it to be as profitable an industry in this country as in South Wales, where it is one of the chief enterprises. Mr. Jones is a gentleman of strong will and great force of character, and by always giving strict attention to the business of to-day, has proved what one may do with little or no capital if he only has the required tact and perseverance and is not too easily discouraged. He was married in his native country, in 1860, to Miss Mary Jones, whose birthplace was in the same county and parish as his own. His father's family were all members of the Unitarian Church. Although he was born in and for many years a resident of Wales, Mr. Jones would not leave this country to return there to live under any consideration, but would be very much pleased to have some of his old friends and neighbors come here to live. His family consists of nine children, Anna, now Mrs. Aaron Hall, of Hiawatha; Mary, married to T. P. Evans, of Nemaha County; Sarah, Jane, Maggie, Rachel A., Morris, Elizabeth and Ellen.

CURTIS A. McCOY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 33, P. O. Hiawatha, came originally from Harrison County, Ohio, January 7, 1852. He, however, subsequently moved to Tama County, Iowa, with his parents, where his father, Thomas McCoy, was a contractor for the construction of the Central R. R. During the winters of 1865, '66 and '67, Curtis was a student at Cornell College, Iowa, and in the spring of 1868, came to Kansas, and settled with his parents on Section 4, Padonia Township. Here he lived until June, 1879, when he was married to Miss Eliza J. Tully, of St. Joe, Mo. He then removed to the place upon which he now lives, which he had previously purchased in 1873, at which time it was wild prairie. To-day it presents a very different appearance, being all under cultivation, with fine improvements, and surrounded with a beautiful hedge fence, and having a large orchard in a fine condition. He has one son—Thomas T. His father was born in Harrison County, Ohio, March 19, 1828. He was reared on a farm, and received his education in the public schools of that early day. He was married, in 1851, to Miss Marinda Anderson, of Ohio, and subsequently came West, as above stated. He has a fine farm of 160 acres on Section 4, Padonia Township, and is one of the thorough practical farmers of Brown County. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Hiawatha Lodge, No. 35. Mr. McCoy and wife are the parents of four children—Curtis A. (whose name appears at the head of this sketch), Hannah, Susan I. and Thomas A.

JOHN P. McKNIGHT, farmer and stock raiser, Section 5, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Brown County, Ohio, March 21, 1839. He received a common school education, and when thirteen years of age, was offered a position as clerk, which he accepted, and subsequently held until he arrived at the age of manhood. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he became a participant, and for nine months was aid on staff duty with Gens. Ward and Harrison, after which he was nine months on the Signal Corps with Capt. Bachtel. Altogether he served in the Rebellion three years, then returned to McLean County, Ill., where he followed farming and merchandising up to the time of his emigrating to Kansas. This occurred in the fall of 1870, and he settled here on an unimproved farm of 160 acres. This has been transformed, however, to a thrifty, well-conducted farm, entirely surrounded by fence, mostly hedge, and good improvements in the shape of residence, barns, etc. Mr. McKnight belongs to the Masonic order, both in Hiawatha Lodge, No. 35, and Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 43, being past master of the former society. Was married in Illinois, in 1860, to Miss Mary E. Vanderbilt, of Pennsylvania. They have a family of eight children—George C., Walter S., John P., William E., Thomas E., Ida, Grace and Charles F. Mr. McKnight and his wife are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hiawatha.

LEWIS MORGAN, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Hiawatha, was born January 19, 1819, in County of Carmarthen, South Wales. Here he followed the occupation of farming, and in July, 1844, was married to Miss Sarah Bowen. During the spring of 1873, they came to the United States; their destination was Brown County, Kan., where three of their children had preceded them. The subject of this sketch first purchased eighty acres of land, and has added to it until he and his children are proprietors of 720 acres in Padonia Township. It is fine rolling prairie land, and 160 acres are in pasture for grazing of stock, as he is engaged quite largely in stock raising, and has on hand about sixty head of graded cattle. Mr. Morgan is a member of the Church of England, while his wife is of the Baptist persuasion, and an original member of the Welsh Baptist Church in Padonia Township. They are the parents of nine children—William, Hannah, John, David, Rees, Daniel, Annie, Isaac and Sarah. After Mr. Morgan had got nicely settled and his lands paid for, he, in company with his son Daniel and some of his neighbors, paid a visit to his native country, starting in January and returning in June of 1882. Although born in, and for many years a resident of, South Wales, he is an evident admirer of Kansas, and was glad to return to the country of his adoption.

JESSE A. WORLEY, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, September 21, 1852. Here he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in February, 1872, he immigrated to Kansas, and became a resident of Brown County very soon after his arrival here, and during the summer following, settled on the place where he now resides. This consists of eighty acres of very fine land, well adapted for farming purposes, and is all in an advanced stage of cultivation. Mr. Worley was married, in 1872, to Ella, daughter of Jacob Scouten, one of the pioneers of Kansas, who settled in Brown County as early as 1857.

MORRILL.

Morrill is located in the west portion of Brown County, on the St. Joseph & Western Railway, ten miles from Hiawatha. Although settled soon after the railway was completed the town was not laid out until February 27, 1878. The land occupied by the town was the property of T. J. Elliott, who on May 6, 1867, came to this part of the county and erected a sod house where his residence now stands and the same fall purchased the land of the town site. At this time there was no settlement within a radius of many miles. A Sac and Fox trail ran a short distance west of the town and the mounds of two of Jim Lane's old forts were still visible a few miles away. Antelope and elk were often seen and a coyote den was thriving in the east part of the present town.

The town site as originally platted contained forty lots, each 50x100 feet. Two years later Mr. Elliott presented the town with a first and second addition, the latter containing ground for a public square. For a number of years after the completion of the St. Joseph & Western Railway a spur was all that was granted the town, but in 1877 the company erected a depot and caused all trains to stop at this point. T. J. Elliott acted as station agent and Miss Nettie Howe as telegraph operator.

The first house in town was a 12x14 occupied by E. Hani, who is still a resident of the place. The first store was that of the Farmers' Co-operative Association, located on the present hotel site. Upon the abandonment of this store a building was erected by Reid & Mickey upon the site of the former store and used as a general store until incorporated into Smith's hotel.

The first birth in Morrill was that of a son of B. H. Anmiller; the first marriage that of Reuben Ridley and Elizabeth Ryan; the first death that of Miss Sarah Dyke.

The first physician who located here was A. H. Clarke. He was soon succeeded by S. Miner, and later by the present resident physicians W. C. Cecil and L. M. Foster.

The first Postmaster was S. R. Myers, who had his office in the co-operative store. He was followed by J. T. Mickey, the location of the office remaining unchanged until 1878, when D. A. Vanderpool was appointed and removed it to his place of business, where it still remains.

The first hotel in the town was the Smith House, opened in 1879 by Leonard Smith. The house was sold about a year later to John McCleary, who in turn retired after a year's business and was followed by W. P. Winton, the present landlord.

The first shipment of stock from this place was made in 1877, a load of hogs being placed upon a tier of hay bales.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The first school near Morrill was located on Poney Creek and taught in 1858-59 by William Hunter, and later by J. Boyce. The first public school was taught in 1864, in a log schoolhouse on the farm now owned by Mr. George Clark. When the school district was first organized, two families supplied all the scholars—fourteen in number. There were but three heads of families in the district, and perforce they constituted the board. In giving notice of election, posters were stuck up at convenient places on the farm, and the form necessary was completed.

A school was taught for some time prior to the organization of the town, at a point just outside the present town limits. The school building was 24x30 feet. The present schoolhouse was built in 1878; is 28x48 feet, two stories in height, and cost $1,900. It has two departments. The first teacher in the new school was Miss Kate Herbert, who had entire charge for one year. The second school year, Miss M. Belts was made Miss Herbert's assistant. J. M. Reid and Miss M. Obenour were appointed in 1880, and retained until 1882.

The Morrill High School was built in 1882, by J. M. Reid, who opened it as a private academy, in September, of that year. The building is 40x50 feet and has two stories and a belfry, surmounted by an observatory. It stands on a commanding elevation at the northwest of the town.

Franklin Schoolhouse, District No. 52, Brown County, was erected in 1872. It is a neat and handsome structure and has a seating capacity of fifty. The first officers were: H. Fulton, director; John Beamer, treasurer; and F. M. Starns, clerk. The present officers are: John Beamer, director; E. L. Miner, treasurer; and Aaron McGill, clerk. The building is well supplied with modern school furniture and appliances, and cost, as it stands with furniture, about $1,600. The average daily attendance is twenty-five. The house was erected by issuing bonds, which were sold at ninety-five per cent.; the first bonds ever sold in Brown County for that price.

Probably the first religious services held near Morrill were those of the Brethren at Work, or Dunkards, who met as early as 1870. At the present time they have no church in the town, but a neat building, erected in 1881, a few miles away. It is 40x60 feet, with a basement, and cost $2,500. Their first preacher was Rev J. J. Lichty, who was followed by Revs. Daniel Fry, Jonathan Warner and the present pastor, W. J. H. Bauman. A Sabbath school was organized in April, 1882, under the superintendence of John Burnworth, and has an attendance of over sixty.

Morrill Methodist Episcopal Church.—The society connected with this church was organized in 1878, and the building was completed and dedicated in August, 1880. It is a neat and handsome frame structure, and cost, with the furniture, fine chapel organ, etc., about $2,000. Its seating capacity is 200 and its membership is composed of thirty-five of the prominent and leading citizens of Morrill and vicinity. Services are held regularly every Sabbath.

The first pastor of the congregation was the Rev. Z. S. Rhon. The first trustees of the church were: George Wharton, Hiram Fulton, David Crewes W. L. Doughty and Capt. Thornton J. Elliott. The first Sabbath-school superintendent was W. L. Doughty; the first organist of the church was Mrs. Laura Hammond, *nee* Offnett. The trustees of the church at present are: Albert Cottrell, Samuel Bell, A. K. Twidwell and Gillam Cox. A. W. Stewart is class leader, and Albert Cottrell, A. W. Stewart, William Offnett and Miss Henrietta Middleswart are the stewards. The pastor at present in charge of the congregation is the Rev. J. W. Graham, a native of Patrick County, Va., who was born and reared a Methodist, and who had the courage to maintain his creed in his native State during the dark and bloody days of the Rebellion.

Christian Church.—The society belonging to, or forming, this church was organized March 13, 1882, by Elder J. W. Kelsey as Evangelist. Immediately after the organization of the Church society steps were taken to erect a house of worship. The building was commenced and completed in the year 1882, being dedicated in November of that year. The first pastor was Elder C. H. Pierce. He continued in charge until February, 1883, when he resigned to take charge of work in District No. 1. J. W. Elliott and L. M. Foster were the first and are the present elders, and D. A. Vanderpool and John M. Reid were the first and are the present deacons. The trustees are: D. A. Vanderpool, treasurer, John M. Reid, and George L. Parker, clerk. The church building is a handsome frame structure, neatly furnished and in modern style, and when fully completed will cost $3,000. The society numbers about fifty members, composed of some of the most influential citizens of Morrill and vicinity. Elder J. W. Kelsey is the present pastor, and services are held regularly every Lord's day.

Morrill Lodge, No. 187, *I. O. of O. F.* was instituted and dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge of the State, June 15, 1881, and charter granted October 12, of the same year. The charter members were composed of the following named gentlemen: D. A. Vanderpool, Joseph Kirk, T. T. Myers, W. L. Hammond, W. Brockhoff and Nathan Jones. The first officers were: D. A. Vanderpool, N. G.; Joseph Kirk, V. G.; W. L. Hammond, Sec'y; T. T. Meyers, Treas.; Henry Stafford, warden; B. Haldeman, conductor; George Roberts, R. S. to N. G.; A. W. Stewart, L. S. to N. G.; W. S. Aumiller, R. S. to V. G.; U. J. Tucker, L. S. to V. G.; W. Brockhoff, inside guard; R. Huxtable, outside guard; G. Cox, R. S. S.; W. C. Cecil, L. S. S.; G. L. Parker, chaplain. The lodge holds regular meetings every Wednesday night in their handsomely furnished hall, corner of Main and Roxanna streets. It has thirty-three members, composed of some of the foremost citizens of Morrill and vicinity. The lodge is in a good condition, financially; owns their furniture, paraphernalia, etc., and has money loaned out at interest. The present officers are: W. L. Hammond, N. G.; W. S. Aumiller, V. G.; H. C. Hamilton, R. S.; Z. T. Stewart, P. S.; D. A. Vanderpool, Treas.; T. P. Gordon, R. S. to N. G.; G. Cox, L. S. to N. G.; R. Huxtable, R. S. to V. G.; E. K. Wharton, L. S. to V. G.; James O'Donnell, warden; Nathan Jones, conductor; W. C. Cecil, I. G.; B. Haldeman, O. G.; A. W. Stewart, chaplain. The past grands of this lodge are: D. A. Vanderpool, Joseph Kirk, Henry Stafford and Nathan Jones.

The Morrill Cornet Band was organized in December, 1879, with twelve pieces, under the leadership of F. Hani. The band now numbers nine pieces and is under the same leader. It has on many occasions furnished music for other places, but is held together more by the love of music than desire for pecuniary profit. Rehearsals take place every Saturday night. The instruments owned by the band are valued at over $300.

Morrill Elevator, No. 1, was erected in the year 1879, by Messrs. I. N. Speer and Thornton J. Elliott. It was first operated for the space of two years by I. N. Speer. The firm of Speer & Co. then operated it until 1882, when the present proprietors, Speer & Hulburt, assumed the management. The elevator complete, as it stands to-day, cost $2,000. Its capacity is 17,000 bushels, and its working capacity is about five cars per day. Mr. R. B. Gibbs is the present superintendent of this elevator, and has been in charge seven months, and during that time has handled 75,000 bushels of grain of all kinds.

The town now has four general stores, two drug, one hardware and one furniture store, an hotel, livery stable and elevator. Its population is two hundred and twenty-five

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—MORRILL TOWNSHIP.

JOHN BEAMER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 6, Township 2, Range 15, P. O. Sabetha, Nemaha County, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, March the 16th, 1834, and his parents removed from there to Van Wert County in 1839, where he resided until 1859, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Nemaha County, where he lived for three years. He then returned to his former home in Ohio, where he resided until 1867, when he returned to Kansas, locating in Miami County, where he resided for two years; removed from there to Nemaha County, where he remained for one year, and finally he purchased a farm and settled, in 1870, in Morrill Township, Brown County, where he has since resided. He has been a member of the Board of School District No. 52, Brown County, for ten years. Mr. Beamer was married in Van Wert County, Ohio, April the 25th, 1858, to Miss Margaret Hudspeth, a native of Philadelphia, Pa. They have one child, a daughter, whose name is Mary E. Mr. Beamer owns a fine upland farm on the Morrell and Sabetha road, two miles from the latter city. The farm is enclosed by a handsome osage orange hedge; is in a high state of cultivation, and is well supplied with water by means of wells and spring. There is a young and thrifty orchard, and a fine grove of young willows on the place. The improvements are new and first-class. Among which are the comfortable and cosy nine-roomed frame dwelling, with its large stately shade trees overshadowing it. A new and convenient frame barn, 20x36, with fourteen-foot posts. A new and combined granary, corn-crib and wagon shed, smoke house, etc. Mr. Beamer devotes his time chiefly to raising corn, wheat, rye and oats, hogs and cattle. He raises from 3,000 to 5,000 bushels of grain of various kinds; keeps from 35 to 40 fine stock cattle; 30 to 40 stock hogs, and 8 head of horses. Mr. Beamer is an honest and industrious farmer; a prominent and useful citizen, and is popular in his neighborhood.

JOHN R. BLANCHETT, veterinary surgeon, proprietor of Morrill livery, and dealer in fine horses, was born in what is now Arostook County, Me., April 19, 1837, and lived in his native State until his fifteenth year, when he joined his parents, who had preceded him, in Kankakee County, Ill., where Mr. B. resided until August 11, 1862, when he entered the Union army as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was enlisted in Kankakee City, Ill., and was discharged at Chicago, Ill., July 3, 1865. He participated in the battles of Tallahatchie, Ala., Arkansas Post, Black River, Chickasaw Bayou, Siege of Vicksburg, Colliersville, Tenn., Chewalla, Tenn., Guntown, and other minor engagements. At the last named battle Mr. B was captured by the rebel forces under Maj. Gen. Forrest, and was taken to Andersonville, where he was confined however only for a short time, having managed to make his escape from the stockade, and finally reaching the Union lines at Memphis, Tenn. At the time of his capture Mr. B. was one of the color guards of his regiment, and was engaged in attending to the wants of Lieutenant Conway, Adjutant of his regiment, who was mortally wounded in this engagement. After his discharge from the United States service Mr. B. returned to his home in Kankakee County, Ill., where he staid a little over a year, and then on the 28th day of March, 1867, became a resident of Kansas, locating in what is now Morrill Township, Brown County, where he resided twelve years, and where he was engaged in farming. At the expiration of this time he removed to the town of Morrill, where he has resided since. He was Constable of Morrill Township for twelve years, Road Supervisor of the same township eight years, and Clerk of School District No. 10, Brown County, six years. He was married in Hiawatha, August, 1870, to Mrs. Mahala E. McDowell, a native of Kentucky. They have had four children, three of whom are living—Elmer A., Clement E., (died September 9, 1880), Martha E. and Tabitha Jane. By a former marriage Mr. B. had one child, a daughter, named Kittie, who is married to Theophilus Lanning, a native of Somerset County, Pa., and a resident of Morrill Township. Mr. Blanchett owns a choice valley farm on Pony Creek, four and one-half miles northwest of Morrill. The farm contains 180 acres, has 160 acres enclosed with hedge and wire fence, has 117 acres in cultivation, and sixty-three acres in pasture and timber land, and is well watered by wells, springs, and by Pony Creek, and one of its tributaries. There is a thrifty orchard on the place, which covers about three acres, and contains seventy-five bearing apple and 300 peach trees. The buildings on the property are good, and consist of a comfortable frame dwelling, stock stable, good granary, 14x14 feet, corn crib, 14x48 feet, etc. The wheat raised on this farm for a number of years past has averaged twenty-two and one-half bushels to the acre, oats sixty bushels, and corn fifty bushels. In front and on each side of the dwelling is a magnificent maple grove, which covers about three acres, and contains 300 trees. Owing to the fact of his being engaged in other business, which demands all his time and care, Mr. B. will sell this farm, which is undoubtedly one of the finest in the township, to a cash purchaser, cheap. Mr. Blanchett is a live and driving business man, and keeps a well stocked livery, feed and sale stable. In addition to managing this business, his services are frequently called into requisition by his neighbors as veterinary surgeon, in which art he is reputed to be very successful.

W. C. CECIL, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Hancock County, Ill., November 5, 1850, and resided in his native State until 1879, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in the town of Morrill, Brown County, where he has resided since. In 1867, Dr. Cecil commenced reading medicine with Dr. W. D. Wade, an eminent practitioner of Plymouth, Hancock Co., Ill. After reading medicine in the office of his preceptor three years, he attended the Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati, Ohio, one session. He then commenced the practice of medicine at Basco, Hancock Co., Ill.; followed his profession in this place until 1874, then attended another session at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, from which he graduated the same year. He then returned to Basco, practiced his profession until 1877, when he attended another course at his *Alma Mater* in Cincinnati, returned to Basco, pursued his professional labors until 1879, and then came to Kansas. He is a member of Morrill Lodge, No. 187, I. O. O. F., and is Clerk of School District No. 34, Brown County. At the early age of fifteen, Dr. C. entered the Union army as a private in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was enlisted at Quincy, Ill., February 3, 1865, and was discharged at Tullahoma, Tenn., June 25, 1865. He was married in 1868, near Plymouth, Ill., to Miss Sarah E. Robinson, a native of Hancock County, Ill. They have two children, whose names are—Lena V. and Ralph. Dr. Cecil is an able practitioner, of excellent professional standing, and a genial, enterprising and public spirited citizen.

HIRAM CURTIS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 35, Township 1, Range 15, P. O. Morrill, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, May 1, 1844, and lived in his native State until July 22, 1861, when he enlisted in the United States Army as a member of Company E, Fourth Regiment, West Virginia Infantry, being enrolled in Mason City, W. Va., and was discharged at Wheeling, in the same State, July 22, 1865. He participated among others in the battle of Charleston, W. Va., Siege of Vicksburg, Big Black River, Jackson, Miss., Tuscumbia, Ala., Missionary Ridge, with Sheridan in the valley, and numerous minor engagements. Altogether, he was in over sixty engagements. After his discharge from the army, he returned to his Ohio home, where he resided until the spring of 1867, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Morrill Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of Hamlin Lodge, No. 185, A., F. & A. M., and of Hiawatha Post, No. 130, G. A. R. He was a member of the Board of School District No. 34, Brown County, three years. He was married November 2, 1872, to Miss Mary C. Bunn, a native of McLean County, Ill. They have three children living—Lemuel, Ross and Clara Eliza. Mr. Curtis owns a fine upland farm of 160 acres; it is all enclosed, in a high state of cultivation, and well supplied with water by means of wells, springs and Terrapin Creek, which flows in an easterly direction through the farm. There is a young and thrifty orchard on the farm. The improvements are new and first-class, and comprise among others, an elegant frame dwelling, containing seven rooms, stock stables and lots, granary, corn cribs, smoke house, etc. Mr. C. grows 300 to 400 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of oats, 3,500 bushels of corn yearly, keeps half a dozen head of milch cows, thirty-five to fifty head of hogs, and four horses. Mr. Curtis worked at his trade as a carpenter for many years, but now he is an industrious, earnest and thoroughgoing farmer. He is a veteran of the late war, a prominent and prosperous citizen, and is popular in his neighborhood.

THORNTON J. ELLIOT, farmer, and stock raiser, Section 36, Township 1, Range 15, P. O. Morrill, was born in Racine, Ohio October 13, 1842, lived in his native State until the breaking out of the Rebellion. On the first day of July, 1861, became a member of Company M, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. Rose through all the grades from a private to Captain of Company F, same regiment. Was discharged at Yorktown, Va., in the fall of 1863, re-enlisted the same day in the same company and regiment, and was finally discharged from the United States service, November 6, 1865, at Philadelphia. Like all veterans upon re-enlisting, he was offered his veteran furlough, but declined it. In fact during his whole period of service he never had, or availed himself of a leave of absence. In an endorsement made on an official document, by Franklin A. Stratton, Lieutenant Colonel, commanding the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, the following appears, dated Headquarters Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, before Richmond, Va., March 27, 1865. "Captain Elliot has served as an officer or enlisted man for nearly four years, and has not been absent with or without leave a single day during all this time, neither has he been off duty for sickness or other cause during the time named. Has always performed his duties with unusual promptness, fidelity and ability." Captain E., with the company to which he was attached, participated in McClellan's Peninsula Campaign, and was present at Newport News during the fight between the Merrimac and the Monitor. He also took part in actions at the Siege of Suffolk, Va., April 11th to May 4th, 1863; South Anna Bridge, June 26, 1863; Jackson, N. C., July 28, 1863; Bottom's Bridge, Va., February 7, 1864; Nottaway Bridge and Jarrett's Station, May 8, 1864; Flat Creek Bridge, May 14, 1864; Petersburg, June 9 and 16, 1864; Staunton River Bridge, June 25, 1864; Ream's Station, June 29, 1864; Deep Bottom, July 29, 1864; Yellow Tavern, August 21, 1864; Ream's Station, August 21 and 25, 1864; Richmond, September 29, 1864; Darbyton Road, October 7, 1864; Charles City Road, October 13, 1864; Seven Pines, October 27, 1864; New Market Heights December 10, 1864; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Deep Creek, April 4, 1865; Amelia Court House, April 5, 1865; and Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. After his discharge from the army he returned to his Ohio home. In May, 1867, became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm at Morrill, Brown Co., where he has resided since. Was married at Racine, Ohio, October 16, 1866, to Roxa V. Middleswart, of Portland, Ohio. She died August 17, 1868; one child, a daughter, Fluta, was the fruit of this marriage. She was the first child born in what is now the town of Morrill. She died March 9, 1879, in her eleventh year, of scarlet fever. Was again married February 17, 1875, at Hiawatha, to Miss A. A. Middleswart, of Portland, Ohio. Three children, one of whom is living, Frederick T., were the result of this marriage; Maria H., died March 13, 1879; Helen V., July 31, 1877. Oak Point, the charming home of Capt. Elliot, adjoins the town of Morrill, of which the Captain was the founder. This farm and the town site constitute Capt. Elliot's old homestead, the farm itself is as near a model in location, topography and farm improvements as any in Brown County. The pretty home, half a dozen outbuildings, superior board and hedge fences, fine sheltering groves, superb fruit orchards and gardens; and luxuriant blue grass, clover and timothy of the lawns and meadows, not less than the soil and location, make this one of the finest homesteads in the county. Capt. Elliot feeds 100 choice pigs, keeps eight cows, raises a few high grade calves, cultivates thoroughly, and is a systematic and successful farmer. Has acquired a handsome fortune here, lives a life to be coveted and for good judgment, clear insight, ready tact and executive talent, liberal intelligence and manly character, is the peer of any man in this region.

HARRY FLEGHART, boot and shoemaker, was born in New York City, March 19, 1858, and lived in his native city until his sixth year, when his parents removed to Fayette County, Pa., where Mr. F. lived until 1870, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he remained until the fall of 1873, and after traveling extensively in various parts of the United States, in the spring of 1874 located in the Pennsylvania oil regions, where he resided one year. He then after visiting Philadelphia and Baltimore, removed to Wooster, Ohio, where he resided one year. He then removed to Danville, Ill., where he resided until October, 1881, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Morrill, Brown County, where he has ever since resided and carried on business. He is a young, intelligent, active and honorable business man, an excellent workman and a thorough master of his trade, and is well spoken of in the community in which he resides.

WILLIAM FLICKINGER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 10, Township 1, Range 15, P. O. Morrill, was born in Somerset County, Pa., March 6, 1835, and lived in his native State until his thirtieth year, then removing to Ashland County, Ohio, where he resided three years. He then removed to Carroll County, Ill., where he lived until March 28, 1881, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his large farm in Morrill Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the German Baptist Church. He has been married twice. The first marriage was contracted in Somerset County, Pa., March 6, 1859, to Miss Catharine Peck, a native of the same county and State. By this marriage they had five children, four of whom are living—Lavina (died at the age of two and a half years, January 9, 1863), Calvin, Annie, Samuel C. and Hattie. The second marriage took place in Carroll County, Ill., June, 1872, to Miss Susan Peck, a native of Somerset County, Pa. Two children were the fruits of this marriage, whose names are—Joseph J. and Ada E. Mr. Flickinger owns a fine second bottom farm of 400 acres, all farming land, lying in one body, three and a half miles northwest of Morrill, and 320 acres of pasture land lying two miles south of the home farm. The pasture land is all enclosed, has plenty of living water and a good well, with windmill for raising the water. Pony Creek stock farm, as the home farm is known, is surrounded by substantial fences, is in a high state of cultivation, is one of the most beautiful and productive estates in this region, and is excellently supplied with water by means of wells, cisterns, Flickinger's Branch and Pony Creek, which flows in a southeastern direction through the farm. On the southwest portion of this property are the remains of Fort Plymouth, built during the 1856 troubles by John Brown, and afterwards garrisoned by the Free-state forces, under the command of Gen. James H. Lane. There are three fine orchards on the farm which together contain 800 fruit trees of various varieties. West of the elegant farm residence is a handsome maple grove covering one acre. Along Flickinger's branch of the Pony is a fine grove of willows and cottonwoods. On the south line of the farm is another fine grove of native timber which covers thirty acres. The improvements on the property are first-class, and comprise, among others, a splendid, large and convenient frame family mansion, 30x[illegible], surrounded by handsome grounds adorned by handsome shrubbery, shade trees and evergreens, two tenant houses, new frame basement barn, 38x60, wash house, wood and coal house, granary, wagon sheds, corn cribs, cattle sheds and lots. Mr. Flickinger raises from 500 to 800 bushels of wheat yearly, 800 bushels of rye, 700 bushels of oats, 300 to 400 bushels of barley, 5,000 to 6,000 bushels of corn, feeds 2 car loads of cattle, keeps a herd of 100 head of fine grade and thoroughbred cattle, 150 Poland-China hogs, and 10 head of horses and mules. At the head of the Pony Creek herd stands Gen. Logan, bred by H. B. Putterbaugh, Esq., of Lanark, Ill., sired by Magenta Chief, by Arbiter, No. 16,170, dam Lady Franklin, dropped February 20, 1880. He is an animal of fine lineage and superior personal traits. Fifteen thoroughbred cows are also members of this fine herd, among which is Molly Dunn, bred by S. F. Estabrooks, Esq., sired by Lieut. Gage, No. 12,294. Mr. Flickinger is one of the prominent and prosperous farmers of Brown, speaks in high terms of the county of his adoption, is a useful citizen and stands high in the community in which he lives.

LAFAYETTE M. FOSTER, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born near Oil City, Venango Co., Pa., in 1842, but left his native State at an early age, the family removing to Wood County, Ohio, where Dr. Foster resided until the fall of 1876, when he removed to Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., where he resided one year and then moved to Nemaha City, Neb., where he practiced his profession and resided until June, 1881, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Morrill, Brown County, where he has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery and where he has resided since. Dr. Foster received his early education at Republic, Ohio, attending the academy of this place four terms, where he graduated at the age of nineteen years, in the spring of 1862. While attending this institution of learning he also read medicine with Dr. John Wilson Price, an eminent and successful practitioner of this place. In the fall and winter of 1863 he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and received his degree of M. D. from this institution February 28, 1864. Immediately after his graduation he received a commission from Gov. Brough of Ohio, appointing him an Assistant Surgeon in the Ohio Volunteer Service, in which he continued until the close of the war, being mustered out of the service June 15, 1865. After his discharge he returned to Ohio and resumed his profession at Mill Grove, Wood County. From there he removed to Missouri, as already stated. He is a prominent and consistent member of the Christian Church, a member of Morrill Lodge No. 187, I. O. O. F., and of Hamlin Lodge No. 185, A., F. & A. M., and of the I. O. G. T. He was married at West Mill Grove, Ohio, in the fall of 1865, to Miss Jane A. Henry, a native of Ohio. They have had five children, four of whom are living, Cyrus C. died August 28, 1882; Irvine E., Rosa J., Maud Mary and Mabel. In the fall and winter of 1878 9 Dr. Foster attended the American Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated May 28, 1879. In the fall of 1880 he took a special course of twelve weeks in the Homœopathic University of Iowa City, Iowa. Dr. F. does an extensive practice. Receives and treats a great many chronic cases at his roomy and elegant residence in Morrill and is a capable and honorable member of the medical profession.

JOHN A. FULTON, farmer, stock-raiser and feeder, Section 32, Township 1, Range 15, P. O. Sabetha, Nemaha County, was born in Allegheny County, Pa., July 27, 1845, and lived in his native State until April, 1871, when his parents removed to Kansas, locating in Morrill Township, Brown County, where Mr. Fulton has resided since. He is a member of Central City Lodge, No. 125, I. O. O. F. He has been noble grand of his lodge three terms, conductor six years; representative to the Grand Lodge of the State in 1882, and D. D. G. M. of his lodge in 1883. He has been Trustee of Morrill Township, Brown County, two years, a member of the Board of School District No. 52, eight years, and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms in the Kansas State Senate for four years. Mr. Fulton is a rising politician, has always acted with the Republican party, of which he is a prominent member, and was a delegate to the State Congressional Convention held in Topeka in June, 1882, that had the honor of nominating the "Big 4." He participated in the War of the Rebellion as a member of Company E, Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Cavalry, and enlisted in Pittsburgh, Pa., August 16, 1861. Served with distinction and honor all through the war, and was discharged at Pittsburgh, Pa., in July, 1865. He was severely wounded at Gaine's Hill, again at St. Mary's Church, and the third time at Antietam. He took part in the battles of Gaine's Hill, St. Mary's Church, Antietam, second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Mine Run, Gettysburg, through the Wilderness Campaign, and up to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, beside a great number of minor engagements. Mr. Fulton was married in Green Oak, Allegheny Co., Pa., in May, 1862, to Miss Hester E. Arthur, a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children living—Arthur Sheridan, Catherine M., Elizabeth L., Maggie B., and Hester Mabel. Mr. Fulton's parents, Hiram and Catherine Fulton, are still living, are hale and hearty, and are residents of Sabetha, Nemaha County. His father, since the age of sixteen, lived in Allegheny County, Pa., previous to coming to Kansas, and was for twenty years a river pilot on the Ohio, and is well and favorably known to many of the old steamboat captains on this river. "Willow Grove," as the fine farm of Mr. Fulton is known, lies in Morrill Township, equidistant from the thriving towns of Morrill and Sabetha, being two and a half miles from each place. The farm contains 325 acres, is all enclosed with substantial fences, is in a high state of cultivation, and is well watered by means of wells, springs, spring branches, and Mulberry Creek, which flows through the south part of the farm. There is a young and thrifty orchard on the property, which covers three acres, and contains 100 bearing apple, 150 peach, 50 budded cherry, and a number of pear trees. There is also an abundance of small fruits on the place. North of the dwelling is a handsome willow grove, from which the farm derives its name. The improvements are first-class, and consist in part of a new and elegant frame residence, 18x32 feet, with an addition 20x25, two stories high, containing ten rooms, surrounded by handsome shrubbery, evergreens and shade trees; a large frame barn, 40x60; granaries, corn cribs, stock sheds and lots, etc., etc. Mr. F. raises from 1,200 to 1,500 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of oats, 11,000 to 12,000 bushels of corn, and cuts eighty acres of hay, yearly; has twenty acres seeded down to timothy and clover, feeds two car loads of cattle; keeps 100 to 150 fine grade cattle, 200 to 300 Berkshire hogs, and eight head of fine horses. The farm is admirably adapted either for grain or stock-raising, and is one of the model farms in Brown County. Mr. Fulton is one of the prominent and prosperous farmers of Brown, a veteran of the last war, a rising and influential politician, and an honorable man and useful citizen.

ROBERT S. FURNISH, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 13, Township 1, Range 15, P.O. Morrill was born in Jackson County, Ia., March 9, 1844, and lived in his native State until his fourteenth year, when his parents removed to Kansas, locating on their farm (still owned by Mr. F.), which they pre-empted, in what is now Morrill Township, Brown County, in the spring of 1857. In the spring of 1862, the family returned to Jackson County, Iowa, where Mr. F., resided until 1865, except the time spent in the army, when he returned to Kansas, locating on the same farm occupied by the family in 1857, where with the exception of eight years spent in traveling for the benefit of his health, Mr. F. has resided since. He participated in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company B, Twenty-Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and enlisted in Clinton, Iowa, in August, 1862, and was discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., in October, 1864. He took part in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Grand Gulf, Jackson, and siege of Vicksburg. Owing to the exposure during the siege of this place, Mr. F. was taken sick and was sent to St. Louis, and thence to the hospital at Indianapolis, where he was discharged for disability, from the effects of which he suffers to-day. Mr. Furnish owns a choice farm of seventy acres on Pony Creek. It is all enclosed with substantial fences; is in a good state of cultivation, and well watered. The improvements consist in part, of a new frame dwelling, good frame barn, corn cribs, granary, etc. Mr. F. devotes his attention exclusively to raising corn and stock. He raises 800 to 1,000 bushels of corn, keeps ten to fifteen head of fine grade cattle, forty to fifty head of stock hogs and ten to a dozen head of horses. Mr. Furnish is an honest, upright and prosperous farmer, a good citizen and stands high in the community in which he lives.

THOMAS P. GORDON, proprietor of Elevator No. 2, and dealer in grain and live stock, was born in Andrew County, Mo., August 30, 1858, and lived in his native State until July 23, 1879, and then removed to Morrill, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of Morrill Lodge, No. 178, I. O. O. F. Mr. Gordon received his early education at home and completed his studies at the High School at St. Joe, Mo. He left this school in 1878 and immediately thereafter bought a half interest in the general mercantile establishment of J. W. Harris, at Avenue City, Mo., the firm being thereafter known as Harris & Gordon. He continued in business in this city until his removal to Morrill, where he and his partner, Mr. Harris, bought out the extensive mercantile establishment of B. Bird, which they carried on until September, 1881, when Mr. G. sold out his interest and entered into the grain business, in which he has been engaged since. In June, 1882, Mr. Gordon commenced the erection of the elevator now operated by him, and which was completed and put in running order in September of the same year, at a cost of $2,000. The elevator is well equipped with machinery and has a working capacity of 10,000 bushels. During the five months it has been in operation there has been handled and shipped from this elevator thirty cars of wheat and over 30,000 bushels of corn. The elevator has been kept busily employed since its erection; is doing a steadily increasing trade and in the near future promises to do a business second to none of its capacity, on the St. Joe & Western Railroad. Mr. Gordon has been engaged in the live stock business since his advent in Morrill, and during the past two years has shipped stock to the Eastern markets which has amounted to over $80,000 annually. He is still a young man and his rise in the world has been owing to pluck and energy that is highly commendable and rarely equalled.

BENJAMIN HALDEMAN, proprietor of Tonsorial establishment, dealer in cigars and tobacco and general agent for Younce's Indian Cure Oil and Pain Destroyer, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., September 24, 1847, living in his native State until his seventeenth year, when his parents removed to Whiteside County, Ill., where Mr. H. resided ten and a half years. He then removed to Falls City, Neb., where he resided until the fall of 1878, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating at Morrill, where he has resided and carried on business since. He is a member of Morrill Lodge No. 187, and of Hiawatha Encampment No. 33, I. O. O. F., and is inside guard of his lodge. He was married in February, 1858, in Carroll County, Ill., to Miss Ellen R. Smith, a native of Somerset County, Pa. They have had three children, two of whom are living, named—Elmer Ellis, Samuel Austin and Herbert Morrison (died August 19, 1879). Mr. H.'s father, Samuel Haldeman, is the proprietor of Younce's Indian Cure Oil, and has appointed his son agent for this popular remedy for Morrill and vicinity. It is a well-known panacea, and is meeting with ready sales wherever known. Mr. Haldeman is a straightforward, intelligent and enterprising business man, and is well known for his excellent social qualities.

JACOB HOFFMAN, proprietor of billiard hall, was born in Lyons, N. Y., February 4, 1845, but lived in his native State only a short time; his parents removing to Milwaukee County, Wis., where Mr. H. resided until May, 1871, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating near the city of Atchison, where he resided eight years, and from there removed to Morrill, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of Sabetha Lodge No. 162, A., F. & A. M. He was married in December, 1882, in the city of Atchison, to Miss Emma Herzog, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hoffman is an active and enterprising business man, fair and honorable in his dealings, and is well and favorably known.

JOSEPH KIRK, farmer and stock raiser, Section 1, Township 2, Range 15, P. O. Morrill, was born in Giles County, Va., November 21, 1824, but lived in his native State only a short time, his parents removing to Ross County, Ohio, where Mr. Kirk resided, with the exception of five years spent in Illinois and Iowa, until April 7, 1858, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Palermo, Doniphan County, where he was employed one summer as engineer in the steam flouring and saw mills located at this place. He then removed to Walnut Township, Brown County, where he had charge of the steam saw mill owned and operated by E. N. Morrill at the forks of the Walnut and Mulberry creeks. Meantime he pre-empted the quarter section on which he now lives. In the spring of 1860 he removed to his farm in Morrill Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of Morrill Lodge, No. 187, I. O. O. F., and was the second past grand of this lodge. He was Treasurer of Walnut Township one year. He was married August 14, 1879, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Mrs. Louisa Stoffer, a native of Portage County, Ohio. They have two children—Maud Eldora and Bertha Josephine. Mr. Kirk is the prosperous owner of the Pioneer farm. It is a fine upland farm, lying in one of the finest portions of Morrill Township, and contains 241.39 acres. It is enclosed by substantial fences, is in a good state of cultivation and has splendid orchards and groves, is well supplied with water and is one of the model farms of Brown County. The improvements are good and in part comprise large and elegant frame residence, containing eight rooms, with good cellar, stock sheds and stables, tool house and carpenter shop, a fine fruit evaporation and drying house, granaries, corn crib, etc. Mr. K. raises from 300 to 400 bushels of wheat, 200 to 300 bushels of oats, 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of corn yearly; keeps twenty five head of stock cattle, fifty to seventy-five head of Berkshire and Poland-China hogs and ten head of horses. Mr. K. had the honor of establishing the first postoffice in Morrill and of naming and securing the appointment of Solomon Meyers as the first Postmaster. Mr. Kirk was also one of the original stockholders and helped to establish the first and only farmers' co-operative store in Morrill. Mr. K. is one of the pioneers of this section of Brown County, a trusted and honored friend of Hon. E. N. Morrill, a prominent Odd Fellow, an honest and practical farmer and a good citizen and neighbor.

E. L. KREIDER, farmer, stock raiser and dealer, Sections 31 and 32, Township 1, Range 15, P. O. Sabetha, Nemaha County, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., July 8, 1850, and lived in his native State until April, 1874, when he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was engaged as a clerk in a grocery establishment and resided two years. Thence he removed to Andrew County, Mo., where he resided three years and was engaged in farming. In the spring of 1879 he removed to Kansas, locating in the town of Morrill, Brown County, where he resided two years, and then removed to his farm in Morrill Township, where he has since resided. He was married in the city of Lancaster, Pa., March 17, 1870, to Miss Annie Erb, a native of Lancaster County, Pa. They have one son, Erb. Mr. Kreider owns a fine upland farm of 160 acres; it is all enclosed with substantial fences, is in a high state of cultivation and is well supplied with water by means of wells and springs. His orchard is young and thrifty, covers three acres, and contains 150 bearing apple trees, 200 peach and a number of cherry, plum and pear trees. The farm is also abundantly supplied with small fruits of all varieties. The improvements on the property are excellent and comprise, among others, an elegant new family mansion containing nine rooms, with a good cellar, and surrounded by handsome shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery; a large frame barn, 30x36, with an addition 14x16; granary, 14x18; corn cribs, wagon shed, smoke-house, stock lots, etc. Mr. Kreider contemplates making some additional improvements on his farm in the near future which, when completed, will cause it to rank second to none in the township. Mr. K. raises from 1,000 to 1,200 bushels of rye, 1,000 bushels of oats, 3,500 to 4,000 bushels of corn, cuts twenty-five acres of hay yearly, has twenty acres seeded down to timothy and ten acres to clover, keeps 50 to 75 head of stock cattle, 75 to 100 fine hogs and half-a-dozen head of extra good horses. He deals in cattle quite extensively, buying and selling in the Sabetha markets. He is a young, enterprising and intelligent Pennsylvania farmer, a good and useful citizen, speaks in the highest terms of Brown County, where he has made his means, and, aided by his pretty, amiable and industrious wife, bids soon to be one of the solid and prosperous farmers of his adopted State.

S. S. LINDEMAN, manufacturer and dealer in furniture, coffins, sewing machines, organs and musical instruments, window shades, wall paper, pictures and picture frames, window glass, etc., etc., was born in Somerset County, Pa., August 19, 1851, and lived in his native State until the spring of 1877, when he removed to Carroll County, Ill., where he completed his education at the Lanark High School, which he attended until November of the same year, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Morrill Township, where he resided until the following February, when he removed to Richardson County, Neb., where he was engaged in farming and in teaching in the public schools of the county. Thence he removed to Morrill, where he erected his dwelling and engaged in carpentering. In January of 1883 he engaged in his present business. He is a consistent member of the German Baptist Church. He was married in Richardson County, Neb., February 3, 1878, to Miss Lydia Peck, a native of Somerset County, Pa. Mr. L. is a young and energetic business man, a good mechanic, possessed of fine inventive abilities, and his commercial and social standing are of the best. His brother, Josiah Lindeman, was a member of Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In the fall of 1862, at the age of seventeen years he enlisted at Chambersburg, Pa., went to the front with his regiment, participated in and is supposed to have been taken prisoner by the enemy at the battle of the Wilderness. At all events nothing has been heard of him since. Mr. Lindeman and his family will be under great obligations to any of his former comrades who chance to read these lines, and who may know the fate of their brother, who will inform them of it. Send particulars to S. S. Lindeman, Morrill, Brown Co., Kansas.

JOHN McCOY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 4, Township 2, Range 15, P. O. Sabetha, Nemaha County, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, May 1, 1845, and lived in his native county until June, 1867, when he emigrated to America, locating in Chicago, where he lived for three years and thence removed to Benton Harbor, Berrien Co., Mich., where he lived for three years also; and from there, in 1873, came to Kansas, locating in Morrill Township, Brown County, where he has since resided. He is a faithful and zealous member of the Congregational Church at Sabetha. He was married in Benton Harbor, Mich., in 1872, to Miss Victorine C. Nowlen, a native of New York. They have three children living—Jessie M., Ira J. and Edward. "Rock Spring," as the splendid farm of Mr. McCoy is called, lies four miles west of Morrill. It contains 240 acres and is drained by Mulberry Creek, a clear, rapid stream. Has a beautiful fish pond stocked with German carp. Has the finest rock springs in Kansas, one of them having a flow of ten cubic inches; and is one of the most valuable stock farms in the county. The creek flows over a rocky bed through the stock yards, which are admirably arranged for shelter and feeding. Mr. McCoy grows about 4,000 bushels of corn and ten acres each of wheat and oats, sows a field to rye for pasturage; keeps 100 acres in native pasture and meadow, and is giving successful attention to clover and blue grass. He keeps fifty high grade Short-horns of superior beef-getting types. Has a few very fine thorough breds, which he is breeding to a handsome London Duke Bull, bred by Mr. Cowan, of Missouri; and is making up a herd of pure bred Short-horns that will be an honor to Brown County. He feeds a few first class steers and 100 model pigs. Is breeding Clydesdale horses. Believes in keeping only the best of stock, and is one of the most successful farmers in Brown County. The farm is also further improved with a cosy home, laid off in forty-acre field and fenced with a superior hedge fence, which affords grand protection to stock. A new basement barn, spring house, stone quarry, thrifty young orchard and vineyard; and bears in every feature the thrifty and methodical farmer. Mr. McCoy has made most of his property here in the last nine years. Is an intelligent, progressive, candid Christian gentleman, who believes there is no finer country than this for men who feed grain of their own growing to stock of their own raising.

E. P. MILLER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 2, Township 2, Range 15, P. O. Morrill; born in Stark County, Ohio, February 19, 1843, living however, but a short time in his native State, his parents removing to Huntington County, Ind., where Mr. Miller resided until October, 1870, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Jewell County, where he lived four years, he then removed to Morrill Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He has been Clerk of the Board of School District No. 57, Brown County, three years. He participated in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted July 4, 1863, at Huntington, Ind., and was discharged March 4, 1864, at Indianapolis, Ind. He took part in an engagement at Clinch River, E. Tenn. After his discharge from the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, he again enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, on the 23d day of January, 1865, at Huntington, Ind., and was discharged September 1, 1865, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was married in Huntington County, Ind., January, 1868, to Miss Susan M. Iden, a native of Indiana. They have seven children living—Martha A., John E., Rosa M., Mary Elizabeth, Charles E., Vinnie Ruth, and Sheridan. Mr. Miller owns a fine farm of 165 acres, one and a half miles south of Morrill. It is enclosed by substantial fences, is in a good state of cultivation and well supplied with water. There is a fine orchard on the property which covers five acres, and contains 300 bearing apple, 250 peach, 30 pear and a number of plum and cherry trees. There is also an abundance of small fruits on the farm, among which are grapes, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries and currants. The improvements are good, and embrace among others, a new, comfortable and convenient frame cottage, two stories high, 18x34, with addition 18x18, and a kitchen 16x17. West of the dwelling is a handsome maple grove. Among the other improvements are stock stables, sheds and lots, corn cribs, 26x32, smoke house, 14x16, etc. Mr. Miller raises 500 to 600 bushels of rye, annually, had 85 acres in corn this year, which averaged 65 bushels to the acre; keeps 10 to 15 head of stock cattle, 100 Poland-China hogs, and 4 head of work horses. Mr. Miller is one of the industrious and prosperous farmers of Brown County, a veteran of the last war, a good citizen and neighbor, and is well and favorably known.

HENRY M. PERRY, farmer, stock raiser and dealer Section 6, Township 2, Range 15, P.O. Sabetha, Nemaha County, is the son of John C. and Sallie Perry, who came from Sangamon County Ill., to Kansas, in October, 1865, locating in Sabetha, Nemaha County, their farm forming subsequently one-half of the old town site of Sabetha, where they resided until 1872. Mr. Perry's father established the first postoffice in Sabetha, and was the second Postmaster of the town. He died May 22, 1871. In 1872, Mr. Perry's mother removed to what is now Morrill Township, Brown County, where she still resides. Mr. Perry was born in Wellsburg, Brook Co., W. Va., March 12, 1850. In 1855 his parents removed to Sangamon County Ill., where they resided until 1865, when the family came to Kansas, where Mr. Perry has resided ever since. Mr. Perry's brother, Thomas C., was a member of Company A, Seventy-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was the youngest member of his company, and was wounded and taken prisoner by the enemy at Chickamauga, and was taken to Belle

Isle, where he died a short time after his capture. Another brother, John J., now a prominent lawyer in New York city, was a Colonel in the Confederate service, having commanded the Fourth Louisiana Cavalry all during the war, and having taken part in one of the last battles of the war, that of Spring Hill, Tenn. The homestead on which Mr. Perry lives contains 146 acres. It is a choice upland farm lying adjacent to the town of Sabetha. Is enclosed with substantial fences, is in a high state of cultivation, and is well supplied with water. The orchard covers two acres, and has a great number of all kinds of fruit trees. There is also an abundance of small fruits on the farm. Near the house is a large and splendid artificial grove of native timber, which covers ten acres, and contains over 5,000 walnut, ash, soft maple, box elder and honey locust trees. The buildings on the property are good, and consist of a comfortable frame dwelling house containing seven rooms, with extra good cellar, 24x30 feet, with an L 16x18; frame stock stables 20x30; granaries, corn cribs, smoke house, stock sheds, etc. Mr. Perry raises from 500 to 600 bushels of oats yearly, 1,000 bushels of corn; cuts twenty-five acres of hay, keeps twenty-five head of fine grade cattle, seventy-five to one hundred Berkshire hogs, and four horses and mules. There is at present on his farm and owned by him a pair of bay mules which were brought from Illinois by Mr. Perry's father, in 1865. They are well preserved, are used every day, and in appearance do not look to be over six or eight years old. These mules are known to almost every old settler in the four northeastern counties of the State. Mr. Perry deals extensively in live stock of all kinds, buying and selling. Mr. Perry is a young, intelligent and industrious farmer, a good and useful citizen, and is well and favorably known for his probity and integrity.

C. A. SAYLOR, farmer and stock raiser, Section 3, Township 1, Range 15, P. O. Morrill, was born in Somerset County, Pa., March 8, 1840, and lived in his native State until October, 1863, when he removed to Lee County, Ill., where he resided until June 20, 1870, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Morrill Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Church of God. He was Commissioner of Brown County two years and a member of the Board of School Districts Nos. 11 and 75, Brown County, ten years. He was married in Somerset County, Pa., September 23, 1863, to Miss Annie Lichty, a native of Somerset County, Pa. They have nine children living whose names are: Ira M., Maggie, Carrie, B. Frank, Horace G., Lizzie, John, Mary S., and Gracie. Mr. Saylor owns a fine bottom farm lying on Pedee Creek, five miles northwest of the thriving town of Morrill. It contains 160 acres, is enclosed by substantial fences, is in a high state of cultivation and is well supplied with water by means of wells, springs and Pedee Creek, which flows in a southeasterly direction through the entire length of the farm. On a sunny slope east of the fine dwelling is a thrifty orchard which covers ten acres and is well supplied with fruit trees of various varieties. On the same side of the house is a grove of native timber, covering eight acres and containing great numbers of black walnut, hickory and elm trees. The improvements are among the finest in this section and comprise among others, a new, large, and elegant frame residence, surrounded by a fine lawn adorned by handsome shade trees, shrubbery and evergreens, a large, new and convenient basement frame barn 30x36, a large double corn crib 26x40, with a commodious hog pen under it, stock lots, etc. Mr. S. raises from 400 to 500 bushels of wheat, 300 to 400 bushels of rye, 200 to 300 bushels of oats, 2,500 to 3,500 bushels of corn, cuts 25 acres of hay, has 40 acres seeded down to orchard, blue grass, alfalfa, and red clover, keeps a dozen head of stock cattle, 75 to 100 Poland-China hogs and 7 head of horses. Mr. Saylor is an honest, industrious and intelligent farmer, a good, popular and useful citizen and is well and favorably known for his sterling integrity.

J. L. SCHAEFFER, farmer and dealer in baled hay, Section 6, Township 1, Range 15, P. O. Sabetha, Nemaha County, was born in Marion County, Ohio, January 12, 1835, and lived in his native State until his seventeenth year, when his parents removed to Van Buren County, Iowa. Mr. S. lived in Iowa until the fall of 1878, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Sabetha, Nemaha County, where he resided until March, 1883, when he removed to Morrill Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married in Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1868, to Miss Mary E. True, a native of Ohio. They have six children—Laura E., Harry E., Jessie Grace, Ollie Blanche, Cora E., and Zora. Mr. Schaeffer makes a specialty of cutting, buying, pressing and shipping hay. He has a large Economy press on his farm and is kept busily employed the whole year around, shipping to the markets in St. Joe and Atchison, about 100 tons of hay per month.

JOHN I. SMITH, farmer and stock raiser, Section 24, Township 1, Range 15, P. O. Morrill, was born in Somerset County, Pa., in April 1844, and lived in his native State, until 1856, when his parents removed to Carroll County, Ill., where he resided until October 18, 1876, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Morrill Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the German Baptist Church, and is Clerk of Morrill Township. He was married at Mt. Carroll, Carroll Co., Ill., in July, 1864, to Miss Adeline Meyers, a native of Somerset County, Pa. They have five children whose names are:—John J. Astor, Samuel J. Burnworth, Martin A. Byron, William H. Leroy, and Benjamin A. Cecil. Mr. Smith owns a fine upland farm of 160 acres, lying two miles north of Morrill; it is reached by fine roads, is enclosed by substantial fences, is in a high state of cultivation and is well supplied with water by means of wells and Larkin's branch of the Pony which flows through the southeast corner of the farm. There is a young and thrifty orchard on the property which covers two and half acres and contains 125 fruit trees of various varieties, The improvements are good and consist in part of a new, comfortable and cosy frame cottage containing seven rooms, surrounded by handsome shade trees, horse stable, sheds and lots, granary, corn cribs, etc. Mr. S. raises from 500 to 600 bushels of wheat, 100 to 150 bushels of rye, 300 bushels of oats, 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of corn, cuts twenty-five acres of hay, keeps fifteen to twenty stock cattle, forty to fifty Poland-China hogs, and eight head of fine horses. Mr. Smith is an honest, industrious and intelligent Pennsylvanian farmer, a prominent and useful citizen and a good neighbor.

ELMER B. SNYDER, manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddles, collars, whips, blankets, etc. The son of J. H. and N. J. Snyder, and was born in 1862, in Richland County, Ohio, but left his native State at an early age, his parents removing to Kansas, and locating in Doniphan County, near Highland, where Mr. Snyder resided until his twenty-first year, when he removed to Morrill, Brown County, where he established himself in business March 1, 1883. He learned his trade with Mr. Norman Case, of Highland, a well-known manufacturer of harness in that city. Mr. Snyder is a young, energetic and prosperous business man, possesses good credit, and as he is the only dealer in his line in Morrill, commands all the trade in the town of his adoption and for miles around. He carries a large stock, has skilled workmen, a large and growing patronage, manufactures his own saddling, etc., and may be set down as one of the thriving and enterprising business men of the county.

FRANK M. SPALDING, dealer in lumber and building materials, was born in Haverhill, N. H., June 1, 1848, and lived in his native State until his nineteenth year, when he removed to Chicago, where he remained about three years, thence he removed to Lexington, Mich., where he engaged in the general mercantile business, and where he remained about two years, and then removed to Falls City, Neb., where he engaged in the lumber business, and where he resided four years. From Nebraska he removed, in 1878, to Morrill, Brown County, where he has resided and carried on business since. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married in Falls City, Neb., May 10, 1876, to Miss Julia E. Kingman, a native of New York. They have two children—Phineas and Hattie. Mr. Spalding is one of the successful and energetic business men of Morrill, and deals extensively in all kinds of lumber and building materials. Buying exclusively of first hands and for cash, he is enabled to compete with any one.

F. M. STARNS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 31, Township 1, Range 15, P. O. Sabetha, Nemaha County, was born in Geneva, Kane Co., Ill., December 1, 1836, but left his native State at an early age, his parents removing to Fountain County, Ind., where the family lived seven years. Then they removed to Wapello County, Iowa, being among the original settlers of this county. Mr. S. lived in Iowa until August, 1856, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating at Fort Plymouth, on Pony Creek, in what is now Morrill Township, where the Free-state forces were congregated under the command of Gen. James H. Lane. The same fall, Mr. Starns pre-empted a claim one and a half miles north of Morrill, where he resided until 1861, when he entered the Union Army as a member of Company D, Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted at Fort Leavenworth, November 9, 1861, and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., November 8, 1864. At the battle of Chickamauga, in which he participated, he was severely wounded, from the effects of which he suffers to this day. Owing to his wound he did no further duty with his regiment, but after he had in a measure recovered, he was detailed for light duty at the United States General Hospital at Nashville, Tenn., which he performed until his discharge on account of disability and the expiration of his term of service. After his discharge he returned to Kansas and located on his farm in Morrill Township, Brown County, where he has ever since resided. He is a zealous and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was Assessor of Walnut Creek Township four years, and a member of the Board of School District No. 52, Brown County, eight years. Mr. Starns was married in Nemaha County, June 19, 1869, to Miss I. J. Vassar, a native of Missouri. They have six children living, whose names are: Alice E., John F., Mary and Martha, twins, Frank M., and Nellie. Mr. Starns owns a fine upland farm of 120 acres one and a half miles northeast of Sabetha. The farm is enclosed by a handsome osage orange hedge, is in a good state of cultivation, and is well supplied with water by means of wells and springs. The improvements are good, and consist of a new and good five-room frame dwelling, a frame barn 32x32 feet, a large corn crib of 1,500 bushels capacity, an 800-bushel granary, smoke house with cellar, etc. Directly north of the dwelling is a handsome grove of native timber which covers two acres, and which, in summer, affords ample shade and acts as an excellent wind-break. Mr. S. devotes his time and attention chiefly to raising corn, hogs, and cattle. He raises 4,000 bushels of corn yearly, keeps 30 to 40 head of fine stock cattle, 40 to 50 stock hogs, and 9 head of excellent horses. Mr. Starns was one of the original Free-state men; a veteran of the War of the Rebellion; is a straightforward, honorable man, and an intelligent, practical and successful farmer.

JAMES B. STEPHENS, real estate agent, was born in Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Pa. May 5, 1837, and lived in his native State until his eighteenth year, when he removed to Wood County, Ohio, where he resided one year and then removed to Jones County, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming and where he resided until August 12, 1861, when he enlisted at Anamosa, Iowa, as a member of Company B, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at Louisville, Ky., September 24, 1864. He took part among others in the battles of Pea Ridge, Ark., Vicksburg, Siege of Vicksburg, Look Out Mountain, Chickamauga and the Atlanta campaign. At the first attack by the Union forces on Vicksburg, Mr. S. who had by this time attained the rank of Sergeant, was in command of a party who were engaged in laying a pontoon bridge across Chickasaw Bayou. The party while thus engaged was under the severe fire of the enemy for over two hours. After the pontoons were laid, Sergt. Stephens found thirteen bullet holes in his overcoat and blouse. After the siege of Vicksburg, Sergt. Stephens was detailed for service in the Ordnance Department where he served until the Atlanta Campaign when he was detailed as a member of the Pioneer Corps, of which he was a member until the surrender of this city, when he was discharged by reason of expiration of service. He endured severe hardships and privations while in the service from the effects of which he suffers to-day. After his discharge from the United States Service he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Mitchell County, where he resided twelve years and was engaged in farming and the real estate business. From Kansas he removed to Nemaha City, Neb., where he resided until the fall of 1882, when he returned to Kansas, locating at Morrill, Brown County, where he has resided since.

A. W. STEWART, painter, grainer and paper hanger, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., December 31, 1836, and lived in his native State until 1873, when he removed to Jersey City where he resided two years and carried on business. In October, 1875, he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Morrill, where he has since resided and carried on business. He is a zealous and prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Morrill, and is one of the stewards of this church. He is also a member of the Morrill Lodge, No. 178, I. O. of O. F., and is chaplain of his lodge. He participated in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company D, Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, enlisting in New York City in the fall of 1862, discharged on account of disability contracted while in the service, in New York City in the spring of 1864. He took part in the second battle of Bull Run. Mr. Stewart has been married twice. The first marriage took place in Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y., in 1858, to Miss Eleanor Smith, a native of New York; she died in the spring of 1870. The second marriage occurred in 1871, in New York City, to Miss Mary F. Conniss, a native of the same city. They have had four children, two of whom are living, they were named as follows: Emma (died in October, 1873), Mamie (died in November, 1875), May B. and Ambrose W., Jr. Mr. Stewart is an energetic, earnest and intelligent business man, a good citizen, and is eminently worthy of the large patronage he is receiving from the residents of Morrill and vicinity.

C. R. VANDOREN, M. D., physician and surgeon, and farmer, Section 25, Township 1, Range 15, P. O. Morrill, was born in Sloan's Village, Schoharie Co., N. Y. His father left New Jersey at an early day, and settled in the Empire State. He was of Holland descent, and his parents spoke the language of that nation. His mother was from Massachusetts. Her maiden name was Sloan, and the village in which Dr. VanDoren was born, was named after her father. In the spring of 1848, he entered the office of Dr. Fox, a prominent physician of Canajoharie, a village of romantic beauty in the valley of the Mohawk, where Dr. Van Doren had formerly pursued his early academic studies preparatory to his collegiate course. In the autumn of 1848, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City; in the fall of 1849 and winter of 1850, he attended a course of lectures at University Medical College, New York, at the head of which then stood the celebrated Dr. Mott, author of several standard works on surgery, and the first surgeon who successfully performed the operation of tying the *arteria innominati*. In the autumn and winter of 1850-51, Dr. VanDoren attended his third and last course of lectures in Chicago, at Rush Medical College, where he graduated in the spring of 1851. After practicing in Chicago for one year, he returned East and settled in New Jersey, the home of his forefathers. In 1856 he married Miss Amanda R. L. Meeker, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. She is a relative of Major Daniel Gano, and of the Pendletons of Cincinnati. The fruit of this marriage was one son—Samuel Elliott, now nineteen years of age. Dr. VanDoren continued to reside in New Jersey until the autumn of 1882, when he and his family wended their way towards the setting sun taking Greeley's advice to go West. They landed in Morrill, Brown County, November 18, 1882. Dr. V. immediately commenced building on his farm, half a mile north of the village of Morrill. The farm contains 160 acres, and is beautifully located, the surface of the land being undulating in all this portion of Kansas. It commands a fine view of the landscape stretching over hill and vale to Falls City, Neb., and Hiawatha, the county seat of Brown, and all surrounding country, giving a very pleasing prospect to the eye of the visitor or traveler as he rides over this portion of the State, which, when Dr. VanDoren visited it a few years ago in the lovely month of June, was one unbroken expanse of prairie, where every breeze was laden with the fragrance of thousands of flowers, and the whole beautified by tints of varied hues and colors. Dr. VanDoren is a leading and accomplished physician and surgeon. He has had years of experience and is a strong man in the profession.

D. A. VANDERPOOL, notary public and conveyancer, postmaster and dealer in general merchandise, clothing, groceries, coal, etc., etc., was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in May, 1845, and lived in his native State until his seventeenth year, when he moved to Chicago, where he attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College one year. He then secured a position in a coal office, and subsequently in a wholesale grocery establishment. He resided two years in Chicago, and then went to St. Joe, Mo., where he was in the employ of the United States Express Company. He remained with this company twelve years, being most of the time stationed at St. Joe. In the spring of 1876, he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Hamlin Township, Brown County, where he resided two years and engaged in farming; thence removed to Morrill, where he engaged in his present business, and where he has resided since. He is a strict and consistent member of the Christian Church. He is a charter member of Morrill Lodge No. 187, I. O. O. F. He was the first noble grand of the Lodge. He was also a member of Hamlin Lodge No. 87, at the time it was instituted. Is also a member of Hamlin Lodge No. 185, A., F. & A. M. He has been Postmaster at Morrill for over four years past; he was Clerk of Morrill Township one term; Treasurer of the same township one year, and is at present the only notary public in the township. He was married in St. Joe, Mo., in January, 1868, to Miss Philena Trout, a native of Ohio. Mr. Vanderpool is a careful, conservative and prosperous merchant—does business on the cash basis exclusively. He has made his means on the spot, and is an able and thorough business man. He may be truthfully styled a self-made man, his father dying when Mr. V. was only three years of age, and his handsome competency being acquired by his own unaided exertions.

G. W. WILLARD, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 34, Township 1, Range 15, P. O. Morrill, was born in Preston County, Va., September 22, 1819, but left his native State at an early age; his parents removing to Fayette County, Pa., where they lived about eight years, and then removed to Meigs County, Ohio, where Mr. W. lived until April 23, 1867, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Morrill Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. Mr. Willard was a member of the Board of School District No. 34, Brown County, three terms. He was married in Meigs County, Ohio, April 3, 1850, to Miss Lucinda Roush, a native of Mason County, Va. They have ten children living whose names are—Merchant W., married to Miss Temperance A. Hedgecock, a native of Illinois; Freeman T., Stephen J., married to Miss Alice Cottrell, a native of Indiana; Angeline, Martha E., Carmi A., James C., John R., Walter S, and Hammond B. Mr. Willard owns a fine valley farm of 240 acres, one mile west of Morrill. The St. Joe and West Railroad runs through part of his farm. It is enclosed with substantial fences, in a good state of cultivation, and is well supplied with water. Near the barn is a well of pure water, which is used for stock purposes, and which is raised by one of Ingham & Bigelow's wind mills. There is a young and thrifty orchard on the place, and an abundance of small fruits and a fine grove of native trees. The improvements on the property are first-class, and consist, among others, of a neat and comfortable frame dwelling containing five rooms with good cellar, and one and one-half storied frame barn 30x36, good granaries, corn cribs, etc., etc. Mr. Willard raises from 400 to 500 bushels of wheat, 100 to 200 bushels of oats, 2,500 to 3,000 bushels of corn yearly. Keeps 25 to 30 head of stock cattle, 75 to 100 stock hogs, and a half dozen horses. He is an industrious, prosperous and practical farmer, a prominent and useful citizen, and a good neighbor.

MERCHANT W. WILLARD, farmer, Section 34, Township 1, Range 15, P. O. Morrill, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, June 22, 1852, and lived in his native State until April 23, 1867, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Morrill Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of Sabetha Lodge, No. 162, A., F. & A. M. He was married October 12, 1876, in the city of Hiawatha, to Miss Temperance A. Hedgecock, a native of Illinois. Mr. Willard owns a choice upland farm of 120 acres, one and a quarter miles west of Morrill, on the old State road from White Cloud to Seneca. The farm is enclosed by a handsome Osage hedge and is in a good state of cultivation, and is well supplied with water. The improvements are first class and were built from foundation to roof by Mr. Willard himself who is a born mechanic, and consist in part of a comfortable, cosy frame cottage, 22x30 feet, stock stables, a good granary of 1,000 bushels' capacity, two corn cribs, etc., etc. Near and surrounding the dwelling, is a handsome grove of native timber, planted five years ago, which contains 1,000 cottonwood, maple and box elder trees. There is a thriving young orchard on the property which contains 500 apple, peach, pear and cherry trees. There is also an abundance of small fruits on the place, consisting of grapes, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and blackberries Mr. W. raises from 200 to 300 bushels of wheat, the same quantity of oats, 2,500 to 3,500 bushels of corn, keeps a dozen graded milch cows, 75 to 100 hogs and five head of horses. In 1876, when he commenced building his home on what is now one of the finest farms, it was a piece of raw prairie. He had but limited means when he commenced, but has by perseverance, industry and grit achieved a handsome competency, and what is better is out of debt. Mr. Willard is a man of rare mechanical skill and is an inventor of no mean gifts. He has worked at and made a success of each of the following named trades and occupations and is ready to work at any of them again at an hour's notice, viz: farmer, carpenter and house builder, stone mason and bricklayer, clock maker, machinist, architect, well digger, platform scale builder and painter. He was the architect and builder among others of the handsome residence of Joseph Kirk, Esq., the elegant house of Mr. James Stoffer, the conveniently arranged barn on his father's farm and the large three storied and costly barn, 54x60 feet, owned by T. T. Myers. He has invented a number of mechanical and labor saving appliances, which have met with favor wherever used.

HAMLIN.

Hamlin is located upon the St. Joseph & Western Railway, seven miles west of Hiawatha. The town is laid out upon the land of A. Leonard, and has a site of twenty acres. The postoffice at this point was opened in 1870, being removed from the old location two and a half miles south of the town. At the time of its removal the town could hardly be said to have an existence, and mail service was performed at the depot by J. Rogers. Mr. Rogers was succeeded as Postmaster by A. Leonard, who opened a postoffice in his store, where it remained until the destruction of the building. It was then located in the store of D. W. Simmons, where it remained during the terms of office of E. N. Ordway and H. P. Kinney. Upon the appointment of A. B. Wager the office was placed in his store, where it remained until the present incumbent, T. C. Mathews, received his commission and placed it in his building.

The first building in the new town was that of Mrs. Leonard, who was engaged in the millinery business. The building now serves as the kitchen of D. W. Simmons. The next store was that of A. Leonard, which was destroyed by fire in 1875. The first residence was built by J. McCuen, and was shortly followed by the dwelling of Wm. Baker.

The first child born in the town was a son of E. N. Ordway; the first death that of a Mrs. Bates, and the first wedding that of James Hays.

Dr. Heath, who came in 1875, was the medical practitioner. He was followed by J. J. Kelley, by Dr. Wm. Moore and Dr. L. O. Hoyt. The two last, who came in 1879 and 1881, respectively, are still located at this point.

The first school near Hamlin was at a point a mile northwest of the town, and was taught by Miss Emma Fisher, in 1871. The school building erected the same year was twenty-four by thirty-six feet and one story in height. The present school building was erected in the winter of 1880-81, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. It is thirty by fifty-six feet, and two stories in height. Rooms are fitted up for three departments, but up to the present time but two have been in use. The first teachers in the new schoolhouse were Mrs. C. Evans and Miss F. Hitchcock. J. W. Smith and Miss Mollie Belts were appointed for the school year of 1881-82. The enrollment of children of a school age in the District (No. 50) is 121.

The first hotel in Hamlin was the Hamlin House. It was built in 1878 by Samuel Myers, who occupied it for six months and then sold to William Murray. It was purchased in 1881 by T. J. Wilson, who now manages it. It is the only hotel of the town.

The town now has three general stores, one grocery, one hardware, one, drug, one millinery and one furniture store, an elevator twenty by sixty feet, the property of J. N. Speer & Co., of Hiawatha, a grain warehouse owned by Thomas Evans, a lumber yard and two blacksmith shops. The population is something over two hundred.

Reserve is a newly laid out station of the Missouri Pacific Railway, located on the old Indian reserve near the State line.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The first religious services were held in the depot, in 1871, by Rev. T. J. Hansberry, of the Christian Church. This church had been organized at a point three miles south some years prior to this time, and was not formally removed to the town until 1876, although services were held with a degree of regularity. The church edifice was erected in 1876, at a cost of $3,000. It is 40x60 feet on the ground and has a seating capacity of 300. Its first pastor, after Mr. Hansberry, was Rev. J. F. Berry, who is still a resident of the town, although the church has passed to the charge of Rev. J. W. Kelsey. The membership of the society is 120. A Sabbath school was organized in 1876, under the superintendence of J. F. Berry, and has continued to the present time. It has a membership of fifty and is under the charge of the pastor.

The Congregational Church was also organized prior to the birth of the town. Its first pastor was Rev. M. Ayers, who preached for some time in the schoolhouse and was instrumental in the erection of the church building. This structure was erected in 1873, at a cost of $2,200; its size is 30x40 feet and its seating capacity 200. Mr. Ayers was followed, in 1875, by Rev. John Cheeseman, who held the office nearly two years. Then came, with slight intervals between their pastorates, Rev. Messrs. Skinner, Matson, A. L. Howard and the present incumbent, Rev. D. Dunham. At the time of the organization of the church it had a bare dozen members, but in a short time this was increased to over forty, at which figure it now remains. A Sabbath school was organized in 1873 and has maintained a healthy growth to the present time. It has an average attendance of forty and is in charge of J. W. Smith.

The members of the German Baptist Church (Dunkards) located on the south side of the Nemaha River, hold their meetings in the Pony Creek Church, the Nemaha River being the north boundary line. The greater part of the members of this organization are located in Brown County, Kan., but some reside in Nebraska. This church was organized in 1870. The minister in Nebraska was D. E. Fry, who is still located in the same place. The minister in Brown County was the late J. J. Lichty, who organized the church. These two ministers, with their wives, were the first members. The church has now a commodious house of worship, 40x60 in size, and numbers about 175 members.

Hamlin Lodge, No. 185, A., F. & A. M.—The dispensation for this lodge was granted by the Grand Lodge of the State in May, 1878, and the charter was granted October 16, 1879. The following named were the charter members: W. E. Moore, Campbell Evans, Augustus Gardiner, Bennett Hicks, A. G. Gardiner, Caspar Gardiner, F. Gardiner, J. P. Miner, J. J. Stafford, A. R. Meyers, J. B. Stewart, F. J. Robbins, B. Ellis, James Cottrel, A. S. Palmer and William Butler. The first officers of the lodge were: W. E. Moore, W. M.; C. Evans, S. W.; Augustus Gardiner, J. W.; A. G. Gardiner, Treas.; B. Ellis, Sec'y.; Caspar Gardiner, S. D.; J. P. Miner, J. D.; J. J. Stafford, S. S.; F. Gardiner, J. S.; B. Hicks, tyler. The lodge holds regular meetings, semi-monthly (the second and fourth Saturdays of each month) in Odd Fellow's Hall, on First street. The lodge at present consists of twenty-two members composed of some of the best citizens of Hamlin and vicinity. The members passed and raised were ten in number. The number demitted was three, and the same number of deaths have occurred among the members of the lodge since its organization. The officers at present are: W. E. Moore, W. M.; J. J. Stafford, S. W.; John Weitner, J. W.; William Smith, Secty.; Peter Pfeiffer, Treas.; A. R. Smith, S. D.; A. Nitsche, J. D.; C. Evans, S. S.; A. Watts, J. S., and B. Ellis, tyler.

Hamlin Lodge, No. 154, I. O. of O. F., was instituted and a dispensation granted therefor by the Grand Lodge of the State January 21, 1879, and chartered October 15 of the same year. The following were the charter members of this lodge: Frank M. Unkefer, Amos R. Smith, P. K. Fisher, Josiah Beam, Samuel Slater, John Slater, George H. Weil, William B. Baker and William A. Murray. The first officers elected were: Frank M. Unkefer, N. G.; Josiah Beam, V. G.; P. K. Fisher, R. S.; A. R. Smith, P. S., and Wm. A. Murray, Treas. The lodge holds regular meetings in the handsome and elegantly furnished hall on First street every Monday evening. The hall, a convenient frame structure, was erected in 1880, and cost with furniture, etc., about $1,500. The hall and furniture is owned by the lodge and what is still better has not a dollar's incumbrance on it. Few lodges, if any, in the State can vie with Hamlin Lodge in this respect. Hamlin Lodge, No. 185, A. F. & A. M., also use this hall as a place of meeting. The present officers of Hamlin Lodge, No. 154, are: D. W. Simmons, N. G.; Samuel Slater, V. G.; E. T. Maury, R. S.; Nathaniel Slater, P. S., and John C. McGee, Treas. The membership of the lodge is forty-two. The past grands of this lodge are: Frank M. Unkefer, Josiah Beam, P. K. Fisher, J. W. Kelsey, A. R. Smith, J. C. Watson and William B. Baker.

The Smith & Ellis Grist Mill was built in June, 1882, at a cost of $4,000. The building is 32x42 feet and three stories in height. It is furnished with two run of buhr-stones, one for wheat and one for corn and feed, and has a grinding capacity of 150 bushels per day. Power is supplied by an engine of forty-horse power.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—HAMLIN TOWNSHIP.

O. M. BACKUS, teacher, Hamlin, is the son of Dr. James H. and Louisa Backus, natives of Maine, and was born in Mason, Warren Co., Ohio, April 17, 1846, and lived in his native State until 1848, when his parents removed to New Castle, Ind., where they resided until 1850. About this time his father's health giving way, he started with a large company of immigrants from Ohio and Indiana to California, with the hope that the journey across the plains might restore a once vigorous constitution to its pristine state, the family meantime returning to Ohio to await his return. At Fort Laramie, the last letter ever received by his family, was mailed by Dr. Backus. Nothing further was ever heard of him by his sorrowing family except that the train divided at Fort Laramie and that the division the doctor went with had not been heard from and was supposed to have been lost or annihilated by the savages of the plains. Should any one who chances to read this sketch be cognizant of the fate of Dr. Backus, they will confer a great favor by sending the particulars to his son at Hamlin, Brown Co., Kan. In the spring of 1859, Mrs. Louisa Backus, having given up all hopes of ever seeing her husband again, removed with her family to Kansas, locating on a farm in Doniphan County, eight miles southwest of Troy. She taught the first public school in District No. 8, in this county and was an educator of intelligence, education and mental strength and had few equals among the teachers of Doniphan County. The family resided in this county until 1863, and then removed to the city of Atchison, where young O. M. attended school and worked in the Atchison *Free Press* office. In 1865 the family returned to their farm in Doniphan County, where Mr. Backus resided until the fall of 1880, and then removed to Hamlin, Brown County, where he has resided since. Mr. Backus received his early education in the public and graded schools of Doniphan County, and the city of Atchison, completing his course at the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He commenced teaching in 1867, in Doniphan County, where he was for awhile principal of the Severanse Graded School. He taught altogether four years in this county and is now engaged in teaching a ten months' term in District No. 31, Brown County. He is a teacher of fine reputation, ranks among the best in the county, and always commands a good salary. He is a member of the Christian Church at Hamlin and also of Hamlin Lodge, No. 154, I. O. O. F. and of Hamlin Lodge, I. O. G. T. He was Clerk of School District No. 8, Doniphan County, two terms. He was married in the fall of 1880, in Hamlin, to Miss Alice C. Murray, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children, whose names are—Kiah J. and O. C.

ELIAS BERKLEY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 17, Township 1, Range 16, P. O. Hamlin, was born in Somerset County, Pa., October 1, 1829, and lived in his native State until 1865, when he removed to Lee County, Ill., where he resided until February, 1872, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Hamlin Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the German Baptist Church. He has been a member of the Board of School District No. 63, seven years in succession, and Trustee of Hamlin Township, two terms. He was married in 1851, in Somerset County, Pa., to Miss Annie Miller, a native of Pennsylvania. They have eleven children living:—Cyrus M., (married to Miss Mary Stephens, a native of Kansas); Gillian F., (married to Miss Emma Speicher, a native of Pennsylvania); Henrietta, (married to Irvin Blanchard, a native of Vermont); Annie, (married to N. P. Eglin, a native of New York); James Harvey, William Grant, Orpha, Josie, Minerva, Charles W. and Roscoe C. Mr. Berkley owns a choice upland farm of 480 acres. It is all enclosed; is in high state of cultivation, and is admirably watered by wells, cisterns, springs, and Berkley's branch of Pony Creek, which flows in a northwesterly direction through the farm. The orchard covers three acres, and contains 100 apple, 400 peach, and a number of plum and cherry trees. North and west of the dwelling is a fine grove of native timber which covers two acres. The improvements are first-class, and consist of a comfortable and cosy frame cottage, large frame barn, 34x46, granaries, corn-cribs, smoke house, stock sheds and lots, etc. Mr. Berkley grows 1,000 to 1,500 bushels of small grain, 10,000 to 15,000 bushels of corn; cuts 25 to 40 acres of hay, yearly; pastures his cattle on his own meadows; feeds two car loads of cattle; keeps 80 head of fine grade cattle; 100 to 125 hogs, and 10 head of horses. Mr. Berkley is one of Brown's representative farmers. He is an intelligent, influential and honored citizen; possesses great tenacity of purpose and indomitable energy; great kindness of heart, and has a remarkable personal popularity among all classes.

W. R. BURNHAM, agent and operator Union Pacific R. R., St. Joe and Western division, Hamlin, is the son of Dr. W. S. and Mrs. Ann Burnham. His father is an eminent physician, who formerly practiced extensively in Illinois and Wisconsin; but having acquired a competency, and on account of his age, has now retired from the practice of his profession. He now resides in Richland Centre, Richland Co., Wis., where his son, W. R., was born, September 10, 1864 receiving his early education in the graded schools of his native city. Here, too, Mr. B. and several of his comrades learned telegraphy; having, with unusual enterprise for youths of their age, erected a private telegraph line of their own. Mr. B. and one of his comrades, were, however, the only two who availed themselves of the knowledge obtained, and who have since followed their profession. Mr. Burnham lived in his native State until his sixteenth year, when he paid a visit to his brother, E. H. Burnham, the popular agent and operator at Alexandria, Neb., and while there received an appointment as operator at the station at Seneca, Nemaha Co., Kas., which position he held for four months. He was then advanced to Hastings, Neb., and has held positions continuously since on the U. P. R. R., at various points on the road. He has but lately been promoted to the station at Hamlin, where he is the agent and operator. He possesses the confidence of his superiors on the road. He is an efficient and courteous agent, and is well liked by all with whom he comes in contact.

C. P. CARY, principal of Hamlin public schools, was born in Marshall, Highland Co., Ohio, January 28, 1856, and lived in his native State until his twenty-fourth year, and then became a resident of Kansas, locating at White Cloud, where he resided one year, and was engaged in teaching. From White Cloud he removed to Robinson, where he resided one year, and had charge of the public schools in this town. From Robinson he removed to Hamlin, where he has charge of the public schools, and where he has resided since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. C. was educated at the Ohio Central Normal School, at Worthington, Ohio, where he graduated as a member of the Scientific Class in 1878, and in the classical course in 1880. He has been engaged in teaching since the age of sixteen, and continued in this profession, after his graduation, immediately thereafter, for a year holding the position of Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Latin, at the Ohio Central Normal School. He is one of the Assistant Examiners for Brown County. Prof. Cary is an educator of rare merit, thorough in discipline, and a man of fine attainments and culture. He was married at White Cloud, May 30, 1882, to Miss Myra Pugsley, a daughter of the eminent and successful physician and surgeon, Dr. E. G. Pugsley, of White Cloud. Mrs. Cary was born at St. Paul, Minn., and ably assists her husband in the schools of Hamlin, of which she is vice-principal. She has had an experience of four years in teaching in the public schools of White Cloud, in Dakota Territory, near Castleton, and was for a time teacher of German in the Ohio Central Normal School, her *Alma Mater*.

JOSEPH W. DENDURENT, dealer in farm machinery, wagons, buggies, pumps and windmills, Hamlin and Morrill, Kan., P. O. Hamlin. Mr. D. is the son of Joseph and Sarah Dendurent, old pioneers of Kansas. His father was born in St. John's, Canada, and in his twentieth year entered the employ of the Hudson's Bay Fur Company, and continued in the employ of this company for a number of years. He subsequently resided in various States and Territories of the United States, and in the fall of 1857, became a resident of Kansas, locating at Valley Falls. In 1878, the family removed to Hamlin, Brown County, where they have ever since resided. Mr. Dendurent, Sr., relates many graphic tales of the early days of Kansas and the great Northwest. Mr. Joseph W. Dendurent was born in Nemaha County, Neb., March 31, 1856, and came to Hamlin with his father's family, where he has continued to reside. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married in Madison County, Iowa, December 21, 1881, to Miss Ellen B. Lewis, a native of Iowa. They have one child, a daughter—Sarah Etta. Mr. Dendurent is doing a large flourishing trade in farm machinery, wagons, buggies, etc., both at Hamlin and in Morrill, where he has established a branch of his house under the able superintendence of T. P. Gordon. Mr. D. handles Osborn's Self-Binders, the Moline, Gordon City and Canton plows, Deere's cultivators and Moline and Fish Brothers' wagons, and is one of the intelligent, energetic, and promising young business men of Brown.

THOMAS EGLIN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 8, Township 1, Range 16, P.O. Hamlin was born in Parsippany, N. J., June 7, 1822, but left his native State at an early age with his mother, his father having died some time previously, removing to Montgomery County, N. Y., where Mr. Eglin resided until his twenty-ninth year, and then removed to Newark, N. J., where he resided two years. Thence he removed to Kane County, Ill., where he resided until July, 1865, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Hamlin Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Baptist Church of Sabetha. He was a member of the Board of School District No. 15, Brown County, for seven years. He was married in Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1851, to Miss Cordelia Quick, a native of New York. They have one child, a son, N. Pierson. They also have an adopted daughter, Kate. Mr. E. has a choice upland farm of 280 acres. It is all enclosed, and in a good state of cultivation, and has a splendid supply of water, consisting of wells, springs and Rocky Branch, which flows northerly through the farm. There is a fine orchard on this property, which covers six acres, and contains 300 apple, fifty peach, and twenty-five cherry trees. It is also supplied with small fruits of various kinds. North of the dwelling is a magnificent grove of native timber, which covers six acres, and contains a great number of cottonwood, elm, box elder and soft maple trees. The improvements are first-class, consisting of an elegant seven-room stone house, frame stock stable, large hog house, granaries, corn cribs, stock sheds and lots, etc. On a portion of the farm is a fine quarry of superior building stone. Mr. E. grows 1,000 bushels of small grain, 2,500 bushels of corn; cuts ten acres of hay; feeds a car load of cattle; keeps thirty head of stock cattle, forty to fifty stock hogs, and seven head of horses. Mr. E. is a thrifty and industrious farmer, a prominent and useful citizen, and a good neighbor.

ROBERT GASTON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 33, Township 1, Range 16, P. O. Hamlin, was born in the North of Ireland, October 13, 1835, and lived in his native country but a short time, when his parents emigrated to America, and located in Washington County, Pa., where Mr. G. lived until his nineteenth year, and then removed to Mercer County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming, and where he resided a year and a half. Thence he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he resided six months, and from there, on the eleventh day of June, 1857, came to Kansas, locating on his farm in Hamlin Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and of Hiawatha Post, No. 130, G. A. R. He has been Treasurer of Hamlin Township three years. He participated in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company A, Seventh Regiment Kansas Cavalry, and enlisted August 31, 1861, at Fort Leavenworth. In a skirmish at Holly Springs, Mr. Gaston was twice severely wounded, and was discharged on this account at Memphis, Tenn., February 6, 1863. Subsequently he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment at Fort Leavenworth, March 16, 1864, and was finally discharged from the United States service, September 9, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth. He took part in the battles of Corinth, Tupelo, Little Blue, Iuka, Independence, Mo., the second battle of the Little Blue, and other minor engagements and skirmishes. He was married April 3, 1866, in Brown County, to Miss Elvira L. Smith, a native of Maine. They have six children, whose names are—Carrie E., Egbert O., Robert Elmer, Mattie L., John F. and Don C. Mr. Gaston has a fine upland farm of 320 acres, four acres of which is in town lots. The farm is all enclosed, and in a good state of cultivation; is well supplied with water by means of living water, Terrapin Creek flowing through the southeast portion of his farm. The orchard is young and thrifty, and contains 150 bearing apple, 400 peach, and a few pair and cherry trees. There is also an abundance of small fruits on the place. The improvements are first-class in every particular, and consist in part of a commodious frame residence, containing eight rooms; frame barn, 24x40 feet; granary, corn cribs, wagon sheds, etc. Mr. S. raises from 500 to 700 bushels of wheat, 150 to 250 bushels of rye, 300 bushels of oats, and 3,500 bushels of corn yearly. Keeps fifty head of grade cattle, sixty to seventy-five head of stock hogs, and seven head of horses and mules

ELI A. GROVER, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Hamlin, was originally from the State of Maine, born in Oxford County, September 30, 1842. When ten years of age his parents removed to LaSalle County, Ill., where he made his home and worked on a farm until 1862. He then volunteered with the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Company B, and took an active part in all the principal engagements of his regiment, until the close of the Rebellion. In 1865 he came to Kansas, to join his father, J. Grover, who had preceded him two years, and who died in 1874. Eli A. has since been engaged at farming, and now owns eighty acres of good farming land. He was married in May, 1872, to Miss Carrie Parker. Mr. Grover's mother is still living.

JOHN McLEAN HILLMON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 4, Township 1, Range 16, P. O. Hamlin, was born in Montgomery County, Ind., January 29, 1834, and lived in his native State until his twentieth year, when he removed to Tama County, Iowa, where he resided until the spring of 1857, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating at Valley Falls, where he resided until the fall of the same year, when he removed to the city of Hiawatha, coming there when there was only one house besides his own in this now thriving city. He resided in Hiawatha until 1860, when he removed to Illinois, where he spent the winter, and then removed to Iowa, where, on the 10th day of August, 1861, he entered the United States Army as a member of Company C, Tenth Regiment Iowa Infantry, enlisting at Toledo, Iowa, and being discharged at Little Rock, Ark., August 15, 1865. He participated in the battles of Island No. 10, Madrid, Corinth, Iuka, Fort Gibson, Jackson, Miss., Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, siege of Atlanta, Sherman's March to the Sea, capture of Savannah, Goldsboro, Raleigh, N. C. Mr. Hillmon received severe injuries while in the service, which resulted in almost total blindness, for which a grateful (?) country is now allowing him the pitiful sum of $4 per month. After his discharge from the army he returned to his home in Iowa, where he resided until 1868, when he returned to Kansas, again locating at Hiawatha, where he resided until March, 1881, when he removed to his farm in Hamlin Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 35, A. F. & A. M., Mount Horeb Chapter and Hiawatha Commandery, No. 13, K. T. He was senior warden of his lodge nine years, and W. M. one year. Mr. Hillmon is a true blue Democrat, and has never sought any political offices. He was married in Helena, Iowa, February 24, 1868, to Miss Harriet E. Louthan, a native of Ohio. They have five children living—Eureka R., Thomas B., John W., Mary E., and Esther Florence. Mr. Hillmon owns a choice farm of 160 acres lying on Pony Creek. He has 50 acres of timber, and the remainder of the farm is about equally divided between bottom and upland. The farm is all enclosed, and is in a good state of cultivation; is supplied by wells and Pony Creek with plenty of good water; has a handsome grove and orchards, and has it finely improved. There is a substantial stone house of seven rooms, a stock stable, granary, and other outbuildings on the premises. Mr. H. devotes his attention principally to raising corn and hogs. He grows 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of corn yearly, keeps half a dozen fine grade cattle, 35 stock hogs, and 5 head of horses. Mr. Hillmon is a veteran of the late war, an industrious, intelligent and prosperous farmer, and a good and useful citizen.

JOHN C. McGEE, senior member of the firm of McGee & Stearns, druggists, and dealers in books, stationery, fancy articles, cigars, tobacco, etc., Hamlin. Was born in Vermillion County, Ill., March 3, 1838, and lived in his native State until his fifth year, his parents removing in the fall of 1845 to Daviess County, Mo., where Mr. McGee resided until 1860, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Doniphan County, where he resided until 1876, when he removed to Hamlin, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of Hamlin Lodge, No. 154, I. O. O. F., and is treasurer of his lodge. He was Constable of the city of Severance four years, and Justice of the Peace of Hamlin Township one term. He was married, in 1875, at Severance, to Miss Rachel M. Van Curen, a native of Indiana. Mrs. McGee is an old resident of Brown County and of Kansas, her parents having removed to this State in 1854. She relates many graphic tales of the early history of the Territory and State. Mr. McGee is among the foremost business men of Hamlin, does a safe and thriving trade, and is a steady, reliable and educated pharmacist.

V. B. MOORE, agent and operator, Reserve, is the son of Dr. W. E. and M. E. Moore, and was born in Clinton County, Mo., May 8, 1863, living but a short time in his native State, when his parents removed to Kansas, locating in Mount Pleasant, Atchison County, where the family resided eight years, and then removed to Hamlin, Brown County, where his parents reside at present. Mr. M. received his education in the graded schools of Hamlin, and learned telegraphy from Mr. Al. Wheeler, then agent and operator at Hamlin Station. Immediately after completing his course of instruction, under the direction of Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Moore was assigned as operator to the station at Severance on the St. Joe & Western R. R., where he remained about one year. He was then appointed agent and operator at Reserve, Brown County, on the Missouri Pacific R. R., which position he has held ever since. He is a member of Hamlin Lodge, I. O. G. T. Mr. Moore is a faithful and trusted employee of the railroad company, and is very popular in Reserve.

PETER PFEIFFER, farmer, Section 1, Township 2, Range 16 west, P. O. Hamlin, was born in Germany, September 17, 1838, at Frankfort on the Maine. He came to the United States in 1853, his destination Boston, where his brother, Paul, had preceded him in 1848. Three years later Peter came to Kansas, located at Fort Leavenworth, and accepted a position under the Government as Wagon Master. Here he remained until the close of the Rebellion, and during this trying time acted as messenger through the Confederate lines to the Union Army, and was in the city of Lawrence at the second burning of the same by the border ruffians. In 1865, he settled on the place where he now resides, where he has 320 acres, all under improvements, which makes a very fine farm indeed. Mr. Pfeiffer is a gentleman who has always taken an active part in the public welfare of his county and State, as he came here with the intention to help free Kansas, if such a thing were possible. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hamlin, also Hamlin Lodge, No. 185, A., F. & A. M. He was married, in 1865, to Mary, daughter of Daniel McCoy, who became a resident of Brown County in 1857.

ROBERT PATTON, M. D., farmer and stock raiser, Section 21, Township 1, Range 16, P. O. Hamlin, was born in Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1823, and lived in his native State until his fifteenth year, when he went to Canandaigua, N. Y., where he attended the well known academy located in the town, for two years. He then commenced reading medicine with Dr. P. G. Munson, an eminent practitioner of Canandaigua, a former partner of Prof. Frank Hastings Hamilton. He pursued his medical studies under the direction of Dr. Munson, for nearly two years. He then proceeded to Crittenden, Ky., where he completed his medical studies and then attended lectures at the Philadelphia College of Medicine, where he graduated in 1853. Immediately after his graduation he commenced the practice of his profession in Clark County, Ky., where he resided a short time and then removed to Bourbon County, in the same State, where he continued the practice of his profession, and where he resided until the fall of 1861, when he entered the United States army, as an acting Assistant Surgeon, in which position he served almost continuously until the close of the war, and then returned to Kentucky, where he resided until January, 1868, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Hamlin Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a prominent and zealous member of the Christian Church of Hamlin. He was married in Flemingsburgh, Ky., in 1856, to Mrs. Julia A. Groves, *nee* Hall, a native of Kentucky. Dr. P. is the son of John H. and Eliza Jane Patton, and is one of a family of seventeen children, who are all living but three, in various portions of the United States. Dr. Patton's "Broadlawn" farm and herd, are among the attractions in this part of the county, and are worth a day's journey to see. The home farm and neighboring lands belonging to this estate, embrace 840 acres, admirably watered by springs and living brooks. The estate is improved with some ten miles of fine hedge, large timothy and clover meadow and natural pastures, fast running to blue grass. He has a beautiful home, set in ample blue-grass lawns, shaded by large native groves, has a dwelling house on every quarter of his farm for the occupancy of his workmen, and a cattle barn 200 feet long for foraging and stabling, twenty-five acres of trees and orchard. In addition to his old herd of thoroughbred short-horns, the doctor has lately purchased and brought up from Kentucky, twenty-five short-horns, mostly of popular families, has at the head of

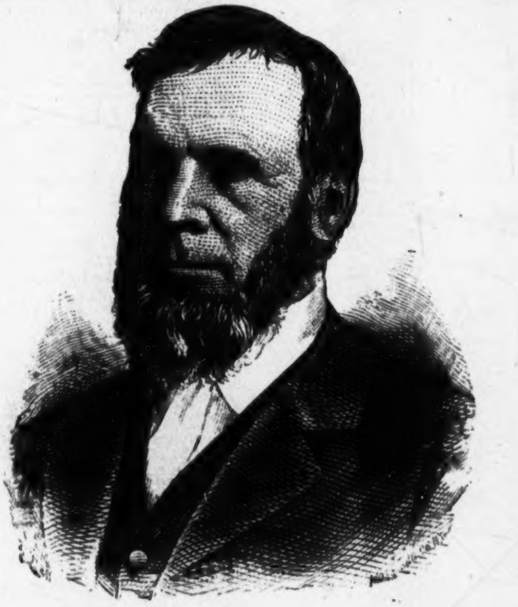

Robt Patton M D
Hamlin

the "Broadlawn" herd, Wiley Duke, No. 11,532, a pure bred Bates bull, an animal of superior personal traits and illustrious lineage, sired by Kirklevington Duke 2d, dam Wiley Duchess. Wiley Duke is sixth from Miss Wiley 2d, from which is descended the celebrated Loudons of Kentucky. Wiley Duke's dam was sired by Duke Oneida, and the latter by Duke of Geneva, from the tenth Duchess of Geneva, which sold for $35,000. The doctor with his new acquisitions and especially with Wiley Duke, will build up a herd worthy of his noble estate and Brown County. He has lived the most of his past life in the Blue Grass Region; is a man of decided enterprise; is doing a work for advanced stock husbandry; is enthusiastic over this country and is one of its most honorable and public spirited men.

JACOB REASONER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 22, Township 1, Range 16, P. O. Reserve, senior member of the firm of Reasoner Bros., dealers in lumber, building materials, lime, hardware, dry goods and groceries, etc., was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, January 15, 1839, and lived in his native State until April, 1869, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Hamlin Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a prominent and consistent member of the Christian Church, and of Hamlin Lodge, No. 185, A., F. & A. M., Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 13, and Hiawatha Commandery, Knights Templar. He participated in the War of the Rebellion as a member of Company D, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, enlisting at Oak Hill, Jackson Co., Ohio, July 24, 1861, and was honorably discharged at Cumberland, Md., January 10, 1865. He entered his company as a private, and was mustered out as First Lieutenant and Adjutant of his regiment. He took part in the battles of Lewisburg, W. Va., second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Cloyd Mountain, W. Va., Lynchburg, Kernstown, Berryville, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and other minor engagements and skirmishes. He was married, October 11, 1866, at Jackson, Ohio, to Miss Sarah M. Staley, a native of Virginia. They have five children living, whose names are: Frederic, Kenton, Bertha, Alden Edward, Charles Hayes, and Chandos. Mr. Reasoner owns a fine upland farm of 240 acres. It is all enclosed by good fences, is in a high state of cultivation, and is abundantly supplied with pure water. The orchard covers five acres, and contains 300 bearing apple, 1,000 peach, and a number of pear, plum and cherry trees. The improvements are good, and comprise, among others, a five-room, cosy and comfortable dwelling, surrounded by handsome shade trees; a frame barn, 24x40; granary, corn cribs, etc. Mr. Reasoner raises 5,000 bushels of corn, 1,300 to 1,500 bushels of small grain, yearly; feeds two car loads of cattle, keeps twenty-five to forty stock cattle, 100 to 150 Poland-China hogs, and eight head of horses. Mr. Reasoner and his brother, Milton, comprise the new firm of Reasoner Bros. They are extensive dealers in general merchandise, lumber, hardware, dry goods, groceries, etc., etc., in the new and thriving town of Reserve, which was only laid out in August, 1882, and already contains a drug store, two general stores, a lumber yard, hotel and livery stable, an elevator, and from a dozen to fifteen dwelling houses; Reasoner Bros. are the most prominent and pushing dealers in the town. They own their own buildings, enjoy excellent credit, are doing a large and constantly increasing trade, and are strong, popular men.

CHARLES M. SPRAGUE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 31, Township 1, Range 15 P. O. Morrill, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, March 9, 1838, and lived in his native State until his eighth year, when his parents removed to Hancock County, Ill., where Mr. Sprague resided until April 1, 1858, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Hiawatha, Brown County, where he resided until the spring of 1860, when he went to Colorado, where he was engaged in mining and prospecting, and where he resided until September, 1862, when he became a member of Company F, Second Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, enlisting in Denver, Colorado, and was discharged at Fort Riley, Kansas, July 6, 1865. He participated in the battles of Independence and Westport, Mo., and numerous minor engagements. In the spring of 1863 Mr. Sprague and twenty-four of his comrades were selected by the Colonel of his regiment to act as independent scouts in Missouri near Kansas City. He continued in this service about a year, and during this time had many engagements with the rebel bushwhackers who infested this region. He is a member of Hiawatha Post No. 130, G. A. R., and of Star of Hope Lodge No. 1335, Knights of Honor. He was married in Brown County in September, 1867, to Miss Ophelia Frink, a native of Pennsylvania. They have seven children living, whose names are—Adelbert, Lorena, Prestie, Frank, Oliver, Sarah and Charles Jr. Mr. Sprague owns a fine upland farm of 260 acres, all enclosed, in a good state of cultivation and well supplied with water, by means of wells, springs, Terrapin Creek, which flows along the north line, and Sprague's branch of the Terrapin, which flows through the north quarter of Forest Grove Stock Farm, as this handsome estate is called. The orchard covers seven acres and contains 300 apple, 400 peach and a number of pear, plum and cherry trees. The improvements are first-class, embracing, among others, an elegant and commodious ten room dwelling, surrounded by handsome shade trees, shrubbery and evergreens, large groves, a frame barn, two good granaries, corn cribs, stock sheds and lots, etc. Mr. Sprague raises 1,000 bushels of small grain, 6,000 to 7,000 bushels of corn, cuts forty acres of hay yearly, feeds two car loads of cattle, keeps fifty to seventy-five head of fine grade cattle, 100 to 150 head of hogs, and eight head of work horses. Mr. Sprague is an energetic and practiced farmer and stock breeder, a prominent citizen, a genial man, warm and constant in his friendships.

JAMES STUMBO, farmer and stock raiser, northeast of Section 5, Township 1, Range 16, P. O. Falls City, Neb., was born on Elk River, in Braxton County, W. Va., April 14, 1818, but lived in his native State but a short time, his parents removing to Lawrence County, Ohio, where Mr. S. lived until May 1, 1856, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on Pony Creek, Hamlin Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He participated in the War of the Rebellion as a member of Company L, Second Regiment Nebraska Cavalry, enlisting in Falls City, Neb., March 5, 1863, and was discharged in the same city December 24, 1863. Mr. Stumbo also gave two of his sons to the Union cause. The eldest, Charles D., was a member of Company D, Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted in Hamlin Township in the fall of 1861, and was discharged for disability at Fort Leavenworth in January, 1862. He subsequently re-enlisted as a member of the Sixteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, being enrolled on the 18th day of March, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth and was discharged at the same place August 8, 1865. He was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, and died from the effects of hardships endured while in the service, August 31, 1865, twenty-three days after his discharge. The second son, John J., was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, August 22, 1845, and was a member of Company L, Second Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry, enlisting at Falls City, Neb., March 1, 1863, and was discharged December 24, of the same year, in the same city. He subsequently re-enlisted as a member of the Seventh Regiment, Kansas Veteran Cavalry, being enrolled in March, 1864, in Hamlin Township and died while in the United States service at St. Louis in April of the same year. Both of these young men were patriotic, brave and faithful soldiers and laid down their lives that their country might live. Mr. Stumbo has been a member of the School Board of District No. 15, Brown County, for twenty-two years. He was married in Lawrence County, Ohio, July 14, 1842, to Miss Mary A. Powell, a native of Ohio. They have eight children living—Mary L., married to Washington Winters, a native of Indiana; Uriah P., married to Sarah A. Morrison, a native of Illinois; Reuben V., married to Miss Jane E. Morrison, a native of Illinois; Margaret, married to Reuben Messler, a native of Illinois; George W., married to Miss Jennie Frederica, a native of Michigan; Albert, Edward, Frank and Alice. Mr. S. is the fortunate owner of a fine farm of 434 acres. It has 100 acres in timber and the remainder about equally divided between bottom and upland. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, is all enclosed, and is supplied with water by means of wells, springs and Pony Creek, which flows in a northerly direction through the farm. There is a young and thrifty orchard on the property which contains 500 fruit trees of various kinds. The improvements are good and consist in part of a seven roomed frame cottage situated on the northeast of Section 5, while on the northeast of Section 4, is a large stone dwelling containing seven rooms, a stone barn 30x53, seventeen feet high, granaries, corn cribs, stock sheds and lots, etc., etc. Mr. S. grows 1,200 to 1,500 bushels of small grain, 5,000 to 6,000 bushels of corn, feeds a car load of cattle, keeps 50 to 75 stock cattle, 60 hogs, and 20 head of horses. He has a fine quarry of building stone on his farm and lately discovered a vein of coal on the property which as far as developed has shown a thickness of eight inches. He is an old pioneer of the State and an honest, industrious and prosperous farmer and a good and useful citizen.

SAMUEL SWEENEY, proprietor of Hamlin restaurant, and dealer in groceries, confectionary, etc., was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, September 17, 1840, and lived in his native State until 1857, when his parents removed to Albia, Monroe Co., Iowa, where Mr. S. resided until the fall of 1870, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in what is now Smith County, being among the earliest settlers of this county. He resided in this county until 1875, and then removed to Hamlin Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of Hamlin Lodge, No. 154, I. O. of O. F. He has been P. S. of, and is at present one of the Trustees of this Lodge. He took part in the War of the Rebellion as a member of Company E, Sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and enlisted at Burlington, Iowa, June 23, 1861, and was discharged July 16, 1864, at Davenport, Iowa. He was a faithful and meritorious soldier, endured great hardships, and contracted rheumatism, from which he has suffered ever since. He participated in the battles of Black River, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Corinth, and other minor engagements and skirmishes. He was married in Piatt County, Ill., March 5, 1874, to Miss Mollie Tipton, a native of Hancock County, Ill. Mr. Sweeney is an honest, straightforward and thorough business man, and is well and favorably known for his strict integrity.

WILLIAM WALLER THOMSON, barber and hair dresser, Hamlin, is the son of John Rochester and Mary L. Thomson, and was born in Pendleton County, Ky., July 19, 1858. His father was a prominent farmer and extensive stock dealer, and resided in Pendleton County, Ky., until the subject of this sketch had attained the age of four years. The family then removed to Flemingsburgh, in the same State, where, when Mr. T. had reached the age of ten years, his father died, leaving a widow and five chidren. Mr. Thomson was educated in the public schools of Flemingsburgh, which he attended until he was seventeen years old. He then engaged in the milling business with his uncle, William Elbridge Waller, in Fleming County. He was thus employed three years. He then returned to his home, in Flemingsburgh, where he resided one year, and was engaged in working at a planing mill. In April, 1879, Mr. T. became a resident of Kansas, locating in Hamlin Township, where he lived three years, and was engaged in farming. He then removed to Hiawatha, where he lived nine months, and was employed as an engineer at the Hiawatha Steam Flouring Mills, thence he came to Hamlin, where he has resided since and carried on business. He is a member of the Christian Church and of the I. O. of G. T. He is a young and enterprising business man, and bears a good reputation in the community in which he lives.

CHARLES E. TOBIE, proprietor of the Hamlin Steam flouring mill, Hamlin, was born in Utica, N. Y., in April, 1848, and lived in his native State until his twentieth year, when his parents removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where his father, Peter Tobie, had extensive contracts with the United States Government on the ship canal at this point. Mr. Tobie resided in Iowa until October 31, 1874, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in the city of Hiawatha, where he was employed a greater portion of the time in farming, and for one year was engaged in the Hiawatha steam flouring mills, owned by his brother, P. D. Tobie. In April, 1883, he purchased the Hamlin steam flouring mills which he operates at present. The mill was built in June, 1882, at a cost of $5,700, by Messrs. B. Ellis and John L. Smith. It is equipped with a full complement of modern machinery, including a forty-horse power engine, and three run of buhrs. The leading brands of flour manufactured at this mill are equal to any in the market and are known as "Golden Crown" and "Lily of the Valley." Mr. Tobie intends to make extensive improvements shortly, and own a mill second to none in Brown County. Mr. T. gives his personal attention to the management of the mills and takes great pride in his valuable enterprise. He is a thorough business man, and the success of the mills is largely due to his energies.

FRANK M. UNKEFER, life, fire insurance and collection agent and Notary Public; agent for the Kansas Mutual, Phenix Fire of Brooklyn, N. Y., Springfield of Massachusetts, and North British Mercantile, Deputy Postmaster of Hamlin, bookkeeper and chief clerk in the extensive general mercantile establishment of Thomas C. Mathews, Hamlin, was born October 29, 1844, in New Paris, Stark Co., Ohio, and lived in his native State until November, 1868, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in the city of Atchison, where he was engaged in painting and where he resided one year. From this city he removed to Highland, Doniphan County, where he entered into the insurance business, lived three years, and then removed to Hiawatha, where he resided about five years and devoted his entire attention to the insurance and loan business. In June, 1876, he removed to Hamlin where he has resided since. He is a member of Hamlin Lodge No. 154, and Hiawatha Encampment No. 33, I. O. O. F., and of Hiawatha Post No. 130, G. A. R. Mr. U. has been representative to the Grand Lodge, I. O. of O. F., of the State of Kansas on three several occasions, once representing Hiawatha Lodge No. 35, of which he was a member at the time, and twice representing his own lodge at Hamlin. He was one of the charter members of Highland Lodge No. 67, and of Hamlin Lodge No. 154, the first N. G. of Hamlin Lodge, and was subsequently honored by a re-election to this important position. He was treasurer of his lodge three terms, and with the exception of one year, its D. G. M. since its organization. He has been Clerk of Hamlin Township three terms. Mr. Unkefer received his early education in the public schools of Champaign County, Ohio, and at North Lewisburg Academy in the same State. At the age of seventeen, he enlisted (August 20, 1861) at Urbana, Ohio, in Company A, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served fourteen months, and at Murfreesboro, Tenn., was transferred to the United States Signal Corps. He served faithfully and meritoriously in this organization, until the expiration of his term of service, and was discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., August 20, 1864. He then returned to his home in Ohio, and on the 23d day of January, 1865, enlisted at Columbus, Ohio, in Company D, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged, September 18, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. Among the battles in which he took part were Perryville, Ky., siege of Nashville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain. Mr. U. was with Gen. O. M. Mitchell's independent command that left the army at Murfreesboro and, crossing the mountains to Huntsville, Ala., succeeded in capturing two trains and cutting off communications between Memphis and Corinth, thus securing control of over one hundred miles of railroad and 150 miles of the Tennessee River. He also was with the Army of the Tennessee when it was forced to retreat to Louisville, Ky., and after the battle of Chickamauga, when the Union forces were entirely surrounded, the rebels having sent down rafts, breaking the pontoon bridges crossing the Tennessee River, Lieut. Reber, of the signal corps, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, Mr. U. and another member of this corps, volunteered to open communications between Chattanooga and Stevenson, Ala. They were eminently successful in their design, after suffering incredible hardships, among others being forced to swim their horses across the Tennessee. While engaged on this duty, Mr. U. and his companions were the unwilling spectators of the burning and almost utter destruction of a Union supply train then on its way to Chattanooga, by the Rebel General, John Morgan. Subsequently, on the first day of January, 1863, one of the coldest days experienced that winter, while in the upper part of the Sequatchie Valley, Tenn., Mr. U. again volunteered, in company with three of his comrades, of the signal corps, to deliver despatches of the utmost importance to the Commander of the loyal forces at McMinnville, Tenn. In carrying these despatches they successfully eluded 150 rebel bushwhackers, commanded by the notorious George Carter, scaled the steep and slippery sides of a spur of the Cumberland Mountains, then covered with ice and snow, and being forced for miles to drive their benumbed and half-frozen steeds before them, they finally reached their destination, delivered their despatches and returned to the Union lines in safety. Upon their return to camp, they were met and congratulated by the Lieutenant of their corps (Reber) who, evincing much emotion, exclaimed, "Thank God, boys, for your safe return! I never expected to meet you again." Mr. Unkefer was married in the city of Hiawatha, September 1, 1878, to Miss Hattie A. Dilling, a native of Blair County, Pa. They have one child, a son, whose name is Orlando D. Mr. Unkefer is a large-hearted, manly man, and is highly esteemed for his sterling business and social qualities.

CLAYTONVILLE.

Claytonville was laid out as a city in November, 1856, and had a town site of 320 acres. It had at that time fifteen families and one store established by G. E. Clayton, in August, 1857. No city or other officers were ever elected, and the would-be city lapsed into nothingness. The land where it stood is now a farm, or rather part of three farms, the property of S. P. Meredith, H. L. Bradley and I. N. Seymour.

The United Presbyterian Church, at this place is a part of the church at Hiawatha, both being in all essential points one church, and having as pastor, Rev. J. P. Black, who resides at the latter village. Services were held here for nearly a year before their establishment at Hiawatha.

The Sabbath school of this church was organized in 1875, under the superintendence of J. D. Smith, and continued in same hands until 1882, when B. F. Pinkerton took charge. The number of scholars enrolled in 1875, was twenty, that now on the books of the school a trifle over fifty.

BAKER.

In June, 1882, the new and prosperous town of Baker was located by the Missouri Pacific Railroad on the lands belonging to the heirs of the Baker estate (see biography of C. D. Baker). The town now contains six business houses, fifteen private residences and two elevators, and is a thriving commercial center. Mr. C. D. Baker is the leading dealer in general merchandise in this go-ahead new town, and does, and deserves a large trade.

Christian Church of Baker.—This handsome structure was erected in September, 1882. It is 34x50 feet, crowned with a belfry and cost, complete with furniture, etc., about $2,000. Its seating capacity is over 400.

The Church Society was organized January 20, 1882, by Elder F. M. Rains, as Evangelist, and is composed of forty members, among whom are some of the most prominent residents of Baker and vicinity.

The first officers of the society were: John C. Stapleton, E. Harrington and Henry Smith, elders; Dr. W. B. Sittreal, R. E. Bowman and Daniel Mallory, deacons. There is a Sabbath school connected with the church, which has a membership of seventy-five. Daniel Rork is the superintendent.

Elevator No. 1, Baker.—This elevator was erected in August, 1882, at a cost of about $1,500 by Messrs. Speer & Hulburd, of Hiawatha. It has a capacity of 3,500 bushels. There has been shipped from this elevator since its erection 8,000 bushels of wheat, 4,500 bushels of corn, 3,000 bushels of oats, 1,500 bushels of rye, 1,600 bushels of barley and 500 bushels flax seed. Mr. George E. Selleg is the superintendent and has been in charge ever since the erection of the elevator.

WILLIS.

Willis is a new station on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, about six miles south of Hiawatha. It is already a thriving young town with a number of enterprising citizens, who do a good deal of business. It has two handsome churches, several stores and a number of fine residences, and bids fair to soon become one of the important towns of Brown County.

First Presbyterian Church of Willis.—This handsome edifice was erected in the summer of 1883 It is a frame structure, 30x50 feet, with a stately corner tower. The seating capacity of the church is 200, and its total cost, including the furniture, was $3,000. The society connected with this church was organized in the fall of 1870. Rev. D. R. Todd was the first, and Rev. S. M. Farmer is the present pastor. The following named gentlemen are the lay officers of the church society: H. W. Honnell, L. R. Spangler and James D. Stanley, elders; T. W. Stanley and George McNeil, deacons. The membership of the church is composed of some of the foremost and most influential families of Willis and vicinity. There is a prosperous Sabbath school connected with the church.

Willis Wesleyan Methodist Church.— The society connected with this church, formerly known as the Mission Centre Wesleyan Methodist Church, was organized September 19, 1885. Rev. F. D. Hanlette was the first pastor. The church building was commenced at Mission Centre in the spring of 1881, and completed and dedicated in the fall of 1882, at a cost of over $2,000. Rev. S. D. Kinney preached the dedication sermon. In March, 1883, the church building was removed to the new and thriving town of Willis where it now stands. Since the removal of the church building it has been entirely renovated and remodeled. It is neatly and comfortably furnished, and has a seating capacity of 300. The dimensions of the building, including a stately corner tower, are 28x50 feet. The membership comprises thirty-six representatives of some of the foremost families of Willis and vicinity. The first lay officers of the church society were: Ira W. Douthart, class leader; Henry F. Douthart, steward, and Catherine M. Wright, church clerk. The present officers are: John H. Robertson, class leader; Amos Campbell and Elijah Foster, stewards, and

Charles L. Ferry, church clerk. Rev. Stephen L. Blanchard, is the pastor at present in charge. There is a flourishing Sabbath school connected with this church. It was organized in the spring of 1875. Henry F. Douthart was the first superintendent and Mrs. Lucy A. Comstock was the first secretary. The school has a good sized library and has a total membership of eighty scholars and ten teachers. M. G. Ham is the present superintendent of the school.

Elevator No. 1, *Willis.*—This elevator was erected November 1, 1882, at a cost of $6,000. It has a storage capacity of 20,000, with additional storage capacity of 25,000 bushels more, and has a working capacity of six to seven cars per day. The building is owned by the Farmers' Elevator and Mill Company. This company commenced shipping grain from Willis soon after the completion of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, August 15, 1882, and shipped since that time to various points 50,000 bushels of wheat, 30,000 bushels of corn, and 2,500 bushels of small grain of all kinds.

Maple Grove Schoolhouse, District No. 59, is built on the northeast corner of what was once a portion of Mr. Lewis K. Chase's farm (see Biography), the land having been donated by Mr. Ellwood I. Small, a former owner of the farm. It is a neat frame structure 22x30, and was erected in 1872 at a cost, including furniture, etc., of $900. It has a seating capacity of fifty. The first officers of the school district were—E. B. Greene, director; David Moore, clerk, and S. A. McNeil, treasurer. The present officers are—Geo. McNeil, director; Lewis K. Chase, clerk, and Jas. Henry Baxter, treasurer. Miss Mary E. Dickinson (now Mrs. Sam'l Ewell) was the first, and Miss Lizzie Ewing (now Mrs. N. S. Hazen) is the present teacher.

Delevan Schoolhouse, District 56.—This building is a handsome frame structure and was erected in the summer of 1872 at a cost, including furniture, of $1,500. Its seating capacity is fifty, and it is supplied with modern school furniture. Mrs. L. A. Comstock was the first, and M. G. Ham is the present teacher. The first officers of the school district were—John Elliot, director; H. F. Douthart, clerk, and J. M. Bell, treasurer. The present officers are—J. L. Yaw, director; J. W. Douthart, clerk, and John H. Robinson, treasurer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—MISSION TOWNSHIP.

C. D. BAKER, dealer in general merchandise, is the son of Simeon and Caroline C. Baker, old residents of Brown County, and was born at Battle Creek, Mich., in 1860. In 1868 his father bought the tract of land which now comprises the thriving town of Baker, the family removing to Kansas in 1870, locating at Effingham, in Atchison County, where they resided until 1871, when they removed to the city of Hiawatha, where the family still reside. Mr. Simeon Baker was an old California 49er, and previous to going to the Golden State was in business in Green Bay, Wis., and on his California trip went through the section of country where Baker is now located. In 1868 he purchased 1,120 acres in Mission Township, Brown County, and 480 acres in the vicinity of Effingham, Atchison County. The town of Baker is now situated on his land in Mission Township. Mr. Simeon Baker is now deceased.

JAMES HENRY BAXTER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 14, Township 4, Range 17, P. O. Willis, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1843, but left his native State at an early age, his parents removing to Schuyler County, Ill., where Mr. B. resided until the fall of 1869, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He took part in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company A, Twelfth Regiment Kansas Infantry, enlisting at Wyandotte, Kansas, in the spring of 1862, and being discharged at Lawrence, Kansas, in July, 1865. He took part in the battle of Independence, Mo., and a number of minor engagements. He was married in Schuyler County, Ill., in 1866, to Miss Sarah Clothier, a native of Virginia. They have five children, whose names are John, Charles, Effie, Leonard and Gertie. The new and thriving town of Willis, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, is located upon a tract of land belonging to Mr. Baxter, who was one of the founders of the town, and who named it in honor of his friend, Hon. M. C. Willis. Mr. B. will be pleased to give information concerning the property, values, wants, prospects, etc., of this new town. Mr. Baxter is one of the representative farmers of Mission Township, his home farm of 320 acres, near Willis, being one of the most valuable in the county. It is improved with good buildings, fences, orchards, wells, springs, domestic groves and meadows, and is devoted to mixed farming. Mr. Baxter grows about ninety acres of corn and fifty acres of wheat, and feeds fifty steers and one hundred hogs, has resided here a dozen years, and is greatly pleased with the country.

J. M. BELL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 8, Township 4, Range 17, P. O. Willis, was born in Madison County, Ky., in 1819, and lived in his native State until his twenty-first year, when he removed to Brown County, Ohio, where he resided continuously until May, 1869, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of Hiawatha Lodge No. 35, A., F. & A. M., and Mt. Horeb Chapter R. A. M. He was Justice of the Peace of Mission Township two years, and Treasurer of the same township one term. He was married in Adams County, Ohio, February 26, 1845, to Miss Eliza Snediker, a native of Virginia. They have five children, whose names are—Charles, married to Miss Sarah Griffith, a native of Virginia; Amanda, married to B. F. Derstine, a native and resident of Ohio; Kate married to H. F. Yaw, a native of Michigan, a resident of Brown County; Luella, married to Andrew Ammon, a native of Pennsylvania and resident of Brown County, and George, married to Miss Belle Macarthy, a native of Kansas. Esquire Bell owns one among the many fine upland farms in Mission Township. It lies two and a half miles southwest of Willis, and is enclosed by a fine hedge. It is well supplied with water, is in a high state of cultivation, and has fine improvements, embracing, among others, an elegant nine-roomed cottage, good frame barn, stock stables and lots, fine groves and orchards, and is, in short, as good an improved farm as there is in the county. Esquire Bell devotes his attention chiefly to raising corn, hogs and horses. He grows annually 4,000 to 5,000 bushels of corn, some of his corn last year averaging eighty bushels to the acre; keeps 100 to 150 stock hogs, and eight to ten head of fine horses. Esquire Bell is well and favorably known to the community in which he resides, has been an honored magistrate of his county, and is an honorable, upright man and citizen.

PETER BERNEY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 36, Township 4, Range 17, P. O. Everest, was born in the County Carlow, Ireland, December 25, 1817, and lived in his native country until the spring of 1845, when he immigrated to America, locating in New York City, where he resided four years. He then removed to New Orleans, where he resided one winter. He thence removed to St. Louis, where he resided three years, and was engaged in the extensive saddlery establishment of T. Grimsley & Co. From St. Louis, Mr. Berney returned to New York City, where he was foreman for his brother, Thomas Berney, an extensive contractor, engaged at that time on public improvements in that city. From there he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained one winter, and in May, 1857, became a resident of Kansas, locating in Doniphan County, five miles west of Syracuse, where he pre-empted a quarter section of land. In 1866, he sold this quarter for $3,600, and then purchased a portion of the farm in Mission Township, Brown County, on which he has since resided and to which he immediately removed. He is a member of All Saints' Church and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Berney was married in the cathedral in St. Louis, Mo., November 26, 1851, to Miss Ann Purscill, a native of the County Wicklow, Ireland. They have four children, whose names are—Nicholas (born in Doniphan County, May 30, 1859, married to Miss Eliza Gerety, a native of Atchison County, Kan.), Joseph (born in Doniphan County, August 5, 1861), Bridget Anne (born in Doniphan County) and Peter (born in Doniphan County, March 30, 1867). Mr. Berney has a splendid 1,200-acre farm, Myshall Hill Farm, named after the parish in Ireland in which he was born; lies three miles west of Everest. It is improved, with a valuable home, expensive and convenient barns and sheds, and good orchards and fences. It is well watered, and has an abundance of timber, well stocked, domestic meadow, and is an estate fit for a baron. Mr. Berney grows 8,000 bushels of corn; sows rye for winter pasturage; is a successful wheat grower, and is one of the heaviest cattle and swine feeders in the county. He sold $9,000 worth of fat steers and hogs last year, and has now 150 stock cattle and a yard full of prime pigs. Mr. Berney came to this county in 1857 with a land warrant of 120 acres and $40 cash. Has now real and personal estate worth close to $55,000, and pronounces this the best country in the world. Mr. Berney is a public-spirited man, whose word is respected all over this country.

HENRY L. BRADLEY, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Hiawatha, came to Kansas in March, 1871, and located in Brown County, on the farm where he still resides; contains 113 acres, all under a high state of cultivation, and was formerly known as Claytonville. For many years a postoffice was kept there and was only disorganized in June, 1883. Claytonville was the original county-seat of Brown County, but Hiawatha contested for this privilege, and finally won after a long and severe struggle. Mr. Bradley was born April 4, 1838, in Chittenden County, Vt., where he attended school and worked at home with his parents until he attained the age of seventeen years. He then started out to make his own way in the world, and has been engaged at railroading and various other occupations. In most of his undertakings he has been successful, although some have failed, but being a gentleman of strong and determined character he was not easily discouraged with one loss, and abandoned such as were not profitable, to secure something that was. The desire for a new country in which to make his way, finally led him to Kansas, and he is now the owner of a fine farm with everything necessary for convenience and comfort at his stage of life. He was married to his first wife, Catherine Graham, in June, 1858. She died in March, 1866. His present wife was Miss Phebe Bell, whom he married in Vermont in September, 1866. Mr. Bradley is a charter member of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F., and the son of John and —— Bradley; his mother's family name was Chittenden. His father was a projector and contractor of railways, and at the time of his death had no superior in this line in the New England States, or perhaps in the Union. He was early connected with the Rutland & Burlington Railroad, and for a number of years was president of the same. At one time, when the treasury was so low that a majority of the directors, among them such capitalists as Timothy Follett and Samuel Henshaw, gave up the project, John Bradley, despite the general gloom, went to New York and raised the means requisite to complete the road. In the construction of the Texas & New Orleans Railroad, he was the controlling spirit, and its treasurer once said to a New York capitalist, that Mr. Bradley's services alone were worth to the company half a million of dollars. At the same time, he was also largely interested in a line of seven steamers, running from New Iberia to New Orleans. In connection with George W. Strong, of Vermont, he built a railroad leading out from Philadelphia into the rich country of West Chester and with Timothy F. Strong and Amos Page he built the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad from Chicago to Oshkosh, Wis. One year later he was one of the contractors on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and forty-five miles of the Rutland & Washington Railroad were likewise his handiwork, of which road he was one of the directors for some time. He was the projector and first contractor of the road from Schenectady, N. Y., to Athens. Early in 1858, he contracted for a railroad from Caraccas, the capital of Venezuela, South America, into the heart of the coffee regions of that republic. He had completed seven miles of the road when a civil war ensued, which forced him to abandon the enterprise. The construction of the railway was under the supervision of his second son, Martin C. Bradley, who died of yellow fever at La Guayra, in the fall of 1858. Other railroads, too numerous to mention here, owe their existence and construction to the energy and perseverance with which Mr. Bradley was endowed, but, as has already been observed by what has already been mentioned, he was one of Vermont's most stable and enterprising men, coming from a family well connected. The mother of Henry L. Bradley was the granddaughter of Hon. Thomas Chittenden, the first Governor of Vermont. He was prominently connected with the first settlement and early history of Vermont, especially in politics and the legislature, and took an active part in the suppression of the English force during the Revolution of 1776. But his name is too well chronicled in the history of this State and the United States, to be further extolled here; suffice it to say that to him and a few other gentlemen of his stamp, Vermont owes her birth and her standard as one of the oldest and best States in the Union. Governor Chittenden died in August, 1797.

N. E. CHAPMAN, senior member of the firm of Chapman & Kipp, dealers in general merchandise, Willis, was born in Chatauqua County, N. Y., in 1851, and resided in his native State until his fourteenth year, when his parents removed to Houston County, Minn., where Mr. Chapman resided until the spring of 1871, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in the city of Hiawatha, where he resided until August, 1882, when he removed to Willis, Brown County, where he entered into business. He is a member of the Hiawatha Lodge, No. 35, A., F. & A. M., Mount Horeb Chapter, R. A. M., and Hiawatha Commandery, No. 13, K. T. He was Postmaster of the city of Hiawatha four years. He was married in 1878, in Oregon, Mo., to Miss Mary A. Sporley, a native of Missouri. Mr. Chapman is an upright and prosperous business man, his firm doing the leading business in Willis. A good and exemplary citizen, and his commercial and social standing are of the best.

LEWIS K. CHASE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 22, Township 4, Range 17, P. O. Willis, was born in Lyme, Grafton Co., N. H., in 1832, and lived in his native State until 1865, when he removed to Fillmore, Andrew Co., Mo., where he resided ten years and was engaged in hotel keeping. In October, 1875, he became a resident of Kansas, locating in the city of Hiawatha, where he was proprietor of the Hiawatha House, and where he resided about two years. He then removed to his fine farm in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of Lincoln Lodge, No. 138, A., F. & A. M., of Fillmore, Mo. He has also been a member of the Board of School District No. 59, Brown County, for the past five years. He was married in Piermont, Grafton Co., N. H., July 4, 1854, to Miss Ruby Woodward, a native of Vermont. They have two children, named—Elmer E. and Willie A. Mr. Chase is the happy owner of a choice upland farm containing 160 acres. It lies three miles southeast of Willis, is enclosed by substantial fences, is in a high state of cultivation, is well supplied with water and has good improvements, embracing among others a neat and cosy frame dwelling, stock stables, sheds and lots, splendid orchards, groves, etc., etc. Mr. Chase devotes his attention to growing corn, oats, rye, domestic grass, fruit, grazing and stock feeding with gratifying success. Himself and lady are New Englanders of the best types, and are greatly pleased with the country.

GEORGE E. CLAYTON, attorney-at-law, farmer, stock and fruit raiser, Section 14, Township 3, Range 17, P. O. Hiawatha, was born in Clark County, Mo., August 26, 1834, and lived in his native State until his fourth year, when his parents removed to Madison County, Ill., where Mr. C. lived until the summer of 1856, when he removed to Kansas and located at Wathena, Doniphan County, where he commenced business as real estate agent and surveyor, in partnership with J. R. Plowman, and also that fall taught the first school ever taught in Wathena. In December, he, in company with Capt. Albert Heed and J. R. Plowman, made a prospecting tour to Brown County, then unorganized, but attached to Doniphan County for municipal purposes. He was enraptured with the unmistakable fertility of soil, beauty, freshness and wild grandeur of the then new county, and unhesitatingly resolved to make it his future home, and accordingly a town company was organized, a site for the new county seat selected, and by the company named Claytonville, in honor of the founder, and Mr. Clayton pre-empted a quarter section of Government land adjoining the prospective village as his homestead, and on which he still resides. On his return to Wathena, he was chosen to, in part, represent Burr Oak Township in the first Territorial Democratic Convention, at Lecompton, then the capital of the Territory, which he attended, and the Legislature convening at the same time, he prepared and had a bill offered in that body, for the organization of Brown County, which was offered in the House of Representatives by Hon. B. O'Driscol, member from Doniphan, and conducted to its final passage in the Council, by Judge Thomas Watterson, of same county, now living in Marshall County. In accordance with the then existing Territorial statutes made and provided, it became the duty of the Legislature, in joint session of House and Council, to elect the officers essential to effect a county organization, which was done in compliance with a petition from the voters of Brown County, and resulted in the election of George E. Clayton, Probate Judge, and ex officio Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners which offices he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people of the county, as evinced by his fairness, impartiality, and freedom from partisan prejudice, especially in the completion of the organization of the county when it became his prerogative and duty to appoint a sheriff, county surveyor and coroner, and justices of the peace and constables in each of the four townships into which he had municipally subdivided the county; distributing these offices fairly between political friends and foes. He established a store of general merchandise in Claytonville, in August, 1857, the first in the county, and also obtained the establishment of a postoffice at the same place, and served as Postmaster of the same three years. He is a member of the Baptist Church. Has been Notary Public for the past eight years, and holds this position at present. He took part in the last war, as a member of Company D, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and enlisted at St. Joe, Mo., April 16, 1862, and was discharged at Omaha, Neb., April 1, 1865. His regiment served all through the war on the plains, against the hostile Indians. He participated in a number of Indian fights and skirmishes. He was married June 11, 1857, at St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Mary Caswell, a native of Illinois. They have four children living, whose names are—Herbert D., Cora, married to Henry J. Rhodes, a native of Pennsylvania, and a resident of Mission Township; Nellie and Elsie. Judge Clayton has a choice upland farm of 105 acres, all enclosed with substantial fences, and all in cultivation except twenty-five acres, which are timber land. The farm is finely watered by springs and brooks; there is also a fine fish pond 75x100 feet on the property. The orchard covers about five acres, and contains 1,500 fruit trees of various kinds. There is also an abundance of small fruits on the place. The improvements consist of a six-roomed cottage, placed on an elevated site, which commands a fine view of the prosperous towns of Robinson, Willis and Baker, and the city of Hiawatha. The lawn surrounding the dwelling is covered with evergreens and magnificent elm and maple trees. The other improvements consist of a stock stable, granary and other outbuildings. Judge Clayton had twenty-three acres in spring wheat this season, which only yielded fifteen bushels to the acre; thirty acres in corn, which averaged sixty bushels to the acre; fifteen acres in potatoes, which turned out finely, yielding 2,400 bushels; he cut the grass from ten acres of timothy meadow land, which yielded two tons to the acre; he threshed this year, half of an acre of common millet, which yielded thirty and a half bushels of seed. Judge Clayton at present devotes most all of his time to the cultivation of his farm, but he intends shortly to pay more attention to the practice of law.

P. D. COMSTOCK, farmer, fruit and stock-raiser, Section 8, Township 4, Range 17, P. O. Willis, was born November 12, 1835, in Dayton, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and lived in his native State until his twentieth year. He then removed to Waupun, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he resided until the year 1859, when he accepted an engagement as a salesman for Messrs. Wood & McGregor, and removed to Delavan, in the same State, where he resided until the 20th day of October, 1862, when he became a member of Company A, Thirty-second Regiment Wisconsin Infantry. He was a member of this company and regiment until June 4, 1865, when he was transferred to Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Veteran Infantry. He entered this company as a Corporal, and was discharged as a Sergeant

July 12, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. He participated in Sherman's March to the Sea and numerous minor engagements and skirmishes. While in the service he was severely injured while crossing a bridge between Moscow and Grand Junction, Tenn., from which he suffers to-day. After his discharge from the United States Service he returned to his home in Wisconsin, where he remained until the fall of 1868, when he removed to Kansas, locating on his farm in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of Hiawatha Post No. 130, G. A. R. He was married in Troy, Wis., December 27, 1860, to Miss L. A. Edwards, a native of Walworth County, Wis., being one of the first white children born in Sugar Creek Township in that State. They have four children, whose names are—Merton M., Mabel, Alice E. and Pearl Leland. "Delavan Fruit Farm," as Mr. Comstock's fine place is called, lies one mile southwest of the young and thriving town of Willis. It contains eighty acres, is all enclosed, is well supplied with timber and water, and is in a high state of cultivation. The farm is finely improved by a new eight-roomed frame dwelling, stock stables and lots, granary, corn crib, etc. On the northeast corner of the property is a handsome grove of native timber covering one acre and containing over 200 walnut, maple, elm and cottonwood trees. The orchard covers ten acres and contains 132 bearing apple, 1,000 peach and a large number of plum, pear and cherry trees. The farm is also abundantly supplied with a large variety of small fruits. Mr. C. raises from 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of corn, 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of small grain yearly. Keeps twenty-five head of stock cattle, fifty to seventy-five stock hogs, and six head of fine horses. Mr. Comstock is a veteran of the War of the Rebellion, a thorough and practical farmer, a prosperous and useful citizen, and has a high standing in his community.

GEORGE CUSHNIE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 19, P. O. Hiawatha, was born May 19, 1834, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He worked on a farm with his parents until 1855, then he emigrated to Canada, where he improved a farm of 100 acres in the county of Grey. This he successfully managed until the fall of 1868, when he came to Brown County, Kan., and purchased 160 acres of unimproved land from the Kickapoo reservation. He has now one of the finest farms in that section of the county, surrounded by hedge, well equipped as to residence, and other buildings, and supplied with all the necessaries pertaining to stock-raising, into which Mr. Cushnie has entered quite extensively. He has always been identified in advancing the public interests and welfare of his town and county but has never filled any official appointments, as this did not coincide with his wishes. He has, however, served a number of terms as Director of the School Board, as educational advancement is one of his chief delights. Mrs. Cushnie, *nee* Miss Frances Conat, was born in Kent, Eng., but was a resident of Canada at the time of their marriage. She is a member of the Christian Church, while Mr. Cushnie is connected with the Baptist. The names of their children are as follows—Jane, Ellen, Maggie, Barbara, Fannie and John.

HENRY F. DOUTHART, farmer and stock raiser, Section 8, Township 4, Range 17, P. O. Willis, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., in 1841, and lived in his native State but a short time, his parents removing to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he resided until August, 1862, when he entered the United States Army as a member of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, enlisting at Columbus, Ky., and was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, in August, 1865. He participated in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, and a number of minor engagements. After his discharge he returned to his home in Iowa, where he attended the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he graduated three years later, receiving the degree of B. S. After his graduation he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at the Simpson Centenary College at Indianola, Warren Co., Iowa. He held this position until the spring of 1870, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a prominent and zealous member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Willis. He was married in Scotland County, Mo., March 23, 1871, to Miss Susan W. Miller, a native of Virginia. They have four children whose names are: Henrietta, Emeline, Robert and Bertha. Mr. Douthart and his brother Albert own together a fine upland farm of 320 acres. It is all enclosed by substantial fences, is in a high state of cultivation, is well supplied with water and has good improvements, embracing an elegant, new frame family mansion and good outbuildings. The farm is further improved by handsome groves, orchards, stock lots, etc., etc. Mr. D. devotes his attention exclusively to raising corn, hogs and cattle. He grows from 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of corn yearly, keeps 100 stock hogs, forty to fifty fine grade cattle and eight head of work horses. Mr. Douthart is an intelligent, prominent and prosperous farmer, a good citizen and an honorable, upright, Christian gentleman.

CHARLES L. FERRY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 17, Township 4, Range 17, P.O. Willis, was born in Walworth County, Wis., in July, 1843, and lived in his native State until his nineteenth year, when he entered the Union army as a member of Company I, Twenty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, enlisting at Elkhorn, Wis., August 15, 1862, and being discharged at Brownsville Texas, August 23, 1865. He participated, among others, in the battles of Little Rock, Helena and Camden, Ark., and a number of minor engagements. After his discharge he returned to his home in Wisconsin, where he resided until October 12, 1868, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Willis. He was married May 8, 1871, in Brown County, to Miss Millie Ide, a native of Luzerne Co., Pa. They have two children, named Maggie Alice and Cora Adell. Maple Grove Stock Farm, as Mr. Ferry's fine upland farm is called, contains 200 acres and lies one mile southwest of Willis. It is entirely enclosed by a handsome hedge, is in a good state of cultivation, is well supplied with water and has good improvements. On the north side of the dwelling is a handsome grove, containing 1,500 fine maple trees. Mr. F. devotes his attention exclusively to raising corn, hogs and horses. He grows from 4,000 to 4,500 bushels of corn yearly, his corn last year averaging sixty bushels to the acre throughout; keeps 150 to 200 stock hogs and nine head of fine horses. Mr. Ferry is an earnest, thorough and practical farmer, a prosperous and leading citizen, and a good neighbor.

J. J. FIGLEY, senior member of the firm of J. J. & W. Figley, live stock dealers, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 20, Township 4, Range 17, P. O. Willis, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1842, and lived in his native State until the spring of 1873, when he removed to Kansas, locating on his farm in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He was married in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1862, to Miss Sarah M. Huston, a native of Ohio. They have five children, who are named Eva L, Andrew, Newton, Elizabeth and Anson. Hickory Grove Stock Farm, as the splendid 320-acre estate of Mr. Figley is called, lies three and a half miles southwest of the prosperous new town of Willis. It is one of the finest farms in the township and has handsome improvements, among which are an elegant residence, a large frame bank barn 40x64 feet, and other good outbuildings. Mr. F. is one of the largest and most extensive dealers in and raisers of stock in this section of the country. He grows 4,000 to 5,000 bushels of corn and 800 to 1,000 bushels of small grain yearly, has 70 acres in timothy and clover and 100 in prairie grass, feeds five to six car-loads of cattle, keeps 75 to 100 head of stock cattle, 150 to 200 stock hogs and 18 head of fine horses. At the head of his stud of fine horses stands the fine thoroughbred English coach horse, "Captain." He is an animal of superior personal traits and of pure lineage. Mr. Figley is an intelligent, thorough and practical farmer and stock-breeder, a useful citizen and an honorable and upright man.

J. J. & W. FIGLEY, dealers in live stock, Section 20, Township 4 Range 17, P. O. Willis. This firm was formed in the spring of 1880 and has been engaged in shipping live stock of all kinds to Chicago and Kansas City since. They have shipped over the Missouri & Pacific R. R., since the road was opened, ten months ago, over sixty car-loads of hogs and cattle. Willard Figley, the junior member of this firm, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1857, and lived in his native State until the spring of 1880, when he became a resident of Kansas, joining his uncle, J. J. Figley, with whom he has been in business ever since. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Willis.

GIFT & ZIMMERMAN, wagon and carriage makers and general blacksmiths, Willis. This firm is composed of two of Willis' most enterprising and industrious young mechanics. Mr. C. William Gift, the senior member of the firm, was born in St. Joseph, Mo., November 7, 1861, where he lived until 1874, when his parents removed to Kansas, locating in the city of Hiawatha, where Mr. G. attended the High School. Here also he learned his trade with his father, Mr. R. H. Gift, one of the oldest carriage makers in the State. After serving his apprenticeship he was employed in his father's shop until September 28, 1882, when he removed to Willis, where he entered into partnership with Mr. Edward Zimmerman, a well known blacksmith and skillful horse shoer. Mr. Zimmerman was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1860, and lived in his native State until his ninth year, when his parents removed to Kansas, locating four and one-half miles southeast of Hiawatha, where Mr. Z. lived eleven years, during this time attending the public and graded schools in Hiawatha Township, Brown County. He learned his trade with Mr. H. B. Troxell, a skillful blacksmith of the city of Hiawatha. After serving his time he removed to Willis, where he and his partner opened up their extensive business. They own their buildings, the main shop being 16x70 feet, with a handsome office in the rear, and an adjoining paint shop, 20x20 feet. They are skillful mechanics, do a rushing trade, and stand as high as regards credit and moral character as any young men in the town of Willis.

MAJOR G. HAM, teacher, Willis, was born October 16, 1848, in Fleming County, Ky. Came to Kansas with his parents, Malcolm and Nancy A. Ham, in March, 1857, and settled on a farm in Atchison County, Section 13, Grasshopper Township, where his parents still reside. He received a liberal education, attending the State Normal School at Emporia, Kan., from 1869 to 1870. He was engaged in teaching in Atchison County, with the exception of one year in Brown County, for four years having had charge of the Kennekuk School, Atchison County, until the fall of 1882, when he took charge of the school at Willis. In 1864 Mr. Ham went to Colorado, where he enlisted at Denver, in the Second Volunteer Cavalry, Company K, and served till the close of the rebellion. He has served two years as Justice of the Peace of Grasshopper Township, Atchison County, and one term as Clerk of the same. He is a strong prohibitionist, and has always taken an active part in the Temperance movement of the State. Mr. Ham and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Ham is a daughter of David and Nancy Kessler, of Kennekuk. They were married in April, 1875. Her name Mary C. They have two children—Nancy A. and William B.

ELDRED HARRINGTON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 32, Township 3, Range 17, P. O. Baker, was born in Walworth County, Wis., in 1840, and lived in his native State until the fall of 1868, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Christian Church of Baker. In politics Mr. Harrington is Democratic and was the candidate of this party in 1874, for Lieutenant Governor of the State. He is a member of Hiawatha Post, No. 130, G. A. R. He participated in the last war as a member of Battery L, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and was enlisted at Janesville, Wis., in the summer of 1864, and discharged at Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865. He was married in Elkhorn, Wis., August 19, 1864, to Miss Amorette Powers, a native of Wisconsin. They have three children, whose names are: Grant W., Wynne P. and Jessie O. Mr. Harrington owns two fine farms lying in Mission Township. The home farm contains 250 acres, and farm No. 2, 320 acres. These farms are all enclosed, all in cultivation, well improved and well supplied with water and timber. On the home farm is an elegant residence, a good frame barn, granary, corn cribs, windmills, stock sheds, lots, etc. Mr. H. devotes his entire attention to raising corn, fine grade cattle and hogs. He grows from 5,000 to 10,000 bushels of corn yearly, feeds from three to five car loads of cattle, keeps forty to fifty fine grade cattle, 100 hogs and eight head of work horses. He has 240 acres in pasture, eighty acres in timothy and clover, and the remainder in prairie grass. Mr. Harrington is one of Brown's representative men and is well known to nearly every person in the county. He is a man of wide influence, stands pretty well up to the top in financial matters, is a model farmer and possesses an enviable reputation as a business man and citizen.

JAMES H. HAYES, farmer and stock raiser, Section 33, Township 3, Range 17, P. O. Hiawatha, came to Kansas, in April, 1881, and located on a farm in Mission Township, where he has since resided. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the G. A. R. He took part in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company M, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and enlisted February 29, 1864, at Chillicothe, Ohio. He was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, September 28, 1865. He participated in the battles of Ebenezer Church, Selma, Ala., Columbus, the Atlanta Campaign and other minor engagements. Mr. Hayes was born in Ross County, Ohio, February 27, 1840, and resided in his native State until he came to Kansas. He has been married twice, the first marriage took place in March, 1861, in Ross County, Ohio, to Miss Susanna E. Weller, a native of Ohio. She died January 13, 1864; by this marriage he had two children, one of whom is living, Bertha A. The second marriage occurred April 19, 1866, in Ross County, Ohio, to Mrs. Martha E. Hermon, a native of Ohio, five children was the result of his marriage, who are all living; Nettie Bell, Lizzie Gertrude, Mary L., Theodore Clifford and William Earl. Mr. Hayes owns a choice farm of eighty acres, it is all enclosed, and has sixty acres under cultivation, the remainder being pasture land. The property is well supplied with excellent water, having a good well and has a branch of Wolf River flowing diagonally across it. There is a small orchard on the farm, which is well supplied with fruit trees. The improvements consist of a comfortable frame house, stock stable, granary, etc. Mr. Hayes had on the farm on which he resides at present thirteen acres in spring wheat this season, which yielded only seventy-eight bushels. He also had two acres in oats which averaged thirty-five bushels, and fifty-seven acres in corn, which averaged fifty-five bushels to the acre.

JAMES HITE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 36, Township 3, Range 16, P.O. Baker, was born in Marion County, Ohio, February 12, 1837, and lived in his native State until the fall of 1853, when he removed to Tazewell County, Ill., where he resided until the spring of 1869, when he removed to Kansas, locating on his farm in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of Star of Hope Lodge No. 1338, K. of H. He and his amiable wife are members of Hiawatha Lodge No. 558, K. and L. of H. He is also a member Hiawatha Post, No. 130, G. A. R. He participated in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company F, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, enlisting at Pekin, Ill., in July, 1861, and was discharged at Springfield, Ill., in May, 1865. He took part in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Miss., Jackson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Fort Blakesly, Spanish Fort, and other minor engagements. At Fort Donelson he was severely wounded, from the effects of which he suffers to-day. After his discharge he returned to his home in Illinois, where he resided two years and then came to Kansas. He was married in Pekin, Ill., April 4, 1864, to Miss Mary E. Powers, a native of Schuyler County, Ill. They have five children, named:—Cora Bell, Bertha C., Clara G., William Morrill, and Chester Albert. "Cedar Lawn" as Mr. Hite's fine 320-acre estate is called, adjoins the site of the prosperous new town of Baker. It is all enclosed with substantial fences, is in a good state of cultivation and is well watered by springs, wells and Hite's branch of the Delaware, which flows in a southwesterly direction through the farm. The property is handsomely improved by a neat and cosy residence, a fine, large, new and convenient frame barn 40x58 feet, good outbuildings and magnificent groves and orchards. Mr. H. grows 5,000 to 7,000 bushels of corn and 2,000 bushels of small grain yearly, feeds two car loads of cattle, keeps seventy-five to 100 head of fine grade stock cattle, 175 stock hogs and sixteen head of fine horses. Mr. Hite is a veteran of the last war, an honest, intelligent and practical farmer, a prominent and prosperous citizen and is well and favorably spoken of in his community.

JESSEE HOLT, farmer and stock raiser, Section 1, Township 4, Range 16, P. O. Baker, was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1844, and lived in his native State until his eighth year, when his parents removed to Tazewell County, Ill., where he resided until January, 1871, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He participated in the War of the Rebellion as a member of Company B, Seventy third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was enlisted at Delavan, Ill., August 7, 1862, and was discharged at Camp Butler, Springfield Ill., June 24, 1865. He took part in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga. In the last named battle he was wounded and captured by the enemy; lying on the field for three weeks previous to his removal to Libby Prison. Here he was confined for a short time, and then removed to the Confederate General Hospital, and shortly thereafter was paroled. He subsequently rejoined his regiment at Kenesaw Mountain, but was never able to do duty again. After his discharge he returned to his home in Illinois, where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was married in Pekin, Ill., November 8, 1868, to Miss Nancy H. Hite, a native of Marion County, Ohio. They have two children, named Elmer C. and Edna M. Mr. Holt owns a choice upland farm of eighty acres lying one mile south of the flourishing town of Baker. It is enclosed by substantial fences; is in a good state of cultivation; is well supplied with water, and is improved by a neat and cosy cottage, a new and convenient frame barn, 28x40; good out-buildings, and fine groves and orchards. Mr. Holt grows 2,000 to 2,500 bushels of corn and a small quantity of small grain, yearly; keeps half a dozen milch cows, 40 to 50 stock hogs, and 8 head of fine horses. Among his horses is the famous Clydesdale horse, "Commodore," an animal of fine traits and pure lineage, weighing 1,700, and a fine dapple brown in color. Mr. Holt is a veteran of the last war, an earnest, thorough and practical farmer, a good citizen and well and favorably known.

REV. W. H. HONNELL, missionary for Presbyterian Board in bounds of Larned Presbytery, P. O. Everest. The two brothers, Rev. William H. Honnell and Henry W. Honnell are of a family of eight brothers and three sisters who all reached married life and mature years except the youngest brother, who died a soldier in the Andersonville prison at the age of eighteen. The widowed mother, when taunted by a rebel sympathizer (when the news came that of her four sons in the war one, Rev. William H. was at death's door by sickness, one, Capt. T. C., wounded in battle at Chickamauga and one dead in Andersonville) whether she did regret sending her boys, with smothered tears, replied, "No! I have sent four of them, and rather than have this Union destroyed by traitors I will send the other four, even if not one of them ever returns to me." From such a mother the three Honnell brothers and their only surviving sister, Mrs. George McNeal, all now of Brown County, Kas., received their life and early Christian training. And it is not surprising that they are minister, elder, deacon and earnest workers in the Presbyterian Church. The first two named came first in early childhood from Greene County, Pa., and grew up and were educated in Shelby County, Ohio. The elder is a graduate of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and of Danville Theological Seminary in Kentucky. After his graduation and when he was called to decide his future scenes of labor in the ministry "that divinity that shapes our ends" decided for him and cast his lot in Kansas. It was the intention of the writer to make copious extracts from a paper read before the Synod of Kansas at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the first presbytery in the Territory, held in Ottawa in October, 1882, giving a few recollections of scenes in the early adventures of a life full of manifold labors on battlefields and missionary life in the South and in Kansas, but lack of time and space forbids. Two incidents in his life, however, cannot be passed over in silence. The first, that after years spent in Kansas border war, while temporarily in Kentucky, he had the honor of preaching the first sermon in Camp Dick Robinson, on August 10, 1861, under threat of arrest for doing so, by Gov. Beriah McGoffin. That military assembly, thus consecrated by prayer, broke the neutrality of Kentucky. He was not only in the siege of Knoxville, but was the chaplain of Walford's Cavalry, which headed the ride after and capture of John H. Morgan and his command after twenty-three days and nights through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

G. Y. JOHNSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 6, Township 3, Range 17, P. O. Willis, was born in Pike County, Ill., in 1841, and lived in his native State until his twentieth year, when he entered the Union army as a member of Company H, Seventy-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being enrolled at Springfield, Ill., in June, 1862, and discharged in June, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Franklin, Spring Hill, Nashville and numerous minor engagements. Mr. Johnson was wounded thrice while in the service and was a brave and faithful soldier. He entered the service as a private and was discharged as Orderly Sergeant of his company. After his discharge he returned to his Illinois home where he resided until April, 1869, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of Hiawatha Post No. 130, G. A. R. He was married in 1869, in Vinton, Iowa, to Miss Kitty Haines, a native of Centre County, Pa. They have one child, a daughter, whose name is Gracie. Avondale, the home and 325-acre stock farm of Mr. Johnson, is handsomely located on Wolf River, eight miles south of Hiawatha, and is one of the most valuable stock farms in the county. He has 100 acres of woodland which affords fine range and shelter for stock, an abundance of clear running water, thirty acres in clover and timothy and grows 8,000 to 10,000 bushels of corn which he feeds to the four or five car loads of steers and pigs annually sold from the farm. In addition to cultivating his own land he also farms 100 acres of rented land. The attraction of the estate is the Avondale herd of forty thoroughbred Short-horns, which Mr. Johnson has been breeding with much care and is composed of White Rose, Arabella, Phyllis, Rose of Sharon and other popular families. At the head of the herd is the superb Young Mary bull, Parole, which, for superior individual traits, is probably the finest animal ever brought into the county. There are some very handsome cows and heifers in the herd, which altogether is an honor to the breeder and to Brown County. Mr. Johnson is not only a spirited and intelligent breeder, but takes great interest in the advancement of general husbandry and is one of the public spirited representative men of the county.

HORATIO W. JOHNSON, farmer and stock raiser, Sections 19 and 20, Township 4, Range 17, P. O. Willis, was born in Yankee Springs, Barry Co., Mich., in 1845, and lived in his native State until July 1, 1868, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Willis. He was married in Waterville, Marshall Co., Kan., December 29, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth Adams, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, a niece of Judge Franklin G. Adams, secretary of the Kansas Historical Society. They have four children, whose names are—Nora L., Ray T., Norman S. and Samuel Adams. Walnut Grove, as the fine 280-acre estate of Mr. Johnson is called, lies four and a half miles southwest of the thriving town of Willis. It is a magnificent farm, and is enclosed by a fine hedge and substantial fences; is in a high state of cultivation, and is well supplied with water by wells, springs and a branch of the Delaware, which flows in a southwesterly direction through the farm. The improvements are first-class in every particular, embracing among others, a new and elegant modern frame residence, a large frame barn, stock stables, sheds and lots, pastures, and splendid groves and orchards. Mr. Johnson grows 4,000 to 5,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 to 1,500 bushels of small grains yearly, has 120 acres in timothy and clover and blue grass pastures, cuts from 25 to 40 tons of hay yearly, feeds 2 car loads of cattle, keeps 60 to 75 stock cattle, 100 to 150 fine Poland-China hogs and a dozen head of horses. For the last four years Mr. J. has been engaged in shipping hogs and cattle to the markets in Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. He has shipped during the past year 20 car loads of hogs and 10 car loads of fat cattle. He is also an extensive breeder of fine cattle and pure Poland-China hogs. At a stock sale of Hereford, Polled Angus and Aberdeen cattle, held in Kansas City, April 25, 26, 27, 1883, Mr. Johnson purchased the fine thoroughbred young bull, Beecher, No. 72, bred by M. C. Cochran, of Canada, and the fine young heifer, Lady Hopeful, No. 57, of the same stock and bred by the same breeder. Mr. Johnson is one of Brown's earnest, intelligent, progressive and model farmers, an influential, popular and prominent citizen, and has a high standing in his community.

SMITH R. JOHNSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 20, Township 4, Range 17, P. O. Willis, was born, in 1847, in Yankee Springs, Barry Co., Mich., and lived in his native State until the spring of 1871, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has since resided. He has been Trustee of Mission Township one term, and is now serving his second term. He was married in Yankee Springs, Mich., February 21, 1873, to Miss May L. Gates, a native of New York. Rose Lawn, as the splendid 160-acre farm of Mr. Johnson is called, lies four and a quarter miles southwest of the thriving town of Willis. It is enclosed by a handsome hedge, is in a good state of cultivation, is well supplied with water, and has handsome improvements, among which are a new and elegant modern frame residence, surrounded by a beautiful lawn, embowered in evergreens, shade trees, shrubbery and rare roses, a fine large barn and other outbuildings. Mr. J. grows 2,000 to 3,000 bushels of corn and 700 to 1,000 bushels of small grain yearly, keeps 50 to 60 stock cattle, 200 stock hogs and 12 head of fine horses. He is an intelligent, earnest and go-ahead farmer, an honorable and useful citizen, and is a strong, popular man in the community in which he resides.

OWEN JONES, farmer and stock raiser, Section 25, Township 4, Range 17, P. O. Everest, was born February 2, 1828, in Merionethshire, North Wales, and lived in his native country until his twenty-fifth year, when he emigrated to America, first locating in Oneida County, N. Y., where he resided two and a half years, and was engaged in farming. Thence he removed to Madison County, Iowa, where he also resided two and a half years. On the 7th day of July, 1857, he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Mission Township, which he pre-empted, and where he has continued to reside. He participated in the War of the Rebellion, during the Price raid, as a member of Capt. M. C. Willis' Company of Kansas Militia, enlisting at Kennekuk, in the fall of 1864. Served three weeks, and was discharged at Fort Leavenworth. He was married in Meireonethshire, North Wales, May 15, 1852, to Miss Gwendolen Williams, a native of North Wales. They have seven children living, whose names are: William O. (born in Oneida County, N. Y., July 14, 1853, married to Miss Rebecca Meisenheimer, a native of Brown County), Catherine Ann (born in Iowa, married to W. H. Ryherd, a native of Missouri and a resident of Atchison County), Richard C. (born in Brown County, February 16, 1860), Lincoln (born in Brown County, March 25, 1862), Owen R. (born in Brown County, April 14, 1865), Greeley (born in Brown County, June 30, 1868), and George (born in Brown County, August 31, 1871). "Walnut Grove," as the fine 640-acre estate of Mr. Jones is called, lies two miles west of the thriving new town of Everest, where he grows 6,000 bushels of corn and 800 bushels of wheat yearly. He has plenty of timber and water, a large, bearing orchard, and good fences; keeps 100 head of cattle, feeds a number of steers and hogs, likes the country, and has made every dollar of his $25,000 estate since he settled in the county.

LESTER M. KING, junior member of the firm of Small & King, contractors and builders, was born in Marion County, Iowa, August 23, 1861, and lived in his native State until 1869, when he removed to Cass County, Neb., where he lived until 1876. He then returned to Keokuk, Iowa, where he lived until the fall of 1881, when he returned to Cass County Neb., where he resided until May, 1882, when he removed to Willis, Brown County, where he aided in erecting the Missouri Pacific Railway depot, and where he has resided since, and in connection with Mr. Albert D. Small, his partner, has carried on an extensive business. He is well known for his sterling social and business qualities.

GILBERT KIPP, farmer and stock raiser, Section 32, Township 3, Range 17, P. O. Willis, was born in Westchester County, N. Y., in 1833, and lived in his native State until his twenty-first year, and then removed to LaSalle County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming and where he resided until the spring of 1871, when he removed to Kansas, locating in the city of Hiawatha where he resided one year and then removed to Hiawatha Township, Brown County, where he also resided one year. He then removed to his farm in Mission Township in the same county, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Star of Hope Lodge, No. 1338, K. of H. He was married January 23, 1867, in Earlville, Ill., to Miss Jennie Currier, a native of Illinois. They have three children living, whose names are: Benjamin L., Ella E. and Mary Estella. Mr. Kipp owns a fine upland farm of 106½ acres lying in Mission Township, two miles from the new town of Baker and three miles from the thriving town of Willis. It is all enclosed, is in a high state of cultivation and is well supplied with water. North of the dwelling is a fine grove of catalpa, cottonwood and maple trees. From the same portion of the farm a magnificent view of the city of Hiawatha and the promising new towns of Baker and Willis can be had. The farm has good improvements and a thrifty young orchard covering four acres, well supplied with fruit trees of various varieties. Mr. K. grows 2,000 to 3,000 bushels of corn and 400 bushels of small grain yearly, keeps half a dozen milch cows, 100 stock hogs and 7 head of fine horses. Mr. Kipp is an earnest, progressive and intelligent farmer, a well-to-do citizen and is favorably spoken of by his neighbors.

J. W. KIPP, junior member of the firm of Chapman & Kipp, dealers in general merchandise, groceries, boots and shoes, etc., etc., Willis, was born in LaSalle County, Ill., December 7, 1857, and lived in his native State until his seventeenth year and then became a resident of Kansas, locating in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of Star of Hope Lodge, No. 1338, K. of H., of Hiawatha. He was married in Brown County, in 1879, to Miss Lauretta J. Hannah, a native of Illinois. They have two children, whose names are: Ira and Lawrence. Mr. Kipp and his partner, Mr. N. E. Chapman, are men of splendid energy and business enterprise, are doing the leading trade in their town and are the strongest and most popular business firm in this section of the county.

W. W. LITTREAL, M. D., physician and surgeon, and senior member of the firm of Littreal & Bowman, druggists, Baker, was born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1852, and lived in his native State until the fall of 1878, when he removed to Kansas, locating at Mount Pleasant, Brown County, near Whiting, where he resided until November, 1882, when he removed to Baker, in the same county, where he has resided and followed his profession since. Dr. Littreal received his early education in the graded schools of his native county, and subsequently attended Lynland College, near Glendale, Hardin Co., Ky., where he graduated in 1873. Immediately after his graduation he began reading medicine with Dr. R. D. Overstreet, an eminent practitioner of Uptonsville, Ky. He read with his preceptor the usual length of time, and then attended medical lectures at the Louisville University, graduating from this institution and receiving the degree of M. D. in the spring of 1876. After completing his medical studies he commenced the practice of his profession in Nolin, Hardin Co., Ky., where he resided two years and then came to Kansas. He is a devoted member of the Christian Church of Baker, of which he is one of the deacons. He is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He was married at Nolin, Hardin Co., Ky., in 1877, to Miss Rosa Hardin, a daughter of Stephen Hardin a prominent farmer of Hardin County, and a nephew of Ben Hardin. They have one child, a daughter, whose name is Odie H. Dr. Littreal is the only physician in Baker, and as he has no opposition and is popular in the community and a man of acknowledged skill in his profession, is doing a large and constantly increasing practice. He is also senior member of the firm of Littreal & Bowman, dealers in drugs and books, stationery, wall paper, paints, oil, glass, and queensware. They have no opposition and are doing a large trade.

GEORGE MELL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 36, Township 3, Range 16, P. O. Baker, was born in 1842, in Aunsby, Lincolnshire, Eng., and lived in his native country until his fourteenth year, when his parents emigrated to Canada, locating in Bradford, Ontario, where Mr. Mell resided four years and then removed to Tazewell County, Ill., where he lived until July, 1862, when he entered the Union Army as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being enrolled at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., and was discharged at Camp Harker, Nashville, Tenn., in June, 1865. He participated in the battles of Franklin, Tenn., Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, two engagements at Tunnel Hill, Dalton, and Resaca. In the last named engagement he was severely wounded, from the effects of which he suffers to-day. After suffering from his wounds for over six months, being most of that time confined in the United States General Hospital at Quincy, Ill., he rejoined his regiment at Nashville, and subsequently took part in the battle of Nashville, and numerous minor engagements. After his discharge from the United States service he returned to his home in Illinois, where he resided until the spring of 1869, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has lived since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 83, I. O. of O. F. He has been one of the Commissioners of Brown County since January, 1883 and is now serving his first term. He was married at Delavan, Ill., in November, 1865, to Miss Amanda Virginia Rollins, a native of Virginia. They have six children—named Minnie E., Arthur E., Marcus G., Annie V., Charles Ernest, and Howard B. Mr. Mell owns a fine upland farm of 200 acres, lying one and one-fourth miles south of the thriving new town of Baker. It is all enclosed by good fences, is in a high state of cultivation, and is well supplied with water. The improvements are first class, embracing a neat and cosy residence, a new and convenient frame barn 32x64 feet, and other outbuildings; handsome groves and prolific orchards. Mr. Mell grows 3,000 to 3,500 bushels of corn, 500 to 1,000 bushels of small grain annually, keeps 20 to 35 stock cattle, 50 to 100 hogs, and 8 head of fine horses. Mr. Mell is a veteran of the War of the Rebellion, an honest, industrious and thorough farmer, a prominent and honored citizen, and has a high standing in his community.

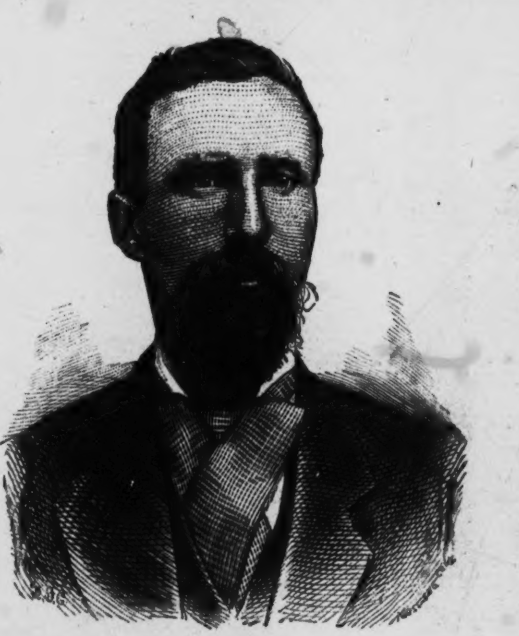

David Moore

DAVID MOORE, Justice of the Peace, Mission Township, and proprietor of Hill Home nursery and farm, Sections, south half of 23, and southwest of 24, Township 4, Range 17, P. O. Everest, whose portrait is at the head of this sketch, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1843, and lived in his native State until his seventh year, when his parents removed to Fulton County, Ill., where Mr. Moore resided until August 21, 1861, when he became a member of Company E, Thirty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being enrolled at Avon, Ill., and discharged at Camp Benton, Mo., January 19, 1863. He re-enlisted the same day in Company A, First United States Marine Infantry, and was discharged from the United States service January 19, 1865, at Vicksburg. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, in the Red River expedition, under Gen. N. P. Banks, in the Missouri and Arkansas campaigns of Gens. Curtis and Steele in 1862, Lake Chicot, Ark., and numerous minor engagements. After his discharge from the army he returned to his Illinois home, where he resided three years. In February, 1868, he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of Hiawatha Post, No. 130, G. A. R. He has been Justice of the Peace of Mission Township seven years, and is now serving his fourth term. He has been Clerk of the same township two terms. He was married in Schuyler County, Ill., March 28, 1865, to Miss Sarah J. Baxter, a daughter of John and Ellen Baxter, old residents of Brown County. Mrs. Moore was born in Carroll County, Ohio, July 20, 1845. She, her brother Thomas T. and her sister, Catherine A. (Mrs. Wesley James) were born at one birth, being triplets; are all living to-day, and have families. Mr. Moore and his estimable wife have six children, whose names are: William Logan, John Allen, Henry James, Lulu Edna, Maggie J. and Martin Cleveland. Hill Home Farm and Nursery, the superb estate of Mr. Moore, lies three miles southeast of Willis and two miles west of Everest. It is 480 acres in extent, is well improved with magnificent buildings, eighteen miles of fine Osage hedge, splendid groves, orchards, domestic meadows, a thrifty nursery of fruit trees, and is well supplied with water by several spring branches, numerous fine springs, and Otter creek, which flows in a southerly direction through the farm. Mr. Moore grows 7,000 bushels of corn, and from 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of wheat yearly, besides raising several hundred bushels of oats, barley and flaxseed and feeding yearly 80 stock cattle, 100 fine hogs, 8 head of work horses and 100 choice Merino sheep. On the farm is one of the finest and most valuable quarries of building stone in the county. There are also forty acres of native timber on the property, containing a great number of walnut, hickory, oak and elm trees. In the spring of 1868 Esquire Moore purchased of Samuel C. Kingman, then Chief Justice of the State of Kansas, the old Kingman homestead, pre-empted by the Judge in 1857. In the fall of 1869 Esquire M. started the Hill Home Nurseries which now cover about 32 acres of the Kingman homestead, and has continued to operate them ever since. He has always on hand a good assortment of all kinds of nursery stock and makes choice fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, etc., a specialty. Esquire Moore is an honored and efficient magistrate of his county, a veteran of the War of the Rebellion, is a first-class farmer, has an estate worth a long day's journey to see, and is one of the representative men of this beautiful region.

MRS. SARAH MEREDITH, widow of Sylvester T. Meredith, Section 17, Township 3, Range 3, P. O. Hiawatha. Mr. Meredith came to Kansas in the spring of 1860 and located in Walnut Township, where he resided eight years, and was engaged in farming. He then removed to his farm in Mission Township, where he lived until his death. He was a member of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 35, A., F. & A. M. He participated in the late war as a member of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged June 26, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark. He was promoted to be Wagon-Master of his regiment, which position he held when he was discharged. He took part in the battles of Prairie Grove, Cane Hill and numerous other engagements, and was a brave and patriotic soldier. He was born in Freeport, Ohio, January 22, 1842, and lived in his native State until his twenty-first year, when he removed to Kansas. He died of disease, contracted in the army, September 18, 1881. Mr. Meredith was married August 26, 1866, in Hiawatha, to Miss Sarah Sprague, a native of Ohio. They have four children living, whose names are Nettie, John M., Charles N. and Lois M. Mrs. Meredith owns a fine upland farm of 160 acres, all enclosed, and has seventy acres in cultivation, the balance being timber and pasture lands. The water supply is good and cannot be excelled, and consists of two good wells and a fine, never-failing spring; the orchard covers about five acres and contains 500 peach, 300 apple, 100 cherry and a few pear trees. The improvements consist of a fine family mansion containing eight rooms with cellar, and surrounded by evergreens and shade trees, large frame barn, granary, corn crib, etc. Mrs. Meredith had ten acres in rye this season, which yielded twenty-five bushels to the acre; fifty acres in corn, which averaged fifty bushels to the acre; five acres in oats, which averaged fifty bushels to the acre. Mrs. Meredith manages her own farm and is a thorough woman of business, possessing good executive abilities.

ISAAC J. MILLER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 34, Township 3, Range 16, P. O. Baker, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1817, and lived in his native State until his eighteenth year, and then removed to Fountain County, Ind., where he resided ten years; thence he removed to Champaign County, Ill., where he lived thirty-one years, and where he was engaged in farming. On October 15, 1874, he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. During the War of the Rebellion he was president of the Union League of Sadorus, Champaign County, Ill. He was Supervisor of Tolono Township, Champaign Co., Ill., one term, and has been Justice of the Peace of Mission Township, Brown Co., Kan., one term. He has also been an efficient member of the Board of School District No. 40, Brown County, for four years. He is a member of the I. O. G. T. Esquire Miller has been married twice. The first marriage took place in 1841, in Fountain County, Ind., to Miss Elizabeth Kerr, a native of Ohio. She died in 1850. Six children were the fruits of this marriage, of whom only one, a son, is living, and whose name is Jerome B. (married to Miss Helen Lane, a native of Michigan). The second marriage occurred in 1851, in Champaign County, Ill., to Miss Elizabeth W. Rock, a native of Virginia. Nine children were the fruits of this marriage, seven of whom are living, named Scipio A. (married to Miss Prue Taylor, a native of Kentucky), William R. (married to Miss Mattie J. Robinson, a native of Illinois), Jefferson H. (married to Miss Mattie Brown, a native of Kentucky), Alice C. (married to Frank Chandler, a native of Ohio), Andrew J., Grant and Mollie. Maple Hill Stock Farm, as the handsome 532-acre estate of Mr. Miller is called, lies two miles west of the thriving town of Baker. The farm is surrounded by substantial fences, is in a good state of cultivation, and is well supplied with water by wells and the Delaware River, which flows through the east portion of the farm. The improvements are good and consist, in part, of a comfortable and cosy residence, two tenement houses, stock stables and lots, granaries, corn cribs, magnificent maple groves and orchards, etc., etc. Mr. Miller grows from 10,000 to 15,000 bushels of corn, 2,500 bushels of small grain and cuts 50 acres of hay yearly, has 200 acres in pasture, keeps forty to fifty stock cattle, fifty to eighty stock hogs and eight to twelve fine horses. Esquire Miller is a thorough and practical farmer, a prominent and prosperous citizen, has been an honored magistrate of his county, and has a high standing in his community.

W. JAMES MOORE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 27, Township 4, Range 17, P. O. Willis, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1838, and lived in his native State until 1850, when his parents removed to Fulton County, Ill., where Mr. Moore resided until April, 1867, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He was married in Schuyler County, Ill., in October, 1862, to Miss Mary Baxter, a native of Carroll County, Ohio. They have five children, whose names are: Ella J., Hattie M., Willie, James A., and Clara Ettie. Lodiana Stock Farm, as Mr. Moore's splendid 270-acre farm is called, is located on the site of the once famous town of Lodiana. It lies four miles south of Willis and the same distance from Everest. It is enclosed by a handsome Osage hedge, is in a good state of cultivation, is reached by splendid roads, and is well supplied with water by wells, springs and running brooks. The improvements are first-class and embrace an elegant frame residence, containing nine rooms, two large frame barns, one 28x30, and the other, a cattle barn, 30x96, a combined corn crib and wagon shed, 25x25, and other good outbuildings. Mr. Moore grows 2,500 to 3,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 to 1,500 bushels of small grain, cuts fifty acres of timothy clover hay yearly, keeps from 30 to 50 stock cattle, 75 to 100 stock hogs, 100 fine Merino and Cotswold sheep and 10 head of good horses. Mr. Moore is a methodical, thorough and successful farmer; has an estate to be proud of, is greatly pleased with the country, is a good citizen, and an honorable, upright man.

HENRY C. NEFF, farmer and stock raiser, Section 21, Township 3, Range 17, P. O. Hiawatha, came to Kansas in August, 1868, and located on his farm in Mission Township, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Neff participated in the late war as a member of Company G, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and enlisted in Champaign County, Ohio, September 20, 1861. He was mustered out at Camp Dennison, Ohio, September 26, 1863. He took part in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Stone River and other minor engagements. At the battle of Stone River he was severely wounded in the left arm, from which he suffers to-day. Mr. Neff was born in Cass County, Ind., January 9, 1842, and lived in his native State until his fourth year, when his father removed to Ohio, where Mr. Neff lived until he came to Kansas. He was married in Champaign County, Ohio, February 25, 1864, to Miss Henrietta Kensinger, a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children—Willie A., David L., Mary A., Hattie B. and Bernard M. Mr. Neff has two fine upland farms of eighty acres each, all enclosed and all in cultivation. The water supply is good and cannot be excelled. The orchard covers three acres, and has 150 bearing apple, 100 peach, and a few cherry, plum and pear trees. There is also an abundance of small fruits on the farm. The improvements consist of a new seven-roomed frame cottage, with cellar, and surrounded with handsome evergreens and shade trees, stock stable, corn crib, wagon house, etc. Mr. Neff had six acres of oats this season, which yielded fifty-two bushels to the acre, and ninety acres in corn which averaged fifty bushels to the acre. He is one of the enterprising farmers of his section, and possesses the esteem and confidence of his neighbors.

JOHN W. PROCTOR, farmer and stock raiser, Section 13, Township 3, Range 17, P. O. Hiawatha, came to Kansas April 10, 1856, and located on his homestead in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He took part in the late war as a member of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Kansas Infantry, and enlisted in Robinson, August 22, 1862, and was discharged at Little Rock, Ark., June 22, 1865. He took part in the battles of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, and other minor engagements. Mr. Proctor was born in Moniteau County, Mo., May 12, 1841, and lived in his native State until his fifteenth year, and then came to Kansas. He was married March 26, 1871, in Robinson Township, to Miss Clara Gibson, a native of Iowa. Mr. Proctor has a fine farm of 160 acres, forty-five acres being bottom land and the rest upland. It is all enclosed, and has 140 acres in cultivation, the balance being timber and pasture land. The water supply cannot be excelled, and consists of two wells and a number of springs, and the middle fork of Wolf River flows on the south line of his farm. The improvements consist of a frame dwelling 16x32, with an L 14x20, with a cellar, a frame barn and other outbuildings. He had twenty-seven and a half acres of wheat this season, which yielded 346¼ bushels; nine acres of oats which yielded 293 bushels; seventy acres in corn which averaged fifty bushels to the acre.

E. N. PUGH, manager of elevator No. 1, Willis, was born in Greenup County, Ky., in 1858, and lived in his native State until 1876, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Doniphan County, where he resided until August, 1882, when he assumed the management of the elevator at Willis. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in August, 1881, in Doniphan County, to Miss Emma Henney, a native of Illinois. Mr. Pugh is an active, energetic and prosperous young business man, and has a high social and mercantile standing.

WILLIAM ROBBINS, farmer, Section —, P. O. Baker, came to Kansas in 1867, locating near Prairie Grove, Doniphan County, where he lived twelve years. He then removed to Sumner County, where he resided one year, and then returned to Doniphan County, where he lived until March, 1882, when he removed to Mission Township, where he resides at present. Mr. Robbins was born in Illinois, February 6, 1848, where he lived until his nineteenth year, and then came to Kansas. He was married in Winthrop, Mo., July 4, 1869, to Miss Eliza McLaughlin, a native of Missouri. They have two children, whose names are—Luella and James Marshal. Mr. Robbins has a fine upland farm of 180 acres, all enclosed and all in cultivation. The water supply is good. The improvements consist of a comfortable four-roomed frame cottage, stock stable, granary, corn crib, etc. The house is on an elevated site, from which can be seen the thriving new towns of Baker and Willis, and the city of Hiawatha. Mr. R. had 15 acres in oats this season, which averaged 50 bushels to the acre, and 97 acres in corn, which averaged 55 bushels to the acre.

HENRY H. SHARP, farmer and stock raiser, Section 15, Township 4, Range 17, P. O. Willis, was born in Claiborne County, Tenn., in 1835, and lived in his native State until his twenty-first year. In the fall of 1856, he removed to Doniphan County, near Iowa Point, where he resided until the spring of 1883, when he removed to Mission Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South). He was Treasurer of the Board of School District No. 56, Doniphan County eight years. He was married in Claiborne County, Tenn., in 1854, to Miss Rachel Cawood, a native of Claiborne County, Tenn. They have three children—Campbell Thornburg, a native of Tennessee and a resident of Brown County, married to Miss Virginia A. Jessee, a native of Missouri; Cordelia, married to B. F. Dickinson, a native of Virginia, and a resident of Washington Township, Brown County, and Leroy, married to Miss Alice Sweeney, a native of Doniphan County, Kan. Mr. Sharp is the fortunate owner of a fine upland farm containing 160 acres, lying two and a half miles southeast of the prosperous town of Willis. The farm is all enclosed, is in a good state of cultivation, has a good supply of water, and is finely improved by a new and elegant residence 16x32, with an L 14x16, with three handsome porticoes on the north, south and east sides of the building. Implement and smoke house, a good granary, stock stables and lots, corn cribs, etc., etc. Mr. Sharp devotes his attention chiefly to raising corn, hogs and cattle. He grows 4,000 bushels of corn yearly, feeds two car loads of cattle, keeps a dozen head of milch cows, 100 to 150 stock hogs, and 6 head of fine horses. Mr. Sharp is an old resident of Kansas, a hardworking and practical farmer, a good citizen and an honorable, upright man.

ALBERT D. SMALL, contractor and builder, Willis, was born near Marion, Ind., June 4, 1854, and lived in his native State until his fifth year, when his parents removed to the city of Leavenworth, where the family resided two years, and then removed to Severance, Doniphan County, where Mr. S. resided until October, 1882, when he removed to Willis, Brown County, where he has resided since. In February, 1883, he entered into partnership with Mr. Lester M. King in contracting and building. Since they have commenced business in Willis, this firm has contracted for, and erected, the fine residences of James Henry Baxter and Nathan Swiggett, Esqs., and their own shop, a two story frame building, 22x50, one of the largest, handsomest and most convenient carpenter shops in the State, and a large number of smaller buildings in the town of Willis. Previous to entering into partnership with Mr. King, Mr. Small, who was one of the original stockholders of the Farmers' Elevator and Mill Company, built the elevators of this company at Severance, Everest and Willis, the latter being a large and capacious building 44x50, and 60 feet high. Mr. Small attended the well known University at Highland, Doniphan County, while residing in that county. He was married December 25, 1858, in Severance, Doniphan County, to Miss Annie M. Springer, a native of Missouri. They have two children, named Albert Ernest, and George Amos. The firm of Small & King is one of the enterprising business firms of Willis, and the members thereof are well known for their mechanical ability, the excellence of their work, and the faithful manner in which they execute their contracts.

HENRY SMALL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 26, Township 4, Range 17, P. O. Everest, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1835, and lived in his native State until 1865, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in Darke County, Ohio, in 1863, to Miss Susanna Feger, a native of Ohio. They have seven children living, whose names are—Mary Catherine K. E., David Elmer Ellsworth, Marion Winfield Oscar, Sarah Clara L. D. M., Elwood Otis R. A., Harriet Elizabeth, and Harley Dow. Mr. Small owns two fine upland farms lying in Mission Township which together contain 320 acres. They are well calculated for stock farms, and rank among the best in the township. These farms are all enclosed with good fences, are in a high state of cultivation, and are well supplied with timber and water; Mission Creek flowing through one of them in a southerly direction. The improvements are good, embracing among others, a neat and comfortable dwelling, stock stables, sheds and lots, handsome orchards, groves, etc. Mr. Small grows on his handsome Mound Valley Farm, as his estate is called, 4,000 to 5,000 bushels of corn, and 700 bushels of small grain, yearly; feeds a car load of cattle; keeps 40 to 50 stock cattle; 50 stock hogs; 8 head of work horses; a dozen head of milch cows, and makes and sells $200 worth of "gilt edged" butter, yearly. He is a hard working, intelligent and prosperous farmer, a good citizen, and has a high standing in his community. Mound Valley Schoolhouse, District No. 66, Brown County, is located on what was once a portion of Mr. S.'s farm, the land being donated by him for this purpose. The building was erected in 1876, at a cost of $600. It is a handsome frame structure, well supplied with modern school furniture, and has a seating capacity of fifty. Miss Kittie Jones (now Mrs. Harvey Richard) was the first, and R. S. Finley is the present teacher.

HENRY SMITH, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Emmett, was born fifty miles north of Philadelphia, in Northampton Co., Pa., January 3, 1832. Farming has been his occupation always—first in his native State, then in Ohio, afterward in Illinois, and finally, in the spring of 1880, he came to Kansas. During the spring of the year following he removed to his present farm, which contains 213 acres, all under a high state of cultivation and excellently improved. Mr. Smith is extensively engaged in stock raising, which he has found to be a profitable investment, and for convenience in pasturing the same he has his farm divided into fields by cross fences. Mr. Smith was married in Illinois, in 1858, to Miss Emma Rork, a native of Ohio. Mr. Smith and his family are members of the Christian Church. They have four sons—William H., Curtis L., Walter E. and Charles F.

JAMES D. STANLEY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 27, Township 4, Range 17, P. O. Willis, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1837, and lived in his native State until March, 1871, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Willis. He was married in Union County, Ohio, in 1859, to Miss M. R. McNeil, a native of Ohio. They have five children whose names are—Mary, married to Frank Willis, a son of Hon. M. C. Willis, a native of Kansas and a resident of Brown County; Clara, Alice, Florence and Luella. "Willow Grove Stock Farm," Mr. Stanley's beautiful home, and 400-acre farm lies four miles southwest of the prosperous town of Willis. It is in high cultivation and finely improved with orchards, fences, buildings, meadows, groves, etc. Mr. Stanley raises about 5,000 bushels of corn and a good wheat crop, feeds two car loads of steers and 150 hogs; has large, well grassed pastures and grazes a good string of high grade cattle; has a group of unusually fine buildings, his house and basement barn being among the very best in the county. Stables most of his stock, and is building up a superior herd of thoroughbred Short-horns, Merinos and Poland-China hogs; and is raising some fine thoroughbred Norman horses. He is one of the progressive, successful, thorough-going farmers of this country, and pays a high compliment to Brown County.

T. W. STANLEY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 29, Township 4, Range 17, P. O. Willis, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1846, and lived in his native State until his twenty-second year and then removed to Benton County, Iowa, where he resided two years and thence removed to Adams County, in the same State, where he resided four years. In the spring of 1875 he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Willis. He was married in Kenton, Hardin Co., Ohio, May 23, 1867, to Miss S. A. Cusic, a native of Harrison County, Ohio. Mr. Stanley owns a fine stock and grain farm of 360 acres. It is all enclosed, in a good state of cultivation, and is well supplied with timber and water, the Delaware River flowing through the southwest corner of the farm. "Mission Hill Stock Farm," as this magnificent estate is called, has good improvements, embracing among others a neat, comfortable and cosy home, a large frame barn 18x50, stock stables, sheds and lots, granaries, corn cribs, handsome groves, and one of the finest and most productive orchards in this section. This orchard contains 160 apple trees, was planted seven years ago, and for the last three years has been in bearing. Mr. Stanley grows from 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of wheat, 450 bushels of oats and 300 bushels of rye yearly; keeps from 40 to 50 stock cattle, 50 to 75 stock hogs, 20 head of good horses, and the finest and largest lot of Merino sheep in Brown County, about 400 in number, many of them being high grades and thoroughbreds. Mr. Stanley is a practical, prosperous and enterprising farmer, a good and useful citizen, and an intelligent, upright and honorable man.

JOHN C. STAPLETON, dealer in grain, lumber and coal, Baker, was born in Logan County, Ill., in 1848, where he resided until August, 1868, when he removed to Kansas, locating in Powhattan Township, Brown County, where he resided until 1878, when he removed to Monona County, Iowa, where he resided until August, 1882, when he returned to Kansas and located at Baker, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is an exemplary member of the Christian Church. He is also a member of Mount Pulaski Lodge, No. 87, A., F. & A. M., of Logan County, Ill. He was married in Logan County, Ill., in the fall of 1867, to Miss Sarah H. McKinney, a native of Illinois. They have five children living—William Franklin, Lillie Luella, Ernest A., Virgie O., and Nellie Almeta. Mr. Stapleton has been engaged in dealing in grain, lumber, and coal ever since he located in the young and thriving town of Baker. During that time he has handled and shipped to St. Louis and Chicago 110,000 bushels of corn, and 2,000 bushels of small grain; has sold thirty car loads of coal, and over fifty car loads of lumber, all of which was used in Baker and vicinity. Mr. Stapleton leads the trade in his specialties in his neighborhood, attends strictly to business, and being always prompt in paying his bills, and honest and fair in his dealings, he has fairly won the respect of all.

LEONARD T. WHITE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 24, Township 3, Range 17, P. O. Robinson, was born in Fleming County, Ky., November 21, 1819, and lived in his native State until the winter of 1841-42, and then removed to Peoria County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming and butchering. He resided in Illinois until 1869, and on the 1st day of April of that year became a resident of Kansas, locating in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has since resided. He is a member of Hiawatha Post, No. 130, G. A. R. He was Justice of the Peace of Mission Township a short time, and Superintendent of Public Highways of Road District No. 1, Mission Township, one term. He participated in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company E, Seventy-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He entered this company as a private, and was promoted to the rank of Sergeant. He enlisted August 14, 1862, at Peoria, Ill., and was discharged at Springfield, Ill., June 23, 1865. He took part in the battles of Magnolia, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the battles at and around Vicksburg. In the disastrous Red River expedition under Gen. Banks, he was captured in the engagement at Sabine Cross-roads by the rebel forces under the command of Kirby Smith. After his capture he was taken to Camp Ford, Texas., where he was held as a prisoner of war over thirteen long and weary months ere he was paroled. After his parole he marched, in company with over 1,000 of his comrades, from the rebel prison to Shreveport, La., a distance of 200 miles, where they embarked on an old Mississippi River boat, the General Quitman, for New Orleans. After they had proceeded on their voyage but a single day it was found that the wheels of the crazy old steamer had given out and needed rebuilding. The ex-prisoners accordingly landed, found an old sawmill, which they repaired, and with characteristic Yankee ingenuity and skill, proceeded to manufacture new wheels for the boat. After the repairs on the steamer were completed, the prisoners again proceeded on their voyage as far as the mouth of the Red River, where they were formally exchanged, and from where they proceeded on another craft to the Crescent City. Immediately after arriving in New Orleans, Mr. White was sent to Springfield, Ill., where he was discharged from the service, and then proceeded to his home. He was married December 29, 1847 in Peoria County, Ill., to Miss Minerva Smith, a native of Kentucky. They have had four children, three of whom are living—James L., a resident of Mission Township, Brown County, and married to Miss Eunice E. Buck, a native of Illinois; John Runyon, died in infancy; Luella Jane, married to George H. Norton, a native of New York and a resident of Brown County, and Cornelius J., a resident of Robinson Township, Brown County, married to Miss Ella S. Proctor, a native of Kansas. Mr. White and his sons together own 427 acres of fine upland, all lying together in close proximity in Mission and Robinson townships. This tract of land is superbly watered by numerous springs which empty into White's Branch of Wolf River. The tract is admirably calculated for a stock farm, and is improved by comfortable and commodious buildings, orchards, fences, etc. Mr. White raises 2,200 bushels of corn, 2,600 bushels of wheat, and 500 to 600 bushels of oats; he feeds from fifty to seventy-five head of the best Poland-China hogs. He plows deep, rotates his crops, keeps half a dozen fine Durham milch cows, a dozen horses, among which are some fine Normans, a yard of fine poultry, and is as near a systematic, thorough, and model farmer as there is in Brown County.

MARTIN CLEVELAND WILLIS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 34, Township 4, Range 17, P. O. Kennekuk, Atchison County, was born in Claiborne County, Tenn., July 20, 1831, and lived in his native State until the year 1855, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Doniphan County, near Charleston, where he resided one winter and then removed to his farm in Mission Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is also a member of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 35, A., F. & A. M. He was a member of the House of the Kansas Legislature, Sessions of 1866-67 and 1874-75 and Commissoner of Brown County two terms. He participated in the war of the Rebellion as a Captain in the Nineteenth Regiment, Kansas Militia, in 1864. He was married in 1852 in Union County, Tenn., to Miss Elizabeth Carter, a native of Granger County, Tenn. They have five children living, whose names are—Francis Lafayette, married to Miss Mary Stanley, a native of Ohio; Christopher Columbus, William D., Susan Mary, married to William R. Honnell, a native of Kansas, and John D. "Locust Grove," as the magnificent estate of Mr. Willis is called, contains 720 acres. It lies one mile north of Kennekuk, Atchison County, and five miles south of Willis, Brown County. The farm is surrounded by substantial fences; is in a good state of cultivation and is well supplied with timber, fine building stone, and plenty of pure water, Willis and other creeks flowing through the farm. The estate is finely improved by a handsome stone residence, containing twelve rooms, a large frame barn 75x100 feet; good outbuildings and splendid orchards and groves. Mr. W. grows from 6,000 to 8,000 bushels of corn, 3,000 bushels of small grain, keeps 50 to 75 stock cattle, 150 stock hogs and 20 head of horses. Esquire Willis was one of the founders of Willis and the town was named after him. He is one of Brown's honored sons, an exemplary, high-toned gentleman, and is very popular in his county.

EVEREST.

Everest is a new station on the recently completed Missouri Pacific Railway. It is fast building, and will probably become a good shipping point for the farmers of the vicinity. It is named in honor of Col. Everest, of Atchison, the attorney of the road. It is in the south central part of the county.

All Saints Roman Catholic Church.—This large and commodious structure was the first church built in Brown County. It was erected in 1868, and dedicated the same year. It cost $1,200. In the year 1882, an addition of twenty-five feet was made to the original building, making its dimensions now 24x75 feet. It is surmounted by a handsome belfry, and is furnished with modern furniture. The seating capacity of the church is 300, and its membership is 500, composed of some of the most influential and prominent families of Mission and Washington townships, in Brown, and Grasshopper township, in Atchison County.

The first pastor of the church society was Father Edmund, O. S. B., who commenced preaching in the Bohemian settlement, in the vicinity of Marak, in 1858. Father John, of the same order, is the present pastor.

Farmers' Elevator and Mill Co.—The steam elevator belonging to this company, located at Everest, Brown County, was erected in July, 1882. It is two stories high, and cost about $6,000. Its storage capacity is 18,000 bushels, and the cribs attached to the elevator have a capacity of 20,000 bushels more, and at the date of writing this short and imperfect sketch (April, 1883), are filled to their utmost capacity. The working capacity of the elevator is four cars per day. It has shipped, principally to the St. Louis markets, since it has been erected, 30,000 bushels of grain of all kinds.

The headquarters of the Farmers' Elevator and Mill Company is at Severance, Doniphan County, with branch houses at Everest and Willis, Brown County. The following gentlemen comprise the officers and directory of the company: Hon. B. F. Harpster, Prest.; J. D. Harpster, Vice-Prest.; Fred. Harpster, Supt.; W. H. H. Curtis, Secy.; H. Charters, Asst. Secy. and Mangr; J. F. Harpster, Treas.; and B. F. Harpster, H. Charters, Fred. Harpster, W. H. H. Curtis, S. L. Ryan, J. D. Harpster, and E. N. Pugh, directors.

This company is undoubtedly one of the largest grain dealing firms in the State, and at present have on hand, stored in their elevators at Severance, Everest and Willis, over 300,000 bushels of grain of all kinds.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

DANIEL ANDERSON, farmer, Section 3, Township 4, Range 18, P.O. Robinson, was born in Johnson County, Mo., March 30, 1846, and lived in his native State until his ninth year, when his parents removed, in the spring of 1855, to Kansas, locating in Washington Township, Brown County, where Mr. Anderson has resided since. During the last war he was a member of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry. He enlisted at Fort Leavenworth in December, 1864, and was discharged at the same place, in the summer of 1865. He was married in Brown County, December 29, 1871, to Miss Mary Cowley, a native of Ohio. She died in June, 1882. They had six children, three of whom are living, and who are named—Rosetta Bell, Thomas A. and Hugh. Mr. Anderson's father, the Hon. A. B. Anderson, is an old Kansas pioneer, and was the first Probate Judge elected in Brown County. Mr. A. is the owner of the well known trotting mare, Maggie F., who has a record of 2:30. This fine animal has won in the neighborhood of fifteen races. She was sired by Newry by Lexington, her dam being —— ——, bred in Kentucky. He has been offered, and has refused $5,000 for this valuable trotter. In addition to Maggie F. Mr. Anderson has a fine string of trotting and running colts. He is extensively engaged in breeding fine stock of this description.

SEEVER & ANDREW, proprietors of the Star livery stable, Everest. Mr. Seever, the senior member of this enterprising firm, was born in Buchanan County, Mo., December 19, 1853, and lived in his native State until his eighth year, when his parents removed to Atchison County, in this State. Here Mr Seever resided until his seventeenth year. He then removed to Leavenworth County, where he resided a short time, and after various removals, in the fall of 1881 located in Hamlin, Brown County, where he was engaged in the livery business, and where he lived until February, 1883, when he removed to the new and thriving town of Everest in the same county, where, in conjunction with his partner, Mr. Andrew, he built the large livery stables of which they are now the proprietors. Mr. Seever was married in 1878, in the city of Hiawatha, to Miss Mary A. Erp, a native of Missouri. They have three children—Gertie, Mertie A. and Clyde A. Mr. Andrew was born December 12, 1857, in Upper Canada, and lived in his native country until his twelfth year, when his parents removed to the United States, locating in Atchison County, this State, where Mr. Andrew lived until February, 1883, when he removed to Everest, Brown County. Messrs. Seever & Andrew represent the livery, feed and sale business in the lively new town in which they are located, with a dozen head of fine horses and corresponding equipages. They own a new and convenient barn, 43x72 feet, erected in the beginning of the present year. They are clever and accommodating men, have a large patronage, and hold good positions in the business community.

HERBERT CHARTERS, manager and assistant secretary of the Farmers' Elevator and Mill Company, Everest, was born in the town of Napanee, Ontario, Canada, in 1854, and lived in his native country but a short time, his parents removing to Oswego, N. Y., Mr. Charters receiving his early education in the graded schools of this city. In 1871, Mr. C. removed to Port Huron, Mich., where he resided three years and was engaged as a book-keeper in the Pine Grove Brewery, a large establishment. Thence he removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he remained one year and was employed as chief clerk in the Oliver House in that city. From Toledo he went to Fairfield, Neb., where he was engaged as chief book-keeper for the firm of C. F. Shedd & Co, the largest and most extensive grain dealers in that State. He resided in Fairfield three years and then went in the interest of the same firm to Leadville, Colo., continuing in the employ of this firm about a year as superintendent in charge of large saw mills in Lake County, near Leadville. Mr. Charters then entered Burlingame's Assay Office, where he learnt assaying in all its branches, and then opened an assay office at Breckenridge, Colo., he was thus engaged about one year. While engaged in assaying, Mr. C. incorporated in company with others, the Frisco Discovery and Mining Company, of which company he was a director and secretary. From Breckenridge he went to Canyon City, Colo., where he was cashier for the D. & R. G. R. R. He held this position for a year, and then became a resident of Kansas, locating at Everest, Brown County, where he bought an interest in the Farmers' Elevator and Mill Company, and where he has continued to reside. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Charters is a young and enterprising business man, a prosperous and prominent citizen and has a high standing in the community in which he resides.

FRANCIS MARAK, JR., senior member of the firm of Marak Brothers, dealers in general merchandise, groceries, boots and shoes, flour, feed, etc., Everest, was born in Moravia, Austria, September 6, 1842, and lived in his native country until 1857, when his parents immigrated to America, locating in Washington Township, Brown County, where the family has since resided. Mr. Marak is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He was Deputy Postmaster of Marak Postoffice eight years, and a member of the Board of School, District No. 19, Brown County, three years. He participated in the War of the Rebellion as a member of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Kansas Infantry, enlisting in September, 1862, at Robinson, Kan., and being discharged at Springfield, Mo., in March, 1863, for disability contracted while in the United States service. He was married in 1866, in Atchison County, to Miss Johanna Donahue, country born Irish-American. Marak & Sons started the first general mercantile establishment in Washington Township, Brown County, January, 1874, at Marak postoffice. They continued in business in this place until July, 1882, when their father sold out. Then Marak Brothers removed to Everest in the same county, where they have carried on business since. They are among the strong popular growing firms of the town, enjoy excellent credit and are men of acknowledged strength in the community.

E. W. METZGER, senior member of the firm of Metzger & Co., dealers in groceries, provisions, flour, feed, books and stationery, wall paper, etc., etc., Everest, was born near Lancaster, Pa., in 1834, and lived in his native State until his twentieth year, when he removed to Summit County, Ohio, where he stayed a short time, and then went to Sterling, Whiteside Co., Ill., where he resided until 1859, when he removed to Shell Rock, Butler Co., Iowa, where he lived until 1872. He then removed to Fall City, Neb., in which State he resided until September, 1882, when he became a citizen of Kansas, locating at Everest, Brown County, where he has lived since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Falls City Lodge No. 9, A., F. & A. M., and Falls City Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F. While residing in the State of Nebraska, he was for three years Postmaster of the Preston, Neb., postoffice. He was married in Sterling, Ill., in 1855, to Miss Nancy Johnson, a native of Bedford County, Pa. They have three children living, whose names are—Andrew Robert, Lucius Hulbert (married to Miss Lide Tracy, a native of Kansas), and Alta Mabel. Mr. Metzger is a practical and thorough miller, and has been engaged at working at his trade ever since his fourteenth year. He now has sole charge of the extensive flouring mills at Everest, and the excellence of the flour manufactured there is in a great measure owing to his skill. His son, Lucius, has charge of the store, which has and is deserving of a large trade. Mr. Metzger is a plain, common sense, practical man, and is highly spoken of by his neighbors.

GEORGE PIERCE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 27, Township 4, Range 18, P. O. Everest, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., in 1829, and resided in his native State until the spring of 1847, when he became a member of Captain Adam Dunlap's Independent Cavalry Company, of Schuyler County, Ill., being enlisted at Rushville, Ill., in the spring of 1847, and discharged at the close of the Mexican War, at Alton, Ill., in 1848. After the close of the war he returned to his Illinois home, where he resided until August, 1857, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Washington Township, Brown County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Christian Church. During the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Pierce was an employe of the United States Quartermaster's Department under Capt. Samuel Hipple, United States Volunteers, and was stationed for a long time at Cape Girardeau, Mo. Subsequently, at the time of the Price raid, he was a member of Captain White's Company Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Militia, enlisting at Atchison in the fall of 1864, serving fourteen days and being discharged in the same city. Mr. Pierce is Deputy Postmaster of Everest. He was married in Petersburg, Ill., in 1850, to Miss Virginia Hall, a native of Illinois. They have five children, whose names are—Elbridge, married to Miss Julia Adkinson, a native of Indiana; Mary F., married to Thomas Roach, a native and resident of Illinois; Della, married to Robert Iles, a native of Kansas and resident of Everest; Ophie and Willie. Mr. Pierce owns a fine upland farm of 320 acres, situated two miles southwest of Everest. It it all enclosed, is in a good state of cultivation, is well supplied with water and timber, has an elegant residence, and good outbuildings and other improvements. He grows 4,000 bushels of corn, 800 bushels of wheat, and 400 bushels of oats yearly, feeds a car load of cattle, keeps 65 head of fine stock cattle, 65 hogs, and 13 head of horses. Mr. Pierce is a veteran of two wars, an old pioneer of Kansas, a thorough and practical farmer, a useful and prosperous citizen, and has a high standing in the community in which he lives.

JUL. THORSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 27, Township 3, Range 18, P. O. Robinson, was born in Norway, June 20, 1836, and lived in his native country until his nineteenth year, and then immigrated to America, locating in Manitowoc, Wis., where he lived two years, and was engaged in farming and logging. From Wisconsin he came, in the fall of 1858, to Kansas, and located in Sumner, Atchison County, where he lived sixteen months, and then went to Colorado, where he remained three years, and was engaged in mining and prospecting. From Colorado he returned to Kansas, locating in Washington Township, Brown County, where he has resided ever since. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He took part in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company C, Maj. Pope's Independent Battalion, Kansas Militia, and enlisted at Robinson in the fall of 1864; served fourteen days, and was discharged in the city of Atchison. He was married in Washington Township, Brown County, April 14, 1871, to Miss Carrie Nelsen, a native of Norway. They have five children, whose names are—John T., Sarah Isabel, Annie Matilda, Oscar Nicolai and Henry Edwin. Mr. Thorson has a fine upland farm of 210 acres, all enclosed with substantial fences, and having 100 acres in cultivation, the remainder being timber and pasture land. The farm is well watered, has a small orchard, and has good improvements. Mr. Thorson also owns another farm, five miles from the home farm, which contains 161 acres. This is also upland, and is an excellent grain farm. It has seventy acres of tillable ground, the remainder being pasture land. He raises on both farms from 1,200 to 1,600 bushels of wheat, 400 to 500 bushels of oats, 150 to 200 bushels of rye, 3,000 bushels of corn, and cuts and cures from 25 to 30 tons of timothy and prairie hay each season. He feeds from 20 to 25 steers and 50 to 60 head of hogs yearly for the markets. He keeps 47 head of stock cattle, 50 head of stock hogs and 7 head of horses. Mr. Thorson was a poor man when he first came to Brown County, but now, owing to hard work, economy and the rich and prolific soil of his adopted State, he possesses two as good and as well stocked farms as there are in his vicinity. He is honest, intelligent and persevering, and is highly esteemed by his friends and neighbors.

WILLSON B. WAY, senior member of the firm of W. B. Way & Co, dealers in general merchandise, dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hardware, groceries and queensware, Everest, was born November 25, 1844, in Lansingburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and lived in his native State until 1863, when he removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he resided five years. Then he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he lived ten years and was engaged as a book-keeper in the large wholesale establishment of A. A. Shomway & Co. In June, 1878, he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Leavenworth City, where he was a member of the firm of H. M. Hoffman & Co., dealers in musical instruments. In the spring of 1880 he removed to Effingham, Atchison County, where he engaged in the general mercantile trade. June 16, 1882, he removed to Everest, Brown County, where he erected his fine store building and warehouse, and where he has been in business since. He is a member of the Baptist Church. During the War of the Rebellion he was a member of Company K, Fourth Regiment Enrolled Militia, District of West Tennessee, and was Quartermaster Sergeant of his regiment. Mr. Way was married in the city of Philadelphia, in November, 1873, to Miss Ellen Lord Dewey, a native of Philadelphia, and a direct descendant of

Phineas Stearns of the Boston tea party. They have one child, a son named Sylvester B. Mrs. Way's grandfather was Col. Bond of the Continental army. He was at Bunker Hill, and lost his life at Ticonderoga. Mr. Way is a descendant on his father's side of an English Quaker family and French Huguenots: on his mother's side from John Rogers, the martyr. The firm of which Mr. Way is a member carry a stock of about $15,000. They do the leading trade in their line in the thriving town in which they are located. Expect to sell $50,000 worth of goods during the coming year, and are one of the ablest business firms in the county.

POWHATTAN TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM N. CASSITY, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Wetmore, was born June 5, 1831, in Fleming County, Ky. Reared in that county and at twenty-five years of age left for the West accompanied by his brother, M. P. M. Cassity, now of Wetmore. He recounts their adventures for a day or two after their crossing into Kansas at Little Santa Fe, and their wading into a small lake one night to get a drink, the lake bearing the name of Cassity's Lake to this day. They finally made but lost claims in Miami County, and returned to Missouri. William N. then attended the land sale at Osaukee and secured the farm adjoining, where he has ever since resided, as through litigation, exchanges, etc., he secured his present 160 acre farm, paying $800 therefor. It was raw prairie and to-day with its improvements, fencing, buildings, orchard, etc., is worth $6,000. Mr. Cassity married January 16, 1862, Miss Annie E., daughter of Peter Shoemaker, of Wetmore. They have four living children, William J., Mary A., Mrs. E. Jenks; Peter A., and Isaac Newton, all born on the Brown County farm. Mr. Cassity and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

L. P. HAZEN, farmer, P. O. Capioma, was born in 1823, in Lewis County, N. Y.; came West to Fond du Lac County, Wis., in 1846; returned two years later to New York, and in 1855 located in Butler County, Iowa. The year of 1857 found him on a farm in Rock Creek, Nemaha Co., Kan. During his nine years residence there, he served one term as County Surveyor and one as Chairman of the County Board of Commissioners, which office he resigned upon his removal to his present home in 1866. Mr. Hazen has a good and well improved farm. Since his location here he has been twice Surveyor of Brown County; is a Republican of Whig antecedents. He married Sarah J. Quinn, of Warren County, Ill., and they have five children, all born in Kansas.

E. JENNINGS, farmer, P. O. Wetmore. Mr. Jennings came to Kansas in 1857; bought a claim in Granada Township, and lived on it three years and in 1861 settled where he now lives. Has developed from the raw prairie of twenty-two years ago a fine farm and enjoyable home. Has 166 acres and a sixty acre timber lot; 300 apple trees, small fruits, etc. He was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 28, 1818; was removed by his parents in 1825, to Union County, Ind., and reared there and in Vermillion County, where he married Sarah J. Trellinger. She was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, and four children have blessed the union, viz.: Orrin, Alonzo, Laura and Alma, all born in Warren County, Iowa, where Mr. Jennings lived from 1844 to 1857.

ARMSTRONG MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Capioma, was born in 1822 in Columbiana County, Ohio, from whence he came to Kansas in 1857. His first claim was on Grasshopper Creek, where it crosses the Brown and Nemaha County line. He was unmarried and began almost penniless, the early strugles to get ahead in the world "when all were poor, but seemingly none so poor as I," are vividly recalled and pleasantly related by Mr. Martin. In the fall of 1858 he married and began in a humble way to prosper. Selling the Grasshopper Creek farm, he located where he now resides. Here he has 480 acres of land, 320 in Brown and 160 in Nemaha counties; it is well improved and provided with good buildings. Mr. Martin was a Douglas Democrat in ante-bellum days and a war Democrat later. He relates that in 1864 his was one of the *only* three Democratic votes cast for McClellan electors in Brown County. The others were Robert Ray and —— Armstrong. Mr. Martin has been twice married and has a large family of children.

AMASA OWEN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 15, Township 3, Range 15, P. O. Comet. He was born in Whitewater County, Ind., September 12, 1819, but lived in his native State only a short time, his parents removing to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they resided until Mr. Owen had reached the age of ten years, when they removed to LaSalle County, Ill., where Mr. Owen resided until October, 1856, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating near Hiawatha, Brown County, where he was engaged in farming and where he resided for seven years. He then removed to Powhattan Township, in the same county, where he has resided since. He was married in LaSalle County, Ill., July 16, 1843, to Miss Maria Louisa Wiley, a native of Switzerland County, Ind. They have four children living—Daniel W., George W., Isaac Bentley and Alfred Wiley. When the war of the Union broke out, Mr. Owen gave his eldest son to the Union cause. This son, Daniel W., was born in LaSalle County, Ill., and enlisted in Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry, August 19, 1862, at the city of Atchison. He served all through the war and was discharged at Little Rock, Ark., June 26, 1865. He was a brave and faithful soldier, shared in all the dangers of his command and suffers to this day from the hardships endured while in the service. Mr. Owen owns a choice upland farm, lying in Powhattan Township. The tract is one mile long and sixty-four rods wide, and contains 128 acres. It is all enclosed by substantial fences, is in a good state of cultivation, and well supplied with water by means of wells and springs. There is a young and thrifty orchard, a handsome maple grove on the farm. There is also plenty of building stone on the property. The improvements are good, among the rest is a comfortable log-house, stock stable, sheds, and lots, granary, corncrib, etc., etc. Mr. Owen raises from 75 to 100 bushels of wheat, the same quantity of oats, forty to fifty bushels of rye, 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of corn, yearly; keeps half a dozen head of cattle, thirty to forty stock hogs; half a dozen horses, and from fifteen to twenty head of fine sheep. Mr. Owen is an old pioneer of the State, and relates many graphic incidents of the early days of the State. During the troubles of 1862 he took part in a recounter between the Free-state and Pro-slavery party at Padonia, Brown County, and helped to defeat the former. He is an honest, hardworking farmer, a prominent citizen of Brown County, and is well known for his sterling integrity and good qualities.

GUSTAVE STEIBLER, farmer, P. O. Sabetha, came to Kansas in 1859, from Paris, Edgar Co., Ill., where he had followed his trade, that of wagonmaker. He began with eighty acres of his present farm, built a frame shanty and almost without a dollar began pioneer work. The "hard year" (1860) nearly starved them out, but the good sense and womanly pluck of Mrs. Steibler was such that she insisted in using money sent from Illinois, to bring them East again, to tide the family over the winter and it was done. To-day Mr. Steibler has 570 acres of well improved and valuable land and as good farm buildings as can be found in his vicinity. His cottonwood grove of three acres furnishes more wood than is needed for home use and the appointments of the farm are in all respects first-class. Mr. and Mrs. Steibler have three children and can look with content and pride on their Kansas record.

JAMES P. WIMBERLY, stockman and farmer, P. O. Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kan. Mr. Wimberly was born March 11, 1828, in Bath County, Ky., and educated in Danville, Ind. About 1846 he located in Rochester, near Springfield, Ill., and with that town as his home he ran on the Mississippi steamers. In 1860 he came to Kansas from Iowa, where he had lived about one year. In early life he had united with the Christian Church and for many years preached that faith through Kansas, living at Atchison, Nemaha and Jackson counties, and seeing many frontier experiences, and through exposure contracted a lung trouble that caused his retirement from active labor in the pulpit. For the past few years he has resided in Powhattan Township, Brown County, as a stockman and farmer. His wife was Amanda Bishop, of New York, and of their two living children—John H. Wimberly is a Jackson County farmer and Mary J. is Mrs. W. W. Garvin, of Powhattan.

RICE COUNTY.

RICE, the central county of Kansas, was created by the Legislature of 1867, and was organized August 18, 1871. Its special County Clerk was Edward H. Dunham, its special County Commissioners were Daniel M. Bell, Theodore A. Davis and Evan C. Jones; temporary county seat Atlanta, which was located on the north one-half of Section 9, Township 20, Range 8, west of the sixth principal meridian.

It was named in honor of Samuel A. Rice, Brigadier General of United States Volunteers, who was killed at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., April 30, 1864.

Rice County embraces Ranges 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Townships 18, 19, 20 and 21. Its northern boundary is 102 miles from Nebraska; its eastern, 179 miles from Missouri; its southern, 81 miles from Indian Territory; its western, 194 miles from Colorado. It is bounded north by Ellsworth, east by McPherson, south by Reno, west by Stafford and Barton counties.

Four counties lie between it and Nebraska; seven, between it and Missouri; three, between it and the Indian Territory; seven, between it and Colorado. It is twenty-four miles across it from north to south, thirty miles from east to west, having an area of 720 square miles. Its original area was 900 square miles. It embraced Township 22 in Ranges 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, now Reno.

MUNICIPAL TOWNSHIPS.

The number of the municipal townships in Rice County is twelve, and may be described in the following manner:

Center.—This township embraces Township 20, Range 9. Its northeast corner is watered by Cow Creek.

Lincoln.—This township is quite well watered, Cow Creek and Plum Creek enters in its northwest corner. Its location is Township 19, Range 9.

Eureka.—This, the latest formed municipality in the county, is Township 18, Range 9. Plum Creek passes through its southwest portion.

Farmer.—This is the northwest township of the county, being Township 18, Range 10. The northeast part of it is watered by Plum Creek, the southern part by Cow Creek.

Pioneer.—This township embraces Township 19, Range 10. Its northeast corner is watered by Cow Creek.

Raymond.—This, the southwest township of the county, embraces Townships 20 and 21 of Range 10. It is watered by the Arkansas River and by Rattlesnake Creek.

Valley.—This township embraces the west five-sixths of Township 20, Range 9. It is watered by the Arkansas and Rattlesnake, which empty into it near its western central part.

Sterling.—This township contains Sterling, the largest town in the county. Its area is fifty-four square miles, embracing the south one-third of Township 20, Range 9, the east one-sixth of Township 21, Range 9, and Township 21, Range 8. The Arkansas passes through its southwest corner.

Atlanta.—This, the central township of the county, has an area of sixty-nine square miles. It embraces the south two-thirds of Township 19, Range 8; the north two-thirds of Township 20, Range 8; the northwest quarter of Township 20, Range 7, and twelve sections in the southwest part of Township 19, Range 7. It is watered by Cow and Little Cow creeks and tributaries of the same. Lyons, the present county seat, located in the exact center of the county, is the objective point of this township.

Victoria.—This township has an area of seventy-two square miles. It embraces the west one-half of Township 18, Range 7; Township 18, Range 8; the north one-third of Township 19, Range 8; twelve sections in the northwest part of Township 19, Range 8. It is watered by tributaries of the Little Cow Creek and the Little Arkansas River.

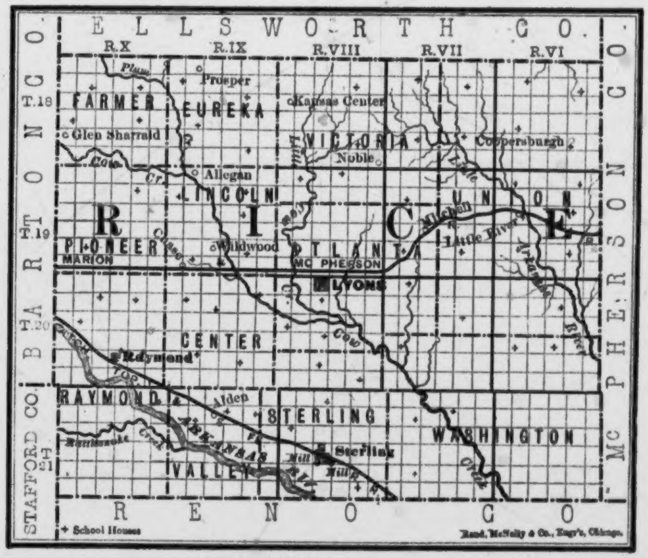

POPULATION.
(Organized in 1871.)

	1880.
(a) Atlanta Township, including Lyons City	1,325
(b) Farmer Township	876
(c) Lincoln Township	460
(d) Pioneer Township	393
(e) Raymond Township	571
(f) Sterling Township, including Sterling City	1,702
(g) Union Township	1,460
(h) Valley Township	809
(i) Victoria Township	900
(j) Washington Township	796
	9,292
Lyons City	509
Sterling City	1,014

(a) In 1871, from original territory; in 1874, parts to Union and Washington; in 1877, part to Victoria
(b) In 1874, from part of Spencer; in 1879, parts to Lincoln and Pioneer
(c) In 1879, from part of Farmer.
(d) In 1879, from part of Farmer.
(e) In 1874, from parts of Spencer and Sterling; in 1879, part to Valley.
(f) In 1871, from original territory; in 1872, part to Reno County; in 1874, parts to Raymond and Washington.
(g) In 1874, from part of Atlanta.
(h) In 1879, from part of Raymond.
(i) In 1877, from part of Atlanta.
(j) In 1874, from parts of Atlanta and Sterling.

Union.—This is the northeast township of the county and embraces in Range 6, Townships 18 and 19 and the north one-half of Township 20, in Range 7, the east one-half of Townships 18 and 19, and the northwest quarter of Township 20. It is watered by the Little Arkansas and branches of the same; in the northeast part of the township is Mule Creek, which passes into Ellsworth County and empties into the Smoky Hill River. Its area is 135 square miles.

Washington.—This, the southeast township of the county, embraces in Range 6, the south one-half of Township 20 and Township 21; in Range 7, the south one-half of Township 20 and Township 21. Its area is 108 square miles. Its southwest part is watered by Cow Creek; its northeastern by the Little Arkansas River.

The following is a list of the postoffices of the county in the fall of 1882: In Farmer Township is the postoffice of Glen Sharrald; in Eureka, Prosper; in Victoria, Kansas Center and Noble; in Union, Bartgestown, Coopersburgh and Little River; in Lyons, Lyons and Mitchell; in Sterling, Sterling; in Valley, Alden; in Lincoln, Allegan and Chase; in Raymond, Raymond. New Cincinnati is a former postoffice in Center Township. Voyls, Wildwood, and Wayside are among the abandoned postoffices.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

February 28, 1870, John A. Carlson homesteaded the northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 20, Range 6; Andrew John Johnson the northwest quarter of said section; C. S. Lindell the southeast quarter. April 4, 1870, August Johnson located a claim on the southeast quarter of Section 25 in the same town and range; John Enrick Johnson on the northeast quarter of said section; John P. Johnson on the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 24 said town and range. April 18, 1870, O. W. Peterson on the northeast quarter of Section 14 of the same town and range.

August 20, 1870, R. M. Hutchinson, A. J. Howard and J. E. Perdue (firm of Hutchison & Co.) stopped upon the Little Arkansas River with 4,000 head of cattle. Messrs. Howard and Perdue located their claims in January, 1871.

March 1, 1872, a Sunday school was organized, and preaching had in Mr. H. P. Ninde's house, Rev. J. B. Schlichter, superintendent.

In April, 1871, Isaac Schoonover built his house on Plum Creek, hauling the lumber for it from Salina, sixty miles.

In November, 1872, O. Y. Smith built his house, bringing from Peoria, Ill., the brick for his chimney, having the first farmhouse in the county with a brick chimney.

Buffaloes were very plentiful in the spring and summer of 1871 in Rice County, and their meat was of great value to the early settlers. Leonard Loomis, on the day he was seventy five years old, killed five buffaloes at seven shots.

April 19, 1872, at 8 o'clock P. M., on the Santa Fe trail, near Little Cow Creek, in Atlanta Township, Probate Judges Levi Jay, by the silver light of the moon, united in marriage Daniel M. Bell and Miss Mary M. Houks.

April 3, 1871. Rev. F. J. Griffith turned the first furrow on his claim. In the same month P. G. Carter commenced breaking on the southwest quarter of Section 15, Township 20, Range 8.

June 23, 1872, a Sunday school was organized at Williston and Magoffin's Hall, at Atlanta; Dr. Henry Fones was elected superintendent; Mrs. William Lowrey and Mrs. F. Chitty, assistant superintendents; Mrs. M. Williston, secretary; W. T. Nicholas, assistant secretary.

August 10, 1882, Mr. Nicholas was a somewhat prominent candidate for Auditor in the Republican State Convention. August 31, 1882, William L. Brown, of Sterling, was made the Democratic candidate for State Auditor, and at the polls, Rice County, gave him twenty majority, while Republican majorities in the county reached as high as 179.

H. L. Millard, of Sterling, on January 9, 1883, was elected Chief Clerk of the Kansas House of Representatives.

June 28, 1873, The Rice County Agricultural Society was formed. John M. Muscott was elected president; William C. Summer, vice-president; G. W. Voyls, secretary; T. C. Magoffin, treasurer; Moses Birch, Alexander Clark, M. J. Morse, J. H. Ricksecker, S. B. Terry and T. H. Watt, directors. During the year its membership reached 100. The society held a fair at Atlanta September 24 and 25, 1873. In 1877, at the Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, Wilson Keys was chosen president; William R. Lee, vice-president; J. H. Stubbs, secretary; Samuel Jacobs, treasurer.

The Rice County Horticultural Society was organized November 8, 1871: Rev. J. B. Schlichter, president; Dr. George Bohrer, vice-president; C. Taber, secretary; S. B. Hampton, treasurer.

The Kansas Cane Growers' and Manufacturers' Association was organized at Sterling, December 29, 1881. Its officers were as follows: President, Reginald M. Sandys, of Sterling; Vice-President, John Bennyworth, Larned; Treasurer, J. V. Brinkman, Great Bend; Secretary, R. M. Rugg, Marion; Assistant-Secretary, W. E. Fostnot, Little River.

January 1, 1872, James A. Moore and Ada Cartwright were married by Judge Levi Jay. An early marriage in the county was that of Amelia, daughter of Rev. F. J. Griffith, to W. T. Nicholas.

John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, located at the mouth of Little Cow Creek in 1870.

Nelson Reed, who settled on Section 15, Township 20, Range 8, in 1870, claims to have been the first settler that found the first corner stone in the county erected by Government surveyors, which was located on Section 18 of said township and range. He made the first trip among the settlers to Ellsworth for provisions.

Leonard Russell came to the county in November, 1870. There were then four white men in the county.

Union City, the headquarters of the Ohio Colony, located about three miles southeast of Atlanta, was the locality where Edward Swanson murdered P. B. Shannon by shooting him, August 27, 1871. Swanson fled, and was never arrested or punished for his crime, though James J. Spencer, the Sheriff, started to make the arrest, but never returned to Rice County. Spencer, the northwestern township of the county, named after Spencer, was afterward changed to Farmer. It is said that Shannon, a short time before this occurrence, remarked, "You must kill a man, before you can have a graveyard."

John Chitty, aged eighteen years, son of Ferguson Chitty, died August 28, 1871, the first death among the settlers.

In September, 1871, in Atlanta Township, George and Angie, twin children of Robert and Elizabeth McKinnis, were born; in Union Township, a son of T. Cowger.

The first train of cars that passed through Rice County was on July 22, 1872, the line having been opened from Hutchinson to Larned.

The Salina, Atlanta & Raymond Railway Company was organized in 1872, and Rice County voted to its aid $175,000, but it became defunct.

It is reported that, in 1863, a train of emigrants was broken up near the Plum Buttes, in Farmer Township, and William Magee reported to Historian Muscott. Two miles from there, on the trail, in April, 1874, he found in the vicinity broken and partly burned wagons, plows, barrels, tubs, boxes and earthenware, and that for miles there lay scattered around unworn boots and shoes, crisped by prairie fires and the scorching sun, with other articles, indicating the place to have been the scene of a general massacre, as a row of graves was visible, for some years after, near this spot. Directly east of the Buttes, in a basin surrounded by sand hills, a small party of Mexicans were surprised, and all butchered, at about the same time of the first event. Tradition has it, that in 1846, a man by the name of Jarvis was murdered near the creek that bears his name, by three doctors, who were his companions, from the mountains. He was said to have much money.

Blackman E. Lawrence, County Treasurer of Rice County, in October, 1876, proclaimed that the safe of the County Treasurer was robbed of $9,000. Treasurer Lawrence resigned November 25, 1876, and was succeeded by Patton Himrod, who had been appointed by the County Commissioners. William T. Drew, of Burlingame, who had been County Clerk of Osage County six years, was employed as an "expert," and a report was made in December that there was a deficit of $18,126. Mr. Lawrence was arrested and held for trial. A change of venue having been taken to Reno County, the trial commenced at Hutchinson in January, 1878, and in February, on a jury verdict of "guilty," Judge Peters sentenced the prisoner three years to the State penitentiary.

Of the railroad lands in Rice County the A., T. & S. F. Railroad Company had 169,459 acres, of which 66,415 acres remained unsold January 1, 1883. The Kansas Division of the U. P. Railroad had 24,456 acres.

The statistics of the county for 1874, show 180,299 taxable acres in Rice County; 12,387 under cultivation; 18,040 bushels of spring wheat; 1,092 of winter wheat; 2,880 of rye; 1,488 of barley; 30,220 of oats; 18 of buckwheat; 450 of sweet potatoes; 3,975 of Irish potatoes; 1,840 gallons of sorghum; 2,463 cattle; 10 sheep; 1,688 swine; 975 horses and mules. Relief bonds were voted by the county to the amount of $4,000, the vote being 136 to 117. S.T. Kelsey thought 500 persons in the county would need assistance; another correspondent to the State Board of Agriculture reported 450. W. T. Nicholas, County Clerk, reported: "There will be unusual suffering in our county the coming winter, but how many families I am not prepared to state correctly. There was not anything raised but some wheat, oats, rye and barley, and very little of the above-mentioned articles, on account of the grasshoppers." Another correspondent reported that three-fourths of the people needed assistance, and added: "Having traveled over the largest part of our county, I find that about three-fourths of our people are almost entirely destitute of food, fuel and clothing. Some are now living on boiled wheat, and not half enough of that. The amount of bonds issued will not be half the amount required to support the people until the new crops come in."

The Grasshopper Incursion of 1874.—The centennial historian of Rice County, John M. Muscott, gives the following sketch of the grasshopper scourge:

"This pest, about the time of the first settlement of the county, had visited us on one or two occasions, and departed without any serious injury. But when they came in 1874, the details of the sufferings of our people at that period, in consequence of this terrible visitation, have been so freely and vividly portrayed through the press of the United States, as to render any extended repetition of them unnecessary at this time. Suffice it to say, that for five days preceding the appearance of the grasshoppers in that year, unusually hot winds from the southwest prevailed, until July 25, when the mercury stood at 106 degrees in the shade, 116 degrees in the sun, at 2 o'clock P. M. On the following day the wind suddenly shifted into the northeast, and about 2 o'clock P. M. the grasshopper storm burst upon us; and they increased in numbers until the 28th, when the climax was reached. The wind shifted on the following day to the south, and remained there until August 1, when it returned into the northeast, and on August 2, a fresh installment came from that quarter, and remained until August 7, when most of them took their departure, the wind still blowing from the northeast.

"For the first three days after their appearance, the whole heavens were darkened with their presence and the earth with their bodies. They covered every tree and plant, and every green thing—the prairie and water courses. They flew like hail in the faces of men, dashed themselves against every object, animate and inanimate, and as they rushed through the air or near the earth, and struck an opposing object, the rattle of their contact resembled the sound of a hailstorm on the roof, or the clashing of sabres in the scabbards of a squadron of cavalry at full gallop. Like the frogs and the locusts in Pharaoh's time, they were every where.

"When this scourge had fairly settled down upon us, the stoutest hearts quailed before it, and gloom was depicted on every countenance. The plow was left standing midway in the furrow, and for a while all farm labor was virtually suspended. The most gifted pen and the most eloquent tongue are inadequate for the task, for language is too poor to paint the scene of desolation wrought by the grasshoppers of 1874.

"But the silver lining soon rose above the dark cloud. Early in September, copious rains refreshed the parched earth, and thus prepared the way for the most bountiful crops the ensuing year that Kansas ever produced. Relief to the stricken people poured in from abroad, and never was aid more timely and necessary, or even more gratefully received by any people, than it was by the citizens of this county, that fall and the ensuing winter. For our people knew and felt that their destitution was not the result of slothfulness or extravagance on their part, and that no human foresight could have averted this calamity. Joyfully and without any humiliation on their part, they received the bounty of others. The scourge of 1874 was not wholly unmixed with blessings, nor without some useful lessons. Men's hearts grew larger and beat with quicker sympathy for each other, in the presence of this wide desolation."

ELECTIONS AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

The first election held in Rice County was on September 26, 1871. W. T. Nicholas for County Clerk, received all the votes that were cast. Moses Burch, William Lowrey and S. H. Thompson were elected County Commissioners; T. C. Magoffin, County Treasurer; James J. Spencer, Sheriff; J. W. Holmes, Coroner; G. W. Poole, Register of Deeds; T. S. Jackson, County Surveyor; Levi Jay, Probate Judge; H. Decker, County Attorney; William H. Van Osmun, Clerk of the District Court. Neither Evan C. Jones or S. H. Thompson acted as County Commissioners, directly following their elections. Atlanta received sixty-four votes for county seat; Union City, about three miles southeast of Atlanta, had forty-eight votes.

At the general election held November 7, 1871, the foregoing named officers were mostly re-elected. J. M. Leidigh was elected a Commissioner in place of S. H. Thompson; Henry Fones was elected Coroner; W. P. Brown, County Attorney; Evan C. Jones, County Surveyor and Superintendent of Public Instruction; Rev. F. J. Griffith, Representative to the Legislature, receiving eighty-five votes and seventy-seven majority.

In March, 1872, S. H. Thompson was appointed to succeed J. M. Leidigh as Commissioner. In June T. J. Fulton succeeded W. P. Brown as County Attorney.

November 5, 1872, on the vote for Representative, F. J. Griffith received fifty-nine; H. P. Ninde, eighty-six; William Lowrey, ninety-four. Since then its Representatives have been elected as follows: In 1873, Rev. M. J. Morse; 1874, Dr. S. M. Wirt; 1875, Ansel R. Clark; 1876 and 1882, Dr. G. Bohrer; 1878 and 1880, Rev. John G. Eckles.

Rice County at first was in the Twentieth Senatorial District, and J. H. Prescott of Saline was its Senator. Under the next apportionment it was in the Twenty-ninth District, and John H. Edwards of Ellis, and Solomon Stephens of McPherson represented it in the Senate. By the Apportionment Act of 1876 it was located in the Thirty-seventh District, and Thomas T. Taylor of Reno, J. C. Strong of Pawnee and Simon Mots of Ellis have been its Senators. By the Apportionment Act of 1881, with Barton and Rush, it constitutes the Thirty-sixth Senatorial District, and elects a Senator in November, 1884. It is the One Hundredth and First Representative District; it was the One Hundred and Fourteenth by the apportionment of 1876.

At first Rice County was in the Eighth Judicial District and was attached to Ellsworth County for judicial purposes. W. H. Canfield was then Judge of the Judicial District. In 1872 and since then it has been in the Ninth District, and its Judges have been W. R. Brown, S. R. Peters and L. Houk.

The division of the townships of the county into Commissioner Districts is as follows: First District—Farmer, Eureka, Lincoln, Pioneer, Raymond, Center and Valley. Its population in 1880 was 3,109. Second District—Sterling, Atlanta and Victoria. Its population in 1880 was 3,937. Third District—Union and Washington. Its population was 2,246 in 1880.

County Commissioners—Daniel M. Bell, Theodore A. Davis, Evan C. Jones, Moses Burch, J. M. Leidigh, William Lowrey, S. P. Thompson and Alexander Clark successful contestants against W. L. Smith, Peter Gosch, O. Y. Smith, Thomas H. Wible, George D. M. Goff, W. C. Willard, J. K. Miller, J. S. Chapin, James E. Perdue, J. M. L. Gore, George F. Miller, Samuel Cameron and J. C. Seaward. The Commissioner longest in service was William Lowrey.

County Clerks—Edward H. Dunham, William T. Nicholas and C. M. Rawlings have been the Clerks; Mr. Nicholas having held the office from September, 1871 to January, 1882.

County Treasurers.—T. C. Magoffin, B. E. Lawrence, Patten Himrod and James E. Perdue have been the treasurers.

Register of Deeds.—G. W. Poole, J. Q. Manning, E. J. Arnold, John W. White, Moses Burch and J. F. Crocker have filled this office.

County Surveyors.—T. S. Jackson, Evan C. Jones, Kirk Himrod, H. P. Colegrove, Warren McClure, Frederic E. Pratt, and Jesse Brown have been the surveyors elected and appointed.

Sheriffs.—James J. Spencer, Joseph Taylor, J. M. D. Howard, Henry Sherman, W. L. Smith and T. A. Butler have been the sheriffs.

Coroners.—J. W. Holmes, Henry Fones, C. W. Hodge, Carlos A. Clobridge and W. M. Lamb have been the coroners elected and appointed.

Clerk of the District Court.—William H. Van Ornum, T. H. Watt, J. H. Stubbs, William R. Lee and S. J. Smith have been the district clerks.

County Attorneys.—W. P. Brown, T. J. Fulton, I. H. Ricksecker, Ansel R. Clark, John M. Muscott, John W. White, A. J. Abbott and J. H. Bailey have been the public prosecutors.

Probate Judges.—Levi Jay, W. B. Connor, G. W. Voyls, C. T. Daniels, S. H. Jones and George W. Clark have been the judges.

Superintendents of Public Instruction.—Evan C. Jones, R. D. Stephenson, Mrs. N. E. Harley and J. K. Farrar have superintended the public school work.

COUNTY LINES AND COUNTY SEAT.

In the Kansas House of Representatives of 1872 Rev. F. J. Griffith represented Rice County; Rev. C. C. Hutchinson represented Reno County, which had been organized January 1, 1872, and on the 6th day of January had elected Mr. Hutchinson by a vote returned of 112, its Representative to the State Legislature. It was a patent fact that C. C. Hutchinson, et al., of Reno County desired the south tier of the Congressional townships of Rice County so as to make the town of Hutchinson an eligible county seat for Reno, and the interests of Atlanta and the northern portion of Rice County seemed not to be averse to parting with the said Township 22 in Ranges 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, one-fifth of the territory of Rice, so as to prevent Peace, now Sterling, from having good chances of being the county seat of Rice. March 7, 1872, an act took effect placing the territory above named in Reno County, Mr. Hutchinson's bill providing for the same having passed the House February 14 by a vote of 59 to 27, as appears from the journal. Mr. Griffith voted for it, Mr. Hutchinson against it.

April 12, 1876, an election was held for the relocation of the county seat with the following result: For Peace (now Sterling), 336; for the Center, 457; majority for the Center 121. The location of the Center was on Section 4, Township 20, Range 8, and four acres of said section was conveyed to Rice County by Truman J. Lyon and wife May 26, 1876, and recorded June 2, 1876. On June 17, an election was held for the purpose of voting on loan and the public buildings, and the proposition was carried by a majority of sixty-six. In August, 1876, E. C. Sooy of Great Bend had the contract for erecting the court house at Lyons, (taking its name from Mr. Lyon) for $10,400. The Commissioners appointed G. W. Fulton superintendent of construction of the court house. The Commissioners accepted the court house from Mr. Sooy, the contractor about June 20, 1877. County Clerk Nicholas took possession of his office in the court house December 20, 1876. The building is of brick and a neat structure. The court house yard is very well adorned with thrifty trees. The county has a poor farm valued at about $3,000. It has free bridges aggregating about $2 500 in value.

A Statutory Anomaly.—In chapter 24 of Dassler's Compiled Laws of Kansas, Section 61 defines the boundaries of Reno County and its *northern* tier of townships, embraces Town 22, of Ranges 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10; while Section 63 of said act in bounding Rice County, locates Town 22, of Ranges 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, as its *southern* tier of townships, making this same territory of 180 square miles in Section 61, in Reno, and in Section 63, in Rice County. By the last Section, Nickerson, an important railroad station, would be in Rice County, and the southeast corner of Rice County, two miles from Hutchinson, the county seat of Reno. A future reviser of the statutes of Kansas will undoubtedly take cognizance of this inharmony of the two co-related Sections of Chapter 24, defining the boundaries of the counties of Reno and Rice.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

In 1871, there was 130 persons of school age in the county; in 1872, there was 293; in 1873, 476; in 1874, 785; in 1875, 933; in 1876, 1,438; in 1877, 1 794; in 1878, 2 577; in 1879, 3,175; in 1881, 3,258; in 1882, 3,488.

The number of organized School Districts in the county in 1872, was 9; in 1873, 14; in 1874, 37; in 1875, 41; in 1876, 50; in 1877, 56; in 1878, 60; in 1879, 62, in 1881, 71; in 1882, 72, with 87 school buildings and 95 school-rooms.

The total expenditures for school purposes in 1872, was $118; for 1873, $1,629; for 1874, $8,685; for 1879, $22,895.33; for 1882, $49,782.

The total valuation of school property for 1872, was $486; for 1873, $11,500; for 1874, $13,600; for 1875, $18,546; for 1877, $21,701; for 1879, $38,016; for 1882, $49,782.

The average pay of male teachers per month, in 1882, was $33,33; of female teachers, $27.54.

Before the establishment of County Normal Institutes, in 1877, a great deal of interest had been manifested by the teachers of the county in their work, and many teacher's meetings had been held. During the six years of Normal Institutes, the teachers of Rice County have been in attendance upon their Institute in numbers ranging from 50 to 69. The conductors have been H. P. Colegrove, J. R. Campbell, L. T. Gage, H. K. McCormell and W. G. Hamrick. The school at Sterling employs six teachers, W. G. Hamrick, principal. Rice County has a Teachers' Association; its President for 1883 is Prof. W. G. Hamrick; its Secretary, Mrs. Annie W. Sollett. It was organized May 25, 1878.

Rice County School Bonds.—The total bonded debt of the School Districts of Rice County, as reported for 1882, was $34.732. This aggregate does not include the following lot which are a part of the Permanent School Fund investment, as officially reported, and which bring a historic name for the town of Raymond, the station west of Sterling, on the A., T. & S. Fe Railroad:

County.	School District.	No. of Bond.	Amount.	When issued.	To whom issued.	
Rice.	8	1	$500 00	August 26, 1872.	Andrew Terry.	June 1, 1877
"	"	2	500 00	"	"	" 1877
"	"	3	500 00	"	"	" 1877
"	"	4	500 00	"	"	" 1877
"	"	5	500 00	"	"	" 1877
"	"	6	500 00	"	"	" 1877
"	"	7	500 00	"	"	" 1877
"	"	8	500 00	"	"	" 1877
"	"	9	500 00	"	"	" 1877
"	"	10	500 00	"	"	" 1877
"	"	11	500 00	"	"	" 1877
"	"	12	500 00	"	"	" 1677
"	"	13	500 00	"	"	" 1877
"	"	14	500 00	"	"	" 1877
"	"	15	500 00	"	"	" 1877
"	"	16	500 00	"	"	" 1877
"	"	17	500 00	"	"	" 1877
"	"	18	500 00	"	"	" 1877
"	"	19	500 00	"	"	" 1877
"	"	20	500 00	"	"	" 1887
Total			$10,000.			

The foregoing described bonds were purchased on October 16, 1872, of B. Haywood, of Topeka, for the sum of $9,237, by the School Fund Commissioners. A Committee of the Senate of 1876, consisting of Messrs. Peffer, of Montgomery; Johnson, of Leavenworth, Barnum, of Bourbon; Judd, of Wyandotte, and McMillan, of Linn, submitted a report February 11, 1876, concerning this matter, which is found in the Senate journal, of 1876, pages 254, 255, 256 and 257.

In the *House Journal* of 1876, pages 541 to 620 inclusive, is a completer history of the matter, submitted to Speaker Haskell by the Committee on State Affairs, consisting of Messrs. Taylor, of Reno; Brumbaugh, of Marshall; Kellogg, of Clay; Huff, of Wyandotte; and Page, of McPherson.

In his report for 1875, Atty. Gen. Randolph stated:

"I have brought suit against said District for the sum of $2,762.80, with interest on $762 80 of said sum from June 1, 1873, and with interest on $1,000 of said sum from June 1, 1874, and with interest on $1,000 of said sum from June 1, 1875; which suit is now pending in the District Court of Rice County."

In his report for 1876, the Attorney-General, in a semi-humorous manner, explains his action in the premises in the following manifesto:

"District No. 8, Rice County, was organized July 18, 1872, and was then bounded as follows: Commencing where the south line of Township 19 intersects the east line of Range 10, west; thence south with said range line to the south line of Township 21; thence west with said township line to the east line of Range 11, west; thence north with said range line to the north line of Township 19; thence east with said township line to the place of beginning—said boundaries including a territory twelve miles long and six miles wide, and having almost as many square miles as several of the minor Germanic principalities—Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, for example.

"At the time said suit was begun, three other school districts (Nos. 38, 39 and 40) had been in part organized out of the territory originally included in District No. 8, so that said district then consisted merely of a sandy, uninhabited and treeless tract of land six miles in length and three miles in width, lying wholly south of the Arkansas River. Thus had the district been designedly dissected quite out of existence. When the above action was begun against School District No. 8, its corporate life had been so nearly gerrymandered out of it that it has never since been able to be brought into court and to have and enjoy its day therein. It had then almost breathed its last. Having no director, no treasurer, no clerk, no schoolhouse having thereon 'a belfry and a good bell that can be heard two miles' (see Exhibit 6, attached to the above report, page 548 of the *House Journal*, 1876), that school district has become so nearly a nonentity as to be but the shadow of a shade and to exist only in name. *Stat magni nominis umbra.* It may to-day be looked upon as in fact defunct. Since its birth was illegitimate, it came to an untimely end by foul means, as was to be expected.

"Perhaps by some process akin to Huxley's theory of evolution, the remains of School District No. 8, Rice County, may some day be resurrected, a new corporate life be breathed into it, and the forlorn *hic jacet* of to-day be blotted from its tombstone.

"At the late December term of the District Court of Rice County, for obvious reasons hereinbefore appearing, I dismissed the suit begun against said school district as aforesaid.

"Who concocted the worthless bonds under consideration, and into whose pockets the net proceeds arising from the sale thereof finally found their way, fully appears in the testimony appended to the above report of the House Committee on State Affairs. The committee, at the close of their report, recommended that 'the Attorney-General of the State, under Section 2, Article 12 of the Constitution, commence suit against the stockholders of the Shawnee County Bank, the said bank having gone into liquidation; against the stockholders of the Marion County Bank, which bank has gone into liquidation; and against S. N. Wood, for the recovery of the amount ($9,237) paid on said bonds, and the interest thereon.'

"After the above report was submitted, it was moved that the same lie upon the table, and that 300 copies thereof be printed, which motion prevailed. It seems that thereafter the House took no further action in the foregoing matter." Three-fourths of the members of the House were registered as straight Republicans, and the House of 1877 more decidedly Republican, made S. N. Wood a presiding officer. Mr. Wood, as a candidate for Congress in 1882, received sixty-one per cent. of the vote of Raymond Township.

PRESS HISTORY.

The Rice County Herald was started at Atlanta April 19, 1872, by a Mr. Frazier, and soon after it was sold to the Shinn Brothers. They sold it to Smith & Wallace, who soon after moved it to Peace, now Sterling. In 1875 it was moved to Hutchinson, Reno County.

The Rice County Gazette.—Edward Bronson Cowgill commenced at Peace, January 20, 1876, the publication of the *Gazette*, a Republican paper. In 1879 it became an exponent of the principles of the Nationalists, but in September, 1880, it returned to the support of the successful Republican party.

In 1876, two monthly real estate papers were started at Peace—the *Homesteader*, by Smith, Stubbs and Ricksecker; the *Valley Echo*, by Clark and Page. These papers were enthusiastically devoted to the interests they represented.

The Weekly Bulletin.—This paper, published by Charles D. Ulmer, was started May 17, 1877, at Lyons. He removed it to Sterling November 1, 1877, and it remains as one of the able Republican papers of the county.

The New Home.—J. H. Ricksecker started this paper in 1879 at Sterling as a monthly. It was Republican in politics.

The Recorder.—In September, 1879, Rev. W. J. Williams started this paper as a monthly, devoted to the upbuilding of the Congregational denomination of Christians.

The Lyons' Republican.—Clark Conkling commenced the publication of the *Republican* at Lyons in September, 1879. Its location insures for it a good permanent support.

The Central Kansas Democrat.—This paper was started at Lyons in 1879, by Edward W. Wood and W. J. Fuller. It is aggressively Democratic in its politics. Mr. Wood is the present editor and proprietor.

The Rural West.—W. E. Fosnot and brother commenced the publication of this paper at Little River in 1881. It is devoted to agricultural interests, quite specially to the cultivation of sorghum.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

Rev. F. J. Griffith, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in May, 1871, preached the first sermon in the county in a sod house on Section 9, Township 19, Range 9; the second sermon at the residence of Jeremiah C. McNames in the same township, 19; the third in the Atlanta Hotel, May 14, 1871. The first Methodist Episcopal Church was formed June 1, 1872, by Rev. M. J. Morse, where "Buffalo Bill" had his ranch, at a point where the Santa Fe trail crosses the Big Cow Creek. The denomination in 1882 have sixteen organizations, with a membership of 663; five church edifices, church property valued at $11,000.

Wesleyan Methodist.—April 21, 1872, Rev. H. T. Besse organized the first church in the county at Peace, now Sterling, with the following named persons as members: Rev. Henry T. Besse, Harriet Besse, J. W. McPherson, Matilda McPherson, G. W. McPherson, Norman Wait and Orange S. Young. Rev. Thomas H. Watt, of this church, was the first settler in the southern part of the county.

Congregationalists.—Rev. J. B. Schlichter in August, 1872, organized the first Congregational Church in the county at Peace. This society erected the first church edifice in the county at a cost of some $2,000. There are four organizations of this kind in the county; a membership of about 200; church property $8,500 in value.

Presbyterians.—Rev R. M. Overstreet organized at Atlanta in July, 1873, the first Presbyterian Church in the county with a membership of eight. There are now four churches with a church property valued at $7,500; members nearly 100.

United Presbyterians.—This denomination has an organization at Sterling, a neat, small church edifice, and some forty members. There are two organizations in the county.

Reformed Presbyterians.—One small organization of this school exists at Sterling.

The "Friends."—This society erected the second house of worship in the county, having organized their society at Peace in February, 1875. Their number is 360 in the county. There are three organizations. Church property is valued at $2,500.

The "Christian."—The Church of the Disciples have four organizations in the county. Their membership is 200; church property is $1,000.

Baptists.—This body was organized in 1875, and in 1882 had eight organizations, with some 200 members in the county.

Lutherans.—There is one church of this denomination in the county, with some twenty members.

German Methodist.—One church; forty members; edifice $500.

Roman Catholics.—There are four churches of this faith in the county; a membership of 630; a church property valued at $800.

Lutherans, United Brethren and Universalists are scattered over the county; the U. B.'s have an organization at Lyons.

Chapter, No. 50, R. A. M.—Patten Himrod, M. E. H. P.; W. F. Steven, secretary.

Sterling Lodge, No. 171, A. F. & A. M.—H. S. Millard, W. M.; George W. Clark, Sec'y.

Sterling Lodge, No. 131, I. O. O. F.—J. C. Seaward, N. G.; J. M. McGee, Sec'y.

American Legion of Honor.—Eureka Council, No. 358. G. H. Lynds, commander; C. H. Brown, secretary.

Knights of Honor.—Sterling Lodge, No. 1058. J. K. Skiles, dictator; W. M. Lamb, reporter.

Enterprise Lodge, No. 548, Knights and Ladies of Honor.—J. Allen Porter, secretary; John Weddle, protector.

Meade Post, No. 14, G. A. R.—J. E. Davies, post commander; James D. English, adjutant.

Kit Carson Post, No. 20, G. A. R.—Lyons. A. E. Magoffin, senior commander; S. J. Smith, adjutant.

Lyons Lodge, No. 192, A. F. & A. M.—Solon Gray, master; W. T. Nicholas, secretary.

Lyons Lodge, I. O. O. F.—S. J. Smith, N. G.; J. F. Crocker, recording secretary.

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

The surface of the county is gently undulating. The lands in the county north of the Arkansas gradually descend toward the river, and they are nearly all tillable. The estimate of prairie is 98 per cent; of timber, 2 per cent; of upland, 85 per cent; of bottom land, 15 per cent. The average width of the bottoms on the large streams is about two miles; the width of the timber belts nearly one-fourth of a mile. Good springs are abundant, and well-water is found at an average depth of twenty-five feet. The varieties of timber are ash, box elder, coffee bean, cottonwood, elm, hackberry and mulberry. Artificial forests are becoming quite abundant.

In 1878 Rice County had 29 acres in winter wheat; in 1880, 44,535. Spring wheat in 1872, 32 acres; in 1879, 8,873. Rye in 1872, 32 acres; in 1878, 2,285. Corn in 1872, 2,889 acres; in 1882, 64,303. Barley in 1872, 3 acres; in 1877, 2,244. Oats in 1872, 119 acres, in 1879, 9,544. Buckwheat in 1873, 4 acres; in 1881, 60. Irish potatoes in 1872, 49 acres; in 1880, 936. Sorghum in 1872, 29 acres; in 1882, 2,452. Broomcorn in 1874, 36 acres; in 1881, 2,425. Flax in 1874, 12 acres; in 1881, 221. In 1869, it had one acre in hemp; in 1881, 63. In 1881, it had 873 acres in rice corn; it had 6,223 sheep; in 1882, 9,890 sheep; in 1882, a wool clip of 14,830 pounds. The value of its slaughtered animals for 1882 was $87,631; of poultry and eggs marketed, $19,254; of horticultural products, $347; produce of market gardens, $1,692. It has returned 3,355 horses; 413 mules; 2,947 milch cows; 5,626 other cattle; 7,694 swine, Poland-China and Berkshire breeds are preferred.

Red May and Turkey varieties of wheat have the preference. Lamberton Bros., Lyons, report 112 acres of wheat, yielding 35 bushels per acre; Richard Early, 3½ acres, 60 bushels per acre.

In 1872 the taxable property of Rice County, as determined by the State Board of Equalization, was as follows:

Personal property	$ 47,900
1,905 Town Lots	13,308
54,680 acres of land	273,400
Total	$334,608

The abstract of the County Clerk returned the land assessment at $307,180.

In 1875, the assessed value of the property in Rice County was established at $702,579.-88; in 1876, at $842,515.62; in 1877, at $886,459 06; in 1878, at $936,815.29; in 1879, at $1,109,841.26; in 1880, at $1,117,429.23; in 1881, at $1,253,897.92; in 1882, at $1,540,-673.44.

In 1870, there was a census return of five persons in Rice County; in 1875 there were 2,453; in 1880, 9,292, of whom 9,235 were white, of males 21 years of age and over, of colored there was 12; of foreign birth, 404; natives, 2041. The returns of the assessors of population for 1881 was 8,114; for 1882, it was 8,546.

STERLING.

In Sterling Township in May, 1872, William P. Edwards settled on Section 18, Township 21, Range 8, about three miles from Peace. At that time, what is now Sterling Township contained seven families, and on the town site of Peace A. G. Landis had his store building partly finished, which was the only trace of civilization. Rev. J. B. Schlicter was a clerk in the store of Mr. Landis. Mr. Edwards, in 1876, said: "We have now a schoolhouse on Section 18, and two weeks more of school will make a six months' school this season, with only one week's vacation, and this section has four families and twenty-two children living on it, and has furnished seventeen scholars from it who have been in regular attendance for the last term."

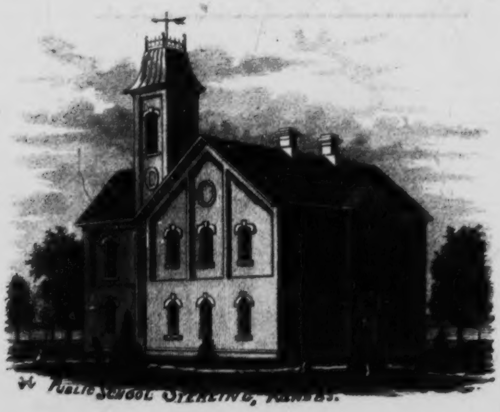
PUBLIC SCHOOL STERLING, KANSAS.

A prominent Friend, Rev. J. B. Schlicter, Congregationalist, and Rev. Thomas H. Watt, Wesleyan Methodist, were the locators of Peace.

April 18, 1876, at chambers, in the City of Marion Centre, Judge Samuel R. Peters issued a decree of court incorporating the City of Sterling, which decree was published in the *Rice County Gazette*, and which declared: "Said town of Peace, in the County of Rice and State of Kansas, incorporated as a city of the third class, under the name and style of The City of Sterling," and 'do hereby designate its metes and bounds as follows, to-wit: Section twenty-one (21) Township twenty-one (21) South, of Range eight (8) West, in Rice County, Kansas."

He ordered an election for city officers to be held in the office of "Reck's Cottage on May 10, designating J. L. Burwell, J. E. Davies and Patten Himrod as Judges; Kirk Himrod and J. H. Smith, Clerks; W. A. English, W. B. Hadlock and A. G. Landis as a Board of Canvassers. The officers elected were as follows: Councilmen, W. H. Lape, receiving 69 votes; E. B. Cowgill, 63; A. G. Landis, 58; W. H. Page, 39; Patten Himrod, 38; W. M. Lamb was elected Police Judge; J. S. Chapin, Mayor, each receiving 36 votes.

At the city election held April 2, 1883, R. F. Bond was elected Mayor; W. A. Thomas, Police Judge; J. G. Skiles, John De Ford, P. P. Truehart, J. C. Turner and D. S. Knouse, Councilmen. There were 224 votes polled.

When the name of this town was changed it was in honor of Sterling Rosan, one of its early settlers. The town of Sterling is 236 miles southwest of Atchison; 253 miles from Kansas City, and is a railroad station on the A., T. & S. F. R. R., of present and prospective great importance.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Ten years ago it could scarcely be called a hamlet. In 1880, its population was 1,014; in 1883, its estimated population is 1,500. Its business may be summarized in the spring of 1883, as follows: Three banks, two architects and builders, six grocery stores, three hardware stores, three jewelry and music stores, four dry goods stores, one furniture store, three hotels, one druggist, two shoe stores, and the ordinary supply of wagonmakers, blacksmiths, painters, carpenters, shoemakers, and other artisans found in a first-class village.

There is an elevator, known as the Davenport Elevator, built in 1878, by Dow, Hancock & Gilman, now (1883), run by Charles Arnold, the present proprietor.

There are two flouring mills; the Crystal Mills and Keystone Mills. Other industries.

Syrup Works.—Clements & Eustis, proprietors. In July, 1881, these works were built at a cost of $12,000, and opened in August. The daily capacity of the works is 2,000 gallons of syrup. The machinery is driven by a 50-horse power, the steam is supplied by two 100-horse power boilers, immense coils of steam pipe are used for heating the different tanks and pans used in the second and third stories of the building. The proprietors have raised a large portion of the cane they manufactured into syrup, and in 1883, intend planting 700 acres. In order to utilize the large amount of power that remains idle when the works are not running, the proprietors propose to put in a large amount of mill machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing flour.

Sugar Factory.—Reginald M. Sandys & Co., of New Orleans, have an extensive stone sugar factory, twenty-five feet in height, 40x130 feet. The cost of the building and machinery is some $40,000. The adaptability of the soil and climate of Central Kansas for the production of that kind of cane, susceptible of making an excellent quality of syrup, and also sugar has been placed beyond question. In 1882, Mr. A. J. Decker, a special agent of the United States Agricultural Department, visited Kansas, and in a letter bearing date, December 26, 1882, to Col. A. S. Johnson, Land Commissioner of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., he says:

"Replying to your request for information on the sorghum interest of the country, as to the success in the production of sugar, and the advantages of Kansas in producing this crop, I am pleased to answer:

That during the past year the obstacles in the way of making sugar from sorghum have been greatly overcome, manufacturers producing one thousand pounds of first quality dry sugar to the acre of cane with as much certainty as flour is produced from wheat.

As to the advantages of Kansas for growing sorghum, I find the soil and climate especially adapted to this crop. The planting season commences about the 1st of April, and continues until July, giving a working season of fully ninety days. The dry weather and almost constant sunshine of the fall season developes a juice testing from 10° B to 14° B, with an average above 12° B, while the average of the other States visited did not exceed an average of 9° B.

This advantage may be more plainly understood by a statement of the fact that 9° B requires ten gallons of juice for one gallon of syrup, juice testing 12° B, requiring less than six gallons.

And I have taken notes of the largest yield per acre, and find that J. W. Chapman, five and a half miles from Sterling, raised 67,500 pounds of sorghum on one acre, which is larger than any yield yet reported to me.

Another great advantage is the large quantity of seed and its quality. The amounts reported were from twenty to forty bushels to the acre, and sixty pounds per bushel. It was considered by most persons engaged in the business, that the seed was worth as much as it cost to raise the cane and deliver it at the mill.

Owing to the dry fall weather, again, the bagasse furnishes all needful fuel, nothing else being used. I was assured by the large factories that the cost of producing syrups was less than 20 cents per gallon.

With these natural advantages, and with the aid of the new developments in producing sugar from the sorghum, which I understand are to be applied in three of the largest factories in Kansas, this coming season of 1883, I am satisfied will show results far ahead of any yet shown. In the near future, Kansas can not fail to rank high as a sugar-producing State; and when these advantages become known, there will be a sugar boom in Kansas that will shake the entire country.

Mr. Sandys, the resident partner of Sandys & Co., a practical sugar manufacturer and chemist, regards this region of Kansas almost equal to Louisiana in producing cane, and is not subject to the calamities that so often and so destructively injure the crop in that State."

In the latter part of March, 1883, Mr. Sandys sold this establishment to Eastern parties, represented by P. H. Kellogg, of Boston, J. W. Langley, John Layman and M. A. Scoville, of Champaign, Ill. These purchasers expect to adapt the works to the manufacture of sugar from the sorghum syrup by the process that obtains at the Champaign works, and will put in additional machinery.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. P. CLEMENT, general superintendent Sterling Syrup Works, came to Sterling in February, 1881, and soon became engaged in the above business. He was born in Columbus, Columbia Co., Wis., November 14, 1854, where he lived until 1868, when his parents moved to Monticello, Green Co., Wis., and lived until he came to Kansas. Married May 24, 1874, to Miss Alice Pierce, of Dayton, Green Co., Wis. They have two children—Arthur P., born August 7, 1875, and Earle, born November 16, 1880. He is a member of Temple of Honor. The Sterling Syrup Works were erected in 1881; size of building, 36x64 feet and an L 36x36 feet, also a mill room 16x70 feet. Capacity, 2,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. Manufactured in season 1882, 30,000 gallons. During business season they employ sixty men. They raise their own cane, as the above company own 640 acres of land.

C. B. DONALDSON, proprietor of the Green Mountain House, came to Manhattan, Kan., in 1875 and kept the Adams House four and a half years, thence went to Denver, Col., where he became master of transportation on Denver and N. O. R. R. a year; returned to Manhattan a short time, thence to Sterling, where he opened the above hotel October 9, 1882. He was born in New York State in 1835, his parents removing to Michigan when he was three months old. Was raised in Michigan as a farmer. When eighteen years old he went into the hotel business with his father, until he enlisted in 1861 in Company F, Second Michigan Volunteer Infantry; transferred and promoted to Second Lieutenant, Eighth Michigan Cavalry; participated in all the battles of his command. He was mustered out in the fall of 1864. He then went West and engaged on the U. P. R. R. as conductor two years, then master of transportation a year, thence to San Francisco, Cal., in the same capacity, for the Central Pacific R. R., a year, when he came to Denver, Col., where we leave him as conductor and train dispatcher on the K. P. R. R. five years. He married in 1875 Miss Clara Lord, of Worcester, Mass. He is a member of all Masonic Orders up to and including the Knights Templar. He served as Postmaster of Holly, Mich., eight years.

HENRY T. DUNLAP, farmer and stock raiser, Section 10, Township 21, Range 8, west, P. O. Sterling. He came to this place February 26, 1876; now has 160 acres of land, 145 of which is cultivated. He is the most extensive dealer in broom corn in Rice County. In 1882 he bought and shipped 550 tons of the product. In 1881, he raised twenty-three tons on 100 acres of ground, which he sold at $75 per ton. In 1882 he raised eleven tons on 100 acres of ground and realized $100 per ton. He was born in Knox County, Ill., March 26, 1843, and was raised in his native county on a farm. Married in 1868, to Miss Maria Humphreys, of Ellinwood, Peoria Co., Ill. They have four children—William W., Andrew H., Mary H. and Florence E. He is a member of the Congregational Church, K. of H. and K. & L. of H. He is Township Trustee and Assessor of his town.

W. Q. ELLIOTT came to Sterling October 1, 1878. He has followed farming and stock raising and banking since. He owns a farm of 1,700 acres in Rice and Reno counties where he keeps a large amount of improved stock. His residence is in Reno County. He was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1837; raised and educated in his native State and followed teaching in early life. He was married in 1858 to Miss Rebecca J. Jackson, of his native county. They have eleven sons and one daughter—Salina M., Mark H., Joseph W. J., Cassius M. C., Lincoln L., Sylvester J., William Q., Jr., Charles S., Clarkson T., Caleb B., Laban M. and Stanley P. They are members of the Quaker Church. The Rice County Bank, a private institution owned and operated by Mr. W. Q. Elliott, was opened for business in June 1879. Eastern correspondents are Chemical National of New York City Bank of Kansas City, Mo.

J. K. FARRAR, Superintendent of Public Schools, came to this State, April 1, 1874, settled on a farm in Reno County, and followed agricultural pursuits for a year, then taught the Ashland school for six years, elected Superintendent of Schools in the fall of 1880; re-elected in the fall of 1882; he was born in Jackson County, Ohio, February 24, 1845; he was raised on a farm and educated in Gallia Academy, Gallia County, Ohio; graduating in 1867, afterward made teaching his profession until he came to Kansas. He enlisted in September, 1861, in Company A, Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the sieges of Corinth, Vicksburg, battles of Mansfield, Cane River and Monnett's Ferry. Discharged May 7, 1866. Married in 1867, Miss Lucy Venters, of Portland, Ohio. They have five children—Maggie, Mary A., Alice J., Elizabeth E., and Laura D. He is a member of Meade Post, No. 14, G. A. R.

MRS. S. C. FISHER, dealer in general line of millinery and ladies furnishing goods. She opened trade in March, 1877, erected her store building in the summer of 1880, size of the building 20x50 feet, built of brick, two stories high at a cost of $1,600. She carries an average stock of $2,000. She was born in Lewis County, W. Va., in 1845, but raised in Lee and Van Buren counties, Iowa, going there with her parents in 1849. She was married in 1860, to Mr. Alex. Fisher, of Pennsylvania; her husband died in 1864. From Iowa, she moved to Scotland County, Mo., and lived until she came to Kansas. Mr. Fisher enlisted in 1861, as a drummer in Company F, Twenty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteers, and served three years. Re-enlisted last year of the war and was lost or killed as he was never heard from afterward.

GEORGE GALL, dealer in dry goods and general merchandise, opened trade in Hutchinson, Kansas, in 1875. Removed to Sterling in March, 1879, where he began business. He occupies rooms 20x75 feet, and employs five men in the business; carries an average stock of $15,000, to $20,000. Mr. G., first located in Lawrence, Kan., in 1870, where he embarked in general merchandise five years. He was born in Scotland, July 2 1839; came to America in 1860, located in Milwaukee, Wis., where he clerked in the dry goods and hardware business until he came to Kansas. He has one son—Lewis J. Gall. Mr. G. is a member and elder in the Presbyterian Church at Sterling, Kan.

L. HARRIMAN, physician and surgeon, first came to Sterling in January, 1876, where he has since practiced medicine. Born in Easton, Preble Co., Ohio, December 31, 1816, was raised and educated in native place; began studying medicine at the age of eighteen years, read with a Dr. Cox until twenty-one years old and practiced in the meantime, after he had practiced medicine eight years, he took a course in Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Ill. He has practiced his profession in Wayne, Henry and Madison counties, Ind., being a practitioner seventeen years, in one place. Married in April, 1837, to Miss Elizabeth Swafford, of Wayne County, Ind. They have one son—George M. His wife died in 1849. Again married in August, 1851, to Mrs. Angelina Graham, of Wheeling, Ind. They have three children—Rena, married to Mr. Cowgill, of Sterling; Benjamin F., a physician and graduate, College Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, and Flora T. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church of Sterling. He was proprietor of the city drug store five years.

WILSON KEYS, farmer and stock-raiser. His farm joins town site on the south, contains 160 acres; has 240 acres near Arkansas River. He first came to Sterling in June, 1874. Makes stock-feeding a specialty. He was born in Jefferson County, Pa., in January, 1830; reared a farmer; lived in native county until 1857, at which date he came to Doniphan County, Kan., engaging in various occupations until the fall of 1858. He saw much of the border warfare, being a member of Kansas State Militia for protection of Free-state settlers. He afterward returned to Pennsylvania, and lived there until he came to Sterling. He enlisted in first call for three months men in April, 1861, Company K, Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Re-enlisted Company F, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, participated in all battles of his command until battle at Cold Harbor, when he was sent to hospital. Mustered out September 16, 1865. He is a member of Meade Post No. 14, G. A. R. Married 1863, to Miss Eliza Burnham, of Clarion County, Pa. They have two children—Fred C. and Edwin E.; both now attending Sterling High School.

WATSON M. LAMB, physician and surgeon and dealer in general line of drugs, medicines, druggists' sundries and school books, opened trade November 1, 1882; carries on an average stock of $2,500. He first located at Douglass, Butler Co., Kan., in 1869. Removed to Sterling in the fall of 1875. He was born in Geauga County, Ohio, May 2, 1845. He was married in 1869, to Miss Addie E. Douglass, of Williamson, Wayne Co., N. Y. They have two children—Bertha Amelia and George Esterly.

W. H. LAPE, of the firm of Lape & Davies, dealers in general merchandise, opened trade in 1875, and they carry a general stock of $8,000. They employ four men in the business and occupy rooms 20x85 feet. W. H. Lape first came to Montgomery County, Kan., in 1870 with his parents. He first began in the grocery business in Sterling in 1875. He was born in Wayne County, N. Y., in 1854; moved to Warren County, Ill., in 1856, and lived with his parents until he came to Sterling. He was married in 1876, to Miss Fannie C. Bumpus native of Indiana. They have two children—Ethel E. and Bessie. He is a member of the Masonic Order and the I. O. O. F.

DR. M. A. MILLARD, physician and surgeon, came to Kansas in April, 1882, locating at Sterling. He has since practiced his profession. He was born in Otsego County, Ohio, in 1847; moved to Crawford County, Pa., where he was raised. He is a member of the Allopathic School of Physicians; graduated from the Buffalo Medical College in 1872; began the profession at Fairview, Erie Co., Pa., where he remained until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1876, to Miss Mary E. Rowley, of Lockport, Erie Co., Pa. They have three children—Gertrude, deceased, Eva M., Arthur B. and Ollie. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Fairview, Pa.

REV. M. J. MORSE, farmer and stock-raiser. The first pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Rice County, came to the county (Rice) and settled on Section 2, Township 20, Range 9 June 6, 1872, where he lived a year and farmed and preached. He then went to Atlanta, the County capital, a place of a few houses, and engaged in the grocery and hardware business, in company with J. B. Holmes, about two years. Then returned to his farm. In the meantime he preached and organized the First Methodist Episcopal class in Rice County, June 22, 1872, in the old ranch previously occupied by Buffalo Bill (W. T. Cody). There were about fifteen in the class. He organized a Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school about two weeks later. He preached at the first funeral in Rice County, June, 1872; being that of a small child—Charles Campbell. He was elected to represent the County of Rice in the State Legislature in 1873. He was born at Smithville, County of Lincoln, Canada, January 11, 1832, and educated at Victoria College. Preached in Minnesota two years. Thence to Missouri and engaged in merchandising until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1854, to Miss Eleanor Griffin, of Smithville, Canada. They have two children—Ency S., married Robert F. Embree, of Farmer Township, Kan.; and Milton H., married Miss Flora Givins, of Lyons, Kan., and is living on the old homestead in Center Township.

J. A. PORTER, clerk in real estate and loan office. He first settled in the northeast corner of Rice County, where he followed farming until 1879, then moved to Sterling and became proprietor of the City Mills, which he run until 1881. Followed house and sign painting until August, 1882, and has since been in the railroad land office. He was born on the River Ganges, East Indies, Nov. 5, 1837, living in his native country until twelve years of age. His father, Rev. Joseph Porter, was a missionary to the latter country, from Ohio, to which State he returned in 1849, again returning to India, where he died in 1853. The subject of this sketch lived in Vicksburg, Miss, five years. He enlisted in 1862, in Company G, One Hundredth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After some time he received a commission as Second Lieutenant of Company B, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, participating in all the battles of his command. He was mustered out, March 1, 1864; recruited a company for the Fifty-ninth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He was married in 1861, to Rebecca B. Yonge, of Rising Sun, Ind. They have one son—William R. Mr. P. is a member of the Masonic order including the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the K. & L. of H., and Meade Post No. 14, and is adjutant of the latter.

J. H. RICKSECKER, land and loan broker and agent for the A., T. & S. F. lands, settled on a farm in Rice County in 1870, followed the latter business for two years, then opened a law office. He was admitted to the bar of the district court of Rice County. He was born in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1843, lived with his parents on a farm until fourteen years old, then entered Oberlin College, Ohio, as a student; continued until 1859, then followed clerking for some time. He enlisted in 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participated in all the battles of his command, and received a medal presented by Sec. Stanton, for capturing the battle flag of the Sixteenth Georgia Artillery at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 4, 1864, and was mustered out in 1865, when he came to Kansas. He resumed his law studies, served as County Attorney of Rice County in 1872-73 and '74. He was married in 1870, to Miss Ada A. Benedict, of Bedford, Ohio. They have one son—Don Conklin. Mr. R. is a member of Meade Post No. 14, G. A. R., also I. O. O. F. of Sterling.

J. H. SMITH, attorney at law and collecting agent, loan office, etc. He first located in Neosho County, Kan., in 1868, and prospected a number of years, finally his permanent residence at Sterling, in 1873; farmed a short time, then opened a law office, being the first attorney to locate in practice in Sterling, July 1, 1873. He was born in Delaware County, Ind., April 22, 1845, and raised in that State. Educated in Muncie, in Indiana. Enlisted, August, 1863, in Company D, One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, re-enlisted the following August, in Company C, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, participating in all battles of command. The promotions were Sergeant, Second and First Lieutenant, mustered out at Greensboro, N. C., August, 1865. He then attended and taught school until 1867, when he began the study of law, attended the Muncie Academy; admitted to the bar of practice at the latter city, in 1870. He engaged in the practice of law at Cooper Delta, Texas, in 1870-71, thence to Kansas. Has served as a member of Sterling City Council two years. Married in 1874, to Miss Mary A. Taylor, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have four children—Carrie S., James, Jr., Mary C., and William O. He is a member of Masonic order K. of H., and Meade Post, No. 14, G. A. R. He has been interested in the *Rice County Herald*, published at Sterling for the past three years.

S. P. C. STUBBS, Postmaster, came to Kansas, October 2, 1871, locating twenty miles southwest of Topeka in Wabaunsee County, and farmed the first year, thence to Sterling and took a soldier's homestead in October, 1872, farmed a year, and followed the carpenter trade. Engaged in the real estate business in the fall of 1873 under the firm name of Smith & Stubbs, also became local agent for A., T. & S. F. lands. Became Postmaster in Sterling in February, 1873, holding the office since. Engaged in cattle-raising business in 1880, having a cattle ranch twenty miles southwest of Sterling. He was born in Preble County, Ohio, September 19, 1844, lived in his native place until 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in over thirty battles, serving under Genls. Rosecranz, Thomas and Sherman. Received First Lieutenant's commission just at the close of the war. Was mustered out in 1865. He soon afterward went to Iowa Falls, Iowa and began farming. Married, August 26, 1865, to Miss Rachel G. Hunt, of Wilmington, Ohio. They have four children—Charles F., Salmon J., Nellie and Ryan. He was raised a farmer. He is a member of Meade Post No. 14, G. A. R., and L. & K. of H., of Sterling, Kas.

P. P. TRUEHEART, physician and surgeon, also dealer in a general line of drugs, medicines paints, oils, etc., under the firm name of Trueheart & Ferguson. They opened the above business in August, 1881; now carry a general average stock of $3,000. The Doctor first came to Sterling, Kas., in October, 1877, and has since practiced medicine. He was born in Powhatan County, Va., November 6, 1851, lived in his native State until 1873. Entered the hospital college of medicine as a student at Louisville, Ky., in, 1874, graduating in February, 1876. Began the practice of his profession at Stanford, Ky., where he continued until October, 1877, pursuing the Allopath school of medicine. Married, May 13, 1880, to Miss Lucy B. Hocker, of Richmond, Ky. They have one son—Marion. The Doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H., K. and L. of H., of Sterling, also Kansas Central Medical Association, and is ex-vice-president of the latter; also a member of State Medical Society of Kansas.

J. C. TURNER, dealer general line hardware and farm machinery, opened trade in the spring of 1877. Erected store building winter of 1878-9, at a cost of $1,500; burned down February 16, 1880. Erected present store building spring of 1880; size 70x22 feet, and ware room 75 feet long, at a cost of $3,500. He first carried a stock of $2,500; now carries a stock of $8,000. Born in Brown County, Ohio, 1843; lived in native State until spring of 1866, when he came to Windsor, Shelby Co., Ill., and engaged in hardware business twelve years, thence to Kansas. Enlisted in September, 1861, in Company C, Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but was soon discharged on account of disability. Married 1868, to Miss Eunice L. Wallace, a native of Ohio. They have two children, Walter C. and Mabel E. They are members of the Congregational Church of Sterling.

LYONS.

In December, 1870, the Atlanta Town Company built the first hotel in the county, and called it the "Atlanta Hotel," which was conveyed by the company to the county for a court house and county offices, and so used until May, 1876. The last of it became the office of the *Democrat* in Lyons. In January, 1871, Earl Joslin was here the first Postmaster in the county. Newell Wood, in the fall of 1870, built here the first frame dwelling house in the county, and the first frame schoolhouse in the county was built here on Section 36, Township 19, Range 8, west. The first postoffice was called Brookdale. The present town of Lyons, 145 miles southwesterly from Topeka, absorbed Atlanta in 1876, when it became the county seat. The city of Lyons was incorporated February 26, 1880, and W. T. Nichols was elected Mayor at the following April election. C. M. Rawlings was elected Mayor in 1883. In June, 1880, the Marion and McPherson branch of the A., T. & S. Fe R. R. connecting Florence and Ellinwood reached Lyons. The present population is put at 900. At present there are in the village three dry goods stores, four drug stores, five general stores, two groceries, six hardware and agricultural stores, two clothing stores, one furniture store, two jewelry stores, one harness shop, three millinery stores. There are also two blacksmiths, one carriage maker, one shoemaker, one painter, one barber, and carpenters and other craftsmen to fill up a thrifty and industrious community. There are two hotels and three livery stables. One dealer in grain does a good business, as does also one flouring mill. There are two banks, and three other firms dealing in real estate.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—ATLANTA TOWNSHIP.

DAVID AHLBERG, farmer, resides on Section 34, Township 19, Range 8, west, one and a half miles from Lyons, county seat of Rice County. He came to this place in August, 1871, has 160 acres of fine agricultural land, 140 acres of which is cultivated, he has had many hardships to contend with, while this county was new, first winter he lived here, one of his horses died, and the next spring, not being able to purchase another sold the remaining one for thirty acres breaking, paying $4 an acre, and he worked by the month the next summer to support his family; in 1873, he raised some spring wheat which was cradled, and to get it ground into flour had to take it to Salina, sixty miles. And in 1874, the grasshoppers came July 25th, and devoured his entire crop of corn, consisting of fifty acres, besides destroying his hedge and young fruit trees. But the following year he raised a large crop of fall wheat, which he sold in Ellsworth, thirty miles from here. And then in the spring 1879, they had one of the most terrible hail storms he ever witnessed, which played havoc with his eighty acre wheat field, and since then he has raised fair crops, in 1882, he raised 2,100 bushels corn, from seventy acres. But to-day he has one of the best farms in Rice County, he has his farm all hedged in, and has all varieties of fruit trees, and has raised peaches in great abundance since he has lived here, he is a very industrious and hard working man and whatever he makes up his mind to do he will accomplish or die in his efforts, he has never gone back on Kansas. He is a native of Sweden, born February 28, 1834. Came to America, 1857, and settled in Henry County, Ill., and married Miss Emma Mary Matilda Engstrum, a native of Sweden, in 1859. They have four children, Anna, Huldah, Emma and Grant.

U. V. ATKINSON, firm, Atkinson & Brown, dealers in a general line of drugs, medicines, druggists sundries, musical merchandise and sewing machines. They erected store building in spring 1881, of wood, 24x70 feet, at a cost of $2,000. They carry a stock of $3,500 and employ five men. Mr. A. came to Lyons, Rice County, in 1880. Was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, 1839, came to Monmouth, Jackson Co., Iowa, in 1853, where he was raised. Married January 17, 1864, to Miss Martha Robbins of Jackson County, Iowa. They have two children—Lillie C. and Dal S.

M. L. BROWN, member of the above firm first came to Lyons, Kan., with Mr. A., his partner and taught school some time, then became a partner in the above business. He was born in Jackson County, Iowa, 1854. Was raised in that county. Was a student in the Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa, at which institution he is a graduate and made teaching his profession until he emigrated to Kansas.

J. H. BAILEY, attorney at law, first came to Kansas on a prospecting tour in 1852. He came to Raymond, Kan., in January, 1878, where he dealt in grain, farmed and practiced law. He came to Lyons, in November, 1879, and opened a law office. Was born in Steuben County, N. Y., November 13, 1834. His parents moved to Richmond, Ind., in 1837, and to Hartford City, Ind., in 1841, where he was raised and remained until twenty-three years old. He went to Illinois, in spring 1854, and has lived in that State, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa, and practiced law in all of those States. Was admitted to the bar of practice in Hartford, Conn., in 1854. Enlisted in spring 1861, Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in the three months service. Re-enlisted in January, 1862, Company K, Fifty-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry as First Lieutenant, soon promoted to Captain of his company. Participated in all battles of his command, including Vicksburg, resigned in July, 1863. He has practiced law in Illinois and Iowa since, until locating in Kansas. Married in 1852, at Hartford, Conn., to Miss Mary A. Craw, a native of Ohio. They had four children: Lewis O., Julia N., Lillie B. and Maggie E. Wife died in 1860. Was again married in October, 1862, to Miss Mattie V. McGuire, of Bond County, Ill. They have three children: Lenora B., Don E. and Fred. Mr. B. was elected County Attorney of Rice County, fall 1882.

D. M. BELL, of the firm of Myers & Bell, came to Rice County, in April, 1871, and opened the first hardware store in Rice County, in the spring of 1871, at the old town of Atlanta. When he first entered Kansas, he stopped at Lawrence and purchased a team, as there was no railroad, he drove from Lawrence to Council Grove, at that place he struck the Santa Fe wagon trail running through the old town of Atlanta, and followed it to Rice County. His nearest place to go to mill, postoffice or market was Salina, sixty miles north. There were then about twelve settlers in Rice County, and only one frame house. Mr. Bell erected the first store building—lumber costing $50 per thousand, and hauled thirty miles by team. After his store building was completed he took in as partner W. T. Nicholas, and the firm was known as Bell & Nicholas, hardware merchants. There were wild buffalo to be seen in all directions, and other game which afforded the only meat food for a number of years. On the way to the first county election he killed five buffalo. Texas cattle and cow boys were numerous. He has followed farming a number of years, and various other occupations. He was one of the first County Commissioners, being appointed by Gov. Jas. L. Harvey, August 18, 1871, he was the first man married in Rice County. The ceremony took place by moonlight, while the parties were on horseback, near Cow Creek, April 19, 1872, to Miss Mary A. Hanks, a native of Ohio. They were married by Judge L. Jay. Mr. B. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bell was born in Washington County, Md., June 27, 1849, lived in his native county until twenty-one years of age, when he came to Kansas.

J. R. BELL, of the firm of Bell & Morrow, dealers in drugs, medicines and druggists' sundries, books, jewelry, stationery, etc. Mr. Bell opened business alone in 1878, opened as a firm in 1882, erected his store building in 1882, size of which is 25x70 feet, built of brick, two stories high, at a cost of $3,500. Carry an average stock of $5,000, and employ three men. He first came to Rice County, Kan., in July, 1871, and farmed until he began business. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1849, and was raised in his native county. He graduated from Miami University in 1870. He was married, in 1873, to Miss Mary E. Magoffin, of Bainbridge, Ohio. They have three children—Renick M., Nellie I. and Mary M.

P. M. BELL, proprietor of Bell View Livery Stable. He keeps twelve head of horses, buggies and carriages, consisting of a first-class livery stable. Opened the business in July, 1879. He first came to Kansas in the spring of 1871, locating a mile south of Lyons on a homestead. He was amongst the first pioneer settlers in Rice County. The plains were thickly dotted with buffalo and other wild game in abundance. He was born in Washington County, Md., in 1843, March 3, and raised in his native place. Enlisted in August, 1861, in Company B, First Maryland Battalion Cavalry; participated in all battles of his command; mustered out in September, 1864; engaged in boot and shoe business at Martinsburg, W. Va., in 1865; afterward in livery business, and remained there until he came to Kansas; married, in 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Strite, of Washington County, Md. They have two children—Carrie M. and Artie J.

AARON BOBB, farmer and stock raiser, Section 7, P. O. Lyons. He came to his place in January, 1871, being amongst the first settlers of Rice County. He plowed the first land in the above county for regular cultivation, and planted potatoes. He lived in a sod house for two years and over. Ellsworth was then the nearest railroad market, thirty miles north, and the nearest mill sixty miles northeast. The prairies were covered with buffalo, deer and antelope, and furnished the only meat for some time. Mr. B. has followed farming, stock raising and carpenter work since. He was born in Union County, Pa., March 7, 1830. At the age of seventeen, he came with parents to northwest Illinois, where he lived eight years. He then learned the carpenter trade, and worked at the same in Michigan and Missouri. Married, in 1856, to Miss Amelia A. King, of Union County, Pa. They have nine children—James D., Mary A., Franklin S., Oscar D., Joseph C., Charles A., Anna S., John P. and Ada L. His family and himself are members of the Presbyterian Church.

MOSES BURCH, Under-Sheriff. He came to the county in March, 1871, being amongst the first settlers. He located with parents and family on a farm in northwestern part of the county, where he followed farming until 1877. He held the office of Register of Deeds, by appointment, one year, and was twice elected, making five years' service in the latter office. He was appointed one of the County Commissioners of Rice County when it was organized, and filled a short and long term. Appointed Under Sheriff in January, 1882. Was born in Warren County, Ind., and lived in that State until he came to Kansas. Enlisted in July, 1862, in Company F, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Mounted; was made Second Lieutenant; recruited the company and was made Captain of same; resigned in March, 1863; married, in 1860, to Miss Lutitia Moffatt, of Pittsburgh, Pa. They have nine children—Lydia F. (married to William Handy), Dumont, Benjamin Butler, Emma V., Ida, Samuel W. Indiana L., Moses and John. He is a member of Lyons Post, No. 20, I. O. O. F., of Lyons.

T. A. BUTLER, dealer in a general line of hardware and agricultural implements; he is also Sheriff of Rice County, Kan. He first located at LaCygne, Linn Co., Kan., in January, 1869, where he kept a livery business and meat market until March, 1871, when he sold out, went farther west, and engaged in contracting with A., T. & S. F. R. R., which latter business he yet continues with various railroad companies. He located on a farm eighteen miles northwest of Lyons, Rice County, in May, 1874; farmed and raised stock until 1879, when, in February of that year, moved to Lyons and permanently located. Opened hardware trade September, 1881; elected Sheriff same fall. He is president of the Rice County Fair Association. He owns one-half of the White & Butler new brick block at Lyons, Kan. This block was erected in the fall and winter of 1882, at a cost of $25,000. It is 100 feet square and forty feet high. There is a fine opera hall over Mr. Butler's part of the block, which is an ornament to any western village. Mr. Butler occupies rooms on the first floor of his block, 25x110 feet; carries an average stock of $15,000, and employs six men in the business. He was born in Greenbush, Warren Co., Ill., 1846. Was raised in his native county. Enlisted May 2, 1864, in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Participated in many skirmishes, and mustered out in October, 1864. Married in 1866, to Miss Julia A. Harmon, a native of Kentucky. They have four children—Charlie R., Newton W., Anna H., John A. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lyons. He is a member of the Masonic order.

P. G. CARTTER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 15, Township 20, Range 8, P. O. Lyons, has 480 acres of fine land, 150 of which is in cultivation. He first came to this place in November, 1870. His claim was the first made in Rice County, Kan., and his house was the first dwelling. He sold the first goods, and broke the first land. The first postoffice was kept at his cabin for several months by Earl Joslin. The nearest market and postoffice in 1870 was Ellsworth, thirty miles north. There were no roads or landmarks of any kind; his only guides were either a small pocket compass or the sun by day or stars by night. His house was headquarters for the early settlers for some time. He carried the mail to Ellsworth once a week after the postoffice was located at his house, and which was called Brookdale, in December, 1870.

JAMES S. CHASE, physician and surgeon, came to Lyons, Kan., in April, 1879, and continued the practice of medicine. He was born in Meadville, Pa., in 1848. Was raised and educated in native county. Began the study of medicine in 1869, and graduated from the Cleveland Medical College, of Ohio, in 1872, when he began the practice of medicine in his native place, and continued there until he came to Kansas. He enlisted in March, 1864, in Company E, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Participated in all the battles of his command after his enlistment until he was mustered out, July 13, 1865. Married in 1880, to Miss Emma E. Hall, of Milton, Ill. They have one daughter, Ruby Hall Chase. The doctor is a member of Kit Carson Post, No. 20, G. A. R., and commander of same of Lyons. The doctor is a practical man, and enjoys a large medical practice. He is also a partner in a general drug business under the firm name of T. B. Rowland & Co.

C. A. CLOBRIDGE, Superintendent of Rice County Poor Farm, P. O. Lyons, came to Kansas in March, 1871, locating near Lyons, where he engaged in farming. Became superintendent in March, 1881. Has served as County Coroner eight years; served on School Board, etc. Born in Lewis County, N. Y., in 1843, where he lived until coming to Kansas. Married March 19, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Allen, of same county, New York. Wife was born in 1843. They have four children—Allen P., E. Florence, Lizzie M. and Fred F. Mr. C. is a member of I. O. O. F. and Masonic order of Lyons.

J. E. DAVIES, dealer in general merchandise, opened trade in Lyons, April, 1882; employs three men in the business, and occupies the large corner room in the White & Butler Block. He is also proprietor of Citizen's Bank of Lyons, opened for a general banking business in May, 1882. He is also a partner in the firm of Lake & Davies, of Sterling, where they keep a general stock of merchandise. He first came to Sterling in the fall of 1872, took a homestead, and farmed until 1874. Was born in London, England, in 1839; came to America in 1847, family locating in Pittsburgh, Pa.; afterward moved to Jackson County, Ohio, where he was raised. Enlisted, in spring of 1861, in Company E, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Re-enlisted in 1863, in Company F, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was soon promoted to Captain of the company. Participated in all the battles of his command. Mustered out in the spring of 1865. Married in 1870, to Miss Catherine M. Thomas, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Elmer E., Laura, and Ethel. He is a member of the Masonic Order, I. O. O. F., K. of H., and K. & L. of H., Meade Post, No. 14, Sterling, Kan. He has held several township offices.

ROBERT H. DAY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 10, P. O. Lyons. He first came to Rice County in 1874, and purchased some land, finally settling near Lyons, on the above land, in 1878. He has 160 acres, all improved. The average yield of wheat, season of 1882, was twenty-seven bushels per acre. He was born in Beaver County, Pa., September 11, 1827. Lived in Pittsburgh, Pa., until thirteen years old. Parents then removed with family to Jackson County, Ind., and lived four years; thence to the Territory of Iowa, and lived six years; after which he went to Millersburg, Mercer Co., Ill., where he farmed twenty-six years; thence to Kansas. He enlisted in the Mexican war as a volunteer from Iowa; served only a short time. Enlisted in fall of 1862, in Company K, One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Participated in several battles, and was discharged on account of disability contracted in service. Married, May 7, 1850, to Miss Mary Kidoo, of Lawrence County, Pa. They had three children—John R., Mary E. (married Mr. Thomas Morehead), and Eliza (married T. J. Wolfe, of Little River, Kan.) Mrs. Day died in 1864. He was again married, to Miss Mary F. Gilmore, of Fulton County, Pa. They have six children—Luella, Tilley, Sarah, Grace, Robert R., and James W. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Kit Carson Post, No. 20, G. A. R.

DR. HARRY FONES, farmer and stock raiser, Section 4, Town 19, Range 8 west, P. O. Lyons. He came with the first settlers to Rice County, Kan., in March, 1871. He has 130 acres of land adjoining Lyons village site on the north; 100 acres is cultivated. In 1882 he raised 2,500 bushels of wheat. He was born in Erie County, N. Y., March 29, 1820, and was raised in that county. He began the study of medicine in 1854, and the practice of his profession in 1855. Moved to Whiteside County, Ill., in 1858, where he farmed, studied and practiced his profession until he came to Kansas. He enlisted in 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant. Participated in all the battles of his command. Mustered out July 8, 1865. Married, September 2, 1878, to Miss Julia A. Smith. They have three daughters—Marion, Mabel, and Jennie L. By a former marriage he had four children—Alonzo, Hortentia, Joseph, and Hattie. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Has served as County Coroner of Rice Couty four years.

J. H. FULLER, dealer in real estate, came to Lyons in June, 1878, when he engaged in the drug business until 1881; he then opened a real estate office. He was born in Harrison County, Mo., 1850; lived in that county until 1865, when he went to San Antonia, Tex., and engaged in the cattle business until he came to Kansas. He enlisted in March, 1865, in Company G, Ninety-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; participated in Seige of Spanish Fort; mustered out July 5, 1865, at Galveston, Tex., and discharged at Springfield, Ill., August, 1865.

WILLIAM J. FULLER, attorney and counselor at law, Lyons, Rice Co., Kan. The subject of this sketch was born in Harrison County, Mo., June 12, 1845. He lived with his father on a farm near Bethany in that county until April 3, 1862; when a little over sixteen years old he enlisted in Company I, First Missouri Volunteer Cavalry as a bugler. He took part in all the battles of that regiment until February 8, 1865, when he re-enlisted into Company M, Thirteenth Missouri Veteran Volunteer Cavalry. He went west with the latter regiment into Colorado and Mexico on an expedition against the Indians, with whom his regiment had several engagements. He was mustered out of service at Leavenworth, Kan., in January, 1866, and was paid off in St. Louis three weeks after. He went from there to Dewitt County, Ill., where he went to school ten months. He then returned to Warrensburgh, Mo., worked in a dry goods store as clerk, and read law part of the time under the instructions of Messrs. Cockerell & Crittenden and part of the time with James D. Eads. November 27, 1867, he was married at Warrensburgh, Mo., to Miss Belle McFarland. He moved with his wife to Parsons, Kan., in April, 1870, when he engaged in the mercantile trade for a while. He was admitted to practice as an attorney at Elk Falls, Kan., in 1873. He lived and practiced at Cedarvale, Kan., until July, 1876, when he removed to Lyons, his present location. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Kansas in 1877. He has been very successful in the District and Supreme Court of Kansas, as his records in those Courts will show. He is regarded as one of the leading lawyers of the State, especially in commercial transactions. His family, aside from his wife, consists of two daughters—Anna and Lorena. He is a member of the Masonic order, also a member of the Kit Carson Post No. 20, G. A. R., at Lyons. He is a member of the School Board at Lyons. He is president of the Lyons Building Association, a corporation. He is also secretary of the Excelsior Milling Company, a corporation. He started the *Central Kansas Democrat* in September, 1878, a weekly newspaper, at Lyons, of which he is still one of the editors and proprietors. He is doing a good business at his chosen profession, the law.

W. H. HILLMAN, firm Hillman & Silver, dealers in general merchandise. They occupy rooms in Butler's New Brick Block, 24 feet wide by 110 feet deep; employ three clerks besides their own help, and carry an average stock of $14,000. They opened trade in October, 1880. They first carried a stock of $6,000. Mr. Hillman came to Lyons in October, 1880. He was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., January 29, 1837, and was raised in Harrison County, Mo., living for many years at Bethany in the northern part of that State. He first began business life as a clerk and gradually worked into business for himself. He was Assessor of Harrison County, Mo., 1861; Sheriff and Collector, 1862, re-elected to same office 1866. Represented the latter county State Legislature 1873-74. Was a member Missouri State Militia during War of Rebellion, being Captain Company H, Fifty-seventh Missouri State Militia. Married, February, 1857, to Miss T. P. Allen, a native of Tennessee; they have six children—Josephine H., Parilee, Birdie (now a member St. Joseph, Missouri, Convent) George M., Pines and Victor. Mr. Hillman is a member Masonic order; Blue Lodge, I. O. O. F. Himself and wife are members Christian Church.

J. B. HOLMES, dealer general mercantile, opened trade in November, 1882, and carries an average stock of $3,000. He first came to Rice County, Kan., in the spring of 1871. Assisted to organize Rice County in the fall of 1871. Embarked in the hardware and implement business at Atlanta in the fall of 1873. In 1874 added a stock of groceries; continued business until the spring of 1878. Then engaged in farming, which business has since continued. Re-engaged in the merchandise business in the fall of 1882. Mr. Holmes opened the first store in Lyons December, 1876. He was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, March 28, 1836; lived in native county until twenty-one years old, when he moved to West Middleton, Pa., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits; some time thence to Jackson County, Ohio, when he enlisted August, 1861, in Company D, Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, and participated in all the battles of his command until discharged January, 1864, on account of disability, contracted in service. Married 1865 to Miss Irene Trego, of Jackson, Ohio; they have four children—Chester W., Alva C., John C. and Carl.

LEVI JAY, farmer, hackman, express deliverer and mail carrier, came to Rice County in April, 1871, and engaged in the hotel business at Atlanta, June, 1871. This was the first hotel kept in Rice County, he continued the business for two years. He then went to Granada, Col., and followed the same business for three years, returned to Atlanta in 1876, and farmed for four years and engaged in his present business. He has served as Justice of the Peace, Probate Judge and Notary Public. He married the first couple in Rice County, January 1, 1872. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, June 16, 1828, lived in his native county until forty-three years old, when he came to Kansas, being raised a farmer. He enlisted in the one hundred day service, in 1864, in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was mustered out in September of the same year. He was married in 1850, to Miss Phebe Patty, of Montgomery County, Ohio. They have two children, daughters, living, and two sons in spirit land, daughters, Josephine I., married to H. C. Taylor, Postmaster at Lyons, and Inez I. at home. They are Spiritualists. He has 160 acres of land adjoining the town site on the south, ninety acres of which is cultivated. He took the land as a soldier's homestead when he first came to Kansas.

A. M. LASLEY, attorney-at-law, located in Lyons in the practice of law March 1, 1880. Was City Attorney in 1881. Born in Meigs County, Ohio, in 1854, raised in the latter county until sixteen years old, family then moved to Wayne County, Ill. He studied law in Springfield, Ill., in law office of Orendorff & Creighton (successors to Abraham Lincoln), where he remained until June, 1877, when he was admitted to the bar of practice of Supreme Court of Illinois. Began his profession at Fairfield, Ill., and there continued until he emigrated to Kansas. Admitted to the bar of practice in Rice County in June, 1880, where he has since practiced his profession. Married in 1878, to Miss Susan Borah, of Wayne County, Ill. They have one son, Frank E. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Lyons.

T. J. LYON, dealer in real e tate, loans money and does collecting for other parties, etc. He came to Atlanta, Kan., now Lyons, February 24, 1876, and bought the land where the city of Lyons now stands, laid out the town in June, 1876, and donated the ground for a court house square and the public school grounds and various business lots in the new city. The place was therefore justly named after him. It now contains 700 inhabitants. Mr. Lyons was born in Peoria County, Ill., June 7, 1856; raised, educated and lived in his native county until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1875, to Miss Murilla Bridson, of the same county. They have two children, Frank and Freddy. Mr. Lyon is a member of the Kansas Benevolent Society and a member of the Town Council.

WESLEY McCABE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 4, Township 19, Range 7, P. O. Lyons. He came to his place in October, 1878. Has 480 acres of fine agricultural and grazing lands, 250 of which is cultivated. In 1882, he raised 1,800 bushels of wheat, an average of 26 bushels per acre. Corn average 35 bushels per acre. He has fed and sold 100 head of hogs during the past year. Keeps 50 head of fine graded cattle. He was born in Burlington County, N. J., October 9, 1829. Parents moved to Miami County, Ohio, in 1830, where he was raised on a farm. Moved to Henderson County, Ill., in April, 1865, and farmed four years, thence to Madison County, Iowa, and farmed until he came to Kansas. Married in 1857, to Miss Mary Jane Badgely, of Warren County, Ohio. They have ten children—(Anna deceased), Mary Bell, George E., James M., Sarah M., Harry E., Agnes A., Charles W., Maude L., Laura E. and Bertha G. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has served as Township Treasurer and School Director since he came to Rice County, Kan.

B. F. MARKS, proprietor livery, sale and feed stable, and farmer. He first came to Rice County, Kan., in the fall of 1871. He has followed farming and freighting, owns a farm of 160 acres, all cultivated, on Section 6, Township 19, Range 8. Opened livery business in fall of 1882; keeps a fine lot of livery. He was Deputy Sheriff of Rice County, and Marshall of Lyons two years. Born in Wood County, Ohio, August 28, 1841; family moved to LaGrange County, Ind., when he was a small boy, where they lived until 1854, thence went to Geneseo, Ill., thence to Warren County, Iowa, 1856; to Paola, Kan., 1859, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until locating in Rice County. Enlisted July 10, 1861, in Company G, Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; participated in all battles in his command two years, and discharged on account of disability contracted in service. He is a member of Kit Carson Post, No. 20, G. A. R. Married 1864, to Miss M. C. Simpson, of Indiana. They have five children—Almond F., Dora, Inez, Indice and Press.

W. C. MASTEN, clerk of the Citizens' Bank of Lyons, came to Rice County in February, 1873; located on a farm in the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 21, Range 8; farmed until the fall of 1881. He was born in Livonia, Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1840. He was raised in the village of his nativity. He enlisted August 9, 1862, in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry. Participated in the battles of his command at Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain and Knob Hill. He served a greater share of the time in office of Adjutant General. Was mustered out June 20, 1865. He was afterwards cashier of the wholesale and retail dry goods house of Burns & Smith, Detroit, Mich., two years; moved to Missouri, in 1868, and farmed four years; thence to Kansas, where he turned his attention to farming, making a specialty of broom corn, meeting unusual success, etc. He married in 1868, Miss J. A. Lee, of Oakwood, Mich. They have one son—Charles G. Mr. M. is a member of the Masonic order, etc.

O. S. MORROW, firm of Bell & Morrow, came to Rice County in March, 1878, and engaged in farming until he became interested in the drug business alone, in August, 1880. Became a partner in the above firm February 1, 1882. Was born in Harrison County, Ohio, February 12, 1851. Lived there until fifteen years old, when in fall of 1866 parents moved to Cass County, Mo., where he was raised a farmer. He clerked in a wholesale and retail grocery house, Bloomington, Ill., some time, and finally came to Kansas. Married November 28, 1878, to Miss Lizzie M. Jeffers, a native of West Virginia. They have two children—Kate G. and an infant son, Carlton. Mr. Morrow is a member Presbyterian Church, and a good business financier.

DANIEL S. MYERS, of the firm of Myers & Bell, loan, land and insurance agents, came to Rice County, Kan., in the spring of 1878, farmed one year, thence moved to Lyons, in October, 1879. He was born in Ashland County, Ohio, in 1837, and was raised on a farm. He went to Hillsdale County, Mich., in 1866. Followed merchandising at St. Charles, in Madison County, Iowa, three years; thence to Greenfield, Adair County, and followed the same business until he came to Kansas. He was married January 13, 1881, to Miss Sadie F. Noland, a native of Ohio. They have one daughter, not yet named. He has two children by a former marriage—Alfaretta, married to Mr. W. B. Bargett, and Francis A. Mr. M. is a member of the Masonic order of Lyons. He is Police Judge of Lyons. The firm are Agents for the Kansas Protective Union Insurance Company, District Agents for the Phoenix Insurance Company, and agents for ten fire insurance companies and two life insurance companies.

W. T. NICHOLAS, real estate, loan and insurance agent, also agent for Union Pacific Railroad lands, came to Emporia in February, 1870, where for a year he clerked in a drug store, and in March, 1871, came to Atlanta, Rice County. In June, of the same year, he became engaged in the hardware business, in company with another party, bringing the first stock of hardware to Rice County, at Atlanta, the original county seat. In September, 1871, he was elected County Clerk; since, by re-election, has held the office until 1882. Held the office of Register of Deeds for some time. When Mr. N. came to Rice County the country was a wild prairie; buffalo and other game were numerous, which afforded the only meat for a number of years. Mr. N. was born in Central England, in 1844; came with his parents to America in 1856; located in Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he was raised. He married in January, 1873, Miss A. J. Griffith, of Portsmouth, Ohio. He is a member of the Masonic order, and the I. O. O F.

J. E. PERDUE, County Treasurer, came to the county in August, 1870, where he engaged in the cattle business and in farming until 1880. He was elected County Treasurer of Rice County in the fall of 1880 and re-elected in the fall of 1882. He has served as County Commissioner of Rice County for three years. He was born in Ray County, Mo., near Camden, October 20, 1835; lived there until seventeen years old when he emigrated to Douglas County, Oregon, and farmed ten years. He dealt there in live stock from 1863 to 1869, thence went to Texas and engaged in the cattle business, driving stock to Kansas, and selling, etc., etc. He married in 1871, Miss Minerva Ogle, of Douglas County, Oregon. They have three children—Pearley, Laurel and Ira V. He was among the first permanent settlers of Rice County, having settled on his claim in November, 1870.

WILLIAM POOL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 2, P. O. Lyons, has 160 acres of land, 100 cultivated. He came to his place June 20, 1874. The county then was very thinly populated and Mr. P. and family have seen considerable of pioneer life. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, April 11, 1821. Emigrated to Missouri in 1842, settling in Gentry County on a farm, where he followed farming and carpenter work until he moved with his family to Kansas. When in Missouri he served in State Militia during the Rebellion in the capacity of Orderly Sergeant and Commissary; mustered out in 1865. Married in 1841 to Miss Cynthia Huggins, of his native place. They have six children—Samuel M., Wesley, Susan A., Cynthia, Abe L. and A. T. Sherman Pool. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Has served as Township Trustee, etc.

E. W. QUADE, dealer in all kinds of grain at Lyons, Chase, and Mitchell, Rice County, from July 10 to December 28, 1882, he has bought and shipped 600 car loads of grain. He does a general commission business.

CHARLES M. RAWLINGS, County Clerk, came to Sterling in 1876, where he became interested in the grocery business, and afterward in the land and loan business, until elected County Clerk in the fall of 1881. He moved to Lyons soon after and took charge of the office. He was born in Quakertown, Bucks Co., Pa., in 1842. His parents went to Bureau County, Ill., in 1850, in which State he was raised on a farm. Went to Livingston County, Ill., in 1854, and lived until 1862, and enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; participated in all the battles of his command and was captured near Goldsboro, N. C., in 1865; confined in Salisbury, N. C., until May 1, 1865. Was mustered out July 6, 1865, as a drummer boy. Went to Nashville, Tenn., in 1866, and became operator and agent for Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad until 1868, thence to Illinois; in the same capacity for the Chicago and Alton Railroad until he came to Kansas. In 1883 was elected Mayor of the City of Lyons by almost a unanimous vote, there being only four votes against him. He was married in 1868, to Miss Emma L. F[illegible], a native of Ohio. They have three children—Lou E., Willie A. and Frank E. He is a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F., K. of H., Meade Post, No. 14, G. A. R., and Lyons Cornet Band.

DR. E. E. RICHARDSON, physician and surgeon, came to Howard City, Elk Co., Kan., in 1874, and practiced medicine until 1876, when he located in Lyons, Rice County. He was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1838. Parents moved to Keokuk, Iowa, when he was a small boy. The family lived in various counties of Iowa. He began the study of medicine at the age of nineteen years. Began the practice of medicine in Missouri. Married, in 1877, to Sarah Gallagher, of Richland County, Ill. His wife is also a medical practitioner, having practiced medicine since 1865. They have four children—Walter E., Bartley A., Lemuel D., and James B. Dr. Richardson also has five children by a former marage—Sarah E., Alma J., George T., Harry M. and Mertie I. He is a member of I. O. O. F. and Topeka Eclectic Medical Association.

FRANK J. ROLFS, dealer in all kinds of fresh and salt meats, opened his market in 1880. He came to Topeka, Kansas, in 1872, and followed market business for some time, thence came to Rice County, and farmed until 1880. He has 160 acres of land in Section 22, 120 acres of which is cultivated. He was born in Germany, January 25 1853, came to America in 1867, locating in Madison County, Ill., and farmed until he came to Kansas. He married April 3, 1879, to Miss Lizzie Briner, born November 14, 1860, came to America, in 1867, a native of Switzerland; they have had three children—Lena Elizabeth, born March 31, 1880, died August 30, 1880, Frank Albert, born Mary 2, 1881, Arthur Henry, born March 10, 1883. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is an active trader of Lyons.

T. B. ROWLAND, dealer in general line of drugs, medicines, liquors and druggists' sundries. He began the drug trade in Lyons, 1879, and carries an average stock of $1,200, under the firm name of T. B. Rowland & Co. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1850, lived in native city until 1875, then practiced dentistry in Meadville, Pa., four years. He was educated in native place in Pharmacy. Married February 6, 1880, to Miss Emma A. Ruth, of Sommerville, Ill. They have one daughter—Virginia A. Mr. R., is a member of Masonic order of Cincinnati, Ohio.

CYRUS W. SHUMWAY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 20, Township 19, Range 8, P. O. Lyons, came to Rice County, Kansas, March 22, 1871, with the first settlers of the county. There was only one board shanty in the county at that time. He now has 640 acres of land, 260 of which is cultivated; in 1882, there were 3,000 bushels of corn raised on his place. He makes a specialty of stock-raising and now has about 110 head of cattle. He was born and educated in Sciota County, Ohio. Born October 9, 1848. He made teaching his profession in his native State. After coming to Kansas, he was School Examiner or assistant to the County Superintendent four years. He has served as Township Trustee six terms; has been a member of the School Board several years. Was married in January, 1870, to Miss Emma Farney, of his native county, Ohio. They have six children—Reuben H., Viola, Minnie A., Flora M., Emma and Charlie. He is a Republican in politics and is one of the rising substantial men of Rice County.

C. W. SILVER, firm of Hillman & Silver, dealers in general merchandise, opened trade in 1880. They now occupy rooms 25x110 feet in the new White & Butler brick block, on north side of the Court House square; employ five men in the business, and carry an average stock of $20,000. Mr. Silver came to Sterling, Kansas, 1878, where for a year was principal of the school, then served an unexpired term of superintending schools for Rice County. He then became connected with the railroad, contracting a number of months, thence went Lyons, where he became a member of the above firm. Was born in Warren County, Ohio, 1852, parents moved to Champaign County, Ill., 1855, where he was raised, there graduated from Illinois State Industrial University, in 1873. Went to Germany same year, where he became a member of Halle University, graduating in agricultural chemistry, in 1874; returned to Chicago and engaged in newspaper reporting and teaching the languages, etc. Was married January 1, 1877, to Miss Mary A. Gurr, of River Park, Cook Co., Ill. They have one son—Walter J. Mr. S. is a member of the Masonic order of Lyons, Kan.

S. J. SMITH, Clerk of the District Court, came to Rice County in 1874, locating on a homestead six miles northwest of Lyons, where he has since farmed. He owns 160 acres of land on Section 4, Victoria Township, 130 acres of which are cultivated. He was elected to his present position in the fall of 1880; re-elected in the fall of 1882. He was born in Mansfield, Richland Co., Ohio, September 17, 1835; was raised in his native State; attended the Oberlin College, of Ohio, two years. In 1857, he went to Peoria, Ill., where he followed teaching for nine years. He enlisted, in August 1862, in Company E, Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was promoted to First Lieutenant of his company, and participated in all the battles of his command. He was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., in July, 1865. Afterward lived in Peoria, Ill., until he came to Kansas. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Lucy A. Gardner, of the latter city. They have six children—Charles J., Edward, Ella M., Frank J., Ransom T. and Lotta Belle. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; also Kit Carson Post, No. 20, G. A. R.

A. D. SWISHER came to Rice County, Kan., January, 1879; located on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits. He was born in York County, Pa., in 1838. Lived in native place until 1862, when he went to Henderson County, Ill., and followed farming and carpenter trade ten years, thence to Mills County, Iowa, and followed the latter business until he came to Kansas. Was married, in 1860, to Miss Catharine M. McDonald, of York County, Pa. They have two children—John M. (born March 2, 1862), and Zaidee V. L. (born September 25, 1864). He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Lyons.

MESSRS. F. G. SUTTON & SWISHER, dealers in lumber, lime, coal, hair and building material of all kinds. They are successors to Clark & Swisher. Opened trade in 1879. Carry an average stock of $6,000.

H. C. TAYLOR, Postmaster, came to Atlanta Township, Rice County, June 16, 1871, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until he was appointed Postmaster, April 7, 1879. Born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1849, and raised in his native place. Graduated from Piqua High School. Has made painting a profession for a number of years. Is a member of the Masonic order of Lyons. Was married, in 1871, to Miss Josephine R. Jay, of Miami County, Ohio. They have four sons—Charles F., Samuel J., Roy R. and Melvin H.

DR. N. F. TERRY, physician and surgeon, came to Lyons in 1876, where he has since continued the practice of medicine. He was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, October 3, 1852; family moved to Henry County, Iowa, in 1855, where he was raised. He graduated, in 1873, from the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant; graduated from the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the spring of 1876; began the practice of medicine in Linn County, Iowa, the same year, where he continued until coming to Kansas. He was married, February 3, 1881, to Miss Leora Hibler, of St. Louis, Mo. He is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society and Central Kansas Medical Society. He has served as City Treasurer of Lyons one term.

A. S. THOMSON, dealer in a general line of drugs, medicines, paints, oils and druggists' sundries. He opened trade in Lyons in the fall of 1879. Was out of the business from January 1, 1881, until June, 1882, when he again opened trade. Carries an average stock of $[illegible]. He first came to Rice County in March, 1879, locating on a farm, and followed that business a short time. Born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1844; lived there until 1854, and moved to Henderson County, Ill., where he was raised. He enlisted 28th August, 1861, in Company E, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served about a year; discharged on account of disability contracted in service. He was educated at Monmouth College, Ill. Married in the fall of 1867, to Miss Rachel McMillan, of Henderson County, Ill. They have three children—Maggie E., Freddie R. and Mamie L. He is at present the Deputy County Clerk and Deputy District Clerk of Court for Rice County.

T. J. WARD, of the firm of T. J. Ward & Co., dealers in hardware, nails and stoves and manufacturers of tinware, who opened trade September 1, 1882, with a stock of $2,500, is a tinner by trade. He was born in Hampshire County, W. Va., in 1837. The family moved to Missouri in 1843, and to Illinois in 1846, locating at Decatur, Ill., in 1850, where in 1854, he went at the tinners' trade, worked in various places. Enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862. Was captured near Jackson, Miss., in July, 1863, and held a prisoner eight months; otherwise participated in all the battles of his command. Was mustered out in July, 1865. He was married in 1865, to Miss Julia E. Waldo, of Meredosia, Ill. They have now three children—Charles E., Grace M. and Daniel W. He was in the hardware business at Falls City, Neb., and at Indianola, Iowa. Came to Lyons in January, 1879; engaged in manufacturing tinware, later was a member of the hardware firm of Dinsmore & Co.

GEORGE H. WEBSTER, of the firm of Edwards, Fair & Webster, dealers in a general line of hardware and farm implements, opened trade January 1, 1882. The store building was erected in 1879, the size of which is 25x100 feet, two stories high, at a cost of $[illegible]. They employ five men in the business and carry a general stock of from $15,000 to $20,000. Mr. Webster first came to Kansas, January 1, 1882, locating at Lyons, where he has since been engaged in the present business. He was born in Utica, N. Y., 1850; he was raised in Oneida County, N. Y.; was educated in the law profession and graduated from Clinton College, N. Y., in 1871. He entered the law office of Spriggs & Matthews, of Utica, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of New York, in 1879. He was married in 1878, to Miss Frances G. Wright, of Rochester, same State. They have two children—Grace M. and J. Carlton. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

HARVEY WIGGINS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 12, P. O. Lyons, has 160 acres of land, seventy of which is under cultivation. He located on his place in March, 1875. Saw hard times for several years; many settlers leaving the country, but the majority of whom returned after a lapse of two years to find the country greatly improved. He was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, November 3, 1849. Was raised on a farm, and lived in native country until he came to Kansas. Married 1873, to Miss Isabella Sturtz, of Muskingum County, Ohio. They have three children—Ada J., Mary E. and Jesse R. He is a Republican in politics.

HENRY WILBER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 16, P. O. Lyons, has 160 acres, 100 of which is cultivated. He located on his farm in 1879. He was born in North New Salem, Mass., March 28, 1835. Lived in his native place until nineteen years old, at which age he went to California and engaged in the lumber and milling business seven years, when he returned to New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and engaged in farming until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1867, to Miss Althea Bassett, of Worcester, Mass. They have one son—Frederic Augustus. Mr. Wilber and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has a fine farm in the midst of a rich agricultural district.

W. H. WOLFE, attorney, notary, land, loan and insurance agent, located at Lyons, Kan., April 2, 1879, and began the practice of law. Was elected Justice of the Peace in February, 1882. He was born in Floyd County, Ind., March 24, 1842, where he lived until fourteen years of age. Removed to Marion County, Iowa, October, 1857. Enlisted July 4, 1861, in Company E, Eighth Iowa Infantry Veteran Volunteer, and was discharged April 20, 1866. Entered the Central University of Iowa at Pella, in December, 1866, where he graduated in the class of 1875. Was married November 30, 1876, to Miss C. A. Stem, of Pella, Iowa. He belongs to the Masonic order, and stands high among those who know him for his integrity and business character.

J. W. WORKMAN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 2, Township 19, Range 7 west, P. O. Lyons. He came to his place in March, 1877. In 1882, he raised 2,500 bushels of wheat, an average of thirty-five to forty-five bushels per acre. He was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, May 15, 1851, and was raised in that county. Married in 1872, to Miss Mahala Baker, of Muskingum County, Ohio. They have five children—Nancy, Joseph D., George B., Johnson N. and Willis C. He is one of the active farmers of Rice County. Has a fine grade of Durham cattle, and has one of the finest farms in Rice County.

LITTLE RIVER.

The town of Little River was laid out in April, 1880, and has grown quite rapidly since, and is on the M. M. branch of the A., T. & S. Fe. R. R., about fifteen miles northeast of Lyons. Messrs. Walker & Russ, of McPherson County, erected the first business house. It is a thriving village at present, supporting half a dozen stores and a hotel. This is the business center for Union Township. The vote of the township in 1880, was 305. Valuable stone quarries are found in this township along the banks of the Little Arkansas. W. E. Fosnot, of Ellsworth County, has published the Little River *News*, now *Rural West*.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. D. BRIGHT, firm Bright, Frazee & Co., dealers in groceries, provisions, hardware, stone and wooden ware, etc. Opened trade in September, 1882. They carry an average stock of $1,700. Mr. B. first located on a homestead three miles north of Little River, March 1, 1876. He built the first boarding-house in Little River, in April, 1879, and kept boarders at the building of railroad, and has been identified with the village more or less since. He was born in Pendleton County, W. Va., January 19, 1846; lived in his native place until 1868, being raised on a farm. Has since lived in Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri, engaged in various occupations. Enlisted in August, 1864, in Company G, Eleventh Regiment, West Virginia Volunteer Infantry; participated in battles of New Creek and Winchester and skirmishes. Mustered out in May, 1865; previous to his enlistment, when only seventeen years old, was taken prisoner by the rebels, tried for his Union sentiments, and sent to Belle Island and Richmond prisons. He finally volunteered in Company B, First Virginia Battalion, but in a short time escaped into a wild mountainous country, and after traveling over 140 miles, mostly in night time, reached Union lines, when he enlisted as before noted. After his army life, he lived some time in Grant County, W. Va., thence to McLean County, Ill. Married, March 8, 1875, to Miss Alice Barstow, of latter county. Had two children—Isaphene M. and Lloyd S.; wife died September 14, 1882. He is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. W. CRAWFORD, Postmaster. The office was opened by him in July, 1882; he being the first to occupy the office. Mr. C. came to Kansas in October, 1870, locating in Union Township, on a farm, October 1, 1871. He has 160 acres of land, seventy of which is cultivated. He had only one neighbor, who lived six miles away. His nearest market was Salina, fifty miles off. He has served as Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace. He was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1842. Emigrated to Rock Island, Ill., in 1854. He was raised on a farm. He enlisted April 18, 1861, in Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was discharged in 1866, from Company B, Second Illinois Cavalry; he participated in all the battles of his command. Married in 1866, to Miss Sarah M. Wilsey, of Rapid City, Ill. They have four children—Phebe E., Esther, Daniel H. and James W.

REV. SAMUEL DILLEY, pastor Congregational Church. The Congregational Church society was organized in 1876 and called the North Fork Church. Reorganized in 1880 and called the Little River Church, and now has a membership of twenty-six. The Rev. Mr. Dilley first came to Reno Centre, Reno Co., Kansas, September 15, 1874, locating his place in May of the same year. He owns 320 acres of land at the latter place, 160 of which is cultivated. Has the finest orchard in Reno County. He has made preaching his profession since he came to Kansas. Was born in Mercer County, Penn., in [illegible]. Removed to Quincy, Ill., in 1839. Educated at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. Was ordained in 1846. His first charge was in Canton, Ill., in 1845. Married in 1844 to Miss Belinda Axtell, a native of Pennsylvania, same place. They have five children: Durilla L., Zeuas A., Ida R., Elbert A. and Anna E.

JOHN M. FRAZEE, firm Frazee & Deupree Bros., dealers in dry goods, boots, shoes, clothing, notions; a general stock of merchandise. They opened trade May 22, 1882; have two stores and employ five men in the business, and carry an average stock of $7,000. They also have a general store at Galva, McPherson County, firm name, Styner, Deupree & Co. John M. Frazee first came to Kansas in April, 1880, and immediately engaged in the mercantile business at Allegan two years, thence to Little River. He was born in Blanchester, Clinton Co., Ohio, October 10, 1849. Went to Rochester, Ill., in 1857, where he was raised and educated. Went to Albany, Mo., in 1876, where he engaged in various occupations, there getting his start in business life.

J. M. FULTZ, dealer in farm implements of all kinds. He opened trade in April, 1880. He also deals largely in grain and farmer's produce. He first came to Kansas in 1868, worked around in various places; finally located at Marquette, McPherson County, in merchandising until the spring of 1882, thence to his present place and business. He was born in Muscatine County, Iowa, in 1851. Was raised and educated in that county. Married in 1875 to Miss Flora B. Yarnell, a native of Ohio. They have one daughter, Nora B. He has served as Justice of the Peace, Township Clerk and Treasurer of Marquette, Kansas.

JOSHUA GOOD, farmer and stock raiser, Section 35, Township 19, Range 7, P. O. Little River. He came to this place in the fall of 1878 and embarked in agricultural pursuits. In 1882 he raised 850 bushels of wheat, an average of twenty-eight bushels per acre; 2,000 bushels of corn, an average of twenty-two bushels per acre. He has seventy-five head of cattle, and mixes grain raising with cattle raising. He was born in Hocking County, Ohio, January 10, 1843. Parents moved with family to Mercer County, Ohio, in 1845, and lived there until the fall of 1864. He then went to Page County, Ohio, and farmed, which pursuit he has always followed. Married February 25, 1864, to Miss Christina Bender, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children—Joseph Franklin, Laura M., Mary E., Charles A., Ruth R. and Charlotte. He is a member of the Church of God. Has served as Justice of the Peace two years, Township Treasurer, second term. Is a Republican in politics.

GEORGE W. HODGSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 6, P. O. Little River. He first came to his place January 28, 1871. His nearest neighbor was ten miles away. The nearest mill was Salina, fifty miles; postoffice and market was Ellsworth, thirty miles north. He killed 104 buffalo in the spring of 1872, which supplied the only meat food for some time. He owns 360 acres of land, 160 of which is cultivated. He was born in Winchester, Frederick Co., Va., in 1848. He was raised on a farm in his native county. He married, June 22, 1879, to Miss Mary Morrison, of Corydon, Wayne Co., Iowa. They have two children—Samuel W. and Georgie R. His politics are Republican.

W. A. JODON, manager of general merchandising house of A. Larkin, a branch store of Ellsworth. The business was opened in September, 1880, by the subject of this sketch, carrying an average stock of $11,000, and gives employment to three men. Mr. J. first came to Kansas in the spring of 1879, locating in Ellsworth, where he farmed some time; thence into merchandising at the latter city. Born in Milton, Pa., 1833. Leaving his native place at age of fifteen, he went to Millersburg and clerked fourteen years, thence to Philadelphia, Pa., in same occupation for some time. Returned to Millersburg and engaged in merchandising until came to Kansas. Married, 1856, to Miss Margaret Kitzmiller, of Millersburg. They have five children—Rachel E., (George L., deceased), Mary M., Elliot E., Rhoda A. and William A. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

C. E. McFARREN, dealer in general line drugs, stationery and druggists' sundries, opened trade in spring 1880, under the firm name of McFarren & Bragg. They carry an average stock of $2,000. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., 1854. Was raised and educated in his native city. Began the drug business in 1879. He is a member of the Masonic order.

WILLIAM MILLER came to Rice County, Kansas, 1873. Settled on Section 8, Township 18, Range 6 west, and has followed farming, contracting and building since. He was born in Richland County, Ohio, November 19, 1836. Moved with parents to Franklin County, Mo., 1841. Moved to Holt County, Mo., 1849, where he began the trade of carpenter and builder. Enlisted February 3, 1865, in Company C, Sixth Missouri Cavalry; participated in all battles of his command. Mustered out July 16, 1865. Married, July 25, 1855 to Miss Nancy Coats. They had seven children—John W., Ellen F., William A., (Eliza, deceased,) Jennie, Joseph H. and William G. Wife died November 29, 1870. Again married November 27, 1873, to Miss Margaret Riley.

GEORGE W. RUSS, of the firm of Walker & Russ, dealers in a general line groceries crockery, glassware and hardware, also boots and shoes, opened trade June 1, 1880, this being the first store opened and the first store building erected in the village. They carry an average stock of $2,500. Mr. Russ first came to Kansas in the fall of 1878; lived with an uncle on a farm some time previous to entering into trade. He was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., February 10, 1858, where he was raised and educated. He first began as a clerk for his father, Joseph C. Russ, and remained at home until he came to Kansas. He was married, November, 1880, to Miss Ida M. Nixon, of Hampton, Franklin Co., Iowa. He has served several years as Township Treasurer, and is a Democrat from principle.

WOLFE BROTHERS, dealers in general merchandise, opened trade in October, 1881, and carry an average stock of $1,300. A. G. Wolfe came to Kansas in the fall of 1873, locating in Rice County, and farmed until he opened trade. Born in Floyd County, Ind., November 23, 1849. Moved to Marion County, Iowa, 1857, where he lived until spring 1865, when he went to Jasper County, Iowa, and lived until came to Kansas. Was educated at Central University, at Pella, Iowa. Married, 1875, to Miss Tennie Gun, of De Kalb County, Ill. T. J. Wolfe was born in Marion County, Iowa, March 22, 1857. Was raised and educated in his native place. Married in 1879 to Miss Lydia Day, of Mercer County, Ill. They have two children—Roy B. and Maud M. He has served in several town offices, etc.

CHASE.

Chase is a thriving little place—the station eight miles west of Lyons. It was located in August, 1880, just after the railroad had been built through that locality. Its population is estimated at about 150. Around it is a fine farming country, beautiful to behold. It does a good business with the farming population surrounding it. Huston & Storer, and Dr. Spiers keep the two drug stores of the place. A. T. Yeilding has a well supplied and well patronized general store. J. M. Chatten & Sons deal in lumber. The town is building up very rapidly.

Kansas Centre is a trading point in the northwest corner of Victoria Township, where A. & L. R. Rosengrantz keep a general store.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

EDWARD LINCOLN CHATTEN of the firm of J. M. Chatten & Sons, dealers in lumber, grain, hardware, and groceries. Opened trade in Chase, September 1, 1880. They carry a general stock of $10,000, and employ four men in the business. They came to Raymond, Kansas, March 1, 1878, and embarked in the above business, where they continue a flourishing trade in connection with the trade at Chase. He was born in Butler County, Ohio; lived there until he came to Kansas. Married April 5, 1882, to Miss Fannie Foote, of Rice County.

REV. M. G. DEAN, Congregational minister, Chase, was born in Ontario, Can., October 14, 1828. His parents died when he was a child only five years of age, and his aunt took him, and in 1837 removed to Michigan and received a good academic education. In 1848 he went to Pennsylvania and took a theological course in the Western Theological Seminary, and was ordained October 2, 1852, and began his work in the ministry in New Jersey, and was there one year, and in the State of New York for two years, when he went to Ohio and remained seven years. While there he took a classical course of education in the Antioch College under the auspices of the Christian denomination. Went to Illinois in 1860, where he was married to Miss Eliza J. Towner, November 9, same year. While here he was appointed Chaplain, in 1862, in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and resigned in September, 1863, and moved to St. Paul, Minn., where he remained for a number of years, first in the missionary work, then as a pastor in regular charge. His wife died in 1874, and he returned to New York, and from there to Canada. In 1876 he was married a second time, and came to Kansas in 1879 and located at Sedgwick City, Harvey County, and came to Chase, Rice County, in 1881. His wife died in January, 1883, leaving one child—Grace D.

ROBERT R. ECKLES, Postmaster, Chase; first came to the above place in June, 1876; farmed until he became Postmaster. He was born at Blakesburg, Wapello Co., Iowa, November 3, 1855. Lived in various places, as his father, Rev. John G. Eckles, was a Congregational pastor. Robert R. is a member of the Congregational Church. He has served as Township Clerk, and was Enumerator Tenth United States Census. He is now Notary Public. The Chase postoffice was established September 5, 1881. Gross receipts for the last quarter were $175.50.

JOHN E. EVERETT, farmer, P. O. Allegan, Sections 3 and 4, Township 19, Range 9 west. He came to this place in Februry, 1873. He has 320 acres of land, 160 of which are cultivated. In 1882 he raised 3,600 bushels of wheat, an average of 25 bushels per acre; 800 bushels of corn, averaging 20 bushels per acre. He has served as a Justice of the Peace a number of years. Was born in Clinton County, N. Y., July 25, 1821, and was raised in his native county on a farm. Moved to Allegan, Mich., in 1855, where kept a market, bought and shipped live stock for eighteen years, when he sold out and emigrated to Kansas. Married in 1864, to Miss Julia Husington, then Mrs. Thomas, of Summit County, Ohio, who was born April 3, 1837. They have one son—Benjamin Franklin. Wife has a daughter by former marriage—Sarah J. Thomas. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife of the Baptist Church. While out prospecting in July, 1873, he found the body of an unknown man, who had evidently been shot by some unknown, on the farm now owned by F. J. Griffith. In those early days it was extremely unsafe for travelers to wander outside of civilization, as there were outlaws nearly always seeking whom they could plunder and rob.

JOSEPH GLEADALL, farmer and stock raiser, carpenter and builder, P. O. Lyons, Section 23, Township 19, Range 9. He came to his place in January, 1878. Has 320 acres of land, seventy of which is cultivated. In 1882, he raised 4,000 bushels of wheat, an average of twenty-seven bushels per acre. He also owns 100 head of cattle, and is one of the active farmers of Rice County. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., December 25, 1812, and was raised in his native country; learned the carpenter trade when young; moved to Illinois, in February, 1835, locating in La Salle County, at Ottawa, where he followed his trade, erecting many fine residences, one for Chief Justice Caton, G. L. Thompson, and others; moved to Benton County, Iowa, in 1866, where he followed his trade until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1844, to Miss Mary McCastlin, of Pittsburg, Pa. They have eight children—Mary, Priscilla A., Joseph T., James M., Arthur G., Lottie, Catherine B., and Charles H.

REV. F. J. GRIFFITH, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Kansas Center Circuit, P. O. Chase; he first came to Kansas March 12, 1871 settling on Section 8, Township 19, Range 9 west, in Lincoln Township. He formed a Methodist Episcopal circuit comprising the old town of Atlanta, Spencer Township, and at Jeremiah Nains' house, and his own residence; also at Ellsworth, Ellsworth County, and eight miles west on the K. P. R. R., and preached in all the above places. For his first years' work he received $16.50 only. He preached the first sermon in the county, at his residence in Rice County, March 26, 1871, to a congregation of thirteen, since which time he has preached nearly every Sabbath. He was route agent on the A., T. & S. F. R. R., United States Mail Service, eight years. Elected Representative to Kansas Legislature from Rice County, in the fall of 1871, being the first elected in the county. He was born in Wales, February 8, 1820, came to America with his parents in 1828, locating in New York City, lived there until 1830, when they moved to Loraine County, Ohio, where he was raised; he was educated at Oberlin College, Ohio, ordained to the holy ministry in 1860, and preached his first sermon in Allegheny City, Pa., since which time he has been a minister of the Gospel, having preached from Baltimore, Md., all along the coast to San Francisco County, Cal. He was married in 1840, at Detroit, Mich., to Miss Mary Wood, of Chautauqua County, N. Y. His wife was lost on Lost Creek, in 1871, from which circumstance the creek took its name. He was also the first class leader in the county. They had seven children—James J., deceased; Julia A., now married to H. C. Doddridge; Matilda, deceased; Frederick J., Jr., deceased; Amelia J., married to Mr. W. T. Nicholas, of Lyons, Rice County; Arletta M., married to Mr. Oscar Noyes, and Eugenia, married to Mr. Albert James. He is a member of the Masonic order; he enlisted in September, 1861, in Company C, Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and raised the company and was made Captain of the same; he participated in all the battles of his command, and was wounded at Missionary Ridge, at which battle he was Chaplain of the regiment; he resigned after the capitulation of Atlanta, Ga. He was made Chaplain before the battle of Missionary Ridge.

W. K. HUSTON, has charge of the drug business of S. F. Huston, in the village of Chase. They opened trade November 1, 1882, and carry a stock of $1,000, consisting of a general line of drugs, medicines, notions, paints, oils, etc. W. K. Huston, came to Kansas in the fall of 1879, locating in Sterling, opened the drug business there in the spring of 1880, continuing two years; thence came to Chase. Born in Washington County, Ind., July 12, 1846; lived in that county until 1866, when he went to Elliott, Fillmore Co., Minn., where he became a traveling salesman until he came to Kansas.

WILLIAM F. LOWRRY, farmer and stock raiser, also surveyor, Section 36, Township 19, Range 9, P. O. Lyons, has 560 acres of the finest land in Rice County, 170 of which is cultivated. He came to this place in April, 1878. The country was at that time very scarcely settled; nearest railroad market was Sterling, thirteen miles away. He has never made an entire failure in raising crops, and in the season of 1882 he had 1,110 bushels of wheat, an average of twenty-three bushels to the acre. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace of Lincoln Township. He was born in Marshall County, W. Va., July 6, 1823, lived in his native county until 1853, following surveying and farming. He was educated in Green Academy, Greene County, Pa.; moved to Logan County, Ohio, in 1853, where he followed the same business as at present, until he came to Kansas. He has followed surveying since 1847. He married, in 1861, Miss Amanda Stewart, of the same county, West Virginia. They have three children, Lavery G., Ida B. and David.

A. P. MCCOWN, proprietor of livery, sale and feed stable, also keeps a hotel at Chase. He first came to Kansas in March, 1878, locating at Kinsley, where he worked at the carpenter trade a year, thence came to Chase, where he farmed until he opened the above business. He was born in Preble County, Ohio, June 9, 1844; was raised a farmer in his native county; emigrated to Woodford County, Ill., and followed the carpenter trade a number of years. Enlisted September 8, 1861, in Company E., Fifth Ohio Cavalry, participated in all the battles of his command, mustered out in November, 1864. Married in 1876, to Miss O. E. Sunderland, of Woodford County, Ill. They have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

J. C. MCNAMES, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chase, Section 22, Township 19, Range 9 west, came to his place December 20, 1870. It will readily be seen by the date of his settlement that he was one of the first settlers in Rice County. He took the third claim that was taken up in the county. Buffalo, antelope, deer and other wild animals roamed the unsettled plains almost entirely unmolested, save only by the dusky redskins, who were encamped to the number of 300 within a few rods of his then humble habitation. He frequently shot buffalo while standing in the door of his sod house, and killed one large buffalo within forty feet of his home. His nearest market and P. O. was Ellsworth, twenty-eight miles away. There were several Indian scares and troubles, but he was not obliged to leave. He was away fourteen miles from home at one time when the country was entirely new, when his horse kicked him on the leg, which broke it. He went home, crawled into the house, and a neighbor set the limb for him, which soon healed. He was born in Canada West, March 6, 1827, lived there on a farm until nineteen years old, and came to Ogle County, Ill., where he farmed and followed masonry until he came to Kansas. Married in 1860, to Fannie Davidson, a native of Iowa. They have one son, Duncan. He is a member of the Baptist Church; he has held several township offices, etc. He has a large, fine farm, suitable for agricultural purposes and stock-raising, with plenty of timber.

F. C. SHAW, farmer and stock raiser, Section 28, Township 19, Range 9, P. O. Chase. He first landed in Kansas, June 15, 1872. Rice County was then almost entirely unsettled. He has 160 acres of land, 100 of which is cultivated. In 1882 he raised 900 bushels of wheat, being an average of thirty bushels to the acre; corn made an average of twenty-five bushels to the acre. He was born in Penobscot County, Me., April 22, 1831, and lived in his native State twenty-four years and then moved to Rock County, Wis., where he followed painting and farming for eighteen months, thence to St. Charles County, Mo., and followed the same occupation until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, First Illinois Cavalry, served one year and was captured by the enemy and was paroled, re-enlisted in Company F, and soon changed to Company B, Third Illinois Veteran Cavalry, participated in all the battles of his command, except the Nashville campaign under Gen. Thomas; he was mustered out September 20, 1865. He soon afterward went to Adair County, Mo., and followed farming until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1854, to Miss Mary J. Brown, a native of Maine. He was appointed Postmaster of Wildwood, Rice Co., Kan., in June, 1875, and held the office until December, 1881.

W. W. SPIERS, physician and surgeon and dealer in a general line of drugs, medicines, books and stationery, Chase, opened trade November 1, 1881, carries an average stock of $1,200. He first came to his farm on Section 24, Township 19, Range 10, in April, 1875. He has 320 acres of land, 150 cultivated. He has since practiced medicine, farmed, etc. He was born in Switzerland County, Ind., May 11, 1838, raised in his native State, and enlisted July 4, 1861, as a soldier, soon promoted to Hospital Steward, then Assistant Surgeon, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was a member of Company H, and participated in many battles, he was mustered out in November, 1865, as Assistant Surgeon, One Hundred and Second United States Colored Troops. He began the study of medicine in 1860, and graduated from the medical department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, in March, 1867. Began the practice of medicine in Little York, Ind., practiced in several counties in Indiana, and was married in 1868, to Miss Rebecca L. Hughes, of Jefferson County, Ind. They have five children—Nettie, Gertrude, Bruce E., Celeste and Arthur. The doctor and family are members of the Congregational Church of Chase. He is Examining Surgeon for pensions.

ROBERT D. STEPHENSON, farmer, school teacher, preacher and stock raiser, Section 14, Township 19, Range 9 west, P. O. Lyons. He came to this place October 26, 1871, there were but few settlers near him at the time. He helped husk the first corn raised in the county. There were droves of antelope, buffalo and deer to be seen on the plains within gun shot, which furnished the principal meat for some time. He has 160 acres of land, eighty-three of it cultivated, sixty fenced for pasture, the balance meadow, native grass. When he came first to Kansas he had to send to Ohio for seed grain and potatoes. He was born in Jackson County, Ohio, April 9, 1827, and was raised there. He enlisted September 8, 1862, in Company H, One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he participated in all the duties required of him until April 9, 1863, when he was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability (is a pensioner). In 1857 he was married to Miss Sarah J. Parks, of Scioto County, Ohio. They had six children—Mary Susan (a precocious child died, age two and half years), Lucina M., Johanna M., S. J. Luetta, Ida A. and Robert S. Stephenson. He again married June 11, 1878, to Mrs. Mary H. Case, a native of Canada. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Chase Circuit, Rice County, and he is local deacon of the same. He was elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction in the fall of 1872, and by re-election has served six years, he has held several township offices. When in Ohio he commenced teaching school off and on from 1848 until 1862. He preached three years, beginning in Burlington Circuit, Lawrence County, Ohio, September, 1854. He located in 1857. Traveled Berlin Circuit, Jackson County, Ohio, 1864, as a supply. His health not being sufficient he did not apply for re-admission to the Ohio Conference (although solicited to do so). He kept store in Jackson County, Ohio, from 1866 to 1870. Lived in Scioto County, Ohio, a part of 1871, and moved from Scioto County to Kansas. His live has been a "checkered" one—raised in the backwood. His father came from Virginia in 1819, settled on congress land. His father's library was a Bible and hymn book, and the library of Robert D. Stephenson, purchased by his father, was a primer, spelling book and testament. He went to school a few days several winters, in all fourteen months. His father said, "them that would make scholars would be scholars whether they went to school or not." He has been associated with the honorable and learned in the past, political social and moral. This way can only be passed once in life. He will and can not pass it again. The great future is before us, let us be ready to enter it with triumphal joy.

W. C. SUMMERS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 34, Township 19, Range 9, P. O. Chase, has 480 acres of land, 125 of which is cultivated. He makes stock raising a specialty. Came to this place in February, 1872. The country was then only a wild prairie, with not a habitation to be seen in any direction for miles. His nearest market was then Ellsworth, thirty-five miles north. There were no roads nor any guide of any kind. He was born in Mt. Sterling, Montgomery Co., Ky., November 14, 1830. Parents with their family moved to Putnam County, Ind., 1835, where he lived until he immigrated to Kansas. Enlisted November 12, 1861, Company C, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all the battles of his command, and taken prisoner in a raid near Dalton. Discharged on account of disability contracted in service. Married, 1850, to Miss Mary Lake, a native of Indianapolis, Ind. They have eight children—Ethan B., Elisha L., Daniel T., Mollie F., William C., Sarah E., Laurel A. and Alvin. Has been member of School Board several years.

A. T. YEILDING, dealer in dry goods, groceries, hats, caps, boots, shoes and Yankee notions, Chase. He opened trade in Chase January 15, 1883; occupies a store 22x48 feet, and carries a general stock of $5,000. He came to Rice County, Kansas, November 19, 1873, and followed agricultural pursuits until he began trade. Born in Batavia, Genesee County, N. Y., 1845, where he lived until twelve years old, then went with parents to Finnimore Centre, Grant Co., Wis., where he farmed some time and followed merchandising seven years. Thence came to Kansas. Married, 1877, to Miss May Agnes Greenless, a native of Illinois. They have three children—Charlie, Richard, and a son not yet named. He has served as School District Clerk of his township seven years.

RAYMOND.

Raymond is a station eleven miles northwest of Sterling. Its name was in honor of Emmans Raymond, one of the Directors of the A., T. & S. Fe R. R. Company. This place is somewhat too near the thriving town of Sterling, on the east; the busy, active junction station of Ellinwood, six miles over in Barton County, and is in rather close proximity to Lyons and Chase, to grow rapidly, yet it is steadily gaining in wealth and population. Raymond Township, by the assessor's returns of 1882, had 620 people. The surrounding country is very well improved, and the cultivated farms are quite productive.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM C. BURDEN, M. D., physician and surgeon and dealer in a general line of drugs and medicines, opened trade in January, 1882. He first came to Raymond, Kansas, in February, 1879, locating in the latter place in the practice of his profession in May, 1879. He was born in Carlisle, Nicholas Co., Ky., October 6, 1851, where he lived until 1861. Family then moved to Mt. Olivet, Ky., where they lived until 1865, but made his headquarters in the latter village until he came to Kansas. Began reading medicine in 1873, under Dr. H. Wells, of Mt. Olivet, Ky. He attended several courses of lectures at the Medical University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1874-5. Graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1877. Began the practice of medicine at Mt. Olivet, Ky. Married, in 1879, Miss Fannie Kane, of the latter place, a native of Neville, Ohio. They have one son—James Willis. He is a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F., and Royal Arch Masons. He is the present Township Trustee of Raymond Township.

G. F. MILLER, dealer in general merchandise, grain and stock, opened trade in 1875. It was the first store opened in the village, and first carried a stock of $1,500 and employed no extra men. He now carries a stock of $5,000, and employs two men besides his own help. He also has a similar store at Chase, where he carries a stock of $4,000, under the firm name of G. F. Miller & Co. He first came to Raymond, Kansas, in 1874. He was born in Pittsylvania County, Va., June 20, 1846. He was raised there and lived on a farm until 1870. He has been engaged in the mercantile business in various sections of the country in Missouri and Texas. Enlisted in 1864 in Company E, Sixth Virginia Cavalry. Participated in all the battles of his command. He was married, in 1873, to Miss Annie Turner, of Easton, Mo. They have four children—Jennie, Robert E., George F. and Fannie F. He is a member of the Masonic order and Baptist Church. Elected County Commissioner of Rice County in the fall of 1881.

PETER SMITH, Postmaster and dealer in grain and cattle, has a stock ranch. He first came to Rice County in the spring of 1874 and settled at Raymond, where he engaged in merchandising until 1879, when he sold out and engaged in the grain and stock business. He became Postmaster of Raymond in 1875. He was born on Shetland Islands, Scotland, August 17, 1841. Came to America in 1869, located in Canada, since which time he has followed various occupations, and emigrated from time to time until he finally reached Kansas. He was married in 1872 to Miss Elizabeth B. Bruce, a native of Scotland. They have three children—Jessie C., Maggie P. and Robert B. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEVI BRANCH, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chase, Section 24, Township 18, Range 10, Eureka Township. He came to his place July 18, 1877. Has 160 acres land, 100 of which is cultivated. In 1882 he raised 600 bushels wheat, an average of thirty bushels per acre, 1,000 bushels of corn, an average of twenty-two bushels per acre. He was born in Meigs County, Ohio, January 3, 1843, family moved to Wayne County, Ill., 1852, where he was raised on a farm. Enlisted January 1, 1864, Company M, Fifth Illinois Cavalry. Was taken prisoner in a skirmish near Collierville, Tenn., but paroled very soon; he participated in all actions of his command. Mustered out 27th of October, 1865. He returned home and followed agricultural pursuits. Moved in 1870 to Mower County, Minn., farmed a year and came to Kansas. Married in 1864 to Miss Clarinda Phillips, of Monroe County, Ohio; they have one daughter—Ida E. Mr. Branch and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Greenbacker in politics.

JOHN B. CALDWELL, farmer, Section 11, Township 20, Range 9, Center Township, P. O. Lyons, has 160 acres of fine land. He came to this place in company with his parents November 23, 1876, and lived with his parents on the southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 20, Range 9, at which place he resides yet. He and his parents were born in Marshall County, W. Va. He was born in Marshall County, W. Va., November 20, 1858, and raised on a farm. He lived in his native place until he came to Kansas. He married February 18, 1880, Miss Nancy C. Wright, a native of Hamilton County, Ind.; they have one daughter—Cora M. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the present.

P. V. GERMAN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 18, Washington Township, P. O. Little River, came to Marion County, Kan., in April, 1872; farmed three years, then became Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church and preached seven years; then, in April, 1882, moved to his present place. He was born in Canada, February 27, 1841; raised in his native country and educated at Albert College, Bellville City, Canada; graduated in 1861. He followed farming in the latter country and working at carpenter trade. Married in 1867 to Miss Mary McCamon, a native of Canada; they have three sons—David H., Robert G. and Ray C. He is a member and active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He will soon locate on Section 26, Township 22, Range 7 west, Washington Township.

GEORGE W. MARKLE, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Lyons, Section 11, Township 20, Range 9 west. He came to his place in Center Township March 1, 1876, and has since followed agricultural pursuits and stock raising. In 1882 he raised 2,000 bushels wheat, which averaged 27 bushels per acre. On one acre particularly there was 54½ bushels wheat. His corn averaged 30 bushels per acre. He has 160 acres land, 100 of which is in cultivation. Was born in Madison County, Ind., April 6, 1840; was raised on a farm, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. Married, 1860, to Miss May M. Brown, of same county and State; they have seven children—Forelia, Milton M., Hiram C., William H., Ida May, Friend P. and Joseph F. They are members of the Christian Church. He has served in several township offices. Is a Democrat in politics and a wide-awake farmer.

S. P. MONROE, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Allegan, Section 18, Township 19, Range 9 west, Farmer Township. He came to Rice County, Kan., in October, 1873; made his location in the following March, and has since followed agricultural pursuits. He has 370 acres of land, 240 of which is cultivated; forty-two acres timber. In 1882 he raised 2,030 bushels of wheat, making an average of twenty-eight bushels per acre, 1,500 bushels of corn, an average of twenty-five bushels per acre. He was born in Warren County, Southern Kentucky, July 18, 1829, and was raised on a farm in that county. Went to Macon County, Ill., in 1852, and followed farming until he came to Kansas. Married in 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Wright, of same county, Kentucky, who was raised in Sangamon County, Ill. They have five children—Jonathan S., married and farming near by; James W., married, and also a farmer of Rice County; Ida J., married to William Saint, a farmer close by; Charles E. and Mary E. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1878 he raised forty-two bushels of wheat per acre and the products were heavy all over Rice County that year. He has served as Township Treasurer the past four years and a member of the School Board the past six years.

JOHN B. MOORE, farmer, P. O. Chase, Section 32, Township 18, Range 9, Eureka Township, came to his place in the fall of 1872. Has 160 acres of land, 120 of which is cultivated. He was born in Fulton County, Ohio, December 8, 1845, and was raised on a farm. His parents moved to Illinois when he was a small boy, and settled at Peoria, where he lived until eighteen years old, and followed agricultural pursuits until he came to Kansas. Married February, 1871, to Miss Sarah E. Mann, of Lawn Ridge, Peoria Co., Ill. They have five children—Max L., Leo W., Joseph E., Owen H. and Catharine. They are members of the Congregational Church of Chase. He has served in several township offices. Is a Republican in politics.

NORMAN REED, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 20, P. O. Lyons, has 160 acres of land in Washington Township, 120 of which is cultivated; also has eighty acres in Section 20. He came to his place in the fall of 1870. His nearest neighbor lived four miles away. Nearest railroad market was Ellsworth, thirty miles away. Buffalo and other wild game dotted the plains in all directions, and the skillful pioneers found plenty of native game with which they graced their tables for several years, that affording the only meat food. There were 700 Indians made him a call at one time. He was born in Peoria County, Ill., in 1838 and lived on a farm in his native county until he came to Kansas. Married in 1862, to Miss Candis Smith. They have six children—Delia A., William F., Edward N., Rosa, Clara and Nellie, also Alfred G. and Bennie E. by a former marriage. He has been a Justice of the Peace for several years and a member of the School Board since the organization of the district.

O. Y. SMITH, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Allegan, Section 32, Township 18, Range 9 west, in Eureka Township, came to his place in the fall of 1872. He succeeded in establishing a postoffice in 1873, naming it Eugenia, and was Postmaster six years, that being the first postoffice established away from the railroad in Rice County. He has 400 acres of land, 280 of which are cultivated. In 1882, he raised 2,400 bushels of wheat, being an average of 20 bushels per acre; corn only averaged 12 bushels per acre. He erected his house in the fall of 1873, bringing the brick for chimney from Illinois. He was born in Chenango County, N. Y., April 20, 1824; lived in native county until 1844, and family moved to Peoria County, Ill., in which county and Stark County he was raised on a farm, and lived until he came to Kansas. Married, in 1874, to Mrs. Julia (Brewster) Squier, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was born November 26, 1842. They have one son—Allen P. Smith. By a former marriage, Mr. Smith had two children—Florence M. and Eva L. Smith, and by a former marriage Mrs. Smith had two children—Edith M. and Nettie E. Squier. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church of Chase. He is Township Treasurer of Eureka Township.

JOHN SWISHER, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chase, Section 31, Township 18, Range 9 west, in Eureka Township. He came to his place in September, 1878. Owns 305 acres of land, 200 of which are cultivated. In 1882, he raised 4,800 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of corn. He was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., September 29, 1833. Was raised in Warren County, Ind., and lived there until he came to Kansas, following agricultural pursuits. Married, in 1858, to Miss Clarissa J. Crow, of Warren County, Ind. They have four children—Frank E., Lenora, Martha J. and William A. Member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and wife also. He has served as Township Treasurer, and is a Republican in politics.

BARTON COUNTY.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

BARTON County is nearly in the geographical center of the State, being situated exactly midway between the northern and southern boundary lines, and is in the first tier of counties west of a central line drawn from north to south; the east line of the county being a little over 200 miles west of the east line of the State, and a little less than 200 east of the west line. The northern and southern boundary lines of the county are marked by the third and fourth standard parallel lines. Russell County adjoins Barton on the north, on the south is Stafford County, on the east a portion of Rice and Ellsworth counties, and on the west a part of Pawnee and Rush counties. In formation the county is exactly square, being thirty miles north and south by the same east and west. It contains 576,000 acres, or 900 square miles, and for municipal purposes is divided into twenty civil townships. The local government of the county consists of three commissioners, who hold office for three years, each representing a commissioner district, into three of which the county is apportioned.

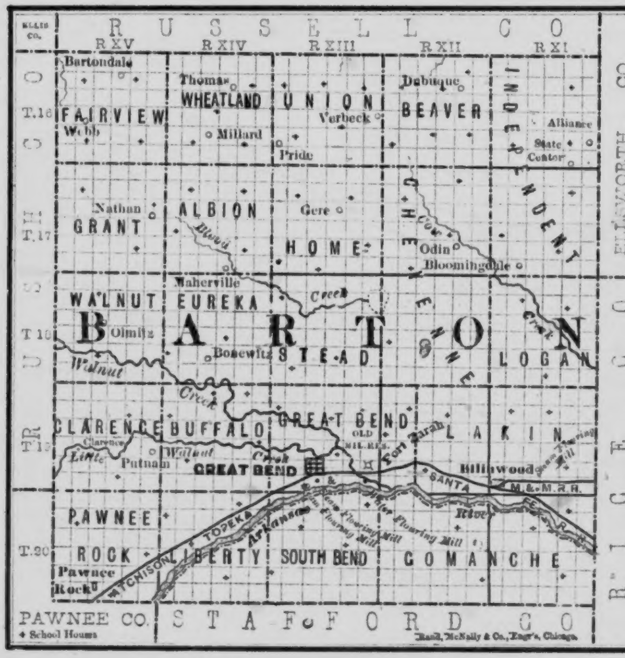

The surface of the county in general is undulating prairie, the greater portion of it being apparently quite level, but in some places it is quite high. There is no really bluffy land in the county; none of those sudden breaks in the surface, caused by steep acclivities and sudden declivities, which are usually denominated "bluffs," but a general sameness seems to extend over the entire surface of the county. At various distances from the Arkansas River, on both the north and the south side of the stream, the ground takes a considerable rise, varying from eight to twelve feet, and between these rises, on each side of the river, the land is known as "first bottom land.' This first bottom land varies greatly in width, in some places being a mere strip, while in others it extends to a width of several miles. Several miles north of the river there is an almost unbroken line of rising ground, of an irregular circular formation, which embraces nearly all of Ranges 12 to 13 in Township 18, and which forms a regular basin. The land embraced within this basin is known as the "Cheyenne Bottoms." In the center of this basin is a lake covering about 400 acres. Blood Creek empties into this lake, but yet the lake contains no water, it all disappearing either by evaporation or by sinking into the ground. There are a good many sand knolls in the county, located chiefly south of the river, with a few along Cow Creek.

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS)

(Organized in 1872.)

	1880.		1880.
(a) Albion Township	249	(n) Liberty Township	360
(b) Beaver Township	423	(o) Logan Township	422
(c) Buffalo Township	472	(p) Pawnee Rock Township	493
(d) Cheyenne Township	586	(q) South Bend Township	290
(e) Clarence Township	489	(r) Union Township	311
(f) Comanche Township	448	(s) Walnut Township	345
(g) Eureka Township	227	(t) Wheatland Township	356
(h) Fairview Township	266		
(i) Grant Township	315		10,318
(j) Great Bend Township, including Great Bend City	1 648		
(k) Homestead Township	550		
(l) Independent Township	757	Great Bend City	1,071
(m) Lakin Township, including Ellinwood City	1,216	Ellinwood City	352

(a) Organized in 1879, from parts of Homestead and Walnut.
(b) Organized in 1878, from parts of Homestead and Independent.
(c) Organized in 1872, from original territory; in 1876, part detached to form Walnut; in 1878, parts to Clarence and Pawnee Rock; in 1879, part to Liberty.
(d) Organized in 1878, from parts of Homestead and Independent
(e) Organized in 1878, from part of Buffalo.
(f) Organized in 1879, from parts of Lakin and South Bend.
(g) Organized in 1878, from parts of Homestead and Walnut
(h) Organized in 1878, from part of Walnut.
(i) Organized in 1879, from part of Walnut.
(j) Organized in 1872, from original territory; in 1876, parts detached to form Homestead and South Bend.
(k) Organized in 1876, from part of Great Bend; in 1878, parts detached to form Beaver, Cheyenne, Union and Wheatland; in 1879, a part attached to Albion.
(l) Organized in 1875, from part of Lakin; in 1878, parts attached to Beaver and Cheyenne; in 1879, part to Logan.
(m) Organized in 1872, from original territory; in 1875, part to Independent; in 1879, part to Comanche.
(n) Organized in 1879, from parts of Buffalo and South Bend.
(o) Organized in 1879, from part of Independent.
(p) Organized in 1878, from part of Buffalo.
(q) Organized in 1876, from part of Great Bend; in 1879, parts to Comanche and Liberty.
(r) Organized in 1878, from part of Homestead.
(s) Organized in 1876, from part of Buffalo; in 1878, parts to Eureka, Fairview and Wheatland; in 1879, parts to Albion and Grant.
(t) Organized in 1878, from parts of Walnut and Homestead.

The streams in the county are not numerous, but those it does contain are nearly all always living. The principal stream is the Arkansas River, which enters the county at the south line about six miles east of the southwest corner, and flows in a northeasterly direction until it reaches the town of Great Bend, when it makes a curve and flows south by east, leaving the county at its east line at a point about two and a half miles north of its point of entrance, forming in its course through the county the arc of a circle.

The next stream in importance is Walnut Creek, which enters the county about the center of the west line, and flows in a southeasterly direction, pursuing a very serpentine course, until it empties into the Arkansas River at a point about four miles east of Great Bend, receiving on its way the waters of Little Walnut, the latter entering the county at the west line, about seven miles north of the southwest corner, and running almost due east until it joins the waters of Walnut Creek about a mile northeast of Great Bend. Cow Creek is next in order in point of importance, and has its rise almost at the north line of the county, in Township 16, Range 12, flowing in a southeasterly direction until it leaves the county at the east, in Section 36, Township 18, Range 11 west. This creek is fed by numerous springs. Blood Creek and Deception Creek are not of much importance, a good deal of the time being dry, unless in wet seasons. The course of the former of these creeks is from west to east, and the latter from north to south, both emptying into the dry lake before referred to as being located in the Cheyenne Bottoms. Formerly there was considerable timber along the creeks, but most of it has been cut down by settlers, until now all that remains is confined to small strips on the margins of some of the creeks. About the time when the first settlement was made in the county, there was quite a body of timber on the Arkansas River, in Township 20, Range 14, known as the "Twelve Mile Belt," in which some of the trees measured twenty-one feet in circumference. Of this body of timber, not a solitary tree remains, and all the trees that can be seen on the Arkansas River now, in Barton County, are confined to a strip of timber in the vicinity of Ellinwood. Walnut Creek is fringed with timber nearly its whole length, but in width it is very narrow, being confined entirely to the banks of the creek, which gradually ascend from the water to a height of about twenty feet. This is also the case with Blood Creek. There are a few groves of native timber on Cow Creek, but they are not very extensive, the largest one, and in fact the largest amount of timber in the county in one body, being that owned by Mr. Dalzell, on Section 6, Township 18, Range 11, and which contains eighty acres. This native timber consists of several varieties, including hackberry, ash, elm, box elder, cottonwood and walnut.

In the southern portion of the county, good well water can be had almost anywhere at depths varying from eight to twenty feet, but in the northern portion, and especially in the north tier of townships, it is extremely difficult to find, some wells having been sunk to a depth of 220 feet without striking water.

The soil of the county is a rich loam, the southern portion, or that part south of the Arkansas River being mixed to a considerable extent with sand, while all north of the river is a black loam. It varies in depth from three to ten feet, excepting on the sand knolls, and in some portions of the higher ridges where sandstone is found very near the surface.

The sub-soil differs according to locality. South of the Arkansas River it is sand, north of the river it is clay, while in the northern portion of the county, which forms the divide between the Smoky Hill River and the Arkansas, the sub-soil is a kind of shales. The county is well adapted both to stock raising and agricultural pursuits, forty per cent of its area being bottom land, and the residue beautiful upland. All kinds of cereals can be raised with the smallest possible amount of labor, and it is seldom a failure occurs. The southern half of the county is especially well suited to farming purposes, which is attributable to the fact, that, no matter how dry the season, the soil is always more or less moist, which is accounted for by a constant underground irrigation which takes place by the water of the Arkansas River finding its way through the porous sub-soil for several miles on either side. The smaller kinds of grain, such as wheat, oats, barley and rye, do much better than corn, and are much more certain, for the reason that the smaller grains are, usually, matured before the dry months set in. As showing the adaptability of the county for farming purposes, it may be stated that the wheat crop of 1877, averaged twenty bushels to the acre sown; in 1878, the average was twenty-three bushels, and in 1882, the average was twenty-six bushels to the acre. Corn does not show as well, the average bushels to the acre in 1877, being thirty bushels, and in 1878, only twenty-eight bushels.

For stock raising, the county has superior advantages. The Arkansas River, and other creeks, afford ample facilities and furnish an abundance of good water for drinking purposes, while the limitless supply of rich buffalo grass renders any other kind of feed unnecessary. In some portions of the county, the buffalo grass is being supplanted by blue-stem, and south of the Arkansas River it has nearly all disappeared and blue-stem taken its place. Realizing the advantages offered by the county for stock raising, people are becoming quite extensively engaged in that industry. Many attend to both stock raising and farming, having fine farms on the bottom land, while on the upland they have extensive ranges which are rapidly becoming stocked with cattle.

GENERAL HISTORY.

Barton County was, prior to 1872, attached to Ellsworth County for judicial and revenue purposes, but having, in that year, the requisite number of voters, and the population required by law, to entitle it to organization, a petition was presented to the Governor, asking that the county be organized. The petition having been considered, the following proclamation was issued:

> *Whereas*, it appears from the records in the office of the Secretary of State, that a census of Barton County has been taken according to law, properly sworn to by three resident free-holders of said county, showing a population of six hundred (600) inhabitants, citizens of the United States, and,
>
> *Whereas*, more than forty inhabitants, free-holders in Barton County, have petitioned for the appointment of three special County Commissioners, and one special County Clerk, and have selected the town of Great Bend in such county as the temporary county seat, now,
>
> *Therefore*, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor of the State of Kansas, I, James M. Harvey, have appointed and commissioned the special County Commissioners and Clerk asked for in that petition, and do hereby declare the town of Great Bend the temporary county seat of Barton County.
>
> In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State. Done at Topeka this 16th day of May, A. D., 1872.
>
> W. H. SMALLWOOD, Secretary of State. } By the Governor.
> JAMES M. HARVEY.

The Commissioners appointed, as mentioned, in the foregoing proclamation, were Thomas L. Morris, John H. Hubbard, and George M. Berry, and the appointee as special County Clerk was William H. Odell. The first meeting of the Commisioners was held at Great Bend, May 23, 1872, and organized by electing T. L. Morris, Chairman. Prior to that time, the county had been but one municipal township, attached to Ellsworth County, but at the first meeting of the Commissioners, the county was divided into three civil townships, Lakin, Great Bend and Buffalo, and each township declared to be a Commissioner District.

An election for county and township officers, and for the permanent location of the county seat, was ordered to be held on the first day of July, 1872, and the designated voting places were: For Great Bend Township, at the postoffice building in Great Bend. For Buffalo Township, at the residence of George M. Berry, on the southwest quarter of Section 32, Township 18 south, Range 14 west. For Lakin Township, at the store of Mr. Burlisson, in Township 19 south, Range 11 west. The election was held on the day appointed, and the officers chosen were:

County Commissioners, M. W. Halsey, John Cook and L. H. Lusk. County Clerk, W. H. Odell. Register of Deeds, T. L. Morris. Clerk of District Court, J. B. Howard. Treasurer, E. L. Morphy. Probate Judge, D. N. Heizer. County Attorney, J. B. Howard. Superintendent of Schools, A. C. Moses. Surveyor, John Favrow. Sheriff, George W. Moses. Coroner, D. B. Baker.

At the same election, the following Justices of the Peace were elected: For Lakin Township, D. P. Foster and A. W. Strong. For Great Bend Township, E. J. Dodge and James Holland, and for Buffalo Township, T. S. Morton and A. Keller. The total vote cast in the county at that election, was 199, of which, for county seat, Great Bend received 144 votes, Ellinwood 22, and Zarah thirty-three, and Great Bend was declared to be the permanent county seat.

At that time Zarah was quite a little village, and was the first town started in the county. It took its name from Fort Zarah, a military post established by the Government, during the War of the Rebellion, in what is now Barton County, and about three miles east of the present site of Great Bend. The town of Zarah was started by a party from Ellsworth in 1870, and was located about a mile east of the fort. In 1871 the military post of Fort Zarah was abandoned, and the barracks torn down, and the land upon which it was located, embracing 3,600 acres, was subsequently thrown upon the market and sold. In 1871, the town of Great Bend was founded, and the Town Company, uniting their interests with those of the railroad company in building up a town, secured for Great Bend all the advantages the latter could give, and Zarah soon disappeared. The election held on July 1, 1872, settled the county seat question, and the Board of Commissioners, chosen at that election met for the first time on the 13th of that month, and organized by electing M. W. Halsey chairman. The board continued in session for several days, and on the 16th of July, 1872, made the following order: "That horses, mules, asses, horned cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., shall not be allowed to run at large in the County of Barton, in the State of Kansas." In August, 1872, dramshop licenses were fixed at $100 per annum.

After the county was organized, a difficulty arose between the authorities of Ellsworth and Barton counties. The latter having been attached to the former for judicial and municipal purposes, the assessors of Ellsworth had assessed the property of Barton and returned their assessment books to Ellsworth County. Between the time the assessment was made and that when Barton County was organized, a number of the citizens of Barton had paid their taxes to the Treasurer of Ellsworth County. Here was where the disagreement arose, the authorities of the latter county holding that, inasmuch as the assessment was made according to law, and Barton County being attached, by law, to Ellsworth when the assessment was made, the taxes should, by virtue of law, be paid to Ellsworth County, and therefore refused to pay over to Barton County the amount of taxes already collected. This position was disputed by the authorities of Barton County, and for a time it seemed as if the matter would have to be carried to a court for settlement, but, finally, an amicable arrangement was entered into satisfactorily to both counties, and their disagreements were adjusted.

Prior to 1870, Barton County was the home of the buffalo, antelope, elk and deer, and for several years after the county began to be settled, these kings of the plain roamed over the prairies of the county in countless numbers. Buffalo were even killed on the town site of Great Bend long after the first settlers had located there, and antelope were seen by the hundred as late as 1875. As the county became more populous all these disappeared.

While Barton County has settled up somewhat rapidly, the increase in population has been gradual and steady, rather than spasmodic and uncertain. The county has had none of those large settlements in colonies which some counties have had, its immigration coming in families and groups and distributing itself over all the county. Those who came, came to stay, and generally did stay, and each year brought its quota of new comers. In 1874 and 1875 a good many Russians settled in the county, locating in the vicinity of Dundee, about seven miles west of Great Bend. Many others came but did not remain in the county, but moved into adjoining counties. A settlement of about one hundred families still remains in the county. The real settlement of the county did not commence until 1872, although a few families had located in the county in 1871. Since that time the population has grown to over 10,000, so that the average increase has been about 1,000 a year.

One of the points of interest in the county, and about the only one to which any particular interest attaches, is a rock in the southwest corner of the county, known as "Pawnee Rock." There is also a village of this name in the same locality. It is the rock, however, that is the interesting point. The rock is at the southern terminus of a ridge, or bluff, that extends for several miles in a northeasterly direction north of the Arkansas River. It is, or was, about 100 feet high, but lately several feet of rock have been taken from the top of it. The top is almost perfectly flat, and is about 240 feet in circumference. In former days it was a great landmark for travelers, and many are the names inscribed on its face, and among them that of R. E. Lee, and under it the year 1845. Some of the names it bears are followed by dates much older than that following the name of R. E. Lee. The rock derives its name from the fact that the various tribes of Pawnees, when they desired to hold a general council, would meet on the top of it, and hence the name "Pawnee Rock," and hence also, the name of the town of Pawnee Rock.

Among the first settlers in the county were J. Renake and H. Shultz, with their families, who came to the county in the summer of 1870; W. W. Halsey, Charles Rowdebush, E. D. Dodge, Thomas Stone, Edwin Tyler and several others, came in 1871, and the following year settlers came by the score.

The first school building in the county was erected in Great Bend, in the spring of 1873, bonds for this purpose having been voted in December, 1872. The first church edifice in the county was a Catholic Church, erected in Lakin Township in the fall of 1877, and the next one was a Methodist at Great Bend, erected in the winter of 1877-78. The first postoffice in the county was established at Zarah in 1871, the first Postmaster being Titus J. Buckbee.

The first marriage in the county was solemnized at Great Bend, in November, 1872, the contracting parties being Jonathan F. Tilton and Miss Addie Eastey.

The first county warrant issued in the county, was issued September 2, 1872, to Thomas L. Morris, and the amount it called for was $34.50, which was paid on the 7th day of May, 1873. The first term of court held in the county was in April, 1873, Hon. W. R. Brown being the presiding Judge, and the first case tried was "A. C. Moses vs. F. Vancil," the suit having been brought by injunction, the matter in controversy being some land to which both parties laid claim.

The first birth in the county was that of George A. Hansher, born October 2, 1871, and the first death was that of a child of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sneck, which occurred in January, 1872. The Sneck family lived about two miles from Great Bend, towards Walnut Creek. When the child died Mrs. Sneck was all alone, her husband having been gone for several days on a buffalo hunt, and had not returned. At that time wolves were very plentiful in the county, and the rudely constructed "shanty" in which Mrs. Sneck was left with her child, being isolated and far from any neighbors, was soon surrounded by a pack of these ravenous beasts. They howled around the house, they jumped at the windows, they scraped at the door, but the heroic mother nobly fought them off, to save the dead child from being devoured. She barricaded the doors and windows, and all night long, while the wolves were howling in their fury without, the mother was keeping guard and vigil over the lifeless body of her child within. After having remained in this terrible condition about twenty-four hours, a man, with a team, happened to pass by, and, learning of her situation, took her and her dead child into his wagon and brought them to Great Bend, where they were taken to the Southern Hotel, at that time about the only house of any kind in town. Next day funeral services were held, and the child interred, and the sermon at that funeral was the first preached in the town of Great Bend. The officiating clergyman was Rev. E. R. Glenn,

The county has made fair progress since it was first organized, and the people are thrifty and industrious. The county is reasonably well supplied with schoolhouses, and has eleven church edifices, with several church societies and organizations that have no buildings, but which hold services in the court-room and in various schoolhouses. The assessed valuation of the county is $1,537,051.68, which is about one-third the actual value, and the bonded indebtedness of the county is $35,000. For the payment of $10,000 of said indebtedness, an equal amount is now in the hands of the County Treasurer. The floating indebtedness of the county, on the first day of January, 1883, was $17,100, a portion of which has been called in and redeemed since.

The people of the county generally are in reasonably comfortable circumstances, and their houses and surroundings indicate industry and a good degree of prosperity. As to who broke the first prairie for farming is a question of some doubt, but it is conceded that John Reineoke and Henry Shultz turned over the first sod on the banks of Walnut Creek for garden patches. It is also conceded by the old settlers that J. P. Bissell, who located early in 1872, on a claim about two miles north of Great Bend, was the first man in the county to raise any wheat, although a great many settlers had patches of sod corn in 1872.

Among the early settlers was John Lyle, who located on a claim west of Great Bend, in the vicinity of Dundee. One day in 1873, while Lyle was plowing corn, a drove of seventeen buffalo came into the field. Unhitching the horse from the plow, he rode to his house, where he got his needle-gun and started after the buffalo. He strung them out over the prairie and succeeded in killing several of them before they crossed the claim of E. L. Chapman, about two miles north of Lyle's, and before they reached Great Bend he had fifteen of the seventeen buffalo killed.

COUNTY BUILDINGS AND COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

With a view of determining the county seat question for all time to come, the Commissioners ordered an election to be held on October 8, 1872, the question to be voted upon being the issuance of bonds to the amount of $25,000 for the purpose of building a court-house and jail. The proposition was carried and plans for the building requested. At the general election held on November 5, 1872, G. L. Brinkman was elected to the Legislature, he being the first person to represent Barton County in the General Assembly of the State. On February 12, 1873, Mr. Haskell presented plans to the Commissioners for a court house and jail, which were adopted, and notices calling for sealed proposals for the work were published in several newspapers of the State. On March 26, 1873, the bids were opened and the contract was awarded to John McDonald, of Emporia, who proposed to complete the work for $24,200. Work was immediately commenced and the building was completed that year. It is a very neatly constructed building, the corners being cut stone and the walls brick. The doors and windows are trimmed with cut stone and the superstructure rests upon a solid stone foundation, the walls of which are raised to a height of six feet above the surface of the ground. The dimensions of the building are 54x80 feet, the whole surmounted by a handsomely-finished cupola of octagon shape. Inside it is very conveniently arranged. The south side of the basement is partitioned off and fitted up as a residence for the Sheriff, while the north side, excepting a room in the northwest corner, which is used for a justice's office, is divided into cells and finished in jail fashion, with iron grated doors and windows. The first floor is divided into six offices three on either side of the hall, those of the Registrar of Deeds, Superintendent of Schools and County Clerk being on the south side, and those of the Treasurer, Probate Judge and Sheriff on the north side. The upper floor is divided into a court-room, neatly finished and furnished, a jury-room and offices for the County Attorney and Clerk of the District Court. It stands in the center of a square containing two blocks of ground, which is well covered with young trees and is surrounded by a neatly-built board fence.

In 1874, the limits of Barton County were enlarged by the Legislature partitioning Stafford County, and adding that portion of it embraced in Townships 21, 22 and 23, in Ranges 11, 12, 13 and 14, to Barton County. This included all of Stafford County north of the south line of Township 23, excepting that included in Townships 21, 22, and 23, in Range 15, which was added to Pawnee County. The south half of Stafford County, excepting that portion embraced in Townships 24 and 25, in Range 15, was joined to Pratt County. It was supposed that Stafford County was wiped out by this act of the Legislature; but not so, although its limits were cut down to the dimensions of two townships in the southwest corner. No doubt the intention of the Legislature was to wipe out Stafford County entirely, but in failing to dispose of the two townships above mentioned, Stafford still maintained its identity, although limited to a strip of land containing only seventy-two sections, or six miles east and west by twelve north and south. However, the territory thus added, Barton County held until 1879, when the matter, after having been fought through the State Courts, was decided by the Supreme Court against Barton County, for the reason that Stafford County was cut down to less dimensions than required by the constitution, and the original boundary lines of Barton County were restored.

The following is the list of county officers for 1883: Anderson Williams, Henry J. Roetzel, John K. Humphrey, Commissioners; Ira D. Brougher, County Clerk; A. C. Schermerhorn District Clerk; Cal Wever, Treasurer; Gustav Toepke, Probate Judge; Myron Gilmore, Sheriff; C. F. Diffinbacker, County Attorney; C. E. Dodge, Register of Deeds; C. C. Wolfe, Superintendent of Schools; C. Q. Newcombe, Surveyor; B. D. Bain, M. D., Coroner.

The following is a list of the names of members who have served in the State Legislature from Barton County: G. L. Brinkman, 1873; J. F. Cummings, 1874; G. L. Brinkman, 1875; C. J. Frye, 1877; G. L. Brinkman, 1879; D. N. Heizer, 1881, and J. D. Bain, in 1883.

SCHOOLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

The first school established in Barton County, was at Great Bend, in 1872, by James R. Bickerdyke, who opened a private school in that year. In the following year, School District No. 1, was organized at Great Bend, and that same year a two story frame building was erected for a schoolhouse, and of this school J. A. McClellan, was the first teacher. There were, in 1882, sixty school buildings in the county, containing in all sixty-seven rooms. The school population of the county in 1882, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, was 3,565, an increase over 1881, of 197. Of this population 1,848 were males and 1,717 females. The number of pupils enrolled in the public schools in 1882, was 2,458, an increase over the preceding year of 194, the enrollment of males being 1,299, and females 1,159. The average daily attendance at the public schools, in 1882, was 1,566 an increase of 225 over 1881. The number of organized School Districts in the county, in 1882, was 88, but many of these had no buildings, the pupils of some districts attending school in districts adjoining. The number of different teachers employed during the year was eighty-four, of which number twenty-four were males and sixty females. The average salary per month paid male teachers in 1881, was $23.99, and the average paid females was $15.06. In the following year, salaries of both male and female teachers, were considerably advanced, and in 1882, the average paid male teachers was $33.12 per month, an increase over the preceding year of $9.13 per month, while the average salary paid females, advanced to $23.71, an increase of $8.65 per month over 1881. School bonds were issued during the year to the amount of $1,600, and the school bonded indebtedness of the county, in 1882, was $26,477. The number of districts that sustained public school for three months, or over, during the year was seventy-five, and the number failing to sustain public school for three months was thirteen. The estimated value of all school property in the county in 1882, was $39,724, and the average number of mills levied for all school purposes, was fourteen. One hundred persons were examined in 1882 to become teachers, and ninety-nine certificates were granted, classified as follows: Grade first 11; grade second 59, and grade third 29. There was a balance in the hands of the district treasurer on August 1, 1881, of $3,546.82 and the amount received from district taxes was $12,066.55; from State and county funds $3,616.15; from sale of bonds $5,044.80, and from all other sources $689.22, making a total of $24,963.54. The amount paid to teachers during the year ending July 31, 1882, was $12,504.72; paid for rents, fuel, repairs, etc., $3,239.82; for district library and school apparatus $139.18; for sites, buildings and furniture, $4,081.22; paid for all other purposes $627.90, making a total of $20,592.84, leaving a balance in hands of district treasurer on August 1, 1882, of $4,370.70. The school buildings in the county are mostly frame, several are sod, and a few are stone.

There are no manufacturing establishments in the county, excepting four flouring mills and one sugar mill. Whatever water power the streams afford can not be utilized, and all the mills are operated by steam. One of these flouring mills is located at Pawnee Rock, in the southwest corner of the county, and was built in 1876, by Bowman Bros. It is a frame structure, three stories high, has three run of stone, and the capital invested in it is $10,000. Another flouring mill is located at Ellinwood, and was erected in 1878, by F. A. Steckel. This, also, is a frame building, and originally had three run of stone, but in 1882 it was greatly enlarged, and new and improved machinery was put in. In addition to making flour by the old system of grinding it also manufactures by the roller process. The capital invested in this mill is $25,000. The "Clement Mill" is located at Great Bend, and was put up by W. W. P. Clement in 1876. It is a frame building, two and a half stories high, and has four run of stone. It represents an invested capital of $12,000.

"Walnut Creek Mills" are also located at Great Bend, and were first erected on Walnut Creek in 1876, by Sooy & Brinkman, where the mill was run by water power. The difficulties experienced in keeping their dam in proper condition caused them to move the mill, and in 1878 it was taken to Great Bend, where it was converted into a steam mill. In 1880 the mill was enlarged to more than twice its original size, and fitted up with the newest and most improved machinery. It is quite a large mill, the main building being frame, and the engine and boiler room brick. It manufactures flour by both the old and new process, having four run of stone and several rollers. Its capacity is three hundred barrels of flour daily. The capital invested in the mill is $50,000, and the proprietors are Sooy, Brinkman & Roberts.

In 1881 quite a large sugar mill was built at a place named Dundee, about seven miles west of Great Bend, by S. A. Lebold & Co. The mill is quite an extensive building, five stories high, three of which are stone and two frame. The mill is operated by steam, and the capital invested is $40,000. The production of the mill in 1881 was 50,000 gallons of syrup, and in 1882 the production was 75,000 gallons.

There is only one creamery in the county, and that has been but very recently built by J. A. Perviance, on Little Walnut Creek, in Buffalo Township. It has not yet been put in operation, but will start in a few weeks.

STATISTICS OF GROWTH.

The county has made considerable increase in material wealth, as will be shown by the following statistics. In 1874, was raised the first wheat ever grown in the county, and two hundred acres was the extent of the amount sown that year. The total acreage of field crops in the county in 1872 was 1,061 acres, of which 722 were devoted to corn, six to oats, thirteen to potatoes and 320 to prairie pasture. In 1873, the total acreage of field crops was 5,461; in 1874, it increased to 6,034, and kept doubling in extent each year thereafter until 1878, when the total acreage reached 81,852 acres. This was increased more than 100 per cent during the next two years, and in 1880, the total acreage of field crops in the county was 166,319 acres, 79,013 of which, or nearly one-half, was sown to wheat. In 1882, the total acreage of field crops in the county was 145,000 acres, a decrease in two years of 21,319 acres. This decrease is accounted for by the fact, that a great portion of Stafford County, which had constituted a part of Barton, had been severed, and set back into Stafford in 1879, but notwithstanding this apparent decrease, the acreage of field crops in Barton County proper, was greater in 1882 than 1880. The number of acres in the county included in farms in 1882, was 263,757, the assessed valuation of which was $1,445,670, this being, according to the system of taxation, about 40 per cent of the real value. The number of farm dwellings erected in the county during the year ending March 1, 1882, was 175, valued at $54,248. The number of taxable acres in the county was 305,074, leaving 270,926 acres untaxable. This untaxable land is part of the Government grant to the railroad company, for which no patents have been yet issued, and school lands. The value of the garden products alone for the year ending March 1, 1882, amounting to $3,272, was more than the value of the entire field crops of 1872. A good deal of attention is given to raising poultry, for which a ready market is found in the States and Territories west. The eggs and poultry sold during the year ending March 1, 1882, amounted to $17,781. The cheese production for the year was 6,550 pounds, and that of butter was 211,192 pounds. For a county which has only had an existence of ten years, considerable advancement has been made in the accumulation of live stock. There were in the county, on March 1, 1882, live stock as follows: Horses, 3,273; mules and asses, 714; milch cows, 3,361; other cattle, 7,744; sheep, 4,034, and swine, 6,988. There are no extensive ranches in the county, and the live stock is pretty generally distributed among the resident farmers. The value of the animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter during the year ending March 1, 1882, was $61,832. The wool clip for the same period was 6,286 pounds. Considerable wealth is also represented in the orchards of the county, and during the last few years horticulture has received a good deal of attention, and promises good results. Last year (1882) the fruit trees in bearing in the county were: Apple, 866; pear, 39; peach, 10,577; plum, 1,950, and cherry, 462. The number not in bearing were: Apple, 16,629; pear, 1,211; peach, 42,135; plum, 1,445, and cherry, 2,838. The county is reasonably well fenced, there being 43,277 rods of fencing of various kinds, divided as follows; Board, 1,785 rods; rail, 860; stone, 359; hedge, 15,428, and wire, 24,845. This would build a fence of one continuous line extending a distance of nearly 136 miles, or more than would be required to build a fence round the entire county. The average cost of this fencing is about one dollar a rod, so that the fences of Barton County represent a value of about $43,277. Artificial forestry is another branch in which the people are taking great interest, and already there are some very fine groves in the county. The number of acres devoted to artificial forestry is 2,229, of which 786 are planted to walnut; 47 to maple; 18 to honey locust; 811 to cottonwood, and 567 to other varieties. The agricultural implements of the county represent a value of $72,481. The assessed valuation of the county in 1882, on both real and personal property, was $1,541,368.68, which, owing to the system of assessing, would indicate the real valuation to be about three times that amount, and for a county whose history embraces only one decade, shows a wonderful advancement in material wealth.

It is just thirteen years since Barton County began to be settled, and the census of 1870 shows the entire population of the county in that year to have been 200. The settlers that came prior to the building of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad through the county, in 1872, were very few, but no sooner was the road completed than people began to come to the county in considerable numbers. By 1875 the population had increased to 2,099, the new comers locating chiefly in the Walnut Valley along Walnut Creek. While this portion of the county was being settled the towns of Great Bend and Ellinwood received a goodly portion of the new comers, and by 1878 the population had increased to 8,251, showing an increase in the three years of 6,152. The abundant crops of that year attracted a great deal of emigration to the county, and during the next two years the population of the county had grown to 10,319, this being the population as shown by the United States census of 1880. From 1880 to 1882 about as many people left the county as came to it owing to the fact that the crops of the former year were extremely light, and those of 1881 were not much better. Another fact that tended to take a great many people out of the county, especially the younger men, was the great desire that seemed to take hold of them to go west to the mountains. Notwithstanding these depopulating agencies the population of the county decreased but very little, as the population in 1882, according to the census taken by the various township assessors, was 10,121, showing only a decrease of 198 in the unfavorable years from the spring of 1880 to the spring of 1882.

GREAT BEND.

The city of Great Bend is located on Section 28, Township 19, Range 13, west of the sixth principal meridian. It is situated immediately north of that point in the Arkansas River where it commences to make the great bend eastward. The town site was located in 1871 by the Great Bend Town Company, composed of C. R. S. Curtis, M. F. Bassett, J. L. Curtis, J. T. Morton, James Israel, A. R. McIntyre, and one or two others. The town site was located under an act of Congress giving to companies that located a town and settled thereon a section of land. Immediately after the town was located the Town Company had erected what is now known as the "Southern Hotel" on the northwest corner of the public square, and this was the first house erected on the town site. Work on the building was commenced in August, 1871, and it was finished that fall. When the hotel was completed T. L. Stone was installed as landlord, being allowed the use of the building rent free for a certain period. The next house put up in town was by Edwin Tyler, a little south of the

"Southern," on the west side of the square, between Nagie street and Bassett avenue. It was rather a small building, one part of which he used as a dwelling and the other as a store, he being the first man that ever sold goods in the city of Great Bend. Scarcely any settlers came to the place in the fall and winter of 1871, but early in 1872 they commenced coming at a lively rate.

James Holland came in the spring of 1872, and put up a building on the north side of the square, and as the building was nearing completion, he went East to purchase a stock of goods, and was never seen nor heard of afterwards, the supposition being that he was murdered for his money. In May, 1872, A. S. Allen located in Great Bend, and put up a building on the west side of the square, in which he opened a drug store, and for three years there was no other drug store between his and the west line of the State.

Ed. Markworth, E. L. Morphy and John Cook were among those who came in the spring of 1872 and engaged in business, the former opening up a grocery and provision store on the west side of the square, while the two latter put up buildings and went into business on the east side of the square, Morphy engaging in the hardware business and Cook in groceries. The names given above include the first business men of Great Bend, Ed. Tyler being the pioneer, he having opened his store in January, 1872.

These business men, however, were not the only parties who settled in Great Bend in 1872, because after the railroad had reached the town, which it did in July of that year, a good many settlers came who were not business men, but mechanics, and these put up buildings and added greatly to the town. The Typer family came in the spring of 1872, and that summer erected the "Typer House," on the east side of the square, at the corner of Cowgill street and Peter's avenue. It is a two-story frame building of considerable size, and at the time it was built, was deemed a magnificent hotel for Western Kansas.

The year 1872 closed very auspiciously for Great Bend, and early the following year the town was incorporated and advanced to the rank of a city of the third class, and at the city election held soon thereafter, A. A. Hurd was elected Mayor of the city. Up to that time, no public school had been established in town, but early in 1873, the people having voted bonds for the purpose in the preceding December, a very fine two-story frame schoolhouse was erected, one block west of the public square. It was in that year that the difficulty arose over the town site. The title to the section of land on which the town is located remained in the Government until 1873, but when the town was incorporated and became a city of the third class with a representative head, the Government deeded the section to the Mayor of the city of Great Bend, in trust for the occupants.

About that time, the original Town Company put in an appearance and claimed that the deed was given in trust to the Mayor for their benefit, and that inasmuch as they had located the town site and made improvements thereon, they were, under the law, entitled to receive the deed. After some delay and discussion pro and con, the Mayor yielded, and deeded over the land embraced in the town site to the Town Company. This action on the part of the Mayor greatly enraged the settlers, who talked the matter over amongst themselves, both openly and privately, and the more they talked over it the madder they became, and finally brought suit against the Mayor and Town Company, to have the deed made by the former to the latter set aside, and in December, 1873, a decision was rendered in favor of the occupants. After this, a kind of compromise was made with the Town Company, by which the town site should be re-surveyed and divided amongst all those who were *bona fide* occupants on September 6, 1872, according to the investments each had made in improvements. The man that had invested $200, received double as many lots as he who had invested $100, and according to this system the land was distributed.

After the distribution was made, part of the compromise was, that the occupants should deed over to the Town Company half of the lots that had been allotted to each, and in this manner the matter was finally settled. The Commissioners appointed to re-survey, appraise and apportion the town-site, were T. S. Morton, E. V. Rugar and J. B. Howard, and the survey, appraisement and apportionment made by the commission was accepted and approved, and filed for record February 2, 1874. It was found that on the 6th day of September, 1872, there were eighty *bona fide* occupants on the land included within the limits of the town-site of Great Bend, and among these the lots were distributed.

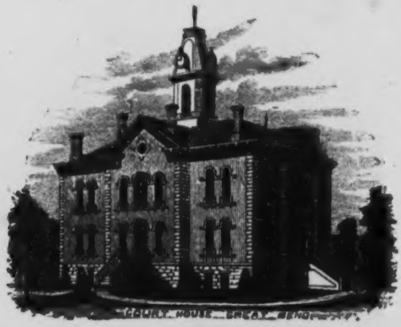
COURT HOUSE—GREAT BEND

In 1873, the court house was built, in the center of the public square, a very magnificent brick building, which added greatly to the appearance of the town. The first stone and brick business house erected in town, was a two story building on the north side of the square, which was put up by Sooy & Brinkman. This was the only substantial improvement made until 1876, although, in the interval, a good number of frame buildings, both stores and dwellings, were erected.

In that year A. S. Allen put up a very neat and well finished two story stone and brick building on the corner of Curtis avenue and Nagie street, the first floor of which he uses as a drug store, the upper floor being divided into offices. About the same time Gray & Baily erected a building of a similar character on the north side of the square, now occupied as a hardware store by W. H. Dodge & Son. A much needed improvement was made that year in the erection of a flouring mill by W. W. P. Clement. The limits of the city were enlarged in 1876, by an addition made thereto by the Arkansas Valley Town Company, and the following year Kincaid's Addition was added, and that year the first church edifice was erected by the Catholics.

The years 1873, '74 and '75, were interesting years in the history of Great Bend, as those were the years during which the cattle trade centered at that point. This trade would usually commence about the first of June, and continue till towards the middle of October. A natural consequence of this trade, was lively times for the merchants while it lasted, and for the orderly and peaceably disposed of the community, a constant dread. The advantages in trade were more than counterbalanced by the disadvantages to society. The class of people that the cattle trade attracted to Great Bend, was that class of thugs and harlots that are a curse and a dread to every community, and when the Legislature in 1876, passed a law fixing the "dead line" thirty miles west of the west line of Barton County, the people of Great Bend felt relieved. This "dead line" is a line beyond which Texas cattle can not be brought, unless they have wintered one winter in the State. The passage of that law had the effect of moving the cattle trade west from Great Bend, and with it went those elements so dangerous to the peace of society.

The year in which the most substantial improvements were made in the city was 1878. In that year J. H. Hubbard and Burton, Moses Bros., built the Union Block on the west side of the square. It is a fine two-story stone and brick building, with two good store rooms beneath, and several offices and Union Hall above. On the north side of the square G. L. Brinkman erected a two story stone and brick building. On Nagie street, G. P. Townsley put up a building of similar material, the lower story of which is fitted up for, and used as, the postoffice, while the upper story is used as the printing office of the *Inland Tribune*. Directly opposite to this building, on the same street, C. F Wilner built a good two-story stone and brick, which he uses as a furniture store. Adjoining the *Tribune* building on the west, Troilett Bros. and D. Merton put up, each, a one-story building, having stone walls and brick front.

While these solid improvements were going on, many others of a less substantial character were being made. The "Occidental Hotel," built by C. E. Birdsale, the "Central House," built by John Barth, both frame buildings, were erected in that year. Three elevators were also put up: No. 1 by Fair & Culver; No. 2, by G. L. Brinkman, and No. 3, by Bailey & Moses. The Walnut Creek Mill was also greatly enlarged, and refitted with new and improved machinery.

The only fire of any consequence that ever visited the city occurred in 1878. It took place in the month of September, 1878, and originated in the furniture store on Nagie street. About two o'clock in the morning, one of the men who was sleeping up stairs, for some reason, either real or imaginary, deemed it necessary to light a lamp and go down stairs, but before he reached the foot, he made a misstep, and his descent was greatly accelerated, and in a manner not in the usual course of descending. The lamp preceded him, fell and broke, whereupon the oil instantly became ignited, and the flame soon spread to the loose combustible matter lying upon the floor, and in a short time the whole place was in a blaze. The alarm was immediately given, but before the fire could be extinguished the furniture store, with four others, had perished in the flames. The loss was estimated at $20,000.

In 1879 the town was further improved by a fine two-story stone and brick building, erected by J. W. Lightbody, on the west side of the square, and now occupied by Krouch & Simons as a dry goods store. About the time this building was put up, William Dunaway erected a very fine substantial building in the same block, now owned by Bruesner & Weiss, who occupy the first story as a grocery and dry goods store, the upper story being rented to, and used by, the Odd Fellows as a hall.

The town has made rather slow progress since that time, the improvements that were made being confined to residences, and most of those erected since 1879, were put up in 1882. The latest improvement made of any importance, was the erection of a fine brick schoolhouse in 1882. To build this bonds to the amount of $6,700 were issued. The building is a neat two-story structure, having two rooms above and two below, which, with the original frame building, affords ample accommodation for the pupils that attend.

The first woman that made her home in Great Bend was Mrs. Lewis Frye, and the first child born in the city was Emma H. Shoffer, the date of whose birth was April 20, 1872.

The first Postmaster in the place was E. L. Morphy, and the first City Council was composed of M. S. Kutch, E. Markwort, J. W. Winfield, W. H. Odell, and Edwin Tyler; A. S. Allen being subsequently appointed to fill a vacancy

THE SMALL POX PLAGUE.

The saddest page in the history of Great Bend is that covering the period between December 1, 1882, and February, 1883, a period, which, though short in duration, will long be adverted to as the gloomiest time in the history of the city. About the latter end of November, 1882, a colored man named Gilmore was on his way East from New Mexico, and being sick left the train at Great Bend, and found his way to a one-room "shanty" in the northeast part of the town, the sole occupant of which was an old colored man named John Howell. Here Gilmore was taken down, and next day the county physician, Doctor Frank

Lightfoot, was called to see him. When asked what ailed him the doctor said he thought he was getting over a big drunk, and upon his second visit declared Gilmore's malady to be mountain fever. The day after he gave this out as his opinion he took his departure for the far West. Whether he knew Gilmore's disease was small-pox is not known, but he knew, no matter what the nature of the disease may have been, he, being County Physician, it was his duty to attend him, but instead of doing that he immediately took his departure from town.

Dr. White was next sent to visit Gilmore, and upon seeing him declared his case to be one of small-pox, and that of the most malignant type. Consternation seized the community, and many fled to escape the dread plague.

Old man Howell's shanty was closely quarantined, but too late, the seeds had been sown, and soon this one and then that one were stricken down. The town was placed under strict quarantine, and for two months a pall as of death seemed to enshroud the city. Nobody came and no one was allowed to go. Business was stagnated and the streets were almost deserted. Mails were stopped, churches and schools were closed, all society meetings were discontinued, and people were prohibited from assembling in groups.

In all there were thirty cases in town, fifteen of whom died. The names of those who died from the fell disease were: Gilmore, the colored man; John Howell, colored, at whose house Gilmore stopped; Brown, a colored man, who resided on the edge of the town; Frank Morgan, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Morgan; Ch[illegible]s, son of Mr. and Mrs. Legg. John Alefs lost his wife and two children, b[illegible] every member of the family but himself. Mr. and Mrs. Parker lost two daughters, all the children in the family. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stoffer had two children taken, a boy and a girl, by which bereavement they were left childless.

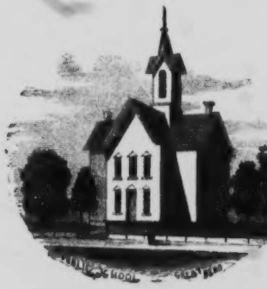

While the foul plague continued Great Bend was a sad city, and the uncertainty as to whom the next victims would be, or the number that the scourge would carry off before it discontinued its ravages, caused the people to live in a state of constant dread and painful anxiety. The first to die from the disease was Gilmore, the colored man who brought the plague to town, and the last victim was one of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Stoffer. After the last case had developed itself, the town was quarantined for twenty-one days, after which the quarantine was removed and gladness seized the hearts of the people, and joy entered their homes, but yet the page covering that brief period of history is one of sadness.

EARLY REMINISCENCES AND INCIDENTS.

In the early settlement of Great Bend it had some very peculiar characters, and some rather amusing incidents occurred. The man whose peculiarities gave him the greatest notoriety was T. L. Stone, first proprietor of what is now known as the Southern Hotel. "Tom" was a great big, burly fellow, with a huge, bushy mustache, and when dressed in his open-breasted red shirt, with the sleeves rolled up to his shoulders, and his old army sash wrapped around his waist, into which would be stuck a couple of revolvers, he was a very fierce-looking character, and well calculated to strike terror to the heart of the young and inexperienced in the western mode of life. Notwithstanding his fierce look and blustering manner, he was altogether inoffensive, and possessed a good, kind heart. One or two incidents that occurred in the "Cottage," of which Tom was then proprietor, will tend to show the character of the man, and the ludicrous scenes that frequently occurred in those early days in Western hotels.

One day a couple of Englishmen who were out on a buffalo hunting expedition stopped at the "Cottage" for dinner, and when dessert was reached they asked for a nut cracker. Tom went out, and in a short time returned with a large stone and shoemaker's hammer, and slapping them down on the table in front of the Englishmen, said: "There's your —— nutcracker."

The following incident will show how Tom taught a fellow how to eat hash. A kind of snob of a traveling man came along one day and put up at the "Cottage." It so happened that one of the chief articles of diet on that particular day was "hash," and when the traveling man's was laid before him he demanded beefsteak, and said he would not eat "hash." The waiter went out and told Tom, and the guest, thinking that the steak would be forthcoming in two or three minutes, sat waiting the waiter's return, when in stepped Tom with his characteristic red shirt on and sleeves rolled up, and in his hand a huge carving knife. As soon as he entered the dining-room he demanded, in stentorian tones, where that —— —— was that said he would not eat hash. Instantly the traveling man seized his knife and fork, and all at once, to the intense merriment of others who knew Tom, discovered that hash was quite palatable food.

As illustrative how justice was administered, the case of "T. Vancil vs. E. L. Stone," tried June 7, 1873, before E. J. Dodge, a Justice of the Peace, will be sufficient. The plaintiff's bill of particulars was as follows:

> "The plaintiff claims judgment against the defendant in the sum of $40.00 and costs of suit, for this that the said defendant did on or about the —— day of May, 1873, wilfully and unlawfully kill a certain hog or swine, the property of this plaintiff and worth the sum of forty dollars."

The evidence in the case was as follows, and is copied verbatim from the original papers now on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of Barton County:—

> George Eldred sworn says: "I see the hog the day it was killed; I see it was dangerous to run at large and told Ed Stone. I went to it and he would snap and bite and froth at the mouth. I have seen mad hogs in Wisconsin, I never see one eat that was mad."
>
> Mr. Kutch sworn says: "I see one day last month a hog raising thunder out on the prairie, falling down and getting up, etc., etc. There was no dogs there. About an hour after I see the hog running down a × (across) the □ (square) and Ed Stone shooting at him. I never see a mad hog."
>
> C. Moses sworn says: "I see Ed Stone driving a hog a × the □, yanking his head around, trying to stand on his head. I see Ed Stone shoot the hog two or three times. If the hog was well he was worth $35 or $40, but as he was he was not worth a dam. I would give nothing for him."
>
> T. L. Stone sworn says: "I first see this hog down by the Typer House. He was frothing at the mouth and shaking his head. To some men this hog would be worth $10, and to some men $50. As the hog was at that time I would not give 25c. for him, but would give 25c. to have him killed. I never see a hog have the hydrophobia."
>
> J. H. Hubbard sworn: "The first time I see the hog he was chasing my buffalo calf, he afterwards went out towards the schoolhouse and Ed Stone drove him back onto the □. I see Ed Stone shoot at the hog several times. I see another man shoot at the hog. I sold a hog as big as he was for $11."
>
> John Hartley sworn: "I don't know anything about killing the hog. I see Ed Stone shoot at the hog and the hog jumpt after he was shot at."
>
> Mrs. J. C. Martin sworn: "In the morning I see the hog at Mr. Hubbard's calf, next the hog chased me to the house from the prairie."
>
> J. C. Martin sworn: "I see the hog frothing and foaming at the mouth and would have shott him if I had had a gun. I thought he was mad. I never knew a mad hog to eat."
>
> E. L. Stone sworn and says: "I noticed the hog back of the Typer House and tried to drive him up, and it run at me. I went to drive him up and he did not want to come. Hubbard and George Moses advised me to shoot the hog and I did shoot him five or six times. I am City Marshal, or was."
>
> T. Vancil recalled: "The breed of the hog that Ed Stone killed was Poland and Big-boned China, and more valuable than common hogs. He was a male hog and I kept him for a stock hog. I was offered yesterday $40 for a hog of the same variety."
>
> Mr. Turning sworn says: "I have had a good deal of experience with hogs. A male hog will froth and foam at the mouth thousands of times when they get out and when they are not mad. I have handled thousands of hogs, wild and tame. A male hog after being shut up and then let out will act wild and mad when there is nothing the matter with them."
>
> "The city records offered in evidence, claiming hogs to be a nuisance and not lawful commoners."

The Justice, after having received the testimony, delivered the following erudite opinion:—

> "I find by reviewing the testimony in this cause by T. Vancil evidence, that on or about the —— day of May He, Vancil, was the owner of a certain hog or swine which He valued, and held to be worth $40, and that he see Mr. E. L. Stone shoot said hog, and kill him.
>
> "Mr. Quincy, under oath, said he knew Mr. Vancil's hog, that said swine was worth $30 in Quincy, and was worth $40 here.
>
> "Frank Philips, under oath, said: 'I see the hog in question the evening it was shot or killed. I am acquainted with the value of hogs; said hog was worth $40 or $50. I see two dogs chasing and worrying said hog; did not see anything the matter of the hog.'
>
> "Mr. Turning, under oath, said: 'I have always noticed male hogs will froth and foam at their mouth, more or less. I see Ed. L. Stone shoot a hog, said to be Vancil's, severa times. I see another man shoot once or twice.'"

After thus reviewing the testimony, the Justice continued:

> "The hydrophobia is a disease occasioned by the bite of a rabid animal, and so called from the great dread that those who suffer from it manifest at the sight of water. The dog, cat, fox and wolf are the animals among whom this disease is most common, and among whom it is natural, and always originates in the canine or fenine family; but there is perhaps no animal to whom it is not capable of being communicated as it is to man. An animal possessed with the hydrophobia will neither eat or drink. It has not been claimed, or any attempt to show, that this hog had been bit by any animal possessed with hydrophobia. In regard to the City Ordinance referred to—that ordinance is all right. It is a very good law, and no well regulated city would be without it, and the mode the City Council have devised and adopted to abate that nusance is also a good one. (i.e.) 'The City Marshal shall take up, and empound, and advertise, and if not redeemed, sell such swine to the highest bidder, and pay the charges.' I cannot understand that the City Council has any power to delegate to the marshal rights and privileges which they have not got themselves, (i. e.) to destroy summerly property belonging to the residents of this city, without even notifying the owner. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the Court, that the said T. Vancil have and recover of the said Ed. L. Stone, the sum of $40 and cost of this suit."

While Justice's Courts were conducted in a rather peculiar manner, the method of conducting funerals was equally peculiar. There came to Great Bend, in 1872, an attorney named Godfrey, who had fallen into rather dissipating habits. One night, during the winter of 1872-73, while in an intoxicated condition, fell down, and being unable to get up, lay where he fell the greater portion of the night, and when discovered was nearly lifeless. At that time there were but few houses in town, but Doctor Baine had a small office on the north side of the square to which Godfrey was taken, and where he died on the Wednesday following. His relatives were notified by telegram of his death and sent word that they would be on for the remains. The next day a terribly severe storm set in of wind and snow, by which all the cuts on the line of road were filled and travel completely stopped for several days.

The Sunday after Godfrey died the people congregated in the postoffice, as was their wont, where they cracked jokes, told stories, and spun yarns, helping themselves at intervals from some whisky barrels that stood at the rear end of the store in which the postoffice was located. In a short time they began to feel a little mellow, and while in this state, one fellow, named Kutch, in referring to Godfrey, said, "we have stood this thing long enough, we had better *plant* him." This proposition met with the approval of the crowd and in a short time two lumber wagons were hitched to and drove around to Dr. Baines' office where the remains of Godfrey were still lying. He was then lifted into one of the wagons, and as many men as could crowd into that and the other wagon got in, and started for a place north of town where a grave had been dug for two or three days. Quite a number followed on horseback. The ground was covered with snow which had drifted considerably during the storm. Accompanying the cortege, went a dog belonging to some of the party, who happened to come across a jack rabbit lying in the snow which the dog killed. A little farther along another rabbit was started, to which some of the horsemen, leaving the funeral procession, gave chase. A third one was started, and the excitement among the men increased, and between chasing rabbits and following the corpse, the grave was finally reached, which was found to have drifted full of snow.

After shoveling out the snow, and lowering the remains of Godfrey into the grave, another attorney, named Copeland, whose habits were not the steadiest, said it would be appropriate and becoming to make a few remarks, and as there was no minister of the gospel in town he, upon that occasion, would officiate in that capacity. He began his address, and just as he had reached the most touching portion, a fellow named Baker cried out "By———, the dog is after another jack rabbit," and away the crowd went pell mell, helter-skelter, over the prairie and after the rabbit, leaving Copeland to finish his address to the silent, dreamless sleeper.

This occurred in the early days of Great Bend, but all is changed now. There are now churches and ministers in the town, and, religiously and morally, the people of Great Bend give evidence of as much advancement as do those of sister cities.

CHURCHES, SOCIETIES AND THE PRESS.

Up to the year 1877, the town was without a church edifice, although the Catholics, Methodists and Congregationalists had had organizations since the fall of 1872. In the fall of 1877, the Catholics erected a frame church on Baker avenue, and in the winter following, the Methodists put up a very neat frame edifice on the corner of Nagle and William streets. In 1878 the Congregationalists built an elegant frame church on Stone street. The Methodist Church in Great Bend was organized in the spring of 1872, by Rev. A. Hartman, and has now a membership of 135, and its church property is valued at $1,100. The present pastor is Rev. M. L. Gates. The Congregational Church was organized in the fall of that year by Rev. H. A. Brundige, and has now a membership of sixty, its church property being valued at $2,000. The present pastor is Rev. I. R. Pryor. The Catholics have no resident pastor, but hold services once a month. The value of their church property is $2,400. The colored Methodists have an organization of twenty members, and a small building of trifling value, and so, also, have the colored Baptists. The Christians have an organization, but no building, and hold services in the court room, and so with the German Lutherans, who meet for worship in the schoolhouse.

Valley Lodge, No. 95, I. O. O F., was organized under dispensation, July 11, 1872, and was chartered October 8, 1872, with six charter members. The first officers of the lodge were: J. H. Hubbard, N. G.; G. N. Moses, V. G.; W. H. Odell, R. S.; Morris Collar, Treas.; Emory Barris, W., and T. L. Stone, Con. The lodge has now a membership of eighty-two, and the present officers are: C. H. Crilley, N. G.; A. D. Fair, V. G.; E. W. Moses, P. S.; A. J. Hoisington, R. S.; Ira D. Brougher, Treas.; J. W. Brown, W., and E. R. Moses, Con. Ira D. Brougher is D. D. G. M., which position he has held for six years in succession, and the representative of the Grand Lodge is E. L. Chapman.

Zarah Encampment, No. 38, I. O. O. F., was organized under dispensation, January 21, 1881, and chartered March 8, 1881, with nine charter members. The first officers of the Encampment were: J. W. Brown, C. P.; C. B. Morgan, S. W.; Ira D. Brougher, J. W.; E. W. Moses, S.; Cal Wever, Treas., and Moses Baum, H. P. The encampment has now a membership of nineteen, and the present officers are: J. W. Brown, C. P.; Parker Corbin, S. W.; E. R. Moses, J. W.; John Corbin, S.; Charles Pressel, Treas., and R. C. Bailey, H. P. Ira D. Brougher is representative to the Grand Encampment, and J. W. Brown is D. D. G. P.

Great Bend Lodge, No. 15, A., F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation, June 19, 1873, the officers of the lodge being J. A. McClellan, W. M.; G. W. Nimocks, S. W.; J. L. Reynolds, J. W.; and E. V. Rugar, Sec. The lodge was chartered October 22, 1874, with ten members. The first officers under the charter were: G. W. Nimocks, W. M.; J. L. Reynolds, S. W.; J. W. Brown, J. W.; and E. V. Rugar, Sec. The membership of the lodge January 1, 1883, was 122, and the present officers are: G. W. Nimocks, W. M.; C. A. Patterson, S. W.; J. V. Pascoe, J. W.; Clinton Goit, Sec.

Mt. Nebo Chapter, No. 36, R. A M., organized under dispensation, January 15, 1878, and chartered October 15, 1878, with thirteen charter members. The first officers were: W. J. Pickering, M. E. H. P.; Joshua Clayton, E. R.; L. G. Fish, E. S.; and W. H. Rice, Sec. The membership of the Chapter January 1, 1883, was eighty, and the present officers are: Joshua Clayton, M. E. H. P.; A. H. Adkison, E. R.; A. C. Schermerhorn, E. S., and Clinton Goit, Sec.

St. Omer Commandery, No. 14, K. T., was organized under dispensation, November 22, 1878, and chartered May 13, 1879, with seventeen charter members. The first officers were: W. J. Pickering, E. C.; S. H. Mitchell, Gen.; Hiram Allen, Capt. Gen. The present membership is fifty-two and the present officers are: A. W. Gray, E. C.; W. Torrey, Gen.; G. H. Hulme, Capt. Gen., and Clinton Goit recorder.

Pap Thomas Post, No. 52, G. A. R., was organized April 5, 1882, with twenty-one charter members. The first officers of the Post were: Ira D. Brougher, P. C.; C. M. Smith, S. V. P. C.; A. C. Schermerhorn, J. V. P. C.; D. N. Heizer, O. D.; J. K. Humphrey, O. G.; D. Turner, Adjt.; E. L. Chapman, Q. M.; C. J. Mackinroth, S. M.; and E. Pinney, chaplain; The membership of the Post on January 1, 1883, was 105, and the present officers are: C. M. Smith, P. C.; A.C. Schermerhorn, S.V. P. C.; Parker Corbin, J.V. P. C.; D. N. Heizer, O. D., D. N. Robinson, O. G.; Edwin Tyler, Adjt.; George Mitchell, Q. M.; J. W. Savage, S. M.; and A. B. Miller, chaplain.

The first publication in the county was the *Arkansas Valley*, which was established at Great Bend in 1872, in the interest of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. Its editor was A. J. McFarran. Its life was short.

Barton County Progress.—This was the next publication to make its appearance in the county, and was established at Great Bend in 1873, by H. P. Shults, who was sole editor and proprietor. This paper expired after a few months' existence.

Great Bend Register.—This was the next venture in the newspaper line, made in the county. It was established in 1874, by the Great Bend Publishing Company, with A. J. Hoisington as editor. In 1875 the paper passed into the hands of Mr. Hoisington, who became sole editor and proprietor, and who, since that time, has remained at the head of the paper as sole editor and owner, and in whose possession it still continues. The paper is an eight column folio, Republican in politics, and has a circulation of 1,300.

Inland Tribune.—The paper known by this name was established by C. P. Townsley, at Great Bend, in August, 1876, and was, and continues to be, published by him as sole editor and proprietor. It is a seven column folio, weekly paper, Republican in politics, and has a circulation of 800.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The town of Great Bend is very beautifully located on an elevation between the Arkansas River and Walnut Creek, the land on which the town is situated sloping gradually from the center towards the valleys of these streams. It is a good trading point, and is supported by a wide extent of territory, and carries on a very good business. There are thirty-four business houses in town, of various kinds, as follows: General merchandise, 8; grocery stores, 7; hardware, 3; drug stores, 2; dry goods, 2; boots and shoes, 2; harness and saddlery, 2; bakeries and restaurants, 3; furniture stores, 1; jewelers, 1; millinery establishments, 1; and dealers in agricultural implements, 2. There are two banks in town, 3 lumber yards, 3 grain elevators, 2 flouring mills, 3 livery stables, and adjacent to town is a good brick-yard, at which a very excellent quality of brick is made. The various professions are well represented in town, and the stores, generally, are well fitted up and well stocked. In the resident portions of the city there are some very fine dwellings, but none whose size or finish render them particularly striking; but all have an appearance of neatness, cleanliness and comfort.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A. H. ADKISON, land agent for the A., T. & S. Fe R. R. lands, of the firm of Heizer & Adkison. He first came to Great Bend, Kan., in 1878, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has 640 acres of land, 300 of which is cultivated. In 1882, he raised 1,800 bushels of wheat. He became a part of the above firm in 1880. He was born in Vermillion County, Ill., April 11, 1848. His parents moved to Winterset, Madison Co., Iowa., in 1856, where he was raised and educated. He graduated from Warner's Commercial College, at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1868. He then served as Deputy County Treasurer of Madison County for six years, then as assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Winterset, two years. He then engaged in the real estate business for a time, and finally came to Kansas. He was married in 1870, to Miss Laura Wood, of Winterset. They have one son—Harry. He is a member of the first two branches of Masonry, and King of Chapter Lodge, A., F. & A. M.

J. V. BRINKMAN & CO., bankers, transact a general banking business. The above bank was organized and opened for business in the spring of 1874. They are now the oldest banking house in Barton County. Eastern Correspondents are Corbin Banking Co., of New York City, and Bank of Commerce, Kansas City; J. V. Brinkman, president, and Fred Zutavern, cashier. J. V. Brinkman is also largely engaged in the milling business at Great Bend, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo.

IRA D. BROUGHER, County Clerk. He came to Great Bend in February, 1875, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until January, 1878. Was elected to the above office in the fall of 1877, and by re-election, has since held the office. He was Township Trustee of South Bend in 1876. He was born in York County, Penn., May 14, 1842, lived in his native County until he came to Kansas. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Participated in all the battles of his command. He was mustered out December 24, 1862. He lost his right arm in the battle of Antietam. He then clerked for the United States Government, at Alexandria, Va., until 1866. He afterward taught school for some time; thence went to Philadelphia, Penn., where he followed book-keeping and traveling salesman, etc., until he came to Kansas. He is a member of Pap Thomas Post, No. 52, G. A. R.

BRUESER & WEISS, proprietors of Trade Palace Store, and dealers in a general stock of merchandise. They opened trade in the spring of 1879; size of the store room is 25x90 feet. They occupy a basement and one floor in the business. They first carried a stock of $5,000; now carry a stock of about $15,000. They have the largest German store in Western Kansas. William Brueser first came to this State in 1879. He was born in Germany, January 7, 1852, and came to America in 1872, locating in Potosi, Mo., in general merchandising until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1877, to Miss Clara Schamp, a native of Germany. They have three children—Fannie, Bettie and Clara. He is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and is past grand of the I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the German Volksfriend, and was president of the same on its organization, and is a member of the City Council.

ANDREW J. BUCKLAND, real estate loan agent, Justice of the Peace and Notary public. He came to Great Bend, Kas., and engaged in operating a news depot; then dealt in farmers' produce and groceries until 1876; he then engaged in his present business. He was appointed Justice of the Peace in the fall of 1877, elected soon afterward, and by re-lection has held the office continuously since. He has been School Clerk of Great Bend for the past six years; Clerk of the city of Great Bend at the organization of the city in 1872-73; member of City Council in 1875-79-80-81, and President of the Council and Mayor *pro tem.* in 1881. He was born in Windsor, Conn., November 12, 1833, and was raised in that State. He went to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1853, and engaged in the dry goods trade; previous to that for four years he circulated the *Morning Express* newspaper. He was in the banking business for four years. He was married in 1877, to Miss Annette Dodge, of Kenosha, Wis. They have two children—Walter Lincoln and Arthur Garfield. By a former marriage he has four children—Carrie E., married to John H. McGee, Jr., of Buffalo, N. Y.; Grace M., married to William A. Moses, of the firm of Moses Bros., of Pueblo, Col.; May L., a teacher in Dundee, Kas., and a graduate of the Buffalo (N. Y.) High School; Edward G., a student of Washburn College, Topeka, Kas.

WILLIAM W. CARNEY, firm of Uhl & Carney, proprietors of a stock ranch in Cheyenne Bottom, Homestead Township, Barton County, containing 8,320 acres of fine grazing lands, 400 of which are cultivated. They have 800 head of cattle at present, constantly increasing their stock; employ six men. Mr. Edward Uhl, of New York City, a proprietor of the New York *Staats Zeitung*, is one of the above parties. He erected a fine dwelling in 1879, two stories high, at a cost of $5,000, containing nine large rooms, heated by a furnace. This dwelling is on the above ranch, and is the finest residence in Barton County. The subject of this sketch, and son of ex-Gov. Thomas Carney, of Leavenworth, Kas., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 5, 1854. He lived with parents in his native city until the family moved to Leavenworth, Kas., in 1860, where he was raised. Was married in 1881 to Miss Alice Farrell, of the latter city. They have one son—Charles F. When Mr. C. first came to Great Bend he embarked in general merchandising two years, then became a partner in the above ranch, and has since continued in the business.

C. E. CASTLE, practical dentist. He follows all branches of the art. He came to Mitchell County, Kas., in 1876, and engaged in the stock business some time, thence to Russell, Kas., in same business, until he came to Great Bend and opened a dental office. He was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, January 1, 1848. His parents moved to Salem, Marion Co., Ill., in 1861, where he was raised and educated. He received his practical education in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dental College. Began his profession in Carbondale, Ill., in 1870, where he continued until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1882 to Miss Jennie Pursel, of Kalamazoo, Mich. He is a member two first branches Masonry.

CHARLES F. CULVER, dealer in farm implements and all kinds of grain and farmers' produce. Proprietor elevator A-1; this elevator was erected in the summer of 1878; size, 28x55 feet, thirty feet high, and has a capacity of 18,000 bushels; cost $5,000; propelled by steam. He has a large warehouse in the city of Great Bend, where is stored all kinds of farm machinery. He employs three to six men in the business. Opened the grain business July 12, 1881; the implement business in March, 1878. He was born in Kendall County, Ill., December 15, 1841; lived in his native place until 1851, and went with parents to Marshall County, Iowa, where he lived until 1876, following farming and hardware business. Was married in 1865, to Miss Jennie T. Woods, of Jasper County, Iowa. They have six children—Jessie M., Arthur W., Hattie E., Percy A., Bernie and Clifton T. He is a member of the first three orders of Masonry.

SAMUEL J. DAY, attorney-at-law. He first came to Kansas in 1875, and opened a law office at Great Bend. He was elected County Attorney of Barton County in 1876, re-elected in 1878 and served two terms. He was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., January 19, 1837, and was raised and educated in his native county. He studied law with Hon John L. Russell. Was admitted to the bar of practice September 15, 1858, at Maline, Franklin Co., N. Y., Supreme Court. He remained and practiced law with Mr. R. until April, 1860, thence went to Quincy, Ill., and practiced law, and in the fall of 1860 he made stump speeches in favor of Abraham Lincoln. Enlisted in the spring of 1861 in Company E, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, his health failed in the fall of same year and he was commissioned to enlist volunteers, ranking as First Lieutenant; he raised three companies of soldiers. He afterward settled in La Grange, Mo., and practiced law. He served as County Attorney in Lewis County, Mo., beginning in January, 1867; held the office two terms, he remained there in the practice of law until he came to Kansas. Married in March, 1863, to Miss Sarah L. Scranton, of Mendon, Ill. They have six children—Lulu, Mabel, Kate, Ella M., Charles S. and Lorin S. He is a member of the K. of H., and the Congregational Church.

EDWARD J. DODGE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 10, Township 19, Range 13, P. O. Great Bend. He came to his place and made the first land entry in Great Bend Township, May 23, 1871. He has 160 acres in the original entry, and owns over a section of fine land near the Walnut River. Has 400 acres cultivated, and in the fall of 1882 sowed 370 acres to wheat and rye. In 1882 he raised 1,048 bushels of wheat. He is also largely engaged in the raising of stock and in the dairy business. Was born in Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., November 25, 1822. Went to Kenosha, Wis., in 1836, and at a suitable age began agricultural pursuits. His principal business was the manufacture of wagons, which he carried on largely. Was married December 31, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Posson, of Schoharie County, N. Y. They have nine children—Charles E., now Register of Deeds of Barton County, Kan., Wallace H., Don D., Jennie, Lizzie L., John, Maggie, Mary and Giles. During the War of Rebellion he had charge of a locomotive shop at Chattanooga, Tenn. He has served five years as Justice of the Peace at Great Bend. He is one of the first settlers in Barton County, Kan.

WILLIAM FRIEND, dealer in general merchandise, dry goods and groceries, etc., opened trade in Great Bend in November, 1882, and carries an average stock of $8,000, and employs two men in the business. He first settled in Great Bend in 1875, and opened a general store, continuing business a year, when he went to Rush Centre, Rush County, and dealt in general merchandise four years, thence three years in same business at La Crosse same county, after which he returned to Great Bend as above noted. He was born in Prague, Austria, April 12, 1847, came to America in 1870. He engaged in the grocery and grain business at Wyoming, Jones Co., Iowa, until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1875, to Miss Mary E. Keutch, of Linville, Iowa. They have one son, Marcus.

MYRON GILLMORE, Sheriff, came to Kansas in 1874, locating on a farm near Ellinwood, Barton County; he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1880, when he moved to Great Bend. He has 900 acres of fine land, 500 of which is cultivated. In 1882 he raised 7,354 bushels of wheat, an average of twenty-eight bushels per acre. Corn was a poor crop in his vicinity. He has recently engaged quite largely in stock raising. Was elected Sheriff of Barton County in the fall of 1879, re-elected in the fall of 1881. Was born in Erie County, Pa., September 27, 1841, and raised in Avon Township, Lake Co., Ill. Enlisted in August, 1862, in Company B, Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, participating in all battles of his command until at Atlanta, Ga., where he was severely wounded and discharged in January, 1865, from Marine Hospital, Chicago, Ill. He soon afterward went to Livingston County, Ill., and followed farming until he came to Kansas. Was married in the summer of 1867, to Miss Flora E. Abner, of Hainesville, Lake Co., Ill. They have one daughter, Florence M. Gillmore. He is a member of the first two branches of Masonic order and Legion of Honor.

D. N. HEIZER, attorney-at-law and real estate dealer. He first came to Great Bend, Kan., in May, 1871, and engaged in buffalo hunting and anything he could find to do. He soon afterward began surveying, locating settlers and dealing in real estate. In September, 1871, he assisted to survey and lay out what is now Great Bend. Soon after the A. T. & S. F. R. R. was completed he accepted the agency for the sale of their lands, in which business he has since been largely interested. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, November 11, 1846, and was raised near Burlington, Iowa, his parents moving there in 1847. He was educated at the Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa, and came directly from there to Great Bend, Kan; was admitted to the bar of practice in the District Court, of Barton County in 1873. He enlisted in February, 1864, in Company M, Second Iowa Cavalry, participated in all battles of his command, and was mustered out in September, 1865. Married July 23, 1872, to Miss Emilie C. McCaughn, of Sidney, Ohio. They have three children, Charles E., Frank O. and Dell A. He is a member of the first two orders of Masonry, K. of H., Pap Thomas Post, No. 52 G. A. R.; was elected first Probate Judge of Barton County in 1872. He was appointed by ex-Governor Harvey to organize Barton and take the census in 1872, and the first election was held in July of that year, and was State Railroad Commissioner at the same time; was elected Registrar of Deeds in 1873, and has held several city offices. He represented Barton County in the State Legislature in 1880.

JOSEPH HISS, manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddles, collars, whips and saddlery, opened trade in the spring of 1880; carries a stock of $2,000, and employs from two to five men. He came to Great Bend with his family in 1880. He was born in Germany, November 26, 1837, came to America in the early part of 1854 and located in New York City, where he completed his trade, after which Sandusky City, Ohio, was his home for four years, where he followed his trade. In 1858 he went to New Orleans, La. Finally he engaged in business seventy-five miles above, on the Mississippi River, where he continued business until 1880. He was married in 1867, to Miss Solomea Hug, a native of Germany. They have had two children, John J. and C. Frederick. His wife died in December, 1870. He was again married in January, 1872, to Miss Louisa Hug, a sister of his first wife. They have three children, Louie F., George M. and Anna M. He is a member of Blue Lodge, Masonry.

A. J. HOISINGTON, editor and proprietor of the Great Bend *Register*, was born July 12, 1848, in Adams County, Ill. In 1855, with his parents, moved to Iowa and was raised near Winterset, Madison County, on a farm. He was educated at the Winterset Academy and afterwards taught several terms of district school. He also learned the printer's trade at Des Moines, Iowa. He came to Great Bend April 1, 1874, and began teaching school, but in a few weeks established the *Register*, of which he is still editor and publisher. December 31, 1874, he married Miss Mary Smith, of Madison County, Iowa, formerly of Coshocton County, Ohio. They have two children, Earl M. and Roy A. He is largely engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning 1,900 acres of land, of which 1,000 are cultivated. In politics he is Republican. He is a member of the Knights Templar Order of Masons and of the Encampment of Odd Fellows; has served as Postmaster at Great Bend two years and as Regent of the State Agricultural College three years.

GEORGE H. HULME, dealer in general merchandise and keeps the most extensive stock in Great Bend. He opened the business March 1, 1876. He erected his store in 1872. It is 23 feet wide and 140 feet deep. He first carried a stock of $11,000, but now carries a stock of $28,000. He was born in England February 14, 1844; came to America with his parents in 1849, locating in Fall River, Mass., where they lived for two years, and in the spring of 1851 emigrated to Magnolia, Ill., where he was raised and learned the tinner's trade when quite young. He soon engaged in the hardware business and afterward added dry goods and a general stock of merchandise. His father, W. H. Hulme, was a merchant, and the subject of this sketch was brought up in the business. During the War of the Rebellion he was in the United States mail service as Route Agent. He was married in 1865 to Miss Anna Holmes, of Henry, Ill. They had two children—William and Clara. His wife died in 1867 and he was married again in 1872 to Annie Bosley, a native of Ohio. They had one daughter—Clara, deceased. Georgia and James living. He is a member of the first three branches of the Masonic order and is one of the City Councilmen.

E. MCBRIDE general dealer and proprietor livery sale and feed stable, first came to Great Bend in 1875 and engaged in the stock business, real estate and loan business, which he has yet continued. He was born in Perry County, Pa., 1836, and lived in his native county until twenty-one years old. He thence went to Keokuk, Iowa, and engaged in stock business and agricultural pursuits until he came to Kansas. Was married, 1870, to Miss Anna Teetorn, of Stark County, Ohio. They have one daughter—Jettie. He is a member of A., F. & A. M.

JOSEPH S. MCCLURE, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Great Bend, is the son of Harvey and Jane McClure, and was born in Juniata County, Pa., April 19, 1825. His mother's maiden name was Anderson, and both his parents were natives of the State in which he was born. In October, 1839, he moved with his parents to Wayne County, Ohio, where his father died the following year. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and also a farmer, and the subject of this sketch was made acquainted with labor when quite young. The common school afforded his only means of obtaining an education, and in those early days, even such as they offered, was obtained under many difficulties. Joseph S. was raised to farming, and followed this pursuit until 1852, when he established himself in the tanning business. On May 29, 1849, he was married in Wayne County, Ohio, to Miss Anna Morrison, a native of Mercer County, Pa.; the issue of which marriage has been two children—George W., born in Wayne County, Ohio, and Jennie C., born at the same place. In 1859 Mr. McClure moved to Iowa, where he located in Linn County and resumed farming, and also became quite extensively engaged in stock raising. He has served in different capacities as a township officer, and in the fall of 1871 was elected to represent Linn County in the Legislature of Iowa, taking his seat in the Fourteenth General Assembly of that State, serving through one session of 114 days duration in 1872, and also in the extra session of 1873. In March, 1877, he moved to Kansas and located in Barton County, where he engaged in mercantile business, at which he remained until June, 188[illegible], when he closed out and re-engaged in farming, which, combined with stock raising, is his present occupation.

ALCINOUS Y. MCCORMICK, physician, was born July 6, 1843, in Fayette County, Pa., being the third son, and sixth child born to James and Mary McCormick. His father was a farmer and native of Pennsylvania, and his mother was a native of New Jersey. Until A. Y. had attained the age of fifteen years, he attended the public schools in his native county, after which he entered Greene Academy, in Greene County, Pa., which he attended for three years, and then went to Cumberland, where he read medicine for eighteen months in the office of his brother, W. H. McCormick, M. D., preparatory to his entering Jefferson College. He attended lectures in the latter institution during the winter 1864-65, and also during the winter 1865-66, graduating from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in the spring of the latter year. He also graduated from the Philadelphia Lying in Charity, an institution established for the benefit of women in needy and indigent circumstances. After graduating he located in Frederick City, Md., where he commenced the practice of his profession, and remained until February, 1868, when he moved to Fowler, Adams Co., Ill., where he continued to practice for fifteen years, when he moved to Kansas; in January, 1883, locating at Great Bend, in Barton County, where he continues the practice of his profession. On September 23 1873, in the city of Chicago, A. Y. McCormick was married to Miss Fannie Woodbury, a native of Massachusetts, by which marriage two children have been born to him—Florence, born July 12 1875, at Fowler, Ill.; died September 24, 1876; Virgil, born at Fowler, Ill., September 25, 1879.

W. W. MAXWELL, proprietor Southern Hotel. He opened the above hotel to the public in September, 1880. It has a capacity of fifty guests, and contains thirty rooms, size fifty feet front, 180 feet deep and three stories high. He came to Great Bend, in 1879, and engaged in the hotel business. He was born in Erie County, Pa., April 11, 1853; was raised in his native county. Went to Janesville, Wis., 1876, and attended a telegraph school, graduating the same year; after which he followed operating until he came to Kansas.

G. N. & E. R. MOSES, successors to Burton, Moses & Bro., dealers in hardware, stoves, tinware, copper, granite ware, pumps paints, guns, pistols and farm machinery of all kinds, including Moline plows and Cassady sulky plows, Studebaker springs and farm wagons, phaetons and buggies, Enterprise windmills, mowers, watches clocks, jewelry, silverware and musical instruments. They erected their store in 1878 with a brick front and stone sidewalls, size 25x140 feet, two stories and basement at a cost of $10,000. They carry a stock of $25,000, and employ four men in the business. They are proprietors of Union Hall.

DAVID ROBERTS, of the firm of Sooy, Brinkman & Roberts, proprietors Walnut Creek Steam Flouring Mills; these mills were erected in 1877, size of which is forty-five feet wide by eighty feet deep and forty-five feet high, capacity is 250 barrels in twenty-four hours; they employ fifteen men. They have an elevator connected with the mills with a capacity of 12,000 bushels. Mr. Roberts came to Great Bend, in 1877, and engaged in the above business. He was born in Canada, in 1852, and was raised in his native country. He first engaged in the milling business when only a young lad, thoroughly learned the millers trade. He came to the United States in 1871, and worked at milling in Fort Wayne, Ind., until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1871, to Miss Mary Belanger, of Canada. They have four children—James D., Olive M., Paul D. and Fannie L. He is a member of the three branches of Masonry. His wife died in 1878, and he was married again in 1880, to Sarah A. Rusk, a native of Iowa. They have one daughter, Phœbe.

J. F. ROGERS, cashier Barton County Bank; H. C. Harrison, President; G. H. Young, Assistant Cashier. Capital, $50,000. They do a general banking business. The above bank was organized and opened for business in January, 1882, with eastern correspondents First National Bank of New York City, and Merchant's National Bank of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Rogers first came to Kansas in November, 1878, locating at Concordia, Cloud County, where he engaged in business as a farm loan broker, and went into the banking business eighteen months previous to going to Great Bend. He was born in Thibodeaux, La., November 20, 1849, and was raised in that country; lived in Dayton, Ohio, one and a half years, and at eleven years of age returned with his parents to native place; at a suitable age he embarked in the farm loan business, and has followed that business all through northern Missouri and western Iowa, before coming to Kansas. Married in 1879, to Miss Effie L. Hoffman, of Oskaloosa, Iowa. They have one daughter—Emily J. He is a member of the two first branches of the Masonic order and Congregational Church.

A. C. SCHERMERHORN, Clerk of District Court. He first came to Barton County in 1874, and engaged in farming and stock raising until elected to the above office in the fall of 1879. Re-elected in the fall of 1882. He was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., September 14, 1840, and was raised in his native county. Enlisted in April, 1861, in Company K, Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry. He participated in all the battles of his command until discharged in February, 1863. He then went to Marshall County, Ill., and in May, 1864, re-enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to First Lieutenant of his company and participated in all actions of his regiment. Mustered out in November, 1864. He then went to La Salle County, Ill., and engaged in the manufacture of harness until he came to Kansas. Married in 1865, to Miss Eliza M. Dougan, of Putnam County, Ill. They have two children—Lena C., and Robert D. He is a member of the two first orders of Masonry, Pap Thomas Post No. 52.

C. M. SMITH, dealer in real estate, Notary Public, loan and insurance agent. He first came to Great Bend in February, 1878, and opened a real estate office, etc. He was born in Venango County, Pa., in 1837, and was raised in Sandusky County, Ohio, his parents moving there in 1844. He enlisted September 15, 1861, in Company A, Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Was promoted to Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain of his company, serving in the latter capacity two and a half years, participating in all the battles of his command, amounting to seventeen regular battles, and twenty skirmishes. He was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, Resaca and Averysboro. He was mustered out July 20, 1865. He had charge of forty men who first entered Atlanta, Ga. He afterward engaged in the hardware and implement business at Napoleon, Henry Co., Ohio, until he immigrated to Kansas. He was married in 1863, to Miss Sara A. Morris, of Geneva, Ashtabula Co., Ohio. They have five children—Elva E., Madge M., Frank H., Terry C., and an infant daughter. He is a member of the Masonic order and Pap Thomas Post No. 52, G. A. R., and is commander of the latter; also is M. W. of Great Bend Lodge No. 127, A. O. U. W.

WILLIAM TORREY, agent for the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co., came to this State in the fall of 1873, and located at Great Bend in December of the same year as agent, where he has occupied the same position since. He was born in Otsego County, N. Y., December 4, 1841, and lived in his native county until about nineteen years old, when he went to Illinois, in the employ of the C., B. & Q. R. R., first as brakeman, then conductor on freight train, then baggageman on passenger trains, and finally to local agent. He continued with the C., B. & Q., until he came to Kansas. He enlisted in the first call of April, 1861, in Company A, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the three months service, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. He was mustered out in August, 1861. He married in 1874, Miss H. C. Hartman, of Columbia County, Pa., a graduate of Bloomsburg, Pa., State University. They have two children—Henry B., and Haddie E. He is a member of the three first orders of Masonry, and is a past master of Blue Lodge and high priest of Chapter.

C. P. TOWNSLEY, editor and proprietor of the *Inland Tribune*, a Republican newspaper, printed in Great Bend, the first issue of which was made August 12, 1876, now has a circulation of 800 copies. Mr. T. came to Great Bend in July, 1875, and opened a law office and continued in the profession until he became interested in the above newspaper. He was born in Huntingdon, Pa., in 1833. Parents with family moved to Booneville, Mo., in 1837, where he was raised. He enlisted in 1861 in the Fortieth Missouri Militia and served in that capacity four years, participating in the battle of Springfield, Mo., and many skirmishes. He began the study of law in 1857. Admitted to bar of practice at Georgetown, Mo., in 1860. He practiced law in Missouri for many years. Was a member of the Missouri State Senate in 1867. In 1869 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, Missouri, and filled that position six years. Married in 1865 to Miss Laura Moses of New York State. They have three children—Channel P., Florence E., and Willie L. Mr. T. is a member of the K. of H. of Great Bend.

D. TURNER, dealer in lumber and all kinds of building material, under the firm name of R. Black. The trade was opened in the fall of 1878. They carry an average stock of $10,000. Mr. D. Turner is manager of the above business. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1878. He was born in La Porte County, Ind., September 29, 1839. Parents moved to Hancock County, Ill., when he was a young lad. He first began his business life in the lumber trade and has ever since continued. Enlisted in 1862 in Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Was promoted to First Lieutenant. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg and was there captured May 24, 1863, and confined in Rebel prisons twenty-one months. He then was returned to his regiment. Mustered out October 1, 1865. Married in 1866 to Miss M. C. Chittenden of Warsaw, Ill. They have six children—Arthur E., Jennie B., Finette, George C., Helen and Luella. He is a member of first two Masonic orders and Pap Thomas Post No. 52, G. A. R.

EDWIN TYLER, merchant, was the fifth child and fourth son born to Nathaniel and Clarissa Tyler, his birth occurring on the 27th day of November, 1842. His father was a native of New York State, and was a cooper by trade, but in later life was engaged in mercantile business and farming. Edwin was born in Richfield Adams Co., Ill. His education was received at the common schools of his native county, which he attended until the war of secession commenced. His father died in 1853, after which Edwin, during the time he was not attending school, assisted his mother in conducting the business of the store. On August 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry Volunteers. He participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege and battle of Corinth, and also took part in several severe skirmishes in Western Tennessee, Northern Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. While in the army he lost the sight of one eye, and after having served three years and three months, was mustered out of the service at Rome, Ga. Leaving the army he engaged in mercantile business, and on December 31, 1865, was married at Richfield, Adams Co., Ill., to Lydia F. Mosley, a native of Missouri. The issue by this marriage has been T. Young Tyler, born at Richfield, Ill., May 15, 1867, died October 19, 1880; Clarissa Y., born in Audrain County, Mo., September 18, 1868; Taylor B., born at Richfield, Ill., December 12, 1870, died December 22, 1880; Dora M., born at Great Bend, Kas., May 1, 1874; Hallie, born at Great Bend, Kas., October 20, 1877; Eddie, born at Great Bend, Kas., November 4, 1881, died March 4, 1882. Mr. Tyler has served as a member of the City Council of Great Bend, and has at various times served in other official capacities, and was for four years Deputy Sheriff and Deputy County Clerk of Barton County, and is at present engaged in mercantile business at Great Bend.

JOHN TYPER, proprietor Typer House, first came to Great Bend, Kan., in the spring of 1872, and soon began erecting a part of the above hotel; size of which is 50x72 feet, two stories high and has a capacity of thirty guests. This house was opened to the public in 1872. Mr. T. was born in Franklin County, Pa., February 20, 1830, and was raised in that county; moved to Hancock County, Ill., 1854, and farmed many years, also kept hotel six years. He enlisted August 7, 1862, in Company A, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all battles of his command. Resigned in July, 1865; his promotions were to First Lieutenant. Was married 1852, to Miss Mary A. Swiegart of Franklin County, Pa. They have two children—R. Preston and Margaret A. He is a member of Pap Thomas Post, No. 52, G. A. R.

ALBERT WEISS first came to Great Bend, Kan., in the spring of 1879. He was born in Germany, February 26, 1842, came to America in 1870, and engaged in general merchandising at Potosi, Mo., until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1873, to Miss Mary Schamp, a native of Germany. They have three children—Arthur, Meta and Harry. He is a member of Chapter Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and the German Volksfriend. They have the finest I. O. O. F. hall on the second floor of their store to be found in Western Kansas.

CAL WEVER, County Treasurer, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, August 9, 1852. He was the seventh child and third son born to Michael and Lavina Wever, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a farmer, and Cal's opportunities of receiving an education were those offered by the common schools of his native county. He worked at home on the farm until he was fifteen years old when he went to Warren, Ohio, and studied pharmacy and engaged in the drug business. In 1874, he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and in the year following moved to Kansas and located at Great Bend, in Barton County, where he was engaged as a pharmacist in Mr. A. S. Allen's drug store for nearly five years. In the fall of 1881, he was elected Treasurer of Barton County, entering upon the duties of the office in the fall of the following year. Mr. Wever is also engaged to some extent in the stock business.

DR. W. H. WHITE, physician and surgeon, came to Great Bend, Kan., July 12, 1876, and has practiced medicine since, belonging to the Eclectic School of Medicine. He was born in Oswego County, N. Y., 1833, and was raised in his native county. Was medically educated in Philadelphia Eclectic College, graduating in the class of 1863. He began the practice of medicine in Centralia, Ill., in 1864; has practiced in various places in Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio. He came to Park City, Kan., in the spring of 1872, where he practiced his profession until he located in Great Bend. Was married in 1865, to Miss Catharine Hatten, of Oswego, N. Y. They have four children—Edser T., Myron, Kate and an infant son.

C. F. WILLMER, dealer in general line of household furniture, carpets, undertaking goods etc. He is also the undertaker for Great Bend. He opened business in 1878; erected his store in 1880, of cut stone, at a cost of $5,000, size of which is 25x75 feet, and two stories high. He carries an average stock of $6,000 and employs two men besides his own supervison. He was born in Northern Germany, March 18, 1847. Came to America, in 1866, first locating in New Orleans, La., thence to St. Louis, Mo., in the employ of Government, until 1870. He then went to Denver, Col., and engaged in cabinet making, latter two years he engaged in contracting and building at Georgetown, Col., after which he returned to Kansas. Married in 1872, to Miss Lena Feldcamp, of Springfield, Ill. They have four children—Paulina J., Freddie U., Nellie L. and Edward C. He is a member of two branches of Masonry. Mrs. W. is a member Congregational Church.

DR. W. J. WINNER, physician and surgeon, first came to Great Bend, Kansas, in 1876, where he has since continued the practice of medicine. He practiced the profession in Topeka, Kansas, in 1869. He was born in Bucks County, Pa., January 23 1837. When quite a lad his parents moved to Mount Pleasant, Ohio, and there he was raised until sixteen years of age, when the family emigrated to Fulton County, Ill., where he made his home until coming to Kansas. He was principally educated in Illinois. He graduated from Rush Medical College, in Chicago, Ill., in 1860. He was Assistant Surgeon in the Sixty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, enlisting as Hospital Steward, March 1, 1862. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, capture of Vicksburg, Little Rock, and was on the Red River Expedition. He was mustered out in 1865. He then practiced medicine in Illinois until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1866, to Miss Euellen Webser, of Marysville, Ky. They have one daughter—Annie L. He was Examining Surgeon for Pensions at Great Bend, Kas., for six years, and is a member of the K. of H. He is a dealer in general line of drugs and druggists' sundries. Opened business in 1876, and carries a stock of $4,000. He has 400 acres of land, 200 acres cultivated, and a herd of cattle.

C. C. WOLFE, County Superintendent of Public Schools. He came to the county in February, 1878, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has since continued. Elected to the above office in the fall of 1882. There are eighty-seven organized schools in Barton County, of which he has charge. He was born in Richland County, Ohio, August 26, 1847. Was raised in his native county; partly educated at Denison University, at Granville, Ohio, and completed his education at Amherst College, Mass., of which institution he graduated in the class of 1875. He then followed teaching until he came to Kansas.

ZUTAVERN & STROBEL, proprietors of livery, sale and feed stables. The present firm became proprietors of the above business in 1879; their barn is 75x120 feet. They keep the most extensive livery in Great Bend. George Strobel also deals largely in live stock, making that his principal business. He first came to Kansas in 1872, locating in Great Bend. He attended school some time, and in 1877 engaged in the live stock business. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., April 10, 1858. Went to North Topeka, Kas., in 1866, where he spent his school days until coming to his present home.

ELLINWOOD.

The town of Ellinwood is located on the north bank of the Arkansas River, on Section 32, Township 19, Range 11, west of the sixth principal meridian. The town site was located in the fall of 1871, by the Arkansas Valley Town Company, of which Adam Speare was president. The site was platted and surveyed by John H. Cummings.

The records do not show when the plat was filed, but they do show that the signing of the plat was acknowledged in Suffolk County, Mass., on the 6th day of September, 1873, before George L. Goodwin, a Notary Public. To survey, plat and locate the town site, was about all the company did in 1871, and little or nothing was done towards building until the following year, the only house erected being a small frame building, by William Misner, which was occupied in the latter part of the year by A. Burlisson, as a store, he being the first man to start in the mercantile business in the place.

The original town of Zarah stood about half way between Great Bend and Ellinwood, and when the latter town was started, most of those located at Zarah moved their buildings and business to Ellinwood. In 1872 Rugar and Greever moved their building from Zarah to Ellinwood, and converted it into a hotel, for which purpose it was used for a few months, when it was purchased and occupied by Landis & Williamson, who re-converted it into a store and began merchandising. That same year J. L. Roberts moved his house and livery barn from Zarah to Ellinwood, where he went into business, as did also George Towers, with his house and blacksmith shop. That same year, R. A. Avery built the Avery House, which may be said to be the first regular hotel in town.

Among the people who settled there that year, aside from those mentioned, were D. J. Whitten and G. W. Hollinger, with two or three others. In 1873, Reynolds & Hubbard opened up a grocery and provision store, and that year several families arrived, among them that of Isaac Bacon, Andrew Barngrover, and Wallace Bay, the latter locating just outside the limits of the town site. A great many young men came, who entered claims close to or adjoining the town site, who boarded in town, and added considerably to the population.

The place was yet without a school, but in 1873, a one-story brick schoolhouse was erected, which has been considerably enlarged since that time, by two good sized additions having been made thereto. Several dwelling houses were also put up that year, and the place was commencing to look like quite a village. The town made but little development until after the advent of the railroad, in the summer of 1872, but in the spring following people commenced to arrive, most of whom, however, located upon homestead claims in the country surrounding Ellinwood, and a few remained in town.

In 1874 the place grew quite rapidly, and many improvements were made, especially in the number of dwelling houses erected. One very desirable improvement was made that year by F. A. Steckel, who, immediately upon his arrival, put up a good frame building on Washington street, in which he opened a general merchandising store in connection with the sale of drugs. The grasshopper destruction of 1874, was a severe check to immigration, and the following year was one of but little progress. Although little, if anything was added to the town in 1875, yet a grand, useful and very desirable improvement was made, in the construction of a very elegant and substantial iron bridge across the Arkansas River.

From 1875 until 1878 the growth of the town was exceedingly slow, the most that was done being the erection of a few unpretentious dwellings, and one building put up as a drug store by Mr. Rader. The immense crops of 1878 gave new life to immigration, and turned the attention of emigrants towards Kansas, not a few of whom found their way to Ellinwood. That year saw the going up of the first substantial business house in town, in the shape of a solid two-story brick building on Washington street, which was built by Joseph Harnish. The first floor of this building is now occupied as a store; while part of the upper story is occupied as a printing office by the Ellinwood *Express*, and part by the city as a council chamber. Other improvements of that year were two good frame store buildings put up by Mathias Rader.

Besides quite a number of dwelling houses that went up, an elevator, built by Brinkman Bros., was among the improvements of 1878. Since that time the growth of the place has been gradual but steady, and those that have been made are much superior to those of the earlier years. The only church in the town up to 1879, was one erected by the Catholics in 1877, but the former year witnessed a very good edifice put up by the German Lutherans. In 1881, Deupree Bros. built a one-story brick building, which they occupy as a bank. Two elevators were also put up, one by V. S. Musil, and one by Williamson & Ashton.

The year 1881 was chiefly remarkable for the completion of the branch of the A., T. & S. Fe road from Florence to Ellinwood, where it connects with the main line. The building of this branch was quite an advantage to the place, as it caused the putting up of a good stone round house, with stalls for nine locomotives, and was the means of causing a good many employes of the company to locate in the town.

The first person that taught school in Ellinwood was Miss Carrie Bacon, and the first church society organized was the Presbyterian, by Rev. Philander Reed, in 1872.

The A., T. & S. F. Railway Company has assisted to a great extent in advancing the town and furthering its improvement. The construction of the branch from Florence, resulting as it did in the building of a round house and blacksmith shops by the company, was of great benefit to Ellinwood. The company also built a five mile side track, and opened up an extensive material yard, or depot, where rails, ties, fence posts, and other material is stored, and from which other points along the line are supplied, as necessity demands.

The first marriage that took place in the town was that of William H. Misner and Miss Martennye J. Hawlett, who were married on July 8, 1874, by Rev. Philander Reed.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Pap Thomas Post, No. 48, G. A. R., of Ellinwood, was organized May 5, 1882, with thirty-seven charter members. The first officers of the Post were: W. H. Misner, P. C.; W. W. Shannon, S. V.; W. H. Blair, J. V.; O. M. Dotson, Surg.; G. W. Ashton, Adjt.; A. Johnson, O. D.; A. B. Lynch, O. G.; G. W. Barngrover, Q. M., and John McDowell, chaplain. On January 1, 1883, the Post had a membership of seventy-four, and its present officers are: J. T. Spring, P. C.; J. K. Bennett, S. V.; W. N. Halsey, J. V.; O. M. Dotson, Surg.; G. W. Ashton, Adjt.; Enoch Beneflel, O. D.; C. Wiegandt, O. G.; J. H. Craig, Q. M.; W. H. Blair, S. M.; A. A. German, Q. M. S.; John McDowell, chaplain.

Ellinwood Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Ellinwood, organized U. D. 1882. F. P. Dunn, W. M., and T. L. Powers, Sec'y.

The Ellinwood Express was established at Ellinwood, in Barton County, early in 1878, by the Ellinwood Express Company, with Thomas L. Powers as editor and manager, which position on the paper he still occupies. The *Express* is a six-column folio weekly, Republican in politics, and has a circulation of about 500.

Ellinwood is a live town, containing about 600 inhabitants, four-fifths of whom are Germans. It is almost a German town exclusively, and everything is conducted according to German ideas. The business men, with scarcely an exception, are all German. They have their saloons, where they meet for conviviality, and their brewery where their beer is manufactured. The people, generally, are frugal, industrious, and prosperous, and manifest a spirit of considerable enterprise. There are two churches in the town, one German Catholic, and one German Lutheran; three hotels, Commercial, City and Avery House. Business is represented by five general merchandising stores, two drug stores, two hardware, two millinery establishments, one jeweler, one dealer in agricultural implements, two harness shops, one bank, two lumber yards, several restaurants, one furniture dealer, and various other establishments engaged in miscellaneous business. Ellinwood became a city of the third class in 1881, its first Mayor being F. A. Steckel. The town is located on the A., T. & S. Fe road, 209 miles west from Topeka, the State capital; 269 from Kansas City, and eleven miles east of Great Bend, the county seat of Barton County.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE W. ASHTON, dealer in grain and live stock, came to Ellinwood in the fall of 1875, and began the lumber business. Opened the grain trade in the fall of 1877, under the firm name of Brinkman & Co. They erected an elevator, and dealt largely in wheat. Sold out, and the firm of Ashton & Williams erected an elevator and operated it for some time; finally selling out in the fall of 1882. He has continued the grain business since, in connection with dealing largely in all kinds of live stock. He was born in Holmes County, Ohio, April 18, 1849. Was raised in Tuscarawas County, same State, where he lived until coming to Kansas. He enlisted in 1865, in Company C, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served nine months, and mustered out in the fall of same year. Married in 1874, to Miss Christina E. Brinkman, of Bolivar, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. They have one daughter, Winona Gertrude. He is a member of S. A. Hurlbut Post, No. 48, G. A. R., and I. O. O. F., of Sterling, Kas.

GEORGE W. BARNGROVER, Under-Sheriff and farmer. The parents of the subject of this sketch, were Andrew and Naomi Barngrover, both being natives of Ohio. George W. was born in Howard County, Ind., August 6, 1845. In 1850 he moved with his parents to DeWitt County, Ill., where they purchased, and located upon, a farm, where G. W. attended the public schools, and received the only education he ever received. On the first day of August, 1862, when only seventeen years old, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Seventieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the siege of Knoxville, and in the battles of Beans's Station, and Dandridge, Tenn.; Rocky Face Ridge, Kingston, Resaca and Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., and Franklin, Tenn., and was mustered out June 28, 1865. Leaving the army he returned to DeWitt County and went to work upon the farm. Moved to Kansas in 1872, and located in Barton County, where he took a claim and commenced farming. He was married at Ellinwood, in Barton Co., Kas., on September 7, 1876, to Miss Matilda Ginzell, a native of Dubuque, Iowa. By this marriage, three children have been born to him: Robert O., born at Ellinwood, March 23, 1878, died March 19, 1880; May, born at same place, December 30, 1879; and Blanche, born September 9, 1882. Mr. Barngrover has held several township offices, including clerk, trustee, assessor and constable, and in 1880 was appointed Uunder-sheriff, which position he still occupies.

S. B. DEUPREE, cashier of the Bank of Ellinwood, first came to Lyons, Kas., in January, 1880, and was employed in the Bank of Lyons. He came to Ellinwood in October, 1881, and took charge of the above bank. He was born in Bloomfield, Davis Co., Iowa, in 1856. He was raised on a farm in his native State. The Bank of Ellinwood, was opened for business October 1, 1881, with a paid up capital of $6,000, surplus, $8,000. The stockholders are, Joseph Webb, J. P. Statten, J. L. Deeds, E. A. Deupree. The Eastern correspondents are, the Chemical National, of New York City; Armour Bros., Kansas City, Mo., State Savings' Bank, of St. Joseph, Mo.

MATHIAS DICK, dealer in all kinds of the leading agricultural implements, also collection, loan and insurance agent. He began business in February, 1882. He first came to Ellinwood in 1876, and became station agent for the A., T. & S. F. R. R. until April 29, 1880, thence to New Mexico in the same capacity for the same company, returning to Ellinwood in February, 1882. He was born in Ozaukee County, Wis., in 1852, where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1879, to Miss Mary Kimpler, of Barton County, Kas. They have one son—Felix Anton. Mr. Dick has served one term as City Treasurer of Ellinwood.

O. M. DOTSON, physician and surgeon, came to Ellinwood, Kas., in the spring of 1873, lived in that vicinity and has practiced medicine since. He opened the drug trade in the village in 1875, which he continued until the summer of 1882. He superintends a large farm of his own, and is largely engaged in the stock business. He was born in Wood County, West Va., in 1828. His parents moved to Washington County, Ohio, when he was a small child, where he was raised. He began the study and practice of medicine in 1858. He enlisted in October, 1861, in Company G, Sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; re-enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was First Lieutenant of the latter company. He participated in all the battles of his command, and was mustered out in July, 1865. He married, in 1853, Miss Nancy J. Joy, of Washington County, Ohio. They have five children—John J., Mary E., Alice M., Cyndonia and Josephine E. The Doctor is a member and elder of the Christian Church, and in 1872 was district Evangelist of the southern district of Illinois. He served as Justice of the Peace in 1874-75, and was Mayor of Ellinwood, in 1880.

T. P. FAIR, came to Sterling, Kas., in the spring of 1876, and engaged in the lumber business, etc. He came to Ellinwood in the spring of 1882, as manager of the lumber, grain and hardware business of Edwards Bros. & Fair Bros. This company have yards and stores at Ellinwood, Lyons, Sterling, Little River and Nickerson. They opened business in the spring of 1881, at Ellinwood, now employ four to six men, and carry a stock of $20,000. Mr. T. P. Fair was born in Indiana County, Pa., in 1847. Was raised and educated in his native county. Went to California where he engaged in the lumber and mining business a number of years previous to locating in Kansas. Was married in January, 1883, to Miss Ella Soewell of Sterling, Kas. He is a member of the Masonic order of Ellinwood.

HEMENWAY & BRINKMAN BROTHERS, dealers in lumber, building material, coal and grain. They opened under present management in the spring of 1882. Brinkman Bros. established the business in 1873. They now carry an average stock of lumber of $12,000. They also own and operate the Ellinwood Elevator, erected in 1878, capacity of 12,000 bushels, and have shipped during the season of 1882, until January 15, 1883, 145 car loads of wheat. Mr. S. Channon came to Kansas in January, 1870, locating at Abilene, Dickinson County, where he engaged in the stock business until he came to Ellinwood, in March, 1882. March 1, 1883, Mr. S. Channon withdrew from the firm, and the firm name was changed to that of above, viz., Hemenway & Brinkman Bros. S. Channon removed to Wyandotte, and entered the milling business, under the firm name of Channon & Wilson, having bought out the Lovelace Mills. He was born in England, February 14, 1841; came to America in 1860, coming from Africa. He went to the latter country in 1852, and followed railroading at Cape Colony nine years. He married, in 1861, Miss Elizabeth Brown, of London, England. They have one daughter—Mary Augusta. Mr. C. served ten years as Justice of the Peace in Logan Township, Dickinson County, Kas.

MILLARD C. HEMENWAY, dealer in general merchandise. He began trade in Ellinwood in March, 1882. Occupies rooms in a brick store 23x60 feet, and carries a general stock of $4,500, and employs two men in the business. He is also a member of Brinkman, Channon & Hemenway, who are large dealers in lumber, grain and coal. He first came to Abilene, Dickinson Co., Kas., in 1876; taught school and clerked in a general merchandise store for some time, also became agent for the Randolph Header until October, 1879. He then became the junior partner in the firm of Romig & Hemenway, who dealt in general merchandise until November, 1880. In the meantime he became traveling salesman for the above header until January 1, 1882. Then he bought a stock of merchandise at Abilene and moved it to Ellinwood, Kas., where he is at present engaged in business. He was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1859, and lived in his native city until 1863. He then lived in Illinois, Iowa, and engaged in various kinds of business. He was married in 1881, to Miss Gussie Channon, of Cape Colony, Africa, whose father, S. Channon, was a large railroad contractor of the latter country, many years. Mr. H. is a member of the Masonic order, and K. of P., of Abilene, Kas.

W. E. HUTTMANN, dealer in a general line of hardware, stoves, tinware, also sewing machines and guns, opened business in October, 1878. His store room is 20x70 feet. He began business with a stock of $2,600; now carries a stock of $4,500. Came to Ellinwood in 1878. He was born in Prussia, January 8, 1841, and came to America in 1842, and was raised in Wilmington, Del. When quite a large boy he returned to his native country with his father, who remained a year, when he returned to America and settled in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1854, and lived there, with the exception of a year spent in New York City, until 1860, when in the latter city, 1862, he followed the trade of manufacturing mathematical and philosophical instruments. He was then a salesman for Messrs. Van Cott, of Milwaukee. Enlisted February 18, 1862, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was made Second Lieutenant and mustering officer. He was transferred to the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to First Lieutenant Company B. Participated in all the battles of his command for over two years and resigned. He then went into the manufacture of the above instruments, at Chicago, Ill., until 1870. He returned to Milwaukee, Wis., and carried on the same business successfully for eight years; thence came to Kansas. He was married in 1866, to Miss Cecelia Espelding, of Cologne, Germany. He was married in Chicago. They have two children—Henry W. and Fritz. He is a member and Treasurer of the Masonic order of Ellinwood, and Blue Lodge; president of the Volksverein Society, and a member of the A. O. U. W., aid-de-camp with rank of lieutenant-colonel of Gov. Glick's staff.

MANGELSDORF BROTHERS, dealers in general merchandise, opened trade in 1877 at Ellinwood. They erected their present brick store in 1881, size of which is 25x90 feet, two stories high, at a cost of $5,500. They carry an average stock of $8,000 to $10,000, and employ four men. William and August Mangelsdorf are the firm. William first came to Atchison, Kansas, 1864, and engaged in grocery business, which he continued there until coming to Ellinwood. Born in Germany, February 20, 1846. Came to America in 1857. Married, 1876, to Miss Minnie Halling, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one daughter—Clara A. He enlisted, 1861, Company E, Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Was mustered out in 1863. He is a member of S. A. Hurlburt Post No. 48, G. A. R.

WILLIAM MISNER, Postmaster, came to Ellinwood, Kansas, in April, 1873. Was freight agent for the A., T. & S. F. R. R. for some time. Participated largely in buffalo hunting as a business. He took a homestead, lived on it some time. Was appointed Postmaster in April, 1874; has since held the office. Was born in Kalamazoo County, Mich., 1847. Raised in his native county and State. Enlisted August 6, 1861, Company F, Sixteenth Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry; participated in over thirty battles in the War of the Rebellion. Promoted to Second Lieutenant. Mustered out July 8, 1865. Has lived in various places in Iowa and other Western States. Married, 1875, to Miss N. J. Howlett, a native of Kansas. They have four children—Willie H., Agnes, Nettie and Ada. Mr. M. is a member S. A. Hurlburt Post No 48, G. A. R.

JOHN RADER, dealer in general merchandise, firm name M. Rader & Son, opened trade fall 1880; store building spring 1878, 24x80 feet, at a cost of $1,500. They carry an average stock of $8,000, and employ three men in the business. John Rader came with parents to Ellinwood fall 1878. Clerked some time, then engaged in the sale of agricultural implements until he became one of the above firm. His father, M. Rader, carries on a farm near Ellinwood. Mr. John Rader was born in Dodge County, Wis., 1854. Parents moved with their family to Minnesota in 1856, where he was raised a farmer. Married, 1881, to Miss Mary Boggeman, a native of Minnesota. They are members of the Catholic Church.

HENRY J. REINTS, clerk and bookkeeper for Edwards Bros. and Fair Bros. He came to Ellinwood, Kansas, 1876, where he engaged in the lumber and grain business until 1882, now has an interest in the lumber business of the firm. Was born in Freeport, Stephenson Co., Ill., 1857. Was raised and educated in his native place, where he lived until he came to Kansas, excepting a number of years when he was employed by Western Electric Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. He is a member of Masonic order and I. O. O. F.

F. A. STECKEL, proprietor of Ellinwood Steam Flouring Mills, also agent for A., T. & S. F. R. R. lands. He also deals in all kinds of grain. The above mills were erected in the spring of 1878; re-built in the summer of 1882, when the new process of reduction was added. Size of main building, 32x52 feet, three stories high, with an engine room 32x32 feet, one story. The mills are driven by a sixty-horse power engine, capacity of mills are 300 bushels of wheat in twenty-four hours, besides 150 bushels of feed, etc. The mills were built of wood at a cost of $10,000; re-building cost $5,000. He employs ten men in the business. Mr. S. first came to Ellinwood in April, 1873, and engaged in merchandising and farm implement business until 1879. He was born in Magdeburg, Germany, October 12, 1833. Came to America 1853. In spring of 1854, he returned to Germany. Came to America in 1855. He was married in 1861, to Miss Mary Hagan, of Fond du Lac, Wis. They have three sons—Willie, Fritz and Albert. Mr. S. is a member of the Masonic order. Has been member of the School Board ever since he came to Kansas. Mayor of Ellinwood three terms, and is at present City Treasurer.

FRANK FALLIS WILLIAMSON came to Ellinwood, Kas., in September, 1872, where he opened the first general store in the place, and continued the business until August, 1882. He was born in Harveysburg, Ohio, 1851. Was raised in that county. He began life as a clerk in a general store at Dayton, Ohio, continuing a year, then came to Kansas. Previously graduated in penmanship and bookkeeping at the Taylor & Jackson General College, of Wilmington, Del., in 1870. Since coming to Kansas, he has been extensively engaged in the live stock business, buying and shipping, etc. The firm of Ashton & Williamson erected an elevator in 1882. He bought and shipped the first wheat in Ellinwood, in September, 1874. Bought the first car load of buffalo bones, sold the first agricultural implements and lumber, under the firm name of Landis & Williamson. Was Postmaster of Ellinwood four years, and City Treasurer one year. Married in 1876, to Miss Etta Avery, of New York State. They have two children—Eugene B. and Marriam F. He is a member of the Masonic order of Ellinwood and Chapter of Great Bend A., F. & A. M.

PAWNEE ROCK.

This is a thriving little town on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, in the extreme southwestern part of the county. The name is derived from a very large rock in the vicinity, which the reader will find fully described in the general history of the county. This village was located and laid out in 1874, by the Arkansas Valley Town Company. It has several thriving business establishments, which drive a good trade with the surrounding country.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOSEPH N. BARRETT, dealer in drugs, medicines, druggists' sundries, etc. He opened trade in April, 1882, and carries a stock of about $1,600. He came to Pawnee Rock in the fall of 1878, and followed agricultural pursuits a year, clerked in general merchandising two years, then embarked in the drug business. He was born in Lycoming County, Pa., August 10, 1853, lived in his native county until twelve years of age, when his parents moved their family to Crawford County, Ill., where he was raised and lived until he came to Kansas. He was married March 5, 1882, to Miss Jennie Kemmerling, a native of Illinois. They have one son—Norman. He has a son and a daughter by former marriage—Claude and Maude.

A. W. METCALF, dealer in boots and shoes, gloves, mittens, harness and horse furnishing goods, cigars, tobaccos, stationery and notions. He is also Postmaster. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1878, and engaged in the above business, and now carries stock of $2,800. He took charge of the postoffice in 1880. He was born in Manchester, N. H., May 29, 1837. Was in Europe and Africa in 1854 and 1855. Moved to Pennsylvania in 1860, and enlisted in the United States Service in November, 1863. Was transferred to Battery G, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, in which he served until the close of the war. He was on detached service most of the time and was promoted several times. Soon after the war he went to Binghamton, N. Y., where he assisted in organizing a veteran battery of artillery, which soon became one of the finest organizations in the State, fully mounted and equipped. After his army life he embarked in the boot and shoe business until he came to Kansas. He was married to Miss Rosaltha T. Wheeler, of Meshoppen, Pa., in 1869. He is a member of Binghamton Lodge No. 177 F. A. M., and Great Bend Lodge No. 1066 K. of H., Great Bend, Kan. He is at present Notary Public and has served as Justice of the Peace a number of years. He has been identified with educational movements for several years, and is now a member of the School Board. Has had two children—Helen and Bessie. Bessie died in 1877, aged five years. Helen is now twelve.

JOHN M. VAN AKEN, agent for the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co., first located on a farm seven miles northwest of Larned, in 1877, and farmed for two years. He yet continues to have his land cultivated. He has 129 acres, eighty-five of which is under plow. In 1882 there were 1,183 bushels of wheat raised on his land. He is also engaged in the stock business to some extent. He acted as agent for the Adams Express and operator at Larned, in 1879-81. He then moved to Pawnee Rock, and accepted a position as agent of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. He was born in Lenawee County, Mich., December 8, 1844; lived there until fourteen years of age. He then moved to Carbondale, Jackson Co., Ill., where he lived until 1862, and enlisted August 11, of the same year, in Company F, Eighty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private. He participated in all the battles of his command, until June 13, 1864, when, at the battle of Guntown, Miss., he was taken prisoner, and confined in Andersonville, Ga., and other Rebel prisons, until April, 1865. He was mustered out in Springfield, Ill., soon after that date. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Amy S. Luce, of Belleville, Ill. They have four children—John A., Lena C., Sarah, and Ralph. They are members of the Presbyterian Church of Larned. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and E. A. U. of Larned.

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.

BENJAMIN I. DAWSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Great Bend, was the fourth child, and third son, born to W. W. and Mary Dawson, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The date of his birth was July 5, 1844. In 1854 he moved with his parents to Iowa, and located in Jackson County, where they remained two years, and then removed to Jones County, in that State. His father being a farmer, Benjamin I. was raised to agricultural pursuits, and after leaving school, his entire time was given to farm work. His means of acquiring an education were those offered by the public schools which he attended during his early boyhood in his native State, and later in Iowa, closing his school career in the high school at Monticello, Jones Co., Iowa, which he attended for one year. Was engaged in mercantile business from 1869 to 1873, disposing of which he moved to Kansas in the spring of 1874, where he settled upon a farm in Barton County, to which State he was followed by his parents three years later, both of whom are still living, his father being seventy-two years old and his mother seventy-three. Benjamin I. Dawson and Emma A. Bonewitz were joined in wedlock at Longworthy, Jones Co., Iowa, on the 10th day of December, 1868, by which marriage six children have been born to them, as follows: Fred. I., born in Jones County, Iowa, September 9, 1869; Lillie B., born at same place, January 19, 1871; Bon H., at same place, born October 30, 1873; Mary C., born in Barton County, Kan., January 1, 1876; Chandler W., at same place, December 10, 1879; and Ralph E., at same place, May 5, 1882. Mr. Dawson has held several township offices, and in 1878 was elected a County Commissioner from the Third District of Barton County, which position he occupied for three years.

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HARVEY COUNTY.

LOCATION AND GENERAL FEATURES.

HARVEY County is situated on the eastern line of the central belt of counties in the State, about seventy-five miles north of the Indian Territory, and about one hundred and ten miles south of the Nebraska State line, being only about thirty miles in a southeasterly direction from the geographical center of the State. It is bounded on the north by McPherson and Marion; east, Marion and Butler; south, Sedgwick, and on the west by Reno County. The county contains fifteen congressional townships, is thirty miles from east to west, eighteen from north to south, and ranks fourth in being one of the smallest counties in the State. Harvey is also the center of population in the "Garden of Kansas," and its chances are favorable that with its superior advantages it will become, eventually, the center of population in the State.

The surface soil of Harvey is similar to that of other counties in the immediate vicinity, being a rich, black sandy loam, strongly impregnated with gypsum and lime, and varies in depth upon the uplands from two to ten feet, and upon the bottoms from three to thirty feet. The subsoil is very porous and underlaid with gypsum, which accounts for its remarkable productiveness. The entire county slopes gently to the southeast, about one-half being upland and the remainder being equally divided between first and second bottom.

Harvey is one of the best watered counties in the State The great Arkansas River flow through the southwestern corner, while the Little Arkansas enters the county from the north and flows southeast through the townships of Alta, Garden, Halstead, Lakin and Sedgwick. Tributary to this stream, and watering various parts of the county, are Turkey, Black Kettle, Kisawa, Sand, Jester, the three Emmets and Gooseberry creeks. In addition to these there are Doyle, Wildcat, Gypsum, Gester and two branches of the West White River, important tributaries of Walnut River. These streams are, in all seasons of the year, fed by numerous springs and minor tributaries. Between the two rivers are found several beautiful lakes, which afford abundance of pure water. From ten to fifteen feet on the bottoms, which never overflow, and from twenty to forty feet on the uplands, is the usual depth for sinking wells.

With an altitude of 1,500 feet above the sea level, and its latitudinal location being traversed from east to west by the 38th parallel of north latitude, Harvey County has a climate similar to that of Central Kentucky, Southern Virginia and Delaware. No malaria is noticeable, and with short winters and summers soothed by the everlasting Kansas zephyr, diseases peculiar to damp climates are never contracted. From the nature of the soil and climate, all products common to the North and South can be raised here, including grains, cereals, grasses and fruits.

A few statistical points as to Harvey County's prosperity show that out of 345,600 acres, 208,472 acres are in farms; assessed valuation on taxable property in county, $2,183,141.64; value of animals slaughtered, 1879—$42,141; 1881—$120,493; wool clip, 1878, 8,040 pounds; 1879, 13,134 pounds; 1881, 32,116 pounds; artificial forest in county, 2,500 acres. In 1874 there were 1,568 acres planted in winter wheat, which yielded 25,068 bushels, and in the same year 3,590 acres of spring wheat, yielding 48,104 bushels. In 1882 there were 49,748 acres in winter wheat, yielding 1,243,700 bushels, and only 443 acres of spring wheat, yielding 5,316 bushels. In 1874, out of 13,178 acres of corn planted, 65,890 bushels were harvested. In 1882, out of 61,839 acres planted, 1,236,780 bushels were harvested. In 1874, 2,757 acres of oats in cultivation, yielded 68,195 bushels. In 1882, 4,536 acres in cultivation, yielded 337,440 bushels. Other products have increased in proportion. Population in 1875, 5,046; in 1880, 11,454; increase in five years, 6,408; in 1882, 11,486; increase in seven years, 6,440.

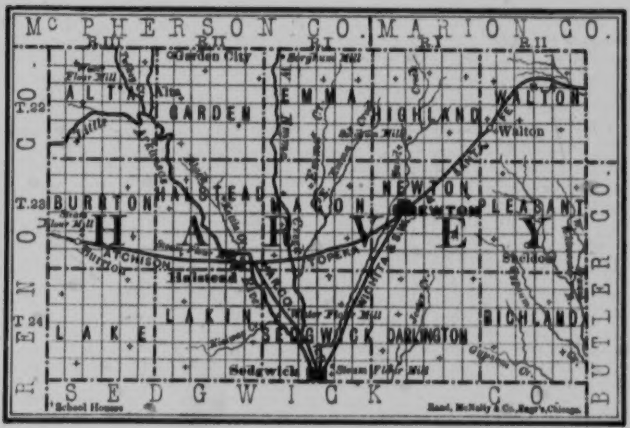

POPULATION.

(Organized in 1872.)

		1880.
(a)	Alta Township	593
(b)	Burrton Township, including Burrton City	714
(c)	Darlington Township	478
(d)	Emma Township	529
(e)	Garden Township	526
(f)	Halstead Township	870
(g)	Highland Township	535
(h)	Lake Township	375
(i)	Lakin Township	455
(j)	Macon Township	574
(k)	Newton Township	796
	Newton City	2,601
(l)	Pleasant Township	587
(m)	Richland Township	878
(n)	Sedgwick Township, including Sedgwick City	[illegible]
(o)	Walton Township	647
		11,581
	Burrton City	296
	Sedgwick City	415

(a) From McPherson County.
(b) From Sedgwick County.
(c) From Sedgwick County.
(d) From McPherson County.
(e) From McPherson County.
(f) From Sedgwick County.
(g) From Marion County.
(h) From Sedgwick County

(i) From Sedgwick County
(j) From Sedgwick County.
(k) From Sedgwick County.
(l) From Sedgwick County.
(m) From Sedgwick County.
(n) From Sedgwick County.
(o) From Marion County.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

From various sources it has been shown that H. Nieman, who took up a claim on the West White Water in the present township of Richland, in June 1869, was the first *bona fide* settler in what is now known as Harvey County. It has also been shown that certain parties had located claims prior to that date, but were not actual settlers. Mr. Nieman was followed in July of the same year by Wm. Lawrence and Hubbard Wilcox, who settled in the immediate vicinity. In the fall of 1869 Wm. McOwen, Charles Schaefer, John N. Corgan, W. T. Wetherel, John Wright and S. Decker located on and in the vicinity of what is now Sedgwick City.

The early settlement of Harvey County by townships, as given by Judge R. W. P. Muse, in his history of Harvey County, is to the effect that *Lakin Township*, was settled early as June, 1869, by Messrs. Kimball and Howard, who located on Section 7; *Macon Township*, at the mouth of the three Emma creeks, in the summer of 1869, by Geo. F. Perry, Wm. Cleveland, M. Alexander and Seth Goodley, who established a cattle ranche; *Richland Township* was inhabited by Messrs. Nieman, Lawrence and Wilcox, until June, 1870, when A. G. Richardson, present County Commissioner, came and purchased the claims of Lawrence and Wilcox, and made a permanent location. Other settlers in the township were C. S. Fink, July 3 1870; R. W. Denny, September 18, 1870, and Joel and Jesse Parker, H. W. Bailey, B. P. Parks, S. Saylor, T. Ezra, R. Smith in October, 1870; *Darlington Township*—Edward Doty, Thomas Winn, July, 1870; C. E. Berry, August, 1870; E. Marks, O. B. Hildreth, Wm. Geary and I. Stockwell, on Section 4, in October, 1870; they were followed by O. B. Gingress and Jas. Allen and others in the fall of the same year; *Garden and Alta townships* were first settled by a French colony of ten persons, who located in Alta Township, on Turkey Creek, in 1869-70. In the fall of 1870 the settlement was augmented by Palmer and Daniel Heath and others. On the Little Arkansas River, in Garden Township, an Irish settlement was formed early in 1870, and increased September 12, 1870, by F. P. and A. E. Munch; *Newton Township*—in February, 1871, A.W. Baker, Miles Davids and Joshua Perkins; *Highland Township*—in March, 1871, by John Hengst, C. W. Patterson, J. V. Sharp, H. Beery and F. Livingston, followed in April by J. S. and F. W. H. Hackney, J. C., W. E. and J.M. Johnston, R. T. Elwood, J. L. Caveny, W. Davis and others; *Lake Township*—in March, 1871, by Jas. McMurray, Jas. Patterson, John Gorgas and others; *Burrton Township*—by John W. Blades and others in April, 1871; *Emma Township*—in April, 1871, by Wm. and Chas. Bean, E. C. Munger, G. Webster and others; *Walton Township*—in March, 1871, by Theodore Kline and family; *Halstead Township*—in September, 1870, by John N. Corgan, who had sold his claim where Sedgwick City now stands, and located near present town of Halstead. He was followed in October by G. L. Cooper, J. Schoonover, A. Olson, Allen Miller, L. D. and A. Brewer; *Pleasant Township*—in January, 1871, by John Harlan, J. and P. Ray, L. B. Owen, D. E. Sheldon; in February, H. D. and C. Kettle, D. Denny, S. Chamberlain, S. A. Powell.

By consulting the biographical department of this work the reader will find many other names of the early settlers of this county, who joined the hardy class of pioneers and left their Eastern homes to face the disadvantages and hardships of a frontier life. This county was then but a "wild sea of waving grasses," the monotony of which was now and then relieved by the sight of immense herds of cattle, controlled by Texan cow-boys, on their way to the nearest shipping point—Abilene. At this time large herds of buffalo—controlled by no one—were found in the western portion of the county, especially in the immediate vicinity of where Burrton now stands, between the two Arkansas rivers. The last one was killed in the county in 1875, in the Prouty neighborhood, in Macon Township. Harvey County has been largely settled by that thrifty class of foreigners, the Mennonites. The immigration commenced to this county early as 1872. To induce this, committees were sent here from various counties and States to ascertain facts necessary for a future settlement. They are found in almost every portion of the county, but particularly in Halstead Township. As a class, they are valuable additions towards promoting a steady growth in all business pursuits, but more so from an agricultural point of view.

The first birth in Harvey County was that of Rosa A., daughter of Charles Schaefer, August 12, 1870, in Sedgwick Township. The first male birth in the county also occurred in Sedgwick, February 13, 1871, being that of Henry, son of P. M. Morgan. Sedgwick, being the oldest settled town in the county, claims the first school building, erected in 1870; the first flouring mill, erected in 1871, by the Sedgwick Steam Power Company, and the first death, that of an unknown man, by shooting, in the fall of 1870. The first celebration of our nation's independence occurred at Richardson's Grove on the West White Water, July 4, 1871. Seventy persons were present. Religious services were held early as July, 1871, at Newton, by Rev. Mr. Overstreet, of the Presbyterian denomination. The first passenger train entered Newton, July 17, 1871. June 16, 1871, a severe wind and rain storm swept over Harvey County, and assuming the violence of a hurricane, destroyed much property. October 30, of the same year, a terrific storm of hail, sleet and snow passed over the county from the North, destroying hundreds of cattle and occasioning much suffering. The gloomiest period in the history of Harvey County, occurred in August, 1874, at which time that terrible scourge, the grasshopper, made its appearance. This pest in countless millions were first noticed August 7, and but a few days had passed when not a vestage of vegetation of any kind was to be seen. Many were obliged to abandon their hard earned homes and seek employment, to support their families. All business was practically suspended. But with the retreat of the insect came a renewed determination by the people not to falter in the advancement of the county, and to-day the result is noticeable by the intelligent observer.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was completed through the county during the summer of 1871. The road enters the county in the northeast corner and runs in a southwesterly direction to Newton, from which place its course is nearly due west. It passes through the townships of Walton, Highland, Newton, Macon, Halstead and Burrton, and leaves the county eight miles north of the southern boundary. Its principal stations are Walton, Newton, Halstead and Burrton.

Early in June, 1871, the Wichita & Southwestern Railroad Company was organized, with the following officers and directors: J. R. Mead, Pres.; William Griefferstein, Treas.; H. C. Sluss, Sec'y; S. H. Kohn, J. M. Steele, S. C. Johnson, C. H. Smith, George Schlieter, C. F. Gilbert, T. J. Peters, F. J. Fulton and R. W. P. Muse. At an election held August 11, 1871, bonds to the amount of $200,000 were voted for and carried by 330 majority. Newton being made the initial point, the contract was let, and the road completed to Wichita in a few months. Sedgwick City, in Harvey County, is the principal station.

The Memphis & Newton Railroad Company was incorporated August 15, 1872, but at this point the corporation became defunct. September 1, 1872, the Newton, King City & Ellsworth Railroad Company was organized. In 1873 a preliminary survey was made from Ellsworth to Newton, after which the road followed the fate of its predecessor.

The St. Louis & San Francisco railroad enters the county at Sedgwick City, and running northwest strikes the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway at Halstead.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Although Harvey County was settled as early as 1869, the question of its being organized as a county was not agitated until the fall of 1871, when a Republican convention was called to nominate a county ticket for Sedgwick County, and this being a part of that county, delegates were elected to attend the said convention, to be held at Wichita. At this convention, the number of delegates from Newton was cut down from seven to three, and being dissatisfied with this, the Newton delegates, followed by the Black Kettle and Grant township delegates, withdrew and nominated a separate ticket, which was partially elected. This increasing the feeling for the organization of a new county, a meeting was held at Newton, December 13, 1871, at the office of Muse & Spivey, for the purpose of effecting a distinct organization. Among those present were J. T. Davis, R. M. Spivey, L. E. Steele, C. S. Bowman, James Sprague, J. C. Johnson, D. Ainsworth and R. W. P. Muse. A plan was adopted to form a new county, to consist of sixteen congressional townships, ten to be taken from Sedgwick County, three from McPherson County, and three from Marion County, with Newton as the county seat. According to this plan, the territory embraced in the limits of Burton, Halstead, Darlington, Lake, Lakin, Macon, Newton, Pleasant, Richland, Sedgwick, Alta, Highland, Emma, and Garden townships, was organized by an act of Legislature, February 29, 1872, and named Harvey, in honor of James M. Harvey, then Governor of Kansas.

Gov. Harvey appointed the following named county officers to officiate in their respective positions until their successors could be duly elected and qualified, to wit: County Clerk, H. W. Bailey; County Treasurer, C. D. Munger; Probate Judge, A. Markwell; Register of Deeds, R. H. Brown; Sheriff, W. B. Chamberlin; Coroner, C. C. Furley; County Attorney, C. S. Bowman; Clerk of District Court, J. B. Cunningham; County Surveyor, W. Brown; County Superintendent, Ellen Webster; County Commissioners, A. G. Richardson, Amos Prouty, and J. R. Skinner.

The first election for county officers was held May 20, 1872. At this election Newton was made the county seat. All of the county officials appointed by Gov. Harvey were elected, with the exception of John R. Skinner, County Commissioner, whose place was filled by the election of B. Thompson, of Halstead Township. At a meeting of the County Commissioners, held May 24, 1872, to canvass the vote cast May 20, it was found that the poll books of Sedgwick and Newton townships showed on their face a fraudulent vote, and it was voted by the Board that they be rejected, which was done, and the result was shown as above stated.

At the first regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, held April 16, 1872, it being mustered in by C. S. Bowman, Notary Public, A. G. Richardson, was chosen Chairman. The principal business transacted was that of dividing the county into civil townships and giving them appropriate names. The county was divided into municipal townships, each being the size of a congressional township, and were named as follows: *Newton Township*, from the city of Newton, the county seat; *Darlington Township*, in honor of its early settlers, who came from Darlington, La Fayette Co., Wis.; *Sedgwick Township*, after the town of Sedgwick; *Lakin Township*, in honor of D. L. Lakin, then Land Commissioner of the A. T. & S. Fe R. R.; *Lake Township*, from the beautiful lakes it contains; *Burton Township*, was changed from Valley, in honor of the town of Burton, *Halstead Township*, in honor of the city of Halstead; *Emma Township*, after the three creeks of the same name, so called in memory of a "beautiful young lady" who died and was buried on the bank of one of the streams; *Alta Township*, in memory of a deceased daughter of Judge R. W. P. Muse; *Macon Township*, after a county of that name in Illinois; *Walton Township*, in honor of one of the stockholders of the A. T. & S. F. R. R.; *Garden*, *Richland*, *Highland* and *Pleasant townships*, so named from their location and quality of soil. A petition to annex Walton and Highland townships was circulated by John C. Johnson, which was signed by three-fourths of the voters in the two townships. On the presentation of the petition to the State Legislature, by Representative H. A. Ensign, and a committee from Newton, composed of J. T. Davis, H. C. Ashbaugh, L. E. Steele, C. D. Munger, R. M. Spivey and J. B. Dickey, a bill was passed March 5, 1873, which authorized the annexation of the two townships to Harvey County.

At the November election, in 1872, U. S. Grant received 563 votes, and Horace Greeley 187 votes, for president. The following county officers were elected: Dr. H. A. Ensign, Representative; D. W. Bunker, Clerk; C. D. Munger, Treasurer; A. Markwell, Probate Judge; H. W. Hubbard, Register of Deeds; Dr. S. Foster, Coroner; C. S. Bowman, Attorney; J. B. Cunningham, District Clerk; L. H. Hamlin, Surveyor; F. L. Faats, Superintendent of Public Instruction; B. C. Arnold, A. G. Richardson and T. B. Floyd, Commissioners. At an election held November 4, 1873, A. G. Richardson was elected Representative; I. N. Stout, Coroner. The County Board of Commissioners refused to canvass the votes cast for the election of the other county officers. At this election bonds were voted to the amount of $3,000, for the purpose of establishing a County Poor Farm, $2,000 in bonds were issued and Harvey County now has an excellent institution for that purpose. By a decision of the Supreme Court, October 3, 1874, a new Board of County Commissioners, composed of Amos Prouty, J. Hollister and T. R. Oldham, assumed control of the county affairs. At the November election, in 1879, bonds to the amount of $6,000 was voted for the purpose of erecting a county jail, which was subsequently done. The vote on the Prohibitory Amendment in Harvey County, November 2, 1880, stood, for, 1,[illegible] against, 858.

We make the following extracts from a "History of [illegible]arvey County," compiled by Judge R. W. P. Muse, who in speaking of the condition of the early county records, says: * * "The time elapsing between the organization of the county, and the fall of 1875, may be classed as the dark period in the history of Harvey County." He still further adds, in referring from this time to September 6, 1875, that "nearly all important papers which should have been filed in that office (County Clerk's), are missing, and even the minutes of the meetings of the County Commissioners, have been imperfectly kept, or entirely omitted. * * * * All this while the affairs of the county had been carelessly and badly (if not criminally) conducted. It was openly charged that a "Tweed Ring" had been formed with headquarters in some of the county offices. It was also charged, and generally believed, that large amounts of money had been wrongfully issued in the shape of warrants and paid out without the sanction of law. It was further reported that the County Commissioners, or at least, a majority of them, had met and cancelled, and destroyed some $10,000 of this redeemed scrip, and no sufficient record of the amount thus issued and destroyed, had been kept. Excitement ran high—indignation meetings were held and efforts made to have the books of the county investigated, and if found as charged, to punish the guilty parties, but as the books had been loosely kept in many instances, no record was made whatever of important transactions, it was found up-hill business to commence proceedings against the suspected officials, and the matter was finally dropped."

The official county roster for 1882-83, is as follows: Clerk, John C. Johnson; Treas., H. W. Bunker; Reg. of Deeds, H. Mathias; Dist. Clerk, W. J. Puett; Probate Judge, J. H. Campbell; Supt. Pub. Ins., H. C. McQuiddy; Surveyor, James Dawson; Attorney, W. E. Lathy; Sheriff, John Waler; Coroner, H. A. Ensign; Commissioners, D. W. Woodward, W. D. Tourtillott, A. G. Richardson.

COUNTY SCHOOLS AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Owing to the imperfect records found in the County Superintendent's office, it has been impossible to get any correct data, concerning the schools of Harvey County, prior to 1877. In 1877, there were in Harvey County 66 organized school districts, and 2,485 persons within the school age; 1,703 pupils were enrolled, and 81 teachers employed, at an average salary of $33 for males, and $25.50 for females. During that year six schoolhouses were erected, making the total number fifty-nine. To build these six school houses, $10,409 in bonds were issued, making the total bonded indebtedness $45,389. For school purposes $27,266.13 was received, $20,183.59 of which was paid out for expenses. In 1882, there was 67 organized districts in the county, and 4,140 persons of school age; 3,309 pupils were enrolled, and 88 teachers employed, at an average salary of $36.59 for males, and $31.09 for females. Bonds were issued to the amount of $7,775, which made the bonded indebtedness $34,539.30. With sixty-six school buildings in use, and including all school property, represents a value of $72,100. Of the $37,891.96 received for school purposes, $32,629.35 was expended in promoting the educational interests. In addition to the public schools, there are many private schools, under the auspices of the Mennonites and other denominations, in which both the German and English language are taught. Considering her size, Harvey County is unsurpassed in her school facilities.

The Harvey County Agricultural and Mechanical Society was incorporated with a capital stock of $3,000, November 14, 1872, with A. G. Richardson, Pres; E. Commons, Vice-Pres.; D. Ainsworth, Treas.; and H. C. Ashbaugh, Sec. The society purchased eighty acres of land one and one-half miles west of Newton, and held the first fair in October, 1873. In 1874, during the grasshopper scourge, no fair was held. From 1875 to 1878 fairs were held on grounds north of the city. In 1879, a forty-acre tract was purchased one mile southwest of the city, and a fair held. In the spring of 1880, the *Golden Gate* printing office was burned, and with it the records of the society. A new charter was obtained, and the society entered upon its present organization. Present officers: H. A. Ensign, Pres.; W. H. Cole, Vice-Pres.; A. B. Lemmon, Sec.; E. L. Parris, Treas. The Board of Directors, numbering eighteen members, include many of the successful men in the county.

NEWTON.

Newton, the metropolis and county seat of Harvey County, is geographically located in the center of the eastern portion of the county, on the east bank of Sand Creek. Besides being the principal station on the main line of the A., T. & S. F. Ry., east of Emporia; it is the inital point of the Caldwell Branch of that road. With its natural advantages, together with the enterprising class of citizens with which it is largely peopled, and surrounded by a thrifty class of farmers; it has, from a small village, grown to a city of the second class. The business portion of the city is built up in a substantial manner with handsome stone and brick blocks, which would be a credit to larger cities, and in the suburbs are located fine private residences, amply testifying to the taste and refinement of its inhabitants.

GENERAL HISTORY.

The present town site of Newton twelve years ago, was unoccupied. The habitation of man had not yet been built, and the broad and fertile prairies around, were untrod, save by a few hardy pioneers, *en route* West. When Judge R. W. P. Muse made his first trip to this point, May 10, 1871, he found occupying a tent on the west bank of Sand Creek, the late John Sebastian, and on the town site were located Peter Luhn, Joel T. Davis, L. E. Steele, H. Lovett, Isaac Stockwell, Robert Walton, Dr. Gaston Boyd, H. W. Hubbard, E. L. Lapham, W. A. Russell, S. J. Bentley, J. J. Barker, B. C. Arnold, Louis Foy, J. T. Davis, J. Rynierson and a few others. R. M. Spivey, David and William Maxwell, —— Bennett, James Millis and W. P. Sterm arrived during the month of May, 1871. The greater portion of those above mentioned located in March of the same year.

The first frame building on the town site was moved from Darlington Township, the latter part of March, 1870, and was used as a blacksmith shop, by Messrs. Stockwell and Walton. The next building was erected by Peter Luhn, and known as the "Pioneer Store." About this time Davis and Steele erected a building and opened a bakery. Early in May, 1871, H. Lovett, S. J. Bentley, Muse & Spivey erected frame structures. After this new buildings went up daily and the future of the town was assured.

On the completion of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, July 17, 1871, Newton became the shipping point of the immense herds of Texas cattle which prior to this time had been driven to Abilene on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. In anticipation of this important event the population of the place was greatly augmented by the arrival of large numbers of "the only original cow-boys," saloon men, gamblers, "soiled doves," and roughs of every nationality and color. In harmony with their surroundings and character all went armed in the most approved border fashion. In that part of the city known as "Hyde Park" no less than fifteen buildings were erected and devoted to "social amusement," in which these characters figured conspicuously. Nearly every other building in the business portion was occupied by saloons, which would be named "Do Drop In," "The Side Track," "Gold Rooms," and other appellations suggestive of the times. The "cow-boy reign," which practically continued from June, 1871, to January 1, 1873, was an epitome of what has been and is now being enacted where that element predominates. As a matter of fact many persons were killed and wounded during that time, but the number has been greatly exaggerated. A careful review bearing on this point by Judge R. W. P. Muse, in his "History of Harvey County," places the total number killed as twelve. As many conflicting statements have been made on this number it has been impossible to alter the number with accuracy. It is possible and highly probable that several shooting scrapes occurred in which parties were dangerously wounded and reported killed; while it is admitted by all that the numerous shooting affairs that occurred during the "reign" were lamentable events, detrimental to the best interests of the city, it is also shown that they were confined to the rough element. Pages might be devoted to a detailed account of the various shooting scrapes occurring during that time, but a mention of the "general massacres" will prove sufficient. The affair, which terminated in the death of five of its participants and the wounding of as many more, occurred on the night of August 9, 1871, at the dancehouse of Perry Tuttle. On account of some prior difficulty between McCloskey and Jim Anderson, the latter, on the evening mentioned, entered the dancehouse with a number of his companions and shot McCloskey, who returned the fire after he was down, wounding his antagonist so badly that he afterwards died. Standing near the door was a young man, evidently in the last stages of consumption, who was a personal friend of McCloskey's. Seeing his friend down he turned and locked the door, preventing egress. Then drawing his "shooting iron" he fired into the Anderson crowd, killing three outright and wounding three or four more. As the young man, Riley, appeared to have everything his own way the affair terminated at this juncture. In this connection the first death occurred June 16, 1871, in which two cow boys, Snyder and Welsh, got into a difficulty in front of Gregory's saloon and the latter was killed.

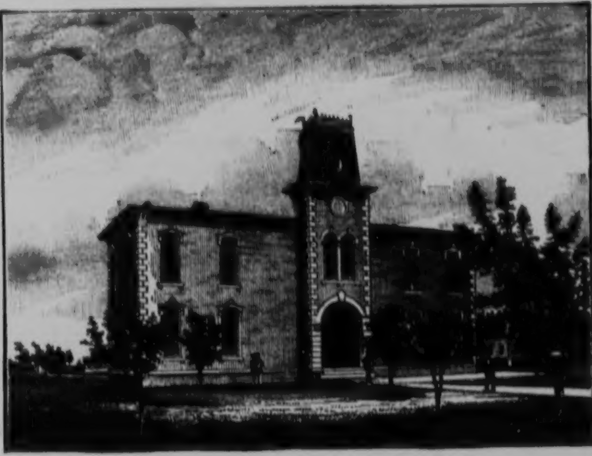

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, NEWTON.

After the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was completed to Dodge City and a branch to Wichita the cattle trade turned to these points, and Newton was soon free from a large proportion of the desperadoes and roughs who had so long infested it. After the return of law and order the city did not recover from the effects of its early days for nearly two years, and to still more increase the retrogressive movement a disastrous fire occurred on the evening of December 8, 1873, destroying the east side of block 38, the best business portion of the city. In April, 1875, the population of the city was 769, and of the township 293, a large decrease from the returns of 1872. During the spring and summer of 1875 the town sprang into and entered upon a new life, and in 1878 boasted of a population of over 2,000. Present estimated population (1882) 5,000.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

Prior to its incorporation as a city of the third class, February 22, 1872, Newton practically had no government of any kind, and even after its incorporation, during the "cow-boy reign," the majesty of the law was unheeded. At the first city election, held April 1, 1872, L. E. Steele, S. Lehman and R. C. Arnold constituted the board of canvassers. The following were elected: Mayor, James Gregory; Councilmen, E. Chamberlain, D. Hamill, Isaac Thayer, B. C. Arnott, Jno. Winram; Police Judge, M. J. Hennessy. At the first meeting of the City Council, held April 3, 1872, E. Lunn was appointed Clerk *pro tem*; G. Chamberlein, Treasurer; D. Skelly, Attorney; W. Brooks, Marshal; Chas. Bowman, Assistant Marshal. H. B. Lynch was appointed Clerk, in July, 1872. By a proclamation of the Governor, Newton was made a city of the second class, January 22, 1880, and, February 5, of the same year, was divided into three wards. The following named gentlemen have officiated as Mayor: 1873, H. C. McQuiddy; 1874, R. M. Spivey; 1875, J. H. Dickey; 1876, H. W. Bunker; 1877, O. B. Edgett; 1878-9 S. Saylor; 1880-1, R. C. Love; 1882-3, R. W. P. Muse.

Present city officers are: Mayor, R. W. P. Muse; Council, J. W. Helwig, H. W. Hubbard, C. L. Berry, E. B. Fowler, James Geary, R. Collins; Clerk, J. W. Edwards; Treasurer, E. L. Parris; Attorney, C. Bucher; Police Judge, Wm. Shaver; Justice of Peace, D. Feiger; Constables, R. H. Ransom, M. D. Stimmel.

Postoffice—Was established in the summer of 1871, W. A. Russell being appointed first Postmaster. He was succeeded, September 13, 1872, by William Brown, who occupied the position until October 30, 1873, when A. C. Fredericks was appointed. In 1879, H. C. Ashbaugh, the present Postmaster, received the appointment. During Frederick's administration, the office became a third class office. At this office the money order system was established, July 1, 1874, A. C. Fredericks purchasing money order No. 1, July 6, 1874.

THE PRESS AND THE SCHOOLS.

The Newton Kansan, the first number of which appeared August 22, 1872, under the editorship of H. C. Ashbaugh, was the first newspaper published in Harvey County after its organization. The paper, an eight-column folio, has been under the same management to the present time, and is Republican in politics, progressive in ideas and identified with the progress and welfare of home interests.

Newton Republican.—The first number of this paper appeared August 11, 1875, as the *Harvey County News*, under the management of J. E. Duncan and A. W. Moore. Duncan remained as editor until December 29, 1875. On the 28th of April, 1876, J. S. Collister purchased a half interest of Moore, and the paper was run by the new firm until December, 1876, when Moore retired, leaving Collister, who published it until the summer of 1879, he then sold his interest to C. G. Coutant, who changed the name to its present appellation. In November, 1879, the paper passed into the hands of R. W. P. Muse and R. M. Spivey, who continued its publication until June 10, 1881, when it passed into the hands of Hon. A. B. Lemmon, its present editor and proprietor. The name of the paper indicates its politics. In April, 1881, the paper was enlarged from a nine column folio to a six column quarto, its present size. The *Republican* is known as being one of the leading papers in the Arkansas Valley.

Newton has under the existing management one of the best school systems in southern Kansas. The first steps toward promoting her educational interests were taken August 10, 1872, when the people voted $5,000 in bonds for the erection of a brick schoolhouse. The first public school was opened August 26, 1872, by Miss Mary Boyd, and from this date educational interests have been well looked after, as the present school system will amply testify. The contract for the new building was let September 19, 1872, to W. K. Jackman, who completed it the following season. On the incorporation of the city, into a city of the second class, in January, 1880, it was divided into three wards, in which have been erected handsome and substantial structures for educational purposes. Prominent among the rest are the north and south side buildings, which are a credit to cities of ten times the size.

CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church was organized July 7, 1872, by Rev. J. P. Harsen, with seven members, namely, F. L. Vesta, W. R. Johnson, J. C. Johnson, James M. Johnson, Mrs. Mary Johnson, D. L. Payne and —— Calderhead. During the first two or three years the church had no regular pastor. Rev. A. E. Garrison became pastor in March, 1875, and remained until the close of 1878. In April, 1879, Rev. James H. Clark became pastor and remained until the spring of 1882. In November, the present pastor, Rev. E. J. Brown, assumed charge. The membership has increased as follows: 1872, 7 members; 1874, 12 members; 1875, 31 members; 1876, 37 members; 1877, 56 members; 1878, 66 members; 1879, 64 members; 1880, 104 members; 1881, 108 members; 1882, 102 members. During the pastorate of Rev. Garrison, the present church edifice, a frame structure, 35x50 feet, was completed at a cost of $5,000. The church has always maintained a Sabbath school. The membership of which is now 137.

Methodist Episcopal Church, was organized in the spring of 1872, by Rev. M. M. Haun, as a Mission, which embraced all of Harvey County, and included six appointments. In March, 1873, the Newton organization numbered thirty members, under the pastorate of Rev. L. F. Laverty, who remained two years. The first church edifice (now occupied by the Episcopal denomination) was a frame, 26x46 feet, and was dedicated August 3, 1873, the total cost being $2,000. Rev. Laverty was succeeded in 1875, by Rev. E. C. Brooks, who remained two years. He was succeeded by the following: Walter Oakley, one year; W. A. Dodson, one year; E. C. Brooks, one year; W. W. Woodside, one year, and Rev. N. Asher, present pastor, two years. A new stone edifice, 46x55 feet, is in process of erection, and will be completed in the spring of 1883, at a cost of $7,500. The Sabbath school has average attendance of 150 pupils. Present number of church communicants, 175.

Church of the Immaculate Conception (Catholic).—The first services of this denomination in Newton, were held by Rev. F. P. Swembergh, in 1871, in tents and car used by the construction men, in building the railroad to this point. In the latter part of 1872, Father Swembergh organized a church with four families, and commenced the erection of a stone edifice. The first building was 24x40 feet, and was completed in 1874. In 1879 an addition was made in the form of a cross, and a Parochial School established with thirty-five pupils—present membership, sixty-five. During the same year, the parsonage was built. Value of church property, $4,000. Since the establishing of the church at Newton, Father Swembergh has been in charge. Present membership, from eighty to one hundred families.

St. Matthews Church (Episcopal.)—Prior to its organization, services were held by Rev. A. Beattie, D. D., until an organization was effected in 1879. A stone edifice, 30x50 feet, was erected during the same year, at a cost of $2,500. The building was used until 1882, when on account of its imperfect construction it was torn down, and the Methodist Church purchased. The first regular pastor, Rev. Jas. Newman, officiated until October, 1880, when he was succeeded by the Rev. R. C. Talbott, who remained four months. The organization was then without a regular pastor until July, 1882, when Rev. T. L. Allen assumed the pastorate. The organization is the only one of this denomination in the county. Present membership, sixteen.

First Baptist Church was organized in the fall of 1877, by Rev. A. S. Merrifield, with about forty-three members. A frame edifice, 30 by 40 feet, was erected during the same year at a cost of about $1,400. Rev. Mr. Merrifield remained as pastor until December 1, 1882, since which time the church has been supplied by Rev. L. T. Bicknell. Present membership, 160.

Evangelical Association (German) was formed June 18, 1879, with seven members, by Rev. C. F. Erffmeyer. In the spring of 1880 the church was admitted into the Conference. A frame church edifice, 26 by 32 feet, was erected in the fall of 1879, at a cost of $2,200. September 28, 1882, this building was totally destroyed by a cyclone, while a meeting of the church was in session. All the inmates escaped without serious injury. Rev. Mr. Erffmeyer was succeeded in April, 1882, by Rev. Mr. Kiplinger, the present supply. The denomination now uses the Baptist Church. Present membership, 40.

An organization of this denomination was effected in January, 1881, with ten members, six miles west of Newton, in Macon Township, by Rev. Erffmeyer. Meetings are held in schoolhouse, District 15; Thomas Patterson, class leader. Present membership, 13.

Mennonite Church (German) was organized in 1879, with about ten members, by Elder L. Sudermann (supply), who is the present pastor. A frame church edifice, 26 by 32 feet, was completed in the spring of 1881, at a cost of $2,000 with lot. Present membership, 58.

An organization of the *German Lutheran* persuasion is located here, but from absence of records or reliable data a sketch is withheld.

SOCIETIES.

In presenting the following sketches of the Masonic societies of Newton, the intelligent reader will bear in mind that they have been compiled, in a great measure, from data furnished by different members of the fraternity, and not from the Secretary's records.

Newton Lodge, No. 142, A. F. & A. M., was instituted under a charter dated October 16, 1873, and granted to S. Saylor, W. M.; O. B. Edgett, S. W.; R. B. Lynch, J. W. Some of the first members were George Clapp, R. E. Torrington, B. F. Evans, George Munger, S. Eggs, James Norton, J. H. Anderson, D. Hamill, S. J. Bentley, A. Russell and R. W. P. Muse. Present officers: C. L. Berry, W. M.; F. D. Tripp, S. W.; J. R. Campbell, J. W.; C. A. Swenson, Treas.; M. L. Sawyer, Sec. Meets on the second Saturday of each month, at Masonic Hall. Present membership, 175.

Arkansas Valley Chapter, No. 27, R. A. M., was organized in 1874, the dispensation being granted to S. Saylor, H. P.; James Norton, K.; J. E. Neal, S.; and C. S. Bowman, R. E. Torrington, P. H. Elwell, D. B. Cook, F. C. Cutler, Joseph Clark, G. Huffman, J. E. Wood, P. Huffman. Present officers: H. C. Ashbaugh, H. P.; E. B. Fowler, K.; J. R. Campbell, S.; E. L. Parris, Sec.; A. B. Gilbert, Treas. Meets the first Friday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall. Present membership, 100.

Newton Commandery, No. 9.—Was instituted April 21, 1877, with fourteen members. First officers: J. S. Collister, E. C.; S. Saylor, P.; G. A. Yocum, S. W.; O. B. Edgett, J. W.; A. B. Gilbert, Rec.; T. R. Hazard, Treas. Present officers are: S. Saylor, E. C.; B. McKee, Gen.; R. W. P. Muse, C. G.; H. C. Ashbaugh, P.; C. A. Swenson, S. W.; R. Collin, J. W.; E. B. Fowler, Treas.; J. W. Hurst, Sec. Meets the fourth Saturday of each month at Masonic Hall. Present membership, 90.

Eastern Star Chapter, No. 5.—Was chartered by the Illinois Grand Chapter, as Newton Chapter, No. 22, January 5, 1874. The charter members were: L. J. Lehman, Mary E. Lynch, E. M. Munger, C. G. Saylor, C. Neal, L. H. Bentley, Ophelia Yocum. The charter was cancelled by the Kansas Grand Chapter, October 16, 1878, at which time a new charter was granted and the name changed to Eastern Star Chapter, No. 5. The officers at this time were: A. Becker, W. P.; Mrs. A. C. Peters, W. M.; Clara Collister, A. M.; Mrs. L. Yocum, Sec'y. Present officers: Mrs. T. N. Hanson, W. M.; Mrs. J. R. Truslott, W. P.; Mrs. H. Mayer, A. M.; Mrs. Truslott, C.; Mrs. S. R. Petters, A. C.; Mrs. J. H. Anderson, Treas.; Mrs. G. P. Watson, Sec'y. Meets on the second Tuesday of each month. Present membership, 40.

Newton Council, R. S. & S. E. M.—Was organized under a dispensation granted in October, 1882. Its officers are: B. F. Evans, T. I. G. M.; S. Saylor, I. N. T.; G. P. Rhorey, P. C. of W.; W. P. Walters, C. of G.; W. D. Tourtillott, C. of C.; Mrs. Junan, S.; A. G. Huffman, R.; J. R. Duncan, Treas.; A. Whiting, Sec'y. Meets on first and second Wednesdays of each month at Masonic Hall. Present membership, 50.

The Masonic Temple, of which every Mason is proud, was erected in 1879, and is a substantial two-story brick, 25x80 feet, completed at a cost of $4,000. An addition, 50x70 feet, is in contemplation, to be erected in the spring of 1883, at a cost of $12,000. This addition will be used by the county, for county offices and court room, for three, with a privilege of five years.

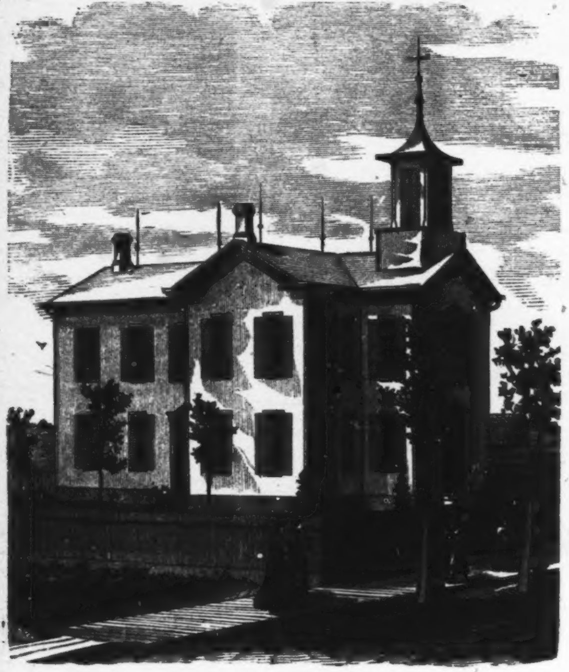

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, NEWTON.

Newton Lodge, No. 100, I. O. O. F.—Was instituted March 7, 1878, with eleven charter members. Present officers: R. M. Spivey, N. G.; E. L. Parris, V. G.; W. M. Shaver, Sec'y.; N. J. Burdick, Treas.; R. M. Spivey, J. W. Edwards, J. T. Ray, trustees. Meets at Odd Fellow's Hall every Monday evening. Present membership, in good standing, 88.

Fraternity Encampment, No. 28, I. O. O. F.—Was instituted October 13, 1875. First officers: B. C. Arnold, C. P.; D. Ainsworth, S. W.; Wm. Pells, J. W.; B. E. Hardeman, Treas.; Jas. Geary, S.; Robert Walton, H. P. Present officers: H. Chatlett, Ch. Pat.; Jno. Kitaling, S. W.; S. Barker, J. W.; N. I. Burdick, Treas.; Henry Bruner, S.; W. Woulfe, H. P. Meets first and third Tuesday evenings of each month in Odd Fellow's Hall. Present membership, 58.

The handsome building, known as Odd Fellow's Hall, was erected by members of that fraternity, and dedicated March 8, 1882. The structure, which is built of brick and stone, is two stories, and is 25x80 feet, being completed at a cost of about $6,000.

Newton Lodge, No. 74, A. O. U. W.—Was instituted July 15, 1881. First officers: J. R. Campbell, P. M. W.; A. E. Garrison, M. W.; L. T. Browne, Rec.; N. J. Burdick, Fin.; W. E. Grove, R.; Jno. Dawson, F.; Jas. Geary, O.; J. D. Sherrick, Ed. Ex.; Present officers: W. P. Rhodes, P. M. W.; N. J. Burdick, M. W.; Geo. F. Berry, Rec.; N. Yonkers, Fin.; C. A. Munger, R.; H. Hart, F.; Jas. Geary, O.; J. D. Sherrick, Med. Ex. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month at A. O. U. W. Hall. Present membership, 37.

Judson Kilpatrick Post, No. 36, G. A. R., was organized in January, 1881, with fifty charter members. The first officers were S. R. Peters, Com.; G. W. Seaton, S. V. C.; J. N. Winans, J. V. C.; J. W. Johnston, Adj.; G. W. Witter, Q. M. Present officers, G. W. Witter, Com.; James Dawson, S. V. C.; L. P. Owen, J. V. C.; J. W. Johnston, Adj.; G. W. Seaton, Q. M. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month, at Odd Fellows Hall. Present membership, 100.

Newton Lodge, No. 69, K. of P., was instituted under dispensation, November 22, 1882, with about fifty members. Its officers are: G. W. Holmes, C. C.; A. B. Lemmon, V. C.; Charles Bucher, K. of R. & S.; J. W. Lightbody, M. of A., Julius Simons, M. of E.; R. Mathews, M. of F.; R. N. Spivey, P. C. Meets every Thursday evening, in Odd Fellows Hall.

Board of Trade, was incorporated February 16, 1880, with a capital stock of $50,000. The first Board of Directors, was composed of R. W. P. Muse, A. D. Knowlton, D. Hamill, J. T. Davis, J. T. McGraff. At the first election, the following were elected and constitute the present officers: R. W. P. Muse, Pres.; D. Hamill, Vice-Pres.; E. B. Fowler, Treas.; W. E. Lathy, Sec'y. Present membership fifty, which includes the principal business men of the city.

Newton Cornet Band, was organized in November, 1878, by O. S. Fluke, with ten members. In 1880, Mr. Fluke was succeeded by E. D. Fluke, as leader, and in 1882, H. M. Morris, became leader. The first set of instruments, was purchased in October, 1878, at a cost of $360. Uniforms were purchased in June, 1880. First officers: O. S. Fluke, Pres.; James Clark, Treas.; H. Bailey, Sec'y. Present officers: H. M. Morris, Pres.; James Clark, Treas.; William Angood, Sec'y.; E. D. Fluke, Manager. Present membership fourteen.

Independent Cornet Band, was organized in the spring of 1881, with seven pieces, by E. D. Westafer, first and present leader.

Newton Literary Association, was organized in the winter of 1880, with fifteen members. First officers were: J. D. Reid, Pres.; C. S. Bowman, Vice-Pres.; J. W. Lambeth, Treas.; J. T. Axtell, Sec'y. It was first organized as the Newton Scientific Society, but in order to embrace a more liberal name; the present appellation was adopted. Present officers are: W. E. Lathy, Pres.; C. T. Shannon, Vice-Pres.; D. Felgar, Treas.; —— Thompson, Sec'y.

BANKS, HOTELS, ETC.

Harvey County Savings Bank, was incorporated under State laws, June 23, 1873, with an authorized capital of $100,000. The corporators and first board of directors were: R. M. Spivey, G. D. Munger, W. H. Bancroft, T. E. Neil, A. E. Touzaing. Officers: J. E. Neil, Pres.; R. M. Spivey, Vice-Pres.; F. P. Neil, Cash.; S. J. Bentley, Secy.

Their first statement, July 21, 1873, showed the resources: Loans and discounts, $3,053.25; furniture and fixtures, $89.30; expenses, $101.51; Co. orders, $202; due from banks, and cash, $7,067.12; total resources, $22,681.18. Liabilities, capital paid in, $10,000; deposits, $12,477.06; interest and exchange, $204.12; total liabilities, $22,681.18. The statement issued July 3, 1882, shows loans and discounts, $1,791.52; bonds and other securities, $15,548.83; real estate, $20,440.25; furniture and fixtures, $2,342.47; cash, $21,964.61; light exchange, $69,915.87; total resources, $202,008.33. Capital stock paid in, $10,000; deposits, $171,709.85; due banks, $4,655.59; undivided profits, $15,657.69; total liabilities, $202,008.33.

Present officers and directors: C. B. Schmidt, Pres.; A. S. Johnson, Vice-Pres.; R. M. Spivey, Cash.; Julius Simons, Asst. Cash., and R. W. P. Muse, Teller.

Commercial Bank.—The private banking institution of Knox & Harris, commenced business July, 1878. On February, 1879, G. M. Knox sold his interest to J. Harris, who conducted the business until August 1, 1879, when E. H. Hoag and E. D. Fowler, became the proprietors. March 1, 1881, Mr. Fowler retired and the firm name became Hoag & Doty, and remained so until May 1, 1882, when Mr. Hoag, became proprietor. In August, 1879, the discounts amounted to $10,000; in 1881, $70,000. Daily business transactions, $30,000 to $60,000. Annual business for 1882, $1,000,000.

First National Bank, was incorporated as the Newton City Bank, November 8, 1880, with a capital of $10,000, by S. L. Lehman, A. B. Gilbert, S. R. Peters, T. E. Neil, B. McKee. The capital was increased every month until January 1, 1882, when it amounted to $25,000. In October of the same year it was organized as the First National Bank, with a paid up capital of $50,000. Deposits, January 18, 1881, $17,005.92. Loans and discounts, $15,508.27. Deposits, October, 1882, $86,308.06. Loans and discounts, October 3, 1882, $94,456.75. Present officers and board of directors: S. L. Lehman, Pres.; S. R. Peters, Vice-Pres.; A. B. Gilbert, Cash.; E. B. Fowler, Teller; B. McKee, T. E. Neil, R. Regier, G. Herder.

Farmers and Merchants' Bank, commenced business October 1, 1881, and November 5, 1881, was incorporated, with a capital of $50,000. The first board of directors and officers were: O. H. Woodward, Pres.; P. Lander, Vice-Pres.; C. R. Munger, Cash.; and C. L. Myers, G. F. Berry, R. W. Hodgson. Mr. Woodward retired as president, January 1, 1882, and was succeeded by P. Lander. N. J. Burdick, succeeded Mr. Munger as cashier, and retained the position until November, 1882, when G. W. Whitter became the incumbent. In February, 1882, the capital was increased to $100,000.

Hotels.—The first building used for hotel purposes in Newton, was erected by S. J. Bentley, in May, 1871. The dining room was in active operation, before the building was enclosed. It is still standing and is occupied by James Hurst, as a drug store. What is known as the National Hotel, was completed but a short time afterwards by Henry Bulner, who run it until R. C. Love, the present proprietor took charge.

Arkansas Valley Land & Loan Company was incorporated January 18, 1882, with a capital of $100,000. Present officers: S. T. Marsh, Pres.; J. A. Randall, Vice-Pres.; G. W. Holmes, Secy.; R. M. Spivey, Treas. Do a general loan business.

Lehman Hardware and Implement Company was incorporated January 10, 1882, with a capital of $20,000. Officers: S. Lehman, Pres.; L. Becker, Treas.; G. E. Yonkers, Secy.; W. E. Clark, Bus. Manager; M. L. Kendall, Supt. The institution employs fourteen men, and transacts a yearly business of $150,000.

Newton can well claim the finest depot and hotel building in the State, if not in the West. The structure known as the Arcade Building was commenced in the spring of 1880, and completed in the spring of 1882, by Muse & Spivey, at a cost of not less than $75,000. It is built of stone, veneered with brick, and has a frontage of 137½ feet on Main street and 300 feet parallel to the railroad track. It is three stories high, with basement, and is constructed according to the most approved plans of architectural science. In it are located the A., T. & S. F. R. R. waiting rooms, offices, etc. In May, 1882, the Hotel Arcade was opened by its lessee, F. Harvey; William H. Phillips, manager. The hotel, besides including one of the largest railroad eating houses on the road, contains over 120 rooms. The building is not only a credit to Newton, but to the enterprising men who erected it.

Opera House Block was erected in 1878, by Seaton, Muse, Spivey & Co., at a cost of $20,000. The building is a two-story stone structure, 50x85 feet. The second floor is used for theatrical purposes, being provided with a stage and dressing-room. Seating capacity, 1,000. G. W. Seaton, manager.

MANUFACTURES.

Newton City Mills, owned by Elias Wood, were erected in October, 1875, by E. Wood & Co., the citizens of Newton contributing $1,000 towards the enterprise, which was completed at a cost of $14,000. The mill is a three-story frame, and has a capacity of fifty barrels daily.

Monarch Steam Mills were built in 1879, by D. Hamill, present proprietor. The mill is a brick structure, 40x50 feet, with five floors. Original capacity, three run of buhrs. Present capacity, five run of buhrs, and two sets of rolls, or 150 barrels daily. The enterprise required an outlay of $30,000.

Newton Fence Factory, established in July, 1882, by H. Dills, who uses the Fry patent. Five men employed, and two machines in use. Besides these industries, Newton has a foundry—Globe Iron Works—a creamery, to be opened in the spring of 1883, and the usual complement of cigar factories, carriage and furniture works. Newton has, although only ten years old, progressed rapidly in its manufacturing interests, and before another decade has passed, its manufacturing industries will make it one of the leading cities of southwestern Kansas.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

H. C. ASHBAUGH located in Newton in July, 1872, and established the *Kansan*, the sole paper in the county for several years. In March, 1879, he was appointed Postmaster, having previously held various offices in town and city. Mr. Ashbaugh was born in Worthington, Ohio, August 27, 1844, and at the age of four years moved to Iowa with his parents. At the age of eleven he commenced learning the printer's trade at West Union, Iowa, continuing at the case a large share of the time until the spring of 1861. September 23, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and served in that regiment until the fall of Vicksburg, when he was transferred to the printing department of the army by Gen. McPherson, where he remained until nearly the close of the war, afterward settling for a time in Mercer County, Ill., where he published a paper called the *New Boston Herald*. In 1865 he went to St. Louis and worked on the St. Louis *Republican* until the fall of 1869, thence to Wilton Junction, Iowa, and bought the Wilton *Chronicle*, which he ran eighteen months; thence to Newton, Iowa, where he purchased a half interest in the Newton *Free Press*, and where he remained six months; and subsequently, the Des Moines *Valley Reporter*, at Bentonsport, Iowa; coming from the latter place to Topeka, and thence to Newton, Kan. Mr. Ashbaugh was married at Rock Island, Ill., April 27, 1870, to Emily E. Archer, a native of Whiteside, Ill., and has five children, Frederick Newton, Hattie May, Minnie Bertha, Lewis S. and William H. Mr. A. is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, also G. A. R. His father, Rev. Lewis Sells Ashbaugh, a Methodist preacher, died in Wichita, Kan., June 9, 1881.

NOAH ASHER, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Newton, has been a resident of Kansas since 1872. In the spring of 1873 he took charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mulberry Grove, remaining one year; the following two years he had charge of the churches of Mulberry Grove and Girard, residing at Girard; then three years at La Cygne and one year at Hutchinson; then presiding elder of what was then the Hutchinson district, now Newton, and now serving three years at Newton. Mr. Asher was born in Seneca Township, Guernsey County, Ohio, February 1, 1846. In 1850 he removed with his parents to Porter County, Ind., which remained his home until he enlisted in November, 1863, in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served until April 19, 1866, when he was mustered out at Raleigh, N. C., he being in commissary duty after the close of the war. After leaving the army he returned to Indiana, and in May, 1866, moved to Henderson County, Ill., where he remained until 1872, when he came to Kansas.

Mr. Asher was educated at Hedding College, at Abingdon, Ill., and entered the ministry in March, 1873, having served a short time as a local preacher prior to that time. He was married near Lomax, Henderson County, Ill., December 27, 1870, to Mary E. Wyatt, a native of that county, and has three children, Walter Simpson, Olive May and Annie Lesty. Mr. A. is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

A. M. BARNETT, hardware merchant, of the firm of Barnett & Foltz, was born in Estelle County, Ky., January 29, 1849. He came to Kansas February 23, 1871, and located at Burlington, where he was employed in a dry goods store the most of the time until he came to Newton, in February, 1877. Since locating here he has been engaged in the hardware business, the firm being originally Barnett & Stephens. In January, 1879, John A. Foltz bought Mr. Stephens' interest in the business, since which time the firm name has been as at present. The firm job farm machinery, barb wire, etc., to the extent of about $40,000 per annum, the entire sales being about $150,000. Mr. Barnett was married at Burlington, Kan., May 1, 1876, to Allie I. Stephens, whose birthplace was near Dayton, Ohio. They have one child, Ambrose M. Mr. Barnett is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge and Chapter.

O. S. BASSETT was born in New Berlin, Chenango Co., N. Y., October 13, 1840, and lived in his native town until he came to Kansas in 1873. He located in Newton, February 28, 1873, and was engaged in jewelry business five years, and in land and insurance business about two years. Since the latter part of December, 1880, he has been doing a drug and insurance business. For two years prior to April, 1882, he was City Treasurer, and for the four years preceding, was City Clerk. He has also served as Alderman. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge and Chapter, having been both treasurer and secretary of the Lodge, and is also a member of I. O. O. F., Subordinate Lodge and Encampment. He was married in New Berlin, December, 1862, to Addie Munn, also a native of that town. They have four children—Floyd L., Flora M. and Lewis C., all born in New Berlin, and George R., born in Newton, Kan.

P. A. BECKER, farmer and stockdealer, Section 18, P. O. Newton, owns eighty acres, all in cultivation, partially enclosed with wire fence, with good two-story frame dwelling, 16x30 with L 16x24, containing seven rooms, with good corrals, stock sheds, corn cribs, and wind-mill and pump and all conveniences for successful stock handling; also has small orchard. Has at this time seventy-eight head of three-year-old steers feeding for market and 100 hogs. Mr. B. was born in the State of New York, December 25, 1842, where he resided until 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Fourteenth Regiment New York Infantry Volunteers, and served with his command in the army of the Potomac. The first engagement he participated in was while he was on detached service at General Heintzlman's headquarters and was at the battle of Williamsport. Subsequently [illegible] with his command at Gaines' Hill, Gaines' Mills, White Oak Swamp, Malvern [illegible], Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg, where he was severely wounded, and after recovering was transferred to Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, and mustered out October 9, 1864, and returned to his home, and remained there until 1867, when he came to Kansas and was employed by the Government as a scout until 1869, when he located in Butler County, and in March, [illegible], located on his present farm. Was married November 4, 1869 to Miss Cora Chapman, [illegible] of Ohio. They have five children—John C., Albert E., Frederick A., Lewis V. and [illegible]. Mr. B. is a Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, and is at the present time Justice of the Peace for Newton Township.

JOHN BETZ, farmer and hog-raiser, Section 22, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, about all cultivated; all enclosed and finely improved; about sixteen acres in orchard, with all varieties of fruit—peach, apples, pears, apricots, nectarines, plums, cherries, mulberry, etc., also a fine vinyard of bearing vines; frame dwelling, 16x24; barn, 26x30, with sixteen foot post. Has at this time two horses, four milch cows, and 140 hogs of fine breed. Was born in Illinois, June 25, 1850, and came from there to Kansas in 1877, and located on present farm. Was married September 24, 1879, to Miss Sarah E. Milne. They have one child—Lizzie. Mr. B. is a member of the German Evangelical Church and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GASTON BOYD, M. D., was born in Campbell County, Ky., April 15, 1844. Secured his education in the common schools of his native county, and when quite young commenced the study of medicine with his father, Benjamin Y. Boyd, and commenced the practice of medicine in 1867, in Butler County, Ohio, where he remained a year, removing from there to Putnam County, Ill., where he continued the practice until coming to Kansas, locating in Newton, Harvey County, April 10, 1871, being the pioneer physician of the place, and the only one for quite a time. He was called to attend the first obstetrical case, which occurred July 31, 1871. Was the only physician here at the shooting termed the massacre, August 9, 1871, and had thirteen wounded men on his hands. Dr. Boyd was not a regular diplomaed physician when he first commenced practice, but went back and took a second course at the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, taking his diploma in 1874. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and is president of both district and county medical societies. He was married February 14, 1868, to Miss Jennie Williams. They have two children, Edith and Eric, twins.

DR. L. T. BROWNE, dentist, located in Newton in April, 1878, and been constantly engaged in the study and practice of dentistry since that time. He is a native of Summit County, Ohio. He commenced the study of his profession at Wadsworth, and the practice of the same at Canal Fulton, where he remained until he came to Kansas. Dr. Browne is now the oldest dentist in the county. He is a staunch Republican, and a member of the orders of A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W.

CAPT. H. W. BUNKER, County Treasurer, was born in Maine, June 30, 1841. When quite a child his parents moved to Ohio, and from there to Illinois in 1848. In 1860 he went to Iowa, and when the war broke out, in 1861, enlisted in Company H, Tenth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and was with his command in all its campaigns and battles, the most noted being Iuka, Vicksburg, Champion Hill and Mission Ridge. He received a number of promotions, and in the battle of Mission Ridge, while in command of his company, he was terribly wounded in the right arm, the ball fracturing the bone so badly that it had to be all cut away from the upper part of the arm. After recovering from his wound, being unfitted for duty in the field, he was on detached service in court martial until mustered out in 1864, on expiration of term of service, and came to Kansas in 1870, locating in Harvey County, then Sedgwick County, and came to Newton in 1871. He has been Treasurer of Harvey County for three terms, the first time by appointment, on the organization of the county, and twice by election. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. Was married to Mrs. L. Howard, November 28, 1877. Mrs. Bunker has two children—Ruby and Lee Howard.

JOHN R. BURKHOLDER, grocer, was born in Waterloo County, Ontario, October 4, 1857. He removed to Marion, Center Township, Kas., now Gale Township, in September, 1874, and remained there until 1879, returning at that time to Ontario, Canada. In April, 1882, he went to Manitoba and staid until June 6, 1882, when he came to Kansas again, and lived in Gale Township until July 6, 1882, the date of his removal to Newton. Since that time he has been associated with M. F. Sharpe in the grocery business.

MRS. E. J. CAMPBELL & SON, farmers, Section 34, P. O. Newton. Rent and farm 160 acres, but will buy a farm in Harvey County. The farm has eighty acres cultivated and a good orchard. They have horses, cows and hogs sufficient to feed the crops of the farm. Came to Kansas September 13, 1882. A. K. Campbell, the father, was a cousin of Alexander Campbell, of Pennsylvania, noted for being the founder of the sect known as Disciples, or Campbellites, and is of Scotch descent, and was born in Botetourt County, Va., July 25, 1827. When seventeen years of age he went to Missouri and entered the store of his uncle and engaged in merchandising. During the Mexican war his uncle was appointed quartermaster in the army, and the nephew went with him as clerk, and was with the army during its campaign from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, where he remained for eleven months after the occupation by the United States Army; returning from there via New Orleans to his home in Virginia, where he remained for a short time, then went West and located in Terre Haute, Ind., where he was married July 30, 1849, to Miss E. J. Price, a native of England, whose father was a Methodist minister. After marriage Mr. Campbell moved to Paris, Ill., where he was living when the war broke out. In August, 1861, he raised a company and was mustered into the service as Captain of Company E, Berg's Sharp-shooters, but his company was afterwards transferred to the Sixty-sixth Regiment Illinois Sharp-shooters, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, his company being among the first engaged in that memorable engagement; he also participated in the actions of Corinth and Iuka; after Shiloh he was promoted to Major for gallant conduct on the field. He was with his command in the Atlanta Campaign, and was again promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. At the battle of Resaca the Colonel was killed and the command devolved on him, and in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 22, he was severely wounded and sent to the hospital, and to his home; but his wounds partially healing he returned to his regiment, and was in command with Sherman on his march to the sea, and the exposure caused his wounds to break out afresh, but he remained in the service until July, 1865, and was mustered out as Colonel of the regiment, and finally died from the effects of his wounds May 12, 1867, leaving five children—Belle, who is married and lives in Paris, Ill.; Clara, married and living in Denver, Col.; Emma who is teaching in Harvey County; Andrew K., who is farming the place with his mother and Jennie. Mr. Campbell was a Mason and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PROF. J. R. CAMPBELL, is the oldest son of Robert J. and Rachel A. Campbell. He was born in Cambridge, Guernsey Co., Ohio, August 17, 1850. He lived in his native town until September, 1869, when he started for Kansas, arriving on the 22d of the same month. He was educated at Cambridge, taking an academic and collegiate course; also receiving private instruction in German, Latin and Greek, and for two years prior to coming to Kansas he taught in his native county. On arriving in Kansas he remained three months at Paola, going thence to Louisburg, where he took charge of the school, remaining three years. He afterward had charge of the schools at Fontana three years; of the Garnett schools the same length of time, and of the Hutchinson schools one year. He then came to Newton, and is now in his fourth year as Superintendent of the schools in the city. He was elected Probate Judge in November, 1882. Prof. Campbell was married in Adams Township, Guernsey County, September 2, 1868, to Ruth McMullen, a native of that town. They have three children—Hattie May, Lillie Belle and Wahneta Maide. Mr. Campbell is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, and Eastern Star Lodge, also I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., K. of P., and a charter member of the State Teacher's Association and State Horticultural Society. He has been admitted to practice law, and expects to follow that profession in future.

WILLIAM L. CAMPBELL, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Newton, owns forty acres, all in cultivation. He was born in Ohio, June 18, 1843, and came from there to Kansas, in 1877, locating here. Was married March 25, 1873, to Miss Anna M. Caveny. They have three children, James C., Mary F. and Sarah E. In February, 1862, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment, Ohio Infantry Volunteers, for one year, and was stationed in Virginia and Maryland until the surrender of Lee's Army, and mustered out September, 1865.

JOHN CHANTER, of the Newton Furniture Company, was born in England, November 2, 1847, and when but a boy went to learn his present trade, and is master of it in all its different branches, and is a practical upholsterer. Left England, in 1872, and went to Toronto, Canada, and came from there to Kansas, in 1879, locating at Newton. The present company was organized in May, 1882, by buying out and consolidating two firms, W. P. Rhoades and Kaufman & Haefla. They carry at present about $10,000 stock and their sales average over $2,000 per month. Mr. Chanter has originated here the trade in fine upholstered setts, doing the work himself. The members of the firm are J. Chanter, J. J. Cooper & G. B. Rohrer. Mr. C. was married in 1867, to Miss Annie Rooke. They have four children, Frederick Campbell, Florence Amy, Lillian Beatrice and Lourella Alberta, two were born in England and two in Canada. He is the leader of the Methodist Episcopal Church Choir, and of the Newton Glee Club, also a member of the Shakespearean Club, and a firm believer in the principles of prohibition, although obliged to admit the law has been poorly executed.

ICHABOD CHASE, located in Newton, June 24, 1874, and was engaged in farming until 1878, since which time he has been mostly employed in carpenter work, in connection with A. T. & S. F. Bridge and Building Department. He was born in Northville, Washtenaw Co., Mich., November 29, 1830, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. He was married in Stockbridge, Ingham Co., Mich., October 21, 1849, to Margaret Gillan, a native of New York State, and they have four children, Marvin E., Ida, Elizabeth and Cena May. Mr. Chase served in the Mexican War, entering the service in 1847, and leaving it in 1848. He enlisted in the First Michigan Cavalry, Company D, August 24, 1861, and served until August 24, 1864, being in the following battles without receiving a wound: Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run and Wilderness.

GEORGE E. CLARK, proprietor of the Howard House, Newton, first located June 20, 1868, at Fort Davidson, (now Wichita) Kan., as Sutler, remaining in that position about two years. When the fort was abandoned, he remained three years in the neighborhood, building the first frame house in Wichita. He also opened a farm in that region, which was located on the site of the present fair grounds. He was later connected with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, on the A. T. & S. F. R. R. He engaged in hotel business in Newton, May 5, 1877, the hotel being then a two story house, of eighteen rooms. Two years later he added the third story, containing nine sleeping rooms, and an addition making two sample rooms. In 1882, he added twenty additional sleeping rooms, dining room, kitchen, laundry and store rooms, to accommodate the increasing number of guests. Mr. Clark was born in Collinsville, Madison Co., Ill., October 7, 1845, where he lived until the last of 1863. He then went to Fort Riley, Kan., and was clerk in a sutler's store there one and one-half years, then went to rian, and staid a year, and then returned to Fort Riley, Kan., and went thence to Santa Fe, Denver and Great Bend, then called Fort Zarah, remaining at the latter place two years in a sutler's store. He was then in a sutler's store at Fort Leavenworth, and went from there with the Seventh Cavalry, in charge of sutler's outfit. The command camped near Fort Hays, and he remained there until he went to Camp Davidson, in June, 1868, at which time he took a half interest in the sutler's store. Mr. Clark is a member of A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery.

WILLIAM E. CLARK located in Groveland Township, McPherson Co., Kan., September 23, 1873, and moved thence to Newton in April, 1875. He was engaged in teaming about six months, and then became connected with the hardware and implement establishment of S. Lehman, with whom he has remained until the present time, having been business manager of the establishment. Mr. Clark was born near Clayton, Adams Co., Ill., June 8, 1849, and lived in that county until he came to Kansas. He was married in Clayton, Ill., December 5, 1871, to Geneva Dunckleburg, a native of New York, and has three children living—William Lehman, Geneva, and an infant son. Mr. and Mrs. Clark lost one infant daughter.

THOMAS M. COLEMAN, M. D., was born in Bethel, Clarke Co., Ohio, June 27, 183. He was educated in the public schools and at Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, graduating from the latter in the class of 1859. He then read medicine with Dr. Benjamin Neff, at New Carlisle, Ohio, attended a course of lectures at Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in the class of 1860. June 1, 1861, he entered the service and served three years as Assistant Surgeon of Seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and then in One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio, until the close of the war. He located at Sublette, Lee Co., Ill., on leaving Bellevue Medical College, and that place remained his home until he came to Kansas. He was married in Dixon, Ill., December, —, 1866, to Armina Coleman, a native of Altoona, Pa., and has one child—Ella May. He came to Newton in April, 1877, and has been engaged in practice since that time. Dr. Coleman is a member of Kansas State Medical Society, and of South Kansas Medical Society.

ROBERT COLLINS, contractor and builder, was born in Belfast, in 1843, and came to the United States when ten years of age, locating in Philadelphia, Pa., where he learned the carpenter's trade, as well as draughting and architecture, and followed his business until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he entered the army as a private in Company H, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was with his command continually for three years, participating in all the battles and campaigns in the Army of the Potomac, from the first Bull Run to Gettysburg, where he was wounded. After his recovery from his wounds he was transferred to the navy and assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron, under the command of Commodore Porter, where he held a commission as Acting Ensign, and was one of command of Marines who took Fort Fisher, in North Carolina, where he was again wounded; was at the final taking of Richmond, and was mustered out in 1865. After the war he returned to Philadelphia, and to work at his trade, following it until he came to Kansas, in 1878, locating here and commencing his present business, which is very extensive and increasing. Employs twenty-five carpenters, besides masons, painters, etc. His contracts average about $50,000 per year, and he has at the present time contracts to the amount of $25,000. Mr. Collins is quite active in city matters, and is at present a member of the City Council for the Third ward. Is a Master Mason, and also a member of Chapter and Commandery. Has been master of his Lodge, also a member of the I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was married October 30, 1866, to Miss Jane Powers, of Philadelphia. They have four children living—Robert I., Minnie, John and Gertie.

J. I. COOPER was born in Cooperstown, Venango Co., Pa., March 19, 1837. He removed with his parents to Cedar County, Iowa, and resided in that place until he came to Kansas, in February, 1877. He was married in Wilton, Cedar Co., Iowa, December 25, 1867, to May Paden, a native of Ohio, and has three children—Frank M., Zettie and Harry. In October, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Eleventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served about nine months, when he was discharged on account of disability caused by sickness. On coming to Kansas he located in McPherson County, where he remained until August, 1881, when he went to New Mexico, and was engaged in mining in that region until he came to Newton, in May, 1882, since which time he has been engaged in the furniture business, in partnership with John Chanter and Mr. Rohrer, under the firm name of Newton Furniture Company. Mr. C. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and also A. F. & A. M.

WILLIAM COULTER came to Crawford County, Kan., May 17, 1871, and soon removed to Sedgwick County and settled near what is now Mulvane. In November, 1872, he came to Pleasant Township, Harvey County, which was his home for three years, although his time was mostly spent in Newton after 1874. He was employed as a clerk until July 22, 1881, when he engaged in the grocery business in partnership with C. B. Chapman. Mr. Coulter was born in Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa., October 3, 1821. In 1856 he removed to Iowa and located in Chariton, settling on a farm near that place in 1860, and subsequently running a store in Clarke Co., Iowa, in which State he lived until he came to Kansas. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in March, 1863, on account of disability caused by sickness. While in service he was on detached duty in Surgeons' Corps. Mr. Coulter was married in Kittanning, Pa., August 24, 1845, to Vienna C. Adams, a native of Bedford Co., Pa. They have three children living—Annie M., now Mrs. A. B. Horton, living near Ness County, Kan.; Charles Wesley and Sarah V. Mr. C. is chaplain of the Newton Post, G. A. R.

JOHN COVERT, grocer, located at Osawatomie, Kan., September 29, 1865, and remained in that place until May 8, 1871, when he came to Newton, and afterwards went to Florence, Marion County, where he served two years as Under Sheriff, and two years as Deputy Sheriff, and subsequently was engaged as carpenter, contractor and builder, and served as City Clerk and Street Commissioner. He moved to Newton April 15 1875, and engaged in railroading as brakeman, fireman, etc., for six months, and was then foreman of the builders on Wood's grist mill. After being employed in draying two years, he went west and was engaged nearly a year in the construction of the New Mexico and South Pacific Railroad, and the following four years was building side tracks from Colorado to Emporia, and as far south as Winfield. From September, 1881, until February, 1882, he was in stock business, and has been since that time in grocery trade. He is interested in various mines—in the Superior Placer Mine, twenty-five miles south of Santa Fe, the Hidalgo Mine adjoining it on Ganistoe River, Yankee Boy, thirty-five miles southeast of Santa Fe, and the Erie, near Golden. Mr. Covert was born in Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio, February 4, 1842. He moved to Lincoln, Ill., September 3, 1859, and enlisted August 12, 1861, in Company B, Second Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, in which he served until November 14, 1862. On the 19th of December, 1862, he re-enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was taken prisoner at Carroll Station, near Jackson, Tenn., remaining nine months and twenty-two days a prisoner, when he was exchanged and discharged on account of disability caused by hardships and exposure in the service. He then returned to Lincoln, and a third time enlisted—this time in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving 100 days as Orderly Sergeant of Company D. At expiration of service he returned again to Illinois, where he remained until he came to Kansas. He was married at Paola, Miami Co., Kan., October 9, 1872, to Mary Lizzie Cathey, a native of Virginia. They have two children—Myrtle and Stella. Mr. C. is a member of A. F. & A. M. Blue Lodge and Chapter.

HARRY S. DEAN, lumber dealer, was born in California, in 1854, and came from there to Kansas in 1878, locating in Newton, and organized his present business at that time and has a very flourishing trade. His capital stock is about $50,000, and average monthly sales are about $6,000. He was married in 1879 to Miss Theodora C. Briggs, of Coeymans, N. Y.

HARRISON DILLS, superintendent of the Arkansas Valley Fence Company for the manufacture of Frey's Combination Fence, with or without Barbs; this business was started July 4, 1882, and has many difficulties to contend with, but has steadily been gaining ground. At present, November, 1882, they employ five hands, two machines capable of turning out 160 rods of fence per day, and with the present prospects will have to add another machine. The fence gives general satisfaction, being entirely stock and dog proof; is used largely for sheep corralls, thus perfectly securing sheep from the ravages of dogs and wolves. The fence is gotten up in different styles suitable for parks, yards, ornamental grounds, poultry yards, etc. Mr. Dills was born in Virginia, May 13, 1812, and in 1832 located in Quincy, Ill., where he was engaged in the manufacture of plows, and made the first Diamond Plow ever made in that State. From 1846 to 1848 he was in the employ of the Government in the supply department, furnishing Quartermaster and Commissary stores for the troops during the Mexican war, and in 1861, when the war broke out, went into the Government employ again in the same capacity, supplying Commissary and Quartermaster stores wherever they were required. Was at the first battle of Bull Run, and Belmont, where Gen. Grant fought his first battle; and at Perrysville, Ky. Was a delegate to the convention at Baltimore, in 1864, that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency the second time, and was Postmaster of Quincy, Ill. in 1866 and 1867, under William L. Dennison, Postmaster General; and in 1882 came West, locating and starting his present business in Newton, Harvey County. Mr. Dills is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he has belonged since 1837, and is also an ardent Mason with a membership dating back to 1835; he was a member of the convention that formed the first Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois in 1840, and the first elected junior warden of that body, and was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1857 and 1858. He has been twice married, first in 1835, and has three children by this marriage—George A., Howell and Verela K. His first wife dying in 1867, he married Mrs. Francis E. Gooding; they have one son—Harrison, Jr.

J. R. DUNCAN, M. D., was born in Logan County, Ky., six miles south of Russellville, November 1, 1815. In the spring of 1836 he came to Jackson County, Mo., remaining until the spring of 1840, and coming into Kansas in 1837, with the Missouri State Volunteers to drive the Osages from the western border of Missouri; while in Missouri he read medicine about one year in Glasgow and then returned to Kentucky to complete his medical education. He studied with Dr. A. S. Walker, of Scottville, Allen Co., Ky., and graduated from the medical department of the Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky. In January, 1845, he commenced practice at Jimtown, Monroe Co., Ky., where he remained until the fall of 1861, when he entered the army as a surgeon in the Ninth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, United States Army. He resigned his commission in February, 1862, and was subsequently with the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, Thirteenth Kentucky Infantry, and Thirty-seventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry. He was mustered out December 29, 1864, and remained at Louisville until June 2, 1865. In August, 1863, he was elected State Senator from the Thirteenth Senatorial District, composed of Allen, Simpson and Monre counties, having had assurances from the Secretary of War that he should be granted leave of absence to attend the sessions of the Legislature. He went to San Francisco June 2, 1865, and spent the three succeeding years west of the Rocky Mountains, but did not permanently locate anywhere. In April, 1868, he returned to Franklin, Simpson Co., Ky., and engaged in active practice until he came came to Newton in May, 1880. He was married in Allen County, Ky., May 8, 1845, to Catharine Dunn, a native of that county. Mrs. Duncan died October 15, 1855, leaving one child—Margaret Elizabeth, now Mrs. D. H. Roark, a resident of Harper County, Kan. He was married September 19, 1871, in Simpson County, Ky., to Elizabeth Harris, his present wife, a native of Simpson County, Ky. Dr. Duncan is Chairman of the Board of Examining Surgeons for Pensioners, Harvey County, Kan., a member of the Baptist Church, and also of the order of A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter Council and Commandery.

DR. HENRY A. ENSIGN, physician and surgeon, was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, March 13, 1825. When he was quite young, his parents moved to Painesville, and when he was thirteen years of age, to Williams County. At the age of nineteen he entered the Austinsburg Seminary, a preparatory school, and subsequently Oberlin College, from which he graduated when twenty-six. He read medicine with Dr. Plympton, Madison, Lake Co., Ohio, and graduated from the medical department of Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, Ohio. He commenced his practice with his preceptor, Dr. Plympton, with whom he remained one year, and then located at Bryan, Williams County, where he practiced his profession twenty-five years, and until he removed, to locate in Kansas. Dr. Ensign was first married near Bryan, Williams Co., Ohio, December, 1853, to Jane Ann Bigelow, a native of New York State. Mrs. Ensign died in August, 1861, leaving four children—Orrin Andrew, Wilber Augustus, Elsworth Elmore, and Clinton. Elsworth Elmore died in Kansas, July 7, 1881. He was again married, September, 1863, to Jannette Case, a native of Washington County, N. Y. Two of their children have died—Henry, at the age of four years, and Charles, at the age of twelve. They have five children living—Frank, May C., Phileman, L. G., and Ray. Dr. Ensign was elected Surgeon of the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but was obliged to decline the office on account of sickness in his family. He proved his patriotism, however, in a quiet way at home, by treating, according to announcement, all families of enlisted soldiers free of charge, until the close of the war. He immigrated to Kansas in 1871, arriving at Topeka, March 7, where he remained about two weeks, and located during the month at Garden Township, now in Harvey County. He engaged in agricultural pursuits at Garden Township, which he continued about two years, and then came to Newton and settled on a farm, commencing his medical practice about two years later. In the fall of 1872, he was elected the first Representative to the State Legislature from Harvey County, and has held various minor offices since that time. When Dr. Ensign located in Garden Township, it contained but three families, including his own, the others being F. P. Munch and Heath brothers, the former now living at Newton, a partner of S. Lehman. Dr. Ensign is a member of South Kansas Medical Society, and of Harvey County Medical Society.

JOHN A. FOLTZ, hardware merchant, located in Newton in February, 1879, having purchased a half interest in the hardware business, with which he is now connected. He was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 2, 1847. In 1860 he moved to Indiana, and settled in Marshall County, where he resided until he came to Kansas, having been engaged in the hardware business since 1867. He was married in Newton, Kan., May 6, 1882, to Ella Wilson, a native of Wisconsin. Her birth-place being near Ripon. Mr. Foltz is a member of the I. O. O. F.

E. B. FOWLER came to Kansas in December, 1871, and located seven miles north of Peabody in Marion County, and engaged in farming for four years. He was subsequently in the coal business six months, and then employed as bookkeeper for Kallock & Chenault, bankers, three years. While residing in Marion County he was Trustee of Wilson Township two years, and one year Clerk; also Clerk of Peabody Township two years. In leaving the employ of Kallock & Chenault he came to Newton and engaged as cashier for Jno. Harris, banker, six months, and for the nineteen months following was with E. H. Hoag in the same business. In September, 1881, he became interested in the Newton City Bank, with which he was connected until the organization of the First National Bank. Mr. Fowler was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 20, 1843. He resided in his native city until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until May, 1865, when he was discharged, on account of wounds received February 6, 1865, at Hatch's Run. He was First Lieutenant at the time of his discharge. After leaving the army he engaged in photographing at Lebanon, Pa., where he remained mainly, until he came to Kansas. Since residing in Newton, he has been a member of the Board of Education, and Alderman of the Second ward. He is also a member of A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in Wilson Township, Marion Co., Kan., June 26, 1872, to Mary E. Burgert, a native of Stark County, Ohio, and has four children—Dwight, Lizzie, Madge and Harry.

D. A. GANGUERE, merchant tailor, came to Newton, September 28, 1878, and has been employed in his present business since that time in this city. He was born in Hamburg, Mercer Co., Pa., February 9, 1854, and lived there and in that vicinity until he came to Kansas. Mr. Ganguere has been engaged in his present business ten years, in business for himself since locating in Newton.

JOSEPH GERSON, clothing merchant, is a native of Prussia, where he was born, April 9, 1835. In 1849 he emigrated from his native country, and on his arrival in America, remained in New York four months, coming thence to Chicago and living in Illinois until 1875, when he came to Kansas. He was married in Chicago, September 9, 1860, to Amelia Schreler, a native of Germany, and has six children—Eliza, George, James, Harry, Beckie and Minnie. Mr. Gerson located in Newton in June, 1875, and engaged in clothing business, money loaning, real estate operations, stock business, etc., in which he has been eminently prospered. The first Jewish wedding in Harvey County was celebrated with much *eclat*, May 9, 1882. Eliza Gerson, eldest child of Joseph Gerson, was the bride, and Abram Cole, of Chicago, the bridegroom. Rev. Mr. Eppstein, of Kansas City, performed the marriage ceremony, which was followed by a magnificent banquet, at which two hundred couples were present. The bride received many and costly presents, including a valuable house and lot from her father. Mr. Gerson is a member of B'nai B'rith of Chicago, A. F. & A. M. I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

A. B. GILBERT, cashier of the First National Bank, located at Newbury, Wabaunsee Co., Kansas, in March, 1870, remaining there until he removed to Newton in July, 1872. His first employment in Newton was as book-keeper and clerk in the hardware business, in which he continued until 1875. He was elected at that time County Treasurer, having previously served as Deputy County Treasurer under S. Lehman for two years. He filled the office of County Treasurer from 1876 to 1880, also taking charge of Mr. Lehman's books from 1876 to 1878. Mr. Gilbert is a native of Newbury, Geauga Co., Ohio, born May 30, 1845. He lived in his native county until he was about eighteen years of age, and from that time until he came to Kansas, in Cleveland, Ohio, employed as a bookkeeper, serving during his residence in Ohio 100 days in the One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio Infantry, known as the National Guards. He was married in Troy, Ohio, February 9, 1868, to Lovina Glendenning, of Middlefield, Ohio. They have two children—Lawson and Minnie. Since Mr. Gilbert has been a resident of Newton he has served as Alderman of the First Ward several years, member of Board of Education several years, City Clerk four years, and as Treasurer of Board of Education several years. He is a member of A. F. & A. M, Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

CHARLES W. GOSS, grocer, and a member of the firm of Grove & Goss, located at Newton, in July, 1877. He was employed as a salesman in a dry goods store until 1882, and engaged in his present business in July, 1882. He was born in Bremen, Marshall Co., Ind., August 14, 1859, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., subordinate Lodge and Encampment, and the A. O. U. W. He was married at Newton, Kansas, December 16, 1880, to Kittie L. Love, a native of Kansas, her father, Robert C. Love, being one of the early settlers of the territory, having lived at Leavenworth, Topeka, Larned and Newton. Mr. and Mrs. Goss have one daughter, Jessie.

WILLIAM E. GROVE, grocer, settled in Newton Township, March 28, 1878, and removed to the city of Newton in April, 1878; after locating in the city he worked at the carpenter's trade one summer, and then engaged in the mercantile business, having been associated with Charles Goss in the grocery trade since July, 1882. Mr. Grove was born at Akron, Summit Co., Ohio., November 18, 1853, and married in the same town October 16, 1877, to Marie E. Diehl, a native of Manchester, Summit County. They have one child, John L. Mr. Grove is a charter member of the A. O. U. W. He removed from his native State to Kansas.

MYRON HALL, farmer and nursery-man, Section 20, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, 125 under cultivation; has a good orchard, and is extensively engaged in the nursery business; is an old nursery-man of forty years experience. He was born in New York, March 22, 1822, and in 1842 commenced the nursery business in Batavia, N. Y., and has been engaged in the business from that time to the present. In 1865 he moved to Illinois, and remained there three years, when he came to Kansas and located in Leavenworth City, where he remained four years, then he removed to McPherson County, eighteen miles north of present farm, and came here in the fall of 1877, and bought this farm; and is improving it; has two good dwelling houses on the place, and all necessary out-buildings, and the whole place enclosed with hedge. He was married in 1839, to Miss Louisa Mitchell. They have seven children—Elwin, Lymon, William, Seth, Emmett, Delaplaine, (married to R. Crow, who is associated with father-in-law, in the farm and nursery) and Julia. He is a member of the State Horticultural Society and vice-president for this Society.

S. M. HAMLIN, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Newton, owns eighty acres, thirty-five under cultivation. Raises corn and millet principally for feeding; has about fifty head of stock on his place. His father, Jabez Hamlin, came from New York to Washington County, Ohio, in 1814, where Mr. Hamlin was born, June 28, 1821. While a child, his parents moved to Summit County, Ohio, where he remained until 1847, when he immigrated to Wisconsin and engaged in the hardware business for a number of years. In 1871, he came to Kansas and purchased his present place of the A., T. & S. F. R. R.; but did not bring his family here until 1875. He was married June 29, 1861, to Miss Catherine Cullen, a native of Ireland, who was raised as a Quaker, and came to the United States when only eight years of age. They have six children—Lottie G., Franklin A., Cora E., Hattie M., Henry N. and William Brewster. While in Wisconsin, Mr. H. occupied the position of Township Treasurer and Collector for two years. Is now a member of the School Board, and has been for three years.

D. HAMILL, owner and proprietor of the Monarch Mills. This mill is of brick; 40x50 feet, erected and completed in 1880, at a cost—up to the present, in 1882—of about $30,000. Starting in 1880 with three run of buhrs, the business has increased so that now he has five run of buhrs and two sets of rollers, with a capacity of 150 barrels per day. It is fitted up with all the modern improvements in the milling machinery, and is a model in all its appointments, and being in the Golden Wheat Belt, is fully supplied to its utmost capacity with grain obtained direct from the farmers. In addition to the mill, Mr. Hamill has erected two store buildings, one a frame, costing $1,500, and a fine brick block, at a cost of $5,000. Also an elegant dwelling, at a cost of $2,500. He is also associated with his brother, R. M. Hamill, in the dry-goods business, carrying the heaviest stock in Newton. Mr. Hamill was born in Lawrence County, Pa., May 22, 1844, and came to Kansas with his father, John Hamill, in February, 1857, locating in Leavenworth for a number of years. He was engaged in freighting to the mountains in Colorado and Wyoming, and while the U. P. R. R. was building, was a contractor engaged in the construction of that road, and remained until the road was completed, and was present when the two roads formed a junction, and saw the silver and gold spikes driven; after which he came to Kansas in 1871, and located in the present city of Newton, then an open prairie, and commenced the general merchandising, and continued that business until he commenced his mill enterprise. He was married September 17, 1877, to Miss Nellie Star, a native of Morris, Grundy Co., Ill. They have two children—Bertie D., and Ethel. Mr. H. is a Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery.

ROBERT M. HAMILL, one of the early settlers of Kansas, came with his father, John Hamill, to the Territory, in the spring of 1854. They came up the Missouri in the Star of the West, the first steamer which landed at Leavenworth from St. Louis. John Hamill had been in this region as early as 1841, and he now settled with his son on the old Delaware Indian Reserve, seven miles south of Leavenworth, where they lived until 1861, when they moved to Leavenworth, and lived in that city until 1868. Robert M. Hamill then went to Independence, Kas., and engaged in general merchandising, having also a stock ranch. He remained in Independence until 1873, then removed to Newton, where he has been in the mercantile business since April, 1874. He was born in Beaver Township, near New Castle, Lawrence Co., Pa., November 30, 1849, and lived in his native county until he came to Kansas. His father, John Hamill, died at Independence, April 8, 1873, aged sixty-three years, and his mother is still living near Fairmount, Leavenworth, Kas. R. M. Hamill was married at Newton, January 12, 1879, to Ruby E. Johnson, a native of Osceola, Clarke Co., Iowa. They have two children—Louis Robert, and Lloyd Homer. Mr. H. is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery.

T. N. HANSON, grocer, was born in Denmark, August 27, 1841; engaged in mercantile business in 1853; came to this country in 1863, when he enlisted in the One Hundred Thirty-third New York Volunteer Infantry, and was with Sherman's army during the few months which he spent in North Carolina. He served about two years and six months with Sherman, going through to the sea with him. After leaving the service he located in Boston, Mass., remaining about four years in that city, and subsequently some seven years in New York City, coming from the latter to Kansas in February, 1879. He located in Newton, and has been engaged in his present business since that time. Mr. Hanson is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. Was married in Boston, November, 1869, to Maria M. Miller, a native of that city. Mrs. Hanson is worthy matron of Eastern Star Chapter. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson have two children—Agnes May, six years, and Mattie Abl, nine years.

EBENEZER J. M. HAYN, was born in Goderich, Ontario, April 20, 1861, and after leaving his native town, was in Chicago and Canton, Ill., until he came to Newton in March, 1879. From May, 1879, until May 6, 1882, he was employed in the Howard House, and from that time until September 10, 1882, was with the Arcade Hotel. He was then two weeks at Atchison, and since that time has again been employed at the Howard House.

E. H. HOAG, banker, located in Harvey County, in May, 1871. He resided in Garden Township, engaged in farming until October, 1877, when he came to Newton, and in October, 1878, became interested in the banking house of Knox & Harris, having the main charge of the discount, real estate and insurance departments of the institution. In July, 1878, Knox & Harris commenced banking. In February, Mr. Knox sold his interest to Mr. Harris, who conducted the business without a partner until August 1, 1879, when E. H. Hoag and E. B. Fowler purchased the bank and the business was carried on under the firm name of Hoag & Fowler, until March 1, 1881. W. R. Doty, of Attica, N. Y., then became a partner with Mr. Hoag, the firm name being Hoag & Doty, until May 1, 1882, when Mr. Hoag became sole proprietor of the institution, and gave it the name of "Commercial Bank." Mr. H. is also district agent of the Continental Fire Insurance Co., employing several men in its business. He was born near Adrian, Mich., March 1, 1841. At the breaking out of the war, he assisted in recruiting Company E, Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and after about four months service, was promoted to First Lieutenant, and given command of the company. After remaining in the army a year and a half he was obliged to resign in consequence of ill health, and returned to Michigan where he remained until 1869, when he came to Missouri, and located at St. John, Putnam County, whence he came to Kansas. He was married at Tecumseh, Mich., August 14, 1862, to Ellen D. McConnell, a native of that place. Their children are Chester H., and Edward A.

C. H. HOBART located at Wichita, Sedgwick County, in October, 1873, erected the Buffalo Mill, making the first flour ever manufactured in the county, January 1, 1874. On the 15th of July 1874, he put in the first flouring machinery in Harvey County, and made the first flour manufactured in the county, at Sedgwick, July 15. On the 1st of May, 1876, he went to Newton and leased the Wood's Mills for three years. The following year he in company with W. H. Kinney, built the Union Mills, at Burrton, which they still own, making the famous O. K. flour. The mills have a capacity of 100 to 125 barrels per day, and six run of stone and one set of rollers. September 20, 1882, he leased the City Steam Mills, of Huchinson, with a capacity of about sixty barrels per day. Mr. Hobart was born in Kirtland, Lake Co., Ohio, February 27, 1837, and in 1854, moved to McLean County, Ill., making his home in that county for twenty years. He commenced milling in Padua Township, in 1863, and continued in that business until he came to Kansas. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F. He was married in Padua Township, McLean Co., Ill., in September, 1860, to Mary E. Harrison, a native of that township, her grandfather, John Dawson, being one of the first settlers of McLean County. Mr. Hobart has three children—Frank, Mary H., and Grace.

ROBERT WILLIAM HODGSON, son of William Hodgson, now a resident of Burstwick, Yorkshire, England; located in Newton, September 5, 1878, and engaged in blacksmithing; his business being now the longest established of any of the kind in Newton. He was born Yorkshire, England, November 20, 1849, and immigrated to America in April, 1870. His first location was in Mt. Bridges, Ontario, where remained six months, and subsequently three months in Strathroy, Ontario, three months in Clinton, Ont., one year in Seaforth, Ont., three months in Jacksonville, Ill., six months in Davenport, Iowa, at Rock Island, Ill., from January 1, 1873, to April 1, 1877, and at Moline, with the Moline Wagon Company until he came to Kansas. Mr. Hodgson was married in Fond du Lac, Wis., September 23, 1875, to Emma S. Wilson, who died April 27, 1876. He was married November 13, 1877, in Moline, Ill., to Emma S. Huntoon, his present wife, and a daughter of Jonathan Huntoon, of Moline. They have three children—Mary Elizabeth, Minnie Rose, and Rebecca Huntoon. Mr. H. is vice-president of the Farmer's and Merchant's Bank, of Newton.

JOHN G. HOEFS was born in Prussia, June, 15, 1854. His parents came to America, and settled in Milwaukee, Wis., when he was about one year old. After residing in that city one year, removed to Lewiston Township, Columbia Co., Wis., where his father still lives. John G. has worked at cabinet makers trade nearly all of his time since he was thirteen. He came to Newton in June, 1878, and the following December, engaged in furniture business with J. G. Kaufman, remaing a partner with him until May 21, 1882, when they sold out. They started business again September 2, 1882. Mr. Hoefs was married in Newton, April 10, 1881, to Lizzie Kaufman, a native of Lewiston, Columbia Co., Wis.

GEORGE W. HOLMES located in Newton June 23, 1874, from which time until September 1, 1876, he was exclusively engaged in the practice of law. He was elected City Attorney, but resigned in less than a year to become connected with the Harvey County Savings' Bank, where he remained until January 1, 1878. He was for two and a half years a partner with C. S. Bowman, and the following eight months, cashier of the Newton City Bank. After leaving the latter institution, he again commenced the practice of law, adding to his profession the real estate, insurance and loan business. Mr. Holmes was born in Cleves, Hamilton Co., Ohio, February 28, 1847. In April, 1856, he moved with his parents to Lee County, Iowa, and remained there until he located in Kansas. He was educated in the public schools, attending also the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant one year. He read law with H. Scott Howell, at Keokuk, and was admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1870, commencing practice at Keokuk. He was married at Donnelson, Lee Co., Iowa, January 24, 1877, to Ella H. Donnell, a native of the place. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have two children—Iva Irene and Laura Lulu. Mr. H. is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Newton Lodge, No. 100, and also of the Fraternity Encampment, No. 28, also of the K. of P., Newton Lodge, No. 69, of which he is first chancellor commander, being a charter member of No. 69 and No. 28.

HORACE W. HUBBARD located in Newton, Kan., April 9, 1871, and this city has been his home since then. For one year he was engaged in the drug business, and until 1875, in speculating. He then engaged in the grain business, which he carried on until the present time. He has been Alderman of the First ward, and President of the Council, and Register of Deeds, since he became a resident of Newton, holding the former office in 1882-83. Mr. Hubbard was born in Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., August 11, 1848. Five years later the family moved to Greenfield, Mass., where H. W. remained until the fall of 1870. He then came west as far as Putnam County, Ill., which place was his home until he came to Newton. He was married at Fair Haven, Vt., on January 2, 1872, to Emma L. Reed, a native of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard have two children—Carril A. and Horace Eugene.

JOHN C. JOHNSTON, County Clerk, was born in Indiana County, Pa., July 1, 1846. During the war of the Rebellion he served in Company A, Sixty first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and served with his regiment in the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Army Corps in the Army of the Potomac. Was in a number of engagements, among others the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House. In the last engagement he was severely wounded with a fragment of the largest sized field shell, which tore his cheek entirely away. This was about sunrise on the morning of May 10, 1864. He was left on the field lifeless and supposed to be dead. In the evening his company commander, who was a friend of his father's, sent a detail of four men with a stretcher, with orders to get his body and bury it, and to mark the spot so that if his father wished he could have the body sent home. When cutting away his belt and accoutrements he came to and when told what the orders were he coolly informed the detail that "he guessed he was not the chap they were looking after." He was removed to the operating table, a mile in the rear. The surgeon at first refused to dress his wound, but on passing him the second time he insisted on having his wound dressed. The surgeon placed him on a table and examined his wound and informed him that they might as well cut the head off as to try to patch up a gash of that kind. He told the surgeon if he could put on a better head than the old one to go to work. He was then placed under the influence of chloroform and the bones removed. When he came too the sun was almost down and when asked to be sent to Fredericksburg the surgeon, after looking, reported the ambulances all filled. Just then the supply wagon for the ambulance train was passing when he requested to be allowed permission to ride in it. The surgeon admiring his pluck asked the driver if he would take him on his load of feed. He said "yes, jump on." They helped him on and he made the trip to Fredericksburg that night. The distance was sixteen miles and a good part of the way was over a corduroy road. He landed about daylight. It was then raining hard and the town was full of sick and wounded, estimated at 30,000 men. He was left lying on the sidewalk with several others who were in a dying condition. The sun came out after the rain fearful hot and he remained lying on the sidewalk too weak [illegible] get on his feet until noon, when the steward of his regiment passing recognized him and helped him into the fourth story of an unfinished tobacco warehouse where he remained until the evening of May 22. Most of the time was spent lying on the floor on one-half of a rubber blanket, with his shoes tied together with the strings, the toes touching each other, and placed under the blanket for a pillow and about three yards of shelter tent thrown over him. At that time it was impossible to get supplies from Washington on account of bushwackers capturing the trains. On the evening of May 22 he started for Alexandria. The train was detained over night near Acquia Creek landing and in the evening of the 23d of May he landed at Methodist Church Hospital, Alexandria, Va. He remained in the service until after the surrender and close of the war in 1865. He returned to his native home and in March, 1871, he immigrated to Kansas, locating some four miles northeast of Newton. In 1879 he was elected County Clerk and re-elected in 1881. Mr. Johnston is Second Lieutenant in Company K, Second Regiment Kansas State Militia, and a member of the G. A. R., also a member of the First Presbyterian Church. He was married November 19, 1868, to Miss Mary Perry. They have three children, Samuel P., Henry H., and William D.

JOHN G. KAUFMAN, furniture manufacturer and dealer, located in Newton Township, November 5, 1878. Until the spring of 1878 he was engaged in farming, and at that time came to the city of Newton and engaged in the furniture business, Mr. J. G. Hoefs being associated with him until May, 1882, when they sold out, and again engaged in the same business in the following September. They manufacture all kinds of mattresses (except wool), McGrath's patent bed lounge, wardrobes, etc. Mr. Kaufman was born in Saxony, Germany, March 29, 1829. He came to America in 1853, and first located in Lewiston, Wis., where he was engaged in farming for fourteen years. He then moved to Blackhawk County, Iowa, and remained about five years, coming from there to Kansas. He was married in Portage City, Wis., June, 1857, to Amelia Botain, a native of Prussia. They have nine children—George, Lizzie, Emma, Frank, Hattie, Sarah, Mary, Harry and Walter G. Mr. K. and family are members of the Evangelical Association.

M. M. KENDALL located at Newton in April, 1879, and has been connected since that time with the Lehman Hardware and Implement Company, having had charge of the tin manufacturing department, and been a member of the board of directors since the business started. Mr. Kendall was born in Batavia, N. Y., July 8, 1838, and lived in his native town until he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry in the summer of 1862. In 1864, he was transferred to the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery and remained in service until after the close of the war. He was taken prisoner at Rehm Station, on the Weldon Railroad, in Virginia, in August, 1864, and was not released until February 23, 1865. After leaving the army he returned to Batavia, N. Y., and thence removed to Morris, Ill., where he lived thirteen years prior to coming to Newton. He was married at Batavia, N. Y., in 1857, to Lucina B. Marsh, and has four children—Ellen S., Merritt W., Charles M. and Irving L. Mr. K. is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and of the Baptist Church.

E. A. KLEEBERGER, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Newton, owns eighty acres, sixty acres under cultivation, with good orchard, dwelling and out-buildings. Raises general crops and has about fifty head of stock of all kinds. He was born in Wisconsin in 1844, and came from Illinois to Kansas in 1879, and located on his present farm. He was married November 17, 1877, to Miss Laura Virden. They have five children—Hallie, George, Charles, Jessie and Mary. He is now Justice of the Peace, and has been Township Trustee and a member of the School Board. Follows farming and teaching. In 1864 enlisted in Company D, Seventh California Infantry, and did service in California, Arizona and New Mexico in scouting and watching the border, and was mustered out in May, 1866, at San Francisco. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and is also a Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

J. J. KREHBIEL, wagon manufacturer and blacksmith, was born in Rossville, now East Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, May 3, 1838, and a year later his parents removed to West Point, Lee Co., Iowa, where he lived until 1879. He was married in Dover, Lee County, December 17, 1867, to Anna Leisy, a native of New Bavaria. They have six children—Edgar A., born November 19, 1868; Willie J., born December 11, 1870; Mary K., born February 17, 1872; Albert H., born November 25, 1873; Frederick A., born May 4, 1875, and Linda A., born March 18, 1877. Mr. Krehbiel is a son of John Charles and Anna Krehbiel, who was a native of Bavaria. His father visited America in 1833, returned to Germany and was married in 1837, and then came again to America to remain. He is still living in West Point, Lee Co., Iowa. Mr. K. and wife are members of the Mennonite Church. The parents of Mrs. Krehbiel, Abraham and Catharine D. Leisy, are both dead. Mr. K. located in Kansas in July, 1879, having previously purchased his shop in May. George L. Epps, of Denmark, Iowa, was a partner with him in the Newton wagon manufactory, and Mr. K. was interested in the Denmark manufactory. The two gentlemen had been associated in business since 1867, but in March, 1883, the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Krehbiel becoming sole proprietor of the business, both here and in Iowa. He manufactures carriages and wagons, the Wright's combination and double self-adjusting springs for wagons being manufactured at Denmark, Iowa, as well as at Newton, Kansas. He also owns a small cattle ranche, of fine stock.

W. E. LATHY, attorney at law, was born in Clarion County, Pa., April 2, 1846, and received an academic course of education and when sixteen years of age went to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., for two years; returning home he commenced the study of law with his father, George W. Lathy, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1866. He then entered into co-partnership with his father in Tionesta, Forest Co., Pa., where they remained for a period of four years, removing from there to Erie City, Pa., and continuing the practice of law and occupying the position of city solicitors. In 1873 he dissolved partnership with his father, and in 1879 came to Kansas, locating at Newton, April 30. Mr. Lathy came to Newton a poor man, but by his untiring energy and pluck and close application to business, combined with his social qualities, is now in easy circumstances with a fast growing business worth at the present time $2,000 per year, which does not include his salary as County Attorney, to which position he has just been elected by the Republican party. Mr. L. is a member of the Newton Scientific, Literary and Historical Society, and also United States Commissioner for Third Congressional District of Kansas. He was married January 4, 1870, to Miss Ada H. May, a daughter of H. H. May, a banker and lumber dealer of Tionesta, Pa., now deceased.

JOSHUA LEMONT, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, about 100 acres in cultivation; raises general crops. His wheat average per acre is twenty-three bushels. He has about twenty head of stock—horses, cattle and hogs. He was born in Ohio April 3, 1832, and when a child moved with his parents to Indiana, and came from there to Kansas in 1872, locating on his present farm, but left in 1874 on account of the grasshoppers, remaining away one year. Was married December 24, 1867, to Miss Adelaide Jones. They have five children—Emeline T., Dore Carlton, Ralph W., Phœbe A. and Ettie J. During the war he was a private in Company I, Eighty-eighth Regiment; joined his regiment at Kingston, Georgia, and was on the march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, and was in the battle of Bentonville and Averysboro in North Carolina, and from there marched to Washington, D. C., and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., August 1, 1865.

S. LEHMAN, merchant, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1848, and came from his native State to Kansas in 1869, and located in Topeka and in the spring of 1871, came to Newton with a stock of hardware amounting to $2,000 or $3,000, and by energy and close attention to business has a large and growing trade, occupying with his stock which includes agricultural implements and everything usually kept in this line; three large store rooms. He carries from $20,000 to $30,000 in stock, besides a large amount on commission. Since January 1, 1882, the business is, to a certain extent, co-operative, as he allows his employes to invest their savings in the business and reap the benefit. In addition to his hardware business, Mr. L. is president of the First National Bank, which was organized in November, 1880, as the Newton City Bank, with a capital of $25,000, which has increased to $50,000. The name was changed to First National, October 1, 1882. In addition to the above, he has a stock ranch for breeding of 450 head of cattle in the Indian Territory. He has a partner in this who does the work and attends to the stock. Mr. L. furnishes the capital. He was married in 1872 to Miss Lou Glendening. They have two children—Glen E. and Neva. Mr. L. was County Treasurer of Harvey County for one term, of 1875-76 and is a Mason.

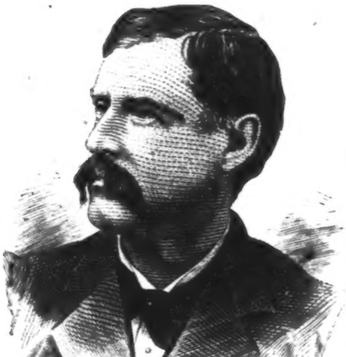

S. Lehman

W. C. LAWRY, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, all under cultivation; five acres in orchard, and ten in cultivated timber, has a good frame dwelling of five rooms, L kitchen and porches, barn 16x24, with two large sheds attached and corn crib and stable. Came to Kansas in 1877 and located on this farm. Has ten horses, 120 head of cattle and twenty hogs; makes a specialty of raising stock. He was born in Pennsylvania May 30, 1833, and went to New York when a child with his parents, and in 1856 moved to Illinois, where he remained until he came to Kansas. He was married March 26, 1856, to Miss Sarah A. Rider. They have nine children—Clarence E., J. Lewis, Walter L., Eugene H., Gertrude, Wallace T., Earnest E., William A. and Maud.

P. LUHN, merchant, was born in Germany in 1829, and came to the United States in 1849, stopping for a time in New York City, when he came West to St. Louis and from there to Kansas City and back to Illinois and from there to Kansas, locating in Newton in 1871, bringing the first stock of goods and building the first house in town. Does an extensive business in dry goods, boots, shoes, carpets and notions. Carries a $12,000 stock.

MILBURNE McCARTY, M. D., was born in Lebanon, Ky., June 5, 1828. He was educated in the public schools and at St. Mary's College in Nelson County, Ky. He attended a course of lectures at the Louisville Medical College, then University of Kentucky, in 1852, and entered the American Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1855. The following year he attended hospital lectures at Commercial Hospital, Cincinnati. He also graduated from Fallon Medical College, St. Louis, and commenced practice at Wilberton, Fayette Co., Ill., remaining there and in that vicinity eighteen years. Subsequently lived in Minouka, Woodford Co., Ill., nine years, and from thence moved to Peru, Neb., whence he came to Kansas, in April, 1880, and has since resided in Emporia and Newton, being at the present time largely interested in farming. Dr. McCarty was married in Wilberton, Ill., May 17, 1855, to Mary A. Wilborn, daughter of Judge Willis Wilborn, and a native of Crittenden County, Ky. They have three children—John S., and the twins, Milburn P. and Mary D. Dr. McCarty is a member of the Baptist Church and the A. F. & A. M.

JOSEPH McGRATH, upholsterer, was born in Ireland in 1845, and emigrated in 1864, arriving in America in February of that year. He located first in Chicago, where he lived a few months, and then went to St. Louis, Mo., and thence to Sedalia, where he remained ten years, afterwards returning to St. Louis. He is the inventor of the McGrath bed lounge, which is operated by a most perfect self lifting lever. Mr. McGrath was married in Sedalia, Mo., January, 1870, to Margaret Riley, a native of Indiana. They have six children living—Annie, John S. W., Joseph, William E., Mary and Leonard Felix. Mr. McGrath is a member of the Catholic Church.

J. F. McGRATH was born at Worcester, Mass., March 14, 1833. In 1854 he removed from his native city and located in Portage City, Wis., remaining there about five years. He then removed to Vernon, now Genoa County, and engaged in mercantile business at the place then called Bad Ax, being also agent of the Dubuque Packet Company. He was while residing there Chairman of Town Board, Justice of the Peace and Postmaster. In 1863 he removed to Hastings, Minn., where he engaged in produce business, and remained until he came to Kansas and located at Peabody, early in the winter of 1874. He engaged in produce business there also, and remained until May, 1876, when he came to Newton and continued the same business in that place. In the fall of 1877 he went into the grocery business which he still continues. He is a director of the Newton Loan & Trust Company, and is interested in the Newton Creamery, being president of the association. Mr. McGrath is a member of the Baptist Church and also of the A. F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery. He was married at Groton, Tompkins Co., N. Y., in May, 1858, to Eliza A. Peck, a native of that place. Their children are Warren F. and Carrie May.

B. McKEE came to Kansas and located at Topeka, April 6, 1876. While residing there he was engaged for one year as a carpenter, and was two years in the grocery business, a portion of the time for himself. He was also clerk in a store for a year, and three years baggage master for A., T. & S. F. R. R., and cashier for two years. He came to Newton, January 20, 1876, as agent for same road, having charge of all the various departments of the company at that place, and employing five men in the business. Mr. McKee was born in Independence, Washington Co., Pa., December 28, 1840. When twenty years of age he went to Indiana, where he remained until October 3, 1861, enlisting at that time at Logansport, Ind., in the Twelfth United States Infantry, in which he served three years. He was wounded and taken prisoner, August 30, 1862, at the second battle of Bull Run, and was afterward employed, for about six months, in the recruiting service. After leaving the service, he went to Logansport, Ind., where he remained until his removal to Kansas. He was married in Norristown, Pa., October 11, 1864, to Maggie T. Tarrance, a native of that place, and they have four children—Harry C., Albert Ewing, Milo Dale, and Ethel. Mr. McKee was one of the original stockholders and directors of the First National Bank, and is one of the directors of the Newton Loan and Trust Company.

H. C. McQUIDDY, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, 100 acres under cultivation, all enclosed with hedge fences; has three horses, forty head of cattle, and ten hogs. Was born in Tennessee, in November, 1840, and fitted himself for a teacher. But the war breaking out, he enlisted in 1862, in Company F, Fifth Regiment, Tennessee Federal Cavalry, but was shortly thereafter promoted to Sergeant Major of his regiment, and after the battle of Murfreesboro, was promoted to Captain of Company D, and sent with two companies of his regiment with Col. Straight, on his expedition into the enemy's country, and was captured with his command, and was sent to Libby Prison, where he remained one year, then was sent south to Macon, Ga., and from there to Charleston, S. C., and placed under fire of the Federal guns, and from there he was sent to Columbia, S. C. He made his escape twice, but was recaptured each time. But when Sherman started for the sea, they had to remove their prisoners again, and on their way he cut a hole in a box car and escaped again, and made his way to Knoxville, Tenn. After he made his escape, was detailed to act on court martials, and was finally mustered out at Washington, D. C., in May, 1865. After the war he returned to his home in Tennessee, and took an active part in politics. For one year he was in the Freedmen's Bureau, attending to claims and back pay; then was appointed County Superintendent of Schools for two years. Came to Kansas in 1870, first locating one year in Butler County, but in 1871 he came to Newton, then just starting as a town, and remained there until 1875, when he located on his present farm. While in Newton he served as Mayor for one year, and has been County Superintendent of Public Instruction, two terms, of Harvey County, and has just been elected to the same position a third time. He was married in October, 1868, to Miss Amanda E. Harris. They have three children—George, Arthur, and Robert. He is a Mason.

WILLIAM McVAY, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres; about 100 in cultivation; raises general crops. His wheat average per acre this year is twenty-six bushels. He intends turning his attention more to stock; has at present about twenty head of stock on the place. Was born in Shelby County, Ohio, March 13, 1832, and came from native place to present location in March, 1878. In 1864 he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, as a recruit, and was with his command, in the Twentieth Army Corps, under Sherman, in its march to the sea and through the Carolinas, and mustered out at Washington, receiving his final discharge June 22, 1865. Was married in 1855, to Miss Caroline Rodgers. They have four children—George W., Ella, Earnest A., and Albert L. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PROF. JOHN A. MAHLER was born at Louisville, Ky., November 30, 1850. His father, A. Mahler, of Carlsruhe, of Baden Baden, was one of the most noted professors of the dancing art in America, being master of ceremonies at the assemblies at Saratoga Springs until his death, June 24, 1882. Since 1876 the sons, Louis, of Fort Wayne; Jacob A., St. Louis; Theodore, of Albany, and John A., of Newton, have succeeded to the business which their father established in New York prior to 1849, and in St. Louis in 1853. John A. is a first-class violinist, and this accomplishment, in addition to his skill in dancing and teaching the art to others, makes him independent in his profession. He was married near Huntsville, in Randolph County, Mo., April 1, 1879, to Anna Isabella Loranger, and has one son, Albert John.

CHAS. A. MALM, druggist, immigrated to Kansas, in September, 1878. The following month he located at Newton, and in November started the jewelry business in the place which he carried on a few weeks, subsequently engaging in the drug business, which he has increased to three times its original size. Mr. M. now carries a general stock of drugs and jewelry. He was born near Broas, Sweden, June 25, 1850, and with an older brother, came to America in August, 1860, locating at Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. At the age of twenty, he went south and lived six years at Greenville, Ky., and two years at Livermore, Ky., coming from Greenville to Kansas. He was married at Livermore, Ky., March 4, 1874, to Susie M. Moseley, a native of that place. Mr. M. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, and was a member of the I. O. O. F. in Greenville, Ky., also Blue Lodge.

S. T. MARSH located in Harvey County in 1871, and in Newton, February 1, 1872, since which time he has continuously resided in the place. In 1874, he built the first cut stone building on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth. This was a two-story building when erected, a third story being added in 1879. In 1876, he erected his second building, a two-story brick, next to the Howard House. His third building was a two-story building on Main, between Fourth and Fifth, known as Marsh's Block, which was erected in 1879. In 1882, he built the Empire Block, two stories, 25x150 feet, corner of Main and Fifth, and is now constructing the diagonal building, corner of Main and Fifth two-story brick, 25x150, having thus added materially to the business prosperity of his town. Mr. Marsh was born in Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio, August 14, 1o47. He removed to Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, at the age of sixteen, and resided there until he came to Kansas. He was married at Blackfoot, Idaho Ter., October 2, 1881, to Clara M. Barnum, a native of Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y. Mr. Marsh is President of the Arkansas Valley Land and Loan Company, and also President of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Newton.

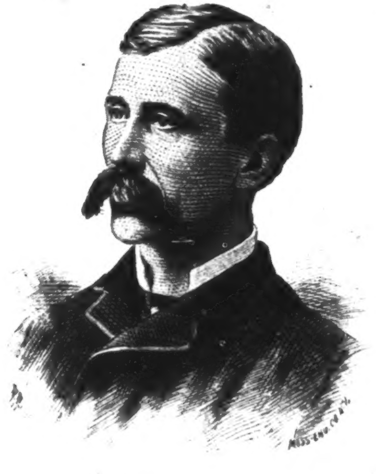

S. T. Marsh

ROBERT MARSHALL, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Newton, owns 400 acres, about 220 of which is under cultivation, with good frame dwelling, 18x24, with an L, 14x22 one story and a half. Had fourteen horses, ninety head of cattle and forty-five hogs. He was born in Lower Canada, March 4, 1835, and when only sixteen years of age, came with his parents to New York State. From there he went West, locating in Illinois for six years, then went to

Iowa, and from there to Kansas, in 1872, locating on his present farm. He was married in 1860, to Miss Ellen Milton. They have nine children—Henry, George, Cornelia, Frank, Elbert, Fred, Harvey, Nellie and William. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

T. MITCHNER, grocer, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., November 4, 1848, removing thence to White County, Ind., when he was six years of age. He lived in White County until January, 1879, when he came to Kansas and located in Newton, where he was engaged in teaming until the fall of 1880. He was then employed as a clerk about a year, and then engaged in his present business. He was married in Prairie Township, White Co., Ind., December 24, 1872, to Dorcas C. Nolder, a native of Ohio, and has two children—Nellie and William. Since December, 1881, Chas. W. Mitchner, his brother, has been associated with him in the business, and November 21, 1882, another brother, John, entered the firm.

F. P. and A. E. MUNCH located August 24, 1870, at Turkey Township (now Gardner Township), McPherson County. They purchased Section 30, Township 22, Range 2 west, of William H. Graham, who, it was understood, had settled there in the spring of 1869. At the time of the location of Munch brothers, Patrick Hand and Jack Gummo (who bought their land of Mr. Goodwin, in what is now Alta Township, adjoining the farm of Messrs. Munch), were the only settlers. Munch brothers engaged in stock business three years, and then F. P. devoted himself to farming until 1877. He then engaged in mercantile business in Halstead until January, 1880, when he removed to Canton, McPherson County, and carried on the same branch of business until September, 1880, since when he has been connected with the hardware and implement establishment of S. Lehman, having been a member of the company since January, 1882. Mr. Munch was born in Zanesville, Ohio, April 4, 1848, and remained at his native home until the spring of 1868, at that time removing to Chillicothe, Mo., where he remained until he came to Kansas. He was married in Zanesville, Ohio, March 11, 1871, to Louie M. Spencer, a native of Ohio, born near Columbus. They have two children, the eldest, Verne, born January 13, 1872, being the first child born in Garden Township. The other child is an infant daughter. While a resident of McPherson County, Mr. Munch was Trustee of Turkey Creek Township, and Justice of the Peace. He is a member of A. O. U. W.

CHARLES R. MUNGER, real estate and loan agent, and abstract lawyer, was born in Prairie Ronde Township, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., September 17, 1840. In July, 1872, he removed from his native town to Meridian Township, McPherson Co., Kan., where he remained until he located in Newton, in November, 1876. Since living in Newton he has been State agent for school furniture manufactured by the Buffalo Hardware Company, and in his present business. While in McPherson County, he was engaged in stock, in farming, and dealing in agricultural implements. Mr. Munger organized the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of Newton, and has been City Clerk one year. He was married at Decatur, Mich., November 22, 1863, to Avilda Witter, a native of Walworth, Wayne Co., N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Munger have three children living—Cora M., Charles Russell, and Edith. Mr. M. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W.

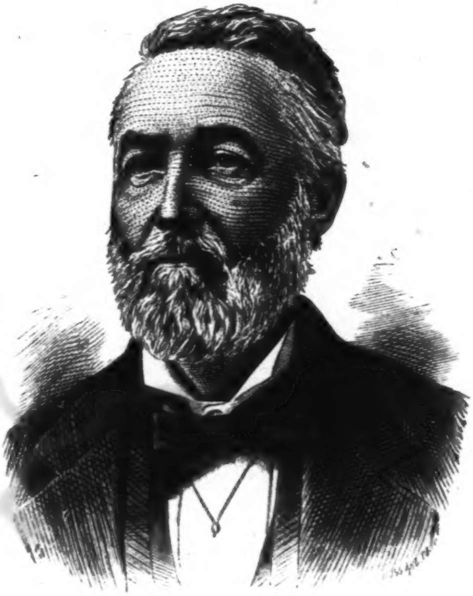

R. W. P. Muse

JUDGE ROBERT W. P. MUSE, was born in Harrison County, W. Va., April 22, 1821, and when fourteen years of age went to Savannah, Ga., where he attended school at White's Academy, and also at Beard's High School in St. Mary's; returning to Ohio, he completed his education at Howe's Academy, at Zanesville, at which place he commenced the study of law, completing his legal education in the office of the Hon. Isaac Parrish, at McConnellsville. He was admitted to the bar at Newark, Ohio, in 1845, and commenced practice at McConnellsville, the same year. In 1848, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Morgan County, to which office he was re-elected in 1850. He removed to Zanesville, in 1852, and purchased the Zanesville *Aurora*, which paper he edited and published as a daily and weekly journal for four years. Selling his paper he resumed the practice of law in that city, which he continued until the breaking out of the great Rebellion, when, with characteristic promptness he recruited a company for the three months' service, and tendered his services to Governor Dennison, who promptly accepted them and assigned his company to duty as Company A, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers. His regiment was at once sent into West Virginia, where they assisted in re-building the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, from Wheeling to Grafton, the Rebels having destroyed it. His regiment was at Phillippi, and supported Heckman's Battery, which there fired the first shot of the campaign. Having surprised the enemy in camp they defeated them and drove them back to Rich Mountain, where they again routed them and followed them to Carricksford, where they again defeated them, killed their commander, Gen. Garnett, and so utterly demoralized the Rebel command that they disbanded. Returning home at the expiration of his term of enlistment (three months) the Judge at once raised another company for three years service, and again entered the army as Captain of Company A, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteers. Was promoted to Major, and served with his regiment in all the engagements in which it participated until 1863, when he resigned his commission and returned home and resumed the practice of law at Zanesville. He was elected Probate Judge on the Union ticket the same year, to which office he was re-elected in 1866. Declining a re-nomination, in 1869, he moved to Kansas, locating at Abilene, where he purchased considerable property. In 1871, he moved to Newton, (his present home) and took charge of the Land Department of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., at that place. He also engaged in the lumber business and began building up the city, and has done much to improve his city and county. He edited and published the Newton *Republican* for several years, and has occupied a prominent part in the politics of the State and County, having been elected presidential elector on the Hayes ticket, in 1876, and again on the Garfield ticket, in 1880, on which occasion he was also elected to bear the vote to Washington. He is the present Mayor of the city and is largely interested in the Harvey County Saving's Bank. The Judge has retired from active law practice, and is now engaged in building and improving his property in Newton. He has large property interests in Newton and Harvey County. Owns one-half of the Arcade Block, the finest building of the kind in the State, costing over $60,000, and has done much toward making Newton the beautiful and prosperous city which it now is. The town only ten years old now having a population of nearly 5,000. He is the author of the History of Harvey County, is an able writer, a fluent speaker and a man of untiring energy, is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, also of the I. O. O. F. Judge M. is emphatically a self-made man, having worked his way through his scholastic course, and in everything which he undertakes displays an unflagging zeal which insures success, is ever ready to aid any project which will benefit the people, and is independent and outspoken in advocating what he deems to be right, and denouncing that which he believes to be wrong.

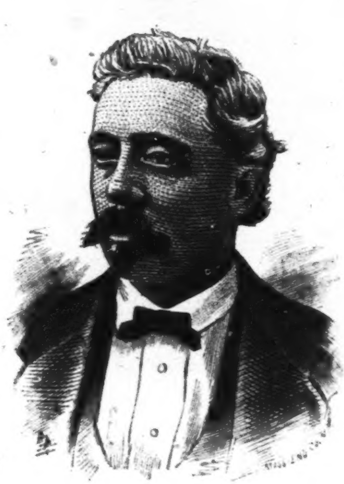

S. A. Newhall

S. A. NEWHALL, M. D., homœopathic physician and surgeon, was born at New Ipswich, Hillsboro Co., N. H., October 15, 1832. In 1836 he removed with his parents to Hancock County, Ill., and was a resident of Carthage, the county-seat, until 1845, during which time his father died. On account of the Mormon difficulties he removed to Adams County with his mother, and remained until 1850, then returned to Hancock County, and remained until 1855; again removed to Quincy, Adams County, entered the service of the C., B. & Q. R. R., and remained in their service most of the time until October 1, 1864, when he was enlisted as a volunteer in Company D, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving one year ending October 1, 1865. Then took charge of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Union Yards, at Quincy, Ill., and remained in that position until October 1, 1872, when he removed to Newton, Kan., with his family, and was employed on the A., T. & S. F. R. R. for four years as a passenger conductor; during which time he was also studying, and practicing medicine. October 1, 1876, he left the service of the Railroad Company, attended the graduating course, and in March, 1877, he graduated with the honors of his class, from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri at St. Louis. Since residing in Newton he has served as a member of the City Council, and Board of Health, and as a member of the Board of Education. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Newton; also a member of the A. F. & A. M.; of the Good Templars, the Ancient Templars, and is a life member of the Kansas State Temperance Union, and of the Newton and Harvey County Local Temperance Unions. He is a member and corresponding secretary of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Kansas. Dr. S. A. Newhall was married in Quincy, Ill., January 7, 1856, to Miss Ann P. Doherty, who was born in Ireland and removed to this country when six years of age. They have four children living—Delia A., now Mrs. D. D. Puterbaugh, of Newton, Kan.; Charles H., now in the office of the Northwestern Traffic and Central Iowa Traffic Association in Chicago, Ill., as secretary and stenographer; Carrie A., and Robert Francis—their second child died at the age of one year in Quincy, Ill. Dr. Newhall is an outspoken Prohibitionist, and has taken a prominent part in the Prohibition movement in the city and county.

PROF. F. A. NORTON, located in Newton in the spring of 1877, for the purpose of taking charge of the public schools of that city. The schools remained under his care two years, and he then engaged in mercantile business, also writing for the *Gazetteer* of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Mr. Norton is a native of Ontario, Wayne Co., N. Y. He was educated at Union College, and at the academies and public schools of his county. In June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Third New York Volunteer Cavalry, being promoted later to Lieutenant, and Quartermaster. He was mustered out in January, 1866, returned to New York and remained there one year, and then came to Marysville, Kan., for the benefit of his health. He taught in Michigan, Indiana and Illinois from 1867 to 1877, and was married at Hainwell, May 9, 1871, to Lucy A. Hinman, a native of New Havens, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. Norton have two children—Edwin W. and Grace G.

PATRICK NORTON, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Newton. Owns eighty acres, all in fine cultivation; ten acres enclosed with wire-fence; a small orchard of choice fruit, and a good frame dwelling; has six horses, eighteen head of cattle and twenty-four hogs. Came to Kansas in 1876, and located on present farm. He was born in Ireland, in 1822, and came to the United States, in 1843, and stopped for a time in the State of New York, but spent thirty years prior to coming to Kansas in the New England States, most of the time in the marble quarries of Rutland, Vt. He was married in 1852, and has eight children—John, Patrick, Henry, Malichi, Sarah, Thomas, who is farming the place; Frank, Mary H. and Kate. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES S. PERKINS, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Newton, owns eighty acres, all under cultivation; has about twenty head of stock. Was born in England, January 9, 1824, and came to the United States in 1845, settling in Illinois in 1847, where he remained until coming to Kansas in 1876, and locating on his place. In 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served with his company and regiment in all the campaigns and battles, commencing at Island No. 10, participated in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., and in the Atlanta campaign from Mission Ridge, through where for ninety days they were under fire more or less, and from there to sea, under Sherman, and north through the Carolinas, and ending with the battle of Bentonville, where he was wounded; was also wounded at Iuka, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in 1865. Was married in 1850, and his wife died in 1863. Was married again in 1866, to Miss Belletha Miller. They have one child—Ada. He is now Treasurer of School Board.

HON. SAMUEL RITTER PETERS was born in Walnut Township, Pickaway Co., Ohio, August 16, 1842. His father was Lewis S. Peters, who was one of the early settlers of that State, and who is still living in that township and county. His mother was the daughter of Henry Ritter, also an early settler; she died in September, 1861. The early life, until reaching the age of seventeen, was spent on the farm, attending the district school during the winter months. At the age of seventeen, he entered the preparatory class in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. Here he remained until in October, 1861, having reached the Sophomore year, when he enlisted in the Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, as a private in Company E. In March, 1863, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant; in March, 1864, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and in January, 1865, he was promoted to Captain, and assigned to the command of Company A. June 8, 1865, he was mustered out of the service. His regiment was a part of the army of Virginia, in the early period of the war, and afterward, a portion of the army of the Potomac in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Eleventh Army Corps. In September, 1863, his Corps was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and was reorganized, forming with the Twelfth Army Corps, the Twentieth Army Corps of Sherman's army. With the exception of about two months in 1862, when absent from the regiment on recruiting service, he was present with his regiment in every engagement in which his corps participated, and never lost a day's duty. In September, 1865, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and graduated in March, 1867. He at once located in Memphis, Scotland Co., Mo., and began the practice of law. In August, 1868, he purchased the Memphis *Reveille*, a radical Republican paper, and continued as its editor, until his removal to Kansas, in March, 1873. He resumed the practice of law in Marion Center, Marion Co., Kan. In 1872, he was a Delegate from Missouri, to the National Republican Convention, at Philadelphia, being an ardent supporter of Gen. Grant for renomination, and also of Henry Wilson, for the position of Vice-President. From 1870 to 1872, he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Missouri, and a firm and unyielding opponent of the Brown and Schurz faction of the party. After his removal to Kansas, he continued to practice law until he became Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, to which position he was appointed, March 8, 1875. In November, prior to this, he was elected to the State Senate, and resigned his position in that body, to accept the appointment as Judge. In November, 1875, he was elected Judge of the District, and was again re-elected in 1879, both times without opposition. In September 19, 1876, he removed to Newton, it being a more central point in his district. In June, 1872, he was nominated as one of the Republican candidates for Congressman at large, and in November was elected, receiving the largest vote cast for any one candidate in the State. The reapportionment of the State into seven Congressional Districts, in March, 1883, placed him in the Seventh Congressional District. Judge Peters was married at Circleville, Ohio, April 18, 1867, to Amelia C. Doan, a native of that place. Fletcher Bright Peters, born April 18, 1868, is their only child. Judge Peters is grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Kansas; is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the G. A. R., being a past post commander of Judson Kilpatrick Post, No. 36.

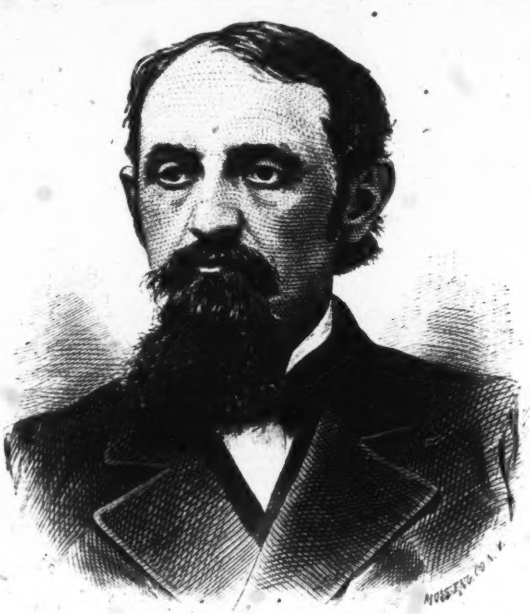
MOSS ENG. CO. N.Y.

S. R. Peters

T. F. RANDOLPH is head miller at the Monarch Mills, owned by D. Hamill. Was born in Brook County, Va., and when a boy, moved with his parents to Muskingum County, Ohio, where, in 1845, he entered a large flouring mill at Duncan's Falls, on the Muskingum River, and learned the milling business, and has followed it ever since. In 1862, he went to Peoria, Ill., where he remained in the large mills at that place until he came to Kansas in 1875, first locating in Crawford County, and renting and operating the Cherokee Mills, and came from there one year ago to take charge of this mill. Was married in 1863, to Miss Eliza Randall, a native of England. Mr. R. is an ardent member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken all the Scottish Rite degrees, and holds a high place among his Masonic brethren.

ALEXANDER REED, Probate Judge, born in Delaware, May 6, 1843, where he received an academic education, and when nineteen years of age, went to the Pennsylvania Military Academy, first as student for two years, then instructor for five years, returning to Delaware in 1869, and from there came to Kansas in 1872, locating in Harvey County, then a part of Sedgwick County. Was appointed Justice of the Peace and Notary Public in Sedgwick City in 1873, held this office until May 15, 1876, when he was appointed Probate Judge of Harvey County, which position he has held since, having been elected three times. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. Was married in the spring of 1877, to Miss Kate Fasselman. They have one child—Ines.

JOHN REESE, druggist, was born in Ridgeway Township, Iowa Co., Wis., August 5, 1840, residing at Darlington and Mineral Point, Wis., prior to his removal to Kansas. He spent the summer of 1859 in Colorado, and in April, 1860, again started for the Rocky Mountains, spending the remainder of the year in Colorado. He then visited Montana, Oregon, California and the British possessions, returning to California and thence to Darlington, Wis., in December, 1865. He was engaged in the drug business in Darlington, from the spring of 1866 until he came to Kansas, having learned the business before he went to California. He located in Newton in the spring of 1874, April 30th, having purchased in July, 1873, the lot on which his store is now located. He completed August 17, 1874, one of the first stone front buildings in the city, and commenced business in the new establishment, doing an extensive business, mostly retail. Mr. Reese was married in Sedgwick Township, Sedgwick Co., Kan., October 15, 1876, to Nellie Badger, a native of Battle Creek, Mich. They have two children—John C., and Walter. Mr. R. is a member of the I. O. O. F., subordinate lodge and encampment, having passed all the chairs of that lodge.

SAMUEL SAYLOR, was born in Tarlton, Pickaway Co., Ohio, June 24, 1829. During the war he recruited 157 men for the One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, and was commissioned Captain of the company, which was afterward mustered into the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted in the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, in the spring of 1863, and was made First Lieutenant of his company; serving in all the engagements of his command until he was mustered out in October, 1865. About the first of January, 1865, he broke his back, by accident, after which he was detailed on military commission at Knoxville, Tenn., until the following October. When he left the army he returned to Jackson C. H., Ohio, and remained there until he came to Kansas, in March, 1870. His first location was at La Cygne, Linn County, where he lived until he located on northeast quarter of Section 22, Richland Township, Sedgwick County (now Harvey), October ——. He was elected Justice of the Peace of Richland Township in the spring of 1871. He removed to Newton in June, 1872, and engaged in the jewelry business, which he has since continued, being Mayor of the city in 1878 and 1879. Mr. Saylor was married at Jackson C. H., Ohio, March, 1852, to Mary Grandstaff, a native of Hocking County, Ohio, who died in the fall of 1854, leaving one child—Theodore. He was married at Jackson C. H., June 24, 1858, to Caroline G. LeLay, his present wife, a native of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Saylor have three children living—Ida E., Eva G., and David S. Mr. Saylor is a member of A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, having organized the various lodges, and filled the different chairs, being now commander of the Commandery. He was one of the first members of the Eastern Star Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and has passed all the chairs of the lodge.

M. A. SEAMAN, livery, located in Peabody Township, January, 1871, coming thence to Newton, December 24, 1877. He was engaged in livery business for two years prior to removal to Newton, and also had been in the flour and feed trade, and with railroad business while in Peabody. Since coming to Newton he has been engaged in the livery business. He was born near Alexander Bay, N. Y., June 16, 1838, and while young removed with his father's family to Canada, living there until March, 1866. He then removed to Boonesboro, Iowa, and thence to Lincoln, Neb., in the spring of 1870, removing from Lincoln to Kansas. He was married in Peabody, Kan., March 16, 1873, to Robina Glassford, a native of Illinois. They have two children—Jesse J., and Nellie. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F. subordinate lodge and encampment.

JAMES H. SEATON, M. D., was born in Stevens Port, Breckinridge Co., Ky., March 24, 1839. His parents James D., and Harriet Seaton, were natives of Virginia, and settled with their parents in Breckinridge County, Ky., in the year 1803. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch having been a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The doctor is the seventh of nine children and fourth son. He remained at home until fifteen years of age, and received his early education in the Union Valley School, near Hardensburg, Ky., and in the year 1858, attended Brandenburg College, where he remained one year, on account of ill health, he went to Texas in 1860, and accepted the position of contractor for the transportation of cotton to New Mexico, remaining in Texas until the fall of 1863. He then returned to his former home, and during the winter of 1863 and 1864, attended the Kentucky School of Medicine in Louisville. In 1864, he returned to Stevens Port, Ky., and commenced the practice of medicine and also drug business. In the fall of the same year he returned to the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville; graduating from that institution with the degree of M. D. In the spring of 1865, returning to Stevens Port, he continued the practice of medicine and the drug and dry goods business until the winter of 1870, when he came to Kansas and first settled at La Cygne, remaining there about three years. In 1873, he removed to Sedgwick City, at that time in Sedgwick County, now Harvey County; practicing his profession and opened the first drug store in that place. In 1877, he came to Newton, where he has ever since practiced is profession. The doctor was the secretary of the first medical society of Linn County, Kan. He is also a member of the State Medical Society, of Kansas; proprietor of the Newton Medical and Surgical Institute, one of the proprietors of the Newton Opera House, and director and secretary of the Farmers and Merchant's Bank. He married Miss Octavia V. Triplett, of Owensburg, Ky., February 1, 1869, who died in July, 1873. On July 4, 1877, he married Miss Annie Tarqhar, of Coshocton, Ohio.

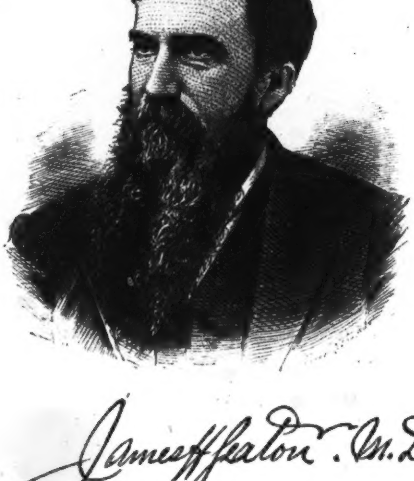

James H Seaton. M.D

M. F. SHARPE, grocer, located in Marion, Marion Co., Kansas, in March, 1879, and was engaged in farming in that place two years. In August, 1881, he came to Newton, since which time he has been engaged in grocery business, still owning his farm in Marion.

Mr. Sharpe was born in New Dundee, Waterloo Co., Ontario, December 8, 1851. In 1874, he attended school at Napersville, Ill., and resided in that place until he came to Kansas. He was married in Zurich, Ontario, March 21, 1882, to Lydia Schluchter, a native of Ontario. Mr. S. is a member of the Evangelical Association.

J. D. SHERRICK, M.D., was born in Canton, Ohio, March 19, 1852. He was educated at Mount Union College, Ohio, and in the medical department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating from the latter in June, 1877. He commenced practice in the Northern Insane Asylum, at Cleveland, as assistant physician, and remained in that position until he located at Newton, in December, 1879, where he is now engaged in practice. Dr. Sherrick, was married in Cleveland, Ohio, November 30, 1880, to Julia Vouwie, a native of Medina, Medina Co., Ohio, and has one child—Florence. He is secretary of the Board of Pension Examiners, and is a member of the Kansas State and South Kansas Medical societies, also of the A. O. U. W., and Select Knights of the same order.

A. SHUSTER, liveryman; was born in Pennsylvania, in 1835, and spent a number of years as boatman on the Mississippi River, then went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where he was in the oil business, and came from Titusville, Pa., to Kansas in 1871, locating at Newton, and started the first livery stable here. He brought with him eight horses and a number of buggies, and has done a good trade; increasing his business until he now has from $15,000 to $20,000 in the business, with an average monthly business of from $500 to $800. He also makes a specialty of breeding fine roadsters, which bring him from $400 to $700 each. Was married in 1857, to Miss Ellen Chinglesmith.

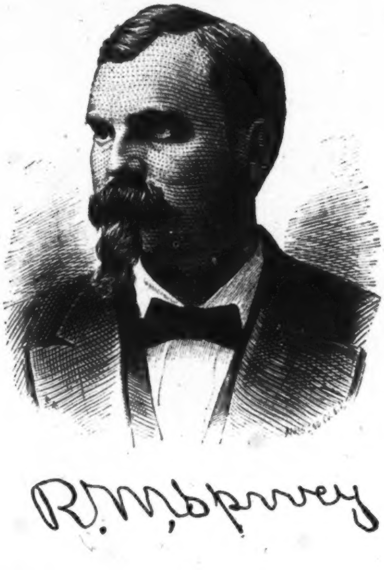

R. M. Spivey

R. M. SPIVEY was born in Madison County, Ala., April 27, 1845; was appointed cadet to the military school at La Grange, Ala., July, 1860, and remained there till April, 1862, when the school was closed on account of the advance of the Union army. He then enlisted in the Confederate army, serving till April, 1865. After the close of the war he finished his education at the Southern University, located at Greensboro, Ala. January 1869, he came to Kansas, locating first at Valley Falls, remaining there till 1870, when he was appointed one of the commissioners for surveying and appraising of A., T. & S. F. R. R. lands; 1871 he located at Newton and remained there till September, 1874, when he took a position in the General Land Office, Topeka, remaining there till January, 1881, when he returned to Newton to accept the position of cashier of the Harvey County Savings Bank, which position he still holds. Mr. Spivey has been closely identified with the developments of Newton and Harvey County. He was married in 1872 to Miss Lina Owens, of Shawnee County, Kan. They have three children. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

REV. FELIX PROSPER SWEMBERGH, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church at Newton, was born June 2, 1845, in the town of Cassel, France. His early life was spent among the primitive Flemish people, who inhabit this region, so rich in beautiful scenery and active life. There he received his primary education. He subsequently entered the Imperial Lycee of Lille, whence he turned his steps to the *petit Seminaire* of Cambray. At the close of his classical and philosophical education he pursued a medical course of study at Paris, whence, at the end of two years, he resumed his theological studies at the Seminary of the Foreign Missions, attending the lectures of the celebrated Dr. Freppel, at the Sorbonne. The Garibaldian war against Papacy took him to Italy, where he arrived on the day of the battle of Castelfidardo; too late, however, to take an active part in the defence of the Holy See. He then entered the Colonial Seminary of the Holy Ghost, Paris, from which he graduated August, 1865. His next move was to the Vicariate Apostolic, of Kansas, where he was received by Rt. Rev. Dr. Miege, S. J., and assigned to the new Catholic Seminary of the Assumption, at Topeka. Too young for ordination, he divided his time between teaching and reviewing his theology, until sacred orders were conferred upon him. As deacon he rendered valuable services to the pastor of the church, and the early settlers of Topeka will not soon forget his sermons. He was ordained Priest on the 29th of June, 1868, and remained at Topeka, as assistant to Rev. J. H. Defouri, and vice-president of the Seminary. July, 1869, he was removed to Solomon City and assigned to the duty of attending to the scattered settlements of the frontier, north and south of the K. P. R. R., west of Abilene. Coming in contact with the worst elements of humanity in those days, when the Indians, Wild Bill and kindred characters held high carnival among the early settlers, he so worked his Master's cause as to earn the good will and respect of all. He often journeyed alone across the then bleak prairies that stretch from the Smoky Hill to the Arkansas rivers as far as Forts Sarah, Larned and Dodge, penetrating even into the Indian Territory, in the wake of Custer's dragoons, nothing daunted by the mutilated skeletons on the Indians' war path. In the year 1870 we find him at Prairie City, where he builds a residence. In 1871 he erected the Catholic Church at Ottawa, every vestige of which a destructive tornado swept away. In 1872 he is again entrusted with the care of the frontier settlements, with headquarters at Wichita. All southwestern Kansas becomes the field of his labors. Having built a residence at Wichita, renovated the church, and laid the foundation of another church at Newton, he is sent, March 1873, to Lawrence, whence, almost immediately, he is removed to Emporia, with charge of all the missions west of Florence. The next year he takes up his residence at Great Bend, attending, not only the settlements along the line of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., west of Florence, but also holding divine services in the Indian Territory and the Pan Handle of Texas, where he is the first minister of any denomination to preach the gospel. A sketch of his career in the southwest would prove greatly interesting. In 1875 he moves his headquarters to Newton, where, in a short time, he succeeds in building up a large congregation. As the school was his first care at Prairie City and Witchita, so at Newton. He lost no time in building a schoolhouse, which, since its erection in 1880, has had an average attendance of seventy pupils. The Church of the Immaculate Conception of the B. V. M., at Newton, of which he is now the pastor, was organized in 1878, when the church edifice was built. It was afterward enlarged to its present proportions, 30x80 feet, in the shape of a cross, and surmounted by a steeple. The congregation numbers 100 families, and a new church is in contemplation. While attending to the duties of the parish, the Reverend Father did not neglect his outside missions, building the churches of St. Patrick, at Florence; St. Rose, of Lima, at Great Bend; St. Theresa, at Hutchinson; St. Joseph, at Ellenwood, and St. Peter and Paul, five miles north of Ellenwood; besides paving the way for many other church buildings afterward erected by worthy successors when the missions, becoming too numerous, were divided. Literally night and day, not being one day in any one place, he labored with constant energy, winter and summer alike. After Col. A. S. Johnson and C. B. Schmidt, no man in Kansas has done more for the settlement of the country than the subject of this sketch, gathering Catholics everywhere and persuading them to settle in communities according to their nationality. Many of the settlements along the A., T. & S. F. R. R. owe their origin to Rev. Felix P. Swembergh. In the midst of all his labors, the Rev. Father found still time for literary pursuits, as some of his printed essays on Colonization, and other subjects prove. He became the editor of the *Catholic Tribune*, of Kansas City, which position temporary ill health has made him since resign. As a speaker, Father Swembergh, though at a disadvantage from his foreign birth, has cause to be proud of his efforts. As a gentleman, a scholar, a friend of humanity, he is respected by all classes of society.

J. H. VANDEVER, farmer, P. O. Newton, owns forty acres here, all enclosed and under cultivation, with a good orchard of 110 apple and 50 peach trees, and fine frame dwelling, 20x24, two stories, with kitchen, 16x18, one story barn, 18x32, with buggy shed, 12x32. He also owns a fine farm of 400 acres on Section 4, Highland Township, all enclosed with hedge, with cross fences of post and wire, 200 acres under cultivation, with bearing orchard of 100 apple and 100 peach trees and 20 acres of cultivated timber, and the rest in pasture, with dwelling, 16x20, with ell, 12x16, with cellar under the whole building, barn, 34x40, with tool house, 12x16, three wells and windmill. He raised in 1882, 50 acres of Russian wheat which averaged 30 bushels per acre, and 50 acres Gold Drop which averaged 28 bushels per acre. He was born in Carroll County, Ind., January 19, 1838. Was married July 21, 1858, to Miss Amanda A. Carter. Immigrated to Iowa in 1859, settled in Decatur County, lived there two years, then returned to Indiana and enlisted in 1862 in Company E, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with his command in the western department, participated in a number of skirmishes and general engagement among others Perryville, Ky., Chattanooga and Chickamauga, after which he was promoted from Color Bearer of the regiment to First Lieutenant of Company E, and was in the battle of Mission Ridge and all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign with Sherman on his march to the sea and north through the Carolinas and to Washington, D.C., in the grand review, and was mustered out in June, 1865. Returned to Indiana and lived there until coming to Kansas in 1872, first locating on his farm in Highland Township, and improving it and bought and located on present place of residence in 1879. Is engaged in stock-raising as well as farming, having at present fifty-five head of cattle. They have had nine children—Mollie C, Effie, Myrtle, Edna, Johnnie, Willie, Freddie, Pearl and Carl. Effie and Johnnie died in July, 1872, were buried at Fletcher's Lake, Fulton Co., Ind., ages respectively ten and three. Mollie C. is now the wife of Mr. A. C. Frederick, resident of Riverside, Cal. Mr. Vandever is a member of the G. A. R.

GRANVILLE P. WATSON, grain dealer, located at Valley Falls, Jefferson Co., Kan., in May, 1865, after remaining there until March, 1866, he moved to Topeka and was engaged in the grocery business in that city until September, 1869. He was then appointed Indian trader, and after remaining a short time at Fort Sill, returned to Wichita, and staid at that place until the spring of 1870. He was then at Topeka until the fall of 1872, then at Texas a short time, and then located again at Wichita where he remained until he came to Newton in 1875. He has been engaged in grain dealing since locating in this place. He is a native of Northwood, Rockingham Co., N. H., where he was born June, 21, 1844, and which was his home until 1864. From 1864 until the close of the war he was in service in the Quartermaster Department. He was married at Wichita, Kan., in July, 1874, to Mollie E. Munger, a native of Topeka, Kan., and has two children, Mabel and George P. Mr. Watson is a member of A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, and also of Eastern Star Chapter. Mrs. Watson is a daughter of Darius S. Munger, who located the town site of Wichita.

DAVID S. WELSH, livery, was born in Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Pa. From an early age his home was in Elmira, Chemung Co., N. Y., until he took a trip to the West, spending some time in Wyoming Territory and at Colorado Springs. He was married in Elmira, N. Y., February 25, 1874, to Ella McCray, a native of Elmira, and has three children, John Wallace, Bert Watson and Frank Sharp. Mr. W. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. C. WELSH was born in Flanders, Morris Co., N. J., December 18, 1835. He removed with his parents to New Milford, Susquehanna Co., Pa., when he was nine years of age, and that place remained his home about eighteen years. He then moved to Elmira, Chemung Co., N. Y., and for four years prior to removal to Kansas was in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. Mr. W. was married in Montrose, Bridgewater Township, Susquehanna Co., Pa., July 22, 1852, to Mary E. Lewis, a native of New York, who died January 18, 1881, leaving two children, David S. and Charles J. Mr. Welsh came to Newton, Kan., in April, 1882, and engaged in business in the place the following June, having previously visited Colorado and Cheyenne, W. T., prospecting. He is dealing in stock to some extent and has erected slaughtering houses near the creamery, in connection with his business. He is a member of A., F. & A. M. and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NICHOLAS WOLF, merchant tailor, located in Newton July 15, 1878, and has been continuously engaged in his present business since that time. He was born in Bavaria, May, 1850. In 1870 he came to America, located in New York City, and remained there four years. From New York he went to Savannah, Ga., remaining there several months, after which time he came north and located in Kansas City. He soon left the city to seek a home in Kansas, and on arriving at Newton immediately went into business on a very small scale and now stands at the head of his trade. Mr. Wolf learned his business in Nuremburg, Germany.

G. YONKERS came to Emporia in January 1878, being connected with the A., T. & S. F. R. R. at that point until January, 1879. He then located in Newton, as cashier and assistant ticket agent of the same company, and remained in that position until September of the same year, when he was assigned to duty as agent of same railroad at Wellington. He remained three months at Wellington, and three or four months at Wichita, and then went to Burlington and kept the books for the material yard until October, 1880, being material agent two months of the time. He returned to Newton in 1882, and December 15 of that year, took a position as book-keeper with the Lehman Hardware and Implement Co., being also secretary of the company. Mr. Y. was born at Almelo Province, of Overysfel, Holland, May 28, 1848. He came to America in September, 1867, and first located at Grand Rapids, Mich., removing after a year to Muskegon, same State, where he remained two years as clerk in a grocery. He then went to Cleveland, Ill., and stayed about three years, and then to Cedar Rapids, where he was engaged in construction department of railroads. He was married at Clinton, Iowa, December 8, 1874, to Lila Cooley, a native of Milton, Vt., and has one child, Grace Fredrika. Mr. Y. is a member of A. O. U. W. and Select Knights of same order.

SEDGWICK CITY.

Sedgwick City, the oldest town in the county, is located ten miles southwest of Newton, on the Caldwell branch of the A. T. & S. F. Railroad, and is the initial point of the St. Louis & San Francisco road in Harvey County. Located as it is, on the Little Arkansas River, and its remoteness from other competing points, it has a large scope of country from which to draw trade. It is now the second city in the county, both in point of population and business.

For the names of the first settlers in Sedgwick and vicinity, and the early events that transpired, we would refer the reader to the pages on which may be found the general county history. Sedgwick City was laid off in June, 1870, by the Sedgwick Town Company, T. S. Floyd, president. The original town site, which consisted of eighty acres, was laid off by John Corgan, in the interests of T. S. Floyd. The first store in Sedgwick, if not in the county, was erected and opened by William H. McOwen, in July of the same year. Judge R. W. P. Muse, his first customer, purchased the first goods sold in the county. The postoffice was established in the summer of the same year, T. S. Floyd Postmaster. After officiating eighteen months he was succeeded by O. Y. Hart, who remained in office until August, 1872, when C. H. Goodell, the present Postmaster, received his appointment. The money order department of this office was established in July, 1877.

In the first schoolhouse erected in the county, in September, 1870, C. S. Bullock and wife were the teachers. In 1875-6, the present handsome brick school building was erected at a cost of $4,000.

The Sedgwick *Gazette*, the first paper published in the county, was issued January 19, 1871, by P. T. Weeks. After a few months it passed into the hands of T. S. Floyd, who published the paper up to the thirty-second number, when it was discontinued, and the office and fixtures sold to parties in Wichita.

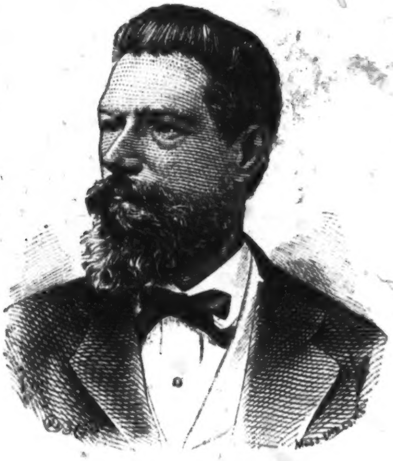

T. S. FLOYD.

The first number of the Sedgwick *Jayhawker* was issued May 20, 1882, by Mark F. Hobson, the present proprietor and editor. The paper, as its name signifies, is a *Kansas* institution, and is devoted to the interests of Sedgwick and vicinity. It is an eight-column folio, and independent in politics.

A building was erected in the fall of 1870 by Mrs. Susan McClung, and opened as a hotel. In the winter of 1871-2 the hotel was destroyed by fire, and afterwards rebuilt, and after passing into the hands of different parties was sold, and is now occupied as a private residence.

The *Citizen's Savings Bank* was organized in 1872 by P. M. Morgan, W. M. Congdon, J. Cox, W. H. Hurd, A. G. Leonard and others, with an authorized capital of $10,000. The first officers were, W. M. Congdon, president; W. H. Hurd, cashier. The institution passed into the hands of T. R. Hazard, the present manager in 1879, from which time it has been operated as a private bank.

In 1871 there was built by the Sedgwick Steam Power Company the first flouring mill in the county. T. S. Floyd, the president, was the prime mover in the affair. The building was a frame structure, and its massive(?) machinery was propelled by a sixteen-horse power engine. Six months later a windmill was substituted for the motive power. In a short time its capacity was increased and a forty-horse power engine purchased. In 1881 the mill was torn down to give place to a new three-story brick structure, 36x40 feet, erected by Adams, Foote & Hatfield, at a cost of $10,000. The mill started with four run of buhrs. In the spring of 1882 the firm name was changed to Wier, Foote & Co. Capacity, fifty barrels daily.

Sedgwick was incorporated as a city of the third class, March 18, 1872. Its first municipal election was held April 1, 1872, and was presided over, as a canvassing board, by T. S. Floyd, A. McClung and W. H. Hurd. The following gentlemen constituted the first list of city officials: Mayor, T. S. Floyd; Councilmen, M. A. Mathias, W. B. Chamberlain, O. M. Sherman, O. Y. Hart and Chas. Schaefer; Police Judge, F. T. Morris; Clerk, H. Goodell; Treasurer, P. N. Morgan; Marshal, W. H. Hurd. The city worked under the charter granted it until July 17, 1877, about which time it was discovered that on account of a clerical error in making out the charter nearly three quarter sections of land were left out, and was not included in the town site. This discovery led to a suspension of the city affairs until February 22, 1881, when a meeting of the old council was held and resolutions adopted to reorganize, and an election of city officers to be held April 3, 1882. At this election S. B. Cretcher was elected Mayor; Jas. Cox, R. W. Hall, E. N. Green, J. M. Massey and P. M. Morgan, Councilmen; N. A. Mathias, Police Judge. The Council subsequently appointed A. G. Stone, clerk; T. J. Miller, Treasurer, and C. E. Green, Marshal.

Plymouth Congregational Church, was organized in April, 1872, by Rev. J. M. Ashley, who remained as pastor about three years. He was succeeded in the order mentioned by Revs. John Foster, ten months; John Velter, two years; I. M. Fry, one year and a half; G. M. Dean, one and a half years; M. M. Tracy, the present pastor, from November, 1881, to date—1883. The church edifice, which is a frame, 20x36 feet, was commenced in 1872, and completed in the fall of 1873, at a cost of $1,500. Present membership, fifty.

Lakin Congregational Church, was organized eight miles west of Sedgwick, in the spring of 1875, by Rev. J. M. Ashley. The organization is in what is known as the Anderson neighborhood, and has been supplied by pastors from Sedgwick. Regular services are held in the Lakin schoolhouse.

Methodist Episcopal Church, was organized in 1872 by M. M. Haun, who ministered to the organization two years. He was succeeded by the following, in the order mentioned: Revs. John Harris, one year; G. W. Kanavel, two years; I. N. Bundy, one year; J. W. Cane, one year; D. W. Cameron, two years; P. P. Wesley, two years; J. D. Bodkins, the present pastor, from April, 1882. Services were held in the schoolhouse until 1874, when the Congregational Church was occupied for two or three years. The organization then purchased the McClung Hotel, fitted it up and occupied it until the present church was completed, in 1880, at a cost of $2,500. Present membership, 115.

Sedgwick Lodge No. 139 *A., F. & A. M.*, was instituted October 16, 1873. First officers were W. H. Hurd, W. M.; G. P. Schouten, J. W.; P. M. Morgan, S. W.; P. Roff, treasurer; Chas. Schaefer, secretary. Its present officers are, Chas. Schaefer, W. M.; F. M. Watts, S. W.; L. J. Adams, J. W.; J. M. Cox, treasurer; A. G. Stone, secretary. Regular meetings are held on Tuesday evenings, on or before full of moon, at Masonic Hall. Present membership, forty.

Sedgwick Lodge No. 177, *I. O. O. F.*, was chartered October 13, 1880, with eight members. First officers: Wm. Rieman, N. G.; M. Bartley, V. G.; S. B. Cretcher, treasurer; C. Kace, secretary. Present officers: Jos. Rigut, N. G.; J. H. Harvey, V. G.; H. A. Hartman, treasurer; F. George, secretary. Regular meetings are held every Saturday evening at Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall. Present membership, thirty-five.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. M. CONGDON, lumber dealer and real estate, came to Kansas and located in Sedgwick City in June, 1871, and engaged in the lumber business with a capital of about $5,000; his capital invested in the business in 1883 is probably $20,000. He also owns 400 acres in Sections 22 and 23 in Sedgwick Township, 220 acres in cultivation, where he has eighty head of fine cattle and 150 head of sheep. He also owns a timber claim in Lakin Township of 160 acres, where he has a large grove of cultivated timber and fifteen acres in orchard. Mr. Congdon was born in Rutland County, Vt., October 4, 1829, and came from native place to Kansas. Was married in February, 1854, to Miss Rachael H. Sherman, also a native of Vermont; they have three children—William M., Eliza J. and John Sherman. He has erected a number of buildings in Sedgwick City, among others his fine brick where he resides, adjoining Capt. Hurd. Has represented Harvey County in the State Legislature two terms, 1876 to 1878, and is a member of the Congregational Church. While in Vermont he held a variety of offices, having been Sheriff, Superintendent of Public Instruction for a number of years, Collector of Taxes, and various other offices.

J. M. COX, merchant, born in Kentucky, September 20, 1835, and was raised on a farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to clerking in a store and remained in that business until 1856, when he moved to Illinois and engaged in farming. In 1868 he sold his farm and engaged in merchandising until he came to Kansas in March, 1873, and located here and started his present business with a capital of $2,000, which he has increased by close application to business to over $10,000. His stock consists of dry goods, millinery, boots and shoes, hats and caps, notions, groceries, etc.; he also owns eighty acres of land in Cowley County, and has just built a nice dwelling at a cost of $3,000, two store buildings $4,000. He was married December 10, 1868, to Miss Florence L. Hurd, a native of Keene, N. H. He is a Mason and a member of the Congregational Church, is also a member of the City Council, which position he has held for four years.

JOHN C. CRETCHER, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Sedgwick, owns 134 acres, fifty in cultivation, with good bearing orchard, dwelling 14x24 with an L 12x14, one and a half stories high; barn 16x20, and all necessary outbuildings. Was born in Ohio, November 9, 1836, where he resided until 1862 when he enlisted in Company G, Ninety-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was with his command in the Army of the Tennessee, and in the engagement at Richmond, Ky., was captured and paroled. In the engagement at Gun Town, Miss., was again captured but made his escape, but after travelling a distance of eighty miles was recaptured and taken to Andersonville Prison, which he entered June 10, 1864, and remained there until November 25, when being sick he was paroled with 10,000 and sent to Annapolis, Md. His ideas of the horrors of Andersonville Prison is that the English language is inadequate to describe it. After exchange he returned to his command at Selma, Ala., where he remained until the close of the war, and was mustered out September 12, 1865. Was married September 26, 1867, to Miss Mary J. Hornbeck, a native of Ohio; they have three children—McPherson, Hattie Pearl and Frank. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has been on the School Board in some capacity ever since the organization of the district.

L. M. FINCH, hotel-keeper, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Indiana June 25, 1836, and in 1866 moved to Illinois, and came from there to Kansas in June, 1867, and located at Baxter Springs and engaged in the hotel and real estate business for three years, when he went to Chantauqua County and engaged in farming and stock-raising; and came to Sedgwick and located here in October, 1881, and bought this hotel and also a farm in Illinois Township, Sedgwick County, of 320 acres, 260 in cultivation, with dwelling of four rooms, barn and stable combined 16x40, double corn crib. Is engaged in addition to hotel in farming and dealing and shipping stock. Raised in 1882 4 000 bushels wheat and 2,000 bushels corn, has also 125 head of stock on the range. Was married June 1, 1857, to Miss M. E. Study, a native of Indiana; they have four children—Francena, Mary J., Ozro and Harry. Is a member of the I. O. O. F.; has taken quite an active part in educational matters, being a member of the School Board in different localities for a period of over twelve years.

WILLIAM FINN, merchant and grain dealer, of the firm of Schafer & Finn, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 4, 1848, and was sent to Rockford, Ill., in 1859, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society. In 1864, he enlisted in Company E, First Illinois Battery, and with his command participated in the engagements at Guntown, Tupelo, Miss., and Nashville, Tenn., from the latter place his battery was sent to Chattanooga, where they remained to the end of the war, and was mustered out at Chicago in 1865. In the fall of 1869, he came to Kansas and located in Wichita, Sedgwick County, and taught the first school in the county, which was a subscription school in a dug-out. He also started the first Sunday school in the county in the same dug-out. When his school was out he engaged in surveying, and made the first plat of Wichita, and was the first County Surveyor of Sedgwick County; he came here in the spring of 1870, and laid out this town, and was also employed to locate parties on their lands; in the fall of 1871, he associated with Mr. Schaefer in the organization of their present business, and as soon as the farmers commenced raising grain for market, commenced handling grain. In 1878, they erected their present elevator, at a cost of $6,000, its capacity is 25,000 bushels, and they now are doing a large and increasing business. Was married March 20, 1872, to Miss Mary P. Hazen, a native of Maine, who graduated from Andover Female Academy with honors, and who is an authoress of note. They have four children—Hazen W., Arthur N., Adeline and Muriel, and an adopted child, Katie. Is a Mason and a member of the Congregational Church. Was Treasurer of the School Board for several years, also City Council.

FREDERICK GEORGE, clerk, born in England in 1850, and came to the United States with his parents when a child, and located in New Hampshire. When only fifteen years of age he went to Boston, Mass., and entered a store, where he remained until 1867, when he joined the navy and was assigned to the frigate "Sabine," which made a cruise to Annapolis, Cuba, and other points. He was then sent to the North Pacific Squadron, at San Francisco, and was shortly afterward discharged and employed in various ways until March, 1869, he shipped for Baker's Island for guano, touching at Honolulu for supplies; from Baker's Island, they went to Falmouth, England. In 1870, he shipped on a vessel at Cardiff, Wales, with a load of coal for Calcutta and Bombay; then shipped on a coaster and went to Shanghai, Hong Kong, and other points, and back to Calcutta, and from there to the Isle of France and shipped on a whaler, and was in the whaling service eighteen months, touching at Aden in Persia, and points on the east coast of Africa, at Capetown and St. Helena, and returning to Boston in May, 1872, after which he went to work for a railroad running out of Keene, N. H., and got to be a conductor, left the road and came to Kansas in May, 1876, and took a homestead.

HENRY GILES, farmer and stock raiser, Section 23, P. O. Sedgwick, rents and farms 160 acres on this place, and owns eighty acres in Section 26. Makes a specialty of raising stock, has at this time 101 head of cattle, 330 sheep and 25 hogs; buys and sells all kinds of stock. Born in England, April 10, 1830, and came to Canada in 1854, where he remained about two years, going from there to the State of Michigan, where he lived until he came to Kansas, in January, 1876, buying his eighty acres and locating on this farm. Was married in 1853, to Miss Mary Foster. They have six children—Charles H., John F., Sarah A., Job, Ellen J., and Arthur.

H. S. HALL, is associated with A. J. Wellman in livery business, firm name Hall & Wellman. In addition to the livery business he makes a specialty of farming, raising and trading in stock. Owns 240 acres in Section 12, Sedgwick County, 100 acres in cultivation, with one and one-half miles of hedge; five acres in orchard, good frame dwelling, stable and stock corrals; he also owns eighty acres in Section 8, same county; twenty acres in cultivated timber, and fifty acres in cultivation, with good frame dwelling and out houses for stock and grain, and two wells, with wind pumps. Was born in Polk County, Mo., May 11, 1850; moved to Illinois in 1865, and came from there to Kansas in May, 1870, and located on Section 12, Sedgwick County, and came to Sedgwick City, in 1880; has at present 200 head of cattle. Was married in November 1874, to Miss Loue Anderson, a native of Illinois. They have three children—Robert S., Eva J., and Mamie. Has been Treasurer of School Board one term.

T. R. HAZARD, banker, was born in Boston, Mass., April 4, 1843, and received a good business education. In 1864 engaged in business in the West Castleton Railroad and State Company. In 1876 he dissolved his connection with the company and came to Kansas, locating here and engaged in the banking business. In addition to his regular banking business he is engaged in placing money for parties in the East, and since 1876 has loaned over $250,000 for eastern parties, and has never closed a real estate mortgage. He was married May 20, 1868, to Miss Ida G. Shattuck, a native of Boston. They have one child—Grace R. He is a Mason, member of the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch and Knights Templars.

CAPT. W. H. HURD, proprietor of Aberdeen Stock Farm, situated two and one-half miles west of Sedgwick City, is extensively engaged in raising "blooded" cattle; his present herd consists of 225 head, including two imported Angus bulls, some fine thoroughbred short-horn cattle, and a very large flock of sheep. His farm is well improved and well fitted up for the business in which he is engaged. Capt. Hurd is a native of New Hampshire. Was born May 19, 1843, attended the graded and high schools of his native city, Keene, till he was sixteen, when he entered a printing office to learn the printers' trade. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, although but a boy of seventeen, he enlisted; first for three months, and then for three years, in Company A, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, and was constantly with his regiment in all the principal engagements of the Army of the Potomac till the battle of Savage Station, when he was wounded and taken prisoner. After lying in Libby Prison a few weeks, he was taken to Belle Isle, where he remained until November 14, 1862, when he was exchanged and returned to his regiment in time to participate in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where he was complimented in general orders for bravery and gallantry in action. In November, 1863, on recommendation of his company and regimental officers, he was ordered before an examining board for promotion. In December he was commissioned First Lieutenant and placed in command of the first camp of colored troops enlisted in the District of Columbia. He aided materially in the organization of the Twenty-third United States Colored Troops, and to him was due in no small degree the efficiency and excellent discipline of this regiment. When Grant made his advance across the Rappahannock, Capt. Hurd's regiment was ordered to the front and continued actively engaged in all the great battles of that army. While in front of Petersburg he was commissioned Captain. At the battle of the Mine where his command acted with great coolness and bravery, sustaining great loss, he was severely wounded. After a short leave of absence he returned to his regiment, and was on the first skirmish line to enter Richmond, after the head of the Confederacy had fled. After Lee's surrender, this command was sent to Texas, where Capt. Hurd was recommended for promotion to Major, and was acting as such when his regiment was ordered to Washington and mustered out of service early in 1865. He returned to his old home, where he married and then started West, as he said, "to grow up with the country," stopping three years in Illinois. He finally located on the Little Arkansas River just below where Sedgwick City now stands, in the early summer of 1869; here he took a claim and under adverse circumstances began to make a home. He early interested himself in the location and improvement of Sedgwick City, built the first schoolhouse in the Arkansas Valley and the first frame house in Sedgwick City. Was one of the incorporators of the Citizens' Savings Bank and Cashier for four years. In 1876, his health failing, he retired from the bank, and since then has turned his attention to stock raising. In 1872 he built the first brick residence in Harvey County. It is delightfully situated at the head of Commercial avenue, where with the sharer of his life work and three bright children, can be found one of the pleasantest homes in the Arkansas Valley. He also owns a summer residence at Geuda Springs.

GEO. W. KANAVEL, real estate, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, January 27, 1844, and received a good academic education. In 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged with his command in the engagements, of Iuka, siege of Corinth, Jackson, Miss., Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge and was on duty at Huntsville, Ala., during the Atlanta Campaign, after the fall of Atlanta, joined the command of Sherman and was on the march to the sea, and the Carolinas Campaign and the march to Washington, D. C., and the Grand Review, after which they were ordered to Little Rock, Ark., and mustered out in September, 1865, and returned to his home in Ohio, and came from there to Kansas, in 1872, locating on Section 10, in Sedgwick Township, and engaged in farming. In 1873, he entered the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church as local preacher and took a ministerial course and was stationed at Sedgwick, Halstead and Florence, but was compelled to retire from the ministry on account of an affection of the lungs, and in 1878, engaged in real estate, and for the past two years has made a specialty of buying and selling real estate, and in the last two months of 1882, his sales has amounted to over 1,200 acres. Was married August, 28, 1868, to Miss Mary A. Paugh, a native of Ohio; they have three children—Edward J., Allen B., and Thomas M. He now resides in Sedgwick City, having located here in 1880, and is still connected with the ministry as a supernumerary, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

J. E. KOUNTZ, farmer Section 25, P. O. Sedgwick, owns 160 acres, 135 under cultivation, all enclosed with good hedge fence and cross hedges, making four forty acre fields; small orchard and grove of cultivated timber; good frame dwelling 14x32 with good cellar. Stable and granery combined 32x36, with driveway, coal and hen house 10x12, with sheds, corrals, etc., has two horses, three cows and fifteen hogs. He was born in Indiana, October 3, 1849, and came from native place to Kansas, September, 1882, and bought present farm. He was married, January 4, 1876, to Miss R. J. Harland. They have two children—George M., and Ina C. He is a Master Mason and resigned the chair of Vesta Lodge, No. 186, Indiana, when he came West.

DR. A. D. H. KEMPER, farmer and gardener, also practicing physician, Section 3 and 4, P. O. Newton, owns 240 acres, 165 in cultivation, ten acres of bearing orchard, with all kinds of fruit; dwelling of four rooms, grain and corn crib 22x22, wind pump and feed mill. His wheat average in 1882, was twenty-five bushels to the acre, and his corn fifty to sixty bushels. Has five horses, three milch cows and thirty hogs. He will make market gardening a specialty hereafter, as he has arrangements with tankage and piping to irrigate a large portion of his farm. Came to Kansas in January, 1865, and located in Eudora, in Douglas County, and came from there to his present location, in 1871. He was born in Lancaster County, Pa., February 25, 1828, and when a child obtained a good common school education and commenced the study of medicine when only fifteen years of age, and when seventeen years of age opened an office in Cumberland County, Pa., and commenced practice, which he continued for four years, when he went to Cincinnati, and took a course of lectures in the Eclectic School. He then located near Harrisburg, Pa., and continued the practice of medicine for two years, he then removed to Union County, and was there for seven or eight years, when he went to Indiana, and from there, came to Kansas. He was married in 1849, to Miss Sprogle, and has three children by his first wife, P. M., E. J., and Newton A. He was married again July 22, 1867, to Mrs. Charlotte S. White, a native of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., who has two children—Harvey and William White. They have one child—C. H. He is a Mason and has occupied the position of Township Trustee, Clerk and Treasurer, and has been on the School Board for a number of years. The doctor has been raising the Chinese Yam, for a period of eight years. It requires no replanting but will grow year after year, from the same planting, continully producing a fine crop, and growing larger each year. The cold weather will not kill it or cause it to rot, and it is considered the most nutritious vegetable extant. The technical name is Dioscorea Batatas.

J. M. MASSEY, general merchant, business organized in June, 1877, with a capital of $500, which has been increased, by energy and application to business, to $10,000. His average monthly sales for the first year was about $1,000, and for 1882 it was $4,000. Came to Kansas in 1857, and located at Chouteau Trading Post, Lynn County. In 1861 he went to Leavenworth, and in 1864 he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-seventh Regiment, Missouri Infantry, organized for temporary purposes, and participated in the engagements of Lexington, Big Blue, Hickman's Mills, and others during the Price raid in Missouri, and was mustered out on special order in December, 1864, and returned to Leavenworth and engaged in the dry goods business. In 1865 was engaged in freighting across the plains, and for several years engaged in stock and selling goods, and in 1875 returned to Michigan, and came from there to Kansas and located here. Was born May 25th, 1848, at Lock Haven, Clinton Co., Penn. Was married in October, 1878, to Miss Alice Fuller, a native of New York. They have one child, Aquilla B. Is a Mason and I. O. O. F., and has been member of City Council.

N. A. MATHIS, architect and builder, came to Kansas in September, 1870, and located a homestead at the mouth of Sand Creek, on Section 32, Sedgwick Township, and organized his present business, and has been identified with the growth of Sedgwick City, and taken an active part in all the improvements, having designed and erected all the best buildings in the city. His gross contracts for the year 1882, were about $25,000. He was born in Champaign County, Ohio, April 23, 1846, and received a good education at Delaware, Ohio. In 1864 he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry, and with his command was on duty in the works in front of Petersburg, under Grant, and was mustered out in September of the same year. He then entered the Quartermaster's department, and remained at Nashville, Tenn., for six months. He then returned to Ohio and followed his business in some of the large cities, coming from Springfield, Ohio, to Kansas. Married, May 13, 1869, Miss Sarah M. Lipp, at Spring Hill, Ohio. They have two children, Bessie L. and Bertha. He was a member of the first City Council. Is now Justice of the Peace and Police Judge.

P. M. MORGAN, contractor and builder, was born in Shelby County, Ohio, May 7, 1844, where he resided until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Company I). The first ten months' service was spent in Kentucky most of the time, guarding the Kentucky Central Railroad from Covington to Lexington, after which he, with his regiment, moved to East Tennessee, where he was engaged in various skirmishes and battles, Massy Creek being the first, followed by Kingston and Knoxville. After the siege of Knoxville, his corps joined Sherman, and operated with him through the Atlanta campaign after which he was with Thomas in the Nashville campaign, and engaged in the Battle of Franklin and Nashville, when his command was transferred to North Carolina. He was engaged in the storming and taking of Fort Anderson, on the Neuse River, and Wilmington, Goldsboro, and the surrender of Johnston's Army. He was discharged at Salisbury, N. C., June 27, 1865, and mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio, on July 8, 1865. Was married, April 30, 1868, at Spring Hill, Ohio, to Miss M. C. Mathis, where he resided until September, 1870, when he moved to Sedgwick City, Kansas, arriving September 29, where he engaged for a time in shoemaking. His first shop consisted of four twelve-inch stock boards laid on the ground for floor, and two nailed to stakes driven in the ground, for sides, with a wagon sheet for a roof. This was the first shoe-shop in Harvey County. In June, 1871, he engaged in the hardware trade, and in 1874, on account of the panic of '73, and the grasshoppers of '74, he failed in business, since which time he has been variously engaged. He has held various positions in civil life, the first being Mayor of Spring Hills, Ohio. He was the first Justice of the Peace in what is now Harvey County, and still holds that position. He helped to organize the first Sunday school and church in Sedgwick, being the first class-leader. He is a Mason, and has filled various positions in that order, including master. He has three children—Iza L., born in Ohio; Harry C., born at Sedgwick City, February 13, 1871, being the first child born in Sedgwick City; Claud, born February 13, 1873. He has been a member of the School Board most of the time since he has been in Kansas.

REV. A. H. NAFTZGER, Methodist Episcopal clergyman, born in Indiana in 1852. He is the son of Joseph and Amelia Hower Naftzger. He married Miss Mattie Carty, in Warsaw, Ind., in 1874. Has one child, Maud. Educated at North Manchester, Ind. United with North Indiana Conference in 1872, and remained in that connection five years. Removed to Kansas in 1876. Was pastor at Great Bend from March, 1877, to March, 1878; pastor at Larned from March, 1878, to March, 1879. A church was built at each place during his pastorate. Became pastor of church at Wellington in October, 1879. Retired from ministry in year 1880, on account of impaired health. Has been engaged in merchandising and mining in Kansas and Colorado. Is now in the banking business in Sedgwick, Kan.

E. E. POLLARD, meat market, was born in Vermont, February 11, 1842, and when a child his parents moved to Illinois. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and with his command participated in a great many of the engagements of the war, among others, Hatchie Swamp, Jackson, Miss., siege of Vicksburg, and Fort Blakely, at Mobile. After the surrender of Gen. Dick Taylor he was appointed by his Colonel to take charge of the battle flag, etc., turned over by him, and turned them over to the Quartermaster; after which his command was sent to Texas, where he was appointed Commissary Sergeant of the Post of Marshalltown, Tex., and was mustered out in 1866. Married in May, 1868, to Miss Sarah E. Burns. They have three children—Evalena, Bela B., and Ross. Came to Kansas from Illinois in 1873, and located in Sedgwick County, and came to Sedgwick City in 1876 and started in his present business, and has a good trade. His capital is about $1,500, and monthly sales from $600 to $800.

GEORGE B. ROHRER located in Newton in February, 1882. He is a native of Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio, from which place he removed to Kansas. Prior to coming to Kansas, Mr. Rohrer had been engaged in railroading for eighteen years, although by trade a cabinet maker. He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 25, 1849, to Eliza Cutler, a native of Butler County, Ohio, and has three children—Laura I., Eva M. and Jessie F. In May, 1882, the Newton Furniture Company was organized, the company being J. I. Cooper, G. W. Rohrer and John Chanter. Mr. R. is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

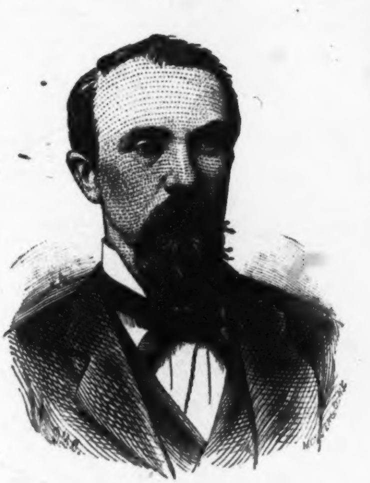

Charles Schaefer

CHARLES SCHAEFER, merchant and grain-dealer, owns a half interest in the firm of Schaefer & Finn, general merchandise and grain-buyers. Mr. S, is one of the early settlers of Kansas and has had a very eventful life. He was born in Prussia, December 23, 1842, and came to the United States with his mother in 1848; his father had come two years before and located at Dayton, Ohio. He had to leave his native country on account of the part he took in politics. His mother died on their arrival in New York, and his father sent him to some relatives in St. Louis, Mo., where he was sent to school, but being of a restless disposition, one morning in 1852, he got on board of a steamboat and landed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and being a bright, active boy, he got employment as chore boy for two years; and when the First United States Dragoons were sent to Fort Union, N. Mex., he went in the employ of the Surgeon and drove a buggy across the plains, and was with the first command of note that crossed the Rattoon Range, where they were met by Kit Carson and Lieut., now Gen. Davidson, who conducted them to what is since Maxwell's ranch, where they remained a few months, and went on from there to Fort Union, where the troops were distributed to their different stations. He remained in the State for a year, when, becoming dissatisfied, he went to Santa Fe and got employment in a drug store, but disagreeing with his employer he came all the way from Santa Fe on horseback to Kansas City. After remaining a short time, started back with a train for Santa Fe, but falling out with the party when near Fort Larned, he joined a party of Mexicans and went with them to Socoro, N. M. During the trip the Indians corralled them and compelled the Mexicans to fight. From there he went to Texas and enlisted, October 16, 1860, in Company E, Third United States Infantry, under Capt. Clitz, and was stationed at Fort Clark, Tex. Went from there to Brownville, where he was ordered to turn over arms to the Texas authorities, but Capt. Clitz refused, and went to the mouth of the Rio Grande, when, through the aid of Fitz John Porter, who was Assistant Adjutant General, got on board a steamer and went to New York. From there his command was sent to re-inforce Lieut. Slemmer, at Fort Pickens, and was in the battle on Santa Rosa Island, where they defeated and routed the enemy. For bravery in this engagement he was promoted to Sergeant, and was in command of a rifle gun in two successive bombardments, and was wounded by a shell; and from there his command was sent to the army of the Potomac, and landed at White House Landing the night that Stewart's Cavalry raided that place, and was assigned to the command of Fitz John Porter, and participated at Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, Savage Station, White Oak Swamps, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and occupied Little Round Top at the battle of Gettysburg, where he was wounded in the knee. After his recovery he was on recruiting service at Wheeling, Va., and Chicago, Ill., and returned to his command in front of Petersburg, and was promoted to First Sergeant, and was detailed as Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant. After the close of the war he was sent to Fort Leavenworth, and remained in the Quartermaster's Department until his discharge, July 27, 1867. After his discharge he was employed in the clerical force in the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Harker, and in 1868 was appointed trader at Fort Zarah, and when the post was abandoned in 1869, came to Section 20, Sedgwick Township, and engaged in the cattle business, but his stock took the Texas fever and died, and he went into the grocery business, building the first house (a log shanty) that was built in Sedgwick City. He married in Washington, D. C., in August, 1865, Miss Maria M. Rivallissa, a native of New Mexico. They have five children—Charles G. W., born January 25, 1869, near Great Bend, in what is now Barton County, being the first child born in that county; Rosa A., born August 12, 1870, being the first child born in Sedgwick Township, Harvey County; Eisleben J., John F., and Earl. Is a Mason, and master of the lodge at the present time.

W. M. SHAFFER, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Sedgwick, owns eighty acres, sixty in cultivation; all enclosed with good hedge fence; small orchard, dwelling 16x26, with L 12x20 one and one half stories. His wheat average in 1880 was thirty-eight bushels per acre. Has on his farm seven horses, ninety head of cattle and a half interest in 180 head of cattle and thirteen hogs. Was born in Indiana June 20, 1850, and came from his native place to Kansas in the spring of 1877, and located here. Was married March 18, 1868, to Miss Martha Lamb, a native of Indiana. They have two children—Ethel O. and Henry.

S. W. SHATTUCK, hardware, born in Boston, Mass., November 30, 1838, and was educated for a merchant. After he arrived at the age of manhood he engaged in the grocery and hardware business in Boston and was very successful in trade. He went to Pesotum, in Champaign Co., Ill., in June, 1869 (from Boston), and joined a brother-in-law (Capt. Hurd, of this city) there, and started from there June 8, 1869, by wagon, making the entire trip by wagon, from Illinois to Kansas, reaching the present site of Sedgwick City in August, 1869, a long wagon trip. The last railroad station they saw was at Sedalia, Mo. The Santa Fe Railroad had not then got beyond Topeka. It was not in Emporia until over a year after that. The last 100 miles of the route there was not a sign of a habitation. He located two miles south of the present site of Sedgwick, on a claim, intending to remain permanently, but being notified of the illness of his father returned to Boston, and was compelled to remain until in February, 1876, he came to Sedgwick City, and located on the 22d, buying a store room that was partially completed, and engaging in the hardware business with a stock of $5,000, which by energy and a constant application to business has increased to the very large and constantly growing business of $20,000 in 1882. In addition thereto he is largely interested in real estate, owning over half of the city of Sedgwick; also owns bank stock; and is largely interested in lands, owning in the counties of Harvey, Sedgwick, Reno, Harper, Kingman and Wilson, about 3,000 acres of land, one-half of which is improved. He has also been engaged in the manufacture of brick, finishing over two million for the erection ers tributary to this place, and has one of the most complete stocks in this line in Western of buildings here and in Halstead, as well as in the country. In addition to his very large and growing retail trade he does a job trade to some considerable extent to the small deal-Kansas. He was married February 1, 1865, to Miss Sarah George, a native of England. They have four children—S. W., Jr., who is now attending school at the State University of Lawrence; Emeline A., Sarah L. and Anna E. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a Notary Public and conveyancer.

A. G. STONE, contractor and builder, was born in England, September 1, 1843, and came to the United States in 1869 and stopped one year in Iowa, and came to Kansas in January, 1870, and located in Sedgwick City, and has been identified with the growth of the place since that time, and has quite an extensive business, both in the city and adjoining country. His gross contracts for 1882 is about $10,000. He returned to England in 1876, and was married May 11 to Miss Emma L. Boden, and on his return they spent considerable time at the Centennial, after which he returned to Sedgwick and is pleasantly located in a nice home. They have two children—Frank B. and Fanny L. Is a Mason and secretary of the Lodge, which he has held for two years. Is Township Clerk and has been since the organization of Harvey County, and is also City Clerk.

J. W. TRUMP, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Sedgwick, owns 160 acres, nearly all in a high state of cultivation, his farm all hedged and divided with cross hedges; also a good orchard; dwelling, 16 by 24 feet, with L 14 by 16; one and a half stories, corn crib and stable combined, 22 by 32; granary, 16 by 24; and all other outbuildings conveniently arranged. Has four horses, ten head of cattle and thirty-three hogs, and all his crops this year are fine, his wheat averages thirty bushels per acre, and oats fifty-five. He has considerable over an average crop of corn for this locality. He was born in Ohio June 9, 1855, and came to Illinois with his parents when a child and to Kansas in 1879, and bought this farm and located on it same year. He was married March 9, 1877, to Miss Rebecca Richardson; they have four children, John, Emma A., Oliver and Oscar.

VAN S. WAUGH, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Sedgwick, owns 240 acres, 180 in cultivation, all enclosed with hedge and wire fence, also an orchard and grove of cultivated timber; dwelling, 12 by 24, with L 12 by 14; stable, granary, corn cribs, cow sheds, corral, etc. Wheat averaged thirty bushels and oats fifty bushels per acre, and a fine crop of corn; has eight horses, thirty head of cattle and sixty hogs. His farm is in a fine state of cultivation, all his hedges stock proof and orchard bearing. Came to Kansas in 1870 and was one of the first to locate in Sedgwick Township, and located his present farm by pre-emption. He was born in Indiana November 12, 1843, and when about ten years of age moved to Illinois, and came from there to Kansas; enlisted in 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was with his command in Kentucky and Tennessee, his first introduction being the battle of Perryville, Ky. He participated in the Atlanta campaign, but taken sick and sent back, and was in Nashville at the time of Hood's raid. Early in 1865 his command was sent to Texas and was mustered out there in the fall of 1865. Was married January 2, 1873, to Miss Sarah J. Webb.

A. J. WELLMAN, liveryman, of the firm of Hall & Wellman. Business organized in 1871, with a very limited capital. They now have a barn, main part 32 by 115 feet, with an addition of 80 feet and shed 12 by 90; twenty-five to thirty horses and twenty buggies and carriages. Capital invested in the business, $4,000 to $5,000. Mr. W. was born in Vermont, September 20, 1847, and in 1862, although only a boy of fifteen years of age, enlisted in Company C, Tenth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and was with his command in the Army of the Potomac, Sixth Corps, under Gen. Sedgwick, and participated in the battle of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, and Cold Harbor, where he was slightly wounded. Was at Bermuda Hundred, and when Early made his raid on Washington his command was sent to oppose him, and he was again engaged at Opequan and the battle of Monocacy, where he was again wounded in right arm. From there he was sent into the Valley, under General Sheridan, and was in the engagements of Berryville, Winchester, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill, and from there went back to Petersburg, and was in the series of engagements on the left of our army, ending with the capture of Lee's army, and mustered out in June, 1865, arriving home on July 4, same year. Came to Kansas in 1871 and located here; was married March 11, 1878, to Miss Alice Gray, a native of Illinois. He has occupied the position of Constable for six years and was appointed, in the fall of 1882, Deputy Sheriff, and holds that position at present.

HALSTEAD.

This enterprising city, bearing the name of one of the most prominent journalists in the Eastern States, is located on the south bank of the Little Arkansas River, ten miles in a westerly direction from Newton, the county seat. It is also the junction of the St. Louis & San Francisco and the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. The city, besides supporting the usual number of business enterprises, has the largest flouring mill in the county, two elevators with a capacity of 15,000 and 12,000 bushels respectively, and a feed mill.

In the spring of 1872 a settlement was made in the vicinity of what is now known as Halstead, by Samuel Leeper, James Popkins, Frank Brown, David Patrick, and John Corgan, who located earlier. In the summer of the same year the first attempt was made towards laying off a town site, by Capt. John Sebastian, a large stockholder in the A., T. & S. Fe R'y, who laid off a town site one and one-half miles east of the present site. In the fall of 1872 the Halstead Town Company was organized with H. D. Allbright, president. A tract of 480 acres was purchased, and in the spring of 1873 the present town site of Halstead was laid off. The foundations of the first building in the town site were laid in March, 1873, by G. W. Sweesy, who had located eighty rods from the town site in the fall of 1872. This building was when completed a two-story frame, 32x42 feet, and is still used as a hotel, known as the Sweesy House. The next building was moved from Sedgwick City by O. Y. Hart, and used for store purposes. Fred Eckert moved his drug store from Sedgwick and opened the first stock of drugs. He was followed by Fred Brewer, who opened a general store. At this time the town suspended building operations and remained dormant until the spring of 1874, when John Lehman, Jacob Deidieter, B. Warkentine, Peter Wiebe, M. S. Ingalls and others moved in and established business enterprises. From this time on the town had a slow but steady growth until 1880, since which time it has grown rapidly and is now one of the important business centers of the county.

Among the early events may be noticed the first marriage in the spring of 1873, the contracting parties being Mrs. Mary J. Collier and O. Y. Hart; the first birth, a child of David Eckert, in the spring of 1874; the first death, May 25, 1874, was that of John Ashford, who "died with his boots on," being killed in a difficulty over a claim in the vicinity of Halstead. The first religious services were held in the Sweesy House, in the spring of 1873, by Rev. John Harris, of the Methodist persuasion. The first and only disastrous fire occurred March 8, 1879, in which three buildings, occupied by Lehman Bros., M. S. Ingalls and the *Zurheimath* printing office were destroyed, occasioning a loss of $7,000. A schoolhouse 28x36 feet was built in the winter of 1873-4, Miss Laura Bell Walker being the first teacher. This building was occupied until 1882, when the present brick one was completed at a cost of $6,000.

Municipal Organization.—Halstead was incorporated as a city of the third class, March 12, 1877; at the first city election, held March 24, 1877, the vote was canvassed by James Ryan, Henry Ruth and G. W. Brainine, and resulted as follows: Mayor, H. H. McAdams; Councilmen, C. S. Brown, O. Y. Hart, John Lehman, J. E. Ruth and M. S. Ingalls; Police Judge, James Ryan. Appointed officers: G. E. Terry, Clerk; W. M. Tibbot, Treasurer; W. C. Hinkle, Marshal. The present (1882) officers are: G. W. Sweesy, Mayor; Jacob Linn, H. B. Ruth, N. C. Groom, C. Philbrick, John Lehman Councilmen; G. W. Cutter, Police Judge; G. E. Terry, Clerk; J. W. Tibbot, Treasurer; T. B. Van Horn, Marshal.

The Press.—The first number of the *Zurheimath*, a paper published in the German language, was issued June 6, 1876, by the Western Publishing Company, David Goerz, editor. The paper was published at Halstead until 1879, when the printing office was burned. Since that time the publication office has been located at St. Louis, Mo., with David Goerz, of Halstead, as editor. In January, 1882, its name was changed to the *Bundesboten*, its present appellation. The paper is the official organ of the Mennonite churches in this portion of the State. Circulation, 2,000.

The first number of the Halstead *Independent* was issued in April, 1881, by Joseph F. White; June 10, 1881, the firm name became White & Hebron, July 8, 1881, Mr. White retired, leaving W. S. Hebron proprietor until August 26, 1881, when G. W. and M. V. Sweesy took charge. January 1, 1882, G. W. Sweesy retired, leaving M. V. Sweesy the present editor. The *Independent* is a seven-column folio, Republican in politics and under its present editorship is fast being recognized as an active exponent of county interests, the city of Halstead in particular.

The Postoffice was established in the spring of 1873, George W. Sweesy being appointed Postmaster, which position of trust he has retained up to the present time. The Money Order Department was opened at this office July 1, 1877—Money Order No. 1 being purchased by D. and H. B. Ruth.

The Bank of Halstead was incorporated February 3, 1882, with an authorized capital of $100,000, $10,000 paid up. Its corporators were: M. S. Ingalls, B. Warkentine, J. H. McNair, Jacob Linn and R. M. Spivey, who also constitute the Board of Directors. Officers: M. S. Ingalls, Pres.; B. Warkentine, Vice-Pres.; J. H. McNair, cashier. The institution commenced business March 10, 1882, and their first statement issued July 12, 1882, shows their resources and liabilities to balance at $48,922.52. At the January meeting, 1883, the cash capital was increased to $20,000, which fact testifies to its prosperity.

Methodist Episcopal Church, was organized during the summer of 1873, by Rev. Jno. Harris. Services were first held in the Sweesy House, after which the schoolhouse was used. In the fall of 1882, a handsome and substantial brick edifice, 35x55 feet, was erected at a cost of $4,200. Rev. B. C. Swarts, present pastor. Present membership, ninety.

Mennonite Church (German), was organized in the spring of 1875, with sixteen members, by Rev. V. Krehbiel, who remained three years. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. D. Goerz. Present church is a frame, 38x44 feet, erected in 1878, at a cost of $1,500. Present membership, seventy-five.

Methodist Episcopal (*German*) *Church*, was organized in the fall of 1878, with eleven members, by Rev. H. Hoffmann. A church building, 26x40 feet, was erected in 1882-3. The Society was incorporated in 1882, under State laws. Rev. J. G. Vogel, present pastor. Present membership, twenty-one.

Halstead Lodge No. 46, A., F. & A. M., was instituted under dispensation, in September, 1881. A charter was granted February 15, 1882. First officers: N. C. Groom, W. M.; J. A. Lucas, S. W.; W. C. Hinkle, J. W.; T. Logan, Treas.; W. D. Hover, Sec'y. Present officers: N. C. Groom, W. M.; W. C. Hinkle, S. W.; T. Logan, J. W.; T. Wilson, Treas.; A. J. Miller, Sec'y. Regular communications held on first and third Saturday evenings at Masonic and Odd Fellows Hall. Present membership, forty-six.

Halstead Lodge No. 163, I. O. O. F., was instituted under a charter dated October 13, 1880, with seven members. First officers: W. M. Munch, N. G.; J.

A. Spare, V. G.; A. J Miller, P. G.; A. E. Miks, Treas.; W. C. Hinkle, Sec'y. Present officers: Jas. Ryan, N. G.; M. Covert, V. G.; Geo. Kirk, Treas.; W. C. Hinkle, Perm. Sec'y.; A. J. Miller, Rec. Sec'y. Regular meetings held every Wednesday evening at Masonic and Odd Fellows Hall. Present membership, sixty.

Halstead Mills—The largest flouring mill in the county, was built in the summer of 1874, by Keck, Warkentine & Co. The building was a four-story frame, 30x48 feet, and the machinery was propelled by water-power until 1877, when the dam was destroyed. The original cost of the mill, which had three run of buhrs, including the dam, was $18,500. In 1878, it passed into the hands of its present proprietors, Eisenmeyer & Co., and was moved to its present site and enlarged, and run by a 120 horse-power engine. In 1881 the machinery was increased to five run of buhrs, and five sets of rolls, giving a capacity of 200 barrels daily.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

C. S. BROWN, hardware, of the firm of Brown & Markel, came to Kansas in 1872, and located one mile south of town, and engaged in farming, and in connection with farming, at the butcher business. In 1875 came to town and opened a hardware store, but sold out in about a year, and went into the hotel business. In 1879 he went to Nickerson and engaged in hardware, but not being satisfied with the location, came back to Halstead in 1882, and engaged in present business, and has a good trade, and nice home of eleven acres joining town. Was born in England and came to the United States with his parents when four years of age, and located in New York, remaining two years, when they moved to Indiana, and in 1855 removed to Iowa. In August, 1862, he went to Indiana on a visit, and enlisted in Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and with his command participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge and the Atlanta Campaign. After the fight at Lovejoy Station his regiment was sent to follow Hood, and was engaged at Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and was mustered out July, 1865. Was married October 26, 1868, to Miss Sarah Kirkby, a native of England. They have three children—Reuben H., Mary B., Charles W. Is a Mason.

J. A. COMMONS, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Halstead, owns eighty acres, all in cultivation. Small orchard; dwelling 12x24, with L 10x14, barn 18x32. Wheat average for 1882 thirty bushels per acre. Has six horses, two cows and six hogs. Was born in Mercer County, Ill., November 21, 1843, where he lived until 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and with his command participated in the battles of Port Hudson, Raymon, Jackson, Champion Hill, where he was wounded by a gun shot in the thigh, May 16, 1863, and returned to his regiment in time to participate in the Atlanta Campaign and in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain July 1864. Was again shot in the same leg, below the knee. After recovery was in the taking of Mobile and to Montgomery, Ala., and mustered out at Chicago, August 16, 1865. In 1871 he moved with his father to Kansas, locating in Emma Township. Was married October 21, 1875, to Miss Ella Long, a native of Illinois, and located on present farm in 1880. Was a member of the School Board in 1876.

JOHN D. DRUSE, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Halstead, owns a fine wheat farm of 320 acres, with an orchard of two or three acres, with wind break; dwelling 14x22, with L 12x14; stable and sheds 30x36; granary 14x18, corn crib, corrals, etc. In 1882 he raised 4,000 bushels wheat, with an average of twenty-nine and one-half bushels per acre. Was born in Pennsylvania, October 27, 1851, and followed farming all his life, and came from native place to Kansas, locating on his present farm in 1878. Was married October 19, 1874, to Miss Amanda C. Hassinger, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child—Ida May. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. J. GRAM, coal dealer, was born in Iowa, March 13, 1848, and was educated for the mercantile business. In 1869 he moved to Missouri, and engaged in selling goods, and came from there to Kansas in 1879, and located here, and engaged in the drug business. In May, 1882, he was forced to sell his business at a sacrifice, on account of malicious prosecution, and organized his present business in July last. His capital is limited, but his business is good and constantly growing. He was married May 11, 1876, to Miss Louisa Stevens, a native of Illinois. They have one child, Arthur C. Mr. Gram is a member of the I. O. O. F.

N. C. GROOM, general insurance, land and loan agent, was born in New Jersey, July 31, 1840. His parents moved to Illinois in 1855, and he was engaged with his father in farming until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he enlisted May 14, 1861, in Company A, Sixteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was, with his command, assigned to the command of Gen. Pope, and participated in the engagements of New Madrid and Island No. 10, Pittsburg Landing, Farmington, Siege of Corinth, and the battle of Iuka. Having contracted malarial fever, was taken to hospital at Louisville, Ky. Upon partial recovery, was placed in charge of a portion of the Military Patrol of said city, and was severely wounded by a rebel spy, while in the performance of this duty, which disabled him for further service in the infantry, and by order of the War Department, was transferred to the navy, and was assigned to duty with the Mississippi Marine Brigade, and was in the mortar fleet during the siege of Vicksburg; was engaged in patrolling the different rivers, Mississippi, Red, White and Arkansas, and was mustered out in Vicksburg, in 1864, at the expiration of his term of service. During his term of service in the navy, he was Quartermaster Sergeant. In February 24, 1865, he enlisted in Hancock's Veteran Reserve Corps, and was commissioned as First Sergeant of a corps of sharpshooters, to operate in front of Petersburg, but before they arrived there, Lee's army surrendered, and they were on provost duty until mustered out February 24, 1866. He served in the army and navy fifty-two months. After being mustered out, he returned to his home in Illinois, and engaged in farming. He was married December 17, 1867, to Miss Anna S. Voorhees, and February 22, 1876, they came to Kansas, and located here, and engaged in the hardware business, starting the first hardware store in Halstead. In 1879, he sold out his hardware stock and organized his present business, representing the Home, of New York, and the North British and Mercantile companies. During the year 1882, he has issued policies on Halstead property to the amount of $75,000. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Masonic fraternity; is Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, and holds several society offices.

C. HINKSON, farmer, P. O. Halsted, owns 280 acres, about 160 in cultivation, all enclosed with hedge, with good orchard and small grove of cultivated timber, and good frame dwelling, 14x24, stable and granary, etc. His wheat averaged in 1882, twenty-seven and a half bushels per acre; has two mules, one horse, seven head of cattle and twenty-one hogs. Was born in Pennsylvania, November 16, 1847, and came to Illinois with his parents when a child, and from there to Kansas in 1869, locating first in Jackson County. In 1871, he located in Halstead Township, on Section 14, and moved to present farm in 1876. Was married November 25, 1877, to Miss Melissa Gettings, a native of Ohio. They have one child—Ason A. Is a Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Has occupied position on School Board, and been Road Overseer.

W. D. HOOVER, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Halstead, owns 160 acres, 130 in cultivation, with four and a half acres in orchard, and two miles of hedge; dwelling 14x16, addition 9x12, barn 24x34, with sheds 14x46 and 14x24. In 1882, raised 3,900 bushels of wheat from 108 acres. Has nine horses, four cows, eight hogs. Was born in Indiana, May, 10, 1848, and was educated for a teacher, and has followed that profession until coming to Kansas. In 1858, he moved to Illinois, and in 1862, enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, Illinois Infantry, and served with his command in the Fifteenth Army Corps, and was in a number of minor engagements previous to the Atlanta Campaign, which he participated in and was engaged in the heavy battles of Resaca, and the battles in front of Atlanta, July 22 and 28, and at Jonesboro, and on the march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, and at the battles at Macon, Ga. and Edisto River, and Averysboro and Bentonville, N. C., and after the surrender of Johnston's army, marched to Washington, and was in the Grand Review, and mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in July, 1865. After the war, he went to Indiana, and engaged in teaching, and remained there until 1872, and returned to Illinois and came from there to Kansas in 1876, locating on his present farm. Is a Mason, member of the Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter.

M. S. INGALLS, druggist, came to Kansas, in 1872, and located here and started the first drug business, with a capital of about $1,000, he now carries a stock of from $6,000 to $8,000, his average monthly sales for the first year were about $800, and in 1882, they had advanced to about $1,000, or $1 200. He is also president of the bank and engaged in discounting notes and dealing in stock, is the owner of two farms and considerable city property. Was born in the State of New York, September 3, 1844, and in 1851, his parents moved to Ohio. In 1853, he went to Tennessee, and after the war broke out helped to send Union men through the lines north, until the Federal army occupied Nashville, where he was employed as a Union scout for three years, and during the siege of Knoxville, took a message from Gen. Thomas to Gen. Burnside, and was in John Morgan's camp just before he made his raid north. After the war he went to Illinois, and in 1866, to Iowa, where he remained until coming to Kansas. Was married October 14, 1882, to Miss Lulu Jones. Is a member of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM I. INMAN, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Halstead, owns 160 acres, 100 in cultivation, partially hedged, with forty acres fenced with post and wire, four acres in orchard and one acre cultivated timber, dwelling 14x22 with L 12x12, stable, granary, wagon shed, stock yards, etc. Has three horses, fourteen head of cattle and six hogs. Came to Kansas, in March, 1871, and took this claim as a homestead, and being a carpenter and builder has erected a number of buildings in Newton and Wichita. Was born in the State of New York, April 9, 1834, and moved to Michigan, with his parents, when ten years of age, and from there to Illinois, in 1855, and from there to Kansas. In 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Seventy-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served with his command in the west, participating in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Pleasant Hill, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Jonesboro, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. While at Jonesboro, while establishing picket lines in the night the company was captured by the Rebels, but Mr. I. gave one thought of home and one of Andersonville, and seized his gun and made his escape back to the Union lines. Was mustered out June 10, 1865. Was married June 15, 1862, to Miss Ester Wakeman, a native of the State of New York. They have one child, Jessie. Mr. I. has occupied a position on the School Board a number of years.

HENRY JAMES, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Halstead, owns eighty acres, sixty in cultivation, with small orchard and grove of cultivated timber, and small dwelling. Also rents and farms 160 acres in addition. Raised in 1882, 70 acres of wheat that averaged 21 busels per acre, has 6 horses, 4 cows and 28 hogs. Was born in Indiana, May 3, 1838, and when a child moved to Illinois, with parents. Enlisted in 1861, in the first call for three months troops, in Company I, Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served with his command in the west, after being remustered for three years. Was in the engagements at Fort Donelson and Shiloh. Was on the front line at Shiloh, and sick in his tent when the battle opened, and his tent was shot full of bullet holes before he could get out, but fell in with his command and fought all day, and after the battle was over was discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability, April 28, 1862. Came from Illinois to Kansas, in 1874, first locating on Section 10, and came to his present place in 1880. Was married May 18, 1868, to Miss Jane Sisk, a native of Illinois. They have six children—Della, Harry, Fred, Charley, Jesse and baby not named. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the I. O. O. F.

P. P. KREHBIEL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 32, P. O. Halstead, owns 320 acres, 280 acres under cultivation, 10 acres in orchard and cultivated timber, 40 acres hedged, dwelling, 16x20; L, 14x28; barn, 32x36, and granary 36x58; stock yards covering 5 acres; with feed racks, sheds, etc.; has 12 horses and mules, 90 head of cattle and 56 hogs. Wheat crop for 1882 averaged 31 bushels to the acre. He also owns 640 acres on Section 7, Harvey County, which he uses for grazing and 640 acres in McPherson County, 270 acres in cultivation, 2 dwellings and barns. He was born in Bavaria, September 8, 1853, and came to the United States in 1874, remaining one year in Illinois, came to Kansas in 1875 and located on his present farm. He was married in 1876, to Miss Johanna L. Pletscher, a native of Illinois. They have four children—Katie J., Jacob J., Annie S. and Albert P. He is a member of the Mennonite Church and director of the School Board.

JACOB KUEHNEY, saddle and harness manufacturer, was born in Bavaria, Europe, July 23, 1843, and came to the United States in October, 1856, and located in Illinois. In 1871 he moved to Iowa and remained there until coming to Kansas in August, 1875. He started his present business here at that time with a cash capital of only $150, and by economy, industry and fair dealing has increased so that he now has a stock of about $3,000, and his sales for 1882 amounted to $4,500. Was married, August 15, 1869, to Miss Barbara Smith, a native of Prussia. They have four children—Hulda, Emma, Menno and Benjamin. Is a member of the Mennonite Church. Mr. K. also owns his business building, in a good locality for business.

JOHN LEHMAN, merchant, was born in Prussia, September 22, 1839, and came to the United States with his parents in 1852, and located in Iowa. In 1860 he went to Illinois, and engaged in the mercantile business, came from there to Kansas in 1874, locating in Halstead, and erected a business building at a cost of $1,500. Started business in general merchandise with a stock of $3,000, and has been very successful in building up a large and paying business, but in 1879 he met with a heavy loss by conflagration, which cleared out the entire block in which his store is located. He then built his present stone store room, at a cost of $3,500, and continued his business and was fast regaining his lost ground, when some parties came from the East and undertook to perpetrate a fraud on him by buying him out and giving him mortgages on timber land in Wisconsin, which a banker in Valley Falls agreed to cash on the consummation of the trade for a small discount, thereupon he closed the contract and gave possession and went with his mortgages to have them cashed and was put off on some pretense and delayed a few days, when he thinking there was something wrong returned to find the banker through an agent in possession of the store, representing themselves as innocent purchasers and the parties to the contract with him gone. He immediately employed counsel and found that the land was worthless and instituted suit to recover his property, which he did, but at a loss to him, in goods sold and appropriated and expenses, etc., of nearly $2,000. Since that time he has again built up a good trade, carrying at the present time $8,000 in stock. His sales in 1882 amounted to about $ 5,000. He married in March, 1872, Miss Eliza Risser, a native of Ohio. They have six children—Emma V., Mary J., W. J. P., George A., Frank C. and Emil R. Is a member of the Mennonite Church, and has served as Mayor of the city one term, and a member of the Council for several years, is City Treasurer in 1883.

J. W. LYONS, contractor and builder, was born in Iowa, May 3, 1845, and after the war, went south and followed his business of contractor and builder in Louisiana and Texas, and came to Kansas in 1870, locating in Wichita, where he had an extensive business in his line. In 1877, he moved to Colorado, but returned and located in Halstead in July, 1882, and since that time has had a large and growing trade, and his contracts in that time have amounted to about $55,000. Was married, January 11, 1871, to Miss Mary McFarland, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Edith M. and William G., born in Kansas, and Julia E., a native of Colorado.

McBRIDE BROTHERS, came to Kansas in April 1880, and located in Halstead, and engaged in stock-raising, which Mr. A. M. McBride's brother continued until January 29, 1883, when he died of smallpox. Mr. A. M. McBride has been engaged in wagon-making since August, 1880, and also deals in cattle and hogs. When the brothers started business their capital was between 4,000 and 5,000 dollars. The amount invested in the wagon shop was from 300 to 800 dollars.

R. H. McDONALD, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Halstead, owns 160 acres, 100 in cultivation; all enclosed with hedge fence, and forty acres fenced with wire for pasture, two acres in orchard and one cultivated timber. Dwelling, 16x24 with L, 14x20; stable and granary, 14x30, cattle sheds, etc. Has seven horses, twenty-six head of cattle and thirteen hogs. Raised in 1882, seventy acres of wheat with an average per acre of thirty-two and one-half bushels. Was born in Iowa, March 10, 1844, and made that his home until he came to Kansas in the fall of 1872, and located here. In 1861, he enlisted in Company M, Second Regiment, Iowa Cavalry, and was with his command in the New Madrid and Island No. 10 expeditions, and at Fort Pillow, and was afterward at Farmington, Corinth and Iuka and Franklin and Nashville, where Hood made his raid. After his defeat, his command followed him to Decatur, Ala., and returned to Selma. He was mustered out in September, 1865. Was married, August 23, 1866, to Miss Jenny Sweesy, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children—Charles H., Thomas C. and Lulu and Lucie, twins. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Clerk of School Board.

THOMAS McFARLAND, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Halstead, owns 320 acres, 300 under cultivation, two acres in bearing orchard protected by windbreaks of walnut and cottonwood, five acres enclosed with wire fences, and dwelling, 14x22 with L, 14x16, story and a half, stable, 16x24, wagon shed, 16x24, corn cribs, stock sheds, etc. Has eleven head of cattle, four horses and two mules and fifty-four hogs. He came to Kansas in 1878 and located here. He was born in Ireland, January 6, 1828, and came to the United States in 1848, first locating in New York City, where he remained eight years. He then went to Iowa and came from there to Kansas. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Jane Gibbony, a native of Philadelphia. They have five children—Mary E., Margaret I., Catherine A., William I. and Thomas W. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Mason.

H. D. MARKEL, hardware merchant, of the firm of Brown & Markel, came to Kansas in 1876 and located in Halstead Township on 320 acres. Afterward sold 160 acres and improved 160, and was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1882, when he sold out and moved to Halstead and invested in city lots, of which he owns eight, and he has erected buildings on five at a cost of $3,000. January 1, 1883, he associated with C. S. Brown in the hardware business, and will open out with a full line of hardware and agricultural implements. Was born in Elkhart County, Ind., January 28, 1847, and was engaged in farming and dairy business and school teaching until coming to Kansas. In 1863 he enlisted, although only a school boy, in Company D, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, and was with his command fighting Hood's advance on his Nashville raid, and engaged at Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and followed Hood south after his defeat, and went from there to Mobile and was mustered out in the fall of 1865. Married March 8, 1876, to Miss Sarah Woodside, a native of Ohio. They have two children—Orrin and William. While living in the country was Clerk and Treasurer of School Board.

ANDREW OLSON, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Halstead, owns 240 acres, finely improved, 180 acres under cultivation, five acres of good bearing orchard, 160 acres enclosed with good hedge fence, dwelling 14x24, L 12x14, barn 22x34, granary 14x14, stock yards and sheds. Has seven horses, fifty head of cattle and eight hogs. Came to Kansas in 1869, and located in Osage County, and came from there to his present farm in 1870, and was one of the first settlers in this locality. He was born in Denmark, April 2, 1832, and was raised on a farm until twenty-one years old; was then drafted for a soldier and served thirty months, then learned the ship carpenters' trade. When twenty-seven, commenced sailing and went to sea for a number of years, visiting during that time Hamburg, United States, South America, West Indies, East Indies; was three years on the coast of China and one year on the coast of Australia, and for the last five years running from London to Australia and Jamaica, West Indies. Came direct from his native place to Kansas, 1868. He was married April 18, 1858, to Miss Catharine Due, a native of Schleswig Holstein. They have two children—Andrew J. and Caroline M. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and first Treasurer of the School Board on the organization of the district. When he first located here Salina was the first railroad station, and it took him eight days to make the trip in good weather. In 1871 the high water drove him out of his house in the bottom to the high grounds, and all his hay and crops were washed away and destroyed. The next year he lost his crops by prairie fire, but by perseverance and energy he now has an elegant place, with a beautiful avenue of forest trees leading to his house, and everything denoting success and comfort.

C. PHILBRICK, grocer, confectioner and dealer in live stock; came to Kansas in 1873, and located in McPherson County, without a dollar, and by hard work and the closest economy he now has a well improved farm of 160 acres, with buildings, hedges and orchard, which $3,000 will not buy. In 1878 he rented his farm and moved into Halstead, and started the grocery business on a small scale. He carries but a light stock, but turns it rapidly, his sales amounting to from $300 to $500 per month. He is also engaged in buying and shipping stock, and shipped the first car of hogs ever shipped from this place. Was born in New Hampshire, in January, 1843, and came to Illinois with his parents when only five years old. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and was assigned to the Fifteenth Army Corps, and was with his command in the engagements of Grand Gulf, Champion Hills, Black River, Jackson and the siege of Vicksburg. After the fall of Vicksburg he was detailed in a company of mounted scouts and sent to act against General Forrest, near Memphis, Tenn. While there the command went out on an expedition under General Curtis, and after a desperate engagement were routed, and he was wounded and left for dead on the field, where he was found by the rebels and sent into hospital. As soon as he was able to go on crutches he was sent to prison at Andersonville, when after suffering everything but death he was released, shortly after the surrender of Lee's army, in 1865, and mustered out June 10 of the same year. In 1866 he went to Missouri and took a sub-contract on the railroad grading, and was defrauded out of all he had, and came from there to Kansas. Was married October 5, 1881, to Miss Alice A. Burrows, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child—Eva. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., Police Judge and member of the Council.

W. C. RAY, carpenter, is foreman for his uncle, who is an extensive builder and contractor. Was born in North Carolina, October 27, 1860, and came to Illinois in 1875 and remained a short time, and went from there to Texas, and came to Kansas in 1881 and located here.

J. F. REMICK, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Halstead, owns 160 acres, 100 in cultivation, partially hedged; dwelling 16x32 feet, granary, stable 16x20 feet; has three horses and mules and eleven head of cattle. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1876, first locating in Lakin Township, and came to present farm in 1877. Was born in Illinois February 1, 1853, and came from native place to Kansas. Was married January 24, 1877, to Miss Ellen M. Rowlett, a native of Kentucky. They have two children—Raymond R. and Crete. Is Clerk of Township.

R. M. ROGERS, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Halstead, owns 160 acres of land, eighty in cultivation, and a small orchard; has fifty acres enclosed with post and wire fence, and is engaging more extensively in stock than heretofore; has now eighteen head of cattle and nine hogs. Came to Kansas in 1872 and bought this place, and also owned 160 acres in Lakin Township, where he located and improved, and came to present farm in February, 1882. Was born in Ohio, January 28, 1840, and when ten years of age moved with his parents to Illinois, and came to Iowa in 1857, and from there to Kansas. In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, First Regiment Iowa Volunteers for three months, and went with his command to Missouri, and was in the battle of Wilson's Creek when Lyon fell. When term of service expired re-enlisted in Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and with his command went to Helena, Ark., and from there to the siege of Vicksburg and Grand Gulf, Port Gibson and Champion Hills and to Jackson; after the fall of Vicksburg went to New Orleans, and was in the Red River campaign under Banks, and at Saline Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill, and back to New Orleans and to Washington, D. C., *via* ship, and ordered to report to General Sherman; and was at the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, and was mustered out in August, 1865. Was married August 13, 1863, to Miss Meribah Stewart, a native of Iowa. They have six children—Mary C., Laura O., Belle P., Theodosia E. Nellie A. and John W. Is a member of the Christian Church.

D. C. RUTH, lumber merchant, came to Kansas in the fall of 1881, and located here and started his present business in December of the same year with a capital of $5,000; he now has $10,000 in his business and his sales for 1882 amounted to over $50,000, and steadily increasing. He was born in Bavaria December 30, 1843, and came to the United States with his parents in 1852, locating in Iowa. He spent several years in Illinois previous to coming to Kansas. He was married in 1866 to Miss Mary Hahn; they have six children—Adolph H., O. Marcus, Emelia A., Amanda, Selma and Ellen. He is a member of the Menonite Church.

J. E. RUTH, merchant, was born in Germany November 26, 1848, and came to the United States with his parents in 1852, and located in Iowa. In 1864 he went to Illinois and remained until 1874, when he came to Kansas and located here, and was engaged in business for other parties until 1881, when he started his present business, which is exclusively hardware, with a capacity of $3,500. His present capital is about $5,000, and gross sales for 1882 amounted to $13,000. Was married May 18, 1873, to Miss C. A. Risser, a native of Ohio; they have three children—Augusta, Jonah and Elma. Is a member of the Mennonite Church and was City Mayor in 1881-82, and has been a member of the City Council and has been Township Trustee, and on the School Board. Is now Deputy Postmaster.

JAMES RYAN, blacksmith, of the firm of Ryan & Hinkle, was born in Ireland May 14, 1840, and came with his parents to Canada when only four years of age, and when seventeen years of age removed to the State of New York. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and with his command served in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the seige of Yorktown and in the Peninsular Campaign; and was in the engagements at Hanover C. H. Seven Days' Fight, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and mustered out May 26, 1863. In 1869 he came to Kansas, locating first in Emporia and engaging in the blacksmith business, and in 1871 he came to Halstead Township and located on Section 20, and engaged in farming until 1873 when he removed to Section 24, where he owns a farm of 160 acres finely improved, having 120 acres in cultivation, hedged on two sides, with a good frame dwelling of four rooms; with good orchard, barn 24x36, with cattle shed 12x24. He has 6 horses, 18 head of cattle, and raised in 1882, 2,000 bushels of wheat from 75 acres. In 1873 he organized his present business of blacksmithing in Halstead and in 1878, associated with Mr. W. C. Hinkle in the business; they have about $1,000 in the business, and their trade in 1882 was about $3,000. Mr. Ryan was married October 14, 1863, to Miss Mary Woodcock, a native of New York; they have six children—James T., Henry G., John C., Carrie E., Nellie E. and Fannie E. Mr. Ryan was the first Township Treasurer of Halstead Township, and Justice of the Peace from 1875 to 1880, and Police Judge in 1877 and 1878. Is a Mason and noble grand of the I. O. O. F., and a member of the Horse Protective Association.

GEO. W. SWEESY, hotel keeper, came to Kansas in the fall of 1872 and located on the present town site of Halstead and is the pioneer of the city. In March following he commenced building his present hotel and had it ready for guests in April the first building in the city, at a cost of $3,000. In addition to this business of hotel he is the agent for the Town Company for the sale of lots and has been since the company was organized, and is also in the insurance business, representing the Phœnix of Hartford, Conn. Was born in Pennsylvania March 28, 1839, and moved with his parents to Iowa in 1849 and was engaged in farming until the breaking out of the war. In 1861 he enlisted in Company M, Second Regiment Iowa Cavalry, and was with his command in the western army, participating in the taking of New Madrid and Island No. 10, and the charge at Farmington in front of Corinth; and was at Iuka and in Grant's March around Vicksburg; at Water Valley and Coffeyville, where his Colonel, McCullough, was killed; then to Lagrange, Miss., where he was captured and taken from one prison to another until he reached Libby Prison, and paroled on May, 1863; and in the fall of that year was ordered to report to Col. Bonneville in St. Louis, and employed as Auditing Clerk in the office of Chief Commissary of Musters, where he remained until July, 1864, and was commissioned as First Lieutenant of Company B, Forty-first Regiment Missouri Infantry and assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioner of Musters, where he remained on duty until mustered out October 1, 1864. After muster out he returned to Iowa and engaged in farming and merchandise until coming to Kansas. Was married August 6, 1857, to Miss N. E. Humphrey, a native of Pennsylvania; they have four children—John L., Elmer E., Lenore De B. and Leota K. Is a Mason and Postmaster and Mayor of Halstead, and member of the School Board.

J. W. SWEESY, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Halstead, owns a fine farm of 126 acres adjoining the town-site of Halstead on the west, about eighty acres in cultivation, and a bearing orchard of two acres, and a small grove of cultivated timber. His farm is principally enclosed, having one and a half miles of good hedge fence. Dwelling, 16x24, with L, 18x26, granary and stable, 18x38, and all necessary out-buildings. Is also in the dairy business, in a small way, and is now milking eight cows. Raised a fine crop of wheat in 1882, averaging thirty-one and a half bushels per acre. He was born in Pennsylvania, November 6, 1841, and, when seven years of age, his parents moved to Iowa, where he lived until coming to Kansas in 1872, locating on his present farm. He married, January 22, 1865, Miss Elma C. Smith, a native of Illinois. They have two children—Elden F. and N. Milburn. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CAPT. C. A. TRACY, real estate, was born in Norwich, Conn., November 21, 1841, and moved with his parents to Ohio in 1855; but in 1857 he returned to Connecticut on a visit and remained there until 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and on the organization of the regiment, was appointed Regimental Commissary Sergeant. His regiment was sent on vessel under sealed orders, and landed at Ship Island, Miss., and went from there to New Orleans. He served in this capacity until August 8, 1862, when he was promoted to First Lieutenant in the First Regiment Louisana Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed Acting Commissary of Subsistence, and was on duty at New Orleans, Doneldsonville and Department of the Gulf. He remained there until August 1, 1865, when he was commissioned as Captain and Asst. Commissary, [illegible] it being desirous of returning home, refused to be mustered, and was mustered out at that date and returned to his home in Ohio, and in 1871 came to Kansas, locating on Section 8, Larkin Township in March, of that year, and engaged in farming and stock raising. In the fall of 1871 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and was the first justice in this locality, and married the first couple married in Lakin Township. In the winter of 1871 and '72, he tried twenty-one cases in a sod house on his claim. He was elected Sheriff of Harvey County at the general election in November, 1872, and served one term, and was Trustee of Lakin Township for four terms, and was Deputy Sheriff in 1876 and '77. In November, 1882, he sold his farm and moved to Halstead, and is now engaged in improving his property here, and he owns a number of city lots and has a number of buildings erected, and in the course of erection. Married, April 11, 1866, Miss Ednah Webber, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Halbert, Phillip and Florence. Is a Mason and a member of the G. A. R., and has just been appointed Deputy Sheriff.

I. W. TIBBOT & BROS., general merchants. This firm is composed of three brothers, I. W., W. M. and J. B. Tibbot, natives of Iowa, and very successful business men. They came to Kansas in 1857, in their boyhood, and located in Jefferson County in 1864. Although quite young, they engaged in freighting across the plains to Denver and other points, and had a great many narrow escapes, the Indians being very hostile that year; at one time they camped only four miles from a camp that was attacked, and all massacred. After this they engaged in clerking, and followed it until they organized the present business in July, 1875. At that time J. W. was a mercantile trader for a wholesale house, and W. M. came in person and started the business in a small way, the actual cash capital at starting, was from $300 to $500. But I. W., who still continued in his situation, turned in his salary to increase the business. In 1877 the business had increased so that I. W. gave up his situation and located here, and by their united efforts, their trade has rapidly increased. In 1880, another brother, J. B., who had been in California, came to Halstead and associated with his brothers in the business. At the present time they have an immense business, with a capital of $15,000, and their gross sales for 1882 was $60,000. They also own their business building, which is double. The dry-goods department is 24x65, and the grocery 20x44. The also hold 100 shares in the bank, and each owns a fine residence. All are married and have small families. They are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. I. W. is a Mason, and W. M. an Odd Fellow, and J. B. is a member of the order of Knights of Honor.

H. S. WENBAN, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Halstead, owns 160 acres, 130 in cultivation, all enclosed, dwelling 14x20, with L 12x20. Wheat average for 1882, was twenty-two bushels per acre; has five horses, sixteen head of cattle, and five hogs. Was born in Ohio, December 19, 1843; enlisted in April, 1861, in the first call for three month's troops, and was afterward organized as Company A, Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and was with his command in West Virginia, and participated in the engagements at Carnifax Ferry and Giles Court House, and was transferred to East Virginia, and in the engagements at South Mountain and Antietam, Md., and from there back to West Virginia, where they were in a number of minor engagements and skirmishes, and mustered out in July, 1864. In 1870, he moved to Indiana, and came from there to Kansas in 1871, and located on his present farm. Was married September 22, 1866, to Miss Maria A. Wade, a native of Ohio. They have six children—Fanny M., Jessie A., Carre L., Sion W., J. Emery and Flora. Has been a member of the School Board.

WILLIAM WHITE, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Halstead, owns 160 acres, all in cultivation, and hedged on the north; small orchards with good frame dwelling, costing over $1,000, two granaries 10x20 and 9x18; has six horses and mules, four cows and five hogs. Raised in 1882, 3,185 bushels of wheat from 104 acres, and has raised wheat for nine years with a gross average of between fifteen and twenty bushels per acre. Was born in Ohio, September 9, 1826, and came to Missouri when a child with his parents, and came to Kansas in 1872, and took his present farm as a homestead. In July, 1846, he enlisted in Company H, Extra Battalion Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and served with his command for over a year in the Mexican war, in New Mexico, and participated in a number of skirmishes and Indian fights, among them Tonas and El Moro, and mustered out in 1847 at Fort Leavenworth, then in the Indian Territory. In 1861, he again entered the army as First Lieutenant of Company C, First Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and served with his command principally in Missouri and Arkansas, and participated in the fight at Prairie Grove and Jenkins' Ferry, and a number of skirmishes with Quantrell's men. His command was at Little Rock, Ark., at the time of Banks' advance up the Red River, and was ordered to form a junction with him, which they attempted, having to drive the forces of Price and Marmaduke before them, but Banks was on the retreat before they reached him, and the Rebels threw a heavy force against them, driving them back to Little Rock; they were for forty days continually skirmishing under fire and losing one-half of the command. In 1864, his regiment veteranized, when he was promoted to Captain of Company A, of the veteran organization, and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., September 1, 1865. He was married March 21, 1849 to Miss Emeline High, a native of Tennessee. They have seven children—Christopher C., Sumner H., Laura F., Joseph F., Ida E., Rosa M., and Hattie B. Has been a member of the School Board.

BURRTON.

One of the most enterprising towns on the main line of the A. T. & S. Fe Railway is the city of Burrton, located eighteen miles west of Newton, and one and one-half miles east of the Reno County line. With a population of 400 inhabitants and its well-earned reputation as a shipping point, Burton has a bright future.

Burrton was laid off as a town site in the summer of 1873, by the Arkansas Valley Town Company, the town plat being filed for record September 6 of that year. Before the town was laid off, J. H. Gresham opened a store in a building adjoining the town site on the east. Immediately after the town was laid off, A. W. Ballard erected a blacksmith shop, this being the first building on the town site. The next building was erected by Messrs. Hunt and Moore, in October, 1873, and opened as a general store. J. H. Gresham then moved his store on the town site. These two stores were the only ones in the place for a period of two years. In the spring of 1874, Dr. J. L. McAtee built the first residence, and was the first actual settler. He was followed by G. A. Thompson and J. E. Howard, in the order mentioned. The first hotel was opened by A. A. Woodruff, in 1874, in the building now known as the Burrton House. The first birth was that of Bert, a son of A. A. Woodruff, in 1874. The first death occurred in the spring of 1875, being that of R. Dunlap, who died from natural causes.

The postoffice, which was established July 1, 1873, J. J. Hunt, Postmaster, was first located in the store of J. H. Gresham, and on the completion of Hunt & Moore's store it was moved on the town site. Mr. Hunt officiated as Postmaster until December 24, 1879, when the present incumbent, John Goodwine, received the appointment. Money order No. 1, was purchased by C. P. Taylor, July 27, 1879. The building known as the "old schoolhouse" was erected in the winter of 1873–74, at a cost of $1,200, J. G. Lane being the first teacher. In the spring of 1880 the new building was completed at a cost of $1,500. Both buildings are in use.

In the winter of 1877 the Burrton Mills, a three-story frame, were erected by a stock company. Six months later the mills passed into the hands of Kinney & Hubbard, the present proprietors, who equipped the structure with three run of buhrs, and a forty horse-power engine. The mills now have five run of buhrs, which give it a capacity of 100 barrels daily.

The private banking enterprise of G. A. Vanderveer was established July 8, 1881, and continued under his management until May 19, 1882, when J. E. Howard assumed its management, under the name of the Bank of Burrton.

The Burrton Telephone was established November 2, 1878, by J. A. Collister, of the *Harvey County News*. Mr. Collister transferred his interest to A. C. Bowman, who in turn sold his interest to G. F. White, who run it until the spring of 1881, when it became defunct. The Burrton *Monitor* was established and the first number issued May 20, 1881, by a stock company, G. A. Vanderveer, editor. January, 1882, Miles Taylor assumed the editorial chair, and remained as editor in that capacity until January 1, 1883, when he purchased the paper, and is its present proprietor and editor. The *Monitor* is a seven column folio, is Independent in politics, and has an extensive circulation in Harvey, Sedgwick and Reno counties.

Burrton was incorporated as a city of the third class September 3, 1878. At the first city election, held September 11 of the same year, W. H. Kinney was elected Mayor; J. A. Moore, W. H. Riggs, Thomas Praster, H. C. Palmer and Joseph Jarrett, Councilmen; J. J. Hunt, Police Judge. The Council subsequently appointed John Goodwine, Clerk; R. W. Weymouth, Treasurer; and J. L. McAtee, Marshal. The officers for 1882 are J. A. Moore, Mayor; W. L. Dailey, James Cross, Thomas Collins, A. G. Provine, and W. H. Wilson, Councilmen; A. Perry, Police Judge; Miles Taylor, Clerk; H. Emerson, Treasurer; and Charles Horn, Marshal.

First Presbyterian Church.—Was organized February 13, 1874, by Rev. R. M. Overstreet, who held services in Burrton early as October, 1873, with eight members. The church was organized three miles east of Burton, in the Pagu schoolhouse. Mr. Overstreet remained as pastor until May 1877, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. T. Phillips, who ministered unto the church until November, 1878. He was succeeded by Rev. D. Kingery, the present pastor. Regular services are held in the new schoolhouse, at Burton.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Was organized in June, 1873, with seven members, at the then called Ballenger schoolhouse three miles west of Burrton, in Reno County, by Rev John Harris. Six months later the organization moved to Burrton and held services in the schoolhouse. The following pastors have officiated to date: Rev. John Harris, one year; G. W. Kanabel, one year; ——— Presby, six months; M. M. Haun, one year; W. W. Woodside, two years; S. Ward, one year; C. B. Mitchel, one year; G. Hamilton, one year; and G. H. Matthews, the present pastor, since March, 1882. Present membership seventy.

Christian Church.—Was organized in 1874 by Rev. J. Ellet, who has remained its pastor up to date, with eighteen members. Services were held in the old schoolhouse until the fall of 1879, when the present church edifice was completed. The building is a fine structure, 36x48 feet, and cost $1,200. Present membership forty-five.

Baptist Church.—Was organized in the Boss schoolhouse, two and one-half miles west of Burrton, in Reno County, in September, 1876, with sixteen members. In the fall of 1877 the membership had increased to forty-two members. Old Father Camp, the organizer of the church, remained two years. He was succeeded by Rev. D. Rowe, who remained two years. Rev. A. Post, the next pastor, officiated one year. Rev. J. H. Howgate, present pastor. In 1877 a frame church building was erected and in 1880 was moved to Burrton Present membership twenty-three.

The *Universalists* have an organization here, but owing to absence of records, the sketch is withheld. Rev. T. W. Woodrow, of Hutchinson, present pastor.

Burrton Lodge, No. 182, A., F. & A. M.—Was organized in March, 1879, and a charter granted in the winter of 1879–80, with eighteen charter members. First officers were, F. W. Calkins, W. M.; J. R. Parker, S. W.; R. W. Weymouth, J. W.; L. A. Sawyer, Treas.; J. H. Mills, Sec., Present officers—Wm. Hyde, W. M.; S. J. Atkins, S. W.; W. L. Hamlin, J. W.; C. T. Haines, S. D.; F. M. Payne, J. D.; Wm. Harmon, Treas.; J. R. Rogers, Secretary. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Saturday evenings, at Masonic Hall. Present membership, thirty.

Farragut Post, No. 37, G. A. R.—Was organized under dispensation, March 2, 1882. A charter was granted February 14, 1882. Present officers (1883)—J. S. Elder, P. O.; C. A. Tracy, S. V. C.; D. Kramer, J. V. C.; J. R. Phillips, C. M.; Wm. Sigerson, O. of D.; F. M. Payne, O. of G.; J. S. Collins, Sec.; D. Henselman, Chap.; S. D. Leonard, Adj't. Regular meetings held on first Saturday afternoon of each month at G. A. R. Hall. Present membership, forty-seven.

Burrton Lodge, No. 103, A. O. U. W.—Was instituted May 2, 1882, with eighteen charter members. Present officers, 1883, J. D. Sweeney, P. M. W.; O. M. Melet, W. M.; S. J. Eales, F.; P. W. Easting, O.; B. E. Kies, Rec.; J. E. Guy, Fin. Regular meetings are held every Thursday evening at Masonic Hall. Present membership, twenty-three.

Burrton Cornet Band.—Was organized October, 1882, with sixteen members. W. H. Sheppard, leader. A $500 set of instruments was purchased. Officers, J. D. Sweeney, Pres., J. E. Gay, Treas.; Miles Taylor, Sec.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

G. W. BOTSFORD, contractor and builder, was born in Pennsylvania, July 4, 1837; came to Iowa, in 1841, with his parents who were the pioneers of that locality. In 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Fifth Regiment Iowa Infantry, and served with his command in the West, participating in the early campaign in Missouri, New Madrid and Island No. 10, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka and Corinth, where he was severely wounded by gun shot in the thigh and transferred to the Invalid Corps and mustered out July 17, 1864. Came to Kansas in 1865, and engaged in the selling of nursery stock, at Atchison, in the fall of 1866 located in Labette County, and engaged in farming, and went from there to California, and spent four years, returning and located in Burrton in November, 1882, and engaged in present business. Was married in 1858, to Miss Jennie Pool, who died February 14, 1865, leaving two children—Sarah and Margaret. Was married again in 1872, to Miss Rachael A. Culbertson, who died in 1873. Is a member of the G. A. R.

LEICESTER DAY, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Burrton, owns 160 acres, 100 under cultivation twenty-five acres fenced with barb wire. Small grove and dwelling 24x28 feet, one and one half stories, and stable, carpenter shop and outbuildings for stock. Was born in Vermont, in 1823, and when eleven years of age moved with his parents to Ohio. In 1855, he moved to Wisconsin. In 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and went with his command to the army of the Potomac, and being a mechanic, was detailed in McDowell's Construction Corps, and was never actively engaged, although under fire a number of times while constructing bridges and laying pontoons and was present in most of the engagements from second Bull Run to Petersburg. In laying the pontoons at Fredericksburg, was under heavy fire, and at Gettysburg, being then in the Pioneer corps, he helped carry General Reynolds off the field, when he was killed by Rebel sharpshooters. In the advance of General Grant's army in 1864, was continually on the front laying bridges for the artillery, and in many a close place, and was mustered out near the Weldon R. R. below Petersburg, September 3, 1864. Came from Wisconsin to Kansas and located on his present farm June 30, 1871, and the nearest house was four miles away and had to haul his supplies from Peabody, then the end of the R. R. and lived for quite a time in his wagon, until he got his house up. When the R. R. arrived at Newton, the buildings of Hutchinson in Reno County also commenced shortly after, and he being on the direct road between the two places, kept a stage station, called the half-way house, and had a great deal of custom. Has had as many as thirty-eight teams at one time over night. When the town of Burton was laid out, being a carpenter, he erected a number of the buildings in the town, and for three years kept a hotel and feed stable and narrowly escaped being burnt out by prairie fires which destroyed a great deal of property in this vicinity. Was married December 30, 1844, to Miss Christine Curley, a native of Sparta, N. Y. They have eight children—Malvina A., Elmina D. Catharine M., George, Riley, Pluma J., William W., Hannah Ida, and Giles L. Was on the School Board two terms in Wisconsin and the second Treasurer of Burton Township.

G. W. FLICKINGER, blacksmith and wagon maker, was born in Perry County, Pa., January 5, 1830, where he learned his trade and lived until 1856, when he came West and was employed in the Agricultural Implements Works of John Deere, at Moline, Ill. Made the plow that was sent to the World's Fair, at Vienna, also the plow that took the premium at the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, and was employed there until he came to Kansas, in 1878. In January, 1865, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and joined his command near Mobile, Ala., and participated in the taking of Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort; after the surrender, was employed in the secret service for a time and was mustered out in February, 1866. Organized his business of blacksmith on coming to this place in 1878, and is also engaged in buying grain and feeding stock for shipping, and has from $3,000 to $5,000 invested in his business. Owns five lots, a business house and shops in Burton and 160 acres on Section 6, used as a stock ranch. Was married in 1852, to Miss Sarah Curts, a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children—Flora, Susan, Amos, Alice and Clara. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W., first past master made in Illinois, and also past arch Druid of the first lodge organized in Illinois. Was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Rock Island County, Ill., one term, and member of the City Council of Moline, Ill., two terms.

ISAAC H. HANEY, farmer, Section 20, P.O. Burrton, owns 160 acres, 150 in cultivation, ten acres in pasture; one and one-half miles of hedge; dwelling, 16x24, L 10x24, kitchen, 10x16, porch, 10x24; barn, 24x32. Has fifteen acres bearing orchard, five acres cultivated timber; also one mile of cottonwood hedge. His farm is in a fine state of cultivation. Has seven horses and mules, ten head of cattle and thirty hogs. Also owns property in Burton valued at $1,500. Was born in Ohio, August 14, 1836, and moved with his parents to Wisconsin, when a child nine years of age. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, but was discharged for disability in the same year. Enlisted again in 1864, in Company B, Forty-third Wisconsin, and with his regiment, served in Kentucky and Tennessee, and resisted Hood's advance from Bridgeport, Ala., back to Franklin and Nashville, and was taken sick after the Nashville fight and sent to the hospital at Quincy, and mustered out for total disability in the spring of 1865. He came to Kansas in December, 1871, and located his present claim after traveling over portions of Harvey, Sedgwick and Reno counties. Homestead entry was made January 3, 1872. He then returned to Wisconsin and sold what effects he could not bring with him, and started to Kansas, March 21, with his family, in two wagons, with fifty-six dollars in money. After a hard and laborious trip over muddy roads, he landed on his present farm, with his family of himself and wife and two small children, with only $2.50 and nothing to live upon. The prospect was gloomy, but they went to work in earnest. His wife hired to work out and he engaged at freighting from the end of the railroad to Hutchinson, and in a short time had enough to build a small house, and in the spring broke ten acres of ground. About this time his horses, not being acclimated, gave out, so he had to go to work on the railroad for three months. In the fall, he put up a sod stable, and still worked on the railroad and, by overwork, cleared $85 in two months. When the road reached Fort Dodge he left and returned home, and on his way saw the whole county filled with an immense herd of buffalo. The next spring he put in a crop and hunted buffalo, and got his meat and fifty dollars from this source. This year the grasshoppers ate him out. He got a job wherever he could of any description. When the Mennonites came in, he hauled lumber for them at a very low rate and managed to get enough to live upon; having two teams, he put his little boy, only seven years old, on one, and he took the other, and managed in this way. When the aid came for those who were in need, he never applied for or received any, and the only thing he ever got in this way was a government overcoat, as he felt entitled to that as an old soldier. Since that time he has been steadily advancing in means, every year doing something more on his place; and while his teams were resting at noon he was planting out trees, and at night while others were in bed, he was making improvements on his place. Was married, July 2, 1863, to Miss Malvina Day, a native of Ohio. They have two children—Estella and Alva. He is a member of the G. A. R., and has served on the School Board for three years, having been one of the first board on organization of the district.

D. IGO, merchant, was born in Pennsylvania in 1839, and made it his home until 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and with his command served in the army of the Potomac, and participated in all the general engagements from Bull Run to Antietam, where he was severely wounded and discharged from service on account of wounds. When he made his advance into Pennsylvania in 1863, he joined the First Battalion Pennsylvania Cavalry State Troops and operated in conjunction with the regular troops in the engagement at Gettysburg. In 1864 he re-enlisted for one year in the Two Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer, First Lieutenant Company I, and was in the campaign and in front of Petersburg until the end of the war, and was mustered out in June, 1865. In January, 1866, he moved to Iowa, and in 1868, to Michigan. Came to Kansas in 1873, locating in Mitchell County and engaged in farming. Came to Burrton in 1881, and engaged in the grocery and queensware trade; he has a good trade and carries a stock of about $1,000. His sales for 1882 amounted to over $7,000. He was married in 1866, to Miss Martha Matthews, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children—Paul, Jane and Mabel.

E. JOHNS, lumber merchant, was born in Ohio, in 1841, and when ten years of age his parents moved to Indiana, where he received the benefit of a good common school education. In 1862, he went to Illinois, and in July of that year enlisted on a call for three months troops in Company C, Seventy-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and with his command was sent to Kentucky to operate against John Morgan, and was captured with a portion of his command and paroled and mustered out in the fall of the same year. Came to Kansas in 1878, and located in Burrton, and connected himself with the Kansas Lumber Company (which was organized in 1877) as managing partner; having a capital of about $25,000 in lumber, hardware, farm implements and machinery of all kinds, and dealers in grain. The monthly average business is about $8,000. They also have branch houses at Mount Hope and Garden City. Mr. Johns is a practical lumber dealer of twenty-three years experience, and the business here is a decided success. He was married in 1867, to Miss Mary D. Brisben, a native of Ohio. They have four children—Charles C., Emma B., Carrie A. and Mary H. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the G. A. R. and a member of the School Board.

CAPT. JOHN R. PARKER, insurance agent, was born in Mason County, Ky., in 1829, and when fourteen years of age went to Galveston, Texas, and ran on a steamship between that port and New Orleans for a number of years, and then for a time was a flatboat pilot from Louisville, Ky., to New Orleans. In 1842, he left the river and was engaged for some years in merchandising in Leavenworth, Ind., and in the store boat trade on the river. In 1852, he superintended a large plantation at Island No. 10. In 1859, he went to Mississippi and took charge of a cotton plantation near Fort Gibson, and when the war broke out in 1861, joined the Black Horse Cavalry in Vicksburg, as First Lieutenant, and drilled there for three weeks until he got a favorable opportunity, and left clandestinely and came north and reached Cincinnati, Ohio, in April. On the call for three months troops, he enlisted in Company G, Third Ohio Cavalry, but not being able to muster as cavalry, he enlisted in the three years call in Company I, Thirty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Grosbeck, and was mustered in July 4, 1861, and served four years, three months and eight days, and was engaged in thirty-one battles of the war; among these, New Madrid, Island No. 10, Shiloh, in the Atlanta Campaign, March to the Sea, and through the Carolinas; his last fight being Bentonville, N. C. He marched to Washington and attended the Grand Review, and was mustered out at Washington City, in 1865. On the organization of Company was made Second Sergeant November 16, 1861; was made Orderly of the company June 10, 1862; was promoted to Second Lieutenant August 2, 1862; promoted to First Lieutenant April 8, 1863; promoted to Captain and Brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious service on the field of battle at Corinth, Miss., October 4, 1862. Has in his possession five army commissions, eleven commutations signed and sealed by Government and State Officials. After the war he engaged in the dry goods business at Napoleon, Ohio, and other places until 1868, when he was appointed Station Agent on the Wabash Railroad, near Toledo, Ohio, and in 1870 went to Sheldon, Ill., and engaged in merchandising, and came to Kansas in 1871 and located near Peabody, Marion County, and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1874 he was appointed Under Sheriff of Marion County, and held that position until 1876, when he came to Burrton and started a hotel and sold out in 1877. Was four years Township Constable, and is now engaged in insurance. Has been a Mason since 1856. Is adjutant of the G. A. R. and Trustee of Methodist Episcopal Church and is Clerk of School Board. He was married in 1866, to Miss Sarah Back, a native of New York. They have two children—twins—Willis and Wilson.

DR. I. N. PHILLIPS, proprietor of livery stable, was born in Ohio, in 1820, and when eight years of age, moved with his parents to Indiana, and obtained a good common school education, and in 1839, commenced the study of medicine in Thorntown, Ind. In 1841 and 1842, he attended lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, under Prof. Brainard, and graduated from that institution in 1842, and commenced the practice of medicine, in 1844, in Thorntown, Ind., and continued there in practice until the spring of 1852, when he located in Champaign County, Ill., and was engaged there in his profession until he came to Kansas in 1857, and located at Humboldt, Allen County, and practiced medicine there for a period of nineteen years. In the early settlement of the county the horse thieves were very bad, and a person could scarcely keep a horse, and the doctor organized a vigilance committee of the law-abiding citizens, and the result was that the horse thieves were his deadly enemies, and he was compelled to go heavily armed and resort to stratagem in various ways to elude them. If called professionally to go north, he would start in the opposite direction and make a detour to avoid them, as he knew they would ambuscade him if they could. Being near the border, they were very much annoyed by guerrilla bands during the war, and at one time about 500 of them came in and captured the citizens of the place, and the doctor with them, and sacked and burned the town, then released them. In the spring of 1876, he moved to Reno County, and located on a farm south of Hutchinson, and continued the practice of medicine until the 20th of May, 1882, when he made his last visit. He then came to Burton, Harvey County, and started a livery, feed and sale stables, with a capacity for thirty horses. He has five rigs and stock sufficient for the present trade, which is steadily increasing. Was married in 1840, but his wife died in 1863, leaving five children—Margaret E., Sarah J., Roseline J., Woodford W., William H. Was married again, in 1864, to Miss Delila Lewis, a native of Pennsylvania. Was divorced from her March, 1876, then married Miss Hart. They have two children—Hannah E. and I. N. Is a Mason and a member of the Ancient Order of I. O. O. F. Was Trustee of Sumner Township, Reno County, for three years, while residing there, and a member of the School Board a number of years.

WALTON.

The town of Walton is located seven miles east of Newton, on the A., T. & S. F. R. R., and being near the divide between the Cottonwood and Arkansas Rivers, is situated on the highest ground in Harvey County. The place, which has a population of about 250 souls, has an excellent location as a shipping point, being surrounded by a good farming country, settled up by a substantial class of farmers. Its business industries comprise two general stores; two groceries; one drug store; two dry goods stores; one elevator; two grain warehouses; one livery stable; two hotels; one blacksmith shop; one shoe shop. A first-class flouring mill is needed.

Walton was laid off as a town site, in December, 1871, by William Mathews. The original town site consisted of twenty-five acres, which has subsequently been increased to forty acres. The first building was erected by Mathews during the same winter, and used as a dwelling. The next building was erected by Baldwin and Glynn, and after its completion was occupied by B. C. Johnson, as a general store. The third building was the railroad section house, which was followed by a stone building, erected by Holley and Fell. Messrs. H. B. Childs, T. J. Hawley and F. Sanders, were also identified with some of the first buildings.

On account of there being some difficulty in obtaining a perfect title to the lots, the place remained dormant until 1876, since which time a steady growth has marked its progress. Early in the year J. F. Watson became proprietor of the town site, and March 11, 1876, he filed a plat of the town.

The postoffice was established in 1871, Mrs. E. Peck as Postmistress. The office was then located eighty rods west of the present town site, and subsequently moved to its present location. Mrs. Peck was succeeded, in the order mentioned, by R. Horton, H. B. Childs and T. R. Oldham, the present incumbent.

In 1871 a frame schoolhouse, 18x20 feet, was erected by subscription, for educational and religious purposes. The first school was held by Mrs. M. J. Sharron. In 1876, another frame building, 20x30, was erected by the District. These buildings proving inadequate, a new building was erected in the fall of 1882, at a cost of $2,500. In the first school building was held the first religious services, by Rev. B. C. Johnson, of the Methodist Protestant persuasion.

An organization of the Presbyterian persuasion was effected in 1871, but after several years of existence it became defunct. The United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1872-3, with fifteen members. Services were held in the schoolhouse until 1877, when the present church edifice was completed, at a cost of $1,500. Rev. J. T. Wilson, present pastor. Present membership, 175. The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1876, by the Presiding Elder at that time, with twelve members. Present church edifice was built in 1880, at a cost of $1,500. Present pastor, Rev. A. J. Bixler. Present membership, twenty-five. The First Baptist Church was organized four miles east of Walton, in the Hutching's schoolhouse, in 1876, by Rev. C. Wyman, the present incumbent. In June, 1882, by an official act of the church, the organization was moved to Walton. In December, of the same year, work was commenced on a church edifice, which will be completed in the spring of 1883. The Christian Church was organized two and one-half miles south of Walton, at the Mitchell schoolhouse, in 1874. In 188:, the organization was moved to Walton. Rev. I. Sumner, present pastor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

S. BECKER, proprietor Eagle Hotel, was born in the State of New York, in 1830, and moved to Wisconsin in 1852, and was living there when the war broke out. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-second Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and with his command participated in a number of skirmishes and engagements near Memphis and Decatur, Ala., and was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and on the march to the sea and north through the Carolinas, and after Johnston's surrender marched to Washington and participated in the grand review and was mustered out in June, 1865, when he returned to Wisconsin. In 1866 he removed to Iowa and remained there till 1871, when he came to Kansas, locating first on a homestead in Marion County. In 1879 he sold his farm and came to Walton and erected his hotel of thirteen rooms at a cost of $1,200, and has since been engaged in the hotel business and is also a contractor and builder and has just completed a fine public school building in Walton, costing $3,000. He was married in July, 1859, to Miss Sarah M. Wright, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children—Abby E., Henry E., Charles M. and Edith M. He is a member of the Baptist Church and was the first Trustee of Branch Township, Marion County when organized, and also Clerk of the School Board.

J. L. CHAPPELL, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Walton, owns 160 acres of land, eighty in cultivation and enclosed with hedge, three acres in orchard, and a small grove of maples. Dwelling 14x26, with L 10x12 with porches. Barn 28x44, double corn crib and wagon shed 16x24, stock yards, sheds, etc. Has seven horses, five cows and sixty hogs, and is making arrangements to go into stock raising. Came to Kansas in 1877, first locating on Highland Township and bought this place and located here in January, 1881. Was born in Indiana in 1844 and came from his native place to Kansas. Enlisted in 1862 in Company K, Sixty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with his command in the Twenty-third Army Corps, Army of the Ohio. His command was organized as skirmishers and was in the advance continually and during the first year captured over 1,500 prisoners in their different skirmishes and engagements. Was at the siege of Knoxville and afterwards on the Atlanta campaign, and after the fall of that city followed Hood back into Tennessee and participated in the engagements of Franklin and Nashville, and after the defeat of Hood was sent to North Carolina and participated in the taking of Forts Fisher and Anderson and the city of Wilmington and went via Kingston and Goldsboro to Raleigh and after the surrender of Joe Johnston's army was mustered out in June, 1865. Was married January 7, 1869, to Miss Eliza A. Demott, a native of Indiana. They have six children, Stella, Anna, Albert, Willard, Harley, and a baby not named. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Director on School Board.

CAPT. T. R. OLDHAM, book-keeper and grain buyer, in the employ of D. Hamill, Newton, Kan., was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, December 21, 1834, and received a good common school education and lived in Ohio until 1856, when he immigrated to Iowa, and in connection with Mr. Pike started the first newspaper of Osceola, Iowa, called the *Osceola Courier*, Mr. Oldham acting as editor. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-ninth Regiment Iowa Infantry, and on the organization of the regiment was appointed Sergeant-Major, and served with his command in the vicinity of Corinth, Miss., participating in a number of minor engagements, among them Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn. In 1863 he was promoted to the position of Captain of Company E, One Hundred and Tenth United States Colored Troops, and was with Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign. After the capture of Atlanta, his regiment being attached to the Pioneer Brigade of the army, Capt. O. was detailed as Judge Advocate by general orders, to act on court-martials and military commissions, and was located at Rome, Ga., and Huntsville, Ala. After the war, in 1865, he was engaged in trying guerrillas, etc., by military commission convened under special order from Major-General Grierson, but before any of the sentences were executed the cases were transferred to the Civil Courts, and Mr. O. was mustered out in the spring of 1866, when he returned to Iowa and engaged in general merchandising until coming to Kansas in 1870, and located on a homestead of 160 acres, on Section 28, Walton Township, which he now owns. They have three children, Inez M., now attending the Normal School at Emporia; Lilian M. and David. Since coming to Kansas Capt. O. has held the position of County Commissioner for Harvey County two terms and Township Trustee a number of terms, and in Iowa was Superintendent of Schools for Clark County; January 1, 1881, was appointed Postmaster at Walton, which position he now holds.

DR. D. SHOMBER, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Walton, owns 320 acres, 160 acres improved and hedged, five acres of orchard and three in cultivated timber. Dwelling, 28x32, with L 10x28; barn, 20x28; corn crib, 7x40; stock yards, sheds, etc., and windmill pump with feed mill attached. Wheat average for 1882 was thirty bushels to the acre. Has seven horses and thirty head of cattle, and fifty hogs. He came to Kansas in 1878 and located here. He was born in Pennsylvania December 10, 1842, and when the war broke out, in 1861, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and, with his command, served in the Second Army Corps of the Potomac and participated in most of the engagements in Virginia, commencing with Fairfax Courthouse. In the Peninsula campaign, from Yorktown and Williamsburg to the Seven Days' fight ending at Malvern Hill. After that was at second Bull Run and Chantilly, where the Division Commander, Gen. Phil. Kearney, was killed, and at South Mountain and Antietam, and followed Lee back into Virginia, and was in two fights at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where he was wounded, and returned to his regiment just in time to participate in the battle of Brandy Station, after which he veteranized and was in the Grand Advance under Gen. Grant at the Wilderness, where he was severely wounded by a shot through the thigh, which was not dressed by a surgeon until eight days after. This kept him on the invalid list until he returned to his regiment in front of Petersburg and was stationed at Fort Hill, and was promoted to Sergeant and carried the colors from that on until the final surrender of Lee's army, and was mustered out July 11, 1865 After the war he moved to Ohio in 1865 and remained there until 1878, when he came to Kansas. He was married December 28, 1865, to Miss Maria H. Basher, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children, William B., Edward M., James M. and Luella M. He is a member of the German Baptist Church, has been four years on the School Board, and is now Treasurer. In addition to his farming, Mr. S. is a practical veterinary surgeon and has an extensive and lucrative practice.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

JOHN BOURNE, farmer, Section 18, Pleasant Township, P. O. Newton, owns 960 acres, about 300 under cultivation. Has at present ten horses, forty head of cattle and thirty-six hogs. Has a good frame dwelling, 16x26, with L 18x20, all two stories, with good barns and sheds for stock. Was born in Pennsylvania, in 1822, and when a boy learned the trade of machinist, at which he worked for a time. Then went on the railroad as locomotive engineer, and followed it for twenty-one years, and all that time never had any one lose life or limb, and for the last sixteen years was in the employ of the Northern Central R. R., Pennsylvania, and in 1878 he came to Kansas and located on his present farm. While in Pennsylvania he resided in Sunbury, and for twenty-five years was in the Council or acting as Mayor of that city. He was married in 1845, to Miss Charlotte Baldy. They have seven children—Harry, Ann, Lizzie, Christina, John, Charles and Samuel I. Packer. Is a Mason.

S T DANNER, farmer, Section 21, P O. Newton, owns 160 acres, 90 acres under cultivation, all enclosed with hedge, has a fine grove of cultivated timber and orchard, with good frame dwelling, 16x26, 2 stories; has 4 horses and 45 head of cattle. He was born in Rush County, Ind., October 12, 1839. Has had a collegiate education and fitted himself for a teacher. Taught his first school in 1861, and when his school was out entered the army as a private of Company K, Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, remaining with his company and regiment until after the battle of Stone River, in which he participated. After which he was detached and did duty in the Pioneer Brigade. In 1863, he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Twelth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and resigned in 1864, and went back to Indiana, remaining there until he came to Kansas in April, 1872, locating on his present farm. He has followed teaching, merchandising and farming since he left the service. He was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction of Harvey County, in 1880, and served two years in that capacity. He was married October 6, 1864, to Miss Josephine Harryman. They have two children, William S. and Albert E. S. Mr. D. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

WILLIAM FINSLEY, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Newton, owns 163 acres, about 100 acres under cultivation, 5 acres in orchard Wheat average this year is 26 bushels per acre. Was born in West Virginia in 1838, and lived there until the war broke out. Enlisted as private in Company C, Second Regiment Virginia Volunteers, in January, 1861, and was with his regiment in all its campaigns, scouting and fighting in the mountains of Virginia. Was in the battles of McDowell, Cross Keyes, Slaughter Mountain, Freemans Ford and Second Bull Run, where he was captured, but paroled; after his exchange he joined his regiment at Beverley, W. V., and was in the battle at that place when they were driven back to Clarksburg, and continued in service in West Virginia until mustered out in June, 1864. Came from native State to Kansas, June 1, 1872, locating on present farm, which has been his home since. Was married in 1858, to Miss Nancy J. McCombs. They have five children—Charles, William, Rena, Martin and Amanda. Has been Director on School Board for three years.

JAMES K. FULMER, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Sheldon, owns 80 acres, 72 acres in cultivation, and an orchard of 300 trees; has 2 mules and 10 hogs. He was born in Pennsylvania, March 17, 1843, and from there he moved to Iowa in 1869, and came to Kansas in 1870, first locating in Johnson County, but came to his present location in 1879. He has been a member of the School Board for two years and is at the present time.

WILLIAM C. GARRETT, farmer, Section 36, Township 23, Range 2 east, P. O. Sheldon, owns 320 acres, 120 in general crops; wheat averages twenty bushels and oats forty bushels to the acre. Has a good new frame dwelling house, 24x32, one and a half stories high, with seven rooms, buttery and cellar. Farm is enclosed with hedge fence; has six horses, twenty-eight head of cattle, and forty-two hogs. Was born in Chester County, Penn., June 6, 1830, and in 1849, removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he engaged in contracting and building, and from there went to Iowa in 1854, and went to farming, but in 1858, he went back to Pennsylvania, and remained until 1861 when he enlisted in Company H, Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was shortly afterward promoted to First Lieutenant and served with his regiment in the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battle of Murfreesboro, at which place he was promoted to Captain of Company B, in 1862. He was for a short time detailed as Provost Marshal, at Franklin, Tenn., at the time of blockade, of Nashville, went out in command of a detachment and train for forage and provisions, but was captured by the bushwhackers with his whole train and part of detachments, and he without trial, condemned to be shot, and marched out to Columbia Court House for that purpose, but on giving the distress sign of a Mason, was rescued by a confederate surgeon, who rushed between him and the firing party when they had their guns leveled on him, and who pushed him into a building at hand, and interceded for him and induced them to spare his life, and was paroled and sent to Nashville, but when a short distance from Nashville, was recaptured and taken to Franklin Tenn., and because Mrs. Dr Cliff of that place gave him a cup of tea, she was arrested, and sent to Gen. Bragg's headquarters, Murfreesboro, for punishment. He was then taken to Luverne, and finally exchanged for a lieutenant of a Kentucky confederate regiment, but while there planned an attack on the place, which he carried into effect as soon as he got back to the Union headquarters, Nashville. Gen. Negley, commander of the post at Nashville, ordered out a detachment, which resulted in the capture of that place, with several prisoners, all the stores and ammunition, etc. Was in the Atlanta campaign, and participated in seventeen engagements, but was severely wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, and sent back to the hospital in Nashville, where, on his recovery, he was put in command of about 1,000 cavalry, and held that position until mustered out in November, 1864. In 1865, he moved to Nashville, Tenn., and took an active part in politics, and was shot for attempting to vote. Went to Alabama, in 1867, at the request of Gov. Smith, and was elected Sheriff by 900 majority, and served in that capacity for three years. But becoming disgusted with politics, returned North in 1870, and went to Iowa, and from there to Kansas, locating on his present farm. He was married April 23, 1855, to Miss Mary S. Reeder. They have three children—Lydia J., who is married to John Y. Foster, and lives three miles north; Edgar O., also married, and owns 160 acres in Section 35, and Lucy E. Mr. Garrett is Postmaster at Sheldon, a Mason and a Quaker. He is also a collecting agent.

GEORGE G. HAYES, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, forty under cultivation, eighty acres enclosed with hedge; small orchard and one acre of blackberries; a grove of cottonwood and walnut trees growing finely; small frame dwelling. He was born in Pennsylvania, July 12, 1861, and moved to Wisconsin in 1867, and came from there to Kansas in 1871, locating on present place in March of same year, and is one of the first settlers of this township. He is a bachelor.

N. W. HUTSON, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Newton, owns 240 acres of land, 130 under cultivation, and one and a half miles of hedge fence, with a fruit orchard and grove of cultivated timber, with frame dwelling 14x20 feet, with L 12x18 feet, one and a half stories, fine stone milk house with wind-mill pump, and all conveniences. Raises general crops; wheat average is twenty bushels to the acre, and oats forty-five bushels. Has five horses and mules, and thirty-five head of cattle and twenty-five hogs. Came to Kansas in 1876 and located here. He was born in 1845, in Ohio, and moved to Illinois with his parents in 1852, and removed to Missouri in 1868, and came from there to Kansas. He enlisted in

1861, in Company F, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Cavalry, under Col. Robert Ingersoll, and was in Tennessee; was at Shiloh, siege of Corinth, and was on duty afterward on the Mississippi River, and was mustered out as Sergeant in 1865. He was married in 1866 to Miss Julia A. Saul. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. H. McLAIN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 31, P. O. Newton, owns 652 acres in a body; about one-half is in crops, principally corn; has ten acres in orchard, which has been bearing for several years, from which he has already realized over $1,200 in fruit sold. He has also a fine grove of cultivated timber of twenty acres, and farm all enclosed with over six miles of hedge in all; the north half of the place is used for pasture. In the northeast quarter he has a fine carp pond, from which he expects to be bountifully supplied with fish in a few years. He has a good frame dwelling 18x32, one and a half stories high, and a corn bin and granary 30x32, with a driveway, and all the conveniences for successful farming and stock raising. He has at present fifteen horses and mules, 170 head of cattle and sixty hogs. Mr. McLain was born in Illinois in March, 1833, and came from his native State to Kansas, locating on his present farm September 27, 1872. He was married to Miss Sarah A. Libby, October 18, 1855. They have eight children—Charles R., married and engaged in the Arkansas Valley Land and Loan Company, in Newton; Ella, married to George Funk, January 8, 1878, and died October 23, 1878; Orlando, cashier in Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, Newton; Ernest, Horace, Edward, Mabel and Alice. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; also a Mason. While in Illinois Mr. McLain was Postmaster for four years, and County Commissioner four years; since coming to Kansas he has taken a leading part in the welfare of Harvey County, and has been County Commissioner four years; and has also been on the School Board eight years. Is Reporter for this county to the State Agricultural Society, as well as the United States Agricultural Society.

A. POWELL, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Sheldon; owns 160 acres, seventy acres in cultivation, and all enclosed in hedge, with a young orchard and good frame dwelling. Wheat averaged twenty-seven and oats fifty bushels to the acre; has about twenty head of stock at this time. He was born in Ohio, in 1848, and came from there to Kansas in 1870 and located on present farm. He was married in April, 1880, to Miss Jane H. Gove. They have one child—Minnie.

HENRY SOOBY, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Newton; owns eighty acres, sixty in cultivation, an orchard and comfortable dwelling; he has about twenty head of stock. Was born in England, in 1845, and came from there to Kansas, locating on his present farm in 1871. Was married in 1874 to Miss Mary F. Pilant. They have two children—Thomas and Herbert. Mr. Sooby has served on the School Board for six years, and has been Road Overseer three terms,

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP.

AUGUSTUS Z. BECKER, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Newton, owns eighty acres here, fifty under cultivation, two acres in orchard, with a good frame dwelling 16x22, barn 18x28 with shed 9x18, corn crib 6x18; has two horses, one yoke of oxen, seven cows and five hogs. Also owns 160 acres in Emma Township, with fifty acres improved. Was born near Philadelphia, August 16, 1835, and was raised on a farm but when a young man fitted himself for and engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed until coming to Kansas in 1879, locating on this farm. Has since bought 160 acres in Marion County, the northeast quarter Section 30, Township 21, Range 2 east, owned by A. W. Noyes. He was married June 6, 1878, to Miss Amelia Herb, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children—Nora and Augustus Z. Is a member of the German Evangelical Church. In addition to his farm he also owns some city property in Newton.

HANNIBAL BEERY, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Newton, owns 240 acres, 140 under cultivation, enclosed with hedge, with good orchard, dwelling 16x28, one and a half stories, has four horses, one milk cow and four hogs. Came to Kansas April 8, 1871, and located here. Was born in Ohio, January 2, 1845, and came from his native place to Kansas, and was the pioneer of this part of Highland Township. Is Township Constable and Road Master. Is a member of Company K, Second Kansas State Militia.

SOLOMON EGY, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Newton, owns 400 acres, 240 in cultivation, 320 acres enclosed with hedge and cross hedges, dividing it into eighty-acre fields; eight acres in orchard and six acres in cultivated walnut timber, with dwelling, stable, corn crib, etc. His wheat averages twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per acre, according to the kind of wheat sown. He has five head of horses and mules, twelve head of cattle and forty-two hogs. Came to Kansas in May, 1871, and located on his farm. He was born in Washington County, Pa., December 31, 1826, and moved to Ohio in 1849, and from there to Illinois in 1855, to Missouri in 1866, and came from there to Kansas. He was married in May, 1849, to Miss Susan Clements, who died in 1852, leaving one child—Annetta J., who is married and living in Oregon. He was married again February 16, 1855, to Miss Sarah A. Eckert, a native of Ohio. They have seven children—Alice, John L., Albert L., Edwin F., Lillie May, Grace E. and Harry Leon. He enlisted in 1862 in Company K, First Illinois; was at Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, and mustered out June 21, 1865. Is a Mason.

ROBERT GLENN, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Walton, owns 240 acres, 125 in cultivation, four acres orchard, twenty acres in cultivated timber; 160 acres enclosed with hedge, with cross-hedges dividing it into forty acre fields; has five horses, twenty-eight head of cattle, and twenty-two hogs. Came to Kansas in November, 1871, and located on this farm. Was born in Canada, October 1, 18[illegible]9, and came from native place to Kansas. Was married December 15, 1862, to Miss Eliza A. Sloan, a native of Canada. They have nine children—Hugh, Benjamin, James H., John, Eliza J., Julia, Frederick, William E., and baby not named. Mr. G., being one of the early settlers, has a fine location, with good future prospects. His wheat average for 1882 is, thirty-seven acres, twenty-five bushels, and eighteen acres twenty-two bushels each.

A. S. HACKNEY, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Walton, owns 240 acres, seventy acres cultivated, three acres orchard and two acres cultivated timber, all enclosed with good stock proof hedge, frame dwelling, barn, stable, feed corrals, etc. Mr. H is one of the pioneers of Highland Township, locating here in May, 1871. Was born in Pennsylvania, September 16, 1845, and moved to Illinois, in 1867, and came from there to Kansas. Was married December 24, 1867, to Miss Elenore Woodward, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children, Joseph S., Arthur G., Adua May and Edgar C. Was for two years a member of the State Police force, on duty at the State Penitentiary. Has served four years as Justice of the Peace and on the School Board three years. Is a member of the I. O. O. F.

J. S. HACKNEY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 10, P. O. Walton, owns a very finely improved farm of 400 acres, 2[illegible] in cultivation, all enclosed with stock proof hedge fence, forty-two acres in cultivated timber, over one-half walnut and ash, and a fine orchard of thirteen acres, barn 42x52 with extensive sheds for stock and corrals, and windmill pump and all the conveniences for successful stock raising. He makes a specialty of stock and fattening for the home market. Has 6 horses, 145 head of cattle and 30 hogs. Mr. H. came to Kansas, in April, 1871, and is the pioneer of Highland Township, and located on present farm as a homestead. Was born in Pennsylvania, February 24, 1838, and when a young man graduated from a commercial college, and engaged in commercial life When twenty-four years of age he moved to Illinois, remaining there one year, then going to Iowa, one year, and from there to Montana and Idaho, where he was engaged in mining and freighting for several years, returning to his native place on a visit in the fall of 1870, and came from there to Kansas. Was married October 6, 1874, to Miss Flora Tuttle, a native of Iowa. They have two children—Clara F. and Cora L. Mr. H. is not an aspirant for civil honors but has served one term as Township Clerk.

LEONARD HERRICK, farmer and nurseryman, Section 32, P. O. Newton, owns eighty acres, forty in cultivation, six acres in fine bearing orchard, 200 bearing grape vines and plenty of small fruits, has two horses, five milk cows and five hogs. Came to Kansas, in 1869, and first located in Wilson County, and came to Newton, Harvey County, the night of the massacre or general fight among the cattle men and hard characters, and located his present farm in fall of 1871. He was born in the State of New York, August 10, 1832, and moved to Ohio, with his parents when one year old, and in 1856, he went to Minnesota, and came from there to Kansas. Was married December 28, 1857, to Miss Rachael Culp. They have five children—Cecelia J., Clara A., Elmer E., Ella S. and Charles D. Enlisted in 1861, in Company H, Fourth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, and was with his command at the Siege of Corinth, but after the evacuation, was taken sick and lost his health entirely and was mustered out in November, 1862, on a surgeon's certificate of disability. Has served on School Board for three years.

ANDREW J. LOWE, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Newton, owns a fine farm of 320 acres, 175 in cultivation, 160 enclosed with hedge, has a fine bearing orchard of 150 peach and 300 apple trees, and ten acres of cultivated timber, and a fine frame dwelling, 18x32, two stories with L 16x20, one story, costing $2,000, with barn 16x35, and corn crib 16x20, and all other conveniences for successful farming. His wheat in 1882, averaged twenty-six bushels per acre, has five horses, two yoke of oxen, five milk cows and forty-five hogs. Came to Kansas, in 1874, and located in Newton, and built a dwelling which he still owns, and bought this place and located here in 1875. Mr. L. has made the manufacture of sorghum a business for twenty years, and carried it on here very extensively and successfully until two years ago, when he abandoned it, as there was not sufficient raised in this locality. He now has a steam thresher, which he runs during the threshing season. Was born in Fayette County, Pa., December 15, 1827, and was a cooper and stone mason by trade, working at stone work in summer and coopering in winter. He went to California, in 185 , crossing the plains from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Placerville, Cal., in three months and twenty-six days, and was engaged in mining until the fall of 1855, when he returned home via the Nicaraugua route, and while awaiting the arrival of the steamer at Virgin Bay, with other passengers, the natives being exasperated at all foreigners on account of the Walker Raid, ninety miles north of there, fired into the crowd and dispersed them, and Mr. L., with a companion, fled into the wilderness and remained four days with nothing to eat, but returned on hearing the steamer's guns, and were detained there fifteen days awaiting the next boat. After which he returned to his home in Pennsylvania, where he lived until coming to Kansas. Was married February 13, 1862, to Miss Sarah J. Howard. They have ten children—Bermal E., Sarah E., Adda S., Clarence Grant, Howard L., Emerson B., Ray A., Earl G., Myra A. and Frederick C.

FRANK RICE, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Newton, owns eighty acres, all in cultivation and hedged on two sides; small orchard and grove; dwelling, stable, and granary; has four horses, three cows, and twelve hogs. Was born in Germany in 1852, and came to the United States in 1869, locating in Illinois, and came to Kansas in 1878, locating here. He was married in February, 1879, to Miss Sophia Springman, a native of Illinois.

AMOS C. ROYSTON, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Newton, owns eighty acres, forty acres hedged and in cultivation; has a good orchard of apple and peach, as well as small fruits, and a small vineyard, with dwelling 14x26, two stories, porch and kitchen; also a full line of agricultural implements; has two mules, one horse, five cows, and fifteen hogs. Came to Kansas in the fall of 1876, first locating in Marion County, and came to present farm in 1881. Was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 16, 1839, and came to Illinois in the spring of 1867, and from there to Kansas. Was married, November 17, 1869, to Miss Margaret Timmerman, a native of Ohio. They have four children—Nellie Z., Mary L., Jennie D., and Hoyt S. Enlisted in 1861, for three months, in Company C, Third Ohio Infantry, and on organization of company was appointed Corporal. On expiration of three months' service, he re-enlisted for three years, and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Company C, Eighteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and with his command went to the Department of the Cumberland, and was engaged at Stone River, Tullahoma and Chickamauga, and in the Atlanta campaign. After the battle of Stone River he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and after the fight at Tullahoma he was promoted to Captain, and mustered out in 1864, on expiration of term of service. Is a Mason.

EDGAR L. TYLER, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Newton, owns 148 acres, ninety-five in cultivation, all enclosed, with good orchard, and three acres of cultivated timber. His wheat averaged thirty bushels per acre in 1882; has five horses, three milk cows, and four hogs. Came to Kanasas in May, 1872, and located here. Was born in the State of New York, July 16, 1826, and moved to Michigan with his parents when ten years old, and came from there to Kansas. Was married, December 21, 1856, to Miss M. A. Wickham, a native of Ohio. They have two children, Edgar C. and Herbert E. He enlisted, August 9, 1862, in Company H, Twenty-third Regiment, Michigan Infantry, and served with his command in Kentucky after Morgan, and participated in the engagements at Frankfort, Ky., and at Lawrenceburg, but losing his health, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was stationed at Indianapolis, Ind., and mustered out July 9, 1865. Is Clerk of the School Board, and has held the position for four years. Is a Mason, and member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R.

HENRY WAYNE, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, 100 under cultivation, with fine frame dwelling, 22x32, one and a half stories; fine barn, 20x36, and stable, 30x14; granary, 8x16; corn crib, 8x16; has six horses and three milk cows. Came to Kansas in 1873, and located on his present farm. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 29, 1832, and when he arrived at manhood, engaged in the hardware business. In 1851 he removed to Cincinnati, and engaged in the manufacture of machinery, and made that his home, with the exception of three years spent in Hamilton, Ohio, until coming to Kansas. He was married, October 24, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth C. Perry, whose father, William Perry, was one of the pioneers of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was for a number of years engaged in the Southern trade, shipping South in flat boats the products of the North. Mr. and Mrs. Wayne have two children, William and Perry. He enlisted, in 1861, in an independent organization entitled Company D, Benton Cadets, Missouri Volunteers, and on the organization of the company was made Orderly Sergeant. The regiment acted as Gen. Fremont's Body Guard, and was with him in Missouri, in the campaigns against Price, and was mustered out when Fremont was relieved of his command. In 1864, when the Ohio National Guard was organized, he enlisted in Company H, of the Seventh Regiment, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and did garrison duty at Fort McHenry and around Baltimore, and was mustered out August 19, 1864. He is a member of the G. A. R., and has been Township Treasurer since the organization of the township, in 1876.

N. D. WICKHAM, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, 100 in cultivation; all enclosed except eighty rods; two small orchards, with frame dwelling, 16x24, one and one-half stories; has two horses, eleven head of cattle and twenty-six hogs. Came to Kansas in 1869 and stopped in Topeka and worked at his trade as carpenter and joiner, and located his present farm in June, 1872. Was born in Ohio January 26, 1841, and when nine years old moved with his parents to Michigan, and came from there to Kansas. Was married November 18, 1872, to Miss Frances Bullis. They have two children—Jessie and Cora. Enlisted in 1861 in Company C, Fifth Regiment Michigan Infantry, and served with his command in the army of the Potomac, and participated in the engagements of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and the Seven Days ending with Malvern Hill, and at the second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. When he was detailed for the recruiting service, and returned to his command and took part in Grant's move on Richmond, and was in the Wilderness and Coal Harbor, and mustered out August 27, 1864, on expiration of term of service. Was promoted to Second and to First Sergeant of Company. Is a Mason and Trustee of Highland Township.

CHARLES C. WILLIAMS, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Newton, owns 400 acres, 230 in cultivation, 160 enclosed and eighty acres on north and west with good hedge fence. Has a fine bearing orchard of six acres, and a windbreak of cottonwood trees planted eight years ago, which are forty feet high; frame dwelling, 14x20, with L 14x16, stable and corrals. Has six horses, three mules, fourteen head of cattle and thirty hogs. Came to Kansas in 1870 and located in Topeka, and followed his trade of carpenter and builder until May 15, 1871. Came to Harvey County and located in Newton, and came to this farm July 21, 1873. Was born in the State of New York April 10, 1838, and when eight years of age his parents immigrated to Michigan, which he made his home until coming to Kansas. He was married January 3, 1873, to Mrs. Emma Wellman, who has a son, William Wellman. They have a son, Charles A. Enlisted in 1864, in Company F, Twenty-eighth Regiment Michigan Infantry, and participated in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and with his command was sent to North Carolina in the spring of 1865 and engaged in the battle of Kingston, and mustered out in 1865. Is a member of the I. O. O. F.

DARLINGTON TOWNSHIP.

JONATHAN ADAMSON, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Sunny Dale, Sedgwick County, owns 160 acres, eighty in cultivation, with good frame dwelling, 14x18, with L, 12x18, one and one-half stories, with a small orchard. Has at present four horses, fifteen head of cattle and eighteen hogs. Came to Kansas in August, 1876, and located in Reno County, but not being satisfied there came to Harvey County, locating on his present farm in the spring of 1880. Was born in Indiana in 1828, and came from his native State to Kansas. Was married October 11, 1849, to Miss Lorena Hunt, a native of Indiana. They have four children—William B., Joseph A., Nora and [illegible]ora. He enlisted in 1862 in Company K, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Indi[illegible]olunteer Infantry, and served in the Twenty-third Army Corps, and was in the battles [illegible] Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and from there went to North Carolina, and was mustered out in 1865. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and also of School Board.

J. E. ADAMSON, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Sedgwick, owns 240 acres, 160 in cultivation with one and one-half mile of hedge, frame dwelling, 24x48, one story, and barn 20x32. Wheat averaged in 1882, seventeen bushels and oats forty. Has eight horses, four mules, twenty-one head of cattle and twenty-seven hogs. Also has a small orchard of apple and peach trees. Was born in Wayne County, Ind., June 27, 1836, and moved to Vermillion County, Ind., and lived there six years before coming to Kansas, in 1874, first locating on Section 34, which he rented for three years, and on Section 22 for eighteen months, and bought this farm and located here February 15, 1879. Was married in 1855 to Miss Kezia Hunt, a native of Indiana. They have six children—Alonzo A., Rolandus A., Oscar O., Leslie O., Chester A. and Rosa E. Is a member of the Christian Church and member of School Board, and takes an active part in educational matters. His children are well educated and two of his sons are teaching school.

WALTER BRANDON, farmer, Section 14, P. O, Newton; owns 160 acres, forty under cultivation. Has a good frame dwelling and stables, and a good orchard set out, and also ornamental trees. Has five horses, five cows and ten hogs. Came to Kansas in 1879, stopping in Newton and locating here in 1880. Was born in Ohio, October 8, 1837, and came from Ohio to Kansas. Was married December 16, 1859, to Miss Sarah J. Cole. They have ten children—Vincent, Elmira, Margaret J., Louisa B., Aaron, Levi, Maria, Ida E., Nettie and Henry H. Enlisted in 1864 in the Eighth Ohio Independent Battery, and was with his command in the South in several skirmishes, but no general engagements, and mustered out August 10, 1865.

JOSEPH K. CLARK, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Sedgwick. Owns 160 acres, 100 in cultivation, with 240 rods of hedge fence, with peach orchard bearing; has 7 horses, 17 head of cattle and 18 hogs. He was born in the State of New York in 1824, and moved to Wisconsin in 1842, which at that time was on the frontier, and from there to Illinois. He entered the service in 1862 in Company G, Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and was in the Fourth Corps, and at the battle of Chickamauga was in the force that made the charge on the right of Thomas's position and prevented him from having his flank turned, thus saving the key to the position; participated in all the principal engagements of the Atlanta campaign, and when Sherman went on his march to the sea, remained in Thomas's command to take care of Bragg, and was in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and after his repulse went to East Tennessee, and was mustered out in June, 1865; was wounded in the battle of Lookout Mountain; came to Kansas in 1871, and located on present farm; was married, in 1854, to Miss Mary Vieley. They have ten children—Charles O., Lewis C., William H., Joseph, Adeline, Helen, John, Ida A., Mary M. and James A. Is a member of the G. A. R., and a Mason.

JOHN R. DUNN, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, 125 in cultivation, all enclosed with first-class hedge fences and over two miles of cross hedges, with farm in a fine state of cultivation; raises general crops; wheat average this year is 21 bushels, and oats 40 bushels; has 7 horses, 15 head of cattle and 14 hogs. He was born in Scotland in 1822, and came to the United States in 1857, and located for a time in New York State, then was for a number of years in Wisconsin, and came from there to Kansas, in 1870, stopping one year in Sedgwick, and locating on his present farm in 1871. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Isabella Ross, a native of Scotland. They have two children—Robert B. (who is working the place with his father) and Christine (who is married to William A. Dupas, a farmer of Harvey County.

A. G. HUBBARD, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Newton, owns 320 acres, 190 in cultivation, with fine orchard, and farm well improved, enclosed with hedge; good frame dwelling and barn; raises general crops, his wheat average in 1882 was 20 bushels to the acre, and oats 40; has 5 horses, 2 cows and 100 hogs of fine, thorough breed; makes a specialty of raising fine hogs. He was born in Illinois, November 22, 1842. Enlisted in Company E, Seventy-fifth Regiment Illinois Infantry, in 1864, and was in the battles of Nashville and Franklin, Tenn., and other skirmishes, and was mustered out in 1865; came to Kansas in 1873, and located on present farm. Was married, in 1870, to Miss Nettie Benton. His wife died February 2, 1874, leaving two children—Bertie and Nettie. Is a member of the Baptist Church. While in Illinois, was Deputy Sheriff for two and a half years. In Kansas, has been Township Trustee and Clerk of School Board, and is now Justice of the Peace.

P. A. JOICE, railroad carpenter, Section 12, P. O. Newton, makes his home with Mr. Lynn, and has followed railroad carpentering for fifteen years. Came to Kansas in April, 1877, first locating in Parsons, and came to Harvey County, and located here in August, 1882. He was born on Staten Island, N. Y., December 11, 1843, and in 1857, located in Iowa; enlisted, in 1861, in Company D, Tenth Regimen Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was the first one with Gen. Pope in Missouri, and at Island, No. 10, and afterwards was with Gen Grant in all his campaigns. From Shiloh was at Corinth and Iuka, where he was wounded in the foot; then to Vicksburg, and to Chattanooga, and in the Atlanta campaign, under McPherson, and with Sherman in his march to the sea, and north to the Carolinas, and in the great review at Washington, D. C., and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., and finally discharged at Davenport, Iowa., September 1, 1865. Was married October 14, 1865, to Miss Rachel Esler, who died in February, 1872, leaving one child—Frank. He is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. His father, J. F. Joice, was Captain of Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment Iowa Troops, and was wounded at Cape Girardeau, Mo., July 8, 1863, and died of his wounds July 21, 1863. His brother, G. L. Joice, was a private in Company D, Thirty-second Regiment, Iowa Volunteers, and acted as Orderly on Gen. A. J. Smith's staff, and was captured at Sabine Cross Roads, and held as a prisoner of war for over two years at Fort Tyler, Tex. Also had a brother, F. A. Joice, as a private in the Second Kansas Cavalry.

JACOB LOLMAUGH, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Newton, owns 320 acres, 280 in cultivation; raises general crops and has a well improved place; has at present 9 horses, 35 head of cattle and 40 hogs. Was born in France, September 24, 1818, and came to the United States with his parents in 1831, locating in Ohio, but moving from there to Illinois in 1839, where he resided until he came to Kansas in October, 1879, locating on present farm. Was married in 1840, to Miss Susan J. Bowles, a native of Kentucky. They have nine children living—Catherine, Caroline, Augustine, Emeline, David, Morris, Christopher, Andrew and Harmon. Is a member of the Catholic Church.

SAMUEL LYNN, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, 85 acres under cultivation, all enclosed with hedge fence, two acres in orchard and three acres in cultivated timber; has a good frame dwelling, barn and stable; raises general crops, wheat average for 1882 was 25 bushels to the acre and oats 40 bushels; has 4 horses, 20 head of cattle and 30 hogs. Came to Kansas, March, 1871, and located on his present farm in September of the same year. He was born in Delaware County, Ohio, June 15, 1843, and moved to Missouri in 1866 and from there to Kansas. He enlisted in 1862 in Company C, Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, for three months and did duty in West Virgina, scouting for bushwhackers, and was mustered out on expiration of term of service and re-enlisted in an independent company called the Union Light Guards, or Seventh Ohio Independent Cavalry Troop, and did provost duty and orderly duty in Washington City. He with sixteen of his command were for a time on duty at Gen. Augur's headquarters, and was finally mustered out in the fall of 1865. He was married November 21, 1872, to Miss Nellie E. Gardiner, and were the first couple married in Darlington Township. They have one child, Hubbard H.

GEORGE MILNE, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, 120 in cultivation, about 870 rods of hedge fence, stock proof, raises general crops, has about twenty head of stock and a good farm. Was born in Scotland, March 25, 1829, and came to the United States when a child with his parents and located in the State of New York. When fifteen years of age he went to New York City and engaged in business, where he remained five years, then went to Philadelphia and remained there five years, he then removed to DeKalb County, Ill., where he remained a number of years, coming from there to Kansas in May, 1871, and located on present farm, being one of the early settlers of Darlington Township. Was married November, 2, 1844, to Miss Sarah J. Robb. They have one child, Sarah E. who is married to John Betz, a successful farmer in Newton Township. Mr M. came to Kansas on account of the ill-health of his wife, which has been entirely restored by the change. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. R. NORRIS, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, 100 under cultivation, a small orchard, with dwelling 16x24, with L 12x24, raises general crops, his wheat this year will average thirty bushels to the acre. He has a present 6 horses, 10 head of cattle and 18 hogs. He was born in Ohio in 1843, and came to Kansas in 1876, and was for the first year in Johnson County, and located on his present farm in 1877. He was married in 1876, to Miss Lucy C. Trembley. They have three children—Joseph R., Mary and Thomas. He is also raising an orphan child, Albert Mittiesdorf. He enlisted April 14, 1861, in a company known as Muskingum County Rangers, and reported in Columbus the next morning after the three months call was issued, and assigned to the Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was the first to enter West Viriginia. Re-enlisted for three years in Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went to the department of Kentucky and Tennessee, was at Cumberland Gap and the siege of Vicksburg and up the Red River and was wounded at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou and had his hearing impaired by the cannonading at Vicksburg and after recovering from his wound was detailed in the Secret Service and remained during the war and was mustered out in 1865. He is a member of the G. A. R.

SIMON PETER, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, 118 in cultivation, and eighteen acres in cultivated timber and orchard, and the rest in pasture. Mr. P. intends this to be the model farm of Darlington Township. He has his hedges so planted that from all the fields on the place (nine in number), the entrance is at the barn and windmill, where his stock can come for water, his well, with windmill pump, being situated on the highest part of the farm. He intends to irrigate to a certain extent. His intention is to make a specialty of fine hogs and horses. He has five head of fine horses for farm work; he has an imported Norman mare, and a three year old stallion by her, whose grandam is an imported Clydesdale, whose weight was 1,700 pounds, and he expects fine results from this cross of Clydesdale and Norman. He has one acre of blackberries planted in his timber, from which he expects good results. Was born in Indiana, August 15, 1835, and moved to Illinois in 1872, and came from there to Kansas in 1879, locating here. Was married April 13, 1856, to Miss Barbara Pence. They have seven children—Nancy J., Savilla E., Mary E., D. Rufus, Simon R., William F., Lillie. Enlisted in 1861, in Company F, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with his command in the western department. Was at the engagements of New Madrid, Mo., Vicksburg, Champion Hill, Jackson and in most [illegible] the battles in the Atlanta campaign, and after the taking of Atlanta, on the March to the Sea, and the taking of Savannah, and was captured on the Carolina campaign, and was taken as a prisoner to Salisbury, N. C., and from there to Danville, Va., then to Castle Thunder and Libby Prisons, in Richmond, and was paroled from there the day before the fall of Richmond, and mustered out in April, 1865. He is a member of the Baptist Church, as are also four of his family.

EZRA H. SAXTON, farmer and thresher, Section 25, P. O. Newton owns 160 acres, forty in cultivation, 120 rods hedge fence, small orchard. In addition to farming he has two threshing machines, one ten horse steam thresher, and one horse power thresher has nine horses, twelve head of cattle, and sixteen hogs. Came to Kansas in December, 1878, and located on present farm in June, 1880. Was born in the State of New York, in August, 1844 and came from native State to Kansas. Was married in 1866, to Miss Emma M. Rugg. They have two children—Earle P. and Pearl E. He entered the service as private in Company C, Ninth Regiment New York Cavalry, in 1864, and was with Gen. Grant, and participated in the battle of the Wilderness, and under Sheridan, in the Shenandoah Valley, at Cedar Creek and Shawstown, and other engagements, and mustered out in April, 1865.

WILLIAM V. SMITH, farmer and stock dealer, Section 10, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, 130 acres in cultivation. Has good frame dwelling, 14x24, with L 12x14, one and one-half stories. Has fourteen horses, fifty-one head of cattle and nine hogs. Was born in Ohio, in 1838, and when a child moved with his parents to Indiana. He entered the service in 1861, in Company G, Nineteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was with his command in the Army of the Potomac in all its battles and skirmishes, until the battle of Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded, the ball going in below the right eye, and coming out near the left ear, from the effects of which wound he was discharged, on a Surgeon's certificate of disability, in 1863. Was married in 1864, to Miss Eliza Sprinkle, who died in 1871, leaving one child—Frank, and was married a second time, February 29, 1880, to Miss Sarah Cole. They have one child—Jackson. Came to Kansas from Indiana, in spring of 1871, being one of the first settlers in Darlington Township.

ROBERT H. TURNER, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Newton, owns 240 acres, 220 of which are in cultivation, all enclosed with hedge; also twelve acres of cultivated timber, so arranged as to be a perfect protection and windbreak for a very fine orchard of apple, peach, pear, cherry and small fruits, as well as a fine vineyard. Has a good frame dwelling, 12x22, and barn, 16x30. Raises general crops, and has his farm in a fine state of cultivation, and displays great artistic taste in the arrangement of trees in beautifying his farm. He was born in Putnam County, Ohio, in 1835, and remained there until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with his command nearly three years as non-commissioned officer. Was first under Sturges in Missouri, then under Fremont, and participated in the taking of Island No. 10, then to the siege of Corinth and Iuka, and then sent to Pulaski, Tenn., where he left his regiment in 1864, having been commissioned First Lieutenant, and recruited Company B, One Hundred and Sixth Regiment United States Colored troops. His command was subsequently captured by Forrest, but he was on detached service at the time and escaped capture. In June, 1865, his command was consolidated with the Fortieth Regiment United States Colored and mustered out, April 26, 1866. After the war, he remained two years in Alabama, then returned to Ohio and came from there to Kansas in 1871, stopping for one year in Franklin County, and coming to his present location in 1872. Mr. T. is Justice of the Peace, and has held the position for seven years. Was Enumerator of Census in 1880, for Darlington and Richland townships, and is also Township Clerk and a member of the School Board, which position he has held since the organization of the school. He is a member of the G. A. R.

IRA WINANS, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, ninety acres in cultivation, twelve in orchard and three in cultivated timber, and a good frame dwelling and about thirty head of stock. He was born in Ohio in 1827 and moved from there to Indiana where he spent a number of years, then to Minnesota and Missouri, and from there to Kansas, locating on his present farm in the fall of 1870, being one of the first settlers in Darlington Township, and building the first house in this locality. He entered the service in 1861, in Company B, Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was in the battle of Fort Donelson where he was severely wounded, and was discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability from effects of wound. He was married in 1850 and has seven children—Isaac A., now in San Blas, Mexico, bossing native laborers on a new railroad line, John W., Carmi H., George C., Bradford G., Lillie M. and Ira E. Mr. W. is a member of the First Baptist Church in Newton, also a member of the G. A. R. Has been Treasurer of the School Board for four years and Township Supervisor of Roads. His sons, Carmi H., Winans and John W., are now farming the place, their father being disabled from performing manual labor. During the winter of 1874 and '75, following the grasshopper visitation, the family being large, were compelled to make extra exertions to supply their wants, and so two sons, Isaac A. and John W. went with a team with their neighbors on the range to kill buffalo for meat, and the hides of which were of some value. During the time, they suffered great privations, being chased by Indians, but fortunately escaped and were snowed in a great distance from the frontier and had to subsist on buffalo meat alone for twenty-one days. They were, however, very successful, the party having killed about 400 buffalo, and came in after the storm with wagons loaded with meat and buffalo hides. He was one of the delegates to the first Republican Convention ever held in Harvey County.

ELIJAH A. WOOSLEY, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Sedgwick, owns 160 acres, 120 in cultivation, with about a mile of hedge fence, three acres in orchard and a fine grove of cultivated timber. Wheat average this year was twenty bushels per acre and oats forty-five. He has seven horses and twenty-seven head of cattle and five hogs. He was born in Kentucky, January 1, 1828, and when a child moved with his parents to the State of Illinois, where he remained until coming to Kansas, in August, 1876, and located here. Was married, February 4, 1855, to Miss Susan Crow, a native of Virginia. They have six children—Lockwood, Elijah, Eliza J., Mabel, Edna and Pearl. Has taken quite an active part in educational matters, and served on the School Board eight or ten years. Is a member of the Christian Church.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

JOHN P. BERRY, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Newton, owns eighty-six acres, forty in cultivation; all enclosed with post and barb-wire fence, with dwelling and barn. Was born in Ohio, August 22, 1836, and came to Indiana in 1865, and from there to Kansas in 1876, and located here. Was married in 1852, to Miss Mary E. Simmons. Has one child—Lina, who was married to Dennis Roberts who lost his life in a collision on the Denver & Rio Grande R. R., in October, 1880. Mr. Berry was a soldier in the Mexican war, in Company A, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Regular Infantry, and was with Gen. Scott in the campaign from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico.

JOHN EILERTS, farmer, Section 11, P O. Newton, owns 320 acres here and 160 on Section 3; about 200 acres under cultivation. Has a fine frame dwelling, 16x32, with an L 16x16 and kitchen 10x16, and portico in front and porch in back; cost $900. Barn 22x36 and granary 12x40 and stock to eat the surplus grain raised on the farm. He was born in Germany, August 30, 1837, and came to the United States with his parents when only nine years of age, settling in Morgan County, Ill., where he was married in 1858, to Miss Olive Melotte, who died, leaving three children—Mary, Fanny, Belle. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, One Hundredth and First Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years, or during the war and served in the Twentieth Army Corps under Gen. Hooker, and in the Atlanta campaign, from Lookout Mountain, until the battle of Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta on the 23d of July, 1864, where he was wounded and sent to the hospital and was mustered out June 19, 1865, and returned to his home in Illinois, where he was married a second time in 1873 to Miss Augusta Snow. They have three children—Charley, Estella and Walter. In 1879 he came to Kansas and located on his present farm. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and is Treasurer of the School Board.

WILLIAM A. GEORGE, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Newton, rents and farms 160 acres, owned by his father, Robert W. George, who is an extensive land owner and lives one mile north and a native of Crab Orchard, Ky. He came to Kansas in March, 1882, and bought several farms in this vicinity, his son William occupying one of them. He has ten horses and ten head of cattle. He was born in Kentucky, October 22, 1841, and went to Illinois with his parents when only nine years of age. He was married March 20, 1862, to Miss Mary J. Journigan. They have seven children—Lizzie, Ella, James, Gertrude, Frank, Ollie, and Edna. He came to Kansas March 15, 1882, and located on his present place.

H. F. GORDINIER, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, 100 in cultivation, all enclosed with hedge and hedge cross fences in a fine state of cultivation with a good frame dwelling, and stables and fine orchard; has three horses, twenty-four head of cattle and thirty hogs. He came to Kansas in June, 1871, and located here. He was born in Indiana, August 28, 1844, and lived there until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in 1862 in Company A, Seventy-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and was under Rosecrans and Sherman in Tennessee, and was taken with the measles and was not with his regiment a good part of the time, during which time his regiment was captured under Gen. Straight and was mustered out in June, 1865. In 1867 he removed to Iowa and came from there to Kansas. He was married June 17, 1874, to Miss Esther Feroe. They have three children—Ella M., William G. and Ethel Lynn.

PHILLIP LANDER, stock raiser and president of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Newton, Kan., Section 28, P.O. Newton, owns 1040 acres, about one-fourth in cultivation, the rest in grass and pasture for grazing; has one section in a body fenced with iron post and barbed wire; has a fine frame dwelling, 22x30, two stories; barn 22x44; large corn crib, implement sheds, etc., makes stock raising a specialty, and all full bred and high grade; has at present ninety-four head of fine stock; rents his farm land. He was born in Germany, May 21, 1841, and came to the United States with his mother (his father having died when he was four years old) in 1853, and located in Ohio, and in 1862 enlisted in Company B, Thirty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in the battle of Perryville, after which he was detached as Clerk in the Quartermaster Department, and served there until mustered out in 1864. He was then employed again in same department, in Chattanooga and Nashville, and Fort Lyon, Colorado, until 1867, when he went into the stock business in Colorado, where he remained until coming to Kansas in the spring of 1880, locating on present farm. Was married November 26, 1874, to Miss Laura Jack. They have three children—John, Phillip and Gertrude. He is a Mason, Township Treasurer and Clerk of School Board. While in Colorado, he was County Commissioner for five years.

O. P. LINEAWEAVER, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Newton, owns 320 acres, 165 in cultivation, all enclosed with hedge fence and good orchard of all kinds of fruit; his place is finely improved. He has a fine frame dwelling, 14x25, two stories, with L 16x20 one story, and addition 10x12 one story; barn 28x28 and granary 12x20; has six horses, thirty head of cattle and sixteen hogs. Came to Kansas in 1871 and located on present farm. He was born in Pennsylvania, October 30, 1829, and for twenty years before coming to Kansas, lived in Illinois and Iowa, coming from the latter State to Kansas. He was married March 15, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Broad. They have two daughters—Alice, married to E. P. Libbey, and living on an adjoining farm, and Ida, married to the Rev. I. N. Bicourt, of the South Kansas Conference Methodist Episcopal Church. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Clerk of the School Board. Mr. Lineaweaver had three brothers in the service, two of whom lost their lives in battle.

WILLIAM M. LOCH, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Newton, owns eighty acres, all in fine cultivation, with small orchard of fruits of all kinds, good frame dwelling, costing $500 dollars, and corn crib and stable; has three horses, two cows and ten hogs. He was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, July 5, 1830, and moved to Indiana when a child, with his parents, where he lived until 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was afterward changed to the Eighth Cavalry, and served with his command in the department of Tennessee. His first fight was at Shiloh, and was in most of the engagements of his command; was at Stone River, and in the Atlanta campaign, but was taken sick and sent back from Atlanta, and mustered out in the fall of 1864, and same fall moved to Iowa, and came from there to Kansas in 1877, locating on present farm. Was married September 14, 1866, to Miss Susan Martin. They have two children—Marietta and Sarah E. Is a member of the G. A. R.

CAPT. WALTER NEWTON, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Newton, owns eighty acres of land, orchard consisting of 140 apple, and 700 peach trees, besides an abundance of small fruits, with a good farm dwelling 16x24, one and a half stories, stable for six horses, and corn crib and granary combined, 10x26. His wheat average for 1882 was twenty-six bushel to the acre, and oats fifty-five, and a good corn crop. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1878, and located here. He was born in Fulton County, Ill., where he resided when he entered the service in April, 1861, in Company E, Seventeenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years; was mustered in the service at Peoria; first went to Alton, Ill., and drilled until the 18th of July; was ordered to North Missouri, from there to Birds Point; there his regiment went across into Kentucky, and built Fort Holt, Ky. His first engagement was at Fredericktown, Mo., where his regiment routed Jeff. Thompson; was under Gen. Grant in his campaigns, from Fort Donelson to the capture of Vicksburg; was with Gen. Sherman in his raid through Meridian, Mississippi, and was mustered out in June, 1864. After being mustered out, was in the Government employ at Johnsonville, Tenn., when Forrest attacked the place and was armed and in command of fifty carpenters with the garrison, prevented him from crossing the river, and was at Nashville, at the time of Hood's raid, and saw Hood get badly whipped. He entered the army again, February 4, 1865, as Captain of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and was sent to Tennessee, and put in charge of the Block House, on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, between Mantanden and the Alabama State line, with headquarters at Anderson, Tenn., in the Cumberland Mountains, and was mustered out in September, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. He was wounded in the shoulder at Fort Donelson. During the war he was in thirty-six battles and skirmishes. He was married May 23, 1867, to Miss Harriet L. Reeves. They have one child—Lillie J. Mr. Newton came to Kansas, originally, in 1857, and located near Lawrence, at Blandon's Bridge, on the Wakarusa River, where he had an acquaintance, by the name of John Jones, shot by the border ruffians. They met him at the bridge, and ordered him to surrender, which he refused to do, as he was armed and ready for fight. They parleyed with him, and finally passed on, but as soon as he turned to go, they shot him in the back, killing him. Participated in the controversies that finally made Kansas a free State.

EDWARD L. PARKER, Section 8, Richland Township, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, 100 under cultivation, three acres in orchard, and a nice vineyard bearing, and small fruits and eight acres of cultivated timber; has seven horses, sixty-five head of cattle, and thirty hogs. He was born in Ohio, in 1842, and moved to Iowa with his parents in 1854, and lived there until 1861, when he came to Kansas, landing at Fort Leavenworth, and entered the service as a Corporal, in Company B, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, and with his command saw service in Kansas, Arkansas, Missouri and Indian Nation. Participated in a great number of skirmishes; at Mazzard, was wounded, stripped, and left for dead; was mustered out November 18, 1864, after which he remained in Johnson County, Kan., for two years, then returned to Iowa, and was married May 10, 1868, to Miss Amanda V. Truscott; in November, 1870, they came to Kansas, and located on the present farm in April, 1871, being one among the first settlers of Richland Township. They have three children—John E., Hugh T. and Sarah S. Is a member of the Baptist Church, and of the G. A. R. Three of his great grandfathers were officers in the Revolutionary war, one of them from the siege of Boston to the surrender of Yorktown. His grandfather was Captain in the war of 1812; he also had a great uncle killed at the battle of Bunker Hill; his father, who now resides in Iowa, was Captain of Company M, Fifth Regiment, Kansas Cavalry, making four generations of soldiers in an unbroken line.

ATKINSON H. RICH, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Newton, owns 400 acres, 380 acres enclosed with hedge, and 280 acres in cultivation. Has nearly five miles of hedge on his place, with a fine orchard of all kinds of fruit, and two acres of cultivated timber, frame dwelling 14x20 with L 14x14, one and a half stories high. Barn 26x46, corn crib 20x32. His wheat in 1882 averaged twenty-one bushels to the acre, and for the past nine years it has averaged eleven bushels to the acre; oats twenty-five bushels this year, and for the past nine years has averaged twenty-seven bushels. He has seven horses, thirty-three head of cattle and keeps about fifty hogs on an average. He was born in Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, May 23, 1843, where he lived until coming to Kansas. In 1863, he enlisted in Company B, Third Battalion Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and was sent to Gettysburg, but was not in the engagement, but in hearing, and was mustered out the same fall. In January, 1866, he was married to Louisa Smith, and in the spring of 1874 came to Kansas and located on his present farm. He is a member of the Society of Friends.

HON. A. G. RICHARDSON, farmer, Section 12, Township 24 south, Range 2 east, P. O. Newton, owns in his own right 840 acres, and controls 1,400 acres for others, 640 acres in Butler County, and the balance in Harvey County, all enclosed with hedge, and about 600 acres in cultivation. Has dwelling 26x30, with addition 14x16, all two stories; barn 32x40, with orchard of five acres. He has also a number of tenant dwellings on his place as it is principally farmed by tenants. His wheat in 1882 averaged from twenty-three to thirty bushels per acre, according to machine measure. He is emphatically a farmer, but trades in stock of all kinds, having quite an amount on his farm at the present time, also 1,000 head of fine sheep. He came to Kansas in March, 1870, and is the oldest present resident of Richland Township. The first child born in the county was on his place. Mr. Richardson was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, May 1, 1830; when ten years of age his parents removed to La Harpe, Hancock Co., Ill., where he remained until 1855, when he went to Keokuk, Iowa, and engaged in the general trading business. He handled lumber, groceries, stock, real estate, money loaning, etc., where he remained until 1863, when he went to Little Rock, Ark., and remained there one year, and then went to Alabama in 1866, and bought a plantation, and went to raising cotton, where he was appointed Sheriff of Wilcox County by Gen. Swaine, the military Governor of the State, and took an active part in politics in the campaign of 1868, and was elected a member of the State Legislature; but the feeling against Northern men was so strong, and his life was so frequently threatened, that he left there in 1870, and came to Kansas, locating on his present farm. He was married March 21, 1877, to Miss Eliza W. Anderson. They have two children—Rufus G., and Robert A. When Harvey County was organized Mr. Richardson was appointed by the Governor one of the original County Commissioners to organize the county, and held the position until 1874, when he was elected to represent Harvey County in the State Legislature. He is now County Commissioner, elected in 1881. The first religious services held in Harvey County were held at Mr. Richardson's house, and conducted by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Butler County, and the first Sunday school was organized in his house in May, 1871.

JOHN G. SANDBACH, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Newton, owns eighty acres, all in cultivation, all enclosed with hedge, also cross hedges, with seven horses, two mules, cows and hogs. Born in St. Louis, Mo., and when a child moved to Illinois, and lived there until 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Tupelo, Miss., Holly Springs, etc., then went with A. J. Smith in the Red River campaign, and was in the Sabine Cross Roads engagement, and from there to Nashville, Tenn., where he was wounded, and mustered out August 19, 1865. He was married in 1869, to Miss Emma Bates. They have one child—Albert. Mr. Sandbach came to Kansas, March 15, 1882, and located on present farm.

THOMAS R. SMITH, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Newton, owns 320 acres, 240 in cultivation; 240 enclosed in hedge fence, with good orchard, dwelling and stabling; has 6 horses, 5 cows and 10 hogs. His father, Ross Smith, was born in Bucks County, Pa., June 5, 1797, of a Quaker family who trace their origin back to the days of William Penn; he was married April 12, 1827, to Mary B. Lownes, of an ancient English Quaker family, who trace their family back to the fifteenth century. His parents moved to Illinois in 1846, and from there to Kansas in 1866, locating in Lyon County, and coming from there to present farm in the fall of 1870, where his father died April 3, 1880. He has his mother and one sister with him here. Mr. Smith enlisted in 1862 in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was with his command in the Armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland, in all their campaigns and battles, and was in the Atlanta Campaign until the battle of Pumpkinvine Creek, where he was wounded and permanently disabled, and after recovery was on detached service and mustered out May 18, 1865. Is a Mason and member of the G. A. R., also Justice of the Peace, which position he has held for four years. Mr. Smith is a bachelor.

MACON TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL AKINS, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Newton, owns 165 acres, all in cultivation, with 7 acres in bearing orchard, 6 acres in cultivated timber—walnut, dwelling 24x28 and barn 28x32; has 6 horses, 42 head of cattle and 24 hogs. Came to Kansas and located here February 26, 1871, and was the pioneer of this locality, and having plots of the land in this neighborhood located most of the early settlers on their land. When he came here Newton was not thought of; the nearest place was Sedgwick City, which then had six houses in it; and was in Newton when the first business was started there, which consisted of a board put for a bar over which they were selling whiskey. Mr. Akins was born in Chester County, Pa., September 16, 1826, and in 1855 came first to Kansas but went out into Johnson County from Kansas City, and seeing the state of the country decided not to locate and went back to Illinois and located in Bureau County. In 1860 he went to the mountains, walking the whole distance from St. Joe, Mo., to Camp Gregory in less than a month, but returned to Illinois same year and remained there until coming to Kansas. Was married September 21, 1847, to Miss Susan Walker, who died January 6, 1872, and was the first death in Macon Township, leaving five children—Frank, Henry, Louisa E., William P. and Lee. Is a Mason.

W. H. BLACK, farmer and stock raiser, Section 16, P. O. Newton, owns 320 acres, finely improved, all in cultivation, and enclosed in good hedge fence besides cross fences; has over six miles of hedge on place; also small orchard, with fine frame dwelling 14x18 with L 12x12, with addition 12x20, all one and a half stories high, costing about $1,000; with good barn 18x32, also a wind feed mill for grinding feed for stock, costing about $1,000; with extensive sheds and stock yards and large scale. He makes a specialty of raising fine stock, has at present 650 head of cattle, all heifers, and a pedigreed Durham bull, and 235 hogs of the best breed. Came to Kansas in 1874 and bought this place, and located here with his family in the fall of 1875. He was born in Pennsylvania April 2, 1850, and spent ten years in Illinois prior to coming to Kansas. He was married November 3, 1875, to Miss Laura Kirrin, a native of Indiana; they have one child—Harry L.

JAMES CLELAND, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, eighty under cultivation with hedge fencing, has also a blacksmith shop on the place, which he runs part of the year. Has 2 mules, 2 cows and 5 hogs. He was born in Ohio June 27, 1829, and immigrated to Indiana with his parents when a child and came from there to Kansas, locating here in 1879. He was married January 20, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Clark; they have six children—Sarah E., Irwin E., Charles W., Arthur R., Laura B. and Clara M. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the I. O. O. F. Enlisted in 1862 in Company F, One Hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and went with his command to the department of the Tennessee and was detailed as blacksmith in Brigade Wagon Train, and was in the Atlanta Campaign and Sherman's March to the Sea and north through the Carolinas and to Washington City; and was mustered out in June, 1865.

MARTIN COVERT, farmer and horse breeder, Section 20, P. O. Halstead, owns 140 acres, eighty acres under cultivation, all enclosed with good hedge fence, four acres in orchard, dwelling and stables. Has nine horses, eighteen head of cattle, and fifteen hogs. He makes a specialty of raising fine horses for roadsters. Came to Kansas March 26, 1870, and located on this place, being one of the first settlers of Macon Township. When he landed here he had but $5.35 in money and paid $5 for breaking sod to build him a sod house to live in, but by hard work, energy and management is in good circumstances, in spite of the fact that he was burned out in a prairie fire in 1873, losing everything he had but one cow and one pony, and was eaten out by grasshoppers in 1874. He was born in Ohio, November 22, 1843, and came from Ohio to Kansas. Enlisted in 1861 in Company F, Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was with his command in West Virginia, and was in a number of skirmishes and battles, among others McDowell, Strausburg, Cross Keys, Slaughter Mountain, and Second Bull Run, and Chancellorsville in Virginia, and Gettysburg in Pennsylvania, then went to South Carolina and was in the siege of Fort Wagoner and in the Florida campaign, and was mustered out December 24, 1864. He was married October 11, 1866, to Miss Sarah M. Linley. Is a Mason, also a member of the I. O. O. F. and Fraternity Encampment, and the G. A. R.

FRANK H. DEVLIN, farmer and Superintendent of Harvey County Infirmary, Section 10, P. O. Newton. The farm consists of 160 acres, seventy acres under cultivation, all enclosed with hedges and cross hedges, making four forty acre fields. The county building is 16x36, two stories, erected in 1880, and on February 25, 1881, received its first pauper and has had up to 1883 sixteen in all, and at present has five. He has in stock belonging to the county two horses, three milk cows, and two yearlings. Mr. Devlin came to this place when first started by the county and for one year worked the place on shares. He then owned all the stock, but his time being so taken up by looking after the inmates that his personal interests suffered. At the close of the year he sold his stock to the county and is now employed at a fixed salary. He was born in New York State March 17, 1848, and when a child moved with his parents to Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the iron works until 1873, when he moved to Illinois and came from there to Kansas in 1878 and located in Newton, where he owns a dwelling and four lots. He was married July 6, 1870, to Miss Maggie Oster, a native of Illinois. They have four children—John, Ella, Thomas and Mabel.

WILLIAM HARDAKER, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Halstead, owns 160 acres, 100 acres under cultivation, five acres of fine orchard surrounded by twenty acres of cultivated timber, all enclosed with good hedge fence with cross hedges cutting the farm into fields, good frame dwelling, barn, sheds, etc. His wheat this year averaged twenty-two bushels per acre. Has four horses, twenty-four head of cattle, and thirty-five head of hogs. Intends going into stock and grain combined. Came to Kansas in May, 1861, and located in Riley County, and moved from there to Republic County in 1867. While in Republic County the Indians were bad and came and killed some of the settlers and took off a Miss White as prisoner. Mr. H. with others pursued them but failed to recapture her. They had frequent Indian scares and had to be on their guard continually. He was born in England, August 5, 1834 and came to the United States in May, 1857, and stopped six months in Pennsylvania, and then went to Indiana and remained until coming to Kansas. He enlisted in 1862 in Company G, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Cavalry and was with his command in all their campaigns and scouts in Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas. His company was for a long time detached as a body guard for Major General Curtiss. He was married May 28, 1866, to Miss Jeanna F. Westover, whose father, Lorenzo Westover, was one of the early settlers of Kansas, coming in 1855 and locating in Riley County. He now lives at Clyde, Cloud County. Mrs. H. has been a resident of Kansas since 1855. They have four children—Emma, Minnie B., Arthur and Harry E. Mr. Hardaker was County Surveyor while in Republic and also at different times a member of the School Board.

WILLIAM HUFFMAN, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, 100 in cultivation, one and a half miles of hedge, a good orchard of all kinds of fruit, frame dwelling 14x24, stable, etc. Wheat average 24 bushels and oats 40 bushels per acre; has 2 mules, 2 horses, 2 milch cows, and 3 hogs. Came to Kansas in 1867, but after looking around went on to Colorado and New Mexico, and returned to Kansas and located here December 25, 1870, and commenced his improvements in 1871. He was born in Knox County, Ind., March 20, 1842, and came from there to Kansas. Enlisted April 19, 1861, in Company B, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and was the first man to enroll his name from Harrison Township, Knox County, and went with his command to West Virginia, and participated in the engagements at Rich Mountain, Cheat Mountain, and Camp Bartow, and from there went to Winchester, Port Republic, and second Bull Run, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, where he was severely wounded with a fragment of shell. After recovering from his wounds he returned and participated in the battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor, and was mustered out June 16, 1864. Re-enlisted in February, 1865, in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to First Lieutenant February 21, and to Captain March 29, 1865, and was mustered out October 17, 1865 on Special Order No. 68, Headquarters Department of Tennessee. Is a Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter.

GEORGE HUPP, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Newton, owns 240 acres, 180 in cultivation, all enclosed with good hedge fence, and cross hedges to divide his farm into fields; has four acres in orchard, good frame dwelling, barn 16x22, double corn crib and driveway 16x24, and wind mill pump. Wheat average 23 bushels and oats 45. Has 10 horses, 38 head of cattle, and 32 hogs. Came to Kansas in 1868 and located in Johnson County, and came to his present farm with his family in 1872, but homesteaded the place in 1871. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, and when a child his parents moved to Knox County, Ohio, lived there until 1866, when he went to Illinois, and after remaining there two years came to Kansas. Enlisted in August, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went with his command to the Department of Tennessee, first participating in the engagement at Perrysville, Ky. In the Chickamauga fight his command was held in reserve, and was first posted in rear of the left of our army, and when the right gave way they went on double quick in rear of center to check the advance of the rebels on our right, and withstood charge upon charge, thus preventing the turning of Thomas's flank and saving the army. After Chickamauga was in the Atlanta campaign, and were skirmishing and fighting almost constantly from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and on the campaign built twenty-eight lines of breastworks. After taking Atlanta his command was sent to Athens, and then joined Sherman on his March to the Sea, and participated in the taking of Savannah, Ga., and through the Carolinas, fighting the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville. After the surrender of Johnston's army, marched to Washington, D. C., and was in the grand review, and was finally discharged June 15, 1865. Was married January 23, 1872, to Miss Lizzie McArgle, a native of New York. They have five children—Walter, Frank, Sarah, Louisa, and Abbie. Has been Township Trustee five years, Township Treasurer three years, Township Clerk one year, and Clerk of School Board two years.

F. T. JACOBS, farmer and wool-grower, Section 5, P. O. Newton, owns 640 acres, 480 in cultivation, 160 acres in pasture, all enclosed with good hedge fence and divided into eighty-acre fields, except pasture; also eighty acres of bearing orchard, hedges around and ten acres of cultivated timber. Has an elegant frame dwelling house, 28 by 32, with L 14 by 16, two stories with porticoes, verandas, and bay windows with southern exposure; also bath-room and all modern improvements, hot and cold water, etc., costing $3,000. He has also two tenant dwellings costing $600 and $900; barn, 40 by 50, costing $1,300; corn cribs, 12 by 24 and 12 by 32; hay house, 30 by 40; and sheep house, 28 by 54, with yards and feed troughs and racks for 500 sheep. Mr. Jacobs came to Kansas in 1872 and located here and commenced farming and stock-raising, exclusively cattle. In 1880 he bought a small herd of sheep as an experiment and was so well pleased with the result that he sold his cattle and has gone into sheep exclusively, and has now 520 head, all fine graded stock. He also carries on farming extensively, his wheat crop in 1880 being over 6,000 bushels, averaging twenty-five bushels per acre. He was born in Maryland, September 14, 1841, and when a child went to Illinois with his parents and in 1866 went to Iowa, and from there came to Kansas. He was married January 1, 1871, to Miss Jane Martin, a native of Canada. They have three children, Norman, Samuel and Henry. While in Iowa he was Assessor and Township Clerk, and shortly after coming to Kansas was elected a member of the School Board, which position he has held since.

WILLIAM K. JACKMAN, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, 100 under cultivation, 25 acres fenced with post and wire, small orchard, and good frame dwelling, 24 by 52; barn, 24 by 40, with 20-feet shed on two sides in addition; has five horses, seventeen head of cattle and fourteen hogs; makes a specialty of fine stock. In addition to farming, in which he is assisted by two sons, he is a contractor and builder, and has erected some of the best business blocks in Newton. Came to Kansas and located this farm in 1871. He was born in New Hampshire, October 9, 1833, and moved to Wisconsin in 1856, and came from there to Kansas. His father, Anthony Jackman, is living with him and is the oldest man in Harvey County, and is also a native of New Hampshire and born February 22, 1796, and is quite an active old gentleman. Mr. J. was married in March, 1856, to Miss Lucy Cummings, a native of Maine. They have three children, James, George and Lucy. He is a member of the Baptist Church, was County Superintendent of Instruction in 1876.

W. W. JACKSON, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, 120 under cultivation, all enclosed with hedge, forty acres fenced for pasture, ten acres in orchard and grove; dwelling, 20 by 26; and barn, 16 by 26; has three horses, three cows and five hogs. Wheat average this year, twenty-four bushels per acre. He was born in Brown County, Ohio, in

1837, and when a child moved with his parents to Iowa, and from there to Kansas in 1871, and located here. He was married in 1872, to Miss Elizabeth Mathews. They have five children, William N., Jesse G., Richard E., Mary V. and Charles E. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the G. A. R.; enlisted in 1862, in Company E, Thirty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was with his command at the taking of Fort Pemberton, and went from there to Little Rock, and on the way to Shreveport, La., was captured while guarding a train and taken to Fort Tyler, Tex., but made his escape and got as far as Arkansas, and was recaptured by bloodhounds, after being severely bitten by them and taken back to Fort Tyler, and was kept for ten months after exchange at the mouth of the Red River. Returned to his regiment at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., and was mustered out in the fall of 1865.

J. E. LEWIS, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Newton, owns 120 acres, 110 in cultivation; five acres of cultivated timber, and small orchard; one mile of hedge fence, with comfortable frame dwelling and out buildings. Has 2 horses, 6 cows and 15 hogs. Came to Kansas in 1868, and located in Johnston County, and came to Harvey County in December 1870, and located in south edge of Macon Township, and came to this place in 1873. He was born in Indiana, January 1, 1852, and when a child, moved with his parents to Iowa, and came from there to Kansas. Was married April 19, 1882, to Miss Helen Hall, a native of Indiana but a resident of Jefferson County, Kas., for over twenty years. Mr. L. is of Quaker extraction, and wife a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN LONG, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres; 110 in cultivation; all enclosed with hedge, stock proof. Ten acres of bearing orchard, 3 acres in grove. Raises general crops; his wheat average is 24 bushels, and oats 45 bushels per acre. With good frame dwelling, barn and corn-crib, and wind mill pumps. Has 4 horses, 28 head of cattle, and 19 hogs. He was born in Hancock, Ohio, July 31, 1836. In 1854 he went to California, and was in the Panama riot, and was one of six, out of eighty-five, who escaped from the massacre at the railroad depot. While in California, in August, 1861, he enlisted in Company M, First Regiment California Cavalry, and was over three years in the service, and on organization of the Regiment, was appointed Orderly Sergeant of Company. Was in the Indian country most of the time; from California through Arizona, New Mexico to Texas. While in the Indian Territory, Col. Kit Carson, with two companies of New Mexican troops and four companies of the First Californias, under Major Clare, undertook to surprise a large body of Indians; but being misled by the guide, found the Indians prepared for them, but they routed the Indians and drove them, and stopped to get breakfast, and the Indians returned in large numbers and surrounded them, and fought all day until the ammunition run out, and they only got away by the determination and management of Major Clare during the night, and escaped to their train. Was mustered out in New Mexico November 17, 1864, and returned to Ohio. Was married April 10, 1866, to Miss Elmira Frank, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children—Rosetta C., Ora O., Alvin T. and Clara E. He came to Kansas from Ohio, in 1869, first locating in Anderson County, and came to present location August 8, 1871. Is a member of the G. A. R.

ABRAM L. MILLER, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, 115 in cultivation; enclosed with hedge and one cross hedge; small orchard and grove; good frame dwelling and stable, granary and corn-crib. Has 3 horses, 5 cows and 28 hogs. He came to Kansas in August, 1878, and located here. He was born in Ohio, February 7, 1836, and came from his native place to Kansas. He was married May 1, 1856, to Miss Belinda Carter. They have two children—Alberdie Inez and George Carter. Mr. Miller enlisted in May, 1864, in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, for 100 days, and on the organization of the Regiment, was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, and with his regiment, was engaged in garrison duty at Martinsburg, White House Landing, Fort Powhattan, Bermuda Hundred, City Point and Norfolk, Va., and with his company was detailed for duty at Cape Henry Light House, and was mustered out December 15, 1864, at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

MARVIN S. OWEN, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, ninety acres under cultivation, all enclosed with good hedges and cross hedges; has a small orchard, frame dwelling of four rooms, and stable for eight horses, windmill for grinding feed, and other out buildings. His wheat average is 25 bushels; has 7 horses, 11 head of cattle, and 35 hogs. Mr. Owen was born in Courtland County, N. Y., in 1809, and in 1818 emigrated with his parents to the wilds of Medina County, Ohio. At that time there was only five buildings where the city of Cleveland now stands, and the county was an unbroken wilderness which had to be cleared before a crop could be raised. They were subject to great hardships in those early days in Ohio, having no markets, and having to pay large prices for the necessaries of life, besides spending days in going to and from mills, which were scarce. He had made his home in Ohio until coming to Kansas in March, 1880, and locating on his present farm. He was married in 1839 to Miss Prudence Coats, who died in 1848, leaving three children—Leroy, Harrison and Charles. He was married a second time, in 1854, to Martha Brown. They have three children—A. E., Styles H. and Hattie R. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and while in Ohio, was a member of the School Board for three years. His sons, A. E. and Styles H., are superintending the farm, Mr. Owen being too old for active life.

THOMAS PATTERSON, retired farmer, Section 19, P. O. Halstead. James W. Patterson and John W. Patterson, sons of Thomas Patterson, now own and run the farm, and the stock on the farm. The farm consists of 320 acres, 180 under cultivation, all enclosed with hedge and wire fence. Has a fine orchard of ten acres, and four acres of cultivated timber. There is also on this farm a good frame house, 16x28, two stories, and L 14x18, one story; barn, 14x18, with granary, sheds, etc. He also has another dwelling on the place, 14x16, occupied by his son. Has 3 horses, 2 mules, 54 head of cattle and 26 hogs on the farm. Mr. Patterson came to Kansas in 1874 and located on this place. He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 15, 1815, where he lived until 1857, when he removed to Illinois and came from there to Kansas to find a healthy country for his family, and is enthusiastic in praise of the country in this respect, and says he enjoys Kansas more than any State he has ever lived in. After Mr. Patterson came to Kansas he retired from labor. He still lives on the farm and has the use of a part of the house, but keeps his own table, one cow, and pays his own way. He was married December 26, 1844, to Miss Hanna E. Ammerman, who died December 1, 1845, leaving one child, Elizabeth. He was married a second time April 2, 1847, to Miss Christina Cutler. They have two children living—James and John W. They lost two children by death in Illinois—Lewis and Mary E. He was originally a Methodist, but on coming to Kansas joined the Evangelical Lutheran Church, being one of the original members, and is class leader. In Illinois was Township Trustee, and on the School Board for ten years, and has been on the School Board in Kansas four terms.

AMOS PROUTY, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Newton, owns 170 acres, all under cultivation, except ten acres, barn lot, with a fine bearing orchard of eleven acres, and fifteen acres of fine cultivated timber, all maple, black walnut and ash, all enclosed with hedge and cross hedges, with a fine stream of living water running through one side of his farm. Has a good frame dwelling, 16x26, with L 12x16; barn 24x32, and all other outbuildings needful. Was one of the pioneers of this locality, locating on this farm in August, 1871. He was born in Vermont, December 21, 1815, and when two years of age his parents removed to Massachusetts, where he lived until 1839, when he emigrated to Illinois, and came from there to Kansas. He was married July 28, 1836, to Miss Mary L. Stone, who died February 2, 1877, leaving nine children—William H., Simon H., John M., Franklin A., Mary E., Henry W., Alice J., Lulu A. and Lewis A. He was married a second time February 25, 1880, to Mrs. Susan Summers. He enlisted in 1861, being then forty-six years of age, in Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and on the organization of the regiment was appointed Second Sergeant of the company, and shortly afterward was promoted to Orderly Sergeant of the company, participating with his command in Grant's first battle of Belmont, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow and siege of Corinth, after which, being very sick, he was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability in October, 1862. Mr. Prouty is and has been a very active and prominent citizen, being one of the original Commissioners appointed on the organization of Harvey County, and appointed a second time to fill vacancy, and elected to fill one term. He is now Justice of the Peace, and has held the position here and in Illinois for over thirty-five years, marrying in the time over 100 couples. He is very active in educational matters, and is now Treasurer of the School Board, and has been identified in educational interests in some capacity nearly ever since he was twenty-four years of age. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R.

JOHN N. PROUTY, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, 100 in cultivation, enclosed with hedge and wire, with dwelling 14x24 with L 12x12, one and a half stories, barn 16x24, with corn-crib, and driveway 16x24. Also a tenant building of four rooms, and small orchard, and two groves of cultivated timber. Came to Kansas in August, 1871, and located on Section 4, in this township, and has improved a number of places in Macon and Emma townships, and bought this place and located here in the fall of 1882. Was born in Illinois, February 27, 1844, and made it his home until coming to Kansas, with the exception of two years spent in Iowa. Enlisted January 2, 1864, in Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and served in Tennessee in the Atlanta campaign, participating in the engagements of Rocky Face, Altoona and Resaca, and was desperately wounded on the skirmish line near Calhoun, Georgia, being shot in the left side between the sixth and seventh ribs, and he still carries the ball supposed to be imbedded in the lung, and was never able for service again, and was mustered out in August, 1865. Was married January 27, 1865, to Miss Sarah E. Stone. They have two children—Ettie May and Gracie A.

L. A. PROUTY, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Newton, owns 150 acres, 125 in cultivation, all enclosed with good hedge and two cross hedges; small orchard and grove of cultivated timber, with good frame dwelling 14x18, L 10x12, one and a half stories; barn 24x24, corn crib and sheds for stock; has seven horses, nine head of cattle and twelve hogs. His wheat average this year, 1882, is twenty-two bushels per acre. Came to Kansas in the fall of 1876 and located in Emma Township and came to present farm in 1876. Was born in Illinois, October 20, 1852, and came from native place to Kansas. Was married July 26, 1871, to Miss Blanch Pullen. They have three children—Bertie, [illegible] and Linda.

WILLIAM H. PROUTY, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, 130 under cultivation, with orchard of four acres, and all enclosed with good stock-proof hedge; has a good frame dwelling 24x34, with L and porches, costing $800, with barn, stable and outbuildings. He came to Kansas in 1870, and took the first claim in Macon Township. He was born in Wooster, Mass., August 6, 1838, and while a child came with his parents to Illinois, where he lived until entering the army in August, 1862, in Company G., Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Infantry, and went to the department of the Tennessee. Shortly after joining the regiment he was detached to service in Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery. Returned to regiment a few days before and participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, and in the Atlanta Campaign. After the taking of Atlanta he rejoined his regiment and went back with Thomas' command to engage Hood, and at the battle of Franklin was on advanced line which was enveloped and overrun by the rebel charge, and made a prisoner and compelled to bury the rebel dead after the battle, and taken from there to Andersonville prison, where he was confined as a prisoner of war until April 6, 1865, when he was paroled and sent to Vicksburg, and barely missed being on the ill-fated Sultana by an accident, and finally was mustered out June 1, 1865, and returned to his home in Illinois. He was married February 27, 1867, to Miss Calista Trask, a native of Iowa. They have four children living—Edna, Alice, Bly and Corney. His daughter, Alice, is the first child born in Macon Township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has held the position of Treasurer of Harvey County Agricultural Society for six years; also Treasurer of the Township six years, and is a member of the School Board, which position he has held for four years.

DAVID REEVES, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, 100 in cultivation, all enclosed and separated into fields with over four miles of stock-proof hedge fence; has orchard of three acres and grove of cultivated timber of five acres; fine frame dwelling 22x14, with L 14x16, one and a half stories, with barn 16x28, and stock and sheep yards, corrals, etc. He makes a specialty of sheep and hogs, and has at the present time 230 head of fine sheep and fifty hogs of best stock. Came to Kansas in 1874 and located here. Was born in Indiana, December 10, 1820, and in 1845 moved to Illinois, where he resided until he came to Kansas. He was married August 10, 1841, to Miss Sarah Spurgeon. They have six children—Robert, John, Martha, Loretta, D. A. and M. D. His son, M. D. Reeves, is associated with him in farming the place, and in the stock business. He was married March 3, 1880, to Miss Belle Chambers. They have one child—Frank W. Mr. Reeves, the elder, has held the position of Township Supervisor three years, and is now Township Treasurer and also representative elect for Harvey County.

R. L. REEVES, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Newton, owns 240 acres, 100 under cultivation, all enclosed with hedge and wire fence, two acres in orchard and six acres in cultivated timber, with fine frame dwelling, 16x24, with L 14x20, and kitchen 12x14, all two stories costing $1,800. Corn crib and and granary 24x25, cow and horse barn, stock sheds, corrals and carpenter shop. Has four horses, twenty-six head of cattle and thirteen hogs. He was born in Indiana, July 30, 1842, and came to Illinois when a child with his parents, and from there to Kansas, in 1874, locating on his present farm. Enlisted in 1861, in Company B, Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and served with his command in the Army of the Potomac and participated in a great number of engagements, among them the Morasses Station, seven days before Richmond, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Falling Water, Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, and was mustered out October 2, 1864, on expiration of term of service. He was married January 1, 1866, to Miss Angeline Frink, a native of Vermont. They have three children—Myrtie, Retta, and David. Is a Mason and a member of the G. A. R. and Methodist Episcopal Church and a member of the School Board two terms.

A. P. SMITH, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, 110 in cultivation, with about 275 rods of wire fencing, and enclosed with hedge; three acres in orchard bearing, twelve acres in cultivated timber, fine frame dwelling 22x38, with kitchen and porches, costing $700. Barn 14x32 with cattle sheds, corrals, etc. Raises general crops, wheat average twenty-two and half bushels, and oats forty-one per acre; has four horses, eleven head of cattle and fourteen hogs. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1874, and located here. He was born in Illinois, December 22, 1848, and came from there to Kansas. He was married, October 7, 1872, to Miss Martha Reeves, whose father D. Reeves, is Representive elect for Harvey County. They have one child—Ida. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also a member of the School Board, in District No. 42.

WILLIAM M. SPORE, farmer and fruit-raiser, Section 30, P. O. Halstead, owns 160 acres, 125 under cultivation, all enclosed with good hedge fencing and cross fencing dividing the farm into five fields; has a fine orchard of twelve acres of the best selections of fruit, also blackberries, grapes and a native currant of great value. He has a grove of cultivated timber extending across the north of the farm and an orchard entirely surrounded with timber and pasture surrounded on three sides, which perfectly shelters his orchard, as well as his stock; he also makes a specialty of raising fine hogs and cattle. Has five horses, twenty-three head of cattle and seventy-five hogs. Came to Kansas, in April, 1871, and located on this farm. He was burned out in 1873 and eaten out by grasshoppers in 1874. He was born in Upper Canada, in January, 1837, and when a child, his parents moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and when sixteen years of age, removed to Illinois, where he lived until 1869, when he moved to Missouri, and moved from there to Kansas. Enlisted in 1862, in Company D, Ninety-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was with his command in a number of skirmishes and battles among them Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Mobile, Spanish Fort and others, and was mustered out in 1865. He was married March 4, 1866, to Miss Minerva Skeen, who died May 22, 1872, leaving three children—Zenas G., William F., and Mary A. He was married again July 22, 1874, to Miss Sarah Rohrecker. They have four children—Ola D., Roy E., Charles S. and Hattie G. Was Clerk of the School Board for seven years.

Z. S. SPORE, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Halstead, owns 320 acres, 160 in grass, and 160 all enclosed with hedge; 140 in cultivation and divided with hedge into sixteen fields and lots. Makes a specialty of nursery stock, fruit growing, and raising fine stock. Has twenty-five acres of bearing orchard and nursery, one-half acre in vineyard, and all kinds of small fruits, and has an extensive fruit business. He commenced his nursery in 1876, and this business alone has yielded a yearly average of about $1,000. Raises Short-horn cattle, Poland-China hogs and Plymouth Rock chickens. Has seven horses, three mules, thirty-five head of cattle, 100 hogs, and 330 sheep. Has a dwelling 40x40, two stories, with cellar under the whole house, costing $3,600. Barn 40x58, costing $1,000, and corrals, stock sheds, wagon scales, and windmill pump. Was born in Ohio, August 14, 1841, and moved to Illinois with his parents in 1852. In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and served with his command in the Western Department, participating in the engagements of Sugar Creek, Pea Ridge, siege of Corinth, Stone River, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and in the Atlanta campaign until the fall of that place, and was wounded in the battle of New Hope, where his division lost 1,700 men on the charge, and was mustered out in fall of 1864, on expiration of term of service. After the war he engaged in keeping a hotel in Illinois, and in 1870 went to Missouri, and from there to Kansas in 1871, locating on his present farm, then a raw prairie, and for the first six months lived in his wagon. Was married November 28, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Cutter, a native of Ohio. They have two children—Georgiana and Ezra Lee. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., also Encampment, and the G. A. R. Is a member of the School Board, and has been ever since organization of district. When the township was organized he was appointed Justice of the Peace, which position he held for eight years. Is Township Trustee, and has been for three years. Is the president of the Harvey County Horticultural Society, and vice-president of the State Horticultural Society; also member and principal stock owner of the Harvey County Agricultural Society, and director for Macon Township, also member of the Horse Protective Association, and was its captain for two years. Raised in 1882, 3,400 bushels of wheat, 4,900 bushels of corn, and sold $400 worth of fruit and produce. Thinks general farming a success, and that fruit can be readily and successfully grown by being protected on the south and west by windbreaks.

GEORGE H. VETTERS, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Newton, owns 480 acres; 320 in cultivation. Has a dwelling 16x32; barn 16x20, and granary 20x24. Raises general crops, but makes wheat a specialty. Wheat average in 1882, twenty-three bushels per acre. Has four horses, three mules, one milch cow, and seven hogs. Mr. V. bought this farm of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. in 1878, and had it improved and farmed before coming on it, in April, 1882. Was born in Germany, in 1840, and came to the United States when four years old, locating in Wheeling, Va., and when eighteen years of age went into the iron works, and has been an iron worker all his life to the present time. His mother is living with him, and presiding over his household.

LAKIN TOWNSHIP.

W. C. ARMSTRONG, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Halstead, owns 155 acres; 100 in cultivation, south line hedged, and small orchard; dwelling 12x18, with L 12x16; granary 18x26, stable and sheds 12x52. Wheat average for 1882 was twenty-eight bushels per acre. Has four horses, sixteen head of cattle, and thirteen hogs. Came to Kansas in 1873, and located on present farm. Was born in Perry County, Pa., February 3, 1835, and moved to Ohio in 1859, and in 1860 to Wayne County, Ind. Enlisted in 1861, in Company D, Eighth Indiana Infantry, and was with his command in the campaign in Missouri, and participated in a number of engagements there and at Pea Ridge, Ark., and the siege of Vicksburg; after which went to the Department of Gulf, and was in the Red River expedition, and was sent from New Orleans via sea to Washington, D. C., and reported to Gen. Sheridan in the Valley, and was mustered out at Winchester, September 5, 1864, and returned home, and came from there to Kansas. Was married May 13, 1865, to Miss Fannie Bold, a native of England. They have five children—Harmon L., Seth R., Reuben L., Frederick W., and Ellen C. Is a member of the Christian Church and a Mason. Has been Township Clerk two terms, and director on School Board two terms, and was a member of the board for the distribution of aid in the grasshopper year, and lived on corn meal, rye coffee and buffalo rather than accept aid.

P. BLOUGH, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Halstead, owns 160 acres all in cultivation, all enclosed and divided into forty acre lots with good hedge fencing. One of the forty acre lots is again subdivided into four fields. Has five acres of fine orchard protected by good wind breaks; has a good, new frame dwelling, 16x32, two stories high, with L 16x24, one story, with porches on two sides, at a cost of $1,500; barn and sheds 24x32, and other outbuildings; has three mules, two horses, twelve head of cattle and seven hogs. Raised 3,000 bushels of wheat in 1882 from 120 acres. Came to Kansas in 1878 and located here. He was born in Indiana, April 15, 1842, and lived there until 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and with his command participated in the engagements of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Stone River and Chickamauga. He veteranized in 1864, and was appointed Sergeant and his command stationed at Chattanooga until mustered out in September, 1865, when he returned to his home in Indiana, and came from there to Kansas. He was married October 18, 1867, to Miss Louisa Kline, a native of Ohio. They have seven children—Charles, Margaret A., George, Ida R., Alice, Mary E. and Henry. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Church Trustee and Road Master.

REUBEN DREESE, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Halstead, owns 160 acres; 150 under cultivation, small orchard and grove. Dwelling 12x14, L 9x12; stable, 14x12; granary, 12x14; and buggy shed, 9x12. Raised in 1882, 103 acres of wheat with a yield of 2,540 bushels. Has three horses, one cow and six hogs. He was born in Pennsylvania April 4, 1855, and came from his native place to Kansas in the spring of 1878, and located here. Mr. Dreese is a practical farmer.

FREDERICK M. FEIN, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Halstead, owns 160 acres; seventy-five in cultivation, all enclosed with hedge, and one acre in orchard; a small grove of mulberry trees; dwelling, 12x24; barn, 32x44; granary, 8x24; stock yard and sheds; has twelve horses and twenty-one head of cattle. His wheat crop for 1882 averaged thirty bushels per acre. Came to Kansas in 1874, and bought and located here. Was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 6, 1839, and followed vintaging. In 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and with his command was sent to West Virginia and participated in the engagement at Carnifax Ferry. After which they were sent to Kentucky and engaged in the battle of Perryville. Afterward they occupied the position as guards for the army headquarters until mustered out in 1864, when he went home, and came to Illinois in 1867, and from there to Kansas. Was married October 5, 1871, to Miss Caroline Mueller, a native of Germany. They have three children—Cornelius F., Fredolin W. and Melinda L. He is a member of the German Methodist Church, and has been Road Master.

GEORGE H. HARROUN, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Halstead, owns 240 acres; 130 in cultivation; a good orchard. Dwelling, 16x24; stable, granary, stock pens, sheds, etc. Has six horses, twenty-three head of cattle and ten hogs. Was born in the State of New York, October 24, 1842, and moved to Illinois in 1856; came from there to Kansas, in February, 1877, and located on present farm. Was married in November, 1865, to Miss Catherine Maxwell, a native of New York. They have six children—William H., Edna, Alvin L., Alexander, Ida and Kate. His wife and two eldest children are members of Methodist Episcopal Church.

ADAM HESS, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Halstead, owns 160 acres, 85 in cultivation, partially hedged; orchard of 50 apple trees and 100 peach; dwelling 16x24, granary 14x16, stable 14x16 with shed 8x16. Has 4 horses and 6 milch cows. Born in Illinois, March 4, 1852, and came from native place to Kansas in 1879 and located on his present place, then raw prairie. Was married, February 29, 1880, to Miss Kate Lentz, a native of Illinois. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CONRAD HOLDEMAN, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Halstead, was born in Indiana, December 21, 1861, and came to Kansas with his parents, who are natives of Pennsylvania, in September, 1873, and located in McPherson County, where they now reside. In 1881 he came to Harvey County and has been making his home since with Mr. Jacob Dyck on Section 14, Lakin Township.

PETER HOOPS, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Halstead, owns 320 acres, 138 in cultivation and the rest in grass; small orchard and dwelling 14x26, L 12x14, stable 20x38, granary 12x18. In 1882 he raised 1,900 bushels of wheat from 72 acres. Was born in Hanover, Germany, December 1, 1853, and came to the United States when seventeen years of age and located in New York City and engaged in the grocery business, and came from there to Kansas in 1877 and located here. Was married March 24, 1875, to Miss Catherine D. Meyer, a native of Hanover; they have one child—John P. Is a member of the German Methodist Church.

GEO. S MILLER, farmer, Section 2, P.O. Halstead, rents and farms 180 acres, 145 in cultivation, 3 acres bearing orchard, with a good frame dwelling and all necessary outbuildings for general farming. Has 3 horses, 4 milch cows and 8 hogs. His wheat crop for 1882 averaged 20 bushels per acre. Was born in Iowa July 6, 1834. His parents were the pioneers of that section, having emigrated there from Indiana in 1840. When the war broke out in 1861 was in Missouri and organized in the State Militia and subject to call when required, and participated in a great many skirmishes with the guerrillas, among other the fights at Athens and Etna; and after the war resided in Missouri until coming to Kansas in September, 1873, first locating in Highland Township and came to this place in 1881. Was married February 16, 1865, to Miss Mary A. Cooper, a native of Indiana; they have three children—Charley C., Carrie C. and Mary M. Has been a member of the School Board several terms.

J. E. SCHMITT, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Halstead, owns 320 acres, 230 in cultivation, 1 mile hedge planted and a small orchard; dwelling 24x21, one and a half stories; stable 16x32, granary 20x32. General farming. Raised in 1882, 85 acres in wheat, which averaged 28 bushels per acre. Has 9 horses, 12 head of cattle and 9 hogs. Was born in Bavaria, January 24, 1846, and came to the United States in 1852, and located in Lee County, Iowa; and in 1857, removed to Illinois and remained there until coming to Kansas in 1879, locating on this place. Was married October 15, 1876, to Miss Lizzie M. Baer, a native of Illinois; they have three children—Selma, Katie B. and Susie L. Is a member of the Mennonite Church.

B. THOMPSON, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Halstead, owns 240 acres, 180 in cultivation, forty acres pasture and all enclosed, except west side, three acres in bearing orchard, and forty acres cultivated timber, dwelling 14x24, L 10x12, barn 44x26. In 1882 he raised eighty acres of wheat, at an average of twenty-six bushels per acre, has eight horses and twenty-three head of cattle. Was born in Indiana, September 24, 1831. Moved to Iowa with his parents when only six years old, and came from there to Kansas, in April, 1871, located here at that time a raw prairie and very few persons in this locality. Was one of the first Board of Commissioners elected in Harvey County, and the first Postmaster in Lakin Township, and in 1873 and 1874, was Justice of the Peace, and had been a member of the School Board. Was married April 11, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Grant, a native of Indiana. They have one son—Clarence E. Is a member of Christian Church.

LEE R. WRIGHT, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Halstead, owns 160 acres, eighty acres under cultivation, with good frame dwelling 12x28 and outbuildings. Raised in 1882, twenty-three acres of wheat, which averaged per acre over twenty bushels. Came to Kansas, and located on his present place March 22, 1871, among the first to locate in his township. He was born in the State of New York, September 6, 1821, and in 1858, moved to Illinois, lived there when the war broke out. In 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served with his command in the Western Army, participating in the engagements of Champion Hill, Black River and Siege of Vicksburg, and then to Meridian, Miss., where he was severely wounded in the head and leg and was sent to the hospital, and after recovering was sent home, and mustered out, March 6, 1865. After the war he remained in Illinois until 1868, when he moved to Iowa, and came from there to Kansas. Is a member of the G. A. R.

C. H. YEOMANS, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Halstead, owns 320 acres, 190 acres cultivated, 160 enclosed with hedge and three acres in orchard, dwelling 20x24, barn and granary 14x20. Has lately turned his attention to the raising of fine stock, has now thirty-eight head. He was born in Ohio, August 3, 1849, and entered the army in the spring of 1864 as a drummer boy in Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio National Guards, for 100 days, and for a short time was stationed at Johnson's Island, guarding prisoners, and was then ordered to Cynthiana, Ky., where, with his command, and other troops, they were captured by John Morgan, after a sharp fight, June 9, 1864, but Morgan being pressed very closely by Gen. Burbridge's, all the prisoners were paroled and released just at the time the rear guard was having a heavy engagement with the Federal advance. From there they went back to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where a great many of his command died of wounds, received in the fight, and from there the regiment was sent back to Johnson's Island, and remained until being mustered out on August 20, 1864. In the spring of 1865, he went to Boston and got a position in a store, and in the fall shipped on the ship Vermont, Capt. Higgins, in the South America trade, and made a trip from there to Rio and Calao, Peru, and to the Chinchi Islands to bring on a cargo of guano and returned via Cape Horn, and were blown over near the Cost of Africa, and were 110 days out of sight of land, finally landed at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, and were ordered to Rotterdam, where they discharged cargo. Having enough of sea life he returned home via London, Liverpool and Portland, Me. In the fall of 1869, he went to Missouri, and engaged in railroad life until 1871, when he returned to Ohio, and from there to Kansas, locating here March 27, 1871, where he has made his home, although he has spent several years in hunting buffalo and other game on the western plains and in the pan handle of Texas, and while there was also engaged in surveying and had a great many narrow escapes from the Indians, who, on one occasion killed seven of their party. He married December 15, 1875, Mrs. Mary Ferguson, a native of New York State. They have three children—Blanch, Chauncey and Irene. Is a member of the Christian Church and the G. A. R. Was the first Constable appointed in the township, and has held the office a number of terms, and occupies the position at present and has been Treasurer of the School Board.

LAKE TOWNSHIP.

IKE S. ELDER, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Burton, owns 320 acres, 110 in cultivation and 160 fenced with post and wire. Good orchard, five acres cultivated timber, dwelling, 16x28 feet, barn 16x24, and stock yards, sheds, etc.; wind-mill pump. Makes stock a specialty; has 125 head domestic cattle. Was born in Pennsylvania, June 12, 1836, and moved to Henry County, Ill., in the spring of 1856, and the same year came to Kansas to organize a Pony Express to Santa Fe from Westport, Mo., but the Indians being very hostile, abandoned the project, and located in Wisconsin. In 1861 he went back to Wisconsin, and enlisted in Company G, Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and went with his command to Missouri, and participated in a number of skirmishes, and the battle of Wilson's Creek, and was discharged for disability the same year. In 1862 he obtained a recruiting commission, and commenced recruiting and drilling for the Twentieth Wisconsin Regiment, at Camp Randall, Wisconsin, and when the Indians broke out in Minnesota, was ordered to take his recruits and go into the Indian country to suppress the rising, and went as far as New Ulm. After his return was mustered in the Thirtieth Wisconsin Regiment, Company F, and was made Duty Sergeant before the regiment left the camp, and went with his regiment into Dakota, and was stationed at different posts. After the battle of Nashville, was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Company H, Fifty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, and went home to recruit, but failed to get mustered, and returned to his old regiment then at Louisville, Ky., and participated in the engagement of Nashville, and was mustered out October 9, 1865, and returned to Pepin County, Wis. In the fall of 1868, he raised a company of volunteers and went with Gov. Crawford after the Indians, and was with Gen. Custer when the white women, Mrs. Morgan and Miss White were captured, and was discharged in May, 1869. Was wounded in Kentucky, in 1865, at the capture of Sue Monday. In the fall of 1869 came to Wichita, and located there, and served as juryman on the first jury convened in the county, and was the first Constable elected in Sedgwick County, and was appointed first Deputy Sheriff in Sedgwick County, and married August 21, 1870, on the first license issued in Sedgwick County, to Miss Lucy Dunlap, a native of Illinois. They have four children—Bessie, William H., Minnie R., James O. Came to his present farm January 17, 1873, and is post commander of G. A. R., in Burton, and past master of the A. O. U. W.

JONATHAN McMURRY, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Burrton, owns 160 acres, ninety in cultivation, dwelling 16x20, and makes a specialty of keeping fine milch cows and selling cream to the creamery. Was born in Pennsylvania, July 20, 1840, and in 1849 moved with his parents to Illinois, and in 1861 enlisted in Company G, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. John A. Davis, and participated in the engagements of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth and Big Hatchie; in the latter engagement he was very badly wounded, being shot through both thighs, disabling him entirely from active life, rendering one of his feet partially paralyzed, and while in hospital had to fight the doctor off with his crutch to prevent him from cutting off his leg, and was discharged for disability in 1863. In 1871 he came to Kansas, and located his present homestead, but shortly after moved to Hutchinson, Reno County, and engaged in the livery business, and while there was elected Justice of the Peace, and served six years. He was also Under Sheriff of Reno County for four years, and while in that capacity had a great deal of very dangerous duty to perform, arresting horse thieves and desperadoes. While Justice of the Peace he studied law, and was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law, first in Hutchinson, and then located in Nickerson, but becoming dissatisfied, came to his farm in the fall of 1881, and has made it his home since. Was married December 10, 1867, to Miss Sarah J. Riddle, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children—Claude D., Harry L., Charley C., William A., Cora M. and Meda. Is a Mason, Knight Templar, and member of I. O. O. F. and the Encampment.

JAMES McMURRY, farmer, Section 32, P.O. Burrton, owns 320 acres, eighty-five in cultivation, a small orchard and a large grove of cultivated timber, dwelling, 18x28, two stories; barn 20x60, with stock yards and sheds. Makes stock raising and feeding a specialty, and has at present 175 head of graded and domestic cattle and 100 head of hogs. Was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1817, and in 1849 moved to Illinois where he engaged in farming and raising stock, and came from there to Kansas in the spring of 1871, and located on his present farm as a homestead, and was the first to locate in Lake Township. When he came here he had to haul the material for his house and improvements eighty miles. His nearest neighbor was fifteen miles, but in a few months others coming in, the country improved rapidly. After the organization of the township, he was elected Justice of the Peace and occupied that position for three years and was for seven years a member of the School Board. Was married in 1839 to Miss Elizabeth Moore, a native of Somerset County, Pa. They have ten children—Jonathan, Nancy, Chambers, George, Asher, Hartman, Amos, Peter, Maggie and Melissa. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS J. MATLOCK, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Burrton, owns 480 acres in this township, 100 in cultivation, with a small orchard, five acres in cultivated timber, 160 acres fenced with barbed wire; dwelling 14x24, L 14x20, barn 17x36, with stock yards and sheds, and windmill, pumps and large stock scales. He also owns 160 acres in Sedgwick County, with 100 acres in cultivation, and dwelling 12x24. He makes a specialty of raising corn, cattle and hogs, and has at present 118 head of graded and domestic cattle and thirty hogs. Was born in Iowa in February, 1846, and made it his home until he enlisted in 1862, in Company E, Nineteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was with his command in Missouri for one year, then at the siege of Vicksburg and at Fordouch Bayou and at the battle of Prairie Grove. Was severely wounded by a gunshot through the leg and captured and kept a prisoner for ten months at Shreveport, La., and Fort Tyler and Marshal, Texas, where he was exchanged July 22, 1864, and returned to his command at New Orleans, La., and participated in the final engagements of the war at Goodes' Landing, siege of Spanish Fort and surrender of Mobile, and saw the last gun of the Rebellion fired by the confederacy, and was mustered out July 10, 1865, and got his final discharge at Davenport, Iowa, July 25. After the war he returned to Iowa, and came from there to Kansas in March, 1871, and homesteaded his present place March 13. Was married March 26, 1868, to Miss Mary J. Thompson, a native of Iowa. They have four children—Lena, Nellie, George M. and Alice M. Mr. Matlock has always taken an active part in politics and educational matters and anything that tended to the welfare of his locality, and has been a member of the School Board since the organization of the District, and taught school for six consecutive winters, and served as Township Trustee for three terms. When the question of voting bonds for another railroad was raised in the county, in 1881, he took an active part against it, believing it was not to the interest of the farmers to have a heavy bonded debt hanging over the county, thereby creating a feeling in some localities which has been against him politically. He thinks this locality as good a country as can be found for combining farming with stock raising, and he has been very successful in his business.

JAMES M. PARKER, farmer, Section 34, P.O. Burrton, owns 160 acres, 40 in cultivation, small orchard, and 4 acres of cultivated timber, 80 acres fenced with barbed wire for pasturage, and two miles of hedge; small frame dwelling, granary and corn cribs, and stock yards and sheds, and windmill pump. Makes stock raising a specialty; has 50 head of good cattle and 30 head of hogs. Came to Kansas in 1867 and located in Johnson County, and came to his present place in July, 1871. Was born in Illinois in 1844, and when a child moved with his parents to Indiana, and in 1863 enlisted in Company F, Seventh Regiment Indiana Cavalry, and participated in a number of engagements in Mississippi and Missouri, among them Guntown and Ivey Hill, and followed Price on his raid into Missouri and back into Arkansas, and was mustered out in the fall of 1865, when he returned to Indiana and came from there to Kansas. Was married February 28, 1878, to Miss Elizabeth Wimp, a native of Kentucky. They have one child—William. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has served as Constable and Road Overseer.

JOHN W. SHIVE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 20, P. O. Burrton, owns 800 acres, 170 in cultivation, 320 fenced with barbed wire and 160 with hedge; a fine-bearing orchard of 6 acres, with every variety of fruit as well as grapes, and 5 acres with cultivated timber, with many of the desirable kinds of forest trees in a most thrifty state; small frame dwelling, stables, sheds for stock, wind mill pump, etc. Makes stock a specialty, and has 240 head of grades and 140 hogs. Came to Kansas in 1871 and made his homestead entry of his present residence. Was born in Kentucky August 1, 1841, and in 1861 he enlisted in Company K, Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and was with his command in the Department of the Tennessee, and participated in a number of minor engagements and in the battles of Shiloh and Stone River; at the latter place he was severely wounded and unfitted for active service, and was transferred to Second Battalion, V. R. C. After his recovery he was transferred to the Invalid Corps and was on duty at Louisville and New Albany during the balance of his term of service; and was discharged in December, 1864. After his discharge he went to school and fitted himself for school teaching and made that his occupation for a time, and when he first came to Kansas he taught school in the winter and improved his farm in the summer, until his farm interests became of such magnitude that they occupied all his time. Was married November 27, 1873, to Miss Mary Byers, a native of Iowa. They have two children—Joseph T. and Eads Elliston. Is a Mason and member of the Baptist Church, and is now serving as Township Treasurer. Mr. S. thinks that all kinds of trees will grow in this locality, and that after the ground has been cultivated a few years that the growth is much more rapid than when the soil is new. He has soft maples over one foot in diameter, nine years old, and his fruit trees show a marvelous growth. He also thinks the future grass crop for stock will be the alfalfa and orchard grass, as he thinks they will do well here.

IRA SAYLER, stock raiser and farmer, Section 14, P.O. Burrton, owns 160 acres, 80 in cultivation, 6 acres in timber, small house, barn, stable, corn crib, stock yards, sheds, etc. Makes fine stock a specialty; has 48 head of cattle, 30 head of which are thoroughbreds and the rest fine grades. Also is dealing in fine horses and sheep as well as hogs. Was born in Ohio in 1853, and came from his native place to Kansas. Is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

FIELDON TAYLOR, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Burrton, owns 400 acres, 110 in cultivation, with dwelling and stable, stock yards, sheds, etc. Makes stock a specialty; has now seventy head of cattle and forty hogs. Came to Kansas in 1871 and located here. Was born in Indiana, May 4, 1835, and moved to Iowa in 1858. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and [illegible] participating in a number of engagements among them, Siege of Vicksburg, Morganza, was wounded at the battle of

Prairie Grove and captured and kept a prisoner of war for ten months, at the prisons of Shreveport, La., and Fort Tyler and Marshall, Texas, and exchanged July 22, 1864, and returned to his command at New Orleans and engaged in the fight at Goodes' Landing, Spanish Fort, and surrender of Mobile and saw the last shot fired by the Southern Confederacy, which was directed at their Brigade headquarters. After the war he returned to Iowa and came from there to Kansas. Was married March 5, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Whittaker, a native of Indiana. They have seven children—Hannah L., Mary E., Robert H., Ulysses S., Eda G., Charles H., and Alpha A. Mr. T. takes an active part in educational matters and is now Director, and has held some position on the School Board ever since the district was organized. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a life member of the Andersonville Survivors Association.

J. W. WILLIAMSON, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Mount Hope, Sedgwick County, owns 160 acres, forty-five acres cultivated; small orchard; dwelling 12x20, with L 14x14. Was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1839. In 1863 he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry for one year. He joined his regiment at Bermuda Hundred, Va., and was in a number of skirmishes, and on picket duty in front of Petersburg during the siege, and was mustered out in the fall of 1864. In 1872 he came to Kansas and located here, and commenced improving his place. In 1873 he was elected Trustee of Lake Township. When the grasshoppers ate up his crops in 1874, he went to Kansas City and worked at his trade of coopering and returned in 1875 and remained until 1877, when he went back to Ohio with the intention of probably remaining there, but the country looked so different to him and was so unsatisfactory that, after staying there eighteen months, he returned to Kansas and located in Wyandotte, and remained there until the spring of 1882, when he came to his place and now is satisfied to remain here. Was married in 1869 to Miss Sarah A. Johnston, a native of Indiana. They have two children—Claude and Ralph. Mr. W. is a Mason and his wife a member of the Baptist Church.

J. P. WEST, farmer, Section 32, P.O Burrton, owns 160 acres, 60 in cultivation; forty acres fenced with barbed wire; an orchard of 200 trees; dwelling 24x30; granary 20x30; has twenty head of cattle. Came to Kansas and located here October 12, 1878. Born in State of New York in 1838, and when fifteen years of age moved with his parents to Michigan. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fourth Michigan Light Artillery and was with his Battery with General Buel in Kentucky, and reinforced Grant at the Battle of Shiloh and at the siege of Corinth and in a number of minor engagements and was mustered out in 1863, and came from Michigan to Kansas. Was married February 22, 1870, to Miss Julia E. Taylor, a native of Wisconsin. They have two children—Tillie J. and Willie W. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has been a member of the School Board two terms and is Township Clerk at the present time.

S. A. WOODWARD, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Burrton, owns 330 acres, 100 acres in cultivation; ten acres cultivated timber; 140 fenced with barbed wire and three-fourths mile of hedge; frame dwelling 14x14, L 10x18; barn 24x36, with stock yards and sheds and windmill pump. Has thirty-five head of cattle and twenty hogs. Came to Kansas in 1869 with a capital of but $20, and stopped in Butler County until the spring of 1872, when he located here. Was born in the State of New York, August 28, 1836, and made it his home until 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Forty-fourth Regiment, New York Infantry, and with his command served in the army of the Potomac for about a year, but losing his health he was discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability in 1862. In 1863 he went to Illinois and to Kansas City, Mo., in 1866, and came from there to Kansas. Was married January 30, 1877, to Miss Mary Millington, a native of New York State. They have one child—Dave. When the township was first organized, Mr. W. served one term as Justice of the Peace and is at the present time Township Treasurer. Is a Freemason.

EMMA TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPHUS BALLARD, farmer and stock raiser, Section 7, P. O. Newton, owns 320 acres, 220 acres under cultivation, all enclosed with hedge, with good orchard; has a good frame dwelling, 24x26, with barn and outbuildings; has 13 horses, 21 head of cattle and 130 hogs. He was born in Ohio, September 29, 1834, and moved to Iowa in 1854 and came from there to Kansas in the spring of 1875 and bought this farm. He was married November 2, 1856, to Miss Phoebe J. Lee, a native of Indiana. They have had eight children—Sarah L., John S., Foster W., Josephus A., Charles W., Ida A. and Guy W.; the oldest, Rosetta A., died October 20, 1877, aged seventeen years, nine months and twenty-eight days. Is Treasurer of the School Board, and has accepted the position four terms. Had eighty acres in wheat in 1880, which averaged twenty-two bushels per acre, and has now ninety acres sown to wheat, and a good crop of corn.

WM. H. BEAN, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Newton, owns 320 acres, 220 in cultivation, all enclosed and divided into forty-acre fields, with over seven miles of stock proof hedge; has a fine new frame dwelling, 28x32, one and a half stories, with porticoes and bay window costing $1,800, also stable, granary and all necessary outbuildings; six acres bearing orchard and two acres in cultivated timber; had ninety acres in wheat in 1882, which averaged twenty bushels per acre; has 4 horses, 22 head of cattle and 35 hogs. Came to Kansas and located present farm in April, 1871, and is the oldest present resident of Emma Township. Was born in Maine, February 18, 1840, and came from native State to Kansas. Was married February 18, 1879, to Miss Elizabeth A. Railston, a native of Indiana. They have two children—Edwin V. and Glenn E. Was in the quartermaster's department during the war, in a clerical capacity. Is a Mason. In the early settlement of the county the cattle men were opposed to farmers settling and breaking up the land for crops, and allowed their stock to destroy their crops, and Mr. Bean and others organized a force of seventy-five old soldiers, and notified them that they would resort to force to maintain their rights, and they respected them accordingly, and the trouble ended with the organization.

IRA J. COOK, farmer and stock raiser, Section 30, P. O. Newton, owns 319 acres, 160 in cultivation, all enclosed; three acres in orchard and two acres in cultivated timber; frame dwelling, 26x30, with porch and kitchen; stable and outbuildings, corral and stock sheds, with windmill pump. Makes a specialty of fine and graded stock; has 10 horses, 36 head of cattle and 8 hogs. Was born in Canada, March 14, 1838, and when fifteen years of age moved with his parents to Wisconsin, remaining there one year, when he went to Iowa, and came from there to Kansas in 1871; located on his present place in August of same year. Mr. Cook had a hard time for the first few years, his means being limited; he lived the first year in his wagon and a dugout, and the next year had all his crops burned up in a prairie fire; but by energy and industry he is now in good circumstances. Was married May 9, 1861, to Miss Alice Sprotley, a native of Virginia. They have two children—John E. and William K. Enlisted in 1862, in Company H, Thirty-first Regiment Iowa Infantry, and was appointed Corporal, and served with his command in Second Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and participated in a great many battles and skirmishes, among them Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain Resaca, Dalton, Kenesaw and Atlanta, and Lovejoy Station, and followed Hood to the Tennessee River, then returned and went with Sherman to the sea, and north through the Carolinas. His regiment was the first to plant the Union flag in Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, and from there to Bentonville and Averysboro N. C., and to Washington, and mustered out June 29, 1865. Has served as Treasurer of the School Board one term.

NATHAN W. COMMONS, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Newton, rents and farms 160 acres belonging to his brother, 110 acres in cultivation, all enclosed with hedge, with dwelling 18x24, and stable. Was born in Indiana, September 5, 1839, and when a child moved with parents to Illinois, where he lived until he came to Kansas in 1871, and located here. He was married September 7, 1860, to Miss Emeline Sisk. They have six children—Bion, Della, Daisy, Earl E., Robert Ingersoll and Mabel. His son, Earl E., was born October 29, 1871, being the first child born in Emma Township. Mr. Commons enlisted in 1862 in Company G., One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and served with his command in Mississippi, and participated in the engagements of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hills; at the latter place he was taken prisoner and paroled; after the fall of Vicksburg he returned home, and after being exchanged rejoined his command at Vicksburg, and went from there via New Orleans to Mobile and participated in the siege of Spanish Fort, and was mustered out August 16, 1865. Mr. Commons is liberal in his religious views.

N. A. HOLTON, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Newton, owns 960 acres, 640 in cultivation, 800 acres all enclosed with hedges and cross hedges, dividing it off into four fields of 160 acres each, and four fields of forty acres each. A fine bearing orchard of ten acres, set out in 1875, which yielded in 1881, some over 300 bushels of apples and peaches. Has a fine frame dwelling, 22x28, with L 24x30, two stories, with fine cellar under the whole house. The cost of the dwelling was over $2,000; granary and stables combined 36x46; chicken house, 12x16; granary, 12x16; corn crib, etc. Mr. H. makes wheat a specialty, raising in 1882, about 10,000 bushels, averaging twenty-four bushels per acre. He has four horses, six mules, and 100 head of cattle, both graded and domestic. Has also in Lane County, thirty-eight head of cattle and 330 sheep. He was born in Rutland County, Vt., December 8, 1818 and came from his native place to Kansas, locating on his present farm, November 19, 1873. He was married January 1, 1850, to Miss Sophia B. Earl. They have six children—J. M., C. E., J. R., Eva A., Alice E. and Mattie J. While in Vermont, he served as Justice of the Peace for twenty years in succession, also as Township Trustee, and on the School Board for years. Since coming to Kansas, has served as Township Trustee and Treasurer, and also on the School Board.

URIAH SPANGLER, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Newton, owns 160 acres, 125 under cultivation, all enclosed with hedge, small orchard, with dwelling 18x26, L 14x16, one and a half stories, with porch and pantry 6x16, at a cost of from $1 300 to $1,500; stable and outbuildings, and a windmill pump. He had in 1880, fifty-four acres of wheat, which averaged twenty-three bushels to the acre, and has now sixty acres sown. Came to Kansas in March, 1873, and located here. Was born in Pennsylvania, September 9, 1849, and moved to Illinois in 1870, and came from there to Kansas. He was married January 28, 1874, to Miss Millie Raymond, who died December 9, 1877, leaving two children—Alice and Ira. He was married in October, 1879, to Miss Hosterman, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. S. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been a member of the School Board for six years, and has served one term as Township Treasurer.

GARDEN TOWNSHIP.

DAVID LEHMANN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 35, P.O. Halstead, owns 640 acres, 255 in cultivation, 225 fenced with wire for pasture, and 160 in meadow, eight acres in orchard, and two acres in cultivated timber of various kinds. He also has about 600 rods of hedge fencing, and a small vineyard of 130 stocks, fine frame dwelling 40x40, two stories, with a large cellar under the whole house, costing $4,000; barn for grain and implements, 34x34, costing $800, and stable 32x36, costing $800, corn crib 10x16, cattle shed, 10x160, hog sheds 10x32, feed racks 9x100 with corrals and windmill pump, costing in all about $1,000. Has seven horses, three mules, and sixty-two head of cattle, and fourteen hogs; wheat averaged in 1882, twenty-eight bushels to the acre. He was born in Germany, November 21, 1837, and came to the United States when a child, with his parents, and located in Ohio. Moved to Iowa in 1856, and to Illinois in 1860, and came from there to Kansas in 1879, and located here on this section, which he bought in 1873. He married, February 26 1860, Miss Barbara B. Ruth, a native of Bavaria. They have thirteen children—Christian A., David B., Katie R., August H., Susanah R., John M., Barbara R., Mary R., Daniel H., William T., Menno S., Rudolph G. and Marcus J. He is a Mennonite, and is School Director.

Divide into 2 cols here —

MORRIS COUNTY.

DESCRIPTIVE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL.

MORRIS County is situated in the center of the eastern half of the State. This county is bounded on the north by Davis County, and a portion of Wabaunsee; on the south by Chase County and a part of Marion; on the east by Lyon County and a portion of Wabaunsee, and on the west by a part of Dickinson and Marion counties. The county contains eleven civil townships, and in shape is square, except that in the northeast corner its square formation is broken by the southwest corner of Wabaunsee County, while in the northwest corner, a strip about two miles wide and four miles long is taken from the square and added to Dickinson County. The county contains 700 square miles, or 448,000 acres, and, except at the points where its square formation is broken, is twenty-four miles from north to south, and thirty miles from east to west.

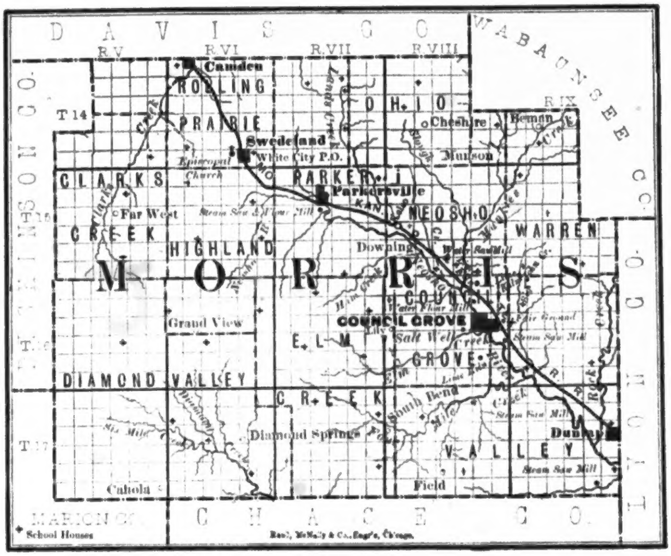

POPULATION. (FEDERAL CENSUS.)

	1870.	1880.
Clark's Creek Township	320	447
Council Grove Township, including Council Grove City	1,080	1,632
Diamond Valley Township	....	358
Elm Creek Township	....	931
Highland Township	....	469
Neosho Township	825	723
Ohio Township	....	595
Parker Township	....	1,002
Rolling Prairie Township	....	509
Valley Township	....	1,996
Warren Township	....	603
	2,225	9,265
Council Grove City	712	1,042

The surface of the county, in most part, is rolling prairie. Along the Neosho River, however, and especially in the vicinity of Council Grove, the banks of the stream rise to considerable height, these elevations occurring sometimes on one side of the stream and sometimes on the other. From the top of these elevations the land rolls away in gentle undulations, without being marked by abrupt acclivities or sudden declivities. The highest point in the county is supposed to be at Council Grove, and viewing the face of the country from this, it presents a surface resembling, somewhat, that of a great sea or ocean rolling onward in gradual swells. The extreme western portion of the county, however, while the uplands have not acquired that altitude to entitle them to be termed "bluffy," is considerably broken, and does not possess that regularity of surface presented by other portions of the county. The ridges, or watersheds, have an east and west direction, and while sufficiently sloping to afford excellent drainage, are not so abrupt in their descent as to cause any loss of soil by a too precipitate flow of water after heavy rainfalls. The face of the county is considerably scarified by numerous streams and creeks, on nearly all of which are fine belts of timber. Along these streams and creeks are valleys, which vary in width from about one-half to two miles, and the land in these valleys is denominated "bottom" land. Not quite one fourth of the land in the county is comprised in these bottom lands, the proportion being about as 18 to 100.

The timber along the streams and creeks consists of oak, hickory, walnut, cottonwood, hackberry, elm and sycamore, and their average width is between one-fourth and one-half a mile. Away from the streams, that sameness of scenery which characterizes large expanses of prairie is interrupted and diversified by numerous artificial groves of forest trees, ranging from ten acres and upwards, the longest containing about sixty acres.

The character of the soil is generally rich and deep, and in ordinary seasons is very productive. The subsoil is limestone, which is located at a depth of from two to five feet beneath the surface, although in some places, but these are few, it is visible on the top of the earth. Occasionally a gravel knoll is found, but taken altogether the soil is good. Less than one-fourth of the county is denominated "bottom land," being that portion located along the streams and creeks. In these low lands the soil is extremely rich and exceedingly fertile. Its depth is much greater than that of the higher lands, reaching from four to ten feet, while on the uplands the average depth ranges from two to five feet. There is little, if any, superiority in quality, the only difference being that the bottom lands have the advantage in resistance to drouths. Either on uplands or lowlands all kinds of cereals can be raised abundantly when visited by a moderate rainfall.

Grasses of all kinds grow to great luxuriance in all parts of the county, and of this yield there is never a scarcity, be the season what it may, unless when burned up by scorching "siroccos," which are of very infrequent occurrence. If the superiority of the county for stock-raising purposes is excepted, its chief adaptability is agriculture. In addition to these it offers superior advantages for dairying and cheese making, which follow as a natural consequence from its wide ranges of excellent pasturage. The opportunities offered for the successful establishment of these branches of industry have not for some reason or other, but chiefly from lack of railroad facilities, been taken advantage of, and farmers content themselves by cultivating and raising the usual cereal crops and by giving some attention to stock.

These pursuits, it is true, are those which most closely adhere to the adaptability of the soil, and hence to these the greatest attention is given. Wheat, oats, corn, rye, flax and barley are sure crops under anything like reasonable circumstances; nor is this the case alone with the bottom lands, as the upland farms are cultivated to great success and yield abundantly.

Horticulture and arboriculture can also be successfully pursued, as the soil is well adapted to forestry and the cultivation of orchards. The statistical history will show that the people are becoming awakened to the great importance attached to both these branches, which, though not pertaining to farming proper, are elements which the farmer cannot disregard without great disadvantage to himself. All that needs to be done to have fine orchards and beautiful groves of forest trees is for the people to plant the seed, and in a very few years the soil of Morris County will furnish the fruit-laden orchard and the sylvan grove.

WATER COURSES AND THEIR NAMES.

The county is well supplied with water, creeks and streams being but a few miles apart. The Neosho River is the principal stream, and to this nearly all the lesser streams in the county are tributary. The upper portion of the river may be divided into the East and West forks of the Neosho, the former rising in Highland Township and running north for a few miles, when its course becomes easterly until it reaches Parkerville. Before it reaches Parkerville, however, it receives the water of Level Creek, a small stream running in an easterly direction through the upper portion of Highland Township. From Parkerville the course of the river is south by east, receiving on its way the waters of Haun Creek and Crooked Creek, which enter it from the south and about a mile apart. Both of these creeks take their rise in the north of Elm Creek Township, one in Section 6 and the other in Section 4. Flowing now in a southeasterly direction, and at a point about five miles from Parkerville, the Neosho receives the water of Lard's Creek, which is a stream of considerable size, and which takes its rise in Ohio Township close to the northern boundary line of the county, and a little below this it receives the tribute of Gilmore Creek, which, rising in Elm Creek Township, flows in an easterly direction until it empties into the West Fork of the Neosho as it passes through the southwest corner of Neosho Township. About one mile from this point Slough Creek adds its tribute. This creek rises a little north of the center of Ohio Township, and is about twelves miles in length, its course being due south. In the northeastern portion of the County Munker's Creek, and Middle Creek, after being fed by several smaller streams, form a junction, and these constitute the East Fork of the Neosho. The two forks unite at the south side of Section 3, in Council Grove Township, and at this point it may be said the Neosho River proper begins. Still continuing its southeast course its waters are swelled by those of Big and Little John creeks, which have their rise in Warren Township and run in a southerly direction until they empty into the Neosho a few miles south of the City of Council Grove. Its last northern tributary in the county is Rock Creek, quite an important stream, and which has its rise in Wabaunsee County, and which enters Morris County at the dividing line between Warren and Valley townships, and from thence it flows due south along the eastern boundary of the county until it mingles its waters with those of the Neosho at a point near the village of Dunlap. After the junction of the two forks is formed, its southern and western feeders are Canning Creek, Elm Creek and Four Mile Creek, which flow almost in a northeastely direction, and Indian Creek, which runs in a due easterly course along the southern boundary line of Valley Township and the county. After having been fed by these different streams and creeks, the Neosho leaves the county at a point about two miles north of the southeast corner, and one mile south of the village of Dunlap. In Diamond Valley Township, which is the southwest township of the county, there is quite a stream, named Diamond Creek, which flows in a southeasterly direction, whose tributaries are Six Mile Creek, and two or three smaller creeks of but little importance. In the northwest township, there is a stream of considerable size, named Clark's Creek. This creek is about fifteen miles in length and has its rise at the boundary line between Clark's Creek and Diamond Valley townships, and runs almost due north, receiving on its course the waters of the Mulberry and Shoemaker creeks, which are its tributaries, and passes out of the county at Skiddy, a point on the northern boundary line between Morris and Davis counties. In addition to these numerous water courses, there are several very excellent springs in the county, the two most important being Diamond Springs and Hill Springs, so that with the clear running streams and creeks, and her various bubbling springs, the county is well supplied with an abundance of good, pure water.

As it may be somewhat of a curiosity with some as to how the different streams and creeks received their names, we will now give their origin as believed to exist according to the facts, or as established by tradition. The Neosho river was named by the Kaw Indians long before Kansas was thought of as a land of settlement for the white man. The tradition, as it came from the Indians, is that about three fourths of a century ago, a party of Indians traveling westward from the Missouri River, had been long suffering for water, and had come to stream after stream, only to find them dried up. At length they came upon a stream containing water, and in their delight at finding it they cried out *Ne-o-sho*, which, being literally translated, means *Ne*, water; *o sho*, stream-in, or as put in plain English, "Stream with water in it." Hence the name Neosho.

Rock Creek, which is the next largest stream in the county, was originally named and known by the Indians as *Ne-co-its-ak-ba*, which means "Dead Man's Creek." This name was given to it by the Indians on account of the terrible slaughter that once took place upon its banks between two tribes of hostile Indians. The modern name of "Rock Creek" was given to it by westward bound travelers an occount of the rocky bluffs that line its banks.

The name "Munkers 'Creek" indicates its origin. It was named after J. C. Munkers, who was the first white man to settle upon its banks.

"Elm Creek" takes its name from the magnificient elm trees by which it is bordered.

When Gen. J. C. Fremont in 1846, was exploring the "Great American Desert" to find a way to the West, he had in the company under his charge a man who was known by his comrades as "Big John." At a point where the old Santa Fe trail crossed the creek, there is a bluff of considerable size from which flows a large spring of beautiful clear water. While Fremont was in this region, Big John, on one of his foraging expeditions, discovered this spring, which is located near the head of the creek, and hence the name of "Big John Creek," by which it has since been known. The rocks about the spring have inscribed upon them the date of its discovery, and by whom discovered.

Travelers on their way to Santa Fe over the old trail, while passing through that portion of Morris County now known as Diamond Valley Township, once came upon a cluster of magnificent springs which they hailed with as much delight as the poor pilgrim hails an oasis in the desert. So pure, clear and sparkling was the water that they named them Diamond Springs, and thus the stream flowing from them derived the name of Diamond Creek.

About 1836 an exploring party under the charge of Lewis and Clark, had found its way as far west as Morris County and encamped on the bank of a stream in the northwestern portion of the county, to which they gave the name of Clark, and hence the present name of "Clark's Creek." "Lard's Creek" is named after the first settler upon its margin, William F. Lard. "Slough Creek" takes its name from the sloughy character of the land along its course. "Canning Creek" and "Gilmore Creek" are named after first settlers in their vicinity. "Four Mile Creek" is thus named because it is just four miles south from Council Grove.

EARLY HISTORY.

The history of Council Grove may be said to be the history of Morris County, as it has been the scene of almost every interesting incident that has transpired in the county, not only since its organization, but for long before. The point from which commences the history of the county ante-dates Territorial days, and begins as far back as 1847.

What is now Council Grove has been mentioned by travelers as far back as 1820, but this mention has no bearing whatever upon any of the facts, incidents, happenings and transactions that go to make up the history proper of the county, all of which transpired in 1846, and subsequent thereto It may assist the reader to a better understanding as to how Council Grove comes to figure so conspicuously in Kansas history to state here, that by a treaty concluded with the Indians in 1825, the United States Government procured the right of way for a public highway from the Missouri River to the eastern boundary of Mexico, which, having been established, passed into history as the "Santa Fe Trail." This trail ran through Morris County, and part of it now constitutes the Main street of Council Grove.

Until 1847 the territory now embraced in Morris County was held by the various Indian tribes as neutral ground, upon which all had a right in common to hunt on its soil and fish in its streams, and the wooded belts along the Neosho and its tributaries formed excellent hunting fields. A treaty was made with the Kaw tribe of Indians in the latter part of 1846, or early in 1847, by which a tract of land twenty miles square was obtained for a reservation, which included the land on which is built the town of Council Grove.

In the spring of 1847 the Kaws were moved on to the land embraced within the limits of the reservation. Up to this time not a white man was settled upon the soil of Morris County. In the fall of the same year, one Seth M. Hays, a citizen of Westport, Missouri, having obtained a license from the Government to trade with the Indians, came to the Kaw reservation and established his trading post at Council Grove. Other traders followed soon after, the next that arrived being the Choteau Brothers, in 1848, and a trader named Kennedy in 1849

The Santa Fe Trail to New Mexico having been established, a contract was let by the Government, in 1849, to Waldo, Hall & Co., to carry the United States mail to Santa Fe, a point seven hundred miles west of the Missouri River. For a number of years after the trail was opened Council Grove was the only trading post between Independence, Mo., and Santa Fe, and, as a consequence, became a point of considerable importance to westward bound travelers.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, with a commendable desire to cultivate and enlighten the mind of "Lo, the poor Indian," did, in 1850, enter into a contract with the Government to establish a school for the education of the Kaws. To further the plan of enlightenment, the Board of Missions did, in the same year, erect a stone mission or schoolhouse, at Council Grove, and sub-contracted with T. S. Huffaker to teach the school, who acted in the capacity of teacher until 1854, when the school was discontinued. Besides the mission school several other buildings were put up in 1850, and among them a depot for the storage of government supplies and other military material. The Mail Company also put up several buildings, and all the inhabitants of Council Grove at that time, and, in fact, in Morris County, were those either in Government employ or in possession of permits from the same, numbering some twenty-five in all.

At that time the Kaw Indians on the reservation numbered about 1,700, and the agent of the tribe resided at Westport, Mo., the law at that time not requiring these gentlemen, to whom was entrusted the care and overseership of the Indians, to reside upon the agency. Things at the "Post," as it was called, moved along peacefully and quietly until 1854 each year adding a few to the population, and as a trading post Council Grove was well known. Seth M. Hays built the first house that was erected, not only in Council Grove, but in Morris County, which was a log store on the west bank of the Neosho River, on the old Santa Fe trail, near to the east end of the bridge which now spans that stream, and directly opposite the ground on which now stands the Commercial House.

In 1854, Kansas became a Territory by the passage of the act by Congress known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Soon after the passage of the bill, Mr. Reeder was appointed Governor of the new Territory of Kansas, and soon thereafter, with a full corps of staff officers, arrived at Council Grove, which he contemplated making the capital. In this he failed, however, owing to the fact that the land required for that purpose could not be obtained from the Indians.

Up to this time no attempts at settlement had been made in any other portion of the county than Council Grove, but in 1854 we find that one J. C. Munkers took a claim, and settled upon what is now known as Munkers' Creek, in Neosho Township.

About one of the first official acts of Gov. Reeder was to order an election for members of the Territorial Legislature. In the election proclamation, the Territory was divided into election districts, and the district of which Morris County then formed a part, placed two candidates in the field, one of whom was A. I. Baker, and the other Mobillon McGee.

At that time party excitement ran high, one party being designated as "Free-state" men, and the other as "Border Ruffians." The Territory at that time was not divided into counties. The Free-state men put forth Baker as their candidate, and the "Border Ruffians" placed McGee in nomination. The real issue was whether Kansas should, ultimately, be admitted to the Union as a free or slave State, and as both the free States of the North and the slave States of the South had been planting colonies over the populated portions of the Territory, preparatory to the struggle that was sure to take place for the ascendancy, the agitation and excitement attending the first Territorial election was exceedingly high, and but very little friction would have been required to create a blaze.

The election was held on the 30th day of March, 1855. Baker was fairly elected, and received his certificate of election from the Governor, but McGee, on some trumped-up cause, contested the seat with him, and the border ruffian element being largely in the ascendancy in the Legislature, Baker was denied the seat and McGee was seated. The Legislature that convened shortly after, by virtue of this election, divided a large portion of the Territory into counties, and according to the division thus made, the county of Wise (now Morris), was created.

The system adopted by the Legislature for organizing the counties was very simple and easily carried out. In many instances several counties were formed into one district with only one organization, so that the several counties constituting one district would be, virtually, nothing more than municipal townships. Thus Wise (Morris), Breckinridge (Lyon), Madison (Greenwood), were comprised in one district, and the place designated by law for the transaction of business pertaining to the district was Columbia, in Madison County, a point about two miles east of the present city of Emporia, so that for judicial and revenue purposes, Wise County occupied the position of a municipal township attached to Breckinridge County.

The same Legislature that divided the Territory into counties and districts also appointed the several Boards of Supervision for the government of each. Those appointed for the district above described were T. S. Huffaker, C. H. Withington, and Harmon B. Elliott. The law provided that the chairman of the Board should be *ex officio* Probate Judge, and Mr. Huffaker, of Morris, having been appointed chairman, became thereby Probate Judge.

THE DROUTH OF 1860.

Owing to the belief that prevailed in the greater portion of the country that no corn could be raised in Kansas on account of the severe drouths that visited the "Great American Desert," of which Kansas was considered a part, no attempt was made to raise this cereal until five years after the first white settlers had located in Morris County. The first corn planted in the county was on the farm which was opened for the benefit of the Kaw school in 1851. The rainfall that year was plentiful, and, contrary to expectations, the yield was large. The success of this crop gave the settlers encouragement, and the following year corn was planted extensively. It proved almost a failure, and for the next six years that followed, owing to scarcity of rains and hot winds, not more than half a crop was raised, and some seasons it fell far short of even this.

In 1858 and 1859 the crop was tolerably fair, and 1860 gave promise of abundant crops and a glorious harvest. Throughout the spring the weather was all that could be desired, and the promising crops filled the hearts of the people with gladness. The cup was only raised to their lips that it might be dashed to the ground before they tasted of its sweetness. May came and went, but no rain. June was fast passing away, and yet not the slightest indication of rain was visible in the clear, blue sky. Towards the latter end of June the fierce and scorching siroccos set in, and by the first of July all vegetation was utterly ruined, and the face of the country that in the beginning of May gave such bright promise of yielding an abundant harvest, was so burned and parched that it resembled one great Sahara. Nothing green was visible; not a blade of grass, not a leaf on a tree or bush but what was scorched and withered. Wheat, oats, corn, garden vegetables, berries, vines, fruit, everything, was all dried up and burned to a crisp. Cattle and other animals sought shelter and protection from the scorching winds by seeking pools of water in the beds of the streams, and standing or lying in them during their prevalence, and men would remain shut up in their houses, unless actually compelled to go out, while they continued to blow, which, usually, would be from 10 A. M. to about 5 P. M.

Not a single bushel of corn was raised in Morris County that year. This was a very severe stroke upon the settlers, all of whom had but limited means and depended upon their crops for a livelihood. Some became discouraged and moved away, and that they did so was not to be wondered at, because very few care to meet starvation, and this was what threatened them if they remained. Others, and by far the greater number, remained, determined to put the capabilities of Kansas soil to a further test. Some would say that "one swallow did not make a summer," adding that, "it was a strange country that had no drawbacks." The question that was uppermost in their minds, however, and one that caused them considerable anxiety was: "How can we procure subsistence during the year, and seed for next season?" To men in their situation this was a very serious and perplexing question, and one extremely difficult of solution. Want became so pressing, and poverty so pinching, that appeals for aid were made to the liberally disposed of other States, not only for the people of Morris County, but for those of the entire State. The appeals were not made in vain, and the supplies came pouring in by the train loads. All the relief supplies were sent to Atchison, which was made the distributing depot for all other parts of the State, but Morris County being then on the extreme frontier, and one hundred and seventy miles from the base of supplies, her people had great difficulty in obtaining relief. The only way of getting to Atchison was by team, and oft and again did poor and needy settlers find their way to Atchison only to discover that they had their pains for their labor. This was a most trying time for the settlers, and during the fall and winter of 1860, and the first half of 1861, the people suffered great hardships. For the first five months of 1861 the people were fed by charity. Food, clothing, and provisions were furnished by the liberal people of the East, and also seed wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, etc. Had it not been for this timely succor most of the settlers would have been compelled to abandon their homes, as they were utterly destitute of absolute necessities, and without means to buy. It was some years before the county recovered from the effects of this blow, and the tide of immigration that had set in towards the county began to recede.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Prior to the organization of Kansas into a Territory, and for a long time subsequent thereto, great trouble was experienced arising from the uncertainty which existed as to what was the true boundary of the land set apart for the Kaw Reservation. Settlers were commencing to come in considerable numbers, and, being ignorant of the boundary lines of the Reservation, many of them took claims and settled within the prescribed limits. This caused no little amount of trouble between the settlers and the Indians, which, on certain occasions, threatened to be serious. This state of affairs coming to the knowledge of Gov. Reeder, he, shortly after his appointment as Governor of the Territory, requested the authorities at Washington to furnish him with a correct and authenticated map of the Territory, on which would be clearly defined and marked the lands embraced within the Indian Reservation. In due time the request was complied with, and the Governor received one of "Eastman's Maps," which was duly certified as being correct by Col. Manypenny, the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The location given to the Kaw Reservation by this map was west and south of Council Grove. This indicated that the lands lying between Council Grove and the eastern boundary line of the county were open for settlement by the whites, and being thus understood, many settlers made claims and located in the vicinity of Rock Creek, and also in the Neosho Valley north and south of Council Grove, under the impression and belief that in so doing they were locating upon the public domain.

Each year brought its complement of settlers, and in those days of trouble and uncertainty, each sought a location as near to the center of population as possible, and as a consequence, the lands located along the Neosho River were eagerly sought and readily taken. Two causes, and, probably, a third, contributed to the desirability of these lands. The first, doubtless, was the heavy belt of timber on either side of the stream; the second, the choice and fertile soil of the valley; and the third, their proximity to Council Grove, which, by this time, was a point of considerable importance as regards trade, and, also, as considered, in point of population. Council Grove being then the extreme western trading post, and being surrounded upon three sides by Indians, who, however peaceable they seemed might, at any moment, be moved to acts of hostility, had a tendency to cause the settlers to avoid isolation, and to make their settlement as compact as the circumstances would admit of.

Year by year the Indians beheld their territory encroached upon by the whites, and their best hunting grounds gradually slipping from their control, and soon began to exhibit signs of restlessness. This spirit of restlessness developed itself in 1857, by loud complaints being sent to the Great Father at Washington, in which the grievances of the Indians were set forth. On these being made known to the authorities, the then agent for the Kaw tribe, John Montgomery, was ordered to have the lands of the Reservation re-surveyed and the boundary lines distinctly marked. The survey made in accordance with this order unsettled things generally, as according to the boundary lines of the Reservation as established by this survey, its limits extended five miles west of Council Grove, and fifteen miles east, and ten miles north and ten miles south, so that had Council Grove been located five miles further to the east, it would according to the Montgomery survey, have been the exact center of the Kaw Reservation.

The result of this survey was, that all the settlers who had located on any portion of the territory embraced within the twenty miles square defined in the Montgomery survey as the Kaw Reservation, became trespassers upon Indian land and were notified to leave. This promised to give rise to serious complications between the whites and Indians, and also between the settlers and the Government. The people had taken their claims and made settlement in good faith, having all due respect for the lands embraced in the Reservation as described by the Eastman authenticated map, furnished by the Government to Governor Reeder, and without any intention whatever, of perpetrating any wrong upon the Indians; and when notified to surrender their claims after having made valuable improvements thereon, became justly indignant and exasperated. It was now their turn to send up their grievances to Washington, which they did, and upon proper presentation of their case to the authorities, Commissioners were appointed to appraise the value of improvements made, and award compensation in accordance therewith. This was done, and each settler was awarded what was considered adequate compensation for the improvements he had made, and thus the threatened complications were, for the present, overcome. Had they received the full face value of their awards, the compensation would have been reasonably fair, but the United States Treasury being at that time in a somwhat depleted condition they were given what was known as "Kaw Land Scrip," from which they only realized about fifty cents on the dollar. The year 1859 will long be memorable in Morris County. At that time the population of the county was about 600, most of whom were settled either in Council Grove, or its immediate vicinity. The Indians, though apparently friendly, would occasionally, whenever good opportunity presented, steal the settlers' horses and whatever else they could lay their hands upon, if they thought they could do so without detection. In their practice of these peculations, they had stolen two horses, and these were demanded of them by the whites, and also that the thieves should be surrendered for punishment. While the settlers were never without their apprehension of trouble from the Indians, yet at this particular juncture they little thought it was so near at hand. At an early hour on the morning of June 2, 1859, the whole community was thrown into commotion, if not consternation, by a band of about one hundred Kaw Indians, who came galloping into Council Grove all painted, feathered, and fully equipped for war. The older settlers, who had been taught by experience the meaning of these warlike indications, saw at a glance that the savages were bent on mischief, and that great danger was impending. Taken thus unawares for a short time they were at a loss how to act, but they knew they were at the mercy of the Indians. If they were fearful of the consequences, they knew enough not to make their fears known to the newer settlers, lest an alarm might be created that would lead to a panic, and they also knew enough to present as bold a front as possible to the Indians, and thus the wiser heads determined to await further developments.

On came the Indians down Main street from the west until the head of the line came in front of the store of S. M. Hays, where a halt was ordered. Their leader was Ah-le-gah-wah-ho, who, about a year before, had been deposed as chief of the tribe and another put in his place. After halting his warriors, the leader rode up to Mr. Hays and, still sitting on his pony, addressed him as follows: "You sent for these two horses which my boys stole from a Mexican trader. You sent us word that we must not only give up the horses, but that we must turn over to your people the two men who stole the horses, that your people may punish them. The horses you can have, but the men you can't have without a fight." Hays controlled himself as best he could, well knowing that if a fight should ensue the Indians would have all the advantage, as they had come fully prepared for such an emergency. Ah-le-gah-wah-ho, taking his silence for fear, began to taunt and insult the whites, and to heap abuse upon them for interesting themselves about a Mexican, who was not a white man, and who was no better than an Indian, and also told them very plainly that they should not meddle with what did not concern them. The abuse was too much for Hays and he lost his temper, and told his clerk to reach him two revolvers that were lying behind the counter in the store.

While this parley was going on, the Indians had broken their formation; some went galloping through the cross streets while the main body gathered around their leader, and completely filled Main street in front of Hays' store. When Hays had received the revolvers from the clerk he fired them into the air in front of the Indians, in doing which he had a double purpose, one was to frighten the Indians, and the other to warn the settlers to get armed and be ready for whatever might occur. The Indians only wanted a pretext to commence the fight, and instead of being frightened by the firing of Hays, some of the more impetuous among the warriors cried out, "Hays is shooting at us, shoot him." On hearing this, Hays retired within his store and shut the door, but two or three white men who were on the street became targets for the Indians. Whatever words were exchanged between the Indian leader and Mr. Hays, was done through Mr. T. S. Huffaker, who acted as interpreter.

Some of the young bloods among the Indians, more fiery than the others, on hearing the cry, "shoot him," fired, and one man by the name of Charles Gilkey, who was standing beside the interpreter, received a dangerous arrow wound in the lower part of the neck. Another young man by the name of Parks, while in the act of crossing the street received a dangerous bullet wound which stretched him senseless on the ground. Everybody supposed that Parks was killed. Mr. Huffaker, who had been the Indian school teacher from 1850 to 1854, and who spoke the Kaw language fluently, and who was greatly respected by the tribe, on seeing what had been done, and knowing well that still greater danger was threatened, told the Indians that they had killed one man and probably mortally wounded another, and that they had better leave town as soon as possible, as the white people would surely avenge the outrage and injury.

The Indians instautly wheeled their horses and galloped out of town, and in less than an hour's time all their tents, which before had been visible on the high ground south of Elm Creek, which runs immediately south of Council Grove, were struck and packed, after which the tribe took up its march in the direction of Four Mile Creek, where, in addition to artificial means of defense they could also have the advantage of those which, in this locality, nature offered.

No sooner had the Indians left town than the whites assembled to counsel together as to what was best to do. Messengers were sent all over the country and into neighboring counties to apprise the people of what had happened, and to warn them of the impending danger, and for as many of them as possibly could come, to hasten to Council Grove as soon as possible. The whites decided upon a war, and, if necessary, to prosecute it to extermination. Of those present a company consisting of forty men was immediately organized, of which H. J. Epsey was elected Captain, and W. H. White, Lieutenant.

Immediate war was decided to be inevitable, all believing, as expressed in council, that if the Kaws were allowed to go unpunished for the outrage committed by them that morning, there would be no safety for the whites thereafter. The company, forty strong, armed with various kinds of weapons, some with rifles, some with shot-guns, and some with revolvers, marched off in the direction of where the Indians had taken up their position. They found the Indians prepared to meet them, having sent all their squaws, papooses and old men off to a safe distance. When within about two hundred yards or so of where the Indians had posted themselves, the company halted for further deliberation.

The Indians were about four hundred strong, and had posted themselves to the best advantage. They tantalized the whites after they had halted, and beckoned them to come on. Notwithstanding their paucity of numbers and inferior arms, many of the whites were very anxious to be led against the red men, although to have done so, could only have resulted in their utter destruction. Were it not for their earnestness in the matter, the idea of forty men, poorly armed, insisting on being led against four hundred savages, all well armed with rifle, bow, and tomahawk, and all trained to fight from boyhood, might be set down as Quixotic. It may speak well for their bravery, but is a poor recommendation of their discretion.

Wiser counsel prevailed, however, and a few of the older settlers who clearly saw the terrible consequences that would result from too hasty action on the part of the company, interposed, and asked the officers to postpone further action, while some one authorized to speak for them, went forward to communicate with the Indians, and, if possible, avert further bloodshed. In doing this, another object would be accomplished, inasmuch as it would give the settlers from the surrounding country and adjacent counties time to reach Council Grove, form, and march to their assistance. The older heads among the settlers saw that to undertake to carry out the desire of those who were anxious for immediate fight, would only lead to useless slaughter, and would put in jeopardy the life of every white person within a radius of twenty miles, very wisely counseled delay. This was the trying moment for the settlers of Morris County, because not only their own lives and those of their wives and children, but the lives of those in adjoining counties depended upon their action.

When the word of what had been done and was going on went abroad, the settlers were not slow in responding to the call, and in a short time they commenced to assemble in Council Grove as fast as horses could carry them. Those who had wives and children, brought them with them, deeming it safer to have them in town than to leave them unprotected at home. All the women and children were placed in the Kaw Mission, a substantially built stone building, 36x50 feet, and two stories high, which was erected in 1850, as a schoolhouse, in which to educate these same Indians they were now going to fight. That afternoon about 150 men organized and marched to reinforce the company of forty men that had gone down in the forenoon.

Having decided to communicate with the Indians, the next thing to be considered was who would be the man to undertake it. The man that would undertake it would risk his life in so doing, but T. S. Huffaker seeing that the slightest mistake would bring on a conflict, volunteered to be the negotiator between the whites and the Indians, than whom no man was better qualified for the undertaking. Having taught the mission school from 1850 to 1854, many of the Indians had set under his instructions, and he was perfectly familiar with all their habits and customs, and also with their language, and, in addition to these the Indians looked upon him with a kind of reverence.

There was a space of about two hundred yards between where the whites halted and where the Indians had taken up their position, and from where they were stationed the Kaws could see that the whiteswere being rapidly reinforced, because as parties arrived at Council Grove from the more distant places they immediately hastened to join their brother whites where the danger was most threatening. The whites could now press their demands with a show of strength which if not sufficient to insure compliance, would cause the Kaws to treat with seeming respect, at least, any person sent by the whites to treat with them. Mr. Huffaker was authorized to go to the Kaws and demand in the name of the whites the surrender of the two Indians who had that morning shot Gilkey and Parks, to be dealt with as should be decided upon by a council of whites. The settlers preserved their line formation and as Mr. Huffaker proceeded slowly down towards the Indians each man stood ready to advance at the first indication of treachery towards him.

Mr. Huffaker was met by the chief to whom he made known the proposition he was authorized to make, whereupon a council of Indians was held and the decision arrived at was that they would surrender the Indian who shot Parks, but not the one who shot Gilkey, as they could not tell by whom he was wounded. This was only a device to save the Indian by whom Gilkey was shot, because they knew at the time that he was sitting with them as one of the council. He was a young chief, much loved and honored by his tribe and their great desire was to save him if possible. Mr. Huffaker told them he would go back and notify his people of their decision.

By this time the number of whites had increased to be about equal that of the Indians, and Mr. Huffaker knew that every minute's time gained was to the advantage of the whites. He returned to the Indians and told them that nothing short of a surrender of both Indians would satisfy his people. On hearing this the Indians offered $8,000 and forty ponies as satisfaction for the shooting of Gilkey, but Mr. Huffaker refused to entertain the proposition.

On hearing this ultimatum of the whites the young chief who was guilty of the shooting arose and left the council, but returned in a short time all armed and prepared for fight. Addressing the council he said that inasmuch as they had about decided to surrender him to the whites, thereby sanctioning his death, he would sell his life as dearly as possible, and signified his intention of first killing his own chief and then the white man who demanded his surrender. This address was a little too late in coming, because had a fight ensued then the advantage in numbers and arms was on the side of the whites. The fiery speech of the youth had no effect towards stirring up the older warriors, but still they hesitated to give him up. They tried every way to save the young chief, but to no purpose. They increased the money offer to $10,000, but Mr. Huffaker told them that money was no object. They had committed an outrage upon the settlers, and had shed the blood of two of their people, and unless both were given up his people were determined to fight.

"You may kill some of us," said Mr. Huffaker, "but it will be the last of your tribe, because white men will come who will avenge us, and even now soldiers are on their way from Fort Riley. Now, I shall walk to my people and remain there while I count twenty, and will then walk back half way to where I shall set this stick, and there I shall again connt twenty, and if both Indians are not surrendered by that time, I shall return to my people and upon you rest the consequences."

Having thus conveyed his intentions to the Indians Mr. Huffaker turned around and deliberately walked back to where the whites were standing in line, resting upon their arms. Having counted twenty he slowly walked back to where he had set the stick and again counted twenty, but no sign was given by the Indians to indicate their willingness to comply with his demand. Believing the Indians meant to fight he turned again to rejoin the whites, and had gone but a few steps when the Indians called to him and told him the two guilty ones should be given up. They were then brought forth, bound and tied, and delivered over to the whites. They were tried in no court, no judge heard their case, no attorney plead for them, no jury deliberated upon their guilt or innocence, they had wantonly shed the blood of two white men who had done them no injury, and, according to the Western notions of dealing with such offenders, justice demanded that they should suffer death. This was the verdict, and in compliance therewith both were hung where the lumber yard now stands, on the south side of Main street, between the river and the court house.

The Indians came and took away their remains, and whether they merited such condign punishment or not, it was certainly a pitying sight to see the mother of the young chief cut and lacerate her head, neck and breast, and with the blood that flowed from her self-inflicted wounds rub the post on which her son had breathed his last. Some time after this the United States grand jury took cognizance of the matter and indicted for murder several of the parties supposed to be implicated in the hanging. They were tried, but nothing came of it beyond the expense and inconvenience they suffered in consequence thereof.

SALE OF THE KAW LANDS.

Up to this time and for some time subsequent Morris County had been exceedingly slow of settlement. Three causes contributed to this result. First, Kansas was still considered by many as part of the "Great American Desert," altogether barren and unproductive. Second, it was the home of various tribes of Indians who were either openly or secretly hostile to white settlement; and third, and the one that bore most against the settlement of Morris County, was the uncertainty that attached to the Kaw Reservation lands. If people located upon desirable claims they had no certainty of being left in peaceable possession. They did not know but that after having made valuable improvements it might be discovered, as had been the case once before, that they had settled upon Indian lands and would be dispossessed.

Ever since 1854 promises had been made by the Government, or by parties speaking for it, that the Indian title to the lands would be extinguished and that they would be thrown open for settlement, but years of feud, strife and uncertainty had passed without anything in this direction having been done. The effect that this state of uncertainty had upon the settlement of the county will be better understood when it is known that nearly one-half of the entire land in the county was embraced within the Kaw Reservation. The Indians were desirous of parting with their title to the lands, and had repeatedly expressed a willingness to dispose of them and move further west, but no notice had ever been taken of their offers.

In 1859, one Alfred B. Greenwood was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and was either sent, or came upon his own motion, to negotiate with the various tribes of Indians for their lands. Whatever schemes or plans were gotten up by the agents of the Government for their own benefit in connection with these lands, is no part of this history, and will only be mentioned in a passing manner, in order that the work may be better understood. Without notifying the local agent, stationed upon the lands, of his coming, Greenwood one day made his appearance at the old Kaw Agency, four miles east of Council Grove, and immediately called a council of the Indians, to whom he made known the contents and stipulations of a treaty that purported to have been prepared at Washington.

Some of the Indians came to Council Grove and apprised the citizens of what was going on at the agency, and instantly nearly every one in the place hastened to the spot to prevent what they considered a gross and outrageous swindle. The settlers presented their case to the Commissioner and insisted upon a modification of the treaty, and, to some extent, succeeded; but their demand to have a provision inserted recognizing the rights of those who had settled upon the lands prior to the Montgomery survey, was not conceded. The treaty was signed, and among its many provisions was one providing for the sale of 150,000 acres of the land to the highest bidder. The bids were to be submitted under seal, and a commission was to be appointed by which the lands were to be appraised. When the appraisers were appointed the settlers presented a statement of their case to them, and succeeded in having the lands appraised at a maximum of $1.75 per acre, the minimum being fixed at seventy-five cents.

The treaty made by Greenwood with the Indians gave rise to great dissatisfaction among the whites, and a public meeting was called to give expression to their feelings upon the same. It was decided by the meeting to send a delegate to Washington to prevent, if possible, the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate, and Judge Elmore was chosen the delegate. When the treaty came up for ratification in the Senate, it was amended so that all settlers who had made improvements upon their lands prior to 1857, licensed traders, and all other persons lawfully residing upon the lands, should have their claims adjusted by the Secretary of the Interior, and that they should have the lands upon which they had settled and made improvements, at the appraised value of $1.75 per acre.

Another difficulty now arose, which relates more particularly to Council Grove history than to that of Morris County. Under the law that gave parties the right to organize themselves into town companies, those who had made improvements upon the land known as the "town site" formed themselves into a town company, and claimed the land in common, except one, and he was the agent of Jacob Hall. His refusal to take part in the organization arose from the fact that Hall claimed a section of land by virtue of act of Congress, as mail contractor, and the section that he claimed embraced that included in the town site. After the Greenwood treaty had been amended and ratified by the Senate, the Town Company immediately presented its claim for the land to the Secretary of the Interior and asked for a patent. They now learned for the first time, that Hall had anticipated them, and had made application for the same land, basing his claim upon the act of Congress, and ignoring the treaty recently made and ratified. From these opposing claims arose a fierce and bitter contest, both sides employing the ablest counsel they could procure. The contest was a protracted one, but finally the land was awarded to the Town Company and they received patents therefor. For a long time this decision was supposed to have settled forever all disputes between Hall and the Town Company over this land, but Hall dying about seven years afterwards, his heirs brought suit for the recovery of the land, which suit is still pending, or was until recently, in the Circuit Court of the United States.

RESULTS OF THE GREENWOOD TREATY.

Several years later, in 1862, renewed trouble arose on account of this Greenwood treaty. By the provisions of the treaty a commission was appointed to allot the lands to the several members of the Kaw Indians, giving to each forty acres. The land to be thus allotted was denominated the "Diminished Reserve," and upon this some white people had settled as early as 1856, and though they had been regularly warned off about every year since the Montgomery survey in 1857, they persisted in holding their claims. The admonitions and warnings of the Government were utterly disregarded, until finally the Government sent a company of soldiers to remove them. Knowing well the utter inutility of resisting United States troops, the settlers offered no further resistance, but quietly packed up their goods and departed from the Reservation. The following day the soldiers, also, took their departure, but they were not gone over twenty-four hours when the settlers all moved back on to their claims.

The Government finding that, in order to keep the settlers out of possession and to prevent a conflict between the whites and the Indians, it would be necessary to establish a military post, made a proposition to the settlers to pay them for their improvements, which was accepted, and thus the complications that arose over the Diminished Reservation were peacefully settled and amicably adjusted.

During 1861 and 1862 the population of the county remained about stationary, neither increasing nor diminishing, although the vote cast in 1862 was a little less than that of 1861, which, doubtless, can be accounted for by the fact of a number of the people going into the army. There is, probably, no county in the State that has experienced such trouble over the Indian lands within its boundary as has Morris County. They have been a perpetual drawback to the county almost to the present time, and frequently gave rise to difficulties that threatened serious results. Thus in 1862 we find the "Kaw Trust Lands" coming up as a bone of considerable contention. Under the Greenwood treaty, these lands were to be advertised for sale and the bids were to be made under seal. The settlers having received, through a friend in Washington, a copy of the appraisement, bid in every instance the exact price fixed by the appraisers. Month after month passed by but still the settlers heard nothing from their bids. They called upon their representatives in Congress for information, but could receive no satisfactory answer.

While in this state of doubt and uncertainty as to the disposition of the lands, it was brought to their knowledge that some parties had overbid them a few cents on the acre, and such a storm of indignation broke forth that showed they were in no spirit to be tampered with. They demanded of their Senators and Representatives in Congress an explanation of the facts connected with the bids, but these gentlemen could not enlighten them. Through a friend in Washington they ascertained that one Robert Corwin, of Ohio, was the highest bidder for about seventy of the choicest claims, he having bid from one to ten cents an acre more than the settlers.

On learning this the wrath of the people knew no bounds, and they instantly made their case known to Hon. J. N. Lane, who was at that time United States Senator from Kansas, and to Hon. A. C. Wilder, who was then Representative in Congress. These gentlemen immediately addressed a communication, of which the following is a copy, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

> WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
> March 7, 1863.
>
> *Sir:* We have just been informed that the sealed bids for the Kaw Trust Lands have been opened, and develop the fact that the hardy actual settlers upon such lands are about to be robbed by a heartless speculator who has never been upon said lands. That said speculator, intending to filch from the settlers their homes and hard earnings, has overbid them a few cents on the acre in the expectation of obtaining the title to some seventy-five farms, proposing to sell the same to the settlers at an advanced price or drive them from their homes, many of whom are now in the army battling for their country.
>
> In the name of these, our constituents, and as their representatives, we do solemnly pray you to accept the bids of the actual settlers and reject the bids of the heartless speculator, and if, in discharge of your official duty, this cannot be done, award the lands to the settlers at the advance price bid by the speculator, giving them a sufficient time to signify their assent to the same. In behalf of the people of Kansas, and in the name of justice, we file this, our solemn protest, against permitting one acre of the land of the actual settlers going into the hands of the cormorant speculator, who has bid thereon, until the actual ler has had a fair opportunity to purchase the same.
>
> Yours truly,
> J. N. LANE.
> A. C. WILDER.
>
> HON. W. P. DALE,
> Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
> Washington, D. C.

In order to give better and more forcible expression to their indignation, a meeting of the settlers was held at Council Grove, on April 4, 1863, and in the preamble and resolutions adopted they pledged themselves to stand together as one man in favor of the settler. They resolved that any person, either at home or abroad, who attempted to rob a settler of his claim was no better than a robber, and should and would be treated as such. The Interior Department at Washington was strongly condemned and denounced. They resolved that the robberies committed upon the Government and the Indians by Corwin and others in building contracts were a disgrace to the nation; that they had reason to believe that Corwin received $20,000 from Stevens' contract for putting up buildings for the Indians; that they would defend their rights to their lands to the utmost extremity, and before yielding to heartless speculators and robbers they would destroy their improvements and would pursue any other course that would render the locality extremely disagreeable and uncomfortable for speculators or their agents. The people were thoroughly aroused and in earnest, and any effort to enforce the award to Corwin would surely have caused bloodshed. The opposition to the lands being awarded to Corwin was so great and promised to be productive of so much trouble that all the bids submitted for the "Trust Lands" were rejected, and on August 31, 1863, the lands were again advertised, and bids were to be received until October 5 following.

In 1860 and 1861, one Robert Stevens, who had previously entered into a large contract with the Government to build houses for the Indians, finished his contract, having erected in all one 150 stone houses, but as the old settlers of Morris County still characterize the job as a huge swindle, and as it has little bearing upon the history of the county, we will say nothing concerning it further than that after the houses were completed the Indians used them for stables and dwelt in their tents.

BORDER TROUBLES.

We now arrive at that period when events took place that not only startled the settlers of Morris County, but the people of the whole country, the year that ushered in the War of the Rebellion. After the commencement of hostilities between the North and the South, the people of the county were kept in a constant state of feverish excitement by perpetual threatened invasion from hostile Indians on the south and west, and by incursions of guerrillas and bushwhackers from Missouri, who, after committing all manner of violence in the eastern portion of the State, were working westward to the mountains and plains of New Mexico and Colorado where they could prey upon trains crossing the plains, and murder all the defenceless people who favored the Union. It was during one of these bushwhacking raids in 1862, by the gang known as Bill Anderson's, that Judge Baker, one of the most respected citizen of the county, and his brother-in-law, George Segur, were murdered at Baker's home on Rock Creek.

At the commencement of the war, the Anderson family, the male portion of which consisted of the old man and two sons, Bill and Jim, lived in Kansas and not a great way from Baker's. They were natives of Missouri, and had moved to Kansas in tho e *ante bellum* days when it was thought Kansas could be made a slave State by colonizing largely from the South. The people of the neighborhood looked upon the family as hard characters, and it was an open secret that they had committed several murders. To kill, steal, and plunder was their business, and they became quite a terror to the community. The breaking out of the war opened up to them grand opportunities for carrying on their hellish business, of which they were not slow to take advantage. About this time several other desperate characters joined them, and among them one Lee Griffin, and a notorious scoundrel, named Reed. They established their headquarters at Council Grove, and from this point would sally out and commit all manner of depredations, including murder, rape and horse-stealing. In one of these marauding excursions they stole two horses from Mr. Segur, who was father-in law to Judge Baker.

On hearing of this, Baker, with several others, started in pursuit and overtook the party on the Santa Fe trail, some distance west of Council Grove. The horses were recovered, and Baker swore out a warrant of arrest against the Andersons. This coming to the knowledge of old man Anderson, he swore he would take Baker's life, and arming himself with a rifle, and with murderous intent, he went to Baker's house. Baker having been previously informed of Anderson's design, met him prepared, and before the latter could carry out his murderous purpose Baker shot him dead.

The following night the young Andersons, with Griffin and Reed, went to Baker's house, intent on killing him, and called him out, but Baker, apprehensive that something of the kind would occur, had secured a friend or two to stay with him, and when he made his appearance he did so fully prepared and determined to sell his life as dearly as possible. Finding themselves thwarted in their purpose to kill Baker that night, they retired to the brush where they lay concealed watching for an opportunity to dispatch their victim. After thus waiting for a week or two without finding the opportunity they sought, they departed for Missouri, the resort during the war of guerrillas, bushwhackers and cut-throats.

More than a month passed by without anything being heard of the Andersons and their gang, and a faint hope began to be entertained that they had seen the last of them in the neighborhood, when on the morning of the second day of July, 1862, the Andersons were discovered skulking in the vicinity of Baker's house. They had returned the evening previous, and with them was another villain, a stranger, unknown to anyone in the community. Learning of Baker's absence from home, the Anderson gang secreted themselves in the neighborhood, leaving the stranger to watch Baker's house and apprise them of his return. On the evening of July 3, Baker, with his wife, returned from Emporia, which fact was immediately communicated by the stranger to the Andersons.

At that time Baker kept a supply store near the Santa Fe trail, which stood about seven or eight rods from his house. The Andersons were not long in perfecting their plans. The stranger was sent to Baker's house, instructed to tell him that he was "boss" of a train that was camped a short way off, and that he desired to purchase some supplies. Baker never having seen the stranger before, and this being a usual occurrence, was entirely free from suspicion, but yet in those unsettled times when every man on the frontier went armed, he took the precaution to buckle on a pair of revolvers, and thus prepared, and accompanied by his brother-in-law, George Segur, he went with the stranger to the store. It was now well into evening, so that under the darkness the Andersons could station themselves close to the store without running much risk of detection.

Baker had just about finished putting up the stranger's order when the Andersons, with their partners in crime, rushed into the store and fired, wounding both Baker and Segur in the first discharge. Taken thus by surprise, and being outnumbered two to one, Baker and Segur in their wounded condition sought shelter in the cellar, where the murderers sought to follow them, but Baker, firing through the cellar door, wounded Jim Anderson in the leg, breaking his thigh bone. The Andersons then withdrew from the building and set fire to it. In the cellar Baker told his brother-in-law that he was mortally wounded and could not live long, and advised Segur to escape through the cellar window, which, after much difficulty, he succeeded in doing. While the store was being devoured by the flames, the desperadoes watched outside lest Baker should escape, and thus one of the most respected citizens of Morris County was burned to death in the cellar of his own store by this gang of cut-throats, after having been mortally wounded at their hands. Segur died from his wound on the following day. After finishing their hellish work in Morris County, the murderous gang returned to Missouri to ply their nefarious business of guerrilla warfare and bushwhacking.

Although Col. S. N. Wood had, by authority of the Secretary of War, and of the Governor of Kansas, organized the "Morris County Rangers" in the early part of the year 1863, guerrillas were not deterred from making plundering and murderous incursions into the country. Thus we find that on the 4th of May, 1863, Dick Yeager and his band of guerrillas encamped in the vicinity of Council Grove. No doubt his intention was to sack the town, but the people armed themselves and posted sentinels each night and frustrated his plans. After domineering over the citizens for some time with high hand, and using threats and insults, he withdrew with a portion of his band to Diamond Springs, where, without either ceremony or provocation, they shot and killed a citizen named Augustus Howell, and severely wounded his wife.

Another thing that tended to save Council Grove and its people from the ravages of Yeager, was the fact that Capt. Rowell, with a company of the Second Colorado Regiment, was stationed close to the town to guard the mails and Santa Fe trains. Throughout the year 1854, the people were kept constantly on the alert. Now it would be a guerrilla raid that would call them to arms, and now a visit from hostile Indians. Many were the depredations committed this year by marauding bands of both whites and Indians, but the people, knowing the insecurity of life and property in those harassing years, were always on the *qui vive*, and while the depredations perpetrated in the adjoining counties were quite serious, Morris County escaped with but few, and these were of a trifling character.

In the year 1867 occurred the lynching of one of the guerrillas, and the affair caused a great deal of excitement in Council Grove. In the fall of 1866 a man named McDowell came from Missouri and made Council Grove his stopping place. As was subsequently ascertained, McDowell, during the war was a guerrilla and bushwhacker, and when the war closed, having no desire to cultivate the arts of peace, became a desperado, and many are the dark deeds laid to his charge. Of these he boasted, and seemed to take pride in telling how many men he had killed in his time. People paid very little heed to his boasting at the time and set it all down to braggadocio. At that time one W. K. Pollard kept a livery stable in Council Grove, and one day McDowell went to the stable and hired a team for the ostensible purpose of going to Junction City. As the sequel proved, in hiring the team he had no other object than to steal it. Not returning that day Pollard became suspicious and started after him next morning. On reaching Junction City he found that McDowell had gone farther, and was, by that time, probably out of the State. His next step was to procure a requisition from Gov. Crawford, after which he started in pursuit of the thief, and succeeded in overtaking him at Nebraska City, where he arrested him and brought him back to Council Grove. Here he had a preliminary examination and was held for trial at the District Court.

In all probability he would have been tried by ordinary process of law but for a little transaction that took place that changed the aspect of affairs. While McDowell was under confinement it so happened by some mysterious agency that the Deputy Sheriff of Shawnee County, one Cunningham, put in an appearance, and whatever freemasonry existed between McDowell and Cunningham will never be known, but certain it is that Cunningham secretly passed McDowell a revolver for the evident purpose of securing his escape by shooting the guard. Cunningham was detected in the act, however, and before McDowell had an opportunity of using it for any purpose it was taken from him. If ever Cunningham stood upon the brink of eternity it was then, for no sooner was it made known what he had done than he was surrounded by as an indignant and determined a set of men as ever cast a noose around the neck of a villain. He trembled with fear, and well he might, for he was facing a crowd of resolute men, never to be moved by threats, and, in his case, not easily moved by appeals for pity. The rope was prepared and certain doom seemed to await him, but through some mysterious and unacountable agency, known only to the initiated, he was saved, but never will he be so near the grave again until he enters it, as he was upon that occasion. He immediately left town, nor did he stand upon the order of his going.

The more the people thought and talked of what had taken place, the more exasperated they became, and that same night a body of disguised men surrounded the guard, seized McDowell and carried him to the center of the bridge that crosses the Neosho River at Council Grove. He begged and pleaded and screamed for mercy, but all his begging, pleading and screaming fell upon deaf ears, for he was about to taste of that kind of mercy that he, by his own boasting, had shown to his helpless victims when they appealed to him. A rope was brought, one end of which was fastened around his neck, after the fashion usually adopted in such cases, and the other was made secure to the railing of the bridge. Up he was lifted and over he was dropped, and there he was left dangling until the next morning, when he was taken down and an inquest held on his body by J. T. Stevenson, a Justice of the Peace, and a verdict rendered according to the facts—death by strangulation.

A few days after this occurred, the whole community was thrown into considerable excitement by a rumor that a party of Quantrell's band and Bill Anderson's, to which McDowell had belonged, were on their way to wreak a terrible vengeance upon the people of Morris County, and Council Grove in particular. It turned out to be mere rumor, however, but the excitement was none the less for all that.

THE CHEYENNE OUTBREAK.

This occurred on the 3rd of June, 1868. Like a thunderbolt bursting from a clear sky, and without the least note of warning to indicate what was about to happen, four hundred Cheyennes burst upon the town all armed and painted for war. When the Indians reached the west end of the town, they divided their forces, one-half following along Elm Creek to the south of town while the other continued to march along Main street. The people were taken completely by surprise, and could not surmise what the approach of so large a body of Indians, all painted, bedecked and mounted for war, meant, unless it was the indiscriminate slaughter of the whites. The fears of the whites were greatly allayed when the Chief of the Cheyennes told them they had nothing to fear as it was the Kaws they were after and not the whites. Notwithstanding this assurance, the settlers, knowing the treacherous nature of the red men, were not altogether at ease and held themselves in readiness for whatever might happen. The Kaw tribe was at that time stationed about two and a half miles east from Council Grove, on Big John Creek, and the agent for the tribe was Major E. S. Stover.

The cause for the Cheyennes being on the war path may as well be stated here. During the year previous, the Kaws and Cheyennes lived at peace with each other, and visited the wigwams of each other in a friendly manner. Not far west from Council Grove both tribes herded their ponies within easy distance of each other and between the two

> "All seemed as peaceful and as still
> As the mist slumb'ring on yon hill."

The Cheyennes had about one hundred ponies in their herd, with eight or ten Indians to watch them, and the Kaws had about fifty ponies in their herd with only one of the tribe to watch them. From where the Kaws were at that time encamped, on the high land on the south side of Elm Creek, they could see anything that transpired on the plains where the ponies were being herded. One day the Kaw who was herding the ponies of his tribe saw several Cheyennes come toward where he was stationed, and thinking they were coming for no other purpose than to make a neighborly visit, and exchange a friendly pipe, he lay couched upon the grass awaiting their approach. Before the unsuspecting Kaw had an idea of what was going to happen, his spirit was sent to the happy hunting ground, and all the Kaw ponies driven off. The Cheyennes thought they were unobserved, but a party of Kaws had been watching their movements from the high ground where they were encamped. Their natural cunning told them not to drive the Kaw ponies directly to their own herd, and they therefore made a wide detour to the south and west, expecting thereby to reach their own camp, and at the same time, throw the Kaws off the trail.

This stratagem might have been successful had it not been for the observations taken from the camp. Comprehending at a glance the object and movement of the Cheyennes, the Kaws instantly mustered a party of their own warriors and intercepted the Cheyennes, whom they set upon and killed seven out of eight. The Kaws not only recovered their own ponies but captured about forty of those belonging to the Cheyennes, and thus between ponies and scalps, they returned triumphantly to camp. They celebrated the affair by a war-dance, at which many of the people from Council Grove and surrounding country were spectators. It was to avenge this act on the part of the Kaws that the Cheyennes appeared in the streets of Council Grove on the morning of June 3, 1868.

About two miles from Council Grove, on the east side of the Neosho River, was established the headquarters of the Kaw Agency, the agent, as already mentioned, being Major Stover. On hearing of the approach of the Cheyennes, the Kaws took up a position in the brush along the margin of Big John Creek. The Kaws were greatly inferior in numbers, but vastly superior in arms. The Cheyennes were mounted, while the Kaws were on foot.

As the Cheyennes approached, Major Stover rode out and met their chief and several of their braves between the two contending lines, and held a consultation with them in the interest of peace. Nothing would satisfy the Cheyennes but the scalps of seven Kaws and forty of their ponies, to which Major Stover would not listen.

While the consultation was being held, some of the more fiery and impetuous of the Indians exchanged shots. Among the Kaws was a brave who was looked upon as a kind of leader, named Bill Johnson, and when the firing commenced, Bill cried out, "Take care, Major Stover, you'll get hurt. Major Stover go away, you'll get hurt, I say." Nothing was accomplished by the parley between the Major and the Chief; the Cheyennes would be satisfied with nothing but the scalps and the ponies, and these being refused they determined to exterminate the Kaws.

The Major, finding his efforts to secure peace fruitless, returned to where the Kaws were posted in the brush, and it is said the first and only command he gave them was, "Give them h—l, boys." The Cheyennes were extremely wary about attacking, and the Kaws being dismounted and greatly inferior in numbers, were just as determined not to be drawn from their advantageous position. The Cheyennes would form in line out in the open ground, and then, facing to the right, would make a charge in Indian file, and when the head of the line would come within shooting distance of the Kaws, (they were mostly all armed with revolvers), the first man would fire and wheel to the left, and so on throughout the line, each warrior following his leader until they had formed quite an extended circle, and in this fashion they would ride and fire; always sure, as they approached the Kaws to throw themselves well over on the opposite sides of their ponies.

This kind of running fight was kept up for several hours, when the Cheyennes, fearing to attack the Kaws in their position, and being unable to draw them out into the open ground, retired from the field. The casualties were, three wounded, one of whom died the following day. There is good reason to believe that the Cheyennes had designs of perpetrating outrages upon the whites, because, instead of returning to camp, they moved up to the Solomon Valley, where they killed quite a number of settlers and committed other depredations

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTY.

Shortly after the close of the war, in 1865, a good many settlers, seeking homes in the West, located in the county, and this year and the one that followed were very prosperous years for the people. In 1866, however, the county, but particularly Council Grove, had quite a blow aimed at its prosperity. Up to this time Council Grove had carried on quite an extensive business, being the last trading post for trains going west, and the first point reached by trains coming from the west. Situated thus, and being located on the great and only highway between the Missouri River and New Mexico, its trade was immense. It was the rendezvous for all trains crossing the plains, and was the headquarters of the Santa Fe Coach Line. Everything contributed to make it a place of great prosperity, and the prosperity it shared was felt more or less throughout the county. Just at this point of its prosperity, however, the Kansas Pacific Railway was completed almost to Junction City, in Davis County, a point about twenty-five miles north of Council Grove. To this point the Stage Company moved its entire outfit, and Junction City was now to realize the trade heretofore enjoyed by Council Grove. The Santa Fe trail was virtually deserted, and the long trains that were wont to form at Council Grove, now formed at the county seat of Davis County, and, instead of following the Santa Fe trail, moved westward over the Smoky Hill route. The people of Council Grove did not allow this vast trade to pass from them without an effort to retain it, and offered liberal inducements to the Stage Company to prevent them from moving, but all to no purpose; to Junction City they went and the business of Council Grove was staggered by the blow. Compared with what it had been, Council Grove now became a quiet town. During this year, 1867, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in the county, and the scare created thereby was equal to any occasioned by either savage or guerrilla. Although the removal of the Stage Line Company, and the loss of business consequent thereon, was a severe blow to Council Grove, merchants continued to do a reasonably fair business. It is true their transactions were not nearly as great, but the business was steady, and when balance sheets were struck at the close of 1867, dealers found that they had done reasonably well during the year. In fact it was a year of remarkable prosperity all over the county. A great many new settlers had located in the county during the year, the winter was exceedingly mild, and the spring of 1868 opened out very auspiciously. People were now commencing to realize a feeling of security, and all fear of Indian outbreaks or raids of bushwhackers had about vanished. In this year occurred the Cheyenne outbreak, which caused a great deal of excitement. But after it was all over, the inhabitants of Morris County found out that they were a great deal more frightened than hurt.

The year 1869 was rather a quiet year, and had it not been for the shooting and killing of William Hess by William Polk in a difficulty that arose over some frivolous matter, would have been quite uneventful. Polk immediately fled, but was afterwards captured in Illinois and brought back to Cottonwood, where he was tried and acquitted. Settlers were now pouring into the county thick and fast, and 1870 was marked by such a flow of immigration into the county as, up to that time, had never been realized. Large herds of cattle were driven into the county to fatten on its rich, nutritious and abundant grasses, and everybody felt happy under prosperity. Towards the end of the year, however, a small speck of war showed itself on the horizon, which, for some time, created considerable excitement. This arose from the fact that the vigilantes of Butler County, which joins Morris County on the south, had hung, for some real or supposed cause, a man named James Smith, and two brothers named Booth. These men had been at a former time residents of Morris County, and when it came to the knowledge of the people that three of their citizens had been hung by the vigilantes of an adjoining county, they were ready to wreak a terrible vengeance upon their neighbor. Satisfactory explanations were made, however, and the people quieted down and the thing was soon forgotten. In 1871 new comers flocked into the county by the hundred. They came singly and in groups, and even by whole colonies, some of which numbered fifty families to the colony. Nothing occurred in the county of unusual interest until the fall of 1873, when the entire western portion of the county was swept as by a besom with a devastating prairie fire. The fire originated in the neighborhood of White City, on the northern boundary line of the county, and spread with terrific rapidity over that portion of the county above mentioned, lapping up with its fiery tongue in its mad career, houses, barns, out-buildings, cattle, farm implements, hay-stacks, and in some instances, human lives, and leaving nothing but desolation and devastation in its wake. The damage entailed upon the settlers by this fire was immense, and very many of the people lost all they had saved and accumulated by years of toil and hard labor. The history of the county from that time to the present is without any incident of special interest or unusual occurrence, and pertains more to its material growth and advancement, and, consequently, can be shown better by statistical history than by narrative.

WAR RECORD.

At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, the population of Morris County, all told did not exceed 800 souls, and the returns of the election for 1861, show that the voting population that year was only 158. Among the settlers were quite a number from Missouri and other slave-holding States, and, as a consequence, they divided upon the issue of the war according to their proclivities. Those who favored the Union were largely in the ascendency, and during the early days of the war, about fifty men from Morris County enlisted in the Union army, most of whom went into the Eleventh Kansas, which was recruited by Gen. Thomas Ewing, then of Kansas, but now of Ohio.

As the war continued, men kept enlisting until Morris County had furnished 125 soldiers, which, for a county that was, by some, considered "disloyal," on account of the Southern people among the settlers, was pretty good evidence of their loyalty. When it is borne in mind that, in 1861, the voting population was only 158, it will be seen that nearly every loyal man in Morris County, capable of bearing arms, went to the war to fight for the Union and Liberty. In addition to this, one John Delashmitt came from Iowa and enlisted in Morris County a company of Kaw Indians for service in the Union army, which numbered eighty men.

In 1863, the people were so harassed and kept in such a continual state of excitement by guerrillas and bushwhackers, that S. N. Wood, who had gone out as Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Kansas, at the commencement of the war, but who had resigned and returned home early in 1863, received authority from the Secretary of War and the Governor of Kansas, to organize a military force, to be known as the Morris County Rangers. If there were any enlisted men in this organization, we failed to find a record of their names, but the following is a list of the officers:

Morris County Rangers, Cavalry.—Captain, S. N. Wood; First Lieutenant, James Cairey; Second Lieutenant, Theodore Jones; Third Lieutenant, W. R. Terwilliger; Ensign, J. H. Black.

Neosho Guards, Cavalry.—Captain, W. T. Lard; First Lieutenant, J. E. Bryan; Second Lieutenant, J. A. B. Bear; Third Lieutenant, Samuel Brown; Ensign, A. J. Crawford.

Clark's Creek Rangers, Cavalry.—Captain, Charles Guenter; First Lieutenant, Henry Baxter; Second Lieutenant, Courtney Holmes; Third Lieutenant, John Warnecka; Ensign, S. Atchison.

Neosho Rangers, Cavalry.—Captain, S. D. Price; First Lieutenant, T. J. Lambert; Second Lieutenant, M. Clairey; Third Lieutenant, M. Clevenger; Ensign, G. W. Black.

Council Grove Guards, Infantry.—Captain, R. B. Lockwood; First Lieutenant, J. Stenger; Second Lieutenant, James Phinney; Third Lieutenant, N. C. Aiken; Ensign, William Lane.

FIRST THINGS.

First Settlers.—Council Grove Township, S. M. Hays, 1847; Choteau Bros., 1848; T. S. Huffaker, 1850, and Columbia Bros., 1852. Neosho Township, J. C. Munkers, 1854. Warren Township, C. P. Eden and Henry Thornby, 1857; Valley Township, Joseph Dunlap, 1857; Clark's Creek Township, John Warnecke, 1857, and June Baxter, William Atkinson, and Charles Guenter in 1858; Parker Township, William Black, 1860; Rolling Prairie Township, A. I. Beach, 1867; Elm Creek Township, L. M. and Milton Hill, 1865; Diamond

Valley Township, J. M. Douglas and John O'Byrne, 1858; Ohio Township, Norman Parker 1870; Highland Township, Detroit Burton, 1864.

First Justices.—H. J. Epsey appointed by Governor Geary in 1858. The next shown by the records is Thomas White in 1859, and William Mansfield and Abraham Pollard in 1860. Clark's Creek Township, Marion Walters and W. M. Patton, 1860; Neosho Township, William Downing and Porter Fisher, 1860; Diamond Valley Township, A. F. Dickinson and Wesley Lyon, 1868; Elm Creek Township, S. Corey and G. W. Coffin, 1871; Parker Township, G. W. Churchman and Thomas Eldridge, 1871; Ohio Township, H. C. Abernethy and D. E. Welden, 1872; Highland Township, Detroit Burton, 1866; Valley Township, H. H. Knox and W. H. Martin, 1874; Rolling Prairie Township, Erie Johnson, 1874; Warren Township, H. P. Watts and E. Johnson, 1881.

First Business.—The first store opened in the county was by S. M. Hays, at Council Grove in 1847, followed the year after by Choteau Bros., and in 1852 by Columbia Bros. In 1861, at the same place, Aiken & Thacher built a large steam grist and saw mill. Parkerville, a general store was opened by Eastman & Thomas in 1870, and at the same place in 1871, C. G. Parker erected a steam grist and saw mill. Skiddy, general store by College & McDaniels in 1870. White City, general store by Thornley & Dunbar in 1872. Dunlap, general store.

The first hotel in the county was built in 1856, at Council Grove, by Charles Gilkey.

First Church Buildings.—The first church building erected in the county was the Methodist Episcopal, South, at Council Grove, in 1868; Congregational at the same place in 1871; Methodist at the same place in 1878. Methodist Church at White City in 1878. Methodist at Parkerville in 1880. Baptist Church at Skiddy in 1882. African Methodist Episcopal at Council Grove in 1879.

First Schools.—Council Grove, 1857, teacher, Miss Sarah Stevenson; Warren Township, 1868, teacher, Miss Amanda Harlow; Clark's Creek Township, 1859, teacher, Edson Baxter, at that time only fourteen years old; Elm Creek Township, 1868, teacher, Mrs. Bates; Neosho Township, 1859, teacher, Miss Sallie Fisher; Ohio Township, 1871, teacher, Mr. Lacy; Highland Township, 1871, teacher, Henry Corbin; Parker Township, 1866; White City, 1873, teacher, Adam Dixon; Parkerville, 1871, teacher, William McCullom; Skiddy, 1873.

First Marriages.—T. S. Huffaker and Eliza Ann Baker, May, 1852, in Council Grove; Elm Creek Township, William Wiggins and Miss Berry, 1869; Ohio Township, A. F. Park and Mary J. Davidson, 1871; Warren Township, Thomas Roberts and Margaret Eden, 1871; Highland Township, James P. Kendall and Jemima K. Burton, March, 1867; Clark's Creek Township, William Parker and Caroline Atkinson, December, 1859; Neosho Township, William Horner and Miss Black, 1859.

First Postmasters.—The first Postmaster in the county was T. S. Huffaker, in 1854; Diamond Valley, Samuel Shaft, 1863; Neosho, B. Thomas, 1880; Elm Creek, L. M. Hill, 1866; Clark's Creek, Mr. Gilman, 1859.

First Things in General.—The first Commissioners appointed for the District, at that time, composed of Wise, Breckinridge and Madison counties, were: T. S. Huffaker, who was Chairman of Board and Probate Judge, C. H. Withington and H. B. Elliott, who were appointed by Governor Reeder in 1855. The first elected officers of the county were: W. B. Harrold, J. H. Ritchie and John Hammond, County Commissioners; Charles Columbia, Treasurer; S. N. Wood, County Attorney; A. J. Collier, Sheriff; Richard Ult, Assessor; A. C. Stewart, Coroner, and M. Conn, County Clerk. The first white child born in the county was Lucy Columbia in 1852. First resident white woman in the county was Mrs. Mitchell. First man sent from the county to the Territorial Legislature was Christopher Columbia. First District Court was organized in 1858, with Hon. Rush Elmore as presiding judge. The first term of the court was held in October, 1858, and the place of holding it was in the old log cabin built by S. M. Hays in 1847. The court officers were: William Weir, of Wyandotte County, was prosecuting attorney; L. McCarthy, clerk, and W. B. Harrold acted as sheriff. The place where the jury deliberated upon their verdict was under the shade of a tree that stood in the yard. The first case that appears of record in the county is entitled, "William Polk vs. J. J. Hawkins," the nature of the suit being for possession. The first instrument recorded in the county, as shown by the books in the office of Register of Deeds, bears date November 10, 1858, and is a deed made by S. Park to Samuel B. Bay, conveying forty acres in Section 24, Township 19, Range 7, which is now included in Lyon County. The first teachers' [illegible] 'd in the county was in 1864, at Council Grove.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Up to 1858, the county had no separate and distinct organization, but still formed a municipal township of the district composed of Wise, Breckinridge and Madison counties. In 1858 an election was ordered to complete the organization of the county, at which H. J. Epsey was elected Probate Judge and T. S. Huffaker, Harvey Munkers and Lewis Baum were elected Supervisors, but the latter gentleman failing to qualify, Thomas White was appointed to fill the vacancy. W. H. White became Justice of the Peace, N. S. Brazleton Surveyor, and Joseph Kempton was appointed Clerk of the Board.

Prior to this time there had been but one voting precinct in the county, but now that the county was fully organized, the Board of Supervisors at their first meeting in 1858 established three additional precincts, one at June Baxter's, on Clark's Creek; one at William Downing's, on the Neosho, and one at Coun's Ranch, on Diamond Creek. The first question submitted by the Board for the people to vote upon, was one on which they were to decide whether hogs should be restrained from running at large. The election was held in October, 1859, and the porcine race were restrained by fourteen majority.

In the early settlement of the county, the prevailing sentiment of the people was strongly Southern, and hence the Territorial Legislature of 1855, by which the Territory was divided into counties, named nearly all the counties after Southern celebrities. Thus came the names of Breckinridge, Madison, Davis, etc., and thus what is now Morris County was named Wise, after that Southern celebrity who, afterwards, as Governor of Virginia, sent John Brown to the gallows. By 1859, the tone of public sentiment had changed, owing to the large immigration that had set in from the Eastern, Middle and Northern States.

In this year, Hon. S. N. Wood was representing the county in the Legislature, and as the hanging of John Brown had aroused the indignation of all liberty-loving people, he had a bill passed by which the name of the county was changed from Wise to Morris, in honor of Thomas Morris, who was United States Senator from Ohio. The county officers chosen to hold their respective offices until November, 1860, were as follows: Probate Judge, James A. Robbins; Commissioners, W. B. Harrell, J. H. Richey and Jonathan Hammond; Sheriff, A. J. Collier; Assessor, Richard Utt; Coroner, A. C. Stewart; County Clerk, M. Conn; Treasurer, Charles Columbia, and County Attorney, S. N. Wood, and this concludes the history of the county while Kansas was a Territory.

Kansas became a State and was admitted to the Union as such in 1861. After its admission, the State was divided into representative districts, and Morris, Chase and Butler counties constituted the Thirteenth District. A. J. Chipman was the first man who represented the county in the State Legislature, and S. N. Wood had the honor of being the first State Senator from the county. The first election held in the county after Kansas became a State was in the spring of 1861, at which B. F. Perkins was elected Probate Judge; R. B. Lockwood, Clerk of the District Court, and T. S. Huffaker, Superintendent of Public Instruction. These officers were to hold their respective offices until January, 1862.

In November, 1861, a regular election was held, at which a full county ticket was elected. The officers chosen at this election were: Representative, Charles Columbia; Probate Judge, T. S. Huffaker; Clerk of the District Court, R. B. Lockwood; Commissioners, Jonathan Hammond, J. H. Richey, and C. R. Rhodes; County Clerk, John F. Dodds; Sheriff, A. J. Collier; Treasurer, R. B. Lockwood; Register of Deeds, John F. Dodds; Assessor, J. C. Munkers; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lew Whitsitt; Surveyor, J. B. Collier; Coroner, Allen Crowley. The total vote of the county at this election was 158.

The present county officers are as follows: L. McKenzie, Fay Parsons, F. M. Wierman, Commissioners; John Sims, Sheriff; A. Moser, Jr., County Clerk; R. M. Armstrong, Clerk of the District Court; W. H. White, Treasurer; Jesse Hammer, Probate Judge; J. E. Drake, Register of Deeds; A. G. Campbell, Superintendent of Public Instruction; E. I. Prothrow, Coroner; J. M. Miller, County Attorney; Seneca Tyler, Surveyor.

Organization of Townships.—From 1855, when the eastern portion of the State was divided into counties, until 1860, Morris County comprised but one municipal township, and was known as Council Grove, and was attached to Breckinridge, now Lyon, County, for judicial and revenue purposes. The organization of Morris County was completed in 1858, and at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners, held March 17, 1860, the county was divided into three civil townships, viz.: Council Grove, Neosho, and Clark's Creek.

In April, 1868, another township was created, from territory taken from the south of Clark's Creek Township, and to the township thus created was given the name of Diamond Valley.

Parker Township was established on the 5th day of September, 1870, and was made out of territory taken partly from Neosho and Clark's Creek townships.

Elm Creek Township was organized September 9, 1871, the territory comprising which having been taken from Council Grove and Diamond Valley townships.

Ohio Township was created February 9, 1872, and comprises territory once embraced in Parker and Neosho townships.

Highland Township was set off January 13, 1874, and was taken from Clark's Creek, Diamond Valley, and Parker townships.

Rolling Prairie Township was organized April 15, 1874, out of territory taken from Clark's Creek and Parker townships.

Valley Township was created April 15, 1874, from territory formerly embraced in Council Grove Township.

Warren Township was set off from Neosho Township, January 5, 1880.

These constitute the eleven civil townships of the county, as now organized, their geographical position being as follows:

A line drawn through the center of the county, from east to west, would leave Valley, Council Grove, Elm Creek and Diamond Valley townships south of said line, and also a strip about three miles wide from the south of Highland Township. The position of these townships, in the order named, is from east to west. All the other townships in the county are north of said center line.

COUNTY SEAT CONTEST.

Like many other places, Morris County has had its vexations, anxieties and tribulations over the question as to where the seat of justice should be located. From the time the county was organized until 1871, Council Grove held it by undisputed possession. This was the year in which Parkerville was incorporated, and scarcely was the town organization completed when it entered the lists to contest the county seat question with Council Grove. Petitions were widely circulated and submitted to the County Board of Commissioners, who ordered an election, so that the people might decide the question for themselves. The fight waxed hot and warm, the friends of the contesting points putting forth every effort that would add to their chances of success. Nor were they altogether particularly scrupulous about the means employed to secure victory, as they furnished abundant evidence to prove that "for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," there are others peculiar as well as the heathen Chinee.

Voters were colonized in large numbers for the occasion, and were furnished temporary work at good wages, so as to hold them until after election. There were about as many herders scattered over the prairie as there were cattle, and if their flocks and herds were few, it was nobody's business, as American citizens their votes would count. When the result of a hard fought battle stands trembling in the balance, the general commanding must not stand hesitating between honor and expediency as to the employment of certain means, while the victory passes from his reach. Just prior to the election, a stranger would be struck to see the number of men employed on the streets under the Street Commissioner.

Other strategems were resorted to, which shows that those who were directing affairs were not barren of ingenuity. People would come down from Parkerville to Council Grove, and inveigle away as many of the peripatetic voters as possible, and, in like manner, the people of Council Grove would operate in Parkerville.

On the night before election a number of laborers in Council Grove were thus enticed to go to Parkerville, and among them was one Irishman, who had been indulging rather freely in the "cratur." When they arrived at Parkerville, the descendant of Erin was taken to a hotel and assigned to a room. Pat was not altogether reliable, for in his frequent potations he would give a whoop and "hoo-rooh" for Council Grove. After plying him with whisky, they undressed him and put him to bed, after which they left him, taking his clothes with them. About the time the matutinal rooster began to crow, Pat woke with a terrible thumping in the head. His mind was all confused, and it was a few minutes before he became sufficiently collected to comprehend the situation. He then got out of the bed and began to look for his clothes, but they were gone. He looked under the bed, behind the door, behind the washstand, but not a stitch of them could he find. Pat, however, was a man of good natural resources, and inasmuch as some one had stolen his clothes he could see no wrong in stealing somebody else's. Acting upon this principle he stepped out into the hall in his nether garments, and as many of the bedroom doors were open, the weather being warm, he had no trouble in clothing himself. The hour was early and not a sound was heard in the whole house. Pat went his rounds, taking a pair of pants out of this room, a vest out of that, a coat out of another, a hat out of the next, and last a pair of boots, which he did not put until he reached the street. It was nothing but a fair exchange, thought the son of Erin and he had got the best of the bargain. He then started out on foot for Council Grove, distant about twelve miles, and on reaching town he met Mr. Nichols, the Street Commissioner, for whom he had been working, and to whom he told his experience, adding, "Be jabers, they thought to get me to vote for Parkerville, and though they trated me moighty dasent, as you may see, here I am to vote for Council Grove." How the contest was conducted may be ascertained from the fact that there was nearly a vote cast for every man, woman, and child, in the county. At that time the population of the county was 2,225, and the vote cast on the county-seat question was 1,312, of which Council Grove received 899, and Parkerville 413, so the former place was declared to be the seat of justice of Morris County, and remains so in this year of grace—1882.

RAILROADS, ETC.

In September, 1865, the people of the county voted to the Santa Fe Railway Company, bonds to the amount of $100,000, thinking thereby to secure the building of the line through the county. The total vote cast in the county was ninety-six, all of which, except six, were cast in favor of the bonds. The company did not accept them, however, and constructed its line about twenty-five miles south of the county. On June 29, 1867, another vote was taken on a proposition for the county to take stock to the amount of $165,000 in the Union Pacific, Southern branch, at which 195 votes were cast, of which number 174 were for the proposition and 21 against. This road is known in Kansas as the Missouri, Kansas & Topeka Railway, and was built through the county in 1868. Its course is diagonal, running from the northwest to the southeast, and passes through Skiddy, White City, Parkerville, Council Grove, and Dunlap. This road furnishes all the railway facilities the county has at the present time, but the people are very sanguine that they will have a direct east and west line in the course of a year or two, as bonds have been voted to aid in its construction and the line has been surveyed.

No mineral yet discovered in the county, although in 1874 a party prospected for coal in the vicinity of Council Grove, but after having bored down to a depth of 305 feet without discovering any indications of either bituminous or anthracite, gave it up as a failure, since which time the experiment has not been repeated. There is, however, in the county an abundance of superior magnesian and other kinds of limestone, suitable for building purposes, and also for making an excellent quality of lime. In Rolling Prairie Township, in the northern portion of the county, some very fine clay for pottery purposes has been found, and in Council Grove Township, at a depth of about 200 feet, a very thick vein, eight feet it is said, of pure gypsum has been discovered, but neither the clay nor the gypsum is utilized.

Aside from the steam flouring mill at Council Grove, the steam grist and saw mill at Parkerville, the grist mill at Dunlap, and two cheese factories in Parker Township, there are no manufacturing establishments in the county, nor are there any water privileges in the county to encourage the erection of any. A steam woolen factory or two might, however, be operated with profit to the owners, as the wool raised in Morris and adjoining counties would furnish an abundance of raw material to be manufactured, and the encouragement thereby given to the raising of sheep and the growing of wool would add greatly to the wool production. Aside from this the county has nothing to recommend it to those seeking fields for manufacturing enterprises, except that it offers superior advantages for the manufacturing of cheese and making of butter.

SCHOOL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

The people of Morris County are not behind that of any other in the attention given to the eduation of the youth, and in furnishing ample facilities for the advancement of education. School taxes, although the heaviest the tax-payer is called upon to pay, are always paid cheerfully, and hence it is that a stranger passing through the country sees the prairie dotted with so many schoolhouses. There are in the county sixty-three school districts, and sixty-two schoolhouses, of which seven are built of stone, fifty-three are frame and one is built of logs.

The population of the county between the ages of five and twenty-one years in 1882, which is considered the school age, was 3,482. The number of pupils enrolled during the year 1882, was 2,509. The average daily attendance was 1,539. There were employed during the year seventy teachers, of whom thirty-one were males and thirty-nine females. The average salary per month paid to teachers was, males, $32.15, and to females, $28.75. The amount expended was $18,338.09. The County Superintendent reports the school rooms well supplied with maps, charts, dictionaries, globes, and all other apparatus necessary to advance the pupils, assist them in their studies, and give them a clearer understanding of the subjects involved in their lessons.

The first white school taught in the county was at Council Grove, in 1857, the teacher being Miss Sarah Stevenson. Mr. T. S. Huffaker, however, had been employed as early as 1850, to teach the Kaw Indians, in the Mission building, and while thus employed, several white children attended his school.

For reasons already mentioned in this history, the growth in population of the county has been rather slow, and not anything like what the superior agricultural advantages of the county would warrant. Any person who has read the narrative history of the county will readily understand how the county has been so backward in settlement. It will there be seen that the "Eastman" survey, made prior to the creation of Kansas into a Territory, placed the lands of the Kaw Reservation west of Council Grove and embraced a tract twenty miles square. This embraced more than half of the county, and left only the eastern portion subject to settlement.

Again in 1857, when a dispute arose as to the boundary lines, of the reservation, and a new survey was ordered, which is known as the "Montgomery Survey," the location of the reservation was changed so that the town of Council Grove became the center north and south, and all the territory in the county east of Council Grove, and to a point five miles west, was declared to be within the Kaw Reservation. The result of this was that all who had settled upon this territory were declared trespassers, and had to leave. Thus we find that in 1860, thirteen years after the first white settlers had located at Council Grove, the entire population of the county numbered only 770. The "Montgomery" survey left only the western portion of the county subject to settlement, but the war coming on put a stop to immigration. After the war closed immigration set in again, but the large tract of choice lands held by the Indians was a great drawback to settlement. We find, however, that in

1870 the population of the county had reached 2,225, showing an increase in ten years, although virtually five, because from 1860 until 1865 immigration had almost ceased, of 1,455. All difficulty over the Indian lands having been amicably settled, and the Kaws moved away to the Indian Territory, the flow of immigration set in with greater force.

In the five years from 1870 to 1875, the population had increased 2,372, nearly double as much as it had in the ten years preceding 1870, thereby raising the population of the county in 1875, to 4,597. From 1875 to 1878, the increase in population was 1,059, or a total of 5,656, while during the next two year we find the increase to have been 2,766, as according to the census of 1880, the population of the county was 8,422.

By a comparison of figures, we find the material growth of the county to have been much greater than its growth in population would seem to indicate, although the same causes that operated against the one, also militated against the other. We find that in 1874 the total acreage of field crops was 19,117.25; whereas in 1880 it was 75,956.20, or nearly four times greater. If we take the value of products as a basis for comparison we find that they aggregated in 1874 $163,616.35, and in 1880 $901,997.69, showing the increase in six years to be $738,381.34.

We do not think it necessary to compare one year with the other to show the ratio of increase in material growth, as the latest statistics obtainable being those returned to the County Clerk by the assessors of the respective townships will sufficiently show that, in material growth, the county is advancing rapidly. By these returns we find that the number of acres sown to winter wheat in 1881 was 4,164; rye 782; spring wheat sown in 1882 1,896 acres; corn 41,426 acres; oats 9,588 acres; Irish potatoes 722 acres; sweet potatoes 41 acres; sorghum 656 acres; flax 1,215 acres; broom corn 68 acres; millet and Hungarian 2,677 acres; pearl millet 42 acres; timothy 113 acres; clover 156 acres; rice corn 76 acres; prairie meadow 2,040 acres; prairie pasture 15,420 acres, making a total of 81,032 acres. If we take the product of the two leading articles, wheat and corn, the value of the yield of these alone, at a reasonable estimate, will be $113,625.

In 1881 there were cut in the county 777 tons of tame hay, and 31,346 tons of prairie hay. The value of the garden produce marketed during the year was $2,854, and the value of poultry and eggs sold was $5,771. Of cheese there was made during the year 1881, in family and factory, 1,490 pounds, while of butter there was made 174,188 pounds. There were clipped in the county during the year, 30,047 pounds of wool, valued at $9,091.

The value of agricultural implements in the county was set down at $53,008, and the value of horticultural products at $1,468. The value of animals slaughtered, or sold for slaughter, during the year ending March 1, 1882, was $144,963.

There were in the county, in 1881, 4,046 horses; mules, 317; milch cows, 4,154; other cattle, 8,787; sheep, 7,977, and swine, 9,150, the aggregate value of which was $685,673.

There were nearly 200 farm dwellings erected during the year, at an aggregate cost of about $160,000. There were in bearing 15,123 apple trees; 401 pear trees; 47,057 peach trees; 1,566 plum trees, and 5,634 cherry trees. The number not in bearing was 49,452 apple trees; 2,706 pear trees; 49,268 peach trees; 2,714 plum trees, and 11,536 cherry trees. Another item representative of considerable value is that of fencing. It is safe to say that each rod of fence in a county will represent $1.50 in value. Now, there were in Morris County, in 1881, 19,364 rods of board fence; 28,493 rods of rail fence; 42,575 rods of stone fence; 92,904 rods of hedge fence, and 68,454 rods of wire fence, making in all 251,790 rods of fence in the county, which an average of $1.50 per rod represents a value of $377,685.

It is estimated that the number of acres in farms is 150,000, or about one-third of the land in the county. When one-third of the county is capable of producing and representing such immense wealth, what must it represent when fully developed? And it must be said of Morris County that it contains very little waste land, as by far the greater portion of it probably four-fifths, is well adapted to agriculture, and capable of being improved.

COUNCIL GROVE.

A great deal of the history of Council Grove is embraced in the narrative history of the county, some of which it will be necessary to repeat in order that the history of the organization and growth of Council Grove as a city may be the better understood. The city is located on the Neosho River, and is 170 miles west of the Missouri River. The greater portion of the city, probably three-fourths of it, is situated on the west bank of the stream. The land upon which the city is built was once part of the territory embraced within the Kaw Reservation. The first white person that settled in Council Grove was Seth M. Hays, who came in 1847 to establish a trading post for the purpose of trading with the Indians.

The first house built in Council Grove was by him, which was a log cabin, and which stood on the north side of the old Santa Fe trail, and but a few rods from the west bank of the river. This cabin served the double purpose of being both a dwelling and a store. In the following year, 1848, Mr. Mitchell came to the Grove as Government blacksmith, and with him came his wife, and to her is due the credit of being the first white woman that ever resided in Morris County. In 1850 E. Mosier succeeded Mitchell as Government blacksmith, and he brought his family with him.

During 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852 several other traders found their way to the Grove and put up trading establishments. As a trading point it was well located, being on the great public thoroughfare known as the Santa Fe trail, and being also the last point west where parties bound for Old or New Mexico or the territories farther west could purchase supplies. Being the last point westward it was, by reason thereof, the first trading point eastward from Santa Fe, so that, in point of trade, it had a double advantage.

From 1849 to 1854 was a very prosperous period for Council Grove, and the reputation it had acquired as a trading post made it a point well known, at least to all those who meditated a trip across the plains.

It may be worth noting, before proceeding farther, how the place obtained its name, which, as told by the early settlers, was in the following manner. People from the States who were engaged in trade with Mexico and emigrants bound for the far West would meet here and make up trains, and then council together as to what should be done to secure the greater safety while traveling across the plains. Hence the name "Council," and the fact that their place of councilling was in a beautiful grove on the bank of the river furnished the word "Grove," and to these two facts the city is indebted for its name. At that time all danger to be apprehended from Indians lay west of this point, and it frequently occurred that the distance from Council Grove to danger was not very great.

In 1854 the men doing business in Council Grove were S. M. Hays, Choteau Bros., Columbia Bros. and C. H. Withington; and these, with a few employes, and several men in the employ of the Government, constituted the entire settlement, not only of Council Grove but of Morris County.

In 1858, the Legislature passed a special act by which the Town Company of Council Grove was incorporated, the incorporators being T. S. Huffaker, Christopher Columbia, S. M. Hays and Hiram Northrup. Under the corporate authority thus conferred, the town site was surveyed, and although Council Grove had an existence as a trading post since 1847, its corporate existence dates only from 1858. In 1860 there were but two stores in town, one conducted by S. M. Hays and the other by M. Conn. The first hotel in the town was built by M. Gilkey in 1856, on the south side of Main street, directly opposite the log cabin erected by S. M. Hays, in 1847. The first house built in the town, aside from the log cabin referred to, was erected by Baker & Sewell. Although from its first start the place had done considerable business, yet its permanent growth was rather slow. Its business was derived chiefly, if not wholly, from the Indians and from trains traveling over the Santa Fe trail, all of which had to pass through Council Grove, the main street of which is part of the old trail. When it is understood that the population of the entire county in 1860 was 770, it will be seen that Council Grove at that time could not have had many inhabitants.

For the next year or so the population rather diminished than increased, owing to the terrible drouth of 1860, which left Kansas waste and desolate. In 1866, the prosperity of the town received another serious blow by the removal of the Stage Line Company to Junction City, thereby cutting off its heretofore prosperous trade with the West and with the trains crossing the plains. On the 30th of April, 1869, the town was raised by virtue of an act of the Legislature to the grade of a city of the third class. In June, 1870, the first election was held for city officers, at which R. B. Lockwood was chosen Mayor, A. J. Hughes, City Attorney, and S. M. Strieby, City Clerk. Prior to being raised to a city of the third class, the town government consisted of a board of trustees. In July, 1870, a savings bank was instituted, and commenced business with the following officers: G. M. Simcox, president; T. S. Huffaker, vice-president, and J. W. Simcox, cashier. The bank was a company affair, whose management was under the direction of a board of directors.

On the night of May 14, 1870, occurred one of the most appalling disasters that could befall a community. It was not one of those catastrophes by which, in a few hours, many are impoverished and many more rendered homeless by some accidental conflagration, or the demon-like work of some incendiary, but one of those touchingly sad and heart-rending occurrences that falls like a pall over a neighborhood and awakes a chord of sympathy even in the most adamantine heart. It was on the evening of the anniversary of the organization of the Methodist Sabbath School at Council Grove, and to commemorate the event, exercises were held in Huffaker's Hall, over the room now occupied by Mr. Rigdon as a grocery store. The exercises were largely attended, and among those in attendance were J. B. Somers and Mrs. Annie Baker Somers, his wife, and in their company was Miss Susie Huffaker who was the first white child born in Morris County. Somers and his wife had been but recently married, and were staying, temporarily, at the home of Mr. Huffaker, on the east side of the river, and in going to the exercises Miss Huffaker accompanied them. For some time previous considerable rain had fallen, and the river was well up, but still fordable.

Early that evening, however, one of those terrible storms set in, the approach of which comes with the suddenness of a thunder clap, and whose fierceness suddenly awakens people to a full realization of what terrible danger lurks in the fury of the elements. Impenetrable darkness seemed to envelop the earth and it was only by the momentary flashes of light, occasioned by the red and lurid lightning, to be succeeded by darkness more dense, that things became visible. Peal after peal of thunder sent forth their startling sounds and rolled away until the rumbling noise resembled the roars occasioned by the firing of some hundreds of pieces of artillery in some distant battlefield. Water fell in torrents, and as it rushed down the hillsides and through the ravines seeking the Neosho it sounded like a great cataract. In a short time the river was full to its capacity and fording at any point was utterly impossible. It was on this evening and while the storm was yet raging that Mr. Somers, before the exercises were over, left the hall and went to the livery stable kept by P. B. Roberts, and induced him to hitch up a double-seated buggy for the purpose of taking himself, wife and Miss Huffaker home. The storm was not yet over when Roberts drove up to the hall, and Somers and his wife and Miss Huffaker got into the buggy. Somers directed Roberts to cross at the ford north of town by the old Mission School. Some of his friends, on hearing the directions he had given the driver, remonstrated with him against undertaking to cross the ford upon such a night. They pointed out to him the great danger he would incur by taking such a step, told him of the swollen condition of the river, begged him to give up the idea of crossing at the ford and urged upon him to cross on the bridge. All the advice given was unheeded by Somers and telling the driver to cross at the ford they started. The river was very high and constantly rising, and the approach to the ford from the west was very steep. The horses went dashing through the darkness and going down the descent from the old Kaw Mission had acquired unmanageable speed. Into the water they plunged furiously, but scarcely had they entered it when the buggy was upset and its four inmates thrown into the angry stream. A wild shriek of despair rent the air and in a short time, through darkness and storm, men and women were hurrying towards the scene of the disaster.

Soon large crowds were gathered on either side of the river, but to aid them was impossible, for with that last despairing shriek they were carried by the rushing waters far beyond the reach of human succor. It was a wild night, and although the fury of the storm had, to some degree, abated, it still raged with considerable wrath. Rafts were constructed and search made for the bodies, although upon such a night it was a hopeless task. All night long people kept watch along the banks of the river, and lanterns moving to and fro shone like so many *ignes fatui* through the darkness. Many were the prayers that went up from sorrowing hearts that night on the banks of the Neosho for those that had perished. Fruitless was the all-night search, and when the morning of the 15th broke in not a trace of the lost had been found, nor were their bodies discovered until the afternoon of that day when they were taken out of the water and restored to their mourning relatives. This sad disaster fell like a pall over the entire community, and gloom and despair seemed to have entered every household. The victims of the catastrophe were all well known and much respected and had a large circle of relatives in Morris County.

The sad fate of Miss Susie Huffaker was for a long time very deeply felt, and even now, twelve years after the sad accident occurred, those who speak of her mention her name with feelings of deepest tenderness. She was a young lady possessed of high talents and rare accomplishments, and her always happy and joyous disposition made her a great favorite in the community. Within a few rods of where she was hurled to her untimely end she first saw the light of day, having been born sixteen years before in the Kaw Mission building that stands at the end of the west approach to the ford, and in which her father had endeavored to teach the Indians from 1850 to 1854. She was a great favorite with the Kaw tribe, and to show the great respect they bore her and her family, about 300 of the tribe attended her funeral. It was a sad, sad accident, and many were the stricken hearts that were left to mourn.

By enactment of the Legislature, in 1862, where two or more school districts consolidated they could form a graded school. By virtue of this law a graded school was established in Council Grove in 1868, of which F. P. Nichols was the first principal. A very fine school building was erected and the school was prospering finely when, on November 9, 1875, the town was visited by a fire which destroyed not only the school building, but Shamleffer's mill and other property, entailing a total loss of $35,000. No steps were taken to rebuild the schoolhouse until the present year, and there is now in course of construction a very elegant stone building for school purposes which will be ready for occupancy about the close of the year.

Council Grove is the seat of justice in the county, and the court house is a commodious solid stone structure, built with the double object of convenience and durability. Here all the county officers have their offices, all of which are large and well ventilated.

The town is beautifully located, the greater portion of it being situated on the high level land lying between the west bank of the Neosho and Elm Creek, these two streams, forming a junction almost at the limits of the corporation. Although the town is surrounded by a large tract of rich and beautiful country, its growth has been somewhat slow, which, doubtless, is attributable to the doubtful and protracted litigation that has but recently terminated, over the title to the land embraced in the town site. The business houses of the town are mostly constructed of brick or stone, although several inferior frame buildings are still in use.

In East Council Grove there is a large steam flouring mill, two small stores and one hotel, the Neff House. In the west part of the town there are nine grocery stores five dry goods and clothing, one boot and shoe store, one hardware exclusively, three drug stores, one millinery and dry goods, one furniture, two hardware and groceries combined, three restaurants and confectioneries, two jewelers, three livery stables, one lumber yard, three hotels and four churches.

The Farmers' and Drovers' Bank was incorporated March 20, 1882, by W. H. White, president; H. W. Gildemister, cashier; P. S. Jones, vice-president; and six others, A. W. Hinchman, B. R. Scott, James Watkins, J. W. Dumm, Jacob Barth and J. M. Henson, who, with the president, vice-president and cashier, compose the board of directors. The bank has a paid-up capital of $50,000, represented by 500 shares, consisting entirely of Morris County capital, its stockholders being all residents of that county. Council Grove has now a population of about 2,000.

THE PRESS, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The first newspaper started in the county was in 1859, and was named the *Kansas Press*. S. N. Wood was editor and proprietor. In 1861, Wood sold to A. I. Baker, who changed the name of the paper from the *Kansas Press* to the *Council Grove Press*. After running the paper for about a month or so Baker suspended publication, nor was it revived again until 1863, when Col. S. N. Wood, having returned from the army, re-took possession of the paper and resumed its publication. It remained under his management until 1865, when it passed into the control of Rev. J. E. Bryan, who, in the same year sold it to one E. F. Campbell, who published it as a Democratic paper until 1866, under the name of the *Council Grove Democrat*, at which time it was removed to another county.

In 1868 W. H. Johnson established and published the *Advertiser*, which was Republican in politics, but in 1870 the press and material were taken to Salina, in Saline County. Before the discontinuance of the *Advertiser*, S. M. Hays had started, in 1870, an opposition paper, named the *Democrat*, which he continued to publish until October, 1871, when he sold out to John Maloy and J. H. Dyer. Under this management it was continued, with John Maloy as editor, until 1872, when Maloy purchased Dyer's interest. From this time until 1876 the paper was published regularly with John Maloy as sole editor and proprietor. During this year Maloy sold a half interest to F. H. Dunn, and under their joint management the paper was conducted until January, 1877, when Maloy severed his connection with the paper and sold his half interest to Dunn.

In 1871, the Republicans having no organ, procured the services of one H. R. Gregory, and started the *Chronicle*, which was published until late in 1872, when it was discontinued.

In 1872, the *Morris County Republican* was established, with J. F. Bradley as editor and proprietor, but after a few months he sold to Peter Moriarty, under whose management the paper was published until his death in 1875, when it passed into the hands of his son, F. A. Moriarty, by whom it was edited until September, 1875, at which time the *Republican* and *Democrat* consolidated (strange mixture), and the new paper was published under the contradictory name of *Republican and Democrat*, with Moriarty and Dunn as editors and proprietors. Under this name and management the paper was published for several months, when Moriarty bought Dunn's interest, after which the name *Democrat* was dropped and the paper resumed its original name of *Republican* under which it is still issued. On the 28th of May, 1881, Mr. Moriarty sold the paper, press and material to O. S. Munsell, who, as editor and proprietor, continues to publish regularly under the name of *Republican*. Its circulation is 900, has a large advertising patronage, and is issued on Friday of each week.

Morris County Times.—This paper was established in Council Grove, September 5, 1879, by E. J. Dibble, who was and continues to be, sole editor and proprietor. In October, 1871, the name of the paper was changed to the *Kansas Cosmos*, and under this name it continues to [illegible]lished. In politics it is Democratic, has a circulation of 850, its advertising colu[illegible]berally patronized, and is published on Thursday of each week.

[illegible]*st Episcopal Church, South*.—This was the first religious society established in [illegible]. It was organized in 1857. It was organized with eight members. The pastor [illegible]e was Rev. J. H. Pritchar . Their place of assembling for worship was the old mission building where they met twice each month. The present membership is eighty-seven, and pastor is Rev. H. L. Anderson. They now meet for worship in a neatly built church edifice which was erected in 1869. A Sabbath school, which is largely attended is conducted in connection with the church.

Presbyterian.—Organized in 1859, with eight members. The pastor was Rev. Mr. Nash The following year the pastor left and the organization became disintegrated. It was not reorganized until 1874, when Rev. Timothy Hill organized a society at Council Grove, and one in Ohio Township. In 1875, another society was organized at Parkerville, by Rev. G. A. Irvin. The three societies number about 125 members. They have no church edifice, but the society at Council Grove rent a hall which is used only for divine service. The pastor is Rev. G. A. Irvin who officiates for all the societies.

Congregational.—This society was organized in Council Grove, in 1862, with a membership of seven. The pastor was Rev. C. G Morse. In 1872, the society erected a very beautiful brick church edifice. Its present membership is thirty-five, and the pastor is Rev. L. Armsby. There is also an organization of this church at White City, with a membership of sixty, whose pastor is Rev. W. D. Webb. This society has now in course of erection a frame church building.

Christian Church.—This is the strongest organization in the county. It was first organized by Rev. Solomon Brown, in 1859. It has four organizations in the county. One at Council Grove, with a membership of twenty-six; one in Elm Creek Township with a membership of ninety; one in Ohio Township with a membership of fifty-five, and one in Neosho Township with a membership of forty, making a total membership in the county of 211. They have no church edifice. The officiating pastor is Rev. W. F. Parmeter.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This is a separate and distinct organization from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The first organization of this church in the county was at Downing's schoolhouse, several miles from Council Grove, and in 1860. It was organized by Rev. Mr. McNulty. Since that time four other societies have been organized, one at Parkerville, one at Skiddy, one at Council Grove and one at White City. The society at Council Grove has a membership of sixty, and a few years ago erected a very fine stone edifice as a place for public worship. The pastor is Rev. J. W. Wilson.

Baptist Church.—The first organization of this church in the county was effected at Council Grove in 1870, the membership at that time numbering fourteen. The pastor was Rev. Thompson Dean. The growth of the organization has been slow, its membership now numbering only thirty-one. The present pastor is Rev. C. King. It has no church edifice.

In connection with all these churches, Sabbath schools are conducted, which are largely attended. For a number of years all the churches in Council Grove consolidated for Sabbath school purposes, and the scholars all attended one school, which was known as the Union Sabbath School; but of late years each church has conducted its own Sabbath school.

Society of Friends.—This society has quite a strong organization in Valley Township, which was formed in 1867. The organization was formed by a colony of Friends who located in Valley Township about fifteen years ago. They have a very fine stone meeting house, where they meet regularly every Sabbath for worship.

Roman Catholic.—This church is not numerically strong in the county, probably not exceeding, in all, 100 members. The county comprises one parish, and it is only at intervals that services are held.

African Methodist (colored).—This church society was organized in Council Grove in 1871. At the time of organization it had fourteen members. The first pastor was Rev. W. Carter. The society has grown until now it numbers thirty-six members. The present pastor is Rev. J. Meyers (colored). The society has a frame church building.

Baptist (colored).—This church has a society in Council Grove of twenty-five members. Its organization is of recent date. The society has a pastor, Rev. John Davis (colored), but no church building.

Council Grove Lodge, No. 43, *I. O. O. F.*—Organized April 9, 1869, with five charter members, as follows: Isaac Sharp, N. G.; J. T. Stevenson, V. G.; H. D. Preston, Sec.; Charles Columbia, Treas.; W. D. Kahl, O. G. Present membership, eighty-two. Present officers: A. W. Simcock, N. G.; G. A. McMillan, V. G.; R. M. Armstrong, R. S.; C. H. Shafer, P. S.; A. G. Campbell, Treas.

Centennial Encampment, No. 31, *I. O. O. F.*—Organized March, 1876, with nine charter members. First officers: J. T. Stevenson, C. P.; A. G. Campbell, S. W.; S. M. Corey, J. W.; M. D. Shields, S.; W. D. Kahl, Treas.; E. S. Bertram, H. P. Present membership, twenty-eight. Present officers: R. M. Armstrong, C. P.; W. R. Sutton, S. W.; J. J. Croley, J. W.; C. H. Shafer, S.; A. W. Simcock, Treas.; Isaac Sharp, H. P.

Council Grove Lodge, No. 36, *A., F. & A. M.*—Chartered October 21, 1862. Organized with seven members. First officers: Thomas White, W. M.; C. Carey, S. W.; R. B. Lockwood, J. W. Present membership, seventy. Present officers: W. H. Gildmeister, W. M.; J. J. Croley, S. W.; C. L. Knight, J. W.; M. F. Yeager, Sec.; C. H. Strieby, Treas.; D. A. Reid, S. D.; J. S. Provine, J. D.; H. H. McCardell, T.

Council Grove Lodge No. 6, *A. O. U. W.*—Organized April 20, 1878, with thirteen charter members. First officers: P. M. W., J. T. Bradley; M. W., E. S. Bertram; F., H. C. Finney; O., H. H. McCardell; R., E. P. Dyer; Rec., W. M. Shamleffer; Fin., A. J. Hughes. Present membership, sixty-one Present officers: P. M. W., W. R. Tolbert; M. W., J. M. Miller; F., J. G. Henretzi; O., H. Stewart; R., E. S. Bertram; Rec., W. M. Shamleffer; Fin., L. Mead. This lodge has furnished two Grand Masters to the State, E. S. Bertram and J. T. Bradley.

Crescent Legion No. 7, *Select Knights, A. O. U. W.*—Organized July 12, 1881, with ten members. First officers: S. C., J. T. Bradley; V. C., B. W. Day; Lt. C., H. Wiegand; R. T., E. S. Bertram; Treas., Ewing Smith; Rec., A. P. Withington; Present membership, thirty-four. Present officers: S. C., E. S. Bertram; V. C., C. L. Knight; Lt. C., A. J. Marks; R. T., F. T. Behring; Treas., W. F. Shamleffer; Rec., A. W. Simcock.

Wadsworth Post, No. 7, *G. A. R.*—Organized 1877, with fifty members. First officers: P. C., F. P. Nichols; S. V. C., A. J. Hughes; J. V. C., P. H. Titus; Adj., A. B. Spencer; Q. M., J. B. Murray; Surg., S. H. Martin; O. of D., John Thomas; O. of G., George Coffin; Chap., Rev. L. Armsby; Q. M. S., J. B. Munson. Present membership, seventy-five. Present officers: P. C., J. C. Carpenter; S. V. C., J. S. Earlyman; J. V. C., George Coffin; Adj., A. B. Spencer; Q. M., J. D. Munson; O. of D., F. P. Nichols; O. of G., James Monroe; Chap. Rev., G. A. Irvin.

Agricultural Society.—In 1873, a number of citizens in the neighborhood of Parkerville, deeply interested in the pursuits of agriculture and stock raising, organized in accordance with the requirements of law, a county agricultural society, which has been in existence since that time, and which has been conducted very successfully and is now in a very prosperous condition. The published premium list of the society shows very liberal rewards offered to exhibitors, and their annual fairs are well attended and always characterized by good display of stock, and articles exhibited, the greater portion of the latter being of an agricultural character. Their annual fairs generally hold for four days. They have a very fine fair ground close to the town of Parkerville, with excellent accommodations for fair purposes and every convenience for those who attend. The fair grounds are valued at $1,000, and the improvements made thereon at between $400 and $500. The grounds are enclosed by a board fence except on the river side. There is a good half-mile track on the grounds, and sufficient trees to furnish ample shade. A good well and the river furnish an abundance of water.

Council Grove Exposition Company.—This is a company formed for the same purpose as the Agricultural Society, and is a rival to the regular County Society. It was organized in 1879, by gentlemen in and about Council Grove. This company also has a fair ground located on the east side of Neosho, and about a mile from the business portion of the town. The grounds are enclosed with a board fence, inside of which is a race track. The company holds annual fairs, or expositions, at which premiums are offered, stock and other articles exhibited, and business conducted just as at a fair.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN R. APPLINGTON, attorney at law, was born in Polo, Ogle Co., Ill., November 15, 1855, living there until May, 1880, when he located in Council Grove, and engaged in the practice of law and the real estate business. He received a high school education at Polo, Ill. He followed teaching school a few years, and the study of law, graduating at the Union College of Law at Chicago. He was married in Ottawa, Ill., in June, 1879, to Miss Kate A. Smith.

R. M. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of the District Court, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., October 3, 1841, residing there until May, 1865, when he came to Kansas, locating at Council Grove, where he engaged in the mercantile business until January, 1877, when he took charge of the office of Clerk of the District Court, to which he had been elected. He is now serving his fourth term, having been three times re-elected. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge of Council Grove. He was married at Council Grove, Kas., December 7, 1871, to Miss Mary C. Strieby, who came to Council Grove in 1864, from Darlington, Beaver Co., Pa., where she had previously resided. She received her early education in the same school building at which John Brown was educated, and the building still stands, but is being converted into a railroad depot.

DR. A. G. CAMPBELL, County Superintendent of Schools, son of George Campbell, Esq., of Scott Township, Adams Co., Ohio, was born April 27, 1847. Is a self-made man. When a boy he had the opportunity of attending the common school only; in 1865 he commenced teaching school, teaching during the winter and attending school in the summer, until 1870, when he came to Kansas, locating at Council Grove, where he taught one year. In 1871 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. H. Bradford, meantime clerking in the drug store. In 1876 he bought a half interest. In the spring of 1878 he bought Dr. Bradford's interest. In the fall of 1880 he was elected County Superintendent on the Republican Ticket, and in the fall of 1882 was re-elected without opposition. In November of that year sold his drugs to J. W. Collin to more fully attend to his official duties. He is a member of the lodge and encampment of I. O. O. F. of Council Grove. On October 5, 1878, he was married to Miss Lizzie McIntyre, of Adams County, Ohio. They have one little girl, Anna Grace.

JAMES C. CARPENTER, blacksmith and wagon maker, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., December 11, 1832, and reared in Jackson County, Mich. In 1852 he crossed the plains, engaging in mining in California two years. He then returned to Michigan, and soon afterwards moved to Dallas County, Iowa, where, at the breaking out of the late civil war, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, serving until the close of the war. Was at the siege of Vicksburg, doing guard duty at Corinth, and afterwards along the railroad in Tennessee. Was with Sherman in his march to the sea, going thence with Kilpatrick's command north, through the Carolinas. After his discharge he returned to Iowa, where he remained until 1870, when he moved to Kansas, locating on a farm near Council Grove, to which place he removed about 1875, and engaged in general blacksmithing and wagon and plow making, which he has since carried on. He does a business of $4,000 per year, employing from two to four men. He is also interested in thoroughbred horses, having one Hamilton and one Clydesdale stallion, and other stock. He has also been engaged in farming during the past two years. He was married in Polk County, Iowa, September 2, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Fenner. They have two children—Jesse and Ida. He has been Treasurer of the School Board several years, and is now a member of the City Council of Council Grove. Is a member of the A. O. U. W. Lodge and Select Knights of the same order at Council Grove.

S. M. COREY was born in Erie County, N. Y., February 29, 1840. When about eighteen years of age he moved to Reading, Mich., where for twelve years he was engaged in grocery business. He was there married, January 1, 1860, to Miss Mary E. Bartholomew, who died a few years later, leaving two children—Arthur Otis and Fred Grove. In 1866 he was married to Miss Mary E. Burchard, also of Reading. In 1870 he moved to Kansas, locating on a farm in Elm Creek Township. Was one of the first Justices of the Peace of that township, being twice elected. For two years he engaged in farming, when, his house burning down, he removed to Council Grove, where he has since resided. He soon afterwards puchased the Commercial Hotel, which he ran for several years. He is now the proprietor of the Commercial Billiard Hall, adjoining the hotel. Mr. C. is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge at Council Grove.

HON. J. H. BRADFORD, M. D., was born in Scioto County, Ohio, September 5, 1828. When twelve years old, he removed to the Platte Purchase, Mo., remaining there until 1857. He was married in Andrew County, Mo., November 3, 1853, to Miss Cornelia L. Pollard. They have two children—Claudius Bruce and Flora C. In March, 1857, he removed to Council Grove, Kas., which he helped to survey. He was appointed County Attorney at the organization of the county, holding that office until the regular election. During the war he was appointed Surgeon of the Seventh and Eighth Kansas Regiments. He held the office of County Superintendent of Schools for two terms, and in 1866, was elected to the Legislature from Morris County, serving one term. In religious views he is a Methodist, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Was elected by that church lay delegate to three annual conferences, held in the State, and was elected by the annual conference, delegate to the general conference, held at Louisville, Ky., in 1874, and was subsequently a delegate to the general conference held at Atlanta, Ga., 1878. He is a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College, and has been practicing medicine since he came to Council Grove. Was employed for over ten years a physician for the Kansas tribe of Indians. In the fall of 1882, his son, C. B. Bradford, a graduate of the Kansas City Medical College, became a partner. He was born in Andrew County, Mo., in 1855, and has lived at Council Grove since his second year. He married Miss Florence Whittaker. Dr. J. H. Bradford has a flouring mill on the banks of the Neosho River, near Council Grove, which has a capacity of 500 bushels each, of wheat and corn, per day of twenty-four hours. It is operated by water power and steam. It was built in 1874 by a stock company, and was purchased by Dr. B., who has ever since operated it as a merchant and custom mill. His salient views in politics are that the General Government should issue and control the entire currency of the country.

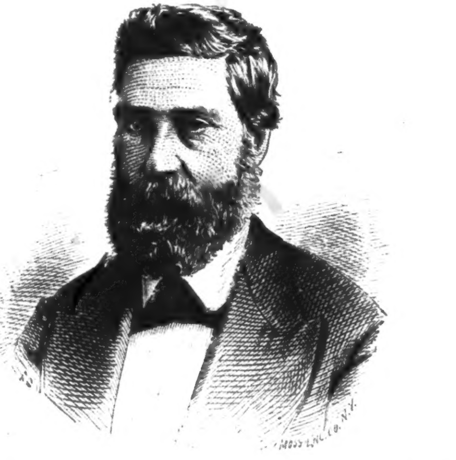
MOSS ENG. CO. N.Y.

J. H. Bradford. M.D.

BARNEY W. DAY, M. D., was born in Kingston, Ontario, Canada, July 2, 1833, being reared and educated there. He graduated at the university of Queen's College, at Kingston, in 1862, beginning the practice of medicine there in that year. He was there married, in April, 1859, to Miss Hannah Ford, who died, leaving two children—Sophronia E. and William G. In November, 1868, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Bruce, who died in 1881, leaving two children—Herbert J. and Arthur W. Dr. Day resided at Kingston until 1871, when he removed to Chicago, where he remained engaged in the practice of medicine until 1877, when he returned to Kingston, remaining until April, 1881 when he removed to Council Grove He has gotten up the purest and best extracts of malt for medicinal purposes now made, and manufactures all that he requires for his own use. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the A. O. U. W. Lodge and Select Knights of the same order at Council Grove.

JOSEPH E. DRAKE, Register of Deeds, was born in Sussex County, N. J., June 11, 1847, living there until the spring of 1866, on his father's farm, then for two years he was employed as a clerk in a general store; he then went to Bureau County, Ill., remaining until January, 1869, when he went to Morris County, N. J., engaging in merchandising one year; he then moved to Kansas, engaging first in stock raising, until 1873, when he engaged in merchandising at Parkerville until the fall of 1877; at that time he began dealing in grain and live stock, continuing until July, 1880, when he was appointed Register of Deeds, to fill a vacancy. In the fall of that year, he was elected for the remainder of the term, and in 1881, was re-elected. He was Trustee of Parker Township two terms, beginning in 1876. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Parkerville, and of the A. O. U. W. lodge, and Select Knights of same order at Council Grove. He was married in Whiteside County, Ill., April 3, 1879, to Miss Ida A. Parker. They have two children—Harry A. and Frank R.

DUMM & NEWCOMER, dealers in furniture, carpets, sewing machines and undertakers' goods, have been doing business since July, 1882, when the partnership was formed. They carry a large stock, and do a good business. J. W. Dumm was born in Monroe County, Ohio, August 2, 1843, living there until the summer of 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, serving until June, 1865, in the Army of West Virginia, except the last six months, when he was in the Army of the Potomac. After his discharge, he went to Delaware County, Ohio, engaging in farming until 1873, when he removed to Jefferson County, Iowa, carrying on a furniture store four years. He then removed to Council Grove, Kan., where he has since resided, carrying on a general furniture and undertaking store. In July, 1882, he associated with himself in the business, L. A. Newcomer. Mr. Dumm is also a director and stockholder in the Farmers and Drover's Bank, at Council Grove. He was married in Delaware County, Ohio, December 18, 1868, to Miss Martha Clark. They have four children living—Warren, Joseph, Wiley and an infant. Mr. Dumm is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the A. O. U. W. lodge, at Council Grove. L. A. Newcomer was born in Washington County, Md., June 28, 1846; leaving there in 1866, he went to Polo, Ill., engaging in the furniture business until October, 1879, when he came to Kansas, locating at Council Grove. He was married at Polo, Ill., December 24, to Miss Jennie M. Eicholtz. They have two children—Henry Lewis and Mary Angeline.

HON. JOHN T. BRADLEY, lawyer, was born in 1842, at Galway, Ireland, and moved with his parents to Wisconsin in 1847. He received an academic education at Madison, Wisconsin. Was an apprentice in the *Patriot* printing office in 1860. Enlisted as a private in the Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry in July, 1861; was wounded at Bayou Cache, Ark., in June, 1862. Was then appointed Regimental Color Sergeant and carried the colors of his regiment in the battles of Fort Gibson, Miss., Raymond, Champion Hills, the storming of Black River Bridge, during the siege of Vicksburg, and in the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. In 1864 he was transferred to the Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry and was captured by the enemy while on the skirmish line at the battle of Mansfield, La., April 8, 1864, and was taken to Tyler Prison, Texas, and kept there fourteen months and until the close of the war. He was brevetted Captain of Wisconsin Volunteers with rank from May 1, 1863, for distinguished gallantry, then he returned to Wisconsin and entered the State University, taking a scientific course. He graduated as a Bachelor of Laws in 1869. Came to Kansas the same year and settled in Wamego, where he remained one year. He was married in 1870 to Miss Josephine McMillan, of Wamego. They have six children—Josephine, Ernest, Mabel, Edith, John T. and William A. He has practiced law at Council Grove since 1871.

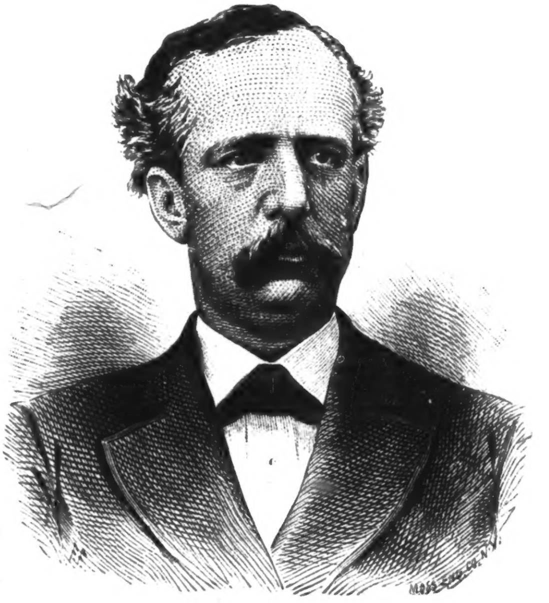
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John T. Bradley

He was a member of the Kansas State Senate from 1876 to 1880, and was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Institutions, also Chairman of the Senate Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence. In 1880 was elected and commissioned Colonel of the First Kansas Infantry (N. G.). In 1880 he was elected grand master of the A. O. U. W. He also belongs to the Knights of Honor and the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Bradley has always been a Republican and has stumped the State for his party during several campaigns.

H. W. GILDEMEISTER, cashier of Farmers and Drovers Bank, was born in Prussia, June 7, 1841; immigrated to America in the spring of 1848, locating in Washington, D. C., where he resided until 1857, when he moved to Macoupin County, Ill., locating near Bunker Hill. Enlisted in the Union army in July, 1861, and resigned in 1864, on account of wounds received. In the winter of 1865, immigrated to Morris County, Kansas, and opened a farm ten miles southwest of Council Grove. In 1871, he was elected County Clerk of Morris County, and re-elected in 1873-75. In June, 1878, he started the banking house of Gildemeister & Co., which in January, 1880, he disposed of to what is now known as the Morris County State Bank.

JUDGE JESSE HAMNER, Judge of Probate Court, was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., July 31, 1843. In 1850, his parents moved to Pike County, Ill., where he resided until 1870. In 1862, he enlisted in Company D, First Missouri Infantry, serving four and one-half years in the Army of the Frontier, being most of the time in Missouri and Arkansas. After the close of the war, his command was sent west against the Indians. After his discharge, he returned to Pike County, Ill., and engaged in farming. He there married, October 27, 1866, to Miss Mary E. Roberts. They have five children—Charles A., William M., Jessie D., Lewis Augustus and Allie May. In the fall of 1870, he came to Kansas, locating in Ohio Township, in Morris County, and engaged in farming, which he followed until January 1881, when he took the office of Probate Judge, to which he was elected in 1880; is now serving his second term. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. lodge, and Select Knights of same order at Council Grove.

JOHN HEASTON was born in Henry County, Ind., March 23 1857, living there two years, when his parents moved to Decatur County, Iowa, where he remained eight years. Then removed to Harrison County, Mo., remaining nine years. He returned to Decatur County, Iowa, where he married March 3, 1871, Miss Sarah J. Johnson. They have three children—Della, Eva, Josie. In 1874 he moved to Morris County, Kan., engaging in farming until 1879, when he moved to Council Grove, where he opened an agricultural implement store, which he has since carried on in partnership with Mr. Martin and John Sims.

JOHNSTON & BERTRAM, attorneys-at-law, have been together engaged in the practice of law since 1878. They practice in all courts of the State and of the United States, giving their attention to all branches of legal business. Capt. T. K. Johnston was born in Fayette County, Pa., February 26, 1842, and there studied law, beginning when seventeen years old. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, three months' service. At the expiration of that time he enlisted in the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and serving until the close of the war, being at that time Captain of his Battery. After his discharge he resided in Pittsburgh, Pa., remaining until 1869, when he came to Kansas, locating at Topeka, where he resided until 1874, when he removed to Council Grove, where he has since resided. Since his arrival in Kansas he has devoted his entire attention to his profession. He married at Topeka, Kan., August 16, 1871, Laura H. Cheney, who died in June, 1881, leaving one child, Lucretia. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and Select Knights of the same order at Council Grove. E. S. Bertram was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, November 4, 1846, removing with his parents to Illinois. He commenced learning printing in 1858. He enlisted in 1861 in Company A, Berry's Battalion of Cavalry, serving until February, 1862, when he was honorably discharged. He began the study of law in 1868, and two years later removed to Council Grove, where he has since remained engaged in the practice of law, having been associated with T. K. Johnston since 1878. He was married at Council Grove, Kan., January 21, 1871, to Mrs. Mary E. Dunn. Mr. Bertram is one of the leading members of a number of secret and beneficiary orders in the State, being grand master of the I. O. O. F., and past grand master of the A. O. U. W., and Select Knights, and the Royal Arcanum, and K. of G. R., and a member of the A., F. & A. M. He is also a member of the City Council of Council Grove, having held that position since the city was organized.

HON. THOMAS SEARS HUFFAKER, farmer and Justice of the Peace, was born in Clay County, Mo., March 30, 1825, living there until twenty-four years old, when he was employed by the United States Government to take charge of the Manual Labor School for Indians, near Westport, Mo. He then located in Johnson County, Kan., where he remained until 1850, when he was sent to Council Grove, to take charge of the Indian school for the

Kaw (or Kansas) Indians, holding that position until 1854, when the school was discontinued. He was then employed by Northrup & Chick as manager of their Kansas Indian trading house, holding that position several years. In 1861 he was appointed to take charge of the agricultural interests of the Kaw Indians, remaining four years. From 1865 to 1870 he was engaged in the mercantile business at Council Grove, and then began farming and stock raising. Mr. H. was the first Postmaster at Council Grove, was Judge of the Probate Court one term, County Commissioner, and three terms a member of the Kansas Legislature. He is at present Justice of the Peace for Council Grove Township. He was married at Council Grove, May 6, 1852, to Miss Eliza M. Baker, who was born in Illinois and reared in Iowa, her father being a blacksmith for the Sac and Fox Indians. She came to Kansas with her brother-in-law, E. Mozier, who was blacksmith and gunsmith for the Kaw Indians. Mr. and Mrs. H. were the first couple married at Council Grove. They have seven children—Mary H., Aggie C., George M., Fannie, Anna, Thomas H., and Carl. Mr. H. is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

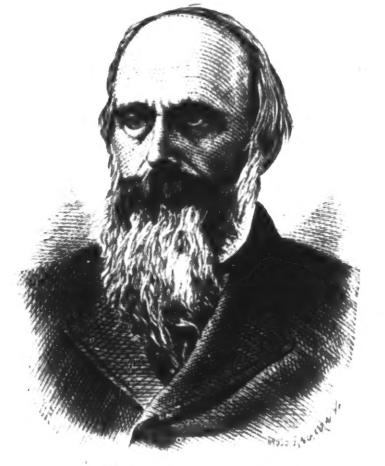

T. S. Huffaker

P. S. JONES, farmer and stock raiser, came to Council Grove, Kansas, in April, 1882, and permanently located. For the past eight years he has resided at intervals in the above village. He is vice-president of the Farmers and Drovers Bank of Council Grove. Was born in Wilson County, Middle Tennessee, October 28, 1829 and was raised in his native State on a farm. Moved in 1851 to Northeastern Texas, Red River County, where he superintended a large farm for six years. Moving then to Pallo Pinto County, he engaged in the cattle business; after a few years he moved to Bent County, Col., where he followed same occupation until coming to Kansas. He was a participant in the late Rebellion. He is now doing a large loan and real estate business.

WILLIAM A. McCOLLOM, dealer in hardware, groceries, lime, coal, etc., has been in present business since January, 1870. He carries a full line of staple groceries, hardware, stoves, tinware, lime and coal, also runs a broom factory. Does a business of $20,000 per year, employing five men. He was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., April 28, 1827, living there until fifteen years old when he went to Oberlin, Ohio, to be educated for the ministry. He there graduated, taking a full course. He first located on Cape Cod, there engaging in the ministry until the spring of 1856, when he moved to Kansas locating at Manhattan, where he took a claim, his object in coming to Kansas being to assist in making the State free. At the time of the attempted rebel invasion of the State he carried his gun from Manhattan to Topeka to assist in the defense of the State. He afterwards located at Wabaunsee, where he was pastor of the Congregational Church three years. In 1864 he moved to Council Grove, where he was pastor of the Congregational Church several years. He was elected Probate Judge on the first straight Republican ticket elected in Morris County, serving one term. He has been thrice married. His first marriage occurred at Rochester, N. Y., in June, 1855, his wife being Miss Helen F. Brown, sister of Antoinette Ella Brown, a well known advocate of woman's suffrage, and a sister of Rev. William B. Brown. She died in 1862, leaving one child—Frederick A. He again married at Wabaunsee in 1863, Miss Laura Fish. In the spring of 1874 he married at Lawrence, Miss Euphemia D. Copley, of Emporia.

J. R. McILVAIN, M. D., was born in Fleming County, Ky., August 21, 1852, living there until ten years of age, when his parents removed to Cincinnati, where he resided until he attained his majority. He then learned the trade of machinist and followed that until he commenced the study of medicine in 1877. He is a graduate of the Kansas City Medical College, and is now engaged in the practice of medicine at Council Grove. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, Council Grove. On May 20, 1880, he married at Council Grove, Kan., Miss Flora C. Bradford, daughter of Dr. J. H. Bradford.

MARKS BROS., proprietors Eclipse Livery Stable. This stable was built in 1879, by E. C. McLoon. It is a two story frame with basement, with a capacity for feeding forty head of horses. It was purchased by the present proprietors in January, 1881, who keep for livery business twelve head of horses and six vehicles. In addition to their livery business they have a large ranch of 2,300 acres in one body on Four Mile Creek, in Edin Creek and Valley townships, all under stone fence. Of this ranch 500 acres lying in the valley are in cultivation and separated from the upland by two stone fences running parallel to the general course of the creek, making a large pasture on each side of the ranch. The other improvements are also excellent, consisting of three dwellings and one large stone barn 72x32 feet and sixteen feet to eaves. The interior arrangement of this barn is good, affording storage for a large amount of corn, wheat and oats, for each of which is a separate bin containing from 1,000 to 2,000 bushels. One floor is reserved for the wagons, buggies and farm implements and another for a workshop and tool house, besides allowing room for thirty-five tons of loose hay. The stable affords shelter for twenty head of horses in single stalls. There is also a cattle shed 160 feet long, nine feet high and twenty-four feet wide, built of stone, above which is to be built a barn for hay. The orchard covering twenty acres has fruit of all kinds, comprising apple, peach, cherry, apricot and many other standard small fruits. The proprietors of this ranch are largely interested in live stock, keeping on hand 200 to 300 head of cattle and 100 to 200 head of hogs and seventy-five head of horses. They ship all their own stock direct to market. Alfred J. Marks was born in Moscow, Hillsdale Co., Mich., January 3, 1845, living there until 1863, when he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry, serving until the close of the war, first in Tennessee, and afterwards in the Army of the Potomac, taking part in the various battles in Virginia during the latter part of the war, receiving a wound at Spottsylvania Court House, in 1864. After the close of the war he returned to Michigan, working three years for the Detroit Street Car Company, and after that until 1871, was employed at the penitentiary at Jackson, Mich. He then moved to Kansas, locating at Council Grove, where he engaged in the transfer freight business, which he has since continued. In 1881, he, with his brothers also engaged in the livery business as stated above. He formed Company K, of Kansas State Militia, of which he was Duty Sergeant, and afterwards promoted to Orderly, Second and First Lieutenant respectively, resigning while holding the last named position. He is a member of A. O. U. W. and S. K. of same order at Council Grove, and of Wadsworth Post, G. A. R., at Council Grove. He was married at Council Grove, Kan., December 25, 1874, to Miss Jennie Moriarty. They have three children—Lloyd, Minnie and Harry.

EDWARD J. MARKS, was born in Moscow, Hillsdale Co., Mich., September 26, 1850 living there until April, 1870, when he came to Council Grove, Kan. During the first few months after his arrival he was in the employ of the M. K. & T. R. R. and afterwards obtained a contract to carry the mail from the postoffice to the depot of above road at Council Grove, but sold it out soon afterwards. He then bought eighty acres of school land near Parkerville, which he disposed of and invested the proceeds in a house and lot in Council Grove. After working a few months on a farm on Dodge Creek, he returned to Council Grove and went into partnership in the freight transfer business with his brother, continuing until 1875, when a portion of the ranch now owned by Marks Bros. was bought by himself and his two brothers, William H. and Alfred J. He has since engaged in farming most of the time to the present.

JAMES MONROE MILLER, attorney at law, was born in Three Springs, Huntingdon Co., Pa., May 6, 1852, there receiving his early education. In June, 1875, he graduated at Dickinson Seminary, and a month later removed to Morris County, Kan., where he has since resided. During the first three years of his residence in Kansas, he taught school, being superintendent of the city schools of Council Grove, in 1877. He studied law during the next two years, being admitted to the bar in 1879. The following year he was elected County Attorney of Morris County, serving one term. In the early part of 1883, he entered into partnership in the law with J. T. Bradley. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. order and Select Knights of the same order. He is also a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been superintendent of the Sabbath school at Council Grove since its organization.

REV. O. S. MUNSELL, D. D., editor and proprietor of the Council Grove *Republican*, removed from Illinois to Council Grove in October, 1876, and engaged first in banking, and afterward in farming. In November, 1880, he was elected member of the lower house of the Kansas Legislature, and in May, 1881, bought the *Republican* office. Mr. Munsell was born in Miami County, Ohio, June 8, 1825, but was raised in Illinois. He graduated at the Indiana Asbury University in 1845, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Church in 1846, and remained a member of the Conference for twenty-seven years. He was a member of three General Conferences of the Church; was for three years principal of the Danville Seminary, and for sixteen years president of the Illinois Wesleyan University. He is the author of several works, one of which, "Psychology, or the Science of Mind," is used as a text book in some of the best colleges in the land. He was married in 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Whipp, of Beardstown, Ill. They have three living children—Francis E., Ernest A., and Lillie M. Munsell.

FRANK A. MORIARTY, dealer in books, stationery, etc. Has been in his present business since 1881, carrying a stock of $3,000, and doing a business of $6,000 per year. He was born in Galena, Ill., September 6, 1852, and was reared in Jackson County, Iowa, living on the farm a portion of the time. During the years 1857 and '58 his father was State Printer of Iowa. He has been in Kansas since 1869, ten years of that time in Council Grove, where for six years he was in the newspaper business, being the editor of the Council Grove *Republican*. He is a member of Council Grove Lodge, No. 43, I. O. O. F., at Council Grove.

ADAM MOSER, County Clerk, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 28, 1847. When about two years old he was taken by his parents to New Richmond, where he resided until October, 1870, when he moved to Kansas, locating in Parkerville, in Morris County. He engaged in the real estate business and the practice of law, holding the office of County Attorney one term, beginning January, 1875. In the fall of 1877 he was elected County Clerk, and has since been twice re-elected. He was married in Morris County, Kas., October 1, 1874, to Miss Flora A. Brigham. He is a member of the Masonic order, being a charter member and first master of the lodge at Parkerville, which position he has since held with the exception of one year.

FRANKLIN P. NICHOLS, a native of Springfield, Sullivan Co., N. H., educated at Kimball, Union Academy, N. H., and Amherst College, Mass. Came to Doniphan County, Kas., in 1859, from Michigan. Returned to Michigan in 1861. Served in the War of the Rebellion in the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, Gen. Custer's Brigade, Army of the Potomac. Returned to Kansas in 1867; settled in Council Grove, Morris County, and has resided here since that time. Has followed the profession of teaching; taught the first graded school in Morris County; was a teacher in Nebraska College, Neb., Lockhart Academy, etc. Taught several sessions in Kansas State Normal Institute—County sessions. Has been County Superintendent of Morris County, and City Superintendent of Council Grove for several years. Has been elected to several minor public offices. Has been a past master of Council Grove, No. 36, A., F. & A. M. for several years; is also a member of Emporia Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons; also belongs to some other societies. He was twice married—first, to Miss Amy A. Sargent, of New London, N. H., who died a short time after marriage; second, to Miss Amelia Grant, of Westville, Otsego Co., N. Y.

M. B. NICHOLSON, attorney at law, was born in Nova Scotia, June 15, 1844. He received an academical education at Halifax. When twenty-two years of age he moved to Atchison County, Mo., where he resided until 1872. He was elected Superintendent of Schools of that county in 1870, holding that office until 1872, when he removed to Council Grove. He was married at Rockport, Mo., June 8, 1871, to Miss Albertine Bird. They have four children—John B., Josephine, Winifred, and Ione. He began the practice of law at Rockport, Mo., having received his collegiate education at Westminster College, at Fulton, Mo. Since he located at Council Grove he has given his whole attention to the practice of law, doing a general law business in all State and Federal courts. In November, 1876, he was elected County Attorney on the Democratic ticket, of which he is an ardent supporter. He is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. lodges, and was the representative from his lodge to I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge in 1882.

JOSEPH K. OWENS, attorney at law, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, April 7, 1854, living there a short time, when his parents moved to Langston, Mo., where he resided until the breaking out of the war. Then went to Macon, Mo., where he was educated and studied law, attending the Law Department of Jonnson College, until 1877, when he was admitted to the bar. He practices in all the State and Federal Courts. Since 1879 he has resided at Council Grove, and is Justice of the Peace and Police Judge of that city. He was married at St. Louis, Mo., May 18, 1880, to Miss Clara Vrooman, daughter of Judge J. A. Vrooman.

D. H. PAINTER, M. D., was born in Macomb, McDonough Co., Ill., April 13, 1855, receiving his education there. He graduated at Louisville Medical College, at Louisville, Ky., and in 1876 located at Council Grove, where he has since been engaged in the practice of medicine. He was married at Council Grove, Kan., April 16, 1878, to Miss Bettie C. Robbins, a daughter of James A. Robbins, one of the first settlers at Council Grove. They have two children, Florence K. and Albin M. Was appointed Coroner of Morris County in 1882, and elected in the fall of that year for succeeding term. He is a member of the Order of A. O. U. W. at Council Grove.

JOHN S. PROVINE was born in McDonough County, Ill., October 12, 1844, living there until twenty-four years old, when he removed to Iowa, living there until 1878. He then came to Kansas, locating at Council Grove, where he entered the real estate, loan and insurance business, in partnership with Hon. H. Ritchie. He enlisted in Company C, Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, serving until the close of the war, in the Army of the Cumberland. He was in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Tullahoma Campaign, Chickamauga (where he was wounded), the Atlanta Campaign, the battle of Franklin, and Nashville. He was married in McDonough County, Ill., in January, 1868, to Miss Ivy Blount. They have two children, Nellie and Alex. He is a member of the Masonic and A. O. U. W. orders. Mr. P. is one of the leading Republicans of Morris County, and was a candidate for the Legislature on the Republican ticket in 1882.

FREDERICK L. RICHTER, traveling salesman, was born in Hamilton, Ohio, June 1, 1849. When about eight years old he went with his parents to Ripley County, Ind, where he resided until 1871, when he came to Kansas, locating at Council Grove, where he engaged in the drug business, in partnership with his brother, H. E. Richter, continuing about seven years. He was appointed Postmaster in 1873, holding that office four years. During the past two years he has been acting as traveling salesman for a wholesale drug house at Kansas City. He was married at Hamilton, Ohio, in July, 1870, to Miss Fannie M. Miller. They have four children—Jean Paul, Ida, Florence, Sprigg Case. Mr. R. is a member of the A. O. U. W. Lodge of Council Grove.

H. E. RICHTER, druggist, was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, April 23, 1847, and when two years old he went with his parents to Butler County, Ohio, where he resided until 1863, when he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Infantry, as a private, and served in the Army of the Ohio, until September, 1865, when he was discharged under general order. He then returned to Butler County, Ohio, remaining until 1870, when he came to Council Grove, Kas., where he entered the drug business, which he carried on until 1876. Having been elected Sheriff in the fall of 1874, he disposed of his drug business. He held the office two terms, and at the expiration of his second term, in 1879, he again entered the drug business. He carries a stock of drugs and druggists' sundries amounting to $3,500, and does a business of $10,000 per year. Mr. R. has also been identified with other public enterprises in the State, holding the position of Director of the State Penitentiary, and Chairman of the Board. He is an uncompromising Republican, and a staunch supporter of the Republican ticket and principles; always rendering efficient aid to the ticket when necessary. He is also a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. lodges at Council Grove.

REV. HENDERSON RITCHIE, farmer, Section 30, Township 15, Range 8, P. O. Council Grove, was born in Warren County, Ill., December 23, 1828, being the first white child born in that county. When he was twelve years old his county was divided, he residing thereafter in the new county of Henderson. For twenty-five years he was a Methodist minister and a member of the Rock River and Central Illinois Conferences. Was presiding elder nine years and was twice in 1868 and 1872, a delegate to the General Conference. In 1874, he was the Republican candidate for Congress from the Tenth District, in Illinois. In 1880, he was one of the Republican Electors for Kansas. He was married at Abingdon, Knox Co., Ill., in 1856, to Miss Mary L. Latimer. They have four children—Morris Latimer, Henry Lincoln, Elmer Ellsworth and Eunice. He removed to Kansas in October, 1875, locating in Neosho Township, Morris County, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and raising thoroughbred Short-horn cattle. His farm consisting of 140 acres, has fair improvements, seventy acres under cultivation and the remainder in timber and pasture. He has also been in the real estate and loan and insurance business, and since 1878, has been associated in the business with J. S. Provine.

PORTER S. ROBERTS, attorney-at-law, loans and insurance, was born in Shelby County, Ky., March 12, 1827, leaving there and going to Savannah, Mo., when sixteen years old. In the fall of 1848 he went to Winterset, Iowa, where he entered into the practice of law, remaining a few months, and then returned to Savannah, remaining until the next fall, when he went to Oregon. In 1861 he returned to Savannah, engaging in the practice of law and real estate business, following that chiefly until about 1871, when he moved to Council Grove, Kas., where he has since resided, engaged in real estate, loan and insurance business. He was married at Council Grove, Kas., in August, 1872, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Maxey. They have two children—William Beverly and Lorena Anna.

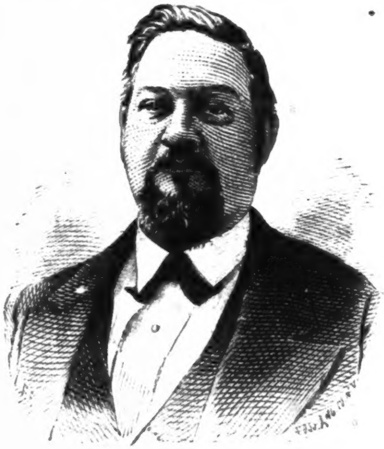

Isaac Sharp

HON. ISAAC SHARP, attorney-at-law, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., May 5, 1832. His father, Dr. Samuel Sharp, was a distinguished physician, descended from Samuel Sharp, a member of the Society of Friends who came from England with William Penn, and settled in Chester County, Pa., where Dr. S. was born. Samuel Sharp, the pioneer with Penn, was a surveyor, doing much work for the latter, including the laying out of Philadelphia. The mother of Isaac Sharp—her maiden name being Catharine Caroline Dugan—was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, immigrating to America when four years old, with her parents, and settling in Pennsylvania, where she married Dr. Sharp. They had six children, of whom the subject of our sketch was the third. All except Isaac and a brother, Joseph L., a resident of Council Grove, died when quite young. Isaac Sharp received his primary education in the common schools of Pennsylvania, and completed it at the Pennsylvania State Normal School, where he graduated. When seventeen years of age he began teaching school, continuing seven years, and during the last two years of that time he studied law under Thaddeus Stevens and Jacob B. Armvage. In 1856 he be an practicing law in Lancaster County, and was there elected Justice of the Peace; resigning that office the next year. He then moved to Kansas, settling in Wyandotte County. In the spring of 1858 he went out on the plains with other parties, making headquarters on Sharp's Creek—named after the first settler in what is now McPherson County. He then engaged in hunting game from Northern Nebraska to Texas, and west to the Rocky Mountains, and in trading with the Indians. He became familiar with the language and habits of several tribes. He also made a large collection of fossils and minerals which he sold to a scientific man representing an Eastern college, for $4,000. In 1862 he moved to Council Grove and resumed the practice of law, to which he has devoted his attention, practicing in all the State and Federal Courts. In 1875 he was sent to Washington by the settlers of the Kaw Indian reserve, to secure the passage of an act to place that land on the market. He not only succeeded in doing this, but also got the price lowered. Mr. S. has always been a firm adherent to the principles of the Democratic party, giving that ticket his influence and support. He has twice been a delegate to National Democratic Conventions, being a Vice-President in both, and was one of the committee appointed to inform the nominees of their nomination by the convention held at New York City, in 1868. In 1870, he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kansas; but was defeated, though running over 2,000 votes ahead of his ticket. He has also been closely identified with local interests in Morris County; serving twelve years on the School Board, at Council Grove; taking a active part in the building up of the Public Schools. Has also been a member of the City Council of Council Grove, several terms, and was twice Mayor of the city, and twice a member of the Board of County Commissioners, being Chairman of that body both terms; at the same time he was elected to the Legislature, serving in the Judiciary Committee of the Session of 1868, and drafted the laws relating to taxation and settlement of estates, and also represented the Committee on enrolled bills. He is also a member of I. O. O. F. lodge, at Council Grove. Was grand master of the State, and has attended all the sessions of the Grand Lodge during the past twenty years. Has frequently been chosen to deliver the annual address at different points. He was married in Lancaster County, Pa., December 28, 1854, to Miss Emeline, only daughter of Thomas and Mary Armstrong, a lady of good education and refinement. They have had twelve children, of whom only two, Elwood and Jessie, are living.

WILLIAM F. SHAMLEFFER, Mayor of Council Grove, was born in Baltimore, Md., January 23, 1843, remaining until the spring of 1863, when he located at Council Grove. Two years later he engaged with other parties in the mercantile business, which he continued until 1874. His firm did a very extensive business, amounting to $150,000 per year, in furnishing outfits and supplies for the Indian trade and New Mexico. Mr. S. has also taken a very active and prominent part in public matters. He was appointed Treasurer of Morris County to fill a vacancy and was elected for the succeeding term. He is now Mayor of Council Grove and a member and Secretary of the School Board. He has also been identified with several public enterprises. Was a member of a company which located the town of Augusta and helped to build the first house in that town in 1868. Was Treasurer of the Chicago, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and assisted to work up franchises to the extent of $1,000,000; also took an active part in obtaining franchises for M. K. & T. R. R., and is now an incorporator and director of the Topeka, Saline & Western Railroad, and has done much to secure the success of that road. He is past grand of the I. O. O. F. lodge and a receiver of A. O. U. W. at Council Grove. He was married at Council Grove, Kan., October 21, 1868, to Miss Maggie Munkres. They have three children—Fannie, Leonard, Byron. He is the proprietor of the Morris County mills at Council Grove, which were built in 1876 by the grange and purchased by Mr. S. and brother who now operate them. They have three run of stone and all modern improvements and a capacity of 300 bushels of corn and wheat each per twelve hours. It is run as a merchant and custom mill and does a business of about $50,000 per year. Mr. S. deals extensively in live stock, keeping an average of thirty head of cattle and shipping from $2,500 to $3,000 worth of hogs per year. His facilities for feeding stock are very complete.

ALBERT W. SIMCOCK, Postmaster, was born at Council Grove, Kan., September 23, 1857. He was appointed Postmaster February, 1879, having acted as assistant postmaster for two years. Prior to the time he entered the postoffice, he was employed as a clerk in an attorney's office and in a dry goods store, and for a short time kept a book and stationery store. He is a Republican and an active worker for the interests of that party. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. lodges at Council Grove.

JOHN SIMS, Sheriff, was born in Greene County, Mo., January 6, 1844, where he resided until the close of the war, when he went to Texas remaining until 1870, engaged in stock raising. He then came to Council Grove, where, for several years he was employed as a clerk in a store. In 1876 he engaged in farming, continuing it three years, when he became interested in lumber business, which he followed until January, 1880. During the summer of 1882, he entered into business with John Heaston, forming the firm of Heaston & Sims, successors to Heaston & Martin, dealers in agricultural implements, carrying a stock of $7,000 and doing a business of $25,000 to $30,000 per year. Mr. Sims was elected Sheriff of Morris County, in the fall of 1879, and is now serving his second term. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge and A. O. U. W. Lodge and Select Knights of same order at Council Grove. He was married at Council Grove, Kan., July 5, 1871, to Miss Eliza Simcock. They have four children—Emma, Ida, James Wesley and John.

SIMCOCK & SEWELL, dealers in a general line of groceries, queensware, etc., opened trade under present firm name January 1, 1883. The above business was established by G. M. Simcock and E. M. Sewell in the fall of 1879. E. M. Sewell first came to the old Sac and Fox Indian agency, then in the Indian Territory, sixty miles east of Council Grove, in 1846, where he embarked in the Indian trade until 1854, thence settled on Rock Creek, eight miles east of the latter place, where he followed farming and stock raising until 1861, when he removed to the village and engaged as a clerk until 1868, from which time until 1874 he was backwards and forwards between here and the Indian Territory trading with the Indians of several different tribes. In 1874 he moved on to a farm six miles south of Council Grove and lived there until the spring of 1879, and engaged in the grain business until he became a member of the above firm. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, May 10, 1832. His parents moved to Tazewell County, Ill., in 1835, where he lived until 1838, when he went to Van Buren County, Iowa. He was raised on a farm. Married in 1856 to Miss Margaret Baker, a native of Iowa. They have three children—Clyde B., Robert E., and James G. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and a Democrat.

JOHN THOMAS STEVENSON, retired, was born in Versailles, Woodford Co., Ky., October 21, 1816, living there until 1854, when he moved to Andrew County, Mo., where he resided until the breaking out of the war, when he was driven into the Confederate army. He was captured in 1862 and held a prisoner until the close of the war, when he moved to Council Grove, where he has since resided. Mr. S. learned the tailor's trade in Kentucky, following that vocation until a few years ago. He held the office of Justice of the Peace at Council Grove thirteen years and then entered mercantile business, which he carried on five years, when he retired from business. He has long been identified with the I. O. O. F. order and instituted the lodge at Council Grove, being one of its charter members. He was married at Versailles, Ky., March 15, 1836, to Miss Susan P. Stone. They have five children living—Elizabeth W. Sarah Ann, Blackburn Kincaid, George S. and Agnes A.

C. H. STRIEBY, blacksmith, has been in present business at Council Grove since 1857, when he located in the town. He does a general blacksmith business and horseshoeing, employing two men continuously, and during a portion of the time two additional hands. He was born in Beaver County, Pa., May 22, 1836, living there until twenty years old and then learning his trade, which he has since followed. He came to Kansas in 1856, working at his trade in different places one year. He then located at Council Grove, where he married in 1865 Miss Harriet E. Wright, a native of the State of New York. They have five children living—Henry, Robert, Edna, Frank and Ellen. He is a member of the Masonic order.

SAMUEL M. STRIEBY, wagon-maker and carpenter, does a general wagon-making and repairing business, also does an extensive business building and carpentering, employing two to thirteen hands, his entire business amounting to $4,000 per year. He has built a number of business houses and residences at Council Grove for speculative purposes. For twelve years he carried on an undertaking establishment in connection with his other business and was also in the lumber business a short time. He was born in Beaver County, Pa., February 15, 1841, residing there until 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, serving nearly three years in the Army of the Potomac. He took part in a number of the principal battles fought by that army and was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. In 1864 he was discharged on account of disability. He soon afterward came to Kansas, locating at Council Grove. He was elected Register of Deeds on the first straight Republican ticket elected in Morris County. Has since been a member of the city Council and Township Trustee. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. order, and has held all the official positions in the lodge at Council Grove. He was married at Council Grove, Kas., in 1875, to Miss Agnes A. Stevenson, daughter of J. T. and Susan P. Stevenson. They have two children, Charles Cook and Andrew Hughes.

D. C. WEBB, dealer in dry goods, clothing, millinery, etc., has been in present business at Council Grove the past seven years, carries a general stock of clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, dry goods, notions and millinery, amounting to $20,000 to $30,000, doing a business of over $50,000 per year and employs eight to ten clerks. He has a similar store at Strong City, carrying a stock of $18,000 and doing a large and growing business. He is also interested in real estate in Morris County, having four farms of 160 acres each, 350 acres of the whole being under cultivation. He is also a stockholder and director in the Morris County State Bank. He was born in Lafayette, Ind., in 1834; when twelve years old he left his home and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he obtained employment in a store as errand boy; in 1849 he went to South America, stopping on the way a short time at the cities of

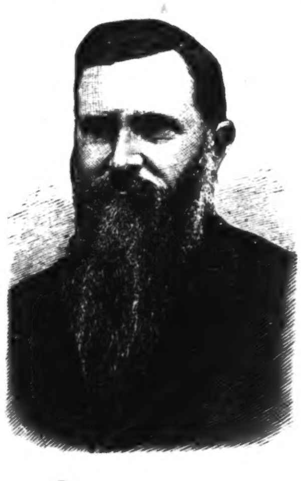

D. C. Webb

Havana and Kingston, on the islands of Cuba and Jamaica. He being at this time sixteen years old, settled at Peno Blanco, on the Isthmus of Panama, thirty miles from Chagres, on the Chagres River, where he built a hotel and was engaged in keeping hotel, the nearest white man at the time being ten miles from him. His customers were travelers crossing the Isthmus, going to and from California. He sold his hotel after keeping it less than one year, when, in connection with an elder brother, they built the Railroad Hotel, which was the first hotel built and completed in what is now the city of Aspinwall; they also built during the same year, in Aspinwall, a storehouse, and were engaged selling clothing, provisions and groceries. They sold their real estate and merchandise in Aspinwall during the winter of 1851 and 1852, and returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they had built for them a large side-wheel steamboat, especially built for the cotton trade in the South. The first trip up Red River, in Louisiana, the boat was sunk, and was a total loss. The two brothers then went to Guyandotte, W. Va., where, for about a year, they were engaged in the mercantile business. Not meeting with much success, for the want of sufficient capital to do business, they sold out, the elder brother, R. H. Webb, went to California, the other back again to Cincinnati, where he again found employment, either as salesman or book-keeper, in the mercantile business, until 1857, when he entered into business for himself at Mound City, Ill. Since that time he has been continuously engaged in the mercantile business He was married in Decatur, Ill., in 1858, to Miss Mary A. Seamans. They have two children living, both are now married, Minnie M. Freyschlag and Norah Webb Fisk. Mr. Webb was a member of the order of Odd Fellows, in Mound City, Ill., and is a member of the Masonic order, the Blue Lodge, the Chapter, the Commandery, also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SENECA TYLER, County Surveyor, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., July 31, 1842. He received his education at Hartford, Conn., graduating from the high school of that place. He there received his early training in civil engineering and was afterwards employed as civil engineer on the canals in the State of New York, and on railroads in Wisconsin and Minnesota, following the business of civil engineer most of his life. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Twentieth Iowa Infantry, serving until August, 1865, in the Army of the Frontier, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg and vicinity, Mobile, and in Florida and Texas. He moved to Kansas in 1871, locating in Cowley County, where he engaged in farming and land surveying. In 1878 he removed to Morris County and engaged in farming. In July, 1882, he was appointed County Surveyor of Morris County, to fill a vacancy and was elected for succeeding term in November following. He was married at Davenport, Iowa, March 1, 1870, to Miss Hannah M. Hubbard.

JAMES WATKINS, Deputy Sheriff, was born near Huntsville, Madison Co., Ala., in 1826, afterwards moving to Missouri, where he remained until 1856, when he came to Kansas, locating at Lecompton. However, on account of the border troubles then existing, he returned to Missouri, where he remained until 1863. He again came to Kansas, locating at Council Grove. During the next two years he was connected with the Santa Fe Mail Company, running a supply train from Council Grove to points west. In 1865 he purchased an interest in what is now the Commercial Hotel, which he enlarged, and, in partnership with another party, ran about four years. Since that time he has not been engaged in regular business. He is now Deputy Sheriff, a position he has had most of the time for several years; has also been a member of the City Council of Council Grove. He is largely interested in town property, being one of the heaviest real estate owners in Council Grove, is also a director of the Farmers & Drovers Bank, of which he is a stockholder. He is a member of the Masonic order. He was married at Liberty, Clay Co., Mo., in 1865, to Miss M. A. Faulconer. They have six children living, Eva May, Hasie Bell, Era C., Todd, Ivy, Ona.

HON. WILLIAM H. WHITE was born in Lexington, Ky., August 27, 1847, living on a farm until seventeen years old, when he began clerking in a store at Council Grove, remaining there three years, having removed from Kentucky to Andrew County, Mo., when an infant and coming to Kansas when ten years old. In 1867 he began dealing in live stock, pursuing that business four years; then for seven years he had a general store. In 1877 he was elected Treasurer of Morris County, serving two terms. In 1882 he was elected representative to the Legislature from Morris County. Mr. White is a Democrat, supporting State and national Democratic tickets, but in county matters he supports men rather than party. He has also been identified with other public interests, having been a member of the City Council and is president of the Morris County Fair Association, also president of the Farmers and Drovers Bank. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Council Grove. He was married at Council Grove, Kan., to Miss Sarah J. Hammond, March 8, 1874. They have two children living, Bertha and Clarence.

PARKERSVILLE.

This town is situated on the Neosho River in Parker Township, and about ten miles a little west of north from Council Grove. It was incorporated in February, 1871, the incorporators being C. G. Parker, J. A. Rogers, G. W. Clark, H. Daniels and W. M. Thomas, and these, by the articles of incorporation, were made the first trustees of the town. The following spring an election was held for town officers, at which J. A. Wallace was chosen Mayor.

It is a very neat little burgh and a good deal of taste is exhibited by the manner in which the houses and their surroundings are kept. It once had pretensions to be the seat of justice and disputed the field with Council Grove for this honor. Having been defeated it resumed the tenor of its way, and the people turned their attention to making the town as attractive as possible and to compete for the trade of the surrounding country. The inhabitants are a spirited people and support a live and ably edited newspaper.

It has the same railway facilities as Council Grove, both being located on the M. K. & T. road which runs diagonally through the county from northwest to southeast. There are in the town one store devoted to dry goods and groceries, two to drugs and groceries, one to hardware and groceries, one to groceries exclusively, and also two cheese factories. There are likewise two harness shops and a wagon shop. There is, besides, a steam grist mill, with saw mill attached, which was erected in 1871 by C. G. Parker. He it was who also built the first residence in town. The first store in town was put up by Eastman & Thomas, in 1870. The town has a very fine stone schoolhouse, two stories high, which was erected in 1871, and the first teacher in town was G. McCullom. In 1880 the Methodist organization of the place put up a very handsome stone edifice, and take the place for all in all, it bears an air of neatness, taste, thrift and prosperity. Its population is between 200 and 250.

Council Grove and Parkersville are the only incorporated towns in the county.

Morris County Enterprise.—This paper was established in October, 1877, by V. C. Welch, who has been and remains its sole editor and proprietor. It is published at Parkersville, in Parker Township, and is Republican in politics. Its circulation is about 500, has quite a good local advertising patronage, and is issued on Thursday of each week.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society organized at Parkersville, in 1880, with sixty members, which, since that time has increased to eighty-five. They also have a neat and commodious edifice built of stone, where they meet for worship. The pastor is Rev. C. Atkinson. The organization at White City was formed about 1874, with forty members, the first officiating pastor being Rev. Mr. Glendenning. The present membership of the society numbers sixty-five, and the pastor is Rev. Mr. Ward, who also officiates at Skiddy. The society has a very neat frame church building and is in a very prosperous condition. The organization at Skiddy numbers between thirty and forty members, and having no church building they meet for worship in the schoolhouse.

Parkersville Lodge, No. 168, *A., F. & A. M.*—Located at Parkerville. Organized January, 1876, with twelve charter members. First officers: W. M., A. Moser, Jr.; S. W., J. F. Cress; J. W., G. W. Clark; Sec., J. H. Corbin; Treas., C. Kear; S. D., H. S. Day; J. D., A. G. Pierce; T., W. H. Moriarty. Present membership. Present officers: W. M., A. Moser, Jr.; S. W., H. S. Day; J. W., O. A. Owen: Sec., P. B. Van Dorn; Treas., H. Campbell; S. D., Samuel Downing; J. D., T. N. Haun, T., C. A. Lewis.

Philoxenia Lodge, No. 124, *I. O. O. F.*—Located at Parkersville. Organized March 2, 1875, with five charter members. Its first officers were: R. H. Oaxley, N. G.; H. Miller, V. G.; Joseph Moore, R. S.; J. Kinath, Treas.; H. L. Skoggs, W.; M. B. Shields, Con. Present membership, twenty-five. Present officers: A. Johnson, N. G.; S. C. Black, V. G.; E. K. Brush, R. S.; T. N. Haun, Treas.; Charles Atkinson, W., and H. L. Skoggs, Con.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LEVI BRIGHAM, P. M., and railroad station agent, was born in Dunkirk, Chautauqua Co. N. Y., January 6, 1824. After attaining his majority, he went to Pennsylvania, where for ten years he was in the lumber and mercantile trade. In 1851, he crossed the plains to California, engaging in the water business two years, having one of the three wells in San Francisco at that time. Returning to Dunkirk, he went to Tennessee, where he engaged in railroad building for a time; afterwards, removing to Kentucky, he had charge of coal mines about a year, when he again returned to New York, where, for a year or two he engaged in merchandising. During the War he engaged in farming, and at its close he moved to Rockford, Ill., where he farmed until 1871, when he was appointed station agent of the M., K. & T. R. R., at Parkersville. A year later, he was appointed Postmaster. Both of these positions and that of express agent, he still holds. He was married at Lockport, N. Y., in 1844, to Miss Mary E. Hutchinson. They have six children—Helen, Hanson, Flora, Frederick, Levi and Fidello. His family are identified with the Episcopal Church.

HIRAM CAMPBELL, was born in Chester County, Pa., February 21, 1838, living there until fourteen years old, when he went to Virginia, where he learned the milling business with his father. At the end of four years, he went to Philadelphia, where he was employed in a large merchant mill until the breaking out of the War, when, in 1861, he enlisted in Company F, of the regiment known as Baker's California Regiment, and afterwards as the Seventy-first Pennsylvania, serving nearly four years in the Army of the Potomac, and taking part in the various battles on the Peninsula and Virginia. After the close of the War, he returned to milling, which he followed until the fall of 1875, when he engaged in the hardware business which he now carries on, having a stock of $2,000 in farming implements and $4,000 in hardware, stoves and tinware, and doing a business of $12,000 per year. He is a member of the Masonic order. Is also Mayor of Parkersville.

J. F. CRESS, was born in Lee County, Va., May 1, 1840, living there until 1857, when he removed to Kansas, remaining one year in Douglas County, and the following year he removed to Morris County, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock raising, making a specialty of farm stock. He has two farms, one in Parker Township, in Section 16, of 160 acres, 100 acres under cultivation, the rest pasture and timber, and all under fence. The other is in Highland Township, consisting of 240 acres in Section 22; 100 acres under cultivation, the rest pasture land. On this farm are two miles of hedge fence, good orchard and other substantial improvements. His livery stable in Parkersville is one of the best stables in the State, being a large two-story building of cut stone, above, (front being Masonic Hall), 52 feet front and 80 feet deep, with a capacity of thirty head of horses in single stalls, 2 000 bushels of grain and twenty tons of hay. He employs in his livery business twelve to eight horses, besides upwards of fifty head that he has for sale, and three trotting and draft stallions. He makes a specialty of raising farm horses. Mr. Cress is a prominent member of the Masonic order, being the present Master of Parkersville Lodge. He is also a member of I. O. O. F. order, and has been a member of the Union Baptist Church since 1865. He has also held a number of civil offices, such as Mayor, member of Council several years, and School and Township Treasurer the past eight years. He was married, near Lawrence, Kas., October 6, 1863, to Miss Eliza E. Williams. They have eight children—Alba M., Banna F., Parker W., Everett L., Blanche V., Dicy A., Myrtie A. and Loyd E.

H. S. DAY, was born in New Richmond, Ohio, March 19, 1841. When the late War broke out, he enlisted in Company C, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in April, 1861, and served until July, 1864, when he was discharged. He then engaged in business, manufacturing and selling perfumery and fancy goods in New Richmond, until the fall of 1870, when he came to Kansas and homesteaded 160 acres of land, in the north side of Morris County. He assisted in organizing Ohio Township, and was its first Township Trustee elected. He engaged in real estate and immigration business at Parkersville, in 1871, devoting a part of his time to that until his homestead was opened up, and since 1879, has devoted all his time to real estate and immigration business, making several trips to Eastern States each year in that interest. He is an enthusiastic Kansan, and has rendered valuable services to Morris County in opening up her lands and securing good citizens. He believes Kansas to be the greatest State and Morris her finest county. He was married in New Richmond, Ohio, January 15, 1865, to Miss Nannie Lindsey. They have three children—George, Maggie and Walter. Since his residence in Parkersville, he has held the office of Justice of the Peace two terms, and Police Judge two terms. He is a charter member of the Masonic order of Parkersville.

DR. A. J. EASTMAN, physician and surgeon and druggist, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., in November, 1846, living there until 1870, when he moved to Kansas. He located at Parkersville, and built the first business house in the town, in which he opened a drug store, which he still carries on, his stock of drugs, groceries and sundries amounting to $5,000, and his annual sales to about $20,0 0. He attended lectures at Buffalo Medical College, and has been practicing medicine the past fifteen years. He was the first physician to locate permanently at Parkersville. In addition to his mercantile business he is largely interested in real estate in Parker and Ohio townships. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. besides, and the Select Knights of the latter. During Gov. St. John's second term he was Lieutenant Colonel on his staff, and Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Anderson, with rank of Major, in Kansas State Militia. During the first few years of residence at Parkersville he held the office of Postmaster. He was married in Genesee County, N. Y., in 1867, to Miss Stella Macomber. They have one child—Burt.

PORTER L. HOWARD, farmer, Sections 1 and 12, P. O. Parkersville, was born in Genesee County, N. N., August 26, 1843, living there until he removed to Kansas in 1879. He enlisted in Company F, Twenty-eighth New York Infantry, in May, 1861, serving two years in that regiment, when he was veteranized in the Second New York Mounted Rifles, acting as Commissary of the regiment. He was with the Army of the Potomac, and was wounded at Cedar Mountain. After his discharge he returned to his home in New York and engaged in farming. He was married in Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., May 31, 1866, to Miss Acasta G. Macomber. They have five children—George, Mary, Stella, Allie and Lila. Mr. H. has a fine farm of 200 acres on Section 12, and one in Parker Township, two miles west of Parkersville, 100 acres under cultivation, the balance in pasture and timber and otherwise very well improved. He deals in live stock to some extent, shipping quite a number of hogs and cattle, and is keeping on hand about fifty head of cattle. He makes a specialty of sheep and hogs, paying particular attention to the former. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Parkersville. In the fall of 1882 Mr. H. was elected County Commissioner from his district on the Republican ticket.

CHARLES N. HULL, Justice of the Peace, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., June 7, 1845, moving with his parents to Marshall County, Ill., in 1851, and remaining there until 1870, when he went to Emerson, Iowa, where he engaged in general merchandising, and afterward at Logan, Iowa, where he engaged in the drug business, remaining there until 1879, when he removed to Kansas, locating on a farm two miles north of Parkersville. In 1881 he moved into the city and opened a real estate, loan and insurance office, which he still conducts, representing the Home Insurance Company of New York, Etna, Continental, Phoenix of Brooklyn, and Burlington, of Burlington, Iowa. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1882, and still holds that office. He was married at Covington, Ohio, in March, 1870, to Miss Anna B. Thompson, a native of that place. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge at Parkersville.

JOHN MOSER, manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddles, etc., was born in New Richmond, Ohio, January 19, 1859. In 1874 he went to Baltimore, Md., where he learned the trade of harness maker, which he has since followed. In 1879 he came to Kansas, locating at Parkersville, where he opened a harness store, manufacturing his stock of harness and doing a business of $1,500 a year. He was married at Junction City, Kansas, January 1, 1882, to Miss Emma Bigger.

HON. CHARLES G. PARKER, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Parkersville, was born in Manchester County, Conn., May 9, 1820. He first passed through Kansas in 1849, with a government freight train on the way to Mexico. At that time Council Grove contained only four log houses. For nearly twenty years Mr. Parker continued freighting from Kansas City westward to New Mexico and Mexico, having a train of twenty-six wagons and thirty men. In 1866, he quit freighting and purchased his present farm, where he has since resided. His farm consists of four hundred acres bordering on the little city of Parkersville, which was named in honor of the man on whose land it was located. The entire farm is bottom land, through which flows the Neosho River, all under fence, 200 acres under cultivation, 100 acres in timber and the rest pasture. The other improvements are very good, consisting of a large and well finished two-story stone house and good frame barn. In 1873 Mr. Parker built the Neosho River Mill, and has since operated it. He has also been closely identified with various public measures. In 1872, was elected to the Legislature from Morris County, and served one term. He was married at Parkersville, January, 1882, to Miss Mattie Falls. Has a considerable amount of stock horses, cattle and hogs; twenty head of horses raised for farm purposes, forty head of grade Short-horn, and 100 head of hogs.

C. G. PARKER, & CO., proprietors of the Neosho River Mill. This mill was built in 1873, by C. G. Parker, who has since operated it, and it has four run of buhrs, and a capacity of 120 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours. It is now run about twelve hours per day, grinding about 3,000 bushels of grain per month. It is two and a half stories high, besides basement, and operated by steam. J. H. Leedy was born in Rockingham County, Va., April 9, 1846, living until 1866, when he removed to Cole County, Mo., where he followed his trade of millwright and miller, introducing the latest improved machinery into some of the best mills, until 1870, when he moved to Council Grove, where he built the two flouring mills, operating each a short time after building it. At the end of six years he began contracting and building, which he followed until associating with C. G. Parker. He was married at Fort Scott, in June, 1880, to Miss Jennie Lougacre. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ARTHUR POOLE, clerk, was born at Crewe, in the county of Cheshire, England, August 10, 1856. He came to Kansas in 1870 with his parents, locating on a farm three miles north of Parkersville. For several years he remained on the farm with his father. During the past five years he has been employed as a clerk in the store of A. J. Eastman at Parkersville. He was married at Parkersville May 19, 1881, to Miss Florence Rouse, daughter of David and Margaret Rouse.

FRANCIS M. SETH, proprietor of the Western House, was born in Beaver County, Pa., June 16, 1840, going to Scioto County, where he resided until the fall of 1870, when he moved to Kansas, locating in the southeast corner of Parker Township, engaging in farming until the early part of 1882, when he purchased the Western House, the only hotel in Parkersville. It contained nine sleeping rooms, with facilities for accommodating twelve to fifteen guests. In addition to these are the family rooms, dining-room, office, etc. Mr. S. was married in Scioto County, Ohio, July 23, 1869, to Miss Emma Reiniger. They have two children—Ellsworth and Charles. At the breaking out of the civil war, Mr. Seth was among the first to take up arms in defence of the Union, enlisting in 1831 in Company G, Fifty-sixth Infantry, and served until the close in the Army of the Southwest, taking part in the various battles, and around Vicksburg, where he was wounded. After the capture of Vicksburg he was sent to New Orleans, under Gen. Banks, remaining in that department until discharged. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN TAGUE, dealer in live stock, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1840. He there learned the butcher business, which he followed until a few years ago. He first came to America in 1865, remaining only a short time, and then returned to Ireland. In 1870, he immigrated to America, stopping a short time in Chicago, and in 1871, came to Morris County, locating first at Camden, but shortly after moved to Parkersville, where he has since resided, engaged in dealing in live stock and farming. During the past five years he has devoted his attention to raising and shipping stock, chiefly cattle and hogs, shipping over 300 head of cattle and 1,600 head of hogs per year. Keeps an average herd of 160 head. He has a farm of 500 acres in Clark's Creek Township on Section 1, Township 2, Range 34, a part in cultivation and the rest in pasture. Besides this, he rents a section of land for grazing purposes. He was married at Parkersville, in November, 1877, to Miss Clara Carter. They have two children—Mary and Julia.

V. C. WELCH, proprietor and editor of the *Morris County Enterprise*. The paper was established January 1, 1878, by D. O. McCray, is Republican in politics, and issued every Thursday. On the first day of July of that year it passed into the hands of V. C. Welch, who has since published it, making it one of the best county papers published in the State. V. C. Welch was born at Fairfield, Iowa, August 3, 1855. During the following year his parents moved to Knoxville, remaining until 1861, when they removed to Osceola, where he received the first rudiments of an education. In the winter of 1862-63, his father, Dr. S. S. Welch, enlisted in the Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, serving until the war had closed. After the latter's return from the army, he removed to Kingston, Mo., where the subject of this sketch learned the printer's trade, which he has since followed, except a term of two years, which he spent in completing an academic course. He came to Kansas to reside permanently in 1877, locating at Hartford, where he was connected with the Hartford *Enterprise* until the *Morris County Enterprise* was established at Parkersville, of which he was foreman until he became publisher. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge at Parkersville. He was married at Hartford, Kan., January 22, 1879, to Miss Laura Medaris. They have one child—Perl.

WHITE CITY.

This village is located about five miles north of Parkersville, on the M., K & T. Railroad. In 1869 a colony was organized in Chicago, under one Rev. Mr. Pierce, with the object of making themselves homes in some of the Western States. While in course of formation a correspondence was opened up between Mr. Pierce and Mr. Somers, of Council Grove, the latter gentleman at that time being agent for a large amount of railway lands. When the colony was about ready to start westward, Mr. Somers proceeded to Chicago to see to the completion of its organization, and to accompany it to Morris County. It numbered about forty families. The place first selected for its location was only about three miles from Parkersville, but afterwards it moved about two miles further to the north to land owned by T. S. & W. J. Mackenzie, who took an active part in organizing the colony. In 1871 the Mackenzies had the town site surveyed, and shortly thereafter building commenced. The first house built in the village was by Thomas Eldridge, in 1872, and the first store erected was by James Thornley and W. N. Dunbar, in 1872. In 1873 a good school was built, the first teacher in which was Adam Dixon. There are now in the village three general stores, one drug store, one grocery store, one millinery shop, two wagon shops and two elevators. Three or four years ago the Methodists put up a frame church building, and the Congregationalists have now in course of erection an edifice of like material. It depends for support upon the agricultural country surrounding it, and is quite a shipping point for grain. Its population is about 200.

SKIDDY.

This is the name of another village still farther north, which is located on the boundary line between Morris and Davis counties, and on the line of the M. K. & T. Railway. The place is also known as, and sometimes designated, Camden. It was started in 1870 by a mixed colony from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which was organized by one W. E. Tomlinson. It has only one store, general in character, which was built in 1870 by J. R. College. The Baptists, who are quite numerous in Skiddy and the surrounding country are now, 1882, finishing a frame church building for purposes of worship. The inhabitants of the village number about 120.

The Baptists have quite a strong organization at Skiddy, in the northern portion of the county, and also one at White City, of which the membership is thirty-five. At White City they have no church building, but at Skiddy they are in the act of finishing a very neat frame church building. The organization at Skiddy was formed in 1872, and the first pastor was Rev. Mr. Phillips. The present officiating pastor for the society of Skiddy and also the one at White City is Rev. Mr. Howard. A society known as the Union Baptists exists in Highland Township, and two or three years ago erected a very fine church building.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM K. BIGHAM, manager of lumber and coal business at White City, Kas. (for the Badger State lumber t Hannibal, Mo.), was born at Hamilton, Ohio, April 12, 1842. Lived there until 1859, when he moved to El Paso, Ill.; farmed until September, 1861. Enlisted in Company G, of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, served three years as Quartermaster Sergeant. Returned home and commenced the manufacture of carriages with an experienced partner. After two years bought out his partner, continued the manufacture of carriages, and connected with it a livery stable. Was married in 1868 to Miss Elizabeth H. Bingham, of Mount Morris, N. Y. They have one daughter—Louise. In 1873 his shop with stock, livery building and thirteen horses, were consumed by fire. He was then employed by the land department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad for one year, after which he settled at his present place of residence. Started a lumber yard, owned it two years, sold it; turned his attention to farming and stock raising until September, 1872, at which time he engaged to conduct the lumber business for the above named company, still carrying on the farm and stock interests as before. Is a member of the Commandery at El Paso, Ill., his former residence.

R. M. FARMER, dealer in farm implements, pumps, windmills, buggies and wagons, White City, started business in the spring of 1883. He came to Junction City, Kas., in 1870, and remained a year. Came into Morris County in 1871 and followed agricultural pursuits until he opened business. He has 320 acres of land, 160 of which is cultivated. He was born in England, February 18, 1850. Came to America in April, 1870, coming direct to the West. Married, in 1872, to Miss Eliza Wallis, also a native of England. They have four children—Mary, Annie, George W. and Amy. He has served as Township Trustee, Justice of the Peace, and is a Republican in politics.

V. C. HANCHETT, proprietor of Revere House, White City; capacity of the hotel is sixteen guests. He also carries on a livery business. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1871 and engaged in farming, in Morris County, until he opened the above hotel. He was born in Fulton County, Ill., where he lived until he moved to Kansas. He enlisted in the spring of 1862 in Company G, One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Was promoted to Sergeant. Participated in all the battles of his command and was mustered out in the fall of 1864. He was married in 1860 to Miss S. A. Crandall, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Mary L., John D. and Flora R. He has served in several township offices.

FRANK B. QUINBY, dealer in grain, live stock and coal, White City. He has a grain elevator 20x32 feet, twenty-six high, which has a capacity of storing 9,000 bushels of wheat. Since July, 1882, up to April 4, 1883, he has bought and shipped 525 car loads of grain and fifteen cars of live stock from White City. He first came to Clay County, Kas., in 1857, with his parents and lived on a farm until he embarked in trade. He was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1852. His parents moved to Kansas in 1857. He came to White City in May, 1878. He was married in 1880 to Miss Minnie Schilling, a native of West Virginia. They have one son—Frank J. Is building warehouse 24x40 for corn and oats.

WILLIAM SCHILLING, dealer in general merchandise, White City, opened trade in White City in the fall of 1877, with a stock of about $2,500, now carries an average stock of $10,000, and employs four clerks in the business. He was appointed Postmaster and took charge of the office in 1879. Was born in London, England, November 7, 1836. Came to America in February, 1849, settling in Greenbrier County, W. Va., where he clerked in a store some time, and finally engaged in the oil business where he made a start financially. He was married in August, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth J Deitz, of West Virginia. They have nine children—Louisa C., Minnie E., Charles R., James, Sidney A., William H., Hattie M., Ida and Frederick. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of White City. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., of Parkersville, same county, Kansas.

DUNLAP.

This is the name of a small village in the southeastern portion of the county and located on the M. K. & T. Railway. It has a population of between 100 and 150, and carries on quite a business. The place has two or three stores and a grist and saw mill. The place is named after Joseph Dunlap, the founder of the town and the first white settler in Valley Township. Colored people form a large per cent of the population.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MRS. N. AMSBAUGH, merchant, has been doing business in Dunlap the past four years, since August, 1879, dealing in dry goods, groceries and general merchandize. Makes butter and eggs a specialty, a large quantity of each bought and sorted and shipped to all portions of Southern and Western markets. The brand under which all butter is shipped, Neosho Valley Creamery, being well and favorably known. The entire business done amounting to about $60,000 per annum.

W. H. AMSBAUGH, the business manager of the concern or firm of N. Amsbaugh, was born in Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa., February 9, 1843. When about nine years old went with his parents to Moline, Ill., where he remained several years. He afterwards lived in Davenport and Maquoketa, Iowa, and did an extensive business in grain and live stock at those places; removed to Dunlap in 1879. Was married at Maquoketa, Iowa, in 1873, to Mrs. Nancy Oake.

BULEN & KIDD, merchants, have been doing business here as a firm since the fall of 1882, dealing in general merchandise, consisting of dry goods, groceries, etc., carry a stock of $2,000, doing a business of $7,000 per year. E. D. Bulen was born in Sennett, Cayuga Co., N. Y., December 16, 1844, moving to Ashtabula County, Ohio, with his parents when nine years old. He early espoused the principles of the Republican party and has since continued a firm adherent and supporter of that party. In 1864 he enlisted in Company C, Sixtieth Ohio Infantry, serving until the close of the war. Was taken prisoner on the Weldon railroad in Virginia and held until the following February, when he was paroled. During the remainder of his term of service was Acting Orderly. About 1868 he moved to Michigan, remaining two years, and then moved to Kansas, engaging in farming in Osage County until 1872, when he moved to Dunlap where he opened a small store, which he has since carried on, increasing the stock as the demand required. In the fall of 1882 he associated with himself in the business Mr. C. E. Kidd. Mr. Bulen was appointed Postmaster during Grant's second term, and still holds that position. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Honor and of the G. A. R. He was married in Osage County, Kan., in 1871, to Miss Frank Killim. They have four children living—Jessie L., Guy D., Clyde F. and Avis M.

H. M. COBURN was born in Utica, N. Y., July, 1853, living there until ten years of age, when he went with his parents to Jones County, Iowa, remaining until 1870. He then moved to Kansas, locating at Americus, engaging in farming until 1880, when he began clerking in the store of E. D. Bulen, where he still remains. He has a farm of eighty acres, one and one-quarter mile northwest of Dunlap, sixty acres in cultivation, twenty acres in native timber. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

JOSEPH DUNLAP, farmer, section 14, P. O. Dunlap, was born in Adams County, Ohio, September 1, 1828, living there until about twenty-five years old. In December, 1850, he married Miss Julia A. Nicholas, daughter of Capt. Enos Nicholas, a native of Virginia. They have one child living—John G., now a resident of Dunlap. In 1853 he moved to Illinois, and afterwards to Missouri, and thence to St. Paul, Minn., where he resided until 1858, when he removed to Kansas, settling at the old Indian Mission, on Big John Creek, in Morris County, holding the position of Indian Trader for six years, first under Col. Dickey, and afterwards under Mr. Farnsworth, who was succeeded by Major S. S. Storer. Mr. Dunlap located the buildings at the Mission. After giving up his position of Trader at the Mission he moved to his present residence, engaging in farming and raising live stock, which he has since followed. He has a fine farm one-half mile from Dunlap, consisting of 160 acres, of which 100 acres are under cultivation. The rest is timber and pasture. He also deals in live stock, chiefly in horses, keeping about twenty head on hand, besides thirty to forty head of cattle. Mr. Dunlap is the original proprietor of the town site of Dunlap, which he laid out. He has held the office of Sheriff of Morris County, and ten years he was Deputy U. S. Marshal; also held the position of Lieutenant, in Kansas State Militia, under Gov. Kearney. Mrs. Dunlap taught the first school in Morris County, at the old Indian Mission.

C. E. KIDD was born in Frederick County, Va., April 6, 1843, remaining until the fall of 1857, when he went with his parents to Indiana. When about sixteen years old he began clerking in a store, continuing until 1864 in Indiana, and then went to Ohio, where he obtained employment in the same business four years. He then came to Kansas, locating in Pottawatomie County, on a farm, remaining until the spring of 1874, when he moved to the vicinity of Dunlap. He then engaged in farming until the fall of 1878, when he engaged in the hotel business at Dunlap, two years. During the next year he again engaged in farming until the fall of 1882, when he entered into partnership with E. B. Bulen. He was married in Pottawatomie County, Kan., in 1870, to Miss Mary E. Edwards. They have three children—Lida B., Charity Alice and Luther C. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Dunlap.

FAY PARSONS, farmer and grain dealer, Section 24, P. O. Dunlap, was born in Bennington County, Vt., August 13, 1828. When sixteen years old he went to Milwaukee, Wis., where, until 1851, he was employed in grain business. He then moved to Dubuque, engaging in grain and lumber trade. In 1873 he moved to Kansas, engaging in buying wheat along the Cottonwood River, west from Emporia, for St. Louis mills, being the first grain dealer operating west of Emporia. In May, 1876, he located on his farm near Dunlap, where he has since resided. His farm, consisting of 160 acres, lies one-half mile south of Dunlap; is well improved, almost wholly under cultivation, and one of the most profitable farms in Morris County. During past four years it has yielded a rental of over $1,000 per year. Mr. Parsons was married in Sedgwick County, Kan., in 1873, to Miss Rose Altha Chase. They have four children living—Cyrus, Stephen B., Frederick, Maude S. He has been a member of the Republican party since its organization. He has been three times elected Commissioner of Morris County.

JOHN C. PICKETT, farmer and stock raiser, Section 3, Township 17, Range 8, P. O. Council Grove, came to this place in 1876. He first settled near Emporia, Kan., in October, 1858, on a farm, where he followed agricultural pursuits and his trade of carpenter and builder, until he came to his present home. He has 120 acres of fine agricultural lands, forty-five of which is cultivated. He was born in Chatham County, N. C. October 20, 1829, lived in native State until 1852, when he went to Hamilton County, Ind., and worked at his trade until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1853, to Miss Alice Hadley a native of Hamilton County, Ind. They have one son and a daughter—Elihu F., born January 27, 1857, and Mary E., born April 4, 1859, now married to Mr. Thomas Crippin, a farmer living near by. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. P. is now serving his second term as Justice of the Peace.

J. B. SHOWERS, M.D., came to Dunlap in the spring of 1880, and commenced the practice of his profession and has built up a large practice. He commenced the study of medicine while a boy of fifteen years of age and made that his whole desire; first starting with Dr. Harris, of Bellefonte, Pa., from there to Illinois with Dr. McKiney, of Mendota, Ill., from there to Wisconsin, with Dr. Jinkins, of Portage City, then back to Illinois. Graduated in the spring of 1880, practiced a while in Decatur, then moving to Kansas and locating at Dunlap. Being a poor boy part of this time he was obliged to work on a farm to make a living. He also controls a large stock of drugs at Dunlap. He was married April 21, 1880, to Miss Lida Chapman, of Decatur, Ill., and moved to Kansas soon after. He is a member of A. O. U. W., of Dunlap.

LEONARD STILL, merchant, has been doing business in Dunlap since August, 1874, when he started the first store at that point. His store building being the third building erected in the town. He has been very successful in his business. Beginning with a small stock he has continually enlarged it, until he now carries a stock of $3,000 to $4,000 consisting of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes and queensware, doing a businss of $7,000 to $8,000 per year. He was born in Plymouth, England, June 14, 1845, and was reared at Bristol. Was there married in 1868, to Miss Eleanor Thomas. They have one child living—Leonard William. He came to America in 1870, locating first at Chicago, and afterwards at Champaign, Ill., and other points in Illinois, and in Michigan, being employed as hotel steward. He is a member of Council Grove Lodge, No. 36, A., F. & A. M., and of the Knights of Honor Lodge at Dunlap.

McPHERSON COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

McPHERSON County is one of the central counties of Kansas, and is one of the best wheat producing sections in this portion of the State. The county is principally watered by the Little Arkansas, a branch of the Arkansas River. The Smoky Hill River passes through the northwestern and northern parts of the county. Gypsum Creek runs through the northeastern portion—through Delmore, Battle Hill and Gypsum townships—into the Saline River. The tributaries of the Smoky Hill River flow in a generally northern and southern direction. Turkey, Crooked and Emmett creeks, branches of the Little Arkansas River, drain the entire southeastern portion.

McPherson County is situated just west of the Sixth Principal Meridian, and is one of the most prosperous counties beyond that line in the State. According to the reports sent to the State Board of Agriculture, the face of the country is thus divided: Bottom land, 5 per cent; upland, 95 per cent; forest, (Government survey) 1 per cent; prairie, 99 per cent. Average width of bottoms one mile. The surface of the country is generally undulating, sufficiently rolling, in short, to drain well. In the northern part, along the Smoky Hill River and Gypsum Creek the country is somewhat hilly. Besides being drained by the rivers and streams heretofore mentioned, the water supply of the county is maintained by a tolerable supply of springs. Well water is obtained, on the bottoms, at a depth of from ten to forty feet; on the high prairie from twenty to one hundred feet.

Native timber is very scarce, the principal varieties being cottonwood, ash, elm, willow and oak. The result is that unusual attention has been paid to tree culture, and many maple and cottonwood groves afford plenty of fuel to owners. A great number of entries under the timber culture act have been made. The average width of the timber belts is not more than five rods.

The soil of McPherson County is of a dark loam, from two to three feet deep, intermixed with a little sand. The subsoil consists of a porous clay, which retains moisture and stores it away for use in hot weather, when it is drawn to the surface.

In the southeastern part of the county fair limestone has been found, and in the northern part an abundance of second rate sandstone. Gypsum also abounds in the north. A few salt springs have been reported, and mineral paint of a poor quality. No coal, of consequence, has been discovered.

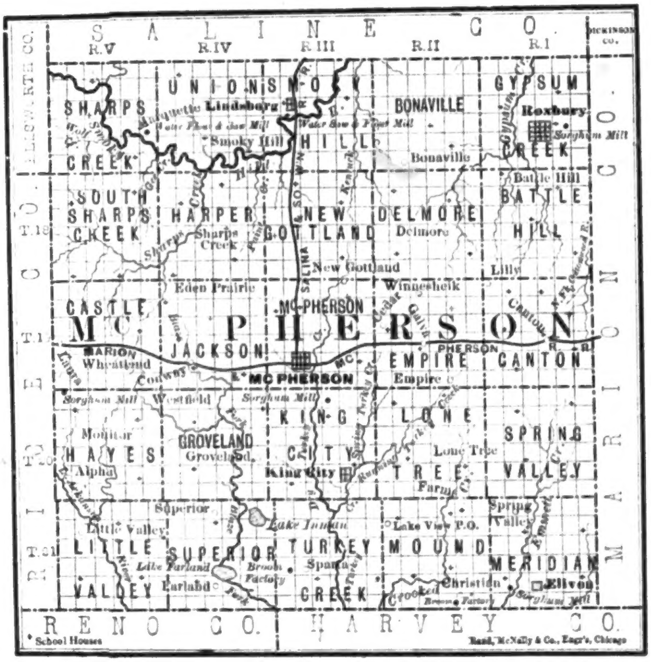

POPULATION.

	1870.	1880.		1870.	1880.
(a) Battle Hill twp	...	501	(p) Meridian twp	....	643
(b) Bonaville twp	....	424	(q) Mound twp	....	663
(c) Canton twp., including Canton city	....	950	(r) New Gottland twp	....	634
(d) Castle twp	....	509	(s) Sharp's Creek twp	199	537
(e) Delmore twp	....	596	(t) Smoky Hill twp., including Lindsburg city	348	1,177
(f) Empire twp	....	684	(u) South Sharp's Creek twp	....	370
(g) Groveland twp	....	479	(v) Spring Valley twp	..	668
(h) Gypsum Creek twp	117	642	(w) Superior twp	....	634
(i) Harper twp	....	480	(x) Turkey Creek twp	74	659
(j) Hayes twp	....	509	(y) Union twp	....	570
(k) Jackson twp	....	506			
(l) King City twp	....	467		738	17,143
(m) Little Valley twp	....	435			
(n) Lone Tree twp	....	1,139	Canton city	....	396
(o) McPherson twp., including McPherson city	....	2,267	McPherson city	....	1,590
			Lindsburg city	....	466

(a) Organized in 1874, from part of Gypsum Creek.
(b) Organized in 1874, from part of Gypsum Creek.
(c) Organized in 1874, from part of Gypsum Creek.
(d) Organized in 1876, from part of Jackson.
(e) Organized in 1874, from part of Gypsum Creek.
(f) Organized in 1874, from part of Gypsum Creek.
(g) Organized in 1874, from part of Turkey Creek; in 1876, part detached to form Hayes.
(h) In 1874, parts detached to form Battle Hill, Bonaville, Canton, Delmore and Empire.
(i) Organized in 1879, from part of Union.
(j) Organized in 1876, from part of Groveland.
(k) Organized in 1874, from part of Smoky Hill; in 1876, part detached to form Castle.
(l) Organized in 1874, from part of Turkey Creek.
(m) Organized in 1874, from part of Turkey Creek.
(n) Organized in 1874, from part of Turkey Creek.
(o) Organized in 1874, from part of Smoky Hill.
(p) Organized in 1874, from part of Turkey Creek.
(q) Organized in 1874, from part of Turkey Creek.
(r) Organized in 1874, from part of Smoky Hill.
(s) In 1879, part detached to form South Sharp's Creek.
(t) In 1874, parts detached to form Jackson, McPherson, New Gottland and Union.
(u) Organized in 1879, from part of Sharp's Creek.
(v) Organized in 1874, from part of Turkey Creek.
(w) Organized in 1874, from part of Turkey Creek.
(x) In 1873, parts to Harvey and Reno counties; in 1874, parts to Groveland, King City, Little Valley, Lone Tree, Meridian, Mound, Spring Valley and Superior.
(y) Organized in 1874, from part of Smoky Hill; in 1879, part detached to form Harper.

EARLY HISTORY.

Coronado's Expedition, taken in 1542, from Mexico to the northern boundary of Kansas, enables many localities in this State to justly lay claim to be considered historic ground. He is supposed to have entered the present State of Kansas, in the vicinity of Barber County, and marching, with his followers, in a generally northeasterly direction, to have entered the present limits of McPherson County from its southwestern corner, passing by the big lake, thence up the Turkey Creek via King City and Empire until he reached the Gypsum Valley which he followed down until he reached the Smoky River. Upon Gypsum Creek he is said to have located the "Diamond Fields of Quivira"—"crystallized gypsum fields."

"In 1823," says the McPherson *Independent* of January 24, 1878, "the first wagon train from Missouri to Santa Fe passed through Kansas, but it is probable that it did not pass through McPherson County, but would more naturally follow the Arkansas Valley. In 1825 was established the 'Santa Fe Trail,' traces of which can yet be seen three miles south of the city of McPherson. This trail was established by Major Sibley, under an act of Congress, and this was before any settlements were made in Kansas and two years before Fort Leavenworth was established. Along this trail were located numerous ranches for the accommodation of travelers, and of this class a ranch called Fuller's Ranch was located on Turkey Creek, where Empire now stands, as early as 1855. John N. Corgan, who now lives in Delmore Township, this county, passed through here in 1856 with an expedition under Gen. Joe Johnston, who afterwards attained distinction as a General in the Rebel army. Johnston then commanded the Second United States Cavalry. Ranches were located by the Government and the land was given to the party who would keep the ranch. Mr. Corgan says that in passing through this county in 1865 he stopped at Fuller's Ranch for dinner. It was then kept by a man named Charley Fuller, and who lives at Marion Center now. This man furnished good accommodations, and, as scarce as women were in those days, he had two women to cook and wait at table. These women were French and their names were Clara and Norma Nomo. Clara afterwards married a man named Henry Schonfeldt and Norma a man named Smith, a butcher at Fort Dodge."

The first settler in McPherson County who remained long enough to be called a settler was Isaac Sharp; who lived upon Sharp's Creek (after whom the creek was named) during the winter of 1859-60. He settled upon what is now known as the Maxwell estate. He traded with the Indians, trapped and hunted. He came from Pennsylvania, and brought with him his father and mother. The latter died and was buried upon the creek. Mrs. Sharp was, without doubt, the first white woman who resided in McPherson County. When the war of the Rebellion broke out, the Western Indians became troublesome and Mr. Sharp deemed it imprudent to remain longer at his new home. He removed to Council Grove, in this State, where he now lives as an attorney-at-law. Strange as it may seem, the first resident of the county was a Democrat. He ran for Governor of the State of Kansas in the fall of 1870, and the county of which he had the honor of being the first settler, out of a total of 198, gave him one vote. Shortly after Mr. Sharp came to the county, a man named Lewis settled upon the Smoky below Marquette, on the farm now owned by Solomon Stephens. He was also a trapper and a trader, but made some improvements upon his claim, and a strip of land plowed by him can yet be distinguished, although nearly gone back to the native sod. A man named Peters also came to Sharp's Creek shortly after Mr. Sharp. He died and was buried upon the creek. From the time of the removal of Mr. Sharp from the county until the settlement in 1866, there were only occasional visits of traders and trappers. Messrs. D. H. Page, J. Lehman and A. C. Spillman hunted and trapped in this county, and Mr. Alex. Campbell, now Postmaster at Salina, made frequent trips here. He killed the buffalo for the hides, and with the same knife that he took off the skins, ripped the calico for the breech clout of the noble Indian.

In 1865, what was known as the Stone Corral, was built and owned by a man named Wheeler. It was located on the Little Arkansas River, at the crossing of the old Santa Fe trail. Here it was that during the next year, Col. Grierson, of the United States Seventh Cavalry, encamped with his troops, building huts in which to live. Lieutenant Colonel, afterward Gen. Custer, was the officer under Col. Grierson, and in 1876, he led this same Seventh Cavalry into the jaws of death. The stockade, which was made the headquarters of the regiment in 1866, was built of cottonwood logs set upon end.

During this year, 1866, the settlers commenced to arrive quite plentifully. In January, Milton Harper, Jefferson Harper and S. Delano settled upon Sharp's Creek; and in April, Solomon and David Stephens, a short distance above the mouth of the creek. In May, ten Swedes, the first in the county, located near the Smoky Hill. They were A. Klingberg, F. Lundstrum, J. E. Ericson, A. Lend, J. F. Huldquist P. Ahlquist, N. Sponberg, G. Johnson, B. Johnson and Andrew Hanson. The same month, H. B. Tolle and Sanford and Lowell Reese settled upon Gypsum Creek, and D. B. Ray, Robert Minns, J. G. Maxwell and family, and E. R. Falley, upon Smoky River and Sharp's Creek. In July, G. W. and S. D. Shields settled upon the Smoky near where Lindsborg now is, and in October, William Brown located upon Sharp's Creek.

In March, 1867, John F. Hughes, J. M. Claypool and H. Weber settled upon the Smoky River. It was during October of this year, that the Pawnee Indians made a raid along Gypsum Creek, murdering a Mr. Temple, and hiding his body in a ravine, where it lay for some time.

In June of the next year, there was a great Indian scare among the settlers of Sharp's and Gypsum creeks and the Smoky River, but it was not grounded upon anything except the ghosts of tomahawks and scalps.

It was during this year that the Swedish Colony, among whom were John Rodell, W. P. Johnson, Olof Thornburg and Gustav Johnson, purchased 13,000 acres of land of the K. P. R. R. Co., and settled near the present town of Marquette. Other arrivals of 1868: John Roos, A. Holt, G. Swenson, Charley Johnson, N. Nordlund, P. Westman, N. P. Swenson, O. Carlson, Frank Cross, Anderson, Bellows, D. H. Page, Joseph Lehman, L. N. Holmburg, on the Smoky River; Charles Sorrison, S. F. Tolle, F. M. Fraziure; Swan Nelson and R. Seikl, on Gypsum Creek.

In August, 1868, the Chicago Swedish Company sent agents to McPherson County to purchase land; being attracted hither by letters which L. N. Holmburg had published in Swedish papers. The Chicago Land Company also made heavy purchases. It was the Swedish Company which located Lindsborg in 1868, N. P. Swenson being its first settler. During this year, the first postoffice was established at Sweadal, named by the Swedish Company, Mr. Holmburg, Postmaster; the first couple, F. Lindstrum and Miss Larson, who were married by him; and Mr. Holmburg also opened the first store in the county at Sweadal, during this year.

On August 19, 1869, was born Andrew Brown, son of William Brown, on Sharp's Creek, the first child born within the limits of McPherson County.

September 4th was born Lewis E. Stephens, son of David and Mary Stephens, the second child.

One of the first women to come into the county, if not the first, was Mrs. John G. Maxwell.

Among the settlers of 1870 were: B F. Patten, Battle Hill Township, June 1; Ranson & Burk, New Gottland Township; Messrs. Geary, Fihan, Savage and Parrott, Turkey Creek Township; Thomas Lockard, Little Valley Township; Cornelius Drum, Empire Township, came May 24, 1871; J. P. Grant and A. Shellert, McPherson Township, 1871; John Lindenberger, Lone Tree Township, spring of 1871; Soldiers' Colony, Ashtabula, Ohio, King City Township, May, 1871; J. C. Mahan and brother, Mound Township, May, 1871; D W. Minturn, Spring Valley Township, summer of 1872; Daniel Sitts, Groveland Township, 1872; A. S. Wilson, J. G. Snow and J. W. Boyce, Hayes Township, 1872; D. T. McFarland, Superior Township, 1872; A. Haight, A. Oldfield and E. Shaw, Canton Township, 1873.

In June, 1872, the town of McPherson had been surveyed, and this event may be said to close the early history of the county.

In September, 1873, the first Mennonite settlement was made in the southern part of the county, the colony making the purchase of a large tract of land from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co., besides buying from homesteaders.

In February, 1873, the colony from Ashland, Ky., located three miles east of McPherson, hauling the timber for their houses from Salina. Most of the families arrived in March, among the best known settlers being James Dean, Thornton Dean. T. J. Matthews, J. R. Dean, T. J. Dixon, D. Hodge, R. A. Barnes, W. G. Doughty, T. D. Wickersham, John Davis, S. N. Gray, L. Dale and D. H. Murrain.

INCIDENTS OF PIONEER LIFE.

In September, 1868, the Osage Indians, who were raiding the country in the vicinity of Sharp's Creek, carried off Mrs. Bassett and a child only a few days old. The poor mother was so weak that she could not ride, and was left, with her babe, upon the prairie. When found by her husband and some neighbors, who were absent at the time, they were in a pitiable plight, the baby dying from exposure.

During this year, also, many of the Shawnee and Kaw Indians were attacked by the cholera, which proved to be of a peculiarly fatal character. Many of them died, and their bones are now found in the vicinity of Sharp's Creek.

In the spring of 1870 a military company was organized for protection from the Indians. L. N. Holmburg, Captain; Sol. Stephens, First Lieutenant; G.W. Shields, Second Lieutenant.

August 20, 1870, the body of a man, supposed to be that of E. W. Broomfield, was found near Big Lake, Superior Township, by a Mexican herder, and buried by a number of herders, among whom was John F. Hughes. There were evidences of foul play about the body, the head being crushed in by what might have been an ax, and a rope being tied about the neck. In October a coroner's inquest was held, and the testimony went to prove that a man answering to Broomfield's appearance stopped at the house of Joseph Mullen, in company with James Wickersham. He was searching for a ranch location, the time being about August 1. The Coroner's jury found evidence against Mr. Wickersham sufficient to cause his arrest in October, in Saline County, where he then resided. When the case was brought up for trial before Esquire Maxwell, of Sharp's Creek, the testimony then presented was not sufficient to hold the prisoner and he was discharged. Many of the settlers were very indignant at the result and threatened hanging, but Wickersham's friends presented a "double-barreled" shot-gun front and the man escaped unharmed. A band was organized in Saline County to lynch him, and soon after his discharge he left the country for the South.

Other crimes and supposed crimes and casualties have occurred, such as the killing of C. Morris by James Savage, on Turkey Creek, during the fall of 1871; the death of Robert Keiser, caused, supposably, by poison, administered by his wife and her paramour; the drowning of County Commissioner James Weir, in Turkey Creek, in October, 1872; the shooting of James Wickersham by James Abercrombie. while plowing on the farm of Ben Dale, seven miles east of McPherson, June 8, 1876—no fatal results, however; the terrible wind storm of June, 1876, which passed over a portion of Saline County, south and west of Salina, and just north of Lindsborg, the first storm of the kind which ever visited Kansas, etc., etc.

One of the last buffalo seen in this locality wandered, with dignified mien, through the center of McPherson Town, July 22, 1873. The last of the shaggy monsters in this county was killed by G. W. Gandy, six miles west of McPherson, in 1875.

An event of general county moment was the cyclone which raged June 17, 1876. It passed over the northern portions thereof, blowing down many houses and injuring several persons, but killing no one. When it crossed the Smoky Hill River large trees were twisted off or uprooted.

ASHTABULA COLONY AND KING CITY.

In January, 1871, E. L. King, president, John W. Hill, vice-president, J. U. Fellows, secretary, and J. R. Williams, treasurer, organized a colony in Ashtabula, Ohio, for the purpose of locating a town in Kansas. Messrs. E. L. King, John W. Hill and Smith Edwards, were appointed a locating committee. They traveled a thousand miles over the State, and were returning homeward without having made a location, when they came into McPherson County, and decided upon the site of King City. The locating committee returned to Ohio, and about the last of May, the president of the company and about twenty-five others, started for Kansas. By June, 1872, the town contained twenty-five houses, and it is probable that if the tier of townships had not been struck off from the southern part of the county, King City would have obtained the county seat. When this was accomplished, however, in the winter of that year, its fate was a foregone conclusion. King City was surveyed by County Surveyor J. D. Chamberlain, in February 1875, it being located upon the west half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 20 south, of Range 3 west of the sixth principal meridian. The city is now virtually defunct.

"On June 22, 1871," says N. S. Hoisington, "I came to what is now known as King City. When I arrived at the woods on Turkey Creek, where the Ashtabula colony had stopped, I found tents, covered wagon boxes, and shanties in which were also a few people who were not natives of Ohio. During the night of my arrival I experienced one of the most violent storms of wind, rain and hail I ever witnessed. The shanty in which I was sheltered, with its inmates, was nearly blown down the bank. Every man during that night was busy holding on to his tent poles. H. D. Fellows were the proprietor of the shanty in which I was housed, his boarders furnishing the provisions. Himself,

N. S. and D. B. Hoisington, and D. D. Carpenter were all camped together. In Norman Allen's tent to the south were Mr. Allen, Mrs. Mertz (cook), Miss Mary Allen, Charles Allen, and N. D. Allen. In William Morgan's tent to the northwest were the proprietor, Jeff Beales, and William Firkey. West of Norman Allen's tent was that owned by John Sample, which was occupied by himself and wife, Nellie Sample, and John Drake. L. B. Carr and R. B. Holbrook lived together in a covered wagon box just to the southwest. Near the old road which led to King City were Albert G. Smith and ——— Gilotte, who used to run a breaking outfit, and they turned over a good many acres of sod in and around King City. Jack Thomas, who married Norman Allen's daughter, was also one of these early pioneer's—and a jolly fellow who kept us all good natured. Our camp was just fifteen miles from the Little Arkansas River. A mile and a half north was the 'Brickyard Boarding House,' where lived the proprietor of the yard, William Nelson, and his family and 'hands,' of which I was one. The brick, however, proved to be of no use outside a building, since the first rain that come would wash them all to pieces. A spot one-half a mile from the camp was selected as the site of King City. George Crissy built the first store and did a flourishing business in groceries, provisions, etc. The building was afterwards moved to McPherson Centre. Across the street (just 150 feet) R. O'Dell built a hotel, and across the way from the hotel D. B. Hoisington had his blacksmith shop. South of Crissy's store Norman Allen, of Michigan, built the first residence, and north of the hotel Charles Anderson built another house. D. D. Carpenter, John Carpenter, Mr. Bonnell and others afterwards built residences, and Dr. S. S. Gregg held forth as a physician in a little office between the blacksmith shop and Mr. Carpenter's house. These were all the buildings on Main street. On the street east of Main Charles Zang built a house and storeroom, and George Galvin and Harry Morris also made some improvements. South was another hotel built by William West and Fred. Albright South of this was another residence belonging to Mr. Camp, and south of Norman Allen's place was a house which had been moved into town by Barney Reichard. L. M. Holmberg also moved a building into King City. He, with S. E. Granger, soon started a good general store. Charles Anderson followed with a few groceries and agricultural implements. After a time John W. Hill and H. A. Hendry built a large store and put in a stock of drugs and medicines. Overhead was the public hall in which Harvey Williams organized the first Sunday school, and in which the village school was also taught. Old Father Shelly used to preach in William West's hotel once every two weeks. * * After the two tiers of townships were taken from the south of McPherson County, however, and the county seat removed to McPherson Centre, King City fell to pieces."

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY.

Peketon, Pekton or Peckton County (the reader has his choice of names) was established in 1860, by the passage of the following bill, introduced by S. N. Wood:

An act to establish Peketon County. Section 1.—That all that territory west of the sixth principal meridian and south of Township 16, in Kansas Territory, be and the same is hereby erected into a county, to be known by the name of Peketon County.

That the temporary county seat of said county shall be at Beach Valley.

That Ashel Beach, A. C. Beach and Samuel Shoff be and are hereby appointed Commissioners to divide said county into election precincts, fix places for holding elections, and make all necessary arrangements for the first election in said county.

As the west line of Peketon County was then the Rocky Mountains, it is not recorded that Messrs. Beach and Shoff ever undertook to divide it into election precincts. But February 17, 1865, Peketon County was abolished, and McPherson County was made a part of Marion County, which extended from the west line of Chase County to the present western boundary of Kansas.

In 1868, Solomon Stephens and L. N. Holmburg were appointed Justices of the Peace—the first officers in what is now McPherson County. The next year (1869) occurred the first election for the township, now the county of McPherson, and the following ticket met with no opposition:

Trustee, D. H. Page; Treasurer, David Stephens; Clerk, John F. Hughes; Justices of the Peace, J. G. Maxwell and L. N. Holmburg; Constables, R. D. Bagley and David Ray.

McPherson was regularly organized as a county in the spring of 1870, a mass meeting being held at Swedal. Gov. Harvey's proclamation is as follows:

Whereas, It appears from the records in the office of the Secretary of State that a census of McPherson County has been taken, according to law, by three resident freeholders of said county, showing a population of over 600 inhabitants, citizens of the United States; and

Whereas, More than twenty inhabitants, freeholders in McPherson County, have petitioned for the appointment of three (?) special County Commissioners and one special Clerk, and have selected and named a place as the temporary county seat of said county; now

Therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor of the State of Kansas, I, James M. Harvey, have appointed and commissioned the special County Commissioners and Clerk asked for in that petition, and do hereby declare Swedal, Section 30, Township 17, Range 3 west, the temporary county seat of McPherson County.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State.

Done at Topeka, Kan., this first day of March, 1870.

[L. S.]
JAMES M. MARVEY.
(Attest.)
THOMAS MOONLIGHT,
Secretary of State.

McPherson County was organized with 738 inhabitants. Only two Special Commissioners were appointed—John H. Johnson and Samuel D. Shields; John Rundstrum, Clerk. They took their oaths of office before L. N. Holmburg, Justice of Peace. The first meeting was held March 24, 1870, and S. D. Shields was made Chairman. The county was divided into Gypsum, Turkey Creek, Smoky Hill and Sharp's Creek townships. At the same time an election was ordered to be held on May 2, for the selection of township and county officers, and the location of the county seat. The result was as follows: Total number of votes cast, 172; for Section 17, Township 17, Range 3 west (Swedal), 97; Section 26, Township 17, Range 4, west, 18; Section 28, Township 17, Range 4 west, 57. County Officers elected: Commissioners—T. E. Simpson, James Weir and John Ferm. Clerk—J. R. Fisher. Treasurer—Solomon Stevens. Probate Judge—Nathan Bean. Register of Deeds—S. D Shields. Sheriff—M. E. Harper. Coroner—John Rundstrum. County Attorney—D. H. Page. Clerk of the District Court—S. J. Swenson. Surveyor—J. D. Chamberlain. County Superintendent of Public Instruction—O. Olsson. Mr. Simpson was made Chairman of the new Board.

Swedal, the county seat thus selected, was located about one mile and a half southwest of the present site of Lindsborg. In September, however, the County Commissioners resolved to meet at the latter place, a town which had already been located some two years. Their first meeting at the new county seat was held on the fifth of that month, when the first tax levy was made, 7½ mills for State purposes, 1 for school and 10 for current expenses of the county—total 18½ mills.

At the first general election held in McPherson County, James M. Harvey received 197 votes for Governor; D. P. Lowe, for Representative in Congress, 197; J. H. Prescott 185 for State Senator, and Olof Olsson 117 for the Legislature. Nathan Bean was chosen Probate Judge.

In April, 1873, a petition was filed for the re-location. It was signed by 483 voters, and a special election was accordingly ordered for June 10. Upon that day McPherson received 605 votes, New Gottland 325, King City 3 and Lindsborg 1; McPherson's majority over all, 276. In May the McPherson Town Company had offered, as an inducement for the location of the county seat at this point, the free use of rooms for ten years, and the donation of two squares of land on the town site. The offer was accepted the next month, the County Commissioners selecting blocks 56 and 65. Thus the county seat was established at McPherson, and has remained here since. The Town Company built a plain, two-story, wooden court house, but the County Clerk and Treasurer occupy quarters in the new Opera House block. A structure commensurate in appearance with the prosperity and importance of the county is about to be erected.

Officers for 1882: County Clerk, J. A. Flesher; Treasurer, E. R. Walt; Register of Deeds, James B. Darrah; Clerk of District Court, D. B. Jeffers; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John A. Meyers; County Attorney, D. P. Lindsay; Probate Judge, C. O. Spencer; Sheriff, Wallace Gleason; Surveyor, Jeff Tourney; Coroner, A. J. H. Jansenius, M.D.; Commissioners, J. W. Bean (Chairman), John P. Grant and Edward Swander.

The poor farm consists of 160 acres of land, situated four miles southwest of McPherson, which was purchased by the county in the spring of 1875. In July, 1880, proposals were received for erecting a poor house, 28x40 feet, two stories in height. The contract was awarded to Jex & Nelson, of Marion Center. The building was completed in January, 1881. The value of the property is about $6,000.

An affair which created much excitement, and a mystery which has never been cleared up, was the robbery of the County Treasury, on the night of March 1, 1875. The robber or robbers made away with $3,500, but no trace of them has ever been found.

In preceding pages a history has been given of the early political formation of McPherson County, and also its later history. Some intermediate particulars, however, have been omitted that the regular chain of political progress might not be broken.

In November, 1871, O. Olsson was elected Representative; J. R. Fisher, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners; S. Stephens, Treasurer; S. D. Shields, Register of Deeds; J. D. Chamberlain, Surveyor; H. Wickstrum, Sheriff; S. S. Gregg, Coroner; M. M. Collin, John Ferm and J. P. Stromquist, Commissioners.

1872—T. E. Simpson, Representative; J. M. Underwood, Probate Judge; C. W. Bouks, County Attorney; J. R. Wright, Clerk of the District Court; P. Wickersham, County Superintendent; J. W. Sanborn and E. M. Mills, Commissioners.

1873—Representative, T. E. Simpson; District Clerk, W. B. McCord; Treasurer, David Stephens; County Clerk, J. R. Wright; Sheriff, J. R. Dean; Register of Deeds, J. A. Buath (?); Surveyor, J. Leonard; Coroner, W. W. Murphy; Commissioners, J. W. Sanborn, M. M. Collier and J. P. Stromquest.

1874—Representative, A. W. Smith; Clerk of the District Court, Charles H. Knapp; County Attorney, M. P. Simpson; Probate Judge, J. M. Underwood; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Phillip Wickersham; Register of Deeds, J F. Hughes.

1875—Representative, D. H. Page; Treasurer, A. Hogwell; Clerk, J. R. Wright; Sheriff, C. E. Pierce; Register of Deeds, John F. Hughes; Probate Judge, A. F. Waugh; Surveyor, J. Leonard; Coroner, D. W. Pitt; Commissioners, A. S. Eastlick, John Richey and J. P. Stromquest.

1876—Representative, A. W. Smith; Probate Judge, B. E. Smith; Clerk of the District Court, Charles H. Knapp; County Attorney, Charles Ferm; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mattie Murphy.

1877—Treasurer, Anton Hogwell; Clerk, John R. Wright; Sheriff, C. E. Pierce; Register of Deeds, John F. Hughes; J. Leonard, Surveyor; Coroner, Dr. W. H. George; Commissioners, J. W. Bean, A. F. Waugh and O. W. Heckerthorn.

1878: Representative, George W. McClintick; Clerk of the District Court, Charles H. Knapp; County Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Mattie Murphy; Probate Judge, B. E. Smith; Treasurer, A. Hogwell; County Attorney, M. P. Simpson; Commissioner, (1st District) J. W. Bean.

1879—Treasurer, E. R. Walt; Clerk, J. A. Flesher; Register of Deeds, J. B. Darrah; Sheriff, Wallace Gleason; Surveyor, G. D. Jackson; Coroner, M. H. C. Weaver; Commissioner (2d District), J. P. Grant.

1880—Representative, J. M. Vannoldstrand; Probate Judge, C. O. Spencer; Clerk of the District Court, D. B. Jeffers; County Attorney, D. P. Lindsay; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John A. Myers; Commissioner (3d District), Ed. Swander.

1881—Clerk, J. A. Flesher; Sheriff, Wallace Gleason; Treasurer, E. R. Walt; Register of Deeds, J. B. Darrah; Surveyor, Jeff. Tourney; Coroner, Dr. A. J. H. Jansenius; Commissioner (1st District), J. W. Bean.

The officers serving in 1882 have already been given.

The boundary lines of McPherson County were fixed in 1867. From that time, up to 1870, it was attached, as a township, to Saline, for judicial purposes. The county then comprised 1,080 square miles, and included three townships which now belong to Harvey, and two townships which now belong to Reno County. The last change was made in 1872. It was thought that by striking off a row of townships on the south, Lindsborg would become the permanent county seat. This reduced McPherson County to its present limits, which are described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of Marion County, thence south with the sixth principal meridian, to the north line of Township 23, south; thence west with the township line to the east line of Range 6, west; thence north with range line to the south line of Township 16; thence east with the township line to the place of beginning.

RAILROADS.

It is an almost invariable rule that all localities which have eventually prospered have early commenced the agitation of railroad building. So with McPherson County. In April, 1872, a petition was presented to the Board of Commissioners, asking that the county take $150,000 in stock in the Salina & Sedgwick Railroad Company. At this time, however, the county was young and entirely undeveloped, and the whole taxable property amounted to only $219,000; consequently the Board refused to submit the petition. In June a proposition was made to vote $150,000 in aid of the Salina, Sedgwick & Southern Railroad Company. The road was to run from Salina through Lindsborg, McPherson, King's City and Lake View. The call for the election was withdrawn, however, and a citizens' petition granted by the Board of Commissioners, proposing to vote $200,000 bonds to the Salina, Atlanta & Raymond line. At the election held July 30, the aid was voted by 275 to 248. Sharp's Creek, Smoky Hill and King's City voted for, and Turkey Creek and Gypsum Creek against. The railroad was never built and the bonds were destroyed in the summer of 1873. The proposed line was from Salina to Lindsborg, New Gottland, King's City, and so on to the south boundary of the county; then west from Lindsborg to above the mouth of Sharp's Creek, on to the west line of the county towards Atlanta. Thus did these schemes come to naught. In March, 1873, the county subscribed $200,000 to the Salina & Southwestern Railroad. By the summer of that year $75,000 of this sum had been issued in bonds and deposited in the State Treasury. But the Company did not live up to its contract, and in August M. M. Collier, on behalf of the Board of Commissioners, went to Topeka and the bonds were cancelled and burned. Notwithstanding her failures, the progressive element of the county kept the matter of proper railroad communication before the people, and finally in February, 1879, the proposition of the Marion & McPherson branch of the A. T. & S. F. was carried by a vote of 1,549 to 1,251. During the same month the voters in Smoky Hill township decided to allow the building of the line to Lindsborg, the bonds issued being at the rate of $4,000 per mile. The company which finally constructed the line was called the Salina & Southwestern. The Kansas & Southwestern constructed the line from Lindsborg to McPherson, McPherson Township issuing $20,000 bonds. The branch from Salina to McPherson is now known as the Salina & Southwestern, the two construction companies placing the road, when completed, in the hands of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

To avoid further unimportant details, it may be stated that the Marion and McPherson line was completed to McPherson, in September, 1879. On the 23rd of that month a grand celebration was held in the city, attended by citizens of both counties to the number of 6,000 or 7,000. By eleven o'clock the streets were crowded with people, and at noon the first train arrived from Marion County, bringing nearly 2,000 visitors. L. Roberts was marshal of the day, Mayor Pitzer, master of ceremonies, and M. P. Simpson, made the address of welcome; music by the Marquette and Marion Center bands and the McPherson Glee Club. The multitude helped themselves from five long tables, bountifully spread, and all went happy as a marriage bell. McPherson was, in fact, married to the outside world.

An unusual feature connected with the history of the Marion and McPherson road is this: That it cost McPherson County not one cent. In the original proposition, it was stipulated that the company should not mortgage the road for more than $7,000 per mile. The management of the road in the East, however, mortgaged the line at the rate of $8,000 per mile and made the transaction a matter of record. So that, although the county voted the bonds they were never issued—and McPherson County is "a railroad ahead."

The Kansas & Southwestern line was completed through McPherson Township, January 1, 1880, but as this was not the first railroad of the county, the occasion was allowed to pass without so glorious a celebration as marked the completion of the Marion and McPherson.

The Salina & Southwestern road passes from Salina, where it connects with the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific road through Smoky Hill, New Gottland and McPherson Townships to the county seat—principal station, Lindsborg the most flourishing village outside of McPherson City. The Marion & McPherson road passes through the county, east and west, having as stations, Canton, Canton Township; Galva, Empire Township; McPherson, McPherson Township; and Conway, Jackson Township.

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

McPherson County is without doubt the banner wheat and broom corn county of the State of Kansas. Situated as it is, 175 miles west of the Missouri River, between the Smoky Hill and Arkansas rivers and the Kansas Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe roads, there is no section of the State better fitted for grain raising or more abundantly supplied with railroad facilities to get the produce to market. The county lies upon the great divide or water shed between the Smoky Hill and Arkansas. The water supply is adequate to the wants of a grain and stock-raising country. The soil of the county is easily worked. It is naturally dry and so quickly absorbs a heavy rain as to be always at the command of the cultivator. A six days' rain does not check the plow ten hours after a heavy storm. The soil is loose and quite flexible in its character—so much so, that grain of all kinds is easily raised. Wheat, rye, Indian corn, broom corn, barley, oats beans, peas, sorghum, millet, Hungarian and all grasses, vegetables and fruits are raised. In 1878 the number of acres of winter wheat in the county amounted to 83,727; in 1879, to 86,210; 1880, 116,997; 1881, 133,478; 1882, 105,362. During this prolific harvest of 1878, the following statements were made, regarding winter wheat. Turkey Red variety. John Peterson, residing on Section 12, Township 19, Range 5 west, his postoffice being Eden Prairie, planted twelve acres of wheat, on upland, from which he harvested fifty-seven and half bushels per acre, costing $9.30 per acre. James B. Darrah, whose postoffice address is Marquette, raised twelve acres of wheat on Section 30, Township 17, Range 4, bottom land, black loam, which was planted in the middle of September, and harvested early in June, yielding thirty-six bushels per acre. The crop was cultivated with harrow and cultivator, going over it three times. The total cost of producing the crop was $4.65 per acre. From twenty-eight to thirty-five bushels, in fact is not an unusual yield. The number of acres of spring wheat, throughout the county was: 1878, 4,251; 1879, 4,985; 1880, 2,348; 1881, 2,967; 1882, 1,492.

Broom Corn:—1874, 1,156 acres; 1875, 3,741 acres; 1876, 3,895 acres; 1877, 7,762 acres; 1878 7,152 acres; 1879, 5,146 acres; 1880, 6,039 acres; 1881, 10,891 acres; 1882, 14,337 acres.

Oats:—1872, 906 acres; 1873, 989 acres; 1874, 2,211 acres; 1875, 6,082 acres; 1876, 9,680 acres; 1877, 12,173 acres; 1878, 16,696 acres; 1879, 26,535 acres; 1880, 17,049; 1881, 12,101; 1882, 20,178.

In March, 1882, there were 90,392 bushels of old corn on hand.

The growth in the live stock business of the county has been almost as great as the agricultural development. In 1882, there were 8,421 horses in the county; 1,135 mules and asses; 5,108 milch cows; 8,787 other cattle; 5,035 sheep and 17,738 swine.

For the past eleven years, the increase in the acreage of the principal grains raised, is represented by the following figures.

Winter wheat:—1872, 1,819 acres; 1873, ditto; 1874, 4,572 acres; 1875, 16,434 acres; 1876, 36,902 acres; 1877, 58,844 acres; 1878, 83,729 acres; 1879, 86,210 acres; 1880, 116,997 acres; 1881, 130,456 acres; 1882, 105,362 acres.

Corn:—1872, 4,854 acres; 1873, 4,454 acres; 1874, 15,872 acres; 1875, 17,738 acres; 1876, 16,403 acres; 1877, 32,809 acres; 1878, 36,552 acres; 1879, 54,646 acres; 1880, 57,435 acres; 1881, 67,861 acres; 182, 87,843 acres.

McPherson County has raised as high as 37 per cent of the total amount of broom corn grown in the State of Kansas. In 1878, 7,152 acres were under cultivation; 1879, 5,146 acres; 1880, 6,039 acres; 1881, 10,891 acres; 1882, 10,891 acres. F. G. Hawkinson had, during the season of 1878, 150 acres of broom corn, which was planted on bottom land, a sandy loam, and cultivated three times, producing three-eighths of a ton per acre; the total cost being $5.75 per acre, which includes the cost of pressing.

There are still from 5,000 to 6,000 acres of land in market, along the line of the A., T. & S. F. Road, in the southwestern part of the county, and about 15,000 in the northwestern and northern portions, near the Kansas Pacific. Raw lands sell at from $4 to $8 per acre; improved, at from $8 to $15.

Some 140 varieties of native grasses flourish, the most nutritious being the Buffalo and Grand grasses. The coarser grasses make as good hay as the best timothy, and grow luxuriently. Fully three-fourths of the country is covered with wild grasses, the domestic varieties, also, doing well. In portions of the county, the blue grass has been successfully cultivated. McPherson County is a royal stock country.

Fencing is chiefly done by growing the Osage orange, and there are probably 1,000 miles of this hedge now growing in the county, much of which has come by three, four and five years' growth, to almost a state of perfection. The white willow and honey locust are also used with success in hedging, but the orange hedge is more popular, and nowhere succeeds better than here. The herd law is in force, and as fencing is not obligatory, a majority of the farmers are really giving very little attention to fencing. Among the Swedes along the Smoky Valley, and some of the older and thriftier American farmers, however, it is not an unfrequent thing to find from one to four miles of superb hedge upon a single farm.

Also, for the year 1882, McPherson leads all the counties of Kansas in acreage and total yield of winter wheat. Her acreage is put down by the State Board of Agriculture, at 105,362, and total yield, 2,739,412 bushels. The yield per acre is twenty-six bushels. Three other counties—Butler, Dickinson and Saline—report a yield of twenty-six bushels per acre. In oats, too, McPherson leads in acreage and in total yield. The report gives 20,178 acres, with a yield of 908,010 bushels. In broom corn, too, in acreage and total yield, McPherson leads with 14,337 acres, and yield 7,168,500 pounds.

In 1879 the assessed valuation of McPherson County was $1,452,771; 1880, $2,068,882; 1881, $2,411,038; 1882, $3,263,087.14. In the county are 456,812 acres of taxable land; 6,270 unimproved town lots, and 839 improved, valued in the aggregate at $251,873. The aggregate value of personal property was $573,926; railroad property, $292,641.14. Total value of all property, 3,263,087.14.

Population of county in 1877, 9,417; 1878, 11,291; 1879, 13,196; 1880, 15,520; 1881, 16,092; 1882, 15,526. It may be remarked, parenthetically, that the figures of population, as returned by the assessors, are not considered perfectly reliable. For instance, the United States census for 1880 makes the population of the county 17,143, as against 15,520, the figures returned by the assessors. It is claimed by those best informed that there has been a continual increase in population, as there has been an advancement in every other particular.

Upon the organization of McPherson County, in 1870, it was divided into districts by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Olof Olsson. School District No. 1 commenced at the northeast corner of Section 1, Township 17, Range 1 west, and running south three and one-half miles; thence east six miles to the place of beginning. During the same y ar the southern boundary was located one and one-half miles north, leaving the district 3x6 miles. In 1872, Sections 1, 12 and 13 were attached on the west. Other alterations were made in 1874, 1876, and 1881. Districts No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 were organized in 1870; No. 8 in 1871; No. 9 in 1871; Nos. 10 and 11 in 1872; No. 12 in 1874. The last district, No. 106, was formed in August, 1881, by J. A. Myers, present Superintendent.

From Superintendent Myers' annual report for 1882 the following figures are taken: Number of school districts in McPherson County, 106; school population, 5,742; enrollment, 3,852; average daily attendance, 2,473; number of teachers employed, 116; average monthly wages, males, $33.40; females, $28.80; amount of school bonds issued during the year, $1,820.91; value of school property, $75,000; receipts for 1882, $47,837.77; expenditures, $40,379.55; balance in treasury, $7,458.22.

McPHERSON.

In June, 1872, L. G. Skancke was Chief Clerk in the Land Office at Salina. Being informed by T. J. Wickersham, an old settler of Salina County, that a colony of Kentuckians intended to settle upon what was then known as the "McPherson Flats," he conceived the idea that it would be a good plan to lay out a town in this vicinity. After examining the maps in his office Mr. Skancke selected the west half of Section 28 and the east half of Section 29, as the center of the "Flats," and decide to locate a town there. After having made a map of the different townships, including the plat designated, for a town site he sought a few friends in Salina and laid the proposition before them. The scheme was thought plausible by them, and several of them decided to go down the following Sunday to examine the land. They hired an old stage, driven by one Mr. Huebner, and loading up with crackers, cheese and "et ceteras," they dashed out of Salina bright and early (4 a.m.) Sunday morning, June 4, 1872. Resting at Lindsborg, where they arrived at 8 o'clock a.m., they breakfasted, rested their horses, and proceeded to cross the Smoky Hill at its best ford. The party consisted of James Marlin, who sat outside with the driver, and Oscar Seitz, L. G. Skancke and R. H. Bishop, inside passengers. Besides the "eatables" and "drinkables" they were loaded also with guns and ammunition. Well, while crossing the Smoky Hill River, about one mile and a half east of Lindsborg, just as the old stage left the bank over it tipped, and men, horses, crackers, cheese, etc., were in confusion. Mr. Marlin and driver, who were on top of the coach, were dumped into the river, and escaped by floundering around a little, up to their waists in the water. The inside passengers, however, were in considerable of a predicament, for the old vehicle filled with water and Mr. Bishop had fallen on top of Mr. Skancke. Mr. Seitz crawled out of the back window of the coach, and after a serious struggle with the watery element the other two passengers effected an exit. This was the only accident that marred the harmony of the journey to McPherson. After shaking themselves and taking an inventory of their cargo to see that nothing was lost the party proceeded on to Point Creek, where their number was increased by J. R. Fisher and T. E. Simpson. Then journeying eastwardly across the hills They struck the section line, north and south, between Sections 28 and 29, township 17, Range 3, west, about six miles north of the present site of McPherson. Tying a handkerchief to the front wheel of the old coach, to mark its revolutions and compute the distance, they followed the line south and at noon found themselves in the center of the proposed town flat. They called the place McPherson Center and proceeded to organize the Town Company, with Mr. Marlin as president; Mr. Skancke, secretary; Mr. Bishop, treasurer. The next thing to be done was to make "improvements." So Mr. Skancke dug a hole where the four quarters of land met; Mr. Seitz broke ground where the McPherson House now stands (Smith's hotel); Mr. Bishop excavated his pit where Lintner & Wheeler's hardware store now is; Mr. Fisher made his "improvement" where the new Farmers and Merchant's Bank is now building; and Mr. Simpson improved a bit of the land now composing the site of Mr. Barne's store. The improvements having been completed and dinner finished J. U. Fellows, of King City, came riding up on horseback and asked the founders of McPherson what they were doing. They informed Mr. Fellows that they had just laid out a town, and that gentleman replied that he had selected one of the quarters in the plat but would take the one to the northeast, which he accordingly did. In behalf of the company and for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the town the first filing on the site was made by James Marlin. In July learning that one Crum intended to lay out a town on Section 16, and that parties from King City also were bent upon establishing a town in the immediate vicinity, the original town company received Messrs. Woodside, Hendry, John W. Hill (president of the King City Company) and others as members of the consolidated organization. J. R. Fisher was chosen president, secretary and treasurer remaining the same as in the original company. The number of directors was increased from six to twelve. During this month (July) H. Bowker erected the first building on the town site for a store. In December the foundation of the Town Hall was laid. It was not until April, 1873, however, that a postoffice was established and C. L. Raff was appointed Postmaster.

But within two years from the time of its organization as a town, McPherson had grown so rapidly that a municipal form of government was deemed necessary. It was incorporated as a city of the third-class, March 4, 1874, upon a petition, presented by T. E. Simpson to Judge J. H. Prescott. The first election, at which about thirty ballots were cast, took place March 16, 1874, and resulted as follows: Mayor, Sol. Stephens; Councilmen, H. Bowker, C. E. Pierce, Wm. West, W. B. McCord and M. P. Simpson.

An event which created excitement throughout the county was the robbery of the County Treasury, on the night of March 1, 1875. The day before a committee had been busy in examining the books, at the office of the Deputy Treasurer, C. B. Bowker. David Stephens, the County Treasurer, was at his home on the Smoky, the county had no safe, and the funds were placed in charge of H. Bowker. The Examining Committee found that the books were not posted up to date and gave the deputy until the next morning to complete his work. The same night Mr. H. Bowker's house was entered and $3,300 in county funds was taken. On March 9, H. and C. B. Bowker were examined, charged with robbery, but the prosecution was looked upon as malicious and no evidence of a damaging character could be produced.

Since the date of its incorporation as a city of the third-class, McPherson has had five Mayors—Sol. Stephens, C. E. Pierce, Wm. McClintick, W. F. Pitzer, M. D. Grimes and E. P. Williams, the present incumbent. Present officers (1882-'83): E. P. Williams, Mayor; O. Heggelund, W. W. Murphy, F. E. Barber, J. B. Darrah and J. C. Hamilton, Councilmen; C. F. Nichols, Police Judge; John Wright, City Treasurer; D. C. Welch, City Clerk and Attorney. The city has no fire department.

McPherson is now a city of about 2,000 people, and is considered one of the most flourishing towns of Central Kansas. It is the center of trade of an unrivalled agricultural country, settled by an industrious and intelligent class of people, many of whom are of foreign birth. It has railroad communication from the north over the Salina & Southwestern road, a branch of the Kansas Pacific. The Marion & McPherson branch of the A. T. & S. F. road gives it free communication east and west. And not only is McPherson growing in a business point of view, but its educational, social and religious advantages are yearly becoming more perfect. A fair index of McPherson's prosperity is the fine school building which was completed in the winter of 1881 and 1882. It is a substantial brick edifice, two stories in height, and was erected at a cost of $12,000. The population is so rapidly increasing that it is proposed to erect another building in the southwestern part of the city. The attendance is now about 425, following being the corps of teachers: Principal, E. W. Hulse; Mr. C. H. Carter, Miss Millie Hodges, Mesdames S. L. Whitzel, H. L. Myers, D. D. Davison and Miss Lyde Chatterton. The old frame schoolhouse was built in October, 1875, B. S. Bonney being the contractor.

The postoffice was established April 1, 1873, L. Raff being the first incumbent. He was succeeded by H. Bowker, (1874), Geo. W. McClintick, (1876), Noah C. Mathews, (1877), Charles C. West, (1878), John R. Wright, (1880) and the present postmaster. In July, 1877, a money order department was opened, and up to November 20, 1882, 12,508 orders had been issued and 3,097 paid. The office is now well conducted, and will shortly be placed in the list of second-class offices.

Section 1, Chapter XIX of the Revised Statutes, provides that "when any city, shall have obtained a population exceeding two thousand inhabitants, and such facts shall have been duly ascertained and certified by the proper authorities of such city to the Governor, he shall declare, by public proclamation such city subject to the provisions of this act." Although the figures of population returned by the assessors in the spring of 1882, place the population of McPherson at only 1,561, it is claimed that the returns are defective, and consequently that an application will soon be made for its incorporation as a city of the second-class.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1873, and a frame building erected in 1874, its size being 30x45 feet. The corner stone was laid September 30, 1874, by Elder Gunn, of Lawrence. A parsonage was built in 1878. The value of property, including parsonage and three lots, is $2,000. The pastors have been, Rev. D. McGregor, Rev. J. R. Prophet, Rev. G. W. Metton and Rev. William D. Shields. The latter is now settled over a growing organization of eighty-two members.

D. B. Hoisington, one of the earliest settlers of the county, and its first blacksmith (located at King City), gives the following additional church history: "In 1871, Mr. H. and his brother moved to McPherson County, Kan., then a frontier country. Two years afterwards (at Milton Williams' house, Lone Tree Township), they helped to organize a little society, with Elder McGregor as preacher, D B. Hoisington, deacon, and D. D. Carpenter, clerk. The members consisted of Byan Williams and wife, Milton Williams. Mrs. Carpenter, T. Carpenter and wife, Hannah C. Hoisington, Henry B. Wright and wife, Julia Hoisington, Nathan S. Hoisington and Charles Howard. Meetings were first held over a dry goods store in King City. Soon after the town of McPherson Center was located the society erected a little building, the first religious structure erected in the city."

The Congregational Church of McPherson was organized in June, 1873, by Rev. Henry Hoddle. Among its first members were H. Bowker and wife, J. Richey and wife, George Summerville and wife, C. B. Bowker and wife, Mrs. George Shepard, D. C. Hawn and wife, J. W. Hill and wife, H. A. Hendry and wife, Lucy N. Scofield, Mrs. A. Allen (deceased), Samuel Allcock and wife, Mrs. Mary E. Miller and Mrs. Alex. Petrie. Rev. Mr. Hoddle served until the spring of 1877, being succeeded by Rev. George C. Claflin, who remained until the fall of 1879. During his ministery (1878) a church building was commenced, and was completed in 1879, at a cost of $3,500. Rev. G. S. Bradley, the last settled pastor of the church, served from the fall of 1879 until the spring of 1882. At present, November, 1882, the society has no settled pastor. The membership is about sixty-five.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1874, Rev. J. A. Simpson being its first pastor. In the spring of 1875, Rev. Mr. Clark took charge of the society and remained one year. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Rose, who remained as pastor until 1879. Next came Rev. Mr. Martindale, who assumed the pastorate during that year, and remained until 1880. Rev. Mr. Buckner, his successor, remained six months, or until the fall of 1880, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. D. D. Akins. The society has a membership of about 150. The church building was erected in 1880, at a cost of about $5,000. The society is one of the most flourishing in the county.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in June, 1879, by Dr. Timothy Hill, of Kansas City, with the following members: John A. Myers, Mrs. Hattie L. Myers, Joseph McDermid, John Connell, Mrs. Lorena Connell, Stella E. Myers, J. A. Flesher, James Connell, G. B. McGranahan, S. M. Bohen, F. E. Barber, Mrs. Victoria McMillan, Mrs. H. A. Barber, William Snedden, J. L. Allen, Mrs. Martha Allen and Mrs. Mary Bradbury. John A. Myers, was elected the first elder, and Rev. W. H. Honnell, served as the first pastor. He was succeeded in October, 1880, by Rev. H. M. Shockley, who remained until September, 1882, when he was followed by the present pastor, Rev. J. C. Burt. The society have no building, but expect to build during the coming spring. Membership of the society is about seventy.

Christian Church (Disciples).—The society in McPherson was organized in the winter of 1880-81, by the Rev. Mr. Sevy. The present pastor is Rev. David Witzell, and the membership about fifty. The organization own no church buildings, but have a neat parsonage in the eastern part of the county. In the county there are about 600 members of the denomination, and but one church building, which is owned by the Groveland congregation. During the coming year, however (1883), three church buildings will probably be erected. In the county are five regularly organized congregations, and as many more places where monthly or semi-monthly meetings are held. Elders Levi McCash, J. C. Sevy and David Witzell are preaching in different portions of the county. Present officers of the McPherson City organization: Elders—Geo. H. Harvey, Levi McCash, Theo. Boggs; Deacons—J. W. Stable, Ely Barnes, Jerome Bennett and L. H. Thompson.

The *United Brethren Church* of McPherson was organized May 14, 1882. The church building was completed in the fall of 1882, the day of the dedication being fixed for December 17, 1882. The value of the church property, including three lots, is $2,000. Rev. W. H. Myers is pastor; membership about twenty.

In December, 1881, the Society in Conway was organized, and a building erected during the fall of 1882. Mr. Myers also has charge of this society, which has a membership of seventeen. Eighteen miles southwest of McPherson is the Liberty Church, organized in July, 1879; Rev. Mr. Myers, pastor; membership fifteen. Six miles southwest is an organization—the Mount Zion Church—organized in January, 1879, presided over by Rev. R. W. Parks, and having a membership of twenty-seven. Victory Church was organized in March, 1882, and has seventeen members. Emma Valley Church formed in January, 1879, with twenty-seven members Both are in charge of Mr. Parks.

The McPherson County Agricultural Society was formed in August, 1875, the first fair being held October 11-12 of that year. The present organization dates from 1878, the first fair being held the next year. Since 1880 no fair has been held. On account of some disagreement between different sections of the county, the society is not in the most flourishing condition, although the books show a membership of 250. The grounds are located about one mile north of McPherson, and are forty acres in extent, with but few improvements. As McPherson is one of the banner agricultural counties of Kansas, however, there is little doubt of the society ultimately growing into a strong organization. Present officers: President, John Richey; Secretary, J. B. Darrah; Treasurer, J. F. Hughes.

Garfield Commandery No. 18 (K. T.), was organized in November, 1882, with ten charter members, the commandery being named in honor of the late Sir James A. Garfield. Officers chosen, under dispensation: M. L. Grimes, E. C.; J. W. Charles, Gen.; W. W. Gamble, C. G.; W. W. Murphy, P.; A. A. Irvin, S. W.; W. Scott Bukey, J. W.; W. S. Keyte, S. B.; E. Annabil, St. B.; I. O. Day, warder; S. G. Mead, R.; O. Heggelund, treasurer. Present officers: M. L. Grimes, E. C.; J. W. Charles, Gen.; A. A. Irvin, C. G.; W. W. Murphy, P.; C. Aug. Heggelund, S. W.; A. L. McWhirk, J. W.; W. H. Annis, S. B.; O. Heggelund, St. B.; A. G. Robb, warder; I. O. Day, treasurer; S. G. Mead, recorder. Present membership, thirty-one.

McPherson Chapter, No. 48 (R. A. M.), was organized in the fall of 1879, with twelve charter members. Officers chosen under dispensation: W. W. Gamble, M. E. H. P.; I. O. Day, E. K.; J. B. Bennett, E. S.; W. W. Murphy, C. of H.; S. G. Mead, P. S.; A. L. McWhirk, R. A. C.; H. W. Murdock, G. M. 3d V.; C. J. Muller, G. M. 2d V.; O. Heggelund, G. M. 1st V.; W. Scott Bukey, secretary. Present officers: W. W. Gamble, M. E. H. P.; W. W. Murphy, E. K.; O. Heggelund, E. S.; A. L. McWhirk, C. of H.; S. G. Mead, P. S.; C. Aug. Heggelund, R. A. C.; A. A. Irvin, G. M. 3d V.; H. H. Bixby, G. M. 2d V.; N. H. Morrison, G. M. 1st V.; W. H. Annis, secretary; I. O. Day, treasurer. Present membership, fifty-four.

McPherson Lodge, No. 172, A. F. & A. M., was organized December 27, 1876, with twenty-eight charter members. Officers chosen under dispensation: W. W. Murphy, W. M.; George J. Beach, S. W.; C. E. Pierce, J. W.; Joseph Von Atchen, S. D.; H. W. Murdock, J. D.; E. C. Minton, Sec.; I. O. Day, Treas. Present officers: D. C. Welch, W. M.; W. A. Annis, S. W.; Joseph Von Atchen, J. W.; C. Aug. Heggelund, S. D.; H. H. Bixby, J. D.; W. W. Russell, Sec.; I. O. Day, Treas.; Rev. W. D. Shields, chaplain. Present membership, 160.

James B. McPherson, Post No. 87. G. A. R., was organized July 17, 1882, with 100 members. Present officers: M. P. Simpson, post commander; Fred Jackson, S. V. C.; D. B. Jeffers, J. V. C.; J. Q. Barnes, Q. M.; D. D. Akins, chaplain; George E. Harvey, surgeon; A. F. Waugh, officer of day; George W. Freelove, officer of guard; John R. Wright, adjutant; John F. Hughes, sergeant major; J. A. Flesher, Q. M. sergeant.

Red Cross Lodge, No. 26, K. of P., was organized in May, 1880. Present officers (November, 1882): James B. Darrah, P. C.; R. Whitmer, C. C.; C. A. Waller, V. C; William C. Rathbun, prelate; Joseph R. Fisher, M. of F.; Gust. Carlander, M. of E.; John F. Hughes, M. at A.; B. A. Allison, K. of R. and S.; Wallace Gleason, I. G.; J. W. Stabler, O. G. Number of members twenty-three.

Centennial Lodge, I. O. O. F., was organized July 4, 1876. The first officers were installed in August. Present officers: Isaac Creek, N. G.; D. L. Burgauer, V. G.; W. J. Iliff, Sec.; John F. Hughes, Treas. The lodge has a membership of about seventy.

Knights of Honor, Hesperian Lodge No. 1722, was organized in August, 1880. Present officers: J. B. Darrah, dictator; C. E. Dunn, V. D.; H. E. Pyle, A. D.; F. E. Barber, P. D.; Frank Vandeventer, reporter; J. A. Myers, Fin. Rep.; Joshua Leonard, Treas.; J. R. Wright, chaplain; D. B. Jeffers, guide. Membership about 150.

THE PRESS AND OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The first paper in McPherson and the county was started by Yale Brothers, in November, 1872. It was called the McPherson *Messenger*, and was Republican in politics. In December, 1873, the paper was purchased by Clark and McClintick, and in May, 1874, George W. McClintick became sole editor and proprietor. He changed the name of the paper to the McPherson *Independent*, which remained a Republican journal.

Upon this was founded the McPherson *Republican*, the first number of which was issued by Mead & Presbrey, December 4, 1879. It was thus published until June of that year, when H. E. Watkins bought a half interest in the establishment. In June, 1881, H. M. Conklin purchased Mr. Watkin's interest, and the *Republican* has since been published under the firm name, Mead & Conklin—S. G. Mead editor; H. M. Conklin, business manager. The *Republican* is an 8 column folio, 26x40, home print, its name implying its politics. S. G. Mead is a veteran editor. He began the publication of the McPherson *Republican* in 1879. He is an enterprising, able editor, and ranks among the most successful journalists of the State.

H. M. Conklin, business manager of the McPherson *Republican*, came from Washington County, Pa., about four years ago. He is a practical newspaper man, industrious and promising.

The McPherson *Leader* (Greenback), was published in the spring of 1880. Its first number being issued in March by G. W. McClintick. It was discontinued in July, 1881.

The *Comet*, Independent Republican in politics, was started in July, 1881, by Clark & Hall. In January, 1882, its name was changed to the *Industrial Liberator* (Greenback). This was published by Sheldon & Hall until August 30. On the 1st of September, 1882, the journal became known as the McPherson *Independent*, G. W. McClintick, editor and proprietor. It is independent in politics, and has a good local and county circulation.

The McPherson *Freeman* was established in McPherson as a Republican paper, August 1, 1878. Messrs. Clark & McCray, proprietors. On the first of February, 1879, D. O. McCray sold his interest to H. B. Kelly. Messrs. Clark & Kelly published the paper until January 1, 1881, when A. L. Clark sold his interest to Mr. Kelly, who became, as he is now, sole editor and proprietor.

The Farmers' and Merchant's Bank was chartered March 21, 1882, and commenced business on the 27th. Capital stock, $30,000; deposits, $50,000. Officers, W. J. Bell, Pres.; A. L. McWhirk, cashier.

The Central Bank of McPherson, C. G. Clarke, proprietor, was organized April 22, 1879. It remained under the management of Clarke & McWhirk until January, 1880, when Mr. Clarke became sole proprietor.

The McPherson Bank was organized in March, 1878, by Messrs. Williams & Cottingham, its present proprietors. Capital, $30,000. The firm own their bank building and are prospering.

McPherson Mills were built in the spring of 1880. They are three stories in height, 36x40 feet, and the capacity of the manufactory is 100 barrels of flour per day. The proprietors are Colburn & Hamilton. They operate an elevator in connection with the mills. Value of property, $18,000.

The McPherson Elevator was erected in 1879 at a cost of $13,000. H. Hinckson & Co., proprietors. The size of the building is 30x62 feet, and has a storage capacity of 30,000 bushels.

The "Little Giant" Elevator was erected in the fall of 1879. Ed. Berg & Co., proprietors. Capacity, 10,000 bushel; value of property, $4,000.

D. W. Heath & Co., also operate an elevator—the "People's"—which was built in September, 1881. Capacity, 20,000 bushels; value of property, $9,000.

The fourth elevator is operated by W. C. Putt.

McPherson has several good hotels and boarding houses. The Merchant's and the Commercial hotels lead the list. Benjamin Robinson took charge of the Merchant's Hotel in May, 1881. It contains thirty-two rooms and is well patronized by the traveling public. The Commercial House was opened in July, 1882, by J. S. Keller, its present manager and proprietor. It contains twenty-two rooms; size of building, 50x125 feet, and is owned by the estate of H. F. Graper.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALFRED ARDEN ARNOTT was born at Milan, Erie Co., Ohio, April 3, 1842. His father, John G. Arnott, was born and raised near Albany, N. Y., and at an early age moved to Lorain County, Ohio, where he married Mary C. Ingersoll, to whom there was born two sons and two daughters, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. The oldest daughter, Josephine Emma, died at an early age, leaving three children—Alfred, Marshall, and Eunice. His parents moved to Chicago, Ill., in the fall of 1842, where they remained till the next spring, when they moved onto a farm within a few miles of Waukegan, Ill., where they lived some six years, during which time the other children were born. In 1850 the family moved to Boone County, where they cleared up and improved a farm of 200 acres, which was their home till 1870. Alfred was married October 28, 1868, to Adelia Berenice Rood, a young lady who had distinguished herself as a teacher in the schools of that county. On February 22, 1870, he and his wife started for Topeka, Kan, where he had bought land for the purpose of farming, but owing to a financial blunder at this time, was unable to proceed, and gave it up, settling down in Topeka, where he engaged in any thing he could get to do. Was elected Constable of the city in 1874, also the next three succeeding elections, during which time he served as Deputy Sheriff also. In the spring of 1878 he engaged in his present business, agricultural implements and machinery, at Salina, Kan., with G. C. Prescott (brother of the present District Judge), which partnership ceased with the close of that year's business, and the next year he opened in the same business at Sterling and McPherson, Kan The Sterling branch house was discontinued in July, 1880, in consequence of a fire at that place, by which Mr. Arnott suffered a heavy loss, since which time he has continued the old business at McPherson, where he has been very successful. He has for three years been chairman of the Greenback County Central Committee, and received the nomination for representative in the Eighty-seventh District, in the Greenback Convention, and was afterwards endorsed by the People's party, and, in November, 1882, was elected by thirty majority over his competitor, who was an old member. He takes a just pride in his record in the Legislature of 1883, and feels that it is endorsed almost unanimously by his constituents, and that they have no regrets. His educational advantages, while young, were limited to the winter term of a country district school, the balance of the year being spent at work upon the farm, with the exception of two terms at the high school, and two terms at the college in Beloit, Wis. Mr. Arnott has been something of a traveler, having sailed from New Bedford, Mass., June, 1860,

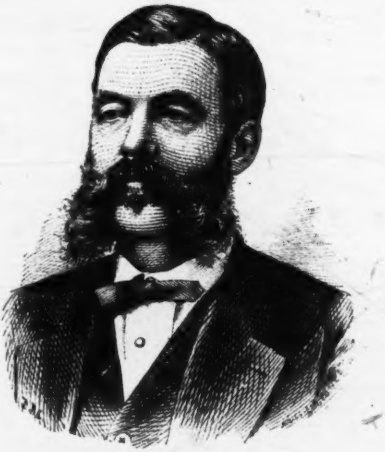

A A Arnott

under Captain Morgan, ship "Contest," on a whaling voyage in the Atlantic. The cruise was cut short by the death of the captain, March 4, 1861, off the coast of Brazil, South America, which caused the ship to return home that spring, and thus ended a short but very successful cruise, in which they had captured ten whales—five sperm and five right. In 1862 he crossed the plains to California with horses and goods to sell, returning by steamer via New York that fall. In 1864 he again went to California, and returned the next year, going and coming via New York and Panama. His business training has been good. His father was for many years a leading merchant in grain, lumber, stock, and general merchandising, as well as farming all the time, at their old home at Caledonia Station, Boone Co., Ill.; also for two years at three points, Decatur, Courtland, and Hillsboro, in northern Alabama, in 1865-6; also ran a store at Evansville, Wis., in 1864.

F. E. BARBER, firm of Milliken, York & Barber, attornys-at-law, real estate, loan and insurance agents. They also keep a complete set of abstracts of title. Mr. B. first came to McPherson in April, 1879, clerked six months, after which he became identified in the above business. Born in Bradford County, Penn., in 1835. He was eight years superintendent of A. Pardee & Co.'s general store at Hazleton, Penn. He is a member of K. of H. of McPherson. Married in 1866, to Miss Amelia Robinson, of Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Penn. They have five children—Bessie R., Lillian, Stephen A., Freddie W. and Arthur D. He served as City Marshal of McPherson some time, and is now a member of the City Council.

D. O. BURKE, attorney-at-law, located in McPherson, August 1, 1878, where he has since practiced law. He was born in Princeton, Gibson Co., Ind., in 1853; educated in the State University at Bloomington, graduating in law and literary department in 1875; admitted to bar of practice at Princeton, Ind., October 14, 1875. Began his profession in the latter city same year, where he continued until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1876, to Miss Alice B. Doss, of Owensville, Ind. They have two children—Mabel and Judge. He is a member of the Masonic order.

J. Q. BARNES, dealer in general merchandise; opened trade in October, 1873; built his store in the fall of the same year. When he first opened business, he carried a varied stock of $1,200; he now carries a general stock of $10,000, and employs four clerks. He located on a farm in Saline County, in 1872, where he farmed and raised stock one and a half years, thence to McPherson. He now has 400 acres of land, 290 cultivated. In 1882, he raised 7,100 bushels of wheat. He was born in Waverly, Pike Co., Ohio, in 1836; was raised and educated in his native State. He first engaged in merchandising in Waverly, Ohio, in 1865; moved to Boone County, Mo., in 1871, and resided until coming to Kansas. Enlisted in June, 1861, in the three months' service, in the First Ohio Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, going out first to take care of his brother's body, John R. T. Barnes, who was killed June 17, 1861, in the battle of Vienna. He assisted to raise Company D, Seventy-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was made First Lieutenant, promoted to Captain in 1862; he was wounded at the battle of Wahatchie, at base of Lookout Mountain, October 29, 1863, in a midnight battle; he made the latter enlistment, October 15, 1861; he was mustered out January 6, 1865; he is a member of James B. McPherson Post, No. 87, G. A. R. He was married in 1865, to Miss Mary R. Emmitt, of Waverly, Ohio. They have three children—Amie E., May E. and Eddy T.

CLARENCE B. BOWKER, attorney-at-law, collecting and insurance agents, firm Simpson & Bowker. He came to McPherson, Kan., April, 1873, being the first attorney to locate in McPherson. He was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., in 1848, lived in native county until eighteen years of age. The family then moved to Indianapolis, Ind., where he began the study of law, in connection with taking a collegiate course at Northwestern Christian University, in the latter city; remained a student in the latter school two years. He then entered the Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Ind., and graduated in 1871. He then began the study of law under James Buchanan, of Indianapolis; admitted to bar of practice in 1872; began practice of law in 1873, in McPherson, Kan. Married in 1872, to Miss Edna Miller, of Crawfordville, Ind. They have one son—Frank C. Mr. B. is a member of Masonic order, also Royal Templars of Temperance.

H. BOWKER, firm W. L. Bowker & Co., of the Bee Hive Store, dealers in general merchandise. They opened trade as a firm in March, 1881, and occupy two stores, 24x85 and 24x70, respectively, and employ nine persons in the business, and carry a general stock of $15,000. Mr. H. Bowker came to McPherson in 1871, and assisted to lay out the town site the same spring. He was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., in 1824; was raised in his native county, and first began life as a wagonmaker; afterward engaged in merchandising, and has been identified in the latter business ever since; moved to Indianapolis, Ind., in 1865, and followed merchandising until he came to Kansas; married in 1847 to Miss Helen M. Scofield, a native of Utica, N. Y. They have four children—Clarence B. (now an attorney of McPherson, Kan.), Willis L. and Dana D. (connected with the above store), Newell D. (at school). They are members of Congregational Church. Mr. B. originated the postoffice at McPherson, and was Postmaster of same seven years.

J. W. CHARLES, M. D., located in McPherson, Kan., June 1, 1879, where he has since lived. He moved to Saline, Kan., in April, 1879, from Brookfield, Linn Co., Mo. He was born at Liberty, now Rockwood, Randolph Co., Ill.; was educated at Shurtliff College, Upper Alton, Ill; graduated from St. Louis Medical College, Allopathy; began practice of medicine at Centralia, Ill.; remained one year; moved to St. Louis, Mo., and practiced four years, thence to Maryville, Mo., three years, thence to St. Louis, Mo., one year, thence to Brookfield, Mo., three and one-half years, thence to Kansas in 1873. He was married to Miss Mary H. De Witt, formerly of Dubuque, Iowa, a native of Portage City, Wis. They have three children—Elvira M., William W. and Mary Helen. He is a member of all Masonic Orders, including the Royal Arch Masons, and occupies the position of generalissimo in the Commandery of Knight Templars. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also in Encampment of the same. Is a member of Kansas State Central Medical Society.

E. G. CLARKE, proprietor Central Bank of McPherson, located at Solomon City, Kan., in 1875, where he organized the Solomon Valley Bank, sold the same February 9, 1879, when he came to McPherson, and opened the above bank April 22, 1879, under the firm name of Clarke & McWhirk, and run the same until January 1, 1880, when he became sole proprietor. Deposits average $50.000. He owns 2.000 acres of land, and several thousand dollars' worth of good blooded stock, in connection with the above bank. He was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1842. Went with his parents to Rock County, Wis., in 1845. He was raised on a farm, and educated at Milton College, Rock Co., Wis.; graduated in 1865, when he engaged in teaching a number of years. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Alice M. Ryan, a native of Ohio. They have four children—Arden B., Elon J., Eudora and Rodney D.

EDWARD A. COLBURN, of the firm of Colburn & Hamilton, proprietors of McPherson Flouring Mills. They began the erection of the above mills in the spring of 1880, and completed them the same season, the size of which is 36x40 feet, three stories high, including the basement; capacity is 100 barrels in twenty-four hours. They use the roller reduction system for finishing flour. The total cost is $18.000. It is built of wood. Edward A. Colburn came to McPherson in 1880, and soon began the erection of the above mills. He was born in Fredonia, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1849, where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was raised in a mill, and began the miller's trade when a small boy. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Mary E. Clark, of the same place. They have two children—Alva and Clara E.

O. J. COOK, firm Cook Bros., dealers in general line hardware, stoves, tinware, queensware, wagon material, etc., opened trade September 1, 1882. The trade was established, in 1880, by other parties, and bought by Cook Bros. as first dated. They occupy rooms, 30x100 feet, and basement same size. The subject of this sketch came to Kansas in March, 1882, and took charge of the above business for other parties until he became one of the firm. He was born in Madison, N. H., in 1849; was raised a mechanic, and followed that business a number of years. Had charge of the business of National Lock Co., of Nashua, N. H., six years. Went to Quincy, Ill., in 1881, where he had charge of Stove Foundry some time. He then located in McPherson, Kan. Married in 1871 to Miss Etta Barritt, of Nashua, N. H. They have one daughter—Mary Evelyn. He is a member of Legion of Honor.

J. B. DARRAH, Register of Deeds. He first came to Leavenworth, Kan., in 1857, with his parents, lived in the city until 1864, and moved on to a farm near by and lived there until 1869. He soon afterward followed freighting to Denver City, Colo., and New Mexico ports some time. Moved to McPherson in 1869, and engaged in farming and stock-raising until the fall of 1879, when he was elected Register of Deeds, and by re-election has held the office. He was born in Burks County, Pa., in 1849. Family lived there until 1854, and moved to Chicago, Ill., living in the latter city and in Peoria until coming to Kansas. He was married in 1871 to Miss Mary Furguson, of Galena, Ill. They have one son, James Darrah. Mr. D. is a member of Lodge No. 1,722 K. of H. and No. 26 K. of P., is Republican in politics. He owns 400 acres of land in Smoky Hill Valley, with 300 acres under cultivation.

I. O. DAY, physician and surgeon, farmer and stock-raiser, came to McPherson, Kan., in April, 1873, and has since practiced medicine. He opened a farm of 1,400 acres, now owns 560 acres land, 400 of which is cultivated. He raised 12,000 bushels wheat on his farm in season of 1882. He also has a large amount of stock. Born in Cleveland, Tenn., in 1831, was raised in native State and Alabama. Lived in Tennessee until 1853. Began the study of medicine in 1859, moved to Decatur City, Iowa, the same year, where he engaged in farming, merchandising and the practice of medicine until 1866. He graduated from Medical Department of Keokuk, Iowa, State University, 1861. He has practiced medicine in Decatur, Iowa, and Chillicothe, Mo., and various other places. Married in 1849, to Miss A. E. Houston, a native of Tennessee. They had one daughter, Mattie, now married to Dr. W. W. Murphy, of McPherson. Wife died in 1858. Was again married in 1860, to Miss Hattie M. Doss, a native of Missouri. They have three children—George E. William H. C. and Ose Leslie. He was again married in May, 1877, to Jemima Lineberry, a native of Pennsylvania. Have one son, Warren C. The doctor is a member of the Knight Templars, A. F. & A. M., also State Central Medical Association of Kansas. In conclusion we will add that the doctor began business in McPherson on $100 borrowed capital.

SAMUEL W. DAY, physician and surgeon, located in the practice of medicine at McPherson, October 12, 1877. He was born near Cleveland, Tenn., 1850. Began the study of medicine in 1868, under preceptor. He graduated from the University Medical College, of Nashville, Tenn., in 1872, and began the practice of medicine in his native place, where he continued until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1871, to Miss Maggie Taylor, of his native place. They have two children, John P. and Mattie A. The doctor is Examining Surgeon for pensions in McPherson County, appointed in 1880.

J. R. DEAN, firm Webster & Dean, attorneys-at-law, loan, real estate and collecting agents. He came to McPherson, Kan., in 1872, engaged in farming. Was Sheriff of McPherson County 1873-'74. Born in Woodford County, Ky., April 10, 1841, lived in native State until 1872, engaged in teaching and farming. Enlisted September 1, 1861, Company G, Twenty-first Kansas Volunteer Infantry, participated in all battles of his command, mustered out October 1, 1864. Promotions were Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, Aid de Camp under Gen. C. Whittaker. He is a member of James B. McPherson Post No. 87, G. A. R. Married to Miss Lizzie A. Dale, of same county, Kentucky. They have eight children—Emma S., Thomas H., Jennie, H. Newton, Lulinda, S. Elmore, Charles H. and Maggie.

B. J. DREESEN, loan agent, notary public and real estate broker, opened business in May, 1881. He came to Salina in 1878, and there engaged as map draughtsman for U. P. R. R. Co. until he came to McPherson. He was born in Germany, in 1834, came to America in 1852, first locating in Texas and was a travelling teacher for many years. He enlisted in 1864 in Company H, Fortieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, served until wounded in a battle March 26, 1865, and discharged out of hospital in Washington, D. C. Married in 1881. He is a member of James B. McPherson Post No. 87, G. A. R.

LEVI L. EDGINGTON, homœapathic physician and surgeon, first came to Galva August 5, 1880, and continued the practice of medicine. Moved to McPherson in November, 1882 where he is actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He was born in Ontario, Ohio, June 20, 1838, and was raised in his native State. Began the study of medicine in 1863. He entered Knox College as a student at Galesburg, Ill., in 1857, spending some time in a scientific course. Graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1878. Began the practice of medicine in Galesburg, Ill., in 1874, also practiced at New Windsor, same State. Married in 1863 to Miss Nancy Callon of Greenville, Pa. They have three children, Sarah J., Stella M., and Arthur L.

J. M. FIGLEY, firm of Figley & Cullens, dealers in general line groceries, queensware, etc., opened business in June, 1882. Erected a store in the season of 1882 of brick, at a cost of $2,500. They carry a general stock of $2,000 and employ three men in the business. He came to McPherson, Kas., in June, 1882. Born in La Harpe, Hancock Co., Ill., in 1850. He first started business in life as a photographer and followed that business eight years. Then went into grocery business and followed that until he came to Kansas. Married in 1873 to Miss Nellie Cullins, a native of Illinois. They have two children, J. Raymond and Newton. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

J. A. FLESHER, County Clerk, first came to Allen County, Kas., in March, 1871, and farmed until 1872. Came to McPherson County, October, 1872, and followed the same business until 1878. Then clerked in the postoffice a year. Was elected County Clerk in the fall of 1879, and took charge of the office January 12, 1880. By re-election has since held the same. He was born in Edgar County, Ill., October 6, 1844. Was raised on a farm and lived in that county until he came to Kansas. He enlisted February 1, 1862, in Company H, Sixty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Participated in all the battles of his command and was mustered out March 6, 1866, at Little Rock, Ark. He was married December 20, 1877, to Miss Mary E. Adams, of Allen County, Kas., a native of Kentucky. They have one son, Herbert Clark. Mr. F. and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of K. of H. and K. and L. of H., also a member of James B. McPherson Post No. 37, G. A. R.

WALLACE GLEASON, Sheriff of McPherson County. He came to McPherson in November, 1873. Prospected some time and clerked three and one-half years in general merchandise. Appointed Sheriff in April, 1879, and elected to the same office the following fall. Re-elected in 1881. He was born in Davis County, Iowa, March 3, 1846. Raised and educated in his native county on a farm. Married in May, 1868, to Miss M. E. Kelso, of Richland County, Ohio. They have one daughter, Edith May. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias of McPherson. He is also engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock business. Owns 240 acres of land, 130 of which is cultivated. His place is located in Groveland Township, McPherson County.

M. L. GRIMES, resident partner in Kansas Lumber Company. The above business was opened in the fall of 1877, by M. L. Grimes. They carry a stock of $15,000. They employ ten men in the business season. M. L. Grimes first came to Burton, Kas., in 1878, and opened the lumber trade where he remained until he located in McPherson. He was born in Paw Paw, Mich., in 1849. Has lived in Kalamazoo, and Grand Rapids, Mich., and Chicago, Ill., having been engaged in the lumber trade all of his business life. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

A. J. GUSTAFSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. McPherson, Section 22. He first came to Kansas in April, 1872, locating on his present place. He has a farm of 240 acres, with 160 cultivated; has 80 acres Section 35, Canton Township, 40 of which is cultivated. He was born in Sweden, May 23, 1839, came to America 1868, followed the manufacture of boots and shoes in Chicago, Ill., until 1870, when he came to Topeka, Kansas, and worked at the trade until he settled on his land. Married in fall 1869 to Miss Charlotte Lindblom, a native of Sweden, born December 24, 1844; they have three children—John Edward, Charles Frederick and Anton Alfred. In 1882 he raised 2,000 bushels wheat, an average of thirty-five bushels per acre.

J. B. HAIGHT, contractor and builder, of the firm of Haight, Ellison & Hart. He came to Kansas in May, 1871, and remained for some time in what was known as King City, now defunct; he then came to McPherson, and then became interested in the town site. Has worked at carpenter trade since. He was born in Sussex County, N. J., in 1849, and was raised in Putnam County N. Y. Married in 1873 to Miss Mary Bonnell, of Ashtabula, Ohio; they have three children—Fannie E., Edith I. and Ina G. He is a member of the Knight of Honor of McPherson. Has served in several township offices.

JOHN C. HAMILTON, one of the proprietors of the McPherson Flouring Mills, came to McPherson in June, 1879. He was born in Fredonia Chatauqua County, N. Y., in 1848; he was raised and educated in his native county, being brought up a merchant, which business he followed until his health failed him and he came to Kansas. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Susan K. Guernsey, of Buffalo, N. Y. He is a member of the McPherson City Council. His father in law, John J. Guernsey, a descendant of the Guernseys, of Guernsey Island, now living in McPherson, was born in 1801; he is said to be the oldest man in central Kansas.

D. W. HEATH & CO., proprietors People's Elevator; this elevator was erected in September, 1881, at a cost of $9,000, with a capacity of 20,000 bushels. In connection with grain trade they deal largely in live stock and ship by car load. They employ eight men in the above business. They shipped 500 cars of wheat in the season of 1882. Mr. D. W. Heath first located in Harvey County, Kansas, in 1870, on Arkansas River, and followed the cattle business until he came to McPherson and then engaged in the hardware and farm machinery business; leased the above elevator in 1881. He was born in Oakland County, Mich., in 1849, where was raised and lived until coming to Kansas. He was married, in 1874, to Miss C. E. McDougal, a native of Virginia; they have one son—Asa Leon. Mr. Heath is a member of the Masonic order of McPherson, Kansas. He has a stock ranch ten miles west of McPherson with 400 acres fenced; now has 150 head of cattle.

O. HEGGELUND came to Lindsborg, Kansas, in 1874, where he engaged in merchandising for about two years. He then moved to McPherson, where he followed the same business for about five years, the last two years under the name of O. Heggelund & Son. He then retired and afterwards devoted his attention to banking, being a charter member of the Bank of Lindsborg as well as the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of McPherson, Kan., both being State banks, representing each a capital of $50.000. He is at present the president of both banks. He was born in Norway, in 1831, was married in 1858, to Miss Anna Dahl. They have three children. C. August is assistant cashier in the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of McPherson; Edward C. now attending the Commercial College (Gem City) of Quincy, Ill.; Menotti Garibaldi, attending McPherson High School. Mr. Heggelund came to America in 1864 and located in Chicago, Ill., where he lived for about two years and became owner of a vessel sailing on the lake. He then moved to Story City, Iowa, and engaged in merchandising for about seven years. In 1873 he closed out his business, made a visit to his native country for about a year, came direct from Norway to Kansas. He is a member of the Masonic order.

JOHN F. HUGHES, Deputy-Postmaster, McPherson, of the firm of Wright & Hughes, also keeps a loan and real estate office. He came to McPherson County, Kan., in March, 1867, when he engaged in stock raising and farming. He now owns 400 acres of land, with about 200 under cultivation. He was elected Register of Deeds in 1874 and, by re-election, held the office five years. He was born in Venango County, Pa., in 1842; he learned the miller's trade when he was young and worked at the business some time. He enlisted in July 12, 1862, in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, participated in all the battles of his command until he was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., and taken prisoner; was held only three days, when he made his escape. He was mustered out in March, 1865. He married, in 1876, Miss Mary McClintock, a daughter of Rev. William McClintock. They had one son, Walter L. His wife died September 29, 1879. He re-married December 12, 1882, to Miss Minnie Bomberger. He is a member of the James B. McPherson Post, No. 87, G. A. R., also I. O. O. F., and K. of P. of McPherson, Kan.

H. B. KELLY, editor and proprietor of the McPherson *Freeman*, was born in Richmond, Ky., February 28, 1843. His parents removed to Iowa in 1849 and settled on a farm near Burlington. In 1862 Mr. Kelly enlisted in Company C, First Iowa Cavalry, serving three years as a private soldier. At the close of the war he came to Atchison County, Kan., where he taught school during the fall of 1865. In February, 1866, he removed to Buchanan County, Mo., where he engaged principally in teaching. Mr. Kelly came to reside permanently in Kansas during the spring of 1872, locating at Howard City, Howard County. Here he was one of the editors of the Howard City *Messenger* and was afterwards associated in the publication of the Elk Falls *Journal*. Later he became interested in the Chautauqua *Journal*, selling that paper to buy the McPherson *Freeman*. Mr. Kelly was married November 17, 1870, to Mrs. Julia L. Adkins. His wife was born in Lexington, Mo., November 14, 1844. They have two children, William G., born September, 1871, near Plattsburg, Mo., and Emma L., born in Howard City, Elk Co., Kan., April, 1873.

E. L. LOOMIS. Deputy County Clerk, first came to McPherson County, Kan., in the fall of 1871, farmed and taught school until the fall of 1879, when he moved to McPherson and engaged in the real estate loan business a year, became Deputy County Clerk January 12, 1880. He was born in Peoria, Ill., February 1, 1851, lived in his native city until 1861, thence to Bloomington, Ill., until 1868, when he went to Wayne County, Iowa, and lived until he came to Kansas. He was married December 25, 1870, to Miss Hattie E. Duncan, of Crawfordville, Ind. They have three children, Lawrence D., Leroy M. and Hallie B. He is a member of the K. of H., of McPherson, Kan.; he served as Trustee of Loan Tree Township, two terms, Township Clerk and member of the District School Board.

D. W. LOVELL, of the firm of Collins & Lovell, proprietors Star Livery Stables. They keep from eight to twenty head of horses, with buggies and carriages, and opened business in May, 1882. Mr. Lovell came to Kansas in the spring of 1880, locating in Harvey County, where he went into the cattle business with an uncle, and followed it until the fall of 1882. He owns a farm of eighty acres in Garden Township, Harvey County, fifty acres of which are under cultivation. In 1882 he raised 350 bushels of wheat and 500 bushels of corn. He was born in Sharon, Conn., in 1854, and was raised and educated in that place. Moved to Flint, Mich., in 1871, and since that time has been engaged in various occupations.

G. W. McCLINTICK, editor of the McPherson *Independent*, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, December 31, 1852. Removing to Kansas from Nebraska in the spring of 1873, he learned his trade in the different newspaper offices of McPherson County. Aside from his record as a newspaper man, Mr. McClintick is known as a citizen of affairs, having been elected to the City Council in 1876, and to the State Legislature in 1878. He was married in March, 1876, and has two children—Mattie and Eura.

G. L. McCOURT, dealer in saddles, harness and saddlers' hardware, began the trade November 18, 1874, being the first established business of the kind in McPherson County. He carries a stock of $15,000; occupies rooms 25x75 feet; employs seven men. He first came to Leavenworth, Kansas, 1871, and worked at his trade a year; thence to Fort Scott as Post Saddler a year, thence to Leavenworth at U. S. Arsenal until spring 1864, and in fall of same year came to McPherson. He was born in Baltimore, Md., July 7, 1847. Lived in native city until 1864. He then went in Government employ, Quar. Dept. Army Tennessee eighteen months, thence to Hannibal, Mo., and worked at trade two years, and other places until came to Kansas. Married, in 1882, to Miss Jennie Huggins, of Petersburg, Ill. He is a member of Masonic Order and K. of P.

R. F. McGREW, attorney-at-law and collecting agent. He located in McPherson in May, 1881, and engaged in the practice of law. He was born in Allegheny County, Pa., 1841; moved to Wapello County, Iowa, 1851, and to Clark County, same State, 1866, where he followed merchandising a year. He then began the study of law, and was admitted to bar of practice, 1870, in Osceola, Iowa, where he practiced his profession with Stuart Bros, until he came to Kansas. Was admitted bar of Kansas in October, 1881. He was educated in Kirkville Academy, Iowa. Married, in 1868, to Miss Georgia DuVall, a native of Ohio. They have four children—Harry W., Fred D., May Florence and Mabel. He is a member of Congregational Church of McPherson.

S. G. MEAD, editor of the McPherson *Republican*, was born in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Conn., March 25, 1835. He learned most of the details applying to a newspaper in the City of New York, before pursuing an accademic and a collegiate course at the New Britain and Yale institutions. At the latter college he pursued a special course under the guidance of the faculty, graduated in 1855, then taught school and engaged in various occupations, mostly of an educational character, in Connecticut and New York. From New York City he came west to Liberty, Ind., and after teaching school for a time he formed a newspaper partnership in the publication of the *Herald*, under the firm name of Stivers & Mead. This was in 1866. In June, 1868, Mr. Mead came to Kansas and settled in Greenwood County, where he engaged in the publication of the *Eureka Herald*. In 1878, he sold out his interest in the paper, and in December, 1879, as stated, he came to McPherson and commenced the publication of the *Republican*. Mr. Mead has held many offices of a public nature, being Superintendent of Public Instruction in Indiana, before coming to Kansas, but as he is best known as an editor and a publisher, facts connected with his public life are not recorded.

G. J. MICHAELIS, dealer in dry goods and groceries, opened the business in March, 1882, carrying a stock of $5,000. He first came to Kansas City, Mo., 1876, working in a general ticket office some time, thence to Russell, Kan., and engaged in merchandising until he came to McPherson. He was born in Russia, 1856, came to America, 1876, married, 1881, to Miss Lizzie Dinas, a native of Russia.

JOHN D. MILLIKEN, of the firm of Milliken York & Barber, attorneys-at-law, real estate and insurance agents. They also keep a complete set of abstracts of title. Son of John and Margaret Milliken, born in Sharpsville, Mercer Co., Pa., December 3, 1848. He was educated at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Lawrence Co., Pa., in the scientific department; came to Peabody, Marion Co., Kan., October, 1870, where he engaged in surveying and real estate business. Was elected County Surveyor in 1871. In December, 1872, returned to Mercer County, Pa., spent seven years in Mercer and Clarion counties, part of the time in the law office of Griffith & Mason in Mercer, and a portion of the time as oil gauger for the Standard Oil Company. Located in McPherson, Kan., 1879, as member of the firm of McDermid Milliken & Myers, afterwards Milliken Myers & Barber (now as above). Was admitted to practice law in 1880. Is a member of Masonic Fraternity, K. of H. and Methodist Episcopal Church. Was married in Emporia, Kan., October 1, 1871, to Miss Mellie V. Skinner, of Red Wing, Minn. Had three children—Chasie D., born October 12, 1872, died November 13, 1878; Lola V., born May 7, 1875; Maitland, born October 15, 1881. Doing a prosperous business.

N. H. MORRISON, physician and surgeon, also dealer in general line drugs, medicines and druggists' sundries. He located in McPherson, Kan., in April, 1879, and continued the practice of medicine. He opened the drug trade in spring 1880, now carries stock of $3,500. Born in Dallas County, Mo., 1853, educated in Hartford and Emporia, Kansas. Moved to Kansas, 1865, went to San Francisco, Cal., 1870. He entered the Santa Barbara, California, Classical College, and was a student some time. He then began the study of medicine in the University California at San Francisco, where he attended for a time. He then returned to Kansas City, Mo., where, in the spring, 1879-80, he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Began practice of medicine at Kansas City, Mo. Married, in 1877, to Miss Maria Cobb, a native of Missouri, but raised and educated in Iowa. He is a member of Masonic Order and I. O. O. F.

M. G. MULL, agent for the Pacific Express Company. He first came to McPherson, Kas., in 1877, as a prospector, and engaged in various occupations. He clerked in a dry goods house three years, then became agent for the above express company. He was born in Rockville, Ind., December 31, 1853, and was raised and educated in his native place, from whence he came to Kansas. He was married February 21, 1882, to Miss Anna L. Wolf, of Hanover, Pa. His wife was born August 2, 1860.

W. W. MURPHY, physician and surgeon and dealer in drugs medicines and druggists' sundries. He came to McPherson, Kas., in 1873; there were only two families in the town at that time. He opened the drug business in August, 1873, with a $200 stock. He erected his store building in the season of 1881, size of which is 25x97½ feet, two stories high, at a cost of $7,000. It is built of cut stone front and brick walls. He now carries a stock of $8,000, and employs three clerks. He was born in Brockville, Can., on the St. Lawrence River, August 19, 1846. He graduated from the literary department of Farmersville Model School in 1860. Began the study of medicine in Decatur County, Iowa, in 1867. He entered the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, graduating in 1876; attended one course in 1870 and '71, practicing between the dates. Began the practice of medicine in Pleasanton, Iowa. Moved to Davis City, Iowa, in 1872, and practiced his profession until 1873, when he went to McPherson. Married in 1869, to Miss Mattie A. Day, a native of Bradley County, East Tenn., and a daughter of Dr. I. O. Day. They have one son—Claire W. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Knight Templars, and I. O. O. F. Has been a member of the City Council four years. His wife was Superintendent of Public Instruction for McPherson County, Kas., from 1876 to 1880, inclusive.

J. A. MYERS, Superintendent of Public Instruction for McPherson County. First came to Kansas in August, 1878, and engaged in the law, land, and collection business, under the firm of Milliken & Myers for a short time, then the firm changed to Milliken, Myers & Barber until October, 1882. Elected County Superintendent in the fall of 1880. Has been Justice of the Peace some time. Born in Ashland County, Ohio, in 1840. Moved to Warren County, Iowa, in 1869. Was Principal of Palmyra Independent school a year. He then took charge of a township graded school in Dallas County, Iowa, three years; then engaged in merchandising until he came to Kansas. He was educated in the Savannah Academy, Ohio. Enlisted in August, 1862, in Company F, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; promoted to Orderly Sergeant. Mustered out in 1863. Married in 1864, to Miss Hattie L. Fouiks, a native of La Fayette, Ohio. They have three children—Stella E., Ernest F., and Pearl H. Is a member of the Masonic Order and K. of H.

CULLEN F. NICHOLS, Justice of the Peace, came to McPherson, Kas., in the spring of 1878; was appointed Justice of the Peace December 1, 1879; elected to fill a short term in February, 1880; elected to fill a long term in February, 1882. Elected Police Judge in April, 1882. He is a newspaper correspondent for several Eastern journals, also the Topeka *Capital*. He was born in Burlington, Bradford Co., Pa., October 2, 1824. Was educated in his native county; spent three years in the Troy Collegiate Institute, when he graduated. He began the study of law in 1851, in the office of Judge Ulysses Mercer, of Towanda, Pa., now Supreme Judge of Pennsylvania. Spent several years as a student in the latter office. He was elected County Auditor in the fall of 1851; held that office three years. Elected Representative to the Pennsylvania Legislature in the fall of 1856 and '57; re-elected in the fall of 1857 and '58. Was afterward Deputy Postmaster of Towanda, Pa., three years. Was Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Representatives in 1873 and '74. Enlisted in the summer of 1864 in Company B, Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; participated in all the battles of his command. He was mustered out as Orderly Sergeant, June 7, 1865. Was married in 1851, to Miss Martha Smith, a native of Nichols, Tioga Co., N. Y. They have two sons and one daughter—Albert E., now telegraph operator at Sacramento, Cal.; Morris J., now operator at Cheyenne, W. T.; and Maria L., now married to Mr. L. H. Woodard, a conductor on Lehigh Valley R. R. Mr. Nichols is a member of the K. of P., of Towanda, Pa., and James B. McPherson Post, No. 87, G. A. R.

J. P. POST, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. McPherson, Section 21. He came to this place in April, 1872. Has 160 acres of land, 135 of which is cultivated. In 1882 he raised 1,940 bushels of wheat, an average of 27 3-4 bushels per acre. He has held several town offices. He was born in Sweden in 1848; came to America in 1863, settling in Knox County, Ill., and farmed there until 1870, thence to Cherokee County, Kansas, and followed the same business until he came to his present place. He was married in 1869 to Miss Clara M. Engberg, a native of Sweden. They have six children—Charles E., Anna C., George A., Amos M. and Jennie M., and one infant, Hilda M. He is a member of the Lutheran Evangelical Church.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON, proprietor of Merchant's Hotel, a first-class hotel of McPherson, Kansas. He opened the above house in May, 1881; capacity thirty guests. Mr. Robinson came to Kansas in January, 1880, locating in McPherson, where he has since been identified in hotel keeping. He was born on the Island of Man, British Isles, in 1836; came to America in 1857, locating in Schuylkill County, Pa., where he followed coal mining a few months; thence to Bloomsburg County, Pa., and followed the same business a year; thence to Ontonagon, Mich., where he followed copper mining a year. He then moved to Christian County, Ky., and opened the Brasher mines, where he followed the business about twelve years. He then became superintendent of St. Bernard Coal Company nine years; thence to McPherson, Kansas. He was married December 25, 1861, to Miss A. J. Brasher, of Christian County, Ky. They have one son and one daughter—Emma L., now married to Dr. R. R. Logan, of Chicago, Ill., and George M. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F., and was Police Judge of Arlington, Ky.

M. P. SIMPSON, attorney-at-law, of the firm of Simpson & Bowker, general collecting, insurance, real estate and attorneys-at-law. Mr. Simpson first settled in McPherson in July, 1873, when he engaged in his present business. He assisted on the Government survey in Kansas in 1867-68. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1837; lived in his native State until 1861. Enlisted in October, 1861, in Company I, Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was made Sergeant Major of his regiment. He participated in all the battles of his command; was mustered out in November, 1864. After leaving the army he went to Christian County, Ill., and farmed until September, 1865, when he entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; graduated in the spring of 1867, when he came to Kansas. He began the practice of law in Taylorville, Ill., in 1869, continued until 1871; was admitted to the bar in 1867 in the Supreme Court of Illinois. He was married in 1868, to Miss Margaret Cheney of Marion County, W. Va. They have one son—Corydon Frederick. He is a member and commander of James B. McPherson Post, No. 27, Department of Kansas, G. A. R. He has served as County Attorney four years. His wife died in 1875 and he was married again in 1877, to Mrs, Mary E. Gildersleeve Montgomery, a native of Pennsylvania.

C. O. SPENCER. Probate Judge, came to McPherson County in 1874; was elected Probate Judge in 1880 and re-elected in 1882; was born in 1810 and raised in New London County, Conn.; moved to Tioga County, Pa., in 1833. He has always been engaged in farming; was elected Justice of the Peace in 1840 and twice re-elected, and served twelve years; was elected County Commissioner in 1842 and served three years; moved to Andrew County, Mo., in 1863, from there to Atchison County, Mo., in 1876, and remained there until coming to McPherson County. He was married in 1834 to Miss Joanna Simpkins, of Tioga County, Pa. They had ten children, five of whom are living—Rosette, [illegible], Dallas, Charles O., Jr., and Newman. His wife died in 1857; again married in 1858 to Mrs. Sarah Ellis Hurlburt. They had three children—Calvin, Alvin and Jennie. His wife died in 1879, and he married again in 1880 to Mrs. Hannah I. Leonard, a native of New York. Himself and family are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of I. O. O. F. and Masonic Orders.

J. W. STABLER, of the firm of Stabler Bros., business managers of the lumber yard of Eberhart & Sudendorf. They keep all kinds of building material and coal, taking charge of the above business in the fall of 1879. They represent a stock of $8,000. J. W. Stabler first came to McPherson County, Kan., locating in Empire Township, in 1872; farmed and raised stock until he took charge of the above business. He was born in York County, Pa., September 21, 1842. Moved to Adams County, Ill., in 1854; enlisted in August, 1862, in Company E, Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Participated in the battles of Perryville and Stone River, when he was placed on detached duty. He mustered out in June, 1865. Was married in 1868 to Miss A. R. Yeargam, of Adams County, Ill. They have four children—Lydia May, Willie Clay, Bessie and George. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

C. W. TILTON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. McPherson, Section 19, southeast quarter. He has 160 acres of farm land all under cultivation. He first came to this place in July, 1874, and has since followed farming. Was born in Knox County, Ohio, August 10, 1825; lived in native place until fourteen years old; then parents went to White County, Ind., where he lived about seventeen years; then went to Rice County, Minn., and farmed until he came to Kansas. He was married July 2, 1848, to Miss Sarah E. Stout, of Miami County, Ohio. They have six children—Emma, married to Mr. Adam Barkley; Charles W., married; Almira, George E., Margaret A. and Frank. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wheat yield since 1874 has been as follows: In 1875, 218 bushels; in 1876, 656 bushels; in 1877, 853; in 1878, 1,225; in 1879, 1,051; in 1880, 1,400; in 1881, 840; in 1882 he raised 1,376 bushels of wheat, an average of twenty-two bushels per acre.

JEFFERSON TOURNEY, County Surveyor, also attorney at law, collection and insurance agent (firm, E. M. Clark and Jefferson Tourney). Mr. Tourney located in McPherson County, Kan., in March, 1880, and soon began clerking in a drug store. Appointed County Surveyor in April, 1881, and elected in November of same year. He located in Beloit, Mitchell Co., Kan., in 1870, where he taught school two years. He served as clerk in District Court in 1873; elected fall, 1874, served three years or more. He was Deputy Register of Deeds and Deputy County Clerk for some time. Born in Liberty, Adams Co., Ill., in 1848; enlisted in February, 1865, in Company C, Fourteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Mustered out in October, 1865.

E. R. WAIT, County Treasurer, farmer and stock raiser, first settled in Kansas in 1873, in Harvey County, where he farmed until 1876, and moved to McPherson County and followed the same occupation until the spring of 1880. Was elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1879; took charge of the office in the fall of 1880. He was born in LaBoef Township, Erie Co., Pa., in 1839, and was raised on a farm. His parents moved to Kane County, Ill., in 1848, moved to Grundy County, the same State, in 1857. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Regular Illinois Volunteer Infantry, participated in all the battles of his command until wounded. Was wounded at the battle of Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863, and discharged on account of wounds, June 12, 1863. He was married in 1860, to Miss Mary A. Pierce, of Grundy County, Ill. They have three children—Eunice Randa, Arthur P. and William E. He is a member of the Masonic Order, I. O. O. F., and James B. McPherson Post No. 87, G. A. R., also K. of H. and K and L. of H.

F. B. WEBSTER, attorney-at-law, real estate and collecting agent, of the firm of Webster & Dean. He came to McPherson, Kas., in the spring of 1872, when he engaged in the practice of law. He was born at Rock Island, Ill., 1845, and educated in Milan University, graduating in 1860. He enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, in 1861, participated in all the battles of this command, and mustered out in September, 1865. After going out of the army, he engaged in farming for some time. Began studying law in the fall of 1865, admitted to the bar and began practice in 1870. He was married in the fall of 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Eile, a native of Illinois. They have three sons and one daughter—Charles W., Perry M., Chandler W., Ollie A. Mr. W. is a member of James B. McPherson Post No. 87, G. A. R.

D. C. WELCH, of the firm of Welch & Clossen, attorneys-at-law, collection agents, and negotiators of farm loans. He located in McPherson, Kas., in April, 1878, where he has since continued the practice of law. He was born in Monticello, Piatt Co., Ill., November 16, 1842, was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools of his native town. Taught school and began the study of law at the age of twenty-five years; entered a law office as student at the age of twenty-seven. Was admitted to the bar of practice in 1872, and began his profession at Farmer City, Ill., where he continued until coming to McPherson. Enlisted, March 23, 1864; was mustered out at San Antonio, Tex., November 22, 1865. Was wounded at the battle of Mobile, Ala. Participated in all the battles of his command, in Company F, Second Illinois Cavalry. Married in March, 1868, to Miss Clementina Robinson, of Lawrenceburg, Ind. They have three children—Emma F., Ora E. and Nellie. He is a member of Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Knight Templar, and Master of Former, A. F. & A. M. He is at present City Attorney and City Clerk.

WILLIAMS & COTTINGHAM, proprietors McPherson Bank, Gust. Carlander, cashier. This bank was organized in March, 1878, in the city of McPherson, McPherson Co., Kas., and was the first one opened in the County, operating for two years before any other bank was opened for business. It is, and has been under the same management since its organization; has ample capital, deposits vary from $50,000 to $130,000. This bank has a branch at Canton, McPherson Co., Kas., under the management of M. T. Fletcher and W. O. Gray. They also own one-third of the bank block, which is 75x85 feet, two stories high, built of brick and stone in the season of 1880, at a cost of $21,000, and also own over 3,000 acres of land in McPherson and Rice counties, most of which is under cultivation. During the months of August, September and until October 15, 1882, they paid out over one-half mill-lon dollars on grain checks, etc. They were born and raised in Dewitt County, Ill. E. P. Williams was born in 1844, and began life a farmer. Was married in 1869, to Miss Estie Fletcher, of DeWitt County, Ill. W. H. Cottingham was born in 1847, and began life a farmer and stock dealer, and was married to Miss Mattie Chapin, in 1869.

WOLF BROTHERS, manufacturers and dealers in cigars; factory No. 19. They employ eight hands in the business. They opened the business in December, 1881. William B. Wolf was born in Vigo County, Ind., in 1859. He was married in 1881, to Miss Johanna Long, of Leavenworth, Kas. H. N Wolf was born in the same place, in 1861. They were raised in their native country. He first began life in the tobacco business. Followed their hardware business for seven years.

JOHN R. WRIGHT, Postmaster, McPherson, came to McPherson County, Kas., in February, 1871, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was elected County Clerk in the fall of 1873, and by re-election, held the office six years. He took charge of the McPherson postoffice immediately after the expiration of term as County Clerk. He owns 640 acres of land, with 265 acres under cultivation. He raised 4,600 bushels of wheat on 145 acres of land, in 1882. He was born in Newark, N. J., November 1, 1841; moved with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1852. He first began business in life in grain and commission trade, and followed that while in Ohio. He enlisted, June, 20, 1861, in Company G, Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served twenty-one months. Lost his left arm at Fayetteville, W. Va., September 10, 1862. He afterward worked a few months in the Adjutant General's Office Department of Ohio. He graduated from Nelson's Commercial College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1863. He was married in 1865, to Miss Amanda Rudolph, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have four children—Charles H., John E., Carrie A. and George W. He is a member of the James B. McPherson Post, No. 87, G. A. R.

F. C. YORK, firm of Milliken, York & Barber, attorneys-at-law, real estate, loan and collecting agents and abstract office. Mr. York first located in Bavaria, Saline Co., Kas., in the fall 1869. Clerked two years in a general store, then went into the employ of the K. P. R. R., where he continued until October, 1882, when he became one of the above firm. Born in Portage County, Ohio, 1853; lived in native place until he came to Kansas. Began the study of law in May, 1881. Married in 1876 to Miss Amanda Clark, of Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio. They have two children—Glenier and Maud Irene. Mr. Y. is a member of Masonic order of McPherson, Kas.

LINDSBORG.

As has been previously stated, the town of Lindsborg was located by the Chicago Swedish colony in 1868. Among the one hundred members who composed the colony the leading spirits were John Ferne, afterwards County Commissioner; C. Carlson and J. O. Lindh. N. P. Swenson was the first settler in the township, locating just west of the present town, where he started a blacksmith shop. The first building erected upon the town site was the company's house, in which religious services were held and the county's business transacted. Some time before the colony had erected a small stone building, about four miles north of Lindsborg, in Saline County. Here John Ferne lived before he came to this county, and kept the company's books. In 1870 he located about two and a half miles northeast of town. But the first house erected on the town site was built by Neils Olson, now of New Gottland, in 1869. The same year J. H. Johnson opened the first store, about a mile west of Lindsborg, where he kept a postoffice. The Swedish Merchant's Association bought out Mr. Johnson, removed the building to Lindsborg, and established the first store and postoffice here in the spring of 1870. In May, 1871, C. Carlson, agent for the First Swedish Agricultural Society, surveyed the town site. The Lindsborg of to-day is situated in the northern part of McPherson County, on the Salina & Southwestern Railroad. It is located in the valley of the Smoky Hill River, twenty miles south of Salina, on Section 17, Township 17, Range 3 west. Next to McPherson, it is the most flourishing point in the county, and is growing quite rapidly. The postoffice in Lindsborg was established in 1869, J. H. Johnson being the first Postmaster. He was succeeded by John Ferne. W. J. Henry, the present incumbent, was appointed in 1873.

Lindsborg was incorporated as a city July 8, 1879, John A. Swensson being its first Mayor. The officials for 1882 are as follows: Mayor, W. J. Henry; Council, D. Johnson, J. Christian, Wm. Schwensen, C. P. Gunnerson and A. Lincoln. The city has no fire department.

Lindsborg is situated on the Salina and Southwestern road in the northern part of the county and in the midst of a splendid farming region. The Smoky Hill River passes through the city and furnishes good water power. The population of the place is now about 600. It contains a water power and a steam flour mill, three elevators, one bank, two hotels, three newspapers, and a number of the largest general stores in the county. It has also one of the best district schools in this section of the State. District No. 3 completed the fine two-story brick structure, which is now occupied, in the fall of 1882, at a cost of about $6,000. The dimensions of the building on the ground are 32x54 feet. E. C. Minton, who has been principal of the school for three years, is assisted by Miss Emma Johnson and Miss M. Milam. The attendance is about 150. Although the school is now divided into but three departments—the primary, intermediate and grammar—it is intended soon to establish a high school.

Another educational element which is working for the good of Lindsborg is the Bethany Academy, which is controlled by the Smoky Hill District of the Swedish Lutheran Kansas Conference. It was first opened in October, 1881, with thirty pupils; it now has eighty. The land upon which the school building stands was donated by the Swedish Lutheran Bethany Church of Lindsborg. The instruction is mostly in English, one aim, besides that of general educational development, being to fit students for the Swedish College at Rock Island, Ill. Board of Directors: Rev. C. A. Swensson (president), J. Seleen, A. W. Dahlsten, P. M. Sannquist, John A. Swensson, A. Lincoln, C. J. Stormquist and J. Thorstenberg. Faculty: Rev. C. A. Swensson, J. A. Udden, E. Nelander. C. G. Norrman; J. Hasselquist, instructor of gymnastics; Luther Swensson, instructor of instrumental music.

Lindsborg is an important grain point, as witness its three elevators and two mills. The steam mill was erected in the winter of 1881-2. The size of the main building is 26x36 feet, exclusive of the engine and boiler house, and a 20x40 feet warehouse. The mill, which is owned and operated by S. P. Carlion, is doing a large business, the entire value of the property being about $12,000. The water power mill of Bergsten & Johnson went into operation in the summer of 1882. The size of the main building is 36x40 feet. This, with outbuilding and land, is valued at $8,000. The firm confine themselves to custom work.

Wickham & Co.'s elevator was erected in the summer of 1879, at a cost of $6,000, and has a capacity of 12,000 bushels. The headquarters of the firm are in Salina.

In the summer of 1880 was erected the Farmer's Shipping Elevator, at a cost of $3,000. It has a capacity of 6,000 bushels.

Anderson & Ferlin, who operate the largest of the three elevators, erected their building in 1879 at a cost of $6,000. It has a capacity of 30,000 bushels, dimensions of the building, 48x48 feet.

By September, 1882, the business of this place had grown so materially that O. Heggelund, of McPherson City, established a bank here, of which he is now president—John A. Swenson, cashier. The deposits average $25,000; subscribed capital, $50,000, and paid-up capital, $12,500.

The press of Lindsborg is represented by the *Localist*, the *Smoky Hill News*, and *Kansas Posten*.

The Lindsborg *Localist* was established April 19, 1879, by Wm. McClintick. After operating it about three months the paper came into the possession of Walter Younger, and six months after Mr. Younger assumed control he was bought out by J. H. Hyde. In May, 1880, John McPhail, the present editor, bought the establishment. It is now being published by D. Sargent, under a lease. The *Localist* is a seven-column folio. Republican in politics.

The *Smoky Valley News* was established September 21, 1881, by A. Ringwald, its present editor and proprietor. In October, 1882, the form of the paper was changed from a seven-column folio to an eight-column folio, its present form. The *News* is Republican in politics. Mr. Ringwald came from Ottawa to this county, when a young boy, in 1867, and learned his trade in Lindsborg.

The *Kansas Posten*, the only Swedish paper published in the State, was established in October, 1882. Its editors are professors in the Bethany Academy, although the journal is not designed as a sectarian organ. J. A. Udden, E. Nelander and C. A. Swensson conduct the journal.

There are four religious organizations in Lindsborg—the Swedish Lutheran, the Swedish Methodist, the Swedish Mission, and the Methodist Episcopal churches.

The Swedish Lutheran (Bethany Church) was organized in 1869, by Prof. O. Olsson, the first County Superintendent of Schools. In 1874, the first portion of the present commodious and imposing stone structure was erected, and an addition made in 1880-'81. As it stands, the building presents a fine appearance, being composed of brown sandstone quarried from the bluffs near the city. Its size is 100x41 feet, with a spire 118 feet high. A large and elegant parsonage has been built, also. The entire value of the church property is about $12,000. Prof. Olsson remained in charge of the church until 1877, when, after a vacancy of two years, he was succeeded by Rev. C. A. Swensson, the present pastor. The church has a membership of 800; communicants, 506. It is the largest organization of the kind in the State. In connection with the church, there is also maintained flourishing Sunday and parochial schools, the latter being conducted in the summer months.

The Free Mount Lutheran was organized in 1869, by the Rev. A. W. Dahlsten. In 1881 a very fine brick church, one of the finest country churches in the State, was erected, at a cost of $18,000. It has a spire of 125 feet. The dimensions of the building are 84x44 feet. The society has a membership of 435; communicants, 492. Rev. J. Seleen, pastor of the church, is also president of the conference.

The New Gottland Lutheran Church was organized in 1872, and a frame church erected in 1876. Present membership, 480; communicants, 250. The first and present pastor is Rev. P. M. Sonquest.

The Elmsborg Lutheran Church was organized in 1880. The society has no building. It has a membership of 109; communicants, 54; pastor, Rev. N. Nordling.

The Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Tatum schoolhouse, Saline County, November, 1871, with nine members, all emigrants from the Eastern States. The organization was effected with Rev. S. B. Newman, presiding elder, and Rev. Nels Peterson, pastor. The first trustees were Isaka Agrilius, Takarias Gabrielson, John N. Anderson, J. Aldrin, David Blomberg. A church and good parsonage was built in Lindsborg in 1875, the first service in the new church being on Christmas morning, 1876. The church building was 26x32, and finely furnished and finished. It was destroyed by fire, December 18, 1879, no insurance. The next day a subscription was started for a new church edifice, and on the 14th of August, 1881, a fine brick church was dedicated by Rev. Y. A. Gabrielson, presiding elder, O. J. Swan being the pastor. The new church is 30x42, neatly finished, with Gothic windows, carpets, etc. It is valued at $2,000, and is free of debt. The congregation numbers sixty-one members, and belongs to the Northwest Swedish Conference. The following pastors have had charge of the congregation: Rev. Nels Peterson, 1871 to 1875; Rev. Jonas Engstrom, 1875 to 1876; Rev. C. N. Wennersten, 1876 to 1877; Rev. A. G. Engstrom, 1877 to 1880; Rev. Oscar Svan, 1880 to 1881; Rev. P. J. Berg, 1881 to present time.

The Swedish Mission Church was organized in 1875, Rev. Mr. Blom being the first pastor. A building was erected the same year, about four miles northeast of town. In July, 1879, the large brick edifice in which the society worship in Lindsborg, was erected at a cost of $5,000. A parsonage was also built. Services are still held in the old church building. The membership of the Lindsborg organization consists of one hundred families. Rev. K. Erixon, their last pastor, remained in charge of the society two years.

Although itinerant services had been held for some time previous, the *Methodist Episcopal Church* was not organized until July, 1879 by the Rev. Mr. Matthews. He was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Archer, the present incumbent, in March, 1881. The congregation worship in the Swedish Methodist Church, having a membership of about twenty.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—SMOKY HILL TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ANDERSON, dealer in grain, broom corn, and proprietor of the Anderson & Ferlin elevator, which was erected in 1879, size of which is forty-eight feet square, forty feet high, capacity is 20,000 bushels; when it is fully completed, it will have a capacity of 30,000, cost $6,000. He began the grain trade in 1880. He first came to Salina in 1874, and engaged in the sale of farm implements, and continued until he came to Lindsborg. He was born in Sweden in 1849; was raised on a farm and came to America in 1869, locating in Indiana. He has since visited many portions of the United States; has clerked and followed merchandising in Chicago, Ill., and other cities. He was County Clerk of Saline County one term. Was married in 1873, to Miss Amanda Rahm, of Sweden. They have three children—Alfhild H., Vida D. and Clarence. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Salina, Kan.

L. F. ANDERSON, dealer in general line of household furniture, and undertaker. He opened trade November 27, 1874, erected a store building in 1876, at a cost of $700. Is now about to erect a two-story building at a cost of about $2,000, and carries an average stock of

$2,000. He first came to Kansas, July 4, 1869, worked as a carpenter in various places in the State previous to locating in this business. He was born in Sweden, in 1843. Was raised a cabinet-maker, learning the trade in Stockholm, Sweden. Came to America in 1868, lived one year in New York City, thence to Kansas. Married in 1875, to Miss Charlotte M. Elinquist, a native of Sweden. They have three children—Frederick Ephraim, Gust Emanuel and Esther Helen. He is a member of the Free Lutheran Church and a Republican.

A. E. AGRELIUS keeps a loan, insurance and collecting office, negotiator of mortgage loans, notary public and Justice of the Peace. He located in Lindsborg, in 1877, and engaged as a carpenter until 1878, when he opened the above office. He was born in Youngsville, Penn., in 1854. Was raised on a farm and educated in his native place. He was married in 1881, to Miss Mary Fisher, of La Porte County, Ind. They have one daughter—Ethel C. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in politics.

E. G. BELLOWS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Lindsborg, Section 3. He located on his place in the spring of 1870. Came to Saline County, Kan., in spring of 1860, and then prospected in various portions of the State until October, 1861; left the State, but returned in the winter of 1863, settled on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits since in the county. When he first came to Saline County, Leavenworth, Kan., was the nearest market, 185 miles east. He was occasionally gone on the trip from four to six weeks. He has been obliged to flee to places of safety several times during early pioneer times, on account of Indian troubles. He was born in Akron, Ohio, December 15, 1826, and raised on a farm. Went to California in spring of 1850, where he followed mining until 1860. Married in 1877, to Miss Eliza J. Lupton, a native of Pickway, Miami Co., Ohio. They have three children—Mary H., Henry G. and Harriet S. He now owns 320 acres of land, 200 of which are cultivated. In 1882, he raised 2,400 bushels of wheat, an average of thirty bushels per acre.

J. G. BERGSTEN, of the firm of Bergsten & Johnson; first came to McPherson County, in 1870, settled on a homestead and farmed eleven years. Became a member of the firm of Sundstrum & Bergsten in 1879; was interested in the erection of a large brick store in Lindsborg, and moved to that place in 1881. In the spring of 1882, went into partnership with Mr. Johnson, and bought the water power at Lindsborg and erected the Smoky Valley Flouring Mills. He is still interested in the above store and mills, and operates the mills. He was born in Sweden, in 1841; was raised a farmer and came to America in 1866, settling in Chicago, Ill., where he remained four years as a stone cutter. He was one of the originators of the Swedish Colony of Chicago, Ill., who immigrated to the Smoky Valley bottom and founded the colony and town of Lindsborg. He was married in 1868, to Miss Gustava Huntig, of Sweden. They have five children—Ethna, Ida, Ellen, Alpe, and Ephraim. They are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, of the Augustana Synod of America. He has held different offices in the township, and is now Treasurer of Smoky Hill Township. Is a Republican in politics.

G. E. BERQUIST, physician and surgeon, came to Lindsborg, Kan., in May, 1882, where he has since practiced medicine; belongs to Allopathic School; born in Sweden 1852; came to America, in 1868, locating in Kandiyohi County, Minn., where he remained a year; thence went to New Orleans, La., and from thence to Austin, Texas, where he engaged in the grocery and liquor business two years, and a year in photographing. He then went to Louisville, Ky., and entered a Medical University and graduated March 1, 1877. Then spent nine months in a general hospital, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Thence went to Wilmer, Minn., and practiced medicine until 1878; thence to Teller, Col., where he continued his profession until he came to Kansas. Republican in politics.

J. G. BRUMITT, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Lindsborg, Section 10. He came to this place in 1870; coming to Saline County in 1865; farmed and followed freighting until he settled on his present place. He was born in Williamson County, Tenn., April 24, 1842; was raised a farmer; enlisted in August, 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He participated in all the battles of his command until taken prisoner at the battle of Guntown, Miss., June, 1864, and was confined in Andersonville Prison three and a half months. He was paroled from the Rebel Stockade at Savannah, Ga., November, 23, 1864; was mustered out in September, 1865. Married in 1870, to Miss Mary Lipe, of Jackson County, Ill. They have two children—Mary Alice and Jesse G. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lindsborg. He is a Republican in politics.

GEORGE CARBAUGH, dealer in general line of drugs, medicines, paints, oils and druggists' sundries; opened trade May, 4, 1882, and carries a general stock of $1,000. He located in Smoky Hill Township, on a farm, May 2, 1866. His nearest neighbor was then five miles off. Nearest market and postoffice, was then Salina, twenty-three miles north; there were only three families living in Smoky Hill Township, at that time. He took the first United States Census of the Township, in 1870. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace in McPherson County, being appointed November 19, 1867. He was born in Washington County, Pa., 1832. Was reared a farmer. He followed boating on the Miami Canal thirteen years. Enlisted in June, 1861, in Company H, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participated in many engagements of his command and wounded in the battle of Chattanooga, and spent sometime in hospital; mustered out June 20, 1864; re-enlisted for a year in the Hancock Veteran Corps, served the full time, and mustered out March 9, 1866. Then came to Kansas. He is a member I. O. O. F., of Salina.

CARLSON & JOHNSON, dealers in general merchandise, opened trade in the spring of 1871. They erected their store building of brick and stone in 1876. It has 100 feet front and 125 feet in depth. They occupy a room in L shape, 25x75 and 50 feet. The cost of the whole building exceeded $11,000. They first began with a stock only of about $1,500, and kept no clerks only themselves. They now carry an average stock of $20,000, and employ ten persons in the business. Their trade averages from $10,000 to $15,000 per month, and it reached $20,000 in November, 1882. Mr. Carlson was born in Sweden, November, 1838, being of humble parentage, he began life as a shoemaker; has taught school also. He was educated in the College of Carlstad, Sweden, graduating at the age of twenty-one years. Came to America in the fall of 1868, and moved to McPherson County, Kan., with the first Swedish Agricultural Colony from Chicago, Ill. He took a homestead and farmed two years; then into merchandising six months alone before Mr. D. Johnson became one of the firm. He was married in 1865, to Miss Emily Jacobson, a native of Sweden. They are members of the Free Swedish Lutheran Church.

J. B. CURTIS, physician and surgeon, located on the Saline River, in Ottawa County, Kan., in the spring of 1869, with his parents, and there engaged in the drug business, and the practice of medicine; came to Salina in the winter of 1872, where he engaged in the practice of medicine until July of the same year, when he located in Lindsborg, and since continued his profession. Was also engaged in the drug business a number of years; sold out in May, 1882. He was born in Kingsville, Ohio, October 19, 1849, parents moved to Clinton, N. Y., in 1852, and lived until 1867, when they came to Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and remained some time and in several other places, finally came to Kansas. In the winter of 1868, the doctor attended Cleveland Medical College, Ohio. He was married in February, 1870, to Miss Minnie Truby, of Independence, Ohio. They have two children—Pearl B., and Harry W. The doctor is a Republican in politics.

S. EKSTRAND & SON, dealers in drugs, medicines, paints, oils, and druggists' sundries. They opened business in the summer of 1881. The business has been established since the summer of 1879. They carry a general stock of $3,000. J. P. Ekstrand first came to Saline County, Kan., with his parents in 1870, locating on a farm, he followed that business until 1878. He then became a clerk in a drug store until they opened business as above noted. He was born in Sweden, in 1858; came to America with his parents in 1861. He lived in Illinois and Minnesota until he came to Kansas. He is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

JOHN FERNE, has charge of the lumber yards of Gibson & Lincoln. He first came to Salina, Kan., September 1 1869, with the Chicago Swedish Colony. He located on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits until 1879, and in June 1880, took the present position. He was born in Sweden, April 20, 1827. He worked as hammersmith in his native country; came to America, in 1866, coming to Chicago, where he worked three years in manufacturing axes, then at other occupations until he came to Kansas. Married in Sweden, in 1847, to Miss Carolina Lindberg, a native of Sweden. They have four children—Charles, Axcelia, married to Mr. John A. Hollen, of Chicago, Ill.; John A., Jr., married now in McPherson; Caroline at home; Charles is married and farming near Lindsborg. He is a member of the Lutheran Missionary Church. He was one of the first County Commissioners, holding office two terms, and was Postmaster of Lindsborg two years.

JOSIAH GOODWIN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Bridgport, Section 2. Has 160 acres of land all under cultivation. He came to this place in the fall of 1872. First came to Kansas in March of that year. He was born in Warren County, Ky., March 10, 1828. Raised on a farm. His parents moved to Jackson County, Ill., when he was a young lad, where he was raised. Enlisted in May, 1847, in Company H, under Col. E. W. Newby, in the Mexican war; served eighteen months and participated in several skirmishes. Mustered out October, 1848. He enlisted in July, 1862, in Company B, Eighty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was promoted to Second Lieutenant. Discharged January, 1863, for disability contracted in service. Married, in 1851, to Miss Catharine Hagler, of Jackson County Ill. They have twelve children—John, Ellen, Abraham, Melissa J., Nancy (deceased), Joseph A., Anna C., Laura, Sarah, Alexander, Harrison & Mary M. He is a member of I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. of Topeka, Kansas, and Christian Church.

C. P. GUNNERSON, dealer in grain and farmer's produce and proprietor of the Farmers' Shipping Elevator, which was erected in the summer of 1880, size of which is 24x70 feet, and thirty-five feet high, with a capacity of 6,000 bushels; built at a cost of $3,000. He was born in Sweden, June 20, 1847, and was raised on a farm. Came to America in 1856, locating in Bureau County, Ill., where he lived seven years, thence to Ford County, the same State, four years. He came to Saline County, Kansas, in 1868, and farmed until 1879, when he began the grain business. Married in 1873, to Miss Emma F. Myers, a native of Sweden. They have two children—Mark S. and Paul L. He is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church and Trustee of Smoky Hill Township, City Council of Lindsborg and a member of the school board of Lindsborg.

HANNBERG & NELSON, dealers in watches, clocks and jewelry, stationery, musical merchandise, sewing machines, toys, etc. Mr. O. Hannberg, opened the business in June, 1879, carrying a stock of less than $100. They now carry an average stock of $3,000 and employ three men in the business. H. V. Nelson first came to McPherson County in 1879 and clerked a year. Followed the same occupation in Lindsborg some time; thence to Salina in the same business a year. Returned to Lindsborg and became interested as above noted. He was born in Sweden in 1856, and came to America in 1866. Was educated in Galesburg, Ill. Began life as a cash boy in a large store. Was married, in 1880, to Miss Olive Zandell, a native of Sweden. They have one daughter, Anna Edith Olivia.

O. HANNBERG, of the firm of Hannberg & Nelson, dealers in watches, clocks, jewelry, stationery, musical merchandise, sewing machines, toys, etc. Opened the business alone in June, 1879, with less than $100 as capital to begin with. They now carry a stock of $3,000 and over and employ three men in the business. He came to Ottawa, Franklin County, in 1868, with his parents, where he remained until 1871. He then went to Osage City and engaged in the jewelry business and watch making for seven years. Thence came to Lindsborg. He was born in Sweden in 1856, and came to America with his parents in 1868. Was married in 1880 to Miss Ada C. Anderson, a native of Princeton, Ill. They have one daughter, Amy Thedocia. They are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. He has served as city Treasurer and member of the city Council. Is Republican in politics.

W. J. HENRY, Postmaster, came to McPherson County in May, 1872, and located on a homestead. Soon afterward settled in the village. He was born in Lycoming County, Pa., February 21, 1839. Was raised a farmer and moved to Indiana in 1851. Enlisted in October, 1861, in the Fifth Indiana Battery Light Artillery. Participated in all the engagements of his command. Was mustered out in November, 1864. He then returned to La Porte County, Ind., and farmed until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1867 to Miss Mary A. Maxwell of Porter County, Ind. They had three children—Walter S., Edwin V., and William. His wife died in 1877 and he was married again in 1879 to Mrs. Rebecca E. Jaquess Richards, of Posey County, Ind. He has served as Justice of the Peace two terms. Has been a member of the School Board and has been Notary Public for the past five years. Has served two terms in the City Council, and been twice elected Mayor of Lindsborg. He has been Postmaster since October, 1873.

OSCAR JOHNSON has charge of the hardware house of Brintnall, Wheeler & Co., a branch house of McPherson. He first came to southeastern Kansas in 1869, and engaged in railroading until 1870. Thence went to Texas, was in the same business some time, and changed to cattle driving, then bridge building until 1877, when he came to Salina and engaged as a clerk in the hardware business until September, 1879, thence to Lindsborg, and was employed as above noted. He was born in Sweden in 1847 and came to America in 1851 with his parents, and located in Sweid Bend, Webster Co., Iowa, and farmed. Enlisted in February, 1864 in Company I, Thirty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Participated in all the battles of his command until the close of the war. Was transferred to the Seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry and was mustered out July 12, 1865, and farmed until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1877 to Mrs. Ida Christiana Currier, a native of Sweden. They have three children—Josephine, George W., and Alonzo. They are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, and he is a member of the Masonic order of McPherson, and is a Republican.

A. LINCOLN, firm of Gibson & Lincoln, dealers in all kinds of lumber, building material, etc. They opened business March 1, 1880, and carry a general stock of about $10,000. There are three men employed in the business. Mr. A. Lincoln located in Saline County, Kas., on a farm, in the spring of 1869, where he followed farming and stock raising until the fall of 1878. He then moved to Lindsborg and opened the livery business and run that business until the spring of 1880, then he opened the lumber trade. He was born in Sweden April 29, 1842, and was reared on a farm. Came to America in April, 1869. Married in 1871 to Miss Anna C. Johnson, also a native of Sweden, born September, 1844. They have five children—Julius, David, Simeon E., Hannah M., Selina E. He is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church. Has served as Township Trustee of Smoky View, Saline County. He was a director in the Saline & S. W. R. R. during the construction of the same. While in his native country he served the allotted time of two years in the Swedish army.

JOHN McPHAIL editor of the *Localist*, became a resident of Leavenworth County in 1865, having seen the full term of service as a frontier soldier in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, acting as Sergeant of Company C. He remained in Leavenworth County until 1869, then to Salina, next becoming a resident of this county, and settled in Lindsborg, in July, 1879.

N. P. NELSON, has charge of the hardware house of Briggs & Gebhart, a branch of Salina house. He came to Junction City, Kas., in 1866. Afterwards prospected in many parts of Kansas, but made headquarters at the above city until 1868. He was a Government Scout for some time. Located in Salina in the fall of 1868, and engaged in merchandising and clerking until 1871, when he came to Lindsborg. He then became partner of the firm Nelson & Schemke, in October, 1871. He was born in Sweden in February 15, 1849. Came a year before his parents to America, in 1865, locating for a short time in Henry County, Ill., then came to Kansas. He was married in 1877, to Miss Hedwig Augusta Sanstrum, a native of Sweden. They have one son, Moritz Edil Hilgard. Mr. Nelson is a member of I. O. O. F., of Salina, Kas. Has served as United Stated Deputy Marshal, and United States Inspector of Customs, and served as Deputy Sheriff of McPherson County, two years. Is a Republican in politics.

D. H. PAGE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Lindsborg, Section 9. Settled on his place in the fall 1868. There were only two settlers in the whole neighborhood. Wild game, of which there was an abundance, afforded the only meat food for a number of years. He first located on Thompson Creek, Ellsworth County, in the spring 1860, and made buffalo hunting his occupation some time. He first came to Kansas in the spring 1858; remained at Wyandotte some time. He then visited Arizona and New Mexico, and other Western Territories. Returned to Kansas City, Mo., in the summer of 1859. Thence in the following winter, hunted buffalo. Spring 1860, removed to Fort Harker, Ellsworth County, and kept a ranch for pioneers until 1864; but finally left on account of threatening Indian hostilities. He then went to Salina and engaged in various kinds of employment until 1868, when he came to his present place. He has been Township Trustee of his township three years. Represented McPherson County in Kansas State Legislature 1876. Born in Rockingham County, N. H., April 13, 1839. He entered Phillip Exeter Academy and prepared for college. He then entered Bowdoin College, Maine, where he was a student three years, after which he was a tutor in a private family until he came West. Married in 1867, to Miss Maggie Combs, of Sunset, Iowa. They have six children—Mary O., Gracie, Maggie, Carrie, Edith and Hattie M. He is a Democrat in politics.

A. G. PEARSON, dealer in coal of all kinds, and keeps the largest stock in the city—now has a stock of $3,000. He opened the coal trade in the fall of 1879; beginning on a small scale of a few hundred dollars. He came to America in June, 1869. He sent $100 to the Swedish Society, of Chicago, Ill., before he came to America. He therefore came with the colony to Lindsborg, in February, 1871. He owns eighty acres of land adjoining the town-site, thirty-five acres of which is land set off in village lots, and now there are eighteen houses built on his lots to date, November 20, 1882. He was born in Sweden, in 1833. Was married July 3, 1880, to Margaret Cedarburg, a native of Sweden. They have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth. They are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. He was six years in Osage City, Kas., and was largely interested in the Scandanavian Coal and Mining Company, being one of the stock-holders and directors. He sold out his interest some time since.

WILLIAM SCHWENSEN, dealer in general merchandise. He opened business in the spring of 1878; erected his store same year, size of which is 20x60 feet, twelve feet high, at a cost of $1,200. He carries an average stock of $6,000, and employs two men in the business. He came to Lindsborg in 1874 and engaged as clerk, until he opened business. He was born in Norway, Europe, in 1855. Came to America in 1874, locating in Lindsborg. Was married in 1879 to Miss Lizzie Randall, a native of Sweden. They are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, of Lindsborg. He is now serving his second term as City Councilman.

REV. JOHN SELEEN, pastor Free Mount Swedish Lutheran Church, president of the Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod, P. O. Smoky Hill, became pastor of the above church in 1876. He came to Riley and Pottawatomie counties in 1872, and took charge of the Mariedahl Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, and preached until he came to his present charge. He was born in Sweden, December 31, 1843, and educated in several schools in Stockholm and Upsala, Sweden, graduating in 1871. He then preached in his native country until he came to America in 1872. He was married in 1865, to Miss Sophia Berggen, a native of Sweden. They have two children—Charles August and Ida Catharina.

GEORGE W. SHIELDS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Lindsborg, Section 30. He came to this place in February, 1868. There were a few settlers who lived in dug outs and sod houses. He now has 400 acres of fine land near the Smoky Hill River, which has its course of a mile through it. Has plenty of several varieties of timber. In 1882 he raised 3,000 bushels of wheat. He was born in Henry County, Ind., June 21, 1841; was raised a farmer, and lived in his native place until he came to Kansas in July, 1866. He kept a trading post, bought furs and dealt largely with the Indians for a number of years. Mr. George Shields was married in 1872 to Miss Rosa A. Graham, of Eaton County, Mich. They have two children—Frank M. and Cora A. He is a Republican in politics.

SUNDSTROM, BERGSTEN & Co., dealers in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and notions. They opened trade in the fall of 1879, erected their store building in 1879, and opened trade December 23, of the same year. Size of their store is 50x85 feet, two stories high, built of brick and stone at a cost of $7,000. They carry an average stock of $20,000. Trade averages from $90,000 to $100,000 per annum. There are eight men employed in the business. J. O. Sundstrom came to Kansas in 1879. He was born in Sweden in 1846. Came to America in 1868 and located in Chicago, Ill., where he engaged in iron moulding until 1874, then into the grocery business until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1876 to Miss Hannah Victor, a native of Sweden. They have two children, Carrie E. and John O. He is a member and cashier of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

REV. C. A. SWENSON was born in Sugar Grove, Warren Co., Pa., in 1857. He was educated at Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., graduating from that institution in 1877 and from the Theological Seminary of the same school in 1879. He came to Lindsborg, Kan., in July, 1879, and took charge of the Bethany Swedish Lutheran Church, where he has since remained. His father, Rev. Jonas J. Swenson, was a pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Church at Andover, Ill., fifteen years, was also president of the Scandinavian Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America and preached twenty-four years of his life, and died in 1873. The subject of this sketch was therefore raised a minister of the Gospel. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Alma Lind, of Moline, Ill. They have one daughter—Bertha M. F. He is secretary of the Kansas Swedish Lutheran Conference and a member of the Swedish Lutheran Augustana Tract Society and editor of one of its church papers, styled, the *Ungdomsvaennen*, an illustrated young peoples' magazine, and religious editor of the Kansas *Posten*, published at Lindsborg, Kan. He is associate editor of the *Korsbaneret*, an annual publication of biographies of church work. He is President of Augustana Alumni Association and president of the board of directors of Bethany College of Lindsborg, Kan.

JOHN A. SWENSON, cashier Lindsborg Bank. This bank was opened for business September 1, 1882, with O. Heggelund, president; J. A. Swenson, cashier; J. W. Bean, vice-president. It has $50,000 subscribed and $25,000 in cash capital; deposits equal from $10,000 to $35,000. They do a general banking business. The correspondents are National Park Bank, New York City; First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.; Bank Kansas City, Mo. John A. Swenson came to Kansas in 1869, locating at Lindsborg. His father and himself carried on blacksmithing until 1874; he then engaged in the hardware and implement business under the firm name of N. P. Swenson & Son, until February, 1880. He then went to Europe, but soon returned, and kept a loan office until the Lindsborg Bank was organized. He was born in Sweden in 1850, came to America in 1865, and has lived in various places in the West. He was married, in 1874, to Miss Christina Johnson, of Sweden. They have four children, Helen C., Anna C., Nels John, Arthur M. He and his family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. He was a director of the Salina & Southwestern R. R., has been Mayor of Lindsborg some time and a member of the School Board since 1872.

HANS WICKSTRUM, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Lindsborg, Section 30. He came to his place in the fall of 1869. He has 320 acres of fine land, 200 of which is cultivated. In 1882 he raised 2,000 bushels of wheat, an average of thirty bushels per acre. He was the first Sheriff of McPherson County, elected in the fall of 1871, holding the office two years. He was born in Sweden, November 15, 1844, raised on a farm, came to America in 1846 with his parents, locating in Henry County, Ill., where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Caroline Nelson, a native of Sweden, born in 1842. They have three children, Charles A. W., Hilda Amelia and Ellen Caroline. They are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. He is a Democrat in politics. The only meat food for a number of years was buffalo, antelope, etc. Flour was then $9.00 per 100 lbs.; pork, 30c per lb., fresh; salt pork, 50c; butter, 60c; eggs, 40c per doz.; potatoes, $2.00 per bushel; and milk, 40c per gallon. Thus it will be seen that people without money would very frequently go hungry.

CANTON.

This is a little village of about 250 inhabitants, situated on the Marion & McPherson railroad, in the eastern part of the county. It has a bank, postoffice, two hotels, several prosperous general stores, two hardware stores, a good district school and two small religious organizations, etc. The bank is a branch of Williams & Cottingham's bank of McPherson, the local proprietors being Fletcher & Gray. Deposits $19,000; cash capital $20,000. Dr. Wm. H. George built the first structure upon the town site—a dwelling house—in June, 1879 He also erected the second building and opened the first store during the same summer.

Canton was first settled in the fall of 1879, and for so young a village it has a fine graded school. The building (of fine cut stone) was erected in the fall of 1882, at a cost of $3,000.

The M. E. Church of Canton was organized in 1879; present membership, 42. The pastor is Rev. P. [illegible] Wesley, a native of Pulaski County, Ky. The church building was erected [illegible] 1881, at a cost of $2,100.

A post-office was established at Canton in the fall of 1879.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—CANTON TOWNSHIP.

B. F. DOLE, farmer and stock-raiser (follows the latter business as a specialty), P. O. Canton, Section 12. He has 600 acres of land, one-half of which is under cultivation. In 1882, he raised 1,500 bushels of wheat. He came to this place in July, 1870, in Marion County, and followed stock raising a year, thence to Spring Valley Township, and followed the same business for some time, thence to his present place. He has 120 cattle, 300 sheep and 100 hogs. He began the stock business in 1870, with only $25. He was born in Edgar County, Ill., May 8, 1851, and is self-made, has followed various occupations. He lived in Terre Haute, Ind., five years and attended school, just previous to coming to Kansas. Married in May, 1876, to Miss Cynthia A. Bacon of Edgar County, Ill. They have two children, Charlie and Emma. He is a member of the Masonic Order of Canton.

M. L. DRAKE, proprietor of Commercial Hotel. This hotel was erected in June, 1880, by Mr. D. at a cost of $2,500. The main building 20x50 feet, two stories high and a wing 14x26 feet. Capacity is fifteen guests. He came to McPherson County, Kan., 1876, farmed three years, then went into the stock business several years, then the hotel business. He was born in McKean County, Pa., January 20, 1837. Was raised a farmer. Has lived in Ohio, went to Boone County, Ill., when quite young and made that his home until twenty-two years old. He then went to Omro, Winnebago Co., Wis., and engaged in lumber business some time. Enlisted July 24, 1861, in Company C, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, participated in all battles of his command, and mustered out as First Lieutenant of his company, October 24, 1865. Thence to Winnebago County, Ill., where he farmed and kept hotel until he came to Kansas. Married in 1874, to Miss Kate Champlin of the latter county. They have three children, Leo J., Charlie E. and Ralph L. He is a member of Canton Post, No. 84, G. A. R.

P. H. ELWELL, dealer in general merchandise. He opened business first at Halsted, Kan., July, 1878, opened trade in Canton, seven months later. Erected his store in 1880, size of which is, 20x72, inside, one story high. Employs three men in the business and carries a general stock of $6,000 to $8,000. He came to LaCygne, Kan., in 1869, and worked at the carpenter's trade, hotel business, etc. Was born in Springfield, Mass., June 16, 1832. Learned carpenter's trade when quite young. Enlisted in Company C, One Hundreth and Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, August 9, 1862, and served two years, participated in battles of Richmond, Ky., and Lexington. Was discharged out of the hospital in Chicago, Ill., in 1864. Was married in 1854, to Miss Martha Owens of Indiana, Pa. He is a member of the Masonic Order and Canton Post, No. 84.

M. T. FLETCHER, banker, firm of Fletcher & Gray. The Bank of Canton was organized and opened for business, August 1, 1881. It is a branch of McPherson Bank, deposits equal $19,000, cash capital $20,000. They do a regular banking business, eastern correspondents are Chase National Bank of New York City, and Merchants National, Kansas City, Mo. Mr. M. T. Fletcher first came to Kansas in February, 1881, locating in McPherson, he engaged in the stock business, soon after moved to Canton, engaged in same business. He has a sheep ranch in Marion County, where he keeps 1,600 head of sheep, and owns 1,000 acres of fine land in McPherson County, under firm name of Fletcher & Gray. They raised 2,500 bushels of wheat, in 1882, averaging twenty-five bushels to the acre. They also deal largely in cattle and hogs. Mr. Fletcher was born in DeWitt County, Ill., June 4, 1845, and educated in State Normal School, at Bloomington, Ill., also in Adrian Wesleyan University of Michigan. Was married December 20, 1870, to Miss Charity Chapin, of DeWitt County, Ill. They have three children, Laura M., Estella E. and George M. He is Mayor of Canton City.

DR. W. H. GEORGE, physician and surgeon, came to Canton Township, and settled on a farm in June, 1873. He followed the practice of medicine and farming until he removed to McPherson, in 1877, and practiced a year, then to Empire in practice a year, and finally located permanently in Canton, where he has since practiced his profession. He erected the first two buildings in Canton Village. The first was a residence, built June 7, 1879, and the other was a store building, built about the same time. He, therefore, kept the first drug store, and followed the drug business until the fall of 1882. He was born in Hillsdale County, Mich., September 27, 1845. Was educated in the common schools of Michigan and Chelsea Academy, Vt.; began the study of medicine in the summer of 1865; graduated from Ann Arbor Medical University of Michigan, March 31, 1869; began the practice of medicine at Carson City, Mich; has been Acting-Assistant Surgeon of the regular army for one year, and has since practiced in various other places. Was married in April, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Parker, of Hillsdale County, Mich. They had one daughter—Elizabeth A. His wife died in March, 1870; was again married, in October, 1873, to Miss Julia F. Oldfield, of Canton, Kan. They have three children—Bertha E., Clare M. and William H. He has served as Township Trustee, Canton Township, some time, County Coroner of McPherson County, and was first Mayor of Canton, and a member of City Council, Canton.

W. J. KEYTE, dealer in general merchandise, stoves, hardware, tinware, etc. He opened trade in September, 1879; erected the store building in the fall of the same year, size of which is 24x50 feet, Masonic Hall on second floor, cost $1,500. He carries a general stock of $6,000, and employs two men in the business. He came to Castle Township, McPherson County, in the fall of 1873, and farmed three years; then was in hardware business in McPherson until he came to the present place. He was born in England, June 19, 1846, and was raised a farmer; came to America in 1854, locating in Bond County, Ill., on a farm, where he lived with his parents; enlisted in the one hundred day service in 1864, Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; participated in all the actions of his command; was mustered out in October, 1864. He then went to Missouri, and farmed until he came to Kansas; was married, in 1865, to Miss Ellen L. Smith, of Madison County, Ill., but who was raised in Bond County, Kan. He is master of Canton Lodge, No. 197, A. F. & A. M., McPherson Chapter, No. 48, and Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, and Canton Post, No. 84, G. A. R.

W. B. KILE, dealer in grain, coal and live stock, etc. He came to Canton, and engaged in the above business in August, 1879. From July until December 15, 1882, he bought and shipped 150 car loads of grain. He first came to Kansas March 29, 1872, to the southeast part of McPherson County, and farmed until he opened the above business. He was born in Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, April 27, 1851, and raised in his native place. He has lived in many of the Western States; was married, in 1878, to Miss Anna Smith, of London, England. They have three children—Ethel, Ida and George. He is a member of the Masonic Order and Knights of Honor. He was the first Town Treasurer of Meridian Township. He is now a member of the School Board, and Township Clerk of Canton.

WILLIAM J. LLOYD, dealer in all kinds of grain, coal and live stock. He opened the business in 1880. From July until December 15, 1882, he bought and shipped 120 car loads of grain. He first came to Kansas in the fall of 1869, and located on a farm in northwest part of McPherson County, and followed agricultural pursuits until he began the above business. He was born on Tippecanoe battle field, Tippecanoe Co., Ind., in 1853; parents, with family, moved to Iowa in 1857, and located on a farm in Blackhawk County, where he was raised until quite a lad, thence to Floyd County, Iowa, and lived until he came to Kansas. He is a member of the Masonic Order of McPherson.

R. F. McALISTER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Canton, Section 21. The town site of Canton is on same section, and joins his farm on the south. He first came to Canton Township in the fall of 1873 and located on his present place, and laid off the Canton town site in June, 1879. He first located at Lincoln Village, Marion Co., Kan., in the fall of 1877, and laid off Lincoln town site, which now contains one-half dozen houses. He has been Town Treasurer, Canton Township, a year, and Town Clerk two years, and is now a member of School Board. He was born in Page County, Shenandoah Valley, Va., in 1843; went to Menard County, Ill., in 1855, with parents, where he was raised and lived until he came to Kansas; married, in 1866, to Miss Flora H. Hutchinson, of Green County, Ky. They have six children—Martha E., Guarda, James A., Luther M., Thomas O. and Paul F. He is a member of Free Will Baptist Church and Masonic Order of Canton.

WILLIAM H. MORRIS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Canton, Section 22. He located on his place June 1, 1873. There were only three settlers in the township when he first came. Newton was his nearest market, thirty miles southward; Empire Postoffice was the nearest, nine miles off; his nearest grist-mill was Newton. He now owns the northwest quarter of Section 22. He laid off thirty acres into village lots in Canton. He was born in Orange County, Ind., July 4, 1825, and raised in Washington County, Ind., on a farm. He has followed blacksmithing ten years of his life; moved to Missouri in 1852 and farmed a year; thence to Marion County, Iowa, and farmed until he came to Kansas. He served three years and eight months in the Mexican war, and was twice taken prisoner. He was a member of Company D, Third United States Dragoons. Has been married twice, his first wife, Nancy Ann, was born August 14, 1828, and died May 29, 1868, by whom he had five children—Benjamin F., Joseph B., Elizabeth, Cyrus P. and John Wm. Married in January, 1882, to Matilda Hammer, a native of Tennessee. He is a member of the Masonic order of Canton.

H. E. PETERS, dealer in a general line of furniture, and undertaker, also dealer in real estate. Came to Canton in August, 1879, and laid out an addition to Canton in the fall of 1880, south of the railroad, on Section 22. He owns 160 acres of land, twenty of which are laid off in village lots and called Peters' addition to Canton. Was born in Orleans County, Mass., June 1, 1822. Parents moved with family to Washtenaw County, Mich., in 1826, where he was raised and lived until he came to Kansas. He learned the trade of miller and followed it seventeen years. He has built and operated two grist-mills during his life, in Michigan. Was married February 26, 1847, to Miss Melinda H. Holmes, a native of Tompkins County, N. Y., born January 20, 1828. They have seven children—Alice A., married to Mr. Chas. H. Minnie, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Geo. E., of Jackson, Mich.; Homer H., of Detroit, Mich.; Flora A., married to Mr. J. Smalley, of Canton; Charles F., Wirt L. and Clarence W., at home.

L. J. SCHERMERHORN, dealer in general merchandise, opened trade in September, 1878, at Canton; erected his store building in the summer of the same year, size of which is 22x75 feet, built of stone and wood, at a cost of $3,000. He carries an average stock of $5,000, and employs three men in the business. He first located in Spring Valley, Meridian Township, in 1875; farmed and followed merchandising until he came to Canton. He owns 800 acres of land in the above township, with 650 under cultivation. Was born in Schodack, Rensselaer Co., N.Y., October 22, 1834. Was raised on a farm in Christian County, Ill., his parents moving there in 1857. Was married in 1859, to Miss Martha D. Russell, a native of Sunderland, Mass. They have one son—John P. Wife died in 1865. Was married again in 1867, to Miss Marietta Burhuyte, of Catskill, N.Y. They have two children—Charlie B. and Fannie Maude. He has served in several township offices.

ROBERT VAN OSDELL, has charge of the Canton Model Steam Flouring Mills, having rented the same. He first located in Sedgwick County, Kas., in 1874; became part owner of a mill there, which he operated until 1877, when he came to Newton, Kas., where he took charge of the City Mills, moved to Burton in 1879, and took charge of the mills at the latter place, some time, thence returned to Newton and took charge of the Monarch Mills some time; thence to Anthony, Harper County, and took charge of a new mill until June 1, 1881; thence to Clay Center, and worked in the Clay Center mills until he came to Canton. He was born in Hampshire County, Va., in 1835. He was raised in a grist-mill, and has made milling his business since his boyhood. Enlisted in the spring of 1861, in Company I, Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Participated in all the battles of his command; was mustered out in 1865. Was married, in 1868, to Miss Eliza Swim, of Kentucky. They have two children—Edgar H. and Nellie. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H.

YOUNG, MONTGOMERY & CO., dealers in general merchandise, opened trade September 6, 1880, occupying a store-room 22x80 feet; carry an average stock of $10,000 and employ three men. Their trade equals $40,000 per annum. I. C. Montgomery came to Kansas in August, 1878, and clerked two years. He was born in Crawford County, Pa., in 1853; educated in Meadville Pa., taking an academic course in Allegheny College. Was married in October, 1881, to Miss Hattie M. Gowdy, of Crawford County, Pa. They have one daughter, Ada Belle. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Canton, and Royal Templars of Temperance of Conneautville, Pa. C. F. Young came to Miami County, Kas., in 1876, locating in merchandising at Louisburg as a clerk three years; thence to McPherson, where he clerked a year, and afterward to Canton, where he engaged as above noted. He was born in Iowa County, Iowa, in 1859; was raised a merchant. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic order of Canton. Was married in November, 1882, to Miss Ada M. Gowdy, of Crawford County, Pa.

GALVA.

The town of Galva was laid out on the southeast quarter of Section 21, and the southwest quarter of Section 22, Township 19, Range 2 west, on land belonging to the Marion & McPherson Railroad Company, in September 1879. It now contains nearly 100 people, several general stores, one drug store, one hotel, one lumber yard, a hotel and a livery stable. A good district school flourishes, and the educational advantages of the community are further increased by the "Central Kansas Congregational Academy." This institution was chartered in January, 1880, a building being erected, 18x32 feet, two stories high. It cost $1,000, and was completed during the summer. The founder of the Academy was Rev. B. F. Haskins. Its present principal is Rev. A. J. Umholtz; attendance, twenty-five. Galva station is quite a shipping point for grain and live stock. During the four months from July to November, inclusive, 393 cars of wheat were shipped from the station; two cars of broom-corn, etc. Good stock yards have been constructed, and, all in all, Galva is quite a promising point.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—EMPIRE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN A. BROWN, dealer in all kinds of grain and farmers' produce, and proprietor of an elevator, capacity 5,000 bushels, built at a cost of $1,600. He came to Galva October 15, 1879, and opened the grain trade. In 1881 he bought and shipped fifty car loads; in 1882 he bought and shipped 200 car loads of wheat. He was born in Montreal, Canada, 1858, and lived in that city until came to Kansas. He was a student in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, intending to make drug business his calling, which he followed for three and one-half years, then went into the produce and commission trade there until he came to Kansas. Married, in August, 1882, to Miss Hattie B. Tinkler, of Logansport, Ind. He is a member of the Masonic Order of Kansas. He claims the honor of buying and shipping the first grain in Galva.

COLLIVER BROS., farmers and stock raisers, Sections 10 and 15, P. O. Galva. They own 960 acres of land, with about 600 acres cultivated. In 1882 they raised 5,000 bushels of wheat, an average of twenty-five bushels per acre. They located on the farm in June, 1872. Their nearest neighbor was then five miles away. Richard Colliver was born in Rush County, Ind., February 15, 1843; lived in his native place until 1854. His parents then, with their family, moved to Davis County, Iowa, and settled on a farm. He enlisted in February, 1862, in Company G, Second Missouri Cavalry, and participated in all the battles of his command. He was mustered out in April, 1865, then attended and taught school until he came to Kansas. Aaron M. Colliver was born in Rush County, Ind., December 22, 1838, and was raised on a farm the same as his brother, Richard. Aaron M. enlisted April 1861 in Company G, Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the U. S. service May 27, 1861. Participated in all the battles of his command. Was taken sick at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and was placed on detached service hospital after the battle. Was mustered out May 27, 1864. He then assisted in organizing Company D, Forty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, 100 day service, and made First Lieutenant. The regiment was placed on guard duty at Rock Island, Ill. Was mustered out in November, 1864. Married, in 1880, to Miss Margaret Deupree, of Bloomfield, Davis Co., Iowa. They have two children—Mary P. and Andrew D.

J. B. CRAMER, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Galva. He came to this place in June, 1872, and opened his farm. He was born in Franklin County, Ohio, November 20, 1820, was raised on a farm, and enlisted in September, 1862, in Company G, Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was detailed as an artificer. Participated in the battles of Chickamauga, and was mustered out at the close of the war in 1865. He married in 1844, in Peoria, Ill., Miss Sabrina Wilsey, who was born in Bradford County, Pa., January 29, 1825. They have six children—Ellen E., married to H. L. Whitney, of Galva; Samantha, married to John Doyle, of Galva; Loren, married and farming near by; Nellie, married to Milton Cogshall, farming near Galva; William A., married December 17, 1882, and Grant C.

R. A. DEUPREE, firm of Steiner & Deupree Brothers, dealers in general merchandise. They opened trade in Galva, July 1, 1882, and carry a general average stock of $5,000, and employ three clerks in the business. He first came to Little River, Rice Co., Kan., in 1882, where they now keep a general stock of merchandise under the firm name of Frazee & Deupree Brothers, and carry an average stock of $10,000. He was born in Davis County, Iowa, in 1852, where he lived until the fall of 1876 and followed farming. Thence to Albany, Gentry Co., Mo., and engaged in general merchandising a number of years, also following farming and stock raising some time; thence to Worth Co., Mo., and engaged in the grocery business until he came to Kansas. Married in December, 1879, to Miss Lydia Sellers, a native of Ohio.

THOMAS J. DIXON, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. McPherson. He came to his place in March, 1872; has 292 acres of land, with about 175 acres cultivated. In 1882 he raised 2,500 bushels of wheat, an average of forty bushels per acre; also eight tons of broom corn. Antelope, wolves and buffalo dotted the prairies in nearly every direction when he first came to Kansas. He was born in Jefferson County, Ky., Nov. 11, 1832, raised and educated in his native county, moved to Woodford County, Ky., 1867. He was raised a farmer and has followed that business all his life. Married in the fall of 1855, to Martha S. Carroll, a native of Woodford County, Ky. They have eleven children, Emily A., Amanda H., Sarah B., James L., George P., Martha S., Jessie, Maggie M., Mary T., Lillie M. and William W. He is a member of the Masonic order of Kentucky.

W. G. DOUGHTY, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Galva, Section 17. He located on his place in June, 1872; has since farmed. In 1882 he raised 900 bushels of wheat; owns 160 acres of land, 120 of which is cultivated. He was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1846; parents moved to Warsaw, Hancock County, 1858, where he was raised. Married in 1867, to Miss M. J. Yenawine, of the latter county. They have five children, Charles H. William C. Helen M., Jennie G. and Paul E. He is a member of the Christian Church and present member of the School Board of his district. He is also the Township Trustee, and a Democrat in politics.

CORNELIUS DRUM, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Galva, Section 35. He has 160 acres of fine land, 100 of which is cultivated. He came to his place April 30, 1871. In 1882 he raised 1,040 bushels of wheat on forty acres of ground. When he first came to his place his nearest market was Salina, forty miles north, nearest P. O. was Lake View, fifteen miles away. The country was very sparsely settled. He was born in Macoupin County, Ill., December 12, 1835, and was raised on a farm; went to Lucas County, Iowa, in 1857. Married in 1858, to Miss Hope P. Henderson, of his native place; wife died in March, 1859; again married, March, 1860, to Mary Henderson, of same county. They have five children, Martha, Rufus E., Marilla H. Anna B. and Helena M. He is a member of the Christian Church and was a member of the Kansas State Militia during the threatened raid of Rebel General Price.

E. A ELLINGSON, Postmaster, Winneshelk, farmer and stock raiser. This office was established June 23, 1874, on the southeast quarter of Section 4, at his house. He has 320 acres of land, 240 of which are cultivated, with forty-five acres of timber. He first came to Kansas in the fall of 1872 and moved to his present place September 20, 1873. He was born in Norway May 2, 1840, and came to America with his parents in 1845. He was married April 30, 1864, to Miss Christina Frethem, a native of Norway. They have five children, Alex. H. Ulysses S., Charles A., Henry W. L. and Amanda M. He is a Greenbacker and a member of the I. O. O. F. of McPherson.

GEORGE E. FOSTER, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Galva, Section 26. He has 240 acres of land; 145 acres are cultivated. He came to this place in September, 1873. There was hardly a road or the mark of a white man. He followed trading about four years in company with Dr. J. M. Fry and has since farmed. He was born in Piscataquis County, Me., April 27, 1837, and raised on a farm. Moved to Boone County, Ill., in 1845, and farmed sometime; thence to DeKalb County, same State, and finally to Benton County, Iowa, in 1865, where he followed farming until he came to Kansas. Married, in 1860, to Miss Elvina A. Morse of New York State. They have five children—Alvina W., Leora A., Harry C., Jessie S., and Eugene S. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Has been Township Treasurer two terms. Has been Postmaster three and one-half years and is at present Notary Public.

M. H. HASKINS, physician and surgeon, and dealer in drugs, medicines and druggists' sundries, under the firm name of Haskins & Hodges. They opened trade in the fall of 1879 and carry a general stock of $2,000. The doctor first located at Empire, McPherson County, in 1877, where he practiced medicine until 1879. He was born in Knox County, Ill., February 22, 1852. His parents moved with their family to Emporia, Kansas, in 1855; the family, after living there for some time, returned to Farmington, Ill., living there and in Page County, Iowa. His father, B. F. Haskins, became president and trustee of Amity College, at College Springs, Page County, Iowa, for six years, then returned to Victoria, Ill., and preached for thirteen years. The subject of this sketch entered Knox College in 1869, and remained some time as a student. He commenced the study of medicine in 1872 with Dr. J. R. Corbus, of Amboy, Ill., and graduated from the Chicago Medical College in 1875. He has since practiced medicine. He married, in the fall of 1875, Miss Mary L. Pierson, of Amboy, Ill. They have two children—Harry E. and Laura. He is a member of Amboy Lodge No. 179, I. O. O. F.; also Canton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 197, and of McPherson Chapter, McPherson, Kansas.

JOSEPH MEEK, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Galva, Section 35. He first came with his family to Kansas, May, 1873; took his land in July, 1872 First came to the State in March, 1869, and located in Allen County, on a farm where he followed agricultural pursuits until he located on his present place. He has 200 acres of land, 140 of which are cultivated. In 1882 he raised 2,000 bushels of wheat, an average of twenty bushels per acre. He was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, September 6, 1834, and was raised on a farm. Enlisted near the close of the war in Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio National Guards; served four months. Mustered out in May, 1865. Married in 1860, to Miss Elizabeth McDonald, a native of Kentucky, but raised in Guernsey County, Ohio. They have five children—Frances May, William H., Rose Bell, Levina H. and J. McDonald. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a member of the Greenback party.

DR. F. N. REASONER, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Canton, Section 28. Has 160 acres of land, eighty of which are cultivated. He came to this place in April, 1872, and practiced medicine until 1877, when he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Born in Steuben County, N. Y., October 12, 1834. His parents moved to Randolph County, Ill., in 1837. His father was a missionary pastor and moved about in various portions of Illinois and Indiana. The family moved to Oregon in 1852. He was educated in the Pacific University at Forest Grove, Oregon, in Literati. His medical education was completed at Hygeotherapeutic College of New York city, graduating in March, 1868, and he then attended the Bellevue Hospital lectures. Began the practice of medicine in Ottawa, Ill. Married in 1878 to Miss Frances M. Neal, of Wabash County, Ind. They have one daughter—Rubetta Rozetta, born May 13, 1879. They are members of the Congregational Church. He has served as Township Trustee.

JOHN RICHEY, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Galva, Section 20. He came to this place in 1876. Came to Kansas first in the fall of 1872; has followed farming and stock raising since. Born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1842; raised on a farm. Enlisted August 2, 1862, in Company D, Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Participated in all battles of his command during his service; promoted to Orderly Sergeant; mustered out in July, 1865. He has lived in Ohio and Illinois and followed farming. He is a member of the James B. McPherson Post, No. 87. Was County Commissioner, McPherson County, in 1875. Elected to State Senate, Kansas, in 1876; served four years. Was married in 1870, to Miss Lou Ditch, of Ripley County, Ind. They have six children—Clarence R., Floy B., John E., David C., Alma L., and and an infant son, Preston Blaine. He is a statistical correspondent for Washington, D. C., and president of the Agricultural Society of McPherson County. He has 320 acres of fine land and raised 800 bushels of wheat in 1882, an average of twenty-five bushels per acre.

A. G. ROBB, firm Robb Brothers, dealers in general merchandise. They opened trade in the fall of 1879, theirs being the first store opened in Galva. They carry a general stock of about $4,000. They also deal largely in grain; from July 12, 1882, until November, same year, they bought and shipped 205 cars of wheat. They employ seven men in all branches of their trade. They do a large trade in general merchandise, etc. The postoffice is kept at their store.

H. L. WHITNEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 28, P. O. Galva, has 160 acres of land, all improved. He came to this place in June, 1872. His nearest railroad was then forty miles away. In 1882 he raised 1,300 bushels of wheat, an average of twenty-five bushels per acre. He was born in Henry County, Ill., February 22, 1845. Was raised on a farm and lived in his native county until he came to Kansas. Married in 1867 to Miss Ella Cramer, a native of Henry County, Ill. They have four children—Irena E., Blanch, Juna and Ira. He is a Democrat in politics.

J. K. WILSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Galva, Section 23. He has 153 acres of land, 145 acres are cultivated. He came to this place, with family, April 9, 1874. He first came in October, 1873, and made the original filing on his homestead. Was born in Mahoming County, Ohio, February 21, 1842, and was raised a farmer. Enlisted in August, 1861, Company E, Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry; participated in all battles of his command, being in sixteen general engagements; mustered out in September, 1864. Was married in 1866 to Miss Harriet L. Carson, of his native county, Ohio. They have four children—Florence E., Robert S., Frankie C. and Emma L. They are members of Christian Church.

MARQUETTE.

Marquette is a little hamlet in the northwestern part of McPherson County, situated on the Smoky River. It has several good stores, implement depot, hotel and blacksmith shop. H. S. Bacon is proprietor of the water flour mill, some $10,coo being invested in the business. Marquette was surveyed in March, 1874, by J. D. Chamberlain, County Surveyor, and is located upon the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 17, south, Range 5, west of the Sixth Principal Meridian. S. J. Darrah was president of the Town Company at the time it was located. The other directors were H. S. Bacon, J. G. Maxwell, John P. Stromquest, S D. Wynn, August Browman, J. A. Foster, William Simons, and Charles Stromquest. The first building erected upon the town site was the house of J. A. Foster, where the postoffice was kept. He is still the incumbent. The business of the settlement is represented by seven stores, one blacksmith shop, a mill, a hotel, etc., etc.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—SHARP'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.

H. S. BACON, proprietor of Marquette Flouring Mills. These mills were erected in 1874, size 30x40 feet, stone basement, and wooden building, two and one-half stories high; capacity, 100 barrels in twenty-four hours, with the new process of manufacture. There is a saw-mill in connection, 20x40 feet, one story high, all driven by water from Smoky Hill River, with a head of ten feet. The total cost of mills was $12,000. Mr. Bacon first came to Marquette in the fall of 1872, and found the above mill site. His family came in February, 1873. He has 170 acres of land connected with the mill, owns 600 acres of land total, 340 of which are under cultivation. When he first came to Kansas his nearest market was Salina, thirty miles north. He assisted in the organization of the Marquette Town Company in the spring of 1874. The Marquette postoffice was established in 1873. Mr. Bacon was born in Luzerne County, Pa., March 11, 1827; began miller's trade early in life; moved to Bradford County in 1836; followed milling and teaching until 1854; taught school ten years in Carbon County, Pa.; moved to Marquette, Mich., in 1854, and worked at millwrighting, etc.; built a saw-mill and operated same and followed lumbering until he came to Kansas. He now keeps the only hotel in Marquette, Kan., which is a first-class establishment. Mr. Bacon was married in 1861 to Mrs. Ellen E. (Eddy) Whiting, of Rutland, Vt. They have seven children—Cora E. Whiting, (by Mrs. Bacon's first marriage); Eva C., Inez A., Fay L. (deceased) Jessie W., Don W. (deceased); Roy [illegible], Mary E. Mr. Bacon is a member of the Masonic Order of Marquette, Mich., and of the Episcopal Church of the same place. Is a Republican in politics.

O. W. BAIRD, physician and surgeon of Eclectic school, first came to Kansas in December, 1870, and located in Marquette in April, 1881, where he has since practiced medicine. He was born in Allegany County, N. Y., in 1851; began the study of medicine in 1873, under Dr. M. Otis, of Tabor, Iowa. He began the practice of medicine in Gage County, Neb., in March, 1878; practiced there and across the Kansas State line until he came to Marquette. He was married in March, 1877, to Miss Lotta Rink, of Shelby, Iowa. They have two children—Charles O. and Cora May. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a Republican in politics.

JAMES M. CLAYPOOL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Marquette. He first came to his present place March 1, 1867, being the first settler in the town, and the first to take land. He now owns 440 acres, with 150 cultivated. Salina was the nearest market and postoffice, thirty miles northeast. There was an abundance of buffalo, elk and other wild game which supplied the bold pioneers with their only meat food for a number of years. He was obliged to leave his home a number of times on account of Indian troubles. He broke the first land in the northwest part of McPherson County. He has seen much of pioneer life in the west. He was born in Vinton County, Ohio, October 10, 1842; was raised on a farm in his native county. Enlisted in August, 1861, in Company D, Eighteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after eighteen months service, re-enlisted in Fourth United States Cavalry, Company K. During his service in the army, he participated in twenty-one battles, and was wounded three times; mustered out November 29, 1865. Was married in 1876, to Miss Alice Norris, of Pennsylvania. They have one daughter—Mary Rosanna. He is a member of James B. McPherson Post, No. 87, G. A. R. Is the present Justice of the Peace, and has been Township Trustee.

SAMUEL J. DARRAH, dealer in a general line of hardware and agricultural implements. He came to Kansas in 1857, locating in Leavenworth. He has served as City Clerk of the latter city, also County Clerk of Leavenworth County, Kan., afterward followed freighting to Colorado and New Mexico, etc., until he came to his present place in 1870. He opened the hardware business in 1876. He has since sold out with a view of locating in Montgomery County, Penn. He was born in Berks County, Penn., March 18, 1842. Has followed various occupations; lived in Chicago some time before coming to Kansas. He was a member of the Kansas State Militia in 1864-65; belongs to the Masonic order, also the I. O. O. F. Was married in 1870, to Miss Mary T. Temperly, of Baltimore, Md., born May 8, 1850. They have three children living—Walter P., Schuyler and Edna J.; Mary J. deceased, in the spring of 1882. Mr. Darrah is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

P. F. LINDH, farmer, P. O. Marquette. He located his land October 20, 1869, where he has since farmed. The county at that time was not organized; there were only a few settlers in the northwestern part of McPherson County, and wild game was plenty. He now owns 400 acres of fine land, 300 of which are cultivated. In 1882, he raised 3,550 bushels of wheat on 156 acres. Mr. Lindh was born in Sweden, August 2, 1840, and was raised on a farm. At eighteen years of age, he took a two years' course in an agricultural college in Sweden; had a situation as overseer on a large farm for two years, then took a course in a commercial college in Stockholm, Sweden, graduated in 1863; taught school a few months, and came to America in August, 1864; went to the copper mines of the Lake Superior region, where he followed mining and lumbering until the summer of 1865, when he went to Chicago and followed railroading on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road a short time. Went to Atchison, Kan., in the fall of 1865, and to Omaha, Neb., in August, 1866, and followed carpentering on the U. P. R. R. until he came to the present place. Was married in 1870, to Miss Clara A. Gustofson, of Sweden. They have three children—Selma A., Hulda M. C. and Aurora F. J. Established Colman postoffice about 1872, and was Postmaster two years. He is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church at Marquette, and originator of the same. Was elected Justice of the Peace in 1871, and held the office until 1882, and re-elected in 1883. Has been Notary Public since 1877, and Treasurer of School District since its organization, and treasurer of Marquette Town Company since January, 1879.

D. N. MYERS, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Marquette, Section 14. He took a homestead where the village of Marquette now stands in the latter part of August, 1869. Sold out and located on his present place. He has 160 acres of land, 140 of which are under plow. In 1882 he raised 1,178 bushels of wheat, an average of thirty-one bushels per acre, also raised 3,000 bushels of corn on seventy acres. He was born in Perry County, Pa., December 9, 1842, raised on a farm, and moved to La Salle County, Ill., in 1854, where he lived until the war broke out. He enlisted in the first call for troops in Company D, Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Re-enlisted in December, 1861, in Yates' Battalion of sharpshooters. Re-enlisted as a veteran in the same company in 1863. Participated in all the battles of his command. Was wounded in the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. He was mustered out as Captain in May, 1865. He then tried various occupations, but being crippled by his wound did not get along well for some time. He finally joined the police force of Chicago for six months or more, thence to Iowa, and farmed until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1873 to Miss Kate Wynn, of Northumberland County, Pa. They have three children—Alma, Charlie and Freddie. He is a member of the G. A. R. of Iowa and is a Republican.

C. R. NORTON, stock raiser and farmer, Section 2, P. O. Marquette. He buys and raises stock and makes that a business. He came to his place in 1881, first came to the township in 1878. First came to Kansas in September, 1874, making the above business his main occupation since. He was born in Greenfield, Highland Co., Ohio, August 9, 1855, and raised in his native place Began business life as a jeweler, following the business only a short time. Came to Kansas for his health and has since remained. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Masonic order of McPherson, and present Township Clerk. Was married in 1882 to Miss Augusta Brown of Evansville, Ind. He is a Republican in politics.

GEORGE N. NORTON, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Marquette, Section 3. He settled on his place in 1873. Has 1,000 acres, 100 of which are cultivated. He built the first frame house in the township. He was born in Greenfield, Highland Co., Ohio, in 1847, and was raised in his native place and followed book-keeping a number of years, also followed railroading for some time. Was married in 1879 to Miss Zella Fisher, of Lindsborg, Kas., but a native of Indiana. They have two children, William and Eugene. He is a Republican in politics.

J. Y. PARKER, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Marquette, Section 4, Range 5, Township 17. He first came to this place February 12, 1870, taking his land as a soldier's homestead. He has 640 acres, 150 of which are cultivated. He raised 1,300 bushels of wheat in 1882, an average of twenty-two bushels per acre, 130 acres of corn, averaging forty bushels per acre. He is quite largely interested in stock business. The county was only sparsely settled when he came. Not a house to be seen where the village of Marquette now stands. He was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., May 4, 1842. He began his life as a clerk. Enlisted May 21, 1861, in Company A, First New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. Participated in all the battles of his command and was mustered out in June, 1864. He was married in 1868 to Miss Belle J. Range of Stewart Run, Forest Co., Pa., born July 12, 1844. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Marquette. His wife was Postmistress of Calmar, Kas., six years. During the early times he hauled his corn sixty-five miles to market. Sometimes was kept from home five or six days by severe storms and his wife was left alone to do the work of the farm in mid-winter.

A. P. RENIUS, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Marquette, Section 4. He first came to his place in October, 1869. Has 240 acres of land, 140 of which is cultivated. He raised 1,600 bushels of wheat in 1882, an average of twenty-five bushels per acre. He was born in Sweden in 1836. Was raised a farmer. Came to America in 1863 and lived in Illinois a short time, St. Louis, Mo, and Omaha, Neb., where he worked at carpenter work. He returned to his native country in 1868 and remained till the summer of 1869. Was married in 1873 to Miss Matilda Nelson, also a native of Sweden. They have four children, Nancy, Agnes, Mauritz and Chanckette. They are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, of which building he was the contractor and builder of the Marquette church. He has served two terms as Township Treasurer. Is a Republican.

REV. MAURITZ STOLPE, pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Elim Church of Marquette was born in Sweden, June 15, 1858; educated in Gottenburg and Upsala, Sweden. Came to America in 1879; was ordained to the holy ministry October 16, 1880. He preached in Sweden on a license a short time previous to coming to America and taking charge of the above church. He is a member of the Lutheran General Synod of the United States.

JUDGE J. M. UNDERWOOD, farmer and stockraiser, P. O. Marquette, Section 34, Township 17, Range 5 west. He first came to Saline County, Kan., in May, 1866. He engaged in hunting buffalos for a number of years, not intending to settle, but finally located as above noted, where he has since been engaged in farming and stockraising, locating on his present place in the spring of 1870. His nearest market, mill and postoffice was Salina, thirty-one miles away; there were very few settlers in this township. He and brother Reuben made a contract to supply the K. P. R. R. Co. with buffalo meat, while the company were building the railroad. They killed about 1,200 buffalos during the season of 1866, and filled their contract. He (J. M. Underwood) was born in Clirton County, Ohio, March 24, 1841; was raised a farmer. Enlisted April 20, 1861, in Company B, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; participated in all battles of his command until discharged November, 1862, for disability contracted in service in the battle of Shiloh. He afterwards raised Company F, Sixtieth Ohio, Volunteer Infantry, in March, 1864, and was made Captain of the company and participated in all battles, Wilderness campaigns beginning May 4, 1864, and closing at the surrender of General Robert E. Lee, April 11, 1865; mustered out August 8, 1865, and started West January 1, 1866. Was married in May, 1869, to Miss Jennie L. McConnell, of Jacksonville, Ill. They have five children—Fannie C., Robert, Charles R., Lucy and Nellie. He has served three terms as Probate Judge of McPherson County, beginning in 1872 and ending in 1876 inclusive. Represented McPherson County or Seventy-eighth District in Kansas State Legislature in 1873-74. He is a member of James B. McPherson Post, No. 87, G. A. R., and the Masonic fraternity, of McPherson.

W. O. WATSON, dealer in hardware and machinery, sewing machines, etc., opened trade in 1881, and carry an average stock of $5,000. He first came to Saline County, Kan., in May, 1872, where he followed agricultural pursuits until he came to Marquette, Kan., in October, 1881. Was born at Cold Spring, Putnam Co., N. Y., May 18, 1846, and was raised on a farm. Moved to Greene County, Ill., with his parents in 1858. He has followed canvassing for many years for various things. Enlisted September 11, 1861, in Company D, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all battles of his command until taken prisoner at Battle Ackworth, and confined in Rebel prisons six months. Mustered out May 30, 1865. Was married in 1871 to Miss Martha Yarnell, of Ohio. They have four children—Maud, Malcolm V., Rachel H. and Rose. He is a member of the Masonic Order, of Illinois. Is a Republican in politics.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

J. W. BEAN, farmer and stockraiser, Section 36, P. O. Lindsborg, has 506 acres of land. 375 of which is cultivated; thirty-five acres of various varieties of timber; Smoky Hill River has its course through his farm for a mile. In 1882 he raised 2,500 bushels of wheat, an average of thirty-three bushels per acre. He has a cattle ranch of 1,920 acres, in company with B. F. Duncan, in the southeast corner of Ellsworth County, where they keep about 300 head of cattle. He came to Union Township in the spring of 1873. He was born in Frederick County, Va., in 1834. His parents removed to Clinton County, Ohio, in 1841. In 1864 he went to Andrew County, Mo., where he followed agricultural pursuits until he came to Kansas. He has served in several town offices; is a member of the McPherson County Board of Commissioners. Mr. Bean married, in 1859, Miss Sarah Jenkins, a native of Jeffersonville, Ohio. They have two children—Edith D. and Dell H. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a Republican in politics.

B. F. DUNCAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 26, P. O. Lindsborg. He came to this place in the spring of 1872. He has 454 acres of fine land, 300 of which are under cultivation. In 1882 he raised 4,000 bushels of wheat, an average of thirty-three bushels per acre. He was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1837. Was raised on a farm and learned the millers' trade. He emigrated to the Platte purchase, Andrew County, Mo., in 1846, where he lived until coming to Kansas. He enlisted March 7, 1862, in Company F, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, Missouri State Militia; participated in all the battles of his command until discharged for disability contracted while in service, in 1863. He was married in 1865, to Miss Edith C. Bean, of Clinton County, Ohio. He has a half interest in the Bean & Duncan cattle ranch in southeast corner of Ellsworth County, Kan., where they have 1,000 acres of land fenced, and keep over three hundred head of cattle.

SOLOMON STEPHENS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 29, Township 17, Range 4, P. O. Marquette, came to his place in April, 1866. His brother David came with him. There were only five settlers in that vicinity at that time. Their nearest market and postoffice was then Salina, thirty-five miles off. There was then not a grist-mill in McPherson County. They were frequently stirred up by the Indian scares, but no serious difficulties ever arose from Indian hostilities. The early pioneers frequently came together and remained at his father's place for a number of days for protection. The Indians would often steal the stock from the early pioneers on Sharp's Creek. Buffalo, elk and wild turkeys were found in great abundance, and supplied the principal meat food for years. Mr. Stephens was born in Campbell County, Tenn., March 6, 1840, and was raised on a farm. He has followed agricultural pursuits and stock-raising all his life. He went to Indiana the winter of 1849-50 with his parents. In 1854 he moved to Juneau County, Wis., and farmed until the fall of 1865. He went to Colorado in 1876 and engaged in mining. He now owns a valuable interest in that State. He was County Treasurer of McPherson County in 1871-72; State Senator from the Twenty-ninth District, Kansas Legislature, in 1875-76, serving two years. Is a Republican in politics.

CHARLES J. STROMQUIST, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 28, P. O. Smoky Hill. He came to Kansas December 18, 1869. Worked two years at the carpenters' trade, then began farming. He was born in Sweden, September 27, 1842. Worked mostly on the farm, but also learned the carpenters' and millers' trades. Came to America in 1867. Located at Chicago, where he worked at the carpenter's trade until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1873, to Miss Johanna M. Isakson, a native of Sweden, born July 31, 1849. They have four children—Agnes E., Anna W., Charles E., Francis J. L. (deceased), and Elvira S. He has served as Trustee of Sharp's Creek for two years, and Union Township two and one-half years, and a member of the School Board for several years. He is a member of the Freemount Swedish Lutheran Church, and has been trustee and cashier of the same for the past ten years. He has served as Justice of the Peace two years; is also one of the directors of the Bethania Academy at Lindsborg, Kan.

HARPER TOWNSHIP.

W. C. McCORMICK, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 20, P. O. Sharp's Creek. He came to his place in the spring of 1871. At that time the county was sparsely settled only along the streams. His then nearest market was Salina, thirty-five miles away. He now has 240 acres of land, 155 of which are cultivated. In 1882 he raised 2,000 bushels of wheat. He was born in Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa., July 7, 1841. He was raised on a farm, and enlisted in January, 1862, in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; participated in all the battles of his command. Re-enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; was mustered out in 1865. He returned to and lived in his native place until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1868, to Miss H. Mide Brown, of Pittston, Luzerne Co., Pa. He is a member of the James B. McPherson Post, No. 87, G. A. R. Has served as Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, etc.

JAMES M. WILSON, P. O. Sharp's Creek, Section 8, Township 18, Range 4 west, owns 1,040 acres of fine land, 400 of which is cultivated. This is one of the finest stock ranches to be found in Kansas. In 1882 he raised 3,000 bushels of wheat. He also raised 200 acres of corn, or 6,000 bushels. He came to Salina, Kan., in 1870; lived there until 1876, but carried on his farm. He has also been engaged in merchandising in Salina five years. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, January 17, 1829, and raised on a farm. Has lived in Iowa, Minnesota, and four and a half years in California, where he was engaged in mining. Was educated in Noble County, Ohio. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in April, 1863, to Miss Mary E. Wilson, born December 31, 1843, in Monroe County, Ohio. Mr. Wilson keeps a large amount of cattle, sheep and hogs on hand, buys and sells, etc.

ROXBURY.

Roxbury is situated in the northeastern corner of the county, in the rich valley of Gypsum Creek. It contains a good store, postoffice, schoolhouse, church and other buildings. The Baptist Society was organized in 1872, and a good frame building, 30x40 feet, was completed in 1882, although it had been commenced in 1878. The enrolled membership of the society is thirty; value of property, including two lots, $1,000. Pastors who have served the church: Rev. D. McGregor, Rev. P. R. Prophet and Rev. Wm. D. Shields. There is at present no settled pastor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—GYPSUM CREEK TOWNSHIP.

B. B. GATES, of the firm of B. B. Gates & Co., dealers in general merchandise, opened business alone, in June, 1872, and carried a stock of $1,500, now carries a stock of $3,000. The company is E. W. Blaine, who is the Asst. Postmaster of Roxbury. Mr. Gates has 760 acres of fine land in Gypsum Creek Township, and adjoining Township 5, 400 of which are cultivated. In 1882 B. B. Gates & Co., raised 6,000 bushels of wheat, an average of twenty-five bushels to the acre. The firm own 320 acres in the above township, 250 of which are cultivated, and 960 acres in Marion County, adjoining McPherson County. Mr. Gates, Postmaster, first came to Roxbury in the spring of 1872. He was born in Derby, New Haven Co., Conn., December 24, 1824; went to Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1834, and there he was raised a farmer. Then lived in various places in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana, engaged in the hotel and grocery business. He is Township Treasurer of Gypsum Creek, and a Republican in politics.

JAMES MUIR, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Roxbury, Section 16. He first came to Kansas in the fall of 1857, and worked some time in a saw mill at Lawrence. Came to Salina March 4, 1858, farmed there until he came to his present place, in the spring of 1873. The country was considerably settled. He assisted to build the first house in Salina, in the summer of 1855. He took up the first land, and opened up the first farm in Saline County, near Salina. The nearest markets then, of any account, was Kansas City, Mo., 200 miles east. The trip was made with oxen, taking from four to six weeks. He would haul buffalo hides East, and return with general merchandise. He was born in Scotland, January 1, 1833. Came alone to America in 1851, settling in Randolph County, Ill., he worked as a hired man on a farm for some time. Married in 1861, to Miss Abbie M. Wilcox, a native of New York City, born November 9, 1839. He has 200 acres of land in Section 16; 160 of which is cultivated. He makes stock-raising a specialty.

A. C. SPILMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 9, P. O. Roxbury. He came to this place in the spring of 1871. He has 400 acres of land, 200 of which are cultivated. In 1882 he, in company with James Muir, raised 2,400 bushels of wheat. He now makes stock-raising a specialty, and has a fine lot of cattle. He was born in Yazoo City, in 1837; was raised in Madison County, Ill., his parents moving there in 1838. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Company F, Sixth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; served nearly a year, and was transferred to the Third Indiana Home Guards, serving on the frontiers in Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Kansas. He was promoted to First Lieutenant and Captain of Company B, Third Indiana Home Guards; was mustered out May 31, 1865. He first came to Kansas in September, 1857, living at Lawrence, and was a correspondent for several Eastern newspapers. Came to Salina in 1858, and has farmed and surveyed since. He was elected County Surveyor of Saline County in 1865, and served one term. Served one term from Saline County, in the Kansas Legislature, in 1867. He has held several township offices. He was married in 1866, to Miss Mary A. Kennison, a native of Ohio. They had two children—James and May. His wife died in 1871. Was married again in 1877, to Harriet Stevens, of Pennsylvania. They have had one son, Alfred Edwin He is a Republican in politics.

HENRY B. TOLLE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Roxbury, Section 4. He came to this place in May, 1866; being the first man to take up land in McPherson County, and his claim the first entered at land office. His nearest neighbor was six miles off. There was a threatened outbreak of Indians in June, 1868, which caused a good deal of uneasiness with the few pioneers in that wild country. He now has 200 acres of land, 100 of which is cultivated. In 1882, raised 1,100 bushels of wheat, an average of twenty-five bushels per acre. He was born in Glasgow, Barron Co., Ky., February 5, 1842, and raised on a farm. Enlisted October, 1861, in Company E, Ninth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry; participated in many battles of his command; mustered out in December, 1864. Married in 1867, to Miss Sarah F. Snoddy, of Glasgow, Ky. They are members of Methodist Episcopal Church of Gypsum Creek Township. In the summer of 1882, he erected a church building, wholely with his own means; the size of which was 28x42 feet, frame, at a cost of $1,000. It is located on Section 4, Township 17, Range 1. The above church society was formed in 1869, with Rev. Phillips as pastor; consisting of eight members, belonging to three families; Rev. P. P. Wesley is the present pastor.

JOSEPH T. TOLLE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Gypsum Creek. He has 520 acres of land in one body, partly lying in McPherson and partly in Saline counties, 273 of which are cultivated. In 1882, he raised 3,400 bushels of wheat, an average of thirty-two bushels per acre. He made the entry on his land May 4, 1866; moved his family March 20, 1867. His nearest postoffice was twenty-four miles away. He erected a dwelling in February, 1867; nearest neighbor lived four miles away. There were Indian troubles in the fall of 1867, one man being killed, a Mr. Teple. Neighbors had their horses stolen by the Indians; the pioneers all took their families to Salina that fall, where they remained some time. He was born in Barron County, Ky., February 5, 1834, and lived there until 1862, thence to Bartholemew County, Ind., and farmed until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1858, to Miss Martha J. Ward, of his native State. They have seven children—Mary E., Robert S., Lovie J., Hattie G., Harry F., Walter T. and Christie C. His wife died February 12, 1878, he was again married February 26, 1879, to Phebe Hodges, of Richland County, Ohio; they have three children—Lole A., Wilbur W. and Charlie J. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was the first Postmaster of McPherson County. The first sermon was preached in his house by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, a Presbyterian minister, in 1867. There was a Methodist Episcopal Society formed about that time, of which Mr. Tolle was leader until 1877. He began preaching in 1877, as a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SPRING VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH C. BURGESS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 22, P. O. Canton. He has 160 acres of fine land, 140 of which are cultivated. In 1882, he raised 1,200 bushels of wheat, an average of twenty-five bushels to the acre. He came to this place in the spring of 1873. He was born in Hocking County Ohio, December 17, 1835, and was raised a farmer; followed the carpenter trade at Three Rivers, Mich., some time, thence went to Poweshiek County, Iowa, where he followed carpenter work and farming until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1857 to Miss Eda Wood, of Loraine County, Ohio. They have five sons—Oliver J., Joseph H., John L., Henry M., and Carys M. He is a Republican in politics. His wife served as the first school District Clerk one term.

C. A. CHAMPLIN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 17, P. O. Canton. He came to his place in January, 1876. He owns 480 acres of land, 350 of which are cultivated. In 1882 he raised 2,925 bushels of wheat, an average of twenty-five bushels to the acre. He was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., October, 9, 1840, and was raised on a farm. The family moved to Rockford, Ill., in 1845, he was there raised. Enlisted in the spring of 1861, in Company H, Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was wounded in the battle of Shiloh, April, 6, 1862. Re-enlisted in Company A, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry as a Veteran, December 15, 1863; was wounded May 24, 1864, at the battle of Marksville, La., and was discharged at Baton Rouge, January, 28, 1865. He participated in all the battles of his command in Cavalry. Is a member of Silas Miller Post, No. 84, G. A. R. Has served as Township Trustee for the past three years. Married March 5, 1865, to Miss Alice Pickard, of Pennsylvania, who was raised in Ogle County, Ill. They have six children—Joel B., Herbert H., Alfred R., Frederick C., Roy F., and Robert A. He has two severe wounds received in the battles of the Rebellion and receives a pension by reason of the same.

B. F. HUMBLE, farmer, stockraiser and carpenter, P. O. Canton, southwest quarter Section 22, has 160 acres fine land, with 120 cultivated. He came to his place in July, 1874. Born in Warren County, Tenn., November 27, 1844. Was raised on a farm, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. Was in his State service during the war. Married, 1867, to Miss Eliza J. Jones, of same county. They have five children—Andy P., William, Fred C., Matt and Ruberta. He is a member of the Cumberland, Tenn., Presbyterian Church and I. O. O. F.

THOMAS W. MOON, farmer and stockraiser, Section 20, P. O. Canton. He has 160 acres of land, all cultivated. In 1882 he raised 2,600 bushels of wheat, an average of twenty-three bushels to the acre. He came to this place with his family in 1874. He was born in Clinton County, Ohio, January 23, 1829, and was raised on a farm. Went to Grant County, Ind., in 1854, and farmed nine years; returned to Ohio and farmed until he came to Kansas. He was married, in 1850, to Margaret Carry, of the same county. They have thirteen children—John C., married; Caroline, married to Wm. Fresh; Eliza J., married to Henry Weaver; Nathan W., married; Sarah A., married to James Brown; Luella, at home; Susan, married to Lambert Bailey; Emma, Henry B., Amaziah G., Alma, Thomas E. and Linnie. He is a member of the quaker Friends Church, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Greenback party.

HON. J. M. SIMPSON, P. O. Spring Valley, was born in Stock Township, Harrison Co., Ohio, April 17, 1845, and resided there until 1864, when he removed to Christian County, Ill., where he remained until the time of his removal to Kansas, March 1, 1876, locating on Section 33, Township 20, Range 1 west, where he has since resided, although he did not remove his family to Kansas until the spring of 1877. He has held various offices in his township, having held for three terms the position of Town Clerk, and connected with the school government most of the time since he has been in the State. In November, 1882, he was elected a member of the Kansas House of Representatives. He was educated at Meadville, Pa., and in Illinois. Mr. Simpson is in every sense a representative man, having manifested in public life marked ability and vigor. He was married in Mohawk Village, in Ohio, July 31, 1872, to Mattie J. Moore, a native of that village. They have three children—Roberta A., Lacy M. and Stuart T. Mr. S. is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

LONE TREE TOWNSHIP.

CHRISTIAN W. BRUBAKER, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. McPherson, Section 17; has 1,200 acres of fine land. In 1882, he raised 13,000 bushels of wheat, an average of thirty bushels per acre. He came to his place December 13, 1875; moved his family February 20, 1876. He was born in Rapho Township, Lancaster Co., Pa., August 4, 1837, and was raised on a farm in his native place until 1871, when he moved to Edgar County, Ill., where he farmed until he came to Kansas. Married September 17, 1861, to Miss Martha M. Brubaker, of East Hempfield, Lancaster Co., Pa. They have two children—Abram L., and Elizabeth. Wife died February 21, 1866. Was again married December 5, 1868, to Miss Polly Lehman, of Launtenderry, Lebanon Co., Pa. They have three children—Miles, Aaron and Martha. Wife died February 20 1875. Again married January 1, 1876, to Miss Catherine Wheeland, of Pennsylvania. They are members of the German Baptist Church.

J. J. COLBY, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Galva, northeast quarter, Section 3, Township 20, Range 2, west. He has 166.95 acres of land, with 110 acres under cultivation. In 1882, he raised 1,000 bushels of wheat. He came to his homestead March 27, 1872, built a sod house 10x16 feet, and lived in that rude structure four years. He then erected a good frame dwelling. He held the office of Postmaster two years, soon after coming to this place. His market in 1872 was Newton, thirty-one miles south. Buffalo, deer and antelope dotted the prairies in vast numbers, and furnished their only meat for some time. He was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, October 1, 1832; was raised a sailor and followed the great lakes for twenty-five years, beginning as a man before the mast and ending a sailor's life as mate, of "Fountain City" propeller. Enlisted in the spring of 1864 in the Second Ohio Light Artillery, and was Wagon Master of his command. He was mustered out in August, 1865. Married January 17, 1860, to Miss Sarah J. Whiton, of Kingsville, Ashtabula Co., Ohio. They have five children—Jennie Z., Madison J., Bertha J., married to Mr. Frank Robb, of Galva; Mary A., and Edwin W.

JOSEPH FINKLE, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Galva, Section 4. He came to this place in March, 1872. His nearest market was then Newton, thirty miles southeast. His nearest neighbor lived three miles away. His nearest grist-mill was Salina, forty miles north. Buffalo, deer and antelope dotted the plains thickly. Mr. F. now owns 500 acres of fine land, all cultivated. In 1882, he raised 10,000 bushels of wheat. He was born in Columbia County, N. Y., November 19, 1825, and was raised on a farm; went to Michigan in 1853, and farmed there until he came to Kansas in 1872. He was married, in 1847, to Miss Mary A. Wheeler, a native of Connecticut. They have nine children—Norman, Watson, Arthur, (married and living near on farms), Cordelia (married Mr. John Small, who is a farmer near by), Perry and Judson (who live at home, but work their own land, of which they have eighty acres each, adjoining their father's), Alice (married Mr. Frank Morse, and lives on a farm in Empire Township), Charles and Cora E. (at home). He is a member of the Christian Church and deacon of the same.

GEORGE HARROUFF, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. McPherson, Section 18. He has 240 acres of land, all cultivated. In 1882, he raised 2,200 bushels wheat, an average yield of twenty-four bushels per acre. He came to his place January 22, 1873. He was born in Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co, Pa., October 12, 1848, and was raised on a farm; parents moved to Macon County, Ill., in 1852, where he was brought up and lived until he immigrated to Kansas.

JEFFERSON HOLMES, farmer and stock raiser, Section 26, P. O. Farms, has 320 acres of very fine land, 190 of which are cultivated. He located on his place in April, 1871, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was appointed Postmaster of Farms Postoffice July 20, 1877, and has since held the office. He opened a stock of general merchandise in August of the same year, of about $150 worth. He now carries an average stock of $2,000. He has been a member of the School Board for the past six years. In 1882 he raised 2,750 bushels of wheat, an average of twenty-seven bushels to the acre. He was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., October 24, 1831, and was raised on a farm and in a grist-mill. He worked in the mills at Ann Arbor and Scio, Mich., for several years. He has lived in Burlington, Iowa, and various other places, where he has been engaged in milling and farming. He married, in 1851, Miss Hannah Culy, of Washtenaw County, Mich. She was born and married under the same roof. They have six children—Thomas J., married; Francis D., George B., William T., Edward E. and Clara Lillian. He is a member of the Progressive Brethren Church.

THOMAS J. HOLMES, farmer and stock raiser, Section 14, P. O. Farms. He came to this place in April, 1875; came to the township with his parents in April, 1871. He has 160 acres of very fine land, 140 of which are cultivated. In 1882 he raised 2,626 bushels of wheat, an average of twenty-five bushels to the acre. He was born in Webster, Mich., May 2, 1853; was reared on a farm and lived in his native place until 1856, when he moved with his parents to Burlington, Iowa, where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was married February 24, 1879, to Miss Martha J. Caldwell, of Rolla County, West Va. They have two children—Art Wendell and Rena.

F. J. MAXWELL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 15, P.O. Lone Tree, has 160 acres of land, 140 acres of which are under cultivation. In 1882 he raised 2,300 bushels of wheat. He came to his land in the fall of 1873. He was born in Hamilton County, Ill., February 28, 1840; was raised on a farm near Carrollton, Greene County, Ill. He is a follower of the Lord. He was married in 1871 to Miss Rebecca H. Cooper, of Carrollton, Greene County, Ill. They have three children—Alice, Edgar and Walter. He is superintendent of the Empire Union Sabbath-school, of Lone Tree Township.

THOMAS M. MIDDLESWART, farmer and stock raiser, Section 11, P. O. Galva, has 160 acres of fine land, 133 of which are cultivated. He came to this place May 1, 1872. In 1882 he raised 2,855 bushels of wheat, an average of twenty-one bushels to the acre. He was born in Mason County, Ky., February 28, 1828. He was raised a farmer, and his parents went to Brown County, Ohio, in 1820, where he was raised and educated. He moved to Carrollton, Greene County, Ill., in 1867, where he farmed until he came to Kansas. Enlisted September 22, 1864, in the Fourth Ohio Independent Company Cavalry; participated in General Sherman's march to the sea; was mustered out at Washington, D. C., May 27, 1865; discharged at Camp Denison, June 5, 1865. Was married in 1853 to Miss Rebecca J. Gillespie, of Brown County, Ohio. They have four children—Joseph N., Rebecca F., William McKee and James D. S. Rebecca F. married Mr. George Evans, of Lone Tree Township. Mr. Middleswart is a member of James A. G. McPherson Post No. 87, G. A. R.; also the A. H. T. A. of Empire. He is a Republican.

JAMES H. RICHARDSON, farmer, P. O. Lone Tree. He has a pre-emption in the northwest quarter and a soldier homestead in the southeast quarter of Section 14; a timber claim in the northwest quarter of Section 24; railroad land in the southwest quarter and south half of the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 13; and school land in the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 36, all in Township 20, Range 2 west, Lone Tree Township, amounting to 760 acres, 580 of which are cultivated. On his timber claim there are seventeen acres of timber, consisting of walnut, catalpa, oak, hickory, coffee bean and butternut. He has five acres of orchard on his homestead farm, consisting of nearly all varieties of fruits, and a row of cottonwood trees on it on each side of the 200 rods of Crooked Creek, four feet apart. The homestead and railroad land have the creek on them, and to have the timber claim attached, consisting then of 520 acres, is the making of a first-class grain and stock farm. He came to his claim in the latter part of June, 1872. He was born in Allegheny City, Allegheny Co., Pa., April 30, 1831. Was raised in Temperanceville, now the Thirty-sixth Ward of Pittsburgh, Pa. Enlisted on or about the 13th of July, 1861, in Company C, Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; participated in many battles and skirmishes, and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., the 15th of August, 1865; was paid off at Davenport, Iowa, August 30, 1865. The following are the battles and skirmishes he participated in: Ambuscaded at Charleston, Mo., New Madrid, skirmish before Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Savannah; to the shoulders in water, Columbia, Bentonville. He was a Corporal. He is a member of the James B. McPherson Post No. 87, G. A. R., and the I. O. O. F.

J. L. SEITZ, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. McPherson, Section 6. He came to Kansas in February, 1872, locating on his place; has 160 acres of land, 130 of which are under cultivation. He raised 1,800 bushels of wheat in 1882, being an average of thirty-three bushels to the acre. He has served as Township Trustee and Treasurer four years. He was born in Cumberland County, Pa., April 16, 1847. He was raised on a farm, enlisted January 24, 1864, in Company K, Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Stone River. He was Orderly Sergeant of the company and was mustered out September 20, 1865. He afterward followed farming in Decatur, Macon Co., Ill., until he came to Kansas. He now deals largely in real estate, farms, etc. Was married February 1, 1870, to Miss Margaret Wintrode, who was born in Fulton, Stark Co., Ohio, March 18, 1845. They have five children—Adelbert W., Leora B., Cleo Colfax, Hattie P. and Fred L. He is a member of the Masonic order and Republican in politics.

T. B. SPEECE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 6, P. O. McPherson; has 160 acres of land with 120 cultivated He came to his place in September, 1873; has served as Township Treasurer, etc. He was born in Jasper County, Mo., January 26, 1846. His parents moved to Shelby County, Ohio, the same year, where he was brought up and lived until 1857, when he moved to Logan County, Ill., and from thence to Macon County, making farming his business. He enlisted August 2, 1862, in Company C, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in Forest's raid through Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss., Black River campaign, Helena, Ark., and Little Rock. Was discharged May 4, 1864, for disability contracted while in the service. He is a member of the James B. McPherson Post No. 87, G. A. R., and Masonic order of McPherson. He married in the fall of 1867 Miss Sarah Jammerson, a native of Illinois. They have four children—Edgar G., Milton, Mattie and Jessie. He is a Republican in politics.

EATHAN A. STOOKEY, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. McPherson, Section 8. He came to his place in April, 1871. Has 160 acres of fine land with about 135 acres cultivated. In 1882 he raised 3,000 bushels of wheat, an average of twenty-five bushels per acre. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 16, 1839 and raised on a farm. Moved to Tippecanoe County, Ind., 1868, where he farmed three years; thence came to Kansas. Married in 1858 to Miss Mahala Bryant, of Ross County, Ohio. They have five children—Jennie, married to Mr. John Davis, now of Mechanicsville, Ind., John A., Clara E., Ida L. and Mary B. He is a member of Dunkard Church and the School Board.

EDWARD SWANDER, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. McPherson, Section 7. Has 160 acres of land, 100 of which are cultivated. In 1882 he raised 400 bushels of wheat. He was School Treasurer in 1874, 1875 and 1876, and elected County Commissioner in the fall of 1880. He was born in Shelby County, Ohio, November 7, 1838; moved to Macon County, Ill., in 1865. Has always followed farming. Married, in 1860, Miss Elizabeth Bennett, of Shelby County, Ohio. They have seven children—Ella F., David A., Maggie, Emm Alfred H., Lydia M. and James Hayes. He is a Republican in politics.

BYRON WILLIAMS, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. McPherson, Section 7. He came to his place in March, 1872. He has 160 acres of fine land, with 100 acres cultivated. In 1882 he raised 1,050 bushels of wheat, an average of twenty-three bushels per acre. He was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, September 10, 1842; lived there on a farm until 1868, when he moved to Tama County, Iowa, and farmed until he came to Kansas. Married, in 1870, Miss Laura McGee, a native of Iowa. They have two children—Judie H. and Clara H. They are members of the Baptist Church. He is a Republican in politics.

KING CITY TOWNSHIP.

DANIEL D. CARPENTER, farmer and stock raiser, carpenter and joiner, P. O. McPherson, owns 160 acres on Section 9, northeast quarter, eighty of which are under cultivation. He came to this place June 14, 1871. His family came the October following. He has since been engaged in farming and stock raising, and working at building. He was born in Smithville, Chenango Co., N. Y., March 1, 1836; was raised a cooper and farmer. Enlisted August 14, 1861, in Company A, Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Served until discharged for disability, contracted while in service, in April, 1863. He was married July 3, 1865, to Miss Sarah A. Gray, a native of Concord, Erie Co., Pa. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, of which he was clerk for the first six years after the organization. They have four children—Adelbert L., Mary K., Stella L. and Franklin A. He is a member of the James B. McPherson Post, No. 87, G. A. R., and the I. O. O. F. of McPherson. He was elected the first Justice of the Peace, and served two terms, of King City Township. In 1882 he raised 1,000 bushels of wheat, or an average of thirty bushels per acre.

JOHN U. FELLOWS, P. O. King City, farmer, stock raiser, Government store-keeper and United States Gauger since 1880, for the Fourth Division of the District of Kansas. He was Secretary of the Ashtabula Colony from Ohio. He came to this place in the spring of 1871, southeast quarter Section 22; has 160 acres of fine land, 140 of which is cultivated. He erected the first board residence on his land in the spring of 1871, that being the first on homestead land of the kind in that part of McPherson County. He was born in Greenbush, opposite Albany, N. Y., May 6, 1843. His parents moved with their family to Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1851, where he was raised and educated. He enlisted May 1, 1861, in Company B, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all the battles of his command, and was discharged October 8, 1863, for disability contracted in the service. He afterward attended school and clerked until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1866, to Miss Cynthia J. Marr, of Ashtabula County, Ohio. They have one son—Charles W. Mr. Fellows is a member of James B. McPherson Post, No. 87 G. A. R.

JOSEPH GAMBLE, P. O. King City, came to this place in the spring of 1877, locating for his father, on Section 25. His father, David Gamble, came soon after and supplied the means for purchasing and improving the farm, which he now owns. It consists of 480 acres of land, 160 of which are under cultivation. They raised 200 bushels of wheat in 1882, an average of twenty-five bushels per acre. David Gamble was born in Indiana County, Pa., in 1811. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Huntley, a native of Canada. There were two sons—Joseph and Lemuel W., deceased. Joseph was born in Canada, in 1837, and was raised on a farm, emigrating to Michigan with his parents when a small boy.

J. A. GARDNER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. McPherson, Section 1, southwest quarter, 160 acres, 100 of which is cultivated. He came to Empire Township in spring of 1873, and opened a farm and began stock-raising, which he has since followed. Was born in East Fairfield, Columbiana Co., Ohio, 1845; was raised on a farm. Enlisted August 4, 1861, in Company G, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; participated in all battles of his command; wounded in the battle of Guntown, Miss., June, 1864; mustered out in September, 1865. Married in December, 1869, to Miss Mattie F. Stone, of Decatur County, Iowa. They have two sons and two daughters—Freddie J., Bernie M., Myrtle E. and George R. The eldest was born in Decatur County, Iowa, and the others in King City Township, Kansas. He is a member of James B. McPherson Post, No. 87, G. A. R. His wife is a member Christian Church. He has served as Township Trustee, U. S. Enumerator, census 1880, in his District, Police Judge a short time, while he lived in McPherson, Kan.

D. B. HOISINGTON, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Little Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y., May 1, 1818. He was raised a blacksmith. Came to Kansas, in 1871, and located on Section 12, Range 3, west, King City Township. Enlisted in 1861, in the Eleventh New York Light Artillery. Was mustered out before Petersburg Camp, in the field, October 20, 1864. He was married July 4, 1840, to Miss Hannah C. Miller, of Onondaga County, N. Y. They have two daughters and one son, E. H., born in Port Byron, N. Y., September 30, 1843, married in Ashtabula, Ohio, November 23, 1859, to Ammi H. Loomis; Julia, born in Ashtabula, Ohio, August 29, 1848, married in McPherson County, Kan., June 3, 1873, to Milton Williams; Nathan L., born in Ashtabula, Ohio, June 17, 1855. Mr. Hoisington joined the Good Templars Society in Ashtabula, in 1864, and at the same place in 1865, became an Odd Fellow, to which order he has belonged ever since. In 1876, was one of the charter members of the McPherson County, Kansas, Lodge, of which he is still a working member.

JOHN D. MORGAN, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. McPherson, Section 15. He came to his present place in fall of 1871, was a member of the Ashtabula Colony from Ohio. He owns eighty acres of land, forty of which is cultivated. Born in Erie County, N. Y., October 21, 1846, and raised a farmer. Moved to Crawford County, Pa., in 1858, thence to Belvidere, Ill., 1866, followed farming, milling and lumbering. Went to Green Lake County, Wis., in 1866, and farmed until he came to Kansas. Married in 1880, to Mrs. Ella I. (Dodge) Bentley, of Franklin County, Mass. She was born July 12, 1847. She was married in 1865, to Mr. John J. Bentley of Princeton, Green Lake Co., Wis. Mr. Bently died in 1877. They had two children, Freddie H. Bently and Atta Elenora Bently.

HENRY OLIVANT, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. McPherson, Section 32. He owns 480 acres of fine land, 200 of which is cultivated. He raised 700 bushels of wheat in 1882, or an average of twenty-five bushels to the acre. He came to this place in July, 1871. He was born in England, in 1833, and came to America, in February, 1868, locating in Troy, N. Y., where he followed the trade of machinist for some time. He then went to Hoosac Tunnel, Mass., and became the foreman of the machine shops for a time. He then became machinist for the Walter A. Wood Manufacturing Company of Hoosack Falls, N. Y., until he came to Kansas. He is now general foreman in the A. T. & S. F. R. R. shops at Nickerson, Kan., and has 150 men under his supervision. He was married November 7 1852, to Miss Sarah A. Clayton, a native of England. They have four children, George, Harry, Anna and Eliza. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of England.

BERNHARD REICHERT, farmer and stock raiser, Section 13, northwest quarter, P. O. Kings City, owns 160 acres, eighty-five of which is cultivated. He came to this place June 1, 1871, moved his family on November, of the same year and has farmed since. He has served as Township Treasurer and Trustee. He was born in Germany, in 1838, and came to America in 1852, locating in Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he farmed, worked in the planing mill factories, etc. Enlisted March 27, 1861, in Company I, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Soon re-enlisted in Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery. He participated in all the battles of his command, and was mustered out June 15, 1865. He was married in 1867, to Mrs. E. J. Jones, a native of Kentucky. They have two children, Emanuel C. and Catharine M. He is a member of the James B. McPherson Post, No. 87, G. A. R., and Cornucopia Grange, No. 1358. He was brought up a Lutheran

Protestant. In 1882, he raised 671 bushels of wheat, an average of twenty-five bushels to the acre.

J. S. VANDEUSEN, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. McPherson, Section 21. He came to his place in May, 1878, since which he has followed farming, stock raising and teaching. He was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., February 3, 1837, and was raised on a farm and has nearly always followed that business. He was educated in Jonesville Academy in his native county, New York. He lived in that county until twenty-one years old, when he moved to Leland, LaSalle Co., Ill., in the spring of 1858, since which time he has followed teaching—past twenty years. He has ably filled several town offices. Was married in the summer of 1859, to Miss Addie A. Holbrook, of Green County, N. Y. They have nine children—Mary A., Sarah L., Charles H., Lorena E., William R., George P., Frederick B., Ada May and Leonard A. He is a member of A. F. & A. M., of his native place, a Democrat in politics.

DANIEL C. WEDDLE, farmer and stock raiser, P.O. Kings City. He first came to Kansas in September, 1872, remained in Harvey County until May, 1873, when he located on his present place, Section 26. He has 120 acres of land, 100 of which are cultivated. He has also 160 acres on Section 22, all cultivated. In 1882 he raised 5,972 bushels of wheat. He deals largely in live stock and cattle. Has served as Deputy Sheriff of Buchanan County, Mo. He was born in Jackson County, Ind., March 29, 1847, and was raised on a farm. Settled in Buchanan County, Mo. in 1867, where he farmed and raised stock, and from there came to Kansas. Enlisted January 30, 1863, in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all the battles of his command, and was mustered out December 22, 1866. Was married in 1869, to Miss Dianna Nettles, of Arkansas. He is a member of the James B. McPherson Post No. 87, G. A. R. Is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM WEST, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. McPherson, Section 10, northeast quarter. He has 820 acres of fine land, 360 of which are cultivated, all in the above township. Also 160 acres in Lone Tree Township, all cultivated. In 1882 he raised 3,000 bushels of wheat, an average of twenty-four bushels per acre. He located on his homestead in the spring of 1871. He kept hotel in King City eighteen months, then moved to McPherson and erected a house by the latter name. This was the first hotel in the place, which Mr. W. kept about three years. He was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, February 18, 1835, and was raised on a farm. Enlisted in August, 1861, in Company F, Second Ohio Cavalry, served in all actions of his command, until wounded, February 17, 1862, and was discharged in the spring of 1862. He was married in 1858, to Miss Cornelia Bennell, of Seneca County, N. Y. They have one daughter, Susie E. Wife died in June, 1882. He was again married, September 17, 1882. He is a member of James B. McPherson Post No 87. He has served as Justice of the Peace. He is a distiller by trade; now owns a distillery at the defunct King City, with a capacity of a twelve-bushel house. He manufactures from rye and corn, pure sourmash whiskey. It cost $4,000. He employs five men in the business.

NEW GOTTLAND TOWNSHIP.

GUST BURK, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. New Gottland, Section 34. He has 240 acres of land on the above section, and 180 acres on Section 27, all cultivated. In 1882, he raised 1,587 bushels of wheat, an average of thirty-five bushels per acre. He was born in Sweden, February 1, 1846. Came to America in 1867. He worked in various places until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1871, to Miss Anna L. Hult, a native of Sweden. They have four children—Amanda, Charles F., Esther M. and David G. They are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, of New Gottland Township. He has served as Township Trustee, Postmaster, etc. In 1882, he raised nine tons of broom corn, which sold at $100 per ton.

SWAN BURK, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. New Gottland, Section 35, has 400 acres of land with 280 cultivated. In 1882, there was 3,047 bushels of wheat raised on his land, and ninety acres of broom corn, producing thirty tons, which sold at $100 per ton. He came to his place, April 3, 1871. He was born in Sweden in 1839; came to America in 1865, settling in Jefferson County, Iowa, where he worked about three and one-half years, at anything he could find to do. He was married in 1868, to Miss Mary A. Almgren, a native of the latter county, Iowa. They have three children—Clara O., Emma E. and Matilda S. His wife died in 1877. He was married again, March 4, 1881, to Miss Mary C. Hockenson, a native of Sweden. They have one daughter—Ida Maria. They are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, of New Gottland. He has served as Township Treasurer two terms.

C. O. GRANT, farmer and stock raiser, Sections 34 and 35, P. O. New Gottland. He came to this place in the spring of 1876 and opened a farm of 320 acres, 240 of which he has since cultivated. In 1882 he raised 3,000 bushels of wheat and twenty tons of broom corn. He was born in Sweden May 26, 1849, and came to America in 1863, locating in Knox County, Ill. His wife's maiden name was Thilda Grant. They have five children, Hattie M., Albertina W., Mattie W., Nellie A. and Oscar Wilfred E. They are all members of the Swedish Lutheran Church of New Gottland.

JOHN P. GRANT, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. New Gottland, Section 1. He came to his place in the spring of 1872. Owns 600 acres of land, 440 acres he has under cultivation. In 1882 he raised 3,000 bushels of wheat, an average of thirty-five bushels per acre, also twelve tons of broom corn. He was the first Township Trustee elected in McPherson Township. He has been a member of the McPherson County Board for the past three years, and was recently elected for a term of three years. Was born in Sweden November 2, 1837, and came to America in 1863, locating in Galesburg, Ill., at which time he had only $3 in money and a family to keep. He worked at many kinds of labor until he came to Kansas and began farming. Married in 1855 to Miss Anna S. Johnson, a native of Sweden, born January 1, 1838. They have three children, Charles E., David H., and Nellie C. They are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church of this township.

P. M. SANNQUIST, P. O. New Gottland, pastor of the New Gottland Swedish Lutheran Church. This church was organized in 1872. The church building erected in 1876 at a cost of $3,000. There are 250 members at present. P. M. Sannquist came to this place in the fall of 1878 and took charge of the above church. He was born in Oskarhaunn, Sweden, June 8, 1835. Came to America in 1865 and located in Altona, Ill., and took charge of the Lutheran Church there in the fall of 1867 and after that moved to Woodhull, Ill., in the fall of 1871, where he took charge of the Swedish Lutheran Church. Married June 8, 1866, to Miss Ida J. Sandell, a native of Sweden, born August 22, 1845. They have two children—Helda Christine, now attending the academy at Lindsborg, and Peter E., deceased, and Carl Emel, an adopted son. Mr. S. was educated in Allsborg, Sweden, and after coming to America he attended school two years at Paxton, Ford Co., Ill., at Augustana College, graduating in 1867, since which time he has preached. Has built three churches and has one in contemplation at McPherson, Kas.

CASTLE TOWNSHIP.

S. C. ALEXANDER, dealer in general merchandise. He opened trade in November, 1880, and carries an average stock of $4,500. He first located northwest one-quarter Section 35, Castle Township, in March, 1874, and followed farming until he opened trade. Born in Greenville County, Canada, June 6, 1841, and raised in his native place. Went to Goshen, Ind., in 1860, and lived until twenty-one years old. Enlisted in 1863 in Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-six Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Transferred to the construction corps. Mustered out in May, 1865. Returned to Indiana and followed mechanics. Went to Missouri in 1872 and farmed until he came to Kansas. Married in 1867 to Miss Angie Shafer, a native of Ohio. They have three children, Mary J., Thomas R., and Ada G. He is a member of the I. O. O. F, of McPherson. Was elected Justice of the Peace in February, 1882, and has since held the office.

CHARLES M. CASE, dealer in drugs, paints, medicines, oils, and druggists' sundries. He opened trade October 1, 1882, and carries an average stock of $2,500. He first located on a farm in the eastern part of Rice County, in June, 1873, and followed agricultural pursuits until he opened the above business. Born in Woodstock, Windsor Co., Vt., February 4, 1843, and raised and educated in his native place until fifteen years old. Enlisted in the United States navy in 1860 as Master's Mate and participated in all the battles of his squadron on the coast at Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal, and Fernandina, Fla., Mosquito Inlet, and various others on the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers. Mustered out as Ensign in December, 1865. He then went to New York city and followed various kinds of business until he came to Kansas. Married in 1866 to Miss Lotta A. Johnson, of Franklin, Ct. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Staten Island, N. Y.

GEORGE E. GUBERNATOR, farmer, stock raiser and grain dealer, came to Laura, September 23, 1873, locating on a homestead on Section 30. He has 240 acres of land, 200 of which is cultivated. He opened the grain trade in August, 1880. Bought and shipped 150 car-loads of grain in the season of 1882. He erected the first house in Castle Township. He raised 870 bushels of wheat, on an average of twenty-six bushels to the acre. He was born in Adams County, Pa. March 26, 1833, and was raised on a farm. Moved in the spring of 1858 to Randolph County, Ill., where he engaged in milling and farming until 1865, when he moved to Christian County, Ill., and engaged in farming until he came to Kansas. He was married April 13, 1857, to Miss Anna M. Noel, of Adams County, Pa. They have nine children—Agnes L., Anna C., George McClellan, William H., Sarah E., Clara J., Emma J., Henry E. and Caroline E. They are members of the Catholic Church. He was the first Justice of the Peace, elected in 1874, and Township Trustee, elected in 1875 and 1876.

S. M. PRATZ, dealer in all kinds of grain and farmer's produce. Mr. Pratz opened the business in August, 1882, and up to December 17th of the same year bought and shipped 140 car-loads of grain. He first located, seven miles north of Abilene, Dickinson County, in the spring of 1875, and followed agricultural pursuits for some time, then came to his present place, and took a land claim. Farmed and followed carpenter trade until the opening of the above business. He was born in Peoria County, Ill., October 19, 1852, and lived there until he came to Kansas, completing his education in Abingdon College, Illinois. Is a Republican in politics.

C. C. WOODRUFF, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Laura, Section 7. He came to his present place in 1873; moved his family in the spring, 1874. He has 160 acres fine land, 120 of which is cultivated. He was born in Ringgold County, Iowa, March 15, 1851, and raised on a farm; parents moved to Logan and Menard counties, Ill., and lived. He was married, 1874, to Miss Mary Smallwood, of Logan County, Ill. They have three children—Etta A., Oscar J., and Bertie. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. He is a Republican in politics.

GEORGE H. WOODRUFF, dealer in a general line of hardware, farm machinery, sewing machines, pumps, etc. He opened trade in September, 1880, and carries an average stock of $3,000. He first located on a homestead, near Laura, in September, 1873, where he followed farming until he opened the above business. He was born in Menard County, Ill., May 21, 1849. Was raised and educated in his native place. Was married in 1870 to Miss Flora E. Swallowood, of Springfield, Ill. They have three children—Edith M., Jessie D., and Gertrude G. They are members of the Christian Church.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

J. N. MILLIKEN, dealer in general merchandise. He opened trade in Conway, in June, 1880; first came to the county in May, 1873, farmed until spring of 1878. He then engaged in the grocery business at McPherson until he opened trade at the present place. He carries an average stock of $2,500; also deals largely in grain. In the season of 1882, up to December 12, he bought and shipped over 125 car-loads of grain from Conway. Mr. Milliken was born in Decatur County, Ind., in 1839, was raised on a farm; his parents lived in St. Joseph County, Ind. He came to Davis County, Iowa, in 1857, lived there and in Missouri, and followed agricultural pursuits; enlisted in August, 1862, in Company B, Thirtieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; participated in fifteen regular engagements; mustered out at Washington, D C., June 5, 1865; was with Gen. William T. Sherman in all his marches; was married in 1859, to Miss America Fortune, of Davis County, Iowa. They have three children, James C., Mattie and Harry A. He is a member of I. O. O. F., K. of H. of McPherson; he has served as Justice of the Peace, is Postmaster of Conway.

G. W. STOCKHAM, dealer in general merchandise, drugs and medicines. He opened trade in 1880 and carries an average stock of $700. He located on Section 20 October, 1873, has been more or less engaged in agricultural pursuits since. He owns 1,060 acres of land, 500 of which are cultivated. He, in company with a brother, G. W. Stockham, deals largely in live stock and grain. During the season of 1882, up to December 12, they bought and shipped over 300 cars of grain from Conway Station. He was born in Sciota County, Ohio, in 1845; parents lived in Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky and Iowa. He was raised a farmer and dealt in live stock in Iowa; is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. Married in 1868, to Miss Margaret Lister, of Indiana, then of Iowa. They have five children, Alice, Morris, Harry, Frankie and an infant son.

ALBERT F. WAUGH, homœopathic physician, P. O. McPherson, Section 2. He came to McPherson County December 28, 1872, located on his place in the spring of 1873. There were only three families living in Jackson Township at that time. He owns 640 acres of land, 250 of which are cultivated. In 1882 he raised 1,100 bushels of wheat, an average of thirty-three bushels per acre. He was born in Loraine County, Ohio, October 17, 1837, where he lived until the spring of 1851, when his parents, with their family, moved to Sheboygan, Wis., where he was raised and educated. He began the study and practice of medicine in the latter place. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Company H, First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, participated in all battles of his command until Perryville; wounded there October [illegible]62, and from its effects discharged April 1, 1863. Married in 1868, to Miss Laura Beel[illegible] native of Strasburg, France (now Germany). Born February 2, 1844, she came with [illegible] parents to America in 1854. They have three children, Frank A., Fannie E. and M[illegible] L. He is a member of James B. McPherson Post, No. 87; elected Probate Judge in [illegible] and served two years; was County Commissioner 1878-79; has served as president of McPherson County Agricultural Society

GROVELAND TOWNSHIP.

BECKER FOLSOM, a practical farmer, southeast quarter, Section 8, Township 20, Range 4 west, P. O. Westfield. He came to this place in April, 1872; his then nearest neighbor lived twelve miles away; his nearest markets were Salina on the northeast forty miles, and Newton, southeast, thirty-one miles away. He assisted to build the first house in Groveland Township; he has 640 acres of fine agricultural lands, 170 of which is cultivated. In 1882 there were 950 bushels of wheat raised on his place on forty acres, 1,000 bushels of corn on forty acres. He was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., November 24, 1830; lived there until seventeen years of age, when he went to Lapeer County, Mich., and engaged in farming and lumbering, and remained until March, 1872. He was married in 1852, to Miss Mary J. Amsden, a native of Batavia, N. Y. They have one son, Linden O. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council A. F. & A. M. He was Assessor of his township in 1883. He is a Republican in politics. He is engaged in mining in Ouray County, southwest Colorado; he located the J. H. Haverly Golden Group Mines of southwest Colorado.

GEORGE GRAHAM, farmer and stock raiser and carpenter, P. O. McPherson, Section 3, Township 20, Range 4 west. He first came to his place in the spring of 1872. The country was entirely unsettled, his nearest grain market was Salina, forty miles away; buffalos and other wild animals were quite plenty. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in March, 1827, he lived in his native State, where he followed farming and carpenter work until he came to Kansas. Enlisted in October, 1862, in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participating in all battles of his command; he was mustered out in September, 1865. Was married in 1851 to Miss Elizabeth Roberts, a native of Ohio. They have six children—Wayne, Mindwell, Hepsey, Alfred, Winn and Salome. He has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1851. Has served as Justice of the Peace two years.

JAMES SITTS, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. McPherson, Section 3, Township 20, Range 4 west. He came to his place in April, 1872, and took it as a soldier's homestead of 160 acres, 150 of which is cultivated. In 1882, he raised 2,300 bushels wheat on 80 acres of ground, and 600 bushels corn on 35 acres. When he first came to Groveland Township the country was almost entirely unsettled, he plowed the first land in the township. He was born in Canada West, May 16, 1844, lived there with parents until 1856, and they moved to Lapeer County, Mich., where he was raised on a farm. Enlisted in June, 1863, in Company E, Eighth Michigan Cavalry, participated in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and mustered out in September, 1865. Married in April, 1865, to Miss Susan Ramsey. They had three children—William W., George H. and Frederick I. Wife died April 20, 1876. Again married June, 1878, to Mary E. Hart. They have two children, Mary B. and Orville. He is a member of the School Board District No. 41.

JOHN W. SITTS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 4, Township 20, Range 4 west, P. O. Westfield. He took his land as a soldier's homestead April 23, 1872, being among the first claims taken in the township. He helped to build the first house erected in Groveland Township for his father, Daniel Sitts, in the spring of 1872. He owns 400 acres of land and has 200 under cultivation. In 1882, he raised 1,300 bushels wheat on 60 acres ground, 1,200 bushels corn on 40 acres land. He was born near London, Canada West, June 26, 1846. Went to Lapeer County, Mich., with his parents in 1856, and farmed until he came to Kansas. Enlisted January 19, 1864, in Company E, Eighth Michigan Cavalry, afterward consolidated with Eleventh Michigan Cavalry and transferred to Company D. He had a horse shot from under him and was captured, but soon escaped. He participated in all battles of his command, was mustered out October 21, 1865. Married in the fall of 1873, to Miss Hattie E. Hempstead, a native of Iowa. They have two children, Arthur C. and Ernest C. He and wife are members of Christian Church of Groveland Township. He has served as Justice of the Peace, Constable and Overseer of Highways, and is the present Treasurer of School District No. 41.

A. W. SMITH, farmer and stock raiser, northeast quarter Section 28, Township 20, Range 4 west, P. O. Groveland. He first came to his place in November, 1873, and took his place as a soldier's homestead, there were only three settlers between his place and McPherson at that time. He has 160 acres land, 140 of which is cultivated. In 1882, he raised 1,800 bushels wheat on 60 acres ground, 800 bushels corn on 40 acres and 700 bushels oats on 14 acres land. He was born in Oxford County, Me., October 18, 1843, lived in native place until seventeen years old. Enlisted in October, 1861, in Company B, First Battalion, Nineteenth United States Infantry, and was sergeant of his company. He participated in all general engagements of Army of Cumberland; taken prisoner September 20, 1863, at battle Chickamauga; confined in Libby, Danville and Andersonville prisons eighteen months, mustered out June 2, 1865. After army life he followed the coopers' trade in various portions of Pennsylvania four years, he then took charge of the Cambria Iron works as foreman until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1867 to Miss Virginia J. Berlin, of Adams County, Pa. They have five children—Frank S., Laura V., J. Wentworth, Jessie M. and Nellie. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Republican party. Represented McPherson County in Legislature, Kansas, sessions 1875 and 1877.

HAYES TOWNSHIP.

MORRIS S. BUCKMAN, farmer and stock raiser, west half Section 14, Township 20, Range 5, west, P. O. Monitor, has 320 acres of fine agricultural lands, seventy acres of which is cultivated and forty-five acres timber. In 1882 he raised 1,500 bushels of wheat on fifty acres; 900 bushels of corn on forty acres. He came to this place in July, 1873; was Postmaster at Monitor from December, 1874, until March, 1883; has been clerk of his School District for the past four years. He was born in Lee Co., Ill., September 23, 1830. His parents moved to Leelenaw County, Mich., in 1854, where, in the Grand Traverse Region, he was raised and lived until he came to Kansas. Married in February, 1881, to Miss Frances Derbyshire, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 12, 1863. They have one daughter—Ruby M., born December 21, 1882.

DAVID MITCHELL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 11, Township 20, Range 5, west, P. O. Monitor, has 800 acres of land, 360 of which is cultivated. He came to his place October 10, 1879; makes a specialty of dairying. His place is known as the Holstein Dairy Farm. He keeps the full-blood imported Holstein cattle, and grades of the same breed. In the season of 1882 they manufactured 3,000 pounds of butter; marketed their product in

Colorado at a net of twenty-five cents per pound. He was born in Scotland, December 3, 1832; came to America in 1850, residing in New York State three years and Illinois twenty-six years. Was married in 1850 to Miss Jane B. Barr, a native of Scotland. They have four daughters and one son—Agnes M., Ellen F., married to Mr. V. E. Phillips, of McPherson; Jane B., married to Joseph Kee, and farming Section 4, Hayes Township; David Mitchell, married and farming Section 3, same township, and Bella at home. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is School Trustee and Justice of the Peace.

T. S. REDFERN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 12, Township 20, Range 5, west, P. O. Monitor, was born in England June 28, 1835, and came to this country with his parents in 1842. Came to this place in July, 1873, and owns 160 acres of fine agricultural land, 120 of which is under cultivation. In 1882 he raised eleven tons of broom corn on sixty acres of land; about 2,000 bushels of corn from forty acres. His nearest market in 1873 was Hutchinson, a distance of twenty-four miles. He was married in 1857 and again in 1864, and has ten children. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and of the I. O. O. F. Our subject has had three failures of crops, and was obliged to go away to work several times, but is now very comfortably situated.

E. G. STOWE, farmer and stock raiser, and agent for Kansas Protective Life Insurance Company, P. O. Monitor, came to his place in July, 1872; moved family in January following. Has 160 acres of land, 120 of which is cultivated. In 1882 he raised 920 bushels of wheat on thirty-five acres of land; 1,100 bushels of corn on fifty acres. He was born in Steuben County, N. Y., April 7, 1838; lived in his native State until seventeen years old, when he moved to Grundy County, Iowa, where he followed agricultural pursuits until he came to Kansas. Enlisted in September, 1863, in Co. K, Fifteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; participated in all battles of his command; mustered out in August, 1864. Married in 1861 to Miss Minerva A. Epperson, of Montgomery County, Ind. Born February 21, 1840. They have six children—Charles E., Frank E., Fred B., Clarence V. (Henry H., deceased), George J. and John V. D. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of James B. McPherson Post, No. 87. He has served as Justice of the Peace and School Director six years.

TURKEY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL BATY, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Lake View, Section 12. He has 160 acres of land, 120 of which is cultivated. He came to his present home in fall of 1872, where he has farmed since. He was born in Lancaster County, Pa., June 7, 1833. They moved to Alexander, Mo., where they lived some time. His father was a cooper and iron moulder. Samuel Baty enlisted, summer 1861, in Company I, Eighteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was made Orderly Sergeant, and participated in all the battles of his command; taken prisoner at battle of Shiloh, and confined from April 6th until August 1st. Paroled at Macon, Ga., and afterward joined his regiment and participated in all battles of the command, Seventeenth Army Corps under Gen. Wm. T. Sherman. Mustered out at Louisville, Ky., summer 1865. Married, 1855, to Miss Dorinda Squires, of Detroit, Mich. They have two children—George and Grant.

A. M. SMITH, farmer and stock raiser, Section 14, P. O. Lake View. He has 200 acres of land, 100 of which are cultivated. In 1882 he raised 1,700 bushels of wheat on sixty-two acres. He came to this place in May, 1871, and has served as Township Treasurer two years and Township Trustee four years. He was born in Elgin County, Canada, May 30, 1842; lived on a farm with his parents until seventeen years old, then learned the cooper trade. He enlisted November 29, 1864, in Company B, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Nashville, Tenn., and Spanish Fort, Ala. Was mustered out in the fall of 1865. He is a member of the James B. McPherson Post No. 87, G. A. R. Married, in 1874, to Miss Agnes J. Senior, of Byron, Ogle County, Ill. They have three sons—Alvin Ross, Ambrose C. and Allen W.

C. A. WING, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Sparta, Section 22. He owns 400 acres of land, 180 under cultivation. He raised 1,700 bushels of wheat in 1882, an average of twenty-five bushels per acre. He came to this place in spring of 1876. Born in Saratoga County, N. Y., December 22, 1841, and was raised on a farm. He spent several years in California, Montana and Colorado, mining and freighting. Married, 1868, to Miss Sarah J. Smith, a native of Canada, West. They have four children—Charles H., Herbert, George and Henrietta A. First three born in Iowa, and the latter in Kansas. He has served as Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace, and several minor offices.

SUPERIOR TOWNSHIP.

NEWTON W. BRIDGERS, Section 3, Township 21, Range 4 west, P. O. Superior. He came to this place in March, 1878. He has 160 acres land, 420 of which are cultivated. In 1883 he raised 1,800 bushels of wheat on fifty-two acres land; 1,000 bushels corn on thirty-seven acres. He was born in Clinton County, Pa., August 20, 1849, and was raised a farmer. Went to Kendall County, Ill., 1868, and followed farming until he came to Kansas. Married, 1874, to Miss Jennette I. Dunn, of the latter county, Illinois, born Oct. 9, 1854. They have two children—John F. and Kuhamah I. They are members Methodist Episcopal Church. Republican in politics.

GEORGE W. EAKINS, farmer and stock raiser, north half Section 4, Township 21, Range 4, west, P.O. Superior, has 309 acres of land, 210 of which are cultivated. In 1882, he raised 2,690 bushels of wheat on ninety-two acres of land; 1,400 bushels of corn on forty-two acres of ground. He first came to his place in October, 1873. The county was then only sparsely settled; Hutchinson was his nearest market. He was born in Green County, Tenn., July 20, 1847, and was raised in Lewis County, northeast Missouri, going there with parents in 1849, where he followed agricultural pursuits until he came to Kansas. Enlisted in February, 1863, in Company G, Second Illinois Cavalry. Participated in all battles of his command; mustered out December 22, 1865. Was married in 1868, to Miss Sarah C. Thomas, of Keokuk, Iowa. They have eight children—John T., William J., Millard R., George P., Lucy M., Mary E., James B. and Fannie R. He is a member of James B. McPherson Post, No. 87, G. A. R., and the Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Association.

JAMES A. EAKINS, farmer and stock raiser, southeast quarter Section 4, north half northeast quarter Section 9, west half southeast quarter Section 3, P. O. Superior, 320 acres of land, 175 of which are cultivated. In 1882, he raised 1,500 bushels of wheat on fifty acres; 600 bushels of corn on thirty-five acres. He came to his place in May, 1873, and opened his farm. He was born in Green County, Tenn., May 30, 1846; parents, with family, moved to Lewis County, Mo., in 1852, where he was raised on a farm, and lived there until he came to Kansas. Married in 1871, to Miss Rebecca Graves, of Lewis County, Mo. They have six children—Annie S., Sarah E., John S., George A., Lydia L. and Nannie E. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He enlisted in February, 1864, in Company C, Third Iowa Cavalry, and participated in all battles of his command, and mustered out in July, 1865. He afterward farmed until he came to Kansas. He took charge of the Superior postoffice April 1, 1875, and since served as Postmaster. Has served as Justice of the Peace two terms, Township Assessor two terms, Census Enumerator in 1880. Is a Republican in politics.

C. O. LUTY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 10, Township 21, Range 4 west, P. O. Superior. He first located in Wabaunsee County, Kan., in the spring of 1870, and engaged in stock raising, buying and shipping. Came to his place in the fall of 1874. Moved his family in 1875. Has 320 acres of land, 150 of which is cultivated. In 1882, he raised 1,700 bushels of wheat on sixty-four acres of ground; 1,200 bushels of corn on sixty-five acres. He was born in Allegheny County, Penn., September 26, 1846, and was raised in Allegheny City. He enlisted November 14, 1861, in Company B, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all battles of his command in the army of the Potomac; mustered out November 14, 1864. Married in 1870, to Miss Margaret E. Radcliffe, a native of Allegheny City, born May 17, 1848. They have four children—Frank H., George H., Charles O. and Millicent R. They were originally Presbyterians, but now members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has served as Justice of the Peace, Township Treasurer, and has been a member of School Board for years. Republican in politics.

LITTLE VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

WARREN L. BAIR, farmer and stock raiser, southwest quarter Section 14, and southeast of Section 15, Township 21, Range 5 west, P. O. Hutchinson, 320 acres. He came to his place September 4, 1872, being among the first settlers in the township. He has served several terms as Township Trustee and Assessor of his township. John Bair has south half of southeast quarter of Section 10. He came to his place with his mother and the family in April, 1875. They have 125 head of cattle on their farms. Mrs. Mary E. Bair, mother of Warren and John Bair, has northwest quarter of Section 14. In 1882, they raised 1,350 bushels of wheat on fifty acres; 1,875 bushels of corn on 125 acres. Mrs. Bair is a native of Summit County, Ohio, and was born in 1830. Abraham Bair, the husband and father was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1833. He was a farmer, teacher and merchant. They were married in 1848; her maiden name was Mary Haun. They had five sons and one daughter—Warren L., John W., Edward E., Frank L., Abraham J. and Mary E., who is an active and progressive school teacher of McPherson County. They are members of the German Reform Church of Ohio. Mr. Abraham Bair, the father, died in Will County, Ill., in 1862.

NEOSHO COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

NEOSHO County is situated in the second tier of counties from Missouri, and also from the Indian Territory. It is bounded on the north by Allen County, on the east by Bourbon and Crawford, on the south by Labette, and on the west by Wilson County. By the Bogus Laws, the territory now included within the limits of Neosho County was part of Dorn County, as explained in the history of Labette County; Dorn County extending northward about three-fourths of a mile from the township line between townships twenty-seven and twenty-eight, and southward to the Indian Territory—embracing the "Osage ceded lands." The name Dorn was changed to "Neosho," by the Legislature, June 3, 1861, and the county was organized by proclamation of Governor Carney, November 20, 1864.

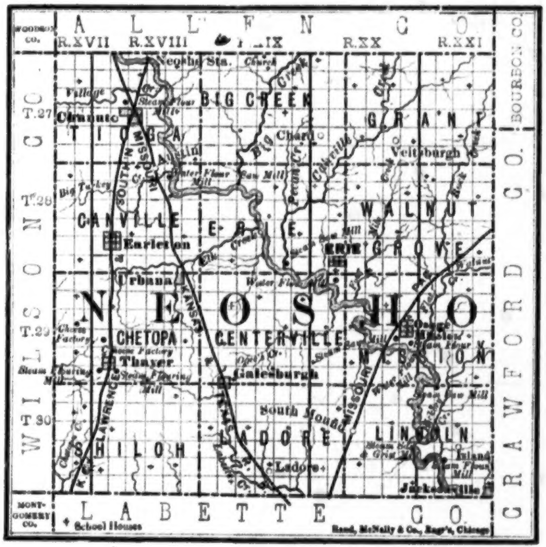

POPULATION.

	1870.	1880.
(a) Big Creek Township	1,077	1,036
Canville Township	1 070	878
Centreville Township	889	1,054
(b) Chetopa Township, including Thayer City	821	1,213
Erie Township, including Erie City	1,350	1,334
(c) Grant Township	....	1,035
Ladore Township	839	1,055
Lincoln Township	745	1,228
Mission Township, including Osage Mission City	1,732	2,266
(d) Shiloh Township	....	988
(e) Tioga Township, including Chanute City	997	1,651
Walnut Grove Township	686	1,193
	10 206	15,131
Thayer City	....	311
Erie City	418	270
Osage Mission City	791	1,306
Chanute City	....	887

(a) In 1871, part to Grant.
(b) In 1870, part to Shiloh.
(c) In 1871, from part of Big Creek.
(d) In 1870, from part of Chetopa.
(e) Since 1870, name changed from Neosho.

On the 26th of February, 1866, an act was approved which established the boundaries of the county as "Commencing at a point on the north line of the Osage lands, as established by George C. VanZandt, in the year 1859, to correspond with the southeast corner of Allen County; thence run due south to the south line of the State; thence due west twenty-four miles; thence due north to the said north line of the Osage lands; thence east along said line twenty-four miles to the place of beginning."

By an act, approved February 7, 1867, the boundaries were changed and established as follows: "Commencing at a point on the north line of the Osage lands corresponding with the southeast corner of Allen County; thence due south to the northeast corner of Labette County; thence due west on the north line of Labette County twenty-four miles to the northwest corner of said Labette County; thence due north to the said north line of the Osage lands; thence east along said line twenty-four miles to the place of beginning."

On the 26th of February, 1867, the Treasurer of Neosho County was forbidden by the Legislature to collect of the taxes levied upon property in that part of Neosho County called Labette County more than that levied for State purposes.

Most of the county is within the valley of the Neosho River, which flows from northwest to southeast through it. This valley is, however, mostly upland, with the exception of its own immediate banks, and the comparatively narrow valleys of its immediate tributaries. About twenty per cent. of the surface of the county is properly termed bottom land, the balance, eighty per cent., being upland. Weibly Bluff, about three miles northwest of Erie, is about eighty feet high, and Ditmas Bluff, in Tioga Township, is about seventy-five feet high. The latter is of earth, while the former is rock. The highest land in the county is in Shiloh Township, and does not exceed 150 feet in height above the level of the Neosho River.

The soil of the county varies from a few inches to thirty feet in thickness. About one-half of the county is denominated "black limestone" soil, one-third, "mulatto," and the remaining one-sixth "white ash" soil. The name "black limestone" is applied to black soil underlaid with and containing limestone; the name "mulatto" to that containing also sandstone, and "white ash" to that containing fine sand which gives to it a white appearance. All portions of the county are for the most part fertile and produce excellent crops of all the cereals. Coal underlies about ten per cent. of the area of the county, and is found mostly in Chetopa Township near Thayer. The vein is about eighteen inches thick, and the coal is of good quality. The largest amount mined in a single year (1876) is about 100,000 tons.

The native forests are found along the streams. The belts average about one-half a mile in width, and contain the cottonwood, elm, hickory, hackberry, maple, oak, pecan and walnut. There are numerous small groves of cultivated timber, but much remains to be done in this direction.

The Neosho is the principal river. It enters the county near the northwest corner, and after following a quite serpentine course, leaves the county about two miles west of its southeast corner. The total length of the river within the county is forty miles. Its width during most of the year is 100 feet, and average depth six feet. Previous to the construction of railroads the question of its navigability was one of considerable interest to the people, and also even in later years. In 1877, Mr. Graverock constructed a boat named the "Farragut," which traversed the river for a distance of eight miles, and was capable of carrying 100 tons.

The principal tributaries of the Neosho from the east are Hickory, Flat Rock, Four Mile, Canville, Big Creek and Beach's Creek, all running in a southwesterly direction; and from the west, Village, Turkey, Crooked, Rock, and Augustus or Ogee's Creek, all running east or southeast. In the southern part of the county are found Labette Creek and numerous branches, flowing southward, and in the west Chetopa Creek flows west into Wilson County. On account of the generally level surface of the county, springs are not numerous, but good well water is obtainable at depths varying from ten to forty feet.

THE OSAGE INDIANS.

Neosho County is situated in the northern part of the Osage ceded lands. These ceded lands lie immediately west of the Cherokee Neutral Lands and are in extent fifty miles from north to south, and thirty miles from east to west. The total Osage Reservation, extending westward from said Neutral Lands 375 miles, was granted by treaty to said Indians, June 2, 1825. It was some time during this year that the body of the tribe moved on to their new reservation. But the Osages had, in 1820, conferred with the Rt. Rev. De Bourg, Roman Catholic Bishop of New Orleans, who was then visiting in Missouri, with reference to the appointment of a missionary to visit their towns and teach them the mysteries of religion. Rev. De Bourg appointed as missionary Rev. Charles De La Croix, who visited Western Missouri and what is now Eastern Kansas, for the purpose of organizing churches among the Osages. In May, 1822, he reached the point in Neosho County now known as Osage Mission, and administered the rite of baptism to two Indians, named James and Francis Choteau, the first persons who were baptized within the present limits of the State. Soon afterwards, Rev. La Croix returned to Missouri, where, exhausted by his labors and exposure, he was removed by death.

Rev. La Croix was succeeded by Rev. Charles Van Quickenborn, who visited many of the Osage towns, and was indefatigable in his efforts to provide education for their youth. In 1824 he established the first manual labor school that existed among them, collecting the boys at the house of St. Stanislaus, near the town of Florisant, St. Louis Co., Mo., and the girls at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in St. Charles County. But the next year, a new treaty having been concluded between the United States and the Osages, they removed to their new reservation, and as a consequence, Van Quickenborn's manual labor school came prematurely to an end. He, however, continued to visit them in their new home, and to care for them for a number of years.

Upon arriving in the vicinity of the present town of Walnut, which was for the most part destitute of water and timber, one of the chiefs of the Nation, sent forward a deputation to select a location suitable for their camp. This deputation soon discovered a long stretch of timber, and upon entering it came to a beautiful, clear stream of water, the gravelly bottom of which could be distinctly seen. Highly pleased with their discovery they returned to their Chief, reported their success, and guided their comrades to the river. Those who arrived first at the river rode into it and let their horses drink, and, as a consequence, when the Chief arrived a few moments later, the water was quite the opposite of "beautiful and clear." He thereupon gently rallied the discoverers of the river upon the subject, and from the circumstance of the roiling of the water, named the river *Ne-o-sho*, (*Ne*, water, *o-sho*, made muddy—*water that has been made muddy*.

For a year or two Van Quickenborn remained for the most of the time, with the Osages that were at Harmony Mission, on the Marais des Cygnes, near Pappinsville, in Missouri, but in 1827, he came to those on the *Neosho*, where they were forming permanent settlements. About this time the Osage Nation was divided into two divisions—one on the Neosho, the other on the Verdigris. The Indian towns on the Verdigris extended from the mouth of Pumpkin Creek to that of Chetopa Creek, while those on the Neosho extended from the mouth of Labette Creek to that of Owl Creek. Each division had a Chief, the principal Chief being that over the Neosho division.

In 1828, Van Quickenborn, performed a marriage ceremony, the parties united being Francis Daybeau, a half-breed, and an Osage woman named Mary. This was the first marriage solemnized in the territory now included in the State of Kansas. Van Quickenborn died in 1828.

In 1837, the first trading posts were established among the Osages, by Edward Choteau, Gerald Pappin and John Mathews, the latter locating near White Hair's village, now Oswego, Labette County. A half-breed settlement was established between Canville and Flat Rock Creek. The former creek was named after A. B. Canville who came to the Osages in 1844, married in 1845, and settled on Canville Creek in 1847.

From 1829 to 1847 various Fathers of the Catholic Church visited the Osages, but they, desiring a missionary permanently settled among them, requested Rt. Rev. Peter R. Kendrick, Bishop of St. Louis, to make an appointment for them. Consequently the Bishop appointed Rev. Father John Schoenmakers, S. J., Superior of the Mission. Father S. arrived on the 29th of April, 1847, and took possession of two buildings then in process of erection by the Indian Department. Father Schoenmakers was accompanied by Fathers John J. Bax and Paul Ponziglione, who visited the Osage villages and urged upon them the importance of civilization and Christianity. On the 10th of May, a small number of Osage children were collected, and a manual labor school established. The two buildings, which were now completed, were designed—one for the education of Indian boys, the other for the education of Indian girls. On the 5th of October, 1847, several sisters of Lorette arrived at the Mission from Kentucky, for the purpose of educating Indian girls; a convent was established, which, with the school for boys is still flourishing. As the numbers of scholars increased, other and larger buildings were erected for their accommodation. The principal school buildings are now two large, three-story stone structures, besides which there are two large three-story dwellings—one for the boys, the other for the girls. The church that was first erected, a frame building, 30x93 feet in size, is now being superseded by a magnificent stone church, 75x175 feet in size, and which, when completed, will have cost about $75,000. The spire of this church will be 110 feet high.

These schools were always popular among the Indians until their removal from the Reservation, which occurred in 1865, and they have even since then been attended by Indian children to considerable extent. The highest number in attendance during any one year was 236, and for the ten years from 1855 to 1865, the average annual attendance was 150.

During the War of the Rebellion the Osages suffered much from depredations of various kinds. Their newly built houses were torn down, their crops destroyed, their hogs and cattle stolen, and, becoming discouraged with their prospects, they ceded to the United States Government a strip off the east end of their reservation, fifty by thirty miles in extent, containing 960 000 acres for $300,000; the money to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and to draw five per cent. interest, the interest to be paid to them semi-annually in money, clothing, provisions or such articles of utility as the Secretary of the Interior might from time to time direct. At the same time they also transferred in trust to the Government to be sold for their benefit a strip off the north of the balance of their reservation, twenty miles in width from north to south and extending to the western limits of their reservation. The reservation thus reduced was called the "Diminished Osage Reserve," and was sold to the Government in 1870, and the Osages went to a new reservation in the Indian Territory. After the close of the war, southeastern Kansas was rapidly settled up, and the necessity for educational facilities became more and more urgent. The Osage Mission Manual Labor Schools were the central point of settlement, and it was deemed expedient by the conductors of the schools to provide for the admission of white children. Accordingly, on the 7th of May, 1870, the school for boys was chartered under the name and title of "St. Francis Institute," with the view of making it a high school; and the school for girls was chartered on the 19th of September, 1870, under the name of "St. Ann's Academy." This school is conducted by the Sisters of Loretto. Bridget Hayden has been in charge of the school for girls ever since its establishment, October 5, 1847, a period of thirty-five years. Fathers Schoenmakers and Ponziglione, still live at the Mission, and are among the very oldest settlers in Kansas. With them now are associated three other priests of the Jesuit order, viz: Fathers Kuleman, Condon and Hagan.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The treaty by which the Osages ceded the "Ceded Lands" to the United States was concluded September 29, 1865, and proclaimed January 21, 1867. Before the former date, in some of the townships as now organized, quite a number of settlers had taken claims, in anticipation of the removal of the Indians. So far as ascertainable the following named persons were the first, or among the first, in the various townships: Dr. W. W. Hill settled in Grant Township in 1851, and was killed in his own door-yard by a mob, November 1, 1866. In 1858, Levi Hadden settled in this township, and in 1859, Simeon W. and James A. Hadden, and Solomon Markham and his four sons.

Big Creek Township was settled in 1859 by J. L. Fletcher, S. Barbee, H. Schooley, and Thomas Hadden; and Tioga Township, in the same year, by Darius Rodgers, Benjamin M. Smith, Thomas Jackson, and S. E. Beach.

Canville Township was settled by T. R. Peters in 1859; the next settlers being M. Kitterman in 1864, and William Box, David Lowery and J. C. Comstock in 1865. Walnut Grove Township was settled in 1865 by E J. Pierce and W. I. Brewer; Centerville in 1865 by Reuben Lake, Joseph Cummings, Henry and John Wikle, and John Blair. Chetopa Township in 1864 by George T. Shepherd and A. A. Ashlock, and by M. J. Salter and John Post in 1865; Ladore in 1865 by I. N. Roach and family, W. C. Dickerson and S. Rosa; Lincoln in the same year by M. L. and Frank McCashu, Dr. Dement, M. A. Patterson and J. L. Evans; Erie also by I. M. Allen, John Johnson, D. T. Mitchell, P. Walters, R. Leppo, E. F. Williams, P. McCarthy and John C. Weibley, and in 1866 by Capt. John Berry, J. A. Wells, A. H. Childs, James Hoagland, A. H. Roe, J. Naff and D. W. Bray.

First Things.—The first marriage has already been mentioned as having occurred in 1828. Some authorities give it as late as 1830, but as Van Quickenborn, the officiating priest, died in 1828, it seems safe to place the date of the marriage as early at least as some time in that year. The first postoffice was at the Catholic (Osage) Mission in 1851. The first Protestant sermon on the Osage ceded lands was preached by Rev. Mr. Woodward in 1860. The first bills allowed by the County Commissioners was that of Wiley Evans for assessing the county, sixteen days at $2 per day. The first deed now found upon the records of the county was one bearing date December 28, 1866, for sixty-two acres of land, in the southeast quarter of Section 35, Township 28, Range 21; the grantors were John and Electy Ann Pisell, and the grantee Thomas H. Pierce. The first deed on record of land lying within the present limits of the county was dated May 27, 1867. The grantors were Thomas and Adeline Mosier and the grantee Wesley Hobson. Hobson's choice was the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 16, Township 29, Range 20. The first marriage on record in the county was that of Hezekiah Davis to Miss Frances M. Stroud, which was solemnized September 4, 1865. The first political convention held in Neosho County was at Trotter's Ford in September, 1866. It was a Republican convention, with B. J. Waters for chairman. This was before Labette County was organized, but all nominees of the convention were selected from what is now Neosho County. J. A. Wells was nominated for Probate Judge, Joel Barnhart for County Assessor and M. C. Wright for Representative; but Darius Rodgers, running as an independent candidate, was elected. S. R. Nugent was elected delegate to the State Convention and instructed to vote for S. J. Crawford for Governor.

The first term of the District Court was held at Old Erie in September, 1867. Hon. W. A. Spriggs, of Garnett, was presiding Judge. T. C. Cory was appointed by Judge Spriggs County Attorney, and acted in that capacity throughout the term. T. J. Brewer was Clerk of the Court, and the lawyers in attendance from Neosho County were J. C. Carpenter, B. P. Ayers, Tom. Bridgens and C. F. Hutchings.

The first newspaper published in Neosho County was the *Neosho Valley Eagle*. This paper was started at Jacksonville, May 2, 1868, by B. K. Land, and moved to Erie October 24, 1868. March 22, 1869, it was purchased by Kimball & Burton, enlarged from a six to an eight column folio, and the name changed to the *Dispatch*. J. A. Trenchard became editor December 9, 1870. J. A. Wells became editor of the paper February 24, 1871, and changed the name to the Erie *Ishmaelite*. The publication of the paper was suspended June 2, 1871, the material of the office being purchased and removed to the Osage Mission by J. H. Scott and H. T. Perry, and used by them in publishing the *Neosho County Journal*.

The first murder of a white man by a white man was that of J. H. Beck by man named Yearsley at Osage City, in 1868. Yearsley was never brought to punishment. The greatest crime ever committed in the county was by a gang of seven men at Ladore on the night of May 10, 1870. The gang took possession of the town, robbed several of the citizens, fired their revolvers at others, and then went to the house of I. N. Roach, and beat him with clubs and revolvers until they supposed him dead; when they left him senseless and covered with blood. They then took out two young daughters, and after stationing guards to prevent interference, repeatedly outraged their persons. During the commission of the crime a quarrel arose among them, and one of them shot a comrade dead. In the morning the alarm was given and a party was organized which pursued and captured six of the fiends, and hanged five of them to a hackberry tree near Labette Creek, all of whom with the one that was shot were buried in one grave. The one who was not hanged was named Peter Kelly, the one shot, Robert Wright, and the five hanged were William Ryan, Patrick Starr, Patsey Riley, Richard Pitkin and Alexander Mathews. About three hundred of the best citizens of the county were engaged in or were present at the lynching.

There has been but one other case of lynching in the county. This was the case of a man who had strangled his wife with his own hands.

THE SETTLERS AND THE RAILROADS.

After the "Canville Treaty," of September 29, 1865, so called because it was concluded at the trading post of A. B. Canville, the most important event in the history of Neosho County was the contest between the settlers and the railroad companies, over the title to certain lands contiguous to their lines of road. The lands, the title to which was in controversy, lay within the tract known as the "Osage Ceded Lands." These lands had been reserved to the Great and Little Osages by the treaty of June 2, 1825, in the following language:

"Within the limits of the country above ceded and relinquished, there shall be reserved to and for the Great and Little Osage Tribe or Nation aforesaid, *so long as they may choose to occupy the same*, the following described tract of land," etc., etc. This tract of land has been previously described in this sketch.

The settlers maintained the position that under this treaty, the Government of the United States had no authority to make grants to any railroad company of any portion of the said reservation, so long as the Osages chose to occupy the same, which they did continue to do until the conclusion of the treaty of September 29, 1865, by which the tract thirty by fifty miles off the east end of their reservation was ceded to the United States, and henceforth was known as the "Ceded Lands."

The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company insisted on the claim that it was entitled to every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers for ten miles in width on each side of its road from Lawrence, Kansas, to the southern line of the State, the road being projected through the Ceded Lands. This claim was based on an act of Congress passed March 3, 1863, two years and six months before the conclusion of the "Canville Treaty," and nearly four years before this treaty was proclaimed, January 21, 1867.

This act of Congress of March 3, 1863, made grants of lands to the State of Kansas, to aid in the construction of certain railroads and telegraphs in that State. The railroads named in the act were, first, a railroad and telegraph from the city of Leavenworth, by way of the town of Lawrence, and *via* the Ohio City Crossing (Ottawa) of the Osage (Marais des Cygnes) River, to the southern line of the State in the direction of Galveston Bay, in Texas, with a branch from Lawrence by the valley of Wakarusa River, to the point on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad where said road intersects the Neosho River. Second, of a railroad from the city of Atchison, *via* Topeka, to the western line of the State, in the direction of Fort Union and Santa Fe, New Mexico, with a branch from which this last-named road crossed the Neosho, down said Neosho valley to the point where the first-named road enters the said Neosho valley; the grant being, for each of these roads and their branches, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of said road and each of its branches.

The Legislature of Kansas accepted this grant, and passed an act making the grants to the railroads mentioned, February 9, 1864, as contemplated in the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, thus showing that they considered the grant by Congress a valid one.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company claimed under an act granting lands to the State of Kansas, to aid in the construction of a southern branch of the Union Pacific Railway and telegraph from Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Smith, Ark., approved by the President of the United States, July 26, 1866.

The claims of both railroad companies were denied by Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office at different times, notably under date of April 26, 1867, and May 17, 1867. In his communication of the former date, to H. C. Whitney, attorney for the L. L. & G. R. R. Company Commissioner Wilson said:

"With reference to the right of the company to the odd sections within the limits of the land ceded by the Osage Indians to the United States, under treaty proclaimed January 21, 1867, I would state that the lands granted and sold to the United States by the first article of the treaty, are to be disposed of 'on the most advantageous terms for cash, and after reimbursing the United States the cost of survey and sale, and the sum of $300,000, placed to the credit of said Indians, the remaining proceeds of sale shall be placed to the credit of the civilization fund.' Hence, by the stipulation of the treaty, the railroad can acquire no rights whatever to the lands."

Under the fourth article of the "Canville Treaty," which permitted citizens of the United States, who were heads of families, to purchase each a quarter section, one hundred and forty-four settlers, bought twenty-two thousand, three hundred and fifteen acres of land, paying therefore, $27,894. This was within one year from the conclusion of the treaty. From this time forward for a number of years, there was continual excitement over this question. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, reversed the just and humane decision of Commissioner Wilson, and immediately thereafter the lands were withdrawn from sale, and the settlers became very much excited and alarmed lest they, many of whom had fought and suffered for the perpetuity of the Government, should now be robbed of their homes, or be compelled to purchase them of the railroad companies at double or treble prices.

Meetings were held at various points in the county for the purpose of devising means to prevent, if possible, the railroads from obtaining title to the lands. During the contest numerous speakers addressed the various settlers' meetings; but in addition to their difficulties over the lands, was added that of not being sure whom of their counsellors to trust. At one of those meetings, held at Osage Mission, August 22, 1868, an organization was effected, and named the "Osage Settlers' Rights Society." Of this society, J. Barnhart was made president; J. M. Barnes, vice-president; Louis A. Reese, treasurer; and J. C. Carpenter, secretary. Petitions were drawn and sent to the various townships in the county for signatures. These petitions were designed especially to defeat the "Osage Treaty" of May 27, 1868, by which it was intended to sell eight million acres of the Osage lands to the L., L. & G. R. R. Co. for nineteen cents per acre. Through the efforts of Sidney Clarke, the House of Representatives of the National Congress passed the following resolution: "That this House does hereby solemnly and earnestly protest against the ratification of the stipulations of said pretended treaty by the Senate, and will feel bound to refuse any appropriation in its behalf, or to recognize its validity in any form." This was encouraging. Another encouraging feature of the case was that each of the two railroad companies claimed priority of right to the lands; or in other words, each denied the validity of the other's claim. And so the contest waged.

On the 10th of April, 1869, Congress passed a joint resolution, to enable *bona fide* settlers to purchase certain of the Osage Ceded Lands, throwing open to sale both odd and even numbered sections. Under this resolution 2,295 settlers purchased 235,436 acres of the lands, paying therefor $292,545.72, besides officers' fees. But the joint resolution guarded *vested rights*. Then the question was as to whether the railroad companies had any vested rights. According to the ruling of Secretary Browning, they were entitled to certain lands under the grants, and the instructions forwarded June 3, 1869, to the Land Office, which was then at Humboldt, recognized the ruling of the Secretary of the Interior as of controling authority. Thus the vexed question seemed settled, and, although the settlers had not accomplished all they desired, yet they knew what they had accomplished, and that was something. But they did not long rest satisfied with this settlement of the question, and in September, 1870, determined to test legally the validity of these "vested rights." Excessively expensive counsel was employed and the case carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided in favor of the settlers on these two vital points only, which carried all other points with them. First: That the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, made no grant of any of the Osage Indian Reservation, and second, that the Osage Ceded Lands were expressly reserved from the grant by the very act under which the railroads claimed the grant, in the following proviso: "That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States, by any act of Congress or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said road and branches through such reserved lands; in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States."

For this favorable result, the Settlers' Self-Protective Association is deserving of the credit, and since it was secured the county, as a whole, has enjoyed peace, and has made gratifying prosperity.

Neosho County now has three railroads: the Missouri Pacific Railroad, entering the county nine miles from its northeast corner, running in a southwesterly direction, and leaving it nine miles west of the southeast corner; the Neosho Division of the same road, entering the county from the north three miles east of the northwest corner, running southeasterly and leaving it about the middle of the southern boundary, and the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas, entering the county from the north, running southward through the western tier of townships and leaving it near the southwest corner, making a total of seventy five miles of railroad within the county.

The Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas was built to Thayer in the fall of 1870, and in the spring of 1871 completed to the southern boundary of the county; the Neosho Division reached Chanute in December, 1870, and its further construction through the county was pushed rapidly forward, and the main line of the Missouri Pacific, constructed from both directions at the same time, was completed in February, 1871; the two sections meeting just south of Walnut, and the last rail being laid on the 3d of that month. The first passenger train passed over this road from Chetopa to St. Louis on the 5th of February, 1871.

The county has extended no aid to railroads, but Mission Township, on the 16th of August, 1870, voted $80,000 in bonds in aid of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad, now the Missouri Pacific, by a vote of 256 for to 77 against the bonds. This is the only township that ever issued any railroad bonds, and as a consequence taxes generally throughout the county are comparatively low.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND THE COUNTY SEAT.

At the time of the organization of the county, in November, 1864, the Governor appointed three Commissioners: R. W. Hadden, S. E. Beach and S. W. Hadden. Previous to the proclamation of the Governor, preliminary steps had been taken by the people looking to this organization. On the 8th of November an election had been held, at which various officers were voted for, and on the 11th of the month the vote was canvassed, by S. E. Beach and R. W. Jackson acting as Commissioners. At that canvass it was found that the total vote cast was 35, and that the highest number received by any candidate was 32 for Darius Rodgers for Representative from the Seventh-eighth District. Solon O. Thacher received 24 votes for Governor, and J. J. Ingalls 27 votes for Lieutenant Governor. J. L. Fletcher acted as Clerk of the Board. On the 27th of December an election was held to complete the county organization. The vote was canvassed on the 30th, and resulted in the election of the following officers, by the number of votes appended to each respective name: Commissioners, R. W. Jackson, 47; S. W. Hadden, 46; T. Jackson, 47; Clerk, J. L. Fletcher, 46; Treasurer, Wm. Jackson, 46; Surveyor, S. Jackson, 46; County Attorney, Darius Rodgers, 47; Probate Judge, H. Woodward, 45; Sheriff, B. Vaughn, 46; Coroner, W. H. Davis, 39; Assessor, Wiley Evans, 45; Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. E. Beach, 45. The total number of votes cast was 47. Two votes were cast on county seat, one in favor of locating it at "The Mound above Swisses," and one on "The Henchly Claim."

On the 6th of March the county was divided into four townships: Neosho, Big Creek, Canville, and Mission. From time to time new divisions were made, until finally, in July, 1871, the present symmetrical division was settled upon, as follows: Tioga, Big Creek, Grant, Canville, Erie, Walnut Grove, Chetopa, Centerville, Mission, Shiloh, Ladore, and Lincoln. With the exception of Erie and Centerville, each township is six miles by eight in area; Erie, on account of the windings of the Neosho, containing about two sections more than Centerville.

The State Senators from Neosho County, with date of election, have been as follows: John C. Carpenter, 1868; W. L. Simons, 1870; John C. Carpenter, 1876; G. W. Spergeon, 1878; M. T. Jones, 1880.

The State Representatives from this county, with date of election, have been as follows: Darius Rodgers, 1866; Thomas H. Butler, 1867, '68 and '69; W. S. Irwin, 1870; O. S. Copeland and E. H. Keebles, 1871; Frank Bacon and C. F. Hutchings, 1872; T. P. Leach and J. M. Allen, 1873; A. P. Gibson and C. F. Stauber, 1874; John Stall and T. F. Hager, 1875; John Stall and L. Stillwell, 1876; R. D. Hartshorn and John Hall, 1878; John Hall and T. F. Cory, 1880; T. F. Cory and J. M. Dunsmore, 1882.

M. J. Salter, of this county, was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1874, and re-elected in 1876. John C. Carpenter was appointed to the office of Internal Revenue Collector for Kansas in 1878, and more recently the Indian Territory has been added to his district.

At present Erie is the county seat. Originally, in 1864, by proclamation of the Governor, the county seat was temporarily located at Osage City, three miles northeast of the present site of Chanute, on the east side of the river, the place having since been known as Rodgers' Mills. In June, by a vote of the electors, the county seat was removed to the "geographical center" of the county, the cost of finding which was $44. The first meeting of the Commissioners at this point was held July 1, 1867. Thereafter until May 20, 1868, the Commissioners continued to meet there, or at the "County Clerk's office," at the store of Roe & Denison, one and a half miles east. On June 13 a meeting was held at Old Erie, and on July 6 at Erie, A preliminary election was held May 26, 1868, and a second one on June 9, at which Osage Mission and Erie were the two competing points. The vote of Mission Township, which had been cast mainly for the former place, was thrown out by the canvassing board, and the majority in favor of Erie was found to be 271. All was quiet then until January 13, 1870, when, at a special meeting held that day, it was ordered by the Commissioners "that whereas it appears from the records of this board and the returns of an election held June 9, 1868, for the removal and permanent location of the county seat, that said returns have not been fully canvassed as required by law, therefore be it ordered that Solon E. Marston, George W. Gabriel and John Moffit proceed to recanvass the said vote." By the recanvass it was found that Mission Town (Osage Mission) had 572 votes to 543 for Erie, a majority of twenty-nine in favor of the former place. The next day considerable excitement was occasioned at Erie by the announcement that during the previous night the Clerk's records and the tax rolls had been stolen and conveyed to Osage Mission by parties then unknown. Subsequently, one of the *particeps criminis* to this transaction made a confession of the part acted by himself and revealed the names of all the others, including the two individuals who carried the records to the Mission, but no legal steps were ever taken to bring any one to punishment, as previous to the revelation Erie had regained the county seat. The tax rolls stolen were never found, and as a consequence the county lost several thousand dollars; but the exact amount could not be ascertained, as it was impossible to obtain a settlement with the County Treasurer.

The next election "for the removal and permanent location of the county seat" was held March 12, 1872, at which time Osage Mission received 1,009 votes, Erie 837, Geographical Center 179, Alliance (now Chanute) 621, and "Section 30, Township 29, Range 19," 306—a total vote of 2,952. To decide the question the next election was held March 26, at which time, according to the "face of the returns," Erie had 1,712 votes and Osage Mission 1,679. Erie Township appeared to have cast for Erie 590 votes and Mission Township 842 for Osage Mission. Both townships were suspected of fraud. Affidavits were submitted to the Board that the total vote of Erie Township at the election of March 26 was 342, 337 for Erie and 5 for Osage Mission; but it does not appear which township added most fraudulent votes to the correct number. On the 6th of April the Board made its final canvass of the vote, and on the ground that it had no legal power to "go behind the returns" resolved that, "it appearing that Erie had received a majority of the votes cast at the election of March 26, 1872, it is declared that Erie is the county seat of Neosho County." The question was carried into the courts, and finally, after reaching the Supreme Court of the State, was decided in 1874 in favor of Erie; and in October of that year the county records were removed to Erie, where they still remain.

STATISTICS, ETC.

According to the Assessors' returns of 1882, the personal property in the county was as follows: Horses, 4,508, value $122,456; cattle, 14,581, value $119,457; mules, 855, value $80,834; sheep, 7,068, value $6,990; swine, 8,532, value $10,978; farming implements value $41,405; wagons, 1,188, value $18,122; carriages, 324, value $7,953; money, $17,228.75; credits, $7,908; merchandise, $73,237; manufactured goods, $3,800; notes, $27,784.25; mortgages, $3,262; other personal property, $61,828; total personal property, $533,243; constitutional exemption, $213,200; net taxable personal property, $320,043, to which was five per cent. by the State Board of Equalization, making the taxable personal property $336,045. The various kinds of real estate was as follows: Total number of acres of taxable lands under cultivation, 135,885; not under cultivation, 223,963; aggregate taxable valuation of farming lands, $1,492,605; total number of unimproved village lots, 3,903; of improved lots, 1,632; value, $178,507; railroad property, $427,595; total taxable valuation of all property in the county, $2,434,752.

The acreage of the principal crops raised in 1882, was as follows: Winter wheat, 10,000 acres; rye, 525; corn, 68,200; barley, 10; oats, 10,200; buckwheat, 25; potatoes, 700; sweet potatoes, 50; sorghum, 450; castor beans, 12 000; cotton, 15; flax, 6,300; millet, 4,600; rice corn, 10; meadow—timothy, 250; clover, 80; other tame grasses, 180; prairie, 20,000; pasture—timothy, 75; other tame grasses, 900; prairie, 40,000.

There are 1,100 acres of nurseries in the county, and the following are the numbers of the various kinds of fruit trees: Apple—bearing 76,370, not bearing, 72,354; peach—bearing, 183,425; not bearing, 32,028; pear—bearing, 2,439, not bearing, 5,082; plum—bearing, 4,793, not bearing, 4,954; cherry—bearing, 21,576, not bearing, 12 408. Of vineyards there were fifty-three acres, and these made 844 gallons of wine.

But little attention has as yet been paid to the cultivation of forest or shade trees. Of walnut trees there are 12 acres; cottonwood, 26; maple, 50; other varieties, 180; total, 268 acres.

The number of rods of the different kinds of fencing in the county, is as follows: Board fence, 24,315; rail, 93,177; stone, 9,529; hedge, 464,884; wire, 75,893; total number of rods, 667,798, or 2,086.8 miles.

The population of the county in 1860, was 88; in 1870, 10,206; in 1874, 11,324; in 1875, 11,076; in 1878, 11,055; in 1880, 15,124; in 1882, 15,155. The decrease after 1874 was caused by the visits of the grasshoppers. They were a terrible scourge during 1874 and 1875, but in the latter year they disappeared and have not since returned. The population of the county in the spring of 1882 is reasonably believed to have been fully 16,000. When the returns of the census were first brought in by the assessors, the total population appeared to be less than 15,000. But in various districts the returns were soon discovered to be incomplete, and the assessors were compelled to add names omitted until the population was shown to be over 15,000, when the matter was dropped. Some of the assessors were determined to keep the population below 15,000, if possible, as by so doing a saving of several thousand dollars in the salaries of the county officers would be effected; but the officers were fully as anxious to have the population returned as 15,000 or over, in order that the addition to their salaries, which then according to law could be made, should be made. Hence they brought influences to bear upon the assessors until this result was accomplished, but stopped short of securing a full and complete return.

There are ninety-seven school districts in the county, and the same number of schoolhouses. Of these one is log; three, brick; five, stone, and eighty-eight frame. The total of scholars in 1882 was 4,579—males, 1,904; females, 2,675. There were employed 104 teachers—44 males and 60 females, the former receiving on the average $34.20 per month, the latter $27.44. The value of school property was as follows: Houses $123,000; furniture, $17,000; apparatus, $1,900; libraries, $800; total, $142,700. All the schools have adopted a course of study, and a Normal Institute of one month is held each year.

The Neosho County Agricultural Society was organized April 24, 1869. At a meeting of the directors of this society held May 8, a permanent organization was effected, by the election of the following officers: Larkin Jones, president; John Moffitt, secretary, and James P. Morgan, treasurer. The other directors for the first year were Joseph M. Boyle, R. D. Cogswell, John Stephens, John Cameron, J. L. Mattingly, Stephen Carr, C. H. Howard, Michael Barnes, S. T. Gilmore and Rufus Miller. The capital stock of the society was fixed at $5,000; shares $5 each. The first fair was held October 22 and 23 of that year.

The Neosho County Medical Society.—This society was organized May 5, 1870, at Osage Mission. A. F. Neeley was elected president; R. D. Cogswell, vice-president; Robert Brogan, secretary, and R. C. Leake, treasurer.

ERIE.

The county seat of Neosho County, is situated in the valley of the Neosha River and about a mile northeast therefrom. The location is an excellent one for the building up of a town. Originally a town called Erie, now referred to as "Old Erie," was started two miles northwest of the present town site, and two miles southeast another town was started named Crawfordsville. The proprietors of the two towns made a compromise with each other, agreed to abandon both places and selected the present town site for the new location. This was in 1866. In November of that year the Erie Town Company was formed consisting of D. W. Bray, Luther Packet, Peter Walters, and J. F. Hemilwright. Each member of this company donated forty acres of land in the center of Section 32, Township 28, Range 20 east. The following parties were then admitted to membership: A. H. Roe, J. A. Wells, John C. Carpenter, L. R. Nugent, A. F. Neeley, C. B. Kennedy, Stephen Beck, H. H. Roe, Joel Barnhart, J. L. Dennison, S. L. Coulter and T. T. Gilbert.

The first house built on the town site was a log one by the widow Spivey, in 1866. The first store was built in 1867, by Drs. Kennedy & Neeley and John C. Carpenter. It is still standing where erected, on the corner of Fourth and Main streets. The first family residence was erected this same year, by V. Stillwell, who also soon afterwards built the first livery stable. The first hotel was built by J. A. Wells. It was completed December 31, 1867, and is still occupied by its builder for its original purpose. The first blacksmith shop was built in 1868, by John Graham, and the same year a law office was opened by Carpenter & Porter. The first birth in the town was that of Byron C. Wells, son of J. A. and Matilda Wells, July 4, 1868. The first teacher in the town was John Broadbent, who in the winter of 1867–8, taught a school in the little log house built by the widow Spivey, though a subscription school had been taught elsewhere in the township in the summer of 1866, by John A. Weston, and Miss Roe. The first Protestant sermon in Erie Township, was preached in September, 1865, by Elder Isaac Hoagland.

A postoffice was established six and one-half miles northwest of Osage Mission, April 6, 1866, with A. H. Roe as Postmaster. It was moved to Erie, August 20, 1867. On the first of January, 1868, Mr. Roe resigned, and Charles Trenchard was appointed in his stead. On the first of July Isaac M. Fletcher was appointed, and on July 1, 1869 the postoffice was made a money order office.

A flouring and saw mill was located on the town site by J. W. Stewart & Sons, in 1868. The machinery used in it was afterwards removed one mile south and became a part of the machinery of the present water mill, on the Neosho River. J. W. Stewart & Sons afterwards sold this mill to A. N. Bruner & Co., its present proprietors. It is a one and a half story building with three run of buhrs.

In the year 1867, a saw mill was located one-half mile southwest of town, by Barnhart Bros. & H. H. Roe. In 1869, this mill was improved to a two run flouring mill, and removed in 1873, by Barnhart Bros., to Thayer.

The town of Erie was organized by a decree of the Probate Court December 25, 1869, with J. A. Wells, G. W. Dale, John McCullough, Isaac M. Fletcher and Douglas Putnam as trustees. On the 30th of the same month the trustees met, and declared the town a city of the third class. Thereupon J. A. Wells was elected Mayor of the city, and proceeded to appoint the officers necessary to put the city government into operation. At this time a census of the city was taken, and the population found to be, according to the returns, eight hundred and nine.

It is probable the city never contained a much larger number of inhabitants than this, but it has been estimated to have contained 1,200 within a year or two after this census was taken. At all events, its progress was suddenly and effectually checked in 1872 by a fire, which swept away the best business blocks and business part of the town. The total loss by this conflagration was estimated at $15 000, and there was no insurance. In July, 1873, a destructive cyclone swept through the county. About fifteen houses were blown down in Erie, and a loss inflicted of $5,000. Eleven persons were severely wounded, but no one killed in Erie. One woman and two children were killed by this same cyclone in Shiloh Township, and two other persons were killed in the southeast part of the county near Trotter's Ford. Besides having suffered from these two visitations of Providence, Erie has so far labored under the great disadvantage of having no railroad. An east and west railroad through the county, passing through Erie, would enhance her prosperity and her prospects very largely. Then it may be said that her success in the struggle for the county seat has militated very materially against her. School district No. 5, of which Erie forms a part, in the year 1870, bonded itself to the amount of $12,000 in order to build a fine, large schoolhouse, with the view of establishing there a school of high grade. The schoolhouse, a three-story stone structure, with mansard roof, was erected, and during the contest for the county seat, the whole school district partaking of the enthusiasm of the town, donated the building to the county for a courthouse, and now has to pay principal and interest on the bonds, a sum which will amount to upwards of $40,000 in the aggregate before the debt is fully extinguished. The main consolations are that the debt was self-imposed, the consciousness of victory and the prestige of being the county seat; while the disadvantages are the debt itself, and the want of the high school, the establishment of which was prevented by the giving away of the building designed for its use.

The city contains two general stores, two blacksmith shops, one drug store, two hotels, one newspaper office, two churches, and a population of about 300.

SOCIETIES, CHURCHES AND THE PRESS.

Erie Lodge No. 76, A., F. & A. M.—Was instituted, January 1, 1869, with fourteen members. The first officers were: James L. Denison, W. M.; J. W. Stewart, S. W.; E. H. Marsh, J. W.; L. Stillwell, Sec.; John C. Carpenter, Treas.; and J. A. Wells, S. D. The present membership of the lodge is thirty.

Erie Lodge No. 44, I. O. O. F.—Was instituted, April 9, 1869, with nine members. Each member was an officer, as follows: John Smith, N. G.; Wm. H. Stewart, V. G.; S. M. French, Rec. S.; Irwin Smith, Treas.; J. W. Stewart, warden; A. P. McDonald, O. G.; W. T. Weeks, R. S. N. G.; M. A. Patterson, L. S. N. G.; J. W. Pittsford, R. S. V. G. The present membership of the order is twenty-two.

Erie Lodge No. 2017 K. of H.—Was instituted, January 31, 1880, with twelve members. The principal officers were the following: Henry Lodge, P. D.; M. Wallace, D.; John Berry, V. D.; W. P. Oliver, A. D., and J. W. Alfred, Medical Examiner. The present membership of the lodge is thirty-eight.

The Methodist Church.—Was organized in the spring of 1868, with fifteen members, by Rev. T. Palmer, who was the first regular preacher. Previous to that time there had been occasional preaching by Revs. Jacob Davis —— Bond, and J. W. Stewart. The first presiding elder of this circuit was Rev. J. D. Knox, appointed in the spring of 1868. The society held religious services in different private houses, until sometime during the summer, when, the schoolhouse being by this time completed, they occupied it until 1872, when they purchased the church building which was at that time in process of erection and nearly completed by the "Christians." The church property is now worth about $1,200, and the society has a membership of fifty. The present pastor is Rev. S. P. Cullison. A Sunday school was organized in 1869, which until 1878, held sessions during only about six months each year. Since that time the sessions have been held the year round.

The Christian Church.—Was organized by C. F. Stauber, at his house, in the spring of 1869. Occasional religious services had been conducted previously by George Booth, a farmer, and Dr. Jones, at first in the log house of the widow Spivey. At the time the regular organization was effected, it was upon the request of the widow Spivey and eight other women, who personally urged the matter upon Mr. Stauber, and prevailed upon him not only to organize the society, but also to preach for them. Thus, Mr. Stauber was the first regular preacher, conducting the services in his own house until the fall, when the society, becoming stronger, engaged Elder M. J. Jenkins, and held services in the school house. Elder Jenkins continued with the church regularly about three years, when he moved to Missouri, preaching occasionally for the church at Erie, until 1875. The society commenced the erection of a church in the year 1872, but on account of the building of the railroads in the eastern and western parts of the county, the members mostly moved away to railroad towns, leaving Mr. Stauber practically alone, and to save the building from going to ruin, he sold it to the Methodists in 1874. They completed, seated and painted it, and now have a small, but very neat church. The Christian society was organized with fourteen members, increased to thirty, and finally decreased to none.

The Baptist Church—Was organized in 1869, with seven members, by Elder A. C. Bateman, who was chosen pastor. Previous to organization, a few sermons had been preached by Elder Bateman, at the house of E. F. Williams, who was made deacon at the time of organization. Elder Bateman has been succeeded by Elders Hitchcock, John Post, J. A. Trenchard, Reed and I. N. Niman. After organization the services were held at the Erie

Schoolhouse, until the erection, in 1871, of the present frame church building, which cost $1,500.

The NeoshoCounty Record—Was established in Erie, by George W. McMillin, April 21, 1876. The material used had formerly been a part of the office of the Thayer *Headlight*, the name *Headlight* being continued at Erie until May 5, 1876 when the name *Record* was substituted. At the time the paper was removed to Erie, it was a five column folio, but it was changed to a seven column folio, November 24, 1876, which size it still retains. Mr. McMillin sold it to its present proprietor, February 8, 1879. The paper is Republican in politics, and is devoted mainly to local news.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOSEPH M. BARNEY, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Erie, native of Rhode Island; born in 1832. He moved from there to Illinois in 1844, whither his father had preceded him in 1842; here he went into the mercantile business, and in 1853 he went to farming. In 1866 he came West to Kansas with Mr. Knox; selected their land, and in 1867 came on in an emigrant train, consisting of eight wagons, belonging to Finch J. White, Knox, Dr. Evans, Charles Green and himself Mr. Barney located on Section 7, buying his claim of Jesse Sink. He brought $2,000 with him; in two years this was gone; provisions were high, and in 1867 they had no crop; but in 1868 he raised a fine crop of wheat, supplying his family and having some to sell. He then did well until 1874, when his corn failed, leaving him with a large number of hogs and nothing to feed them on. 1875 looked bad, but he never lost his confidence in Kansas. This year he bought Wycoff Platt's crop of corn and potatoes, while the grass hoppers were eating them up; but that fall harvested 1,200 bushels of corn and fifty bushels of potatoes. He gave Mr. Platt a colt for the crop. In 1882 he raised fine crops of corn, wheat, oats and flax. He owns now 312 acres, and cultivates 150; the rest is in pasture and meadow. He has fine meadows of tame grasses. In 1856 Mr. Barney married Miss Farwell. They had seven children, two deceased. He has been Township Treasurer, this was in 1874, and has been a school official continually.

W. T. DUTTON, hardware, is a native of Marion County, Del., born in 1841. He afterwards moved to Ohio, but was raised in Wabash County, Ind., where the family had located afterward. Here he remained till the time of his moving West, engaged at different employments. On starting for Kansas they had some machinery, and on reaching Kansas City, sent their goods by wagon to Erie, Neosho County, arriving on the 30th of March, 1869, where he and his brother established a furniture factory, and carried on undertaking in connection with it. At this time Erie was the most prosperous, and as soon as it was incorporated, Mr. Dutton was made Marshal. In 1874 he sold out his furniture business and gave his attention to the public. He had been appointed Constable, and afterwards elected, serving three terms. He was also Justice of the Peace in 1874, serving as City Clerk, and January 8, 1876, was Police Judge; from 1872 to '80 he was Coroner. In 1878 he established his present business, dealing in hardware and implements, doing his best trade this year of 1882, his sales amounting to about ten thousand dollars. Mr. Dutton married in Indiana, and has four children, two boys and two girls. He describes the country, in 1869, as full of Indians, and frontier incidents. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

J. N. ELLIS, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Chanute, is a native of Kentucky, born in 1813. He moved to Indiana in 1832, where he lived until 1864, then going to Illinois, and being a stone mason by trade, he worked at that and farmed. In 1865 he came to Kansas from Cumberland County, Ill., in an emigrant train that numbered fifty-one persons. He settled on Pecan Creek, where he now lives, taking 160 acres and built his cabin. This was before the land was surveyed, and there was a village of 900 Osage Indians encamped near by on the Canville Creek, who left in 1866. Mr. Ellis and sons then, with pioneer courage, proceeded to break up the prairie sod, that has since, through drouth or flood, yielded sufficient to feed them and their stock. Among the good crops was that of 1868, when he sold 500 bushels of wheat for $2 a bushel, and 1875 and 1882. In 1836 he married Miss Scott. They had four boys and four girls. These children are now doing for themselves, and Mr. and Mrs. Ellis live together with a granddaughter. His son, J. W., is now on a farm adjoining, in the stock business. They are members of the Christian Church, which is a strong organization, having forty-seven members.

JACOB HUNT, teacher; native of Indiana; born in 1859. He entered the profession as teacher in 1881, and is now teaching in School District No. 7. He married Miss Barney in 1882, who is also a teacher; commenced teaching in 1881, now holding a position in the town school of Erie. Her father is one of the early settlers of this section, locating on Canville Creek in 1868, where he has since resided.

J. J. HURT, Clerk of the District Court; elected in 1882, on the Republican ticket. He is a native of Clinton County, Ky., born in 1854. The family moved to Missouri first, and then to Kansas, locating in Chanute, December 20, 1869, going into commercial business. In 1882 he graduated at Baker's University, and is now reading law.

D. LEATHERMAN, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Chanute; native of Indiana; born in 1828. When nine years of age his parents moved to Chicago, Ill., or near there, where they lived till 1849, when he moved to Iroquois County, and was there till 1867, when he was entirely broke up by securing a friend's note who was killed in the war. So he came to Kansas and took a claim of 160 acres. At that time nothing but an Indian trail led to his cabin. His family arrived on the 28th of June, and settled down to stay. With four boys, who soon were able to help, they took hold of the plow, and have carved from the wilderness a home. He commenced by trading his horses for two yoke of cattle. Having bought a breaking-plow in Kansas City, he broke twenty-five acres, which, with ten acres of old ground, raised enough to feed them and their stock. In 1868 he sowed wheat in October that did not come up till December, yet in 1869 yielded thirty bushels to an acre. This was the best yield he has had. In 1882 his corn averaged on the bottom land seventy-five bushels to an acre. He raised also flax and millet. In 1847 Mr. Leatherman married Miss Gool. She died in 1864, leaving six children. He married Miss Moore in 1865; they have two children. Mr. L. belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has under cultivation 100 acres, the rest is in pasture and meadow.

C. M. LIGHT County Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected in 1880. Mr. Light is a native of Indiana, born in 1852, and came to Kansas in 1869. In 1875 he graduated from the Normal College of Emporia, and commenced teaching, following the profession until his election to office in 1880, filling the duties so well that he was re-elected in 1882.

HENRY LODGE, of the firm of Lodge Bros., general merchants. Native of Ohio, but was raised in Indiana. He there finished his education in the Asbury College, taking the scientific course, graduating in the class of '56. He then engaged in different lines of business till he went into the Army of the Cumberland, enlisting in the Fourteenth Indiana Cavalry, where he was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company F. He served till the fall of Nashville, then leaving on account of his health, and in 1870 came to Kansas, establishing their business in the winter of 1871, commencing with a small stock, and now carrying $3,500, and doing a business of $20,000 a year. This year is the best they have had since starting in business. The grasshopper years of 1874 and '75 they lost over $1,800 in bad debts. Mr. Lodge has just retired from the office of County Commissioner, which he held for nine years, and by his management has placed the county credit in as good shape as is that of any county in the State. Mr. Lodge is a charter member of the Knights of Honor.

A. H. ROE, farmer, P. O. Erie, native of Indiana, born in 1842. He was raised and educated in Michigan, and then moved to Iowa, where he served during the war of the Rebellion in the Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company A. In 1865, he came Kansas, locating in Neosho County. Here he built and opened the first business house in what is now known as Old Erie, and was appointed the first Postmaster, taking J. L. Dennison as partner. When the county seat was laid out, he moved his business there and Mr. Dennison having sold his interest, the firm name became Roe & Trenchard. February, 1868, Mr. Roe retired to his farm on Section 18, Erie Township, opening a farm of 160 acres, where he remained until 1871, selling for $3,000. He opened a mercantile enterprise in Erie, and was appointed Postmaster, in 1873, having a livery in the interim. He continued in the mercantile line until 1881, when he sold to Mr. Alexander, retiring on account of his health to the farm he now owns, giving his attention to raising fruit and grain. Mr. Roe married Miss Brownell, of Iowa. They have five children, one boy and four girls. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, also of the K. of H.

G. W. SANSOM, Postmaster, native of Jersey County, Ill. He was raised on a farm, and in 1862, January 6, enlisted in the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company C, serving until October 19, 1863, when he returned home to Illinois, and from there, came to Kansas in 1865, locating on Canville Creek, where he farmed until 1872, when he went to Missouri, coming back in 1875, and went to farming again, raising good crops every year, until 1879, when he took the postoffice November 15, 1879, and opened in connection a store of general merchandise and notions, and is doing a good business. In 1866, he was the first Constable of the county and served as Assistant Assessor of Neosho and Labette counties. He held the office of Constable until 1878; being elected again he resigned the position in 1879 to take the postoffice. He was also one of the City Council. Mr. Sansom is a charter member of the K. of H.

BEN. J. SMITH, editor of the *Record*, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 28, 1854. During the same year his parents moved to Bloomington, Ind., where they lived until the spring of 1877. At this time Ben. J. started west, working in Vincennes Ind., St. Louis and Sedalia, Mo. In January, 1879, having moved to Erie, Neosho Co., Kan., he bought the *Record*, which he has since been and is now conducting. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the Bloomington, Ind., *Democrat*, and received his education at the Bloomington High School and Indiana State University.

W. S. SYMMES, M. D., a native of Illinois, born in 1841. He began studying medicine with his father, Dr. H. Symmes. After serving in the First Illinois Cavalry, he was transferred to the Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; on returning in 1865; he then attended Ann Arbor Medical School of Michigan, graduating in 1865, he entered practice at home, then coming to Kansas in 1867, he located at Oswego, Labette County; here he was a witness of some of the early historic incidents of the Indian warfare; in 1870, he moved to Chautauqua County, where he practiced until 1881, when he moved to Erie, buying property, and entering on a good practice. In 1875, he married Miss Armstrong. They have one son.

RACHEL TIBBY, general merchandise, is a native of Ireland, as was her husband; on coming to America, she located on Staten Island, and here in 1866, was married to Matthew Tibby. They then came to Kansas on account of his health in 1869, locating in Erie, and establishing the business now carried on by his widow. In 1879, as Mr. Tibby was riding on the stock train, on Twenty-third street, St. Louis, having gone there with stock for Mr. Letcher, of Osage Mission, he fell between the cars and was run over and killed instantly; his body was brought home for burial. Mr. Tibby had traveled almost around the world, having visited California, Australia, England and Ireland, and was overtaken finally by this sad accident. Mrs. Tibby is now carrying on the store a stock of about $800, and is doing a good business of $2,400. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of which her husband was a local minister.

JOSEPH A. WELLS, born in Greene County, Ill., in March, 1838; received a limited education at the district schools of his county, the most of his early life being spent on the farm, but was always acknowledged as a very apt scholar. At the age of eighteen he received a first grade certificate as a school teacher, passing an examination before the State Commissoner. At the age of twenty-one he was elected a Justice of the Peace of his township. Previous to this he was, on motion, admitted to practice law before the District Court of his county. At the age of twenty-two he was married to Matilda, youngest daughter of Pleasant and Lydia Wood of his county. At the age of twenty-four he entered the service of his country as a private of Company H, Ninety-first Illinois Infantry, and by his prompt attention to business, he was rapidly promoted to the office of Orderly Sergeant, First Lieutenant and Captain of his company, and for daring acts on the battle field in and around Mobile, Ala., in March and April, 1865, he was, by the President, in special order, breveted Major of Volunteers. At the close of the war, in 1865, he returned home to his family, and a short time afterward declined the offer of a Second Lieutenancy of Cavalry of the regular army. In August, 1865, he removed to Adair County, Mo., where he bought a farm and remained until the spring of 1866, when he sold out and started for Kansas, arriving in Neosho County on the 4th of April, 1866, and bought a claim three miles northwest of where Erie is now located. In the fall of 1866 he was elected Probate Judge of Neosho County, and served as such until January, 1869. In the summer of 1867 he sold his farm and went to the woods and cut, hauled, rafted and then sawed the logs of which the Erie House, in Erie, and other buildings were built. He then, as a member of the Erie Town Company, built the first hotel ever built in the town, and moved into and occupied the same on the last day of 1867. Here he has ever since had his family residence. He, together with S. W. Fastar, bought the first piece of land for town purposes where Chanute now stands, and here he built two houses in 1870. He also completed the first business house ever built in Coffeyville, Kansas in August, 1871. He has several times been appointed Justice of the Peace of the city, and was the first Mayor of the city of Erie, at its organization in December, 1869. In 1871 he was editor of the Erie *Ishmaelite*, a red hot local organ. In 1872 he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal, which place he held until 1874. During his two years service he was instrumental in bringing a large number of offenders to justice; those acts, coupled with the fact that he was chairman of the Erie executive committee for county seat purposes, made him many enemies as well as a large number of warm friends. In 1873 he was arrested for violation of his duties, which caused him a great deal of trouble. After two years of law bickerings the case was finally *nolle prosequied*. June 19, 1874, he received his appointment as one of the force of the United States secret service, which place he now holds. Among the noted criminals that he has captured he mentions those of J. S. Wilson, at Shreveport, La., in 1875, and Martin Hixley, in Sumner County, Kansas, in 1877, both of those being arrested and delivered to the proper officers, the former at Memphis, Tenn., and the latter at St. Louis, Mo. In February, 1876, he was ordered to report at New Orleans to the United States Marshal and was detailed to go to Cuba in the interest of the United States, but owing to the revolutionary state of the country at that time, the business was not arranged to his satisfaction; nevertheless the government was pleased with the tact he displayed, and for his shrewdness in the matter he was highly complimented. He mentions many other arrests and incidents of his life which would be of interest, but space forbids. He has been a Notary Public of Kansas ever since May 1, 1868, and is now engaged in the real estate and loan business. In February, 1883, was elected Justice of the Peace and City Judge by an almost unanimous vote.

W. W. WORK, County Treasurer of Neosho County. He was elected on the Republican ticket in 1880, and re-elected in 1882.

OSAGE MISSION.

This town is located in the Neosho Valley, one and a half miles from the left bank of the river and half a mile from Flat Rock Creek, and it is a station on the Missouri Pacific Railway. The situation is all that need be desired.

Previous to the organization of a town company or the laying out of a town site two buildings had been erected here, one by L. P. Foster & Co., a log one, in which a store was opened and managed by the "Morgan boys," and a frame building erected by S. A. Williams, of Fort Scott, in which his son, Augustus D. Williams, kept a store. These movements were made in 1866, in anticipation of the starting of a town. A Town Company was organized consisting of George A. Crawford, S. A. Williams, C. W. Blair, Benjamin McDonald and John Nandier, a town site laid out and called Osage Mission, in December, 1867. By the side of it and to the west another town site was laid out and called Catholic Mission. On this town site a small store was opened by S. J. Gilmore, in a log building known then and still remembered as "Castle Thunder;" this store was opened in 1865. On Osage Mission town site the Town Company erected a building on the corner of County and Market streets into which A. D. Williams moved his stock of goods in 1867, in which he kept the postoffice, with C. H. Howard as deputy. About the same time L. P. Foster & Co., erected a two story frame building across the street and a little north of the present site of the Southern Hotel. Joseph Roycroft built a log saloon near where now stands the City Bank; Middaugh and Dohnan came down from Topeka, and built a store where L. Steadman's store now stands, in 1867; James Roycroft erected a boarding house, the first in town, on

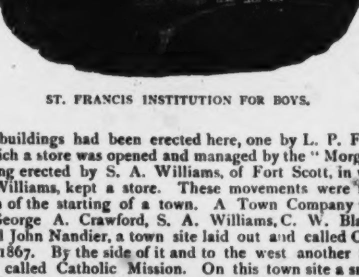

ST. FRANCIS INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

the southeast corner of County and Market streets, and during the summer John Nandier built the first hotel, the Neosho House, a large two story frame, long known as the finest hotel building in Southern Kansas. Not long after this Nathaniel Tucker started a store near "Castle Thunder," in the building now occupied as a dwelling by Daniel Zehner, and about the same time, perhaps a short time previously, Dr. J. B. Lamb started a store also in Catholic Mission. Marston & Ulmer, from Iowa, opened a furniture store in 1868. J. M. Boyle, from Fort Scott, opened a hardware store just north of L. P. Foster & Co.'s store, and on the southwest corner of County and Main streets, Ryan & Roycroft started a general store about the same time.

The first lawyer in the town was C. F. Hutchings, in 1867, the first physician, Dr. A. F. Neely, about the same time, and the first Protestant minister was Rev. A. Hitchcock. The first birth was that of a son to Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Noble, 1868. From the first the growth of the town was vigorous and rapid. In August, 1868, it contained eight dry goods stores, three drug stores, one hardware store, two boot and shoe stores, four blacksmith shops, and numerous other business establishments, and a population of nearly nine hundred. From this time until the building of the railroad the growth of the town was steady. It was the center of three lines of stages; one to Fort Scott, one to Humboldt and the other to Chetopa. When these stages arrived all was life and animation. Each stage was a Concord coach drawn by four fine large horses, and the driver's voice and importance, and the crack of his whip served to raise the excitement to the highest pitch, and is still vividly remembered. A more complete history of the town will be seen in the sketches of its individual industries and institutions.

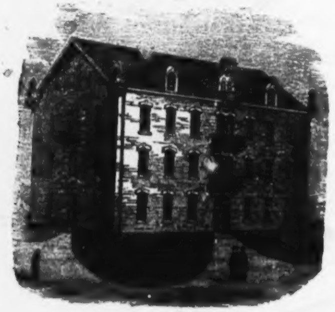

ST. FRANCIS BOARDING SCHOOL.

The town having been governed for six months by a Board of Trustees, consisting of John Ryan, president; John Moffit, clerk; B. P. Ayers, T. C. Cory and R. D. Coggswell, until October 25, 1869, was on that day organized as a city of the third class. John O'Grady was chosen Mayor, and B. P. Ayers, John Ryan, John Moffit, J. P. Morgan and R. D. Coggswell, Councilmen. The following is a list of the Mayors since elected, with the dates of their election: B. P. Ayers, 1870, re-elected in 1871; W. L. Simons, 1872; C. L. Lease, 1873; A. B. Stoddard, 1874; T. H. Butler, 1875; L. Steadman, 1876, re-elected 1877; L. S. Orton, 1878; W. H. Williams, 1879; J. L. Denison, 1880, re-elected 1881; L. Steadman, 1882.

The postoffice at Osage Mission was the first established in Neosho County. It was obtained through and for the use of the Catholic Mission in 1851. Father John Schoenmakers was the first Postmaster. It was made a money office in July, 1869. Father Schoenmakers held the office until 1864, at which time S. J. Gilmore received the appointment. A. D. Williams was appointed in 1866. In 1868 C. H. Howard was made Postmaster, and held the position for about fifteen years, being succeeded on January 1, 1883, by J. S. Curtis.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The first school in Osage Mission was the Mission School, begun by Father Schoenmakers in 1847. This, however, was an institution devoted to the education of Indians and in the interests of the Catholic Church.

The first town school was taught in the winter of 1867-68. It was a subscription school, taught by Anson Gridley, senior, and was kept in a small frame building on the southwest corner of County and Oak streets. A public school was taught in the following summer by Miss Mary Anna Swank, in a rented building. In the winter of 1868-69, T. C. Corey was employed as teacher of the public school. The place for holding it was changed in January, 1869, and quarters were taken up in a building which had been rented of N. Tucker, and fitted up for the accommodation of the school. A school building was erected in 1872. It is a large two story brick structure of appropriate design, and contains four departments. The school enrollment is 277, and is divided among four departments: the high school, grammar school, intermediate and primary. At present the schools are under the instruction of Prof. H. Stevenson, principal; E. E. Anderson, teacher of the grammar school; Mrs. S. C. Dobson, teacher of the intermediate, and Miss Lizzie Barnhart, teacher of the primary department.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized August 15, 1868. The leaders in the movement were: Solon Marston, J. C. Boyle, A. Smith, and others, and it was effected in the schoolhouse. They have since built a church. It is a neat one story, frame building, finished with a steeple and belfry.

A Sunday school was organized November 8, 1869. J. M. Boyle was chosen superintendent; T. C. Corey assistant superintendent; S. E. Marston, treasurer; I. F. Rager, secretary, and E. Boyle, chorister and librarian. The school is in a healthy condition, and is provided with a small library.

The Baptist Church was organized Saturday, November 13, 1868, by Rev. A. Hitchcock, and was effected in the school building. Steps toward the erection of a church building were taken in the latter part of the year 1868. The building was erected in the following summer, but was not completed. As an aid to its erection, the Town Company donated the lots upon which it is located and made a loan of $1,000 to the society for two years, without interest. The Sunday school was organized September 25, 1869, and Rev. Hitchcock was the first Superintendent. In May, 1870, Peter Collings, J. T. Chandler, Daniel Kinman, Mrs. Anna Doleman and C. H. Howard were appointed a committee to raise funds with which to complete and furnish the house. The society is in a healthy condition.

Saint Peter's Episcopal Church was organized on Monday evening, December 12, 1870. S. S. Warner was elected senior warden, and J. H. Scott junior warden, and C. F. Hutchings, J. B. Lamb, H. B. Leonard, A. J. Smith, G. E. Cook, were elected vestrymen; S. D. Cook, clerk, and C. H. Howard, treasurer. A Sunday school was organized January 1, 1871, in the residence of S. S. Warner. The church building was erected in 1874. It is a small frame building of plain design.

The Christian Church was organized in May, 1881. The organization was superintended by Rev. J. W. Randall, assisted by Rev. C. W. Pool, and was effected in the Methodist church building. C. F. Stauber and Hon. J. Dale were elected elders. The church house was built in the fall and winter of 1882, and is a small frame structure, 24x36 feet in dimensions, and cost $800. The congregation is without a pastor since the termination of Rev. C. C. Deweese's pastorate.

The Catholic denomination have a large representation in this place. The church organization is attached to the Catholic Mission, a detailed history of which appears in the early history of Neosho County.

Osage Mission Lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F., was instituted, on Wednesday evening, March 16, 1870, by District Deputy, G. M. Smith. A number of Odd Fellows came down from the town of Erie to assist in the ceremonies. J. B. Gill was chosen noble grand; J. S. Carson, vice grand; W. Roush, treasurer; D. S. Miller, permanent secretary; S. S. Warner, recording secretary.

Mission Lodge, No. 92, A., F. & A. M. was instituted under a dispensation, in January, 1869. James A. Songer was made worshipful master, and W. Rouse was chosen secretary. The institution took place with a membership of twenty-five. The following are the present officers of the lodge: R. D. Kirkpatrick, worshipful master; J. R. Brunt, senior warden; William Lawson, junior warden; Thomas Baxter, treasurer; E. Cravens, secretary.

A. O. U. W. Society was organized, in January, 1881, with a membership of twenty-four. The officers elected for the government of the lodge, were: L. S. Orton, master workman; B. F. Mouser, overseer; T. M. Baxter, general foreman; S. F. Denison, receiver; William F. May, treasurer. There is a present membership of twenty-three, or a falling off of one member since the institution of the lodge.

The Grand Army of the Republic also have a flourishing organization called the General Warren Post, No. 114. At an election held on Saturday, the 16th of December, 1882, W. Henderson was chosen post commander, and P. W. Mess, senior vice commander. The lodge at present is in a live and flourishing condition.

THE PRESS AND OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The *Neosho County Republican* was started in September, 1880, by F. W. Ward, as the *Neosho Valley Enterprise*. At first it was a four-column quarto. In a short time after it was started, D. C. Ambrose purchased a half interest, and in September, 1881, took charge of the *Enterprise* as proprietor and editor. On the 14th of September, 1882, the paper was enlarged to an eight-column folio. The *Enterprise* was conducted as a Democratic paper until October 19, 1882, when T. F. Ross purchased one-half interest. The name was changed to the *Neosho County Republican*, and the politics changed to correspond with the name. When Mr. Ambrose purchased an interest in the paper, in 1880, the office contained but one press, a one-half medium Globe, and one rack of type. At present it contains, in addition, a good newspaper press and a full line of newspaper and job material. T. F. Ross, the editor of the *Republican* was born at Davenport, Iowa, June 29, 1854. His father and mother, Enoch and Rebecca Ross, moved from Carrollton, Ohio, to Davenport, Iowa, in 1845. They moved from Davenport on to a farm in the same county in 1859, where they lived until 1865, when they moved to Jasper County, Iowa. In 1870, T. F. Ross entered Iowa College at Grinnell, remaining there three years, with the exception of a few months each winter spent in teaching school. In 1873, he went to California, and taught school there two years. In 1875, he returned to Davenport, and entered the office of Judge Hubbell as a law student; was admitted to the bar in 1876, and commenced practice in 1877 at Red Oak, Montgomery Co., Iowa. Here he practiced law until 1879, when he removed to Beloit, Kan; opened a law office, and practiced law there until the spring of 1881, when he sold his practice and went to New Mexico, where he remained about a year. He then came to Osage Mission, bought one half interest in the *Republican*, and assumed editorial charge of that paper.

The Neosho County Journal was started at Osage Mission, August 5, 1868, as a five-column folio, by John H. Scott, its present proprietor and editor. Originally it was a five-column folio. On the 17th of June, 1869, it was enlarged to a six-column, and on July 28, 1870, to an eight-column. Mr. Scott has always had an interest in the paper, but has had partners at different times; C. H. Howard, from 1869 to 1871; H. T. Perry, from 1871 to 1875, and C. H. Howard and Lewis McMillin, from 1875 to 1877, since which time he has been sole proprietor. The *Journal* was Republican in politics until the gubernatorial campaign of 1882, during which it supported G. W. Glick for Governor, as against John P. St. John.

The Neosho County Democrat.—This paper was started January 3, 1883, by A. Conn, as an eight-column folio. It is Democratic in politics. Mr. Conn has had a varied experience in newspaper publishing, commencing in 1845. During the years 1853-54-55 he published the Van Wert *Democrat*, at Van Wert, Ohio, and the Sidney *Telegraph*, at Sidney, Nebraska, in 1874 and 1875. He spent the money he had made in the newspaper business, in prospecting for coal, near Ponca, Dixon Co., Neb. He then traveled on the continent of Europe a year or two, and in 1879, worked eight months in the office of the London (England) *Telegraph*. In January, 1883, he started the *Democrat*.

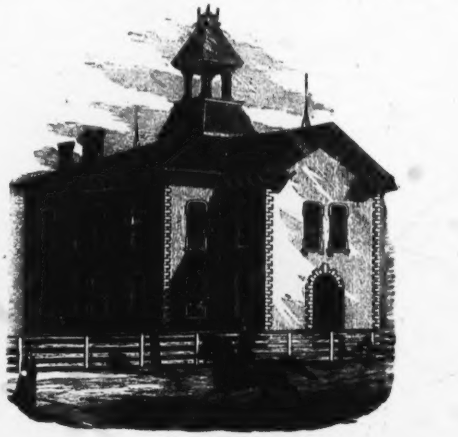

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Banks.—The first bank was established, in Osage Mission, by Pierce & Mitchell, in April, 1871. It was subsequently organized under the State law, as the Neosho County Saving Bank, with an authorized capital of $100,000, and a paid-up capital of $20,000. In August, 1876, J. B. Pierce sold his interest in the concern to E. W. Bradbury and the firm became Mitchell & Bradbury. The firm failed in February, 1879. At this time J. B. Pierce established the City Bank. It is a private institution engaged in a general banking exchange, loan and collection business. It is also a bank of deposit.

The Neosho County Bank was started by C. C. Nelson, in March, 1881, with S. F. Denison, cashier. This concern lasted even forty days, when Nelson abandoned the business, taking up his residence as a British subject in the Dominion of Canada.

The Mission Mills.—These mills are located on Flat Rock Creek, about a mile east of Osage Mission. The building is a two and a half story frame above a stone basement story. These mills were built by Ryan & Roycroft in 1869, at a cost, including, machinery and power, of $22,000. They were sold in 1875 to the First National Bank, of Parsons, and by this bank sold in 1877 to the present owners, Hutchings & Barnes. The machinery consists of four run of buhrs, with a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day, and is propelled by a fifty horse-power engine. An elevator is in the upper part of the building, with a capacity of storing 20,000 bushels of wheat. The market for the products of these mills is found in the local demand, in the Indian Territory and in Texas.

The Osage Mission Stone Mill was built in 1875, by A. W. Althouse. The building is a small stone structure, 30 feet long by 20 feet in width, one and a half stories high. It contains three run of stone, having a capacity for grinding seventy bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of corn per day. The motive power is a twenty horse-power engine.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A. W. ALTHOUSE, stone mill, is a native of Pennsylvania, born June 24, 1833, and in early youth went to Caroline, Tompkins Co., N. Y., where he grew up on a farm. In 1847 moving to Waupun, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he farmed some, dug and drilled wells for ten years. In 1857 he married Miss Helen Ketchum, then went into a pump and machine shop, coming to Kansas in 1869; he farmed awhile there; worked in J. A. Hutchings saw mill and afterward went to farming in Cowley County, returning, however, to Osage Mission and working in the National and Flat Rock Mills. In 1876 he rented the National Mill and ran it until 1878, when he commenced building the stone mill, doing the mason, carpentering and millwrighting of the building, so that it is the product of his own hands. It has a capacity of thirty barrels of flour a day and 100 bushels of corn meal and 200 of feed. He does a good grist or custom trade and some merchant trade. He had a capital of $700 when he undertook building the mill which cost $4,500. They had five children. June 24, 1882, his youngest son, De Witt, aged eighteen, was caught in one of the bands and his leg cut off above the knee, besides injuries to his back. The accident happened in the mill at 2 p. m. and at 2 a. m. next morning he died.

W. E. BAGLEY, carriage painter with C. Cooney, is a native of Zanesville, Muskingum Co., Ohio, born in 1836. He learned his trade of J. W. MacCormick, having his papers for his indenture as apprentice made out, he served from May 10, 1854 to 1858, remaining till 1861 as journeyman workman. He then enlisted in the three months' service, in the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and when the time expired he re-enlisted in the Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and served until 1865, or three years and four months, returning to Zanesville and worked at his trade till he commenced his travels, visiting Cincinnati, Paris, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., back to Columbus in 1868, and then to Milwaukee, Wis., where he worked in the La Crosse, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad shops until 1869, when he returned to Columbus, Ohio, where he worked till 1871, then to Zanesville, and was married to Miss Habner in Somerset, where he remained working at his trade till 1877, when he moved to Clinton, Mo., coming to Osage Mission in 1879, and taking the position he now occupies. He has had seven children, of whom five are deceased and two sons alive. Mr. Bagley is a member of the Catholic Church.

I. S. BAHNEY, hardware and tin store. The business was first established in 1868, in a building 12x16, and a stock of $500, under the firm name of J. M. Boyle & C. M. Drake. In 1871 Bahney bought C. F. Drake's interest, and in 1873 Mr. Drake bought back, taking Mr. Boyle's interest, which continued until 1880, when Mr. Bahney took charge of the whole enterprise, the firm now being I. S. Bahney. During these fourteen years the business has increased until he now occupies a building 25x100 feet and carries a stock of some $1,400 and does a business of about $3,500. During the war Mr. Bahney was a soldier in an Ohio regiment and is now a member of the Blue lodge of the Masonic order.

JOEL BARNHART, steam saw and grist mill, was born in North Carolina and raised in Indiana. They moved to Indiana, and then to Illinois, and finally to Missouri, came from there to Osage Mission in 1866, locating in Mission Township on a farm. In 1867 the two brothers, Joel and David, put up a steam saw mill on the Neosho River, below Erie, at a place named by them Slabtown. In 1869 they put up a grist mill. In 1874 they moved the mill to Thayer and soon afterwards sold it, but have lately got it back and are running it. When the mill was moved the family moved to Osage Mission on account of educational advantages, which his daughter Lizzie has profited by. She commenced teaching in 1876, first in No. 8, then in Star school, also in the Done district No. 34, and Dodd district. In 1880 she went to the State Normal of Emporia, and returning to the Mission she was appointed to the Primary department of the city school, where she is now engaged. Losing her mother in 1873 the family were placed in the hands of herself and sister Emma, who is also teacher, engaged in teaching at the present time. Mr. Barnhart is a member of the I. O. of O. F. The milling firm is known as Barnhart Bros.

C. E. BAYLIES, M. D., and surgeon. On the 15th of March, 1875, he graduated from the Chicago Medical College and came at once to Kansas, locating in Osage Mission, forming a partnership with Dr. Nealy, one of the early physicians of this place; he practiced alone, however, most of the time until 1880, when he entered into partnership with Dr. C. E. Steadman, the firm being Steadman & Baylies, physicians and surgeons. They are doing an extensive practice, extending over a fifteen miles circuit.

S. C. BECK, jeweler, native of Leavenworth, Kas. Mr. Beck's father, Stephen Beck, who came to Kansas in 1856, was a native of Baden, his mother a native of Prussia. They were married in 1850, and in 1856 located in Leavenworth, Kas. While here he was at times obliged to hide from the different Free-state or Pro-slavery parties or go with them. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Ninth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Captain Coleman's company. In 1865 he returned home and located on a farm on Four Mile Creek, Neosho County, this being one of the earliest settlements in the county. Here he remained till 1871, moving to Osage Mission. He went into the grocery and bakery business with Jacob Wolf. At this they made money. Mr. Beck withdrew, however, and retired to his stock farm, where he died September 25, 1873. After his death the family moved back to the city. Here they were burned out but built again, and Mr. S. C. Beck, who is now in the firm of Steadman & Beck, jewelers, was robbed, losing nearly all their stock, but since have recovered and are now doing a good business.

JACOB BEECHWOOD, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Osage Mission. Native of France, born in 1818, and came to America in 1838, landing in New York, where he married Miss E. Grosbeck, by which marriage he had four children, two now deceased; but he lost her and married a second time to his present wife, Miss C. Gilman, having four children by the last. In 1865 Mr. Beechwood came to Kansas, being the first settler on this section, arriving and locating among the Indians, who helped him erect his cabin. His family suffered from sickness the first three years almost continuously, but he persevered, paying fabulous prices for his provisions, but succeeding in raising fair crops he managed to live, now having a fine homestead with all the natural advantages that a man could wish, wood, water, a good stone quarry, and fertile soil, well fenced and cultivated, with a fine residence. He came to this country to enjoy the advantages of the Mission Church, of which he is an earnest member. Mr. Beechwood has sixteen acres in tame grasses, thirty-five acres in pasture, and the rest under the plow.

J. M. BOYLE, hardware. He came to Kansas in 1864, dropping over the line just as Price was closing in with the Union army at Kansas City, so his course was attended with considerable danger. At Fort Lincoln, in Bourbon County, he just escaped capture, and was a witness of the burning of that post; he finally arrived at Fort Scott, which was his destination, where he went to work for C. F. Drake as a tinner, where he was employed till 1867, when he came to Osage Mission, and opened a hardware store in a building 18x20, and a small stock. This was the first hardware house in Neosho County, firm name was J. M. Boyle; Mr. Drake was the company. In 1871, Mr. Bahney bought an interest in the firm, and in 1873, Mr. Drake bought his interest out, when he went into business with Mr. Tucker, and in 1880, he established his present business, now assuming large proportions. In addition to his hardware business, he has McCormick's farm machinery. Mr. Boyle joined the I. O. O. F. in 1870.

R. A. BROGAN, M. D., drugs, native of New York, born in 1842. His early life was spent on the farm, and later on he engaged in teaching school. In 1869, he graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, and at once came to Osage Mission and opened practice, having the practice of St. Ann's Academy, and that of the college of St. Francis. In 1880, he opened his drug store, carries a stock of $1,200, and does a business of $4,000 a year. The Doctor is a member of the Catholic Church.

JOHN R. BRUNT, drugs and groceries, a native of Madison County, Ind., born in 1845. Having got a common school education, his father intended to give him a college course, but coming to Kansas in 1865, he did not return to finish his education, but with gun and pony, commenced scouting and hunting; this was in Neosho County and vicinity. For a while he worked on the stock farm of Mr. Stewart, hear Humboldt, Allen County; he then went into the school room and taught until 1872, when he was appointed Deputy Sheriff; at this and in the Clerk's office he busied himself until 1875, when he was elected Sheriff of Neosho County, and re-elected in 1877. In 1881, he went into business with P. W. Hinsen; the firm is now Hinsen & Brunt; they carry $4,000 in stock, and do a business of $8,000. He and his partner married sisters, the Misses VanLanningham. Mr. Brunt has been a member of the Masonic order since 1877, and now one of the City Council, also being on the School Board.

E. M. CLEMENTS, grocer, native of Kentucky, born in 1827. When quite young, his parents moved to Illinois, where he was raised and educated, farming there and dealing in stock, and he was also in the mercantile line. In 1873, he moved to Kansas, bringing with him some fine stock, and locating on a farm in Mission Township; he did not remain here long, but moved to Bourbon County, where he farmed till 1878, then returning to Neosho, he bought a farm in Grant Township, farming in grain and stock till 1881, when he bought a stock of groceries of L. Rosecrans, for some $1,800, and is now doing a good business of $6,000 to $8,000; the firm name was Clements & Co. until last July, when it became E. M. Clements. While in Illinois, he married Miss Jennings. His mother lives here, aged eighty-three, and is an active, intelligent lady.

CHARLES C. COFFINBERRY, agricultural implements and farm machinery, is a native of Richland County, Ohio, born June 30, 1827, and while still quite young, his parents moved to Michigan, where they were early settlers. In 1847, he went to Dane County, Wis., and in 1857, moved to Kansas, crossing to Atchison; though he was offered a good chance there, he went on to Nemaha County, where he settled on a farm. In 1859, he was elected to the Territorial Legislature, and during the dry year and famine of 1860, he acted as by proxy, one of the twelve Commissioners to distribute aid, sending some sixty-eight loads to his own county. In 1861, he was elected to the State Legislature; while in Nemaha, was continually in the political field. In 1866, he moved to Neosho County, and went to farming and trading, and in February, 1882, bought his present business of J. R. Detwiler, and has done a business of some $12,000 this year. During the War of the Rebellion, he was in the State Militia, and was called out on the Little Blue, and was also on the first raid of Price. Mr. Coffinberry was a Whig, formerly, and is now a Republican in politics.

F. P. COOMES, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Osage Mission, is a native of Kentucky. Born July 27, 1869. Moved to Illinois in 1853 with his family. His father lived to the age of eighty-six years, and his grandfather to the advanced age of ninety-six; so we find Mr. Coomes, at the age of seventy-four, hale and strong. In 1867, in company with his son and Mr. Mattingby, he came to Kansas, locating in Neosho County. He bought his claim of a man named Whitman. The neigborhood being then a wilderness of prairie, not a furrow turned; but he proceeded to make a home, enduring privations. Year by year he succeeded with but two partial failures of crops. He has now a well-improved farm, raising in 1882 fifty-five bushels to the acre, besides crops of castor beans and oats. In 1834, Mr. Coomes married Miss Hogan. They now have six boys and two girls. His son Robert died while in the army. He was a member of the Ninetieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Coomes, 1869, was elected Township Trustee and County Commissioner in 1874.

CHARLES COONEY, carriage factory and workshops, established his busines in 1871, starting with a small capital. He has built his shops and is preparing to build larger and more commodious work shops for the manufacture of carriages. He has now on hand a large stock of finished work and is constantly increasing his stock of fine work.

E. CRAVENS, grocer, native of White County, Ill. Born in 1840. He was raised on his father's farm, which comprised some 500 or 600 acres, and engaged in grain and stock farming. In 1866, he came to Kanaas and while looking for a claim, he and his brother-in-law, William Rhods, made the shingles for the first business house built in Osage Mission, then opened by L. P. Foster & Co. He located his claim and returned East for his family, bringing them out in October of the same year. His place in those pioneer days was the stopping place for travelers in this wild Osage Indian reserve. Among others, he had Bishop Vail, of the Episcopal Church resting at the old place. In 1875, he sold the farm, moving to Osage Mission, then traveled for Garr, Scott & Co., of Richmond, Ind., with farm machinery, etc. In 1879, we find him located on another farm in Walnut Grove, Neosho County, which he farmed until 1881, when he sold out and came to town, buying the stock of groceries then owned by the firm of Custis & Custis. He now carries $1,800 in stock and does about $6,000 in business. Mr. Cravens married Miss Price, in Posey County, Ind., They have three boys and one girl. He is a charter member of the Erie Masonic Lodge, No. 76, organized in 1879—the first Masonic Lodge organized in Neosho County. Has been Justice of the Peace a number of terms, also Township Trustee two terms. In politics is a Republican.

E. H. CRAWFORD, harness and saddles. The business was established in 1868, being the oldest business house without change of name south of Fort Scott and west of Emporia. Since December 27, 1880, Mr. Crawford has been traveling for Askew Bros., in saddlery hardware, Kansas City, while Mrs. Crawford has managed the business, doing an almost etirely cash business of from $4,000 to $6,000 a year. They are both natives of Illinois, where they were married in 1866. Her maiden name was Sutherland. Mr. Crawford learned the trade of his father before leaving home. In 1866, they moved to Missouri and located on a farm. Here he was taken sick, and his wife attended him, suffering herself the while from sickness and hardships. They succeeded in collecting a little, and with their ox team and wagon moved to Fort Scott, Kan. While there he worked at his trade in a shop owned by Mr. Ware. They came to Osage Mission in 1868, and have built up a good business, having bought town property. They were living in their own house when it was destroyed by fire March 20, 1874. In this disaster they lost all the household furniture, and their only child, a little girl of two years of age, was only saved through the courage of Mrs. Crawford, who rescued her from the burning house. Mr. C. is a member of the Masonic Lodge, also belongs to the A. O. U. W.

JOHN DALE, proprietor of the Southern Hotel, native of Lawrence County, Ind., born in 1831, and when nine years of age moved with parents to Missouri. While there he gave his attention to farming and mercantile life, in 1874, being elected to the State Legislature. In 1879 he came to Kansas, locating at Osage Mission, opening the hotel while his son manages the livery stable which is attached to the hotel. While in Missouri he married Miss Pyle. They have nine daughters and two sons. Mr. Dale is one of the charter members of the A. O. U. W.; of the firm of Dale & Herod, real estate brokers.

B. DALEY, physician and surgeon, was born in County of Picton, Nova Scotia, in the the year 1828. He commenced studying medicine under Dr. W. Bickett, and enlisted in Johnson's Light Horse Artillery on February 14, 1862. In fall of same year was elected and commissioned Second Lieutenant. Shortly after his company joined the First Missouri Cavalry, Missouri State Militia Volunteers, and became Company L of same regiment, and he was Acting Quartermaster for battery, contracting rheumatism while scouting for nearly two years. He resigned about the close of the year 1863. In March, 1864, crossed the plains in company with Dr. Bickett, through Black Hills, and joined the Bridger train at the Red Buttes, North Platte, Wyoming Territory, when they had a force of 375 men and seven women, with eighty-seven wagons, drawn some by horses, some by mules, and some by oxen, went all together under one organization to protect themselves from Indians, over the Big Horn Mountains for 600 miles. They made the road before them, without any marks of civilization; nothing but the wild Indians and the buffalo, elk, deer, bear, etc., which they never lost sight of from sunrise to sunset. They were well supplied with meat, killing all the whole train could use. By times they had to keep an advance guard in front of the train to scatter the buffalo so as to keep them from running through and destroying the train. Had three engagements with the Indians while going over the Big Horn—one with the Snakes and two with the Sioux and Cheyennes. At length, after 104 days from St. Joe, Mo., they reached Virginia City. Only one man died on the whole trip, at Stinking Water, Big Horn Mountain. This road being condemned by the government soon after, on account of so many trains being massacred by the Indians, who came after them. The party was so long crossing through Black Hills and Big Horn Mountains, far from any civilization, some of the men became almost in despair of ever getting out of the mountains and valleys, and talked strongly of hanging Maj. James Bridger, who was the guide, thinking he had deceived them, and that they would never get out, but would be all killed by the Indians or starve, while others opposed it. Maj. Bridger still encouraged them; told them they would soon reach the Yellowstone River, which they did, after about six or seven weeks, and on the 4th day of July, 1864, crossed the Yellowstone in a boat erected by themselves. A week after they arrived in Virginia City. In 1868 Mr. Daley sailed on the steamboat Deer Lodge from Fort Benton to St. Joe, Mo., being twenty-six days from Benton to Sioux City Iowa. In spring of 1869 he went to Texas, practicing medicine in Hill County. He had a very large practice, until by several attacks of rheumatism he had to leave there in 1873; coming to St Joe, Mo, leaving his wife at her father's, Erath County, Tex Afterwards he went to Illinois. In 1864 and 1865 he attended a course of lectures at St. Louis Medical College. He passed an examination and received a certificate to practice, when he returned to Illinois and practiced medicine in Mossville, Peoria County, where he remained until 1880, gaining a good practice. During this time he went to Keokuk and attended another course of lectures in the winter of 1877-78, and graduated in spring of 1878, continuing practicing in Mossville, Ill., until 1880, when he moved to Kansas and settled in Osage Mission on account of the great advantages offered there in the way of good schools and churches, conducted by the Catholic Church, of which he is a member. He has been married twice—first in Kentucky, in 1852, to Miss Priscilla Bickett, by whom he had two daughters—one born in Canada West, and the other in St. Joe, Mo. Six years after his wife died, at the time the youngest daughter was born. He was in the army at the time, April 27, 1862. He remained nine years a widower. When practicing medicine in Texas he married Miss Ella Whitacre, in 1871, by whom he had two sons. Has succeeded in gaining a living practice in Osage Mission, where he expects to remain the rest of his days.

P. H. DENT, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Kentucky, born in 1825. At the age of seven he lost his parents. As soon as he was old enough he learned the carpenter's trade at Mount Washington. Soon afterward moving to Illinois, where he worked at his trade and farming. In 1857 he located in North Missouri, where he, in 1861, had to protect himself and property from the bushwhackers, and joined the State Militia. Coming to Kansas in 1877, buying his claim or farm of Mike Hanlin; since improving and building. Also building a dwelling for C. Redinger, one for Mr. Beechwood, also for C. Cooney, of Osage Mission, and a large dwelling for J. Knott, of Crawford County, and others. In 1861 Mr. Dent married Miss Beecher. They have six children—four boys and two girls.

M. DEVINE, grocer, a native of Renfrew County, Canada, born 1843. He came to Kansas in 1871, locating in Crawford County, going on to the stock ranch of C. C. Copeland. In 1879 he established his business here, in which he is doing well, carrying a stock of about $8,000, and doing a business of $25,000. Mr. Devine has served the public in a number of offices, having been on the City Council three terms, Township Trustee, Assessor, etc. In politics he is a Democrat, and belongs to the Catholic Church.

V. A. DOBBINS, dress making, born in 1835. Her husband is a native of Ireland and came to Randolph County when two years of age. In 1857 they were married, and October 13, 1866 came to Kansas from Illinois in a wagons; on arriving here they camped out under tents till they located their claim. The cold weather coming on they suffered very much and were compelled to take refuge in a friendly cabin near. They remained on their claim till 1868 when they came to Osage Mission and opened what was known as the Little Hotel; they did very well at this business, and in 1872 returned to the farm, where they farmed till 1874, when Mrs. Dobbins opened her dress-making establishment, and is doing a large business. Mr. Dobbins is engaged in the watch and clock business. Their early experience is full of privations and hardships when they had hardly enough to sustain life, and the rates on provisions were fabulous.

J. L. DENISON, attorney, a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., born July 11, 1837. Was educated at Franklin Academy, Chambersburg, Pa. In April, 1860, he removed to Kansas, locating at Iola, where he prepared to engage in the practice of his profession, but was prevented by the breaking out of the war. On the 16th of October, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Ninth Kansas Cavalry Volunteers, and was promoted through all the grades to Sergeant-Major. In 1864 he re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer, and on the re-organization of the regiment was commissioned First Lieutenant Company B, and assigned to duty as Acting Adjutant of the regiment, in which position he continued until his discharge in August, 1865. He returned to Kansas in September, 1865, and during the winter of that year located on the Osage Indian Reservation, and in July, 1866 in connection with A. H. Roe opened a trading post called Erie. In 1867 he was elected County Clerk of the then newly-organized county of Neosho, and upon the organization of the District Court in said county was appointed Clerk of that court, which position he held until January, 1875, when he entered into partnership with Hon. C. F. Hutchings, forming the law firm of Hutchings & Denison. Mr. Denison was Master of the first Masonic Lodge organized south of Humboldt, is a member of J. D. Rush Chapter No. 21, Royal Arch Masons, at Osage Mission, Kansas, and has served three terms as high priest of said chapter, is a charter member of Cœur de Leon Commandery No. 17, Knights Templar, located at Parsons, Kansas. November 29, 1868, he married Miss Mattie Hoagland, of Iola, Kansas. They have three children.

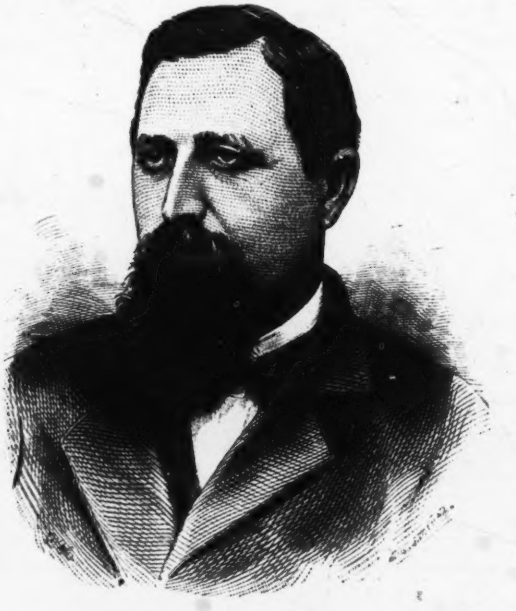

J. L. Denison

JOHN DULLING, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Osage Mission, a native of Queens County, Ireland, was born in 1836, and in 1875 immigrated to America, landing in New York, where he worked awhile, then going on a farm in New Jersey. In 1859 he married and came west to Kansas in 1865, locating in a wilderness among the Indians, who were to be seen in his neighborhood two years after his settlement on what is now a well improved farm. His only white neighbors in 1865 were Mr. Beechwood and Lawrence Slater, the latter had come west with him but afterward sold his claim and moved away. Mr. Dulling having arrived before the Osage Ceded Land troubles got his farm without any trouble, though he aided and sympathized with his neighbor settlers. He reports the crops of 1882 the best he has had. Mr. Dulling has served the public as Supervisor and is a member of the Democratic party. His family consists of five children—one son and four daughters.

JOSEPH FAGER, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Osage Mission, a native of Fayette County, Ky., was born in 1855. His parents came from Baden, Germany, to America in 1852; landing at New Orleans; they went to Lexington, Ky., and farmed there. In 1869 his father died, leaving his widow with a family of seven sons and two daughters. In 1880 they moved to Kansas and located on the McKiernan farm, their present home. Mr. Joseph Fager was raised on a farm and now, with his brothers, farms 160 acres with good results. In 1882 they raised forty-five bushels of corn to an acre and twenty bushels of wheat, which is a good average. He also handles stock enough to consume the corn raised.

C. B. FRASER, farmer, Section 22, P.O. Osage Mission, is a native of Nova Scotia, and was born in 1830. He was raised and educated at home, and when starting on his travels went to Boston, Mass., and from there to Michigan, working in the pineries thirteen years. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fifth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and fought in eighteen hard battles, being wounded at Williamsburg in the hand, and in the leg at Fredericksburg, and was discharged February 17, 1863. He returned to Michigan, where he remained until 1868, when he moved to Iowa, but the climate did not suit him, so he moved to Neosho County, Kan., in 1870, locating on his present farm, which he has improved, having fine orchards, and for 1882 abundant crops. He belonged to the Settlers' Protective Association, and deeded his farm in 1874. In the spring of 1866 he married Mrs. Crews Staltz, widow of George Staltz, who was drowned in White River, Mo. He was in the Nineteenth Iowa Volunteers. She had three sons at the time of marriage. Mr. Fraser is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. P. GALBREATH, farmer and stock dealer, Section 7, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Maryland, born in 1832. In 1878 he came to Kansas and located on a farm, in Section 7. While farming he also gave his attention to other business, especially to improving the county roads, taking contracts and grading the first roads in Neosho County, completing the first three miles in the present year of 1882. He is now in the cattle and hog business, shipping from Osage Mission, which is one of the principal shipping points in this part of the State.

LEWIS GITTINGS, dealer in lumber, lath, shingles, etc., native of Kentucky, born in 1823. He is a practical lumberman, having spent some six years in the pineries of Wisconsin at Black River Falls. We find him in Illinois in 1854, farming and handling lumber. In 1872 he came to Osage Mission, Kan., and entered the lumber business by buying Mr. Haynes' interest in Haynes & Weatherwax's yard. They then bought the stock in Mr. Brown's yard, and also that of Ben Venams, thus controlling the business. In 1881 two other yards were established, but he succeeded in consolidating them, and carried on the business since as Lewis Gittings. He sold one and one-half million feet of lumber in 1879, and in 1882 about 600,000 of lumber, and the same of shingles. His competitors now are the firm of Koenig & Wimsatt. Mr. Gittings is a member of the Catholic Church, and a straightforward business man. His family are living in Osage Mission.

GREEN & TEEPLE, furniture factory, established in 1883, January 1. Mr. Green came to Kansas in 1870, locating in Wilson County, farming till 1875. He then moved to Gilford in order to educate his children, and in 1879 came to Osage Mission, and went into the furniture business with Mr. Martin. The firm was known as Martin & Green till Mr. Martin sold his interest, and it became Green & Nanzworthy, until 1882, when Mr. Green took possession of the business, carying it till the present firm was formed. They carry a full stock of furniture and undertaking goods, and are doing a good business. Mr. Green is a charter member of the Masonic Lodge, 412, of Hardenburg, Ind. He was also a member of the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company A, and is now a member of the G. A. R.

SEBASTIAN GRONER, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Germany, born in 1815, and came to America in 1829, having learned the trade of weaver. In 1836 his wife, who was born in his neighborhood in Germany, came to America, and in 1845 they were married, coming to Kansas in 1866, locating where the family now live, putting up a log cabin, and opening a farm from the wild prairie sod. The family lived in the old cabin until one day in 1878, a cyclone swept their house away, taking the mother with it, but luckily she escaped without harm of a serious nature. They then built their present residence, and prospered in their work till they had the misfortune to lose their father and protector, who died in 1882, March 22, leaving Mrs. Groner, Mary (now Mrs. Reit), Kate (now Mrs. Lee, a widow), John, Lina, Anna and Henry—the last now farms the homestead.

J. T. HARSHFIELD, grocer, native of Greene County, Ind., born in 1845. He and his brothers came to Kansas in 1865, locating on a farm, where they made a living by breaking sod for themselves and their neighbors; at this business, he continued until 1876, when he came to Osage Mission, and clerked for J. Koenig in the grocery. In 1878 he opened an establishment under the firm name of Harshfield Bros., until 1880, when it became J. T. Harshfield. He carries a stock of $1,460, and does a business of $4,500. Mr. H. married Miss Shoptaw, who is now dead, leaving him three boys. She died in January, 1882.

MOTHER BRIDGET HAYDEN, a member of the Loretto Society, Superior of the Academy of St. Ann, Kan., is a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, born in 1815. In 1820 her family moved to America, located in St. Louis. Mother Bridget entered the Convent at Cape Girardeau, and in 1842 took the veil, renouncing the world, and becoming a Sister of Loretto, having their mother house in Marion County, Ky., and in 1847, together with Mother Concordia Henning, superior then, Sister Mary Van Prater, Sister Viencentia Van Cool and herself, were sent among the Osage Indians. This little band of Sisters, with Father Shoenmakers, started a mission, lived in a little world of their own with no protector, teaching the savage nations to worship their Savior. The Indians learned to love their teachers and in this way they were protected. These patient, persevering Sisters endured hardships and privations for years, and in 1859, Sister Bridget Hayden became Mother Superior of this mission. Under her care the school has increased from six girls in 1847 to 135 in 1882. The buildings and improvements are worth some $50,000, and there is a farm of 260 acres. There are now twenty-two Sisters in the Convent. They relate many touching reminiscences of native Indian girls, and their love for the Holy Sisters.

J. S. HEDZARD, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Providence, R. I., born December 24, 1823. In 1858 he determined to go to Kansas and cast his future with hers. Arriving in Jefferson City, he took the stage for Harrisonville. He got only to Mound City, Linn County. Here he took part in the Free state struggle. Was out with Jim Lane, having a narrow escape, when taking some negroes to Leavenworth, from a party of Quantrell's men, and when over in Cass County, Mo., was captured four times, and was finally let go by the bushwhackers with only his pants and shirt for clothing. He located on a farm near Mound City in 1859, but the year of the drought compelled him to sell it, and he got a fifty-dollar note, that never was paid, and two barrels of whisky, and then started for Illinois, with a drove of hogs, arriving in Richland County, where his drove died of cholera, leaving him almost penniless. He then worked as house carpenter; getting to St. Louis, he went up the Missouri River to Wyandotte. Here he joined the force under Major Sturges, and followed Rain's force into Missouri, going to Springfield, Carthage and Wilson's Creek, then to Kansas, again going to Paola and taking his family to Leavenworth, he hauled goods to Osage Mission for G. P. Foster & Co. In 1866 he left sixteen herd of cattle to winter here and went West; in the spring six of the cattle were alive. In 1867 he took his present claim and opened up his farm. He has always had good crops, raising 89 bushels of corn to an acre on an eight-acre piece, and in another season 79 bushels and 4 quarts to an acre on 16 acres. This was measured, ground and weighed. He has been married twice, in 1846, and again in 1868. He has ten children.

GEORGE HILL, lawyer, was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., April 4, 1847. He removed to Iowa in 1855, and moved from Iowa to McDonough County, Ill., in 1861. While living in McDonough County he attended Lincoln University. He attended law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., in the winter of 1871-72. His father was a farmer, and he was raised on a farm. He removed to Osage Mission, Kas., in 1872, and read law with Simons & Coggswell. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and the same year he formed a law partnership with Mr. John Hall, being then Hall & Hill. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1880, and re-elected in 1882. He is now alone practicing law. He is a member of A. O. U. W. organization, and Democrat in politics.

HENRY HITPAS, carpenter, native of Cleveland, Ohio, born in 1860; he is of German parentage; they were natives of Westphalia, Germany, and came to America in 1847, locating in Cleveland, where Henry obtained an education. They then moved onto a farm where they remained six years. He then returned to the city, learning the carpenter trade, and worked at it until November, 1882. He came West to Kansas, locating at Osage Mission, where he means to farm and work at his trade. Mr. Hitpas is a member of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES H. HOWARD, Postmaster and express agent, is a native of Oneida County, N. Y., where he was born August 4, 1832. In 1844 his parents removed to Dundee, Kane Co., Ill., where he finished his education at the High School. In 1852 he entered into mercantile business in Crystal Lake, Ill., having the winter preceding taught the village school in Algonquin, Ill. In 1853 he taught school in Rome, Wis., and also opened a store in that village. In the fall of 1855 he removed to the new town of Eau Claire, Wis., where he was elected Register of Deeds, holding that position for three consecutive terms, from January 1, 1856, to the end of 1861. In that year, his health having become impaired, he took a trip to Montana Territory, staying six months in Salt Lake City while absent. In 1864 he was war correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, specially assigned to accompany Grant in his famous campaign of the Wilderness. At the close of the war he entered into mercantile business in Manchester, Ill., and afterward in Chicago during the year 1866, as a member of the commission house of Hamlin & Howard. In April, 1867, he emigrated to Kansas, locating finally in July of that year at Osage Mission, Neosho County, where he again, with S. S. Warner, entered into the mercantile business. In October, 1868, he was appointed Postmaster, which position he held uninterruptedly up to February 20, 1883. He was likewise express agent during that entire period, and yet retains that position. In 1870 he became editor of the *Neosho County Journal*, which he held for several years; and was also, from 1875, joint owner with John H. Scott, of the entire office and outfit. April 1, 1883, he purchased Mr. Scott's interest in the paper, and assumed entire control as editor and publisher. In 1855 he married Mary J. Robinson, by whom he has two children—Lillian and Edward L., the latter of whom is associated with him in the *Journal* office. His wife died in 1867, and in 1869 he married Nannie J. Tucker, by which union they have one child—Charles Ernest, born in 1874.

A. JACOBS, clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes. He established his business here in 1880, being now one of the leading firms. He carries when his stock is full about $14,000, and does a business generally of about $30,000. Mr. Jacobs came to Kansas from Quincy, Ill., where he was engaged in the mercantile business. He is one of the charter members of the A. O. U. W., organized in 1874, also charter member of the Knights of Honor, organized in 1876. He is one of the oldest Masons in this section, belonging to the lodge since 1864.

M. F. KENNEDY, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Osage Mission; native of Pennsylvania; born in 1824. He was raised on the farm, and on first traveling West visited Iowa, but returned to his native State, and afterward moved out to Minnesota, locating near New Ulm. When the troubles commenced with the Indians they were compelled to flee. Deserting their cabin home, they arrived in New Ulm at 3 o'clock in the morning. The fighting with the Indians commenced at 4 o'clock, Mr. Kennedy acting as Lieutenant of the force organized. The family remained there till his son, W. B., who had fled to a place of safety, returned. They then immigrated to Iowa, and in 1865 moved to Wyandotte, Kan., working on the K. P. R. R. In 1866 he came to Crawford County, taking a farm on Lime Creek, where the Indians of this section came on their annual hunt. Moving from there in 1868, he located on his present farm too late to avoid the ceded land trouble, not getting his farm deeded till 1876. Mr. Kennedy has been married twice. His wife was formerly Miss Mary Baldweaver. By his first wife he had five children, and ten by the last.

W. B. KENNEDY, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Osage Mission; native of Pennsylvania, born in 1851. In 1855 he came West with his parents, locating in Rochester, Homestead Co., Minn., moving to the western part of the State in 1861, and where the family were obliged to leave their home, driven out by the Indians. While the settlers were fighting at New Ulm, he was left in charge of the horses, but seeing a man running past he was panic-stricken, and followed; crossing the river with a German, and continuing his flight, he arrived next day, worn out, at St. Peters, forty-eight miles away. When he returned next day with a squad of soldiers, they saw the savages in the distance destroying farmhouses, etc. He was ten years of age at this time. He remained with his parents after they moved to Kansas, but in 1869 he went to Iowa, returning to this State in 1874, locating on a farm in Cherokee County; in 1882 buying his present place of his father. In 1875 he married Miss Lambs. They have four children, one deceased.

KOENIG & WIMSATT, lumber dealers. The yard was established in 1881, March 1, and in August Mr. Wimsatt was taken into partnership. They are now doing a good business. Mr. Koenig is a native of Germany. Immigrating to America in 1858, he located in Ohio, and engaged in farming and carpenter trade. Before settling in Kansas, he traveled through Minnesota, Tennessee, Arkansas, Illinois, and from Missouri to his present location. He is a member of the Catholic Church. Both members of the firm are married.

P. LAKE; firm of Lake & Showalters; native of Canada, born February 14, 1852. His parents moved to Illinois, where both father and mother died. In 1865 his brother Reuben and himself came to Kansas, locating on a farm in Neosho County, four and one-half miles west and two miles north of the Mission. This was the first settlement west of the river. For a few years, until 1868, they carried on the farm. Then Reuben went to milling, and in 1871 Peleg started south, taking in the Indian Nation, Texas and Arkansas, returning to the Mission in 1873. He then engaged in farming and mining in Kansas and Missouri. In 1878 Mr. Lake married Miss A. Alexander, daughter of John Alexander. Farmed until 1880, when he moved to the Mission and established his grocery business, now having $3,000 in stock, and doing $15,000 a year in trade or business, forming the firm of Lake & Showalters January 1, 1883. Mr. Lake's family consists of himself and wife, with two children; his wife's sisters are also a part of his family. In politics Mr. Lake is a Democrat.

DR. R. C. LEAKE is a native of Kentucky, born March 13, 1825, commencing the study of medinine in the year 1851, with his brother, Dr. N. G. Leake, M. D., graduating from the University of Louisville, Ky., March 2, 1855. He commenced practice in Clinton, Monroe Co., Mo., on the 1st day of April, 1855, where he continued until he visited Osage Mission, in November, 1868. Took the railroad to Kansas City, and staging it to Fort Scott and this place. Liking the prospect, he purchased four lots from Father Schoenmakers, S. J., on St. Francis Addition, and let the contract of building his house to B. I. Smith. He then returned to his home in Clinton, Monroe Co., Mo., and closed up his business. He put his effects into a two-horse wagon on the 4th of July, 1869, and started for his pioneer home in the West. After fourteen days he arrived and opened his practice, and he soon afterward opened a drug-store, which he closed out in 1870, and established the medical firm of Drs. Leake and Neely. Then dissolved in 1871; continued the practice alone until in 1874. The doctor then closed up his affairs and went back to Shelbina, Mo., where he practiced until 1877. Then established himself in St. Louis until 1878. His wife's health became so poor that he at once returned to Osage Mission, where he has been stationed since, enjoying a lucrative practice, serving most of the years since as medical director of the College of St. Francis. May 17, 1856, he married Miss Teresa E. Greenwell. They have had three children, one daughter and two sons; the oldest a daughter; she died at the age of two years, and youngest a son, and he died at age of five years. Has but one surviving child, and that is a son. Dr. Leake is a member of the Catholic Church.

T. H. LOCK, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Osage Mission, is a native of Kentucky, born in 1834. He was raised on a farm, and moving to Illinois, remained there in the same line until moving to Kansas. While in Illinois he married Miss Littier. In 1877 he moved to Kansas, locating in Neosho County, buying his farm of 160 acres of George Odell, who had partly improved it, planting some seedling peaches—the trees are still standing. Mr. Lock has, however, built and fenced and has also directed his attention to stock, grading his cattle in Short-horn, and having a fine strain of hogs. Their family consists of eight children—four boys and four girls.

FRANCIS McCLARNEN, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Osage Mission, is a native of Ireland, born in 1838. The family of four brothers and one sister came over to America, and at once came to Kansas, locating in 1867 on four adjoining claims, taking wild prairie and improving it, building their cabins. The party consisted of James, Francis, Henry and Thomas, the last two are twins, and a sister who is now Mrs. Smith; two of the claims, those of James and Henry, were entered at once on money borrowed at 50 per cent., but, through his lawyer's neglect, Francis did not get his till 1874. For the fifteen years he has been here he has made a great improvement, fencing, planting an orchard, and reports good crops from the first, the best corn crop being that of 1882. He is also grading his native cattle, with Short-horns, having a seven-eighths blood now. Mr. McClarnen has been married twice, and is now a widower. He has one boy by his first marriage living and two girls by his second. In 1872 he was Supervisor and again in 1880.

HUGH McCORMICK, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Osage Mission, a native of Ireland, born in 1833. Came to America in 1853 In 1857 he came to Kansas and located on what is known as the Kaiser farm, where he at present is farming in grain and stock and doing well. The last year, 1882, his crops of corn, wheat, flax and fruits were excellent. He brought to the State nine children, of whom the eldest, John, is a teacher. The others are all working at home on the farm and are members of the Catholic Church.

D. L. McDOUGAL, grocery, is a native of Canada, born in 1827. He learned the grocery business in his old home, and in 1872 established himself in business in Osage Mission. From the first year he did a smashing trade, and as the panic and grasshopper years of 1873-74 and '75 passed, continued on steadily and is now established on a firm basis. He carries a stock of about $2,500, and does a business of $15,000 a year. In 1882 he started a marble yard in partnership with Mr. Stanley. They carry a variety of valuable stones.

L. W. McKIEARNAN, retired, is a native of Illinois, born in 1838. While in this State he married Miss McKiearnan, and in 1868 his father, Peter, came to Kansas, where he followed the latter part of the same year. His father had already entered 160 acres where they lived for years near enough to the town to enjoy both the market and school facilities. In 1880 they moved to Osage Mission where Mr. McKiearnan entered into business, but his health failed and he went to traveling. He has since returned home somewhat restored to health. The first serious break in his constitution occurred in 1862, while serving in the First Illinois Cavalry. His father, Peter, is a native of Virginia, but was raised in Kentucky, having come to Kansas in 1868. He relates many early scenes and incidents of the Indians before they left the Mission.

J. MARTIN, meat market, native of Ohio, born in 1834. He came to Kansas, in 1877, locating in Osage Mission, where he went into the furniture business, however he sold this to Hentzen & Co., going into the meat business; the firm then was Martin & Son, but this year, 1882, it was changed to Martin & Bernhauser, they are doing a good business. Mr. Martin was a soldier in the Rebellion, serving in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company H. He served three years.

P. W. MESS, teacher, a native of Luxemburg, Germany, born in 1842, and came to America, in 1847, with his parents, settling in Ohio. Went to school, and after attending Heidelberg College he entered the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and in the battle of Dallas, Ga., he lost an arm, returning home November 8, 1864. He then attended Heidelberg, at Tiffin; leaving there he went to the Wesleyan University, finishing at the Benedictines, St. Vincents, Pa. He then came west on a flying trip and located in Neosho County, teaching in district schools the years of 1874-75-76. In the fall of 1877, he took charge of one of the rooms in the college of the Catholic Mission, where he is now engaged. He is a single man and has valuable home property in the city.

B. F. MOUSER, druggist and apothecary, Osage Mission, is a native of Fayette County, Ohio, born August 16, 1844. He came to this city in 1874, and established his business, bringing his stock from St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Mouser is a member of the A. O. U. W., also of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat.

F. MULLER, proprietor of the Neosho House. A native of Rhine Bavaria, Germany, born in 1852. The family came to America, in 1867, locating in Ohio. In 1878, he came to Kansas, remaining three months, then returned to Ohio, and nine months afterward he came to Kansas and opened a saloon in Osage Mission, having been in the same business for three years in Ohio; in this line he prospered until the Prohibition Amendment closed his saloon. On the 25th of April, 1881, he opened the Neosho House. Besides the hotel he has a fine piece of land consisting of eighty acres, adjoining the city, in Section 24, Mission Township. Mr. Muller is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Catholic Church.

S. NATHAN & BROS., clothing house, established in 1871; this is the largest exclusively clothing enterprise here, carrying a stock of $14,000 to $15,000 when full and doing about $30,000 a year in their line of business. They came here from Chicago, there being now N. Nathan & E. Nathan managing the business. N. Nathan, the eldest, joined the Masonic Lodge in 1873, the I. O. O. F. in 1866, and the A. O. U. W. in 1879.

M. NAUDIER, relict of John B. Naudier. Both were natives of France and were the same age. Born in 1816. In 1827 her parents emigrated to America, locating in Clermont County, Penn., where she met Mr. N. and in 1835 was married to him by Bishop Kendrick. They moved west to Illinois, and in 1857 started for Kansas, taking Durham cattle, fine horses and machinery to start a stock ranch. In April they arrived at Fort Scott and took a claim north of the city, or military post at that time. The jayhawkers compelled them to go to the post for protection; while there observed the shooting of Little. For a while they lived on Kaw Creek, where they had gone to make hay. Here Mr. N. was taken sick and just escaped to Fort Scott in time to save his life from the border ruffians. On August 14, 1867, they moved to Osage Mission, and built the Neosho House, the first hotel built in the place, having to make their brick for the building. September 14, 1868, Mr. N. died. Mrs. Naudier carried on the building until it was completed, and for the first few years made $100 a week. In 1881 she sold the hotel to F. Muller for $2,600, and retired from business, living in a house near the Mission, and now in a fine, comfortable house next door north of the hotel. Mr. Naudier was one of the Town Company, when it was laid out and incorporated. Mrs. N. is a member of the Catholic Church.

A. NEIGHBORS, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Osage Mission; native of Grayson County. Born October 3, 1820. He was raised on a farm, and in 1844 he married Miss Susan Carrico. Coming to Kansas in 1868 he arrived in Neosho County November 5, in company with Mr. Sommers, who stopped in the Mission while Mr. Neighbors took a claim four miles south of Mission, where he opened a farm, living there till 1870, when he moved to this location, farming with success, the land being bottom land. He raises a crop of some grain every year, in 1882 having fifty bushels of corn to the acre and ten bushels of beans. They have six boys and three girls and are members of the Catholic Church.

JOSEPH NEWTON, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Osage Mission; native of Indiana. Born in 1861. His father, D. K., and family came to Kansas in September, 1873, locating in Osage Mission, where he went into the stock business as dealer, with J. Quinlin, and in 1875, March 3, located on their present farm. In 1877 Mr. Newton died and the boys took charge of the estate, farming in stock and grain, succeeding very well, the corn raised in 1882 averaging fifty bushels to the acre. The farm is well improved with a fine orchard of apple and peach trees. The family consists of two boys and three girls and Mrs. Newton. There are seven children deceased.

W. P. PATTEN, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Osage Mission. Native of Washington County, Penn.; born in 1834; here he was raised and educated, graduating from Jefferson College in 1859. Read law with Hon. William McKenan, and was admitted to the Washington County bar in 1862. Then enlisted in the First Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Company I, and served till close of the war. Returned home and remained there, with the exception of one year spent in Iowa, until coming to Kansas, March, 1876. Bought 160 acres of Col. T. H. Butler, where he now lives, carrying on a grain and stock farm. The best season he has had was in 1880, when his corn averaged fifty bushels to the acre. Crop of 1882 was also good. His family consists of himself, wife and two daughters. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and of the G. A. R.

REV. PAUL M. PONZIGLIONE, S. J., Secretary of the Board of Trustees of St. Francis Institution for Boys. Father Ponziglione is an Italian by birth and in dedicating his life to the brotherhood, was subjected to the persecution. On taking orders in the Brotherhood, he surrendered a high position among the nobility of Italy, and was obliged to come to the New World in order to fully enjoy the right of the religious sect to which he belongs, and in 1851 was sent West to the mission of the Osage Indian, where he joined Father Schoenmakers in the holy work of converting the heathen to the Church of Christ. He is now about fifty-six years of age, enjoying still all the vigor and endurance which ever characterized his early manhood. The incidents and reminiscence of his missionary work among the Indian tribes are spoken of in the early history of this mission.

J. V. PIERCE, banker, is a native of Jefferson County, N. Y. Born in 1837. He was raised on his father's farm and remained at home after he had obtained his majority, to place the homestead out of debt, which he succeeded in doing. Then he proceeded to finish his education and fit himself for business, as farm life was injurious to his health. He attended the University at home and the Syracuse College, leaving there for a position in a mercantile establishment. In 1862, he was commissioned as an officer in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York Regiment and served three years, and discharged at close of war in 1865. He came west and engaged in mercantile business in Fort Scott, Bourbon County, from 1865 to 1871, when, in company with Mr. Mitchell, he established a private bank at Osage Mission, Kan. This was merged into the Neosho County Savings Bank in 1872, with a capital of $100,000, carried on by a stock company. In 1876, Mr. Pierce sold out, and Mr. Bradbury took his place. Mr. Pierce then retired to his farm and remained there until 1879, when the savings bank broke, and he then returned to the city and established the City Bank, a private institution, now doing an excellent business.

T. F. RAGER, attorney, is a native of Indiana. Born July 19, 1845. Studied law at New Albany 1865-66, and was admitted to the bar May, 1867. He came to Kansas in the autumn of 1867, and located at Topeka, where he remained until March, 1868, when he removed to Osage Mission, Neosho County, and commenced the practice of law among strangers, almost without means. He held the office of Justice of the Peace from 1869 to 1871. At the election 1870 he was elected County Attorney, which office he held till 1873. In 1875, he was chosen to represent his district in the Legislature of 1876. He was elected on an independent ticket by a handsome majority over both the Republican and Democratic candidates. In 1878, the Democrats nominated him as their candidate for County Attorney, and he was elected. He was re-nominated and re-elected County Attorney in 1880, being the only Democrat elected in his county that fall. He held the office till January, 1883. He filled the various offices to which he was elected, honorably and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. Rager was married December, 1869, to Miss A. E. Tucker. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

CHARLES REEDINGER, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Loraine, France; born in 1823, and emigrated to America with his parents in 1829, locating in New York, where he remained until 1860, when he started West, coming to St. Louis, Mo., where he laid in a supply of necessaries; taking the boat to Kansas City, he came into Kansas and located on Cow Creek, where he bought a claim, but soon found that the guerrillas would not let him remain, so he abandoned his farm, going to Fort Scott soon afterward, taking a farm just three miles north of Marmaton City. During the War he was called out in the militia, but was at home when Marmaton City was burned in 1864 by Price's soldiers. In 1866 he moved to his present location, taking a claim 160 acres. The first season he lost all of his cattle but three head, supposed to be poisoned by the grasshoppers. He describes his privations the first year as terrible—camping out till he built their cabin, provisions scarce, and flour selling for $16 a barrel. In 1869 he raised his first good crop. In 1877 he built his present residence, and has otherwise improved his farm. In 1856 he married Miss Luis, who came from the same part of France that he did, and coming to America in 1853. She was born in 1833. They have eight children—five boys and three girls. One daughter is in the convent at Davenport, Iowa, and one married (now Mrs. Murphy). The rest are at home.

M. RENCK, bakery and confectionery, Osage Mission, native of Steinweiler, Rhine, Bavaria; born April 27, 1822. He came to America in 1828, landing in New Orleans December 26; going then to Ohio, he located in Cincinnati, first learning the baker's business, then the tanner's, at which he worked till 1854. He came to Kansas in 1870, locating on a farm on Section 7, Mission Township, Neosho County, farming till 1873; he then commenced baking and delivering about town. He opened a grocery, which was kept by V. Spoonenberger, his son-in-law. In 1876 he sold this establishment to A. R. Moore, who continued to sell his bread. In 1878 he moved into Osage Mission, and married Mrs. Moore, still carrying on his trade, when, in 1881, he sold out to Ackland, but in the month of August bought back, and in April, 1882, moved to his present stand, the business then carried on by the firm of Renck & Vernum. August 1, 1882, it became M. Renck. He is doing a good business; his reputation as a baker is steadily increasing. Mr. Renck has been married three times—in 1842, again in 1853; to Mrs. Moore since coming to Kansas.

WILLIAM RHODES, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Wayne County, Ill.; born in 1832, and was raised on a farm. He afterward moved to Posey County, Ind., and from there he emigrated to Kansas, bringing all he possessed in a wagon drawn by two horses. He arrived in Osage Mission in the spring of 1866; helped to build the first business house in the city, and then took a claim on Flat Rock, at Beaver's Crossing, consisting of 160 acres, on which he has lived since, raising a fair crop every year that he has farmed, and in 1882 his corn averaged seventy-five bushels to the acre. In 1866 he brought his seed corn from Springfield, Mo., paying $15 for 100 pounds of flour. Corn was $3 a bushel, and salt from $7 to $9 per barrel. Fort Scott was their market. Mr. Rhodes was married twice—first time to Nancy J. Price, who died, and he has been married since to Mary E. Gross, a native of Indiana. He has nine children living and four dead.

E. ROBBINS, M. D., native of Pennsylvania, born December 27, 1814. In 1836 he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Benjamin Hall, in Marion County, Ohio, also entering on a preliminary course of practice. In 1839 he graduated from Yale College, and then went back to Marion. In 1840 he moved to La Grange County, Ind., where his people lived. He opened his practice and also engaged in mercantile business here. He lost by fire some $22,000 in Fayette County, Ill., where he located afterward. He was burned out again, losing considerable property. In 1870 he moved to Kansas, locating at Erie, Neosho County, where he practiced till 1872, when he moved to Osage Mission and opened an office, now doing a good business. Dr. Robbins has been married twice—to his first wife, in Fayette County, who died in 1856. He married again in 1857, to Miss Cler. He has two boys and two girls. His sons are dentists—one in business here and the other in Carthage, Ill. Doctor Robbins belongs to the Masonic order, and in 1870 was appointed Examiner for the United States Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, Pa. He has been a practicing physician for forty-five years.

LA FAYETTE ROSECRANS, farmer, two miles north of Osage Mission, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1828. Was married to Miss Clara Dwinell, of Potsdam, N. Y., in 1850. Moved to Wyandot County, Ohio, in September, 1850, located four miles west of Carey, on Limestone Ridge, and engaged in wheat raising. During 1859 he moved back to Delaware County, where he resided nine years. In the fall of 1869 he visited Kelleys Island, accompanied by his wife, and remained three months, guests of Mr. Beatty; and while there shipped grapes to Milwaukee, Chicago, and other points to the amount of twenty tons. In the year 1865 he moved to Allen County, Ohio, and engaged in mercantile business in the firm of Saum, Rosecrans & Co. where he remained until coming to Kansas in 1870; locating in Burlington, Coffey County, he engaged in the lime and coal trade, also dealt in cattle and hogs to a considerable extent. In 1879 he moved to Osage Mission and opened a grocery and queensware store of the firm of Rosecrans & Clements. In 1881 he traded for his present home, a farm of eighty acres of upland prairie, which yielded sixty bushels of corn per acre last season; he has 1,200 bearing apple trees of the choicest varieties, also peaches, cherries, plums and small fruits, and a choice vineyard. He also owns a farm of 440 acres of river bottom land, highly productive, one acre of which yielded 105 bushels of corn. Has shipped 400,000 feet of walnut logs from Mission. Mr. Rosecrans has belonged to the Masonic lodge and the Chapter since 1854.

JOSEPH M. ROYCROFT, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Osage Mission, a native of Ireland, was born in 1842. His parents brought him to America in 1849, locating in St. Louis, where he was raised and educated. Coming to Kansas in 1860 he located, at Wakarusa, on a farm that his brother, Geo. P., had taken in 1858. For a time he farmed, then going to the city of Topeka he opened a saloon; he made money and finally came to Neosho County in 1866, taking a claim that he afterwards abandoned and took a claim that the Missouri Pacific Depot was located on. After farming this for a while he then went in partnership with John Ryan. Built in 1870 the Mission Mills, running them till 1875. Meeting with severe losses he sold in 1875 to Mr. Ryan. He then went to clerking for Detwiler in agricultural implements, and in this continued till he went into the grocery and saloon business; and in 1878 moved on to the farm, and is now raising good crops and stock. Mr. Roycroft married Miss Haley; they have two children, a boy and girl. In the county seat fight between Erie and Osage Mission he was regulator between the two parties.

J. H. SCOTT, editor of the *Journal* newspaper, is a native of Oriskany, Oneida Co., N. Y. He commenced his profession in 1851, entering a printing office in Utica, N. Y., where he served an apprenticeship. As a journeyman printer he visited Buffalo, Syracuse, Chicago and St. Louis. In 1856 we find him in Leavenworth working in the *Herald* office as a compositor. In 1862 going to Paola he published a paper known as the *Crusader*. Then going east to Illinois he published the *Mirror* at Mount Carroll. This was in 1865. In December, 1866 he purchased the *Express*, published at Monticello, Jones Co., Iowa; finally, returning to Kansas. He located at Osage Mission and issued the first number of the *Neosho County Journal*, August 5, 1868, a Republican sheet, which in 1872 had a circulation of 2,000, which afterwards decreased till within this last year, when it once more comes to the front with a large circulation, and is steadily increasing. In 1861 he married Miss Orra Wright, of Bourbon County, Kan.; they have two children. Mr. Scott has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1872, and is one of the charter members of Vulcan Lodge, A. O. U. W. of Osage Mission.

C. F. STAUBER, retired, a native of Northampton County, Pa., was born in 1808. Here he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Post and in 1834 went to Ohio, continuing his studies with Dr. Davis, finishing with Dr. Cost. He was located in Wayne County, and from Ohio moved to Iowa, stopping in Louisa County. He had entered the ministry in 1853, and was ordained in 1856, then combining his practice with his missionary work. In Louisa County he lost his wife and has not married since. After this loss he moved to Albia, Monroe County; to Kansas in 1867, locating in Iola, Allen County, and in August, 1868, moved to Erie, Neosho County, where he practiced with Dr. Dodge, and organized the first Christian Church in the county in 1869 and sold the building in 1873 to the Methodist organization. In 1873 he took his daughter to the Normal School at Emporia and visited his family in Iowa, returning to Erie in 1874. In 1875 he was elected County Clerk of Neosho County, and was instrumental in lowering the salaries of the county officers at that time. Dr. Stauber's children have all grown up and married. He lost one son at the Battle of Atlanta, and his eldest son (now living in Knoxville, Marion Co., Iowa) was at the capture of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and was one of the Guards that took the President to Fortress Monroe. The Doctor has been seeking health at the mineral springs and returned to Osage Mission from Eureka Spring entirely recovered.

C. E. STEADMAN, M.D., graduated in 1866, from Rush Medical College of Chicago, Ill., and in 1870 came to Kansas and located at Osage Mission, opening his practice, at one time belonging to the medical firm of Cogswell & Steadman. In 1876 he established his drug store, which is now known as Steadman & Childs. The jewelry establishment is Steadman & Beck, and the medical department is Steadman & Bayliss. Each department is doing well. In the drug store he carries about $3,000 in stock, and does a business of $12,000 or $15,000 a year.

J. W. STEWART, manufacturer and agent for the Parkhurst washer and wringer, born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1820, where he was educated, and afterwards in 1840, moved to Illinois, from there in 1843, he moved to Iowa, where he was engaged in farming until 1846, when he went to Green County, Wis., engaging in farming and milling while there. In 1848, we find him in Jackson County, Iowa, where he first built a mill on the Maquoketa, and afterwards another on Mineral Creek. In 1853 joined the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; his appointments took him to circuits in Marshall, Hardin, and Boone Counties, organizing the first Methodist Episcopal Society, in Hardin County, also preaching the first sermon delivered in Marshalltown, Iowa. On the account of his health, and to help the Free-state cause, he came to Kansas, in April, 1857, locating in Franklin County, near Centropolis, where he built the first Methodist Episcopal Church edifice in the State, south of Lawrence, in the fall of 1857, and while attending his circuit in the spring of 1858, built the hall for the Constitutional Convention at Minneola, 30x60 feet, two stories high, completing in thirty days from the time it was commenced. In 1857, he was elected to the Territorial Legislature (Free-state), from a district composed of nineteen counties. In 1859, he was elected to the first State Legislature, from the counties of Miami, Linn and Bourbon, served in it, in the spring of 1861. In the fall of 1861, he assisted in making up Company F, of what is known as Nugent's Home Guards; of this company he was First Lieutenant, shortly afterwards he was transferred to the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and resigned in 1862; he then returned home and removed to Emporia, giving his attention to the ministry, until 1864, when he moved to Garnett, Anderson County, where he went into the milling business. In 1868 he moved his mill to Erie, Neosho County; here he assisted in the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Society. In 1869, he built another saw mill, and in 1870-71 built a water saw and grist mill, and in 1872, was worth at least $10,000. The panic of 1873, broke him up and destroyed his health; he then took a trip to New Mexico, remaining fifteen months, when he returned home, and in 1882 established the firm of Stewart & Smith. While in Anderson County, he was elected to the Legislature of 1866, and was charter member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges, of Garnett, Anderson County, also a charter member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 76, in Erie, and a charter member of I. O. O. F., No. 44 in Erie. In 1840, he married Miss Sarah Adams, of Illinois, who deceased in 1875. In 1876, he married Mrs. Cleaver. They have six children. In 1883, he moved to Erie, where he now resides. Mr. Stewart still preaches from the Methodist Episcopal pulpit.

A. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner, native of Rock Island County, Ill., born in 1848. He was raised and educated on the farm, graduating from Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, in Davenport, Iowa. He came to Kansas in 1869, locating in Big Creek Township, Neosho County, where he engaged in farming, until 1872, when he acted as Deputy County Clerk, under Mr. McMillan, and while in this position moved to Erie, the county seat, where he lived until 1877, afterwards went into the real estate business and was in the lumber business with Mr Orton, but they sold to Mr. Gittings and in 1878, he was elected County Commissioner. In January, 1883, was elected chairman of the Board. At present he is one of the firm of Gittings & Taylor, dealers in lumber, at Osage Mission, Kan.

JAMES THARP, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Osage Mission, is a native of Marion County Ky., born in 1822. In 1848 he moved to Lynn County, Mo., while here was exposed to all the unpleasant circumstances of border warfare, and during the War of the Rebellion served in the State Militia. In 1866, he moved to Kansas, locating in Neosho County, on his present farm, taking a claim of 160 acres, building a log cabin, which is occupied still, although he built a good frame in 1872, which they also live in. Mr. Tharp was on the first jury that was drawn by the first District Court in the county, and was quietly living on his farm while the county seat fight was raging. Always succeeding in raising a crop; this year his 35 acres of corn averaged 40 bushels, his 30 acres of wheat averaged 30 bushels. They have had eight children, but five living, three daughters and two sons. Mr. Tharp has been married twice.

N. TUCKER, is a native of Culpepper County, Va., born in 1824. The family moved to Ohio, locating in Muskingum County, where they farmed. He grew to manhood there and then moved to Illinois. In 1867, he came to Kansas, intending to raise stock in Neosho County. Although he bought a farm he sold it again and went into the grocery business, continuing in it until he went into the drug business with S. S. Warner; soon afterward they built another store with which he was also connected. This firm was called Tucker & Cook. He carried on this business until 1871, when he went to California, intending to settle there, but sold his property, and came back to Osage Mission, and entered into the hardware business with J. M. Boyle. In 1881, he went to Pueblo, Col., and opened a boarding house, where he did well. He then returned to his home in Osage Mission. Mr. Tucker has been a member of the I. O. O. F., since 1872.

ROBERT ULBRICHT, meat market; the business was established in 1877, by Mr. Ulbricht, who carried it on until July, 1882, when the firm became Ulbricht & Conklin. They now do a business of $18,000 a year. Mr. Ulbricht is a native of Germany, born in 1850. Having learned his trade he traveled in Europe, shipping finally on the ship "Westphalia," under Capt. Schwenzen, he crossed the ocean seven times and deserted the ship at Hoboken, N. J.; since then he has had a wonderful experience, visiting on his way West, Michigan, California, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, back East through Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania; he then, in 1876, spent some time seeing the Centennial; then started West again through Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Mexico, and in trying to go farther West was stopped by the Indian outbreak, and came back up through the Indian Nation, and finally located in this place and married Miss A. McDonald.

C. G. WAITE, civil engineer, is a native of Steuben County, N. Y., born in 1828; was educated at Alfred, Geneva and Troy, N. Y. From there he commenced his engineering work on the Buffalo, New York & Erie, and has been connected with the Corning & Blomburg, Sunbury & Erie, and its branches, the various early railroad surveys of western Ohio, and coming to Kansas in 1857, located in Shawnee County, where he took part in the John Brown wing of the Free-state party, and in the War of the Rebellion, was in the Nineteenth Kansas; served on Gov. Carney's Staff as Lieutenant-Colonel, since which time he has been connected with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Missouri Valley, St. Louis & St. Joseph, Burlington & Missouri River and Missouri Pacific railroads in Missouri, and all the railroads in Kansas except two; has been engineer-in-chief of eight different roads, three different cities, and County Surveyor of three different counties. He married Miss Hattie A. Russell, of Pennsylvania; they have one son—Frank G.

J. F. WHEAT, grocer, native of Woodford County, Ky., born in 1830. When only five years of age he, with his parents, moved to Illinois, where he was educated and attained majority, living on the farm. In 1854 he started with oxen and wagon for California, crossing the plains and mountains in 101 days. He remained in California two and a half years, making about $60 a month. He returned by way of the ocean to New York, in 1856, and proceeded on his way home. He then remained in Illinois till 1867, engaged in farming and stock. That year he came to Kansas and located in Neosho County, Mission Township, on a farm, raising corn, wheat, oats, castor beans and flax. In 1877 he took a trip to the Big Horn country, traveling through Wyoming and Montana. He came back to his farm, but in 1879 took an exploring trip to Colorado; making nothing, he returned and, in 1880, opened a grocery in Osage Mission, carrying a select stock of $1,800 and doing a business of about $5,000 a year. Mr. Wheat married Miss Smith. They have a family of seven children; his oldest, Benjamin, is now in Oregon. Mr. Wheat is a member of the Catholic Church.

JOSEPH WILSON, harness and saddles, native of Baltimore, Md., born in 1829. In 1832 they moved to Illinois. While here his father died. Mr. Wilson engaged in the mercantile business till 1852, when, together with Mr. R. Moore, he started West, both seeking health in the pure air of the mountains. When they arrived in Oregon Mr. Wilson went south to California, where he mined for awhile, then at other work till his brother and he went to farming on the Stone Ranch, at Grizzly Bend, Sacramento River. In 1862 he returned, *via* Missouri River, to Sioux City, Iowa, where they arrived just after the Indian massacre. He then went to work at his trade, and in 1868 came to Kansas, opening a harness shop, which was burned out. In 1872 he took a claim on Section 31, Ladore Township, where he farmed till 1879, when he returned to Osage Mission, resuming the business he had started in 1868. He is doing a good business of some $3,000 a year.

J. P. WOODWORTH, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Hancock County, Ill., born in 1845. His mother, who is now alive, was born in 1805, and was the first bride in the city of Hannibal, Mo. J. P. was raised by his brother E. R., as his father died in 1851. His brother preceded him to the State of Kansas, arriving in June, 1868, J. P. not getting here till 1870. They went to work with that pioneer spirit that overcomes all difficulties, and although they could not get a deed for their farms till 1874, continued improving, and now have good farms and are establishing nice homes, sending off some two cars of hogs and three of cattle this season, and reporting good crops. Mr. J. P. Woodworth married Miss Glasgow. They have six children, the last two twins. Mr. E. R. Woodworth is his brother's senior by ten years and is located next him, on Section 34. He has only three children.

WALNUT GROVE TOWNSHIP.

M. ALTON, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Ireland, born in 1830. He emigrated in 1851, to America, landing at New Orleans. He came up the Mississippi River to Keokuk, Iowa, where he went to farming. He left there for Booneville, Mo., and in 1870 came from there to Osage Mission, Kan. Land was high there, for he paid P. Duckworth $800 for eighty acres, with but little improvement. He is now farming in grain and stock and doing as well as his neighbors, having excellent crops. In 1882 his wheat averaged thirty bushels to an acre and corn sixty-five. Mr. Alton is now Treasurer of the School District. His family consists of himself, wife and seven children, three boys and four girls.

M. ARNOLD, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Walnut, native of Kentucky, born in 1830. He was raised on a farm, and emigrated in a wagon with his family to Kansas in 1873, buying his claim with little or no improvement of Mr. Orton. During the season of 1873 he lost his first crop; the next year on account of drought, chinch-bugs and grasshoppers in 1874, but has done well since, raising enough in the dry year of 1881 to feed through; and in 1882 his corn averaged forty bushels to the acre, raising also beans and oats. In 1859 Mr. Arnold married Miss Withrow. They have six boys and two girls. He has been Justice of the Peace since 1876, and the family are members of the Christian Church, which organization now has twenty-five members.

J. A. BALLA, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Walnut, native of Franklin County, Pa., born December 2, 1846. In 1866 he moved to Illinois, coming to Kansas in 1869. In 1864 he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out July 12, 1865. When he located here he had for neighbors prairie wolves and Indians, but this soon changed on every side, cabins sprung up and fields of grain appeared. He has from the wilderness carved out his home, buying his claim from W. Bartlett. He rented at first enough to raise food for himself and stock; since then he has had plenty. His first wheat crop, in 1870, was five bushels to the acre; in 1882 he had twenty-two bushels to the acre, corn forty-five. He also raises and handles cattle, having on hand forty head. He now owns and farms 240 acres. Mr. Balla married Miss Sample, a native of Kentucky, born February 16, 1851. They were married August 24, 1871, having now a family of two boys and two girls. He has filled some township offices.

W. M. BARNHART, farmer, Section 34, P.O. Osage Mission, is a native of Darke County, Ohio; born in 1840. He was raised in Indiana, where he attended the Somerset High School, and afterwards clerked for John Swope. In 1860 Mr. Barnhart was married to Miss Swope, and was then taken into the business partnership, which business they disposed of in 1867. John Swope came to Kansas in the spring of that year, and bought what is known as the Mound Farm, situated on the southwest quarter of Section 35, erected a house, and made improvements on the place. In the fall of 1867, Mr. Swope and wife, in company with W. M. Barnhart and wife, removed to Kansas, experiencing the difficulties of a journey by wagon through a new country, and the subsequent privations incident to pioneer life. Mr. Barnhart located upon Section 34, on land adjoining Mr. Swope's farm, and remained there until the death of Mr. Swope, which occurred in 1874. Since that date he has, with the assistance of his eldest son, worked both farms, and has met with encouraging success. No untoward calamities have visited his homestead. During the Osage ceded land fight he belonged to the Land League. Mr. and Mrs. Barnhart have three sons and three daughters. The family are members of the Christian Church.

D. W. BRAY, farmer, P. O. Erie, native of Monmouth County, N. J., born in 1830; from there they moved to Illinois, and in 1865 he came to Kansas, locating at Mound City, Linn County, till 1866, when he came to Erie, Neosho County, locating on Section 32, Erie Township. From this farm he gave forty acres for the town site of Erie, as did Peter Walters, Luther Pucket and A. L. Himmelwright. These three and himself made the town company, or town fathers. Mr. Bray was the first Township Trustee of Erie, and lived there until 1874, when he sold his interest to Dr. Kennedy, and then moved to his present home, where he has a finely improved farm, stocked with 100 sheep, forty hogs and some cattle, a fine orchard and some 800 vines bearing quantities of fruit. Mr. Bray was married in Arkansas, and has had ten children, five of whom are alive.

WILLIAM M. BULL, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Owen County, Ind; born in 1833. He was raised on the farm, and when sixteen years of age learned the carpenter trade. He then moved to Illinois and worked at his trade in different counties, moving from Coles County, Ill., to Iowa, and in April, 1868, came to Osage Mission, Kas., where he built; but in April, 1869, moved out on the wild prairie, where there were but few settlers and no roads. He at once put up a house of native lumber. Provisions were scarce and high. He had brought 200 pounds of bacon from Iowa, worth in Kansas twenty-five cents a pound. As he had broken some sod ground in 1868 he now raised a good crop of corn, so got a good start in grain and stock farming. Mr. Bull married Miss Swim in 1861, and they now have three children, one boy and two girls. He has not been before the public as an office seeker, but has held school offices, and gave his share to the Land League when the ceded land question was before the settlers.

P. P. CAMPBELL, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Osage Mission; native of Cape Breton; born in 1861. The family started for Kansas in 1867, stopping in Illinois a few months. They came to Neosho County in the spring of 1868, or fall of 1867, stopping on a farm in Mission Township till they put up their box house, 16x18, when they moved on the farm, then wild prairie sod, now a well improved farm, the fertile acres covered with abundant harvests and the pastures feeding fine cattle, the boys giving some attention to grading in Short-horns. In 1873, Mr. Daniel Campbell, the father, died, leaving his widow, three sons and two daughters. In 1880, the oldest son, Murdock, attended Baker's University, and in 1882, P. P. spent the winter there. Their elder sister, Mary, has been a student there since 1881. The boys are carrying on the farm and Murdock is at the same time teaching.

F. P. CARROLL, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Osage Mission; native of Livingston County, N. Y.; born in 1840, and moved to Ohio, engaging in farming. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he enlisted in the Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company H, serving as Sergeant until the close of the war, when he returned to his home, and in 1881, came to Kansas, locating in Neosho County, renting the old "Smart Farm", moving to his present location in 1882, where he has raised sixty bushels of corn to an acre, the last year. Mr. Carroll married Miss Farroll. They have two girls and three boys. He belongs to the G. A. R.

JOHN CAVANAUGH, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Osage Mission; native of Ireland; born in 1838. He came to America, locating in New York, and during the War of the Rebellion, served in the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Volunteer Infantry, Company G, First Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Army Corps, returning in 1865 to New York, where he was married, coming to Kansas in 1869, April 6, arriving at Fort Scott; he there paid $20 a day for teams to bring him to Neosho County, stopping at J. McClosky's house until settling on the claim he now occupies or farms, buying 160 acres, a claim of Mr. Vallale, for $750, the first year raising sod corn, selling some of it for $1.10 a bushel. He has succeeded in establishing himself on a fine farm, renting also a quarter section of Mr. Cravens, having now 320 acres to farm. In 1865, Mr. Cavanaugh married Miss Harron. They have six children—three boys and three girls.

F. CHASE, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Osage Mission; native of Ohio; born in 1852. His parents moved to Illinois in 1857, where he was raised and educated. He came to Kansas in 1872 in company with Mr. Smart, buying his farm of J. Oliphant and moving on to it in 1873, having just married Miss Smart. The farm was unimproved, but he has been very successful in his venture, putting up in 1880 a dwelling that cost $1,100, and is now grading his cattle to Short-horns, and has fine horses, also succeeding in raising five acres of blue grass. His crops of 1882 were fully equal to any of his neighbors. His father is now residing with him. He has two brothers and two sisters in Kansas. Mr. Chase came to the State with $250, and now has a fine estate.

C. B. COOK, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Osage Mission, is a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y.; born in 1826. He was one of a large family of boys. His father kept them busy clearing timber farms, which he sold, and in 1842, they moved to Canada, where their timber was pine, and they went to lumbering, passing through the exciting experience incident to that life. In December, 1867, he came to Kansas with his brother George, who had preceded him, and who held a claim for him, but on account of the Osage ceded land troubles did not succeed in deeding his land until 1877. His farm has proved to be a fine one, and he now has it all under cultivation but some eighty-five acres that is pasture land. During the fifteen years he has farmed here he reports no failure in crops, raising corn, wheat, oats, beans, and giving some attention to stock. Mr. Cook married before coming to Kansas, and has four boys and two girls. His eldest son is a graduate of the Kansas Normal School at Fort Scott.

J. P. COOMES, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Osage Mission; native of Nelson County, Ky.; born September 19, 1840; came to Kansas with his father, F. P., and bought his claim of G. Launsberry, and after a visit to Illinois, he settled on his claim, building a cabin and opening the farm by breaking twenty acres and raising wheat. At first he bached in his cabin, and part of the time boarding until 1874, when he married Miss Parkhurst. Until lately he has carried on a grain farm, but is now working into stock in grain successfully, losing but one crop in 1881. He has eighty-five acres cultivated, and raises as heavy crops as any of his neighbors. From nothing, he has made a home worth thousands of dollars. He has three boys, and belongs to the Catholic Church.

A. J. CRAVEN, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Washington County, Penn., born in 1843. He is of Dutch and Irish descent, and was raised on a farm. In 1862, he entered an independent regiment, being finally mustered into the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Company E, and served until the close of the war. Returning to Pennsylvania he engaged in farming, and in 1870 determined to come West. On arriving in Kansas in 1871, he located on a claim and bached with his two cousins, John and Hiram Blaine, in a cabin until 1874, when he built his present residence, and that year was married to Miss Fannie Ford, of Ohio. Since locating here Mr. Craven has become known as the wheat raiser of this section, always succeeding in getting a crop and of superior quantity and quality. His crop of 1882 was 2,492 bushels. Mr. Craven has not given any attention to local politics, but has held school offices. They have one daughter, Ethel.

JOHN CROW, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Ohio, born in 1849. He first moved to Illinois, then to Missouri, returning to Illinois, where he remained till 1871, when he came to Kansas and bought a claim of William Smith of eighty acres. Commencing with little he has now 200 acres, with 120 in cultivation; raising grain and stock; having in 1882, sixty acres in corn and gathering from the piece 3,000 bushels. He has succeeded in getting a crop every year since coming to the State. In 1869, Mr. Crow married Miss Ingraham. They have three children, two boys and one girl.

J. F. DAGGETT, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Walnut, native of New York, born in 1837, and was but twenty-three years of age when he came to Kansas, locating in Marmaton Township, Bourbon County, where he went to farming. In 1862, he enlisted in the Third Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Company I, but was soon transferred to the Tenth Kansas. He served until 1864, when he returned home, getting to his family just before the burning of Marmaton City by the rebels. In 1868 he moved to Neosho County, buying a claim of Mr. Hulburt; this was an early date for this county, for he had but some three or four distant neighbors; hauling his lumber from Kansas City. He now farms 320 acres, raising fine crops of corn wheat, beans and oats. He married Miss Mansar. They have four boys and two girls, and are members of the United Brethren Church.

WILLIAM DYSON, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Erie, is a native of Indiana, born in 1847. When sixteen years of age, or in 1863, he went to Illinois, engaging at farming. In 1869 in company with A. W. Louthan, Levi Tenor and others he came to Kansas, buying his claim of Mr. Elliott, opening up this farm and living there and in Grant Township until 1875, when he traded his claim with Mr. Isenhour, and now has eighty acres on the divide between Canville and Four Mile Creek. He cultivated sixty-five acres and the balance is pasture and meadow. He has a fine orchard of 130 apple trees, 500 peach trees and other trees and small fruits. His farm is well improved, fenced and has good buildings. He built his residence in 1877. Mr. Dyson married Miss Dyson, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace, but does not seek office.

WILLIAM C. FORD, farmer, Sections 26 and 27, P. O. Osage Mission, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., in 1818. His father, John Ford, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., and was a local Methodist Episcopal preacher. In seeking a place to settle he went first to Pennsylvania and then to Ohio, where he died in 1840. William Ford lived on his father's farm until March, 1861, when he went to Illinois and lived there until 1867, when he started with three covered wagons to emigrate to Kansas; when he arrived in Neosho County he bought a claim for $1 of Mrs. Tripp; she was at that time holding two claims. Mr. Ford put up a board shanty, but used his wagon to sleep in and entertain his friends when they came. Locating there he farmed in stock and grain, doing well, even in the time of grasshoppers in 1874 and the year of drouth in 1881. In 1882, he raised forty-five bushels of corn to the acre and twenty-four bushels of wheat, and owns 320 acres in all and cultivates 140 acres. The years 1868 and 1869 he had the most severe struggle, losing nine horses, and having to haul provisions from Mound City, Linn County. But now, in the midst of plenty, the wealth of the harvest of 1882, he is repaid for early privations. He was married in Wayne County, Ohio, and his family consists of four girls and three boys.

E. GABRIEL, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Athens County, Ohio, born in 1840. His youth was spent on the farm. In 1861 he moved to Iowa, where he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company B, serving until January 6, 1865. He was wounded in the battle of Cedar Creek, "Sheridan's Great Rally," being shot through the head; he remained in the hospital until he was sent home and was discharged in Davenport, Iowa. In 1866 he came to Topeka, Kan., and looking for a location visited Mapleton, Bourbon County. Here he was taken sick, and as soon as he was well returned to Ohio, and in 1869, together with Mr. Robinette, immigrated, locating in the fertile valley of the Neosho; he remained with Mr. Robinette; in 1870, he moved to his present home, buying his claim of H. Marsh, and entering it in 1877; he has made a finely improved farm from the wild prairie, and in 1882, raised forty-five bushels of corn on an average. He cultivates ninety acres, having the rest in pasture and meadow. Mr. Gabriel married Miss Robinette. They have two children—one girl and one boy. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He belongs to the G. A. R.

CHARLES HARKNESS, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Knox County, Ill., born in 1859. With his parents he came to Kansas in 1868. His father, Thomas, locating in Ladore Township, Neosho County, E. Smith's farm. Soon, however, buying just south in Labette County, where they moved, Charles and his brother helping move the houses from the town of Ladore, when they were hauled to Parsons; saw the tree that five men were hung to in 1867 or 68, cut down. In 1861 his father died, and in 1876 he lost his mother; up to this time he had remained with the family, but now he went to work for himself, four miles south of Osage Mission, in 1880, when he bought his present farm of Charles Wood, and is now establishing a home. Two of his brothers, Alex and Pete, are on the adjoining farm. In 1878 Mr. Harkness married Miss Jennie Herod. They have one child. Mr. H. has been in school office.

M. J. HEDGES, widow, Section 29, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Clarke County, Ohio. Mr. Hedges was a native of Kentucky and born April 27, 1824. They were married in 1848. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company E, returning home in 1865. While in the army he contracted a disease of which he died November 1, 1872. They came to Kansas in 1867, locating in Linn County, afterward coming to Neosho County, locating on their present place, which is a fine farm of 160 acres, producing in 1882, fifty bushels of corn to an acre, raising good crops; also of oats and castor beans. Mrs. Hedges was left with five children, but has lost all but the elder and younger sons—John T. and James J. Her son, John T., married Miss Fowler, daughter of David Fowler, an early settler. They all live together—the boys working the farm.

W. H. HEROD, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Ohio, born in 1833. He was raised in Indiana, where he farmed his farm; was in a timbered district, so that when he came to Kansas he selected a similar location, arriving in 1865, October 26; he took a claim of 160 acres; he was the second settler—Mr. Brewer & Son were here before him. Since opening his farm he has given his attention to grain and stock, cultivating sixty acres, and having quite a field in pasture; his best season was in 1875, when his corn averaged fifty bushels to an acre; also raising good crops in 1882. While in Indiana, Mr. Herod married Miss Schuler. They have four children three boys and one girl.

W. W. HESS, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Washington County, Penn., born November 18, 1839, where he was raised and educated; being in the stock business in the East, he came to Kansas to take up the same, but on arriving here in 1869, April 1st, in company with J. M. Jones, he found the Texas fever among cattle here, so he bought a farm of S. J. Oliphant, paying $1,500 for it, and in the old cabin bached with his cousin and other Pennsylvania friends, as they came West stopped with him—James Blaine, J. Worrell, and also later, Clark Carson. Mr. Hess, in those early times, tells of attending the first religious services, conducted by Rev. Mr. Moody, a Hard Shell Baptist minister. In fourteen years he has produced from prairie sod a fine farm, with buildings, orchards, and meadows of tame grass that delight the eye. In 1871 he married Miss Haymaker. They have five children—four boys and one girl. Mr. Hess gives his crops of 1882, as corn averaged fifty-two bushels and castor beans fourteen bushel to an acre. He has now 240 acres in his farm.

J. H. HOBSON, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Indiana, was born in 1839. He was raised on a farm, and in October, 1866, he, in company with his father-in-law, Mr. Moody, and his two sons, came to Kansas in wagons, landing in Osage Mission, when there only were two stores there, Williams Bro's., and Foster's store. They located their claims on the prairie, but went to live on the river, in the timber, where there was material with which to build cabins. Mr. Hobson is the only one of that party now here. From the wilderness of prairie grass he has made a farm, succeeding in raising good crops from the first. He has now a well-improved place, and has raised as high as eighty-five bushels of corn on an acre of land. Mr. Hobson married Miss Moody, in 1865. They have two girls and three boys. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1873, and has officiated on the School Board from time to time. He had to pay very high prices when he first came to Kansas, for provisions.

JOSEPH HOLLEY, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Walnut, native of Courtland County, N. Y., born in 1829. He was raised on a farm mostly, in Onondaga County. He then moved to Michigan, where he married Miss Graves; afterwards farming in Illinois; from there he came to Kansas, in 1868, leaving his family in Kansas City, he came south and selected his present farm and put up his cabin; returning, he got his family and moved down next year; a man named Dodd trying to scare him from the claim. Being a pioneer, with no neighbors, he and his family suffered great privation, hardly able to subsist at one time. Mrs. Holley sold a carpet she had made in the East, and with money he had from the sale of a calf, bought a cow, at that time having none, and having to go to Pleasanton to get it. There are many pleasant memories, however, attached to the old cabin home, which has now disappeared to give place to a fine residence. Mrs. Holley is known here as one of the pioneer workers in Church and Sunday school. The farm is cultivated to grain, and last season, 1882, produced abundant harvests. They have three boys—Frank, in the Kansas Normal, at Fort Scott; Edward, in mercantile business, at Walnut, and Owen, at home on the farm.

NANCY J. HYLTON, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Indiana; but having moved to Illinois, she married Mr. Hylton, moving to Bourbon County, Kas., in 1866, and farming there till 1867, when they moved to Neosho County, and located on what is now known as the Pierce farm. In 1873 Mr. Hylton died, leaving his widow with six children, four sons and two daughters; one son and one daughter are married, leaving her with four almost grown sons and a daughter. The sons manage the farm of 160 acres, where they moved since Mr. Hylton's death. They raise corn, castor beans, wheat, oats and fruit on the farm in abundance.

WILLIAM P. JOHNSON, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Erie, native of Dearborn County, Ind., born in 1811. He was engaged in Decatur County for fifty years as blacksmith and plow manufacturer, and from Indiana he came to Kansas with his family in 1873, locating in Walnut Grove Township, where they bought 160 acres of Mr. Sheibarger and another of J. Wright, on Sections 28 and 22. The hard times of the first years have been more than set off by the success of the good ones, in 1882 raising forty bushels of corn to one acre. They have now 135 acres in cultivation, and handle considerable stock. In 1880 Mr. Johnson sold off the stock, and leaving the farm in his son's hands he moved to Erie, where, in 1883, March 18th, he married Mrs. Gott, a widow. In his old family he has twelve children, five girls and seven boys.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Osage Mission, is a native of Jackson County, Ohio, born February 11, 1834; he was raised and educated on the farm. In the year 1855, he married Miss Wynn, in Pike County, Ohio. When the war broke out, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Volunteer Infantry, Company H, from Ohio. He returned to Ohio after being mustered out, but soon emigrated to Iowa, remaining there one year, when he returned to Ohio. On April 21, 1868, he moved to Kansas, and is one of the earliest settlers of this section. He located on what is now known as the Joe Simmons farm. At that time, wild game was abundant, also Indians; both, however, soon disappeared. June 21, 1868, he moved to his present farm, which he now has fenced and improved. Mr. Johnson has made farming a success, though he began life on the small sum of $25. He is very progressive, having adopted the latest and most improved methods of farming. In 1882, some of his land produced sixty bushels of corn to the acre, and other crops in proportion. They have ten children—seven girls and three boys.

A. W. LYMAN, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Walnut, native of Stark County, Ohio, born in 1836. In 1837, his parents moved to Illinois; he was raised a farmer, and came to Kansas in 1868, in August, coming from Benton County in wagon; he came near being flooded in crossing Hickory Creek. He located on his present farm, living in a cabin with thatched roof, until building the box-house. He employed his time freighting, until the farm would support the family; he then farmed until 1877, then going to Illinois; he staid until after his mother's death, which occurred in December 6, 1881; returning to his home in Kansas in 1882, having rented the farm meanwhile to others, his son-in-law taking charge of it in 1881. They are now farming it together; Mr. Lyman giving his attention to improving his stock. While in Illinois, he married Miss Chapin. They had two children—one a daughter, living, and one deceased. Their daughter is married to J. N. Hendricks. August 5, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company A, and returned home August 5, 1865. Mr. Lyman is a member of the United Brethren Church, and was a member of the Land League.

GEORGE McCLOSKEY, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Walnut, is a native of Ireland, born in 1830. He emigrated to America in 1850, working at farm work in Massachusetts and Illinois. In [illegible], he enlisted in the Ninety-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company B, serving under Gen. Kilpatrick, and with Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea; he was wounded in Georgia, and mustered out in 1865; returning, he went to Iowa, and in 1867, in the month of August, he came to Neosho County with a drove of sheep, in company with Dr. Copeland and Mr. Ingham. He bought his claim of his brother-in-law, J. Rafferty; the Indians were still here, though very friendly. Mr. McCloskey the first winter got out rails for fencing and lumber for his cabin, and raised a crop of sod corn the first year, prospering and improving steadily since, though he lost his crop of corn in 1874; that year he fed his horses wheat; he is raising grain and stock, the latter he is grading in Short-horn. In 1868, Mr. McCloskey married Miss Rafferty. They had six children, three deceased and three alive. He built his residence in 1870, and barn and other improvements in 1881. They are members of the Catholic Church of Osage Mission.

J. D. MALSBURY, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Erie, is a native of Grant County, Ind., and was born December 10, 1842; here he was raised on a farm, and in 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company K, afterward in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company F. When his term expired, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and was discharged an Orderly, and was injured in the hip. He returned home, and was married in 1866. Came to Kansas in 1868, in emigrant wagons, and had for company Charles Bruner. They bought their claim of W. Preston, and Mr. Bruner moved away in 1874. Mr. M. entered the claim in 1871, having now 160 acres, ninety of which is cultivated; raising grain and stock in the years 1874 and 1881, he had almost enough to feed through with in 1882, raising good crops. When he came to the State, he had but little money, and after remaining a few weeks at Erie, he sold and traded his team he drove to Kansas, for the claim, which is now well improved. Mr. M. married Miss M. C. Coble. They have no children. He has been Township Treasurer for six years. Mr. and Mrs. Malsbury are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. M. MYERS, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Osage Mission. Native of Stark County, Ohio, born June 8, 1847. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, then learned the carpenter's trade and starting West he stopped in Missouri until 1870. In the spring he arrived at Osage Mission and took or bought a claim of Edward Kerns. He worked at his trade until the spring of 1872. Having married he moved on to the farm, then in almost its primitive state, living in the building now used as a stable. He has now about 200 acres under cultivation, and in 1882 raised corn that averaged fifty bushels to the acre, and has a good promise for wheat in 1883. In 1871 Mr. Myers married Miss Shidler. They have three girls and three children deceased.

MRS. MARY J. OLIPHANT, relict of T. B. Oliphant, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Osage Mission. He was a native of Tennessee, Mrs. O. of Missouri. In 1863 they were married and he as well as three brothers served in the State militia. His health was ruined so he sought a more congenial clime, coming to Kansas in March 7, 1866, Mr. J. Thomson, David Fowler, Joseph and John Oliphant with himself making the party. Mr. O. took a claim that is now the homestead, and settled on it in 1877. Mr. Oliphant died leaving his widow with two boys, Charles and William, and two girls, Emma B. and Luella M. While living he took an active part in public matters and served as Township Treasurer. The boys now carry on the farm under their mother's supervision, reporting good crops and general prosperity.

JAMES PARKER, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Walnut, native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born in 1822. Mr. Parker was the first settler in this part of Flat Rock Creek, coming to his present location in September, 1865. If it had not been his fixed determination to make himself a home he would have returned to the East, for he lost his first crop and his family were in want. He went to Uniontown to Mr. Foster, getting a job of freighting goods from Kansas City down. This he took out in provisions for his family before starting himself, making the first wagon track across the broad prairies. He sees in 1882 well defined roads and substantial buildings on every side, and by hard work now has a fine home and well improved farm, raising grain and stock. Mr. Parker has been married twice, the last time in 1880, to Miss Lookingbill. By the first he had three boys and two girls.

J. V. POISETT, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Fulton County, Ill., born in 1845. He came to Kansas May 1, 1868, locating in Neosho County, on the present farm. He came in company with H. Dougherty, bringing but little with them. Their money was soon gone, so Mr. Poisett went to freighting from Kansas City to Osage Mission, and when the Land League was formed to give the settlers their land he worked in unison and paid his amount to that purpose, deeding his farm in 1877. He had settled on it and was improving, now having 100 acres fenced, with an orchard of apple and peach trees, with some vines. He reports fine crops for 1882. In 1878 Mr. Poisett married Miss Smith, a daughter of T. Smith, a pioneer of Lecompton. They have three children, two boys and one girl, two deceased.

JOHN F. PRESTON, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Osage Mission. Native of Washington County, Pa., born in 1844. He was raised and educated on the farm and in 1877 left Pennsylvania for the West, locating in Neosho County, stopping at Osage Mission till he had selected his farm, buying 160 acres of Mr. Moody. They moved on it in the month of March, 1878. Taking the land with but little improvement he has a fine residence and well fenced farm. Giving his attention to grain, last year he raised corn that went fifty bushels to an acre, and wheat that averaged twenty-six. While in Pennsylvania he married Miss Gilmore. They have five children, two girls and three boys.

MARY RAFFERTY, Section 32, P. O. Osage Mission. Native of County Moynahan, Ireland. Born in 1830. She, with her parents, came to America in 1845, locating in New

York, afterwards they removed to Vermont, finally returning to New York, where she married Mr. Rafferty, and in 1859 came to Kansas, locating in Bourbon County, Franklin Township, and while here he was in the State Militia under Capt. Morris, and passed through all the perils of the border warfare, coming to Neosho County in 1867. They took a claim, as did her mother, and built the first cabin on this part of Flat Rock Creek, forming a strong friendship with the Osage tribes of Indians who visited them after they had left this reservation. On December 25, 1868, Mr. R. died; his widow afterwards married a Mr. Duffey, but after their separation assumed her former name of Rafferty. They had six children. Her son John now farms the land.

N. REISCHMANN, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Veitsburg, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born in 1828, and in 1847 came to America, landing in New York. He went to Ohio. In June, 1868, he came to Kansas in company with Peter Dosch, locating on his present farm. He was reduced to extremities by losing his horses by Texas fever that came up the valley to his farm. He worked with oxen, trading for horses, then getting a start. He has been doing well since. There are few that have as good a farm as he. Mr. R. married Miss Dosch in 1852, and they have nine children, seven boys and two girls. They are members of the Catholic Church.

H. S. ROMP, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Osage Mission; native of Ohio. Born in 1822. Raised and educated in his native State, learning the trade of cabinet maker. Going to Iowa he farmed there till 1865, when he came to Kansas. Located on his present home, buying of Mr. Brewer for $150. There were but few settlers here at that time; his neighbors were McNally and Herod. His farm was entirely wild; the first furrow was turned by him. He now has 100 acres under cultivation. He brought cows with him, but sold them on getting here to the settlers. He has now a well improved farm, and in 1877 built his present residence. The crops of 1882 were the best he had raised. Mr. Romp married Miss Sutter, of Ohio. They have five boys and four girls; only two of the boys at home.

N. SALRIN, farmer, Section 22, one mile southwest of Walnut. Is a native of France. Born in 1843. In 1869 he came to Kansas, locating five miles east of Osage Mission. In 1875 sold his claim and bought his present farm, then slightly improved. He now has a well improved farm, a neat residence and barn. He is raising grain, cattle and hogs. Mr. Salrin served during the war, three years in the Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, two years in the United States Navy, in the Mississippi and Gulf Squadrons. Was slightly wounded at Stone River and again at Missionary Ridge. In 1866 he returned home to his parents living in Ohio. In 1868 Mr. Salrin married Miss Regina Hiser. They have three girls and one boy.

WILLIAM SHANABARGER, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Erie, native of Ohio, born in 1835. He was raised to farming and learned also the carpenter trade. He lived in Indiana, and from there came to Kansas on account of his wife's health, in 1870, buying his claim of Mr. Graves for $200, commencing with 160 acres; he has now 240 acres, eighty acres now in cultivation, rest in pasture. He believes the wealth of Kansas is in her native grasses; farming in grain, and stock, he handles cattle and sheep. The farm is now well fenced and improved. Although he thinks 1875 was the best year for corn, in 1882 he raised forty bushels of corn per acre. Mr. Shanabarger married Miss Suethern. They have four girls. He was exempt from service during the War of the Rebellion, but fought hard for his land in the Osage ceded land fight. They are members of the United Brethren Church.

ALFRED SHIDLER, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Columbiana County, Ohio, born in 1848. In 1868, July 1, he came to Kansas in company with his brother John, taking claims in Neosho County, and engaged at any work that had money in it. The next spring the rest of the family came out. The brothers, Harvey, John and Alfred put up a saw-mill on the Neosho River, two miles south of Erie, and sawed out lumber for fencing and building, then sold the mill and went to farming. Mr. Shidler then married and commenced improving the claim, having now a good farm of pasture and cultivated ground, well fenced, farming in grain and stock. He is the only one here now, his father having returned, aged seventy-three. In 1870 Mr. Shidler married Miss Kennedy. They have three boys and two girls. Mr. S. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal congregation here, being a steward and trustee. He was clerk of Walnut Grove Township in 1882.

DENNIS SIMMONS, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Vigo County, Ind., born in 1847, March 14. In company with four other families, he started West in 1868. When they got to Papinsville, Mo., three of them went to Miami County, and he and his brother Malachi came to Neosho County, locating on adjoining claims, and helping each other in their trials. Dennis had but just married when he started for Kansas, but the young couple made up their minds to establish a home, so they met all privations bravely, his wife getting lost when after a load of rails in the timber, for she worked out of doors and in. They now have a good home, putting up the present dwelling in 1877, and stone barn in 1880. He is farming in stock and grain, his fertile acres yielding fifty bushels of corn to the acre, which he feeds to his hogs and cattle. In 1868 Mr. Simmons married Miss Lidick. They have four children, two boys and two girls.

HENRY SIMMONS, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Walnut, native of Canada West, born in 1833. The early part of his life was spent in the pineries of Canada and Michigan. In 1870, February 11, he bought his claim of 160 acres of William Chapin, paying $200. There was a cabin on it and eighteen acres broken. When he first landed in Neosho County, he and family stayed with H. F. Cory, then moving to their new home. He traded his horses for oxen and went to breaking sod. Since coming to the State he has never failed in a single crop. He lost his first wife in Michigan and married again, and she died November 13, 1882, leaving him with six children, five boys and one girl. Mr. Simmons is raising grain on 120 acres of his farm and has the rest in pasture and meadow, with a good orchard and five half miles of hedge fencing.

B. C. SMITH, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Illinois, born in 1843. His father, William D., was a native of Kentucky, but moved to Illinois, where B. C. was born. His training was that of a farmer, so when he came West he followed the business. In company with his father and two brothers he arrived in Neosho County, Kan., in 1869, November 6, where they all took claims and went to work making homes for themselves. In 1869 B. C. built his house, and in 1870 married Miss Martin. He now has a fine farm of 120 acres, which this year produced sixty bushels of corn on an average to the acre. His father died January, 1883. Mr. Smith has three boys and two girls.

G. C. SMITH, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Walnut, native of Vernon County, Mo., born in 1842. He came from Benton County, Mo., in 1868, with P. W. Heutzen, in wagons, to Neosho County, where they located, Mr. Smith taking a claim in the valley on Section 33, which he afterwards traded for Sam Hill's place, he and Heutzen then buying out the land so that both could build on the hill. He then commenced improving, planting shade trees, and orchards, now having the finest orchard in the Township. He is farming in grain, raising fifty bushels of corn to the acre, and in the last three years has made and sold 3,000 pounds of butter, churning with the old dasher churn. Mr. Smith married Miss Summers. They have three girls and two boys, and belong to the Adventist Church, having a congregation of some fifteen members.

M. STANLEY, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Davidson County, Tenn., born in 1828. In 1857, he moved to Illinois, farming there till 1863, when he moved to Polk County, Mo.; while there he was in great danger from guerrillas and joined the State Militia; he afterwards moved to Illinois, where he remained until 1868, coming to Kansas, October 7th, of that year and locating on Section 22, here he bought a claim of a German named Lang, and went to farming. He had visited Kansas in 1857, stopping at Fort Scott, about the time the place was sacked, but left, going back to Missouri; this time in 1868, he came to stay and after farming his first claim he sold, and has since been trading around, always doing well. For a time, from 1877 to 1879, he was in the mercantile business in Osage Mission, then in real estate and hotel in Walnut; in 1882, he moved onto his present farm which he is now improving, carrying on a grain and stock farm, giving his attention to grading up his cattle with Short-horns. In 1872, Mr Stanley lost his wife, formerly Miss Warren. They had five boys and five girls, four of them deceased.

SAMUEL STEWART, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Osage Mission, is a native of County Leeds, Canada, born in 1841, came to Kansas in 1869, bringing some cattle with him. In company with Mr. William Campbell, he took a claim and in 1870, went to Missouri, where he remained until 1874, when he returned to his claim, there giving his attention to improving the same, building, fencing and cultivating, farming in grain and stock, raising fine crops and grading his cattle with the Durham blood, and his horses with Kentucky Whipstock. In 1870, he married Miss Campbell. They have three girls and one boy. Mr. Stewart was Township Clerk, in 1880 and 1881; was Township Trustee in 1882, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has strong religious convictions and inclines to the creed as laid down by the German Philosopher Swedenborg.

W. H. TALLMAN, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Ohio, born in 1819. He moved to Iowa, in 1855, remaining there until 1860, when he went to Illinois, engaged in farming until 1868, when in a wagon, he came to Kansas and stopped at Osage Mission, soon afterward buying a claim of Daniel Hill, in the neighborhood of his old Illinois friends, Zimmerman Teas, and Bozzler. He did not get his land deeded until 1874, on account of the Osage ceded land trouble, but went on improving and raised good crops; relating many anecdotes of the early settlers and his struggles. In 1881 the corn crop failed and he had to buy grain for his stock that season, but in 1882, more than made up his loss. In 1845, Mr. Tallman married Miss Hill; they had two daughters, both now married. His father was a Virginian, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-two and died in Iowa.

THOMAS THORNBURG, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Walnut, native of Ohio, born in 1828. He was raised in Indiana, where he farmed some and went into the lumber business at which he broke up and came to Kansas in 1874, buying his claim of 160 acres of W. W. Willet, having now sixty-five acres in cultivation and good orchard. He has raised fair crops, getting only one-half crop in 1881, but raising as high as twenty-four bushels of wheat to an acre, the last season, that of 1882, forty bushels in corn to an acre. He handles stock, also having twenty-eight head of cattle on hand now. Mr. Thornburg married Miss Calwell of New York. They have two boys and two girls. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and belongs to the I. O. O. F.

O. A. TISDEL, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Walnut, is a native of Ohio, born in 1827. While in his native State his father, P. A., was farming and engaged in the hotel business. From Ohio they moved to Michigan, and in 1841 to Illinois, following the same line of operations. In 1878 the family consisting of O. A., his step-mother, and his father, came to Kansas, and bought their farm of 320 acres, of G. Fowler. At once began improving it, putting up fences and good farm buildings. Now has 100 acres in pasture and the balance cultivated, renting part. O. A. farms the other part. He is not married. His father is now eighty-one years of age.

C. W. TREDWAY, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Ohio, born in 1841. He was raised a farmer, but when the war broke out he enlisted in the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, Company C; returning to Ohio, he went to Illinois in 1864, and in 1868 came in wagon to Kansas, with his brother, both taking claims, Mr. Treadway camping out in his wagon until the cabin was built. Although not able to get a deed for the farm, he continued to improve it, and deeded it in 1876. He has under cultivation 135 acres, all fenced. He is farming in grain and stock, producing sixty-two bushels of corn on an acre, and twenty-nine bushels of wheat. In 1880 he built a fine residence, and moved from his old cabin home, the first cabin built on that ridge. Mr. Treadway married in 1868, and they have five children—two boys and three girls. He is a trustee and one of the building committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, put up in 1877. Their first preacher was Rev. Stewart.

T. B. TREADWAY, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Ohio, born in 1836, July 5th. In his father's family there were eleven boys and four girls. His parents now live in Cowley County, Kan. In 1864 T. B. enlisted in One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and returned home at the close of the war, and in 1869 he came to Kansas, in company with his brother Aaron, locating on his present farm. He entered his land in 1877, and now has a well improved farm, cultivating forty acres, having 120 in pasture, handling stock and raising fine horses—Clyde and Morgan. When the Land League was organized he became a member, and in 1858 married Miss Slaughter. They have six children—four boys and two girls. Mr. Treadway is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been serving the public in Township offices.

C. S. TURNER, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Walnut, native of Loudon County, Va., born in 1819, August 2. He left Virginia in 1834 for Ohio. Here he was living when the war broke out, and he enlisted in the Ninetieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B; taken prisoner at Stone River, he was confined in Libby Prison; returning home in 1865, June 23, farming then in Benton County, Ohio; afterward he went to Illinois, but in 1870 came in wagons with his family to Kansas, buying his claim of Mr. Walton. He is now farming in grain and stock, succeeding well every year, having short crops in '74 and '81. In Ohio he married Miss Crow. They had nine children—four girls and two boys, alive. Mr. Turner is member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Walnut, and has held township office.

J. C. TUCKER, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Walnut, a native of Illinois, was born 1844. In 1862 he enlisted in the Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company K, at Warren, Illinois. Served under Col. Champion and Capt. Townsend. He was mustered out in 1865 at Michigan City, Ind., where he married and moved to Kansas, coming to Laporte in company with D. J. Coburn, F. Huise, D. Hagor and H. Blue. He is now the only one of the party left here. Taking a claim of Cole Bros., he had for years nothing but bad luck. The grasshoppers destroyed his crop, in 1871 he had a horse stolen, in 1874 he lost a crop, in 1873 he lost his wife, and in 1877 his mother died. His second wife was Miss Ash.

ANTHONY ZIMMERMAN, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Bavaria, Germany, was born in 1839. His parents immigrated to America in 1841, locating in Ross County, Ohio, where he was raised. In 1854 he moved to Illinois, living in McDonough County. Here, in 1861, he married Miss Teas. In 1867 he came to Kansas in company with Mr. Basler and Gibbs and families. They camped on Lightning Creek and the heads of the families then went to Crawfordville (now Girard), Crawford County, but not finding land to suit took horses and went to Erie, Neosho County, meeting P. Walters here he showed them the claims they have since occupied. Mr. Zimmerman at once erected a 16x20 box-house, and for a time lived on corn cake, having no improvements to commence with. He has now ninety-five acres under cultivation, pasture, meadow and fine orchard. Mr. Zimmerman has been Supervisor here, and has a family of four boys and one girl.

CHANUTE.

Chanute is situated in the northwest part of Neosho County, at the crossing of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad, by the Neosho Division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It is situated in the Neosho valley, famous for its fertility and beauty, and distant about one-half mile from the stream. The city is ten miles south of Humboldt, and twenty-six miles north of Parsons.

Chanute is the consolidation of four rival adjoining towns, which sprang into existence almost simultaneously. These were—New Chicago, Tioga, Chicago Junction and Alliance. New Chicago was laid out in May, and the plat was filed June 11, 1870. The land upon which it was situated was entered under the Joint Resolution of Congress of April 10, 1869, by G. R. Malcom, who received a patent for the same April 28, 1870. The tract is described as the west half of the southeast quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter, of Section 21, Township 27, Range 18, and comprised 160 acres. After the land was patented to Malcom it was sold, in tracts, to T. C. Jones, S. W. Foster, J. A. Wells, J. C. Carpenter, W. Fisher, J. McCullough, C. H. Pratt, and others, for a town site. For the purpose of making the title clear, the several tracts were transferred to M. T. Jones, who deeded back to each, in fee simple, his respective share. For a time the town made very slow progress. Although the M., K. & T. Railroad was already built and trains were running, yet there was no station at this place. In consequence of this, goods, etc., had to be brought from Humboldt by team, a distance of ten miles. The railroad company were prevailed upon to put in a switch and make this a station. This they did at the Junction, in the latter part of June, 1870, and in September of that year they erected a depot building. This enhanced the progress of the town very materially. It was organized as a village, under a board of trustees, who held their first meeting July 5, 1870, and T. C. Jones was chosen chairman.

About the same time with New Chicago, Alliance was laid off, adjoining it on the west, by John Cooper, and Chicago Junction, adjoining New Chicago on the north, was established by K. P. Stone. In these places, but little improvement was made. Wendell & Holmes built a hotel in the last-named place, which they afterward moved to New Chicago, and is now a part of the Occidental Hotel. In Tioga, however, New Chicago found her most potent rival. The site of Tioga, comprising an area of eighty acres, cornered with the site of New Chicago on the northwest, north of Alliance and west of Chicago Junction; and contiguous with both of these. The town company was composed of D. Rogers, S. E. Beach, P. D. Ridenour, A. L. Anderson, R. O. Prideaux, and S. K. Wickard. Here, then, were the two opposing towns, adjoining one another, on either side of the L. L. & G. railroad. The Neosho division of the M., K. & T. (now Missouri Pacific) railroad was built in December, 1870. This road crosses the K., C. L. & S. C. road at a point a short distance north of New Chicago, passing on the east side of the town, which thus lay in the angle formed by the intersection of the two roads. The L., L. & G. Company favored the town of Tioga, while the M., K. & T. Company assisted New Chicago. Under such powerful influences, both towns found much encouragement to prolong the contest for supremacy. It was clearly a case in which the fittest must survive, and each was bent upon its purpose, putting forth such means as would not only aid in the accomplishment of the desired result, but as well throwing obstacles in the way of its competitor.

Remarkable as an illustration of this, was the erection of a schoolhouse, and the building of the bridge across the Neosho River.

In the act of the Legislature authorizing the issue of bonds by the district for the erection of a school building, there was a section appointing M. T Jones, T. F. Morgan, and G. C. Crowther, a committee to locate and purchase grounds for the school building, provided a majority of the people were in favor of issuing the bonds.

The bonds being carried, it fell upon the committee to fulfill their duty in accordance with the act of the Legislature. The members of the committee were all friends to New Chicago, and against Tioga. The scheme now was, to select such a location for the schoolhouse as would be least convenient for Tioga, by means of which to discourage its growth, and attract to the growth of New Chicago.

The site of the building was accordingly selected in the extreme south side of New Chicago, at a point farthest removed from Tioga, so as not to be inconvenient for New Chicago herself. Here a large and expensive building was erected, with an idea of permanence, so as to render its removal in the future extravagant and injudicious. A similar scheme was made use of in the building of the bridge across the Neosho River. It was the design of the people of New Chicago to have the bridge built as far down the river as possible, so as not to be at a disadvantage to themselves, and in order to place it in a position the most unfavorable to Tioga. In both instances the plan was eminently successful, bringing about, in due time, the results for which they were designed.

After about two years of the most bitter strife, an amnesty ensued, and, in 1872, the towns were consolidated pursuant to a petition signed by 146 of the citizens in all of the four towns. The order was granted by Judge John R. Goodin, January 1, 1873. The name Chanute was given to the new town in honor of O. Chanute, Civil Engineer for the L., L. & G. Railroad. The motive of thus naming the town in honor of this gentleman, was not altogether unselfish, since it was done in order to assist in having the depot on the L., L. & G. Road brought from the Junction where it was built, to a point more convenient for the town. This little piece of stratagy and flattery to the importance of this individual worked admirably, and the wishes of the people were gratified, by the removal of the building in 1873.

As soon as it became certain that the junction of the two roads was to be made at this point, the idea became circulated that here was prospect for a large city, and, in consequence, the growth of both New Chicago and Tioga was extremely rapid, so that at the time of the union, there was a combined population of 800. After the consolidation of the towns took place, all the business houses that had been started in Tioga, were removed to New Chicago, which, therefore, principally constitutes the city of Chanute. The "hard times" of 1873 and '74, had the effect to check the growth of the town, and for several years it rather retrograded than increased. In 1878, however, it began to improve, and since that date, has made constant and substantial growth. The city now contains a population of 1,500, and enumerates many large and handsome buildings. The principal of these are, the Public School building, the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, Bailey & Co.'s Bank block, the Kramer & Payne block, Hysinger & Rosenthal's block, C. T. Ewing's block, including the Lindell Hotel, a large two-story store; and the Chanute Banking House, a two-story brick; Jeffrie's block, the Cross block, Winfield & Allen's block, Royster's Stone Elevator, the Chanute Mills, a three-story stone structure, and the handsome brick residence of M. Bailey, of the banking firm of Bailey & Co,

New Chicago, which is practically the city of Chanute, was organized as a village in the early summer of 1870. The first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held April 5, 1870, and T. C. Jones was made chairman. On March 17, 1871, it was incorporated as a city of the third class, and at the election of April 3, 1871, C. A. Dunakin was chosen Mayor.

The union of the four towns in 1872 brought about a new order of things, and Chanute became duly incorporated as a city of the third class January 1, 1873. The site of the city of Chanute comprises the original site of New Chicago of 160 acres, the forty acre tract of Alliance just west of it, the eighty acre tract of Tioga, north of Alliance, cornering with New Chicago on the northwest, and a tract of 160 acres, lying just north of the site of New Chicago, which included the site of the town established by K. P. Stone, called Chicago Junction, making a total area in the site of Chanute of 440 acres. The city government is at present in charge of R. N. Allen, Mayor; J. A. Stevens, Clerk; P. Hurt, Treasurer; C. F. Prange, Marshal; J. J. Howell, C. A. Dunakin, John A. Carter, W. J. Coulter, J. J. Denney, Councilmen.

The New Chicago postoffice was established in 1870, with Mr. Moore, Postmaster. After the consolidation of the towns the name of the office was changed to Chanute. Mr. T. Jones succeeded Moore as Postmaster, and who in turn, was suceeeded by J. B. Beatly, who has since held the office.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, AND SOCIETIES.

The first school was taught in New Chicago, in the winter of 1870 and was kept in a private building that was rented and fitted up for school purposes. The rapid increase in the school population soon demanded increased school facilities. In the early part of 1871 steps were taken looking to the erection of a school building. For this purpose the passage of an act of the Legislature was secured, authorizing the district (numbered two) to issue its bonds, provided it was the will of the majority of the legal voters of the district expressed at an election held for this purpose. In case the election resulted in favor of the issuance of the bonds, a committee of three men, who were named in the bill, was appointed to select and purchase grounds for the building. This committee was composed of M. T. Jones, T. F. Morgan, and G. C. Crowther. It was in this that a piece of sharp practice was indulged by the people of New Chicago, through these men, whom the Legislature had clothed (inadvertantly perhaps) with power to promote the interests of New Chicago, and to impede the advantages of Tioga, by the selection of a location for the building that would be least convenient for the latter place. When the people of Tioga came to a realization of what was done and the results that were to follow, they raised objection to the issuance of the bonds, claiming that the act authorizing them to be issued was unconstitutional. An injunction to restrain the issuing of the bonds was immediately sued out, but before the officer had time to serve the writ the bonds had been issued and placed in the hands of D. G. Himrod. In order to evade the service of the writ, Himrod secretly left town with the bonds, which he disposed of to innocent purchasers, thus placing them beyond the reach of the restraining process. The matter was contested in the District Court, from which it was taken to the Supreme Court, and finally terminated in favor of the legality of the bonds. The building was erected in 1871. It is a handsome, two story brick structure, containing four large school rooms, besides the other necessary apartments. The building cost $15,000 in the bonds of the district, all of which have been paid. The present enrollment is 274, comprising five departments—the high school, grammar school, intermediate, second intermediate, and primary. These are under a corps of five efficient teachers.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, was established June 28, 1871, by Rev. G. W. Pye. The first services were held in Larkin's Hall, in which the organization was effected. The church building was erected, in 1871, it is a one-story frame, 40x60 feet, and was dedicated December 30, 1871, by Rev. Thomas Bowman, D. D., of Asbury University. The present membership is about 175. A Sunday school was organized, soon after the congregation was formed, and M. S. Burnham was chosen superintendent. The present membership of the Sunday school is about 175 It is provided with a small library.

The Christian Church was organized August 8, 1882, by Rev. Kirk Baxter, with thirteen members. The organization took place in the Presbyterian Church, in which meetings are now held. T. T. Harding was appointed to act as elder in managing the church affairs. There is now a membership of fifteen.

Hector Lodge, No. 64, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 8, 1870, by Special Deputy, Dr. Bostwick, of Iola. The lodge began with six charter members, and now has a membership of forty-two. The first officers were: D. G. Himrod, noble grand; G. W. Horton vice-grand; J. A. Stevens, secretary; Thomas Turner, treasurer. W. A. Cannon was the first district deputy, and representative to the Grand Lodge. A hall was erected in 1880. It is 40x60 feet, and cost $1,500. The present officers are: G. H. Brown, noble grand; J. E. Coulter, vice-grand; J. A. Stevens, secretary; J. C. Guss, treasurer.

Chanute Lodge, No. 889, of the K. of H., was instituted February 8, 1878, with eighteen members, by Dr. Howland, deputy grand dictator. The first officers were: D. G. Himrod, past dictator; D. K. Wickard, dictator; J. P. Cone, reporter; G. N. Lindsay, treasurer. The lodge has a present membership of fifty-four, and the following are the officers: J. F. Barkley, past dictator; M. T. Jones, dictator; J. P. Cone, reporter; L. H. Johnson, treasurer. Meetings of the lodge are held in the Masonic Hall. Since the institution of the lodge, there has been the loss of four members, by death. C. M. Aiken was killed by a train, near Chicago, Ill., in 1879; M. F. Halton, died in New York, in 1881; D. K. Wickard died, in April, 1882, and L. R. Phillips, died in August, 1882.

Cedar Lodge, No. 103, A. F. & A. M., was instituted October 19, 1871. The first officers were: D. G. Himrod, worshipful master; G. W. Reaves, senior warden; J. B. Patty, junior warden; J. P. Taylor, secretary; Frank Bacon, senior deacon; C. A. Dunakin, junior deacon; C. Sleight and W. J. Coulter, stewards; J. M. Mosley, tyler; Z. A. Eaton, T. L. Turner, S. H. Wright and S. B. Varney, master masons; T. K. McLean and J. W. McLean, fellow crafts; D. Turner, T. M. Wamsley and W. B. Winstead, entered apprentices. The lodge has a present membership of thirty-eight. The officers are: S. E. Beach, worshipful master; B. C. Clevenger, senior warden; L. Rosenthal, junior warden; W. J. Coulter treasurer; W. J. Kramer, secretary.

Chanute Lodge, No. 96, of the A. O. U. W., was instituted March 4, 1882. The lodge began with nineteen members and now has twenty-five. The first officers were: D. Long, past master workman; J. W. Locke, master workman; L. D. Johnston, foreman; E. L. Tillman, overseer; L. Rosenthal, recorder; C Dunham, financier; C. A. Dunakin, receiver. The lodge is now officered as follows: F. J. Jeffries, master workman; Dr. Bartle, treasurer; W. J. Coulter, overseer; Levi Rosenthal, recorder. The lodge holds its meetings in the Masonic Hall.

Tioga Lodge, No. 64, K. of P., was instituted in October, 1882. The officers elected were: John Guss, chancellor commander; W. J. Coulter, vice chancellor; J. Q. Manning, secretary; Dr. G. H. Brown, treasurer. The lodge has a membership of twenty-six, and holds its meetings in the Odd Fellows Hall.

THE PRESS AND OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The *New Chicago Transcript* was established September 23, 1870, by George C. Crowther. The publication of the paper was continued at this place, up to April 30, 1872, at which time it was taken to Osage Mission.

The *Tioga Herald* was begun in May, 1871, by S. D. Rich, who managed the paper in the interests of the Tioga Town Company, to whom it belonged. After running a short time, Rich was succeeded in the editorial chair by Mr. Haines. The issue of the paper was suspended in October, 1872.

The New Chicago Times was established by A. L. Rivers, October 19, 1872. With the change of the name of the town the name of the paper was also changed, and on the 11th of January, 1873, appeared under the name of the *Chanute Times*. When first started it was a seven-column folio, and on April 15, 1880, was enlarged to an eight-column folio. It is Republican in politics, and has a circulation of 650 copies.

The *Chanute Democrat* was established in February, 1879, by Bowen & Hite. After running the paper about four months, Hite sold out to Bowen, who continued in its publication up to May, 1882. It was then purchased by J. R. Detwiler, and the name changed to that of the *Chanute Chronicle*. At the time of the purchase the circulation was 432 copies; it is now 846. The sheet is an eight-column folio, Republican in politics.

The Chanute Flouring Mills were built, July 22, 1873, by J. B. Beatty. They afterward fell into the hands of A. Aikens & Son, who continued to operate them for a short time. After passing through several unfortunate ownerships they became the property of Harter & Stump by purchase, in 1879, who have since continued in the ownership and successful operation. The mill building is a massive stone structure, 40x50 feet, in dimensions, and four stories high, including the basement story. There are four run of stone, having a capacity for grinding 100 barrels of flour and 16,000 pounds of meal per day. The power is a one hundred and ten horse-power engine. J. E. Plummer is the engineer, by whom the engine machinery was set up. The engine house is a one-story building, 36 feet long by 28 feet wide, and is built of stone. The machinery of the mill is in fine working condition, and the operation of the concern sustains an active and prosperous business.

The City Mills and Elevator were started, in 1879, by the firm of Williams & Alcock. After running about two years, Williams sold out his interest in the concern to his partner, W. B. Alcock & Sons. It contains three run of stone, two for wheat and one for corn, from which may be turned out fifty barrels of flour and 100 barrels of corn meal per day. The mill building is a 30x40 frame, three stories and a half high, including the basement. A corn sheller was put in when the mill was built, and has a shelling capacity of 2,000 bushels of corn per day. The power is a forty horse-power engine. An additional buhr and purifier are soon to be added to the mill machinery. A lively and profitable business is sustained in connection with the operation of the establishment, a large demand being made upon the goods manufactured, for which there is found a market mainly in Kansas and Texas.

Chanute at present contains 4 drug stores, 7 dry goods stores, 8 groceries, 3 lumber yards, 4 grain elevators, 2 banks, 5 hotels, 4 restaurants, 2 harness shops, 4 hardware stores, 2 jewelry stores, 3 millinery stores, 3 meat markets, blacksmith, wagon, carpenter shops, etc. The city is surrounded by a fine farming country, which, with the addition of two lines of railroad, and being removed considerable distances from other important towns, thus affording it the advantage of an extensive country trade, gives it promise of increased size and prosperity.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

R. N. ALLEN, of the firm of Bacon & Allen, real estate and loan brokers, is a native of Green Castle, Putnam County, Ind. In 1869, he graduated from the Asbury University of law department, coming to Kansas with his brother, H. C. Allen, in 1870, locating in Chanute, then called New Chicago, and opening a law office. His brother returned to Indiana in 1874, but he continued his law office, having L. L. Hartman as a partner from 1876 to 1877, when the Southern Kansas Loan Company was formed, consisting of Bacon, Bailey & Allen; this firm doing an immense loan and estate business in the years 1877-78-79, loaning $350,000 on real estate. In 1882, the firm changed to the above heading. They report money much cheaper, and real estate stronger. They are now disposing of from forty to fifty good farms annually, located in Neosho, Allen, Wilson, Montgomery, Chautauqua, Elk and Greenwood. Mr. F. Bacon located in Wilson County in 1869, on a farm in Cedar Valley, now residing in Chanute, and owning a farm two miles north of Chanute, on the Neosho River.

GEORGE W. ASHLEY, firm of Hatcher & Ashley, furniture store, is a native of Shelby County, Ky., born in 1829; in early life moving to Indiana, and from there to Kansas in 1858, locating in Pottawatomie County; while here, he saw old John Brown, as he took his last lot of refugee negroes north to Iowa. In those days the Eastern people still spelled Kansas with a C and z. When the war broke out, he got up a company, composed of his old friends from Prairie City, and of friends in Franklin County, where he then lived, and was mustered in on the spot where Ottawa now stands, serving in the Twelfth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Company D, of which he was the Captain; he served till the end of the war, then returning to the farm. In 1867, he moved to Wilson County, where he grew his first vineyard, and an extensive orchard; he sold out, moving to a farm on Buffalo Creek, where he started a fine nursery; in 1872, moving to Neosho County, bringing part of his nursery with him. He is now on the committee for vegetables, of the State Horticultural Society, and is an enthusiast in forest tree growing. He moved to Chanute in 1881, and went into his present business. In Indiana he married his first wife, who is deceased. He married a second time to Mrs. Vashti Truesdale. He has two sons and one daughter.

W. E. BARKER, M. D., is a native of Birmingham, England. He commenced the study of medicine, and practiced there, and in 1869, came to America, locating in Pottsville, Pa., afterwards in Cleveland, Ohio, where he practiced until he attended and graduated from the American Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., in 1876, when he came to Chanute and entered the medical firm of Burns & Barker. In 1877, moved to Thayer, and there established a good practice, returned to Chanute in 1881, he entered the firm of Brown & Barker, dissolving in 1882, September 1, and has practiced alone since. In February 7, 1877, he was admitted a member of the State Medical Association, and in 1879, June 10, a certificate to practice from the State Eclectic Board. November 22, 1881, was appointed surgeon of the United States Mutual Accident Association of the City of New York.

JOHN I. BARKLEY, general grocery and grain dealer, is a native of New York City;

while there he was in the grocery business, and during the war was Captain of the Sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, Company C; he served until the end of the war, returning to New York in 1865, where he remained until 1875, when he came to Kansas, locating in Chanute, and going into the grain business, building the first grain elevator here. In 1878, he opened his grocery store or general merchandise establishment; the best years he reports as 1875 and 1878, when he shipped from three to five car loads a day of corn, and in 1879 he shipped eighty-three cars of beans; having a good grocery trade, he sold the elevator to Mr. Wickard, in 1882. Mr. Barkley is a charter member of the K. of H., which order was organized in 1877, February 8.

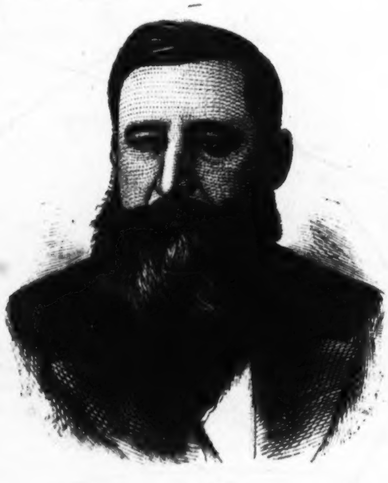

M. Bailey

M. BAILEY, banker, is a native of Ohio, born in 1835. In 1851, he moved to Iowa; while here he studied medicine, graduating from the medical department of the State University at Keokuk, in 1858, and also from the St. Louis Medical College in 1859. He had come to Kansas in 1856, and located at Emporia, where he practiced, being the first physician in the place. He was surgeon of the First Regiment, Kansas Volunteers; he was surgeon of the Nineteenth in 1868, when the Indian expedition was organized. He had moved to Topeka in 1864, and practiced there until 1870, with Dr. Stormont, coming to Chanute in 1870, then called New Chicago, selecting a site for the bank on the corner of Fourth and High streets, and opened the banking house of M. Bailey & Co., in January, 1871. In 1873, he built the first brick dwelling-house in Neosho County. He married in 1864 Miss Jarboe, of Muscatine. They have four sons and one daughter.

T. BARTL, M. D., is a native of Davis County, *Ind.*, born in 1845. The doctor graduated from Rush Medical College of Chicago, in 1870, coming West, he located at Galesburg, Neosho County, where he practiced until 1880, when he went East and graduated from the Central College of Indianapolis, Ind. Returning to Kansas, he entered the medical firm of Bartl & Hickey, physicians and surgeons, Chanute. In August, 1882, they dissolved partnership, Dr. Bartl practicing alone since. He married Miss Apt; they now have a family of three children. He is a charter member and examining physician of A. O. U. W., organization. In 1881, he had the misfortune of losing his library by fire, but is now replacing it as fast as possible.

JOHN CARTER, dry goods, groceries and grain dealer, is a native of Ohio, was raised in Indiana. He came to Kansas in 1872, locating in Wilson County, on the Mound Slope; this farm was very fertile. In 1875, the firm of Carter Bros. & Demuth built the Austin Flour Mills on the Neosho River, which they run till 1879, when Mr. Carter sold his interest and commenced buying grain in Chanute. In 1880 he opened his grocery establishment, and in 1881 opened his dry goods house. He is now doing a business in his stores of $30,000 per annum. The firm being Carter & Son. In 1882 he shipped sixty acres of corn, besides 3,000 boxes of peaches. There are five Carter brothers—one a farmer in this county, one in Kansas City, Mo., two in Indiana, a lawyer and a farmer, and J. Carter making the fifth.

G. E. COLE, livery and stock dealer, is a native of Indiana, born in 1855. His father, Hiram Cole, moved the family to Missouri in 1859, and in 1860 brought them all to Neosho County, Kan. There were then six children, G. E. being the youngest of the boys. They settled on a claim on the Neosho River, about two miles southeast of where Chanute now stands; this claim was then occupied by the Osage Indians, great numbers living around their cabin in their traditional wigwams. In this historic place the children grew up, Lemuel, the eldest, taking a claim near here where he now lives; M. W., the next brother, is now in the dry goods business in Mount Valley; one of his sisters, now Mrs. Pierce, lives near the fair grounds; another, Mrs. G. L. Harrison, resides in Phillips County, and the youngest, Mrs. Houstin, on a farm north of town. G. E. finished his education at the Baldwin University in 1860, then teaching school a while. He went into the livery business in 1878 with his brother, M. W., also buying and selling stock. Mr. Cole lost his mother in 1870, his father in 1869. He is a member of I. O. of O. F., charter member of the A. O. U. W. and also of the K. of H.

W. J. COULTER, proprietor of transfer and 'bus line, is a native of Allegheny City, Allegheny Co., Penn., born in 1833 was raised in his native county and in Ohio. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company C, served as Corporal, and on returning home went to work at his trade as stonecutter, moving to Illinois where he took a farm, working also at his trade until 1870, in August, his family arriving in the month of November; having bought land in Allen County which he lost, he was about stranded so he paid for a house and lot in New Chicago, $200, by hauling lumber, living in his little old house until he was able to build his present residence in 1879. His business has gradually increased year by year until he has accumulated enough for a comfortable home. Mr. Coulter has had the express and mail business for years, besides the transfer business of the city. He has been married twice, first in 1855, losing his wife in 1862; he then married Miss Jane Riley, of Ohio. By his first marriage he had three children, two of whom are living, and by the second four, of whom three are living. Mr. Coulter is a member of the I. O. of O. F., charter member of the Masonic Lodge, also of the K. of P. and A. O. U. W., being a member of the K. of H. also.

JOHN A. CROSS, horticulturist, is a native of the city of Bath, England, was born in 1840. In 1859, he graduated with the class of that year from Corpus Christi College. The same year immigrating with his father, James Cross, and locating near Cleveland, Ohio. Went into the army in 1861; after the war, went into business in Ela, Ohio, where he was known as an active business man, building several dwelling-houses and business blocks. In 1879, he moved to Chanute, Kan., and purchased his present home of 110 acres, known as "Cedar Lawn." He has here eighty acres in fruit and many thousands of beautiful evergreens and miles of avenues; a canning establishment, evaporating houses and machinery, thus disposing of his immense fruit crops. James Cross, his father, is likewise located here, and was at one time noted as a successful breeder of Hereford cattle; in fact, he was the pioneer of Hereford cattle in America, and many of our most noted herds got their start from the herds of James Cross. He has built the large block, known as Cross Block, in Chanute, and is at present writing constructing perhaps the handsomest block in southern Kansas. John A. Cross has been an active member of the K. of H., K. of P., Masons, I. O. O. F. and Royal Arcanum, and was at one time a member of the celebrated Fifth Regiment Band of Ohio.

G. H. BROWN, M. D., is a native of New York, born in 1848. When thirteen years of age he lost his right leg, which was amputated just above the knee, in consequence of an injury received while playing base ball. In 1861, he commenced reading medicine under Dr. Potier, of Geneva, N. Y. On coming to Kansas in 1870, he located in Wilson County, near Buffalo, on a farm and commenced a preliminary practice, attended with great success, moving to Chanute in 1874, he opened his office. There were practicing at this time, nine other physicians. Dr. Brown is now the only one of the number practicing here, making him the oldest practicing doctor in Chanute. In 1876, he had for a partner Dr. Goltry. From 1877, he practiced alone until 1881, when Dr. Barker entered into partnership, they dissolved, however, September 1, 1882. In 1879, Dr. Brown was admitted to practice by the State Medical Eclectic Association as a licentiate. He is a member of the State Eclectic Medical Association. At the municipal election, held April 2, 1883, Dr. Brown was chosen Mayor of Chanute, by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office. His opponent was R. N. Allen, a gentleman whose popularity has always proved sufficient to secure him success in political undertakings, and for Dr. Brown to surpass him by 140 majority in a total vote of 264 (the highest vote ever given for Mayor), proves a degree of confidence in the new Mayor by the people which is indicative of substantial merit. He married Miss Ida Talcott, of Burlington, Iowa. They have three sons. The doctor commenced on nothing, and in his practice has furnished his family with a comfortable home. Has an excellent medical library, and a complete collection of surgical instruments. He is a member of the Good Templars, Grange, I. O. O. F., the E. A. U., and a charter member of the K. of P. Lodge of Chanute, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

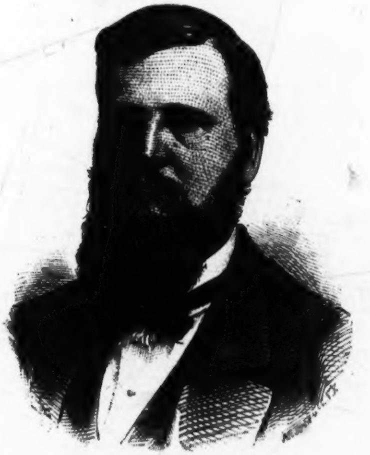

Dr. G. H. Brown

J. R. DETWILER, editor and proprietor of the Chanute *Chronicle*, was born in Owens County, Ind., January 11, 1848. In 1854 the family removed to Shawnee County, Kan. In 1871 he went to Osage Mission, and began dealing in grain, which he subsequently gave up to engage in the sale of agricultural implements. From October, 1878, to November, 1880, he edited and published the *Temperance Banner*, a sheet devoted to the advocacy of the Prohibitory Amendment. With the success of the measure, the publication of the paper ended. In May, 1882, he purchased the Chanute *Democrat*, and began the publication of the *Chronicle*. He was married in October, 1871, to Miss F. M. Craigue, a native of Vermont. They have a family of two children, aged nine and seven years.

F. FREWERT, general grocery. Native of Prussia, Germany, born in 1830. He came to America, landing at New Orleans, December 25, 1848, and coming to St. Louis, January 1, 1849. In 1860 he located in Chanute, Neosho Co., Kan., and entered business in his little old store. He built up a good trade, making quick sales and small profits his motto. In 1883 he built his present fine business house, and stocked up anew, doing now a flourishing trade, also shipping large quantities of fruit in season. While he was located in Illinois he married, and now has seven children, three girls and four boys.

A. GEIST & SON, dry goods and clothing, etc. This is one of the first firms established in Chanute, putting up his building in July of 1870, where they continued doing business till 1875, when they moved their establishment to their present stand, now doing a good business of some $33,000 for 1882. Mr. Geist is a native of Poland, born in 1822. On coming to America he located in St. Louis. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he went to Fort Smith and acted as sutler, but returned to St. Louis in 1864, then going to Yazoo City, where he remained till 1866, going to St. Louis, then to Illinois; finally coming to Kansas, he located at Chanute. His son Zelky was born in 1860, in St. Louis, Mo.

A. B. HEDRICK, lumber dealer, native of Pennsylvania, born in 1839. Mr. Hedrick was raised on a farm, and learned the trade at which he worked until 1864, when he enlisted in the Two Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving until 1865, when he came to Missouri, going to work for Mr. Dubach in 1867, and was appointed foreman of the sash and door factory in 1870, remaining as such until 1877, and in 1879 superintended the construction of the Park Hotel, at Hannibal, Mo., for Price & Dubach, when he went to Colorado, and then returned to Pennsylvania. On going to Missouri, went to work for Mr. Dubach, coming in 1880 to Chanute, and started a lumber yard for Mr. Dubach. He has succeeded in working up an immense trade. In 1882 he sold about 1,000,000 feet of lumber, his trade extending into Wilson, Allen and Neosho counties.

J. F. HICKEY, M. D., was born in Clarke County, Ohio, in 1844. His father was a German from Hanover. His mother was A. Morris, a descendant, in a direct line, from the Morris', famous in Revolutionary times, two of whom signed the Declaration of Independence. Her great grandfather was Senator Morris, of Ohio. In 1862 he enlisted in the Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry for one year. Was captured at Harper's Ferry, paroled and started West to fight the Indians. Reaching Chicago, and the Indian war being over, he was discharged with his regiment. In 1864 he re-enlisted in the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Veteran Cavalry and served until the close of the war. He studied medicine with R. Rector, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, at which institution he attended his first course of lectures, during the winter of 1866-67. He practiced medicine near Indianapolis, Ind., for twelve years, graduating in medicine in the meantime at the Indiana Medical College, which was then the medical department of Asbury University. Removed to Kansas in the spring of 1879, since which time he has been located at Chanute in Neosho County.

HOWELL & MORRISON, general grocers. In tracing this firm to its establishment we find it was started by K. P. Krouse, then sold to Cox & Son, afterward becoming Hart & Brooks, then Hart Bros., in 1882 Hart & Morrison, and December 5, 1882, assumed the present title of Howell & Morrison. From a small beginning it has become a fine business in the present year. Mr. Morrison is a native of Kentucky and came to Kansas in 1881. Mr. Howell is a native of New Hartford, Oneida Co, N. Y., born November 23, 1830; he came to Kansas, in 1856, with a company from Chicago under Col. Harver; at Kansas City they met Buford and were sent back; they went to Nebraska City and came in wagons to Lawrence; they then started for provisions to Leavenworth. They met and captured a force, under Titus, of Carolinians and set them adrift in wagons to leave the State. Getting provisions at Easton they returned to Lawrence. Governor Shannon setting at liberty the Free-state prisoners and sending them a cannon, they also had the red flag that was flying at the sacking of Lawrence. They then captured a fort at Hickory Point, but were captured afterward by the Government troops and taken to Lecompton, and afterward confined in a brick jail in Tecumseh, from which he escaped, going to Topeka; and in the fall of 1856 went to Anderson County and engaged in farming. In 1868 he moved to Iola, in Allen County. In 1870, coming to Chanute, going into the grocery business at first, afterward into livery, and in 1882 bought in with Mr. Morrison. He is a member of the I. O. of O. F.

HYSINGER & ROSENTHAL, dry goods, hats, caps, etc. Business established in 1876. Stock, $30,000; business, $50,000 a year.

F. W. JEFFRIES, hardware and agricultural implements, established in 1877, September 15, as Jeffries & Co., in a building 18x50, and a stock of $3,500. On this investment he did $16,429.28 in 1877-78. October 1 of this year he moved into his present place, having now a double store, 50x80, with addition. In 1882, his sales were $33,781.57, with the prospect of doing still more in 1883. Mr. Jeffries is a native of Cincinnati. On leaving this State, he went to Texas, coming to Kansas in 1871. He clerked for C. A. Carrier in the hardware business until he failed, when Mr. Jeffries traveled for the Champion Machine Co., of Springfield, Ohio, finally entering the firm of Jeffries & Co., the company being Mr. Haines. In 1880, he became sole proprietor. Mr. Jeffries is master workman of the A. O. U. W.

L. H. JOHNSON, of the firm of Warner & Johnson, established in Chanute, in 1874, in general merchandise. Mr. Johnson is a native of Indiana; born in 1835. He moved to Illinois in 1851, and came to Kansas in 1874, the same year commencing business with Mr. Warner, who had come to the State in 1866. Mr. Johnson was elected County Commissioner, in 1880, of Neosho County, and in 1881, became a charter member of the A. O. U. W. He is also a charter member of the K. of H.

T. C. JONES, lawyer and Deputy United States Revenue Collector. Mr. Jones, June 11, 1870, filed the plat for the city of New Chicago, the population in two months after consisting of 500, and the land in the plat of 160 acres, which had been purchased by George R. Malcolm, of the United States Government, and conveyed by him to T. C. Jones, who conveys by blocks and lots to parties buying. In August, 1870, the town was incorporated, and there was a Board of Trustees of five members. Mr. Jones was President of the board. January 1, 1874, the towns of New Chicago and Tioga were consolidated, and became Chanute, a city of the third class. The ease with which the title of property is conveyed, and soundness of deed, has made real estate valuable, and the liberal donation of lots to individuals, and for public purposes has tended to build the city up rapidly. Mr. Jones in coming here opened a law office, and from 1871 to 1878, had Mr. Carpenter for a partner, and in 1878, was appointed Deputy United States Revenue Collector.

D. T. KRAMER & SON, drugs. Dr. Kramer established his drug business in New Chicago in 1870, the first and only drug store here then. He is a native of Schoharie, N. Y., born in 1812. Beginning the study of medicine under a brother-in-law, who was a graduate in the old School of Medicine, so, Doctor D. T. Kramer attended lectures in the Philadelphia Medical College, graduating and practiced eight years in Newark, when they quietly set to investigating the New School of Homœpathy, and February 27, 1850, he graduated from the Cleveland Medical College. He then moved to Sandusky City, where there were but three families at that time, practicing until April, 1870, when he came to Kansas, locating in Lawrence and practicing with Drs. Stanbury & Blair. His son brought their stock of drugs down from there and opened their business on North Fourth street in what was then called New Chicago, occupying a room 18x30, with a stock of $2,000. They now occupy part of what is know as Kramer's Block and are doing a good business. In 1849, Doctor Kramer married Miss Pettibone. They have three sons and one daughter. He is a member of I. O. O. F.

J. H. LIGHT, M. D., native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born in 1844. Here he was raised and educated, commencing the study of medicine with Dr. Holland, of Jeffersonville, Ind. In 1868, he graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. Opened his practice in Jeffersonville, and came to Kansas in 1869, located at Erie, Neosho County, where he practiced till 1882; he had traveled on account of his health in the meantime and was employed by the Sante Fe R. R. Co. as physician, located in Mexico. He afterwards came to Chanute and established his practice and opened a drug store. Doctor Light is a member of the K. of H., Masonic and I. O. O. F. lodges.

LINDSAY & MANN, general groceries. This firm was established in 1880, having been G. N. Lindsay from December, 1877, to this year, when Mr. I. C. Mann bought an interest in the business and became a partner. They are doing an excellent business and their sales for 1882 were about $40,000. Besides the regular trade they shipped five car-loads of castor beans, and have just started a lumber yard. The firm is known as the Chanute Lumber Company, of which Hon. M. T. Jones is also a partner. Mr. Lindsay came to the State in 1870, locating at Lawrence at first, then coming here. Mr. Mann came to Kansas in 1875 stopping at Fort Scott until 1876. When he came here he was engaged in teaching school for a while.

MRS. S. A. LYEN & CO., furniture, established in 1870 by Mr. James T. Lyen, who died October 10, 1875. Since then his widow, Mrs. S. A. Lyen, carried it on until 1879, when she took a partner, Mr. William Koch, and in 1880, took into the firm his brother, Mr. Gustavus Koch. This is not only the oldest house in the line, but is noted for the excellence of its work. Mrs. Lyen and her late husband were both natives of Kentucky, where they were married in 1859. Her name formerly was Miss Allen. They located in Jefferson County, Kansas, in 1861, living on the farm which is still kept for the children, of whom she has five—three girls and two boys. The business of the firm in 1882 was about $10,000 in sales.

McCLELLAND BROTHERS, real estate and loan agents, and law office. The firm consists of George W. and David E. McClelland. George W., born in 1855, and David E., in 1857, both natives of Washington County, Ill. They established their present business December 1, 1881, commencing on nothing, in the land and loan business. They are now handling a large amount of land in Neosho, Allen, Woodson and Wilson counties. When they started, money was as high as ten and twelve per cent., and land as low as six and seven dollars an acre. In the short space of twelve months they report land at ten to fifteen dollars an acre, and money as low as seven per cent. They are handling hundreds of acres of the best land of Kansas every year, and have an excellent display of grains, fruits and vegetables from Neosho County. George W. McClelland was admitted to the Kansas bar November 19, 1882.

T. A. NOEL, agent for the M. P. R. R., native of Missouri, born in 1858. He commenced railroading in 1872 on the M., K. & T. His first station was Madison, then going to Moberly, from there to Hannibal, Mo., where he worked for the Wabash road, and in 1882, November 1st, took this station at Chanute, which was established in 1870, and managed by S. W. Foster, the first agent here for the M. P. R. R.

PAYNE & CAVE, grocers. This establishment was started November 12, 1881, by Dickinson & Ide. In 1882, March 9th, the present firm took charge, increasing the stock to $3,500, and estimate the sales in a year to be $2,500. Mr. Payne is a native of Wabash County, Ind., born 1850. In 1867 moved to Iowa, where he remained till he came to Kansas in 1871, October 8th, locating in Neosho County, four miles west of Osage Mission, where he engaged in farming until opening the grocery. Mr. Cave is a native of Illinois, born in 1852; was raised and educated on a farm. After coming to Kansas, with his parents, in 1870, September 27th, he attended school under the tutorship of John Brunt. In 1882 he entered the grocery business.

A. L. RIVERS, editor and proprietor of the Chanute *Times*, was born February 9, 1840, at Southboro, Mass. At the age of eight years, he began working in a printing office, in Chelsea, Mass., where he remained two years, and then began work in a printing office at Dunkirk, Mass. He came to Iowa in 1854, with the family and followed merchandising in Johnson County. In 1859 he removed to Jefferson County, Kan., and took employment in a printing office. He enlisted in the Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Infantry, in September, 1862, and served three years, being mustered out at Fort Leavenworth in September, 1865. At the time of his discharge he held the office of First Sergeant of his company. Following his release from the service he was engaged in various pursuits, until in the summer of 1872, he came to New Chicago, afterward Chanute, and on the 19th of October, 1872, took charge of the *Times*, of which he has since been the editor and proprietor. He was elected to the office of Township Clerk in February, 1880, serving one year; was elected a member of the City Council. He was married in March, 1866, to Miss M. C. Myers, a native of Indiana. The marriage took place at Oskaloosa, Kan. They have a family of two children—a boy and girl, aged sixteen and ten, respectively.

E. ROBERTSON, surveyor, native of Washington County, N. Y., born in 1807. His early youth was spent on the farm and at the age of twenty-five he learned the art of surveying, at which he was employed until 1876, when he went to California. Returning to his home in the East he came to Kansas in 1878, engaging in surveying and loaning money. In 1880 he was Acting County Surveyor of Neosho County under C. G. Waite. He now has his office with Dr. Brown.

W. W. ROYSTER, dealer in grain, broom corn, seeds, etc., native of Kentucky, born in 1834, was raised and educated there, coming to Kansas in 1872, he located on a farm. In 1878 he went into the grain business, building an elevator and warehouse with a capacity of 25,000. This was burned May 10, 1875. The same year he built another elevator and warehouse with a capacity of 60,000 bushels. This year he reports a shipment of 150 cars of corn, 110 cars of flax, and twenty-five cars of castor beans. Mr. Royster's farms, of which one is bottom land, the other prairie, have a corn crop that yields an average of sixty-five bushels to an acre. He is a charter member of the Masonic lodge, No. 385, of Cairo, Ky., charter member of the A. O. U. W., No. 29, of Chanute, also of the Knights of Honor, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

S. H. SCOTT, general loan and real estate factor, native of Carroll County, Ky., born in 1822. Having learned millwrighting in Kentucky he moved to Illinois in 1854, working in McLean and Marion Counties until 1870, when he came to Kansas, locating in Iola, Allen County, and there worked at building, coming to Chanute in 1872 as local agent for lands of the L. L. & G. R. R., handling and describing every one-quarter section of their land in Neosho County. In 1874 he became an independent loan and land agent. In 1880 he was appointed Notary Public and has also been a Justice of the Peace since that time. In 1882 he went into the real estate business with the McClelland Brothers.

GEORGE T. SHERMAN, proprietor of the Lindell Hotel, a native of Fairfield County, Conn., lived in Delaware County, Ohio, many years. Moved to Kansas in 1869. Settled in Elk City, Montgomery County, in 1870. Removed to Chanute in November, 1881.

C. H. SIMMONS, general grocery and hardware, is a native of Jersey County, Ill., and was born in 1848. He was raised on the farm and learned the carpenter trade before he came West. He landed in Kansas in 1869, taking a claim eight miles south of Chanute; he perfected it and then moved into the town in the fall of 1870, following his trade. He built the first house in what then was called Tioga, afterwards working on the public school building. He then went to Parsons, Labette County, and on to his former home in Illinois. Returning he opened a hardware store in 1879. The firm name was C. H. Simmons until January, 1883, it became Simmons & Walworth, when they moved into their present stand, enlarging their business, making it hardware and groceries, and are doing about $8,000 a year.

G. J. TALMAGE, station agent and operator for the K. C., L. & S. K. R. R. Co., native of Jacksonville, Ill., born in 1844; commenced as a messenger boy in Springfield, Ill., in the employ of the then Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company, and remembers distinctly the message sent from the National Convention at Chicago, to Abraham Lincoln of his nomination as presidential candidate of the United States, which he delivered into Mr. Lincoln's own hands, according to instructions. Mr. Talmage began as operator on what was known as the Great Western Railroad, now called the Wabash & Western. He then entered the Army Telegraph Corps, working with the Army of the Cumberland. In 1865 he returned to Illinois, and was located at Montrose, Iowa. In 1870 he went to Southwest Missouri in the employ of the S. P. R. R., now the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, as agent. Remaining five years and four months, afterwards as messenger for the Adams Express Company. Leaving them for a trip to the mountains on account of bad health, on his return employed with the K. C., F. S. & G. R. R., at Joplin, Mo., then taking the Lawrence, Kan., station, going from there to Hunnewell, and on October 12, 1881, was appointed to this station.

JOHN WELLS, dry goods, etc.; native of England, born in 1830, and came to America in 1861, locating in Butler County, Ill., giving his attention to farming till 1870, when on account of his eyes he returned to his native country. Coming to America in 1871 he located at Ottawa, Franklin County, Kan. On coming to Chanute, he established his business in 1874. He then occupied a building owned by H. A. Jackson, with a small stock of about $400. He then, in 1876, moved to the Chronicle Building, where he took in about $50 a day. In 1877, July 14, he moved to the Blue Front, where his business increased, and in 1880 he moved to his present place, and in 1882 had sales amounting to $20,000.

G. P. WILDER, drugs; native of Massachusetts, born in 1844. When ten years of age his father moved the family to Kansas and located in Lawrence. In 1860 G. P. went into the dry goods business with John Read, remaining with him until August, 1863, when he was burned out by Quantrell. In 1864 he went into the army as Sutler's clerk; was with Steele's Division, but returned home in September of that year, going into the dry goods business, changing however in 1867 to the drug line, clerking with B. W. Woodward, of Lawrence. In 1871 he came to Chanute starting a branch house for B. W. Woodard in that part of the town then known as Tioga. In 1878 he bought the business and has prospered, building up a good trade. In 1873 there were three drug firms in the place, Kramer & Son; Williams & Allen, and B. W. Woodard.

J. WINFIELD, grain and agricultural implement dealer, native of Wayne County, Ohio, born in 1844. He went in 1860 to Indiana. While here was in the carpenter trade, and when the war broke out he enlisted in the Indiana Volunteer Infantry Service, and in 1868 he came to Kansas, locating in Erie, Neosho County, coming to Chanute and going into the grain business in 1877, and in 1880 built his warehouse, a building 35x90 feet. His shipments for 1882 were the largest of any year that he has been in the business. He shipped 340 tons of broom-corn, 43 cars of flax, 41 cars of castor beans, and 3,000 bushels of German millet.

THAYER.

The city of Thayer is situated in the western part of Neosho County, on the line of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad. The country surrounding it is a fertile and rolling prairie, much of which is yet uncultivated. The land upon which the site is located belonged to John Hamar, and comprises an area of 160 acres. The town was laid out in the fall of 1870 by Col. Smith, Judge Thatcher, J. Richmond and M. R. Baldwin, railroad officials.

The first house was built by H. A. Mills, a frame store room, in which he began the merchandising business. George Weaver and W. W. Work erected a two story frame building, in which they put a stock of general merchandise. M. R. Baldwin, a railroad official, erected a hotel which was known as the Baldwin House. Holmes & Hinman began in the drug business, Foults & Ingersoll started a cabinet and furniture shop, and about the sametime, Thomas Thompson built and began running a hotel and saloon. Following this almost in consecutive order, J. M. Halstead started a general store, and Harris & Sax, from Cincinnati, established a clothing store. The railroad was completed to the place in the fall of 1870, which was the chief incentive to its establishment and growth. The same spirit of anxiety, as is the case with all new towns, to be the first established, found free indulgence here. The foundation of the first structure was laid, on the town site, on the 3d of November, 1870, by I. Hopkins. From this time on the rush was great, and by the end of the year the town contained a population of about 700 persons, and, it is said, that among all this crowd of people there were but three women. It was, however, a motley and promiscuous town, made up of shanties, tents, covered wagons, and old bachelors. So rapid, indeed, was the growth of the town that, before the end of the year 1870, it was incorporated as a city of the third class, and Mr. Coffin, the railroad engineer, was elected Mayor. For several months during the winter it was the terminus of the railroad, which also had the effect to stimulate the growth and business. It was during this time that the town reached the zenith of its greatness, either in population, business or saloons. The population reached nearly 1,000, and the saloons many. Among the population, at this time, there were many construction hands who had taken up their abode, awaiting to resume employment upon the further extension of the road. As would naturally be expected, there were among these, many men of rough and dissolute habits, who kept the town ablaze with drunkenness, quarreling, fighting, and sometimes murder. With the extension of the road, this rough element was eliminated, leaving a quiet and peaceable populace.

Following this event, too, the excitement also died away, and the town settled down to a normal condition, with a largely reduced population, and began upon a period of slower but a more substantial growth, that has continued up to the present date. The town now contains a population of about 500, and enumerates many business establishments of sundry sorts and sizes.

A postoffice, called Prairie du Chien, was established at a point about three miles east of Thayer. After the town was founded the office was brought to it, and the name changed to Thayer. At the time of this change A. I. Sherwood held the appointment of Postmaster. The office is now held by C. T. Ewing.

The first school in Thayer was taught during the winter of 1870-71, and was kept in the small frame school building that was erected late in 1870. A new schoolhouse was built in 1872. It is a one-story brick structure containing two departments, and cost $5,000. In order to raise means to erect the building bonds were issued to this amount. The interest on these bonds was suffered to accumulate for some time, and a subsequent issue of bonds was made, amounting to $6,000, with which to defray this interest and a part of the principal. There is now but about $3,000 of the entire indebtedness unpaid.

THE PRESS.

The first paper published at Thayer was the *Thayer Criterion*, by Perry & Olney; the first issue having been made on the 27th of February, 1871. The paper lived only about four months and was suspended.

On the 16th of August, 1871, C. T. Ewing issued the first number of a paper called the *Headlight*. The first number of the paper was printed at the *Criterion* office, after which material, press, etc., were procured for the *Headlight* publication.

The office and paper were sold to G. W. McMillan, April 1, 1876. Mr. McMillan issued but two numbers of the paper at Thayer, and on the 15th of April removed to Erie, the county seat, issuing the paper as the *Erie Headlight*, the first number of which appeared on the 21st of April, 1876. Thus, for a time, the original *Headlight* became estranged from the place of its origin. On the 26th of May, 1876, the *Thayer Headlight* was again started by T. C. Ewing, for which he purchased new material. The paper is still published at Thayer under the proprietorship of C. T. Ewing.

The town contains four church organizations—the Methodist, Baptist, Catholic and Presbyterian, each of which is liberally supported.

There are also three social orders. These are the Masonic, Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workman.

MANUFACTURING.

The Thayer City Mills were built in 1875 by the firm of Marshall & McCrone. After about one year's time McCrone bought Marshall's interest, and in about three years following the concern was sold to Sapp & Cross. It is now held by L. Hunting and is operated by J. McCullough. The mill contains two run of stone and has a daily capacity for grinding eighty bushels of wheat and 100 of corn. The power is a forty-horse engine.

Thayer at the present time contains 3 drug, 2 hardware, 2 dry goods, and 5 grocery stores, harness shop, shoe shop, blacksmith shop, hotel, bank, post-office, newpaper, etc.

With its advantageous surroundings the city has before it flattering prospects of a liberal growth.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM H. AYLING, with the firm of Insley & Ayling, boots and shoes, clothing, gent's furnishing goods; native of Lower Canada, born in 1848. He was raised in Peoria County, Ill., and was engaged in farming until 1882, when he came to Kansas and bought in with Insley, who had commenced in February of 1882, Mr. Ayling becoming a partner in March. They carry a stock of $2,500, and are doing a business of $8,000 a year. Mr. Ayling is married and has a family of five children. Is a thoroughbred Methodist.

E. L. BARNES, real estate and loan office, native of New York; born in 1841. His uncle, S. D. Barnes, established the Manhattan Iron Works in 1828. E. L. was connected with the works until 1861, when he went into the army, and on returning to New York entered the iron works as a partner, continuing until 1872, when he withdrew and came West to St. Louis, where he entered the LaClede Rolling Mills, where he was employed until 1878, when he came to Thayer and entered the bank as cashier, and acting as editor on the *Headlight*. Soon, however, he went to Chanute, where he was employed as cashier for S. A. Brown & Co. Coming back to Thayer in 1881, he went into the real estate business, and in 1882 formed a partnership with L. N. Lyman. In 1879 Mr. Barnes married Miss Lyman. They have two children. He was one of the Councilmen in 1879, elected Justice of the Peace in 1882, and is a Notary Public; also Police Magistrate. Is a member of the A. O. U. W. and K. of H.

D. G. BONHAM, grocery and hotel, native of Dearborn County, Ind.; born in 1826. He was raised in Ohio, and when twenty-five years of age he moved to Illinois, coming from there to Kansas in 1869, locating on a claim in Chetopa Township, Neosho County, taking 160 acres for himself and a section of railroad land for his boys; they improved the farm. In 1871 Mr. Bonham was one of the first town company of Galesburg. In 1879-80 the boys sold their land, and in 1883 he came to town and took the store and hotel out of Mr. Helff's hands. In 1857 he married Miss Teabow. They have eight children, five boys and three girls.

D. B. BURBRIDGE, station agent and operator of the L., L. & G. R. R. He began his work on the railroad at Liberty, on the Coffeyville Branch, ifex; working at Winfield, then going to Longton, he worked on the San Francisco road at Sullivan, and also on the Santa Fe road. From Longton he came to Thayer in 1882. Mr. Burbridge was born in 1855.

J. W. CREES, drugs and medicines, native of England; born in 1823. He came to America in 1833, locating in New Jersey, where he was raised and educated, commencing the study of medicine with Dr. Scroggs, of Harveysburg, Warren Co., Ohio. In 1849 he graduated at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and practiced in Freeport, Ohio. He soon came West to Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa, where he practiced till 1869, coming then to Kansas, locating in Centerville Township, Neosho County, and became identified at once with the organization of Galesburg and the Settlers' Association. In 1873 the town company organized and incorporated the city of Galesburg. The company was composed of E. V. Wilson, C. F. Hamilton and J. W. Crees. In 1879 the Doctor opened a store there, and selling part of the stock he moved to Thayer in 1880, opening the city drug store and giving up his country practice, which is attended to by his son, Geo. W. Crees, who is a graduate of the American Medical College of St. Louis in 1878, the Doctor retaining an interest in the village of Galesburg. In 1845 he married Miss Fox. They have a son, George W., and a daughter. Dr. Crees is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the Masonic Order.

C. L. CROSS, hardware and agricultural implements. Native of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., born in 1849. When ten years of age he went to Minnesota; from there he came to Kansas in 1872, taking a claim in Labette County, which he proved up, and then farmed in Neosho County till going into the mercantile business, January 1, 1880, carrying a stock of $3,800 and doing a business of $15,000 a year. In 1877 Mr. Cross married Miss Wilcox, of Illinois. They have three children, one boy and two girls. He is a member of the K. of H.

ELDRIDGE & SON., drugs and medicines. Mr. D. C. Eldridge is a native of New York, born in 1828. He moved to Lafayette, Ind., in 1852, where he engaged in mercantile business and real estate agency. While in Indiana his sons were born—B. E. in 1853, and H. W. B. in 1855. When they moved to Bedford, Iowa, in 1860, Mr. Eldridge went into the drug business. His son, B. E., had graduated from the High School of Indianapolis, and afterwards from the graded school of Bedford; then going into the drug store, where he has remained. In 1879 they brought a stock of stationery from Burlington, Iowa, to Thayer, and buying a drug stock of A. McLachlin they established the business they now have, carrying a stock of $1,000 and doing a business of $6,000 a year. B. E. is a charter member of the A. O. U. W.

H. N. FLINT, farmer and agent for S. A. Brown & Co. Native of Vermont, born May 5, 1834. He came to Kansas in November, 1870, locating at Thayer, where he arrived before the railroad was finished to that place. He at once built a home and store building, going into queensware and provisions. This was then the terminus of the railroad. He had come to Kansas for his health, and it now broke down, so he retired from business until 1874, when he went in with E. C. Robinson, the firm name being H. N. Flint & Co., hardware and agricultural implements, also carrying lumber. In 1879 they sold to S. A. Brown & Co. Since then Mr. Flint has been employed by them. In 1876 he pre-empted his farm, which he has improved, and where he resides. Mr. Flint is a charter member of the K. of H.; also the A. O. U. W.

J. W. FOREST, hardware and agricultural implements and grain, native of Vermont, born in 1845. Was raised and educated there, and adopted the calling of civil engineer, working on the North Pacific Railroad for a time, then coming to Kansas in 1871, he was employed on the proposed line called Memphis & Northwestern. He then went into the hardware business with J. A. Young in 1873, buying Mr. Young out the next year. Since conducting the business alone, carrying agricultural implements and dealing in grain, shipping, in 1882, 4,000 bushels of flax and 5,000 bushels of castor beans. His sales amount to $10,000 a year. In 1876 Mr. Forest married Miss Howe. They have three children—two boys and one girl.

J. T. FOULTS, furniture, native of Center County, Pa., born in 1824. His ancestors were English and German. While in Pennsylvania he learned the jeweler's trade, and also that of cabinetmaker. He then moved to Valparaiso, Ind., there going into sewing machines, and in 1868 came West to Kansas, locating in Iola, Allen County. When he moved from there he brought his stock with him, and in 1870 established his present stand, it now being the oldest in Thayer. When starting he had a partner, the firm being Foults & Ingersoll, but since 1873 has carried on business alone. He has carried jewelry, clocks, etc, but now in a larger and improved stand does a good business. Mr. Foults has been married twice. By his first wife he had four children. In 1876 he married his present wife, Miss Wilcox, and they have one child. He has been one of the Common Council, and was Mayor of the city in 1878.

JOSEPH GEIST, meat market, native of Bavaria, Germany, born in 1842. He emigrated to America, in 1866, and located at Milwaukee, Wis., where he engaged in the meat business, and in 1871, came to Thayer, starting with P. Wagner, was doing an immense trade when in the fire of 1873, they were burned out, losing a large amount of packed pork. Starting again, Mr. Geist found he could do better without a partner, so has continued alone since; in 1874, he built his residence, buying some twelve lots in town, which is handsomely improved, having also 880 acres of farm land near Thayer, with ten head of horses, sheep and cattle. In 1874, he married Miss Benedict. They are members of the Catholic Church.

R. D. HARTSHORN, lawyer, native of Pennsylvania, born in 1820, was educated at the Darlington Academy, graduating in 1842, then studying law with Doomis & Mason, of New Lisbon, Ohio; was admitted in 1846, to the bar, and in 1852, in the Scott campaign published a newspaper called the *Buck Eye State*, this was in support of Gen. Scott; on the defeat of his candidate, personally he called a County Convention of the Liberal elements of all parties; this was the first Republican Convention, August 18, 1853. Messrs. Medill, of Chicago, and Lyman of Portage County, Ohio, took part in the convention; the movement extended, and John A. Bingham was elected Representative from Jefferson and Columbiana District, on the Republican ticket. Ohio, in 1855, returned on this pioneer Republican ticket, Salmon P. Chase for Governor and the whole ticket, and the winter of 1855-56, the first National Republican Convention was held at Pittsburgh, in Lafayette Hall, presided over by Senator Bingham, of Michigan. Prominent among those present were Francis Blair, John A. Kingman, Josh P. Giddings, Gov. Dennison and Horace Greeley. They nominated John C. Fremont for president. Mr. Hartshorn moved from Ohio to Iowa, and in 1868, came to Kansas, and went into the Indian lands on the Verdigris River, coming to Thayer, in 1871, where he was elected president of a company building a railroad east and west through Thayer; the scheme was abandoned in 1873; he has since practiced law. In 1879, he was sent to the House of Representatives. He married Miss Ewing, and they have six children, two girls and four boys.

I. HOPKINS, retired merchant, native of England, born in 1817. When old enough he learned the trade of stone mason, and in 1853, he came to America, locating in Allegheny County, Pa., proceeding to Beloit, Wis., from there to Illinois, and to Minnesota, then South to Missouri, and in 1870, he came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Neosho County, near Thayer, which place was but just started; he laid the stone foundation on which rested the first building erected in Thayer; until 1878, he farmed and worked at his trade, furnishing stone from a quarry on his farm. In 1878, he went into the mercantile business, but has since retired. He had eight children, seven daughters and one son, W. E. Hopkins, who is now in the mercantile line doing a good business, carrying a stock of $2,000, and a business of $6,000 to $8,000 in sales a year. He is a member of K. of H., and charter member of the A. O. U. W.

R. L. HUSTON, M. D., native of Butler County, Ohio, born in 1849. He commenced reading medicine in 1867, with Dr. R. G. Huston, of Oxford, Ohio, and in 1871, graduated from the Rush Medical College of Chicago. He had commenced practice in Thayer, in 1870, and after leaving college returned to Neosho County, locating near Chanute, and in 1873, at Urbana, practicing there till 1881, when he came to Thayer and opened his office. In October, 1882, the firm became Huston & Sweeney. The Doctor is a charter member of the A. O. U. W., and medical examiner for the lodge.

HENRY MILLS, farmer and railroad contractor, Section 29, P. O. Thayer; native of Durham County, Canada, born in 1833. When nineteen years of age moved to New York. Later on in life he began business as a contractor, and in 1870 graded the L. L. & G. road into Thayer, which was then the terminus. Locating here, he put up the first house in the place, which became in a few years a thriving village. He then located his present farm and home, and at once became identified with the Early Settlers' Protective Association, furnishing both brain and muscle in the war on the Osage ceded land question. After this was settled he had a severe struggle to obtain a clear title to his farm, a struggle lasting seven years, and it was not till 1882 that it was finally decided. He has since been engaged in farming and contracting.

R. E. SWEENEY, M. D., native of Greene County, Tenn., born in 1827. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Hawkins, of Warrensburg, with whom he read and practiced for five years, having attended the Knoxville University, and taught school to get money to educate himself with. In 1862 he escaped into the Union lines and enlisted as Lieutenant of Company D, Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, in Col. Stover's regiment, and in 1864 was detailed as Surgeon at Camp Nelson, serving till relieved by the regular Surgeon, when he returned to his company, and when mustered out he at once went on to Miami College, Cincinnati, Ohio. He returned home after this course of lectures, and took up his practice, where he worked till 1869, when he came to Kansas, locating at Humboldt, Allen County, and the same year locating near Chanute. He took a claim, farming and practicing till 1881, when he took his wife to the Eureka Springs, returning to Thayer in 1882. Having rented his farm, he is now practicing with Dr. Huston. In 1873 he married Miss M. J. Huston. The doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F.

W. M. WAGNER, of the firm of Wagner & Stattard, grocers. Native of Ohio; born in 1853. He was raised in Indiana, and when eight years of age crossed the plains with his uncle, J. W. Hendricks, locating in San Francisco, Cal., returning to Indiana in 1862. He came with his father to Kansas in the fall of 1871. His father, S. B. Wagner, went into the restaurant business, where W. M. worked until 1873, when he went into the *Headligh* as "devil." In 1874 he returned to Indiana. Coming to Thayer again in 1875, he went into the grocery business with Wagner & Smith, the firm becoming Wagner & Son. His health failing, he struck out for the mountains, where he recovered. He then returned to Thayer and went into business with his father, continuing until June, 1882, when he established his present trade, carrying a stock of $1,500, and doing a business of $4,000.

A. M. WHITTEKER, general merchandise. Native of Tioga County, Pa., born in 1836. He was raised and educated on the farm, moving to Pontiac, Mich., in 1864, where he went into mercantile life, carrying on business afterwards in both Saranac and Ludington, then moved to Missouri in 1869. He remained a short time, and came to Neosho County, taking a farm of 320 acres, which he occupied until 1879, then traded it to Mr. McLochlin for a mercantile stock. This was burned, and he had to commence again, and has been doing a better business every year since. His sales in 1880 were $9,222.52; in 1881 they were $13,500, and in 1882 amounted to $20,000. Mr. Whitteker married in Pennsylvania, and has six children, girls. He is a member of the K. of H.

EARLETON.

Earleton is a small town situated in the western part of Neosho County, on the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad. It is about seven miles south of Chanute, and about the same distance north of Thayer. The land upon which the town is located was the property of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Gulf Railroad Company (now the K. C., L. & S. K. R. R. Co).

The town was started in the interest of the company by J. C. Lantz, and comprised an area of fifty acres. Directly after the site became fixed Lantz erected a store room and commenced business, dealing in groceries. The station house, for the accommodation of the railroad employees, was built in 1870. But little toward the building of the town was done until 1876, when the title to the lands in this section was quieted, and the country began to be settled. In 1877 H. L. Freeman bought Lantz's store, enlarging the room and continuing the business. Brown Brothers began in the grocery business in 1878, and sold in September, 1881, to N. F. Pattee. J. S. Cunningham erected a residence in 1870, and J. C. Freeman built one in 1877. In the following year J. C. Robinson erected a shop and began blacksmithing, and during this year H. A. Brown built a residence and the depot building was erected. For about two years there was a lull in the improvement of the town, after which its growth was renewed. In the fall of 1880 H. L. Freeman erected a residence and in the spring of the next year A. B. Yoder also built a residence. The Evangelical Church was built in 1882. It is a neat frame structure of plain architecture. S. A. Brown & Co. started a lumber yard in 1882. During this year there were seven buildings erected in the town, among which was the parsonage belonging to the Evangelical Church.

The cemetery was started in December, 1880, and was incorporated in June, 1881. The grounds comprise three and one-half acres, regularly laid off. About 100 lots have already been disposed of. The postoffice was established at this point in 1870, with J. C. Lantz as Postmaster. In 1877 he was succeeded by H. L. Freeman, who has since held the office.

The educational facilities are such as are afforded by the district in which it is included. The first school was taught in the district in 1876, by Miss Ida Stone. The school building stands about a mile east of the town.

There are three church organizations in the place; the Evangelical, the Methodist, and the United Brethren. Only one of these, the Evangelical, is provided with a church building.

The Earleton Lodge, No. 167, I. O. O. F., was moved to this place from Thayer, in July, 1882. There were, at the time, about twenty members, which has been increased to about thirty. Joseph Smith is noble grand; J. M. Murphy, secretary, and J. H. Orr, treasurer.

The country surrounding the town is fertile prairie, much of which is yet in the hands of speculators, and consequently unimproved. As it is, however, the town is favored with an extensive country trade, and is an important point in the shipment of grain and live stock. During the season of 1882 there was about 100,000 bushels of corn shipped from this point. The town, at present, contains two stores and a population of about one hundred. There is wanting, however, but the lapse of time, in which the full settlement of the surrounding country shall be made, and the impending necessities must naturally inure to the growth of the town and its ultimate attainment of importance in point of size and business indust·

URBANA.

Urbana is a small town in the western part of Neosho County, about nine miles south of Chanute on the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

The town was founded by Dr. Peters and a few other settlers living in the vicinity. Up to August, 1870, it contained two stores and a few residences. At this time Samuel Crawford, D B. & W. C. Emmert, McCullough and some others took interest in the town. The site was re-surveyed and everything made ready for its upbuilding.

Circumstances however, did not favor the place, which has made but slight progress, and remains with but little increase in size over what it was in 1870.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

H. BROWN, farmer, and agent for S. A. Brown & Co., Section 19, P. O. Morehead, native of England, born in 1851. He came to America in 1875, landing in New Orleans, going to Texas, into the sheep business, but soon returning to New Orleans, he came up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, and from there to Kansas; arriving without money or friends, he made his nerve and sinew, with which nature had endowed him, stand in good stead, and worked at railroad section work, then going into the mercantile line, selling in 1882 to N. F. Pattee, he now gives his attention to his farm and to grain buying. In 1878 he married Miss Gougham. Mr. Brown has been elected Township Trustee in 1880-1-2, and belongs to the Catholic Church, who are about building a house of worship.

H. A. BROWN, M. D., native of Burlington, Iowa, born in 1850. He commenced reading medicine in 1869, with Dr. J. M Sturdevant, and entered on a preliminary practice. In 1876 graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, resuming practice in Iowa, coming to Kansas and locating in Earleton as early as 1878, being the first M. D. of the place. The first year's practice booked $1,900, and now reaches $2,500 a year. Doctor Brown has bought and improved the town property where he resides.

H. L. FREEMAN, general merchant, native of Illinois, born in 1854. His father, J. C. Freeman, is a native of Cambridge, England, and was born in 1828, came to America in 1832, and was raised and educated near Buffalo, N. Y., on the farm, coming to Wisconsin in 1847, he located permanently in Illinois, where his family were all born. In 1877 his son, H. L., bought store and stock of J. C. Lantz, and enlarged both, carrying now a stock of $3,500, and doing a business of $11,000 a year, also dealing in grain. He married Miss Henderson, in Orion, Ill., and they have two children. He has four brothers—the elder, Frank, is Operator in Orion for the C., B. & Q. R. R., on the R. I. Division; the rest are in Earleton. The youngest, John S., is now operator on the L., L. & G. Station here, and is the youngest operator in the West. H. L. is postmaster. Was elected Justice of Peace in 1877, and is Station Agent, and agent for the town lots of Earleton. His father has just been elected Township Trustee. The other boys run the farm. J. C. Freeman has also two daughters.

GALESBURGH.

The town of Galesburgh is situated near the central part of Neosho County, on the Neosho Division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, seven miles north and five miles west of the city of Parsons. The country surrounding it is a rolling prairie of great fertility, and is excellently adapted to agricultural pursuits.

The town was started in the summer of 1871, by a town company, composed of J. W. Crees, David Bonham, E. Sapp. Levi A. Doan, and J. W. Snyder. The land was taken up by one Tracy, to whom the town company furnished money, with which to deed it.

The original site comprised eighty acres, to which another forty-acre tract was subsequently added. The survey of the town site was made by a man named Hinson.

The first building on the site was a dwelling, erected by William Young, soon after the town was located. About the same time, or soon after this, J. W. Snyder put up a store room, which he occupied with a stock of general merchandise. During the same fall, Carson & Smith erected a two-story building, the lower part of which was used as a store room, and the upper part as a town hall. George Harris erected a store room and began dealing in general goods. From the first, the growth of the town has been extremely moderate, presenting no very flattering prospects for the future. The population is about 150, and the town contains four general stores, one hardware store, two grain elevators, a lumber and coal yard, hotel, livery stable, blacksmith shop, school, two church houses and a postoffice.

The postoffice at first was located about a mile south of where the town now is, and was called Rose Hill. S. Rosa was the first Postmaster. In 1871, the office was taken to the town and became known as Galesburgh. At the time, and for some time after the removal of the postoffice, Rosa continued to be the Postmaster.

The first school was taught in Galesburgh, by Miss Parna Whittlesey, in the winter of 1871-72. The school was held in the Town Hall. A school building was erected in 1872, and is a small frame 36x40 feet in dimensions. The school population is now about eighty. There are four church societies, composed of residents of the town and country, which have their place of worship in the town. These are: the Methodist, Baptist, Christian and Congregationalist. There are but two church houses, the Methodist and Christian. The former was erected in the fall of 1881, and the latter in the fall and winter of 1882-83. Judging from the progress the town has made and its age, it is to be feared, unless aided by some advantageous circumstances, that Galesburgh is destined to continue small and unimportant country town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

G. D. CLAPSADDLE, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Galesburgh, a native of Niagara County, N. Y., was born in February, 1824. In 1869 he came to Neosho County and turned the first furrow in this part of it, the country around being an unbroken wilderness. In 1870 his family came out. He had put up his cabin on Section 20, but afterward moved to his present site, where he is well established, with fine improvements and a farm of 320 acres, which he farms in grain and stock. In 1854 Mr. Clapsaddle married Miss Lydia A. Kaylor, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1832. They have had eight children, six of whom are now living, four sons and two daughters. Mr. Clapsaddle has served as Justice of the Peace for eight terms.

T. H. CONDON, grain dealer, of the firm of Condon, Merritt & Co., native of Pike County, Ohio, born in 1847. He was raised and educated there and came to Kansas in the spring of 1870, coming to Girard on the cars, he met his friends there and was married on the evening of the first day he spent in the State and proceeded to his claim in Centerville Township, Neosho County, where he lived in a shanty, and opened up his farm, joining the Settlers' Protective Association and fighting with them, the Osage ceded land question which resulted in securing them all homes. In 1873, he entered mercantile life and put in the first pair of scales and bought the first bushel of corn in Galesburgh. This firm has shipped fifty-five cars of corn this season, four of oats, two of flax and five of castor beans. In 1882 he was appointed agent for the Adams Express Company in town, and is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Thayer. In 1873, he built a good residence and the company have good improvements, such as office, warehouse and will put up an elevator. Mr. Condon, in 1869 married Miss Pendergrass. They have two sons.

WILLIAM CRAIG, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Osage Mission, is a native of Ohio, born in 1821. He is of Scotch and Irish descent. Of his father's family there are two brothers and six sisters. Mr. William Craig was raised on the farm and in 1861, enlisted in the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company H. His health failing, he returned home to recruit, in 1864, in the same regiment, and was mustered out in December, 1865. On coming to Kansas he sold his farm in Ohio, and located in Neosho County. In 1878, buying his farm of 160 acres of Mr. Cornell for $2,000. The first owner, Mr. Foster, had built a cabin; when Mr. Cornell took it he broke thirty acres and built a small stone house on the farm and so it was when Mr. Craig bought it. It had been entered by Mr. Cornell in 1869. We find now a fine orchard, a mile of stone fence and a fine residence, and a barn with 320 acres in the farm. His crops since coming to the State have averaged good. In 1882, he had forty bushels of corn, twenty-two bushels of wheat to an acre. His home now is worth from $10,000 to $12,000. Mr. Craig married in 1850, Miss Dugon. They have four boys and two girls. He was elected Township Treasurer in 1882, and belongs to the G. A. R.

JOHN DAVIS, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Galesburgh, native of Ohio, born in 1830. At an early age he was taken to Illinois, where he was raised; his father being a farmer while in this State. His father died, leaving his widow with four boys and one girl; they all staid with the family and in 1857, moved to Cass County, Mo., farming there, but it got too warm among the rebs of that section, and John first came to Kansas, and in 1861 enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, Company F, mustered out in 1865 as Sergeant; he returned to the farm in Illinois, and then all moved to Missouri. In 1869 coming to Neosho County, Kan., and locating, the rest of the family soon afterward returned to Missouri, but John staid and from a wilderness of prairie has now a well improved farm of 160 acres, cultivating eighty-five acres, having the rest in pasture and meadow; with the exception of 1881, has always raised a crop and in that year learned to graze hogs. In 1858, July 25th, Mr. Davis married Miss Hartford. They have a fine family. Mr. Davis' brother, Miles, returned to Kansas in 1882.

J. W. FERGUSON, M.D., native of Perry County, Ohio, born in 1848, January 6th. He first read medicine with Dr. H. L. Ferguson, in 1871 and 1872 attending a course of lectures in the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, and entering the firm of Dawson & Ferguson, at Gibsonville, Hocking Co., Ohio, where he practiced till 1874, then going to Waterloo, Fayette County, and from there in 1876, to Kansas, where he landed October 19, 1876, opening his office in Galesburgh, Neosho County. While in Ohio, Dr. Ferguson married Miss Reedy. They have four children, two boys and two girls.

H. L. HARBAUGH, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Osage Mission, is a native of Perry County, Ohio, and was born March, 1836. Until eighteen years of age he lived on the farm, then going to work at a trade he learned cabinet making. In 1861, he enlisted in the three months' service in the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E, as non-commissioned officer. In 1861, he enlisted again in the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company C; having recruited this company he was commissioned First Lieutenant. On the night previous to the battle of Winchester, March, 1862, he received an injury to his left eye, from the effects of which, after the Peninsular campaign, he was obliged to resign and return home. But in 1864, we find him re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry with commission of Major. In 1865, he returned to the civil walks of life, going into the dry goods business, then to buying tobacco for a shipping house belonging to D. Ferguson, his father-in-law. In seeking a better climate he came to Kansas and bought of Mr. Lansdown this farm of 160 acres, paying $190. Mr. Lansdown was to put up a cabin and break a piece of land, and although it was a wet season, he raised forty bushels of corn to an acre on it. The land fight took most of Major Harbaugh's money, but he succeeded in entering his land in 1876, and in 1879, went East. He returned in 1880, and in 1881, raised nothing, but in 1882, did well. He now owns 200 acres, and is engaged in farming in grain and stock. In 1862, Major Harbaugh married Miss Ferguson. They have three boys and four girls. He has served his township as Clerk one term, and as Trustee five terms.

A. J. HARMON, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Urbana, is a native of Genesee County, N. Y. Born in 1830, and raised on a farm, he attended school until eighteen years of age, then taking a railroad station, Crittenden, on the New York Central, this he kept until 1854, when for his health he went to farming and buying grain; but in seeking a milder climate, rode in a spring wagon through the country to Neosho County, Kan., improving as he came. On getting here he purchased a claim in Erie Township for $750, this he deeded, broke fifty acres, fenced with hedge, built a good house, dug a fine well, set out orchard, and in 1877, sold to Mr. Sreves. He then bought his present house of Mr. H. Leach for $1,350, with the crops on it, orchard, etc. Mr. Harmon improved it greatly since, and never failed in raising a crop. In 1882, his corn averaged forty bushels, and wheat twenty-seven and one-half to an acre, raising also castor beans and oats, handling some stock. In 1852, he married Miss Blaisdel, and they celebrated their pearl wedding on the twenty-second of this month. They had two children, a son and daughter—D. Harmon and Mary A. Harmon, now Mrs. Strickland, of Thayer. Mr. Harmon was elected Justice of the Peace in 1875, and ran for County Commissioner in 1879 on the Democratic ticket.

H. HODGDEN, drugs and general merchandise, is a native of Union County, Ohio. He was born in 1844. His youth was spent on the farm. And when the War of the Rebellion broke out, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company C. At the close of the war he returned to Ohio, and in 1869, removed to the State of Missouri, staying only one year, when he came to Kansas and took a claim of 160 acres, in Centerville Township, close to Galesburgh, raising 400 bushels of good corn the first year. He remained on the farm until February, 1882, when he bought out Mr. F. H. Holcomb, and established himself in Galesburgh, in general merchandising. This was the first establishment in Galesburg of the kind, being started by J. W. Snider, in 1869. He was appointed Postmaster in 1882. Before removing from Ohio he married Miss M. E. Newland.

A. KUYKENDALL, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Galesburgh, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in 1840. When the war broke out he was employed as a scout, enlisting under Albert Sydney Johnston, afterward serving in Gen. John A. Morgan's command; while with him he was taken prisoner. He was with Basil Duke and Breckinridge, having many narrow escapes from death. In 1867, in an emigrant train of nine or ten wagons, he came to Kansas and bought 320 acres of the Davis Brothers, paying $600 for the west quarter and $300 for the east quarter, with improvements and but twenty acres broken. He has now in cultivation 140 acres, the rest in orchard and pasture. In 1871, he raised a splendid crop of corn, and failed only in 1874, having never failed in wheat. In 1865, Mr. Kuykendall married Miss Lee. They have eight children, five boys and three girls. Mr. Kuykendall has served as Township Clerk, and in 1875 was nominated for County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket.

JOHN McCARTHY, drugs, medicine and groceries, a native of Ireland, was born in 1847, and in 1850 his parents immigrated to America, locating in Illinois, where he was raised and educated. In 1869 he moved to Kansas, stopping in Parsons, Labette County, until 1871, when he came to Galesburg, opening the first blacksmith and wagon shop in the town. In 1872 he moved to Ladore Township, remaining there till 1879, when he established his drug business, which he has conducted successfully since. In 1880 he added groceries to his business, doing annually about $6,000 in sales. Mr. McCarthy married Miss De Vaney. They have one child, a daughter. He was a member of the Settlers' Protective Association.

J. E. MERRITT, of the firm of Condon, Merritt & Co., grain dealers, a native of Ohio, was born in 1848. Coming to Kansas in 1869 he located in Neosho County; taking a claim, he opened his farm, where he has raised a succession of good crops. As early as 1872 he was elected Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace. In 1881 he entered the firm in his present business. While in Illinois he married Miss Dillman. In addition to the grain shipped by the firm they shipped about 1,000 crates of peaches in 1882, and are doing some real estate business.

J. H. PENDERGRASS, in the firm of Condon, Merritt & Co., a native of Athens County, Ohio, was born in 1831. He was raised and educated here, and in 1854, August 20, married Miss Martha Crockett. Coming to Kansas in 1870 he built the first house in the town of Galesburgh. Taking a claim he engaged in farming. He acted as station agent for Dr. Crees till 1873, when he was appointed, keeping the station till 1883. In 1875 he commenced buying grain, the firm then being Condon & Co., continuing till 1881, when he organized it under its present title. Mr. Pendergrass belongs to the Settlers' Protective Association, and is now a member of the Masonic, I. O. O. F., and also of the Christian Church. In 1883 he was appointed agent for the Missouri Pacific Express Company. The family consists of four children, two sons and two daughters.

J. M. SLAUGHTER, M. D. and farmer, Section 35, P. O. Galesburgh, is a native of Tennessee and was born in 1812. In 1832 he commenced studying medicine and moved to Kentucky, where he bought a farm and gave his attention to this. In 1844 he moved back to Tennessee and bought a farm, and took his second course of reading while engaged in farming. In 1850 he moved to Brooks Bend, Jackson Co., Tenn., and took up his practice again, where he was busy until 1855, when he move to Missouri, locating in Cass County, near Harrisonville, meaning to farm here, but his neighbors made him resume, so he worked at both occupations. In 1861 he enlisted in the Missouri Home Guards that were formed under the call issued by Gen. Fremont. In 1863 he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia. After the war he lived in Missouri until 1869, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating on his present home; at first living in a camp, and as winter came on built a curious house of hay, with walls four feet thick; in the meantime ministering to scattered pioneer families and getting out rock from the quarries and building, doing the mason work himself. In 1870 they moved into it. He has improved his farm, having now eighty acres, sixty-five cultivated and the rest in pasture, with a fine orchard with 830 bearing trees—apples, peaches, pears and cherries, also plenty of small fruit. During the war he met his present wife, whose father, Mr. Collins, befriended him. Dr. Slaughter has been married four times. He is the father of nineteen children, eight now alive. In 1879 he obtained a certificate from the State Medical Association.

J. B. WILLISON, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Osage Mission, is a native of Ohio and was born in Coshocton County, January 25, 1839. He was raised and educated at Indianola, Vermillion Co., Ill., and in 1858 went to Warren County, Iowa, where he engaged in teaching. In 1861 he enlisted in the Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company G. Served during the war. Returning home in 1865, he went to Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at Chicago, afterward going into a business house as clerk, remaining until 1869, when he returned to his home in Illinois. He came to Kansas in 1871, locating in Woodson County; coming to his present location in 1873 he took up a contested claim of eighty acres, which he has since improved and entered in 1878. Now cultivating forty-five acres and the rest in pasture. With the exception of 1881 he has had no failure of crops. In 1868 Mr. Willison married Miss Sarah A. Williams. They have one child, a son. Mr. Willison has served two terms as Township Clerk.

JACKSONVILLE.

Jacksonville was a town situated on the corners of Crawford, Neosho and Labette counties, and within about one hundred yards from the corner of Cherokee County. It was located in the Neosho Valley, about ten miles southeast of Osage Mission.

Its growth, at first, was somewhat rapid and encouraging, and, at one time, was second in size and importance among the towns of Neosho County.

It contained, at this time, several stores, a printing-office, hotel, two blacksmith shops, a shoe and harness shop, and several good residence buildings. There were two saw-mills within a mile of the town. Being situated in a fertile district, sufficiently removed from other points, and being the second town in the county, its growth was brisk and the predictions were in favor of its becoming a town of considerable importance.

The town, however, in the midst of its prosperity, was overtaken by adversity. The day of railroad building had arrived, which, as a general rule, played havoc among existing towns, they being, either left standing some distance off from the lines of the roads, or absorbed by places favored by the fostering influences of these corporations. This, too, was the secret of the downfall of Jacksonville, which has been wholly swallowed up by the railroad towns, and, to-day, nothing remains to mark the site where it stood, excepting a postoffice, in a lonely farmhouse.

Island, in the southeast part of Neosho County, is a postoffice. The first settlement was made here in 1869, by L. F. Rogers, and a town site was established, called Island, so named on account of its location being at the foot of Big Island, on the Neosho River. A postoffice was established in 1880, and T. M. Warne was the first Postmaster. L. F. Rogers built a saw-mill in 1869, and a grist-mill in 1873. M. S. Austin opened a general store in 1880. In 1880, T. M. Warne bought the whole town site, including store, mills, houses, etc., and contains five or six resident families.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

B. W. BENNETT, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Island, is a native of West Virginia. He was born in 1818. His parents moved to Indiana, when he was quite young. In 1836 he took a trip to New Orleans and came to Clay County, Mo., with a brother, in 1837, and the next year crossed the river into Kansas Territory, where Leavenworth City is now located—then being the Delaware Indian Territory. In 1838, he brought his mother out to Platte County, Mo., and in 1840, crossed into Kansas Territory, about where Kansas City is now. In the spring of 1841, he received an injury that resulted in the loss of a leg in 1880. He took a trip across the Plains in 1850, and in 1851, we find him making $25 a day in the gold mines of California, afterwards returning to Pike County, Ill., where his family had moved in 1844. He then tried Nebraska in 1863, but the climate was too vigorous, and in 1871, came to Kansas, locating on and improving his farm, the soil being first class bottom land. In the fall of 1840, Mr. Bennett married Miss Spencer. They had two boys and four girls, having lost one —Horace, in the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded in battle, near Atlanta, July 4, 1864; died August 4that Kingston, Ga. In 1875, Mr. Bennett was elected Justice of the Peace, and Postmaster from 1876 to 1878, of the Island postoffice.

G. M. GEARHART was born November 30, 1842, in Greene County, State of Illinois, and in 1861, he went into the army, was wounded at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862, and at Jackson, Miss., August 2, 1863, and also at Atlanta, Ga., July 6, 1864, and was mustered out June 5, 1865. He was a private in Company D, Thirty-second Illinois Infantry. He left Illinois March 9, 1866, and arrived here about April 12th, or 13th, in company with one Sampson Wood, and has remained in this settlement since. He took his present farm in 1866; and has improved it and lived on it since. His best crops were raised about the year 1875, the grasshoppers did him great damage. His brother, William, and sister, Mrs. Miller, live here. He has been married twice, first to Miss Crabbs, November 5, 1868, from Maryland, and last to Miss Matoneen, 1882, from Illinois. He has five children, all boys. He entered 160 acres prairie land, viz.: the west one-half of northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 30, Range 21, and east one-half of northeast quarter of Section 29, Township 30, Range 21, in Neosho County of the Osage Ceded Lands.

M. V. MILLER farmer, P. O. Island, native of Illinois, born in 1844. While there was engaged in farming, and came West to Kansas in 1868, and bought of Mr. Moon the eighty acres on which he lives. In 1872, buying another eighty on Section 32, taking the land of wild prairie, he has by dint of hard work and perseverance, produced a well-ordered and productive farm, strange to say, raising the best crops in 1875, although he did not plant his corn until after the grasshoppers had left, which they did, in June 2, 1875. This year, 1882, his wheat averaged twenty-two bushels to the acre, and corn thirty-five. In 1872, he married Miss Gearhart. They have three children, all girls. Mr. Miller enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and fought in the siege of Mobile, the last engagement of the War of the Rebellion April 9, 1865.

J. G. REYNOLDS, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Island, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1833. At an early age his parents moved to Wayne County, Ind., and then to Hendricks County, where on the old timber farm among the bears and in a wilderness he was raised and educated. Beginning his rambles he directed his course toward Kansas as early as 1856, but on getting to Missouri stopped and located in Harrison County, where he farmed, made brick, making those used in the first court house in the county. He then went to Colorado and worked in the mines, returning to Indiana in 1864, visiting his old home. He then moved to Iowa and finally fitting out at Ottumwa he started for Kansas in 1867. He describes the country all the way down the Neosho Valley to the Arkansas River as filled with the stench of dying and dead cattle. Coming up the valley he located on his present farm, buying the claim of 160 acres from a Mr. Stockwell. He had the pleasure, however of turning the first furrow on the place, and having a knowledge of fruit he has now one of the finest orchards in the section. His best corn crop was in 1875. In 1868 he married Miss Shepard, of Missouri. They have one boy and five girls in the family.

FRANK SHEFFER, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Osage Mission, is a native of New York, born in 1838, here he was raised and educated. Moving to Kane County, Ill., he went to farming, and November 8, 1868, came in a covered wagon from Illinois to Kansas, arrived here in Neosho County. The family having no habitation were compelled to live in the wagon box placed on the ground; he soon built, however, and commenced opening his farm. Although the climate and soil proved to be all that he expected, provisions were high and scarce, so that his ready cash was soon exhausted, and the first corn planted on the sod yielded a scanty supply, and he went to freighting from Ottawa to other points. Getting a deed to his farm in 1876, and belonging to the Settlers' Association in 1874. Was posted in all the early movements of the organization. His farm is well improved, and in the year of 1882, reports an average of forty bushels of corn to an acre, raising also good crops of wheat and oats. His sheep farming turning out well. In December 15, 1865, he married Miss Wallace. They have three sons. Mr. Sheffer was elected Township Trustee in 1880.

MRS. M. H. SPURGEON, widow of Hon. G. W. Spurgeon, State Senator, deceased, Section 27, P. O. Island. G. W. Spurgeon was a native of Ohio, born in 1834, February 25, where he was reared and educated, and moved to Illinois when seventeen years of age. Here he was engaged in farming and at the carpenter's trade, visiting Kansas as early as 1857, but it was not until 1869 that he located in Neosho County on the present homestead, buying it of Abram H. Houser, and had deeded it before the ceded land question came up, though he was in sympathy with the unfortunate settlers and always ready to help. In 1873, '74 and '75, he was Secretary of the State Grange, and finally was elected to the State Senate on the Greenback ticket in 1877. After returning home he busied himself on the farm until the time of his decease in 1879. They were all nearly swept in 1873 by a cyclone, which demolished their cabin. G. W., a boy of two years of age, had both legs broken at the thigh, and John M. had his arm broken, also a leg, besides having his face cut seriously. Warren was bruised badly, the rest escaped without injury. Mrs. Spurgeon was left with a family of seven children, and February 14, 1883, she lost her son, W. J. Spurgeon. The farm is well improved, and in 1882 returned abundant harvests.

PETER THOMPSON, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Island, is a native of Scotland, came to America in 1839, learned his trade in Ohio. Came to Madison, Ind., and worked at his trade, marble cutting, there for twenty-three years, his health failed he came to Kansas in 1868, bought his present home of the party that had the claim of 160 acres, paying him $300 for it, having no other improvements than a log cabin and some eight acres broken. He bought it of the Government again. His farm of 160 acres lies on both sides of the road in Section 21 and 22. His farm is all fenced in, with good dwelling and large barn and stable. He has three boys that farm, and report good crops for 1882. In 1860, Mr Thompson married; his wife is also a native of Scotland. They have had four children, one now deceased.

LADORE.

Ladore was a town situated in the southern part of Neosho County, about five miles north of the city of Parsons, on the Neosho Division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was the intention of the M. K. & T. Railroad Company to make this the junction of the main line and the Neosho Division of the road. In this event the shops, etc., were to be located here, and the town would have been what Parsons now is. When the company attempted to buy the lands the settlers thinking they had the company fast, refused to sell at anything like a reasonable figure, and the company having other chances, refused to pay the high price at which they held their property. Thus the settlers in attempting to grasp more than was just, lost a favoring opportunity; for the company immediately negotiated for the site of Parsons, and established that city.

Ladore was first called Fort Roach, in honor of J. N. Roach, its principal founder.

The report of its probably being made the railroad junction, where shops, etc., were to be built, was the cause operating in favor of its rapid advancement, which, for a time, was scarcely paralleled in the history of town building. So rapid indeed was its growth that in a few years it reached a population of 1,000, and contained a proportionate number of stores, etc., and all the improvements of a fast growing and substantial city. Schoolhouses, churches, and other public enterprises were made, with an idea of permanence. But the avaricious action of the owners of the land, was the secret of its overthrow, for no sooner had the site of Parsons become fixed, than the city, now called Ladore, was wholly moved to that place, and nothing remains of Ladore but a railroad side track, a farm residence, a church building and the postoffice.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Galesburgh, native of Ohio, born in 1819. He was raised on the farm, and in 1870 came from Louisa County, Iowa, in company with his neighbors there, some thirty families, all belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church. They located in Neosho County, where there are but few now. Mr. Higgins bought 500 acres, paying $5 an acre, and then went into the stock business, buying largely and shipping until the ranges were fenced and the stock business became a thing of the past. In 1873 or 1874 he gave more attention to farming, now having a farm of 320 acres and 100 acres of it in cultivation. In the bad crop seasons he suffered with others, but in 1882 raised a splendid crop. He has one of the best improved farms in the county. In 1840 Mr. Higgins married Miss Harrold, of Ohio. They have had ten children—six boys and four girls. At present the family consists of one son and daughter and themselves. Mr. Higgins has a fine orchard covering some ten acres.

S. ROSA, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Galesburgh, native of New York, born in 1836. He came from Michigan to Kansas in 1857, locating in Allen County, where he espoused the Free-state cause and was a member of the Free-state organization known as the Wide-awakes, using their passwords and the old Sharps rifle, mustering under Col. Montgomery's command. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Company F., and was in Col. Martin's Regiment when mustered out at Huntsville, Ala. He returned to Kansas, and in 1866 took a claim of 160 acres, which he now farms, raising excellent crops. His corn for 1882 averages forty bushels to an acre, and beans fifteen bushels. In 1874 Mr. Rosa was elected Squire, and in 1873 took the station at Galesburg on the M. P. R. R. He is also buying and shipping grain, having sent off this shipping season thirty-two cars of corn, one of oats and six of castor beans. Squire Rosa is a member of the Blue Lodge, and also of the I. O. O. F. Since 1873 has owned the south forty acres of the town site of Galesburg. He married in 1857 and has a family of two boys and one girl.

CHARLES SCHLUESE, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Mecklenburg, Germany, born in 1838. Came to America in 1861, locating in Ohio, where he engaged in the grape culture. In 1876 he moved to Kansas, locating on his present farm, which now consists of 240 acres. He handles stock and has as fine a farm as there is in the county. His corn will average fifty bushels to the acre. He has 160 acres in corn this year, 1882, besides a good wheat crop. Mr. Schluese is a representative farmer.

OTHER TOWNS.

Vietsburgh is a postoffice in the southern part of Grant Township. It was established in 1879.

Chard is a postoffice in the northern part of Grant Township, and was established in July, 1878, and was named after Charles Chard.

South Mound is a postoffice and station on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, about eight miles south of Osage Mission.

Odense is a postoffice in the northern part of the county.

Flat Rock postoffice was established in 1871. The first Postmaster was A. Markham, the second N. F. Barnett, the third Mr. Spohr, and the next Alf. Barnett. In 1879, Mr. Vietz opened a store on Section 36, and the postoffice was moved there. Mr. Williams then bought the store and became Postmaster, and was succeeded by Dr. M. D. Elder. It then fell into H. F. Cory's hands, and afterwards into those of I. N. Wherrett.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—SHILOH TOWNSHIP.

S. S. COMER, with the firm of J. B. Comer & Co., general merchandise, grain, etc. He is also station agent and operator for the L., L. & G. R. R. Native of Indianapolis, Ind.; born in 1851. His father, J. B. Comer, was engaged in the milling business in the East, and S. S. commenced railroading in 1872, taking a station on Terre Haute & Vandalia road, but in 1874, came to Kansas, locating with his parents on a farm three miles southwest of Thayer, and engaged in grain and stock raising. S. S. continued at this till 1876, when he took a station at Coffeyville, afterwards working at Chanute and Thayer. In 1880, he took Morehead Station, which was doing a large business. Then he gave it up, however, to attend to his own business in the store, and has only taken it again in February, 1883. Both he and his father are members of the I. O. O. F.

J. K. GRAVES, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Morehead; native of Louisville, Ky; born in 1845, 31st of August. Here he remained until he was some thirteen or fourteen years of age, when his parents removed to Harrison County, Ind. Here he had acquired a common school education, and in 1863, he commenced reading medicine. Not completing this study, he went into the coal-oil business in Kentucky, and then into coal mining. Giving this up, he came to Kansas, stopping at Fort Scott, then travelling to Emporia and Lyndon, the last place six months. From there, to Ellsworth, Fort Dodge, and back to Lyndon, via Wichita and Junction City, then entering the mercantile business with Robert Bassett, and in the spring of 1873, came from Cherryvale to Morehead, starting the first store in the village, soon after buying the farm he now occupies, costing $1.25 an acre, and now worth $20 an acre. Mr. Graves is highly esteemed among his friends and neighbors, an amiable disposition and of sterling integrity, and he relates among the pleasant incidents of his life, his visit to Topeka, Kan., at the great expose of Pomeroy by York.

WILLIAM M. LEECH, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Morehead, is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1838; was raised on the farm. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in 1864 veteraned, being mustered out at the close of the war, coming from Edgar County, Ill., in 1872, to Kansas, settling on a claim of 160 acres, entered by his wife's brother, who still lives with them and who still owns the claim. He succeeded in raising fine crops; his corn goes as high as seventy-five bushels to an acre. In 1881 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in his township as Trustee, and has been elected since to the office. He belonged to the Grange when it existed, and now belongs to the Morehead Alliance. Is also a member of United Brethren Church.

REV. W. H. MAKEANEY, M. D., who has been in the Methodist ministry over thirty years, and a regular practicing physician. Came to this village July, 1881, and commenced preaching in the Masonic Hall. He was soon appointed Justice of the Peace and Notary Public; also agent for the town, which had been platted by J. P. Nichols in 1879. Dr. Makeaney was for several years secretary of the Kansas annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church; Grand Chaplain and Lecturer of the Grand Lodge, and Grand Chapter of Kansas Masons; Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star; and has several times officiated as Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery of Kansas; and for ten years has been Grand Representative from the G. R. A. Chapter of Iowa to the G. R. A. Chapter of Kansas. He was in the Union Army three years, and was wounded over the right eye at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and is well known as the Pilgrim Warrior of the Kansas *Press*. He has one of the largest private libraries in the State, and has held a number of debates on baptism and infidelity.

J. MOYNIHAN, M. D., native of Halifax, Nova Scotia; was born in 1852. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Connell, and in 1876 graduated from the American Medical College of St. Louis, Mo. He then opened his practice in Cloud County, and moved to Morehead in 1881, having married Miss Carriker. They have two children.

C. C. SWAYZE, grain and lumber, native of Columbia County, Pa.; born in 1841. In 1863 he moved to Illinois, and from there he went to Georgia on the close of the war, but neither the climate nor people suited him, so he came to Kansas in 1866, locating near Olathe, in Johnston County, where he remained till 1869, when he moved to Labette County, in the vicinity of Morehead, engaging in farming, carrying this on till 1876, when he took charge of the elevator and commenced buying grain, and has since managed the lumber yard for S. A. Brown & Co.

MRS. SAMUEL WHELPLEY, general merchant, native of New York. Having lost her parents she was adopted and raised in the city of New York, having met and married Mr. Whelpley in 1853; he is a veterinary surgeon. She started West in 1878, and alone and unaided started her store in Morehead, buying the building of E. C. Burnett and stocking up with drugs and general merchandise, carrying a stock of $2,500 and doing a business of $8,000 a year. Her husband arrived January 20, 1883, to remain and assist her in business.

C. L. WYMAN, hotel and livery, native of Onondaga County, N. Y., born in 1836. In 1849, with his parents, he moved to Beloit, Rock Co., Wis., where his grandmother and parents still live. She is now about ninety-eight years of age. While in Wisconsin he commenced driving stage and livery with the well-known firms of Chinks & Butler, Wheeler & Baker, also for Fink & Walker. He then moved into Illinois, where he worked at the livery business; then the carpenter trade, until 1862, when he enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, Company A, serving until March of 1864, when he returned home and bought a farm in Knox County. Here he made money raising broom corn. In 1869 he moved to Iowa, Jefferson County, but losing money on this farm, he went to Missouri, in 1873, and in 1875 he took U. S. Mail Contract from Neosha to Parsons, via Morehead, and located in Morehead. His contract running out in 1879, when the railroad came in, he opened the Globe House and Livery Stable. Mr. Wyman was married when he was eighteen years of age, and has had a family of eight children—four boys and three girls now living. He has held some of the town offices.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

H. BALLARD, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Walnut, is a native of Michigan, born in 1853. His father is a native of Vermont, born in 1815. He footed it to Geneseo County, N. Y. Then left home and started for Canada; from there he went to Michigan, and was engaged in the survey. In 1869 he started for Kansas, stopping a time in Missouri. He and his son H. footed it from Sedalia to Erie, Kan., where they met a friend, named Atwater, who showed them claims. They had twenty-five cents when they arrived. Taking their claims they proved up, entering them in 1877. For years they struggled against want and privation, Howard working for others, and his father living on the claim, and by hard knocks have now a fine farm of 400 acres, located in the fertile section known as the head waters of the Flat Rock. In 1882 they harvested 1,200 bushels of wheat and 3,000 bushels of corn. He married Miss Kerr in 1874, but lost her. She left him three children—one girl and two boys. He has married again, and has one child by the last marriage. He farms in grain and stock.

ISRAEL BECK, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Chard, native of Missouri, born in 1844. He is one of a family of six boys, his parents having ten children in all. In 1857 they emigrated to Kansas, coming into the State near Columbus, Cherokee County, and passing up through the Osage or Wasabites, as they called themselves, they arrived at the old Osage Mission. There was no other evidence of civilization until they passed an old cabin, occupied by a half-breed, about where the town of Erie now stands. Further north they came to a trading post, run by a man named Canville, who had a squaw wife. The Becks afterward traded there; going on they located on Coal Creek, three and one-half miles south of Humboldt. Having good oxen they at once broke some forty acres, and gathered bountiful harvests, until the year of 1860, when the drouth drove them with their cattle south into Cherokee County, for water and grass. Israel, then six years of age, leaving school, went with them, but the spring of '61 opening early, they at once returned to the farm. In 1872 Mr. Beck bought 110 acres where he now farms, using it for pasture or range until 1875, when he moved on to it and made a farm. During the war Mr. Beck was in the Militia. In '63 his brothers, J. M. and Phillip, were in the regular service. In '64 Mr. Beck commenced freighting for Mr. Bashaw, and was engaged at this until '69. Since opening his present farm he has done well. In '82, on a piece of bottom land, he raised twelve acres of corn, four of which yielded 105 bushels to an acre; the rest averaged eighty. In 1875 he married Miss McCabe. They have two children. Mr. Beck is a member of the Masonic order.

J. R. BENNETT, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Vietsburgh, native of Shelby County, Ind., born in 1857. He was raised on a farm, and in the same dooryard that his father was reared. On looking for a location Mr. Bennett visited Minnesota, but coming to Neosho County, Kas., selected his present location in 1882. He brought his family down in November of that year, and, until he got possession of his farm, lived near by in a cabin, suffering greatly from cold, the winter of 1882 and '83 being unusually severe. They moved into their home in the spring of 1883, where he is making arrangements for raising grain and stock, having 160 acres, 80 of which is cultivated. Mr. Bennett married Miss A. Wolf, daughter of Judge Wolf, of Indiana, April 13, 1881. They have one child, a boy.

E. F. CAIN, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Vietsburgh, native of Indiana, born in 1844. In 1863 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company K, serving two years. He returned, and in 1869 came to Kansas, locating on Section 20, Grant Township, but thinking he would not get a chance to enter his claim, traded for one in Canville Township; but this not suiting him he traded for the claim he now owns in Grant Township, which is producing thirty bushels of wheat to an acre, and other crops in proportion, also raising stock. Mr. Cain married Miss Barnett. They have three children—two boys and one girl. In 1879 and '80 he was Township Clerk of Grant.

GEORGE CHARD, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Chard, is a native of Ohio, born in 1826. They moved to Indiana in 1835. Here, in after years, he engaged in the shingle business. In 1878 he came to Kansas and located on a school section, buying the claim of Darwin Arkwit; now cultivates eighty acres, raising in 1882 fifty bushels of corn to the acre, and one and a half tons of broom corn on five acres. This year Mr. Chard opened store in Chard City. His son Levi, who is blind, learned at the Indianapolis Institute for the Blind the trade of broommaker, and since coming to Kansas has manufactured from 400 to 600 dozen a year. Mr. Chard is engaged in improving his farm. Having married in the East, Miss Powers, he lost her in December, 1882. They had four children—two boys and two girls. Chard City was established in 1878, and the postoffice in 1879. The first Postmaster was Daniel Shively; the second, Mr. Selby; and the third, Charles Kelly; the present, William Beck. Chard City consists of two stores and a blacksmith shop, and in 1882 is improving.

S. R. COMBS, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Osage Mission, native of Iowa, born in 1850. He was railroading on the C., B. & Q. R. R. for ten years before coming West. Arriving in Kansas in 1879 from Iowa, he located on his present claim or farm, buying 160 acres, of which 60 is cultivated and farmed to grain. In 1882 he got 50 bushels an acre from 60 acres of corn; feeding to stock he turned off 700 hogs and 116 cattle. He has improved the farm and is doing well. Since coming to Kansas he married Miss Alex. They have one son.

G. W. COSNER, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Vietsburgh, native of Knox County, Ohio, born in 1837. His parents moved to Illinois in 1849, and to Iowa in 1860. While here he enlisted in the Nineteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and was taken prisoner at Sterling, confined in Tyler, Tex., for ten months, was released and mustered out in 1865 at Davenport, Iowa. Here he bought a farm where he remained until 1869. Then coming to Kansas he located in Shawnee County. In 1870 he came to Neosho County, stopping in S. Stewart's house till 1871, when he had put up his cabin, getting his lumber at Shidler's mill. He now owns an eighty acre farm here and another farm on Big Creek. He farmed his place till he lost his horses, when he rented, taking the place again in 1882. In 1861 he married Miss Crews. Her father was a pioneer nursery man, and well known. They have three children, two boys and one girl. They belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. M. ELDER, farmer, Section 5, P. O Savonburg, native of Hancock County, Ohio, born in 1842. He was raised a farmer. In 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company D, acting as non-commissioned officer. He returned home in 1865, March 26. In 1870 he came to Kansas with S. S. Huff and Lewis Huff. They stopped with Mr. Dickinson until S. S. Huff had his cabin built, when they all moved in, and in 1870, in April, moved to his present location. The first thing that he did was to plant out an orchard and break eight acres for wheat, thus providing for the present and future, now having one of the best peach and apple orchards in this section. During the dry years and grasshopper years he succeeded in raising fair crops, other seasons harvesting excellent crops—in 1882 getting 2,000 bushels of corn, and other grain, besides fruit. In 1861 he was married to Miss Huff who died in 1880, and in 1881 he married Miss Peniston. By the first marriage he had five children, four boys and one girl, and one girl by the second. Mr. Elder was the first School Director in his district in 1874.

J. M. GREENWELL, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Walnut, native of Kentucky, born in 1833. From there he moved to Kansas in 1874, at first renting land of Mr. Smith. In 1875 he went on to Mr. Hutchin's farm, and while working Mr. Willit's farm he bought his present home, and broke up ground enough for a crop, moving on the next year, he bought of S. Bender for $112.50. The dry year of 1881 he was very fortunate in having a corn crop, selling to his neighbors for seventy-five cents a bushel, thereby relieving the farm of a mortgage and himself of debt. He is raising grain, reporting forty bushels of corn to the acre in 1882, and good wheat. Mr. Greenwell married Miss Mills. They have six children, three boys and three girls. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

SAMUEL HILL, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Walnut; is a native of New Jersey, born in 1848. His parents moved to Pennsylvania. At an early age he lost his father, and in 1864, when only sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company E, and was at Appomattox C. H., when Lee surrendered. Mr. Hill is still a single man. In 1869 he and his mother, in a wagon, sought the far West, locating in Kansas, on Section 4, but in 1870 he traded with George Smith, for his present home, getting the place with forty acres broken and a house on it. This he has improved, succeeding in raising a crop of some kind of grain every year. He is also giving some attention to grading his cattle in Short-horn. His farm produced forty bushels of corn to the acre in 1882.

CHARLES KELLY, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Chard, native of Carroll County, Ohio, born 1831. He was raised on a farm and in 1850 with his parents moved to Indiana. He had learned in his father's wagon shop the trade of carpenter, and after working at it from time to time opened a shop, engaging at that trade till 1858, when he bought a farm, tilling the soil until 1868, then was appointed land appraiser. In 1869 he came to Kansas, passing through Neosho County he located his claim, going on into other parts of the State, finally settling down on his place in 1869, putting up a cabin, getting lumber from Barnhart's saw mill. He has now 120 acres cultivated. In 1872 he commenced setting out fruit trees and has the finest orchard in this section, with 180 bearing apple trees, eighty-five cherry and 200 peach trees. In his farming enterprise he has succeeded, having bad years in 1874 and 1881, but has made up and prospered, his corn crop in 1882 going fifty bushels to the acre, with broom corn averaging a ton to four acres. Raises oats and flax, also giving some attention to tame grass, which is a success. In 1852 Mr. Kelly married Miss Loofbourrow, of Indiana. They have three children, one son and two daughters. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Served the public from 1870 to 1876 as Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee. They are in faith Adventists.

KANES KERR, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Savonburg, native of Union County, Pa., born September 18, 1833. He was raised a farmer and learned the trade of blacksmith. Was a soldier in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Militia. In 1866 he moved to Ohio, where he engaged in farming until 1871, when he came to Kansas, locating on his present farm, buying his claim of Ambrose Morgan, and not having even a team of horses to begin with. He at one time offered his farm for a span of naked horses. He now has a good farm, raising twenty-seven bushels of wheat to an acre, and forty of corn, besides handling stock. On three acres of land he had 100 bushels of millet seed, which he sold for eighty-two cents per bushel, having the straw for his stock. While in Pennsylvania he married Mrs. Root, formerly Miss Mitten. They have three boys and four girls. His wife belongs to the Church of God.

ISAAC T. LIGHT, farmer, Section 8, P. O, Savonburg, is a native of Ohio, born in 1836. He moved to Indiana when fifteen years old; his early life was spent on the farm, but as he grew to manhood he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Hutchins, but dropped it on entering the army. He enlisted in 1861 in Company C, Thirty-eighth Indiana. He was Sergeant of the company. Being wounded at Chickamauga he returned home in September, 1864. He married Miss Alice L. Archer, November 22, 1864, and moved to Jeffersonville, Ind., where he opened a grocery store. Failing in the business he went to work in the United States clothing depot for a while, then worked at the Ohio Falls Car Works until he left for Kansas in 1870, whither his father had preceded him, locating four claims, one of which he now occupies. The winter of 1870 and 1871 he spent at Erie, running the engine in Stewart's mill, returning to his farm in the spring. He has since prospered, raising grain and stock. Now cultivates fifty acres, the rest is in pasture land. Mr. Light has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1857, and a Mason since 1861. When the Land League was organized, Grand Council No. 45, he was elected secretary, entering his land in 1877, having also held township offices.

R. McRAE, farmer, Section 29, P.O. Vietsburgh, native of Nova Scotia, born in 1850. He came to the State in 1870, and by mere chance stopped with his relatives in Fort Scott, not knowing them until afterwards. He located in Neosho County, taking 160 acres, and for awhile bached in a log cabin, living on rabbit and corn bread. In 1871 his parents came out. At first Mr. McRae had many hardships to contend with, but has succeeded in producing a fine farm from a wilderness, raising corn averaging fifty-five bushels to an acre, wheat twenty-three bushels, and other grain in proportion, giving some attention to Norman and Clyde horses. Has about 100 acres of his land under cultivation, the rest in pasture. In 1872 Mr. McRae married Miss Allen. They have four children, three boys and one girl. January 5, 1882, Mr. McRae's father was killed by an accident. The old family consisted of father, mother, and three children, two boys and one girl.

WILLIAM G. MASSEY, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Vietsburgh, is a native of Lancaster County, Penn., born in 1851, and moved to Indiana where he was raised on the farm. In 1871 he came to Kansas on an exploring tour, going to Peabody, where he located on a claim, but he abandoned it, coming to Neosho County, in 1873, not entering his claim till 1877, then, in company with Mr. McRae and others, filed their claims. In 1872, he married Miss Larrick. He has succeeded in establishing a fine home, and is now raising grain, reporting good crops for 1882. His mother and family are soon to make a home in Kansas, and on a piece of land adjoining his. Mr. Massey has held township offices.

A. MILLER, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Vietsburgh, is a native of Richland County, born in 1842. He came to Kansas in March, 1869, and bought a claim of Mr. Metcalf, now known as the Coffinberry farm; here he done some hard work, but in 1872 was burned out, then moving to his present home, paying $400 for the farm that in 1862 he said he did not want, now having 100 acres in cultivation, farming in grain and stock, and having now a nicely improved farm. His success has been good, raising crops in the dry years. In February, 1861, Mr. Miller married Miss Bolding, of Kentucky. They have four children, two boys and two girls. Mr. Miller is a member of the Methodist Episcopal organization and was a member of the Old Settlers' Association.

W. H. MOORE, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Savonburg, is a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, born in 1853. Came to Kansas with his parents in 1869, traveling in a wagon. There were three boys—W. H., M. A. and C. F. The family stopped at their friends, Mr. Dickinson's, on their arrival in Neosho County, till the cabin was built, when they moved into it and gave their attention to farming, but had hard times from failure of crops and received help from Eastern friends. W. H. then gave up farming, going to work in the coal banks and took charge of the farm again in 1883, reporting good crops in 1882. His father, E. B. Moore, has retired, and is now living in Walnut Station. In 1878 Mr. Moore married Miss Williamson. They have two boys and one girl.

A. P. PARKER, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Savonburg, is a native of Kentucky, born in 1834. In 1854 he took a trip to California, where he stayed till 1869, returning to Ohio July 8, of that year. In 1870 he started again for California, but getting to Kansas, thought he would go into the stock business, so, with a pard named Priest, he located on his present claim on the old Fort Scott & Mission road, taking 160 acres each. They put up a cabin, but gave the idea of a stock ranch, but they dissolved and Mr. Parker then did little but hunt, until the summer of 1871, when he settled to his work, breaking and planting, setting orchards and shade trees, which have made a wonderful growth since. He now farms 240 acres in grain and stock, having three and one-half foot hog-tight hedge fence about 115 acres of the farm, besides corrals for 300 head of cattle. His corn turned out 3,000 bushels from sixty acres in 1882. In 1872, Mr. Parker married Miss Murray. They have three girls and one boy. Mr. P. has been Justice of the Peace since 1877 and is a member of the Masonic order.

JOHN PUGH, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Vietsburgh, is a native of Wayne County, Ind., born in 1842. In 1868 a company of Indianians, consisting of Wright, Brewer, Johnson, Pugh and Swain, started for the West in wagons to make their homes in the fertile valley of the Neosho River. They arrived October 22. Mr. Pugh settled near Erie, where he opened a farm and remained till 1875, when he moved to his present location, having visited the place way back in 1868. He has worked hard to make a home, making two farms now, having a fine location with fine water, rock and timber privileges. The next year, after coming to Kansas he lost his wife and in 1872 he went back to Indiana, where he married his present one. They have six children. Mr. Pugh was elected Township Trustee in 1882, and has held other offices in Grant Township.

C. F. RABE, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Walnut, is a native of Indianapolis, Ind., born in 1839. He is of German descent, his father immigrating to America in 1834, and worked on a canal in New York, and afterward in Pennsylvania, finally going to farming in Indiana. In 1866, C. F. Rabe came out to locate a claim in Nemaha County, but found land too high, and went to Topeka, where he went into coal mining, but sold out and went to Utah, to see Brigham Young; he then returned to Indiana, returning to Kansas again in 1880, and bought a claim of W. W. Willet, for $1,550, and entered it, and paid the last installment in 1880, $450, the balance due the State School Fund, as his land was School Land. He then built a large fine residence on it, as did his sister on her farm adjoining, and the year 1881 being a failure of crops, he met with reverses, but has recovered with fine crops in corn, wheat and flax, of 1882. He is raising grain and stock. Mr Rabe is still single, his mother keeping house for him, aged seventy-six years. He is an officer on the School Board, and is District Clerk.

C. H. SHALLER, farmer and stock dealer, Section 4, P.O. Walnut, is a native of Missouri, born in 1854. His father, Peter, is a native of Germany, born in 1813, and immigrated to America in 1848, locating in Illinois; here he married Miss Mitchell, and soon afterward moved to Missouri, where he broke up and came to Kansas, taking a claim, as did his sons. They lived in a hay shed until they built a stone house; they then began to open up the farm with one pig and a calf to start them in stock. With many backsets and reverses, they persevered, and now have a fine home. Henry began working out when quite young, to get money, and at the same time was making his farm over, raising grain and stock, selling and shipping in 1882, 3,000 bushels of corn before the last of November. In 1879, he commenced shipping and feeding stock; fed fourteen the first season, the next handling 200 head, and in 1882, shipping over 2,000 head, having a partner named Charles Wier, located at Humboldt. C. H. is not married, his parents keeping house for him. Peter Shaller's family consists of eight children—three boys and five girls. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. P. SMALL, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Vietsburgh, is a native of Indiana, born in 1843. He was raised on a farm, and when the war broke out, he enlisted in the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company D, serving three years and seven months, and was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, and returned home. In 1866, Mr. Small married, then settling down on a very fine farm, located on the Blue River, east of Indianapolis; although doing well, he thought to better himself, so came to Kansas, and in October, 1882, bought the Launsberry Farm, containing 187 acres of prairie and rich bottom land, for $3,500; it was well improved when he took possession, but under his system of farming, is becoming the finest in Neosho County. In 1882, his land yielded seventy bushels of corn to the acre. He has a fine piece of timothy meadow doing well, and the best horses in the county, of Norman blood or pedigree. He means to work into stock, having now 100 acres in cultivation His family consists of four boys and one girl.

J. J. SMART, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Vietsburgh, is a native of Jacksonville, Ill., born in 1833; raised in Hancock County, Ill. In 1871, sold his farm in Illinois, and came to Kansas, buying of Mr. Munsen; he improved the claim, and sold in 1880, to Mr. Miller, for $3,700; buying the place he has now, of J. Allen, which consisted of 160 acres; soon afterward, 200 acres of Joseph Markham, having a farm of 360 acres. His sons have adjoining, 160 acres, which they farm. Mr. Smart has prospered in his trades and in farming; most of his farm is rich bottom land, that yields seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre. He also handles stock, having now some fifty head on hand. Mr. Smart married Miss Moody. They have four boys and four girls. He has not been before the public for political office, but has held school offices.

EYNON SMITH, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Chard, native of Pennsylvania, born in 1829. In 1866, Mr. Smith, in company with Holeman, Hilton and Penock, came to Kansas, and took adjoining claims north of where the mission now stands. Mr. Smith settling on Section 1, where he built his cabin, hauling lumber from Linn County; they doubled teams and broke the prairie sod and planted sod corn, he then went to freighting, bringing provisions from Fort Scott. While he was away his wife and family were left in the cabin, and to make it more comfortable chinked it with hay. Their company by day were Indians and wolves at night; by enduring like experiences, they finally made a home, living there till 1869, when Mr. Smith sold for $2,500 and bought his present home for $1,100, he has now 130 acres nicely improved, with eighty acres in cultivation, with fine orchards and buildings. In 1882, he raised sixty bushels of corn to an acre, and crops of wheat, flax, and oats, with great quantities of fruit. Mr. Smith married Miss King. They have six children, two boys and four girls.

L. VAUGHAN, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Walnut, native of Ohio, born in 1815. He was raised a farmer but learned and worked at the carpenter trade; before coming west he lived in Indiana and Illinois. In 1856, he was married to Miss Slack, a native of Merry England, who came to America, in 1854. In 1871, September, they came to Kansas, locating in Crawford County, buying ninety-seven acres from the Gulf Railroad Company, where he lived till 1876, then moving to his present home in Neosho County; the decision of the Court, August 11, 1876, placed his land so that he could enter it, which he did in 1877. He has built up the farm, having now good dwelling and fences, farming in grain and stock, he now retains but eighty acres. They have had six boys and two girls, one son living and working the farm, the girls are all married. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

G. W. WHITE, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Vietsburgh, native of Howard County, Ind., born in 1836. His wife formerly a Miss Jones, married Mr. Bost, and came to Kansas, in 1869, taking a claim and living in the traditional box house, 14x16, and enduring all of the privations of pioneer life. In 1874 Mr. Bost died and she went to Ohio, where she married Mr. White, and in 1876, they came back to Kansas, where she had this farm, and they are now busy in improving it, raising good crops and succeeding well in making a home. They have four children, two girls and two boys.

MRS. A. P. WILLARD, widow, Section 32, P. O. Walnut, is a native of Ohio. She was married to Mr. Willard, in 1861; soon after he enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and veteraned in 1864, being mustered out in 1866, May 4. During his service he had visited home but twice, he now returned and engaged in farming. In March, 1870, they started in a wagon for their home in Kansas, arriving here they stopped at Mr. Penick's until he had his home built, then moved on to the claim which he bought of G. Lamb, where, notwithstanding the difficulties of pioneer life they succeeded. July 16, 1880, Mr. Willard died, leaving his widow with one son and two daughters; her son carries on the farm raising grain and stock. In 1881, Mrs Willard visited her old home in Illinois, and returned in 1882, taking charge of the farm. Mrs. Willard is a member of the Christian Church.

GEO. A. WRIGHT, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Walnut, native of Maryland, born in 1830. Until coming to Kansas, he worked at his trade, that of wagon maker, coming to this State, in 1868, he located his present farm, entering it in 1877, living at first in a house of hay, the first years spent in making their farm were very hard, full of privations and want, but with the characteristic grit of the Kansas pioneer, worked through drouth, famine and plague, being now well established, raising in 1882, sixty bushels of corn to the acre, twenty-four of wheat and fair crops of beans. He has ninety acres in cultivation, the rest in pasture and meadow. Mr. Wright married Miss Allen. They have six children. He belonged to the Settlers' Land League and helped secure their homes. His son, Wm. P. is now Assessor for Grant Township.

BIG CREEK TOWNSHIP.

ELIJAH BROWN, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Chanute, is a native of Missouri, born in 1837. His parents immigrated to Kansas in 1854, bringing a family of nine boys and one girl with them. His father, Isam, took a claim near Iola, Allen County, on Deer Creek, and started to make a farm in the wilderness, surrounded by wild game and Osage and Sac Indians, where they lived until 1857, when a family settled within seven miles, and were considered close; those pioneer years, and experiences, although full of hardships, were the most pleasant of his life. In 1860, they received aid, but got plenty of that, so did not suffer. In 1857, he went to Missouri, and married a Miss Brown, and then located in Allen County, farming until 1865, in the meantime serving in the militia; he then moved to Missouri, but returned to Kansas in 1867, locating in Neosho County, once more a pioneer, bought his claim of Geo. Todd, and commenced plowing and building, his wife making their clothes from the wool their sheep yielded, so with rigid economy, bordering on privation, he has succeeded in establishing himself again. He cultivates seventy-five acres and the rest is in pasture and meadow. The farm is well improved, having a fine orchard with 150 bearing apple trees, raising grain and stock on the farm. Mr. Brown lost his first wife in 1872, and in 1873, married Miss Finch. He has seven children by the first, and three by the last marriage.

S. BARBEE, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Chanute, is a native of Wilson County, Tenn., born in 1833. His father in 1841, moved to Jefferson County, Ill., where Mr. Barbee lived until 1852, when he moved to Sangamon County, coming from there to Kansas in 1859, in company with J. L. Fletcher; after looking the country over, they settled on Big Creek, at this time having on it but the Haldons, Gildens, and one or two others. Mr. Barbee had about $100 and a few household goods, his horses and a few head of cattle. He settled on northeast quarter Section 15, then not surveyed, and for years had more Indians for friends than white men; it seems he moved up the creek into Allen County, where he lost all his stock in 1860, this liked to have ruined him, and in 1865, although he had sold his claim in Allen County, and bought cattle, he had to sell most everything he owned to pay for his land, which was entered under the Fourth Article of the Osage Land Treaty. In 1868 he lost stock to the amount of $400. During the war he was a member of the State Militia, and was in Block House at Humboldt in 1864, but his health gave way, and he was allowed to return home by Capt. Newmen. In 1877, he entered a quarter on the northwest corner of Section 15. He now has ninety-five acres in cultivation, the rest in pasture and meadow. In 1882, he raised good crops of corn, castor beans and flax, with fine orchards, buildings, fences, etc., he is now comfortably fixed. In 1857, Mr. Barbee married Miss Early. They have three boys, the eldest, deceased. In 1877 to 1880, Mr. Barbee served as Township Treasurer, and belongs to the Knights of Honor and the Masons of Chanute.

A. P. GIBSON, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Chanute, is a native of Mercer County, Ill., born in 1838. His early life was spent on the farm, and when the war broke out he enlisted in the Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. When he returned he was senior Captain of the regiment; he then went to farming. In 1859, he had, on a trip to the gold fields of Pike's Peak, passed through Kansas, so in 1870, in company with A. L. Taylor, he settled in Neosho County, Kan., taking or buying a claim of Mrs. Marsh, on a school section, and has experienced the drawback of high taxes levied for building their fine schoolhouses, and during hard years of crop failure would have abandoned his farm, but for the timely help of his father. From a beginning of some few acres of sod breaking and a log cabin, Capt. Gibson has now a farm of 456 acres, and 265 of this is under cultivation, and notwithstanding the bad crops of 1874 and 1881, he has averaged from 1870 to 1883, forty bushels of corn to an acre, going as high as an average of sixty bushels in 1882. He makes a specialty of feeding cattle. He fed this year 131 head, turning off by May 1; this lot weighing on an average 1,500 pounds each, they cost per head $44, and are worth now $90 per head; he has fed them since November 1, 1882. In 1866, Capt. G. married Miss Taylor. They had five children, two deceased. Capt. G. was elected to the House of Representatives in 1875, and is a member of the Knights of Honor of Chanute.

J. H. HANSON, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Odense, Neosho County. Is a native of Madison County, Ohio, born in 1824. He was raised a farmer, and in 1851, moved to Iroquois County, Ill. There farmed and worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1871, he came to Kansas, buying a claim of 160 acres of Mrs. Marsh, on Big Creek. After building his house, he sent for his family, who arrived October 5, 1871. He began with six and a half acres of land broken, now has 100, owning 200 acres. His son William A. owns 160 and James M. eighty acres. They are farming in grain and stock, as well as grading in Short-horns, and giving their attention to tame grasses meadow land. He has always fed a large number of hogs. In 1875, the hogs died of cholera, so he sold his corn that year, but aims to feed it on the farm. In 1846, Mr. Hanson married Miss Gragg. They have six children—five boys and one girl. In 1885, Mr. Hanson enlisted in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and was mustered out in 1866. He was appointed Postmaster of the Odense Postoffice in 1877 holding it since. The postoffice was established in 1874. The Postmaster was N. P. Welsburg, who handed it over to Mr. Hanson.

PLYEL McGUFFEY, farmer, Section 12, P.O. Odense, Neosho County; native of Ohio; born in 1828. As he grew to manhood, and in early life, he was engaged in various lines of business; while in Illinois, was in a saw-mill, but in 1869, closed out his milling interests and came to Kansas with his brother Frank, taking claims and settling on Big Creek. The first year, generally the hardest, was passed by planting rented ground and his sod breaking, from which he got a good yield of corn. The years 1872-73-74 were failures, and he determined to leave Kansas, but raising a fine crop in 1875, he stayed, and has done well since. He now cultivates 130 acres, raising corn, castor beans, oats and broom corn. His son Charles owns 160 acres, which they use as a range for their cattle. In 1853, Mr. McGuffey married Miss Milligan. They have nine children—five boys and four girls.

ALVAN McGUFFEY, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Odense; native of Kentucky; born in 1832. The McGuffeys are of Scotch-Irish descent, and a long-lived race. His grandfather, a native born Scotchman, lived to the advanced age of ninety, and his father died when seventy-eight. In 1870, Mr. McGuffey, in company with a friend, came to Kansas, and he located on his present homestead. Here they lived and bached for eight or nine years, opening the farm, meeting with the checkered experience peculiar to settlers of Kansas, having now 120 acres in cultivation, which produced fine crops of corn, oats, beans and flax, in 1882, also having some very fine meadows of tame grasses. Mr. McGuffey married Mrs. Grady, of Allen County. They have a fine orchard, and the farm is well fenced with hedge and other kinds of fencing.

WILLIAM MILLER, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Chanute; native of Hanover, Germany; born in 1833. In 1848, he immigrated to America with a good German education, but speaking no word of English. He landed in Cincinnati, Ohio, applying himself to farming and learning the language. In 1862, he enlisted in the Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company C, serving his time out. He veteraned, and was mustered out in 1865, and returned to Illinois. In 1867, he came to Kansas in company with Mr. Ewing, taking a claim on Pecan Creek, buying of Widow Adams. He built a cabin, and then gave his attention to a piece of forty acres that had been broken up but was grown over again, so he had to plow and harrow it twice, thus insuring his harvest, which fully repaid him; here they lived, at one time visited a band of Sioux Indians, who were friendly. In 1874, they had the misfortune to lose their cabin and all their household goods by fire, leaving them without anything. They then moved into Mr. Ewing's house, and in 1876, bought his claim, now owning 320 acres, farming in grain and some stock. In 1858, Mr. Miller married Miss Ewing. They have three children—two boys and one girl. Mr. Miller has served as Treasurer and Clerk of the township, and in 1882, was elected County Commissioner. In 1872, Mr. Ewing and he organized their school district.

LYON COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

LYON County is in the fourth tier of counties from Missouri, being in the line of the Great Neosho Valley and nearly at the head waters of that river. The Osage River has its rise in Osage, Wabaunsee and Lyon counties, its branches watering the northeastern sections of the latter district. Eagle, Allen, Dow, Rock, Badger, Plum, Coal and Dry creeks, tributaries of the Neosho River, water thoroughly the central and southern portions of the county, and, to a partial extent, the northwestern. The Cottonwood River, a branch of the Neosho, flows east through its southern central portion. Elm Creek and One Hundred and Forty-second Creek, tributaries of the Osage, and the north and south branches of the Verdigris River, furnish an abundant water supply to the northeastern and southwestern portions of the county. There is also a good supply of springs, water being obtained for drinking purposes at a depth of from twenty to forty feet.

The agricultural reports divide the face of the country as follows:—Bottom land, 15 per cent; upland, 85 per cent; forest (Government survey), 8 per cent; prairie, 92 per cent. The general surface of the country is undulating, the bottom lands varying in width from one half a mile to four miles. The soil generally is composed of a deep, black loam, mellow and rich; the subsoil being porous and impregnated with lime, which accounts for its good grain-growing qualities. Naturally, blue and white limestone abounds, and sufficient sand for building purposes is found. Some pottery and fire clay are reported, but these deposits have not been much developed. A medium quality of surface coal, veins varying from one to two feet, has been discovered in the northeastern and south western portions of the county, cropping out of the creek banks. It has been utilized to some extent in Jackson, Elmendaro and Centre townships.

The average width of the timber belts is one mile. Cottonwood, hackberry, oak, walnut, burr oak, hickory, coffee bean and mulberry comprise the natural varieties of wood. Farmers throughout the county are also doing considerable planting of shade and ornamental trees.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Lyon County is situated in the exact center of the State, north and south, and is almost parallel with the center of population, east and west, being a short distance to the east thereof. It has become, to a great extent, what its early settlers meant it to be, a railroad center and an emporium of trade for Central Kansas. Previous to their exhibit of foresight and determination, a number of settlers had located in the county, but foreseeing the natural advantages of locating at or near the junction of the Neosho and Cottonwood rivers, many of the enterprising pioneers settled in that vicinity. By common consent, however, the very first settler of the county was Charles H. Withington, who located in the extreme northern part of the county, on the old Santa Fe road, a short distance south of what is now Allen Postoffice, Agnes City Township. Mr. Withington was one of the earliest settlers of the State, coming to Kansas in 1846, being gunsmith to the Sac and Fox Indians. Removing to Council Grove five years later, he opened a store for the Santa Fe and Indian trade, and following his old proclivities, when, in June, 1854, he became a resident of Lyon County—then unorganized—he planted himself again on the old Santa Fe road, opening a trading post and becoming the first storekeeper in the county. In 1851 he was appointed United States Mail Agent, with headquarters at Council Grove. He obtained and held the trade of the immigrants who passed along the Neosho Valley, many of them settling within its borders in 1855, '56. His store became known far and wide as the only "commercial establishment" in southern Kansas, outside of the regular Indian posts. Would-be settlers looking for claims, found in Mr. Withington's place of business as good a hotel as the times would afford, and in Mr. Withington himself as accommodating a landlord as his accommodations would allow. In 1857, when the bulk of the early immigration flowed to this county, and for years afterward, Mr. Withington was prominent in all affairs of moment to the county, as will be ascertained by consulting pages which follow. He died at Sacramento, Cal., November 4, 1881. At the time he was stopping with his brother, R. H. In June, 1880, Mr. Withington's wife had preceded him, and his own death was no doubt hastened by his grief over her loss.

In April, 1855, Oliver Phillips settled on One Hundred and Forty-second Creek, and is, without doubt, the second permanent resident of the county. He moved to his present location on Duck Creek, in 1857. Under the Leavenworth Constitution of 1858, Mr. Phillips was elected a representative from the county, and in 1859, was sent as a delegate to the Osawatomie Convention, which organized the Republican party of Kansas. He has been Commissioner of his county, and Assessor repeatedly, and is generally respected.

The next day after Mr. Phillips' arrival, Chris. Ward also located on One Hundred and Forty-second Creek. About the same time came J. S. Pigman, who, in 1857, went into business at Columbia, which had been founded two years before by Mr. Withington and others. In May, 1855, Charles Johnson and James H. Pheanis located on the Cottonwood River. Mr. Johnson still lives on the old homestead. Mr. Pheanis has since sold his farm removed to Emporia, then returned and located on land near his former home. At about the same time David Vangundy settled on the Cottonwood, above its junction with the Neosho River, and John Rosenquist took a claim just below. Joseph Moon and Rev. Thomas J. Addis (a lonesome Free-state man) and his family, increased the number of settlers near the junction. The same year (1855) Lorenzo Dow settled on the creek which bears his name, and, with him, R. H. Abraham, Wm. Grimsley and Thomas Shockley, on Allen Creek; Joseph Hadley, Wm. H. Eikenbery and Joel Haworth, on the Cottonwood, west of the present site of Emporia; Dr. Gregg, Mr. Carver, James Hendricks and others, near the junction; Albert Watkins on One Hundred and Forty-second Creek; John Fowler, on the Cottonwood below Emporia, and G. D. Humphrey and L. H. Johnson on the Neosho, above the present city. Among the settlers of 1856, may be mentioned, Charles N. Link (who located in Douglas County in 1854), Sol. Pheanis (from whom the creek was named), Moses Puckett, Silas Howell, D. Roth, Isaac Cox, Eli Davis, Curtis Hiatt, Andrew Hinshaw, W. J. Carney, Milton Chamness, N. Lockerman, P. W. Manning, Mr. Taylor (from whom the creek was named), and S. G. Brown.

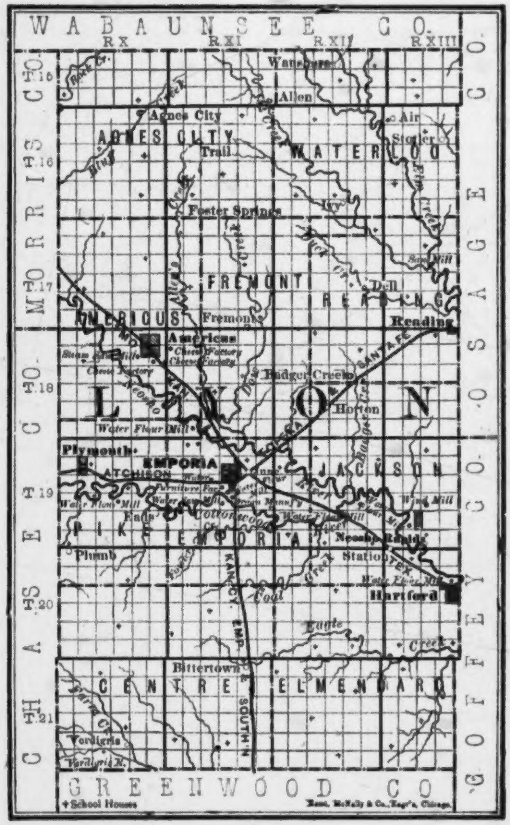

POPULATION.

	1870.	1880.
Agnes City Township	148	948
Americus Township	884	1,906
Center Township	128	848
Elmendaro Township	533	1,444
Emporia City	2,168	4,631
Emporia Township	1,182	2,525
Fremont Township	549	912
(a) Jackson Township	1,079	1,531
Pike Township	693	987
(b) Reading Township	....	715
(c) Waterloo Township	657	884
	8,014	17,326

(a) In 1872, part detached to form Reading.
(b) Organized in 1872, from part of Jackson and Waterloo.
(c) In 1872, part detached to form Reading.

One of those events which seldom happened to disturb the equanimity of the early settlers of Breckinridge County, was the killing of Mrs. Carver, the daughter of David Vangundy, who lived near Neosho Rapids. The settlement in that vicinity was largely composed of the Pro-slavery element, and in September, 1856, a Free-state mob from Topeka, robbing as they went, came to Mr. Carver's house and demanded admission. Being refused, they fired into the building, two of the shots taking effect in the body of Mrs. Carver, who was in bed at the time. The unfortunate young lady, a bride of only a year, died soon after. The mob then continued on their course along the Cottonwood, and before they left this region, visited Columbia, and Mr. Withington's store, at Allen. For the particulars of this raid the reader is referred to the sketch of Neosho Rapids.

In 1857 occurred a great influx of settlers; consequently, as in all new but growing communities, the problem of sufficient mail communication became the uppermost one for immediate solution. During 1855-56 the mail for the Cottonwood and Neosho Valley settlers had been thrown from the Santa Fe stages, and placed in Mr. Withington's hands for distribution. Joseph Hadley then mounted a horse and acted as carrier, the settlers whom he thus accommodated raising the money to pay him for his services. By the summer of 1857 the department still "accommodated" the people of Breckinridge County by giving them an occasional mail from Jefferson City to Council Grove, the post-office for Emporia being at Columbia, three miles below. Besides the irregularity of the mails, there were other reasons why the citizens of the new town of Emporia did not appreciate this arrangement. As was then observed: "We do not feel inclined to trust our letters to the tender mercies of the Pro-slavery residents of Council Grove, and prefer to carry our mail matter by private hands, rather than risk the present uncertainty." But a great cry of distress went up from all the people, whatever their political bendings. The key-note of the cry was "We *must* have mail communication with Topeka." The cry was answered.

Most of the mail was finally ordered sent to Lawrence—box 500—which was brought down to Emporia in "private hands" and deposited in the hotel, where the settlers helped themselves—"with no one to molest or make afraid." The Emporia *News* proposed that a regular semi-weekly mail be established between Emporia and Lawrence—a pony express. The application was refused by the General Government. But in the fall of 1857 John Fowler resigned as Postmaster at Columbia, and the office was removed to Emporia. H. W. Fick became the Postmaster here, and the mail facilities of the county were soon brought into better shape. In August "Dow's weekly hack" commenced to run between Emporia and Topeka, and Walker's hack was put on the road about the same time between Emporia and Lawrence. But even in January, 1858, it is recorded that there were "about three bushels of mail directed to Emporia lying in the Osawatomie office, seventy five miles away, the route from that point being by way of the Sac Agency, Le Roy and Ottumwa." The mail was supposed to be a weekly mail, carried on horseback. Decently regular mail routes were established the next year from Council Grove to Fort Scott, via Emporia; from Butler, Mo., to Council Grove, and from Lawrence to Emporia. In August, 1860, tri-weekly coaches were put on the route between Emporia and Lawrence. By March, 1861, Emporia was receiving tri-weekly mails from Lawrence, semi-weekly from Council Grove and weekly from Topeka, Fort Scott, Cottonwood Falls, Tonawanda and Butler Mo. The growth of the postal service in Emporia and the county is traced elsewhere—the early attempts at establishment being what applies to the topic now being treated.

Another "establishment" of early times, which is of the supremest importance to the pioneer, is the saw mill. The first ones built in this county were in the spring and summer of 1857. Parham & Phelps operated one near Emporia. On the opposite side of the Neosho River, one-half a mile north of Parham's mill, was the mill of Dr. Armour, while eight miles west, on the Cottonwood River, was Joel Hayworth's establishment and six miles below, at the junction, G. D. Humphrey operated one. Mr. Humphrey built and operated the pioneer mill—the firm being afterwards Humphrey & Goodwill. In December, 1858, W. T. Soden purchased from Mr. Link a mill site, with water privilege, about four miles west of Emporia. In 1859 the "American Steam Saw Mill" was in operation on the south side of Cottonwood River, one mile west of its junction with the Neosho, M. M. Baker, proprietor. In the summer of 1860 the county supported seven saw mills, the one at Emporia operated by Britton & Isbell; Dr. Armour owning one a mile north; Joel Haworth on the Cottonwood, seven miles west; M. M. Baker (the American) seven miles east; G. D. Humphrey on the Neosho, at Forest Hill; Mr. Bests, at Waterloo, and Mr. Bywater, at Americus. With the war came the suspension of many of these mills, which suffered with all other industries.

As previously intimated, the sagacious early settlers of Breckinridge County saw at once their natural advantages of position—especially those who located near the junction of the Neosho and Cottonwood rivers. They perceived what a splendid inlet and outlet for railroads the valley of these rivers made, and knew that somewhere near their meeting the future metropolis of the county, and perhaps of central Kansas, must be located. The citizens of Emporia therefore early began the agitation of railroads, which were to run up and down these natural courses.

The first public meeting ever held in Emporia was a Fourth of July celebration, and the third one a public gathering to discuss railroad matters—date, July 21, 1857. The settlers began to arrive early in the day, and had assembled in sufficient numbers by 11 o'clock, A. M., to select a committee on resolutions, consisting of John O. Wattles, of Moneka; W. A. Ela, of Hampden; P. B. Plumb, W. B. Swisher, Abells; A. S. Frazer, and Z. Stubbs, of Breckinridge County. The meeting then adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M., as C. K. Holliday, president of the Topeka & St. Joe Railroad, and Prof. W. Oakley, of the same corporation, were expected to be present and address the gathering. They came and spoke, Col. Holliday delivering an enthusiastic address of nearly an hour's duration, demonstrating the grand importance of securing connection with that road and thus with the chain of iron bands running along the shores of the lakes to the East. A glowing set of resolutions were adopted, delineating the splendid position of Emporia as a natural railroad center and commercial mart for central Kansas. The following "whereas" fairly illustrates the sense of the meeting:

> Emporia, by its central position in Kansas, offers all the advantages for a point of general radiation, as well as a point of termination for the roads entering the Territory from the east, north and south, and to unite and extend onward toward the setting sun, as that proposed from the Kanzas River to the Gulf of Mexico will undoubtedly pass down the Neosho Valley, and that from Jefferson City (*via* Versailles, Clinton and Butler to the State line, thence through Moneka, Hyatt and Central Southern Kansas) will also terminate here, or, passing through, terminate in Santa Fe; and that now being constructed from Hannibal to St. Joe, and from thence to Topeka, will, in all probability, be continued to this point, thus opening the heart of Kansas—which is the heart of the country—to the wealth and commerce of the world.

In the spring of 1864 steps were taken to organize the Neosho Valley Railroad, to run from Fort Riley to Emporia, *via* Council Grove. It soon became evident, however, that the A., T. & S. F. road, of which it was to be a branch, would make the line quite an insignificant adjunct to the main route. In April, 1864, the Neosho Valley Association was formed, composed of citizens from Woodson, Coffey, Lyon and Riley counties—Judge Bent, president. Its object was to obtain control of the land grant which had been voted the A., T. & S. F.—every alternate section, for ten sections in width on each side of the road—and make the Neosho Valley & Fort Gibson road a branch of the U. P. Senator Lane introduced the bill extending the Neosho Valley line to Fort Riley; also making Emporia the terminus of the Lawrence & Wakarusa road. An amendatory act was passed in June, covering these points and making the Valley road a branch of the Union Pacific. Thus originated the M. K. & T. road, now the Missouri Pacific. Although $125,000 bonds were voted by the county in September, 1865, to aid in the construction of the Lawrence & Emporia line, the bonds were not issued and no work was done. In May, 1867, the Topeka & Emporia Company was formed, and in June, 1869, $200,000 bonds were voted to the A., T. & S. F., and the road was completed to Emporia in July, 1870. Two years previous to this "happy consummation"—in June, 1867,—the county voted the M. K. & T. R. R. Co. (the old Neosho Valley) $200,000 in bonds, and that line was built through the county in 1869-70. The two roads intersect each other at Emporia, the Missouri Pacific entering the county from Americus Township, running southeast, and making its exit by way of Jackson Township. Its principal stations are Americus, Neosho Rapids and Hartford. The A., T. & S. F. passes from Reading Township, in a southwesterly direction, to Emporia, where it bends directly to the west, the principal stations being Reading and Plymouth. The Kansas City, Emporia & Southern, and the Kansas City & Emporia lines may be said to lie in the near future. The charter of the Kansas City & Emporia road dates from January, 1881. In September, 1882, Jackson Township voted $20,000 in bonds to aid in its construction. Its course is surveyed for nearly an air line between the two points. Some grading has already been done in Osage County.

By the spring of 1860 the population of the county had reached 3,500, but during this year a series of misfortunes occurred, which checked its progress for years. That long and discouraging drought commenced in the fall of 1859, and for all practical purposes no rain fell until October 26, 1860. The county had scarcely any development in agriculture, and the settlers had the scantiest of stocks on hand to meet such an unforeseen crisis. Many of them became completely disheartened and returned to the East. During the winter and spring those who had remained were relieved from actual suffering; but the long-to-be-remembered drought of 1860 had a demoralizing effect not only upon the county then, but upon its future prospects. The heavy taxes of this fall and the war coming in the spring of 1861 with all its train of "set-backs," crushed Breckinridge County, for the time, almost to the ground. And the effects of the war were necessarily felt by sections which responded the most generously to the call for troops. The first company which left this county was the "Emporia Guards," in May, 1861. They were commanded by Capt. W. F. Cloud, and joined their regiment at Lawrence. They did good service, fighting bravely at Wilson's Creek. A. J. Mitchell raised an artillery company also. In the fall of 1862 P. B. Plumb raised a company of 150 men for service in the Eleventh Regiment. In 1864 the Lyon County Militia assisted in the campaign against Price. The mention of these organizations does not include the enlistments of those who joined other commands by ones, twos, threes and dozens. Lyon County acquitted herself heroically, and had the brave man, whose name she assumed, lived until the end of the Rebellion, he would have applauded her war record.

Many men from Lyon County also served against the bushwhackers and the Indians of the West. The most noted raid ever accomplished by the former in this vicinity, and which resulted in the shocking death of an old and respected resident of the county, occurred July 3, 1862, and is of such an unusually bold a nature that an account is extracted from the *Emporia News*:

> It will be remembered that some few weeks ago we gave the particulars of the killing of an old man named Anderson by Judge A. I. Baker. Baker had branded Anderson and his two sons, Bill and Jim, as belonging to a band of horse thieves; and for this and perhaps one or two other reasons, which it is not necessary to make public, Anderson sought his life, and was shot by Baker in self-defense. At the same time, a Mexican, one of the band of horse thieves and desperadoes to which the Andersons belonged, was hung by a mob. Bill Anderson was arraigned on the charge preferred by Baker and bailed out. He swore vengeance on Baker and others and left the country. It was supposed at the time—and the awful tragedy which we are about to relate proves the supposition to have been true—that they had gone to Missouri to join Quantrell.
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> On Thursday evening, the 3rd of July, at 8 or 9 o'clock, Bill Anderson, Jim Anderson, Lee Griffin (another of the gang which had left), accompanied by two others, one of them supposed to be Quantrell himself, arrived at the residence of Judge Baker, on the Santa Fe road, when one of their company proceeded to his house and reported himself as a lone traveler, and told Baker he wished to procure some whisky. Baker went to his store, a short distance from his residence, to get the whisky, and when in the act of going into the cellar the other four members of the gang rushed in and discharged several pistols at him, two of them taking effect in his body. Baker reeled upon the steps, drew his revolver and fired into the crowd, hitting Jim Anderson in the thigh, but not seriously wounding him. Baker fell into the cellar in an expiring condition. A young man named Segur, a brother-in-law of Baker's, was present and was shot and thrown into the cellar with him. The cut-throats supposed this latter gentleman to be Elisha Goddard, of Americus, against whom they had a grudge for taking a prominent part in the hanging of their comrade, the Mexican, and against whom they had sworn vengeance. They then closed the door and piled boxes and barrels upon it, and set them afire. Baker, who was in the agonies of a horrible death, reached over his hand and bade Segur farewell, saying, "I am going." Young Segur

although mortally wounded, recollected a back window in the cellar, and through this he mustered strength to escape from the horrible fate of burning to death. He lived about twenty-four hours after his escape. Judge Baker's head, arms and legs were literally burned to ashes. A portion of the body was saved from burning by some object which had fallen upon it during the conflagration. The devils then set fire to the remainder of his property, consisting of a large stone dwelling, several outhouses, a carriage, etc. They also stole two fine horses.

* * * * * * * * * * *

After they had completed their hellish work at this point, the murderers started towards Missouri, on the Santa Fe road, committing depredations and stealing horses at every point which they passed. After leaving Baker's, the first settler is a man called Dutch Henry, and whom they robbed of clothing and money.

They then went to the residence of C. H. Withington, of Allen, and, after placing all the men about the premises under arrest, they demolished a saloon, knocking the proprietor down with a pistol and setting fire to his house. Owing to the lumber being green, the building did not burn. Jim Anderson seemed determined upon killing our friend Withington, but his life was spared through the intercession of Quantrell and Bill Anderson, the former of whom Mr. W. recognized, having been somewhat acquainted with him a few years ago in Missouri. Here they stole three horses belonging to the Kansas City, & Santa Fe Mail Company, and a rifle belonging to Mr. Withington. They stayed at Allen until nearly daylight. When they started they took the prisoners with them, and on releasing them Quantrell is reported to have said something in this wise: "Gentlemen, we now have possession of Kansas, and if I had time I would issue a proclamation. But I will only say this much: Let it be remembered that Quantrell disturbs no man who minds his own business."

At Elm Creek they fired into the house of a Mr. Jacoby, who had taken some part in getting them arrested. It was their intention to have killed this gentleman, but a Santa Fe train, which was encamped near Jacoby's residence, saved his life. At the next station they stole two more horses, belonging to the Kansas City & Council Grove Stage Company. From this place they proceeded on down the road, avoiding Burlingame, and threatening a gentleman near that place, that if the people of that village disturbed the property of Hollam Rice—who, as those who have traveled the road between here and Lawrence, will recollect, kept a kind of a stopping place at Dragoon Creek, near Burlingame, and who lately left for Iowa, because of his supposed complicity with this band of horse-thieves—they would lay that town in ashes. At 110 creek they compelled Mr. Harris to get breakfast for them in double-quick time, threatening to blow his brains out if he did not do so They left there a little after daylight, and were probably in Missouri by noon of that day.

In the fall of 1860, previous to the war, came the grasshopper raid; in June, 1866, after the war, came the freshets, damaging thousands of dollars' worth of property. These six years, from 1860 to 1866, may be designated Lyon County's unfortunate period, but soon after that she took a fresh and more vigorous start. Railroads were built, crops were moderately good, and by 1870 her population had increased to 8,014. The earthquake of April 24, 1867, cannot be called either a retarding or a fostering influence. It shook up the county, generally, for about fifteen seconds, and created such a panic in the Normal School, at Emporia, that several of the scholars were bruised while attempting to make too hasty an exit down stairs. So endeth the first earthquake.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The Territorial Legislature of 1855 organized Breckinridge County, attaching it to Madison County for civil, criminal and military purposes. It was named to honor Vice-President Breckinridge. The county seat of Madison County was Columbia, situated one and a half miles southeast of Emporia, and founded during this year by the first settler in Breckinridge County, Charles H. Withington, assisted by T. S. Huffaker and Wm. D. Harris, the other two incorporators. The bogus statutes which brought Breckinridge County into being, fixed the terms of the United States District Court in 1855, on the second Thursday of October, and in the county of Madison on the third Thursday of October. During and after the year 1856 the terms of court in Breckinridge County were to commence on the third Mondays of July and December. Saunders W. Johnson was Judge of the Third District, but held no court until December, 1858.

These same bogus laws of 1855 made the County Commissioners to consist of the Probate Judge and two other members chosen by the Legislature. A Sheriff was also to be elected, and all were to hold their offices until the general election in 1857. The Commissioners appointed the Clerk, Treasurer, Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables. On the 25th of August, 1855, the Legislature elected the following officers for Breckinridge County: Probate Judge, T. S. Huffaker; Commissioners, Harmon B. Elliot and Charles H. Withington; Sheriff, John B. Foreman. John Ratliff was appointed Clerk. These were the first officers for what is now Lyon County. Only a few meetings were held by the Commissioners, Columbia being out of their way, and furthermore the troubles of 1856 interfered with them. In 1855 Mr. Withington was elected to the Council and Arthur I. Baker to the House. They were Free-state men and the Legislature Pro-slavery; they never obtained their seats. The next set of county officers consisted of Mr. Baker, of Agnes City, Probate Judge; C. Columbia and C. H. Withington, Commissioners; and Elisha Goddard, Sheriff, appointed by the Legislature. This occurred February 17, 1857, and at the same time Breckinridge was detached from Madison County, and Agnes City, the residence of Judge Baker, was declared the county seat.

But the first regular convention for the nomination of county officers was held at Americus, September 26, 1857. The action of its members gave dissatisfaction to a number, and a rival ticket was put in the field by the convention which met at Kansas Center, October 1. The voting was done *viva voce*, the election being held October 6, and the Americus ticket triumphed. It was: A. I. Baker, Probate Judge; E. Goddard, Sheriff; N. S. Storrs, Treasurer; Clerk and Recorder, C. V. Eskridge; Surveyor, — Voke; Coroner, W. B. Swisher; H. W. Fick and William Grimsley, Commissioners.

Prior to this election, the people had not generally recognized the authority of the county officers; and the organization of the county into municipal townships, and the regular discharge of official business dates from this time.

Dating from this year (1857), when the influx of immigration was at its height, was the agitation to annex three miles of Madison County to Breckinridge. In February, 1859, a bill was passed by the Legislature, making the change. Although the Legislature had made this addition to the original territory of Breckinridge County, which was twenty-four miles square, a mass convention of the newly-attached "three-mile strip" assembled at Columbia, the old county seat, and resolved that as the Governor ignored the change and would refuse to commission officers elected, they deemed it inexpedient then to organize. But their fears were soon dispelled, and the three-mile strip became a part of the county, politically as well as territorily. In March, 1859, four new townships were formed, and Cottonwood and Emporia extended south to the new county line.

It was during 1858-59 that the bitterest fight occurred between Americus and Emporia over the location of the county seat. Emporia desired to postpone the settlement of the question, until the southern portion of the county should acquire the "three-mile strip." But the advocates of Americus brought the matter to a vote in October, 1858, and their town was declared the county seat by a majority of fourteen. But there were still doubts as to the legality of the submission; so that although the Board of Supervisors made all the preliminary arrangements, in March, 1859, to build a jail and court house at Americus—and as was facetiously observed, in the "Morisco style of artitecture"—"Spanish castle" style—the order was rescinded during the next month.

The first meeting of the United States District Court, Judge Elmore presiding, was held in Americus, December 20, 1858. It was to have been held at Agnes City, but between the date of notice and time of assembling, the change in the county seat had occurred. The term lasted two days, the cases tried being mostly for trespassing on school lands. The petit jurors were: C. F. Oakfield, R. W. Stevenson, William J. Carney, Van R. Holmes, E. P. Bancroft, Emporia Township; Zimri Stubbs, E. Yeakley, William McClelland, Benjamin Wright, C. H. Dake, Fleming Smith, Americus; R. H. Best, Albert Watkins, John Wayman, Leonard Bush, Kansas Center; John Lohr, Mathias Friel, David Riddle, N. W. Douglas, Agnes City; Eli Davis, Samuel McVey, David Roth, George W. Evans and William Holsinger, Cottonwood. Grand Jurors: R. W. Cloud, William Wendell, Robert Best, Oliver Phillips, Kansas Center Township; J. O. Hyde, William Perry, G. M. Walker, Leigh McClung, Emporia; Dempsey Elliott, George Rees, John Conner, William McCulloch, Americus; Matthew McCormick, James Jackson, Messrs. Morgan and Moon, Cottonwood; George Lea, William C. Anderson, G. D. Griffith, Agnes City.

The second term of court was also held in Americus, closing March 21, 1859. William C. Luineker was acquitted on a charge of larceny, and the indictments for trespasses on school lands, and for selling liquor without a license, were held by Judge Elmore to be fatally defective, being accordingly quashed.

But although a court house was not erected in Americus, it continued to be regarded as the county seat, up to the time of the general election of 1860, held November 6. Emporia received 384 votes for the honor, Americus, 141; Fremont, 73; Breckenridge Center, 14; Forest Hill, 1. This election put an end to the contest.

Among the early-day towns which figured considerably in 1858, 1859 and 1860, may be mentioned Fremont, Waterloo and Forest Hill. As is above noticed, they were competitors for the county seat. Fremont was laid out in 1857, eight miles north of Emporia, and at one time had attained to almost the dignity of a village. William B. Swisher was President of the Town Company. The town soon contained about a dozen houses, a good general store and several shops. Fremont is now farming land, and no trace is left of Emporia's former competitor. Waterloo was laid out in 1858 by W. H. Mickel, fifteen miles northeast of Emporia. Mr. Mickel kept a hotel for several years, and the town grew to contain four or five other buildings. Travelers passing over the old State road between Lawrence and Topeka, patronized Brother Mickel to some extent, but the place never grew in an alarming degree. Forest Hill, another competitor for the county seat, gave up the ghost in 1860, although even then it contained only a few buildings. The "town" was situated on the high land on the east side of the Neosho, nearly opposite the junction, being laid out in 1858.

The next important event in the general history of Breckinridge County, was the cutting of Madison County in two; attaching the northern twelve miles to this county, and the southern portion to Greenwood. This was done at the last session of the Territorial Legislature in 1861. There was considerable opposition, as the measure completely annihilated Madison County, but the legality of the act was soon sustained by the State Supreme Court, to which an appeal had been taken. This made the county thirty-nine miles long.

In February, 1862, the bill changing the name from Breckinridge to Lyon County received the Governor's signature. It was named in honor of the hero of Wilson's Creek, who had met his untimely death during the previous August.

The other changes in the limits of Lyon County, which have fashioned it to its present shape and dimensions are thus detailed in the history prepared by Jacob Stotler, editor of the *News*, from which, and from whom, much of the material here presented is taken: "In the legislative session of 1863 a law was passed detaching from Lyon County two miles in width of territory on the west side, from the south line of our county as far north as the north line of Chase County. In 1864 an act was passed detaching two miles in width of territory, on the west side of our county, from the line between Ranges 17 and 18 to the north line of the county, and attaching the same to Morris County, thus straightening the west line of the county and leaving it twenty-two miles wide. It contains 858 square miles, or 549,978 acres of land." Its boundaries are now as follows: "Commencing on the west line of Osage County, at the corners to Sections 14, 15, 22 and 23, of Township 15, south of Range 13 east; thence west on section lines and the south line of Wabaunsee County to the east line of Range 9 east; thence south, along said range line to the north line of Township 22 south; thence east on said township line to section line between second and third tier of sections in Range 13 east; thence north on section lines and the west lines of Coffee and Osage counties to place of beginning."

The State officers who have represented Lyon County, will be found in their appropriate place in the general State history. The present county officers, November, 1882, are as follows: Probate Judge, L. B. Kellogg; County Attorney, J. W. Feighan; County Clerk, William F. Ewing; Clerk of the District Court, J. G. Traylor; Superintendent of Schools, J. E. Klock; Treasurer, Joseph Ernst; Sheriff, Thomas L. Ryan; Coroner, J. D. Davison; Register of Deeds, William F. Chalfant; Surveyor, Robert Milliken; Superintendent of the Poor, E. Brown.

In March, 1866, the people voted on the question whether they should, or should not, erect a suitable building in Emporia, for the accommodation of the county officers. The result of the election, 327 to 164, showed that some of the old feeling of rivalry still lingered in the breasts of Americus, Waterloo and Agnes City. The building, a plain two story stone structure, was completed during the winter of 1867-68, at a cost of $19,795.

In 1875, at the general election, the people of the county declared most emphatically that they did not want any addition to the court house building.

The County Poor Farm is situated one mile southwest of Emporia. It comprises eighty acres of land, and a substantial two story brick building, used as a Poor House. The entire property is valued at $6,000. The farm is in the trustworthy charge of E. Brown, and the inmates are given all possible comforts.

SCHOOLS AND COUNTY SOCIETIES.

The first school in the county was opened by Rev. G. W. Torrence, in the summer of 1858. In October of that year, Miss Mary Jane Watson opened a free school in Emporia, and about the same time O. A. Tripp taught at Forest Hill, and W. E. Dennison at Fremont. These were among the earliest schools in the county.

In November, 1867, G. C. Morse, the County Superintendent of Schools, made his first annual report, from which are taken the following figures: In the thirty-four districts, containing schools, there were twenty-six male and twenty-five female teachers. The amount of State school funds belonging to the county was $1,271.64; county fund, $624.75. Of the 34 districts, 25 possessed school buildings, 9 stone, 10 frame, 6 log. Total number of school average, 1,823; attending, 1,195. The value of the school property was $18,685.

As a contrast the following facts are taken from the report of the County Superintendent, for 1882: Lyon County is divided into 97 school districts, in which 148 teachers are employed. Of the 6,026 people of school age 4,859 are in attendance. The average monthly wages of teachers are, male, $35.72; female, $30.70. The total value of school property is now $108,990, and this amount is soon to be increased by the erection of buildings in districts Nos. 57, 64, 92 and 93, and in the city of Emporia.

The first attempt to organize a county agricultural society, was made in 1860, but after publishing a premium list, it became defunct. July 4, 1863, another attempt was made, and a society organized at Emporia, with the following officers: R. H. Abraham, Pres.; E. Borton, Sec'y, and A. Gillett, Treas. After holding one fair, September 28, 29, 30, 1866, the society disbanded. In January, 1868, a re-organization was made, but soon shared the fate of its predecessors. August 8, 1871, the Emporia and Lyon County Mechanical Stock Association, now known as the Lyon County Agricultural Society, was incorporated, with a capital stock of $100,000. Corporators: E. R. Holderman, C. H. North, P. B. Plumb, H. C. Cross, T. C. Watson, J. S. Cleveland, and N. Spicer. The society purchased a forty-five acre tract of land, one and one-half miles west of the city, and have made improvements from time to time. Among the many buildings are the main hall, 20x60, and floral hall, 25x60 feet. Present Directors: J. F. Stratton, J. A. Moore, J. M. Griffith, P. G. Hallburg, L. T. Heritage, W. B. Ross, E. Borton, L. L. Halleck and W. T. Soden. Officers: J. F. Stratton, Pres.; J. A. Moore, Vice-Pres.; J. M. Griffith Treas.; W. R. Griffith, Sec'y.

County Horticultural Society was organized in February, 1871, with about twenty members. During the first year 150 members were enrolled. First officers: Prof. A. D. Chambers, of Hartford, Pres.; E. W. Cunningham, of Emporia, Treas.; R. Milliken, of Emporia, Sec'y. First fair was held in the summer of 1872. The flora of the county receives special attention. Present officers: R. Milliken, Pres.; J. G. Klock, Vice-Pres.; R. J. Rudisell, Treas.; Mrs. J. F. Stratton, Sec'y.

Lyon County Medical was organized April, 1882, with eight members. Officers: Dr. W. W. Hibben, Pres.; Dr. J. W. Trueworthy, Vice-Pres.; Dr. G. W. Frost, Sec'y and Treas. Board of Censors: Drs. L. D. Jacobs, J. W. Filkins and J. J. Wright. Regular meetings are held the first Tuesday of each month at Emporia.

STATISTICS.

George H. Rees made the first assessment of property in the fall of 1858. But his returns were so partial that they are useless, as are also those of 1859. From the figures returned in 1860, however, it is ascertained that the 190,488 taxable acres of land in the county were valued at $566,276; town lots, $66,212; personal property, $147,503—total, $779,991. In 1861, the total valuation was $693,030; 1862, $886,037; 1864, $1,085,320; 1874, $3,889,680. In 1875, the population of the county had increased to 9,542; in 1878 to 15,634.

The statistics for 1882 make the following exhibit: Taxable land in county, $2,359,999 (town lots, personal and railroad property in Emporia, $1,332,142 51); other property in county, $2,804,972 53—total, $5,164,971.53. The total population of the county, exclusive of Emporia City which has 7,000, is 11,660. In the spring of 1882, there were planted 73,836 acres of corn, 3,992 of oats and 6,671½ of millet and Hungarian. On March 1, 1882, 203,211 bushels of old corn was on hand. Agnes City, Americus and Fremont, the "cheese" townships, manufactured 71,708 lbs. of that article during the year. The county turned out 359,712 lbs of butter, and sold poultry and eggs to the value of $11,825. In the county are 8,111 horses, 41,356 cattle, 29,179 sheep and 15,808 swine.

EMPORIA.

The advantages of natural position which led to the location of Emporia, as a town, have already been noticed. When the settlers of 1857 commenced to pour into the county, the time had arrived for the choosing of some site upon which a settlement could be formed and a town developed. Accordingly the town of Emporia was located in February, 1857, its proprietors being P. B. Plumb, of Emporia, and Gen. G. W. Deitzler, G. W. Brown, Lyman Allen and Columbus Hornsby, of Lawrence. Although a young man at the time—not having reached his majority—and although now a man who has not reached middle age, Mr. Plumb was and is regarded as one of the principal founders of Emporia. And the young Ohioan did not stop in his upward course, but during the war, then but a young man, made his record; previous to which he had been admitted to the bar. A member of the House of Representatives in 1862, 1866 and 1867; Speaker during his second year; a leading business man and banker; United States Senator in 1877—Mr. Plumb is a balanced and broad-minded man. This diversion seems necessary.

C. V. Eskridge was appointed agent of the company, for the sale of its property and to look after its general business interests. John Hammond erected the first building upon the town site, a one and a half story wooden structure, 12x16 feet, occupied as a boarding-house. When Mr. Hammond first came to Emporia he was alone, and as there luckily happened along J. H. Clapp and wife from New York, looking up a claim, he engaged the lady to cook for him. She was the first lady who set foot upon the town site. The hotel was generally crowded to its utmost capacity. The building was used for religious services, educational purposes, was county headquarters, broker's office—and what not? It finally outlived its usefulness, as the town grew, and was moved on to Geo. R. Bartsch's farm in Waterloo Township.

Although the Town Company's Hotel—the Emporia House—and the store of Hornsby & Fick were commenced at about the same time, the latter was completed first, and is therefore the second building erected in Emporia. C. V. Eskridge was a clerk in the store, and finally owned it. Upon the resignation of John Fowler, Postmaster of Columbia, in the fall of 1857, Mr. Fick was appointed the first Postmaster of Emporia. When the Emporia House was completed Mr. Hammond took possession of it, but after running it for a few months, resigned in favor of Mrs. Elizabeth Storrs, who therefore may be considered the first regular landlady of Emporia. Mr. Hammond's boy, Daniel, who came with the family from Dayton, Ohio, then four years old, was the first child who "located" on the town site. While the *News* was erecting its building, the Emporia House served as its printing office, its first number being set up in an upper chamber thereof.

The fourth structure erected was the old *News* building, which stands in the rear of the block now occupied by that establishment. It was used, in its time, as residence, postoffice, bank, furniture factory, city hall, church, hardware store, etc., being the office of the *News* for fourteen years.

In the first number of the *Kansas News*, June 7, 1857, the following description is given of Emporia, then only three months of age:

> Emporia is situated between the Neosho and Cottonwood creeks, six miles above their junction. To the west it gradually rises for a distance of several miles. On the north and south are large belts of the finest timber, along the Neosho and Cottonwood, while the various smaller streams emptying into them at this point, all well timbered, serve to make it one of the best timbered regions in Kanzas. Coal and building stone are found here in abundance. Emporia was located in March last. About the first of April, the erection of a large hotel was commenced by the town company, which has just been completed. A commodious store house has just been erected and filled with goods, and another is in process of erection. A large saw and grist mill, with lath and shingle machines attached, is about being put up on the town site. Another large saw-mill is in process of construction one half a mile distant. There is at present one saw-mill in operation near the junction, six miles distant, which has furnished the lumber used in the erection of the buildings now on the town site. There is also another saw-mill eight miles above, on the Cottonwood, which is in operation.
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> No intoxicating drinks are allowed to be sold on the town site. The two following features we copy from the contract of the proprietors: "The parties bind themselves to each other that in every sale or donation of any portion of the land which may be selected or located for a town site, they will sign no deed of sale, release, gift, grant or lease to the same, without a provision in such deed of sale, release, gift, grant or lease, that the lessee shall not make, store, sell or give away, *to be used as a beverage*, any malt or spirituous liquors on such premises so sold or conveyed away, and that any violation of such provisions shall be a forfeiture of all the rights which said purchaser, donee, grantee or tenant shall have acquired to said premises. And the said parties further agree that they will also prohibit in all deeds and conveyances, as above, and bind purchasers to extend the same provisions to their assignees, that no house shall be allowed to be occupied for gambling purposes on any of the lots of the said town; and any gambling for money, or otherwise, by which anything shall be lost or won, on said premises, with the knowledge and counsel of the purchaser, shall be a forfeiture of the right which said purchaser, donee, grantee or tenant shall have acquired to said premises."
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> The lots are 130 feet deep and 50 feet front, excepting on commercial streets, where they are but 25 feet front. The principal streets are 100 feet broad—the others eighty feet. Building is progressing as fast as the supply of lumber will admit, and as soon as the mills now being constructed are put into operation, the progress will be much greater. Several stone buildings have been contracted for, to be built this summer. The country around here is fast filling up with an energetic, industrious and intelligent population, who will develop the rich resources of this fertile region, and make it the centre of wealth and intelligence.

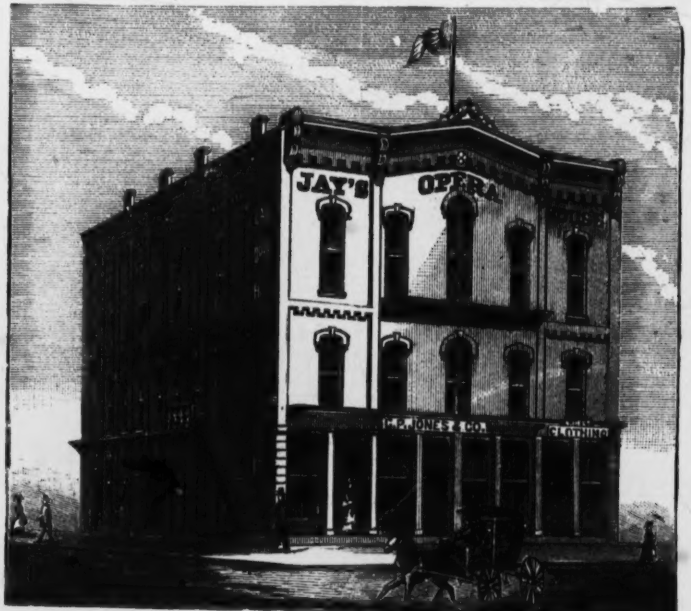

JAY'S OPERA HOUSE.

During all of the year 1857, settlers continued to arrive at Emporia, and building operations were brisk. Mr. Parham, a druggist from Leavenworth, and Mr. Phelps, a Michigan man, were among the new arrivals, and built a saw-mill, located just north of the present Normal School building. I[illegible]he summer of this year, railroad matters, religious matters, educational to[illegible] and mail troubles, besides the actual development of business enterprises, all served to agitate the young Emporia. The Baptists and Methodists held services in the old hotel office. The third public meeting (as elsewhere detailed) ever held in the town, was a railroad convention which assembled in June. Mail facilities were abominable, and the citizens of Emporia insisted on having a school. That the discussion had an effect is evident from the fact that Rev. G. C. Morse and lady opened the "Emporia Academy" in April, 1858, but the first free school was that taught by Miss Mary Jane Watson, in October. In December, 1859, the first school district was organized in Emporia. Its Directors were Col. F. W. Cloud, C. C. Dodge, and Ed. Borton. In 1862, C. V. Eskridge, then a member of the Legislature, secured the passage of a special act, authorizing Emporia District No. 1 to issue bonds, in the amount of $6,000, for the purpose of erecting a school building. The bonds were issued and sold, and with the proceeds thereof a building was erected, which, at the time, was considered the finest common-school building in the State outside of Leavenworth. At the following session of the Legislature, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, seeing how successfully the measure worked, recommended that this special act be made the basis of a general law. This was done, and is now an important part of the general educational system of Kansas, which dates from that year, 1863.

Emporia continued to grow materially, as well as in religious and educational directions, and one prime cause of her prosperity was that the town company reserved a certain number of lots, from those not drawn, for donation to persons desirous of making improvements. Emporia must have a town hall commensurate with her importance, but, as events proved, not at once. Although a "Town Hall Company" was formed, with C. C. Slocum as president, in February, 1858, it is stated that "enough money could not be raised to lay the foundation." In December, of this year, the town site was pre-empted, and the town company gave settlers deeds for their lots.

On February 6, 1865, Emporia, which then contained a population of about 500, was granted the privilege of sloughing off her township organization and assuming the form of a village government. The trustees were: R. M. Ruggles, chairman; J. C. Fraker, John L. Catterson, William Clapp and John Hammond. In April, 1870, the first municipal election was held, at which H. C. Cross was chosen mayor of the new city of the second class. For particulars in regard to the municipal history of Emporia, the reader is referred to pages which follow, as also to the growth of her present school system, establishment of banks, and general advancement in all the lines of modern life.

The M. K. & T. Railroad reached Emporia December 22, 1869, and the A. T. & S. F. July 21, 1870.

In preceding pages an attempt has merely been made to present the most salient facts connected with the growth of Emporia—merely as a preface to the details which follow. The city is now prosperous and fair to look upon, containing costly churches, an ably conducted State Normal School, good churches, a daily press even in advance of a population of 6,000 people, banking institutions which have become noted throughout the State for their substantial and "unfailing" qualities, first-class hotels and business houses—and the particulars regarding all these topics, and many more, appear in succeeding pages.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

As will be seen elsewhere, Emporia was first incorporated as a village February 6, 1865. In April, 1870, it was created, under the laws of the State, a city of the second class, and divided into four wards. The first city officers as elected and appointed were: Mayor, H. C. Cross; Councilmen, E. Borton, L. N. Robinson, W. W. Williams, C. V. Eskridge, R. D. Thomas, C. Wheelock, F. Hirth, Geo. W. Fredericks; Police Judge, E. W. Cunningham; Clerk, H. W. McCune; Treasurer, S. B. Riggs; Engineer, —— Wilson; Attorney, P. B. Plumb; Marshal, W. A. Randolph. The following named gentlemen have occupied the office of Mayor: 1870, H. C. Cross; 1871-2, William Jay; 1873, No es Spicer; 1874, J. R. Graham; 1875, John Bay; 1876, Thomas Morrison; 1877-8, J. S. Watson; 1879-80, D. S. Gilmore; 1881-2, D. W. Eastman.

Present city officers: Mayor, D. W. Eastman; Councilmen, J. R. Walkup, J. Bay, T. H. Lewis, N. B. Ireland, J. W. Thacher, J. B. Halleck, J. A. Moore, C. P. Theis; Clerk, E. M. Forde; Treasurer, H. Dunlap; Attorney, J. Jay Buck; Police Judge, J. R. Barnes; Marshal, M. Burgle; Constables, T. Johnson, L. R. Vernon.

Prior to the opening of the Holly system of water works in the city, an efficient fire department was organized, and a chemical fire engine, hose, reels, etc., were purchased. The department, when occasion demands, is always on duty, and aided with an abundant supply of water, bids defiance to conflagrations.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Holly Water Works.—The first official action taken by the city in relation to a system of water works was June 2, 1879, when the feasibility of the project was discussed. October 25, 1879, a special election was ordered held for the purpose of voting $50,000 in bonds for the water works. The election was not held until November 4, 1879, when the bonds were carried by 464 for to 140 against. A special committee on location, appointed in December, 1879, reported in favor of locating on the Neosho River. The report was adopted by the Council. January 8, 1880, it was decided to locate on the Cottonwood River. January 15, 1880, a final decision was made and the works located on their present location. Work on the project was immediately commenced, and completed and opened June 17, 1880, at a cost of $66,893.17. Number of feet of main used, 62,781; number of gallons of water pumped annually, 62,000,000; estimated daily consumption, winter months, 151,200 gallons; summer months, 240,000 gallons. The city is at present well supplied with the water privilege, which is constantly increasing.

Postoffice.—Was established in the fall of 1857, H. W. Fick being appointed first Postmaster. He was succeeded by Joseph A. Fuller, who held the office until April, 1861, when he was succeeded by Jacob Stotler. In October, 1864, Mrs. E. Trask received the appointment, and was Postmistress until October 8, 1874, when Jacob Stotler, the present official in charge, resumed control. In 1876, the office was reduced from a second to a third class office, but in 1877, was re-instated as an office of the second class. Since 1876, the postoffice business has steadily increased. It was made a money order office, September 9, 1867, the first order being purchased by the "P. M. S;" 321 orders were issued the first year. In 1881, the total amount of cash received on money orders was $80,225.98; amount of money orders paid, $79,873.73; total of money order business, $160,109.71. The amount of postoffice business transacted is an index to the general prosperity of the city.

Masonic Temple.—Prominent among the many handsome buildings in the city, is the new Masonic Temple, for which the foundations were laid in the fall of 1881. A building committee composed of C. V. Eskridge, L. D. Jacobs, F. W. Hirth, J. M. Steele and W. W. Hibben, was appointed, and $8,000 raised by issuing certificates of indebtedness on the faith of the lodges in the city, and by other means. The building, which is a three-story brick, 51x75 feet, was completed in December, 1882, and cost in the neighborhood of $25,000. The hall to be used by the Masons is located on the third floor and has an area of 1,150 square feet.

Maple Wood Cemetery.—Is located one and one-half miles northwest of the city on a commanding elevation, from which a beautiful view may be had in all directions. In 1859, this site for a cemetery was purchased by the Odd Fellows and Masons. In 1867, the Odd Fellows caused a survey of fifteen acres to be made. Since the first purchase was made, additional land has been secured, making the present site consist of forty acres. About $2,500 has been spent in improvements by the Order, and it is estimated that $20,000 has been laid out in improvements by private individuals. The grounds are now controlled by the Odd Fellows' societies of Emporia.

THE PRESS.

The Kansas News was established by Hon. P. B. Plumb, its first number being issued June 6, 1857. At this time Emporia had but three unfinished buildings. The *News* was one of the pioneer papers of the then Territory of Kansas, and was twelve years in advance of any other paper in Emporia. During the first season of the paper's existence there was no regular mail service to Emporia, and the making of a *news*-paper was a task attended with many difficulties. At the end of the first volume, Jacob Stotler bought a half interest in the paper, and was associated with Mr. Plumb in its publication. In January, 1859, Mr. Stotler became the sole editor and proprietor, and changed the name to the *Emporia News*. Messrs. P. B. Plumb and Dudley Randall became the owners and editors, August 1, 1859. Mr. Stotler connected himself with the paper again by purchasing the interest of Mr. Plumb. It was enlarged from a six to a seven-column paper. Becoming sole proprietor on September 1, of the same year, Mr. Stotler continued as such until October 1, 1864, when he sold to J. H., O. J. and E. L. Hunt. In July, 1865, Mr. Stotler purchased the paper, with David S. Gilmore, and in March, 1866, Mr. Stotler became sole proprietor. He enlarged the *News*, continuing its publication alone until January 1, 1870, when he sold a half interest to W. W. Williams. At this date the paper was again enlarged, and in November the firm commenced the publication of a morning daily, receiving regular telegraphic reports. It was afterwards changed to an afternoon paper. June 16, 1871, Mr. Stotler again became sole proprietor, and discontinued the daily August 8 following. Messrs. J. R. Graham and E. Rowland purchased the *Emporia Tribune*, May 17, 1872, and it was consolidated with the *News*, under the firm name, Stotler, Rowland & Graham. In October Mr. Stotler bought his partners' interests. The next change in the management was made April 1, 1875, by the purchase of half the establishment by J. R. Graham. In November, 1878, the *Daily News* was again started as an afternoon paper. March 1, 1880, Mr. Graham sold out to Alex. Butts and Frank P. MacLennan, who, with Mr. Stotler, continued to publish the paper under the firm name, "News Company." The daily has been three times enlarged, and enjoys a liberal patronage.

The Emporia Republican succeeded the *Ledger*, a weekly paper, which had been established in June, 1871, by John Maloy. In 1881, C. V. Eskridge purchased this office, (which had also consolidated with the *Journal*, a Greenback paper), W. F. Chalfant's job printing establishment and Graham & Ross' book bindery, consolidated these three establishments; he added new material for the publication of a newspaper. The first number of the *Republican* appeared January 21, 1882, C. V. Eskridge editor and proprietor. The paper is published daily and weekly. The daily is a thirty-two column morning paper, being a full member of the Associated Press, and publishing full telegraphic reports. It ranks among the enterprising and leading dailies of the State. The Weekly *Republican* is a thirty-six column paper, first class in every respect. Both daily and weekly have a large circulation at home, and in the southern and southwestern portions of the State.

The circulation of the *Republican* is rapidly extending. Its able editor and proprietor is now erecting a large three-story brick building to accommodate its increasing business. A gilded American Eagle soars above the handsome cornice work of the structure, and beneath the Bird of Freedom, in raised letters, appears *Emporia Republican*.

The name of the *Republican* indicates its politics. The paper is ably conducted, and a sketch of its editor and proprietor appears in the biographical department. In fact, both editorially, and considered in a business light, the *Republican* is one of the most prosperous journals in the State. December 14, 1882, the Emporia Republican Publishing Company was formed and incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. Directors: C. V. Eskridge, Charles Harris, D. J. N. Ross and A. W. Stubbs.

The Emporia Democrat was established March 1, 1879, as the *Kansas Sentinel*, by W. F. Hetherington. J. McCown purchased the establishment, August 16, 1882, and is its present editor and proprietor. When he assumed the management, the name was changed. It is a weekly paper, the only Democratic journal in the county.

The Emporia Tribune was established in the summer of 1869, by Mains & Nixon. In 1871 it was purchased by W. W. Williams. In 1872 it was consolidated with the *News*, and its publication discontinued.

The Emporia Ledger was established in 1870, as a Democratic paper. It was owned by a stock company, and edited successively by R. M. Ruggles, John Maloy, and Mr. Walker. It afterwards fell into the hands of H. W. McCune, and was published successively by W. F. Chalfant and Albert Pheanis. It was finally merged with the Emporia *Journal*, a paper started by Mr. McCune, the latter paper being discontinued in January, 1882, after an existence of something over a year.

SCHOOLS.

After the erection of the old Constitution School Building, in 1862-63, it was occupied, and is still in use. In 1869-70 a new building was erected, known as the Union School. After the incorporation of the town as a city of the second class, in 1870, the public schools of Emporia were classified and graded. At the first city election, held in May, 1870, the following named gentlemen were elected as members of the first Board of Education: S. B. Riggs, A. N. Hanna, J. M. Steele, R. M. Overstreet, H. Bancroft, D. E. McMurtine, George Smith, and E. W. Cunningham. At the first session of the Board, R. M. Overstreet was elected president; S. B. Riggs, vice-president; E. W. Cunningham, treasurer; A. N. Hanna, clerk.

Prof. P. J. Carmichael was elected Superintendent of city schools, which office he held two years, and was succeeded by Robert Milliken. In August, 1877, John A. Reynolds was elected to the office for one year. He was succeeded by B. T. Davis, who held the office two years. In 1880, P. J. Carmichael, the present incumbent, was elected.

The district now embraces the entire city and a few outlying districts, and owns seven buildings, namely: The Constitution, erected in 1863; the Union, erected in 1869-70; the Garfield, a magnificent brick structure, erected at a cost of $20,000, in 1879-80; the South Avenue, and Eighth Avenue, two brick structures erected in 1882, at a cost of $11,188; and two frame structures.

At the establishing of the present school system, in 1870, seven teachers were employed, two buildings occupied, and 650 pupils enrolled. Statistics for 1881-82, show twenty-two teachers employed, at a consideration of $8,424 annually; seven buildings in use; school census shows 1,909 persons under school age, and an enrollment of 1,497 pupils. The total current expenses amount to $9,790.27.

The present Board of Education is composed of the following named gentlemen: R. Cordley, S. B. Riggs, R. M. Mills, W. J. Jones, N. T. Nix, D. W. Morris, D. C. McMurtrie, T. P. Hall, and H. B. Morse.

State Normal School.—In 1863 Hon. C. V. Eskridge, as a Representative to the Kansas Legislature, introduced a bill providing for the establishing of a State Normal School at Emporia. The bill was passed, and became a law, March 7, 1863. An endowment of 45,680 acres of lands was made from lands granted to the State under the "act of admission" in connection with the Salt Springs. At the time the Salt Lands were set apart as a permanent endowment, the sections upon which the Salt Springs were located were reserved by the State, from the belief that they would prove of commercial value. It has since been definitely ascertained that the so-called Salt Springs have no value. February 16, 1864, an act was passed providing for the appointment, by the Governor, of a Board of Directors, to consist of nine members. On the 29th of the same month the Legislature made the first appropriation of $1,000, for teachers' wages.

The District School Board of Emporia, having donated the use of the second story of the old stone school building, on Constitution street, the first term of the Normal was opened by L. B. Kellogg, February 14, 1865, with nineteen students. During that year an appropriation of $10,000 was made by the Legislature for the purpose of erecting suitable buildings. In 1866 a stone building was completed on a site of twenty acres, donated by Giles F. Filey, of St. Louis, Mo. A site of twenty acres had been previously donated by H. W. Fick, and the buildings were to have been erected on it, but the arrangement was afterwards changed, and the building erected in the rear of the site of the present one, at a cost of $15,000. At this time the school numbered 100 students, and employed three instructors. The general progress of the school during the next five years was so rapid that the building became inadequate to the demand. In the fall of 1871, 215 students were enrolled. In 1872 the Legislature appropriated $50,000 for a new building, which was completed in 1873, at a cost of $68,000. The new structure was much superior to the old stone building, both in architectural beauty and size. Up to 1878 the institution was supported by the State at an expense of from $10,000 to $15,000. In October, 1878, both the new and old buildings were destroyed by fire, nothing being saved. To erect a new building was next in order, and, after some delay, the Legislature, in 1879, appropriated $25,000, on the conditions that the county of Lyon and the city of Emporia would give $20,800, the estimated cost of the new building. This was done, and work on the new building commenced. The structure, which was completed May 11, 1880, was erected on the foundation of the burned building, and is almost an exact counterpart of it. It contains a laboratory 30x53 feet; a gymnasium; an assembly room, with a seating capacity of 600; recitation, and library rooms, etc., etc. It is one of the handsomest structures of its kind in the State, and is a credit to Emporia.

Since the opening of the institution, the following named gentlemen have officiated as President: L. B. Kellogg, G. W. Hoss, C. R. Pomeroy, R. B. Welch, and A. R. Taylor. The first Board of Regents was composed of G. C. Moorse, C. V. Eskridge, T. S. Huffaker, J. M. Rankin, James Rogers, T. W. Roberts and Gov. S. J. Crawford; William Spriggs, State Treasurer; I. T. Goodnow, Superintendent of Public Instruction—ex officio. Board of Regents (1882): Hon. Edwin Tucker, President; Hon. J. H. Crichton, Secretary; Hon. J. W. Loy, Treasurer; Gen. D. E. Clapp, Hon. William Goss, Hon. G. D. Orner. The Faculty for 1882 is composed of A. R. Taylor, M. A., George Fowler, B. A., B. T. Davis, H. E. Sadler, B. A., L. F. Hoxie, V. V. Price, B. Ph., S. E. Crichton.

Present enrollment, 320.

CHURCHES.

The First Congregational Church was organized July, 1858, with five members, by the Rev. G. C. Morse Prior to its organization, Mr Moorse held services in 1857, at different localities in the then new town of Emporia. In 1859 the erection of a frame building, 22x30 feet, was commenced and completed on the site of the present edifice at a cost of $800. The church was dedicated July, 1860. Mr. Moorse remained as pastor until 1867, when he was succeeded by Rev. M. S. Coswell, who remained eighteen months. During the pastorate of Rev. Coswell the church building was enlarged to 22x60 feet. Membership at this time was fifty-nine. From 1869 to 1871 the church had no regular pastor. In 1871 Rev. Charles Melvine was called and accepted the pastorate, remaining four years. The pulpit was then supplied by Prof. Norton, of the State Normal School. Rev. O. J. Shannon was the next regular pastor, and remained in charge of the organization until April, 1878, when he was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a soldier, during the railroad strikes of that year. Prof. C. R. Pomeroy, of the State Normal, supplied the pulpit for six months, when the present pastor, Rev. R. Cordley, D.D., took charge September 1, 1878. In the winter of 1879-80 the foundations were laid for the present church edifice. The building is a Gothic structure, with extreme dimensions, 72x86 feet, built of gray magnesia limestone, and was completed in the summer of 1881, at a cost of $18,000. It was dedicated to the services of Almighty God January 8, 1882. A flourishing Sabbath school is connected with the organization, having 225 members. Present membership of the church organization, 144.

Second Congregational Church (Welsh).—In the spring of 1865 an organization, with thirty-seven members, of this denomination, was formed by Rev G. C. Morse, and Mr. Fox. Services were held in the First Congregational Church for one year, when a stone building, 24x40 feet, was erected at a cost of $1,800. Rev. H. Reese, the first regular pastor, took charge of the church in 1866 and is the present incumbent. The congregation held services in the old building until the spring of 1882, when it was torn down and the foundations laid for a new structure. The new building is built of brick and stone and will be completed during the winter of 1882-3, at an estimated cost of $10,0 0. The main building will be 34x65 feet in size, with a lecture room 18x32 feet, and will have a seating capacity of 400. Present number of communicants, 125.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized November 9, 1867, by the Rev. James P. Gordon, with twelve members. The organization at first had no regular pastor, but held irregular services in the Christian Church. In the spring of 1869, Rev. R. M. Overstreet took charge of the church, and remained as pastor until July, 1870. He was succeeded by Rev. D. McMillan, who remained but a few months. In September, 1870, work on the church edifice was commenced, and progressed rapidly until the spring of 1871, when it was completed at a cost of $7,000. The edifice, which is a brick structure, 38x60 feet, with a seating capacity of four hundred, was dedicated September 3, 1871. October 16, 1870, Rev. A. McCalla took charge of the church and remained as pastor one year, and was succeeded in March, 1873, by Rev. W. C. Harding, who remained until April 30, 1874. The pulpit was then temporarily supplied by Rev. M. J. Firey until October of the same year, when Rev. James H. Clark officiated as pastor until April, 1879. He was succeeded in July, 1879, by Rev. A. S. Dudley, who remained until January, 1881, when the present pastor, Rev. J. F. Hendy, took charge of the organization, April, 1881. Present number of members, 200.

Salem Presbyterian Church (Welsh).—An organization of this persuasion was perfected at Salem, three miles south of Emporia, 1869, by Rev. R. Overstreet, with eighteen members. The next year a frame building, 25x45 feet, was erected at a cost of $2,500. Pastor, Rev. J. Jones.

In 1871 the *Second Presbyterian Church (Welsh)* was organized at Emporia, by the Rev. J. Jones, with from eighteen to twenty-five members. During the same year a frame building was erected on the corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, at a cost of $2,500, but was destroyed by fire October, 1871. The foundations for a new building on the same site were immediately laid, and the structure, which was built of brick, was completed in 1872 at a cost of $8,000. The church has had but one pastor during the eleven years of its existence—Rev. J. Jones. Present membership of the Salem Church, 32; of the Second Presbyterian, 110.

The First Baptist Church was organized, October, 1859, by the Rev. R. C. Brant, with seven members. The first services were held in a frame building that stood on the west side of Commercial street, between Sixth and Seventh. Owing to the lack of interest, combined with the uncertain condition of affairs at that time, the organization went down and was not revived until 1870, when it was reorganized by Rev. Mr. Wickson. Meetings were first held in the court house, until the next year, when a church edifice was completed on the corner of Merchant, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. The building is a frame structure, 36x50 feet, and cost $3,100. The church now has a membership of 100, and a flourishing Sabbath-school, with an average attendance of 140 pupils. Rev. A. B. Thomlinson, pastor.

First Methodist Episcopal Church.—Early as 1857, religious servies were held by pastors—Revs. H. Moyes and J. P. McElfresh, of this denomination, in the old hotel office, and in a carpenter shop, located on Commercial street, between Sixth and Seventh. In 1860, under the pastorate of Rev. J. C. Fraker, the foundations for a stone church, 35x60 feet were laid, on the site of the present edifice. During that year the walls were built to the height of ten or twelve feet. In 1861, Rev. John McAnulty, took charge as pastor. He was succeeded in 1862, by Rev. J. W. Stewart. Work was resumed on the building, which was enclosed in the summer of 1863, temporary seats put in, and services held. June 29, 1864, it was dedicated by Rev. D. P. Mitchell. In 1865, Rev. F. D. Loy officiated as pastor; 1866, Rev. J. H. Leard; 1867, Rev. S. E. McBurney; 1868-69, Rev. L. [illegible] Hancock; 1870-72, Rev. S. Kelly, 1873-74, Rev. Charles Lewis; 1875-76, Rev. A. H. Walker; 1877-78, Rev. G. W. Pyle; 1879, Rev. C. R. Rice; 1880-81, Rev. John Kirby; 1882, James T. H[illegible]a. During "Hancock's Administration," the church was struck by lightning, and damaged to the amount of $800. The old building was used until June, 1881, when it was torn down, and the foundations laid for a new edifice, which was completed in December, 1882, at a cost of $18,000. The new building is a handsome, commodious structure, with extreme dimensions of 60x96 feet; is built of gray magnesia limestone, and has a seating capacity of 800.

Free Methodist Church.—An organization of this branch of the Methodist persuasion, was effected in 1879, by Rev. J. P. McElfresh, with seven members. Services were held at private houses, until present church edifice was erected. Mr. McElfresh was succeeded in 1880, by Rev. L. C. Ebey, who remained one year; 1881, Rev. W. W. Hullet, seven months; Rev. L. C. Ebey, five months; 1882, Rev. W. N. Hibbard, the present pastor. In 1881, a brick edifice, 28x40 feet, was erected on the corner of South avenue and Commercial streee, at a cost of $1,489.32. It was dedicated October 29, 1882. Present number of members, eighteen.

St. Andrews Church (Episcopal).—Preliminary steps were taken towards organizing a church of this denomination, at a meeting held in the Court House, February 14, 1870. A charter was procured under the name of *St. Marks Episcopal Church*, which name was subsequently changed to its present appellation. Its organization was effected by the Rev. L. L. Holden, who remained as pastor from the spring of 1870, to October, 1872, and was succeeded by Rev. D. W. Coxe, who remained one year. The pulpit was then irregularly supplied until December, 1875, when Rev. Dr. A. Beatty, supplied the church until October 1878, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Burrows. Mr. Burrows was succeeded in October, 1882, by the Rev. H. MacKay, the present pastor. The present church edifice—a brick structure, was commenced in 1871, and completed in 1874, at a cost of $3,500. A rectory was built in 1879, at a cost of $1,000. Present number of communicants, sixty.

Society of Friends.—A meeting of this denomination was organized in 1861, with forty members. Services were held in private residences until 1864, when a meeting house was built on the corner of Sixth and Sylvan streets. This building was a frame structure, 20x24 feet, and was used until the summer of 1881, when it was sold and moved away. A new building, 28x40, was immediately built on the site of the old one, at a cost of $1,200. In the fall of 1879, a division occurred among the Friends, by reason of which many of the old, original members left and formed a new organization. The old organization had no regular pastor until the spring of 1878, when Mrs. M. H. Rogers took charge, and remained one year. Rev. A. Kenworthy succeeded her, and remained five months, Rev. G. N. Kenworthy being the present pastor. Present membership, 100.

The Cottonwood Monthly Meeting of the society of Friends was opened in 1860, and services held at the house of John Moon until 1862, when the meeting house was built.

The Cottonwood Quarterly Meeting of Friends was opened at the meeting house in 1868.

The division among the members of the Emporia meeting caused the dissenters to form a new meeting among themselves, and erect a meeting house.

St. Paul's Reformed Church was organized in the summer of 1878, by Rev. J. G. Shoemaker, with thirty-one members. Rev. Shoemaker remained until February, 1881. The pulpit was then without a pastor until December, 1882, when Rev. D. B. Shuey took charge. The present church edifice, on the corner of Ninth and Constitution streets, is a commodious brick structure, 40x60 feet, and was erected in 1880, at a cost of $3,000. Present membership, forty.

Evangelical Church (German), a temporary organization, was effected in June, 1882. July 22, 1882, the organization was made permanent, with eleven members, by Rev. C. F. Erdmeyer. Regular services were held in the Free Methodist Church. A church edifice is in contemplation, to be built in 1883.

Church of the Sacred Heart (Catholic) was organized in 1874, by Father Jos. Perrier, with twelve families. A brick church edifice, 30x40 feet, was built the same year, at a cost of $2,000. Father Perrier remained until 1880 when the church passed into the hands of the Order of St. Francis, Rev. D. Mier, priest. In 1881, a two-story brick edifice, 50x80 feet, was built, at a cost of $8,000, which is used by the order for religious services. In 1882, another two-story brick building, 40x60 feet, was completed, at a cost of $4,000, and is to be used as a parochial school. Present number of scholars attending, ninety-five. A hospital is in process of erection, which, when completed, will be a two-story brick or stone, 30x54 feet, with two wings, and will cost $10,000. Present number of families, 100.

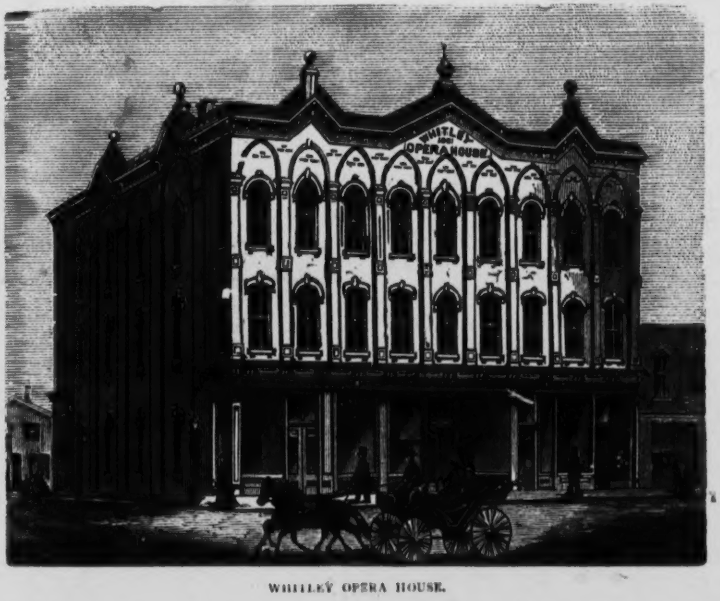

WHITLEY OPERA HOUSE.

The United Presbyterian Church, was first organized by Rev. J. A. Collins, in 1869, with thirteen members. Mr. Collins remained in charge until spring of 1871. The church then had no regular pastor until 1875, when Rev. James Barnett, D. D., occupied the pulpit until 1880, when the organization became defunct. In 1881 it was again organized by Rev. J. A. Collins, who is the present supply. The organization has no church edifice, but expects to build in 1883. Present number of communicants, twenty-two.

Christian Church — Of this church, although one of the oldest in the city, but little can be said as to its general history, on account of the failure of parties in responding to demands made for sketch. It was organized in 1856, with six members, by Elder S. G. Brown, and an edifice completed in 1858. It is the intention of the body to erect a handsome edifice in 1883. Elder Lotz, present pastor.

SOCIETIES.

Emporia Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M.—An informal meeting of those interested in Masonry was held January 15, 1858, and L. H. D. Bailey was elected W. M.; H. W. Fick, S. W., and C. F. Maurer, J. W. The first regular meeting was held July 24, 1858. A charter was granted December 21, 1864, with the following charter members: B. J. Purcell, C. V. Eskridge, H. W. Fick, E. Borton, and T. E. Hicks. Its present officers are J. C. Jones, W. M., N. W. Scott, S. W.; W. F. Ewing, J. W.; F. W. Hirth, Sec. Regular meetings are held on first Friday evenings of each month in the Masonic temple. Present number of members, 154.

Emporia Chapter, No. 12, R. A. M., was organized under dispensation, June 4, 1869. A charter was granted October 19, 1869, with P. B. Plumb, H. P.; T. G. Wibley, king; B. Y. Hunt, scribe. Present officers are J. Jay Buck, H. P.; D. A. Stahl, king; John C. Jones scribe; F. W. Hirth, Sec. Regular communications are held on the second Friday evening of each month at Masonic Temple. Present number of members, sixty-two.

Emporia Council, No. 7, R. S. & S. E. M., was organized May 5, 1880, with twelve members. Its first officers were J. C. Bennett, T. I'll. M.; J. Jay Buck, D. M.; W. W. Hibben, Treas.; J. J. Pettingell, Rec. Present officers are R. E. Torrington, T. I'll. M.; D. A. Stahl, D. M.; J. H. Willhite, Treas.; J. J. Pettingell, Sec. Regular meetings held on fourth Friday evenings of March, June, September and December. Present membership, fifteen.

Emporia Commandery, No. 8, K. T., was organized under a charter dated May 6, 1875. Its first officers were Sir L. D. Jacobs, Em Com.; Sir H. C. Cross, Gen.; Sir A. Gilbert, Capt. Gen.; Sir D. A. Stahl, P.; Sir W. W. Hibben, S. W.; Sir T. C. Watson, J. W.; Sir L. L. Halleck, Treas.; Sir T. C. Davidson, Rec. Present officers are Sir J. M. Steele, Em. Com.; Sir D. A. Stahl, Gen.; Sir W. W. Hibben, Capt. Gen.; Sir J. F. Culver, P.; Sir L. L. Halleck, S. W.; Sir C. W. Cleaver, J. W.; Sir S. R. Hall, Treas.; Sir Edward Borton, Rec. Regular conclaves are held on third Friday evenings of each month at Masonic Temple. Present membership, fifty-eight.

Union Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F., was organized under a charter dated June 20, 1865, with the following charter members: Joseph Hall, W. F. Hanford, J. W. Weaver, Th. Hall, and Ross Thomas. Present officers: L. Dewees, N. G.; W. H. Soisby, V. G.; Robert Jeff, Treas.; F. W. Hirth, Sec. Regular meetings held at Odd Fellows' Hall Thursday evenings. Present number of members, 122.

Emporia Encampment, No. 17, I. O. O. F., was instituted under dispensation May 8, 1871. A charter was granted October 12, 1871, with the following charter members—H. H. Smith, Jos. Ruf, A. Graham, T. P. Hall, J. Bay, F. W. Hirth, A. S. Townsly. First officers—J. Bay, C. P.; J. Ruf, H. P.; T. P. Hall, S. W.; H. H. Smith, J. W.; F. W. Hirth, scribe. Its present officers are—F. Stuckey, C. P.; A. Fuller, H. P.; R. W. Jeremy, S. W.; R. Jeff, J. W.; F. W. Hirth, scribe. Regular meetings are held on second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at I. O. O. F. Hall. Present number of members, twenty-one.

Central Lodge, No. 781, K. of H., was organized under a charter October 13, 1877, with eighteen members. Its first officers were—J. W. Trueworthy, P. D.; L. L. Halleck, D.; J. D. Davidson, V. D.; B. F. Kenyon, Rep.; W. S. Jay, Fin. Rep.; J. R. Graham, Treas.; J. H. Clark, Chap. Present officers—J. W. Trueworthy, D.; J. R. Graham, P. D.; H. E. Fox, Rep.; A. McKinney, Treas.; Jos. Culver, Chap. Regular meetings are held at Weavers' Hall on first and third Wednesday evenings. Present membership, ninety-six.

Walkrup Lodge, No. 2010, K. of H., was instituted January 28, 1880, with forty-three members. Its first officers were—R. B. Welch, P. D.; R. E. Torrington, D.; J. H. Clotfelter, V. D.; C. O. Ryder, As'st. D.; S. F. Murphy, Fin. R.; C. V. Eskridge, Treas.; Rev. Th. Burrows, Chap. Present officers—S. B. Riggs, P. D.; F. McCain, D.; O. D. Rasmussen, V. D.; R. E. Torrington, As'st. D.; J. W. Truitt, R.; S. B. Riggs, Fin. R. Regular meetings are held on second and fourth Wednesday evenings at Weavers' Hall. Present number of members, sixty-one.

Martha Washington Lodge, No. 400, K. & L. of H., was organized February 22, 1881, with sixty-six members. First officers—J. M. Steele, P.; Mrs. H. M. Steele, V. P.; H. E. Fox, Sec'y.; O. D. Rasmussen, Fin. Sec'y.; Mrs. D. W. Eastman, Treas.; Rev. R. Cordley, Chap. Present officers—V. T. Davis, P.; Mrs. V. Hurst, V. P.; O. D. Rasmussen, Fin. Sec'y.; H. E. Fox Sec'y.; W. H. Bisler, Treas.; Mrs. L. Freeman, Chap. Regular meetings on first and third Tuesday evenings at Weavers' Hall. Present number of members, sixty-five.

Damascus Lodge, No. 11, K. of P., was instituted under a charter dated March 6, 1874, with twenty charter members. Its first officers were—F. W. Watson, P. C.; P. F. Jones, C. C.; M. L. Tunkhouse, V. C.; W. C. Stewart, P.; R. E. Morris, K. of R. & S.; I. D. Fox, M. F.; H. Dunlap, M. E.; J. W. Morris, M. A. Present officers—J. S. Conwell, P. C.; A. S. Smith, C. C.; C. P. Theis, V. C.; W. F. Ewing, P.; J. W. Feigham, M. F.; T. S. Jones, M. E.; D. Hall, K. of R. & S.; W. C. Fithian, W. A.; N. B. Ireland, I. G.; A. Pickens, O. G. Regular meeting are held every Wednesday evening at hall over postoffice building. Present membership, fifty.

Emporia Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W., was organized under a charter granted September 10, 1877, with forty-seven members. First officers were—C. B. Bachelor, P. M. W.; J. C. Jones, M. W.; G. P. Jones, Fin.; E. Beck, F.; H. Dunlap, Rec.; D. S. Gilmore, Rec'd. Its present officers are—P. J. Carmichael, P. M. W.; T. E. McMillan, M. W.; C. C. Martin, F.; W. H. Summers, O.; S. H. Rich, Rec.; E. Beck, Fin.; T. F. Davenport, Rec'd.; Jas. E. Klock, G. Meets every Monday evening in Weaver's Hall. Present number of members, 180.

Emporia Post, No. 55, G. A. R., was organized under a charter dated May 6, 1882, with thirty members. Its officers are: J. W. Feighan, Com.; J. Jay Buck, Sen. vice-Com., W. F. Chalfante, Jr., vice-Com.; J. A. Young, Adj't.; W. H. Gilchrist, Q. M.; W. W. McCanlиss, Surg.; W. D. Furgenson, O. of G.; A. Buckner, Chap. Meets every Saturday evening at Weaver's Hall. Present membership, ninety.

In 1877, what is known as the *Knights Templar Band*, was organized with ten pieces, under the leadership of J. G. Egan, and T. C. Davidson, business manager. The organization purchased instruments and uniforms, at a cost of $800. Their first contest was in August, 1877, at the Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templar, at Cleveland, Ohio. In September, 1877, they took the first prize at the Kansas City Exposition. In June, 1879, they accompanied the Kansas Editorial Excursion to Mackinaw. In August, 1880, they accompanied the Knights Templar to the Triennial Conclave, at Chicago. In the fall of 1881, the Band was re-organized, under the same leadership, with sixteen members, and purchased new uniforms at a cost of $500. In September, 1882, they took the first prize at the Kansas State Fair, held at Topeka, in which the best bands in the State participated. It is to-day, the acknowledged leader of band organizations in the State, and is the pride of Emporia. Its present officers are, J. G. Egan, leader, and T. C. Davidson, business manager.

Emporia Rifles, Co. E., 2nd Reg. Kan. Vol., was organized under the laws of the State, providing for the organization of State Militia in September, 1879, with forty-five men, under the command of E. P. Bruner, Capt.; L. S. Page, First Lieut.; C. A. Wolf, Second Lieut. In the fall of 1881, in connection with the company, was organized the *Emporia Rifles' Band*, with thirteen pieces, under the leadership of C. D. Zellers. The Company is at present (1882) under the command of C. A. Wolf, Capt.; G. W. Miggs, First Lieut.; W. P. Wilcox, Second Lieut. Armory is located between Second and Third avenues, in Commercial street.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The history of the banking business in Emporia dates back to 1867, when a private banking institution was established by J. R. Swallow, L. T. Heritage and W. T. Soden, under the firm name of J. R. Swallow & Co. The firm occupied rooms in the old *News* building. In 1869, under the same management, the Emporia Bank was established.

The Emporia National Bank, was established June 4, 1872, with a capital stock of $50,000, under the official management of P. B. Plumb, president; W. T. Soden, vice-president, and L. T. Heritage, cashier, which position he has retained up to the present time. In January, 1873, the capital stock was increased to $75,000; in September, 1873, to $85,000, and in April, 1880, to $100,000. In 1873, Maj. C. Hood became a director, and in 1876 was elected vice-president, which position he has since held. This institution was not only the first National Bank established in Emporia, but in this part of the State. October 3, 1872, their deposits amounted to $75,923.28; October 3, 1882, $518,527.71. Their first year's exchange business amounted to $800,000; in 1882, over $4,000,000. In 1882, their annual statement was as follows: Resources—Loans and discounts, $449,073.12; over drafts, $8,306.25; United States bonds, $50,000; other bonds, $10,937; expenses and taxes, $4,159.56; due from the United States Treasurer, $2,250; due from banks, $137,401.95; cash, $88,555.58; total, $750,773.55. Liabilities.—Capital stock, $100,000; surplus, $50,000; undivided profits, $37,245.81; circulation, $45,000; Deposits, $518,527; total, $750,773.55. Present Board of Directors: P. B. Plumb, C. Hood, L. T. Heritage, W. T. Soden, D. Bitler, A. Roberts, L. Lutz and A. G. Edniston. Officers: P. B. Plumb, Pres.; C. Hood, Vice-Pres.; L. T. Heritage, cashier; J. M. Steele, Ass't. cashier.

In the summer of 1869 S. B. Riggs H. Dunlap and L. C. Robinson established what is now known as the *Emporia Savings Bank*. Under the firm name of Riggs, Dunlap & Co., the institution transacted a general banking business until the fall of 1873, when Mr. Riggs retired from the firm, L. C. Robinson having withdrawn his interest prior to 1873. Tthe surviving members of the firm carried on the business until 1875, when the *Emporia Savings Bank* was organized with an authorized capital of $100,000. The board of directors are: J. Jay Buck, H. Dunlap, E. P. Bruner, J. J. Wright and J. W. Trueworthy. Officers: J. Jay Buck, Pres.; H. Dunlap, cashier and Sec'y.

In November, 1870, the *Neosho Valley Bank* was established, with a capital of $50,000. H. C. Cross was elected president and R. B. Hurst, cashier. The institution continued business under this name until January 1, 1872, when the First National Bank was organized, with a capital of $50,000. Its first officers were, H. C. Cross, Pres.; William Martindale, Vice-Pres.; R. B. Hurst, cashier. The capital was soon increased to $75,000, and about a year later was increased to $100,000. R. B. Hurst retained his position as cashier until his death, June, 1878. The vacancy was filled by Charles S. Cross, as acting cashier, until the date of his appointment, November 1, 1881. Mr. Martindale, who was one of the original stockholders in the Neosho Valley Bank, has retained his position as vice-president of the institution up to the present time. Their statement as made October 3, 1882, is as follows: Resources—Loans and discounts, $383,204.30; United States bonds, $25,000; Kansas school bonds $18,602.45; furniture and fixtures, $3,000; Sight Exchange, $102,718.32; cash, $123,611.31; government bonds, $25,000; total, $681,136.41. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, $100,000; surplus fund, $50,000; undivided profits, $7,729.70; circulation, $22,300; deposits, $500,906.71; total, $681,136.41. Present board of directors: H. C. Cross, William Martindale, C. S. Cross, E. R. Holderman, James B. Hinkle, Luther Severy.

An honorable mention may be made of the banks of Emporia to the effect that through all the vicissitudes and commercial panics occurring during the past fifteen years, they have always paid 100 cents on every dollar on demand.

Emporia Loan and Trust Company was incorporated in March, 1881, with a capital stock of $120,000. Board of directors and officers are: H. C. Cross, Pres.; L. C. Severy, vice Pres.; O. D. Swan, Sec'y and Att'y, and William Martindale.

Their method of business, briefly stated, is this: 1. Personal examination and appraisement of land offered as security for loans, by an officer of the Company or a special agent appointed for that purpose; also, suitable investigation of character and pecuniary responsibility of all applicants for loans. 2. Careful examination of title to land offered, and preparation of a full and complete abstract of title, to be approved before completing loan, by the counsel of the Company. 3. Loans made only on security of first mortgage of land free from all incumbrances or prior liens. 4. Principal and interest payable at the First National Bank, New York, unless otherwise directed. 5. Annual ascertainment of payment or non-payment of taxes by borrower and timely notice to lender of non-payment thereof, without charge to lender. 6. In the event of mortgaged land coming into possession of lender, and his not wishing to hold same as an investment, the Company will take charge of the property for owner's account and pay taxes, let and collect rent, and sell same, without compensation to Company for its services, unless it can realize such compensation out of net proceeds of sale of said property.

Central Loan and Land Company.—Was incorporated in 1879, with P. B. Plumb, President; C. Hood, vice-President; S. B. Warren, Treasurer; Th. S. Krutz, Secretary; L. T. Heritage being an incorporator. Organizing with a capital stock of $50,000, their principal business is first mortgages and real estate loans. Since their organization, the company has loaned over $1,500,000, their business extending over twenty counties in the State.

Lyon County Mutual Loan Association.—Was organized in June, 1878, with a capital stock of $150,000, which was subsequently increased to $185,000. Its first Board of Directors were E. P. Brunner, I. D. Fox, H. Dunlap, J. A. Young, J. M. Griffith, A. G. Lakin, F. Haussler, T. Stone and A. S. Smith. The company does a general loaning business. Present officers are: J. M. Griffith, president; H. Dunlap, treasurer, and D. W. Eastman, secretary.

Union Building and Loan Association.—Was incorporated March 26, 1880, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000. Subscribed capital, April, 1880, $160,000; July, $215,000; present (1882), $385,000. Board of Directors—1880 to 1883—D. W. Eastman, H. Dunlap, W. F. Chalfant, J. M. Griffith, E. P. Brunner, T. L. Ryan, J. K. Tyler. E. F. Sprague. As the name of the company signifies, their business is conducted. Present officers, J. M. Griffith, president; E. P. Brunner, vice-president; J. S. Watson, treasurer and H. Dunlap secretary.

HOTELS AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

Emporia is celebrated all over the West for the excellence of its hotel facilities. Of the first hotel or tavern, a reference is made elsewhere in these pages. Of the ten or twelve hotels in the city, there are three that deserve special mention. The Park Place Hotel, located on the corner of Third avenue and Merchants street, opposite the Santa Fe Depot, was erected in the fall and winter of 1877-78, and opened March 28, 1878. The building, as first erected, was a three-story brick, 36x60 feet, since which time additions have been made. During the five years of its existence, it has been under the control of L. A. Luther.

The New Fifth Avenue Hotel is located on the corner of Fifth avenue and Merchants street, and was completed and opened in 1882. The building is a large, handsome, two-story brick, with basement, 50x90 feet, and was erected at a cost of $18,000. The house, under the management of William Powell, is meeting with favor from the traveling public.

The Emporia Hotel Company was incorporated May 12, 1880, with a capital stock of $20,000, which was subsequently increased to $30,000. The first officers of the association were: H. C. Whitley, Pres.; L. Severy, Vice-Pres.; R. D. Thomas, Treas.; A. M. Summers, Sec. A hotel known as the Hotel Coolidge, was erected on the corner of Sixth avenue and Merchants street, and opened to the traveling public May 1, 1881. The building, which is a large, substantial, three-story brick, 90x110 feet, was erected at a cost of $30,000. On its completion it was leased to E. K. Criley & Co., for a term of five years. Under its present management, it has the reputation of being one of the best appointed and well-regulated hotels in the State.

In 1880, a three-story brick building, 50x80 feet, was erected at a cost of $30,000, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Commercial street, by Maj. E. P. Bancroft. The third floor of the building was fitted up for theatrical use and was known as Bancroft's Hall. The auditorium had a seating capacity of 600. In 1879, the building passed into the hands W. S. Jay, since which time it has been known as Jay's Opera House.

Whitley's Opera House was built by a stock company organized in April, 1881, with H. C. Whitley, Pres.; Charles S. Cross, Treas.; Van R. Holmes, Sec., and L. Severy, H.C. Cross and William Martindale, as Directors. The building, which is a large three-story brick structure, 65x90 feet, was erected at a cost of $35,000, and was opened January 26, 1882. Among its advantages may be mentioned: A stage, 36x60 feet, full sets of fire-proof scenery, well ventilated, heated by hot air, commodious dressing-rooms, lighted with gas, protected from fire by the Holley System of Water Works, supplied with Andrews' Grand Opera chairs and a seating capacity of [illegible] 200.

MANUFACTURES.

The first flour manufactured in this part of the State was made by W. T. Soden, in August, 1858. His mill was in what was then known as Cottonwood Township, now known as Pike Township. Prior to that time he operated a saw-mill at the same place, starting it in March, 1857. In the spring of 1860, he sold his mill, came to Emporia, and erected one-half mile south of the city, on the Cottonwood, the Emporia Water Mills. The first building he erected was two and one-half stories, and 31x48 feet. It had one run of buhrs, and a capacity less than 200 bushels per day. Since that time he has erected new buildings and enlarged his establishment generally. His mills now have six run of buhrs, with a capacity of 1,200 bushels per day.

On the opposite bank from this mill is a three-story frame structure, 50x70 feet, erected in 1877. In 1874, Mr. Soden commenced the manufacture of furniture in the old mill building, and carried it on until the new building was completed. The present stone dam was built in 1879, and furnishes from 300 to 400 horse-power, running seven wheels in the grist mills and two in the furniture factory. Over $15,000 worth of furniture is manufactured annually.

The only foundry in the county, located at Emporia, on the M., K. & T. R. R. track was, in 1874, purchased by J. C. Jones. Mr. Jones operated it until 1876, when it was destroyed by fire. The foundry was immediately rebuilt on the corner of Market and Third avenue, and under its present management is doing a good business.

Emporia Carriage Factory.—This industry was first established by Messrs. Ryan & Lyon, in 1872, they occupying a building on Sixth and Merchants streets. In 1874, Lyon retired, after which the firm name was known as Ryan & Conner. In 1878, Conner sold his interest, leaving T. L. Ryan sole proprietor. In the fall of 1881, he purchased the building in which his establishment is now located. The factory employs from ten to fifteen skilled mechanics and manufactures from forty to fifty vehicles annually.

Emporia Electric and Gaslight Company.—Was incorporated February 26, 1881, with a capital of $50,000, by W. S. Jay, J. M. Griffith, E. P. Brunner, L. L. Halleck and E. W. Cunningham. Gas works were immediately erected. Four and one-half miles of main; two benches of three, and one of four retorts, are in use.

City Mills.—In the summer of 1882, a four-story brick mill, 30x46 feet, was erected by T. Armor. The is mill operated by steam power, has five run of buhrs, with a capacity of six hundred bushels every twenty-four hours.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS J. ACHESON, stock feeder and dealer, P. O. Emporia, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, February 28, 1840, and two years later his parents came to the United States, locating at Lima, LaGrange Co., Ind. Here he was brought up, receiving a common school education. At the age of twenty-four, he began business as a farmer and stock dealer, in which he continued in LaGrange County and in St. Joseph County, Mich., until he came to Kansas, in 1869. He located in Lyon County, and bought 120 acres of unimproved land, situated on Allen Creek, in Fremont Township, five miles north of Emporia. He made valuable improvements upon this place. In 1874, he engaged in the stock business, feeding and handling cattle and hogs, and has yearly enlarged and increased his business until he is now one of the largest dealers in the county. He has a range of several hundred acres in Greenwood County. He has upon an average, from 200 to 300 cattle feeding, but handles many more. In the spring of 1883, he sold his farm on Allen Creek, and now pays his undivided attention to his stock business. He has a residence in Emporia. He married Miss Lucina M. Packard, of Sturgis, Mich., October 1, 1863, by whom he has two children—Frederick I. and Nelson H., both living.

JOHN ALLEN, attorney, was born in Henry County, Ind., August 8, 1843. When about ten years of age his father removed to Warren County, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch spent his youth on a farm. He attended the Spiceland Academy, but before he graduated the War of the Rebellion called for the defenders of liberty and he enlisted in July, 1862, as private in Company A, Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment. He was in the brigade of Gen. Benj. Harrison in the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and participated in all the battles and engagements of that corps from Resaca, Georgia, to Sherman's march to Washington. He was mustered out in that city, June 9, 1865, returned to Ohio and attended the Northwestern Normal School at Lebanon two years, then taught school until 1871. In 1872, he went into the hay business, which proved unprofitable, and in 1873, began studying law. He was admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1876, and practiced in Brown County, Ohio until 1879. He was Mayor of Aberdeen, Brown County, one term. In 1879, he removed to Cincinnati, where he continued the practice of law until July, 1881, when he came West, stopping for a short time at West Line, Mo., and in March, 1882, located at Emporia, where he is engaged in the practice of law. He married Miss Belle M. Reynolds, of Newport, Ky., February 3, 1869. He was brought up in the Church of Friends. He is a member of the G. A. R., also of the Imperial Order of Red Men.

WALTER ARNOLD, furniture manufacturer, was born in South Wales, January 22, 1828, and came to the United States in 1856, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in the manufacture of furniture. In the spring of 1858, he came to Kansas, locating at Leavenworth and establishing himself in the manufacture of furniture. During the War of the Rebellion Mr. Arnold was enrolled in the First Regiment of Kansas Militia, and was in active service during the Price raid. In 1870, he removed to Emporia, and for four years conducted a furniture manufacturing business alone. His present business was established in 1874, under the firm name of Arnold & Co. This factory is located on the Cottonwood River, which furnishes them a power of 300 horses, and is about a mile south of the court-house. They employ from eight to ten men, and manufacture all kinds of furniture. Mr. Arnold married, August 15, 1851, Miss Margaret Evans, of Wales, and by this marriage has had six children, of whom only one, Lizzie, is now living.

JOHN J. ATHERTON, was born in Cheshire, England, March, 13, 1843, and came to this country in 1860, and located in Emporia. In 1875, he bought an interest in the market of Miller & Atherton. The partnership continued about a year, then ceased, and Mr. Atherton went into the business of buying and shipping stock. In 1875, he bought the Randolph & Paine market, on Commercial street, which he has continued to operate. In 1876, he bought a farm of 100 acres in Lyon County, and in 1880, bought another farm of forty acres. He is breeding thoroughbred Berkshire and Poland China hogs; also a high class of poultry. He has about 2[illegible]0 head of hogs, also some fine graded cattle. Married Miss Annie Owen, of Emporia, October 4, 1876, and by this marriage has three children—Dorothy Edith, Elizabeth E. and Alexander A.—all living. He is a member of Emporia Lodge No. 12, A., F. & A. M., also a member of Damascus Lodge No. 11, K. of P.

HON. C. B. BACHELLER has been engaged in the practice of law at Emporia since April, 1869. In 1870 he was elected County Attorney, Hon. B. H. Plumb being the opposing candidate, and in 1873 made Justice of the Peace, an office which he has held up to date, with the exception of two years. He served as Police Judge for two terms, from 1877 to 1881. Judge Bacheller was born in Sol[illegible], Me., December 11, 1827, and moved to Farmington, Me., in 1846, residing there until 18[illegible]. He received his education at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Readfield, Me., and in 1849 removed to Somerset, Ky., where he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1852, practicing in that State until he came to Kansas, in 1869. He held the office of Master Commissioner in Pulaski County, Ky., for several years, and was elected County Attorney in 1861, holding that position until 1866. He is a member of the Christian Church, A., F. & A. M., and A. O. U. W. He has passed the chairs of the various orders, having held the positions of grand foreman of the Grand Lodge of Kansas and master workman of the Emporia Lodge. He was married at Somerset, October 5, 1852, to Alice P. Bradley, daughter of Col. R. M. Bradley, of Somerset, Ky., who died July 22, 1876, leaving three children, Roscoe M., Ida E. and William M. He was again married October 31, 1877, to Mrs. Alice (Olds) Mayse, who died July 2[illegible], 1882, leaving two children, Bertha Maud and Carleton H., who died July 4, 1882.

J. & J. H. BAIRD commenced dry goods business in Emporia in April, 1877, under the firm name of Baird & Bro., keeping a general assortment of merchandise, except groceries. The brothers came to Topeka in 1876, but did not engage in active business until they located in Emporia. J. Baird is a native of Randolph County, Ill., born October 18, 1842. J. H. Baird was born in Perry County, Ill., in 1850, and has been engaged in the dry goods business since he was twenty years of age.

ASA R. BANCROFT came to Emporia in March, 1857, and was first employed by John Hammond and assisted in the erection of the first four buildings built in the town. After working for Mr. Hammond a few weeks he took charge of the saw-mill of Parham & Phelps, near the town site, and continued in charge of the mill till late in the fall of 1859. April 1, 1857, he made settlement on the northeast quarter of Section 17, Township 19, Range 11, part of which is now the fair grounds of the Lyon County Agricultural Society. During the winter of 1857-8 he fenced part of his "claim" and the following summer cultivated the portion that had been previously "broken." He subsequently disposed of part of the land and invested in a livery stable in Emporia, continuing in that business until 1866. Mr. Bancroft was the first Township Treasurer of Emporia Township under the old territorial law of township organization, and as such collected the first territorial tax levied in the county for Emporia Township. In 1865 he was elected Sheriff of the county and re-elected to a second term in 1867, and served in that capacity till January, 1870, when he engaged in the insurance business, which he followed for several years. In the meantime he was Township Trustee and City Assessor for some five or six years. In 1878 and 1879 Mr. B. was Deputy Registrar of Deeds, and, owing to the sickness and death of the Registrar, he had full charge of the office during most of the time. After spending about six months in New Mexico, he returned to Emporia and was employed for a time by the A., T. & S. F. R. R., after which he resumed the insurance business, which he continues to the present time. Mr. B. was born in Bridgewater Township, Washtenaw Co., Mich., November 24, 1835, living there and in the vicinity until his removal to Kansas, excepting two years spent in the timber woods of Saginaw County, Mich. He was married in Emporia, August 11, 1864, to Miss E. J. Bundrem, a native of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft have three children, Harry R., and Mary A. and Martha [illegible], twin girls. Mr. B. enlisted in Company C, Seventeenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry in July, 1864, as a private, was promoted to First Lieutenant on the organization of the company, and as such he had command of the company during his term of service, the company never having a Captain. He is a member of Emporia Lodge No. 12, A., F. & A. M., and also of Emporia Chapter No. 12, R. A. M., and has served four years as master of his lodge.

M. R. BARKER, attorney-at-law, was born in Boston, Mass., October 7, 1851; five years later his parents moved to Alamakee County, Iowa, where he lived until he was eighteen years old, when he went to Lansing, Iowa, and studied medicine one year, and subsequently entered Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, from which he graduated in 1877, having taught school in Iowa three years, prior to his graduation. He was married at Mount Vernon, Iowa, June 28, 1877, to Mary Hanna, a native of Iowa, and has one child—Glenn. In November, 1877, he immigrated to Kansas, and settled in Maywood, Wyandotte County, where he had charge of a school nearly two years, removing thence to Fairmount, where also he took charge of a school one year, being principal, and his wife first assistant. From Fairmount he removed to Burlingame, and with his wife, had charge of a school there two years, also commencing in that city the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar in the fall of 1881. He came to Emporia in June, 1882, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession.

JAMES R. BARNES, Police Justice, was born in Rutland, Vt., December 27, 1811; resided in Vermont until he was twenty-one years of age, then removed to Wyoming County, N. Y., where he worked at the trade of harness-making. He studied law there, and was admitted to the bar about 1844, and practiced law. He was a Justice of the Peace there for several years. In 1854, he removed to Maquoketa, Iowa, where he practiced law and was a Justice of the Peace nearly twenty years. In addition to his legal duties, he operated a harness and saddlery business. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1875, locating at Emporia, became interested in city property, and in the spring of 1881, was elected Police Judge of Emporia for a term of two years. Married Miss Mianda Nichols, of Wyoming County, in July, 1835; she died in 1865, leaving three children—Sarah J., James R., Jr. and Rush H. He was married again in June, 1869, to Mrs. S. C. Packard, of Emporia. He is a member of the Universalist Church, a member of the Union Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F., joined the order in 1849; is also a member of Cattaraugus Encampment, K. T., in New York.

MOSES H. BATES, druggist, is a native of Troy, Perry Co., Ind., where he was born December 7, 1839. His parents removed to Lewis County, Mo., when he was seven years old, and that State remained his home until he located at Leavenworth, Kan., in 1859. In the spring of 1861, he removed from Leavenworth to Emporia, where he started the first drug store in the town in March of that year, where Mr. Ryder is now located. He remained in business at the old stand until the spring of 1873, when he went to Lewis County, Mo., and remained there, on a farm, until October, 1880; he returned to Emporia in December, 1881, and again engaged in drug business, which he now carries on, being also interested in real estate operations. Mr. Bates was married in Emporia, March, 1866, to Betsey Maddocks, a native of Wales, and daughter of John Maddocks, who settled in Emporia in 1862. Mrs. Bates died in 1875, leaving two children—Frank Irwin and Betsey Maddocks.

JOHN BAY, grocer, was born July 22, 1835, in La Porte County, Ind., and two years later his parents removed to Lee County, Ill., where they resided until 1854. In that year they removed to Delaware County, Iowa. In 1857 Mr. Bay struck out again towards the West, and in June located in Emporia, which place he has ever since called his home. Engaged in farming for two years. Went to Colorado in 1859, and was for a time interested in mining. At the breaking out of the late war, he enlisted as a private in the Second Regiment, Colorado Cavalry. His first campaign was in New Mexico. Participated in the battles of Val Verdi, Apache Canyon, and Peralto, fighting against Texas Rangers commanded by the Rebel General Sibley. In 1863 he was in Arkansas and the Indian Territory; participated in the battles of Cabin Creek, and in several skirmishes. In 1864 was on the border fighting guerrillas, and took part in the battles of the Big Blue, the Little Blue, Westport, and Mine Creek, during the Price raid into Kansas. Previous to this he had been promoted, first to Corporal, then to Sergeant, and for four or five months had charge of a scouting party. Was taken prisoner by the guerrillas in November, 1864, and held by them as hostage against three female prisoners who were held by the United States for harboring and aiding bushwhackers. Was well treated by his captors, and was exchanged for the three women, after about a week's imprisonment. Was mustered out of service in January, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth. Returned to Emporia, and engaged in commercial life. Continued in active business until 1871, when he was elected Sheriff of Lyon County. He was re-elected in 1873. Was elected Mayor of the city in 1875, and in the same year went into the grain business; continued for a year, and in 1876 the firm of Wood & Bay was formed. For three years did a retail grocery business. This firm was dissolved in 1879, and Mr. Bay has, since that time, done business alone in his own name. He has an excellent retail grocery trade. Was elected a member of the City Council in 1881, for a term of two years, and in 1882 was elected President of the Council. He married Miss Carrie Roe, of Chase County, April 4, 1866, and has had by this marriage five children, of whom Bessie, Herbert E., and an infant son unnamed are now living.

GEORGE A. BIDDLE, M. D., was born in New Maysville, Putnam Co., Ind., October 15, 1845. After completing his sophomore year at Asbury University, Ind., he read medicine in his native place under Dr. R. W. Long, and graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1869. He enlisted in Company E, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, in September, 1864, serving until the following September. As stated, he graduated from the medical college in 1869, then commenced the practice of his profession in his native town. Here he continued until January, 1878, and then removed to Dallas, Texas, where he resided till he came to Emporia, in February, 1880. The doctor is a member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and K. of H.; also of the Lyon County Medical Society. The specialty of his practice is diseases of women. He has a farm near town, and other outside interests. Dr. Biddle was married in his native town to Alice Long, a native of that place, October 10, 1871. They have one child, Clara Virginia.

WILLARD DAVIS BREWER, manager of the lumber business of S. A. Brown & Co., came to Kansas in 1871, and located at Chanute, where he was with Ridenour & Baker two years. In 1875 he became connected with the lumber business of S. A. Brown & Co., and has located a large number of yards for the firm since that time, giving the business his entire attention during those years. Mr. Brewer was born at Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, and came from his native town to Kansas. He was married at Chanute, Kan., November 4, 1876, to Annah Winans, a native of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer have lost one son, Harry, who died in August, 1881, aged eighteen months, and have two children living, Owen Davis and Mollie Winans.

SOLOMON G. BROWN, pastor, was born in Oldham County, Ky., February 9, 1821, where his early life was spent. After leaving Kentucky he resided nearly twenty years in Indiana, where he completed his education and married his first wife. Was only eighteen when he married Miss Mary Rhodes, of Morgan County, by whom he had seven children, of whom George, Sarah, Maggie, Lillie and Tillie are living. Came to Kansas in 1855, locating at Emporia, where he has ever since resided. The town was not at that time laid out; in fact, but ten or twelve settlements had been made in the township. Bought a claim of 160 acres on the Cottonwood. The county was then frequented by roving bands of Indians, sometimes as many as one thousand being seen in one camp, or village. Elder Brown organized the Christian Church of Emporia in 1856, with six members. He built the first church in the county, which was dedicated by him in 1858. Undoubtedly Elder Brown baptized by immersion the first person so baptized in the Territory. He has since baptized about 4,000 people. Continued as pastor of the Christian Church until 1878. Is now preaching to congregations as follows: At Nortonville, twice a month; Big Springs, once a month, and Antioch once a month. Built a fine church at the last named place in 1881, costing $3,000. He has also built churches at Grantville and LeRoy. Married Miss Malinda Fowler, of Emporia, June 11, 1857. By this marriage has had eight children, of whom Nancy Jane, Dellie May, Millie Ellen, Soloman G., Jr., Carrie Bell, Ida Mabel, Maude and Pearl are living. Elder Brown was a member of the Territorial Legislature of 1857. Is a member of Emporia Lodge No. 12, A., F. & A. M.

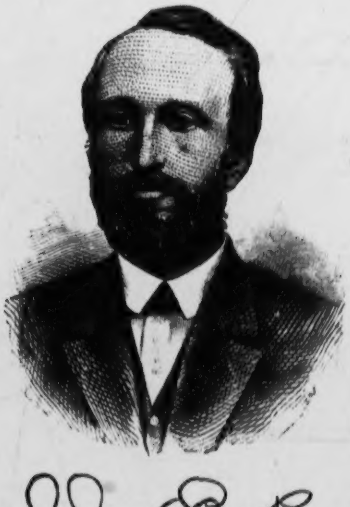

J. Jay Buck

J. JAY BUCK, attorney, has been engaged in practice at Emporia since May 1, 1870, and was here prior to that time prospecting. He was Justice of the Peace at an early day, and served as Register in Bankruptcy in the Third Congressional District, being the only person who ever held that office, and is at present U. S. Commissioner. He was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., August 14, 1835, and in the following May his parents moved with their family to Hillsdale, Mich. He received his education at Hillsdale College, and read law with Christopher J. Dickinson, of that town, being admitted to the Hillsdale bar in 1857. He commenced practice at Lexington, Mich., then moved to Buchanan, and in 1860 went to Waupun, Wis. In December, 1863, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and in the spring of 1864 entered Company I, One Hundred and First United States Colored Infantry, which he commanded for a time, and then served as Judge Advocate on the staff of Gen. L. H. Rousseau and his successor, Gen. R. W. Johnson, until he resigned, July 28, 1865. He then settled at Clarksville, Tenn. and published the *Clarksville Patriot*, a radical Republican paper, for two years, at the same time continuing the practice of law. When the bankruptcy law took effect, in 1867, he was appointed Register of the Sixth Tennessee Congressional District, and held that office until he came to Kansas for the benefit of his health. Mr. Buck is a member of the A., F. & A. M., A. O. U. Templars, I. O. O. F. and Good Templars. He was married at Buchannan, Mich., March 31, 1860, to Mary H. Tichemor, a native of New York. They have one child—Livingston J.

JOHN C. BURNETT, agent M. P. R. R., was born at Quebec, Canada, August 21, 1845, where his early life was spent. He became identified with the railroad interests at an early age, and was in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada, seven years, as station agent at different points. He came to the United States in 1873, locating at Chicago, Ill., where he was employed in the auditor's office of the C., B. & Q. R. R. one year. Came to Kansas in 1874, and for four years held the position of traveling auditor of the M., K. & T. R'y. In October, 1878, was appointed agent of that company at Emporia, which position he still holds. Is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Emporia. Member of Emporia Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W. He married Miss Eliza J. Waterson, of Quebec, June 15, 1870, by which marriage he has one child—Annie Maude.

JOHN T. BURTON, grocer, was born November 27, 1847, in Rush County, Ind., where his early life was spent. Taught in the public schools of Indiana eight years. Graduated from Butler University, Irvington, Ind., in 1878, and completed a post graduate course in 1880, receiving the degree of A. M. Came to Kansas in the summer of 1880, and in September, started in the grocery business. Has one of the largest stores in his line in the city, located on Commercial street, and does an extensive business. Is a member of the Christian Church, of Emporia, and superintendent of the Sabbath school. Was President of the Town Board of Irvington one year. Married Miss Melissa A. Hume, of Rush County, Ind., September 2, 1874, and by this marriage have one child—Perlee E.

PROF. P. J. CARMICHAEL, superintendent of schools, was born March 15, 1836, in Livingston County, N. Y. Lived in New York State until he came to Kansas in 1869. Received an academic and partial college course of education at Brockport Collegiate Institute, N. Y. First taught in schools of New York State in 1855. Went to Buffalo in 1864, and took charge of the scientific department of the high school. After one year in the high school, took charge of a select school in Buffalo, supported by the most prominent and wealthy families of the city. Remained in charge of this school three years, and then removed to Kansas, locating at Leavenworth, where for two years he remained as principal of the high school. In 1871, when Emporia first assumed the rank of a city of the second class, Prof. C. was called there, and accepted the position and duties of superintendent of the city schools, which were then re-organized under the graded system. He was superintendent two years; then, in 1873, went to the Kansas State Normal School, and for three years held the professorship of mathematics. Removed to California in the fall of 1876, and had charge of the Nevada City Schools for two years. The climate of California not agreeing with his wife, he removed to Springfield, Ohio, in 1878, and for two years held the position of principal of the high school there. Upon urgent solicitation, he returned to Emporia in the fall of 1880, and re-assumed the position of superintendent of schools, which he still holds. He was married to Miss Maggie M. Criley, of Emporia, June 11, 1874, and by this marriage has three children—Frank E., Willard L. and Edna B.

W. F. CHALFANT, register of deeds, was born in Harrisville, Harrison Co., Ohio, August 19, 1834. When about thirteen years of age his parents removed to Pennsylvania. At the Normal School, in Edenburg, Pa., he received his education, learning the printer's trade also. In 1860 he commenced publishing the *Granville Argus*, and in August of the next year enlisted in Company F, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. At Fredericksburg, Va., June 3, 1863, he was shot through both lungs, and discharged, on account of disability, October 19, 1863. From January, 1865, until nearly the close of the year he was in the Pay Department of the Army of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans. After leaving the army he settled in Conneaut Township, Crawford Co., Pa., engaging, to some extent, in the manufacture of lumber. Mr. Chalfant was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in 1866, and held that office three years from December 1st of that year. Before coming to Kansas he again published the *Granville Argus* for one year. He was married in Crawford County, Pa., June 6, 1861, to Martha E. Foster, who is a native of that county. They have four children living—William Foster, James D., Anna, and Grace—and have lost three. Mr. Chalfant came to Osage County, January 27, 1872, and located at Burlingame. He published the *Osage County Chronicle* for seven years and then removing to Emporia, bought the *Ledger*, which he conducted in connection with job work and book binding. When he had published the *Ledger* for about three years he sold it to the *Journal*, and in 1881, having been elected Register of Deeds, he disposed of his entire business to C. V. Eskridge. Mr. Chalfant is a member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., K. of H., and G. A. R.

MILTON CHAMNESS, farmer, Section 33, Township 19, Range 11 east, P. O. Emporia, was born in Randolph County, N. C., September 26, 1826. He was raised upon a farm and when twenty-three years of age removed to Parke County, Ind., where he remained eight years. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1856, and in the fall of that year took a claim of 160 acres on Dry Creek, about three miles southwest of Emporia, which he commenced at once to improve and upon which he has continued since to reside. He has since purchased 320 acres south of and adjoining his original farm, eighty acres of unimproved land in Pike Township, and he also owns 120 acres of unimproved land in Pike Township. He has built a commodious residence, large barn and other necessary farm buildings. His principal crop is corn. He also raises some cattle and hogs. He is a member of the Society of Friends. August 7, 1858, he married Miss Asenath C. Rich, of Hamilton County, Ind., by which marriage he has two children—Al and Lester. She died October 18, 1862, and August 6, 1863, he married Mrs. Asenath Cox, of Pike Township. The latter died January 10, 1882.

H. J. CLARKE, insurance agent, was born in Lindsey, Ont., September 5, 1859, of Irish parents. In 1868 he moved to Iowa where he remained several years. During past seven years he has been in the insurance business and is now representing the Burlington Insurance Company, and the German, of Freeport, Iowa. He came to Kansas in the summer of 1882, locating at Emporia. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES W. CLEAVER, was born in New York City, June 29, 1858. When seven years old removed to Missouri and resided in Shelby County during the war; afterwards removed to Hannibal, where he learned the art of telegraphy. He was a year in Minnesota as telegraph operator and station agent on the Northern Pacific R. R. In 1872 he came to Kansas, locating at Topeka, where he remained about eight months as assistant train dispatcher of the A., T. & S. F.; was then transferred to the Newton Station, where he held the same position for about a year and a half. In 1875 he was sent to Emporia and for some time was railroad operator and manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company's business. Since the increase of business and the establishment of an office in the business center of the town he has been manager of the business office of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Married Miss Emma Bailey, of Emporia, November 8, 1877. He is a member of Emporia Commandery, No. 8, K. T., of which he is now captain general.

REV. RICHARD CORDLEY, D. D., Pastor first Congregational Church, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, September 6, 1829. Came to this country with his parents in 1833, locating in Livingston County, Mich., where his youth was spent. His preparatory studies were made at Ann Arbor Classical School under Rev. Daniel Wilkins; graduated from the State University of Michigan, 1854, and entered Andover Theological Seminary, Mass., from which he graduated in 1857. Came to Kansas in the fall of 1857, located at Lawrence. Preached his first sermon as pastor of the Plymouth Church on the first Sabbath in December, 1857. The membership of the church at that time was only twenty-one or twenty-two and a large part of the pastor's support was supplied by the American Home Missionary Society. Dr. Cordley remained as pastor of the Plymouth Church eighteen years and left it with a membership of over 400. During his pastorage two quite marked revivals were experienced. The first, in 1867, when about 100 were added to the membership. The second, in 1872, added about 175, of whom sixty-nine were baptized in one day. A fine and substantial church was built at a cost of about $45,000 and dedicated in May, 1870. At the time of the Quantrell raid in Lawrence, which occurred on the 21st of August, 1863, the residence of Dr. Cordley, with all its contents, was burned, making a loss to him of more than $3,000, about one-half of which was made up by contributions of friends and churches in the East. He and Rev. Lewis Bodwell, who had stopped with him for the night, narrowly escaped death. When they discovered that the raiders were in town and the main street on fire, they closed the house and watched the movements of the enemy; but when a gang of six ruffians rode up to the house from the opposite side of the street they decided to wait no longer. Dr. Cordley taking his little girl in his arms and Mrs. Cordley taking the arm of Mr. Bodwell they walked out through the back gate and along the street very deliberately, in full view of the raiders, but providentially they were not noticed, and as soon as possible concealed themselves behind some favoring bushes and escaped to the woods. The well-known reputation of both these brethren as Abolitionists would have sealed their fate had they been discovered in their flight. For two years subsequent to this raid, which was so disastrous to the people and the town, Dr. Cordley took his turn with other citizens of Lawrence in standing guard over the town. In 1875 Dr. Cordley removed to Flint, Mich., where he remained for three years as pastor of the First Congregational Church. Returned to Kansas in 1878, located at Emporia as pastor of the first Congregational Church of that place with a membership of eighty-one. During his pastorate the membership increased to about 150. A beautiful and substantial church edifice has been erected at a cost of about $13,000, with seating capacity for 600; dedicated January 9, 1881. Dr. Cordley was a member of the School Board in Lawrence for six years. Member of the School Board of Emporia four years and Clerk of the Board three years. He was Regent of the State Agricultural College eight years. Has been a Trustee of Washburn College since its foundation, a period of twenty-two years. Married Miss Mary A. Cox, of Livingston County, Mich., May 19, 1859. They have one child—Maggie, who is married to William E. Griffith and resides in Lawrence.

CHARLES S. CROSS, is a native of Clark County, Ohio; he moved to Iowa, March 4 1858, and spent one winter there before coming to Kansas. Early in 1865, he came to Emporia, and received his education in the schools of that enterprising young city. He has been connected with the First National Bank for about four years, as acting cashier since January 1, 1881, and as cashier since November 1, 1881. He has virtually performed the duties of cashier since the death of Mr. Hurst, in 1878. Mr. Cross was married in Lawrence, Kan., June 1, 1880, to Miss Kate S. Sm[illegible], a native of Catawissa, Pa.

H. C. CROSS, is a native of Springfield, Ohio, but left that State in the fall of 1864, and spent one winter at Marshalltown, Iowa, before coming to Emporia, in the spring of 1865. He was engaged in the practice of law until 1870. Mr. Cross was the first Mayor of the city of Emporia, receiving all the votes but fourteen, and was Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners at an early day. He is a director in the M. K. & T. R. R., also a director in the K. C. E. & S. R. R., a branch of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. President of the K. C. & Emporia R. R.; President of the St. Louis & E. R. R.; President of the First National Bank of Emporia, Kan.; President of the Emporia Loan and Trust Company and President of the Kansas Missouri Coal and Land Company.

A. F. CROWE, came to Kansas, in May, 1857, with his father, who was one of the original members of the town company of Topeka. In the fall of 1858, he removed to Forest Hill, Lyon County, where he remained one year and then came to Emporia. His son, A. F. Crowe, lived here until 1871, when he went onto a stock farm in Greenwood County, following this occupation for six years. His war record consists of good service in the Eighth, Second and Ninth Kansas Cavalry Regiments, from August, 1861, to November, 1864. These regiments were detailed for duty in the Rocky Mountains, and were eighteen months at Forts Halleck and Laramie. The command, with which he was connected, built the former fort. Mr. Crowe has been associated with J. S. Watson (with whom he enlisted in the army) in the coal, lime and wood business. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W. Mr. Crowe was born on the north side of the Bay of Fundy, N. S., January 27, 1846. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Massachusetts, residing in Boston until they came to Kansas. He was married in Greenwood County, Kan., October 12, 1872, to Sophia Bennett, a native of Springfield, Ill. They have three children, Thomas B., George F. and Laura I.

JOSEPH F. CULVER, lawyer, was born in Carlisle, Pa., November 3, 1834. His early life was spent in Pennsylvania. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle. Read law one year with W. J. Shearer, two winters with Judge Jeffries, of Wooster, Ohio, and with Judge Duff, of Pontiac, Ill., one year. In July, 1862, he joined Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois, as First Lieutenant, and served in the Army of the Cumberland three years; was promoted to Captain, May, 1864. He participated in all the battles and engagements of the army from Resaca, Ga., to the march to Washington. Was mustered out at Washington in June, 1865. He returned to Pontiac, Ill., and was admitted to the bar and practiced until November, 1865, when he was elected County Judge of Livingston County, which office he held four years. He then went into the banking business, firm of J. F. Culver & Bro., which was changed upon the death of the latter, in October, 1874, to J. F. Culver & Co. Ceased business in March, 1879, and in July, 1879, came to Kansas, locating at Emporia, where he resumed the practice of law. In April, 1881, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he still holds. He married Miss Mary M. Murphy, of Pontiac, December 12, 1861, and by this marriage has had seven children, of whom Howard D., Marian A., Chester M., Hattie M., and Grace are living. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Emporia; is a member of Emporia Commandery, No. 8, K. T.; of Emporia Encampment, No. 17, I. O. O. F.; of Central Lodge, No. 781, K. of H. He was a Trustee of the State Reform School of Illinois for ten years.

HON. E. W. CUNNINGHAM, attorney-at-law, has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Emporia, since July, 1869, having located in that place on the 6th of the month. He was associated for the first six months with W. W. Williams, real estate agent, attending to the law business of the firm; was afterwards with J. Jay Buck about two years; then in partnership with Judge Miller about a year; alone again for two years, and since November, 1876, has been in partnership with W. T. McCarty. He was elected Probate Judge in the fall of 1872 and re-elected to that office in 1874 and 1876, prior to this time having been Police Judge. He has also served on the Board of Education several years. Judge Cunningham was born in Clarksfield, Huron Co., Ohio, August 1, 1842. He attended Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio, and pursued his studies at Hillsdale, Mich., graduating in 1866. He read law with his brother in Urbana, Ill.; was admitted to the bar in June, 1869, and commenced practice in Emporia. He enlisted in July, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until he was discharged for the purpose of being appointed Hospital Steward at the General Hospital, No. 8, at Louisville, where he remained one year. Prior to his removal to Kansas he had been engaged in teaching at Urbana, studying law at the same time. He was married at Clarksville, Ohio, March 12, 1867, to Debbie A. Rowland, a native of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have buried one child and have four living—Maud, Mabel, Ella, and Ralph E.

DR. T. F. DAVENPORT, dentist, came to Emporia in May, 1870, having been engaged in the practice of his profession continuously since. He was born in Trenton, N. J., March 15, 1836; when nine years of age he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, with his parents. In 1856 he graduated from the Ohio Dental College, located at Cincinnati; after practicing two years at Centerville, Ind., he removed to Cincinnati, where he resided until he came to Emporia. He served, however, four years in the army, enlisting in Company A, Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained until March, 1865. He was wounded at Gainesville, Fla., and taken prisoner August 17, 1864. During the first six weeks he was confined in the hospital at Lake City; was then taken to Charleston, S.C., Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, and finally to Wilmington, where he was paroled after seven months' imprisonment, returning to Cincinnati. He remained there practicing his profession until he came to Emporia. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Presbyterian Church, and was married in Wyoming, Hamilton Co., Ohio, September 27, 1865, to Hannah E. Allen, of that place. They have two children—Mary Adella and Allen.

THAD. C. DAVIDSON, traveling agent for Deere, Mansur & Co., Kansas City, Mo., came to La Cygne, Linn County, in December, 1869, and resided there until October, 1873. He engaged in the hardware and agricultural implement business until 1870, when he devoted himself exclusively to the latter line. In January, 1876, he became connected with Deere, Mansur & Co., selling implements for that company on the A., T. & S. F. road and all south thereof. Mr. Davidson is a native of Monmouth, Ill., born July 9, 1839, remaining there until 1864, when he went to St. Louis, where he was engaged as a commercial traveler until he settled in Kansas. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, also of the K. of H. In June, 1874, he organized the famous Knights Templar Band of Emporia. Mr. Davidson was married at Burlington, Iowa, in December, 1865, to Helen Collins, a native of Warren, Ohio. They have three children living—Mary, Kate and Willis P.

PROF. BUEL T. DAVIS, at the State Normal School, was born in Macon County, Ill., July 30, 1852; educated in the public schools of Decatur, and was within three months' time of completing the course in the Decatur High School, when he removed to Kansas in the spring of 1871, located at Junction City and taught in the schools of Davis County for two terms. In 1872 attended the State Agricultural College as a student. In 1873 attended the Kansas State Normal School for one year. Attended Normal School at Aurora, Ill., the succeeding years; graduated from there in 1875. Returned to Kansas and graduated from the state Normal School in 1876. In 1876-77 was principal of the schools at Chetopa, Kas.; then for three years held the position of Superintendent of the schools of Emporia. In January, 1880, accepted the chair of Director in Training and Gymnastics in the Kansas State Normal School, and held the two offices until the expiration of his term as Superintendent of the Emporia schools, since which time he has continued his duties at the State Normal School. He has been very successful as a teacher. Is a member of the First Congregational Church of Emporia. He is a Free Mason and a member of the Order of Knights of Honor. Married Miss Emma Waite of Oregon, Ogle Co., Ill., August 9, 1882.

LOUIS DEWEES, carpenter, was born in Washington County, Ohio, April 30, 1842. Resided in Ohio until 1859, when he removed to Morgan County, Ind. In 1861 he enlisted as private in Company A, Thirty-third Indiana Regiment, which formed part of the Twentieth Army Corps. He served about four years in the Army of the Cumberland, participating in all the battles and skirmishes of that army from Resaca, Ga., to Jonesboro, N. C. Was mustered out at Indianapolis, and shortly after located in Cumberland County, Ill., where he resided until the spring of 1868, when he came to Kansas. Located in Emporia, and for the past eleven years has been in the employ of the A., T. & S. F. Ry. Co. Is now employed in the locomotive repair shop, as carpenter. He is a member of Emporia Encampment, No. 17, I. O. O. F., and a member of Union Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F., in which he holds the office of N. G. He married Miss Ruhamah Simpson, of Morgan County, Ind., October 5, 1865, by which marriage he has had seven children, of whom, Ladora E. and Mary Lorenia are now living.

JAMES H. DOILE, farmer, Section 2, Township 19, Range 11, P. O. Emporia, was born in Wigtonshire, Scotland, July 29, 1830, and seven years later his parents removed to Canada, where he remained until 1849, when he came to the United States, locating in Lake County, Ill. He had learned the trade of carpenter, which trade he followed, with intervals of farming, in Lake County, until he came to Kansas, in the spring of 1857. He located in Lyon County, and pre-empted eighty acres of land situated on the Neosho River, about three miles northeast of Emporia. He at once began to improve his farm, and operated it until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company C, Eleventh Regiment, Kansas Volunteers. Participated in all the engagements in which his company took part, and was mustered out in August, 1865. He then went to Kansas City, and remained two years, following his trade. He then returned to his farm, and has ever since operated it. All his land is under cultivation except the timber land. He has a fine orchard of bearing trees, two acres of blackberries, one and a half acres of grapes, one acre of raspberries, and an eighth of an acre of strawberries. Mr. Doile is a member of Emporia Post, G. A. R., and a member of Neosho Grange, P. of H. He married Miss Charlotte Sharpe, of Lake County, Ill., March 5, 1857, by which marriage he has had eight children, of whom Prentice I., Thomas G., Cora E. and Agnes M. are now living.

HOWARD DUNLAP settled in Emporia in August, 1869, and engaged in banking. To this he has added a business in insurance since the spring of 1874. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., A. O. U. W., and Congregational Church. Mr. Dunlap is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., and came from there to Emporia. He was married in Boston, Mass., November 9, 1874, to Ella T. Cole, a native of Montpelier, Vt., raised at Jefferson, Jefferson Co., Wis. They have one child, Bertha.

D. W. EASTMAN was born in Republic Township, Seneca Co., Ohio. When he was eight years of age he removed with his parents to Eaton County, Mich., subsequently to Kalamazoo County. Served three and a half years in the Union Army, holding commission as First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Regiment of Merrill's Horse, when he resigned in February, 1865. Three years prior to coming to Kansas removed to Coldwater, Mich., where he resided until he removed to Emporia. He was married in Otsego, Mich., July, 1865, to Marion H. Hale, a native of Michigan, and has two children, William H. and Mary A. In August, 1871, he located in Emporia and engaged in the drug business, which he continued until 1878, having been elected County Treasurer in 1877. He was re-elected to the same office, which he held until October, 1882. He was elected Mayor in the spring of 1881, and has been two years a member of the Board of Education, and also Treasurer of School Board and Assistant Postmaster. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, A. O. U. W., K. of H., K. & L. of H. and K. of P.

ELBERT C. EDWARDS, grocer, was born in Paris, Ill., July 24, 1835, and resided there until 1863, when he entered the employ of the United States, and was for about a year and a half Post Wagon and Forage Master at Fort Laramie. Was with the forces participating in all the Indian troubles in Wyoming at that time. Mr. Edwards came to Kansas in the spring of 1867, locating at Hayes City, where he built the first building used by the Town Company. Continued in business as a contractor and builder about a year, then went to New Mexico, and was engaged for eighteen months in superintending the building of Mereno Mining Water Company's aqueduct flumes. Returned to Kansas in 1870, and engaged in farming and stock raising until September, 1881, when he removed to Emporia and established one of the largest wholesale and retail grocery stores in the city, on Commercial street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Mr. Edwards was for nine or ten years a member of the Lyon County School Board and a Trustee of Agnes City two years. His father and mother are living, the former aged seventy-four years and the latter seventy years. Married Miss Jane J. Dunn, of Edgar County, Ill., December 29, 1859, and they have had four children, of whom George E., Mary E. and Grace S. are now living.

R. J. EDWARDS, stock raiser, was born in Aberystwyth, South Wales, February 18, 1842, and came to this country with his parents three years after. He was raised in Racine, Wis., and in August, 1862, enlisted as private in Company F, Twenty-second Wisconsin Regiment. He served three years, principally in the Twentieth Army Corps, participating in the battles of that corps. While garrisoning the town of Brentwood, Tenn., his regiment was surprised by the command of Gen. Forrest and taken prisoners. Mr. E. was confined about one month at Libby Prison, Richmond. After his return the regiment was re-organized, and continued in the Twentieth Corps up to the time of Sherman's march into Washington. He was Color Bearer of his regiment after the taking of Atlanta, Ga., and mustered out as Sergeant at Milwaukee, Wis. He went to farming in Iroquois County, Ill., where he remained five years; then removed to Colorado and engaged in the cattle business and in milling and mining. He remained in Colorado until he came to Kansas. During the last few years of his career there he devoted his attention principally to mining in which he was quite successful. In the summer of 1880, he came to Kansas, locating at Emporia. Soon after he bought a ranch of 900 acres of farming land in Greenwood County, also one of 1,500 acres grazing land. He has about 250 head of cattle and 1,500 graded Merino sheep upon these lands. He has built a fine residence in Emporia. March 6, 1865, he married Miss Elizabeth Breese, of Waukesha, Wis., by which marriage he has four children—Nellie A., Samuel R., John and Hannah, all living. He is a member of Rostia Lodge, No. 38, A. F. & A. M.

HARRISON P. ELLIOTT, farmer, Section 18, Township 19, P. O. Emporia, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, December 10, 18 5. Twenty years of his life were spent in Clarke County, and in 1835 he removed to DeKalb County, Ill., where he farmed for five years. He then removed to Winnebago County, Ill., and bought a farm of 160 acres, which he continued to operate until the fall of 1860, when he came to Kansas. He bought a farm of eighty acres in Emporia Township, which he has improved by the erection of a fine brick dwelling house, commodious barn, etc. Has an orchard of about 150 apple, 100 peach and some cherry and plum trees. Has been married three times. First to Miss Elma Gandy, in 1837; she died in 1853, leaving six children, of whom four are now living. May 19, 1854, he married Miss Irena E. W. Harris, of Winnebago County, who died in 1871, leaving two children, both now living. He married Mrs. Eleanor A. Dale, of Winnebago County, Ill., April 17, 1874.

JOSEPH ERNST, late County Treasurer, came to Americus Township, Lyon Co., Kan., October 9, 1858, and has always been engaged in farming. In 1869, he was elected County Commissioner, holding the office two years. In 1874, Mr. Ernst was elected County Treasurer and re-elected in 1876 and 1881. He was born in Prussia, March 22, 1824, and immigrated to America in 1850; after residing six years in New York City and two years in Marshall County, Ill., he came to Kansas. In August, 1856, he was married, in New York City, to Christina Fossbinder, a native of Prussia. They have nine children—William, Albert, Philip, Edward, Charles, Joseph, John, Maggie and Frank. Mr. E. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Americus Lodge, and K. of H. Mr. Ernst died February 20, 1883.

HON. CHARLES V. ESKRIDGE, now editor and proprietor of the Emporia *Republican*, is and has been for many years one of the prominent men in the affairs of the State. Like others who have advanced to high position, his parents were people in straightened circumstances, depending upon their daily labor for subsistence. Their son, Charles V., was born in Virginia in 1833. The next year his parents emigrated to Ohio, and in 1836 to Lewiston, Fulton Co., Ill., where, in 1851, his mother died of pneumonia. His father still resides there. When about thirteen years of age, Charles, wishing to strike out for himself, and being satisfied that $2 in silver was sufficient capital upon which to venture his fortunes, ran away from home, his objective point being St. Louis. Having passed through a succession of boyish adventures, spending most of his succeeding six months as a cabin boy on a Mississippi steamboat, he returned to the parental roof, both richer and wiser. Shortly afterward he commenced to learn the "Art Preservative," and soon became proficient in the trade. He departed for Kansas in the spring of 1855, and arrived at a time when the country was yet in the throes of the border ruffian invasion of March 30th. Locating at Lawrence, he carried on an active correspondence with several papers in Illinois, working, also, on the *Herald of Freedom*. Mr. Eskridge was, furthermore, a participant in the military operations in which Lawrence played so heroic a part. After a brief visit to Illinois in the winter of 1856, he located at Emporia, Kan., during the succeeding spring. That place was then a "paper" town. He became the agent of the Town Company, and he also acted as a clerk in a store. In the spring of 1858, when Emporia had thrown off its

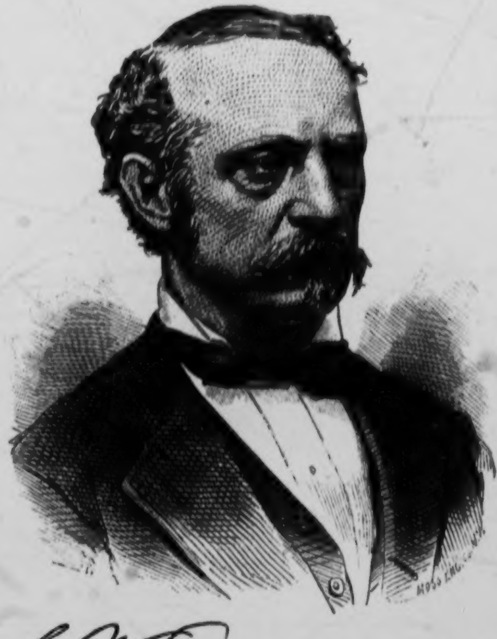
Moss Eng. Co. N.Y.

C. V. Eskridge

swaddling clothes, and the country had become more settled, a political organization was effected, with Mr. Eskridge as Clerk and Recorder. In 1859 he was appointed Probate Judge, and elected a member of the first State Legislature; re-elected in 1862, and in 1863 was appointed on the Governor's staff, with the rank of Colonel. In 1864 he was elected State Senator, and Lieutenant-Governor in 1868. As a presiding officer he made a most brilliant record, as is evidenced repeatedly by resolutions entered in the Senate Journal. In 1871 he was again elected a member of the Legislature, and in 1872 was placed before the people as a gubernatorial candidate. Though he did not obtain the nomination, he was the means of making the choice, as his influence undoubtedly formed the balance of power in the convention. Mr. Eskridge was President of the City Council of Emporia, in 1873-4, and in 1874 was again elected to the popular branch of the Legislature, and in 1878 was chosen a delegate to the Republican State Convention. Among other subjects of legislation in which he has taken a leading part are those in relation to the State Normal School which, through his efforts, was located in Emporia. He is the author of the law by which school districts may issue bonds to assist in the construction of schoolhouses. He was also the first to offer a proposition extending the right of franchise to the colored race. An amendment to the State Constitution, proposing to extend the elective franchise to women, was defeated mainly by his efforts. During his residence in Emporia, for about ten years, Mr. Eskridge was engaged in the mercantile business, and also dealt extensively in real estate, and accumulated a handsome property. Besides the public measures previously mentioned in which Mr. Eskridge has been prominent, several of the laws encouraging railroad and internal improvements were drawn up and supported by him. Through his efforts the name of the county was changed from Breckinridge to Lyon. He has also been the foster father of measures which have greatly stimulated the agricultural and horticultural interests of the State. As an editor Mr. Eskridge is known throughout Kansas. He established *The Republican*, and made it one of the best dailies in Kansas, a full account of which appears in the County History. The daily is a thirty-two column paper, receiving the full Associated Press dispatches, and is in every way metropolitan. The weekly is a thirty-six column paper. This establishment gives employment to thirty-five hands. The circulation of the *Republican* extends principally throughout the southern and southwestern portions of the State. Mr. Eskridge was married at Donaldson, Bond Co., Ill., in December, 1861, to Mary E. Dixon, of that place. They have four children—Mattie, Clara, Edward Walton and Mary.

JOHN T. ESKRIDGE, boots and shoes, was born in Licking County, Ohio, September 28, 1835. He removed with his parents to Fulton County, Ill., when about two years old. When about fourteen years of age he adopted the life of a seaman, which he followed until the war of 1861, which found him in New Orleans. He enlisted in the Confederate Army, served four years and a half in the Fifth Louisiana Regiment, which was in Gen. Stonewall Jackson's command until his death. He was afterward under the command of Ewell; held the rank of First Sergeant of his company. He was wounded four times. He married Mrs. Elizabeth A. French, of Shreveport, La., June 12, 1871.

WILLIAM F. EWING, County Clerk, came to Emporia in March, 1870; for two years he was engaged in brick manufacturing at Emporia and Americus. After engaging in various other occupations and teaching school in November, 1877, he was elected County Clerk. He was re-elected in 1879 and 1881. Mr. Ewing was born near Lancaster, Lancaster Co., Pa., July 10, 1850, residing there until he removed to Kansas. He was married in Emporia December 27, 1877, to Clara G. Maxson, a native of Wisconsin. They have two children—Clara Virginia and Nellie S. Mr. Ewing is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and K. of P., and has been grand chancellor of the State in the latter order.

J. W. FEIGHAN, County Attorney, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., April 5, 1845. When a child he went to Ohio with his parents and located in Butler County. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until July, 1865, afterward discharged as Second Lieutenant. He passed through all the battles in which the Second Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, to which he belonged, took part. In 1866, Mr. Feighan entered Miami University at Oxford Ohio, graduating June 27, 1870. He then moved to Owensboro, Ky., and studied law, entering the Senior class at the Cincinnati Law School in the fall of 1871, graduating in April, 1873. He entered into practice at Rockport, Ind., publishing also the *Rockport Republican* for one year, and forming a law partnership with George L. Reinhard. From 1873 to 1880 he practiced at Owensboro, Ky. In March, 1880, he came to Emporia, and has been a partner of J. Jay Buck since April of that year. In November, 1882, Mr. Feighan was elected County Attorney of Lyon County. In 1876, he was on the Republican Electoral Ticket, and was a candidate for Congress in 1878. Mr. Feighan was married at Owensboro, October 9, 1872, to Fanny T. Moore, a native of Jefferson County, Ky. They have three children living—Katie M., Frank M. and an infant daughter named Susie. Mr. F. is a Royal Arch Mason, K. of P., and post commander of the G. A. R. He is of Irish parentage.

WILLIAM O. FERGUSON, carpenter and builder, was born in Preble County, Ohio, April 17, 1831. When seven years old he moved with parents to Indiana, in which State he resided fourteen years. Then returned to Ohio, and remained three years. Then started for the West. Remained in Iowa two years, whence he journeyed by wagon to Kansas. Entered this State March 27, 1857. Camped in the brush on the spot where now stands the city of Leavenworth. Passed through Lawrence and located two and one-miles north of Topeka on the Delaware Reservation. Remained there but a short time, and in August removed to Emporia and pre-empted a claim of 160 acres. Sold his claim shortly after, and until the breaking out of the Rebellion worked at his trade, that of carpenter and builder. December 25, 1861, enlisted in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry Regiment and served on the frontier eighteen months. Participated in one battle with the Ute Indians and several skirmishes. Once carried a dispatch from Fort Halleck to Fort Laramie, 136 miles in thirty-nine hours in the cold of winter. The company came back to Kansas after the Quantrell raid, and was stationed near Lawrence about four months. Then went to Arkansas, where Mr. F. was taken sick with fever. Was discharged for disability November 27, 1864, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Returned to Emporia, and in the spring of 1865, he went into the grocery business, as a member of the firm of Frederick, Ferguson & Edwards. Continued business over a year, then the firm was changed to Ferguson & Ely. Six months after Mr. Ferguson sold his interest to Ely. Clerked one year for Holderman Bros., then started a grocery and bakery on the corner of Commercial street and Seventh avenue. Continued in this business until 1880, when he sold out, and has since been engaged in building. Mr. F. is a member of the Christian Church of Emporia, a member of Post 55, G. A. R., also of Emporia Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W. Married Miss Catharen Slack, of Emporia, August 18, 1867, and by this marriage has two children—Lou Etty and Daisy Dutton, both living.

I. D. FOX came to Emporia in 1869, and the following year engaged in the book and stationery business in partnership with Mrs. E. Trask, adding piano, organ and music merchandise to the business in 1875. From 1878 to the fall of 1880 he was a partner with D. Thomas & Co., dry goods merchants, and in the spring of 1881 the firm of I. D. Fox & Co., engaged in the jewelry business. Mr. Fox has a stock ranch on the Neosho River in Americus Township, having 130 head of hogs and 100 head of other stock. He is a native of Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., born January 3, 1845. Prior to his removal to Kansas he had lived in Monroe, Chenango and Wayne counties, N. Y., emigrating from the latter. He was married in Peru, Ind., November 16, 1876, to Ella M. Trask. Mr. and Mrs. Fox buried one child in 1881, Ethel Clara, aged four years. Mr. Fox settled on a farm near Carbondale, Osage County, in 1860, when he first arrived in Kansas, where he resided until he came to Emporia in 1869. His father, Jared W. Fox, still lives in Carbondale. Mrs. E. Trask, partner of Mr. Fox, and widow of Edward Trask, who was killed at the battle of Springfield, was for twelve years postmistress. Mr. and Mrs. Trask were early settlers of Butler County, Kansas.

GEORGE W. FREDERICK was born of Virginia and Kentucky parentage, in the State of Indiana, March 22, 1833; moved from that State to Kansas in the fall of 1857; came through with his family (wife and two children) with a team, consequently saw some of the Pro-slavery excitement in the State of Missouri. He settled near Emporia, on his arrival, on a claim of 160 acres, and in the spring of 1858 bought another eighty—three and one-half miles southeast of the town and improved it. The same spring he was elected Treasurer of (then) Madison County, but never qualified. In 1859 he engaged in the general mercantile trade in Emporia, and in 1861 removed back to his farm and engaged in farming and in the cattle business until 1865, when he moved back to the town and went into the mercantile business again, and with it, to some extent, the real estate and general agency business, and in 1874 he was elected Clerk of the District Court, which position he retained for six years. At the organization of the town into a city government he was a member for two years of the City Council, after which he was elected city Treasurer, which position he held for three terms. In 1861 he was enrolled in the State Militia, and was elected Lieutenant in a company of the town; was called out in the Price raid, several Indian raids, and other excitements during the late war, and in 1881 he went to Colorado in the interest and to superintend the working of the coal and silver mines of the La Veta Coal and Mining Company, of which he is a member, being there seven months on that occasion, and during the same summer, in connection with Senator Harlin, of Iowa, and others, organized the Whale Consolidated Gold and Siver Mining Company, with their principal office and property at La Veta, Col. Late in the same fall he again went into the mercantile business, and in the summer of 1882 assisted in organizing and put his mercantile interest into the Emporia Mercantile Company, and was elected president and general manager, which position he now holds in connection with his favorite and continued general agency business.

JOHN FUNK was born in Pontiac, Ill., October 24, 1842. His early life was spent in Illinois. He enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Regiment, August, 1862, and served three years in the Army of the Tennessee. Was in the battles in which that army took part, and was wounded at Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864, which disabled him from further service. Was mustered out with regiment at Washington, D. C., in 1865. Returned to Livingston County, Ill., and engaged in farming, in which he continued until the spring of 1876, when he removed to Kansas, locating at Emporia. He farmed until February, 1880, when he started in the market business, firm of Brewer & Funk, which continued to do business eight months, when Brewer retired and Mr. Huber was taken into the firm, now Funk & Huber. The market is located on corner of Fourth avenue and Commercial street. Does a large business. Married Miss Henrietta Schaub, of Pontiac, April 10, 1870, and by this marriage has had seven children, six of whom are living. He is a member of Emporia Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W.

JAMES GALLAGHER, master mechanic, was born in Lowell, Mass., November 17, 1832. When about ten years of age he moved with his parents to Tariffville, Conn., where he resided seven years. He then returned to Massachusetts, and learned the trade of a machinist. Remained in Massachusetts until 1852, when he shipped for a three years' whaling voyage. In 1855 he located in Elmira, N. Y., and entered mercantile life. Was in the grocery business there until 1862, when he enlisted in the naval service as Yeoman of the United States gunboat Alabama. Had charge of all stores and supplies. Remained in the service until 1865, when he went to Illinois and worked at his trade four years. He came to Kansas in 1869, locating first at Lawrence, where he worked at his trade one year. He then removed to Morris County, and took a claim of 160 acres in Elm Creek Township. Has improved this claim by the erection of a commodious dwelling house, large barn, granary, corrals, and other necessary buildings. Has made an orchard of ten acres, containing all varieties of fruit trees, berries, nuts, etc. Has about forty head of cattle, twenty-five hogs, and horses to work the farm. Hiring help to cultivate his farm, he removed to Emporia in 1881, since which time he has held the position of master machinist at the Emporia shops of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. Mr. Gallagher is a member of the First Christian Church of Emporia, member of the Lawrence Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., member of Emporia Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W., and of Lodge No. 2, S. K. He married Miss Mary E. Barrett, of Elmira, N. Y., November 21, 1856, by which marriage he has four children—Theodore S. (now principal of the Eureka schools), George B., Benjamin J. (now principal of the schools at White City), and Mary.

N. W. GILCHRIST came to Emporia in February, 1870, and after working at his trade as a carpenter, he engaged for six years in the lumber business. Since that time he has been engaged in the livery business, he and brothers William H. and John S. being associated. Mr. Gilchrist was born in Adamsburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., February 15, 1849, living there until he was nine years of age. He then moved to a point about one-half a mile east of Greensburg, where he remained two years. Residing in Westmoreland County until he was seventeen years of age, he went to Allegheny County, Pa., where he served his apprenticeship as a carpenter. Mr. Gilchrist is a member of A. O. U. W., K. of P., and K. of H. He was married in Emporia, to Jennie Jay. She died in August, 1877, leaving one child, Gertrude Jane. His present wife, Hattie Shaw, is a native of Urbana, Ill.

ALMERIN GILLETT, attorney at law, located in Emporia in May, 1866, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession in the city since that time. He was born in Victor, Ontario Co., N. Y., July 24, 1838, and removed at the age of three years, with his parents, to Walworth County, Wis., where he remained until he entered the State University at Madison, from which he graduated in the class of 1861. He then commenced reading law with Abbott, Gregory & Pinney. He soon received a commission to recruit a company, and raised Company D, Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected Captain. He was mustered into service in August, 1862, and served until July, 1865, being commissioned Major of his regiment before leaving the service. After the close of the war, he returned to Madison and read law with Hon. William F. Vilas, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1865, remaining in Madison until he came to Kansas, in the spring of 1866. Since his residence in Emporia he has served four years as County Attorney, and four years as Representative to the State Senate. For the past four years he has been extensively engaged in real estate operations, and in farming and stock-raising, having, in 1882, 1,600 acres of corn farms in Lyon County, and a 5,000-acre ranch in Greenwood County. Mr. Gillett was married, August 17, 1866, in Madison, Wis., to Eugenia C. Chapman, a native of Geauga County, Ohio, by whom he has three children—Fannie Ray, Kittie May, and Mary Eugenia. Mr. G. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and K. of H.

JUDGE CHARLES B. GRAVES, has been engaged in the practice of his profession, that of a lawyer, since 1869. He read law in Burlington, Coffey County, with Judge H. N. Bent. He has been County Attorney of Coffey County, and City Attorney for the cities of Neosho Falls and Burlington. He was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, in 1880, and still holds that position. Judge Graves came to Kansas, with his parents, in 1859, and located with them in Woodson County, where his father Pusey Graves still resides; in 1861, he enlisted in Captain Goss' Company of the Iola Battalion, which afterwards formed a part of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry. He was a non-commissioned officer, and served with his company, in Missouri and Arkansas, until February, 1865, when he was mustered out. After his discharge he resided in Leavenworth County, until 1866, when he return to Woodson County, and engaged in farming for one year. In 1868 he commenced reading law in Burlington. In 1869, he was admitted to the bar, and returned to Woodson County, where he engaged in the practice, and remained there until 1875, when he located in Burlington, and has practiced his profession since, until he was elected Judge in 1880. Judge Graves was born near Richmond, in Wayne County, Ind., November 18, 1841, and lived there until 1851, when he removed to Fulton County, Ill., where he remained until he came to Kansas in 1859. Judge Graves was married in 1872 to Hattie S. Hawkins, a native of Indiana. She came to Kansas in 1857, with her parents and settled in Greenwood County, at

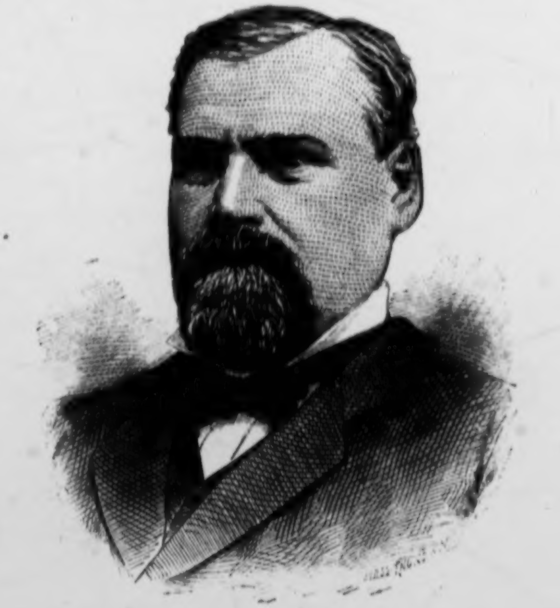

Charles B. Graves

which time she was seven years of age. She graduated at the State Normal school at Emporia in 1870. They have four children—Orlin H., Stella, Hugh C. and Scott S. The Judge is commended highly in his district for his legal and judicial ability.

J. M. GRIFFITH located in Lawrence, Kansas, in December, 1865. There he engaged in the hardware business until he came to Emporia in January, 1870; until the fall of 1882 he followed the same line of business. When Mr. Griffith first came to Emporia his trade extended as far west and south as there were any settlements. He was born in Lafayette, Ind., October 8, 1840, and resided in Indiana until he came to Kansas. For three years during the War of the Rebellion he served in the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, enlisting in July, 1862, and being mustered out in June, 1865. He was married near Georgetown, Vermillion Co., Ill., September 5, 1865, to Margaret H. Alexander, who was born in Bucks County, Pa., near Philadelphia. They have four children—Wm. A., James H., Esther B. and George D. From January, 1879, to January, 1882, Mr. Griffith was a member of the Board of County Commissioners. He is president of the Lyon County Mutual Loan Association, organized June 24, 1876, and has held that office ever since. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Knights of Honor.

JOHN R. GRIFFITH, farmer, Section 29, Township 19, Range 11, P. O. Emporia, was born March 12, 1825, in Montgomeryshire, North Wales. Came to the United States with his parents in 1846, locating first at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was engaged as foreman in railway construction for about four years on the Dayton & Michigan and the Hamilton & Dayton Railroads. Came from Ohio to Kansas in the spring of 1855, locating about seven miles south of Lawrence, when he took a claim of 160 acres, which he afterwards pre-empted. This land he improved and cultivated until the fall of 1861, making of it a good farm. He then sold it and removed to Lyon County, and bought eighty acres of unimproved land, situated about three miles southwest of Emporia. The following year he bought eighty acres adjoining, and has since bought and sold different parcels of land in the county. He now has in the home farm 285 acres, upon which he has a substantial stone dwelling, good barn and other farm buildings and an orchard of about 200 apple trees, besides other fruits. He raises cattle and hogs, feeding most of his crops to his own stock. While in Douglas County he carried a rifle, without pay, for two years, and turned out several times to repel the invasions of the border ruffians, serving at different times under John Brown and Jim Lane. He preserves his discharge papers from the "Wakarusa Liberty Guards," of the First Regiment Kansas Volunteers, dated at Lawrence City, December 12, 1855, signed by H. F. Sanders, Captain; and countersigned by Lyman Allen, Colonel First Regiment; J. H. Lane, General First Brigade Kansas Volunteers; and C. Robinson, Major-General. Mr. Griffith is a member of the Baptist Church. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace of Emporia Township one year and has been a member of the School Board several years, and held other local offices. He married Miss Elizabeth Rodgers, of Cincinnati, Ohio, January 29, 1848, by which marriage he had eight children, of whom Ann and William R. are now living. She died March 20, 1868, and he married, July 4, 1869, Miss Mary Evans, of Gallia County, Ohio; by whom he has one child—Evan R., born March 30, 1871.

ERASTUS HAMILTON was born March 30, 1857, in Doniphan County, Kan. His father Timothy M., came there from Missouri the year previous and bought a claim, which he continued to farm until 1879, when his health failed and he moved to Lyon County, where he bought 160 acres prairie land, on which Erastus worked and read law until the fall of 1881, when he went in the office of Almerin Gillett, of Emporia. He was admitted to the Bar in June, 1882, and commenced the practice of law in Emporia. He makes real estate a specialty and has a complete set of Abstract Books of Lyon County.

DANIEL HAMMOND was born in Dayton, Ohio, October 13, 1853. Came to Kansas with his father, John Hammond, in 1857, and enjoys the honorable distinction of being the first boy upon the town site. He has ever since resided in Emporia. He holds the triple offices of Superintendent of the City Water Works, Street Commissioner and Chief of the Fire Department.

REV. JAMES T. HANNA, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in White County, Ill., December 10, 1831. His youth was spent in Henry County, Ill. He was educated at Mount Morris Seminary. In 1856, he held his first charge in the ministry, and for fifteen years continued in the Rock River Conference, Ill. Came to the Kansas Conference in 1871, and has since had charge of Wathena one year, Olathe one year, Paola one year, Wichita three years, Fort Scott two years, Ottawa three years, and is now with the Emporia Methodist Episcopal Church, which has just erected a beautiful and substantial stone church edifice costing about $30,000. He was married March 8, 1855, to Miss Lethie E. Cooper, and has had by this marriage four children—James T., Jr., John P., Mary L. and Newton A.

FERDINAND HAUSSLER, barber, was born in New York City June 18, 1845. When eleven years of age he removed with his parents to Lewistown, Ill., where they resided four years, then removed to Springfield, Ill., where he remained until 1864, when he removed to St. Louis, Mo. He enlisted as Hospital Steward of the Fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, in December, 1864, and was in service about six months, in Missouri. He then returned to St. Louis, where he resided until he came to Kansas in the summer of 1866. He located in Leavenworth, but after a residence of only three months, removed to Emporia, and opened a barber shop. In connection with his brother, Alex. Haussler, who resides in St. Louis, he has built ten dwelling houses in Emporia, of which he still has seven, which he rents. He has also built a shop for his business, on Commercial street. He is a member of Emporia Lodge, No. 3, A. O. U. W. He married Miss Mary E. DeCourcy, of St. Louis, November 26, 1868, by which marriage he has had five children, of whom Charles, Willie and Nellie are living.

R. C. HAYWOOD, Government Contractor, came to Topeka in 1869, engaging in the furniture business. After continuing in that occupation one year, he removed to Emporia, where he resided three years. Mr. Haywood lived in Arkansas City for nine years. In June, 1878, he engaged in the banking and mercantile business. He is further engaged in transportation in Kansas, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado, and supplies contracts for military posts in this region of the country, his business being extensive and ably managed. Mr. Haywood is a member of the A., F. & A. M. He is a native of East Jaffrey, N. H., moving to Chautauqua County, N. Y., twenty-seven years ago, and residing there until he came to Kansas. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1867, and was married at Weld, Me., August 25, 1872, to May C. Newman, a native of that place. They have one child—Carl Benjamin.

JOSEPH HEIDRICH, architect, was born in Prussia September 17, 1842. He immigrated to America with his parents in 1846, who located in Galveston, Tex., whence the family removed, after a residence of about three years, to Cincinnati, Ohio. They resided in Cincinnati and the State of Indiana until Joseph was about twenty years of age, at which time he returned to Cincinnati, and, in 1866, removed to Minnesota, and remained until 1871; then returned again to Cincinnati, and from thence moved to Kansas in 1879. Mr. H. has given his attention to designing and building since the age of twenty, and since locating in Emporia, in the spring of 1880, has planned many prominent buildings and elegant residences, among which may be mentioned St. Mary's Hospital, Republican Block, Catholic School Building, American Methodist Episcopal Church, Christian Church, buildings for W. T. Soden, D. S. Bills, Rice Bros., and many residences in Emporia and Florence. The buildings erected in 1882, from designs furnished by him, and of which he has had the supervision, amounting to the value of $180,000. Among the residences are those of Fred. E. Smith, G. H. Bonham, Mrs. Moffatt, James Rolo (two cottages), G. P. Jones, Frank McCane, William H. Sissler, Mrs. Edwards, Rev. Mrs. Swemburger, Newton Stanford, Florence; E. J. Swede, Florence; A. M. Wright, Florence; T. Batty, Florence; Charles Loveless, Emporia; Joseph Spander, Emporia.

PHILIP J. HEILMAN, harnessmaker, was born in Germany, January 19, 1854; came to this country alone in 1856, locating in Ohio, where he learned the trade of harness making and saddlery. He resided there until he came to Kansas, in 1879, locating in Emporia, where he has since resided and been engaged in the manufacture of saddles and harness, also in buying and shipping corn. He employs in his shop from six to eight men. Married Miss Nellie Wilcox, of Emporia, January 15, 1881, and has one child—Earl C., born December 5, 1881. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Emporia.

JOHN HENNING was born in Utica, N. Y., June 21, 1849, where his youth was spent. In 1863 he removed to Lafayette, Ind., where he resided five years. In 1868 he went on the plains in the Indian Department of the Government, at Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency. He was six years in the Commissary Department. He came to Kansas in 1874, locating at Emporia and establishing a market, which he has continued to operate. He married Miss Cynthia J. Wessner, of Lyon County, July 20, 1871, at Agency, by which marriage he has had six children, of whom Nora A., Josephine E., Ida L., Clinton H., and an infant unnamed are living. He is a member of Damascus Lodge, No. 11, K. of P.; also a member of Central Lodge, No. 781, K. of H.

CAPT. L. T. HERITAGE, cashier of Emporia National Bank, is a native of Shiloh, N. J., from which place he came to Emporia in August, 1857. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, which company he was instrumental in raising. He was subsequently Captain of Company C, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862, being discharged in the fall of 1863, on account of disability caused by wounds. He returned to Emporia, but was unable to engage in active business until 1866. Capt. Heritage was County Treasurer one term, from 1868 to 1870.

WILLIAM W. HIBBEN, M. D., settled in Emporia, October 31, 1867, and has been engaged in practice here since that time. In 1869, in addition to his regular practice, he was associated with Dr. Jacobs in the drug business. He has been a member of the City Council for two terms, and held the office of Coroner for one term. He was also Examining Surgeon for Pensions at Emporia for nine years, and is now President of the Board since its organization. He is a member of the State and Lyon County Medical Societies, and the A., F. & A. M., R. A. M., and Commandery K. T. Dr. Hibben was born in Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pa., April 7, 1825, and moved to Jamestown, Greene Co., Ohio, with his parents in 1832, remaining there until he came to Emporia. He was educated in Jamestown, and received his medical education in the Ohio Medical College and in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he graduated in 1854. He commenced practice in Jamestown, Greene Co., Ohio, but after a short time removed to Paintersville, in the same county, and one year later to Lumberton, Clinton Co., Ohio, which was his home until he came to Kansas. He was married in Paintersville, February 9, 1854, to Euphemia A. Watson, a native of Bucks County, Pa. They have seven children—John Harry, Charles H., William D. and George W., twins, Mamie, Ralph, and Jennie.

THEODORE E. HICKS was born in Wayne County, Mich., September 12, 1820. When thirteen years of age he went to Chicago with the military expedition of Major Sibley, and remained there a year. He then joined a party of laborers, and went with them down the Fox River to the Illinois, and from LaSalle to St. Louis by boat. After three years spent in St. Louis, he returned to his home in Michigan, where he resided two years. He then removed to Dixon, Ill., where he engaged in the boot and shoe business, in which he continued until his enlistment in Company A, Sixteenth United States Infantry, for the Mexican war. He was mustered into service at Cairo, in June, 1846, and ordered to Fox-Carlton barracks, New Orleans. From there the regiment went to the Rio Grande under General Taylor, participating in the battle of Chepultepec, Monterey, and Buena Vista. After the latter battle he was discharged, in December, 1848, and returned to Dixon. In the spring of 1849 he crossed the plains to California, being 105 days on the journey, and remained there, engaged in mining, three years. He then returned, married, and settled in Dixon, where he was engaged in real estate business until February, 1856, when he came to Kansas. He first located a claim in Douglas County, but owing to troubles there, he abandoned this claim in the spring of 1857, and came to Lyon County, taking a claim of 160 acres in Sections 3 and 4, Township 17, Range 11. In May, 1859, he went to Colorado and engaged in mining operations, on Clear Creek. In the fall of the same year he returned to his farm, which he continued to operate until 1864, when he sold it and bought another farm in Waterloo Township, Lyon County. He continued farming until 1876, when he rented his farm for four years, and once more turned his attention to mining operations, in which he has since been engaged, in the Territories of Dakota, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona. He has interests in mines in Arizona Territory, which will be developed in 1883. Mr. Hicks is one of the best known, as he is one of the oldest settlers of Lyon County, and has taken an active part in promoting the development and prosperity of the State and County interests. He married Mrs. Sarah C. Wood, of Dixon Ill., March 24, 1852. She was a widow with two children, of whom Martin D. is living, and at present is general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Kansas City. Mr. Hicks has by this marriage four children, Jesse E., Elizabeth J., married to Prof. O. B. Wharton, of Emporia, Millie S., and William B., all living.

AUGUSTIN A. HICKOX, farmer, Section 30, Township 19, Range 11, P. O. Emporia, was born in New Haven County, Conn., November 4, 1822. He received a common school education in his native county, in which he resided until after attaining his majority. In 1845 he located in Steuben County, N. Y., where he engaged in farming, in which he continued until the spring of 1856, when he sold his farm and came to Kansas. He landed at Leavenworth April 4, and a few days later took a claim of 160 acres, on the Delaware Indian Trust Lands, situated at the head of Crooked Creek, in Jefferson County. He built a small house on this claim, but made no other improvements, and in the following spring he sold the claim and removed to Lyon, then Breckinridge County, and took a claim of 160 acres, situated on the south bank of the Cottonwood River, about five miles southwest of Emporia. This farm he began at once to improve, and he has since purchased forty acres additional, but he now only 123 acres in his farm, having deeded his two sons forty acres each. His farm is well improved, having upon it a good dwelling, barn, and other farm buildings. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Eleventh Regiment, Kansas Volunteers, was promoted to Sergeant, participated in all the engagements in which his company took part, and was mustered out at Fort Riley in 1865. He then resumed the operation of his farm, in which he has since continued. He raises some cattle and hogs, feeding most of his crop to his own stock. He is a member of Pheasnis Creek Grange, No. 617, P. of H. He is now serving his second year as Justice of the Peace of Emporia Township. He married Miss Harriet Smith, of Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., April 16, 1846, by which marriage he has had seven children, of whom Charles E., William H., and Mary E. (married to Ervin L. Hughes, and residing upon the home farm), are now living.

ANDREW HINSHAW, farmer, Section 18, Township 19, P. O. Emporia, was born in Randolph County, N. C., January 10, 1829. When less than two years old his parents removed to Hamilton County, Ind., where Mr. Hinshaw was raised and resided until he came to Kansas, in December, 1856. He located in Lyon County, and in February, 1857, took a claim of 160 acres just east of the present city limits of Emporia. He continued to farm this land until 1869, when he traded the east half of the quarter section for 150 acres of land about two and one-half miles east of town. Upon this farm he has erected a fine brick dwelling house, a large frame barn and other outhouses. Has an orchard of 400 apple trees, 400 peach trees, 100 cherry trees, 20 pear trees, and a number of smaller fruits. Has had fresh peaches three months of the year for the past three years. Has put in a windmill, and would not do without it for twice its cost. Besides the home farm of 150 acres, Mr. Hinshaw has 120 acres about two miles east of the same, of which one-half is now farmed by his son, S. C. Hinshaw, and the balance by his other son, J. C. Hinshaw, and twenty-seven acres remaining of the old claim he took in 1857. He gave ten acres to the M. K. & T. R. R. Co., and five acres to the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. He married January 7, 1857, Miss Sarah Ann Hiatt, daughter of Curtis Hiatt, who came to Kansas from Hamilton County, Ind., in May, 1856, and they have eight children, four boys and four girls, all of whom are living. The family are members of the Society of Friends.

FRED. W. HIRTH, furniture dealer, was born in Prussia, September 27, 1838. Came to this country in 1851, with his parents, and located in Dodge County, Wis. Went to Watertown in 1853, and learned the trade of cabinetmaker, remaining in Wisconsin until 1859, when he came to Kansas, locating in Lyon County. In February, 1860, settled in Emporia, which place he has since called his home. Enlisted in 1861, as a private in the Second Kansas Regiment, Company H. Participated in the battles of Forsythe, Dug Springs, and Wilson's Creek. Was wounded in the latter action, August 10, 1861, and discharged November 19, 1861. Returned to Emporia and remained until August, 1862, when he re-enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Infantry, as Second Sergeant. Participated in the battles of old Fort Wayne, Cane Hill and Prairie Grove, in the last of which he had a narrow escape, a rifle ball going through his cap and just grazing his head. Was also in several skirmishes with bushwhackers. Was mustered out with the company, August 17, 1865. Returned to Emporia and started in business, in the manufacturing of furniture, and continued in this until 1880. Has since been engaged in the supervision of the erection of the Masonic Temple at Emporia. Is secretary of the I. O. O. F. Lodge and Scribe of Emporia Encampment No. 17. Is also secretary of Emporia Lodge, No. 12, A., F. & A. M., and of Emporia Chapter No. 12, R. A. M. Married Miss Sarah F. Morrison, of Emporia, May 27, 1868.

JAMES H. HOLMES, contractor, was born in Wayne County, Mich., May 25, 1839. His early life was spent in Michigan. In August, 1857, he first came to Kansas, locating at Emporia, then a town of four houses. He remained about a year, then went to California. In September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the First Regiment, California Cavalry. He served three years, mostly in New Mexico, Arizona Territory and Texas. Participated in the battles of Val Verdi, Apache Canon, and in many skirmishes. He was detailed from his company, twenty-eight months, acting as vidette under orders of Gen. Carleton. Was mustered out in September, 1864. He then came to Kansas, and after a residence of two years at Leavenworth, returned to Emporia, where he has since resided. He engaged in carpentering and building for different firms, and in 1879, started contracting and building firm of Holmes & Jillson. He is a member of Emporia Lodge, No. 12, A., F. & A. M.

VAN R. HOLMES, settled in Emporia Township, in September, 1857, and engaged in farming and stock raising, which he carried on for three years. He then came to Emporia City and engaged in mercantile business, continuing it until January, 1866, under firm name of Caterson & Holmes. After being out of active business one year, he commenced the real estate business, in which he is now engaged, Mr. Holden having been associated with him for the last six years. Mr. Holmes is a director of the Kansas City & Emporia Railroad Company, and St. Louis & Emporia Railroad Company, being secretary of both organizations. He is a native of Arcadia, Columbia Co., N. Y. In 1832, he moved to Michigan, and from that State to Kansas, when it was a Territory, being one of the first Justices of the Peace on its admission as a State. He is now Commissioner for sale of Normal School Lands. Mr. H. is a member of A., F. & A. M., K. of H. and A. O. U. W. He was married in Sturgis, Mich., in 1854, to Sarah C. Pearsall, a native of Genesee, N. Y., who died in 1872, leaving one son, Clarence. He was again married in Emporia, to Jennie Crowe, who died March, 1876, leaving three children, Robert, Thomas and Harry. He was married in Jacksonville, Ill., to Atella Rawlings, his present wife, October 7, 1880. Mrs. Holmes is a native of New York City, and reared in Jacksonville, Ill.

MAJOR C. HOOD, came to Emporia, in March, 1872, and has been engaged in the cattle trade for the last ten years having driven and handled fully 80,000 head of cattle in that period. He has a ranch in Texas, and is now handling about 5,000 head. He is interested in the Emporia & Kansas City Railroad, being a director and vice-president. He is a native of Erie, Pa., but lived at Sturgis, Mich., from the age of eight years until he came to Kansas, engaged in mercantile business most of the time.

JAMES HUBER, P. O. Emporia, was born in Mechanicsburg, Pa., July 25, 1842. His early life was spent in Pennsylvania. He enlisted as private in Company K, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, September, 1861, and was assigned to what was known as the Cheat Mountain Division. Served in West Virginia, participated in battles of Winchester and many other skirmishes. Was afterwards transferred to Third Corps. Participated in battle of Mine Run. Transferred to Sixth Corps when the army was reorganized, and participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, in 1864, from the Rappahannock to Petersburg. Then went back to the Shenandoah Valley with Sheridan. Was in the commissary department during part of the time. Was mustered out at York, Pa., in October, 1864. Went to Logan County, Ill., and started in the butcher business, where he resided fifteen years. He came to Kansas, in June, 1881, locating at Emporia. Started in market business on Commercial street, corner of Fourth avenue, firm of Funk & Huber. Married Miss Fannie Morris, of Logan County, Ill., December 3, 1865. By this marriage has four children, Libbie, Morris, Katie and Della.

JOHN M. HYDE, farmer, Section 1, Township 19, P. O. Emporia, was born in Pekin, Ill., August 27, 1841. When two years old his parents removed to Memphis, Tenn., where they remained fourteen years. His father, John O. Hyde, was an outspoken anti-slavery man, and his sentiments provoked the hostility of the slavery element, who burned his carpenter shop, machinery and tools. Finding the country too warm for him he removed from that slave State to Kansas, in the spring of 1857, and was one of the early settlers of Emporia Township. He bought a claim of 160 acres for $100. This he continued to farm until his death, in 1879. John M. continued on the farm until August, 1862, when he enlisted as private in Company E, Eleventh Kansas Regiment. He participated in all the battles and engagements in which the regiment took part. Was mustered out at Fort Riley, in August, 1865, and returned to the home, upon which he has since resided. He has an orchard of about 250 apple, 100 cherry and twenty pear trees.

NAPOLEON B. IRELAND, grocer, was born in Ritchie County, W. Va., March 11, 1848. During the Rebellion he was enrolled in the Ritchie County Home Guards, armed and uniformed by the General Government, and experienced exciting times, the Rebel forces and guerrilla bands making several raids into the county. In 1865 he removed to Edgar County, Ill., and engaged in farming, also teaching school part of the time until 1869, when he came to Kansas, locating in Lyon County; taught country school and worked on a farm for a year, then removed to Emporia and entered the service of Wicks & Mays, grocers, with whom he remained four years, then entered the employ of A. A. Baker & Co., wholesale grocers, and continued in their employ five years. In June, 1879, began in business for himself, and now has one of the largest retail grocery establishments in Emporia, located on Commercial Street; was a member of the City Council in 1881 and 1882. Married Miss Carrie Rawson, of Emporia, September 8, 1874, and by this marriage has three children, Nellie, Emory C. and Howard.

WILLIAM R. IRWIN, druggist, was born in Berks County, Pa., October 22, 1855. When ten years of age he removed, with his parents, to Columbus, Ohio, was educated in the public schools of Ohio, in which State he resided until the fall of 1879, when he came to Kansas, located in Emporia, and, in connection with O. T. Trimble, bought the drug store located in the postoffice building. They have since increased the business from a small beginning to a large trade, and the firm now ranks with the best in their line in the city. Mr. Irwin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a member of Union Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.

DR. L. D. JACOBS came to Emporia in May, 1866, and has been engaged in practice here since that time. When he came to Emporia first he was associated for one year with Dr. Trueworthy in practice, and in 1869 and 1870 engaged in the drug business with Dr. Hibben, being at the same time associated with him in his profession. He was alone during the rest of his residence here until March, 1876, when he joined practice with Dr. J. H. Page. Dr. Jacobs is President of the Board of Health, member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners, member of the State Medical Society, member of the Lyon County Medical Society, and surgeon for the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and has several times been master of the Emporia Lodge No. 12. He was also high priest of the chapter three terms and commander of the Commandery six years, and has held various offices in the Grand Lodge; he is a member of the K. of H. and A. O. U. W. Dr. Jacobs was born near Waynesboro, Pa., May 20, 1842, and that was his home until he came to Kansas. He graduated at Pennsylvania College in 1863, and at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1866. He commenced practice in Kansas. He was married in Emporia, September 20, 1838, to Anna Mary Bailey, a native of Ohio and daughter of Alexander Bailey, who settled in Jackson Township, Lyon County, near Emporia, at an early day, and died at Emporia in 1881. They have four children living, Charles, Luther, Mary A. and Francis H., and lost one child in infancy.

WILLIAM JAY was born in Pennington, Mercer County, N. J., July 22, 1820, his early home being in Trenton, N. J. He left home and was employed as a clerk in a mercantile house in New York City for two years, remaining several years afterwards as a member of the firm. He then returned to Trenton and remained there many years engaged in the mercantile business, holding during his residence there various municipal offices. He was the first Republican elected to the Legislature in Trenton in 1855, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1856, nominating William L. Dayton for the Vice-Presidency. In 1859 he went to Michigan and located at Whitmore Lake, nine miles north of Ann Arbor, was elected to the State Senate in 1862, and re-elected in 1864, serving four years, representing the State University district, where he lived until he came to Kansas. He located at Emporia in December, 1869, and was elected the second Mayor of the city, serving two terms. He has been largely engaged in the lumber business, but has now retired from active business. He was married at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., June 7, 1841, to Jane A. Stevens, a native of Elizabethtown, N. J., but reared in New York City. They have four children living, William Stevens, Ella B. (now Mrs. J. B. Halleck, of Emporia), Anna (now Mrs. L. L. Halleck, of Emporia), and Mary H., living at the family residence. They have lost two children, John R., died in Emporia; Jane L. Gilchrist, died in Emporia, leaving a child, Gertrude Jane, who is in the care of Mr. Jay.

ROBERT JEFF, cigar manufacturer, came to Kansas in the spring of 1869, engaging in the manufacture of cigars at Leavenworth for about one year. He then removed to Emporia, and has worked at the same business since that time. In 1879, he commenced to manufacture for himself, and now employs nine hands in his factory. Born in London, England, in 1836, he came to America in April, 1864, and located in Brooklyn, N. Y. He lived in that State and in New England until he came to Kansas. Mr. Jeff is a member of the I. O. O. F., having filled all the chairs of the subordinate lodge, and serving now as B. S. W. in the Encampment, and treasurer of Union Lodge, No. 15. He is also grand guardian in the Grand Lodge of Kansas. Mr. Jeff was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 2, 1866, to Emily J. Smith, a native of London. They have one son—Robert J.

RICHARD W. JEREMY was born in South Wales, October 4, 1855; came to this country in 1860, and resided in Luzerne County, Penn., until the fall of 1876, when he came to Kansas, and located in Emporia. He learned the trade of a tinsmith in Pennsylvania, and is now a member of the firm of Osborne & Jeremy, dealers in stoves and tinware and gas-fitters and plumbers. Theirs is the principal establishment in their line in the city, and does a large business. Mr. J. is a member of Emporia Lodge, No. 12, A., F. & A. M., and is C. P. of Emporia Encampment, No. 17, I. O. O. F.

ALEXANDER L. JILLSON, contractor, was born in Boonville, N. Y., December 20, 1830. His early life was spent in New York. In September, 1861, he enlisted as First Sergeant in Company A, Ninety-seventh New York Regiment, and served eight months as Sergeant; was promoted to Captain of Company A, and served as Captain one year. Was then discharged for disability. He remained at home about six months, then went back to his regiment as Captain of Company C.; participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, from Antietam to Appomattox and Lee's surrender. He was mustered out at Syracuse, N. Y., in July, 1865. He then went to New York City, and went into the mercantile business, dealing in teas and coffees, continued about sixteen months, then returned to Boonville, and worked at his trade until he came to Kansas in the fall of 1869, locating at Emporia, where he has since resided. He worked at his trade for four years, and in 1873, commenced business of contracting and building, firm of Holmes & Jillson. After two years, the firm took contracts in Texas, which required their absence from Emporia for two years, when they returned, and have since built some of the largest and most important blocks and buildings in the city, notably the fine high school building, Hotel Coolidge, the new Republican Block, etc. He married Mrs. Sarah L. Dye, June 5, 1873, and by this marriage has two children—Carlos A. and Otis B., both living. He is a member of Emporia Lodge, No. 12, A., F. & A. M.

DAVID W. JONES, grocer, was born in Wales, July 1, 1856; came to the United States with his parents in 1861, locating in Wilkesbarre, Penn., where they still reside, and where he resided until he came to Kansas, in January, 1878, locating in Emporia, where he entered the employ of G. W. Bennett, grocer, with whom he continued until May, 1881, when he started in business under the firm name of D. W. Jones & Co., John Nichols special partner. Located on corner of Fourth avenue and Commercial street. They have a large store, and carry a large and well selected stock, and do an extensive business. Married Miss Sadie Nichols, of Emporia, December 14, 1880, and by this marriage has one child—William J., born November 22, 1881.

EVAN L. JONES, farmer, Section 27, Township 19, Range 11, P. O. Emporia, was born in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, May 16, 1831. He came to the United States in 1850, locating first at Utica, N. Y., where he remained four years; then removed to Morrow County, Ohio. After a residence of about four years in Ohio, he came to Kansas, locating in Emporia Township in the spring of 1858, upon 160 acres of land on Dry Creek. He improved this farm by the erection of a small dwelling, barn, etc., and has continued since to operate it. In 1878 he built a fine, large dwelling upon the place, and has continually improved his land, so that it is now a very fine and productive farm, his principal crop being corn, but he also raises cattle and hogs. He first bought this farm as a claim of the party that had located it, raised a crop that year and returned to Ohio to be married. Upon his return he found a squatter had taken possession of it, whom he had to buy off and then purchase it from the government, under the pre-emption law. He married Miss Mary Jones, of Newark, Ohio, September 7, 1858, by whom he has had five children, of whom Margaret E., Hattie, John C. and Thomas J. are living. He is a member of the Welsh Congregational Church, also a member of Walkup Lodge, No. 2010, Knights of Honor.

GRIFFITH P. JONES, dealer in clothing, etc., was born in Caernarvonshire, North Wales, August 21, 1847; came to the United States with his parents in 1853, locating in Oneida County, N. Y., where he resided until the spring of 1867, when he came to Kansas. He resided in Atchison until the fall of 1869, when he removed to Emporia; clerked in dry goods store four years. In the spring of 1874, he started in merchant tailoring business, under the firm name of G. P. Jones & Co., composed of the brothers G. P. and John C., and in 1876 added to the business a retail clothing, gents' furnishing goods, boots and shoes. They carry a large stock of goods and do an extensive merchant tailoring business which employs about twenty hands. Mr. Jones has also recently started in stock raising and has a ranch of 480 acres in Lyon County. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Emporia; a member of the Damascus Lodge, No. 11, K. of P., and a member of Emporia Encampment, No. 17, I. O. O. F. Has twice been a representative to the Grand Lodge and once a representative to the Grand Encampment.

H. LLEWELYN JONES, attorney-at-law, was born in Comvay, North Wales, March 8, 1851. He came to the United States in 1880, and after a residence of about one year in New York City, came to Kansas, locating at Emporia. In December, 1881, he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law, which profession he had followed in Wales. He is the only Welch lawyer in the city. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Emporia.

JOHN C. JONES came to Emporia in the spring of 1871, being first employed as a cutter by Bancroft & McCarter. Remaining with this firm until 1874, he and his brother, G. P., purchased the merchant tailoring department which they conducted for about two years; then commenced dealing in hats, caps, clothing, etc. They commenced business in what was known as the Ruggles & Plumb block, southeast corner of Fifth and Commercial streets. After moving twice they finally located in present quarters, northwest corner of those thoroughfares. Mr. Jones was born in Caernarvonshire, North Wales, September 19, 1845. When about seven years of age he came to America with his parents, who located in Steuben, Oneida Co., in which vicinity he resided until he came to Emporia. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, K. of P. and A. O. U. W. He was married in Turin, Lewis Co., N. Y., November 24, 1868, to Lucina Allen, a native of the same place. They have three children—Charles R., George R., and Ernest J.

JOSEPH C. JONES, foundry, was born in Monmouthshire, Wales, February 28, 1831. Came to the United States in 1851, and after a residence of about three years and a half in New York City, resided for thirteen years in Pennsylvania. In 1871 started West, and after three years spent in Ohio came to Kansas in 1874. Located in Emporia. Having early in life learned the trade of foundryman, which he has since followed, he bought the only foundry in the city, located on the M. K. & T. R'y track, near the depot. After he had operated it about a year and a half it was destroyed by fire. He then, in 1876, erected a new foundry building on the corner of Market street and Third avenue, which he continues to operate, doing mostly a jobbing business. Married Miss Catharine Fisher, of New York City, March 16, 1852, and by this marriage has had seven children, of whom Horace G., George F., Charles W., and Joseph E. are living.

WILLIAM J. JONES, live stock dealer, was born in South Wales, September 19, 1849. Came to the United States when two years old, with his parents, to Newark, Ohio, where he resided until the spring of 1859, when he came to Kansas, locating in Lyon County, with his father, Daniel R. Jones, who came here a year earlier. Was raised and has always resided in Lyon County. Was educated in Lyon County, and attended the State Normal School two and one-half years. Taught school in the county, and after attending Commercial College, at Topeka, for about six months, entered commercial life in Emporia. In 1878 was elected Register of Deeds of Lyon County, which office he held for four years. Has been engaged in cattle business. He was a member of School Board four years. Married Miss Mary C. Jones, of Emporia, and by this marriage has had three children, all deceased. He is a member of Second Presbyterian Church, of Emporia; also a member of Central Lodge, No. 781, K. of H.

HON. L. B. KELLOGG, Probate Judge, was born in Lorain County, Ohio, September 28, 1841. His parents removed to Illinois when he was a youth. He was educated at Bloomington, Ill., graduating from the State Normal University in June, 1864. In January of the following year he removed to Emporia, Kan., and in February took charge of the State Normal School at that city, remaining its president until 1872. He then went to Arkansas City, Cowley County, and resided until 1875, practicing law, and holding no office except that of United States Commissioner and member of the School Board. Since the spring of 1875 he has been a resident of Emporia, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1876 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and in the fall of 1878 was elected Probate Judge, and re-elected in the fall of 1880, and again re-elected in the fall of 1882. He is also President of the School Board. Judge Kellogg was married in Emporia, in 1867, to Abbie G. Homer, who died in 1873, leaving two children—Vernon L. and Fred H. On June 11, 1878, he was married to Mrs. J. M. Arthur, his present wife. Mrs. Kellogg is a daughter of the Rev. D. P. Mitchell, an old resident and clergyman of Leavenworth. By her he has two children—Charles M. and Mary V. Mr. Kellogg was admitted to the bar as attorney-at-law in December, 1880.

GEORGE W. KIRKENDALL was born near Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio, July 16, 1811, and ten years later moved, with his parents, to Hamilton County, Ind., where he was in October 9, 1831, married to Elizabeth Weese, of Ohio. In 1847 he moved to Iowa, and located in Van Buren County. Three years later Mr. K., in company with several others, went to California, where he remained two years and then returned to his family. In 1857 he immigrated to Kansas, and settled in Pike Township, Section 25, where he lived until 1866, when he moved to Emporia, where he now lives. The first schoolhouse in Lyon County was built in 1857, on the farm of Mr. Kirkendall, and school taught during the winter of 1857-58, by H. W. Gardner, of New York, now his son-in-law. Mr. K. and wife have eight children living—Mathew W., now living in Pike Township; Elijah B., now in Van Buren County, Iowa; Clarinda, now Mrs. H. W. Gardner, of Monroe County, N. Y.; Matilda, now Mrs. J. J. Pickett, of Pike Township; Mahala, now Mrs. James Newlin, of Emporia Township; Mary Jane, now Mrs. J. B. Hodgin, of Labette County, Kans.; James T., of Emporia, and Sarah Elizabeth, now living with her parents. Mr. K. and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES E. KLOCK, teacher, was born March 27, 1855, in Wyoming County, N. Y. Removed with his parents to Waterloo, Iowa, in 1857, and continued to reside there until the fall of 1871, when he came to Kansas, locating at Emporia. Graduated from the Kansas State Normal School in 1875. Taught school at Neosho Rapids for about five years, and in 1881 was appointed to the position of principal of the Emporia High School. Held that position until the fall of 1882, when he was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction for Lyon County. Married Miss Maggie L. Roberts, January 24, 1879. They have one child, Lena M.

THOMAS S. KRUTZ, secretary and treasurer of the Central Loan and Land Company, came to Kansas in the summer of 1869, and located at Paola, where he resided about eight years engaged in the real estate business. He then removed to Kansas City, where he remained until the close of 1878, when he settled in Emporia. Mr. Kurtz has been engaged in his present position since coming to this city. He is a native of Florence, Switzerland Co., Ind., being a resident of that place until he came to Kansas.

ALBERT G. LAKIN, was born in West Carlisle, Ohio, April 6, 1839. His youth was spent in Ohio, after which he resided in Indiana five years and in 1859 removed to Illinois. In 1862 he joined Company K, Seventy-fourth Illinois Regiment, as Second Lieutenant. Was promoted to First Lieutenant and Captain. He was detailed as Brigade Inspector on staff of Acting Brigadier General W. F. Sherman, and afterwards that of Brig. Gen. E. Opdycke. He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel and was mustered out in June, 1865. He returned to Illinois and entered commercial life, in which he continued until he removed to Kansas in 1870, locating at Emporia. He was agent for the A., T. & S. F. R. R. for four years, since then he has been engaged in the extensive general dry goods firm of G. W. Newman & Co. He is a member of Emporia Chapter No. 12, R. A. M., of which he was H. P. in 1881. Also a member of Central Lodge No. 781, K. of H. Was a member of School Board for three years, also a member of City Council two years. Married Miss Mary McBean, of Cadiz, Ohio, August 30, 1864, and by this marriage has had four children, of whom Fred Opdyke, Harry B., and Hattie are living.

ROLAND LAKIN, grocer, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, November 2, 1850. When twelve years old he removed with his parents to Illinois, where he resided until 1869, when he came to Kansas, locating in Butler County. In 1870 started in business at Chelsea, and for four years continued in general mercantile line. Removed to Emporia in 1874, and for two years was engaged in farming. In 1876 was engaged as book-keeper for the Grange store in Emporia, and retained this position until the spring of 1879 when he started in the grocery business under the firm name of McDonald & Lakin. In June, 1882, Mr. McDonald sold his interest to W. A. Elston. N. M. Carter was at the same time given a third interest and the firm did business as Elston & Lakin until October, 1882, when it was merged into the Emporia Mercantile Company, composed of G. W. Frederick, president; R. Lakin, secretary and treasurer; W. A. Elston, N. M. Carter, J. B. Halleck, A. Gilbert and I. E. Lambert. They do a wholesale and retail grocery business. Mr. Lakin is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Emporia, and a member of Emporia Lodge No. 12, A., F. & A. M. Married Miss Alice A. McWorter of Chelsea, Kas., March 7, 1875, and by this marriage has two children, James W. and Walter.

J. E. LAMBERT, attorney-at-law, has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Emporia since March, 1879, the date of his location in the place. He was born in Peoria, Ill., August 1854, educated at the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., and read law with Ingersoll & McCune. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1874, and practiced in Peoria, until he came to Emporia, in 1879. He was appointed City Attorney, in August, 1880, and elected to the same office in the spring of 1881, which he resigned in the spring of 1882. Mr. Lambert was married at Grand Rapids, October 10, 1876, to Hattie Burns, a native of that place. They have one son—Boyd.

LAWRENCE LARNARD, clerk in the employ of the A., K. T. & S. F. R. R., was born in Marion County, Ind., February, 22, 1848. Resided in Indiana, until 1861, whence he enlisted as private in Company D, Eighteenth Indiana Regiment. Was in the Department of the Southwest, and participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, siege of Vicksburg, Strasburg, Wilson's Creek and others, besides many skirmishes. Was mustered out at Darien, Ga., in 1865, and returned to Indiana, and engaged in railroading on the I. C. & L. F. R. R., where he remained until he came to Kansas, in the spring of 1869. He entered the employ of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co., at Carbondale. In 1875, was transferred to Emporia, where he now holds the position of oil supply clerk, at the shops of the company. He has been in the employ of the company during his whole residence in Kansas. Has built a home on Marke street, between Second and Third avenues. Married Miss Ellen Sullivan, of Carbondale, May, 27, 1874, by which marriage he has three children—Sarah E., William M., and John E.

C. A. LEIGHTON, loan agent, came to Paola, Kansas in May, 1869, and engaged in the lumber business for a short time. In November, 1869, he assisted in the organization of the Miami Savings Bank, acting as assistant cashier. The institution was merged into the First National Bank, in October, 1871. Mr. Leighton was assistant cashier of the bank about one year, and was afterward cashier until 1877. From 1871 to 1877, he was a member of F. M. Shaw & Co's loan agency. He removed to Kansas City, in June, 1878, remaining there until October, 1878. In December of this year, he came to Emporia, and assisted in the organization of the Central Loan and Land Company, continuing with that company, until November, 1882. He with S. B. Warren and others, has since established another loan company. Mr. Leighton was born in Manchester, Scott County, Ill., July 15, 1844. He resided in that county until 1862, and then removed to Lincoln, Ill., where he remained until he came to Kansas, in 1869. He was married in Paola, Kan., January 28, 1880, to Clarice Krutz, a native of Indiana.

JAMES E. LEWIS, merchant tailor, was born in South Wales, September 5, 1852; came to the United States, in 1873, and located in Emporia, Kan., where he has since resided. He was engaged in working at his trade for I. E. Perley, G. P. Jones & Co., and others until the spring of 1882, when he started in merchant tailoring business, on Commerical street. He married Miss Gwennie Roberts, of Lyon County, July, 4, 1879, and by this marriage, has two children—Ellen and Arthur E., both living. He is a member of the Second Congregational Church, of Emporia.

LEWIS W. LEWIS, contractor, was born in South Wales, September 30, 1839, came to this country in 1869, and in December of that year, came to Kansas, locating at Emporia, where he engaged in general contracting for masonry and building. In 1870, he took the contract for bridge masonry on the A., T. & S. F. R.R., and has ever since been more or less engaged in the bridge construction of that road. Employs at present an average of about 400 men during the summer. His work now extends from Kansas City to New Mexico. Has in connection with his work a large quarry at Strong City, furnishing a fine quality of stone, some of which is shipped as far as Arizona Territory. Has also built about twelve bridges for Lyon County. Married, July 1, 1865, Miss Margaret Williams, of South Wales, and by this marriage has had seven children, of whom Lewis H., Eliza A., Mary J., Margaret P., William J. and Claudia S., are living. He is a member of the Welsh Presbyterian Church of Emporia; a member of Emporia Commandery No. 8 K. T.; a member of Emporia Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.; a member of Central Lodge No. 781, K. of H., and a member of Emporia Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W.

T. H. LEWIS, was born in the northern part of South Wales, at Llanfihangel, February 5, 1845. He came to America in 1870, locating at Emporia, on May 1, same year, and was married in Emporia, in March, 1873, to Lizzie Lewis, also a native of South Wales, daughter of Isaac Lewis, and a resident of America since her early youth. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have three children—Edwin James, Mary Lizzie and Isaac Garfield. Mr. Lewis engaged in the dry goods business in the capacity of clerk, on locating at Emporia, running the tailoring department of Hall Brothers' dry goods store, until he engaged at I. E. Perley's clothing house for several years. Now in business for himself since April, 1879. He is now serving his second term as Alderman of the Second ward, having held the position since 1880. He is a member and one of the elders of the Welsh Second Presbyterian Church, and superintendent of the Sunday school connected with it. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W., being treasurer of Select Knights and of the United Order of Ancient Templars, a temperance and insurance organization.

D. F. LONGENECKER, M. D., was born at Roaring Spring, Blair Co., Pa., March 15, 1854, and received his education at the National Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio, and the Juniata Collegiate Institute at Martinsburg, Pa. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the class of 1876, and after spending a year with his preceptor, Dr. Stayer, of Roaring Spring, came to Kansas, and located at Scandia, Republic County, where he resided, engaged in the practice of his profession, until April, 1881, when he returned to Philadelphia, and spent a year in the study of diseases of the eye and ear, which he now makes a specialty. He came to Emporia in the latter part of June, 1882. Dr. L. is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and Lyon County Medical Society.

H. J. & H. W. LOOMIS, under the firm name of Loomis & Loomis, began the hardware business here in March, 1880. They make a specialty of stoves and tinware, dealing also in all kinds of hardware and agricultural implements. The house has furnished most of the hardware for the prominent buildings erected in Emporia, during 1882. H. J. Loomis was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., in May, 1832, and prior to removal to Kansas, was a resident of Macoupin County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming. Mr. Loomis was married at Carrolton, Macoupin Co., Ill., September 12, 1854, to Alice H. Eldred, a native of Greene County, Ill., and daughter of William Eldred, who settled in that county as early as 1818. They have four children—Horace, William, Nellie A. and Addie L.

H. W. LOOMIS was born in Chesterfield, Ill., September 7, 1859, and married in the same place, July 20, 1881, Lily Bullard, a native of Macoupin County, Ill.

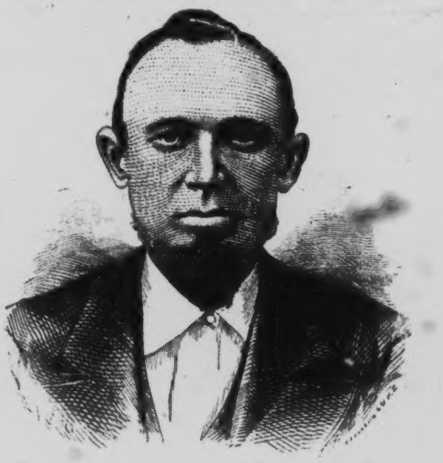

John W. Lynn

J. W. LYNN, attorney-at-law, was born Near Hopkinsville, Christian Co., Ky., February 14, 1844. His family were all farmers. His two grandmothers were first cousins, being pure American born Scotch ladies from the old Scotch families of Hogg, Gibson and Shelton. They were both from Caswell Court House, N. C. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Lindley, was an American born Englishman with an admixture of Welsh, springing from the Lindley and Pyle families. He was from Pendleton, S. C. All three of these grandparents were amongst the first settlers of Kentucky, having immigrated thither in the days of Daniel Boone. His paternal grandfather, Jonathan Lynn, was a native born North of Ireland Irishman, who immigrated to Kentucky when he was a boy with his parents. So it will be seen that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is fully represented in our Mr. Lynn. However, his ancestors were among the colonists and early settlers of America. His great-grandfather, John Gibson, was a soldier of the Continental Army, and fought at Guilford Court House. His three great-uncles, Meredith Gibson, Robert and Elijah Shelton, fought under Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, and the two last named also fought under Gen. Harrison in the Indian wars, and were in the battle of Tippecanoe. William Wallace Lynn and Mary Lindley, the parents of the subject of this sketch, were married in 1843. His father went down with the steamer Belle of Clarksville in 1845, in the Mississippi River, about thirty miles above Natchez, Miss., leaving two infant children, our John Washington Lynn and his sister, Lucy C. Lynn, to their mother, who, being very poor, returned with her two children to her father's house, where Mr. Lynn was raised to hard labor and all the exercises of a farm life in the country. On the 15th day of October, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Twenty-fifth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, serving three years and four months. After the battle of Shiloh his regiment was consolidated with the Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, his former company becoming Company G. of the new organization. He served in this company as private and corporal until he was mustered out, January 19, 1865. His regiment was at Fort Donelson, at Shiloh both days, the siege of Corinth, at the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and all the battles of the Atlanta Campaign, and also the battles of Franklin and Nashville, yet he was so fortunate as not to have received a single wound or be taken prisoner. Mr. Lynn received before the war a good common school education at the public schools in his neighborhood. After the war he learned telegraphing, and as an operator he saved money enough to educate himself. He received his education at Kentucky University, and his legal training at the Law School of Harvard University. On November 3, 1871, he was married, in his native county, to a life-long neighbor and school mate, Madora S. Brown, a daughter of the late Hon. E. A. Brown, of Kentucky. They have two daughters living—Sally C. and Lucy P., and Mary E. dead. Immediately after his marriage he came to reside in Emporia, and January 1, 1873, he formed a law partnership with Hon. R. M. Ruggles, which continued to the time of the latter's death in April, 1879. At one time C. N. Storey was associated with them, W. W. Scott becoming a member of the firm in 1874, and the firm still continues as Scott & Lynn. Mr. Lynn is 5 feet 10 inches tall, and only weighs about 133 pounds, being very slender. His health is very delicate, but for a man of his strength he is a great student. He is quite familiar with four or five languages besides his own. He is a thorough lover of science and literature, and keeps a fine select library of this kind; besides he and his partner possess one of the finest private legal libraries in the State. They have a large and increasing practice in their profession.

ROBERT R. McCANDLISS, M. D., was born near Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, November 19, 1826. After reading medicine with Dr. Andrew Campbell, he graduated from Miami Medical College, and located at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1857. He commenced the practice of his profession with his preceptor, in Hamilton. He then lived four years in Hill Grove, Darke Co., Ohio; returned to Butler County and practiced at Monroe until he entered the army, in August, 1862. He served in the position of Surgeon of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry until July 1, 1865, when he was mustered out and returned to Monroe. Later the same season he went to Savannah, Mo., and remained engaged in the drug business until he came to Emporia, in April, 1870. During this year he erected his large business block on Commercial street, engaging in the drug business until six years ago. The Doctor now makes a specialty of treating the cancer. He was married at Hill Grove, Ohio, December 25, 1852, to Priscilla Youart, a native of Troy, Miami Co. Ohio. They have three children living—Robert E., William B. and Harry E. Dr. McCandless is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

W. T. McCARTY, attorney-at-law, was born near Warrenton, Fauquier Co., Va., December 15, 1838. He was educated at Bloomfield Academy, Virginia; was one year in the law department of the University of Virginia. He enlisted in the Confederate army in the spring of 1861; served with Stonewall Jackson in the Artillery, first as a non-commissioned officer, then as Lieutenant, then as Adjutant of Poague's Artillery Battalion; afterwards commanded a battery and surrendered to Grant at Appomattox. Read law one and a half years with Hon. J. V. Brooke, of Warrenton, Va., and was admitted to the bar in Winchester, Va., in November, 1866. In January, 1867, he went to Oxford, Miss., and attended the law school of the University of Mississippi two years, graduating from that department. He was married at Oxford, Miss., October 22, 1867, to Olivia C. West, a native of Lexington, Holmes Co., Miss., and daughter of Gen. A. M. West, then President of the Mississippi Central railroad. Mr. McCarty came to Emporia July 6, 1869. For one year he was associated with H. C. Cross in the practice, after which he was alone until November, 1876, when he became a partner of E. W. Cunningham, which association has continued to the present time. Mr. and Mrs. McCarty have seven children—Mason W., William C., James Brooke, Carrie H., Evangeline, Wirt G. and an infant son.

D. C. McMURTRIE, came to Emporia in February, 1869, first engaging in the hardware business. He has been a member of the Board of Education for the past ten years, and during this period the graded system has been inaugurated, and the High School and two new buildings erected. Mr. McMurtrie was born in Middletown, Pa., March 3, 1835. For twenty years he remained in his native town, and then resided in St. Joseph, Mo., Chicago, and various places. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until August 16, 1865. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Natchez, Mobile, Franklin, Nashville—in fact all the battles of his command. He was married at Middletown, Pa., December 26, 1872, to Kittie Fisher, a native of that place. They have one child—Kittie. Mr. McMurtrie is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the Knights of Honor.

MICHAEL MALONEY, real estate dealer, was born in County Galway, Ireland, August 23, 1823. He came to the United States in 1848, and resided the first two years after in Berkshire County, Mass.; then removed to Ohio, where he resided until he came to Kansas, in the fall of 1858, locating in Lyon County. He took a claim of 160 acres, and farmed it until the commencement of the War of the Rebellion, when he enlisted as private in the Eleventh Regiment Kansas Volunteers, and served three years, participating in all the battles and skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged. He was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth in the fall of 1865. He returned to Center Township, Lyon County, and farmed until the fall of 1866, when he removed to Emporia and started in the real estate business, in which he has since been engaged. In 1877 he went to Ireland as land and emigrant agent of the A., T. & S. F. R'y. Co.; remained about six months. He married Miss Ellen Hickey, of New York, in October, 1858. He was a Justice of the Peace in Center Township for four years. He was one of the organizers of the town, and of the school district, and was a member of the School Board five years.

CLARK C. MARTIN, builder, was born at Bedford, Province of Quebec, Canada, July 7, 1837. Came to the United States in 1855, locating at Grafton, Mass., where he resided until the fall of 1856, when he removed to St. Peter, Minn., where he engaged in building and operated a saw mill. In the spring of 1861 he went to Summit County, Col., and engaged in mining until September, 1862, when he enlisted as a Sergeant in Company A, Third Colorado Infantry. The regiment was stationed at Rolla and at Pilot Knob, Mo. In 1863 it was consolidated with the Second Regiment Colorado Infantry and transferred to a Cavalry Regiment; the company to which Mr. Martin belonged being designated as Company H, Second Regiment Colorado Cavalry. The regiment was sent to Kansas City, Mo., and assigned to Provost Guard duty. Sergt. Martin had charge of the police service of the city for about six months. The regiment remained on duty in Missouri until the Price raid, during which it participated in the battles of Lexington, Big Blue, Little Blue, Westport, Mine Creek, Lucerne, Blue Mount and Newtonia. The regiment afterward was stationed in Kansas, and participated in several skirmishes with rebels and Indians. Mr. Martin was in all the engagements in which his company took part, and was mustered out of service at Fort Riley in June, 1865. He then went to New York City, where he was engaged in building until he came to Kansas in the fall of 1877. He located in Emporia and engaged in contracting and building. In the spring of 1882 he took a partner into the business, the firm name now being Martin & Hoffer. Mr. Martin is a member of first Methodist Episcopal Church of Emporia; a member of Arcturus Lodge, No. 274, A., F. & A. M., of New York City; a member of Emporia Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W., of which he is foreman; a member of Union Legion, No. 2, S. K.; and a member of Emporia Post, No. 55, G. A. R. He married Miss Charlotte E. Gould, of New York City, May 7, 1868, by which marriage he has had six children, of whom Clark T., Lottie E., Nye G. and Clifton C. are living.

REV. DOMINIC MEIER, Order of St. Francis, was born in Covington, Ky., September 2, 1851. Received his classical education at St. Francis College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and theological at St. Boniface Convent at Louisville, Ky. Was ordained in December, 1874, and first sent to Lafayette, Ind., as assistant at St. Boniface Church. Remained there about a year and a half and was then sent to Reynolds, Ind. While there, from 1875 to 1880, built a church at Reynolds and one at Monticello. Came to Kansas in 1880, and during that and the succeeding year built the Convent of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. In 1882 a large brick school, called the School of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, was completed, and is already attended by over 100 children. The Sisters of St. Francis have also in process of construction a hospital, which will be 125 feet front by 54 feet deep and three stories high. It will be unsectarian and free to all. It is intended to build at an early day a church building adjoining the convent. There are located here besides Father Meier, Father Angelus Hafertepe and Father Guido Stallo, who attend congregations at Strong City, Eagle Creek, Reading, Council Grove, Burlington, Eureka and Hartford. There is plenty of good land still near Emporia; any Catholics desirous of coming to Kansas will find it to their interest to inquire here first before going elsewhere.

ROBERT MILLIKEN, County Surveyor, came to Emporia in March, 1869, being elected to his present position in the fall of that year. He was twice re-elected, serving about six years. He then resigned to take charge of the city schools as superintendent. He continued to hold this position from 1875 to 1877. Until 1881 he engaged in the nursery business and in the occupation of surveying. During this year he was again elected County Surveyor, Mr. Milliken was secretary of the Lyon County Horticultural Society two years, being its first secretary after organization and a prime mover in its formation. In 1873 he was elected president, holding that office to the present time. During the same year he was chosen vice-president of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, which position he retained four years. Mr. Milliken was also City Engineer about eight years. He was born near Sharon, Mercer Co., Pa., July 28, 1838, and was educated at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Lawrence Co. Pa. The period from 1857 to 1867 was occupied more or less in teaching school. The time being spent partly in Illinois and partly in Pennsylvania. He came to Missouri in March, 1867, and in the August following became connected with the Bluffton Wine Company at Bluffton, Mo. Mr Milliken was married at Sharon, Pa., October 24, 1861, to Queen Victoria McBurney, a native of Brookfield, Trumbull Co., Ohio. They have two children—Arthur and Walter.

GEORGE W. MILLER, insurance agent, was born in Lower Allen Township, Cumberland Co., Pa., November 10, 1855. He was educated in the schools of his native county and taught school prior to coming to Kansas. Soon after locating in Emporia, April, 1882, he became associated with M. L. Sampson in business, the partnership continuing to the present time. Mr. Miller was married in Landisville, Lancaster Co., Pa., December 29, 1881, to Emma Brensiser, a native of that place.

MRS. E. A. MOORE, widow of the late C. A. Moore, was born in Canada, October 27, 1834, and soon after removed to Wisconsin, where her early life was spent. Was educated at Oberlin, Ohio. Married in Cleveland, April 18 1869, and resided in Ohio until 1873, when she came to Kansas, locating in Emporia, and has since been in business as a dressmaker, and agent for Butterick's patterns. Occupies a fine suite of rooms on Commercial street, in the same block with her brother, L. S. Page, photographer. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Church of the Disciples.

J. A. MOORE, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Emporia since June 20, 1860, the date of his location. In 1866 he also became interested in the drug business. He was one of the original stockholders of the agricultural society, as well as of the Emporia Gas Company, and is interested in the First National Bank. He has built four brick business houses and five residences. He was born at Fairfax Court House, Fairfax Co., Va., November 3, 1830, and in 1837 removed with his parents to Carroll County, Ohio, near Kilgore, making that his home until 1850, when he removed to Washington County, Ohio. He is the son of John Marshall Moore, a soldier of the war of 1812, who at present resides in Washington County, Ohio. The subject of this sketch received an academic education at Hagarstown, Ohio, and taught school in that State until 1855, when he went to Keokuk, Iowa, receiving his medical education in the Iowa University at that point. He graduated in the class of 1858-59, and practiced one year at Keosauqua, prior to his removal to Kansas. He was married in Emporia May 25, 1863, to Clara Weaver, a native of Vermillion County, Ill. They have one child—Ida. Dr. Moore was at one time a member of the State Medical Society. Served as member of the Board of Education for six years, and was elected member of the City Council in the spring of 1882.

D. W. MORRIS, with his parents, Edward and Anna Morris, located in what is now Emporia Township, in October, 1859. They now reside in the city. D. W. Morris was engaged in farming until January, 1869. In 1872 he took charge of the drug business of Dr. John A. Moore, which position he still holds. In the fall of 1861 he went to Rock Island, Ill., and in 1862 enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until August, 1865, when he was mustered out as Sergeant, at Springfield, Ill., and returned to Emporia. During two years, from 1869 to 1871, he was employed as Deputy Register of Deeds, and in the spring of 1882 was elected a member of the Board of Education. Mr. Morris was born in South Wales, November 18, 1840, coming to America with his parents in 1852; he lived in Maryland two years, Pennsylvania two years and in Illinois from 1856 to 1859. He was married in Rock Island, Ill., May 11, 1867, to Mary Thomas, also a native of South Wales. They have six children—Edward William, Effie May, Maud Irene, Luella Winnifred, Edna Bertha and Mamie Ethel. Mr. Morris is a member of the K. of H.

HOWARD B. MORSE was born in Bath, Me., September 4, 1849, and two years later removed with his parents to Boston, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and was afterwards engaged in mercantile business there. Resided there until the spring of 1879, when he came to Kansas and entered the employ of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. as timekeeper at Emporia. In November, 1882, he was appointed fuel agent of that road at Emporia, which position he now holds in addition to that of timekeeper. He has built for his own use one of the finest residences in the southwestern division of the city. He is a member of the City School Board, a member and trustee of the First Baptist Church of Emporia, a member of Emporia Lodge, No. 12, A., F. & A. M., and a member of the Roxbury Lodge, K. of H. He married Miss Carrie C. Curtis, of Boston, September 20, 1871, and they have four children—Alice A., Carrie M., John H., and Evelina.

G. W. & A. A. NEWMAN, dry goods merchants, began business in Emporia in 1869, under the firm name of Newman Bros. From 1872 to 1878 G. W. Newman carried on the business alone. His brother, F. C., then became associated with him, the firm name being G. W. Newman & Co. The first year's business amounted to $25,000. The sales in 1881 amounted to $200,000, sixteen men and women being employed in the establishment. The trade is almost exclusively retail, the house doing a little jobbing business. G. W. Newman is a native of Weld, Me., the date of his birth, January 20, 1850. Here he resided until he came to Emporia. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Mr. Newman was married in Emporia, March 6, 1873, to Nellie A. Storrs, daughter of Mrs. E. Storrs.

JAMES A. NEWLIN, farmer, Section 17, Township 19, Range 11, P. O. Emporia, was born July 24, 1839, in Chatham County, N. C. In 1852 he removed with his parents to Hamilton County, Ind., and three years later, in the fall of 1855, the family came to Kansas, locating on the north bank of the Cottonwood River, about three and a half miles southwest of the present site of Emporia. The subject of this sketch remained upon the farm pre-empted by his father at that time until his marriage. In the spring of 1861 he bought 80 acres of unimproved land, situated on the south of the Cottonwood, which he began to improve, but in August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company C Eleventh Regiment Kansas Volunteers, and devoted the next three years to the preservation of the imperilled Union. He participated in all the engagements in which his company took part, except those of the first campaign. Was mustered out at Fort Riley, in August, 1865, and returned to his farm, which, however, he sold about two years later. He then came to his present location, about two miles west of Emporia, where he has a farm of 100 acres, upon which he has made valuable improvements. His principal crop is corn; also raises some cattle and hogs, feeding most of his crops to his own stock. Mr. Newlin has held the office of Justice of the Peace four years, and is now serving his second year as Trustee of Emporia Township. He is a member of Emporia Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W. He married Miss Mahala L. Kirkendall, of Emporia, February 14, 1861, by whom he has had five children, of whom Edwin S., Frank A., and Clara M. are living.

DR. S. E. NORTHINGTON came to Emporia in April, 1879. He was born in Wilkesboro, Wilkes County, N. C., March 15, 1851, his parents removing to Taylorsville, Tenn., when he was about three years of age. In 1876 Dr. Northington settled in Raleigh, N. C., where he remained until he came to Emporia. He had previously studied dentistry at Abingdon, Va., and attended the Philadelphia Dental College, commencing practice at Taylorsville, his native town, in May, 1874. Here the doctor was also married to Luis Juda Ingram, a native of Wataga County, N. C. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., K. of H., and Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. JOHN H. PAGE, physician and surgeon, came to Neosho Rapids, Kan., in June, 1857, where he remained two years and engaged in prospecting. He then returned to New York State, and in the spring of 1863, again came to Kansas, and entered the army as Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States army, remaining in the service until the close of the war, being stationed in the general hospital at Fort Scott. In 1865, he again returned to New York, and attended medical lectures, and in 1866, located at Como, Whiteside Co., Ill., remaining there until the fall of 1867, at that time locating again at Neosho Rapids. In 1873, he entered the regular army as Acting Assistant Surgeon, and was stationed in that capacity at Fort Dodge two years and ten months, and subsequently at Fort Reno, Indian Ter., Fort Supply, Indian Ter., Fort Larned, Kan., and Fort Wallace, Kan., until 1879, when he resigned, returning to Neosho Rapids, remaining there until he located in Emporia, March 1, 1882, where he has been associated with Dr. L. D. Jacobs since the middle of March of the same year. Dr. Page was born in Orleans County, N. Y., February 21, 1837. He moved while a lad with his father's family to Genesee County, N. Y., and subsequently studied medicine with Dr. Root, at Batavia, attended the medical department of the Buffalo University, and graduated from Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Mass. He was married in Elba, Genesee Co., N. Y., to Isabelle F. Barrett, of Elba. They have three children—Oues F., Joseph B., and Ethel. Dr. Page is a member of Lyon County Medical Society, Rock River Union Medical Society of Illinois, and the Kansas State Medical Society.

LOUIS S. PAGE, photographer, was born in Waterville, Me., October 8, 1843. His early life was spent in Maine and Vermont. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private in the Third Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and served through the war. Was in the army of the Potomac, Sixth Army Corps, and participated in the Peninsular campaign, and later battles of that army, until he was wounded in the battle of Savage Station, which confined him to hospital life three months. Was again slightly wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, and for the third time at the battle of the Wilderness. Was promoted to Sergeant; was transferred to the Shenandoah Valley, and participated in the battle of Winchester and others there. Was mustered out in July, 1865, and engagaged in the manufacture of leather belting, at Lowell, Mass. Came to Kansas in May, 1873, locating at Emporia. In 1874, he started in business of photographer, and has now the leading gallery in the city, and does fine work. Is a member of Emporia Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W., and Emporia Legion No. 2, S. K.

CHARLES E. PAINE was born January 29, 1830, at Chester, N. H. His early life was spent in New Hampshire, whence he removed, in 1848, to Sheboygan County, Wis. In 1852 he went across the plains on foot, making the journey in five months. His party numbered forty-two men. They had considerable trouble with the Indians, and one fight with a force estimated to be about 300; killed eight of the Indians and came out victors, with the loss of only two men wounded. Mr. Paine spent four years in mining in California, with good success, then returned to Wisconsin and resided there four years. Came to Kansas in 1860, locating in Lyon County, which has since been his home. In 1861 he enlisted in the Second Kansas Regiment for three months, but was five months and a half in service He was made Quartermaster Sergeant of his company. Participated in the battles of Forsythe, Dug Springs, Wilson's Creek and Shelbina, Mo. Was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth. Enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment, Kansas Infantry, in the fall of 1862. Participated in the battles of Old Fort Wayne, Indian Ter., and Cane Hill, Prairie Grove and Van Buren, and many skirmishes in Kansas. In the fall of 1863 the regiment was mounted and served as Cavalry. Mr. Paine was detailed as Forage Master of Gen. Ewing's command. In the spring of 1864, was appointed Commissary Sergeant of the regiment. During the Price raid he had charge of the Brigade train. In the spring of 1865 the regiment was sent to the plains, with headquarters at Platte River Bridge. Had several encounters with Indians. Mr. P., while in charge of a train of twenty-two wagons loaded with provisions, with an escort of forty men, was attacked by Indians, but succeeded in bringing his train safely to camp, with a loss of one man. He was mustered out of the service at Fort Leavenworth, in August, 1865, and returned to Lyon County, and was engaged in farming until 1877. Has a farm in Waterloo Township. In 1877, when the Patrons of Husbandry started a Grange store at Emporia, Mr. Paine was engaged as manager of the enterprise, and has continued in the position ever since, with the exception of one year when he was on his farm. He does a wholesale and retail grocery business aggregating $60,000 per annum. He is a member of Ivy Grange, No. 521, P. of H. Is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church of Waterloo. Was a Justice of the Peace of Waterloo four years, and a County Commissioner of Lyon County two years. Married Miss Ann Eliza Sickles, of Fond du Lac, Wis. May 17, 1857, and has had by this marriage five children, of whom Edwin C., William H., Clarence A. and John W. are living.

HARRY E. NORTON, real estate agent, located in Topeka, Kas., July 5, 1856, and engaged in speculations of various kinds, until the close of the war. Subsequently being in the real estate business with Mills & Smith, in the same city until 1869. He then removed to Emporia where he has been continuously engaged in the real estate operations, giving personal attention to his business, which is extensive and responsible, his investments for his patrons since locating in Emporia amounting to millions. Mr. Norton is a native of New Haven County, Conn., born June 22, 1830. At the age of twelve he was thrown on his own resources, and engaged in the daguerreotype business in several Eastern cities, coming from New York City to Kansas.

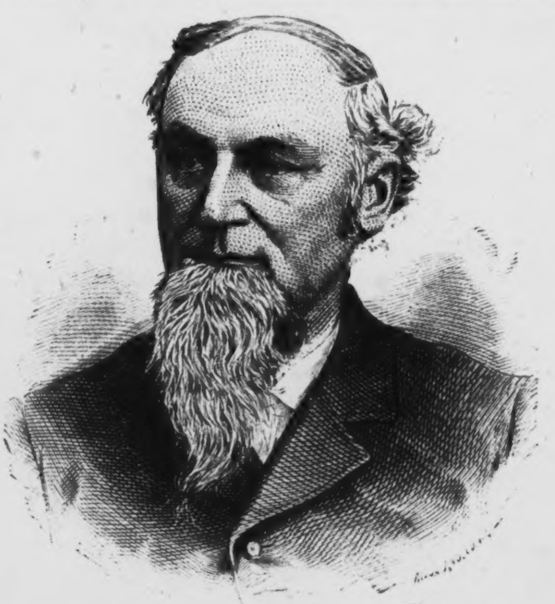

H. E. Norton

HON. E. B. PEYTON was born in Clark County, Ind., and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1851. Prior to coming to Kansas, he resided in Bowling Green, Clay Co., Ind., and engaged in the mercantile business. Judge Peyton located in Emporia, October 16, 1867, engaging at once in the practice of law. In 1871 and 1872 he filled the office of Probate Judge, being elected District Judge in the fall of the latter year. He held the latter position from January, 1873, to January, 1881. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and I. O. O. F. The Judge was married in Washington Township, Clay Co., Ind., November 13, 1845, to Mahala Walker, a native of that place. They have six children living—William D., Charles A., Preston M., Amanda M., Mary A. and Ella L.

F. P. PAYNE was born near Milton, Ky.; came to Kansas in 1869; resided in Emporia since. Educated at Normal School, State University and the University at Ann Arbor, Mich., where he graduated in law in 1876. Since which time he has practiced law at Emporia, Kas.

GEORGE B. PETERS came to Emporia, Kas., October 3, 1878, engaging in the sheep business, and bringing some full-blooded Merinos to the county, and some mixed French and Spanish Merinos, locating on Badger Creek, Jackson Township. He sold out about a year and a half later, and in September, 1881, engaged in the hardware business. He dealt in heavy and shelf hardware, stoves and tinware, wholesale and retail. Mr. Peters is a native of Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and moved to Battle Creek, Mich., in 1851. He remained in the State until 1878, when he resided in Chicago for one year; then came to Kansas. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Mr. Peters was married in Kalamazoo, February 10, 1853, to Elvia A. Sherman, a native of Climax Township, Kalamazoo County. They have three children—Isaac D., Ida M. and Edward R.

ISAIAH E. PERLEY, retired merchant, was born in Berlin, Vt., March 12, 1834. His early life was spent in Vermont. He came to Kansas in 1856 locating at Topeka, where he engaged in general merchandising. In 1859 he removed to Emporia and engaged in the same business, which he continued until 1880, when he retired. He is a member of Emporia Lodge No. 12, A., F. & A. M., Emporia Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W., General Lodge, K. of H. and of Martha Washington Lodge, No. 400, K. and L. of H. He married Miss Mary J.

Allen, of Rushford, N. Y., August 23, 1857, by which marriage he has had four children, of whom, Lyman O., Maud H. and Jennie H., are living.

JAMES H. PHEANIS, retired, was born in Preble County, Ohio, February 1, 1823. While an infant, his parents removed to Indiana, and he was raised upon a farm in that State, where he continued to reside until he came to Kansas in the spring of 1855. He took a claim of 160 acres, about four and one-half miles southwest of the present site of Emporia, which was then an open prairie, without a house. There were but two settlers within the limits of Lyon County at that time. He was elected a Delegate to the first Constitutional Convention held in the Territory. He has held several local offices in Pike Township. He served in the State Militia thirty days, at the time of the Price raid. He continued to operate his farm until the spring of 1882, when he sold it and removed to Emporia, where he has purchased a residence and retired to the rest he so well earned. In November, 1882, he became a member of the Emporia Mercantile Company, who do a wholesale and retail grocery business; but he takes no active part in the business of the company. He is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church; also a member of Emporia Chapter No. 12, A., F. & M. He has been thrice married, first to Miss Sarah Stout, of Hamilton County, Indiana, in 1848. She died in 1856, and he married Mrs. Sabrah Way, of Emporia, in 1858—this being the first marriage in the town. She was killed by lightning, in 1877. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Allen Jenne, of Greenwood County, May 8, 1878.

MYRON S. PIPER, grocer, Emporia, was born in Erie County, N. Y., July 7, 1838, but moved to Wisconsin with his parents when only one year of age. Resided there until the death of his father in 1849, when he returned to New York and remained until 1853. He then went back to Wisconsin and resided in that State until the breaking out of the Rebellion when he enlisted as a private soldier in the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment. Was promoted to Sergeant. Served in the Department of the Gulf under Gens. B. F. Butler, and N. P. Banks, participating in the battles of Baton Rouge, Port Hudson and other engagements. Was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company B, Eighty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry, colored, and did garrison duty at Port Hudson until the fall of 1864, when he was mustered out at Cairo, Ill. Returned to Wisconsin and opened a recruiting office at Madison. After the close of the war he taught school for a time in Wisconsin. Came to Kansas in the fall of 1867, locating in Lyon County. Taught school three years in Americus, then engaged in farming, to which he paid exclusive attention eight years. In the spring of 1880 he started in the retail grocery business in Emporia, but continues to operate the farm in addition to the grocery. Is a member of Americus Lodge No. 101, A., F. & A. M., and a member of Emporia Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W. Married Miss Florence V. Glass, of Skaneateles, N. Y., November 10, 1869, and by this marriage has four children—Blanche I., Maud S., Florence and Pearl, all now living.

HON. PRESTON B. PLUMB, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, October 12, 1837. He resided in Ohio until 1856, and received his early education in the common schools of that State. He came to Kansas, in June, 1856, locating, in the fall of that year, in Saline County. The winter of 1856-'57, he spent in Lawrence, and in March, 1857, located in Emporia. He was one of the original town company. He had been bred as a printer and educated as a journalist, and established the *News*, the first number being issued, June 6, 1857. His connection with the paper continued until 1862. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and commenced the practice of law. In 1862, he recruited two companies for the Eleventh Kansas Regiment, and was mustered into service as Second Lieutenant, August 12, 1862. He was successively promoted to Captain, to Major and to Lieutenant Colonel, and mustered out at Ft. Leavenworth, September 30, 1865.* He returned to Emporia and resumed the practice of law. He was elected to the State Legislature, in 1866, and re-elected in 1867. In the fall of 1867, he formed a law partnership with Judge Ruggles, under the firm name of Ruggles & Plumb, and continued the practice of law until the dissolution of the partnership in 1872. He subsequently engaged in manufacturing and coal mining, at Osage. In January, 1873, he was elected president of Emporia National Bank. He was elected to the U. S. Senate, in February, 1877, and re-elected in 1883. For the honorable career of Senator Plumb, as a citizen of Kansas, the reader is referred to the history of the State with which his life is interwoven. As a journalist, a public-spirited citizen, and an ardent champion of his State, his name is inseparably connected with all that gives a Kansan pride.

OTTO J. QUETSCH, boots and shoes, was born in Germany, August 10, 1858. Came to the United States with his parents in 1860, locating at Peru, Ill., where they resided about six years. Then removed to Milwaukee, Wis., but after a residence of only one year they returned to Illinois, and the next five years resided in Champaign. He then went to Chicago and was engaged about five years with the extensive and well-known firm of C. M. Henderson & Co., manufacturers and wholesale dealers in boots and shoes. In April, 1882, Mr. Q. came to Kansas, locating at Emporia, and engaging in the boot and shoe business under the firm name of Quetsch & Doan. Although yet a young man, Mr. Q. is the sole resident partner, and the manager of the largest store in their line in the city, located on the corner of Commercial street (the principal business street of the city,) and Sixth avenue. They keep a large and well selected stock and do an extensive business.

W. A. RANDOLPH, attorney-at-law, came to Emporia in March, 1866, took a course at the State Normal School at Emporia. Afterwards attended the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and then read law in the office of Ruggles & Plumb, at Emporia, where he was admitted to the bar in 1871. In September, 1864, at the age of fifteen, he enlisted in the Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and was mustered out at the close of the war in June, 1865. With his brother, A. G. Randolph, he is extensively engaged in feeding fine stock, cattle and hogs.

OTTO D. RASMUSSEN, clothier, was born in Denmark, February, 1, 1851. He came to the United States in 1871, locating in Manitowoc; remained in Wisconsin, until January, 1877, when he came to Kansas, locating at Emporia. He took charge of the clothing establishment of A. Wolleson, for about a year, then clerked for another clothing store until February, 1881, when he went into business with J. W. Thatcher, under the firm name of Thatcher & Rasmussen. They do an extensive business in retail clothing, gents' furnishing goods, hats, caps, etc. He is a member of Emporia Commandery No. 8, K. T., of Walkup Lodge, No. 2010, K. of H., and of Martha Washington Lodge, No. 400, K. & L. of H.

REV. HENRY REES, was born in South Wales, October 24, 1820. He came to the United States, in 1869, and located at Emporia. He was ordained as a minister of the Congregational Church in Wales, in 1848, and preached about twenty years to the same congregation in Ysteradgunlais. He preached his first sermon as the pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Emporia, Sunday, June 13, 1869, and has since held this charge. The membership of this church has increased from fifty to 200, during his pastorate. The society will complete during this year a fine substantial brick church, upon the ground occupied by the structure which was built in 1868. Mr. Rees first married in 1845, to Miss Ann Thomas, of Wales, she died in 1856, leaving two children, of whom Henry T. is now living. He again married in 1857. The maiden name of his present wife was Gwen Jones, also of South Wales, and she has borne him four children, of whom Evan J., Luther M., and William are living.

REV. CYRUS R. RICE, Pastor Emporia Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., August, 27, 1833. His father, James P. Rice, was a practicing physician and intended the subject of this sketch for the same profession. Mr. Rice was educated at Shelby College, Nashville, Tenn., graduating in 1852. Was licensed to preach in 1854, and for two years had charge of the Thomasville Circuit, in Missouri. Came to Kansas in 1855, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Began his work in Linn County. Went to Fort Scott, in 1856, and while there a school was established by the church in the old Hospital building, which was purchased for this purpose from the Government. Remained in charge of the pastorate there two years. Had charge of the church at Tecumseh two years, in 1858-59, and built a church here during his pastorate. The years 1860-61, he had charge at Shawneetown, where he also built a church. Being dissatisfied with the action the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, he withdrew from that body and returned to Missouri, where he resided from 1861 to 1865, part of the time engaged in the practice of medicine and part of the time in the employ of the United States as guide. In 1865, Mr. R., was admitted to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and returned to Kansas to preach. Had charge of the church at Centropolis one year; the following year at Fort Scott. Was then appointed to the charge of the Emporia District, which at that time embraced all the southwestern portion of the State. Held this charge four years, and then had charge of churches at Leavenworth, one year; Ottawa two years and Parsons one year. He then withdrew temporarily from the ministry, and for a year assisted in editing the Emporia *News*. He afterward held charges as follows: Humboldt one year; Burlington three years and Emporia one year. Was then again appointed to the charge of Emporia District and is now, November, 1882, in the third year of his charge. Married March 9, 1856, to Miss Lucy Ann McCormick, a cousin of Cyrus H. McCormick of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, of Chicago. Has had by this marriage eight children, of whom Charles H., now Deputy County Surveyor of Lyon County, Edwin T., Merton S., and Cyrus O., are living.

S. B. RIGGS located at Emporia in 1869, and became engaged in banking, which he followed exclusively until 1874. In January of that year he came into possession of some milling property at Peabody, Marion Co., Kan., and carried on a flouring mill at that point until 1877. Since April, 1877, he has been engaged in the real estate, loan, abstract and insurance business. He is a member of the K. of H., and of the Board of Education, and also served in the latter capacity in 1869. He was born in West Union, Ohio, in 1832, and lived in Portsmouth, Ohio, from 1836 until he came to Emporia.

THOMAS L. RYAN, Sheriff, was born in the County of Lanark, Ontario, March 1, 1841. He lived in his native place until he was eighteen years of age, and then removed to Lewis County, N. Y., from whence he came to Kansas in December, 1869. He located at Emporia and was employed by Burgan & Holmes, as a carriage maker about two years, and in partnership with P. Lyons a year, being afterward associated with Hiram Conner, the successor of Mr. Lyons, in carriage manufacturing, until the death of Mr. Conner, in August, 1878, since which time he has carried on the business without a partner. He was elected Sheriff in 1881, on the Democratic and Greenback ticket, when the county was over 1,000 Republican majority. Mr. Ryan was married near Seaforth, Ontario, February, 1867, to Mary Friel, a native of the County of Leeds, Ontario. They have three children—Louis D., Edward Charles, and Theodore Leo. Mr. R. is a member of the K. of H.

CHARLES RYDER was born in Kenosha, Wis., September 28, 1850. When an infant, his parents removed to Adrian, Mich., which was his home until he came to Emporia in April, 1864. He was employed two years at the Emporia House, and then as clerk in the drug store of M. H. Bates, and his successors until he commenced business for himself in July, 1877, which he has carried on alone since December, 1880. He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 16, 1881, to Cora B. Borton, a native of Lawrence.

PROF. HOLMES E. SADLER was born May 19, 1851, at Brockport, N. Y., where his early life was spent. Prepared for college at Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass., from which he graduated in 1869. In 1873, he graduated from Yale with the degree of B. A. He then entered the law department of Union College, from which he graduated with degree of LL. B., in 1874, and the same year commenced his life work, as an instructor in elocution, at the Albany Boys' Academy, where he remained a year. Was next engaged as private instructor in preparing young men for college. In 1875-76, was engaged at New Haven, Conn., with Prof. Silliman, in researches, chiefly relating to the constituents and products of illuminating gas. In 187 -79, was engaged in building in Brockport, N. Y. In June, 1880, he accepted a chair in the Kansas State Normal School, and in September, 1880, he removed to Emporia, and entered upon his duties as Professor of Natural Sciences. Married Miss Mary E. Coley, of New Haven, Conn., October 19, 1875, and by this marriage has three children—Belle C., Everit J. and Sara F.

M. L. SAMSON, insurance and loan agent, came to Kansas in April 1877, and located in Emporia in February, 1879. Since August 21, 1882, G. W. Miller has been associated with him in the business, they being agents for the German Insurance Company, of Freeport, Ill., and other leading companies. Mr. Samson was born in Cornwall, Addison Co., Vt., June 2, 1841. March 7, 1876, he left his native State and spent four months in Texas, and afterward resided one year in Quincy, Ill., before locating in Kansas. He was married in East Addison, Addison County, Vt., February 15, 1870, to Gertrude M. McClean, a native of that place.

T. N. SEDGWICK, attorney-at-law, settled in Emporia, in April, 1870, and commenced the study of law in the spring of 1873. Admitted to the bar in 1874, he commenced the active practice of his profession in the spring of 1876. Mr. Sedgwick has served two years as Justice of the Peace, and was County Attorney from January 1, 1877 to January 1, 1883. He is a native of Todds Point, Shelby County, Ill.; born August 15, 1849, living in Shelby, Moulton and Macon Counties, until he came to Emporia. He is a member (S. D.) of A., F. & A. M., K. of P. and K. of H. Mr. S was married in Emporia, April 29, 1880, to Flora Frederick, a native of Indiana. They have one child, Edith Pauline.

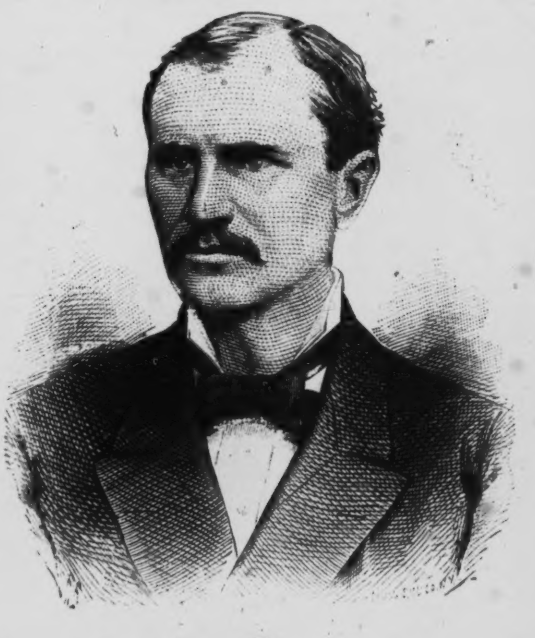

T. N. Sedgwick

WILLIAM W. SCOTT, attorney-at-law, is a native of Scotland, where he was born April 4, 1841. His parents immigrated to America in 1842, making their home in New York City, where he resided until 1863. He then located at Lake City, Minn., and was admitted to the bar of that State in November of the same year, having previously studied law at Columbia College Law School, New York City. While residing in Minnesota he was County Attorney of Wabasha County four years, and Delegate in 1868 to the Republican National Convention in Chicago, Ill. He located in Emporia in May, 1874, and has been engaged in the practice of law since that time, being associated with Judge Ruggles and John W. Lynn until the former died April 24, 1879; since that time the business has been carried on by Scott & Lynn. Mr. Scott was elected a Representative to the Kansas State Legislature November 7, 1882. He was married in East Bridgewater, Mass., September 10, 1868, to Annie E. Byrant, a native of that place, and has three children living, one son having died in infancy. His children are Helen, Mabel and James B.

FRANCIS SCHMIDLING was born in New York City, March 26, 1832, and resided there until he came to Kansas in 1856. He took a claim of 160 acres on the Big Blue, but sold it in the fall of 1857, and took another claim on the Cottonwood, in Lyon County. This he sold the following year. He then bought a farm of 160 acres in Jefferson County, which he kept until 1879, renting it most of the time. He located in Emporia in 1857, and in connection with Mr. Storrs, kept the first hotel in the town, known as the Emporia House. In February, 1860, he sold his interest in the hotel and engaged in the market business, and bought and shipped cattle. In 1862, he removed to Douglas County, and bought a stock farm of 4 0 acres, near Lawrence, and engaged in raising, feeding and shipping cattle. Continued in this business until the spring of 1866, when he returned to Emporia and bought a hotel property, which he operated for about two and a half years. He then engaged in the stock business, which he continued until 1880. During the late war he was enrolled in the Kansas Militia, and was called out several times to resist rebel and Indian raids. In the Price raid he was cut off from his command, and with a few companions, was closely pressed by the enemy and without food for nearly three days. Nearly all his companions were killed, but he fortunately escaped. He was a charter member of Emporia Lodge, No. 12, A., F. & A. M., and a member of Union Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F. He married Miss Maria L. Bundrem, of Emporia, April 4, 1860. They have four children—Jessie C. (now married to Arthur Smith), Edgar, Horace and Hattie, all living. In January, 1881, he rented the Tremont House at Emporia, and operated it until his death, March 8, 1882, since which time it has been operated by his widow. Mrs. Schmidling was born in Wayne County, Ind., where she resided until she came to Kansas in 1859. During the Quantrell raid she was driven from her home and lay secreted in the woods for a day and a night. In December, 1882, she rented the Park Place Hotel and purchased the furniture and fixtures. She now operates both the Park Place and the Tremont.

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*See Military History.

LUTHER SEVERY, capitalist, is a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y., and was born in 1828. Coming to Sturgis, Mich., he engaged in farming, was a grain dealer and a merchant. In the fall of 1860 he came to Emporia, and in the following summer commenced to purchase Texas cattle, bringing them from Wichita to Lyon County. During the four years that he dealt in this kind of stock he handled over 5,000 head. Then he commenced dealing in native stock, and he has continued feeding that class of cattle, buying one year and turning off the next year. As an indication of how his business has increased, it may be stated that the first winter he turned off about 150 head; now from 600 to 800 head per year. Mr. Severy raises and buys about 1,000 hogs per year, principally of the Poland China and Berkshire breeds. He has a farm of 3 000 acres, in Osage and Lyon counties, well fenced and abundantly supplied with running water. A fine blue-grass pasture and red clover fields add to the beauty and value of his land, which is also well timbered with walnut, oak, sycamore, elm and hackberry. Besides the natural advantages of his property as a stock farm, there are others which he has brought about himself, such as the making of numerous ponds by damming the many ravines. Of course an abundance of corn is raised for feed. An orchard commenced in 1871 yields 500 bushels of peaches, apples, apricots, and various small fruits. Mr. Severy has the finest farm house in Lyon County, besides seven tenant houses and excellent barns, and cultivates about 1,000 acres of land. Besides this magnificent property, he has a good stock ranch of 2,500 acres, on a branch of the Fall River, thirteen miles northwest of Eureka, another farm one mile from Emporia, extensive real estate and property interests in that city and Northern Michigan, and is interested in the mines of Colorado and New Mexico, and the coal fields of Missouri. In 1878 Mr. Severy was elected a director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, and since that time he has been identified with the interests of that corporation. He built the Eureka branch of that road, and a town in the southern part of Greenwood County has been named in his honor. Since that year also he has resided in Emporia. For the past two years he has been manager of the Osage Carbon Company, in which the railroad is largely interested. In the fall of 1880 he organized the Osage County Bank, at Osage City, and has been vice-president of that institution since. He has always been one of the directors of the company which built and manages the Hotel Coolidge, and is now vice-president, being also one of the owners of the Whitney Opera House. He has been a director of the First National Bank since 1881, and also President of the Emporia Street Railway Company. Mr. Severy was married in Sturgis, Mich., October 5, 1856, to Miss Eveline Hibbard, a native of Cattaraugus County, N. Y. They have three children—William H., who now has entire charge of his large farm, Calvin Luther, now with his father, also Nellie. They have lost one son. Mr. S. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and the K. of H.

E. B. SHAW, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Coshocton, Ohio, September 10, 1858. He was educated in the public schools and high school of his native town, and spent three years under a private tutor. He read medicine with Dr. W. C. Frew, of Coshocton, remaining with him two years, having studied prior to that time with Dr. E Sapp, of the same place. He attended his first course of lectures at Columbus Medical College, session of 1879-80, and his second course at Long Island Medical College, from which he graduated in June, 1882. He located in Emporia in July, 1882, and commenced practice the following month.

FRANK B. SHERBURNE, M. D., Homœopathic physician and surgeon, made his first location in Kansas in Americus Township, near Dunlap, where he settled November 5, 1875, and remained about four years. February 1, 1880, he removed to Emporia, and has since that time been engaged in practice. He was born in Wellington, Lorain Co., Ohio, December 12, 1841. From the age of one year his home was in Pittsfield, the same county, until July 14, 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served until June, 1865, and was then mustered out at Cleveland, and returned to Pittsfield. Soon after, he entered Oberlin College, where he remained three years. Then spent two and a half years at Cleveland, Ohio, pursuing the study of medicine, and graduated from the Cleveland Hospital Medical College. He commenced practice August 22, 1870, at Bellefontaine, Ohio, remaining there mainly until his removal to Kansas. He was [illegible] at Greenwich, Huron County, Ohio, December 31, 1870, to Joanna Sheldon, of that [illegible] Dr. and Mrs. Sherburne have one child, Charles H. Dr. S. is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Kansas, and honorary member of the Ohio Medical Society; also a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the S. K. of the A. O. U. W., and of the Presbyterian Church.

RUFUS N. SHELDON, M. D., was born in Greenwich, Huron Co., Ohio, February 19, 1852. He was educated at the Delaware College, Ohio, at the Cleveland Medical College, and at the Pulte Medical College at Cincinnati, graduating from the latter, February 12, 1874. He commenced practice at New Lexington, Perry Co., Ohio, where he remained two years, and subsequently at Defiance, Ohio, until he removed to Kansas. He was married at Defiance, Ohio, March 26, 1877, to Lulu Crandall, a native of New York State. Dr. Sheldon is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Ohio Medical Society.

JAMES SMITH, cigar manufacturer, came to Kansas in September, 1867, locating at Leavenworth, remaining there for a few months. He removed to Topeka until March, 1868, when he returned to Leavenworth. He came to Emporia in June, 1870, and established his cigar manufactory, which he has operated since that time. Mr. Smith is a native of London, England, where he was born August 5, 1838. Coming to America in 1863, he located in Brooklyn, N. Y., and in New England States. In September, 1866, he located in Toledo, Ohio, and after several changes within the next year, came to reside in Leavenworth. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., having filled all the principal offices in the Blue Lodge and Chapter. He is also a member of the Commandery. Mr. Smith was married in Emporia, October 30, 1873, to Fannie C. Neff, a native of New Carlisle, Clark Co., Ohio. They have one child living, Esther.

ELI SNYDER emigrated to Kansas in May, 1878, and engaged in the book business. In the fall of 1879 he engaged in teaching in the city schools, having taught ten years in Luzerne County, Pa., prior to locating in Kansas. Mr. Snyder was one of the incorporate members of the Emporia Athenæum. With S. B. Jones he now carries on the greenhouse business, having utilized six lots on Commercial street for that purpose. He was born in Canaan, Litchfield Co., Conn., July 11, 1850. From the age of one year until May, 1868, his home was with his parents in Dutchess County, N. Y., to which place they had moved. He then went to Scranton, Pa., and taught school ten years, and was married at that place, February 16, 1876, to Carrie Thompson, by whom he has one child, Joseph, born July 12, 1877. Mr. S. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the I. O. O. F.

W. T. SODEN was born in Ireland, November 22, 1835. His parents moved to America when he was one year of age, and located in Clinton County, N. Y., which remained his home until November, 1856. He then came West, spending the winter of 1856-57 in Iowa. In March, 1857, he came to Kansas, locating seven miles west from Emporia, in Pike Township. He purchased a saw-mill, and in August, 1858, had made his arrangements to commence the manufacture of flour, his being the only mill of the kind south or west of Burlingame at that time. He remained at this place until 1860, having there a fine farm which he still owns. In the spring of 1860, he sold his mill and located at Emporia, where he built the Emporia Water Mills, about half a mile south of the city limits, on Commercial street. The mill then had one run of buhrs, with a capacity of less than 200 bushels, now has six run of buhrs, with a capacity of 1,000 bushels per day. In March, 1867, he engaged in banking with J. R. Swallow and L. T. Heritage, and has retained an interest in the banking institutions succeeding that. He has also been a member of the firm of Arnold & Co., furniture manufacturers. He was the first and is at present president of the Emporia Gas Company, the gas works being built under his supervision. He was one of the first County Commissioners after the State organization and has had much to do in building up the city in which he resides, erecting the Fifth avenue hotel in 1881, at a cost of $22,000 and investing $20,000 in buildings on Commercial street and Fifth avenue. He was married in Pike Township in 1860, to Frances Jane McCormick, who died one year later. In 1868, he again married, in Emporia, Jennie Weaver, daughter of John Weaver. Mrs. Soden died in December, 1876, leaving three children—Halcyon B., Justine Rosenthal and Harry Norman.

THYGE SOGARD, merchant, was born in Jautland, Denmark, October 20, 1846; came to the United States in 1871; located in Chicago, Ill., and opened a book store, dealing in Scandinavian works principally. In 1875 he removed to Nuncia, Mich., and engaged in the lumber business, which he continued until the spring of 1877, when he came to Kansas. Took a claim of 160 acres in Lyon County, which he improved and resided upon until February, 1880, when he sold it and removed to Emporia. For about two years he was engaged in teaching music, drawing and geography, in the State Normal School. Then he engaged in writing for the *Danish Pioneer*, published in Omaha, Neb., a series of papers descriptive of the State of Kansas, her products, resources, advantages, climate, etc.; was at the same time engaged in teaching music. In the spring of 1882 he started in business, under the firm name of Suppe & Sogard, dealing in musical instruments and merchandise, sheet music, etc. The firm was dissolved in August, 1882, since which time Mr. Sogard has continued the business alone. In September, 1882, he was appointed Vice Consul of Denmark to the State of Kansas. He is now engaged in the endeavor to place the young of the Scandinavian population who come here in the higher schools of the State, that they may become more familiar with the history and literature of America, and the more readily assimilate with the native population. Mr. S. is a member of the Lutheran Church; member of Emporia Lodge, No. 12, A., F. & A. M.; member of Walkup Lodge, No. 2010, K. of H.

CHARLES W. SOUTHWARD came to Emporia in October, 1879, engaging in the hide business, as a buyer for Oberne, Hosick & Co., of Chicago. He continued with that firm until October 1, 1882, when he became connected with Smith, Biggs & Co., of Kansas City, in the same capacity. Mr. Southward is a native of Green Bay, Wis., where he was born June 22, 1857. When he was eight years of age his parents removed to Grant County, Ky., where he lived until he came to Kansas, having been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He is now a buyer of hides, wool, tallow and furs, altogether in Kansas. Mr. Southward was married in Emporia, December 22, 1881, to Margia E Sexton, a native of Iowa. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and Improved Order Red Men.

EDWARD F. SPRAGUE, contractor, was born in LaGrange County, Ind., September 13, 1843. His early life was spent in Indiana. Enlisted in September, 1861, as private in Company F, Thirteenth Regiment, Illinois Infantry, and served three years in the Department of the Southwest and the Middle Department. He participated in about forty battles and engagements, including the siege of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, and Arkansas Post. He was detailed in the Commissary Department as Acting Commissary Sergeant about a year. He was mustered out at Cartersville, Georgia, in September, 1864; returned to Illinois, and was for a while engaged in produce commission business. He came to Kansas in 1865, locating at Leavenworth, where he engaged in following his trade, that of carpenter. In 1869 he removed to Emporia, and started in business as contractor and builder, which business he has since followed, and has largely increased. He is now the heaviest contractor in the city, and has built some of the largest and most important buildings and blocks, notably the Whitley Opera House, Fifth Avenue Hotel, the new and magnificent Masonic Temple, the large store of G. W. Newman & Co. etc. He married Miss Eliza A. Kinney, of Platte County, Mo., August 3, 1868, and by this marriage has had four children, of whom Cyrus E. and Kate S. are living. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Emporia, is also a member of Commandery No. 8, K. T.

CHARLES W. SQUIRES, architect, came to Emporia, September 29, 1879. His first year's work was principally on the private residences of Dr. J. A. Moores, William Jay, one now occupied by P. B. Plumb, built for N. E. Weaver, and many others. In 1880, he designed and built the Emporia High School, the Brettun Hotel at Winfield, the I. O. O. F. Hall at Emporia, the *Telegram* building at Winfield, and the Burlington Hotel. In 1881, the Howard Public Schoolhouse, the Fifth Avenue Hotel of Emporia, the Catholic Convent, the Osage County Bank, at Osage City, and the Whitley Opera House at Emporia. In 1882, a public schoolhouse, at Council Grove, and one at Florence, Second and Fourth wards schoolhouses at Emporia, the Welsh Congregational Church at Emporia, a hotel at Eureka, and many residences. Mr. Squires was born in Southampton Township, Long Island, N. Y., February 5, 1851, and lived there until 1870, was nineteen years of age when he went to Columbus, Ohio, which was his home for six years. Fort Wayne was then his home for two and a half years, after which, in 1877, he removed to Springfield, Ill. In 1879 he returned to Columbus, Ohio, and made that place his home until he came to Kansas. He commenced the study of architecture at Columbus in 1870, and has practiced it as a profession ever since. He was married at Fort Wayne, Ind., December 27, 1881, to Susan Howey, a native of Illinois.

JACOB STOTLER, editor of the *Emporia News*, was born in Cumberland, Md., June 7 1833. His parents immigrated to Ohio in 1837 where he obtained a limited education in the common schools of the neighborhood. When he was five years old his mother died, and until he was seventeen years of age he divided his time, but not equally by any means, between his duties upon the farm and his tasks at school. At the age of seventeen, young Stotler became an apprentice in the printing office of the *Republican*, at Wilmington, Ohio. He remained in this office nearly six years. On the first of April, 1857, Mr. Stotler left Cincinnati, Ohio, for Emporia, Kan. He traveled by boat and landed at Leavenworth on the 12th of that month. Two days afterward he went to Lawrence, being employed temporarily on the *Herald of Freedom*. Having come to Kansas for the purpose of working on the *Kansas News*, which was about to be established at Emporia by P. B. Plumb, he assisted in hauling the press and the materials from Leavenworth and Quindaro, where they had been landed, to Lawrence, preparatory to bringing them to Emporia, where the new journal was to be published. Mr. Stotler arrived about the middle of May, opened the type and set up most of the first number of the *News* himself. This made its appearance June 6, 1857, the work being done in an upper chamber of the Emporia House, the Town Company's Hotel. At the end of the first volume he became one of the editors and proprietors of the paper. He has been connected with it as an editor and as sole or part proprietor ever since,

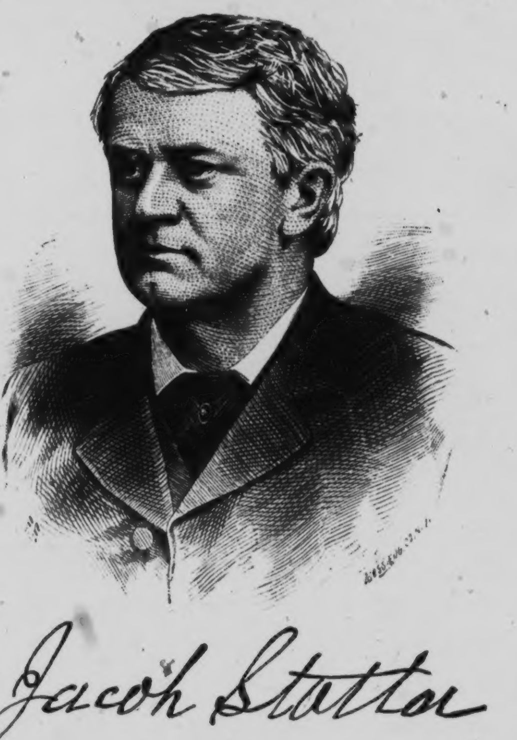

Jacob Stotler

with the exception of two brief intervals of a few months each—one in 1859-60, and the other in 1864-65. In 1860, at the last session of the Territorial Legislature, Mr. Stotler was elected Assistant Secretary of the Council, and occupied the same position in the spring of 1861, in the first State Senate. At the close of the session he was appointed postmaster by Abraham Lincoln. He held this office until October, 1864, when he resigned in favor of the widow of a soldier who fell at Wilson's Creek. Upon the assembling of the Legislature of 1865, Mr. Stotler, who had been chosen to represent his district the fall before, was elected Speaker of the House. In 1866, he was again a member of the Legislature. Although Mr. Stotler has held many public positions, and several offices of local trust not mentioned, he has devoted the most of his time to the upbuilding of a substantial newspaper. He was a member of the School Board, and its clerk when the old Constitution Street Building was erected, it being at the time the largest and best school building in the new State. When Emporia was incorporated as a village in February, 1865, he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees, and was chosen its chairman. He served as Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, and was twice President of the State Editorial Association, which organization he helped to found. Mr. Stotler served as a member of the Legislature in 1869-70, being chosen Speaker of the House at the session of the latter year. This was the first session held in the new State House. After serving in the State Senate during 1871-72, in 1874, he again received the appointment of postmaster, and is now serving the last quarter of his second term. On March 4, 1861, Mr. Stotler was married to Miss Levara Murdock. They have five children—Frances, William, Mary, Adele and Levara.

PETER E. STROMBERG, came to Emporia, July 5, 1870. He had charge of a gang of railroad men engaged in the construction of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., and was afterwards clerk in a hotel about four months. Until 1875, he was a clerk in a grocery store; then was traveling salesman for I. D. Fox & Co., until April, 1877. He next entered the hardware establishment of Lewis Lutz, and continued with him until 1881, when Mr. Lutz sold out to N. E. Weaver. Here he remained until 1882. Mr. Stromberg was born in Sweden, March 21, 1849. In the spring of 1869, he came to America, locating at Junction City, Kas., where he was connected with the construction of the M. K. & T. R. R., until he located in Emporia. He was married, October 10, 1875, to Belle M. Holmes, a native of Michigan. They have one child living—Ernest, having lost one daughter. Mr. Stromberg is a member of K. of H., and K. & L. of H.

MAHLON STUBBS, came to Kansas, March 1, 1863, and located on the Kaw Indian Reserve in Morris County, as a missionary, spending eleven years teaching, as Government Farmer and Agent, among the Kaw Indians. In June, 1873, as agent for the tribe, he moved them to the Indian Territory, serving in the capacity of agent from August, 1869 to July, 1874. From March, 1867, to August, 1869, he was living on a farm in Hesper, Douglas County, where he was Postmaster, also. In November, 1874, he came to Emporia and engaged in the sewing machine business, for six months, and was clerk in the hardware store for a year. In 1878, he received a call from the Kaw Indians to come among them again and start the school, which had run down. He remained with them two years and then returned to Emporia Township, built a house on his farm one mile east of town and engaged in farming, in which business he still continues. In January, 1882, he engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Stubbs was born in Preble County, Ohio, near West Elkton, February 2, 1825. When he was nine years old he moved with his parents to Milton, Wayne Co., Ind, in which place he received a common school education. In 1859, he removed to Morgan County, Ind., where he remained until he came to Kansas. He was married in New Garden township, Wayne Co., Ind., April 20, 1848, to Rachel Woouard, a native of that place, and has two children—Joseph L. and Addison W. Mr. S. is a member of the Society of Friends and of the Board of Education.

WILLIAM H. SUPPE, merchant, was born in Germany, June 17, 1851. Came to the United States with his parents when about three years old, and after a residence of two years in New York and seven years in Milwaukee, Wis., they removed to Randolph County, Mo. Wm. H. resided there until he came to Kansas, in the fall of 1879. He had been in business in Moberly, Mo., three years before coming to this State. Locating in Emporia, he established the "New York 99 cent Variety Store," on Commercial street. Carries a $20,000 stock of jewelry, silver and plated ware, musical merchandise, fancy goods, etc. Is a member of Emporia Encampment No. 17, I. O. O. F., and a member of Emporia Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W. He married Miss Julia White, of New Frankfort, Mo., December 7 1876, by which marriage he has three children—William F., Charles H. and Nellie.

OTIS D. SWAN, secretary and attorney of the Emporia Loan & Trust Co., settled in Emporia in July, 1878, and has been engaged in the loan business since 1879. He has also been interested in sheep raising since his arrival in the State. Mr. Swan is a native of New York City, and was engaged in the practice of law prior to coming to Kansas.

PROF. A. R. TAYLOR, president of the Kansas State Normal School, was born October 16, 1846, at Magnolia, Putnam Co., Ill. Removed to Wenona, Ill., in 1860. Graduated from Lincoln University, Ill., in the class of 1872, and at once accepted the chair of natural sciences at Alma Mater, which he continued to fill until his removal to Kansas. During his connection with Lincoln University the standard of instruction was raised and the course of studies changed and greatly improved. Prof. T. was president of the Illinois State Sabbath-school Association of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church two years, and permanent secretary two years. In 1882 Prof Taylor was chosen President of the Kansas State Normal School, located at Emporia, and in August of that year assumed the duties of the office. Married Miss Frances M. Dent, Wenona, Ill., October 16, 1872, and by this marriage has two daughters—Jessie M. and Kittie M.

JACOB TAYLOR, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Emporia, was born December 1, 1838, in Clarke County, Ohio, and continued to reside in his native county until he came to Kansas in the spring of 1870. He located on One Hundred and Forty-second Creek, in Waterloo Township, renting a farm of eighty acres, which he purchased the following year. From this small beginning he has advanced, by able management, good business ability and correct business principles, impelled by an ambitious nature, to be one of the largest landholders and stock dealers in Lyon County. He has purchased lands adjoining his first eighty acres so that he has in his farm on One Hundred and Forty-second Creek 1,185 acres, upon which he has placed valuable improvements, including a substantial and commodious dwelling, barn and other farm buildings. In connection with a partner who resides in Ohio, he also has a cattle range of 2,000 acres in the north part of Lyon County. He also operates several rented farms, thus raising nearly enough corn to feed his cattle through the winter. He has carried through the past winter, 1882-83, about 1,200 head of cattle, and several hundred hogs. Mr. Taylor possesses a genial disposition which makes him popular with his business associates and esteemed and beloved by his more intimate friends. He has a residence in Emporia where he has lived for several years. He has been a member of the City Council three years, and has held other local offices. He is a member of Emporia Lodge No. 12., A., F. & A. M., a member of Emporia Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W., and a member of Central Lodge No. 781, K. of H. He married Miss Ann Frazee, of Clarke County, Ohio, April 15, 1865, by which marriage he has had five children, of whom Wilber D., Perry J. and John F. are now living.

DAVID THOMAS, merchant, came to Emporia in May, 1875, and has been engaged in the dry goods business since that time. During the first year he employed one clerk, and the sales amounted to $15,000; now employs six clerks, and his sales for 1881 aggregated $60,000. He deals in dry goods, carpets, boots and shoes. Mr. Thomas is a native of South Wales, born October 6, 1830. When about fifteen years of age he left there alone and went to London, Eng., being for four years employed as salesman in a wholesale dry goods house. Eight years he was with the firm of James Coster & Co., in Aldermanbury, London, as traveling salesman, after which he came to New York City to follow his old line of business in the retail trade. He was a salesman for three years, then went to Utica and began business for himself, remaining there until the fall of 1865. In the spring of 1866 he returned to London, spending six months between England and Wales, visiting his old friends and his relatives. Late in the fall of 1866 he returned to New York City, and, after a short time, went to Racine, Wis.; remaining there but a few months he engaged in business in Chicago, until the great fire of October, 1871, occurred, after which he commenced to clerk for his brother-in-law, Morgan Thomas. He remained with him until late in the year 1873, and removed to Kalamazoo, Mich., the following summer. Mr. Thomas was married in Emporia, December 31, 1878, to Mary E. Lutz, a daughter of Lewis Lutz. She was born in Circleville, Pickaway Co., Ohio. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Knights of Honor.

RICHARD D. THOMAS, grocer, was born in January, 1836, in Montgomeryshire, Wales. Came to the United States with his parents in 1852, locating in New York City, where he continued to reside for four years; then started West, and after one year spent in Chicago and one year in Dubuque, Iowa, came to Kansas in 1858. Located in Emporia, where he has since resided, with the exception of about two years spent in Louisiana. Is the senior partner of the firm of Thomas & Jones, grocers, one of the largest in their line in the city. In business twelve years. Mr. Thomas was a member of the last Board of Trustees of the town of Emporia, and has been a member of the City Council two years. Was one of the founders of the Second Congregational Church, and has been a deacon in the church since 1866. Married Miss Ann Jones, of Emporia, September 8, 1862, and by this marriage has had nine children, of whom Howard, Gomer, Eudora Jane, Gladys and Richard are now living.

JOHN W. THATCHER, clothing, etc., was born in Geneva, N. Y., March 30, 1847. His early life was spent in New York. In 1868 he removed to Brookville, Mo., and ran a locomotive on the H. & St. Joe R'y. for about five years. He came to Kansas in February, 1873, locating in Emporia, where he has since resided. He was a locomotive engineer on the eastern division of the A., T. & S. F. Ry. for five years. In 1878 he started in commercial life in the wholesale and retail grocery business, under the firm name of Thatcher & Haffer; continued in this business for about two years, then sold out and went into the retail clothing and gent's furnishing business, firm of Thatcher & Rasmussen, located on Commercial street. Carries a large and well selected stock, and does an extensive business. He married, February 16, 1870, Miss Sarah E. Latting, of Auburn, N. Y., and by this marriage has had five children, of whom Nellie E., Leone B. and Bertha M. are living. He has been a member of Emporia City Council four years. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the United States and Canada. Is a member of Emporia Commandery No. 8, K. T., also a member of Union Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.

JAMES G. TRAYLOR, Clerk of the District Court, came to Jackson Township, Lyon County, in November, 1871, and engaged in farming until the spring of 1878, when he moved to Emporia. He conducted the grange store until January, 1879, being elected to his present position in the fall of 1880. Mr. Traylor was born in Lexington, Scott Co., Ind., March 6, 1841. He resided there until March, 1864, when he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-second Indiana Veteran Volunteers, being mustered out of the service at Louisville in August, 1865. He returned to Lexington where, and in Jefferson County, he resided until he came to Kansas. His first wife, Lucy Newbold, whom he married in Jefferson County, November 29, 1866, died in February, 1870, and left him two children—Willis N. and Lucy Alice. March 6, 1879, he was married in Fremont Township, Lyon County, to Helen A. Mickel, a native of Livingston County, Ill. They have two children—Maud C. and James Garfield. Mr. Traylor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the A., F. & A. M.

J. W. TRUEWORTHY, M. D., located in Emporia in September, 1865, and remained until 1874, being examining surgeon for pensions from 1869 until that time, when he removed to Denver, Col., where he resided for six months, and thence to Muncie, Ind, where he was engaged in the drug business and the practice of medicine two years. From Muncie he returned to Emporia and again practiced medicine until the present time. He is a member of the State and Lyon County medical societies; was coroner of Lyon County six years and a member of the Board of Education four years. He is also a member of the A., F. & A. M., having reached the Commandery in that order; State medical examiner of the K. of H.; grand dictator one year of the K. of H., in Kansas; two years supreme representative from Kansas to Supreme Lodge of the same order, also elected one of the supreme trustees, and now dictator of Central Lodge of Emporia. Dr. Trueworthy was born in Albany, N. Y., May 28, 1843. He was educated in Illinois and Michigan, attending school at Hillsbro Academy, Montgomery Co., Ill, and medical lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich. He graduated from Rush Medical College in the class of 1864-65 (January 25, 1865) practicing at Donaldson, Montgomery Co., Ill., for six months before coming to Kansas. He was married at Hillsboro, Montgomery Co., Ill., September 20, 1864, to Jenne M. Berry of that place. Dr. and Mrs. Trueworthy have two children—Lucy and an adopted son, Charles. They lost a daughter in 1867, aged eighteen months.

JOHN U. TSCHUDI, fresco and scenic artist, came to Kansas in July, 1880. He has designed and had charge of the ornamentation of a large number of buildings in and around Emporia. Among them, the Turner opera house at Wichita, Custer's opera house at Augusta, the Methodist Episcopal Church at Augusta, the Manning opera house Winfield, the Press hall, and Wood's opera house at Willington, the Whitley opera house at Emporia, Sluss & Halten's law office at Wichita, and the private residences of M. L. Read, L. J. Robinson, Mr. Horning and Samuel Meighton at Winfield. He was born in Switzerland, March 22, 1850, and came to America in 1856 with his parents, who located at Burlington, Iowa. Two years later he removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he learned his business under the tutelage of his father, who was also an artist. Mr. Tschudi is the only fresco and scenic painter in Emporia and did the first work of the kind done in the State of Kansas by a resident of the State. He was married at Dubuque, Iowa, in October, 1871, to Margaret Merku, a native of Luxembourg, Germany. They have two children—Minnie and Lucia.

ROSIER I. VONELL was born in Washington, D. C., January 21, 1846, where he resided until 1864. Removed to Mt. Vernon, Ill., where he commenced the business of buying, selling and killing cattle and stock, operating a brick yard, and some other enterprises. Resided there until October, 1881, when he came to Kansas, locating at Emporia, and engaging in market business in the firm of Vonell & Barcalow, Sixth avenue. Married Miss Lydia Cross of Hamilton County, Ill., in 1865, and by this marriage has one child—Alice M.

S. B. WARREN, loan agent, located at Emporia in January, 1875, and has ever since been engaged in loaning money. He dealt extensively in corn the first year of his residence here, cribbing 100,000 bushels during the year. He is one of the original proprietors and a director of the Emporia Gas Works. Mr. Warren is a native of Mentor, Lake Co., Ohio, born in 1841. On the 14th of April, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served two years in that company, being then promoted to the Captaincy. He was then on staff duty, first acting as Aid-de-Camp on Gen. Benham's staff, then on that of Gen. Rosecrans, and later on the staff of Gen. Scammon. He served until the summer of 1865, when he went to Illinois, and located at Lodi, Iroquois County. He remained there ten years, engaged in loaning Eastern capital with a Mr. Goodell, under the firm name of Goodell & Warren.

HON. J. H. WATSON was born in Bucks County, Pa. His parents were Quakers, whose ancestors came to America with William Penn. At the age of twenty-one he commenced the study of medicine, and completed his medical course at the University of Pennsylvania. For six years he practiced his profession at Quakertown, Pa., where he married Miss Hannah Lester, June, 1829. In the spring of 1835 he removed to Warren County, Ohio, and continued the practice of medicine until 1840, when he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He was always earnestly opposed to American slavery, and never omitted an opportunity to lift his voice in behalf of the downtrodden and oppressed of all classes. He was among the foremost in the organization of the Republican party, and remained in its ranks as long as, in his opinion, the party remained true to its great principles. In 1858 he moved to Kansas and located at Emporia. Here he practiced law. In 1862 a vacancy occurred in the office of Chief Justice of the State, in consequence of Chief-Justice Ewing going into the military service. J. H. Watson was nominated by the State Central Committee to fill the vacancy, and was elected by a large majority, but did not serve, in consequence of some technical difficulty as to the time of the office becoming vacant. He was active in furthering the construction of the M., K. & T. R. R. (now Missouri Pacific), and was the first president of the board of corporators. In 1864 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, in which capacity he served eight years, and then retired from the legal profession. He is now nearly eighty years of age, and retains much of the earnestness and enthusiasm of his earlier years.

J. S. WATSON settled in Kansas in the fall of 1858, coming with his father, John H., and locating in Emporia. The latter has been District Judge, and is now a resident of this place. J. S. Watson enlisted in Company H, Eighth Kansas Cavalry. He served in that regiment about one year, and was then transferred to the Second Kansas Cavalry, Company L. After a few months he was transferred to the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, Company B. He enlisted August 6, 1861, and served until November 19, 1864, the scene of his operations being the Rocky Mountains, Forts Halleck and Laramie, and Arkansas. After he left the army, Mr. Watson was Under-Sheriff for six years. In the fall of 1869 he became connected with the local office of the M., K. & T. R. R., and there remained for seven years, five years of which time being agent at this point. In 1873 he commenced dealing in coal. For the past five years he has associated himself with A. F. Crowe, and dealt also in lime, sand, building material, etc. They have manufactured brick about three years, averaging 1,000,000 brick per annum. Mr. Watson is treasurer of the Union Building and Loan Association. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and Select Knights of that order; also a member of the K. of H.; is also a Mason. He was Mayor of the city two terms, served one term in the Legislature, and has been Alderman several years. Mr. Watson was born in Paintersville, Greene Co., Ohio, December 2, 1843, living there until he came to Kansas. On January 6, 1868, at Emporia, he was united in marriage to Ellen C. Armor, a native of Delaware. They have one child—Josie J.

N. E. WEAVER, hardware merchant, came to Kansas July 5, 1859, locating in 1860 near Emporia, and engaging in the occupation of farming. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Infantry, being mustered out in August, 1865. Most of the time while in the service he was detailed for duty in the Quartermaster and Commissary departments. In the spring of 1866 he engaged in the drug business and thus continued until 1872, when he sold out to John A. Moore. In 1873 he became a wholesale liquor dealer, continuing in this occupation until the fall of 1880. After traveling through the West and North for about a year, in Colorado, New Mexico, etc., in September, 1881, he purchased the hardware establishment of Mr. Lutz. Mr. Weaver was born in Danville, Ill., June 27, 1841, and remained there or in that vicinity until he came to Kansas. He was married in his native place October 13, 1875, to Gertrude W. Adams, who was born at Newport, Ind. They have one child, Florine. Mr. W. has been for many years an I. O. O. F., having passed all the chairs of the subordinate lodge and encampment.

J. L. WELLS came to Emporia Township in October, 1867, and located on Section 2, on the Neosho river. After living there about four years he moved to Jackson Township, same county, on Badger Creek. Here he lived for about ten years and then came to Emporia, engaging in the real estate business in January, 1882. His brother, A. A. Wells, has been associated with him since that time. Mr. Wells (J. L.) held the position of School Treasurer of Jackson Township for seven years. He was born in Tyler County, W. Va., March 17, 1847, living here until he came to Kansas with his father. He enlisted in Company C, Sixth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, in September, 1864, and was mustered out June 10, 1865. He was married August 20, 1871, to Eliza Belle Hammond, a native of Ohio, and daughter of John Hammond, one of the first settlers of Emporia. They have four children, Rosamond Belle, Clarence Clark, Ida May, and William Harvey. Mr. Wells is a member of the United Brethren Church and of the G. A. R.

A. A. WELLS came to Kansas in 1867. He resided on the homestead until the fall of 1880, when he removed to Emporia and attended school. In the fall of 1881 he went to Hartford, Kas., and taught school there during the winter. In March, 1882, he came to Emporia to reside, having graduated at the State Normal School during the previous spring. In August he, with his brother, J. L., formed the real estate firm of J. L. Wells & Co. Mr. Wells was born in Tyler County, W. Va., March 18, 1853, and was married in Emporia March 24, 1878, to Rachel Roberts, a native of Leavenworth County. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

B. WHELDON came to Emporia in April, 1878, and engaged in the drug business. He was born in Springfield, O., December 10, 1853. There he lived until 1871, when he removed to Urbana, Ill, and, as stated, in 1878 to Kansas. He has been in the drug business since he was sixteen years of age. Mr. Wheldon was married at Urbana, Ill., December 13, 1875, to Jennie A. Waters, a native of that place. They have two children, Clarence H. and Kate N. He is a member of K. of P.

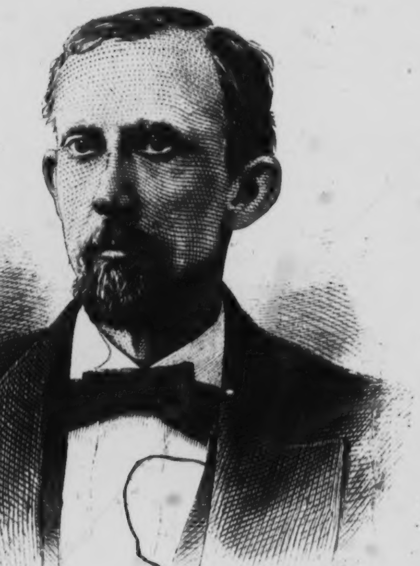

H C Whitley

COL. H. C. WHITLEY was born in Camden, Me., on August 6, 1834. His parents soon afterwards moved to northern Ohio. He received his education at the Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary, in the village of Kirtland. From this point, at the age of sixteen, he commenced the business of driving cattle across the Allegheny Mountains to Chester County, Pa. After having gained an experience of two years at this arduous service, he went to Cambridge, Mass., where he was employed. He married Katie W. Bates, of Cambridge, in 1856. In 1857 he removed to Lawrence, Kan., where he was engaged for two years in the grocery business. Upon the breaking out of the Pike's Peak fever in 1859, Mr. Whitley sold out his business and crossed the plains of Kansas to Denver. Not meeting with the success he expected, he shortly afterwards went to New Orleans. At the beginning of the War of the Rebellion he was engaged in business upon Red River. Immediately upon hearing of the capture of New Orleans by the Federal forces he seized the yawl boat of the steamer Starlight, then lying at Shreveport, La., from which point he rowed the boat to New Orleans, a distance of 700 miles, traveling mostly at night and hiding under the banks of the river in the daytime. Upon reporting to Maj.-Gen. Butler, then in command of the Department of the Gulf, Mr. Whitley was at once offered employment in the special service of the United States Government, which he accepted. It was with the aid of Mr. Whitley and half-a-dozen others acting under his instructions, that Gen. Butler succeeded in seizing millions of dollars of Rebel property and in arresting and destroying all the principal thugs and thieves with which the city was at that time so largely infested. Mr. Whitley received his appointment as Major of the Seventh Louisiana Volunteers from George F. Shepleigh, Military Governor of Louisiana. At the close of the war he returned to Boston and soon obtained employment from Hon. E. A. Rollins, then Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as Special Agent of the Revenue Service, having been selected from over 800 applicants to receive the commission which he applied for. He remained in this service until the beginning of Gen. Grant's administration in 1869, at which time he was made Chief of the Secret Service Division of the United States Treasury Department, where he served for six years with wonderful success, as the records of the Treasury Department will show. Col. Whitley resigned in 1875 and immediately removed to Emporia, Kan., where he has made many real estate improvements, which have been largely instrumental in helping to build up the city.

MRS. MARY K. WHEELER, one of the early settlers of Lyon County, was born in Townsend, Mass., June 5, 1804, resided in Massachusetts and New Hampshire until twenty-six years of age, when she removed to McHenry, Ill., where she continued to reside until 1859, when she came to Kansas; in the spring of 1860 located at Emporia, which, at that time, consisted of a hotel, the *Emporia News* printing office and about a dozen small dwelling houses made of rough boards. At the beginning of the war she returned to Illinois and remained until the fall of 1865, since which time she has continued to reside in Emporia. Mrs. Wheeler was married in 1828; her husband, C. G. Wheeler, died in McHenry, Ill. She has had five children, all now deceased; the oldest, James M., was a soldier in the late war, and died of consumption at Mount Vernon, Mo., where his remains rest. He left two children, James H., now in Oregon, and Jessie M., now deceased. Her second child, Frances B., was twice married, first to Hiram Wanzer, by whom she had one child, Mary E., married to F. G. Jeune and now residing in Chicago, Ill. By her second husband, George W. Smith, she had two children, Ida Antoinette, married August 8, 1882, to F. N. Groth, and now residing at Emporia, and Orson K., also residing at Emporia. The next two children of Mrs. Wheeler died in infancy and rest in the same grave with her husband in McHenry. The fifth child, C. Edna, was married to Orson Kent, and left an infant since deceased. Mrs. Wheeler resides with her granddaughter, Mrs. Groth. Both are members of the Christian Church of Emporia.

NELSON WHITTLESEY, flour and feed store, was born in Lewes County, N. Y., September 17, 1823. Resided in New York until 1868, when he came to Kansas, locating at Emporia. Transacted a real estate business for about five years. In 1873 started business in flour and feed line, in which he has since continued. Was a member of the City Council from 1878 to 1882. Was an earnest advocate and worker for the Water Works in Emporia. Is a member of Emporia Lodge No. 12, A., F. & A. M. He married Miss Adeline A. Pearson, September 16, 1847. She died December 9, 1867, leaving two children—Russell T. and J. Adeline. August 30, 1870, he married Miss Julia C. Evans, of Alexandria Bay, N. Y., and by this marriage has one child, Horace G.

ALBERT G. WILHITE, farmer, Section 19, Township 19, P. O. Emporia, was born in Oldham County, Ky., July 30, 1829. Four years later, his parents removed to Morgan County, Ind., where he remained until he came to Kansas, in November, 1857. He then located in Jackson Township, where he pre-empted 160 acres, which he continued to farm until 1859, when he removed to Emporia, and engaged in the boot and shoe, leather and findings business, renting his farm. He built a fine stone residence in Emporia, and resided there until August, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company C, Eleventh Kansas Regiment. He served three years, participating in all the battles and skirmishes in which the regiment took part. While in the army he traded his farm for 160 acres in Emporia Township. When mustered out of service, in August, 1865, he went upon this farm which he has since improved by the erection of a handsome and substantial frame dwelling large barn and other buildings. He raises wheat, oats, corn and other grain, but makes a specialty of growing vegetables for the city market. Mr. W. is a member of the Christian Church. He married, June 23, 1850, Miss Marietta Louallen, of Morgan County, Ind., who died in 1880, leaving seven children, five boys and two girls. Married Mrs. Christina Chapman, of Emporia, October 23, 1880.

CAMBRIDGE G. WILLETT, photographer, was born in Fulton County, Pa., May 2, 1848. Resided in Pennsylvania until he came to Kansas in 1866. Located at Lawrence, where he was engaged two years in the hotel business, and in other enterprises until 1872, when he began business as a photographer at Garnett. After a residence of two years at that place he returned to Lawrence, where he continued the same business until the fall of 1881, when he removed to Emporia. He has a fine suite of rooms, in a central location, and does a prosperous business and good work. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Emporia, and a member of the I. O. O. F. Married Miss Kate E. Scouten, a daughter of Richard Scouten, of Douglas County, April 21, 1870, by which marriage he has one child, Gertrude Louisa, born May 4, 1874.

DAVID WILLIAMS, farmer, Section 28, Township 19, Range 11, P. O. Emporia, was born in North Wales December 7, 1832. He came to the United States in 1850, locating in Marquette County, Wis., where he remained, engaged in farming, until he came to Kansas, in August, 1857. He took a claim of 160 acres, situated south of the Cottonwood River, in Emporia Township, which he has ever since owned. He has made valuable improvements upon this place, including a fine large dwelling, barn, sheds, etc., and an orchard of 130 trees. He raises cattle and hogs, feeding all his crops to his own stock. Mr. Williams is a member of the Welsh Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Elizabeth Roberts, of Emporia, January 20, 1875, by whom he has four children—Margaret A., William J., Mary E. and Catharine.

CARL A. WOLF, undertaker, was born in Norway, January 12, 1854. He came to the United States in 1868, and resided in Chicago until the spring of 1874, when he came to Kansas. He located at Emporia and entered the employ of Arnold & Co., furniture manufacturers. In the spring of 1882, he started in the undertaking business on Sixth avenue, the only exclusively undertaking establishment in the city. He is Captain of the Emporia Rifles, Company E, Second Regiment Kansas Militia. He is a member of Emporia Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W., and Legion, No. 2, S. K. He married Miss Carrie E. Estey, of Emporia, December 28, 1878, and by this marriage has one child—Florence L.

AMERICUS.

The beautiful village bearing the given name of that celebrated explorer, Americus Vespucius, is handsomely located on gentle undulating prairie, nine miles northwest of Emporia, on the line of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and contains a population of 500 souls.

EARLY AND GENERAL HISTORY.

In the fall of 1857, a company known as the Americus Town Company, was formed for the purpose of locating a town, destined to be the future county-seat. The company was composed of the following members, none of whom are living in Americus to-day: T. C. Hill, G. H. Rees, E. Yeakley, J. Moser, E. Columbia, William Grimsley, E. M. Sewell, B. Wright, N. B. Swister, A. I. Baker, J. W. Voak, J. Voak, W. Thompson, D. Swim, F. Barrett and E. Goddard. The first officers were: A. I. Baker, Pres.; T. C. Hill, Treas.; D. Swim, Sec'y. A town site of 640 acres was laid off, and improvements made. The first building was a one-story structure, built of native lumber by E. Yeakley, and was occupied as a dwelling. The next building was erected by W. Thompson, and is a two story frame. It was opened as the "Americus" House, July 4, 1858, with a grand (?) ball. The building is still standing and is now known as the Sulton House. About the time the hotel was completed, G. H. Page built a small building near the site of the present depot and opened a store. In the summer of 1858, a log building, built by subscription, was completed and in it was held the first school. In 1859, a church building was built by popular subscription and used by all denominations until other edifices were built.

In 1858, the place by a vote of the people was made the county-seat of Breckinridge County, and held it until late in 1860.

The first number of the *Americus Sentinel*, an Independent paper, was issued August 30, 1859, by T. C. Hill, who subsequently transferred it to S. L. Kenyon. After an existence of one year it suspended.

In the fall of 1858, the postoffice was established, E. Yeakley being appointed Postmaster. He was succeeded by Enoch Hoag. Under Hoag's administration, the name of the office was changed to Sheridan. Hoag held the office three or four years, and was succeeded by John McDill, who caused the name of the office to be changed back to its original appellation. McDill was succeeded in the order mentioned by W. W. Kitts, S. Bruner, John Gibson, D. A. Stahl, J. W. Loy, T. A. Wright. Mr. Wright was succeeded in 1874, by the present incumbent, Mrs. T. C. Hill. During the same year it was made a money order office.

The log building built in the summer of 1858, and used for school purposes, was used in that capacity until School District No. 2, was organized in 1859, when a frame structure was built. That building was used until the present one was erected in 1869—a handsome two-story stone structure, costing $6,000.

The first saw-mill was built in the fall of 1859, by J. Kuhns. Steam power was used, and the mill was run by Kuhns until 1861, when he sold it to McCall & Bruner. Early in 1860 T. C. Hill built a saw-mill and "corn mill," near the rival structure. In August of the same year it was destroyed by fire. Hill then purchased the other mill of McCall & Bruner, and run it until the spring of 1864, when he sold his interest to J. McDill. McDill ran it until 1867, when he sold it to its present owner, N. Wise. The mill has a capacity of 3,000 feet per day.

Americus is noted throughout the county as the head of the manufacture of cheese. The first factory for the manufacture of this commodity was built in 1865, by P. B. Campbell. He continued its manufacture seven years. In 1872, F. D. Loy, H. Carpenter, and N. Noll erected a factory, and operated it about a year, when it was destroyed by fire. A new factory was built on the site of the burned building, by T. Anderson, and operated until 1882. In 1876 the Lesh Bros. commenced the manufacture of cheese on scientific principles, and as a result, take first premium wherever a display is made.

During that memorable year, 1860, and the years of anxiety that followed during the war, the town commenced that retrogressive movement, fatal to the prosperity of every community. But in 1869, when the projected railroad was commenced and completed through the place in the spring of 1870, the town began to grow and prosper, until it is now only second in business and population in the county.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

United Presbyterian Church.—Was organized in 1858, by Rev. J. N. Smith, with about twelve members. The first regular pastor was Rev. G. W. Torrence, who held services in the Americus House. Mr. Torrence remained in charge two years. Until 1865, the church had no regular pastor. Their first church edifice was a frame, 24x36 feet built in 1859, and used by all denominations. In 1871, a handsome brick edifice, 40x60 feet, was erected at a cost of $6,000. In June, 1881, it was destroyed by a cyclone. A new building was erected, 40x60 feet, at a cost of $3,500. In 1865, Rev. D. T. McAuley took charge as pastor and remained two years. The church was again supplied until December 15, 1869, when Rev. J. A. Collins, the present pastor, took charge. Present membership, 103.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Americus Circuit was organized early as 1856, but no class was organized until a few years later. The following pastors have had charge of the circuit, which included the organization at Americus: 1858, W. L. Loyd; 1859, C. Madows; 1860, J. McAnulty; 1861, G. B. Woodard; 1862, J. McAnulty; 1863, J. R. West; 1864, J. Earnhart and Jas. Hague; 1865, F. D. Loy; 1866, F. D. Loy and R. Freeman; 1867-8, Wm. M. Robertson; 1869-70, J. McAnulty; 1871-2, S. A. Greene; (1873-5, church supplied); 1876-9, H. W. Chaffen; 1880, C. W. Gullett; 1881-2, J. A. Barker, present pastor. In 1871, the present church edifice was built. It is a neat frame structure, 32x60 feet, and cost about $4,000. Present membership, about 90.

In this circuit is also the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, located five miles southwest of Americus. The organization has a $2,500 edifice erected in 1882, and a membership about 30.

The Allen Creek Methodist Episcopal Church.—Located six miles northeast of Americus, has a $1,200 edifice erected in 1881, and a membership of about 35.

Evangelical Church.—Was organized in the spring of 1872, by the Rev. H. Mattel, with twelve members. Mr. Mattel was succeeded by Rev. S. Wm. Longelbach, and John Emmel, who remained one year; John E. Keplinger, two years; E. Wenger, two years; John Emmel, one year; Rev. C F. Erffmeyer, the present pastor. The present church edifice was built in the spring of 1873, at a cost of $600. Present membership, 75.

Society of Friends.—A meeting was organized four miles west of Americus, in 1861. The first meetings were held at the house of T. H. Stanley, and are now held in the Fruitland schoolhouse. Present membership includes about seventeen families.

Americus Lodge, No. 109, *A. F. & A. M.*—Was reorganized under a charter dated October 21, 1875, with eleven charter members. Its first officers were: John L. Butler, W. M.; John W. Swartz, J. W.; A. G. Huffman, S. W.; Th. H. White, treasurer; Th. Huffman, secretary. Present officers: J. L. Butler, W. M.; W. H. Anderson, S. W.; J. S. Holden, J.W.; M. J. Williams, treasurer; S. M. Morgan, secretary. Regular meetings are Saturday evenings, on or before full moon, at Masonic Hall. Present membership, twenty-seven.

This lodge was first chartered in 1866, and known as Americus Lodge, No. 62. In the fall of 1869 the charter was revoked. At its reorganization in 1875 it was known as Obediance Lodge, No. 109, but was soon after changed to its present appellation.

Americus Lodge, No. 28, *A. O. U. W.*—Was organized under a charter December 17, 1879, with twenty members. Its first officers were: J. W. Loy, P. M. W.; D. T. Tressler, M. W.; George L. Beard, F.; C. Wise, O.; George Miller, Rec'd; John Band, Fin.; M. Tooney, G.; R. H. Meher, I. W.; N. Wise, O. W. Its present officers are: J. C. Brown, P. M. W.; John Bond, M. W.; A. Tressler, F.; J. L. B. Snyder, O.; D. M. Husted, Rec'd; T. A. Wright, Fin.; M. Tooney, Rec.; C. Kerr, G.; J. W. Lesh, I. W.; M. McCleary, O. W. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Friday evenings of each month, at Tressler's Hall. Present number of members, forty-five.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES A. ANDERSON and **JOHN C. ANDERSON**, farmers, Section 34, Township 17 Range 10, P. O. Americus, were born in Jones County, Iowa, and while they were yet infants their parents came to Kansas, locating in Lyon County, where they were raised upon the farm upon which they now reside, situated about two miles northwest of Americus. They purchased a half interest in the old home farm in the spring of 1879 and in the fall of the same year they bought a half interest in eighty acres, situated on the Neosho River about five miles northwest of the home farm. They have a fine dwelling, barn and other farm buildings, and though young men are progressive and successful farmers, and have surrounded their home with evidences of culture and refinement.

THOMAS ANDERSON, farmer, Section 34, Township 17, Range 10, P. O. Americus, was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, November 30, 1839, and nine years later came to the United States with his parents, who first located at Cincinnati, Ohio, but after a residence of one year removed to Galena, Ill. Here they resided three years, then removed to Jones County, Iowa, where they remained until the spring of 1859, when they came to Kansas, locating near Americus, in Breckinridge (now Lyon) County. The subject of this sketch engaged in farming, which he continued until February, 1864, when he enlisted as a private in Company E, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Cavalry. He participated in all the engagements in which his company took part from that time until his discharge, September 1, 1865. He then returned to Americus and engaged in farming, upon eighty acres of trust land situated about two miles northwest of town, which he had purchased just before he entered the service. This farm he improved by the erection of a dwelling, barn and other farm buildings, and has operated it continually since. He has since purchased twenty acres of timber land situated on the Neosho River and 160 acres of land northwest of the home farm. About 120 acres of these land are under cultivation, the remainder being used for grazing and hay. His principal crop is corn. He also raises cattle and hogs, and is engaged in dairy business. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Has held the office of Township Clerk one term, and has been a member of the School Board continuously for over sixteen years. He married Miss Millie A. McCaw, of Americus, August 21, 1862, by which marriage he has had ten children, of whom Emma M. A., Loucella M., Grant W., Ella M., Grace E., George D., William A., Stella L. and Henry C. are living.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, real estate dealer, was born in Scotland, October 11, 1846, and four years later came to the United States with his parents who located in Jones County, Iowa. In the fall of 1859, his father came to Kansas, bought a farm of 160 acres in Americus Township, two miles northwest of the town. Wm. H. remained upon this farm until August, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company E, Eleventh Kansas Regiment. He participated in all the battles and skirmishes in which his company was engaged and was mustered out at Fort Riley, August 7, 1865. He returned to Americus and bought a farm of eighty acres, adjoining that of his father, which he worked for about two years. In 1867, he sold the farm and removed to Neodesha, Wilson County, where he was for eight years engaged in the hardware business under the firm name of W. H. Anderson & Bro. He sold his interest in this business, and in 1878, in connection with others, organized the "Union Loan and Trust Company of Kansas," with offices at Fredonia and Americus. The Americus office has always been under the immediate management of Mr. Anderson. In July, 1880, he formed a partnership with John L. Butler, under the firm name of Anderson & Butler, dealing in real estate, insurance, loans and collections. He married Miss Lovonia Brown, of Americus, September 1, 1870, and has by this marriage had four children, of whom John A., George D. and William F. are living. He is a member of Americus Lodge No. 9, A., F. & A. M., member of Neodesha Lodge No. 72, I. O. O. F., also of Americus Lodge No. 28, A. O. U. W.

MICHAEL ARNSBERGER, farmer, Section 12, Township 17, Range 10, P. O. Americus, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 9, 1836. When sixteen years old he removed to Williams County, Ohio, where he continued to reside until August 15, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company D, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, which was assigned to the army of the Cumberland. He participated in all the engagements in which his company took part, including Stone River, Mission Ridge, the Siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro and others. He was promoted to First Sergeant of his company. He was with Sherman in the great March to the Sea, and followed that General through the Carolinas, participating in several engagements. He was in the great review in Washington, in June, 1865, and in the following month was mustered out at Louisville, Ky. He then returned to Williams County, and engaged in farming and carpentering, in which he continued until he came to Kansas in the spring of 1877. He located on Allen Creek in Americus Township, Lyon County, taking 160 acres of trust land. He has improved his farm by the erection of dwelling house, barn, corn cribs and other farm buildings. Corn is his principal crop. He raises some cattle and hogs. He has an orchard of 100 apple trees, 100 cherry trees, 60 peach trees, and smaller fruits. He married Miss Mary A. Colgan, of Williams County, Ohio, November 18, 1866. They have no children.

REV. JOEL A. BARKER, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born at Mound City, Ill., April 16, 1852. When he was five years old his parents removed to Moultrie County, Ill, and in the common schools of that county he received his primary education. He came to Kansas with his parents in 1867, locating in Wilson County. Two years later he returned to Illinois, and attended the Shelbyville Seminary two terms. He was licensed to preach in 1873, and in the spring of 1874, was assigned to the Belle Grove Circuit, in Greenwood County, which charge he held two years. He next went to the Strong Circuit, in Coffey County, for one year. He then took charge of the Mineral Point Circuit, in Anderson County, remaining two years. His next appointment was to the Hartford Circuit, in Lyon County, which he held two years, and in March, 1881, he was assigned to the Americus Circuit, in Lyon County, where he is at present located. His labors in all these circuits have been blessed with good results, several revivals having been experienced under his ministry. He married Miss Alice R. Smith, of Burlington, Kan., November 5, 1876, by which marriage he has had three children, of whom Henry C. and Altona M. are living.

ANDREW H. BRICKLEY, farmer, Section 24, Township 18, Range 10, P. O. Americus, was born in Perry County, Pa., September 28, 1816. He remained in his native county until twenty years of age, receiving there a common school education. In the spring of 1837 he removed to Lockport, N. Y., and followed the trade of a carpenter and joiner. He soon after engaged in business for himself, which he continued at Lockport until 1862, when he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and was for the next nine years engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. He remained in Buffalo about sixteen years, then spent some years in travel and prospecting, and in the spring of 1881 came to Kansas. He located in Americus Township, Lyon County, and, in connection with his nephew, John P. Brickley, purchased a finely improved farm of 159 acres, situated on the Neosha River, three miles southeast of town. He raises corn and oats principally. Has an orchard of 120 apple trees, besides many peach and cherry trees and smaller fruits. He is quite extensively engaged in raising cattle and hogs. Mr. B. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Della M. Spooner, of Cooperstown, N. Y., February 9, 1845, by whom he had one child, now deceased. His wife, Della M., died in 1852.

JOHN P. BRICKLEY, mentioned above, was born in Perry County, Pa., June [illegible] 1839. He remained in his native county until he came to Kansas, in the fall of 1881, with the exception of one year spent in Ohio, and about two years in the army at the time of the late Rebellion. Upon him devolves principally the active management of the farm and stock raising interests in which he is interested with his uncle. He married Miss Mary E. Hench, of Perry County, November 9, 1871, by which marriage he has had three children, of whom Henry M. and Roy are living.

JAMES C. BROWN, merchant and farmer, was born in Randolph County, Ill., December 29, 1844. He received a common school education, and was engaged in farming in his native county, until the spring of 1865, when he came to Kansas. Located in Lyon County, and bought a farm of ninety-three acres, on the Neosha River, about three miles northwest of Americus. In the spring of 1881 he bought another farm of eighty acres, about two miles northwest of Americus. He continued farming and stock raising until the spring of 1882, when he removed to Americus and engaged in mercantile business. He has a store on the Main street, and carries a stock of groceries, crockery, boots and shoes and notions. He continues to operate one of his farms, and rents the other. His principal crop is wheat. He is a member of Americus Lodge No. 28, A. O. U. W. He married Miss Jane Anderson, of Americus, February 18, 1868, by whom he has had five children, of whom Margaret E., Annie M. and Grace E. are living.

JOHN L. BUTLER was born in Warren County, Ill., March 12, 1843. He received a common school education in Illinois, where he resided, with the exception of three years spent in Bowling Green, Ky., until he came to Kansas, in July, 1859, with his father, who located in Lyon County, and entered a claim of 160 acres on the Kaw reservation, on Allen Creek, three miles from Americus. John L. remained with his father until September, 1863, when he enlisted as a private in Company E. Eleventh Regiment Kansas Cavalry. He participated in all the engagements in which his command took part, from that time until he was mustered out in September, 1865. He then returned to Americus and engaged in stock raising and dealing, which business he continued until 1871, when he purchased a farm of 160 acres, situated on the Neosho River, six miles northwest of Americus. He then devoted his attention to farming beside stock raising and dealing. In 1878 he sold his farm and purchased another of 120 acres, on Cahola Creek, in Lyon County. In March, 1879, he discontinued farming and stock operations, and formed a partnership with Mr. W. H. Anderson, under the firm name of Anderson & Butler, who do a general real estate, insurance and loan business, at Americus. Mr. Butler was Township Trustee in 1878-79-80, and a Justice of the Peace in 1880-81-82. He was elected to the office of County Commissioner in the fall of 1882, for a term of three years. He is a member of Americus Lodge, No. 109, A., F. & A. M., and master of the Lodge; is a member of Americus Lodge, No. 28, A. O. U. W. He married Miss Mary E. Swim, of Americus, November 1, 1870, by which marriage he has four children—George S., Ethel Mabel and John W.

REV. JOSEPH A. COLLINS, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, was born at Xenia, Ohio, April 9, 1829. He was educated at Xenia Academy and at Franklin College, located at New Athens, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1852. His theological studies were made at the Xenia United Presbyterian Theological Seminary in 1856. He was licensed to preach in June, 1856, and settled in Crawford County, Pa., where he preached until 1863. In 1865 he became connected with the *Presbyterian Witness*, published at Cincinnati, Ohio, with which he remained three years. He came to Kansas in the summer of 1868, and was for a time engaged in mission work among the colored people at Leavenworth. In the spring of 1869 he removed to Americus and assumed the pastorate of the United Presbyterian Church, and for two years he also had charge of the United Presbyterian Church at Emporia. At the time he took charge of the church at Americus it was in a state of division approaching dissolution. He united the factions and awakened an interest in the church, and in 1871 a commodious church edifice was erected. This was destroyed by a fierce gale of wind in 1881 and rebuilt the same year. The church membership has increased under his pastorate from twenty-seven to 105. Since the organization of the Neosho Presbytery, in 1874, he has held the position of clerk and superintendent of missions, the latter being the most onerous in the Presbytery taking him to most of the fields of western Kansas. He is called upon to attend many of the weddings and funerals in the neighborhood of the town, outside of his congregation. He married Miss Anna E. Stewart, of Youngstown, Ohio, September 30, 1875, by which marriage he has four children, Bessie E., Archie S., Eusebius H., and Anna M.

ALBERT G. EDMISTON, farmer, P. O. Americus, was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., April 5, 1818, and resided there until fourteen years of age, when he removed with his parents to Randolph County, Ill., where his father engaged in farming. He remained in Illinois until his removal to Kansas, in the fall of 1865, when he located in Lyon County, and bought an improved farm of 280 acres on the Neosho River, about three and one-half miles northwest of Americus, which he still owns. He also bought that year a one-quarter section of land between Americus and Emporia, which he has since sold. He owns at the present time about 1,000 acres of land in Lyon County, a large portion of which he rents. He also has some town property in Americus. His principal crop is corn. He raises many hogs and some cattle and horses. He was for many years Township Treasurer. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Americus. Married Miss Narcissa G. Taylor, of Randolph County, Ill., March 23, 1843, by which marriage he has four children, William H., Eli J., Robert H., and Mary J., (married to Winfield S. McCauley, of Americus.

JOHN D. GIBSON, dry goods, etc., was born at Youngstown, Ohio, December 29, 1835. Fifteen years later he removed with his parents to Lee County, Iowa, where he resided until the spring of 1858, when he came to Kansas. In the fall of that year he located in Americus, then the county seat of Breckinridge County, and established a general merchandising business, which he continued until 1862, disposing of the same while he was in the army. In September, 1861, he enlisted in an independent cavalry company, which was for a time attached to the Eighth Regiment Kansas Infantry as Company H, and later was designated as Company B, Ninth Kansas Cavalry Regiment. Was with the company during its full term of service, participating in all the engagements in which it took part. Was mustered out in 1865, and returned to Americus and resumed business, which he has since operated. Carries a general stock of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, etc. Has been Township Clerk several years, and several years a member of the Board of Education. Was Postmaster at Americus six years. Is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Americus. Married Miss Lydia S. Heasley, of Americus, April 25, 1861, and they have had three children, of whom, Charles S., is living.

JOSEPH S. GIBSON, hardware, etc., was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 1, 1843. When seven years old removed with his parents to Lee County, Iowa, where they remained one year, then removed to Clark County, Mo. Remained there five years, then returned to Iowa. Joseph S. resided in Iowa until 1861 September, 1858, when he came to Kansas, and located in Americus, where he resided until September, 1861, when he enlisted in an independent cavalry company, which was attached to the Eighth Regiment Kansas Infantry as Company H. In April, 1862, his company was transferred to the Ninth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, and designated as Company B. Mr. G. was with the company in all the engagements in which it took part, and remained in the service until his muster out, in 1865. He then returned to Americus, and engaged in farming for about three years. In the fall of 1869, he engaged in mercantile business, establishing a hardware store, the only one in the village. He continues to operate this business, and also deals in agricultural implements, wagons and carriages. In 1876, he bought a hardware store at Council Grove, which he now operates with a resident partner, the style of the firm being Gibson & Davidson. In May, 1881, he started a hardware store at Dunlap, in connection with George H. Loy, the firm being Gibson & Loy. Mr. Gibson is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Americus. He has held the office of Township Trustee, Township Clerk and member of the School Board. Married Miss Lydia A. Swin, of Americus, November 5, 1865, and they have had four children, of whom Alice, George F., and Carl D., are living.

WILLIAM GRIMSLEY, farmer, Section 7, Township 17, Range 11, P. O. Americus, was born January 25, 1845, in Keokuk County, Iowa, where he resided until the spring of 1856, when he came to Kansas with his father, William Grimsley, Sr., who located on Allen Creek, in Americus Township. He continued to reside with his father until November, 1863, when he enlisted as a private in Company E, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Cavalry. He participated in all the engagements in which his company took part from that time until February, 1865, when he joined Company F, and was with that company in several engagements with Indians, in Montana Territory. He returned to his own company about the 1st of September, 1865, and was mustered out at Fort Riley. He then returned home, and was for several months engaged in freighting, in Kansas and Missouri. He was afterwards engaged in farming, threshing and various pursuits until his marriage. In December, 1872, he bought a farm of 117 acres, situated on Allen Creek, about seven miles northeast of Americus, which he has improved by the erection of a dwelling house, good barn and other farm buildings. He has planted an orchard of 200 apple trees, sixty peach trees, and smaller fruits. His principal crop is corn. He married Miss Alice C. Laughlin, of Americus Township, January 11, 1871, by which marriage he has had six children, of whom Wiley L., Mark W., Roy and Elsie E. are living.

LEWIS HAVER, farmer, Section 24, Township 18, Range 10, P. O. Americus, was born in Greene County, Pa., December 7, 1834. His early life was passed in Pennsylvania. Removed to Henry County, Iowa in 1856, where he resided about two years. In the spring of 1859, he came to Kansas, locating in Americus Township, on the Kaw Reservation, about one mile north of the village. Took a claim of 140 acres, which he improved and resided upon until 1862, when he sold it and bought 160 acres on the Neosho River, three miles south of the village. In 1863, he enlisted in Company M, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Cavalry, and served with the Regiment until it was ordered to the frontier. Being sick at that time, he was left at Fort Riley, and was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth in July, 1865. Returned to his farm, and in the fall of 1865, he purchased an additional 160 acres adjoining. He has made extensive improvements upon his property, including a fine farm dwelling, large barns, cribs, etc. Has an orchard of about 150 apple trees, fifty peach trees, and many of smaller fruit. In 1880, he became interested with his brother, L. B. Haver, in stock raising in the Indian Territory. They have about 1,000 head of cattle. Mr. Haver was a Constable for several years, after the close of the war, and has been a member of the School Board and Treasurer of the same several years. Married Miss Maria D. Smith, of Lyon County, October 29, 1865, by whom he had one child—George, who died February 28, 1870. She died June 23, 1870, and he married Miss Lizzie Shearer, of Perry County, Pa., November 14, 1872, by which marriage he has four children—William E., Ella M., John A. and Frank A.

FRANK E. HAWKINS, farmer, Section 3, Township 18, P. O. Americus, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, February 16, 1845. He resided in his native State until May, 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers. Was stationed in and about Washington, D. C., the most of the time of his service, and participated in some skirmishes at the time of the rebel Gen. Early's raid. He was mustered out in September, 1864, and returned to Ohio, and engaged in mercantile business. Came to Kansas in October, 1870, locating in Lyon County. Bought a farm of eighty acres, one mile west of Americus, which he has greatly improved, and has since added by purchase an additional eighty acres adjoining the first purchase. He also owns a block of sixteen lots in the town of Americus, where he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Married Miss Lestina A. Rusco, of Huron County, Ohio, March 3, 1867. They have one child—Ora, born October 19, 1874.

JOSEPH C. HOLDERNESS, farmer, Section 12, Township 17, Range 10, P. O. Americus, was born April 15, 1836, at Bedford, Canada, and twelve years later came to the United States with his parents. They settled in De Kalb County, Ill., where the subject of this sketch remained until he came to Kansas. He was engaged in farming, except the last five years of his residence there, when he was engaged in carriage and wagon manufacturing, and the sale of agricultural implements. In the summer of 1877 he removed to and located in Americus, bringing good recommends from the most influential men of De-Kalb County, Ill., and engaged in the sale of agricultural implements and barbed wire, in which business he continued three years. He purchased in 1877 a claim of 160 acres of trust land, situated about six miles north of Americus, which he commenced at once to cultivate. He has since purchased 320 acres adjoining and now operates the whole; has about 160 acres under cultivation. His principal crops are corn and oats. He is quite extensively engaged in sheep raising, having about 500 fine Merino sheep. He has improved his farm by the erection of dwelling, barn, sheds and other farm buildings. Mr. Holderness is a Justice of the Peace for Americus Township. He is a member of Emporia Chapter, No. 12, A., F. & A. M., and of Americus Lodge, No. 109, A., F. & A. M. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He married Miss Priscilla Cheney, of DeKalb, Ill., April, 1859, by which marriage he has had eight children, Elisha J., Georgiana, Henry N., Nellie M., Clara B., Claudius C., Lulu and Maude, all now living.

LAFAYETTE JAMES, farmer and stock dealer, Americus, was born in Edgar County, Ill., May 31, 1834; resided in Illinois until fifteen years old, then spent several years in travel through the Western States, locating in Kansas in the spring of 1857. He at that time pre-empted 160 acres of land situated on the Neosho River, one mile south of Americus, which he still owns. He helped to lay out the town of Americus, and was interested in the town lots. In the summer of 1858, in connection with Wesley Thompson, he built the first hotel in Americus, which was also the first house to be completed on the town site. In the fall of 1860 he returned to Illinois to get married, but the Rebellion, which soon after began, prevented his return to Kansas at that time as he had expected to do. In July, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Seventh Regiment, Illinois Cavalry, an independent company, the members of which furnished their own horses; was assigned to the command of General Grierson, and was engaged in the battle of Corinth, and in all of the raids and scouts of this famous raiding brigade, which was composed of the Second Iowa and the Second and Seventh Illinois Regiments of Cavalry. Mr. James was mustered out of service in June, 1865, and in the fall of that year returned to Kansas, and engaged in farming and stock raising, in which he was extensively engaged until 1881, since which time he has rented his farm on shares, and devoted his attention exclusively to stock dealing. Mr. James is an active, prominent and popular citizen of the town, and though he wields some influence in politics, he has never sought or accepted office. He is a member of A., F. & A. M. He married Miss Margaret Hartley, of Paris, Ill., March 21, 1861, by whom he has had one son, now deceased.

JAMES D. JAQUITH, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Americus, was born at Bellows Falls, Vt., October 30, 1821. When he was about two years of age his parents moved to Cheshire County, N. H., and lived upon a farm until 1837, when he removed to Edgar County, Ill., where the subject of this sketch remained until 1856, with the exception of three years spent in Detroit, Mich., reading law. He was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Wayne County, Mich., in 1849, and the same year commenced practicing at Paris, Edgar Co., Ill. In 1856 he removed to Minnesota and engaged in the practice of his profession at Plainview, Wabash County. Was elected County Attorney and served in that office three years. He remained here until 1865, when he came to Kansas. He located in Lyon County and bought a farm of 120 acres on the Neosho River, one and a half miles southwest of Americus, which he has since improved and continues to operate. His principal crop is corn. He raises some cattle and hogs. Was elected by the Republican party and served two terms in the Legislature. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Americus. Married Miss Emily Gordon, of Paris, Ill., in 1849, by whom he had four children, of whom Ella M. and Gertie M. are living. Emily died in 1858, and on April 7, 1860, he married Miss Elizabeth S. Kepner, of Plainview, Minn, by whom he has four children—Arthur K., Helen A., James H., and Maggie S.

OSCAR LAMBERT, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Americus, was born in Warren County, Ohio, May 19, 1828. His early life was spent upon a farm in his native county, upon which his father was born and raised. His grandfather came from Pennsylvania and settled in Ohio before a house stood on the present site of the city of Cincinnati, which was then occupied by a fort then called Fort Washington. In 1850 the subject of this sketch married and removed to Clay County, Ind., and engaged in farming. He remained in Clay County nineteen years. Not liking the character of the people who were his neighbors, he removed to Kansas in January, 1870, and was induced to locate in Lyon County by the statement made to him that there was not a liquor saloon in the county. He bought a farm of 185 acres on the Neosho River, one mile southwest of Americus, upon which he has since put $4,000 worth of improvements, including a fine brick dwelling. He has since given seventy acres of this farm to a daughter, and bought two other farms on Allen Creek, in Lyon County, which he has deeded to his other daughters. He has added to his original purchase forty acres of pasture land. He now possesses a very fine, highly cultivated farm, and is one of the most successful and progressive farmers in the county. He has been a member of the board of education three years, and was elected in the fall of 1882 for another term of three years. He married Miss Sarah A. Fouch, of Warren County, Ohio, July 4, 1850, by which marriage he has had four children, of whom Lucy, Mary E. and Viola are living.

JOHN A. LAUGHLIN, farmer, Section 5, Township 18, Range 11, P. O. Americus, was born in Newcastle, Lawrence Co., Pa., February 27, 1828. He was brought up on a farm, and when sixteen years of age learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in his native town until the summer of 1869, when he came to Kansas. He located on Allen Creek, in Americus Township, Lyon County, upon a farm of 160 acres, which he had purchased three years previous. He has improved this farm by the erection of a fine dwelling, large barn, corn cribs, and other farm buildings. He has since purchased another improved farm of eighty acres, one and a half miles north of the home farm, which he rents. His farm is mostly bottom land, and is well cultivated, and is one of the most productive in the township. His principal crop is corn. He raises cattle and hogs quite extensively. Mr. Laughlin is a member of the I. O. O. F. He has been a member of the Township School Board five years. He married Miss Emeline Fields of Little Beaver, Pa., March 18, 1851, by which marriage he has had five children of whom Alice C., married to William Grimsley, of Americus; Robert S., Albert J. and David F. are living.

ELIAS B. LESH, merchant, was born in Perry County, Pa., January 9, 1840. He received an academic education and when eighteen years of age engaged in teaching. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted as a Corporal in Company E, Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, known as the Curtin Horse Guards, called into service to resist the raid into Pennsylvania by the Rebel Army of Northern Virginia under Gens. Lee and Early. He participated in several skirmishes with the enemy, but was engaged in no heavy fighting. Remained in service six months, then returned to his home and resumed teaching, in which he continued with exception of two years, when he was engaged in mercantile business until he came to Kansas in the spring of 1870. He then located in Americus and taught in the schools of Lyon and Chase counties for about six years. In the spring of 1877, in connection with his brother, Jacob W., he established a general store at Americus, under the firm name of Lesh Bros. They carry a stock of groceries, boots, shoes and notions. Mr. Lesh has been Township Treasurer two years and a member of the Board of Education three years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Americus and a member of Americus Lodge, No. 28, A. O. U. W. He married Miss Mary E. Moreland, of Perry County, Pa., January, 1868, by whom he has two children—David K. and Charles M.

WILLIAM P. LEWIS, farmer, Section 29, Township 17, Range 10, P. O. Americus, was born in Blount County, Tenn., November 2, 1833. He was raised on a farm in his native county, where he resided until he came to Kansas in the fall of 1860. After spending the ensuing winter at Leavenworth, he located in Lyon County, then Breckinridge, and bought forty acres of unimproved land, situated on the Neosho River, five miles northwest of Americus. He has since purchased forty acres of reserve land and forty acres of trust land adjoining the original purchase. He has improved his farm by the erection of a dwelling, barn and other farm buildings. Has an orchard of 180 apple trees, 100 peach trees, and smaller fruits. His principal crop is corn. He raises some cattle and hogs. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are members of the Society of Friends. He married Miss Nancy Beals, of Greene County, Tenn., December 22, 1852, by whom he had eight children, of whom Henry, Isaac, Daniel B., Samuel R. and Sarah A., are living. Nancy died April 2, 1872, and he married Mrs. Eliza Jane Hayden, of Baltimore, Maryland, December 11, 1872, by which marriage he has had two children, of whom Emma T. is living.

REV. FREDERICK D. LOY, pastor Protestant Methodist Church, was born in Perry County, Pa., January 11, 1828. He was educated in Pennsylvania, and was ordained to preach in the Methodist Protestant Church before he was twenty-one years old. In 1847, he removed to La Salle County, Ill., and his first regular work in the ministry was here, upon a circuit extending over 400 miles of territory. In 1853, he removed to LaGrange County, Ind., and engaged in mercantile business and farming. Removed to Minnesota in 1856, and took a claim of 160 acres in Olmstead County, which he improved and resided upon until 1858, when he exchanged it for a farm of 160 acres in Winona County. Remained in Winona County, until 1864, when he disposed of his Minnesota property and came to Kansas, and located in Americus Township, where he bought a farm of 160 acres, which he improved and brought to a high state of cultivation. In 1870, sold 100 acres of this farm, and in the fall of that year he was elected president of the Kansas Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church. Was re-elected in the fall of 1872. He continued to preach until 1880, when he was disabled by a disease of the throat from active and regular work. He is now interested in mining operations in Colorado, but resides at Americus most of the year. Mr. Loy was Chaplain of the Eleventh Kansas Regiment of Militia during the war, and was with the regiment when called into service during the Price raid. Married Miss Susan Kepner, of La Salle County, Ill., February 7, 1855, by which marriage he has two children—Susie Amanda and Charles M.

JOHN W. LOY, farmer, P. O. Americus, was born in Perry County, Pa., February 26, 1830. In 1847 he removed to La Salle County, Ill., where he resided until 1852, when he went to California by the Overland route, being six months on the journey. He engaged in mining there and in connection with his brother, Samuel A., owned a ranch in Yuba County; remained in California about three years, when he returned via the Panama route and New York. He next engaged in general merchandising with his brother, Frederick D., at Van Buren, Ind. They sold out this business in 1856 and went to Minnesota with a drove of cattle and horses. John W. settled in Winona Co., Minn., where he bought two farms of 160 acres each. In 1858 he sold one of these farms and bought another of 160 acres in Olmstead County, upon which he located and remained two years. In 1860 he sold out his Minnesota farms and came to Kansas, locating in Americus, in Lyon County, and in the spring of 1861 he bought the John McLellan farm of 480 acres, which he resided upon and improved until June, 1870, when he sold it. In the same year he bought a farm of eighty acres adjoining the town site of Americus, upon which he removed and has since resided; has a fine residence and commodious barn and other farm buildings, upon this place. In the same year he bought a fine farm of 100 acres, for which he paid $50 per acre, and has since purchased nearly the remainder of the quarter section. He also has forty acres of timber and hay land, situated on the Neosho River. He was enrolled in the Eleventh Regiment, Kansas Militia, as First Lieutenant during the War of the Rebellion, and was called out and did efficient service at the time of the Price raid and several Indian raids and alarms. Was a member of the State Legislatures of 1863, 1875, 1876 and 1878. Is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Americus, and has been Superintendent of its Sabbath School for many years. Is a member of the order of A., F. & A. M., also a member of Americus Lodge, No 28, A. O. U. W. Has held the office of Township Trustee and member of the School Board many years. Was appointed Regent of the State Normal School in April, 1881, for four years. He merits and receives the respect and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact, and the love of his neighbors, for many good works and benevolent deeds. He married Miss Jane Hodson, of Livingston County, Ill., November 27, 1856, and they have had five children, of whom Harvey A. and Ella R. are living.

SAMUEL P. McCAW, farmer, Section 10, Township 18, P. O. Americus, was born in Chester District, S. C., March 24, 1833. When he was five months old, his parents removed to Preble County, Ohio, whence, after a residence of one year, they removed to Monroe County, Ind., where the subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and remained with his father until 1856, when he went back to Ohio and remained two years with an older brother. In the spring of 1858 he came to Kansas, locating in Lyon County. In the spring of 1860, in connection with his brother, he purchased the saw-mill at Americus, and operated it until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Volunteers. He participated in all the engagements in which his company took part. Was mustered out at Fort Riley, August 10, 1865, and returned to Americus, where he engaged in general merchandising, as a member of the firm of Kitts & McCaw, which continued in business about two years. They then sold out the business, and he engaged in farming, in which he has since continued. He has a farm of 170 acres on the Neosho, two miles west of Americus, upon which he has built a commodious brick dwelling, barn, granary and other farm buildings. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Americus. Has been a member of the Board of Education many years. He married Miss Angie Cornelia Clawson, of Lawrence, Kas., April 23, 1867, by whom he has had six children, of whom Annie M., George W. and Mary B., are living.

AARON MILLER, farmer, Section 9, Township 18, Range 11, P. O. Emporia, was born in Wayne County, Ind., November 16, 1825. When he was about six years of age his parents removed to St. Joseph County, Ind., near South Bend, where he was brought up upon a farm, receiving a common school education. In 1847 he removed to Berrien County, Mich., where he engaged in farming, remaining there two years; then removed to Delaware County Iowa, where he remained engaged in farming until the spring of 1857, when he came to Kansas, locating in Lyon County. He took a claim of 160 acres situated on the north bank of the Cottonwood, but soon after abandoned it and bought a claim adjoining, which he improved and farmed for thirteen years. In the fall of 1870 he sold this farm and bought a farm of 160 acres, situated on Allen Creek, three miles east of Americus. This farm he has since improved by the erection of a large dwelling house, barn and other farm buildings; planted an orchard of 275 apple trees and 100 peach trees, besides smaller fruits. His principal crops are corn and potatoes; also raises cattle and some hogs. He sold eighty acres of his farm in 1877, but still operates the other eighty. He married Miss Lavinia M. Roe, of St. Joseph County, Ind., November 16, 1847, by which marriage he has had eleven children, of whom George L., Elmer E., Effie E. and Martha A. are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Christian Church. He has been a member of the township Board of Education six years and has held other local offices. He was enrolled in the State militia during the Rebellion, and was called out at the time of the Price raid and during an Indian alarm.

JOSEPH A. MILLER, farmer, Section 17, Township 18, Range 11, P. O. Americus, was born in Beaver, now Lawrence County, Pa., August 19, 1845, and the following spring his parents removed to Lee County, Iowa, where they remained upon a farm until they came to Kansas in June, 1858. They stopped on Eagle Creek, in Lyon County, until October of that year, when they located on Allen Creek, Americus Township, upon a farm of 120 acres, where the subject of this sketch remained until September, 1863, when he enlisted as a private in Company E, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Cavalry. He participated in all the engagements in which his company took part from that time until his discharge. He was mustered out at Fort Riley, September 1, 1865, and returned to Lyon County and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1866, in connection with his brother Albert, he bought a farm of 124 acres, situated on Allen Creek, three miles northeast of Americus, which they improved and operated until the spring of 1880, when they traded it, paying the difference of valuation for an improved farm of 240 acres, situated on Allen Creek, three and one-half miles southeast of Americus. They have since made additional improvements upon this farm, have over 200 acres fenced and over 100 acres under cultivation; have an orchard of 150 apple trees and 50 peach trees, besides smaller fruits. They raise cattle and hogs; their principal crop is corn. Mr. Miller is a member of the order of A., F. & A. M. He held the office of Trustee of Americus Township in 1882, being elected in a strong Republican township, though he is a Democrat. He married Miss Susan L. Grimsley, of Americus Township, December 25, 1866, by which marriage he has had four children, of whom William E., Jessie E. and Ross F. are living.

ELIAS MOORHEAD was born April 14, 1844, in Licking County, Ohio, and nine years later his parents removed to Marion County, Iowa, whence after a residence of four years, they came to Kansas, locating in Lyon County. In the spring of 1857, his father bought a claim of 160 acres, situated on the Neosho River, about five miles northwest of Emporia. Upon this farm the subject of this sketch remained until August, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company E, Eleventh Regiment, Kansas Volunteers. He participated in all the engagements in which his company took part, with the single exception of the battle at Lexington, Mo., being at that time unfit for duty, by reason of sickness. Was mustered out at Fort Riley, August 7, 1865. Returned to Lyon County, and engaged in farming, in which he continued until 1867, when he formed a partnership with Mr. N. Wise, and for two years operated a saw-mill at Americus. He then sold his interest to his partner, and for two years after was engaged in carpentering. He then engaged in house, carriage and sign painting at Americus, which business he has since followed. Mr. Moorhead has held the office of Constable of Americus Township five years, and is now serving his third term as Township Clerk, having been re-elected in February, 1883. He is a member of Americus Lodge, No. 109, A., F. & A. M. He married Miss Clara F. Wilkinson, April 25, 1872, and by this marriage has two children—George H. and Ina E.

JAMES O'BYRNE, farmer, Section 19, Township 17, Range 10, P. O. Dunlap, was born at Sandusky, Ohio, November 28, 1851. When he was seven years of age, his parents removed to Kansas, locating in Morris County, but they remained only about a year, then returned to Ohio and resided in Greene County about eight years. In the spring of 1867, they came back to Kansas, locating upon a farm of 160 acres, situated on Diamond Creek, in Morris County. After contending with the grasshoppers one year, a prairie fire the next, and other adverse circumstances, the third year he decided to remove to another locality. In 1870, he removed to Lyon County. Here the subject of our sketch resided, engaged in railroading and other pursuits, until 1876, when he bought a farm of eighty acres on Wright's Creek, in Americus Township, which he has improved by the erection of a fine residence, large barn and other farm buildings. His farm is bottom land, and very productive. His principal crop is corn. He is also engaged in feeding and in raising cattle and hogs. He married Miss Elizabeth J. Quinn, of Chicago, Ill., October 12, 1877, by whom he has one child, Mary. Mr. and Mrs. O'Byrne are members of the Catholic Church.

COL. JOHN W. PARRINGTON, farmer, Section 26, Township 17, Range 10, P. O. Americus, was born at Great Falls, N. H., January 25, 1830. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Gorham, Me., where he remained until 1855. He was only six years old when his father died, and since he was eight years old he has been dependent upon himself alone. He was educated in Maine, graduating from Waterville College, now Colby University, class of 1855, with the degree of B. A. He then engaged in teaching in the boys' high school at Portland, Me., where he remained about one year. In the fall of 1856 he removed to Aurora, Ill., and for five years thereafter was principal of the West Aurora High School. During the next two years he was principal of the Geneva School in the same county. In August, 1863, he was appointed and commissioned by President Lincoln Captain of Company A, Fourth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, which regiment was raised in Maryland. He was stationed in Yorktown, Va., during the winter of 1863 and 1864, and in May, 1864, was assigned to the army operating against Richmond and Petersburg, forming part of the Colored Division of the Army Corps, and later part of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps. He participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part until June 15, when he was wounded in an engagement before Petersburg. He was disabled from further service until October, 1864, when he was assigned to light duty at Harpers Ferry, Va., and detailed as Adjutant at camp distribution. He also served on court martial duty at that point. He reported to his regiment for duty December, 1864, joining his company on the north side of the James River. His regiment was in the expedition against Fort Fisher, N. C., under Gen. A. H. Terry. Upon their arrival at the Cape Fear River he was detailed with his company for skirmish duty, and was under fire from Saturday until the capture of the fort, Sunday. He took part in the capture of Wilmington, N. C., February 22, and was afterward stationed at northeast station for about two months. His regiment then marched to Raleigh, where he was stationed at the time Gen. Johnston's surrender. From there the regiment was ordered to Goldsboro', N. C., where Capt. Parrington was detailed upon the staff of Gen. Paine. From this point the regiment went to Newberne, N. C., where Capt. Parrington was detailed as Judge Advocate upon court martial duty most of the time until October, 1865, when the regiment was ordered to duty on the fortifications around Washington. Capt. Parrington had command of Fort Sumner, Maryland, from October to December. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in December, 1865, and ordered to the command of Fort Totten, Va., which position he held until May, 1866. He was mustered out of service May 4, 1866. He then returned to Aurora and completed law studies began previous to entering the army. Was admitted to the bar in January, 1867, by the Circuit Court of Kane County, Ill., and began the practice of law at Aurora. In 1868 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court and *ex officio* Recorder of Deeds of Kane County for four years. In 1872 he resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued until 1876. In the spring of 1877 he came to Kansas, locating in Americus Township, two and a half miles north of the village upon 160 acres of trust land which he had located in 1874. He has improved this farm by the erection of a dwelling house, barn and other farm buildings. Has an orchard of 1,150 apple trees, fifty peach trees and other smaller fruits, planted in 1876. He also has a farm of 160 acres, 110 of which are under cultivation, one and a half miles south of the home farm, which he purchased in 1875. Col. Parrington is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also a member of Aurora Commandery, K. T. He married Miss Louisa M. McClellan, of Bristol, Ill., June 27, 1861, by which marriage he has had four children, of whom John M. and L. Vernon are living.

HON. ROBERT MITCHELL RUGGLES, deceased, was born at Canfield, Mahoning County, Ohio, August 28, 1833. He received an academic education, and in early life entered a printing office, working as a journeyman printer in several cities, North and South, including, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis. He was an able writer, and contributed to many leading papers of the country. He early commenced the study of law, attending a course of lectures at Poland, Ohio and at Cleveland. He graduated from the Ohio State and Union Law College, at Cleveland, July 2, 1858, with honors and a diploma, conferring the degree of Bachelor of Laws. On September 16, 1858, he was admitted to the practice of law by the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri, and for a year after practiced in St. Louis. With faith in the great opportunities and possibilities presented to the ambitious and intelligent early settler in Kansas, he came to the Territory in 1859, and in September of that year, he was admitted to practice by the United States District Court for the Territory of Kansas. He resided for a time at Americus, and in addition to his law practice, edited the Americus *Sentinel*. Soon after the location of the county seat at Emporia, he removed to that town, and at once became prominent in his profession. He was appointed Judge of the Fifth Judicial District in 1862, to fill a vacancy in that office. The duties of this position he discharged with such ability and sound judgment, that at the ensuing election he was elected for a four years term, running as an independent candidate, and defeating the regular Republican nominee. In politics he was a Democrat, but was never a mere partisan, and his election in a strong Republican District, in the most exciting days of partisanship, was a proof of his high reputation as an honest and upright Judge. On leaving the bench Judge Ruggles resumed the active practice of his profession, forming a partnership with Col. P. B. Plumb, now United States Senator. The success of this firm was remarkable, and was probably not exceeded by any law firm in the State. Col. Plumb retired from the firm in 1872, after which time Judge Ruggles was the senior partner in the various law firms of Ruggles & Sterry, and Ruggles, Scott & Lynn. He was a member of Emporia Lodge of A., F. & A. M., of which he was for several years master. In the various relations in life, as father, husband, neighbor, friend, citizen, lawyer and jurist, he had few equals, and many in the county, in which he so long resided, can testify to his noble deeds, and many acts of kindness and charity. May 22, 1864, he married Miss Susanna L. Spencer, of Emporia. They had two children—William S., born May 4, 1867; and Robert M., Jr., February 9, 1871. Judge Ruggles died April 24, 1879, from the effects of injuries received by being thrown from his carriage. Resolutions of respect and sorrow were passed by the members of the bar before the District Courts of Lyon, Osage, Coffey, Chase, Morris and Marion counties. From resolutions passed by the Morris County bar we make the following extract, which well expresses the estimate placed upon the deceased by those who knew him best. "In the death of Judge Ruggles the bar of Kansas has lost one of its brightest lights, and one of its ablest and most distinguished leaders, whose great learning and legal skill and incomparable logic and reasoning powers commanded the attention and respect of all courts before which he practiced and all lawyers with whom he came in contact. In the discharge of his duties he was always faithful and true to his client and to his sense of right, and has left a record in Kansas jurisprudence, and the reported cases that have been tried before the Supreme Court of this State that will last as long as time itself, and will prove him a great and distinguished lawyer."

STORY L. SARGENT, real estate and insurance agent, was born, February 24, 1837, at New London, N. H., where he received a common school education, finishing at the New London Academy. When about seventeen years of age he removed to Stoneham, Mass., where for the next four years he was engaged in boot and shoe manufacturing. In 1858, he enlisted in the United States Army, and was sent to Utah to put down the Mormons. In 1860, marched from Salt Lake City to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and in August of that year, he was discharged from the army, but remained in New Mexico, employed in the United States Quarter-master's Department. In 1863, he came to Kansas, locating at Council Grove, Morris County, where he engaged in farming. In 1869, he removed to Lyon County, and bought 177 acres of reserve and trust land, situated on Wright's Creek, in Americus Township, which he has improved by the erection of a dwelling house, nice, large barn, and other farm buildings, planted an orchard of 500 peach and 200 apple trees, besides other fruits. In 1879 he started in the real estate and insurance business. He is also Notary Public. Has an office at Dunlap, Morris County, and still continues to operate his farm. Principal crop raised is corn. He also raises cattle and hogs. He married Miss Mary M. Sowers, of Americus Township, February 27, 1865, by whom he has six children—Colby A., Curtis H., Eddie, Robert M., John G. and Frank P.—all living.

AUSTIN J. SAX, M. D., was born in Gilboa, N. Y., February 20, 1849. Was educated in the public schools of New York. In 1866, he removed to McHenry County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming one year, then removed to Wilmot, Kenosha Co., Wis. The first three years of his residence here he was engaged in farming; he then taught in the schools of Kenosha County, two years. In 1872, he went into business as a general merchant, at Wilmot, which he continued only about a year. He then engaged in bookkeeping in Chicago, for a year, and in the spring of 1874, came to Kansas, located in Americus Township, about four miles northwest of town, and took a claim of 160 acres which he yet holds. For five years, he was engaged in farming in summer, and teaching in the county schools in winter. The next year, he was principal of the Americus schools. In 1876, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. T. Arthur Wright, at Americus, and in June, 1882, graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, and commenced the practice of medicine at Safford, Chase County, where he remained until November, 1883, when he removed to Americus and engaged in practice. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a member of Buckeye Lodge No. 3036 K. of H. Married Miss Emma R. Holt, of Americus, May 31, 1882.

THOMAS H. STANLEY, farmer, Section 8, Township 18, Range 10, P. O. Americus, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, November 20, 1818. He attended the public schools of his native county, and later the Mount Pleasant (Ohio) Friends' College. When twenty-two years of age he married and settled at Mount Pleasant, where he engaged in carpentering until March, 1842, when he came to the eastern part of Kansas as missionary to the Shawnee Indians, under the auspices of the Society of Friends. He remained among the Indians in Kansas, with headquarters about eight miles south of the Missouri River and four miles west of the Missouri boundary line, until August, 1845, when he returned to Mount Pleasant. In the spring of 1847, he returned to Salem, Iowa, and engaged in carpentering. A year later he entered a claim of eighty acres, near Salem, which he farmed until the fall of 1857. In 1852 he visited the Kaw Indians at Council Grove, with a view of elevating their temporal, moral, and spiritual condition, and after council with them, he applied to the Indian Department for permission to locate upon or near their reservation. This object was not fully effected until the spring of 1857, after the lands had been open to pre-emption and settlement. He that spring attended the yearly meeting of the Friends of New York and New England, and, encouraged by this body, applied for and received from the Department of the Interior, permission to locate near the reservation and to labor among them. In the fall of 1857 he came to Kansas, pre-empting a claim of 160 acres on the Neosho River, one mile south of the Kaw Reservation, and about four miles west of the present site of Americus. This land was paid for and presented to him by the Friends' Society of New York. Mr. Stanley continued to labor among the Kaws until their removal to the Indian Territory in 1873, at the same time cultivating and improving his farm. He has added, by purchase, 160 acres near the home farm, has built a large stone dwelling, commodious barn, and other farm buildings. He has an orchard of about 1,200 peach trees, 300 apple trees, and many of smaller fruit. His principal crop is corn. He raises some cattle and hogs. Since the removal of the Kaws, Mr. Stanley has spent two winters with them in the Indian Territory, and visits them, on an average, once a year. He has also visited among the Osages, the Modocs, and the Absentee Shawnees. He recently met among the Absentee Shawnees some who had been his scholars thirty-seven years ago, when he first came among them as a missionary. His labors with these tribes have of late years been largely at his own expense, and his devotion to the cause of the down-trodden red men has always been appreciated by them, and been blessed by good results. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley and family are members of the Society of Friends, in which he has been an elder about twenty years. He has held the office of County Commissioner of Lyon County three years, and has held minor local offices. He married Miss Mary Wilson, of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, September 29, 1840, by whom he has seven children—William F., Hannah W., Daniel W., John, Jane, Sarah, and Thomas Wistar—all living.

JOHN S. STEADMAN, farmer, Section 17, Township 17, Range 11, P. O. Americus, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, October 11, 1836. His father, Rev. Samuel Steadman, was an itinerant preacher of the Church of United Brethren. The subject of this sketch removed, when sixteen years old, to Bureau County, Ill., where he remained, engaged in farming, until after his marriage. In 1859 he removed to Green County, Wis., where he engaged in farming until December, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. The regiment was assigned to the division of General Prentiss, in the Army of the Tennessee. Mr. Steadman participated in all the engagements in which his company took part, including Pittsburgh Landing, the Capture of Corinth, the Defense of Corinth, and Iuka. He was discharged for disability in the fall of 1863, and returned to Wisconsin. Soon regaining his health, he enlisted in December, 1863, as a Sergeant in Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Colonel Cassius M. Fairchild. The Sixteenth Regiment was in the Seventeenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and participated in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, the siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Snake Creek Gap and others. Mr. Steadman was promoted to Second Lieutenant of his company, January 2, 1865. He was afterwards in the great march to the sea with Sherman, participating in several battles and skirmishes. He then followed Sherman through the Carolinas to Washington, and was present at the great review at the National Capital in June, 1865. He was mustered out in July, 1865, at Madison, Wis., and returned to Green County. In the fall of 1865 he removed to Cass County, Iowa, where he remained a year, then located in Page County, buying a farm of twenty acres near College Springs, which he operated about three years. In the spring of 1870 he came to Kansas, locating in Cloud County. He took a claim of 160 acres near Clyde, which he improved and operated until the spring of 1878, when he sold his farm and removed to Lyon County. He purchased a fine farm of eighty acres, situated on Allen Creek, five and a half miles northeast of Americus, which he has improved by the erection of a commodious dwelling house, barn and other farm buildings. His principal crop is corn. He also raises some cattle and hogs. Mr. Steadman is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. He is also a member of Americus Lodge, No. 28, A. O. U. W. He married Miss Eleanor E. McDonald, of Whiteside County, Ill., April 25, 1858, by whom he has had seven children—Arthur F., Sarah E., Charles S., Marcus E., Leah E., Ellen G. and Jessie S., all living.

JOHN W. STENSON, farmer, Section 35, Township 17, Range 10, P. O. Americus, was born in Nottingham, England, June 30, 1828. He came to the United States in May, 1848, locating in Canton, Ill., where he remained three years, then went to Chillicothe, Ill., where he remained seven years, engaged in farming. From there he went to Milan, De Kalb Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming. In 1875 he removed to Hinckley, Ill., and engaged in hotel business, operating the Hinckley House for about six months, then sold out and came to Kansas. Located in Americus Township, one mile north of Americus, where he purchased an improved farm of 160 acres, which he has further improved by the erection of a large dwelling, barn, crib and other farm buildings. His principal crop is corn. Raises cattle and hogs. Has ninety acres under cultivation on the home farm. In 1881 he purchased a small improved farm of seventeen acres near the town, which he rents. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Americus, of which he is a steward, and teacher of the Bible class. He married Miss Charlotte Pierce, of Canton, Ill., November 25, 1850. By this marriage he has had nine children, of whom Annie, Fannie, Ellen, Alfred L., Sarah L. and Charlotte are living. His first wife died in 1869, and he married, March 20, 1872, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Pattison, of Illinois, by which marriage he has three children—Leroy O., Mabel E. and Alice Victoria, all living.

LEWIS W. SUTTON, proprietor of the Sutton House, was born August 3, 1849, in Ohio County, Ind., where he resided until February, 1865, when he enlisted as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. Was assigned to the Army of the Shenandoah, in which he served until disabled by sickness. He was mustered out of service at Hicks Hospital, Baltimore, Md., July, 1865, and returned to his native county, where he remained until the fall of 1868, when he came to Kansas. First located at Hartford, Lyon County, where he remained, engaged in farming, until the spring of 1870, when he removed to Americus and engaged in mercantile life. The firm of G. W. Sutton & Bro. continued for about two years, dealing in drugs and sundries. Mr. S. then engaged in the dairy business at Americus, in which he continued two years. He was then engaged for about a year in the grain business. In the fall of 1877 he bought the Goddard House at Americus, and under the name of the Sutton House, has since continued to operate it. It is the principal hotel in the town. He has also a livery stable in connection with the hotel. He also handles fat cattle and hogs quite extensively. Has about sixty head of cattle. He married Mrs. Hattie A. Wait, of Emporia, September 19, 1876, by which marriage he has had three children, none of them now living.

THOMAS H. WHITE, farmer, Section 17, Township 18, Range 11, P. O. Americus, was born in Huntington County, Pa., January 23, 1830, and a year later his parents removed to Bedford County, where he was raised upon a farm and remained until the fall of 1853. He then started West, and, after spending some months in Illinois and Iowa, came to Kansas. In May, 1855, he took a claim of 160 acres on the Neosho River, north of the present site of Emporia. He improved this claim and resided upon it four years, then sold it and bought an unimproved farm of 160 acres, situated three miles southeast of Americus, which he has improved by the erection of a commodious dwelling, large barn and other farm buildings. He has since added by purchase 160 acres situated on Allen Creek near the home farm. He has all his lands under fence and eighty acres under cultivation. His principal crop is corn. He also raises cattle and hogs, keeping on an average 100 head of cattle and seventy-five hogs. He purchased in 1881 and 1882 a cattle range of 600 acres in Chase County, which he has improved and fenced. During the Rebellion Mr. White was enrolled in the State militia, and called into service at the time of the Price raid and during the several Indian raids and alarms. Mr. White is one of the oldest settlers in the county, and has been out of the county to remain over night not to exceed half a dozen times since 1855. He is a member of Americus Lodge No. 109, A., F. & A. M. He married Miss Louisa Grimsley, of Americus Township, June 20, 1857, and by this marriage has nine children, Mary, George, William G., John S., Edwin, Perry M., Annie E., Susan and Thomas H., all living.

LAFAYETTE A. WOOD, farmer, Section 3, Township 18, Range 10, P. O. Americus, was born in Oswego County, N. Y., March 24, 1834. He received a common school education in his native county, where he resided until 1852, when he removed to Clayton, Jefferson County, N. Y., and learned the trade of carriage making. In 1856 he began business for himself at Clayton, continuing until August, 1864, when he enlisted as a private in Company K, Tenth New York Heavy artillery. He participated in the battle of Fisher's Hill, under Gen. Sheridan October 18, 1864, and was soon after transferred to the army in front to Petersburg, and participated in several engagements under Gen. Ord. His regiment was among the first to enter Petersburg at its capture and he remained on duty around Petersburg until he was mustered out in July, 1865. He then returned to Clayton and resumed his carriage making business, which he continued until 1869, when he disposed of it and came to Kansas. He located in Americus, in Lyon County, and engaged in blacksmithing and dairying, in which he continued until the fall of 1879. He then rented his shop, purchased an improved farm of 230 acres and engaged in farming and stock raising, in which he has since continued. His principal crop is corn but he also raises some oats. He has held the office of County Commissioner of Lyon County four years, and has been a member of the School Board of Americus Township. He is a member of Americus Lodge No. 109, A., F. & A. M. He married Miss Harriet A. Babcock, of Clayton, N. Y., September 14, 1855 by which marriage he has had seven children, of whom Emma J., Adelbert D., Nellie M., Frank F., and Flora M. are living.

T. ARTHUR WRIGHT, M. D., was born in Kemptville, Province of Ontario, Canada, May 12, 1841. He was educated in the public schools of Canada, and in the fall of 1858 graduated from the University of Queen's College, at Kingston. In the same year he came to the United States, locating in Henry County, Ill. In 1862 he engaged in a general merchandising business at Sparland, Ill., which he continued until 1866. In May, 1867 he graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and commenced the practice of medicine at Sparland. Resided there until December, 1870 when he came to Kansas, locating at Emporia. In February, 1871, removed to Americus, where he engaged in the drug business, in addition to the active practice of medicine. In 1876 he disposed of the drug business and has since devoted his entire time and attention to his practice. Is a member of Americus Lodge No. 109, A., F. & A. M.; member of the I. O. O. F.; and a member of Americus Lodge, No. 28, A. O. U. W. He married Miss Catharine I. Cotton, daughter of Judge J. Y. Cotton, of Sparland, Ill., May 18, 1862, and by this marriage has had si children, of whom Sarah E., Frances A., and Catherine I. are living.

HARTFORD.

Hartford is located in the beautiful valley of the Neosho, sixty miles (air line) south of Topeka, and sixteen miles southeast of Emporia, on the Missouri Pacific Railway. Surrounded by large, well-cultivated farms and stock ranges, with its favorable location, and natural advantages, it has during the past few years grown from a slumbering hamlet to a live business town, with a population of five hundred inhabitants.

EARLY HISTORY.

In the spring of 1858, a town association was organized, and composed of H. D. Rice and A. K. Hawkes, of Hartford, Conn.; H. W. Martin, E. Quiett, and others. The town site, which was called by its present appellation was named at the instance of Messrs. Rice and Hawkes, after their native place. In the fall of 1858, the site, of 320 acres, was laid off by Judge Graham and D. P. Bond. One-half of the original town site has since been vacated, leaving it—180 acres—its present size. The first building put upon the town site was a log structure 14x16 feet, which stood on Commercial street, nearly opposite of the Palace Hotel. This building was used as a store, which was kept by C. P. Bassett. The next building was a two-story frame house, erected by Mr. Longley, and used as a dwelling and lodging house. The building which stood in the northeast part of town, remained intact, until 1870, when it was torn down. During the spring and summer of 1859, dwellings were erected by Messrs. Bond, Hunt, Sears, and Robinson.

In the fall of 1859, occurred the death of —— Sears, whose was the first in the little settlement of pioneers. Mr. Longley, who as a member of the town company, erected the second building in town, afterwards went to Lawrence, and was one of the victims of Quantrell's Raid, in 1863. The first marriage was probably that of W. M. McGinnis and Francis Hunt, who were married November 7, 1860, by Rev. I. Harris, a minister of the Baptist persuasion.

The postoffice was established in 1859, and A. K. Hawkes appointed Postmaster. He was succeeded in the order mentioned, by E. B. Bassett, W. K. Norbary, S. M. Morgan, S. G. Britten, G. W. Sutton, and T. Campbell, the present incumbent. It was made a money order office, July 2, 1877, and now does an annual business of $15,000.

The first school was taught by Mrs. A. K. Hawkes, at her house, in 1860. About this time it was decided by the Methodist Episcopal Conference, that a branch of the Baker University, should be located at this point. The citizens agreed to donate aid in the shape of funds and land, and work was commenced on the building, which was a two-story, stone structure, 32x46 feet. After an expenditure of several thousand dollars, the building was partially completed in 1862. In connection with the District School, several terms were taught, after which the "Collegiate Institute" became defunct. The building was then used by the District school, until 1877, when a two-story frame building was erected at a cost of $2,000, T. A. Rogan, being the first teacher.

In 1859, E. Quiett commenced to build a frame saw and "corn mill," a few rods above the present grist mills. It was completed in 1861, by J. H. Hunt, who sold his interest to W. K. Norbary, who operated it for about seven years.

Benjamin N. Hunt, of Hartford, relates an incident illustrating the fears and groundless alarms to which the early settlers were frequently subjected. In May, 1861, the rumor prevailed in the settlement adjacent to Hartford that the Indians would, upon a certain day, make a descent upon them and wipe them all out of existance. Upon the day set for this bloody massacre, Mr. Hunt was ploughing in a field, about half a mile from his house. His wife was left at home with her child and young woman "help." The latter saw some Indians approaching with guns, and, hastily picking up the child, ran screaming to the nearest neighbors. Reinforced by them she ran on to the next, until all the neighbors were aroused to the threatened danger. In the mean time, Mrs. Hunt carried the alarm to her husband, who mounted a horse and rode hastily to town. All the men gathered up their guns and started out to reconnoitre the situation. They soon met some of the Indians in the woods, and as they showed no hostile intent, they were allowed to approach. Without a suspicion that they were the game being hunted, the red men inquired, innocently, "Have you killed anything?" It proved to be merely a hunting party, but the alarm spread as far as Ottumwa, in Coffey County, and men from all directions were before night hastening with what arms they possessed to the aid of the *supposed* threatened settlement.

CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, ETC.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Regular services were held at Hartford in 1860, by Rev. J. P. McElfresh, and in 1861 a class was organized by him. Services were held some time at the house of E. Quiett. In 1863, the lower story of the Institute Building was used until 1866, when the upper story was and is used at present. The following pastors have had charge of the organization up to the present time (December, 1882): Revs. J. H. Hawley, two years; M. Robinson, two years; G. L. Williams, one year; J. McAnulty, two years; J. McChristian, two years; J. E. Colenour, one year; W. M. Robertson, three years; N. F. Tipton, one year; W. Bristoe, two years; L. W. Thrall, one year; J. W. Howell, one year; J. A. Barker, two years; T. S. Walker, two years. Present membership 135.

St. Mary's Church.—The first regular pastor of the Catholic denomination was Father Perrier, at the house of F. Brogan and at Neosho Rapids. In 1879, a frame church edifice, the first in Hartford, 24x40 feet, was built at cost of $900. The congregation then embraced sixteen families. Father Perrier had charge until 1880, since which time the church has been supplied from Emporia. Present membership thirty-six families.

Evangelical Church was organized in February, 1880, with four members, by Rev. F. Harder, who remained in charge until March, 1880, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Driesback. Rev. Driesback remained two years, and was succeeded by Rev. S. H. Dunkelberger, the present pastor. Regular services are held in the schoolhouse. Present membership thirty.

First Presbyterian Church was organized September 24, 1882, with thirteen members, by Rev. L. F. Dudley, who is the present pastor. Regular services held in the old Institute Building. Present membership (December 1882) twenty.

Mystic Lodge, No. 62, I. O. O. F. was first organized in 1872, and after maintaining an existence for five or six years surrendered its charter. In May, 1882, it was re-organized under the old charter with eighteen members. Its officers are: O. D. Maxson, N. G.; J. B. Chumlea, V. G.; M. Meyer, Treas.; C. Dow, Sec'y. Regular meetings held every Monday evening in Masonic and I. O. O. F. Hall. Present membership (December, 1882) twenty-six.

Hartford Lodge, No. 193 A., F. & A. M. was organized under a charter, February 17, 1881, with twenty-two charter members. First officers: O. D. Maxson, W. M.; I. A. Taylor, S. W.; G. W. Lulton, J. W.; M. Weeks, Sec'y; I. Samuelson, Treas. Officers for 1882 are the same, with the exception of secretary, which office is filled by W. J. Combs. Regular meetings are held on Saturday evening, on or before full moon, at Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall. Present membership thirty-six.

A lodge of the *Ancient Order of United Workmen* is in existence here, but owing to non-interest by its members no data is given.

The Hartford Call is a weekly publication, the first number of which was issued October 7, 1879, by W. J. Means and L. A. Hoffman. In September, 1880, Mr. Hoffman sold his interest to Mr. Means, who is its present proprietor. The paper is a seven-column folio, Republican in politics, and is devoted to local news. Is the only paper published in Lyon County outside of Emporia.

The Hartford Bank, was incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000, in December, 1881, and commenced business January 1, 1882. Its officers are A. Wenger, Pres.; G. W. Sutton, Vice-Pres.; R. T. Snediker, cashier; board of directors, J. Schaefer, H. J. Sutton, J. Rubart, W. P. Gould, L. Kell, R. T. Snediker. Does a general banking business.

The Hartford Water Mills were built in the fall of 1875, on the Neosho, three-eighths of a mile north of Hartford, by D. Rogan, A. Wenger, and I. A. Taylor. The mill, which was a frame structure, 35x53 feet, and two and one-half stories high, was operated at first with one run of buhrs, which was subsequently increased to three run of stone. A dam had been built in 1872. In 1875 occurred the death of Mr. Rogan, leaving the surviving members of the firm as proprietors. In 1882 a new dam was built. Present capacity is 200 bushels of wheat and 250 bushels of corn every twenty-four hours. The mill and improvements represent an outlay of $14,000.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

FRANCIS BROGAN, farmer, P. O. Hartford, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, March 17, 1823. Came to the Unit[illegible] in 1842, locating in Chester County, Pa., where he resided eight years. He then remov[illegible] to Clinton County, Iowa, and engaged in farming. Sold his farm of 320 acres in January, 1875, and came to Kansas, and located in Hartford, and bought a farm of 740 acres, part in Lyon and part in Coffey County. His principal crop is corn. He has also a ranch of 1,600 acres in Chase County, and in connection with his son, William J., is also extensively engaged in stock feeding and dealing. They handle cattle and hogs. Mr. Brogan has also 320 acres of upland in Lyon County, about one half mile from Hartford, upon which he raises hay. He married Miss Annie Cummings, of Clinton County, Iowa, August 14, 1854, by which marriage he has had nine children, of whom William J., Francis A., Mary, Annie E., Joseph N., Louis B. and Lizzie A. are living. He is one of the leading members of the Catholic Church of Hartford. He is an active and prominent Democrat and a good citizen, respected by all political parties.

WILLIAM J. BROGAN, farmer, P. O. Hartford, was born in Clinton County, Iowa, August 19, 1855. He was educated in the public schools of Iowa, and at St. Francis Academy, Milwaukee, and St. John's College, Prairie du Chien, Wis. In January, 1875, he came to Kansas, locating in Hartford, in partnership with his father, Francis Brogan. He is engaged in farming, and in stock feeding and dealing in Lyon, Coffey and Chase counties. He married Miss Eva I. Slack, of Hartford, December 11, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Brogan are members of the Catholic Church.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL, merchant, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, August 31, 1842. Remained in Ohio until the spring of 1856, when he removed with his parents to Caldwell County, Mo., where he remained until 1862, when he came to Kansas, locating in Morris County. He was engaged in various pursuits until January, 1875, when he entered mercantile business, as a member of the firm of Campbell Bros., at Hartford. In the spring of 1878 he sold his interest in the business and went to Colorado, where he remained about ten months. Returned to Hartford in September, 1879, and again became a member of the old firm, in which he has continued. They carry the largest stock in town and do a prosperous business. Is Township trustee, which office he has held four years. November 7, 1872, he married Miss Margaret E. Crossett, of Clay County, Mo., who died February 23, 1878, leaving one child—Charles.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, merchant, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, May 2, 1840. He resided in Ohio until the spring of 1856, when he removed with his parents to Caldwell County, Mo., and in September, 1858, came to Kansas; located in Coffey County, where his father took a claim of 160 acres. Thomas remained upon this claim until April, 1862, when he enlisted as private in Company C, Ninth Regiment Kansas Cavalry. Was promoted to Sergeant, participated in all the battles and engagements in which his company took part. Was mustered out at Duval Bluff, Ark., April 1865. He returned to Kansas and located at Hartford where he engaged in the milling business, in which he continued about five years. In March, 1871, he engaged in mercantile business, in which he has since continued. The firm of Campbell Bros. carries a general stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, etc. Mr. Campbell was appointed Postmaster in April, 1877, which position he still holds. He held the office of Township Trustee two years and Township Treasurer eight years. Married Miss Ella Gould, of Caldwell County, Mo., January 1, 1866, by which marriage he has one child—Fay, born November 27, 1877.

ASA D. CHAMBERS, farmer, P. O. Hartford, was born in Richland County, Ohio, April 16, 1837. Was educated in the public schools of Ohio and at Fredericktown Academy, and when eighteen years of age began teaching. Taught in the public schools of Ohio four years. In 1859 he went to the Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., from which he graduated in June, 1863. While here he was enrolled in the Pennsylvania Contingent forces, and attached to the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment. Was sent to Pittsburgh to defend that city from the threatened raid by the rebel general, Early, in 1863. In June, 1863, he returned to Ohio and engaged in teaching. In December, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Third Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteers, filling the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Samuel C., who lost his life in service in the same company. He was promoted to Ordnance Sergeant of the Regiment; served in Wilson's Cavalry Corps in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, until he was mustered out at Macon, Ga., in August, 1865. Returned to Ohio on a visit to friends and in January, 1866, came to Kansas, located at Lawrence, and in April of the same year was elected Professor of Natural Sciences, in Baker University, at Baldwin, which chair he occupied one year. In 1867 he removed to Hartford, and for eight years was principal of the Hartford Collegiate Institute. During this time he also held the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction for Lyon County four years, and continued in this office two years after. During these years he purchased 240 acres of land and started one of the first nurseries in Lyon County. He planted about 3,000 apple trees in orchard besides other fruit trees. Is now engaged in farming and fruit raising. He was the enumerator of the official census of 1880, for a portion of the Second District. Is a member of Emporia Encampment No. 17, I. O. O. F., and a member of Hartford Lodge No. 8, A. O. U. W. Married Miss Anna F. Smith, of Topeka, April 12, 1873, and they have three children—John R., Mabel E. and Anna F. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hartford.

WILLIAM J. COMBS, builder, was born in Coles County, Ill., November 14, 1842. Resided in Illinois until he came to Kansas in June, 1857, with his step-father, M. L. Ashmore, who took a claim about a mile from Eureka. Wm. J. also took a claim, which he held by land warrant and afterwards entered. He helped to survey the town site of Eureka and was one of the organizers of the town, the leading business being done in his brother's name. Remained in Eureka until March, 1863, when he enlisted as a private in Company M, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry. Participated in all the engagements in which the regiment took part. Was mustered out in October, 1865, and in November settled at Hartford, where he bought twenty acres of land, and for two years tried farming. Not finding that congenial he went into the carpenter business, in 1859, which business he has since followed. He has done a good proportion of the building up of the town. In addition to his business as a builder he now does an undertaking business. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; also a member of Hartford Lodge No. 193, A., F. & A. M., of which he is secretary, and of Hartford Lodge No. 8, A. O. U. W. He has held the office of Township Trustee five years; that of Township Clerk two years, and for six years was Justice of the Peace; has been Notary Public in Lyon County for ten years. Married, July 5, 1866, Miss Nancy E. Perry, of Elmantaro Township, by which marriage he has had six children, of whom Emery E., John P. and Ora M. are living.

WILLIAM P. GOULD, hardware merchant, was born in Erie County, Pa., June 16, 1835. The commencement of the War of the Rebellion found him still in his native state, and among the first to respond to the call to arms. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for a term of three months, and at the expiration of his term of service he again enlisted, this time for a three years' term in Company H, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, which was assigned to the Twelfth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of Culpepper Court House, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, and others. In 1863 the regiment was transferred to the Twentieth Corps, and served under Gen. Joe Hooker in the Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Gould was wounded at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864. He was twice promoted, and held the rank of First Lieutenant when mustered out, in 1865. He then returned to Pennsylvania, but remained only a short time. In the fall of 1865 he came to this State, locating in Lyon County. Engaged in teaching, and taught in the schools of Hartford, Emporia and Americus. In the fall of 1869 engaged in the mercantile business at Hartford. Kept a general store until 1872, when he sold out, and was for the next four years agent of the M. K. & T. R. R. Co. at Hartford, and bought and shipped corn. In 1876 established a hardware store. In 1880, he took a partner in the business, which still continues under the firm name of W. P. Gould & Co. They handle a general stock of hardware, stoves and agricultural implements. Mr. Gould is president of the Hartford Cemetery Association. He has held the office of Township Clerk many years. Is a member of the Baptist Church of Hartford, and a member of Hartford Lodge No. 8, A. O. U. W. Married Miss Olive M. Gillett, of Emporia, September 25, 1867, by which marriage he has had four children, of whom Carl P., Carrie M. and Otis G. are living.

BENJAMIN N. HUNT, Palace Hotel, was born in Randolph County, Ind., July 12, 1835, and continued to reside in that State until the fall of 1859, when he came to Kansas. Located in Lyon County, one mile north of Hartford, where he purchased a farm of 160 acres, which he improved and resided upon until the spring of 1877, when he removed to Hartford, and for three years operated a meat market. In 1881 he built the Palace Hotel at Hartford, which he opened in September, and has since operated. In connection with the hotel he has a livery and feed stable. He still has the farm purchased in 1859, and has added to it, by purchase, eighty acres adjoining. He is a member of Hartford Lodge, No. 8, A. O. U. W. He married Miss Lettie Burroughs, of Wayne County, Ind., September 5, 1859, and they have had six children, of whom Bruce and Hayes are living.

LEVI KELL, merchant, was born in Perry County, Pa., July 30, 1826. Resided in Pennsylvania until 1854, when he removed to Clinton County, Ill. Was engaged in farming, having a farm 160 acres there. In June, 1861, came to Kansas, and after a residence of about two months in Greenwood County he located at Hartford, where, in connection with his son-in-law, D. C. Bernheisel, he built a commodious brick storehouse, and engaged in general merchandising under the firm name of Bernheisel & Kell. They carry a well selected stock and do a good business. Is a member of the Baptist Church. Married Miss Eliza A. Eutrerkin, of Clinton County, Ill., September, 1856, by which marriage he has had six children, of whom Luella, John M., Henry W., and Bessie F. are now living.

GEORGE D. MAXSON, M. D., was born in Allegany County, N. Y., September 28, 1826. His early life was spent in New York, where he was educated in the public schools and at Alfred University. In 1846 he removed to Milton, Wis., where he was for three years engaged in teaching. During these years he began the study of medicine, and in 1850 graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. The same year he began the practice of medicine in Jefferson County, Wis. After a residence of two years there he went to California, and for about a year was engaged in mining. He then resumed the practice of his profession, and operated a drug business at Camp Seco, Cal., in which he continued ten years. In 1864 he disposed of this business and entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army. Was stationed at Fort Stevens, Oregon, during his whole service of three years. He was mustered out in 1867, and after a visit of nearly two years to his old home in New York, he came to Kansas, locating in Hartford in September, 1869, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession, and in the drug business. Has been a member of the School Board of Hartford eight years. Is a member of Hartford Lodge, No. 193, A., F. & A. M., of which he is W. M.; also a member of Mystic Lodge, [illegible] 62, I. O. O. F., of which he is noble grand. Married Mrs. Helda Lamphear, of Nile, N. Y., June 27, 1869.

WILLIAM J. MEANS, publisher, was born at Dixon, Ill., February 27, 1858. In the summer of 1860, his parents removed to Kansas, locating at Emporia, where they have since resided. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Emporia, and in the State Normal School. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Ledger*, and in October, 1879, in connection with L. A. Hoffman, established the Hartford *Call*. In September, 1881, Mr. Means bought the interest of his partner, and has since published the paper alone. It has a circulation of about 800. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Hartford; a member of the Mystic Lodge, No. 62, I. O. O. F., also a member of Hartford Lodge, No. 8, A. O. U. W.

ISAAC SARGENT, farmer, P. O. Hartford, born in Windsor County, Vt., January 18, 1822, where he resided until May, 1858, when he came to Kansas, locating on Eagle Creek, in Hartford Township. He pre-empted a claim of 160 acres, which he improved and resided upon until the fall of 1867, when he sold it for $2,500. He then bought a farm of 140 acres, in Coffey County, on the Neosho River, about one-half mile from Hartford, for which he paid $1,500. He resided on this place until the fall of 1873, when he sold it for $5,500. The same year he bought thirty acres adjoining the town site of Hartford, upon which he has since resided. Has just built a fine brick residence upon this place. He pays little attention to farming now. Married Miss Rebecca Hunt, of Stockbridge, Vt., in 1839. She died in October, 1880. Married Miss Julia E. Perkins, of Eldorado, April 19, 1881, by which marriage he has one child—Pearl M. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hartford. Has been a member of the School Board for many years.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, M. D., was born in Ohio County, Ind., August 5, 1842. Attended the public schools of Indiana, where he continued to reside until September, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company E, Fiftieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served twenty-six months, participating in several battles and skirmishes. Was in the Fourteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee. In the fall of 1863, he received authority to return to Indiana, and raise a company, which he did. Was commissioned Captain of the company, which was assigned to the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and designated Company I. Was stationed at different points on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, doing guard duty for some time. Was afterward stationed in Kentucky and Tennessee, until mustered out in the fall of 1864. He returned to Indiana, and began the study of medicine at Moore's Hill College, where he remained one year, then went to Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he graduated in June, 1867. He then commenced the practice of medicine at Hart's Mills, Ind., where he resided about a year. In the fall of 1868, he came to Kansas, locating at Americus, Lyon County, where he remained in the practice of his profession about eighteen months. In the spring of 1871, he removed to Hartford, where he has since resided, and been engaged in active practice. He has built a fine residence and three business houses in Hartford. Was elected vice-president of the Hartford Bank in 1882. Was a member of the State Legislature of 1880-81, and was re-elected in the fall of 1882 for the coming term. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hartford, and superintendent of the Sabbath school. Member of Hartford Lodge, No. 193, A., F. & A. M. Member of Hartford Lodge, No. 8, A. O. U. W. He married Miss Katie King, of Council Grove, April 7, 1870, by which marriage he has two children—Emma E. and Frederick R.

ISAAC A. TAYLOR, miller, was born in Carter County, Tenn., February 14, 1842. His early life was spent in his native State where he was educated in the public schools and at Boone's Creek Seminary. Being a Union man, he became early involved in the War of the Rebellion, and was engaged as a scout in Tennessee, in 1861. In August, 1862, he went to Illinois, and enlisted as a private, in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regular Illinois Infantry, which was assigned to the Sixteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee. Participated in the battle of Parker's Cross Roads, where he was wounded by a shell, which disabled him from duty for a period of eight months, after which he returned to his company, and participated in all the engagements in which it took part, until June, 1864, when he was promoted to Second Lieutenant and transferred to Company I, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. In November, 1864, he was promoted to First Lieutenant of the same company, and in March, 1865, was promoted to Captain of Company B, same regiment. He was detailed as Adjutant General on the staff of General Gillen, commanding an independent brigade of Tennessee troops called the Governor's Guard, doing duty in Eastern Tennessee. The brigade was afterwards transferred to the command of General Stoneman, and participated in the raid made by him in the rear of the armies of General Lee and General Johnston, in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and in the pursuit of Jeff. Davis, until his capture by Wilson's Cavalry. After the regiment was mustered out, Captain Taylor remained in service on the staff of the Commanding Officer of the District of Eastern Tennessee. He was mustered out, October 20, 1865, and received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry of the Regular Army. He declined to accept this commission, and returned to Carter County and engaged in farming. Upon the day of his marriage, November 1, 1866, he was elected to the Tennessee Legislature, from Carter County, and in 1867, was again elected to the Legislature, from Carter and Johnston counties, for a term of two years. In 1869, he became connected with the office of the Assessor of United States Internal Revenue, First Tennessee District, in which he remained until May, 1871. In 1870, he was also Secretary and Treasurer of the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railway Company. In June, 1871, he came to Kansas, locating at Hartford, where he established a flouring mill, which he has since operated. He has also been engaged in stock-feeding and dealing. In January, 1882, he was elected a director of the Hartford Bank. He has been a member of the Board of Commissioners of Lyon County five years, and Chairman of the Board, three years. He is a member of Emporia Commandery No. 8, K. T., a member of Hartford Lodge No. 193, A., F. & A. M., a member of Hartford Lodge No. 8, A. O. U. W., and a member of Emporia Post No. 55, G. A. R. He married Miss Amanda J. Rogan, of Washington County, Tennessee, November 1, 1866, and they have had seven children, of whom five are now living.

NEOSHO RAPIDS.

The village of Neosho Rapids, so called by reason of its close proximity to the Neosho River, is located in the beautiful valley of that stream, twelve miles southeast of Emporia, and fifty-four miles (air line) from Topeka.

EARLY HISTORY.

Tradition states that a town site, known as Italia, was laid off where Neosho Rapids now stands, by F. R. Page, H. S. Sleeper, and G. J. Tallman, in 1855. It is needless to remark that no improvements were made at that early period. Its Italian appellation was soon after changed to Florence. In 1857 Messrs. Page, Sleeper and Tallman caused a new town site of 320 acres to be laid off, and known as Neosho Rapids. One of the first buildings erected on the town site was a two-story frame, 30x40 feet, which was built by F. R. Page and Mrs. Allen. The building was occupied as a hotel, and was completed in 1858. In this hotel were also held the first religious services in the place by Rev. Rice.

One of those uncalled for events that very frequently occur in a newly settled country, and for which, in many cases, no redress can be obtained, was the death of Mrs. Sarah Carver, in August or September, 1856. At the time of her death Mrs. Carver was only seventeen years of age, and a bride of but one year. At this time the neighborhood, with but few exceptions, was composed of the Pro-slavery element. Late in the evening of the day of the tragedy, a party of ten or twelve men, supposed to be Free-state men from Topeka, arrived at the house of C. Carver, one and one-half miles west of where Neosho Rapids now stands, and demanded admittance. Mr. Carver and his wife having retired, Mr. Carver refused to let them in, and they commenced breaking the door down. Carver then got down his somewhat disused rifle, and, while loading it, one of the outside party thrust his revolver through one of the numerous cracks between the logs, and fired twice, both shots taking effect in the body of Mrs. Carver, who was still in bed. The shots were fatal, and her death occurred the next day. After firing the shots, the door was broken in, and the ruffians ordered Carver out, but seeing they had already gone too far, their main object being plunder, they left without further violence, and went to the house of Dr. Gregg, three-fourths of a mile distant, and told him to attend to the woman they had shot. During his absence the party ransacked the house, and from there went to the house of J. Connell, five miles east of Emporia, and stole nine head of horses. In anticipation of this raid many of the settlers had secreted their valuables, and it is said of one John Pierce, that he buried $1,000 in gold, and after the excitement could not remember where he had buried it, consequently did not recover it. After leaving Connell's they went to Mr. Simcocks, at Columbia, one and one-half miles southeast of Emporia. After leaving there the party came towards Emporia, and passed north. The next day they robbed the store of C. H. Whittington, at Allen postoffice, and are said to have taken $3,000 worth of goods. Leaving Allen, they passed north, and were seen no more in the country.

In 1859, P. Harvey commenced the erection of frame saw and grist mill, which was completed in 1860. Its dimensions were 40x40 feet, four stories high, and was propelled by water-power. For a number of years it was operated by Harvey as a saw-mill. In 1865, a steam engine was put in use, and an addition, 25x40, built, under the firm name of Harvey & Barber. In April, 1868, J. L. Simmons purchased Barber's interest, and in May, A. Robberts bought out Harvey. In 1872, another member was added to the firm. In 1875, the firm name was known as Robberts & Jones. Steam power was used until 1867, when a stone dam was built across the Neosho at a cost of $3,000. At present it is owned and operated by Messrs. Robberts & Jones. Has three-run of buhrs, with a capacity of 150 bushels of wheat, 150 bushels of corn and 4,000 feet per day.

The school facilities of Neosho Rapids are good. The present schoolhouse, a two-story stone structure, 25x40 feet (about) being erected in 1871. Employs two teachers.

The Free Methodist Church was organized in February, 1876, by Rev. G. W. Smith. A frame edifice, 38x50, was erected in 1877, at a cost of $1,500. Rev. Smith remained eighteen months, and was succeeded by Rev. Jno. Garrett, one year; O. Limback, one year; L. C. Eby and B. S. Smalley, one year; S. V. Green, one year, and Rev. E. Leonardson, present pastor, from September, 1882. Present membership, 14.

Protestant Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1876 by Rev. J. L. Wilkins, with twelve members. Rev. Wilkins remained eighteen months, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Annis, two years; M. P. Grant, one year; J. L. Fordney, six months. The organization occupies the old Free Will Baptist Church, said to have been built in 1860. Present membership, 10.

Neosho Rapids Lodge, No. 2,555, *K. of H.*, was instituted under dispensation September 14, 1818. A charter was granted November 4, 1882, with about twenty-five members. Its present officers are: J. E. McLeod, D.; F. C. Brown, V. D.; H. H. White, A. D.; W. F. Hancock, R.; W. H. McMullen, F. R.; J. Jacob, Jr., T.; F. L. Grove, G.; Wm. M. Nelson, Grd.; A. O. Stevenson, Chap.; S. Jacob, S. Regular meetings held in hall first and third Saturday evenings of each month.

Although Neosho Rapids is two miles from the nearest railroad, it is on the line of the projected K. C. & E. road, which will be built through the place during the summer of 1883. A larger increase to its general business is expected.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM S. COOK, farmer, Section 25, Township 19, Range 12, P. O. Neosho Rapids, was born December 25, 1839, near Springfield, Ohio. His parents dying when he was twelve years old he went to Lewis County, N. Y., where he was raised upon a farm. Before attaining his majority he began teaching school, and taught for eight years in Indiana and Illinois. In 1875 he came to Kansas and pre-empted 160 acres of land situated on the south of the Cottonwood, three miles northwest of Neosho Rapids. He has since purchased additional land and has now 287 acres in his farm, which is well improved. His buildings are much better than the average of farm buildings in the State, his fine large barn being particularly worthy of note. Mr. Cook is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also a member of Chicago Mound Grange, No. 482, P. of H. He married Miss Margaret E. Pittman, of Parke County, Ind., April 14, 1861, by which marriage he has had nine children, of whom Ida A., Emma A., William O., Margaret and Charles Sumner are now living.

PARNELL C. COWLING, stock farmer, Section 8, P. O. Emporia, was born in Shelby County, Mo., September 19, 1847. When two and a half years old his parents removed to Madison County, Ohio, where his youth was spent. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and in 1868 entered mercantile life. Was engaged in the drug business at West Jefferson, Ohio, for six years, then removed to London, Ohio, and engaged in the hardware business, which he continued until the spring of 1881 when he came to Kansas. Located in Jackson Township, Lyon County. Purchased 960 acres of grazing land and engaged in sheep and cattle raising. In the spring of 1882 he purchased about 300 acres of land adjoining his first purchase. He has improved these lands by the erection of a fine residence, large barn, sheds and other farm buildings. His purpose is to make a thoroughbred breeding farm. He has about 50 head of fine cows and heifers, about 2,200 head of Merino sheep, of which 150 are thoroughbred Spanish Merinos, and about 75 head of hogs. Of the latter he will raise principally Berkshire and Poland-China. Mr. Cowling is a member of the first Methodist Episcopal Church of Emporia, also a member of Mount Vernon Commandery, No. 1, K. T., of Columbus, Ohio. He married Miss Laura E. Stutson, of West Jefferson, Ohio, November 11, 1874, and they have one child—Mabel.

DAVID A. HUNTER, farmer, Section 11, Township 19, Range 12, P. O. Emporia, was born in Mercer County, Pa., March 27, 1827. Was brought up on a farm and after attaining his majority learned the trade of a blacksmith, at which he worked in his native county until 1852 when he went to California by the Panama route. Was engaged in mining about a year, then worked at his trade there about four years. He then returned to Pennsylvania and remained until he came to Kansas, in the spring of 1858. Located in Lyon County and pre-empted 160 acres of land situated on Badger Creek in Jackson Township, about six miles east of Emporia. He has since purchased additional land, and now has 400 acres in his farm, upon which he has placed valuable improvements, including a commodious stone dwelling and necessary farm buildings and an orchard of about 350 apple trees and 100 peach trees, now bearing, besides other fruits. He has about fifty acres of timber land, 120 acres under cultivation, and uses remainder for grazing and hay. He raises some cattle, horses and hogs, and feeds some cattle, using all his crops, which are principally corn and oats. He has resided upon his farm since his settlement with the exception of the years from 1860 to 1866, during three years of which time he was residing in Topeka, the remainder out of the State, in Pennsylvania and Colorado. Mr. Hunter is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics and, though he never has sought office, he has been several times elected to local offices. He has never married. His younger brother, Anderson M., who is married, is connected with him in the operation of the farm.

JACOB JACOB, Sr., farmer, Section 9, Township 19, Range 13, P. O. Neosho Rapids, was born in Berne, Switzerland, December 24, 1815. Came to the United States with his parents in 1833, locating in Monroe County, Ohio. For several years he was engaged in coal mining, and afterwards engaged in steamboating on the Ohio River. In 1845, he removed to Johnson County, Iowa, where he remained seventeen years, most of the time engaged in farming. In 1862, he came to Kansas, locating in Jackson Township upon a farm, of 160 acres, which he had purchased the year previous. He has ever since operated this farm, to which he has added, by subsequent purchase, ten acres of timber land. In 1862, he built a log cabin, which is still standing, and now used for a warehouse, and in 1871, he built a fine, large frame dwelling house, and has made other valuable improvements on the farm, including an orchard of about 275 apple trees, now bearing, about 100 trees of other fruits and 500 fine vines. He raises cattle and hogs, feeding all his crops to his own stock. Mr. Jacob is well pleased with Kansas, having come here with little, and since acquired him sufficient to assure him a season of rest, without anxiety, in his old age. He married Miss Elizabeth Roth, of Wheeling, Va., February 16, 1842, by which marriage he has had ten children, of whom John Jacob, Jr., Wilhelm, Christian, Henry, Samuel and Mary Ann Elizabeth are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob are members of the Evangelical Church.

JOHN JACOB, farmer, Section 8, Township 19, Range 13, P. O. Neosho Rapids, was born at Wheeling, Va., May 3, 1843. Two years later his parents removed to Johnson County, Iowa, where they remained upon a farm until the spring of 1862, when they came to Kansas, driving through by team. The subject of this sketch remained with his father, upon his farm in Jackson Township, until after marriage. During the War of the Rebellion he was engaged for about two years in freighting for the Government between Emporia and Fort Gibson, Indian Ter. After his marriage he farmed rented land for two years, then bought eighty acres of partly improved land, situated on Dry Creek, in Jackson Township. He has since purchased land adjoining, so that he now has in his farm 240 acres, upon which he has placed valuable improvements, including a good dwelling and necessary farm buildings, and an orchard of 155 trees. He raises cattle and hogs, feeding all his crops to his own stock. Mr. Jacob has been a member of the School Board, and Treasurer of the same five or six years. He married Miss Margaret J. Runnion, of Cedar County, Iowa, December 25, 1866. She died October 17, 1872, after bearing him two children, of whom Nellie E. is now living. He married Miss Martha Shafer, of Jackson Township, March 19, 1877, by whom he has one child—Harry E.

MAURICE MULCONNERY, farmer, Section 28, Township 19, Range 13, P. O. Neosho Rapids, was born in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, March 12, 1826. Came to the United States in 1847, and for the next ten years he was engaged in railroad construction, principally in New York and Pennsylvania. In 1857, he settled in Jones County, Iowa, and bought a farm of 200 acres. In addition to the operation of this farm, he was for thirteen years engaged in railroad contracting, in Iowa. In the spring of 1870, he came to Kansas, locating in Jackson Township, east of and adjoining the town site of Neosho Rapids. He bought at that time 800 acres of land, to which he has added, by subsequent purchases, 480 acres, all of which he now farms. He has made valuable improvements upon his farm, including a fine and commodious dwelling, and necessary farm buildings. Has an orchard of about 200 fruit trees. He is largely engaged in raising cattle and hogs, feeding all his crops, which are principally corn, to his own stock. In the spring of 1883, he had a contract for one and a half miles of heavy rock work, on the Kansas City and Emporia R'y, near Neosho Rapids. He married Miss Catharine McCabe, of Galena, Ill., August 13, 1857, by which marriage he has had twelve children, of whom Michael J., John S., Annie T., Nellie A., Catharine, James P. and Margaret J. are living. Mr. and Mrs. Mulconnery are members of the Catholic Church.

MICHAEL MYERS, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Emporia, was born in Fayette County, Pa., January 4, 1838. He removed with his parents to Iowa, in the fall of 1854. There were, in the party of immigrants, about twenty families. They were stricken with cholera at Dubuque, and went into Wisconsin, where the parents and a sister of Mr. Myers died of the dreadful disease. He remained with the larger portion of the colony, and settled in Blackhawk County, Iowa, in the spring of 1855. In the spring of 1857 he came to Kansas. In the following year he entered a claim of 120 acres of school land in Jackson Township, five miles southeast of Emporia. He has since purchased ten acres of timber land on the Neosho. He continued his farming operations until May, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company H, Second Regiment, Kansas Infantry, for three months, but was kept in service about seven months, when he was discharged; and again enlisted for three years, in Company A, Second Regiment, Kansas Cavalry. He was wounded at the battle of Wilson's Creek, disabling him from heavy duty for several months. He afterwards participated in all the engagements in which his company took part. He was mustered out of service at Little Rock, Ark., in May, 1865, and returned to Emporia, engaging in various business enterprises until 1873, when he married and settled upon his farm, which he has since continued to operate. His principal crop is corn; also raises cattle and hogs. He is a member of the Church of United Brethren. Married Miss Mary M. Overly, daughter of Abram Overly, an old settler and prominent citizen of Jackson Township, by which marriage he has had four children—Abram O., Carrie D., Frederick E., and Viola F., all now living.

SAMUEL OGDEN, deceased, was one of the early settlers of Neosho Valley, having located on the Neosho River, about two and a half miles northwest of the present site of Neosho Rapids, in May, 1857. He was born March 14, 1818, at Dayton, Ohio. While young his parents removed to Fountain County, Ind., where he was raised upon a farm, and resided until after his marriage. He owned and operated a farm in Fountain County, until 1850, when he sold his property in Indiana and removed to Dallas County, Iowa, where he bought a farm and engaged in farming, remaining there until he came to Kansas. Here he bought a claim of 160 acres, which he afterwards pre-empted, and subsequently purchased additional land. He owned, at the time of his death, about 250 acres, upon which he had made valuable improvements. Since his death, which occurred November 16, 1867, his widow has made additional improvements, including a commodious dwelling house, good barn, and an orchard of about 150 trees. She now operates the farm, assisted by her two youngest sons. She raises some cattle and hogs, and feeds some cattle besides. Her principal crop is corn. Mr. Ogden married Miss Susannah Lighty, of Fountain County, Ind., March 12, 1846. They had eleven children, of whom eight survived him, and seven are now living—Elvina M., Demaris J., Marquis DeL., Irving M., Frances A., Laura E., and Quincy B.

JAMES O'TOOLE, farmer, Section 33, Township 19, Range 13, P. O. Neosho Rapids, was born in the County of Galway, Ireland, March 17, 1828. Came to the United States in 1839, locating in Norfolk County, Mass., where he remained until he was twenty years old, then went to California and remained two years. He then returned to Norfolk County and engaged as a farm laborer, and in carpet making until 1853, when he bought a small farm at South Dedham, which he operated until 1858, when he traded his Massachusetts property for a farm of eighty acres in Jones County, Iowa, and removed there. He soon after bought eighty acres adjoining, and farmed this land for five years. He then sold it and bought an improved farm of 240 acres in the same county. This farm he operated until 1868, when he sold it and came to Kansas. In the fall of that year he located at Lawrence, where he bought some town property and a farm of 280 acres. He put in a crop the following year, but before harvest sold the property, including the growing crop, and removed to Jackson Township. Here he bought 400 acres of unimproved land, situated southeast of and adjoining the town site of Neosho Rapids, which he began at once to improve. In 1879 he sold part of this farm, including buildings and an orchard of twelve acres, and built upon a different location a fine farm dwelling, barn, corn-crib, sheds, etc. He has made several purchases and some sales of land since his location here, and now owns and operates a farm of 1,280 acres. He raises many cattle and hogs. Principal crops are corn and wheat. Mr. O'Toole raised upon his farm the tallest corn stalks exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876; each of the three stalks exhibited bore two ears of corn, which were ten feet or more from the ground, the average height of the stalks being seventeen feet four inches. Mr. O'Toole now has upon his farm an orchard of 1,100 apple trees, besides other fruits. He married Miss Ellen Donohoe, of South Dedham, Mass., September 6, 1853, by which marriage he has had eleven children, of whom Thomas E., James D., John, Ellen, Henry, Annie, Michael and Patrick are now living. Mr. and Mrs. O'Toole are members of the Catholic Church.

ANDREW J. RICHMOND, merchant, was born August 11, 1841, at Cleveland, Ohio. He attended the common schools until about sixteen years of age, when he went across the plains to Salt Lake City with a Government contractor. Shortly after his return he removed to Noble County, Ind., where he remained until December, 1861, when he enlisted as First Sergeant of Company I, Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. Was assigned to the Fifteenth Army Corps, and served in the Army of the Cumberland. Participated in the battles of Iuka and Corinth and the siege of Vicksburg. He was wounded at Vicksburg in June, 1863, and sent to the hospital at Jackson, Tenn., from which he was discharged for disability January 2, 1864. He then returned to Noble County, and a short time after, in the summer of 1864, came to Kansas. First located at Ottawa, but being still disabled by his wound he engaged in no business until the fall of 1865, when he removed to Neosho Rapids, built a store and bought a stock of drugs and groceries. Remained in business here three years, then sold out and went to the Indian Territory, where for the next three years he was engaged in trading with the Indians and in horse dealing. In 1871 he returned to Kansas and engaged in the drug business at Osage City, in which he continued about ten years. He held the office of City Marshal of Osage City one year during this time. In April, 1881, he sold his drug business and removed to Neosho Rapids. He bought the store built by him in 1865, together with the stock of goods in it, and has since continued in business here, dealing in drugs and groceries. His is the only drug store in the village. Mr. Richmond is a member of the order of A., F. & A. M. He married Miss Minnie B. Johnson, of Ottawa, February 22, 1866, by whom he has three children—Hattie E., Mattie and Guy E., all living.

ALFRED ROBERTS, miller, was born February 28, 1829, in the county of Cornwall, England, and came to the United States in July, 1845. He located in Iowa County, Wis., where he was engaged in the lead mines until the fall of 1848, when he removed to Pennsylvania and remained about one year engaged in mining. The next year he passed in Western Virginia and Tennessee, and the two years following he was in the copper mining district of Lake Superior. In 1852 he went to California, where for about five and a half years he was engaged in the gold mines. The next six years he was engaged in the cattle business in California, whence he went to Nevada in 1863, taking with him about 1,200 head of cattle. He remained in that territory until September, 1866, when he sold out his cattle business and returned to California. He remained there about a year, dealing in sheep; then, after a few months passed in visiting his old home in Wisconsin, he came to Kansas. In May, 1868, he located at Neosho Rapids and bought an interest in the Neosho Rapids Mills. He has ever since been engaged in the milling business. Present style of firm is Roberts & Jones, who operate a flouring and saw-mill run by water-power secured by the fall of several feet in the Neosho River at this point. Mr. Roberts has since purchased one farm of seventy-three acres and another of seventy-five acres, both of which he rents. He has been a director of the Emporia National Bank since its organization, in 1873, and had been a director of the bank previous to that time under its State charter. He is a member of the order of A., F. & A. M. He married Miss Mary Anna James, of Dodgeville, Wis., June 29, 1868, by which marriage he has had seven children, of whom Nellie A., Alicia B., Alfred B., James L., Mabel J. and Thomas H. are living.

EDWARD A. ROBINSON, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Neosho Rapids, was born October 20, 1852 in Lawrence County, Pa. When he was about five years old his parents removed to Grundy County, Ill., where he was raised upon a farm. He was educated in the common schools of Grundy County and at the Morris Classical Institute. In the spring of 1877 he came to Kansas, locating first at Emporia. In the fall of that year he bought 160 acres of unimproved land, situated on Plumb Creek, in Fremont Township, which he improved and resided upon four years. In the fall of 1881 he sold this farm, and in the spring of 1882 located at Neosho Rapids, where he bought a town residence and 100 acres of improved land. He farms this land and is also engaged in buying and selling cattle and hogs, being the only cattle dealer in the village. He married January 27, 1880, Miss Emma Williams, who was born and then resided in Grundy County, Ill.

JOHN P. TOLFORD, merchant, was born June 25, 1850, in Orleans County, N. Y., where his early life was spent. In the spring of 1867, he came to Kansas with his parents. His father, Charles Tolford, located at Neosho Rapids, and followed farming one year upon land purchased that spring and previous. In 1868 he bought a store at Neosha Rapids, and a general stock of merchandise, and engaged in mercantile life, in which he continued until his death in March, 1880. With the exception of three years, spent partly in Michigan and partly in Georgia, the subject of this sketch has been in this State since 1868, being in partnership with his father three years previous to his death, and sole proprietor since, having purchased of the estate his late father's interest. He carries a general stock of dry goods, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, etc. He has the largest store, and does the heaviest business in his line in the village. Mr. Tolford is a member of the Neosha Rapids Lodge, No. 2555 K. of H. He has held the office of Treasurer of Jackson Township three years. Has been a member of the School Board, and Treasurer of the same six years. He married Miss Anna Nelson, of Jackson Township, by which marriage he has one child—Charles H.

DAVID VANGUNDY, farmer, Section 24, Township 19, Range 12, P. O. Neosho Rapids, was born in Ross County, Ohio, June 28, 1819. Thirteen years later his parents removed to Fountain County, Ind., where Mr. Vangundy remained until 1849, when he removed to Illinois, whence, three years later, he went to Texas, where he remained about two years. He then started for California, but, reaching Fort Gibson, Indian Ter., too late for emigration, he engaged in trading with the Indians, and in the spring of 1855 he came to Kansas. He was one of the first settlers of the Neosho Valley, locating upon that river, about two miles below the confluence of the Cottonwood River, where he took a claim of 160 acres of land, which he afterwards pre-empted, and has ever since farmed. He has made valuable improvements on this farm, including the necessary farm buildings and an orchard of 1,200 apple trees, 400 of which are bearing fruit, 500 peach trees and others of smaller fruits. He raises cattle and hogs, feeding all his crops to his own stock. During the bloody days of early Kansas a daughter of Mr. Vangundy was killed, under the following circumstances: A party of Free-state men, who were on a raid, came through this county, committing acts of robbery and rapine at different points. Arriving at the house of Christian Carver to whom she was married, they demanded admittance, but as he showed signs of resistance, and was slow in opening the door, they commenced firing through the chinks of the log cabin in which they resided. One of the charges, consisting of two small balls or buckshot, entered her side, while she was sitting up in bed, and from the effects of this wound she died three days later, on September 17, 1856. The robbers continued on their raid through the county, committing acts of violence and robbery at different points, and were never apprehended or punished. The last dying request of Mrs. Carver to her father and husband was that they refrain from seeking any revenge for her death. She expressed a readiness to die and forgiveness to her murderers. Mr. Vangundy is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. He is also a member of the Order of A., F. & A. M. and a member of Chicago Mound Grange, P. of H., and of two temperance societies. He married Miss Isabella Taylor, of Fountain County, Ind., in 1839. She died in 1867, after bearing him nine children, of whom William Franklin, John C., Rachel, Joseph T. and Melissa are now living. He married Miss Emily M. Brown, of Indianapolis, Ind., November 23, 1871 by whom he has six children—Guy, Eli, May, Hugh, Ina and Lee, all living.

DANIEL L. WARD, farmer, Section 35, Township 18, Range 12, P. O. Emporia, was born August 6, 1816, in Canada, near the Vermont line, and claims that State as his native State, as he was there raised. He learned the trade of millwright, and, together with farming, worked at his trade until he left the State for Ohio, where he remained six years, engaged at his trade and carpentering. The next two years he resided in Dundee, Ill., where he became acquainted with his wife, and shortly after his marriage, he went to Wisconsin. He remained in that State, engaged in millwrighting, from 1847 until he came to Kansas in July, 1857. He settled in Lyon County, pre-empting 160 acres of land, situated on Badger Creek, in Jackson Township, about six miles west and two miles north of Emporia. He was the first settler on Badger Creek, and has ever since resided upon his homestead. He has made valuable improvements upon his farm, including a substantial stone dwelling, built about ten years ago, barn, and other farm buildings. His principal crop is corn, but the greatest product of his farm is fruit. He has one of the finest orchards in the county, containing about 700 bearing apple trees, and 200 peach trees, besides grapes, raspberries, blackberries and other fruits. Mr. Ward is an ardent and outspoken Republican, and has held to the faith ever since the organization of that party. He held the office of Commissioner of Lyon County three terms of two years each. Has been a Justice of the Peace two years, and has held minor local offices. He married Miss Catherine W. Applebee, of Dundee, Ill., May 17, 1847, by which marriage he has had five children, of whom Hattie, Frank L. and Elmer E. are living.

ELISHA T. WHITE, farmer and sheep raiser, Section 33, Township 19, Range 13, P. O. Neosho Rapids, was born in Orleans County, Vt., October 28, 1848. His father, Elisha White, was a farmer and lumber dealer. When eleven years of age the subject of this sketch began work in a store in Charlestown, in his native county, and followed this occupation with intervals of attendance at school and work in his father's lumber yards until he came to Kansas. In December, 1868, he arrived at Topeka, where he remained until the spring of 1869, when his father bought a farm northwest of and adjoining the town site of Neosho Rapids, and another farm east of the village. Upon one of these farms Elisha T. remained until 1872. He then removed to Osage County, where he remained about a year, dealing in horses and cattle. He then returned to Neosho Rapids and operated one of his father's farms for about four years. He then traded for a farm situated between the Cottonwood and Neosho Rivers, which he operated two years. He then sold it and resided for the next year in the village of Neosho Rapids. Then in the spring of 1880 he removed upon a farm of 240 acres, situated southeast of and adjoining the town site, which was presented to him by his father. He has since purchased an additional 160 acres, so that he now has in his farm 400 acres. This farm is well improved, having upon it a commodious dwelling, barn, sheds and other farm buildings, and an orchard of about 1,400 apple trees, besides some of other fruits. About 125 acres of the land is under cultivation, the remainder being used for hay and grazing purposes. His principal crop is corn. He is quite extensively engaged in sheep raising, keeping from 1,200 to 1,500 sheep. He married Miss Mattie J. Semans, of Neosho Rapids, January 11, 1872, by whom he has four children—Frankie E., Laura L. Clyde O. and an infant unnamed.

WILLIAM H. WYCKOFF, farmer and grain and hay dealer and shipper, Section 26 Township 19, Range 12, P. O. Emporia, was born in Somerset County, N. J., September 20, 1850. About fifteen years later his parents removed to Fulton County, Ill., where his father engaged in farming, and where the subject of this sketch remained until he came to Kansas. After attaining his majority he learned the trade of carriage and wagon making, in which, together with farming, he was engaged until the spring of 1879, when he located in Jackson Township and purchased an improved farm of 335 acres, situated half a mile south of the Neosho River and two and a half miles west of Neosho Rapids, which he has since operated. He has made additional improvements upon this farm, including an addition to the dwelling, new barn and corn cribs, and a warehouse for pressing hay and storing grain, and planted an orchard of about 100 trees. The Missouri Pacific Railway has upon his farm, through which it runs, a depot called Alda Station, from which he ships pressed hay and grain. He raises some cattle and hogs; raises some corn, but uses most of his land for hay purposes. He is a member of the Reformed Church. He married Miss Susie J. Herder, of Fairview, Fulton County., March 12, 1868, by which marriage he has had two children, of whom Courtland Voorhees is living.

READING.

Reading is a pleasant little village of 150 inhabitants, and is located on rolling prairie, fifteen miles northeast of Emporia and fourteen miles southwest of Osage City, on the A., T. & S. Fe Railway, and [illegible] miles south of the Marais des Cygnes River.

EARLY HISTORY.

A tract of land on which Reading is now located, was in 1870 owned by McMann & Co., of Reading, Pa. On the building of [illegible] A., T & S. Fe Railway, James Fagan, agent for the lands, and T. J. Peter and M. S. Sargent, who represented the railroad interest, organized a town company, with James Fagan as president. A town site of sixty acres on Section 3, Township 18, Range 13, was laid off and called Reading, in honor of a town of that name in Pennsylvania, and during the summer of 1870, when the town site was laid off, a depot was built, a few dwelling houses, a store building, erected by Bothel & Buns, in which was also kept the postoffice; a drug store was opened by a Mr. Pierson; Mr. Coleman started a tinshop; D. L. Pettinger, who erected many of the first buildings, located as a resident carpenter; James Fagan sunk a town well, which supplied the inhabitants with water.

The postoffice, which was established in the summer of 1870, was made a money order office, October 7, 1882, T. C. Biddle purchasing the first money order. It receives four mails a day, and is a "Star Route" office, having a route to Williamsburg, Franklin County. J. M. Stevenson, present Postmaster.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

Prior to the settlement of Reading, there were about ten Catholic families in its vicinity, who were supplied by a priest from Topeka who held monthly services at the house of James Fagan until 1870, when a frame church edifice was built. Since that time they were supplied by Father Perry, of Emporia, until 1880, when Father D. Mier, of Emporia, took charge.

First Congregational Church.—Was organized in 1874 with seventeen members, by Rev. D. Phillips. The first services were held in the old United Presbyterian Church, which was purchased in 1875 by the Congregationalists. The building is a small frame structure, 20x34, but answers the purpose. Mr. Phillips remained eighteen months, and was six months later succeeded by Rev. W. C. Walkup, who was in turn succeeded by Revs. L. Newcomb and J. Feemster, Rev. M. H. Smith being the present pastor. Present membership, 113.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Dunlap Circuit.—An organization of this denomination was effected February 12, 1880, with thirteen members, by the Rev. H. J. Coker. In March, 1881, it was re organized in Reading by Revs. J. W. Anderson and A. Buckner. A parsonage was built during the summer of the same year. Present board of trustees (1882) J. A. Stratton, E. A. Edson, J. Swinkins, M. W. Stratton, J. T. Wright. The old board of trustees was found to be illegally organized, and a new board was elected and organized, and a new charter obtained January 11, 1883. The members of the new board are W. H. Severy, Thomas C. Biddle, Henry Jacoby, G. D. Patten, James F. Wright, Eli Patterson, M. W. Stratton, J. A. Stratton, A. M. Eidson. The society will erect a fine new church edifice the coming summer. Regular meetings are held on alternate Sabbaths, in the schoolhouse. Present number of members, twenty-four.

Reading Lodge No. 201, *I. O. O. F.*—Was organized in May, 1882, with twelve members. Its officers are H. F. Holmes, N. G.; A. H. Bryan, V. G; W. Davis, P. S.; H. W. Bryan, Treas.; L. D. Hultz, Sec'y. Regular meetings are held every Friday evening, in Postoffice building. Present membership, twenty-two.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—READING TOWNSHIP.

JOHN CHATTERTON, farmer, Section 12, Township 17, Range 12, P. O. Ivy, was born June 30, 1844, in Clark County, Ohio, where his youth was spent. He received a common school education. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company I, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, was assigned to the Third Division of the Sixth Army Corps, and participated in the battle of Winchester, June 13 and 15, 1863, being taken prisoner on the 15th. After remaining in the rebel prison at Belle Isle, Richmond, five weeks, he was paroled and sent to Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md. Two months later he was exchanged and rejoined his company, afterwards participating in the following battles and engagements: Locust Grove, November 27, 1863; Mine Run, November 28; The Wilderness, May 5 to 11, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 12 to 21; Gaines Mills, May 30 and 31; Coal Harbor, June 1 to 12; Bermuda Hundred, June 14; Petersburg, June 22 and 23; Monocacy, July 9; Charlestown, Va., August 21; Smithfield, August 29; Winchester, September 19; Flint Hill, September 21; Fisher's Hill, September 22; Cedar Creek, October 19. He was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., in July, 1865. He then returned to Clark County, and engaged in farming, in which he continued until he came to Kansas in the spring of 1872. He bought eighty acres of land, situated on Elm Creek, in Reading Township, which he improved and farmed one year, and in the spring of 1873 he bought eighty acres in the same township, which he has ever since resided upon. He has since made additional purchases, so that the home farm now contains 555 acres. Upon this he has made valuable improvements, including a commodious dwelling house, barn, corn cribs and other farm buildings, and has planted an orchard. His principal crop is corn. He is also engaged in raising cattle and hogs. Mr. Chatterton married Miss Alice A. Frazier, of Reading Township, July 19, 1876, by which marriage he has two children, Harry T. and Hattie A.

JOHN DICKSON, farmer, Section 7, Township 17, Range 13, P. O. Reading, was born in Borneheime, Denmark, June 17, 1837. Came to the United States in 1861, locating in Illinois, from which State he enlisted in August, 1862, in Company B, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer. Was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and in their first engagement, at Hartsville, Tenn., December 7, 1862, almost the entire regiment, including Mr. D., were captured by John Morgan. They were soon after paroled by Gen. Bragg, and were sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, from which point they received leave of absence to return home. After the expiration of its leave the regiment was sent to duty guarding rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago. The severe winter weather and exposure so broke down the health and constitution of Mr. D. that he was transferred to the Second Regiment United States Invalid Corps, and served the remainder of his term of enlistment in Chicago, most of the time at the city hospital. Was discharged in September, 1865, and soon after he went into the dairy business at Peru, Ill. Continued in this business until the spring of 1880, when he made a visit to his native country, and upon his return in the fall of 1880, he came to Kansas, located in Lyon County and purchased 300 acres of unimproved, situated on One Hundred and Forty-second Creek, in Reading Township, to which he has added by subsequent purchase 160 acres adjoining. He has all his land fenced, and sixty acres under cultivation. Principal crop is corn. Raises some cattle and hogs. Has made valuable improvements upon the farm, including dwelling and necessary farm buildings and an orchard. He married Miss Catharine M. Dahl, of Peru, March 15, 1880, by whom he has had one child, Mary M. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Reading.

WILLIAM H. DOUGLASS, farmer and stock dealer, Section 34, Township 17, Range 13, P. O. Reading, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., March 30, 1828. When he was five years old his parents removed to St. Joseph County, Mich., where he was brought up on a farm and received a common school education. After attaining his majority he engaged in farming, in which he continued until 1865, when he engaged in the livery business, and dealing in produce in St. Joseph County. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1869, locating on the Marais des Cygnes River, in Osage County, where he bought a farm, which he sold the following August, and removed to his present location. He then bought an improved farm of 320 acres, north of and adjoining the town site of Reading. He has since purchased 1,600 acres of unimproved land about two miles south of Reading, which he uses for grazing. He is extensively engaged in feeding and dealing in cattle and hogs; has on an average about 400 head of cattle. All of his home farm is under cultivation, his principal crop being corn. Mr. Douglass has held the office of Treasurer of Reading Township seven years, and has held other local offices. He married Miss Ellen Hill, of White Pigeon, Mich., February 20, 1851, by whom he has three children—Charles W., Frank and Jennie, all living.

DR. ANSEL M. EIDSON, Section 36, Township 17, Range 14, P. O. Reading, was born April 13, 1846, at Peru, Ind. He early evinced a taste for study, and when twelve years old left the District schools of his native town for a more advanced institution at Valparaiso, Ind., where, with three years' study, he obtained a complete classical course. The opening of the Rebellion found him here, and, at the age of fifteen he entered the army as a private, Company K, Second Regiment, Indiana Cavalry, in the the fall of 1861. Fifteen months later, having developed a taste for and knowledge of surgery and medicine, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of his Regiment, and served the remainder of the term of enlistment of the regiment in the performance of the duties of his office, in the hospital and upon the field. He was mustered out of service in the fall of 1864, and soon after entered the office of Drs. Shultz & Taylor, at Logansport, Ind., and in completion of his medical studies he attended two full courses of lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in February, 1869. Previous to graduation, he practiced about two years in Delphi, Ind. He came to Kansas in October, 1869, locating at Topeka, where his skill and ability soon gained for him an extensive and lucrative practice. Attracted by his reputation in the treatment of surgical and chronic cases, many came long distances from this and other States to be benefited by his skill. Dr. Eidson was one of the prime movers in the formation and successful establishment of the Kansas Eclectic Medical Association, which was chartered in 1871, and for eleven years after he was the Secretary of the Association. The duties of this office and the extensive practice he had acquired had so encroached upon his health, that in the spring of 1881, he relinquished his practice at Topeka, and with the hope of regaining his health and vigor he removed to his present location and engaged in farming and stock raising. His farm is situated on the Marais des Cygnes River, in Osage County, two miles east of Reading, and contains 880 acres of fine land, 350 acres being bottom land. He has about 300 acres under cultivation and uses the remainder for hay and grazing. All his land is fenced. Dr. Eidson pays special attention to the breeding of thoroughbred cattle and hogs and an excellent strain of inbred Hambletonian horses. He has at the head of his steed, Boniface, a bay horse foaled in 1880, bred in Kentucky. He has a very fine pedigree of the Hambletonian and Mambrino family, and is expected to make a good trotter. At the head of his herd is a red male, of the Mrs Mott family, and a red male of the Red Rose family. He has also females of the Strawberry, Red Rose, Mrs. Mott, Lady Elizabeth, Lady Fairy and Tarrik families. His hogs are of the Jersey, Poland-China and Red Berkshire breeds. He has made very extensive improvements upon his farm, and has unbounded facilities for the purposes of stock breeding. He has erected a fine dwelling and is surrounded with the evidences of his cultivation and refinement. Dr. Eidson is one of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Reading, of which he is a member. He is a member of Topeka Chapter, No. 17, A., F. & A. M., also a member of Topeka Lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F.

ED. PERCIVAL FRYE, farmer, Section 3, Township 18, Range 13, P. O. Reading, was born in Cornwall, England, November 17, 1855. Came to the United States in 1871 and to Kansas the same year. He located in Lyon County and engaged in farming. In 1877 he bought an improved farm of eighty-five acres situated on Duck Creek, in Reading Township. This he cultivated until the fall of 1880, when he sold it and removed to his present location, south of, and adjoining the town site of Reading, where he has a farm of 140 acres of land, upon which he has made valuable improvements, including a good dwelling house, and necessary farm buildings. He raises some cattle and hogs, feeding all his crop to his own stock. He has sixty-five acres under cultivation and uses the remainder for grazing purposes. Mr. Frye is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Reading. He is now serving his third official term as Clerk of Reading Township. He married Miss Mary Jane Jacoby, of Reading, September 3, 1879, by whom he has two children—Henry P. and John.

HUGH F. HOLMES, farmer, Section 17, Township 17, Range 13, P. O. Reading, was born December 17, 1845, in the County of Down, Ireland. Came to the United States in 1850, with his parents, who located at Williamsport, Penn., where the subject of this sketch remained until he came to Kansas, in the summer of 1869. He located in Lyon County, and purchased 250 acres of unimproved land, situated on One Hundred and Forty-second Creek, in Reading Township. He has since purchased 250 acres additional, in the same township. Has about 100 acres under cultivation, the remainder being used for hay and grazing. He has made valuable improvements upon the home farm, including a commodious dwelling, barn, corn crib, sheds, etc., and an orchard of 500 apple and 1,000 budded peach trees of different varieties, besides other fruits. Corn is his principal crop. He is also quite extensively engaged in stock raising and feeding. Mr. Holmes is a member of Reading Lodge, No. 201, I.O.O.F., also a member of Emporia Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W. He held the office of Trustee of Reading Township from 1871 to 1880, inclusive, resigning in fall of latter year. Was elected Commissioner of Lyon County in November, 1880, which office he held two years. He married Miss Amanda J. Beck, of Emporia, December 25, 1879, by whom he has two children—Mary F. and Susan J. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS B. JONES, deceased, was born in South Wales, August 10, 1813. He came to the United States in 1861 and for ten years was engaged in mining in Luzerne County, Pa. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1871, and located on the east line of Lyon County. He bought 160 acres of land, which he improved and continued to cultivate until his death, in November, 1874. He was married twice, his first wife leaving no children. By his second wife, Miss Mary Powell, of South Wales, he had nine children, of whom John C., Samuel T., Mary Jennette, Jennie, Bessie and Thomas B. are living. Since his death his widow has operated the farm, to which she has added, by subsequent purchase, 640 acres. She has made valuable improvements upon the place, including a new and commodious dwelling, good barn and other farm buildings and an orchard of five acres. She raises and feeds cattle and hogs. Principal crop is corn. About 160 acres of the farm is under cultivation, the remainder being used for hay and grazing. The children are all married, except John C., who is in Arizona, and Jennie and Thomas B., who reside upon the home farm with their mother.

JOHN QUINCY KISER, farmer and stock dealer, Section 4, Township 17, Range 13, P. O. Reading, was born October 13, 1826, in Rockingham County, Va. When he was six years old, his parents removed to Montgomery County, Ohio, and seven years later they located in Logan County, Ohio. Here the subject of this sketch remained until he attained his majority. In 1849, he went to California by the overland route driving an ox team being five months on the road from Independence, Mo., to Sacramento. Here he engaged in mining and in hunting game for the mining camps for a time, then turned Boniface and kept the "Twenty-six-mile House" at Knight's Ferry. He returned to Ohio in 1851, with the intention of going back to California, but his marriage changed his plans, and he went into the live stock business in Van Wert County, Ohio. This not proving an entire success, he removed to Dane County, Wisconsin, in 1853, and engaged in farming. Here he made a success raising wheat, and enlarged his farm from 95 to 400 acres. He remained in Dane County, until he came to Kansas, in the spring of 1870. He was one of the first settlers upon the Sac and Fox reserve lands, then just opened for settlement. He bought 960 acres of this land, situated on Elm Creek, in Reading Township, and at once commenced to make improvements. He has since sold some of the original purchase and has bought other lands, and now has in his farm 760 acres, of which about 130 acres is timber land. About

350 acres of his farm is under cultivation, the remainder being used for hay and grazing. He is quite extensively engaged in raising and feeding cattle and hogs, keeping on an average about 250 head of cattle. His principal crop is corn. He has an orchard of about 200 apple and 100 peach trees, besides other fruits. Mr. Kiser is a member of Martha Washington Lodge No. 400, K. & L. of H. He married Miss Rebecca McConnell, of Montgomery County, Ohio, February, 1852, by which marriage he has had nine children, of whom William T., Mary, Ida, George, Sadie, Jefferson M., Nancy and Hattie, are living.

DAVID NICKEL, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Reading, was born in Vermillion County, Indiana, where he was brought up on a farm and remained until he was about twenty-six years old, when he removed to Edgar County, Illinois, and engaged in farming and stock dealing, in which he continued until he came to Kansas, in the fall of 1858. He located in Osage County and bought 800 acres of unimproved land, which he commenced at once to improve. He has since made additional purchases of land in Osage and Lyon counties, and now owns 2,000 acres. This is divided into two farms upon each of which he has erected dwelling house, barn, and necessary farm buildings, made orchards and other valuable improvements. He is extensively engaged in raising and feeding cattle and hogs. Has at present about 350 head of cattle. In the spring of 1883, he removed from the home farm to a residence in the village of Reading, which he purchased the previous year, having taken a partner, to be relieved of a part of his care and labor. Mr. Nickel is a member of Reading Lodge, No. 201, I. O. O. F. He married Miss Sophia Rush, of Vermillion County, Ind., January 17, 1850, by which marriage he has had five children, of whom Laura, Margaret E., Joseph A. and Alonzo C., are living.

GEORGE D. PATTEN, farmer and stock dealer, Section 16, Township 17, Range 13, P. O. Reading, was born August 10, 1847, in Morgan County, Ohio. When he was about three years old his parents removed to Hamilton County, Ind., whence they removed to Jasper County, Iowa, five years later. Here the subject of this sketch received his education, and remained upon a farm until January 4, 1864, when he enlisted as a private in Company K, Twenty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteers. Was assigned to the Department of the Gulf, and participated in the Red River campaign, under Gen. Banks. The following July he was transferred to the command of Gen. Sheridan, in the Shenandoah Valley, and participated in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek, and Fisher's Hill, besides several light engagements and skirmishes. From here the regiment was sent to Savannah, Ga., where they remained until the close of the war gathering up Government supplies and abandoned property of the Confederates. Mr. Patten was mustered out August 12, 1865. He then returned to the home farm in Iowa, where he remained until he came to Kansas, in July, 1868. In all farming and business ventures since he came to Kansas his brother Charles has been connected with him. Charles C. was born in Hamilton County, Ind., January 3, 1851; is unmarried and resides with George D. upon the home farm. Member A., F. & A. M. Located in Osage County, and remained there upon a rented farm for three years. Then bought a farm in the same county, which they operated until January, 1880, when they sold it and removed to their present location in Lyon County. They then bought 800 acres of partly improved land, situated on or near One Hundred and Forty-second Creek, in Reading Township. They have since made additional purchases of land in Lyon and Wabaunsee counties, and now hold 1,600 acres in Lyon and 1,440 acres in Wabaunsee County. This is all under fence, and 500 acres in the home farm is under cultivation. The principal crop is corn, all of which they feed to their own stock. They are extensively engaged in feeding cattle and in raising hogs. They have at present made valuable improvements upon the home farm, including a fine and commodious dwelling, excellent barn, and other farm buildings. The subject of our sketch is a member of Osage City Lodge, A., F. & A. M.; also a member of Canby Post, No. 11, G. A. R., of Osage City. He at present holds the office of Trustee of Reading Township, and has held other local offices. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Osage County Bank. He married Miss May Resse, of Osage County, September 9, 1874, by whom he has three children—Nellie, Frederick W., and Philip S., all living.

OLIVER PHILLIPS, farmer, Section 23, Township 17, Range 12, P. O. Emporia, is probably the oldest settler now living in Lyon County. He was born in Luzerne County, Pa., June 21, 1816. With the exception of a residence of twelve years of his early youth in Columbiana County, Ohio, he resided in his native county until he came to Kansas. After attaining his majority he was engaged in carpentering and running saw mill most of the time. In March, 1855, he took a claim of 160 acres located on One Hundred and Forty-second Creek in Waterloo Township, upon which he built a log cabin and made some improvements. His nearest neighbor was Charles H. Withington, ten miles north on One Hundred and Forty-second Creek. Several families settled in about him, but as their claims afterwards proved to be located upon the Sac and Fox Indian reserve, they were all compelled to leave except A. L. Watkins. Two years later Mr. Phillips sold his claim and pre-empted 160 acres of land situated on Duck Creek in the same township. Upon the organization of Reading Township his farm came within its limits. Here he has ever since resided. He has since bought and sold various parcels of land, and now has in the present home farm 360 acres, all under fence, and about sixty acres under cultivation. He raises many cattle and hogs, feeding all his crops to his own stock. He has made valuable improvements upon his farm, including a fine and commodious stone residence, begun in 1870 and finished in 1874; a large barn and other farm buildings. From 1857 until a few years ago his place was a public house, and for seven years was a change station on the stage line between Lawrence and Emporia. Mr. Phillips has been a Justice of the Peace eighteen years. Has held the office of County Commissioner of Lyon County one year and County Assessor four years. He has also been Trustee of Reading Township one year and has held other local offices. He is a member of the Christian Church. He married Miss Calista Wilcox, of Springfield, Pa., September 20, 1838, by which marriage he has had nine children, of whom Wm. H., Martha M., Mary H., Arthur M., Caroline, Minnie B. and Frank are now living. Minnie B. and Frank were born in Kansas. All the children are married, and with the exception of Martha M., who resides in Emporia, are all settled within three miles of the home farm.

GEORGE PLUMB, farmer and sheep breeder, Section 14, Township 18, Range 12, P. O. Badger Creek, was born in Union County, Ohio, December 15, 1843. He received a common school education. In April, 1857, he came to Kansas with his parents, and until 1861 remained upon his father's farm on Plumb Creek, in Lyon County. He enlisted, November 13, 1861, as a private in Company H, Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteers. The company was a cavalry company and was shortly after transferred to the Ninth Regiment of Cavalry, and designated as Company B. Mr. Plumb was on detailed service as a scout, under the immediate orders of Gen Ewing nearly a year, and rejoined his company at the time of their transfer to the Red River. He then remained with the company until he was mustered out of service, November 19, 1864. In the following year he engaged in the stock business in partnership with his brother, Col. P. B. Plumb, having the active charge of the stock, and increasing the business rapidly for two years. He then bought the interest of his brother and continued in the business alone until 1871. He then came to his present location on Badger Creek in Reading Township. Starting here with eighty acres he has since accumulated land by purchases at different times until he has now in his farm 3,200 acres. About 600 acres is under cultivation. His principal crops are corn, millet and cane. He makes a specialty of sheep breeding and wool growing, having at present about 3,000 head in his flock, including about 100 fine thorough-bred Merinos. Mr. Plumb is a member of Emporia Post, G. A. R., and a member of Emporia Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W. He is a Republican in politics, but, though he exerts considerable interest in the affairs of the party, he has never sought or held office. He married Miss Ellen M. Cowles, of Fremont Township, August 21, 1867 by which marriage he has had eight children, of whom Preston B., Maggie, James R., Joseph and Inez are living.

CAPT. JOEL A. STRATTON, general merchant, Reading, was born March 9, 1837, at Leominster, Mass. He received a common school education in his native town and remained upon his father's farm until September, 1862, when he entered the army as Captain of Company C, Fifty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. Was assigned to the Department of the Gulf, and participated in the battles of Fort Bisland, Port Hudson, May 27, 1863, and the second battle of Port Hudson, June 14, 1863. In the latter engagement he was severely wounded by a minie ball, which entered his head just below and behind his left ear and came out between his left eye and nose, destroying his eye, but most miraculously not proving fatal. He was mustered out of service September 2, 1863, and returned to his native town. In the fall of 1863 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts Legislature and served one term. He afterwards had the honor of being elected five consecutive years a member of the Board of Selectmen of his native town. In August, 1864, in partnership with his brother, Martin W., he bought a grist and saw mill, to which they added a large planing mill and engaged in flour, grain and lumber business in Leominster, continuing in the same until he came to Kansas, in the fall of 1878. Located in Lyon County, and, still in partnership with his brother, they purchased one-half the town-site of the village of Reading. They also commenced that fall the erection of a store building. In the fall of 1879 they bought a stock of general merchandise and opened the present business, but in December, 1880, the partnership was dissolved and the possessions of the firm divided. J. A. taking the store and business, and M. W. the real estate. Captain Stratton has the largest general stock in town, and enjoys the confidence and patronage of his townsmen to an enviable extent. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace of Reading Township, and is now Notary Public. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Reading and one of the Trustees of the same. He is a member of the order of A., F. & A. M. and a member of Charles H. Stevens Post No. 53, Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., of which post he was commander five years. He has a fine large residence in Reading, built in 1879 and 1880. He married Miss Hannah W. Comer, of Chelsea, Mass., October 4, 1865, by which marriage he has had five children, of whom Belle C., Stanley H. and Edith May are living.

MARTIN W. STRATTON, real estate dealer and insurance agent, was born at Leominster, Mass., November 14, 1833. He received an academic education, and when nineteen years of age assumed the charge of the extensive lumber interests of his father at Canaan, N. H., where he remained three years. For the next five years he taught school in his native town during the winter, and spent the summer in travel. He then traveled two years in Kentucky, engaged in the sale of turbine water wheels and mill machinery. Returned home in March, 1861, and engaged in farming, in which he continued about three years. In August, 1864, he entered into partnership with his brother, Joel A., under the firm name of Stratton Bros., and engaged in flour, grain and lumber business at Leominster. This business was continued until the fall of 1878, when the brothers came to Kansas and located in Lyon County. They purchased one-half of the town site of Reading, and at once began the erection of a store building, in which, when completed, they put a stock of general merchandise. In December, 1880, the long-continued partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, M. W. retaining the real estate interests, and J. A. the store and mercantile business. Since that time the subject of this sketch has devoted his attention wholly to his real estate and insurance business. Mr. Stratton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Reading, of which he is one of the trustees. He is a member of Wilder Lodge, A., F. & A. M., Leominster, Mass. He has never taken an active part in politics. He has been twice married. By his first wife, Miss Mary J. Litchfield, daughter of Col. Jarius Litchfield, of Leominster, he had eight children, of whom Lillian M., Albert J., Jarius L., Ellen A. and Mary A. are living. She died October 20, 1875, and he married November 2, 1876, Mrs. Martha A. Gale, of Chelsea, Mass., daughter of Langdon Ladd, Esq., of Laconia, N. H. By this marriage he has one child Edwin L.

JOHN J. SWAN, hardware merchant, was born May 13, 1846, in Vermillion County, Ind., where fourteen years of his youth were spent, at which age he went to Iroquois County, Ill., and lived upon a farm, with an uncle, for four years. He then removed to Edgar County, Ill., and engaged in farming, in which he continued until he came to Kansas, in the fall of 1867, located on the Marais des Cygnes River, in Reading Township, and bought 160 acres of unimproved land, which he still owns. He has since purchased forty acres adjoining. He has made valuable improvements upon this farm, including a frame dwelling and necessary farm buildings, and an orchard of about 200 bearing apple trees, 150 peach trees, and other fruits. His farm is all fenced, and about 100 acres is under cultivation. He operated his farm until three years ago, since which time he has rented it. He removed to the village of Reading three years ago, and in March, 1883, engaged in the hardware and tinning business, buying out the only store in that line in the village. He is located in the central business portion on the Main street, and does a good business. Mr. Swan is a member of the Congregational Church at Reading; also a member of Reading Lodge, No. 201, I. O. O. F. He married Miss Estella A. Martin, of Reading Township, Sept. 8, 1870, by which marriage he has had three children, of whom Mary B. and Hattie E. are living.

TILGHMAN A. SWAN, farmer, Section 27, Township 17, Range 13, P. O. Reading, was born August 1, 1841 in Vermillion County, Ind., where his youth was spent upon a farm. In 1860 he removed to Livingston County, Ill., where he remained engaged in farming until July, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers; was assigned to the Twentieth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the following battles: Perryville, Buzzard's Roost, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Altoona, Burnt Hickory, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Lost Mountain and Peach Tree Creek. In the latter he was wounded in the knee by a minie-ball, was sent to the hospital at Nashville, where he remained about two months. He then rejoined his company, just in time to start with Sherman on his great march to the sea, and afterwards followed that great commander through the Carolinas to Washington, and took part in the grand review in the National capital; was mustered out at that city in June, 1865, and returned to Vermillion County. In the following spring he removed to Edgar County, Ill., and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1868 he came to Kansas, located in Lyon County, and bought 160 acres of unimproved land, situated on Elm Creek, in Reading Township. He has since purchased forty acres adjoining, and has made valuable improvements upon his farm, including residence, barn, and other farm buildings, and an orchard of 200 apple and 100 peach trees, besides other fruits. All his land is fenced, and about eighty acres under cultivation. Mr. Swan is a member of the Congregational Church at Reading. He married Miss Ellen M. Conrey, of Edgar County, Ill., November 25, 1867. She died March 30, 1882, leaving one child, John G. He married Mrs. Elizabeth White, of Osage City, February 1, 1883. She has two children by her former marriage, Bert and Webster.

PLYMOUTH.

The name of Plymouth recalls to the reader recollections of the days when the Puritans first settled in New England. The name of this village doubtless owes its origin to that fact. It is located on rolling prairie, seven miles nearly due west of Emporia, on the line of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. The first settlement was made in 1857, by C. Humphrey. He was followed by John Smith, C. Stout, John Carter, E. Parker, and others. The first Township Board was composed of D. McMillan, H. W. Fick, P. Eikendry, D. Molsingee, B. Weaver, and R. Thomas. The postoffice was established in 1858, D. McMillan being appointed first Postmaster. In 1859, C. Humphrey opened the first store. The first school was opened in 1862, by Mary Hammis, and kept in a private dwelling until 1864, when a schoolhouse was erected. During the same year religious services were held by Rev. J. Steel, at the house of Mrs. Campbell. A saw mill was built by Messrs. Townsend & Campbell, the same year.

Plymouth is located in the midst of a good farming community, and transacts more business annually, for its size, than any point in the county. At this place is located a good grist and saw mill.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—PIKE TOWNSHIP.

NEIL CAMPBELL, farmer, P. O. Plymouth, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, June 12, 1832. His youth was spent in his native county, where he received a common school education, and afterwards worked as a grocer's clerk. He came to the United States in 1853, locating in DeKalb County, Ill., where he remained, engaged in farming, until he came to Kansas, in the fall of 1857. Located in Lyon County, pre-empting 160 acres, situated on the Cottonwood River, about one-half mile west of Plymouth. He has since improved and operated this farm, but never resided upon it. In 1863 he built his present residence, in the village of Plymouth. From 1865 to 1872 he operated a steam grist and saw mill at Plymouth, the first mill operated west of Emporia. He has since purchased about 400 acres in Pike Township, and now has about 300 acres under cultivation, the remainder being used for grazing and hay. His principal crop is corn. He is quite extensively engaged in raising and feeding cattle. Mr. Campbell is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Plymouth. He has held the office of Township Trustee one year, and been Treasurer of the School Board twelve years.

THOMAS N. DIXON, farmer, Section 8, Township 19, Range 10, P. O. Plymouth, was born in Chatham County, N. C., November 23, 1851. In the fall of 1866 he came to Kansas with his parents. His father, Simon M. Dixon, now deceased, then located near Plymouth and began improving eighty-five acres of land he had purchased six years previous, situated in Pike Township. In the spring of 1867 he also purchased thirty acres of land east of and adjoining the town site of Plymouth, which he improved by the erection of a dwelling house, barn, and other farm buildings, planted an orchard of about 800 apple and 100 peach trees, besides smaller fruits. Upon this farm the subject of this sketch resided, with his parents, and since the death of his father, which occurred March 25, 1881, he has operated it. He also owns about 400 town lots in Plymouth. Since coming to Kansas he has continued in the pursuit of a liberal education, attending the State Normal School three years. His sister, Asenath E., attended the Normal at the same time, and graduated June 17, 1880, at the head of her class. She has since taught one year at the State Normal, one year in the county schools of Lyon County, and is now engaged in teaching in the graded school of the Third ward of Emporia. The family are members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Dixon has held the office of Trustee of Pike Township the past year (1882). He was the enumerator of the United States census of 1880 for this township. In 1882, he was delegate from Lyon County to the Republican State Convention at Topeka. Though yet a young man, by his ability, integrity and correct principles, he has won the respect, esteem and confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and may confidently rely upon them to bestow upon him greater honors in the future, as a reward for the faithful discharge of duties he has been called to perform for them in the past.

JOSEPH G. ECRET, farmer, Section 16, Township 19, Range 10, P. O. Plymouth, was born February 28, 1842, at Carthage, Hamilton County, Ohio. Five years later his parents removed to Butler County, where they remained until they came to Kansas. His father, Samuel, located on the Cottonwood River, in Pike Township, Lyon County, about seven miles west of Emporia, in September, 1855. He died in February of the following year, when the subject of this sketch went to live with his brother-in-law, Mr. William H. Eikenberry, on the farm adjoining. Here he remained until March, 1862, when he entered the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, in which service he remained eight months. He then returned to Lyon County and was engaged in farming and various pursuits until the spring of 1867, when he bought a farm of eighty acres in Pike Township, one and one-half miles southeast of Plymouth, which he commenced at once to improve. He has since bought 120 acres adjoining the first purchase and eight and one-half acres of timber land. He has erected a fine dwelling house and various farm buildings, planted an orchard of about 225 apple trees, besides a large number of peach, pear and cherry trees, and smaller fruits, and made other valuable improvements. He is quite extensively engaged in raising and feeding cattle and hogs; his principal crop is corn, but he also raises some wheat, rye and oats. He married Miss Martha Jane Phillips, of Pike Township, May 16, 1869, by whom he has one child, Estelle May, born August 12, 1876.

WILLIAM FLICKINGER, farmer, Section 6, Township 19, Range 10, P. O. Plymouth, was born in Perry County, Pa., September 26, 1829. When he was about eight years old his parents removed to Richland County, Ohio, where he was raised upon a farm. He received a common school education, and shortly after attaining his majority learned the trade of millwright, in which he was engaged until he came to Kansas. In the fall of 1857 he located in Johnson County, on the Santa Fe trail, and in the same season pre-empted 160 acres in Pike Township, about one mile northwest of Plymouth. In 1862 he began to improve this farm and has since continued to operate it. He has erected a fine, large dwelling, barn and other farm buildings; has an orchard of 325 apple and 50 peach trees, besides smaller fruits. He has since purchased 320 acres of land in Chase County, all fenced, and twelve acres of timber land on the Cottonwood River, south of Plymouth. Mr. Flickinger has held the offices of Treasurer and Clerk of the Township many years, and has also held many local offices. During the Rebellion he was enrolled in the State Militia and was called into service at the time of the Price raid and during several Indian raids and alarms. He married Miss Eliza A. Buchanan, of Toledo, Chase County, in 1864. By this marriage he had three children, of whom Effie M. is now living. His wife and two children died in August, 1868, all being buried within the space of three weeks. November 14, 1872, he married Miss Rebecca J. Tressler, of Americus, by whom he has two children, John T. and Lillie K., both living.

MILTON LINDLEY, farmer, Section 8, Township 19, Range 10, P. O. Plymouth, was born in Orange County, Ind., September 4, 1841. His youth was spent in his native county, where he received a common school education, and was engaged in farming until he came to Kansas in the spring of 1860. He remained that season in Miami County, and in the fall of 1860 located in Lyon County, and was engaged in farming with his brother-in law, Mr. Elisha Parker, until 1863, when he bought a farm 160 acres, situated on the Cottonwood River, in Pike Township, adjoining the town site of Plymouth. He improved this farm and operated for about eight years, since which time he has rented it. In 1874 he came to his present location, at the northeast corner of the town site, where in 1878 he built a fine large residence. He has in the home farm 20 acres, upon which is a barn and other farm buildings, an orchard of 300 apple trees and 200 peach trees, and small fruits. He now farms about 60 acres of bottom land, his principal crop being corn. He also raises some cattle. Mr. Lindley is a member of the Society of Friends. He has held the office of Township Treasurer three years, and been a member of the School Board many years. He married Miss Sophronia P. Hackney, of Plymouth, September 6, 1865, by whom he has three children—Annie K., Adrian L., and John W., all living.

ALSEPHES MCGINNIS, farmer, Section 7, Township 19, Range 10, P. O. Plymouth, was born in Gibson County, Ind., September 20, 1820. He was raised upon a farm, and when about sixteen years of age began life for himself, and was for six years engaged as a farm laborer. He then began farming upon eighty acres, which he operated for about three years. He afterwards had a farm of 100 acres, to which he subsequently added by purchase 200 acres. This he operated until 1855, when he sold his farm and removed to Dubois County, where he was for three years engaged in mercantile business. He then sold his store and business and returned to Gibson County, where he remained engaged in farming until he came to Kansas, in the fall of 1870. He first located in Chase County, where he engaged in farming. In 1881 he removed to Lyon County and bought a farm of eighty-four acres in Pike Township, west of and adjoining the town site of Plymouth. He has since improved this farm by the erection of a large dwelling, barn, sheds, corn cribs, and other farm buildings. Has an orchard of about 250 apple and 100 peach trees, besides smaller fruits. He raises some cattle and hogs. Corn is now his principal crop. He married Miss Mary F. Kirk, of Gibson County, Ind., November 10, 1842, by whom he had two children, both deceased. She died October 14, 1845. He married Mrs. Sarah J. Hyneman, also of Gibson County, September 6, 1848, by which marriage he has had four children, of whom Mary E., Lucy Jane, and John W. are now living. Mrs. McGinnis is a member of the Baptist Church.

ASA B. MOON, farmer, Section 14, Township 19, Range 10, P. O. Emporia, was born September 30, 1834, in Hamilton County, Ind. He received a common school education, and engaged in farming in his native county until he came to Kansas in the spring of 1858. Located on the Cottonwood River in Pike Township. Pre-empted 160 acres of land, which he sold about three years later. In the spring of 1859, he bought an unimproved farm of sixty acres in Pike Township, five and a half miles west of Emporia, which he has since improved by the erection of a dwelling house and necessary farm buildings. Planted an orchard of about 100 apple and 150 peach trees, besides smaller fruits. Corn and oats constitute his principal crops. He also raises some cattle and hogs. Mr. Moon has held the office of Treasurer of Pike Township one year, and Clerk of the Township School Board about five years. He is a member of the Society of Friends. When he came to Pike Township he had only $2.50 in gold, and as the household goods of the family were delayed about three months in transit, they were obliged to live around among the neighbors, and submit to some privations before getting settled in their new home. He has never regretted coming to the State, however, and has made good progress since he got established here. He married Miss Ann P. Pennington, of Hamilton County, Ind., April 9, 1857, by which marriage he has had seven children, of whom Emma, Luther J., Dora, Alva L., Arthur and Frank P. are living. Mr. Moon served as Township Clerk one term.

WILLIAM V. PHILLIPS, farmer, Section 6, Township 20, Range 10, P. O. Plumb, was born in Morgan County, Ind., December 7, 1834. He was brought up on a farm, and received a common school education in his native county, where he resided until he was twenty-two years of age. In the fall of 1857, he came to Kansas, locating at Emporia, where he was for a time engaged in civil engineering. Removed to Leavenworth County in 1858, and taught school for about a year. In the spring of 1860, he returned to Emporia, and was engaged in farming until April, 1861, when he enlisted as a Sergeant in Company H, Second Regiment Kansas Volunteers. Participated in all the engagements in which his company took part, and was mustered out with the regiment in October, 1861. He returned to Lyon County and engaged in farming, in which he continued until August, 1862, when he again entered the military service, as Second Lieutenant of Company C, Eleventh Kansas Regiment. Was promoted to First Lieutenant September 19, 1863. Participated in all the engagements in which his company took part, except the battle of Cane Hill. Was mustered out with his company at Fort Riley August 7, 1865. He then returned to Lyon County and rented a farm situated on Jacob's Creek, in Pike Township, which he operated until the spring of 1868. He then bought eighty acres of unimproved land, situated on Jacob's Creek, about four miles south of Plymouth. Has since bought eighty acres adjoining the original purchase and eighty acres situated one mile east of the same. He has improved the home farm by the erection of a commodious dwelling-house, barn, sheds, corn cribs and other farm buildings, planted an orchard, and made other valuable improvements. Has about sixty acres under cultivation, fifteen acres of timber, and uses the remainder for hay and grazing. Raises cattle and hogs, feeding most of his crop, which is principally corn, to his own stock. Mr. Phillips is a member of the Christian Church; also a member of Emporia Post, G. A. R. He is Postmaster of the office at Plumb, in Pike Township. He has been a member of the Township School Board many years. He is a worthy citizen, and has the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen. He married Miss Lucretia M. Spencer, of Emporia, August 2, 1863, by which marriage he has had five children, of whom Everett N., A. Walter Gladys L. and Milton W. are now living.

GEO. M. STOWELL, farmer, Section 22, Township 19, Range 10, P. O. Emporia, was born in Essex County, N. Y., December 20, 1814. Received a common school education, and learned the trade of millwright. When twenty-two years old he removed to Franklin County, Ohio, where for the next eleven years he followed the occupation of a millwright, and, during this time studied law. In 1847 he removed to Kankakee, Ill., where he engaged in the business of millwright and civil engineer, and was Postmaster there from 1853 to 1861. He also continued his law studies here, and in 1853 was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of Illinois. Upon the organization of Kankakee County he was elected the first County Clerk, and held the office four years. He afterwards held the office of Justice of the Peace twelve years, and was also County Surveyor of Kankakee County six years during that time. In 1863 he came to Kansas as engineer in charge of the construction of the bridge across the Kansas River at Lawrence. Was at that place at the time of the Quantrill raid and massacre, and was a witness of its horrors. Remained in Lawrence about six years, and in 1869 removed to Lyon County. Located at Emporia, and followed the business of a millwright until 1875. He was then elected Justice of the Peace and Judge of the Police Court of Emporia, which office he held two years. He purchased, in 1875, an improved farm of 240 acres, situated on the Cottonwood River, in Pike Township, about three miles southeast of Plymouth, and in 1878 removed to this farm, which he has since continued to improve and operate. He has about 80 acres under cultivation, 40 acres of timber and 90 acres of pasture land, the remainder being unimproved. He is now serving his fourth year as a Justice of the Peace of Pike Township. He married Miss Permelia Glidden, of Essex County, N. Y., March 12, 1836. She died July 30, 1849, and August 7, 1851, he married Miss Margaret H. Henry, of Joliet, Ill. He has no children by either marriage.

LEMUEL G. TALBOTT, farmer, Section 18, Township 19, Range 10, P. O. Plymouth, was born in Pike County, Ohio, September 10, 1832. Received a common school education in his native county, where he continued to reside for nearly forty years. He was brought up on a farm, and soon after attaining his majority, began farming for himself. In the spring of 1872 he removed to Sangamon County, Ill., and was engaged in farming there until he came to Kansas in the fall of 1875. Located in Pike Township, Lyon County, and bought an improved farm of 100 acres, situated south of and adjoining the town site of Plymouth. In 1876 he bought about thirty-five acres of land, situated on the western line of the town site, upon which he built a dwelling, which was burned in January, 1879. He at once re-built upon the same foundation the fine commodious dwelling in which he now lives. He has upon the home farm a barn, cribs and other farm buildings, and has a granary upon the lower farm. He has since added to the original purchase 105 acres adjoining, and now operates about 240 acres of farm land. Corn is the principal crop. He also raises some cattle and hogs. Mr. Talbott has been a member of the Township School Board three years since coming to Kansas, and during his residence in Ohio held various local offices. He married Miss Louisa J. Bennett, of Pike County, Ohio, December 23, 1857, by which marriage he has had three children, of whom Benjamin A. and Anna L. are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Talbott are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROSS THOMAS, farmer, Section 10, Township 19, Range 10, P. O. Emporia, was born March 12, 1815, in Champaign County, Ohio, where he was brought up on a farm, and received a common school education. He afterwards engaged in farming in his native county, continuing until 1844, when he removed to Van Buren County, Iowa. Here he also engaged in farming, and with the exception of one year spent in California, remained until he came to Kansas, in the spring of 1857. Located on the Cottonwood River, in Pike Township, Lyon (then Madison) County; pre-empted 160 acres of land which he improved and farmed until the fall of 1859, when he sold it and bought a claim of 160 acres, situated about a mile north of the river and about two miles east of Plymouth. He has improved this farm by the erection of a dwelling-house, barn and other farm buildings, has an orchard of 210 apple, 200 peach and 100 cherry trees, besides pears and smaller fruits. Mr. Thomas is a charter member of Union Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F., of Emporia. He held the office of Assessor of Lyon County, six years in succession; was enumerator of the State census of 1865, for Lyon County; has been a member of the Township School Board ten years. Mr. Thomas is one of the earliest settlers of Lyon County, where he has ever since resided. He married Miss Mary J. Gillespie, of Champaign County, Ohio, July 3, 1840. She died December 31, 1854, after bearing him six children, of whom John H., Sarah A., Mary E. and Winfield Corwin, are now living. September 5, 1867, he married Mrs. Mary A. Hodson, of Americus, Lyon County, by which marriage he has had three children, of whom Loy M. and Elva M. are now living.

AGNES CITY.

This postoffice and country trading point is located twenty-five miles nearly due north of Emporia, on Rock Creek, and is surrounded by a good class of farmers. The first settlement in the vicinity of Agnes City, was made in 1858, by Henry Closing, the Anderson Bros., the noted desperadoes, A. I. Baker, who was afterwards killed by Bill Anderson, ——— French, and a few others. A postoffice was established and named Agnes City, in honor of the wife of A. I. Baker, who was appointed Postmaster. Baker also kept the conventional country store. In 1860, more settlers came in, but owing to the drought, of that year many of them left. In 1868-69, W. B, Edwards, A. L. North, E. C. Edwards, H. F. McMillan and others, made settlements, on the creek. Not much progress was made until 1878, when the country around rapidly settled up. The nearest railroad station is Dunlap, Morris County, eight miles distant. The community is supplied with a good district school, in the schoolhouse of which is held religious services by different denominations.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—AGNES CITY TOWNSHIP.

WILEY BLOUNT EDWARDS, farmer, Section 17, Township 16, Range 10, P. O. Dunlap, was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., December 8, 1808. He received a common school education in his native county, where he was raised upon a farm, and resided until the fall of 1830, when he removed to Madison County, Ky. He remained here two years, then removed to Paris, Edgar Co., Ill., and engaged in blacksmithing. Two years later he entered commercial life, operating a grocery store for about four years. He was then elected Constable, which office he held for several years, after which he was appointed Deputy Recorder, and Deputy Clerk of the Court, which position he held for several years. He was elected Justice of the Peace and served several years. He then removed to Douglas County, and farmed for three years, and in the spring of 1867, he came to Kansas. He bought a quarter section of unimproved land, situated on Bluff Creek, in Agnes City Township, and afterwards bought of the Government a quarter of a section of Trust Land, adjoining the first purchase. He has improved these lands, built a dwelling, barn and other farm buildings, and continued to operate his farm until 1877, since which he has rented the farm and devoted his time only to his stock. Has an orchard of 100 apple trees, besides peach and cherry trees. He married December 8, 1829, Miss Matilda W. Jenkins, of Carter County, Tenn., by which marriage he has had ten children, of whom Selina S., Elbert C., Margaret A., Ann E., and Cerilda, are living. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are members of the Baptist Church. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace two years, during his residence in Agnes City Township.

JESSE W. GRAY, farmer, Section 30, Township 15, Range 10, P. O. Council Grove, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., January 29, 1844. He received a common school education in his native county, where he resided, engaged in farming until May 4, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company E, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers for three months. He took part in the movement to repel the raid of the Rebel, John Morgan, into Ohio, and was with the troops that effected his capture. He was then discharged, and re-enlisted as a private in Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers for three years. After four months service in camp at Philadelphia, he was examined by the United States Examining Board at Washington, D. C., receiving a first-class certificate, and in the fall of 1863, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Company B, Thirty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Troops. The regiment was raised in North Carolina, Lieutenant Gray being for some time on recruiting service in Newberne and other points in North Carolina. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the James, and was engaged in digging the great Dutch Gap Canal, near Richmond. It afterwards formed part of the expedition against Fort Fisher, N. C., under Gen. A. H. Terry, and took part in the actions resulting in the capture of that Fort and the city of Wilmington. His regiment was then stationed at Fencing Station and at Goldsboro, on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and afterwards ordered to Raleigh, at which point they were at the time of the surrender of Johnston. From there the regiment was ordered upon garrison duty at Wilmington, Fort Fisher, Smithville, Fort Caswell and Morehead in North Carolina. Mr. Gray was promoted to First Lieutenant, after the Fort Fisher engagement. His company was stationed at Fort Caswell, and remained in the service until February, 1867, when he was mustered out at Raleigh. He returned to Pennsylvania and engaged in farming, in which he continued one year. In 1869, he came to Kansas, but returned to Pennsylvania the next year to make preparations for his final location here. In the spring of 1871, he located in Lyon County, his father buying a farm of 160 acres, situated on Rock Creek, in Agnes City Township. He has improved this farm by the erection of two dwelling-houses, barn and other buildings. Has an orchard of 100 apple trees, 50 peach trees, 20 pear trees and other fruits. He has since purchased 240 acres of Trust Land adjoining the home farm, and has it all fenced. His principal crop is corn. He also raises cattle and hogs. Mr. Gray is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the Council Grove Lodge, A. O. U. W., and a member of the I. O. O. F. He married Miss Marion W. Welsh, of Westmoreland County, Pa., February 16, 1871, by which marriage he has four children—Anna J., Dora A., Josie A., and Hattie A., are living.

WILLIAM A. GRAY, farmer, Section 19, Township 15, Range 10, P. O. Council Grove, Morris County, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., April 23, 1842. He received a common school education, and remained in his native county until April, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company I, Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve, Col. Galagher. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battle of Malvern Hill, in which Mr. Gray was twice wounded, and taken prisoner. He was held a prisoner in Libby prison, Richmond, for two months and was then exchanged and sent to hospital at Philadelphia, from which he was discharged for disability four months later. He returned home, and in June following enlisted as a Sergeant in Company A, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania State Militia, in which he served during the Morgan raid into Ohio. He was discharged after sixty days' service. On the 1st of September, 1864, he re-enlisted as a private in Company H, Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania H. A. He was stationed on the forts around Washington, and while on duty guarding and repairing a railway, had two engagements with the guerrilla band of Col. Mosby. He was discharged June 30, 1865, and after a month spent in Pennsylvania, came to Kansas. In August, 1865, he settled at Lawrence, where he worked at the carpenter's trade for a time. He then removed to Topeka, working at his trade there, and at other points on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. In 1868 he bought eighty acres of unimproved land on Linn Creek, five miles from Topeka. This he improved and farmed until 1871, when he removed to Lyon County. He bought 160 acres of Trust land, situated on Rock Creek, in Agnes City Township, and has since purchased 120 acres adjoining the home farm. He has made valuable improvements, including a dwelling house, barn and farm buildings, an orchard of 100 apple and 100 peach trees, besides other smaller fruits. His principal crop is corn. He raises cattle and hogs and is also engaged in buying and selling cattle. Mr. Gray is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Mrs. Margaret S. Littick, of Shawnee County, August 15, 1868, by which marriage he has had seven children, of whom Herbert C., Lillie B., William H., Ross D. Frank H., and Turley B. are living.

JOHN S. GRIMSLEY, farmer, Section 1, Township 16, Range 11, P. O. Allen, was born March 7, 1837, in Morgan County, Ill. When he was three years old his father removed to Keokuk County, Iowa, where his youth was spent upon a farm and where he received a common school education. His father, William Grimsley, Sr., was one of the earliest settlers of Lyon County, locating on Allen Creek, in Americus Township, in the spring of 1856, where the subject of this sketch remained until he attained his majority, and in 1858 he pre-empted 160 acres of land situated on Allen Creek, in Americus Township, which he improved and farmed about three years. He then sold this farm and bought 160 acres of Trust land, partly improved, also situated on Allen Creek, about five miles north of the original farm. This farm he further improved and operated until 1871, when he sold it and bought 180 acres of unimproved land, situated on One Hundred and Forty-second Creek, in Agnes City Township. This farm he has since improved by the erection of a good dwelling house, barn, sheds, corn crib and other farm buildings. Planted an orchard of 50 apple, 100 peach, and 40 cherry trees, besides other small fruits. He has 60 acres under cultivation and 100 acres fenced. He raises cattle and hogs, feeding all his crops, principally corn, to his own stock. Mr. Grimsley is a Justice of the Peace for Agnes City Township, and has held other local offices. He is a member of Eminence Lodge, No. 205, A., F. & A. M., and a member of Ivy Grange P. of H. He married Miss Catharine Drake, of Americus Township, October 27, 1860. He has one child, George I., born October 27, 1867.

JAMES C. HUME, farmer, Section 19, Township 15, Range 10, P. O. Council Grove, Morris County, was born in Painesville, Ohio, October 7, 1841. When about seven years old he removed with his parents to Indiana, and three years later removed to Quincy, Ill. He afterward lived in different parts of Missouri until he came to Kansas in August, 1862. He engaged in freighting, going twice over the old Santa Fe trail to Fort Union, New Mexico, and afterwards between Kansas City and Leavenworth and different points in central and western Kansas. In 1865 he bought a farm of 120 acres, situated on Rock Creek, in Agnes City Township, Lyon County, upon which he located in 1867. In 1870 he built part of his present fine residence, finishing it in 1874. He has since added by purchase 320 acres, adjoining his first purchase. About eighty acres is under cultivation, forty acres timber, and the remainder grazing land. His principal crop is corn. He also raises cattle and hogs and is quite extensively engaged in buying, feeding and selling cattle and hogs. Mr. Hume is a member of the Church of Christ. He married Miss Mary K. Richardson, of Keytesville, Mo., January 1, 1871, by whom he has two children, M. Ollie and Emma A., both living.

LEONARD R. SANDERS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 8, Township 16, Range 11, P. O. Trail, was born in Windsor County, Vt., August 8, 1825. He was brought up on a farm, receiving a common school education and shortly after obtaining his majority engaged in farming on his own account. In 1855 he removed to Knox County, Ill., but remained here only one year, then settled in Morgan County, where he resided about eight years, engaged in farming and stock raising. His next move was to Andrew County, Mo., where he was quite extensively engaged in stock dealing and shipping. He remained here four years, then removed to Atchison County, Mo., where he remained over two years. He had a farm containing a section of land which he improved, and was also engaged in stock dealing. While in this county he served a term of two years as a member of the Board of County Commissioners. In August, 1872 he came to Kansas, locating in Doniphan County, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. Remained here about four years, then removed to Mitchell County. After about four years in Mitchell County, where he engaged in farming and stock dealing, he came to Lyon County. Located on Allen Creek in the spring of 1881, at the head of the creek, in Agnes City Township, and bought 178 acres of unimproved land, which he has since improved by the erection of a commodious frame dwelling, barn, corn-crib, etc. Has about thirty acres under cultivation, using the remainder for hay and grazing. His principal business is raising cattle. Mr. Sanders is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He holds the office of Postmaster at Trail, having been appointed in March, 1882, when the office was established. He married Miss Laura C. Marsh, of Windsor County, Vt., September 17, 1847, by whom he has three children, Clara L., Mary M. and Charles A., all living.

EMIL H. SCHELLACK, M. D., and farmer, Section 23, Township 15, Range 10, P.O. Agnes City, was born in Berlin, Prussia, November 14, 1843. He first came to the United States in 1861, locating in Lynn, Mass., from which place he enlisted as a private, in Company C, Eleventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. He married Miss Harriet Patum, of New York City, February 7, 1873, by which marriage he has had five children, of whom Louise M., George C. and Ralph C., are living.

GEORGE H. THOMPSON, farmer, Section 9, Township 16, Range 10, P. O. Agnes City, was born in Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y., August 2, 1826. He received his education in the common schools of his native town and at the Norwich Academy, N. Y., and when eighteen years of age began teaching in the schools of Chenango County. In 1848 he removed to Illinois and taught school one year in Dillon, Tazewell County. He then returned to New York and was engaged in teaching and in farming there until 1855. He was Postmaster of North Guilford three years during this time. He then removed to Bureau County, Ill., and for the next four years was engaged in commercial life, and as deputy Postmaster at Malden. He then removed to Ford County, where he bought a farm of 160 acres, which he operated until 1865, when he sold his farm, and in the spring of 1866 engaged in general merchandising at Onarga, Iroquois Co., Ill., where he remained until the fall of 1871. He then disposed of this business and embarked in the hardware and lumber business at Roberts, Ford County. He built the first store at this place, and was appointed Postmaster here at the time the office was established and held the office until he resigned it to remove to Kansas. In June, 1873, his store was destroyed by fire, causing a loss to Mr. Thompson of over $5,000. He rebuilt and continued his business until the spring of 1879, when he sold out and came to Kansas. Was Justice of the Peace for nearly eight years in Roberts. He located on Bluff Creek, in Agnes City Township, Lyon County, upon 160 acres of trust land, bought of the government and 160 acres of improved land. He has since rebuilt the dwelling-house and improved the barn and other buildings. About 150 acres of his farm is under cultivation. The principal crops are corn and millet. He also raises cattle and hogs. Mr. Thompson has held the office of Justice of the Peace two years, and Township Trustee one year. Was Postmaster at Agnes City one year, then resigned the office. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and of the orders of A., F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F. He married November 7, 1849, Miss Adelia L. Gibbs, of Norwich, N. Y., who died February 14, 1870, leaving one child, William C., born March 18, 1851. He married January 25, 1871, Miss Mary E. Gibbs, of Norwich, N. Y., a sister of his first wife. Mr. T. is an intelligent, progressive and worthy citizen, possessing the respect and esteem of all who know him.

FAYETTE TURNEY, farmer and preacher, Section 36, Township 16, Range 10, P. O. Americus, was born in Wayne County, Ill., July 3, 1828. He was educated in the common schools of his native county, and after attaining his majority engaged in farming. In 1847 he enlisted in Company B, of Col. Newby's Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry (Gen. John A. Logan was his First Lieutenant). He served in said regiment eighteen months at various points in New Mexico, but most of the time being stationed at Santa Fe. At the close of the war he marched with his regiment over the plains to Fort Leavenworth, thence to Alton, Ill., and was honorably discharged. Mr. Turney was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1859. Was licensed to preach and ordained a deacon, and then an elder in said church. He served said church in the local and itinerant ranks up to 1875, when he transferred his affiliations to the Methodist Protestant Church. He moved to Kansas in 1876, first locating in Americus, where for two years he preached in Emporia Township Methodist Protestant Church. He then bought a farm four miles north of Americus. Selling this farm after one year's occupancy he bought a tract of 160 acres wild land seven miles from Americus, improved it, and by purchase has added 360 acres more, making a desirable and valuable farm. He has a large commodious dwelling, outbuildings, corrals, etc., and an orchard of 200 apple, 300 peach, cherries and all the small fruits. Has in cultivation 100 acres of choice bottom land. Principal crop is corn. Has a herd of 40 cattle, 20 hogs and 10 horses. In addition to the farm duties and labors he is filling his Sabbaths in preaching in "Macedonia," the free and liberal principals of the Methodist Protestant Church. He married Miss E. J. Whitson, of Wayne County, Ill., September 1, 1849. They have five children, viz: Ettie B., Lincoln L., Fayette L., Virginia V. and Mary E., all living. Mr. Turney has recently been honored by receiving from the Governor of Kansas a commission as Justice of the Peace for the township.

JOHN WINGFIELD, farmer, Section 9, Township 16, Range 10, P. O. Agnes City, was born in Cuba, Clinton Co., Ohio, November 20, 1848. When he was eight years old his parents removed to Williamson County, Ill., where the subject of this sketch was brought up upon a farm, receiving a common school education. He remained here until the spring of 1872, when he came to Kansas, locating upon 160 acres of trust land situated on Bluff Creek in Agnes City Township. He has improved his farm by the erection of a dwelling-house, barn and other farm buildings; planted an orchard of 800 peach trees, 50 apple trees, 150 grapevines, and other small fruits. His principal crops are corn, potatoes and millet. He also raises cattle and horses. He married Mrs. Maria M. Paterson, of Lyon County, October 15, 1876. She was a widow with one child—Mary Alice, born March 17, 1872. He has held the office of Constable of Agnes City Township three terms. Mr. and Mrs. Wingfield are members of the Church of Christ.

GEORGE E. WITHINGTON, farmer, Section 36, Township 15, Range 11, P. O. Allen, was born August 23, 1844, at Des Moines, Iowa. His father, Charles H. Withington, was the first actual settler within the territory now embraced in Lyon County. He went to Council Grove in 1851, and there kept a store for the Santa Fe and Indian trade. In June, 1854, he located upon One Hundred and Forty-Second Creek, at the crossing of the old Santa Fe trail. This was before the lands of the Territory were open for settlement, the land upon which he located being situated between the Shawnee and Kaw Indian lands, and in dispute between those tribes. As soon as the lands were open to settlement, Mr. W. pre-empted 160 acres. Here was established a station on the stage line between Independence, Mo., and Santa Fe, N.M. Mr. W. built a small log cabin (which is still standing, and forms part of the present residence of George E.) and opened a house of entertainment for travelers. He also opened a general store, which was the first establishment of the kind in southern Kansas away from the Indian posts. He was appointed Postmaster by President Pierce, the office being the first in the county, and the only one in 1855-56. His store was robbed in September, 1856, by a party calling themselves Free-state men. Mr. W. was away from home at the time of their arrival, but returned after they had cleaned out his store, taking about $3,000 worth of goods. He drew his revolver upon the leader of the party, but before he could use it, so many firearms were pointed at him that he considered discretion the better part of valor, and submitted to the inevitable. After making him take off and surrender his spurs, the party departed. Mr. W. continued to run this store and station until 1866, when the stage line was discontinued. He then devoted his attention to the cultivation of his farm. In July, 1881, he went to California to visit his brothers, and while there, November 4, 1881, he died, and was buried at Sacramento City. His wife died in May, 1880. They left four children—Ellen, married to D. J. Haden, and residing in Colorado; George E., Albert P. and Kate J., married to Hon. Charles Unfug, and residing in Colorado. George now owns the old home farm, which he operates. He is a member of Emporia Lodge No. 12, A., F. & A. M., and a member of Ivy Grange P. of H. He is a Deputy Sheriff of Lyon County, and is also serving his second term as Treasurer of Agnes City Township. He married Miss Anna B. Sheetz, of Agnes City Township, November 14, 1880, and by this marriage has one child—Margie E., born October 11, 1881.

WATERLOO TOWNSHIP.

HARMON F. BERRY, farmer, Section 19, Township 15, Range 13, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Bedford County, Pa., March 23, 1830. When he was two years old, his parents moved to Richland County, Ohio, and afterward to Delaware County. In these counties the subject of this sketch was raised upon a farm. After attaining his majority he married and engaged in farming. The following year he removed to Scott County, Iowa, and engaged in farming. Remained only one year, then went to Rock Island County, Ill., and remained two years, then returned to Iowa and engaged in farming in Iowa for four years. Also had a nursery business. He came to Kansas in June, 1859, located on Log Chain Creek, and took a farm of 160 acres, which he sold the ensuing fall, and came to his present location on the old Santa Fe trail. He entered 320 acres of land, which he improved; afterward bought 320 additional acres and operated this farm for six years. In 1871, he sold 480 acres of land and engaged extensively in sheep-breeding and wool-growing. He now has 160 acres on his farm which is well improved. He has a commodious stone dwelling, good barn, and other farm buildings, an orchard of about 180 apple trees, 100 peach trees, besides other fruits. He has 100 acres under cultivation and all under fence. His principal crop is corn and millet. He is a member of the Christian Church. He enlisted in November, 1863, as a private in Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteers. Was afterward promoted to Corporal. Participated in all the engagements in which his company took part. He was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth in December, 1865. He is a member of Jayhawker Post No. 140, G. A. R. He married Miss Lamira McWorter, of Marion, Ohio, June 19, 1851, by which marriage he has had nine children, of whom Lamira J., Thomas A., Albert S., Kansas T., Irene, Lenora and Estella are alive. His wife died March 20, 1872. He married Mrs. Melissa Taylor, of Burlingame, August 7, 1873. Has no children by this marriage.

JOSEPH W. BEST, farmer, Section 31, Township 16, Range 12, P. O. Ivy, was born March 22, 1835, at Zanesville, Ohio. When about ten years of age he removed with his parents to Morgan County, Ind., where he remained during his minority. In August, 1856, he removed to Bad Axe County, Wis., where he remained one winter, then, in the spring of 1857, came to Kansas, locating on Hill Creek, in Waterloo Township, pre-empting 160 acres of land, which he has ever since resided upon. His farm is improved by the erection of dwelling-house and the necessary farm buildings, has an orchard of about 600 apple and 300 peach trees, besides smaller fruits. His principal crop is corn. Mr. B. was enrolled in the State militia during the war, and was called into service at the time of the Price raid and during several Indian raids and alarms. He was also with Kansas troops in Missouri for some time as an independent Unionist without pay. He has been a member of the School Board three years, and has held other local offices. He is a member of Ivy Grange, P. of H. He married Mrs. Lydia A. Ward of Cincinnati, Ohio, April 7, 1858, by which marriage he has had ten children, of whom Sarah J., William H., Charles V., Belle M., Susan E., Arminta E., Lloyd E. and George A. are living.

RICHARD H. BEST, farmer, Section 20, Township 16, Range 12, P. O. Ivy, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, in October, 1830. While he was yet an infant, his parents removed to Springfield, Ohio, where they resided until 1847, then removed to Morgan County, Ind. Here the subject of our sketch remained until 1854, when he removed to Decatur County, Iowa, where he resided, engaged in farming for about three years. In July, 1857, he came to Kansas, locating on Hill Creek, in Waterloo Township. He pre-empted 160 acres of land, which he at once began to improve, and which he continued to farm until August, 1862, when he enlisted as a Corporal in Company C, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Volunteers. He participated in the battles of Old Fort Wayne and Cane Hill, in the latter receiving a severe wound in the head by a minie-ball, which he still carries in his head, surgeons never having been able to extract or definitely locate it. This wound disabled him from further service, and after remaining about five months in hospital he was discharged. He then returned home and resumed the operation of his farm. He has since made additional purchases, so that his farm land now amounts to 500 acres, divided into two farms one of which he personally operates, renting the other. Both farms are valuable land, being largely bottom land, each having timber and running water upon it. He is largely engaged in stock raising, and feeds most of his crops to his own stock. Mr. Best has held several offices in the township. He is a member of Ivy Grange, P. of H. He married Miss Dicie Hopkins, of Morgan County, Ind., in March, 1852. She died in October, 1868, leaving five children, of whom James K., George W., Robert H. and Dicie M. are now living. August 14, 1877, he married Miss Julia A. Monti, of Emporia, by whom he has two children—Willie A. and Emma.

ROBERT BEST, farmer, Section 33, Township 16, Range 12, P. O. Ivy, was born August 19, 1814, at Zanesville, Ohio, where his youth was spent. His father was a distiller, and he followed the distilling business most of the time until he came to Kansas. He removed to Mason County, Ky., in 1832, and remained there sixteen years. In 1848 he began farming, in Shelby County, Ohio, continuing until he came to this State. He was one of the earliest settlers of Breckinridge (now Lyon) County, coming here in April, 1856, when he took a claim of 160 acres, situated on Hill Creek, in Waterloo Township. He has ever since remained upon his homestead, and is now the oldest settler living in Waterloo Township. He has since purchased eighty acres adjoining the home farm, and eighty acres between Dow and Duck creeks, in Fremont Township. He has made valuable improvements upon the home farm. Has about 130 acres under cultivation, and an orchard containing about 200 apple and 3,000 peach trees, besides other fruits. He raises cattle and hogs, feeding all his own crops, and buying more for his stock. Mr. Best is a member of the Emporia Commandery, No. 8, K. T. He held the office of Justice of the Peace of Waterloo Township four years, and has held other local offices. He has been married three times. By his first wife, Miss Dorathy Smith, of Clarke County, Ohio, whom he married June 9, 1839, he had one child—Samuel A., who was a member of the Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion, and was killed in Virginia. This wife died February 7, 1841. He married Miss Margaret Leighton, of Clarke County, Ohio, in April, 1844. She died January 6, 1851, without issue. He married Miss Isabella V. Radabaugh, of Logan County, Ohio, April 27, 1852. Uncle Robert, as he is called, has led an active life, and has met with some exciting and interesting experiences. While on his return home from a trip to Kansas City, then the nearest trading point to the settlers in this county, the 4th day of June, 1856, at the time John Brown was engaged in his Black Jack battle, Mr. Best was taken prisoner by a band of border ruffians, known as the Buford Men, at Bowl Creek, in Johnson County. He was held five days and robbed of $350 in cash. His companion was not held so long, but lost his ox team and wagon, with its contents.

JOHN BRAMHILL, farmer, Section 2, Township 17, Range 12, P.O. Ivy, was born July 21, 1828, at Epworth, Lincolnshire, England, where he was brought up on a farm. He came to the United States in 1854, locating in Dane County, Wis., where he remained until he came to Kansas, in the spring of 1857. He took a claim of 160 acres of land, situated on One Hundred and Forty-second Creek, which claim he sold in 1860. During the war he was enrolled in the Militia and was called into service at the time of the Price raid, and on several other occasions. He farmed rented land, until 1866, when he bought eighty acres of partly improved land, situated on One Hundred and Forty-second and Hill creeks, in Waterloo Township. He has since purchased additional lands, and now has in his home farm 187 acres, and 160 acres one-half mile southwest of, and forty acres one-fourth of a mile north of the home farm. He has about eighty acres under cultivation, forty acres of timber land, and uses the remainder for hay and grazing. He raises cattle and hogs, feeding most of his crops to his own stock. He has made valuable improvements upon the home farm. Has an orchard of about 300 apple trees besides other fruits. Mr. Bramhill is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also a member of Ivy Grange, P. of H. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Courtney, of Waterloo Township, September 20, 1860. She has two children by her former marriage—Anna A., and Thomas S. By this marriage Mr. Bramhill has had four children, of whom George L., William A., and Frances M., are living.

THOMAS F. BURNS, farmer, Section 22, Township 15, Range 13, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Augusta, Maine, November 4, 1830. He received an academic education, and attaining his majority, he engaged in teaching school in his native State. He removed to Waupaca County, Wis., in 1853, and engaged in farming, continuing about three years. He then removed to Chickasaw County, Iowa, where he remained until 1859, engaged in farming. He then removed to Kansas and located on Chicken Creek, in Waterloo Township, and took a claim of 120 acres which he improved and farmed until 1868. He then sold it and came to his present location, on Swan Creek, in Waterloo Township. He has on his farm 320 acres, 160 of which he purchased in 1862, and 160 in 1881. He has made valuable improvements upon this farm. He has about eighty acres under cultivation, about five acres of timber land, the remainder being hay and grazing land. He raises some cattle, horses and hogs, feeding all his crops to his stock. Mr. Burns is a member of the Universalist Church. Also a member of Wilmington Lodge, No. 57, I. O. O. F. He has held the office of Township Trustee three years. He was Justice of the Peace six years, has been a member of the School Board many years. He has been married twice. April 27, 1853, he married Miss Emma J. Winter, of Augusta, Maine. She died March 25, 1875, after bearing him eight children, of whom Fannie E., Clara A., Edith C., Charles H., and Mary Estella are living. He married Miss Nancy Putnam, of Farmington, Pa., March 7, 1882.

LEONARD W. BUSH, farmer, Section 35, Township 15, Range 12, P. O. Air, was born April 6, 1834, at Pamelia, Jefferson Co., N. Y. When seventeen years old he learned the trade of carriage making, which he followed about four years. In the fall of 1855 he removed to Watertown, Wis., and the following spring started for Kansas under the auspices of the Milwaukee Emigration Association, Ed. Ross, superintendent. He took a claim about five miles southeast of Topeka, but in March, 1857, abandoned it, and came to his present location in Lyon County. He took a claim of 160 acres, situated between Chicken and Log Chain creeks, near their confluence with Elm Creek, in Waterloo Township. This he began at once to improve, and has ever since cultivated. He has since purchased other land and now has in his farm 330 acres. Has about eighty-five acres under cultivation, 100 acres of fine meadow land and 145 acres of pasture. Nearly all his land is enclosed. He has made valuable improvements upon his farm, including necessary farm buildings, and an orchard of about 1,000 apple, 1,000 peach and 150 cherry trees, besides 500 grape vines and other fruits and berries. His principal crop is corn. He raises some cattle, feeding his crops to his own stock. Mr. Bush is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been a member of the School Board several years, and is now Treasurer of the Board. During the Rebellion he was enrolled in the Militia, and was called into service at the time of the Price raid. He married Miss Angeline Barns, of Watertown, N. Y., July 20, 1857, by which marriage he has had eight children, of whom Lester E., Alice D., Minnie M., Daisy B. and Mary A. are living.

ORLANDO C. CASLER, farmer, Section 7, Township 16, Range 13, P. O. Air, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., August 15, 1826. Five years later his parents removed to Crawford County, Pa., where he was brought up on a farm and received a common school education. In 1844 he returned to his native State and engaged in farming in Otsego County. He married here and remained about five years, then removed to Ogle County, Ill., where he bought a farm and remained engaged in farming until he enlisted in August, 1863, as a private in Company A, Second Regiment Illinois Cavalry. The regiment was in the Cavalry Corps of the Western Army. Mr. Casler participated in the battle of Rienzi, and in several skirmishes. Was mustered out in February, 1865. He then returned to Ogle County and resumed the operation of his farm, continuing until he came to Kansas in the spring of 1868. He located in Waterloo Township, and bought a partly improved farm of 160 acres, situated on Elm Creek. He sold this farm in 1875, and bought thirty acres of unimproved land in Waterloo Township, which he has since cultivated. He has made valuable improvements upon the place, including nice dwelling, good barn and other farm buildings, and an orchard of two acres. He married Miss Narina Coleman, of Otsego County, N. Y., January 8, 1848, by which marriage he has had six children—Charles M., Elsie, Florence, Cora, Ernest and Gertrude, all living.

TRUMAN E. GILBERT, farmer and stock dealer, Section 35, Township 16, Range 12, P. O. Ivy, was born in Washington County, Ohio, December 20, 1837. Twelve years later he removed with his parents to Jefferson County, Ill., but after a residence there of one year removed to Appanoose County, Iowa. Here he remained upon a farm until August, 1862, when he enlisted as a Sergeant in Company I, Thirty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was assigned to the army operating on the Mississippi River, and participated in the battles of Helena, Little Rock and Marks Mills, besides many lighter engagements and skirmishes. He was mustered out of service in September, 1865, and returned to Appanoose County, where he remained until he came to Kansas, in the spring of 1867. He located in Lyon County, and bought a farm of 100 acres situated on One Hundred and Forty-second Creek. This place he sold in 1878, and the following year he bought the farm he now owns, containing 320 acres, situated on One Hundred and Forty-second Creek, in Waterloo Township. He has made valuable improvements on the farm, including a large and fine dwelling, good barn and other buildings. He has 175 acres under cultivation, sixty acres of timber land and uses the remainder for hay and grazing. His principal crop is corn. He raises cattle and hogs, and feeds many more, using all his own crops and buying additional. He married Miss Laura Moore, of Appanoose County, Iowa, December 5, 1858. She died August 16, 1880, after bearing him ten children, of whom Isabella, Elmer E., Elva L. and Emma are living. He married Miss Elizabeth W. Kirkpatrick, of Emporia, August 18, 1881, by whom he has one child—Jessie M.

LEMUEL W. HUTCHASON, farmer, Section 35, Township 16, Range 13, P. O. Ivy, —known as Well Hutchason, the infidel—was born, September 27, 1824, in Clinton County, N. Y., and raised upon a farm in Niagara County, N. Y. His father died before he was ten years old, in 1833, leaving a family of six children of whom he was the oldest, and upon him and his next oldest brother devolved the maintenance of the family. His principal vocation was farming. In 1849, he bought 160 acres of land in Grundy County Ill., and the following year began farming for himself. He sold this farm in 1856, and in January, 1857, came to Kansas. Located in Waterloo Township and pre-empted 160 acres of land situated on One Hundred and Forty-second creek, which he began at once to improve and has ever since cultivated. He has since bought five acres of timber land. He has made valuable improvements upon his farm, including a commodious frame dwelling, completed in the spring of 1883. He has about 100 acres under cultivation; principal crop is corn. He raises cattle, horses and hogs, feeding all his crops to his own stock. He married Miss Minnie G. Chandler, of Chicago, Ill., April 13, 1856. She died March 4, 1883, leaving six children—Mary, Ettie, Franz, Zilpha, Lila and Meda. Mr. Hutchason has given to his children a good education, sending some to the State Normal School and some to the State University.

JAMES PEYTON JOHNSON, farmer, Section 19, Township 15, Range 13, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Venango County, Pa., August 16, 1830. While an infant his parents removed to Mercer County, Pa., where he was brought up on a farm and remained until he attained his majority. In 1852 he moved to Fulton County, Ill., where he engaged in farming. He remained there until July, 1857, when he came to Kansas, locating in Breckinridge County, where he took a claim of 160 acres on Elm Creek, in Waterloo Township, which he improved and cultivated until 1864. He then operated a rented farm for one year, and in 1866 he bought eighty acres of improved land, situated on the old Santa Fe trail in Waterloo Township. This farm he has improved by the erection of a dwelling and other farm buildings and an orchard of about 150 apple trees, 300 peach trees and other fruits. He is one of the oldest settlers in Waterloo Township, and has remained within four miles of his first location ever since he came to the State. His principal crop is corn. He raises some cattle and hogs, feeding all his crops to his own stock. Mr. Johnson is a member of Wilmington Lodge, No. 57, I. O. O. F. He has been a member of the School Board, and Treasurer of the same several years, and has held other local offices. He married Miss Lydia C. Dunmire, of Mercer County, Pa., November 16, 1851, by which marriage he has had seven children, of whom William C., John L., James A., Fred E. and Lina K. are living.

JAMES JONES, farmer, Section 7, Township 16, Range 12, P. O. Allen, was born in South Wales, November 1, 1822. He came to the United States in 1845, and after a residence of one year in New York city, located in Westchester County, N. Y., where he remained four years, engaged in gardening. In 1850 he removed to Portage, Wis., but after a few months went South, and remained in New Orleans, and Apalachacola, Fla., until he came to Kansas, in 1857. In September of that year he pre-empted 160 acres of land, situated on One Hundred and Forty-second creek, in Waterloo Township, where he has ever since resided, and been engaged in farming. He has improved this farm by the erection of a commodious dwelling, barn, corn cribs and other farm buildings, planted an orchard and made other improvements. He raises cattle and hogs quite extensively, feeding all his crop, which is principally corn, to his own stock. Mr. Jones was enrolled in the State militia during the War of the Rebellion, and was several times called into service. He is a member of Ivy Grange, P. of H. He married Miss Hannah O. Sheppardson, of Waterloo Township, October 31, 1861. They have no children.

JOHN LANGLEY, farmer, Section 18, Township 16, Range 13, P. O. Air, was born in Scott County, Va., March 3, 1822. While an infant his parents removed to Russell County, Va., where he was raised upon a farm. In 1844 he settled in Floyd County, Ky.; was engaged in farming the first two years, then entered the mercantile business, keeping a general store for four years. He afterwards engaged in the lumber business, but during all this time he also operated his farm, which he sold in 1856, and in the spring of 1857 he came to Kansas. In May he located on Elm Creek, in Waterloo Township, and took a claim of 188 acres, which he improved and farmed until 1866, when he sold it and came to his present location. He has in his farm 121 acres, situated on Elm Creek. He has made valuable improvements upon his farm, including a commodious frame dwelling and necessary farm buildings. Has about sixty acres under cultivation. Principal crop is corn. Raises some cattle and hogs. Mr. Langley is one of the earliest settlers in Waterloo Township and has remained within two miles of his first location ever since he came to the State. He was enrolled in the militia during the rebellion; was called into service at the time of the Price raid. He married Miss Sarah A. Brown, of Floyd County, Ky., January 11, 1849, by which marriage he has had seven children, of whom William L., Robert D., Matthew, George and Eliza J. (twins) and Joseph H. are living.

WILLIAM C. LINEKER, farmer, Section 6, Township 16, Range 12 P. O. Allen, was born in Nottingham, Eng., January 29, 1818. He came to the United States in 1847, locating first in New York City, where he remained three years. The next four years he spent in different Eastern cities, working at his trade, the manufacture of hosiery goods, and in the fall of 1854, came to Kansas. He located at Topeka, where he remained three years, and was one of the party who laid out that town site. In March, 1857, he came to his present location and pre-empted 130 acres of land, situated on One Hundred and Forty-second creek, in Waterloo Township. He has made valuable improvements upon this farm, including dwelling and necessary farm buildings, and an orchard of 450 apple and fifty peach trees, besides smaller fruits. He raises some cattle and hogs. Principal crops are corn and millet. Mr. L. was a warm Abolitionist when he came to Kansas, and did not maintain his opinions without considerable trouble and cost to himself. He married Miss Elizabeth Bingley, of Nottingham, Eng., in 1834. She died in 1847, leaving four children—James, Sarah A., William and Arthur, all of whom are living. He again married in 1852, Mrs. Harriet Huntress, of Groveland, Mass., who died March 2, 1880, leaving three children—Emma C., Albert E., and Clarence E., all now living.

HIRAM MILLER, farmer, Section 12, Township 16, Range 12, P. O. Air, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, January 25, 1842. When he was eight years old his parents removed to Williams County, Ohio, where he was raised upon a farm. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Militia, for three months. Participated in the battle of Cheat River and a skirmish at Bealington, Va. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he returned to Ohio, and in August, of the same year, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Thirth-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers; was afterwards promoted to corporal. Was assigned to the Western Army, and upon the reorganization of the armies, was assigned to the Fourteenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland. Participated in the siege of Corinth, battles of Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and the campaign against Atlanta. After this Mr. Miller was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Nashville. He rejoined the regiment at Jonesboro, N. C., and continued with the army of General Sherman in the great march through the Carolinas, into the National Capital. Was present at the great review at Washington. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. He then returned home and in the spring of 1866 came to Kansas, bought 125 acres of unimproved land, situated on Elm Creek, in Waterloo Township, which he partly improved and then traded for fifty-six acres of bottom land on Elm Creek. This farm he improved by the erection of farm buildings, etc., and sold it in 1872 and removed to his present location in Waterloo Township. He has his present farm eighty acres, upon which he has erected a commodious frame dwelling in and nice farm buildings. Has an orchard of about 100 apple trees, besides other fruits. He also rents other land. Principal crop is corn and millet. He raises some cattle and hogs, feeding all his crops to his own stock. He is a member of Jayhawker Post, No. 140, G. A. R. He married Miss Frances E. Banks of Waterloo Township, November 18, 1868, by whom he has three children—Winifred C., Florence E. and Elwyn B., all living.

JAMES POLLOCK, farmer, Section 7, Township 16, Range 13, P. O. Air, was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, September 1, 1836. He came to the United States in 1851, locating in Randolph County, Ill. Here he learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed until August 1, 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Tenth Regiment Missouri Volunteers. He served for a time in Missouri, and was then for a time transferred to Mississippi, and participated in the siege of Corinth and the battle of Iuka. He was sent to the hospital at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, on account of sickness, October, 1862, whence he was discharged in December, 1862. He then returned to Randolph County, and there remained following his trade until the spring of 1867, when he came to Kansas. He located in Waterloo Township and bought a partly improved farm containing 184 acres, which he has since cultivated. He has since purchased sixty-six acres of land situated one-fourth of a mile east of the home farm. He has about sixty acres under cultivation, and twenty acres of timber land, and uses the remainder for hay and grazing purposes. His principal crop is corn. He raises some cattle and hogs, feeding all his crops to his own stock. He has made valuable improvements on his farm, including an orchard of over 100 apple and 100 peach trees, besides other fruits. Mr. Pollock is a member of the Congregational Church, also a member of Jayhawker Post, No. 140, G. A. R. He holds the office of Postmaster of the Air office. He has been twice married, his first wife, Miss Jeanette McMurry, of Randolph County, Ill., whom he married in May, 1863, died June 4, 1869, leaving three children. Margaret, Thomas and Archibald, all now living. He married Mary McNeil, of Randolph County, Ill., in July, 1871. Has no children by this marriage.

ROBERT POLLOCK, farmer and stock raiser, Section 6, Township 16, Range 13, P. O. Air, was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, August 1, 1831. He came to the United States in 1850, locating in Randolph County, Ill. He was engaged in farming for several years, then ran a stationary engine in a grist-mill for about five years. In July, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Eightieth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battle of Perryville, in which he was wounded in the right lung and in the left thigh. He was sent to the hospital, and was discharged in January, 1863, for disability. He then returned to Illinois, and soon after engaged in the woolen manufacturing business, under the firm name of Calderwood, Pollock & Dickey, at Sparta, and Dickey, Pollock & Dickey at De Soto. He remained in Randolph County, with the exception of sixteen months when he was in Kendall County, engaged in farming, until he came to Kansas. He located in Lyon County in April, 1866, and bought 194 acres of unimproved land situated on Elm Creek, in Waterloo Township. He has since purchased additional lands, and now has in his farm 660 acres. He has about 130 acres under cultivation, thirty-five acres of timber land, and uses the remainder for hay and grazing. He has made valuable improvements upon his farm, including a commodious frame dwelling, barn, corn-crib, and other farm buildings, and an orchard of about one acre. He raises cattle and hogs, feeding all his crops to his own stock. Has some high grade cattle of the Durham breed. His principal crop is corn, but he also raises oats and millet. Mr. Pollock is a member of Signal Lodge, No. 141, A., F. & A. M., of Osage City. Also a member of Jayhawker Post, No. 140, G. A. R. He was elected Justice of the Peace in November, 1868, and held the office fourteen consecutive years by re-election. He has also held the office of Postmaster at Air and other local offices. He married Miss Jennie Smiley, of Sparta, Ill., March 15, 1866, by which marriage he has had three children, of whom Thomas A. and Robert, Jr., are now living.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, farmer and stock breeder, Section 25, Township 15, Range 12, P. O. Waushara, was born in Staffordshire, England, April 30, 1832, and came to the United States four years later with his parents. They located in New York State, where he remained until after attaining his majority. In 1853 he moved to Linn County, Iowa, where he learned the trade of a mason and a bricklayer. Remained in Iowa two years, returned to New York and married and then settled in Dodge County, Wis. He remained here only a year, however, and then came to Kansas. In May, 1857, he located in Waterloo Township taking a claim of 160 acres, situated on Log Chain Creek, which land he began at once to improve. He continued to cultivate his farm until September, 1861, when he enlisted as First Sergeant of Company E, Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteers. He was afterward promoted to Sergeant-Major of the regiment. He participated in all the engagements in which his command took part while he was with it and in all in which his position called him after his promotion. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in October, 1864. He then returned to his farm, which he has ever since continued to cultivate. He has since purchased additional land, and now has in his farm 400 acres, upon which he has made valuable improvements, including a large and fine dwelling, good barn, expensive cattle sheds and an orchard of about 200 apple trees besides other fruits. He is quite extensively engaged in raising cattle, feeding all his crops to his own stock. His principal crop is corn. Mr. Richardson is a member of the Universalist Church. He is also a member of Jayhawker Post, No. 140, G. A. R. He has held the office of Township Trustee one year, been a Justice of the Peace two years and has held other local offices. He married Miss Mary N. Clough, of Wyoming County, N. Y., April 8, 1856, by whom he has had two children, Frank E. and Ella D., both living.

MILLARD F. RIGGIN, farmer, Section 22, Township 15, Range 13, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, November 18, 1844. He was raised upon a farm in his native county, and educated in the schools of New Holland and at Antioch College, Ohio. After attaining his majority, he was engaged in teaching in the schools of Pickaway County about four years. In the spring of 1868 he came to Kansas, locating in Shawnee County, where he engaged in farming. He sold his farm, June, 1877, and came to his present location in Lyon County. In 1881 he bought the quarter section of land situated in the extreme northeastern corner of Lyon County, and now operates it. The farm is well improved, has upon it a dwelling, barn and other farm buildings, an orchard of about 120 apple trees, besides other fruits. He has about eighty acres under cultivation, about twenty acres of timber land and uses the remainder for hay. He married Miss Claudia Craig, of Wilmington, September 21, 1881, by whom he has one child, Alta G., born July 27, 1882.

LEVI SMITH, farmer, Section 1, Township 16, Range 12, P. O. Air, was born April 9, 1827, in Berks County, Pa. When about eight years old his parents removed to Pickaway County, Ohio, where his father died. In 1839 his mother removed to Edgar County, Ill., where he remained until 1850, when he went to California and remained engaged in mining four years. He then returned to Illinois and remained until he came to Kansas in March, 1857. He located in Waterloo Township, pre-empting 160 acres of land situated on Elm Creek, with the exception of about nine months in 1860, when he was at Pike's Peak, Col. He has remained upon his homestead since his settlement. He has since purchased 120 acres of land, a mile west of the home farm. He has made valuable improvements on his place, including dwelling, barn, corn crib, etc., and an orchard of about 100 apple and 100 peach trees, besides other fruits. His principal crop is corn. He raises some cattle, horses and hogs. He married Miss Priscilla A. Johnson, of Waterloo Township, April 20, 1865, by which marriage he has had ten children, of whom Nellie E., William L., Milton M., Frank, Harry E., Charles E. and George W. are living.

GILBERT C. SWEET, farmer, Section 8, Township 16, Range 12, P. O. Allen, was born March 29, 1846, in Warren County, Pa. About ten years later his father removed to Chautauqua County, N. Y., where they remained about two years, and in the spring of 1858 came to Kansas. His father pre-empted 160 acres of land situated on One Hundred and Forty-second Creek, in Waterloo Township, which he improved and resided upon until his death, in 1869. Here the subject of this sketch has always remained, upon him devolving the active working of the farm almost from the first settlement, on account of the feeble condition of his father, after whose death the farm was divided, Gilbert C., receiving sixty acres. He has since improved his farm by the erection of a fine stone dwelling, and has upon it a barn, sheds and other farm buildings; an orchard of seventy-five apple and fifty peach trees, besides other small fruits. Fifty acres of his land is under cultivation. He raises some cattle and hogs, feeding all his crops to his own stock. He married Miss Katie E. Mosher, of Waterloo Township, February 28, 1872, by whom he has one child

Genevra, born February 22, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Sweet are members of the Methodist Church.

FREMONT TOWNSHIP.

JACOB BOLT, farmer, Section 4, Township 18, Range 11, P. O. Americus, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., March 30, 1822. He resided in his native county until 1844, then removed to Adams County, Ill., and engaged in farming and carpentering. He remained in Illinois until the fall of 1877, when he came to Kansas, locating on Allen Creek, in Fremont Township, where he bought an improved farm of 304 acres, which he has since improved and operated. The following winter he bought another improved farm of eighty acres, situated on Allen Creek, which he now rents. His principal crop is corn. He raises some cattle and hogs. Mr. Bolt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been a member of the School Board of Fremont Township, three years. He married Miss Elizabeth McNutt, of Adams County, Ill., May 3, 1849, by which marriage he has had eleven children, of whom, Mary E., William B., Emma B., (married to Dr. A. J. Sax, of Americus), James D., Lizzie F., Rosa Lee, John W., George L. and Charles I., are living.

CHARLES D. BURDICK, farmer, Section 14, Township 18, Range 11, P. O. Emporia, was born July 19, 1831, in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., while he was yet an infant his parents moved to Otsego County, where his youth was passed upon a farm. He received an academic education. In the fall of 1849 he removed with his parents to Rock County, Wis., and there remained until 1857, when he came to Kansas, locating in Lyon County, in May, and pre-empted 160 acres of land situated on Dow Creek, in Fremont Township, which he at once began to improve. The following year he sold eighty acres of his claim and has since been engaged in the cultivation of the remainder, except about five years, during the war, when he was away. He was in the Government service about six months stationed in Tennessee, and was connected with the construction corps of the army. He has made valuable improvements on his farm, including dwelling, barn and other farm buildings, and a large and very fine orchard, containing about 1,500 apple, 500 peach, and 200 cherry trees; besides other fruits and berries. The land is all under cultivation except about ten acres of timber. His principal crop is corn. Mr. Burdick is a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church. He held the office of Postmaster of the Fremont postoffice two and a half years before it was discontinued. He has been a member of the School Board, and has held other local offices. He married Mrs. Malinda Childers, of Fulton County, Ill., March 22, 1866. She has two children by her former marriage—John M. and James E. Childers. Mr. Burdick is now writing a history of the Burdick family.

WILLIAM HOLLINGSWORTH, farmer, Section 35, Township 18, Range 11, P. O. Emporia, was born January 13, 1817, in Union County, Ind., where he was brought up on a farm, receiving a common school education. In the spring of 1841 he removed to Wayne County, where he remained, engaged in foundry and machine business, until he came to Kansas. In the fall of 1860 he located in Lyon County, renting a farm on Allen Creek, in Fremont Township, which he operated three years. In 1863 he bought 120 acres of partly improved land, situated at the junction of Taylor and Allen creeks, upon which he removed and began at once to improve. He has ever since continued to operate this farm. In 1870 he built a commodious dwelling, and also has upon the place a barn, corn cribs and other farm buildings, and an orchard of about 200 apple, 400 peach and 80 pear trees, besides two acres of smaller fruits. He raises some cattle and hogs; his principal crop is corn. He is a member of Neosho Grange No. 523, P. of H. He has held the office of Treasurer of Fremont Township two years and been a member of the School Board five years. He married Miss Martha A. Cooney, of Union County, Ind., September 26, 1838, by which marriage he has had ten children, of whom Ellen F., Benjamin Franklin, Salathiel, Mary, Elizabeth, Thos. Harmon and Charles P. are now living. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM E. McCREARY, farmer, Section 27, Township 18, Range 11, P. O. Emporia, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, March 19, 1844. When about seven years old he removed with his parents to Lancaster County, Pa.; five years later returned to Ohio. August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company I, eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Army of the Tennessee, and was at Corinth, Resaca, Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain the siege of Atlanta and other engagements. He had chronic diarrhœa at Atlanta and was sent to the hospital, in which he remained four months. Receiving a sick furlough, he returned home, rejoined his regiment in North Carolina, was present at the grand review of Sherman's army, was mustered out of service July 13, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. He then went to Lancaster County, Pa., and engaged in civil engineering and farming until he came to Kansas. He located on Allen Creek, in Fremont Township, Lyon County, in the spring of 1871, upon a farm. He improved this and operated it until in 1877, when he sold it and bought a farm situated on Dow Creek, four miles north of Emporia. He has since made improvements upon this farm. He is a member of Emporia Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W., and of Emporia Post of the G. A. R. Married Miss Lizzie Kiefer, of Lancaster County, Pa., September 13, 1870; has one child, Mary Louisa, born February 29, 1876.

HON. P. B. MAXSON, farmer, P. O. Emporia, Lyon County, Kansas, came to Fremont Township May 8, 1858. In 1859 he pre-empted the claim on which he now resides, southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 18 south, Range 11 east. Mr. Maxson is a native of Hopkinton, Washington County, R. I., where he was born July 20, 1826. He was raised on a farm, under the old regulations of the New England farmer, which means *toil* six days in the week, from dawn of day 'till dusky eve, out of door work during fair weather, and making repairs during the rainy days; no lost time. He received his academic education at De Ruyter Institute, Madison County, N. Y. He then engaged in teaching the village school at Rockville and Centreville, R. I., for three years, then kept the Rockville Mf'g Co's books. Was Postmaster, and clerk of the Baptist Church at Rockville. His health becoming impaired, he changed his situation to that of bookkeeper for Geo. Greenman & Co., ship builders, and the Greenmanville Manufacturing Co., at Mystic, Conn. In March, 1856, he set out for Kansas. Spent most of the summer in traveling. He visited Wisconsin, where he remained for a year, then went to Kansas by team and settled as above stated. He served in the Assembly in 1861, and in the Senate in 1862-63. Was re-elected to the Senate in the fall of 1866. In September, 1865, he organized the Union Pacific Railway Southern Branch Company. He was elected secretary and director of this company, and served till the road and franchises were turned over to the Land Grant and Trust Co., of New York. Mr. Maxson was instrumental in securing the franchises to this road. In October, 1866, he visited the Cherokee Nation, and in company with Mr. N.S. Goss, secured from their Legislature (Council) a treaty granting to the company the right of way through their lands in the Indian Nation, also other valuable franchises which the company realized. The treaty also pledged $500,000 cash subscription to the capital stock of the company, which, however, has not been made. The road was afterwards known as the M., K. & T., now a part of the Missouri Pacific system. Mr. Maxson resigned his position as secretary and director in January, 1871, and was appointed Register of the U. S. Land Office at Humboldt, Kansas, which position he filled till the appointing power was changed. He has been, and is now, identified with the farmers' organization known as the Grange, and has been Secretary of the State Grange for six years. Mr. Maxson has been prominent in working up the franchises of the Kansas City and Emporia Railroad, and has settled the right of way. Has also been employed to look after the interest of the St. Louis & Emporia Railroad. He is a member in good standing of the A., F. & A. M., No. 12; K. of P., No. 11, of Kansas, and of the K. of H., No. 781. Of the two last he was a charter member. In November, 1851, Mr. Maxson was married, at De Ruyter, Madison Co., N. Y., to Mary S. Wilcox, daughter of Willard D. Wilcox. Mrs. Maxson was a native of Scott, Cortland County, N. Y. They have four children—Mary P., now Mrs. Charles C. Vickers, of Morris County, Kan.; Clara G., now Mrs. Wm. T. Ewing, of Emporia, Kan.; Jennie A., now attending the State Normal School, and Willard P., an only son.

JOHN M. KNOX, farmer, Section 19, Township 18, Range 12, P. O. Emporia, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, March 5, 1843. When he was about ten years old his parents removed to Illinois, where he remained upon a farm until August, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Was assigned to General Logan's First Brigade, Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, the siege of Vicksburg, the Monroe and Brownsville Campaigns, and the Meridian expedition. Was transferred to the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and under Gen. Canby participated in the campaign against Yazoo City, the battle of Benton and the campaign against Mobile, Montgomery and Spanish Fort. The regiment marched by land and water over 4,100 miles, and was engaged in 14 skirmishes, 10 battles and 2 sieges. Mr. Knox was discharged in September, 1865, and soon after located in Bureau County, Ill., and engaged in farming, in which he continued until he came to Kansas. In the fall of 1878 he purchased a farm of 146 acres, situated in Fremont Township, on the old Burlingame road, about five miles northeast of Emporia, and in January, 1879, located upon it. His farm is well improved, about eighty acres being under cultivation. He has a very fine orchard, containing about 1,000 peach, 500 apple and 200 trees of other fruits. Mr. Knox is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Miss Mary M. Wood, of Bureau County, Ill., February 20, 1867, by which marriage he has had three children, of whom Carleton E. and Willie E. are living.

ROBERT ROBERTS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 26, Township 18, Range 11, P. O. Emporia, was born in Greene County, Va., February 28, 1826. While he was yet an infant, his parents removed to Rockingham County, in the same State, where he was raised. In 1845, he removed to Cass County, Ill., where he remained, engaged in farming, until the fall of 1855, when he came to Kansas. He located first in Douglas County, but in March, 1857, removed to Lyon, then Breckinridge County, and pre-empted 160 acres of land, situated in Fremont Township, at the Junction of Dow and Allen creeks, two and a half miles north of Emporia. This he at once began to improve, and has since owned. He has since purchased additional land, and now has in the home farm 560 acres, well improved. He has upon the place a fine, commodious dwelling, good barn and other farm buildings. In partnership with Daniel King, he also owns a cattle range of 2,500 acres, in Lyon and Wabaunsee counties. They are extensively engaged in raising, feeding and handling cattle and hogs. During the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Roberts was employed by the Government, freighting between Lyon County and Fort Gibson, Indian Ter. He is a member of Central Lodge, No. 781, K. of H. He married Miss Catharine Ater, of Morgan County, Ill., February 2, 1851, by whom he has one child, Nancy A., married to P. G. Serviss, and residing near the home farm.

RICHARD J. RUDISILL, farmer, Section 24, Township 18, Range 11, P.O. Emporia, was born January 1, 1837, in Morgan County, Ill., where he was raised upon a farm. He was educated in the common schools of his county, and at Berean College, Jacksonville, Ill. He was engaged in farming until April, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company E, Tenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, or three months, during which time he was stationed at Cairo. In August, 1861, he again enlisted in Company G, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. Was soon detailed as Acting Commissary Sergeant of the regiment, in which capacity he served most of the time until he was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., from which he was discharged for disability. He returned to Morgan County, and in the fall of 1863, removed to Sangamon County, where he was engaged in farming until 1870, when he engaged in mercantile business at Pleasant Plains, Ill. He continued in this business about two years, then sold out, and for the benefit of his wife's health, came to Kansas, located in Lyon County in the fall of 1872, upon a farm of 160 acres, situated on Taylor Creek, in Fremont Township, about five miles northeast of Emporia. He has erected a fine farm dwelling, barn and other buildings, planted an orchard of 650 apple and over 400 peach trees, besides smaller fruits, ornamental trees, and made other valuable improvements, having one of the most attractive homes in the township. He has since bought 240 acres adjoining the first purchase, and seventy-five acres situated on Dow Creek; one acre of the latter purchase he has since donated for the erection upon it of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, which was completed in 1882. He has about 140 acres under cultivation, six acres of timber land, and uses the remainder for hay and grazing purposes. His principal crop is corn, most of which he feeds to his own cattle and hogs. Mr. Rudisill is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and superintendent of the Central Union Sabbath school, held at the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., also a member of the Neosho Grange, P. of H. He has been Clerk of Fremont Township two years, and in February, 1883, was elected for another term. He has been a member of the School Board, and Clerk of the same several years. He married Miss Mary J. Hayes, of Sangamon County, Ill., November 13, 1862, by which marriage he has had five children, of whom Mary E., Annie C., Flora A. and Charles A. are now living.

CARL SCHEEL, farmer, Section 31, Township 17, Range 11, P. O. Emporia, was born in Germany, December 19, 1833. He came to the United States in 1857, and after a residence of about a year in Will County, Ill., came to Kansas. He located in Lyon County in the spring of 1858, and pre-empted 160 acres of land situated on Dow Creek, in Fremont Township., which he improved and farmed until the fall of 1862, when he sold it and bought 160 acres of unimproved land adjoining. He has since purchased 320 acres adjoining, 160 acres about a mile northwest, and eighty acres three-quarters of a mile west of the home farm, so that he now operates 720 acres, of which about 280 acres are under cultivation. He raises many cattle and hogs, feeding all his crops, which are principally corn, to his own stock. He has made valuable improvements upon the home farm, including a commodious dwelling, barn, extensive cattle sheds, corn cribs, etc; has an orchard of about 700 apple, 400 peach and 100 pear trees, besides smaller fruits. He has about 225 head of cattle and fifty hogs. Mr. S. was enrolled in the State Militia during the War of the Rebellion, and was called into service at the time of the Price raid and during an Indian alarm. He has been a member of the Township School Board about ten years. He married Miss Parmelia Hill, of Fremont Township, June 2, 1862, by whom he has three children—William A., Charles and Lizzie. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Church of United Brethren.

WILLIAM STANLEY, farmer, Section 27, Township 18, Range 11, P. O. Emporia, was born in Cass County, Ind., November 6, 1834. He was left an orphan before reaching his tenth year, and has since been dependent upon his own resources. He worked upon a farm in his native county until about nineteen years old, then removed to Iowa, where he remained about two years, then, after a year spent in Harrison County, Mo., he came to Kansas, in the spring of 1856. Pre-empted 160 acres situated on Dow Creek, in Fremont Township, about three miles north of Emporia. He at once began improving this farm, and resided upon it until 1862, when he entered the service of the United States, as a civilian employee in the Quartermaster Department, and for about three years was engaged in freighting from Leavenworth and Kansas City to frontier posts. After the close of the war he returned home, and has since operated his farm. He has an orchard of about 350 apple and 200 peach trees, besides smaller fruits. He raises cattle and hogs. Principal crop is corn, most of which he feeds to his stock. During the two years in which he lived upon his farm before marriage, his place was, during his necessary absence, frequently visited by Indians, who stole from him several head of stock, besides provisions, etc. Mr. Stanley is a member of Central Lodge, No. 781, K. of H., of Emporia. He has been a member of the District School Board, and Clerk and Treasurer of the same several years. He married Miss Matilda S. Filener, of Lyon County, December, 1858, by whom he has six children—Mary E., William A., Maggie D., Katie V., Matilda and Frankie, all living.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

DANIEL BITLER, farmer and stock dealer, Section 3, Township 21, P. O. Bitlertown, was born in Schuylkill County, Pa., September 24, 1820, where he remained on a farm until about twelve years of age, when he removed with his parents to Franklin County, Ohio, and after a residence there of about two years, removed to Allen County. His father, Daniel Bitler, was one of the founders of the town of St. Johns, in Allen County, in 1835. The subject of this sketch continued to reside here with his father, assisting him in the operation of his general store, until he was twenty years of age. In 1840, he began business for himself, conducting a general mercantile business, and at times, also engaged in farming and stock dealing. In 1854, he was elected to the office of County Treasurer of Auglaize County. He was also Postmaster at St. Johns, Ohio, in 1839, again in 1844 and 1856 and was Justice of the Peace three terms, nine years at St. Johns, Ohio, and removed to the county seat, Wapakoneta, where he resided for two years; returning then to St. Johns, he resumed his business operations. Three years later he sold out his business at St. Johns and engaged in general merchandising at Wapakoneta, dealing largely also in stock and grain, where he remained until he came to Kansas, in 1866. In April, of that year, he located in Lyon County, on Eagle Creek, in Center Township, where he purchased a farm of 174 acres, which he has improved by the erection of a commodious dwelling, barns, granaries and corn-cribs capable of holding about 15,000 bushels. He has since purchased about 500 acres on the Verdigris River, in Greenwood County, which he has given to his sons; about 340 acres near Eureka, Greenwood County, and 480 acres in Center Township, about four miles southwest of his original farm, and a farm of forty acres about one mile east of his home place, also 320 acres adjoining his home place, making it now 494 acres. His principal crop is corn; he raises many cattle and hogs, and deals largely in stock, buying and shipping cattle and hogs. He was elected a director of the Emporia National Bank in 1873, and re-elected annually ever since. He has held the office of Township Trustee ten or eleven years since he came to the State, and served as a Justice of the Peace one term here. He married Miss Sarah J. Van Tress, of Allen County, Ohio, May 10, 1840, by whom he had nine children, of whom Sylvester V., William S., Susanna, Hannah and Martha are living. She died September 18, 1856, and he married June 14, 1857, Miss Elizabeth Waggoner, of Auglaize County, Ohio, by whom he has had seven children, of whom Charles L., Clara J., Cora B., Daniel F., Maggie M. and Rhoda Kate are living.

JOHN H. FERREN, farmer, Section 30, Township 21, Range 11, P. O. Madison, Greenwood County, is a native of Cumberland, Guernsey Co., Ohio, and in 1859 came to Kansas with his parents, who located in Franklin County. August 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and served with his regiment in Arkansas and Missouri, being in the engagements at old Fort Wayne, Cane Hill, and Prairie Grove, and was subsequently one of the United States mail escort across the plains. He was mustered out at Fort Riley, in September, 1865. In 1868 he married Miss Mary R. Rumford, of Lyon County. They have five children, the eldest being twelve years of age. Mr. Ferren's farm contains 180 acres, fifty of which are under cultivation, his corn averaging forty-five bushels per acre. He has an orchard of several hundred trees, good barn, etc., and has recently erected a fine two-story residence. At present has upwards of 100 head of cattle, 30 hogs, and 6 horses. He is at present Road Overseer, and in 1879 was Township Trustee. For the past three years he has been W. M. of Lyon Grange, No. 1,146, P. of H., and is a member of Emporia Post, No. 52, G. A. R.

W. S. PROVO, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Madison, Greenwood County, is a native of Fountain County, Ind., and was born in 1847, and removed with his parents to Missouri in 1854, where they remained until 1861, when he came to Kansas and located upon a farm near Fort Scott. March 13, 1863, he enlisted in Company A, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry. He participated in the engagements at Lexington and Westport, Mo., and also the Little Blue and the Big Blue fights, at the Little Blue being wounded in the face. He was also engaged with the Cheyennes at the North Platte Bridge, D.T., when so many of the Eleventh were surprised and killed; and upon another occasion he, with seven of his company, were in a running fight with the Indians to the number of twenty, on the Medicine Bow River, when the Sergeant of the party was killed. After leaving the army he settled upon a farm in Douglas County, and in 1871 removed to Madison Township, Greenwood County where he remained until 1881, when he sold his farm and removed to his present location on Section 13, just across the county line. In 1872 Mr. Provo married Miss Addie Reed. They have five children, viz.: Elsie, Susan Olive, Harry Munro, Daniel W., and George C. Mr. P.'s farm consists of 160 acres, seventy acres of which he has under cultivation, and his first year's corn crop averaged thirty-five bushels to the acre. He has fifty head of cattle and several horses, hogs, etc. His residence and farm buildings are insured. He is a charter member of Madison Lodge, No. 171, I. O. O. F.

FREEMAN G. SOULE, farmer, Section 24, Township 21, P. O. Bitlertown, was born in Jo Daviess County, Ill., April 24, 1839. He was raised on a farm, and continued to reside there until his removal to Kansas, in the spring of 1858. He located in Center Township, Lyon County, pre-empting a claim of 160 acres on Eagle Creek, which he improved, and where he resided until August, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company C, Eleventh Kansas Regiment, participating in all the engagements in which his company took part. He was promoted to Corporal, and mustered out at Fort Riley, in August, 1865, returning to his farm, which he soon after sold. He bought another farm of eighty acres on Eagle Creek, in 1866, to which he has since added land adjoining to the amount of 340 acres. He has made valuable improvements upon this farm, including dwelling, barn, corn-cribs, etc He married Miss Susannah Bitler, of Center Township, November 21, 1867, by whom he has had eight children, of whom Harry L., Clifford L., Elsie P., Lucius G., Ralph L., Freeman W., and Cora E. are living. He has been a member of the School Board many years, and has held other township offices.

MIAMI COUNTY.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

MIAMI County is located in the eastern tier of counties, next to Missouri, and in the second tier south from the Kansas River. It is bounded on the north by Johnson County, on the east by Missouri, south by Linn County, and west by Franklin County. When organized the county was named Lykins, in honor of David Lykins, long a resident of the county, and a member of the first Territorial Council. The first Legislature of the Territory passed an act in 1855, bounding Lykins County as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Johnson County, thence south twenty-four (24) miles, thence west twenty-four (24) miles, thence north twenty-four (24) miles to the southwest corner of Johnson County, thence east twenty-four (24) miles to the place of beginning." Lykins County, as thus defined, was twenty-four miles square, and contained 368,640 acres. The name of the county was changed from Lykins to Miami by the Legislature, June 3, 1861, and on March 3, 1868, an act was approved which changed the boundaries of the county so as to include an additional half-mile strip on the west, and thus to increase the area by the equivalent of twelve sections, or 7,680 acres. The section line between the second and third tiers of sections, in range twenty-one east, was made the western boundary; but since north of the third standard parallel, which is three miles south of the north line of the county, the corresponding ranges are one-half mile farther to the east than those south of said parallel, Miami County loses three half-sections, or 900 acres; therefore, the exact area of the county is 375,360 acres.

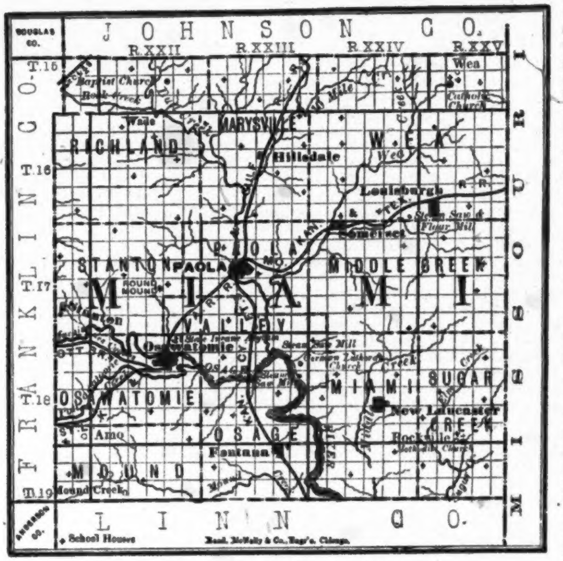

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS).

		1870.	1880.
	Marysville Township	1,383	1,599
	Miami Township	725	1,206
(a)	Middle Creek Township	650	1,260
	Mound Township	498	739
(b)	Osage Township	1,396	1,196
(c)	Osawatomie Township	1,182	1,199
	Paola City	1,811	2,312
	Paola Township	624	1,008
	Richland Township	844	1,436
(d)	Stanton Township	844	904
	Sugar Creek Township	444	809
(e)	Valley Township	....	867
	Wea Township	1,324	2,467
		11,725	17,002

(a) In 1874, part detached to form Valley.
(b) In 1874, part detached to form Valley.
(c) In 1874, part detached to form Valley.
(d) In 1874, part detached to form Valley.
(e) Organized in 1874, from parts of Middle Creek, Osage, Osawatomie, and Stanton.

Miami County is diversified as to surface, about twenty per cent being bottom land, and eighty per cent upland. The uplands are, for the most part, gently rolling, the highest hills in Osawatomie Township not being more than 130 feet above the level of the bottom-lands. These latter average about one mile in width. The valley of the Marais des Cygnes, the widest of the valleys, averages about two miles in width.

The principal streams are the Marais des Cygnes and Pottawatomie Creek, both of which enter the county from the west, and uniting one mile east of Osawatomie, form the Osage River which flows east five miles, then south, leaving the county nine miles west of the eastern boundary line. Bull Creek is a large stream entering the county from the north, and flowing south into the Marais des Cygnes. Rock Creek and Wade's Branch are tributary to Bull Creek from the west, and Little Bull, Ten Mile and Wea creeks from the east. Wea is a large stream with three branches. Elm Creek is a short stream, rising near the center of the county, and flowing south into the Marais des Cygnes. Middle Creek rises in the eastern part of the county, and flows generally southwardly into the Marais des Cygnes in Linn County. Sugar Creek rises in the southeast part of the county, and flows south into Linn County. Walnut Creek is a branch of Middle Creek from the west. Mound Creek rises in the southwest corner of the county, and flows east, then southeast, into the Marais des Cygnes, Linn County. Besides these streams, there is a large number of smaller ones; an abundance of springs, and good well-water is found at a depth varying fifteen to one hundred feet.

The principal varieties of native grasses are "prairie" grass, blue-joint and wire grass. Prairie grass grows everywhere on the uplands, and is most abundant: blue-joint grows on moist ground, and is very sweet and nutritious; wire grass is not specially valuable.

The principal kinds of native timber are the cottonwood, coffee bean, hackberry, hickory, linn or basswood, maple, mulberry, oak—Spanish, black, burr and post—pecan and walnut. These grow mostly along the creeks, average width of belts being about one-half mile, and occupying about ten per cent of the surface, open prairie occupying ninety per cent.

On the uplands the soil varies in depth from one to four feet; in the valleys from four to thirty feet. It is everywhere exceedingly fertile. The subsoil is usually clay. Good limestone is found in almost every locality. There is also considerable sandstone. A species of limestone, resembling gray granite, is found in Mound Township, and in the central and southern portions is found what is called "Fontana marble," from the town Fontana, near which the principal quarries of the marble are located. This marble resembles the Junction City stone, is readily shaped with saw or plane, and is quite valuable for building purposes.

Coal is believed to underlie about one-fourth of the county, but the quality is generally too poor, and the layers are too thin to justify working.

In various parts of the county there have been found "tar springs," and "oil springs." The most noted of these are the "Wea Tar Spring," the "Beaver Tar Spring," and the "Won-Zop-peach Tar Spring," "Dales Oil Spring," and "Honeywells Oil Spring." The existence of some of these springs had been known to the Indians from time immemorial, and to white men about thirty-five years. But prospecting for petroleum was not undertaken until 1882. In July of that year the Kansas Oil and Mining Company bored down on the farm of A. Westfall, about seven miles east of Paola, to the depth of 300 feet, obtaining a copious supply of gas. In order not to lose this gas the drill was raised and a second well commenced in August, about thirty rods from the first, with the determination of reaching petroleum or the level of the sea, about eight hundred feet below the surface. At a depth of 330 feet, reached September 1, sufficient gas was flowing from the two wells to light a city of 1,000,000 inhabitants, and the gas was remarkably pure.

Miami County is remarkably productive. It contributed largely to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. The largest apple on exhibition there was from the farm of Fred. Wygant, near Osawatomie, Miami County. This apple was twenty-four and one-half inches in circumference, and weighed twenty-eight and one-half ounces, and a corn-stalk nineteen and one-third feet long was designed for that exhibition, but while on the way through Osawatomie a pair of mules ate two or three feet off the top of it and the sending of it was then abandoned.

INDIAN HISTORY.

The Indians that have lived in Miami County, are the Miamis, the Confederated Tribes, the Pottawatomies and the Shawnees.

The Shawnee reservation embraced a strip of land across the northern end of the county, about two and one-fourth miles in width. Some of them continued to live here until 1866, when with the remainder of their tribe they moved to the Indian Territory.

The Pottawatomie reservation, which was partly in Franklin County, embraced in Miami County, Mound and Osawatomie townships, and a small portion of Stanton and Valley Township, in all about eighty square miles, or 51,000 acres. This tribe was removed to a reservation on the Kansas river in 1847-48, where a portion of them still remain.

The Confederated Tribes were composed of the Weas, Piankeshaws, Peorias and Kaskaskias. They inhabited the northern part of the county, bordering the Shawnee Reservation. Upon their removal here they were but remnants of previously large and powerful tribes. The Weas were at one time a portion of the Miami tribe, their language being almost identical with that of the Miamis. The Confederated Tribes formerly lived in Southern Illinois. In 1818 they removed to Eastern Missouri, and settled near St. Genevieve. In 1827 the Weas and Piankeshaws moved to what is now Miami County, the Peorias followed in a year or two, and the Kaskaskias came in 1832. From this time until 1854, these tribes continued to live in undisturbed possession of their reservation, when it became necessary to open up the country to settlement, and a treaty was made between them and the Government by which they sold all their lands except 160 acres for each member of the tribe, ten sections for tribal purposes, and one section for the support of a Mission School. In the formation of this treaty, Col. Manypenny represented the Government, and Kio-kun-no-zah, Yellow Beaver, and others as chiefs the Indians; Baptiste Peoria acting as interpreter. As white settlers came in and filled up the country, the Confederated Tribes made preparations to make one more removal. With the consent of the Government, a delegation from the tribes purchased a portion of the lands of the Quapaws and Senecas in the Indian Territory, in 1866 The purchase was ratified by treaty in 1868, and the most of the Confederated Tribes removed to their new homes, on Spring River, that year. Many of those who remained were admitted to citizenship and were prosperous members of the community, while some have since gone to the Indian Territory.

When the treaty of 1854 was made, the Confederated Tribes numbered 260; but they have steadily declined in numbers.

At least two of the members of the Confederated Tribes are worthy of brief mention—Win-ris-cah, or Christmas Dagnette, and Baptiste Peoria.

The former was born near Terre Haute, Ind., about the year 1800. He was a nephew of a Wea chief, and received a liberal education. Besides three or four Indian languages, he could speak English, French and Spanish, and at the age of sixteen acted as interpreter for the Government. He removed to Kansas with his tribe, which he served for a number of years as chief, and died in 1848.

Baptiste Peoria was born also about the year 1800, near Kaskaskia, Ill. He did not receive a school education, but by the natural force of his intellect acquired a number of Indian languages, the Shawnee, Delaware and Pottawatomie, besides those of the several Confederated Tribes, and also English and French. He acted for many years in the capacity of interpreter, and for some time as chief, but generally preferred to be on the "outside," as there he could be of much more use to his tribe, which during almost the whole of his long life continued to look up to him as their best adviser. When the tribes removed to the Indian Territory, Baptiste went with them, and died there in the year 1874. He was a man of large and enlightened views, and was distinguished for the virtues which spring from a kindly heart and generous spirit. His widow, who was at the time of her marriage to him, the widow of Christmas Dagnette, still resides in Paola, at the ripe age of eighty-two, loved and respected by all who know her.

The Miamis were the first settlers in Miami County. They, as well as a portion of the Shawnees, were originally from Ohio. They were removed to what is now Indiana, by Gen. Anthony Wayne, in accordance with the treaty of August 3, 1795. In 1840, a treaty was made by which they agreed to remove to new homes in the Indian Territory (now Kansas) and, in 1846, eight hundred Miamis located in the southeast part of the present Miami County, on Sugar Creek. In 1847 about 300 more arrived; and in 1848 about 500 of them returned to Indiana, which return was afterwards acquiesced in by act of Congress.

In the same year those Miamis remaining in the county removed their home from Sugar Creek to the Marais des Cygnes, in the central southern portion of the county, locating at what has since been known as Miami village. The removal was caused by sickness, superinduced by change of climate, privation and exposure. In three years from the time of their arrival on Sugar Creek their number was reduced by death from 600 to 300, one-half the deaths occurring on Sugar Creek. Their principal burying ground was then about two miles southeast of the present village of Rockville.

The original Miami reservation consisted of about 500,000 acres of land, and was bounded on the east by Missouri, on the south by the reservation of the New York Indians, on the west by the Pottawatomie reservation, and on the north by that of the Confederated tribes. In 1854, as white settlers began to seek homes on the Miami reservation, the Government purchased all but 72,000 acres, Col. Manypenny acting for the Government, and Now-a-lun-qua ("Big Legs") on the part of the Miamis, and Jack Hackley as interpreter.

The Miamis remained on this remnant of their reservation until 1871, when having been reduced to about 130 in number, the most of them removed to the Neosho River in the Indian Territory. A few remained and became citizens of the United States, made considerable progress in agriculture, and became useful, upright and respected citizens.

The agents for these tribes have been the following: Col. Ely Moore, until 1854; Col. A. M. Coffey, 1854 to 1855; Col. M. McCaslin, 1855 to 1857; Gen. Seth Clover, 1857 to 1861; Col. G. A. Colton, 1861 to 1869; James Stanley, 1869 to the time the Agency was abolished. Col. McCaslin was removed by President Buchanan for having protested against the invasion of Kansas by Missourians. He was Colonel of the Fifteenth Virginia Infantry during the Rebellion.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

One of the first white men to settle in Miami County was David Lykins, who came here in 1844, from Vigo County, Ind., as missionary to the Confederated tribes of Indians. Other missionaries and teachers came to these tribes and to the Miamis, from time to time, and also traders, all of whom came to aid or live among the Indians.

In 1854, *bona fide* settlers began to arrive with the object of making homes for themselves and developing the resources of the country. Among these in various parts of the county, were S. H. Houser, in Stanton Township; in Osawatomie Township, Daniel Goodrich, C. A. Foster, John Childers, Harmon Dace, C. H. Crane, John Serpell, William Chestnut, S. L. Adair, R. W. Wood, and O. C. Brown; In Paola, Knowles, Isaac and William Shaw and their mother in June, and their brother Cyrus in September, T. J. Hedges, D. L. Peery and W. A. Heiskell; in Richland Township, David Anderson and others; in Middle Creek Township, William Blair.

1855, the following settlers arrived at Paola: Capt. Arbuckle, Charles Alexander, S. P. Boone, W. D. Hoover, Elias Hughes, Thomas Hill, H. Harbison, Dr. Finlay, James and Joseph Lykins, Peter Potts, J. A. and J. H. Phillips, George Tomlinson, and Allen T. Ward; in Osawatomie, Thomas Roberts, S. M. Merritt, James Hughes, James Williams, N. T. Roscoe, William, John and Patrick Poland, W. A. Sears and John Littlejohn; in Stanton Township, H. B. Standiford, Benjamin Goodrich, James and W. H. Kinkaid, the Bingham boys, Samuel and William Whitehead, Israel Christie, John West, Caleb and Robert Sherer, Hiram Mullens, Josiah and D. H. Bundy, W. B. and Isaiah Nichols, John T. Benning, John Vanhorn, Thomas and Perry O'Brien, Orrin Williams, John Oliver, Thomas Roberts and Rev. Martin White. In Wea Township, George Town and sons arrived in 1856, and in 1857, J. W. Chandoins, William Blair, Nathan Childers, William Catching, Thomas Grinter, Sumner Myers, S. G. Echols and quite a number of others.

In Osage Township, A. Mobley settled as early as 1854, and in 1857, when the lands were open to settlement, quite a large number came in, among them, John Dodd, William Strovinger, J. H. Bruner, A. Westfall, Jonas King, Abijah Bales, James Jones and A. P. Brown; in 1858, Jeremiah Jolly, Jonathan Ruble, Isaac Polhamus and from fifteen to twenty others. In Marysville Township, H. L. Lyons, James and John Beets, J. G. and Enos McDaniel, J. J. and Owen Park, James Tindle, Joseph Goodwin, John Reed and Charles Barry.

THE BATTLE OF OSAWATOMIE.

This was the most memorable battle of the Border War. It was fought August 30, 1856. Capt. John Brown, Dr. W. W. Updegraff and Capt. Cline commanded the defense, and Gen. John W. Reid the attacking party of 400 Missourians. Gen. Reid's command, after crossing the Marais des Cygnes, at Bundy's Ford, four miles northwest of Osawatomie, approached the town about daylight, Rev. Martin White acting as guide. Frederick Brown was making preparations to return to Lawrence that day, and on his way to Rev. S. L. Adair's, met Gen. Reid and Rev. White with a small body of men in advance of the main force. He saluted them with "Good morning, boys; are you going to Lawrence to-day?" Rev. White replied: "Why, I know you!" and, taking deliberate aim with his rifle, fired at Brown, shooting him dead in the road, about a mile west of town. This was twenty minutes before sunrise. Messengers were immediately dispatched to notify the people in town, and Capt. Brown, who was a half-mile east of town. He, Dr. Updegraff and Capt. Cline collected their men together as rapidly as possible. At first it was designed to make use of the block-house as a defence, but learning that Reid had a cannon with him, this plan was abandoned and Brown and his men, forty-one in number, all told, took up their positions in the timber along the south side of the Marais des Cygnes, facing south; Capt. Brown, with seventeen men, on the right, Dr. W. W. Updegraff, with ten men, in the center, and Capt. Cline, with fourteen men, on the left. There was also an independent command still further to the left, in the Emigrant Aid Company's mill, consisting of "Pap" Austin, an ex-regular soldier, and his large rifle, to which he had applied the fancy name of "Kill Devil," carrying an ounce ball. When the forces were arranged in the woods the enemy was passing within about 600 yards of them. Mr. Holmes, a volunteer, advanced towards the top of the hill, on the southwest of the town, to reconnoitre, and finding the enemy close at hand, fired at them, striking one of them in the mouth or chin and causing him "to bleed like a pig," as one of his companions afterwards expressed it. He then retreated to the woods, the enemy following him closely and forming a line from O. C. Brown's house to William Chestnut's premises—the high ground west of where the "John Brown monument" now stands. They then fired three guns, as they afterwards stated to Robert Reynolds, one of the prisoners whom they took, as a signal to the State forces to surrender. Capt. Brown had given orders to his men not to fire a shot until he gave orders, but when these alleged signal guns were heard, the men became so impatient, believing the enemy had opened fire upon them, that they could not be restrained. Jason Brown raised his gun to fire, and the rest under Capt. Brown's immediate command did the same, although as one of the number states, "they knew it was contrary to orders." This first attack, which was made on the right wing of the Free-state line, was partially repulsed, when the enemy brought up their cannon and placed it in position within about 400 yards of the timber where Capt. Brown's men were stationed, at each successive shot moving it farther east to scour the timber. The cannon was loaded with grape-shot, but did no damage, the missiles passing over the heads of the men. During this time the Free-state forces kept moving east and returning the fire of the enemy, who finally ceased firing the cannon, dismounted and made a charge into the timber, when the main body of the Free-state men, having gallantly held their ground for an hour against ten times their number, were compelled to surrender or retreat. Most of them escaped across the Marais des Cygnes, some swimming and others in a skiff. Robert Reynolds, H. K. Thomas and Charley Keiser were taken prisoners by Capt. Warren Harris, of Platte County, Mo., and taken under guard to the town. While attempting to swim his horse across the river, George Partridge was shot. Samuel Wright sprang into the river on the same horse, swam across, and, by means of the bushes, climbed the steep bank on the north side of the river and escaped. The Missourians, on entering the town, commenced to pillage and burn it, first firing on the block-house, in which were stationed several men, who escaped before the cannon was brought up. There were no women in town except those belonging to the families of Messrs. Chestnut and Sears. Every house but four was burned—Mr. Starkey's, Mr. Woodbury's and two small cabins. The invaders left town with twelve covered wagons, two filled with wounded men and a large part of the remainder with plunder.

As General Reid's command approached the town in the morning, David R. Garrison and George Cutter, who had remained in the house of Mr. Carr over night, attempted to escape to the timber along the Pottawatomie, and give the alarm to the town. A detail of Missourians was made to pursue them, Garrison was killed, and Cutter seriously wounded and left for dead. The invading force retired from the town about 10 o'clock A. M., taking with them as prisoners William Bainbridge Fuller, Robert Reynolds, Charley Keiser, H. K. Thomas, Mr. Morey, young Spencer Brown, who was taken prisoner at the burning of his father's house, and William Williams, from Miami Village. Of these prisoners, Williams, formerly of Westport, Mo., which place he had been forced to leave on account of his Free-state proclivities, was taken to the edge of the town site and there shot; Charley Keiser was shot September 1—the second day following. Keiser was one of the party under Captain John Brown who captured F. N. Coleman, the murderer of Charles W. Dow, at the battle of Black Jack, and Coleman had then made threats against him. When, therefore, Keiser found that Coleman was among his captors, he declared to his companions his belief that he would be killed. The party encamped, Sunday night, on the east side of Cedar Creek, on the old Santa Fe road, and Keiser was taken out on Monday morning to a guard of Kickapoo rangers, and shot. Besides the Free state losses mentioned, must be added Theron P. Powers, who was, at the time of the invasion, lying sick in a house near the timber. He crawled out of the house and into the woods for protection, and was lying there completely exhausted, when he was found by the ruffians and shot. Among those who participated in the defence of Osawatomie were John Brown, Sr., Captain; Dr. W. W. Updegraff, Captain; —— Cline, Captain; Harrison Updegraff, Charley Keiser, Cyrus Tator, George Ferris, August Bondi, Robert Shearer, John Staats, Jason Brown, Samuel Kilbourn, Robert Reynolds, Charles Eaton, George Grant, George Partridge, William Partridge, Samuel Wright, J. M. Anthony, William Quick, Hugh Kilbourn, William A. Sears, —— Mills, R. W. Wood, D. W. Collis, Capt. Holmes, H. K. Thomas, James Clark, J. J. Holbrook, Jacob Benjamin, Caleb Shearer, —— Baker, —— Woodbury, Henry Kilbourn, Freeman Austin, Luke Parsons. As before stated, Frederick Brown and David Garrison were killed on the approach to the town, and George Cutter badly wounded; George Partridge and T. P. Powers were killed during the progress of the battle and the retreat; William Williams on the outskirts of the town, and Charley Keiser at Cedar Creek. Dr. Updegraff and D. W. Collis were wounded. The Freeman Austin, or "Pap Austin," alluded to, was encountered on the return march of the Missourians. After burning and sacking the town, they started eastward, with the purpose of crossing the Marais des Cygnes, in the vicinity of the Emigrant Aid Company's mill. Here they encountered Austin and the "kill devil." Austin opened fire upon them, calling out, "Come on, boys, plenty of men here," loading and firing as rapidly as possible. Not anxious to encounter "plenty of men," Reid faced about and left Osawatomie by the way he came, crossing the Marais des Cygnes at Bundy's Ford, four miles above.

The Free-state men who escaped re-assembled at a log house north of the river, Brown and Updegraff among them. The next day they removed to the south side, and commenced fortifying another camp, but were prevented by sickness from carrying out their design.

The losses of the Missourians are not generally known — probably not much greater than those of the Free-state men. There are numerous surmises and guesses as to what those losses were; but, according to Reid's own statement, it was two killed and a few wounded. The disparagement in number—ten to one—and with but eighteen of the number armed with Sharpe's rifles, was too great for Capt. Brown or any of his men to reasonably expect to win a victory, even if they had had plenty of ammunition. The most that could be done under the circumstances was to make a show of resistance, and to retreat across the Marais des Cygnes when their ammunition was exhausted, which they did.

Nothing was ever done by the Free-state forces to punish Gen. Reid for thus attacking and destroying a defenseless town, or to intercept his return march to Missouri, except a faint feint by Gen. Lane, at which he was an adept.*

QUANTRILL, THE GUERRILLA LEADER.

William Clark Quantrill was born at Canal Dover, Ohio, July 19, 1837. His father was Thomas Quantrill, of Hagarstown, Md. His mother was a native of Chambersburg, Pa., her maiden name being Caroline Clark. These two people were married October 11, 1836, and moved to Canal Dover, in the following December. Thomas Quantrill died December 7, 1854, being at the time Principal of the Canal Dover Union Schools. Mrs. Caroline Quantrill is still living at Canal Dover, and is respected by all.

William C. Quantrill was educated at Canal Dover Union Schools, of which his father was a Director and afterwards Superintendent. William C. himself became a teacher in one of the lower grades of the school in the fall of 1853. He then went to Fort Wayne and studied Latin, trigonometry, philosophy and surveying. Early in 1856 he returned to Canal Dover, and on the 25th of February, 1857, started to Kansas with H. V. Beeson, who paid his fare to St. Louis. Here Mr. Beeson waited for Mr. Torrey, who leaving Canal Dover on the 23d of February, had started to Kansas *via* New York City. Upon Mr. Torrey's arrival at St. Louis the party proceeded on their way to Kansas, Mr. Torrey paying Quantrill's fare the balance of the way. They arrived in Lykins County, and settled near Stanton on the 22d of March, each one of the three taking a claim, or rather buying a pre-emption right of a squatter, Beeson and Torrey each paying $500 for their claims, and also paying $250 for the claim standing in Quantrill's name. Some time afterwards Quantrill desired to sell out his interest in the claim; and as he and Mr. Torrey could not agree as to what was rightly due Quantrill, the matter was submitted to a "squatter's court" for arbitration. The court decided that Beeson and Torrey owed Quantrill $63. The financial relations between Messrs. Beeson and Torrey were such that the understanding was reached between them that the latter should pay Quantrill the $63. Torrey had no money to pay with, and in order to raise the money it was necessary for him to go to Lecompton to sell some land warrants he held. On account of sickness he was unable to go to Lecompton. In consequence of this delay Quantrill became impatient, and in order to get his pay, stole a yoke of cattle belonging to Mr. Beeson. Some few days thereafter Beeson met Quantrill about sunrise on the prairie. Quantrill turned to avoid Beeson, when the latter, bringing his rifle to bear upon the former, who was about ten rods distant, hailed him with, "Bill, stop! I want to see you." Quantrill turned towards Beeson, when the latter again commanded, "Lay your gun down in the grass!" This order was also obeyed, when Beeson said, "You must bring my oxen back by three o'clock this afternoon, or I shall shoot you on sight!" Quantrill promised to return the oxen, and did so about four o'clock that day.

In the winter of 1857–58, he taught school in Judge Robert's district in Stanton Township, and in the following spring went to Salt Lake City. In 1860, he returned to Kansas, making Lawrence his headquarters, and going by the name of "Charlie Hart." While here he made frequent incursions into the country, kept bad company, gambled somewhat, and became a suspicious character. This drew upon him the surveillance of the civil authorities. Up to this time his sympathies had been with the Free-state men; but his downward course which drew upon him suspicion and surveillance, as naturally led him toward the Missourians. In order to ingratiate himself into their affections and confidence, he conceived and carried out one of the basest betrayals of confidence known to the annals of history. He induced three or four young men, one of them a distant relative of Capt. Snyder, of Marais des Cygnes Massacre fame, to join him in robbing a Mr. Walker's house, in Jackson County, Mo. Having completed his plan for the attack, he next informed Walker that he had discovered a plot among certain parties in Kansas to rob him (Walker) of his money and slaves, and that he had joined the party for the purpose of defeating its object. Upon approaching Walker's house at the head of his little company of dupes,they with the real purpose,he,with the pretended purpose, of robbing it, he went on ahead to "enter the house and get matters properly arranged for the attack." Upon the attack being made, he stepped to the porch and shot one of the attacking party with his own hands. All were killed but one, who, severely wounded, crawled away and recovered. As a reward for this enterprise, undertaken to gain the confidence of the slaveholders of Missouri, he was presented by Walker with a magnificent horse and saddle.

Soon after this affair he came to Miami County, and stopped at the house of John Benning, near Stanton. Capt. Snyder, with a company of men surrounded Benning's house, with the purpose of taking Quantrill out and killing him for the part he had played in betraying the above mentioned young men to their death, but failed to accomplish his purpose. Snyder, however, did succeed in arresting him on a charge of grand larceny, and having him confined in the Paola jail for a time. Being furnished by his friends with his pistols and bowie-knives, he made an attempt on the life of his jailor. April 2, 1861, he was released on a writ of *habeas corpus*. At the court house door he found his horse awaiting him, and in a few hours he was safe among his friends in Jackson County, Mo.

Accounts of his raids upon Aubrey, Olathe, Lawrence and Baxter Springs, will be found in their proper connections. This sketch may properly close with an account of his death, copied from a Louisville, Ky., paper:

"On the 1st of March, 1865, Quantrill stopped at Wakefield's barn, near Fairfield, in Nelson County, in order to find shelter from the rain, which was pouring down. His command was then reduced to fifteen men. While in the barn, and not suspecting the enemy, Capt. Ed. Terrell, at the head of forty-five Federal guerrillas charged down upon him, which took the whole party completely by surprise. Just as Quantrill was coming out of the door he received a mortal wound. Richard Glassock, who had rejoined him after making his escape from Louisville, and Clark Hockersmith, while attempting to put Quantrill on his horse, were killed. All the balance of the guerrillas succeeded in getting away. Quantrill was left at a farm house close by, and his wounds were considered of such dangerous character, that Terrell left no guard over him. He was afterward visited by one of his own men, who endeavored to get him to escape; but he declined, saying that he knew he was mortally wounded, and desired to be left quiet. He was soon after removed to Louisville, and in about a month died of his wounds. He was generally known here in Kentucky as 'Captain Clark,' and that was the name he gave when captured. His men also created that impression through the country until after his death, when they acknowledged that 'Captain Clark' was none other than Quantrill, the famous guerrilla of Missouri."

The following letter is introduced as showing that at the time it was written the writer had in him somewhat of a noble ambition.

STANTON, KANSAS TERRITORY, February 8, 1860

My Dear Mother:

It is a pleasant morning, this; the sun is just rising, its light causing the trees, bushes and grass to glitter like brilliants, while the hanging sheets of frost drop from them, announcing his warmth, then silently melting away. I stood in my schoolroom door alone, and viewing this it made me feel a new life, and merry as the birds. But these feelings and thoughts are soon changed and forgotten, by the arrival of eight or ten of my scholars, who come laughing and tripping along as though their lives would always be like this beautiful morning, calm and serene. And I wish that I could always be as these children. But I have been so no doubt, and I have no reason to expect it a second time. Every year brings its changes and no two are alike.

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* The details of the defense of Osawatomie are gathered partly from living survivors and partly from the testimony of Dr. Updegraff, Robert Reynolds, Wm. Chestnut and others, given before the Commissioners appointed to investigate the "Kansas Claims" of the sufferers of 1856.

. . . .

School is now closed for the day, and I am again left alone with my thoughts. I am thinking of home and all the happy days I spent there; and then of the unhappy days I have spent since and those you have spent. In a few days it will be three years, though it only seems like a few months. The sun is shedding its last rays, and the chill air of evening still declares that summer has not yet arrived. Every now and then a blast from the north holds all nature in check, in spite of the warming influences of the sun to revive it.

How different now to me it is from one year ago, when I was amidst the snow-covered mountains of Utah. It seemed that a summer of sunshine would not be sufficient to break the icy fetters of winter. We should have died of *ennui* in the Mormon society if it had not been for the excitement attendant upon a camp of soldiers.

You perceive, I suppose, that I am writing at different times between my school hours, which causes my letter to be somewhat broken.

It is now noon, and the sun shines warm, with a pleasant south wind; and my scholars are enjoying themselves as scholars did when I was one. And they, like all children, are enjoying more happiness now than they will at any other period of their lives. I sometimes wish that I was again a scholar in the old brick schoolhouse at Dover; and again with my companions on the playground. But scholars and companions are all far from me now, and I am left alone to contemplate. It all seems to me but a dream, a very little of which I ever realized; or, more like a sheet of paper on the first page of which there are a few signs, showing that something has been commenced, and then all the rest left blank, telling you not what was the purpose of the writer, and leaving you to surmise; though if it had been continued it might have been of benefit to some one. Thus my mind is ever recalling the past, and my conscience tells me that if something noble is not done in the future to fill up this blank, then it had better be destroyed, so that none may take it for an example.

But as this is leap year, I think it advisable for those who intend to turn over a new leaf, to take their leap with the year, and then keep moving with it, and then probably they may have something more than a blank. I think I can insure it if there is a firm resolution.

I can now see more clearly than ever in my life before, that I have been striving and working really without any end in view. And now since I am satisfied that such a course must end in nothing, it must be changed, and that soon, or it will be too late. All the benefit that I can see I have derived from my past course, is that I have improved my health materially, which was none of the best when I came here. I have also learned to do almost any kind of outdoor work, which experience will serve in future to preserve my health, and also enable me to get along much better than if I was only fitted for the schoolroom or other indoor business.

When my school is finished, I will be able to tell you better what my plans are for the coming year. One thing is certain: I am done roving around seeking a fortune, for I have found where it may be obtained by being steady and industrious. And now that I have sown wild oats so long, I think it is time to begin harvesting; which will only be accomplished by putting in a different crop in different soil.

There is no news here but hard times, and harder still coming, for I see their shadows; and "coming events cast their shadows before," is an old proverb. But I do not fear that my destiny is fixed in this country, nor do I wish to be compelled to stay in it any longer than possible, for the devil has got unlimited sway over this territory, and will hold it until we have a better set of men and society generally. The only cry is, "What is best for ourselves and our dear friends."

I suppose Dover has changed a great deal since I was there, but no more than I have, and probably not as much; for I think there are few there who would know me if I were to come unexpectedly. I suppose the boys have grown to be almost men, and likely I should hardly recognize them if I were to see them any place but at home. Well, surely I have changed around a great deal the last three years, and have seen a great many people and countries, and enough incidents to make a novel of adventures.

When I get a letter from you, and some of the others, I will write again, but now I must close, by hoping that this bit of scribbling may find you in as good health as the one who is writing. My love to you all, and respects to those who inquire of me.

Your Son,

Wm. C. Quantrill.

To Mrs. Caroline Quantrill, Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.

JAYHAWKERS.

The Origin of the Name.—Since this epithet has become synonymous with *Kansan*, its origin is a question in which all Kansans are interested. The following is the true story of its origin: Before sunrise, one morning in the autumn of 1856, during the existence of the troubles throughout the State, Pat Devlin, a noted character of those times, was seen entering the village of Osawatomie, riding a horse or mule laden with no inconsiderable amount of articles of various kinds, and of different degrees of value. The animal Pat bestrode was almost hidden from sight by the load. A neighbor meeting him, said:

"Good morning, Pat; you look as if you had been out on some kind of a foraging expedition."

"Yes," said Pat. "I've been out *jayhawking*."

"What do you mean by 'jayhawking,' Pat? I never heard that word before."

Pat, who was a bold Free-state Irishman, at once developed into an etymological neologist, and replied:

"I have been out foraging off the enemy," meaning the Pro-slavery party, "and while riding home on me baste, I bethought me of the bird we have in Ireland, we call the *jayhawk*, which takes delight in worryin' its prey before devouring it, and I thought '*jayhawking*' a good name for the business I was in meself."

The word became generally known during the War of the Rebellion from the application of it to himself and his soldiers by Col. Jennison of the Seventh Kansas. From his regiment it passed to all Kansas soldiers, and finally was applied to the inhabitants of Kansas themselves.

Pat Devlin, the originator of the term "jayhawking," was killed in the fall of 1860, in Aurora, Col. And it is a remarkable coincidence that "Marshall Cleveland," the last and by no means the least of the "jayhawkers," should have been killed on almost the exact spot where the name originated. Marshall Cleveland was known at different times by different *aliases*. His real name was Metz, and he came to Kansas from Ohio. He was a man of commanding stature, tall and muscular, and brave to a fault. He first made his appearance on the border in 1861, as one of Jennison's jayhawkers. On the 14th of October, he was mustered in as Captain of Company H, Seventh Cavalry, but unable to bear the restraints of army life, he resigned his commission November 1st. Gathering about him a number of men of his own class, he commenced a course of robbery and plunder in the name of "Liberty." Having stolen $125 from H. L. Lyons and considerable property from Joseph and John Beets, himself and two of his confederates, named respectively "Buckskin" and "Rabbit Ear," were indicted for robbery at the March term of the district court. A State warrant was issued for Cleveland, and the Sheriff made several ineffectual attempts to arrest him. He laughed at the civil authorities and defied the military. He was declared an outlaw, and Capt. H. S Greeno, Company C, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, in command at Paola, sent out two soldiers in citizens' clothing, to ascertain his whereabouts. On the 10th of May they found him at the Geer Hotel in Osawatomie. On the same day the Sheriff attempted to arrest him, but failed to procure a *posse* equal to the task. Capt. Greeno proceeded to Osawatomie in the night. Approaching the town he picketed the roads with a portion of his forces under Sergeant Morris. As daylight approached Sergeant Morris drew in his men, surrounded the Geer Hotel, and, before Capt. Greeno reached the hotel, had received Cleveland's surrender. Cleveland being allowed to dress and come out of the house, sprang upon his horse, which some friend had brought him, broke through the guards and dashed off in the direction of the Pottawatomie, followed by the whole command. Capt. Greeno and Private John Johnson, being finely mounted, rapidly gained upon the outlaw, and when within range were fired upon by him several times. On arriving at the bank of the creek he dismounted and ran down the steep bank. Johnson also dismounted and approaching the bank, fired a fatal shot at Cleveland from above. He was buried in the Osawatomie cemetery, and some time afterwards his "wife" caused to be erected at the head of his grave a monument bearing the following inscription:

"MARSHALL L. CLEVELAND
MAY 11, 1862.
Earth counts a mortal less
Heaven an angel more."

This is not so much "a new departure in gravestone literature," as it is considered by an excellent local historian, as it is an apotheosis inspired by a woman's love.

The following extract from our History of Nebraska, published in 1882, will interest at least all those citizens of Miami County who remember Cyrus Tator as an early Probate Judge. It gives the facts regarding his trial and execution:

THE EXECUTION OF TATOR.

Early in the summer of 1863, a tragedy was enacted below the city (Omaha), the facts of which are as follows: On Friday, June 19, the dead body of an unknown man was found in the bend of the river opposite Sulphur Springs, about three miles below Omaha. He had evidently been murdered and thrown into the river, and for some days no one could be found to identify the deceased. Finally he was recognized as Isaac H. Neff, an emigrant who, in company with Cyrus Tator, was journeying West, and had encamped near a place known as the "Saratoga Spring," in the vicinity of which his remains were discovered. A combination of circumstances led the authorities to suspect Cyrus Tator of the murder, and resulted in his arrest, while he was making preparations to escape. He was arraigned for trial before W. P. Kellogg, Judge of the District Court, at the June term thereof. Charles H. Brown, Prosecuting Attorney, with W. A. Little and A. G. Poppleton, counsel for the defense. The examination continued several days, resulting in the conviction of Tator of murder, and his sentence to be hanged, the latter event fixed for August 21, 1863, or two months almost to a day, from the date of the commission of the crime. Exceptions were taken to the rulings of the Court during the trial, which were over-ruled, a writ of error denied by the Supreme Courts, and the accused hanged on Friday, August 21, 1863, on the very spot where his crime had been committed. Before the fatal knot was adjusted, Tator called God to witness that he was an innocent man; that he had not murdered Isaac H. Neff, and was ignorant of the author of the deed. The trap-door of the scaffold was sprung at 1 o'clock precisely, and Tator was launched into eternity. He died almost immediately, and after hanging twenty-two minutes, his body was lowered, placed in a coffin, and awaited the demands of his friends. He left a wife and child.

AN ATTEMPT TO RESCUE A FUGITIVE SLAVE.

The following incident is given as illustrative of the attitude the Free state men assumed toward Slavery and the laws designed for its protection. It was in the fall of 1858. The postoffice at Mound City, Linn County, had been robbed, and Cyrus Shaw, of Paola, was requested by the postmaster at Westport to go down to Mound City, with the necessary blanks, affidavits, etc., for the postmaster there to sign in order to satisfy the Department it was a case of robbery. On his way down, when in the northern part of Linn County, he met three Missourians. As was customary with them in those days, they inquired of him where he was going, and what his business was. Mr. Shaw gave such answers as seemed to him to suit the occasion, and at last took a small flask of whisky out of an inside pocket, of which he invited his Missouri friends to partake. Up to this time they suspected Mr. Shaw of being a Free-state man, which he in fact was; but at sight of the whisky they were instantly reassured, and one of them, swinging his arm, shouted out: "Oh! by G–d, boys, he's all right, he's all right," thus unwittingly paying a very handsome compliment to Free-state men. To drink whisky was one of the characteristic virtues of a Border Ruffian. They then informed Mr. Shaw of the object of their visit to Kansas. One of them had lost a slave, and the slave was supposed to be near Osawatomie. Mr. Shaw, desirous of closing the interview as early as practicable, assented to the possibility of their surmise being correct, and soon each party was pursuing its respective journey.

The slave-hunting party upon arriving in the neighborhood of Osawatomie, discovered the hiding-place of the fugitive, and informed an old and trusted Missouri friend residing there, of the object of their mission. Suspicion was in some way excited in the minds of Free-state men as to what that object was. Several members of the Underground Railway Company were immediately notified of the interesting condition of affairs. They promptly rallied their forces, proceeded at once to where the fugitive slave was staying, and took him directly to his master at the house of the latter's Missouri friend.

To the great surprise of the master, the slave was brought in and introduced to him. The object of the call and introduction was not, however, for the purpose of surrendering up the fugitive, as the master, his companions from Missouri and his resident Missouri friend very quickly discovered; but it was to inform them in the first place that the Dred Scott decision was null and void in Kansas, and that the soil of Kansas should not be made the hunting-ground for the slave owner; and in the second place, that the owner of this slave should aid him on his way to Canada instead of taking him back to Missouri. Accordingly the master was compelled to hand over to his former "chattel," his overcoat, undercoat and vest, next his pocket-book, from which about $300 was taken, then he was obliged to exchange his pantaloons for those of the negro, and then off came a fine pair of boots, which were also

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[*] This letter was furnished by W. W. Scott, editor *Iron Valley Reporter*, Canal Dover, Ohio, who was a schoolmate of Quantrill, and who has been for several years gathering statistics in regard to him, with a view of publishing a true history of the "Terror of Kansas."

involuntarily exchanged for an old pair the negro had on. The negro was then asked by Captain Snyder who was in charge of the affairs of the Underground Railway Company just at this time, if there was anything else he would need on his trip to Canada, to which "Washington" replied that his old hat did not correspond well with the rest of his suit, and upon being instructed by his liberators to do so, he selected from the head of one of his pursuers a fine silk stove-pipe hat, which added very much to the dignity of his person. He was then told to go to the stable and select a horse, saddle and bridle belonging to the slave-hunters, with which he could pursue his journey to Canada with celerity and comfort. Thus equipped, thanking his friends for their timely and kind assistance, he resumed his journey toward Freedom, while his pursuers, crest-fallen, poorer and much wiser men, retraced their steps to Missouri to relate the story of their wrongs, and to dilate upon the utter disregard of the rights of property manifested by the "jayhawkers" of Kansas.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

On the 16th of April, 1856, a meeting was held at Osawatomie, at which resolutions were adopted against the payment of taxes assessed under the Bogus Laws. At this meeting, John Brown, Sr., made a speech. At the term of court for the Second Judicial District which began at Paola on the 27th of May, a grand jury was impanelled and an indictment found against John Brown, Sr., John Brown, Jr., O. C. Brown, O. V. Dayton, Alexander Gardner, Richard Mendenhall, Charles A. Foster, Charles H. Crane, William Partridge, and William Chestnut, in which it was charged that they "did unlawfully, and wickedly conspire, combine, confederate and agree together to resist the enforcement of the laws passed by the Legislature for the collection of taxes." After the Pottawatomie tragedy, companies of militia from Lykins and Linn counties, under command of Maj. Gen. Coffey, went to the scene of the murders and gave the bodies of the victims as decent interment as was possible under the circumstances. On the return march a number of prominent Free-state men, were taken prisoners. Against none of them, however, was made any charge of participation in the massacre, with the possible exception of John Brown, Jr., and it is certain that he was with his company in camp near Capt. Shore's in the northern part of Franklin County at the time. The prisoners arrested were taken to Paola during the term of court mentioned above, and all but eight discharged. Among these eight were: John Brown, Jr., Jason Brown, H. H. Williams, William Partridge, Hugh Kilbourn and James Townsley. They were taken from Paola to Osawatomie and placed in the custody of a company of United States dragoons, who treated them with considerable severity. The charge against them was that they were guilty of "high treason." After having been alternately in the hands of the United States troops and the Marshal's posse, until November, most of them were discharged at Lecompton by Judge Lecompte. As showing what was required to constitute "high treason" in Kansas in those days, it may be stated that the basis of the charge against H. H. Williams consisted in his having been elected a member of the Free state Legislature, and Captain of the Pottawatomie Rifle Company.

Partridge, Townsley, and Kilbourn were held for some time after the others were released. Kilbourn had been sentenced to twelve months confinement for stealing a horse or two from a band of Missourians who a few days before had burned his house and robbed him of all he possessed. Townsley was charged with having participated in the Pottawatomie tragedy. Partridge was charged with having bought a stolen wagon, with grand larceny, and with conspiracy against the Territorial laws. He had a trial on the second charge on the 16th of December before Judge Cato. His lawyer was Johnson of Leavenworth, commonly called "red-eyed Johnson," a strict Pro slavery man. Johnson told the prosecuting attorney all the points in Partridge's defense, and then left his client and the town. Judge Cato forced Partridge to an immediate trial, giving him no time to produce witnesses or to procure other counsel. The jury was packed to suit the judge, as many Free-state men put on as could be thrown off by peremptory challenges, and several Pro-slavery men kept on who admitted in court that they had already formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. About this time Col. Johnson, of Kansas City, and M. J. Parrott happened to come into the court room. Several witnesses were introduced, but, with one exception none of them knew of Partridge ever having committed any crime. This one, a Mrs. Totten, testified that he had once passed her house, stopping in the road to view it a moment, then going on; and that at another time he had come into the house at night and inquired for Mr. Totten. Upon being informed that Mr. Totten was not at home he remarked that it was d—d strange. This was the sum total of the evidence adduced against him; yet it was sufficient to prove to the unbiased and intelligent jury before which he was tried the guilt of grand larceny; and of grand larceny he was convicted. The astute and righteous judge as a fitting climax to the farce of a trial, sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment! So enraged at this result was Col. Johnson that he commenced cursing the court, jury and all concerned, declaring that all had been done through bribery from beginning to end. Even "Postscript Donaldson" declared it a "damnable outrage and deserving of severe punishment."

Below is a copy of the indictment against Partridge for "conspiracy." It is a great document and shows what a man can do when he "combines, confederates and agrees together," and aids himself with

"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
Territory of Kansas, } ss.
County of Lykins. }

"In the United States Court of the Second Judicial District setting in and for the county of Lykins and Territory of Kansas, May term, A. D., 1856, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

"The grand jurors summoned, empanelled and sworn to inquire in and for the body of Lykins County, in the Territory of Kansas, on their oaths present that William Partridge, late of said county, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the (16th) sixteenth day of April, 1856. Eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and on divers other days and times both before and after that day, in the County of Lykins and Territory aforesaid, did unlawfully and Wickedly conspire, combine, confederate and agree together mutually to aid, support one another in a forcible resistance to the enactment of the laws passed by the Legislature of the said Territory of Kansas be the attempts to enforce said enactment come from—what source it may—and the grand Jurors aforesaid do further present on their oaths aforesaid that the said William Partridge, of said county, on the sixteenth day of April, 1856, and on divers other days and times both before and after that day in the county aforesaid did unlawfully and wickedly conspire, combine, confederate and agree together, forcibly to resist and oppose the assession and collection of taxes in and for the county and Territory aforesaid and to use all the means and force necessary to prevent the execution of the laws of said Territory authorizing the assessment and collection of taxes to the evil example of all others, and against the peace and dignity of the Territory of Kansas.

(Signed) WILLIAM BARBEE,
Pros. Atty. Pro Tem."

After receiving his sentence, Partridge was taken from the Tecumseh jail and turned over to the master of convicts, Capt. Hampton, at Lecompton. On the 15th of January following, he, together with Cushing and another Free-state convict, made good their escape.

Gov. Geary had said that Partridge "was one of the worst men and one of the principal agitators in Kansas, and should receive no sympathy from him;" but afterwards saw cause to change his opinion, and was very desirous to have him return that he might be reprieved and "be at liberty with none to molest him." He was a brother of George Partridge, killed at the battle of Osawatomie.

With regard to young Kilbourn, it may be added, in explanation of the charge against him of horse-stealing:—During the latter part of August, 1856, the Missourians burned the house and barn of Hugh Kilbourn, among others, on Pottawatomie Creek, destroying and driving off everything he had. In company with several others, Henry Kilbourn, son of Hugh, followed the invaders to the west line of Missouri, and took property enough from them to partially cover his father's loss. He was arrested, brought into court and sentenced to one year's solitary confinement in the county jail.

The organization of the Republican party in Kansas, occurred on the 18th of May, 1859, at Osawatomie. It was the most notable and important political event of the year. The Convention was called to order by T. D. Thacher of Lawrence; Henry Fox, of Shawnee County was elected temporary chairman, and T. D. Thacher, Secretary. The following was the Committee on Credentials: E. Heath, A. Danford, P. Shepherd, James L. McDowell, John A. Martin, William Spriggs and A. J. Shannon. The Committee on permanent organization, consisting of Branscomb, Fearl, Lawrence, Fletcher, Delahay, McKay, Larzelere, Rapp, Burnett, Pomeroy, Gilpatrick and Shannon, reported as follows: *President*, O. E. Learnard; *Vice-Presidents* Nathan Price, S. C. Pomeroy, Thomas Ewing, Jr., Joseph Speck, E. Heath, Henry Fox, D. W. Houston and E. G. Jewell: *Secretaries*, D. W. Wilder, T. D. Thacher, J. F. Cummings and John A. Martin. After the organization was effected, the Convention was addressed by Horace Greeley, one of the purest and noblest of American statesmen. In the course of his address, Mr. Greeley made the following allusion to the first martyr President: "The able and gallant Lincoln, of Illinois, whom we had hoped to meet and hear to-day, has happily illustrated the Squatter Sovereignty principle, thus: If A. wants to make B. a slave, C. must not interfere to prevent him." Mr. Greeley, closed with the following grand and prophetic peroration: "Freemen of Kansas! I would inspire you with no unwarranted, no overweening confidence of success in the great struggle directly before us. I have passed the age of illusions, and no longer presume a party or cause destined to triumph merely because I know it should. On the contrary, when I consider how vast are the interests and influences combined to defeat us—the Three Thousand Millions of property in human flesh and blood—the subserviency of commerce to this great source of custom and profit—the prevalence of ignorance and of selfishness affecting the many millions prodigally lavished by the wielders of Federal authority—the lust of office and the prevalence of corruption—I often regard the struggle of 1860, with less of hope than of apprehension. Yet, when I think of the steady diffusion of intelligence, the manifest antagonism between the Slavery Extensionists and the interests of Free Labor—when I consider how vital and imminent is the necessity for the passage of the Free Land bill—*when I feel how the very air of the Nineteenth Century vibrates to the pulsations of the great heart of Humanity*, beating higher and higher with aspirations for Universal Freedom, until even barbarous Russia is intent on striking off the shackles of her fettered millions. *I cannot repress the hope that we are on the eve of a grand, beneficent victory.* But whether destined to be waved in triumph over our next great battle-field, or trodden into the mire through our defeat, I entreat you to keep the Republican flag flying in Kansas, so long as one man can anywhere be rallied to defend it. Defile not the glorious dust of the martyred dead whose freshly grassed graves lie thickly around us, by trailing that flag in dishonor or folding it in cowardly despair on this soil so lately reddened by their patriotic blood. If it be destined in the mysterious Providence of God, to go down, let the sunlight which falls lovingly on their graves catch the last defiant wave of its folds in the free breeze which sweeps over these prairies; let it be burned, not surrendered, when no one remains to uphold it, and let its ashes rest forever with theirs by the banks of the Marais des Cygnes."

WAR RECORD.

Company D, of the Tenth Regiment, was raised mainly in Miami County. Of this company Eli Snyder, of Osawatomie, was mustered in as Captain, and resigned May 27, 1862. He was followed by John Downing, of New Lancaster, George D. Brooks, of Kansas City, and F. A. Smalley, of Osawatomie, were successively, First Lieutenants, and F. A. Smalley and R. W. Wood, of Osawatomie, Second Lieutenants.

The Twelfth Regiment of Infantry was mustered in at Paola, September 30, 1862, and mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., June 30, 1865. Its Colonel was Charles W. Adams, of Lawrence, who was promoted Brevet Brigadier General, February 13, 1865; Lieutenant Colonel, Josiah E. Hayes, Olathe. Companies C and D were recruited principally in Miami

County. Nick L. Beuter, of Osage, was Captain of Company C. After the assassination of Captain Beuter, April 2, 1864, at Hot Springs, Ark., by bushwhackers, First Lieutenant, William O. Hubbell, of Paola, was promoted Captain, July 19. After William O. Hubbell, William R. Nichols, of Stanton, and William A. Wells, of Osage, were successively, First Lieutenants of Company C, and William B. Nichols, and Samuel S. Kirkham, of Paola, Second Lieutenants.

Of Company D, George W. Ashby, of Prairie City, was Captain, mustered in September 25, 1862, and resigned May 29, 1865. Henry Shively, of Stanton, and Alfred Johnson, of Peoria, were successively, First Lieutenants; and Alfred Johnson, and William H. Baker, of Berea, Second Lieutenants.

Company F, of the Fourteenth Regiment Cavalry, was raised mainly in Miami County. Of this company, Albert J. Briggs, of Paola, was mustered in as Captain, August 26, 1863, and promoted Major, June 3, 1865. The next day John A. Huff, of Paola, who was mustered in as First Lieutenant, August 26, 1863, was promoted Captain, and William D. Parish, Second Lieutenant, was promoted First Lieutenant, June 7.

Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Cavalry, was raised partly in Miami County. Benjamin F. Simpson, of Paola, was mustered in as Captain of this company, October 6, 1863, and promoted Major June 7, 1865. James H. Young, of Olathe, succeeded as Captain. Joseph Phillips, of Paola, and John Murphy were successively First Lieutenants of this company, and Isom Smith, of Rising Sun, and Ralph J. Farnsworth, of Paola, Second Lieutenants.

Miami County suffered, perhaps, less than some other border counties from rebel raids during the war. The most important incident was the passing of Quantrill through the county within two miles of Paola on the afternoon and night of the 21st of August, after the massacre at and burning of Lawrence. Upon learning of his approach, measures for defense were speedily taken. A force was speedily organized under command of Major B. F. Simpson, afterwards of the famous Fifteenth Regiment who, at the time, was at home, recruiting soldiers, and stationed in ambuscade on the Stanton road, to await the approach of Quantrill and his men. Quantrill, becoming aware of the preparations for his reception, turned northward, when two miles west of town, crossed Walnut Creek, and, proceeding northeastwardly, camped on the west side of Bull Creek, near Rock Ford, five miles north of Paola. Col. Plumb had been following Quantrill from the vicinity of Lawrence, all day, and, missing his trail, came upon Major Simpson's ambuscade about dusk, his horses, upon reaching Bull Creek, rushing down into it to quench their famishing thirst. Had not Major Simpson fortunately recognized Col. Plumb's voice, it is probable that the latter's men would have been badly cut to pieces, by the former's mistaking them for Quantrill's. Quantrill's camp was discovered some time before midnight. A plan of attack was drawn up and men and officers were eager to carry it into effect, but Col. Clark, the ranking officer, declined to give the order to advance. Capt. Nick L. Beuter, Company C, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, arrived at Paola about midnight, by forced march from West Point, Mo. He immediately reported to Col. Clark, and, with Major Simpson, asked for orders to advance on Quantrill. Such orders being withheld, he then asked permission to take his own Company, C, and make the attack without other aid, proffering to assume all responsibility for the success of the attack. This being also refused, no further attempt was made, until Quantrill had left his camp on Bull Creek and taken up his march for Missouri. Then only a few of his stragglers were overtaken and killed.

It is safe to assume that had a brave and efficient officer been in command at Paola on the night of the 21st of August, 1863, and one having his heart in his work, Quantrill and his whole band of murderous ruffians would have been intercepted and slain, with "no quarter" for the battle cry, and thus been made to pay the just penalty of their diabolism in Lawrence in the morning of that ever-memorable day. Had Capt. Beuter been in command this consummation, then so devoutly to be wished, would have been accomplished. E. W. Robinson, in his history of Miami County, pays the following just tribute to brave Capt. Beuter: "He was the very man to fight Quantrill. * * * He was a 'model soldier of the Republic,' and the brave men he commanded, many of whom are yet residents of the county, hold dear the memory and deeds of their vigilant, active and faithful Captain, who sleeps well his last sleep in ground returned to and retained in the Union by the patriotic self-sacrifice of Nick L. Beuter, and the thousands who, like him, fought treason to its overthrow, and re-established the authority of the Government at the expense of life itself. Capt. Beuter, while acting in the capacity of Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade, Seventh Army Corps, was assassinated while in the discharge of his official duty. He died a hero, with his armor on. His remains were buried on a round mound, six miles north of Hot Springs, Arkansas, on the 3rd of April, 1864."

On account of what seemed to many citizens of Kansas, inefficiency on the part of the Generals commanding on the Border at the time, and smarting under the escape of Quantrill, a convention assembled at Paola, of which T. A. Osborn was President, which adopted resolutions asking for the removal of Generals Schofield and Ewing, and the establishment of a new military department. It would appear, however, that this convention were in a predicament very similar to that occupied by Mr. Lincoln, as described by himself, when he apologized to an applicant for a pass through the lines, for not granting the pass, by saying that he "had very little influence with the administration."

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND BUILDINGS.

Lykins County (now Miami) was organized by the Legislature, elected March 30, 1855, and named in honor of Dr. Lykins, the oldest white resident of the county. At that election, Dr. Lykins and A. M. Coffey were elected to the Council, and W. A. Heiskell, Allen Wilkinson, Henry Younger and Samuel Scott, all Pro-slavery, were elected to the House of Representatives. Dr. Lykins was a well educated physician, and from 1844 to 1861, had charge of the Mission School, one mile east of Paola. In the latter year he removed to Colorado, and died on his arrival at Denver.

Miami County Civil List—State Senators.—With date of election.—J. H. Phillips, 1859; Thomas Roberts, 1861; Johnson Clark, 1862; G. A. Colton, 1864; David Anderson, 1866; H. H. Williams, 1868; E. H. Topping, 1870 and 1872; William Jones, 1874; B. F. Simpson, 1876; Leonard Bradbury, 1880.

Members of the House of Representatives—With date of election.—A. Ellis, G. A. Colton, 1859; G. W. Miller, B. F. Simpson, 1860; W. R. Wagstaff, H. Rice, 1861; I. Christie, A. Ellis, L. C. Connery, 1862; William Chestnut, T. H. Ellis, W. G. McCulloch, 1863; H. Rice, W. L. Roberts, W. Karr, 1864; H. B. Smith, R. W. Massey, S. Underhill, 1865; W. W. Updegraff, J. A. Kendall, William Huffman, 1866; H. H. Williams, J. W. Gossett, William Huffman, 1867; W. Hyner, —— Taylor, H. B. Smith, 1868; Reuben Smith, E. H. Topping, E. W. Green, 1869; H. B. Smith, B. F. Simpson, J. M. Carpenter, 1870; J. W. Beaty, Reuben Smith, 1872; J. C. Carey, M. Pinkham, 1873; T. E. Smith, F. M. Fain, 1874; Eli Davis, J. C. Nichols, 1875; Eli Davis, L. Hendrickson, G. F. Tracy, 1876; J. W. Games, James Martin, H. Rice, 1878; J. W. Games, Henry Post and H. Rice, 1880.

Judge of District Court.—With date of election.—Hiram Stevens, 1869; W. R. Wagstaff, 1881.

United States Marshal.—With date of appointment.—B. F. Simpson, 1879.

County Commissioners—When the county organization was first effected the body corresponding to the present Board of County Commissioners consisted of the Probate Judge and two Commissioners. The first Board, according to the records still preserved, held its first meeting April 2, 1857, and consisted of A. H. McFadin, Probate Judge, and James Beets and L. D. Williams, "gentlemen Commissioners." Previously Isaac Jacobs was Probate Judge; and subsequently Cyrus Tator, in 1858. The county was then governed by a Board of Supervisors, one from each township, until 1860, when the County Commissioner system was established. The first meeting was held April 2, 1860, and the first Board consisted of Israel Christie, John M. Ellis and R. W. Shipley, elected March 26. The following is the list to the present time, with date of election: Israel Christie, J. H. Benson, John Dodd, November 6, 1860; Nick L. Beuter, Israel Christie, John M. Roberts, 1861; J. M. Walthall, J. R. Chandler, Samuel Dale, 1862; J. H. Pratt, W. Hymer, Robert Lapsley, 1863; H. Rice, W. Hymer, H. O. Peery, 1865; John Tontz, Cyrus Shaw, H. Rice, 1867; John Tontz, Cyrus Shaw, C. Barnard, 1869; C. M. Dickson, G. E. DeForest, Israel Christie, 1871; P. F. Latimer, S. P. Boone, J. H. Martin, 1873; P. F. Latimer, S. P. Boone, William McConner, 1875; Z. Hayes, William Rogers, I. Hamlin, 1877; J. A. Payne, 1879; W. L. Beck, 1880; T. B. Robinson, 1881.

County Assessor—With date of election.—Richard Mendenhall, 1857; W. T. Shively, March, 1860; William Tharp, November, 1860; W. G. McCullough, 1861; James Burney, 1862 and 1863; W. Stockwell, 1864; George Roberts, 1865 and 1866. W. H. Standiford, 1867; T. J. Cummins, 1868, when the office was abolished.

County Clerk.—W. A. Heiskel, 1856; E. W. Robinson, 1857; Daniel Childs, 1861; G. W. Warren, 1869; Charles H. Giller, 1873; B. J. Sheridan, 1877; J. C. Taylor, 1881.

Clerk of the District Court.—L. McArthur, E. W. Robinson, J. R. Hobson, D. B. Wilson, 1860; H. B. Smith, 1861; George Roberts, 1862; I. J. Banister, 1863; Thomas Roberts, 1864; I. J. Banister, 1866; J. S. Beeson, 1868; J. E. Wallace, 1874; E. M. Wickersham, 1876, present incumbent.

Probate Judge.—Isaac Jacobs, A. H. McFadin, Cyrus Tator, G. A. Colton; D. B. Wilson, 1862; Joshua Clayton, 1868; E. W. Robinson, 1872, incumbent.

Sheriff.—B. P. Campbell, A. J. Henson, H. H. Williams; W. P. Dutton, 1861; W. G. Rainey, 1863; D. Anderson, 1869; William Weaver, 1873; John Howard, 1875; A. W. Long, 1879.

Register of Deeds.—W. A. Heiskell, E. W. Robinson, A. J. Shannon; W. T. Shively, 1861; J. L. J. Chandler, 1865; L. C. Crittenden, 1869; John W. Welles, 1873; Eli Chandler, 1875; S. Underhill, 1877; C. C. Proctor, 1881.

Treasurer.—Allen T. Ward, 1857; Cyrus Shaw, 1859; W. P. Dutton, 1860; W. J. McCown, 1861; J. H. Phillips, 1862; William T. Shively, 1863; Thomas Akers, 1864; J. T. Haughey, 1865; William Crowell, 1869; G. E. De Forest, 1873; S. R. Smith, 1875; H. A. Miller, 1879.

Surveyor.—N. J. Roscoe, 1857; James Mitchell, 1858; Samuel D. Irwin, 1861; A. S. Barnum, 1863; N. S. Roscoe, 1867; O. W. Bates, 1873; A. Knapp, 1875; A. P. Walker, 1879.

Superintendent of Instruction.—H. M. Hughes, Abram Ellis; A. A. Roberts, 1861; I. J. Banister, 1862; S. Underhill, 1863; John Welles, 1866; I. J. Banister, 1867; A. C. Farnham, 1870; I. J. Banister, 1872; S. D. Russell, 1874; J. W. Fleming, 1878; S. F. March, 1880.

Coroner.—Cyrus Holdridge, 1857, C. O. Gause, 1859; P. P. Fowler, 1861; D. E. Stephens, 1863; John Austin, 1865; W. D. Hawkins, 1866; R. P. Lummis, 1867; J. M. Carpenter, 1869; T. Dennis, 1870; William Walters, 1873; W. H. Willhoite, 1875; R. J. Hiner, 1877; Amos Potter, 1879.

County Attorney.—B. F. Simpson, S. A. Riggs, R. W. Massey, John M. Coe; Thomas Roberts, 1865; E. F. Smith, 1868; A. C. Potter, 1870; A. C. Potter, 1871; W. T. Johnston, 1873; W. R. Brayman, 1876; W. T. Johnston, 1878; J. A. Hoag, 1880.

Court House.—The first steps looking towards the erection of a court house were taken July 29, 1857, when it was ordered by the Commissioners that "the sum of $15,000 be appropriated to build a court house at Paola, that the bonds of the county bearing ten per cent. interest be issued and that they shall not be sold at less than par." The bonds were not issued, nor has the court house been built. On the 10th of April, 1862, the Board paid $800 for "Union Hall," to be used as a court house. After using the second story of the "Rainey Block" some years for county offices, the Commissioners, on May 8, 1876, leased the old "Paola school building" for a court house, and on the 7th of November following, a vote was had on the purchase of the building, which resulted in the casting of 1,872 votes in favor of the purchase, to 307 against it. Total amount paid for the building $9,200.

ELECTIONS AND LAND SALES.

The first election held in the county was for members of the Council and House of Representatives, March 30, 1855. Most of Lykins County was included in Bull Creek precinct, of the Fifth District, and the election was held at the house of Baptiste Peoria, about twenty rods west of the present location of the Normal school, Paola. The judges of election, appointed by Gov. Reeder, were: John J. Parks, J. J. Clark and Stephen White; those who acted were Parks, Payne and B. C. Westfall, and they were not sworn. Most of the voters came from Missouri the few days before for the purpose of voting. They were all heavily armed, and asserted that if any one attempted to prevent them from voting, they would "assert their rights and vote anyhow." Samuel Wade, from near New Santa Fe, Mo., after voting for himself, voted for his son, Jim Wade, a boy about ten years old, saying, in explanation, that he had taken a claim for him, on Bull Creek, and that he expected Jimmy would become a resident of the Territory and a voter. For the sake of effect the judges asked several persons if they were willing to be sworn that they were residents of the Territory, at which they would pretend to get angry, threaten to whip the judges and refuse to be sworn. The matter, however, was understood and arranged beforehand. The result of the election was that the Pro-slavery candidates were elected by a vote of 377, to nine for the Free state candidates. At the time there were twenty* legal voters in the precinct, but as the Missourians were well armed, under the influence of whisky all day and very threatening, some of the Free-state men did not vote. The Free-State candidates for the Council were M. G. Morris and James P. Fox; for the House, John Serpell, Adam Pore, S. H. Houser and Samuel Jennings.

On October 1, 1855, an election was held for a delegate to Congress. J. W. Whitfield was the Pro-slavery candidate, and in the Paola precinct received 220 votes. At the time there were seventy legal voters residing in the precinct, hence 150 illegal votes were cast. The Free-state men took no part in the election.

On the 9th of the same month an election was held for delegates to the Topeka Constitutional Convention, and for a delegate to Congress. Osawatomie precinct cast 67 votes and Stanton 35. The delegates elected from the Fifth District, of which Lykins County formed a part, were William Turner, James M. Arthur, W. T. Morris, Orville C. Brown, Richard Knight, Fred Brown, H. Smith, and Wm. S. Nichols. A. H. Reeder received 44 votes in Stanton and 74 in Osawatomie. At this election the Pro-slavery men took no part.

On the 15th of December an election was held on the adoption of the Topeka Constitution. Stanton cast 32 votes for the Constitution; Osawatomie 56 for and 1 against it. At the same time Stanton cast 33 votes for, to 5 against, and Osawatomie 38 for to 17 against the exclusion of negroes and mulattoes.

On the 15th of January, 1856, an election was held for the election of State officers and members of the general assembly of the State. Osawatomie cast 82, and Stanton 31 votes.

At the election of October 6, 1856, for delegate to Congress, J. W. Whitfield received 133 votes in Lykins County, Martin White and J. P. Fox receiving, respectively, 127 and 105 votes for representatives in the Territorial Legislature. The Free-State men did not vote.

At the election of June 15, the next year, Lykins County cast 58 votes for delegates to the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, electing David Lykins, Wm. A. Heiskell, Henry T. Lyons and J. T. Bradford as members. According to the census taken prior to this election, the county contained 1,332 inhabitants, and 413 legal voters.

August 9, 1857, at the election for officers under the Topeka Constitution, there were cast in Lykins County for Rev. S. L. Adair, for Senator, 201 votes; for representatives J. W. Stewart received 427 votes and E. W. Robinson 417. At the election of October 5, when the two parties in Kansas for the first time measured their strength, Lykins County cast for the Free-state candidates for the Territorial Legislature, 348 votes; for the Democratic, 59, electing A. J. Shannon and John Hanna to the House, and H. B. Standiford to the Council.

A vote was taken on the Lecompton Constitution, and for officers under it, December 21, 1857. Lykins County cast 81 votes for the Constitution with slavery, and 12 for it without slavery; and 517 votes on Governor. H. H. Williams was elected Senator, and Charles A. Foster, Representative. A second election was held January 4, 1858, on the Lecompton Constitution, at which time Lykins County cast 358 votes against it, 1 vote for it with slavery, and 1 for it without slavery. On January 26, David Sibbett was elected to the Council to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. H. B. Standiford, which occurred January 3. On the 15th of February, Charles A. Foster, G. A. Colton, Thomas Roberts and A. Knapp were elected delegates to the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention. This convention met at Minneola, March 23, and adjourned to Leavenworth on the 24th.

August 2, a vote was taken on the English Bill. Lykins gave 99 votes for it, and 440 against it. At the Territorial election held October 4, M. F. Holladay and Abram Ellis were elected to the House, the former receiving 363 votes, the latter 273.

The first election under the Wyandotte Constitution movement was held March 28, 1859. Lykins cast 460 votes for a convention, and 64 against it, but as only the votes of Marysville reached the capital, and as they were sent to the Governor instead of to the County Board, they were not counted. The second election under this movement, held June 4, for delegates to the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, resulted in electing B. F. Simpson by 443 votes, and W. P. Dutton by 431. The third election was on the adoption of the constitution, held October 4, 1858. According to the proclamation of Gov. Medary, Lykins County cast 492 votes for the constitution, and 295 against it; and for the exemption of a homestead from forced sale, 455 for, to 225 against. The fourth election, held November 8, was for officers under the Constitution. Marcus J. Parrott, the Republican candidate for delegate to Congress, received 453 votes, to 355 for Saunders W. Johnston, the Democratic nominee. W. W. Updegraff was elected to the Council, receiving 994 votes, and W. R. Wagstaff to the House. The fifth election was held December 6, for State officers. Charles Robinson received 312 votes for Governor, to 200 for Samuel Medary, in Lykins County. James A. Phillips was elected to the Senate, and Abram Ellis, G. A. Colton and Cyrus Tator to the House.

Public Land Sales.—The public sales of Indian trust lands took place, June 24, 1857, at Paola. These lands were of the finest and best in the Territory, and the sale of them was largely attended. It was the design to sell only to actual settlers, and while the regulations governing the sales were in some cases evaded, as a general thing the land sold fell into the possession of those who desired it for purposes of settlement instead of speculation. The result of the sale was that Lykins County secured a large addition to its population of industrious, intelligent and prosperous citizens.

Hon. Robert J. Walker, who had, on May 9 previous, taken the oath of office as Governor of the Territory, Governor Bigler, Secretary Stanton, E. O. Perrine and others, were present, and made speeches on the political issues of the day. As a general thing, the speeches gave satisfaction to men of all parties. A portion of Mr. Perrine's speech, however, greatly offended the Free-state men. On the other hand, Charles A. Foster, of Osawatomie, in his reply to the addresses by the distinguished visitors, reflected severely on the policy of both the territorial and national governments, and was somewhat personal in his remarks upon the Pro-slavery leaders in the county. This stirred up considerable ill-feeling in both parties. Pistols and knives were drawn and serious trouble threatened several times, but fortunately the meeting adjourned without bloodshed.

On the life of Hon. H. B. Standiford, who, while a member of the Territorial Legislature, died at Lecompton, January 3, 1858, we quote from E. W. Robinson's History of Miami County, as follows: "By the death of Mr. Standiford, Lykins County lost one of her ablest and most widely respected citizens. He was a leader to be trusted, a friend warm and steadfast, and a citizen whose calm judgment, in public and private life, was consulted and relied upon by the entire community. In public life, he was an uncompromising Free-state man; firm, but not vindictive, active, but not revengeful. He had been an anti-slavery member of the Missouri Legislature, and came to Kansas in the spring of 1855, locating near the town of Stanton, where he took up his residence. He attended the special session of the Legislature which assembled at Lecompton, December 7, 1855, and died the day previous to the meeting of that body in regular session. His remains lie buried in the cemetery at Stanton."

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*We append the names of eighteen of the legal voters, as follows: Barnett Hall, James Shaw, David Lykins, James D. Reid, John Vanhorn, Isaac Jacobs, H. B. Standiford, J. M. Marshall, J. W. Wilson, Linge Ferris, Mr. Linden, Joseph M. Gearhart, Cyrus Knowles, Isaac and William Shaw, D. L. Peery, W. A. Heiskell and Dr. Finlay.

RAILROADS.

Miami County is traversed by two railroads—the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. The former runs through the county from north to south, the latter enters it from Missouri on the east, and after reaching Paola turns southwest and runs into Anderson County. The first vote on issuing bonds was cast November 7, 1865, and resulted in favor of the proposition to subscribe for $150,000 of the capital stock of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad Company, and to pay for the same with $150,000 in county bonds, by a vote of 488 to 248. On August 5, 1869, an election was held on the proposition to subscribe $100,000 to the capital stock of the Paola & Fall River Railroad, and $125,000 to that of the Paola & State Line Railroad, issuing to each road an amount of county bonds equal to the county's subscription to its stock, upon the condition that the roads be constructed by January 1, 1871. The vote stood 1,061 in favor of the proposition, and 305 against it. The name "Paola & State Line Railroad" was subsequently changed to the "Missouri, Kansas & Texas." On July 27, 1870, a contract was made between the county and this company by which $75,000 in stock and bonds were to be exchanged when the railroad should be constructed from the east line of the State to Paola, and $50,000 when the road should reach the west line of the county. On October 4, a vote was taken on extending the time for the completion of the road from January 1, 1871, to October 1, for its completion to Paola, and to July 1, 1872, for its completion to the west line of the county. On August 1, preceding this election, the $75,000 in the stock of this road issued to the county was sold back to the company for $5. The $150,000 in the stock of the Kansas & Neosho Valley Road (now the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf), had been previously sold for a like sum, $5. On the 21st of June, 1871, a contract was made with the Paola & Fall River Railroad by which the road was to be completed by July 1, 1872. The company failing to complete its road before the expiration of the time, the $100,000 in bonds, hitherto issued, were called in, cancelled and destroyed, July 3, 1872; as were likewise, at the same time, $50,000 issued to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, that company having failed to complete its proposed extension west of Paola. The sum total of county bonds issued to railroads, and not called in, comprises $150,000 to the Missouri, Fort Scott & Gulf Road, and $75,000 to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road, in all, $225,000. Of this amount $7,200 was paid in July, 1882, leaving outstanding $117,800, the annual interest of which, at seven per cent., is $15,246. The assessed value of all railroad property is $450,742, the taxes upon which, at three per cent., amount to $13,522.26, nearly enough to pay the interest on the bonds.

This is, however, slightly modified by the fact that Osawatomie Township issued $15,000 in bonds to the St. Louis, Arizona & Texas, the successor of the Paola & Fall River Railroad, the company fulfilling the conditions of the grant by completing its road by January 1, 1880. This road is now a part of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Wea Grange, No. 445, *Patrons of Husbandry*, was chartered August 22, 1873. The charter members were: G. H. Giller, Thomas Holden, J. C. Lovett, William Holden, D. H. Heflebower, W. L. Holden, P. F. Latimer, A. M. Wickline, Jacob Flanders, B. Heflebower, E. Kirby, E. Heflebower, H. R. Amos, D. J. Post, Joseph Hibner, J. C. Ziler, William Amos, Charles Flanders, Mrs. C. H. Giller, Mrs. J. C. Lovett, Mrs. D. H. Heflebower, Mrs. William Holden, Mrs. P. F. Latimer, Mrs. Jacob Flanders, Mrs. Charles Flanders, Mrs. B. Heflebower, Mrs. D. J. Post, Mrs. Rachel Amos.

The first officers were: Master, P. F. Latimer; Overseer, J. C. Lovett; Lecturer, J. J. Hibner; Chaplain, E. H. Kirby; Steward, Charles Flanders; Assistant Steward, Jacob Flanders; Assistant Lady Steward, Mrs. Emma Flanders; Secretary, G. H. Giller; Treasurer, D. H. Heflebower; Ceres, Mrs. D. H. Heflebower; Pomona, Mrs. G. H. Giller, Flora, Mrs. B. Heflebower.

The present officers are: Master, A. B. Lovett; Overseer, J. F. Hamon; Lecturer, Mrs. Annie Worthington; Steward, George W. Holden; Assistant Steward, Charles Williar; Chaplain, J. R. Hope; Treasurer, E. Heflebower; Secretary, C. F. Worthington; Gatekeeper, Charles Holden; Ceres, Celia Moore; Pomona, Louisa ——; Flora, Miss Ida Myers; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Lu. Holden.

This Grange meets once a month at the Wea Grange Hall, situated on the southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 15, Range 24. This hall and Union Chapel constitute one building, the Grange occupying the upper, and the Chapel the lower story. The building is a wooden structure, thirty feet wide by fifty feet deep, and with twenty-four feet posts, was built in 1879, and cost $3 000. The lower story is appropriately furnished and seated for religious services, and is used by several denominations as a Union Chapel. The upper story is neatly and suitably furnished as a Grange hall. The Grange is in good working order, having a membership of 140. It is situated in one of the richest sections of Kansas, and supported by an intelligent and enterprising people.

Ten Mile Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized in 1874. Was subsequently suspended, and reopened again in September, 1879. Mr. Irate Rhinehart was the first master, and H. A. Miller, overseer. On the reorganization, Mr. Rhinehart was again elected master, and J. V. Lyon, overseer. At this writing, 1883, N. B. Robinson is master, and M. B. Dayton, overseer. The membership is thirty-six. The lodge meets at the schoolhouse of District No. 27, Marysville Township. Mrs. M. Dayton is lecturer; Mrs. M. Nicholson, chaplain; Frank M. Randall, treasurer; O. G. Olney, secretary; J. Bratton, steward; J. Null, assistant steward.

STATISTICS.

As may be seen by the following statement, Miami County is one of the richest in the State. Total number of acres in the county, 375,360; total number of acres taxable, 368,927; value $2,621,147; total number of town lots, 4,840, value $350,528; aggregate value of personal property, $1,016,550; railroad property, $450,742.56; grand total of taxable property in the county $4,438,967.56.

Horses, 8,544, value $277,066; cattle 27,946, value $313,604; mules 1,139, value $53,169; sheep 3,082, value $3,072; hogs 22,739, value $63,337; farming implements, value $55,770, vehicles 2 808, value $52,602; moneys $43,010, credits $21,548; merchandise $104,950, manufacturers' stock $12,225, notes $111,589, mortgages $57,914, other property $202,494, total $1,375,350; deducting Constitutional exemption, $358,800, there remains for personal property taxable $1,016,550.

The farms in the county comprise 275,984 acres, valued at $3,529,028. In 1881 the number of acres in the different kinds of crops was as follows: Winter wheat 6,380, rye 322, corn 103,779, oats 10,528, potatoes 777, sweet potatoes 10, sorghum 186, castor beans 442, cotton 10, flax 24,414, millet and hungarian 4,357, pearl millet 498, broom corn 83, timothy meadow 4,068, clover 1,246, other tame grasses, 630, prairie 48,405, tame hay cut 4,728 tons, prairie hay 48,405.

But little attention has thus far been paid to forest culture. The following is the number of acres of the various kinds of trees planted as reported by the assessors March 1, 1882: Cottonwood 2¼ acres, honey locust 1 acre, maple 122 acres, walnut 28 acres, and of other varieties 11¼ acres. Of fruit trees the following number were reported: Apples—bearing 107,905, not bearing 46,082; pears—bearing 1,901, not bearing 1,980; peach—bearing 66,318, not bearing 19,843; plum—bearing 1,726, not bearing 1,524; cherries—bearing 26,994, not bearing 6,986; grapes, 56 acres—gallons of wine made 828.

The number of rods of the different kinds of fence was reported as follows: Board 49,869, rail 159,935, stone 22,607, hedge 452,268, wire 280,817.

The first school organized in the county under the State law was that at New Lancaster, April 19, 1862. At the present time there are ninety-five districts and ninety-four schoolhouses—one log, eighty-one frame, and twelve stone. The total school population of the county is 6,500; 3,256 males and 3 244 females. During the year 1881 there were employed sixty-six male and eighty two female teachers at an average monthly salary for the males of $34.73, and for the females of $27.12. In 1882 there was a general advance in teachers' wages of $8 per month, and a corresponding advance in the efficiency of the schools. In 1880 three of the schools adopted a "Course of Study," and in 1881 twenty-two more followed the example set.

The value of schoolhouses and sites is estimated at $110,000; of furniture, $11,100; of apparatus, $1,300; of district libraries, $175. Total value of all school property, $122,575.

The first Normal Institute was held in 1877, by Prof. John Wherrell, who has conducted most of the annual institutes since. It was attended by 180 teachers. The average attendance since has been about 125. These institutes have been productive of great good to the cause of public education, increasing the interest of the teachers in their work and their ability to perform it. It is only those teachers who, in their own estimation, are beyond advancement, that receive no benefit from the Normal Institute.

The population of the county in 1860 was 5,095; in 1866, 6,151; in 1870, 11,728; in 1875, 12,607; in 1880, 17,818.

PAOLA

Paola is situated two miles west of the geographical center of the county, on somewhat elevated rolling land, between Bull Creek on the west and south, and Wea on the east. The valleys of these creeks have considerable timber, and this, with high land across the valleys, render the surroundings quite beautiful and pleasant.

The town of Paola was laid out in the spring of 1855, and incorporated by the Legislature during the session of that year, its limits comprising all that tract of country "set forth and defined in the plat of said town." The Paola Town Company was incorporated about the same time, the corporators being Baptiste Peoria, Isaac Jacobs, A. M. Coffey, and David Lykins. This company was authorized to acquire title to any quantity of land not exceeding 600 acres. The Board of Trustees appointed consisted of William A. Heiskell, Isaac Jacobs, William H. Lebow, B. P. Campbell and Peter Potts. The name of the town was selected in honor of Baptiste Peoria, and is derived from the Indian pronunciation of the word "Peoria." The streets were laid out at an angle with the points of the compass, of eleven and one-half degrees to the east of north, south of east, etc., and all those streets running nearly east and west named after various tribes of Indians having reservations in this part of the Territory. The corporators, after organizing and acquiring title to about 400 acres of land, fixed the value of the land, assets, rights, credits and effects at $36,000, and divided the same into seventy-two shares, of which Baptiste Peoria, William G. Krutz, T. J. Anderson and W. R. Wagstaff each held twelve shares, and William E. Ide, A. J. Shannon and Ezra T. Nye each held six.

In June, 1857, Baptiste Peoria was elected President of the Paola Town Company, and A. J. Shannon Agent and Secretary. On the 29th of June, 1858, Baptiste Peoria was re-elected President, Allen T. Ward, Treasurer, and W. R. Wagstaff Agent and Secretary. From this time until after the expiration by limitation of the Charter of the Paola Town Company, granted in 1855 and continuing ten years, no further meeting of the Company was held, and no other officers chosen during its corporate existence. Allen T. Ward, Treasurer, died in June, 1862, and the vacancy caused by his death was not filled. Under the law applicable to the dissolution of corporations, W. R. Wagstaff, as Agent and Secretary, became Trustee, with full power to settle its affairs. He continued to manage its affairs until its property was finally disposed of.

On the 10th day of August, 1868, Wagstaff as agent sold to William G. Krutz 142 lots of the Town Company's property, upon promise of payment of $4,000, and of the erection on lot 6 of a hotel not less than 55x60 feet, and three stories high, said hotel to be completed by August 10, 1869. In March, 1869, the construction of the hotel was commenced, in the meantime Mr. Krutz was selling lots to any and all purchasers, until he had received $12,895.86 on such sales, and had paid no part of the $4 000. The hotel was completed about November 1, 1869, at a cost of $25,000. Up to the 6th of August, 1874, Krutz had received as rents for the hotel about $13.000, at which time the building was destroyed by fire. It was insured for $12,000, and the insurance paid to Mr. Krutz. During 1869 and 1870, Krutz, as voluntary and trusted agent of the company, sold town lots to the aggregate value of $18,000. On May 28, 1873, being pressed by creditors, Krutz conveyed by deed large and valuable tracts of land in Miami County to his son-in-law, Charles E. Hedges, of Sioux City, Iowa. In 1874, the property was re-conveyed to Mr. Krutz. A suit was brought against Krutz, September 1, 1874, for $22,000 and interest, and on January 15, 1881, a judgment obtained for $16,763.47.

The first house in Paola was built by S. P. Boone for Isaac Jacobs, the second by a Mr. White, just east of the present location of the Baptist Church, the third by the Town Company, on the site afterwards occupied by the St. Charles Hotel, and the fourth by Knowles and Cyrus Shaw. Cyrus Shaw opened a store in this building December 25, 1855. The Town Company afterwards built a hotel on the site of their first building. The first school was taught by Mrs. May Williams, now Mrs. Cyrus Shaw, in the fall of 1856. The first birth was that of Sue Heiskell, daughter of W. A. and Mrs. Heiskell, May 31, 1857; the first marriage that of George Tomlinson to Mary Mead, in the spring of 1856, and the first death, that of an infant son of Dr. Coffee, in the Spring of 1857.

At the time of the land sales Paola contained about thirty inhabitants. In the early years, border troubles retarded its growth, in 1860, the town suffered in common with the whole Territory, in consequence of the drouth, and in 1861, the war of the rebellion came lasting four years. During this time neither person nor property was considered safe, and few were added to the population; but after the war, and especially when the prospect of railroad communication became certain, people came in and prices of property became more steady. The city has since that time steadily improved. It now contains a population of about 3,000, and is one of the prettiest towns in the eastern part of the State.

In 1860, a special charter was granted by the Legislature under which the town was organized as a city of the third class. This form of government continued until 1862, when Paola became a city of the second class. The following is a list of its Mayors: Allen T. Ward, G. W. Brown, E. W. Robinson, A. G. McKinzie, B. F. Simpson, J. Stoddard, J. H. Smith, William Crowell, J. B. Hobson, J. W. Sponable, B. Miller and W. B. Brayman.

Paola has one of the finest school buildings in eastern Kansas, erected in 1872, at a cost of $65,000. It is a three story brick, with stone basement, beautifully situated on an elevation northeast of the town. The Kansas Normal School and Business Institute are located in the building.

Paola has always been the county-seat. But one election has been held on this question, at which time, in 1858, Osawatomie was the principal competitor. In this election Indianapolis cast its vote in favor of Paola, thus defeating Osawatomie, the citizens of Indianapolis not desiring the capital of the county "so near and yet so far."

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the summer of 1858, by Rev. M. M. Pugh, and remained a part of the Stanton circuit until 1864. The original membership cannot be ascertained. In 1860 Mr. Pugh was succeeded by Rev. Henry Moyse, who, in 1862, gave place to Rev. Lewis Green, who was followed in regular succession by Rev. Messrs. E. Stewart, H. G. Mirch, Nathan Taylor, J. B. Orwig, Ross, Bruff, Hanah, G. W. Pye, J. Bailey, Thomas Andis, Perrin, T. J. Taylor, C. W. Wysong, H. B. Sparks and H. V. Givler, present pastor.

In 1865 a two-story brick church building was erected at a cost of $11,000. This property was sold in the spring of 1882, and a much more commodious building erected during the summer and fall. This building is a frame one, and when all its rooms are thrown into one furnishes about 600 sittings. The total cost was about $7,000. Present membership, 150.

The Sunday school was organized in 1864. Among the first of the superintendents was Joshua Clayton. The present number of scholars is 150; Prof. C. C. Marshal, superintendent.

Congregational Church.—This church was organized May 7, 1867, with eight members, by Rev. A. P. Johnson, who was ordained as first pastor, November 18, 1867. Rev. Richard Cordley preached the ordination sermon. Other pastors have been as follows—Revs. Thomas Chafer, D. W. Comstock, J. A. Banfield, A. B. Jordon, C. C. Richardson, F. M. Van Slyke and L. P. Broad, present pastor, who began his pastorate in June, 1877. The present very neat frame church building was erected in 1870. Its seating capacity is 250, and together with the grounds is valued at $2,500. Membership of church, September 1, 1882, seventy-seven.

The Sunday school was organized in 1867; first superintendent, I. J. Banister; present superintendent, L. P. Broad; assistant, Wm. Crowell. The present enrollment of scholars is 150, with an average attendance of 100. The library contains 200 volumes.

First Baptist Church was organized February 25, 1860, by Elder A. H. Dean, with eleven members. Elder Dean has been succeeded as Pastor by Revs. W. H. Boyakin, A. Cummings, W. A. Jarrell, W. D. Lowther and R. J. Downing. The present membership of the church is eighty. The church edifice was erected in 1865. It is a frame building 30x48 feet, and cost with the grounds about $2,000.

A Sunday school was organized in 1869. The first superintendent was L. G. A. Copley. The present enrollment of scholars is seventy-five.

The Church of the Holy Trinity.—This church may be considered a continuation of the labors of the Jesuits, who established a mission among the Confederated Tribes, extending out to the New York Indians, in 1845, under charge of Father C. J. Hoeckin. He remained until 1853, when he was succeeded by Father P. M. Ponziglione, who was followed in 1859 by father J. Schacht. Father S. Favre came in 1862, and was succeeded by Father F. J. Wattron in 1863, who remained until 1872, being succeeded by A. J. Abel, who was followed by Father D. J. Hurley in 1877, who still remains in charge.

In 1859 the society commenced the erection of a stone church, completing it, with the exception of floor, door and windows, in 1860. The first years of the war interfered materially with religious affairs in this part of Kansas, and the church was used until 1863, for a stable. At this time the church was finished and devoted to legitimate uses. In 1881 a large brick church building was completed, 40x70 feet in size, and costing $7,000. Baptiste Peoria gave the church five lots, and five acres of land for a cemetery. The present membership of the church is 250, with a Sunday school of fifty scholars.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized October 1, 1867, with sixteen members. Rev. J. N. Rankin was pastor from that time to September 12, 1869. Rev. J. S. Beekman and others supplied the church until November, 1870, when Rev. D. V. Mays, who had been called the previous May, took charge. June 1, 1873, Rev. J. H. Dillingham succeeded Rev. Mays, and was followed in one year by Rev. Alexander Thompson, who after preaching two years, was suspended by the Neosho Presbytery. He was succeeded by Rev. J. N. McClung, who remained three and one-half years, until October 1, 1881, since which time the church has been without a regular pastor.

A commodious church building was erected in 1871, at a cost of $4,000, and dedicated, free from debt, June 4, Dr. R. W. Patterson, of Chicago, preaching the dedicatory sermon. Church membership, 104.

The Sunday school was organized in 1870, with 100 scholars, J. E. Thayer first superintendent. At the present time the membership of the Sunday school and Bible class is 150, Elder N. H. Williams, superintendent.

The Colored Baptist Church was organized in March, 1865, by Elder G. B. Price, with seven members. Their first house of worship was purchased by the citizens for $25, and placed on a lot presented to the church by the town company. The present property is worth $200. Present membership is forty-four, and present pastor, E. M. Gohron.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1868, by Rev. W. B. Ossley, with nine members. The church building was erected in 1870, at a cost of $525, on a lot presented to the society. The ministers who have succeeded Rev. Ossley have been the following: Revs. A. Buchanan, Jesse Mills, J. P. Howard, S. F. Frister, D. Carter, E. Ferguson and J. B. Wallace, present incumbent. The present membership is thirty-nine.

A Sunday school was organized in 1873. At present it has forty-six scholars and seventy-six volumes in the library.

Paola Lodge, No. 37, A., F. & A. M., held its first meeting June 16, 1860, W. R. Wagstaff, E. W. Robinson, J. H. Hoover and others present. There were seven charter members, and the first officers installed under the charter were the following: E. W. Robinson, W. M.; B. F. Simpson, S. W.; G. W. Dale, J. W.; J. P. Glassock, Treas.; E. B. Jurd, Sec. At the time of the Price raid the jewels, paraphernalia, etc., were buried, and five days afterwards, October 29, 1864, they were taken up. At present there are 115 master Masons.

Paola Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 18, 1860, by G. W. Brown, deputy grand master, with seven charter members. The present membership is 135. The first officers of the lodge were as follows: S. N. R. Williamson, N. G.; G. H. Brockman, V. G.; G. W. Mitchler, Sec.; R. C. Brockman, Treas. The membership at present is 135.

Mystic Lodge, No. 1035, Knights of Honor, was instituted March 20, 1878, with John A. Scroggs, dictator; W. Freeland, vice-dictator; and J. M. Gaylord, reporter. There were fifteen charter members; present membership, seventy-one. Joseph Maxwell, dictator; Cyrus Shaw, vice-dictator; and D. C. Goodrich, reporter. The membership of the order throughout the United States is about 145,000, and the benefits upon deaths paid each month amounts to $1,500,000.

Perfection Chapter, No. 21, O. E. S., was organized July 9, 1879, and the following officers installed: Miss Fanny Long, W. M.; E. W. Robinson, W. P.; Mrs. Emma Elslee, Asso. M.; H. A. Pratt, Sec.; Mrs. Alice Nicely, Treas. The chapter has 102 members.

McCaslin Post, G. A. R., No. 117, was organized August 25, 1882, by Col. W. B. Shockley. The following were the officers installed: W. C. Eaton, P. C.; Thos. M. Carroll, Sr., P. C.; H. H. Patten, Jr., P. C.; Amos Potter, surgeon; J. R. Cartwright, chaplain; J. C. Taylor, Q. M.; D. C. Goodrich, Adjt.; E. M. Wickersham, O. D; Dillwyn Parker, Q. M. sergeant; C. C. Proctor, S. M.; and George Quimby, O. G.

In addition to these, there are in Paola the following secret societies: St. Elmo Commandery, No. 22; Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 25, I. O. O. F.; Encampment No. 14, I. O. O. F.; Paola Chapter, No. 20, Royal Arch Masons; Paola Lodge, No. 259, I. O. G. T.; Paola Lodge, No. 14, O. M. P.; Equitable Aid Union; and Colored A., F. & A. M., J. Scott Lodge, No. 13.

THE PRESS, BANKS, ETC.

The Miami Republican was established by John McReynolds and Basil M. Simpson, August 18, 1866. McReynolds retired in 1868, and Mr. Simpson sold out May 25, 1873, to the Republican Printing Company, composed of Thomas, J. D., O. H. and T. O. Greason. Up to the spring of 1874, the paper was Republican in politics, when it was published as a Reform paper. John H. Rice purchased a half interest March 25, 1875, and on December 4, 1875, A. H. Longley purchased a half interest, and the paper was published by Rice & Longley. Rice purchased Longley's interest January 15, 1877. John H. Rice & Sons continued the publication of the paper until July 23, 1880, when it was purchased by Leslie J. Perry, who consolidated it with the *Republican Citizen*, and sold a half interest to R. P. Rice. R. P. Rice sold his interest to William D. Greason, the firm now being Perry & Greason.

The Western Spirit.—On the 14th of June, 1871, Perry & Bright started the *Kansas Spirit*. Soon afterwards Bright retired. Perry changed the name to the *Western Spirit*. S. M. Ford was connected with the *Spirit* during 1872 and 1873. June 14, 1878, Perry sold out to Carroll, Clark & Highley—T. M. Carroll, editor. June 1, 1879, Greason bought Clark's interest; January 23, 1880, B. J. Sheridan bought Carroll's interest, and took charge as editor. June 1, 1881, Sheridan and Highley bought Greason's interest, and the paper is now owned by Sheridan & Highley—the former, editor, and the latter, business manager. Circulation of the paper, 1,680; politics, Democratic.

The Paola Times was started March 23, 1882, by W. B. Brayman, he having come into possession, by foreclosure of mortgage, of the material of the *Miami Talisman* office, which paper had sold out its subscription but a short time previously to the *Republican*. The *Times* is an eight-column folio paper, Republican in politics, and opposed to bossism and rings.

The Paola Chief was started January 1, 1880, by W. R. A. & O. Wagstaff. The paper suspended at the expiration of six months. The *Union Crusader* was established by T. H. Ellis in 1861, using the material that had been used in the publication of the *Chief*. Benjamin F. Simpson was editor of the *Crusader* in 1862. The paper was discontinued in 1863.

The Republican Citizen was started August 8, 1878, by A. R. Wickersham, associating with himself, in the publication of the paper, James D. Greason. In the fall he sold the paper to G. A Colton, who, in August, 1879, sold it to Leslie J. Perry, who merged it with the *Republican*, July 23, 1880.

Miami County Bank.—This bank commenced business January 1, 1876, with a capital of $50,000, twenty-seven stockholders, and nine directors, of whom the following were the first and are the present officers: J. E. Thayer, Pres.; J. W. Sponable, Vice-Pres.; T. M. Carroll, Sec., and William Crowell, cashier. The purpose of the organization of the company was to do a general deposit, loan, discount and banking business. The first place of business was a small frame building on the north side of Peoria street, between Agate and Pearl. During the year 1877 the company erected a fine two-story brick building on the southeast corner of Peoria and Pearl streets, at a cost, including land, of $6,400, commencing business therein January 1, 1878. On July 1, 1882, paid up capital was $50,000, surplus, $5,000.

Bank of Paola.—Commenced business June 13, 1881, with a capital of $50,000, nineteen stockholders and seven directors, of whom the following were the first officers: S. R. Smith, Pres.; L. C. Gilmore, Vice-Pres.; G. P. Graham, Sec. and cashier. On the first of July, 1882, J. A. Gilmore became Sec., and cashier. This institution does a general deposit, loan, discount and banking business. On July 1, 1882, its capital was $50,000, and surplus $500.

The First National Bank of Paola was established in 1871, with an authorized capital of $100,000, and a paid up capital of half that sum. J. B. Hobson was the first president, F. M. Shaw, cashier, and C. A. Leighton, assistant. The bank was discontinued in the fall of 1877. Had the business of the bank been properly managed by the cashier, it would have been a success.

The Paola Iron Works were established in June, 1882, by Joseph, A. J. and J. I. Clandon and J. W. Vilke. The works comprise an iron foundry, 30x60 feet, and a machine shop 30x40; total cost of buildings and machinery, $3,000.

Paola contains at the present time, four dry goods stores, five drug stores, two hardware, three agricultural implement dealers, two grain dealers, three hotels, five blacksmith shops, three wagon manufactories, two carriage manufactories, two flouring mills, three harness shops, three furniture stores, three lumber yards, one flour and grain store, four carpenter shops, eight physicians, fifteen lawyers, two jewelry stores, four saloons, besides numerous other businesses and industries and 3,000 inhabitants.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

E. T. AHRENS, merchant, established his business in Paola in 1870. He was born in Prussia, Germany, and came to America in 1864, and located in Columbia County, Wis. He served as merchant's clerk in Portage City for a time. He went to Dakota and spent three years, and in 1870 came to Paola, Kan., and in company with John Warnke opened a dry goods and clothing store under the firm name of Ahrens & Warnke. March 1, 1882, Mr. Ahrens bought out Mr. Warnke, and now conducts the business alone. He has a large well stocked store of dry goods, ready made clothing, boots, shoes, hats and caps and carpets. His stock averages about $35,000.

JAMES N. BAKER, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Paola, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., March 10, 1821. He was brought up on a farm, and emigrated to Tazewell County, Ill., in 1843, landing at Pekin the 20th of May. He was married in Tazewell County, Ill., September 24, 1843, to Miss Elizabeth Bowers, who was formerly of the same county and State. He spent one year in Tazewell County, two years in Logan County. In June, 1846, he moved to La Salle County, Ill. He was engaged in farming and stock growing in that county fifteen years. In the spring of 1862, he moved into Lee County still in the pursuit of forming fifteen years. In 1876, he purchased his present fine farm of 360 acres, situated in the town of Paola, to which he moved his family in January, 1877, having sold a farm of 200 acres in Lee County, Ill.

SAMUEL P. BOON, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Paola, was born in Kentucky, in 1830. Learned the carpenters' trade in Knoxville, Tenn. Moved to Bloomington, Ill., in 1849, and from there to Missouri in 1851, and to Paola, Kan., in 1855. He worked at his trade in that city. When the land sales of 1857 occurred he purchased his present farm, but did not move onto it till 1868 since which time it has been his home. He has 420 acres, beautifully situated and under fine cultivation. Mr. Boon took an active part in defense of Kansas from invasion during the war of the Rebellion, holding several commissions in the Militia Service of Kansas; during a greater part of the time he ranked as Second Lieutenant. He has always taken a warm interest in local affairs, and has been three times chosen a member of the Board of County Commissioners, and at this writing is serving his third term. It is no idle flattery to state the fact, so generally known, that Mr. Boon is one of Miami County's most influential and respected citizens.

CAPT. GEORGE W. BREEN, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Paola, has a farm of 160 acres, it being the northwest quarter of Section 12. Capt. Breen was born in New Jersey, in 1842; received a liberal education, and was employed as a teacher and accountant until April, 1861, when on the breaking out of the late war he enlisted in the Third Regiment, Company B, New Jersey three months men. His regiment was incorporated in the First Organized Brigade at Washington in the late war. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, he re-enlisted in Company B, Sixth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, was commissioned First Lieutenant, and at the expiration of his three years term he was commissioned Adjutant of the Fortieth, served until the close of the war when he was mustered out as Captain. He was wounded through the body by a gun shot wound at the battle of Chancellorsville, and in the left arm at Spottsylvania. He was married in Morgan County, Ill., in August, 1871, to Mrs. Laura M. Sibert, widowed daughter of H. H. Massey. That same year they moved to Kansas and located on the present farm. They have three children, one son and two daughters. During the political campaign of 1874 and until January 1, 1875, Capt. Breen edited the Miami *Republican* of Paola. He is a gentleman of fine literary attainments and one of Miami County's most respected citizens.

W. H. BROWNE, attorney at law, was born in Paris, Ky.; studied law with Messrs. Williams & Prall, of that city. He moved to Parsons, Kas., in 1871, and from there to Colorado in 1872. The following year (1873) he came to Paola, resumed the study of law, and was admitted to practice in June, 1875, and has continued in business at this place to date. He has served two terms as City Attorney of Paola.

W. B. BRAYMAN, attorney at law and editor and proprietor of the Paola *Times*, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1837; studied law at the State University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduated in 1869. He came directly to Paola, Kas., and has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession to this date. He was elected County Attorney in 1876, and served two years. In the spring of 1882 he started the Paola *Times*, an eight-column weekly paper, all home print. The paper has proven a success, and although only six months old has a circulation of 1,250 copies. Mr. Brayman is the present Mayor of Paola.

P. A. BROKAW, station agent of the M. P. R. R., telegraph operator and agent of the Pacific Express Company, was born in Somerset County, N. J., March 16, 1859; resided in his native county until 1870. He then came to Kansas and located at Somerset, Miami County, at the age of eleven years. In 1875 he became an employe of the M. P. R. R. Co., and has continued in the service of the company from that time to this date (February, 1883), without a loss of a week's time. He was station agent at Somerset, and was subsequently assigned to Paola as assistant agent. He next served one year as agent at Freeman, Mo. In 1881 he was transferred to Louisburg, and at the same time assumed the duties of operator and agent of the Pacific Express Company. In March, 1883, he was promoted to ticket and freight agent, Paola, Kansas, Missouri Pacific Co. Mr. Brokaw has proved himself faithful and competent in the discharge of his varied duties, and is justly popular with the companies he represents and with the people.

HUGH S. CAMPBELL, dealer in real estate business, established in 1867. Mr. Campbell is a native of Scotland. In 1849, when twenty years of age, he emigrated to America, and made his home at Buffalo, N. Y. From there he moved to Erie, Pa. He enlisted in August, 1861, as a private; was soon after commissioned Captain. He was wounded at the battle of Malvern Hill, and promoted to Colonel of the Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. At the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862, he was wounded again, but continued in the service till May, 1863, when he was discharged for disability from wounds received in battle. He was appointed Provost Marshal of the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania and served till the close of the war. In 1867 he came to Paola, Kas., and engaged in real estate business. He invested largely in village lots, and is now owner of an extensive property.

C. W. CARR, dealer in farming implements, is a pioneer of Kansas. He is a son of John Carr, one of the earliest settlers near Osawatomie, Kan., of 1854. C. W. was born at Perry, Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1837, and immigrated to Kansas with his parents in 1854. The family located near what is now Osawatomie one year prior to John Brown's advent. He recollects seeing the Browns move on their land. Although but a lad at the time, he participated in the turbulent scenes of the times, and was one of the small party that came down on the body of Fred Brown the morning he was shot. They were prevented from bringing off the body by the appearance of a large force of mounted and armed Missourians, under Capt. Reed. George Farris was dispatched to Osawatomie to carry the news to Brown. His father, who was confined to his bed by sickness, was persuaded to dress and secrete himself in the brush, which precaution undoubtedly saved his life, as the house was soon after visited by a gang of Reed's men, who were violent, and who would no doubt have taken his life if they had found him. As it was, they came near discovering him in the place of his concealment while hunting down Mr. Garrison, whom they overtook and shot to death within a few yards of Mr. Carr. After his father's death, Mr. Carr returned to the East and remained until 1860. He entered the Quartermaster's Department at the close of the war. Was chief Abstract Clerk of the post Quartermaster Department at Nashville, Tenn. After the close of the war, he entered into partnership with Maj. Williams at Osawatomie, in the hardware business, which connection was continued until 1869, when he came to Paola and commenced his present business. His is one of the oldest established houses in this line in the State.

CAPT. THOMAS M. CARROLL, attorney-at-law, was born in Greene County, Pa. He enlisted in the late war in 1861, while in his seventeenth year, as a private in Company B, First Regiment Virginia Cavalry. He was wounded at the battle of Port Republic in 1862, and again at Gettysburg in 1863. He was promoted from the ranks to a First Lieutenancy and placed in command of his company. Just before the battle of Gettysburg he was promoted to Captain, and after serving nearly three years, received an honorable discharge on account of wounds received in battle. On returning from the war, he became a student of Waynesburg College, Pa., from which he graduated in 1868. He came to Paola, Kan., in 1869, studied law with Judge W. R. Wagstaff, and was admitted to practice in 1873. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Mary B. Childress, of Paola.

JONATHAN F. CHANDLER, real estate, loan and collecting agent, was born in Stewartstown, Coos Co., N. H., April 27, 1833. Moved with his parents to Knox County, Ohio, when he was four years of age; removed to Missouri in 1844, and to Miami County, Kan., in 1856. He was engaged in farming for twelve years. He then moved to Paola and accepted the position of Deputy-Register of Deeds, and served two years. He then started his present business. In addition to the real estate, loan and collecting business, he also makes abstracts of title. Mr. Chandler has built up the most extensive business in his line in the county, and is reckoned one of the most reliable and substantial business men of Paola.

G. A. COLTON was born in Woodstock, Windsor Co., Vt., October 20, 1828; was brought up on a farm, with very limited means of education. Naturally studious, and ambitious to acquire knowledge, he virtually educated himself. In 1854 he emigrated to Kansas, and located at Stanton, Lykins Co., (now Miami). He was employed in various pursuits till the spring of 1860, when he purchased the *Southern Kansas Herald*, then published at Osawatomie, and removed it to Paola, and conducted it nearly eight years as a Republican paper. In the summer of 1857 he was chosen as a delegate to the Grasshopper Falls Free-state Convention, and took decided grounds in favor of a vigorous campaign. In November, 1858, he was elected Assistant Secretary of the Territorial Council, at its extra session, and re-elected at its regular session of 1858. In the spring of 1858 he was elected and served as a delegate to the Territorial Constitutional Convention. At a meeting of the Council in 1859, he was again chosen Assistant Secretary. He was a member of the Republican State Convention to nominate the first State candidates under the present constitution, and in the fall of the same year was elected a member of the Territorial House, and elected Speaker. He was also elected a member of the In-coming State Legislature. In the spring of 1860 he moved to Paola, and was elected Probate Judge of Lykins County (now Miami), which office he resigned in April, 1861, to attend the State Legislature. In the spring of 1861 he was appointed agent of the Confederated band of Peoria, Piankeshaw, Kaskaskia, Wea, and Miami Indians, located in the eastern border of Kansas, which position he held for eight years, except a period of a few months, when he resigned to accept a position in the State Senate. He assisted in 1862 in organizing the Miami County Militia; was elected Colonel, and served in that capacity during the war, under the United States military authorities. He was with Gen. Lane in pursuit of Quantrill, and helped drive Price out of Missouri, at the time of his raid. He was elected to the State Senate in 1864. He has always been a Republican since the organization of that party, and has been known as an influential and consistent member.

CONDON, CARREL & CO., firm composed of S. D. Condon, H. T. Carrel, and H. R. Jordan, successors to Massey & Carrel, who were successors to J. M. George & Co. This is one of the oldest established hardware houses in Miami County. The senior partner, Mr. S. D. Condon, was for many years a member of the firm of J. M. George & Co. They carry a full assortment of goods in their line, hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., having a large and well stocked store. They command a liberal share of the trade of this region, are enterprising and liberal dealers, and deservedly popular with the general public.

MAJOR CARLOS C. COX, farmer, Section 11, Township 17, Range 23, P. O. Paola, was born in Northumberland County, Va., August 16, 1840; moved to Alton, Ill., with his parents in 1849. He received an academic education and engaged in the mercantile business. Soon after the breaking out of the late war he enlisted May 25, 1861, in Company D, Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. He was regularly promoted to Orderly Sergeant, Second and First Lieutenant, Captain and Major of the same regiment and served until the close of the war. He was attached to the seventeenth army corps and served under Sherman. He received a gunshot wound at the battle of Hatchie River, October 5, 1863. He was wounded again at Nashville and at the battle of Kingston, N. C., by a shell, and subsequently near Greensboro. He was captured and severely injured by Wheeler's Confederate Cavalry. He was rejoining his regiment, accompanied only by his Orderly, when he was pursued by a party of Confederate Cavalry. After shooting one each of the foremost, they left the main highway and followed by a path through the woods; after making a lengthy detour, they once more entered the highway, only to find themselves directly in the path of another and larger body of Texas Cavalry. Major Cox's horse became unmanageable and carried him into the midst of his foes, where he was soon knocked senseless from his horse and trampled under foot. The enemy supposing him dead stripped his person of all valuables and his clothing. But discovering signs of life were about to settle his case by what they termed parole, which the cocked revolvers presented to his head would seem to mean simply murder, but by the timely intervention of a few more humane than the others, his life was spared. Some cast-off clothes were put on him and he was taken prisoner. Three weeks later he was released. After the war he returned to Illinois, married Miss Lydia M. Massey, at Jacksonville, and the following spring, 1866, he came to Kansas and settled at Paola. The next year he removed to his farm of 160 acres, on Section 11, Township 17, Range 23, where he has continued to reside to this date in the peaceful enjoyment of a farm life. The wife of his youth and soldier bride died April 25, 1880.

WILLIAM C. EATON, carpenter and builder, and Justice of the Peace, was born in Montgomery County, Va., in 1831; removed to Indiana, with his parents, in 1833; learned the carpenter and joiner's trade in Porter County. He enlisted in the late war, in August, 1862, as a private of Company I, Seventy-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, was promoted to First Lieutenant in September, 1862, and to Captain of the same company in 1863. He served in the department of the Cumberland, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., July 4, 1865. He came to Paola the following spring (1866) and worked at his trade of carpenter and builder till 1874; he then went to California, where he spent two years, and then returned to Paola. Mr. Eaton has served as Deputy Sheriff, of Miami County, four years. He was appointed Justice of the Peace, served one year and was elected to the same office in the spring of 1881.

EDMISTON & SHERMAN, proprietors of livery, sale and boarding stable. This firm was organized in October, 1879. The senior partner, Mr. M. B. Edmiston, is the pioneer livery man of Paola, having established himself in this business at this place in 1868, and with the exception of one and a half years he has been in business continuously since. He was born in Ohio, and moved to Illinois in 1855. He enlisted in February, 1862, as a private of Company H, Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served two years. In 1865 he moved to Kansas, and in 1868 engaged in the livery business at Paola. This firm keep a fine stock of horses, averaging about twenty, and a good outfit of rigs. They also keep one or more good stock horses, buy and sell, and do a general livery business.

J. A. ELDRED, deceased, was born in Maine in 1829, and went to sea in his youth. Made a cruise to California via Cape Horn, during the gold excitement, and spent seven years in that State. Then returned to New England and was married at Falmouth, Mass., in 1859, to Miss Sophronia, daughter of B. G. Nye. Mr. and Mrs. Eldred emigrated to Kansas immediately after their marriage and settled in Miami County. Mr. E. was engaged in the manufacture of lumber for five years, then devoted his attention to farming and stock-growing. He was a man of upright character, enterprising and energetic in business, and commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He died on Christmas day, 1881, leaving a wife and five children, two sons and three daughters, to mourn his loss. The family reside on the old homestead of 140 acres, situated on Section 22, near the city of Paola.

JAMES SANDERSON FERGUSON, farmer, P. O. Paola, was born in Lycoming County, Pa., in 1821. Was brought up a farmer and removed to Kentucky when twenty-two years of age. Spent one year in Louisville and then removed to Indiana. He resided in the latter State about eighteen years, when he removed to Kentucky. In 1868 he came to Kansas and settled in Miami County, near Spring Hill, on the southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 15, Range 24, where he engaged in farming until 1880, when he moved to a farm of 240 acres, which he had purchased, on Section 3, Township 17, Range 23, of Paola, still retaining ownership of his farm of 160 acres, near Spring Hill. In 1882 he sold all but the south eighty acres of his farm in Paola, but has not yet given possession. Mr. F. was married in Pennsylvania in 1845 to Miss Maria H. Snyder, who died in 1859, leaving five children. He was married again January 1, 1861, in Gallatin County, Ky., to Miss Juliett L., daughter of Johnston Frank. Mrs. F. was born in Kentucky. There are three children living born of this marriage. Mr. F. still resides near Paola City.

E. FREEMAN, watchmaker and jeweler, was born in New Jersey, March 10, 1844. Removed to Iowa in 1864. Learned the watchmaker and jeweler's trade, and engaged in business in that State. He continued in business eleven years, and in 1880 came to Paola and opened his present establishment in June of that year. Mr. Freeman carries a general stock of clocks, watches, jewelry, and silverware, and does all kinds of work in his line.

PHILLIP P. FOWLER, was born in Hillsborough County, N. H., June 30, 1812; was educated in his native State, and became a minister of the Universalist Church. He immigrated to Kansas in 1854, was an ardent Free-state man, and was a correspondent of the *Herald of Freedom* while he made a tour of the State. He was a candidate for Representative at the first election, and was declared elected by Gov. Reeder, but was refused his seat by his political opponents. He wrote a history of early time, under the title of "Jayhawkers," which was read with interest. He was an intimate associate of old John Brown, and concealed and defended that notorious champion of freedom, on several occasions. He has resided at Paola since 1861, and for many years has held the office of Police Judge. In religion, he is a Universalist; in politics Republican.

WILLIAM GANO, proprietor of City Meat Market, was born in New Jersey, in 1830; removed to Springfield, Ill., and from there to Paola, Kas., in 1870. In 1872, he opened a meat market and has been in the business continuously since, and is now the oldest-established dealer in his line in the city. He buys the best stock to be had, and has always on hand a good supply of fresh, salt and smoked meats.

J. M. GEORGE, retired merchant, was born in Indiana, in 1837; received a business education, and entered upon a mercantile life as a dealer in general merchandise. In 1868, he emigrated to Kansas and, in company with Mr. S. D. Condon, opened a hardware store at Paola under the firm name of J. M. George & Co. Starting in a small way, by strict attention to business, and fair dealing, they built up a prosperous trade. This firm continued business until October, 1882, when they sold out to Messrs. Condon, Carrel & Co. The last year, their sales aggregated $70,000. Mr. George has been obliged to retire from business to recruit his health. He has made his record as one of the leading merchants of the county, in his line, and he retires possessing the utmost confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

HENRY H. GRIMSHAW, proprietor of the Commercial House, was born in England, in 1832. When two years of age, he came to America and was brought up in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1867, he moved to Ohio, where he resided three years, and came to Paola, Kas., arriving here in 1870. He was engaged in the grocery business for several years, and in 1874, began keeping hotel. For eight years he kept in a small wooden building, and in spite of all disadvantages, made it the most popular hotel in Paola. In 1882, he built the brick structure which he now occupies, which is situated just east of the Miami County Bank. The Commercial House is 40x70 feet, three stories high, built of brick, with metal roof. It contains twenty-six rooms. The rooms are high and large, and are lighted by large modern windows of two lights each. The house is finished throughout in the best style, and under the able management of Mr. and Mrs. Grimshaw it is rated as one of the most popular hotels in the State.

CHARLES S. GOULD, proprietor of Paola omnibus and transfer line, also agent of Adams Express Company, was born in Vermont, and came to Paola from Massachusetts, in the fall of 1872. In 1872, established his omnibus and transfer line, in which he employs six teams and as many men. He was appointed agent of the Adams Express Company, in 1875. Prompt and energetic in the discharge of his business, Mr. G. commands the confidence and esteem of the general public.

GEORGE W. HALDEMAN, M. D. physician and surgeon, was born in Perry County, Pa., in 1830; removed to Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, in his youth, where he received an academic education. He began the study of medicine under the late Dr. Ira Day, of that place, and subsequently attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and received his degree in March, 1854. He began practice at Newville, Pa.; he was a member of the Cumberland County, Pa., Medical Society, and afterward a member of the State Medical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1867. He was also a member of the Newville Board of Education. During the late war he was Chairman of the Local Sanitary Committee. In 1870, he moved to Paola, Kas., and established an extensive practice. He has been successful in both medicine and surgery, and in the practice of the latter, has performed some very difficult operations with marked success. Dr. Haldeman is a member of the Paola Board of Education, President of the State Medical Society, and United States Pension Examining Surgeon for this district. He was married in November, 1855, to Annie, daughter of Jacob Wogan, Esq., of York County, Pa.

G. L. HANKINS, carpenter and builder, and Justice of the Peace, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1840; removed to Illinois in 1851, and while only a lad, joined a party of United States Surveyors, engaged in surveying the State line between Iowa and Missouri; was connected with that party three years; then returned to Bloomington, Ill., and learned the harness making trade. He subsequently learned the carpenter and joiner trade, at which he worked till the attack on Fort Sumter. On the second day of the bombardment, he enlisted at the call for three months' men. He was number ten on the roll of Illinois troops. He was assigned to the Eighth Infantry, served three months, and re-enlisted in Company I, Third Illinois Cavalry, and served till September 25, 1865; was regularly promoted to Captain. The latter commission he did not accept as he was serving as Corps Wagon Master, which position he held one year and eight months. On receiving his discharge he returned to Illinois and in the spring of 1868, he moved to Paola, Kas. March 4th of that year, he opened a grocery at this place. He was appointed agent of the United States Express Company, in June, 1869, and served till September 1, 1875. Since which time he has been building, and serving as Justice of the Peace; was elected in 1878, and is now serving his third term.

ROBERT S. HARRIS, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Paola (son of Joseph Harris), was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1848; moved to Missouri in early youth, with his parents. On the breaking out of the late war, his father, a Douglas Democrat, was threatened with violence if he did not leave Missouri. Early in 1861, finding things too warm, and after losing heavily, he moved to Kansas, being one of the first of the refugees. The family settled in Miami County, town of Paola. Robert, then a lad of thirteen years of age, witnessed many of the violent scenes of the times; later in the war, being considered large enough to shoulder a gun, he was enrolled a member of Company E, Fifth Kansas Militia, and served till the close of the war. He is now living on his farm of eighty acres, near Paola, in the quiet enjoyment of the good government for which he did good service in his youth.

JEREMIAH T. HAUGHEY, of the firm of Haughey & Fisher, fire insurance agents, was born in Ohio. Moved to Illinois, where he was a pioneer of Logan County, in 1849. In 1857 he moved to Kansas and located at Miami Mission. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Twelfth Kansas Infantry as a private and served three years. On his return from the army he was elected Treasurer of Miami County, and in January, 1866, moved to Paola in the discharge of his duties. At the end of the term, by a change in the law regulating the tenure of the office, there was an interregnum of six months between the close of one term and the beginning of the next. He was appointed to fill such vacancy and re-elected the following term. In 1872 he established his insurance agency, and January, 1881, took in Mr. Burr Fisher as a partner.

ZACCHEUS HAYES, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Paola, was born in Connecticut in 1835, where he was brought up on a farm till twenty-one years of age, he then, in 1856, immigrated to Illinois and located in Kane County. He was married in that county in October, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Horace Willis. They have two daughters—Amy A. and Alma M. Mr. Hayes came to Kansas in 1866 and purchased a farm of 190 acres in the town of Wea, Miami County; and in the fall of the following year moved his family to their new home. He was extensively engaged in growing and feeding stock, having an average herd of sixty steers and 200 hogs. In the fall of 1882, having purchased a farm of 110 acres lying adjacent to the village of Paola, on Section 9, he removed to this place, still retaining the ownership of the old farm in Wea. Mr. Hayes was a soldier of the late war. He enlisted in September, 1861, as a private of Company I, Eighth Illinois Cavalry. Was promoted to the position of Orderly Sergeant of his company, and served three years. Was attached to the army of the Potomac. He has held various positions of public honor and trust, the duties of which he has discharged with ability and fidelity. He was elected County Commissioner of Miami County, in 1877, for one year; served that term, and was re-elected for the term of three years, serving in all four years.

A. W. HEATON, grocer, was born in Illinois and brought up in that State. He enlisted, in 1862, in the Ninety-first Regiment Illinois Infantry and served until the close of the war. He was subsequently engaged in the mercantile business in Illinois. In 1881 he came to Paola and engaged in the grocery trade. He carries a complete stock of general groceries, queensware and provisions, of an average value of $4,000.

J. T. HIGHLEY, junior partner of the firm of Sheridan & Highley, publishers and proprietors of the *Western Spirit*, a weekly Democratic paper. Mr. Highley is a practical printer. He was born in Cass County, Mo., March 4, 1856. Came to Paola, Kan., with his parents in childhood, in 1858. He was educated in the Paola City schools and the State Normal school of Paola. When fifteen years of age he began learning the printer's trade in the office of the *Paola Democrat*; spent nine months in that office and then engaged in the office of the *Western Spirit*. He next spent a year and a half as a journeyman printer on various Kansas City papers. Returning to Paola in 1878, he purchased an interest in the *Spirit* office June 14. The paper was then published under the firm name of Carroll, Clark & Highley. Subsequently Mr. B. J. Sheridan bought in, Messrs. Carroll and Clark retiring, since which time the paper has been published by Sheridan & Highley. Mr. Highley is a member of the present City Council, having been elected an Alderman from the First Ward at the municipal election, 1882.

J. P. HINER, grocer, was born in New Jersey; came to Illinois in 1848, located in Stark County, and removed to Kansas in 1857. He made his home in Anderson County, and September, 1861, enlisted in the Second Kansas Cavalry; was attached to the Seventh Army Corps and served until May, 1865. [illegible] his return from the army he came to Paola, where he has continued to reside. In 1[illegible] he began the grocery business with Mr. T. M. Dixon, under the firm name of Dixon & Hiner. Mr. Hiner bought out his partner's interest in September, 1882. He carries a full line of groceries, provisions, crockery and queensware, and is doing a very satisfactory business.

J. B. HOBSON, real estate agent. Mr. Hobson is a pioneer of Miami County, of 1857, and participated in the stormy scenes of the early times in this county. He was born in Indiana in 1831, lived in his native State till 1857, when he came to Kansas. He opened the first real estate office at Paola, and has been in business here ever since. He was appointed the first Clerk of the District Court in 1858, under Buchanan's administration. The first term of court was held in the spring of 1859, Judge Williams presiding. He served till the admission of the State to the Union in 1861, was then out a short time, when he was re-appointed by Judge Thatcher, the first elected Judge of the district. During the war he did duty as a member of the Home Guards. Although a Democrat in politics he has been twice elected Mayor of the city.

WOODSON D. HOOVER, physician and surgeon. Is the pioneer practitioner in his profession in this region; having come to Lykins County, now Miami, Kansas Territory, in April, 1856, as assistant physician and surgeon to the Confederated School of Wea, Peorias' and other Indian tribes under Dr. David Lykins, then physician in charge of the missions at Paola. He was identified with the Pro-slavery party in the early troubles on the Kansas border and served as a member of the Lykins County Militia under Capt. Arbuckle. He was Post Surgeon at Paola during the late war. Dr. Hoover was born in Jessamine County, Ky., in 1834. He was educated at Lexington College, Ky. Began practice in Kentucky, and in 1856, came to Kansas. He has been one of the leading physicians and surgeons of this region for many years, and has an extensive and lucrative practice. He has been prominently identified with the educational interests of Paola City, and has been a member of the School Board eight years. He was elected Mayor of the city at the municipal election of 1883 on the Temperance ticket.

W. S. HOWARD, photo-artist, rooms north side of park, successor to C. W. Mangrum, who established the business in 1868. Mr. Howard bought the gallery in March, 1880. He was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y. Learned the photo business in New York in 1870; removed to Pennsylvania in 1873, and pursued the same business till 1880, when he came to Paola, and in March, of that year, bought out Mr. Mangrum, and has since carried on the business at this place. Mr. Howard is a thorough master of his business, and does none but first-class work. Does copying and enlarging, and makes pictures in any style required.

W. HUMPHREY, druggist, was born in Iowa and brought up in his native State, learned the drug business and was engaged in trade in that line at Lenox, Iowa. In 1879 he came to Paola and established his present business. His stock in trade embraces a complete assortment of drugs, medicines, books, stationery and toilet articles. Mr. Humphrey is a member of the City Council.

REV. DANIEL J. HURLEY, resident priest of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Paola. The subject of this sketch was born in Boston, Mass., July 5, 1854. He was educated at St. Vincent Seminary, Westmoreland County, Pa., under the management of the order of the Benedictine Fathers. He was ordained June 29, 1877, and assigned to the charge of the Church of the Holy Trinity at Paola. He proceeded to this place and entered upon the duties of his holy calling, August 15, 1877, succeeding Father A. J. Abel. The congregation of this church numbers about 300 souls. They have lately erected a fine brick church which is almost completed.

ROBERT M. HUSTON, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Paola, was born in Fayette County, Ind., in 1845, and was brought up a farmer. Came to Kansas in 1869 and purchased the fine farm of 320 acres he now occupies. He also has ten acres of timber in an adjoining town, and another farm of 160 acres in Marshall County of this State. He was married in 1870 to Miss Nellie Mason. Returned to Indiana in 1873, without disposing of his Kansas property, and remained till the winter of 1880, when he returned to Kansas and located on his farm in Paola.

ERNEST H. JACKSON, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Miami County, was born in Louisville, Ky., January 3, 1858. He came to Kansas with his parents in June, 1859. He was brought up on his father's farm in the town of Miami, Miami County. He received his primary education in the common schools; then took a course at the State University, and subsequently attended the Normal school at Paola, from which he graduated in 1881. He began teaching school in October, 1877, and with the exception of the winter of 1879, while he was attending the Normal school, he has taught continuously, winters, until this date. He was elected on the Democratic ticket in in the fall of 1882 to the responsible position of Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Jackson is a gentleman of fine ability and culture, and has just entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office, being the first Democrat to hold that position in this county.

ANDREW JOYCE, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Paola, was born in Ohio in 1829; moved to Mahaska County, Iowa, in the fall of 1855; remained there until the spring of 1863, then returned to Jackson County, Ohio, and in 1870 came to Miami County, Kansas, and engaged in farming. He has a fine farm of 510 acres one and a half miles southeast of the city of Paola.

LOUIS KNOCHE, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Paola was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1829; was a farmer by occupation. Emigrated to America in 1854; made his home at Kansas City, Mo., till 1861. He then came to Paola and purchased his present farm of 160 acres of the Indian chief Baptiste Peoria. Mr. Knoche has served six years as Treasurer of the School Board of his district. During the late war he was enrolled as a member of the State Militia and served as a guard to protect the State from invasion by the Confederates.

JESSE LIGHT, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Paola. Mr. Light is one of the pioneers of Kansas of 1857; was born in Pennsylvania in October, 1820; went to Livingston County, N. Y., with his parents in childhood; was brought up a farmer; followed that occupation till 1857. He then came to Kansas and purchased a quarter section of land in the town of Paola. The following year he brought his family to their new home. In 1859 he purchased his present farm of 46 acres of the Indian chief, Baptiste Peoria, and has since made this his home. During the late war he did military duty as a member of the Kansas militia.

AMOS W. LONG, Sheriff of Miami County, is a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, and was born in 1831. He was brought up in Ohio. He came to Kansas in 1859 and settled in Linn County. He served in the late war as a private of the Eighty-eighth Ohio Infantry, and served in Kansas during the border war, holding a commission of Captain of Company C, Sixth Kansas Militia, from 1863 to 1865. His father, Samuel Long, who was also a resident of Kansas, was killed during a raid by Price's men, October 26, 1864. Capt. Long was appointed Deputy United States Marshal and served four years. In 1866 he came to Paola and was elected Sheriff of Miami County in the fall of 1879; was re-elected and is serving his second term.

H. M. McLACHLIN, senior partner of McLachlin Bros., millers, was born in Washington County, N. Y. In 1839, went to St. Louis, in boyhood, and came to Kansas, in March, 1857, and located at Paola, then only an Indian trading post. He was engaged in the mercantile business several years. In 1865, he bought the old Government Barracks and started a furniture factory. This business not proving a success, he resumed business as a merchant, dealing in dry goods and groceries and subsequently in drugs and stationery. He continued in the latter until the spring of 1881, when he sold out and bought the mill property. Among his other ventures, Mr. McLachlin started a cheese factory, which he owned and operated about three years. He is one of the live business men of Paola.

McLACHLIN BROS., proprietors of Paola Mills and dealers in grain. This firm was organized October 30, 1882. The property was purchased by H. M. McLachlin, in March, 1881, and operated by himself until October 30, 1882, when his brother, T. S. bought in and the firm of McLachlin Bros. was organized. The Paola Mills are fitted with four run of stone and two sets of rolls, and the best modern machinery, and have a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day. They do a general custom business. An elevator for handling grain is attached to the mill. Their facilities for handling corn are extensive and complete. They have a large corn sheller, capable of shelling 400 bushels per hour. At this date, November, 1882, they handle 3,000 bushels daily. A side track of the Missouri Pacific Railroad extends to their doors.

T. H. McWILLIAMS, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Paola, has a well cultivated farm of 146 acres, being the northwest quarter of Section 6. Mr. McWilliams was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in June, 1838; when thirteen years of age removed to Bureau County, Ill., and subsequently to Logan County, same State, where he was engaged in farming. He enlisted August 2, 1862, as a private of Company C, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteers, and served till the close of the war. In 1867, he moved to Paola, Kan., and settled on his present farm. He has a fine stock of cattle and hogs, and is reckoned among the prosperous farmers of Eastern Kansas.

W. T. McWILLIAMS, farmer and Superintendent of the Miami County Poor Farm or Infirmary, P. O. Paola. Received his first appointment in March, 1874; served four years; was re-appointed in March, 1881, and again in March, 1882 for two years. The poor farm is situated on the southeast quarter of Section 1, Township 17 north, Range 22 east, and contains 160 acres. There are sixty-five acres under cultivation, the balance being timber. The buildings are of brick and wood, and furnish accommodations for twenty-five inmates. The average number cared for is ten, at a cost of $1.75 each per week in addition to the farm products. The farm was established in 1866. Mr. McWilliams was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1836, removed to Bureau County, Ill., in 1851, and in 1855, to Logan County. In 1866, he came to Miami County, Kan., and located in the town of Osawatomie, was engaged in farming there till he was appointed to his present position, in 1874.

MALLORY, ABBOTT & CO., hardware merchants. This firm is composed of C. H. Mallory, G. E. and W. C. Abbott. Mr. Mallory, the senior partner, purchased the stock and began business in the spring of 1881, and in December, of the same year sold an interest to G. E. and W. C. Abbott, and these gentlemen organized the firm of Mallory, Abbott & Co. They have a two story capacious brick store, with a large wareroom in the rear. They carry a complete stock of hardware, stoves, tinware, iron, steel, fence, wire and wooden work and sewing machines. Their stock averages about $12,000 in value, and is one of the most extensive and complete in the county.

BENEDICK MILLER, carriage manufacturer, was born near Offenburg, Baden, Germany, March 21, 1836; emigrated with his parents to America in 1846, and when thirteen years of age began to fight the battles of life himself. He served a regular apprenticeship of five years at the carriage making trade—three years at Tiffin and two years at Cincinnati, Ohio, and became proficient in the business. In 1854 he engaged in the brewing business near Cincinnati, Ohio, and continued in that line a year and a half. He next worked in various places as journeyman carriage maker until 1860, when he engaged in carriage making at Kansas City, Mo.; not being in sympathy with the secession element of that city, he closed out his business the next spring and moved to Stanton, Miami Co., Kas., and established himself in business in the same line. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Twelfth Kansas Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He then settled in Paola, and in July, 1865, organized a company for the purpose of doing a general wagon and carriage making business. The company was composed of B. Miller, Max. Miller, Isaac Rowcraft and E. C. Canfield, under the firm name of B. Miller, Bro., & Co. Mr. Canfield retired from the same on account of failing health. Mr. Rowcraft died in September, 1866, which left the firm B. Miller & Bro. Early in 1868 the firm erected the substantial brick buildings now in use by Mr. B. Miller. In the spring of 1869 the firm was operating in the new works with eighteen men. Their reputation for good work has brought them more work than they could handle. And here we want to say that Mr. Miller claims the honor of making the first wagon and the first buggy made south of the Kansas River, for which he chopped down the trees on his own land and spliced out the axles, tongue, bolster, and every piece pertaining to the wagon; hauled the logs to the sawmill with an ox team for the plank for the bed and felloes; built his own forge, dug and hauled his own coal, made the woodwork, ironed and painted the wagon, complete with his own hands—and as good a job as was ever completed and put on the road, in four months after cutting the trees. The wagon was sold to Dan. Shipman, and the buggy to ex-Sheriff W. P. Dutton, of Miami County; this work was done near Stanton. In 1861, the firm of B. Miller & Bro., also put the first carload of wagons across the Red River bridge into Texas on the M., K. & T. R. R. Mr. Max Miller retired from the business on account of failing health in the fall of 1874; he afterwards died on his farm in the county. Mr. B. Miller was then left alone in the business. He then dropped the wagon business and devoted his attention to the manufacture of carriages. His business prospered, and in the spring of the long-to-be-remembered 1875, he erected five brick business rooms in one block in Paola that have many millions of the sprightly young grasshoppers embalmed in the mortar used in construction. The buildings were completed, and proved a business success in spite of the threatened disaster. He has since enlarged his works, and now has the largest exclusive carriage factory west of St. Louis, Mo. Has a repository in Kansas City, a traveler on the road, and some thirty hands employed in his works and upwards of 300 carriages in his shop and warerooms, either finished or in process of construction. He is prepared to supply any reasonable demand in his line. Mr. Miller has long been recognized as one of the foremost men in Paola. He has held various public positions, served as Mayor in 1876-77-78. He aided in founding the First National Bank of Paola, and was president of the Citizens' Building and Savings Association. Aided in founding the Bank of Paola, in which he is now a Director. He is also a charter member of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company of Paola, and its vice-president. Mr. B. Miller is widely known throughout Kansas as one of the pluckiest, energetic and most honest business men of the State, and enjoys as pleasant a home as there is in the State, surrounded by a large and healthy family, and his future ought to be bright.

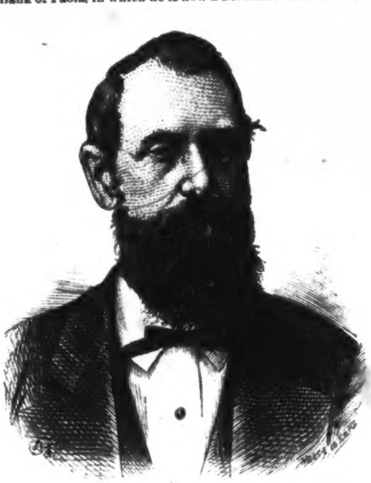

B. Miller

HENRY A. MILLER, County Treasurer, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 26, 1840. He enlisted in the late war as a private of Company F, One Hundred and Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in July, 1862. He was promoted to First Sergeant, and served three years. On his return from the army he came to Kansas and located at Spring Hill, Johnson County, where he was engaged in school teaching and farming. In 1868 he moved to Marysville, Miami County, and pursued the occupation of a farmer. In 1879 he was elected Treasurer of Miami County. He was re-elected in 1881, and is now serving his second term.

GEORGE W. MITCHLER, merchant, senior partner of G. W. Mitchler & Sons, wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods. Mr. Mitchler is one of the pioneer merchants of Kansas, and the house of which he is the head is the oldest and largest in Miami County. He began business in a small way in Kansas, at Leavenworth, in March, 1855, when that place consisted of only half a dozen shanties, and when he had to cover his stock with a tarpaulin to protect from the weather until he built a store. His was the second mercantile establishment at that point. Mr. Mitchler was born in Butler County, Ohio. When fifteen years of age he accompanied his father to Iowa. His father, being a merchant, brought him up to a thorough knowledge of the business. In March, 1855, he established himself in business at Leavenworth, Kas. Two years later he moved to a claim; sold out after one and a half years' residence and moved to Westport, Mo.; spent two years at that place and then came to Paola, Kas., in 1859, and established a general store, and has carried on business continuously at this point to date—1883. He gradually enlarged his business as his circumstances would permit, and by always adopting a conservative policy has weathered the several commercial storms that have wrecked so many Western merchants. In 1866 he changed the plan of his trade from a general store to strictly dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps. In 1878 he admitted his four sons into the business—Frank, Alvin, Edwin, and Charles—and formed the firm of G. W. Mitchler & Sons. This firm has a large double store and carries an average stock of $40,000.

DR. J. B. NEVIUS, dental surgeon, established his practice at Paola in the spring of 1866. He was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1835; moved to Indiana in 1840, and to Illinois in 1855. He studied dentistry at South Bend, Ind., in 1864 and '65, and in the spring of 1866 came to Paola, Kas., and opened an office. Dr. Nevius is the pioneer dentist of the city, he having opened the first dental rooms in the place, and has been in practice here continuously since.

ISAIAH NICHOLSON, farmer and dealer in live stock, Section 16, P. O. Paola, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1830; was brought up a farmer, and when twenty-one years of age went to California (1851), where he was engaged in gold-mining about five years. He returned to Ohio in 1857, and in the winter of 1858 and '59 came to Kansas and located in Johnson County. There he engaged in milling; operated both a grist and saw-mill. In 1863 he moved to Stanton, Miami County, and engaged in farming and stock business, where he still owns a fine farm of 480 acres. During the late war he served as a member of the State Militia, in defence of the State. In 1867 he moved to the city of Paola, and in 1870 to his present farm of 50 acres, adjoining the southeastern limits of the city. Mr. Nicholson devotes his attention to the feeding and dealing in cattle and hogs, and the management of his two fine farms.

W. G. OAKMAN, of the firm of Oakman & Clover, dealers in real estate. The present firm was organized in 1878. The junior partner, Mr. S. S. Clover, has been in business at Paola in the same line since 1864. Mr. Oakman is a native of Canada, and was born March 30, 1837. He came to the United States in 1850, and made his home at Lockport, N. Y., about two years, then removed to Detroit, Mich., where he remained nine years. He next moved to Western Michigan, and in 1868 came to Kansas. He was back and forth between Michigan and Kansas for several years, and in 1875 engaged in farming in Miami County. In 1878 he formed a partnership with Mr. Clover in his present business.

LESLIE J. PERRY, Postmaster of Paola, and editor and senior partner of the firm of Perry & Greason, publishers of the Miami *Republican*. Captain Perry was born in Cass County, Mich., July 15, 1843, son of Dr. Joseph W. Perry; removed to Wisconsin in boyhood, received a common school education and learned the printer's trade, going into a printing office as an apprentice at the early age of eleven years. When not quite eighteen years of age he enlisted as a private soldier at Oshkosh, Wis., in Captain Bouck's Company E, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which afterwards was a portion of the famous "Iron Brigade" in the Army of the Potomac. At the disastrous battle of Bull Run, on the 21st of July, 1861, he was taken prisoner with about sixty others of his regiment, and remained a prisoner in the hands of the rebels for eleven months in the Richmond tobacco factories at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Salisbury, N. C. After being paroled and finally exchanged, he rejoined his regiment shortly after Chancellorsville, and participated in the battle of Gettysburg, where he was slightly wounded in the knee. He also participated in General Meade's Mine Run campaign, in November, 1863. In the winter of 1864 he re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer in Company D, Second Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, and was with his regiment at the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, and in the first battles around Petersburg. With a small detachment of his brigade sent out in June, 1864, under Lieutenant Brooks, of the Sixth Wisconsin Infantry to burn the railroad bridge over the Staunton River, he was again made prisoner and held for nearly nine months in the terrible prison pens of Andersonville, Ga., and at Charleston and Florence,

S. C. On being released early in the spring of 1865, he rejoined his command, the remnants of which meanwhile had been consolidated with the Sixth Wisconsin, and took part in the brilliant victories at Five Forks, Sailors' Creek, Farmville, and Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House. His regiment took part in the grand review of the armies at Washington in May, 1865, after the close of the war, and Captain Perry was mustered out of the service on the 6th day of July, 1865, having served four years and three months, having taken part in the first and last battles of the war in the Army of the Potomac. He was complimented by Governor Lucius Fairchild with a brevet as Captain for "distinguished gallantry at the battles of the Wilderness and again at Spottsylvania." On his return to his home in New London, Wis., not quite twenty-two years of age, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Waupaca County in the fall of 1865, he was re-elected in 1867 and served four years. In 1866 he, with a partner, began the publication of the Waupaca *Criterion*, a Republican newspaper, which they conducted until 1869. He then sold out and removed to Kansas, worked for a short time as a compositor for John Speer, in the office of the Lawrence *Daily Tribune*. In May, 1870, he purchased the Garnett *Plaindealer*, a Republican paper which he conducted until December of that year. While in Garnett, he with A. A. Putnam, started the *Crescent* at Augusta, Butler Co., Kan., which they published a short time. In 1871, having disposed of his other interests, he purchased one-half of the Ottawa *Journal*, but soon withdrew from that paper. About this time he also, in company with his brother, S. L. Perry, published the Thayer *Criterion*. In April, 1871, he formed a partnership with Hon. Milton W. Reynolds and began the publication of the *Sun* newspaper in the then new town of Parsons, Kan. At the same time, as a silent partner with Stephen L. Perry and Charles M. Bright, he bought material and established the *Western Spirit*, in Paola. The first number of the *Spirit* was issued June 8, 1871, from the basement of the Rainey Block. Personally he remained at Parsons until some time in August of that year, when, liking Paola and the outlook better in Miami County than Southern Kansas, he sold out his interest in the Parsons *Sun* to Hon. Angell Matthewson. He then came to Paola, purchased the interest of his partners in the *Spirit* and assumed personal control of the paper, which he continued to own and manage until May, 1878, when he sold out to Messrs. Carroll, Clarke & Highley, and went into the patent outside publishing business in Kansas City. Through lack of sufficient means Captain Perry failed in his Kansas City enterprise, losing all his capital, and in 1879 he returned to Paola to begin life over again. He purchased of Colonel Colton the *Republican Citizen*, a paper which had been started in his absence at Kansas City, and continued to run it until the spring of 1880, when he purchased the Miami *Republican* of J. H. Rice & Sons, and consolidated the two papers, taking as a partner R. P. Rice, of which paper he is still half owner and editor. In 1882 W. D. Greason bought out Rice, and the *Republican* firm is now Perry & Greason. Captain Perry has always been a Republican, and prominently identified with politics since coming to Kansas. In 1870 was chosen delegate to the Republican State Convention from Anderson County, and was one of the Secretaries of that body. April, 1872, he was appointed Postmaster of Paola on the recommendation of Congressman David P. Lowe and Senator Pomeroy. He was re-appointed in 1876 through the influence of Senator Ingalls. After holding the office for six years, he resigned to go to Kansas City. In 1876 he was elected a delegate to the Republican State Convention from Miami County, and unanimously chosen Secretary of the Convention. Again, in 1880 he was elected a delegate to the Republican State Convention to choose delegates to the Republican National Convention, and in 1882 he was a delegate to the Republican State Congressional Convention to nominate four candidates for Congressmen-at-large, and was also elected a delegate to the regular State Convention to nominate State officers later in the same year. In 1882 he was re-appointed Postmaster of Paola by President Arthur on the recommendation of Congressman D. C. Haskell, and endorsed by both Senators Plumb and Ingalls. He took charge of the office July 1, 1882. Captain Perry was married in May, 1868, to Sarah L. Roberts, of Waupaca, Wis., youngest daughter of R. R. Roberts, a wealthy merchant of that place.

WILLIAM T. POTTS, grocer, began business in Paola, April 1, 1866, and has been in business continuously at that place ever since. Eleven years of this time, dating from the commencement, he was in partnership with G. S. Anderson. In 1877 they dissolved partnership, since which time Mr. Potts has conducted the business alone. He was born in England in 1839. Came to America in childhood, and lived in Missouri till 1861, when he removed to Illinois. He enlisted in the late war as a private of Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, August, 1862, and served till June, 1865. After the close of the war he returned to Illinois, where he remained till the following spring, when he came to Paola Kansas, and entered upon his present business. Mr. Potts has a well stocked store of groceries, provisions, crockery and queensware, and is doing a prosperous business.

H. L. POULSON, M. D., homœopathic physician and surgeon, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, April 26, 1838. Emigrated to America in 1866; studied medicine with his brother at Council Bluffs, Iowa, took a regular course at the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and took his degree in 1878. He began practice at Council Bluffs, and remained at that point until 1881, when he removed to Onaga, Kansas, where he pursued his practice until the fall of 1882, when he removed to Paola. Dr. P. is the only physician of his school at this point.

BARNEY REED, proprietor of livery, sale and boarding stable, which business he established in the fall of 1877. He is also proprietor of Reed's Hotel. He keeps a good stock of horses and carriages, and has a first-class stable. Mr. Reed is a native of Indiana, and has lived in Illinois and Iowa. He moved from the latter State to Paola, Kansas, in 1866. He took possession of his hotel at the close of 1882 on the expiration of the lease of the former occupant, refitted and refurnished it, and opened the same for business January 1, 1883. Mr. Reed keeps a first class house and is doing a good business.

ALBERT REICHARD, M. D., eclectic physician and surgeon, son of Dr. Valentine Reichard, was born in Washington County, Md., August 30, 1851. He attended the common schools of his native county, and completed his education at the Millersville (Pa.) Normal School. He then learned the carpenter trade and became a contractor and builder. He was employed also in teaching school during the winter season. In 1874 he came to Kansas and engaged in teaching in Miami County, and also worked at his trade as a house builder and contractor. In 1875 he returned to Maryland and studied medicine with his father, a well known physician of Washington County. Returning to Miami County, Kansas, he engaged in teaching during the winter season, and during the summer in contracting and building. In 1879 he went East and took a regular course at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. After three years attendance he graduated, in June, 1881, taking the highest honors in a class of 113. His record shows 100 on every head he was examined, and he was awarded a gold medal as a compliment to his high scholarship. Immediately after receiving his diploma, he returned to Kansas and established himself in practice at Paola. Dr. Reichard was married, October 10, 1882, at Paola. Having completed and taken possession of a tasty and commodious residence, and being the owner of a fine farm in Miami County, Dr. Reichard may safely be set down as one who has come to stay. Of his high career as a physician, he may well be pleased with the splendid practice acquired in so short a time. His brilliant success is no more than a just tribute to his superior ability and skill in his profession.

JOHN MILLEN ROBERTS, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Paola. Mr. Roberts is one of the pioneers settlers of 1858. He was born in Sparta, Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1826, was brought up a farmer, and immigrated to Lykins County (now Miami), Kas., in 1859. He purchased his present farm of the Indian chief Baptiste Peoria. His title was disputed by the wife and sons of the chief, and after a tedious litigation lasting six years his title was confirmed in the United States Courts, the Indian chief being his best witness. Mr. Roberts participated in the defense of Kansas from invasion during the late war, being a member of a company of the State troops during the years of 1862, 1863 and 1864. He has served as County Commissioner. He has a fine farm of 305 acres situated just west of the village of Paola.

EZRA W. ROBINSON, Probate Judge of Miami County, was born in Erie County, N. Y., May 15, 1830. He moved to Illinois with his parents in 1840; was educated in the common schools and at the Mount Morris Seminary. He learned the carpenter trade and worked at that occupation in various cities in the South and West. In 1852 he returned to his home in Sycamore, Ill., was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, a position which he held two and a half years, reading law at the same time in the office of Hon. John L. Beveridge. He was subsequently employed in various pursuits till March, 1857, when he removed to Lykins County (now Miami), Kas. He was an enthusiastic Free-state man. Was in attendance at the Grasshopper Falls Free-state Convention and took an active part in securing to Kansas a Free-state constitution. He was elected Register of Deeds of Lykins County in 1857 and served two years; was appointed Clerk of the District Court in 1858, holding both offices. In 1859 he was elected Clerk of the District Court, which office he held till 1862, when he resigned to enter the army. He was appointed Adjutant of the Cherokee Regiment by President Lincoln and continued in the service about two years. After the close of the war he engaged in farming near Paola. In 1872 he was elected Probate Judge of Miami County and has been re-elected each term since to this date (1883). Judge Robinson was an orginal Free-state man, voted for Fremont in 1856, and has ever since been a Republican.

N. J. ROSCOE, one of the pioneers of Kansas in 1855, now Deputy Treasurer of Miami County. He was born in Essex County, N. Y., December 3, 1820. He received a liberal education and fitted himself for the profession of surveyor and civil engineer. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1855 in company with J. M. Winchell, located at what is now Burlingame, where he surveyed and platted the village which was then called Council City. In the fall of the same year he came to Miami County, just then organized, and located at Osawatomie, where he identified himself with the Free-state men and participated with John Brown in the struggle to keep Kansas a free Territory. He engaged in land surveying, and for eight years was County Surveyor of Miami County. During the war he was Chief Clerk of the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Scott, with the rank of First Lieutenant. In 1876 he moved to Paola and accepted the position of Deputy County Treasurer, which position he has held continuously to this date.

ADOLPH ROTH, proprietor of Paola bakery and restaurant, dealer in confectionery, toys and notions. Mr. Roth established his business in July, 1873, and is the oldest establishment of the kind in the city. He is a practical baker and confectioner, having large tasty apartments. He can entertain fifty guests at a time. Mr. Roth was born in Germany, where he served a regular apprenticeship to the baker's and confectioner's trade. In 1870, he immigrated to America, and came direct to Kansas City, and from there to Paola, Kan., in June, 1871. He worked as a journeyman until 1873, and then started in his present business.

CYRUS SHAW, was born in Hamilton, Ohio, March 8, 1829. He was educated in the common schools of Indiana, and brought up on a farm until eighteen years of age. He then entered a store as a merchant's clerk, and was soon in business for himself. In 1854, he came to Kansas, located at Paola where he served for some time as clerk in the store of the noted Indian chief, Baptiste Peoria. He was subsequently engaged in mercantile business for himself about two years. He was elected the first Treasurer of Lykins County, now Miami. In 1858, he received a contract for carrying the mail between Kansas City and Fort Scott. He ran the first four horse stage over that route, and continued that business four years. During the late war he was connected with the Quartermaster's Department about two years. He was subsequently engaged in milling at Paola. He was elected County Commissioner in 1867. Was re-elected and held the position until 1871. He has been connected with the Miami County Bank since February, 1879, in the capacity of bookkeeper.

AUGUST SHERMAN, junior partner of Edmiston & Sherman, liverymen, was born in Prussia, in 1848, and came to America in 1855. He made his home at first in Warren County Mo., and moved to Paola, Kan., in 1868, and has been a resident of this place since. He formed a partnership in the livery business with Mr. M. B. Edmiston in October, 1879.

G. H. SHERMAN, watchmaker and jeweler, established his business in Paola, in 1868. He was born in the State of New York. When ten years of age moved to Rock County, Wis. Learned the watchmaker's trade, at Beloit, then removed to Rockford, Ill., where he worked at his trade. He subsequently returned to Wisconsin and engaged in business in his line, at Ripon. In 1868, he came to Paola and entered into business. With the exception of about three years, when he was in poor health, he has been in business here continuously. Mr. Sherman carries a general stock of watches, jewelry and silverware, and does all work in his line.

B. J. SHERIDAN, editor of *The Western Spirit*, is of Irish descent; was born in Armstrong County, Pa., August 27, 1852; located with his parents in Miami County, Kan., in 1859, where, with the exception of eight years, he has ever since resided. His educational training was wholly in the common schools. At the age of sixteen he commenced teaching and continued for several years. In November, 1875, he married Ella Wise. Twice the Democratic candidate for County Clerk; he was elected, and declining renomination, closed his official term in January, 1882. Since 1880 he has had an interest in *The Western Spirit*, and at present is half owner and editor.

JOHN C. SHERIDAN, County Attorney, was born in Pennsylvania, June 22, 1854, and came to Kansas with his parents in 1858, and located near Paola; in the fall of 1860 moved to Missouri, and from there to Wisconsin, during the first year of the war. Subsequently to Ohio and returned to Paola, Kan., in 1868. Mr. Sheridan was educated at the State University of Michigan, and graduated from the law department in 1879; he was admitted to practice in the courts of Michigan, and returned to Paola to practice his profession. He was elected and served as City Attorney of this place for 1881-82; at the fall election of the latter year, he was elected County Attorney of Miami County.

HON. BENJAMIN F. SIMPSON, United States Marshal for the District of Kansas, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1836. Received an academic education and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He came to Kansas in the spring of that year and located at Paola, where he has since resided. He was elected County Attorney of Miami County in 1858. In 1859 he was chosen a delegate to the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, and in 1860 was elected to the Territorial Legislature. Upon the admission of Kansas to the Union he was chosen Attorney General, which position he resigned in July, 1861, to enter the army, where he served as a Captain and Major of cavalry, and was mustered out with his regiment in October, 1865. Within a month after his return from the war he was elected to the State Senate. He was chosen a delegate to the National Republican Convention which met at Chicago in 1868, and served upon the committee on resolutions in that body. In 1870 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and was Speaker of the House during the session of 1871-72. He was elected delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia and was chairman of the Kansas delegation. In the fall of 1876 he was elected to the State Senate as a Republican, and was chairman of the committee on judiciary of that body. April 9, 1877, he was appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State one of the Commisson to revise the statutes of the State. He was appointed United States Marshal for the District of Kansas in 1878, and at this writing, 1882, is still holding that position. Mr. Simpson's record shows that he has been successful in the practice of his profession. That as a soldier he won an honorable promotion, while in the political field he has been equally successful, having held important public trusts, and repeatedly represented his party in State and National conventions.

SAMUEL R. SMITH, president of the Bank of Paola, was born in Tioga County, Pa., came to Kansas in 1863, and located at Osawatomie, Miami County. He was elected County Treasurer in 1875, and came to Paola in discharge of his duties. He was re-elected and served two terms. In June, 1881, he was instrumental in organizing the Bank of Paola, and was elected its president, a position he still holds. The Bank of Paola was organized under the general laws of Kansas, in June, 1881, with a capital of $50,000, which at this writing is all paid up. Mr. Samuel R. Smith was elected president, and George P. Graham cashier. Mr. Graham resigned his position, and was succeeded July 1, 1882, by Mr. J. A. Gilmore, the present efficient cashier. The bank although young, is classed among the solid financial institutions of the State, and has built up a successful business.

R. G. STEWART, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Paola, was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1814. He was brought up a farmer and emigrated to Kansas in the spring of 1869. He settled on the beautiful farm he now occupies, which lies adjacent to the village of Paola. Being situated on a elevated tract his residence commands a fine view of the village and surrounding country. The farm proper and lands adjacent belonging to his sons embrace 788 acres. He also owns 160 acres four miles north of La Cygne, in Miami County. He has four sons, Flavius A., who was a soldier of the late war, Cassius N., John C., and Ivy V., all residents of Miami County.

JUSTUS C. TAYLOR, County Clerk, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in July, 1844. When in his seventeenth year, April, 1861, he enlisted on the first call for troops in the late war, as a private of Company A, Third Ohio Infantry (three months' men). At the expiration of his term of enlistment, he re-enlisted in August, 1861, as a private of Company B, First Ohio Cavalry, for three years and served in all three years and seven months. On his return to Ohio he studied dentistry, and practiced that profession in his native State till December, 1865, when he immigrated to Kansas, and established himself in practice at Paola. One year later he engaged in the marble business. He was subsequently employed as clerk in the Miami County Bank, about three years, and also held the office of City Clerk several years. In the fall of 1881, he was elected to his present position, Clerk of Miami County.

JOHN L. VICKERS deceased, Section 23, P.O. Paola, has a well-cultivated farm of 140 acres. Mr. Vickers was born in Dorchester County, Md., in 1827. He was brought up a farmer, and moved to Illinois in 1854, and from there to Kansas in 1857. He reached Paola April 16th of that year. He spent two years in Paola village, two years near Spring Hill of this county, and then purchased and moved onto his present farm. During the late war he was enrolled a member of Captain Wagstaff's Company of Kansas Militia, and did guard duty in protecting the State from raids of the enemy. He died in 1883.

J. E. WALLACE, druggist and dealer in musical instruments, established his business in 1876, and carries an average stock of $7,000. He was born in Delaware, and came to Paola in 1870. He served five years as clerk with Mr. George Mitchler; was elected Clerk of the District Court in 1875, and resigned in 1876, to go into the drug business with Mr. McLachlin, under the firm name of McLachlin & Wallace. In 1881 he bought out Mr. McLachlin and has since operated alone. He has a well-stocked store of drugs, patent medicines, stationery and musical instruments.

JUDGE WILLIAM R. WAGSTAFF, Judge of the Tenth Judicial District of Kansas. The subject of this sketch was born in Allegheny County, Pa., July 18, 1823, son of James and Eva (Ross) Wagstaff. His forefathers were soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and of the War of 1812. He went with his parents to Southeastern Ohio, received his primary education in the common schools, and subsequently took a four-years' course in the Muskingum College, New Concord, Pa. He studied law at Cambridge, Ohio, in the office of Rennon & White, and was admitted to practice in 1849, at Wooster, Wayne County, at a session of the supreme court of Ohio. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession as a full partner of his former preceptor, Mr. J. W White. He continued this connection one year, when he purchased the Guernsey *Jeffersonian*, a Democratic paper, which he conducted with marked success, two years. He then sold out and resumed the practice of his profession in company with Mr. Mathew Gaston at Cambridge. He continued this connection till 1857, when he sold out and immigrated to Kansas, then a sparsely settled territory, whose people were agitated and turbulent over the question of the extension or non-extension of slavery into the Territories. He arrived here in January, 1857, and spent the first year in travel throughout the Territory. He located near Paola in the spring of 1858, where he started a saw-mill and purchased considerable property. He opened a law office in Paola and entered upon the practice of his profession. He was appointed General Agent for the town site of Paola. He formed a law partnership with Mr. B. F. Simpson, which continued until 1861, and was then dissolved by Mr Simpson entering the army. He was elected, on the Democratic ticket in 1859, a member of the Territorial Legislature, representing the counties of Linn and Miami, defeating the celebrated James Montgomery for that office, although the balance of the Democratic ticket was defeated by about 880 votes. He served on important committees, and took a prominent part in the business of the session. He was re-elected in 1861, without opposition, to represent Linn, Miami and Bourbon counties. He was one of the Board of Managers on the impeachment of State officers, and made the opening argument on the final trial of the Secretary of State. In 1862, he was a candidate for Governor on the anti-Lane ticket, but was defeated by Thomas Carney, the Republican nominee. He has been chosen, at different times, the Democratic candidate for Associate Judge and for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. During the war, he was Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Gov. Robinson, and under his authority organized a force in defense of Kansas, and served from the beginning till the winter of 1864. He was one of the original corporators of the Mo. R., Ft. S. & G. R. R., and for five years a prominent director of its management; during two years, its regular attorney. In 1881, he was elected Judge of the Tenth Judicial District, defeating Judge Stevens, the regular Republican nominee, and is the first Democrat elected a Judge of the District Courts of Kansas. Garfield's majority in this district was 7,000. Judge Wagstaff carried it by 112, having a name endorsement in Miami County of 700. He is a Mason of forty years standing. Has been master of Paola Lodge No. 37 ten years, and is a R. A. M.

JOHN WHERRELL, Principal and General Superintendent of the Normal and City schools. Mr. W. is a native of Wiltshire, England, and was born in 1843. He emigrated to America in 1854, and located in Canada, where he remained for nine years. In 1863 he moved to Buffalo, N. Y., and completed his education in the high schools of that city, and in the Buffalo University. He began his career as a teacher in one of the graded schools of Buffalo in 1867. He taught there two years, and came to Kansas in 1869. He taught the natural sciences in the Leavenworth High School until 1871, when, on the completion of the State Normal School of that city, he was appointed to the same position in that institution. During the last three years of the existence of that school, he served as its President. In 1876 he was elected Superintendent of the city schools of Leavenworth; held the position for two years, and was elected for the third term and resigned to come to Paola, and accepted his present position. Mr. W. has virtually assumed the responsibility of making the schools of this town a success, under the peculiar terms of his contract with the city. He has a lease of the building for ten years, five of which are now past, and under his management the arrangement has proven an entire success. (See sketch of city and Normal School.)

L. D. WHITE, of the firm of White & Roscoe, druggists, was born in Tennessee. Came to Kansas in 1857, while only a child, and has resided in this State continuously since. He formed a partnership with Dr. Gossett, in the drug business, under the firm name of White & Gossett. In 1882 Dr. Gossett retired from the business, and Mr. Roscoe was taken as a partner in his stead, and the firm became White & Roscoe. The junior partner, Mr. Roscoe, was born in Osawatomie, Kan., in 1859, and has been a resident of Paola about five years.

E. M. WICKERSHAM, Clerk of the District Court, was born in Indiana; moved to Ohio with his parents in childhood, where he received a liberal education. He enlisted in April, 1861, in the Eleventh Regiment Illinois Infantry, for three months. He re-enlisted in Company B, Fortieth Ohio Infantry, and was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant. He was soon commissioned First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the Sixty-seventh United States Regulars, Colored. His Regiment was subsequently consolidated with the Ninety-second Regiment. He served until December 31, 1865, and was mustered out at New Orleans. He then returned to Ohio, where he remained two years, and in 1868 came to Paola, Kas., where he engaged in the mercantile business. In April, 1876, he was appointed Clerk of the District Court, to fill a vacancy. He was elected to the same office for the ensuing term, and re-elected for two successive terms.

JAMES C. WOODROW, Agent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1843. When ten years of age he removed to Illinois, and from there to Indiana. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company F, Seventy-third Indiana, as a private. Was promoted to First Lieutenant, and served three years, or, until the close of the war. He was captured near Rome, Ga., May 3, 1863; was held at Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., one year. Was then removed to Macon, Ga., thence to Charleston, S. C., where he, in company with a number of other Union officers, was placed under fire during the bombardment of that city by the United States forces. He was next removed to Columbia, S. C., from whence he escaped, and after three weeks was re-captured, and was next taken to Charlotte, and repeated his experience of Columbia; and being re-captured, he was next removed to Goldsborough, and paroled in March, 1865, having been a prisoner nearly two years. He was mustered out in May, 1865. Soon after the war closed he located at Coldwater, Mich. He came to Ottawa, Kas., in 1867, remaining two years, then going to Independence, Kas., living there until 1877, being one of its oldest settlers. He then went to Kansas City, Mo., and entered the service of the K. C., F. S. & G. R. R., and continued in the Kansas City office until June 12, 1882, when he was assigned to his present position in Paola.

OSAWATOMIE.

This historic town is located in the southwest part of Miami County, on the Marais des Cygnes, about one mile above the mouth of the Pottawatomie Creek. The surrounding country is partly timber, partly open, rolling prairie, and quite picturesque. A high railroad bridge crosses the Marais des Cygnes from the north side of the town, and about one half mile below, an iron bridge with about two hundred feet span crosses the same river.

The original town company was composed of Orville C. Brown, President; S. C. Pomeroy and Mr. Ward, of New York. The town site was surveyed in February, 1855, by A. D. Searl. The name, Osawatomie, was formed by combining Osa, of Osage, with 'watomie,' of Pottawatomie, the creek by the latter name uniting just below with the Marais des Cygnes, and forming the Osage River (according to early chroniclers).

The first building on the town site was erected by Samuel Geer. It was used by him for a dwelling and boarding house. The first blacksmith was Mr. Holdridge, in 1855, and the same year Dr. Darr opened a drug store. The first child born was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Foster, in December, 1854. The first marriage was that of Andrew Doler to Miss Hughes, in the fall of 1854, and the first natural death that of a child of John R. Everett, early in 1855. During the same year John Serpell, who lived near Osawatomie, was accidentally drowned in the Marais des Cygnes while bathing. The first lawyer in the town was C. H. Crane. Samuel Geer opened the first store in 1855, and also kept the first hotel, which was burned at the sacking of Osawatomie in 1856. He was also the first Postmaster, being appointed December 21, 1855, when the postoffice was first established. In 1858 he built a two story frame hotel 40x50 feet, costing $3,000. It was in this hotel that Horace Greeley made a speech to an assembly of about 5,000 people in the spring of 1859, at the organization of the Republican party in Kansas.

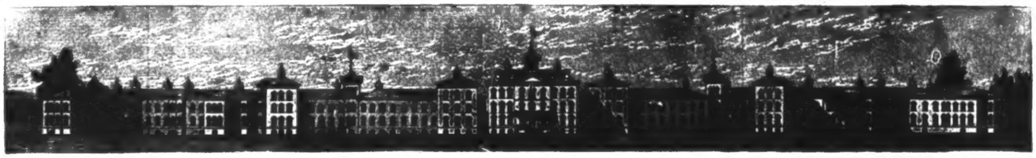

KANSAS STATE INSANE ASYLUM, OSAWATOMIE, KAN.

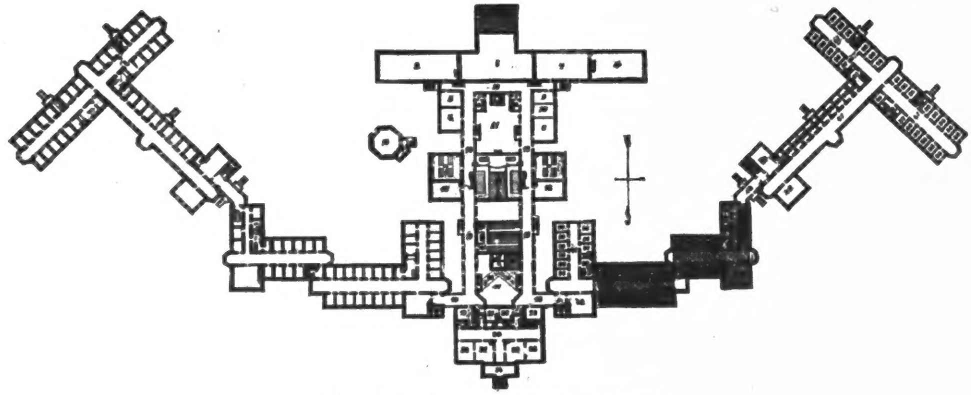

PLAT OF GROUND, WITH LOCATION OF BUILDING.

The first school was taught in the winter of 1857-58 by Mr. Squires, in a frame schoolhouse. The present schoolhouse is composed of two parts, one stone, the other frame; total cost, $4,000.

The first church organized was the Congregational, in April, 1856, by Rev. S. L. Adair. Until 1861 the society held services in private houses and the schoolhouse, when they built their present stone church edifice at a cost of $2,150. Membership at the time of organization, 7; present membership 18. Mr. Adair has, with the exception of three years, been pastor of this church since its organization.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1856. Their present frame church building was erected in 1881, at a cost of $1,500.

The Emigrant Aid Company, which selected the location for the town, sent out a saw-mill in 1855, and Barker to one set it up and manage it. It was a circular mill, propelled by steam and of great use to the early settlers. It was located on the south bank of the Marais des Cygnes, about a half mile below the town site.

The "First Battle of Osawatomie" occurred June 7, 1856, when John W. Whitfield, with about 170 Missourians, plundered it. At this time there was no killing of the inhabitants nor burning of their dwellings. The town was almost entirely defenceless, of which fact Whitfield had been informed by a young man, a stranger, who had for a week previously been boarding at Mr. Geer's, and who acted as guide to Whitfield's forces. Several dwellings and stores were plundered, and horses carried off. The village, at this time, consisted of about thirty buildings, actual population about 200.

The "Second Battle of Osawatomie" occurred August 30, 1856, a full account of which is given in the general history of the county. Notwithstanding these battles and the general troubles of the times, Osawatomie grew and prospered, and in 1857 was a town of considerable importance, having a population of about 800, 200 of whom were voters. Since this time it has made but little progress, has rather declined. At the present time it contains two general stores, two groceries, two hardware, one drug and one furniture store, one lumber yard, two hotels, three blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, two churches, and about 600 inhabitants.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

This institution was established for the benefit of the insane of Kansas. It is located about one mile northeast of Osawatomie, on high ground overlooking the surrounding country. By an act of the Legislature, approved March 2, 1863, William Chestnut, of Miami County; I. Hiner, of Anderson, and James Hanway, of Franklin, were appointed commissioners to locate the Asylum, and instructed to locate it in Osawatomie Township, on a tract of not less than 160 acres of land, affording practicable building stone, water and other facilities for the erection of suitable buildings, title to the land to be secured in fee simple to the State by donation.

By an act approved February 14, 1865, a board of three trustees was to be appointed by the Governor, each to hold office six years, one of whom was to be appointed every two years. Under this act, Hon. James Hanway, Rev. L. S. Adair and A. Gove were appointed the first Board of Trustees. Under the law approved March 6, 1873, the number of trustees was changed to six, each holding office for three years, two being appointed each year. By an act approved March 4, 1876, and which took effect March 10, the asylums for the blind, for the deaf and dumb, and for the insane were all placed in control of one board of five trustees, called the State Board of Charitable Institutions. The first board under this law consisted of Thomas T. Taylor, W. B. Slosson, John T. Lanter. John H. Smith and Joseph P. Bauserman.

The resident officers of the asylum consist of a superintendent, steward and matron. The Superintendents, with the commencement of their terms of service, have been as follows: Drs. C. O. Gause, May. 1866; W. W. Updegraff, May, 1869; C. O. Gause, November, 1869; C. P. Lee. November, 1871; L, W. Jacobs, November, 1872; A. H. Knapp, November, 1873; S. B. West. spring of 1877; A. P. Tenney, November, 1877; A. H. Knapp, present incumbent, November, 1878.

The institution owns 160 acres of land and numerous buildings. The main building consists of the central part and two wings, erected at different times since 1866, and completed in 1881, at a total cost of $350,000. In addition there are a dwelling house, ice house, barn and cow stable.

Previously to 1874 each county supported its own insane in the asylum, but during the Legislative session of that year an act was passed by which the Insane Asylum was placed upon the same basis as to support with the other State institutions, and has since been supported by appropriations from the State Treasury.

The following table showing the annual appropriations for the support of the institution since 1866, the number of patients admitted, number discharged, etc., was compiled for this work by Dr. A. H. Knapp, Superintendent of the Asylum.

Years.	Appropriations by the Legislature.	Number Patients Admitted.		How Discharged.															
				Recovered.		Improved.		Unimproved.		Eloped.		Not Insane.		Transferred.		Total Discharged.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1866	$ 3,500.00																
1867	7,759.00																
1868	30,952.13																
1869	28,707.37																
1870	13,067.00																
1871	53,931.00	Total from 1866 to 1873, inclusive.															
1872	22,713.00																
1873	25,575.00	211	167	86	75	20	24	15	11	5		14	5				
1874	41,555.60	25	26	14	9	6	7	6	3	2		4	6				
1875	110,976.00	10	16	8	10	1	1	1		1		2					
1876	64,574.91	39	36	1	10	4	4			1		2	8				
1877	42,624.50	82	61	20	15	11	2	7	4	1		8	13				
1878	65,485.00	38	24	13	10	4	3	6		2		5	4				
1879	64,835.00	64	48	30	22	8	12	20	7			9	12		2		
1880	131,050.00	28	23	11	8	6	11			3		4	4		2		
1881	157,350.00	65	50	24	14		5	1	1	2		12	7				
1882	81,130.00	119	105	33	16	4	5	1		4		14	12				
1883	* 99,875.00																
1884	112,932.00																
1885	100,000.00																
Total†	$1,258,592.51	681	556	240	189	64	74	57	26	21		74	71		4	463	371

*Appropriated by Legislature of 1883.

†Of this amount there has been appropriated for building and extraordinary expenses, $383,514.19. Expended for care and support, $875,078.32. Total, $1,258,592.51.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The Osawatomie Monumental Association was organized August 6, 1872, the trustees being H. B. Smith, H. H. Williams and Rev. S. L. Adair. The Charter of the Association is dated November 4, 1872. The object was "to erect a monument to the martyrs who fell in the battle of Osawatomie, August 30, 1856." The bodies of these martyrs were removed from their original resting places, and re-interred in 1860, in a private cemetery in the west part of the town, donated for that special purpose by Charles A. Foster.

The monument which stands immediately over the graves of the martyrs, was prepared and erected by the Hanway Bros., of Lane. It was dedicated August 30, 1877, the twenty-first anniversary of the battle. Just previous to its erection, a suggestion was made to the association, that it would be appropriate to also place an inscription on it in commemoration of John Brown, Sr., who commanded at the battle. This suggestion was acted upon, and accordingly the monument bears the following inscriptions:

East Side—Theron Parker Powers, born October 1, 1832. Charley Keiser.

South Side—David R. Garrison, born December 4, 1826. George W. Partridge December 22, 1827.

West Side—Frederick Brown, son of Capt. John Brown, born December 21, 1830.

In commemoration of those who, on the 30th of August, 1856 gave up their lives at the battle of Osawatomie, in defense of freedom.

North Side—This inscription is also in commemoration of the heroism of Capt. John Brown, who commanded at the battle of Osawatomie, August 30, 1856; who died and conquered American Slavery on the scaffold at Charleston, Va., December 2, 1859.

Placing this inscription upon the monument, has caused the original and primary object of the association to be obscured. It gave color and tone to the dedicatory orations and exercises, quite different from what they would otherwise have been, and caused the monument itself to be called "John Brown's Monument," which it was not designed to be and is not, but is the Monument of the Martyrs who fell at the battle of Osawatomie, August 30, 1856.

The Dedication of the Monument.—The monument erected to commemorate the martyrs to liberty who were killed at the battle of Osawatomie, August 30, 1856, was dedicated August 30, 1877. Ex-Gov. Charles Robinson, presided, made a brief address, and introduced the orator of the day, Hon. John J. Ingalls. After the eloquent oration of Senator Ingalls had been delivered, addresses were made by Hon. Dudley C. Haskell, Judge James Hanway, Col. D. R. Anthony, John Ritchie, Ex-Gov. Charles Robinson and others.

The citizens of Osawatomie, on the day of the dedication, contributed money to build the white picket fence around the cemetery, and provided dinner for a large number of those present. The number in attendance was about 10,000.

The following extract from the Okolona *States*, published at Okolona, Miss., was published soon after the dedication of the monument:

"Paola, Kan., was the scene of one of the most shameful ceremonies, on the 30th ult., that has ever been recorded in the whole sum and round of history.

"In that town, on that day, a monument was dedicated to old John Brown, whose life in Kansas was the life of a red-handed assassin, robber and incendiary, and who crowned his crimes by sweeping down upon a defenceless hamlet in Virginia, with pike and torch, and bringing death and ruin to many an innocent family.

"And what was his fell purpose? He confessed it himself. He said it was his object to incite an insurrection that would have unleashed a barbarous race in our very midst and resulted in the most hellish carnival of blood, rapine and destruction that the world has ever known.

"He was hung and the world breathed freer, as it always does when a human devil is stopped in his career.

"And it was this fiend in the form of a man that was honored at Paola, Kan., on the 30th ult.

"Now let the criminals in our penitentiaries not despair, for the world has just witnessed the apotheosis of the worst villain that ever lived, and the day may be coming when each and all of them will be canonized by the people of the North."

SOCIETIES AND THE PRESS.

Osage Valley Lodge, No. 24, A., F. & A. M., was originally organized in October, 1858, with nine charter members. The officers were as follows: —Squires, W. M.; Robert Lapsley, S. W.; Sylvester Underhill, J. W.; Dr. H. S. Greenough, Sec.; Dr. S. C. Parish, Treas.; L. C. Crittenden, S. D; L. D. Williams; V. I. Willis and John Sofield.

Osawatomie Lodge, Knights of Honor, No. 2725, was organized in 1882, with eighteen members. The officers were as follows: Reuben Smith, dictator; S. R. Mudge, past dictator; A. F. Meek, financial reporter; William Chestnut, reporter; J. C. Chestnut, treasurer.

Osawatomie Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, No. 26, was organized in January, 1882, with eighteen members and the following officers: Mrs. F. A. Maynard, W. M.; Henry Parker, W. P.; Mrs. Carrie Chestnut, A. M.; A. F. Meek, Sec.; J. C. Chestnut, Treas. The chapter has now twenty-six members.

Thomas Taylor & Brother own a combined saw and grist mill on the Marais des Cygnes, near the mouth of the Pottawatomie. It is propelled by steam during periods of low water. The saw-mill was erected in 1864; the grist mill was added at a later date.

The Southern Kansas Herald was established near the beginning of the year 1857, by Charles E. Griffith. In December, 1858, J. M. Kane bought an interest in the paper, which he retained about a year, selling out to Griffith. July 1, 1860, B. F. Kinter, who had purchased the paper, removed it to Paola, after which it was purchased by Col. G. A. Colton, who changed its name to the *Argus* and sold it to McReynolds & Kane. In May, 1866, McReynolds sold his interest to Colton. In August the paper was purchased by W. H. Johnson, who removed it to Iola, and it was discontinued in the fall.

The Osawatomie Times was established in 1881, by W. C. Paul. Its publication was continued only one year.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REV. SAMUEL L. ADAIR, minister of the Congregational Church, Section 9, Township 18, Range 22, Osawatomie. Mr. Adair is one of Osawatomie's very earliest settlers, and one of her most honored and respected citizens. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, April 22, 1811. His early life was passed on a farm. At the age of seventeen years he was apprenticed to a wholesale wagon and blacksmithing shop, served his apprenticeship and continued in the establishment five years. He then attended the Western Reserve College and completed his studies at Oberlin College and graduated in 1838. He also took a regular course at the Congregational Theological College, graduated and was ordained a minister of the denomination in 1841. He began preaching at Sandyville, also at Bolivar, Ohio. Next went to Dundee, Mich., where he had a charge some two and a half years. In 1845, he went to Maumee City, where he spent nearly five years, during two of which he was Principal of the city schools. He next went to Lafayette, Ohio, where he preached four years. In the fall of 1854, he started for Kansas and spent the winter in Kansas City, and the following March, 1855, came to Osawatomie, where he purchased a claim, pre-empted the northeast quarter of Section 9, Township 18, Range 22. He organized the Congregational Church in Osawatomie, in 1856, and has been, except three years, the resident pastor of the congregation continuously since. During the late war he was chaplain of the General Hospital of Kansas two years by appointment of the Government. He also spent one year with the Christian Commission of Kansas. He was Trustee for the Asylum for the Insane six years, from 1867 to 1873. In 1876, he was appointed chaplain of the asylum and has served in that capacity continuously since. Mr. Adair was married at Hudson, Ohio, November 24, 1841, to Miss Florella Brown, daughter of Owen Brown, and half sister of John Brown, the great champion of freedom. Mrs. Adair was born in Ohio. Seven children were born to them—two sons and five daughters, of whom only three are living. The eldest, Charles S., married and lives in Osawatomie Township; Henry M., died, aged three and a half years; Emma F., is the wife of J. B. Remington, of Osawatomie Township, two of their daughters died in infancy; Addie E., teaches under the New West Educational Society at Las Vegas, N. M.; the youngest child, a daughter, died in childhood. Mrs. Adair died in Leavenworth, in February, 1865, while Mr. Adair was in that city on business in connection with the Christian Commission. Mr. Adair resides in the old house, which he built in pioneer days and which is rich to him in memories of the turbulent times when his brother-in-law, John Brown, often enjoyed his hospitality and protection, and where he enjoyed the companionship of wife and children.

CALVIN BARNARD, farmer, Section 28, Township 18, Range 22, P. O. Osawatomie, is one of the very earliest settlers of this region, and one of the most respected citizens of Miami County. He was born in Guilford County, N. C., October 10, 1819. Although born in the South, he was of New England parentage, his father having immigrated to North Carolina from Massachusetts. Mr. Barnard was brought up a farmer, and in 1830, moved to Wayne County, Ind., thence to Rush County of the same State, in 1836, and to Kansas in 1856, by team, arriving in Osawatomie Township June 4th. Being a member of the Society of Friends, he took no part in the troubles of the early days nor later in the war between the States. He has held various civil offices. He was Township Trustee in 1868 and 69, and was elected County Commissioner in 1869, served two years, and was defeated on the railroad issue in the succeeding election. He was married in Indiana, October 31, 1844, to Miss Lucinda F. Macy, daughter of Thomas Macy, of Nantucket Island. Mrs. Barnard was born in North Carolina. Their family consists of three sons. Thomas E., is married and lives in Cherokee County, Kan.; Addison L., is married and lives in Osawatomie Township; the youngest, Horace G., is married and lives in this township. Mr. Barnard has 350 acres of land and resides at the place where he built his first cabin.

CHARLES BIRCHARD, of the firm of Harden & Birchard, proprietors of livery, sale and boarding stable, was born in Linn County, Kan., in December 14, 1859. When three years of age moved to Osawatomie with his parents and has made this his home ever since. He began the battle of life working out by the month when only eight years of age, and has hoed his own row from that time out. Messrs. Harden & Birchard established their business at Osawatomie in 1877. They have a roomy, commodious stable, about twenty good horses, and a suitable lot of carriages. A tasty hearse is one important feature in the outfit.

DANIEL BRENEMAN, book-keeper of the Kansas State Asylum for the Insane, was born in Dauphin County, Pa., December 18, 1847. Received a common school and business education and engaged in book-keeping in a banking house. He came to Kansas in 1873 and located at Leavenworth, where he was employed as a book-keeper for four years. He held that position in the First National Bank of Leavenworth. He was appointed to his present position July 1, 1879. Mr. B., like the other officers and employes of the asylum, is capable and efficient in his department.

REV. DAVID H. BUNDY, farmer and Methodist minister, Section 1, Township 18, Range 22, P. O. Osawatomie, was one of the pioneers of Miami County (then Lykins), of 1855. He was born in Randolph County, Ind., March 19, 1834. Was brought up in his native State and in the spring of 1855 came to Kansas with his parents. Spent the summer at Lawrence, and in the fall of that year came to Miami County, and located in the south part of the township of Stanton, on the banks of the Marais des Cygnes River, at what is still known as Bundy's Ford. Mr. Bundy soon became acquainted with John Brown, and being an earnest Free-state man he joined Brown in some of his expeditions against the Pro-slavery men. When Reed marched on Osawatomie on the memorable 29th of August, 1856, Mr. Bundy witnessed the advance and return of the Pro-slavery forces but was unable to participate in the fight. He was an explorer and mission preacher for the Methodist mission, and while serving in that capacity traveled extensively in Kansas and Nebraska. At one time while he was holding service in the log cabin near Lane, known as John Brown's cabin, his congregation was composed principally of Pro-slavery men armed with revolvers and guns. While they listened with respectful attention and departed in peace, John Brown lay secreted in the loft, separated from his enemies by only a few loose boards. Mr. Bundy was married April 7, 1859, at Osawatomie, to Miss Mary A. Littlejohn, daughter of John Littlejohn, a Free-state pioneer of Kansas of 1855. They have five children, four sons and a daughter, Emma R., wife of Dr. S. A. Day of Osawatomie, William A., Henry D., Wesley L. and Ralph. Mr. Bundy moved to his present farm in 1869, returned to Stanton again, and came back to this place in 1879. He has served as Justice of the Peace in this county fourteen years.

JOHN C. CHESTNUT, senior partner of John C. Chestnut & Bro., merchants, was born in Scotland, in 1840. Came to America with his parents in 1842, resided in Connecticut till 1854. The family then immigrated to Miami County, Kas.; his father, Wm. Chestnut, located on the southwest quarter of Section 11, Township 18, Range 22, a portion of which is now embraced in the town plat of Osawatomie. A large portion of the father's original claim is now the property of the son, John C. John C. enlisted in the late war as a private of the Third Kansas Infantry, afterward consolidated into the Tenth. On his return from the army he engaged as merchant's clerk, and in 1874 in company with his brother William established their present extensive business. This firm carry a $15,000 stock of general merchandise at the old stand, and have recently purchased the extensive general store of Mr. H. B. Smith adjacent, which is carried on under the firm name of Wm. Chestnut & Co.

WILLIAM CHESTNUT, Sr., one of the early pioneers of Miami County, now a resident of California, was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1816. He was a weaver by trade, and followed that business until 1842, when he immigrated with his family to America. On arriving in this country he made his home in Connecticut, where he worked at his trade till 1854. He then immigrated to Kansas Territory and located on the southwest quarter of Section 11, Township 18 south, Range 22 east; a portion of which tract was platted and is now a part of the village of Osawatomie, Miami County, and built the first frame house in that town. The greater part of the original claim is now the property of his son, John C. Mr. Chestnut although an earnest believer in the principles of the State's rights men did not take a conspicuous part in the struggles of his first years in Kansas. He was a lover of peace and was not in sympathy with the many violent scenes occurring about him. At the first election he was the only Free-state man on the Board of Election. As a great number of fraudulent votes were polled he refused to sign the returns. He was a member of the Free-state Military Company and twice elected a member of Lower House of the Kansas Legislature. His principal business was farming, but believing that the manufacture of salt could be profitably conducted here he engaged extensively in that business, being the first to undertake such an enterprise in this section of the State. The venture proved unprofitable and the business was abandoned after a trial of three years. In 1874 he moved to Chicago and from there to California in 1880.

WILLIAM CHESTNUT, Jr., of the firm of Wm. Chestnut & Co. and of J. C. Chestnut & Bro., general merchants, was born in Ulster County, N. Y., in 1844. His parents were from Scotland and had immigrated to America in 1842. In 1854 he in company with his family came to Kansas and located at Osawatomie. He witnessed the turbulent scenes of 1856 but was too young to participate in them. April, 1862, he enlisted as a private of Company K, Second Kansas Cavalry, and served three years and two months in the late war. He spent some years in the wilds of the Western territories. Returning to Osawatomie he engaged in mercantile business with his brother, J. C., in 1874, under the firm name of J. C. Chestnut & Bro. They have a large well stocked general store, carrying an average stock of $15,000. In October, 1882, they purchased the stock of general merchandise of Mr. H. B. Smith and organized the firm of Wm. Chestnut & Co. The latter business is conducted at the old Smith stand under the management of Wm. Chestnut. Their average stock in this store is about $10,000.

S. A. DAY, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Indiana, came to Kansas with his parents in the fall of 1866, and located in Miami County. He studied medicine at the medical college at Kansas City, from which he graduated in 1879. He at once established himself in practice at Osawatomie, and is gradually building up a satisfactory business.

HENRY M. DOWNS, M. D., Second-Assistant Physician to the Kansas State Asylum for the Insane at Osawatomie. Dr. Downs was born in Wyandotte County, Kan., in 1858. Was educated at Ann Arbor, Mich., at the Michigan State University. He took his degree at the medical department of the University in 1880, and began practice at Kansas City, Mo. He was appointed physician and surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and held that position one year, or until he was appointed to his present position in August, 1881. Dr. Downs is a promising young physician, whose career is only well begun. He is now serving his second year at the asylum, where his ability in his profession and general courteous bearing have won him many friends.

JOHN R. EVERETT, farmer, Section 22, Township 18, Range 22, P. O. Osawatomie, a pioneer of Kansas of 1854, was born in Wales; immigrated to America in childhood, made his home in Oneida County, N. Y., till 1854, when he came to Kansas, arriving in Osawatomie in June of that year. He made a claim on Section 22, and has resided in this township ever since. He now has a fine stock farm of 285 acres, situated in the bottoms. He was married in New York, in 1852, to Miss Sarah M. Colgrove, of Pennsylvania. He has one son living, John E., born in Kansas in 1863. Mrs. Everett died in 1864. Mr. Everett was elected the first Clerk of School District No. 57, and held that office till the fall of 1881.

W. D. GEAR, Supervisor of the Kansas State Asylum for the Insane, was born in Pennsylvania in 1851, was brought up in that State and engaged in teaching school. In 1870, he came to Kansas and located at Garnett. He pursued the occupation of teacher till July, 1874, when he was appointed Supervisor at the asylum. Mr. Gear has proven himself an efficient officer, the fact that he is now serving his ninth year as supervisor is conclusive evidence that he has discharged the duties of his position in a satisfactory manner.

COL. G. H. HUME, farmer and inventor, Section 19, Township 18, Range 22, P. O. Osawatomie, is a pioneer of Kansas of 1857. He was born of Scotch parentage, July 16, 1826. Removed to Buffalo while a child and was brought up in that city. He received a liberal education and engaged as salesman in a mercantile house. After following that vocation several years he emigrated to Davenport, Iowa, and engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi River. Spent four years in that business and during this time was master of the steamer Enterprise and of the Osceola. In 1857, he came to Kansas. He spent some time at Paola and then purchased a farm of 380 acres in Miami Township, where he made his home. On the breaking out of the late war he enlisted May 8, 1861. Organized Company E, of the Missouri Home Guards, and was mustered into the Kansas Volunteer service September 15, of the same year. He helped organize the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and was commissioned First Lieutenant commanding company. The company was disbanded March, 1862. Lieut. Hume was then commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Kansas State Troops, still retaining his First Lieutenant commission in the United States service. He continued in active service until the close of the war. Col. Hume was an efficient officer, cool and determined. He won the respect and regard of his command during the war. As is well-known, the Kansas and Missouri border was the scene of many battles and outrages. Vicious men took advantage of the situation to plunder and to do violence, regardless of the politics of their victims. In dealing with this class Col. Hume exercised his authority to the utmost in behalf of decency and honorable warfare. In politics, always a Democrat, he was one of the few officers who while doing their duty as soldiers claimed the right to vote according to their convictions. Col. Hume was married in Kansas, December, 1858, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Tilden Shipley. Mrs. Hume was born in Illinois. They have seven children, four sons and three daughters—Alexander H., Franklin G., Edgar G., John S., Rosa, Viola and Emma. After the close of the war, Col. Hume devoted his attention to farming until the spring of 1872. He then moved to Pennsylvania and engaged in the hardware business. In 1875, he sold out and purchased his present farm of 320 acres in Osawatomie Township, and has continued to make that his home. He has devoted considerable attention to mechanical inventions, and is the inventor and patentee of the celebrated Hume's Fire Escape.

L. W. JACOBS, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Virginia in 1844. He took a regular course at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in the spring of 1868. He began practice in Baltimore, Md., but removed to Paola, Kan., in the fall of the same year. He continued to practice his profession at Paola till 1870; he then came to Osawatomie and has since practiced in this place and vicinity. He served a term as Superintendent of the State Asylum for the Insane at Osawatomie. Dr. Jacobs has a large and increasing practice, and is one of the popular physicians of Miami County.

DR. A. H. KNAPP, Superintendent of the Kansas State Asylum for the Insane. Dr. Knapp was born in Schoharie County, N.Y., in 1829. While quite young, he moved with his parents to Ulster County. He took a regular course at Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and graduated in 1852. He practiced his profession in the State of New York seventeen years and then moved to Ottawa, Kan., (1870). He practiced in that city until 1873, when he was appointed to the responsible position he now holds. In 1876, he resigned his position, but in the fall of 1878, he was re-elected, and has continued to serve as Superintendent to this date. Dr. Knapp is peculiarly well qualified for the position he holds, thoroughly skilled in his profession, he has made a special study of diseases of the brain. Cheerful and kind-hearted in his intercourse with every one, systematic and thorough in everything, it is only necessary to visit the asylum and inspect its workings to be satisfied that he is the right man in the right place, and that he is supported by a corps of competent assistants.

JOHN A. LESSENDEN, farmer, Section 27, Township 18, Range 22, P. O. Osawatomie, was born in England in 1834; immigrated to America in 1848; spent two years in New York, and moved to Illinois in 1850; then to Iowa in 1859; and from Iowa to Kansas in 1876. He came direct to Osawatomie Township and purchased the old Richard Mendenhall place on Section 27. This farm is historic, having been one of the earliest places settled in the township, and during John Brown's time was one of the stations of the Underground Railway. Mr. Lessenden now has a fine farm of 287 acres. He was elected Trustee of this township in 1882, and re-elected in 1883. He was married in Iowa, September 30, 1858, to Miss Olive Hanson, daughter of John E. Hanson. Mrs. Lessenden was born in Maine. They have four children, two sons and two daughters—Orin E., Ella J., Arthur and Olive A.

A. F. MEEK, druggist, was born and brought up in Indiana; came to Kansas in 1874; was engaged in teaching school for several years, making his home near Louisburg, Miami County. In October, 1879, he started in his present business at Osawatomie. He carries a general stock of drugs, medicines, books and stationery. He is the only dealer in Osawatomie who keeps a full line of school books.

HENRY PARKER, first engineer and master mechanic of the Kansas Asylum for the insane, was born in England in 1834; learned the trade of practical engineer in his native country; immigrated to America in 1868. He located in Illinois, and served four years as engineer at the Soldiers' Orphan's Home, at Normal. He then bought a farm in Kansas, and devoted his attention to agriculture until 1873, when he accepted the position he now holds. Mr. Parker is a thorough mechanic, and discharges the duties of his responsible position with ability and fidelity. He is now serving his tenth year at the asylum.

HENRY B. SMITH, dealer in stock and grain, senior member of the firm of H. B. Smith & Co. Mr. Smith was born in Tioga County, Pa., in 1832, where he was brought up. About 1855, he went to Iowa, where he spent some two or three years. Went from there to Illinois, and soon after came to Kansas, reaching this State in 1858. Soon after reaching this place (Osawatomie) he engaged in mercantile business. He opened the first hardware store in Miami County, which he located at Osawatomie. He also furnished the stock for the first hardware store at Paola. Mr. Smith has been in business continuously at Osawatomie since 1858 to this date. October, 1882, he sold out his stock of general merchandise to J. C. and William Chestnut, and is now engaged in the stock and grain trade. Mr. Smith was a member of the Kansas State Militia, and served during the Price raid. He has served two terms in the Lower House of the Kansas Legislature, 1866 and 1871.

CAPT. REUBEN SMITH, Steward of the Kansas State Asylum for the Insane, at Osawatomie. Capt. Smith was born in England; immigrated to America in 1853, and made his home in Iowa until 1857. He then came to Osawatomie, Kan., and engaged in farming. On the breaking out of the late war he enlisted in 1861, and was promoted to Captain in the Second Missouri Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He was detailed at one time to capture the noted rebel Gen. J. W. Reed, who was in command of the party of Pro-slavery men who sacked Osawatomie in August, 1856, and was captured by another party and placed in the keeping of Capt. Smith, who had charge of him for some time. It was a singular turn in the course of events that Reed should be held a captive by a citizen of the town he had burned. In politics Capt. Smith is a Republican, and represented the Osawatomie district in the Legislature in 1870, 1871 and in 1873. In the same year he was commissioned by Gov. Osborne as a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Insane Asylum, and was chosen Secretary of the Board. After serving a few months he resigned, and was elected Steward of the Insane Asylum, and has held the position for ten years. He is not a member of any church, but he practices those Christian virtues which tend to make man happy in this world, and fit them for the next. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

JESSE B. WELLS, farmer, Section 23, Township 18, Range 21, P. O. Lane, Franklin County, is one of the early pioneers of this township. He was born in Monroe County, Ind., December 6, 1828; was brought up in that State, and emigrated to Iowa in 1848. Resided in Lucas County till May, 1856; he then came to Kansas, and located a claim on Section 24, Township 18, Range 21. The following year he moved to his present place of residence, on Section 23, still retaining the old place. He now has 160 acres, a large portion of which is rich bottom timber lands. Mr. Wells was a Free-state man, and was associated with John Brown in the time of the early strife between Freedom and Slavery. At the time of the attack on Osawatomie, in August, 1856, he rode to Garnett and notified a company of Free-state men at that point, and accompanied them to the scene of the fight, but too late to participate in it. During the late war he enlisted in Company C, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, and served three years, or till the close of the war. He was married in Indiana, February 24, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Wesley Whitson. Mrs. Wells was born in Monroe County, Ind. They had ten children, of whom seven are living—Solon T., David T., died, aged twenty-three years; Mary L., died in childhood; Mamie E., Numa W., John P., Jessie B., Minnie, Elmer, Freddie, who died in childhood.

HON. HENRY H. WILLIAMS. The subject of this sketch was one of the ablest, most courageous and useful of the Free-state men in Kansas' early days. He was born in Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y., September 26, 1828. His father, James Williams, was a native of Rhode Island, and his mother, whose maiden name was Esther Tracy, was born in Connecticut. She was a sister of Lieut.-Gov. John Tracy, of New York. James Williams was of Welsh extraction; Esther (Tracy) Williams was descended from English parentage. Henry H., though born in Columbia County, spent most of his youthful days in Chautauqua County. His early education was obtained at the common school, but being of an inquiring mind, and being a patient student, he has acquired a large fund of useful information, which qualifies him to occupy and acceptably fill any office within the gift of the people of the State. After leaving school, he served a four years' apprenticeship to the carpenter and joiner's trade, and for several years thereafter, followed this occupation as a journeyman in Brooklyn, Peekskill and Hastings, N. Y. In the spring of 1855, against the advice of his father, he moved to Kansas. His father's advice was based upon the expectation that Kansas was the ground upon which the preliminary battle between slavery and freedom was to be fought, which was the very reason why Henry H. determined to go. Upon arriving in the Territory, he at first located on Pottawatomie Creek, in Anderson County, being the third settler in the county. Previously to his arrival, the Pro-slavery men in the vicinity had formed an organization, and adopted a "squatter-law," under which each man was entitled to two quarter sections of land. Soon after his arrival at a meeting held by them, the Free-state men assembled, took possession of the meeting, organized it by electing John Brown, Jr., president, and H. H. Williams, secretary, and promptly repealed this and other laws obnoxious to themselves. In September, following, he was elected delegate to the Big Springs Convention, which met September 5, 1855. In November, hearing that Lawrence was besieged by twelve hundred Missourians, he, with four others, started for that place to assist in its defense. This little party overtook John Brown, his three sons and son-in-law, just after passing Blanton's bridge. All then proceeded to Lawrence, reaching there that night, and being assigned quarters in the Free-State Hotel. That night the Pottawatomie Rifle Company was organized, with John Brown, Captain, John Brown, Jr., First Lieutenant, and H. H. Williams, Second Lieutenant. John Brown proposed that the company make a night attack upon the enemy, four miles distant, without permitting Gen. Robinson, Gen. Lane, or any other parties outside of the company to know of the movement, but Lieut. Williams opposed the movement as impolitic, impracticable and insubordinate. After a treaty had been effected, and the enemy had retired to Missouri, the company was disbanded, and the men returned to their homes. In December, he was elected a delegate to the Free-state Convention, held at Lawrence, for the purpose of nominating State officers, under the Topeka Constitution. In January, 1856, he and John Brown, Jr., were elected, from the Pottawatomie precinct, to the House of Representatives, under the Topeka Constitution. He walked to Topeka to take his seat in that body, a distance of sixty-five miles. Upon the reorganization of the Pottawatomie Rifle Company, in May, 1856, John Brown, Jr., was elected Captain, and Mr. Williams declined to serve in any official capacity, preferring to act as a private, and perform duty as a scout. Shortly after the reorganization of the company, news of the threatened attack upon Lawrence, which was made May 21, reached the Pottawatomie settlement, and John Brown, Jr.'s company immediately set out to assist in its defense, accompanied a part of the way by John Brown, Sr., his other sons and son-in-law, Henry Thompson. Mr. Williams followed the company on its way, and on the morning of the 21st, the same day that Lawrence was sacked, saw Mr. Morse—who kept a store on Pottawatomie Creek, and who furnished ammunition to the Free-state men—frightened and pale from the threats made to him and against him by border ruffians the day before. After advising Mr. Morse what to do, Mr. Williams rode on, overtook the company, and to some of the members composing it, including Judge James Hanway and old John Brown, communicated the information with reference to the proposed programme of the border ruffians he had obtained from Mr. Morse. This news so stirred the soul of old John Brown, that he promptly organized his little family party, and returned to the Pottawatomie, with the terrible results now known to the world as the Pottawatomie Massacre, a detailed account of which is embodied in the history of Franklin County. Mr. Williams, as did likewise Judge Hanway, received, but declined, an invitation to accompany the little party on its then mysterious mission. About the first of June, 1856, Mr. Williams, with about fifteen others, was arrested by a party of about two hundred Pro-slavery men, and taken to Paola, where the Pro-slavery Grand Jury was in session. In a day or two, eight were discharged, and the remainder taken to Osawatomie and placed in charge of United States soldiers, in command of Capt. Wood. Here they were kept a week, with their hands firmly tied behind them until chains could be obtained, when they were chained together by the ankles, two and two, and marched to Prairie City. When about half the distance had been accomplished, Mr. Williams' companion was taken sick, and was released, Mr Williams walking the rest of the way with one end of the chain in his hand, the other still around his ankle. After being detained a few days at Prairie City, they were taken to Lecompton, and turned over to Marshal Donaldson. They were next taken to Tecumseh, examined by Commissioner Hoagland, and all set at liberty except John Brown, Jr., and Mr. Williams, who were held on a charge of high treason, as Commissioner Hoagland said, to prevent them from being murdered, as he believed they would be if released. These two were then taken to the camp of the United States troops, near Lecompton, and held as prisoners with Charles Robinson, G. W. Smith, G. W. Deitzler, Gaius Jenkins and G. W. Brown. It was during his imprisonment in this camp that the Topeka Legislature was to meet, and which Col. Sumner had been ordered to disperse in case it should convene. Mr. Williams fearing that some of the members elect of that Legislature would lack the nerve to meet with their fellow-members, and feeling the importance of as full an attendance as practicable, proposed to his fellow-prisoners that he should escape from the guards and take his seat in the Legislature. All consented to this proposition except G. W. Brown, who fearing that the safety of the prisoners remaining in camp would be thereby jeopardized, threatened to inform upon him if he should make the attempt, and so Mr. Williams was constrained to remain in camp. Mr. Williams was elected Sheriff of Miami County in 1857, and re-elected in 1859. In June, 1861, he entered the Third Kansas Volunteers, and was elected Major of that regiment. This regiment was afterward consolidated with the Fourth Regiment, and called the Tenth. Major Williams served in this capacity until the regiment was mustered out, commanding the regiment in the battles of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, VanBuren, and Fort Wayne. He participated in the battle of Pilot Knob, on the staff of Gen. Ewing. As Provost-Marshal of the District of St. Louis, he had charge of the military prisoners for several months. Being honorably mustered out of service in February, 1865, he returned to Kansas City, where his family had resided since 1863, and was elected Sheriff of Jackson County, Mo., serving eighteen months. In April, 1867, he returned to Osawatomie, and engaged in business as a hardware merchant, in which business he is still engaged. In 1867, he was elected to the House of Representatives, and in 1868, to the State Senate. Major Williams is a member of the Congregational Church. He joined the Republican party at the time of its organization by Horace Greeley, at Osawatomie, in 1858, and has ever since been a strong and ardent supporter of Republican principles. Major Williams was married February 23, 1858, at Osawatomie, to Miss Mary A. Carr, daughter of John Carr, who moved to Kansas in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have had six children, of whom four are living—Minnie, Walter, Charles and Fannie. John, their eldest son, died at the age of eighteen, and George another son, was killed by the kick of a horse.

FONTANA.

This town is on the line of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, ten miles south of Paola. It was surveyed September 7th, 1869, by J. B. Grinnell, who, in selling any of the land, introduced into each deed a contract that no alcoholic drinks should ever be sold on the property, by the purchaser.

This town took its name from "Old Fontana," which was laid out one-half mile west of the new town, at the cross roads, in 1858. Four farms cornered there, owned respectively by J. Ruble, Shipley, Bales and McCulloch, ten acres being taken from each farm for the town site; at the height of its prosperity "Old Fontana" contained one store and three dwellings. A postoffice was established some distance away, with Dr. Connery for Postmaster. When the railroad was projected and its construction assured, the new town was laid out, and the old town site abandoned, except for farming purposes. The first to build on the new town site was Joseph Johnson, who erected a residence. The second was Mr. Fields who built a trading house, the third was Peter Yoho, who put up a grocery. Thomas, John and Edward Toms erected a grist mill here in 1871, at the time one of the finest in the State.

The *Methodists* had an organization in the old town, effected in 1860, with eight members. In 1870 they erected a church building in the new town, at a cost of $1,200. The *Baptists* during the same year dedicated their new church edifice which had been erected at a cost of $1,500, and in 1872, the *Christians* organized themselves into a society with seven members, erecting a house of worship in 1878, at a cost of $1,000. Their membership is at present 120. The *United Brethren* and *Presbyterians* also each has an organization, the latter with thirty-six members, but neither has as yet erected a church.

The first birth in Fontana was that of John Yoho, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Yoho, in 1871; the first marriage, that of Mr. Henderson to Miss Lucinda Landers, in 1869, the first natural death, that of an infant child of B. Bashear; but the first burial in the cemetery was that of a man who had taken up and secreted, preparatory to running off, another man's horse. Being informed upon, he loaded his gun to shoot the informer, and upon going out, slipped and fell upon the frozen ground, and received the lead designed for the informer, in his own body, dying therefrom a few days thereafter.

At the present time Fontana contains two general stores, one grocery, one drug store, one hardware store, one agricultural implement dealer, two grain dealers, one lumber yard, one grist mill, one two story stone schoolhouse erected in 1871, at a cost of $3,500, and about 350 inhabitants.

On December 23, 1872, a fire broke out in the town which destroyed nine buildings. This was a severe blow to the embryo city, and for two or three years afterward it progressed backwards instead of forwards, but for the last four or five years, the town has made a steady and sure growth.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY D. BECK, farmer, Section 12, Township 19, Range 23, P. O. Fontana, was born in Washington County, Pa., July 31, 1830. Was brought up in his native State, and moved to Champaign County, Ill., in 1854, where he was engaged four years in farming, and in November, 1858, he came to Kansas with his brother, William L., and located his present farm. He enlisted in July, 1862, as a private in Company C, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, and served three years, or till June 30, 1865. He was married in Champaign County, Ill., April 16, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth J., daughter of Cyrus Tuttle. Mrs. Beck was born in Champaign County, Ill. They have five children living—Mary C., Charles R., Edgar, Cordie A. and George A. Mr. Beck has a well improved farm of 230 acres.

WILLIAM L. BECK, farmer, Section 12, Township 19, Range 23, P. O. Fontana, was born in Washington County, Pa., May 5, 1832. Was brought up a farmer, and moved to Champaign County, Ill., in 1854, and from there to Kansas in November, 1858. He located on Section 12, Osage Township, and resides on the same farm where he stuck his stakes a quarter of a century ago. He has a fine stock farm of 160 acres. He enlisted in the late war, in August, 1861, as a private of Company I, Twentieth Illinois Infantry, and served till July, 1865. He was married in Pennsylvania, in April, 1864, to Miss Sarah Rees. Mrs. Beck died in 1866. Mr. Beck was married again in March, 1868, in Kansas, to Miss Clarinda McIntosh. Mrs. Beck was born in Indiana. They have five children, two sons and three daughters—Olive F., Jacob, George E., Annie and Fannie. Mr. Beck was elected one of the County Commissioners for Miami County in 1879, for the term of three years. He has held various local offices, and once served as Township Trustee.

JESSE H. BRUNER, farmer and merchant, farm residence Section 31, Township 18, Range 24; store at Fontana. Has about 1,000 acres of land, lying mostly in the rich bottoms of the Marais des Cygnes River, being situated in Sections 25 and 36, Township 18, Range 23; Sections 30 and 31, Township 18, Range 24; Section 6 Township 19, Range 24. Mr. Bruner has considerable real estate in Fontana, where he has his winter residence and store. He is the senior partner of the firm of J. H. Bruner & Co., dealers in general merchandise; carry an average stock of $7,000. They also deal in farm machinery, grain and live stock. Mr. Bruner was born in Montgomery County, Ind., at Crawfordsville, January 15, 1832. He was brought up in his native State, and in 1856 started for Kansas. Spent a short time in Missouri and arrived in Lykins County (now Miami), Kas., August 14, 1857. Mr. Bruner is said to have built the first shanty or white man's home within the boundaries of Osage Township, situated on Section 36, Township 18, Range 23. Twelve years later he moved to the present site of Fontana. He enlisted in the Home Guards, and afterwards in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and served during the war. He was married in Indiana, in 1855, to Miss Mary, daughter of Daniel La Rose. Mrs. Bruner was born in Indiana. They have six children, three sons and three daughters—Sarah E., wife of E. C. Douthat, of Osage; Clara E., wife of William Palmer, of Osage; Joseph, William S., Emma J. and Jesse L. In 1872 Mr. Bruner opened a general store at Fontana, which he conducted till the spring of 1883, when he sold an interest in it to Mr. Thomas Loman, who is now in charge of the business, while Mr. Bruner devotes his attention to his extensive farming interests.

JOHN P. DODD, farmer, Section 6, Township 19, Range 23, P. O. Fontana. Mr. Dodd is one of the pioneers of Miami County, of 1857. He was born in Hendricks County, Ind., May 15, 1834. At eighteen years of age, he went to Iowa where he spent about five years. In 1857, he came to Kansas, arriving in Lykins County, now Miami, and located a claim on the southwest quarter of Section 6, Township 19, Range 23, (Osage) before the land was open to pre-emption. He subsequently purchased this tract, and has since improved it, till he now has one of the best 160 acre farms in the county. On the breaking out of the late war, he was an earnest partisan of the Government, and enlisted in September, 1861, in what was known as the Missouri Home Guards, which was soon consolidated into the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, Company H. Served the term of his enlistment, and subsequently did duty in the Kansas Militia, till the close of the war. He was elected County Commissioner, in 1860, and resigned his office in September, 1861, to join the army. He was married in 1852, to Miss Amanda, daughter of Samuel Surber. Mrs. Dodd was born in Indiana. They have three children, one son and two daughters—Mary S., wife of Jesse Martin, of Mound Township, Samuel, of Pratt County, Kas., Anna E., deceased, was the wife of Nicholas Wisner, died in 1882. Mrs. Dodd died in 1858. Mr. Dodd was married in the latter part of 1859, in Kansas, to Mrs. Eliza J. Bruner, widow of Smith Bruner, and daughter of Simon Devendorf. Mrs. Dodd was born in Indiana. They have five children, three sons and two daughters—James, Flora E., Jennie, John and Jesse.

T. C. ENGLISH, farmer, feeds and deals extensively in live stock, ships some twenty carloads a season; farm and residence, Section 8, Township 19, Range 23, P. O. Fontana. Mr. English was born in Salem County, N. J., in March, 1834. Came West to Illinois in 1853, and thence to Kansas, January, 1866. He purchased the northwest quarter of Section 4, Township 19, Range 23, and a tract in Section 8, of same township, where he now resides, having in all 460 acres. He came to Kansas to enter into the livestock business, and has devoted his attention to that line of business, continuously since, and is widely and favorably known as an enterprising and fair dealer. He was married in Peoria County, Ill., in 1855, to Miss Sarah E. Saxe, daughter of Capt. John Saxe. They have six children, two sons and four daughters—Anthony N., William A., Mary, Rosana, Anna E and Fannie.

CHARLES W. GREEN, farmer, Section 13, Township 19, Range 23, P. O. Fontana, was born in Rutland County, Vt., January 4, 1828. When thirteen years of age he moved to Ohio with his mother, having lost his father when a child. In 1850, he went to California, and was engaged in mining for three years. He then returned to Illinois, and settled in DeWitt County, where he engaged in farming. In 1859, he immigrated to Kansas, arriving in Osage Township, May 1. He purchased his present farm of 160 acres, on Section 13. During the war, he served in the State Militia in defense of Kansas. He has held various responsible political trusts, having served three terms as Trustee of Osage Township, and other minor offices. He was elected to the Kansas State Legislature for the term of 1869-70. Mr. Green was married in Illinois, in 1855, to Miss Nancy, daughter of Elias Jolley. Mrs. Green was born in Ohio. They have six children, three sons and three daughters—Bettie S., Elias N., John M., Foster B., Annie E. and Sarah E. All but the eldest were born in Kansas.

H. B. HIGH, merchant, senior partner of the firm of High, Bartlett & Co., dealers in general merchandise: farm machinery, grain and live stock. The firm is composed of H. B. High, R. I. Bartlett and J. R. Sheperd. They have a large double store, one section of which is devoted to dry goods, groceries, notions, etc., and the other to general hardware, stoves and tinware. Their average stock is about ten thousand dollars. The business was established in March, 1878. Mr. High was born in Hillsdale County, Mich., in 1840, was educated at the State University at Ann Arbor; enlisted in August 1862, as a private of Company F, Twentieth Michigan Infantry, and served one year; followed farming in Michigan till 1868, when he moved to Cass County, Mo., and engaged in the same business; was also engaged in merchandising. He moved to Fontana, Kansas, and engaged in his present business. He was married in Michigan, October 20, 1863, to Miss Adora, daughter of Dr. B. F. Root, of Manchester, Mich. They have one child, a daughter named A. Maude.

G. W. ROBINSON, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Chester County, Pa., February 26, 1828, was brought up in his native State; moved to Van Buren County, Iowa. Began the study of medicine at Winchester of that county in 1866. Took a regular course at the Keokuk Medical College, and graduated in the spring of 1869. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1870, and established a practice at Fontana, Miami County, which he has pursued upwards of thirteen years. He was married in Pennsylvania, December 22, 1853, at Russelville, Chester County, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Hiram Rigg. They had four children—Lemuel, the eldest, died, aged fourteen years; the second son, Vernon, is an ordained minister of the Baptist Church; the elder daughter, Sarah E., is the wife of Charles Tenny, of Mound township; the younger, E. Ella, is a teacher by profession.

O. P. TENNY, farmer, Section 5, Township 19, Range 23, P. O. Fontana, was born in Monroe County, New York, April 13, 1828, was brought up in New York, and in the spring of 1850 moved to Bureau County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming till the spring of 1860. He then immigrated to Kansas, bought a claim, on the farm where he now resides, for which he subsequently obtained title under the homestead law. He has since increased his acreage, till he has a fine farm of 240 acres. During the late war he served in the Kansas militia. He was elected Justice of the Peace and served two years, and has held other minor offices. He was married in Monroe County, New York, September 19, 1852, to Miss Julia A., daughter of John Canfield. Mrs. Tenny was born in Vermont, and removed with her parents to New York in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Tenny have had six children—Charles O., married and living in Mound; Mary L., wife of James Johnson, of Carson, Iowa; William, died in childhood; Alice H., wife of Charles W. Wright of Osage; Fannie S. and John C.

W. H. WILLHOITE, M. D., physician and surgeon, office opposite Fontana depot, was born in Owen County, Ky., December 29, 1839, moved with his parents to McLean County, Ill., in 1850, received an academic education, and in 1860 began the study of medicine at Austin, Mo. He moved to Osage township, Kansas, in 1864 and practiced his profession. In 1870 he moved to Fontana. He subsequently attended a regular course of lectures at the American Medical College of St. Louis, Electic, and graduated in May, 1882. Dr. Willhoite was elected coroner of Miami County in 1878, and to the legislature in the fall of 1882 on the Democratic ticket. He was married in Kansas, August 23, 1866, to Mrs. Mary M. La Fountain, widow of Louis La Fountain. Mrs. Willhoite was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., and came to Miami County at an early day, and is the owner of several hundred acres of land in Miami township.

MOUND CREEK.

Mound Creek is situated in Mound Township. As a general thing the bottom lands are level and timbered, uplands uneven, open prairie. The first settlement was made November 5, 1854, by Thomas and Henderson Rice. J. F. and T. J. Chandler moved in, July 3, 1856. Some of the early settlers named the township Mound, after a peculiar mound in the western part of it. A store was opened April 5, 1856, by Thomas Rice. The first child born was Frances M. Chandler, September 14, 1856; first marriage, that of Reuben Smith to Mary Rowcroft, November 2, 1857, and the first death that of Mrs. Rebecca J. Rice, May 15, 1857. The first school taught was by Loyal Bishop, commencing in November, 1858, in a log schoolhouse on the farm of Thomas Rice, at whose house the first sermon was preached by Rev. Amos Finch in 1856. A church was built by the Society of Friends in the west part of the township, in 1858, a commodious frame building, 30x45 feet. There are about fifty members in the society. The Christian Church was organized in September, 1860, with six members. The Baptists and Methodists also have organizations, but none of the last three denominations has a church building. The postoffice was established December 10, 1860, and named Trenton, Henderson Rice first Postmaster. The name of the postoffice was afterwards changed to Mound Creek.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MARTIN S. BUSH, farmer, Section 18, Township 19, Range 22, P. O. Lane, Franklin County, was born in Fayette County, Ind., February 12, 1841; was brought up on a farm. On the breaking out of the late war, he enlisted in April, 1861, on the first call for troops (three months' men). The quota being full before his company was organized, he was mustered into the service for one year as a private of Company E, Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served the term of enlistment, and re-enlisted in September, 1863, in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant. Was promoted to First Lieutenant, and served until the close of the war. His only casualty was a gun-shot wound received at Wise's Forks, N. C., in March, 1865. After the close of the war he continued to reside in Indiana till March, 1869, when he immigrated to Kansas, and purchased his present farm of 440 acres in Mound Township. Mr. Bush was married in Indiana, February 11, 1869, to Miss Susan, daughter of Henry Sweet. Mrs. Bush was born in Indiana. They have one child, a daughter, Rosa E.

HON. JOHNSON CLARK, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 35, Township 18, Range 21, P. O. Lane, Franklin County, was born in Penobscot County, Me., January 2, 1829. He was brought up in that rugged climate, within sound of the Atlantic surf. In 1850 he came West, and spent one year in Illinois—1851. He went to California via the Isthmus route, spent two and a half years in the gold regions, and returned to Illinois. In the winter of 1856 he emigrated to Kansas, and made a claim of the tract of land that now forms his homestead. A radical abolitionist in politics, Mr. Clark came to Kansas to help make it a free State. He became associated with John Brown and Jim Lane, and participated in the attack on United States Marshal Little, at Fort Bain. He was sent by Col. Abbott on that occasion as bearer of dispatches to Lane at Lawrence, asking for re-enforcements. Mr. Clark made the ride of 100 miles, delivered his dispatches, and returned with a re-enforcement of 600 men. Lane drove out the Marshal's posse and retook the prisoners. He was elected to the State Senate in 1862, and served on important committees. He was chairman of the commission appointed to locate the 90,000 acres Agricultural College lands. He was instrumental in securing the location of the Asylum for the Insane at Osawatomie, and was chosen one of its trustees. In politics Mr. Clark affiliated with the Republican party until the Greeley campaign, since which time he has been independent. He was married in Miami County, Kan., in 1861, to Harriet, daughter of Hon. James Bennett, a prominent lawyer and

State Senator of Virginia. Mrs. Clark was born and educated in Virginia. They have a family of three children—Edward J., Clymenia C., and Charles Dickens. Mr. Clark has a magnificent farm of 560 acres; has a commodious residence, a large and productive orchard, through which he has interspersed numerous evergreens. On this farm he has a little more than ten miles of stone wall, laid by his own hands. This feature of his place caused him to be named "Stonewall Clark."

BENJAMIN W. COOK, farmer, Section 8, Township 19, Range 22, P. O. Mound Creek. Mr. Cook has 890 acres of land in this township, and about 2,000 acres in the State. He was born in Fountain County, Indiana; went to Iowa with his parents in 1841. In 1857 he came to Johnson County, Kan., and in 1859 made claim on Government land. In 1860 he went to Colorado, spent three years in the mining regions; went from there to Montana, where he was engaged in mining about four and a half years. Returned to Kansas in 1868 and has since become largely interested in real estate. He was married in Kansas, February 8, 1880, to Mrs. Elizabeth S. Milone, widow of N. S. Milone and daughter of James Wilson. Mrs. Cook was born in Guernsey County, Ohio. She had four children by her former marriage, three sons and one daughter—Oscar, Della, Charles and George.

DAVID F. DAY, farmer, Section 13 Township 19, Range 22, P. O. Mound Creek. Mr. Day was born in Morgan County, Ky., November 13, 1822. Was brought up in Kentucky, and emigrated to Kansas in the spring of 1857. During the late war, while living on the border and exposed to danger from marauding parties from both sides, he was never molested. He undoubtedly extended hospitality to many whose society he would not have tolerated in more peaceful times. He was married in Missouri July 22, 1862, to Mrs. Martha Hayes, widow of Stephen Hayes, and daughter of Mr. Dailey. Mrs. Day died in 1864. Mr. Day was married again April 2, 1871, to Miss Susan Schofield, daughter of William Schofield. Mrs. Day was born in Maine. They have had five children—three sons and two daughters. J. Edgar, the eldest, died in childhood; the younger ones are living—Etta May, Dallas S., Estella S. and Harland. Mr. Day has a well improved farm of 600 acres.

JOHN DUNCAN, farmer, Section 11, Township 19, Range 21, P. O. Lane, Franklin County, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, May 23, 1834. Was brought up in Ohio and moved to Iowa in 1854, and thence to Kansas in May, 1857. He pre-empted the land on which he now resides and purchased of the government. He was a Free-state man in politics, and during the late war served in the Kansas State Militia. He was married in Kansas, in the spring of 1866, to Miss Fannie, daughter of John Dunbar. Mrs. Duncan was born in Randolph County, North Carolina. They have three children, one son and two daughters—Eliza, Gertrude and Quincy. Mr. Duncan has a well improved farm of 400 acres.

ARCHIE LEE, farmer, Section 33, Township 18, Range 22, P. O. Osawatomie, was born in St. Clair County, Mich., December 13, 1851. He came to Kansas in 1871, and purchased his present farm of 160 acres in 1872. He was married in Kansas August 27, 1874, to Miss Laura Book, daughter of Lewis Book. Mrs. Lee was born in Clay County, Mo. They have three children, one son and two daughters—Nettie, Edward and Rosa.

ROBERT D. PROTZMAN, farmer, Section 11, Township 19, Range 21, P. O. Lane, Franklin County. Mr. Protzman was born in Marion County, Ind., September 17, 1851; removed with his parents to Illinois in 1859, and thence to Kansas in May, 1867. He located in Marysville Township, Miami County, where he engaged in farming. He was married in that township in September, 1875, to Alice L. Patten, who died April 1, 1881, leaving one child, a son, Gilbert I. Mr. Protzman was married again in Kansas, August 23, 1882, to Miss Lucy J., daughter of A. H. Sneed. Mrs. Protzman was born in Virginia, and came to Kansas with her parents in 1869. Mr. Protzman has a fine farm of 240 acres.

HON. HENDERSON RICE, farmer, Section 16, Township 19, Range 22, P. O. Mound Creek, was the first white settler south of Osawatomie, in Miami County. He was born in White County, Tenn., March 29, 1825, and was brought up in Henry County, in Western Tenn. He moved to St. Francis County, Mo., in 1849, and from there to Kansas, in 1854. November 11th, of that year, he located a claim on Section 16, Township 19, Range 22, where he has continued to reside nearly twenty-nine years. He now has a tract of rich bottom and prairie land of 340 acres in extent. In politics he was a Radical Free-state man, but did not participate in any of the turbulent scenes of the early days, and was never molested. During the late war he served in the Kansas Militia, in defense of Kansas. Was in the battle of Westport, Mo., and various skirmishes. On the organization of Mound Township, he was chosen supervisor. When the County Commissioner system was adopted, he was elected the third Commissioner; in 1866 was re-elected, and served four terms, during which time he was Chairman of the Board of Commissioners. He was elected to the State Legislature for the years 1862, '65, '79 and '81, and served on important committees. He was married in Illinois in 1843, to Miss Rebecca J. McIntyre. They had six children, one son and five daughters:—Sarah is the wife of John Campbell, of Dade County, Mo.; Mary, wife of Charles Fresh, of Colorado; James, married and lives in Mound; Martha, wife of S. Adams, of California; Ellen, wife of Joseph Smalley, of Mound. Mrs. Rice died May 15, 1857. Mr. Rice was married again January 6, 1858, to Miss Susan Randolph. Mrs. Rice was born in Tennessee. They have two sons and five daughters—Susan, Marcella, (died aged twenty-two years), Nettie, wife of Charles Coombs, of Mound; Ida, Fannie, Henderson and William T. Mr. Rice's father, Thomas Rice, came to Kansas at the same time his son did. He made a claim on Section 15, Township 19, Range 22, and resided in this township till his death, which occurred in 1860.

J. M. WALTHALL, farmer, Section 11, Township 19, Range 22, P. O. Fontana, was born in Virginia, July 18, 1828; moved to Indiana with his parents when five years of age; was brought up on a farm, and in 1850 went to Iowa, where he was engaged in farming till 1857, when he emigrated to Kansas and made a claim on Section 1, Mound. In 1869 he moved to his present location, Section 11. Mr. Walthall has one mile square of land, or 640 acres. He enlisted, and was mustered into the service September 25, 1861, as a member of Company H, Missouri Home Guards and was subsequently transferred to the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and was appointed Regimental Commissary. Mr. Walthall has held various official positions. He was Township Supervisor in 1858 and '59; County Commissioner in 1862 and '63; and has served as Justice of the Peace six years. He was married in Indiana March 10, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Surber. Mrs. Walthall was born in Indiana. They have five children, four sons and one daughter:—John T., William I., and Samuel W., are married and living in Mound; Charles E. and Minnie Montana are at home. Mrs. Walthall died March, 1872. Mr. Walthall was married again, May 24, 1873, in Kansas, to Mrs. Lucinda A. L. Cobb, widow of Ransom Cobb. She had two children, one only living, Ida, wife of Peter Grant, of this township. Mrs. Walthall was born in Genesee County, N. Y.

SOMERSET.

Somerset is situated seven miles east of Paola, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in the township of Middle Creek. It is on Section 5, Township 17, Range 24. It was surveyed and platted May 17, 1871, by an incorporated town company, composed of New Jersey people, of which Rev. John S. Beekman was president, and Henry H. Striker, secretary. The company owned a tract of 1,100 acres, 215 acres of which were platted—A. K. Clark, surveyor. The town company was composed of Rev. John S. Beekman, Mr. Bungart, Henry H. Striker, E. Hoagland, William A. Higgins, J. W. Taylor, James Dickey and J. H. Skillman.

The first store was opened by Capt. Will Gicks, in 1871. Henry Post, the present Postmaster and principal merchant, started in business in the fall of 1872. A grist and sawmill was started by the town company in 1871. A postoffice was established the same year, with Peter A. Brokan for Postmaster. The town flourished for some years, but owing to the superior advantages and attractions of the neighboring cities of Paola and Louisburg, it has failed to meet the expectations of its founders.

It is located on the edge of the valley of the Wea, thus enjoying the advantages of valley and upland scenery, and is surrounded by an enterprising agricultural community. It now contains two general stores, a combined grist and sawmill, a postoffice, blacksmith shop, a church and schoolhouse, and about thirty inhabitants. A cave, spring, a burning-gas well, and two Indian cemeteries are the local attractions of the immediate neighborhood.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM A. CROWL, farmer, Section 25, Township 17, Range 24, P. O. Louisburg. Mr. Crowl was born in Franklin County, Pa., September 23, 1837. When nine years of age he moved to Fulton County, Ill., and afterward to McDonough County. He enlisted in the late war, in the fall of 1861, as a private of Company F, Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteers. He was wounded in one hand by a gunshot at the battle of Shiloh, and received an honorable discharge in the fall of 1862, for disability from wounds received in action. In 1866, he moved to Bates County, Mo., and from there to Middle Creek, Kan., in 1868. He was married in Illinois, March 2, 1865, to Miss Frances Marshall, daughter of John Marshall. Mrs. Crowl was born in England, and came to America in childhood. They have five children—F. May, Annie E., John F., William C. and Nellie L. Mr. Crowl has a well-improved farm of eighty acres, and 120 acres that he worked under lease.

JAMES A. FLEMING, farmer, Section 33, Township 17, Range 24, P. O. Paola, was born in North Carolina, in 1840; when twenty years of age, 1860, he came to Kansas. Being a young man he made no particular place his home till 1866, when he settled on his farm in Miami Township, Miami County. He continued to reside at that place till 1879, when he moved to his present farm, Section 33, Middle Creek. He now has two farms, aggregating 370 acres. He was married in Miami County, Kan., in August, 1874, to Miss Amanda M. Shipley, daughter of Thos. Shipley. Mrs. Fleming was born in Tennessee. They have six children living—Thomas M., John C., Louis P., James H., Jesse V., Elmore S.

HENRY G. GATLIN, farmer, Section 14, Township 17, Range 24, P. Louisburg, was born in Tazewell County, Ill. He removed to Sangamon County in his youth, and was brought up in that county, on a farm. He enlisted in Company G, Thirty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteers, and was discharged for physical disability after six months service. He immigrated to Missouri in 1869, and from there to Kansas in 1873, and settled on his present farm of eighty-five acres, situated on Section 14, Middle Creek. He was married in Illinois, June 11, 1855, to Miss Adaline, daughter of Wilson Owen. Mrs. Gatlin was born in Perry County, Ill. They have five children living—William H., Alice M., wife of Mr. Q. Sims, of Middle Creek; Frank, Henry W. and Edward. Mr. Gatlin has served four and a half years, as Justice of the Peace, while in Kansas.

GORSUCH & BURNS, proprietors of Combined Grist and Saw Mill. This company's mill was built in 1871, by the Somerset Town Company. Subsequently sold to Snowden & Gorsuch, and in November, 1882, Mr. James Burns purchased Mr. Snowden's interest; the mill has since been owned and operated by Gorsuch & Burns. The mill is a wooden structure, operated by steam. Has a thirty-horse power engine. The milling department has one four foot buhr, capable of grinding 100 bushels of grain per day. Manufacture flour, corn meal, feed, etc. The sawing department is fitted with one large circular saw, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber per day. Mr. Gorsuch came to Kansas in 1871, and Mr. Burns about 1869.

LEVI HODGES, farmer, Section 5, Township 17, Range 24, P. O. Somerset, was born in Pike County, Ohio, March 1, 1820; was brought up a farmer, and moved to Morgan County, Ill., in October, 1838; he was engaged in farming there until 1872; he then moved to Kansas and settled on his present farm. He was married in 1846, to Miss Susan Crisman. They had one child, which died in infancy. Mrs. Hodges died in January, 1849. Mr. Hodges was married again September 15, 1850, in Morgan County, Ill., to Mrs. Elizabeth Lake, daughter of Jacob Crisman. They had nine children, six of whom are living—Thomas, of the firm of Hodges & Wright, druggists of Louisburg; Emeline, wife of William Pettigrew; William, Susan, wife of Thomas Middlemas; Alex. and Henry, who reside in Middle Creek; David, Lizzie and Maria, who died in infancy. Mr. Hodges has a well improved farm of 320 acres.

CHRIS. KOHLENBERG, farmer, Section 24, Township 17, Range 24, P. O. Louisburg, was born in Germany, May 14, 1848. Immigrated to America in 1850 with his parents; was brought up on a farm in Madison County, Ill. Was married in Illinois, February 18, 1871, to Miss Minnie Schoenmann, daughter of Henry Schoenmann. Mrs. Kohlenberg was born in Germany. They have five children, all boys—William C., Chris. L., Henry F., Charles P., and August H. Mr. Kohlenberg immediately after his marriage moved to Kansas and settled in the township of Wea, Miami County, where he was engaged in farming until 1874, when he moved to his present farm of 241 acres in Middle Creek.

COLUMBUS F. LAY, farmer, Section 2[illegible], Township 17, Range 25, P. O. Louisburg, was born in Grant County, Ind., June 7, 1837; moved to Howard, Ind., where he was brought up on a farm. He enlisted in September, 1861, as a private in Company A, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He was regularly promoted to Second Lieutenant, and served three years. Mr. Lay was married in Indiana, September 13, 1864, to Miss Rebecca Bates. Mrs. Lay was born in Howard County, Ind. They have six children—Flora, Alla, Oscar E., Glenn, Laura and one daughter unnamed. Mr. Lay has a pleasantly situated farm of 320 acres, well supplied with timber and water, making it a favorable place for stock growing.

JACKSON McNELLEY (deceased), was born in Fulton County, Ill., in 1834; was the son of John McNelley. Mr. McNelley was one of the very earliest of the pioneers of Miami County. He came here with his father in 1857, and made his home in the township of Middle Creek, and was engaged in farming. He was married in Cass County, Mo., September 6, 1860, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Henry Wilson. Mrs. McNelley was born in Illinois. They have five children—Charles W., John, William, Annie B., and Edgar. Mr. McNelley made his home on Section 36, Middle Creek, where he was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred March 10, 1876. His widow and children still occupy the farm on Section 36, where they have 160 acres, having also another farm of 160 acres on Section 24, same town. Mr. McNelley, was a consistent member of the Christian Church. Was a Democrat in politics, and was widely and favorably known as an upright honorable man.

GEORGE McQUEEN, farmer, Section 9, Township 17, Range 25, P. O. Louisburg, was among the earliest pioneers of Miami County. He came here June 1[illegible]7, and engaged to work for an Indian named John Charlie, who lived on the farm now owned by Mr. George Starry. He worked six years for this Indian. In April, 1862, he enlisted in the Kansas Militia; served till March, 1864. He then enlisted in the Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; was first Duty-Sergeant and Company Commissary, and served till the close of the war. About 1865, he bought the tract of land where the village of Somerset now stands. He sold out to the Kansas & Texas R. R. in December, 1870, and April, 1871, purchased his present farm of 340 acres. He was born in Oswego County, N. Y., in October, 1833; moved with his parents to Indiana when four years of age; was brought up on a farm; and in 1857, emigrated to Kansas. He was married, in 1872, August 4, in Wea Township, to Miss Elizabeth Lantz, daughter of William Lantz. Mrs. McQueen was born in Ohio. They have one child—Elmer T.

MARTIN L. MORRIS farmer, Section 28, Township 17, Range 24, P. O. Wade, was born in Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pa., January 22, 1816; was brought up on a farm. He learned the printer's trade, and in 1840, published the *American Union*, weekly Democratic paper. He emigrated to Iowa in 1845, and located at Iowa City. He was connected with a paper at Des Moines, as editor. He was elected State Treasurer, and entered upon the duties of the office December 1, 1852. He was re-elected twice, and held the office until January 1, 1859. He left Iowa in 1869, and came to Leavenworth, Kan. One year later, he moved to his present farm, being one of the very first to locate in and improve that section of the county. He was married in Pennsylvania January 22, 1838, to Miss Sarah J. Wood, daughter of Clement Wood, a prominent man of that region. They have four children living—Priscilla L. (wife of A. M. Price, of Mo.), Mattie (wife of John Dutton, of Miami County, Kan.), Ella M. (wife of John Arnle), Morgan R. (married and living in Middle Creek). Mr. Morris enlisted in the late war in July, 1861, in Company F, First Iowa Cavalry, and was promoted to Quartermaster, and served three years.

HENRY POST, merchant and Postmaster, was born in New Jersey October 15, 1832; moved to Illinois in 1864, where he was farming till 1872. He then came to Miami County, Kan., in the fall of that year, and opened a general store at Somerset in the spring of 1873, and has continued in business here to this date. He was appointed Postmaster in May, 1882. He was married, in New Jersey, in 1858, to Mrs. Louisa Jackson, daughter of Julius Johnson. Mrs. Post was born in New Jersey. They had two children. The eldest, John D., is an employe at the Insane Asylum at Osawatomie. The younger, Louis H., died aged seven years. Mrs. Post had a son by her former marriage—Ira A. Jackson, now a railroad conductor in Northern Indiana. Mr. Post was elected, as a Republican, in 1880, to represent the Eastern District, Miami County, in the Lower House of the Kansas Legislature.

WILLIAM ROGERS, farmer, Section 31, Township 17, Range 25, P. O. Louisburg, was born in England in 1840, and immigrated to America, in 1857, with his parents, and made his home in Iroquois County, Ill. Enlisted, in 1861, in Company G, Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, and served three years and three months. In 1867, moved to Cass County, Mo., and the following year came to Kansas, and located in Middle Creek Township, Miami County, where he has held various positions of public honor and trust. He was married, in March, 1868, to Miss Hannah J., daughter of John and Rachel Hawkin. Mrs. Rogers was born in Michigan. They have two children, Rachel A. and Richard J. Mr. Rogers came to Kansas, like many others, with limited means; began by purchasing eighty acres of land, and by industry and good management, has increased his possessions until he now has 515 acres of fine land, a large proportion of which is under cultivation. He is classed among the responsible and prosperous citizens of Miami County.

W. B. SMITH, farmer, Section 21, Township 17, Range 25, P. O. Louisburg, was born in Frederick County, Md., April 14, 1808. He moved to Mason County, Ill., in 1845, where he resided until 1867, when he emigrated to Kansas. He located on his present farm of 180 acres in Middle Creek. Mr. Smith was married, in Ohio, November, 1838, to Miss Louisa Rahauser. They had a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters—Rufus P. (was a soldier in the late war, and served three years as a member of the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, now a resident of Middle Creek, Kan.), Letitia (is the wife of L. E. Fager, of Illinois), Sarah I. (wife of James Newman, of Missouri), Fred R. (of Middle Creek), Ann E. (also of Chillicothe, Mo.), Charlotte C. (wife of T. McConnell, of Emporia, Kan.), George S. (also of Emporia), Sylvia R. and Cassius B. (live at the old homestead).

LEONIDAS W. TANDY, M. D., physician, was born in Monroe County, Mo., January 25, 1850. He began the study of medicine at Barry, Ill., in 1868; he took a regular course at the American Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., and graduated in June, 1872. He at once moved to Kansas and established himself in practice at Somerset, Miami County. He was married in Monroe County, Mo., January 26, 1875, to Miss Emma, daughter of William Gaitskill. Mrs. Dr. Tandy was born in Corsicana, Texas. They have had three children. The eldest, Thaddeus, died in childhood. The two younger who are living are Daisy and Harry.

ALFRED M. TAYLOR, farmer, Section 36, Township 17, Range 24, P. O. Paola, is a native of Portage County, Ohio, and was born October 14, 1840. Moved to Kane County, Ill., with his parents in his youth. He enlisted in the late war July 10, 1861, as a private of

Company G, Nineteenth Illinois Infantry; was transferred in 1862 to the Chicago Independent, Battery B, and served till July 10, 1865, making four years' service to a day. He received a gun-shot wound at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., December, 1864. During his service he participated in twenty-one general engagements, besides the skirmishes in the intervals; served under Sherman; was promoted to First Sergeant. At the close of the war he returned to Illinois, and immigrated to Kansas in 1868; made his nome in Middle Creek. Since his residence here he has owned three different farms. He has occupied his present farm, of 160 acres, since 1882. He was married April 9, 1866, in Illinois, to Miss Sabrina, daughter of H. H. Bowen. Mrs. Taylor was born in Will County, Ill. They have six children—M. Fannie, Harry H., Annie E., Nettie A., A. Leland and Florence M.

H. L. WATSON, farmer, Section 17, Township 17, Range 24, P. O. Louisburg, was born in Warren County, Ind., November 19, 1826. He was brought up a farmer and came to Kansas June 16, 1874, and moved to his present farm November 4, 1875. Mr. Watson has a fine stock farm of 310 acres. He was married in Indiana, in 1849, to Miss Isabel D. Butler. They had eleven children—eight of whom are living—Sarah A., wife of J. H. Clem, of Indiana; Ellen, wife of A. B. Clem, of Indiana; Jennie, wife of Daniel Starry, of Middle Creek; Merrilla, wife of George B. Starry, of Wea; Jennette, wife of Edgar Fessenden; Henriette, twin sister of Jennette, wife of Eugene Fessenden, both of Louisburg; Harry and Isabel at home. Mrs. Watson died in February, 1872. Mr. Watson was married again in December, 1872, to Mrs. Maggie Elder, daughter of Nicholas Starry. Mrs. Watson was born in Indiana. Two children were born of this marriage—Pearl and Emma. Mrs. Watson had two sons by her former marriage—Ora D. and Nicholas.

ABE WESTFALL, farmer, Section 16, Township 17, Range 24, P. O. Somerset, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, September 25, 1827 was brought up a farmer and emigrated to Kansas in 1857, and located in Osage Township, Miami County. From there he went to Paola in 1863, and the following year moved to Franklin County. He spent nine years in Franklin County farming, and then returned to Paola, and from there to Osawatomie Township. In 1875, he moved to his present farm of 392 acres, situated in Middle Creek Township. Mr. Westfall served sixteen months in the late war as Government Scout, and also served in the State Militia. He was married in Carroll County, Ohio, November 10, 1850, to Adaline Croxton, a daughter of William Croxton. Mrs. Westfall was born in Ohio. The Westfall farm is noted as the site of the famous burning gas well, that lights up the surrounding country, and for its celebrated tar spring and salt wells. The gas well was opened by a company while boring for oil in July, 1882, the gas was found at depth of 300 feet. The volume is immense. It is discharged through a six inch pipe, and has a pressure of 160 pounds to the square inch. The company continued sinking the well till a depth of 1,500 feet was attained, a vein of salt water of great strength and volume was struck, but no oil of consequence. The gas was lighted, and has burned steadily since, night and day, lighting up the surrounding country and in cold winter weather attracting by its heat hundreds of cattle and horses that find a sleeping place within the range of its genial warmth. The Paola Gas Company are preparing to lay pipes to conduct this gas to Paola, a distance of seven miles where it will be used to light the city. It is intented to have the work completed in the summer of 1883. The tar spring, situated a short distance to the north of the gas well, and near the northeast corner of Section 16, has long been noted for the curative properties of its water and the wonderful healing properties of the tar. This spring was known and frequented by the Indians long previous to the advent of the white man in this region. Here they brought their wounded people or horses and dressed their wounds with the tar, which never failed to heal with marvelous power. The water is said to be a specific for many chronic diseases.

ARTHUR P. WILLIAMS, farmer, Section 3, Township 17, Range 24, P. O. Louisburg, was born in Wales, July 19, 1848. He immigrated to America with his parents in infancy. The family settled in Green Lake County, Wis., where he was brought up on a farm. He moved to Iowa City, Iowa, where he was married, January 1, 1869, to Miss Mary, daughter of Joseph Jones. Mrs. Williams was born in Wales. They remained at Iowa City till 1873, they then immigrated to Kansas and purchased the farm of 120 acres where they now reside on Section 3, Middle Creek. They have a family of three daughters and a son, Gwen Ellen, Jennie E., William and Annie. Mr. Williams has been chosen to fill various local offices, the duties of which he has discharged with ability and fidelity. He has twice served as Township Trustee of Middle Creek, and now serving as Clerk, having been elected to the latter office in February, 1883.

RICHARD A. WOOD, farmer, Section 24, Township 17, Range 24, P. O. Louisburg, was born in Richland County, Ohio, June 20, 1843. In 1856 he moved to McDonough County, Ill., where he was brought up a farmer. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company A, Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry. His health failing him he was discharged in the summer of 1863, for physical disability. He continued to reside in Illinois till 1877, when he immigrated to Kansas, and purchased his present farm on Section 24, Middle Creek. Mr. Wood is the present Trustee of Middle Creek Township, having been elected in February, 1883. He was married in Illinois, October 17, 1866, to Miss Elsie Maxwell, daughter of Abner Maxwell. Mrs. Wood was born in Fulton County, Ill. They have five children—Minnie M., Austin J., Clarence, Laura E. and Franklin E. Mr. Wood has a well improved farm of eighty-eight acres.

LOUISBURG.

This flourishing town is in Wea Township, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad (recently changed to the Missouri Pacific), twelve miles east o Paola. The first settlements in the township were made as early as 1856, but Louisburg was not started until 1868, on November 10 of which year it was surveyed and laid out by Charles Sims, Dr. R. F. Steger and D. L. Peery. About a year before this survey a settlement was made a quarter of a mile east of the present site of Louisburg, a town started and called St. Louis, or Little St. Louis; but in order to avoid confounding the new town with St. Louis, Mo., it was given the name of Louisburg in 1870. Originally the town site consisted of eighty acres, but by various additions it has been increased to over 200 acres. Previous to 1867, when a postoffice was established and Dr. Steger made Postmaster, the people of this vicinity obtained their mail at Paola. After the town site was laid out E. M. Saxton erected the first building thereon, which was used for a dwelling and store. Charles Skinner erected the second store. Dr. Steger built the first residence in May, 1869, and started the first hotel. Daniel Martin built the second residence and John Richardson the third, all three being frame or "box" houses. About the same time three or four Indian dwellings were built, and James Newman erected a blacksmith shop. Dr. Odell built a drug store 12x20 feet in size. Some say that the first hotel was built in 1870 by Anthony Cott, an Indian. The present fine brick hotel was built in 1881 by W. H. Tawney at a cost of $5,000. It is called the "Clark House," is well furnished and can accommodate twenty-five guests.

The first school in Louisburg was taught by Miss Olivia Martin in 1871. The first preacher was J. P. Everett. Years before there had been preaching in the settlement by Rev. A. Meant, a Southern Methodist, in 1858; by Rev. Wm. Huffman, a United Brethren minister, in 1859, who held a protracted meeting; and in the same year by Rev. Garrett.

Louisburg was made a city of the third class November 3, 1882. The territory included within the city limits comprises the northeast quarter of Section 31, the south half of southeast quarter of Section 30, and the west half of the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 30, all in Township 16 south, Range 25 east. The first city election was held November 17, 1882; 141 votes being polled. Samuel W. Moore was elected Mayor, and the following gentlemen Councilmen: M. A. Fessenden, H. A. Williams, J. B. Plitcher, D. H. Ebbert and W. H. Tawney. Peter H. Goebel was elected Treasurer; Robert A. Wright, Clerk; R. W. Sanders, Marshal, and John McNilley, Police Judge. The population of the city is about 900 now, in January, 1883; and gives promise of a rapid and healthy growth. The city now has eight brick business buildings and three church buildings—Methodist, Baptist and Christian. The Presbyterians have an organized society but at present hold services in the Methodist church. There are four physicians—J. D. Bryan, J. B. Plitcher, E. W. Riley and D. W. Hayes.

Louisburg Council, No. 3, R. T. of T., a Temperance insurance organization, was established February 15, 1882. The first officers were, H. L. Phillips, select councilor; Vice Councilor, Nettie Bryan; Past Councilor, L. T. Brown; Secretary, R. A. Wright. The present officers are the same except the secretary, that officer now being Mrs. Sue A. Phillips. The Council is working successfully with a membership of eighteen.

Louisburg Lodge, No. 180, *A. F. & A. M.*, was chartered October 16, 1879. First master was R. H. Hyatt. The lodge is in good, healthy, working condition, with a membership of thirty five. Peter Goebel is the present master, E. P. Short, secretary. The lodge meets on the first and third Friday of each month.

Louisburg at present contains four general stores, three drug stores, three groceries, two hardware stores, two harness shops, two shoe shops, one lumber yard, one bank, two blacksmith shops, two agricultural implement dealers, one grain dealer, one furniture store, two hotels, one fine two-story brick schoolhouse, 36x72 feet, erected in the fall of 1882 at a cost of $6,000, 272 scholars, and a population of about 900. It is a lively business town, one of the best shipping points in the county. The estimated shipments for 1882 are 175 cars of flax 250 cars of grain, and 200 cars of cattle.

The Louisville and Miami Herald.—This is a weekly newspaper, edited and published by Emanuel F. Heisler. It was established by him July 4, 1876. It is an eight column folio, patent inside, Greenback in politics, and has a circulation of 1,000 copies weekly.

Wea Post Office was established October 8, 1873, and is located at the southwest corner of Section 29, Township 15 Range 25. Joseph Vohs was the first postmaster. He served until April, 1876, when Eugene Vohs, the present encumbent was appointed. A general store was started at this place in 1872 by Honor Mayer, who conducted the business until March, 1876, when he sold out to Eugene Vohs, the present proprietor.

A Catholic church, called the Holy Rosary Church, was built just south and east of the postoffice, in 1869. It was a frame building, costing $3,500. Rev. Father Fabre held the first services in the new church. Father Meyer, from Eudora, was the regular pastor. The congregation is composed of sixty-two families, about 350 members. Rev. John Rideker was appointed to this charge November, 16, 1880, and remains the pastor.

The first actual settler in Township 15, Range 25, was George Wickline, now deceased, who settled in 1857, on Section 30. Anthony Vohs was the second on the same section in 1859. During this year William Schwartz settled on the same section and Jacob Schwartz came in 1860. Joseph Vohs came in 1863. This settlement is one of the healthiest in Miami County.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN BARKER, farmer, Section 26, Township 16, Range 24, P. O. Louisburg, has 170 acres of land, including 10 acres of timber in Middle Creek Township, Section 8. Mr. Barker was born in Monroe County, N. Y., in 1829; moved to Ohio with his parents when two years of age. In 1851 he moved to Illinois, where he was engaged in farming till 1869; he then removed to Kansas, settled in Wea, Miami County, on his present farm. He was married in Ohio, in 1851, to Miss Curline, daughter of Horace Watson. Mrs. Barker was born in the State of New York. They have five children—Lanson H., living in the township of Middle Creek; Gertrude, widow of Mr. Maybury; Clarence N., Cora, and Charles E. Mr. Barker has a well improved farm in one of the richest sections of Miami County.

RANDOLPH BOYD, civil engineer and farmer, Section 20, Township 16, Range 25, has 120 acres, P. O. Louisburg. He was born in Fayette County, Pa., in 1824. Received a free school and academic education; studied the theory and practice of civil engineering while in the engineer service of the B. & O. Ry. Co. Was employed as sub-assistant engineer in various capacities—on location and construction between Cumberland, Md., and Wheeling, Va., for about four years. Appointed leveler on location of C. & M. Ry., in Ohio; transitman or surveyor on location of Pittsburgh branch of B. & O. Ry.; in charge of construction of nine miles from Connellsville west, and upon the resignation of C. P. B. Jeffries, was made engineer in charge of construction of Sand Patch Tunnel and approaches through the dividing ridge of the Alleghany Mountain in Somerset County, Pa. Was superintendent of Central Basin Oil Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., during the winter of 1864 and spring of 1865. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1866, and purchased a quarter section of land in the Indian Reservation, known as the Ten Sections, then just offered for sale, the titles for which were made by United States Government in pursuance of treaty stipulation previously made with these Indians. About a year later Mr. Boyd sold out and bought his present farm on Section 20. In 1867 he surveyed and platted the village of St. Louis, since called Louisburg, and now a city. He was employed for a short time as civil engineer by the M., K. & T. Ry., at Harrisonville, Mo., and for five consecutive years as station agent at Louisburg, commencing with the opening of that road in this vicinity.

LEVI T. BROWN, retired farmer, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, April 3, 1826. He was brought up on a farm, and moved to Indiana in 1851; settled in Kosciusko County, where he was engaged in farming. He came to Kansas in 1871, and purchased a farm of 160 acres, being the southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 15, Range 25, Wea, and March 1, 1872, moved his family to their new home. He devoted considerable attention to the breeding of blooded stock. In 1877 he moved to Louisburg, and in 1882 sold his farm. He was married in Ohio in 1853, to Miss P. J. Heddington. They had four children—Elmer H., of Paola Township; Mary E., wife of James T. Lee; Annie J., wife of S. V. Lee, of Anderson County; John L., of Colorado. Mrs. Brown died October 6, 1869. Mr. Brown was married again June 9, 1870, to Miss Martha, daughter of John Snyder. Mrs. Brown was born in New Jersey. They have one child—Florence M. Mr. Brown was a soldier of the late war. He enlisted in July, 1862, in Company C, Seventy-seventh Indiana Volunteers of Fourth Cavalry, and served till the close of the war. The last two years of his service he was a member of the Veteran Reserve Corps. Since living in Kansas he has served four years as Justice of the Peace.

J. D. BRYAN, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in St. Charles County, Mo., in 1843, moved with his parents to Warren County, Mo., in early youth, and was educated in the common schools. He took three years' course of study at the St. Louis Medical College, and took his M. D. degree in 1870. He began practice in Franklin County, Mo., nearly a year previous to completing his course of studies at St. Louis. In 1870, he went to Jonesville, Cass Co., Mo., and spent a few months in practice, and then came to Little St. Louis, now Louisburg, Kan., and has practiced his profession at this place about twelve years. Dr. Bryan is a physician of knowledge, ability and skill, in his profession; and ranks among the leading physicians of the county, as his extensive and lucrative practice goes to show. Dr. Bryan traces his ancestry to the historic family of Henry Bryan, the Bryans who founded Bryan's Station, in the early history of Kentucky, and with Daniel Boone, a brother-in-law, disputed with the Indians, the right to the "bloody grounds."

CADWALLADER BROS., Edgar F. and Robert H., proprietors of the Miami Nurseries, Louisburg, this business was established by the senior brother, Edgar F., near the City of Paola, in this county, and moved by him to his present location, on Section 31, adjoining the city of Louisburg, in 1875. In April, 1882, his brother Robert H., who had been managing salesman in the business for several years was admitted to a partnership. This firm has 320 acres under stock, having one of the largest nurseries in the State. They do a strictly wholesale business except in their immediate neighborhood. Their stock consists of everything to be found in a well regulated Western nursery, ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, fruit trees and shrubs of every kind. They make a specialty of apple trees, cherry, peach and plum trees, osage plants, apple seedlings and root grafts; their trade extends through Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, and has reached mammoth proportions.

GEORGE CASEBEER, merchant, dealer in general merchandise, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1849. Moved to Buchanan County, Iowa, with his parents, in 1859. He was educated at the upper Iowa University, and took a regular business course at the Eastman Business College, of Chicago. He was employed two years as merchant clerk in Iowa. Next spent three years in Kansas City, and in 1875, came to Louisburg, Kan., where he engaged in mercantile business, under the firm name of Crowe & Casebeer. In 1880, he bought Mr. Crowe's interest and has since conducted the business alone. Mr. Casebeer has a fine brick double store forty feet front by eighty deep, connected in the center, in which he carries a large general stock of an average value of $18,000, making one of the most complete general stores in the county. While only a lad, Mr. Casebeer served as a member of the Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteers, 100 days. Served in the late war.

JOHN W. CHAUDOINS, the earliest pioneer of this locality, now Louisburg. Farmer, dealer in, and feeder of live stock. Has farm of 320 acres on Section 3, Township of Middle Creek. Resides in the city of Louisburg. Mr. Chaudoins was born in Simpson County, Ky., of French parentage, December 18, 1832. He was brought up on a farm, and moved to Missouri, in 1853, and soon after came to Kansas. He spent a few years in an unsettled manner between Missouri and Kansas, and in 1857, purchased land in Wea, near what is now Louisburg; at that time there was not even a wagon road laid out in this region. He was engaged in farming and stock growing at this place several years and then moved to Middle Creek Township, same county, where he now has a fine farm of 320 acres. During the late war he held a Second Lieutenant's commission in the Kansas Militia, and did good service. He has held the position of Township Trustee of Wea two terms. Mr. Chaudoins was married in 1857, in Cass County, Mo., to Miss E. L. Boren, daughter of Richard Boren. Mr. Chaudoins was the first white man to settle on the site of Louisburg, where he built the first house in the town.

JAMES W. CHILES, farmer, Section 4, Township 16, Range 24, P. O. Spring Hill, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Todd County, February 22, 1843. He passed his early youth in his native county and became a student of Bethel College, Logan County, Ky. At the age of seventeen years, at the breaking out of the late war, he left the university to enter the Confederate service, in which he served four years. He was married November 15, 1865, to Miss Clemie, daughter of James McElwain. Mrs. Chiles was born in Kentucky. They have five children living, John, Sallie, Deanie, William and James P. Mr. Chiles has a fine farm of 240 acres and is devoting considerable attention to the breeding of blooded horses and mules. His stock embraces some of the finest Kentucky stock.

JACOB COMBS, farmer, P. O. Louisburg, Section 8, Township 16, Range 25, has eighty acres of land, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1819, moved to Crawford County while quite young, was brought up on a farm; moved to Buchanan County, Mo., in 1839, spent seven years in that locality and then moved to Iowa. In 1862 he, with his family, immigrated by wagon to Oregon, spending six months without sleeping in a house. He spent two years in Oregon and Washington Territory, but, being dissatisfied with the climate, he brought his family back to Iowa by team, spending four months on the return trip. During their travels over the then unsettled regions of the West they were exposed to attacks from numerous bands of hostile Indians then ranging over that region. In 1869 Mr. Combs moved from Iowa to Kansas and located on his present farm in Wea Township.

J. E. COOPER, farmer, Section 7, Township 16, Range 25, P. O. Louisburg, was born in Hampshire County, Va., in 1833. His father being proprietor of a large tannery, he learned the trade of tanner and currier. He then spent several years in travel in various States. In the fall of 1865 he moved to Ohio, and from there to Kansas in the spring of 1868. He located in Miami County, in Township 16, Range 24, Wea, where he was engaged in farming. In 1876 he purchased the east half of Section 7, Township 16, Range 25, 320 acres. The following year he removed to this tract, then in its natural and unimproved condition. Mr. Cooper, at this writing, 1883, has, by industry and good management, made it one of the best improved farms in the county. The never-failing springs and brooks on the southern portion of this farm are of immense advantage in stock growing.

LORENZO D. CROTCHETT, farmer, Section 5, Township 16, Range 25, P. O. Louisburg, was born in Pope County, Ill., February 20, 1821. His parents were among the very earliest pioneers of that region. He was brought up on a farm and resided in Illinois till the fall of 1866, when he removed to Jackson County, Mo.; remained in that county till March, 1869, when he came to Kansas and settled on his present farm, Section 5, Wea. Mr. Crotchett has a finely improved farm of 87½ acres. He was married in Pope County, Ill., in 1845, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Tanner. Mrs. Crotchett was born in Kentucky. They have had ten children, eight of whom are living. The eldest, Amanda J., died, aged seventeen years, William H. and John W. are extensively engaged in farming in Wea Township, Thomas J., Lorenzo D., Margaret E. (now Mrs. Jacob Combs, of McPherson Co., Kan.), Charles P., Charity E. (died, aged ten years), Luzan and Mary J.

W. H. CROTCHETT, farmer, Section 8, Township 16, Range 25, P. O. Louisburg, has 240 acres, was born in Pope County, Ill., September 1, 1846, was brought up on a farm, moved to Cass County, Mo., in the fall of 1866, and from there to Wea, Kansas, in 1869, and has since been a resident of this town. He was married in Cass County, Mo., February 15, 1872, to Miss M. J. Morrow, daughter of Robert Morrow. Mrs. Crotchett was born in California. They have a family of six children. Mr. Crotchett made his home on his present farm immediately after his marriage.

JAMES C. CUSEY, farmer, Section 32, Township 16, Range 25, P. O. Louisburg. The subject of this sketch is a native of Ashland County, Ohio, and was born May 1, 1831. He received a common school education, and began the business of life as a farmer and stock grower. In 1856, he moved to Iowa and located in Humboldt County, where he was engaged in his former line of business. He took an active interest in, and became prominently identified with, the improvement and development of that region. He was chiefly instrumental in securing the establishment of the State Agricultural College at Ames, Story County, and for four years served as a member of the Board of Trustees of that institution. By his energetic and untiring efforts contributed largely to its well-known success. He was elected Sheriff of Humboldt County, was re-elected and served four years, discharging the duties of the office with ability and fidelity. In 1870 he removed to Kansas and purchased a large farm on Section 1, Township of Paola, Miami County. Although a Republican in politics, his love of good government, and an honest administration of public affairs caused him to affiliate with the reform movement in opposition to his party, or what he believed to be a corrupt ring controlling its operations. He was elected in 1873, on the Reform ticket as a member of the Lower House of the Kansas Legislature; was re-elected in 1874, and served two terms. He took a leading part in the business of the House and served on several important committees. In 1875, much against his inclination, he was nominated by the Reform party as their candidate for Governor, and, although defeated with the rest of the ticket, he had the satisfaction of receiving the very flattering home endorsement of 1,218 votes in Miami County against 855 for his opponent, Mr. Osborn. The majority against him in the State was about 7,000, as shown by the official count. But had the illegal votes cast in unorganized western counties been rejected, the result would have been reversed. Mr. Cusey has taken an active part in favor of an honest and economical administration of county affairs in opposition to all sorts of jobbing and corruption, and under the influence of the reform movement has had the satisfaction of seeing the expenses of the county government reduced nearly half. He was married in Licking County, Ohio, December 28, 1854, to Miss Mary, daughter of Samuel Musselman. They have a family of six children, two sons and four daughters. In the fall of 1878, Mr. Cusey sold out in Paola Township and purchased his present well-cultivated farm, of 340 acres, on Section 32, Wea, adjacent to the city of Louisburg.

D. FRANK DAYTON, farmer, Section 21, Township 16, Range 24, P. O. Somerset. The subject of this sketch is one of the earliest pioneers of Miami County. Having settled on the northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 15, Range 23, now Marysville Township, in June, 1857. In 1867, he moved to his present farm. His farm consists of 644½ acres of fine land, 100 acres of which is timber land. Mr. Dayton was born in Rutland County, Vt., December 1, 1819. He was brought up a farmer, and moved to Branch County, Mich., in 1855. Two years later he came to Kansas, June, 1857. During the late war he served in the Kansas Militia, in defense of the State. He was married in Vermont, July 3, 1842, to Miss Maria Brown. Two children were born of this marriage—Mary B., and Mary, the eldest died in childhood. Mrs. Dayton died May 26, 1851. Mr. Dayton was married again June 17, 1853, at Gilead, Branch Co., Mich., to Mrs. Jane Maxson, widow of Dr. William Maxson, and daughter of Job Williams. Mrs. Dayton was born in Onondaga County, N. Y. Three children were born of this marriage—Alfred A., Fred. A., and Frank E. The two elder died in childhood, the youngest, Frank E., is residing with his parents. Mr. Dayton, now in the evening of his days, is in the enjoyment of all the advantages of a thrifty, well-improved, and well-ordered farm. His buildings are tasty and commodious, and the stranger is always sure of a hearty welcome at the fireside of the genial-hearted pioneer.

REUBEN FELLOWS, farmer, Section 27, Township 16, Range 24, P. O. Louisburg, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., in 1831. Moved to Pine Valley, Pa., when quite young, and from there to Palmer, N. Y. When seventeen years of age he began learning the carpenter's trade, became master of calling, and worked at that trade many years. Shortly before the war he moved to Kane County, Ill. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; was appointed First Sergeant, and served three years. He came to Kansas in 1866 and located on his present farm of 160 acres. Mr. Fellows worked at his trade in Louisburg several years after he had located on his farm; has one of the best improved farms of this rich neighborhood. In addition to his quarter section in Wea, he has a ten acre timber tract in Middle Creek Township. He was married in New York in 1853 to Miss Mary Jane Colburn, who died within two years after her marriage (1855). Mr. Fellows was married again at Aurora, Ill., October 27, 1859, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Lewis Pipher. Mrs. Fellows was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y. They have had four children—Leon died aged twelve years. The others are living—Lula M., Jessie M. and Harry M.

M. A. FESSENDEN, merchant, dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes and queensware, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1829. Was brought up a farmer and removed to Cass County, Mich., in 1848. Was engaged in farming in that county till 1865, when he removed to Nemaha County, Kansas, and two years later moved to the site of Little St. Louis, now Louisburg, Miami County. Helped build the first house in the place; was a carpenter by trade, and in pursuance of that calling built many of the early houses of this place. About 1870 he engaged in mercantile business with Mr. M. Reed, under the firm name of Reed & Fessenden, and subsequently was interested in the same line with Mr. William Wright. Since 1880 has been alone in business. He now carries a full stock in his line of $5,000 value. He was one of the proprietors of Reed & Fessenden's addition to Louisburg. He is at present the owner of a fine farm of 320 acres, situated in Coffey County. Mr. Fessenden has served two terms as Township Treasurer of Wea, and is now serving as a member of the first City Council of Louisburg. He was married in 1840, in Oakland County, Mich., to Miss Polly Thompson, who died in 1847, leaving one child, a son, Willard, now of Coffey County, Kansas. Mr. Fessenden was subsequently married in Van Buren County, to Miss Polly, daughter of R. Bell. There are three children of this marriage—Edgar, Owen and Frank.

JACOB FLANDERS, farmer, Section 33, Township 15, Range 24, P. O. Spring Hill, was born in Washington County, Ohio, May 9, 1832. Was brought up a farmer, and emigrated to Kansas in October, 1867. He located on his present farm of 120 acres on Section 33, Wea. Mr. Flanders was married in Ohio, April 27, 1857, to M. Eunice Palmer, daughter of Joseph Palmer. Mrs. Flanders was born in Ohio. They have two sons—Charles D. and Truman K.

NEHEMIAH FLANDERS, farmer, Section 20, Township 15, Range 24, P. O. Spring Hill, was born in Washington County, Ohio, March 16, 1834. Served his time to the trade of carpenter and joiner, and followed that vocation till 1864, in his native State. He then came to Kansas, where he worked as carpenter and builder till the fall of 1869. He then settled on his present farm in Wea. He was married in Ohio September 23, 1858, to Miss Jane M. Steward, daughter of John A. Steward. Mrs. Flanders was born in Noble County, Ohio. They have five children—John W., Florence E., Judson R., William O. and Edwin W.

O. L. GARDNER, farmer, Section 32, Township 16, Range 25, P. O. Louisburg, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in July 1838; when eight years of age he moved with his parents to Massachusetts, resided in the old Bay State, until seventeen years of age, when he moved to Illinois. In 1859, he went to Iowa, remained until the following year and returned to Illinois. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Eighth Illinois Cavalry and served three years, in the late war. In April 1867, he came to Miami County, Kan., and purchased his present farm adjacent to the city of Louisburg. He was married in the fall of 1865, in Illinois to Miss Alice, daughter of Asa Ellithorp. They have three children—Oscar, Ida and Lester.

JAMES M. GASAWAY, farmer, Section 31, Township 15, Range 24, P. O. Spring Hill, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., March 2, 1835. He learned the carpenter's trade, immigrated to Kansas in March, 1857, located at Wyandotte, then only an Indian town composed of log huts. He remained but a short time at Wyandotte, and then established himself at Quindaro, of Wyandotte County. In April, 1858, he moved to Wea, Miami County, and took up a homestead on Sections 31 and 32, Township 15, Range 24. He afterwards pre-empted the same lands and paid the Government of $1.25 per acre, and has made his home on this land to the present time. During the late war he served in the Kansas Militia. He was married December 18, 1859, in Bates County, Mo., to Miss Agnes Munkres; five children were born to them, four of whom are living—Mary A., Laura D, John M. and Nathaniel D. Mrs. Gasaway died January 27, 1870. Mr. Gasaway was married in Miami County, Kan., June 6, 1871, to Olive Lavett, daughter of John Lavett. Mrs. Gasaway was born in Hampshire County, Va. They have six children - Bertha L., Leefy, Harvey B., Albert W., Nora O. and one daughter unnamed.

PETER W GOEBEL, dealer in drugs, books, stationery, insurance agent, notary and conveyancer, was born in Germany, in 1858, came to America, in January 1873, located in west part of the Township of Wea, Miami Co., Kansas. In 1875, he came to Louisburg, and clerked for S. W. Moore, druggist, till April, 1879, when he started his present business. He has a well stocked store in his line and carries an average stock of $3,500. Mr. Goebel, has been Treasurer of Wea Township three years, and District School Clerk; at the first city election of Louisburg, in 1882, he was chosen City Treasurer.

JOSEPH N. GRIMES, farmer, Section 30, Township 16, Range 24, P. O. Somerset, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, December 25, 1846. He moved to Illinois with his parents in 1857, where he was brought up on a farm. In 1872, he came to Kansas and settled in Wea, Miami County. He was married in Kansas, April 3, 1878, to Miss Nora Markley, daughter of H. A. Markley. They have two sons—William and Howard. Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Grimes located on his present farm of 160 acres on Section 30.

GEORGE W. HAND, farmer and live stock dealer resides in Louisburg; has a farm of 110 acres on Sections 17 and 20, Wea. Mr. Hand was born in McLean County, Ill., in 1827, was brought up a farmer and stock grower. He moved to Iowa, in 1855, settled in Humboldt County, where he had a tract of 1,500 acres and was largely interested in stock growing. He was a pioneer of that region, his family being the second to settle in that county. He was elected a member of the Lower House of the Iowa Legislature, in 1864, and re-elected in 1865. He was also County School Fund Commissioner for Kossuth County, Iowa. In 1869, he moved to Kansas, and bought a half section of land (320 acres), in Wea Miami County, and subsequently bought his present farm in the same town. He has been engaged in growing and dealing in live stock continuously since; he has kept from 50 to 100 head of cattle and about 200 head of hogs. He sold his half section of land to his son John W., and in the fall of 1879 moved to the village of Louisburg.

JOHN W. HAND, farmer, P. O. Louisburg, grower of and dealer in live stock, resides on Section 32, adjacent to the city of Louisburg, where he has eighty acres of land. He also has 160 acres in Section 29, same town, and eighty acres in Middle Creek, making in all 320 acres. He also has several city lots. Mr. Hand was born in McLean County, Ills., in October, 1848; moved with his parents to Humboldt County, Iowa, in 1855, where on attaining his majority he became a partner of his father, G. W. Hand, in a large stock farm of 1,500 acres. In 1869, he moved to Wea still in company with his father and purchased a half section of land (320 acres), where they continued the stock business. J. W. subsequently bought his father's interests and is now operating alone. In 1878, he moved to his present residence near the city of Louisburg.

D. WILSON HAYS, physician and surgeon, was born in Fulton County, Ill., in 1858. He was educated in the Canton High School, and took a regular business course at the Jacksonville Business College. He entered upon the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., and received the degree of M. D. in March, 1882. He located in Louisburg, Kan., and entered upon the practice of his profession. Dr. Hays is a promising young physician, and has already acquired a flattering reputation as a surgeon.

JACOB HEDRICK, farmer, P. O. Louisburg, Section 19, Township 16, Range 25, has eighty acres in his farm and a tract of eight acres adjoining the city of Louisburg. Mr. Hedrick was born in Fleming County, Ky., in 1824. Was brought up a farmer, and removed to McLean County, Ill., in 1850. He was engaged in farming in that county till the summer of 1868, when he emigrated to Kansas, arriving in Wea, Miami County, July 10. He had previously purchased his present farm, which he has under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Hedrick is now serving his fourth term as Trustee of the Township of Wea. Under the laws of Kansas this is the most important township office, the Trustee being the executive officer of the town. The duties of Assessor, Overseer of the Poor, Road Commissioner, Fence Viewer, and Prairie Fire Warden, etc., all devolve on the Trustee. Wea Township is the largest and wealthiest in Miami County, having an area of ninety-four square miles, making the office of Trustee one of considerable responsibility.

DAVID H. HEFLEBOWER, farmer, Section 32, Township 15, Range 24, P. O. Spring Hill, was one of the earliest pioneers of the township of Wea, and the largest landed proprietor; having at this date a number of fine farms aggregating 2,120 acres. If lying in a body this property would form a tract one mile wide by a little more than three and a quarter miles long. This land is all first-class, every farm is improved, and all occupied by tenants except his homestead. Mr. Heflebower was born in Jefferson County, Va., January 1, 1836; removed to Hampshire County with his parents when six years of age; when twenty-one he started West (1857); spent the summer of that year in Missouri, and in the fall came to Kansas and located on the quarter section, where he now resides. His success in acquiring an almost princely estate is due to the possession of superior business qualifications, a sagacious knowledge of men and values, and an energy and pluck that never weakened, earnest and ambitious of success in business, at home a genial, kind-hearted gentleman. He was married in Miami County, Kan., December 12, 1860, to Miss Lucy A. Holden, daughter of William and Mary Holden. Mrs. Heflebower was born in Ohio. They have six children, the eldest, Edmonia, is the wife of Lambert Newton, of Spring Hill, Kan. Frances G. is the wife of Charles Stacy, of Wea. The younger members, W. Dexter, Ollie, Mary and Ethie, are at home.

EZROM HEFLEBOWER, farmer, Section 22, Township 15, Range 24, P. O. Spring Hill. Mr. Heflebower is one of the few remaining pioneers of 1858. He stuck his stakes in the Township of Wea, in the spring of that year. By persevering industry and good management, he has acquired a large property. His several farms aggregate 1,500 acres, and are classed among the best of this fertile region. He was born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1829, moved to Hampshire County in his youth, and from there to Missouri in 1857. The following spring he came to Kansas, and located on his present farm. During the late war he served in the Kansas Militia He was married February 2, 1860, to Miss Mary McKee, daughter of Joseph McKee. They have four children living—Luther, Virginia, Charles and Clarence. Mrs. Heflebower died in August, 1872. Mr. Heflebower was married again February 3, 1875, to Miss Belle Brown, who died December 23, 1880, leaving one child, a son—David C.

EMANUEL F. HEISLER, editor of the Louisburg *Herald*, was born in Ashland, Ohio, October 25, 1838. At the age of fifteen he moved to Indiana, where he followed teaching as a profession. Just prior to the beginning of the civil war, he moved to Platte County, Mo., where he engaged in teaching. On the Fourth of July, 1861, he organized and conducted a celebration, at which he raised the only Union flag that was shown on that day in that county. Soon thereafter he received a pressing invitation to leave the State, which invitation, without discussing the questions involved, he promptly accepted, and located in Wyandotte County, Kan. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fourth Kansas Infantry, and was transferred to the Sixth Cavalry, and in this regiment was promoted to Second Lieutenant. On the 2d of September, he was wounded at the battle of Drywood, Mo., in a contest with the Rebel Gen. Price. He served in the army over three years, and after the close of his term of service he returned to Wyandotte County, and re-engaged in teaching. He was elected County Superintendent of Schools, and served, by re-elections, six years. In 1870 he published a war map of Wyandotte County, and in 1874 an Historical Atlas of Johnson County. In the spring of 1876 he came to Louisburg, and on July 4 started the Louisburg and Miami *Herald*.

THOMAS HODGES, of the firm of Hodges & Wright, druggists, was born in Scott County, Ill., April 22, 1853. He came to Kansas in August, 1872, and made his home in Somerset, Miami County. He went to Osawatomie in 1879, and engaged in the drug business. He sold out, and engaged as salesman for Chestnut Brothers, merchants, until February 15, 1883, when he came to Louisburg, and formed a partnership with William M. Wright & Son, R. A., under the firm name of Hodges & Wright, successors to Peter Goebel. This firm carries an average stock of $3,000, keeping a full assortment of drugs and medicines, books and stationery, and toilet articles.

THOMAS HOLDEN, farmer, Section 27, Township 15, Range 24, P. O. Spring Hill, is one of the few remaining pioneers of 1858. Mr. Holden was born in Western Virginia, in 1816; moved to Washington County, Ohio, with his parents, when three years of age, 1819. He was thus from childhood a pioneer. He was married in Ohio, in 1841, to Miss Hannah Flanders. They had five children—four daughters and one son. The eldest, Mary C., is Mrs. E. Hollingsworth, of Ohio; Jane, is Mrs. Charles Giller, of Missouri; Sarah A. is Mrs. John Smith; Hannah M. is Mrs. M. Doherty, of Coffey County, Kan.; the son, George, is married, and lives in Wea. Mr. Holden emigrated to Miami County, Kan., in the spring of 1858, and settled in Wea. Mrs. Holden died in 1868, and Mr. Holden married again in 1878, Mrs. M. A. Purdom, widow of John Purdom, and daughter of Daniel Cathcart. She had one child by her former marriage—Eva O. Mrs. Holden was married prior to her marriage with Mr. Purdom to Frederick Ford, by whom she had one son—Frank. There are two children by the present marriage—Thomas W. and Francis E. Holden.

A. A. KNIGHT, farmer, Section 36, Township 15, Range 24, P. O. Louisburg, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., March 26, 1827. He was brought up a farmer; when seventeen years of age he moved to La Salle County, Ill., where he resided till February, 1870, when he came to Kansas and settled in the township of Wea. He was married in Illinois, February 20, 1856, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Daniel Post. Mrs. Knight was born in the State of New York. They have had four children, the eldest, Arthur, died aged three years; Orson A., Edward L. and Cora, the latter died aged seven years. Mr. Knight has a well watered and fertile farm of 320 acres.

WILLIAM LANTZ, farmer, Section 28, Township 16, Range 24, P. O. Somerset, was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., October 15, 1823. Moved to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in childhood, learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked eighteen years. In 1857 he moved to Illinois and made his home in Christian County till 1869, when he came to Kansas and located on his present farm of 160 acres. He was married in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in April, 1843 to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Conrad Lawes. Mrs. Lantz was born in Pennsylvania. They have seven child living—Sarah A. is the wife of Monroe Walcher, of Louisburg; Saloama was Mrs. Wm. Dorsey, died May 9, 1881, leaving three children; Elizabeth is Mrs. Geo. McQueen, of Middle Creek; Hiram, Mary and William. Mr. Lantz has a pleasantly situated farm, well watered and timbered, and particularly suitable for stock purposes.

P. F. LATIMER, farmer, Section 2, Township 16, Range 24, P. O. Louisburg. Mr. Latimer was born and brought up in the city of St. Louis, Mo., the date of his birth being September 10, 1830. He learned the trade of wagon and carriage maker and engaged in business at St. Louis. In 1851 he removed to Westport, Mo., where he was engaged in the same business until 1864, when he came to Kansas and settled on his present farm. Mr. Latimer has various local offices, having served three years (1870, 1871 and 1872) as Trustee of the township of Wea and County Commissioner for the years 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877. He has a well improved farm of 704 acres, lying nearly in a body, in Wea. He was married in Missouri, May, 1852, to Miss Mary J. Dresser, who died April 8 1868. Mr. Latimer was married again, April 11, 1871, in Wea, to Miss Lagenue Wickline, daughter of Governor Wickline. Mrs. Latimer was born in Virginia. They have four children—Anne Laura, Robert L., Inez L. and Zula H.

JAMES T. LEE, farmer, Section 21, Township 15, Range 25, P. O. Wea, was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, in June 9, 1846, and was brought up a farmer. He was married, September 14, 1869, in his native county to Miss Laura A. Van Gundy, daughter of William Van Gundy. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Lee moved to Kansas and settled in Wea, Miami County, arriving here October 13, 1869. One child, a daughter named Laura, was born to them. Mrs. Lee survived the birth of her child but a short time, dying September 21, 1870. Mr. Lee was married again December 25, 1877, at Olatha, Kas., to Miss Mary E., daughter of L. T. Brown. Two children were born of this marriage—Floyd M. and Earle V. Mr. Lee has a well improved farm of 160 acres situated on Section 21.

LAFAYETTE LEE, farmer, Section 20, Township 16, Range 25, P. O. Louisburg, was born in Putnam County, Ohio, November 22, 1841; moved to Wyandot County, Ohio, in early youth, and was brought up on a farm. Enlisted in the late war in August, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war. Was captured at the battle of Winchester, in June, 1863; was held a prisoner one month and then paroled. He was twice wounded at the battle of Winchester, September 16, 1864; on recovering his health rejoined his regiment. Served under Grant, and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. In October, 1869, he moved to Kansas and located in the township of Wea, on Section 28, Township 15, Range 25, where he resided till March, 1882, when, having sold out and purchased his present farm of 160 acres on Section 20, he moved to this place. Mr. Lee has one of the finest farms in this county, situated within a mile of the city of Louisburg. He was married in Seneca County, Ohio, September 2, 1868, to Miss M. J., daughter of David S. Jackson. Mrs. Lee was born in Crawford County, Ohio. They have four children—Ezra V., Charles H., Artie M. and Hugh.

THOMAS P. LEWIS, farmer, Section 25, Township 16, Range 24, P. O. Louisburg, was born in Warren County, Ill., August 12, 1843. Was brought up a farmer, and immigrated to Kansas in February, 1869; he purchased his present farm, which was then only partially improved. He now has 722¼ acres of land, 400 of which are under cultivation. His buildings are large and convenient, his barn being one of the largest and best appointed in the county. Mr. Lewis has served two terms as Treasurer of Wea Township. He was married in 1867, to Miss Zilpah, daughter of Benjamin Morford. Mrs. Lewis was born in Pennsylvania. They have six children—Arthur B., George E., Oscar T., H. Mills, Frank M. and Cora A. Mr. Lewis is largely interested in the growing of live stock.

J. C. LOVETT, farmer, Section 34, Township 15, Range 24, P. O. Spring Hill, was born in Frederick County, Va., March 6, 1843. Emigrated to Kansas, arriving in Wea, November 25, 1865. Purchased his present farm on Section 34. He has lately made the substantial improvement of a fine residence. Mr. Lovett was married in Virginia, in 1864, October 18, to Miss Edmonia Heflebower, daughter of David Heflebower. Mrs. Lovett was born in Virginia. They have five children living; have lost one. Their names in order are: Virginia, Sally V., John K., (Clifford M. died aged two years), Lillie M. and Wade W.

P. H. McGUIRK, harness maker, and dealer in harness, saddles and everything belonging to his line. Mr. McGuirk established his present business in December, 1882; carries a stock of $1,500 value. He was born in Ireland in 1849; emigrated to America with his parents when only two years of age (1851). The family located in Jackson County, Mo., near the Kansas border. During the slavery troubles of 1856 they were right in the track of both parties, and were visited by both jayhawkers and border ruffians. In 1863 he went to Kansas City, where he learned the harness making business. In 1866 he moved to Middle Creek, Miami Co., Kas., where he was engaged in farming till December, 1882, when he located at Louisburg and engaged in his present business. When he settled in Middle Creek he was not far distant from the site of Louisburg, but at that time there was nothing here but the prairie grass, Mr. Chaudoins being the only settler.

S. E. McKEE, farmer, Section 5, Township 16, Range 24, P. O. Spring Hill. Mr. McKee was born in Frederick County, Va., in 1843; was brought up a farmer, and in 1866 emigrated to the West. He spent several years in travelling, and in 1869 settled in Johnson County, Kas., where he was engaged in farming till 1876, when he bought his present farm in Wea. At the breaking out of the late war, when at the age of eighteen years, he entered the Confederate army and served four years. He was married in Virginia, in the fall of 1865, to Miss Martha Emmart, daughter of Abram Emmart. They have seven children—Robert Lee, Mary G., Lucy, Emma, Rettie, (Ettie died, aged three years), and Samuel E. Mr. McKee has a fine farm of 245 acres situated on Section 5, Wea.

JOHN McNELLEY, Police Judge, was born in Fayette County, Pa., June 26, 1812. He was brought up a farmer, and moved to Madison County, Ohio, in 1834, thence to Illinois, in 1837, and to Kansas, in 1857. He was one of the early pioneers of this State. He purchased a section of land in Middle Creek Township, at the Government sales of 1857, making his home on Section 36. He subsequently bought more land, and after giving 160 acres each to his two children, he has 370 acres left. He continued to conduct his farm and to grow stock quite extensively, until February, 1882, having passed twenty-five years on his land, he then retired to the city of Louisburg. He was elected the first Police Judge of this place on its organization as a city, in the fall of 1882. He has held the position of County Commissioner of Miami County, two terms, and Justice of the Peace, fourteen years, and Township Treasurer, four years. He was married in Pennsylvania, in 1832, to Miss Isabella Edgar, by whom he had three children; two, only, lived to maturity, a son and a daughter. Mrs. McNelley died in 1878. Mr. McNelley was married again, November 28, 1881, to Mrs. Mary Cowperthwaite, widow of Constance C. Cowperthwaite. Mrs. McNelley had five children by her former marriage, all of whom are living.

W. W. MAGRUDER, farmer, Section 15, Township 16, Range 25, P. O. Louisburg, was born in Fredrick County, Va., February 7, 1822, and moved to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1836, where he was engaged in farming. In the spring of 1869, he moved to Kansas and located on his present farm. He has now a well-cultivated farm of 160 acres, and his son-in-law, Mr. W. H. Foster, has 240 acres adjacent, which was formerly a part of Mr. Magruder's tract. Mr. Magruder was married in Ohio, in 1843, to Miss Catharine, daughter of William Lacey. Mrs. Magruder was born in Ohio, in 1824. They have four children (daughters). The eldest, Caroline, is the wife of Henry Smith, of Ohio; the second, Sarah, is Mrs. T. L. Wiseman, of Missouri; the third, Louisa V., is the wife of Charles Berry, of Ohio; the youngest, Ida M., is Mrs. W. H. Foster, of Wea, Kas.

WILLIAM MARTIN, farmer, Section 4, Township 16, Range 25, P. O. Louisburg, was born in Fayette County, Va., June 24, 1818, and resided in Virginia till 1850, and then moved to Cass County, Mo. In 1860, he removed to the township of Middle Creek, Miami Co., Kas. Three years later, he purchased a farm adjoining the village of Louisburg, where he resided till 1872, when he sold out and purchased 320 acres on Section 4, same township. He has since conveyed all but eighty-three acres to his children. Mr. Martin was married in Fayette County, Va., January 20, 1841, to Miss Helen, daughter of Edward Sims. They have had a family of eleven children, eight of whom are living; Edna is the wife of A. Watson; Mary is Mrs. John Q. White; Mildred is Mrs. Benj. Wingrove; William H. died, aged eleven years; Charles E. lives in Wea; Rebecca A. is the wife of L. Martin; Joseph C.; Eunice died, aged twenty-five years; John; Sarah E. died in childhood; Peter is married and living at the old homestead. They have also an adopted son—Charles Sims, a nephew of Mrs. Martin. Charles E., the eldest living son, enlisted in the late war when only sixteen years of age, in a Kansas regiment, and served on the frontier. He was one of a detachment that fell into an Indian ambush, where he and one other, only, escaped death. Their comrades were horribly mutilated. Young Martin was saved by being well mounted.

ADAM MILLER, farmer, Section 29, Township 15, Range 25, P. O. Wea, was born in Germany, August 1, 1829, immigrated to America in 1856, and located in Seneca County, N. Y. Spent one year in that county, and then moved to Kendall County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming, until 1869. He then moved to Wea, Miami Co., Kas., and purchased his present farm. He now has a well cultivated farm of 400 acres. Previous to coming to America, he served six years as a soldier in the German Army. He was married in Kendall County, Ill., to Miss Caroline Finch, daughter of Darius Finch. Mrs. Miller was born in Illinois. They have a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters. Mr. Miller is esteemed as one of the leading farmers, as well as one of the most respected citizens of Miami County.

JOSEPH MOORE, farmer, Section 33, Township 16, Range 25, P. O. Louisburg. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, February 22, 1809. He was brought up a farmer. In 1837 he moved to Warren County, Ind., where he was a pioneer. He resided in Indiana until 1866, when he moved to Kansas, arriving in Miami County October 13th of that year, and settled on his present farm of 180 acres, situated on Section 33, Township 16, Range 25, Wea. Mr. Moore was married in Ohio, in 1837, to Miss Rhoda, daughter of William and Mary Lawrence. Mrs. Moore was born and married in Pickaway County, Ohio. Both Mr. and Mrs. Moore are tall of stature and have a family of seven sons, all living, the smallest of whom is six feet one inch and the tallest six feet seven inches in height. The eldest son, Lindley M., resides at Danville, Ill. The second, Samuel W., is the present postmaster of Louisville, Kan. The third, Richard H., of McPherson County, Kan., Joseph L., of Wea, Joshua W., of McPherson County, Kan. The youngest, Kansas F., lives at the old homestead in Wea.

SAMUEL W. MOORE, dealer in drugs, and medicines, books and stationery; Postmaster and first Mayor of Louisburg. Mr. Moore is a native of Warren County, Ind., and was born in 1843. He received his primary education in the common schools of that county and attended one year at the Evans Union College. In 1866 he moved to Kansas and located at Paola, where he was engaged in teaching until 1870. He then came to Louisburg and formed a partnership in the drug business with Dr. Odell under the firm name of Odell & Moore. Dr. Odell subsequently sold out to Dr. J. D. Bryan, who sold his interest to Mr. Moore in 1875, since which time Mr. Moore has conducted the business alone. He was appointed Postmaster of Louisburg in 1871, and has held the office continuously to this date. He was elected the first Mayor of Louisburg, in 1882. Mr. Moore enlisted in the late war as a private of Company K, One Hundred and Fifth Indiana Volunteers in 1864 and served until the close of the war.

N. A. MORFORD, farmer, Section 27, Township 16, Range 24, P. O. Louisburg; was born in Mercer County, Penn., in 1850. In 1851 he moved with his parents to Warren County, Ill. He resided in that county till 1876, when he came to Kansas and made his home in the Township of Wea, Miami County. He purchased his present farm of eighty acres in 1879; also has ten acres of timber in Middle Creek Township. He moved to his farm in March, 1880. He was married in Warren County, Ill., March 2, 1875, to Miss Flora, daughter of Thomas Bell. Mrs. Morford was born in Fulton County, Ill. They have two two children, daughters, Nina B. and Hattie.

SIMON MYERS, farmer, resides in the city, has 265 acres of land situated on Section 34, and on 14 and 15 Middle Creek. Mr. Myers was born in Cumberland County, Pa., in 1834. He removed to Ohio with his parents when three years of age. He was brought up a farmer and immigrated to Kansas in 1857 and located in the Township of Middle Creek, Miami County, where he was engaged in farming and stock growing until the fall of 1882, when he removed to the city of Louisburg, still retaining the ownership of his land. During the late war Mr. Myers did duty as a member of the Kansas State Militia.

JOSEPH E. NOEL, farmer, Section 11, Town 16, Range 25, P. O. West Line, Cass Co., Mo. He was born in Jackson County, Mo., in 1840. He was brought up a farmer. On the breaking out of the late war he cast his lot with the Confederates, and served four years as a member of Shelby's Cavalry, in which he held a commission of First Lieutenant. In 1877 he moved to Miami County, Kan., Section 11, Wea. He has a well cultivated farm of 160 acres, one-half of which lies in Missouri and the other in Kansas, divided only by the highway. Mr. Noel has been a resident of the Township of Wea about six years, and is widely known as one of its most respected citizens.

HIRAM L. PHILLIPS, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Wayne, Ky., September 20, 1827, came to Tazewell County, Ill., with his parents in 1830. Their home was then the most westerly limit of civilization in this latitude. He received his primary education in the common school, but subsequently attended the Louisville University of Kentucky, where he took the degree of bachelor of laws in 1854. The degree was conferred by James Speed, afterward Attorney General of the United States. Mr. Phillips spent some years in the practice of his profession, and in teaching school. He moved to Putnam County, Mo., where he established a good law practice. He was elected District Attorney and served four years; was also School Superintendent two years, during which time he organized and put in operation a good system of schools. In 1871 he returned to Illinois, and farmed until 1877, when he came to Louisburg, Kansas, and engaged in the lumber business, which he continued about three years. Mr. Phillips has always been a great reader and thinker, and entertains advanced ideas in regard to the theories and practice of government under our system. His conclusions arrayed him against the dominant party, and for fourteen years he has labored by voice and pen in the interest of good government and in opposition to monopolies and rings. In 1878 he was chosen the candidate of the anti-monopolists for State Senator for the Twenty-first District of Kansas. His defeat was a foregone conclusion from the relative strength of the parties, but he made a creditable run, receiving about 600 votes. In 1880 he was Greenback candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and received more votes than any one on the ticket. During the election of 1882 he was nominated by the same party for Congressman at large. Mr. Phillips was married February 18, 1879, at Paola, Kansas, to Mrs. Sue A. Wallace, daughter of Wm. A. Heiskell, the first Indian agent located at Paola. Mrs. Phillips is a grand-niece of Dr. Lykins, after whom this county was first named; she was the first white child born at Paola. Her birth occurred May 31, 1857. Mrs. Phillips is the mother of two children by her present marriage, both daughters, and has a son by her former marriage.

DR. J. B. PLETCHER, physician and dealer in drugs, medicines and groceries, does an office and consultation practice. Dr. Pletcher was born in Center County, Pa., in 1842; moved to Kendall County, Ill., in 1854; received his literary education at Fowler Institute, Kendall County. He enlisted in 1862 and served in the late war as a member of the Sixty-ninth Illinois Hundred Day Volunteers. He came to Kansas in 1869, and to Louisburg in 1872. In 1871 he began the study of medicine, and in 1874 attended the Eclectic Medical College of Chicago, and took his M. D. degree in 1875. He began practice at Plattville, Ill., but soon removed to Big Rock, Kane County, and in April, 1877, returned to Kansas and entered upon the practice of his profession at Louisburg. In August, 1877, he opened a drug store, and has continued the business to this date. September, 1882, he added a stock of general groceries, his average stock ranging about $3,000.

REV. JOHN REDEKER, resident pastor of the Holy Rosary Church (Catholic), situated on Section 29, Township 15, Range 25. Father Redeker was born in Westphalia, Germany, June 22, 1854. He received his literary education in Germany, studied Theology at Belgium, and was ordained at Mechlin, May 22, 1880. He immigrated to America the same year, arriving in this country, October 29. He came direct to Kansas, and was assigned to the position of assistant priest of the Catholic Church of Independence, Kansas. He was appointed to his present charge, October 23, 1881, and immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties.

E. W. RILEY, physician and surgeon, was born in Porter County, Ind., in 1850; was brought up on a farm, received his primary education in the common schools, and at the age of thirteen attended St. Paul's Academy, where he spent two years. He came to Kansas in 1867, and located near Paola, on a farm. In 1871 he entered the Paola High School, and taught till the fall of 1875. He then entered the State Normal School at Leavenworth, from which he graduated in June, 1876. He then began the study of medicine, and at the same time was engaged in teaching. In the fall of 1878 he entered the Medical College of Philadelphia, took a regular course, and received his degree of M. D. in 1880. He began practice with Dr. Jacobs, of Osawatomie. In September, 1881, he came to Louisburg, where he now has a very flattering practice.

SAMUEL RING, farmer, Section 26, Township 16, Range 24, P. O. Louisburg, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 18[illegible]. Learned the blacksmith's trade; moved to Indiana in 1851, and the following year to McLean County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming in Illinois till 1865, when he removed to north Missouri, and to Wea, Kan., in 1867. He located on his present farm, where he has 460 acres well improved, and has, besides, 400 acres in Anderson County. Mr. Ring was married in Ohio, in 1844, to Miss Susan Seneff. Mrs. Ring died November 19, 1869. Four children born of this marriage lived to maturity. Mr. Ring was married again August 16, 1870, to Mrs. Matilda Cunningham, widow of Adam Cunningham, and daughter of Andrew Wilson. Mrs. Ring had two children by her former marriage, and three by the latter.

WILLIAM G. RINGER, farmer, Section 31, Township 16, Range 24, P. O. Paola, was born in Somerset County, Pa., January 29, 1837. He was brought up on a farm, and when twenty years of age went to Illinois and worked out till August, 1862. He then enlisted as a private of Company C, Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry. He was with his company and regiment in all actions participated in by them, until he received a gunshot wound at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, in front of Atlanta, July 20, 1864, by which he lost his right arm above the elbow. He received an honorable discharge in the winter of 1864-'65, for physical disability caused by wounds received in action. The following summer he went to the mountains of his native place to recuperate his health, which was seriously impaired. He returned to Illinois in 1866; was engaged in collecting till 1868. He was married March 3d of that year, and at once emigrated to Kansas, and settled on his present farm in the Township of Wea. Mr. Ringer started with limited means as a pioneer of this region. He now has 400 acres of valuable improved land, 240 of which lies in Wea and 160 in Paola. His wife, Martha, is the daughter of Samuel Patrick, and was born in Kentucky. They have two children (sons), Frank and William H. Mr. Ringer is a Republican in politics, and has always taken an active interest in the success of his party.

GEORGE H. ROBINSON, farmer, Section 31, Township 15, Range 24, P. O. Spring Hill, was born in Greene County, Ill., August 29, 1839; was brought up a farmer. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company K, Ninety-first Illinois Infantry, and served three years. He was captured December 27, 1862, at Elizabethtown, Ky., by General Morgan, but was released on parole, after a few days' detention. He was promoted to Orderly Sergeant of his company, and served until March 27, 1865. He immigrated from Illinois to Kansas in the spring of 1866, and purchased his present farm. He was married in Greene County, Ill., December 20, 1865, to Miss Rebecca T. Secor, daughter of E. J. Secor. Mrs. Robinson was born in Greene County. They have a family of five children—Julia E., Maude E., Clyde C., Nettie G., and Ota R. Mr. Robinson has a well improved farm of 320 acres.

A. ROHRER, farmer, Section 8, Township 16, Range 24, P. O. Hillsdale. Mr. Rohrer was born in Holmes County, Ohio, November 3, 1840; was brought up a farmer. He enlisted, in July, 1862, as a private of Company A, One Hundred and Second Ohio Volunteers and served three years, or till the close of the war. In 1866, he moved to Illinois, and located in McLean County, where he resided till the latter part of 1868. He then came to Kansas, arriving here in February, and March 7 of that year he located on his present farm in Wea. Mr. Rohrer's farm embraces 160 acres of well improved land. He was married, in Ohio, in September, 1868, to Miss Annie Downs, daughter of Henry Downs. Mrs. Rohrer was born in Ohio.

REUBEN ROWLAND, deceased, was one of the early settlers of the Township of Wea. He was born in Pope County, Ill., October 8, 1838. He was brought up a farmer and was married, November 24, 1859, to Miss Amanda, daughter of Thomas Tanner. They moved to Missouri in 1866, and two years later to Kansas. Mr. Rowland located on Section 5, Township 16, Range 25, Wea, where he had a fine farm of eighty acres, now the property of his home and widow and children. He followed the occupation of a farmer until his death, which occurred March 24, 1879. Mr. Rowland was a man much respected as a good citizen and neighbor, devoted to his family and home. He left a widow and seven children to mourn the loss of husband and father, cut off in his prime. The family consists of four sons and three daughters, named respectively—Thomas L., Mason A., Ada V., Lewis N., William H., Rillaett and Alma R.

ROBERT W. SANDERS, blacksmith, is one of the pioneers of Louisburg. He erected the first building on the main business street in the spring of 1871, which he used for a blacksmith shop, and has been in business here continuously since. He was born in North Easter, Ky., December 21, 1843. Received a common school education, and served a regular apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade. Having completed his time at this trade, he enlisted on the first call for troops in the late war in the spring of 1861; was one of the 75,000 accepted on the three months' call, being a member of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry. At the expiration of the three months' term, he returned to his home and helped to raise Company C of the Tenth Cavalry, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant. He was subsequently promoted to First Lieutenant, and served with his company and regiment till September, 1865. On his return from the war, he resumed work at his trade, which he followed in Missouri, Texas and Kentucky. In 1870, he came to Little St. Louis, Miami Co., Kan., where he worked till the spring of 1871, when he built his shop in Louisburg. Mr. Sanders has served two years as Clerk of Wea Township, also as Clerk of the School District, and at the first city election (Louisburg) was elected Marshal.

JACOB SCHWARTZ, farmer, Section 19, Township 15, Range 25, P. O. Wea, was born in Oberselters, Nassau, in 1832, October 22. He immigrated to America in 1860, and came direct to Kansas and purchased his present farm. He now has a tract of 480 acres, which is divided into three farms, each of them well improved. On the farm he lives on, he has a large and tasty farmhouse and good farm buildings. Mr. Schwartz was married, in the fall of 1862, at Kansas City, Mo., to Miss Annie, daughter of Peter Shilo. Mrs. S. was born in Germany. She died in October, 1870, and left two children—Elizabeth and Dora. Elizabeth died in November, 1873. Mr. Schwartz was married again, in 1872, to Miss Frances, daughter of Antony Bauer. She was born in the same town in Germany. They have three children—Jacob, Frances and William. Mr. S. has served four years as Treasurer of his School District. During the late war, he did duty as a member of the Kansas State Militia.

WILLIAM SCHWARTZ farmer and stock grower, Section 30, Township 15, Range 25, P. O. Wea, was born in Prussia, May 4, 1837. He learned the millwright's trade, and immigrated to America in 1856; spent one year in Pennsylvania, and then worked out in Missouri until 1859, when he came to Kansas and purchased 40 acres of land in the town of Wea, on Section 30, Township 15, Range 25, on which he paid $15, all his available capital. The following year, 1860, he built a small house and began to improve his land. He also erected a small saw and wind mill on his land, where he cut lumber for the settlers for many miles about. He also worked at his trade as opportunity offered, and soon acquired means to purchase more land, until at this date, 1883, he has several fine farms, aggregating 1,500 acres. He began stock growing at an early day, and by judicious management has been very successful in that branch of the business. He also buys and feeds stock for market, having an average herd of eighty head of cattle, 200 hogs, and a large number of horses and mules. He feeds on an average 12,000 bushels of corn annually, the most of which is grown upon his own lands. Mr. Schwartz was among the first settlers of Township 15, Range 25, and although commencing with very little he has acquired a large and very valuable property, and justly ranks among the leading and influential citizens of Miami County. In fact, there is probably no man in the county whose judgment in his line of business is more respected or one who has made so thorough a study of farming and stock growing in this section, and demonstrates the correctness of his judgment by his success. Mr. S. was married in Kansas City, Mo., in 1864, to Miss Anna Dougherty daughter of Thomas Dougherty. They have four children—Jacob A., Dora A., William A., and Thomas E. S. Mr. S. has never been an office-seeker, but has accepted the office of Justice of the Peace, and also of Township Treasurer, each of which he held two terms. During the late war he served three seasons as a member of the Kansas Militia.

ADAM SECK, farmer, Section 29, Township 15, Range 25, P. O. Wea, was born in Nassau, Prussia, June 7, 1837. Served three years in the Prussian Army. He was married in 1861, to Miss Helen, daughter of Jacob Schwartz. They have five children—the eldest, Mary, is the wife of John Stahl, of Wea; Jacob, Lizzie, Lena, and Katie. They have lost two sons—Adam, aged thirteen years, and Peter, aged three years. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Seck and family immigrated to America. He came direct to Kansas, and purchased his present farm on Section 29, Wea. Mr. Seck has a well improved farm of 400 acres, with good buildings, etc., and is one of the prosperous farmers of Wea.

JACOB SECK, farmer, Section 20, Township 15, Range 25, P. O. Wea, was born in Nassau, now Prussia, in 1841. He was married in 1865, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Schwartz. They have a family of six children—Jacob, Elizabeth, William, Bernhard W., Anthony J., and Albert. All but the eldest were born in America. Mr. Seck emigrated to this country in 1866; came direct to Kansas, and located on his present farm. He now has 580 acres of land, a large portion of which is under a fine state of cultivation. His buildings are large and convenient, and, in fact, in the language of the West, he is well fixed.

J. A. SHELHAMMER, manufacturer of wagons and carriages, was born in Marion County, Ind., in 1845. He learned the wagon and carriage making trade in that State, and moved to Kansas in 1868, locating at Olathe, where he started a small wagon shop. His building was about 10x12 feet in size and was without a floor, while his working capital was forty cents. In 1871 he moved to Louisburg and opened business in his line in a very modest way and with limited means; by energy and industry he has built up a fine business. He now has large and commodious buildings appropriately fitted up for the manufacture of wagons and carriages. He does a large amount of job work and repairing of which he makes a specialty. He employs ten men and turns out about eighty lumber wagons and from thirty to forty buggies annually. Mr. Shelhammer's work gives the best of satisfaction and his orders are always equal to the capacity of his work.

SPAWR & HEDRICK, proprietors of livery, sale and boarding stable; business established in 1880 (April). This firm keep a fine lot of horses and carriages, and are attentive to the wants of their patrons. The senior partner, Mr. V. M. Spawr, was born in McLean County, Ill., in 1845; was brought up a farmer, and came to Kansas in 1870. He located near Louisburg, Miami County, where he was engaged in farming two years. He then moved to Allen County and farmed there till 1880, when he sold out and went into his present business. The junior partner, Elijah Hedrick, was born in McLean County, Ill., 1857; came to Kansas in 1870 and was engaged in farming in Miami County till 1880, when he engaged in his present business.

N. H. STARRY, farmer, Section 26, Township 16, Range 24, P. O. Louisburg, was born in Warren County, Ind., November 6, 1842. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company E, Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After eight months service he was transferred to the signal corps and served in that department until the close of the war. On returning from the war he engaged in farming in Indiana and continued to reside in that State until 1871, when he came to Kansas and purchased his present farm in Wea Township. Mr. Starry has a well improved farm of 400 acres, situated near the city of Louisburg. His tasty residence is one of the largest and finest dwellings in the county. He was married in Iroquois County, Ill., in September, 1866, to Sarah J., daughter of Levi Bonebrake. Mrs. Starry was born in Preble County, Ohio. They have six children—Maud, Leona, Clark, Beverley, Alta and Effie. The three younger were born in Kansas.

GEORGE STARRY, farmer, Section 34, Township 16, Range 24, P. O. Louisburg, has a finely improved farm of 440 acres. Mr. Starry was born in Berkeley County, Va., September, 1823. In 1829 he moved with his parents to Indiana, where he was brought up a farmer. In 1863 he removed to Iroquois County, Ill., and was engaged in farming there till 1868, when he came to Miami County, Kansas, and purchased his present farm. He was married in Indiana, in 1846, to Miss Hannah Kaiser. They have six children—Nicholas C., Elizabeth, Daniel, George, Mary J. and Margaret. All of the children are married but the youngest, and all residents of Kansas but one.

JACOB STEM, farmer, Section 3, Township 16, Range 24, P. O, Spring Hill. Mr. Stem is a native of Mercer County, Pa., and was born March 25, 1827. He was brought up a farmer. In 1850, he removed to Warren County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming until 1869. In the fall of that year he removed to Kansas and settled on his present farm in the township of Wea. He was married in Pennsylvania, January 15, 1851, to Miss Phebe Sutton. Mrs. Stem was born in Crawford County, Pa. They have two children—Alice L., now Mrs. Reuben Z. Ferguson, of Wea, and Frederick B. The son is a graduate of Oberlin College, Writing Department, Ohio. He is married to Miss Ada Kevan, a lady of English birth and is now a farmer of Wea.

MYRON TINKHAM, farmer, Section 29, Township 16, Range 25, P. O. Louisburg. He was born in Bennington County, Vt., in 1840. He was brought up a farmer and received a liberal education and engaged in bookkeeping. He followed that occupation five or six years, and in the spring of 1868 moved to Miami County, Kan. He purchased the northeast quarter of Section 29, which was in a wild or unimproved state. He has resided on this land since coming here and now has one of the best improved and most valuable farms of its size in the county. Mr. Tinkham, although not an active politician was chosen a member of the House of the Kansas Legislature for the term of 1873-74, to represent District No. 32, comprised of Northern Miami County.

HON. E. H. TOPPING, farmer, Section 28, Township 16, Range 24, P. O. Somerset, was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1830. When ten years of age he removed with his parents to Perry County, Ill.; was brought up on a farm, and in September, 1862, he enlisted in the Volunteer Service in the late war, and was commissioned Captain of Company D, One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Infantry; was promoted in November, of the same year, to Lieutenant Colonel, commanding the Regiment. During the latter part of the war his regiment was in Sherman's command. He was wounded by the falling of his horse while on duty, causing a fracture of the left arm. He served with his regiment in all engagements and battles in which it participated till June, 1865, at the close of the war. He returned to his home in Springfield, Ill., and in November, of that year (1865), he came to Kansas, and located at Paola, Miami County, and engaged in the live stock business. He was elected to the Lower House of the Kansas Legislature for 1870-71. He was then elected to the Senate, served two years; was re-elected and served till 1875. He was married November 29, 1863, to Miss Eliza A., daughter of Jacob Watkins. Mrs. Topping was born in Antrim, Guernsey Co., Ohio. They had one child—Charles J., who died in childhood, aged four years. Mr. Topping moved to his present farm in 1868, and has continued to make this his place of residence to this date (1883).

F. M. TUMBLESON, merchant, dealer in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes. Having the only straight dry goods store in the city. Mr. Tumbleson was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1831. Went to Indiana in 1849; located in Huntington County, and began business in 1858, as a dealer in and manufacturer of boots and shoes. He subsequently studied medicine and became a practicing physician. In June, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-fifth Indiana Volunteers. He was made Hospital Steward and Assistant Surgeon of the Regiment and served till the close of the war. He then went to LaSalle County, Ill., where he practiced medicine and did a merchandising business till 1869. He then moved to Bates County, Mo., where he started the town of Rundett and opened the first store. He also dealt in live stock. He next spent four years on his farm in Cass County; was in mercantile business from the fall of 1878 till the summer of 1879, when he came to Louisburg and engaged in his present business. Mr. Tumbleson occupies the corner store of Cadwallader's Block and carries an average stock of $15,000.

ANTHONY VOHS, P. O. Wea, one of the earliest pioneers of Township 15, Range 25. In fact the second settler in this township, settled on Section 30, in the spring of 1859. Was born in Nassau, Germany (now Prussia), August 8, 1829. He emigrated to America in 1856, landed at Waterloo, N. Y. The following April, 1857, he moved to Illinois, located about sixty miles south of Chicago, where he spent two years. In 1858, he came to Kansas, and in the summer of 1859, bought his land in Wea; has now 215 acres. The following spring he moved his family to their new home. He was married in Illinois, in 1858, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Becker. Mrs. Vohs was born in Nassau, Germany. They have six children—Helena, wife of Anthony Bauer, of Wea; George, Anthony, Jasper, Joseph and Frank. Mr. Vohs was a member of Kansas One Hundred Day Men during the late war, and also did militia duty. The week before the burning of Lawrence, he was robbed of all his personal property by a detachment of Quantrill's men.

EUGENE VOHS, merchant and Postmaster, Section 29, Township 15, Range 25, was born in Germany, in 1844, and immigrated to America, in 1866. He came directly to Kansas, and located on Section 32, Township 15, Range 25, where he was engaged in farming until 1876. He then bought out the general store of Mr. Honor Mayer, on Section 29, and was appointed Postmaster of Wea Postoffice. Mr. Vohs was married in Wea, January 9, 1872, to Miss Maggie, daughter of Peter Goebel. Mrs. Vohs was born in Germany. They have five children, Maggie, Albert, William, Ida and Jasper. Mr. V. still retains his farm of eighty acres on Section 32.

JOSEPH VOHS, farmer, Section 30, Township 15, Range 25, P. O. Wea, was born in Prussia, in 1836, immigrated to America, 1854, spent two years in Monroe County, Pa. Then removed to Illinois, where he was engaged in farming two years; moving still westward he located in Kansas City, Mo. In April, 1863, he moved to Wea Township, Miami Co., Kan., and purchased a farm on Section 30. He has since added to his acreage till he now has 680 acres of as fine land as there is in Eastern Kansas. Mr. Vohs has his farm under a good state of cultivation. His residence and farm buildings are of the best. While the large herds of fine cattle, and droves of fat swine, and other stock, all speak of the successful farmer. Mr. Vohs was married in Kendall County, Ill., to Rosa Hirt, daughter of John Hirt. Mrs. Vohs was born in Germany. They have nine children living.

CAPT. WILLIAM WATERHOUSE, farmer, Section 26, Township 15, Range 24, P. O. Spring Hill, is a native of England, and was born May 30, 1828. He immigrated to America, in 1848, and made his home in Rhode Island, until 1851. He then went to California and spent five years in the gold diggings. In 1857, he returned to the States and located in Illinois, where he resided until 1858, when he came to Kansas. He spent some months in Johnson County, and in the fall of that year located on his present farm. Soon after the breaking out of the late war he entered the Secret Service of the United States, and served four years and eight months, principally west of the Mississippi River. During the service he passed through many trying scenes; he was wounded several times and is reported to have done efficient work in that hazardous branch of the service. He was married in Rhode Island, November 2, 1851, to Miss Eliza Eli, daughter of Thomas Eli. Mrs. Waterhouse was born in England. They have seven children living—Anna Mary, Frances E., William, John J., Amanda E., Elizabeth A., died aged eight years and a half, Lucy, Susan and Robert. The latter died aged four and a half years. Capt. Waterhouse has a well improved farm of 400 acres, one quarter section of which he is about conveying to one of his sons.

PHIL J. WEAVER, manager of the lumber yard of S. A. Brown & Co. This company established their yards at Louisburg, in June, 1881, being successors to H. L. Phillips. They handle about $20,000 worth of lumber annually. Mr. Weaver was born in Cumberland County, Pa., in 1843. He was brought up a farmer. He enlisted in June, 1863, in the First Pennsylvania Infantry, and was assigned to the Signal Corps, and served until August, 1865. In March, 1868, he came to Kansas.

LESLIE C. WEST, farmer, Section 29, Township 15, Range 24, P. O. Spring Hill, was born in Washington County, Ohio, August 26, 1847. He was brought up a farmer. He enlisted May 2, 1864, in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, and served until September 5, the same year. He was married in Meigs County, Ohio, February 27, 1873, to Miss Arvilla Middleswart, daughter of Franklin Middleswart. They have three children—Edgar L., Carl M., and Mary C. Mr. West moved to Wea Township in March 5, 1878, and settled on his present fine farm of 160 acres, which Mrs. West inherited from her father's estate.

GEORGE A. WHITAKER, farmer, Section 27, Township 16, Range 24, P. O. Louisburg. Has 1,900 acres of land, 840 of which is in a body, where he resides. He was born in Bradford County, Pa., October 16, 1836, moved to Illinois in 185[illegible] Was employed as a traveling salesman, making his headquarters in Kane County. He enlisted in August, 1862, in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Company E, in which he was a non-commissioned officer. He was wounded October 8, 1863, on the Rapidan, receiving three gun-shot wounds in the right leg. He continued in the service to the end of his term of enlistment, serving three years. In the summer of 1866, he came to Kansas and located on his present farm. He was married in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in August, 1865, to Miss Frances D., daughter of Iram Manchester. Mrs. Whitaker was born in Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. They have two children (sons)—Maurice I., and Albert E. Mr. Whitaker is largely interested in the growing of Short-horn cattle of which he has a herd of seventy cows and heifers. His entire stock of cattle numbers about 200, while his stock of swine reaches 300.

GEORGE WICKLINS, deceased, was one of the earliest pioneers of Wea Township, he having settled here in July, 1858. He made his claim on the northwest quarter of Section 30, Township 15, Range 25, and subsequently purchased the southwest quarter of the same

Section, having in all 320 acres. Mr. Wicklins was born in Monroe County, Va., October 1, 1819. He was brought up a farmer and removed to Missouri in 1844, made his home in Holt and Atchison counties a couple of years, when on account of continued poor health of himself and family he returned to Virginia. In 1857, he emigrated, intending to settle in Kansas. He stopped one year in Missouri on the way, and arrived in Miami County in July, 1858. He was one of the first to make improvements in the northeastern section of the county, where by persevering industry he developed a well improved farm. During the war he was in the track of the raiders from both sides, and served as a member in the Kansas Militia during those turbulent times. Mr. Wicklins continued to reside at the home of his selection until his death, which occurred August 11, 1872. He was married in Virginia, January 20, 1842, to Miss Julia Summer, daughter of Andrew Summer. Mrs. Wicklins was born in Monroe County, Va. There were eight children born to them, of whom five are living at this date—Andrew M., is living in Missouri; Laginue, is the wife of P. F. Latimer, of Wea; Giles A., is a resident of Texas; Lloyd, also of Texas; Austin G., died, aged twenty years; Margaretta, resides with her mother at the old homestead; two children were lost in childhood. Mr. Wicklins was a Democrat in politics, served one term as Justice of the Peace. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1848, and continued a zealous member of that Society until his death.

C. F. WILLIAR, farmer, Section 3, Township 16, Range 24, P. O. Spring Hill, Johnson County, was born in Frederick County, Md., in 1830; was brought up a farmer; moved to Ohio, where he resided about eighteen months; he then removed to Indiana, where he was engaged in farming about two and a half years. In July, 1868, he immigrated to Kansas, and settled on his present farm in the township of Wea, Miami County. Mr. Williar has a well improved farm of 160 acres, on which he is now building a fine new residence. He has been called on to fill several local offices, and during the year 1881, served as Township Trustee. He was married in Maryland, November 8, 1859, to Miss Theodosia Shultz, daughter of Joseph C. Shultz. Mrs. Williar was born in Maryland. They have four sons and one daughter—Charles R., Joseph E., Minnie A., R. S., and Freddie.

HENRY A. WILLIAMS, dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware, established his business in Louisburg, in 1873, carries an average stock of about $4,000. He was born in St. Joseph County, Ind., in 1846. He received a common school education and began learning the tinner's trade at La Porte, Ind., went to Chicago, Ill., in 1869, and perfected himself at his trade. In August 1871, he joined another young man in jobbing business in his line with shop on East Madison street. The great fire of October of that year closed out their business effectually. The following March, 1872, he came to Kansas and located at Paola. In March, 1873, he came to Louisburg and opened his present business.

WRIGHT & SON (William M. and Robert A.), dealers in groceries, provisions and queensware. This firm was established in the fall of 1882, being successors to Goebel & Wright, which firm was composed of Peter Goebel and Robert A. Wright, and carried on business in the same stand from October 1, 1881, till the fall of 1882. The present firm have a well-stocked store, situated in the Cadwallader brick block, and carry an average stock of $3,500. The senior partner, Mr. William M. Wright, was born in Kentucky, December 27, 1829, was brought up in that State, and was engaged in mercantile business and in farming. In the fall of 1868 he removed to Kansas and located in Aubrey, Johnson County, where he was engaged in farming till 1875, when he moved to Louisburg and engaged in the hardware trade with Mr. E. P. Short. He sold out of that business, and in the fall of 1882 formed the present connection with his son, Robert A.

STANTON.

This town, one of the oldest in the county, is located in the western part of the county, on rolling prairie, close to timber. It was located by H. B. Standiford, in the summer of 1855, and named Stanton, in honor of Capt. Standiford and Hon. Thomas H. Benton. Among the earliest settlers in the vicinity of Stanton were S. H. Houser, Dr. Winans, B. E. Briant, C. B. Tipton, Charles Rice and others whose names may be found under the head, "Early Settlements." The postoffice was established in 1856, Mr. Ward being appointed first Postmaster. Mr. Ward also opened a store in the town the same year. In 1857 a steam saw-mill was erected by A. Houseman. During this year Capt. Standiford sold the land on which the town was located to an Indiana company, of which E. P. Hicks was president, and J. B. Hobson secretary. H. V. Beeson resurveyed and platted the town site for them.

The year 1860 was the year of the drought. During the previous winter but very little rain or snow fell. A light snow fell in February, after which there was neither snow nor rain until June 6, when a light rain fell, preceded by a heavy wind. No rain fell during the succeeding summer months, and the heat became almost intolerable. The crops on the uplands were an absolute failure; few farmers had supplies to meet their necessities, but faithful friends in the East furnished assistance and the county has since been free from serious drought.

The high wind mentioned as preceding the rain of June 6 became a cyclone as it passed over Stanton, Indianapolis and Osawatomie. The residence of D. C. Baker was blown down and himself, Newell Kinkaid and another person killed. The Masonic Lodge was also carried away and the records, regalia and fixtures utterly destroyed. At Indianapolis Mr. Holladay's house was blown away and Mrs. Holladay killed. At Osawatomie the brick residence of Mrs. Coleman was blown down, but no one injured. Stanton, at the height of its prosperity, had a saw-mill, several stores, blacksmith shop, etc., and about 100 inhabitants, but at the present time there are not over twenty-five people there.

One of the noted characters who settled early in the vicinity of Stanton was Rev. Martin White. He came to Kansas from Christian County, Ill., was a well-educated Baptist minister and one of the most extreme Pro-slavery man. At the meeting of April 16, 1856, at which resolutions were adopted against the payment of taxes, and at which John Brown made an abolition speech, Rev. White several times offensively interrupted the speaker. As the Rev. gentleman was generally exceedingly obnoxious to the Free-state men, a few nights after the above-mentioned meeting occurred, a party of twelve of them attacked his house, opening fire upon it. The firing was vigorously replied to by those inside. The attacking party soon retired, taking White's horses with them. On the next day White moved to Missouri, settling permanently in Bates County. After having served in the Confederate army through the war, Mr. White returned to his home in Bates County and died of wounds received in the service.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN W. BEATY, farmer, Section 20, Township 17, Range 22, P. O. Paola, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, December 26, 1826. When eleven years of age he removed with his parents to Illinois, where he was brought up and engaged in farming. He enlisted in the late war, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Company F, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers, August 20, 1862. He was promoted to First Lieutenant and served until December 2, 1864, when he was compelled to resign on account of physical disability. He came to Kansas in 1865, and purchased his present farm of 200 acres on Sections 17 and 20, Stanton. He was elected Trustee of Stanton Township in 1870, and re-elected in 1871. In the fall of 1873 he was elected to the House of Representatives of Kansas from the Thirty-first District. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1873, and re-elected nearly every term since. Mr. Beaty was married in Illinois, in October, 1846, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Archie Martin. Mrs. Beaty was born in Champaign County, Ohio. They have four children—one son and three daughters. Archie M. is married and lives in Stanton; Mary J., wife of A. J. Mannen, of Wilson County, Kansas; Sarah E., Martha E., wife of J. H. Alexander, of Wilson County, Kansas.

ADOLPHUS T. BENNING, farmer; farm located in Sedgwick County; present residence at the old homestead, Section 35, Township 17, Range 21, P. O. Stanton. Was born in Pike County, Missouri, in 1844. Was brought to Kansas by his parents in 1854. Located first in Middle Creek Township, Lykins County, October 2. The following March came to Stanton and located on Section 35, Township 17, Range 21. Went to school to William Quantrill, subsequently notorious as a guerrilla chieftain. He enlisted, November 1, 1863, in the First Colorado Cavalry. Afterwards veteranized in Company E, same regiment. Was detailed on scout duty in the Indian country, and participated in some sharp encounters with the savages. Served till September, 1865. He was married in Stanton, Kansas, in 1875, to Miss Mary J. DeVooe. They have two girls—Effie May and Orah Phina. Mrs. Benning died November 2, 1882.

ALBROW T. BENNING, farmer, Section 35, Township 17, Range 21, P. O. Stanton, was born in Pike County, Mo., November 7, 1848. Went to Texas with his parents in 1852, and came with them to Kansas in 1854. Lived one year in Middle Creek Township, Miami County, and in 1855 located on the land now occupied by him. His father made a claim of this tract of 160 acres, Section 35, and it has remained the property of the family continuously since. Mr. Benning was married, in Sedgwick County, Kansas, March 1, 1880, to Miss M. O. Martin. They have one child, a daughter named Mabel E.

DANIEL CHILDS, farmer, Section 21, Township 17, Range 22, P. O. Paola, was born in Massachusetts, June 20, 1814. When four years of age moved with his parents to Steuben County (now Schuyler), N. Y. From there he removed to Indiana in 1837. He resided in Jennings County till 1860, when he came to Kansas and settled on his present farm. He has a well improved farm of 280 acres on Section 17. During the late war he was enrolled a member of the Kansas Militia, and was on duty during the Price raid. He was elected County Clerk of Miami County in the fall of 1861, was re-elected three times and served eight years. He was married in Indiana, March 17, 1841, to Miss Sallie C., daughter of William McKinney. Mrs. Childs was born in North Carolina. They had three sons and four girls. Minerva was the wife of John J. Ball, and died in 1865; Samuel, married, lives in California; John, Mary, wife of Robert Derr, of Fontana, Kansas; William, died in August, 1862, in California; Malvina is the wife of N. J. Williams, of Stanton; Daniel, married and lives in Stanton; Allie Maud is the wife of James Williams, of Stanton. Mrs. Childs died in 1867. Mr. Childs was married in July, 1868, in the State of New York, to Miss Sarah B, daughter of Alex. Young. Mrs. Childs was born in New York.

FRANCIS COOPER, farmer, Section 16, Township 17, Range 22, P. O. Paola. Mr. Cooper was born in the North of Ireland in 1834. Immigrated to America in 1850. Made his home in Ohio till 1856, when he removed to Illinois, and was engaged in farming in that State till 1865. He then came to Kansas and purchased his present farm in the township of Stanton. He was married in Illinois, in 1863, to Miss Mary E. Davis, daughter of Dorsey Davis. Mrs. Cooper was born in Pennsylvania. They have four children, two sons and two daughters—George E., Josephine, Jessie and Charles F.

WILLIAM COOPER, farmer, Section 19, Township 17, Range 22, P. O. Stanton, was born in the North of Ireland, September 18, 1839. Went to England in his youth; spent six years in Liverpool, and came to America in 1860, and made his home in Illinois. He enlisted December 3, 1861, as a private of Company K, Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Was wounded at Mission Ridge, slightly, and again in front of Atlanta, by a gunshot in the hip, seriously. Was promoted to Sergeant, and continued in the service till July, 1865. Soon after his discharge from the army he emigrated to Kansas, and settled in Stanton Township, where he now resides. He has a fine tract of 350 acres of land and is largely interested in growing and feeding stock. He was married in Kansas, May 20, 1866, to Miss Melissa S. Nickelborough. Mrs. Cooper was born in Missouri.

JUDGE THOMAS ROBERTS, farmer, Section 4, Township 18, Range 22, P. O. Osawatomie, is one of the few remaining pioneers of Lykins County (now Miami) of 1855. He was born in Wales, March 23, 1816. Emigrated to the United States in 1835, and made his home in New York at first; subsequently moved to Ohio, and from there to Wisconsin Territory (then a wilderness), in 1841. In July, 1855, he came to Kansas and made a claim on Section 8, Township 18, Range 22, now Osawatomie. He was a pronounced Free-state man and participated in the turbulent times of 1855, '56 and '57. At one time his house was raided by a party of Pro-slavery men, while he was on a sick bed. They took him out telling him they had come to kill him. He disdained to make any plea for his life, but simply remarked, "Well, kill me then." For some reason they decided that they had made a mistake, concluding he was not a regular Yankee, left him in peace. In 1859 he was elected Probate Judge of Lykins County (now Miami), at the first territorial election, and served two years. He was elected to the State Senate in 1861, to fill a vacancy, and served as a member of the Court of Impeachment of State officers, in 1862. In 1864 he was elected Clerk of the District Court, and served two years. In 1866 he was elected County Attorney, and served one term. During the late war he held a Captain's Commission in the Fifth Kansas Militia. His son Thomas, was a member of the Tenth Kansas Volunteers, and served three years. Judge Roberts was married in Kirtland, Ohio, December 10, 1838, to Miss Clarinda, daughter of Abel Farr; Mrs. Roberts was born in Elyria City, Lorain Co., Ohio, and was the first white child born in that county. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts had six children, five of whom are living:—Sarah A., wife of C. M. Stevens, of Montgomery County, Kas.; Thomas F., married and living in Stanton Township, Miami County; Abeliza, wife of William West, of Montgomery County, Kas.; Flora, wife of James Mullens, of Osage Township, Miami County; Belle, wife of Robert Mullens, of Stanton, Kas. Judge Roberts has 480 acres of land in Miami County, and settled in his present home in 1857.

REV. ROBERT SHERAR, a Minister of the Presbyterian Church, is the possessor of a fine farm of 182 acres, where he resides, on Section 18, Township 17, Range 22, P. O. Stanton. He was born in Franklin County, New York, September 21, 1847. He moved with his parents to Dwight County, Ill., in childhood, and emigrated to Kansas with his father, Caleb Sherer, in 1855, arriving in Lykins County, April 19th, of that year. May 18, 1855, he attached himself to John Brown, and was with him, off and on, some six months. He participated in the battle of Osawatomie, and was one of the party who escaped by fording the Marais des Cygnes. He was urged by Brown to join his expedition to Harper's Ferry, and one day, after tiring of following the team in harrowing wheat land, he determined to accept Brown's proposal. While making his preparations to go, he was persuaded out of it by his more sensible mother. On the breaking out of the late war, he was commissioned First Lieutenant of an independent company of State troops, under command of Col. Cotton. He enlisted in the United States service as a private, in Company I, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, in March, 1864, and served till July 24, 1865. Soon after the war, Mr. Sherar became a student of theology, and preached as a licentiate of the Presbyterian Church, for several years in various churches of Kansas. He was regularly ordained a minister of that church, in 1877. He is the present pastor of Stanton Church; also of the Peoria, Richland, Franklin, and Valley Congregations. He was married in Kansas, April 25, 1859, to Miss Maggie Dawman, daughter of Job Dawman, a pioneer of 1855. They had six children, four sons and two daughters—Lillie, Minnie, Elmer, Harry, Miles (died aged six years), and R. Maxey.

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, farmer, Section 11, Township 17, Range 21, P. O. Paola, is one of the pioneers of Kansas of 1855. He was born in Shelby County, Ill., January 17, 1836. Immigrated to Franklin County, Kas., in 1855, with his father. He made his home at the old Peoria Mission, near the west line of Miami County. He was an earnest Free-state man and took an active part in the turbulent scenes of 1856 and 1857, and was a member of John Brown's Company. His wife was a daughter of the notorious Rev. Martin White, who shot Fred Brown at Osawatomie the morning of the battle of August 29, 1856. The old man induced his daughter to separate from her husband on account of his Free-state principles. She died while her husband was in the Union service during the late war. Mr. Whitehead purchased his present farm on Section 11, Stanton, in 1858. He has a fine tract of 234 acres.

ROCKVILLE.

Rockville is situated on Sugar Creek in the southeast part of the county. The land in this section is quite rolling and has some timber. The town was originally named Rockwell in honor of Dr. Rockwell, the founder of the village. Dr. Rockwell was a Pro-slavery man and as the Free-state settlers increased in number they decided to change the name, and hence the name *Rockville.* Among the first settlers in this part of the county, if not the first, was Josiah Allen, who came here about 1843. Others who came latter were—Jacob Clanner, Elias Stoker and A. G. Shoemaker. The first school was taught by John Tracy in 1858, in a log schoolhouse, built that year near the town site. Josiah Allen opened the first store in a log building in 1859. The first birth was that of Nell Stoker. The first marriage that of T. J. Rockwell to Martha Tharp in 1860, and the first death that of Thomas Stoker in 1860. The postoffice was established in 1859; Dr. Rockwell, first Postmaster. The Methodist Church was organized in 1858, Rev. Thomas preaching the first sermon in the schoolhouse. The original membership was twenty-five, present membership fifteen. A stone church, 30x40 feet, was erected in 1866 at a cost of 1,200. The town at present contains about thirty inhabitants. Being situated on the border, Rockville had its full share of experience during the war. It was visited by Price in his great raid in 1864, but escaped sack and pillage.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MILO BAXTER, farmer, Section 6, Township 18, Range 25, P. O. Paola. Mr. Baxter was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in November, 1832; when twenty years of age he went to Illinois and for a time made his home in Peoria County. From there he removed to Mercer County, where he was married, February 22, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth McKean, daughter of Robert McKean. Mrs. Baxter was born in Pennsylvania. They have five children—three sons and two daughters, George B., William, Dora E., Clara E. and Frank. Mr. Baxter immigrated to Kansas in 1866 and settled near Paola, Miami County. In 1872 he moved to his present farm in Sugar Creek Township. Mr. Baxter began life in Kansas in moderate circumstances, by the exercise of sound judgment and more than the ordinary business sagacity, and by continued and energetic effort he has accumulated a large property, his farming lands embracing an even 1,000 acres, including some of the best lands in the State. He keeps a large stock of cattle, sheep, horses and hogs; and is known as one of the few large sheep growers of this section.

A. G. SHOEMAKER, blacksmith and farmer, Section 83, Township 18, Range 25, P. O. Rockville, was born in Luzerne County, Pa., November 29, 1834. Was brought up in that State. Went to Illinois in 1850, and in 1859 came to Kansas. Located in Middle Creek Township, Lykins County (now Miami), and the following year came to Sugar Creek Township. In July, 1860, he pre-empted the farm he now occupies, having since increased his acreage till he has 350 acres. He also established a blacksmith shop at his farm. During the late war he was a member of the Kansas State Militia, and for a long time past, smith at this point. He was elected Justice of the Peace in the early days, and has held that position many years. He was married in Lee County, Ill., in 1858, May 9, to Miss E. N. Scott, daughter of Libius Scott. Mrs. Shoemaker was born in Lee County, Ill. There were seven children born to them—two daughters and five sons. Mr. Shoemaker was instrumental in procuring the establishment of the Rockville office at this point, and has served as Postmaster many years.

NEW LANCASTER.

New Lancaster is situated near Middle Creek, in Miami Township. It was surveyed by Joseph Carpenter and George Downing in 1860, and named by Mr. Carpenter after a town in New York, in which he had resided. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural section of country, and is a good business point. The first school taught in Miami County, was at New Lancaster, in 1858, by Mrs. Cyrus Shaw.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES A. DEEL, farmer, Section 35, Township 18, Range 24, P. O. New Lancaster, was born in Clinton County, Ill., in August, 1835. Was brought up a farmer, and enlisted in the late war in August, 1862, as a private of Company D, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers, and was promoted to Orderly Sergeant. He was captured at the battle of Chickamauga, Tenn., September 20, 1863. Was taken to Richmond, Va., subsequently to Danville, Va., thence to Andersonville, and from there to Charleston and Florence S. C., and to Wilmington, N. C. He escaped from the latter place February 21, 1865, having been a prisoner seventeen months, and having endured many hardships incident to the situation. Soon after the close of the war, he came to Kansas and purchased his present farm in 1866. He was married, in Illinois, in March, 1857, to Miss Thompson, daughter of Ezekiel Thompson. Mrs. Deel had poor health after coming to Kansas, and after a lingering illness, died July 7, 1871. Mr. Deel was married again August, 1872, in Miami County, to Miss Mary, daughter of Samuel Bogle. Mrs. Deel was born in Guernsey County, Ohio. They have three children, two daughters and a son—Sarah M., Samuel A. and Mary D. Mr. Deel, by industry and frugality, has accumulated a good property. He now has two farms, aggregating 332 acres. He has served two years as Township Trustee of Miami.

M. F. DOUD, farmer, Section 8, Township 19, Range 24, P. O. La Cygne, Linn County. Was born in Monroe County, N. Y., in 1833. Went to Indiana with his parents in 1837, and from there to Iowa in 1855, and to Kansas in 1857, arriving in this township, September 1 of that year. His father and mother accompanied him to Kansas. The father died. The mother survived her husband, and resides with her son, M. F. Mr. Doud pre-empted a quarter section of Government land, which he purchased at the land sales of 1859. He now has 265 acres. He enlisted April 1, 1862, in Company F, Second Battalion, M. S. M. Cavalry. He was shot, August 6, 1862, through the right lung, the ball passing through his body, at at the battle of Lone Jack, and was discharged for physical disability, March 12, 1863. He was married in Miami County, Kan., November 5, 1866, to Mrs. E. E. Davis. Mrs. Doud was born in Missouri. She had two children by her first marriage—Amanda (wife of William Hightower, of Anderson County), and Henry R. Three children were born of the present marriage—Ravina, Lavinia and Bertha. The second died, aged two years.

ISAAC HAMLIN, farmer, Section 2, Township 18, Range 24, P. O. New Lancaster, was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., October 23, 1827. He was brought up in his native State, where he was engaged in farming. He enlisted the last year of the war as a private of Company B, Ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served till the close of the war. In 1869, he emigrated to Kansas, and purchased his present farm in Miami Township, Miami County. He has since added to his acreage till he possesses several fine farms, aggregating 935 acres, all lying within Miami Township. He was married, in Pennsylvania, in 1852, to Miss Mary A., daughter of George Rumberger. Mrs. Hamlin was born in Centre County, Pa. They have seven children—Sarah F. (wife of Miles Crosan, of Miami Township), George W., Harvey (of the same), Mary C., Andrew G. C., Samuel M. and Nina B. The younger members are at home. Mr. Hamlin has held various official positions. He was elected and served as Justice of the Peace four years. Was elected County Commissioner, of Miami County, in the fall of 1877, and served during 1878-79-80. He has also served in minor offices.

JOHN HERATY, farmer, Section 26, Township 18, Range 24, P. O. New Lancaster, was born in Ireland, in 1827. Immigrated to America in 1847. Resided two years in Indiana, then moved to Iowa and in September, 1857, came to Miami Township, Miami County, Kan., and made a claim where he now resides. He has a well improved farm of 358 acres. Mr. Heraty was a pronounced Free-state man in opinion, and sided with that party in the early troubles. On the breaking out of the late war he enlisted in July, 1861, in the Third Kansas Volunteers, afterwards the Tenth, and served three years. Was under Gen. Blunt, and participated in several engagements. He was elected Township Trustee, was re-elected, and served six years, and has also held other minor offices. He was married in Kansas, in May, 1868, to Mrs. Minerva Hendricks, daughter of Judge D. B. Wilson, of Valley Township. Mrs. Heraty was born in Illinois. She had one child by her first marriage, a daughter—Annie M. There are three living children by her second marriage—Edward F., Mary L. and Clarence J.

ROBERT J. HINER, farmer, Section 25, Township 18, Range 24, P. O. New Lancaster, was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., January 9, 1829; was brought up in his native State. In 1848 moved to Iowa; was farming in that State till 1857. He then came to Kansas, and made a claim on the Indian lands of Lykins County, now Miami. He selected the quarter section he now occupies, and which he bought at the land sales of 1859. He has since increased his acreage to 480 acrez. In the latter year he moved his family to their new home. During the Border troubles he was a practical Abolitionist, and was in the ring with John Brown, Johnson Clark, and others, in operating the underground railway. On the breaking out of the war, he raised a company (Company B, Fifth Kansas Militia), and was commissioned First Lieutenant; was subsequently promoted to Captain, served on the Kansas border, under Gen. Ewing, and continued in the service till the close of the war. Has not been an office-seeker, having served only as Coroner. He was married in Iowa, December 19, 1862, to Miss Susan M., daughter of Foreman Morrell. Mrs. Hiner was born in Tennessee. They had two children—Orville and Mary L.

ANDREW J. HUFFMAN, farmer, Section 13, Township 18, Range 24, P. O. New Lancaster. Mr. Huffman was born in Parke County, Ind., November 2, 1836; moved to Illinois, with his parents, when ten years of age; eight years later to Iowa, and in the fall of 1865 to Kansas. He located on his present farm of 186 acres in 1869. He was married in Benton County, Iowa, in 1858, to Miss Margaret I., daughter of Joseph and Margaret Humphrey. Mrs. Huffman was born in Pennsylvania. They have four children, two sons and two daughters—Mortimore G., Mary L., wife of C. Bodenhammer, of Miami Township, Clara J., wife of John Woldridge of Cass County, Mo., and Clyde Sherman.

REV. WILLIAM HUFFMAN, a minister of the denomination of United Brethren, and one of the early pioneers of Miami County, was born in Butler County, Ohio, July 1, 1815. When sixteen years of age, moved with his parents to Indiana, where he was brought up on a farm. He became a member of the Church of the United Brethren in early manhood, and began preaching in 1843, in Illinois. Remained in that State six and one-half years, and in 1850 went to Iowa, where he was the owner of a farm, and continued to labor in his holy calling. In June, 1857, he came to Miami County, Kan., and located near Marysville. In January, 1859, he moved to Miami Township, where he has eighty acres of land, on Section 23. He has been the local minister of his church of this township for many years. He was married in Indiana, in January, 1835 to Miss Alice, daughter of Miller and Rachel Davis. Mrs. Huffman was born in North Carolina. They had a family of fifteen children, ten sons and five daughters, of whom seven sons and three daughters are now living. Mrs. Huffman died in 1860. Mr. Huffman married again in September, 1863, to Mrs. Lucy E. Nichols. Mr. H. has held various positions of public honor and trust. He was a member of the Kansas Legislature of 1867-8; was Justice of the Peace four terms; has been Township Treasurer three years, and is the present incumbent.

JAMES H. JONES, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Greenbrier County, Va., March 26, 1826. Moved to Indiana, with his parents, in 1839. When twenty-one years of age he began the study of medicine. Took a regular course at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and graduated in 1855. He had practiced some years previously. He went to Iowa in the fall of 1855, and came from there to Linn County, Kan., in May, 1857, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature of 1860, and of the first State Legislature, 1861. He served as County Commissioner of Linn County, and has held other minor offices. He was married in Indiana, in 1850, to Miss Rachel, daughter of A. Bray. Mrs. Jones was born in Indiana. They have nine children living. Dr. Jones made his home in Scott Township in Linn County, where he practiced his profession until September 1, 1882, when he removed to New Lancaster.

DAVID KIRTS, farmer, Section 22, Township 18, Range 24, P. O. New Lancaster, was born in Marion County, Ohio, May 16, 1829. Learned the blacksmith's trade in Licking County, Ohio, where he spent three years. In the spring of 1862 he went to California and remained in that State four years. He then (in the fall of 1866) came to Kansas and the following winter purchased the farm on which he now resides. He has 495 acres in all, well improved, having fine buildings. He is largely interested in growing hogs and cattle. Mr. Kirts was married in this township, March 26, 1868, to Mary J., daughter of W. H. Ellis. Mrs. Kirts was born in Ohio. They have five children, two sons and three daughters—Frank, George, Rhoda, Carrie and Ida.

WILLIAM A. MOBLEY, farmer and feeder of and dealer in live stock, Section 17, Township 18, Range 24, P. O. Paola. Mr. Mobley was the first permanent settler in Miami Township, he having located here, or at the Miami Mission, November 9, 1854, and has resided continuously in this township nearly twenty-nine years. He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 8, 1832, and was educated in that county. Removed to York County in 1852 and to Kansas Territory in November, 1854. He was an earnest Free-state man in politics and participated in the border troubles of the early days. He was arrested at Osawatomie by John Brown's Company on the eve of the Osawatomie Battle, but knowing Brown was set at liberty as soon as brought to his presence. He was married at Westport, Mo., September 9, 1863, to Miss Emma, daughter of Seala Hudson. Mrs. Mobley was born in Lexington, Mo. They have eight children, six sons and two daughters—John H., Maude M., Allie A., Harry H., William A., George E., Autie and Herbert. Mr. Mobley is an extensive feeder and dealer in live stock. He has at the time of writing 187 steers ready for market that will average 1,800 pounds weight; many of them are as plump and perfect as the ideal prize ox whose picture adorns the fair show-bills. He has about 200 fat hogs in the same feed lot. Mr. Mobley pre-empted 160 acres of his land and purchased two additional quarters sections, having now 480 acres in all.

BENJAMIN P. YOUNG, farmer, Section 21, Township 18, Range 24, P. O. New Lancaster, was born in Penobscot County, Me., January 7, 1837. Came to Kansas in April, 1858, and located on Government land on the same section whereon he now resides. He has a fine farm of 305 acres, well improved. His residence, which is new, is one of the best country houses in the county. He enlisted July 17, 1861, as a private of Company F, Fifth Kansas Cavalry. He was promoted to First Sergeant, and was captured in action at Marks Mills, Ark., April 25, 1864; was held prisoner at Camp Ford Prison, Tex.; was exchanged in February, 1865, and discharged the following April. He was married in Maine, in 1866, to Miss Amanda J., daughter of Amos Grant. Mrs. Young was born in Maine. They have one child, a daughter—Fannie E.

HILLSDALE.

Hillsdale is situated on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., six miles north of Paola. The town site was surveyed and platted by Mrs. Emily Musser, February 13, 1869, under the name of Columbia. On the 13th of October, 1868, F. E. Rowland had surveyed and platted the town of Ten Mile, adjacent to Columbia on the north. Late in 1869, after the completion of the railroad to this point, the name Columbia was changed to Hillsdale, and at the present time, the old town sites of both Columbia and Ten Mile are included within that of Hillsdale. Hillsdale is situated on Section 15, Township 16 south, Range 23 west, being the township of Marysville.

The first business in the town, a general store, was opened in the fall of 1869, by Thomas Hollenback, in the building now occupied by Dr. P. J. Morrison. A similar store was opened by A. C. Smith a little later in the same season, Mr. Smith was appointed the first Postmaster, the office being then called Columbia, and was kept in his store. The name was changed to Hillsdale in 1870. Mr. P. C. Eaton, the present Postmaster, bought out A. C. Smith in 1871, and was appointed Postmaster, and has had the office continuously to this time (1883). In 1875 Dr. P. J. Morrison bought out Mr. Hollenback, and has since carried on a general store at the same point. Dr. Morrison was the first practising physician in Hillsdale. At present the town has a population of three hundred. There are three general stores, one hardware and drug store, one harness shop, one shoe shop, one blacksmith and wagon shop, two hotels, one grain elevator, two churches, and a good school building.

The school was established in 1871. The first teacher was a Mr. Buck. The Presbyterian Society built the first church in the place, the Christian Society the second. The latter is a new frame building, 32 x 44 feet in size, with fourteen feet posts, completed in the summer of 1883. The Methodists have an organization, but no church-building. Hillsdale is a thrifty business place, and is rapidly coming into prominence as a produce and stock market. Its dealers are liberal, fair-minded men, and hence deservedly popular with their customers.

On July 11, 1869, occurred the great flood in Ten Mile and Bull creeks. The night previous a waterspout reached the earth in Wea Township, and the rain poured down in torrents in the valleys of the above mentioned creeks and their tributaries. The current in Ten Mile was resistless and swept everything before it. The village of Ten Mile was inundated and the railroad bridge swept away. In the valley of Bull Creek, fences, crops and improvements were washed away, as were both county bridges at Paola. The loss by the flood was about $12,000.

Marysville Township was first settled by white men in the spring of 1855. Five men came here at the same time, John and James Beets, Thomas Warren, J. G. McDaniel and John Hicks. John Hicks settled on Section 32, Township 15, Range 23, the other four on Sections 4, 5, 7, and 8, Township 16, Range 23. John Hicks sold his claim to Joseph Beets, who arrived April 9 1856. John H. Dorsey, a squatter in 1855, was located on the present site of Hillsdale. H. L. Lyon came in February, 1856, and located on Section 9, where he was Postmaster and Justice of the Peace. Mrs. Lyon died in May, 1856, her death being the first known to have occurred among the white people of this township. The first marriage was that of Mr. Graham to Miss Minerva Warren in the latter part of 1856.

OLD MARYSVILLE.

The Map of Marysville Township shows a village plat bearing the name "Old Marysville," located in the southwest quarter of Section 9, Township 16, Range 23. The plat and the name are nearly all that is left of what a quarter of a century ago was a promising young town. In 1857 James Beets and

H. L. Lyon surveyed and platted a town site at this point, and called it Marysville. The town soon had two general stores, a hotel, postoffice, blacksmith and wagon shops, school, etc., and gave promise of a brilliant future. As the country became settled and railroads built, Marysville was not so fortunate as to be in the course of any railroad. New business centers were established as railroad stations, and Marysville became a deserted village.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN BEETS, farmer, Section 4, Township 16, Range 23, P. O. Hillsdale. Mr. Beets is one of the few surviving pioneers of Miami County of 1854, he having made his claim on the then Indian land in the fall of that year. He moved his family the following April, 1855, to their new home. He purchased his land at the land sales in the spring of 1857, and continues to reside here to this date. Mr. Beets was born in east Tennessee, August 29th, 1826. When sixteen years of age he went to Missouri, and from there to Mexico in 1848. Returning to Missouri, he went to Mexico again in 1849, and across the plains to California in 1850. He spent two years in the gold diggings, and in 1852 returned to Missouri. In the fall of 1854 he came to Miami County, Kan., and made a claim on Section 4, Township 16, Range 23, his present home. Returning to Missouri, he was married, October 4, 1854, and in April, 1855, returned to Kansas with his wife, and took possession of his claim. They have eleven children, three sons and eight daughters: Dora A. is the wife of Jerry Mobley, of Marysville Township; Flora J. is the wife of William Hittle, of Sugar Creek Township, Kan.; William K. is married and lives in Sugar Creek; Thomas J. is married and living in Osage County, Kan.; Mollie is the wife of John B. Rees, of Johnson County, Kan.; John A., Mattie, Belle, Nettie, Bessie. Mr. Beets has a well improved farm of 260 acres.

JOSEPH BEETS, farmer, Section 32, Township 15, Range 23, P. O. Hillsdale, was one of the early pioneers of Miami County, he having made his home here since April, 1856. He was born in northeastern Tennessee, Hawkins County, May 16, 1818; was brought up a farmer, and moved to VanBuren County, Mo., in 1843. He bought a claim of a squatter named John Hicks, on Section 32, Township 16, Range 23, of 160 acres. He now has a well cultivated farm of 398 acres. During the late war he did service in the State Militia; was under Gen. Blount in Missouri. He was married in Cass County, Mo., March 31, 1848, to Mrs. Louisa D. Patten, widow of Andrew J. Patten, and daughter of William Lyon. Mrs. Beets was born in Patrick County, Va. They have had eight children, five of whom are living: Eliza J., wife of Aaron Harbison, of Stanton, Kan.; Peter L., Mary, died in childhood, Henry P., Nancy A., died at the age of six years, John C., died in infancy, Fanny, twin sister of John L., Ida, wife of William Richardson, teacher at Hillsdale. Mrs. Beets had two children by her former marriage. James J. died in manhood, leaving a wife and two children; William A. was a soldier in the late war, and served four years as a member of Company I, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry.

JAMES T. BRATTON, farmer, Section 25, Township 15, Range 23, P. O. Spring Hill Johnson Co., Kan., was one of the pioneers of Miami County of 1857. He was born in Montgomery County, Va., November 12, 1830; went to Missouri with his parents in 1833, and from there to Iowa in 1848. In July, 1857, he came to Miami County, Kan., and located a homestead on his present farm, the northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 15, Range 23 and has made this his home from that time to the present. He was married in Mount Vernon, Iowa, April 11, 1861, to Miss Martha, daughter of John Buckman, of LeClaire, Iowa. Mrs. Bratton was born at Alton, Ill. They have eight children, six girls and two boys: Eva F. is the wife of Franklin Hogue, of Marysville; Luemma, Franklin, Harriet, May, Bessie, William, and Mattie E. Mrs. Bratton died January 18, 1881. Mr. Bratton served in the Kansas Militia during the late war and bore his share of the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life in Kansas. He now has a valuable farm of 160 acres, situated within two miles of Spring Hill.

PRESTON CHRISTMAN, farmer, Section 29, Township 15, Range 23, P. O. Spring Hill, Johnson County, was born in Jackson County, Mo., February 16, 1839; was brought up in Missouri till twenty years of age. He then came to Kansas; settled in Johnson County. In 1869 he moved to Marysville Township, Miami County, where he has a fine farm of 243 acres. He was married in Kansas, February 20, 1864, to Miss Mary J., daughter of John B. Jones. Mrs. Christman was born in Arkansas. They have three children—Peter, Amanda, and Minnie M.

B. M. DAYTON, farmer, Section 23, Township 15, Range 23, P. O. Spring Hill, was born in Middleton, Rutland Co., Vt., September 16, 1822. Moved to Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1843, and spent two years there in clerking in dry goods store, and then moved to De Kalb County, Ill., where he spent twelve years in mercantile business. In 1859, he immigrated to Colorado with his family. Remained seven years in that Territory, and then came to Kansas and purchased his present farm, and has made it his home since. Mr. Dayton was married at Sycamore, Ill., October 14, 1848, to Miss Clarinda, daughter of Mr. G. B. Smith. They had three children—Emeline F., wife of John Dienst, of Middle Creek Township, Kan.; Mary H. and Edgar L. Mrs. Dayton died October 12, 1871. Mr. Dayton was married again August 30, 1874, to Mrs. Margaret Lewis, widow of Thomas Lewis, and daughter of Thomas Jenkinson, of Ohio, formerly of England. Mrs. Dayton was born in England. She had four sons by her former marriage; the eldest, Edward W. Lewis, now has a farm of 160 acres in Osawatomie Township, Kan., where he now resides; Walter H., station agent at Scottsville, Mitchell Co., Kan.; Irving R., station agent at Spring Hill, Johnson Co., Kan., and Thomas J. at home on the farm with his mother, who immigrated to Kansas from Cleveland, Ohio, with her four sons in 1872, where she has since resided. Mr. Dayton has served four years as Justice of the Peace of this township. He has a well improved farm of 120 acres.

LEANDER M. DAVIS, farmer, Section 8, Township 16, Range 23, P. O. Hillsdale. Mr. Davis was born in Logan County, Ill., in 1858. He was brought up a farmer, and came to Ottawa, Kan., in 1869, where he engaged in farming. He sold out in the winter of 1880-81 and purchased his present farm of ninety acres on Section 8, Marysville. He was married in Kansas, in February, 1881, to Alida, daughter of John Young. They have one child, a daughter, named Ada.

ROBERT DUNN, farmer, Section 20, Township 15, Range 23, P. O. Spring Hill, Johnson County, is one of the pioneers of 1857, of Miami County. He is a native of Ireland, and was born January 2, 1828. When twenty-one years of age (1849) he immigrated to America and made his home in Mifflin County, Pa., where he resided till January, 1857. He then removed to Kansas. Traveling by team, he made a circuit, and reached the State through Iowa and Nebraska. He made a claim in the township of Stanton, Miami County, and purchased his land at the land sales of 1857. Lived in Stanton one year, and then removed to Spring Hill, Johnson County. In 1861 he returned to Pennsylvania, and enlisted in 1863, in the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery; was transferred to a regular United States Battery and served a year and eight months as an unassigned recruit. After the close of the war, he returned to Kansas (the fall of 1865) and purchased his present farm of 320 acres. He was married in Pennsylvania, January 1, 1863, to Miss Gertrude, daughter of Peter Sharp. Mrs. Dunn was born in Pennsylvania. They have eight children, four sons and four daughters—Elizabeth, David, Jennie, Gertrude, Thomas, Noah, Fannie and Robert. Mr. Dunn has served one term as Trustee of Marysville Township and held other minor offices. During the early years of his residence he earnestly endeavored to encourage immigration into the State, and was instrumental in inducing a large number of people to settle in this county, and without indulging in empty compliments it may be said that it is by the influence of whole-souled, intelligent, enterprising men like Mr. Dunn, that the settlement of a new country by a good class of citizens is secured.

P. C. EATON, merchant and Postmaster, dealer in general merchandise, established business at this point in 1871. He was born in Massachusetts, March 22, 1837. When three years of age he removed with his parents to Rensselaer County, N. Y., where he resided until 1853. He then removed to Illinois and engaged in farming. He enlisted July 27, 1861, as a private of Company D, Ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, and was transferred with his company to the Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry. He was promoted to First Sergeant, and served four years and six months, and was discharged in January, 1866. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1868 and located at Tontzville, Marysville Township. In 1871 he bought out A. C. Smith, a general merchant of Hillsdale, and was appointed Postmaster in June, 1871. He was married in Kansas, to Mrs. Louisa Thorp. Mrs. Eaton was born in Ohio. Her widowed mother and family were among the pioneers of Kansas of 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton have one child living—Lottie. Mr. Eaton has a farm of 80 acres, situated in Marysville Township; also 11 acres adjoining town, of which 5 acres are kept for a park.

JACOB KEISER, farmer and proprietor of Hillsdale Elevator, P. O. and residence Hillsdale. He has 160 acres of land situated on Section 14, Marysville, Township 16, Range 23, and 240 acres in Section 20, Wea, Township 16, Range 24, making 400 acres in all. Mr. Keiser was born in Augusta County, Va., January 11, 1818. About 1867 he removed to Missouri, and in 1869 to Kansas, and located in the township of Wea, Section 20, Township 16, Range 24, where he engaged in farming until the fall of 1880, when he moved to Hillsdale, still retaining his farm. He is now the proprietor of the only elevator at Hillsdale station, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., and also owns other real estate in the village.

WILLIAM S. KEISER, farmer, school teacher, and Township Trustee, Hillsdale station, P. O. Hillsdale, was born in Virginia, October 12, 1861. Is a son of Jacob Keiser, and came to Kansas with his parents in 1869. Was educated at Paola and at Lawrence, Kas., and engaged in farming and teaching school. He was elected Township Trustee of Marysville in February, 1883, when not quite twenty-two years of age.

R. W. LESLIE, farmer, Section 30, Township 15, Range 23, P. O. Spring Hill, was born in Iredell County, N. C., August 22, 1835. Was brought up in that locality. At the time of the breaking out of the late war he was holding the position of Postmaster at Enola, and during the first years of the troubles was exempted from military service, but was obliged to serve the last two years in the Confederate Army. He emigrated to Kansas in February, 1869; purchased his present farm of 127 acres March 1, of that year. He was married in North Carolina, May 6, 1851 to Miss N. H. Harkey, daughter of D. Harkey. They have four children, two sons and two daughters—Ella J., wife of William Dunn, of Marysville; Lee and Lucy D., twins, and Robert.

H. L. LYON, deceased, was one of Miami County's earliest pioneers, and most respected citizens. He was born in Patrick County, Va., March 24, 1826, moved to Van Buren County (now Cass, Mo.), in 1831, with his parents, who were among the pioneers of that region. He was married in Missouri, September 2, 1845, to Miss Mary A. Tuggle. They had three children, two of whom are living, Albert, the eldest, died in childhood; Paulina is the wife of J. B. Rowland, of Richland; James M. resides in Miami County. Mr. Lyon emigrated to Kansas in February, 1856, and located on Section 9, Township 16, Range 23; where he, in company with Mr. James Beets, surveyed and platted the town of Marysville, which was named Marysville after Mr. Lyon's wife (Mary). This lady only lived a few months after her removal to Kansas; her death occurred May 3, 1856. Hers was the first known death of a white person in this township. Mr. Lyons engaged in mercantile business with Mr. Jonathan Miller, at Marysville, in the fall of 1857. This connection continued till 1863, when Mr. Miller sold out to Mr. Lyon, and joined the army. Mr. Lyon was appointed the first Postmaster at Marysville, and was appointed Justice of the Peace, and held that position many years. He entered the army at an early stage of the war; was commissioned First Lieutenant, and served during the war. Mr Lyon had devoted some attention to the study of medicine, and for many years was physician to people of his neighborhood. In 1866, he sold out his stock of goods to Mr. T. H. Hollenback, who moved the stock to Hillsdale. Mr. Lyon was married December 17, 1856, to Miss Margaret A. Williams. They had three children, all of whom died in childhood. Mrs. Lyon died May 23, 1865. Mr. Lyon was married again April 8, 1866, to Miss Sarah A. Wagoner, daughter of Jacob Wagoner. Mrs. Lyon was born in Virginia; she lost her father in Ohio, in 1848, and emigrated to Kansas, with her mother, in 1855. They have one child, a daughter, Laura M. Mr. Lyon was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This church was the first organized in Miami County, and was a flourishing and prosperous church prior to the war. Mr. Lyon served many years as church steward; he was also a prominent Mason of many years standing. His death occurred January 3, 1883, leaving a wife and daughter, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Mr. Lyon was widely and favorably known throughout the State, and universally honored and respected. Immediately after his marriage to Miss Wagoner, he moved to his fine farm of 259 acres on Section 5, Marysville, where his widow and daughter still reside.

JAMES V. LYON, farmer, section 26, Township 15, Range 23, P. O. Spring Hill, was born in Mason County, Ky., May 27, 1821. When twenty-one years of age he moved to LaFayette County, Mo., where he resided till the spring of 1858; when he removed to his present farm in Kansas, which he had purchased the year before. Mr. Lyon came to Kansas, first in 1855, but owing to the turbulent condition of things here at that time he did not deem it advisable to bring his family here at that time, and so waited till the spring of 1858. He has a well improved farm of 160 acres, which he purchased of the Government. The land being a part of the Shawnee Reservation. Mr. Lyon has served ten years as Justice of the Peace, and served as a member of the town board, under the town system. During the late war he served in the State Militia and held a Second Lieutenant's commission. He was married in Missouri, November 4, 1847, to Miss Frances A. Payne, daughter of Thomas Payne. Mrs. Lyon was born in Woodford County, Ky. They have ten children, six sons and four daughter. Mary is the wife of Chandler Fletcher, of Elk County, Kan.; Lycurgus, Charles T., John T., Eli B., George B., William P., Nettie, Altie and Ollie.

JESSE G. McDANIEL, farmer, Section 4, Township 16, Range 23, P. O. Hillsdale, Mr. McDaniel came to this township in 1854, with the first party of white settlers, and was the fourth man to move his family into the township, in the spring of 1855. He made his claim of 160 acres on Section 4, Township 16, Range 23, in October 1854. Mr. McDaniel was born in North Carolina, November 7, 1823. He moved with his parents to East Tennessee, when eleven years of age, and from there to Van Buren County, Mo., in 1844, and to Kansas in the spring of 1855. He was married in Tennessee, January 19, 1842, to Miss Annie Beets, daughter of Joseph Beets. Mrs. McDaniels was born in Tennessee. They have five children, three daughters and two sons, all residents of Miami County.

D. M. MALONE M. D., physician and surgeon. Was born in Gibson County, Tenn., November 5, 1834. He commenced the study of medicine in 1853. Took a regular course at McDowell's Medical College, of St. Louis, Mo., and graduated in 1856. He began the practice of his profession at Chesapeake, Lawrence Co., Mo., and continued in practice there six years. He then removed to Delta, McLean Co., Ill., two years later removed to Farmers City, Ill. In 1878 he came to Kansas and located at Hillsdale, where he has been in practice to this date. He was married in Missouri in 1856, to Miss Mary, daughter of Mathew Knowles. Mrs. Malone was born in Warren County, Ky. They have six children, four sons and two daughters—John T., a student of the Kansas City Medical College, and Samuel, a practicing physician of Paola, Elizabeth, Nannie, William and Jesse. Doctor Malone has served one term as Trustee of Marysville Township, and held other minor offices.

G. J. MASTERS, farmer, Section 23, Township 16, Range 23, P. O. Hillsdale. Mr. Masters is the son of John and Elizabeth Masters, and was born in Jessamine County, Ky., Aug. 17, 1848. He went to Illinois with his parents, and from there to Kansas in 1867. He was brought up a farmer, and was married in September, 1873, to Amanda E. Peery, daughter of Henry Peery. Mrs. Masters was born in Indiana. They have two children, Claude and Earl. Mr. Masters has served one term as Township Clerk of Marysville. He has long been a member of the Christian Church of Hillsdale, of which he is a most zealous supporter.

JAMES MASTERS, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Hillsdale, son of John and Elizabeth Masters, was born in Jefferson County, Ky., November 30, 1844. Came to Kansas in 1867, and engaged in farming. He was married in Kansas, October 20, 1869, to Miss Susan Shultz, daughter of Absolom Shultz. Mrs. Masters was born in Iowa. She died in May, 1873, leaving a daughter, Minnie. Mr. Masters was married again, October 20, 1875, to Miss Mary, daughter of John Rutledge. They have one daughter, Susan. Mr. Masters has a fine farm of 160 acres, on Section 23, Township 16, Range 23, where he intends to reside. He at present is conducting the farm at the old homestead, on Section 27.

JOHN MASTERS, deceased, was born in Richmond, Ky., in 1812. He was a wagonmaker by trade and followed that business in Kentucky till 1853, when he moved to Blooming Grove, Ill., and soon after to Bloomington in the same county. He continued working at his trade and farming until 1867, when he came to Kansas and settled on Section 27, Township 16, Range 23, Marysville, Miami County. He came to Kansas in hopes to secure cheap lands for his sons. He purchased 320 acres of prairie and thirty acres of timber, erected good buildings and improved his farm till it was one of the best in this region. Mr. Masters was widely and favorably known as an upright, honorable man, and commanded the respect and esteem of his neighbors and fellow citizens. He was a member of the Christian Church the greater part of his life and was energetic and liberal in its support. His death occurred at his home. He was married in Kentucky in 1841, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Hendrick. Mrs. Masters was born in Glasgow, Cumberland Gap, Va. They have six sons and two daughters living—William H., of Miami County, Joseph T., of Newton, Kan., James S., G. J., Mary, now Mrs. Lyons, Woodson N., and Hendrick. The five younger are all married and residing in Marysville. Lizzie, the youngest, died, aged three years. All the children but two are members of the Christian Church of Hillsdale. Mrs. Masters survives her husband and lives at the old homestead.

JASPER MORRIS, farmer, Section 5, Township 16, Range 23, P. O. Hillsdale. Was born in Platte County, Mo., July 4, 1846. He came to Kansas with relatives in the spring of 1858, made his home on what was known as the Neutral Lands, now Crawford County; moved to Miami County in 1865, and settled on his present farm in the spring of 1871. He was married July 25, 1866, to Miss Annie, daughter of James H. Williams, of Marysville. Mrs. Morris was born in Illinois. They have five children, Mary E., Charlotte, Lavella, Edna M., and Franklin. Mr. Morris has a well improved farm of 127½ acres.

DR. P. J. MORRISON, merchant and physician, dealer in general merchandise and grain. Dr. Morrison was born in Western Canada, June 22d, 1844. He began the study of medicine in 1866, at Victoria College, Toronto. After attending one term in that institution he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., and completed his studies in the State University, where he attended two years and graduated in 1869. He then came direct to Miami County, Kan., and established himself in practice at Columbia, now Hillsdale, where he has continued to this date, 1883. In 1875 he purchased the general store of Mr. Thomas Hollenback at this point, which he still carries on, having an average stock of $4,500 value, and making annual sales of from $18,000 to $20,000. His shipments of grain amount to from 100 to 120 car loads per season. His shipments of flaxseed amount to $20,000 a season. He also does an extensive business in live stock. He was married at Gardner, Kan., in the spring of 1870 to Mrs. Sarah E. Hollenback, daughter of Thomas Hollenback. Mrs. Morrison was born in California. They have four children, three sons and one daughter—James P. Alexander D. Sarah E. and John.

JAMES OFFICER, deceased, was born in Overton County, Tenn., December 20, 1817; was married March 5, 1840, to Cynthia, daughter of Wesley Henderson. Mrs. Officer was born in Overton County, Tenn. Mr. Officer moved to Macoupin County, Ill., in 1830, and from there to Kansas in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Officer had a family of fourteen children, all of whom grew to maturity, and all but one are alive at this writing. The oldest, William P., is married, and lives in Marysville Township; Sarah E., wife of Jesse Jennings, of Butler County; Thos. W., is married, lives in Marysville; James F. is married, lives in Marysville; Margaret, wife of S. H. Sanders, of Hillsdale; Mary F., wife of L. L. Whelan, Kansas City; Robert M., died, aged twenty-seven years; Horatio H., is married, lives in Marysville; Julius L. is married, lives in Marysville; Marion A., of Hillsdale; Martha J., wife of James McClarren, of Marysville; Laura S., wife of Jacob Landis, of Osage County; Preston E. and Blanche A., of Hillsdale. Mr. Officer located on Section 22, Marysville, Miami Co., Kas., where he had 200 acres of land. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church; and Hepublican in politics. He was engaged in farming until the time of his death, which occurred May, 18, 1878. He was highly esteemed by his neighbors, as an upright man and a good citizen. His wife survives him, and lives at Hillsdale, Kas.

JULIUS L. OFFICER, farmer, Section 22, Township 16, Range 23, P. O. Hillsdale. Mr. Officer was born in Macoupin County, Ill., May 6, 1854. He came to Kansas with his parents in 1864, and made his home in Marysville Township, Miami County, on the farm he now occupies. He was married March 3, 1880, to Miss Josie, daughter of John Young. Mrs. Officer was born in Kansas.

WILLIAM P. OFFICER, farmer, Section 22, Township 16, Range 23, P. O. Hillsdale, was born in Morgan County, Ill., August 7, 1841; was brought up a farmer, and enlisted May 11, 1861, as a private in Company D, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged August 15, 1861, for physical disability. Re-enlisted February 11, 1864, in Company B, Tenth Illinois Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He came to Kansas in July, 1865, and engaged in farming, in Marysville Township, Miami County. He was married in this county July 7, 1867, to Miss Rebecca M. Whelan, daughter of P. M. Whelan. Mrs. Officer was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. They have had five children, of whom four are living—Ollie L., Ulysses S., Nellie A., Thomas L. (died in childhood), and Estella L. Mr. Officer has a well-improved farm.

SARDINE S. OLNEY, farmer, Section 24, Township 15, Range 23, P. O. Spring Hill, was born in Washington County, Ohio, September 17, 1827. Was brought up a farmer, and continued to reside in Ohio until March, 1878, when he removed to Kansas, and located on his present farm. He was married in Ohio, December 31, 1855, to Miss Martha, daughter of Eli Bingham. Mrs. Olney was born in Guernsey County, Ohio. They have seven children, four sons and three daughters—George S., married and living in Marysville; Dudley W., married and living in Johnson County, Kas.; Frank H., Martha, Sardine S., Mary and Jennie. Mr. Olney has a well-improved farm of two hundred acres, 160 of which lies on the west line of Wea Township, and adjoining the forty acres on which he lives.

HENRY O. PEERY, farmer, Section 23, Township 16, Range 23, P. O. Hillsdale, was one of the pioneers of Miami County of 1857. He was born in Bourbon County, Ky., March 17, 1814, and when fourteen years of age moved to Indiana, where he learned the carpenter and blacksmith trades. He came to Kansas in 1857 and made a claim on Section 23, Marysville, where he now resides. He returned to Indiana and moved his family to Kansas in the spring of 1860. He was one of the few outspoken Union men who held their ground during the turbulent scenes of the late war. Mr. Peery though never backward to avow his sentiments was respected and left unmolested. During the Price raids he served in the Kansas Militia. He has continued to reside on the place of his first choice, now twenty-three years. He was married, December 12, 1844, to Miss Lavina E., daughter of John G. Kendall, of Decatur, Ind. They have had seven children, five of whom are living. Mr. Peery has held various official positions, having been County Commissioner of Miami County, Trustee of Marysville Township, and Treasurer of his school district fifteen years.

W. C. RICHARDSON, principal of the Hillsdale School, was born in Hendrick County, Ind., February 6, 1854. He received his primary education in the common schools and took a regular course, which, however, he did not finish, in the Asbury University at Green Castle, Ind. He began teaching in his native State in 1872, and has made that his business ever since. He came to Kansas in 1879 and located at Marysville, Miami County, and taught the District School at that place two years. In 1881 he came to Hillsdale and accepted the position of principal of this school, and is now engaged for his third year. He was married, June 15, 1882, to Miss Ida Beets, daughter of Joseph Beets. Mrs. Richardson was born in Marysville Township, Kas.; her people being among the very earliest pioneers of this region.

THOMAS B. ROBINSON, farmer, Section 36, Township 15, Range 23, P. O. Spring Hill, Johnson Co., Kas., was born in Greene County, Ill., November 15, 1840. He was brought up in that county. He enlisted in the spring of 1864 in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-third Illinois Infantry and served until the close of the war. During his term of service he held the position of First Duty Sergeant. Immediately after the close of the war, in 1865, he moved to Kansas and purchased 160 acres of land in Wea Township, Miami County. In 1866 he purchased and took possession of his present farm. He now has a well improved farm of 300 acres. He was married in Illinois, November, 1864, to Miss Mary Mason, daughter of Dr. Geo. B. Mason, of Illinois. Mrs. Robinson was born in Kentucky. They have had four sons and one daughter—Arthur died aged fourteen years, Ernest died aged one year, Edgar S. died one year old; Minnie, the youngest, and the son John being the only ones living. Mr. Robinson has served three years as Township Clerk and was elected County Commissioner in 1881 for three years.

DAVID T. ROWLAND, farmer, Section 11, Township 16, Range 23, P. O. Hillsdale, was born in Davis County, Mo., April 1, 1849, and is a son of F. E. Rowland. He came to Kansas with his parents in 1857. He lived in Miami County until 1876, when he went to Harper County, Kas., where he was engaged in farming until the fall of 1882, when he returned to Miami County. He was married in Kansas, May 22, 1872, to Miss Mattie, daughter of Joseph Stice. Mrs. Rowland was born in Illinois. They have three children—Annie B., David F. and Gracie.

F. E. ROWLAND, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Miami County, of 1857. He was born in Boone County, Mo., in 1821, was brought up a farmer, and moved to Kansas in February, 1857. He located on the northwest quarter of Section 10, Township 16, Range 23, Marysville, Miami County. He subsequently moved to Section 11, of same township, and was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred March 13, 1873. He was married in Missouri, in 1842, to Miss Z. A. Shock, daughter of David Shock. Mrs. Rowland was born in Boone County, Mo. There were eight children born to them, four sons and four daughters: Mary P. is the wife of T. W. Tuggle, of Hillsdale; Martha E. is the wife of James McDaniel, of Marysville; David T., married and living in Marysville Township; Sarah A., wife of Dr. Alexander, of Osage County, Kas., William S., of Hillsdale, James H., Annie, and John E. Mrs. Rowland and the younger children are living at the old homestead, Hillsdale, having a farm of 160 acres.

CHARLES B. SPALDING, farmer, Section 8, Township 16, Range 23, P. O. Hillsdale. Mr. Spalding was born in Middlesex County, Mass., October 21, 1832. He immigrated to Ohio in 1854, thence to Missouri, in 1857, and to Kansas in 1859. On coming to this State, he made his home at Spring Hill, Johnson County, until 1862, when he removed to his present farm of 106 acres, on Section 8, Marysville Township. He was married in the fall of 1855, in Ohio, to Miss Minerva Walker. Mrs. Spalding was born in Ohio. They have four children—Flora B., Ella J., Lydia A., and Etha M. Mr. Spalding was the first Trustee of Spring Hill, after the passage of the law creating the office. He has also served two terms in the office in Marysville Township—1863 and 1864.

HARMON C. STILES, farmer, Section 26, Township 15, Range 23, P. O. Spring Hill, was born in Rutland County, Vt., June 9, 1846; moved to Iowa with his parents, in childhood, and from there to Marysville, Miami Co., Kas., in the spring of 1857. He enlisted, September 27, 1863, in Company K, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry. He was wounded at the battle of "The Little Blue," Missouri, and taken prisoner. Was held one day and paroled. He was exchanged and served till the close of the war. Mr. Stiles was married, January 14, 1866, to Lucinda Chilton, daughter of William Chilton. Mrs. Stiles was born in Cass County, Mo. They have seven children, five sons and two daughters: Edwin W., Charles A., Ella M., Bertha and Bertie, twins, Rossman and Osman, also twins. Mr. Stiles as the record shows, was one of the early pioneers of this region, of 1857, and has made this his home since. He has served two terms as Justice of the Peace, and has held other minor offices. He has an undivided third interest in 160 acres of land, comprising the old homestead.

THOMAS W. TUGGLE, blacksmith, of the firm of Wilson & Tuggle, blacksmiths, is one of the pioneers of Kansas, having been a school boy at the Shawnee Mission in 1843-44, while his father was stationed there as Government blacksmith. This was prior to the organization of the Territory of Kansas. Mr. Tuggle was born in Missouri, October 3, 1837. He accompanied his father to the Shawnee Mission in 1843. Returned to Missouri in 1845, and in 1858, came to Miami County, Kan., and settled in the Township of Marysville. He learned the blacksmith's trade at Pleasant Hill, Mo., and opened the first shop at Marysville, Kan. He [illegible]ently bought a farm in this township. During the war, he was foreman of the [illegible]ent blacksmith shops at Paola a year and two months. He went to Colorado in t[illegible] of 1882, and returned in the fall of the same year. On his return, he formed a p[illegible] with Mr. G. W. Wilson, at Hillsdale, where they carry on an extensive black[illegible]d wagon shop. He was married, in Kansas, July 4, 1860, to Miss Mary, daughter of F. E. Rowland. Mrs. Tuggle was born in Missouri. They have five children—James S., Mattie V., Fannie P., John A. and T. Ewing. Mr. Tuggle was the Township Clerk, of Marysville, in 1859 and has held other minor offices.

JOHN A. TUGGLE, father of Thomas Tuggle, farmer, Section 31, Township 15, Range 23, Marysville, was a pioneer of this county of 1858. He was born in Patrick County, Va., in 1814; moved to Missouri in 1833, and thence to Kansas in 1858. He made a claim on Section 31, Township 15, Range 23, where he still resides. He was the first Justice of the Peace, of Marysville Township. Was first appointed by the Territorial Governor, and subsequently elected by the people. He was first in what is now Kansas, in 1843, while it was Indian Territory, and served two years as Government blacksmith at the Shawnee Mission.

CHARLES G. UPTON, farmer and teacher, residence and P. O. Hillsdale, was born in De Witt County, Ill., February 29, 1852. Came to Kansas with his parents in 1868. He took a five years' course at the State University, at Lawrence, and graduated in 1881. He began teaching in 1873, and has made that his business since, except while attending the university. During the taking of the late census of 1880, he was Census Enumerator for the Township of Marysville. Mr. Upton has spent his time in Kansas since coming here, except a few months spent in Texas, and in traveling in the Atlantic States. He has a farm of eighty acres on Section 21, Township 16, Range 23.

JOHN UPTON, retired farmer, Hillsdale, was born in Mercer County, Ky., in 1819. Moved with his mother to Illinois in his youth. He lived in Morgan, Macoupin and De Witt counties until 1853, when he moved to Clark County, Mo., thence to St. Clair County, in 1855, and from there to Kansas, in 1868. He settled on Section 21, Township 16, Range 23, where he had a farm of 120 acres. He sold out in the fall of 1882, and took up his residence in Hillsdale. Mr. Upton was married, in Macoupin County, Ill., in 1839, to Miss Louisa, daughter of Nicholas Howser. They have five children, four sons and one daughter—Thomas J. (married and living in Texas), Charles G. (teacher), John N. (married), Josiah T. (married), Louisa J. (wife of John Ward). The three latter are all of Marysville Township.

MARTIN S. WEAVER, farmer, Section 13, Township 16, Range 23, P. O. Hillsdale, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, April 13, 1841. Was brought up a farmer, and moved to Kansas in 1871, and located on his present farm of 160 acres, in Marysville. He was married, in Ohio, March 12, 1874, to Miss Isabel, daughter of Abner Maxwell. Mrs. Weaver was born in Ohio. They have four children—Atla W., Abner M., Calvin D. and Ora F.

JAMES H. WILLIAMS, farmer, Section 5, Township 16, Range 23, P. O. Hillsdale. Mr. Williams was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1828. Removed to St. Clair County with his parents in childhood, where he was brought up on a farm. He enlisted in the late war as a private of Company D, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry. Was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and served three years. He moved to Kansas in 1865, and engaged in mercantile business with Mr. Tontz, at Tontzville, Miami County. In 1867, he bought out Mr. Tontz, and continued the business alone till the spring of 1873, since which time he has devoted his attention to his farm of 124 acres. Mr. Williams has served six years as Justice of the Peace, and one term as a member of the County Board, of Miami County. He was married, in Illinois, August 14, 1849, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Tyre Shelton. Mrs. Williams was born in Illinois. They have six children—Annie (wife of Jasper Morris, of Marysville), Julia (wife of John Pedley, of Greenwood County, Kan.), John F. (of Illinois), Nannie, Arthur T. and Minnie.

GEORGE W. WILSON, senior partner of the firm of Wilson & Tuggle, blacksmiths. This firm does general blacksmithing, horse-shoeing, and repairing of all kinds of farm machinery. Mr. Wilson was born in Ross County, Ohio, August 19 1830. He was brought up in that State, and served a regular apprenticeship to the blacksmith trade. He moved to Illinois in 1852, and worked at his trade. He enlisted in August, 1861, as a private of Company C, Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and served a little more than three years. He was twice wounded; once at Buzzard's Roost, and again at Resaca. In 1866 he emigrated to Kansas, and established a blacksmith shop at Humboldt, Allen County. He subsequently operated in various towns in Kansas, and in February, 1875, came to Hillsdale and opened a blacksmith shop, which he has carried on to this date. Since the fall of 1882, he has had Mr. F. W. Tuggle for a partner. He was twice married, in Illinois. Lost his wives, and was married again in Kansas, to Miss Dora A. Shultz. He had four children by his second marriage, and four by the present marriage.

OTHER POSTOFFICES.

Tontzville, Richland, Miami and Indianapolis are extinct as villages. The latter town was situated two and one-half miles west of Osawatomie, and in 1858, contained a store, postoffice, about twelve residences, and from fifty to sixty inhabitants.

Wade Postoffice is in the northwest part of the county.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

DAVID ANDERSON, farmer, Section 16, Township 16, Range 22, P. O. Wade, was born in Dubois County, Ind., June 24, 1824. Was brought up on a farm. In May, 1857, he emigrated to Kansas, and made a claim on the Indian Reservation, known as the lands of the Peorias, Weas and Piankeshaws, which came into market in the spring of that year. He purchased at a Government sale the northwest quarter of Section 16, Township 16, Range 22, Miami County, being 160 acres. He has continued to reside on the land from the time of making his claim until the present time, 1883, except a temporary residence at Paola, while serving as Sheriff. He enlisted August, 1862, as a private of Company C, Twelfth Kansas Infantry. In 1863 he was promoted to Captain, and assigned to Company G, Fifth Indiana, stationed at Fort Gibson, and served until April, 1864. Mr. Anderson was elected to the State Senate in 1867, to fill a vacancy. In 1869 he was elected Sheriff of Miami County. Was re-elected in 1871, serving four years in all. He was married in Dubois County, Ind., in 1846, to Miss Elizabeth McCausland. They had four children, of whom two are living, a son and a daughter—Cyrus and Mary. The son is a resident of Rawlins County, Kan. The daughter is the wife of A. M. Ganthrop, of Coffey County. Mrs. Anderson died in January, 1877. Mr. Anderson was married again in December, 1877, to Mary A., daughter of William H. Dorsett. Mrs. Anderson was born in Missouri. Her people were residents of Texas during the war, and in attempting to reach the North lost all they had, and narrowly escaped with their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have one child, a son—David Woodson. Mr. Anderson was the pioneer Republican of Richland. For some years he only had one companion in politics in the township. After the close of the war, Richland settled up rapidly, and the position of the political parties became reversed. Mr. Anderson has long been reckoned one of the most respected and influential citizens of Miami County. He is one whose friendship once secured, may be always relied upon as a true, warm and generous friend.

JOHN H. AYRES, farmer, Section 9, Township 16, Range 22, P. O. Wade, is one of the pioneers of Richland, of 1858. He started here poor in purse but rich in hope and energy. By hard work and prudent management, and in spite of early disasters, of drouths and grasshoppers, he has secured a valuable well stocked farm of 200 acres, and a tract of ten acres of timber in an adjacent township. Mr. Ayres was born in Cumberland County, N. J., June 21, 1828. He moved with his parents to Indiana in childhood and to Iowa in 1856. Two years later, taking his family by teams, he immigrated to Kansas, arriving in Richland in December, 1858. During the late war he did duty in the State Militia. He was married in Indiana, January 16, 1851, to Miss Hannah E., daughter of William Smalley. Mrs. Ayres was born in Indiana. They have had eleven children, of whom eight are living. Mary, wife of Lee Bucklew, of St. Louis; William H., married and living in Richland; Harriet, wife of B. C. Totten, of Coffey County; Jennie, was the wife of Thos. Elrod, died January 6, 1882; Eliza J., wife of Adam Clark, of Osage County; George W., John, Emiline and Minnie E.

ISRAEL D. BROCKWAY, farmer, grower and dealer in live stock, Section 1, Township 16, Range 21, P. O. Wellsville, Franklin County, was born in New London County, Conn., June 30, 1839, was brought up in that county. In 1865 he emigrated to Kansas and located in Douglas County, at Black Jack. He was married in Iowa, July 26, 1877, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Francis Griffin. Mrs. Brockway was born at East Haddam, Conn. They have two children, a girl and a boy—Fannie G. and Ebenezer D. Mr. Brockway has a fine farm of 320 acres well stocked, and furnished with superior buildings.

J. W. BRYAN, farmer, Section 10, Township 16, Range 22, P.O. Wade, was born in Adams County, Ohio, March 10, 1843. Was brought up on a farm, and enlisted in the late war as a private of Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers. Was a non-commissioned officer. He was in active service continuously for three years with the Twenty-fourth, and at the expiration of his term of enlistment, re-enlisted in Company D, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He was Quarter-master Sergeant in the Eighteenth, and except, while on detached service at the time of the battle of Nashville, was with his command in all engagements participated in by them. He returned to Ohio, and in 1869 came to Kansas and settled on Section 4, Richland, where he resided until March, 1883, when having sold out his old place and purchased his present farm on Section 10, he moved to this place. He was married in Ohio, March 8, 1866, to Miss Julia A., daughter of Matthew McColm. Mrs. Bryan was born in Adams County, Ohio. They have three children, two girls and one boy—Ira N., Mary E. and Essie V.

JOHN C. COLLINS, farmer, Section 13, Township 16, Range 22, P. O. Paola, was born in Lewis County, Ky., December 15, 1837, moved to Ohio with his people in youth, and was brought up in that State. He enlisted April 14, 1861, and on the 19th of that month was mustered into Company D, Twenty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under the first call for troops in the late war. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant. September 8, 1861, he re-enlisted for three years in Company B, Twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteers. A short time after he received a recruiting commission, and returned to his old home in Kentucky, and recruited Company G, Fourteenth Kentucky Volunteers, and was commissioned Captain, commanding that company, and served till January 31, 1865. He was married March 26, 1863, in Ironton, Ohio, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Peter Simonon. Mrs. Collins was born at Dover, Ky., and brought up in Ohio. They have nine children, five sons and four daughters—William E., Jessie B., Charles W., Frank H., Nellie G., Sherman W., John M., Ida G. and Mary E. Mr. Collins moved to Kansas in March, 1865, and settled in the township of Richland, where he has a well improved farm of 220 acres. He has served four years as Trustee of Richland, 1873, '74, '75 and '76. In 1880 was census enumerator of this township.

THOMAS B. CONE, farmer, Section 14, Township 16, Range 21, P. O. Wellsville, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, April 27, 1839; was brought up on a farm, and immigrated to Kansas in 1872. Mr. Cone was married in December, 1864, to Miss Mary, daughter of John Detwiller. Mrs. Cone was born in Ohio. They have one child, a daughter, named Lizzie B. Mr. Cone, although not an old settler, has one of the best improved farms in the county. The farm contains 480 acres. His residence is large, new and tasty, while his barns and other buildings are much superior to the average Kansas "outfit." Mr. Cone is interested quite largely in stock, both as dealer, feeder and grower.

THOMAS COUGHLIN, farmer, Section 30, Township 15, Range 22, P. O. Edgerton, Johnson County, was born in County West Meath, Ireland, July 26, 1828. Immigrated to America in 1849; made his home for awhile in New Jersey and then removed to Indiana, and from there to Kansas in March, 1857, and settled in Richland Township, Miami County, where he has continued to reside until this date. He was married in Indiana, in 1862, to Miss Elizabeth C. McLaughlin. One child was born to them—Edward H., who died at the age of fifteen years. Mrs. Coughlin died September 2, 1868. Mr. Coughlin married Miss Bridget McLaughlin, daughter of Thomas McLaughlin, April 24, 1869. Mrs. Coughlin was born in County Meath, Ireland. They have six children, five boys and one girl—Elizabeth, Thomas J., Martin J., Charles F., Edward H. and Robert E. Mr. Coughlin has a well improved farm of 320 acres.

JOHN EVERETT, farmer, Section 27, Township 15, Range 22, P. O. Gardner, Johnson County, was born in Wayne County, Mich., in February, 1832, was brought up in that locality. In 1855 he moved to McHenry County, Ill., and from there to Kansas, in 1857, arriving in the Township of Richland, in May, of that year. He purchased the farm he now occupies and has since added to his possessions until he now owns 545 acres, the most of which is under a good state of cultivation. He enlisted in September, 1863, in the late war, in Company A, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry. Was commissioned Second Lieutenant and served till November, 1865. He was married in Washtenaw County, Mich., March 7, 1847, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Eldad Spencer. Mrs. Everett was born in Michigan, her parents being pioneers of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Everett have six children, one son and five daughters—Addie, wife of Harry Fruit, of Johnson County; John P., married and living in Richland; Lillie W., Julia H., Annie L. and Maud G.

JOHN FORGEY, farmer, Section 11, Township 16, Range [illegible], P. O. Wellsville, was born in Montgomery County, Ind., February 8, 1849; was brought up in his native county. Immigrated to Kansas in 1870 and settled on his present farm. He was married in Franklin County, Kan., November 20, 1874, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Akers. Mrs. Forgey was born in Franklin County, Va. They have two children, Freddie E. and Earl R. Mr. Forgey has seventy acres of improved land.

J. W. GAMES, farmer, Section 24, Township 16, Range 22, P. O. Paola, was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1843. When nineteen years of age he enlisted (September 2, 1862) in Company E, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Was promoted First Sergeant and served till July 4, 1865. He was married in La Fayette, Ind., February 26, 1866, to Miss Cerelda, daughter of Moses Porter. Mrs. Games was born in Ohio. Mr. Games moved to Jackson County, Mo., and from there to Richland, Miami Co., Kan., in January, 1869, where he has a fine farm of 160 acres. In 1879 he was elected a member of the Kansas Legislature and re-elected in 1880; politics, Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Games have five children, three sons and two daughters—Minnie J., John J., William, Venie and Frankie.

JOSEPH HEISSER, farmer, Section 10, Township 16, Range 22, P. O. Wade, was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., March 15, 1835. When ten years of age he went with his parents to Ohio; from there to Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, and from the latter State to Kansas, in 1871. At the opening of the late war he enlisted in April, 1861, as a private of Company B, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, served three years, re-enlisted in same company and regiment, and served till the close of the war. He was captured at Tilton, Ga., in 1864, and was held a prisoner six months. During this time he was an inmate of Caghowke, Andersonville, Lawton and Salisbury prisons. He was married at Paola, Kas., May 22, 1873, to Miss Kate E. Powelson, daughter of Robert A. Powelson. Mrs. Heisser was born in Washington County, Pa. They have three children—Monseir E., Charles W., and Birdie D. Mr. Heisser has a well improved farm of 200 acres, his residence being one of the best farm buildings in the county.

SAMUEL HENNINGER, farmer, Section 13, Township 16, Range 22, P. O. Paola. Mr. Henninger was born in Pennsylvania, December 19, 1826. He learned the gunsmith's trade and followed that business six years. In 1867 he moved to Illinois, and in 18[illegible] to Kansas. He located in Wea Township, Miami County, where he was engaged in farming until 1876, when he removed to his present farm in Richland. Mr. Henninger has [illegible] acres of his own and 240 that he is working under lease. During the late war he enlisted in February, 1865, in Company G, One Hundred and Ninety-second Pennsylvania, and served until the close of the war. He was married in Clinton County, Pa., in 1852, to Miss Elmira, daughter of George Quiggle. Mrs. Henninger was born in Pennsylvania. They have nine children living—Ada is the wife of N. H. Howard, of Anderson County, Kas., Joseph R., Albertes J., Robert C., James W., Mabel, Clarence E., Etheida J., and Charles T.

JAMES HOLMAN, farmer, Section 25, Township 15, Range 22, P. O. Edgerton, Johnson County, one of the Kansas pioneers of 1855, was born in Laurel County, Ky., June 1, 1821. He was brought up in Kentucky, and in early manhood removed to Indiana, and from there to Illinois; from there to Missouri, where he resided until 1855, when he came to Kansas, arriving in Leavenworth County. He made a claim and made his home here until 1857. In May of that year he moved to Section 31, Township 15, Range 22, Richland. He subsequently took up the northeast quarter of Section 25, in the same township, under the Homestead Law, where he now resides, and also purchased ten acres of timber. He now has an improved farm of 170 acres. He participated in the troubles of 1855 and 1856, being a partisan of the Free-state party, and during the late war he served in the Kansas State Militia in defense of the State. He was married December 27, 1842, in Kentucky, to Miss Martha A., daughter of John Owen. Mrs. Holman was born in Knox County, Ky. They had fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters—Lenena J., is the wife of H. R. Wooley; Mary E., wife of Samuel Boise; John M., died when sixteen years old; John M., was a Union soldier of the late war; and Joseph G., died, aged twenty-six years; Risden O., William R., James H. D., Hulda, is the wife of C. B. Scott; Samuel K., Sarah M., is the wife of C. L. Shuman; Martha A., wife of E. D. Land; Susie A., Buena Vista, and Wayland H., who died in childhood.

CICERO C. JORDAN, M. D., physician and surgeon, drug store and office situated at the northwest corner of Section 10, Township 16, Range 22, near Wade postoffice. Dr. Jordan was born in Pulaski, Tenn, May 5, 1848. He received an academic education, and entered the Union Army as a member of the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, under Gen. Rousseau. Had an arm broken in action, and served three months. Early in 1864 he enlisted as a private of Company I, Fourth Tennessee Mounted Infantry. Was with his command in all engagements participated in by them, and served until the close of the war. In 1877 Mr. Jordan entered the University of Tennessee and Nashville Medical College; took a regular course of two terms and graduated with the degree of M. D., February 22, 1881. He began the practice of medicine at Leillard's Mills, Marshall Co., Tenn., and extended his practice into Murray County. In the fall of 1882 he came to Miami County, Kas., and established himself in his present practice. Dr. Jordan erected a building near Wade postoffice, in which he carries on a general drug business.

BELA LATHAM, farmer, Section 23, Township 16, Range 22, P. O. Paola. Mr. Latham was born in Lafayette County, Ohio, April 1, 1837, where he was brought up on a farm. He enlisted in 1864, in the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Ohio, One Hundred day service, and served the term of his enlistment. He emigrated to Kansas in 1868, and purchased his present well improved farm of 320 acres in the Township of Richland. He also has thirteen and one-third acres of timber land in Marysville Township. He was married in Ohio, February 28, 1867, to Miss Eliza E. daughter of William Merchant. Mrs. Latham was born in Ohio. They have had six children—Charles, Clara, who died in childhood, Ettie, Edward, Fred and Ella.

JOHN PETTIBONE, farmer, Section 26, Township 15, Range 21, P. O. Wellsville, Franklin Co. He was born in Genesee County, N. Y., and when only one year old accompanied his parents to Michigan, where he was brought up as a farmer. In May, 1856, he emigrated to Kansas and located in Douglas County. He remained in that county three years, and in 1859 moved to Miami County, and settled in the Township of Richland on his present farm. Mr. Pettibone was a Free-state man in politics, and served during the late war in the Kansas State Militia as a member of Captain Pettibone's Company. He was married in Logansport, Ind., in 1852, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Bradicomb. Mrs. Pettibone was born in Germany. They have nine children—three sons and six daughters—Florence, wife of R. Delano, of Franklin County, Kan., Julia, wife of David Cope, of Wellsville, Kan., Mary, wife of Lewis Thorn of Wellsville, Charlotte, wife of John Hay of Wellsville, Abigail, wife of Caleb Woodward of Wellsville, George, Kate, Bruce and John.

F. M. REDENBAUGH, farmer, Section 29, Township 15, Range 22, P. O. Edgerton, Johnson Co. Mr. Redenbaugh was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, September 5, 1838. He moved to Missouri in 1857 with his parents and to Kansas the same year. The family settled in the Township of Richland, Miami County, of which Mr. Redenbaugh has continued to be a resident to this date. During the late war he served in the Kansas militia. He was married in August, 1864, to Miss Rebecca L., daughter of J. V. Jones. Mrs. Redenbaugh was born in Arkansas. They have five children, three sons and two daughters—Mary, William, Francis, Louisa, James and Olivet B. Mrs. Redenbaugh died April 10, 1881. Mr. Redenbaugh has a fine farm of prairie and bottom lands, aggregating 309½ acres.

JACOB M. ROHRER, farmer, Section 24, Township 15, Range 22, P. O. Gardner, Johnson County. Was born in Holmes County, Ohio, February 23, 1839; was brought up in his native county; moved to Indiana, and from there to Illinois, where he enlisted in the fall of 1861 in Company E, Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry, was a non-commissioned officer, and served nearly two years till discharged for physical disability. He emigrated to Kansas in the spring of 1868, and located on his present farm in 1870. He was married in McLean County, Ill., November 10, 1869, to Miss Mattie E., daughter of William Clark. Mrs. Rohrer was born in McLean County, Ill. They have four children—Ettie M., William P., Lana J. and Beulah A. Mr. Rohrer has a well improved farm of 700 acres.

JACOB SMITH, farmer and liveryman, junior partner in the firm of Edmiston & Smith, of Paola. Mr. Smith's farm and residence are on Section 12, Township 16, Range 21, Richland Township, P. O. Paola and Wellsville. He was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1837, was brought up on a farm and immigrated to Kansas in the fall of 1873, and purchased his present farm of 120 acres. Mr. Smith has first class buildings and his farm under a good state of cultivation. He has recently traded a farm in the same Township, 160 acres, for an interest in the Edmiston & Sherman livery stable at Paola. He is also interested in breeding imported Norman horses, of which he has two very fine specimens. He was married in Ohio, in 1858, to Miss Mary L., daughter of Martin Bedder. Mrs. Smith was born in Switzerland. They have five children—John A., Mary S., M. N., Allie E. and Hattie V.

ROBERT STEEN, farmer, Section 25, Township 15, Range 21, P. O. Wellsville, Franklin County. Mr. Steen was born in Lower Canada, April 30, 1842. Immigrated to the United States with his parents when six years of age. The family located in Walworth County, Wis., and one year later moved to Winnebago County, Ill. From there they went to Iowa in 1854, and came to Kansas in 1858. Early in the late war Mr. Steen offered himself as a recruit but was rejected for physical disability. He afterward served in the State Militia of Kansas. He was married, in October, 1865, to Miss Nancy E., daughter of Thomas Powers. Mrs. Steen was born in Kentucky. They have six children—Nathaniel J., William W., S. Elizabeth, Marzette, Albert and Armine. Mr. Steen has a well improved farm of 160 acres.

DAVID W. STUDEBAKER, farmer, Section 20, Township 15, Range 22, P. O. Edgerton, Johnson County. Mr. Studebaker was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1819. Moved in 1839 to Delaware County, Ind., and from there to Logansport, Cass Co., Ind., in 1847. In May, 1860, he came to Kansas and settled on his present farm of 260 acres in Richland. During the late war he served eighteen months in the Kansas Militia in defense of the State. He was married in Indiana, March 20, 1845, to Miss Hannah M., daughter of Peter Baisinger. Mrs. Studebaker was born in Clark County, Ohio. They have eight children, five boys and three girls—Rebecca is the wife of Milton Redenbaugh, Thomas J., Nathan, Henry, Mary C., William G., Halsey H. and Martha.

PETER N. WINGERT, farmer, Section 5, Township 16, Range 22, P. O. Wade, has 240 acres of land. He was born in Preble County, Ohio, November 14, 1832, where he passed his childhood; when fourteen years of age he removed with his parents to Illinois, resided in Lee County till 1860, and then immigrated to Kansas and purchased his present farm. During the late war he served in the Kansas Militia. He was married in Ogle County, Ill., September 1, 1859, to Miss Catharine E., daughter of Alexander Branden. Mrs. Wingert was born in Petersburg, Va. They have six children—Joseph H., William M., and Mary J. (twins), Olive B., George A. and Katie B. (twins). Mr. Wingert is the present Township Clerk. He has served one term previously and held other minor offices.

AMOS WOODCOCK, farmer, Section 3, Township 16, Range 22, P. O. Wade, was born in Perry County, Ohio, and was brought up in what is now Morrow County. He immigrated to Kansas in 1857, arriving in Johnson County, near Gardner, May 7 of that year. Moved to his present farm, which he purchased of Thomas Hicks, in 1869. He enlisted, October 1, 1861, in Company I, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, was promoted to Sergeant and served three years and two months. He was married in Ohio, May 30, 1865, to Miss Phebe R., daughter of Wm. McGowen. Mrs. Woodcock was born in Ohio. They have had five children—Clay died aged eleven and a half years, Frank, Harry, Matilda and Reuben, the latter died aged four years. Mr. Woodcock has a tract of 250 acres.

VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

J. S. BATES, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Paola, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1830; immigrated to America, in 1853, and began life in this country as a farm laborer at $7 dollars per month. He came West in 1855, traveled and worked at various employments in the western territories, spent several years in mining and freighting in Colorado, Montana and Utah. At the time of the Pike's Peak gold excitement he organized a company and made his way to that place. For 250 miles of the way his party made their own road. In 1868, having acquired considerable means he came to Miami County, Kan., and purchased the large farm he now occupies. Mr. Bates has a fine stock farm of 900 acres, on which he has a herd of 200 cattle, and about the same number of hogs. His corn crop averages about 6,000 bushels, and his hay 300 tons. Mr. Bates has one of the model stock farms of Eastern Kansas, and is widely known as an enterprising, thrifty farmer.

HUGH K. GODDING, farmer, Section 36, P.O. Paola, was born in Maine, July 1, 1843, came to Wisconsin, with his parents in 1856, spent two years in Dane County of that State, and then came to Kansas, and located in Miami County. He enlisted in July, 1863, as a private of Company D, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, and was assigned to the Western Army, and detailed as bearer of dispatches, and several months in the Secret Service. He was seriously wounded by having his leg broken in two places by having his horse fall on him while on duty. After two years service he was discharged at Fort Riley, under special order disbanding dismounted cavalry. He was employed in the Government service about three years longer in Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. On his return to Kansas he engaged in farming on the old homestead in the town of Valley, where he still resides. He has a tasty, well improved farm of eighty acres.

JAMES JOHNSON, farmer, Section 30, Township 17, Range 23, P. O. Paola, was born in New York, in 1823, moved to Ohio, in 1842, where he was engaged in farming till 1857, when he emigrated to Kansas, arriving in the town of Osawatomie, in April, of that year. He purchased a farm in the vicinity of Osawatomie which he improved and occupied till 1864. He then returned to Ohio, and remained till 1879, when he returned to Miami County, and purchased his present farm of eighty acres, in the town of Valley, and also thirty acres of timber in Osawatomie.

JAMES KNOCHE, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Paola, was born in Germany, in 1846, immigrated to America, in 1857. Settled in Missouri, (Jackson County) where he resided till 1861, when he came to Kansas and located in Paola Township. In the spring of 1879, he purchased the fine farm of eighty acres, where he now lives in the town of Valley.

PETER LOWE, farmer, Section 18, Township 18, Range 24, P. O. Paola, was born in the city of Darmstadt, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Germany, October 11, 1831. He immigrated to America in 1848, spent one year in Baltimore, Md., then went to Madison County, Ill., where he resided until November, 1865, when he emigrated to Kansas. He bought out a homestead claim on the Miami Indian lands. He has added to his possessions by purchase, until he now has 440 acres of land, well improved. Mr. Lowe has served eight years as Justice of the Peace, and has held other minor offices. He was married in Illinois, February 23, 1854, to Miss Naomi J., daughter of Alex. West. Mrs. Lowe was born in Madison County, Ill. They have eight children—five sons and three daughters—Lizzie, wife of James Tollman, of Miami County; William A., married Maggie Dyer, and lives in Valley Township; Jacob, Perry, Ada O., Lorenzo, Lenice and Theodore.

THOMAS H. OLDHAM, farmer, stock grower and dealer, Section 16, Township 18, Range 23, P. O. Paola, was born in Cambridge, Ohio, in 1835; was brought up on a farm and was engaged in that business in Ohio, until 1868, when he emigrated to Kansas, and came direct to Paola, Miami County, arriving May 15th, and engaged in the grocery business with W. G. Rainey, under the firm name of Oldham & Rainey. In January, 1869, he purchased his present farm in the town of Valley, and the following spring went out of the grocery business, and moved to his present farm. Mr. Oldham has 487 acres of prairie and timber upland and bottoms, well improved with large and commodious buildings. He has devoted considerable attention to buying, feeding and shipping stock, in addition to the large amount grown on his place; at present he is changing from cattle to sheep. He has a herd of fifty head of cattle, 510 sheep, and about 200 hogs, and a goodly number of mules and horses. Taken as a whole, Mr. Oldham's farm will rank among the best in Eastern Kansas.

WILLIAM PROCTOR, farmer, Section 7, Township 16, Range 17, P. O. Paola, was born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1820; moved to Indiana in his youth, and to Iowa in 1840. Located in Des Moines County, and engaged in farming. He enlisted as a private of Company C, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, in 1862; was under Grant and Sherman, and participated in Sherman's famous march to the sea. His term of service expired with the close of the war. In 1868, he moved to Kansas, and located in the town of Valley, where he still resides. Mr. Proctor was married in Iowa, in 1842, to Miss Julia, daughter of Zaccheus Tiberghein. Mrs. Proctor was born in Ohio County, Va. They had two children born to them—Columbus C. and George T. The former is the present Register of Deeds of Miami County, the latter died in childhood, aged eight years.

CHARLES STANCHFIELD, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Paola, has a farm of 160 acres where he lives, and six acres of timber some miles distant. Mr. Stanchfield was born in Lewiston, Me., in 1838. He served a regular apprenticeship to the plummers and tinners' trade, at which he worked until 1863. He then went to California, and spent two years in that State, returned East, and located in Illinois in 1866. In 1868, he removed to Kansas, and made his home in the town of Paola. He has since spent four years in California.

SCOTT H. THOMAS, farmer, P.O. Paola, Section 30, Township 17, Range 23 east, has eighty acres on Section 30, and five acres of timber a few miles distant. Mr. Thomas was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, November 26, 1836; moved to Iowa with his parents in 1846, where he was brought up on a farm. He enlisted in the United States service in the late war as a private of Company E, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and served three years and three months. He participated in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Sabine Cross Roads and Winchester, Va., and other engagements. He received a gunshot wound at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads. In June, 1867, he emigrated to Kansas, and located on his present farm.

JAMES WILLIAMS, deceased, was a pioneer of Kansas of 1854. He was born in Vermont and emigrated to Kansas in 1854. He located at Osawatomie. He was a Free-state man and participated in the troubles of those early days; was engaged in the battle of Osawatomie, of August, 1856, and took an active part in many skirmishes with the enemy. He enlisted in the late war as a member of the Third Kansas Infantry, which was afterwards consolidated with the Fourth into the Tenth. He died of small pox, while in the service, on duty as guard over rebel prisoners, at Alton, Ill., March, 1864. He had seven children, of whom two only are living—Mrs. Florence Pittman, and Mrs. Clara Johnson, wife of James Johnson, of Valley. His widow is living, and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Johnson.

JUDGE D. B. WILSON, farmer and stock grower, Section 35, Township 17, Range 22, P. O. Paola. The subject of this sketch is one of the pioneers of Kansas of 1856, having located near the historic ground of Osawatomie, in May of that memorable year. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, December 11, 1816; received a common school education and moved to Morgan County, Ill., in May, 1836, being a pioneer of that region also. He spent twenty years in that locality and then emigrated to Kansas. He arrived in Lykins County (now Miami) the first of May, 1856, and pitched his tent on government land near the site of Osawatomie, which was made historic the following August, by the engagement of the forces of General John W. Reed (Pro-slavery) and the Free-state band under John Brown. Judge Wilson identified himself with the Free-state party and participated in the trying scenes of those days. In March, 1861, prior to the bombardment of Fort Sumter and the call for troops by the government, he in anticipation of the situation, organized a military company under the State laws and was commissioned its Captain. The company was regularly sworn into the service of the State. On the call for troops the members principally re-enlisted in the United States Volunteer service. Judge Wilson has served in various civil offices, both in Illinois and Kansas, having served as Postmaster at Arenzville, Ill., during the administration of Presidents Taylor and Fillmore. He has served eighteen years as Justice of the Peace, six years as Judge of Probate of Miami County, beginning in January, 1863. He was appointed by Judge S. O. Thacher, of Lawrence, as Clerk of the District Court to fill a vacancy. He was married in Morgan County, Ill., September 9, 1838, to Miss Susannah Fletcher. They had a family of three sons and six daughters, of whom two sons and four daughters are still living, all residents of Miami County, Kan., excepting one, the oldest son, in Doniphan County. The second son, Edward H. was born in June, 1856 the second white child born in Lykins (n Miami County). The Judge has a fine farm of 160 acres in the western part of the town Valley, where he is passing the evening of his days.

JAMES L. WRIGHT, farmer, Sec P. O. Paola, was born in Delaware in 1814. In early childhood removed with hi rents to Maryland, and when ten years of age to Wayne County, Ind. He continued t side in Indiana till 1859, when he emigrated to Kansas, arriving in this State Octo of that year. He had previously visited the State and passed a portion of 1855 and 185 e, but did not make his home here till 1859. He located in Stanton, Miami County, w he was engaged in farming some ten years. He then moved to Paola Township, Sec 34, now a part of the town of Valley, where he has a fine farm of 204 acres. Mr. Wrig one of the pioneers of Kansas, and has had the pleasure of witnessing the rapid sett ent and development of the State, and has shared the hardships and trials incident to t mes. During the Price raid he did military duty in defense of his State.

WILSON COUNTY

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

WILSON County takes its name from Col. Hiero T. Wilson, a resident of Fort Scott since 1843, and a man of prominence in the early days of he Territory. Of the pre-territorial existence of this part of the State but little record exists, and the places mentioned in the record of early travels are generally too vaguely described to admit of identification. In the journal of Capt. Z. M. Pike, of Pike's Peak fame, who passed up the Verdigris on his exploring tour from St. Louis to the headwaters of the Arkansas, appear some interesting passages, which have been already quoted in John S. Gilmore's admirable history of this county. The stream is here spoken of as the "Verdigrise," a name derived from the greenish blue clay found in its bed, and used as a pigment by the Osages. Lieutenant J. B. Wilkinson, who descended the Arkansas River in 1806, speaks of passing the mouth of the "Verdigris," being about one hundred yards wide. No explorations followed the course of Fall River and it remained unknown or unmentioned until Territorial times.

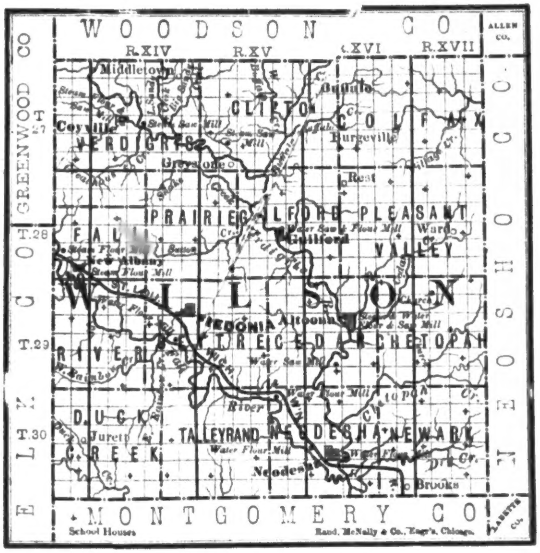

The county, although one of the thirty odd counties laid out by the "bogus" legislature of 1855, was entirely within the reserve of the Osage Indians and not subject to white occupation. It was however invaded by white settlers at a very early day, Henry H. Opdyke, G. J. Caven and William M. Caven arriving at a point near Coyville on April 28, 1857, and at once proceeding to build log cabins. For three years after this time the white pioneers pushed in here and there in the northern part of the county, and a few had come as far down as where Altoona now stands. There were probably more than 100 whites located in the county in 1860, although the census of that year give only 27. So matters stood when the war of 1861-65 broke out, and further settlement being very dangerous, was practically abandoned.

As laid out by the "bogus" legislature, Wilson was in the southernmost tier, and comprised all that is now Montgomery County. It was twenty-four miles square. Later in its session, this legislature attached Wilson County to Allen, and made Cofachique the permanent county seat. Upon the election of the free State legislature a new set of lines was given all the counties in the third tier, and they were shortened up an aggregate of twenty-six miles. All this territory was given to Wilson, which thus became fifty miles long north and south. In the final re-adjustment of lines by the legislature of 1867, this county was cut down to its present dimensions and Montgomery made of the southern portion. It is now bounded on the north by Woodson; east by Neosho; south by Montgomery and west by Elk and Greenwood counties.

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS).

	1870	880
Cedar Township	539	809
Center Township, including Fredonia City	855	1,760
Chetopa Township	580	793
Clifton Township	918	977
Colfax Township	....	735
(a) Duck Creek Township	....	577
(b) Fall River Township	896	1,398
(c) Guilford Township	604	549
(d) Neodesha Township, including Neodesha City	1,145	1,972
(e) Newark Township	....	824
Pleasant Valley Township	470	848
(f) Prairie Township	....	423
(g) Talleyrand Township	....	676
(h) Verdigris Township	687	1,434
	6,694	13,775
Fredonia City	....	923
Neodesha City	....	924

(a) In 1871, from part of Talleyrand.
(b) In 1873, part to Prairie.
(c) In 1873, part to Prairie.
(d) In 1870, part to Newark.
(e) In 1870, from part of Neodesha.
(f) In 1873, from parts of Fall River, Guilford and Verdigris.
(g) In 1873, part to Duck Creek.
(h) In 1873, part to Prairie.

The county has twenty per cent of bottom land, and eighty per cent of upland; forest occupies eight per cent, and prairie ninety-two per cent. The average width of the bottoms along the principal streams, Verdigris and Fall River, is one mile. The general surface of the county is undulating, but in many places along the river s bluffy and broken and at various points huge isolated mounds, natr watch towers, heave up from the smooth bosom of the fertile levels like sol ary rough topped seas among the lesser waves. Along the streams are e timber belts varying in width from half a mile to a mile and one-half, and embracing oak, hickory, walnut, hackberry, elm, soft maple, pecan, sycamore, ash, cherry, basswood and some cedar.

The water supply of the county is one of the finest in the State. From near the northwest corner of the county run two considerable streams, Fall River and Verdigris, joining their growing waters near the southeast corner of the county. Tributary to these are Cedar, Chetopa and Buffalo creeks, all running southwest into the Verdigris, and many small streams named locally or not at all. In the southwest portion of the county is Duck Creek, running southwest out of the county. Numerous springs also percolate the soil in every part of the county, and water can be reached by wells varying in depth from twelve to thirty feet.

Like almost all counties in this section, Wilson has an underlying stratum of coal of good quality. This crops out on the surface in the eastern townships showing a thickness of from six inches to three feet. It is used to a considerable extent for fuel and mechanical purposes.

Both lime and sandstone are found in great abundance and of excellent quality for building purposes. Fire clay is found along the river beds.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In the first year of the war, the rebels twice sacked Humboldt, in Allen County, just northeast of the Wilson County settlements, and on the second raid burned the town. No attack was made on the settlers near Coyville, but it was thought best to be ready for defence, and a company was formed with eighty mounted men in line, under Capt. John R. Row and Lieutenants W. W. Brazel and Lewis Thompson. That fall, fortifications were built at a point about three miles south of the town, on land now owned by John Shaffer. This was named Fort Row, in honor of the captain of the force. It consisted of three block houses, 16x24 feet, made of heavy logs, and enclosed with pickets six feet high. An embankment was thrown up on all sides, and the company went into winter quarters. The following spring the fort was deserted and most of the militia enlisted in the Ninth Kansas Volunteers. Vestiges of the old fort still remain.

Nothing of special moment in the way of settlement occurred during 1863 or the early part of 1864. In August of the latter year, Daniel C. Finn, a man destined to become quite noted in the early history of the county, arrived from New York. An organized county was imperatively necessary to the success of Finn's plans, and he at once began to agitate the subject, claiming that the white population of the county was sufficient to warrant organization. There was no taxable property in the county at that time, as it all belonged to the

Osage Reserve, and it would be hard to find any reason, beyond Finn's ambition, for effecting an organization at that time. An election was held, however, at the house of John Shaffer, on the Verdigris, near the site of Fort Row, and Finn was sent as a delegate to the Republican State Convention at Topeka. It will be remembered that there were two Republican State Conventions in 1864, the first being for James H. Lane, and the second, known as the Republican Union State Convention, for Governor Carney. Finn belonged to this latter party, and doubtless used all means to secure additional support for Carney by effecting the organization of Wilson County.

Finn's maneuvers were successful, and on September 24, 1864, a petition bearing the signatures of thirty settlers, and headed by the name of Daniel C. Finn, was presented to Gov. Thomas Carney and granted. Appointments were made of the various county officers, but, as will be seen by the county roster, many failed to qualify. The administration of several offices was distasteful, and much confusion ensued. Syracuse, a mythical place supposed to be near the centre of the county, was designated as the temporary county seat, and George M. Cottingham, W. M. Asher and William Brown appointed County Commissioners.

Following the initiation of the county officers came an attempt on the part of Finn and a town company numbering seventeen, among whose names appears that of Gov. Thomas Carney (by D. C. Finn), to lay out the town of Syracuse. A log cabin was erected on the chosen spot, at the base of West Mound, about half a mile west of the present county seat, and street and block lines were run by a surveyor. At this juncture (April, 1865), Finn was notified by the agent of the Osages, on whose land Syracuse was to be built, to refrain from further work, and Syracuse was forever abandoned. In November, 1864, the first election was held in the county. This was a Presidential year, and the 600, whom Finn declared lived in the county might have reasonably been expected to turn out in force. But only one polling place was opened, and but twenty-six votes cast. Of these Abraham Lincoln received twenty-one, and George B. McClellan five. The straight Republican State ticket had nineteen votes, and the Anti Lane Union Republican, seven. All votes cast were for Daniel C. Finn as member of the lower house, and Col. C. P. Twiss, of Allen County, for State Senator.

COUNTY ROSTER AND COUNTY SEAT.

The early organization of the county was, as has already been said, considerably lacking in form. Many of those who held offices were appointed to fill vacancies caused by the failure of those elected to qualify, and in many instances the County Commissioners failed to make a return, showing who were elected. The list of those who have held the county offices up to the present time is as follows: County Clerks, Henry Pearman (appointed) 1864; G. D. Bunch, 1865; J. M. Buzzard, 1866-67; W. H. Morgan (appointed); Joseph Robbins, 1868-69; J. L. Russell, 1870-71; J. C. G. Smith, 1872-73; G. E. Butin, 1874-75-76-77; G. McFadden, 1878-79; J. C. Tuttle, 1880-83. County Treasurers during the same time were, J. M. Buzzard (appointed) 1865; Oscar Coy, 1866-67; G. W. Hatler, 1868-69; William McBrown, 1870-71; Alexander Hunt, 1872-75; Henry Brown, 1876-77; H. A. Jenner, 1878-82; T. C. Singleton, 1882-84. Registers of Deeds were: George Coombes (appointed) 1866; James Stallings, 1867-71; John S. Gilmore, 1872-73; O. H. Sheffer, 1874-75; William Cowgill, 1876-79; Thomas Blakeslee, 1880-83. Probate Judges: John Shaffer (appointed) 1865-66; Cary A. Mullenix, 1867-68; Melvin Mickel, 1869-72; William Stivers, 1873-83. Sheriffs: Robert Craig (appointed) 1864; Thomas C. Craig, 1865-67; Jasper Davis, 1868-69; B. W. Ladd, 1870-73; A. E. Smith, 1874-77; Thomas McIntosh, 1878-80; G. W. Schlegel (appointed) 1880; Samuel Baughman, 1881-83. Superintendents of Public Instruction: M. G. Williams (appointed) 1866; John Shaffer, 1867-68; T. B. Woodard, 1869-70; S. W. Burke (appointed during preceding term) 1871-72; William B. Shirley, 1873-76; Zenas Park, 1877-78; J. L. Shinn, 1879-80; J. H. Vliet, 1881-82. The first State Senator elected was Charles P. Twiss, of Allen County, who served in the Legislature of 1865-66. He was followed by non-residents of the county, until the election of W. A. Peffer in 1875-76. S. S. Benedict, elected in 1877, is now Senator from this county.

Members of the Lower House have been: Daniel C. Finn, 1865; Henry Pearmain, 1866; J. W. Jewett, 1867; P. Fay, 1868; W. F. Travis, 1869; T. J. Hudson, 1870; A. McCartney, 1871; S. S. Benedict, 1872; J. Z. Sexton, 1873; John A. Beam, 1874; S. S. Benedict, 1875-76; John S. Gilmore and T. B. Woodard, 1877-78—79-80; J. C. Sexton and T. F. C. Dodd, 1881-82.

There is no record of the first meeting of the County Commissioners. It is supposed, from all that can be gathered, that it took place about January, 1867. At a meeting held at that time (January, 1867) it was moved by L. F. Davis, Chairman of the Board "that Coy's store be made the temporary county seat." This motion was carried unanimously and shut out R. S. Futhey, who had been compelling the Commissioners to meet at Colfax, a town he had started just below Coy's. This action seems to have brought the county seat question to public attention, and on March 2, 1867, a petition, bearing 113 signatures, was presented, for an election to permanently locate the seat of justice. In accordance with this petition, the third Saturday of April was set for election day. The candidates were Twin Mounds (Fredonia), Kalida, also known as Clifton, a paper town on the northwest quarter of Section 16, Township 28, Range 15, and Tonsa on Section 6, Township 29, Range 16. The canvass of the vote showed 112 votes for Kalida, 10 for Tonsa, 77 for Twin Mounds and 2 for Centerville. The Commissioners, however, decided that the vote of Buffalo Township, 48 for Kalida, was intended for Centerville and ordered a new election to take place April 30. At this election, Twin Mounds received 112 and Clifton, or Kalida, 111. The county seat was thus located at Twin Mounds.

A third county seat election was ordered for May 25, 1869, and resulted in giving Fredonia 202 votes, Coyville 183, Guilford 117 and Verdi, a new town on the Verdigris, between Altoona and Neodesha, 75. No town having received a sufficient vote another election between Coyville and Fredonia was ordered. This took place on June 8, 1869, and resulted in a victory for Fredonia by a vote of 302 to 241. The county seat question then lay dormant for two years, but in 1871, the growth of Neodesha and Altoona set it again afloat. Besides these towns there was a place known as the Geographical Center, located as near the center of the county as possible, but not settled save in the event of its selection as the county seat. The ballot was taken on May 6, and gave Fredonia 954, Neodesha 597, Altoona 414 and the Center 404. This gave no choice and a second election took place on May 23. This resulted in giving Fredonia 1164 and Neodesha 938. A fraud was, however, detected in the books of Center Township and 545 votes cast for Fredonia were thrown out by Judge Goodin. This gave the county seat to Neodesha. The Fredonians did not give the matter up and carried it to the Supreme Court, where it was finally decided against them. In the interim, another county seat election was ordered for January 13, 1873. Neodesha not voting for herself but for the Center, the vote resulted: Fredonia 635, Center 769 and Altoona 393. Another ballot to decide between Fredonia and the Center resulted in the election of the former by a vote of 749 to 722. This finally settled the matter and the adverse decision of the Supreme Court was no longer of importance. Neodesha fought the matter and induced the Register of Deeds to move there with his records, but he soon returned to Fredonia which has ever since been the county seat.

RAILROADS.

The earliest efforts to supply railway facilities to the county were made in Center and Cedar townships. The Fort Scott, New Chicago & Fredonia Railway, to run through the places named, asked support in the form of the bonds of the townships through which it ran. Cedar proposed issuing $35,000 in bonds, and Center Township, which was to have the western terminus of the road, $50,000. A vote was taken on June 3, 1871, in Cedar, which resulted in a vote of 119 for the bonds, to thirty-four against, and in Center of "a majority of 479." The vote in the latter township is not recorded save as quoted above. The road was never built.

Humboldt & Fredonia.—The agitation for a road from Humboldt, Allen County, to Fredonia, culminated in an election, held April 2, 1872. The bonds asked were voted, but no steps were ever taken toward building the road.

Missouri & Kansas Southern.—Neodesha Township voted on February 10, 1872, by a ballot of 356 to 57, to give $60,000 of the bonds of the township to the Missouri & Kansas Southern Railway. This was accompanied by the provision that the road should be completed within one year, and should be the first railway to enter Neodesha from the east. The road was never built.

Memphis & Northwestern.—This railway is remembered with very little gratitude by those who suffered pecuniarily by it, but deserves the credit of being the first to make any real attempt to fulfil its contract. The road was to run from Thayer on the L. L. & G. Railway through the second tier of townships. Bonds were asked of Center, Cedar and Chetopa townships, and the matter meeting favorable consideration, an election was ordered in Chetopa and Cedar on March 6, 1872, and in Center on April 2. The vote showed: Chetopa, 91 for, 50 against; Cedar 131 for, 39 against. In Center the vote is not recorded, save that there was a large majority for the bonds. This vote gave $20,000 of Chetopa bonds on condition that the road be completed through the county in one year, and to Memphis, Tenn., in three and one-half years. These bonds were never paid. Cedar also gave $20,000. Center Township gave $50,000, and the city of Fredonia $20,000. Half of these latter bonds were issued, and are now being paid. The road bed was constructed to Fredonia, but later abandoned, and nothing further ever done by this company.

In the summer of 1877, the St. Louis & Kansas Central Railway proposed to build a line through the county, and made overtures for the subscription to their second mortgage bonds of the bonds of the different townships through which the railway was to run. On August 28, a petition for a special election in Center, Cedar and Chetopa townships was presented. The specifications of the proposal submitted to be voted upon were briefly, that the road starting from near or at Osage Mission, in Neosho County, should run through the townships mentioned, and also that at some time within two years the road should be built east to some point on the Missouri State line. The townships were to give respectively: Center, $30,000; Cedar, $3,000 per mile, and Chetopa $12,000. A canvass of the vote being taken, it was found the bonds had carried in Center by a vote of 125 to 62, and in Cedar by 80 to 57, but had been lost in Chetopa by 62 to 50. Some of the leaders in the latter township secured a second election in 1878, the amount of bonds specified in the proposition being reduced to $10,000, but the measure again failed by a vote of 77 to 70. The road was never constructed.

St. Louis & San Francisco.—The county had suffered quite heavily in pocket and temper in its efforts to secure railway facilities, and when in the spring of 1879, the St. Louis, Wichita & Western Railway asked the subscription of bonds, on condition that a road be built through the county, a warm opposition was elicited. The election took place on May 13, and resulted in a vote for the bonds of 1,672 and against them of 1,006. The amount of the bonds was $100,000. Work was at once begun and the road built through the county the same year, reaching Fredonia on November 24, 1879, and New Albany about a week later.

In the spring of 1882 the Kansas Railway Company caused condemnation proceedings to take effect on the old grade built from Girard to Fredonia by the Memphis & Northwestern Railway in 1874. Bonds amounting to $62,000 were voted the new road by the townships of Center, Cedar and Chetopa, through which it runs. Work was at once begun, and the old grade repaired; and by March, 1883, it may be expected that trains will be running into Fredonia. The route of the line as specified is from the State line in Crawford County, through Crawford, Neosho, Wilson and Elk to a point where Clark County touches the Indian Territory. The officers of the road are: S. C. Clark, Chicago, president; H. B. Harding, Fredonia, vice-president; T. F. C. Dodd, Altoona, secretary and treasurer.

SCHOOL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

Schools were established at a very early day in this county, many of them antedating the evacuation of the lands by the Osage Indians. The statement that education is fully keeping pace with the increase of population means little save when accompanied by figures which show its truth. How true it is may be seen by a glance at the following facts. The number of school districts in 1879 was ninety-seven, in 1880, it was ninety-eight, and in 1882, 100. The enrollment of pupils was for the three years respectively 3,986, 4,028 and 4,494. The average attendance for the same time was 2,208, 2,448 and 2,454. There were 104 teachers in 1879, 135 in 1880 and 109 in 1882. The total expenditures for all purposes in 1879 was $22,210.62, in 1880 $23,589.77, in 1882 $25,707.45.

The various forms of manufacture are but lightly represented in the county, only those processes which serve to reduce the native products to marketable shape being in use. Briefly enumerated they are as follows: The water-power grist mill of Brown & Orr at Altoona, valued at $5,000; steam saw mill of Z. A. Benell, Altoona, value $1,000; Fredonia Milling Company's mill on Fall River near Fredonia, value $7,000; water-power grist mill of Robert Morney, New Albany, valued at $5,000; a similar mill of same value at Guilford owned by C. A. Sprague; $5,000 water power grist mill of R. McGahey at Dun (Tallyrand station); $2,000 steam saw mill of Sellers & Hixenbaugh at Dun; $1,200 steam saw mill of W. Brockway at Neodesha; $8,000 steam flouring mill of Hobert & Keys and $4,000 water power flouring mill of H. B. Hobert at Neodesha; $5,000 steam flouring mill (Verdigris Valley mill) at Coyville; $2,000 feed mill operated by wind power located at Neodesha.

The following table shows the acreage devoted to various crops. A perusal of the parallel lines will show not only the increase of cultivation in the county but also what are the favorite or most profitable crops. Minor crops are omitted, as also grasses:

CROPS.	1872.	1874.	1876.	1878.	1880.	1882.
Winter wheat	5,702	13,025	20,126	20,358	20,704	6,019
Rye	390	1,004	812	181	196	255
Spring wheat	118	56	111	2		
Corn	19,258	26,464	50,949	49,898	51,678	69,736
Barley	144	28	21	29		
Oats	4,359	5,675	6,221	6,735	5,699	3,187
Buckwheat	87	113	80	59	110	
Irish potatoes	430	807	1,036	755	675	
Sweet potatoes	17	82	39.73	75	44.03	
Sorghum	192	405	365.25	507	461.30	
Castor beans	4	546	627.75	696	1,939	2,579
Broom corn		54	218.72	454	768	

FREDONIA.

Fredonia, the county seat of Wilson County, is located in Center Township, near Fall River, and upon the line of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. The first building upon the town site was erected in 1868, on a point now the southwest corner of the square. The builder was Dr. J. J. Barrett, still a resident of Fredonia, who procured his materials from the mill of Jackson & Hickox, on Fall River, above New Albany. Upon the completion of the building, Albert Troxel opened a store in it. In April, a number of settlers got together on Fall River and organized the Fredonia Town Company, with the following officers: Justus Fellows, President; J. J. Barrett, Secretary. The other members of the company were W. H. Williamson, J. H. Broadwell, Elisha Hadden, G. F. Jackson, John T. Heath, W. T. Barrett, John E. King, Albert Troxel and D. P. Nichols. That summer the town was laid out by the County Surveyor, Charles H. Mariner, and the land entered on September 16, at the land office at Humboldt, by C. S. McCoon, acting for the Town Company.

The second building on the town site was a box court house, 16x24 feet, built by Samuel Hill; the third, a hotel, built by C. S. McCoon. In the summer of 1868, Albert Troxel retired from store-keeping, and Charles H. Mariner purchased a stock of goods, and June 1, took his place in business which he still holds. About this time Jno. H. McMahon undertook to strangle the new town by setting up a town of his own just northwest of Fredonia. Here he built a court house, and here through his persuasions the County Commissioners met on July 6 and 7, and August 3 and 4. Twin Mound was the title selected by McMahon for his future county seat, and he sent in a petition for a postoffice of that name. This request was refused, there being already a "Twin Mounds" in the State. Learning of this, the town company, at the suggestion of Jno. T. Heath, christened their new town Fredonia, in honor of Fredonia, New York, and sent in a petition for a postoffice, which was granted, and J. J. Stoffle commissioned as Postmaster. The growth of the new town was not rapid for some time, the first year showing a total of five buildings, which number had increased to sixteen in 1869. With the settlement of the county seat question came a rush to Fredonia, and on November, 1870, there were 153 completed buildings on the town site, and twelve others in construction. In this year, what now forms the south part of the court house, was built by the town and donated to the county. In June the first natural addition to the population occurred, and the Town Company at once donated a town lot to the new comer, a daughter of A. J. Miller. In 1871 the town was incorporated as a city

The city organized under the laws providing for cities of the third class A meeting of the council took place on May 5, 1871, and an organization was effected, the minutes showing the swearing in of J. L. Russell as City Clerk, by the Police Judge. A second meeting was held at the office of J. H. McMahon, on May 8, 1871, but no business was done. On this later record appears the signature of T. J. Hudson, Mayor. Mayor Hudson held office a second term, being elected in 1873, and resigning October 6, 1874. Mayors since his time have been: Wm. Stivers (appointed), 1874; R. M. Foster, 1875; Wm. Stivers 1876; T. J. Hudson, 1877, B. M. Short, 1878–79; E. E. Root, 1880; Isaac Hudson, 1881–82. J. L. Russell remained City Clerk until the resignation of Mayor Hudson, when Jno. S. Gilmore served a short time, and was followed by P. W. Bahl, who held the office until 1877. Since that date the following have held this position: H. A. Jenner, 1877–78; P. W. Bahl, 1879–80; Charles King, 1881; W. D. Christman, 1882.

The Twin Mounds.—The traveler rolling smoothly along the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway between New Albany and Fredonia is struck by the sudden appearance of a great hillock, or mound, rising to the west of the track. Along its sides curve grassy slopes, becoming gradually steeper until they reach the rocky plateau at the summit. As the angle of vision changes, the rocky crown assumes strange and fantastic shapes, first a giant profile and then the whole forward half of some giant ocean steamer protruding by the brief cliffs. A curve of the road and the mound disappears and the eye rests upon the second and larger of the twins, and beneath it, crowding up its very slope the busy streets of the county seat. Taking a well worn path, the traveler reaches the summit, and turns to see unrolled before him one of the finest sights of this new world. Southward run the somber timber lines which mark the course of Fall River. Westward lies the second mound, and beyond the fertile fields to the far north can be seen the purple fringe of the Verdigris, the cattle-dotted plain looking from this height like a vast floor, and beneath his feet the city. As he gazes he can almost see that far off time when glacial rivers with their resistless force cut down the higher leve's, and left no feature to record their course save these rock-bound pinnacles which standing here through the ages have seen desolation yield to Indian occupation and that to the golden corn fields of the pioneer. And when in the great future of this matchless State, farm shall be added to farm, and town to town, and the great cities of the future shall have come, the mounds shall still stand and still keep silent watch over the noble landscape forever beneath their feet.

A postoffice was granted Fredonia and J. J. Stoffle appointed Postmaster on August 15, 1868. The postoffice was in a frame building on the southeast corner of the square. Here Melvin Mickle, who followed Stoffle, held his office. W. L. Martin and Alexander Hunt succeeded Mickle. During their terms the postoffice was moved to the middle of the block on the south side, thence to the west side and finally to its present location on the south side. John S. Gilmore, who followed Hunt, is the present Postmaster.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

School District No. 40, which embraces Fredonia's school, was organized on July 10th, 1869. No record of school taught that year has been preserved, the clerk's record simply stating the names of the officers elected. William McMahon, director; A. J. Miller, clerk, and J. H. McMahon, treasurer. In 1870 a three months' school was taught by Miss Ella Longwell, and an attendance of fifty-nine males and fifty females, or 109 in all, is registered. A schoolhouse, 20x30 feet, was erected this year. 1871 showed an attendance of 241 scholars, and the services during the year of W. L. Martin, Miss Ella Longwell and Miss Julia McClellan. W. L. Martin remained Principal through 1871-72, and was followed in the fall of the latter year by P. W. Bahl, who remained until 1879, when M. L. Moody was engaged. A. M. Whittaker taught in 1880, and was followed, in 1881, by the present principal, James Kennedy.

The school soon outgrew its schoolhouse, and it was decided to issue bonds to the amount of $7,000 for the purpose of erecting a substantial and creditable structure. This was done, and the sum thus secured added to the sum already accumulated as a building fund. The building was completed in 1880 and at once occupied. Its cost was $10,000, an amount very honestly expended, as may be seen by an inspection of the fine brick structure at the foot of East Mound. The district had, by the last census, 382 children between five and twenty-one years: an enrollment of 360, and an average attendance of 220 for the past year. The present corps of teachers is: James M. Kennedy, principal; G. B. McDonald, Mrs. Flora J. Park, Miss Lou Young, and Miss Mary Hunt, assistants. The building has six recitation rooms.

Methodist Church.—Methodism is, from its form of church government, little tied to any one locality, and it seems better to place under the religious history of Fredonia, not only the matters of the Methodist Episcopal history strictly pertaining to the city, but also to a certain extent those of the circuit.

The first services in Fredonia were conducted by Brother Woodward, of the Belmont Circuit. W. F. Travis had charge of the work in 1860-61, and was followed by John Earnheart, in 1862; J. Payne, 1863; C. Meadows, 1864; William Robertson, 1865-66; B. Walker, 1867; A. Long, 1868; J. Edmiston, 1869; J. McCabe, 1869. The Fredonia Mission was formed at the Annual Conference at Topeka, in 1870, and J. H. Ross appointed to the circuit, which, at that time, consisted of Fredonia, New Albany, Union Schoolhouse, Bethel and Guilford. The latter station was soon dropped as there was no place in which to hold services.

Of the points named in this circuit, Bethel was the oldest, and contained the first Methodist minister in the county, John Shaffer, and the first class-leader, Winsor Craig. New Albany was the second in point of age, and formed, in 1866, the basis of a separate work. Rev. Ross reached Fredonia on April 9th, 1870, and found matters in bad shape, no records having been kept. There had been preaching in Fredonia prior to this time, Rev. M. Hatter having performed service in a wagon shop, in July, 1868. W. F. Travis was to have preached on the afternoon of the same day, but while people and pastor were at dinner, a 'Kansas zephyr" blew down the wagon shop. Mr. Ross's first move was to secure a parsonage, which was done by dint of much hard labor. A building site for a church was also secured, and the construction of a church begun. In 1870 an assistant pastor was needed by the church, and Rev. Thomas Elliott was appointed. In 1871, the circuit was divided, and the part retaining the name of Fredonia had but two appointments, New Albany and Fredonia. The membership at this time was 100, of which Fredonia had forty. Rev. William Bristow was appointed to the work in 1872. This year the church building was completed, at a total cost of $3,000; and an extensive revival added forty-seven to the church. Rev. W. S. Stewart was pastor, in 1874-75. D. T. Summerville was pastor in 1876, and, by careful financial management, succeeded in paying off the entire debt of the church, and making extensive repairs. Rev. S. E. Pendleton was appointed in 1877, Rev. M. L. Gates in 1878, and Rev. M. McDermond succeeded him. Rev. D. S. Baldwin, the present pastor, came in 1882. There have been numerous revivals in the church which now numbers over 100.

The First Congregational Church of Fredonia was organized in the spring of 1871, under Rev. George Beckwith; who became its first pastor. The society had, at this time, thirteen members. Soon after the organization of the society a church building of wood, and costing $1,000, was erected. After a pastorate of two years, Mr. Beckwith retired and Rev. C. Richardson was called. On his resignation the line of pastoral succession was filled by Rev. Messrs. Cheesman, Adams, William Radford and O. R. Pryor, who served until 1882. At the present time the society is without a pastor, but this want will be soon supplied. A parsonage, costing $600, was added to the church in 1881. The church books show an enrollment of fifty. A Sunday school was organized in 1873, and had an attendance of forty. It is still in prosperous condition: has an attendance of 100, and is in charge of W. W. Sholes.

The Christian Church, of Fredonia, was organized in 1872, under Rev. Ziba Brown. In the years 1872 and 1873, a neat stone church building was erected near the Public Square. The cost of this structure was $2,000. Upon the retirement of Elder Brown, Rev. Milton Short was placed in charge of the society. To him succeeded Elders S. G. Brown, Gwinn and E. F. Taylor, the last of whom left the church in September, 1882. Arrangements are now being made to fill the vacant pulpit. The church has now forty-five members. A Sabbath school was organized in February, 1881, with about forty scholars. It now has an attendance of sixty-five, and is in charge of J. T. Cox.

Constellation Lodge, No. 95, A., F. & A. M., was organized in 1870. No record of the exact date is now preserved, but the first entries in the ledger were made on September 3rd; which is presumably the time of organization. The present record begins in 1871, with the installation of the following officers: J. R. Willets, W. M.; W. H. Winner, S. W.; W. H. H. McDowell, J. W.; H. A. Jenner, S. D.; L. Q. Hobbs, J. D.; A. Johnson, treasurer; J. L. Russell, secretary. The lodge now has a membership of sixty-one, and the following officers: C. S. Wicks, W. M.; A. W. Cormack, S. W.; P. W. Ball, J. W.; C. S. Coleman, treasurer; W. M. Oakford, secretary. Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday of each month, in the hall over Reeger's drug store. The property of the society consists of regalia to the value of three hundred dollars, and cash in the treasury to the amount of a little more than $100. Efforts are being made to secure the erection of a new hall, exclusively the property of the fraternity.

Kilwinning Chapter, No. 44, R. A. M., was organized on January 22, 1880, with the following officers: Wm. Cogill, H. P.; P. Reeger, K.; J. R. Willets, S.; P. G. Pinney, treasurer; T. F. C. Dodd, secretary. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Saturday of each month, in Masonic Hall. The present officers of the chapter are the same as those given above, with the exception of C. F. Coleman, treasurer, and W. M. Oakford, secretary.

Kilwinning Council, No. 8, M. E. M., was organized on June 8, 1882, with a membership of eighteen, and the following officers: W. Cogill, T. I. M.; I. Hudson, D. M.; P. W. Ball, P. C.; C. F. Coleman, treasurer; J. T. Cox, Recorder; J. W. Paulen, steward. The society now has a membership of twenty-nine. Its officers are: W. Cogill, T. I. M.; I. Hudson, D. M.; T. J. Hudson, P. C.; W. M. Oakford, treasurer; J. T. Cox, recorder. Meetings are held on the last Saturday of each month in Masonic Hall.

Fredonia Lodge, No. 75, I. O. O. F., was organized under its present charter, on October 8, 1872. There had been a previous organization; but the charter had been surrendered. The only record of this early lodge, bears date July, 1871, and enumerates the officers as: J. L. Russell, N. G.; M. M. Murray, V. G.; S. A. Hamburger, secretary; John T. Heath, treasurer. The first officers under the present organization were: H. C. Barrett, N. G.; R. W. Sholes, V. G.; Wm. Bristow, secretary; John Hammert, treasurer. The membership of the lodge has grown slowly but steadily, and now numbers forty-two. Meetings are held on Monday of each week in Odd Fellows Hall. The property of the lodge consists of regalia of considerable value, and $600 in cash in the treasury. Its present officers are: R. W. Sholes, N. G.; T. O. Gould, V. G.; J. T. Cox, secretary; Louis Eppstein, treasurer.

Wilson Encampment, No. 35, I. O. O. F., was organized on March 9, 1880. At that date it had eleven members and the following officers: M. W. Murray, C. P.; Samuel Barrett, H. P.; Joseph Throp, S. W.; J. E. Cox, J. W.; Douglas Hite, scribe. At the present time the membership has increased to thirty-six. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursday of each month in Odd Fellows Hall. The present officers of the society are: G. W. Hughes, C. P.; G. W. Schlegel, H. P.; R. W. Sholes, S. W.; C. B. Cook, J. W.; T. O. Gould scribe; W. F. Miller, treasurer.

Charity Lodge, No. 1869, K. of H., was organized November 10, 1879, with eleven members. Its first officers were: W. Cogill, D.; O. B. Small, V. D.; J. L. Sexton, A. D.; H. A. Jenner, R.; P. G. Pinney, treasurer. The present officers of the lodge are; O. Lee, D.; J. Wolever, V. D.; Charles Franor, A. D.; R. M. Foster, R.; W. Cogill, T. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, in a hall over Butin's drug store. The society now has enrolled, twenty-three members. There has been thus far but one death claim, which was promptly paid.

The Fredonia Building and Loan Association was organized on November 23, 1880. The object of this association, is the loaning of its funds to members desirous of making improvements in the town. Its first officers were: W. M. Oakford, Pres.; A. P. Hamilton, V. P.; W. Cogill, Sec.; I. Hudson, Treas. The board of directors consisted of these officers and J. R. Pound, J. W. Hyler, J. A. Burge, W. B. Hess and J. G. Pinney. The present officers are the same except J. T. Cox, Sec. The present board consist of W. M. Oakford, A. P. Hamilton, J. T. Cox, J. R. Pound, C. B. Brown, George Zuschnitt, O. Lee, M. T. Cantrell and P. G. Pinney. Meetings are held at the office of J. T. Cox, on the first Monday of each month, and the funds sold to the highest bidder. Thus far sixteen loans have been placed with very satisfactory results.

The Equitable Aid Union came into existence on February 17, 1881, with a membership of twenty-six, and the following officers: W. L. Martin, Chan.; A. M. Cormack, Adv.; W. M. Oakford, Pres.; A. J. Jenner, Treas.; M. Whitbeck, Sec.; J. H. Vliet, Act. The union is divided into two classes, and has ninety-six members, of whom forty-five are beneficiaries. Meetings are held in Equitable Aid Union Hall, on Tuesday of each week. This hall contains piano, stage and other accessories, valued at $500. The present officers of the society are: A. N. Perkins, C.; W. M. Oakford, Ad.; S. R. Ferguson, P.; James Wiley, V. P.; Simon Golding, T.; J. T. Cox, S.; M. Whitbeck, accountant.

Fredonia Post, No. 78, G. A. R., was organized on August 14, 1882, with a membership of forty-eight, and the following officers: T. W. Corey, P. C.; H. Cook, S. V. C.; E. E. Root, J. V.; J. T. Cox, Adj.; C. B. Cook, O. D.; W. H. Winner, Q.; M. T. Cantrell, chaplain. The post now has a membership of sixty. Meetings are held on Friday of each week, in Equitable Aid Union Hall.

Twin Mounds Lodge, No. 57, K. of P., was organized September 22, 1882, with a membership of twenty-nine, and the following officers: A. W. Carter, P. C.; C. J. Butin, C. C.; J. C. Tuttle, V. C.; J. H. Vliet, M. E.; A. Burchard, K. R. S.; William B. Hess, M. F.; H. B. Harding, M. A. Meetings are held on Friday of each week in Odd Fellows Hall. The lodge now numbers forty-one members.

THE PRESS AND OTHER LOCAL INTERESTS.

The first paper published in Wilson County, emanated from Fredonia on January 20, 1870. It was styled the *Wilson County Courier*, and was published by John R. Jennings, who committed the new sheet to Republican principles. The material of the Leroy *Pioneer*, which had also been published by Jennings, was used on the *Courier* until its demise in December, 1870. The paper started as a six-column, and shortly enlarged to a seven-column folio. It was never a very substantial sheet, coming out as a half-sheet, or missing publication entirely in many instances.

The Fredonia Journal was started January 13, 1871, by W. A. Peffer and George M. Wellman. Its material was the same as that used on its predecessor, the *Courier*. Starting as a six column folio, of no politics, the paper was enlarged on April 28 to an eight column sheet, and as such it continued until May, 1873, when it was sold to John S. Gilmore, who discontinued it and at once started the *Citizen*.

The Fredonia Tribune was started as a Democratic seven-column weekly on September 7, 1876. B. F. Bowen was the parent of this hopeful. In January, 1878, it became a Greenback organ, and a few months later Douglas Hite became half owner. During a portion of this year Bowen retired from active work, but returned in time to be in at the death, which occurred in February, 1879.

The Graphic came on the newspaper field on December 18, 1879. It was a seven-column folio, and was edited by C. E. Stivers and James Kennedy. March 25, 1880, it issued its last number, finding no place for a second Republican paper in the county-seat.

Wilson County Citizen.—The first number of the *Citizen* was issued at Guilford on April 21, 1870, and was called the *Guilford Citizen*. It was published by John S. Gilmore, a practical printer, of Emporia, who had just become of age. The type was new, but the press, a large size Washington, had been used thirteen years in printing the Emporia *News*. This press, behind which the founder of the *Citizen* took his first lesson in "rolling," was brought to Emporia in 1857 by P. B. Plumb, now United States Senator from this State. The *Citizen* was a seven column folio of pronounced Republican politics and entirely home printed. Guilford was a mere hamlet of ten or a dozen houses, and the young editor soon decided that its prospects did not assure much of fame or fortune to a newspaper. On October 22, 1870, at Vol. 1, No. 27, the paper contained its own obituary. The printing material was moved to Neodesha, then without a paper and one of the most thrifty and promising towns in southern Kansas (though still in an Indian reserve), and on November 18, 1870, Mr. Gilmore issued the first number of the *Wilson County Citizen*. Its course at Neodesha is described under the press history of that town. After discontinuing his paper at Neodesha, on November 29, 1872, Mr. Gilmore took a rest of a few months previous to carrying out his theory that the successful paper of a county should be at the county-seat. In May, 1873, he bought the Fredonia *Journal* of Peffer & Wellman, and in its place, on June 6, 1873, revived the *Citizen*, starting the new paper at Vol. 3, No. 27, a number attained by adding together the issues of the *Citizen* at Guilford and Neodesha. Located at the county-seat, the *Citizen* at once became the official paper of the county, and as such has remained to this day. It grew into a first-class country paper, its circulation gradually increased and success attended the labor and perseverance of its industrious and tenacious editor. In September, 1877, the *Citizen* was enlarged to an eight column folio, and in March, 1882, a cylinder power press was purchased to print its growing edition. It is now one of the best local papers in Kansas, and wields a wide influence. It has done much for the welfare of Fredonia and Wilson County, devoting special attention to every material and moral interest. Mr. Gilmore, who set the first type on the paper has always been the sole owner and manager, and his pride is centered in it as deeply now as in the early years when he was struggling to establish it.

The Fredonia Democrat was started on May 25, 1882, with N. Powell as editor and proprietor It is an eight column folio of the the stalwart Democratic type. T. J. Hudson has recently purchased an interest in the paper and acts as political editor. The circulation of the *Democrat* is 500. Thursday is publication day.

Wilson County Bank.—The Wilson County Savings Association, under the above title, was chartered on September 9th, as a State bank. For about a year previous it had been in operation as a private banking house. Its directors in 1871 were Joseph P. Hill, Joshua Hill, Milton Short, Alex. Hunt and T. J. Hudson. The first three named being, respectively, president, cashier and secretary. In 1874, Joshua Hill became president, and Isaac Hudson cashier, positions they retain at the present time. John S. Gilmore is secretary. The fine building now occupied by the bank was begun in September, 1879, and completed at a cost of $7,000 on November 29, 1880. It is essentially a Kansas building, the stone coming from this county, as did all the fine black walnut of the interior, and the brick from Fort Scott.

Grain Business.—But little has been done in the shipment of grain from any part of the county. This is not, as might be inferred, from lack of production, but rather from the large home market for all sorts of grain suitable for stock feeding. Hence it is that Fredonia has but one elevator. This is the property of S. A. Brown & Co. It was built in 1880, at a cost of $3,600, and has a capacity of 10,000 bushels. Power is furnished by a small portable engine. The amount handled in 1881 was about 130,000 bushels.

Fredonia Band —The Fredonia Band, comprising almost all the really good performers of the various band organizations of the past thirteen years, was re-organized in August, 1882, with J. A. Burge leader. It has thirteen pieces, and executes all the most recent music of the day in very creditable style. Its members have been selected not only for musical ability, but for permanence of residence, all previous bands having been broken up by the removal of transient members

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM F. BAIRD, merchant, was born in Kane County, Ill., in 1841; son of Alexander and Charlotte Baird. He lived in his native county until twelve years of age, and in Davenport, Iowa, five years. He came to Kansas in 1859, and located in Mound City, Linn County, where he remained until he enlisted in the Second Kansas Volunteers. But after three months' service was mustered into Company D of the Third Kansas Cavalry, July 20, 1861; served in this regiment one year, and was transferred to Company D of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, July 25, 1861. He served in this command until he was mustered out, but was for six months on detached duty as Sergeant of a battery of light artillery. He was in the engagements at Helena, Pine Bluffs, Little Rock, Dry Woods and Springfield, and was almost continuously scouting and skirmishing until mustered out in October, 1864. Since the war he has been engaged in the mercantile business in various places in Kansas, four years in Lawrence and eight years in Elk City. He was the first Postmaster in Montgomery County. He is now located with his family at Fredonia.

C. B. COOK, real estate, loan and insurance agent, Fredonia, was born in Phillips County, Me., March 6, 1837; son of Moses and Philena Cook. He moved at an early age with his parents to Indiana; remained three years; moved then to Hamilton County, Ohio; thence in 1846 back to Indiana, and in 1848 moved to LaSalle County, Ill., where he lived until he came to Kansas. He located on a farm near Lawrence, Kan., in 1859, but the next year moved to Linn County, where he engaged in teaching until the fall of 1860, then went to Illinois and farmed until July, 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He belonged to First Brigade of First Division U. S. Army under Gen. Thomas. He was taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, and held seven days. Was slightly wounded two or three times, but was never relieved from duty. Was in all the engagements of his command, and was mustered out June 17, 1865. He then came to Kansas; farmed in Linn County until 1874, then came to Wilson County and was proprietor of the Fredonia Nursery until 1878. Has since been engaged in the real estate and loan business. He was married in Illinois, July 20, 1861, to Mary E. Bradley, by whom he has six children—Imogene E., Inez, Justin B., Warren, William L. and Philena Cook. He is senior warden of the Wilson Encampment No. 35, I. O. O. F., and is one of the most enterprising and influential business men in Fredonia.

JOHN T. COX, County Surveyor, real estate and insurance agent. Came to Kansas March 21, 1857, located in Coffey County and laid out the town of Ottumwa. He engaged in mercantile business in Ottumwa about six years. He then removed to Burlington, where he remained until 1869. He served five months during the year 1867 as a clerk in the Pension Office in Washington. He did the pen work on the great seal of the State of Kansas for the engraver in 1860. He served as Clerk of the committee on enrolled bills in the Kansas State Legislature, sessions of 1859, 1860 and 1865. He served as County Surveyor in Coffey County in 1859. Surveyed the town sites of Alma, Florence, California, Ottumwa, Oread and Madison Centre in Kansas. He enlisted at Fort Lincoln in the One Hundred-Day Service in July, 1861, served one month and was taken sick and brought home to die, but on his recovery he assisted in organizing the First and Second Indian Regiments. He was mustered in, in the spring of 1862. He was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company A, Second Indian Regiment, December, 1862, and on March 1, 1863, was made Quartermaster of the First Indian Regiment. He served in this capacity six months and twenty-two days, and it was discovered that S. S. Prouty held a commission for the same office, which dated prior to his and Mr. Cox was at once appointed special Indian agent in the field and served in this capacity until March, 1864. He was in the engagements at Prairie Grove, Van Buren, etc., and made maps of the country through which they passed, and mapped the Prairie Grove Battle Field for *Harper's Magazine*. He returned to Coffey County, Kan., in 1864. He served two years as secretary of the United States Senate Committee on Public Lands, beginning in 1865. He was afterward appointed to represent the government in the appraisal of the Cherokee Neutral Lands, while Col. W. A. Phillips, ex-member of congress, represented the Indians. He was proprietor of a hotel in Burlington four years, and at the same time carried on an insurance and real estate agency. He also practiced law and served four months as County Attorney to fill a vacancy. He moved to Fort Scott in 1869, and was employed by James F. Joy for one year as agent for the re-appraisal and sale of Cherokee Neutral Lands. He removed to Little Rock, Ark., in 1873, and carried on the real estate and abstract business until 1875. He was appointed by the President as Receiver of Public Moneys in the United States Land Office, and served in this capacity for two years. Was County Attorney. He also took the census of Little Rock Township in 1880, and in December of the same year returned to Kansas and located at Fredonia, where he has served as Justice of the Peace ten months, and where he now carries on the real estate and insurance business, and is serving as secretary of the Fredonia Building and Loan Association, and as County Surveyor. He was born in Fairfield, Greene Co., Ohio, February 8, 1821, son of Isaac and Lydia Cox. His father died in 1821, and his mother several years afterward married Joseph Sexton. She was born in 1799, and is still living. She is a very prominent preacher of the United Brethren Church, has preached acceptably in the largest cities of the United States. She served one year as chaplain of the Kansas State Penitentiary. She is widely known and universally esteemed. Her autobiography has quite an extensive sale. Mr. Cox lived in his native county five years, then lived with his mother in various parts of Ohio, until 1840, when he went to Hancock County, Ind., and after assisting in taking the census there returned to Ohio. He attended school and then taught two or three terms; finally attended Hoshour's academy at Cambridge City, Ind., then taught in Germantown and Centerville, Ind. Finally took charge of the Cambridge schools and afterward of the County Seminary at Noblesville, Ind. He also edited and published the *True Whig*. While teaching and editing the *Whig*, he accepted a position as secretary of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, at the same time was proprietor of a drug store. He taught one year, owned the drug store two years, and was secretary of the railroad company three years. He afterward served as Postmaster of Noblesville, Ind., and was Transportation Clerk of the Railroad until 1853, when he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis, and removed to that city, remaining there until the University buildings were completed; then returned to Noblesville, and a few months afterward came to Kansas. He was married in Cambridge City, Ind., April 20, 1845, to Catherine R. Alison, by whom he has five children—Mrs. Clara A. McDiarmid, John T., Herbert Finley, Charles W., and Mrs. Katie L. Johnston. He is a member of the Christian Church; he is secretary of Kilwinning Council, and Masonic Lodge. He has taken all the Masonic degrees, to Knight Templar; is secretary of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, and Encampment; secretary of E. A. U., and commander of Post, No. 93, G. A. R. Few men are more widely and favorably known than Mr. Cox.

LOUIS EPSTEIN, merchant, proprietor of the New York Store, was born in the city of Walkowisky, Eastern Russia, in the year 1850. He was raised and educated in the Province of Poland, Eastern Russia. His father was an extensive grain dealer. Louis Epstein left his native country in 1867, and went to England, where he remained one year, when he took a steamer at Liverpool for New York City. He located at Buffalo, N. Y., and was engaged in business there for six or seven years. He then spent three years in Pennsylvania as a commercial traveler, and from Pennsylvania went to Colorado, but after prospecting two weeks, he returned to Leavenworth City, Kan., and again went on the road; traveled in Kansas until 1879, and then came to Fredonia, and on August 15, 1879, opened up an extensive stock of dry goods and clothing. He is now permanently established in business, and is one of the leading merchants of Wilson County. He is treasurer in the I. O. O. F., and is an officer in the Encampment. He is a young man of good habits and chaste language, reliable in business, urbane in manners and progressive in thought.

ALEXANDER W. FORGEY, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Fredonia. He was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., May 23, 1833; son of John S. and Mary Forgey. He was raised in his native county on a farm, and came to Kansas January, 1870; located in Prairie Township, Wilson County, and has been engaged in farming ever since. But for the last two years, has had his residence in the city of Fredonia. He was married, in Davis County, Iowa, January 2, 1859, to Sarah J. Feagins, daughter of Willis and Elizabeth Feagins. She is a native of Ohio, but was raised in Iowa. She is an intelligent lady, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Forgey is an unassuming man, of industrious and economical habits, and is conscientious and reliable in business.

JOHN S. GILMORE, editor and proprietor of the *Wilson County Citizen*, was born in Rochester, N. Y., December 6, 1848. He is descended from Scotch Presbyterian stock, and one of his relatives on the father's side, who was a participant in the Covenanter struggles of the seventeenth century, was killed in the battle of Drumclog. William Gilmore, grandfather of John S., was identified with the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and was a United Irishman of exceptional learning and ability. Robert G. Gilmore, born September 19, 1811, at Donaghadee, County Down, Ireland, was by trade a carpenter, well educated, of good intellectuality, rare penetration and firm character. He came to America in 1833, and in 1837 settled at Rochester, N. Y., where he remained for twenty years. His wife, Helen Storrier, was born in Dundee, Scotland, on April 28, 1812. She was reared in the Scotch Presbyterian faith, and is a woman of sterling character, greatly respected by all who know her. Robert G. Gilmore had eight children, six of whom are now living. J. S. is the fourth son. In 1857 Mr. Gilmore came to Kansas and located near Emporia, Lyon County, on a claim. In 1870 he removed to Emporia, where, on February 11, 1874, he died. The subject of this sketch had but little schooling, his present education having been acquired in his intercourse with the realities of life. Up to the age of sixteen he worked on his father's farm, and on July 20, 1865, left it to enter the office of the Emporia *News* as an apprentice of the art preservative, under the tutelage of Hon. Jacob Stotler. After acquiring the trade and working as a printer in various parts of the State a little over four years, and having laid up as the result of his individual industry, frugality and good management $700, he purchased the necessary printing material, moved to Wilson County, and April 21, 1870, established the *Wilson County Citizen*. He was then twenty-one years of age, and the youngest editor in Kansas. The *Citizen* was published six months at Guilford, then two years at Neodesha, and in May, 1873, was moved to Fredonia, the county seat, and entered upon a career of newspaper success which has few parallels in the State. Everything he has attained is the direct fruit of unremitting hard work, tenacity of purpose, a straightforward course and exceptional business tact. The *Citizen* has effectively championed the material interests of Fredonia and Wilson County, and the services of its public-spirited editor in promoting the growth and development of the county is generally conceded. Though independent and outspoken as an editor Mr. Gilmore has always been a radical, unflinching Republican, advocating the interests of his party with enthusiasm and fidelity; has been active in its councils and has been honored with public confidence and trusts in a conspicuous degree. In nearly every Republican State Convention held since he became a voter, he has been a delegate. He was also a member of the Republican State Committee, Congressional District Committee and Chairman of the County Committee several times. In 1871 he was elected Register of Deeds of Wilson County, holding two years. In 1876 he became a member of the State Legislature, and in 1878 was re-elected. On February 16, 1880, he was appointed Postmaster of Fredonia and still holds the position. In 1881 he compiled the history of Wilson County. He was married at Lancaster, Ohio, May 31, 1882, to Miss Viola Butin, of Fredonia, Kan., a beautiful and accomplished lady of admirable disposition and exalted character. The wedding journey led to Washington, where, on June 9 the bride of nine days died. Over the sad ending of the journey so happily begun, we draw the veil. Saddened and well nigh crushed Mr. Gilmore returned to Fredonia and his many duties, beneath whose steady pressure he strives to bury the sound of a voice forever stilled and a loved face forever faded from mortal vision. Mr. Gilmore's forceful character will, however, carry him over even this irreparable loss, and we may look for his appearance again in some position suited to the character of the man and the appreciation of his fellows.

WILLIAM B. HESS, merchant, dealer in general merchandise and country products, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., December 23, 1854; son of John F. and Catherine Hess. He went with his parents, in 1861, to Ohio, in which State he was raised and educated until he came to Kansas in the fall of 1868. He then farmed in Lyon County, Kan., one year, and the next year came to Fredonia, near where he engaged in farming seven years and then entered the mercantile trade and is now carrying one of the heaviest stocks of general merchandise in the city. He is a young man of fine business qualifications and good habits, and has a host of friends in Wilson County.

S. S. KIRKPATRICK, ex-County Attorney, attorney for St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co., came to Kansas in September, 1873, located at Fredonia and has been engaged in the practice of law here ever since. He has served one full term as County Attorney of Wilson County, and is the present attorney for the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co. He enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in April, 1863, served 200 days of enlistment and was mustered out in October, 1863. He was born in Franklin County, Ill., February 21, 1847. He is a son of John F. and Hester A. Kirkpatrick. He was educated in the law department of the Michigan University, Ann Arbor. Left his native county in 1872, and went to Cairo, Ill., and thence in September, 1873, to Kansas. He was married in Mattoon, Coles Co., Ill., December 25, 1867, to Rosa H. Bowen, an amiable and accomplished lady, a native of the State of Indiana. By this union they have five children—Elsie C., Otto B. Mark, Byron and Hobert. Mr. K. is one of the leading attorneys of Southern Kansas.

OWEN LEE, real estate and loan agent, was born in Gasconade County, Mo., January 24, 1846; son of Drury and Matilda Lee. He lived in his native county until 1858, and then moved to Cedar County, Mo., where he remained until July, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Missouri M. S. M. and did home guard service six months, then entered Company E, Seventh M. S. M. and was actively engaged about one year. Was in the engagements at Carthage and Wilson Creek. He was also engaged in skirmishing. Part of the time served as a spy for Brig. Gen. Carr. He was taken prisoner while scouting by Gen. Price's command at Boston Mountain. Four days after the capture, he, in company with two companions, made their escape from the guards, and mounting rebel horses ran through Price's camp, and rode all night; two of the horses were run down and all three of the escaped prisoners mounted the horse on which Lee rode; but the horse soon gave out, one of Lee's companions was shot and killed, the other wounded and re-captured, while Mr. Lee was hunted down by bloodhounds and finally recaptured. He and his companion were then tied with ropes for a few days, and for several weeks were fed on bran bread and water; about six weeks after the capture he again effected his escape and eluded his pursuers by jumping into a stream and taking refuge under a drift where he lay in the stream with only his head above water over twenty-four hours; when his pursuers had given up the search he proceeded on his way, and was three days and nights without food. On the evening of the second day he found in the road a $5 bill, and soon after an abandoned Government mule. He manufactured a bridle of bark, mounted the mule and rode all night, the mule gave out the next morning. He stopped for refreshments at a log hut occupied by a colored family. He was here provided with shoes to protect his lacerated and bleeding feet. He then continued his journey on foot, taking only one meal per day and sleeping out nights until he finally completed the distance of over 250 miles and arrived at his home in Osceola, Mo. He then returned to his regiment and completed his term of service, which was one year. He then came to Kansas in March, 1863, and on June 1, 1863, was mustered into Company G, Ninth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, was afterward transferred to Company M, same regiment. Was in the engagements at Newtonia, Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, Vanburen, Little Rock, Bull Bayou and many skirmishes; was finally mustered out August 15, 1865. He then returned to New Albany, Wilson County, where he clerked at an Indian trading post two and a half years. Then spent two years in Indian Territory trading with the Indians, after which he farmed in Wilson County, Kan., about two years. He then went to Elk County and was there dealing in stock until he came to Fredonia in 1882. Since coming to Fredonia he has been engaged in the furniture, lumber and grain business three years, and in the harness business several years. On January 21, 1880 was burned out and suffered a loss of $3,200. He is at present engaged in the real estate and loan business and is serving as Constable. He was married at New Albany, May 13, 1868, to Salatha Law, by whom he had five children, two of whom are now living, viz.: Jonathan W. and Rosetta. His wife died in 1875. His second wife, Miranda Walden only lived five months after their wedding, and he was married to Marinda A. Libby, January 6, 1877, by whom he has one child, viz.: Dora Belle Lee. Mr. Lee is a worthy Mason, a member of the G. A. R. and is deputy grand dictator of the State for the Knights of Honor.

GUSTAVUS McFADDEN, Register of Deeds, farmer, Sections 26 and 27, P. O. and residence, Fredonia, came to Kansas in March, 1870, located in Colfax Township, Wilson County, and has engaged in farming and stock raising ever since. Has served as Township Trustee of Colfax Township two years, County Clerk of Wilson County one term, Deputy Register of Deeds one term, and is now serving as Register of Deeds, having been elected in the fall of 1881. He was born in Clinton County, N. Y., January 3, 1838; son of Henry and Phebe McFadden. He lived in his native county twenty-one years and graduated from Albany Medical College. Practiced medicine in Grant and Columbia counties, Wis., several years, then came to Kansas. He was married in Grant County, Wis., December 29, 1866, to Julia M. Hyde, an intelligent and accomplished lady, a native of Vermont and daughter of Franklin and Arminda Hyde. This union has been blessed with three children—George L., Harry S. and Minnie McFadden. Mr. McFadden is recognized as a leading citizen and a careful and efficient Recorder. He is a Mason, and himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church.

ROBERT J. MACKEY, Clerk of the District Court, came to Kansas in the spring of 1869, located in Linn County, on a farm, engaged in farming and teaching until 1875. He then taught and farmed in Warren County, Ill., about two years, and returned to Kansas in March, 1877, located on a farm, and engaged in farming and teaching until elected Clerk of the District Court, in 1880; he has served one full term, and is also serving as Clerk of Center Township. He was born in Logan County, Ohio, April 25, 1852, son of Robert and Martha Mackey. At an early age, he moved with parents to Porter County, Ind., where he remained until he came to Kansas in 1869. He was married in Fredonia, Kan., November 30, 1882, to Lillie A. Smith, an intelligent and accomplished lady, a native of Leavenworth City, Kan., and daughter of Homer and Augusta Smith. Mr. Mackey is a member of the K. of P. Lodge. He is an enterprising, industrious and reliable business man, and a faithful public servant.

JACOB W. PAULEN, hardware merchant, and dealer in stoves, tinware and implements. He was born in Sangamon County, Ill., September 8, 1839; son of Debold and Margaret Paulen. He was raised in his native county, and enlisted August 6, 1862, in Company B, One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in August 20 as Second Lieutenant. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, in February, 1864, and was afterward commissioned Captain, for meritorious conduct. He served in the engagements at Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River, and the siege of Vicksburg. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Mansfield, La., April 8, 1864, and held fourteen months at Tyler, Tex., then paroled. He was mustered out in July, 1865, then returned to Sangamon County, Ill., same year, and in 1868 moved to DeWitt County. In 1869, moved to Kansas, locating on a farm two and a half miles southeast of Fredonia, and engaged in farming about three years. He was then elected Clerk of the District Court, to fill a vacancy, and afterward completed the term. He has also served as clerk in Foster & Co.'s Bank about four years, and for a while was engaged in the real estate and loan business. He established his present business in 1879, and now carries a large and complete stock of hardware and implements. He was married in Sangamon County, Ill., January 18, 1866, to Lucy B. Johnson. By this union he has five children—Benjamin S. R., Laura E., Minnie, Dot, and Raymond Paulen. He is W. M. of the A., F. & A. M. Belongs to the Royal Arch and Knights Templar and is a member of the Council. He is one of the leading men of Wilson County, and is very widely and favorably known.

N. POWELL, editor of the *Democrat*, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., in 1818. His early education was gained in Shelbyville; this completed, he studied law in LaPorte and South Bend, but upon graduation, did not follow his profession, but went into business in Havana, Ills., thence he removed to Mankato, Minn., and later to Lexington, Mo. His next step was to Neosho Falls, where he ran the Woodson County (Kan.) *Post*, thence he went to Fall River, Greenwood County, where he established the *Times*, which he still owns. In the spring of 1882, he established the *Democrat*.

ORLANDO V. SMALL, merchant, dealer in dry goods, clothing, etc., also stock and grain dealer, was born in LaPorte County, Ind., May 14, 1849; son of Phineas and Mary Small. Lived in his native county until he came to Kansas. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, at Bryant & Stratton's business college, Chicago, Ill. He came to Kansas in August, 1870, stopped a short time in Montgomery County and then came to Fredonia, September 10, 1870. He was in the boot and shoe trade six months, livery business over two years and for the last ten years has been engaged in handling general merchandise. He is one of the most extensive dealers in Wilson County. He was married in Fredonia, December, 4, 1873, to Mary Agnes Freaner, and by this union has one child—Iona V. Small. He is a worthy Mason, and belongs to the K. of H. and E. A. U. He is one of the most enterprising and successful merchants in Fredonia.

HOMER SMITH, grocer, was born in Ohio, April 4, 1838; son of Cyrus and Mary Smith. At twelve years of age he was taken out of school on account of his father's death, and by keeping a grocery store supported his father's family, consisting of six persons. He remained in Kenton, Ohio, until 1859 and then moved to Kansas, locating in Leavenworth City in the spring of that year and engaged for eight years in the mercantile business at that place. The next three years were spent in Ohio. He then returned to Leavenworth City where he remained three years, and then came to Wilson County. Here he engaged in milling three years and farming two years, then entered the mercantile business and is now quite extensively engaged in merchandising. He was married in Leavenworth City, March 22, 1864, to Augusta Miller, an intelligent and accomplished lady, a native of Ohio and daughter of Thomas P. and Angeline Miller. By this union has six children—Lillie A., Homer Lee, Jessie E., Tommy M., Harry Max and Bessie Smith. He is one of the leading merchants of Fredonia.

WILLIAM STIVERS, Probate Judge, real estate and loan agent, came to Kansas in the spring of 1871; located at New Albany, Wilson County, and in the fall of 1872 was elected Probate Judge, and has filled the position ever since, having been elected for six consecutive terms. He was born in Chester, Meigs Co., Ohio, March 20, 1828; son of Randall and Phœbe Stivers. He was raised and educated in his native county. Moved to Tipton County, Ind., in 1851, and lived in that county twenty years, during which time he served as clerk in County Auditor's office two years; served as County Auditor by elections eight years, as Postmaster at Tipton one year, and representative in State Legislature two years. Moved to Kansas from Tipton County in 1871. He was married in Tipton, June, 1852, to Matilda A. Young, daughter of Alexander M. and Elizabeth Young. She is a native of Coshocton County, Ohio. Mr. Stivers has a family of seven children, viz.: Urania Carrie, wife of M. G. Troup; Mary Elizabeth, wife of J. M. Kenedy; Charles E. (editor), William R. (editor), George A., Kate A. and Joseph W. William R. and George A. are twins, so also are Kate A. and Joseph W. Mr. Stivers is one of the most popular men in Wilson County, an honest and reliable business man, and a faithful and capable public servant. He is a worthy Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F.

J. W. STOVER, merchant and proprietor of the Fredonia flouring mills. Was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 18, 1842. Son of David and Elizabeth Stover. Left his native county, in 1852. Went to Clark County, Ill., and thence about the year 1856 to Coles County, where he enlisted, in 1861, in Company E Sixty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Was mustered in September 15, 1861, as Orderly Sergeant. He was principally engaged in scouting, skirmishing, guarding railroads, and doing provost duty. Was stationed at Cairo, Paducah, Columbus, and at different points along the Columbus, Ohio and Mobile Railroad. Was taken prisoner at Holly Springs, but paroled twenty-four hours afterward. After the fall of Vicksburg left Mississippi and participated in the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas. Was sent to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, in the spring of 1864, and did provost duty there until close of the war. He was promoted Second Lieutenant in 1863, and early in 1864 was commissioned First Lieutenant, and afterwards detailed as Acting Regimental Quartermaster, in which capacity he served till about one month before his term of service expired. Was mustered out as First Lieutenant, March 19, 1866. He returned to Charleston, Coles Co., Ill., where he engaged in the grocery business until May, 1870, when he came to Kansas, and located on a farm near Buffalo, Wilson County. Farmed two years, then served as Deputy Register of Deeds two years. He next moved to Topeka, and engaged in the real estate and loan business two years; and, in the fall of 1876, moved to Humboldt and prosecuted the same business three years; then, in 1879, came to Fredonia; bought and rebuilt the mill, put in new and improved machinery, and operated the mill until the spring of 1882, then leased the mill, but retains the ownership. He is at present giving his personal attention to his grocery store on west side of public square. He was married in Decatur, Ill., December 7th, 1876, to Fannie M. Bales, by whom he has two children, viz.:—Warren T. and Roy B. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, I. O. O. F., Knights of Honor and G. A. R. Is one of Fredonia's most successful and reliable business men.

JAMES WILEY, sale and livery stable, was born in England, August 6, 1819. Son of John and Elizabeth Wiley. When only twelve years of age, he came to America, and for about forty years lived in Newark, Ohio. He carried on a feed, sale and livery stable in that place, served as Constable seven years, Justice of the Peace three years and Provost eighteen months, during the early part of the war. He came direct from Newark to Kansas, in the spring of 1869. Farmed in Clifton Township four years, and has since been engaged in the livery business. He has served three years as Police Judge, and about seven years as Justice of the Peace, and is serving in both capacities at the present writing. He was married in Newark, Ohio, in 1839, to Alvira Riley, by whom he had four children, three of whom are living—Jones R., in Kansas, John and Mrs. Emma Lyman, in Cincinnati. After the death of his first wife he was married a second time in Newark to Sarah A. Holden, by whom he had six children, four of whom are living—Dr. F. M. Wiley, Mrs. Annetta J. Allen, Herbert J. Wiley and Mrs. Jessie Christman. His second wife died in 1874, and he was married again at Humboldt, Kansas, to Mrs. N. J. Clem, an estimable widow lady, daughter of Thomas and Caroline Brinkley. This union has been blessed with four children—Paul, Walter T., Bertha and Mary. Mrs. Wiley has two children by her first husband—Dekalb and Oscar Clem. Mr. Wiley is a man of good judgment and fine principles, a reliable business man and a conscientious official.

NEODESHA.

In October, 1867, A. McCartney and A. K. Phelon came from Neosho Falls to the neighborhood of what is now Neodesha and established a trading post for traffic with the Osage Indians. This post stood near the now famous Little Bear Mound. Nearly a year before this time, while the Indians still held the land, and the whites had no rights in the premises, E. K. Parris and A. Tucker had built a cabin on Fall River some distance west of the future town site, and sold goods to the Indians. Other settlements had been made still earlier, but none near Neodesha. Numerous Indian villages were near the junction of the Verdigris and Fall River, and the Osages had given to the place the name of Neodesha (meeting of the waters), which soon came to be applied to the trading post. In October, 1868, R. S. Futhey and John B. Keys arrived at the trading post, and after looking over a suitable spot for a town site, selected the claim where the city now stands, paying therefor $500. This was the signal for a wild excitement, and all claims near that of Futhey and Keys being held at enormous figures. McCartney and Phelon joined Futhey and Keys in the formation of a town company and a survey of the town site, which took place on July 12 and 13, 1869. On December 24, of that year, the frame of the first building on the town site was raised, and on its completion McCartney and Phelon moved into it the stock of the trading post. The policy of the town company was most liberal, lots being freely given to all who would erect buildings, and the town went on with a rush which soon carried it beyond the other settlements on the Trust lands. In one year from the erection of the McCartney and Phelon store there were 200 buildings in the town, and six months later the population had reached 1,000. On March 5, 1870, the first child, Neosho, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Derry, was born. The town site was entered by Mayor Phelon on behalf of the town company in the fall of 1871, and on December 15, a United States Land Office was located at this point. In November, 1879, the St. Louis and San Francisco railway reached the town, and in 1880 a division was established and a round house and repair shop built. In 1880, the United States census gave the town 924 inhabitants. Its present population is variously stated from 1,000 to 1,500, but is probably somewhere between the two figures.

In March, 1871, Neodesha was incorporated as a city of the third class. April 3, a city election was held resulting in the polling of 167 votes and the return of a full set of officials as follows: A. K. Phelon, Mayor; T. Blakesler, Jno. S. Gilmore, W. A. Hampton, S. L. McCuiston, C. W. Derry, Councilmen; E. D. Huntley, Police Judge. J. K. DeMoss was made City Clerk. The robes of mayoralty since that date have descended as follows: F. Smith, 1872; R. M. Jones, 1873-74; John H. Gray, 1875; A. McCartney, 1876-77; T. Blakeslee, 1878; A. McCartney, 1879-81; T. Blakeslee, 1882. Clerks of the city for the same period have been: F. H. Knapp, 1872; O. H. P. Sheffer, 1873; G.

P. Smith, 1874; L. Scott, 1875; M. C. Stoner, 1876-77; E. C. Todd, 1878; J. M. C. Keck, 1879; R. H. Doane, 1880-81; W. H. Parton, 1882. The first ordinance on the books is one to regulate the sale of intoxicants.

A postoffice was established at Neodesha in 1870, and A. K. Phelon appointed Postmaster. After nearly two years of service Mr. Phelon retired and O. H. P. Sheffer was appointed. His term of office lasted until July 14, 1873, when E. K. Parris began handling the mails. William Cramer, the present official, received his commission on August 17, 1877. There has never been a separate postoffice building though the accommodations in the various stores have been very fairly good.

The office was made a money order one on July 20, 1872. The first money order was issued by Hampton & Son to Dodd, Brown & Co., of St. Louis, for $26 and bears the signature of O. H. P. Sheffer.

The first school was taught in the town in 1870, James A. McHenry being the teacher. It was held in the old schoolhouse, which stood on Main street until sold to John H. Gray, by whom it was removed to the country, where it fills a dishonored old age as a barn. The brick schoolhouse in the northwest part of the town was built in 1872, bonds to the amount of $15,000 being issued by the district to secure building funds. It has four rooms, three of which were filled with scholars from the time of occupancy. At the present time not only has the fourth room been filled, but the primary department crowded out and placed in the unused Congregational Church. As there seems to be no indication that the number (225) of scholars will decrease, a second permanent schoolhouse is a matter of near necessity. The present teachers are: J. A. Wardlow, W. P. Maxwell, Eva Speers, Belle Witham and Maud Gray.

LOCAL MATTERS.

At an early day Congregationalism seems to have been prevalent in Neodesha. A Congregational Church was built in 1872 at a cost of about $600, and the society seems for a time to have flourished, but later it gradually fell away and now has no pastor and no services, the church building being used for the primary school.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Neodesha was organized in 1870. Like all churches of this denomination, it has a long pastoral list. It embraces Revs. Parker, Ross, Lowe, Lee, Barton, Warfield, Baldwin, Weed, Ashbaugh, Hunt, Robb and McClintock. The society now numbers eighty members. A brick church was erected in 1872, at a cost of $3,500. A Sabbath school established in 1871 is still kept up under the superintendence of Charles Brigham, and has an average attendance of 100.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1871 with twelve members. Its pastor at this time was Rev. S. D. Lowhea. Since his ministry Revs. J. H. Mateer, S. N. D. Martin, W. B. Truex and S. Allen have successively had charge of the church. The society has never built a church edifice, but contemplate doing so soon. Early services were held in the school house and later in the city hall, which is the present place of meeting. The society now numbers twenty-five.

The Christian Church of Neodesha was organized in 1877 by Rev. C. A. Hedrick of Missouri. The church was placed in charge of Rev. Mr. Pucket, who filled its pulpit for a considerable time. Upon his retirement followed a brief time, when the church was without a pastor. This ended in August, 1882, on the engagement of the present incumbent, Rev. C. J. McKenney. At its organization the society numbered fifty, which number has increased to 140. A church building, 32×50 feet, was completed in 1881, at a cost of $2,500. A Sabbath school, organized in January, 1882, has an attendance of 140, and is in charge of Mr. F. Smith.

This is, in brief, the history of the Christian society as it stands to-day. It should, however, be stated that an organization was effected as early as 1873, but having no pastor gradually disintegrated and became defunct.

The Baptists have a society at this place, and also a church edifice, in which services are held on each Sabbath, although the society has, at present, no pastor. The *Catholics* also have an organization and hold regular services under Father F. R. Van Rosmalen.

Harmony Lodge, No. 94, A., F. & A. M., was organized on October 20, 1870, with ten members. Its officers at that time were: William Cowgill, W. M.; J. N. Halsted, S. W.; A. K. Phelon, J. W.; J. W. Sutherland, Sec.; J. H. Stodard, Treas. The lodge now has sixty-five members and the following officers: J. M. Keck, W. M.; George Briggs, S. W.; R. M. Jones, J. W.; R. H. Doane, Sec.; Henry Ferring, Treas. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall, the joint property of this lodge and the Odd Fellows, on the first and third Saturday of each month. The property of the lodge consists of its half interest in the hall and $300 in the treasury.

Neodesha Lodge, No. 72, I. O. O. F., was organized on March 14, 1871, six names appearing on the charter. Its officers were: O. H. P. Sheffer, N. G.; Robert Hays, V. G.; William Nicholson, R. S.; Reuben C. Spaulding, Sec.; John W. Duncan, Treas. The society now has a membership of forty, and the following officers: William Cole, N. G.; George W. Davis, V. G.; A. Kashner, Sec.; H. Edwards, Treas. Meetings are held on Friday of each week in the hall owned by this society and the Masonic Fraternity. This hall cost $900. Besides this property, the lodge has about $300 in the treasury for the orphans' fund.

The Comet, No. 347, Equitable Aid Union, was organized on July 20, 1881, by V. M. Dewey, Grand Dep. The union then had ten members and the following officers: Robert Hays, C.; A. McAusland, Pres.; Mrs. Jennie Mitchell, Adv.; G. W. Davis, Aux.; G. B. Mitchell, Treas.; R. H. Doane, Sec. There is no record of a meeting later than December 22, 1881, when the above officers were still in power and the union had a membership of fourteen.

Neodesha Chapter, No. 28, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized under a dispensation on October 17, 1882, with a membership of twenty-five. Its officers, who still hold their positions, were: Mrs. C. Jones, W. M.; J. M. Keck, W. P.; Miss Addie Woodward, A. M.; W. H. Cramer, Sec.; Mrs. Mary Briggs, Treas. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Neodesha, No. 101, A. O. U. W., was organized on April 10, 1882, with twenty-seven members and the following officers: W. E. Leach, W. M.; S. S. Steele, F.; F. T. Allen, Treas.; J. R. Young, Sec.; J. W. Ewing, O.; J. M. Puette, F. The order has already about $75 in the treasury.

The Press.—The Neodesha *Citizen* was introduced to the public on November 18, 1870, by John S. Gilmore, who had previously published the same paper at Guilford. It was a seven-column Republican weekly, and in the flush times of Neodesha's early growth did a prosperous business. Later the support was inadequate to the maintenance of the style of paper the publisher desired to keep up, and on November 28, 1872, it was discontinued.

On the day before Christmas, 1870, appeared the first issue of the Neodesha *Enterprise*, a thunder and lightning Democratic weekly, published by Berry & Campbell. Nine weeks later the office was closed by its creditors. The material of the paper was spirited away one dark night by the holders of a second mortgage, and a Fredonia man who held a first mortgage was left to meditate on the well known fact, that it is easy to put money into a newspaper office, but its extraction is a far more difficult task.

The *Wilson County Free Press* was founded on January 9, 1873, by G. P. Smith, who used the material upon which the Humboldt *Southwest* had formerly been printed. The paper was a seven-column Independent weekly. In December, 1874, it passed into the hands of G. D. Ingersoll, who made it Republican and reduced the size one column. Ownership changed again in December, 1876, and the paper became Independent in the hands of F. H. McCarter. A little later it passed to Chapman Bros. who made it Democratic. In May, 1879, it was sold to George A. McCarter by whom it is now published as a Republican sheet.

The Neodesha *Gazette*, a seven-column folio of Republican proclivities, was ushered into existence on April 28, 1881. Its sponsors were John H. and Frank W. Long. After a little more than a year's publication the *Gazette* was sold to C. E. McClintock and R. J. Monroe who turned it into the *Prohibitionist*. This new venture in journalism was what its name implies, the organ of the Prohibition party. It did not meet with a very cordial support and in October, 1882, discontinued publication.

Banking.—The Neodesha Savings Bank was organized in 1872 and reorganized and chartered on April 1, 1878. The last statement of resources shows a capital of $16,591.70, surplus of $3,000 and net undivided earnings of $1,260. The bank is officered by Douglas Stewart, president, and William Hill, cashier.

Milling.—The Neodesha steam flouring mill was built in 1870-71 by Futhey, Keys & Phelon. The saw-mill attachment which was in use up to 1881 bears date a little prior the grist mill, but though of considerable importance when the town was rushing into existence has done little since that time. The cost of the grist mill was $16,000. It has three run of buhr stones, two for wheat and one for corn, and can turn out sixty barrels of flour per twenty-four hours. It was sold by its original proprietors to Futhey & Keys and by them to Hobart & Keys, who now operate it.

The Hobart Mill.—The Hobart water mill is located on Fall River one and one-quarter miles west of the town. It was built in 1874 at a cost of $5,000. Power is furnished by a turbine water wheel which operates three run of buhr-stones. This mill was built by Sprinkle & Co., and passed from them to Phelon Bros., B. F. Hobart, and finally G. A. Adams, who now runs it.

An attempt to recapitulate the various industries of a city as large as Neodesha is unnecessary. It need only be said that they are commensurate with its size. Improvements are constantly being made and the population now stated at 1,000 is steadily growing toward the 1,500 point which some more enthusiastic than exact citizens now claim.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM D BALDWIN, dealer in fancy and staple groceries, queensware, etc., etc., was born in Madison County, Ohio, December 1, 1848, son of Henry and Mary F. Baldwin. He was raised on a farm and came direct from his native county to Kansas in November, 1877. He opened a grocery and provision store in December of the same year and has been engaged in the business ever since. He was married in Fayette County, Ohio, January 28, 1878, to Ella K. Cook, and by this union has three children—Lucy Lorette, William Henry, and an infant. Mr. Baldwin is a successful merchant and one of the representative men of Neodesha.

WILLIAM H. CRAMER, P. M., notary public, real estate, loan and insurance agent, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 22, 1852, son of Henry and Catherine E. Cramer. He moved with his parents to Brown County, Ohio, in 1859, and thence to Kansas in 1869. He assisted his father in the mercantile business in Ohio. But for five years after coming to Kansas was engaged in tilling and improving a farm in Wilson County. He was then engaged three years in the hardware business in Neodesha; was made Postmaster August 27, 1877, and has served in that capacity ever since. He was appointed Notary Public, April, 1879, and since that time has also been engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business. He has also served as Township Clerk two terms. He was married in Huron County, Ohio, March 15, 1876, to Peninah H. Long, and by this union has one child, viz., Leon W. Cramer. Mr. Cramer is a faithful and efficient public servant and a reliable business man. He is P. G., I. O. O. F., and a worthy Mason.

J. A. HATCHER, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Green County, Ky., April 30, 1839, son of B. F. and Mary Hatcher. He lived in his native county until eighteen years of age, and then moved to Hart County, Ky. He attended the Louisville College the winter of 1868-9, afterward graduated from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, March 1, 1880. He came direct from Hart County, Ky., to Kansas, in April, 1870, and located in Montgomery County. He had farming carried on, but gave his attention to practice at the time. He then devoted his attention exclusively to the practice of his profession. After a successful practice of five years at Radical City he moved to Neodesha in September, 1880, and has established an enviable reputation as a physician in Wilson County. He was married in Hart County, Ky., September 17, 1865, to Sarah C. Smith, and by this union has two children—Edwin H. and Nina May Hatcher. He is a worthy member of the Christian Church and of the A., F. & A. M.

JAMES M. KECK, dealer in groceries, provisions, queensware, etc., was born in Jefferson County, May 4, 1846, son of Joseph B. and Sophia Keck. He followed the saddler's trade in his native county for a number of years, enlisting in Jefferson County, Pa., in Company A, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Infantry, October 8, 1862, and was mustered out November 9th. He was in the following engagements: Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Pa., Kelly's Ford, Va., Locust Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania C. H., North Anna River, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, Farmersville, and the surrender of Lee. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and remained in the hospital four months; was wounded a second time at Deep Bottom, Va., which confined him to the hospital about the same length of time. He, however, served his term of enlistment and was mustered out July 17, 1865. He then returned to his native county in Pennsylvania and remained until he came to Kansas. He located on a farm near Neodesha in June, 1868, and was among the first settlers in Cedar—now Neodesha—Township. Moved into the city of Neodesha in 1878, and during the year 1879 instructed Masonic lodges as Grand Lecturer for the State of Kansas, and in 1880, established himself in the grocery and stock business at Neodesha, and is one of the most extensive dealers in the city. In the year 1881 he held the position of custodian in the A., F. & A. M. He was married at Neodesha, December 19, 1871, to Fannie V. Mitchell, and by this union has three children—Dora C., James and John G. Keck. He is a worthy Mason and belongs to the Chapter, Council and Commandery, also to the I. O. O. F. Lodge and Encampment and to the G. A. R. He is now serving as Justice of the Peace, and is recognized as one of the most useful citizens and reliable business men in Wilson County.

GEORGE A. McCARTER, editor and publisher of Neodesha *Free Press*, was born in Erie County, Pa., December 22, 1857; son of John and Kate Sterrett McCarter. He came from his native County to Kansas, October 14, 1869, and located at Independence, Montgomery County, where he remained about six years. He then came to Neodesha, and in company with his brother bought the *Free Press* and after conducting this paper about two years went to Parsons and started the Parsons' *Daily Infant Wonder*. Then six months afterward sold out and again came to Neodesha and has edited and published the *Free Press* ever since, and is now sole proprietor. He attended the Kansas State University a short time. But has been engaged in journalism ever since eighteen years of age. He was married in Neodesha, January 20, 1879, to Amelia Creamer, who is a native of Ohio and daughter of Henry and Catherine Creamer. By this union has two children, viz: Kate S. and Henry B. McCarter. He is a worthy Mason, and is treasurer of Neosho Valley Editorial Association; also a member of Congressional Central Committee. Has already won an enviable reputation as a journalist.

A. McCARTNEY, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Marion County, Ind., June 14, 1838, son of M. D. and Elizabeth McCartney. He lived in his native county six years, Crawford County, Southern Ind., about ten years, Fremont County, Iowa, nearly two years, Atchison County, Mo., six months, and then again in Crawford County, Ind., two years. He was educated at a Seminary located at Leavenworth, Ind., but finally graduated from the Ohio Medical College in the spring of 1858. He came to Kansas in 1859, and located at Neosho Falls, Woodson County. He engaged in the practice of his profession at Neosho Falls until 1867. He represented his county in the Kansas State Legislature in 1863. Also served one term as Clerk of the District Court, and was Postmaster at Neosho Falls two years. He moved to Wilson County in 1867 and in company with A. K. Phelan kept an Indian trading post one mile northwest of the present site of Neodesha. In 1869 he helped to organize the company which surveyed and incorporated the city of Neodesha. He and Mr. Phelan put up the first business house in the town, and carried on the mercantile business one year. He has ever since devoted his entire attention to the practice of his profession. He represented Wilson County in the Kansas Legislature in 1871; has served as Township Trustee two terms and as Mayor of Neodesha two or three years. He was married at Emporia, Kansas, December 1, 1869, to Amanda Davis and by this union has three children, viz.: Amanda, Herbert and an infant. He is a worthy Mason, a prominent and useful citizen and a skillful physician.

FREDERICK SMITH, dealer in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, was born in Licking County, Ohio, December 22, 1828; son of John and Margaret Smith. He was reared in Logan County, Ohio, and has been engaged in mercantile business ever since he was eighteen years of age. Came direct from Logan County to Kansas in the fall of 1870 and located at Neodesha, where he engaged in merchandising five years, then went onto a farm near Neodesha and farmed three years, since which he has been continuously engaged in the mercantile business at Neodesha. He has served as City Treasurer, Township Treasurer and member of the School Board, and is recognized as one of the best citizens and most reliable business man of Wilson County. He was married in Bellefontaine, Ohio, February, 1855, to Charlotte Smith, daughter of Solomon and Catherine Smith. By this union has six children, viz: Dianetus, George, Hattie, Sallie, Frederick and William Smith.

J. W. SUTHERLAND, attorney-at-law, was born in Erie County, Pa., April 23, 1842, son of Ami and Betsy Sutherland. He lived in his native county six years and Boone County, Ill., three years; after which he was raised and educated in McHenry County, Ill., but graduated from the Chicago Law School in 1869. He practiced law in McHenry County until he came to Kansas, May 2, 1870. He located at Neodesha June 1, 1870, where he has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He has served as County Attorney two years. Was married at Atchison, Kan., December 30, 1871, to Miss E. A. Raymond, an accomplished lady and a native of Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio. Mr. Sutherland is one of the most prominent and successful attorneys in Wilson County. He is a worthy Mason.

NEW ALBANY.

New Albany is located on Fall River in the southwest portion of the county, seven miles west of Fredonia, the county seat. The town owes its existence principally to Robert Mooney and William Hall, who in the spring of 1865, while this part of the county was still in the hands of the Osages, established a trading post. Shortly after the land was vacated by the Indians and surveyed by the United States authorities. It was not however, until April 20, 1871, that a town company was formed and any systematic effort made for improvement. The town company, which was officered by Wm Stivers, Pres.; W. Hall, Treas. and P. W. Mackey, Sec., laid out the town as it now stands, enclosing a gently sloping square, a fitting spot for a court house should the then uncertain future make this the county seat. Hopes of this sort have long since passed away and the square is already dotted with buildings.

The first child born on the new town site was Miss Dora, daughter of Robert and Mrs. Nannie E. Mooney, who enjoy the added distinction of being the first couple married from the town. The first death in the place was either that of a baby of a woman named Harlow, who shortly moved away, or J. W. Gill—on this point the recollection of old settlers differs. The first building was the old trading post of Hall & Mooney, the second, the log house of Wm. Hall, and the third, a similar building belonging to Robert Mooney. Next following these was the blacksmith shop of J. Russell. The first drug store was opened by Simon Alter, who was followed by J. Q. Alter, Wynne & Ficklen, Marr & Roby and Robert Marr, who still does business. A hardware store was started in 1878–79, by Gardner & Bros. The business is now done by J. L. Chamberlain Prior to the building of the town, John Alter, who lived about three miles northeast, practiced medicine for the benefit of the settlers. In 1870, Dr. P. W. Mackey came to New Albany, and in 1871, A. G. Marshman put up a shingle, which still stands the card of the only physician in the town. Prior also to the formation of the town or the residence of Hall & Mooney, Jackson, Hickox & Fay built a two-run steam grist and saw mill about a mile and one-half above the town. This mill still exists, but is not now in use. In 1870 another mill was built at a point nearer town by Wauder, Chase & Co. This mill had two run of burr-stones, one for corn and one for wheat. The present mill is more particularly described elsewhere.

A postoffice was established soon after Hall & Mooney arrived on the future site of New Albany, but the service was for some time a private one. Mr. W. Hall kept the office until 1870, when it was removed to the store of Stivers Troup, the latter being Postmaster and his partner deputy. Troup was followed by Robert Mooney, Spencer Beaumont and Robert Marr, the present official.

The school district of New Albany is number nine—an indication of its age. The district was organized in 1866, but there is no record of a school being taught that year. In 1867 a three months' school was taught by James Hanegan, and in 1868 R. Nelson taught one of similar length. Probably there was also a school term in 1869, but the records are silent on this point. Since that date the following teachers have served: W. S. Robberts, 1870; T. E. Gregg, 1872; (the school was built this year at a cost of $600); S. W. Burke, 1874; Sallie McQuilkin, 1875; F. M. Robertson, 1876; Sallie McQuilkin 1877; Mary Wynne, 1878; Georgia E. Marshman, 1878; E. M. Boren and P. Van Hyatt, 1879; J. L. Stewart, 1880; B. M. Ewing, J. W. Kimball and A. Young, 1881; A. Young and J. W. Kimball, 1882; V. L. Polson and Miss Susie Young, 1882 (fall term). A new school building is in process of erection, and is to be completed January 1, 1883. It is of brick with stone foundation; 32x46 feet and two stories in height. It will be divided into two rooms on the first floor, but the upper left for the present entire. An ell 15x16 makes the building somewhat of a T shape, and above all will rise a graceful cupola. Complete, the schoolhouse will cost $3,000. The school now has an enrollment of eighty-five, but in the new building this will be greatly increased.

Baptist Church.—An organization of this denomination was formed in the summer of 1867 by Rev. Dr. Palmer, and services have been held with a degree of regularity up to the present time. Mr. Palmer was succeeded by Revs. G. W. Cope, Wm. Gable, N. H. Ward, Reuben Baker, P. A. McCartney, O. C. Keniston and A. E. Lewis, the present incumbent. The society now has a membership of ninety-three. Sabbath school services have been held during mild weather, and have been well attended

The Methodist Episcopal Church, of New Albany, was formed in 1870, with about thirty members. At no time has it been able to support a separate pastor, but has been served by the Coyville circuit. The pastors who have occupied its pulpit, are: Revs. Stewart, Somerville, Williams, Gates, Brady, Hitchcock, Leech, and Rev. John Johnson, the present minister. A church edifice of stone was erected in 1879, at a cost of $1,200, the expense being divided between the church society and the Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges, which occupy the upper floor. The society now has a membership of fifty-five. A Sabbath school of between sixty and seventy has been taught every summer, but discontinued in cold weather on account of the distance at which many of the pupils live.

Christian Church.—The first organization of the Christian Church of New Albany was effected at a point three miles northeast, where there is a schoolhouse, and the name of Mount Zion has been given. Removing from this point to New Albany in 1878, the society effected a reorganization and has held services at this point ever since, although it has no church edifice

New Albany Lodge, No. 81 A., F.& A. M., was organized on November 26, 1869, with the following officers: B. F. Humphrey, W. M.; A. Butts, S. W.; C. W. Hickox, J. W.; J. M. Edmiston, secretary; William Hall, treasurer; W. B. Fisher, T. The lodge has now a membership of thirty-six. Meetings are held on each Saturday night, on or next following full moon, and each two weeks thereafter. The lodge room is the upper portion of the church building, and was built by this lodge at a cost of $750. It is leased for the use of the Odd Fellows jointly with this lodge. The present officers of the lodge are: C. W. Hickox, W. M.; Robert Mooney, S. W.; A. S. Helm, J. W.; O. Edmiston, S. D.; R. Lee, J. D.; Robert Marr, secretary; J. L. Toepler, treasurer; John Griffin, tiler.

Silent Temple Lodge, No. 91, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized on June 7, 1872, and chartered on October 8th of the same year. Its charter officers were: Robert Stephen, N. G.; W. M. Harris, V. G.; T. C. Chilcote, R. S.; J. A. Rockwood, treasurer. These, with A. H. Abrams, constituted the charter members. The present officers of the lodge are: J. E. Robinson, N. G.; A. G. Marshman, V. G.; Robert Marr, secretary; D. N. Young, treasurer. Meetings are held on Wednesday of each week in Odd Fellows' hall. The property of the lodge consists of regalia to the value of $200, and a balance in the treasury of $150 or more.

Mooney's Mill.—This mill is located on a bayou or minor channel of Fall River at a point less than a quarter of a mile from the town. It was completed in 1880 at a cost of about $6,000. Power is furnished by a "forty-inch special" turbine wheel. This is utilized by four run of burr-stones; two used for wheat, one for middlings and one for corn. When run to its fullest capacity this mill turns out seventy five barrels of flour per day.

The town now has two general stores, one grocery, one drug and one hardware and furniture store, a flouring mill, two blacksmiths and a wagon maker. There is no hotel, but the restaurant is able to furnish sleeping rooms for travelers.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM HALL, merchant, and one of the oldest settlers of this region, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1823, and when a child of five years removed with his parents to Henry Co., Ind., where he remained until he had reached manhood's years, when he went to California, and upon his return enlisted in Company E, Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, and after two years' hard service in the field came to Kansas, locating here and being the first merchant in the town of New Albany, where he now enjoys not only the confidence of his many friends, but also that of the entire community. In February, 1855, Mr. Hall was married to Miss Mary A. Richards, of Indiana, who has borne him six children. Mr. Hall has held several county and township offices.

ROBERT MOONEY was born in Hamilton County, Ind., February 16, 1842; came to Kansas in April, 1865; located where New Albany now is in July, 1865; commenced mercantile business in partnership with William Hall in 1871. He bought the New Albany grist and saw mill and ran that in connection with mercantile business until the fall of 1878, when he sold his interest in the store to E. Alley & Co., and then commenced building a new water mill. In April, 1879 the mill was completed, and in 1882 he put in improved machinery, and now has a first class merchant and exchange mill. March 8, 1866, was married to Miss N. E. Bethard, of Coffey County, Kan. Dora A. Mooney was born March 16, 1867; Albert B. was born February 10, 1870, died October 26, 1870; Elmer B. was born November 28, 1872, died August 27, 1872; Maud L. was born February 1, 1874; Fred R. February 1, 1876; Ethiel, February 6, 1878.

COYVILLE.

Coyville, once the county seat, is now a star postoffice. In the early days of the county, when settlement was all in the northern part, this point was very important. The step which finally located Coyville was the arrival, in 1859, of Albert Hagen, a Polish Jew, who, with the instinct of his tribe, opened a store for trade with the Indians. This was the first store in the county, and did a flourishing business. In 1864, Oscar Coy bought out Hagen and, with P. P. Steele, embarked in business. The place soon became known as Coy's, and later as Coyville. A postoffice was established on May 2, 1866, and Coy appointed Postmaster. A Masonic Lodge (No. 57) was organized in 1867, and the place seemed on the high road to prosperity; but as to many another place came first a pause and then a reaction, which left it what it is to-day.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALEXANDER C. HUTCHINSON, druggist, was born in December, 1850, in the city of Perth, Scotland, and came to this country in 1874, locating for a short time in the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., and in 1877 removing to this State and for a short time located in Topeka, from whence he removed to his present home. In May, 1873, Mr. Hutchinson married Miss Marian Lang, of Ayr, Scotland, who has borne him one daughter—Maggie M., born September 8, 1875. His stock is large and well assorted and is valued at $5,000, fully insured. Although not a citizen of the United States, Mr. Hutchinson is a live and enterprising business man.

J. W. SIMPSON, M.D., was born in Somerset County, Pa., in 1839, and came to Kansas in 1875, locating in Coyville, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, he being a graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical College. In 1874 the doctor married Miss Lena Bemis, of Chester, Pa. Dr. S. is considered one of the first physicians of Southern Kansas and enjoys a large practice.

ALTOONA.

Altoona, first known as Geddesburg, is located on the Verdigris river, ten miles east of Fredonia, the county seat. It was started in 1869 by a town company of which Dr. T. F. C. Dodd was president and J. N. D. Brown secretary. No town elections were, however, held, and the town company has practically lapsed. The first business done near the town was by George Schultz and John Hooper, who, in 1869, sold groceries under a tree on the bank of the river. Shortly after, W. H. Tatham opened a store in the town proper, and, in default of a newspaper to advertise in, cried the merits of his wares through a tin horn. History does not state whether the effort was as successful as that of the "pied piper of Hamelin town." The town grew rapidly, and in a year had sixty-five buildings.

Altoona was made a postoffice on April 11, 1870, and J. N. D. Brown appointed Postmaster. He was succeeded by Freedman, Boyd, T. F. C. Dodd, Wm. McLaughlin, R. N. and M. E. Richardson, the latter of whom is still in office.

The Altoona *Union*, the second paper published in the county, was started on March 30th, 1870, by Bowser & Brown. It was printed on new material purchased for it by the Altoona Town Company. Four weeks later, Bowser wearied of his work and delegated the entire business to Brown, who kept the berth until July 9th, of that year. The paper then passed into the hands of

James A. Smith and his wife, Carrie A., who hoisted the Republican banner. Under this management the paper continued until December 5, 1872, when it chronicled the death of Horace Greeley and its own, appearing with inverted column rules.

The schoolhouse built in 1872 is still used, and, having been built with a view to a rapid increase in the town has ample accommodations. It is presided over by Misses Clara and Celia Kashner, who have about one hundred scholars distributed in two rooms. The cost of the building was $3,000.

Altoona has two churches, the Congregational, built in 1880, and the Methodist Episcopal, built in 1882. The latter is in charge of Rev. C. W. Swartz. Each has a membership of about thirty. The Union Sabbath school, supported by the two churches, has a large attendance. The Christian Church formerly conducted meetings at this point, but has removed to Five Mounds.

Wm Cowgill (now Altoona) Lodge No. 118, A. F. & A. M., was organized in October 17, 1872. A fire destroyed all records, jewels and paraphernalia in 1879, and the lodge has since been unable to replace them. It has now a membership of twelve, and the following officers: T. F. C. Dodd, W. M.; George East, S. W.; W. B. Ladd, J. W.; J. Orr, secretary; C. Streets, Treasurer. Meetings are on Saturday before full moon.

The Odd Fellows had a lodge at this place, until the loss of their hall in the fire of 1879, when they surrendered their charter. An attempt was recently been made to organize a lodge of Knights of Honor, but was not successful.

The flouring mill on the Verdigris, now operated by Brown & Orr, was built in 1870-71, by Spencer Bros. It has four run of buhr-stones, moved by a turbine water wheel. Its capacity is one hundred barrels of flour per day, of twenty-four hours. The buildings and machinery are valued at $8,000.

The steam saw-mill, located in the timber near the Verdigris, is a portable one, and has been in use near Altoona for twelve years. In 1880 it was purchased by Z. A. Benell, for $1 000, and completely refitted. It is now valued at $3,200. Power is furnished by an engine of twenty-five horse-power.

The town now has a population of 300, and the following industries: general stores, 2; groceries, 3; drug stores, 1; hardware, 1; hotels, 2; doc ors, 3; dentists, 2; wagon shops, 1; blacksmiths, 2. With the completion of the new railway, Altoona bids fair to become a live town of considerable size.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—MISCELLANEOUS.

SAMUEL BAUGHMAN, County Sheriff, farmer, Section 24, Chetopah Township, P. O. Fredonia, came to Kansas, March, 1873, and located on a farm in Wilson County. Has owned this farm ever since. He was elected Sheriff of Wilson County, Nov., 1880, to fill vacancy and served an unexpired term of fourteen months, and was then elected for a full term. He also served as Clerk of Chetopah Township five years. He enlisted at Rock Island, Ill., in Co. C. Burgess Sharpshooters, June, 1861. He was in the engagement at Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, and was with Sherman in his famous march from Chattanooga to Savannah, and until the surrender of Joe. E. Johnston. He was mustered out June, 1865. He was born in Greensburgh, Westmoreland County, Pa., January 6, 1842. Son of P. C. and Barbara Baughman, both living in Wilson Co., and about seventy-six years of age. Mr. Baughman lived in his native county about seven years, then moved with parents to Rock Island County, Illinois. He received a business education at the Davenport Commercial College, and after his return from the army in 1865, engaged in raising and dealing in stock, until he came to Kansas in 1873. He was married in Rock Island County, Ill., Oct. 13th, 1868, to Leonora F. Kidder, a native of Warren County, Pa., and daughter of Nelson and Matilda Kidder, by whom he has three children, viz.—Nellie Zoe, Walter S., and Elsie Blanche. He belongs to Chapter and Council A., F. & A. M., and also of the G. A. R. He is a reputable citizen, a reliable business man and an efficient officer of the law.

HON. S. S. BENEDICT, Indian Inspector, P. O. Guilford, Guilford Township, was born in Manchester, Bennington Co., Vt., November 9, 1844. Graduated from Williams College in Massachusetts in 1865, removed to Omaha, Neb. in the spring of 1866, and was connected with the construction of the Union Pacific Railway until June 1, 1868. He then came to Wilson County, Kansas, and engaged in farming and stock raising, which he still continues. In 1871 he was elected a member of the Kansas House of Representatives, re-elected in 1874 and again in 1875; elected State Senator in 1876, re-elected in 1880, resigned in 1882, having been appointed Indian Inspector in July, 1882. Inspectors have general supervision of all Indian agencies in the U. S. He is also a member of the Board of Regents of the State University, was first appointed by Gov. St. John in 1881, re-appointed by Gov. Glick in 1883. Mr. Benedict was married March 12, 1874, in the town where he now resides to Dora Farwell, a native of Illinois. They have two children, Frank Seward and Annie Maud.

LAFAYETTE HINER, of the firm of Hiner & Gent, patent power churn, headquarters at Cherryvale, came to Kansas in the fall of 1870, and settled in Miami County, near New Lancaster; soon afterwards he removed to Newark Township, Wilson County, where he now resides on a farm of 117 acres of land, on which he has made good improvements. Was born on September 10, 1844, in Bartholomew County, Ind. At the age of thirteen he removed with his parents to Adams County, Ohio. He enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio, and served until the close of the war. Was married to Miss M. E. Wagoner, of Adams County, Ohio, in 1867, by whom he has seven children: Joseph T., Tallis Orr, Emily S., Myrtle A., Nora C., Homer S. and Merrill. Mr. Hiner entered the partnership of Hiner & Gent, sellers of O. W. Patton's power churn, patented 1876, on May 15, 1883. He is a member of the Neodesha Lodge, No. 73, I. O. O. F.; also a member of the G. A. R., of the same place.

HON. J. Z. SEXTON, State Senator, farmer and stock raiser, Sections 12 and 7, Prairie Township, P. O. Fredonia, was born in Clarke Co., Ohio, September 7, 1841, son of Joseph and Lydia Sexton. His mother is one of the most remarkable women of the age, being a prominent preacher of the U. B. Church. She is very widely known and universally esteemed. Mr. Sexton was principally raised in Jasper County, Ind.; was educated at what is known as Hartsville College. He engaged in teaching for many years, and finally enlisted at Lafayette, Indiana, in Co. G., Twentieth Indiana Infantry, August 11, 1862. He was mustered in as a private, afterward promoted First Sergeant, and was acting Second Lieutenant at close of war. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, marched 300 miles to Staunton, thence to Belle Island, and finally to Libby. He was confined in Libby Prison a few days and then exchanged. He was in many of the heaviest engagements of the war, among which we mention Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Mine Run, and all the battles before Petersburg; was present at the capture of Richmond, and at the time was in Hancock's Corps, Gen. Mott's Division. He was mustered out in June, 1865. Before enlisting in the Twentieth Indiana he had organized a company of volunteers in 1861, and was elected Second Lieutenant; but the call being filled they were not mustered in. After the close of the war he returned to Battle Ground, Indiana, and engaged in farming and teaching until he came to Kansas in April, 1869. He then located in Wilson County, and has ever since engaged in farming and stock raising. He represented his district in the State Legislature in 1873, and again in 1881. Was elected District Clerk in 1874 and re-elected in 1876. He is at present State Senator from Wilson County. He was married at Battle Ground, Ind., April 4th, 1866, to Sarah J. Sheets, daughter of Joseph and Lorinda Sheets. By this union has five children, viz.: Clarence D., Florence, John H., Lydia L. and J. Z. Sexton, Jr. He belongs to the Knights of Honor, E. A. U., and G. A. R. Mr. Sexton is a reliable business man, a gallant soldier, a patriotic citizen, and an influential member of the State Senate.

NAPOLEON SHAREALL, farmer, Section 27, Verdigris Township, P. O. Coyville, was born in Williams County, Ohio, in 1840, and when four years of age his parents removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where they still reside. August 10, 1862, Mr. Shareall enlisted in Company K, Eighth Kansas, he having come to Topeka the spring of that year, and served until the 18th of September, 1864, when he was mustered out with the rank of Sergeant. He settled in Wilson County in 1865, and January 25, 1866, was married to Miss Ethel Shamp. Mr. Shareall has two children—Mary L., born May 22, 1867, and Ella, born August 6, 1870. His farm is one of the finest in the county, his grain yields bei g exceptionally large. Mr. Shareall has been Township Treasurer for the past three years, and is a member of the G. A. R.

J. C. TUTTLE, County Clerk, formerly farmer, Section 17, Township 30, Range 17 east, P. O. Fredonia, Newark Township, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, July 1, 1849; son of Rev. Chandler and Catherine Tuttle. He lived in his native county until twenty years of age, and came to Kansas in 1870. Remained one year, and on his return to Ohio, in 1871, entered the National Normal College, located at Lebanon City, Ohio, and attended two years. He then went to Anoka County, Minn., and was engaged in teaching for about three years, and also served as Deputy County Superintendent part of one term. He again moved to Kansas, in 1876, and engaged in farming and teaching until elected County Clerk, in 1879. After serving one full term he was re-elected, in 1881, and is now serving his second term. He is a member of the Fredonia School Board, member of the City Council and City Treasurer of Fredonia, and has served two terms as Township Clerk of Newark Township. He was married in Anoka, Minn., April 18, 1876, to Matilda A. Noggle. By this union he has two children—Ina L. and Urban Garfield Tuttle. He is chancellor commander of Twin Mound Lodge No. 57, K. of P. He is an inducntial man and a capable and faithful county official.

SMITH COUNTY.

SMITH County, named in honor of Major Nathan Smith, of the Second Colorado Cavalry, who was killed at the battle of the Blue, is on the northern tier of counties, bordering on Nebraska on the north, and is the sixth east of the Colorado and Kansas dividing lines. Its soil, like that of contiguous counties in Kansas and Nebraska, is very easily worked, absorbs moisture readily, and retains it remarkably. What Prof. Hayden says of the adjacent valley applies with equal force to Smith County and the entire region watered by the Solomon River: "The soil is one of the best in the world, and its fertility can never be exhausted until every hill of which it is composed is entirely worn away. Where the ground is cultivated, the most copious rains soon percolate through the soil, which in its lowest depth retains it like a sponge. Even the unbroken prairie absorbs much of the heavy rains that fall, and when droughts come the moisture comes up from below by capillary attraction." Eighty-five per cent. of the land of Smith County is upland, and the remaining fifteen per cent. is bottom; two per cent. forest (Government survey), and ninety-eight per cent. prairie. The average width of the bottom lands of the Solomon River is five miles, and the general surface of the uplands undulating, with bluffs in the neighborhood of the principal streams. The timber of the county, principally cottonwood, elm, oak and cedar, forms narrow borders on the banks of the Solomon and its tributaries. In the southern and central portions of the county limestone of an excellent quality abounds; and in the northern section an inferior article of sandstone. Gypsum of good quality has been discovered, but not in large quantities. Frequent experiments have been made to find stone coal, but it has not yet been developed sufficiently to pay.

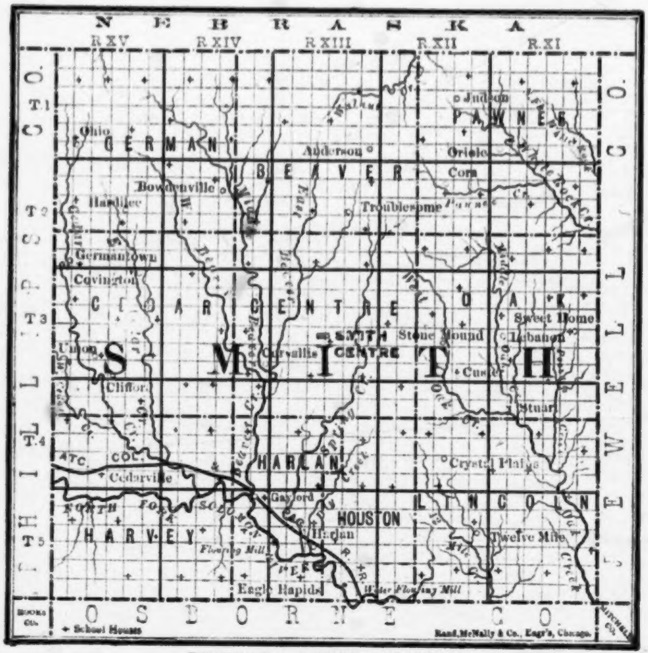

POPULATION—(FEDERAL CENSUS.)
(Organized in 1872.)

	1880.		1880.
(a) Beaver Township	1,362	(f) Houston Township	1,819
(b) Cedar Township	1,449	(g) Lincoln Township	1,488
(c) Centre Township	1,827	(h) Oak Township	1,623
(d) German Township	1,200	(i) Pawnee Township	1,684
(e) Harvey Township	1,431		
			13,883

(a) In 1875, from original territory.
(b) In 1875 from original territory.
(c) In 1875, from original territory.
(d) In 1875, from original territory.
(e) In 1875, from original territory.
(f) In 1875, from original territory.
(g) In 1875, from original territory (as Holland); name afterward changed to Lincoln.
(h) In 1875, from original territory.
(i) In 1875, from original territory.

The principal stream in Smith County is the Solomon River, which flows in a southeasterly direction. It has many tributaries, the Cedar, East Cedar, Beaver, East Beaver, and other streams flowing south and southeast; Oak, Middle Oak, West Oak and Possum Creek flowing southeast. In addition to these, two arms of White Rock Creek flow in a southwesterly direction. Smith County is well supplied with springs, and a superior quality of well water is obtained at depths varying from fifteen to one hundred feet.

The first settlers in what is now Smith County were John Rhodes, J. K. Belk, Ambrose Oldaker, and B. F. Myers, J. H. Johnson, J. C. Morrisson, who came in the fall of 1870. The following season they were followed by Thomas Lane and Authony Robertson, who brought their families; H. H. Granholz, H. Menshoff, L. Binman, J. Rider, J. Eldredge, Thomas Decker, James H. Decker, T. J. Burrow, H. F. Albright, Charles Stewart, T. J. Tompkins, W. M. George, Fred. W. Wagoner. The first stone house erected was built in 1877, by Colonel Campbell. The first woman who settled in Smith County was Mrs. Mary Peebles, who became a resident of Lincoln Township in the fall of 1870. Ambrose Oldaker, probably the first settler in the county, who made a home on Oak Creek, twelve miles north of Cawker City, removed to Washington Territory in 1880, where he now resides. The first homesteader in the county was Christopher Noggels, who took a claim on Beaver Creek in June, 1871. The first marriage in the county was T. J. Burrow and Miss R. J. Dunlap. The ceremony was performed in Smith Centre Township, Oct. 16, 1872, by Rev. H. F. Albright. During the same year the following marriages took place in the county: George Boyd and Inez Follon; Charles Stewart and Ida Keeler; T. J. Tompkins and Flora I. Potter; John Dillon and Julia Ann Walling.

The first birth in the county was a son of Christopher Noggels, in Centre Township, who was born Aug. 25, 1871. The first grocery store was established in Houston Township in the spring of 1871, by C. P. Newell. Fred W. Wagner, of Germantown, opened a general merchandise store in April, 1871. The following year he became the first Postmaster at Germantown and still retains the office. The first postoffice established in Smith County was at Cedarville, in July, 1871. John Johnston was first Postmaster. He was succeeded by James Johnson, who continues in charge of the office.

Mrs. W. M. Skinner taught the first school in the county, at Gaylord, in the fall and winter of 1871. E. M. Burr, who was the first attorney located in the county, taught school in Smith Centre in the fall of 1872. After teaching a few weeks his law practice claimed his full time, and Miss Alice Campbell was engaged and finished the school term for him. She occupied the building still known as the old court-house.

There are twenty-six post-offices in Smith County, as follows: Anderson, Andrew, Beaver, Cedarville, Clifford, Cora, Corvallis, Covington, Crystal Plains, Custer, Eagle Rapids, Gaylord, Germantown, Harlan, Judson, Lebanon, Ohio, Oriole, Smith Centre, Stone Mound, Stuart, Sweet Home, Twelve-Mile and Tyner. With a daily railroad mail traversing the southern edge of the county by the Central Branch Road, and mails from the offices located on the railroad, the county enjoys excellent mail facilities.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND ELECTIONS.

Smith County, containing 900 square miles, was organized in 1872, with a population of 3,876. The county seat was first located at Cedarville, in the southeastern portion of the county. The first Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State were George Marshall and Fred W. Wagner. James H. Johnston was the first County Clerk. The first meeting of the board was held at Cedarville, March 9, 1872. At the April meeting the county was laid off into six townships, to-wit: Pawnee, Higley, German, Cedar (soon changed to Harvey), Huston and Holland.

At the first county election, held June 25, 1872, for county officers and to locate the seat of justice, the votes of four townships were thrown out for illegality. The two townships where the law was complied with polled 154 votes. The newly-elected officers were: W. S. Angell, W. D. Covington, L. R. Hibbard, Commissioners; W. R. Allen, County Clerk. They were sworn in July 12, 1872. Edmund Hall was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction; B. Higley, Register of Deeds.

In November, 1872, the county seat was removed to Smith Centre by a vote of 275 for that place, ninety-two for Cedarville and eighty-one for Gaylord. At the same election J. T. Morrison was chosen Representative; V. Payne, M. E. Wells and Jesse Stranathan, Commissioners; W. M. Skinner, County Clerk and Register of Deeds; J. C. Harlan, Probate Judge; Nick Clemens, Sheriff; W. M. George, Treasurer; Ed. Hall, Superintendent of Public Instruction; N. H. Withington, Surveyor; Levi Morrill, Attorney; T. J. Burrow, District Clerk; J. M. Stephen, Coroner.

Nov. 7, 1873, the following officers were elected: J. T. Morrison, Representative; N. Clemens, Sheriff; E. R. Fowler, County Clerk; T. M. Helm, Treasurer; B. Higley, District Clerk; S. C. Thompson, Register of Deeds; N. H. Withington, Surveyor; A. J. Stevens, Coroner; Ves. Payne, G. W. Hodson, Jesse Stranathan, Commissioners.

The November election in 1874 resulted in the choice of the following officers: C. S. Aldrich, Representative; J. C. Harlan, Probate Judge; H. C. Ellis, Superintendent of Public Instruction; W. M. Skinner, Count Clerk; O. F. Sheldon, District Clerk; G. W. White, Attorney; T. M. Helm, Register of Deeds.

The November election, 1875, resulted as follows: C. S. Aldrich, Representative; T. M. Helm, Treasurer; G. W. Buckley, County Clerk; J. M. Stevens, Sheriff; A. J. Smith, Register of Deeds; W. H. Nelson, Surveyor; F. D. Morse, Coroner: J. A. Rossman, M. Duckworth, J. S. Whitney, Commissioners.

In November, 1876, the following were elected: E. W. Smith, Representative; J. C. Harlan, Probate Judge; A. M. Corn, Attorney; Mrs. F. Morse, Superintendent Public Instruction; W. P. Meadows, District Clerk.

The election of November, 1877, resulted as follows: J. M. Stevens, Sheriff; W. J. Byers, Treasurer; E. Stevens, County Clerk; A. J. Smith, Register of Deeds; W. H. Nelson, Surveyor; W. J. Byers, Coroner; S. P. Glenn, S. T. Mitchell, C. W. Freeman, Commissioners.

November, 1878, election: F. E. Baker, Representative; H. H. Reed, Probate Judge; W. P. Meadows, District Clerk; L. C. Uhl, Attorney; J. W. Pearce, Superintendent Public Instruction; S. P. Glenn, J. H. Willett, W. H. Willett, Commissioners.

November, 1879, election; Jerry Brisbin, Sheriff; W. J. Byers, Treasurer; Ed. Stevens, County Clerk; W. H. Nelson, Register of Deeds; Geo. E. Smith, Surveyor; G. M. Edson, Coroner; B. W. Perdue and John Walker, Commissioners.

November, 1880, election: J. A. Rossman, Representative; H. H. Reed, Probate Judge; A. M. Corn, Attorney; L. A. Fairchild, County Clerk; D. H. Fleming, Superintendent Public Instruction; John Walker, John Johnston, Jacob Wolfe, Commissioners.

November, 1881, election: H. A. Hester, Sheriff; John Johnston, Treasurer; J. N. Beacom, County Clerk; W. H. Nelson, Register of Deeds; Lair Deam, Treasurer for short term; J. H. Sargent, Surveyor; Dr. M. F. Leary, Coroner: A. Spires, Commissioner for first district.

It may be stated in this connection that there has never been a licensed saloon within the borders of Smith County.

CHURCHES AND NEWSPAPERS.

The Congregationalists and Methodist Episcopals are the most numerous sects in the county, but the United Brethren, Lutherans, Baptists, Roman Catholics and Presbyterians also have church organizations. School-houses preceded church edifices in Smith County, and religious services were held for several years in school buildings and private dwellings. The Congregationalists erected a stone church building in Centre Township, in 1876. The same year the United Brethren, Methodists and the Lutherans erected churches in various parts of the county. At the present time the several churches in the county make the following showing as to organizations and membership: Baptist—organizations, 4; membership, 205 Roman Catholics—organizations, 1; membership, 82; value of church property, $500. Congregational—organizations, 6; membership, 180; value of church property, $3,900. Methodist Episcopal—organizations, 20; membership, 380. Presbyterian—organisations, 4; membership, 85. The Lutherans have one church in the northwest portion of the county, with a membership of 65, and church property valued at $700. The United Brethren have several organizations, with headquarters at Harlan, where they have a fine educational institution.

The *Smith County Pioneer*, the oldest paper in the county, was started at Cedarville in November, 1872, by Dr. W. D. Jenkins, and was edited successively by Dr. Jenkins, Lew Plummer and Mark J. Kelley. The office was sold to Levi Morrill in 1873 and removed to Smith Centre, who continued its publication until October, 1874, when it was sold to W. D. Jenkins, Jr., who continued its publication several years. In 1878 the paper was enlarged and the name changed to the *Kansas Pioneer*. In 1880 the *Pioneer* and *Press* were consolidated, and Dr. Neely Thompson became the manager, the paper being Republican. It has now passed into the hands of R. D. Bowen and its politics changed to Democratic.

The Cedarville *Democrat* was started in August, 1881, as a Democratic paper, by M. M. Wachter. F. E. Baker purchased a half interest and the *Democrat* was then published as a half Greenback and half Democratic journal. Baker soon bought out his partner's interest and removed the material to Smith Centre and changed the name to the *Record*. It was run as a Greenback organ until Jan. 20, 1882, when E. M. Burr became sole owner and changed it to a Republican journal. Early in February, 1883, G. L. Burr purchased the establishment and continues the publication of the *Record* as a Republican paper, strong in the advocacy of prohibition and low salaries for public officers.

The Gaylord *Herald* was established by J. W. McBride (now of Beloit) in August, 1879. April 28, 1880, Webb McNall, the present publisher, became the proprietor, and has published a bright, newsy Republican journal. The *Herald* has a large circulation, and is one of the official organs of Smith County.

The Harlan *Advance*, established in the spring of 1882, principally to advance the interests of Gould College, located in the same village, has outgrown the intentions of its founder and become, under the local management of W. D. Lane, an excellent home and news paper. The *Advance* is now a twenty-column paper and its subscription price is $1.25 per annum.

SCHOOL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

The first school-houses erected in Smith County were as follows: District No. 4 built a stone house on the town site of Smith Centre, in 1873; German Township, in August, 1873; at Cedarville, in Harvey Township, a school-house was erected in 1872 at a cost of $1,700. (This district has twice lost school-houses by fire, and each time erected better and more expensive houses than the one lost. The last loss occurred in the winter of 1881 and was the work of an incendiary. The present school building cost $2,800). No. 9, in Houston Township, erected a house in Gaylord in 1872; Lincoln Township, No. 24, built in July, 1873; Oak Township, No. 34, in 1873.

In 1878 the number of organized school districts in the county numbered ninety-seven, with a school population of 2,864. The average salary then paid teachers, per month, was $20.38 for males, and $16.71 for females. The total number of school-houses, forty-one; log, thirty-one; frame, two; brick, one; stone, seven; and the valuation of school property, $9,600.

In 1879 the number of school districts was 118; school population, 4,448; number of teachers employed, 100; average salary paid teachers, per month, $21.02 for males, and $16.59 for females. Thirty school-houses were built during the year. Estimated value of school property, $12,478.

In 1880 the number of school districts was 123; school population, 4,835; number of teachers employed, 157; average salary paid teachers per month, $21.15 for males, and $18.56 for females; number of school-houses built during the year, twenty-nine; estimated value of school buildings, $16,180; total school expenditures for the year, $10,029.34. The United States census returns show the total population of the county in 1880, 13,904.

In 1881-'82 the reports show 123 school districts; there are 118 school-houses in the county—eight log, eleven stone, thirty-six frame and sixty-three sod; thirteen of the frame and two of the stone houses are furnished with patent desks. Teachers employed, holding first grade certificates, four males and two females; second grade, nineteen males and thirty-five females; third grade, thirty males and thirty-five females; total number employed, 125; average salary of teachers per month, for males, $18.42; for females, $17.30; amount received for school purposes in the county for the year 1881, $16,543; paid out for the same period, $12,502.26. With another season of prosperity like that of 1882 the school interests of the county will be vastly benefited, both in the quality of the buildings and the pay of teachers. The friends of education in the county have courageously labored in the past under many discouragements. In 1882 two districts have expended $6,000 for school buildings. The average pay of teachers in 1882 was $19 per month for males and $18 for females. Four months' schools were taught. The County Institute commenced August 7 and continued four weeks. It was largely attended.

Since the first settlement in 1870 the growth of Smith County has been marvelous as the following figures prove: Population in 1870, 66; in 1875, 3,876; increase in five years, 3,810; population in 1878, 8,315; increase in eight years, 8,249. The national census of 1880 shows a population of 13,904, an increase since the first settlers came in, twelve years since, of 13,838! The population of the county entitles it to two members of the Legislature. The increase in acreage of field crops from the first settlement to the present time shows that the labors of the people have kept pace with the growth of population. In 1872 the acreage in corn, wheat, rye, barley, prairie meadow, prairie pasture, sorghum, oats, broom corn, etc., amounted to 5,310 acres. The latest returns show an acreage of 69,310.

Aside from a few grist and saw mills, the manufacturing interests of the county are inconsiderable, and the people understand that their great dependence is in agriculture, cattle and the dairy.

The statistics for 1882 make the following showing: Number of acres in cultivation, 341,304; valuation, $1,831,047. Number of acres sown in fall wheat in 1881, 5,368; rye, 5,626. Number of horses, 5,046; mules, 558; cows, 3,982; other cattle, 6,113; sheep, 2,659; swine, 20,286. Fruit trees, bearing: 320 pear, 12,851 peach, 1,017 plum, 390 cherry, 23,571 apples. Not bearing: 1,156 pear, 43,747 peach, 3,281 plum, and 3,976 cherry. Artificial forests, trees one year old and over: 273 acres walnut, 49 acres maple, 74 acres honey locust, 1,044 acres cottonwood, other varieties, 2,167 acres. Total population of the county in 1882, 12,870.

There are four excellent grist-mills in the county, all located on the Solomon River, owned by Wilson & Son, Excelsior Mills, Keeler & Son, and Bougman & Tally. Capital invested, $15,300. Value of products annually estimated at $20,000.

Value of church buildings and grounds in the county estimated at $7,500. The United Brethren, Congregationalists, German Lutherans, Methodist Episcopals and German Baptists all have church buildings.

SMITH CENTRE.

This town was made the seat of justice of the county by vote of the people in November, 1872, soon after its organization. It is located near the geographical center of the county, and is a thriving business town of 450 population. Smith Centre emerged from insignificance when the county-seat question was settled in her favor, and since that time has had a steady, healthy growth. The first sermon preached in the village was by Rev. R. B. Foster, of Osborne City, in 1871. The same year Rev. H. F. Albright organized the first church in the town. In 1872 Mr. E. M. Burr commenced a term of school, but other engagements prevented his giving it personal supervision, and Miss Alice Campbell finished out the term in what is known as the old court-house building. The earliest settlers in the town were A. J. Watson, Wait George, A. J. Smith, Henry Pugh, W. D. Jenson, R. K. Smith, Pleasant Hodgson, W. A. Garrison, J. M. Stevens (who started the first blacksmith shop). W. M. George was the first Postmaster—appointed in the summer of 1872. In 1878 Mr. George died, and the present incumbent, R. A. Chandler, was appointed.

A. J. Allen opened the first store in the town in 1872. Colonel F. Campbell, now a resident of Kirwin, started the second store and erected on his homestead, in Centre Township, the first stone house built in the county. E. M. Burr, the first lawyer to settle in Smith Centre, arrived in 1872. The same year came Dr. Traverse, the pioneer physician. The first public school-house in the township was a stone structure erected in 1873. The town has always been supplied with excellent schools and good houses since the early times. The first marriage in the township took place Oct. 16, 1872—Mr. Thomas J. Burrow to Miss R. J. Dunlap. The first birth in the township was a son of Christopher Noggels—born Aug. 25, 1871. The first hotel was opened by W. M. George, the Postmaster, who also kept a stock of groceries.

The Smith Centre Town Company was incorporated in September, 1871, with a capital stock of $12,000—120 shares of $100 each. The charter members were: J. W. Raynolds, of Belleville, Republic County; R. A. Wilson, Dr. Bell, W. E Stone, W. A. Garretson. A portion of the company resided in Smith County and the remainder in Jewell. J. W. Raynolds was the first President, W. A. Garretson the first Secretary, and R. A. Wilson the first Treasurer. In the spring of 1872 John W. George, of Jewell City, was chosen President. The assessments paid by the stockholders amounted to about $35 per share. The money thus raised was partly disbursed in the county-seat contest, in which Smith Centre was the successful candidate. The remaining funds were used in erecting buildings, one of which was donated to John Stevens for a blacksmith shop. A second building was donated to the county, and is still used as a court-house.

During the year 1873 it was discovered that the town company, as such, could not lawfully perfect titles to land, and the corporation was dissolved. The land, consisting originally of a whole section, was taken up by parties interested under the homestead law, except one quarter-section, which was reserved as a town site, under the town-site act, and the title was perfected in 1875.

Smith Centre has five stores for the sale of general merchandise, two hardware stores, two agricultural implement stores, two banks, three groceries, two drug stores, three hotels, one boot and shoe store, one furniture, one millinery, four blacksmiths, one wagon-maker, two livery and sale stables, two newspapers, two restaurants, one billiard room, two meat markets, seven lawyers and two physicians.

SOCIETIES.

Western Star Lodge, No. 174, A. F. & A. M., was chartered October, 1877. First officers: Will D. Jenkins, W. M.; Jeremiah Gilliman, S. W.; Charles H. Aldrich, J. W. Present officers: W. H. Nelson, W. M.; R. M. Pickler, S. W.; A. Cleveland, J. W.; F. J. Pattee, Sec.; L. C. Uhl, Treas.; Henry Uhl, S. D.; A. J. Brenneman, J. D.; E. W. Haines, Tyler. Sixty-five members. Meetings first and third Saturdays, in Masonic Hall, Main street.

Vesta Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., organized October, 1878. Charter members, J. C. White, J. W. Henderson, S. S. Hite, H. A. Hester, B. W. Perdue. Present officers: R. D. Bowen, N. G.; W. H. Nelson, V. G.; S. S. Hite, Per. Sec.; C. P. Booth, Financial Secretary; A. M. Corn, P. G. Forty members. Meetings held every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, Main street.

Robert Anderson Post, No. 45, G. A. R. Organized April, 1882. H. H. Reed, P. C.; Lair Dean, S. V. C.; H. W. Cowry, J. V. C.; H. R. Stone, Quartermaster; F. J. Pattee, Adjutant; Rev. H. G. Miller, Chaplain; H. A. Watson, O. of D.; R. A. Chandler, Q. M. S.; D. H. Fleming, O. G.; J. D. Hagadorn, Surgeon; John Walker, S. M. Sixty members. Meets on second and fourth Fridays in Masonic Hall.

Smith Centre Lodge, No. 47, A. O. U. W., organized May 31, 1880, with the following charter members: Willis Cannon, W. H. Nelson, A. M. Corn, Neely Thompson, C. G. Wheeler, J. Q. Royce, W. B. Hardacre, W. J. Byers, A. F. Lane, R. D. Bowen, W. F. Donaldson, J. R. Burrow, A. J. Smith. Present officers: S. D. Cummings, P. M. W.; F. J. Pattee, M. W.; W. B. Hardacre, Foreman; John L. Royce, Overseer; J. R. Burrow, Receiver; J. N. Beacon, Recorder; R. D. Bowen, Financier; W. H. Nelson, Guide; E. C. Stevens, Inside Watchman; O. P. Daley, Outside Watchman. Twenty-three members. Meets first and third Mondays of each month.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. N. BEACOM, County Clerk, settled in the south part of the above county in the fall of 1878, and engaged in agriculture. Was elected County Clerk in the fall of 1881, and has held the office since. He was born in Logan County, Ohio, April, 1846. Was raised in Eddyville, Wapello Co., Iowa, his parents moving there in 1854. Enlisted Sept. 4, 1861, in Company K, Third Iowa Cavalry. Participated in all the battles of his command. Was wounded and taken prisoner in the battle of Village Creek on the 27th of June, 1862, and was confined in Rebel prison at Little Rock, Ark., until the latter part of November of the same year, when he was paroled and rejoined his regiment. He was mustered out Sept. 23, 1864. He then lived in Iowa until 1867; then in Cumberland County, Ill., where he followed merchandising and the wool trade. Was married in 1870 to Miss Maggie A. Starnes, of Owen County, Ind. They have three children—Arlino, Charles W. and Nellie K. He is a member of Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M., K. of P., A. O. U. W., and Robert Anderson Post, No. 47, G. A. R., of Smith Centre.

R. D. BOWEN, editor and proprietor of the *Smith County Pioneer*, began the publication of the above newspaper Oct. 18, 1882. This paper was first edited in the fall of 1871. It now has a circulation of 2,241, being the largest circulation of any paper in Western Kansas, and is Democratic in politics. He came to Smith County, Kan., Sept. 24, 1873, and engaged in agriculture and blacksmithing. He was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1840. His parents with their family moved to Mercer County, Pa., in 1845, and lived there ten years. His experience in life has been somewhat varied. Enlisted July 11, 1861, in Company M, Second Iowa Cavalry, and participated in all the battles of his command. Was wounded in a skirmish, and at the second battle of Corinth. Was mustered out in the fall of 1864. Was married in 1866 to Miss Lucy A. Adair, a native of Iowa. They have six children—Herbert H., Millie B., Carrie N., Estella A., Walter S. and Maude. He is a member of I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 153; A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 47; Anderson Post, No. 45, G. A. R., and Adjutant of the latter.

JACOB BRUNNER, dealer in general merchandise, came to Smith Centre in 1873, began the drug trade and followed the business for four years; then embarked in general merchandising. He first carried a very small stock. Built a store in 1878, 20 x 50 feet, two stories high, and carries now a very large and extensive stock, and doing good business. He was born in Germany in 1842, and came to America in 1862. Lived first in Cincinnati, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., and St. Louis, Mo., clerking in stores.

GEORGE L. BURR, editor and proprietor of the *Smith County Record*, was born in Henry County, Ia., July 12, 1859. The family removed to Missouri in 1865, and to Smith County in 1872, settling on a farm near Smith Centre, where the family still own a large body of land. Mr. Burr attended school at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and Keithville, Mo., receiving a substantial English education. Has studied law and is now prepared for admission to the bar. Mr. Burr is a fearless defender of what he believes to be right and just. He had charge of the schools in Gaylord and Smith Centre for four terms,—two in each town,—two years. Mr. Burr was married to Miss Hattie Bonnett, daughter of Rev. L. M. Bonnett. They have one child.

WILLIS CANNON, dealer in drugs, medicines, books and stationery, began trade in fall of 1878, with a stock of $500, under the firm name of Stevens & Cannon. He became proprietor in January, 1881, and now carries a stock of $2,000. He came to Smith Centre in the spring of 1878. He is the present County Coroner of Smith County. He is a physician and surgeon of the allopathic school. Was born in Hancock County, Ill., Nov. 23, 1850, and was raised in his native county. Began the study of medicine in 1870, graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, in the class of 1875. Began practicing medicine in Henderson County, Ill., and continued until he came to Kansas. Was married May 1, 1881, to Miss Emma Belle Pollock of Iowa. They have one daughter—Carrie Gertrude. He is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., A. O. U. W. and Kansas State Medical Society.

R. A. CHANDLER, dealer in general merchandise, opened trade in August, 1882. Erected his store in 1879, size of which is 20 x 40 feet deep and cost $1,100. He carries a stock of about $2,000. He came to Smith Centre spring of 1878 and engaged in agriculture some time, then returned to Iowa and remained eighteen months, after which he came to his present home. He was Deputy County Clerk some time; Postmaster four years and over, then embarked in trade. He was born in Henry County, Iowa, July 11, 1842, and was raised there. Enlisted fall of 1861 in Company I, Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was placed on detached service; participated in battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, being taken prisoner in latter battle, spring of 1862. Confined two months, and paroled; mustered out winter of 1864. Was married in 1870 to Eunice M. Kelley, of Henry County, Ia. They have four children—John S., Walter S., Mary L. and Grace L. He is a member of I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W., and Robert Anderson Post, G. A. R.

F. F. COOLIDGE, editor and proprietor of the *Weekly Smith County Record*. This paper was established Aug. 5, 1881. Has a circulation of 700 copies, and is Republican in politics. Mr. Coolidge came to Smith Centre in 1872, and located near the village, where he engaged in agriculture. Followed that and teaching. He became editor and proprietor of the above paper in February, 1883. He was born in Madison County, N. Y., May 9, 1856, living in his native county until 1861, and came with his parents to Benton County, Ia., where he was raised and lived until he came to Kansas. He is a graduate of the high school of Vinton, Iowa. Was married in 1881 to Miss Cora Burr, of Smith Centre, Kan. They have one son, not yet named.

DANIEL H. FLEMING, Superintendent of Public Instruction, came to Smith County in April, 1878, and engaged in agriculture. Was elected County Superintendent in the fall of 1880; re-elected in the fall of 1882. Was born in Moultrie County, Ill., March 17, 1840. Lived in that and Shelby counties, until 1847, and moved with his parents to Davis County, Ia., where he was raised and educated. He began teaching in 1859, and has followed that occupation more or less since. He enlisted in the spring of 1861 in Company G, Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all the battles of his command. Promoted to Second Lieutenant. Mustered out in the spring of 1864, on account of expiration of term of service. After army life he returned home and followed farming, stock-raising and teaching. He was married in the spring of 1865 to Miss Martha V. Rall, of Drakesville, Iowa. They have eight children—Warren E., Willie O., Lillie A., Festus R., Levi R. (deceased), Beulah, Fenton and Flora. They are members of the Christian church. He is a member of Anderson Post, No. 47, G. A. R.

H. A. HESTER, Sheriff and farmer, came to Jewell County, Kans., in 1870, and engaged in various pursuits; came to Smith County, Kans., in 1872, and followed freighting between Hastings, Neb., and Smith Centre, Kans., until the railroad cut off the business in 1879. Since that followed various pursuits until the fall of 1881, when he was elected Sheriff. He took his land in the spring of 1872. Has 160 acres, northwest quarter Section 21, Township 3, Range 13 eighty-five acres of which is cultivated. He was born in Pike County, Ill., Jan. 2, 1850, and grew to manhood there. He followed steamboating for a number of years on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. He was married in 1869, to Ella George, of Macon County, Ill. He lost his wife in 1876 in Jewell County, Kans. They had one son—Charles E. He was married again in 1881 to Mrs. Meranda E. George, who had one son, Morris George, by a former marriage. Mr. H. is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and Knights of Pythias, of Smith Centre.

CAPTAIN J. S. McDOWELL, dealer in general merchandise and live stock. He opened trade in the fall of 1874, with a stock of $2,000, being among the first merchants in the village, and now has the oldest established business in Smith County. Erected his store in the fall of 1880. The size is 28 x 70 feet deep, two stories and a basement, built of cut stone, at a cost of $4,500. Now carries a stock of $8,000, and employs three clerks steadily. He first came to Atchison County, Kan., in 1869. Farmed until 1871, and then clerked in a store on a salary until he came to Smith Centre. He was born in Franklin County, Pa., Aug. 1, 1840, and lived in his native county until twelve years of age, when his parents moved to Fulton County Ind., where he enlisted in April, 1861, in three months' service, and Sept. 1, 1861, enlisted for three years in Company F, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Participated in all the battles of his command. Was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863, and held until March, 1865. He entered the army as Sergeant; promotions were: Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain of his company. Was mustered out in July, 1865. He then settled in Amboy, Ill., and embarked in merchandising until 1869. Was married in 1876 to Miss Cordelia A. Niles, of Dane County, Wis. Mr. McD. is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M.

WILLIAM H. NELSON, Postmaster and Register of Deeds, came to Cora, Smith Co., Kan., June, 1873, and embarked in merchandising. Was elected County Surveyor of Smith County, and filled that position by re-election from 1875 to 1879 inclusive. Was elected Register of Deeds in the fall of 1879. Re-elected in the fall of 1881. Came to Smith Centre in 1876. Was born in Titusville, Crawford Co., Pa., March 22, 1851, and lived in his native county until he came to Kansas. He is a member of the Kansas State Militia. He was educated in surveying and civil engineering at Edinboro, Erie Co., Pa., graduating with the class of 1872. Was married in 1875 to Miss Rose M. Thompson, of Grand Valley, Warren Co., Pa. They have four children—Alansen E., Arthur, Edith and Stella. He is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W., of Smith Centre.

R. M. PICKLER, County Attorney, came to Smith Centre winter of 1879, and opened a law office. Elected to his present office, fall of 1882. He was born in Davis County, Iowa, Feb. 23, 1856. Lived in that county until 1867, when parents, with family, moved to Kirksville, Mo., where he was educated. Began the study of law in 1876. He was editor of the Milan *Republican*, of Milan, Mo., three years, and studied law at the same time. He was a student in the law office of Hoffman, Pickler & Brown, of Muscatine, Iowa, some time. Was admitted to the bar of practice in spring of 1879, at the latter city, and began the practice of law there. He soon opened a law office at Milan, Mo., and practiced a few months, when he emigrated to Kansas. Was married in August, 1882, to Miss Clara A. Smith, of Washington, Iowa. He is a member of Western Star Lodge, No. 174, A., F. & A. M.

H. H. REED, Probate Judge, and dealer in general merchandise. He first came to Leavenworth, Kan., in 1866, and engaged in agriculture until the spring of 1872, when he came to Smith Centre and farmed ten years. He was elected Probate Judge in the fall of 1878, and re-elected in the fall of 1880 and 1882; served as Justice of the Peace from 1872 until 1878. He began trade with a stock of $1,000, and now carries a stock of $2,000. He was born in Portage County, O., July 14, 1839, and remained there until 1852, when he removed to Fayette County, Ill., and farmed until 1861. Enlisted July 3, 1861, in Company B, Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; participated in all the battles except Chickamauga; promotions were Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain of his company; mustered out Sept. 28, 1864; returned to his home and lived until he came to Kansas. He began the study of law when quite a young man; was admitted to the bar of the District Court, Smith County, in 1881. He was married in 1862 to Miss Sarah J. Welch, of Bowling Green, Ill. They have six children—John T., Owen L., Isabella, Ann A., Hattie J. and Ida E. He is a member of I. O. O. F., K. of P., and Anderson Post, No. 53, G. A. R.

A. U. SHELDON, Cashier of Smith County Bank. This bank was organized Aug. 1, 1880, and opened for business as a private bank. The officers are: John Hall, President; O. W. Sheldon, Vice President; A. U. Sheldon, Cashier; and C. J. Sargent, Assistant Cashier. The Eastern correspondents are: Merchants' National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; Continental National, N. Y. City; and Bank of John Hall & Co., Fort Ann, N. Y. They do a regular banking business. A. U. Sheldon came to Smith Centre in September, 1880, and embarked in the banking business. He was born at Fort Ann, N. Y., May 28, 1857, and lived there until he came to Kansas. He spent three years in the wholesale manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, in Western New York; he took a three years' course at Fort Edward Institute, N. Y. He was engaged in the banking business with his father (O. W. Sheldon) and a partner (John Hall) in his native place. He is a member of the Masonic Order, K. of P., etc.

HERBERT H. SPRINGER, farmer and stock-raiser. His farm joins the village on the south. It is a beautiful place, nicely set with many varieties of forest trees, fruit trees, etc., Section 22, Township 3, Range 13. He filed on his land Dec. 4, 1875. Has 120 acres, and has 17 acres of timber. In the spring of 1877 he began planting trees, and now has walnut trees five inches in diameter and twelve feet high; cottonwoods ten inches in diameter and thirty feet high; the latter were planted from slips, and the former from walnuts. Mr. S. was born in Ashland County, O., June 18, 1844, living in Ohio until about twenty-two years of age, on a farm. He then moved to Fulton County, Ill., and farmed two and a half years; then to Henry County, Ia., where he farmed and dealt in live stock until he came to Kansas. In 1882 he was married to Miss Mary Fairchild, a native of Ohio. He is President of Smith County Agricultural Society.

HENRY R. STONE, stock raiser, has a ranch sixteen miles from Smith Centre, of 1,280 acres, 200 of which is finely cultivated. On his ranch he has 1,000 head of thoroughbred Spanish merino sheep, sixty-three head of which sheared twenty-four pounds each in 1882. He has the finest ranch in Northwestern Kansas. He also keeps a farm loan office, and within the past two years has loaned out $350,000 at 9 and 10 per cent. interest for Eastern parties. He came to the ranch in 1872, where he engaged in agriculture and stock-raising, and embarked in merchandising June, 1880, continuing in the business about three years. He was born in Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y., April 6, 1840, living there until 1856, when he went to Lake County, O., and worked on a farm. He taught school in Michigan in 1857; then went to Whiteside County, Ill., and worked on a farm and taught school. Enlisted Aug. 2, 1861, in Barker Dragoons, of Chicago, and was transferred to the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry; participated in all the battles of his command; was wounded in the battle of Upperville, Jan. 21, 1863; was mustered out Aug. 2, 1864; then taught school in Illinois and Iowa; crossed the plains in 1866, and engaged in quartz mill two years in Nevada. In 1874 he went to California and engaged in farming. Returned to Iowa and taught school some time. Was married in 1865 to Miss Angie D. Foy, of Whiteside County, Ill. They have one son—Wardie H. Mr. Stone is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and Robert Anderson Post, No. 47, G. A. R.

DR. NEELY THOMPSON, editor of the *Smith County Pioneer*, was born July 23 1839. He was educated for a physician and commenced practice, but with the outbreak of the Rebellion he entered the military service as Captain of Company D, Thirty-fourth United States Infantry, and served with honor until the close of the Rebellion. He came West and settled in Kansas, at Muscotah, Atchison County, and in 1871 married Miss E. J. Spangler, and moved to Smith Centre in 1877, and soon became editor of the *Kansas Free Press*. The *Press* and *Pioneer* were consolidated in 1880, and Dr. Thompson became editor of the *Kansas Pioneer*, as the paper is now called. He is a bold, fearless advocate of the principles he believes to be right.

LEONARD C. UHL, attorney at law, first came to Smith Centre, Kan., in August, 1873, and opened a law office. He practiced law and followed hardware business for six years; also interested in agriculture. Has 240 acres of land adjoining the village, 180 of which is cultivated; 160 acres fine timber; 320 acres six miles east, seventy-five of which is cultivated. He was born in Hessia, Europe, Nov. 26, 1846. Came to America in 1848, with parents, settling in Ross County, Ind. In 1856, removed to Pratt County, Ill., where he was raised. Educated in Illinois State Normal School, and followed teaching some time. Began study of law in 1870, at Falls City, Neb., admitted to bar at Omaha, May term 1872, in U. S. District Court, and began practicing law at Smith Centre. Was married in 1875, to Miss Nancy Widick, a native of Illinois. They have one son—Leonard C., Jr. Mr. U. is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. Was County Attorney in 1879-'80.

GEORGE W. WHITE, of the firm of Burrows & White, proprietors of People's Bank. This bank was opened in the spring of 1881, and does a regular banking business. Eastern correspondents are: St. Joseph Savings Bank, Mo.; U. S. National, New York City. Average deposits are $4,000. Employ a capital of $25,000. The names of the firm are J. R. Burrows and Geo. W. White. Mr. W. came to Smith Centre in the fall of 1878, and opened a law office, and has since practiced law. He was born in Muskegon County, Ohio Jan. 17, 1854. Graduated from the Law Department Iowa State University in the class of 1878; also took a collegiate course of two years in the same institution. Was admitted to the bar in 1878, by Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa, C. C. Cole. Was married, April 19, 1883, to Miss Nina Newkirk, a native of Indiana. He has two children by a former marriage—Edith May and Floyd Marion. Mr. W. served in 1874 and 1875 as County Attorney of Smith County.

GAYLORD.

The town of Gaylord, named in honor of C. E. Gaylord, of Marshall County, Kan., was first settled in January, 1871. The earliest settlers were W. D. Street, Peter J. Ott, L. Darling, C. P. Newell, B. Ballard, N. H. Worthington and Webb McNall. The first settler was W. D. Street, who settled early in January, 1871. He was soon followed by Ott, Darling and Newell. The first child born in Gaylord was Cora May McNall, on March 25, 1872. The first marriage in the village was George Parker and Miss Rhoda Phillips, in the summer of 1872. The first death occurred in November, 1874—Cora May McNall. The first town officers were: E. R. Fowler, Trustee; Henry Abercrombie, Justice; Webb McNall, Constable; George Parker, Treasurer.

The first school was taught in town by Mrs. Agnes L. C. Skinner, in the summer of 1872. The school-house was built of logs, and was erected the same season, in the west part of town.

The first sermon delivered in Gaylord was preached by Elder Gibbs, of the Baptist church, in 1872, in the school-house.

The first church was built in the east part of town, in 1879. It was erected by the Methodist Episcopals. The house is 30 x 50 feet, has a seating capacity of 300, and was built at a cost of $2,000. The Congregational church, built in 1881, at a cost of $1,000, will seat 150 persons. The same year the German Baptists erected a house 20 x 32 feet, with a seating capacity for 100. The building cost $600.

Gaylord postoffice was established in 1871, and W. D. Street was the first Postmaster. This gentleman the same season opened the first store on the west side of Beaver Creek, and over the door his sign read, "Bill Street—His Ranch." The first grist-mill, located on the Solomon River, southeast of town, was erected in the the fall of 1871 by Baker & Keeler. C. P. Newell was the second merchant to open out in Gaylord.

The town is located on the east bank of Beaver Creek, near the Solomon, on rolling prairies, with fringes of timber on the two streams in the vicinity.

Gaylord enjoys the distinction of possessing the best and most expensive school-house in Smith County. It was erected in 1881, at an expense of $3,500, located in the east part of town. It contains two twelve-foot stories, and is 40 x 40 feet. There are four rooms in the building. At present there are two teachers—D. F. Shearer and Miss Irene Lieurance. The attendance of pupils averages 120. The population of Gaylord is estimated at 375. There are in the town three general merchandise stores, two drugs, one hardware, two restaurants, one newspaper, one shoe shop, one hotel, one billiard hall, one millinery, two land offices, three insurance agents, two lawyers, three physicians, one barber shop, one cabinet and furniture store, one grist-mill, one saw-mill. It is an excellent shipping point on the Central Branch Railway.

Gaylord Lodge, No 183, *A., F. & A. M.*, chartered Oct. 16, 1879. First officers: Jeremiah Gilman, W. M.; Sylvester Kelley, S. W.; Don C. Ayers, J. W.; John S. Morgan, Treas., C. J. Holmes, Sec.; Uriah Harrison, S. D.; Thos. Willis, J. D.; Wm. Cross, Tyler. Present officers: John C. Ayers, W. M; C. J. Holmes, S. W.; L. R. Blair, J. W.; J. R. Myers, Treas.; D. F. Shearer, Sec.; Carr Bailey, S. D.; J. S. Wright, J. D. Present number of members, twenty-nine.

Meet every second and fourth Saturday in each month, in Masonic hall.

Gaylord Lodge, No. 162, *I. O. O. F.*, organized by charter, Oct. 13, 1880. Charter members: C. F. Ream, Otto Ohm, S. B. Miller, D. L. Hubler, P. H. Hammond, R. Hagadorn, H. C. Sunderland. Present officers: G. R. Parker, N. G.; W. W. Foster, V. G.; J. I. Lenan, Treas.; C. J. Holmes, R. S.; D. S. Shearer, P. S.; A. D. Herron, I. S. Present number of members, thirty. Meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows hall.

Gaylord Lodge, No. 45, *A. O. U. W.*, organized May 12, 1880. Charter members: C. Baker, Webb McNall, Frank Plummer, C. B. Bennett, P. H. Hammond, Geo. R. Parker, J. Hagadorn, F. Wilkinson, W. W. Foster. Present officers: C. J. Holmes, P. M. W.; D. E. Kelley, M. W.; L. C. Headley, Receiver; Webb McNall, Financier; R. S. Dunham, Recorder; W. W. Foster, Outside Gua   Fourteen members. Meets first and third Mondays in each month in Hammond's hall.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE W. BUCK, dealer in general merchandise, opened trade in July, 1879, with a general stock of $5,000. Built his store the same year, 24 x 66 feet deep, at a cost of $1,000. Now carries a stock of $6,000. He came to Smith Centre, Kan., in 1879, and clerked in a store until he began trade for himself. He was born in Brown County Ill., March 22, 1848. After 1858 was raised in McDonough County, Ill. Enlisted in 1864, at the age of sixteen years, in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving five months, when the regiment was discharged. Moved to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1874 and engaged in general commission and seed business until he emigrated to Kansas. Was married in 1878 to Miss Ellen Taylor, a native of Iowa. They have one son, Roger Harvey. Mrs. Buck died July 27, 1882. Mr. Buck is a member of Blue Lodge A. F. & A. M.

JEREMIAH GILMAN, retired, owns the Gilman House in Gaylord and a farm of 160 acres one half mile from the village. He came to Gaylord in June, 1870, from New York City. He farmed six years, then bought the Gilman House, and opened it to the public in 1876. The hotel is 27 x 73 feet, two stories high, and has a capacity of twenty guests. It cost $3,000. When Mr. Gilman came to Gaylord there was not a building of any kind there, only a wild prairie. He built the first frame house in the summer of 1871, and kept hotel in it five years, hauling the lumber from Waterville, a distance of 150 miles, by horse-team. He was born in Gilmanton, N. H., Jan. 1, 1812. Parents moved with family to Chenango County, N. Y., in 1817; was raised there. He lived in Michigan ten years and from thence to New York City, where he embarked in the furniture business, until he came to Kansas. Was married Sept. 15, 1842, to Miss Caroline E. Lewis of Schoharie County, N. Y., who was born April 19, 1824, but was raised in Chenango County, N. Y. They have two children—Emma E., married to Geo. T. Ketchum, now keeping the Gilman House, and Lewis M., now living in Arizona. Mr. Gilman is a member of Masonic Order and Master of Blue Lodge the past three years.

C. J. HOLMES, physician and surgeon, and dealer in a general line of drugs, books and stationery, came to Smith County in the spring of 1872. Began selling drugs in 1877, with a stock of $400; has now about $1,000. He was born in Delphi, Ind., April 10, 1843, and was raised in Cortland County, N. Y. Educated at the New York Central College, Cincinnati Academy and Oneida Conference Seminary, at Cazenovia, N. Y. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York in 1868, and began practicing his profession at Truxton, N. Y., continuing a year, when he emigrated to Pleasant Hill, Neb., and practiced medicine three years. Thence to Cedarville, Kan., in 1872, finally locating in Gaylord. Was married in 1873 to Miss Martha Mooberry, of Pleasant Hill, Neb. They have two children—Albert D. and Mary J. He is a member of the first three branches of the Masonic Order, viz: Blue Lodge,—Chapter and Commandery,—I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and Gaylord Post, No. 162, G. A. R. He enlisted March 10, 1864, in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864. His mother, Mary A. Holmes, came with them to Kansas, and has remained since. She was born in Litchfield, Conn. in 1824. Her maiden name was Bolles, a daughter of William Bolles, of Delphi, Ind.

W. H. KELLEY, of the firm of Pratt & Kelley, proprietors of the Gaylord Roller Water Flouring Mills. These mills were erected at a cost of $13,000 by the above firm in the winter and spring of 1882 and 1883, and opened for business in March, 1883, with five run of burrs and two sets of rollers. The size of the mill is 30 x 40 feet, 45 feet high, or three stories and a basement. They have all of the recent improved machinery from the Richmond City Mill Works, Ind., plenty of water and eight feet head. W. H. Kelley came to Kansas in the fall of 1870, locating at Gaylord. He engaged in farming and stock-raising until he began the milling business. He has a farm of 360 acres, 160 of which is cultivated. He was born in Providence, R. I., March 13, 1843, and lived there until he came to Kansas. Enlisted in April, 1861, in Company H, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and served three months. Participated in the first battle of Bull Run. Was mustered out in July, 1861. He spent the winter of 1868-'69 on the plains in Kansas. Was married in 1874 to Miss Marcella Phillips, of Green Co., Wis.

WEBB McNALL, editor and proprietor of the Gaylord *Herald*, was born in Randolph Cattaraugus County, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1848. He removed to Iowa in August, 1861, and from there to Gaylord, Smith County, Sept. 11, 1871. He took a homestead one mile northeast of Gaylord, and has since purchased enough land in the vicinity to give him a full section. Since his residence in Smith County he has served as Constable and Deputy Sheriff, and has not been afraid or ashamed to work. As a consequence he is now a prosperous man. In March, 1868, he married Miss Annie E. Humberger, of Muscatine, Iowa, by whom he has had two children, one of them now living. In 1876 he was chosen a doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, and was re-elected in 1877. March 10, 1877, he was appointed on the Capitol police force at a salary of $1,100. Mr. McNall was admitted to practice in the district and inferior courts of Kansas in May, 1879. As a lawyer he has been very successful. His friends claim that in several railroad cases he secured for his clients $4,000 more than even they hoped to secure. Whether as editor of the *Herald*, lawyer, insurance agent or farmer, Webb McNall always displays unbounded energy.

HARVEY D. PRATT, firm of Pratt & Kelley, proprietors Gaylord Roller Water Flouring Mills, came to Gaylord in 1871, and engaged in agriculture two years, since which time he has been engaged in milling business. He erected a mill four miles below Gaylord, and operated the same six years. He then erected a fine mill at Osborne City, and sold it, after which he began the erection of the above mills. The Gaylord Mills are the finest and most nicely arranged inside of any mill in the West. He was born in Chateaugay Franklin Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1852; lived there until sixteen years old, and came to Iowa, and remained until he came to Kansas; engaged in agriculture. Was married in June, 1882, to Miss Fannie B. Harran, of same place, N. Y. He is a member of Masonic Order, Lodge No. 183; I. O. O. F., No. 162.

WILLIAM M. SKINNER, notary public, insurance agent and Justice of the Peace, came to Kansas in 1858 on a prospecting tour. He settled in Atchison County, 1869, and farmed two years, then came to Gaylord in May, 1871, and took a homestead near the village. In November, 1872, he was elected Register of Deeds and County Clerk; served in former capacity two years, and latter three years. Has been notary public since Feb., 1872, and administered the first oath in Smith County for a pension claim. Has served as Justice of the Peace since 1878. There were only about sixty-three *bona-fide* settlers in Smith County when he first came. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, Aug. 8, 1831, and lived in his native State until nineteen years old, when he came with parents to Jay County, Ind., where he made headquarters until 1869. Was in Kansas before border warfare and during those hazardous times. Enlisted in August, 1861, in Company E, Seventh Indiana Cavalry. Participated in all battles of his command, until wounded in a cavalry engagement Feb. 22, 1864, and discharged July 28, 1864, by order of General McPherson. Mr. Skinner is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and Gaylord Post, No. 162, G. A. R.

CORA.

Cora, in Pawnee Township, fourteen miles northeast of Smith Centre, on Pawnee Creek, has one store, postoffice, blacksmith and wagon shop, a good school-house, and the Congregationalists have a church organization. S. M. Cupp taught the first school in the winter of 1871-'72. Julius Nelson, Geo. Buckley, Mat. Duckworth, were the first settlers. The earliest mails brought to Smith County were brought from Washington, Washington County, by private parties, in July, 1871.

CEDARVILLE.

Cedarville, the oldest village in Smith County, so named from a tributary of the Solomon River, in the vicinity. The town was the first county seat and the first settlers came in the fall of 1870. The earliest settlers were John and James J. Johnston, John T. Morrison, Andrew and Joseph Marshall, A. H. Black, B. J. and B. S. Bottomley. The first birth in Cedarville was a child of Ida Chase, in 1871. The first marriage was Charles Stewart to Ida Keeler, in 1872. The following year James Phillips and Miss M. Simmons were married. The first death was Geo. H. Smith, in the summer of 1872.

The first town officers were: George R. Hunt, Trustee; D. H. Crosby, Clerk; Charles E. Newman, Justice. The first school-house was erected in Cedarville in 1872. The first school was taught in the spring of 1872, in a dwelling house, by Mrs. J. D. Loucks. The Rev. Mr. Blackstock preached the first sermon in the fall of 1871, in Mr. Morrison's dwelling house. There is no church building in the town, but the Methodists and Congregationalists have organizations and church services. Rev. L. M. Bonnett preaches every four weeks to the Congregationalists, and Rev. Thomas Muxlow every two weeks to the Methodists. The Methodists have one of the oldest organizations in Northwestern Kansas, having obtained a charter from the Secretary of State in June, 1872. The first Trustees were: R. F. Clark. A. Marshall, E. P. Curtis, John T. Morrison and James H. Johnston. The town will have expended, when their present school building is completed, $6,000 for school-houses. The original Postmaster, John Johnston, appointed in 1871, retained the place until 1873, when he resigned in favor of his brother James, who still holds the office. Samuel and Berry Baker built, in 1874, the first grist-mill, now owned by Cox & Muxlow. It is located on the north branch of the Solomon. The first store was opened in 1871, by John Johnston. It is now owned by James and Allen Johnston. There is one other general merchandise store in Cedarville; one drug store, one livery stable, one hotel, one billiard hall, two blacksmith shops. The population numbers 100. The town is located on a slightly rolling prairie.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM H. COX, proprietor of the Excelsior Water Flouring Mills at Cedarville, erected the mills in October, 1877. The main building is 28 x 40 feet, and two and a half stories high above the basement. Its capacity is 160 bushels of wheat in twenty-four hours, and 100 bushels of corn in the same time. They have eight-feet head. The mills were built at a cost of $6,000. He came to Dickinson and Jewell counties in an early day, and in June, 1873, came to Cedarville. He has 480 acres of fine agricultural land, 100 of which is cultivated. He was born in Union County, Ind., Dec. 19, 1839, and was raised on a farm, and when quite a boy he began work in a tanyard, and followed the same three years; there ran a steam engine thirteen years; came to Blue Grass, Vermillion Co., Ill., in 1866, and followed merchandising three years and agriculture same length of time. Was married in 1863 to Miss Sarah Hobbs, of Kentucky. They have two children—David M. and William E., and one adopted daughter, Eva M. Mr. Cox and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Cedarville.

JOHN JOHNSTON, County Treasurer, came to Holton, Jackson Co., Kan., in the fall of 1868, and worked at any kind of work he could find to do the first year. He then clerked in a general store until the spring of 1871, when he came to edCarville, Kan., bringing $50 worth of goods with him in a small box, and sold the first goods in the place, continuing alone in business for nearly a year. He was appointed the first Postmaster, July 3, 1871, the salary being fixed at $12 per annum. At that time there was not a white man's habitation to be seen in any direction. His brother, J. H. Johnston, and himself erected a log cabin and covered the top with earth, using it for a dwelling, store and postoffice. They bought their goods at Waterville, 150 miles off, and hauled them with horse teams. J. H. Johnston, after a year's time, became a partner, and continued in business until the fall of 1877, when John Johnston bought the whole interest and continued until September, 1882, when he sold out to his brothers. He was elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1881, and since October, 1882 has had charge of the office. He has served as School and Township Treasurer, and Notary Public for the past ten years. He was born in Carroll County, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1847; moved with parents to Hocking County in 1851, and lived there until he came to Kansas. Was married Feb. 18, 1874, to Miss Fannie Dollarhide, of Iowa. They have four children—Nellie M., Edna M., Minnie B. and Bessie J. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They built the log cabin 14 x 18 feet in the latter part of April, 1871. There was an Indian scare in the fall of 1871, but no person was injured. In the fall of 1871 he erected a log store, and put the first shingled roof on it in Smith County. This cabin is yet a landmark in the village.

J. H. JOHNSTON & BRO., dealers in a general line of merchandise, grain, etc., began trade in Cedarville in September, 1882, J. H. Johnson beginning on only a few dollars' capital. They now occupy rooms 20 x 40 feet, and carry an average stock of $5,000. He came to Kansas in the summer of 1870, and selected some land and located the village site of Cedarville. There were ten persons in the company coming from Muscoda, Kan. He was born in Carroll County, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1840, and lived there until 1850, when the family moved to Hocking County, Ohio, where he was raised. Enlisted in August, 1862, in Company E, Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; participated in all the battles of his command; was wounded in skirmish line shortly after the battle of Kennesaw Mountain; was mustered out in the spring of 1865; returned to Ohio, and followed teaching until he came West. Married in 1873 to Miss Emma Sherwin a native of Iowa. They have one son—Carl. Mr. J. is a member of Charlie Aldrich Post, No 184. He took charge of Cedarville postoffice Dec. 22, 1875, and has served as Postmaster ever since. When he first began trade they were obliged to haul their goods 150 miles with a horse team from Waterville, Kan. Was first County Clerk of Smith County by appointment from the Governor.

KING & WINTON, dealers in general merchandise, dry goods, groceries and queensware, began trade Jan. 1, 1883. Their storerooms are 25 x 40 feet, and they carry an average stock of $3,500. They also deal in live stock and all kinds of grain, doing a general shipping business by the car load. Samuel G. King first came to Kansas in March, 1876, and settled on some land twelve miles northwest of Cedarville, where he followed agriculture until he became interested in trade. He was born in the corner of Jay County, Ind., near the line of Delaware and Randolph counties, May 27, 1842, and lived there until he enlisted, in August, 1861, in Co. E, Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in all the battles of his command, including 200 engagements; was mustered out in October, 1864; moved to Holt County, Mo., the same year; followed agriculture and merchandising, and was in the employ of the railroad company; also farmed five years. Was married in 1865 to Miss Mary A. Pollock, of Fayette County, O. They have two daughters—Effie A. and Irene V. He is Vice-Commander of Aldrich Post, No. 184; is a member of the M. E. church, Masonic Order, I. O. O. F., Grand Lodge of St. Louis, Mo; is present Township Treasurer of Harvey Township, Smith County.

C. MEADE WINTON, of the firm of King & Winton, dealers in general merchandise, grain and live stock, came to Kansas as a commercial tourist in 1882; finally located in Cedarville, and became one of the above firm. He was born in Quincy, Ill., Nov. 1, 1858. His parents moved with their family to St. Joseph, Mo., a number of years afterward. At a suitable age he began as a clerk in a newspaper office. Soon afterward he began clerking in a wholesale drug store, continuing two years; then in a wholesale grocery house the same length of time; then engaged as traveling salesman one year for the same firm, and finally located as above stated.

HARLAN.

The village of Harlan, lying southwest of Gaylord, in Duston Township, was laid off in 1877, and named in honor of Judge Harlan, a respected citizen of the county. A. L. Bailey and W. S. Bradford became the owners of the town site by purchasing the land from John White. F. R. Gruger opened the first store in 1878. The first sermon was preached in Harlan in 1878, by Rev. Mr. Thompson, a Congregational minister. There is but one church organization in town—the United Brethren, who hold their meetings in the chapel of Gould College. The church has forty-five members. A. L. Bailey was the first Postmaster in the town, appointed in 1877. He was succeeded in 1881 by the present Postmaster, Joseph Himes. The principal houses of the village are built of beautiful magnesian limestone, obtained from the bluffs within a half mile of town. Harlan contains two general merchandise stores, one grocery, one printing office, one hotel, one blacksmith shop, one livery stable, one drug store, one hardware store, one insurance agency, one physician, five preachers, one coal dealer, one grain buyer. The first newspaper issued in Harlan was the *Independent*. After publishing the paper one year in that place, Messrs. Garretson & Topliff removed their office to Kirwin, where the paper is still published. The Harlan *Advance* was established in February, 1882, by Rev. A. W. Bishop, president of Gould College. The main object was to secure a college organ, but during the past few months the paper has been enlarged and the services of a local editor and business manager (W. D. Lane) secured, who has made the *Advance* an excellent home journal. The chief glory of Harlan lies in the fact that Gould College, under the patronage of the United Brethren Church, is located in the town. Under the wise management of President Bishop, the institution is taking a front rank among the educational institutions of Kansas. The number of students enrolled the present year (1882) far outnumbers that of the preceding year. The population of Harlan is about one hundred.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REV. A. W. BISHOP, A. M., President of Gould College, and editor of the Harlan *Advance*, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1852. He received his collegiate education mainly at Oberlin, Ohio, paying his way by teaching school and working as a carpenter during the summer. In 1878, he graduated from Union Biblical Seminary, at Dayton, Ohio, and the same year was elected to the chair of Mathematics in Avalon College, Avalon, Mo. In the spring of 1881 he was elected the first President of Gould College, at Harlan, Kan., and is still filling that position. In February, 1882, he began the publication of the Harlan *Advance*, a paper devoted largely to the cause of higher education. The *Advance* has attained a large circulation, and is growing rapidly into popular favor. Mr. Bishop is a minister of the United Brethren Church, and a member of the West Kansas Conference.

TRUMAN KEELER, firm of Keeler & Son, dealers in general merchandise, opened trade in 1876, with a stock of $1,000. Erected a stone and wooden store in 1879, 22 x 60 feet, two stories high. They now carry a stock of $5,000, in two stores, one of which is kept at Harlan, two miles north. They built a flouring mill in 1874, 25 x 38 feet, of cut stone, three stories high. Capacity, 300 bushels in twenty-four hours. There is thirteen feet head. Mills built at a cost of $7,000. They have 1,200 acres of fine agricultural land, 300 acres of which is cultivated. In 1882 they raised 2,800 bushels of wheat and 4,000 bushels of corn. Average wheat was twenty-three bushels per acre; corn averaged fifty bushels. They settled at Eagle Rapids, in January, 1871. There were only six settlers in the vicinity. Buffaloes, antelope, deer and other wild game were in great abundance, and could be shot down within a few rods of the humble habitations of the early pioneers. Mr. Truman Keeler was born in Essex, Chittenden Co., Vt., March 18, 1813. In 1828, family moved to St. Albans, Vt., and in 1834 he came West to grow up with the country, locating in Orleans County, N. Y. He farmed some time, then went to Rockford, Ill., where he followed agriculture six years. He then went, 1849-'50, to Stevens Point, Wis., where he kept hotel some time; ran the Wisconsin River on lumber; returned and moved to Little Bull, Marathon Co., Wis., where he followed lumbering and milling until 1861. He then went to Plover, Portage County, and kept hotel until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1838 to Miss M. A. Baker, a native of Georgia, Franklin Co., Vt., born Dec. 1, 1813. They have four children—Tabitha S., married to Lewis B. Farr; James A., married in 1878 to Miss Frances G. Carson, of Portage County, Wis.; Castle M., Ida E., married to Charles L. Stewart, of Eagle Rapids, Kan. James A. has one daughter, Edna A. He is a member of the first two branches of Masonic order. The postoffice was established in 1879. Mr. Truman Keeler has been Postmaster since that time.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

MARSHALL COUNTY is in the first tier of counties south of Nebraska, and the fourth, west of the Missouri River. It is bounded on the north by Gage and Pawnee Counties (Nebraska); on the east by Nemaha County; on the south by Pottawatomie and Riley Counties; and on the west by Washington County.

Geological formations in Marshall County are most apparent in the hills and bluffs along the Big and Little Blue Rivers, that divide the uplands from the river valleys. These hills and bluffs are filled with an endless variety of building stone, the finest among which is the magnesia limestone, which can be readily modeled into any shape by sawing or cutting, and is susceptible of receiving a fine, smooth polish. The Marshall County limestone is of superior quality, quarrying in massive blocks, and is almost entirely free from petrifications. Other varieties of building stone are found in every portion of the county. The magnesia limestone, as found in this county, weighs 144 pounds per cubic foot, when dry, and lies in courses from twenty inches to three feet in thickness, or averaging two feet three inches. Gypsum, in apparently inexhaustible quantities, is found and utilized in the vicinity of Blue Rapids. Vast beds of gypsum of as fine a quality as any of that from which the plaster of Paris which come from Nova Scotia, is prepared, are found at different points along the Blue River. Although strong indications of coal have been discovered within the past few years, there are, as yet, no mines in operation, though several attempts have been made by sinking shafts in different parts of the county.

The Big Blue River runs across the county from north to south, nearly in the longitudinal centre, and has an average width of one hundred and thirty feet. Owing to the altitudinal change in the contour of the county from north to south, the Blue has a water-power unequaled elsewhere in the State. The Blue valley is noted as one of the most beautiful and fertile in the West, and the traveler is charmed by its lovely landscape and delighted with its innumerable springs of pure cold water that gush forth from the bluff sides that confine its waters. The Blue runs parallel with the Missouri River, at a distance of about one hundred miles from the latter, and empties into the Kansas or Kaw at Manhattan, about sixty miles south of the northern Marshall County line.

The Little Blue, about one-half the size of the Big Blue, enters the county near the southwestern corner. It comes in from the northwest and empties into the Big Blue two miles above Blue Rapids.

The Red Vermillion is the next largest tributary; it comes in from the eastern part of the county, and empties into the Blue four miles below Irving. Smaller tributaries empty into the Blue from the west, among which are Deer Creek, Horse Shoe Creek, Hop Creek, Fawn Creek and Game Fork. From the east, Mission, Lees', Bridges', Spring and Elm Creeks. With all these water courses and numerous smaller tributaries, this county is one of the best in the State for its water privileges.

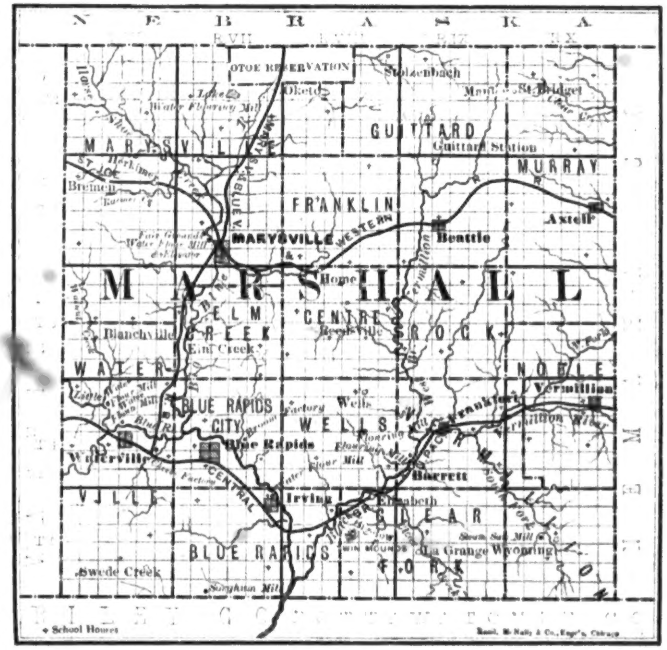

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

	1870.	1880.
Blue Rapids Township	1,247	1,139
Blue Rapids City Township, including Blue Rapids city	1,247	1,299
Center Township	....	592
Clear Fork Township	....	691
Elm Creek Township	....	3[illegible]7
Franklin Township	....	427
Guittard Township	707	1,058
Marysville Township, including Marysville city	1,025	3,781
Murray Township	....	1,178
Noble Township	....	630
Rock Township	....	540
Vermillion Township	1,738	1,770
Waterville Township, including Waterville city	1,584	2,094
Wells Township	....	608
Total	8,148	16,136
Blue Rapids city		829
Marysville city	800	1,249
Waterville city	....	615

Along the banks of all the streams are found bodies of timber that embrace all the varieties in this part of the State. There is more timber in this county to-day than there was when the buffalo wandered unmolested over its fertile prairies. Either natural or planted young forest groves are to be seen in all parts of the county, and in a very few years scarcity of timber will not be known.

The bottom lands are about twenty per cent; the uplands, eighty per cent; forest, three per cent; and prairie ninety-seven per cent. Average width of river bottoms, one mile. The general surface of the county is undulating along the banks of the Big and Little Blue and large streams. The general contour of the country is diversified by hills and bluffs, and back from these the surface becomes more rolling. These picturesque, rounded, grass-covered hills, with now and then a bold promontory or precipitous bluff, or towering, overhanging cliff, meet the eye in every gentle curve of the river as it meanders through the county, and form a most beautiful landscape.

The latitude and longitude combine to render this one of the healthiest sections in the State. The undulating upland, broken bluffs, rolling second bottoms and not too wide stretches of deep, rich, level first bottom, along the streams that so rapidly flow over rock and gravel beds, secure unsurpassed drainage and entire freedom from malaria-producing miasma.

GENERAL PRODUCTS.

The staple product of the soil is corn; from thirty to ninety bushels to the acre being raised, according to location, cultivation and season. Owing to the amount of lime found in the soil, the cereals, wheat in particular, prove especially sure of producing abundant crops. Wheat frequently yields upwards of thirty bushels per acre, with only ordinary tillage. Oats, rye, barley and buckwheat do well, while millet, hungarian, herd-grass and clover satisfy the expectations of the most sanguine. Vegetables, as Irish and sweet potatoes, cabbages, turnips, beets, onions, carrots, grow and mature to perfection. Fruit in all its varieties—apples, pears, plums, peaches and cherries—is grown in profusion. Fine young fruit-orchards are to be seen all over the county, and it is estimated that from this time forward enough fruit will be raised to supply home use, and soon a surplus for distant markets. The live-stock industry is carried on with most gratifying results. The dry, bracing climate and the universally undulating surface of the county, with the absence of lakes, ponds, marshes and other features that generate malaria, together with the perfection of the grain fed, the nutrition of the native grasses that cover the whole face of the county, and the purity of the water, give Marshall County special advantages in stock raising. Sheep raising is carried on extensively, and a good home market for wool is found at the Blue Rapids Woolen Mills.

Marshall County has been, and will always continue to be, one of the leading counties in Northern Kansas.

EARLY HISTORY.

Thirty years ago, there was scarcely a vestige of civilization in what is now known as Marshall County. For untold ages its prairies had been covered with a waving sea of wild grasses; vast herds of buffalo had, for numberless years, wandered almost unmolested across them. Nothing disturbed its solitude, save occasional bands of nomadic savages, in search of prey or plunder, and the hardy frontiersman who is always found far in advance of the onward march of civilization,—thus proving that it could not always remain a *terra incognita.*

Major Stephen H. Long crossed that part of Kansas now known as Marshall County, in command of an expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, during the years 1819 and 1820. Gen. Fremont, on his expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1842 or 1844, passed through this part of the State, and mentions, in his travels, passing a train or two of emigrants, *en route* to Oregon. In 1847, John Smith, the Mormon apostle, with his band of followers from Illinois, opened his way through this country, crossing the Big Blue River at the old "Mormon," "Independence," or "California crossing," six miles below the present town of Marysville. For two years these exiled "Latter Day Saints" passed along this route by the thousands, their numbers being greatly augmented, in 1849, by the gold discoveries. In 1849, Lieutenant Standberry surveyed the route commonly known as the "Military trail," from Fort Leavenworth to the great Salt Lake, and located a more practicable crossing of the Big Blue, six miles above the old ford.

In 1849, during the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in California, Francis J. Marshall, from Weston, Missouri, came out and established a ferry on the Big Blue, at "Independence crossing." During the season of travel he remained there, but returned to Missouri every winter. In the spring of 1851 he moved his ferry, and established it at the upper crossing, at what is now known as Marysville. From this on, until 1854, during the winter Marshall was in Missouri, and in summer on the banks of the Blue. Here he located his ferry about one hundred yards above where the bridge now spans the river, and, about an equal distance below, built a row of rude log cabins; established a blacksmith shop, and opened, with a small stock of goods, a "general store," in which low grade tobacco and rot-gut whisky predominated, and traded with the Indians.

In the spring of 1854, James McCloskey, a Scotchman by birth, who had been an Indian trader among the Sioux on the Upper Platte since 1839, and who had adopted the Indian habits, "came in this country with a half dozen other traders and their families, and decided to settle. The party was invited by Marshall to settle at Marysville. They also received an urgent invitation from Louis Tremble, a Pottawatomie half-breed, who had located a short time previously on the Vermillion, at the "Independence crossing," where he maintained a toll bridge, to settle near him. McCloskey and family located on the Big Blue near Marysville, while the balance of the party settled on the Vermillion.

Settlements were made in the southeastern part of the county on the banks of the Vermillion, early in the spring of 1855. Among the first white settlers were John D. Wells, one of the first County Commissioners, and his family, from Kentucky, who took up a claim near the present village of Barrett. A. G. Barrett, present County Treasurer, settled in the same vicinity, May, 1855. Among those who came in the same year and located in that vicinity were the Brockmeyer brothers, Joseph Langdon, Thos. Warren, H. Ashdown and the Farley brothers. These intrepid settlers and others formed thus the nucleus of a settlement of pioneers, that were foremost in the advancement of the county's best interests.

In March, 1857, probably the first settler in that section of the county now embraced within the limits of Center Township, and near the center of the county, was Smith Martin, who took up a claim and erected a cabin. Shortly after, others came in and began to make improvements. During the same year, Stearns and Wm. Reedy settled on and near the mouth of Coon Creek, in the southwestern corner of the county. Soon after, M. T. Bennett settled on Coon Creek a few miles above them, and during the next two years many others settled in the vicinity, making quite a neighborhood.

The northeastern section of the county was first settled in 1857, by Geo. Guittard and his sons, who located claims about two and one-half miles north of the present village of Beattie. In the same year, Ambrose, East, Martin and James Shipp, four brothers, settled south of the Big Blue River in what is now Blue Rapids Township, and but a short distance from the present village of Irving. Previous to this time, Samuel Smith settled near the eastern boundary of the county in what is now known as Noble Township, in 1855. In the same neighborhood, on the west fork of the Vermillion, Isaac Walker located a claim in 1856 or '57.

In the territory of what is now known as Blue Rapids City Township, settlements were made in 1857, on Elm Creek, by James Walter, M. L. Duncan and others. Wm. Thompson, afterwards Probate Judge, settled a short distance above the present town site of Blue Rapids, in 1858. About the same time Andrew Scott, Henry Miller and others, located on the north side of the river, while James Lane settled a few miles below at a point known afterwards as "Lane's Ford." James Parker and others came in and established a permanent neighborhood.

Settlements were made up and down the Big and Little Blue, also on Horseshoe, Spring, Walnut and other creeks, during the years 1858 and '59; so that in 1860, Marshall County was fairly launched upon the advancing wave of civilization, and was, in a measure, able to enjoy its legal, social and municipal regulations.

The first election in Marshall County was held at Marshall's upper crossing of the Blue, better known as Marysville, on March 31, 1855. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, the act providing for the organization of the Territories, conferred the right to vote at that, the first election, upon every "inhabitant" of the Territory otherwise qualified, who should be "an actual resident." No number of days or period of time of residence was required. The Pro-slavery party put a most liberal construction upon the law. Organizing in Missouri, large parties of men came to Kansas, many of whom had no intention of being inhabitants or residents of the Territory longer than it should be necessary to come to the designated place and vote.

The party which came to Marysville consisted of several hundred men, with wagons, horses, tents, camping equipments and provisions. No opposition was offered them, as there were only two men—G. H. Hollenburg and J. D. Wells—in Marshall County at that time belonging to the Free-state party. F. Marshall was elected as a member of the Territorial Legislature at that election.

At the election of the Territorial Legislature, October 5, 1857, the only Free-state vote in the county was cast by James White.

Lecompton Constitution (December 21, 1857).—Illegal elections and ballot-box stuffing of the present day can in no way be compared with the manner of conducting elections in the early days of Kansas, and in Marshall County in particular. The election to which we refer is the one that was to decide the fate of that relic of barbarism—the Lecompton Constitution. At this point on the overland trail a little colony of Southerners had congregated, ostensibly for the purpose of building up a town, but in reality to work in the interest of the Pro-slavery party. Marshall operated his ferry here under a charter received from the Territorial Legislature, in which he was allowed to charge the gold-seekers, Mormons, adventurers, and all Western pilgrims that crossed the Blue at that point, the sum of $5 per wagon. The adoption of the provisions of the Lecompton Constitution, among other things, was to vest Gen. Marshall with the high honors of Governor, and it was natural to expect that the Pro-slavery men in this section would take charge of the election. Three or four log cabins were all that showed that a settlement existed, but it was the only place of note in Northern Kansas at that date.

In the upper rooms of one of these cabins the polls were opened, by setting a soap box on the head of a whisky barrel as the receptacle for ballots. In case the above-mentioned soap box was filled with ballots, another box was to be substituted. A narrow staircase led to a hole in the ceiling, through which the voter would thrust his hand, holding a ticket, and yell out his name, or the first name he happened to think of, and then would immediately descend, to make room for the next man, absorb a sufficient quantity of "tarantula juice," conjure up a new name, and await his opportunity to vote again. Among the twenty-five or thirty voters present, there was a notable personage known by the sobriquet of "Shanghai"—probably so named from his personal appearance.

Long before half the day had passed, "Shanghai," who had become so thoroughly imbued with patriotism for his party, and whisky, that he could not keep a secret, sprang upon a whisky barrel and exclaimed that he had voted twenty-five times; was going to vote twenty-five times more, and would bet any man $100 that he had outvoted any one in the "outfit." Tradition states that the little band of Southern pilgrims stood by and listened with amazement. No one seemed willing to take up the challenge of the champion voter, and the matter was about to go by default, when it was accepted by one of the "pilgrims," the money put up, and a committee appointed to investigate. The result of the investigation showed that "Shanghai" was beaten, the challenged party having deposited nearly one hundred votes. It was also shown that he had possession of a St. Louis business directory, and that he was voting in alphabetical order, and had only got half way through the "A" list!

The voting continued briskly throughout the day, and when the shades of evening closed in upon them, the little Spartan band had rolled up a rousing majority of nearly 1,000 votes for the Lecompton Constitution!

Fourth of July Celebration.—The celebration of the eighty-sixth anniversary of American Independence occurred at Marysville July 4, 1862. All parts of the county were represented, and many attended from adjoining counties, making the attendance about 500 people, which was considered large at that time. As per programme, the people assembled at the old Methodist Episcopal Church, formed a procession, and with music marched to a grove on Spring Creek, where took place the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Dr. J. H. McDougal. The orator of the day, Rev. Charles E. Parker, portrayed "the beauties of a Republican government, the blessings derived from our separation from the mother country, and the strength and virture of our Government to overcome all attempts to anarchy and despotism," ending with a eulogy on the State, and of Marshall County in particular. In the afternoon toasts were prepared by the toast-master, R. S. Newell, and responded to in an eloquent manner by prominent citizens present. Among the toasts offered was "The Union Forever," which was responded to by the entire assemblage, who arose to their feet and gave three cheers, with a "tiger" accompaniment. The festivities concluded with a ball in the evening.

Pioneer Reminiscences.—To preserve from oblivion the record of the first white settler who crossed Marshall County, and the second who located in the county, we present a few extracts from a sketch prepared by Hon. F. G. Adams, Secretary of the State Historical Society, in reference to James McCloskey:

"As early as in the year 1839, McCloskey came out from St. Louis and passed over the trappers' trail to the mountains, leaving the Missouri River at Independence, and crossing the Kansas River near the present site of Topeka. He crossed the Blue where, ten years later, Marshall put in his ferry. McCloskey was then accompanying the trading party of Bibile & Adams, having seven wagons loaded with Indian goods, and escorted by twelve men. The goods had been purchased of Benard Pratt, of St. Louis, and McCloskey went out as clerk, to look after the interests of Pratt in the sale of the goods, and to make returns thereof.

"The party established Fort Pratt, a trading post, three miles above Fort Laramie.

"McCloskey remained as a trader in the Indian country till, in 1854, he returned to take up his settlement on the Blue. When he returned, he brought with him quite a party of mountaineers beside. Among these was Changreau, who, with his family, took up his settlement with Louis Tremble, on the Vermillion, as did also Laroche, another of the same party.

"When our mountaineer, McCloskey, came in with his Sioux wife, on the 20th of November, 1855, and with his companions and their Sioux wives and children camped near Marshall's cabin, there were no other settlers in the neighborhood. Though nearly a year and a half had elapsed since the settlement of the Territory had begun, the rich and beautiful valley of the Blue had attracted no inhabitants to its borders. The enterprising and energetic ferry-man legislator, who had been here six years, was the only man who had come to stay.

"McCloskey, as he had made his trips to and from his trading posts among the Sioux, crossing the Blue, had determined that when he should quit his life in the wilderness he would take up his home on the Blue. He had intended, with the band of people he had brought in with him, to settle at the Big Spring, just below the Independence crossing. But no sooner had his party camped in the valley, than Tremble, the half-breed, living on the Vermillion, came and persuaded a portion of the party to settle on the Vermillion. He told them stories about the danger there was from the Kaws, and gave reasons why his own neighborhood was a place of greater security. These tales about the Kaws caused a number of the mountaineers to return at once. Thus McCloskey found himself alone with his family, and he made up his mind to settle near the ferry-man."

[It will be remembered that Marshall had given up his lower establishment two years before.]

"What had brought these mountaineers here with their Indian families to make their homes, surrounded as they knew they were to be by a community of white people?

"McCloskey says that they came in order that their children might learn the manners and customs of white people, and be educated. They had married Indian women in the Sioux country, actuated in a measure at least by motives of prudence and business economy. Safety, and the protection and promotion of their trade, required that they should marry and become members of a tribe. These family relations resulted in family ties which, once formed, were not easily broken. They became attached to their wives and children. Natural affection seems to become as strong in such relations as in those formed in the midst of civilization.

"Here are phases of human nature creditable in the highest degree to mountain white men who, like McCloskey, in their desire to secure to their Indian offsprings the benefit of education, civilization and refinement, are yet willing to take with them within the pale of civilization, their Indian wives, and to undergo all the embarrassments incident to such an anomalous relation in the midst of a cultivated community. The part which the wife performs in this change is alike creditable and certainly is conclusive of the fact that the retaining of some of the best qualities of human nature is not inconsistent with a savage birth and education.

"McCloskey sent his boys to the Iowa Indian Mission schools, in Doniphan County, and his girls to the Highland University, giving them all a good education. His eldest son, James, was for nine years, up to 1870, government interpreter at Fort Laramie, when he was killed by a man named William Boyer, who was hung for the crime. Henry had been interpreter at Fort Halleck. On his return home he was killed at Cottonwood Station. Charles, while at school at Highland, was accidentally killed by the discharge of a gun which he was taking from a wagon, while going on a hunt. Eda died at Highland, while attending school, at the age of fourteen. Julia, now aged twenty-six, is living in Nebraska. Monie-waka (Medicine Eagle), the mother of the children, died many years ago."

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

The oldest settlers in the Vermillion Valley say when they came there they found two families—the head of one a Sioux half-breed named Louis Tremble, whose wife was a full-blooded Sioux. The other family consisted of a Frenchman named Changreau and his wife, a Sioux woman; her sister, a girl of fifteen, and numerous small children. Tremble built a bridge across the Vermillion, and charged the Western pilgrims toll for crossing. Changreau opened a farm of about fifteen acres, raising vegetables and produce, which found a ready sale to the travelers.

The Kansas, or Kaw Indians, as they are now commonly called, are a branch of the Sioux, as are also the Otoes, Omahas and Iowas. The country embracing all of northeastern Kansas was occupied by the Kaws, when, in 1825, the Government opened negotiations with them for the purchase of a part of their territory. Between the Kaws and the Sioux, the parent tribes, there was an implacable hatred. Whenever the bands of the two tribes met, no matter where, there was war to the knife, and whoever was not killed, but captured, suffered death by torture the most cruel and devilish. "No Sioux or Kaw could meet each other and live." These two Sioux families were aware that they had located in the old territory of the Kaws, and that the residence of their perpetual foes was not far distant; but trusted to their neighbor Sioux for protection.

One spring day, while Changreau was in the field plowing, the house was suddenly surrounded by a band of mounted Indians, numbering a hundred or more. The women made an effort to conceal themselves, but failed. The Indians professed friendship, but helped themselves to everything that they fancied. After a reckless pillage, the chief suddenly seized the young girl, bound her to his pony, and mounting, they all disappeared.

Changreau, who was at once notified by his frantic wife, of what had occurred, suspected who the visitors were, and knowing that a fate worse than death would await the helpless prisoner, made a most pressing and urgent appeal to his white neighbors to go with him to the rescue. A few responded, and John D. Wells, and a few others, started with Changreau and followed the trail for many hours, when fearing an ambush, they turned back, with the exception of the Frenchman, who pushed on alone. Changreau followed the band for many days, until they camped on the Neosho River, near Council Grove. The Frenchman, who had kept himself concealed, saw that unusual preparations were being made, and then knew that the worst was to come. But what could one man do against one hundred? He had followed without hope, in utter despair as to the accomplishment of any good so far as the captive was concerned.

Soon after the lodges were erected the Indians had a feast, which they devoured with unusual despatch. Then the fires were relighted and made to burn with great brilliancy, lighting up the demoniacal group, and glaring in the darkness upon the distant and rounded hill slopes. At last Changreau saw an Indian, whom he had observed have his sister in his keeping, lead the helpless and devoted captive into the semicircle and bind her to a tree. The Frenchman could witness no more. Mounting his pony he turned his face upon the scene, and rode away in the darkness. He was soon miles and miles away, and all that night circled around the Indian camp, not seeing but knowing what was being transacted there. In the gray dawn of the morning he rode back to the camp, and creeping almost among the lodges, saw, seated by the waning camp fires, a row of Kaw hags, gibbering of what had happened, and as they talked they pointed their bony fingers at a figure, rendered indistinct through the smoke and darkness, bound to a tree trunk. As it grew lighter he saw that his sister was dead—her lifeless body covered with gore; whips and scourges lay at her feet, which showed that the girl had been whipped to death amid the war dances and battle orgies of the night. What he dreaded as the worst he now was sure of, and with his sad and fearful tale he returned to his family and hastened to move them to a place of greater safety.

Marshall County during the war was one of the border counties, and was several times the seat of panics arising from depredations committed by the Indians. Emigrants and ranchmen on the overland road were often driven in, as were also the new settlers, who had taken up claims west of Marshall County. At times apprehensions were felt that the Indians would extend their devastations to the older settlements, depleted as they were of able-bodied men, from enlistments in the army.

The first panic occurred in May, 1862, being occasioned by an Indian raid made into Washington County. In consequence, a detachment of recruits being raised at Marysville was sent out on a reconnoisance, but no Indians were seen.

The greatest panic was created in August, 1864, by a raid made by Indians on the Little Blue. On the 10th of August refugees from the scene of the massacre began to pour in at Marysville. Teams with wagons filled with settlers, station-keepers and ranchmen, with their families, flowed into the town, each bringing stories of the outrageous murders and torture of men, women and children, and beseeching aid in recovering their captured friends. The militia companies were immediately mustered, and after making hasty preparations, left for the scene of trouble. One company under the command of Capt. Frank Schmidt and one in charge of Lieut. McCloskey were under march the day after the first intelligence arrived. They were also joined by a company from the Vermillion, under Capt. James Kelley, and one from Irving, under Capt. T. S. Vaile. The Marshall County troops were under the command of Col. E. C. Manning. They were followed by a brigade expedition composed of portions of the Nemaha, Riley and Washington County regiments, under the command of Gen. Sherry, of Seneca. Both expeditions, after traveling and seeing evidences of the Indian warfare, but meeting with none, returned to their homes. Many of the refugees from the overland road and the counties west remained in Marshall County two or three weeks before returning to their homes.

CALAMITIES.

Grasshoppers.—The *gryllus* or grasshopper family made their appearance in Marshall County in great numbers, in August, 1867, and "destroyed every green thing." In August, 1868, they re-appeared in untold millions, remained three days and departed, doing comparatively but little damage.

In the summer of 1874 the grasshoppers again appeared in the county and commenced their ravages on corn and other products, and soon everything was destroyed. The green foliage on the trees and bushes was next attacked, and was as soon stripped. After eating every green thing they departed for realms unknown. The county was self-supporting during the plague.

Cyclone.—It is seldom that the historian is called upon to chronicle so sad and terrible an event as occurred in this part of the State, and in Marshall County in particular, three years ago. Many are the once happy homes that were rendered desolate and forsaken on that memorable occasion, by the most terrific of storms—the cyclone.

On the morning of May 30, 1879, the sun rose in all its magnificence, shedding its beautiful rays over the broad and fertile prairies, of which this county may well be proud, and showing in every beam the gladsome tokens of a pleasant day. During the afternoon of the same day, an observer might notice a change in the atmosphere, the temperature being cooler by some thirty degrees, and also see that a few dark and angry-looking clouds appeared in the northwest, while now and then sharp electric flashes lit up the horizon, intermingled with heavy claps of thunder. In a short time a severe storm was raging throughout the southern portion of the county, carrying death and destruction before it in some localities, while in other sections leaving but the ordinary traces of a severe storm.

Waterville.—It is undoubtedly a fact, that the destruction of property at this place was caused more by a severe wind blowing from the west towards the cyclone proper, which was at that time raging in Irving, and not by any cyclonal vortex or whirlpool. Although no loss of life was occasioned by the storm, the destruction of property was very great. In the vicinity of the city, near the mouth of Coon Creek, and on the Little Blue River, considerable timber was destroyed, undoubtedly by whirlwinds, the largest of these being not more than twenty yards in circumference, and remaining in contact with the earth for but a short distance. In the vicinity of the city about twelve buildings were destroyed—either wholly or partially—occasioning a loss of about $2,000. In the city, the damage done was necessarily greater, not less than fifty structures being more or less damaged. The estimated loss of property was placed at from $3,000 to $4,000.

> "By the peaceful silent river,
> Where the waters flow forever,
> Like fancies of a dream,
> Strode the Storm King in his power,
> In that sad and awful hour
> When death should reign supreme."

Irving.—At this place the storm seemed to concentrate its demoniacal strength and vent its fury upon, where had been a few hours before, one of the pleasantest little villages in the county. No tongue can tell nor pen portray the scene as the ruthless whirlwind swept its way through the devoted village. All was blackness, despair and desolation. It heeded not the groans of strong men, the shrieks of frantic women, nor the heart-rending screams of innocent children, but continued its way unmindful of the misery and woe it left behind.

The air was filled with flying debris, while now and then a house would be lifted bodily from the ground and carried through the air intact, then be dashed down and broken into a thousand pieces; limbs and trunks of trees, wagons, farm machinery, huge foundation stones, bricks, lumber, animals and human bodies were hurled through the air like feathers. The heart-rending cries of the wounded and dying, mingled with the terrific roar of the remorseless element, made it a scene never to be forgotten.

The whirlwind was seen approaching the town from the west, between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., and presented the appearance of an immense funnel-shaped cloud, moving with great velocity.

Before the terrified inhabitants had realized the amount of damage done a second storm burst upon them, and although smaller than its predecessor, was more furious and destructive to property. To add to the horror of the situation, a deluge of rain descended shortly after the wind had ceased its work.

Messengers were immediately despatched to the surrounding towns for help, which soon arrived, and all through that dark and dreary night the melancholy task of gathering up the dead bodies and caring for the wounded was performed. Following is a list of the killed: Mrs. W. J. Williams, Mrs. Susan G. Buckmaster, Elizabeth Buckmaster, Alice Buckmaster, Laura Buckmaster, Celestia Buckmaster, Mrs. Emma Sheldon, Miss Fannie Swach, Mrs. Thomas Noark, Mrs. George Martin, Clinton Keeney, John Keeney, Mrs. Flora Keeney, Jacob Sabins. Number of wounded reported, thirty.

In Irving and vicinity about forty buildings were completely destroyed—in some cases not enough timber being left to mark the site of the structure. Among the property destroyed in the village was the Presbyterian Church—a large stone structure—with the exception of the steeple, which was left intact; the public school building—a brick structure—from which school had dismissed but an hour previous; a portion of the Wetmore Institute building; and two spans were taken out of the iron bridge across the Blue River—the approaches being left uninjured.

The burial services of most of the victims of the storm were held on the following Sunday, June 1. The occasion was an impressive one, rendered doubly so by the sad fate of the victims; the frantic outburst of grief displayed immediately after the storm, had given way to deep, quiet sorrow, which was visible in the tearless eyes and voiceless lips of the afflicted.

Frankfort.—Here the storm was very destructive to both life and property. An eye-witness of the storm, after acknowledging his utter inability to adequately describe the fearful spectacle, says: "At first there were cloudy pillars resembling smoke, afterwards assuming an inky blackness, all rolling, dashing and clashing with each other as if engaged in a furious battle, and to battle they were mustered, and onward and upward they rolled with a deafening roar, mowing everything down before them, scattering death and destruction in their course. The storm clouds were a grand scene to behold, but their work is fearful to contemplate."

To sum up, five persons were killed, as follows: James Downs, Mrs. James Downs, John Howe, Mrs. Henry Johnson, ———Grove. About fifty were wounded—some seriously, and property destroyed to the amount of $150,000.

At Blue Rapids and Vermillion the damage done was slight, compared to other localities, and no one injured.

WAR HISTORY.

Of all the troops that enlisted in the war of the Great Rebellion, from Marshall County, the larger proportion was from Marysville and Vermillion Townships. By an order from the War Department, Marysville was made the recruiting station for Washington and Marshall Counties. When the call for volunteers came, Marshall County proved itself for the Union almost to a man, and of the 450 voters in the county at that time, is credited with having sent nearly 400 men. Notwithstanding their good record they were called upon March, 1865, to fill a quota of thirty-one men. After the quota was complete it was found that the draft was illegal, and a portion of the men returned.

Company K, Ninth Kansas Cavalry—Was organized at Marysville in the summer of 1862, by Capt. Thomas M. Bowen, present U. S. Senator from Colorado. Under his command as captain and J. D. Wells as first lieutenant, the company, consisting of about eighty men, were ordered to join the regiment at Fort Leavenworth. From Fort Leavenworth the regiment was ordered to the seat of war in Missouri and Arkansas, and participated in all the important engagements that took place on the Arkansas River. After serving with distinction the company was mustered out of service at Duval's Bluff, Ark., and received their discharge at Fort Leavenworth in July, 1865. The company suffered severely during its service, only about one-third returning.

Company G, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry—Under command of W. S Blackborn, Captain, Thomas Hensel, First Lieutenant. Company G was recruited at Marysville in August, 1862. Vermillion Township furnished most of the recruits for this company. At Atchison the company joined their regiment and were immediately ordered to Maysville, Mo., but arrived too late to participate in an engagement. Their first battle took place at Cane Hill, Ark., and was followed by an engagement at Van Buren, Ark. Their operations throughout the war were confined to Missouri and Arkansas. The company was mustered out of service at Little Rock, Ark., in June, 1865, and was discharged at Fort Leavenworth, July 9, 1865. About one-half of the company returned to Marysville.

Company E, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry—Capt. Perry Hutchinson in command, was recruited at Marysville during the summer and fall of 1862. Marysville furnished about twenty-seven men to this company, the rest of the company being filled with recruits from different points in the county.

These companies were stationed at Marysville until September 8, 1862, when they were all ordered to Fort Scott *via* Atchison and Fort Leavenworth. They left Marysville on the date mentioned in company with a number of Otoe Indians who were under the command of Capt. D. W. Williams. Some three hundred men were in the ranks at that time.

Company H, Second Kansas Cavalry—was mustered into service at Kickapoo in the spring of 1862, under command of Capt. A. Gunther, and was composed entirely of recruits from Marshall and Washington Counties. After serving with distinction throughout the war it was mustered out of service March 18, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark.

Large numbers of recruits from Marshall County enlisted in other Kansas regiments and into regiments raised in other States. The Second, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Kansas regiments were represented by volunteers from Marshall County. By reference elsewhere it will be seen that Marshall, a frontier county at that time, gave a full share of troops to the Union army. The regiments in which Marshall County troops were chiefly enlisted were among those distinguished for active and effective service during the war.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION, ROSTER, ETC.

By the autumn of 1855 quite a settlement had been made in different parts of Marshall County, especially in the vicinity of Marysville, Barrett and Vermillion. It soon became apparent that a municipal organization was needed, and the county was duly organized in 1855. The voting strength of the entire county at that time was not over sixty.

The duties of the county officials were not very arduous at that time—the County Sheriff excepted. Alexander Clarke, the first Sheriff, was commissioned in October, 1855, but his career ended very suddenly by his being shot by a desperado whom he was endeavoring to arrest.

A county warrant was issued December 15, 1856, by James McCloskey in favor of Henry Adams and H. L. Kirk, of Atchison, for services rendered in laying out a Territorial road from Atchison to Marysville. This is the first county warrant issued in the county of Marshall. John D. Wells, M. L. Duncan and W. N. Glynn were the County Commissioners at that time. J. S. Magill was appointed Justice of the Peace during the same year.

The first District Court convened in Marshall County at Marysville in March, 1857. Judge Burrel, of the United States District Court, presided, and James McCloskey acted as Clerk. As no cases appeared on the docket, and no Grand Jury called, it looked as if the Court would have to adjourn without transacting any business, when a "case of conscience" came up, and the law was adapted to suit the case. It appears that D. C. Auld, an abolitionist, had obtained from the County Commissioners the appointment of Justice of the Peace for the Vermillion district. The Territorial laws, as passed by a Pro-slavery Legislature, required that officers, before assuming the duties of their office, should take an "iron-clad oath," which provided that the officer should support the United States Fugitive Slave Law. As this law was antagonistic to the principles of Auld he could not take it, and asked his friend McCloskey to intercede with Judge Burrel to qualify him, without having to take the oath. The Judge, being a Pennsylvanian, wrote out a Pennsylvania oath and administered it to Auld, who served out his term and retained his freedom to assist any fugitive slaves who, in their flight, happened to pass his way.

At the meeting of the County Commissioners at Palmetto, K. T., in June, 1856, it was decided "that the county of Marshall, for the convenience of transacting county business, and the execution of legal processes, be divided into two principal townships: "by a line beginning at the mouth of Elm Creek, where it empties into the Big Blue River, and running thence north to the base or meridian line. The section of country east of said line, in Marshall County, will henceforth be known as *Vermillion* Township, and that portion of the country lying west of the line, in Marshall County, known as *Marysville* Township."

At the same meeting an assessment was made at "fifty cents per head as poll tax," and one-sixth of one per cent. upon all property subject to taxation according to Territorial laws.

November 6, 1858, the County Commissioners divided the county proper into four townships, according to the following description:

Marysville Township.—Townships 1, 2, and north half of Township 3, Range 6; Townships 1, 2, and north half of Township 3, Range 7; west halves of Townships 1, 2, and northwest quarter of Township 3, Range 8.

Guittard Township.—East half of Townships 1, 2, and northeast quarter of Township 3, Range 8; Townships 1, 2, and north half of Township 3, Range 9; Townships 1, 2, and north half of Township 3, Range 10.

Blue Rapids Township.—South half of Township 3, Range 6; all of Townships 4 and 5, Range 6; south half of Township 3, Range 7; all of Townships 4 and 5, Range 7; southwest quarter of Township 3, and west half of Townships 4 and 5, Range 8.

Vermillion Township.—Southwest quarter of Township 3, east half of Townships 4 and 5, Range 8; south half of Township 3 and all of Townships 4 and 5, Range 9; south half of Township 3, and all of Townships 4 and 5, Range 10.

The voting places in the several Townships were designated as follows: *Marysville Township*, Marysville, or Palmetto; *Guittard Township*, Guittardville; *Blue Rapids Township*, at the house of William Thompson; *Vermillion Township*, at the house of Joseph Langdon.

What is now known as Washington County was at that time under the jurisdiction of Marshall County officials, and was termed *Washington Township*. A voting place was established at the house of M. L. Latt, on the mouth of Cottonwood Creek.

From 1869 up to 1883, the county has been sub-divided into municipal townships, as follows; *Waterville* Township, created February 15, 1869; *Centre* Township, created January 15, 1873; *Elm Creek* Township, created March 1, 1873; *Rock* Township, created April 9, 1873; *Franklin* Township, created April 19, 1873; *Blue Rapids City* Township, created August 24, 1870; *Wells'* Township, created April 17, 1874; *Noble* Township, created June 5, 1878; *Murray* Township, created January 9, 1880; *Clear Fork* Township, created July 13, 1880.

Following is a transcript of the county roster from 1855 to 1883:

Clerk.—1855-8, J. McCloskey; 1859, B. F. Barber; 1860, E. C. Manning; 1861, C. R. Denning; 1862-5, R. S. Newell; 1866-7, C. A. Imbert; 1868-9, F. R. Jacobs; 1870-3, James Smith; 1874-7, J. G. McIntire; 1878-9, G. M. Lewis; 1880-'83, W. H. Armstrong.

Treasurer.—1857-8, J. S. Magill; 1860-1, G. D. Swearingen; 1862-5, A. G. Lovell; 1866-9, J. S Magill; 1870-3, C. F. Koester; 1874-7, Jas. Smith; 1878-82, A. G. Barrett; 1883-4, Wm Lofinck.

Recorder.—1855-60, J. P. Miller (ex-officio); 1862-3, J. H. McDougall; 1864-9, C. F. Koester; 1870-1, J. M. Watson; 1872-3, J. G. McIntire; 1874-9, J. B. Winkler; 1880-3, J. D. Farwell.

District Clerk.—1855-9, J. R Whitehead; 1860-1, L. McArthur; 1863-72, A. Campbell; 1873-4, L. W. Chesley; 1875-8, M. Balgue; 1879-'82, J. M. Patterson.

Probate Judge.—1855, J. Doniphan; 1856, C. B. Buist; 1857-8, J. E. Clardy; 1859-'60, William Thompson; 1863-4, J. D. Brumbaugh; 1865-'70, A. Cottrell; 1871-6, W. C. McCurdy; 1877-'82, H. P. Wells; 1883-4, John Brown.

Sheriff.—1855, J. M. Clark; 1856, G. F. Hubbard; 1857, J. P. Miller; 1858, H. Fraizer; 1859, James Foster; 1860-5, G. D. Swearingen; 1866-7, J. S. Grey; 1868-9, J. McCoy; 1870-3, Frank Garaty; 1874-7, J. R. Voorhees; 1878-'81, J. B. Logan; 1882-3, J. R. Voorhees.

Superintendent of Schools.—1859, J. D. Wells; 1860, W. S. Blackburn; 1861-2, W. W. Jerome; 1863-4, T. H. Baker; 1865-6, M. T. Bennett; 1867-8, J. L. Chapman; 1869-'72, C. S. Balton; 1873-6, A. Jeffers; 1877-8. G. W. Winans; 1879-'82, W. F. Boyakin; 1883-4, ——— Renoe.

Attorney.—1861-4, J. W. Bollinger; 1865-8, W. W. Jerome; 1869-'72, M. C. White; 1873-4, E. Hutchinson; 1875-78, F. Love; 1879-82, J. A. Broughten; 1883-4, G. F. Scoffield.

Surveyor.—1857, W. S. Brewster; 1858, J. W. Swift; 1859, J. O'Neil; 1860-1, E. C. Manning; 1862-3, J. Thomas; 1864-5, W. W. McCloskey; 1866-7, A. O. Waggoner; 1868-'71, S. W. Hazen; 1872-3, W. Millikan; 1874-9, H. A. Parmalee; 1880-1, W. Millikan; 1882-3, H. K. Sharpe.

Coroner.—1857, W. A. Hill; 1858, J. H. Meyer; 1859, M. Life; 1860-5, T. McCoy; 1866-7, F. Pierce; 1868-9, J. Fraizer; 1870-1, J. Jewell; 1872-3, J. Fitzgerald; 1874-5, J. Bates; 1876-'81, W. F. Boyakin; 1882-3, William Siders.

Commissioners.—1855-6, M. L. Duncan, J. D. Wells, W. N. Glenn; 1857, C. B. Buist, M. L. Duncan, J. D. Wells; 1858, J. D. Brumbaugh, G. D. Pierce, J. Kelley; 1859, A. G. Barrett, W. H. Pearsall, A. Ostrander; 1860, M. L. Duncan, G. H. Stoner, J. Kelley; 1861, P. Gift, J. Lane, H. Foster; 1862-3, P. Gift, S. B. Varney, J. Lane; 1864-5, F. Schmidt, A. J. Palmer, J. Kelley; 1866-7, F. Schmidt, E. Lewis, J. L. Freeland; 1868-9, P. Gift, J. Weisbach, O. E. Allen; 1870-1, J. Mohrbacker, S. Abbey, R. Osborn; 1872, J. S. Pierce, T. C. Hendricks, J. Mohrbacker; 1873, J. Mohrbacker, D. Q. Millett, J. C. Dickey; 1874-5, J. C. Dickey, D. Q. Millet, J. Whitley; 1876-7, D. Q. Millett, R. S. Newell, M. L. Duncan; 1878-9, A. Hohn, R. McElroy, M. L. Duncan; 1880, A. Hohn, J. R. Voorhees, J. W. Means; 1881-2, C. E. Tibbetts, J. W. Means, J. R. Voorhees; 1882, C. E. Tibbetts, I. C. Legere, L. W. Libbey; 1883, S. M. Willhite, I. C. Legere, L. W. Libbey.

Senators.—1861-2, S. L. Lappin; 1863-4, T. H. Baker; 1865-6, E. C. Manning; 1867-8, J. M. Harvey; 1869-'70, A. A. Carnahan; 1871-2, P. Rockfeller; 1873-6, F. Schmidt; 1877-'80, C. J. Brown; 1881-4, Perry Hutchinson.

Representatives.—1855, F. J. Marshall; 1856, J. P. Miller; 1857, W. B. Jenkins; 1858, J. P. Miller; 1859, T. S. Vaile; 1860, G. D. Pierce; 1861, D. C. Auld; 1862, H. Foster; 1863, J. Weisbach; 1864, J. D. Brumbaugh; 1865, J. D. Wells; 1866, James Smith; 1867, J. D. Wells; 1868, A. G. Patrick; 1869, W. H. Smith; 1870, J. D. Wells; 1871, W. H. Smith; 1872, A. Jeffers; 1873, I. C. Legere; 1874, A. Reed; 1875, C. J. Brown; 1876, J. D. Brumbaugh; 1877-8, J. Lockwood, W. W. Smith; 1879-'80, L. P. Hamilton, W. W. Smith; 1881-2, G. W. Kelley, S. W. Hazen; 1883-4, J. D. Wells, W. S. Glass.

As early as 1859, efforts were made to move the county seat from Marysville to Sylvan, a new town, the location of which was selected on Section 25, Township 3, Range 8. The prime mover in this affair was T. S. Vaile, a member of the Free-state Territorial Legislature, from Marshall County. Marysville, at that time, was reputed as a Pro-slavery town, and Vaile had an act passed removing the county-seat to Sylvan. The only official business transacted at the new county-seat, was the canvassing of the vote of 1859. There being no house in Sylvan, the Commissioners, G. D. Swearingen, J. D. Brumbaugh, George G. Pierce and S. Ostrander, held their session in the house of G. D. Swearingen, a mile distant. By a vote of the people, Marysville was again made the county-seat.

Marysville enjoyed her supremacy until late in the fall of 1871, when the question again came before the people of the county. At that time there were in the county a number of good points for the location of the county-seat, and as each place claimed to possess better advantages than its neighbor, and had its ardent supporters, a bitter county-seat war broke out. Waterville, Blue Rapids and Frankfort, on the line of the C. B. Mo. Pacific Railroad that extends from east to west through the southern portion of the county, each offered special inducements; Centre Township had one strong point in its favor, it being the geographical centre of the county; Marysville, located on the St. Joe & Western Railroad in the northern part of the county, had its advantages.

In accordance with an order from the County Commissioners, an election was held November 14, 1871, and votes cast at the various voting precincts in the county, for the purpose of deciding the county-seat issue. The election resulted in Waterville receiving 345 votes; Blue Rapids, 485 votes; Frankfort, 586 votes; Centre, 95 votes; Marysville, 807 votes. Another election was ordered to be held, November 28, 1871, in which the contest was between Marysville and Frankfort; Waterville, Blue Rapids and Centre, withdrawing their claims. The result of the election showed that Frankfort received 1,078 votes, and Marysville 1,637 votes, which made Marysville the county seat of Marshall County.

COUNTY BUILDINGS, RAILROADS AND SOCIETIES.

Court House.—Early in the spring of 1860, the Southern Methodists built a frame church edifice, 24x36 feet, on lots 7 and 8, Block 43, on the corner of Fifth and Laramie streets. These lots were given to them by the Palmetto Town Company. Not being able to pay for the building, R. Y. Shibley and J. D. Brumbaugh, who had claims against the association, took possession, and without any process of law, moved it on Broadway. In July, 1862, they sold the building to the county to be used as a court house. Previous to this time, the county offices were located in different parts of the town. This building was used as a court house until 1870, when the District Court was held in Watterson's Hall.

In February, 1873, a contract was let to George F. Hamilton, by the township of Marysville, to build a new county court house, to be located at Marysville. The cost of the building was not to exceed $15,000, and it was to be completed in November, 1873, but owing to the usual delay, it was not finished until July, 1874. The building is a two story brick structure, 50x65 feet. The interior of the building contains on the first floor, a hall and six offices, occupied by county officials. The second floor is occupied by the court room and four offices. The court house is situated on a commanding elevation in the eastern part of the city, and presents to the observer a neat appearance.

County Jail.—A few rods northeast of the court house, may still be seen standing, the "Old County Jail." Built in 1860, 20x24 feet, the first story being built of stone, the second a frame, it stands as a relic of the early days of Marysville. The lower story, consisting of one room, was occupied by the prisoners, and the upper by the jailer and family. The unlucky wretches who were confined within its dreary walls, were chained to the floor, but frequently managed to make their escape. This building was occupied until the new one was completed in 1877. The new jail is a stone structure, 28x50 feet, two stories, and was erected at a cost of $5,000. The building was commenced in June, 1877, and completed in December of the same year, by Messrs. McPherson & Fitzgerald.

Central Branch, Missouri Pacific Railway.—This railroad, the first to enter the county, was completed through the southern part, in the winter of 1867, to a point one hundred miles west of Atchison, now known as Waterville, within three miles of the eastern boundary line of Washington County. The road enters the county from the east, ten miles north of its southern boundary line, and passes through the townships of Noble, Vermillion, Blue Rapids, Blue Rapids City and Waterville. On reaching Waterville, all railroad building stopped, nothing more being done until 1876, when the road was extended under the name of the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railway, to points farther west. Including this extension, there are thirty-five miles of road under the Central Branch management in the county.

The principal stations on the line of road, are Vermillion, Frankfort, Barrett, Bigelow, Irving, Blue Rapids and Waterville.

St. Joseph & Western Railway.—After innumerable delays and disappointments, the people in the northern part of the county succeeded in obtaining a railroad, under the name of the St. Joe & Denver City. In 1870, this road reached the eastern limits of the county, and in January, 1871, passed through Marysville, and was extended northwest until it made a connection with the Union Pacific, at Grand Island, Neb.

The St. Joseph & Western enters the county from the east, nine miles south of the Kansas and Nebraska State Line, and passes through the townships of Guittard, Franklin, Centre and Marysville. The principal stations are: Axtell, Beattie, Marysville and Herkimer.

Marysville & Blue Valley Railway was built from Beatrice, Gage Co., Neb., to Marysville, following the valley of the Big Blue River, in 1879. Number of miles in Marshall County, ten and one-half. Oketo, a small trading point, is the principal station on this line of road in the county.

The Vermillion Valley Agricultural and Mechanical Society was incorporated by the people of the "south half" of the county, with a capital stock of $5,000, at Frankfort, September 20, 1878.

The first Board of Directors elected under the charter, consisted of R. Osborne, J. Wilson, E. Schriner, W. H. Sabin, C. A. Barber, T. Wadick, I. C. Legere, A. Shearer, F. B. Taylor, S. W. Hazen, Maj. Beattie, H. G. Trosper. First officers: R. S. Newell, President; A. J. McKee, Vice-president; R. Osborne, Treasurer; H. H. Louery, General Superintendent; E. L. Begun, Secretary.

A tract consisting of forty acres of desirable ground was purchased, located in the northeast part of the city of Frankfort. An amphitheatre, seating 1,500 people, floral hall, judges' stand, stalls etc., were built. A half-mile race course, pronounced to be one of the best in nothern Kansas, is one of the chief features. The society, under its present management, is in a flourishing condition.

Present officers: R. Osborne, President; I. C. Legere, Vice-president; F. M. Rhodes, Treasurer; J. M. Lane, Assistant; H. H. Louery, General Superintendent; H. G. Trosper, Assistant; J. M. Watson, Secretary.

The Marshall County Medical Association, composed of the principal disciples of Esculapius, was formed in 1879, with ten members. Their first officers were: W. H. Clutter, Frankfort, President; A. Fuller, Vermillion, Vice-president; A. J. Patterson, Beattie, Secretary; A. G. Edwards, Marysville, Treasurer. Censors: A. G. Edwards, H. W. Barrett, P. C. Garvin.

Present officers: A. G. Edwards, Marysville, President; H. W. Barrett, Waterville, Vice-president; A. J. Patterson, Beattie, Secretary; D. W. Humfreville, Watervile, Treasurer. Present membership, twenty-three. Meetings are held semi-annually: first Monday in May, and on the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in November.

The Marshall County Old Settlers and Pioneers' Association was organized in 1879, its object being to "re-unite the old settlers of this part of Kansas; to cement and perpetuate old friendships, and for the advancement of the moral, social and material interests of the members, and the society in general."

The society was organized at a meeting held at Blue Rapids, September 12, 1879, and the following officers were elected: A. G. Barrett, Barrett Station, President; William Thompson, Blue Rapids, D. C. Auld, Frankfort, Vice-presidents; J. S. Magill, Marysville, Secretary; F. Hamilton, Blue Rapids, Treasurer.

At the last annual election—1882—the following officers were elected: T. McCoy, Marysville, President; A. G. Barrett, Barrett's Station, X. Guittard, Guittardville, Vice-presidents; J. S. Magill, Marysville, Secretary; G. D. Swearingen, Marysville, Treasurer. Meetings are held annually at different points in the county.

MARYSVILLE.

Marysville, the county-seat of Marshall County, and one of the oldest towns in the State, is beautifully located on the east bank of the Blue River, ten miles south of the Nebraska State line, and on the St. Joseph and Western Railroad. At this point the old California or Central Overland route to the mountains and the Pacific coast crossed the Blue. Adjoining the town on the east are beautiful, grand-rising hills and gentle slopes, which are dotted with fine private residences and shady groves. Bounded by Spring Creek on the south and the clear running waters of the Blue on the west, with their heavy belts of timber, it forms a most desirable location for a city. Located as it is on the famous Blue, and surrounded by a rich agricultural country, settled by a good class of citizens, Marysville can well boast of its superior advantages. Possessing two railroads—St. Joe and Western and the Marysville and Blue Valley Branch of the Union Pacific, making connections with the B. & M. R. R., at Beatrice, Nebraska, it has good shipping facilities.

EARLY HISTORY.

In 1849, F. J. Marshall, of Weston, Missouri, established a ferry on the Big Blue River, about nine miles below the present town site of Marysville. This crossing was named "Independence ford," from the trail that led from Independence, Missouri, which was at that time the leading depot of the fur trade. In 1850, the Government opened the military road from Fort Leavenworth, crossing the river at what was afterwards known as Palmetto or Marysville. Seeing that a great portion of the California emigrants were using this route, Marshall moved his ferry, establishing it about one hundred yards below where the bridge is now located, and built a few log cabins, opening a general store and starting a blacksmith shop about the same distance above the bridge.

The next settler, James McCloskey, an Indian trader, in company with other traders, located near Marshall in November, 1855. The other members of the company soon after settled on the Vermillion, leaving McCloskey and his family on a claim which he had pre-empted a short distance south of Marysville.

The Palmetto Colony.—In the spring of 1856, the Palmetto Town Company was organized in Atchison with eighty-four members, composed of Southern men with Southern propensities. They were mostly young men who had come into the Territory chiefly for political reasons and in the interests of the Pro-slavery party. On account of various reasons, only about thirty-five members of the colony left Atchison, and arrived at Palmetto July 8, 1856, among whom may be mentioned J. S. Magill, J. P. Miller, O. D. Prentis, Albert Morrall, W. B. Jenkins, J. R. Allston, John Vanderhorst, A. S. Vaught, Robert Y. Shibley. Of the whole number of men composing the colony, only three or four remain in the State and only two in the county—J. S. Magill and Robert Shibley, who still reside in Marysville.

The colony filed upon and laid out a town site of three hundred and twenty acres, adjacent to a town site previously laid off and entered as a pre-emption claim by Marshall or his agent. The colony named the town in honor of the "Palmetto" State, and entered it as such at the Land Office September 25, 1858.

The progress of Palmetto was slow, none of the members seeming to care whether a town was made or not. One instance may be mentioned, of the erection of a log cabin during the summer of 1856, by Dr. J. P. Miller—this being about the only town improvement made by the colony. Some of the members, more progressive than the rest, made improvements on their pre-emption claims, but most of the time was spent "otherwise."

For some time the town name of "Palmetto" was used by some of the early county officials when dating their official proceedings. In the early maps of Kansas, the name Palmetto appeared, but Marysville was left out, although Marysville was the name of the postoffice and the established seat of justice for Marshall County.

The Marysville Colony.—Previous to the location of this colony, Francis J. Marshall, while a member of the first Kansas Legislature, in 1855, had a county laid off with the Blue running through the center, and also had the county seat established at his ferry and named the place Marysville, in honor of his wife, Mary.

The Marysville Town Company originated in Western Missouri, John and James Doniphan and F. Marshall being the prime movers. The company was incorporated by an act of the Territorial Legislature, August 27, 1855, the following being the corporators: A. G. Woodward, David Galispie, John Doniphan, R. T. Galispie, F. J. Marshall, James Doniphan, Robert C. Bishop and M. G. Shrewsbury. They bought up one hundred shares of the "Palmetto" stock, and caused an addition of three hundred and twenty acres to be laid off on the north half of Section 33, Township 2, Range 7. The northwest quarter of this addition was termed "Marysville addition," and the northeast quarter known as "Ballard and Morrall's addition to Palmetto."

At this time, 1857-58, these two little antagonistic towns had a pretty rough class of citizens, and being outside civilization generally, the pop of the revolver and the clank of pure steel were familiar sounds, and in the absence of civil tribunals, anarchy reigned supreme. Marshall bringing diplomacy to bear, soon succeeded in making Marysville the leading trading point, and in a few years Palmetto was forgotten.

When Marshall established his ferry at Marysville in 1850, he did not give up his place at the old Independence crossing, but still continued to run a ferry at that point up to 1853, the travel being divided for some years between the two points. No person, unless an eye-witness, can have any conception of the scenes and incidents that were to be witnessed at those ferries at that time. At the ferry at Marysville teams would gather by the hundred waiting their turn to cross, and some becoming impatient would ford the stream, but at considerable risk. The capacity of his ferry was such that Marshall could only take three wagons at a trip, for which he charged $5 per wagon. At a session of the County Board in June, 1856, the Commissioners fixed the rates of ferriage as follows: For crossing a loaded wagon, $3; an empty wagon, $1.50; man and horse, 50 cents; footman, 25 cents, and all stock at 25 cents per head. In 1859, a still more visible decrease was made by order of the Board, bringing the rates down to $1 for crossing a six horse wagon and other vehicles in like proportion. This ferry was in active operation until the bridge was built in 1864.

The following notice was published in the *Squatter Sovereign* (Atchison) March 25, 1856:

GRAND SPECULATION.

"MARYSVILLE, KANSAS TERRITORY.

"I hold in my hand an obligation upon the Marysville Town Company obligating the company to donate to the first person that will put up a steam saw-mill in said town seven shares in the town, which are worth in value each $25. The putting up of the mill in the town will make them worth $250 each, making the donation $1,750, which will very nearly pay for the mill. Marysville is the best location in Kansas for a steam saw-mill, from the fact that it is located immediately on Big Blue River, where the timber can be rafted to the mill, and the lumber rafted below to supply the great Kansas River Valley. So you bring on your mill, set it to running, and I will give you the stock.

(Signed) "F. J. MARSHALL."

The above liberal inducement was accepted by Messrs. Shibley & Quarles, who erected a steam saw mill in the spring of 1857, and operated it until 1861, when it was destroyed.

Among the first business enterprises and professions that were established in Marysville at an early date may be mentioned: Dr. John P. Miller, who also built the first house on the Palmetto town site, located as the first disciple of Esculapius, and he soon had a good practice in *surgery*. He remained in the practice of his profession until 1862, when he died. J. S. Magill was the first one to represent the legal profession, and was a member of the Palmetto colony. F. J. Marshall opened the first store long before the town site was surveyed, and sold as the chief commodity whisky, at 18 cents per gallon. The first hotel opened for the accommodition of the public was built in 1859 by A. G. Barrett. No regular drug store was established until 1859—the physicians keeping their own stock of drugs. In 1859 Ballard & Morrall, of the town company, opened a drug store. Fleming & Wisner succeeded them in 1863; O. C. Hall succeeded them in 1864, but shortly after moved to Frankfort. In July, 1865, A. Cottrell opened a stock of drugs in a small building on the present site of Waterson's block, and in 1870 moved to his present location.

The first marriage ceremony taking place in Marysville was that of James McCloskey and Monlewaka, a Sioux belle, whom McCloskey had brought with him from the mountains. The marriage ceremony, which was the third on record in the county, was solemnized by James S. Magill, Justice of the Peace, October 28, 1857. Hettie A., a daughter of J. S. Magill, was born August 2, 1860—this probably being the first birth. The first death was that of W. Vaught, a member of the Palmetto colony, in the spring of 1858.

November 30, 1863, a preliminary meeting was held at the court house by the citizens of Marysville and vicinity, for the purpose of organizing a bridge company, to build a bridge across the Blue. The capital stock was fixed at $8,000, or 320 shares at $25 each. On December 23, books were opened for stock subscriptions. In April, 1864, the following officers were elected: President, J. Samuels; Treasurer, A. E. Lovell; Secretary, J. D. Brumbaugh; Directors, T.W. Waterson, J. S. Magill; Architect, S. G. Jones. The bridge was of the Howe Truss patent, and was completed in November, 1864. This bridge served its purpose until the spring of 1882, when it was replaced by an iron structure by Marysville Township.

Criminal.—October 3, 1863, an attempt was made by G. and W. Reedy and William Schroyer on the life of P. Hutchinson, now a resident of Marysville, and formerly Captain of Company E, Thirteenth Kansas. The attempt failed, but nearly cost the life of J. Heasly, who interfered in behalf of Hutchinson. No attempts were made for the apprehension of the party until October 26, when G. Reedy was brought before the grand jury, and two bills of indictment were brought against him. On the first, by introducing false testimony, it is claimed, he was cleared. On the second indictment, for "assault with intent to kill J. Heasly," he was sentenced to the State Penitentiary for one year, and was taken to the county jail. Reedy, who was a member of the Thirteenth Kansas at that time, was home on a furlough. A few days after the trial, Company B, Ninth Kansas, passed through the town *en route* to Fort Leavenworth. Learning that a comrade was confined in the jail, a party of them, numbering about twenty, came back that night from their camp, a few miles distant, and going to the jail, demanded the release of the prisoner. It being refused by the Sheriff, they drew their weapons and swore they would blow out his brains. One of the guards, fearing they would carry out their threat, delivered up the keys of the jail, and the prisoner was released.

Perhaps one of the most brutal and uncalled-for murders, in the history of Marysville, occurred October 8, 1864. During the afternoon of the above-mentioned day a political meeting had been held, and in the evening the festivities were to conclude with a ball. During its progress, when all were enjoying themselves, S. J. Goisney, who had during the day made several attempts to create a disturbance, tried to force his entrance into the ballroom, with the purpose of stopping the dance. He was stopped at the door by a constable, and a scuffle ensued, during which Goisney drew his revolver. During the melee Patrick Cassey, a highly-esteemed citizen of the place, interfering in the interests of peace, was shot by Goisney, and instantly killed. In the sequel of this affair Judge Lynch officiated with his usual promptness. Goisney was confined in the jail immediately after the shooting, but during the night a party of unknown citizens took the prisoner away. Next morning, suspended from the limb of a tall oak on Spring Creek, was found, swinging to and fro, the body of the murderer—Goisney.

Some time in 1863-64 the trial of an Indian occurred in Marysville—it being the first of the kind in the county. The trial was held before R. S. Newell, Justice of the Peace, upon a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by him in case of the State *vs.* Medicine Horse, an Otoe chief, who had been charged with being an accessory of Moses Betine for the shooting of V. C. Poor at Oketo. As he was arrested on suspicion, and no charge being found against him, he was released, and showed his gratitude by extravagant gestures and incomprehensible language.

INCORPORATION.

Marysville was incorporated as a city, by an Act of the Territorial Legislature, in February, 1861. The bill prescribing the officers and their powers was vetoed by the Governor, but passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote, thus becoming a law. All who trespassed on the dignity of the law were tried before the Mayor—his jurisdiction embracing the city of Marysville and Marysville Township.

Under an Act of the State Legislature, it was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1871, and has since maintained a city government in accordance with that act. The following is the official roster of the city:

Mayor.—1872-3, T. W. Waterson; 1874, Cal. T. Mann; 1875, Cal. T. Mann; 1876, F. F. Thompson; 1877, Amos Garrett; 1878, C. F. Koester; 1879, T. W. Waterson; 1880, T. W. Waterson; 1881, C. F Koester; 1882, C. F. Koester.

Councilmen.—1872, A. Garrett, P. A Kalleborn, M. Bendel, T. McCoy, W. Hewitt; 1873, H. S. Clark, A. Campbell, A. Garrett, F. Schmidt, A. G. Edwards; 1874, A. Garrett, A. Campbell, A. G. Edwards, H. S. Clark, F. Schmidt; 1875, A. G. Edwards, H S. Clark, A. Garrett, A. Campbell, F. F. Thompson; 1876, H. S. Clark, A. Garrett, T. Hughes, A. G. Edwards, John Jeorg; 1877, H. S. Clark, C. F. Koester, A. Hohn, M Barlow, A G. Edwards; 1878, A. G. Edwards, W. Lofinck, P. A. Kalloborn, F. F. Thompson, W. P. Tinkham; 1879, F F. Thompson, H. Dryer, G. T. Smith, M. Barlow, A. Armand; 1880, T. Hughes, C. T. Mann, H. S. Clark, F. F. Thompson, G. Ranksch; 1881, J. Brown, G. H. Willis, J. B. Logan, G. Reber, W. Becker; 1882, J. B. Logan, J. Brown, G. Reber, J. Grauer, M. Barlow.

Police Judge.—1872, James Doniphan; 1873, James Doniphan; 1874, J. S. Magill; 1875, J. S. Magill; 1876, J. S Magill; 1877, J. S. Magill; 1878, J. S. Magill; 1879, R. White; 1880, R. White; 1881, R. White; 1882, R. White.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

One of the earliest schools opened in Marysville was a select school, taught by Miss Jennie Robb, in the fall of 1859. School was held in a small frame building located near the present site of the Sullivan House. Select schools were taught by Miss Kate Weber and others until 1861, when School District No. 4 was legally organized. A small frame school building was erected by the school district, at a cost of $700. R. S. Newell and F. O. Robbins were among the first teachers.

In 1866, the frame building proving inadequate, a new building was erected on a commanding elevation in the northern part of the city. The second building is constructed of magnesia limestone, and was built at a cost of $8,000. The main building is 35x50 feet, with two additional wings, giving it four large rooms. The first teachers in this building were the Rev. W. G. Williams, a graduate of Amherst, as principal, and Miss Kate Weber, assistant.

In 1880, Marysville had progressed so far in the advancement of her educational interests, that it was found necessary to erect another building. The new structure was accordingly erected on the same block, in close proximity to the other. The building is a brick structure, 40x70 feet, trimmed with white limestone, and cost $10,000.

Marysville is to be congratulated on its educational interests, and its handsome school edifices, that reflect credit on the city.

In the earlier years of the settlement of Marysville, the population was in some measure of a transitory nature, and society was so much subject to the influences incident to a constant tide of emigration and travel through the place, that churches did not thrive to any great extent, although when services were held the attendance was good.

In absence of records, tradition states that the first religious services in Marysville were held in the summer of 1857, in a saloon! The first sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Millice, of the Methodist Church, South. In 1859, Rev. Mr. Robbins, of the same denomination, held services in Ballard & Morrall's drug store. In the summer of 1860, Rev. Messrs. King and Duncan, of the Methodist Church South, commenced a revival in the Barrett House, now known as the Tremont House. The preachers in those days were masters of that peculiar style of rhetoric which won its way into the hearts of their audiences. In this case, the revival was in progress for two weeks, day and night, and as a result of the labor, an organization was perfected. The church thus organized had no regular pastors, but was supplied by "circuit riders" until the beginning of the Rebellion, when the organization disbanded.

Methodist Episcopal.—An organization of the Methodist Church North, was perfected in 1866, by Rev. Mr. Woodburn, of Manhattan, with five members, among whom were Mrs. L. J. Swearingen and L. Keefover and wife. Meetings were held in the old court house, also in the old frame school building. Among the early preachers were Rev. Messrs. Tenrent, Tenney and Taylor. Meetings were held irregularly in different parts of the town until April, 1879, when a brick church edifice, 30x50 feet, was erected, at a cost of $2,000. This building was erected mainly through the efforts of Rev A. J. Coe, their pastor. Mr. Coe was succeeded by Rev. A. C. Murray, the present incumbent.

Episcopal.—A partial organization of the Episcopal Church was formed in June, 1882, by the present incumbent, Rev. George Turner, rector.

Memorial Presbyterian Church.—Early in the fall of 1862, religious services were held in the old school house which stood on the west side of Seventh street, by the Rev. Charles Parker, who was also known throughout the State as the eloquent "blind preacher." Services were held on alternate Sabbaths until 1865. For a period of four years no regular services were held; but from 1869 until the spring of 1871, regular services were resumed.

In accordance with an earnest desire on the part of several, a Presbyterian organization was perfected on the 16th of October, 1870, by Rev. Mr. Parker, to be known as the "Memorial Presbyterian Church of Marysville," with the following members: Mrs. A. Parker, C Pritchard, E. Hutchinson, P. A. Reed, Mrs. A. F. Reed, Mrs. E. Merrill, Mrs. A. S. Fisher P. A. Reed and E. Hutchinson were elected and ordained as the first elders.

Preliminary steps were taken towards the erection of a church edifice in 1870 or 1871, in the form of a subscription paper, which was liberally endorsed by the citizens of the place. The contract was let for the erection of a brick structure April 10, 1872, for the sum of $4,000. The corner-stone was laid June 8, of the same year, under the supervision of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' societies, and was dedicated September 18, 1874. The edifice has since met with some mishaps that have rendered repairs necessary, bringing the total cost up to $6,000. The following-named pastors have served the organization in the order mentioned: Revs. C. Parker, A. H. Lilly, E. C. Fish, E. E. Sheldon, J. A. Griffes, and F. E. Thompson. No regular pastor at present.

The German Evangelical Church was organized in 1868 by Rev. A. Bathe, with a good membership. Services were held in a frame building until 1876, when the present edifice was dedicated. The corner-stone was placed in position in 1874, and a stone structure erected, 35x50 feet, at a cost of $3,000. Rev. A. Bathe was succeeded in 1870 by Rev. W. Gogel, who in turn was succeeded by Rev. C. Haas in 1872. Rev. H. Barkmann, the present incumbent, took charge of the church in July, 1876. Congregation now numbers about forty families.

The German Evangelical Church at Stolzenbach was organized in 1870, by Rev. A. Bathe. Meetings are held in the Merklinghaus school house. Present membership, about twenty-two families. Since 1870, the church has been in charge of pastors named in above sketch. These are the only two organizations of this kind in the county.

Catholic Church.—The first religious services held in Marysville by the Catholic denomination were presided over by Rev. Father Suitberl de Martean, some time in 1870. A church organization was perfected soon after, and the foundation laid for an edifice, under the supervision of Rev. A Weikman. The construction of the building progressed slowly, and in 1876, when Rev. John Pichler took charge of the organization, it was still uncompleted. In 1879, the building and lots were sold, and another site chosen. A new building, 24x40 feet, was then erected. The congregation has at present a membership of about sixty families, or three hundred souls, Rev. John Pichler being the present incumbent.

Marysville Lodge No. 91, A. F. & A. M., was instituted under dispensation, March 26, 1870. A charter was granted, October 20, 1870, with the following charter members: P. H. Peters, P Hutchinson, A. Jester, T. McCoy, J. S Magill, E Bentley, D. Wolff, J. M. Carter, J. Balderson, J. Samuels. The first officers were: P. H. Peters, W. M.; P. Hutchinson, S. W.; A. Samuels, J. W.; A. G Edwards, Treas; J. S. Magill, Sec'y.

Present officers: C. F. Koester, W. M.; F. F. Thompson, S. W.; C. T. Mann, J. W; H. S. Clark, Treas.; J. M Patterson, Sec'y. Present membership, forty-six. Meetings are held on every second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month in Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall.

Marysville Chapter, No 29, R. A. M., was instituted under dispensation, July 6, 1875 A charter was granted, October 20, 1875, with seventeen charter members. The first officers were: W. P Mudgett, H P.; N. P. Hotchkiss, K.; F. L. Dow, S.; L. F. Dow, Treas.; C. F. Koester, Sec'y.

Present officers: E. Hutchinson, H. P; C T. Mann, K.; D. G. Millett, S.; C. F. Koester Treas.; W. B Seaman, Sec'y. Present membership, thirty-five. Meetings are held in Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall, second Tuesday of each month

Otoe Lodge. No. 85. I. O. O F., was instituted under dispensation, February 14, 1872. A charter was granted, October 8, 1872, with the following charter members: W. H Richardson, James Doniphan, I. Donahoe, F. F Thompson, G. D. Swearingen, J. S. Magill. The first officers were: J. Doniphan, N. G.; W. H. Richardson, V. G.; J. A. Broughton, R. S.; P. H. Peters, P. S.; G. D. Swearingen, Treas.

Present officers: E. Drahein, N. G.; W. Becker, V. G.; M. S. Stackleford, R. S.; J. B. Logan, P. S.; F. J. Pierce, Treas Present membership, thirty-six. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening in Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall

Blue Valley Lodge. No. 1347, K of H, was instituted under dispensation, January 28, 1879. A charter was granted, September 29, 1879, with twenty-three charter members. The first officers were: C. T. Mann, P. D.; G. H. Willis, D.; E. Hutchinson, V. D.; T. Hughes, Chap; L. W. Libby, R.; H. S. Clark, Treas

Present officers: L. W. Libby, D; J Merklinghaus, P. D; J. Billmann, V. D.; J. B. Logan, R; E. Hutchinson, F. R.; H. S Clark, Treas; F L. Dow, Chap Present membership, thirty-seven. Meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall.

Marysville Lodge, No. 59, A. O. U. W., was instituted under a charter granted September 15, 1880, with sixteen charter members. The first officers were: A. E. Parks, P. M W.; J. B. Logan, M. W; J. Brown, F.; C. W. Thompson, O.; W. S. Glass, R.; W. B. Seamon, F. R.; C. H. Goelitzer, R. T.

Present officers: H. E. Wiedemeyer, M. W.; M. S. Shepard, P. M. W.; S. Foster, F.; H. F. Meyer, O.; J. B. Logan, R; J. F. Renoe, F. R.; F G. Drahein, R T. Present membership, thirty-five. Meetings are held every Friday evening, in Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall.

Marshall Legion. No. 13, S. K. of A. O U. W., was organized under dispensation, March, 1882. A charter was granted, May 8, 1882, with fifteen charter members. The first and present officers are: J. B. Logan, S C.; W. Becker, V. C.; A. Ariand, L. C; H. P. Alexander, R.; A G. Drahein, T.; C H Goelitzer, R. T. Present membership, twenty-six. Meetings are held on every first and third Monday evenings, in Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall.

Marysville Turnverein was organized in August, 1875, and incorporated under the laws of the State in May, 1876, with the following charter members: A. Hohn, Charles Rohdt, N. Kalmborn, M Bendel, P. A. Kalmborn, J. Kempf, R Boehme, R. B. Werner, J. Knoni, E. G. Dorfner, F. Weber, M Piel, F. W. Moelln. First officers were: P. A. Kalmborn, President; A. Hohn, Vice-president; R Werner, Secretary

In 1880, the society erected a brick structure, 42x80 feet, with tower 16x16, and 54 feet high, at a cost of $7,000. This building has a seating capacity of between 400 and 500, and presenting a fine appearance, is a credit to the city. The society has a membership of fifty, and is in a flourishing condition under its present officers: A. Hohn, President; Charles Goelitzer, Vice-president; E. Lewke, Secretary; J. Graner, Cashier.

Lyon Post Silver Cornet Band was organized under the leadership of Prof. H. Barks, in January, 1880, with sixteen members. A set of instruments was purchased at a nominal sum, and meetings held in Masonic Hall. In July, 1882, they purchased a new set of instruments of the celebrated maker—Wurlitzer Their first officers were: H. Barks, Leader; O. Hale, President; H. Hager, Secretary; N. Carden, Treasurer.

In the fall of 1880, the band took the second prize in a band contest, in which many of the best bands in Northwestern Kansas participated. In connection with the band, an orchestra of eleven pieces was organized, with C. F. Barks as first violin, in February, 1881. The society at present is in a prosperous condition, and is a credit to the place

Marysville Cemetery Association was incorporated, with a capital stock of $2,000, in September, 1878, by W. H. Smith, P. Hutchinson, F. Linn, G. F. Hamilton, James S. Magill, T Hughes, J. A. Griffee, D P. Clark, E. Hutchinson, L. W. Libby. At the first regular meeting the following officers were elected: P. Hutchinson, President; C T. Mann, Secretary; W. H. Smith, Treasurer Directors: P. Hutchinson, L. W. Libby, W. H. Smith, E. Hutchinson, T. Hughes.

In October, of the same year, a tract of forty acres adjacent to the city was purchased, and $15,000 have been spent in improvements. Present officers: E. Hutchinson, President; J. B. Winkler, Treasurer; Cal. T. Mann, Secretary. Directors: W. H. Smith, J B. Winkler, P. Hutchinson, W. Lofinck, E. Hutchinson. The association is in a prosperous condition.

NEWSPAPERS, BANKS AND HOTELS.

The *Palmetto Kansan*, the first paper printed in the county, was established December 18, 1857, at Marysville. The material of the establishment was formerly employed in the publication of the Lecompton *Union*, and the office was owned by the "Palmetto Town Company," composed of F. J. Marshall, J. S. Magill and others. J. E. Clardy was employed as editor and publisher. The paper was a Democratic Pro-slavery organ. Mr Clardy continued its publication for seven months, when the paper suspended. In 1858, an effort was made to resuscitate it, under the name of the Marysville *Democrat*, by a Mr. Childers, but the effort was short-lived.

The *Democratic Platform* was first issued at Marysville in the early part of 1859, by P. H. Peters and R. S. Newell, and in December of that year E. C. Manning became one of its proprietors. In May following Mr. Manning obtained the entire control of the paper, changing its politics to Republican, but retaining its original name. July 31, 1860, the building in which the paper was printed was entirely destroyed and the material scattered by a violent tornado. In the fall of the same year Peters gathered the fragments together and resumed the publication of the *Platform*, continuing it until the breaking out of the war in 1861.

The *Big Blue Union* was founded upon the ruins of the defunct *Platform*, in 1861, by G. D. Swearingen. It was a Republican paper, and was continued by Mr. Swearingen until August, 1863, when it was purchased by E. C. Manning, who had returned from the army. He conducted the *Union* until December, 1865, when the publication was suspended, and in January, 1866, he removed the material to Manhattan.

In July or August, 1862, P. H. Peters purchased the press and fixtures of the *Palermo Ledger*, removed them to Marysville and established the *Constitutional Gazetteer*. The office was destroyed by a squad of Union soldiers soon after and the proprietor lodged in the guard-house at Fort Leavenworth, but was released two days after.

In 1864, the *Enterprise* was started at Marysville, by T. W. Baker, P. H. Peters and J. S. Magill. It was independent in politics with strong Democratic feelings. The paper continued under these auspices until the summer of 1867, when Peters became sole proprietor, and the *Enterprise* was changed to a Republican paper. It continued until some time in 1868, when it was sold to George C. Crowther, who removed the establishment to Irving

In the fall of 1869, the *Locomotive* was started at Marysville by the irrepressible Peters, who continued it until some time in 1870, when he sold out to Thomas Hughes, who changed its name to the *Marshall County News*, and conducted it as a Republican journal. Mr. Hughes remained sole proprietor until January 1, 1881, when he sold his interest to C E. Tibbetts and George T. Smith, who conducted the paper until January 2, 1882, when Mr. Tibbetts retired, leaving G. T. Smith, its present owner, as sole proprietor. The *News* is an eight-column folio, Republican in politics, and devotes itself to the best interests of the county.

September 1, 1881, the first number of the Marysville *Signal* was issued by A. E. Powers, formerly connected with the Villisca, Iowa, *Review*. The *Signal* is a six-column quarto, independent Republican in politics, and by its able editorials, and strict attention to home interests, has secured a large circulation.

The first number of the Marysville *Post* was issued July 28, 1881, by the Marysville Post Company, William Becker, editor, a weekly periodical eight-column folio, printed in the German language, and is the only one of the kind published in northwestern Kansas.

Postoffice.—The postoffice at Marysville can trace its origin back to the time when this Western country was first opened for settlement—in Territorial days. November 11, 1854, the office was established, Francis J. Marshall being appointed Postmaster The subsequent appointments have been: Peter Valiton, March 12, 1856; John W. Childross, November 8, 1858; Jacob S Goble, May 24, 1859; Russell J. Newell, February 16, 1860; Edwin C. Manning, April 25, 1861; Jacob Weisbach, November 21, 1861; Thomas W. Waterson, April 13, 1864; Alexander Campbell, July 5, 1865; Charles H. Heighton, March 26, 1866; Alexander Campbell, October 19, 1868; William H. Smith, the present incumbent, received his appointment February 27, 1871.

Apropos: the oldest post office in the State is Fort Leavenworth, which was established May 29, 1828, under the name of Cantonment, in what was then known as La Platte County, Mo. The next postoffice established in what is now known as Kansas, was at Fort Scott, then in Bates County, Mo., on March 3, 1843. Following that came the establishment of the postoffice at Marysville, in 1854. Hence it may be stated that Marysville can claim the honor of having the *first* postoffice in the State of Kansas, which cannot be disputed, as above data is compiled from official records. Postoffice Money Order No. 1, was issued August 6, 1866, and was purchased by G W. Transue.

The *Exchange Bank*, the oldest banking institution in the county, was established at Marysville in March, 1870, by Schmidt & Koester, who, for ten years previous, were engaged in an extensive mercantile business in the place. Its facilities for doing a general banking business are unsurpassed, having correspondents in the principal Eastern cities. The bank is now located in its new quarters—in Schmidt's new building, one of the finest business blocks in the West. The banking-room has an area of 580 feet and its appointments are in accordance with institutions of a similar kind in Eastern cities. Furnished with private offices and vaults, and using the Yale time-lock, it is one of the best equipped banks in the State.

The *Marshall County Bank*, was incorporated under the laws of the State October 8, 1880, with a cash capital of $50,000. Its first officers were B. L. Harding, President; C C. Southerland, Cashier; G. P. Millis, Assistant Cashier; Directors: Perry Hutchinson, Aug. Hohn, B. L. Harding, H. Stenis, C. C. Southerland. December 1, 1881, C. C. Southerland resigned his position as cashier and was succeeded by H. G. Burrogs.

August 1, 1882, under a new management, the bank was operated by the following officers: M. S. Smalley, President; P. Hutchinson, Vice-president; E. R. Fulton, Cashier. Directors: A. Hohn, H. G. Burrogs, P. Hutchinson, M S. Smalley, E. R Fulton. Supplied with the Sargent & Greenleaf time-lock, and other banking facilities, it is making the reputation of a first-class banking institution

The first established hotel in Marysville was in a building erected for that purpose in 1859, by A. G. Barrett. The building was constructed of rough native lumber, and cost about $4,000. This building, in 1861, was leased to Perry Hutchinson, who ran it a season, when it was purchased by Joseph Cottrell, who operated it under the name of the "Tremont House," until 1873, since which time it has been under the management of different parties.

The *Sherman House*, was opened in 1870, in a frame building 16 x 24 feet, by G. D. Swearingen. In 1875, an addition, three stories, 30 x 40 feet, was added at an expense of $7,000. In 1880, Mr. Swearingen leased the building to R. R. Kelley, its present manager.

MANUFACTURES.

Excelsior Roller Mills.—One of the industries of Marysville and of Marshall County are the mammoth flouring mills of Perry Hutchinson. In 1864, Mr. Hutchinson built on the east side of the Blue River, opposite the present mill, a two and one-half story frame building, 24x60 feet. The first floor he occupied as a saw-mill, and in the second story he placed two run of burrs, with which he did "custom work." This combination mill was operated by him until 1867, when, on the west bank of the river, he erected a three-story stone structure, 40x80 feet. In the construction of this building 1,100 perch of stone were used, and when completed employed five run of burrs, with a capacity of one hundred barrels of flour per day. This mill, as well as the first one, was run by water-power furnished by the Blue River. In order to furnish the new mill with sufficient power Mr. Hutchinson was obliged to construct a tunnel, which, at that time was one of the greatest undertakings in the West. This tunnel forms a semi-circle under the bank, and the mill stands directly over the shaft. The reservoir, from the mouth of the shaft, is ninety feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and eight feet high, and is capable of containing a body of water the weight of which is equal to a pressure of one hundred tons. The tunnel itself, including a canal at its inlet and outlet, is 435 feet in length, 185 feet of which are cut through solid rock.

In the summer of 1882, the entire mill was re-modeled and enlarged at an expense of $40,000. Seventeen pairs of Stevens' improved rollers, manufactured at Buffalo, N. Y., were put in operation, which gives the mill a capacity of 250 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours.

In 1878, a switch was built from the main line of the Saint Joe & Western railway—a distance of 6,000 feet—to his mill, and cars are loaded and unloaded at the mill. The flour manufactured by these mills is of a superior brand, and is shipped in large quantities to Europe.

Cigars.—The manufacture of cigars is carried on extensively in Marshall County, in which there are four factories. Of the three located at Marysville, the factory of Charles F. Pusch is the oldest and largest. In 1879, the factory of Charles E. Bendel was established, and has been in active operation up to date. Henry Weidermeyer, of the firm of Bendel & Weidermeyer, opened the third factory in May, 1882. [For further information, see biographies]

Brick.—The manufacture of brick first commenced in 1869-70, by Thomas Cooper, who established a brick-yard, with a capacity of 300,000 per season, in the southern part of the city, and operated it five years. In the spring of 1882, he opened a yard on the south bank of Spring Creek, and during the season manufactures 6,000 brick per day.

Other Industries.—Marysville has an iron foundry, and a brewery, both of which were, until 1882, in operation.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PROF. H. P. ALEXANDER, principal of the Marysville schools, was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., in 1846. Was educated at Lewisburg University, going out of the institution in 1859. Was also a student at the Millersburg (Pa.) Normal School, graduating from that school in 1864. He began teaching in Bareville, Pa., in 1862, and alternated teaching with his Normal course. He next taught at Service, in his native State, from 1866 to 1873, and was County Superintendent at the same time. In 1873, he removed to Marysville, and has been principal of these schools ever since, winning an honorable place among the teachers of the State. Mr. A. served three months in the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company E. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. Was married, December 25, 1868, in Green Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, by D. James Clark, to Miss Hattie Kunkel. Children: Mary J., aged fourteen years; H. Bessie, eleven years; Minnie A., nine years; Maggie B., six years; Mattie O., one and a half years.

ALVIN ARAND is a native of the Czar's empire. He was born in Muhlhausen, Thueringen, Russia, on April 5, 1836. Was educated in Germany, and learned the business of manufacturing woolen goods. Came to America in 1854, and in 1861 enlisted in the army for the three months' service, in Company B, of the Ninth Ohio Infantry, re-enlisting for three years on the 27th day of May. Served out his enlistment. After the war, settled at Vevay, Ind., and on March 1, 1866, married Phœbe Teppe. They have children—Frank, born January 27, 1877; Charles, December 23, 1869; Nettie, July 23, 1879. He belongs to the Marshall County Legion, Masonic fraternity, and A. O. U. W.

W. H. ARMSTRONG, County Clerk, was born at Carrollton, Green Co., Ill., in 1842, and is now forty years old, and continued to live there until 1861, when he enlisted in Company A of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as private. His first battle was Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862; soon after he was promoted to the office of lieutenant. He was made captain in 1862, and commanded the company until mustered out of service. He served three years and ten months in all, winning an honorable record as a soldier. After the war, he settled in Lafayette County, Wis., and was elected Clerk of the District Court in 1868. In 1872, was elected Representative to the State Legislature. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained to the degrees of R. A. and K. T. Mr. Armstrong moved from Wisconsin to Irving, in Marshall County, in the spring of 1876. He was elected to the office of County Clerk in 1879, and re-elected in 1881. He is a man of large means, liberal opinions and actions, and has an honorable record as an officer and a man.

M. BARLOW, merchant, is a native of the Green Isle, being born at Roscommon, Ireland, in 1842. He emigrated to the land of the free in 1850. Settled first in Connecticut. Served in the Union army during the war. In 1870, came to Marysville, and began trade as a merchant, carrying a general stock. Mr. Barlow was married in January, 1868, to Tillie J. Wright, of Omaha, Neb. They have one child, Mina, born September 15, 1868. Is a member of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM BECKER, editor of the Marysville *Post*, was born in Fritzlar, Hessia, Germania, January 13, 1838. In 1849, removed with his parents to Hamburg; in 1850, entered the Hessian army in the First Regiment of Hussars; served until August, 1862, when he returned to Hamburg, where he lived until 1866, when he came to the United States. Settled first at Chicago, but came, in 1869, to Sabetha, Kan. In 1880, removed to Marysville, where he now resides. Mr. Becker is an experienced newspaper man, and edited with distinguished ability a paper in Illinois. In 1880, he became editor of the *Post*, a German paper published at Marysville, and in 1882, also became editor of the *Marshall County Democrat*, also published at the same place—both papers having a wide and large circulation. The *Post* is sent to every postoffice in Kansas, to all parts of the United States and Germany. The *Democrat* is the only Democratic paper published in Marshall County. Mr. Becker was married in this country, May 18, 1869, at Joliet, Ill., to Miss Mary Christine Kaffer, but soon after the marriage the wife was stricken, and died August 3, 1873. He was married again, March 26, 1874, to Miss Mary Eleonore O'Mara. There were two children from his first wife—Lucy, born April 11, 1870, and Florence, born January 28, 1872; the latter died October 2, 1879. With his present wife he has four children—Dorothea, born July 8, 1875; Agathe, born July 9, 1877; Jeanette, born April 9, 1879, and William John Theodore, born May 9, 1880.

CHARLES E. BENDEL, cigar manufacturer, was born in Dayton, Ohio, December 24, 1852. In 1857, removed to Marshall County, Kan. Commenced business as a cigar manufacturer in 1879. Is proprietor of Factory No. 256, District of Kansas. Employs four hands. Has a fine trade through Western Kansas and Nebraska. Was married, June 21, 1879. Has two children—Katie, born May 21, 1880; George, born June 21, 1881. Is a member of I. O. O. F.

DR. W. F. BOYAKIN is one of the solid men of Marshall County. He was born in Anson County, N. C., in May, 1807. Attended Mary College, Tennessee, and graduated in 1826. Studied law with Gov. Bramlette and James K. Polk, afterward the thirteenth President of the United States. Began practice in 1827, at Pulaski, Giles Co., Tenn., his partner being Aaron B. Brown, afterwards Postmaster General during the administration of President Polk, the style of the firm being Brown & Boyakin. After practicing law for a few years, studied medicine, graduating from the Transylvania (Ky.) University in 1832. Settled in Jacksonville, Ill., in 1834, and remained in the practice there until 1868, when he came to Marshall County, settling there in 1869, and has practiced his profession there since. Was elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1878 and 1880. During the time he resided in Illinois, traveled in South America, California, and Oregon. Dr. Boyakin is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the I. O. G. T. He is a gentleman of talent, fine education, and genial manners. The people of Marshall County honor themselves more than him by electing him to office.

DAVID CRAIK, farmer, P. O. Oketo, was born in England March 5, 1825. In 1850 he came to America; is a brickmaker, but is now engaged in farming. First settled at Galena, Ill. In 1871 came to Kansas, and lived for a year in Washington County. In 1872 settled ten miles northeast of Marysville on a splendid half section of land, which is now a grand, good farm. In 1882 built a fine residence. Is a progressive farmer, and good citizen. Was married October 18, 1855, and has eleven children—David James, Luella, Emma, Orpha, Joseph, Lionel, Agnes, Charles, Frank and Florence (twins) and Jessie.

WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, builder, was born in Ireland, November 28, 1836, and came to America May 5, 1868, first locating in Cleveland, Ohio, and in March, 1871, moved to Marshall County, Kan., and in 1879 first located in the town of Marysville, and commenced the business of contractor and builder. Mr. Dougherty held the office of Township Treasurer and School Director. He was married in Dungennon, County Tyrone, Ireland, to Elizabeth McGerr, now deceased. He was married the second time to Mary A. Dennehy, February 19, 1882, in Marshall Co., Kan.

F. L. DOW, dealer in farm implements, was born in Illinois, July 23, 1845, and moved to Marshall County, Kan., in 1872, where he farmed until November, 1882, when he and his partner established their present business house under the firm name of Dow & Brennan, and are now doing a flourishing business in the sale of agricultural implements. Mr. Dow was elected Township Trustee in 1876, and again elected in 1879; also held office of Township Clerk. Married in Illinois on Oct. 18, 1867, and has one child—Newell E., born January 13, 1870. Is a Master and Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Knights of Honor.

EMIL G. DRAHEIM, grocer, was born at Bromberg, Prussia, October 24, 1849, came to America in 1873, landing on the 15th day of February. First settled at Milwaukee, Wis., remaining there until October, 1874, when he removed to Marysville. After clerking for two years he went into the business of general merchant on his own account, taking a partner, Mr. H. Dargatz, the style of the firm being Dargatz & Draheim. After being in business for fifteen months, he sold his interest and united his business ventures with Aug. Hohn. The firm was organized and began business in 1877, and is still prospering. Mr. Draheim is a Turner, belongs to the A. O. U. W., and I. O. O. F. Was married in Marysville, in 1879, to Dora Wollschlager. Their children are as follows—Walter, born July 10, 1880; Oscar, born February 24, 1882.

A. G. EDWARDS, M. D., was born in Bardstown, Ky., September 15, 1836, and with his parents moved to Clark County, Ill., in 1840. Attended Pope's Medical College in St. Louis, Mo., in 1859-'60 and '61, graduating the spring of the last named year; enlisted in the United States army, July 28, 1861, as Assistant Acting Surgeon, where he remained until 1863, when he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon, Fifty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, serving until 1865, when he moved to Marysville, Marshall Co., Kan., where he now resides. Is a member of the Masonic Order, and has held the office of Master. Married in St. Louis in April, 1864, and has one child—Lillian B., born in February, 1865.

J. D. FARWELL, County Recorder, was born July 22, 1832, in Cattaraugus County, N. Y. In 1853 he removed to Whitesides County, Ill., where he remained teaching and farming until he came to Marshall County, Kan., in 1868. In 1879 he was elected County Recorder, and re-elected in 1881 to the same position. Mr. Farwell is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in the State of Illinois, to Miss Lydia Hollinshead, October 20, 1855, and had three children—Etta N., Alice E. and Elmer S. His first wife died July 16, 1866. He was married again July 3, 1867, in Lewis County, N. Y., to Abba Hartwell. They have two children living—Fred H. and Lowena May.

W. S. GLASS, lawyer, was born near Napoleon, Ripley Co., Ind., in 1856. In 1871 he removed to Mount Sterling, Ill., residing there until completing his education. His literary education was acquired at Wabash College, Indiana, and his legal education at the University of Iowa, graduating from the law college in June, 1879. In November of that year came to Marysville, Kan., and has practiced his profession since at that place. Mr Glass is a member of the A. O. U. W., and Beta Theta, Pi; Tau Chapter. He is a young attorney, rapidly gaining a prominent position in the ranks of this most honorable profession. Is a member of the present Kansas Legislature for the Fifty-fourth District.

AUG. HOHN, grocer, was born at Renisch, Prussia, in 1844, came to America in 1868, stopping for a short time in Illinois, and in 1869 came to Marshall County, Kan., engaged in farming; in 1870 moved to Marysville, and was a clerk until 1875, in which year he engaged in the retail grocery trade with Mr. Draheim, the firm name being Hohn & Draheim. Mr. Hohn has been successful in his business ventures and has amassed a large property. The building and stock of goods now owned by the firm is worth about $15,000. He was Town Clerk, in 1877, and County Commissioner in 1878-'82. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and President of the Turners' society of Marysville. He was married in Marshall County, January, 1870, to Miss M. Zimmerman. They have four children—Hugo, born November 12, 1870; Arthur, April 10, 1875; Mina, August 13, 1877, and Emil, December 11, 1879.

HON. PERRY HUTCHINSON, one of the most solid citizens of the town of Marysville, is a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y. He first went to Wisconsin and then to Iowa, and finally permanently settled at Marysville. His first work in Kansas was in husking corn for two per centum of his labor, corn being worth then 40 cents per bushel. Bought a ranch seven miles east of Marysville, where he lived until 1861, when he moved to the old American House in Marysville. He made money keeping hotel, and soon purchased eighty acres of land where his mill now stands, paying for it $3,000. Remained in the hotel till 1862, when he raised a company of volunteers and entered the army. Mr. Hutchinson was Captain of the company which was designated Company E, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry; was in the service twenty months, then resigned, returning to Marysville. Completed the dam across the Blue, which had been commenced before going to the war. He built a mill 16x20 feet, and a dwelling house 14x20. He continued to reside in this house until 1871, when he erected his present palatial residence, which is one of the finest in Northern Kansas. In 1867 he built the present mill, which is 40x80 feet, four-stories high. In 1877 he built an elevator 36x120 feet, three-stories high, having a capacity of 50,000 bushels. In 1878 built a side track from the St. Joe. & Western Railroad to his mill and elevator which is over a mile in length; feeds 200 head of cattle annually. He was elected State Senator in 1879, and is now in office holding four years. He is a Mason. Was married in New York, December 19, 1855, to Lydia J. Barber. They have three children—Frank W., born in August, 1858; Ettie, born in 1867, and Wallace, born November 6, 1871. Mill rebuilt to roller system and enlarged, 1882. Capacity, 300 barrels.

R. N. KING, merchant, was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1842; learned the trade of harness-maker in his native State and county, and in February, 1870, moved to Kansas, first settling in Brown County, and in July, 1870, moved to Marysville, where he has since resided. He, in connection with Mr. Duigenan, established a business under the firm name of Duigenan & King, in that year. In 1878 the firm was dissolved. Mr. King began to work for T. McCoy, until 1880, when he went into business again on his own account. Mr. King started with but little capital, but by economy and industry has established a large trade, which annually pays him a handsome profit. He was married in 1864, to Miss Martha E. McAtee. They have two children—Loyal, born July 9, 1876, and Bertha, born June 18, 1879.

CHARLES F. KOESTER, Mayor, came to Marysville, Kan., in 1860, and is one of the early settlers. At the age of twenty-one years he was elected Register of Deeds for Marshall County, to which office he was successively re-elected for a term of eight years, and in 1870 was elected County Treasurer for two terms, retiring as an accomplished and honorable clerical officer. Mr. Koester was a prominent candidate for the office of State Treasurer in 1874, but declined the nomination tendered him. In 1876 he was a member of the Kansas State Centennial Commission, at Philadelphia, and by his earnestness ministered materially to its eminent success. He has been for several terms Mayor of the city of Marysville, and is cashier of the Exchange Bank; owns a valuable business block with a liberal list of country real estate. Mr. Koester is a man of quick, clear perception, excellent judgment, delicate sensibilities, strong and tender friendships. No man in this region has warmer and stronger friends, or enjoys a higher degree of popular confidence.

ERNEST LANGE, cabinet-maker, born in Prussia, January 18, 1853, came to America in 1877, and settled in Marshall County. Worked as a journeyman cabinet-maker, and in 1879 began business for himself. Has a partner, Mr. Fred Gliss. The firm manufacture and are general dealers in furniture, coffins, etc. Also own a hearse, and offer their services to the community as undertakers. Mr. Lange is a member of the Turnverein and Sænger society of Marysville. He was married March 27, 1880, to Miss Minnie Rhodes. Has one child—Emma, born February 1, 1881.

LEROY W. LIBBY, County Commissioner, was born in Cumberland County, Me., January 23, 1847; was educated at Kent's Hill Seminary, Maine, and in September, 1869, came to Marysville, and was Principal of the Marysville schools for a year. In September, 1870, engaged as bookkeeper to Perry Hutchinson, at the mill. Was with Mr. Hutchinson until 1872, and in July of that year formed a copartnership with Mr. Smith, and opened a grocery store. He is a member of the K. of H. Was married June 30, 1871, at Fox Island, to Miss Abbie E. Manson. Their children are—Lendell C., aged ten years; Mary A., eight; Herbert M., six; Walter W., four; Ethel L., three; and Edith E., two years. Mr. Libby was elected County Commissioner in 1881, and is now in office.

WILLIAM LOFINCK, merchant, entered the Union army when but seventeen years of age, enlisting in Company A. of the Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In June, 1863, at the age of nineteen years, he was promoted by President Lincoln to the office of First Lieutenant of Company D, Sixty-first United States Colored Infantry. In 1865 was transferred to Company F of the same regiment, and was promoted to Captain. He was mustered out in January, 1866. His record as a soldier is clear of all stain, and is worthy of honorable mention. He came to Marysville in 1871, engaging in the mercantile business, which he has since continued. In 1881 he was elected Treasurer of Marshall County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, K. of H., and of the G. A. R. Was married to Miss Agnes Goelitz, January 29, 1867, at Waterloo, Ill. They have one child—Amanda, born February 10, 1868.

JAMES S. MAGILL, City Clerk, was born in St. Mary's County, Md., on the first day of May, 1821. Was educated at Charlotte Hall College, in same county. In 1845 he removed to Georgetown, S. C., and was a merchant there until 1848, when he moved to Savannah, Ga., changing from general merchandise to the silk and fancy goods trade. In 1851 removed his business to Marietta, where he ultimately failed. In 1853 returned to Savannah, and remained until May, 1856, when he came to Marshall County, Kan. Before entering trade, and while in Maryland, had studied law with John M. S. Causine, at Leonardtown, in his native county. He was one of the first settlers on the Big Blue River in Marshall County, and opened the first farm on Horseshoe Creek. In 1859 was elected a member of the Legislature from Marshall and Washington Counties. In 1856 he was appointed Clerk of the District Court, sitting for Marshall County, which office he held until Kansas was admitted as a state. Entered the practice of law at Marysville in 1857. In 1865 was elected County Treasurer, serving four years. Has been a Justice of the Peace in Marshall County for a quarter of a century. Was Police Judge for four years, and City Clerk of Marysville for the last four years, and is still in office. Judge Magill was married in Georgetown, S. C., May 11, 1847, to Miss Ella M. Christian, who was fifteen years old at the time of her marriage. Their children are—Dora, married, living in Sherman, Texas; Loyal S., married, living in Marysville, age twenty-nine years; Hettie A., married, living in Marysville; and three living at home: Harry W., age seventeen years, Nellie F. P., fourteen, and James S., twelve.

JOHN MERKLINGHAUS, book-keeper, was born in Prussia, October 5, 1848. Came to America in the fall of 1865, and settled in La Salle County, Ill., and moved to Marshall County, Kan., in the spring of 1869, and first engaged in farming. In December, 1875, moved to Marysville, and has been clerking ever since. In 1880 was Deputy Register of Deeds of Marshall County. Mr. Merklinghaus has been engaged in a lumber office in Marysville for several years as book-keeper, salesman and manager, etc., and is now working for the Marysville Lumber Company. He is a member of the Masons, Knights of Honor and Turner societies. Was married in Marshall County, Kan., in December, 1874, to Regina Schiffbauer, and has one child—Otto, born October 1, 1875.

G. MESSALL, soda water manufacturer, was born in Posen, Prussia, December 27, 1843; came to America in 1869; is a miller by trade, and has practiced his trade both in Germany and America; settled first in Wisconsin, and removed to Marshall County, Kan., in 1870, and engaged in Perry Hutchison's mill, where he worked eleven years. March 1, 1882, he began business as a manufacturer of soda water. He bottles and sells a thousand cases per month; also owns and operates a fine farm near Marysville. He was married August 10, 1870, to Miss Amelia Steinish. They have two children—Richard, born January 12, 1874; and Frank, born February 5, 1876.

WYATT MILLIKAN, engineer, was born in Logan County, Ill., October 6, 1847. At the age of ten years removed to Henry County, Iowa, where he lived seven years; educated in the public schools of Illinois and Iowa. In 1868 moved to Missouri, and in 1869 came to Marshall County, Kan. Taught school near Irving for four years. In 1871 was elected County Surveyor for the term of two years. Again became a teacher, but in 1878 was appointed by the Governor, County Surveyor in place of Mr. Parmalee, resigned. Again, in 1879, was elected for the full term. Retired from office in January, 1881. In August of same year was appointed to the staff of the Engineer's Corps of the U. P. R. R. Has been engaged in running lines for said company through Wyoming and Utah. Is now a practical engineer, and offers his professional services to those seeking help in his line. Was married in May, 1870, to Miss Mary Ockerman, at Frankfort. Have one child—Edna, ten years old.

FRED. W. MOELLER, auctioneer, was born in Germany, on the 7th day of April, 1843. Came to America in 1858, and first located in Illinois. In 1868 emigrated to Marysville, Marshall County, Kan., where he has remained ever since, engaged in the business of auctioneer. Is a member of the Knights of Honor and the Turner Society. Married in Will County, Ill., July 28, 1868, Mary Holle. They have seven children—Mary, Christina, Emma, Charles, Fred, Phillips and Henry.

A. P. MOHR, proprietor marble works, was born in Walworth County, Wis., May 8, 1844. Lived there thirty-four years. Was a farmer and pump-maker. In April, 1878, came to Marysville and engaged in marble business. Is the proprietor of the first marble works opened in Marshall County. Has a fine trade in Marshall and adjoining counties in Kansas and Nebraska. Has in stock Italian and American marble and granite. Enlisted, January 22, 1862, in Company K, of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry. Served in Trans-Mississippi Department. From disability, caused by sunstroke while in the line of duty, he was discharged from service, October 4, 1862. Was married July 20, 1868, to Miss Anna D. Nensell. Have two children—Emma, born May 12, 1869, and Nellie, born May 4, 1873.

JOHN MOSHISKEY, nurseryman, was born in Russia, near Moscow, February 20, 1846, and in the fall of 1868 came to America and located at Gilman, Ill., remaining two and one-half years, when he moved to Doniphan County, Kan., and there remained for one and one-half years, and then came to Marshall County and purchased land, and established a nursery in the year 1872. Sales from $5,000 to $6,000 per year. Was married in February, 1882, to Magdalena Miller. Mr. Moshiskey has held the office of School Treasurer for District No. 92.

A. E. POWERS, editor, was born in Medina County, Ohio, March 12, 1848. Moved to Illinois, thence to Iowa, and in 1881, moved to Marysville, Marshall Co., Kan., and established a newspaper called the *Signal*, September 1, 1881, and runs the same as a Republican paper. Is a member of the A. O. U. W. and Odd Fellows lodges. Married in College Springs, Iowa, November 26, 1868, to Inez Noel. They have three children—Zenetti H., aged eleven years; Glen R., eight years; Leona G., two years.

B. PRICE, hotel-keeper, was born in Franklin County, Ind., November 16, 1844. Settled first, after leaving his native State, at Fairbury, Ill. In July, 1872, he removed to Belleville, Kan., and engaged in the hardware trade. At this time, he and his brother established two stores—one at Fairbury, Neb., the other at Belleville. In the fall of 1877, the Belleville concern was removed to Marysville. In January, 1880, the firm of Price Bros. was dissolved, the subject of this sketch taking the Marysville house, which has since been under his sole name and management.

CHARLES F. PUSCH, cigar manufacturer, was born in Marienburg, West Prussia, October 16, 1851, where his father was the owner of a large cigar and tobacco factory. Received his education in a State gymnasium of that city until he was fifteen years of age. He then entered as clerk in a large book publishing establishment, where he remained until he reached his seventeenth year. He then embarked upon the American steamer "Arago," landing in Hoboken October 20, 1868. Remained in New York City with his father, who had preceded him, entering in a new line, his present business, until June 1, 1872. Came to Marysville in the same month, where he established his present business. He commenced single-handed, working at the bench himself; and from time to time, as his business increased, adding to his forces and facilities, until now he employs on an average twenty hands. His capital stock at the opening of his business was $1,100 in debts. All of this has been paid, 100 cents on the dollar, and he is now worth many thousands. His factory is one of the largest in the West. He is, to-day, the largest manufacturer in this State, having paid the government the largest amount of revenue this year. He is an A. & M. and R. A. Mason, and a member of the K. of P. Was married to Miss Maggie Barringer, of Troy, N. Y., June 29, 1872. They have one child, Charles Frederick Oscar, who was born April 4, 1873.

ALLEN REED, farmer, P. O. Marysville, was born at Elizabethport, N. J., December 6, 1833. Left there in 1842; went to Canada, and from there to Australia, by way of Cape of Good Hope. Was engaged in mining and freighting, and in 1860 returned to Canada by way of Cape Horn. Also visited the principal points of interest in England. In Canada he carried on a general mercantile business, and in 1870 went to Kansas and first located in Marshall County. Mr. Reed is the owner of 500 acres of land, and has the same well stocked. He also has the full confidence of the people, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1874. He is a member of the Masonic Order. He was married in Newark, N. J., in 1861, to Fannie Fredericks. Was married the second time at Reedsville, Kan., in 1879, to Susan A. McKee. He has five children—Henry Melbourn, Frederick Allen, Augusta, Bessie, William S.

HON. FRANK SCHMIDT, real estate dealer, located in Marysville in 1860, bringing with him a general stock of merchandise, in which branch of trade he was eminently successful. In 1870, he established the Exchange Bank, the first in Marshall County, and in connection of later years has a large line of real estate upon his real estate bulletin, and is the heaviest real estate dealer in this region. Mr. Schmidt is a man of plain life and taste in general, but in making up his elegant and elaborate homestead, as well as his spacious business blocks, expresses the love for a happy and useful life. All his public and personal relations have been, in the highest degree, honorable. As a State Senator for Kansas, general merchant and banker here, and a prominent worker either in public or private relations, he is a strong, earnest and honorable man—always acting up to his own convictions, always ready to do anything for the good and advancement of Marshall County.

N. S. SCHMITZ, real estate dealer, was born in Grand Duchy, Luxemburg, April 28, 1852. Came to this country, January 7, 1872, and first located in Chicago, Ill., where he engaged in book-keeping until the spring of 1879, when he changed his location to Marysville, Marshall Co., Kan., and engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He was married in Chicago, May 11, 1882, to Miss Annie Birren. Mr. Schmitz is the agent for the sale of the lands belonging to the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and has a large list of other lands, both improved and unimproved.

M. M. SHEFFIELD, general merchant, was born in Elyria, Lorain Co., Ohio, September 10, 1851. Moved with his parents to Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1859, and to Marysville in 1878. Has been engaged in trade as a retail dealer of general merchandise since settling here. He commenced business life as a clerk, but has gradually won his way, until he now stands at the head of one of the largest concerns in Marshall County, selling for cash $90,000 a year. He was married to Miss Kate Matthews, June 11, 1878, in Muskegon, Mich. Their children are—Raymond M., born March 29, 1879; Mary A., born March 6, 1881.

E. G. SMITH, lumber dealer, was born in Sagadahoc County, Me., July 30, 1857. Was educated at the State College of Maine, leaving the institution in 1878. In May, 1881, came to Marysville and entered the service of the Marshall County Lumbering Company as book-keeper. In August of the same year became manager of the Marysville Lumbering Company's business. Mr. Smith is an educated, enterprising young man, made of the staff that is sure to win an honorable position in the community.

GEORGE T. SMITH, editor, was born in Armstrong County, Pa. Is now twenty-nine years of age. Came to Marysville, Marshall Co., Kan., in 1874. Mr. Smith is editor and publisher of the *News*, published at Marysville. The *News* was first established in 1870, by P. H. Peters as the *Locomotive*, and was under his management until October, 1872 when it was purchased by T. Hughes, who changed the name to the *News*. In 1881, it was sold by Mr. Hughes to C. E. Tibbetts and George T. Smith, who continued its publication under the firm name of Tibbetts & Smith until January, 1882, when the interest of Mr. Tibbetts was purchased by his partner, who remains the sole proprietor. February 8, 1883, Mr. Smith also purchased the Marysville *Signal*, and merged it in the *News*. Mr. Smith was married to Miss Kate Allen, in July, 1877, in Marshall County, Kan. They have two children—Ora Allen, aged four years and Robert S., aged two years. Mr. Smith has been Deputy County Treasurer four years, to the satisfaction of the people, and is an honorable man and an honest official.

W. H. SMITH, Postmaster, was born in Indiana County, Pa., December 3, 1841, and remained in his native State until the war between the States, when he enlisted in Company D, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which was organized at Pittsburg in 1861. He was sergeant of his company, and took a prominent part in many of the battles, serving three years and one month in all. Mustered out in 1865. After the war he came to Marshall County, and was elected Representative to the Legislature in 1868, and re-elected in 1870. Was Deputy United States Marshal for the southern sub-district of Marshall County, and took the census for that year for the district. He was appointed Postmaster in 1871, and has held the office since that time. Marysville was the third postoffice established in Kansas, the first and second being respectively at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Scott. He is a member of the G. A. R., Lyon Post, No. 9. Was married in the fall of 1871 to Miss Mary E. Allen.

T. F. SULLIVAN, lumber dealer, was born in Franklin County, Ky., April 17, 1858. He was a student in the Eminence College, in his native State, in the years 1874 and 1875. He was married in 1876 to Miss Zaida Bates. They have two children—Rosa, aged five years, and Guy, three years. Mr. Sullivan removed to Illinois, but soon thereafter removed to Marysville, Kan. Established business there as the Marshall County Lumber Company. Mr. Sullivan is doing a large business, his sales in 1881 aggregating over $40,000. The average stock on hand amounts to $20,000.

G. D. SWEARINGEN, hotel-keeper, was born in Fayette County, Pa., March 8, 1823; moved to West Virginia, thence to St. Joe, Mo., in 1857 and to Marshall County the same year, and settled on a claim near the present town of Frankfort, Marshall County, Kan., and in 1860 went to Marysville, where he has resided ever since. In 1870 he commenced the erection of the Sherman House, of Marysville, which is now one of the best hotels in the city. Mr. Swearingen owns 280 acres of land, in addition to being the owner of his dwelling, on the same block that the Sherman House is situated on. Was married December 10, 1851, to Miss L. J. Shaffer, in Preston, W. Va. They have three children—Elizabeth, Belle and George P.

C. W. TERRY, builder, was born in Cortland, N. Y., November 28, 1847. He moved to Rochester, same State, then back to Cortland, where he learned the architectural trade, and commenced doing business for himself in 1875. Came to Marysville, Marshall County, Kan., in 1879, and engaged in the business of contractor and builder, in addition to that of architecture. He drew the plans and specifications of the Marysville school building, Marshall County Bank block, Turner Hall building, Koesler block, Waterson block, Price's dwelling, and many others. Mr. Terry was married November 25, 1869, to Savilda Parker, in Marathon, N. Y., and has three children—Edna, Clarence and Gertrude.

J. R. VOORHEES, Marshall County's present Sheriff, was born in New Jersey, June 27, 1835, moved from there to Fulton County, Ill., in 1858, thence to Fountain County, Ind., in 1856. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the United States army, Company M, First Indiana Cavalry, and Twenty-eighth Regiment Volunteers. He remained in service until September, 1861, when he returned to Fountain Co., Ind., and then emigrated to Marshall County, Kan. He was elected Sheriff of this county in 1873, and held this office until the spring of 1878. When his Deputy was elected in 1879, Mr. J. R. Voorhees was elected County Commissioner, which office he held until he resigned in 1882, when he was again elected to the office of Sheriff. This gentleman is a member of the Masonic order, and is a Royal Arch Mason. He is an Odd-Fellow, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias, A. O. U. W., and Select Knights. He was married in Fountain Co., Ind., in 1857, to Miss Martha J. Baily, and has a family of eight children.

THOMAS W. WATERSON, real estate agent, was born in Pennsylvania in 1821. Removed to Cincinnati, and thence to Doniphan County, Kan., in 1854, and to Marysville in 1860. He engaged in merchandising, in which he was eminently successful. Was the first Mayor of Marysville, and has been re-elected four times. Was appointed the first Justice of the Peace in the Territory of Kansas, appointed by Governor Reeder in the year 1854. Was a member of the first and second Legislatures of Kansas in 1855 and 1857. The first Legislature convened at Pawnee, within the Fort Riley Military Reservation, and after a session of two days, passed a bill to adjourn to the Shawnee Manual Labor School, after a recess of ten days. The Governor, having refused to approve this measure, pocketed the bill, and the Legislature, though away from all accommodations for civilized men, and in a starving condition, remained in session three days longer, in order to have the bill become a law, by the failure of the Governor to return the same within the time prescribed by the Organic Act. The first bill passed at Shawnee, was an act to prohibit the sale of liquors within one mile of the place where the Legislature was sitting. Mr. Waterson is one of the substantial men of Marshall County, has a large property, and is a liberal, public-spirited citizen. He is the owner of a very fine brick business block, and is now building another block containing two magnificent stores.

HON. ROBERT WHITE, Judge of Police Court, was born in Kentucky in 1811; was admitted to practice law in said State in 1840, and practiced his profession several years, when he was elected Judge of his county. In 1856 he emigrated to Kansas, thence to Colorado in 1864, and while there was appointed Quarterly Judge, and was afterward elected to the same office. In 1868 the Judge moved to Marysville, Marshall County, Kan., where he was elected Justice of the Peace, Police Judge, and was appointed Commissioner for the District of Kansas, and now holds the same appointment. He is a member of the Masonic Order. Was married in Kentucky in 1834 to Miss Edith Goodan. They have eight children.

HENRY E. WIEDEMEYER, cigar manufacturer, was born in Alton, Ill, February 28, 1857, and lived there mostly up to twenty years of age. Was educated in the public schools of that city. He first came to Marysville in 1878, and worked at the trade of cigar making; returned the same year to Jerseyville, Ill. In 1880, he came to Marysville to stay. Began business for himself in May, 1882. He employs from three to six hands, and has a good trade, extending throughout Western Kansas and Nebraska. He was married, September 24, 1878, to Miss Katherine Wurth. They have three children—Joseph W., born June 30, 1879; Lulu, born December 8, 1880, and Maggie, born September 12, 1882. Mr. Wiedemeyer belongs to I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and Select of A. O. U. W.

GOTTLOB ZEIGLER, general merchant, is one of the staunch German citizens of Marshall County. He was born at Wurtemburg, Germany, March 16, 1844, coming to America in 1848. First settled in Ohio, afterward removing to Sidney, Shelby Co., Ind. On the 5th of September, 1861, when only seventeen years old, he enlisted in Battery M., First Ohio Light Artillery. He was in the army until the 19th of September, 1864, when he was mustered out, and returning to Sidney, engaged as clerk in a store. Leaving this point, he went to Michigan, then to Ohio, and in 1868, to Marysville, Kan., again clerking until 1880, when he engaged in the general merchandise line on his own account. He was married at St. Joe., Mo., on the 26th of June, 1874, to Miss Lydia Banks. They have one child—Ora, born in April, 1875.

HERKIMER.

The little village of Herkimer is pleasantly located on a bend of Reamer Creek, five miles northwest of Marysville, the county seat, on the St. Joseph and Western Railroad.

Settlement.—The first settlement made in the vicinity of what is now known as Herkimer, was by the Fredericks' Brothers and H. Lenker, who settled on Horseshoe Creek in 1858. They were followed in 1859 and 1860 by H. Hibermann, the three Reamer brothers, I. and N. Holloway, James Bartlou, T. Koeneke and others. In 1874, through the efforts of O. Keller, a postoffice was established under the name of Reamer Creek, F. Reamer acting as postmaster. A few weeks later the office was discontinued. Some time in 1876, the postoffice was re-established under its present appellation, and received its name from a postoffice in New York, it being the second of that name in the United States. O. Keller officiated as postmaster, V. W. Emmert being the present incumbent.

In 1878, a town site was laid off on a tract of land owned by O. Keller, who was its founder. The first business house built in the place was erected by W. Ulch—who remained about two years. Other business enterprises followed.

Religious.—On Horseshoe Creek, five miles northwest of Herkimer, an organization was perfected of the *German Lutheran* persuasion, in 1869, Rev Mr. Matheas acting as first pastor. In 1870, their present stone edifice, 35x50 feet, was erected at a cost of $3,000. The present membership includes eighty families; Rev. Mr. Bulluck present pastor.

Education.—School district No. 63 was organized in 1870, and a stone schoolhouse built. This structure was destroyed by a severe storm in the spring of 1881. In the summer of 1882, a new building, 24x40 feet, with an addition in front 8x14, was erected at a cost of $1,200.

Herkimer has the advantage of being located in the midst of a rich agricultural community, which, by reason of its natural location, is tributary to it, and makes it one of the best shipping points in the county.

OKETO.

A trading point located on the Big Blue River, ten miles north of Marysville, the county-seat, on the line of the Marysville and Blue Valley Railroad. An iron bridge spans the Blue at this point, and a dam furnishes water-power for a grist-mill, owned by J. H. Chapman. Located in a fine agricultural region, it affords good facilities as a shipping point.

BIGELOW.

Located on the line of the C. B. M. P. R'y., six miles east of Irving and three miles west of Barrett, was laid off in 1881. The immediate occasion for making Bigelow a point on the railroad was due to the fine quarries of limestone opened in the vicinity.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY AMELUNXEN, merchant, Herkimer, was born in Westphalia, Prussia, February 18, 1854. Educated at the Citizen's school of Geseke, same province. Was a traveling salesman for wholesale grocer, and afterward for a drug house in Cologne. In 1873 he came to America, and settled in Cook County, Illinois. Was a general merchant at Evanston until he removed to Kansas, in 1879. In the early part of 1880 he opened a store at Herkimer. Has a stock of general merchandise, and does a big business. Was appointed Postmaster in July, 1882. Unmarried.

J. W. CHAMBERS, M. D., Oketo, was born in Kane County, Illinois, September 30, 1850. Graduated from the Medical College of the University of Michigan on the 25th day of March, 1874. Practiced at Mesilla, La Salle Co., Ill., until he removed to Marshall County, Kansas, on the 16th of March, 1882. Resides at Oketo. Was married March 4, 1875, to Miss Mary L. Denny. Have two children—Claude Roy, born April 12, 1876, and Harry Guy, born April 1, 1877. Is a member of I. O. O. F.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Oketo, was born in La Porte County, Indiana, July 28, 1836. Moved with his parents to Waterford, Racine Co., Wis., and lived there until June 17, 1856, when he removed to Marshall County, Kansas, and settled at the point where the new town of Oketo now stands. In 1857 he built a saw-mill, and, in 1869, a flouring mill. He still owns the mill property, but does not operate them himself, having them leased. In 1880 he laid out the town of Oketo, on the left bank of the Blue River, two miles south of the Kansas and Nebraska line. Was Postmaster for many years at this office. Owns 180 acres of very fine bottom lands adjoining the town site. Was married July 4, 1856. Have six children—Chauncey L., born July 2, 1857; Elmer G., July 29, 1860; Samuel E., August 30, 1862; Walter F., July 4, 1873; Gertrude I., February 4, 1876; Bertie, November 6, 1878.

VALENTINE W. EMMERT, Postmaster, Herkimer, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1845. When a boy, six years of age, he removed to Illinois, and settled in Henry County. Was educated in the high schools of Geneseo and Mendota; taught school in Henry County, and engaged in the grain and stock trade at Green River. Thence he removed to Cleveland, Rock Island Co., Ill., and engaged in coal mining and general merchandise at Happy Hollow, where he was also Postmaster. From Illinois he removed to Iowa, and began farming. Thence to St. Joe, Mo., where he engaged in buying and shipping live stock. In 1880 he came to Herkimer, Marshall County, and opened a lumber yard, and also buys and ships grain and stock, sells agricultural implements and coal. Was appointed Postmaster at Herkimer in the fall of 1880. He was married to Miss Martha J. Morrison, of Princeton, Iowa, August 28, 1870. They have four children—Ida May, born August 1, 1871; John Philip, March 11, 1875; James Albert, May 20, 1879, and Mary Bessie, June 11, 1882. Mr. Emmert belongs to the Masonic order.

LEE HOLLOWAY, farmer, P. O. Herkimer, was born in Henry County, Ohio, November 11, 1838. In 1856 he removed to Carroll County, Indiana, but in 1857 pushed on to the young State of Kansas. Settled first in Doniphan County, and lived there until 1859, when he removed to, and permanently settled in, Marshall County. Lives seven miles northwest of Marysville, on Horse Shoe Creek. Is a farmer, raising stock and grain. Was married May 27, 1865, to Mrs. Belle Whitehead, at St. Joe, Mo. Have three children, Thomas Whitehead, born January 1, 1864; William, born March 31, 1866; Hattie, born November 7, 1868. Enlisted in the Union service, Company K, Second Kansas Cavalry, November 6, 1861. Served in Texas, Mississippi, and the Department of the Cumberland. His term of service having expired, he was discharged at Little Rock, Ark., March, 1865. Is a member of the G. A. R.

JOHN HUBER, hardware dealer, Herkimer, was born in La Salle County, Illinois, June 17, 1860. Educated in the common schools. In 1872 he moved to St. Joe, Mo., and learned the tinner's trade. In 1878 he came to Marshall County, and continued to work at his trade for a time in Marysville. In May, 1881, he removed to Herkimer, and began business for himself as a dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware, etc. Does a good business, and is making money. Is still unmarried.

JAMES JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Marysville, is a native of the Kingdom of Denmark. Was born in the City of Maskov, September 27, 1846. At the age of eleven years he came to America. May 19, 1858, he settled on Spring Creek, and still resides on Section 9, Town 4, Range 8. Is a member of the Odd Fellows' organization.

WATERVILLE.

On the C. B. M. P. Railway, one hundred miles west of Atchison and fifteen miles southwest of Marysville, the county-seat, may be found located on the south bank of the Little Blue River, the city of Waterville, situated on a gentle slope reaching back from the river and bounded on the west and north by large groves of timber. This point, for a location of a town site, could not have more appropriately been made in that vicinity.

The first settler who located near the present town site of Waterville, was Stearnes Ostrander, early in the spring of 1857. He was followed during the same year by some half-dozen settlers, who located on Coon Creek, a short distance west of Waterville. Among them were Ralph Ostrander, P. Bollar, R. Brown, T. Palmer, H. Brown. In the spring of 1858, William Pearson, William Hawkinsmith, John Hughes, W. Dickinson, H. Bramer and Mrs. A. Davis located in the vicinity. During the same year, 1858, Stephen Moore settled on the Little Blue. In 1859, J. L. McChesney, P. Cassey and others came in and took up claims.

The first mill erected in Waterville and vicinity was built in 1858 by William Pearsoll. The mill was built on the site of the present flour mill, at a place then known as Cedar Falls. Pearsoll's mill was built on the "combination plan" and used as both a saw and grist mill. The saw consisted of the "Mulley" patent and the grinding apparatus had a capacity of a few bushels per day. The mill has long since disappeared.

The melancholy death of Stephen Moore occurred in 1861. Moore, who was returning from Marysville one bitter, cold night, got separated from his companions and did not reach home. Early the next morning a party was organized and a vigorous search instituted. He was at last found near the mouth of Fawn Creek, sitting upright against a tree—frozen to death.

Pioneer society in these days was rough, and this vicinity did not constitute an exception. Dancing seemed to be the favorite amusement. No dance could take place without the usual amount of whisky to keep up the enthusiasm of the dancers.

The original owner of the land on which the town site of Waterville is now located, was David C. King, who subsequently conveyed it to G. H. Hollenberg; Hollenberg conveyed it to William Osborn, who transferred the title to R. M. Pomeroy and others, who made a conveyance to the Central Branch Railroad Company.

In February, 1868, the town site was surveyed by O. B. Gunn, then Chief Engineer of the C. B. U. P. Henry Agle bought the first Waterville lot and erected the first house in town.

During the spring of 1868, Messrs. Hutt, Niggley, Peters, McCubbin, Fratour, Newell and others built business houses. In 1869, the town grew rapidly. In 1870, doubled in size, business and population.

W. P. McCubbin occupied a building as a store moved from Marysville by J. Samuels, in spring of 1868. The first birth occuring on the town site was that of Frank, a son of J. C. Peters, who was born October 6, 1869. This birth was preceded by the marriage of John Dunbar and a Miss Hurd, October, 1868, the ceremony being performed by C. F. Thorndyke, Justice of the Peace. The first death was that of Mrs. James Hurd, in August, 1869.

INCORPORATION.

July 30, 1870, Waterville was incorporated in accordance with the State law that made it a town or village. A. Fromm was elected the first President of the Village Board. In accordance, by an act passed by the State Legislature, Waterville became a city of the third class in April, 1871, and has since retained its organization as such. The following is the official roster of the town:

Mayor.—1871-5, James P. Burtis; 1876, F. Mills; 1877, S. S. Altschul; 1878, N. B. Thompson; 1879, J. P. Burtis; 1880-2, J. W. Sharrard.

Councilmen.—1871, M. J. Scott, W. Haskell, A. Simis, Jr., H. Zeller, J. Flannery; 1872-3, N. M. Hinman, M. J. Scott, J. C. Peters, A. Simpson, A. Simis; 1874, J. O. Flannery, C. L. Burtis, S. S. Altschul, M. Niggley, W. W. Smith; 1875, J. C. Dickey, F. Mills, J. C. Peters, M. J. Scott, W. L. Woodford; 1876, W. L. Woodford, M. J. Scott, M. Miburger, G. Thedick, H. W. Pierson; 1877, W. L. Woodford, H. W. Pierson, N. B. Thompson, M. J. Scott, W. H. Barton; 1878, M. J. Scott, W. J. Rommel, R. Smith, J. C. Dickey, C. H. Phillips; 1879, W. H. Barton, J. D. Flannery, H. E. Cowgill, C. F. Scouten, S. M. Hurlbert; 1880, G. Stevenson, C. F. Scouten, J. J. Sproul, G. H. Hall, M. J. Scott; 1881, M. J. Scott, G. Stevenson, Sr., C. F. Scouten, George Hall, J. J. Sproul; 1882, C. F. Scouten, G. S. Hall, M. J. Scott, T. B. Powers, J. J. Sproul.

Police Judge.—1871-3, F. Spaulding; 1874-5, J. W. Sharrard; 1876-9, A. G. Mudgett; 1880-2, T. Breckinbridge.

Clerk.—1871, J. T. Saxton; 1872-3, Robert Campbell; 1874-7, W. P. Mudgett; 1878, J. W. Sharrard; 1879, W. P. Mudgett; 1880-1, E. A. Berry; 1882, J. M. Searles.

Treasurer.—1871, W. Haskell; 1872-3, H. Zeller; 1874, C. L. Burtis; 1875-7, W. L. Woodford; 1878, W. J. Rommel; 1879, H. E. Cowgill; 1880-2, G. S. Hall.

Marshal.—1872-3, J. Zise; 1874, F. Mills; 1875, C. F. Scouten; 1876, C. H. Woodford; 1877, J. W. Hutt; 1878, S. L. McComb; 1879, A. Alexander; 1880-1, W. R. Wilson; 1882, A. Kunz.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The educational interests were looked after soon after the location of the town. In the summer of 1869 a school was taught by Miss F. Hartwell, in a building known as the Lutheran Church. In the winter of 1869-70, a frame schoolhouse was erected at a cost of $1,500, G. B. Vroom being the first teacher. He was succeeded by Mr. Griffin in 1872. During the same year a new schoolhouse was built, 40x50 feet, two stories, with basement; four rooms. The building, the finest in that part of the county, was built of limestone, at a cost of $12,000. J. Potter was the first principal in the new building, and was succeeded in order mentioned by Messrs. Winans, Sanders, Stanley, Winans, Holland and Van Vliet, who is the present incumbent.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Services were held by the Methodist persuasion as early as 1868, when they used the railroad depot. In the winter of 1868, Rev. M. D. Tenney organized a church with nine members, among whom were J. D. Farwell, W. L. Johnson, M. T. Bennett, J. W. Pierce, and their wives. For the first two years meetings were held in the depot, railroad coaches and grain houses. In the summer of 1871 a church edifice, 36x70 feet, was erected, at a cost of $4,000. Rev. M. Spencer officiated as the first regular pastor until 1871, when he was succeeded, in the order mentioned, by Revs. J. M. Sullivan, Ex Gov. N. Green, R. Wake, W. R. Kister, and by the present incumbent, Rev. S. Brooks, who has charge of a denomination numbering sixty-one members.

Waterville Baptist Church was organized in the fall of 1873, by Rev. W. A. Briggs, of Blue Rapids, with fifteen members. A brick edifice, 32x42 feet, was completed in 1877, at a cost of $1,500. Rev. W. A. Briggs, officiated until 1880, since which time the church has had no regular pastor.

Sutton Lodge, No. 85, A. F. & A. M., was instituted under dispensation June 1, 1870. A charter was granted October, 1870. Following were the first officers: Edward A. Berry, W. M.; W. E. Johnson, S. W.; W. P. Mudgett, J. W.; F. Spaulding, Treas.; F. Leach, S. D.; J. D. Farwell, J. D.; G. B. Vroom, Sec'y.

Present Officers: J. W. Sharrard, W. M.; J. A. Thompson, S. W.; J. C. Dickey, J. W.; F. E. Thompson, Treas.; J. Van Allen, S. D.; W. F. Kunz, J. D.; H. E. Willson, Sec'y. Present membership, thirty-seven. Meetings are held on the first and third Saturdays of each month, at Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall.

Pawnee Lodge, No. 108, I. O. O. F., was instituted under a charter October 15, 1873, with the following charter members: S. M. Wilhite, George Bancroft, F. Damour, J. W. Sharrard, R. Smith, A. H. Snyder. First officers: A. J. Johnson, N. G.; George Bancroft, V. G.; J. W. Sharrard, Sec'y; F. Damour, Treas.

Present officers: J. R. Edwards, N. G.; J. W. Furr, V. G.; S. W. Hurlbert, Sec'y; J. W. Sharrard, Treas. Present membership, thirty eight. Meetings are held on Thursday evening of each week in the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall.

Waterville Lodge, No. 57, A. O. U. W., was instituted under a charter granted September 6, 1880. Following were the charter members and first officers: G. S. Hall, P. M. W.; H. E. Parmenter, M. W.; H. Humfreville, Fin.; C. F. Scouten, O.; A. Kunz, Rec.; F. Gaver, F.; F. H. Bancroft, R.; W. R. Wilson, G.; T. Dockerty, I. W.; F. Pieral, O. W.

Present officers: H. Humpreville, P. M. W.; C. F. Scouten, M. W.; J. W. Cowgill, F.; L. E. Weaver, O.; T. B. Powers, R.; Robert Campbell, Rec.; H. E. Parmenter, F.; W. R. Wilson, G.; P. A. Miller, I. W.; L. Kunz, O. W. Present membership, thirty-four. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month, in Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall.

Star Legion, No. 12, S. K. of A. O. U. W., was organized under a charter September 12, 1881. Following were the charter members and first officers: H. Humfreville, S. C.; G. S. Hall, V. C.; J. W. Cowgill, L. C.; T. B. Powers, Rec.; George Stevenson, Jr., Treas.; A. Kunz, R. T.; F. Nugent, Ch.; C. F. Scouten, S. V.; W. R. Wilson, S. W. Same officers were re-elected in 1882. Present membership, twenty-two. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall.

Waterville Cornet Band.—One of the first musical organizations organized west of Atchison, was incorporated in the spring of 1872 under the name of the "Waterville Brass Band" by Prof. J. Walters, with eleven members. In 1876 the organization disbanded. In December, 1879, the band was re-instituted under the leadership of A. H. Carr, with eleven members. Prof. Carr was succeeded in March, 1881, by C. F. Stanley, who remained leader until June, 1882, when he was succeeded by Prof. J. F. Kohler. The band is in a prosperous condition under its present leader.

The Cemetery Association was incorporated March, 1870, with a capital stock of $400. A tract of forty acres was purchased one and one-half miles north of the city, and improvements made. The society is in a prosperous condition under the management of J. D. Flannery, President, and G. W. Filley, Treasurer and Secretary.

THE PRESS, HOTELS AND BANKS.

The Waterville *Telegraph* was established by Frank A. Root, now of the Gunnison *Review*, of Gunnison, Col. The first number was issued January 1, 1870. Mr. Root continued to publish the paper till August 5, 1870, when West E. Wilkinson, now of the Seneca *Courier*, became a partner. On the first of January, 1871, F. G. Adams and W. P. Campbell, recently of the Wamego *Tribune*, succeeded Root & Wilkinson in the management of the *Telegraph*. In February, 1871, Campbell sold his interest to E N Emmons, who, with Judge Adams, controlled the paper till January 26, 1872, when Thomas Hughes, now Postmaster at Albuquerque, New Mexico, became a partner. On the 30th of August, 1872, Adams & Hughes sold out to A. M. Baker, since deceased. On the 13th of June, 1873, W. P. Campbell purchased the paper from Baker, conducting it till April 1, 1875, when W. H Smallwood purchased an interest. On the 4th of August, 1875, Mr. Campbell sold his interest to O. M. Osborn Smallwood & Osborn continued the publication of the *Telegraph* until December 17, 1875, when Mr. Campbell again came into the ownership of the paper and continued to publish it till March 30, 1877, when it was sold to J. W Sharrard & Co., who sold the material to J E. Reece & Co They changed the name of the paper to the *Blue Valley Telegraph*, and also its politics, which had always been firmly Republican, to Democratic. In September, 1879, C F. Stanley purchased the material of the office, of Reece & Co., and changed the name of the paper back to the Waterville *Telegraph*, and also ran it as a Republican journal until December, 1880, when H. C. Willson bought his interest, and is the present editor and proprietor. The *Telegraph*, as now managed, is a neat seven-column folio, Republican in politics, and devoted to home interests.

The Postoffice was established in 1868, George Hutt acting as Postmaster He was succeeded in 1869 by C. H Phillips, who remained in office until May, 1880. Mr. Phillips was succeeded by the present incumbent, J. C. Dickey. In 1873, the office was created an office of the third class, and retained that distinction until 1875, when it was changed into an office of the fourth class In 1878 it was re-instituted as an office of the third class. In August, 1870, it was made a Money Order office. The office is now one of the two Presidential post offices in the county.

Lick House.—The first hotel in Waterville was the Eagle House, erected in the spring of 1868 by Henry Agle During the same year the "Bay State House" was erected by August Fromm, who leased it to W W. Smith. Smith ran it but a short time, when F G Adams leased the building for one year. Mills and Hinman then purchased the building, and changed the name to its present appellation, "Lick House." A short time afterwards, a Mrs. Brown purchased Hinman's interest, and the hotel was run under the ownership of Mills and Brown for two years, when Mills became sole proprietor, and operated it until 1878, then leased it to W. H. Trusdale, who controlled it until 1880, since which time W. W. Smith has been manager.

Bank of Waterville.—A private banking institution was established December 1, 1880, by S. T. Powell, in the building now occupied by him. The bank uses the McNeal & Arban safe, with the Yale time lock, and is supplied with modern banking conveniences.

MANUFACTURES.

The *Riverside Mills*, located on the Little Blue, one-half mile from the business portion of the town, was erected in 1873-4, by R. M. Howard. The building was constructed of stone, four stories and has five run of burrs Soon after the completion of the mill, Messrs. Moore and Greenman purchased an interest. In 1875, Mr. Howard sold his interest to E. T. Durant In 1876, through financial difficulties, the mill was involved until 1880, when M. E. Moore purchased the entire interest and is the present proprietor

Cigar Factory.—The manufacture of cigars was commenced in August, 1882, by G. C. Martin, who makes as a favorite brand the "Little Blue"

Elevator.—In the summer of 1870 the present city elevator was built by Messrs. Johnson & Haskell, the original building being 24x80 feet, erected at a cost of $3,500. In 1874, under the management of Johnson & Brydges, an addition was made, 18x80 feet. During the fall of the same year they sold their interest to Burtis, Peters & Flannery. In 1875, Mr Flannery withdrew his interest, leaving Messrs. Burtis & Peters sole proprietors. In 1876, G S Hall purchased Burtis' interest, and since that time the elevator has been managed under the firm name of Peters & Hall. In 1879, the railroad company needing more room for their tracks, a portion of the building, 20x42 feet, was removed, leaving its present size 42x60 feet.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

H. C. BECKWITH, telegraph operator, was born in Canisteo, N. Y., November 28, 1845. Learned telegraphy in his native town, and took charge of the Western Union office at that place. Emigrated to Waterville, Kan., and on December 29, 1879, took charge of the office of the C. B. division of the M. P. R. R. at that town. He was married in Canisteo, N. Y. July 23, 1867, to Miss Augustine Bennett. Their children are—Alonzo, born September 7, 1874; Mary, July 10, 1877. Mr. Beckwith is a member of the S. K. Degree, A. O. U. W.

F. DAMOUR, M. D., was born February 17, 1831, and came to the United States from Switzerland in 1839, with relatives, who located in Galena, Ill. In 1850, moved to California, and until 1854 was engaged in gold mining. In the winter of 1860-'61, was a student in the Medical College University of the Pacific, and in 1865, graduated from the Toland Medical College, of San Francisco. Also has a diploma from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. In 1867, '68 and 69, was a doctor by contract in the United States Army. Came to Waterville in 1870, from Arizona *via* California. He is proprietor of a house known as the "Linn Drug Store," where he has his office.

M. DELANEY, grocer, was born in Lockport, N. Y., September 3, 1851. Emigrated to Canada, thence to Michigan, Illinois and Missouri, and in 1865 settled in Lawrence, Kan. The next year, however, he moved to Waterville; engaged in farming until 1874, when he began business as a clerk, continuing until 1879, when he bought a stock of groceries, and has been in the business since. By close application, coupled with an unusual amount of energy, he has been enabled to secure a competence. He has a very fine store, a large stock of fine, fresh groceries, and does a large business. He was married in Waterville, April 29, 1880, to Miss Lillie Winterbottom. They have one child—Frederick George, born April 1, 1881. Mr. Delaney is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F.

GEORGE W. FILLEY, furniture dealer, was born in Connecticut, June 4, 1832. Removed to Massachusetts, and learned the wagon-makers' trade. Enlisted in Huntington, Mass., October, 1861, as musician in the First Cavalry of that State, Company H. After the war, worked for the Florence Sewing Machine Company, at Northampton. In 1866, came to Kansas and worked at the carpenter trade. Went to the Black Hills in 1879. Returning, he began trade as a dealer in furniture, and is still in the business. He is a Mason, and was the first candidate raised to the sublime degree of Master in Waterville Lodge; was W. M. of the lodge two years, and has held every office in the lodge. Was married in May, 1858, at Chesterfield, Mass., to Miss Cordelia Pomeroy. Children are—Mary Ellen, born May 27, 1861; Charles H., born August 12, 1866.

FRANK GLASER, merchant, was born in Germany in the year 1852. Came to America with his parents the same year, and settled in New Orleans. Removed first to St. Louis, thence to Madison County, Ill. In 1869, came to Waterville, Kan., and engaged in the trade with a stock of general merchandise. He is still in business at that place, and is doing well. He is one of the largest dealers in butter and eggs in Northern Kansas. Mr. Glaser began business without capital, and has won a competence. Is doing business in his own store, 28x32 feet, two stories high, and has a large stock of goods, all paid for. This shows what grit and application to business in the great State of Kansas can do. He was married, October 19, 1869, to Miss Maggie Harmon. Children—Emma M., born September 16, 1871; Lillie M., October 13, 1873; Maple, February 3, 1875. Is a member of A. O. U. W.

D. W. HUMFREVILLE, M. D., born in Darke County, Ohio, January 23, 1843. At three years of age his family moved to Piqua, Miami County, where he was raised. First learned drug business, then became medical student, and had been reading two years at the outbreak of the war. Immediately enlisted, and served until the fall, and came home and continued reading medicine, and finally graduated, March 1, 1864, from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. Entered the army again at once as Assistant Surgeon of the Ninety-fourth Ohio, and served until the close of the war. Joined the army at Chattanooga; went with Gen. Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Going home, he located at Union City, Ind., and practiced until 1874, when he removed to Waterville, Kan., where he has been ever since, having a large business. He is Examining Surgeon of the United States. He was married at Union City, December 31, 1867, to Miss Elinor Goode. Children are—William G., born January 19, 1869; D. Louis, December 19, 1874; Lillian, February 21, 1881.

B. F. JACOBS, farmer, P. O. Waterville, was born in Rockingham County, Va., February 20, 1828. Moved from there to Johnson County, Iowa, in 1856. In the fall of 1861, enlisted in the United States Army, in Company F, Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and in March, 1863, was discharged. Again enlisted, in Company B, Ninth Cavalry, and went out as first lieutenant. Remained in service until the close of the war, when he returned to Johnson County, Iowa, where he remained until 1871, when he emigrated to Marshall County, Kan., where he has remained ever since, and now holds the office of Justice of the Peace. Married in Augusta County, Va., March 26, 1851, to Jane McCutchon, and has three children—Samuel, aged thirty; Florence, twenty-six; Fanny, twenty-four.

M. NIGGLY, real estate dealer, was born in Schweizerland, September 2, 1839; enlisted in the Fifteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry in 1861, as Sergeant of Company C, and served three years and two months, when he was discharged at the expiration of his term of service; again enlisted for six months as United States carpenter; was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, being his fourth battle. The first engagement in which Mr. Niggly took part was in the battle of Pea Ridge, and the third, Stone River. Entered into business in Atchison, Kan., in 1865. In 1868 settled in Waterville, and began business as a grocer, remaining in business until 1880, when he retired, and has since been engaged in looking after his large real estate interests in the country, and in the town of Waterville. He was married in Waterville, April 2, 1872, to Miss Fanny Richner. They have one child—Laura, born September 17, 1879.

H. E. PARMENTER & KUNZ BROS., A. and W. F. The first named gentleman was born in Massachusetts in 1844, moved from there to Jefferson County, N. Y., with his parents in 1856; emigrated to Waterville, Marshall Co., Kan., in 1879, and engaged in the jewelry business. He is a member of the A.O.U.W. Albert, a member of the firm of Kunz Bros., was born in New York City, in 1858; moved to Waterville, Marshall Co., Kan., in 1870, and with his brother W. F., established a drug house in this town in 1878, and he has remained in this business ever since. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and Select Knights. W. F. was born in New York City in 1856. He moved to Waterville, Marshall Co., Kan., in 1869, and engaged in business with his brother on the above date. He is a member of the A. O. U. W and Select Knights. Albert has held the office of Constable and City Marshal.

J. C. PETERS, grocer, was born in Saxony, Germany, on the 6th of February, 1835. He came to America, March 1, 1854. First settled at Cleveland, Ohio, and worked at the trade of baker. From thence he went to Painesville, Ohio, in 1855, and remained there until 1857, thence to Iowa and Kansas in 1858. Settled in Atchison,, and remained there until the spring of 1868, when he removed to Waterville, in Marshall County, and entered business as a grocer. He helped organize the township of Waterville, and was first Treasurer of the same. Was Director of the public school for two terms. He belongs to the Turner Society of Atchison. Was married in Painesville, Ohio, in 1858, to Miss F. Voelker. Children—Anna L., born August 3, 1859; Albert C., July 2, 1863; Oscar H., October 22, 1867; Frank, October 4, 1869. All his children were born in Kansas.

WILLIAM J. ROMMEL, druggist, was born August 13, 1850, in Missouri. Attended school in St. Louis in 1865 and 1866. Was a student in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in 1867, 1868 and 1869. Went to St. Joseph, where he remained for six months. In 1870 removed to Doniphan County, Kan., remaining there until 1876, when he came to Waterville, and began business there as a druggist. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Was married May 15, 1876, to Miss Catherine Quandt. Children—Hannah J., born July 15, 1877; Otto H. born in 1879, and Lina, born December 23, 1881.

J. M. SEARLES, attorney, was born in Barry, Barry Co., Mich., July 19, 1850. Attended school in his native State, and attended law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1870 and 1871; studied law in Grand Rapids, Mich.; was admitted as an attorney and counsellor at law in 1876, and practiced in that city until 1878, when he removed to Kansas and settled at Waterville. He is a member of the Masonic Order; was married in 1872, to Alice E. Scott. His wife falling into a decline, he came to the western country for the benefit of her health, but she could not recover. After her death he was again married to Addie E. Clark, of Irving. One child of his first wife—Emma L., aged nine years, and two of the second—M. J., aged two years, and Josephine H., aged six months, constitute his family.

J. W. SHARRARD, of the firm of Sharrard & Searles, agricultural implements and windmills, was born in Camillus, Onondaga Co., N. Y. At the age of seven years emigrated to Wisconsin. In 1853 went to Canada. Married there Maria Bentley, in 1857, who died in 1861, leaving one child—Hattie, who was born May 28, 1859. In 1862 he married Carrie Martin. Returned to Wisconsin in 1863, where his wife, Carrie, died in February 1866, leaving Lester, born January 14, 1866. He married Louise Martin, July, 1868, in Brooklyn, N. Y., by whom he had four children—Carrie, born July 24, 1869; Grace, born February 7, 1871; Kate, born September 29, 1872; George, born October 30, 1878. Removed to Kansas in 1870. Opened a farm, rented it, and came to Waterville in 1871; ran a meat market, supplying Waterville and Blue Rapids. Was elected Justice of the Peace in 1877, which office he held till 1882, and ran in connection with real estate, loan, collection and insurance until 1876, when he opened an agricultural implement house, and is still in that business, having added windmills, wagons and buggies. He was elected Mayor of Waterville in the spring of 1880, and holds that office yet. Is Treasurer of Pawnee Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Master of Sutton Lodge, No. 85, A. F. & A. M.

HON. W. W. SMITH, attorney-at-law, was born in Tariffville, Hartford County, Conn., June 17, 1839. Removed with his parents to Massachusetts, where he lived until 1858, when he came to Marshall County, and located at Waterville. He enlisted in the Union army on the 22d day of April, 1861, Company C, Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. In May, 1861, was promoted to First Lieutenant of the company. Was successively promoted to the offices of Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. Was mustered out of service as Lieutenant-Colonel in July, 1865. Studied law and practiced in Marshall County. In 1878 was elected a member of the State Legislature, serving with distinguished ability. Was married on the 25th day of May, 1880, to Mrs. Mary E. Wilcox, at Waterville, Kan. Is proprietor of the Lick House, the leading hotel of the town. Is a Mason.

MRS. P. SPRAGUE, proprietress of the village hotel, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., and moved from there to Jordan, N. Y., thence to Adrian, Mich., and then returned to Steuben County, N. Y. In September, 1870, came to Marshall County,, Kan. In 1877 built the village hotel in Waterville, and is now with her daughter running a first-class house, the said house being located southwest of the station building on the central branch of the Union Pacific. Mrs. Sprague was married in Steuben County, N. Y., May 7 1855, and has one child—Florence A., born March 27, 1858.

GEORGE H. TITCOMB, farmer, P. O. Waterville, was born in Boston, Mass., April 24, 1836. In May, 1861, he came to Marshall County, Kan., where he has remained ever since, except the time he was in the U. S. army. He enlisted in July, 1862, in Company K, Ninth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; was discharged in July, 1865, when he returned to Marshall County. He owns a farm three-quarters of a mile from Waterville, Marshall County, Kan. He was elected Justice of the Peace in February, 1882.

HENRY C. WILLSON, editor of the *Telegraph*, was born in Canada, June 18, 1847; learned the trade of printing, and followed it as a business until December, 1880, when he purchased the *Telegraph*, a paper published at Waterville, Kan., of C. F. Stanley, and has been publishing the paper since with eminent success. The paper is a live journal of local news, and deserves the whole patronage of the community. It is, under his skillful management, rapidly increasing in circulation and influence. If the people of Waterville patronize him as they ought, he will do much for the improvement of the town and the education of the people. He was married in Canada in 1880, to Miss Louisa Gullock. They have one child—*Lewis*, aged one year. Mr. Willson belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having attained to the R. A. and K. T. degrees.

W. L. WOODFORD, merchant, was born in Washington County, Ohio, March 26, 1826. Farmed in Ohio until December, 1865, when he moved to Kansas, settling in Atchison County; again began farming and stock-raising. Removed to Marshall County in 1869, and engaged in the same business until 1874, when he sold his farm, removed to Waterville, and began business as a merchant. In the year [illegible] built a stone business house 22x60 feet, and two-stories high. He is still in the same business. In 1877 he built a store in Greenleaf, stocked it with merchandise, and started his two sons in business. Was married March 21, 1852, in Franklin County, Ind., to Elizabeth Points. They have five children—Charles H., born December 8, 1852; Clark L., January 20, 1854; Seth, July 27, 1857; Dudley, September 1, 1859, and Winnie, March 23, 1869. Mr. Woodford was in the Union army during the war, serving as First Lieutenant in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

BLUE RAPIDS.

The manufacturing city of Blue Rapids, the second in size in Marshall County, is located two and one-half miles below the junction of the Big and Little Blue Rivers, and ninety-five miles west of Atchison on the Central Branch Missouri Pacific Railroad. The town site is laid off on a beautiful level slope extending from the railroad to the river, which is skirted with heavy belts of timber, forming a background of exceptional beauty. It is acknowledged as being the most beautiful and possessing the finest water-power of any town in the State.

In the fall of 1869, a preliminary meeting of those interested in Kansas was held at LeRoy, Genesee Co., N. Y. At a later meeting held in Batavia, N. Y., a colony was organized with the following officers: Rev. C. F. Mussey, President; T. Holbrook, Vice-president; S. H. Parmalee, Treasurer; C. J. Brown, Secretary.

A location committee, consisting of Rev. C. F. Mussey, H. J. Bovee and J. B. Brown came out and located the present town site of Blue Rapids. During the winter of 1869–70, the colony, numbering about fifty families, came out and immediately commenced improvements. A town site of 287 acres, embracing the water-power privilege, was purchased of R. S. Craft and others at a cost of $15,000, and 8,000 acres secured in farming lands.

Among the members of the original colony and a greater part of whom located here were: S. H. Parmalee, T. Holbrook, R. Robertson, M. T. Coe, D. Fairbanks, S. Smith, J. T. Smith, H. S. Hurlbert, J. B. Waynant, C. J. Brown, G. R. Brown, T. F. Hall, J. B. Brown, C. E. Olmstead, J. L. Freeland, J. V. Coon, R. S. Craft, John McPherson, J. E. Ball, Y. Douglass, H. A. Parmalee, J. Yurann, V. R. North, H. Woodard, E. L. Stone, J. S. Fisher, C. F. Roedel, C. F. Mussey and others.

Improvements were carried on on an extensive scale. The water-power was surveyed by a competent engineer and found to possess manufacturing facilities of over 1,500 horse-power. At a point where the rapids commence, the current of the river strikes an abrupt rock bluff on the right bank about forty feet high; the river then turns to the left and ripples over a solid rock bottom for a distance of 800 feet. At the above mentioned bluff the town company constructed the dam running over the lime rock bed to the opposite shore. Built of cut stone, sunk into and keyed to the underlying solid rock, it affords great strength. A King's tubular arch wrought iron bridge was completed in the spring of 1871.

Each town lot was sold or distributed on the fixed condition that it never was to hold the foundation for a grog shop or a gaming house of any kind.

One of the first enterprises set on foot in the spring of 1870, was the sinking of a public well on the Public Square. The work was carried on by several parties, but after the drill was put down over two hundred feet and no water found, it was given up. Subsequently, the people accepted a proposition submitted by C. E. Olmstead, one of the enterprising business men of the town, to supply the city with water from the Blue River, by the Holly system of water-works, which have been in successful operation up to a recent date.

H. A. Parmalee and Yates Douglass established the first general stores in 1870. A. W. Stevens followed with the first drug store. W. H. Goodwin was the first to represent the profession of law. Dr. R. A. Wells was the first disciple of Esculapius to locate permanently in the place. The manufacture of brick commenced in May, 1872, by a Mr. Seip. A marriage ceremony was performed in Irving, in June, 1870, by the Rev. E. H. Chapen, the contracting parties, Miss Lottie Hoit and the Rev. J. Williams, being from Blue Rapids. The first birth was that of a child of a Mr. Van Dusen, —a member of the Town Colony—in August, 1870. The first death on the town site was that of Mary, the wife of H. S. Halbert, in the summer of 1870.

On the arrival of the colony at Blue Rapids, as there were no buildings on the town site, with the exception of a small stone building erected years before, a large two-story frame structure was erected by the colonists and termed by them—"Colonial Hall," but by the "natives" or the old settlers, as the "Ark." This building was used by the colonists until other structures could be erected, and in it were held the first religious services and the first school. All public meetings were held there, and at one time a portion of it was used as a hotel and the other part for school purposes. The building was finally moved down to the river and is now incorporated into a building used by the Buell Manufacturing Company.

INCORPORATION AND LOCAL MATTERS.

In response to a petition signed by a majority of the legal voters in the village of Blue Rapids, A. S. Wilson, Judge of the District Court, in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas, incorporated Blue Rapids as a city of the third class, on March 20, 1872. The first city election was held in Colonial Hall, April 2, 1872, with J. L. Freeland, J. S. Fisher and G. Fitzgerald, Judges of Election. The following is the official roster of the town.

Mayor.—1872-3, C. E. Olmstead; 1874-5, John McPherson; 1876-7, A. E. Sweetland; 1878-9, W. A. Briggs; 1880, John McPherson; 1881-2, A. J. Loomis.

Councilmen.—1872, D. Mimium, H. Armstrong, J. E. Ball, John McPherson, J. B. Waynant; 1873, J. E. Ball, A. W. Stevens, J. McPherson, H. Armstrong, D. Mimium; 1874, J. Allerdice, W. Burr, G. Fitzgerald, D. W. Hinman, J. S. Wright; 1875, W. Burr, G. Fitzgerald, C. W. Farington, C. J. Brown, W. D. Cook; 1876, C. W. Farington, A. J. Brown, W. D. Cook, G. B. Stocks, D. Fairbanks; 1877, A. J. Brown, G. B. Stocks, D. Fairbanks, H. McGrew, A. E. Benedict; 1878, A. E. Benedict, J. A. Loban, H. McGrew, F. Cooley, G. Marshall; 1879, J. Brown, W. A. Smyth, F. Cooley, G. W. Marshall, John A. Loban; 1880, M. N. Shoecraft, E. M. Brice, F. Cooley, D. Mimium, I. D. Yarrick; 1881, J. Brown, I. D. Yarrick, W. A. Smyth, J. B. Price, James Allerdice; 1882, John Brown, J. V. Coon, J. G. Crawford, S. Hill, D. Fairbanks.

Police Judge.—1872-3, C. E. Olmstead; 1874-6, T. F. Hall; 1877-9, H. W. Chapman; 1880, E. J. Coon; 1881-2, J. L. Eldridge.

Clerk.—1872-5, C. J. Brown; 1876-7, W. H. H. Freeman; 1878-9, M. C. Holman; 1880, E. W. Waynant; 1881, A. J. Brown; 1882, H. G. Reynolds.

Treasurer.—1872-3, J. L. Freeland; 1874-6, F. C. Scott; 1877-9, W. Burr; 1880, C. W. Farington; 1881-2, J. A. Loban.

Marshal.—1872, E. Colmstock; 1873, L. B. Doten; 1874, J. Sargent; 1875, S. M. Swan; 1876-7, A. Sharp; 1878, W. J. McAtee; 1879-81, A. W. Kimball; 1882, W. W. Spencer.

Schools.—The first school in the vicinity of Blue Rapids was taught by Lucy A. Palmer, in November, 1861. The school, numbering twenty-five scholars, was held in a private dwelling one-half mile west of the present town site. Up to 1871 the following teachers took charge of the school in the order mentioned: Miss Emma Thompson, Rev. P. Duncan, Harriet Whitmore, Emma Cooley, A. Smith and Rev. Charles Holmes. In the summer of 1870, the first school taught in the town was held in Colonial Hall by the Rev. Charles Holmes, who was succeeded the next year by Charles Palmer. A. Griffin and C. M. Brydges succeeded Palmer in the order mentioned. In 1873, a two-story brick building, 30x50 feet with stone trimmings, was erected at a cost of $8,000. Mr. Brydges, who was the first teacher in the new building, was succeeded by E. Philbrook, W. B. Dimon, H. N. Halleck and Prof. J. W. Quay, the present incumbent, in the order mentioned, as principals. Owing to an increased number of scholars, a new building, 20x30 feet, was erected in the immediate vicinity.

Churches.—The First Presbyterian Church was organized May 1, 1870, by Rev. C. F. Mussey, D. D., with twenty-three members. Services were held in the Colonial Hall for some time, and after moving from one public hall to another, a stone edifice, 32x56 feet, the largest and finest building of its kind in the county, was erected in the fall of 1874, at a cost of $4,000. Rev. Mr. Mussey remained in charge over the church until 1875, when he was succeeded by Rev. G. R. Hutchinson, who remained but six months, and was succeeded by Rev. W. N. McHarg, D. D., in March, 1876. The organization under its present pastor, Mr. McHarg, numbers fifty members.

The Congregational Church was organized January 1, 1872, with twenty members, Rev. S. A. Van Dyke being their first pastor. Services were held in different public halls for a number of years, when a church edifice, 25x48 feet, was erected, at a cost of $1,300, during the summer of 1882. The organization has been in charge of the following named pastors: Rev. S. A. Van Dyke, C. A. Richardson, D. C. McNair, and Edward Skinner, the present incumbent. The church is in a prosperous condition, and numbers sixty-five members.

Baptist Church.—An organization of the Baptist persuasion was perfected December 1, 1872, by Rev. G. Gates, with twenty-three members. In April, 1873, Rev. W. A. Briggs took pastoral charge of the congregation, and immediately commenced efforts towards the erection of a church edifice. In July, 1873, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, and the church was dedicated in October of the same year. The building, a brick structure, was erected at a cost of $1,800. The Rev. W. A. Briggs remained as pastor until July, 1880, when he was succeeded by Rev. George Brown, the present incumbent, in April, 1881.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—A partial organization of the Methodist Church was perfected in the winter of 1870-71, by Rev. M. D. Tenney, with sixteen members. Occasional services were held during the year 1871 by Rev. Messrs. Tenney, Spencer and Smith, who held meetings in different public halls in the city. In 1873, Rev. W. H. Underwood took charge of the church, and remained two years; he was succeeded by Rev. E. W. Van Deventer, three years; Rev. J. G. Green, one year; Rev. G. W. Miller, two years; Rev. S. L. Hunter, one year; Rev. C. S. Freark, the present incumbent, taking charge of the church in 1882. A church edifice of limestone was erected in 1876, at a cost of $2,200.

The Press.—In the latter part of June, 1871, W. P. Campbell and C. E. Tibbetts, purchased the material of the Netawaka *Herald* and removed it to Blue Rapids, where, on the 4th of July, 1871, they issued the first number of the Blue Rapids *Times*. On the 8th of July, 1872, Campbell sold his interest to Frank Hall, who remained in the concern but a few weeks, when he retired, leaving Mr. Tibbetts sole proprietor. The latter conducted the paper until October, 1877, when E. M. Brice, of Ohio, became a partner, and on the 3d of October, 1878, Mr. Tibbetts retired, leaving Mr. Brice alone in the office, which he still controls as the editor of the *Times*. The *Times* since the issuing of the first number has been Republican in politics and devoted to home interests. Under the management of its present editor, it has grown to be one of the leading papers in the county.

The Postoffice.—A postoffice was established a short distance from what is now known as Blue Rapids, in 1859, with William Thompson as the first postmaster. Mr. Thompson remained in office three years, and was succeeded in 1862 by D. Palmer. In 1865, Miss Emma Lee received the appointment as postmistress, but remained in office but six months, when she resigned in favor of S. Craft, who after a short period turned the office over to John Weber. During Weber's term, 1869, the office was discontinued. When the Genesee Colony came out and located a town site and commenced improvements, the postoffice was re-established in the spring of 1870, with S. H. Parmalee as postmaster. Mr. Parmalee was succeeded in 1875 by C. E. Tibbetts, then editor of the *Times*. In 1876, Mr. Tibbetts resigned. In December of that year A. J. Loomis was appointed, and has officiated as postmaster up to the present time. Under Parmalee's administration the office was made a Money-order office in July, 1872—Money Order No. 1 being remitted by W. H. Goodwin.

A Great Fire.—Blue Rapids, in its existence of twelve years, has singularly escaped serious conflagrations common to Western towns, with the exception of a few instances. The existence of Blue Rapids, as a town, was nearly wiped out, April 10, 1872, by one of those events that frequently occur in a newly settled country—a prairie fire. About noon of the day mentioned a dense cloud of smoke was seen to rise back of the bluffs, south of town, and as a strong breeze was blowing from that direction, an apprehension was felt that the town was in danger, which was soon realized by the appearance of flames that came surging down the bluffs with great velocity. The citizens turned out *en masse*, and seizing everything that would stop the progress of the flames, rushed to the scene. The fire first passed over the railroad track and swept along the west side of town to the river, which alone could check it, leaving a lateral column approaching the town at right angles, which monopolized the exertions of one hundred men to keep it in check. The flames also crossed the track on the east side of town and passed on to the river. Here the same efforts were needed, and after all danger was over the gallant fire brigade returned to their homes, blackened, scorched and burnt, but satisfied with their endeavors to save their homes.

Societies.—Blue Rapids Lodge, No. 169, A. F. & A. M.—Was instituted under a charter dated October 18, 1872, with the following charter members: S. Hill, A. J. Brown, C. W. Farington, W. N. Halstead, C. Holman, D. Minium, R. S. Craft, D. W. Hinman, W. Burr, I. A. Chandler, A. N. Taylor. The first officers were: A. J. Brown, M.; C. W. Farington, S. W.; S. Hill, J. W.; W. Burr, Treas.; D. W. Hinman, Sec'y.

Present officers: C. W. Farington, M.; W. Barrett, S. W.; R. S. Craft, J. W.; S. C. Holbrook, Treas.; S. Hill, Sec'y. Present membership, eighteen. Regular meetings are held on the first Monday of each month, in Masonic Hall.

Blue Rapids Lodge, No. 2,793, K. of H.—Was organized under dispensation, July 27, 1882, with nineteen members. Following were the officers elected; J. B. Miller, Dic.; G. B. Stocks, V. Dic.; R. S. Craft, P. Dic.; C. Farington, Rep.; C. G. Reed, Fin. R.; G. B. Vroom, G.; I. D. Yarrick, Treas.; O. A. Cole, Chap. The society, but recently organized, is in a flourishing condition.

Prospect Hill Cemetery Association—Was incorporated June 17, 1879, with the following charter members, who also constituted a board of directors: R. S. Craft, T. F. Hall, Ed. W. Waynant, John Brown, William Coulter. At the first regular meeting R. S. Craft was elected President; T. F. Hall, Vice-President; E. W. Waynant, Secretary and Treasurer. A tract of land located one and one-half miles north of the city, on the southeast quarter of northeast quarter of Section 17, Township 4, Range 7, was purchased, and improvements made. Present Board of Directors; R. S. Craft, T. F. Hall, John Brown, E. W. Waynant, H. D. Calkins, A. Sharp, E. M. Brice, H. McGrew, G. B. Stocks. At the last annual meeting the following officers were elected: R. S. Craft, President; T. F. Hall, Vice-President; E. W. Waynant, Secretary; G. B. Stocks, Treasurer; H. D. Calkins, Superintendent.

Blue Rapids Cemetery Association—Was incorporated under that name, with a capital stock of $1,000, July 4, 1879, with the following charter members: F. Cooley, C. A. Freeland, M. C. Holman, W. A. Barrett, J. D. Fields. F. Cooley was elected President; W. A. Barrett, Vice-President; C. A. Freeland, Treasurer; M. C. Holman, Secretary. A site of ten acres, located in the northeast part of the city, was purchased during the same year. At the last annual meeting the following officers were elected: John McPherson, President; S. Hill, Vice President; J. A. Loban, Treasurer; C. E. Tibbets, Secretary.

Ladies' Library Association.—In 1874, the ladies of Blue Rapids conceived and carried out the plan of establishing a circulating library. In May of the same year an incorporated association was perfected, with the following officers: Mrs. J. E. Ball, President; Mrs. J. S. Wright, Vice-President; Mrs. C. E. Tibbetts, Recording Secretary; Mrs. M. E. Reed, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. C. F. Roedel, Treasurer; Miss Lizzie B. Hall and Miss Mary Wright, Librarians. Board of Directors: Mesdames Hall, Stocks, McPherson, Beach and Sweetland. Books were contributed and purchased, and in a few months a nucleus was formed for the library that gave gratifying results. The library was thrown open to the public for the first time, June 27, 1874, it then occupying a part of D. W. Hinman's store. During the same year efforts were inaugurated toward the erection of a library building. Through the liberality of C. E. Olmstead and others funds were raised and building operations commenced. In 1876, the building, a two-story stone structure, 24x40 feet, was completed at a cost of $4,000, and now stands as a monument of the laborious but praiseworthy efforts of the association.

Present officers are: Mrs. A. B. Tibbetts, President; Mrs. C. Y. Reed, Vice-President; Mrs. L. Forbes, Recording Secretary; Mrs. M. A. Farrington, Treasurer; Mrs J. S. Dawes, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. John McPherson and Mrs. George Heathman, Librarians. The catalogue of the association shows nearly 2,000 volumes in the library, which list is rapidly increasing.

Hotels —The Old Colonial Hall, the first building erected by the Blue Rapids Town Company, was occupied as a hotel for several months, when Messrs. McPherson & Reed erected the present building now occupied by them, in 1870. This building, known as the La Belle (beautiful) House, is a three-story frame, 38x40 feet, with an extension 24x26 feet. After being in successful operation for twelve years, the hotel was closed August 28, 1882, and the partnership between McPherson & Reed dissolved.

The Arlington House was opened in the winter of 1882, by W. Coulter, Jr., who is the present manager. The building, a two-story brick, was erected in 1878, by W. Coulter, Sr., at a cost of $7,000. In 1881 it was fitted up and used as a hotel, under the name of the Fairchild House, managed by C. R. Fairchild, formerly proprietor of the Tremont House, Marysville. The "Arlington," though comparatively a new enterprise, is securing the reputation of a first-class hotel.

Bank —The banking house of Olmstead, Freeland & Co. was established in May, 1871. The building occupied by them was built in 1870, by D. Fairbanks and J. L. Freeland, who bought out Fairbanks' interest during the same year. The building is of limestone, two stories, 25x80 feet, erected at a cost of $3,500. In the fall of 1872, owing to the death of one of the firm (N. B Olmstead), the two remaining partners, C. E. Olmstead and J. L. Freeland, conducted the business under the firm name of Olmstead & Freeland until 1879, when C. E. Olmstead, having larger business interests in Burlington, Iowa, retired, leaving J. L. Freeland sole manager, who changed the name of the institution to the "Bank of Blue Rapids City." The bank is supplied with modern banking conveniences, including a Hall's safe in a fire-proof vault. A general banking business is transacted by its manager, J. L. Freeland.

Manufacturing Interests.—Since Blue Rapids came into existence it has been noted throughout the State for its superior water-power privileges, and has been termed by some enthusiastic writers the "Lowell of Kansas." With its *sixteen hundred* horse-power, its fine dam, its two-span iron bridge, and its numerous building sites for mills and factories, it will in a few years be justly entitled to that appellation.

Woolen Mills.—In 1872, a four story woolen mill, 40x80 feet, was completed and supplied with necessary machinery at a cost of $50,0 0. On inducements offered by the Town Company, Messrs. Cook & Chandler, of the Wathena Woolen Mills, transferred their interests to this place and immediately commenced operations with a force numbering forty-five hands. In 1874, owing to financial difficulties, the firm was compelled to make an assignment. In the fall of 1877, the woolen mills were purchased by the Buell Manufacturing Company, of Saint Joseph, Mo., who started the mill and ran it to its full capacity until December, 1879, when it was destroyed by fire. It was immediately rebuilt and remodeled, and filled with the latest improved machinery, and is now employing one hundred hands. An addition was built, 30x60 feet, four stories high, and other improvements made at a recent date. The mill at present is a model institution, lighted by gas, run night and day, and uses 300, 000 pounds of wool annually. Yarns, woolen cloths, flannels and blankets are manufactured in immense quantities.

Flouring Mill.—Situated on the east bank of the river and adjoining the woolen mill on the south, is a four-story stone building, 54x83 feet, which was erected in 1871, by C. E. Olmstead, at a cost of $30,000. The mill was originally intended for seven run of burrs, but only five were used, which gave it a capacity of grinding 1,200 bushels per day. The mill was run for some time under the firm name of Olmstead Brothers, when J. S. Wright became a partner and the firm name was Olmstead & Co. Mr. Olmstead retiring in 1879, R. S. Craft purchased an interest, the firm name being then known as J. S. Wright & Co. until the spring of 1882, when Messrs. Upham & Son purchased J. S. Wright's interest, and remodeled the mill into the "Roller Process," at an expense of $50,000. A car load of wheat could be used each day, or three hundred barrels of flour manufactured. The Roller Mills of Upham, Son & Co were totally consumed by fire November 26, 1882; loss, $60,000, insurance $40.0.0. The mills are to be rebuilt by the same firm in the spring of 1883, and restored to former capacity.

Paper Mill —This mill is located on the west side of the river, and was completed in the early part of 1873. The building, a four-story stone structure, 40x60 feet, was erected by Messrs. G. & J. Green, at a cost of $20,000. The financial crash of 1873 caused the mill to be closed until Rix, Hale & Co. obtained it, and have run it under different managers, at different periods, up to the present time.

Gypsum Mill.—The gypsum mill is located on the west side of the river, south of the paper mill, and is a three story stone structure, 40x60 feet, erected by Messrs. J. V. Coon & Son, at a cost of $12,000. The mill was run with a capacity of eighty barrels of plaster of Paris per day until 1877, when the interior was destroyed by fire, which was rebuilt and again put in operation for a short time, when it ceased running. The gypsum used is found in exhaustless quantities two miles up the river, from which point it is transported in flat-boats.

Foundry and Machine Shops—Are located on the west side of the river, west of the gypsum mill, and were established by Messrs. Price Brothers, in 1877, since which time they have been in successful operation. The motive power in this foundry is supplied from the river by means of an iron shaft running across the street under ground.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. COULTER, Jr., proprietor of hotel, was born in Peterborough, Canada, in March, 1831. Moved to Ohio in 1866, and to Blue Rapids, Kan., in 1873. He embarked in the drug business, and in 1882 sold out and opened the Arlington Hotel, the only brick hotel in Blue Rapids. Building 40x80 feet, two stories high, and is a first-class house in every particular. In 1878, Mr. Coulter ran for the office of Register of Deeds in Marshall County, and although a Democrat from principle, and running for office in a Republican county, he came within 300 votes of being elected. His friends say if it had not been that another Democrat ran independent, he would have been elected. Is a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge and Knights of Pythias. Was married in Blue Rapids in November, 1881.

DR. R. S. CRAFT, was born in Winchester, Va. February 11, 1831. His parents moved to Lawrenceburg, Ind., when he was a small boy. Was a soldier during the Mexican war. Moved to Missouri and began the practice of medicine in 1852. Moved to Holton, Jackson Co., Kan., in 1860. Was a member of the State Legislature from said county in 1863, and Treasurer of the county in 1864 and '65; also held the office of County Commissioner. In 1865, he purchased the Blue Rapids Water Power, on the Big Blue River. The Doctor is a member of the mill firm of Upham, Son & Co., of Blue Rapids; is likewise proprietor of a drug store in the town. It was he that induced the Genesee Colony to locate at this point in 1870. He is a member of the Masonic Order. He was married in Putnam County, Mo., in October, 1852, to Anna B. Bledsoe, formerly of Ghent, Ky. They have three children—Ella B., Julia M., and George R.

J. G. CRAWFORD, M. D., was born in Newark, N. J., December 11, 1840. In 1861 he was commissioned in the Medical Department of the United States Navy, as Assistant Surgeon, and remained until the close of the war. Then the Doctor returned to New York City, and practiced his profession and ran a drug store nine years. Graduated in 1861; also attended lectures at the Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons. From 1872 to 1878, he alternated between New York City and Blue Rapids, as he had a sheep ranch and large land interests in Marshall County. In 1878, he made Blue Rapids his home, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Masonic lodge. He was married in Jersey City, June 30, 1870, to Julia A. Buclin. The Doctor has gained great celebrity in the literary and theatrical world, being a play writer and actor of high order.

L. B. DOTEN, livery, was born in Virginia, October 11, 1837. With his parents moved to New York State in 1839, thence to Cook County, Ill., in 1844, and to Minnesota in 1858. Enlisted in the United States Army in 1861, in Company F, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. After the close of the war, Mr. Doten settled near Chicago, and engaged in the sale of real estate and buying and selling horses. In 1872, he emigrated to Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kan., and engaged in the livery business. He has been City Marshall of Blue Rapids, and has held the office of Constable. Is a member of the Union League and Knights of Pythias. Married in Northfield, Minn., October 1, 1868, to Miss Alice M. Dickenson, who was born at Racine, Wis., May 29, 1849, and has two children—Oral L., born February 24, 1871; Lulu, November 9, 1881.

C. W. FARRINGTON, merchant, was born in Broome County, N. Y., February 12, 1841. He removed to Wisconsin when fourteen years of age. Was educated at Baraboo Collegiate Institute, Baraboo, Wis. He enlisted in Company A, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry, in May, 1861. He was sent immediately to the Army of the Potomac. The Sixth Wisconsin Regiment was in the "Iron Brigade," and Mr. Farrington took a part in all the battles of that splendid brigade until he was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, receiving a rifle-ball in the arm and another in the shoulder. He was discharged on account of these disabilities early in 1863. He returned to Wisconsin, and helped to organize another company in the Forty-ninth Regiment. Was made First Lieutenant of Company E, and served in Missouri until the close of the war. He came to Blue Rapids from Wisconsin in 1873, and began business as a merchant. He and his brother, partners, have a large stock of general merchandise, and are doing a good business. He was married, January 1, 1867, to Miss Mary A. Kiefer. They have four children—Ivan E., aged twelve years; Fred E, eleven; Lillie, nine; Stella, eight. Mr. Farrington is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is W. M. of Blue Rapids Lodge, No. 169.

W. HENDERSHOTT, farmer, P. O. Blue Rapids, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., August 31, 1835. Educated at Temple Hill, Geneseo, N. Y. Studied law in the office of Kelsey & Davis, in Geneseo. Enlisted as a private in One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, Col. James Wood, Jr., commanding, August 14, 1862. Was promoted to First Lieutenant Company C, August 24, 1862. Promoted to Captain Company D, February, 1863. The regiment was attached to Second Brigade, Second Division, Eleventh Army Corps. A few days after the battle of Chancellorsville, was ordered to report to Gen. A. S. Diven, Elmira, N. Y., and was ordered from thence to report at Batavia, N. Y., on duty under the Conscription Act. Was at the entertainment given by Dean Richmond, when Mr. Richmond, by his after-dinner speech, came out as a "War Democrat," and opposed to the Seymour element—changing the political aspect of the politics of the State of New York. He was discharged on the 8th of May, 1865, and in December, 1865, removed to St. Louis and commenced the practice of law. Suffering to a great extent by the panic of 1873, he removed to New York City in 1874, and practiced law there. Was one of the speakers of the National Democratic Convention in the Tilden campaign, and foretold the conflict between capital and labor, after the Electoral Commission had placed in his hands the written confession Gen. J. B. Dennis of the change of the electoral vote of South Carolina from Tilden to Hayes. Was with Hon. Scott Lord, of New York, at Tilden's house in Gramercy Park with this confession as one of the counsel at the time of the discussion of the writ of *quo warranto* to unseat Hayes and inaugurate Tilden. During his practice in New York was attorney for the stockholders of the H. & St. J. R. R. in their application for a receiver. In 1879, his father-in-law, W. S. Mallory, Batavia, N. Y., died, and as one of the executors in New York and administrator in Kansas, has been in the management of the estate since. These matters brought Mr. Hendershott to Kansas. He now resides on a farm two miles northwest of Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kan. On this farm is one of the largest gypsum deposits in the United States, and very valuable. Mr. Hendershott was married, March 17, 1863, to Miss M. S. Mallory, of Batavia, N. Y. They have three children—W. M., Wells, and H. G.

SAMUEL HILL, hardware merchant, was born in Maine, February 13, 1837. Learned the tinsmith trade in Boston, 1855 to 1859. Lived in Maine until 1869, when he came to Kansas. Lived for awhile at Frankfort, then came to Blue Rapids, in 1873. He was a hardware merchant in Maine, and has pursued the same business here. He deals in shelf and heavy hardware, stoves, tinware, and sundries. He is a member of the City Council, belongs to the Masonic Order, and has attained to the Royal Arch. He was married in Buxton, Me., to Miss Lucy Leavitt. They have one child, Pliny, aged seventeen years, and one child died in infancy.

ADONIRAM JUDSON LOOMIS, Postmaster, was born June 21, 1833, in Geneseo, Livingston Co., N. Y. In 1848, his parents moved to Livonia, Wayne Co., Mich. He graduated at the University of Michigan, in the classical course, in 1856, and received his second degree in 1861. First married in December, 1861, and engaged in literary and agricultural pursuits. In 1864 was the Republican candidate for State Senator in the Third Senatorial District of Michigan, but was defeated by his Democratic competitor. He removed to Lapeer, Lapeer Co., Mich., in 1867, where he buried his wife. Was admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice of law there. Served two years as Circuit Court Commissioner, and five years as Justice of the Peace. In 1869 he married Mrs. Louise E. Loring, and in 1873 moved to Kansas, making his home at Blue Rapids. Appointed Postmaster in December, 1876, and still holds that position. He is now serving his second term as Mayor of Blue Rapids. His family consists of his wife and son, Guy, six years of age; Herbert, nineteen, son by former marriage, and a step-son, George H. Loring, one of the employes of the Western Historical Company in the compilation of the History of Kansas.

JOHN McPHERSON, real estate agent. This gentleman is a native of Scotland, and was born November 24, 1835. He came to America when five years of age, and settled in Racine, Wis. Thence removed to Milwaukee, and thence to Oconomowoc. He enlisted August 15, 1861, as a private in Company A, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment. Served in Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee. On April 7, 1863, was promoted to First Lieutenant of the same company for gallant and meritorious service. He was commissioned Captain in December, 1864, and was mustered out January 8, 1865. Capt. McPherson took part in many of the great battles of the Army of the Tennessee and Ohio, among them Stone River, Chicamaugua, and the fierce and terrible battle of the cavalry corps against Wheeler in the Sequatchie Valley, and followed Sherman's victorious standard in his famous campaign from Atlanta to the sea and through the Carolinas. After the war he returned to Oconomowoc, and in 1870 removed to Blue Rapids, in Marshall County, Kansas. He is now in business as a real estate, loan, and insurance agent. In 1870 he and his father-in-law, Mr. Reed, built the La Belle House in Blue Rapids, of which famous hostelry they are now owners and proprietors. Mr. McPherson has held the office of Deputy United States Marshal for the past four years and was recently re-appointed for another term, under Maj. Ben Simpson. Has served three terms as Mayor of Blue Rapids. Mr. McP. was married October 19, 1861, to Miss Emma A. Reed. They have one child, Edward, aged ten years.

W. MEANS, farmer, P. O. Elm Creek, was born in Ray County, Missouri, December, 6, 1835. Moved to Platte County. Thence to Marshall Co., Kan., in 1860, and located north of Blue Rapids, same county. Mr. M. has held the office of Township Trustee and County Assessor of Marshall County. Is a member of the Masonic Order. Was married in Buchanan County, Missouri, December 16, 1856, to Miss L. F. Riley, and is the father of ten children.

DR. DAVID A. PEOPLES was born in Philadelphia November 8, 1854. Was educated in the public schools of his native city, and studied dentistry there. He came to Kansas, and first settled near Sterling, in 1877, removed to Topeka in April, 1880, and thence to Blue Rapids, in 1881. He has a very neat office on the east side of the Public Square, over the postoffice, and has a large and constantly increasing practice. He has won success and, what is better, deserves it, by his professional skill and honest dealing. He was married to Miss Katie Bell, of Philadelphia. They have two children. Dr. and Mrs. Peoples first united with the Nazareth Methodist Episcopal Church, Thirteenth and Vine streets, Philadelphia, in 1872, and are now members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Blue Rapids. The Doctor is J. W. of Blue Rapids Lodge, No. 169, is rapidly advancing in Masonry, and takes great interest in the progress of the Order. He pays visits to Irving semi-monthly and Waterville weekly on his professional business, in both of which places he is held in the highest esteem.

ROBERT ROBERTSON, farmer, P. O. Blue Rapids, was born in 1826, in the State of New York, and emigrated to Marshall County, Kansas, in 1869, locating two miles north of Blue Rapids, and is the owner of over 200 acres of choice land. His wife, Mary A., cooked the first meal ever cooked on the land where the town of Blue Rapids is situated. Mr. R. is a member of the Grange and the Masonic Order. He was married in Madison County, N. Y., in 1849, to Mary A. Draper. They have three children—George, Irene, and Lafayette. He has a nice orchard, consisting of peach, pear, and apple trees.

ED. W. WAYNANT, Blue Rapids, was born at Shady Grove, Pa., April 9, 1855. In 1858, he moved with his parents to Epworth, Dubuque Co., Iowa, and from there moved to Jackson County, Kan. He became a resident of Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kan., in 1870. Attended college at Highland University in 1873-'4-'5, and was a member of the senior class when he left college. After leaving school he studied law with Guthrie Brothers, of Topeka, Kan., and was admitted to practice in the District Court before Judge Morton, in April, 1877, when he returned to Blue Rapids and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1877, he was elected Assistant Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and was re-elected to the same position in 1879. In 1881, he was elected Assistant Secretary of the Senate, which position he now holds. Mr. Waynant was one of the delegates to the Republican State Congressional Convention, held June 28, 1882, and was one of the secretaries of the convention.

IRVING.

The town of Irving is located on the line of the Central Branch Railroad, ninety miles west from Atchison. Situated in the wide spread valley of that winding stream, with its pure clear waters and timber-covered banks, the Blue, it unquestionably has a pleasant location. Irving has, and always will have, a good trade, arising from the fact of its being located in one of the best settled and best cultivated portions of Marshall County.

In the autumn of 1859, a small colony of fourteen families organized in Lyons, Iowa, and sent W. W. Jerome to prospect and secure a suitable site for the location of a town. After traveling several hundred miles in Kansas, he recommended the lands on which the present town site of Irving is located.

In February, 1860, the Irving Town Company was incorporated by the Territorial Legislature. Following were the corporators: W. W. Jerome, L. A. Ellis, W. D. Robinson, J. H. Flint, J. T. Wilson, M. D. Abbott, G. M. Gifford, Joel Parker, C. Raymond, B. W. Powers, T. H. Baker and C. E. Gaylord.

About one hundred families in Iowa and Illinois had made preparations to locate near the town of Irving, and quite a number had already moved out, but met, as their first experience, the severe drought of 1860, and many went back, and by their reports kept others away. C. E. Gaylord is the only member of the Irving Town Company now living in Irving.

EARLY EVENTS.

Irving received its name from Washington Irving, "whose sweet literary productions will ever live to give lustre to the memory of that immortal and beloved American author."

Irving, during its infancy, seemed to be linked with a destiny fated to its advancement. Alluding to the drought of 1860, we should mention that the climax of the year's discouragements occurred in July, in the shape of a severe wind and thunder storm. Most of the buildings in Irving at this time were new and unfinished, and offered but little resistance to the wind. Buildings were blown down, houses unroofed, smoke-stack of the colony saw-mill destroyed, and many narrow escapes reported. Some of the colonists went back to Iowa, others located in different parts of Kansas, but the majority remained, and soon others came in and Irving was again on the ascendency.

In 1860-1, was built at Irving the first church in Marshall County—there being none nearer than Manhattan, Riley County. The church was built mainly through the efforts of friends of the colony in New York. The first religious services were held in this building by the Rev. Charles Parker.

Neither records nor traditions state anything in regard to the first marriage, birth, or death.

The survey of what was then known as the Atchison & Pike's Peak Railroad, was completed to Irving in November, 1865. In the fall of 1867, the railroad, under the name of the C. B. U. P., was completed, and during the next winter the depot was built.

A frame building, occupied as a hotel, was erected in 1870 by J. F. Joy, at a cost of $2,500, and known as the *Irving House*. After passing through different managements, it was purchased by William Connor—the present proprietor.

Corporation.—Irving was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1871, George C. Crowther being elected as the first Mayor. The first city election was all that was ever carried out by Irving as a city. The officers elected did not qualify; the charter was surrendered, and the "City of Irving" soon became a thing of the past.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Postoffice.—Was established in 1860, with M. D. Abbott as postmaster. Abbott was succeeded in a few months by S. H. Warren, who retained the office a number of years, when he turned it over to H. E. Smith. Smith was succeeded by S. H. Warren, again, who in 1872 turned the office over to John Thompson, who officiated until 1879, when he was succeeded by Thos. Gaylord, the present Postmaster. August 5, 187[illegible], Money Order No. 1, was issued from the Irving Postoffice, Levi Chase, remitter.

Wetmore Institute.—Was established in 186[illegible], by Eastern friends of the Colony, prominent among whom was Hon. A. R. Wetmore, in honor of whom the Institute received its name. The Institute building was erected on a slope overlooking the town from the west, was a three-story structure 44x50 feet, and built of limestone. The first teachers were the Misses Blakely, who were succeeded by the Rev. J. L. Chapman, who taught three years. In 1879 a portion of the building was destroyed by a cyclone, and in 1880 was totally destroyed by fire.

In 1868, School district No. 2, erected a stone school building 30x40 feet. The contract price was $[illegible], but before the building was completed, $6,000 was expended. A. Jeffers taught the first term, in 1869. In the summer of 1879, this building was destroyed by the Irving cyclone. In the fall of the same year, a new building—frame—30x40 feet, was completed at a cost of $1,500. Prof. H. C. Robinson, the present teacher.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized October 26, 1862, by the Rev. Chas. Parker, with the following named persons as original members: A. Gorr, C. A. Freeland and wife, C. E. Gaylord and wife, Mrs. A. Parker, Mrs. J. L. Freeland, Mrs. W. W. Jerome. In 1869, a stone edifice, 42x52 feet, was erected at a cost of $5,000. In 1879 the church was destroyed by a cyclone; but not being discouraged, a new edifice 42x52 feet, was commenced during the same year, and completed in the summer of 1881, at a cost of $3,500.

The following named pastors have had charge of the organization: Revs. C. Parker, J. L. Chapman, Mr. Shelden, G. F. Chapen, J. R. Brown, J. Wilson, I. B. Smith and Rev. J. A. Griffes. Since January 1, 1883, the church has had no regular pastor. Present membership, fifty four.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1867, by Rev. Mr. Devaul. In the summer of the same year efforts were made toward the erection of a church edifice, but after a little progress was made the work stopped. In 1871 a stone building was purchased, and meetings were held in it until 1878, since which time services have been held in the Presbyterian church. The pastors up to date have been: M. D. Tenney, T. B. Grey, B. F. Smith, W. H. Underwood, E. W. Vandeventer, S. A. Green, G. W. Miller, S. L. Hunter, and the Rev. C. S. Freark, who is their present pastor. Present membership, twenty-eight.

The Episcopal Church was organized in 1867-8, by the Rev. Chas. Holmes. Meetings were held for a number of years in the schoolhouse, when the organization disbanded. In April, 1874, the church was reorganized by Bishop Vail, Rev. C. Holmes, pastor. In the fall of 1879 a small frame edifice was built at a cost of $1,200. Present Rector, Rev. Geo. Turner. Present membership, twenty.

The Press.—October 31st, 1868, Geo. C. Crowther, having bought out the *Marysville Enterprise*, removed the material to Irving, and commenced the publication of the Irving *Recorder*. May 21st, 1869, Mr. Crowther sold a half interest to Harris E. Smith, and the *Recorder* was published under their management for some time, when Mr. Crowther retired, leaving Mr. Smith sole proprietor, who published the paper until the summer of 1872, when for want of patronage it was suspended. In 1875, John Thomson purchased the material of the defunct *Recorder* establishment, and started the Irving *Blue Valley Gazette*. This paper, a Republican journal, was conducted by him till 1879, when it was again suspended. In 1880, W. J. Granger purchased the *Gazette* material and started the *Blue Valley Citizen*. Mr. Granger conducted the paper nine months, when it was discontinued.

Societies.—*Irving Lodge, No. 34, A. O. U. W.*—Was organized under a charter March 18, 1880, with the following members: W. E. Brown, T. Gaylord, S. A. Bosanko, G. W. Silveria, H. G. Walwath, W. P. Tilton, C. E. Coulter, J. S. Finney, O. Allen, C. H. Stiles. First officers: W. E. Brown, P. M. W.; S. A. Bosanko, M. W.; T. Gaylord, F.; C. E. Coulter, O.; G. W. Silveria, G.; C. H. Stiles, Fin.; J. S. Finney, Rec.; H. D. Walwath, F. W.; O. Allen, O. W.

The present officers are: W. E. Brown, P. M. W.; T. Gaylord, M. W.; C. H. Robinson, F.; C. H. Stiles, O.; J. S. Finney, G.; W. E. Brown, Rec.; C. E. Coulter, F.; C. A. Montgomery, R. Regular meetings were held until the spring of 1882. The organization still retains its charter.

Blue Valley Lodge, No. 112, A. F. & A. M.—Was organized under a charter granted October 17, 1872. Charter members: C. Nelson, T. Day, R. M. Patterson, W. E. Brown, O. S. Straight, A. Jeffers, W. R. Haywood, F. Falkner, R. L. Weeks, N. W. Morgan, R. L. Wigten. First officers: T. Day, W. M.; R. M. Patterson, S. W.; C. A. Smith, J. W.

Present officers: T. Day, W. M.; J. O. Ward, S. W.; O. Allen, J. W.; J. Armstrong, Treas.; W. E. Brown, Sec'y. Present membership, nineteen.

Sylvan Shades Cemetery was incorporated May 22, 1873, by a stock company. In this cemetery repose the remains of many of the victims of the terrible cyclone of 1879.

Greenwood Cemetery was incorporated in 1877, by W. J. Williams, J. S. Warden, C. E. Gaylord, C. Smith, T. Day. Officers elected for first year were: C. Preston, Pres.; J. S. Warden, Treas.; C. E. Gaylord, Sec'y. During the same year, a tract of twenty acres was purchased and improved. Present officers same as above.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

D. C. CALHOUN, farmer, P. O. Irving, was born in Indiana, January 27, 1840. Enlisted in Company I, Forty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and remained in service two years and eight months, when he moved to Ohio. In 1867, he emigrated to Marshall County, Kan., and located four miles from Irving, on a farm of 240 acres. Here he keeps from 75 to 125 head of cattle, 16 to 20 head of horses, and 75 to 200 head of hogs. Mr. Calhoun was married in Marshall County, Kan., July 20, 1871, to Elizabeth McClure, and has one child—Frances M., born July 11, 1878.

L. CHASE, M. D., was born in Jewett, Greene Co., N. Y., January 14, 1847. Studied medicine, graduating from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1869. Moved to Kansas in same year, and settled at Irving. Has practiced medicine there since. Is a Republican in politics, and has frequently represented Marshall County in the State Conventions of his party. Has never married.

C. E. COULTER, was born in Canada, in 1853. Came to Marshall County in 1872, and settled at Blue Rapids. Studied medicine in Philadelphia. In 1875, began trade as a druggist in Marysville, but in 1878 was burned out. The next year, began in same line at Irving, soon after the great cyclone which destroyed the town on the 29th of May of that year. Was married in February, 1877, to Miss E. B. Craft. Has a daughter—Edna A., aged four years. Mr. Coulter is a member of the A. O. U. W.

THEODORE GAYLORD was born in New York in 1829; moved from there to Illinois in 1848. On the 25th of September, 1861, enlisted in the U. S. Army, Company A, Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Had the misfortune to lose one of his arms in a battle before Atlanta. Was discharged in 1865. Mr. Gaylord holds a lieutenant's commission. In 1867, he came to Marshall County, Kan., and in 1879 was appointed postmaster at Irving, Marshall County, Kan., which position he now holds. Is a member of the A. O. U. W. Was married in Irving, January 5, 1871, to Minerva Gift. They have four children—Julia A., Josephine, William and Bertha.

GEORGE W. JONES, farmer, P. O. Irving, was born in Bath County, Ky., in 1857, and came from there as a boy to Miami County, Kan., in 1867, and in 1870 he joined relatives in Marshall County, Kan., and in 1877 removed to Sedgwick County, Kan. In the spring of 1879, himself, J. F. Forey, William Glenn, W. Merrick, John Burnham and George Vickers, left Wichita with the express purpose of founding a new town to the west. This expedition resulted in the platting of Harper City, in what is now Harper County, by Mr. Glenn. Each of the colonists laid claim to a quarter section of "Mother Earth," and bought an interest in the town site. Mr. Glenn built the first house, the first hotel, and was the prominent man. Mr. Merrick built the first store.

C. A. MONTGOMERY, merchant, was born in Franklin County, Pa., in 1838; moved to Illinois in 1846, thence came to Irving, Marshall County, Kan., in 1866, and clerked for S. H. Warren, and in 1879 purchased from S. H. Warren his stock of general merchandise, and is now doing business in a room 25x75, with an addition of 16x60; carries a stock of $10,000. In 1861 C. A. enlisted in the United States Army in Company G, Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was appointed Sergeant, and served three years and two months. After the war he returned to Illinois, and in November, 1868, was married to F. Bigelow. They have two children—William and May. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

J. C. MOORE, merchant, was born in Ohio, in 1849, and in 1870, moved to Irving, Marshall County, Kan., and in 1880, engaged in the grocery and boot and shoe business. Has held the office of Township Clerk. Was married in Irving in 1874, and has two children—B. O. and Claudy.

E. M. PETERSEN. This gentleman was born in Norway, February 5, 1848. He came to America in 1866, and located in Wisconsin, and in 1872 came to Marshall County, Kan., and engaged in the merchandise business, with capital less than $100. Mr. Petersen is a young man who has gradually increased his stock, until he is now doing business in a room 22x75 feet, with an addition of 14x25 feet, and carries a stock of $12,000. Thus can be seen what energy and enterprise will do in the great State of Kansas, if a man has the true grit and perseverance. He was married in Irving in the year of 1877, to Emma Heines.

W. H. SABINS & SON. W. H. was born in Oneida County, N. Y., June 25, 1823; moved to Illinois, thence to Marshall County, Kan., in 1870, and engaged in farming and stock-raising; has a farm of 320 acres; keeps 50 head of cattle, and 50 to 100 head of hogs. Mr. Sabins and his son farm 400 acres of land, the most of which is in broom corn, and are compelled to keep about thirty head of horses to do the work. Mr. Sabins was married in New York, and is the father of five children. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace. I. E. Sabins, son of W. H., was born in New York State in 1848, and moved to Marshall County, Kan., in 1870, and is now the owner of eighty acres of land. The father and son made a business of moving buildings and other heavy structures. The last named gentleman was married in Irving in 1879, to Maggie Dedrick, and has one child—Effie M., aged two years.

A. SHIPP was born in Indiana, in 1833; moved from there to Illinois, then to Iowa, and in 1857 he came to Marshall County, Kan., settling within one mile of the town of Irving. Mr. Shipp, was living at this place at the time the Indians made a raid through Northern Kansas, killing over two hundred. This gentleman has held the office of Constable for twelve years, and is now holding the office of School Director. He was married in Iowa, December 9, 1854, to Esther M. Slater, and has twelve children, and four grandchildren.

S. D. STRONG, architect and builder, P. O. Irving, was born in Ohio, October 12, 1826; moved from there to Iowa, thence to Tennessee, and in 1861 returned to Ohio. Enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained until the close of the war. He then returned to Ohio and remained until 1869, when he emigrated to Marshall County, Kan., and now owns a farm of 340 acres six miles south of Irving. Mr. Strong's son, R. D., was sent from the Eighth Congressional district of Ohio, to the United States Naval Academy, where he remained two years. Mr. S. D. Strong was married the second time in Cardington, Ohio, January 1, 1865, to Hannah K. Russell. Mr. Strong had two sons—R. D., and L. E., by his first marriage, the latter having died at the age of five years. The children by the second marriage are—W. L., C. A., Frank (deceased), E. O., Henry R. deceased, Mary E., Maggie L. H. H. and Nana J., in all eleven children. R. D. Strong was married to Esther M. Douglass, September 1, 1881.

FRANKFORT.

Frankfort, the third city in size, in a business point of view, is located in the south-central part of the county on a beautiful slope stretching back from the Vermilion, eighty-seven miles west from Atchison, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, and twenty-three miles on an air line from Marysville, the county-seat. Situated in the midst of what is acknowledged as the richest agricultural part of the county, and surrounded by a wealthy class of farmers, it has advantages possessed by few towns in the county.

SETTLEMENT OF THE VERMILLION VALLEY.

The following notes of the early settlement of the Vermillion Valley, were furnished us by an old settler in that region. At the risk of some slight repetitions, since some of the individuals here mentioned have been alluded to in the general history, we reproduce it here as given:

In 1855 came the first actual settlers in the Valley of the Black Vermillion. One of them was Louis Tremble, a Frenchman, who had married a Sioux squaw, and who had been driven from the Rocky Mountains in accordance with an order of General Harney, expelling everyone of that nationality. In the fall of that year he operated a puncheon toll bridge across the Vermillion River, at the old Mormon or Hollenberg crossing. Mr. Changreau, another French settler, had also a Sioux wife. John D. Wells, present Representative of the Fifty-fifth District, arrived during the early part of 1855. Daniel M. Leavitt, still a resident of this county; Henry Hollenberg, a German, the father of Washington County, now buried in the Atlantic; Frederic, Henry and Hans Brockmeyer, now of the above named county; Soren Jason, now in California; and Dr. Ackerman and family, all settled on the east fork in 1855. Joseph Langdon and family also settled near the mouth of the Vermillion in the fall of 1855, as did Thomas Warren and family, whose location was on Section 31, Town 4, Range 9. Among the early settlers of 1856 were Captain S. B. Todd, of Pittsburg, Pa., since of Frankfort, Kan.; Dr. William Blackburn, now in Ohio; John McKibbins, now of Westmoreland, Kan. The inciting cause of the coming of this party was the speeches made, late in 1855, in Appolion Hall, Pittsburg, by Horace Greeley, S. N. Wood and a well known Senator of Michigan, on the subject of "Kansas." Captain Todd and fifteen others enlisted that night to come to Kansas as Free-state voters and settlers. Within a few weeks they were joined by about twenty-five others. The party of forty left Pittsburg for Kansas, April 1, 1856. Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Free-state Emigrant Society, they arrived at Kansas City, and from there scattered over the State. Captain Todd and his companions arrived on the Black Vermillion, April 19, 1856. Later in that year the few settlers of the Ohio Colony Company came to this valley. A surveyor named Johnson, accompanied by A. G. Barrett, now County Treasurer of Marshall County; John Roland, Hon. D. C. Ault and others came to this valley in May, 1855, and laid off a tract of land, 5x8 miles, called the Ohio Colony Survey. They also platted "Ohio City" on the northwest quarter of Section 31, Town 4, Range 9. It is now a farm. Each member of the colony paid into the general fund $25 for every quarter section he desired to secure, the money to be used in the purchase of a steam saw-mill. The mill was bought by A. G. Barrett, as agent of the colony, and brought out in the fall of 1855. This location is still known as Barrett Station, formerly Barrett's Mills. The Ohio Colony came to naught, as no books, papers or accounts were ever sent to Kansas, and but few of the members ever came. Mr. Barrett bought and for many years owned the saw-mill, which is still running, though the old boiler and engine were disposed of and transported to Clyde, Kan. Although Messrs. Barrett and Roland built log houses on the west fork of the Vermillion in 1855, they did not live in them until after Mr. Todd had built his in May, 1856. He, therefore, must be considered the first settler on the West Fork, and his son, William H., born August 13, 1856 is, perhaps, the first male white child born in Marshall County. Among those who settled on the Vermillion in 1856, were the Hon. A. G. Barrett and family, Hon. D. C. Ault and family, Isaac Walker and family, H. W. Swift, a bachelor and first Postmaster at Barrett postoffice; John Radcliffe and family, the two brothers Frame and their families, the Shirk family, also Enoch Pugh, the first blacksmith (who died there about 1857), and others whose names are not now recalled. Other early settlers who may be mentioned are: W. H. Wilson, then a bachelor, who came in May, 1856; James Wilson and family, and W. T. Grinnell, in 1857; J. Burrell and family in April, 1858, and Peter Trosper and family in 1859. Mr. Auld was the first Justice of the Peace, and M. V. Hall and Miss Ann J. Trosper, were the first couple married by that functionary, in 1857. Mr. Todd was the second Justice of the Peace, and the first one to serve under Free-state rule. During the years 1857, 1858 and 1859, few settlers located in the valley, and in 1860 most of the pioneers were driven away by the stress of hard times. From 1860 to 1865 this part of Kansas remained much as it was in 1856, as the uncertain issue of the Rebellion discouraged settlement.

In August, 1856, Timothy Clark and Judy North, were married at the house of James Smith, by Squire Ault. James and Samuel Smith settled in the fall of 1855. James is now in Missouri, and Samuel died a few years ago. Ellis Meyers came in the spring of 1856, and froze to death in a terrible storm which raged during the winter of 1856 and 1857. John Harris and family, now residing in Osage County, Kan., came in 1856. Lawrence Kelly and family came during the same year. Mr. Kelly is dead. James P. Malone and family came also during the same year. He is now a Catholic missionary in Wabaunsee County. James Goldsberry and family came in 1856, and also Mr. Musgrave and family, who still reside in the county. Alexander Moore and family came from Ohio. He is now a resident of Illinois. Mr. Fletcher and family came during 1856, but he died in the fall of that year. His family left the country after a few years.

HISTORY OF THE CITY.

In 1867, the Frankfort Town Company was organized at Marysville with the following members: F. Schmidt, C. F. Koester, J. S. Magill, John McCoy, P. H. Peters, John Bollinger, Perry Hutchinson, J. Weisbach, R. S. Newell and J. E. Smith. In August, of the same year, the company purchased Section 16, Township 4, Range 9, and laid out a town site, which was originally called Frank's Ford, but soon adopted its present continental appellation. On consideration of receiving a station, depot and side-track, the town company gave the Central Branch Railroad Company one-half of the town site.

The railroad reached Frankfort in October, 1867, and in the fall of the same year the depot was erected. The first houses were built that year by J. S. Magill, R. S. Newell and Frank Schmidt. O. C. Horr established the first store in December, 1867. In 1868, seven buildings were erected, among them being two business houses operated by Jacob Weisbach and O. C. Horr. The next year, 1869, showed a marked increase in the building operations, as there were fifty-four good substantial buildings erected, among which was one of the largest hotels in the county, at that time. Since that time the town has made steady progress.

In April, 1869, occurred the death of an infant daughter of O. C. Horr. Of this child it may be stated as being the first birth, a few months previous. The next birth was a child of Jacob Weisbach, born in the fall of the same year.

A serious affray occurred in Frankfort August 14, 1869, in which one of the oldest and most respected citizens, James Vaugham, was shot by a questionable character named Gus Quarles. It appears there had been for some time previous to the shooting, an antagonistic feeling between the two parties—Quarles having circulated the report that Vaugham was a bushwhacker and had served with Quantrell during his raids. On the day of the shooting, Quarles, who had been hunting, stopped in Jacob Weisbach's store, where he met Vaugham, who desired an explanation in regard to the report circulated by Quarles. Quarles did not deny what he had said, and from this an excited altercation arose, in the midst of which Quarles raised his gun and placing the muzzle within three feet of his victim, fired, the charge taking effect in the arm and side of Vaugham. As the wounded man did not fall Quarles fired at him again, but in his excitement missed his antagonist. Quarles immediately jumped on his horse and left for parts unknown. It was afterwards ascertained that he had gone to Missouri, where he soon after died. Mr. Vaugham finally recovered from his wounds and is still a resident of the place.

LOCAL MATTERS.

In response to a petition signed by a majority of the legal voters of the town of Frankfort, a charter was granted July 24, 1875, and the town was incorporated as a city of the third class. The first city election was held August 10, 1875. The official roster is as follows:

Mayor.—1875, R. S. Newell; 1876, E. Brady; 1877-9, H. H. Louery; 1880, I. C. Legere; 1881-2, H. H. Louery.

Councilmen.—1875, E. Brady, I. C. Legere, J. Marksman, W. Schmicker, F. B. Taylor, Sr.; 1876, I. C. Legere, J. Marksman, P. C. Garvin, F. B. Taylor, Sr., J. Weisbach; 1877, P. C. Garvin, J. Gano, J. Marksman, J. Weisbach, J. L. Davis; 1878, F. B. Taylor, Jr., W. Ross, M. L. Moor, G. H. Rexford, J. Brown; 1879, T. F. Rhodes, W. Ross, J. Marshall, B. W. Coffland, F. B. Taylor, Jr.; 1880, J. Weston, L. V. McKee, W. Ross, G. H. Francis, J. Weisbach; 1881, T. J. Snodgrass, P. Spelman, F. B. Taylor, Jr., M. N. Haskins, J. W. Bartlett; 1882, W. Ross, M. N. Haskins, M. McKeon, A. H. Post, F. B. Taylor, Jr.

Police Judge.—1875-6, J. Gano; 1877-9, S. B. Todd; 1880-82, W. Siders.

Clerks.—1875, S. B. Todd; 1876, J. M. Lane; 1877, R. W. Reese; 1878, M. W. Taylor; 1879, E. L. Begun; 1880-1, G. C. Brownell; 1882, W. J. Gregg.

Treasurer.—1875, S. D. McKee; 1876, J. L. Davis; 1877-8, J. M. Lane; 1879, J. S. Warden; 1880-1, R. S. Newell; 1882, J. S. Warden.

Marshal.—1875, G. D. Osborne; 1876, J. R. Marren; 1877, E. Davis; 1878-9, C. Osborne; 1880, W. Snodgrass; 1881, F. R. Bullock; 1882, T. Akerman.

Schools.—School district No. 35, was organized in March, 1869, at the house of O. C. Horr. At the first election held, W. Trosper was elected Director; J. Weisbach, Treasurer and R. S. Newell, Clerk. In the spring of 1870, bonds to the amount of $1,600 were issued, and a frame school building, 24x40 feet, was erected. This building was used until 18[illegible], when it was sold and is now used as a private residence. During the same year a new edifice built of limestone, was completed at a cost of $4,000. In 1874, an addition was made to the main building, and is used for primary purposes.

The following teachers, in the order mentioned, have had charge of the Frankfort Public Schools, from 1870 up to the present time: D. F. Nichols, T. Greenman, Miss M. Dexter, W. Barnett, C. Jackson, H. A. Day, E. R. Faulkner, Miss L. Gano, E. R. Faulkner, Miss J. Faulkner, J. W. Quay, E. R. Faulkner.

Methodist Episcopal.—In the spring of 1869 religious services were held by the Methodist persuasion, in the railroad depot, and a church organization was perfected, with J. S. Kelly and wife, Jessie L. Hopkins, Mrs. H. K. Hopkins, and a few others as first members. Rev. S. M. Hopkins was their first pastor, and was succeeded in March, 1871, by Rev. T. B. Greeley. Rev. Mr. Greeley was succeeded in order mentioned by Rev. Messrs. McKee, Knite, Zimmerman, Bayliffs, Koester and S. L. Hunter, the present incumbent.

Services were held in the schoolhouse in 1870, and until a church edifice was built public halls were used. The foundations for a church building were laid in 1870, but nothing more was done until 1881, when a church edifice, 30x50 feet, was completed at a cost of $2,000. Present membership, fifty.

The Presbyterian Church at Frankfort was organized under the supervision of Rev. Timothy Hill, with the following members: I. Greenman and wife, S. B. Todd and wife, Mrs. Mary Strong, Miss A. L. Greenman, F. M. Fleming. The schoolhouse was used as a place of worship for three years. In 1874, work was commenced on a church edifice, which was dedicated December 2, 1877. The building is a stone structure 38x45 feet, and was erected at a cost of $3,6[illegible].

The following pastors have had charge of the church: Revs. Chas. Parker, John Wilson, I. B. Smith and Rev. H. W. Woods, the present incumbent. Present membership, fifty-three. In connection, may be mentioned the existence of a flourishing Sabbath-school, with a membership of 110.

The Press history of the town commences with the Frankfort *Record*, which was established July 25, 1876, by Campbell & Bros. On the 25th day of October, 1876, I. B. Smith & Son bought the paper, and continued its publication under the same name for some time, when it was purchased by S. B. Todd, who named it the *Headlight*, and changed its politics in favor of the Greenback party. The paper was continued under his management until Nov. 18, 1881, when it was purchased by L. P. Bowen, who changed its politics to Republican, and its name to that of the Frankfort *Bee*. The *Bee* is a seven column folio, and is devoted principally to home interests. The job office in connection is one of the most complete in Northern Kansas.

The Frankfort postoffice was first established in 1867, two miles southeast of the present town site of Frankfort, and was called Nottingham. D. C. Auld being the first Postmaster. He was succeeded by O. C. Horr, when the office was moved into town, and its name changed to its present appellation. Mr. Horr was succeeded by S. D. McKee, then came I. B. Smith, R. W. Reese, A. McLean and Benj. McElroy, the present incumbent, who has occupied his position since October 31st, 1881. It became a Money Order office in June, 1872.

Frankfort Lodge, No. 67, A. F. & A. M., was organized March 28, 1868, the first meeting being held in the house of A. G. Barrett, at Barrett's Station. In the fall of 1869, the lodge was moved to Frankfort.

First officers: D. W. Acker, W. M.; T. C. Hendricks, S. W.; J. Grimes, J. W.; W. Life, Treas.; S. W. Hazen, Sec'y. Present officers: B. McElroy, W. M.; J. W. Bartlett, S. W.; H. Massie, J. W.; L. V. McKee, Treas.; J. M. Watson, Sec'y.

Present membership, forty-five. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month, in Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall.

Vermillion Lodge, No 110, I. O. O. F., was instituted under dispensation, January 7, 1874. In October, 1874, the Society received its charter, which was granted to the following charter members: F. B. Taylor, Sr., G. F. Poor, H. Sleigh, T. H. Gibson, G. Sleigh, J. L. Davis, and J. R. Voorhees. The first officers were: F. B. Taylor, Sr., N. G.; H. C. Sleigh, V. C.; J. L. Davis, Rec. Sec'y; J. R. Voorhees, Treas.

Present officers: W. Ross, N. G.; G. F. Poor, V. G.; E. Brady, Sec'y; M. N. Haskins, Treas.

Present membership, twenty-eight. Regular meetings are held on Thursday evening of each week, in Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall.

Henderson Post, No. 53, G. A. R., was so named in order to perpetuate the memory of R. A. Henderson, of Company A, Seventh Kansas, who lost his life in the defense of his country in the battle of Little Blue, Mo., November 11, 1861—the first soldier who fell, from Marshall County.

The organization of this post was perfected in April, 1882, with eighteen charter members. L. V. B. Taylor, Commander; T. J. Snodgrass, Sr. V. Commander; John W. Brown, Jr. V. Commander; H. N. Pidcoe, Officer of the Day; S. B. Todd, Adjutant; John M. Watson, Q. M.; H. G. Trosper, Q. M. Sergt.; George H. Francis, Sergt. Major; A. J. McKee, Chaplain; Joseph Wallace, Guard. The post now numbers thirty-seven members and constantly increasing, and meets on first and third Wednesdays of each month, in Brady's Hall.

Frankfort Lodge, No. 33, A. O. U. W.—was organized under a charter, February 21, 1880. Following were the charter members and first officers: J. W. Bartlett, P. M. W.; F. McBride, M. W.; J. J. Hiliker, G. F.; D. C. Marshall, O.; G. C. Brownell, Rec.; H. C. Phinney, Fin.; P. C. Garvin, Receiver; S. Chenoworth, G.; A. J. Weston, I. W.; J. N. Farce, O. W.

Present officers: J. S. Warden, P. M.; I. W. Brown, M.; S. Goodnight, Rec.; W. H. Clutter, F.; G. C. Brownell, O.; D. M. Carlyle, Fin. Present membership, twenty. Regular meetings are held every Monday evening, at their hall.

Iron Crown Lodge, No. 82, K. of P.—was organized under dispensation, October 14, 1880, and instituted under a charter dated May 18, 1881, with twenty charter members. First officers: J. S. Warden, P. C.; J. W. Bartlett C. C.; F. B. Taylor, Jr., V. C.; I. C. Legere, P.; P. C. Garvin, M. of Ex.; W. L. Souders, M. of F.; W. T. Dwinnell, K. of R. & S.; M. G. Phinney, M. of A.

Present officers: J. S. Warden, C. C.; W. T. Dwinnell, V. C.; G. O. Coffin, C.; F. B. Taylor, M. F.; W. F. Holthan, M. of Ex.; C. W. H. Loutenberger, K. of R. & S.; G. E. Scoville, M. of A. Present membership, nineteen. Regular meetings are held every Tuesday evening, at Taylor's Hall.

Frankfort Cornet Band.—This musical organization was organized under a charter May 26, 1879, under the following officers: J. A. Weston, Pres.; J. M. Brown, Vice-Pres.; W. Brown, Treas.; J. M. Lane, Sec'y. The charter was for ninety-nine years. The organization continued two years. In the winter of 1882, it was re-organized, with ten members, under the leadership of A. Williams. The organization is now in a prosperous condition.

Hotels.—The first hotel built was erected in 1869, by J. Heasley, who operated it for one year, when it was discontinued.

Frankfort House.—In 1870, a two-story frame building, 24x40 feet, was opened as a hotel by W. Bailey, and known as the Bailey House. Under the management of E. Weston, it was known as the Frankfort House, and has since retained that appellation. Mr. Weston was succeeded by W. H. Clutter, who bought the building of Bailey, and ran it as a hotel until April, 1881, when F. B. Taylor, Jr., the present proprietor, took possession. In the summer of 1882, a two-story addition, 30x32 feet, was made. This hotel has the reputation of being a first-class house.

Bank.—The private banking institution of J. S. Warden was established, June, 1878. The bank is supplied with a Diebold safe, with Beard's time-lock. Since the bank was first established it has remained under the same management. A general banking business is transacted.

Frankfort has a water-power grist mill, owned and operated by R. S. Newell, which is located on the Vermillion, one-half mile west of town.

Steam Elevators.—The Frankfort Steam Elevator was built in the fall of '876, by J. M. Lane. The building is 28x62 feet, has a capacity of 12,000 bushels, and was erected at a cost of $6,500. In 1878, A. J. McKee became an active partner, and the elevator has since run under the firm name of Lane & McKee.

In 187-, John A. Auld built a steam elevator, 20x50 feet, with a capacity of 8,000 bushels. In 1880, the Weston Bros. purchased the building, and have since retained its management.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A. W. ADAMS, farmer, P. O., Frankfort, was born in Missouri, June 11, 1843; was a farmer and dealer in stock at Brookfield until he moved to Marshall County, Kansas, in 1880, where he is now engaged extensively in the stock business; is married and has five children. Belongs to the A. O. U. W.

W. H. AULD, farmer, P. O., Frankfort, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, January 13, 1840, and removed to Marshall County, Kansas, in 1856, and engaged in farming. Is a member of the A. O. U. W. Married June 1, 1862, to Mary E. Bradford, and has seven children. His father, D. C. Auld, who resides with him, was born in Northumberland County, Pa., February, 18, 1810, moved to Ohio in 1814, and to Marshall County, Kan., in 1855. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1861. Enlisted in the United States Army and was Lieutenant of Company G, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry. Lieutenant Auld first detected the firing of cannons at the battle of Prairie Grove, and at once notified General Blunt, who immediately despatched an orderly to ascertain the cause of the firing, who returned in a few minutes, and reported that the Confederate Army were passing on the line road. General Blunt at once moved to the front and gained the battle. Had it not been that Lieutenant Auld detected the firing at the moment he did, the battle would have been lost to the Union army. Mr. Auld is one of the oldest and best known settlers, and claims to have put the first roof on a house in Marshall County.

J. J. BARBER, farmer and Trustee of Vermillion Township, P. O. Frankfort, was born in Brockville, Canada West, July 5, 1840; was educated in Canada, and grew up a farmer and in mercantile business. In 1872 he came to Kansas and began teaching school. Has taught nine terms in Marshall County, and is owner of a small but valuable farm well improved. His wife was Hannah Pennington, born in Lower Canada, and they have four children—Charles R. F., Alexander K., Carrie and John Garfield—the eldest born in Joliet, Ill., and the others in Kansas. Mr. Barber is a Republican in political faith, and a gentleman whose probity and intelligence well qualify him for his position as an officer and as a teacher.

LUTE P. BOWEN, editor, was born at Mount Ayr, Ringgold, Iowa, December 16, 1857. Went to Frankfort, Marshall County, Kan. in 1881, and purchased of S. B. Todd, the *Headlight*, a National Greenback paper. The paper had formerly changed hands, it being originally started as the Frankfort *Record*, in August 1876, by W. P. Campbell, and purchased of him by I. B. Smith and son, and the said Todd in 1880 purchased the *Record* and changed its name as above stated. In November, 1881, the present proprietor purchased the paper and changed its name to the Frankfort *Bee*. Mr. Bowen is a son of Thomas M. Bowen, who figures prominently in Colorado politics, and is an enterprising young man. Since purchasing the paper, he has placed in his office a Campbell power-press, costing him $1,200, and a Gordon press that cost $275; his entire office being estimated at $3,500.

ELISHA BRADY, lumber merchant, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., April 4, 1830; moved to Dubuque County, Iowa in 1836, and engaged in farming. Left that county in 1856, and went to Delaware County. He was postmaster at Delhi, Iowa, from May, 1861, till the fall of 1866. He was commissioned to receive soldiers' votes in the United States Army in the Lincoln-McClellan Campaign of 1864. In 1869 he removed to Atchison, Kan., thence to Marshall County, in the spring of 1870, and established himself in the lumber business in the town of Frankfort. His sales for the year 1881 amounted to $24,000. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' organizations. Married in Dubuque County, Iowa, May 18, 1848, to Miss A. Smith, and has two children, Lucy E., born September 9, 1851, and Mary L., born January 21, 1861.

D. N. CARLISLE, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, was born in Allen County, Ohio, April 15, 1846, moved from there to Indiana in 1874, thence to Marshall County in 1878, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has a farm of 240 acres, and feeds from 100 to 200 head of cattle yearly. He was married at Lima, Ohio, October 1, 1872, to Mattie Lawrence. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W.

W. H. CLUTTER, druggist and physician, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., April 25, 1834, moved to Greencastle, Ind., in 1854, and attended Asbury University in 1855-'56-'57; went from there to Richland County, Ill., in 1858, and in February, 1861 enlisted in the Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as surgeon. Returned home in July, 1865, and settled at Noble, Ill., until April, 1869, when he went to Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kan., where he is now engaged in the drug business and practicing his profession. The Doctor graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, March, 1858. Is a member of the A. O. U. W., Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows' Lodges. Was married in September, 1859, to Eliza Manck, now deceased; married again to Hannah M. Strong, in May, 1870. One child, named William, born December 27, 1872.

GEORGE O. COFFIN, M. D., was born in Northampton, Pa., August 4, 1856; attended school at Williamsburg Academy, Pennsylvania., in 1874, and attended school at the medical department of the State University, of Pennsylvania, and graduated in March 1879. Came from there to Frankfort, and engaged in the practice of medicine. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and A. O. U. W.

LEONARD CUTLER, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, was born March 10, 1833, in Carpenter Township, Chenango County, N. Y. At eighteen he removed to Waukesha County, Wis., and thence to Will County, Ill., thence to Schuyler County, Ill., and thence, in 1857, to Kansas. The first two years were spent on Clear Creek, then followed his permanent settlement where we now find him. His claim was purchased of John Mitchell, and for it he paid about all his ready means. Mr. Cutler began in Kansas a very poor man, his old "patched up" wagon being drawn into the State by two small cows. Nevertheless, we now find his small farm very well improved and his family living in comfort and plenty. Mrs. Cutler was Mary Maxwell, married in 1852, in Joliet, Ill. She died February 5, 1873, leaving two sons, George and Albert, both now with their father.

REV. J. DALY, pastor of Irish Creek Catholic Church, P. O. Frankfort, was born in Ireland, February 28, 1838; was educated at All Hallows College, Ireland, and Seaton Hall, New Jersey. He came to America September 22, 1863, and his first work was that of assistant pastor at Newark, N. J. His second pastorate charge was in Philadelphia in 1866, where he remained till February, 1882, when he became pastor of the Church on Irish Creek, ten miles southeast of Frankfort, Marshall County, Kan.

W. T. DWINNELL, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, was born in Charleston, N. H., August 25, 1836; went to Detroit, Mich., in 1855. In the spring of 1857 moved to Marshall County, Kan., and engaged in farming. He has held the office of Township Clerk, Trustee and County Assessor, and was elected Justice of the Peace in 1864, and has held the office continuously from that date. He is a member of the K. of P., K. of H., and the A. O. U. W. He was married in Frankfort, Kan., February 18, 1860, to Margaret E. Auld; they had seven children—Elitha, aged twenty; Frank, seventeen; Daniel, fifteen; Margaret, thirteen; William B., eleven. His wife died February 7, 1874. In November, 1874, he was married to Agnes L. Greenman; they have two children—Walter J. and Howard Roscoe.

T. S. EWING, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, was born in Ohio in 1836, and moved to Illinois in 1852; from thence to Marshall County, Kan., in 1874, where he purchased 1,280 acres of land. He now has 800 acres under cultivation, and feeds about 400 head of hogs a year. Mr. Ewing had in the year 1882, 312 acres of wheat, 40 acres of rye, 25 acres of oats, and 170 of corn. He is Trustee of Noble Township. Married, and has five children—C. L., aged nineteen; M. R. seventeen, Franklin, eleven; Mary E., nine, and Ellen, two.

P. C. GARVIN, M. D., was born in Maine, March 3, 1840, and graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont at Burlington, Vt., June 2, 1862. He entered the United States Army as Assistant Surgeon, Fifty-first Massachusetts Infantry, and after the expiration of the term of service of this regiment, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Fortieth Massachusetts Infantry from which regiment he was promoted to Surgeon of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, and served as such until the close of the war. He entered the Regular Army and served as Assistant Surgeon at Fort Leavenworth, until January 1, 1871, when he came to Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kan., and engaged in the practice of his profession, and has continued in the practice ever since. He is United States Examining Surgeon, a member of the A. F. & A. M., A. O. U. W., K. of H., and K. of P. He was married in Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 8, 1866, to Marion B. Bodwell. They have one child—Fred A., born September 2, 1874.

W. P. GREGG, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, a native of Limerick, Ireland, was born in 1825, and came to America in 1845, and settled in New York, from thence to Ohio, then Kentucky, Indiana, Alabama, Tennessee, and thence to Leavenworth, Kan., in 1856, and finally to Marshall County, Kan., where he settled on and is the owner of 160 acres of fine land on Irish Creek. Mr. Gregg hauled his grain to Iowa Point to mill, a distance of 100 miles, and was compelled to go to Leavenworth and Atchison for his merchandise. He was married in September, 1855, to Catherine Maloney. They have three children—Thomas F., William J., and James D.

M. M. HASKIN, of the firm of Davis & Haskin, stock dealers, and meat market, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., and is a son of Stephen M. Haskin, deceased, who was born, raised and married in Pennsylvania. His wife (now Mrs. William Pickett) was Eliza Foutz, of Pennsylvania. They removed in 1856, to Rochester, Minn., and in 1860 to a farm near Barrett's Mills, in this county. Here a new farm was opened up with the aid of the oxen that transported the family from Minnesota. A slab-roofed and slab-floored log cabin was built, and when just ready for occupancy was torn away by a tornado. Mr. Haskin then located farther up the valley toward Vermillion Station, and built again. He enlisted during the rebellion, in Co. D., Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, was taken sick at Fort Kearney, and died of lung fever at his Kansas home August 2, 1862. Of his sons, William Haskin is now a Wabaunsee County farmer, and M. M. Haskin, a thriving young business man of Frankfort. His wife, Miss Ora, daughter of J. L. Davis, his business partner. They have two children. Mr. Haskins is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Frankfort. His home is one of the neatest and most tasteful in the place.

C. B. HASLETT, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, is a Vermonter, born in 1832, in Brookfield; was reared in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and removed thence to Illinois, Iowa, and to Kansas in 1860. He located one and a half miles east of the present site of Frankfort, and in September, 1861, enlisted in Company D, of the Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and his record is identified with that of his gallant regiment up to the battle of Chickamauga, where he was captured. The first nine days of his captivity were spent in burying the dead and carrying off the wounded. He was then taken to Richmond, and put in the third story of a large tobacco warehouse, an adjunct of Libby Prison, and there, with only one blanket to cover three men, he spent the fall of 1863. In November he was put into similar quarters in Danville, Va., and spent the long, wretched winter in that way, fed on decaying bacon, corn bread and sweet potatoes. In the spring of 1864, a removal still worse was made to Andersonville, and it was in that hideous prison pen that he fully realized the full extent of the devilish barbarities of the slave-holding, women-whipping fiends, who sought to disrupt the nation. His only clothing was the same uniform in which he was captured—merely pants and a blouse in tatters; no shirt, boots or blanket, and the fare a pint of "cow peas" or a pint of corn and cob meal in twenty-four hours. Scurvy, caused by exposure and dry diet, was very common, and many a poor wretch walked deliberately over the "dead line" to be shot down in order to escape his tortures. Men were promiscuously shot by the guards who desired a furlough, and such a reign of misery and terror, as Mr. Haskett says: "is beyond the power of language." He was exchanged at Charleston, S. C., in December, 1864, and returned to Kansas. He has now a valuable 160 acre farm, forty acres in timber and the balance in cultivation. On this he has a good frame house, and other substantial improvements. Mrs. Haslett was born in Michigan, and there are four children living, three boys and one girl.

HON. S. W. HAZEN, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, was born in Denmark, N. Y., May 15, 1835, attended school at Denmark Academy, and studied law with Judge E. S. Merrill, at Copenhagen, N. Y., and was admitted to practice in July, 1858. Formed a law partnership with L. C. Kilham, and continued to practice until 1861. When the war broke out Mr. Hazen enlisted in the Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, Company I, and held the office of First Lieutenant. In 1864 he moved to Marshall County, Kan., and engaged in farming, where he has remained ever since. In 1868-'70 he was elected to the office of County Surveyor; held the office from 1869 to 1873, and in 1880 was elected to the State Legislature. He is a member of the Masonic Order. He was married in New York, May, 1868, to Sarah E.

Shultz. They have six children—Suel M., fourteen years of age; Maud, twelve; W. B., ten; Ida, eight; Sterling, six; Bessie, three.

J. L. HAZLETT, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Wyoming, was born November 6, 1835, in Winfield, Butler Co., Pa. His father, Reuben, farmer and blacksmith, a native of Maryland, died in 1879, aged eighty-five. His wife, Mary Duffy, born in Pennsylvania, is still living, aged eighty-seven. Their son, our subject, learned his trade and followed it in his native State until 1871, when he brought his family to Marshall County, Kan. Here he has a farm on Section 10, Vermillion Township, and has also mining claims in Colorado. During the time worked at his trade continuously. He is a Democrat, and served as Justice of the Peace five years in Pennsylvania and seven years in Frankfort. His wife was Bridget Magee, born in Clearfield Township, Butler County, Pa., and married November 21, 1858, in Coyleville, Pa. They have four sons and six daughters, and of the ten there are three pairs of twins.

J. L. HELEKER, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, is a native of Peekskill, N. Y., where he was born August 26, 1830. Previous to coming West he was an extensive railroad and public works contractor. In 1877 he came to Marshall County, Kan., and opened up one of the finest farms in the county. He was married near Peekskill, January 7, 1851, to Eliza Kipp, and they have four children—John J., born December 3, 1852; George B., September 30, 1861; Arthur A., January 3, 1864, and Charles H., October 29, 1865.

C. W. LAUDENBERGER, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, was born in Pennsylvania, December 20, 1857, and moved to Frankfort, Marshall County, Kan., November, 1878, and erected a building 22x50 feet, and engaged in business with his father. They also own a fine farm of 198 acres, where they keep from forty to fifty head of cattle, and 100 hogs. Mr. Laudenberger is a member of the K. of P. He was married at Eaton, Pa., December 2, 1879, to Alice V. Frace. They have one child—H. H., born in August, 1880.

CAPT. I. C. LEGERE, Attorney-at-law, was born in Kentucky, June 20, 1837; attended school at Bedford, Indiana, and enlisted in the Union army in February, 1862, in Company A, Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; was promoted from this regiment to Captain of Company G, First Tennessee Cavalry; resigned in 1864, and again re-enlisted in February, 1865, as Captain of Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois, and remained until the close of the war, when he returned to Illinois, where he remained until 1868, when he emigrated to Marshall County, Kansas, where he now resides. The Captain was admitted to practice law in the District Courts of Marshall County, in 1870. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1873, elected Mayor of Frankfort in 1878, and was appointed County Commissioner of Marshall County in 1881, and again in 1882. He is a member of the Masonic Order, of the I. O. O. F. and of the K. of P. He was married to M. J. Lindsey, July 20, 1863, at Mitchell, Ind.

WILLIAM LOGSDON, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, was born in 1842, in Clarke County, Mo. Six years later his parents settled in Dubuque County, Iowa, where he grew up and entered the Union service in July, 1862, as a private in Company C, Twenty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry. His service was in the Hartsville fight, the siege of Vicksburg, and the battles attending, his being the first regiment to cross at Grand Gulf. He also served in Texas and at Mobile Bay, capturing the forts. A final raid up Red River was followed by the close of the war, and his discharge at Baton Rouge, La., July 19, 1865, he married Mary Evansborn, in Dubuque County, Iowa, and in 1868, came to Kansas, locating first in Marshall County, then going to Smith County, and finally returning to his present location, in Marshall County. He is a stone mason by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Logsdon have four children—Sarah A., James, Mary A. and George.

H. H. LOUREY, real estate dealer, was born in Canada, January 17, 1835. Emigrated from Canada in 1852, and located at Akron, Ohio. Went to Hillsdale, Mich., in 1856, and remained there until February, 1862, when he went into the United States Army, and was in the Quartermaster's department until in 1865, when he returned to Hillsdale, and remained there until in 1869, when he came to Kansas and located at Vermillion until 1873, when he moved to Frankfort and engaged in the fancy stock and real estate business. Mr. Lourey is agent for the C. M. Stebbin's land, and has been Mayor of the city of Frankfort from year 1876 to 1882. Belongs to the A. O. U. W. and Knights of Pythias. Was married in Hillsdale, Mich., February 22, 1869, to Mary E. Clark. Has one child—Frank H., born October 25, 1880.

BENJAMIN McELROY, Postmaster at Frankfort, was born in Massachusetts, December 16, 1828; moved to Wisconsin in 1853, and in 1856 to Marshall County, Kansas. He enlisted in the United States Army in Company G, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry. After the close of the war he returned to Marshall County, and in 1875 moved his family to Frankfort, and on November 1, 1881, was appointed postmaster; held the office of County Commissioner in 1878-'79 and '80. The first grist of wheat Mr. McElroy raised in Marshall County, he hauled to Iowa Point, a distance of one hundred miles, and went the entire distance with an ox team and he himself barefooted, and said he never felt better or prouder in his life then he did on that royal trip. He also raised and sold the first apples ever sold in Marshall County. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. Lodge, and was elected Master of the Lodge in 1869, and served five years; was re-elected December, 1882.

A. J. McKEE was born in Ohio, November 8, 1829, and with his parents moved to Allen County, Ohio, in 1841. From there he enlisted in the United States Army, in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio Infantry. After returning from the army, he again made Allen County his home, until 1870, when he moved to Marshall County, Kansas, and in 1877 moved his family on a farm, one mile west of Frankfort, while he engaged in the merchandise and grain business in the town. Mr. McKee belongs to the Masonic Order and G. A. R. He was married in Allen County, Ohio, April 19, 1854, to Elizabeth Protsman. They have a family of ten children—Hermon R., Sarah A., Alice E., John A., Myron J., Estella H., Rea D., Lillie, Ora D. and William C.

S. D. McKEE, attorney, was born at New Cumberland, Ohio, on the 17th day of April, 1831, and moved from there with his parents to Allen County in 1841, and from that place to Frankfort, November 1, 1871. Mr. McKee has practiced law for the past fifteen years. When the war broke out, he entered the army as Captain of Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio Infantry. Is a member of the Masonic Order, and was married in Allen County, Ohio, in 1854.

WILLIAM MORRISON, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Frankfort, was born July 20, 1823, in Jefferson County, Ind. His father, Robert Morrison, a North Carolinian by birth, and a Kentuckian by raising, removed from Indiana to Garrard County, Ky., in 1825, and lived there eight years. The next removal was to Clinton County, Ind., where William Morrison married Margaret Stroud, a native of Washington County, Tenn. He came to Kansas with his wife and four children in May, 1857, from Mercer County, Mo., and settled on the farm where he now and has since lived. His first house was a log one, the timber coming from his own "claim" and skirting the Vermillion. Mr. Morrison has 282 acres well improved and in a good state of cultivation, and one of the best orchards in the county, comprising 370 bearing apple trees, a large peach orchard, and 150 or more cherry trees. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have living three children—Mary, Mrs. Lyman Chesley; Jas. M., now in Colorado, and Maria, who is with them on the Vermillion homestead.

BERNARD NAUMAN, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, was born in Saxe Altenburgh, Germany, July 9, 1840. Came to America in 1849, settled in Linn County, Iowa, where he remained until 1860, when he went to the Pacific Coast and engaged in teaching and mining. He returned from the coast to Marshall County, Kansas, in 1871, and is now in possession of a choice farm of 480 acres. He was married in Marshall County, Kansas, March 5, 1874, to Carrie S. Cathcart. They have four children—Maggie, aged seven years; Luella, six; Eda, four; Bernard, Jr., three.

R. S. NEWELL, capitalist, came from Worcester County, Massachusetts, to Marshall County, Kansas, in 1857, and in the fall of that year taught the first school in the county, in Marysville. Was elected County Clerk, County Assessor and Justice of the Peace in that year, and in the following year, was appointed postmaster at Marysville, and purchased a printing press of Frank Marshall, publishing a newspaper styled, "*The Democratic Platform;*" continued the publication until 1860. From 1860-'66 was Treasurer, County Clerk, Clerk of the District Court, and Probate Judge. In 1866, in conjunction with nine others, purchased a section of land and laid out the town of Frankfort. The town now has a population of 1,000 souls, is situated on the Central Branch Railroad, and is rapidly improving. He was married, in 1860, in Pawnee City, Nebraska, to Miss Annie Edwards. Is a Mason in good standing, and has an honorable record in public and private life. He owns a large flouring mill at Frankfort, and is the original Yankee of Marshall County.

ROBERT OSBORN, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, was born in Franklin County, Ill., January 12, 1822. Moved to Knox County, Ill., and remained until 1866, when he moved to Marshall County, Kan., where he has remained ever since, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Has a farm of 320 acres. Mr. Osborn assessed the east half of Marshall County in 1868, and served as County Commissioner in years 1870 and 1872. Is a member of the Masonic Order. Married in Knox County, Ill., in September, 1843, to Betsey Roundtree; they have eight children.

H. M. PIDCOE was born in 1840, in Williamsport, Pa., and was reared in that state, serving a five years' apprenticeship as a plasterer. Prompt to respond to his country's call he enlisted in September 15, 1861, in Battery G, of the First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, and with that organization took part in nearly all the desperate battles that made the army of the Potomac the most famous in the universe. Beginning at Mechanicsville, Va., June 26, 1862, his battery did its full share at the battles of Gaines Mills, Glendale, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg (two battles), Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Pa., Frankstown, Md., Bristow Station, Auburn, Va., Mine Run, Deep Bottom (two battles), Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Jerusalem Plank Road, and the siege of Petersburg. November 28, 1863, Private Pidcoe re-enlisted in Battery F, of the same regiment. On his return from the war he followed his vocation in Williamsport, Pa., until March 25, 1878, when he came to Frankfort, where he has a pleasant home and a good patronage. Mrs. Pidcoe was Emma King, of Williamsport, Pa. They have three children—Harry, Adell and Linford, all born in Williamsport. Mr. Pidcoe belongs to the I. O. O. F. of Frankfort, is a member of Henderson Post No. 53 G. A. R., and has been officer of the day since its organization.

ELI PUNTENEY, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, came to Kansas in 1857, as a Free-state man, from Iowa, and took his share of interest and responsibility in the settlement of the exciting questions of that day; was elected a State Senator under the (soon after defunct) Topeka constitution. Mr. Punteney was born in Henry County, Ind., in 1832, and is a son of John Punteney, a Marylander and farmer. Eli left "Hoosierdom" in 1850, and engaged in the lumber business in Decorah, Iowa. He made a claim on the Vermillion in 1857 and has since been a farmer. Mr. Punteney lost the use of his right hand by a saw-mill accident, and was of course debarred from taking up arms in active defense of the Union in 1861, but held a quartermaster's commission and served in that capacity. He is a Free Mason and a well-known and respected pioneer of the Vermillion Valley. His wife was Alvarada Smith, of Savannah, Mo., and they were married in 1859. Mr. P. coming to Kansas a bachelor.

T. F. RHODES, stock-dealer, was born at Jordan, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Aug 8, 1844; removed to Iowa in 1864, returned to New York in 1869. In 1878 moved to Kansas and settled, in Frankfort, Marshall County. He purchased a farm of 1,240 acres, situated four miles southeast of town. Feeds, on an average, 200 head of cattle and 150 head of hogs. Mr. Rhodes loans money on real estate security; is a member of the Masonic Order. He was married February 9, 1870, in Camillus, N. Y., to Hattie R. Munroe, daughter of Hon. James M. Munroe.

H. M. SANDERSON, M. D., was born in Richland, Ill., July 8, 1857, attended medical college at St. Louis, Mo., and graduated March 4, 1880. Practiced medicine in Richland, Ill., from March to November, when he went to Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kan., and took a position in the drug store of Dr. W. H. Clutter.

G. E. SCOVILLE, attorney, was born in Cook County, Ill., March 28, 1852; attended college at Beloit, Wis., in 1869-'70, moved from Cook County to Atchison in 1866; studied law with Senator Ingalls of said place, and was admitted to practice law in the District Court, March 17, 1873; practiced law and worked on a newspaper in Atchison until 1879; was Assistant City Attorney of Atchison in 1873, and Assistant County Attorney of Atchison County in 1876-'77, and was City Attorney of Frankfort during 1881-'83. Mr. S. is a member of the K. of P. and A. O. U. W., and was married April 24, 1881. They have one child—William E., born February 19, 1882.

CALVIN SHEPHERD, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, was born in 1849, in Champaign Co., Ohio. At the age of 17 years he located at Mt. Vernon, Ill., to engage in fruit culture, which enterprise proved a disastrous failure. After living there four years he married Miss Ida C. Berger. The issue of this marriage was one daughter, Naomi, born at Mt. Vernon, July 1, 1871. On the 5th of October, 1872, started for Kansas; arrived in Nemaha County and rented a farm, the proceeds of which were $312, in four years, with which he went from Nemaha County, twenty-five miles west, to Marshall County, where he now lives. He purchased eighty acres of land, for which he paid $350 down (borrowed). He paid $400 in all for the eighty acres; fenced it, has a good house, orchard, etc. In the spring of 1872 he bought forty acres more, making him a good farm of 120 acres, free from all encumbrances. On the 5th of July, 1878, Maud, their second child, was born in Vermillion Township, Marshall County.

J. M. SHUMATE, merchant, was born in Illinois, January 27, 1840; enlisted in the U. S. Army, August 9, 1861, in Company B, Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, remained in service until January 29, 1865, when he was discharged on account of wounds; moved to Marshall County, Kan., May, 1866, and engaged in farming, and in 1877 moved to Frankfort and engaged in the merchandise business until 1881. Mr. S. was appointed J. P., June, 1882, and has been Township Clerk and Constable for three years. Is a member of G. A. R. and A. O. U. W. and a Knight of Pythias; was married in Knox County, Ill., December 12, 1865, to Elida Osborn; they have four children—Lulu, Carrie, William and Herbert.

ABRAM SMITH, blacksmith, was born in 1846, in Putnam County, Ind., and reared in Andrew County, Mo. In 1864 he enlisted in the Forty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was, with part of his regiment, captured by Gen. Price, the rebel-leader in Missouri, paroled, exchanged and then re-entered the service; being honorably discharged for disability, May 29, 1865. He then resided in Andrew County, Mo., until 1876, when he located in Pottawatomie County, Kan., and came from there to Frankfort. He learned his trade when a boy, in Missouri, and has always followed it. His wife was Nancy G. Poston, of Missouri; and they have four children born in Missouri and two born in Kansas. Mr. Smith and wife belong to the Christian Church and he to the G. A. R.

THOMAS J. SNODGRASS, blacksmith, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, March 10, 1834; moved to Lima, Allen Co., Ohio, and in 1861 enlisted in the U. S. Army, and was elected First Lieutenant of Company D, One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; returned to Allen County after the close of the war, and in 1869 moved to Marshall County, Kan. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and held the office of Master in 1880, He is also a member of the G. A. R. He was married in Champaign County, Ohio, November, 1856, to M. E. Horr. He is the father of eight children—Ella, twenty-five; William, twenty-three; Olla, twenty-one; Dewight, nineteen; Nana A., sixteen; Emma, twelve; Jessie, ten; Burt, six. Mr. Snodgrass is a blacksmith by trade and is the owner of a fine farm a short distance from Frankfort, Marshall County, where he now resides.

WM. H. SNODGRASS, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, a native of Dubuque, Iowa, where he was born October 8, 1840, where he resided till the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served during the war. In July, 1865, he returned to Dubuque County. On the 6th day of March, 1881, he arrived in Marshall County, Kan., and engaged in farming and dealing in stock; was married in Dubuque County, December 21, 1866, to Matilda Tudor, and is the father of five children—Mollie J., Emily A., Elizabeth, Ella, James. Mr. S. is a member of the G. A. R.

G. R. TAYLOR, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, July 16, 1843. He enlisted in Company I., Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served as Corporal during the war, was discharged June 5, 1865, and returned to his Ohio home and engaged in farming, where he remained until March 14, 1870, when he moved to Marshall County, Kan. He is now the owner of 400 acres of land, 240 of which are under cultivation, and feeds annually from 150 to 200 head of hogs and 25 to 50 head of cattle. He was married at Mechanicsburg, Ohio, December 29, 1869, to Mary Mulcahy.

F. B. TAYLOR, Jr., merchant, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., December 24, 1835. Moved from there to Mechanicsburg, Ohio, and thence to Kansas in 1859, returning to Mechanicsburg in 1860, and from thence to Benton County, Ind., and remained until 1866, when he returned to Mechanicsburg, Ohio, in 1868, and again came to Kansas in 1869, locating at Frankfort, and erected the ninth house and stocked the same with hardware goods. He bought the Frankfort House, of which he is now the owner, in March, 1880; the building is 36x80 feet, two stories high. Mr. Taylor has been Councilman of the town of Frankfort and has held the office six years; was also Township Treasurer four years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and K. of H., and K. of P. Was married November 17, 1859, at Mechanicsburg, Ohio, to Olive M. Horr. They have three children—Julia I., Willis and Isaac C.

S. B. TODD was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., September 21, 1823. He resided in the following States previous to his marriage: Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Louisiana. He was married in 1845, after which he moved to Steubenville, Ohio, where he enlisted in the Mexican war, in Company I, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After the war he returned to Pittsburgh, where he remained until April 1856, when he moved to Marshall County, Kas., September 28, 1861. He enlisted in Company D, Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, as private, and was promoted to First Lieutenant, November 9, 1861. Was mustered out of the service as Captain at Nashville, Tenn., September 8, 1863,—"cause, disability." October 11, 1879, he established a newspaper in Frankfort, called *The National Head Light*, and sold out the paper November 11, 1881. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and held the office of Master two terms. Also a member of the G. A. R. He was married in Pittsburgh, September 25, 1845, to Mary A. Fleming. They have seven children living, viz: Sarah J., born October 28, 1846; M. L., July 18, 1850; Laura E., November 4, 1853, W. H., August 13, 1856; Mary E., May 11, 1859; Ida M., February 25, 1863; and S. L., September 7, 1866. Their second child, Sarah E., was born May 28, 1848; was killed in the Great Cyclone that passed over Marshall County May 30, 1879.

THOMAS W. WADICK, farmer, P. O. Frankfort. His father, William Wadick, was of Irish birth and a Catholic, while his mother, Mary Middleton, was an Irish Presbyterian; he was born December 26, 1843, in Wellington County, C. W.; emigrated at twenty-two years of age to Palo Alto County, Iowa, and farmed there five years. In February, 1872, he came to Kansas, and in October, 1872, married Catherine Curteen, who was born August 18, 1847, on the Isle of Man, Europe, and who came to America and Kansas about a month prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Wadick have five children—William A., born August 23, 1873; Thomas A., July 23, 1875; James A., March 23, 1877, Joseph E., March 18, 1879; and Robert E., born April 17, 1881. Five sons, and three of them born on the 23d day of the month. Mr. Wadick paid $2,700 for 160 acres, $1,300 down, cleared off the debt and bought and paid for 120 acres additional. He now has forty acres of timber, 115 in cultivation, and 125 in pasture. In 1876 he built a good farmhouse, 16x22, with wing 14x16, two stories high and well finished. Mr. Wadick is a Catholic, a Republican, and has served three consecutive terms as trustee of Vermillion Township.

JOSEPH WALLACE, drayman, was born in Arlington, Bennington County, V. T., February 28, 1837. His parents, N. G. and Hellen Wallace, removed soon after his birth to Uniontown, Pa., where he grew up. On the 5th of October, 1855, he arrived in Atchison, Kan., and has ever since resided in the State, in 1856-'57, he made two trips to Utah as a teamster. September 20, 1861, he enlisted from Rock Township, Marshall County, in Company D of the Kansas Eighth, and took part in various skirmishes and the battle of Chickamauga, where he was captured, disarmed and ordered to the rear; instead of doing so, he broke for the Union lines and escaped, though his uniform was well riddled with shots from both sides; a most daring and fortunate escape. He then fought at Mission Ridge, and was sent to Knoxville, Tenn., where he was taken sick and laid up eleven months, or until the rebellion was about crushed. Since the war Mr. Wallace has resided a farmer in Vermillion Township, and, at his present business, which he has most successfully followed for the past ten years. His wife was Lois Cutler, married November 25, 1869, in Vermillion Township, and they have two daughters—Mary A. and Myra L., both Kansans by birth. Mr. Wallace is an industrious man and a good citizen, who has acquired a pleasant home for his family. He is a member of Henderson Post 58, G. A. R., of Frankfort.

JAMES S. WARDEN, miller, was born at Port Royal near Nashville, Tenn., April 7, 1849, and moved with his parents to Wisconsin in 1856. Attended school at Ann Arbor College, Mich., and graduated June, 1871, after which he returned home to Wisconsin. And in the fall of 1875, went to Irving, Kan., where he engaged in the banking business, under the firm name of Warden & Walker; and in 1878 went to Frankfort and engaged in banking and dealing in stock. Mr. S. Warden, Sr., is the owner of a stone flouring mill at Irving, 40x60 feet, three stories high; the said mill is supplied with all modern improvements. The water-power at this place is all that could be desired by manufacturers. Mr Warden was married in September, 1874, to F. N. Walker. Has two children - R. D., born June 23, 1876, and James K., September 3, 1881. Is a member of the A. O. U. W., Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor.

GEORGE S. WHEATLY, of the firm of George S. Wheatly & Co., was born in Kentucky in 1861; attended school in New York and St. Louis, and came West April 4, 1881, and purchased lumber stock of D. H. Marshall. W. T. Wheatly, Sr., who started his son George in business, was born in Kentucky, September 7, 1824. In the year 1848, Mr. Wheatly went to Mexico, remained eighteen months and returned to Missouri, thence to California in 1850, passing through where the town of Marysville, Marshall County, is now located; returned to St. Louis in 1851, and remained until in 1857, when he settled at Kansas City and engaged in the wholesale grocery business, and did a business of two hundred thousand dollars per year. Moved back to St. Louis and again engaged in the same business, and in 1875 moved to New York and engaged in the collar business. Went to Frankfort, Marshall County, in 1881. Married in Bowling Green, Ky., October 4, 1854, to G. E. Henry, a grand-niece of Patrick Henry. Has four children—W. T. (this son Mr. Wheatly started in the lumber business at Carbondale, Kansas), Geo. D., Juliet W. and Fannie L.

A. M. WESTON, of the firm of Weston Bros., grain elevator, was born in Maine, March 14, 1856. Moved to Marshall County, Kansas, in 1870, and in 1880, took charge of a grain elevator in Frankfort. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and Knights of Pythias. J. A. Weston was born in Maine in June, 1852. The two boys came to Frankfort together and engaged in buying and shipping grain. J. A. is a member of A. O. U. W.; I. O. of O. F., and K. of P.; is member of City Council. He was married in Frankfort in October, 187, to Mary E. Brady, and they have one child—Angeline.

JOSEPH WILSON, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., September 2, 1831. Moved from there with his parents to Ohio, thence to Illinois, where he remained until 1869. When he moved to Marshall County, Kan., where he now owns 400 acres of land, 215 under cultivation and ninety acres fenced for stock. The best stone quarry in Marshall County is on Mr. Wilson's farm, one and one-half miles east of Frankfort. He is a regular ordained minister of the Universalist Church, and is a member of the Masonic Lodge, and has held every office in said lodge. Married in Ohio, September, 1852, to Jane Shaw. Has seven children—W. W., J. B., N. S., V. P., Nora, Viola and G. D.

W. H. WILSON, of Frankfort, is one of the early settlers of Marshall County. He was born May 15, 1833, in Deersville, Harrison County, Ohio, and is a son of James Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania, who settled on the Vermillion in 1857 with his family, and died there in 1866, at the age of sixty three. His wife, nee Grace Auld, is still living, aged eighty. W. H. Wilson is a great-grand son of Hon. James Wilson, one of Pennsylvania's historic figures and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was later appointed first assistant justice of the organization of the Supreme Court of the United States. W. H. Wilson accompanied his parents to Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1847, and in 1851 removed to Corydon, Iowa, where he engaged in mercantile business, and later studied medicine. Practicing a year in Iowa, he removed to the Valley of the Black Vermillion in Kansas, in May, 1856, and made the first claim where Hon. John D. Wells now lives, and which Mr. Wilson sold to him. During his residence in Kansas, Mr. Wilson has owned five different farms on the Vermillion, and built as many houses. From 1856 to 1861 he practiced medicine, and in 1861-'62 served six months in the Union Army, being discharged first through the irregular organization of the Thirteenth Kansas, and finally through disability, his knee having been dislocated by his horse falling upon it. Since the war Mr. Wilson has engaged principally in speculating in real estate, live stock, etc. His first wife, whom he married October 30, 1858, was Emma Griffis, of Hamilton, Ohio; she died December 17, 1875, and left five children. The present Mrs. Wilson was Emma Bliss, whose first husband, C. C. Snow, died in Missouri. He left two children, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson now have two others. Mr. Wilson is a Democrat.

BARRETT.

John C. Fremont crossed the Big Vermillion June 20, 1842, on his way to the mountains, at some point near where Barrett is now located, and made the following mention in his note-book: "We crossed at 10 A. M., the Big Vermillion, which has a rich bottom of about one mile in breadth, one-third of which is occupied by timber."

The first settler after the Frenchmen and their Sioux families, was G. H. Hollenberg, afterwards founder of Hollenberg, Washington County. He located in the fall of 1854 on a claim in Section 2, Township 5, Range 9. As there was at this time considerable California travel that way, Mr. Hollenberg opened a small store and stocked it with provisions and articles such as the immigration demanded.

John D. Wells, D. M. Levitt and Joseph Langdon were the next to settle on the Vermillion, in 1855.

In the spring of 1855, a colony of sixty members was organized at Cadiz, Ohio, with the intention of settling on the Vermillion in a body. They selected a tract of land five miles square, and as the government surveyors had not extended their surveys this far at that time, they laid out the five mile tract themselves. A. G. Barrett, D. C. Auld, John Roland, J. G. Radcliffe, W. S. Blackburn and a Mr. Poe, all members of the colony, settled on the five mile tract in the spring of 1855.

In 1858, the Trosper Brothers and others came in and located, and from that time to this the settlement of the Southern part of the county has been rapid.

Organization.—Barrett was laid off as a town site in 1868-9, by A. G. Barrett, who deeded one-half of the site, forty acres, to the C. B. U. P. R. R. Co., who agreed to erect a depot and build a side-track. About $1,200 was donated by the neighborhood for the privilege of having a station at that point.

A post-office was established at Barrett in 1857, with E. Pugh as Postmaster, J. P. Farrant being the present post office official. During the time previous to the establishment of a post-office, the settlers obtained their mail at St. Mary's Mission, Pottawatomie County, Ft. Riley, Davis County, and at Marysville.

A saw-mill was built by Joseph Langdon, on the Vermillion in 1856, and was operated for several years. In the winter of 1856, occurred one of the first births in the settlement—a child of a Mrs. Teller having that honor. The first marriage ceremony took place in the summer of 1857, the contracting parties being Solon Jassen and a Miss Wright. One of the first deaths was the wife of a Mr. Shirk, in 1857. The first religious services were held in 1857, in the old saw-mill, by various members of the "circuit riders." A Methodist class was organized in 1860, and attached to the Frankfort Circuit. Services were, and have been, held in the schoolhouse up to the present time by pastors having charge of the Frankfort organization.

Education.—School District No. 1, was organized in 1859 and a small schoolhouse 14x20 feet, was built on the site of the present edifice; during the same year John Crawford had the honor of teaching the first term of school in the first legally organized district in the county. In the fall of 1869 a new building was erected at a cost of $3,000. This building is the largest one story schoolhouse in the county, its dimensions being 30x46 feet.

In the summer of 1855, A. G. Barrett brought out a grist-mill from Ohio. He shipped it by steamer to Leavenworth, and hauled it around by the Ft. Riley road and the California trail, to the Vermillion. The mill commenced operations in the fall of the same year, and has been in successful operation up to the present time. The present owner, J. Reodocker, purchased the mill of A. G. Barrett, in 1881, and has enlarged it, put in new machinery, and constructed a tunnel 400 feet long, to bring the water from the Vermillion to the mill, which had formerly been run by steam-power. The present building is two-stories high, 36x45 feet, and has three run of burrs.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—CLEAR FORK TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS BISBING, *farmer*, P. O. Frankfort, was born 1829, in Bedford County, Pa. In 1831, his people settled in Somerset County, where he grew up, and enlisted in 1864 in the Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. Was engaged in guarding Fort Sumner, at Washington for a month, then the O. & A. R. R., two months, then stationed at Fairfax, Va., where he and the battery were engaged in the dread work of gathering and burying the bones of the killed at Bull Run, and in erecting headstones until 1865, or the downfall of rebeldom. After the war he was engaged as head sawyer at Lambertsville, Pa., until 1874, when he located at Atlantic, Iowa, and for two and a half years engaged in bridge building. In 1877 he came to Kansas, where he has a valuable farm, a good stone house, 18x25, a basement barn, 14x28, orchard, grove, etc., in Clear Fork Township, Marshall County. He married at her birthplace, Buckstown, Pa., Rose A Ling, by whom he has eight children. It is a remarkable fact that they were all born on *Sunday*, as was one that died. The names are Saloma, Catherine, James B., Emma, Josie, Almina, Jessie and Lulu May, all born in Somerset County, Pa.

A. C. HIGHT, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Frankfort. Born in 1832, in Williams County, Ohio. He removed at twenty to a farm in Allen County, Ind., and thence to Jones County, Iowa, in 1854. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served under General Blunt, in Arkansas. At the capture of Arkansas Post a piece of shell cut away three fingers of his hand, which wound laid him up for six months. Re-entering the service, he drove ambulance up to the engagement at Yazoo Pass, when a ball through the calf of his leg ended his military service, and honorably retired him, a pensioner. Returning to Maquoketa, Iowa, he came in 1872 to his present farm in Clear Fork Township, Marshall County. Mr. Hight has done good work here, as 130 of his 160 acres are under cultivation, and his ten acre orchard of all kinds of fruit is one of the largest and best in the county. His wife was Lucy Battles, married in Jones County, Iowa, where were born their two eldest children, Asa E., and Fannie E., the youngest, Rhoda O., being born in Maquoketa. Mr. Hight and family belong to the United Brethren Church.

SAMUEL McCONCHIE, P. O. Barrett, is a native of Scotland, where he was born September 30, 1837. Came to America in 1849 and located in Illinois. Enlisted in the United States Army, August 9, 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry. At the close of the war returned to Knox County, Ill. Was married in Knox County, March 10, 1860, to Jane C. Baird. They have a family of six children—James H., Maggie, Thomas H., Mary A., Ida May and Jennie.

THOMAS NOLAN, farmer, P. O. Wyoming, was born in Ireland in 1832. Came to America in 1876, and settled at Marshall County, Kan., and purchased 400 acres of land, 200 acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Nolon is a member of the Catholic Church, and states that their church on Irish Creek was built in the year 1860. Raised the first Irish potato raised on Irish Creek, in Marshall County. Mr. Nolan was married in St. Joseph, Mo., in 1863, to Mary Welch, and has six children, Mary, Anna, Thomas, John, Hannah, and Nellie.

HORACE L. SAGE, P. O. Barrett, born in New York, April 27, 1810. His father died in 1813; then Horace was sent to Massachusetts, where he remained until sixteen years of age. He then went back to his mother on the old farm in New York, and remained there until he was twenty-two years of age, and in that State till 1827, when he moved to Knox County, Ill., and bought a half section of land, and remained there till 1869. He then removed to Kansas, where he has lived thirteen years, and has bought considerable land and settled others others on it, and when they gain enough to buy the land, then he sells it to them; they pay cash rent. Mr. Sage has accumulated a handsome fortune for his old age, now being in his seventy-third year.

VERMILLION.

Vermillion, a pleasant little town of about 150 inhabitants, is located on the South Fork of the Black Vermillion, seventy miles west of Atchison, on the Central Branch of the M. P. R'y.

Early Settlement.—Among the settlers who located in the vicinity of Vermillion, prior to 1860, were J. Klapp, E. Lewis, W. Warren, Major Beattie, S. Smith, I. Blades, J. Kenworthy and S. Osgood. Among those who located in town, were Theo. Collier, J. E. Watson, G. R. Kelley, W. H. Dickinson, R. Shields, A. Dilley and others.

The town of Vermillion was laid off in the fall of 1869, by Messrs. G. R. Kelly and Theo. Collier and the C. B. U. P. R. R. Co. The original town site, consisting of 240 acres, was owned as follows: R. R. Company, 40 acres; T. Collier, 40 acres, and G. R. Kelly 160 acres. Messrs. Collier and Kelley gave one-half of their interests to the R. R. Company, who laid off the town and built a depot and side-track.

Early Events.—The first building erected on the town site was put up by W. H. Dickinson, in the spring of 1870, and was used as a store. This was followed by a large store building erected by Robert Shields. This building was used in 1872 as a hotel, managed by a Mr. Byron, until 1875.

The first birth on the town site was that of Frank, a son of Theo. Collier, in August, 1870. The first marriage ceremony took place in 1875, the contracting parties being A. Duffy and Miss Eva Burt. The first death was that of George Collier, in May, 1870. The postoffice was established in 1870, with T. Collier as postmaster, S. Arnold being the present postmaster.

Churches.—Religious services were held by the Rev. Charles Parker, of the *Presbyterian* persuasion, in the depot at Vermillion, in 1871. Irregular services of this denomination were held up to February 9, 1879, when an organization of thirteen members was perfected by the Rev. T. Hill, D. D., and Rev. I. B. Smith, who took charge of the church until April, 1882, when he was succeeded by the Rev. H. W. Woods, of Frankfort. In 1879, a church building erected in 1876 by the people of the "Church of God," was purchased at a Sheriff's sale for $834—the original cost being $2,500. The building is a frame structure 32x60 feet, and since its purchase by the Presbyterians, $500 has been expended on improvements. Present membership of the church, nineteen

The *Methodist Episcopal* Church was organized in the depot with twelve members, by the Rev. A. Grey, in 1871. Among the original members were: T. Byron and wife, Mrs. W. H. Dickinson, Mrs. M. Parks, J. Musselman and A. Dilley and wife. Rev. Mr. Grey was succeeded by Rev. Messrs. Hibbard, Sweet, Biggs, G. Simpson, J. Biddleson, Amos Carter, and D. J. Crooks, their present pastor. A church edifice, 26x42 feet, was built in the fall of 1874, at a cost of $1,400. Present membership, forty-five.

A church organization of the *Universalist* faith was consummated in July, 1880, by Rev. Mr. Rhodes, with forty members. Services are held in the schoolhouse by Rev. Mr. Rhodes, of Seneca, their present pastor.

School District No. 12 was organized in 1864, with only three families in the district. The schoolhouse used was built by the "United Brethren," and used by them for religious services. Miss Martha Lewis and W. Spear were among the first teachers. When the district was divided, the schoolhouse was moved within one mile west of Vermillion, R. Middleton being the first teacher after the schoolhouse was removed. In 1872, a new frame school building, 24x44 feet, was erected at a cost of $3,000. The first teacher in the new building was L. B. Holmes, who was succeeded by the following in the order mentioned: Miss Holmes, B. F. Johnson, J. F. Wright, W. Mock, F. M. Riddle, William Cochraun, G. W. Winans, J. Van Vleit, ——————, D. Ewing and R. W. Reese, the present incumbent.

Elevator.—In the summer of 1874, G. W. Duffy built an elevator 24x44 feet, with a capacity of 3,000 bushels, and operated it until 1878, when he leased it to J. H. Earl for three years. Earl sub-leased it to different parties. In August, 1882, the elevator was leased by Weston Brothers, who are its present lessees.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. H. DE WALT, proprietor Eagle Hotel, was born 1844, in Perry County, Pa., and enlisted in 1861, in Company B, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves. He fought with his regiment at Antietam, Mechanicsville, Second Bull Run and Fredericksburg, where he and a few others captured the only trophy of that blood-clouded day—a rebel flag. After fighting at Gettysburg and the Wilderness campaign, and that of Richmond and Petersburg, he came, uninjured, out of the service. Came from Pennsylvania to Kansas in 1870, engaged in farming for a few years, then built his hotel, the first and only one in Vermillion. He has of late done a brisk real estate business in connection. Mrs. DeWalt was Margaret E. Lauck, and they have one son—Charles, born November, 1866, in Shermansdale, Pa. Mr. DeWalt is a Republican.

G. R. KELLY, Vermillion, born in Ohio, January 13, 1818. He moved to Indiana in 1831, and from there to Marshall County, Kan., in 1874, and engaged in farming. He is the owner of 800 acres of land, 470 acres of which are under cultivation. The town of Vermillion is located on part of Mr. Kelly's land. He has given to each of his children a farm, amounting to about 1,200 acres in all. Mr. Kelly is a member of the Masonic Order, having taken the degrees up to Knight Templar. Was married in Indiana in 1838, to Anna King, and has the following named children living: Martha, Della, George W., and Laura.

GEORGE W. WARREN, carpenter, is a son of W. W. Warren (see sketch of W. O. Warren), and came to Kansas in 1859, with the family. Upon the death of his father in 1862, the family "broke up," G. W. engaging in farming etc., until 1873, when he settled in Vermillion, where he has a pleasant, cosy, home and interesting family, his widowed mother finding his roof her home during her descent of the plane of life. The family are Methodists in religious faith. Those of them who have been residents of Kansas are William O., George W., C. F., Esther, Mrs. John Corey, J R., and T. W. Warren.

WILLIAM O. WARREN, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Vermillion. Is a son of W. W. Warren, a relative of General Warren, of Bunker Hill fame, and who was born in Cheshire, Vermont, was reared a "bound boy" in Vermont, and married in Warren County, Pa., Lydia Osgood. William O. Warren was born here in 1811. He removed to Stephenson County, Ill., thence to Green County, Wis., and there married Sybil Morton. He came to Kansas in 1857, and laid claim to his present farm, built a log house and began pioneering. His only neighbors were Major Beaty and E. Sweet. Mr. Warren has a valuable 170 acre farm, which he entered at the United States Land Office, July 4, 1859. The log house of early times is replaced by a substantial frame one, and that is now surrounded by orchards and groves of his own planting. Mr. and Mrs. Warren have only three living children of the ten born to them. Mr. Warren well remembers his early experiences.

J. F. WATSON, retired farmer, came to Kansas from Iowa, June 4, 1857, taking a claim on Vermillion Creek. Though but eighteen years old he successfully held the claim through the kindly co-operation of the "Claim Club," against the few who tried to dispossess him; though his land warrant, costing him $200 at sixty per cent interest, nearly beat him eventually. He enlisted with the Thirteenth Kansas Volunteers, fought at Cane Hill, Prairie Grove and Van Buren, and served out his time with the regiment. At the close of the war he returned to Kansas, bought a 200 acre farm in Noble Township, operated it until 1879, then sold out, and has since lived in Vermillion village, operating in grain and stock. He was born in Brown County, Ind., and married Frances Hutchinson, by whom he has six children, born in Kansas.

AXTELL.

The difference in the location of Axtell and that of other places in Marshall County, is apparent to the observer. Instead of finding the town located in the valley of some stream, he finds it situated on the high prairie land, from which an extended view may be had for miles. The town is situated in the eastern part of the county—one mile from the Nemaha County line—and is on the line of the St. Joseph & Western Railway, eighty-nine miles west of St. Joseph and twenty-four miles east of Marysville, the county seat; ten miles north of Vermillion, the nearest point on the C. B. M. P. R'y., and nine miles south of the Nebraska State line.

The town site of Axtell was surveyed and laid off in January, 1872, by the St. Joseph Town Company. The first building erected was put up by "Shoestring" Dickinson during the same year, and used by him as a store for one year, when he was succeeded by R. F. White. During the same year a depot and side-track was built by the Railroad Company and a postoffice established, with R. F. White as postmaster. August 2, 1880, this office was made a Money Order office, money Order No. 1 being remitted by Thomas Hynes.

The first birth occurred early in 1872,—a son of W. H. Dickinson. In 1874, occurred the death of George W. Earl, the first blacksmith in town. His remains were taken to Seneca for interment. No marriage took place until 1879–80.

Owing to adverse circumstances the town did not improve until 1879—at this time there being four families in the place. In the fall of 1879 and the winter of 1880, the place received an impetus in the shape of a colony of twenty families from Deep River, Iowa. Among the colonists may be mentioned the names of Reuben, Joseph, Harry, John and Lewis Wasser, J. H. Seaman, J. Axtell, A. E. Axtell, J. Johnson and others. The colony immediately commenced making extensive improvements, which are now manifest in the thriving little village of Axtell.

Churches.—Axtell has four church organizations, namely: *Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist* and *Congregational*. Of the four, the Catholic denomination has a house of worship, and is one of the oldest religious organizations in that part of the county. Rev. T. Luber, O. S. B., is their present pastor.

The *First Presbyterian Church* at Axtell was organized in April, 1879, with twenty-three members, by the Revs. J. Brown and James A. Griffes. The society has, at present, no regular pastor, but holds services in the schoolhouse. Present membership, forty-one.

An organization of the *Methodist Episcopal* Church was perfected in the winter of 1880, with thirteen members, by Rev. Maher. Regular services are held in Axtell's Hall.

The *Congregationalists* organized themselves into a body in the summer of 1882, with fifteen members. Services are held in the schoolhouse.

School district No. 56, was organized ten years ago, the first term of school being taught by John Watkins in a house owned by A. Watkins, located one mile northeast of town. In 1872–3, a frame schoolhouse, 20x30 feet, was erectedon the town site at a cost of $750. Miss Jennie Newland taught the first two or three terms. In 1880, the school building was sold to the Catholic denomination, who used it for church purposes. A new building 26x42 feet, was erected during the same year at a cost of $2,000. A. M. Billingsly, teacher.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. W. BROOKS, was born August 1, 1848, in Holt County, Mo. He removed to Kansas in 1861; settled in White Cloud; was educated in the public schools. He removed to Brown County in 1874; in December, 1881, he came to Axtell, where he now resides, and publishes the Axtell *Visitor*, established August 31, 1882. He was formerly a farmer, but is now a real estate, loan and insurance agent; has a prosperous business, and is doing well Was married June 5, 1870, to Miss Alice R. Jones, of Washington, Kan She died December 5, 1882, leaving four children—Alfred, born August 19, 1871; Edith, born October 7, 1874; Walter G., born February 14, 1877; Alta, born March 4, 1881. Mr. Brooks is a member of Morrill lodge, No. 187, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE GUITTARD, deceased, came to Marshall County, Kan., in the spring of 1857, settled on Section 4, in Township 2, south of Range 9 east, on the Vermillion, which was afterward called Guittard Station. At the time of Mr. Guittard's settlement, it was a complete wilderness, his nearest neighbors being fourteen miles distant. In the fall of 1858, the great overland thoroughfare was located through his farm, and at the point where it crossed the Vermillion, Mr. Guittard established a trading-post, which was named Guittard Station. Mr. Guittard erected a large and commodious building, and when the stage line was put on this great thoroughfare, they made his place a division headquarters, and it was known to be the best ranch between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains. Here Mr. Guittard entertained many of the most celebrated men of the nation in their travels to and from the Pacific Coast. When Ben Holliday assumed control of the overland stage line, Mr. Guittard became his confidential agent, and in cases of peril and danger was entrusted by him in superintending his affairs, and many times received from Mr. Holliday in person substantial tokens of his respect and esteem. In the early settlement of the county Mr. Guittard took an active part in advancing the public interest, and by the exercise of cool judgment and wise counsel materially aided in subduing the fierce and turbulent spirits who at that time ruled the frontiers, and knew no higher power to appeal to than the revolver and bowie-knife. He assisted in the first organization of the county, and in the establishment of law and order, and when it was divided into municipal townships, the one in which he lived was named Guittard Township, in honor of her first and best citizen. For nearly twenty years the township affairs were managed and controlled by him, and his son Xavior; and to bear testimony to their good and wise management it became the most peaceable and prosperous township in the county. On the 5th day of March, 1881, he passed away, full of years and honors. It may well be said of him that he did more than any other man for the advancement of the early interests of Marshall County, and when its history is written, his trials and achievements will be among its most important events He left a family consisting of wife and three sons—George, Joseph and Xavior, who continued to reside on the old homestead, and are among the wealthiest and most respectable citizens of the county. Xavior is the postmaster at Guittard Station, and is the oldest continuous postmaster in the county, having filled the position for twenty-three years.

A. C KING, born in Fairfield County, January 8, 1852. At the age of nine years removed to Fulton County, Ind. In 1873 came to Axtell, Marshall County; is a farmer and livery stable proprietor. Was married May 25, 1872, to Miss Myra Meredith, of Fulton County, Ind. Have one child—Hector Mahlon, born in August, 1874.

J. R. LIVINGSTON, was born in Boone County, Ill., March 16, 1845, where he resided until the war. The suppression of the rebellion called him to arms He enlisted October 1, 1864, in Company K, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry; he was transferred to the Eighth Missouri. He served until the close of the war, and took part in the second battle of Nashville, and the siege of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. After the war he removed to Cedar Falls, Iowa; was educated in the high school of that city, and graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College of Chicago. He taught penmanship in Illinois and Iowa for two years. In 1870 he came to Seneca, Kan., on horseback; was a carpenter, and for a time kept a store in Seneca. In 1874, he removed to Axtell, Marshall Co., Kan., and opened a general stock of merchandise. He has been in business ever since and is doing well; has been Township Treasurer for six years. He was appointed Postmaster for Axtell, March 5, 1875, and is still there; is also Notary. He was married January 1, 1879, to Miss Lizzie R. Shumway, at Axtell. Mrs. Livingston died August 8, 1880; has one child—Rowena, born April 14, 1878.

MICHAEL MURRAY, is a native of Ireland; was born in March, 1835. He came to America when sixteen years of age; settled at Verplanck's Point, N. Y.; was a merchant. In 1857 he came West, stopping one year at Lamont. In 1858 he settled at St. Bridget's, Marshall County. He was a farmer until 1866, when he again began business as a merchant. He moved to Axtell November 4, 1875, and continued the business. He has a large stock of general merchandise, and buys live stock. He is one of the largest shippers of Marshall County. He was married June 15, 1852, to Miss Catherine Coghan, of Verplanck's Point, N. Y. They have three children—Jennie, born April 14, 1857; Susannah, born September 8, 1861; Anna, born May 19, 1863.

WILLIAM RANDALL, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., March 16, 1828. When twelve years of age, removed to Cleveland, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of that city. While yet a boy, removed to Buchanan County, Mo. When the war between the States began, he espoused the cause of the Union, and enlisted as a private in Company F, of the Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteers. Was promoted to a Captaincy, and served in Missouri until the war closed. He was elected a Representative in the State Legislature from Buchanan County, in 1870, serving with honor to himself and profit to the State. Removed to Axtell, Marshall County, March 1, 1881; has a fine farm well improved, two and a half miles southwest of town; also buys, feeds and ships live stock. Was married November 16, 1862; has six children—William, George, Nancy, Charles, Claudy and Annie. Is a R. A. Mason.

U. B. SAWYER was born in Washington County, Vt., December 22, 1857. Removed at the age of fifteen years to Pawnee County, Neb.; educated in common schools; was a farmer until 1879, when he came to Axtell, Marshall County, and opened a harness and leather store; has a large stock of merchandise, and does a thriving trade. Was married July 7, 875 to Miss Huldah L. Briles. They have two children—Hattie and Pearl.

B. S. STANLEY. This gentleman is a native of Jefferson County, N. Y.; was born May 21, 1825. At the age of eleven years he went to Galesburg, Ill. Was a dealer in lumber; removed to Dixon in 1875, and continued the lumber business. In his early years he received his education at Knox Academy, Galesburg. He removed to Kansas in 1879, locating in Axtell, Marshall County. He is a dealer in lumber, building materials, agricultural implements and hardware, coal, etc. He also owns a fine farm in said county; was a member of the county Board of Supervisors of Knox County, Ill., five years; member of the Board of Education of the city of Galesburg six years. He was married on the 24th day of January, 1847, to Avis Prentice. They have three children—Julian, Willis and Frank B.

BEATTIE.

Beattie is located on the west branch of the Vermillion, and one hundred miles west of the Missouri River, on the line of the St. Joseph and Western Railway. Located as it is, in the very heart of the best and most fertile body of land in Northern Kansas, it has advantages for the building up of a city. At this place are located the celebrated Beattie quarries, said to be the finest in the State of Kansas or Nebraska.

Settlement.—Prior to 1865, Hugh Hamilton, H. C. Smith, Eli Goldsberry, E. Cain, J. Totten, G. Thorne, James Fitzgerald, P. Jones and others settled near what is now known as Beattie. The town was laid out in June, 1870, by the Northern Kansas Land and Town Company, of St. Joseph, Missouri, on land owned by James Fitzgerald and J. T. Watkins. The original town site, consisting of 160 acres, was well chosen, and named Beattie, in honor of Hon. A. Beattie, then Mayor of St. Joe., Missouri. H. M. Newton, James McElroy, R. Shields, J. J. Sheldon, were among the first to settle in the place.

Early Events.—The postoffice was established in 1871, with J. J. Sheldon as postmaster. He was succeeded by A. J. Patterson, A. J. Brunswig, and the present incumbent, H. C. Smith. Among the first buildings moved on the town site was the depot—a building that was moved from Elmwood, Doniphan County—in the spring of 1871. J. J. Sheldon, about the same time, moved a building on the town site and used it as a dwelling. The next building was *built* on the town site by John Watkins. Messrs. A. J. and L. Brunswig opened the first store, in the spring of 1872. The first hotel was built by —— Putcamp, in 1873, and called the Sherman House. The first marriage ceremony was performed in 1872 by Dr. J. J. Sheldon, Justice of the Peace; the contracting parties being S. M. and Charles Keiper, who married two daughters of Carol Scholtz. The first birth was that of Beattie—named in honor of the town—a son of H. M. Newton, August 3, 1871. A child of a Mrs. Mahoney died some time in 1873, which was the first death in town.

Churches.—The *Catholic* Church at Beattie was first organized at Guittard station in 1866, by Rev. Father Fitzgerald, with eight families. The following pastors have had charge of the church: Reverend Fathers Fitzgerald, Neakman, Eugene, Goth, Boniflee, Zuber, Fitzgerald, and Rev. Father Daley, the present pastor. A church edifice 33x73 feet, was built in 1881, at Beattie, at a cost of $3,000. Present number of families included in the organization, forty-seven.

An organization of the *Methodist Episcopal* Church was consummated at Beattie in the spring of 1870, by the Rev. A. J. Coe, with seven members, as follows: T. C. Byrum, Mrs. Byrum, Mary Sheldon, Lizzie Sweet, Phœbe Byram, Julia Brown and Mrs. A. J. Coe. Rev. A. J. Coe served the church one year; J. H. Lord, three months; M. Belknap, nine months; F. F. Otto, three years. Rev. D. J. Crooks, the present pastor, took charge of the church in March, 1881. A frame edifice 26x45 feet, was erected in 1881, at an expense of $1,400. Present membership, thirty-nine.

An organization of the *Baptist* Church was perfected in 1874, by Rev. J. C. Newton, with six members. Services are held in the Methodist Church, Rev. J. C. Newton still retaining charge of the organization. Present membership, sixteen.

School district No. 29 was organized in 1868. A log schoolhouse was built at a cost of $500, during the same year. Charles Pritchard taught the first term of school in said building. He was succeeded by the following in the order mentioned: Misses C. J. Sheldon, Ruth Barrett, Mary Hamilton and H. P. Buck. At this time—1871—a new stone schoolhouse, 28x48 feet, was erected in Beattie, at a cost of $7,000. H. P. Buck was succeeded by C. Mattleson, who taught the first term in the new school building. Mattleson was succeeded by the following, in the order mentioned: J. M. Blair, Rev. E. Barber, F. W. Parsons, Mrs. F. W. Parsons, L. F. Fuller, Misses Florence Patterson, Ida Newton, Albert L. Perry and Miss Georgiana Patterson.

Chase Post, No. 101, G. A. R., was organized under a charter July 27, 1882, with sixteen members. The following officers were elected: Dr. J. J. Sheldon, P. C.; J. Johnson, S. V. C.; H. H. Helverin, J. V. C.; William Schiller, Q. M.; H. C. Smith, Surgeon; John Crabb, Chaplain; J. V. Schleigh, O. D.; W. C. Thompson, O. G.; S. Willis, Adj.; N. V. Culover, Q. M. S.; M. A. Tucker, S. M. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month.

Beattie Cornet Band was organized in the summer of 1881 with ten pieces, W. F. Beckett, leader. The organization has kept up its full number under the present leadership of F. Smith.

A steam elevator 24x60, 30 feet high, was built in 1873, by Messrs. Brunswig & Baer, at a cost of $2,000. In 1880–81, the elevator was remodeled at an expense of $4,000. Its capacity under its present managers, Brunswig & Baer, is 15,000 bushels. The elevator is run by a fifteen horse-power engine, and has a corn-sheller attachment with a capacity of 5,000 bushels per day.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A. J. BRUNSWIG & CO.—A. J. was born in France, October 17, 1852. He came to America, September 24, 1867, and first located at Atchison, Kansas, October 6, 1867, and September 8, 18 1, came to Beattie, Marshall County, Kan., and engaged in the general merchandise business. They built a stone block, two stories high; also have a nice frame building, stocked with furniture, 20x60, and carry a stock of goods valued at $25,000. The above firm also owns a steam elevator, with capacity of 20,000 bushels.

H. C. SMITH was born in Gardner, Maine, July 31, 1834. Moved from above place to Ohio, thence back to Maine; then back to Cleveland, Ohio, and entered Baldwin University in years 1855, '56, '57. He enlisted in the United States Army in April, 1861, in Company C, Third Maine Infantry. He was wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks in 1862, and was discharged October 25, 1862. Mr. Smith first went to Kansas in 1857, and remained until 1860; and after being in the United States Army, returned to Marshall County, Kan. In 1864 was appointed postmaster at Beattie, October, 1879, and has held this office ever since. He was married in 1865 to Mina Hamilton, and has three children—F. L., R. F. and Harry.

ROCK TOWNSHIP.

N. BROOKS, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, was born in 1828 in Madison, Jefferson County, Ind., and grew up in that State a farmer, and later followed milling fourteen years in Hamilton County, Ind. In the fall of 1863 he enlisted in the Seventy-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, helped pursue John Morgan a few months, and was honorably discharged for sickness and disability. He engaged in farming in Hancock County, Ind., until March, 1877, when he came to Kansas, settling where he now lives. Has a good farm, eighty acres well fitted up with substantial improvements. His wife was Julia A. Barnes, of Hamilton County, Ind., and they have four children—Wm. A., Clara, Elmer and Frank, who was born in Hancock County, Ind., while the elder three were born in Hamilton County, Ind.

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, was born June 18, 1830, in Cocke County, Tenn. In 1840, his father, John, with his wife and ten children, settled in Platte County, Mo., where he was reared. At twenty-four he located on a farm of his own in DeKalb County, Mo., and married Margaret Henry, a native of Cooper County, Mo. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the State Militia, and during the rebellion of 1861–'65, was several times called into the field to repel bushwhacking invasions. After trying Fremont County, Iowa, and Gentry and Worth Counties, Mo., he came to Kansas, made, and later abandoned a claim in Graham County, and finally bought one in Rock Township, where he now lives. Mr. Cunningham and wife united with the Baptist Church in 1864. They have eight children—Francis R., Aldophena, John, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Martha, Mary and Aaron. For many years past Mr. Cunningham has been a very successful grower of broom corn and manufacturer of brooms.

Z. E. EWING, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, was born in Baltimore County, Md., October 24, 1826, and lived thirty-four years in Baltimore County and City. In 1860 he located in Whartonsburg, Ohio, thence removed to Hancock County, Ohio. He married in June, 1851, in Baltimore, her native city, Matilda Creager, and they have nine children—Margaret A., born in Baltimore; Sarah, Elizabeth and Jane, born in Texas, Baltimore County, Md.; Wm. J., born in Whartonsburg, O.; Alice J., Lovi I., Henry Z. and Charles, born in Hancock County, Ohio. Mr. Ewing brought his family to Kansas in October, 1869. Three teams, household goods and $1,200 comprised his possessions, and his first permanent location was where we now find him. His farm comprises 160 acres fenced with hedge, an orchard of 150 trees, a stone house, stables, etc., and all needed teams and implements for modern farming.

WILLIAM A. SUTTON, farmer, P. O. Beattie, was born 1834, in Chippewa County, Wis. Soon after his parents removed to McHenry County, Ill., thence to Floyd County, Iowa, and thence, in 1859, to Kansas. At this time the worldly effects of the family, comprising parents and five children, were drawn in a wagon, and their means, very limited, were all consumed during 1860 or the "bad year." W. A. Sutton enlisted in 1862 in the Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and served with that grand regiment of fighting patriots until Appomattox decided the fate of rebeldom. Since the war, Mr. Sutton has lived quietly as a Kansas farmer, following his threshing machine for about nine years. He is a member of Chase Post No. 101, of Beattie, has been J. P. four years, and can rightfully be looked upon as one of the substantial early settlers of Rock Township. He married in 1860 Miss Julia A. Life, whose father, Martin Life, was a settler of 1858 in Rock Township. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton have five children—Henry B., Mary E., Edward, Melissa and Wm. A.

WELLS TOWNSHIP.

JOSHUA HOWE, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, was born 1832, in Delaware County, Ohio. Eight years later his parents, Aaron and Sarah Howe, removed to Knox County, Ill., thence, in 1864, to Bedford, Iowa, where his mother died and father yet resides. Joshua Howe came to Kansas in May, 1861, and rented a farm west of Frankfort. He finally secured a farm of his own, and is now prospering in spite of the dread effects of the cyclone of 1879, which utterly destroyed his home, killed his only son and badly injured his wife. Misses Jonn Howe, Ida Osborn and Mr. J. T. Vaughn were in the house and escaped injury, with the exception of Miss Howe, who sustained slight bruises. Mr. Howe himself was saved by clinging desperately to a small tree in his orchard, but his son, John A. Howe, was blown over the orchard and killed instantly; all farm implements, wagons, etc., were blown away and wrecked, and but little save the bare land left to Mr. Howe, whose energetic spirit at once led to his rebuilding and final success.

J. B. McCONCHIE, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, was born in 1837, in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland. He came in 1853 to America and located in Illinois. In 18 2 he enlisted from Knox County, Ill., in Company I, One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry as a private, and served during the entire rebellion. His regiment was first employed in guarding Kentucky and Tennessee railroads, and in 1864 joined Gen. Sherman at Resaca, Ga., taking part in the great battle at that point. Thereafter, for eleven days, the regiment was under an almost continuous fire, then came the battles at Dallas, Kenesaw Mt., Peach Tree Creek, and the desperate battles about Atlanta, in all of which he was engaged. Marching with Sherman to the sea, Mr. McConchie's company was detached as foragers, and for many days the brave fellows were "corralled" on an island in the Savannah River, with forces of rebel cavalry all about them. The One Hundred and Second Illinois was the first of Sherman's regiments to enter South Carolina, and made a good record through to the surrender of Johnston and the collapse of the rebellion. Returning to Knox County, Ill., Mr. McConchie brought his wife out to Kansas in August, 1866. They lived four years in Home Township, Nemaha County, and from there came to the farm on which they now live. Mr McConchie has a prosperous record to show as regards Kansas. His farm comprises 240 acres, well improved and fenced, 1,000 peach and 200 apple trees, etc. They have eight children—William, Mary, Grant, John, Hattie, George, Edwin and Jennie. Frederick, the eldest son, died October 25, 1879, aged 21.

GEORGE N. MORSE, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, was born in 1844 in Troy, N. Y. Lived there until the age of fourteen, when he went with his father, J. M. Morse, and the family to Knox County, Ill. From Illinois he came to Kansas in August, 1866 homesteading his present farm. There was then but one or two houses between him and Marysville, and many a horseback chase he had after deer and wolf over the present site of Frankfort. He was one of the first to settle on the high prairie, and for a few years worked land for others, in order to get a start upon his own, and also followed house painting, etc. To-day we find him in a house of his own, consisting of seven rooms, on a well fenced and cultivated farm. He has one of the finest maple groves in Marshall County and a thrifty young orchard. His wife, married February 14, 1867, was a daughter of Robert Osborn, a substantial farmer near Frankfort. They have four children, all born on the Kansas farm.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH GREENLEAF, farmer, P. O. Reedsville; was born in 1844, in Onondaga County, N. Y. His parents settled two years later in Calhoun County, Mich., where he grew to manhood, and enlisted in 1864 in the Seventh Michigan Cavalry. His service was in the Shenandoah Valley, and the battles of Cedar Creek and Five Forks. His horse having been shot he was detailed for hospital duty, and served in Burkeville Station until near the close of the Rebellion. From 1865 to 1869 he lived in Michigan, then came to Kansas, and settled a year later on his present farm. Mr. Greenleaf has his farm in a good state of improvement and cultivation. His wife was Annie Hawkins, married June 28, 1876, and their three children, Mary A., Frank and Elizabeth, were all born on the Marshall County farm. Mr. Greenleaf is a stalwart Republican in politics, and a stirring well-to-do farmer.

ISAAC N. MARSHALL, farmer, P. O. Wells, was born May 16, 1848, in Guernsey County, Ohio, and reared in Hocking and Benton counties. He enlisted September 2, 1864, in the Union army, and was assigned to the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served under Gens. Sherman and Thomas, and participated in the desperately decisive battle of Nashville; was then transferred from Alexandria, Va., by water to Moorhead City, N. C., and to Sherman's army at Goldsboro. After the war he spent the summer of 1865 in Cass County, Mo., then resided a farmer in Fort Madison, Iowa, until his settlement in Kansas. Mr. Marshall is unmarried; is in religion a Methodist, and in politics a Republican.

JOHN MASSEY, farmer, P. O. Marysville, is a native of County Armagh, Ireland, born in 1839. His parents, James and Jane (Alderdice) Massey, emigrated to America and settled in Adams County, Ohio in 1848. From 1851 to 1868 he resided in Mercer County, Ohio; then came to Kansas, took a claim in Osage County, and engaged in the lumber business sawing out thousands of feet of United States timber, and thus secured a start in a small way. In July, 1869, he married Miss Sarah A. Allen, daughter of O. C. Allen, then the Central Branch land agent, and settled on his present farm bought of Major Jones, who had built an excuse for a house. In this old house Mr. Massey lived until his 160 acre farm was developed in the best state of improvement, and means secured to build just such a house as he had fixed upon, resulting in the erection of one of the best in Marshall County. It is two-stories, 20x30 with an L addition 16x18, the whole finished, fitted up, and painted in the best modern style, with ornamental porticos, verandas, windows, etc., rarely seen on a Kansas farm. In connection he has a well, so arranged as to supply his dairy and milk house, under which he has an excellent cellar. Mr. Massey served 100 days in the One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Rebellion. His father died in Centre Township in 1880, aged eighty-two, and his mother still survives at the age of seventy-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Massey have seven children—Alberta, Mary B., Lillie M. and Minnie E., (twins); Julia, Jennie and Jessie, all born on the Centre farm. The only son died an infant. Mr. Massey has always been a Republican in political faith, and is rightfully looked upon as one of the most successful and enterprising farmers of his county.

CHARLES SATTERFIELD, farmer, P. O. Frankfort, was born in 1830, in Locust Grove, Adams Co., Ohio, and raised there a farmer. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the First Ohio Heavy Artillery; served in West Virginia, and helped build forts at Covington, Ky. He was then sent with part of the Battery to Johnson's Isle, Lake Erie, to guard against a suspected invasion from Canada. Spent another year guarding Covington, and at the end of the Rebellion located on a farm in his native county, where he lived until November, 1875, when he came to Centre, Marshall County, Kan. Was two years a renter, then bought his present eighty acre farm, where he has a good house, granary, stock lots, etc., and forty acres in cultivation. His wife was Christina Kisling, of Highland County, Ohio, and they have four children, born in Adams County, Ohio, viz.—Emma E., Alice, George W., and Sara V., and two—John N. and Ida L., born in Centre Township. Mr. Satterfield is a Democrat.

OSBORNE COUNTY.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

OSBORNE COUNTY is bounded on the north by Smith County, on the east by Mitchell and Lincoln, on the south by Russell and on the west by Rooks. It contains 900 square miles and 576,000 acres of land. The north fork of the Solomon River runs diagonally through the two northeastern townships, and the south fork of the same stream runs entirely through the county from west to east, confining itself to the seventh range of townships. The North and South Solomon in Osborne County have an average fall through the county of over eleven feet per mile until they unite at Waconda, in the county east, where the average fall is only ten feet. Hence the frequency of mills along this stream. These streams take up in their course many small streams and rivulets, among the most important of which are Little Medicine, Kill Creek, Covert Creek, Indian Creek and the Twin Creeks. On the North Fork, Joy, Lawrence and Twelve Mile creeks are among the largest. In the south part of the county many streams head which are tributary to the Saline River, and flow nearly south; the largest of these are Salt, Eagle and Wolf creeks. The whole county, except the valleys of the Solomon, is a high, rolling prairie, with about 20 per cent of bottom land. Only 2 per cent of the land of the county is native timber, and this, as is usual in the western counties, is wholly confined to the banks of the streams. The absence of building timber in quantity is atoned for by an abundance of the best building stone, which crops out in nearly every township. It is a cretaceous limestone, almost white in color, easily quarried and worked. Nearly all the business buildings and many of the farm houses are built of this rock.

In 1870 the first census of the then unorganized county, taken by Charles Welch, of Mitchell County, accompanied by a squad of soldiers, reported the inhabitants as numbering thirty-three. In 1880, the report showed that the respectable figure of 12,518 had been reached. The majority of the people are engaged in farming in its various branches, although stock-raising is fast taking the place of agriculture. The soil is very fertile, being composed of a rich vegetable mould with a liberal mixture of mineral substances, sand and lime. It varies in depth from two to fifteen feet, and is particularly adapted to withstand protracted drouth.

The yield of wheat in 1882 was quite large, 26,439 acres having been planted, which yielded twenty bushels per acre, or a total of 528,780 bushels of winter wheat alone. The spring wheat yield was very light, only about 40,000 bushels having been harvested. Of corn 48,764 acres were planted which averaged only twenty bushels per acre, the total amounting to 975,280 bushels. About 8,000 acres of rye was harvested, with an average yield of twenty-five bushels; oats, 2,500 acres with an average of forty bushels; and about 800 acres of Irish potatoes, with a total yield of 65,000 bushels. The broom corn crop did well, 8,766 acres having been planted, and 2,200 tons harvested. About 1,000 acres of sorghum were planted in the county, and the yield of syrup is 112,680 gallons.

EARLY HISTORY.

The county was settled at the time when the Indians had

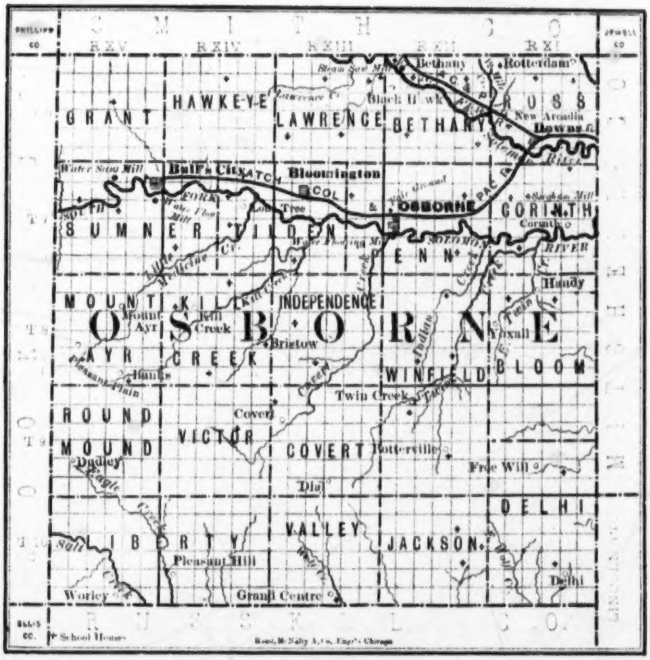

POPULATION—FEDERAL CENSUS.

(Organized in 1871.)

		1880.
(a)	Bethany Township	594
(b)	Bloom Township	526
(c)	Corinth Township	561
(d)	Delhi Township	533
(e)	Grant Township	557
(f)	Hawkeye Township	354
(g)	Independence Township	432
(h)	Jackson Township	450
(i)	Kill Creek Township	379
(j)	Lawrence Township	510
(k)	Liberty Township	949
(l)	Mount Ayr Township	557
(m)	Penn Township, including Osborne City	1,495
(n)	Ross Township, including Downs City	1,1[illegible]9
(o)	Round Mound Township	465
(p)	Sumner Township	928
(q)	Tilden Township	662
(r)	Victor Township	376
(s)	Winfield Township	845
	Total	12,517
	Osborne City	719
	Downs City	465

(a) In 1871, from original territory, in 1879, part to Lawrence. (b) In 1871, from original territory; in 1872, part to Winfield; in 1878, part to Delhi. (c) In 1872, from part of Ross Township. (d) In 1878, from part of Bloom Township. (e) In 1879, from part of Sumner Township. (f) In 1879, from part of Sumner Township. (g) In 1872, from part of Penn Township. (h) In 1879, from part of Winfield Township. (i) In 1872, from part of Liberty Township (j) In 1879, from part of Bethany Township. (k) In 1871, from original territory; in 1872, part to Kill Creek Township; in 1878, part to Victor Township; in 1879, part to Round Mound Township. (l) In 1880, from part of Kill Creek Township. (m) In 1871, from original territory; in 1872, part to Corinth, Independence, Tilden, and Winfield Townships. (n) In 1871, from original territory; in 1872, part to Corinth. (o) In 1879, from part of Liberty Township. (p) In 1871, from original territory; in 1872, part to Tilden Township; in 1879, parts to Grant and Hawkeye Townships. (q) In 1872, from parts of Penn and Sumner Townships. (r) In 1878, from part of Liberty Township. (s) In 1872, from part of Bloom Township; in 1879, a part to Jackson Township.

made up their minds to abandon this territory; hence the absence of anything startling under this head. In the fall of 1878, when the raid across the western part of the State was in progress, a stampede of the settlers on the creeks southwest of town filled Osborne, the county-seat, full of terrified people. The people of the town read the daily papers, and proved that the savages were in Nebraska, and the settlers fell back and resumed their peaceful avocations.

The earliest settler lived on the north fork, near the mouth of Twelve Mile Creek, and was drowned in the winter or early spring of 1870. Zara M. Hill made the first entry of land in Osborne County on the north fork of the river, between Downs and Bethany. He was then a buffalo hunter, but is now a prosperous farmer living on the land first entered.

In March, 1870, two brothers, named Bullock, made the first permanent settlement in this county on the north side of the south fork, near where the village of Bloomington now stands. They built a rude log cabin, half fortress, which was a place of resort for frontiersmen. These were shortly followed by James Weston and family, who located on Covert Creek. The north Solomon was settled by J. J. Wiltrout, Crosby brothers and Z. T. Walrond, in the vicinity of Portis. Mr. P. Ray located and built a good log house on the river south of the present city of Downs, about the 20th of May, 1870. W. T. Kelly and E. McCormick, settled in Corinth Township about this time, but up to January 20, when the United States census was taken, all told, the county had only thirty-three settlers, four of whom were females, viz: Mrs. Weston and daughters.

John Kaser and family were among the next settlers, and in July, 1871, Mrs. Kaser gave birth to her son Albertus, to whom belongs the honor of being the third child born in the county. While engaged in the subject of first births in the county, the attention of the reader is called to the fact that several young people claim that honor, through their parents. On the 4th day of May, 1871, Miss Bertha Manning was born, and the physician who attended her mother was called, on his return, to attend at the birth of Miss Lilly Dewey, four hours later. This was two months previous to the arrival of Albertus Kaser.

In May following, the town site of Osborne City, was selected by a Pennsylvania colony composed of thirty-five men from Berks and Lancaster counties. They all entered land in this township. Col. W. L. Bear was the President, and Dr. J. P. Moore, Secretary. On the 9th of May they filed upon the present town site of Osborne, and built a log house and stockade, a half mile south of town. The previous fall, in November, the New Haven colony settled on Twelve-mile Creek, in the extreme northern part of the county. Smith County secured the larger part of this wealthy and ever prosperous colony.

In the month of November, 1870, Gen. H. C. Bull founded a city, which received his name, and erected the pioneer store building. The first store in the county was kept by Calvin Reasoner, on the John Kaser farm, near the center of the county.

July 16, 1874, C. H. Cook, a merchant of Bull's City, killed his only child with a hatchet, and then failing in an attempt to kill his wife, committed suicide. He was a noble gentleman, well liked by everybody, and his sudden insanity could not be satisfactorily accounted for by those who knew him most intimately.

On the 12th of October, 1879, Gen. H.C. Bull, of Bull's City, one of the pioneers of the valley—the first Probate Judge of the county, and its representative in the State Legislature—met with a most horrible death. Two friends and comrades, named George Nicholas and Robert Brickell, shared the same fate. Gen. Bull had been keeping several wild animals in a park at his place. A large male elk became unmanageable, and the General attempted to correct the animal, which became infuriated, rushed upon him and gored him to death inflicting forty-four wounds upon his body. Nicholas and Brickell attempted to rescue the General, and were killed upon the spot, Nicholas having sixty-four wounds, and Brickell thirty-two. William Sherman appeared on the scene to assist, and was tossed against the park fence and wounded, but escaped by flight. Over 2,000 persons attended the funerals of these men.

The county is divided into 117 school districts; 2,590 scholars are enrolled out of 3,701 pupils of school age. The average daily attendance for the year ending July 31st, is 1,655, while the expenses for the year for school purposes amount to $17,089.71. The first school in the county was taught in District No. 1, in Independence Township, by Miss Carrie Smith. Among the early schools in the county was that over Markley & Bears store, in Osborne City in 1872, taught by Miss Gates; one at Bull's City in 1872, by Miss Stockbridge. Miss Gates is now Mrs. Wintermyer, of Howard County. This county now employs 121 teachers; there are ninety-one school buildings in the county, and ninety-seven rooms.

Osborne County shared the general grasshopper set-back of 1874. This scourge afflicted the whole northwest, until the cold wet weather of the approaching winter destroyed them. John A. Boring, in the Osborne *Times* of July 30th, says: "The grasshoppers made their advent into our county the latter part of last week, and are devouring everything before them. We noticed several fields of corn literally alive with them, being almost unable to see, either the corn or the ground. We hear reports of their ravages from every portion of Osborne and Rooks counties, and up to this writing they are still with us, carrying on their work of desolation and ruin among the fields of our farmers."

This variety of the curse came again in 1875, and laid their eggs in nearly all the sandy soil over the county, but the rains of the spring of 1876 totally destroyed them.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

On the 27th of May, 1871, the first meeting was held at Reasoner's store at Arlington, to take preliminary steps towards organizing the county. A census was ordered taken, and C. M. Cunningham, W. W. Bullock and A. B. Fleming appointed Census Committee.

September 12, Gov. J. M. Harvey, by proclamation, declared the county organized, and appointed temporary officers as follows: Commissioners—Samuel Chatfield, C. M. Cunningham, Frank Stafford; County Clerk—Frank Thompson. An election being held on the 7th of November, and the question of the location of the county-seat being before the people, Osborne City was selected, by a vote of 126; Tilden, 30; Arlington, 41; Emley City, 18. The first county officers were then elected as follows: Sheriff—C. M. Cunningham; Treasurer—John Joy; Clerk—C. W. Crampton; Attorney—H. H. Napier; Clerk of Court—C. J. Watson; Register of Deeds—A. B. Fleming; Surveyor—F. R. Gruger; Probate Judge—H. C. Bull; Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. T. Saxton; Coroner—S. B. Farwell; Commissioners—P. W. Kenyon, F. Stafford, J. J. Hays; Representative—W. L. Bear.

In the following February, the Commissioners were petitioned to call another election for the re-location of the county-seat, which was ordered for March 19, 1872. In this election Osborne City received 225 votes; Arlington, 144; Tilden, 49, and Emley, 46. No town having received a majority of the votes cast, another special election was ordered by the Commissioners, and the towns receiving the two highest votes at the previous election only in the field. The result was: Osborne City, 267 votes; Arlington, 217. Township officers were also elected at this election, the county having been divided into voting precincts as follows: Bethany, Bloom, Liberty, Penn and Sumner. The last effort to re-locate the county-seat was made June 22, 1874, when a petition containing 600 names was presented to the County Commissioners, praying for an election to re-locate the county-seat. The Board, after long and mature deliberation, decided, taking the census of 1873 as a basis, that there were not enough legal names on the petition to give them authority to call an election. Thus the rising hopes and aspirations of Tilden and Emley City were doomed.

After the April election in 1872, the Osborne City Town Company, proceeded at once to build a large stone court house, at an expense of $2,000. This was for a few years the subject of considerable litigation; the elements finally foreclosed their claim on the building, and the county officers removed to Reasoner's building in Osborne. In later years, the necessity of a court house being patent to all, the citizens of Osborne again put their hands into their pockets and raised $1,800, with which the present frame court house was built. County affairs are now most prosperously and peaceably handled by the following officers: County Clerk—Frank Stafford; Treasurer—W. F. Cochran; Sheriff—John M. Babcock; Attorney—Z. T. Walrond; Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. W. Robertson; Probate Judge—O. F. Smith; Recorder—Abe. Smith; Clerk of Court—L. A. Linville; Surveyor—J. W. McIntyre; Coroner—A. C. Dillon; Commissioners—David Jewell, J. J. Guyer, Perry Doak.

The assessed valuation of all property in the county, by townships, as reported March 1, 1882, is as follows:

Ross,	$ 150,068 38	Kill Creek,	$ 22,432 00
Bethany,	115,620 95	Round Mound,	6,427 00
Lawrence,	30,181 00	Mount Ayr,	14,056 00
Hawkeye,	17,995 00	Victor,	11,981 00
Grant,	14,686 00	Covert,	15,367 00
Sumner,	107,749 08	Delhi,	19,498 00
Tilden,	96,035 38	Jackson,	16,923 00
Penn,	147,940 35	Valley,	11 936 00
Corinth,	64,668 00	Liberty,	20,358 00
Bloom,	44,294 00	Osborne,	94,845 00
Winfield,	48,479 00	Downs,	40,599 00
Independence,	25,747 00		
			$1,137,906 71

OSBORNE CITY.

Osborne City was founded by a colony of Pennsylvanians who located here in May, 1871. The town company was composed of thirty-five members, W. L. Bear, President. The plat originally filed January 11, 1873, embraces in the town site the southeast quarter of southeast quarter of Section 18 and the north half of southeast quarter of Section 19, Town 7 south, Range 12 west. Rader's addition was afterward added on the east, Yoxall's on the north, and Hoffman's on the northwest.

July 1, the postoffice was established here and named Osborne, since which time the word city has been dropped as a part of the name.

H. D. Markley was appointed post-master, he was succeeded by F. Yoxall, who in turn gave way to R. R. Hays, who was appointed receiver of the Kirwin Land Office and the Osborne postoffice passed into the hands of C. W. Crampton, the present incumbent. Early in the year 1873 Walter Jerome was born. He was the son of the editor of the *Times*. A note is made of this event as the lad was presented with a town lot by the Town company, in honor of his being the first to arrive on the town site through the regular channels.

On the 28th of May, 1873, Judge A. J. Banta, of the fifteenth judicial district, proclaimed Osborne a city of the third class. The people failed at that time to organize a city government legally, and on the 21st of December, 1878, Judge Holt again decreed the city a city of the third class and ordered an election, which resulted in the choice of the following city officers:

Mayor, J. W. Elliott; Councilmen—R. G. Hays, E. Smith, J. M. Morgan, A. Smith, Z. T. Walrond; Police Judge, A. Anderson; Clerk, F. E. Leebrick; Treasurer, A. N. Fritchey.

The present officers are: Mayor, Calvin Reasoner; Councilmen, F. Yoxall, A. B. Coates, John Foutz, F. P. Wells; Marshal, R. H. Bell; Police Judge, L. A. Linville; Clerk, A. W. Robertson.

This city is without a regular fire department of any kind. Prairie fires have been the only phase of the scourge to be dreaded. The second school in the county was taught in Osborne by Miss Gates, as before referred to. In 1873 the people of Osborne district voted $2,000 in bonds for the erection of a schoolhouse, which was immediately built of stone. In 1878 $3,000 more bonds were voted for an addition, and District No. 9 now boasts one of the most substantial and handsome schoolhouses in the western part of the State.

Among the other public improvements here worthy of note is the iron bridge across the Solomon, built by Messrs Bolvin & Wise, of Leavenworth, in consideration of $3,000 bonds of Penn township, issued in 1878, August 10. In the fall of 1878 considerable excitement prevailed among the men of capital in reference to a pork-packing establishment at this point. One P. H. Walker, a man of considerable means, was the leader, but owing to petty jealousies the scheme was abandoned, much to the regret of many of the most substantial citizens of Osborne. Mr. Walker is now in Philadelphia.

The school of Osborne City is one of its distinctive features. As heretofore mentioned the schoolhouse was built in 1873 and added to in 1878 until it now is capable of accommodating two hundred scholars, who are under the instruction of four teachers. James H. Whitecotton is principal.

The school board in District No. 9 is composed of C. W. Crampton, Director; S. B. Farwell, Clerk; and C. Reasoner, Treasurer. School has been held regularly in this city since Miss Gates taught early in the winter of 1871 and 1872. The school house is of magnesian lime stone, two stories in height and built in the form of a cross.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

M. E. Church.—The records of this society in this city show that in May, 1871, the church was organized. The membership was then very small, but a pastor was secured in the person of Rev. J. C. Ayers, since deceased. The present pastor is E. H. Fleisher. The church has a convenient parsonage, valued at $550. It numbers forty-three members, and the Sabbath-school has an average attendance of sixty. No house of worship is as yet provided.

Moravian Church.—In June, 1880, this church was organized. It now numbers a membership of over forty. The pastor who was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the organization is Charles Steinfort. Rev. Charles Bickseeker was for a long time pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. H. V. Romiger. In 1881 a splendid stone church was completed on Washington street, at an expense of several hundred dollars. The church property is valued at $3,500. A flourishing Sunday-school of thirty scholars is regularly maintained.

The Presbyterian Church of Osborne was organized October, 1878, with nineteen members, including five trustees and three elders. This organization was the result of the missionary labors of Rev. J. M. Batchelder, acting under the direction of the Solomon Presbytery. He is the present pastor. The present membership of the church is fifty-one. In the spring of 1882 the society bought the property known as the "Library Hall," and reconstructed it into a handsome and commodious church edifice, 30x50 feet in dimensions, and valued at $1,000. A Sabbath-school is maintained regularly, with an average attendance of about forty scholars; it has a fine library of over three hundred volumes.

In connection with this work of Mr. Batchelder, appears the organization of the church of Covert, in March, 1882, with ten members; also the church of Kill Creek, in Kill Creek township, at the same date, with eight members. This latter society has an enthusiastic Sabbath-school of thirty-five members.

In the year 1876, the Rev. H. F. Albright assisted in organizing the Presbyterian Church of Twelve Mile Creek, now Rose Valley; the original organization numbered but fourteen members. Mr. Batchelder is their present pastor, and the church is in a prosperous condition and regularly maintains a good Union Sunday-school, with an average attendance, both summer and winter, of forty scholars. This society has a sufficient fund on hand to commence building a church building which will cost about $900.

Congregational Church.—This was the first church of this faith to organize so far west in the homestead region. On the 26th day of May, 1872, the First Congregational Church of Osborne was organized with R. R. Hays, D. Tindal and J. J. Hays as trustees. Rev. Richard B. Foster was the first pastor, and was chiefly instrumental in building the handsome church building on the south side of town. He remained with the church as pastor for about ten years. The present pastor is Rev. Wm. T. Blenkarn. The church roll contains fifty-five names at present. A Sabbath-school of thirty-five average attendance has been running for several years. The value of the church property is about $1,000.

Saqui Lodge No. 160, A. F. and A. M., was named for Hon. Jacob Saqui of Atchison, a former Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kansas. This lodge was organized December 3, 1871, by Special Deputy G. M. Smith. The following officers were installed: S. B. Farwell, W. M.; Z. T. Walrond, S. W.; Abram Smith, J. W.; C. J. Watson, Sec. The present officers are: J. J. Hays, W. M.; J. K. Mitchell, S. W.; A. A. Ford, J. W.; W. F. Smith, J. D.; S. B. Farwell, S. D.; A. N. Fritchey, Treas.; C. W. Crampton, Sec.; H. Hurp, Tiler. The lodge is in a very prosperous condition, having property to the amount of several hundred dollars and over fifty members. The regular meetings are second and fourth Thursdays of each month in Masonic Hall.

Solomon Lodge No. 20, K. of P.—This lodge was organized here July 19, 1880. The lodge now numbers fifty members, has about $450 worth of property, and is in a very flattering condition of prosperity. The officers are: P. Crampton, C. C.; W. W. Watson, P. C.; L. C. Vanscoye, V. C.; G. K. Mooney, P.; M. Smith, M. of A.; C. W. Crampton, K. of R. and S.; F. Yoxall, M. of Ex.

Lodge No. 44, A. O. U. W.—Organized in this city May 14, 1880. There are forty-five members in good standing and the lodge has accumulated a few hundred dollars in property. The officers are as follows: A. B. Coates, M. W.; F. P. Wells, F.; J. A. Fouts, O.; L. A. Linville, P. M.; C. W. Crampton, Recorder; A. Smith, Fin.; H. W. Gardner, Receiver.

Osborne Lodge No. 185, I. O. O. F.—The Odd Fellows established a lodge in this city with six charter members on the 21st of March, 1881. The beginning was small, but now in 1882 the lodge numbers thirty-five members; has over $300 worth of property, and is officered by the following gentlemen: Andrew Duffey, N. G.; O. F. Smith, V. G.; J. J. Hays, P. G.; E. B. Garrigues, Sec.; John A. Fouts, Treas. Since the organization, from six charter members in 1181, the lodge has steadily grown in wealth and members.

O. M. Mitchell Post, No. 69, G. A. R.—This lodge, although one of the youngest in the city, is one of the strongest. It was organized in June, 1882, by General Mustering Officer W. C. Whitney, of Cawker City. It is now officered as follows: Commander, C. M. Cunningham; S. V. C., S. B. Farwell; Officer of the Day, A. Saxey; Chaplain, A. N. Fritchey; Adjutant, L. A. Linville; Quartermaster, David Ward; Officer of Guard, A. B. Coates. The post numbers sixty-five strong, and the officers are all provided with uniforms, as well as the greater majority of the members. This post gives promise of being the largest and is already one of the most prosperous in this part of the State.

THE PRESS AND BUSINESS INDUSTRIES.

In January, 1873, J. J. Johnson and F. E. Jerome, then of Beloit, aided by a small subsidy from the Osborne Town Company, commenced the publication of the Osborne *Times*, under the firm name of F. E. Jerome & Co. Mr. Jerome was sole and exclusive manager and editor, assisted by a staid and verdant devil. In July the town company assumed charge of the paper, by virtue of a purchase of Mr. Johnson's interest, and Calvin Reasoner bestrode the editorial tripod. Mr. Reasoner was a success in the place. The *Times* then passed into the hands of John Boring and William Rader, members of the town company. James H. Bower owned an interest in the paper, and for a brief time assisted Boring in the editorial management. In November, 1874, the *Times* died a natural death, and for two months Osborne City was without a paper. In January, 1875, the town company effected a sale of their material to F. H. Barnhart, who commenced the publication of the Osborne *Farmer*, a Republican newspaper, which is yet in the field and one of the strong papers of the State and one of the solid financial institutions of Osborne. Mr. Barnhart is a native of Chautauqua County, New York, and has been a printer nearly all his life. His management of the *Farmer* indicates that as a business man he is a success. A move is now on foot to publish another paper at this point.

Columbus Borin came to Osborne in September, 1879, and commenced the publication of a handsome six-column quarto called the *Truth-Teller*. Mr. Borin had been for some time a resident of Nebraska, and, although quite a young man, had been chosen to represent his county in the State Legislature. He made the *Truth-Teller* a respectable rival of the *Farmer* for nearly a year, but finally realized that his income was too small for his newspaper ambition, and he hastily abandoned the field and returned to Nebraska. He has since returned to Norton County, where he is principal of the public schools and busily engaged as a student for the ministry.

Osborne is now a solidly built town, many of the business houses being constructed of magnesian limestone, artistically built and an ornament to any city.

On the river, southeast of the city, E. M. Beach and sons have a large three-story stone flouring mill, with three run of stone, which makes a good grade of flour, attends to all custom work, and adds materially to the business of the town. The mill was erected at a cost of $8,000, in 1879, and was added to in 1880.

A branch of the Bank of Beloit is in operation here, and has an additional capital of $25,000, under the management of W. H. Burke. Mr. Burke was one of the first settlers of Osborne County, having located in Delhi Township, in 1871, with a large herd of cattle. Having business tact and a desire to do office work, the banking business presented the opportunity, and he availed himself of the opening at the county seat. He still holds large herds of cattle at different points in the county, and is also, in connection with Harry Dobbs, the largest grain buyer in the city. They have a warehouse at the depot, through which a large part of the surplus grain of the county is shipped. Charles Wooley also does a banking business at this point, in connection with a loan and insurance business.

The Lipton House, a four-storied building, is one of the best conducted hotels in the West, and although Osborne has other hotels, the Lipton, owned and conducted by the gentleman for whom it is named, is now the leader of all.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. M. BABCOCK, Sheriff, was born at Waukesha, Wis., February 23, 1841; lived and worked on a farm in Wisconsin, until the year 1860, when he went to Illinois and taught a school, near Lacon, in winter of 1860-'61; enlisted in Company K, Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as Private, at Corbondale, Ill., on the 12th of May, 1861; discharged June 17, 1864, at Springfield, Ill., by reason of expiration of term of service. He was wounded in the left arm at Pittsburg Landing, April 16, 1862, and wounded in the leg at the siege of Fort Donelson; was married to Miss Phoebe Ellorson, at Waukesha, Wis., September 20, 1864. They had one child—Eva. He was married a second time to Mrs. Fynett House, a sister of his first wife, December 24, 1868. They have two children—Ella and Nora. He moved to Osborne County, Kan., in May, 1871, has been engaged in stock raising and farming, making cattle and hogs a speciality; was elected Sheriff of Osborne County, Kan., in the fall of 1881, term of two years.

JOHN L. BARNES, County Superintendent, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., October 14, 1824, and with his parents removed to Bradford County, Pa., in 1829, where he resided until 1835; moved to Northumberland County, Pa., and in 1840 moved to Union County, Pa., and from Union County went to Milesburgh, Pa., in 1847, where he resided for two years, when he removed to Lewisburgh in 1849, and to Williamsburgh, Pa., in 1850; was Principal of school at Williamsburgh for four years, and in 1860 located in Reading, Pa., as Principal of Ward School for four years, and Superintendent of city schools for six years and as merchant for one year, when he came to Osborne County, Kan., where he engaged in farming until January, 1879; elected to office of County Superintendent of Schools, which office he holds to date. He was married to Miss Catharine L. Vorse, May 4, 1847. They have two children—Frank and Irene. He enlisted at Reading, Pa., in Company C, Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, as private, June, 1863; discharged as Hospital Steward, September, 1863, at Reading, Pa., for disability.

HALLER H. BATES, farmer, P. O. Osborne, was born at Lewistown, Pa., September 19, 1856, where he followed farming and attending school until 1877, when he graduated at the Lewistown Academy, then in 1877 removed to Decatur, Ill., where he read medicine, and taught school for two years; then in 1880 he came to Osborne County, Kan., where he has followed farming. He has 275 acres, has sixteen horses and twenty-four head of cattle. He was married to Miss Laura Hinds, February 26, 1879. They have one child—Frank.

SAMUEL S. BELL, farmer, P. O. Osborne, was born at Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 17, 1838, where he resided until 1857, when he moved to Waseca County, Minn., where he was a farmer until July 15, 1862, when he enlisted as private in Company B, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and discharged as private in May, 1865, for wounds received in right leg, at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5. After discharge from the army went to Dunn County, Wis., worked in a shingle mill until 1868, when he moved to Wayzata, Minn., where he farmed until 1872, when he went to Russell, Kan., where he engaged as clerk in a hotel until 1874. He then came to Osborne County, Kan., where he resided until 1876, returned to Russell, followed teaming until 1878, then again came to Osborne, where he has been a farmer to date. He was married February 4, 1875, to Miss Anna Beckwith.

D. C. BLEAM, agricultural implement dealer, was born March 30, 1842, in Adams County, Ind. In 1845, moved to Waterloo County, Canada, where he engaged at the age of sixteen at carpentering, until 1862, when he returned to Ft. Wayne, Ind., where he enlisted as private in Company D, Fifth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry; discharged as private, June 15, 1865, at the close of the war; then returned to Huron County, Canada, where he engaged in carpentering until 1871, when he again came to the United States, located in Waterville, Kan., engaged in mercantile and grain business until January, 1875, when he came to Osborne County, Kan., where he opened the City Hotel, and also engaged with his brother in the agricultural implement business. He was married November 5, 1867, to Miss Sarah Wiseman. They have six children—Mary A., Lucy A., William, John H., Margaret and Viola. He was Justice of the Peace of Tilden Township, Osborne County, for three years. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and A. O. U. W.

W. B. BOWEN, liveryman, was born March 23, 1830 in Trumbull County, Ohio, where he resided and worked in the iron works for several years. In 1851, he went to Randolph, N. Y., where he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, and worked at it until 1855, when he was married and moved to Mercer County, Pa., where he farmed till the fall of 1856; he then moved back to Randolph, N. Y., and engaged in the lumber business. In 1865, he moved to Butler County, Iowa, and farmed. In 1871, he moved to Solomon City, Kan., where he farmed two years, unsuccessfully. He then went to work on the K. T. R. R. He moved to Bavaria, Kan., January 2, 1875, and July 5, 1875, he moved to Brookville, Kan. In April, 1876, he moved to Russell, Kan., being still in the employ of the K. T. Co. In the spring of 1881, he went to Colorado, and engaged in railroading there until November the same year, when he came back to Russell. In the spring of 1882 he came to Osborne City, Kan., and engaged in the livery business. January, 2, 1883, he moved with his family to Osborne. He was married, July 4, 1855, to Miss Amelia Foskit. They have three children—Ella A., Wm. B. Jr., and Winniefred A. He has held the following public offices: Road Overseer, one year, in New York; Road Supervisor, one year, in Iowa; Constable three years, at Russell; City Marshall, two years; School Clerk, one year; Chief of Police, one year; Deputy Sheriff and Warden of the Fire Department, one year, all in Russell. W. B. Bowen is a Mason.

ROBERT R. BRIGGS, farmer, P. O. Osborne, was born in Perry County, Ohio, February 16, 1824, and until the year 1861 his residence was in the above county, where he was engaged in farming, and in September, 1861, enlisted as a Captain in Company A, Ninetieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Pickaway, Ohio; resigned on surgeon's certificate of disability in 1861; again enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Circleville, Ohio, in May, 1862, and was discharged on surgeon's certificate in September, 1862. Also served in the Ohio Volunteer, in what was the "Morgan raid" through Indiana and Ohio, and after his discharge from the army followed farming in Pickaway County, until 1871, when he contracted to build ten miles of pike, which he completed in September, 1874, when he started by wagon for Clarinda, Iowa, where he stayed during the winter of 1874-'75, and in March, 1875, came to Osborne County, Kan. He was married April 5, 1848, to Miss Nancy White, who died in 1863. Six children were born—Thomas, Sarah, Joseph, Albert, Emma and Catherine. He was married the second time to Catherine Gerting, August 10, 1877. They have two children—Manly R. and George W. He was Trustee of Winfield Township, Osborne County, one year; member of the A. F. and A. M. Farmed quite extensively this year. He is the owner of 130 acres of wheat (20 bushels to the acre), and twenty-five acres of corn (twenty bushels to the acre.)

A. B. COATES, furniture dealer, was born December 18, 1836, in Trumbull County, Ohio, where he lived and followed farming until 1851; moved to Grant County, Wis., and engaged in farming until October 5, 1861; enlisted as a private in Company F, Tenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged, July 7, 1863; cause, disability; returned to Grant County, Wis., where he farmed until January, 1865, when he went to Dallas County, Iowa, where he engaged in the furniture business until 1868, when he moved to Northern Iowa, in Cerro Gordo County. Again engaged in the furniture business until the spring of 1872, when he came to Osborne County, Kan., where he followed carpentering until 1877, when he established the present business. He was married November 2, 1860, to Miss Clarinda Chestnut. They have three children—Clarence H., Hannah E., and A. Selma. He was elected Trustee of Penn Township, two years; Justice of the Peace of Peru Township, two years; is a member of the K. of P. and of the G. A. R., Mitchell Post No. 69; also of the A. O. U. W.

WILLIAM F. COCHRAN, county treasurer, was born in Mercer County, Ill., December 8, 1841; raised on a farm and followed farming until August 14, 1862. He enlisted as a private in Company G, One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was discharged as a corporal June 26, 1865, at the close of the war; was taken prisoner near the line between North and South Carolina, on the march to the sea, confined in Libby Prison until the war was over, when he was discharged at Springfield, Ill. After his discharge from the army returned to Mercer County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming until 1871, when he came to Osborne County, homesteaded a farm, where he resided and farmed until the fall of 1881. He was elected Treasurer of Osborne County; is now living in town. He was married to Miss Mary A. Dunn, April 26, 1866. They have five children—Bertha, Ella, Laverne O., Fred and Nettie. He was President of the Agricultural Society, four years; Township Trustee of Winfield Township, one year; Township Trustee of Lawrence Township, two years; County Treasurer elect. He is a member of the G. A. R., also member of I. O. O. F.

W. C. CRADDICK, farmer, P. O. Osborne, was born in Danville, Ind., March 24, 1848; where he resided only one year, when his parents moved to Knoxville, Iowa, where he followed farming until 1878, when he came to Osborne County, Kan., where he has since been engaged as farmer, builder and contractor, having built some of the finest houses in the county of both stone and wood. He was married to Miss Kate Woodruff, June 29, 1876. They have one child—Lizzie.

CHARLES W. CRAMPTON, postmaster, was born in Hartford, Conn., June 10, 1830, and when but two years of age his parents moved to Troy, N. Y., and at twenty-one years of age, he engaged in the hat, cap and fur business until 1870 when he came to Osborne, Kan. and engaged in farming until 1872; then he was elected to the office of County Clerk, which office he was twice re-elected to. Then on retiring from office he served as salesman for the agricultural house of Hays & Wilson until the fall of 1881, and on June 9, 1882, was appointed postmaster of Osborne City. He was married September 11, 1850, to Miss Mary J. Harris. They have three children—S. Palmer, Charles H., and Jessie. Mr. Crampton was elected Register of Deeds, to fill unexpired term of one year of Osborne County. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., K. of P. and A. O. U. W.

C. M. CUNNINGHAM, farmer, P. O. Osborne City, was born June 9, 1837, in Aurora, Cayuga County, N. Y. Lived with his parents on the farm until 1857, then removed to Seneca County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming until April 19, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a private, and was discharged as a private September 16, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability. He enlisted as a private in Company I, Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, October 1, 1863; promoted to First Sergeant at the organization of the company; promoted to Second Lieutenant February 10, 1864, and to First Lieutenant February 20, 1865. He was discharged as First Lieutenant August 2, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio, at the close of the war. Was wounded at Aversborough, S. C., in the wrist, and at Aiken, S. C., in the elbow; horse was shot and fell on him at Aversborough, S. C., causing hernia. After his discharge from the army, returned to Seneca County, Ohio, as a farmer until August 31, 1869, when he moved to Jackson County, Kansas, where he lived for one year. Then in January, 1871, he came to Osborne County, where he has since been engaged as a farmer and stock-raiser. He this year (1882) had 100 acres of wheat, twenty bushels to the acre; fifty acres of corn, twenty bushels to the acre; twenty acres of rye, twenty-one bushels to the acre; has 800 sheep, fleeces this year averaged five and one-quarter pounds; thirty-one head of cattle. He was married to Miss Helen Jennie Vernon, March 15, 1866. They have one child—Vernon E. Mr. Cunningham was appointed by the Governor of the State as Special Commissioner for Organization of County, in June, 1871; in November, 1871, was elected Sheriff of the County for one year, and in November, 1872 was re-elected for one year. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., also G. A. R., Mitchell Post No. 69.

J. D. DUNKELBERG, farmer, P. O. Osborne City, was born in Lockport, N. Y., July 13, 1857, where he resided with his parents on a farm until fall of 1877, when he moved to Black Hawk County, Iowa. Taught school until spring of 1878, when he came to Osborne County, Kan., where he has since engaged in farming and teaching school; also buys and sells stock. He has now twenty-five head of cattle and 100 hogs. He graduated from junior department, Lockport Union School, N. Y., in 1875.

S. B. FARWELL, farmer, P. O. Osborne, was born August 26, 1841, in Denmark, Lewis County, N. Y. In April, 1857, his parents moved to Whiteside County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming until August 10, 1861, when he enlisted as private in Company A, Thirty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Discharged as Sergeant, February 22, 1864, on surgeon's certificate of disability. After discharge from the army he went to Ames, Story County, Iowa, where he engaged in mercantile business until November, 15, 1869; then in September, 1870, he came to Osborne County, where he has been engaged since in farming and stock business, paying particular attention to stock. He handles about 100 head each year. He was married to Miss Nancy L. Ware, June 11, 1867. They have six children—Lena B., Gue W., Roy, Mabel, Grace and Clay. He was elected Coroner at organization of County, 1870, for two years; Probate Judge one term; two years Representative of Osborne County, two terms, one year each, 1875 and '76. He is a Mason and belongs to the Knights of Pythias and G. A. R.

J. A. FOUTS, clerk, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, May 7, 1844, and in 1847 moved to Logansport, Ind., where he was a farmer until August 6, 1861, when he enlisted as private in Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry at Logansport, Ind., and discharged as Sergeant at Marietta, Ga., December 2, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to Logansport, where he farmed until 1867, when he moved to Falton County, Ind., and engaged in farming until 1876, when he came to Waterville, Kan., as clerk and book-keeper in dry goods store until August, 1878, when he came to Osborne County, Kan., and followed clerking and book-keeping until employed as clerk for the firm of J. R. Borland, where he is now engaged. He was married to Miss Mary E. Ferguson in April, 1869. He was wounded in left leg at Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863. Is a member of I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and G. A. R.

R. G. HAYS, lawyer, was born in Carmichael's, Greene County, Pa., January 6, 1847. He moved with his parents to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1849, and to Mendota, Ill., in 1853; then he went to St. Gable's Mission, California, where he attended school until 1859; thence to Gregory mines, Cal., as miner, until 1862, and as prospector until 1869, when he returned to Knoxville, Iowa, where he read law and was admitted to the bar at Knoxville, Iowa, in 1871. Practiced law for one year at Bedford, Iowa, then came to Osborne County, Kan., where he has been to date engaged in the practice of law. Was married to Miss Clara E. Bear, June 30, 1875. Has been County Attorney, Osborne County, for four years. Is a member of Knights of Pythias and Masonic fraternity.

JOHN JOY, farmer, P. O. Osborne City, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, October 19, 1811. Lived there until he was twenty years of age, when he bought a farm and lived on it until 1834, when he established mercantile and tobacco business in Moundsville, which business he followed until 1855, when he went to Savannah, Mo., where he engaged in raising stock, cattle and hogs until 1869, when he came to Jackson County, Kan. Here he farmed until 1871, when he came to Osborne County. There were only two houses in the town at the time. He then built the third house, and engaged in mercantile business until May 1, 1872. When on his way East to buy goods and effect the sale of Osborne County Bonds (first issue), he met with an accident by the overturning of a stage, from which he has never recovered. He is unable to do any work, but oversees his farm. He was married to Miss Mary Ellis, November 18, 1834. They have seven children—Harrison W., Elmyria J., Ransom, Joseph, Evelyne, Leonadas, Adele. He enlisted in Gov. Brough's One Hundred-day Squirrel Hunters, repelling the attack of Braxton Bragg, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. F. KELLEY, thresher and farmer, P. O. Osborne, was born March 27, 1835, in Pike County, Ohio, where he resided with his parents until 1844, then moved to Green County, Wis., and in 1857 to Westport, Johnson County, Kan.; engaged as a laborer until 1858, when he removed to Marshall County, Kan., where he gave his attention to farming until September 1, 1862, when he enlisted at Atchison, Kan., as Corporal in Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry. Discharged July 21, 1865, at the expiration of term of service, when he again returned to farming in Marshall County, Kan., and in 1871 came to Osborne County, Kan. Farmed until 1878, when he followed threshing until the present. He is now running a steam thresher. Married Miss Ruth P. Foster, June 24, 1880. They have two children—Alice and Guy. Was elected to office of Justice of the Peace, Corinth Township, Kan., for one year.

JAMES H. LIPTON was born November 10, 1827, in Milesburg, Pa., where he was engaged in merchandising, lumbering and hotel-keeping. He came West with his family and located in Abilene, Dickinson County, Kan., in 1875. Purchased a hotel, managed the same until 1878, when he came to Osborne City, Osborne County, Kan., where he established the Lipton House, one of the largest hotels west of the Missouri River, and in its management second to none in the West. He was married to Miss Lucy M. Davidson, February 12, 1853. They have five children—William F., aged twenty-eight; James M., twenty-six; George M., nineteen, Lida seventeen, and Mollie, thirteen. Lida and Mollie have the reputation of being among the finest singers in the North-west. He was Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Centre County, Pa., for two terms (six years).

M. MOHLER, ex-County Treasurer, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., March 20, 1830, where he resided for ten years, then moved with his parents to Lewiston, Pa., where at the age of seventeen he commenced teaching school, at which occupation he continued until the age of twenty-three, when he attended Mt. Morris Rock River Seminary for two years, then attended the North-Western University, Evanston, Ill., until he graduated in 1861, at which time he returned to Lewiston, Pa., where he had charge of Lewiston High School for two years. In 1864 he was appointed County Superintendent of Schools of Mifflin County, Pa., by State Superintendent; then in the spring of 1865, was elected County Superintendent for two years, and in 1867 was re-elected for same time. During his last term of office, he became owner and principal of Kishacoquillas Seminary until 1871, when, in consequence of failing health, he sold out and struck for Kansas and visited in Lawrence until June, 1871, when in company of friends he visited Solomon Valley, and hearing of the Colony from Pennsylvania, having located in Osborne County, where Osborne City now stands, he concluded to visit them. He pre-empted part of Section 8, Town 7, Range 11, and afterward homesteaded part of Section 17, Town 7, Range 11, in 1872, where he resided as farmer until elected to the office of County Treasurer in 1878, when he moved to Osborne City; was re-elected to same office in 1880. Was married to Miss L. C. Hoover, May 15, 1862. They have four children—Maggie L., Laura M., Jacob C. and Frank M. Is also a member of the Masonic Order, and member of the State Board of Agriculture, to which he was elected in January, 1877.

B. M. MUTERSBAUGH, livery, was born April 1, 1864, at Mifflintown, Pa. In 1871 his parents moved to Port Royal, Pa., then in 1879 came to Osborne County, Kas. He is now engaged in the livery business, established 1880. Has a large and commodious stable, well stocked, fine carriages, and conducted in a manner that would do credit to places of like business in large cities.

THOMAS ROCHFORD, farmer, P. O. Osborne City, was born at Quebec, Canada East, May 20, 1833. At the age of seventeen entered as an apprentice at millwright and wagon making, which trade he followed until 1856, when he moved to Austin, Minn., and engaged in farming until 1859, when he removed to Cedar Falls, Iowa. Here he established a wagon and general repair shop which he carried on until 1863, when he went to Nebraska City Neb., where he built the City Hotel and did a contracting business until 1871, when he came to Osborne, Kan., where he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. Has now forty-two head of fine cattle ready for market; farms quite extensively; had seventy-five acres of wheat this year, with an average of twenty-one bushels to the acre. He was married to Miss Mary Conly, July 24, 1851. They have seven children—Kate, Thomas, Edward J., John H. Mary F., Rosa E. and Daniel. He has also a grand-child he is raising—Leon Emmett Smith. Mr. Rochford was road overseer of Winfield Township three years.

ABE SMITH, Register of Deeds, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, August 28, 1831; raised and worked on a farm until 1851, when he moved to Warren County, Iowa, and engaged as blacksmith until 1855; removed to Dallas County, Iowa, where he remained working at his trade until 1873, when he came to Osborne County, Kan., where he engaged in blacksmithing and farming until 1876. Married to Miss Martha Webster, November 11, 1852. They have seven children—Albert, James K., Joseph N., David M., Cora E., Frank E. and Blanche E.

OSCAR F. SMITH, Probate Judge of Osborne County, Kan., was born March 23, 1845, at Waukesha, Wis. Then in 1847 he went with his parents to Hartford, Washington Co., Wis., where he followed farming until November 7, 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Tenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; was discharged November 3, 1864, as private, at Milwaukee, Wis., by reason of expiration of term of service; then went to Boone County, Ill., where he engaged in farming until 1870, when he migrated to Jefferson County, Kan., where he again followed farming until 1872, when he again migrated to Osborne County, Kan., and followed the plow until 1880, when he was elected to the office of Probate Judge of Osborne County, and was re-elected in 1882 for a term of two years. He was married January 7, 1869, to Betsey J. Kimble. They have two children—Oscar F. and Flora May. He held the office of Township Trustee and Assessor of Liberty Township for two terms; was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, in the right hand and shoulder, for which he draws a pension of $18 per month. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.; I. O. O. F., and G. A. R., P. M. Mitchell Post No. 69, Department of Kansas; is also a member of the K. B. S. or Kansas Benevolent Society.

FRANK STAFFORD, County Clerk, Osborne County, Kan., was born April 24, 1845, in Guilford County, N. C.; moved to Indiana in 1852, and in 1863 went to Leavenworth, Kan., where he followed teaming until November 2, 1863, when he enlisted in Company B, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; discharged in December, 1865, when the war was over. Then in the spring of 1866, he returned to Indiana, where he followed farming until 1867; again came to Kansas, and October 4, 1867, enlisted in Battery B, Fourth United States Artillery. Discharged October 4, 1870, at expiration of term of service; then came to Osborne County, Kan., and engaged in farming until the fall of 1881, when he was elected to the office of County Clerk of Osborne County. He was married to Miss Nettie Hart, November 25, 1878. He is a member of the G. A. R. Mitchell Post, No. 69. Elected County Commissioner, of Osborne County for unexpired term.

DAVID TINDAL, farmer, P. O. Osborne, was born September 23, 1823, in Edzell Village, Scotland; engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes until 1853, when he emigrated to the United States, and landed in New York; thence to Lancaster, County, Pa., where he engaged in boot and shoe-making until August 10, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, as a private. Discharged as a private in May, 1863, on expiration of term of service. After his discharge from the army he continued in the shoe business in Lancaster, Pa., until 1871, when he joined the Pennsylvania colony, composed of men from Burke and Lancaster counties, and came to Osborne County, Kan., where he has lived on his farm to the present day. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Wood, December 14, 1849, in Scotland. They have four children—William, David, Charles and James. Mr. Tindal harvested thirty-five acres of wheat this year, averaging twenty-five bushels to the acre, besides other crops of corn, rye, potatoes, etc. He is a member of the K. of P., Good Fellows and Red Men.

JOHN W. VAN SCYOC, general merchant, of the firm of Cooper & Van Scyoc, was born in Washington County, Pa., May 28, 1854, and in the fall of 1854 went with his parents to Des Moines County, Iowa, where he lived on a farm with his parents until the year of 1871, when he came to Osborne City, Kan., and purchased a farm one-half mile north of the city; resided thereon until 1873. In the fall of that year he started on the Range, hunting buffalo, and spent five months on the wild prairies. After returning to Osborne in 1882, he entered into co-partnership with George W. Cooper, as general merchant—dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps and groceries. Was married September 17, 1878, to Miss S. R. Schweitzer. They have three children—Lilly, May and Elsie. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for the past two years; has been a member of the A. O. U. W. since its organization.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS was born July 24, 1850, at Newtown, Monmouthshire, England; emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1865, and to Osborne, Kan., in 1875. Went into the music, insurance and sewing machine business in 1881, and on August 7, 1882, he took a partner into the business by name Carr; firm name Williams & Carr. Firm doing a large amount of business until November 21, 1882, when Carr embezzled all the funds of the firm in the absence of Mr. Williams, left the country, and has never been heard from. George W. Williams, after settling up all business of the firm, accepted a situation from J. K. Martin, manager of the branch office of the American Sewing Machine Company, St. Louis, Mo., as traveling salesman, and is now in the employ of said company.

CHARLES R. WOOLLEY, banker, was born in Davenport, Iowa, November 27, 1851; moved with his parents to Pike County, Ill., where he resided until 1856, when he removed to Lincoln, Logan County, Ill., where he engaged in farming until the spring of 1865, when he went to Centralia, Ill., and in the spring of 1870 went to Dutchess County, N. Y., to attend school; attended the new Poltz Academy from 1870 until the fall of 1871, when he moved to Lincoln, Lancaster Co., Neb. Studied law and admitted to practice March 4, 1876, and then in 1876 went to Denver, Col., where he remained until 1877, then returned to Lincoln, Neb.; resided there for two years, where he practiced law; then located in Beloit, Kan., engaged as lawyer and loan broker until July, 1881, when he came to Osborne, Kan., and established the banking house of Charles R. Woolley. Was married to Miss M. E. Brown, January 11, 1882. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M.; also Knights of Pythias.

FRED YOXALL, book and news dealer, was born October 9, 1847, at Crewe, England, and at an early age commenced house and sign painting, continuing until 1866; emigrated to the United States and located in Philadelphia, Pa., where he again engaged in house and sign painting for about twelve months, and then removed to Oshkosh, Wis., where he followed the trade of painting until 1871. Finding his health failing he left his trade and came to Osborne, Kan., where he engaged in the lumber business until 1874, when he was appointed Postmaster of Osborne City, which office he held until 1880, and then established his present business. He was married April 20, 1873, to Miss Libbie Everett. They have two children—Lilly and May. He is a member of Knights of Pythias, and also of the A. O. U. W.

BULL'S CITY.

The little frontier settlement founded by General H. C. Bull, as heretofore mentioned, nine miles in advance of Bullock's ranch, then the frontier settlement in the county, has grown to be one of the leading commercial towns in the State. In August, 1872, the town plat of this town was recorded, and included in the description as the north half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 12; and the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 12; and the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 1, Town 7 south, Range 15 west.

A postoffice had been established here through the influence of General Bull in the fall of 1870, and himself appointed postmaster, which appointment he held until his tragic death (heretofore mentioned) when his estimable wife, Mrs. Sarah M. Bull, was appointed his successor, which place she still occupies.

While this town was in embryo, the early settlers provided themselves with the necessary currency by the pursuit of the buffalo for his hide. The nucleus for several large fortunes was here, and in this manner acquired. Mr. S. S. Vansickle, now a prosperous attorney of the town, was in early times a buffalo hunter. At last the rigors of an inclement winter deprived him of his fingers and his toes, but his active mind saved him from a frightful death and now provides him with the means of procuring a good living.

In 1872 the school district in which Bull's City was then located, voted $1,500 in bonds of the district, and built a good commodious stone school building where a good school has been conducted ever since. The first teacher was Miss Stockbridge and the present one is Mr. Frank Borin. The building is too small to accommodate all the scholars of the district, and will soon be enlarged. The present school board is composed of J. B. Taylor, E. F. Robinson and P. Campbell.

Although the city contains a sufficient number of inhabitants, they have never petitioned the Judge for a city government.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Press.—The *Osborne County Key* is a six-column folio, established here in the fall of 1880, by George E. Dougherty, who shortly after sold it to A. J. Runyon, the present editor and proprietor. Mr. Runyon came to Kansas from Iowa, and for some time had charge of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bull's City as its pastor. The *Key* requiring too much of his attention, he resigned the pastorship and devoted his whole time to his newspaper.

Churches.—The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in February, 1880, with only fifteen members. Rev. W. A. Saville was the first pastor. It now numbers thirty-seven members, and is cared for by Rev. E. G. Carey. A Sabbath-school is held regularly, with an average attendance of thirty scholars. They have stone and lumber on the ground for a church building, 28x45, and the walls are well under way. The building is estimated to cost $1,500, $250 of which will be furnished by the Church Extension Society. Hawkeye Center, northeast of Bull's City, has also an organization of this church, containing sixty members, also in charge of Rev. E. G. Carey. Small classes at Little Medicine and Kill Creek are also organized, and under the care of Mr. Carey.

The Congregational Church.—In 1875, Rev. Mr. Eckman, of Osborne, was instrumental in organizing the Congregational church at Bull's City, and was for several years its pastor. The society now numbers thirty-five members, in charge of Rev. L. G. McHenry. The church has no house of worship, although a building is contemplated for the coming season.

Societies.—On the 1st of October, 1882, a Lodge of the Knights of Pythias was established here with about twenty-seven members. The officers are now—J. R. Fitzsimmons, C. C.; F. E. Hall, P. C.; J. B. Taylor V. C.; William Rosegrant, P.; Frank Fifield, K. of R. & S. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition, and anticipates the early erection of a castle of its own.

Gen. H. C. Bull Post, No. 106, *G. A. R.*, was organized here in July, 1882, and now numbers forty members. The officers are as follows: P. H. Campbell, P. C.; R. S. Buell, Adjt.; Charles Guthrie, Q. M.; E. Fuller, Chaplain.

Occidental Lodge, No. 207, *A. F. & A. M.*, was organized under dispensation in November, 1880. The Lodge now numbers twenty-three members, and is presided over by J. M. Babcock, W. M., with E. L. Ives, as Secretary.

Custer Lodge, No. 106, *I. O. O. F.*, Lodge was chartered March 6, 1880. The present officers are: T. M. Walker, N. G.; J. C. Schooler, V. G.; Bert Childs, Secretary; P. H. Campbell, Treas. The number of members at present writing is thirty-eight. The lodge property is valued at $200.

Business Industries.—This city is the present western terminus of the Central Branch Railroad, or that division which extends up the South Solomon. The railroad business of the county of Rooks is all done here, making this quite an extensive shipping point. Broom corn and wheat are the chief exports this season, and the trade in the former product has been immense. The town has several large stores carrying a general stock; two exclusive drug stocks; two large and convenient hotels, bank and lumber yard. It has the reputation of being one of the best business towns in the northwest.

The bank of Bull's City is owned and conducted by Messrs. Loomis, Robinson & Co. Mr. Loomis has for years been the agent of the Central Branch railroad at its western stations while building. Mr. Robinson was formerly a partner in the Bank of Logan. They are energetic and accommodating business men who are well liked. Mr. Rosegrant is the *Co.* in the concern, and has special charge of the lumber yard branch of their business.

A long combination wood and iron bridge spans the river south of the town; it was built in 1881, the funds for building being procured by voting township bonds for same. The bridge cost nearly $3,000, a part of which was raised by donations from business men and public spirited citizens.

A large three-story stone mill one-half mile south of the town, owned by W. W. Bush, erected in 1875, and improved since with three run of stone in constant operation, is one of the chief manufacturing interests. This mill is valued at $10,000.

Messrs. Chamberlain & Post are proprietors of a mill one mile west of town, which keeps two run of stone in motion night and day. This is commonly known as the Advent mill, and is a good property, valued at about $7,000. These mills add much to the business of Bull's City.

A grain warehouse at the depot is in constant use this fall to accommodate the wheat trade

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PATRICK H. CAMPBELL, Bull's City, was born in Ross County, Ohio, February 2, 1839. While he was still an infant his parents moved to Allen County, Ohio. When he was ten years old they moved to Hardin County, Ohio, where he engaged as a laborer until June 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Co. G, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, June 24, 1864, at the expiration of his term of service. After his discharge he went to Kenton, Ohio, where he engaged as a laborer until the fall of 1865, when he went to Vinton, Iowa, where he was employed as a laborer until 1868. He then entered a grist-mill as engineer, and remained until 1871, when he came to Bull's City, and located on the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 7, Range 15, when there were only two families living in the township. He followed buffalo hunting and showing land to emigrants until 1874, when he opened his farm, where he continued farming until 1880, when his health failing, he moved to Bull's City, where he has since been engaged as a clerk. He was married February 16, 1871, to Miss Mary A. Campbell. They have three children—Nellie (the first child born in Sumner Township, Kan.), Bertie and Jennie. Mr. Campbell was Treasurer of Sumner Township for two years, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Grand Army of the Republic.

PERRY DOAK, farmer, P.O. Bull's City, was born in Tyler County, West Virginia, March 5, 1845, where he lived on a farm until August 1, 1863, when he enlisted in Company D, Seventh Virginia Volunteer Infantry, as private. He was discharged as corporal at Munson's Hill, Va., in July, 1865, by reason of general order from the War Department, when he returned to Tyler County, Va., where he farmed until 1868, when he came to Kansas; worked on a farm one year in Douglas County, and one year in Osage County, when he went to Cloud County, where he farmed until October, 1878, when he came to Osborne County, where he has since followed farming. He was married December 10, 1868, to Mrs. Louisa Doak, a widow with three children—Jasper, Victoria and William. Mr. Doak is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was appointed County Commissioner, to fill vacancy, May 12, 1882, and was Trustee of Grant Township one year, and Justice of the Peace of Sumner Township two years.

LYMAN P. EARL, coal dealer, was born in Benton, Yates County, New York, October 27, 1814, where he lived on a farm until 1826, when his father moved to Niagara County, N. Y., where he lived on a farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Kalamazoo County, Michigan Territory, in 1832. Here he farmed until 1837, when he engaged in the manufacture of lumber, shingles and lath until the spring of 1871, when he came to Osborne County, Kan., where he followed farming until 1881, when he engaged as a dealer in coal. He was married to Miss Abigail Chipman, June 14, 1845. They have five children—Charles, Luella, Lotilla, Alletta, and Austin. Mr. Earl is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and was Trustee of Sumner Township for four years.

JACKSON GEPHART, livery and feed stable, was born in Cass County, Mich., Jan. 10, 1835, where he lived and was a practical farmer until 1871, when he moved to Cloud County, Kan., where he passed the winter. In the spring of 1872, he moved to Mitchell County, where he engaged as a farmer until October, 1879, when he came to Bull's City and built a large and commodious barn, which he has up to the present time used as a livery and feed stable. He has eleven horses and six buggies in his stable. He was married Feb. 10, 1856, to Miss Emily Vannammy. They have three children—Harry, Minnie and Carl. Served his country as a private soldier in Co. D, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, from October 12, 1862, until July, 1865, when he was transferred to Co. A, Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged August 15, 1865.

J. R. LOOMIS, banker, was born in Kewanee, Ill., Nov. 26, 1843, where he lived on a farm until nineteen years of age, after which he was express agent for the American Express Company at Kewanee, Ill., until 1868, when he removed to Atchison County, Kan, and purchased a farm near Effingham. He lived on this farm until the spring of 1869, when he engaged in the lumber and grain business and was station agent at Effingham until the fall of 1869, when he sold out his lumber and grain business, and continued at Effingham as station agent until 1872. He was transferred to Muscotah as station agent, where he remained until October 1, 1872, when he returned to his farm at Effingham, and farmed until May, 1874, when he was employed as check-clerk for the C. B. U. P. R. R., at Atchison, where he remained until June, 1874, when he was transferred to Waterville, Kan., as station agent until the railroad was built to Washington, Kan., in 1875, when he was transferred to Atchison as train dispatcher and master of transportation, until the spring of 1876, when at his own request he was made pioneer station agent of the Solomon Valley & Republican Valley Railroad, from Greenleaf to Concordia. He was then called to Atchison as master of transportation until the road reached Beloit, when he was appointed terminal agent, which position he retained until the C. B., U. P. reached Kirvin, when he was assigned to duty at Beloit as agent of the C. B. Division of the M. P. & Solomon Valley Division of the U. P., which position he held until July 1, 1881, when he accepted a position as street car superintendent at Atchison, Kan., until February, 1882. In May, 1882, he came to Bull's City, and in connection with E. F. Robinson established the Bull's City Bank. He was married to Miss Mary L. Van Wagner, January 1, 1868. They have had four children—Frank J., (Loie J. died at four years of age, Hattie F. died at two years of age) and William H. Mr. Loomis enlisted in the United States Army, in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as sergeant, in October, 1864, and was discharged as sergeant in March, 1865. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

ANDREW J. LOYD, hardware clerk, was born in Racine, Wis., April 3, 1841, where he lived on a farm until 1854, when with his parents he went to De Kalb County Mo., where he followed farming until 1856, when he came to Kansas and pre-empted a farm in Doniphan County, on which he lived until the spring of 1860, when he moved to Marysville, Kan., and took a claim, which after one year he abandoned and returned to his old home in Doniphan County, where he stayed until November, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company D, Second Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and was discharged as corporal at Leavenworth, Kan., in November, 1864, at the expiration of his term of service. He was wounded at Roseville, on Arkansas River, April 2, 1864, in the right hip. After his discharge from the army he returned to his old homestead, where he farmed until 1878, when he sold his farm and went to Troy, Kan., where he engaged in the mercantile business until December, 1880, when he came to Bull's City, where he engaged again in the mercantile business until June, 1881, when he sold out, and has since been clerking. He was married to Laura J. Sergeant, January 11, 1870. They have three children—Dexter L., Eva and Frank. Mr. Loyd is Justice of the Peace of Sumner Township, being elected in the spring 1882. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and the G. A. R.

PETER MITCHELL, hotel keeper, was born in the City of New York, March 13, 1841, and when he was three years of age his parents moved to Oxford County, Canada, where he lived on a farm until 1859, when he went to California, where he farmed for one and one-half years. He then moved to Nevada, where he followed mining and farming until 1866, when he returned to Canada, where he engaged in the hotel business until 1879, when he came to Bull's City, where he built and occupies one of the largest hotels in Solomon Valley. He was married to Miss Helen M. Hartnett, March 3, 1867. They have four children—Minnie M., Helena, Albert E., and a baby. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and the Knights of Pythias.

E. F. ROBINSON, lawyer and banker, was born in Erie County, Ohio, May 28, 1850, where he lived on a farm until his fourteenth year, when he went to Cold Water, Mich., where he attended school for two years, and then he entered Hillsdale College and remained two years, and in 1868 came to Kansas and located in Wabaunsee County, where he was engaged as teacher in public schools until 1871, when he was appointed County Superintendent to fill a vacancy until 1872, when he went to Concordia, Kan., and had charge of city schools until 1874. In this year the State Normal School was established in Concordia, and he had charge of this school until 1876, when the Legislature failed to make an appropriation, and the school was discontinued. He then moved to Kirwin, Kan., and was engaged in the practice of law until 1881, when he with H. J. Cameron and W. Reeder established the Phillips County Bank, and in June of the same year this bank was consolidated with a bank of Logan; continued in bank at Logan until 1882, withdrew, when in connection with J. R. Loomis he established Bull's City Bank. Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Emily C. Campbell, December 24, 1873. They had one child—Lottie H. His wife died in May, 1876, and in March, 1879, Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Mary A. Campbell. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and A. F. & A. M. He was elected Secretary of State Teachers' Association of 1871, and President of the same for 1872.

A. J. RUNYON, editor and proprietor of the *Osborne County Key*, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, where he resided until seventeen years of age, when he went to Wellsburg, Va., where he apprenticed to the tailoring business, at which he worked for two and one-half years, at the end of which time he removed to Richmond, Ohio, where he attended high school for two terms, and from there went to Jefferson, Ohio, where he engaged as a tailor for two years, and then in addition added to his business a stock of general merchandise, which he sold out in 18.4, and went to Washington, Iowa, where he was engaged as a farmer until 1880, when he came to Osborne County, Kan., and settled on a farm, where he lived for eight months. He then returned to Iowa, closed up his business matters, and returned to Bull's City in the spring of 1881, when he was appointed to the position of editor of the *Osborne County Key*, and in 1882 became editor and proprietor of the same paper. He was married to Miss Sarah Barr, February 25, 1847. They had four children—Emma F., Mary E., Eva L., and Ida F. Mr Runyon's wife died April 12, 1874. He was again married March 13, 1878, to Miss Almena Walker.

A. K. WEBB, farmer, P. O. Bull's City, was born in Medina Co. Ohio, November 20, 1832, where he lived with his parents until 1845, when he went to Stephenson County, Ill., where he lived on a farm until 1854, when he went to Freeport, Ill., where he apprenticed to the brick-laying and plastering trade, at which he continued until 1856, when he moved to Benton County, Iowa, where he worked at his trade until May, 1878, when he came to Osborne County, where he homesteaded his present farm. He has done nearly all the brick and stone work of Bull's City. He was married August 25, 1859, to Miss Maretta Isbell. They have two children—Charles E. and Nora E. Mr. Webb has been constable of Grant Township since the spring of 1882. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

H. J. ULSH, farmer, P. O. Bull's City, was born in Hughesville, Pa., May 29, 1836, where he lived until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Marion County, Iowa, where he farmed until he was twenty-two years of age. He then bought one-half interest in a saw-mill, which he ran until August 10, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company G, Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged September 10, 1865, at the expiration of his term of service. After his discharge he returned to Marysville, Iowa, where he engaged in milling and woolen business until the fall of 1877. In the spring of 1878 he came to Osborne County, where he has been engaged in farming since. He was married to Mary E. Brewer, June 14, 1860. They have seven children—Frank, Harriet, Nellie, Susan, Mathias, Harlan and Fern. Mr. Ulsh is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

DOWNS.

This young and prosperous city was platted in August, 1879, and occupies part of the east half, of Section 28, and west half of Section 27, Township 6 south, Range 11 west. The original proprietors were John A. Beal, and A. Z. Blunt. The idea of making a town at this point sprang into existence at once when the Central Branch railroad concluded to make this tract of land the place where the road should fork and pursue its westward course up each branch of the Solomon river. Pennington Ray was one of the first settlers on the river just south of the city. (See county history.)

The railroad company made this place the end of the division, located and built a six stall round house, and commenced the erection of a repair shop, which at present employs about twenty men, and in December, 1879, Judge Joel Holt, after considering a petition of the citizens for the purpose of establishing a city government, ordered an election December 30, 1872, which resulted in the election of the following municipal officers:—Mayor, J. B. Craney; Councilmen, G. W. Howell, J. E. Kentzel, L. F. Pennington, O. Denton and John Parish; Clerk, J. G. Poole.

The present city government is administered by the following officers: Mayor, W. G. Harvey; Councilmen, F. P. Voorhees, F. M. Wells, D. G. Gardner, C. C. Vining, Wm. Duden; Clerk, J. G. Poole; J. P., Wm. Willford. The city grew rapidly and in August, 1880, school bonds were issued in the sum of $3,000 and a respectable two story stone school building erected; an after bond of $500 was voted for the completion of the building, which is now one of the best in the county. The present school board is S. A. Getty, Director; E. M. Jones, Clerk, and John Henricks, Treasurer. The teacher is Charles Hahn, with Laura Bradley, Assistant. The first school held in this township was at the house of Z. C. Young, one mile east of Downs, in the winter of 1871 and 1872, and was taught by Smith R. Young.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Press.—On the 9th day of February, 1880, Thomas G. Nicklin commenced the publication of the Downs *Times*. Mr. Nicklin is a newspaper man in all that the term implies. He made the *Times* a success from the start, printed it handsomely, edited it ably, and made it a home production of merit, as well as a financial success. Mr. Nicklin came to Kansas from Pennsylvania, where he had been taught "the art preservative," and in Kansas is now making his way. At present he is the editor and sole owner of the Salina *Herald*, a note of which will appear in the recorded history of Salina. May 25, George Dougherty, of the *Osborne County Key*, bought the *Times*, and has since carried it successfully along. Mr. Dougherty is a young man of ambition and industry, who came here from Illinois. His first business venture was at Glen Elder, in the county east of this, where he printed a weekly newspaper on a press of his own invention. Mr. Dougherty is now by his hard work and easily applied talent, fast working to the front.

Churches.—The first organization of the Congregational Church in this city was brought about October 23, 1879, by Rev. J. A. Covey. The church now has over forty members and a creditable building, which was erected in 1880 at an expense of $1,5 0. The church is at present without a pastor, although a flourishing Sabbath-school of 100 scholars is regularly conducted.

In the winter of 1879, a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in this city and a Sabbath-school immediately placed in working condition, and has been maintained regularly ever since. R. W. Knox, now of the Government works in Leavenworth, was for a time its Superintendent. In 1882 a plain and neat church edifice was erected at an expense of $1,300. A parsonage, which cost over $400, is also provided for the resident pastor, who, at present, is the Rev. J. T. Riley.

As early as April 3, 1876, the Rev. Z. Thomas effected an organization of the Baptist Church at this point, which has been actively in operation since that date. In 1880 a large stone church building was nearly completed when it was destroyed by the wind, and its walls subsequently razed. In spite of the frowns of the elements the church remains in working order, having now a membership of twenty and a Sabbath school with an average attendance of about fifty-eight. The church has been without a pastor for some time, but Elder Archer will officiate during the coming year.

Societies.—An enthusiastic organization of the Knights of Pythias, known as *Magnolia Lodge*, No. 74, was placed in working order in this town November 1, 1882. The membership, although numbering only twenty-five, is composed of that element which must attract others. The officers are: William Duden, C. C.; F. J. Gardner, V. C.; J. W. Nicholas, P. C.; George Garner, P.; A. Wade, K. of R. and S.; W. G. Harvey, M. of F.; M. Meibergen, M. of F.

Downs Lodge, No. 204, *A. F. & A. M.*, was organized August 2, 1881, and chartered February 15, 1882. The present officers are: John Henricks W. M.; J. W. Huff, S. W.; George Garner, J. W.; W. W. Dimond, S. D.; Henry Jones, J. D.; C. M. Forline, Sec'y; F. D. Young, Treasurer. The lodge numbers thirty-five members and has property to the amount of $4 0.

Business Interests.—The business of the city is chiefly mercantile and the business connected with the railroads. There are two large hotels, an extensive lumber yard, and a branch of the First National Bank of Cawker City. The bank is in charge of J. W. Huff as cashier, and William Mellen, attorney.

A large five-story flouring mill on the river south of the city is the chief manufacturing interest. The mill was built by the Jackson Brothers, who also built and own one four miles east, at an expense of $25, 00. It contains two rollers and four run of stone, and is generally conceded to be the best mill on the river.

A splendid iron bridge, built at an expense of $4,000, spans the river, which runs across the southern borders of the town.

With its railroad connections and interests and the vast scope of agricultural country surrounding it, Downs bids fair to become one of the leading towns of the Solomon country.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—ROSS TOWNSHIP.

NATHAN N. ALLEN, farmer, P. O. Downs; was born in Bradford County, Pa., July 4, 1842, where he resided with his parents till he was four years of age; then they moved to Philadelphia, Pa., where he lived until he was seventeen years of age. He then went to Burlington, Iowa, where he worked as a teamster; then to Atchison County, Mo., where he clerked in a general store for two years, when he went to California, where he mined for four months, when he went to Salt Lake City, where he herded cattle for one year. Then he joined a train as freighter, which business he followed until 1861, when he enlisted September 11, as private in Company M, First Colored Volunteer Infantry; discharged as private at Fort Leavenworth, October 31, 1864; he then returned to Atchison County, Mo., where he farmed until the spring of 1865, when he moved to Nemaha County, Neb., where he farmed one year, and engaged in mercantile business until 1874, when he came to Osborne County and homesteaded his present farm. He was married February 22, 1866, to Miss Ella Riordian. They have five children—Arthur S., Francis E., Charles A., Agnes E. and Willie.

ISAAC T. CROSS, merchant, was born in West Virginia, July 15, 1841, and with his parents moved to Appanoose County, Iowa, when he was fifteen years old, where he lived as a farmer until the spring of 1874, when he came to Osborne County, where he was engaged as a farmer until February, 1881, when he established his present business—general merchandise. He was married May 6, 1871, to Miss Jennie Lemley. They have two children—Morris H., and Daisy D. He was Clerk of Ross Township, Osborne County for one year.

JOSEPH B. CRANEY, merchant, was born in New York City, August 10, 1845, and in 1850, his parents moved to Wisconsin where he lived with them until 1862, when he went into the employ of the Northwestern Railroad Company, filling various positions from lowest to Master Mechanic; was in the service of the railroad until 1871, when he went to Troy, Kan., and engaged in general merchandising until the fall of 1879, when he came to Downs, Kan., where he established his present business. He was married January 7, 1869, to Miss Laura Stout. They have one child—Hannibal. Is a member of A. F. & A. M.; also honorary member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Was Mayor of the city of Downs the first eight terms after organization of city. Elected State Representative of Osborne County in the fall of 1882, for two years.

W. W. DIMOND, postmaster, was born in Venango County, Pa., September 22, 1839, where he resided until 1871. At twenty-one years of age commenced work as a blacksmith, which business he followed until 1871, when he came to Kansas and homesteaded a farm in Section 35, Town 6, Range 11, in Ross Township, Osborne County, where he lived and farmed until the fall of 1879, when he moved to Downs, where he has since been postmaster. Married January 3, 1866, to Miss Susan Bixby. Is a member of A. F. & A. M., and has been trustee of Ross Township for the past two years. Enlisted in August, 1861, in Company G, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, as a private. Discharged as a Sergeant March 23, 1863, for gunshot wound—left arm and side—received at the battle of Malvern Hill.

GEORGE E. DOUGHERTY, editor, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., March 23, 1862. At the age of four years he moved with his parents to Maryland, where he lived for six years, and from there to Sterling, Ill., where he lived for six years. In 1878, at Sterling, he started the *Alpha Journal*, a weekly school paper, which he published for a year during 1878–'79. He moved to Mitchell County, Kan., in 1879, where he published the *Glen Elder Key* for fifteen months, during the years 1880–'81. In May, 1881, he came to Downs, Osborne County, Kan., where he purchased the Down's *Times*, and is now its editor and proprietor. He also published *The Key* at Bull City, Osborne County, for thirteen months, during 1881–'82. He was married September 19, 1882, to Miss Rose Getty.

JAMES D. GREEN, farmer, P. O. Downs, born on the Atlantic Ocean, June 8, 1809; lived in Douglass, Mass., until thirteen years of age, when he moved to Oswego County, N. Y. Here he lived until seventeen years old, when he went to Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he worked as a carpenter and joiner until he was twenty-five years old, and then removed to Grant County, Wis., where he farmed for sixteen years. In the fall of 1870, he came to Osborne County, Kan., where he homesteaded his present farm, on which he has lived and farmed to the present time. He was married, August 15, 1844, to Miss Eunice Babcock. For the last five years he has given his attention to the raising of hogs.

L. L. TAYLOR, hotel keeper, was born in Vermont, December 13, 1821. While he was still an infant his parents moved to New York, where he lived with his parents until he was thirteen years of age; then he went to Michigan, where he lived for one and a half years, then returned to New York, where he lived for two years, and then he went to Summit County, Ohio, where he lived for three years, when he again returned to Michigan, where he engaged as a cooper until 1852, when he established a grocery and liquor store, which business he followed for nineteen years. He then went to Nebraska, where he lived on a farm until 1878, when he came to Downs, Osborne County, where he has since been engaged as hotel keeper. Was married in 1841, to Miss Ann Riley; had two children—Clarissa and Carl Eaton. Was married again in 1859, to Miss Lydia J. Webb. They have three children—Cora, Nellie and Luella. Was postmaster of Colon, Neb., for seven years.

JOHN WOLFERT, livery, was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., February 22, 1859, where he lived on and worked a farm until 1877, when he went to Marshall, Iowa, where he worked as teamster until 1878. He then came to Downs, Kan., where he drove a team until 1881, when he established his present business—a livery and feed stable. Was married October 2, 1881, to Miss Laura Lukens. They have one child.

JOHN H. WOLTERS, farmer and postmaster, Rotterdam, was born in Pella, Marion County, Iowa, September 26, 1856, where he lived with his parents until he was twelve years of age, when they moved to Kansas and settled on the Saline River in Ottawa County, where they lived on a farm for two years, when his father moved to Osborne County and homesteaded his present farm, where he has lived as a farmer to the present time; and since his father's death in March, 1882, he has had the general management of the farm. He also deals in sewing machines—Royal St. John, New Home and the Wanzer. Has for the last three years paid considerable attention to blooded stock; has now two blooded bulls. His father was born in the Netherlands.

Z. C. YOUNG, Section 26, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Downs, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., May 30, 1828, where he lived on a farm until 1852, when, he went to California, where he followed mining until the spring of 1854, when he returned to New York, where he resided until January, 1871. He then started for the West, and located on his present farm. After his return from California to New York, he was engaged as a farmer stock-dealer and shipper; with the exception of the three years of the time, one year of which he was in a flouring mill with his brother, and the last two years in milling business on his own hook. After his location in Kansas, he followed farming until 1879, and since has looked after his farm as manager, and has given his attention to buying and shipping stock. He was married February 19, 1855, to Miss Sarah L. Smith. They had one child—Smith R. He was married again March 19, 59, to Miss Lucy C Smith. They have one child—Mark. Mr. Young is a member of the A. F. & A. M.; Trustee of Ross Township for one year; Justice of the Peace of the same township six years; elected Justice of the Peace in 1881 for one term of two years.

PORTIS.

This little town is situated on the north fork of the Solomon, and has been since 1871 a good trading point. It was platted in May, 1879, as Bethany, and included a part of the northwest quarter of Section 5, and northeast quarter of Section 6, Town 6 south, Range 12 west. When the Central Branch railroad made this one of the stations, and then passed into the hands of the Missouri Pacific, that road found itself embarrassed by having two stations named Bethany—the other being in Missouri—and by mutual consent the name of this town was changed to Portis, in honor of the vice-president of the Missouri Pacific. P. A. Judson and Samuel Chatfield were among the first settlers and business men. The town now contains several elegant business buildings, large hotel and newspaper. The Portis *Patriot*, a well printed seven-column folio was started about the first of 1872 by I. N. Drummond, who is still conducting the paper. Mr. Drummond is a life-long printer, who came to this State in the fall of 1871 from Iowa. He worked for a few weeks at Beloit and then purchased the dormant material at Portis and issued the *Patriot*. It is a good local paper and fairly reflects the business of the town. A good school and also Union Sabbath-school have been conducted at this place since the spring of 1872.

BLOOMINGTON.

Bloomington is a little hamlet on the railroad, six miles west of the county seat. It was platted as a town site and called Tilden in May, 1873, and the following May the name was changed to Bloomington. It is recorded as occupying the south-east quarter of Section 8, Town 7, Range 13. This town once had hopes of being the county seat, but is now only noted for being situated in the center of a rich agricultural district. In August, 1879, an organization of the Baptist Church was effected at this place. It now has a membership of twenty-three, and conducts a Sabbath-school with an average attendance of about forty. It has no pastor at present writing.

DELHI.

Delhi is in the southeast part of the county, and is quite a trading point, and has great expectations of a railroad from Salina up the Saline Valley, via Lincoln Center. The Catholic Church has an organization here, under charge of Rev. Clemens Newman, of Cawker City.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—TILDEN TOWNSHIP.

ALBERT A. FORD, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Osborne, was born in Fulton County, Ill., April 19, 1836. He lived with his parents on the farm until 1855, when he went to Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa, and engaged as a laborer for one year. He then returned to Fulton County, Ill., where he farmed for one year, and again went to Waterloo, Iowa, and worked on a farm for one year. Then to Jackson County, Iowa, and worked in a saw-mill for one year, then to Lake Pipin, Minn, where he worked at carpentering three months, then went to Jackson County, Iowa, on a visit, and from there to Iowa County, Iowa, where he worked on a farm for ten months. He then went to Johnson County, Iowa, where he worked as a laborer until September 23, 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, of the Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, as a sergeant. He was discharged as a sergeant February 28, 1863. He re-enlisted as sergeant veteran in Company A, Seventh Iowa Cavalry Volunteers, and was discharged March 11, 1865, as sergeant, to accept second lieutenant's commission, in Company I, Third United States Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged at Leavenworth, Kansas, as second lieutenant, November 28, 1865. After his discharge from the army, he returned to Iowa City, Iowa, and worked at the carpenter's trade until 1866, when he went to Mitchell County, Iowa, where he worked at his trade until 1868. He then went to Sacramento, Cal., and worked at carpentering until November, 1870, when he returned east and worked at his trade in Miami County, Kan., until May 15, 1871, when he came to Osborne County, Kan., where he worked at his carpentering until 1875. He then engaged in farming, locating on Section 13, Township 7, Range 14, in 1871; and in the fall of 1875 on Section 30, Township 7, Range 13; and in the fall of 1879 on Section 36, Township 7, Range 14. He has seven cattle and four horses. He was married to Miss Lucinda Cavett, August 11, 1861. They have seven children—Anna L., Ira J., Frank, Ella, Earl G., Flora and Guy. Mr. Ford is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

C. G. PARIS, farmer, P. O. Bloomington, was born March 6, 1829, in Gloucester County, N. J., and with his parents went to Warren County, Ohio, when he was six years of age. Here he lived until November, 1868, on the farm; then moved to Kansas, and settled in Miami County, where he farmed until 1871, when he came to Osborne County, and homesteaded the farm he is now living on. His was then the only family on Kill Creek. He resided on his farm until the fall of 1877, when he was elected County Clerk of Osborne County; then removed to Osborne City, where he held the office of Clerk until January, 1882, when he returned to his farm. He was married March 11, 1854, to Miss Sarah J. Harner. They have nine children—George L., Elmer E., Mary M., Willie G., Sallie A., Burr C., Anna, Nellie and Maud. Enlisted as Sergeant in Company H, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 14, 1862; was discharged as Sergeant March 20, 1863, through loss of sight of his right eye. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. Was Justice of the Peace of Tilden Township for two years, and Trustee of same Township for two years.

GEORGE SCHUMACHER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Osborne, was born in Baden, Germany, January 5, 1828. At the age of seventeen years he came to the United States and located in Erie, Pa., where he carried on a cooper shop, and engaged in farming until 1866 when he went to Benton, Iowa, where he engaged in farming until 1877, when he came to Osborne County, Kan. Here his attention has been turned to stock-raising and farming on a large scale. He has now thirty-eight head of fine thoroughbred cattle and eight head of ordinary stock. He was married to Miss Catherine Feasler, October 1, 1850. They have ten children—Lewis, Emma, Maria, George, Thomas, Charles and Willie (twins), Samuel, Frank and Kitty. Mr. Shoemaker is a member of the A. O. U. W., and has been Trustee of Le Roy Township, Benton County, Iowa, for four years.

COVERT TOWNSHIP

JOHN KASER, farmer, P. O. Covert, was born April 16, 1852, in Coshocton, Ohio. In 1857 went to Tama County, Iowa, where he lived on the farm with his parents until 1877, when he came to Osborne County, Kan., where he has given all his attention to farming and the necessary stock to run the farm. As a crop this year he had eighty acres of wheat, fifteen bushels to the acre; forty-two acres of corn, twenty-five bushels to the acre; twenty-four acres of rye, twenty-five bushels to the acre. He was married October 28, 1875, to Miss Sussetta Leaver. They have two children—Jasper and Lotta B.

KILL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

JOHN J. GUYER, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Kill Creek, was born in Schwerzenbach, Switzerland, November 10, 1840. At an early age he was apprenticed to the trade of silk-weaving and rope-making, and followed these trades until 1857, when he came to the United States and located in Wisconsin, where he worked as a laborer until February 22, 1861, when he enlisted in Company G, Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged February 22, 1864, as a corporal. He re-enlisted in Company G, Nineteeth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, as a corporal February 22, 1864, and was discharged as quartermaster sergeant October 15, 1865, when he returned to Columbia County, Wis., where he conducted a farm until March, 1871, when he came to Osborne County, Kan. His farm operations for 1882 were forty-two acres of wheat, twenty-four bushels to the acre; thirty acres of corn, fifteen bushels to the acre; six acres of rye, eighteen bushels to the acre; six acres of oats, sixteen bushels to the acre. He has fifteen head of cattle and five horses. Has 2,000 grafted fruit trees on his farm from one to five years old. He was married November 15, 1858, to Miss Nancy M. English, who was killed by lightning June 10, 1864. They had one child—Dora E. Mr. Guyer was married April 13, 1875 to Miss Emma Eldrid, and they have had two children—Kittie and Willie. Mr. Guyer was Township Trustee of Kill Creek Township for two years, and County Commissioner of Osborne County since 1876. He was wounded at Petersburg, June 21, 1864, in the right thigh.

FRED V. HEBERLEIN, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Kill Creek, was born in Prussia, on the Rhine, July 24, 1820, and worked on a farm until he was twenty-three years of age, when he entered the Prussian army for two years. In 1846 he came to the United States and located near Milwaukee, Wis., where he was engaged in farming for twelve years. He then sold his farm, and went to Columbia County, Wis., and engaged in the livery business for seven years, when he sold out and moved to Adams County, Wis., and bought a farm and engaged in farming for seven years. He sold his farm and worked on the railroad for two years, and then went to Monroe County, to the Wisconsin pineries where he kept a boarding house for four years; when he again sold his business and came to Osborne County, Kan., where he has since been engaged in farming. He was married to Miss Louisa Rothe, March 10, 1850; they have six children—Fredericka, William F., Bertha, Matilda, Earnest and Ella.

INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP.

JUDSON LINDEN, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Bristow, was born in Washtenaw County, Mich., October 10, 1844, where he engaged as a farmer and stock-raiser until 1872, when he came to Osborne County, Kan., where he has been farming to the present time, but is gradually working into stock, to which business in a few years he means to give his whole attention. His farm operations for 1882, were: 85 acres of wheat, 25 bushels to the acre; 30 acres of corn, 30 bushels to the acre; 16 acres of oats, 37 bushels to the acre, and 10 acres of barley, 27 bushels to the acre. He is now putting in 100 acres of wheat and 25 acres of rye; his stock is 30 head of cattle and 10 horses. He was married to Miss Mary E. Dell, October 24, 1869. They have two children—Eugene and Roy. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and was Trustee of Independence Township one year. At present he is one of the largest land owners in Osborne, owning the first place in Osborne County settled upon by a white family.

T. J. GOSSETT, practicing physician and dealer in drugs and general merchandise, Bristow, was born in Leesburg, Highland County, Ohio, July 29, 1822, where he lived until 1828; went with his parents to McDonough County, Ill., where he resided until 1834, when he moved to Knox County, Ill., and at the age of twenty-eight went to Abingdon, where he read medicine and engaged in the practice of medicine aud drug and mercantile business until 1870, when he removed to Washington, Iowa, and engaged in general merchandise business until 1872, when he came to Osborne County, Kan., where he has since been engaged as a practicing physician and in the drug and mercantile business. Practiced in the eclectic school, and attended lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio. Married to Miss Violette Darling, March 8, 1843. They have four children—Mary E., John H., Abram L., and Arthur T. He is a member of the Masonic Order, I. O. O. F. and I. O. G. T. Appointed postmaster at Bristow in 1872, which appointment he still holds.

NEMAHA COUNTY.

TOPOGRAPHY.

NEMAHA COUNTY adjoins Nebraska on the south, and is the third county of Kansas in the northern tier west of the Missouri River. It is bounded on the east by Brown and Jackson Counties, on the south by Jackson and Pottawatomie, and on the west by Marshall. Its size is twenty-four miles east and west, and thirty miles north and south, its area comprising 460,800 acres of land, 247,117 acres of which is divided into farms in the counties; contains about 87 per cent. of prairie and 10 per cent. of bottom lands, the amount of timber being estimated at about 3 per cent. The surface of the land, taken as a whole, is sufficiently rolling to insure good drainage, and hence is admirably adapted for both grazing and agricultural purposes. Good water is abundant—in fact, it may be said of all of Northeastern Kansas, that very few of the prairie States are so generously supplied with streams. The great water-shed in the northern part of the State lies in Town 4, Range 13, in Harrison Township, of Nemaha County. The waters run southward, making the heads of Elk, Soldier and the Red Vermillion, and northward, making the heads of the south branch of Harris, Tennessee, Hickey, Illinois and Wild Cat Creeks, which find their way into the Nemaha, the latter leaving the county in Town 1, Range 12. None of the streams afford water power; but they pervade almost every portion of the county, and no considerable amount of prairie is far from timber. The average width of the creek bottoms is one mile, of the timber belts half that width. The soil is a dark, sandy loam, varying in depth from one to six feet, with a reddish clay subsoil, underlaid with limestone, the latter, of a quality suitable for building purposes, cropping out in various localities. Sandstone is also found in limited quantities. Numerous coal beds abound, of little value, except in Illinois Township, where two shafts are worked, the product being used locally; and in Washington Township, where a vein eighteen to twenty-four inches thick has recently been discovered. The native timber is hickory, oak, hackberry, elm, walnut, cottonwood, locust, sycamore and ash; the agricultural products comprising all almost that are indigenous to the temperate zone, the principal being wheat, barley, corn, oats and rye. Of wheat the yield is from fifteen to twenty-five bushels to the acre, of corn the average yield is about fifty-five bushels, of oats about fifty bushels. Root crops, such as potatoes, sugar beets and turnips do remarkably well.

Wild fruits are moderately abundant, particularly plums and grapes, while the cultivated varieties of these may be found in every township in profusion. Peaches do well if protected from the winter winds, and no better country for the apple orchard can be found anywhere.

Artificial forestry has been carried to such an extent that the prairie farms are nearly all embellished with one or more thriving groves, from one half an acre to four, six and ten acres in extent. The growth of young trees, both fruit and forest, is very rapid.

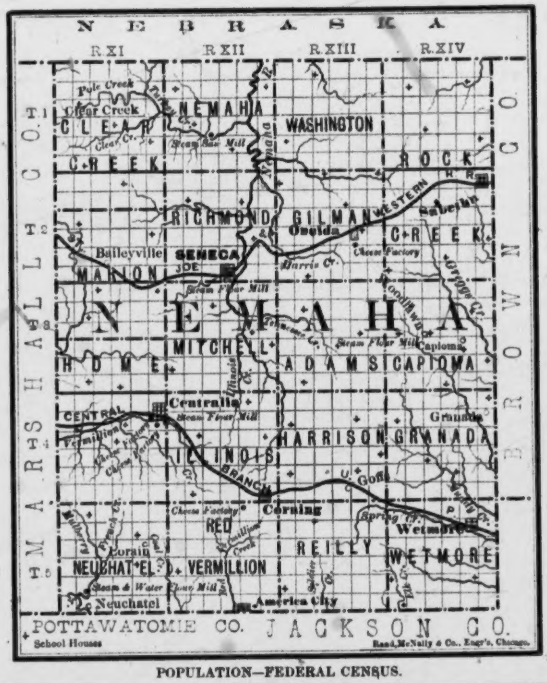

POPULATION—FEDERAL CENSUS.

	1870.	1880.
Capioma Township	424	864
(a) Clear Creek Township	367	490
(b) Gilman Township	...	637
(c) Granada Township	893	618
(d) Harrison Township	...	559
(e) Home Township	719	963
(f) Illinois Township	...	554
(g) Marion Township	...	370
(h) Nemaha Township	491	566
(i) Neuchatel Township	...	524
(j) Red Vermillion Township	775	528
(k) Reilly Township	...	301
(l) Richmond Township, including Seneca City	2,153	1,971
Rock Creek Township, including Sabetha City	740	1,854
(m) Valley Township	777	539
(n) Washington Township	...	461
(o) Wetmore Township	...	663
Total	7,339	12,462
Seneca City	...	1,308
Sabetha City	...	849

Nemaha County is pre-eminently adapted to stock raising, the highly nutritious properties of the native grasses being best seen in the rapid change which takes place when cattle that have been poorly wintered, luxuriate on the young grass of May and June, the hair rapidly becoming smooth and glossy, and the animals taking on flesh very quickly.

The climate is salubrious, mild winters and healthful summers being the rule, for while the summer day may be such as is best for the great staple—corn—the night atmosphere is certain to be cool and bracing. The averagerain fall for the past five years, from 1876 to 1881, both inclusive, has been 44.03 inches per annum.

EARLY HISTORY.

The territory now known as Nemaha County was originally, or at the time of the earliest white settlement, in the possession of various tribes of Indians, notably the Pottawatomies and the Foxes. Prior to this settlement, however, and to any knowledge we have of its native occupants, is the record of the history of its discovery, the soil of Nemaha County being pressed by the foot of civilized white men before a vestige of settlement other than that of the aborigines had touched any of the thirteen original colonies. In the Smithsonian Institute are the records of an expedition, under the command of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, a Spaniard, which marched from Mexico to the northern boundary of Kansas, passing through the territory now known as Barbour, Kingman, Reno, Sedgwick, Harvey, McPherson, Marion, Dickinson, Davis, Riley, Pottawatomie and Nemaha Counties, reaching the fortieth degree of latitude, the northern boundary of Nemaha County and of the State, in the month of August, 1541. Coronado says that the country north of the Kaw was called by the Indians, Quivira. He says: "The earth is the best possible for all kinds of productions of Spain; for while it is very strong and black, it is very well watered by brooks, springs and rivers. I found prunes (wild plums) like those of Spain, some of which were black; also some excellent grapes and mulberries." Before reaching this point, he had traversed "mighty plains and sandy heaths, smooth and wearisome, and bare of wood." He says: "All that way the plains are as full of crooked-back oxen (buffalo) as the mountain Serena, in Spain, is of sheep." The expedition appears to have originally consisted of three hundred and fifty Spaniards and eight hundred Indians, but, provisions failing the party in the neighborhood of the present site of Wichita, the main body turned back; the indomitable Coronado, with thirty-six picked men, passing on in hope of finding the cities of gold, which tradition and their guides, told them, lay "just beyond." This then, as nearly as can be ascertained, was the strength of the party which reached Nemaha County.

No other expedition of any importance is known to have crossed the territory in question, until the second journey of Fremont—that of 1842—his route extending across Nemaha County, entering the county south of Sabetha, extending northwest to Baker's Ford, turning south to near Seneca, and leaving the county at Town 1, Range 11; the tortuous path of the expedition being due to its inability to cross streams, and of course, to its entire want of knowledge as to where the streams were. This road, with slight modifications, was afterward traveled by the Mormons in 1844, at the beginning of their exodus to Utah. In 1849, it was the trail of the California gold-seekers, and subsequently, the military road, along which passed many of the troops bound for the far West.

(a) In 1879, a part to Marion Township. (b) In 1878, from part of Richmond Township. (c) In 1870, part to Harrison; in 1872, part to Wetmore. (d) In 1870, from part of Granada Township. (e) In 1873, part to Illinois; in 1879, parts to Marion and Richmond Townships. (f) In 1873, from parts of Home and Valley Townships. (g) In 1873, from parts of Home and Clear Creek Townships. (h) In 1873, part to Washington Township. (i) In 1879, from part of Red Vermillion Township. (j) In 1870, part to Neuchatel; in 1879, part to Reilly. (k) In 1870, from part of Red Vermillion Township. (l) In 1878, part to Gilman; in 1879, part of Home Township annexed. (m) In 1873, part to Illinois Township. (n) In 1873, from part of Nemaha Township. (o) In 1872, from part of Granada Township.

About 1852, Benjamin Harding, an Indian trader, settled on the site of Wathena, in Doniphan County, there being no other settlement effected in this section to the west of that point until 1854. In January of that year, W. W. Moore came from St. Joseph and located in the proximity of Baker's Ford on the Nemaha, some nine miles from Seneca, the name of Moorestown being subsequently given to the eighteenth election district. This point was afterwards known as Urbana, though as a settlement it hardly deserved a distinguishing name, except as it was near the centre of immediately subsequent settlements. In February of the same year, Walter D. Beeles settled to the north of Moore's place, and in March, Greenberry Key; Thomas, John C. and Jacob B. Newton locating upon the Nemaha, and somewhat to the south, in April. John O'Laughlin, formerly of Iowa, accompanied this party from St. Joseph and took a valuable claim on Turkey Creek. On the 4th of July a meeting of the settlers was held at Urbana, the object being to arrange for the protection of each other in their claims. Of this meeting John Castle was Chairman, and George T. Bobst, Secretary, both residents of Nebraska, where the latter had arrived on June 11, 1854, accompanied by Robert Turner, proceeding north from Urbana, and settling just over the future Territorial line. At the time of this meeting, no settlement, except in the vicinity of the Nemaha, had been effected west of the Wolf River and Harding's station; the early settlement of Nemaha County, preceding the formal ceding of the Northern Kansas lands by the Indians, being due to the understanding that a twenty mile strip along the valley of the Nemaha, and extending southward some ways, was "neutral land," to which the Indians had no claim.

Of the settlers above mentioned, all who are known to have located in the county in 1854, but few records are to be found; most, if not all of them, have long since passed away. Elder Thomas Newton, then 58 years of age, accompanied by his wife, their sons and sons' families, settled five miles from the present site of Seneca, on what is now known as the Bloss farm. Elder Newton represented the Regular Missionary Baptists, and during his first year on the Nemaha, preached occasionally when he could get a half dozen or more settlers, emigrants or claim hunters congregated together. He preached the first sermon, performed the first marriage ceremony, and officiated at the first funeral, that of his son, Jacob B. Newton, who died in September, 1854. He died in February, 1881, after a residence of twenty-seven years in Kansas, and a useful life of eighty-four years. W. W. Moore and Walter D. Beeles, built the first bridge on the Nemaha in 1854, about half a mile below what was afterward known as Baker's Ford, a toll-bridge which the public was, for a time, obliged to use, by reason of its proprietors felling a large elm tree in the ford, rendering it impassible. In the spring of 1855, during the period of a great freshet, as the owners were on the bridge guarding it from drift, they saw the elm tree carried away by the rush of waters, and just as they left it, the structure itself, struck by the tree, loosened from its moorings, and swept towards the Missouri, a fair example of poetic justice.

In January, 1855, there arrived in the vicinity of the Newton farm, Mrs. Mary A. Lanham, with her two sons, Samuel and Joseph, her husband, H. H. Lanham, accompanied by Horace M. Newton, reaching the Nemaha on March 8th of the same year, the former having left Fayette County, Illinois, from St. Louis, and come up the Missouri river to St. Joseph on the old "Banner State," in seven days' time. During the following month Rev. Thomas R. Newton, accompanied by his wife and children, arrived; and about the same time William Harris settled on the creek to which he gave his name. Others who settled in close proximity to these, during the summer of 1855, were James Thompson, Cyrus Dolman, John S. Doyle, Elias B. Church and John S. Rodgers; all of the last mentioned, together with the Newton family, and H. H. Lanham, locating within the boundaries of the present Richmond Township. The first settlement in the east of the county —in Capioma Township—was made during the same year, by James McCallister, Robert Rea, William E. Barnes and Samuel Magill. William M. Berry and L. J. McGowan settling in Valley Township, and David M. Locknane in Granada Township. Hiram Burger left Canada in the spring of 1855; his family stayed in Jackson County, Iowa, and in June, with Henry Medcalf and Joshua R. Brown, he came to Nemaha County, returning for his family in the fall. On November 9, having accomplished his mission, and accompanied by George Frederick and George Goppelt, he arrived in the vicinity for the second time, settling on Turkey Creek. With Frederick and Goppelt was a negro, named Moses Fately, who took a claim, sold by him to Edward McCaffrey the following year for $200. This negro bought his freedom of a Mr. Speer of Boonville, Missouri, and also the freedom of his wife, sister, and the two children of the latter.

Among the early settlers in Rock Creek Township were Jubal Brown, Archibald Moorhead, Z. Archer, Levi Joy, William Z. and Robert Carpenter, Isaac Ferguson, L. R. Wheeler, Thomas C. Priest, Joseph Haigh, John L. George, William G. Graham, L. P. Hazen, A. W. Williams, James Oldfield, David Taber, John Ellis, Edwin Miller, Elihu Whittenhall, William B. Slosson and N. H. Rising. Thomas Carlin, Michael Rogers, Peter McQuaid, Andrew Brewer and Alexander Gillespie were among the earliest settlers in Nemaha and Clear Creek Township. In Granada Township, besides, and following Locknane, were Uriah Haigh, George D. Searles, Augustus Wolfley and sons, Jacob Geyer, Frederick Shoemaker, M. H. Terrill and Thomas S. Wright. The earliest settlers in Red Vermillion Township were Garrett Randel and D. Arnold, followed by Tobias Shaffer, William H. McCart, Joseph Hannum, Samuel Sandys, Jacob Jacobia, Peter Hamilton, and the Shepards. In Neuchatel Township, a settlement was effected in the spring of 1857, by Charles Aldolphe, Amie E. Bonjour and D. S. Veale. In Home Township, among the early settlers, were the Armstrong Brothers, William Meyers, J. Barnes, Hezekiah Grimes, Samuel Mitchell, George L. Squire, Dr. John S. Hidden, A. W. Slater, Stephen Barnard, Joseph W. Franks, T. A. Campfield, Drs. J. J. Sheldon, D. B. and N. B. McKay, R. Mozier, and William J. and Timothy McLaughlin. On the Nemaha, Illinois and Tennessee, south and southwest from Seneca, were William R. Wells and sons, Thomas Rich, Isaac Pliss, Thomas Carter, William Hickey, James F. Long, William M. Houston, John S. Doyle, Alonzo Whitmore, Elias B. Church, and others.

Of the above mentioned pioneers, H. H. Lanham became the first Postmaster in the county, the first Justice of the Peace under Free-state laws, and was, for thirteen years, Probate Judge. He is still a resident of the county. Horace M. Newton, after a long residence in Richmond Township, farming and milling, removed to Marshall County. Rev. T. R. Newton, from 1855 to 1867, devoted himself faithfully to missionary work, his field of labor extending from Burr Oak bottom, in Doniphan County, to Blue River, in Marshall County, and from Manhattan, in Riley County, to North Nemaha, Nebraska. On the 20th day of January he performed his last work, in preaching his last sermon in Seneca, his text being the passage from Job: "If a man die, shall he live again?" He died of cerebro-spinal meningitis, on the 25th of the same month. A characteristic incident of the man, occurring in April, 1856, may not be out of place in this connection. Through Isaac Hanby, a Free-state man, notice was given him that he would not be allowed to preach at Burr Oak Bottom. At the appointed time he appeared, met the mob, many of them armed with revolvers, with mild words, but an unyielding determination to preach the gospel of Christ as he understood it; the result being that he secured attention, delivered his address, and in the future was unmolested. Cyrus Dolman became the first Probate Judge, remained in the county a few years, and then went further West. William Harris, the first Justice of the Peace under Pro-slavery laws, remained in the county only about two years.

The first birth in the county, of which any record is to be found, is that of Mollie Key, born to Greenberry and Polly Key in March, 1855. The first marriage solemnized was in Nemaha Township, by Rev. Thomas Newton, on the 12th of November, 1854, the contracting parties being Charles Leachman and Mrs. Caroline Davenport, a widower and widow, who had emigrated from Iowa, to which State they shortly after returned. The first death is a question of some little doubt. In September, 1854, Jacob B. Newton, son of Rev. Thomas Newton, died of typhoid fever, the record further saying that the first husband of Mrs. Davenport died in Nemaha County and was buried on the Henri Korber place, his coffin being made by Christian Bobst and Robert Turner, out of his wagon box. As Mrs. Davenport was married a second time, on November 12, 1854, and without evidence to the contrary, it must be supposed that a decent interval elapsed between the funeral and the wedding; the question of priority as regards Mr. Davenport or J. B. Newton remains a question. The first sermon preached in the county was delivered by Rev. Thomas Newton, early in 1854. The first church was a Congregational organization effected at Albany, in Rock Creek Township, in 1857. There were twelve charter members, of whom Hon. George Graham, now deceased, was the leading spirit. The first church edifice erected was that of the Catholics, built at Wildcat, in 1859, and, with additions, still in use. The first school taught in the county was in 1856, in Granada Township, a small building for school purposes being erected during the same year. Various efforts in the cause of education were made at an early date, of which, unfortunately, but few records can be found. A school building was erected at America City, in Red Vermillion Township, in 1857; 1858 saw the establishment of the first school in Seneca, taught by Addie Smith; and 1859 witnessed the first school in Central City, under the charge of Mahlon Pugh.

The first claims were taken, necessarily, without warrant, there being no facilities for entry, or place at which payment could be made to the Government. The earliest payments for land in the county were as follows, all made in 1857: October 26, Frederic Shoemaker, Section 6, Township 5, Range 14: November 2, I. G., J. D. and R. N. Ramsey, Sections 13 and 14, Township 1, Range 4; November 10, Augustus Wolfley, Section 6, Township 5, Range 14; November 11, Hugh R. Magill, Section 10, Township 3, Range 14; November 13, David P. Magill, Section 11, Township 3, Range 14; November 16, Elizabeth Farrar, Section 14, Township 3, Range 14; November 19, Peter Hamilton, Section 27, Township 5, Range 12. Preemptions were made up to the autumn of 1860, and the Land Office for the district of which Nemaha County was a part was at Kickapoo.

The only Indian scare, in which the early settlers of Nemaha County were concerned, was one occurring in the spring of 1856. In the fall of 1855, and during the succeeding winter, they gathered from the signs and preparations of the Pottawatomies that as soon as the grass had grown sufficiently to support their ponies the war paint would be put on and the war path taken. The settlers naturally supposed that they were the intended victims of savage hate, and accordingly they gathered in force, early in the spring, at Baker's Ford. After some days of anxiety, they learned that the Pottawatomies, so far from premeditating an attack upon them, had gone forth in search of their ancient enemies, the Pawnees, whom they found, by the way, and by whom they were disastrously defeated. Assured of their own safety, the settlers dispersed to their farms.

The first towns in the county were Central City, Richmond, America City, Granada, Ash Point, Pacific City, Urbana, Wheatland, Centralia, Lincoln, Seneca and Sabetha.

Central City was laid out in 1855, by William Dodge, for Thomas Newton and sons, and H. H. Lanham. It never was incorporated by legislative enactment. Its location was Section 1, Township 2, Range 12, now known as the Bloss farm. There was a postoffice, the first in the county, under charge of H. H. Lanham; a blacksmith and wagon shop, and a horse-power saw and grist-mill, all run by the Newton and Lanham families. There was also a store kept by Benjamin Shaffer, afterward sold to Beeler & Williams, of Iowa Centre, but managed by and in the name of Lanham and Newton. The mill was bought at Kansas City, brought to its destination by teams, and run for a time by ox-power. In 1857 or 1858 its proprietors built a dam across the Nebraska, but failing by this means to secure sufficient power to run both branches of the business, they put in an upright boiler and small engine, using the water power for the mill stones, and steam-power for sawing. During the high water of 1858 and 1859, when the Nebraska was a mile in width, the dam and grist-mill works were carried away. What remained of the establishment was moved to the prairie, and leased to Leslie & Barnbrick, who put in a bolt and other necessary machinery, and for a short time ran a saw, grist and flour mil.. Destroyed by an incendiary fire it was rebuilt, sold and moved away. In 1863 Lanham & Newton bought a steam-mill at Pawnee City, Neb., bringing it to Central City, and a few months later removing it to Seneca. As has been said, the first school in Central City was taught by Mahlon Pugh, in 1859. It was select. Its first teacher was soon succeeded by Mrs. H. M. Newton, who taught till some time in 1860. The Central City Baptist church was organized August 1, 1857, with Elder T. Newton and wife, Rev. T. R. Newton and wife, and H. H. Lanham and wife as charter members. A few additions to the membership were made. The first pastor was the Rev. T. R. Newton, who alternated with Rev. Thomas Newton for several years, when Robert Turner assumed the position. The members built a small church structure, afterward used as a school-house. On September 12, 1875, the society formally united itself with the Seneca Baptist church.

Richmond was started in 1855, at the crossing of the Nebraska on the Fort Leavenworth and Fort Kearney and Leavenworth routes. The owner of the claim was Cyrus Dolman, a Pro-slavery man, and the first County Judge. An act to incorporate the Richmond town company was passed by the "Bogus" Legislature of 1855, constituting as a body politic and corporate by name and style as above. F. T. Marshall, David Galispie, John Doniphan, A. G. Woodward, R. C. Bishop, James E. Thompson, John A. Dolman, Frederick J. Ebert, Cyrus Dolman, James O. Donoghen, Augustus Leist, John Donaldson and Daniel Vanderslice, and their successors. The second section gave the corporation the power to purchase and hold, and enter by pre-emption or otherwise, any quantity of land where said town of Richmond is located, not exceeding 1,000 acres, and to lay the same off into lots, parks, streets, squares and avenues, and to sell, dispose of and convey the same. As events proved, the entire 1,000 acres permitted by the act, were not required.

Two buildings were at once erected for the proprietors by Lanham & Newton; one occupied as a dwelling, and the other as a store-room and hotel, the latter being the individual property of A. G. Woodward. It is now on the farm of Festus M. Newton, the dwelling being removed to W. B. Stone's place, north of Seneca. This was the official business centre of the county; the first county warrants issued were drawn here, it being the temporary county seat, by legislative enactment; an honor it might have retained had it not been for its established Pro-slavery character.

Ash Point embraced the south half of the northeast, south half of the northwest, north half of the southwest, and north half of the southeast quarter of Section 8, Township 2, Range 11. John O'Laughlin was the main man of the town, which was made a postoffice, he being the official incumbent. He also established a general store and a hotel, these buildings, with one or two dwellings, constituting the town. Other residents in the immediate propinquity were Josiah Blancett and John Short. Ash Point was a stage station on the overland road, a fact which kept it from entire extinction until 1871 or 1872, though for the last ten years of its existence it had nothing but a store building to mark the town site, which is now a farm. It is situated at the junction of the old overland and California roads.

Farmington embraced the northwest quarter of Section 26, and the northeast quarter of Section 27, Town 1, Range 12, being southwest of old "Urbana," a paper town started by W. W. Moon, at Baker's Ford. Thomas Smith and James Parsons succeeded W. W. Moon at that point, where there was a store building, while Rosalvin C. Perham and John E. Perley directed their energies to the up-building of Farmington. They erected a hotel, store building and blacksmith shop, the last continuing in operation for some years. The old town site is now a pasture.

Pacific City was situated on Section 14, Town 3, Range 13, occupying high prairie land. It was once a place of high expectations, though the town consisted of a hotel building, owned by Orrin Gage, and a good well, used by travelers to a considerable extent. The town site is now fulfilling its destiny as a farm.

Lincoln was the property, and its future glory the dream, of J. E. Hawkes. Its plat was filed for record November 20, 1860. At this point there were, for a time, two stores, a harness shop, a blacksmith shop and a mill, the last being subsequently sold to William Robinson, and removed to Capioma Township, where its machinery is still in operation.

The other early towns that have been referred to, having yet an existence, will be found treated of in the proper place, together with something of their early rivalry, and their struggle for the county seat.

WAR HISTORY.

In August, 1861, A. W. Williams, then of Sabetha, acting under proper authority, and with the commission of captain, succeeded in securing 150 volunteers from the counties of Marshall, Nemaha and Brown. These, as they enlisted, went into camp near Sabetha, where they remained for about a month at Capt. Williams' expense as to rations, and making use of extemporized barracks. In September, they proceeded to Leavenworth, where they were sworn in, 100 of them as members of Company D, of the Eighth Kansas Volunteers, and fifty of them in other companies. The other commissioned officers of Company D were—R. Todd, First Lieutenant; John Graham, Second Lieutenant. Of the 150 men, Nemaha County contributed about one-third, the roster of whom will be found in the proper place in the military history.

Subsequent to this, Hon. George Graham enlisted about thirty men from Nemaha County, the squad dividing when it reached Leavenworth, the members connecting themselves with various regiments, notably the Ninth and Thirteenth Kansas. The county had about forty men in the Seventh, and seventy in the Thirteenth, thirty-seven of whom were enlisted by Lieut. Hensel, and the remainder by Lieut. Cline and others. Company D, Eighth Kansas, was detached for service along the border, being stationed at Fort Kearney for a time, and afterwards at Atchison. In 1865, it was in Texas, whence it was ordered home for discharge. The Thirteenth Regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., in June, 1865, the Nemaha County men arriving home in July.

In addition to the volunteers from Nemaha County, about 200 in number who enlisted early in the action, there was a call July, 1864, for a regiment of 100 days' men, known as the Seventeenth Kansas. The quota demanded from Nemaha County numbered eighteen, of whom eight enlisted and ten were drafted—the only draft made in the county, and one which need not have been made had time been given for volunteers to come to the front, notwithstanding that nearly all of the able-bodied citizens of the county were already in service, Sabetha having but one man left. These men were taken to Leavenworth and discharged the same month.

On November 3, 1865, occurred in Seneca a reception for returned soldiers, the welcoming address being delivered by Gen. Sherry, and the response by Hon. George Graham, the exercises concluding with a banquet and merry-making

Nemaha County did her duty, and more than her duty, in the war for the Union. To her, as much as to any county in the State, is the world indebted for the blow which struck off the fetters of the slave—the fetters which became links to bind the States, both North and South, more closely together.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

The section of Kansas in which Nemaha County is situated, while it has not enjoyed immunity from disaster, has certainly suffered as little as any part of the State. Its climate is mild, the temperature even, and the rainfall generally sufficient to assure good crops. No cyclones have swept its prairies; no great droughts at any time afflicted it.

The first great storm of which there is any record was one occurring July 13, 1871, blowing from west to east through the central tier of townships. A number of buildings in its path were demolished, and three lives were lost—those of Peter Westfall and his two daughters, who perished in the ruins of their dwelling. The residence of Howard Chilson, situated just south of Seneca, was blown several feet from its foundation, and the brick dwelling of S. B. Smith blown down; these disasters, with the loss of various barns and outbuildings, constituting the effects of the storm. On May 30, 1879, a strong wind swept a limited section of the county, demolishing several frame buildings insecurely constructed, but resulting in no loss of life.

In 1866 occurred the first serious raid of the grasshopper army. They put in an appearance in the early summer, swarming in immense clouds, and coming from a southwestern direction. During their brief stay of two weeks they did great damage to the growing crops, and deposited their eggs, after which they passed on to the northeast. In 1867, those eggs, which were deposited on light and sandy soil, exposed to the sun, hatched out in great numbers. The result, while bad enough, might have been a great deal worse, the fruit being comparatively uninjured, and the farmers securing about half a crop of small grain. In 1868, they came from the northwest, did immense damage to the growing crops, and also deposited their eggs in great quantities, of which, owing to the severity of the winter, but a few hatched out in the spring. In 1873, the swarms were comparatively small, but managed to effect considerable damage.

The year 1874 was one of drought, not sufficient in itself to have utterly prevented the results of good farming, but so severe as to leave the farmers absolutely nothing as the result of their labors when taken in conjunction with the devastating hordes of grasshoppers which came from the northwest, arriving in the county July 31, and laying everything waste. The *Courier* says: "The corn fields resemble well poled bean patches, while the apple trees have been stripped of their leaves, and in many orchards this year's growth of wood destroyed."

The succeeding winter was that of the famine, when Kansas cried for help. Nemaha County had suffered less than some of its neighbors, and was richer than most of them; while aid was rendered her in a few cases from outside sources, she rendered at least an equal amount of assistance to Jewell and other counties. It was not until New Year's that the suffering really began, at about which time relief committees were organized in Wetmore and Granada townships, which reported fifty families then in need. In January and February, Illinois, Neuchatel, Harrison and other townships appealed for help, and received it, the first mentioned of these reporting forty destitute families within its boundaries. The Granges did good work systematizing the work of distribution, Hon. G. W. Brown deserving special mention as the county agent for the Grange relief system. With 1875 came good crops, and with these prosperity.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIAL ROSTER.

The first election held in the county was on March 30, 1855, for members of Council, and representatives to the Territorial Legislature. There were ten Council Districts with thirteen members, and fourteen Representative Districts with twenty-six members. Nemaha Precinct with Wolf River and Doniphan constituted the seventh Council District and the eleventh Representative District. The entire vote of the district, 478 ballots, was cast for John W. Forman, a merchant, a native of Kentucky, and a resident in the Territory for twelve years. The vote of Nemaha Precinct was 61. The representatives chosen were: R. L. Kirk, a nine months' resident; and John H. Stringfellow, who had been in the Territory for one year. Nemaha Precinct gave the former 50, and the latter 48 votes. At this election George H. Baker, Jesse Adamson and Samuel Cramer were judges; Samuel Crozier and Thomas Cramer, clerks. Most of the voters were non-residents, the following being the list of those actually entitled to the right of suffrage: W. W. Moore, W. D. Beeles, George H. Baker, Jesse Adamson, Samuel Cramer, Samuel Crozier, Samuel L. Miller, William Bunker, Thomas Newton, Horace M. Newton, H. H. Lanham, John O'Laughlin, Greenberry Key and Uriah Blue.

The Legislature convened on the first Monday of July. Its acts took effect as soon as they were passed, being now best known as the "Bogus laws of Kansas." Among other things, provision was made for the organization of nineteen counties in the Territory, including that of Nemaha, the boundaries of which were defined, as they have been given, and as they yet exist.

Cyrus Dolman was appointed Probate Judge; James E. Thompson, Sheriff, the latter being soon superseded by James E. Hill; and Edwin Van Endert, County Treasurer. The first County Commissioners were Jesse Adamson, of Nemaha; David P. Magill, of Capioma, and Peter Hamilton of Red Vermillion Townships. Richmond was made the temporary County seat, remaining the official business centre until 1858, when the County seat question was decided by the people.

On October 6, 1856, the Pro-slavery men held an election, at which Cyrus Dolman was elected a member of the second Territorial Legislature, receiving 12 votes. At this time the counties of Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Marshall, Riley and Pottawatomie, constituted the Council District, and those of Nemaha and Brown the Representative District. On October 5, 1857, the former of these elected Benjamin Harding, of Doniphan, and Andrew F. Mead, of Riley; the fourth Representative District choosing E. N. Morrill, of Brown County. The members of the Council held office for two years, the representatives for one session only. This, the third Territorial Legislature, placed Nemaha County with Brown, Pottawatomie, Marshall and Washington, in the fifth Council District; constituting Brown County the eighth, and Nemaha the tenth Representative District. When it came to the election of State Senators and Representatives, the districts were again changed, Nemaha being at present associated with Marshall in the election of Senator, and herself entitled to two Representatives. In the official roster which follows, no further account is made of these changes, the list merely showing Nemaha's representation, whether solely her own or in conjunction with other counties. The first election for county officers was held November 8, 1859, the incumbents prior to that time holding their positions by appointment. Samuel Lappin had been Register of Deeds; R. N. Torry performed the duties of County Clerk, Clerk of the District Court, and succeeded Edwin Van Endert as County Treasurer. The Probate Judges from 1855 had been, in the order named, Cyrus Dolman, Morton Cave and Haven Starr. J. C. Hebbard, and subsequently J. W. Fuller, had been County Superintendents of public instruction, the former making the first annual report of school matters of the County to Samuel W. Greer, Territorial Superintendent.

The election resulted as follows: County Clerk, R. U. Torry; County Treasurer, Charles F. Warren; Register of Deeds Samuel Lappin; Sheriff, John S. Rogers; County Superintendent, J. W. Fuller; Probate Judge, Haven Starr.

The first Court House stood on lot 4, block 74, on Main street. It was a small two-story frame building, the lower room of which was used for general meeting purposes, and the upper part by the county officers. In December, 1861, it was burnt. A building for Court purposes, but too small for county offices, was at once erected, on the corner of Main and Castle streets, in Seneca, and in this the first term of District Court in Nemaha County was held November 11, 1861, prior to this time Nemaha having been associated with Brown County for judicial purposes. Albert H. Horton, of Atchison, was at this time District Judge, having succeeded Judge Albert L. Lee, who had received a commission as major in the Seventh Kansas. The District Clerk was I. C. Hebbard, to whom Homer L. Dean, the Clerk of Brown County, had turned over the books and papers relating to Nemaha. The Grand Jury who served at this term of Court, consisted of John Downs, Thomas Carlin, Isaac H. Steer, Elias B Church, James Larew, Salem B. Dodge, Samuel Dennis, T. A. Campfield, H. A. Goodman, Hezekiah Grimes, John Hodgins, William Histed, John Kilmer, Augustus Wolfley, H. D. Channell and James M. Randel. Wm. Histed was the foreman. The most important case upon the docket was that of the State of Kansas vs. Josiah Blancett, wherein the defendant stood charged with the murder of Thomas Wilson. The verdict was "not guilty." The indictment failed to state that the murder was committed in Nemaha County. In 1855 three County Commissioners were appointed. From that time until the spring of 1860, the Chairman of the Township Board was the Supervisor in the County Board. In 1860 three Commissioners at Large were chosen, a like number being elected each alternate year until 1878, when the system was changed, so that one was elected each year, to hold office three years. The population of the county at various times has been as follows: 1855, 99; no returns were made at this census of the number of voters. 1857, 512, voters 140; 1860, 2,436; 1870, 7,296; 1880, 12,463; 1881, 13,476; 1882, 15,078.

As originally divided the county had, for municipal purposes, nine townships: Rock Creek, Nemaha, Clear Creek, Richmond, Capioma, Valley, Home, Granada and Red Vermillion. These have at various times been sub-divided, forming Washington, Gilman, Illinois, Harrison, Neuchatel, Reilly and Wetmore. In July, 1882, the Commissioners further changed the local geography, by the creation of Mitchell Township, from Home, Richmond and Valley; and of Adams Township, from Valley and Capioma, the two dividing Valley equally between them and blotting it from the map.

The official roster of the county since its organization is as follows:

Council.—1855, John W. Forman; 1857, Benjamin Harding, Andrew J. Mead; 1859, Luther R. Palmer.

State Senators.—1860, Samuel Lappin; 1862, Byron Sherry; 1864, Samuel Spear; 1866, George Graham; 1868, Albert G. Spear; 1870, Joseph Cracraft; 1872, E. N. Morrill; 1874, J. M. Miller; 1876, E. N. Morrill (for four years); 1880, I. F. Collins.

Territorial Representatives.—1855, R. L. Kirk, John H. Stringfellow; 1856, Cyrus Dolman; 1857, E. N. Morrill; 1858, George Graham; 1859, Morton Cave; 1860, Charles C. Coffinbury.

State Representatives.—1860, David C. Auld, D. E. Ballard; 1861, Harrison Foster, F. P. Baker; 1862, John S. Hidden; 1863, Richard Bradley, J. S. Hidden; 1864, J. D. Sammons, C. C. Coffinbury; 1865, James K. Gross, George Graham; 1866, T. B. Collins, Joseph Hanemum; 1867, Phillip Rockefeller, John Hodgins; 1868, Samuel Lappin, Daniel Helpshrey; 1869, L. Hensel, William Morris; 1870, Richard Johnson, A. Simons; 1871, Ira F. Collins, H. C. De Forrest; 1872, Cyrus I. Scofield, H. C. De Forrest; 1873, J. E. Taylor, C. S. Cummings; 1874, G. W. Brown, S. P. Conrad; 1875, D. R. Magill, S. P. Conrad; 1876, J. F. Collins; L. C. Preston (for two years); 1878, E. G. Stitt, M. L. Wilson; 1880, N. F. Benson, A. W. Cracraft.

County Officers.—Sheriff.—1855, James E. Thompson, superseded by James E. Hill; 1857, John S. Rogers; 1859, John S. Rogers; 1861, John S. Rogers; 1863, William Boulton; 1865, William Boulton; 1867, Abram Kyger; 1869, Abram Kyger; 1871, David R. Magill; 1873, David R. Magill; 1875, Richard Johnson; 1877, James Martin; 1879, D. R. Vorhes; 1881, D. R. Vorhes.

County Clerk.—1855, R. U. Torry; 1857, R. U. Torry; 1859, R. U. Torry; 1860, Byron Sherry (to fill vacancy); 1861, William F. Wells; 1863, J. W. Fuller; 1865, J. W. Fuller; 1867, J. W. Fuller; 1869, J. W. Fuller; 1871, Joshua Mitchell; 1873, Joshua Mitchell; 1875, Walter J. Ingram; 1877, Joshua Mitchell; 1879, Joshua Mitchell; 1881, Joshua Mitchell.

Register of Deeds.—1855 to 1859, Samuel Lappin; 1859, Samuel Lappin; 1861, J. H. Peckham; 1863, William Smith; 1865, William F. Wells; 1867, Abijah Wells; 1869, Peter McQuaid; 1871, J. H. H. Ford; 1873, J. H. H. Ford; 1875, J. H. H. Ford; 1877, J. H. H. Ford; 1879, Roy A. Thompson; 1881, Roy A. Thompson.

County Treasurer.—1855, Edwin Van Endert; 1857, R. U. Torry (acting); 1859, Charles F. Warren; 1861, Charles G. Scrafford; 1863, J. H. Peckham; 1865, J. H. Peckham; 1867, J. C. Hebbard; 1869, J. C. Hebbard; 1871, O. C. Bruner; 1873, O. C. Bruner; 1875, Edward Butt; 1877, Edward Butt; 1879, T. W. Johnson; 1881, T. W. Johnson.

Probate Judge.—1855, Cyrus Dolman; 1857, Morton Cave; 1859, Havens Starr; 1860, Thomas S. Wright; 1862, James R. Gruss; 1863, James P. Taylor (to fill vacancy); 1864, H. H. Lanham; 1866, H. H. Lanham; 1868, H. H. Lanham; 1870, H. H. Lanham; 1872, William Histed; 1874, H. H. Lanham; 1876, H. H. Lanham; 1878, George Graham; 1880, William Histed.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—1857, J. C. Hebbard; 1859, J. W. Fuller; 1860, F. P. Baker; 1861, Daniel Foster (to fill vacancy); 1862, J. C. Hebbard (to fill vacancy); 1862, Thomas D. Shepard; 1864, L. C. Preston; 1865, Thomas D. Shepard (to fill vacancy); 1866, Thomas D. Shepard; 1868, J. S. Stamm; 1870, P. K. Shoemaker; 1872, Josiah D. Sammons; 1874, Abijah Wells; 1876, Abijah Wells; 1878, Abijah Wells; 1880, J. A. Amos.

Clerk of the District Court.—1859, R. U. Torry; 1861, J. C. Hebbard; 1862, O. C. Bruner; 1864, William Histed; 1866, Abijah Wells; 1867, D. B. McKay (to fill vacancy); 1868, J. H. Williams; 1870, George Gould; 1872, George R. Benedict; 1874, George R. Benedict; 1876, George R. Benedict; 1878, George R. Benedict; 1880, George R. Benedict.

County Commissioners.—1855, Jesse Adamson, David P. Magill, Peter Hamilton; 1857, George Graham, A. A. Wood, John Lowery, William R. Wells, Thomas S. Wright, Peter Hamilton; 1859, George Graham, G. H. Baker, Morton Cave, Charles C. Coffinbury, Thomas S. Wright, Peter Hamilton, 1860 (spring election), John Ellis, Charles C. Coffinbury, Garrett Rendel; 1860 (regular election), John Ellis, David M. Locknane, Moses Shepard; 1861, John T. Goodpasture, Nicholas Hocker and Samuel Bradshaw (M. H. Terrell successfully contested Hocker's seat, the only contested election in the county); 1863, Edward McCaffrey, Jacob Nicholson, Moses Shepard; 1865, L. P. Hazen, George D. Searles, Albert Bonjour; 1867, E. F. Bouton, John M. Ford, H. M. Metcalf; 1869, Archibald Moorehead, George D. Searles, Henry O. Stauffer; 1871, Archibald Moorehead, George D. Searles, Henry O. Stauffer; 1873, George H. Adams, G. W. Conrad, Patrick Reilly; 1875, George H. Adams, Patrick Reilly, Aaron H. Burnett; 1877, George H. Adams, Aaron H. Burnett, T. M Durand; 1878, G. H. Adams; 1879, T. M. Durand; 1880, A. H. Burnett; 1881, George H. Adams.

COUNTY SEAT TROUBLES AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Upon the organization of Nemaha County, in 1855, the legislature established the county seat at Richmond, the official business center for several years being the combined store and hotel building of A. G. Woodward, now on the farm of Festus M. Newton. For judicial purposes Brown and Nemaha Counties were united, the District Court of both being held at Hiawatha, until 1861; but the first county warrants were issued from Richmond, and it is probable, considering its very favorable location, that it might have remained the county seat, permanently, had it not been for the pronounced Pro-slavery opinions of its proprietors, these making them and their embryo city unpopular with the Free-state men, who were in the majority. By an act of the Legislature, approved February 12, 1858, a special election was ordered to be held April 4, of the same year, for the purpose of selecting a permanent county seat. It being provided that if no choice be made at the first election, it be continued from month to month, but after the second election the votes should be cast only for the three places having the highest number. At the first election the contesting places were Central City, Richmond, Seneca, Wheatland, Centralia and Ash Point, all of nearly equal unimportance. All of the towns mentioned offered to give the county one-half of the town lots, to be taken alternately, but Seneca, besides this, promised in case it secured the county seat, to build a court house, donating the same to the county for five years. The first election resulted in no choice. The next occurred in May, when several of the aspirants had withdrawn, and the third in June, when the struggle lay between Richmond, Seneca and Wheatland, Central City having retired from the contest in favor of Seneca, the idea of its proprietors being that Seneca was at a sufficient distance to allow Central City to amount to something, while Richmond was so near that its prosperity must necessarily be fatal to its neighbor. At the last election the vote of Graham Township was contested. With it Seneca had won; without it she was defeated and Richmond successful. The vote of the Board of Commissioners regarding it was a tie, the question remaining to be decided by the chairman, Hon. George Graham. His vote was cast for Seneca.

The removal of the county seat has been agitated at various times since 1859, notably when the court house was destroyed by fire in 1876. Sabetha, in the extreme eastern part of the county, seemed, at that period, disposed to bring the question to an issue, but nothing definite was done, and the probabilities are strongly against a change ever being made. Seneca being but a few miles from the geographical center of the county, and the public buildings—the court house, erected in 1876, and the jail in 1879—being altogether too valuable to abandon, the question may safely be considered as settled for all time.

Court House.—In 1858, the Seneca Town Company, comprising S. and F. Lappin, R. U. Torry, J. B. Ingersoll and C. G. Scrafford, in order to secure and retain the county seat, entered into a contract with the commissioners, giving them, in trust, alternate lots to the number of one-half of those on the town site, the amount arising from the sale of the same to be used for the erection of public buildings. In addition to this, the company agreed to build a structure suitable for court house purposes, donating the use of the same to the county for five years.

Prior to this, official business had been transacted in the combined store room and hotel of A. G. Woodward, at Richmond.

Upon the removal of the county seat to Seneca, the town company, in accordance with its agreement, erected a two-story building, near the corner of Main and Buffalo streets, the first floor of which was used for meeting purposes of every description, and second floor by the county officers, of whom Byron Sherry, the county clerk, was generally the only one to be found, the other incumbents engaging in other than official business, of which there was little to attend to, Nemaha being attached to Brown County for judicial purposes, and court held, until 1861, at Hiawatha.

In December, 1861, a religious meeting was held in the court house, on Sunday night, the building being closed about half past eight o'clock; about half past two the next morning it was discovered to be on fire, and by three o'clock it was completely destroyed—probably the work of an incendiary

The Town Company immediately made arrangements with the Board of Commissioners for the erection and donation, in fee-simple, of a one-story frame building on the corner of Main and Castle streets. This was first occupied in November, 1861, by Judge A. H. Horton, the first term of the district court in Nemaha County being held at the time. The county officers did not occupy the building, which comprised but one small room, but remained in different stores and offices about town.

In January, 1871, an order was passed by the board, locating all the offices, except that of the Treasurer, in the second story of the postoffice block. The Treasurer's office remained where it had been for some time on Main and Court streets, and court was held elsewhere, the building of 1861 having been abandoned.

In the meantime the city lots owned by the county had been sold, the last of them in August, 1870, netting to the court house fund the sum of $17,473.83. The question of building a court house was submitted to the people, carried by a majority of 289, and on March 30, 1871, a contract for its erection entered into with James A. Storm, of St. Joseph. On April 30, 1871, ground was broken for it by Major Sargent, of Seneca, and in 1872, the building, 57x80 feet, ninety-six feet in height, from the basement to the top of the tower, of brick with sawed stone trimmings, was completed. Its cost was $39,172.78.

On March 4, 1876, fire was discovered in the southeast attic jury room, and notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the citizens, the building was totally destroyed. The books and papers, with the exception of most of those in the superintendent's office, and the records of surveys prior to 1872, in the Surveyor's office, were saved. The fire was supposed to result from children playing with matches. The offices were temporarily located, those of the Clerk, Register of Deeds and Treasurer in the Universalist Church building; the others in various parts of the city.

The insurance on the buildings, amounting to $30,000, being promptly paid, the Commissioners immediately advertised for bids, awarding the contract for the erection of a duplicate structure to James A. McGonagle, of Leavenworth. The new edifice, in almost every respect similar to the previous one, was completed in June, 1877, at a cost of $30,138.47. The first floor, divided by a wide hall, contains the various county offices; the second floor being used for court purposes. The grounds surrounding the building comprising an entire city block, are well fenced, and planted with trees now several years of age, and will ultimately make a fine grove.

County Infirmary.—At the election of November, 1868, by a vote of 581 to 276 it was decided to levy a tax of one mill on the dollar of assessable property, for the purchase and improvement of a poor farm. At the January meeting, 1869, the Commissioners advertised for plans and specifications for a building to be erected on the land, 160 acres, which they had purchased one and one-half miles west of Seneca, and on February 8th proposals were invited for putting up a building according to specifications on file, and for breaking not less than forty nor more than eighty acres of farm land. The contract was let and the building erected at once, the building being completed the same year. It is a two-story stone building with basement, situated on ground sloping to the south and east, and is capable of comfortably accommodating thirty persons. The cost of the building was about $2,500. The farm itself is a good one, and under efficient management has been made to contribute not a little to the support of the unfortunate inmates of the infirmary.

County Jail.—Prior to the year 1860, the few prisoners with which Nemaha County was concerned, were lodged in various places, usually under guard, the tedious delays of the law being less noticeable than at present, and there being little occasion for a jail. In 1859, however, the county seat question having been definitely decided, the Commissioners erected in the court house grounds a one-story stone building, about 20x20 feet in size, and containing four cells, two light ones and two dungeons. This was completed in 1860. There is nothing remarkable concerning it to be noted, except its insecurity. Escapes from it were not only frequent, but the usual thing.

In October, 1878, the question of building a new jail was put to the people, the vote standing 1,439 to 162 in favor thereof. The contract was at once let, and the structure completed for occupancy on October 1, 1879. It is situated opposite the public school building, near the court house. It is a two-story brick structure with an L, the main building, 32x35 feet, containing six rooms conveniently arranged for the residence of the jailor. The L, 20x26 feet, contains three of J. Pauley's patent steel cells, each of sufficient size to accommodate four persons, while above the jailor's residence are two rooms used for the incarceration of female prisoners and those retained for minor offenses. In connection with the building is a large cistern and facilities for using the water to the best advantage in case of fire. The building cost $9,965, and is in every way a credit to the county.

RAILROADS.

Central Branch, Union Pacific.—This road, proposed and surveyed as early as 1863, received as substantial aid from the Government as any railway corporation in the West. It was granted $16,000 a mile for the distance of 100 miles, from Atchison to Waterville in Marshall County, and in addition to this, alternate sections of land on both sides of the track, and the territories back of these sections to the distance of ten miles. It needed and received no aid from the county. It was completed to Wetmore in 1866, and to the present site of Centralia a year later, the company virtually establishing both towns; though a postoffice of the latter name was in existence before the arrival of the road. The Central Branch enters Nemaha County at Wetmore, about five miles north of the south line, traverses it in a northwesterly direction, touching at Sother, Corning and Centralia, and leaving the county about ten miles from the southern boundary. In Marshall County it connects with the B. & M. in Nebraska, which renders close connection with east and west roads, at Lincoln, possible, while at Atchison the road connects with lines traversing the south and southwest, the north, east and northeast.

St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company—Early in 1860 an effort was made to build a railroad from St. Joseph west through the northern tier of counties in Kansas, and four miles of track were laid connecting Elwood and Wathena; but the war stopped all work on it and nothing further was done for several years.

In September, 1862, a railroad convention in which the various counties interested were represented, was held at Troy in Doniphan County, but little appears to have been done then, or in 1864, when the question was again agitated, a meeting being held at Seneca, March 24 of that year. In 1866 the State Legislature passed an act granting the 500,000 acres of land that had been donated by the general government to Kansas, under the act of September 4, 1841, to four railroad companies, among which was the Northern Kansas, from Elwood west.

In April, 1866, a petition was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of Nemaha County, for an election on bonds to the amount of $125,000, to aid the building of said road, the election being held on May 8, 569 votes being polled, 322 of which were for, and 247 against the issue of such bonds.

On May 12, 1866, a meeting was held at Hiawatha for the purpose of final organization of a company, prepared to receive and make available the donation from the State, and various county grants, of which Nemaha's has been mentioned. This organization was perfected by the election of Samuel Lappin, President; F. H. Drenning, Secretary; W. B. Barnett, Treasurer, and of a Board of eleven Directors, of whom three were from Nemaha County.

On October 9 of the same year, a joint meeting was held at Elwood of the stockholders of the St. Joseph & Denver City and the Northern Kansas roads, the conference resulting in the consolidation of the two roads, the union to be called the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad. Various delays occurring, the road did not reach Nemaha County until 1870, and the county objecting to the payment of bonds to a corporation other than that to which they were voted, sustained suit for such payment, the Supreme Court deciding for the defendant. Prior to its entry, however, an agreement was entered into by C. G. Scrafford, Samuel Lappin, J. H. Peckham, J. P. Taylor, W. G. Sargent, D. B. McKay, and forty-nine others, guaranteeing the road the right of way, 100 feet in width, through the county, and donating to it depot grounds to the extent of ten acres, at Seneca. This agreement was strictly kept. The road was afterwards leased to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, being now known by that company as the Union Pacific (Kansas Division). It enters the county at Sabetha, about eight miles from the northern line; touches at Oneida, Seneca and Baileysville, and leaves the county eleven miles from the Nebraska line. At Marysville it makes connection with the B. & M. in Nebraska, at Hiawatha, Brown County, with the Missouri Pacific, and at St. Joseph with various lines running north, south and east.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Nemaha County Agricultural Society.—As early as July 28, 1864, an effort appears to have been made looking towards the organization of an agricultural society, the *Courier* of that date containing a leader on the subject, and urging the importance of holding a fair at some time during the fall for the exhibition of farm products. No energetic efforts appear to have been made, however, and, at all events, no fair was held.

The organization of the Nemaha County Agricultural and Horticultural Society was effected June 27, 1868, with C. G. Scrafford, President; J. P. Taylor, Secretary, and Samuel Lappin, Treasurer. Land suitable for fair purposes was donated to the association, comprising Blocks 32, 33, 34 and 35 of the town site of Seneca, the grounds being enclosed early in the fall of the same year, and the first annual fair of the society held October 22, 1868.

In 1869, a building 28x60 feet in size was erected for the reception of the display of farm products and manufactured articles of various kinds, and the second fair held September 22, 23 and 24 of the same year. In 1870 and 1871, exhibitions were made, and in 1872, on September 18, 19 and 20, the fifth and, as it proved, the last annual fair of the series was held. The officers at this time were: Wm. B Slosson, President; N. Coleman, Vice-President; William Histed, Secretary, and H. H. Lanham, Treasurer. The cause of the discontinuation of of displays and the practical disintegration of the society was due to financial troubles, it having gone in debt in the improvement of its grounds, and incurred other liabilities, the total amount of the indebtedness being $1,140.50. In August, 1873, this burden was assumed by George Graham, Jacob Van Loon, D. R. Magill, J. P. Cone and Mrs. C. G. Scrafford, as consideration for a warranty deed of the property of the association.

On October 4, 1877, a charter was issued by the Secretary of State, incorporating A. H. Burnett, Willis Brown, West E. Wilkinson, Richard Johnson and Edward Butt as the Nemaha County Agricultural Society. No other record of the new organization is found.

As has been seen, there has been no county fair since 1872. The recently-organized Board of Trade of Seneca, deploring this state of things, in July, 1882, appointed a fair committee, consisting of William Histed, Abijah Wells, George A. Marvin, C. G. Scrafford and M. Matthews, to devise ways and means for the holding of a fair, if possible, during the fall of 1882. Learning that the only piece of ground near Seneca in every way fitted for fair grounds was about to sold, and if secured for fair purposes must be bought at once, the sum of $2,300 was raised by subscription, and the property purchased, William Histed, Willis Brown and George W. Williams being appointed trustees in behalf of the new owners. The object of the proprietors is to hold the land subject to the acceptance of the people upon repayment of their investment, the law providing that the county may purchase and improve fair grounds, appropriating not to exceed one and three-quarter mills on the dollar of the taxable valuation of the county for that purpose. The question of the purchase of these grounds was voted on at the November election of 1882. The proposal was voted down by the county, but the existence of the society and the purchase of the ground is an assured fact.

Old Settlers' Society.—A meeting of the old settlers, preliminary to the organization of a society, was held at the court house in Seneca on August 14, 1880. Committees on permanent organization were at this time appointed from each township, and on September 2 the organization was perfected by the election of the following officers: D. B. McKay, President; J. S. Hidden, Vice-President; Abijah Wells, Secretary; George F. Roots, Treasurer. The first annual re-union was held October 7, 1880, 127 genuine old settlers being present. Speeches were made, toasts given, and a bountiful dinner in the court-house yard enjoyed.

The second annual re-union occurred October 6, 1881. The day was raw and cold, preventing very many from being present, there being in consequence only seventy-five in attendance. Great interest in the history and traditions of early Kansas was manifested. The officers elected were: A. W. Slater, President; E. F. Bouton, Vice-President; Abijah Wells, Secretary; Peter McQuaid, Treasurer. In addition to these, an executive committee was appointed, as follows: Rock Creek—William Graham; Washington—Jacob Spring, Jr.; Nemaha—James Gregg; Clear Creek—M. Keegan; Marion—Robert Bronaughs; Richmond—D. B. McKay; Gilman—David Adamson; Capioma—Samuel Magill; Grenada—A. M. Hough; Valley—D. R. Magill; Home—S. Barnard; Illinois—G. F. Roots; Harrison—J. H. Dennis; Wetmore—S. C. Shumacher; Reilly—G. W. Hannum; Red Vermillion—N. B. McKay; Neuchatel—Alfred Bonjour.

SENECA.

Seneca, the county seat of Nemaha County, is favorably situated on high rolling prairie land, surrounded on all sides by well cultivated farms and pleasant groves, those on its east being divided from it by the current of the Nemaha, whose banks are fringed with a goodly growth of natural timber, and whose waters serve to render yet more picturesque its beauty and that of its surroundings. It is on the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad, seventy-seven miles west of St. Joseph and one hundred and fifty miles southeast of Hastings, Neb., while it is easily accessible from all points by connecting lines. The city is well built. There are, in Seneca, very many handsome residences, the grounds surrounding, which are highly ornamented with shade trees and shrubbery, giving a home like and finished appearance to the town, that is rare in new states, while the business portion of the place is rapidly approaching the appearance of that which belongs to a city.

GENERAL HISTORY.

The town site of Seneca was regarded as a favorable point for a town, by J. B. Ingersoll, who staked off a claim to which he gave the name of Rock Castle. This was early in 1857. A town company was soon afterward organized comprising Samuel Lappin, Charles G. Scrafford, Royal U. Torrey and Finley Lappin, the name of the town, which was immediately surveyed and platted, being changed to Seneca.

The first house built in Seneca was erected in the fall of 1857; it was a double log house, with a wide hall through the centre, or rather, two houses connected with a wall of logs at the rear. It was built by John S. Doyle for Finley Lappin, who immediately occupied one end of it for a hotel, while Downing & Stewart opened a grocery store in the other end. The hotel portion of the building also served as the office of register of deeds, Samuel Lappin holding that position. One end of the structure was afterward used as a dwelling; the other end as a shoe shop and carpenter shop successively. It passed from Samuel Lappin to Albert Clark, finally returning to its former owner, who demolished it to make room for what is now known as the city drug store.

During the same year a blacksmith shop was put up, consisting merely of four poles covered with brush, with a few boards over the forge. Its owner was Levi Hensel, who was able to utilize his powers either as a son of Vulcan, or as correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, for which paper he made one of the most valuable contributions descriptive of this immediate section of county.

The next house properly belonging to Seneca, was Smith's Hotel. John E. Smith came from Derry, N. H., in March, 1858, accompanied by his wife, two sons, W. H. and F. E. Smith, his brother Stephen, and his sister, Addie Smith, and by Charles, George W. and Eliza Williams. He brought with him the machinery of a mill, purchased in Massachusetts, brought to St. Louis by rail, to Atchison by river, and to Seneca by means of ox-power. The mill was erected about half a mile west of the town site, and a log cabin, 10x12 erected, in the immediate propinquity. The hotel referred to was built in the summer of 1858, being the kitchen, and rooms above it, of the present Wilson House. In this building the first school was taught, by Miss Addie Smith, in the fall of 1858.

The next house erected in Seneca was a concrete stone building, put up by Downing & Stewart; the latter soon after selling to A. M. Smith. Downing & Smith sold to L. J. McGowan, who finally pulled down the building and erected the substantial stone structure in which Hazard & Sons now do business.

The building next erected, with the exception of unpretentious dwellings, was the one on Main Street now occupied by Stein's furniture store. It was built by the Town Company, and first occupied by James P. Brace, formerly of Elwood. His stock of goods was afterward bought by C. G. Scrafford, who, subsequently taking Samuel Lappin as a partner, in connection with him built the Central Store on Main Street in 1861.

Prior to this change, however, a second blacksmith shop had been built by John Sufficool, one end of it being used as a grocery store. This was subsequently sold to John W. Furrow, was added to and used as a boarding house by H. H. Lanham and others, and was finally demolished by Finley Lappin.

Succeeding this, in order of time, and omitting residences, came the Court House, built in 1860, and burned during the same year.

The first birth in Seneca was Esther Hensel, daughter of Levi Hensel, born in 1859. She only lived about three years; upon her birth a town lot was conveyed to her by the town company in honor of the event.

The first school in the new city was one taught by Miss Addie Smith, sister of John E. Smith, in the fall of 1858. It occupied what is now the pantry of the Wilson House, and what was then the "living room" of Smith's Hotel. In the fall of 1859, the overland stages commenced stopping here, continuing to do so for eight years. The immigration to the far West was at that time very great, their frequently being as many as twenty-five passengers at the hotel table, all of whom were charged one dollar a piece. In connection with this becoming a station on the overland road, in place of Richmond, it is related that certain prominent citizens of Seneca, in order to divert travel from the old road, sowed oats, under the most favorable conditions for a long distance along that road, which grew so rapidly and well, as to practically block the comparatively little used thoroughfare.

Seneca was also, and for many years, a station of the Pony express from St. Joseph to San Francisco.

For the first seven years of its existance, notwithstanding the civil war which occupied the most of that period, the city grew rapidly. In 1858, she had one house and a blacksmith shop, as unsubstantial as an Indian wigwam. The actual population upon the town site was about six. In 1865, she had three general stores, one hardware store, one jewelry store, a grist and saw mill, two hotels, a newspaper, and various other establishments, the entire number of buildings, business houses, dwellings, schoolhouse and public buildings, being fifty-six. At that time she had a population of three hundred and one. In 1870 came the railroad, and with it the telegraph, connecting it with the great East and the no less great West. From that time to the present immigration has flowed in, unrestricted by the inconveniences and privations of stage coaching, and the other primitive methods of travel, which retarded to an extent the growth of the great West.

The city in 1879 had a population of 1,000; in 1880, of 1,203; in 1881, of 1274, and in 1882 the number of its inhabitants had increased to 1,519.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

The Nichols' Case.—The first murder in the immediate vicinity of Seneca, occurred October 10, 1864, the victim being Joseph H. Nichols, his assailant, John Craig. The cause of the trouble was a dispute in which Nichols so far lost his temper as to apply insulting epithets to Craig, who immediately used his revolver, the result being the immediate death of Nichols. Craig was taken before a Justice and discharged, the plea of self-defense being held good.

The Murder of John H. Blevins.—On February 23, 1865, John H. Blevins, of Holt County, Missouri, accompanied by Edgar Nuzum, of Doniphan County, Kansas, arrived at Seneca, representing himself in search of two horses, stolen in Missouri, and believed to be in the possession of one A. M. Smith. Calling on C. G. Scrafford for information and assistance, and accompanied by him, Blevins and Nuzum proceeded to Smith's stable, reaching it just as Miles N. Carter and Milton R. Winters had mounted the horses preparatory to decamping. As the pursuers approached the premises, Nuzum asked Blevins if the horses were his, and receiving an affirmative reply, ordered the thieves to stop, taking out his revolver to enforce his demand. A. M. Smith also drew a revolver, firing first at Nuzum and then at Blevins, shooting the latter in the left side, the ball passing through his lungs. He survived only a few hours. While this was going on, Carter and Winters rode away, only to be thrown from their horses, the latter returning to the stable, followed by the thieves; Winters fired several shots at Nuzum as he approached, none of which took effect.

At the time of the tragedy, William Boulton, the Sheriff of the county was absent from town, and no measures were taken for the arrest of the guilty parties until his return on the following morning; Smith and Winters taking the opportunity to abscond.

Miles N. Carter was arrested on February 27, and being brought before John W. Furrow, J. P., the case was continued to the next day at one o'clock. Carter was taken to jail, and that night about eleven o'clock, a mob of about twenty men overpowered the guard, George Monroe, took the prisoner from jail, and the next morning his body was found hanging to the limb of a tree, at Baker's Ford, about eight miles from Seneca. An inquest was held, and a verdict found that the deceased came to his death in the manner stated, at the hands of person or persons unknown to the jury.

On March 6, 1865, Milton R Winters was returned to Seneca, having been arrested by the City Marshal of Atchison. A preliminary examination was held, and the prisoner remanded to jail, held to appear at the April term of the District Court.

At the trial the State was represented by Attorney General Brumbaugh, and J. P. Taylor, County Attorney; the defense, by Byron Sherry, of Seneca, and H. C. Hawkins, of Troy. Two indictments were found, one for aiding and abetting Augustus M. Smith in killing John H. Blevens, the other for assault with intent to kill Edgar Nuzum. On the first charge the jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, the prisoner being sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary for fifteen years. On the second charge he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to hard labor for ten years, making his term of imprisonment twenty-five years in all. The principal criminal, Augustus M. Smith, avoided discovery and escaped retribution.

The Baughn Tragedy.—On November 12, 1866, four men came to Seneca with a team and wagon, and with three loose horses; the latter, as it was afterward proved, stolen by them at Elwood, in Doniphan County. On the 19th, three pursuers arrived at Seneca, procured writs, and proceeding west, on information obtained, found the thieves encamped on the Vermillion, about ten miles from town. Making no attack, the pursuers returned, obtained the Sheriff with a small force of citizens, and again started out to make the arrest, going out on the North road, the men they were seeking coming into Seneca on the same day by the South road, passing through and stopping a little east of the town. Here they divided; two of them, named Jackson and Strange, remaining where they were, and being arrested, while the other two, Baughn and Mooney, started out on foot, eastward. The Sheriff summoned a posse of men, who started in pursuit, and overtook the men they were after, on the Capioma road, at the crossing of the Muddy.

Three of the pursuers, Charles W. Ingram, Henry H. Hillix and Jesse S. Dennis, were in advance of the rest, and on seeing the men rode nearly up to them, Ingram remarking, as they did so, "We have come for you." At this, one of the men, having a double barrelled shot-gun, discharged both barrels at Ingram, neither of which took effect. The other one had two revolvers, and shot at both Hillix and Dennis, one shot passing through Hillix's clothing, another striking him just below the shoulder blade, making a severe but not dangerous wound. He returned the fire, but without effect.

Dennis received a bullet in the back, which passed diagonally through the body, through the lungs, and in close proximity to the heart. He was fatally wounded, living only a few moments. The one having the gun, after getting over into an adjoining corn field, again fired at Ingram, who jumped from his horse, thus avoiding the shot. Both men escaped.

A proclamation was at once issued by prominent citizens of Nemaha County, offering a reward of $1,000 for the delivery of the bodies of Baughn and Mooney, to the legal authorities of said county within ninety days, a description of both desperadoes being given.

On January 6, 1867, Melvin Baughn, the chief offender in the tragedy, was arrested in Leavenworth, on a description or warrant sent from St. Joseph for a gang of burglars who had plundered a store in Wathena, a few days before. Upon being recognized as the murderer of Dennis, he was brought from Leavenworth, delivered to the county authorities, and lodged in jail, a preliminary examination having been held and the prisoner bound over to await trial at the next term of the District Court. On January 10 an unsuccessful attempt was made to lynch Baughn, going no further than demands for the prisoner and threats, but being only satisfactorily settled by the crowd appointing a Deputy Sheriff to have special charge of the prisoner until his trial. On February 6, Baughn with another prisoner confined in the jail, succeeded in forcing open the doors and escaping, helping themselves to arms and ammunition in the passage of the jail.

Efforts were made at recapture; unsuccessful until June, 1868, and then only due to the fugitive's committal of lesser crimes than the one for which he was wanted in Nemaha County. On May 25 a house was robbed at Sedalia, Missouri; the next day a suspicious looking carpet bag was expressed by some one, to Joseph King, Otterville. Officers there were posted, but in endeavoring to make the arrest of King, wounded him severely, but nevertheless allowed him to escape for the time being, capturing him, disabled by his wound, two days after he was shot. On its being discovered that the prisoner was none other than the notorious Baughn, and after the necessary legal formalities, he was returned to Seneca on June 27, and recommitted to jail.

On August 2 his trial commenced, concluding on the 6th, the jury returning a verdict of murder in the second degree. On the 7th, Judge R. St. Clair Graham pronounced sentence, that on the 13th of September, 1868, the prisoner should be legally executed.

This sentence was duly carried into effect, at three P. M. of the day mentioned, the condemned man showing extraordinary nerve at the approach of death, and freely forgiving the community who had "tyrannized" over him, attributing their "ill-feelings to ignorance and bad whiskey." It is unnecessary to state that he announced his reconciliation to God.

Thus ended the Dennis murder case, with the first and last judicial execution the county has seen.

INCORPORATION AND CITY ROSTER.

Prior to the year 1870, Seneca had no government of its own in any way separate from that of the townships; trustees being elected annually who had full control of its affairs, in common with those of the country surrounding it. On February 25, 1868, an act of the Legislature was approved, entitled an act to incorporate towns and villages, and in accordance with its provision H. H. Lanham, Probate Judge, issued a certificate on May 17, 1870, duly incorporating the northwest quarter and the north half of the northeast quarter, the north half of the southwest quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter, in Section 34, Township 2, Range 12 east, as a city of the third class. The certificate further appointed as Town Trustees: James P. Taylor, Charles G. Scrafford, J. B. Meyers, Abijah Wells and John F. McGowan. These were sworn into office May 21st of the same year, Charles G. Scrafford elected Chairman, and J. H. Williams, Clerk. An ordinance of the board, approved February 27, 1871, provided for the further acceptance of the legislative act, and ordered an election for city officers, to be held April 3, 1871. At this election 180 votes were cast with the following result, certificates of election being issued to the new officers on April 5: W. G. Sargent, Mayor; George Graham, J. H. Peckham, John H. Larew, Jacob Meisner, Mathias Stein, Council. Abijah Wells was subsequently appointed Police Judge, the Council approving the act, April 18, 1871. The city has always been well managed, having had no bonded indebtedness, and no floating debt of any moment. Following is the official roster of the town by years:

1871.—Mayor, W. G. Sargent; Council, George Graham, J. H. Peckham, John H. Larew, Jacob Meisner, Mathias Stein; Police Judge (by appointment) Abijah Wells.

1872.—Mayor, C. G. Scrafford; Council, J. F. McGowan, John Kaune, Edward Butt, George Graham, J. H. Larew; Police Judge, Frank H. Hurlbut.

1873.—Mayor, C. G. Scrafford; Council, Samuel King, A. H. Burnett, J. P. Taylor, J. C. Hebbard, J. H. Larew; Police Judge, Abijah Wells.

1874.—Mayor, D. B. McKay; Council, G. W. Williams, D. R. Magill, J. H. H. Ford, J. P. Taylor, J. F. McGowan; Police Judge, R. C. Bassett.

1875.—Mayor, J. H. Larew; Council, J. H. Peckham, D. R. Magill, G. W. Earl, A. Keim, John Fuller; Police Judge, George Graham.

1876.—Mayor, Abijah Wells; Council, G. W. Williams, P. P. Fuller, Willis Brown, R. E. Nelson, L. J. McGowen; Police Judge, R. M. Emery.

1877.—Mayor, Abijah Wells; Council, Thomas Bennett, J. H. Hatch, G. W. Johnson, R. E. Nelson, J. E. Taylor; Police Judge, D. J. Perry.

1878.—Mayor, R. E. Nelson; Council, J. H. Hatch, D. J. Firstenberger, Samuel King, J. H. Larew, Joseph Behne; Police Judge, Joseph Sharp.

1879.—Mayor, R. E. Nelson; Council, D. R. Vorhes, J. H. Peckham, J. H. H. Ford, Thomas Bennett, George Graham; Police Judge, J. F. Curran.

1880.—Mayor, Edward Butt; Council, S. E. Gallaway, J. H. Larew, James Parsons, Simon Conwell, John Kaune; Police Judge, J. F. Curran.

1881.—Mayor, J. H. Larew; Council, J. H. Hatch, R. E. Nelson, G. W. Johnson, John Fuller, R. M. Emery; Police Judge, J. F. Curran.

1882.—Mayor, J. H. Hatch (declined to serve, Joshua Mitchell elected); Council, R. E. Nelson, J. F. McGowan, J. H. Wilson, A. L. Scoville, A. L. L. Stone; Police Judge, William Histed.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

In writing something of the history of education in Seneca, it may not be out of place to extend the record—saying something of the attention paid to instruction in the county generally. The first report of school matters in Nemaha County was made in 1860, by J. C. Hebbard, the County Superintendent, to Samuel W. Greer, the Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction. This report shows that in the county at that time, there were 181 persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years, and six organized school districts, the same number of schools being taught.

Twenty years later, in 1880, the county, with a school population of 4,478, had eighty-six organized districts, with ninety schoolhouses. The schools giving employment to one hundred and thirty-three teachers. The total valuation of school property at this time was $57,904. As early as 1864 a teachers' association was organized, with T. D. Shepherd, President; Abijah Wells, Secretary, and William Histed, Treasurer. This, in a somewhat different form as to object and method, is still in existence, and has done good work.

The first school taught in the county has already been noticed; the first in Seneca was one taught by Miss Addie Smith in the hotel building, erected by John E. Smith. This was in the fall of 1858, a select school of which their is no further record. The school district was not organized until some years later. The School Board of this, the eleventh district, advertised on April 21, 1864, for proposals for building a one-story brick schoolhouse in Seneca, the contract being let early in May, to L. J. McGowen and George Monroe. This building, 24x30 feet in size, and erected at a cost of $1,700, was first occupied in the spring of 1865, the school then being under the charge of Abijah Wells and Miss Kate Webber. The building was used for the purpose for which it was designed until 1869, when it was found totally inadequate to the increased demands of the school population. The board, forseeing this, advertised in April, 1868, for bids for a new and much larger edifice, the contract for which was let to C. G. Scrafford, and the building completed the year following, the old schoolhouse being sold to the Catholic Society for church purposes. The new building, as originally erected, was of stone, 45x58½ feet, two stories in height, and with a bell tower and pinnacle sixty-six feet in height above the surface.

In 1879, an addition was built, of the same height as the main building, and in harmony with its design; 30x60 feet in size, the completed structure making not only one of the largest, but one of the handsomest buildings in Northern Kansas. Its entire cost was about $25,000.

On the 12th of September, 1870, the school was graded into three departments: primary, intermediate, and high school. In the spring of 1871 a German department was added. The school is now under the principalship of D. F. Hoover, and embraces the above mentioned departments.

The first sermon preached in Nemaha County, in all probability, was by Elder Thomas Newton, of the regular Baptist Church, who came from Illinois in 1854. For a number of years he ministered regularly to the settlers, first at Central City and afterward at Seneca. Following him, as regards the ministerial profession, was Elder Thomas R. Newton, who arrived in 1855. The Methodists gained a foothold in the county in 1857; the Catholics in 1859, the Presbyterians a few years later, and the Congregationalists, as an organization, in 1866. There are now in Seneca five religious societies: the Universalists, Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists and Catholics, all but one of which have church buildings, commodious, handsome exteriorly, and well fitted up. The combined membership of the societies is about five hundred.

Baptist Church.—The first society of this denomination was the Central City Baptist Church, organized at Central City, August 1, 1857; the members at that time being Thomas and T. R. Newton, H. H. Lanham and their respective families. The first pastor was Rev. T. R. Newton, he and Rev. Thomas Newton alternating as leader of the little flock, for several years, and being succeeded by Rev. Robert Turner. A small church building was erected, afterward used for a schoolhouse. On September 12, 1875, the society united itself with the Seneca Baptist Church.

The Seneca Regular Baptist Church was organized April 25, 1866, in the schoolhouse. The constituent members were Elder Thomas Newton, H. M., Ursula M., John C. and Mary J. Newton; H. H. Mary Ann and M. S. Lanham; Rosanne Cordell, Eli Story and Silas G. Wicks. The pastors have been as follows: Rev. T. R. Newton, April 1866 until his death in January, 1867; Rev. Thomas Rice, to 1868; Rev. Robert Turner until 1870. From 1870 to 1875 a hiatus occurred, Rev. J. S. Henry assuming the pastorate in 1875 and retaining it for one year, there being no incumbent from 1876 to 1879. At that time Rev. E. F. Strickland took charge of the congregation, retaining it until 1880, from May of which year to October, 1881 there was again a vacancy. The present pastor is Rev. D. H. Cottrell. From 1866 to 1875 the society worshiped in the schoolhouse and in private residences; from 1876 to 1881 they made use of the Universalist Church building; under the present pastorate returning to the schoolhouse. The church membership is about forty.

Methodist Church.—As early as the year 1857, Rev. Leonard Nichols was appointed to what was then known as the Kansas and Nebraska Circuit, Seneca or some point in the near vicinity being one of the places visited by him in the line of his regular duty. He served one year. In 1858 Rev. James Lawrence was pastor in charge, and Rev. William Robbins, assistant. The first camp meeting in the vicinity was held during this year near Seneca. In 1859, the church was organized, Rev. Asbury Clark becoming its pastor, in connection with other duties he performed in surrounding towns. For years the organization made use of private residences and of the schoolhouse for church purposes, and finally, upon its completion in 1869, of the Universalist building. In 1877, the society erected a handsome edifice, in a convenient location, and with a seating capacity of 216. Its cost was $3,150. This church building was dedicated June 10, 1877, the Rev. D. J. Holmes officiating. The pastors have been as follows: 1859-'60, Rev. George A. Riack; 1860-'61, Rev. Asbury Clark; 1861-'2-'3, Rev. A. G. Channel; 1864, Rev. H. G. Murch; 1865-'6, Rev. J. S. Griffin; 1867, Rev. T. H. Hawley; 1868, Rev. T. B. Gray; 1869-'70, Rev. T. B. Bracken; 1871-'2, Rev. D. T. Rodabaugh; 1873, Rev. L. L. Lence; 1874-'5-'6, Rev. J. A. Amos; 1877, Rev Nathaniel Taylor; 1878, Rev. W. R. Kistler; 1879, Rev. William Holman; 1880-'81, Rev. R. E. McBride; the last mentioned being the present incumbent.

Presbyterian Church.—The First Presbyterian Church of Seneca was organized June 14, 1863, Hiram Johnson and Demmon Miner being chosen Elders, and J. C. Hebbard, Clerk. The only further record of the church known to be in existence, is the following petition, showing the constituent members and the objects of its organization:

"Believing it to be a duty we owe to God, to our fellow-men and to ourselves, to 'let our light shine,' and labor efficiently for our own and others' spiritual elevation, as a means to such an end, we, the undersigned, residents of Seneca and vicinity, do desire you, the Rev. Charles Parker, to organize us into a Presbyterian Church, on Sunday June 14, 1863. (Signed) J. C. Hebbard, J. W. Tuller, Lizzie P. Tuller, Leora Loveland, Henry P. Dryden, Sarah S. Dryden, Demmon Miner, Elvira Johnson, Eliza Williams.

The membership of the Presbyterian Church, up to 1867, was as follows: June 14, 1863, Hiram Johnson, Mrs. Elvira Johnson, Demmon Miner, Henry P. Dryden, Mrs. Sarah S. Dryden, Mrs. Leora Loveland, Miss Eliza Williams, J. C. Hebbard; December 18, 1864, C. S. Knox, Mrs. Jane S. Knox, Mrs. Martha Grover, Miss Harriet Grover; April 1, 1865, Mrs. Rosetta N. Hebbard, A. O. Loveland, Alfred Chilson, Mrs. Mehitable Chilson, Miss Sarah O. Chilson, James N. Weir, Mrs. Mary Jane Weir, John H. Sherman, Mrs. Angeline Boyd; August 5, 1866, Miss Frances S. Chilson; October 8, 1865, Mrs. Isabella Smith; February 10, 1866, Josiah Boston, Mrs. Elizabeth Boston, Mrs Semantha Scofield, David Neal, Mrs. Nancy Neal; November 17, 1866, Mrs. Mary J. Hensel, Mrs. Jane Hornbeck, Miss Marcia McKay.

The Rev. Mr. Nash was sent out by the Board of Missions and ministered to the society for a few months, but the church soon became disorganized, and its members united themselves with other denominations. In 1867 an effort was made to secure a new membership which should be permanent, by the erection of a church building to be known as the Presbyterian, but to be used by all denominations in common. The sum of $2,050 was subscribed, but the Universalists, desiring the honor of the name, offered to do even more for the common cause, and finally built the church, used for many years by the Baptists and Congregationalists. No combined effort has since been made to establish Presbyterianism in this immediate vicinity, most of the members of that organization belonging to the Congregational church.

Congregational Church.—This society was organized in Seneca, on December 8, 1866, its charter members being Reuben and Harriet Cone, E. W., Emily and T. A. Cone, George and Mary J. Graham, Keziah Mitchell and Lizzie P. Tuller. In 1870, a handsome frame edifice was erected, at a cost of $4,000; the dedicatory services being held on Christmas day of the year mentioned. The pastors of the church have been as follows, in the order mentioned: Revs. W. C. Stewart, George Bent, R. B. Guild, A. G. Bergen and G. C. Louckridge, the last named being the present incumbent. George Graham acted as Chairman as the time of organization, and was, until his death, a leading and valued member of the society. The membership of the church is fifty-five.

Universalist Church.—Preceding the year 1867, Seneca had no church buildings, and no combined or energetic effort had been made toward the erection of any. On April 30th of that year a church meeting, in which all the denominations represented in the community took part, was held to consider the matter of building a church. A previous canvass had resulted in getting subscriptions for the purpose to the amount of $2,050; it being understood that the edifice was to be known as the Presbyterian Church, but was to be used in common by all the denominations. At, or immediately subsequent to this meeting, the Universalists offered to pledge $1,000 additional to the $2,000 already subscribed, if the previous subscription should be transferred to them, and consent given that the name "Universalist" should be substituted for "Presbyterian," the church to be used by all, but to be the property of the former organization, when instituted. To this proposition the Presbyterians and others freely consented, and a new subscription paper was drawn in accordance with the above conditions.

On May 2, the Universalists met and organized their society, electing five trustees, as follows: C. G. Scrafford, J. H. Peckham, William Histed, J. P. Taylor and D. B. McKay. During the same month a contract was let for the erection of a church building, and a site purchased on south side of Main street, in an excellent location. On October 20, 1867, the stone work was completed, and on January 1, 1868, the building occupied for the first time, the occasion being a donation party offered to Mr. Ballou, the Universalist pastor. Soon after, this work was temporarily suspended for lack of funds, the edifice not being altogether finished until nearly eighteen months later.

The first services in the church were held July 17, 1869, Rev. G. W. Skinner, of Leavenworth, preaching morning and evening, since which time, and until very recently, it has been used by the Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists in common with the organization owning it. The building is of stone, is 39x55 feet in size, thirty-two feet from foundation to gable, with a belfry thirty feet in height additional. It is lighted by six windows, and is, altogether, a commodious and handsome edifice. Its entire cost was about $7,500.

The pastorate of the Universalist organization has been occupied successively by Rev. J. H. Ballou, Rev. R. M. Bartlett, Rev. A. Barnes, Rev. Joseph Wilson, and lastly by Rev. J. F. Rhodes, who has filled the position satisfactorily since. The church membership is about fifty.

St. Mary's Catholic Church (*Wildcat*).—A society, as above named, was organized in 1859, at Wildcat settlement in Richmond Township, about four miles northwest of Seneca. It comprised John P. and Joseph Koelzer, Mrs. Margaret Draney and family, P. J. Assenmacher, Thomas Morgan, John Koch, Frederick Shumacher, Thomas Carlin and M. Rogers. During the same year a frame building was erected 18x30 feet in size, this being enlarged in 1864, and again in 1880, it present dimensions being 35x75 feet. It has a bell weighing 1,800 pounds, cast in St. Louis, and costing, delivered in Seneca, $514. The Rev. Peter Augustine was the first priest, the Rev. Ferdinand Wolf, O. S. B., now having charge of the eighty families, which comprise the congregation. In 1881 a small school building was erected near the church, the school being conducted by the Sisters of St. Benedict.

St. Peter and St. Paul Catholic Church.—This society was instituted in 1869, principally through the efforts of Mathias Stein, who contributed largely toward the purchase of the district brick schoolhouse in Seneca, during the same year; the building, in connection with a block of land, costing $1,000, and being used for church purposes without material alteration until 1880. In the year mentioned a large frame addition was built, prior to which time a parsonage had been erected. The following reverend fathers have had charge: Rev. Father Pemine M. Koumly, O. S. B.; Rev. Timothy Luber, O. S. B.; Rev. Thomas Bartol, O. S. B.; Rev. Emanuel Hartig, O. S. B.; Rev. Thomas Bartol, O. S. B. In connection with the church is St. Ann's school building, erected in 1877 at a cost of $4,000. It is a preparatory school under the charge of the St. Benedictine Sisters. From three to five teachers are employed, and the average attendance of scholars is about fifty.

NEWSPAPERS, SOCIETIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

The first newspaper issued in Seneca and in Nemaha County, was the *Nemaha Courier*, the initial number of which appeared November 14, 1863, with John P. Cone as editor and proprietor. It was a six-column folio, Republican in politics, its principles being evidenced by its motto: "When Freedom is in danger, all who are not for her are against her." In its first issue the editor takes occasion to say: "The *Courier*, as pioneer of the art preservative in Nemaha County, to-day sends greeting to all, friend and foe—Rebels and Copperheads excepted. Issued upon soil never before settled upon for a 'pry' to the 'world's lever,' it stands first and yet alone to herald that happy day when types first—

"'Were taught
To act the happy messengers of thought.'"

The office of publication was in Lappin & Scrafford's building on the main street, whence the paper was issued for years without change, until January 23, 1868, when it ceased to profess a protection of freedom, and began to "Protect Home Industry." On March 25, 1869, the name of the paper was changed to that of the *Nemaha Kansas Courier*, "*vincit veritas*," being taken as a motto, the principles and proprietorship of the paper remaining the same as before. On February 10, 1871, Frank A. Root and West E. Wilkinson purchased the establishment, taking the name of the Seneca *Courier*. On March 29, 1872, Frank A. Root withdrew from the paper, since which time West E. Wilkinson has continued its publication as sole editor and proprietor. Notable epochs in its career under its present management have been the publication in its columns of a history of the county, on July 7, 1876, prepared by George Graham, H. H. Lanham and J. C. Hebbard; and of a ten-page immigration edition, presented to its patrons on March 1, 1878. After various changes in form, the paper is now an eight-column folio, and, as ever, aggressively Republican.

The second paper issued in Seneca was the *Mercury*, established by the Mercury Printing Company, in 1869, the first number appearing on September 19 of that year. Its editor was Thomas S. Kames. After a precarious existence of a few weeks, it suspended publication.

The *Independent Press* was issued under the auspices of the Nemaha County Printing Association, with George W. Collins, as editor. The first number appeared January 1, 1870. Paul Conner assumed editorial control on June 18 of the same year, the paper suspending on December 25th following. On March 3, 1871, it was revived and published by L. A. Hoffman. In August its proprietors were L. A. Hoffman & Co., and in January, 1872, L. A. Hoffman again became the sole owner. On January 19 of the same year, W. D. Wood purchased the *Press*, and March 14, 1873, changed its name to the *Nonpareil*. It ceased publication February 6, 1874.

The Seneca *Tribune* was started by George W. Wrenn and George W. Clawson, April 16, 1879, as a seven-column folio, with Democratic proclivities. October 2, 1879, the property was transferred to, and the publication continued by, George & Adams, H. C. Adams becoming sole proprietor on December 18th of the same year. Under his management an immigration edition was issued on January 1, 1880, giving a complete and accurate description of the various townships and villages in the county, with their several advantages. On January 8, 1880, Abijah Wells purchased an interest in the paper and became its editor, the firm name being Adams & Wells. Under the new management the paper assumed a Republican tone. June 1, 1881, Andrew J. Felt, formerly of Nashua, Iowa, purchased the concern, and has since continued its sole proprietor. The *Tribune* is now an eight-column quarto, and a success.

The Nemaha County *Journal*, a monthly publication devoted principally to real estate matters, made its first appearance in August, 1879. Its proprietor, J. P. Taylor, continued to issue it but a few months when its light went out.

Seneca, and the adjacent country have always treated the press well. For its part the press has deserved nothing worse, its energy and the ability displayed in its columns having done very much to induce immigration, and to give the county the high relative place in relation to the surrounding counties which it now enjoys.

The first post office in the county was at Central City, with H. H. Lanham as Postmaster, that at Seneca not being established until December, 1858. At this time John E. Smith received the President's commission, Seneca being made a station on the overland mail route. The first post office was kept in the rear part of the present Wilson House, a building which J. E. Smith had erected for hotel purposes in the spring of 1858. In 1861 John H. Peckham became the official incumbent; during his administration in 1864 mails being received as follows: Eastern mails, tri-weekly, by overland daily coach line, received on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights, returning on the alternate days. Western mail, semi-weekly, received by horseback from Marysville via Guittard's Station, Ash Point and Fairland, proceeding to Albany, Carson, Hamlin, Ununda, and as far as Highland, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

In January, 1865, J. H. Peckham was superseded by D. B. McKay, who retained the office until January, 1875, when West E. Wilkinson, the present incumbent, was commissioned. The office was changed to one of the third class, under an order dated December 17, 1878, taking effect January 1, 1879. There are now daily mails from the East and West by way of the Kansas Division of the U. P. R. R., and Eastern mails also received by stage from Centralia on the Central Branch, besides prompt and frequent connection with various parts of the county, away from the railroads.

The Seneca Cemetery Association was organized according to the statute in May, 1863, Samuel Lappin being elected President; Thomas Cave, Vice-President; J. H. Peckham, Secretary, and B. Scofield, Treasurer. A necessary amount of land was purchased, about one mile northwest of the city, surveyed and platted, and a few years later a substantial board fence put up, at a cost of about $150. The land is admirably situated, its physical advantages being all that could be asked; and while private improvements have been made, and a number of tasteful monuments erected, but little as yet has been done by the city or association beyond the enclosure of the site.

Fire Department.—A preliminary meeting, toward the organization of a fire department, was held in Seneca, December 14, 1880. On January 11, 1881, this organization was perfected by the election of the following officers: President, Simon Conwell; Foreman, A. H. Martin; First Assistant-Foreman, S. E. Gallaway; Second Assistant-Foreman, W. S. Dillon; Secretary, J. L. Brockman; Treasurer, J. F. Curran. On March 18, of the same year, the Council decided to purchase hook and ladder trucks, with four Babcock extinguishers, six ladders aggregating ninety-six feet in length, ten oak-tanned fire buckets, and other accessories. These were bought, and a suitable place secured for their reception. The fire company, numbering twenty-two members, are provided with neat and tasteful uniforms, and have devoted much time to practice, there having, however, been little occasion for their services up to this time. No change has ever been made in the officers.

Seneca has had no fires of importance, except those which occurred in 1860 and in 1876, by which the county each time lost a court house. The first of these was of little value; the last, costing $20,000, entailed a loss upon the insurance companies of $20,000. A fuller account of both fires will be found in that of the county.

Seneca Lodge, No. 39, A. F. & A. M.—This lodge was organized September 5, 1863, with officers as follows: Byron Sherry, W. M.; A. K. Moore, S. W.; J. H. Peckham, J. W.; L. B. Jones, Sec'y; Hiram Johnson, Treas. The lodge continued under its first charter until October 18, 1876, when it surrendered it, a new one being granted, under which the name and number of the lodge were the same. Its present officers are: Joshua Mitchell, W. M.; R. M. Emery, S. W.; N. H. Martin, J. W.; John F. Curran, Sec'y; J. H. Hatch, Treas. The present membership is about fifty.

A lodge of Royal Arch Masons was organized in the fall of 1877, with Willis Brown, High Priest; S. B. Murphy, King; John F. McGowan, Scribe; J. E. Black, Secretary. Its present officers are: Abijah Wells, High Priest; Joshua Mitchell, King; Thomas Bennett, Scribe; W. P. Harrison, Sec'y.

Francis Chapter, No. 9, Order of the Eastern Star.—The organization of this chapter was effected October 16, 1878, with J. H. Hatch, W. P.; Mrs. M. V. Peckham, W. M.; Mrs. Margaret Brown, Asst. W. M. Its present officers are: L. Cohen, W. P.; Mrs. Margaret Brown, W. M.; Mrs. L. Cohen, Asst. W. M.

Nemaha Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F.—There appears to have been a call issued by Delos Acker, J. H. Peckham and J. P. Taylor, as early as 1864, for a meeting whose object it was to organize a lodge of the above order. Nothing, however, came of it. Nemaha Lodge, No. 19, was instituted March 31, 1866, the charter being granted October 12, of the same year, to George Graham, George L. Squire, John N. Cline, Thomas D. Shepherd and Delos Acker. Its first officers were: Delos Acker, N. G.; William Histed, Secretary. Elections have been held regularly from that time to the present, with the exception of that which should have taken place June 30, 1871, during six months subsequent to which date there is no record of any meetings being held. In the court house fire of 1876 the secretary's books were destroyed. The present officers are: L. Cohen, N. G.; Henry Belshaw, V. G.; J. H. Williams, Sec'y; John Larew, Treas.

Seneca Lodge, No. 60, was organized, September 27, 1880, with twenty-two members and the following list of officers: W. M., T. B. Collins; P. M. W., J. C. Hart; Foreman, A. L. Stone; O., J. F. Curran; G., V. Martin; Recorder, W. Drowns; Fin., C. E. Carter; J. W., C. E. Wilson; O. W., R. M. Emery; Receiver, S. E. Gallaway. Its place of meeting is, and has been, Wilson's Hall. The present officers are: M. W., W. Jenkins; P. M. W., W. Drowns; Foreman, W. E. Young; O., J. F. Curran; Fin., C. E. Wilson; Recorder, J. C. Hart; Guide, L. J. Leeds; O. W., W. S. Dillon; J. W., R. M. Pressler; Receiver, S. E. Gallaway. The membership is now thirty, and the lodge is in a flourishing condition.

Seneca Library Association.—In preface to the history of this organization, it may be well to mention previous attempts at the institution of somewhat similar societies in Seneca. The first of these began its existence in January, 1864, lasting but a few months. It was known simply as the Seneca Lyceum, and all records of value regarding it are lost, beyond the fact that on February 28, W. F. Wells and H. P. Dryden discussed the question whether the miser exerts a more baneful influence upon society than the spendthrift.

On November 16, 1869, a preliminary meeting, with the purpose of organizing a literary society, was held in the schoolhouse, and a week later the question debated whether or not Seneca should be incorporated—the affirmative being taken by Abijah Wells, J. H. Cotton and H. P. Dryden; the negative by G. W. Collins, John Cave and Prof. Gause. An election of officers was also held, resulting as follows: President, Thomas Moore; Vice-President, S. L. Hamilton; Secretary, J. H. Cotton; Treasurer, Alice Church; Sergeant-at-arms, H. P. Dryden. Considerable interest seems to have been manifested for some weeks, when the society ceased to exist.

The Seneca Literary and Library Association was organized, December 12, 1871, with A. Wells, President; W. G. Sargent, Secretary, and Joseph Sharpe, Treasurer. On the 15th, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the question discussed: "*Resolved*, That the cause of temperance in our midst can best be promoted by licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors"—a question which in one form or another has been under discussion ever since. This, and organizations in legitimate succession to it, lasted a number of years; a library was established, consisting of three hundred dollars' worth of books, in addition to a number of donations.

On September 23, 1878, a charter was secured for the present society, the Seneca Library Association. The library previously referred to was secured, and important additions made, it consisting at present of nearly 500 well selected volumes, in all departments of literature. The officers elected September 30, 1878, were: Edward Butt, President; P. P. Fuller, Secretary; J. H. H. Ford, Treasurer. On September 30, 1880, J. H. Hatch became President; J. H. Williams, Secretary, and Willis Brown, Treasurer. The last election, held January 31, 1882, placed in office A. Wells, President; J. H. Hatch, Vice-President; J. H. Williams, Secretary, and L. Cohen, Treasurer—these, with the following persons, constituting the Board of Trustees: R. C. Bassett, Simon Conwell, J. H. H. Ford, R. M. Emery and R. E. Nelson. The society has commodious and pleasant rooms in the rear of the law office of Wells & Curran, and is now in a very flourishing condition, a decided public interest being manifested in its success.

Company D., First Kansas State Militia.—The organization of this company was perfected in the year 1878, with the following list of commissioned officers: Willis Brown, Captain; Lewis Sheely, First Lieutenant; Edward Butt, Second Lieutenant. In September of the same year, arms were issued them by the State, the company went earnestly to work, adopted a suitable uniform of the regular United States Army Blue, drilled regularly, and soon showed fine progress in the art of military maneuvers. In November, 1879, the ladies of Seneca presented the company with a fine stand of colors. Willis Brown being promoted to the coloneley of the regiment, preceding his commission as General of the State Militia, Edward Butt was promoted to the captaincy, and Lewis Sheely commissioned First Lieutenant. In the summer of 1881 the company disbanded.

Seneca Light Artillery Company.—This is both a civil and a military organization, chartered under the laws of Kansas, on July 4, 1881. The officers of the civil organization are: Secretary, A. H. Burnett, President; A. Wells, Vice-President; J. F. Curran, Treasurer; Joshua Mitchell. Those of the military company, which consists of twenty men, are: Willis Brown, Captain; W. F. Troughton, First Lieutenant; C. E. Wilson, Second Lieutenant. In the fall of 1881, an armory was erected, a two-story frame building, 30x50 feet in size, in which meetings are held, and wherein is kept a six pound brass cannon, the property of the State. The members of the company are each provided with two uniforms, fatigue and dress costumes, and as an organization, possess a fine fifty dollar flag, presented by the city.

Seneca Band.—The organization of a brass band was effected in November 1875, with L. A. Hardon as Leader, a position which he yet retains. Various changes have been made in the membership, the band, as at present constituted, being as follows: A. H. Gehr, Eb. Cornet; W. W. Felt, First Bb. Cornet; F. E. Jacks, Second Bb. Cornet; J. W. Larew, First Eb. Alto; N. R. Bouton, Second Eb. Alto; J. H. Gleason, First Bb. Tenor; W. N. Snyder, Second Bb. Tenor; B. C. Weaver, Baritone; F. Smith, Eb. Tuba; F. Doty, Snare Drum; W. S. Nash, Bass Drum and Cymbals. The Seneca Silver Cornet Band, a defunct organization, was constituted in 1869, with L. A. Hardon as Leader, and Anton Coblitz, John Norton, E. C. Gibbons, J. W. Stickney, J. B. Meyers, George Graham, W. S. Nash and Clarke Smith, as members. It continued in existence but a few years.

The Seneca Orchestra is a comparatively recent organization. Its leader is A. H. Gehr; its other members being: J. W. Larew, Second Violin; J. H. Gleason, Bass; F. E. Jacks, Cornet; J. C. Hart, Flute; — Weaver, Trombone. The orchestra is provided with good instruments, and is in excellent practice.

Seneca Board of Trade.—An organization, under the above name, and consisting of the principal citizens of Seneca, was effected on March 17, 1882, a preliminary meeting having been held on the 14th of the same month. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. H. Williams; Vice-President, J. H. H. Ford; Secretary, Leopold Cohen; Treasurer, J. F. Curran. It was instituted "for mutual benefit, and the encouragement of every local enterprise, to induce and encourage immigration and manufacturing industries to locate in Seneca, to work for low rates of freight, to encourage home patronage, and the maintenance of home manufactures and home institutions," and for various purposes in accordance with the objects above indicated.

But little work has as yet been accomplished beyond that, which must necessarily precede any thing definite, the awakening of public interest in the prosperity of the city. In July, 1882, a committee was appointed, consisting of William Histed, A. Wells, George A. Marvin, C. G. Scrafford and M. Mathews, to devise ways and means for holding a County Fair some time in the fall of 1882. The sum of $2,500 was almost at once raised by subscription for the purchase of land suitable for fair purposes; the land was bought, William Histed, Willis Brown and George W. Williams being appointed as trustees of the same, in behalf of the owners, those buying the land, holding it subject to the acceptance of the county upon repayment of their investment.

BANKS, HOTELS, AND OTHER LOCAL MATTERS.

Lappin & Scrafford's private bank was established in 1870; the firm as above mentioned erecting a substantial and handsome brick building, for banking purposes on the north side of Main Street. After a successful business of several years duration, other capital became interested, and in January, 1875, the affairs of the bank were wound up, the concern being succeeded by the State Bank of Kansas.

The State Bank of Kansas, succeeding to the business and location of Lappin & Scrafford, was organized in December, 1874, with a capital stock of $100,000, and Samuel Lappin, President; Edwin Knowles, Vice-President; Willis Brown, Cashier; Simon Conwell, Secretary; the four officers with C. G. Scrafford, constituting the Board of Directors. The bank went into operation January 25, 1875. In January, 1876, Samuel Lappin and C. G. Scrafford withdrawing, Edwin Knowles was elected President and D. B. McKay, Vice-President; the latter taking C. G. Scrafford's place on the board. D. B. McKay was afterward superseded by Edward Butt, who, as Vice-President gave way to D. J. Firstenberger; Edwin Knowles retains the Presidency, and no change has been made as to Cashier since the bank was established. The Assistant Cashier is George Black. The present Board of Directors are: I. T. Hosea, Edwin Knowles, Willis Brown, D. J. Firstenberger and George W. Williams. The amount of capital stock is the same as upon organization.

The Nemaha County Bank was organized in the month of July, 1881, commencing business March 1, 1882, with a capital of $50,000, and with the following officers: R. J. Emery, President; J. A. Hatch, Vice President; J. H. Johnston, Cashier; the Board of Directors consisting of the above officials, together with L. Cohen and T. W. Johnston. No change has been made in the management.

The first hotel in Seneca was also its first business house of any kind. It was a double log house, with a wide hall in the centre; erected in 1857, by John S. Doyle, for Finley Lappin. One end of it was used by the owner for hotel purposes, the other end by Downing & Stewart, as a grocery store. It was situated on the site of the present city drug store, and was only used as a hotel for a few years.

In the summer of 1858, John E. Smith built what is now the kitchen, and the rooms over it of the Wilson House; calling it Smith's Hotel. In 1860, he built the front on Main Street, and continued as landlord of the establishment until the fall of 1879, when he leased it to J. Q. A. Jeffreys, who retained it for one year, when the property was sold to P. Joseph Assemacher. In November, 1880, T. B. Collins took possession, and in 1882 P. Joseph Assemacher built a fine brick addition at a cost of $3,000, leasing the entire building to Charles E. Wilson, the present proprietor, who changed its name from the Collins House, under which it had been run for a time, to the Wilson House. The hotel has eighteen rooms for guests.

The Union House, a frame building was erected by Edward Ingram, in 1859; a brick addition being put to it in 1862, and another at the end of the first in 1878. At the owner's death, in 1875, the hotel passed into the hands of John Shumway, who called it the Sherman House. Its next proprietor was C. R. Fairchild, the house taking his name. James Martin, who succeeded Fairchild, named it the City Hotel, and no change in the appellation was made by Levi Petty, who was the next proprietor. In 1879, C. E. Wilson became a partner of Petty's, subsequently buying the entire building, remaining landlord of the hotel until July, 1882, when he leased the house to H. G. Stites; under Wilson's management it was called the Wilson House, resuming the name of City Hotel when Stites took possession. The house contains thirteen rooms.

The Seneca House was erected by John Kaune in 1871; it is a substantial frame building, containing twelve rooms, and is under its original proprietorship.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Seneca Mills.—The first mill at, or in immediate propinquity to Seneca, was a saw-mill the machinery of which was purchased in Massachusetts, brought to St. Louis by rail, from St. Louis to Atchison by river, and drawn by ox teams from Atchison to a site, just southeast of Seneca, in the spring of 1858. Its owner was John E. Smith, who continued to operate it for several years, it being finally sold to Bolivar Scofield, who moved the machinery to Marshall County, and resold the mill site to Newton & Lanham. This firm in 1864 moved a saw and grist-mill which they had been operating at Central City to Seneca; putting in wool carding machinery in 1865, which they ran until 1866, when H. H. Lanham withdrew from the firm, the property passing to H. M. and J. C. Newton. In January, 1867, the Newton Brothers sold the mill to D. A. Starkweather and L. Sheeley, the machinery being moved away, shortly subsequent. The Seneca mills, as at present constituted, were established in 1871, by Knowles & Son, of Galesburg, Ill., who received financial encouragement to a large amount from the citizens, and notably from the firm of Lappin & Scrafford. The engine, of sixty-horse power, and the machinery, were moved from Galesburg to Seneca, and several run of burrs at once put in. In the winter of 1881, improved machinery was purchased, and the capacity increased, there being now four sets of stones. The mill, under the superintendency of J. W. Bergen, does custom and merchant work, and furnishes employment to six men.

Seneca Foundry.—In 1881, W. M. Butler and W. F. Troughton, entered into a copartnership, under the firm name and style of Butler & Co., establishing the Seneca Foundry. They erected a building on Main street, 30x60 feet in size, put in a fifteen-horse power engine, and began work in November of the year mentioned. From five to ten men are employed in general contracting and job work.

Keystone Barb Wire Works.—The manufacture of the L. T. Lostenwing patent, barb wire, was introduced into Seneca in 1879, by G. A. Marvin and W. H. Tyler, who erected a good frame building on Main street, and put in five barbing machines, and two barb manufacturing machines. These they have continued to operate from the first. The patent covers a four pointed barb on a single wire. The product of the establishment is about 1,000 pounds a day.

Seneca Creamery.—In the fall of 1880, a creamery was started on Main street, in Seneca, by W. H. Fosmer, who continued as proprietor for some months, the establishment passing into the possession of John A. Gilchrist, in the summer of 1881. A building was erected during the same season, about two miles north of the city, and fully fitted up, the creamery being managed according to the Davis & Fairlam system. It has a five-horse power engine, by which the oscillating churn is operated. Its capacity is 3,000 pounds of butter per day; its usual product being about 1,000 pounds. The actual cash value is $3,000.

Seneca Elevator.—This institution was established during the winter of 1877 and 1878, by W. W. Stewart, who erected a building adjacent to the railroad, 24x30 feet in size, with an engine room contiguous, 12x24 feet. All machinery, other than the engine, is in the basement. The storage capacity of the elevator is 6,400 bushels. In 1879 it was sold to Ferdinand Cleve, subsequently passing into the hands of Gregg Brothers, of St. Joseph, Mo., its present proprietors, represented by William Scott, manager.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REV. J. A. AMOS, County Superintendent of Instruction, was born in 1830, in the city of Baltimore, Md., and grew to manhood in Urbana, Ohio; was educated in Mt. Pleasant Academy, the Otterbein University, and the Ohio Wesleyan University. In 1862 he was admitted to practice law before the Supreme Court of Ohio. Mr. Amos was ordained at Circleville, Ohio, having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1857. Came to Nebraska in 1868; was in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Valley Falls three years; one year at Monroeville and Hiawatha; two years in Seneca; three years in Troy, and in the fall of 1880 was elected to his present position. He married in Columbus, Ohio, Ruth M. Smith. They have three daughters—Alice A., L. Florence and Nellie M., all born in London, Ohio. During thirteen years of his life in Ohio, he taught school. Has always been Republican; and during the civil war, sent a substitute into the field for three years, afterwards sending another for one hundred days, he being physically incapacitated for military service.

CHARLES C. ANDREWS, jeweler, was born in Warner, Merrimac County, N. H., and left his State in 1855, locating for a couple of years in Des Moines, Iowa. July 8, 1857, found him in Atchison, Kansas, then containing seventy-five buildings by actual count; he opened a shop in the building formerly the law office of A. G. Otis, it being the first jewelry shop in Atchison, and the first one there for many years. Mr. Andrews remained thirteen years in the jewelry business and later engaged in the railroad business in Atchison; removing to Wetmore in 1870, buying and improving land, dealing in live stock, and running a jewelry store. His location in Seneca was made in October, 1876, besides his shop and attractive stock of watches and jewelry. Mr. Andrews owns 960 acres of land in this county. He is a devoted and enthusiastic sportsman, keeping for wolf hunting, etc., a pack of hounds.

TOBIAS AUGUSTINE, farmer, P. O. Seneca, was born in 1838 in Pennsylvania. Removed in 1855 with his parents to Keokuk, Iowa, and came thence to Nemaha Township in 1864; sold his farm in 1871, and settled where he now is; has 320 acres, a good frame house, surrounded by orchard and groves, all the result of his labors during the past twelve years. Mr. Augustine is looked upon as one of the solid prosperous farmers of Nemaha County, and has done good work in the Seneca Masonic Lodge. He was married in Mahaska County, Iowa, to Mary A. Miers, by whom he has six children—Franklin L., born in Mahaska County, Iowa; Irwin and John, born in Keokuk County, Iowa; Nora, Edward and Ella, born in Nemaha County, Kansas.

REV. FATHER THOMAS BARTL, O. S. B., of St. Peter and St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, was born in 1830, in Bavaria, Germany. He began studying for the priesthood upon attaining his majority; came to America in December, 1856, and resumed his studies in St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland County, Pa. Was ordained in May, 1861, and in June, 1862, located at Atchison, Kansas. Through his connection with St. Benedict's College, he made pastoral visits through Northern Kansas as far west as Marysville. From 1873 to 1875 he was stationed at Seneca; then until November, 1881, at St. Benedict's, Nebraska City, and went thence to Seneca.

GEORGE R. BENEDICT, retired farmer, was born June 17, 1832, in Royalton, Niagara County, N. Y., where he lived on a farm until his twenty-second year. His education was in the traditional log schoolhouse and in the Wyoming Seminary. After teaching two terms in New York, and spending a year in the South, he located in Kane County, Ill., in 1857. Taught two terms in St. Charles, Kane County, Ill., and in the spring of 1858 moved to Aurora, Kane County, and engaged in clerking, where he remained until July, 1859. Was in Clay County, Mo., in 1859-'60, and in July, 1861, located in Granada, Nemaha County, Kan. After teaching three terms of school, he enlisted in the Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. Fought at Cane Hill and Prairie Grove; was then assigned to the Second Kansas colored, and at the battle of Jenkin's Ferry, received a ball in the upper left arm, partially disabling it. His recovery and discharge was followed by the commission as Second Lieutenant. Again locating in Granada, he made various trips across the plains during the two seasons following. In 1869, while farming in that township, he was elected Town Trustee, and in 1870 took census for Granada Township; in the fall of 1873, was elected Clerk of the District Court, which office he held four consecutive terms, his family residing in Seneca. Mr. Benedict began in Kansas with about $800, but by care, labor, and judicious buying and selling, he has a farm of 790 acres, three or four village houses and lots, and is well known as a money loaner. He married in Granada, Miss S. Isabelle Hart, daughter of W. J. Hart, deceased, of Powhattan. They have three children—Mary L., George R., Emily I., all born in Nemaha County, Kan. Mr. Benedict and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the Masonic Lodge and Chapter.

JOHN Y. BENFER, sign and carriage painter, was born in 1844, in Union County, Penn. Reared in Seneca County, Ohio, and learned his trade in Norwalk, Ohio. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served two years in the Shenandoah Valley; participating in the Winchester and other historic battles, and one year with the army of the James; was three times captured and once escaped, the third time being released at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. At Winchester he was wounded. After the war he worked at his trade in Michigan and Indiana until 1869, when he located in Seneca. Mr. Benfer is a thorough master of his trade and has a well ordered and occupied shop. For ten years he was an extensive dealer in paints, oils, varnishes, etc. He married Lizzie Aigler of his native county. They have one child—Claude D., born in Elkhart County, Ind. Mr. Benfer is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is now building a roomy and picturesque home of his own design.

THOMAS BENNETT, harnessmaker and saddler, is a native of Cobourg, Canada. Was born in 1833, and reared in Oswego County, N. Y., until 1854, when he returned to Mitchell, Canada, and learned his trade. In March, 1870, he located in Seneca and began a business; that judging by his large, varied and complete stock of everything in his line has thriven, as has the town and county selected by him as a home. He married in Mitchell, Canada, Miss Isabella Hawkshaw. They have nine children—the five eldest in Canada, and the others, with one exception, in Seneca. Mr and Mrs. Bennett are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is also identified with the Masonic Lodge and Chapter of Seneca.

J. W. BERGEN, superintendent of the Seneca Mills, was born in 1829, in Menard County, Ill. He attained man's stature on a farm. He spent twelve years in Galesburg, Ill., and came from Mason City, Ill., to Seneca in 1879. He married in his and her native county, Miss Lucretia Curry. They have two sons—Abraham G., born in Knox County, Ill., and now a theological student in Lincoln, Ill., and George L., now in mercantile business in Lincoln, Ill. The family faith is the Cumberland Presbyterian, though through lack of organization in Seneca, Mr. Bergen worships with the Congregationalists, of which church he is now a deacon and also church clerk.

JAMES L. BROCKMAN, City Clerk, was born in 1845, in Mount Sterling, Ill. His father, Lewis Brockman, removed with his family in 1857 to Pardee, Atchison County, Kan., where he died. J. L. Brockman enlisted August 22, 1862, in the Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. Served with his regiment in its most dangerous and efficient warfare against Quantrell, Marmaduke, Price and Hindman. During six months, of 1864–65, he served as chief orderly and clerk in the Provost Marshal's headquarters at Van Buren, Ark. He was discharged with the regiment, June 26, 1865. Returned to his Pardee home, which he left in 1869, to take a homestead in Nemaha County, Kan.; losing this on account of sickness, he has, since 1877, resided in Seneca, the present being his third term as City Clerk. He married in Pardee, Kan., Miss Maggie M. Curry, who was born near Columbus, Ohio. They have four children—Robert L., born in Pardee; Franklin J., Mary E. and Sarah M., all born in Nemaha County, Kan. Mr. Brockman is a Republican; has been a member of the Christian Church since he was seventeen years old; is a member of the G. A. R., the A. O. U. W., and the A. O. U. T. of Seneca, and a man universally respected for manly qualities.

C. H. BUCKMAN, merchant, of fine old Kentucky family, representing the third generation identified with that State. His grandfather, James Buckman, a Marylander, with Ignatius Buckman and Ignatius Yates, a brother and brother-in-law, settled on the "dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky in 1788. Both Yates and Ignatius Buckman were butchered by the Indians within four years. Jas. W. Buckman, father of C. H. and son of Jas. Buckman, was born in Marion County, Ky.; reared a farmer; married Susan Yates, and died at the age of sixty-five. C. H. Buckman, born in 1831, near Springfield, Washington County, Ky., left the paternal farm at eighteen, entering as clerk the store of a New Haven, Ky., merchant. In April, 1857, he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was for twenty-one years actively engaged in mercantile business; twelve years (1865–'77) as one of the firm of R. McDonald & Co. In April, 1878, he began business with D. J. Firslenberger, in Seneca. This firm dissolved in August, 1881, since which time Mr. Buckman has carried on business where he now is. He married in October, 1856, Miss Martha Quiggins, a native of Elizabethtown, Ky. Their family of eight children were all born in St. Joseph, Mo. The family are Catholics in religion.

HIRAM BURGAR, retired farmer, and one of the first settlers in Nemaha County, Kan., was born near Niagara Falls, Can., and reared in Canada, working in saw and woolen mills. In May, 1855, he brought his family to this county and located a claim in Richmond Township, living for several years in a clapboard roofed log shanty, 14x16 feet, the little sawed lumber used in its construction coming from St. Joseph, Mo., eighty miles distant. For three or four years he had no mail whatever. In order to secure a warrant with which to locate his quarter section, he was compelled to mortgage the land, and began, $40 in debt besides, yet he afterward became the owner of a farm that sold for $4,000, and he still owns twenty acres near Seneca, and eighty acres three miles out. He married in Canada, Jane Metcalf, by whom he has seven children—Mary, Ellen, Mattie, Henrietta, Cornelia and Cordelia (twins), and James H. The two eldest were born in Canada, the third in Jackson County, Iowa, and the others in Nemaha County, Kan. Mr. Burgar is a Republican, and with his wife a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

M. M. BURGER, farmer, P. O. Seneca, was born in 1816 in Niagara County, N. Y. Reared in Genesee County, N. Y., and Crawford County, Pa., which county he left in 1850 for the West; settling in Allamakee County, Iowa, locating on Indian land, he improved a farm. Twelve years later moved to Illinois, where he started a fruit farm; this Egyptian venture proved a failure. He came to Kansas in 1870, locating on his present farm. Has 180 acres, 25 of timber, and a fine 3-acre grove of black walnut. A tasteful farm house and an ample barn were built by himself. Mr. Burger married in Crawford County, Pa., Miss Emily Scoville, by whom he has seven children—Emma, now Mrs. H. Allison; Cora, Mrs. M. Taylor; Ida, Mrs. C. Sheperd; Melissia, Mrs. Dr. Synder; Ella, Mrs P. Johnson; Harry D. and Minnie. Both of the youngest are with the parents. Mr. Burger is a Republican in political faith.

W. M. BUTLER, of Butler and Co., Seneca Foundry, was born 1835 in Staffordshire, Eng., and has worked in machine shops and foundries since he was eight years old. He came to America in 1853, and for ten years worked in the shops of the Illinois Central Railroad at Chicago; he then went to Denver, Col., and started what is now the "Vulcan Foundry;" two years later he returned to Chicago, where he was employed as machinist and engineer on the Goodrich line of lake steamers. In 1867 he opened up a new foundry in Waukegan, Ill., which he managed fourteen years, selling it and coming to Kansas in 1879. Here he started the Marysville Foundry, and in January, 1881, the Seneca Foundry. The firm make a specialty of building fronts, crossing and breaking plows, land rollers, etc. Mr. Butler married Mary Rone; they have three children—Jos. N., Wm. R. and Chas. F.

THOMAS CAVE, deceased, was born September 29, 1809, in England, and with only his kit of carpenter tools came to America when he was twenty-one, locating in Grant County, Canada. He married Hattie M. Adams, of St. Catherine's, Canada, of which city her ancestors were the founders. Mr. and Mrs. Cave came to Seneca in 1860, and the same year purchased "Forest Home," the present family farm, and began planting trees, many of which are now large enough for saw logs. Mr. Cave died July 18, 1869, and the property is still in possession of the family. There are now six living children—John, James and Thomas by a former marriage, with Mary McDermott, deceased, and three—William, Hattie and Fred, by second marriage. The four eldest were born in Canada, and the others in Kansas. Mr Cave was a Republican, politically, and a Universalist in religion.

T. B. COLLINS, liveryman and farmer, Seneca, was born in 1836, in Trumbull County, Ohio, and reared on a farm in Cass County, Ill., where his people settled in 1843. He located in Albany, Nemaha Co., Kan., in 1865, and with his family lived there fifteen years. He married in Cass County, Ill., Miss Mary Pothecary, by whom he has four children, two born in Cass County, Ill., and the other two in Nemaha County, Kan. J. T. Brady and T. B. Collins claim the honor of having been the first men in Kansas to begin stock fattening on a large scale. They began in 1867, and in 1868 fed 125 head of cattle. In 1869 a drove or bunch of 800 head was fattened and sold to Illinois drovers. Thereafter for ten years they annually handled from 2,000 to 3,000 head. In 1880 Mr. Collins bought a farm south of Seneca, and in June of that year built the largest livery barn in the county. It is 32x80 feet, with sheds for twenty horses. He owns about forty-five horses, including "Nugget," bred by Gen. Harden, of Tennessee, from imported "Bonnie Scotland."

REV. D. H. COTTRELL, pastor of the Seneca Baptist Church, was born in 1841, in Portage County, Ohio; was reared in Cleveland, graduating from the city high school. Later he studied at Baldwin University, and at Oberlin College, entering upon the ministry in 1870. As an evangelist he labored in east and middle Tennessee and southern Kentucky several years, having settled charge of three churches in East Tennessee. In October, 1881, he came to Seneca. His wife was Libbie Reynolds, a native of England.

BATSON DENNIS, deceased, was born in 1796, in Henry County, Ky.; settled thirty-four years after in McLean County, Ill., and came from there to Nemaha County, Kan., in 1856. With him were his wife and children, Samuel, Joseph W., John H., Jesse S. and Batson J.; also Nancy, wife of J. Keenan. Batson Dennis, Sr., pre-empted government land south of Seneca, and lived there until his death in 1877, his wife having died previously. Jesse S. Dennis was murdered in 1866, by one Bohn, who was hung two years later in Seneca. There are now only three representatives of this pioneer family left in Nemaha County, Kan.; these are Joseph W., Batson, Jr., and John H., all substantial farmers. Batson Dennis, Sr., met his death in consequence of injuries sustained while trying to mount a horse.

JOSEPH W DENNIS, farmer, P. O. Seneca, is a son of Batson Dennis, and settled with his father and four brothers, in Nemaha County, in June, 1856. He was born in 1825, in Henry County, Ky., and married in 1847, in DeWitt County, Ill., Mary A. Young. Mr. Dennis bought 160 acres of his present farm of William Berry, for $75, and has added 480 acres, owning 240 acres besides in Harrison Township. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis lived four years in a log cabin, seeing their full share of the shadows that ever beset the pioneer's pathway. They are members of the Harmony Baptist church, and have four children living—Amanda, Campbell W., Ellen and J. Phillip; having lost six children.

HUGH DRANEY, deceased, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to Canada, and there married Margaret Connelly. In 1856 they brought six healthy sons and a daughter to eastern Iowa, where the father died in the spring of 1857. The widow and children came out to Kansas that summer and located on a farm in Wild Cat Creek, where the widow and the youngest son Michael still live, in Nemaha County.

JAMES DRANEY, farmer, P. O. Seneca, was born in 1844, in Cobourg, Canada. He came in 1857 with his widowed mother, Margaret Draney, to Nemaha County, Kan., where he has since lived. During the civil war he served a year in Col. Taylor's State Militia, and about two years as a teamster. In 1873 he located on a farm on Deer Creek, sold it five years later and then located where he now is, three miles north of Seneca. Mr. Draney has a good farm location, and a new home erected by himself. He married in Seneca, Miss Lu Stinson; both are members of the Wild Cat Roman Catholic church.

THOMAS DRANEY, of Selby & Draney, bakers and confectioners, is the son of Hugh and Margaret Draney; was born in Cobourg, Northumberland County, Canada, Province of Ontario; came with the family to Nemaha County. The firm of the above name was formed in September, 1879, and thrives in a satisfactory way, running a delivery wagon, and stock of fancy groceries and confectionery in connection with the popular bakery.

WILLIAM F DREES, of the firm of Drees & Assenmacher, was born December 24, 1854, in Winneshiek County, Iowa, and reared a farmer. He came in 1868 to Seneca, and clerked for L. Cohen, until the forming of his present partnership. He married in Seneca Maggie Strause, by whom he has one child. Mr. Assenmacher was born in Prussia, July 6, 1853, and came to the United States when three years of age with his parents, who located first near Milwaukee, Wis., and in 1859 came to Nemaha County, Kan., where he has spent his life. The firm was founded and business begun March, 1882. The firm is regarded as a strong one, both in point of resources and business ability, and has a very large and complete stock of general merchandise; is receiving constant accessions to meet the increasing trade with which the house is favored.

HEBERT DUMONT, architect and builder, was born in 1847, in Seneca County, N. Y. During the Rebellion he served in the One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteer Infantry, and in the Ninth Michigan Volunteer Infantry; was discharged from the army in October, 1865; attended school at the seminaries at Ovid and Fulton, N. Y., till the spring of 1878, when he went to DeKalb County, Mo., where he learned the carpenter trade. After living in Missouri three years, he came to Seneca, Nemaha County, Kan. For the last four years he has devoted his time to draughting and superintending. Among the jobs that he has had charge of are the Nemaha county jail, the Firstenberger, Settle and Williams residences, the bank of Nemaha County, Burnett Block, the Centralia schoolhouse, and the Morris Opera House of Wetmore. His wife was Mary E., daughter of O. C. Bruner, an early settler of Nemaha County, of which county he served as Treasurer and Surveyor. Mr. and Mrs. Dumont have four children, all born in Seneca.

E. J. EMERY, President of the Nemaha County bank, Seneca, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., September 1, 1814; is a son of John Emery, of the same county, who removed his family to Clermont County, Ohio, in 1815. His farm was situated twenty miles from Cincinnati; and here E. J. Emery grew to manhood, finally settling on a small farm of his own, which he conducted very successfully for many years, and sold just before coming to Kansas in 1878, having acquired a competency in Ohio. Mr. Emery, by judicious loans and investments in Kansas, has come to be looked upon as one of the solid men of Nemaha County. At the organization of the Nemaha County bank in 1882, he as one of its largest stockholders, was made its President. Mr. Emery married in Clermont County, Ohio, Eliza V. Johnson; of Hunterdon County, N. J. Her parents settled in Ohio in 1828, her father removing thence to a farm in Cook County, Ill., where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Emery have seven living children, all now in Kansas, except the Rev. J. N. Emery, of Beverly, Mass. The others are—William A. Emery, of Paola; Samuel A., of Ottawa County; Eliza C. (Mrs W. H. Fitzwater); Charles F., of Paola; Rufus M. and Mary M., both in Seneca; two sons, George and Edwin, both entered the Union service during the war, and both met a melancholy and remarkably like fate, as George was drowned in the Ohio River, and Edwin supposed to be shipwrecked and drowned off the North Carolina coast. The eldest of the ten children, Almira, an interesting girl of eighteen, died in the old Ohio home.

ANDREW J. FELT, editor Seneca *Tribune*, was born December 27, 1833, at Victor, Ontario County, N. Y.; educated at the Hamilton Academy, Madison County. At the age of sixteen commenced teaching, following that profession three years. Then began the study of law, with Thomas Frothingham, of Rochester; completed his legal studies with Judge Nichols, of Sherburne, Chenango County, but becoming enthusiastic as to the West, emigrated to Iowa, before being admitted to the bar. This was in the autumn of 1855; and during the following winter he taught school in a blacksmith shop upon the present site of Luana, Clayton County. In 1856 Mr. Felt assumed editorial control of the *North Iowa Times*, of McGregor, published by A. P. Richardson. Remained in that position until March, 1857, and was shortly after admitted to the bar of Chickasaw. Instead of actively commencing the practice of law at the time, he commenced the publication of the *Cedar Valley News*, at Bradford, opening a law-office in connection with his newspaper business, as soon as the latter became established. One year later he sold out his interest in the paper, and entering into partnership with M. V. Burdick, devoted all of his energies to the practice of his chosen profession. In 1860 renewed his editorial connection with the *North Iowa Times*, but the war breaking out, enlisted very soon after as a private in Company B, Seventh Iowa Infantry. Was taken prisoner at Belmont, Mo., on November 7, 1861, remaining in the hands of the enemy for nearly a year. Was then in hospital at Annapolis from October, 1862, to February, 1863. Joined his regiment at Corinth, Miss.; was promoted to Sergeant, and returned to Iowa in the spring of 1864. Mr. Felt proceeded immediately to West Union, Fayette County, and established the *Public Record*; conducted it until 1866, when he sold out, and in May, 1867, started the Nashua *Post*. This he disposed of in 1874, when he purchased an interest in the Waterloo *Courier*. In October, 1875, he abandoned journalism for a time, and established a private bank at Nashua. Mr. Felt was postmaster at Nashua from 1869 to 1874; was delegate to both Grant Conventions, being one of the Secretaries of that of 1868, and was Chairman of the Congressional Convention which nominated W. C. Deering, in August, 1867. In January, 1880, disposed of his bank, and removed to Seneca, where he established the *Tribune*, building a magnificent brick office for its accommodation, at a cost of $8,000. The first issue of the *Tribune* appeared June 7, 1881. It is a handsome seven-column quarto, Republican in politics. Mr. Felt was married at Bradford, Iowa, on February 21, 1858, to Emily Rutherford, of Fairfield, Ohio. They have three children—Edward, Harry and Bertha.

JOHN FULLER, of Fuller & Son, hardware firm, Seneca. John Fuller is a native of Horsham in the county of Sussex, England. His parents took him when a child, to Dorking, in the county of Surrey, where, under the tuition of his father, he learned the trades of tinman, brazier and coppersmith. After serving seven years, he left home at the early age of seventeen, and by perseverance and close application, he mastered the various branches of those trades so as to be entitled to the name of a general sheet-metal worker; he also learned, in his spare time, the trade of shoemaker, and made shoes for his family in what would have been, otherwise, leisure time for ten years. In April, 1870, he left England for Nemaha County, Kan., bringing with him six children, with barely enough means to get through to Atchison; on arriving at Atchison, was compelled to beg a passage for the rest of his journey to his destination, of Mayor Downs, superintendent of the C. B. U. P. R. R., who kindly gave him a pass, and accompanied them to their destination, wishing them a hearty success. The eldest of his six children was thirteen years old, and as no opening offered for his trade, he tramped on foot to Centralia, Waterville, Marysville, and finally to Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, without money, with no better success; and in order to sustain life, was compelled to "grub" trees for men clearing land, near Leavenworth—working with a gang of negroes, working at any and everything that offered any kind of pay. Finally, he was introduced to John Roots, another sterling Englishman, living near Centralia, whose son, Aaron Roots, offered to put $850 into the hardware business, against Mr. Fuller's knowledge of the business and his trade, which proposition Mr. Fuller gladly accepted. Thus was founded a business that to-day occupies a front rank in the list of Seneca's enterprises, in the early days of Kansas. Mr. Fuller prides himself on the record of his wife and children equally with his own; his good wife, though frail, was yet endowed with the same earnest spirit of independent ambition, and desire to lift themselves to a better position in the world—labored hard, like himself, at any and everything she could find to do, early and late, for nearly three years, earning from $250 to $300 a year, besides giving a mother's care to her six thrifty children; the eldest son, Henry W., by working, while yet a boy, on the track for the St. Joe & Western Railroad, earned a goodly sum, which assisted his sire to buy out the interest of Mr Roots in the business in January, 1875. Since then, father and sons have steadily prospered as they have deserved to do, having all done their utmost to insure success, and as evidence of it have for inspection a $5,000 stock of hardware, stoves and tinware, etc., owning the building they now occupy, and real estate to the value of at least $10,000. Mrs. Fuller was the eldest daughter of Henry Fagg, (many years engineer on the Southeastern Railroad) of Ashford, county of Kent, at which place her six children who came with her were born. They now have seven living—Henry W., John, William E., Walter, Martha L., Herbert and Beatus F. The two youngest were born in Kansas.

JAMES FULTON, proprietor of Elm Park, is a native of Seneca County, N. Y., was reared in Seneca County, Ohio, and in 1866 removed to Seneca, Kan. In 1870 he bought twenty acres of heavy timber skirting the Nemaha to the south of Seneca. Here he planted an orchard and small vineyard, meanwhile working at his trade of carpenter—building houses, barns, fences, etc. Elm Park, so named for a noble specimen of that beautiful variety of trees that stands near its centre, was opened to the public July 1, 1882. It comprises about four acres of walnut, oak and elm timber, along the south bank of the Nemaha, and promises to become the popular resort of Nemaha County for pleasure seekers. Mr. Fulton and sons are constantly improving the grounds, naturally adapted to the use of picnic parties. A pavilion for music and dancing will soon be built, and numerous tables and seats provided. Mr. Fulton is also erecting a new residence for himself opposite the Park. He married in Ohio, Margaret J. Moore. They have five children—David A., James C., Mayflower, Ella and Maggie.

JAMES H. GLEASON, Clerk of the District Court of Nemaha County, was born October 27, 1849, in Broome County, N. Y. He grew to manhood at the home of his father, Chauncy Gleason, receiving his education in Richford and Newark Valley, N. Y. The family located in Grenada, Nemaha County, in 1870. J. H Gleason was elected to his present office in the fall of 1880. He is a member of the Seneca Lodge, No. 39, A. F. & A. M., and is a Republican in politics. He married in Seneca, Miss Charity, daughter of W. R. Wells, Esq. They have three children; all born in Seneca.

JAMES GREGG, P. O. Seneca, is a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, born July 26, 1827. On his way to America, in 1852, his wife, formerly Mary Ellis, died while crossing the gulf of Mexico. Mr. Gregg located in Lyons, Iowa; where he worked three years on farms and railroads. July 3, 1857, was the date of his settlement on his present farm, and while living in his log house, both wife and himself suffered six months with malarial fever. His crop of 1858 was hauled to Atchison, fifty-eight miles, and sold at 2½ cents per pound. In Iowa Mr. Gregg married Janet (Anderson) Baird, a native of Perthshire, Scotland. Her first husband, Alexander Anderson, died in Iowa they having come to America in 1830. Mrs. Gregg died, childless, in March 19, 1876. Upon her death Mr. Gregg gave to nephews of his deceased wife, 240 of their 1,000 acres acquired since 1857.

J. H. HATCH, lumberman, is a native of Maine, and in early life ventured on the sea, rounding Cape Horn as second mate of a sailing vessel. In 1850, resolving to stake his fortune in the Golden State, he engaged in mining with good success for two years. During the next nineteen years he followed the manufactory of lumber in California. Returning to the Pine Tree State in 1869, he married in his and her native county—Sagadahock, Maine, Sarah D. Tallman. Since 1873, Mr. Hatch has been actively engaged in the lumber trade in Seneca, carrying a $5,000 stock of mainly Michigan lumber. He is a Republican, a Free Mason, and is a stock-holder and Vice-President of the Nemaha County Bank. Besides his interests in Seneca, Mr Hatch owns a half interest in the Marysville Lumber Company, with S. K. Martin, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs Hatch have four children—Lucine, Nellie, Lizzie and Lester. The son was born in Kansas, and the daughters in California. It is worthy of remark that the father of Mr. Hatch is still living, at the age of eighty-seven years, though his mother died at the age of thirty-five; and that the father of Mrs. Hatch died at the age of eighty-two, and her mother reached the age of only thirty-five.

NOAH HAYES, M. D., is a native of Henry County, Ind., and was educated in the common schools, and in Newcastle, Ind.; he enlisted, at seventeen, in the Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served three years during the Civil War in the armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee, participating in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Chattanooga, and the great battles preceding the investment of Atlanta. Was granted a furlough about this time, and returned in time to take part in the battles of Pulaski, Franklin, and Nashville. At the close of the war he returned to his native county, and attended and taught school until 1871, when he went to Washington, D. C., and in June of that year, sailed on the ill-fated "Polaris" for the North Pole. A history of this disastrous government expedition need not be repeated here; suffice to say after wintering in latitude eighty-two degrees north, and spending nearly two years in the icy polar regions, he, with others, was picked up by the Scotch ship "Arctic;" landed at Peterhead, Scotland; made his way, by way of Dundee, to Liverpool, and thence to the United States. On his return to Washington he was in the employ of the United States Patent Office for about two years; was then on the National Bank Bureau, with J. D. Knox for one year. Entering the medical department of the Georgetown College, he graduated in 1876. He came west to Fairbury, Neb., in 1878, and on the outbreak of the Leadville excitement, went thither to make or break, and succeeded in accomplishing the latter. After two years' varied experiences in railroad surveys and other business, he located at Seneca in August, 1881, forming a partnership with Dr. A. C. V. McNeil, the firm having since enjoyed a lucrative and increasing practice, which leads Dr. Hayes, as he looks back over the tumultuous and exciting episodes of the former years of his life to fully appreciate his present prosperity.

J. E. HAZZARD, merchant, is a native of Scott County, Ind., born in 1831. He was reared in Washington County, Ind., and in 1859, left his native State, for Kansas. In the spring of 1860, he went to the mountains of Colorado. During 1861-'62 he was in the employ of the Overland Stage Company. In 1864 he bought a farm near Capioma, in this county, where he lived peaceably and prosperously until 1877; then sold out and bought a farm near Seneca, where he farmed with equal success until the spring of 1881, when the mercantile firm of Hazzard & Son was formed, and the stock of L. J. McGowen purchased; Mr. Hazzard since devoting himself to the business. He married Miss Jane Gordon, in Indiana, who died in Seneca. They had two children—Gordon and Nancy. The present Mrs. Hazzard was Mary Myers, of Seneca.

REV. C. HOLMAN was born in 1823, near Concord, N. H. He was educated there and at Philadelphia, where he went in his boyhood for a few years. He was afterward engaged as a clerk in mercantile houses; and at the age of nineteen began preaching in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1846 he was ordained as deacon, and in 1850 ordained as elder by Bishops Heading and Morris. He has preached forty-one years. Four years he was presiding elder of Dover District, New Hampshire. During the war, he served under the Christian Commission, at Chattanooga, and also was appointed by Bishop Simpson, under an order of the War Department, to re-organize the Methodist Episcopal Church of Tennessee, and lately did the same work in Florida. He came to Kansas in 1869 and has since served two years as presiding elder of the Manhattan District, and four years as presiding elder of the Atchison District, and is still at the work, preaching at Corning and Axtell. Mr Holman has made a fine record in temperance labors as well as co-operating with Neal Dow and other temperance workers of national reputation. As a politician, all that need be said is, that his very first vote was cast for James G. Birney. He married in Putney, Vt., Lucy T. Underwood. They have five children living.

DR. W. R. HUNTER, dentist, was born in Corning, N. Y.; raised until he was seventeen on a farm. He then attended high school for a time in Steuben County, N. Y., and began the study of medicine in the village of Jasper; afterward studying dentistry with C. R. Hamilton, of Jasper, and Dr. R. Gillett, of New York City. Dr. Hunter built up a large practice in New York City, where he commenced in 1858, and another nearly as large in Addison, N. Y. Having suffered for years from asthmatic troubles, the doctor decided to test the dry air of Kansas, which resulted in his location at Seneca, August, 1878, although his family still remain in Addison. The doctor married, in his and her native county, Mary Sherwood, by whom he has two children. Mrs. Hunter is a sister of the Hon. Henry Sherwood, of New York.

LEROY JOHNSON, of the firm of Jenkins & Johnson, Seneca, was born July 6, 1831, in Van Buren County, Iowa. His father, J. H. Johnson, a farmer from Ohio, with Thomas and Warman Johnson and George Hill, crossed the "Father of Waters" at Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1829, being among the first white settlers of that great State. Leroy Johnson lived in Van Buren County until he was twenty-two, then spent about eight years in Shelby County. In 1859, he began as a freighter, traversing the great plains from Atchison, St. Joe and Plattsmouth, to Denver. In 1862 he began at the carpenter's trade in Denver; located at Seneca in July, 1865; worked as a carpenter until 1872, then began the furniture business, associating H. W. Jenkins, in October, 1880. Mr. Johnson married in Ash Point, Nemaha County, Kan., Miss Pauline Bland, who was born, 1844, in Franklin County, Ohio, and who settled in 185 , in Nemaha County, Kan., where her brother and mother now live. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson belong to the First Universalist Church of Seneca, and he is a Republican politically.

HON. RICHARD JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Seneca, was born in Montgomery County, Ind.; made his first location in Mahaska County, Iowa, and thence went in 1854 to California, driving his ox-team; spent three years in the mines, and two in the valleys; went to Colorado in 1860, and thence the same year to Nemaha County, Kan. His location was three and a half miles north of his present one; and during 1861, the hard year, saw times when corn meal, hauled sixty and eighty miles from Missouri, sold for $1 per bushel. Himself and family also experienced the hardships of that memorable January, 1861, when living in their log cabin surrounded by two feet of snow, though his devoted wife who had crossed the plains with him seven years before was well used to privation and danger. In 1871, he settled where he now is—Section 10, Township 2, Range 12. Has 160 acres here, and owns besides, the whole of Section 11. Has made good "marks" in the way of building and tree planting, and is eminently one of the prosperous pioneers of Kansas. In 1871-'72 he was a member of the State Legislature, being the first Democrat to represent Nemaha County. In 1876-'77 he was County Sheriff, and has been a local school officer for seventeen years past. His wife was Eliza Mettler, of New York. They have four children—Pierce, born in Mahaska County, Iowa; Irvin, born in Sonoma County, Cal.; Lydia and Ella, both born in Nemaha County, Kan.

S. S. KAYSBIER, M. D., was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1829. He is the son of Samuel and Mary (Shull) Kaysbier. The doctor was left fatherless at the age of five years, and from his tenth year lived in New Philadelphia, Ohio. He began the study of medicine while in a drug store, at seventeen years of age; removed to Illinois at nineteen, graduated in the spring of 1852 from the Medical Department of the State University of Missouri at St. Louis; began practice in Toulon, Ill. In the fall of 1854 he opened the first drug store in Toulon, and in 1857, in company with the late Rev. R. C. Dunn, commenced the publication of the *Stark County News*, a weekly paper still in existence, and in the editorial management of which he continued until the war broke out. The doctor gained a fair reputation as a writer. He enlisted in the Band of the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, served until the regimental bands were discharged by Government, and afterwards as assistant surgeon, until 1863; resigned on account of sickness; practiced in Rochester, Ill., and Toulon until 1870, when he came to Seneca, where he has since resided and practiced. The doctor married in Toulon, Ill., Miss Hannah J. Whitaker, a native of Tioga County, Penn. They have six children—five born in Illinois and the youngest in Kansas. Their names are, E. Lena, Mary, Fred. L., Kate, Minnie M. and Thayne. The doctor has a pleasant home, surrounded by an unusually good showing of fruit, shade, and ornamental trees, flowers, shrubs, small fruits, etc., all of his own planting. He is the oldest practitioner in Seneca.

SAMUEL KING, blacksmith, is a native of Tioga County, Pa., born in 1836. He learned his trade in Wellsboro, Pa., and worked in Newark Valley, N. J., until 1870, when he came to Seneca; built his large stone shop and began pounding out the competence since secured. He married in Newark Valley, N. Y., Miss Maria L. Root, and they have one daughter—Mary L. Mr King is a member of the Masonic Lodge and chapter, and Seneca Lodge and Hiawatha Commandery I. O. O. F. During the Civil War Mr. King lost three of the four brothers, who enlisted under the "old flag;" he himself being rejected from the enlistment rolls by the examining surgeon, though in 1864-'65 he served in the U. S. Overland Service as a blacksmith.

JOHN P. KOELZER, farmer, P. O. Seneca, is a native of Prussia, born 1826; came to America 1851, and lived in Manitowoc County, Wis., until 1857, when he came to Kansas, pre-empting the quarter section, on which he has ever since lived. His first log cabin, 10x12, stood on the banks of the Wild Cat Creek, and while living here, he saw much of early pioneering in a new prairie State. His wheat was hauled with an ox-team to the Doniphan mill, one half the load sold at fifty cents per bushel, and the remainder exchanged for flour, the trip and return occupying nine days. His brother Joseph, also born in Prussia, came to America and Wisconsin in 1854, and to Kansas in 1858. Both were prominent movers in the first building of Wild Cat Catholic Church in 1859, and are both well located and substantial farmers. J. P. Koelzer has 320 acres well improved. He married Margaret Wing, and they have thirteen children—two born in Wisconsin and eleven in Kansas. Joseph Koelzer married Sophia Koplitz, by whom he has seven children. He has 280 acres and good buildings.

JUDGE HIRAM H. LANHAM, is a native of Hartford, Ohio Co., Ky. Was born February 9, 1827. His father, Elias G. Lanham, was a North Carolinian, and was a soldier in the war of 1812-'15. His wife was Nancy A. White, a native of Virginia. The family settled in Spencer County, Ind., in 1836. After a few years H. H. Lanham returned to Kentucky, where he engaged in farming. In 1845, he located on Grand Prairie, Ill., near Slabtown, where he ran a flouring and saw-mill. Five years later he came to St. Joe, Mo., thence in March, 1855, he made his final removal to and settled in Nemaha County, Kan. His father-in-law, Elder Newton, his three sons and Mr. Lanham, at this time founded "Central City," six miles north of Seneca. A store and a feed and saw-mill once marked this spot, now a farm. During 1856, Mr. Lanham was appointed postmaster in Central City, which office he held three years. Two years later he was appointed Assessor of Richmond and Seneca, and at the same time J. P. and N. P. In 1861, he settled in Seneca, beginning as a wheelwright and a wagon-maker. In 1863, he was appointed Probate Judge of Nemaha County, Kan., receiving the election in 1864, and the re-election four successive times. During 1873-'74, he was engaged in farming, being re-elected County Judge in 1874, and serving two terms, making in all thirteen years of service on the Probate Bench of Nemaha County. Since 1879, Judge Lanham has attended to his business as J. P., and to his furniture business. He married in 1846, Miss Mary A., daughter of Elder Thomas Newton, and a native of Breckenridge County, Ky. They have had four children—Manasses, Almira S., and Dutte G. (both deceased), and Joseph, born in Fayette County, Ill. Judge Lanham is a Republican of whig antecedents, and has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church since he was sixteen. He is also an Odd Fellow and a Good Templar. His eldest son, Manasses L., was born in Hancock County, Ky. He served in the Union Army during 1864-'65, was wounded while on picket duty, in front of Atlanta, recovered, and served until the close of the Civil War, participating in the long march to San Antonio, Tex. He is now engaged in business in Seneca.

J. H. LAREW, was born in 1840, in Hamilton County, Ind. In 1848, his father, James Larew, removed to Mercer County, Ill.; the family coming thence to Seneca in 1858. James Larew drove stage twice a week during that summer between Atchison and Marysville; he still lives a freeholder in Seneca. J. H. Larew enlisted in 1861, in the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, and a year later was discharged and re-enlisted in the Seventh Kansas Cavalry (Jennison's Jayhawkers) and helped lead a lively dance for such guerrilla chiefs as Forrest, Van Dorn and Price, until his discharge in July, 1865. The next spring Mr. Larew opened a barber shop in Seneca, and has since continued the business. He is a Republican, has served as a councilman nearly every year since the end of the rebellion, and was Mayor of Seneca, 1876. He was the first man married in Seneca, (January 1, 1860) and has a son and daughter living. Is also a prominent Free Mason (since 1871), and Odd Fellow (since 1879). Mr. Larew owns a pleasant and well located home and is prospering in worldly ways.

J. W. LARIMER was born October, 1838, in Miami County, Ind. At the age of fourteen he removed with his parents to Lucas County, Ind., and three years later to Adams County, Iowa. He enlisted in 1861 in the Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; participating in the battles of Pea Ridge, Arkansas Post, Chickasaw Bayou, Jackson, Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg, his regiment being one of the first to enter the city; afterwards participating in the second battle of Jackson, Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, and wintered at Bridgeport, Ala. It then joined Sherman and took up the grand march on Atlanta fighting desperate battles every week, he not missing a fight or receiving a scratch. After the capture of Atlanta, he marched with Sherman to the sea and through the Carolinas, participating in all in all the fights until Johnston's surrender. After taking final grand review at Washington the regiment was discharged. Private Larimer having been promoted Sergeant, returned to Adams County, Iowa; where in 1870, he was elected County Sheriff, serving four consecutive terms. He came to Kansas in 1878; after farming four years settled in Seneca, where he opened a livery stable in December, 1881. He married in Adams County, Iowa, Miss M. A. Lockwood, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio. They have six children, all born in Adams County, Iowa. Mr. Larimer is a Republican, and a member with his wife, of the Methodist church.

L. J. McGOWEN, farmer, P. O. Seneca, was born in 1838, in Somerset, Ohio. He lived there until 1855, when he came west to St. Joseph, met John Roine, City Engineer, and with him proceeded to Nemaha County, and surveyed the plat of Richmond. By trading a $7 shot-gun, he secured the 160 acres, now the farm of Hon. D. R. Magill. This he exchanged with William Berry for 160 acres, eighty of it now of his present farm. Berry and himself were at this time the only settlers north of Richmond. In 1860 and 1861, Mr. McGowen was in Colorado; returning he enlisted in the Second Missouri, Federal, and was wounded in the arm at the battle of Independence. After a year in the Kansas City hospital, he returned to Seneca and raised a company for the Kansas State Militia, and as its Captain took part against the rebel Price in the final operations of 1865, and in the Indian raid up the Republican Valley. In 1868 he began the mercantile business in Seneca; built his stone store in 1872, and quit business in 1880, and retired to his old farm just south of Seneca. Mr. McGowen is a Republican in politics, and one of the most respected of the pioneer settlers of Kansas. He married Miss Hattie Oliver, a native of Monmouth, Ill. They have two children—William and Bird.

D. B. McKAY, M. D., proprietor of the "Post-office drug store." Dr. McKay was born in Attica, Wyoming Co., N. Y., February 27, 1824. His father, Silas McKay, was a blacksmith, a native of Connecticut, and of Scotch descent. He married Sallie Galloway, a native of Newark, N. J., and a daughter of a Scotchman. D. B McKay received a common school education, and began the study of medicine with Dr. L. Goldsborough, of Waverly, N. Y. He graduated from the medical college in Buffalo, in 1853, and began practice in Greenbush, Ill. He removed to Wisconsin and practiced three and a half years. The Doctor then spent a year in Iowa, and brought his family to Seneca, October, 1859, where he was in active practice for six years. He began the drug business in 1864. He was appointed postmaster of Seneca in 1865, and held the office ten years. In 1870 he formed a partnership with Edward Butt, and began business in his present store, well known throughout the county as the "Post-office Drug Store." The partnership was dissolved on the election of Butt as County Treasurer. The Doctor was married in Greenbush, Ill., July 21, 1858, to Rebecca A. Chambers, of Mason County, Ky. They have one living child—Ellen, now Mrs. Frank Greenwood, the manager of the drug store. The Doctor was prominent in founding the Universalist church of Seneca; is a Republican of the Free-soil antecedents. He is now enjoying the comforts of an elegant home erected in 1881; this home overshadowing the humbler one in which they spent twenty-three years of active life in Kansas.

HON. D. R. MAGILL, farmer, P. O. Seneca, is a son of D. P. Magill, who setttled with a large family in Capioma Township in 1856, and died there in 1866. D. R. Magill was born September 11, 1843, in Platte County, Mo.; came to Nemaha County with his father, and in due time began farming on his own account; was elected County Sheriff in 1871, and again in 1874; was a member of the Legislature in 1876, and in 1880 sold his Capioma farm, and settled where he now is, one and a half miles south of Seneca. Has 160 acres with good improvements. Mr. Magill married in Seneca, Mary E., daughter of Capt. A. W. Williams. They have two sons—Elwin A. and Charles Guy, both born in Nemaha County, Kan.

JAMES MARTIN, retired farmer, is a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, born in 1825. He was reared there a farmer and stock-grower, and from 1851–'55 was Sheriff of his native county. Was engaged for several years in the stock business in Henry County, Ill., and then came to Kansas, locating in Capioma Township, where he still owns a valuable farm of 160 acres. As a Democrat he was elected County Sheriff in 1877, and defeated by just twenty-seven votes by his Republican opponent in 1879. Since 1878, he has resided with his family in Seneca. Mr. Martin is well known in his county as an auctioneer, which business he began thirty years ago, and has sold at least nine-tenths of the live stock "auctioned off" since he located in Nemaha County.

N. H. MARTIN, lumber dealer, was born July 16, 1848, in Calais, Me., and reared in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where his father, James Martin, still lives. At sixteen he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served during 1864–'65 in the Civil War. In 1867 he began railroad life as a brakeman on the B. C. R., & M. R. R.; ran a freight train as conductor for about five years, then a passenger train until 1879, when he resigned, married and came West. Began at Seneca as a dealer in agricultural implements. In 1881 opened his present lumber business. His wife was Sarah McElwaine, a native of Wales, N. Y. Mr. Martin is a prominent Free Mason, presiding officer of the Fire Department, member of A. O. U. W., and with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, having been superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-school since January, 1880; politics, Republican.

MORTIMER MATHEWS, County Surveyor of Nemaha County, was born May 23, 1843, in Hardin County, Ohio; was educated in the Ohio Wesleyan University, taking a scientific course, which course included surveying. During 1864 he served with the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the Shenandoah Valley. In the spring of 1866, he located in Story County, Iowa; removed thence in 1869, to Richardson County, Neb.; thence in 1870, to Nemaha County, Kan. In the fall of 1871 he was elected County Surveyor; was twice re-elected, and served two terms as Deputy Surveyor under O. C. Bruner; was appointed to the office to fill a vacancy in the fall of 1881, by Gov. St. John. He married in Ames, Iowa, Miss Grace G. Scoville. They have one daughter—May Mathews, born in Seneca.

MILLER & KEITH, lumber merchants. This firm, founded in March, 1882, has made a decided revolution in the lumber business in Seneca, and caused a decline in prices very favorable to the interests of the Nemaha County farmers, and in consequence, to Seneca. Mr. Miller, a native of Dubuque, Iowa, has been almost a life-long lumberman in Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas, having owned a yard at Leona, Kan., for about five years. S. B. Keith, born in Stark County, Ohio, was reared in Ohio; served three years in the Union army during the Rebellion; came to White Cloud, Kan., in 1866, and was in the mercantile business there until the spring of 1882. A very complete stock of lumber of all kinds, and everything in the line of building material, make up the stock of this stirring young firm.

S. G. MOORE, farmer, P. O. Seneca, is a native of Guernsey County, Ohio; came to Kansas in 1869, and engaged in mercantile business until 1877, when he exchanged his stock of goods then in what is now the "City Drug store," for his present 333 acre farm, one of the best located and valuable in the county. Mr. Moore has 175 acres in cultivation; seventy-five acres of good timber, and keeps from fifty to seventy-five cows. There are four miles of fence wire, principally on the farm; twelve acres of orchard, and 1,000 Concord grape vines. On this farm is, also, the only "California windmill" in Kansas. Mr. Moore has a wife and three children, and seems to enjoy life and its prospects. He is a member of both the Lodge and Chapter of Seneca Free Masons, and though only a farmer since 1877, is an eminently successful one.

JAS. L. NEWTON, farmer, P. O. Seneca, a son of Rev. Thomas Newton, and was born in 1818, in Breckenridge County, Ky., where his father and grandfather settled in 1812. He removed in 1850 to Fayette County, Ill., and in 1859 left with his team for Kansas. When he arrived, his father sold him eighty acres on which he lived about five years. The failure of the crop in 1860, and the distress and privations, incidents thereto, fell heavily upon him and his. He began teaming to Kearney and other western points, and to Atchison; one trip made that fall occupied eleven days, he unloading his 3,200 pound load eleven times on the way. He was paid $60 per hundred for hauling supplies for the sufferers from Atchison, and thus made some money. Since 1864 he has lived where we now find him; has owned a section of land here in all, but has given each of his sons and foster sons an eighty acre farm, now reserving 130 acres for himself and wife. He married in Hancock, Kentucky, Mary Rusher, who died in 1851, leaving three sons—Festus M., John O. and Thomas R. In 1852 he was married again to Mrs. Mary Wicker Johnson, by whom he has three sons—Jas. M., Millard F. and Theodoric B. Mrs. Newton has two sons—G. W. and Perry C. Johnson, by her deceased husband.

REV. THOMAS NEWTON, Sr., deceased, one of the first to locate in Nemaha County, Kas., was born in Culpepper County, Va., and came with a wife and two sons, Jacob and John, in March, 1854, settling on Section 1, Town 2, Range 12. Green Key and family came with them, locating near by (see early history of the county). Horace Newton came to Seneca in 1856, and so did Rev. Thomas Newton, whose manly fearlessness in preaching in the midst of a howling Burr Oak bottom mob, that had threatened him with death, from the text, "The wicked flee when no man pursueth," etc., will long be remembered and admired. Rev. Thomas Newton, Sr., died February 21, 1861, in Marshall County, and his distinguished son died in Seneca, January 25, 1867. Mr. Newton was the first preacher in Nemaha County, and married the first couple. His wife was the first woman, and his son, Jacob B., the first man, buried in the county.

JAMES PARSONS, one of the early settlers and substantial men of Nemaha County, is a native of England, and came to the United States when fourteen years of age. Since 1849 he has lived west of the Mississippi. He came to this county in 1857, and bought of one Shafer a farm of 320 acres near Baker's Ford, paying $1,700 for it. The original pre-emptor was one Moore, a Pro-slavery man, at whose house so many illegal votes were cast by the Missouri "border ruffians" at the election of 1856. On account of this Moore was "bounced" by Jim Lane and his men. In 1858, Mr. Parsons was elected County Surveyor, being the first to hold that office in Nemaha County. In 1859 he associated himself with J. Blancett, and founded the town of Ash Point. During the rivalry between that point and Okeeta, Blancett killed a resident of Okeeta. Ash Point, during 1859, '60 and '61, contained three "ranches" or stores, a hotel, and about thirty inhabitants. The construction of the St. J. & W. R. R. blasted the hopes of its projectors, and it relapsed into a farm. In 1860, Mr. Parsons went to Colorado, and in 1861 enlisted in the Denver Home Guards. Later he recruited a company for a New Mexican regiment, and finally took the field as Second Lieutenant in the Second Colorado Volunteer Infantry; served three years and came out a First Lieutenant. His was the regiment that pursued Quantrell and his horde of murderous thieves into Missouri after the sacking of Lawrence, they capturing a number of the guerrillas and much of the plunder. Gen. Ewing, Lieut. Col. Hays, himself and other Kansas officers, were the originators of the famous order "No. 11," and this far-western regiment did its full share in the desultory warfare in New Mexico, Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas. At the close of the war, Mr. Parsons located again on his farm, which he sold in 1870, taking up his residence in Seneca, where he engaged in buying, fattening and selling stock. In 1880–'81 he was with his brother-in-law, C. N. Smith, in the boot and shoe business. Mr. Parsons married in Kane County, Ill., (her native county) Miss Hattie Smith.

J. H. PECKHAM was born May 30, 1836, in Ballston Spa, N. Y., where his early life was spent as a mercantile clerk. From 1857–'59 he was in the hardware business in Nemaha, Wis. In the spring of 1860 he bought in Seneca, lots where the Felt lot now stands, and in a small frame building opened a stock of general merchandise. In the spring of 1861, he was appointed postmaster of Seneca, and held the office until the fall of 1864; was elected Register of Deeds in the fall of 1861; he served one term and was then elected County Treasurer, which office he held two terms and six months by appointment; he discontinued the mercantile business in the fall of 1861, but in the fall of 1868 opened a stock of tinware and hardware, that met with a ready sale, as it was the last chance for miners and prospectors going west from Atchison and St. Joe. In 1869 he built the present G. W. Williams' hardware store, and in two years sold out to Nelson and Williams. Buying out Mr. Nelson in 1874, the firm of Peckham & Williams flourished for three or four years, when Mr. Peckham retiring, built the store now occupied by Martin, Jacks & Co., and kept a general store until his final retirement to his pretty suburban farm and home west of town in 1880. Here Mr. Peckham has forty-five acres and an elegant modern house, overlooking the town and country, and surrounded by orchards and groves of his own planting. His wife was Miss M. C. Nelson, of Hudson, N. Y. They have three sons—Frank N., George K., and John G.

ANTONIO A. RAFFO, Proprietor Delmonico Restaurant, is the son of Michael Raffo, a native of Genoa, Italy, who, in year 1819, settled near and at one time owned part of what is now the city of Pittsburgh, Pa. He also fought two years under Napoleon, and took part in Waterloo. A. A. Raffo was born in 1837 in Baltimore, Md. Before he was a year old his family returned to Italy, and his father enlisted in the Italian army, taking part in the Crimean war. As a souvenir of the Malikoff, where half his regiment was lost, he has a silver medal presented by the English Government. Again, and finally, coming to this country, he located at Baltimore, and as one of the Baltimore City Guards, helped to capture heroic old John Brown at Harper's Ferry. In 1861 he enlisted in the Sixth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. In September, 1864, he re-enlisted in the Seventeenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and was made Second Lieutenant of Company C. After the war he lived in Wheeling, Pittsburgh and St. Joseph until 1875, when he came to Seneca. Mrs. Raffo was Kate A. Brooks, of Maryland. She has one son by a deceased husband, Hansom Davis.

R. S. ROBBINS, deputy postmaster of Seneca, was born May 7, 1830, in Allentown, Monmouth County, N. J. In 1840 his father, Chas. Robbins, removed to Highland County, Ohio. He was a stone mason and taught his son the trade. In April, 1861, R. S. Robbins enlisted in Company K, Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months; at expiration of term of service, re-enlisted as First Lieutenant of Company A, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. R. J. Sullivan; participated with his regiment in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Young's Point and Sherman's demonstration on Haines' Bluff; on the return of the regiment to Young's Point, ill-health caused the resignation of Capt. Robbins. Returning north, he spent three years in Ohio, then removed to Iowa and engaged in the milling business at Cedar Falls about four years. In 1870 he came to Seneca almost without a dollar; by five years steady work at his trade, secured a pleasant home. In January, 1875, he was appointed to his present position, and has since retained it. He married in Ohio, Miss Elizabeth Beeson, a native of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. They have four children—Charles C., Maud, Edwin and Meads. The eldest was born in Cedar Falls, and the others in Seneca.

DANIEL SCHAAF, baker, is a native of Germany, born 1849, and came to the "Land of the Free" in 1855, his parents locating near Dubuque, Iowa. In 1864 he went to Nebraska City, where he learned his trade, removing to Seneca in 1871, and continuing the same line of business, in connection with which he has a delivery wagon and confectionery store.

WILLIAM SCOTT, stock dealer and partner of Gregg Bros. elevator, Seneca. Born in 1838, in Surrey, England. He came to America in 1846, living in Kendall and Henry Counties, Ill., and Peoria County, Ill., until 1858, when he settled in Pawnee County, Neb. He began to buy, fatten and sell stock at Kewanee, Ill., and has since continued the business. Has lived in Seneca since 1878, and superintended the elevator since 1880. This structure was built in 1878, by W. W. Stewart; has a capacity of from 12,000 to 15,[illegible] bushels, and is now owned by the Gregg Bros. Grain Co., of St. Joseph, Missouri. Mr. Scott is a Democrat politically, and looked upon as a genial neighbor and capable business man and manager.

C. C. K. SCOVILLE, attorney at law, son of Daniel and E. P. B. Scoville, was born September 14, 1852, in Conneautville, Penn. Was educated in Minnesota and Iowa, and came to Seneca in 1870. He taught school eight years, then studied law with S. Conwell, and in October, 1878, was admitted at the bar of Nemaha County, Kan. Was elected City Attorney, and served during 1879–'80. Is a Congregationalist and a Republican. He married Mary L. Bergen, a daughter of Geo. J. Bergen, of Galesburg, Ill. Mrs. Scoville was educated at Oberlin College, Ohio. They have one child, born in Seneca.

DEACON DANIEL SCOVILLE, was born April 19, 1810, in Cornwall, Vt., and has been a life long shoemaker. In 1833 he went to Essex County, N. Y.; in 1836 to Geauga County, Ohio; in 1839 to Crawford County, Pa.; in 1852 to Ashtabula County, Ohio; in 1853 to Allemakee County, Iowa; in 1854 to Spring Valley, Minn.; in 1863 to Mantorville, Minn.; in 1867 to Humboldt County, Iowa; 1868 to Ames, Iowa, and in 1870 to Seneca, where he has since resided. He united with the Congregational Church in 1852, and has been deacon of the Seneca Church. He married in Crawford County, Pa., Miss Eunice P. B. Kennedy, of Wyoming County, N. Y. They have four children—Gertrude (Mrs. Dr. J. J. Everhard), Grace G. (Mrs. M. Mathews), A. L. L. Scoville, of Nelson & Scoville, and C. C. K. Scoville, a rising young attorney of Seneca.

C. G. SCRAFFORD, the pioneer merchant of Seneca, was born January 28, 1829, in Albany County, N. Y., is a son of George C. and Nancy (Hayes) Scrafford and grew to manhood in Bellevue, Ohio. In 1856 he settled in White Cloud, Kansas, built the first hotel and saw-mill there. In January, 1860 he opened the first general store in Seneca (now the furniture store of M. Stein. (The lumber for the building, and the goods in the store were drawn from the Missouri river by ox-teams. For eight years Mr. Scrafford continued the mercantile business, then associating a brother-in-law, Samuel Lappin, the business was continued by Scrafford & Lappin, who, in 1871 built the bank now prospering under the name of the State Bank of Kansas. In 1875, through financial misfortunes, the firm collapsed. Two years later Mr. Scrafford took an interest in the firm of J. P. Cone & H. C. Lettle, both of whom were superseded in 1878 by the present firm of Scrafford & Ford. Mr. Scrafford married Miss Justianna, daughter of Finley Lappin. They were wedded in 1853, in Fremont, Ohio, and have three children—Josephine, born in Ohio; Frank M., born in White Cloud, Kan., and Grace, born in Seneca. Mr. Scrafford is a prominent member of the Universalist church.

CAPT. LEWIS SHEELEY was born, 1843, in Green County, Ohio, and spent seventeen years in his native State and in Michigan, locating at Seneca in 1860. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the Thirteenth Missouri, and as one of Col. Mulligan's gallant force in the memorable defense of Lexington, Mo., he was captured by the rebels. Upon his release he re-enlisted in the Second Missouri Cavalry; was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and fought the guerrillas in Missouri and Arkansas until the close of the war, when he enlisted in Hancock's Veteran Reserve Corps for one year. Since March, 1866, he has lived in Seneca, and was at one time commissioned Colonel of the First Kansas Militia. The Captain is an engineer by trade, and a Republican in politics. His wife was Emma T. Shafer, of Michigan. They have six children, all born in Seneca.

JOHN E. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Seneca, is one of the earliest settlers of Nemaha County, and a founder of its county-seat. He was born in Saugus, Mass., and reared in Derry, N. H., where most of his life was spent. He came from there for his first visit to Kansas in the fall of 1857, and in the spring of 1858, with a large party of friends and relatives made his permanent settlement at Seneca. [See General History of Seneca.] Mr. Smith married in Burlington, Vt., Miss Agnes Williams, of that city. Her father, W. Williams, died in her infancy, and her mother, coming as one of the pioneer party to Seneca, died here September 8, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Smith kept "Smith's Hotel" until the fall of 1879, when they sold it and settled on their valuable 320-acre farm adjoining the city limits of Seneca to the west. This farm Mr. Smith has owned twenty-three years, and upon it has been built by himself and eldest son (the present manager), a handsome two-story brick farmhouse, 20x36 feet, with wing; a barn 85x75 feet, two and one-half stories; sheds 30x200 feet; a barn 14x60 feet for young stock, and an engine-house and feed-mill, wherein a twelve horse-power engine shells and grinds corn for the hundreds of head of cattle annually fattened here. Mr. W. H. Smith, the elder son, and his partner, G. W. Williams, now own about 600 head of cattle grazing in Nemaha and Marshall counties. The younger son, Frank E. Smith, is a graduate of the Columbia Law School, New York city, and is now practicing law in Seneca.

EDWARD STERLING, of Seneca, was born in 1834, in Kings County, N. Y. Was reared in New York City, where he drove stage for a number of years, spending his winters in Charleston, S. C., in the same business; then came to Nemaha County, Kansas, in 1860, and for over a year drove stage between Seneca and Hollenburg; he then drove one summer on the Platte route, and in the winter on a route south of Salt Lake City. The next year having charge of the station at Rock Creek, Neb. He was then for a time on the Smoky Hill route and saw his full share of the excitement and danger during the Indian raid in 1864. Since 1865 he has lived in Seneca; first as a teamster, and then for six years as a farmer. In 1877 he opened the "Overland Livery Stable," and has since kept it. He married in Seneca Miss Annie Koch, a native of Germany. They have three children—Mary E., Annie C., and Edward, all born in Seneca. Mr. Sterling has six good teams and does a thriving business at boarding stock. He is a member of Seneca Lodge A. O. U. W.

M. E. STIRK & CO., well-borers, windmill and pump agents, came to this county in 1868 as wagon-makers. P. H. Stirk, a wagon-maker by trade, was born in 1825, in Chester County, Pa., and worked many years in Greenfield and Palestine, Ind. M. E. Stirk was born in 1856 in Hancock County, Ind., and began selling improved pumps and other appliances in 1875 and still continues the business, making a specialty of the Halliday windmill, that reliable old favorite so well known by farmers throughout the Union. He also sells the Challenge windmill, and in connection corn-shellers and feed-mills run by either the Halliday or the Challenge mills, with eight to sixty foot wheels. The father and son began using the Tiffin, Ohio, well-auger in 1881, and during the past few months have bored and drilled 100 wells from 17 to 100 feet in depth. Their success has been gratifying as the rock-drilling attachment to their machines enables them to sink wells almost anywhere

A. L. STONE, lumberman, came here in 1876, then went to Portland, Oregon, where with a brother he engaged in dairy-farming on a large scale for about three years. In December, 1879, he relocated in Seneca and began his present business, having since carried from $3,000 to $5,000 worth of stock. He married in Seneca, Miss Minnie W. Wetmore, daughter of L. Wetmore, of Seneca, formerly of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have a cosy and conveniently located home in the village, where their many excellent social qualities render them deservedly popular

J. P. TAYLOR, attorney-at-law and real estate agent, was born in Coles County, Ill., September 23, 1833. A few days later his father, John Taylor, removed to Sangamon County Ill. J. P. resided in Sangamon, Pike and McDonough counties, and studied law in Macomb, Ill. In 1861, located at Seneca, Kansas, was admitted to the bar and began practice. Spent 1862-68 on the Pacific coast; returned to Seneca; was elected Probate Judge, and, at the expiration of his term elected County Attorney, practicing law continuously from 1873-74, since which time he has devoted himself to his real estate business. Mr. Taylor married in McDonough County, Ill. Mary L Cox, by whom he has five children, the eldest born in McDonough County, Ill., and the others in Nemaha County, Kan.

REV. NATHAN TAYLOR was born July 21, 1816, in Stark County, Ohio, where he attained his early education, afterwards attending the high school at Newark, Ohio. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1831, and in 1841 entered upon the itineracy; he was first assigned to the States of Arkansas and Texas, his experience and adventures along the frontier of civilization being of the most interesting character. At the end of six years he returned to Ohio, where he preached ten years. In 1857, he came to Kansas, locating at Baldwin City, then called Palmyra. Soon after his arrival he was made chairman of the committee having charge of the building of the proposed Methodist Episcopal College at that point. A grant of a section of land having been made by the Palmyra Town Company, adjoining Palmyra, it was laid off as a town site by Elder Taylor and the committee, and named Baldwin City, in honor of John Baldwin, of Berea, Ohio, known as "Old Grindstone John." In 1858, the name Palmyra was dropped, and both towns united under one name. Under the supervision of Mr. Taylor the original college building was erected. It was of stone, 24x40 feet, and three stories high. Elder Taylor spent eight years in Baldwin City, and two years at Circleville; was Presiding Elder of the Neosho, Wyandotte and Manhattan districts. He was then pastor of Junction City one year, and Paola one year. Was then at his own request placed on the retired list. During the next three years he, with H. N. Elliott, ex-Governor Green and J. W. Taylor, engaged in real estate business at Manhattan. Re-entering the ministry, he preached one year at Monrovia, three years at Seneca, and one year at Whiting. He was then at his own request placed on the supernumerary list, and in October, 1877, took the place of his son, J. W. Taylor, in the mercantile firm of Taylor, Galloway & Co., of Seneca. The firm was originally Taylor & Galloway, of Manhattan, and now comprises Rev. N. Taylor, S. E. Galloway and C. W. Taylor, Mr. Galloway being a son-in-law and Mr. Taylor a nephew of the senior member of the firm. Elder Taylor is a fine representative of that energetic, alert, working Christianity that glorifies the Methodist Episcopal Church above all others.

ROY A. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds of Nemaha County, was born February 26, 1849, in Guernsey County, Ohio. His father, the Rev. R. J. Thompson, a Congregationalist preacher, removed to Greene County, Ind., with his family in 1855, Roy A. Thompson obtaining his education at the Indiana State University. He located in Nemaha County, Kan., in 1872, and engaged in farming and clerking until his appointment in 1876 as deputy postmaster of Sabetha. He is a Republican, and is now serving his second term as Register of Deeds Mr. Thompson is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Central City Subordinate Lodge and the Hiawatha Encampment. He married in Sabetha Miss Nannie A., daughter of ex-County Commissioner A. Moorehead, a resident of Nemaha County, Kan., for twenty-six years, of which county Mrs. Thompson is a native.

W. F. TROUGHTON, M. D., is a native of Westmoreland, England, born in 1836. He was schooled at Kendall, and began the study of medicine with Dr. Skelton, of Plymouth, entering the St. Thomas Medical College London. He graduated in 1865, came to the United States the same year, and practiced in Tennessee till 1871, when he located in Seneca. During the Crimean War, he held the position of assistant surgeon in a Royal Artillery Regiment at Gibraltar. The Doctor still makes a specialty of surgery, and has a lucrative and increasing practice. He is one of the firm of Butler & Co., of the Seneca Foundry and Machine Shops, and is prominent in various civil and military organizations. He married in England, Anne Daryes. They have five children living and have lost three.

D. R. VORHES, Sheriff of Nemaha County, was born near Smithfield, Jefferson Co., Ohio, June 17, 1847. He grew up on the farm of his father, James Vorhes. He attended the public schools of Smithfield, and learned the milling business, and later the carpenter's trade. In April, 1870, he came West with what is known as the Buckeye Colony, which located at Abilene, Kan. In July, 1870, he came to Seneca, where he has since resided as a contractor and builder, having erected a number of public and private buildings of some note. He is a member of Seneca Lodge No. 35, A., F. & A. M., and was Master of the lodge for three years in succession. He was elected to his present position in 1879, and re-elected in the fall of 1881, as a Republican. His wife was Miss Emma M Seeley, of Seneca, by whom he has one daughter, born in Seneca

ABIJAH WELLS, attorney, of the firm of Wells & Curran, is a son of William R. and Betsey K. (Skinner) Wells, both of whom were born and reared in Orange County, N. Y. They married, June 2, 1832, in Susquehanna County, Pa., and in 1845 "came West," locating in La Salle County, Ill. The year 1856 found them located on Illinois Creek, Nemaha County, Kan., where they lived about nine years, coming thence to their present home, Seneca, where, on June 22, 1882, their "golden wedding" was fitly celebrated by the assembling of a large party of relatives and friends, and the bestowal of suitable presents and reminders that the fine old couple had happily passed the "fiftieth mile-stone" of their wedded life. Abijah Wells was born June 12, 1840, in Susquehanna County, Pa. was educated in La Salle Ill., and in the Kansas Agricultural College. In 1867, he, after teaching school three years, was elected Clerk of the District Court; served out his term; was elected Register of Deeds; re-elected; then elected County Superintendent of Instruction, serving in that capacity from 1874 to 1877. Mr. Wells has studied law from the time he was twenty-three, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar of his county. The present partnership with J. F. Curran was formed in January, 1881. During the early part of that year, Mr. Wells was editor and proprietor of the Seneca *Tribune*, which he "converted" to the true faith of Republicanism, and sold it to its present owner and editor. Mr. Wells has been a Republican since he became a voter; is a prominent member of the Universalist Church of Seneca, and is thoroughly identified with the town and county in every way. He is a Knight Templar in Free Masonry, is now H. P. of Nemaha Chapter No. 22, and is also a member of Nemaha Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F. He married Miss Loretta C. Williams, and they have five children, all natives of Nemaha County, Kan.

WEST E. WILKINSON, editor Seneca *Courier*, was born at Berrien Springs, Mich., March 21, 1846, remaining there until 1862. Then entered the *Independent* office at Buchanan, Mich., for the purpose of learning the printer's trade. In the fall of same year he was called home by his father's death, staying at Berrien Springs until spring, when he proceeded to Dayton, Ohio, entering the office of the Dayton *Journal* to complete his apprenticeship. This purpose achieved, he declined a proffered foremanship, taking a place in the Telescope Book Office and Stereotype Foundry. In 1865, returned to Buchanan, where he acted as foreman of the *Advent Christian* publishing, printing and press rooms, remaining there until 1870, when he emigrated to Waterville, Kan., entering into partnership with Frank A. Root, in the publication of the *Telegraph*. In 1871, the firm removed to Seneca and purchased the *Courier*, Mr. Wilkinson subsequently assuming the sole proprietorship. Was married at Buchanan, Mich., April 8, 1869, to Mary F. McLellan, of Brunswick, Me. They have had three children, one of whom they have lost. Those living are Paul and Hugh.

CAPT. A. W. WILLIAMS was born March 21, 1818, in Rochester, N. Y. From his fourteenth to his twenty-fourth year he resided in Oakville, Canada. In 1842, he located as an architect and builder in Marion, Linn Co., Iowa; thence, in the spring of 1857, he came to Kansas, and in 1858, under the townsite law, pre-empted a half-section of land, and laid out the town of Sabetha. [See General History.] He was carrying on mercantile business here in 1861, when he raised 14 volunteers, 100 of whom entered the service as Company D, of the Eighth Kansas, with himself as Captain. He resigned the position in 1863, on account of ill health. In 1870, he sold out his entire property in Sabetha to an agent of the St. J. & W. R. R. Co., and began the hardware business in Seneca. After a few years, by an exchange of town property, he came into possession of his fine farm, a mile and a half south of Seneca, where he has since lived in comparative retirement. Capt. Williams married in Marion, Linn Co., Iowa, Miss Mary A. Nordyke, of Vienna, Ohio. They have two sons—Justus H. and Charles B., both useful and respected citizens, and four daughters—Loretta (now Mrs. Wells), Eliza (Mrs. Masheter), Mary (Mrs. Magill), and Olive. The youngest son and daughter are with the old folks, who rank among the earliest and most successfully progressive in Nemaha county.

J. H. WILLIAMS, merchant of Seneca, son of Capt. A. W. Williams, a man closely connected with the civil war and military history of Kansas, as he was founder of Sabetha in 1857, and won his shoulder-straps while serving in the Eighth Kansas J. H. Williams was born in 1845, in Lancaster, Wis., came to Kansas with his parents in 1857, resided with them at Sabetha until 1866, in which year he located at Seneca, and in connection with Mr. Abijah Wells prepared the first numerical index and abstract of title of real estate in the Register's office for Nemaha County. He was appointed Clerk of the Circuit in 1867, and elected to same office in fall of 1868, which he held until 1870. In January, 1868, he was married to Miss Eliza M. Perry, daughter of J. C. Perry, of Sabetha, formerly of Wellsburg, W. Va. From 1870 to 1875 Mr. Williams traveled as general agent for Geo. H. Grant & Co., of Richmond, Ind., manufacturers of school furniture. In March, 1875, with his family he went to California, and returned in August of same year. In 1876, he had the management of the mercantile business owned by J. Van Loan, formerly known as the "Grange Store." In November, 1877, Mr. Williams bought the stock and business of Mr. Van Loan, and adopted the name "TRADE PALACE" for his store, his line being dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, etc. He has been a successful business man, liberal-hearted and public-spirited. He organized the "Seneca Board of Trade," with nearly one hundred members, of which he was elected President. He is a member of the Universalist Church, and in politics has always worked and voted with the Republicans.

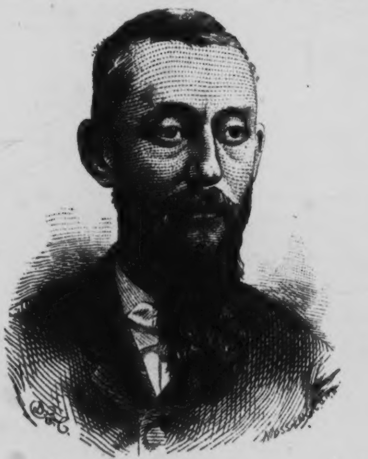

J. H. Williams

CHARLES E. WILSON, proprietor Wilson House, was born in 1858, in Henry County, Ind., where his father, S. B. Wilson, was a very early settler, and his grandfather also, the latter a hotel-keeper. The family have resided in Indianapolis, Ind., for twenty years past. C. E. Wilson was educated in Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., and married in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Arry V. Mitchell, of Indianapolis. Mr. Wilson came to Seneca in August, 1879, purchased and ran the "City Hotel," called by him the "Wilson House," until July, 1882, when he leased that house to H. G. Stiles, who restored the old name. Mr. Wilson in turn leased of P. J. Assenmacher the centrally located hotel now so popular under his good management. It contains twenty-five rooms, and is the only first-class house in Nemaha County.

SABETHA.

Sabetha, the second town of importance in Nemaha County, is located on the extreme eastern border of the county, about sixteen miles northeast of Seneca. Its site is one admirably chosen, commanding at once, streets reasonably level, and natural drainage, a great desideratum of prairie towns. In its vicinity are groves of natural and artificial timber, serving to break the otherwise monotonous aspect of its surroundings, which are, in the main, rolling prairie lands, admirably watered, and producing all of the grains and grasses adapted to the latitude. The vicinity of the town is closely settled by a sturdy, substantial class of farmers, who have done very much to make it what it claims to be, the leading shipping point of grain and live stock between Hastings and St. Joseph.

Its buildings are erected with an eye to the beautiful as well as the substantial, many of them presenting an appearance worthy of a place of far greater note.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settlement upon the land where Sabetha is now situated, was made by Captain A. W. Williams, a native of Rochester, N. Y., who came from Wisconsin in the early spring of 1857, locating upon the site of the future town, and having one-half section of land surveyed and filed in the spring of 1858. The name which it now bears, was given the village at this time, being the same as that of Jim Lane's somewhat famous fort, two miles east, in what was afterward Brown County. This fort in Brown County was named Lexington. Plymouth was down the Pony Creek, north of it. In 1857 Captain Williams established a store, and received a commission as post-master, the few settlers being obliged prior to this time, to go to the Missouri river, a distance of nearly fifty miles, for their mail. During the same year there arrived at, or very near, the new settlement, George, John L. and William Graham, Edwin Miller, William Slosson, Isaac Sweetland, Lawrence R. Wheeler and Noble H. Rising, the last named establishing the second store soon after his arrival.

Of these early settlers, Captain A. W. Williams is now living in the vicinity of Seneca; William Graham and Isaac Sweetland are still active citizens of the town which they helped to build, and which they have watched almost from the time of its conception; George and John L. Graham are dead, the latter yielding up his life for his country. Captain Williams, in addition to being the first post-master, was also the first justice of the peace. He relates that his sales averaged two hundred dollars a day during the Pike's Peak emigration of 1858 and 1859, the new town being situated directly upon the St. Joseph and Denver trail, a fact which would have been of manifest advantage to the permanent growth and prosperity of the settlement, had the temptations which it offered not been too much for many of its own citizens, upon whom it depended for its stability. Captain Williams' store building burned down shortly after its erection, was rebuilt, and continued under the same proprietorship until 1861, when it, together with that of Noble H. Rising was closed, the owners entering the army. This occasioned the opening of a new store by one John J. Goodpasture, distinguished as the only man left in Sabetha at the time.

The first preaching in Sabetha, or more properly speaking, the first attempt at a religious organization, occurred in 1859, Williams' store being occupied for that purpose, and a Methodist circuit rider, by the name of Rawlins, officiating. The first wedding was that of W. G. Sargent and Fanny Gertrude Whittenhall, united in marriage December 27, 1859. The first birth can no longer be definitely determined, there being various claimants to the honor. The first school was taught by Rebecca Hawkins (now Mrs. C. P. Branigan), during the summer of 1860, in a log building owned by John J. Goodpasture, and at one time kept as a hotel by Noble H. Rising. The attendance varied from five to eighteen pupils.

The first town company was that of 1859, the incorporators, under a special act of the Legislature, being James Oldfield, Isaac Sweetland and A. W. Williams. No special advantage being taken of the act by those interested, an incorporation charter, under the general laws of the State, was issued by Thomas Moonlight, Secretary of State, on August 24, 1870, to William B. Slosson, John T. Brady, Thomas B. Collins and Archibald Moorhead, of Kansas, and Eldred P. Gray, Benjamin Childs and Jefferson Chandler, of Missouri, these parties being organized as the Sabetha Town Company, with a corporate term of existence of ten years, it being understood that they were liable in the sum of $4,000 to A. W. Williams, who owned the title to the town site.

At the time the war interfered so seriously with the growth of so many of our Western towns, Sabetha contained three store buildings, a blacksmith shop, owned by Captain Philip Rockefeller, and two or three dwellings. For ten years there was no change of importance, the new growth, which has resulted so favorably, being inaugurated by the advent of the railroad in 1870. At this time a drug store was opened by E. B. Gebhart and T. K. Masheter, succeeded by the junior partner in 1872, sold to Wright & Behne in 1875, transferred to Masheter & Wright in August, 1876, T. K. Masheter resuming sole proprietorship in June, 1879, and being succeeded by McCullough & Glass in February, 1880. This is the oldest store, continuous as to the original business in the town.

As has been said, Williams' grocery store building, also occupied as the postoffice, was destroyed by fire in 1860. In March, 1875, the residence of John T. Brady was consumed, the loss being about $1,500, and in 1877, Masheter's drug store building was burned, entailing a loss of $4,000. No other fires of importance have occurred, and devastating winds, so formidable upon the Kansas prairies, have so far, treated Sabetha kindly by their non-attention. Its prosperity, since the arrival of the railroad did away with the last important obstacle to its growth, has been remarkable, its present population being about 1,100.

As has been mentioned, the first school in Sabetha was that taught by Rebecca Hawkins (now Mrs. C. P. Branigan) during the summer of 1860. The second teacher was Hattie Rockefeller, the third Thomas Phillips, others in direct succession being Abijah Wells, Mary Perry, A. J. Wagner, D. L. Anderson, William Churchhill, Susan West and E. Philbrook. The first school building, a frame structure, was erected in 1866, being first occupied by Mary Perry. It was built by the district at a cost of $2,100, and was abandoned only because of the necessity for more room. This demand was filled in 1871, by the building of a fine frame edifice, costing $5,000, reinforced by a third, one of the best brick buildings in Northern Kansas, in 1882, at an expense to the district of $7,700. Each of these buildings, now in use, contain four rooms, and are admirably adapted to the purpose for which they were intended.

The schools were graded in September, 1880, by Professor T. W. Cunnick, into primary, intermediate and grammar departments. In 1882 a High School was established. Since these improvements in method, the progress of the schools has been rapid, the roster showing three teachers and two hundred and ninety pupils during the school year of 1880–81, increased to five teachers and three hundred and ninety pupils in 1881–82, an additional teacher being secured in 1882–83, to help meet the demands of the five hundred pupils enrolled. The studies are those corresponding to the ones required to obtain a first-class county certificate.

INCORPORATION.

Previous to the year 1874 the town of Sabetha had no government distinct from that of the township. The condition of the streets and alleys, the preservation of the public peace, the general welfare of the citizens as affected by ordinance, were matters for the County Board of Commissioners and the Township Trustees. During the summer of the year mentioned, in response to a petition of the citizens, then numbering 600, Judge P. L. Hubbard, District Judge of the Second Judicial District, issued an order for the incorporation of Sabetha, in accordance with the laws of the State, as a city of the third class.

An election was ordered for August 15, 1874, George W. Larzelere, Isaac Sweetland and Ira F. Collins being appointed Judges; Samuel Slosson and John Kaffer, Clerks; and Albert West, George E. Irwin and O. O. Marbourg, Board of Canvassers. The result of this election was to place in office, Ira F. Collins, Mayor; A. E. Cook, Police Judge; M. E. Mather, Isaac Sweetland, John Muxworthy, John T. Brady and G. H. Adams, members of the Council.

Official Roster.—Since 1874 the city officers have been as follows: 1875—Mayor, W. H. Hook; Police Judge, L. R. Wheeler; Council, M. E. Mather, John Muxworthy, L. V. Turner, W. M. Slosson, A. L. Austin. 1876—Mayor, Ira F. Collins; Police Judge, L. R. Wheeler; Council, J. E. Black, J. Martin, H. Ely, A. Hawkins, J. E. Corwin. 1877—Mayor, J. E. Corwin; Police Judge, L. R. Wheeler; Council, J. E. Black, A. Hawkins, H. Ely, Joseph Brown, J. Martin. 1878—Mayor, J. E. Corwin; Police Judge, L. R. Wheeler; Council, Hiram Ely, Ira F. Collins, W. G. Sargent, W. M. Slosson, A. Hawkins. 1879—Mayor, Ira F. Collins; Police Judge, J. E. Corwin; Council, W. M. Slosson, A. Hawkins, John Liver, T. K. Masheter, D. D. Wickens. 1880—Mayor, A. C. Moorhead; Police Judge, Thomas Fagan; Council, T. W. Wickens, Joseph Brown, E. J. White, A. L. Austin, J. Swearingen. 1881—Mayor, Joseph Brown; Police Judge, J. W. Irwin; Council, D. D. Wickens, E. J. White, L. S. White, B. T. McCullough, A. Hawkins. 1882—Mayor, J. E. Corwin; Police Judge, James W. Irwin; Council, A. Hawkins, W. Hicks, John Liver, B. Wickham, Hammond Tarr.

THE PRESS, CHURCHES, AND SOCIETIES.

The first paper in Sabetha was the *Advance*, established May 7, 1874, by George W. Larzelere and James H. Wright. The former withdrew November 6, following. February 4, 1875, William L. Palmer joined J. H. Wright in its publication, but remained only six weeks. J. L. Peltier was connected with the paper for a few weeks, dating from August of the same year. July 28, 1876, Wright sold the paper to E. A. Davis, who continued its publication until January 18, 1878, when it was discontinued. The *Advance* was republican in politics. The Nemaha County *Republican* was established at Sabetha, October 5, 1876, by James F. Clough, and June 1, of the following year, J. C. Hebbard, formerly of Seneca and now of Topeka, became Associate Editor, a position which he retained for about one year. The paper, as its name indicates, is Republican. It is a seven-column folio, and ably represents the interests of the town and surrounding country.

It is somewhat difficult to determine what church organization deserves precedence in the religious history of Sabetha, for the reason that several of its societies are the direct outgrowth of those established at Albany in the early history of the county. Of these, the Congregational denomination was undoubtedly the first to secure a foothold in the immediate vicinity, a Congregational church being organized at Albany, on September 26, 1858. Its early history will be found in the proper place.

The Sabetha Congregational Church, (formerly the Albany Church) was reorganized in Sabetha in 1871, with Rev. O. A. Thomas, Pastor. In 1874, the society erected a fine frame church building, at a cost of $4,000 and with seating capacity for 600. Rev. H. W. Shaw succeeded O. A. Thomas about 1872, remaining until 1880, when Rev. Alfred C. Hogbin, the present incumbent, assumed the Pastorate. The present membership is two hundred.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—A society of this denomination was organized in the old schoolhouse at Sabetha, in 1868, by Rev. F. W. Meyer. There are no local church records in existence, except from the year 1877. The following list of pastoral incumbents, however, is believed to be correct: 1868, Rev. F. W. Meyer; 1869, Rev. John Madison; 1870, Rev. John Deming; 1871, Rev. E. Gill; 1872, Rev. D. Campbell and Rev. B. F. Parlett; 1873 and 1874, Rev. E. C. Chilson; 1875, Rev. C. Minear and Rev. M. Spencer; 1876, Rev. M. Spencer; 1877, Rev. F. F. Otto; 1878 and 1879, Rev. W. H. Underwood; 1880 and 1881, Rev. J. Biddison; 1882, Rev. C. W. Shaw. In 1874, the society erected a church building, at a cost of $4,000 and with a seating capacity for three hundred, the structure being dedicated January 27, 1878, by Bishop Thomas Bowman, of St. Louis. The number of actual members enrolled at present is about one hundred and seventy-five.

The Sabetha Baptist Church was organized in 1871, with about eight communicants. Its first Pastor was Rev. Granville Gates, who remained until 1876; from 1876 to the spring of 1878 Rev. Peter Carey and Rev. J. Walters officiated, each of whom continued in the pastorate but a brief period; upon the departure of the latter Rev. Granville Gates resumed his former position, being succeeded by Rev. S. Taylor. The next incumbent was Rev. W. A. Bigart, the present Pastor. The society erected a handsome church building in 1875, at a cost of $1,200. Its seating capacity is two hundred. The number of members one hundred.

The German Reformed Church was organized in the year 1880, with thirty members. Its Pastor from the first has been Rev. D. J. Greenewald. The society worships in the Baptist Church.

A Catholic society, numbering about twenty members, has been receiving occasional ministrations for about two years from Rev. Father Timothy Luber. In 1882, a fine frame church building was erected, at a cost of $2,500. It has a seating capacity for 400.

Sabetha Lodge, No. 162, A. F. & A. M.—On October 21, 1875, a charter was granted to Willis M. Slosson, Master; John E. Corwin, Sr. Warden, and Jeremiah E. Black, Jr. Warden, to establish and have control of the above lodge. Its original membership was nineteen. The present officers are: J. Swearengen, W. M.; D. D. Wickens, Sr. W.; H. C. Haines, Jr. W.; J. S. Love, Secretary; G. H. Adams, Treasurer. The lodge has now about eighty members, and meets in Whittenhall's Hall, in Opera block.

Central City Lodge, No. 125, I. O. O. F.—A charter was granted on October 18, 1875, to Theodore Pope, L. H. Wright, C. B. Richmond, J. C. Sherrard, J. F. Moon, J. W. Irwin, Samuel Ludwig, John Liver, W. J. Robbins, John Palmer, O. F. Manville, J. S. Elliott, W. B. Kurtz and J. A. Fulton, as constituent members of the above organization. J. F. Moon was elected Noble Grand, and W. J. Robbins, Secretary. The first meetings were held in what was then Miller's Hall, the Lodge subsequently adjourning to Richmond's Hall, and finally to Opera Hall. It has now eighty-five members, and the following officers: John Liver, N. G.; Frederick Khoeler, V. G.; W. Wilson, P. G.; Hiram Fulton, Recording Secretary; Hiram Ely, Permanent Secretary, and J. W. Irwin, Treasurer.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 2272, K. of H.—This Lodge of the Knights of Honor, was instituted August 4, 1880, the charter being granted on the 19th of the same month, to James F. Clough, D. D. Wickens, T. K. Masheter, G. C. McGuire, A. D. Hook, John Liver, W. H. Whelan and others. Its original membership was twenty-four. The officers were: Dictator, D. D Wickens; Past Dictator, J. F. Clough; Vice Dictator, W. W. Jenne; Assistant Dictator, W. H. Craig; Chaplain, J. Swearengen; Guide, S. A. Gronninger; Reporter, G. C. McGuire; Financial Reporter, T. K. Masheter; Treasurer, J. E. Corwin. The present officers are as follows: Dictator, D. C. McGuire; Past Dictator, W. M. Walker; Vice Dictator, J. L. Thompson; Assistant Dictator, E. B. Gearhart; Reporter, W. W. Jenne; Financial Reporter, J. Swearengen; Chaplain, E. M. Ashly; Guide, N. S. Smith; Treasurer, E. Ukele. The present membership is twenty-five. The lodge occupies Opera Hall for its meetings, as it has from the time of its organization.

Seneca Library Association.—In 1871, the above association was organized, with S. W. Brooke, President; Emma Brady, Secretary. Its membership comprised, among others, J. T. Brady, G. M. Edson, Mr. and Mrs. Prof. Philbrook, H. Tarr, Samuel Slosson and D. L. Gebhart. About twenty books were donated and purchased as the nucleus to a library. Until 1879, no change was made as to the method of conducting the affairs of the society, its only income being the result of yearly fees and fines imposed. On January 1 of the year mentioned, the society was duly incorporated under the laws of the State, with a capital stock of $1,000, divided into shares of $10 each. As now managed, it is in charge of a board of five directors; those now in office being, I. F. Collins, G. C. McGuire, C. L. Sherwood, J. F. Clough and H. Tarr. Its executive officers are: R. C. Bassett, President; H. Tarr, Secretary; C. L. Sherwood, Librarian and Treasurer. The library, which occupies a part of Sherwood & Marshall's drug store, consists of 650 well selected volumes in all departments of literature. Their use is free to stockholders, a yearly fee of $2 being charged to all others.

W. C. T. U.—In April, 1878, a temperance movement was inaugurated in Sabetha, by Rev. H. W. Shaw, Rev. W H. Underwood, L. R. Wheeler, O. Fountain, S. Slosson and G. H. Adams. Much good was done within a very short time, the encouragement being sufficient to induce the permanent organization of a branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; this being thought a more advisable step than that of attempting to constitute a lodge. The list of charter members, included as prime movers: Mrs. T. W. Wickens, Mrs. H. W. Shaw, Mrs. W. H. Underwood, Mrs. O Fountain, Mrs. Dr. Slosson, and Mrs. W. B. Slosson, assisted by twenty-six others, hardly less devoted to the cause than themselves. In September, 1878, under the auspices of the Union, a Band of Hope was organized, the result of the combined efforts of those interested being that in November, 1882, Rock Creek Township, in which Sabetha is the all important political factor, gave eighty majority for the prohibition amendment. The present membership of the Union is sixty.

Sabetha Cornet Band.—This is a comparatively recent organization, effected in February, 1882. Its members are: J. R. McKee, John Muxworthy, G. J. Adams, C. R. Gardner, G. E. Palmer, N. L. Mitchell, J. W. Cunnick, G. W. Myers and M. Turner.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOTELS AND BANKS.

The Sabetha Opera House, a very handsome two-story brick building, was erected in 1877, by W. S. White, W. M. Walker and the Sabetha State Bank, the latter owning the corner room of the first floor. Its entire cost was $8,000. Its second story is divided into two large halls, known as Opera Hall and Odd Fellows' Hall. The latter of these is occupied by the Odd Fellows' Lodge and as a public hall, the former for miscellaneous purposes.

The first commission issued to a post master at Sabetha was granted to A. W. Williams, the first store keeper, in 1858. Upon his enlistment in the army in 1861, John J. Goodpasture, the only male resident remaining in town became the official incumbent, to be succeeded in a short time by John C. Perry. The next commission was issued to D. L. Gebhart, who gave way to Samuel Slosson. The present post master, J. F. Clough, proprietor of the *Nemaha County Republican*, being appointed in August, 1877. For many years the mails were received and delivered at and from various store buildings, the office being frequently moved. In 1877 it was situated in the brick building now occupied by G. H. Adams, and was moved in September, 1881, to its present location, the east end of the Sabetha House. It is elegantly fitted up, its appointments having cost one thousand dollars. In April the office was increased to one of the third class.

Sabetha receives a daily mail from the east and west, via the St. Joseph & Western R. R., and also a daily mail by stage, from the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, which traverses the southern section of the county.

As early as 1858 travelers were entertained by A. W. Williams, who would deserve the appellation of Sabetha's first hotel keeper even had he not built a frame structure 36x50 feet, very early in the history of the town, which he devoted exclusively to hotel purposes. This was subsequently purchased by the town company in 1870, and leased by Albert West, who managed it as lessee until 1874, when he bought the title. A few years later it was abandoned as to the purpose for which it was designed.

In 1870, a hotel building opened in Albany by Edwin Miller, was moved to Sabetha. It was a two-story, cottonwood structure, still standing upon Main Street, and occupied now as a dwelling.

The Sabetha House was built by the town company in 1871, managed by W. I. Robbins for a time, and finally purchased by Jackson Swearengen, in 1879. It is a substantial brick building, three stories in height.

Hook's House was built in 1870, burned in February, 1873, rebuilt, and continues to accommodate the public, under the original proprietorship. It is a large frame structure, conveniently situated to the depot.

A private institution, known as the Sabetha Exchange Bank was established in 1873, by M. E. Mather; J. S. Lemon and I. T. Hosea, of St. Joseph, becoming partners in 1875. On January 1, 1877, the affairs of the bank were closed, the design of the capitalists chiefly interested being to organize a joint stock company for banking purposes.

The Sabetha State Bank, was organized early in 1876, being opened for business on March 6, of that year. Its incorporators were J. S. Lemon, I. T. Hosea, Edwin Knowles, Willis Brown and J. E. Black, these constituting its first Board of Directors. The officers were: Willis Brown, President; J. E. Black, Vice-President; Edwin Knowles, Cashier. The subscribed capital of the bank is $50,000, the paid in capital $39,000. The concern occupies the corner of Opera block, that portion of the structure having been built and elegantly fitted up by the company in 1877. It contains a Hall burglar proof safe, with improved Yale time lock. No change has been made in the officers, except that G. H. Adams has succeeded J. E. Black as Vice-President, and a newly created position is filled by Charles E. Clarkson, as Assistant Cashier. The Board of Directors comprises J. S. Lemon, I. T. Hosea, Edwin Knowles, Willis Brown and G. H. Adams.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Sabetha claims to be the leading shipping point for grain and live stock, between St. Joseph and Hastings, Neb., presenting the following facts in support of its assertion. In 1871 the first warehouse was built by two firms, Slosson Brothers, and Brady & Collins, the latter firm disposing of its interest shortly after the completion of the building, to L. R. Wheeler, who, with the Slossons, managed it until 1881, when it was sold to J. E. Price. Mr. Price immediately converted it into an elevator, at an expense of several thousand dollars; put in a twenty-five horse power engine, and the newest and best machinery known to grain dealers. These improvements enable him to elevate, clean, weigh and load for shipment 800 bushels of grain per hour, a capacity which is frequently tested.

Gregg Brothers & Co.'s grain company of St. Joseph, Mo., own and operate at Sabetha, the largest grain elevator on the St. Joseph & Western Railroad southeast of Hastings, and west of St. Joseph. It was built in 1875 by William Gatton, sold in 1876 to M. E. Mather, and three years later transferred to H. Gregg, one of its present owners. The elevator is well and solidly built, has a capacity of 30,000 bushels of corn and small grain, and is in the efficient charge of E. P. Neal. Thirteen car loads of grain have been cleaned, weighed and shipped here in one day.

The Sabetha Flouring Mills were built in 1872, by L. J. Sprinkle, who sold it to Smith & Kurtz. The latter sold his half interest to Willis M. Slosson, who subsequently bought Smith's interest, also. Other owners in direct succession have been: W. E. Stitt, L. B. Brinson, I. N. Speer & Co., and finally Speer & Hubburd, who assumed control in May, 1882. The mill during the year last mentioned, was thoroughly remodeled, new and improved machinery added, together with an additional run of burrs, making three in all. An elevator was also constructed in connection with the mill, with a capacity of 18,000 bushels, all of the machinery, of both mill and elevator, being operated by a forty-horse power engine. The Superintendent in charge is George C. Maguire; the head miller, J. C. Hendrie.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HARMAN ALTHOUSE, farmer, P. O. Sabetha, is a son of the late Conrad Althouse, a Hessian, who served as a Captain under the First Napoleon during all his campaigns from Piedmont to Waterloo. At the final downfall of that great warrior, Capt. Althouse sought and found refuge in the United States. He married in Somerset County, Pa., Susanna Workman, who survives him. The family came West to Savanna, Mo., in 1857, removing two years later to Rock Creek, where the father died in 1860, at the age of sixty-seven. His eldest son, Harman Althouse, was born 1834, in Somerset County, Pa., and married near Savanna, Mo., Miss Susanna, daughter of Abram Howard, one of the original settlers of the "Platte Purchase." Mr. Althouse settled on his present farm in 1860, and has made good and durable improvements, beginning with raw prairie. Near him lives his aged mother and his brother, John Althouse, all that now represent this family in Kansas.

J. C. BELYEA, harness-maker and dealer, was born September 9, 1840, in Canada. His early life was spent in school and in his father's store in Bronte, Canada. In 1861 he settled in St. Joseph County, Mich., and spent about ten years there as a fruit-grower. In 1871 he came to Sabetha; returned to Ohio in 1874, and for two years owned and operated a large steam stave-mill at Leipsic, Ohio, employing thirty men and making large shipments to St. Louis. In 1876 he again came to Kansas and bought and sold real estate and live stock until June, 1882, when he began his present line of trade. His wife was Miss Emily, daughter of Elijah Williams, a prominent business man of Cleveland, Ohio, the organizer and President of its Board of Trade, and a man whose accidental death in 1879 was deeply deplored. Mr. and Mrs. Belyea have two sons—Edgar A. and Herman A. Mr. Belyea is showing characteristic enterprise in pushing his new line of business, having the largest and most varied stock of harness, saddles, whips, trunks, etc., in Sabetha.

E. F. BOUTON, farmer, P. O. Sabetha, was born in Virgil, Cortland County, N. Y., April 8, 1838, and came to Albany, Kan., in 1860. Enlisted in September, 1862, in the Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry as a private; was appointed Sergeant and afterward promoted to First Sergeant; was detailed while yet a Sergeant for duty as an officer, July 15, 1864, and was virtually in command of Company E, Seventy-ninth United States Colored Infantry, being the only officer present with it from that date till the 21st of April, 1865, when he received commission as First Lieutenant of the same Company, and continued in command till discharged, October 8, 1865. Mr. Bouton, in 1860, married Fannie E. Waldo, in Steuben County, N. Y. She died in 1867, leaving two children—Rosa and Henry W. He married for his second and present wife Mrs. Nancy J. Slosson Graham, widow of John L. Graham (see sketch). They have one daughter—May L., born in 1874.

C. P. BRANIGAN, liveryman, came to Kansas in 1859; spent the next three years in Colorado; settled in Washington County, Kan., in 1862, and was driven out by the Indians in 1864. Enlisting in Hollenburg's command, he took part in the pursuit and punishment of the "Reds." During the next six years he was farming in Rock Creek Township, and in August, 1870, built a house and the first livery barn in Sabetha. Has since been in the livery and stock business, retiring from the latter in 1881. For about five years he had the mail route from Sabetha to Pawnee City, Neb. Mr. Branigan married Miss Rebecca, daughter of A. Hawkins; this lady enjoys the honor of having taught the first school in Rock Creek, first in 1859 in A. Moorehead's house, and in 1860 in J. Goodpasture's house, Sabetha.

REV. MOSES M. CHASE, farmer, P. O. Sabetha, was born 1836, in Meigs County, Ohio. Grew to manhood there, and at the age of nineteen, went via New York and the isthmus to California; returned in the fall of 1857, and in 1858 settled in Woodson County, Kan., where he made two farms from raw prairie. In 1860 he settled on a farm, now part of the Sabetha town site, and a year later sold to I. D. Simons, and located north of Capioma, where he secured the organization of school district No. 18, and did good work at farming. In 1871 he located where he now is; he has 480 acres of magnificent land in a body, and is now building a tasteful and commodious farmhouse at a cost of $2,000. His wife was Sarah Barnes, of Guernsey County, Ohio. They have six children, all born Kansans. Mr. Chase has been an elder in the Christian Church since 1873; has organized three churches, and now has charge of that number. He has also been a vigorous and effective temperance worker.

J. F. CLOUGH, editor Nemaha County *Republican*, and postmaster of Sabetha, was born 1847, in Oxford, Ohio, and at fifteen, while an attendant of the village school, he enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving from 1861 to 1864. He was twice shot at the battle of Mission Ridge, both balls striking him simultaneously, crushing his left shoulder and piercing both lungs. After about a year in hospital, he received his honorable discharge. Founded the Monroeville, Ohio, *Spectator* in 1870, sold out in 1876, and in the fall of that year started the *Republican* at Sabetha. It is a seven column quarto, straight Republican in politics, and a well conducted and popular county newspaper. Mr. Clough has been postmaster since August, 1877.

HON. IRA F. COLLINS, of the firm of Moorehead & Collins, hardware, was born October 14, 1843, in Cass County, Ill., where he grew up on a farm. Early in 1862 he enlisted as a private soldier in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Served under Grant at Vicksburg, and at the battle of Guntown, Miss., received a bullet in the side of his head and face; was taken prisoner and confined at Mobile and Castle Morgan until the close of the war, and with 3,000 others suffered the horrors of a regulation Southern prison pen. During 1865 he came to Sabetha, bought land on Rock Creek, and farmed it until 1870; then removed to Sabetha, where the above named firm was formed in 1872. He engaged in general mercantile business until 1877, when an intermission occurred until 1880, when the present business was commenced. Politically, Mr. Collins is a Republican. He was the first Mayor of Sabetha. He has twice represented his district in the Lower House, and is now State Senator from Brown and Nemaha Counties.

JOHN E. CORWIN, of the firm of Corwin & Holdridge, was born in Fayette County, Pa., as was his father, John Corwin, a first cousin of the talented and eloquent Thomas Corwin, of Ohio. J. E. Corwin lived alternately in Pennsylvania and Ohio until 1856, when he settled in Greene County, Pa. He enlisted early in 1862 in the Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving through the entire war as a First Lieutenant under Gen. W. T. Sherman, taking part in the first siege of Vicksburg, the battles north of Atlanta, the march to Savannah and through the Carolinas. Discharged with his regiment after the "Grand Review" in 1865, he began the carpenter's trade in Indiana, and came thence, in 1872, to Sabetha. Here, as an architect and builder, he planned and built the Congregational Church and most of the substantial homes that grace Washington avenue, Sabetha. Began his present business in 1876; has been City Councilman ever since his location, and is now serving his third term as Mayor; has been Justice of the Peace four years, and belongs to the A. F. and A. M., and the I. O. O. F.

J. W. CUNNICK, A. B., principal of the public schools, is a native of Cambridge County, Pa.; graduated from Oberlin College with the class of 1880, and has since occupied his present position. It is but just to say that his repeated re-appointment to his place at the head of the city schools is the result of the high appreciation in which his services as an educator and disciplinarian are held by the tax payers of Sabetha.

O. FOUNTAIN, merchant, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, November 21, 1834; was reared and educated in Peoria County, Ill. Followed the sea for a number of years in early life, and in 1861 enlisted as a private soldier in the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was during the war, by regular promotion, commissioned Lieutenant, Captain and Major. February 1, 1864, was married to Miss Jeannie Shepherd, of Saratoga, N. Y. The same year they settled on a farm at Fairview, Brown County, Kan., making it with tree-planting and thorough culture noted throughout the country as Fairview Farm. At this place their only child, Ethel, was born, December 20, 1864, who at the age of fifteen was sent to Binghamton, N. Y., to be educated under the care of Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Shaw. In 1867 Mr. Fountain established a post-office at Fairview, and was first postmaster. In 1876 he removed to Sabetha, Nemaha County, Kan., and built the store now occupied by the Weiss Bros. In 1880 he built his present fire proof store building, 26x80 feet, and is doing a large and increasing business in general merchandise. He is a member of the Masonic Order of Sabetha.

S. B. FREELOVE, farmer, P. O. Sabetha, was born in 1835, in Rutland County, Vt.; settled in Will County, Ill., in 1848, and about 1856 became one of the Plainfield Battery, an organization that, with Edward McAllister as Captain, and himself as First Lieutenant, tendered its services to President Lincoln a few days prior to the bombardment of Fort Sumter. This battery was the first of the military to reach Cairo, Ill., where it remained on duty during its three months' term of service. Lieut. Freelove, however, with fifty-four men ran the patrol boat "W. H. Brown" between Cairo and St. Louis. After his term of enlistment, while stationed at Bird's Point with the battery, he turned his guns on the commissary, threatening to blow the establishment to flinders unless rations heretofore refused by reason of "red tape" subterfuges, were furnished in five minutes, and, as he says: "We got 'em." Serving two months after his time, he re-enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, which heroic and reckless regiment, thoroughly detested and feared by the Rebels, took active part in the following battles: Manassas, Rappahannock Station, Mechanicsville, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Poolesville, Frederic, South Mountain, Boonesboro, Antietam, Martinsburg, Piedmont, Barber's Cross Roads, Little Washington, Amosville, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Beverly Ford, Gettysburg (where it opened the fight), Second Boonesboro, Frankstown, First and Second Brandy Station, Culpepper, Raccoon Ford, Stevensburg, Brantsville, Second Culpepper, Mine Run and others. Private Freelove re-enlisted in the same regiment in December, 1864, and in August, 1865, was discharged with the rank of regimental Quartermaster. After the war he farmed two years in Will County, Illinois, and in other places in Illinois and Indiana, until 1879, when he came to Kansas and settled where he now is. His first wife nee Ellen Smith, died in Indiana. The present Mrs. Freelove was Lucretia Aldrich, of Vermont. Her first husband, George Wyman, left her one daughter; her second, F. C. Tyrell, leaving her a son and daughter. Both deceased husbands were Union soldiers, Mr. Wyman dying in the service.

JOHN L. GRAHAM, deceased, one of the four original settlers of Albany, Nemaha Co., Kan., was born in Richford, N. Y. He was married April 7, 1853, in Maine, Broome Co., N. Y., to Nancy J. Slosson. Mr. Graham settled at Albany in April, 1857, pre-empted a quarter section of land, and engaged in farming. Mr. Graham assisted in raising Company D, Eighth Kansas Infantry, September, 1861; was chosen Second Lieutenant, and served in that capacity till the summer of 1863, when he was promoted to First Lieutenant. He held at the time of his death a commission as Captain, but had not yet been mustered. He was killed in action at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. Capt. Graham was one of the few army officers who were never known to taste intoxicating drinks. He left two sons—Charles D. and Fred E. His widow afterward married E. F. Bouton (see sketch). Graham County, Kan., was named by the Kansas State Legislature in honor of Capt. John L. Graham.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, one of the numerous and noteworthy Graham family, which through early settlement and right living, has become well known and popular in Nemaha County, is a native of Tioga County, N. Y., born in 1834; he was reared a farmer, and came with the Albany Colony to Kansas in the spring of 1857. His farm lay just to the south of what afterward became Sabetha. Here he worked until July, 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was captured with the heroic Mulligan at Lexington; was paroled and discharged; re-enlisted in November, 1861, in the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and served through the war with that regiment. Returning to Sabetha, he was married in 1870, to Miss Sarah L. Rolyea, of Union, Broome Co., N. Y. They have one daughter—Eliza J., born in Sabetha. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are leading members of the Congregational church, of which he is a deacon. Politically he is a Republican.

G. W. GREENFIELD, farmer, P. O. Sabetha, was born September 14, 1842, in Canada. He learned the trade of carpenter, and in 1869 came to Nemaha County, Kan. With him were two brothers, James and John. The three bought each 160 acres of school land southwest of Sabetha. When G. W. Greenfield settled on his farm, not a house was visible, even in Sabetha. H[illegible]n with raw prairie, and to-day has 200 acres well improved, a good house and other conveniences, orchard grove, etc. His wife was Bettie M. Ginty. They have a daughter—Sadie E. The parents of Mrs. Greenfield were early settlers of Brown County, Kan., where her mother now lives at the age of eighty, her father having been killed by lightning in 1860.

H. C. HAINES, merchant, began business here for himself in 1878; built his present 26x80 store in 1880, and is doing a large and steadily increasing business. The first floor is devoted to a full line of staple and fancy groceries, and a partial one of dry goods and gents' furnishing, while carpetings, clothing, trunks and books occupy the second floor; carries a stock of from $20,000 to $30,000, four and five clerks being employed. Mr. Haines was born in 1844, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Enlisted in 1862, in the Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was taken prisoner with Colonel Miles at Harper's Ferry, and paroled; kept books for a while for J. B. Lea & Co., Philadelphia, and in 1864 enlisted in the Eleventh Maryland Volunteer Infantry, serving 100 days, and fighting at Monocacy, Md., when 6,000 Federals were finally driven back by 25,000 Rebels. At the end of 100 days he enlisted in the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was sent into Texas with his regiment, and served until November, 1865. On his discharge he settled in St. Joseph, Mo., and clerked three years for May, Weil & Co.; was then for four or five years partner of Capt. Williams, at Bigelow, Mo., where he remained until he located at Sabetha. Here he has erected a spacious and elegantly appointed home for his wife, nee Jessie Hartzell, and large family of eight children. Mr. Haines is a Congregationalist, and does not interest himself in politics, never desiring office, though now serving as President of the School Board.

ALMON HAWKINS, liveryman, settled in November, 1858, near the head of Pony Creek, and engaged in farming in Brown and Nemaha Counties until 1869, when he began the butcher business in Sabetha; ran that four years, and has since been in the livery business. He was born in Rochester, N. Y. His father, Alanson Hawkins, with his father, Ebenezer Hawkins, and three brothers settled in 1826, in Vermillion County, Ill. Alanson Hawkins and wife removed thence to Kankakee County, Ill., where both died. Almon Hawkins was reared in Illinois, and married Caroline Thompson, by whom he has seven children living—Rebecca, Amanda, Hattie, Abbie, Frank, Viola and Ella.

JOSEPH HAIGH, deceased, was born in Yorkshire, England, and came to America in 1842, settling in Muskingum County, Ohio, where he married Anna Mulviney. They came to Kansas in 1859. During the Civil War, Mr. Haigh served two years as a teamster. The family began poor, living in a log house with no neighbors near, and suffered much from sickness and privation, but eventually secured a fine farm by improving the original claim, and a pleasant home by replacing the log cabin with a neat frame farmhouse. Mr. Haigh died in 1872, leaving a widow and three children, to mourn the loss of a husband and father, always to be remembered as a kind and good one.

J. S. HENDRIE, miller, was born in 1857, in Westmoreland County, Pa. Went to Sidney, Ill., March 24, 1876, and there farmed for J. B. Porterfield three years; went to Sidney to learn milling, and came to Sabetha, Kan., March 20, 1880, and after working one year for S. A. Groninger & Co., took his place as head miller in the Sabetha Mills. His father, George Hendrie, served one year in Virginia during the Rebellion as a volunteer in the One Hundredth and Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment.

J. HESSELTINE, farmer, P. O. Sabetha, was born in 1830, in Clinton County, N. Y.; reared in Medina County, Ohio, where his parents, Eli and Betsey Hesseltine, settled in 1833. In the spring of 1858 he came from Marion County, Ohio, to Kansas, and his present farm, 160 acres of which he holds by virtue of the United States patent. His first night on this claim was spent by himself and family in their wagon; he then building a shanty of "sheeting;" a bed being made by driving two stakes, and placing sticks from them to the walls. His neighbors were a Z. Archer and A. Moorehead, not a house being in sight. To-day he has 720 acres in a well fenced and improved farm, and a commodious farmhouse built in 1879. He married Miss Caroline Waits, of Richland County, Ohio. They have seven children, all save the eldest, born in Rock Creek Township. Mr. Hesseltine is a large feeder and breeder of cattle, and is prospering, as he ought.

E. HOLTZSCHUE, of the mercantile firm of Hammon & Holtzschue, is a native of Germany, born in 1842. He came to the United States in 1864, and from 1865 to 1877 clerked in St. Joseph, Mo. The firm as now constituted was founded in 1880. Mr. Hammon resides in St. Joseph, Mr. Holtzschue managing the Sabetha branch, the store being 22x110 feet, the deepest in Northern Kansas. Four or five clerks are kept in constant employ, and a very large business transacted, as a full line of general merchandise is carried, hardware and drugs only excepted. Mr. Holtzschue is a member, with his wife, of the German Reformed Lutheran Church, has a pleasant home and three children.

W. H. HOOK, proprietor Hook's House, is the son of Capt. William Hook, who followed the sea for twenty years. In 1830, while on a voyage with his family, he touched at the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, where W. H. Hook was born. He grew up in Bangor and Portland, Me., and removed to Carlisle, Ind.; thence in 1846 to the lead mines of Wisconsin; thence to Kansas in 1870. During that year he built Hook's Railway House, which burned down February 7, 1873. On the site he at once built the present hotel, which his genial good management has made the headquarters of commercial men in Sabetha. Mr. Hook married in Carlisle, Ind., Rebecca Arnett. They have ten children, the eldest born in Carlisle and the others in Southwestern Wisconsin. Mr. Hook is a grandson of two Revolutionary officers, who, with warrants, located large tracts of lands in Rockingham County, N. H., where W. H. Hook's parents were born and reared as neighbors of Daniel Webster.

EDWIN KNOWLES, banker, is a native of Maine, and is a son of Alfred Knowles, now of Galesburg, Ill., and himself a stockholder in five different banks. The subject of this sketch came to Seneca, Kan., 1871, with the flouring mill belonging to himself and his father, and engaged in milling and banking until 1877, when he located in Sabetha, where he has built an elegant home, and in various ways advantageously identified himself with the place. He was made a Director of the St. J. & W. R. R. in 1878, and has since held the position, but is best known in Kansas as a banker, being President of the Washington State Bank and the State Bank of Seneca, Kansas, Cashier of the Sabetha State Bank and a Director of the Centralia State Bank. Mr. Knowles and wife are active members of the First Congregational Church of Sabetha, and he, since 1877, President of the State Board of Charities. Politically, Mr. Knowles is a Republican, but he has never taken an active interest in campaigns as an aspirant for office.

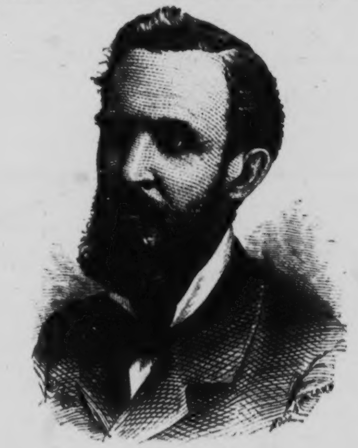

Edwin Knowles

W. B. LAWRENCE, farmer, P. O. Sabetha, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1836, and came thence in 1858 to Albany, where he now lives. In early times he was active with W. B. Slosson and others in helping slaves across the Missouri River into Iowa via Peru and Nebraska City, Neb. In 1860 he went to Colorado and enlisted in the Second Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and served through the war of the rebellion with his regiment. He has since resided in Albany, married Emily Stewart of his native county, and with her is a member of the Congregational Church of Sabetha. They have two children—Guy and May—both born in Albany. Mr. Lawrence is a Freemason of Sabetha Lodge No. 162.

M. A. LEWIS, farmer, P. O. Sabetha, is a native of Broome County, N. Y., and married Jennie McGregor of that county. They came to Kansas in March, 1869, and in 1871 settled where they now live. Mr. Lewis has here a valuable 160-acre farm, on which he has spared no labor during the past ten years, having erected a substantial and tasty frame farmhouse and planted about 600 fruit trees, besides fencing and hedging. He is a Republican, and Congregationalist with his wife.

J. A. McCAUL, attorney-at-law, is a native of Toronto, Canada, where he was reared and educated. He located in 1876 at Hiawatha, Kan., where he was admitted to the bar in 1879. He practiced for a short time in Morrill, in Brown County, but came thence to Sabetha, where he has built up a very comfortable law practice and a good business as a loan and real estate agent. Politics, Republican.

J. R. McKEE, D. D. S., was born and educated in Armstrong County, Pa., and began the practice of dentistry in Lathrop, Mo., in 1870. Came from there to Sabetha in the fall of 1881; married Miss Emma A. Hook, of Sabetha, and is prosperous and popular. Is leader of the Sabetha brass band, which he organized, and a member of the Congregational Church, Sabetha.

GEORGE C. MAGUIRE, Superintendent of the Sabetha Mill and Elevator, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1847; attended the city schools and later St. John's College, Annapolis, where Hon. Reverdy Johnson and the most noted of Maryland scholars were also schooled. In 1861 he went to the Virginia and Maryland battlefields as correspondent for various Baltimore newspapers, and wrote more or less for those journals during the entire Civil War. He came West in 1870, clerked for a mercantile house in St. Joseph, Mo., eight years, then located as a merchant in Sabetha. In 1880 he discontinued business and took his present position. Mr. Maguire was an organizer, and is Dictator of the Excelsior Lodge K. of H. He married Miss Mary B., daughter of Rev. William Philips, a noted Catholic divine, formerly of Baltimore and St. Joseph, Mo., now a well known lecturer.

T. K. MASHETER, merchant, was born September 16, 1843, in Zanesville, Ohio, and reared and educated near Albanen, in Meigs Co., Ohio. He located in Sabetha in April, 1870, and opened a nursery-camp, raising fruit trees of all kinds of small fruits, and shade and ornamental trees and shrubs. He owned twenty acres on the town site, and followed the nursery business about eight years, and during this time owned and kept the first drug store in the city. Closing out both of his former lines, he embarked in the general merchandise trade in 1881. He married, in 1871, Miss Eliza W., daughter of Capt. A. W. Williams, the first settler of Sabetha. Mrs. Masheter was born in Bronta, Canada, September 6, 1849, and has lived in Sabetha longer than any other resident (since September, 1856) of this thriving little city. Mr. and Mrs. Masheter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have five children living. In 1882, Mr. Masheter laid out an addition of ninety-eight lots to the city of Sabetha, on the southwest, comprising the finest resident lots in the city.

M. E. MATHER, farmer and stockdealer, P. O. Sabetha, came to Sabetha in 1872, and began by establishing the Sabetha Exchange Bank (see notes on Sabetha). His failure in this enterprise he attributes to poor crops and the grasshopper panic, as well as the unreasoning haste and fear of creditors. Since 1877 he has lived on his farm, of 160 acres, near Sabetha, controlling by lease one-half a section besides. In 1875 he bought a half section here for $5,400. Creditors took half his land and all his personal property; yet to-day he owns about 200 head of cattle and has a good and valuable home farm. His barn, 38x112 feet, built in 1875 at the low cost of $1,000, is one of the best in Nemaha County, and would cost $3,000 to build it at this writing. Mr. Mather is an enthusiastic stock man, active, courteous and intelligent, a diligent reader and a close and practical thinker. He bi-annually feeds from 250 to 350 head of cattle, and is prospering. He was born in Columbus, Pa., and learned the profession of contractor and builder from his father, Dan Mather, now of Clarksville, Iowa, beginning for himself in 1861. M. E. Mather soon saved about $7,000, which was his capital when he began in Kansas. His wife was Miss Florence, daughter of Ex-State Senator J. M. Miller, who settled near Seneca in 1870 and is now a citizen of Colorado.

JACOB J. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Sabetha, came to Kansas in 1859, making the claim on which he now lives. During the first two years he worked in a Missouri saw-mill, and in 1861 enlisted for six months in the Missouri State Militia. Returning to his farm, he put in and harvested the crop of 1862, and in August enlisted in the Kansas Thirteenth for three years; fought at Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Van Buren, and in other disputes with the Missouri and Arkansas rebels. For two years after the war he worked by the month for A. Moorehead. Built his house in 1867, and in 1868 married Miss Mary Moorehead. He now has 320 acres of land, all fenced and mainly under improvement, good buildings and a five-acre orchard, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have four children—Annabel, Lillie, Bennie and Nellie, all born in Rock Creek, Nehama Co., Kan.

W. T. MILLER, jeweler and dealer in watches, clocks, silverware, jewelry and musical instruments was born January 23, 1845, in Knox County, Ky. His parents settled near Falls City, Neb., in 1854. Here he grew to manhood, and established himself in business, coming to Sabetha in 1882. He married in Falls City, Annie E. Powell, who died in January, 1879, leaving four children—all born in Falls City. The father of W. T. Miller, John C. Miller, died in 1863, and the widowed mother, now sharing W. T. Miller's home, relates that in early times the famous General Jim Lane in disguise, with 150 followers, called at the Miller farmhouse and were treated to a substantial breakfast.

ARCHIBALD MOOREHEAD, deceased, one of the first men to locate in Rock Creek Township, was a native of Ireland, who came to the United States alone at the age of thirteen years, and after a year spent in New York, located in Ohio, thence going to Iowa, thence, in the fall of 1856, came to Kansas, where he bought 160 acres on Section 11, which is now the family homestead. He located here in the spring of 1857, and began farming and stock raising on a large scale, at one time owning 1,000 acres of land in this county, the home being about five miles north of Sabetha; here he died January 2, 1881, honored and respected by all whose friendship he had won during his long residence in the State. He was for years a member of the County Board of Supervisors, and was prominent in causing the county to take its decided course with the St. J. & W. R. R. Co., in 1872. Mrs. Moorehead was Sarah McBride, of Coshocton County, Ohio. Nine children resulted from this union, viz: Anna M., now Mrs. W. A. Joy, of Tecumseh, Neb.; Mary, now Mrs. J. J. Miller; Sarah, Mrs. I. F. Collins; these were born in Coshocton County, Ohio. William M., Archibald C. and Richard, all born in Wapello County, Iowa. Nannie, now Mrs. Roy A. Thompson; Nettie and Jennie; all born in Rock Creek. Two of the sons—A. C., of the firm of Moorehead & Collins, hardware merchants, Sabetha, and Richard—are joint owners of Section 16, in this county; 200 acres are under cultivation. Mrs. Moorehead and the two youngest children are on the home farm, comprising all of Section 11. During the border war this family were frequently visited by raiding parties from both sides, who, however, did no harm other than sponge free meals, and large ones.

JOHN P. PENDERGRASS, farmer, P. O. Sabetha, settled in Wyandotte County, Kan., in 1857; worked there until 1861; then settled on a farm three and half miles northwest of Sabetha. This he sold in 1866, settling where he now lives. Has 320 acres; 200 under cultivation. He married in Atchison, Kan., Julia Cavanagh, by whom he has five children, all born in Kansas, as was an infant and deceased daughter. Mr. Pendergrass was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1848.

DANIEL PETTITT, farmer, P. O. Sabetha, was born in 1823, in Cambridgeshire, England, and married in the same shire, Elizabeth Gotobed, who was born 1823, in Helge, Norfolk. They came to America in 1851, and settled in Genesee County, N. Y., thence removing to Carroll County, Ill.; thence to their present Kansas farm. In New York State, Mr. Pettitt worked as a wagon maker, and in Illinois as carpenter and joiner. During the Civil War he served in the First Illinois Artillery. He has done good work on the farm where he now lives, having brought it all to a high state of improvement, erected good buildings, planted hedges, orchard, grove, etc. The children are: Rebecca, born January 1, 1843; James, born July 2, 1848; William, born October 31, 1850; Elizabeth, born November 25, 1853; Daniel J., October 9, 1855; Anna, July 17, 1859; Thomas, August 8, 1862, and Nathan, January 9, 1864. Two children—Daniel and Martha died in infancy.

J. E. PRICE, proprietor of elevator, came to this city in 1879. He was born July 4, 1843, in Huntingdon County, Pa.; enlisted early in the Civil War in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; served eight months; was wounded at Antietam, and then fought until the collapse of the rebellion in the First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, coming out with a Lieutenant's commission, as a reward for heroism displayed in manning an abandoned gun at the siege of Richmond. From 1865 to 1873 he was in Cincinnati; from 1873 to 1875 in Doniphan County, Kan., and then in Hiawatha until 1879, when he bought a home and settled with his family in Sabetha. He is an Odd Fellow, belongs to the K. of H., and represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of 1882 at Atchison.

CALEB RAWSON, farmer, P. O. Sabetha, was born in 1812, in Northbridge, Mass., and has been a lifelong and successful farmer. He emigrated to Geneseo, Ill., in 1852, and improved three farms thereabouts. In 1861 he settled in Jasper County, Iowa, improving three more farms in that county. The year 1870 found him on a new quarter section in Capioma Township, Nemaha County; after developing this farm, he began on another new one in Rock Creek Township, Sections 29 and 30. Here, in 1870, he planted 300 apple trees which, with 400 planted, subsequently make up what is conceded to be one of the most thrifty, productive and valuable orchards in Nemaha County; the first planted orchard alone produced 600 bushels of apples in 1881. At this writing both orchards are so laden down, that it has become necessary to destroy part of the fruit, as propping of the limbs has proved insufficient. Mr. Rawson is now living on his ninth farm, and has made it to "blossom like a rose garden," as he has all that have come into his possession during his fifty years' experience as a farmer. Beginning with land once broken, but abandoned, and so weed-grown, that fire swept the ground clear, he has planted trees, vines, and fruit bearing and ornamental shrubs in the greatest profusion; built a tasteful and substantial frame farmhouse, a barn, etc., and to-day his suburban farm is a model to see. His vineyard comprises 370 vines, mainly Concords; his garden of three acres, and the remainder to great crops of corn and potatoes, the equal of which the writer has not seen in Kansas. 10,000 Catawba plants growing in immense, dense green rows, are one of the features that interest the visitor at this pretty farm and hospitable home, while but a word can be said regarding the thrifty and vigorous orchards of peaches and apples now fairly started.

P. W. SEAMANS, retired farmer, was born in Woodstock, Conn., in 1816, and reared in Steuben County, N. Y., and in the fall of 1858 came to Kansas, making claims on Sections 20 and 29, Rock Creek Township. On this farm he planted Seamans' Grove, one of the first in Nemaha County, visible for many miles in either direction, and the land-mark for the host of over-land travelers, who soon began to make such claims upon his hospitality, as to encourage him to enlarge his cabin to a fair-sized house, and build a stone stable forty feet long. While living with his wife and children in his board roofed, floorless and windowless house, a party of eight travelers, not liking his slender accommodations, pushed on one cold night and nearly froze to death on the open prairie, trying to find Seneca, then the nearest inhabited point to the West. His place was popular for years thereafter, and was known all over the west as Seamans' Grove, which name it still bears, though he sold the property in 1865. He then lived on a farm at Albany, until his final retirement to Sabetha in 1881. He married in Steuben County, N. Y., Phoebe Blakeslee, who died in 1878, leaving three children. The present Mrs. Seamans' maiden name was Sarah Russell, of Seneca County, N. Y. She married Benjamin Force, who died in New York State, leaving two children—David A. Force, of Detroit, and Lizzie E., now Mrs. Blakeslee, of Elmira, N. Y.

SAMUEL SLOSSON, of Slosson Bros., was born in 1837, in Broome County, N. Y.; reared on a farm and came thence, in 1863, to Albany, Kan., associating with his brother, W. B. Slosson, who had located there as early as 1857. The brothers were prominent and prosperous merchants here until 1870, when they "packed up bag and baggage" and came to Sabetha, building the east part of the "Red Front" block. Samuel Slosson was the first station agent at this point, serving about a year. About this time the brothers built the warehouse now known as the Price elevator, and continued in the mercantile and grain business. In 1881 the "Red Front" block was nearly trebled in size, its present dimensions being 64x70 feet. Mr. Slosson married in Salem, Neb., in 1875, Miss Emma S., daughter of Dr. J. R. Brooke, a native of Philadelphia, who brought his family to Salem in 1860. Mrs. Slosson was born in Ohio, and educated in the Nebraska State Normal School, from which she graduated in 1871. She enjoys the honor of being the only lady physician in Nemaha County, having spent 1874-'75 in the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution she graduated with full honors in 1875. She relates with evident interest, that during the severe winter of 1880-'81, "Old Doctor Irwin" and herself were the only practitioners in Sabetha, the others, in consequence of the State Registration Law, having either quit practice or resumed study in order to secure the required diplomas. Mr. and Mrs. Slossen have two sons—Frank S. and John Brooke, both born in Sabetha.

WM. B. SLOSSON, one of the pioneers of Albany, was born November 2, 1835, in Broome County, N. Y. Settled at Albany, Nemaha County, Kan., in April 1857, and lived there and at Salem, Neb., until his final location at Sabetha in 1870 or '71. He married in March, 1860, in his and her native county, Miss Achsah L. Lilly. They have one child—Edwin E., born June 7, 1865, in Albany. Mr. and Mrs. Slosson have both been almost lifelong Congregationalists. Mrs. Slosson, an active temperance and Sunday-school worker, occupied for years in Sabetha the position of president of the W. C. T. U., and superintendent of the Congregational Sunday-school of that place. Mr. Slosson opened the first store in December, 1861, in Albany, with a stock of goods brought from Salem, Neb., because of the fear of the "Free-state" owners that they would be seized by the border ruffians if left in Salem. He was among the most prominent organizers of "Council No. 40, of the Union League of Albany," organized July 22, 1863, and prior to that had, with others of Albany and vicinity, assisted many a runaway black to his freedom—once barely escaping an armed, drunken and maddened mob at Nebraska City, by persuading the Pro-slavery ferryman and securing passage across the Missouri for his party, including three escaping slaves. In 1872 he was appointed by Governor Osborn to a State office, Trustee of the Blind Asylum, and served the state in that capacity and as Trustee and Secretary of the Board for all the State Charitable Institutions for four years or until 1876. In 1882 he removed with his family to Leavenworth city, Kansas, where he now resides, and is connected with the Brown Medicine & Mfg. Co. of that city as its Vice-President and Advertising Manager. As an early settler, staunch Christian, temperance worker, active business man, and fearless advocate of the right at all times and places, must W. B. Slosson ever be remembered.

N. S. SMITH, proprietor Chicago Lumber Yard, was born in 1837, in Ashland County, Ohio. He removed to Henry County, Ill., where in 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Served in East Tennessee, and fought with his regiment at Chattanooga, through the Atlanta campaign, and finally with brave old "Pap" Thomas at Franklin and Nashville. Was sick in hospital during the summer of 1865; discharged August 1865. He then engaged in farming in Henry County, Ill., until 1879 when he came to Sabetha. He deals in all kinds of lumber and building material, and somewhat in agricultural implements.

HON. CAMPBELL TARR, deceased, was born in 1818, in Wellsburg, W. Va., where he spent most of his life. A Douglas Democrat in politics he early took a decided stand against secession, and was one of the few delegates to the State convention in 1861 who voted against the ordinance of secession, for which he was compelled to leave Richmond by night to save his life. In April, 1861, with two others, he went to Washington and succeeded in getting 3,000 stand of arms with which the loyal Virginians were armed; this act undoubtedly made the State of West Virginia possible. He was one of the leaders in the movement culminating in the erection of West Virginia as a State in 1863. He was the first State Treasurer and a Lincoln delegate in 1864, and was re-elected State Treasurer in 1865. In 1870 he located at Sabetha, having purchased land in Kansas as early as 1856. He was one of the original owners of Sabetha, and later platted the addition that bears his name. At his death December 1, 1879, he left five children, one of whom—Hammond Tarr, now a prosperous merchant of Sabetha, is proving himself worthy of his father's honorable name and record.

HAMMOND TARR, merchant, of the firm of Tarr & Koehler, dealers in general merchandise, was born in 1853, in Wellsburg, W. Va., and is a son of the late Hon. Campbell Tarr, a distinguished citizen and native of the same State. Mr. Tarr accompanied his father to Kansas in 1870, and was with him in the mercantile business until 1875. He is largely interested in real estate in Sabetha and vicinity; in 1881 laid out and platted H. Tarr's addition to Sabetha. Mr. Tarr resides on his farm adjoining Sabetha; has a pleasant home and family.

J. L. THOMPSON, M. D., was born January 14, 1850, in Solsberry, Greene Co., Ind.; educated in the Bloomfield State Normal School; began his medical studies with Dr. Harrow, of his native village, and later with Dr. Grey, of Whitehall, Ind. He came to Capioma, Kan., in 1879, practiced awhile, then re-entered the Louisville (Ky.) Medical College, from which institution he graduated February 25, 1880. He married Miss Nannie Magill, of Capioma, and settled in Sabetha in 1881. The Doctor is popular, both professionally and socially; is an Odd Fellow, and Vice Dictator, and Medical Examiner of the K. of H. Lodge, Sabetha, and with his wife a Congregationalist.

WILLIAM K. THOMPSON, deceased, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, was a son of David Thompson. The family removed to Athens County, Ohio, then to Illinois, then to Jasper County, Mo., thence in 1859, to Douglas County, Kan. In 1865 the two brothers W. K. and A. J. Thompson, settled in Rock Creek. William K. Thompson married Frances Secreast, of Guernsey County, Ohio, and at his death October 19, 1867, left three children—Ruth, Rachel and William K. His estate then comprised 333 acres of valuable land, part of which has been sold or divided among heirs. At his deceased son's old home, lives his father, now a widower and in failing health, aged eighty. After an extended visit to California, he settled here with his son. Abraham J. Thompson, born in Guernsey County, Ohio, was a lifelong companion of his elder brother; married Phœbe Tucker, in Jasper County, Mo., and died August 18, 1875, leaving five children, one of whom has since died.

ALBERT WEST, came to Kansas in 1866; was on a farm in Rock Creek three years, then came to Sabetha, first leasing and later buying the hotel property of A. W. Williams. This he kept as "West's hotel" for five years, and "fed 'em well if I did have mean accommodations," as he says. The house was a patchwork affair, comprising seven different "additions" or "stories on the ground" as they were then called. Mr. West was born in 1817, in Tompkins County, N. Y., and married Harriet N. Stratton. They have five children living. During the past few years Mr. West has devoted himself to the practice of veterinary surgery. He is owner also, of "Zern," a handsome, mahogany bay stallion, for which he paid $1,000 in Chautauqua County, N. Y. "Zern" is of Blackhawk and Hambletonian stock, and a most valuable animal.

COL. W. S. WHITE, owner of the Oakland Stock Farm, near Sabetha. This farm is one of those institutions that, springing up in a few years as it has, ought to be a model for many who, instead of decrying Kansas as a drouthy, grasshopper country, might well attempt to rival it. In 1872, Col. White bought 160 acres, still the "homestead quarter," and placed thereon thirty-two fine bred Short-horn cattle. Gradually adding to his farm and herd, he has to-day a magnificent farm of 575 acres in a body, with a detached 160 acres in Brown County. His herd comprises 110 head, all eligible to register, and all registered except the younger and barren animals. He annually sells about forty head of these choice pedigreed cattle to Kansas farmers, who now fully appreciate the value of the rare breeding and exceptional care bestowed by the Colonel upon his herd. For years past he has exhibited stock at various county fairs, and wearying of his easily won laurels, tested the merits of his stock in competition with the herds of the State in 1882, with the most gratifying results. His cattle are from the best herds of Kentucky and Illinois, bred by such men as J. H. Spears & Sons, Wm. Stevenson & Sons, C. E. Lippincott, Pickerell, of Decatur, and others equally noted as progressive, successful breeders. Col. White himself has the only complete edition of the American Short-horn Herd Book in the State. He has a substantial, even elegant home, his house, built "four-square to every wind," being one of the largest farmhouses in Northern Kansas. He is a native of Menard County, Ill., and a graduate of the Illinois College, at Jacksonville. In early life he often met Abraham Lincoln in familiar neighborly intercourse, and has of him vivid and most pleasant recollections.

C. T. WHITTENHALL is a son of the late Elihu Whittenhall, and was born January 3, 1844, in Addison, Steuben County, N. Y. Educated in his native village, and came to Kansas with his parents and located in Albany until 1862, when he enlisted in the Union cause, entering the service as Second Lieutenant of Company A, Fifty-fourth United States Infantry. Fought through with his regiment in the Trans-Mississippi Army, and at the close of the hostilities returned to Sabetha. During the last few years he practically controlled his father's extensive real estate business, to which he succeeded at the latter's demise. He has an elegant home in Sabetha, and is one of her foremost men socially, financially and religiously, he having united with the old Albany Congregational Church twenty-five years ago. His wife was Frances Stevens, of Hornellsville, N. Y. They have three children—Charles, Aralenah and Ralph.

ELIHU WHITTENHALL, deceased, was one of the typical Kansas men, keen, alert, aggressive and broadly public spirited, who have so rapidly advanced this, their adopted State, to so enviable a rank in the sisterhood of the Union. As a leader in the Albany Colony of sturdy New Yorkers who laid out Albany, Nemaha Co., Kan., in the spring of 1858, he is best known. During his first twelve years here we find him a quiet, successful farmer, whose command of means and whose executive ability placed him at the front where public measures were discussed by the colonists He was among the first to grasp the situation, and to take advantage of the changes wrought through the building of the railroad to Sabetha, at which point he opened a real estate office in 1870. His business here was begun on a large scale and instantly expanded. Village lots were sold to actual settlers at Sabetha at almost their own terms, and yet at his death Mr Whittenhall owned about one-half the town site. His real estate transactions in Northern Kansas were for such men as Gov. Porter, of Indiana, W. T. Wooster, of Ohio, and others. Mr. Whittenhall was a founder in Albany of the Congregational Church, and continued active in the cause during his life. He was born in 1808, in Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., and fought life's battles alone after the age of seven, when he was left an orphan. When twenty, he married Eliza A. Shumway, who was born in 1809 in the same town with himself. She was a graduate of the Oxford Academy with ex-Governor Seymour and other distinguished New Yorkers, and died August 18, 1866, and was followed by her husband December 1, 1881.

ALBANY.

The settlement rather than town of Albany deserves special mention as essential to the true record of the early colonization of Nemaha County. Its location is two miles almost directly north of Sabetha, and its first settlement was effected long before the latter thriving town had an existence or a name. In 1857, a colony of New Yorkers, comprising fifteen or twenty families, came to Kansas, located in the vicinity referred to, and a year later the majority of them so far effected an organization, as to found a town to which was given the name of Albany, in honor of the New York capital. Those principally interested in this movement were Elihu Whittenhall, W. B. Slosson, Edwin Miller, George, John, and William Graham, Rev. R. D. Parker and Archibald Webb. The first thing attempted in the nature of a permanent improvement was the erection of a clapboard hotel, by Edwin Miller, the house being moved to Sabetha a few years later. A cottonwood schoolhouse was next built, and then a residence by Elihu Whittenhall, constructed of black walnut lumber. The first store building was erected by Moses Stevens, of New York, in 1860. It was afterward sold to W. B. Slosson, and finally taken to Sabetha. A post-office was established in 1859, with John P. Shumway as postmaster. About 1860 he was succeeded by W. B. Slosson, the third incumbent being Mrs. C. B. Stinson. The office has recently been discontinued.

In 1860, the district built the lower part of a grey limestone schoolhouse, the Congregational Society completing the structure, and for many years using the upper part as a place of worship. This society was organized September 26, 1859, with a charter membership of eighteen, under the ministrations of Rev. R. D. Parker. Its original members were Elihu Whittenhall and family, George Graham and wife, John L. Graham and wife, John Van Tuyl and wife, Edwin Miller and wife, B. H. Job and wife, Mrs. Rising, Mrs. Archer, Thomas Robbins, W. B. Slosson and John P. Shumway. The first services were held, prior to organization, on July 11, 1858, under a great tree, near Edwin Miller's residence. The Pastors of the church, succeeding Rev. R. D. Parker, have been Rev. George Rice, Rev. Joseph Peart and Rev. O. A. Thomas, it being during the incumbency of the last mentioned, in 1871, that the society, as such, removed to Sabetha.

It may be well in this connection to say something more of those prominent in this pioneer movement. Rev. R. D. Parker is now editor and publisher of the *Kansas Telephone*, at Manhattan; Elihu Whittenhall, after a long life of usefulness is dead; John L. Graham was killed in the army, shot dead at the battle of Chickamauga; George Graham was elected to the Kansas Legislature in 1858, and again in 1865, was a member of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, serving throughout the war, was State Senator in 1867 and 1868, State Treasurer in 1869 and 1870, served as Probate Judge of Nemaha County, in 1879, and died, universally regretted, February 21, 1880. John Brown's last night in Kansas, February 1, 1859, was passed at Albany, in the house of Edwin Miller, part of his men being quartered upon Elihu Whittenhall, and part of them at George Grahams and W. B. Slosson's. From Albany he passed out through Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan, leaving the United States at Detroit, proceeding to Chatham, Canada West, where he organized the Southern movement, which resulted in his death.

Albany is now but a little cluster of dwelling houses.

WETMORE.

The town of Wetmore, situated upon the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, is located in the extreme eastern portion of the county, about four miles from its southern line. Its name was given it in honor of Hon. W. T. Wetmore, Vice-President of the road. Early in 1866, surveys having been completed from Atchison to Centralia, the Central Branch platted one hundred and sixty acres of land, and almost immediately erected a section house, and soon after, a depot building, upon the completion of the road between the points named; in the autumn of the same year, a hotel was built by A. Simpson, the condition being that he was to be favored by two trains daily, stopping for dinner. The first dwelling house erected was that of Augustus Mayer, built in 1867, upon the site now occupied by William Cawood's residence. The first business building constructed was that of Morris & Brown, though prior to this, by a few months, a general stock of goods had been kept by Simpson & Morris in a small room at the depot building. In 1867, the town was given a post office, with A. O. McCreary, the present incumbent, as postmaster. In the spring of 1868, a lumber yard was opened by M. P. M. Cassity, the business being disposed of to William T. McVey & Co., early in 1869. This firm during the ensuing year, erected a grain elevator, now owned by Stowell & McVey. The year 1869 also witnessed, together with minor improvements, the opening of a general store by N. H. & D. C. Rising, subsequently disposed of to DeForest Brothers, the present proprietors. In 1870 the Wetmore House was built by Peter Shuemaker, passing into the hands of S. C. & D. C. Rising, to be repurchased by the original proprietor, it finally being disposed of to the present owner, A. J. Dooley. During the same year a drug store was opened by Dr. J. W. Graham, and the Overland House built, for a private residence, not being used for hotel purposes until 1874.

The first birth in the new town was that of Mary Cassity, born August 8, 1868, into a world in which she had small part, her death occurring but two years and four months later. Death first entered Wetmore in October, 1869, removing Nellie A. Rising, an infant. The first marriage, occurring in 1870, united N. Morris and Mary Wolfley. The first school was taught by A. S. Kenoyer, during the winter of 1868 and 1869.

The only fire of importance, which has occurred in Wetmore, destroyed the business house of Morris & Brother. This was subsequently rebuilt by Wolfley, Morris & Co., the senior partner withdrawing from the firm, soon after the structure was completed. The town, in its brief existence, has developed rapidly, supplying parts of four counties, from which it, in turn, derives its elements of strength and prosperity. Its population, according to the last census, is 565.

Early in the year 1882, the town of Wetmore containing a population exceeding two hundred and fifty, and not greater than two thousand, and the majority of the ninety-six qualified electors being in favor of incorporation, an appeal was made to Hon. David Martin, Judge of the Second Judicial District, for an order, incorporating the said town, as a city of the third class. This order was granted by the court on July 8, 1882.

On July 25 of the same year the first city election was held, the result placing in office: J. W. Graham as Mayor; and a Council consisting of William Morris, E. H. Chapman, William Buzan, Joseph Haigh and E. F. Vilott; M. P. M. Cassity being elected Police Judge.

The third house in Wetmore, let it be said in due honor to the intelligence of the community, was a district school building, erected in the fall of 1868, by William Morris, M. P. M. Cassity and Jacob Geyer, these constituting the School Board at the time. It was a frame building of one story, 28x40 feet in size, and costing $1,860. Until 1879 no special need for more commodious quarters was experienced, a new building being erected in that year, larger and in every way better, at a cost to the district of $3,400. The growth of interest in educational matters has been marked, the attendance increasing from twenty-two in 1868, to one hundred and seventy in 1882. The principal at the time of writing is E. H. Chapman; the assistants, Nettie Crist and Annie Gill.

In May, 1878, Daniel C. Needham commenced the publication of a line of co-operative newspapers along the Central Branch Railroad, one of which, the *Acme*, was devoted to, and nominally issued from, the rising town of Wetmore. It was a small sheet, of Republican proclivities, and soon died a natural death.

CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, ETC.

The first religious organization effected in Wetmore, or in immediate propinquity, was that of the Methodists, who succeeded in the erection of a church edifice as early as 1872; a very handsome frame building, with a seating capacity of 300, and costing $1,810. The pastors, in direct succession, have been as follows: Rev. E. H. Bailiff, Rev. E. Gill, Rev. J. A. Woodburn, Rev. D. J. Crooks, Rev. R. J. McGinnis, Rev. J. Richardson, Rev. S. M. Hopkins, and Rev. William Moody. The present number of members, exclusive of probationers, is fifteen.

Following closely the Methodist example, the Baptists organized a class during the same year, occupying the church building of their more fortunate brethren, and worshipping in private residences. The pastor is, and has been from the first, if we except the occasional irregular supplies with which the society has been favored, Rev. Thomas Rolfe, who dispenses the truth to his little flock of about twenty-five, one Sunday in every four.

The Catholics of Wetmore and vicinity, about forty in number, are under the spiritual charge of Rev. Father John Bagley, who first gathered them together in 1875. They worship in a comfortable frame building, sufficient to their present needs.

Wetmore Lodge, No. 53, A. F. & A. M.—A lodge of this Order, bearing the title of Granada Lodge, No. 53, was instituted in Granada Township, October 16, 1867. Its first officers were: Master, William J. Hart; Sr. W., Henry C. Gragg; Jr. W., Sneathon Vilott. Its present place of meeting being changed in 1881, by reason of the removal of many of its members, its title was altered to conform with the new conditions under which it existed. The present membership is thirty-four. The officers elected last are: Master, S. C. Shuemaker; Sr. W., E. Campfield; Jr. W., T. H. Doolittle; Sec'y, E. S. Frager; Treas., John Thornburrow.

The Wetmore division of the Sons of Temperance was instituted, October 18, 1878, with twenty-seven charter members. Its first W. P. was E. H. Chapman; W. A., Peter Shuemaker. Its present membership is about fifty, and its officers as follows: W. P., M. DeForest; W. A., Mary Thomas; R. S., D. W. Stowell; A. R. S., Mary Sisson; F. S., Catherine Thomas.

The organization of a banking corporation—Wetmore State Bank—was effected early in 1881, with Willis Brown, President; William Morris, Vice-President, and S. C. Shuemaker, Cashier. Its capital is $50,000, $15,000 of which is paid up. A substantial and elegant bank building was erected in the year of the company's organization, being completed at a cost of $3,400 in April, 1882. It is furnished with one of Mosler's finest safes, with time locks, and is in every way a credit to the town, affording it facilities without which its progress had been materially retarded.

Wetmore Mineral Springs.—Early in the summer of 1881, it was discovered that certain springs in the vicinity of the town, which had long been known, but neglected as of no particular value, were possessed of important medicinal qualities. In the spring of 1882, their owner, John Pool, Sr., obtained an analysis of the water, the chemist reporting as follows:

OFFICE OF J. H. WRIGHT, M. D., ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
ST. LOUIS, MO., July 8, 1882.

On analysis of the water from the Wetmore Mineral Springs, I find the specific gravity to be 1006.8. Reaction, alkaline; and the solids, per gallon, as follows:

Carbonate of Lime,	7.102	grains
" Magnesia,	9.880	"
" Iron,	2.512	"
" Soda,	728	"
Chloride of Soda,	2.654	"
" Potash,	646	"
Phosphate of Lime,	468	"
Silica,	1.126	"
Organic Matter,	1.686	"
Sulphate of Magnesia,	9.418	"
" Lime,	7.440	"
Total solids per gallon,	43.852	grains

Carbonic acid gas, per gallon, 28.3 cubic inches.

I regard the combination found in the water of these springs as of great value in the treatment of many forms of disease. Its slightly alkaline property would indicate its use in diseases of the urinary organs, as well as in rheumatism. Dropsical affections will probably be benefited by its use. I would strongly recommend its use as a bath, as well as by drinking.

Juan H. Wright, M. D., Chemist.

But little, as yet, has been done in the way of improvment to render the springs more accessible to the public; but it is undoubtedly but a question of a short time when they will be appreciated at their full value, and become a source, not only of occasional revenue, but of permanent worth to the town.

The Wetmore Mills.—In 1881, William J. Merritt and J. L. Gettys, both of Illinois, erected a large frame mill building, furnishing it with a sixty-horse-power engine, three run of burrs, and all the latest improved machinery necessary to the enterprise of handling and producing the wheat and corn product with economy and in its highest possible excellence. The entire expense has been about $7,000.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Z. BEAN, of Wetmore, was born October 22, 1843, in Wauwatosa, Milwaukee Co., Wis. His father, James L. Bean, was a pioneer of Wisconsin, and worked on the first frame house built in Milwaukee. J. L. Bean was a New Yorker, and married in Chicago Phillis Butterfield, also of New York. About 1845, they settled in Union, Rock Co., Wis., and eight years later in Stevens' Point, Wis., where the father was in the lumber business. Z. Bean enlisted in 1864 in the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley and at the siege of Petersburg, Va. Was sunstruck near that city, and honorably discharged about the close of the war. He then spent four years in Wisconsin; married, and settled in Nemaha County as a farmer, which business he followed until recently, when he sold his farm and bought the livery stable in connection with the Dooley House, which he is now running. His wife was Frances Hudson, of Granada, whose people, formerly from New York, settled in Kansas in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Bean have three children, all born in Kansas—Eddie A., born September 11, 1871, and twin daughters, Ethel May and Carrie Estelle, both pretty as pictures, and difficult to distinguish from each other.

JOHN BRADFORD, farmer and stockman, P. O. Wetmore, was born in 1819, in Calleway County, Mo., and reared a farmer in that county. At the age of twenty-one he settled in Miller County, Mo., and there lived until 1857, when he located seven miles due west of Atchison, Kan., where he built and for twelve years kept the noted "Seven Mile House," so well remembered by the old-timers of Kansas. "I didn't see a leisure hour here," said Mr. Bradford, "and many a night have my floors been covered with sleeping men, and my yard filled with wagons and teams." While here he dealt extensively in grain and stock, and carried on a large farm, besides three years spent in freighting on the plains. In 1871, he settled on a large farm near Whiting, Kan. Had 500 acres in cultivation here, and employed men and teams without end. Was undertaking too much, however, and gradually sold out his land. Settled in Whiting, and for a number of years engaged exclusively in the stock business. Forming a co-partnership with W. S. Engle, they began buying land about a mile south of Wetmore, and in 1882 Mr. Bradford built near the center of their splendid 1,400-acre stock-farm, and there we find him to-day, surrounded with from 300 to 400 head of cattle, including 45 graded Short-horn cows, 130 head of yearlings, 55 two-year olds, and the balance calves. Near his farmhouse gushes out a "twin spring" of the best water, sufficient to water all the stock in Wetmore Township. The entire ranch is fenced off into "eighty's" and "quarters," and one "forty," with a five-wire fence, for hogs. It is doubtless the most natural stock-farm, all things considered, in Nemaha County. Mrs. Bradford was Eliza Henderson, of Tennessee, and they had two children—George Bradford, who died in Butler County, Kan., aged thirty-five, and Sarah M., wife of Henry Lepprin, of Whiting.

WILLIAM P. BUZAN, of the firm of Buzan, Hazeltine & Co., was born in 1848, in Manitou County, Central Missouri. At fourteen he began to learn telegraphy, and during the following nine years he operated and helped to build lines for the Western Union Telegraph Company in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado and Utah. The centennial year found him in Wetmore, where he was a mercantile clerk until the spring of 1881, when the present strong lumber firm was founded. He is of French ancestry, and his parents both Kentuckians. His mother's mother died in that State at the age of 103 years. Mrs. Buzan was Miss Annie, daughter of Augustus Wolfley, deceased, the pioneer settler of Wetmore Township.

M. CALLAHAN is a native of Limerick, Ireland. About 1840, his people came to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania. He grew up in Richmond, Va., where he learned the blacksmith's trade in the famous Tredegar Iron Works. Prior to the Rebellion, he helped to put the machinery in the United States war-steamers "Jamestown" and "Roanoke," that soon became noted as fighting-ships. Mr. Callahan's first real removal was to Terre Haute, Ind., where he followed his trade, working at a later date in Litchfield, Ill., then in Indianapolis, Ind. He came to Kansas as an employe on the Central Branch Railroad, then building west from Atchison, and for a time pumped water and lived in a box-car where Wetmore now stands, and for four years was a "section boss," his section extending from the twenty-fifth to the sixtieth mile-post. His family meanwhile lived in Netawaka and Wetmore. In the latter place he finally settled, and in 1880 built his home, in connection with which he has a restaurant, "The Farmer's Home," and a ten-pin alley. A good farm was recently sold by him, and the proceeds thereof will probably be invested in another one. He married Anne Boucher, of Terre Haute, Ind., by whom he has three children—Henry (born in Indianapolis), William and Margaret, born in Kansas.

JOHN H. CAMPBELL, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Wetmore, was born in 1832, in Pulaski County, Mo. His father, James Campbell, born in Harwood County, N. C., was a territorial settler in Missouri; married Ruth Anderson, and at his death, in 1856, left five children, of whom J. H. and A. G. Campbell, with their mother, came to Kansas early in 1856 from Laclede County, Mo. Both sons were bachelors, and both made claims, J. H. on the southwest quarter of Section 1, and A. G. on the southwest quarter of Section 3. A rude, low-roofed cabin was built, and though the stalwart young men could barely stand upright in it, yet here they spent the summer of 1856, on no floor but mother earth. Such was the commencement in 1856, and to-day (1882) we find J. H. Campbell the owner of a finely improved 280-acre farm and a 240-acre grazing tract, and living with his family in a substantial frame farmhouse, 32x26 feet, two stories and hip roof, and everything needed by the prosperous farmer of the age. His wife was Sarah Williams; married December 31, 1862; and their three children are: Henry, Frances R., and Mary L., all born on the Kansas farm. Mr. Campbell well remembers his adventures during the "Kansas War"—his capture by the noted Kickapoo Rangers, and his banishment to Missouri on pain of death. A. G. Campbell went to Colorado and became wealthy in mining speculations, and noted as the contestant for the seat of polygamous delegate Cannon, of Utah, in the United States Congress.

ELWIN CAMPFIELD, attorney-at-law, son of T. A. Campfield, a pioneer settler of old Home Township, was born November 16, 1847, and came with his parents to Kansas in 1859. Was an attendant of the early schools of Kansas, and later of the Agricultural College at Manhattan and the Institution at Irving. Studied law with Taylor & Purnell, of Seneca, and was admitted to the bar of Nemaha County in October, 1874. Began practice at Centralia, and in March, 1881, removed to Wetmore, where he has built up a prosperous law, real estate, loan and insurance business. Mr. Campfield is an active member of Wetmore Lodge A. F. & A. M., and it is through his agency as Senior Warden of the Lodge that the name was changed from Granada to Wetmore in 1882.

M. P. M. CASSITY, attorney-at-law, was born June 15, 1835, in Fleming County, Ky. His father was a Kentuckian, whose parents lived to the age of 95 and 98 years. The subject of this sketch was brought up and educated in Kentucky; visited Kansas in 1856 and made a claim on Section 18, Township 4, Range 15 (Brown County); taught school in the winter of 1857-'58 in Linnæus, Mo., and the winter of 1858-'59 in the log schoolhouse in Granada, Kan., it being the first school. The house was built and the school supported by subscription. From 1860 to 1864 he was in the grocery business at Oak Point and Granada; was Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk of Granada in 1865-'66; Deputy County Assessor in 1866, and in 1867-'68 traveled over Western Missouri, Eastern Kansas and Southern Nebraska in the insurance business. In 1868 came to Wetmore and built the third building in the place, a "box house," near the depot, and opened the first lumber yard directly opposite. The year 1871 found him in the mercantile business in Sabetha, and in 1873 he practiced law there. He then traveled three years for the St. Joseph *Gazette*, and since that time has resided in Wetmore, engaged in the lumber business and the practice of law, which he has followed for twenty-five years. He has served in all nine years as Justice of the Peace, and is now Justice of the Peace and Police Judge of Wetmore. In 1878, at Plattsburg, Mo., he defended and cleared one Samuels, a half brother of Frank and Jesse James, charged with a deadly assault upon a colored man with a revolver. "The Judge," as he is familiarly called, has a good memory, and is full of incidents and anecdotes relating to early days in Kansas and the West.

GEORGE COX, farmer, P. O. Wetmore, was born in 1837 in London, England, where he learned the carpenter's trade, serving a six years' apprenticeship. He came to America in 1868 as one of the Kansas colonists from London. In the spring of 1869 he homesteaded eighty acres, and was so poor as to be obliged to pay for the first breaking done upon it by giving his coat. In 1870 he managed, by buying one horse and hiring another, to get a team, and then was doomed to see his first crop destroyed by grasshoppers. During the winter of 1870-'71 he built a "Kansas" house, or boxhouse, and began life here when he had but a cord of wood in the way of family supplies. To day we find his farm hedged, mostly in cultivation, and upon it a house costing $1,100, with barn, stock yards, wire fences, orchard, etc., etc. His wife was Jane Lansley, also of London. They were married in that city in 1859, and have nine living children, four born in London and the balance in Nemaha County, Kan.

H. C. De FOREST, of De Forest Brothers, merchants. I. N. De Forest and two sons, Charles and H. C., came to Kansas in 1869, purchasing a farm four miles south of Wetmore, the father and H. C. engaging for about three years in the lumber and implement business, as I. N. De Forest & Co. At the end of that time H. C. bought the interest of W. W. Letson, of the firm of Letson & Spencer. J. D. Spencer & Co. did business until April, 1877, when Charles De Forest secured Mr. Spencer's interest, constituting the present firm. H. C. De Forest is a native of Dutchess County, N. Y. Graduated at Yale College in 1863, and was for six years in business in Chicago. Mrs. I. N. De Forest and Rodman A. joined the father and brothers in 1870, the family coming from Madison, Wis., formerly from Dutchess County, N. Y. The De Forest Brothers are doing a large and increasing business, their stock having increased from $3,000 to $15,000 in ten years, it now including everything except drugs and hardware.

JOHN DUDLEY, farmer, P. O. Wetmore, was born in 1838, in Coles County, Ill., and there reared a farmer. In 1859 he came to Kansas; was discouraged by the destitution and hardships of 1860; returned to Illinois, and enlisted from Coles County in 1861 as a private in the the Third Missouri Cavalry. His service was in Missouri and Arkansas, and at Little Rock, Ark., he was wounded in the arm and taken prisoner. After several months' captivity he was paroled and rejoined his regiment. On the last day of 1864 he was a second time captured, and after being taken 120 miles into Arkansas, made his escape, lost most of his clothes in swimming the Saline River, and crossed Arkansas in a pair of pantaloons, made by tearing out the sleeves of his coat. Since the war he has resided in Kansas as a farmer. He married, in his and her native county, Susan E. Lemmon. They have nine children (eight daughters and one son, Wm. E. Dudley).

J. W. GRAHAM, M. D., Mayor of Wetmore, was born December 5, 1845, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. In 1852 his parents settled near Independence, Iowa. J. W. attended the schools of both States, paying his own way by working and teaching, and was finally enabled to enter Hopkinton Collegiate Institute, which, however, he left in 1864, and enlisted in the Forty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Was at Tupelo, Miss., and Memphis when the rebel Forrest made his memorable raid and dashed into that city. Dr. Graham has in his possession a paper signed by President Lincoln and countersigned by Secretary Stanton, conferring special thanks upon him for service performed. At the close of the Rebellion he began the study of medicine in Winthrop, Iowa; came to Kansas in 1868, and after a year's practice in Capioma came to Wetmore, which has since been his home. He is a graduate of the Northwestern Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo. His wife was Miss Alma, daughter of N. H. Rising, a very early settler of Granada, and their five children were born in Wetmore. The Doctor built the first drug store here; kept it eight years; was Postmaster 1872-'74, and has served eight years as Justice of the Peace. In politics he is an Independent Republican; religious views liberal.

J. H. HART, farmer, P. O. Wetmore, was born in 1833, in Bath County, Ky., and reared in Putnam County, Ind. In 1860 he settled in Marion County, Iowa, and in the fall of 1862 enlisted in Company I, Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Was in the Western army; was in the Yazoo Pass, at Shell Mound Fort, Helena, and Duvall's Bluff; also at the second capture of Little Rock, Ark., Pine Bluffs, Saline River; then at Camden, Ark., Red River, Little Rock, White River, and finally to New Orleans, and thence to Mobile. While besieging the forts there, a ten-inch shell came screaming through the air toward a rifle-pit in which were Mr. Hart and two comrades, and as it rushed on, Mr. Hart exclaimed, "Boys, that's coming in here!" and sprang to one side just as the shell buried itself where he had been seated a moment before. It was a most miraculous escape, as he was the only man of the three who moved at all. After the fall of Mobile, his regiment did some duty to the north of that city, and was then transferred to Mexico and Texas, and in the fall of 1865 sent via. New Orleans to Rock Island, Ill., and there discharged. Returning to Indiana, he rejoined his family, took them to Marion County, Iowa, and in 1867 struck for Kansas, settling on a farm two miles east of Granada, where he made good improvements and lived until 1875, when he located on his present 140-acre farm. Here he has a good house, with eight rooms; a well-fenced farm, and plenty of timber on Elk Creek. He married, in Putnam County, Ind., Polly A. Clawson, who left one daughter, Annie, at her death. The present Mrs. Hart was Nancy Murphy, and by her he has two children, Sarah E. and Ara O. Mr. Hart is a member of the Christian Church of Elk Creek, and is a Deacon therein.

JOHN HAZELTINE, deceased, a native of Sweden, was twice married in Sweden. He had three sons—John, Alfred and Charles. John and Alfred came to America and located in Pennsylvania in 1859; about a year later the father and remaining brother joined them, and in the spring of 1860 they all came together to Kansas, settling on a new prairie farm half a mile west of where Wetmore now stands. John Hazeltine, Jr., died here in 1865, and the father in the fall of 1877. Charles Hazeltine is a prosperous farmer near Wetmore, and Alfred Hazeltine, who engaged in stock dealing and farming until 1881, is now one of the flourishing firm of Buzan, Hazeltine & Co., which firm has about $12,000 invested in the lumber business, also dealing in coal, farm implements of all kinds, wagons, buggies and barbed wire. The yards cover three lots, and from three to six men are employed.

ALFRED JONES, farmer, P. O. Wetmore, was born in 1831, in Delaware County, Ind. At fourteen he struck out for himself and settled on the Platte Purchase in Missouri, living there until 1855, when he came to Kansas, making a claim between Leavenworth and Lawrence, and improved two different farms prior to the Rebellion. During that great struggle he served as a volunteer in Col. Jennison's Fifteenth Kansas, and helped fight the rebels Price, Marmaduke and Hindman in Missouri, Arkansas and the Cherokee country. Since the war he has engaged in farming in Atchison and Nemaha Counties, and settled on his present eighty-acre farm about 1872. His wife was Mary A. Underwood, and they have eight children, three born in Platte County, Mo., and five in Kansas. Mr. Jones has a pleasant home and valuable farm, and is one of the respected old settlers of this State.

DAVID M. LOCKNANE, deceased, the first settler of Granada Township and one of the earliest in Kansas, was born March 18, 1823, in Clark County, Ky.; removed to Ray County, Mo., and there married Miss Clarissa E. Owens, a native of Clark County, Ky. From 1850 to '53, Mr. Locknane was in California, and in March, 1855, he came from Platte County, Mo., to Kansas, settling on what has since been named Locknane's Creek, in his honor. His claim was just west of what was afterwards laid out as the town or village of Granada, and the log house that he built in February, 1855, is still standing—the oldest building in Nemaha County. From 1860 to 1864 he kept the "Granada Hotel," and then resuming his farm work, actively continued it until his melancholy death caused by a runaway team in August 1879. He was made a Mason in Clay County, Mo., and was a charter member of Granada Lodge A. F. & A. M.; was also a member of the Christian Church in Granada. He left a valuable farm of 320 acres, to which the widow later added eighty acres. Mrs. Locknane is still living, clear headed and vigorous, a hale and handsome matron, who can tell of many an episode of interest regarding "Bleeding Kansas" in the days of the "Border War." A company of South Carolinians camped in their (Locknane's) door-yard, and one of the number accidentally shot himself so badly that death ensued. It was not an unusual event for a band of Pro or Anti-slavery horsemen to dash into their yard and demand "dinner in fifteen minutes," and leaders like Jim Lane, etc., were sometimes guests of this pioneer family. Ten children survive Mr. Locknane, viz: Cicely J., John D., Winfield Scott, Sarah E. (born, November 8, 1858, in Granada Township), Ella K., Mary V., Harriet F., Clara B., Chas. S. and Cora E.

CHAS. McCARTHY, druggist, was born 1836, in London, England; was educated there and served an apprenticeship of seven years as a coppersmith and brazier, at which trades he worked in all fifteen years. In 1869 he came to America, with the original colony of English people, who settled in Nemaha County, and for a few years identified his fortunes with that association. He then went East to Chicago, worked about three years for a wholesale house there and five years for the Standard Oil Co. His earnings were wisely invested, and at this writing he has property valued at $4,000 in Chicago, and real estate in Nemaha County valued at $2,000, all acquired in eight years. He came to Wetmore for permanent settlement, and began his present business in June, 1882. His wife was Mary Hollaghan, and they have five children—Charles, Thomas, Eugene, Justin and James Garfield, the youngest born on the day of the assassination of Pres. Garfield, and named by the employes of the Standard Oil Co., for which company his two eldest sons are now working. Mr. McCarthy is a Roman Catholic and a Democrat.

A. J. McCREERY, farmer, P. O. Wetmore, is a son of Alexander McCreery, deceased, who was the father of eight children, of whom three sons served during the rebellion in the Union Army. A. J. McCreery enlisted in September, 1862, at Holton, Kan., in the Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment throughout the entire war (see sketch of Kansas, Eleventh Infantry, in this volume). He has since been a resident of Kansas, and has recently sold a farm in Wetmore Township. Six of the eight children above referred to are now residents of Kansas. The father died in 1876 in Wetmore Township. Alvin O. McCreery, now postmaster of Wetmore, served in the Ninth Indiana, and Wm. H., in Tenth Regiment Kansas Volunteers.

THOS. MILAM, M. D., of Wetmore, is a son of M. S. Milam, a native of Franklin County, Ky., who married Harriet Stokes, of Rutherford County, Tenn., and brought his family to Kansas in September, 1859, settling on Elk Creek, three miles east of where Holton was afterwards built. Here they began farming on the virgin sod of the Kansas prairie, meeting with but indifferent success for several years. In 1859 then planted thirty acres of corn, but did not harvest a bushel, and in consequence saw some pinching times in 1860. In 1870 M. S. Milam and wife sold out, retired from farming, and have since lived in Holton. Their only son, whose name heads this sketch, was educated in the Holton High School and i Cumberland University. His medical studies were pursued in the University of Louisville Ky., where he graduated in 1877, since which time he has resided and practiced in Wetmore.

NATHANIEL MORRIS, merchant, began business here in September, 1867, the firm of Morris & Bro., flourishing here until the total destruction of their store by fire in 1870. He then formed a partnership with his brothers-in-law, the Messrs. Wolfley, rebuilt and resumed business. Having purchased the interest of his partners, he has since 1878 carried on a large and rapidly increasing business, the $1,200 stock of 1867, having increased to one of $25,000 in 1882. Mr. Morris has in process of construction the largest store building in Nemaha County, it being two stories high, 44x112 feet, and is well finished and fire-proof throughout, the second floor to be an opera house. He is a native of Illinois, and married Mary Wolfley, by whom he has had three children—Frank, James and Harry. The youngest, Harry, died August 30, 1882, aged six years. While Mr. Morris' business record is above reproach, and well worthy of emulation, it is his military record he most pleasurably remembers. He enlisted July 8, 1861, in the First Illinois Cavalry, and served with that regiment until its capture at Lexington, Mo., with Mulligan. At the expiration of his parole he re-enlisted February, 1863, in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and thereafter was engaged in about twenty-five pitched battles; was with Generals Grierson, Wilson and Hatch, in their dashing raids; fought at Somerville, Hatchie River, Moscow, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, and everywhere the regiment added to the laurels already won. The testimonials of his commanding officers show that Private (afterwards Sergeant) Morris, was ever foremost in all posts requiring cool courage and reckless daring. While near Somersville, Tenn., dressed in citizens clothes, he captured a rebel captain, and near Ripley, Miss., himself and a comrade overhauled and captured two rebel officers. On another occasion he pursued a mounted rebel with only a small revolver, overhauled him and presented his weapon when the rebel exclaimed: "I'll surrender!" almost instantly thereafter, grasping the muzzle of the revolver, and presenting his own shot-gun at Morris, who shot the rebel so seriously that he died the next day. Mr. Morris takes pride in relating the incidents of camp and field life, especially the recovery of his favorite horse, which had been captured by Saul Street, the noted guerrilla, Street himself being captured with the horse, by the One Hundred and Third Illinois regiment, and the steed turned over to his rightful owner. When but a boy seventeen years old, he came to Kansas and settled in Linn County, this being in the fall of 1857. At that time John Brown and James Montgomery were stirring up the pro-slavery men in that section. United States Deputy Marshal Russell, of Arkansas, came up and organized two companies in Linn and one in Bourbon County. Nathaniel Morris went into company No. 2, and went through the jayhawker war. They had two skirmishes with John Brown, both on Big Sugar Creek. There was but one man killed in this war, and that was a captain, who was shot when getting a gun out of a wagon to shoot a prairie chicken.

HON. WILLIAM MORRIS, was born in 1839, in Edwardsville, Ill. He came to Kansas in 1854, from Galesburg, Ill., and made a claim near Mound City, Linn County, only eighteen miles from the Kansas home of John Brown, with whom he became well acquainted. Brown used to call the three Morris brothers, George, William and James, the "three suckers." William Morris returned to Illinois in 1856, and lived in Knox County, till March, 1868, when he brought his family again to Kansas, and settled on a farm three miles east of Wetmore, where he located in 1868, and built the third store in the town, his brother Nathaniel and himself doing business together as "Morris & Bro.," until they were burned out in 1870. Each then built a store, and resumed business for himself. At the end of four years William Morris bought a farm northwest of Wetmore, which he sold in 1877, and packing all his earthly possessions returned with his family to Illinois, which State he traversed thoroughly without finding a location that suited him as well as did Kansas. Returning to Wetmore, he bought a number of lots and built the store now occupied by Frager & DeForest, and was in business with Mr. Frager two years, then sold out and built two adjoining stores to the north. For the past three years Mr. Morris has lived quietly enjoying the comforts of his elegant home in the town. He came to the State in 1854, a staunch Democrat, but became a Republican within a fortnight, thanks to the Missouri Democracy then dominant. In 1869 he represented his district in the Kansas Legislature, and prior to that was a Commissioner of Brown County. Mrs. Morris was Eliza Stump, of Knox County, Ill. They have one daughter now with them in Wetmore.

JOHN RADFORD, jeweler, was born in 1836, in Devonshire, England, went to London in 1846, and for a few years was glad to subsist by doing anything to which he could honorably turn his hand, and by which he could turn a penny. Determined to secure an education he attended night schools, lyceums, and mechanics' institutes, etc., and his conversation and writings to-day show that the time was not misspent. For seven long years he was apprenticed to an enameler and engraver, at which trade he worked twelve years in all. Liberal ideas, socially, politically and religiously, early found lodgment in his brain, and a ready and energetic champion in his tongue and pen. "Bronterre O'Brien" was a co-worker and intimate friend. "The Mutual Land Emigration and Co-operative Colonization Company (Limited)," was the rather pretentious name of an organization formed by the labors of James Murray and John Radford in London, in 1868. One pound shares were issued, and each member allowed to own not to exceed fifteen shares. The idea briefly stated, was for the company to buy land in one of the new American States, and to lease the same to actual settlers, who were to be reasonably well paid for developing the raw land into farms. A tract of 720 acres was bought in Harrison Township, Nemaha County, Kan., and in 1869 six families came as colonists, joined by over twenty more in 1870. While the main idea has proved a failure, yet the Association was the means of bringing over about fifty English families, most of whom are now counted among our wealthiest and best people, like the Fullers, Stowells, Edgingtons, Radfords, etc. The grasshopper plague of 1874 "wound up" the colony affairs; a Mr. Willson, a liberal-minded English gentleman taking the land off the hands of the embarrassed colonists. Mr. Radford came over in 1874 as Organizing Agent, by special vote of the Association, but his efforts availed but little. "land was too cheap all around us" he says. After a few years of hard struggling, working at gardening, farming, engraving, and as a jeweler, he has finally located his large farm in Harrison, (bought of Mr. Willson), and opened up a very fair jewelry business in Wetmore. He had eight children by his deceased wife, Mary Days, who died in 1873. The present Mrs. Radford was Maria Slark.

DON C. RISING, the eldest son of N. H. Rising, deceased, was born in 1844, and came to Kansas with the family in 1856; crossed the prairies in 1860; rode pony express for the stage company in the winter of 1862; was made assistant wagon-master in the United States service, and in 1862, was at Isle No. 10, Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, Tuscumbia and Corinth; was discharged on sick leave; worked at railroading till the spring of 1863; returned to Kansas, and that year went with a train of 185 wagons from Ft. Leavenworth to Mexico; was then in Granada, Kan., until 1866, part of the time in mercantile business, then in same occupation in Wetmore till 1871. That year he began railroading again, and followed it as brakeman and conductor on the Santa Fe & Missouri Pacific roads till 1875, and since that time in the stock business in Wetmore. From October, 1879, to April, 1882, he kept the Wetmore Hotel. Mrs. Rising was Mary C. Shuemaker, daughter of Peter Shuemaker, a very early settler of Granada, Kan.; and they have three children.

N. H. RISING, deceased, an honored Kansas pioneer, was born in 1824, in Herkimer County, N. Y., and reared in Steuben County, where he learned surveying and held various public offices. In April, 1857, he came to Kansas and made a claim adjoining Sabetha on the west. His wife and four children joined him in August, 1858. His plank house was one of the first built here. During 1858-'59, Messrs. Rising and George Lyons kept a store in Sabetha. In 1859, Mr. Rising leased the hotel at Granada, which he ran during 1859-'60. In 1861 he built the noted "Log Chain" ranch, at the crossing of the old military road over the creek of that name. It may be noted here that when General Albert Sidney Johnston was sent with United States troops to quiet the impudent Mormons, he had great trouble in crossing this creek, and scores of heavy chains were broken by the teams of twenty-four and thirty-six yoke of oxen hitched to the heavily-laden government wagons, and that the broken chains piled on the bank of the creek gave it the name of Log Chain Creek, when the country was first settled. Mr. Rising's "ranch" was a house 24x40 feet, and a barn seventy feet long, and his business was most lively here for about eighteen months, at the end of which he built the "Reserve Station" on Plum Creek, and flourished here about five years, the men and teams of the old stage companies being regular patrons. In 1867 he settled in Wetmore, and engaged in mercantile business until his death May 3, 1878. Mr. Rising was highly esteemed by all; was a man of few words, but imbued with much honor and good sense. He was buried by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a valued member. Mrs. Rising, who still lives in Wetmore, was Mary E. Smith, of Tioga County, Pa., and the four children—Don C., Clara (Mrs. A. Huff, of Wetmore) Frank S., and Alma M. (Mrs. Dr. Graham, of Wetmore) were all born in Steuben County, N. Y.

DAVID SCOTT, farmer, P. O. Ontario, Jackson County, was born in 1836, in Cass County, Michigan. Removed to Calhoun County, Iowa, in 1857; to Mahaska County soon after, and there enlisted as a Second Lieutenant in the Third Iowa Infantry; served in Missouri for some time, guarding the line of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, and at Quincy, Ill., was taken sick and resigned. On his recovery, he enlisted in the Twenty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, as color-bearer. Served under Curtis and Hurlburt in Missouri, and under Grant at Vicksburg, and after the surrender of that stronghold, he again went home on sick leave, recovered, and enlisted again—this time in the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, and after an exciting and dangerous campaign in Arkansas and Missouri, against guerrillas like Price and Marmaduke, he came out at the collapse of the Rebellion with a Second Lieutenant's commission. Mr. Scott has resided in Kansas since 1868, and is farming in Wetmore. He married in Leavenworth, Sophia Keyser, and they have two sons—Virgil and Franklin—born in Kansas.

ROBERT SEWELL, of Wetmore, was born in 1827, in Glenn's Falls, Warren County, N. Y. In his younger days he traveled with a circus company about four years in the Southern States. About 1857 he located in Iowa City, Iowa, drove stage a year for the Western Stage Company, and in 1858 located in Leavenworth, Kan., and drove stage for the Kansas Stage Company for a year. In 1859 he located in Seneca, Kan., and for about ten years was in the employ of the Overland Stage Company, driving stage, buying and selling stock and grain, and making himself generally useful. About 1866 he went to Monument Station in the Smoky Hill region, and remained about a year, and then engaged in farming for a few years in Granada, and in 1873 bought of W. W. Letson the property which he has since converted into the Overland Hotel, which has become a most popular hotel under his judicious management. Mr. Sewell was a charter member of Wetmore Lodge, No. 53, A. F. & A. M. He relates that General Lane and prominent Pro-slavery and Anti-slavery magnates of that day were frequently his passengers, stage-bound for various parts of the Territory. Mrs. Sewell was Miss Cicely, daughter of David M. Locknane, one of the very first settlers of Granada Township, now deceased.

PETER SHAVEY, Wetmore, was born in 1836, in Columbia Fountain, France, and came to America in 1846, with his parents who settled in Whitley County, Ind. Peter Shavey left here in 1857, and located at Grasshopper Falls, Kan., then but a hamlet. After about a year he came to Brown County and worked there as a farm laborer until 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, of the Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and thereafter identified his fortunes with that regiment. (See history of Eighth Kansas in this book.) On his return from the army he again located in Powhattan, Brown County, and by several shrewd "deals" in real estate acquired a capital that enabled him to form a partnership with William Morris, of Wetmore, in the mercantile business, the firm of Morris & Shavey doing business about two years—1871-'72. During the next four years, Mr. Shavey ran a meat market, where he now is, and then built his present residence, one of the finest in Wetmore. It is 18x24 feet, with a wing 16x18 feet, well finished throughout, and stands over a cellar admitted to be the best in Southern Nemaha County. His next move was to build the store building lately occupied by Vilott & Co., sell it and then build his billiard hall, which he has since managed. Beginning as a day laborer, he has earned every dollar of his property in Kansas. He married in Hiawatha, Kan., Sarah A. Garvin, by whom he has three children—Mattie, Ida and Blanche; all born in Nemaha County.

DANIEL SMITH, deceased, an early settler and farmer of Granada, was a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y.; married Harriet Gage in Crawford County, Pa.; lived for a few years in Columbia County, Wis., and in 1858, bought and located upon the claim of Joseph Eldredge, in Granada, Kan. Mrs. Smith died here in 1857, and the husband and father in 1860. Six children survived them—Julia, Elmira, Mary, H. E., Ellen and Sylvia. H. Eugene Smith, the only son, enlisted August 29, 1862, in Company I, Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He was at this time not quite fourteen years of age; undoubtedly the youngest soldier who ever enlisted in either the Union or Rebel armies. He carried his musket and served out his three years term of service, and has since lived in Nemaha County with the exception of about three years spent in the mountains of the West. His wife was Mary Graham, of Granada. Mr. Smith by trade is a plasterer, and his home in Wetmore is a pleasant one.

JOHN G. SPENCER, now among the oldest settlers of Nemaha County, was born December 18, 1818, in Pulaski County, Ky. His father, Samuel, born in Mercer County, Ky., was a son of Amasa Spencer, one of New York's soldiers in the revolution. John G. Spencer removed to Jennings County, Ind., where his father settled in 1838, and in the summer of 1839 he visited the Platte Purchase on a hunting frolic with a party of young men, and rode as far west as Fort Riley, Kan., then Indian Territory. Westport, Mo., was then the Kansas City of the West, as Atchison, Leavenworth, St. Joseph and Kansas City had no existence. Returning to Indiana, Mr. Spencer stayed there until 1855, when he came West again for permanent settlement in Kansas. He was accompanied by his son William, now a farmer in Granada Township, and John T., who was killed in the Union Service at Fort Smith, Ark. His first location was on the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 4, Range 15, on what is now known as Walnut Creek. Here he built a hewed log house with a puncheon floor and roof, and for several years saw much of frontier life in this border territority. His neighbors were Caleb Magill, Henry Gregg, D. M. Locknane and Barney Gentry, all of whom had settled a few weeks or perhaps months before him. Gentry and Locknane are dead, and Gregg and Magill are in Oregon. About 1860, Mr. Spencer engaged in the mercantile business in Granada, and in 1871 located in Wetmore, where W. W. Letson and himself associated in business until the purchase of Mr. Letson's interest by H. C. De Forest, who finally, in 1877, bought out Mr. Spencer, who has since been in the stock business. Mr. Spencer has been thrice married, and has three children—William, Eliza and Hattie; the two eldest children born in Jennings County, Ind., and Hattie in Brown County, Kan.

ISAIAH THOMAS, deceased, a pioneer farmer and settler of the present town of Wetmore, was born December 19, 1819, in Ohio, and removed to Noble County, Ind., and there, October 8, 1839, he married Martha Dallas, who survives him. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas came to Kansas in the summer of 1856, and made a claim on Elk Creek, their only neighbors being John and Green Campbell. A log house was built and various improvements started prior to the enlistment of Mr. Thomas in the Union Service in the Kansas Eleventh. He died November 13, 1862, in Pineville, Ark., leaving eight children—A. Elwood, Ruth A., Patience, Susan J., Ephraim, Ellen, Emma and Manning. Since 1876, Mrs. Thomas has resided on her small but valuable farm east of Wetmore, on which she has planted many shade and fruit trees. Of her children, the eldest was a volunteer in the Fifth Kansas Regiment, and was for ten months a rebel prisoner, and is now in Utah; Ruth is Mrs. John Williams; Emma, Mrs. William Poston; Patience, Mrs. Henry McCrary; Ellen is dead; Susan in Michigan, and Ephraim in the Far West; Manning is with his mother. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were Methodists, prior to his death, and were attendants and among the organizers of the Pioneer Sabbath-school, on Elk Creek, supported by the Woodburn, Thomas, Steele and Campbell families, to whom Rev. Messrs. Steele (an Indian missionary, but at that time an itinerant) and Lawrence were the first preachers in Kansas.

EVERSON WHITED, carpenter and joiner, is a son of Oliver Whited, of Orange County, N.Y., who is likewise a carpenter. He (Oliver Whited) brought his family to Rock County, Wis., then to Jones County, Iowa, and thence, in 1874, to Kansas, locating in Granada. Of his eleven children, three are dead, the others being now residents of Kansas. Everson Whited married in Jones County, Iowa, Miss Melissa J. Cain, of Wapello County, Iowa, and is prospering at his trade in Wetmore.

AUGUSTUS WOLFLEY, deceased, the first settler in what is now Wetmore Township, was born March 28, 1802, in Middletown, Dauphin County, Pa., and died on his Wetmore farm, May 2, 1868. He married Mary Cudney, of Tompkins County, N. Y., who was born September 3, 1810, and died May 28, 1881. They had eight children—Augustus, John, Reuben, Jacob, James, Theodore, Mary (Mrs. N. Morris,) and Annie (Mrs. W. P. Buzan,) all residents of Kansas, except James, who was murdered in Iowa. Augustus Wolfley, his wife, and their six youngest children came to Kansas from Iowa in the spring of 1855, settling on Section 35, Township 4, Range 14, on a stream afterwards named Wolfley Creek, in honor of their being the first settlers upon it. Augustus Wolfley, Jr., settled at this time in Brown County, Kan. John Wolfley came in the spring of 1856, and actually settled on Spring Creek a short time before his father, who removing to the same creek, built his first log house near an enormous spring that still gushes out near a substantial frame house built in 1861. During 1856, Mr. Wolfley and his son Reuben visited Atchison on business, where they were arrested by a Pro-slavery mob, tried and sentenced to be shot, but were respited on condition that they cross over into Missouri and remain there till the next election and vote, in Kansas, the Pro-slavery ticket. According to this, they were put across the river, but made their way to the St. Joe Ferry, re-crossed into Kansas, and walked sixty-five miles across the uninhabited prairie to their home. Mr. Wolfley came to Kansas with considerable means, and in a few years, by good management in loans and investments in lands and stock, he accumulated a tract of about 5,000 acres of land, mainly in his own township. Prior to his death, he deeded each of his children a section of land. Mr. Wolfley was a member of the Church of God, and was in early life a preacher of that faith.

ELIAS WOODBURN, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Wetmore, was born in 1827, in Preble County, Ohio. Is a son of John Woodburn, of Kentucky, and Elizabeth Telley, of Ohio. He was reared in Randolph County, Ind., where his parents settled in 1834. Mr. Woodburn came to Kansas with a wife and three children. In July, 1867, after a six weeks' tour of observation, he closed the claim which has since been his home, built a 14x16 foot log house, roofed with clapboard, and began his pioneering with only the Campbell, Thomas and White families as neighbors. To-day we find him on a well-improved farm, fenced with hedges and wire, a good frame house, a stable, etc., 300 apple trees, and with his native timber and plentiful water supply, can easily envy him. His wife was Sarah J. Odle, a native of Randolph County, Ind., and they have four children—Anna R., now Mrs. J. Helsby; Mary, Mrs. T. C. Overhulse; William T., born in Kansas, and a teacher; and Mattie. Two daughters—Mellinda E. and Emma E., died at the ages of twenty and twelve, respectively.

CENTRALIA.

Long before the advent of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, and as early as 1859, a settlement known as Centralia, was established about one mile north of the present town. Its founders were J. W. Tuller, J. S. Hidden, and A. A. Goodman. The first named of these erected a store building in 1860, soon after which a schoolhouse, a hotel and a drug store building were constructed, the hotel by J. T. Morse, while a law office was opened by F. P. Baker, now of the Topeka *Commonwealth*. These few buildings, together with a blacksmith shop, comprised the town in 1867.

The new Centralia is pleasantly located upon the eastern branch of the Black Vermillion, which flows west, and empties into Blue River. Its site, covering 240 acres, was purchased about 1867, from private parties by Peter Clippinger, John E. and W. J. Smith, J. S. Hidden and A. W. Slater, who gave a one-half interest to the railroad company, in consideration of the latter using a part of it for depot purposes. The first building erected was a store room put up by I. Stickel in 1867, a grocery being opened soon after in a second building, by A. Williams, while a third store building was constructed in 1869 by J. E. Smith, and leased to W. P. McCubbin. In 1870 a hotel was opened by McCubbin, and in 1871 Dr. J. S. Hidden's drug store commenced operations.

In 1873, a mill was built by John Ingram, at a cost of $7,000. Upon the owner's death the property passed into the hands of the present proprietor, Augustus Hybskmann. During the following year the Excelsior cheese factory began operations, under the proprietorship of E. A. Waite, and in 1878 a second one was established by J. S. Hidden & Co.

It is impossible to be accurate as to the first birth occurring in the town. The first marriage upon the site of the future city was in 1860, uniting Albert Clark to Sara Mitchell.

On the 13th day of July, 1882, Centralia having the requisite number of inhabitants, presented a petition to the Hon. David Martin, Judge of the District Court, to grant an order incorporating the town as a city of the third class. This petition was signed by seventy-five qualified electors, and defined the town site as covering all of the northeast quarter of Section 12, and the south one-half of the southeast quarter of Section 1, of Township 4, Range 11. An order was subsequently granted in accordance with the terms of the petition, and an election ordered.

The first school in Centralia was taught by J. S. Stamm, in 1872, in a frame school-house, erected at the cost of $2,500. This building continued to do service for ten years, being almost totally destroyed in a wind storm, which occurred in July, 1882. Steps were at once taken toward the erection of a new one, the question of bonds for that purpose, in the sum of $6,000, being decided by a vote on July 29, 1882. The present principal is O. M. Bowman; the school attendance 175.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination, organized a class in Centralia in 1867, worshiping in private houses. The church, as such, was formally instituted in 1871, and placed in the pastoral charge of Rev. T. B. Gray. Mr. Gray was succeeded in 1873, by W. H. Sweet, other incumbents, in the order as given, being: L. C. Biggs, J. A. Simpson, J. Biddeson, J. A. Amos and Thomas Carter. A commodious church edifice was erected in the same year that the formal organization was effected. Its seating capacity is 200, and the actual membership 110.

The Congregational sect effected an organization in 1868, through the efforts of Rev. William Stewart, and with a charter membership of twelve. A few months later, Mr. Stewart was succeeded by Rev. S. A. VanDyke, more recent incumbents being: Rev. John Phillips, Rev. Myron W. Hunt, Rev. H. L. Howard, Rev. A. B. Cochrane, the last named assuming charge in December, 1881. The membership is seventy-five. A church building was constructed by the society in 1871, at a cost of $3,500. The seating capacity is 300.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The only paper ever devoted to, or published in, Centralia, was the *Phonograph*, the first number of which appeared in May, 1878, under the proprietorship of Daniel C. Needham. It was one of a line of co-operative papers, issued along the Central Branch Railroad; and had but a brief existence.

The postoffice was originally in charge of I. Stickel, who received his appointment in 1867. He was soon succeeded by A. W. Manchester, he, in turn, giving way to A. B. Clippinger, the present incumbent, who has held the position since 1878.

Home Lodge No. 89, A. F. and A. M.—Was instituted in 1870, its title being subsequently changed to Home Lodge No. 89. Its first officers were: W. M., L. R. Jackson; Sr. W., A. Hornbeck; Jr. W., A. W. Manchester; Secretary, A. J. Birchfield. The membership in 1882 is twenty-five, the officers as follows: W. M., Edward Holtzlander; Sr. W., T. M. Durland; Jr. W., A. Hornbeck; Secretary, A. J. Birchfield.

A. O. U. W.—A lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was organized September 1, 1880, with a charter membership of fifteen, and officers as follows: M. W., G. W. Pampel; F. S., E. J. Benedict; R. S., Milton Todd. The membership in 1882 is thirty, the officers: M. W., W. H. Gwinn; R. S., Adam Hoge; F. S., E. J. Benedict.

Cheese Factories.—Of these there are two in successful operation. The Excelsior Factory, erected in 1875 by E. A. Waite, and the Centralia Factory, built by J. S. Hidden, A. J. Birchfield and A. W. Slater, in 1878. Their capacity is about equal, each having three vats, and being capable of the production of twelve hundred and fifty pounds of cheese per day.

The Centralia State Bank was established in April, 1882, with John S. Hidden, President; C. S. Cummings, Vice-President; A. Oberndorf, Jr., Cashier. Its capital is fifty thousand dollars.

Centralia has, at the time of writing, four general stores, two hardware stores, one drug store, one grocery store, one lumber yard, and two livery stables. Its population, according to the last official census, is two hundred and eighty-nine.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

M. Z. ANDREWS, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Centralia, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1830, reared in that State as a farmer, married there, and, with his family of children to educate, located in Oberlin, they having the benefits of the College there for a period of twelve years. He came West in 1877, and with his youngest brother, Professor of Theology in Talladega College, Ala., owns a fine farm of 400 acres, and is prospering in worldly affairs. Soon after his settlement in Kansas he united with the Centralia Congregationalists and was almost immediately made a Deacon and Superintendent of the Sabbath-school, which office he still holds. Mrs. Andrews was Augusta C. Cathcart, born in Erie, Pa. They have seven children. With Mr. Andrews lives his aged mother, now ninety, and beyond doubt the oldest person in Nemaha County.

STEPHEN BARNARD, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Centralia, was born August 18, 1814, in historic old Deerfield, Mass. Was reared a farmer, and at twenty-eight began boot manufacturing in Hopkinton. Ill health caused him to move westward. Locating at the mushroom town of Sumner, near Atchison, he lost his all by bad investments, and filed a claim on 160 acres, a mile west of his present farm; lost it through inability to meet his payments, and by an exchange of the remnant of his Sumner property, secured his present valuable farm, adjoining the village of Centralia. His only capital on commencing here was a team and plenty of "grit." To-day he has a fine farm, well improved, on which he has expended many a hard day's work and many a dollar. Just prior to the preliminary survey for the Central Branch Railway he accepted an offer of $500 for his farm, but was induced to "back out" by his tried and often proved friend F. P. Baker, then of Centralia. Within a year he could have sold for $4,000, the present valuation of his farm. Mr. Barnard is a kindly and genial man, popular with his townsmen, and a Free Mason. Mrs. Barnard was Miss Achsah E. Skinner, a native of Warren, Mass. Married November 22, 1838. She is a member of the Congregational Church of Centralia, and a lady esteemed for her mild and engaging ways with all whose pleasure it is to make her acquaintance.

A. J. BEST, M. D., is a native of Nova Scotia, born in 1847. He was educated in Waterville, N. S., and served four years as a commissioned officer (Captain) in the Colonial Militia. He left his native place in 1868, locating at Netawaka, Kan., where he began the study of medicine, entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. He graduated in the spring of 1876, locating at Centralia the same year. He has since resided and practiced here. The Doctor received in 1880 a final *ad eundem* from the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis. He has a pleasant home in the village; has a large and lucrative practice, steadily increasing, and is popular and prosperous. He is a member of the School Board and the A. O. U. W. Mrs. Dr. Best was Hattie Little, and their daughter, Maud L., was born in Kansas.

ANDRUS J. BIRCHFIELD, druggist, was born in 1844, in Franklin County, Ky., and educated at Frankfort, the State capital. He came to Kansas as a youth, with untamed cereals to sow, in 1866, joining his uncle, Major Vanderslice, then Indian Agent. Drifting westward to Centralia, he was appointed Railroad Station Agent, and in that capacity served two years. He then purchased a half interest in Dr. Hidden's drug store and began his business career. About 1873 his brother, Daniel Birchfield, and himself started a combined general store and drug store in Centralia, but made an assignment six years later. A. J. Birchfield married Miss Anna I. Hidden, a daughter of the pioneer druggist and doctor of Centralia, by whom he has two daughters, Gracie and Jessie, both born in Centralia. Mr. Birchfield is a charter member of the Home Lodge No. 79 A. F. & A. M., and was the first Secretary there, a position since held by him with the exception of four years. Few young men have made a finer or more flourishing record in Kansas than has A. J. Birchfield. His well-stocked drug store has been his since 1880, at which time he bought out the Doctor, his father-in-law.

DANIEL BIRCHFIELD, of the lumber firm of Birchfield & Co., was born August 12, 1848, near Frankfort, Ky., and orphaned at an early age, through the death of his mother, nee Betsey Ross, and the accidental killing of his father a few years later. His father, James Birchfield, was a native of Virginia and an early settler of Kentucky. By the first wife he had four children, Andrus J., Daniel, Luther P. and Martha. Of these, A. J. is a prosperous and popular Centralia druggist, L. P. is a commercial man, and the sister a resident of Doniphan County, Kan. He enlisted for one year in the late war, in Company E (Capt. H. J. Sheets) Ninth Kentucky Cavalry; was in several engagements, and was captured on the retreat from Richmond Ky., to Louisville; was in a skirmish at Shelbyville, and being cut off from his Company, was captured, but was soon exchanged, and returned and served out his term. Mr. Birchfield came to Kansas in 1864, the first of his family, and settled in Highland, Doniphan Co., where lived his uncle, Major Vanderslice, and J. W. and Robert Birchfield. In 1865 he drove three yoke of cattle across the plains to Salt Lake City, thence to Montana Territory, and prospected during the winter of 1865–'66 in Confederate Gulch for gold, and in the spring farmed in the Gallatin Valley; sold his crop in the fall, and with 40 others came down the Yellow Stone and Missouri Rivers, in Mackinaw boats, to Omaha, Neb., from whence he returned to Kansas, engaging until 1870 in the stock business in Highland. He then bought a farm with L. P. Birchfield near Centralia, and for three years was engaged in selling out the bankrupt stock of Mr. Dickson, of Waterville, and such goods as he bought in connection with the Dickson stock. His next move was to embark in the drug and general mercantile business with his brother, A. J. Birchfield, in Centralia, which was closed out in 1878, at which time he began his present business. Mr. Adam Hogg associated himself with Mr. Birchfield in January, 1879, and the business has increased from a stock of $3,500 to one of $12,000, the firm dealing in lumber, coal, paints and building material, and also in grain and seeds of all kinds. Mr. Birchfield was married on Thanksgiving Day, 1879, to Miss Ella E., youngest daughter of the Hon. John S. Hidden, of Centralia, and they have two sons, John Prentiss and Raymond Andrus. Mr. Birchfield is a Free Mason, and in politics a Democrat.

A. H. BONSTEEL, Centralia. Half a mile west of Centralia we come to Mr. Bonsteel's farm. One can hardly realize by the looks of the place, that two years ago, it was a raw prairie. Mr. Bonsteel was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., in 1838. His father was a farmer. His parents, when he was nine years of age, moved to Lake County, Ill., where they purchased a farm and lived five years. Selling out there, they moved to Lake County, Ind., where they both died a few years since. A. H. Bonsteel, after helping his father improve his farm in Indiana, learned the carpenter's trade, and followed it for twenty years in various places. In 1864 he was married and settled in Crown Point, Ind., where he lived until he moved West. In 1877 he came to Thayer County, Neb., where he bought a piece of wild land and commenced farming. The first year he broke seventy acres, and the second year raised 730 bushels of wheat, only paying out $28 for help in the whole time. In 1880 he came to his present farm in Nemaha County, Kan., where he went to work to make a new home, although not a furrow had been cut upon it. He now has seventy-five acres broken and his farm fenced. His crop for 1882 was as follows: 2,400 bushels of corn, 240 bushels of oats, 40 bushels of rye, and 33 bushels of wheat. He has a cozy farmhouse, well surrounded by yearling cotton-woods, and a fine young orchard already growing. His new corn-crib and granary combined, is a model of neatness and strength, and can not be surpassed in the State; it holds 2,000 bushels of corn and 500 bushels of oats, besides a shelling and cleaning-room. His stock is twenty-eight head of cattle and thirty-five head of hogs; he has good yards and buildings to accommodate them all. Mr. Bonsteel has two children—a son, Charlie (by a deceased wife), born May 17, 1865, in Crown Point, Ind., and a daughter, Jessie, born September 1, 1881, in Centralia, Kan., by his present wife, formerly Miss Maggie Stewart, of Geneva, Ill. Mr Bonsteel and son have done all the work and improvements on the place with one team of horses, without hiring a dollar's worth of help.

JAMES F BROCK, proprietor Brock's Hotel, was born September 11, 1831, in Toronto, Canada. Lived eleven years in Lake and McHenry Counties, Ill. In 1856 settled in Jackson County, Iowa, and here, in August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Twenty-fourth Iowa, and served with his regiment at Helena, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, the Red River campaign, and in the Shenandoah Valley campaign. While in Arkansas, he was twice wounded, and now draws a pension of $18 per month. He married in Crystal Lake, Ill., Miss Adeline M. Countryman, of Syracuse, N. Y. They have had four children. Mr. Brock came to Kansas in 1866, and for six years owned and managed a farm on Section 5, Harrison Township. In 1872 he ran the Smith House in Seneca, then removed to Centralia, where in 1871 he came into possession of the property, out of which grew the Brock House. The original house was built by J. E. Smith, of Seneca, and opened as a hotel by William Hornbeck, of New York. Dr. Tenney was the next lessee. George Wood then bought it and sold it to Mr. Brock. He ran it two years as the Centralia House, and then thoroughly remodelled and refitted it, and gave it the present name. Mr. Brock has been a Free Mason for twelve years, and an Odd Fellow for nine years. Is also one of the A. O. U. W., all of Nemaha County. He is a public spirited and popular landlord, and a good citizen, and his recent leasing of the house is generally regretted by traveling men.

T. A. CAMPFIELD, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Vermillion, was born July 2, 1830, in Morris County, N. J., and resided as a farmer in that State until the fall of 1858, when he came to Kansas. His first claim was the northeast quarter of Section 24 in the old "Home Association" township. In 1859 he built a frame house, then the best in Nemaha County; it was 17x28 feet, 14 feet posts, with Walnut siding, and "A" shingles hauled from Atchison. Dissatisfied with the management, or rather mismanagement of the colony's affairs, he sold out, and in 1864 settled where he now is. He has a farm of 486 acres, 300 under cultivation, 40 or 50 acres of natural timber, 12 acres of soft maple grove, and an orchard of 4 acres, two good dwelling houses, 35 horses and mules, 120 head of cattle, and 160 hogs, and is in all respects a prosperous and wide awake pioneer farmer. His wife was Hyla Gezung, also of Morris County, N. J., and they have four children. Elvin and Arthur were born in New Jersey, and these, with the parents, were all the native born "Jersey men" in Nemaha County up to 1870. The eldest is now a practicing attorney in Wetmore, Kan., the second a prosperous farmer, the third is Mrs. P. K. Shoemaker, and Laura, born eight days before the admission of Kansas as a State, is now the wife of Thomas Lovell, of Thomas Vermillion. Mr. and Mrs. Campfield were Presbyterians in New Jersey, and were among the organizers of the old Centralia Congregational Church in 1859.

A. B. CLIPPINGER, hardware merchant, was born in 1850, in Franklin County, Pa.; accompanied his father, Peter Clippenger, to a farm near Monmouth, Ill., in 1857, and spent ten years there. The family came to Kansas in 1867, locating on the beautiful prairie farm near Centralia, where P. Clippinger still lives. Mr. A. B. Clippinger worked on the farm and attended school until 1872, then went into the lumber business with his father. Two years later A. B. went into the hardware business for himself, and such has been his success, that the growth thereof necessitated the erection, in 1881, of his large and complete store. It is 44x70 feet, and in basement and on first floor is well filled with a complete stock of every thing to be found in the hardware and furniture and implement trade. Mr. Clippinger sold about $40,000 worth of goods during 1882, his barbed wire trade alone footing up $18,000. He was appointed postmaster of Centralia, April 1, 1874, and has since continuously served Uncle Sam and the public in that capacity. He married Eliza J. Mayhew, of Centralia, and they have one son—Morris. Mr. and Mrs. Clippinger belong to the Congregational Church. As evidence of his prosperity, we may note that Mr. Clippinger has just completed an elegant new residence, 28x36 feet, hip roof, two stories high, and finished and fitted up with all conveniences and comforts known to modern architecture.

HON. CHARLES S. CUMMINGS, hardware merchant, one of the oldest and most successful business man of Centralia, came here in 1866—just before the railroad did—as a blacksmith. He built the first shop that year, and subsequently the wagon shop and blacksmith shop, now occupied by A. Hornbeck. Mr. Cummings relinquished the hammer and forge in 1871, and built the stone store. Under it is a fine basement, well stored with goods, as is the upper floor and the adjoining built in 1872. Mr. Cummings carries a very heavy line of hardware in all branches, furniture and implements. His retail trade is about $40,000 per annum. He is a native of New York, removed with his parents to Michigan, thence to Illinois, thence to Kansas. Is a son of David and Mercy Cummings, and married in Tazewell County, Ill., Mary Smith, by whom he has two sons—Oscar S. and Clarence O. As a Republican Mr. Cummings was elected to the Kansas Legislature in 1874, and attended the special "grasshopper" session. He is Vice-President of the Centralia State Bank, and a member of Home Lodge A. F. & A. M.

A. C. DURLAND, farmer, P. O. Centralia, was born in Greenville, Orange County, N. Y. A son of the late Hon. Stewart T. Durland, a prominent and popular farmer, stock dealer and politician of that county, who died while a member of the New York Legislature, after having served as an associate judge for many years. His eldest son, Addison C. Durland, came West in 1869, an impecunious young man with little save a clear head and good habits to help himself with. His studies were pursued between the plow handles, and in due time his qualifications were such, that he engaged and successfully taught school for several terms. His first farm on Section 11, of eighty acres, is still in his hands, as are 160 more of the same section. His home farm on Section 14 comprises 160 acres well improved, and this, with four acres in the town site of Centralia, and his general forehandedness, causes Mr. Durland to be regarded as one of the successful self-made young men of his adopted county. He married Miss Rose L. King, of Orange County, N. Y., and both his children are natives of Kansas. Mr. Durland is an active member of Home Lodge A. F. and A. M., of which he has been secretary.

WALTER EDGINGTON, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Centralia. Mr. Edgington strikingly illustrates the fallibility of the idea that a city-bred man can be nothing but a "sidewalk" farmer. Born in 1852, in London, England, he came as one of the English Colony in 1869 and settled near Wetmore, Kan. Working at the carpenter's trade as opportunity offered, he gradually worked his way up, so that to-day we find him on a valuable 160-acre farm, well fenced and improved, on which he and his brother-in-law and partner, Mr. William Ryan, have built a snug farmhouse and suitable sheds for their large herd of stock cattle, horses and hogs. Mr. Edgington is a member and now Junior Warden of Home Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Centralia.

G. H. GUILFORD, Sr., farmer, P. O. Centralia, is of the old Puritan stock, and is a credit thereto. Born in 1816, in Hampshire County, Mass., he was reared and educated there. In 1865, he removed and settled on a beautiful farm near Geneva, N. Y. Sold out here and came to Kansas in 1872. He has, with his son, G. H. Guilford, Jr., a section of land principally devoted to stock. Mr. Guilford has two living sons—Charles A., now in Dakota Territory, and George H. The only daughter, Bessie, a lovely young woman, died while yet a bride, the wife of Alexander Dunn, of New York. The Messrs. Guilford are breeding Poland-China hogs and Durham cattle, and are owners of one thoroughbred, registered animal, which is the pride of that section of the county. Eighty acres of their farm planted to corn yielded about 4,000 bushels in 1882. Both are stalwart Republicans, and the son an Odd Fellow and Congregationalist.

OLAUS HANSEN, Sunday-school missionary of the American Sunday-school Union, came to Kansas, March 1, 1879, and first located in Howard County, where he resided until May 1, 1881, when he moved to Centralia, Nemaha County, Kan. He is a member of the Grange, the I. O. G. T., and the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hansen was born in Bottne, Holmestrand, Norway, April 19, 1837, and lived in his native place until December, 1865, and then came to America and located in Clinton County, N. Y., where he lived about one year, and then removed to Chicago, where he resided until 1869, and from there came to Kansas. Was married, October 17, 1864, in Bergen, Hillestad, Norway, to Miss Marie Tollefsdatter, a native of Norway. They have four children, viz.: Hakon, Torvald Dicken, John Adolph and Amelia. Mr. Hansen's field of labor as a missionary extends over ten counties in the northeastern portion of the State of Kansas. His mission is to organize Bible-schools in destitute districts, and to provide the scholars and parents with Bibles and Sunday-school literature. He has met with good success, and during the last three months has visited twenty established Sunday-schools, organized twenty four new ones, with a membership of 835 scholars, and 103 teachers, and visited 640 families, and has traveled during this time 1,227 miles. He is active and zealous in the discharge of his duties, and gains the respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

J. H. HEROY is of French lineage, was born in 1845, in Ulster County, N. Y., and reared there, the son of a farmer. During the winter of 1863 and spring of 1864, he was in the United States Government employ, and in the spring of 1866 was induced by the glowing accounts he received to start for that part of the famed West where he now resides, and on the 6th of May was pleased far beyond his expectations to see the beautiful, rich and rolling prairies of Kansas. He had in his possession a cash capital of ten cents. With a little aid from home he started a harness shop, the first in Centralia. During the summer his father sent him $500, which was invested in eighty acres of land one mile east of town. After running the harness business for four years he was married to Mrs. Frank A. Hazeltine, nee Matthews. He again turned his attention to farming, leased and rented different farms for a few years, meanwhile visiting the old York State home. He finally settled on the eighty acres east of town, improved it, built a house and barn, and stayed on the place for about three years, then sold land and crops for $2,600. His last move was to buy 160 acres of raw prairie half a mile east of Centralia, and a home in the village, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Heroy belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Jay E. Matthews, an adopted son, is all that composes their family. A good comfortable home, and a welcome for visitors.

DR. JOHN S. HIDDEN is one of the best known men in Northern Kansas, both in a business and a professional view. He is the oldest regular practitioner in Nemaha County, and one of its wealthiest men, and as a man and citizen has few, if any, peers. He was born in 1820, in Tamworth, N. H. He received a liberal education in the schools of his native village, and when twenty years of age removed to Saco, Me., where he began the study of medicine, entering the medical college at Dartmouth, N. H. He graduated with unusual credit as a physician and surgeon in 1846. Practiced three years in Maine, then spent a winter in the Bellevue Hospital College, New York, thus perfecting his knowledge of surgery. In 1857, he was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature. His settlement in Kansas dates from the fall of 1858, he being one of the colony, or Home Association, that located in Home Township. His home was at old Centralia, he being the first graduate to practice in Nemaha County. The Doctor took long rides in the old days, often going as far west as Waterville, east to the river, and north into Nebraska. At the dissolution of the Home Association, he was treasurer and a trustee. The Central Pacific Railroad employed the Doctor as chairman of the board of appraisers for the adjustment of claims for right of way, and he got his pay for it, as certain railroad magnates may remember. When the present Centralia was laid out, Dr. Hidden was owner of one-sixth of the town site, and no man has done more for the advancement of the town and its interests. While devoted to his chosen profession, winning with every recurring year a greater prestige as a careful physician and skillful surgeon, he yet found time to buy and improve farms, to build stores, opening the first drug store in 1869, and to breed fine stock. He has been United States Examining Surgeon for twelve years past; is both a Royal Arch Mason and an Odd Fellow, Home Lodge No. 89, A. F. & A. M., of Centralia, having had no other Treasurer since its institution. He is a consistent Republican, and in 1863 and 1864 represented his district in the Kansas Legislature. Mrs. Dr. Hidden was Miss Hannah M. Wadleigh, of Parsonfield, Me., a lady of fine attainments, and a descendent of an old and honorable New England family. Two daughters resulted from the union, both now married to the Messrs. Birchfield, a couple of brothers who enjoy a first-class reputation among Centralia business men.

GEORGE R. HUNT, farmer, P. O. Centralia, born in 1834, in Oakland County, Mich. During the Civil War he served as a volunteer, and was with Gen. Butler on the Dutch Canal, his regiment being cut to pieces by the terrible slaughter, going into one battle 1,900 strong, and coming out with only 225 men. This caused a re-organization, and he was transferred to the Twelfth United States Regulars, which regiment did grand service in quelling the famous draft riots in New York City; afterwards guarding rebel prisoners on Bedloes Island, N. Y., until the close of the war. Mr. Hunt removed from Michigan to Kansas in 1869, settling with his wife and five children near where Washington now stands, there then being only five shanties in the place. He then took a claim on White Rock Creek, Jewell County. He was driven out by the Indians. The settlers made a strong fight at the mouth of White Rock Creek, but had to give up. He returned to his family in Washington County. In the spring of 1871 Mr. Hunt again went West with his family, and made the third claim on the Solomon River, in what is now Smith County. In the fall of that year their settlement had increased to five families and a few single men, but the Indians again attacked them and drove them out, but Mr. Hunt returned in the spring. Three of the families never came back. He took his revolver with him to work, and buffalo meat was the only meat he had to live on. In 1872 Messrs. Morrison and James and John Johnson were appointed by the Governor of Kansas to organize Smith County, which they did, by laying out three voting precincts. Mr. Hunt was elected Trustee, made the first assessment, and was chairman of the first convention. He removed from that county to his present location in May, 1882, though he still holds his ranch in Smith County.

A. H. HYBSKMANN, proprietor of the Centralia Steam Mills, is a Dane by birth, and a thorough-going American by adoption and enterprise. Born in 1837, he came to this country in 1867, locating at Galesburg, Ill. He has been a miller since his fifteenth year, and, if "practice makes perfect," ought to be a good one. Since he has been in Kansas has worked in Marysville, Seneca and Centralia, and purchased the Centralia Mill in 1880 of Wood & Holyoke. It is 28x40 feet, has three run of stone, a forty horse-power engine, and has a large patronage. Mr. Hybskmann has twenty-five lots in Centralia, a pleasant home, and hosts of friends. His wife was Anna Magreda, and they have seven children.

E. D. HYMER, deceased, was born in North Carolina, and after a residence in Indiana and Illinois, removed his family to Kansas in August, 1859. His wife was Nancy Pope, of Shelby County, Ky., and their eight children accompanied them. The first location was on a farm in the "Home Colony," the next on a farm southwest of Centralia. He died, January 18, 1881, full of years and honors, leaving eight children—Sarah, James, Mary, Lillie, Julia, E. D., A. P. and Mattie, all born in Illinois. A. P. Hymer enlisted in the Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and served with his regiment through the Atlanta campaign under Sherman, and the Nashville campaign under Thomas. After the collapse of Hood the regiment was sent into East Tennessee, then into Texas, and mustered out at San Antonio in 1866. Mr. Hymer then returned to peaceful pursuits; was a farmer till 1880, and has since engaged in the coal, salt, plaster and building-material trade in Centralia. His widowed mother now lives with him.

GERARD LETELLIER, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Centralia, was born in 1850, in Gernelle, France, and came to America in 1868. Two years later he settled in Kansas, working by the month for various Nemaha County farmers, thus securing means to purchase a farm of his own. It comprises ninety-five acres, is well located and valuable, part timber, part meadow, and the balance prairie. He married Mary A. McLaughlin, daughter of W. J. McLaughlin, a prominent and honored citizen of Nemaha County, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Letellier have four children, all born in Kansas.

W. A. LYNN, farmer, Section 19, Mitchell Township, P. O. Centralia, was born 1840 in Orange County, N. Y. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eighth New York Cavalry, a regiment made world famous by its dashing, heroic deeds, and fought through from Antietam, Fredericsburg, etc., to the Sheridan campaign, in the "Valley" and the Wilson raid on Richmond, the battles of Gettysburg, Winchester and Five Forks, to the final surrender at Appomattox, "and," relates Mr. Lynn, "it was to our Lieutenant Colonel that the first flag of truce was waved, as we held the front and centre of Grant's army that memorable morning." Mr. Lynn was wounded in the head at Gettysburg and laid up three months. From 1865 to 1871 he resided in Missouri, then settled where we now find him in Kansas. His wife was Margaret Haught, and they have three children. Mr. Lynn is a holder of many local offices, and is a Republican.

JOHN McBRATNEY, farmer, P. O. Centralia, was born in 1818, in Ireland, and came to America in 1834 with his parents, who settled in Adams County, Ill. Here he learned the trade of blacksmith, and through that attainment was employed as a manufacturer of plows for about six years in Pattersonville, La. In 1859 he settled in Kansas, where we now find him. His brick house, built in 1860, is with one exception, the oldest brick house in Nemaha County, and it is pleasantly environed by a good orchard. Mrs. McBratney was Presenda

Chapman, and of their nine children, three were born in Illinois, two in Louisiana, and four in Kansas. Mr. McBratney is a noted and successful breeder of Clydesdale horses, his imported stallion "Confidence" being regarded, before his unseasonable death, as a most valuable and promising horse.

TIMOTHY McLAUGHLIN, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Centralia, came to Kansas in 1857, and to Nemaha County the next spring. His 160 acres was secured by a United States land warrant, and he still holds it by virtue of a United States Patent His pioneer log cabin, 14x16 feet, is replaced by a comfortable farmhouse, and on every hand is to be seen evidences of the good work done as a civilizer by Mr. McLaughlin, who now, with his wife, owns a valuable farm of 400 acres. He was born in Lawrence County, Ind., and resided in Peoria County, Ill., from 1847 to 1857. Mrs. McLaughlin was Hannah S. Hammett, and a large family of intelligent children has blessed their union.

WILLIAM J. McLAUGHLIN, deceased, was one of the most energetic and successful, as well as cultured and scholarly men, who, by reason of early settlement, became pioneers of Nemaha County. Born in Kentucky, he was reared in Peoria County, Ill., where he received a rudimentary education. In 1858 he brought his family, comprising a wife and one daughter, to Kansas, locating on the beautiful valley farm in Home Township, Nemaha County, on which he died August 20, 1875, aged forty-six years. Beginning as a frontiersman, he hewed and chopped, plowed and planted, and in due time evolved a pleasant home, supported by 300 acres of rich, well-cultured land. Failing health during his later years, caused greater application to books on the part of this already studious man, and the most advanced ideas, religiously and socially He left at his death a wife and nine children, viz: Mary, Marcus, Hiram, Addie, William, Rebecca, Simon, Emma and Darwin.

G. J. MAELZER, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Vermillion, born in 1846 in Saxony; after a course in the private schools, he attended a Mechanic's Institute, and later served an apprenticeship as carpenter and joiner. Attaining his majority, he came to America, and located at Cleveland, Ohio. In July, 1876, he came to Kansas and bought his present farm, comprising 160 acres. For two years past Mr. Maelzer has made a specialty of breeding Poland China hogs, his stock, purchased of A. C. Moore, Canton, Ill., being very fine The sorghum industry also finds an able and successful advocate in Mr. Maelzer, he having manufactured about 800 gallons in 1881, and 1,800 gallons in 1882, he making it for 22½ cents per gallon, or for one-half the yield. Mrs. Maelzer was Miss E. S. Krapf, and their six children are—Anna C., Jacob K., Valentine, Louisa M., Emilie A. and Edwin B.

JACOB MEYER, farmer, Section 29, Mitchell Township, P. O. Centralia, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio. He grew up the son of a poor village mechanic, and at the age of fourteen, began as a farm laborer; when twenty-two he began farming on his own account in Jefferson County, Iowa. Came to Kansas in 1866 and began on 160 acres of raw prairie land, part of his splendid 320 acre farm. His farm-house is 20x30 feet, with additions since built; barn 32x48 feet, and with his stock-sheds, corn-cribs, etc., make up a small village. His stock yards enclose about three acres, his grove about five acres, and his orchard comprises 400 trees. An osage orange hedge encloses the original 160 acres, and the farm has rightfully earned for its enterprising owner the name of a model farmer. He married in Iowa and has three sons—John J., Amon L. and Henry F., and has an adopted daughter—Gracie A.

ROBERT MORRISON, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Centralia, is a native of Garrett County, Ky., born 1833. He was reared a farmer in Howard County, Ind., and sold out a good property there in order to come to Kansas in 1859. In 1864 he removed from his original location in Marshall County to a farm on the north branch of the Vermillion, which he improved His settlement on his present 108 acre farm was in 1877, and this is the third farm wrought out and rendered valuable by his care and labor. His wife and helpmate was, as a girl, Harriet Garrett, of Madison County, Ohio, and they have eight living children, six born in Kansas Mr. Morrison is a staunch Republican in political faith.

ELLIS W. MYERS, deceased, one of the earliest pioneers of Kansas, was born in 1812, in Howard County, Mo., and reared a farmer. Removing to Iowa, he married Sarah J. Barker In 1855, accompanied by his wife and three children, and by Messrs. Smith, Neal, and another man, he started for Kansas, the then "dark and bloody ground." Arrived in St. Joseph, they were warned that it was almost certain death to cross into the troubled State or Territory of Kansas. However, he and his companions armed themselves and proceeded as far west as Marshall County, where Mr. Myers paid $300 for an unsurveyed claim, on which was built a log cabin with a weather boarded roof, and partially sided with hewed slabs, a primitive affair, in which many a pleasant season was passed by the family. Mr. Myers died here in October, 1868, leaving a wife and seven children—James T., Charles H., Jemima A., Margeret J., John E., La Fayette and Mary E., of these the two eldest daughters have gone the way of all the earth. James T. Myers, the eldest son, born in 1849 in Lucas County, Iowa, owns a fine farm of 144 acres, and is regarded as a prosperous and thriving young farmer. He married Lucy O. McLaughlin, by whom he has five children. As a stock breeder, he has Poland China hogs, and a fine drove of cattle and horses. He takes much pride in the early reminiscences of his parents, and relates that his father once spent fourteen days on the road in making a trip to St. Joseph, when that was the nearest market.

JOHN NESBITT, blacksmith, was born in 1836 in county Antrim, Ireland. Was brought by his parents to America and grew up in Pittsburg, Penn.; when seventeen years of age, he removed to Ottawa, Ill., and learned his trade. Since this time his life has been a changeful and eventful one, as he has pursued various occupations in Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Wyoming Territory, besides serving during the Rebellion as a volunteer in the Fourth Iowa Regiment. He fought with his regiment at Pea Ridge, through both the Vicksburg campaigns, at Arkansas Post, Jackson, and through the Atlanta campaign, then with Gen. Sherman to the sea, and through the Carolinas, taking part in the final grand review at Washington. He then followed blacksmithing in Illinois until 1876 and came to Kansas. His wife was Elizabeth Royle. They have two children—Annie E. and James D. Mr. Nesbitt is Senior Warden in Home Lodge A. F. & A. M., Centralia.

REV. LEVI C. PRESTON, deceased, one of Nemaha County's most gifted, honored and lamented sons, was born in 1830 in Caroline, Tompkins County, N. Y. His boyhood was spent in school, and his whole life in study. After finishing a course of literary studies in Ithaca, N. Y., he entered the Free Baptist Theological Seminary at Whitestown; was ordained, preached regularly about four years. He married in her native county, Herkimer, Miss Mary Gorsline, an attractive and cultured lady, then recently graduated from the Whitestown Seminary, and thereafter, hand in hand they read together from life's great book. Ill health, a lung trouble, caused Mr. Preston to seek a milder climate, resulting in his settlement near Centralia, Kan., in 1869. Though not a farmer, the good work done by him in neat, economizing ways of farming and as a horticulturist, has left its indelible impress in the minds of the many old farmer neighbors, who so regretfully remember him. He literally made two farms, causing nearly a section in all of raw prairie land, to bloom as did the Babylonic gardens of old. His work in the pulpit was only occasionally that of a supply, though his eloquently practical sermons are cherished in the minds of fortunate listeners. Though not a politician, he was twice elected superintendent of schools, and twice to the Legislature of Kansas, 1876-'77. His death occurred August 8, 1878, at his father's, in the old York State home, and his ashes, followed to the tomb by old classmates, repose in the family cemetery among the grass-grown hills and vales of that good old State. He was, while in Kansas, a consistent and faithful member of the Congregational Church, and was superintendent of the Sabbath school at his death. His widow still is a resident on the beautiful farm made so attractive by his tireless hand and brain; is also a member of that church, as also are their daughters. Of these the eldest—Flora, after graduating at Hillsdale, married the Rev A. C. Hogbin, the popular Congregationalist Pastor at Sabetha, Kan., and made the tour of Europe. Miss Mary Preston, M. S. Ph. D., is a graduate of Cornell University and of Hillsdale College, and the son, Bryant Curtis Preston, will, in due time, graduate from the Hillsdale (Mich.) College.

P. H. RUNDLE, farmer, P. O. Centralia, was born in 1840, in Hocking County, Ohio, and removed with his father, Charles Rundle, to Vernon County, Wis., in 1854. Four years later they removed to Logan County, Ill., where, August 6, 1862, P. H. Rundle enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His service was on the Bluff at Vicksburg and in Arkansas, regiment capturing Little Rock. He was honorably discharged with his regiment August 1, 1865, having served eight days less than three years In 1870 he moved from Logan County, Ill., to Mitchell County, Kan., and made the third claim in Walnut Township, on which he lived ten years, since which time he has resided in Brown and Nemaha Counties as a farmer. He married Louisa Ewing. They have had ten children, of whom only three are living, four of their children having been swept away within ten days in the fall of 1879. The three living are Ella, Francis and Arthur L.

A. W. SLATER, real estate dealer, one of the earliest and most respected of Centralia's pioneers, was born April 19, 1829, in Sullivan County, N. Y.; was in early life apprenticed as a tailor; married in Orange County, N. Y., Marietta Holbert, and in the fall of 1858 came to Kansas. He had spent the summer in Galesburg, Ill., and remained there a week or two to hear the since famous joint discussion between Lincoln and Douglas; heard it, and has never regretted his delay. His first location was one and a half miles east of old Centralia, his house a substantial frame structure that was almost a marvel in that day, and his neighbors of the old home associations were pleasant and congenial, people who thought more of good living and jolly times than of style, and who never allowed jealousy or pride to cloud any one's enjoyment. The house first built by Mr. Slater stood the dread cyclone of 1866, which burst the windows and actually thrust bits of glass into solid black walnut doors across the room. During the war times Mr. Slater relates that many a family spent night after night in boiling sorghum, that home-made staple that, sugared down, sweetened the home-made coffee of the day. In 1871 Mr. Slater opened a real estate office in Centralia, where he has a most pleasant home, the farm being leased. Mr. and Mrs. Slater have had two daughters, Ella and Jennie. The eldest, grown to beauteous womanhood, married A. G. Rogers, who died May 23, 1880, the young wife following him, a victim to the same fell disease, consumption, December 22, 1880. Two children, Mamie and Lena, survive them. Mr. and Mrs. Slater were founders of the Centralia Congregational Church, and he of the Home Lodge A. F. & A. M., and neither organization has more honored members.

ISAIAH STICKEL, farmer and stock-raiser, Centralia, was born in York County, Pa., April 16, 1830. His parents, John and Mary Stickel, both Pennsylvanians, removed in 1837 to Macon County, Ill., where Isaiah Stickel grew to manhood. He received a classical education in McKendree College, working his way without assistance to successful graduation. He was then engaged as Principal of Union Academy, at Sparta, and of graded schools at Jacksonville and Monticello, Ill., until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he gave up teaching, and in July, 1861, enlisted as a private in Company F, Second Illinois Cavalry; was elected Orderly Sergeant at organization of the Company, promoted to Second Lieutenant, June, 1862, to Fist Lieutenant, August, 1862, and remained in the service four years and nine months. Lieut. Stickel was complimented for gallantry at Bolivar, Tenn., it being the first battle in which the regiment was engaged, and in which Lieut Col. Hogg and five of Company F, including the First Lieutenant and Orderly Sergeant, were killed in a sabre charge At Holly Springs, Miss., December, 1862, the Captain of the company was taken prisoner, and from that time to the close of the war the command of the company devolved almost exclusively upon Lieut. Stickel. On the Vicksburg campaign he, with six men, in canoes, penetrated the swamps and bayous for thirty miles in pursuit of a boat load of rebel soldiers, among them two Lieutenant Colonels, whom he captured after an exciting day's chase. Near Black River, in rear of Vicksburg, he, with twenty men, having the advance, charged a company of mounted infantry numbering eighty men, and killed and captured thirty without the loss of a man. For this brilliant feat he was complimented by Gens. McClernand and Osterhouse. At the battle of New Iberia, La., Capt Higgins and Lieut. Stickel, having the advance, hurled their companies upon the Rebel cavalry and killed and captured one hundred men. As the Captain was unhorsed at the first onset, the command of both companies devolved upon Lieut. Stickel. In an expedition from Baton Rouge, La., to Liberty, he, with twenty picked men, had the advance, in which he several times charged the enemy, though outnumbering him two to one, killing and capturing a large number. For the valuable service rendered on this expedition he was highly complimented in a general order by Gen. Lee. Few men have had a more brilliant or more eventful military career than Lieut. Stickel. He settled in Centralia in 1866, built and occupied the first store, was the first postmaster of the place, and after a mercantile career of six years, engaged in stockraising, and is now superintending his farms, consisting of 400 acres lying near the town His wife was Mrs. Gaylord, of New York, and both are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MRS. ANN E. WARD, of Centralia, was Miss Moss, of Galena, Ill., and married, November 15, 1850, W. H. Bevard, a native of Indiana, who removed to Galena, Ill., married there, and enlisted in August, 1862, in the Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served two years, and died in New Albany Ind., leaving two children, Mary M. (Mrs. Merritt Howard, of Centralia) and Wm. H., also of Centralia. In October, 1866, Mrs. Ward married her second husband Allen Ward, of Wayne County, Ind., who served over three years as a volunteer in the Sixteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, through the Vicksburg campaign, and was nine months in Libby prison In June, 1871, Mr. and Mrs. Ward removed to what is now Kirwin, Phillips Co., Kan., and thus became the fifth family to settle in that county. With them came other families, and for nearly a year they lived on the present site of Kirwin. During the time a band of Indians camped on a hill overlooking the town, and to frighten them, sent word that all whites found there at sunset would be killed. This at once set the few men in the settlement at the work of throwing up an embankment of earth, and later of building a stockade, in which the few families passed a long dreary winter, enlivened by an occasional incident like that of the Irishman who, while on guard at night, supposing he saw Indians, fired his gun at the grindstone, and of course roused the camp. In the spring of 1872 Mr. Ward settled on a claim in Phillips County, and while here Mrs. Ward was the frontier white woman, farthest west of any in Kansas. In 1878 the family returned to Mitchell County, and in 1881 to Centralia. Mrs. Ward has been a widow nine years; she has three children, Russell W., J. N. and Cora B., the second child born in Phillips County. Mrs. Ward relates that her eldest daughter once drove off a buffalo that came to their home in Phillips County and was "too neighborly."

ONEIDA.

This thriving village, located on the St. Joseph & Western Railroad, six miles east of Seneca, and thirteen west of Sabetha, is due directly to the efforts of one man, Col. Cyrus Shinn, who purchased about four hundred acres of land in the vicinity, in 1873, platting a large portion of it, and naming it as above, in July, 1878. Prior to this, however, and dating from 1872, a postoffice known as Oneida, was established in the farmhouse of Henry Kerns, then situated directly upon the site of the future town. In 1876, Colonel Shinn erected a store building upon his purchase, which he leased first to John Mitchell, and subsequently to J. O. Steinbaugh, who succeeded Kerns as post-master. The building is now occupied by W. H. Rockefeller. In May, 1878, Colonel Shinn gave an acre of land to George W. Buswell, who built, during the same year, the Oneida Cheese Factory, and immediately after the town was established, as such, he opened a land office and commenced the publication of the Oneida *Real Estate Journal*, while he traveled extensively during the season, through Illinois and Missouri, distributing handbills and lecturing upon the possibilities of Oneida, his discourse being entitled, "What I know about farming in the West," while his circular advertised five hundred city lots, free. It may be mentioned in this connection, that he has never sold a lot, depending, for his profits, upon the enhancement in value of his surrounding lands. During 1878 a blacksmith shop and harness store were built, and in 1879 the Lindell House, two stories in height, erected by Colonel Shinn, who immediately sold it to B. F. Chamberlain, its subsequent owners being J. N. Conger, J. M. Claypool and David Kautz. The streets of the embryo city are named for, and arranged upon, the same plan as the streets of Chicago. During 1881, two churches were built, the Randolph Street Christian Church, and the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian, the latter being used both by that sect and the Congregationalists. In the spring of the same year, the Lake Street Schoolhouse, two stories in height, 34x66 feet, was built, the district school being immediately graded into four departments. Opera Hall was also erected on Monroe street, the lower floor of the building, 24x60 feet in size, being used by J. H. Mayhew's furniture and hardware store, the proprietor of which succeeded Steinbaugh as postmaster. Hyde Park, comprising ten acres of densely timbered land, was opened in 1878, a refreshment building known as the Rialto, and a platform and pavillion, 40x40 feet in extent, being constructed in connection therewith.

The Oneida *Real Estate Journal* was founded by Colonel Shinn in 1878, was sold to J. F. Clough, of the *Nemaha County Republican*, in October, 1879, the new owner giving it the name, Oneida *Journal*. It suspended publication in May, 1882,

The Oneida Cheese Factory is owned and managed by J. B. Elliott & Sons, comprising the Oneida Cheese Company. The building is two stories in height, 24x60 feet in size, and is fitted up with the most improved machinery, including two vats, boiler, curd cutters, improved presses, tube testers, etc. Its capacity is rendering ten thousand pounds of milk into one thousand pounds of cheese, each day. Its sales extend from St. Joseph to Denver, Colorado, and as far north as Nebraska City.

Oneida has never had a saloon, nor a drunken brawl within its limits. It now has two general stores, one hardware and furniture store, two drug stores, one hotel, one lumber yard, one livery stable, and various industrial shops, including one restaurant, the Delmonico. Its population is 163.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. O. BARNARD, farmer, P. O. Oneida, was born in 1834, in McLean County, Ill., where he spent forty-five years of his life, though during the Rebellion he served three years with the Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, nearly losing the use of an eye in consequence. He came to Kansas in 1879, and now owns eighty acres adjoining Oneida village, and 160 acres four miles north. He married, in McLean County, Ill., Anne Weekly, of Virginia. They have four children—W. H., J. M., Florence (Mrs. R. L. Wheeler), and Katie. The eldest son is married and settled on an Illinois farm. Mr. Barnard's parents, natives of Tennessee, and of Virginia and North Carolina ancestry, came from Tennessee to McLean County, Ill., in 1828.

HON. J. B. ELLIOTT was born in 1829, in Rush County, Ind., but spent thirty-three years of his life in White County, Ind. He then removed to Woodford County, Ill.; thence to Mankato, Minn,, and there, with his brother-in-law, Levi Scott, built the Red Jacket Mills, four miles southeast of town. His next settlement was in Otoe County, Neb., where he engaged in farming for about ten years, and represented his District one term of two years in the Legislature. In 1879 he came to Oneida, and in 1880 bought the Oneida Cheese Factory, now owned and managed by himself and four sons—Milo, Oris, Charles and Elmer. This is one of the best known, most popular and successful factories of the kind in the State. About 50,000 pounds of cheese will be made in 1882, and shipped as far west as Denver and Red Cliff, Col., and to Grand Island, Neb., to the north (see History of Oneida). Mrs. Elliott was Elizabeth Burnthrager, and she is the mother of eleven children. One son, Oris, died December 1, 1882.

W. C. HAMLIN, of Hamlin & Roberts, druggists, is a native of St. Joseph County, Mich., and came to Nemaha County, Kan., from Nodaway County, Mo., where he had been in mercantile business for several years. He began business at Oneida in 1879, firm of Hardy & Hamlin. This was dissolved, and the before-mentioned firm established in the fall of 1880. Mr. H. E. Roberts was born and reared in Nodaway County, Mo.

GEORGE W. HEAD, proprietor of the "Buckeye Livery Stable," is a native of the "Buckeye State," born in 1847, in Huron County. He was five years a butcher in Monroeville, and came to Nemaha County, Kan., in 1875; engaged in farming here until 1880, when he bought of Wm. Bell the present J. Conlin stable in Oneida. The Buckeye stable, a model of its kind, was built in 1882. It is 36x60 feet, and in it are half a dozen elegantly matched and lively teams, with "outfits" to correspond. Mr. Head has a 140-acre farm in Gilman Township, and is prosperous and popular. Has a wife and one child.

J. H. MAYHEW, merchant and postmaster, was born in 1856, in Perth County, Canada, where he was reared and educated. His parents and the family came to Centralia, Kan., in 1870, and soon after he struck out for himself by teaching school, and then going to St. Joseph, Mo., where he clerked in various mercantile houses and took a commercial school course. He began business in Oneida in April, 1880, with a stock of hardware, in a 16x24 foot building, and in June 1881, built his present commodious store, 25x60 feet, where he has a large and complete line of hardware and furniture of all kinds, also the village postoffice, he having received the appointment as postmaster in November, 1881.

COL. CYRUS SHINN, the founder and presiding genius of Oneida, was born in 1826, in West Virginia, and reared and educated in Knox County, Ill., his father, Sampson Shinn, having located in 1834 on a farm near Galesburg, where he still lives. During the war Cyrus Shinn succeeded Col. Baker as recruiting officer, and from this is derived the title by which he is known all over the West. For over ten years he was in the real estate business in Gilman, Ill., with a branch office in Chicago a portion of the time. It was his lively advertising that first boomed Iroquois County. In 1878 he came to Oneida, where he had owned 400 acres of land since 1873. At this time he owned 2,500 acres in Nemaha County, and from this time a better idea can be obtained from Col. Shinn by referring to a sketch of his pet town, Oneida, for says he: "I am bound to boom the town if I don't make a cent." The Colonel has given every person in Oneida a free lot, and will do the same by all who come to build and stay permanently, and not sell liquor on the same. He is jolly, loquacious, bright, and "on the make;" like all stirring, progressive men, occasionally gets on some one's toes, and of course has enemies; yet, when it comes to doing anything, from making a speech to building a schoolhouse, the Colonel is always in demand. Oneida has never had a saloon fight or case for assault and battery since its foundation. Gilman Township, in which Oneida is located, is the only township in the county that gave St. John a majority last fall.

CORNING.

What is now known as Old Corning, was situated one and one-half miles west of the present town of the same name. It was established as a Post-office in 1867, with Dr. N. B. McKay as postmaster, and named in honor of Erastus Corning, of New York. N. B. McKay at this time opened a general stock of merchandise, in a small frame building which he erected; and another store was soon after opened by W. H. Dixon, the two business houses, with one or two dwellings, being all there was of the place.

The present town of Corning is located on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, about half way between Centralia and Wetmore. Its site was originally school land, bid in by Dr. N. B. McKay, who gave one-half section to the railroad in 1870, in consideration of its locating a station at that point. The first building was the store of Dr. N. B. McKay, removed from its former site; the second, a dwelling erected by J. S. Henry. Dr. McKay then built a small frame hotel, which he conducted for a year or two, since which time it has passed through various hands, its latest proprietor being T. J. Peters. In 1874 another store building, now occupied by M. T. Baker & Co., was erected by McKay, and during the few succeeding years, quite a number of dwelling houses and store buildings have been added to the settlement, the most of them being moved in from the surrounding farms and cross-roads.

The first religious exercises held in the new town, were conducted by Rev. J. S. Henry, a Baptist minister, who for a number of years preached the word of God to all sects; there being no attempt made by other denominations to institute services. No Baptist organization, however, was effected.

A Methodist Episcopal Society was organized in 1878, the schoolhouse being used as a place of worship. The original membership was twenty-six, the first minister, Rev. J. Biddison, who retained the pastorate, in connection with other duties, until 1880. In the fall of 1879, a frame church edifice was erected, at a cost of $700. Succeeding Rev. J. Biddison, Rev. J. A. Amos and Rev. C. Holman have successively assumed the pastoral relation. The membership in 1882 is about seventy, and the church is in a fairly prosperous condition.

A Presbyterian Society was instituted in 1878, through the efforts of Rev. J. Todd, who retains the incumbency he assumed. The congregation make occasional use of the Methodist building.

In 1872 a small district schoolhouse was built, replaced by a larger one, at an expense of $800, in the fall of 1878. The first teacher was Minnie Bracken, the present one, N. H. Walters, who instructs a daily average of sixty pupils.

The first postmaster was Dr. N. B. McKay, appointed in 1870; succeeding him, the position has been filled successively by Thomas McKay, H. W. Hazen, Edward C. Dennett, Jacob Stiger and G. H. Johnson, the last named being the present incumbent.

Corning, in 1882, has two general stores, two grocery stores, one hardware, and one drug store; one hotel, one lumber yard, and various minor business industries. Its population is about one hundred.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—ILLINOIS TOWNSHIP.

HENRY EARL, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Corning, was born in 1826, in York County, Canada. Removed to the State of Ohio in 1838, thence to Laporte County, Ind., thence in 1871 to Kansas; settled on his present farm in 1874, has made all the improvements and developed a pleasant home, commencing with a capital of only $2, when his family numbered ten persons. Mr. Earl has now a grove of about 500 cotton-wood trees and an orchard of seventy-five young apple trees, his farms fenced and paid for and the foundations laid for a prosperous future.

ISAAC FOSTER, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Centralia, was born in 1833, in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and reared there a farmer. He left for the West in 1852, settling in Keokuk County, Iowa. In a year or two he removed to Warren County, Ill., where he engaged in farming for about eighteen years. Beginning life the son of a poor man he had every dollar to earn, and has no mean record to show as a financier, as we now find him on a well improved farm of his own. He came to Kansas in 1868, and not having means to buy, rented a farm (meanwhile taking a homestead which is still his) and finally bought the one on which he now lives. Not a bad showing for a man who began as a farm laborer at low monthly wages thirty years ago. Mr. Foster married in Warren County, Ill., Sarah E. Shaw, and they have eight children: William, George and Milton born in Illinois, Rose A., Calvin, Cyrus, Egar and Alice, born in Kansas.

E. S. GIBSON, farmer, P. O. Centralia, was born in 1824, in Allegheny County, Pa., and grew to manhood there. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Hampton's Artillery and served in Virginia until the end of the Civil War of 1861-65. He then returned to Pennsylvania and lived there until 1879, when he settled on his present farm. He built a large and tasteful farmhouse that year, and has since made other permanent improvements, changing the bare prairie to an attractive home. Mrs. Gibson was Mrs. Lucy A. (Ottman) Sams, widow of Josiah Sams, a gallant Kansas soldier who died at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., during the Rebellion. He left two children, Addie and Josiah, by a now deceased wife (Rachael Ritchie). Mr. Gibson has six children—Mary A., Keziah E., Eliza, Andrew and John, all now in Pennsylvania.

EDWIN HOLTSLANDER, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Centralia, was born in 1830, in Orange County, N. Y. Lived in Fishkill, N. Y., until he was nineteen, then took employment on a Hudson River steamer and ran five years. He then married and removed to New York City, entered the transportation business with the Hartford and New Haven Steamship Company, and it was thus he was engaged at the outbreak of the Civil War, when he was appointed as Superintendent of Shipment for New York City. During the entire war he had charge of the outside work and charge of everything that went to the front as army supplies. In 1866 he was commissioned as captain and placed in charge of the Government property on David's Island, and although not a book or a figure held him accountable for the thousands of dollars' worth of valuable movable property there, yet bearing in mind the Divine injunction, "Thou shalt not steal," he came out of the office with clean hands and comparatively little money, and the Kansas fever. This was in 1870, and though he has seen many discouragements in Kansas, and seen much of actual poverty, yet he has now a valuable and well-improved farm, a fruitful orchard and all the comforts and conveniences of the Kansas farmer of 1882. He and his wife are leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is superintendent of the Sabbath-School, steward, class-leader and Trustee. Mrs. Holtslander was Mary Emma Cary; she was born, reared and married in Dutchess County, N. Y. They have six children—William H., Idella, Edwin G., Eugene C., Nettie S., and Charles A. The eldest was born in Dutchess County, Idella and Edwin G. in New York City, and the others in Kansas.

FRANK A. HURLBURT, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Centralia, was born in 1843, in Lorain County, Ohio, and removed in 1853 to La Salle County, Ill., where he took his first lessons as a threshermen, a vocation he has followed for over twenty years. During the Civil War his proffered enlistment in an Illinois regiment was refused on ground of his youth. In October, 1873, he came to Kansas with his family, two wagons and eight horses, settling where he now lives. He now has 240 acres of land, a good frame house and stock-yard, stabling, etc., and still runs his "Vibrator." Mrs. Hurlburt was Agnes M. McCannon, of New York, and they have six children—Frank, Charles, William, George, Harry and Wayne. The two youngest born in Kansas.

JACOB JACOBIA, stockdealer, was born in Ghent, Columbia County, N. Y., June 9, 1818. He is of German descent, his parents however being New Yorkers. The family removed to Racine County, Wis., in 1843, where he remained until 1857, when he settled in America City, Kansas. He was mail carrier for eight years from America City to Louisville, Atchison and Leavenworth, and later crossed the plains with a small train of his own bound for Denver. Mr. Jacobia says one of the greatest sights he ever saw on the plains, was an expanse of country, thirty miles long, covered with wild buffaloes standing like a forest and so densely crowded that you could not see the ground. In all he crossed the plains eighteen times, and was attacked by Indians, they on one occasion corralling 104 men, fifty teams, and 300 head of cattle near Alkali Station, and holding them there until his men, led by Jacobia as captain, finally drove them off with some hurt. The other encounter was in 1864, at Sand Hills, and all in all, few men have seen more of Indian life and their barbarities, than has our subject. Mr. Jacobia considered America City his home until 1874, when he bought the Corning Hotel and settled here. He ran the hotel four years, and rented it and built his pretty home in the village, and has since engaged in speculations in grain and lots. His wife was Jane E. New, of his native town, married June 11, 1839. They have three children living—Josephus, a Kansas farmer, Martha (Mrs. Theodore Eddy, of Pottawatomie County), and William Jacobia, now eighteen years old, an engineer on the C. B. U. P. R. R. Mr. Jacobia is a Democrat and served several years as Justice of the Peace, and was a member with his wife of the Corning Methodist Episcopal Church.

G. H. JOHNSON, postmaster, druggist and real estate agent, was born in 1848, in Unadilla, Otsego County, N. Y., and educated in Unadilla Academy. In January, 1864, he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry; served under Gen. Grant on the James River, at Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, and was with Gen. Butler at Fort Darling, was discharged in August, 1865; remained in his old home town until 1868, then began the lumber business in Washington, D. C., in company with his father, the firm of William Johnson & Son doing a heavy and prosperous business until unwise endorsements caused their financial ruin in 1878. G. H. Johnson came to Kansas and began his present business in 1880, and with the various lines carried on by him, is looked upon as one of the live and stirring young business men of Nemaha County. His wife was Ida M. Andrews, of Delaware County, N. Y., and their only son, Herbert S., was born in Washington, D. C. Mr. Johnson and wife are Methodists, and he a Republican.

JOHN KILMER, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Centralia, was born in Luzerne County, Pa., and as he says, "raised all the way from there to Kansas," where he came with a family in 1860. The next year he located where he now is, his eighty acres having been secured of "Uncle Sam," by virtue of a land warrant. His house built in 1861 of lumber hauled from Atchison is still a good home. Mrs. Kilmer was Elenor Gillette, of Genesee County, N. Y. James and Albert, their two eldest children, are dead, while Stephen, Martha, George and Alma survive. Mr. and Mrs. Kilmer belong to the "Church of God," of which Mr. Kilmer is a deacon. The Whitehall Society was organized in 1868, the first pastors being the Revs. Dr. Thomas and A. B. Sly.

GEORGE LANGDON, farmer, P. O. Centralia, was born in 1827, in Cornwall, England. Came to America with his parents, Thomas and Jane Langdon, in 1829, settling in Germantown, Pa. He followed the trade of carpenter and joiner in that State until he came to Kansas in 1870. He has since resided as farmer and carpenter in Illinois Township. He married Sarah McCutcheon, who died in June, 1878, leaving four children The present Mrs. Langdon was Mary A., daughter of John Dabner, deceased. She was born in Kent, England, and came to America in 1855 with her parents, who came from De Kalb County, Ill., in 1859, settling in Illinois Township, Nemaha County, Kas. John Dabner died here in 1868, leaving six children.

MORRISON MACKLEY, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Centralia, was born in 1832, in Jackson County, Ohio. He was reared a farmer, enlisted in 1863 in the One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served with his regiment in the Army of the Cumberland in and about Nashville, Tenn., taking part in the decisive battle before that city in which the gallant old Gen. Thomas so ruined the hopes of the heroic Hood and his army. In August, 1865, he settled in Missouri, living in Nodaway and Gentry Counties until March, 1871, when he removed his family to Pittsburg, Mitchell County, Kas., his being the second family to settle in that township. His pioneer experiences here are well remembered, especially the buffalo shooting from his own door. In August, 1880, he settled in Illinois Township, where he now is. Mrs. Mackley was Mary A. Burke; they have nine children.

JOSEPH McCUTCHEON, farmer, P. O. Centralia, is a son of [illegible]am McCutcheon, and was born in 1848, in Allegheny County, Pa. When only seventeen, he enlisted in the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served with the Union Army through the siege of Petersburg and the battles, sorties, explosions, etc., incident thereto. Also in the final scene at Appomatox and in the Grand Review at Washington. From 1865 to 1878 he resided in Pennsylvania, part of the time in Pittsburg, where he followed his trade of plasterer. He has since his settlement in Kansas, in 18[illegible]d farming in Illinois Township, and has a pleasant home. His wife was Anna [illegible], and they have five children—Mary E., Catherine and Luella, born in Pennsylvania, and John and Lillie M., born in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. McCutcheon belong to the United Presbyterian Church.

HUGH ROSS, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Centralia, was born in 1836, in Glasgow, Scotland. At fourteen he emigrated to this country; resided in Kalamazoo County, Mich., till 1860, then went via New York and the Isthmus to California, where he spent eight years mining and teaming. He then returned to Michigan, and in 1869 came to Kansas, settling where he now lives. Has 320 acres on which he commenced when it was perfectly raw, and has made first-class improvements upon it; a good house, barn, yards, stabling, etc. He married in 1870 Miss Mary F. Shaw, and five children, all born in Kansas, compose the family circle. Mrs. Ross is a member of the Church of God, and the family is one universally respected.

GEORGE F. ROOTS, farmer, P. O. Centralia, is a son of Uncle John Roots, a popular pioneer of the same town. The family are English, and came to America about 1850. The son, George F. Root, came with three others to Nemaha County in 1856, from Illinois, and made a claim on the stream named by him, Illinois Creek; having some knowledge of surveying, he and his party, having a compass, ran out their own lines, settled as "squatters," and finally bought the land at $1.25 per acre. In 1860 Mr. Roots returned to Illinois and enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Fought at Pea Ridge, Corinth, Perryville, Chickamauga, Peach Tree Creek, and with Sherman to Atlanta. His regiment then turned north with gallant old Thomas, and at the battle of Nashville was nearly annihilated, losing every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned. Mr. Roots coming out from under the war-cloud unscathed, returned to his Kansas farm, and in 1866 married Miss Emma Ensign, of Centralia. They have five children. Mr. Roots now has 210 acres, a fine farm naturally, and made valuable by his labor and care. Upon this he has two houses, a fine orchard, hedges, etc. His father, who settled on Illinois Creek in the fall of 1856, is still there, hale and hearty. His wife, formerly Anna Durrant, and himself, celebrated their Golden Wedding in 1880, the event calling together a large turn-out of the oldest and most respected families in the county. John Roots, a Kansas soldier in the Rebellion, was dangerously wounded at Adairsville, Ga., and has since died.

AMOS M. SAMS, Section 9, P. O. Centralia, was born in 1817, in Richland County, Ohio. Left there at the age of twenty-two, lived nine years in Indiana, twelve years in Michigan, and in 1860 brought his family to Kansas. He settled on his present farm in March, 1862, and in August of the same year enlisted in the Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and fought the Missouri and Arkansas Bushwhackers until 1865; was a participant in the battles of Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, etc., and while in the service, gave his family, then on the new prairie farm, a comfortable living by wages sent home. Mr. Sams took the farm management at once in his hands at the close of the war, and has made it valuable and productive. He married Nancy Kilmer, of New York, by whom he had ten children—the eldest, Josiah, a volunteer in the Kansas Eighth, died in Leavenworth, leaving a wife and two children; Priscilla Sams married David Hall, a Union soldier, who died at Nashville; Francis Sams died when nine years of age; Ella married Mr. Coats, and lives in Ohio; while Hannah, Mrs. George Carver, lives in Marshall County, Kan.; James P., Robert, Albert, C. Edward and Sadie, are all living in Nemaha County.

C. E. SAMS, farmer, P. O. Centralia, was born in 1858, in Barry County, Mich., and came to Kansas with his father, A. M. Sams, in 1860, and though then an infant, he is now an old settler. His education, attained in Nemaha County, included among other branches a thorough training in vocal music, for which he had a natural aptitude, and for the past three winters he has successfully taught a number of classes in this pleasing and useful accomplishment. Mr. Sams has a cosy home about two miles east of Centralia. His wife was Miss Julia Chadwick, daughter of an early settler of Harrison Township, and a native of Clinton County, Pa.

JAMES P. SAMS, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Centralia, born in 1848, in Steuben County, Ind. He accompanied his father, A. M. Sams, to Kansas, in 1860, locating in Nemaha County in 1862. He saw his share of the pioneer privations of the family, and began on his own account in 1870. Was a renter for four years, and then settled where he now is. He has 200 acres, a good two-story farm-house, a barn, stock-yards, etc. He married in 1870 Minnie Van Loon, of Leeds County, Canada. They have three children—Josephine, James F. and Louis V. Mr. Sams is a Republican and Free Mason, and a member with his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. W. STICKNEY, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Centralia, was born January 7, 1832, in Oneida County, N. Y., and is of New England ancestry. His grandfather and father were born in New England, and were early settlers at Booneville, N. Y., where J. W. Stickney was born. He came West to Woodford County, Ill., in 1854, spent five years there as a mercantile clerk, and in 1858 came to Kansas as one of the Home Association. In 1860 he bought his present farm of the Government, and in the fall of 1861 enlisted in the Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. His and his regiment's service was under Rosecrans, the Chattanooga campaign, Sherman on the Atlanta, and Thomas on the Nashville campaigns, and in Texas, where he secured his discharge in 1866. On his return to Kansas, he clerked two years in Seneca for Bolivar Schofield, and then in the spring of 1868 he settled on his farm, and has since resided there. His farm is a valuable one, and has been made attractive by his taste and skill in horticulture, of which he has made a specialty. His orchard comprises 300 trees, and his showing of grapes and small fruits is varied and excellent. He is a Republican, and a member, with his wife, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Stickney was Mary J. Bostian, a native of Tennessee, and their seven children were born in Kansas.

R. T. TOWNSEND, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Centralia, was born in Providence, N. Y., and learned the carpenter trade in Ulster County, N. Y. In 1870 he came to Kansas and settled where he now is. He has eighty acres of land, a tasteful frame farmhouse, orchard, groves, fencing, etc., most of which has been done by himself and sons, during the present decade. He married Sarah J. Schoonmacher, who was born in Ulster County, N. Y., and they have six children. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. S. VERNON, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Corning, is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, where he was reared. In December 1861, he enlisted in the Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His first introduction to the rebels was at Fort Donelson, thence to Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Bolivar, Iuka, Raymond, Champion Hills, and the siege of Vicksburg; helping to undermine Fort Hill. After the surrender of Vicksburg, he was engaged in several raids into Louisiana and Mississippi; took part in Meridian raid, after which the regiment went home on veteran furlough of thirty days; joined General Sherman at Big Shanty, Ga ; then taking part in the battle of Bushy Mountain, Kenesaw, Nickajack, Atlanta, July 21, 22, and 28; Jonesborough and Lovejoy. After the capture of Atlanta, the regiment went North with General Sherman, after Hood, to near Tennessee, but soon returned to Atlanta, and participated in Sherman's march to Savannah; thence by steamer to Beaufort, S. C., helping capture Pocataligo, by crossing the Coosa River, in skiffs in the night. Sergeant Vernon was then detailed as Sergeant of a forage squad of thirty men, and in that capacity made frequent raids, sometimes twenty miles from the main army, in search of supplies for the regiment. At the Edisto River, this forage squad took an important part in the capture of the town of Orangeburg. When the army arrived at Fayetteville, N. C., Sergeant Vernon was placed in command of a provost guard of twenty men at brigade headquarters; was at the battle of Bentonville; from thence went to Goldsborough, Raleigh, Petersburg and Richmond, and after participating in the final grand review at Washington, in 1865, he went to Louisville, Ky., where he was mustered out. He again sought the walks of private life, and in 1869 brought his family to Kansas. Mr. Vernon has 240 acres of well-fenced and improved land, his farm house being surrounded by a fine grove and orchard, where twelve years ago was a bare prairie. Mrs. Vernon was Mattie Stiers, of Adamsville, Ohio. They have five children—Samuel W., Frank W., Newton L., Clara M. and Eddie L.

J. H. WALTERS, teacher of the Corning Public School, was born in Rochelle, Ogle County, Ill., in 1852, was educated there, and in Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, Ill.; taught twenty terms of school in his native State, and, in 1878, came to Kansas, where he has taught ten terms additional. His wife was Miss Mittie Peck, whose people settled in 1878, in Corning, coming from Illinois. Her father, Duane Peck, is now farming near Corning.

S. K. WARRENBURG, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Centralia, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, 1850, and is a son of Frederic and Elizabeth Warrenburg, who removed, in 1854, to Indiana, and, in 1859 to Champaign County, Ill. S. K. Warrenburg came, in 1870, to Kansas and opened up the farm where his father now lives. His capital was about $500 and plenty of muscle and will-power; to-day we find him on a small but valuable farm, well-fenced and improved, with about $2,000 worth of fat cattle in his yards, besides eight head of horses and mules, and seventy-five head of "stockers." He married Adabelle Hondyshell, of Miami County, Ind., and they have two children—Ralph H. and Albert W., both born on the Kansas farm. The father and mother of Mr. Warrenburg came to Kansas in 1875.

J. C. WARRINGTON, druggist, was born in 1836, in Union County, Ohio. His parents removed, in 1847, to Jones County, Iowa. Here he enlisted as a private, October, 1861, in the Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and with the Seventeenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, fought at Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Bolivar, Holly Springs, Vicksburg, Port Gibson, the Shreveport Campaign, and the raid to Meridian, Miss., and Selma, Ala. He then fought with Sherman, from Rome to Atlanta, and was wounded August 15, 1864, in one of the desperate battles before Atlanta. His honorable discharge dates March 23, 1865, and he is now a pensioner. Since the war he has made various removals in Iowa, and for a time kept hotel in David City, Nebraska. Came to Kansas and Corning in 1881. Mrs. Warrington was Mrs. Jane Layton, formerly of Boston, and this lady is now manager and hostess of the Corning Hotel, the only one in the place.

A. D. WELLS, farmer, P. O. Centralia, was born December 18, 1832, in Susquehanna County, Pa., and is a son of William R. and Betsy Wells, now residents of Seneca. He settled in Illinois about 1848, and came to Kansas in June, 1857. A young man, alone in life, he took a claim on Hickey Creek, improved it, and disposing of it, removed to Lincoln, then a contestant with Seneca for county-seat honors. After taking an interested part in the contest, and seeing the downfall of his town imminent, he settled on his present well-improved 200-acre farm. He owns besides, twenty acres of timber, and has his orchard, hedges, etc. He has been twice married, the deceased wife being Lucinda Dennis, the present one, formerly, Mrs Catherine M. Sherman. They have five children. Mr. and Mrs. Wells are Methodists, and he is a Republican.

GRANADA.

The first settlement in the vicinity of Granada, located in the township of the same name, was effected by D. M. Locknane, who arrived in 1855, and was shortly followed by Messrs. Chappel, Pilant, Haigh, Searles, Vilott, Spencer, Anderson, Terrill, Wright, Letson, Knapp, Nevil, Swerdferger, O'Brien, Riley, Duwalt, Brown and Steer. A store building was erected by Manoah H. Terrill in 1856, and at the beginning of the war Granada was a thriving little town, situated on the old freight route to Denver. Its existence ended, practically speaking, with the advent of the railroads, both north and south of it. It has now a post-office, kept in connection with a general store, one hardware and drug store and a blacksmith shop.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—GRANADA TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ACHTEN, farmer, P. O. Granada, was born in 1827, in Rhenish Prussia, educated there, and served three years in the German Army, Prince William (afterward King, and now Emperor William) commanding at his last review. He came to America in 1852, located in Ohio, thence went to Illinois, and thence, in 1857, came to Kansas, making a claim on Section 13, Township 3, Range 14. This claim he improved, breaking up land built, fenced, etc.; and in 1867, changed to his present location. Mr. Achten now has 320 acres in his home farm, all hedge fenced and rail fenced, and 170 acres of which are in cultivation. He has, besides, 220 acres for pasturage, fenced with wire—not a bad showing for one who began without a dollar, only twenty-five years ago. He married September 17, 1857, in Paris, Ill., Annie Press, also of "Rhine Prussia," who came, in 1841, to the United States, settling in Wisconsin. They have seven children—Frank, Fred, George, Lizzie, Mary, Rene and Dollie—all born in Capioma and Granada, Kan.

JAMES BARNES, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Wetmore, is a son of James Barnes, Sr., who brought his wife and eleven children to Kansas in 1857, and settled the next year in Granada, where the father died in 1878 and the mother in 1875. James and Wesley Barnes settled on their respective farms in Granada Township in 1857. James Barnes enlisted in 1862, in the Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and served with that gallant regiment throughout the entire Rebellion; was seriously wounded in the hip in the battle of Chickamauga; has five bullet marks on his person—one received in the battle before Atlanta; and is a United States pensioner. He took part with his regiment in over twenty pitched battles, and was discharged at Huntsville, Ala., in 1865. He has since been a permanent and prosperous settler of Kansas. Has a good farm, well-stocked, and a new frame house. His wife was Ellen Walters, of Andrew County, Mo., and their six children were all born on the Granada farm. The Barnes' family are of English ancestry, and were among the founders of the city of Baltimore, where James Barnes, Sr., was born. He removed to Guernsey County, Ohio, where his large family of eleven children were born; seven of the brothers being now residents of Granada. A singular coincidence will be noted in the fact, that James Barnes, Sr., was born March 10, 1812, his son, the subject of this sketch, was born March 10, 1841, and his grandson, Joseph (son of James Barnes), was born March 10, 1867.

DAVID BRONSON, farmer, P. O. Granada, was born in 1836, in Danbury, Conn. At the age of seventeen, he removed to Carbondale, Pa., with his parents, and from there to Aurora, Ill., where he worked as carpenter. In September 1861, he enlisted in Company H, of the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Served in Missouri during the Price raid and returned into Kentucky, his being the regiment that mutinied on account of the poor old Belgian rifles furnished, and destroyed them. Col. Thomas Sweeny, of Fenian fame, was their leader during the remainder of the Rebellion. The regiment fought at Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh, where Private Bronson was struck with a piece of shell, and immediately after by two balls, the three wounds, however, confining him but a few days, as he was present at the Corinth affair, an imprudence that cost him many a weary month in the hospital thereafter. Upon his recovery, he again enlisted in Company K, of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was on detached service in his own

State during the remainder of the war, coming out with a commission as Second Lieutenant. He married in 1867, in Champaign, Ill., Martha Hodgdon, born in Williston, Chittenden County, Vt.; lived two years in Kane County, Ill., and then settled in Powhattan, Brown Co., Kan., lived there three years, then returned to Aurora, Ill., where he was employed as yardman, by the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. In 1875, he again settled in Kansas, coming this time in connection with an agency for fence barbs; sold all his Illinois property, including a hotel in Bristol, and settled permanently as a Kansas farmer and stockman. Mr. and Mrs. Bronson have four childen—Julia E., George E. and U. S. Grant, born in Kane County, Ill., and Grace, born in Brown County, Kan. Mr. Bronson is a member of the G. A. R.

THEODORE CHIPMAN, farmer, P. O. Capioma, was born in Warren County, Pa. In 1860, his father, Giles Chipman, settled with his wife and a family of five children on a new prairie farm in Brown County, Kan. It was the "hard year," and the family saw many of the privations incident thereto. The lumber for their first real house was hauled in 1860 from Iowa Point. Both parents died in Brown County, near Hiawatha, and here Theodore Chipman has lived for twenty-three years. He began with raw prairie, and has developed a good farm and home. He married in 1879 Mrs. Janet Hamilton, a native of Ottawa, Canada. Mr. Chipman is a Free Mason. A brother, George Chipman, a volunteer in the Twenty-fifth Missouri Unionists, was killed by rebels at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, during the Rebellion of 1861-'65.

A. B. ELLIT, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Wetmore, was born in 1825, in La Rue County, Ky., and raised in that State as a farmer. On the outbreak of the Mexican War in 1846, he enlisted under Col. McKee in the Second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and under Gen. Zach. Taylor fought at Monterey and Buena Vista; returned home in July, 1847, and farmed until the spring of 1849. Was married that year to Elizabeth Edwards. In the fall of 1849, moved to Missouri and engaged in farming until 1855, when he made and settled upon a claim near Mt. Pleasant, Atchison Co., Kan. In 1856, he brought out his family, and his father and brother settled near him. During 1856, a band of 600 Southerners destroyed all their fences and fed all their corn, and were about to appropriate the only remaining yoke of cattle left them, but were prevented by a Missouri captain, who drew a six-shooter and swore he would kill the first man who attempted to yoke them up. A rumor that Jim Lane and his Kansans were close at hand scattered the Southern banditti with ludicrous haste, some even leaving saddles and guns, telling Mr. Ellit to "give Lane thunder" if he came that way. In 1858, Mr. Ellit moved to near Huron, and there lived until his enlistment in 1861 in the Second Kansas Cavalry, with which he served until the spring of 1863. In 1862 was one of a company of forty that killed and routed Quantrell and his band on Blue River, in Missouri; out of thirty-three all were killed but seven. Mr. Ellit was Duty-sergeant, and managed one part of the fight. In the fall of 1863, he was with Gen. Blunt when Price drove him from Blue River bridge; remained with him till Price was whipped and driven out. In 1864, he freighted to Denver, Col., and in the fall of 1866, moved to Pettis County, Mo., and a few years later to his present farm in Granada Township. His first wife, Elizabeth Edwards, died in Pettis County, Mo. But three of her ten children survive her. The present Mrs. Ellit was Mrs. Watson. Her maiden name was Porter.

JOSEPH HAIGH, M. D., is the only son of Uriah and Isabel (Anderson) Haigh, pioneer settlers in Granada. They came there in 1857, from Washington County, Pa., where Joseph Haigh was born, October 22, 1851. He studied medicine with Dr. S. R. Anderson, a Virginian, and the first practitioner in Granada. Dr. Haigh is a graduate of the Northwestern Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo., and is now First Vice-President of its alumni. He is a Republican in politics and liberal in religion. Mrs Dr. Haigh was Miss Fannie J. Cooley, a native of Franklin County, Ind., and their two daughters, Bertha and Belle, were born in Granada. Three brothers of the Haighs came to Granada in 1857, James, Urias and Joseph, and all served in the Union Army during the Rebellion of 1861-'65, the youngest dying at Fort Smith, Ark., the second still residing in Granada, and the eldest in Republic County, Kan.

D. H. HARGIS, farmer, P. O. Goffs, was born in 1847, in Howard County, Mo., and reared in that State a farmer. In 1863, he and three brothers enlisted in Company A, Ninth Missouri Cavalry, and served through the guerrilla campaigns of that State. An older brother, William Hargis, was shot down in his father's yard by Bill Anderson, the bandit, who had previously robbed and burned the house solely because the family were known to be loyal. Another brother, Sergt. Thomas Hargis, was killed in a skirmish, and D. H. Hargis saw 180 men butchered and scalped by these white fiends in Missouri. In 1865, Mr. Hargis came to Kansas, locating in Troy, Doniphan County, and five years ago removed to Osborne County, took a homestead on Section 22, got a deed, then left it. His location in Kansas was followed by that of his father and five brothers. Mrs. Hargis was Mrs. S. J. Meers, born in Buchanan County, Mo. Their three children are—Leonard, Cora and Isaac N., all born in Doniphan County, Kan.

G. K. HATCH, farmer, P. O. Wetmore, was born in 1846, in Hamilton Township, Erie Co., Pa., where he was reared, and from which town he enlisted in September, 1864, in the One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. With his regiment he participated in the Bermuda Hundred affair, the siege of Petersburg, the assault on Fort Gregg, etc., and the pursuit and capture of Lee and his army. He came to Kansas in 1869, lived seven years here, then four years in Pennsylvania, and has finally settled again in Kansas, and intends making Nemaha County his future home. He is a member of the G. A. R., F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., and the I. O. G. T., of Union City, Pa.. His wife was Miss Addie Hitchcock, of Erie County, Pa., and their two children are Roscoe C. and Elzie, the eldest born in Pennsylvania and the girl in Kansas.

SAMUEL R. HATCH, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Goffs, came with his wife to Kansas in 1870, from Erie County, Pa. He entered eighty acres of raw prairie and bought 160 more, and as a result of thirteen years of labor and care has it nearly all fenced, and seventy acres in cultivation; has a good-sized frame house, orchard, grove, etc. He was born in 1833, in Erie County, Pa., and married Abbie Pickett, of Schoharie County, N. Y. They have one son—Hardie E., born in Erie County, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Hatch belong to the Goffs Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. M. HOUGH, farmer and stockman, P. O. Granada. Mr. Hough was born in 1817, in Loudoun County, Va., and was reared there, the son of a farmer. In 1838, the family settled in Zanesville, Ohio, the father and sons engaging in the manufacture of windmills, which was carried on later in Springfield, Ill. A. M. Hough, a carpenter by trade, worked many years in this city, and it was he who framed the first window for the old State House. While here he made the acquaintance of honest Abe Lincoln and Mary Todd, then a "sparking couple." Mr. Hough came to Kansas with his wife and nine children in 1866, and bought 720 acres on the line of Brown and Nemaha counties, living in the former, in which he served six years as a Commissioner. So well did he manage his farm and stock operations, that each of his five sons is now settled and doing for himself—four of them farmers and one of them a lumber dealer. Mr. Hough was the first man to feed cattle on a large scale in the old Locknane Township, and fed in all ten years. Since 1880, he has lived in Granada, and devoted his entire attention to stock transactions instead of farming actively. Mrs Hough was Susan Kuhn, of Lancaster County, Pa., and their nine children are all well fixed around them.

JOHN A. WOODBURN, farmer, P. O. Wetmore, was born October 12, 1833, in Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio. In 1835, his parents, John and Elizabeth, settled in Randolph County, Ind., where he grew up on a farm. In 1855, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1860, he brought his family to Kansas and began life as a day laborer, living on a vacated claim on Elk Creek, and at the same time preaching as a supply, and has since resided as a farmer and preacher in Northern Kansas, much of the time in poor health, and making twenty removals with his family. In 1878, he located on his present farm in Granada. Mrs. Woodburn was Mary F Roberts, of Montgomery County, Ohio, married in 1855, in Deerfield, Ind. They have nine children living. Mr. Woodburn had but poor and limited educational facilities in youth, and his effective work in the church for the past sixteen years attests the fidelity with which he has studied.

CAPIOMA.

The town site of Capioma, situated in the township of the same name, was laid out in 1857, the plat being recorded July 9, 1859. It was named in honor of an Indian chief, and the first settlers in its immediate propinquity were William Barnes, James McCallister and Samuel Magill. A schoolhouse was built in 1857, and in 1859 a good hotel building was erected by Walter R. Gage. Some years later a store building was put up J. H. H. Ford. In 1866, a steam saw-mill was put in operation by John Walker, and at different times, two churches, Methodist and Congregational, have been erected. The settlement is now, just about where it was fifteen years ago, having one store, a hotel and a blacksmith shop.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—CAPIOMA TOWNSHIP.

JOSHUA BUSHNELL, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Capioma, was born December 25, 1825, in Oswego, New York, and is of York State ancestry, as both parents were born in Oneida County. Mr. Bushnell removed West in 1851, settling in Henry County, Ill., and lived there seventeen years, twelve years as a farmer and five years as proprietor of the Cambridge House at Cambridge, the county-seat of Henry County. He came to Kansas in 1869 and settled where he now resides, paying $825 for a quarter section on which was a one-story adobe house in which his family lived for a few years. Beginning thus Mr. Bushnell rapidly increased his operations and became a large land owner and stock-raiser, owning at one time 800 acres of land. To-day we find him nicely situated, his farmhouse being one of the best in Capioma Township, a roomy and substantial stone house with a basement well fitted for culinary purposes and the two stories surmounted by a mansard roof. His outbuildings correspond; a circular barn, thirty-six feet in diameter, granaries, corn cribs, tool house, etc. While Mr. Bushnell has never been an active politician, he has been chosen a delegate to nearly every State and Congressional Convention held during the past ten years. He is a Republican. His first wife, Sarah C. Wilson, whom he married November 15, 1849, in Camden, N. Y., died September 11, 1858, in her home in Camden and is buried there; she left two children, both since deceased. The present Mrs. Bushnell was Barbara J. Seneley, of Brown County, Ohio, married February 2, 1859, in Henry County, Ill. Their children are Barbara, Jane and Lensby.

G. W. CONRAD, farmer, P. O. Capioma, is a native of Williamstown, Oswego County, N. Y., born in 1840. Is of German and American ancestry, his mother being a native of New York State. Mr. Conrad left his native place at the age of sixteen, and settled in Henry County, Ill., removing five years later to Jasper County, Iowa, where in 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-Eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, fought with Gen. Grant at Belmont, Helena, Jackson, Black River, Champion Hills, and through the siege of Vicksburg, and then went with Gen. Banks on the ill starred Red River Expedition, fighting at Pleasant Hill, Sabine Cross Roads, St. De Russy, etc. His regiment was then sent by water to Alexandria, Va., and fought under Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, Opequan, and Winchester, where Mr. Conrad well remembers Sheridan's immortal ride, and hearing the gallant little Irishman shout, "We will drink coffee in the rebel camp to-night," which promise was, as all know, made good. During this battle Mr. Conrad received a singular wound, a three-inch ball striking and destroying his blanket roll and knapsack, and coming so close to his shoulder as to break a blood vessel and raise a "welt" bunch perfectly discernible to this day. After some final service on the track of Sherman's grand march in Georgia and the Carolinas, at guard and provost duty, Mr. Conrad and the heroic and honored Twenty-eighth were discharged in July, 1865. In 1869 he brought his family to Kansas, settling on the 320-acre farm in Capioma, where we now find him. Here he has first-class improvements and buildings, and has become one of the substantial and respected farmers, having served as a Republican three years as Trustee of Capioma, and one term as County Commissioner. His wife was Lurana M Rawson, of Worcester, Mass., and they have six children—Clara, George, Isabel, Eunice, Burton and Millie.

WALTER R. GAGE, deceased, late of Capioma, was born in 1818, in Pennsylvania, and grew up there as a farmer. He married in Erie County, Pa., Lavinia Ostrand, who was born in Barcelona, N. Y. They lived eight years in Gowanda, N. Y., and seven in Marcellon, Wis. Came to Capioma in 1856, lived there three years on a new farm or claim south of the village, and in 1859 built in Capioma the Gage House, which Mr. Gage ran as a hotel until his death, in August, 1869. He was a Republican, and served as postmaster, Notary Public, and Justice of the Peace many years. He left eight children—C. S., Adella, H. C., W. R. Burton (since deceased), William, Minnie S., Effie. Arabella Gage died in April, 1860. In 1876 the hotel and contents burned down, a total loss, and on the site Mrs. Gage has erected a pleasant cottage home in which to spend her declining years.

HUGH R. MAGILL, farmer, P. O. Capioma, was born in Clay County, Mo. He was early left an orphan, and was reared by Caleb Magill, an uncle. In 1849 he settled with a brother, William B., in Platte County, Mo., where he remained until 1854, when he took a claim near Kinnekuk, helping to survey the Kickapoo Reservation while there. In 856 he came to Capioma, making a claim on Sections 10 and 11, which he sold to D. P. Magill. Has resided on his present farm about twelve years. Is a Republican and was Judge of Elections (Free-State) when his townsmen first voted on the Lecompton Constitution, for which only two votes were cast in that town.

SAMUEL MAGILL, farmer, P. O. Capioma, is a son of D. P. Magill, a Kentuckian and pioneer of the Platte purchase. Samuel Magill was born in Platte County, Mo., grew up there, and in February, 1854, with David Locknane, made a visit to what is now Granada—each selecting land and building log houses, the first in that town. Messrs. Robert Ray and Magill came out for permanent settlement in October, 1855, Mr. Magill claiming 160 acres, now the site of Woodlawn, which he sold the next year to H. L. Alkier. He then settled where he now is, and began work in earnest, this work resulting in the fine 320-acre farm and home he owns to-day, though he began in a shanty fourteen feet square, with scarcely a dollar in the world. Mr. Magill is a Democrat in politics, and though not a politician, is known as one of the most successful farmers and fruit growers of his county, his orchard and vineyard being among the first planted and the most productive in this region. He has a tasteful and commodious home, environed by a grove and orchard, strongly reminding one of down East, the effect being heightened by his barn, sheds and the timber skirting Walnut creek which crosses his farm. He married in 1858 Miss Uree J. Hooper, and they have eight living children.

L. D. TATMAN, farmer, P. O. Woodlawn, was born in 1842, in Ohio. Eight years later, his parents, William and Lydia Tatman, settled in Adams County, Ill. S. D. Tatman, after a varied experience in Illinois, Texas, and Colorado, finally settled on a farm in Walnut Township, Brown County, Kas., improved it, and selling, settled on his present farm in 1876. Here he has rebuilt the house and erected a barn forty feet square, planted grove, orchard, etc. He married Miss Nancy Eldredge, of Henry County, Ill., a daughter of John and Sarah (Roberts) Eldredge. They left Henry County in December, 1854, and pushed out on the frontiers as far as Ash Point, Nemaha County, Kas., Mr. Eldredge making the usual claim, building a cabin, and commencing pioneer life. During the winter he had occasion to visit Iowa Point, on the Missouri River, and, being caught in a violent and long-continued "blizzard," was kept there four weeks, his wife and two daughters meanwhile believing him dead. They were compelled to cut their own wood, care for the stock, and do all the rough out-of-door work during this weary month, freezing hands and feet and suffering much from fears of Indians, and grief and loneliness. During the "scare" of 1855, Mr. Eldredge removed his family to Missouri, but satisfied that it was a speculative hoax, returned. The family settled in Brown County, Kas., in 1856, and here Mr. Eldredge died in April, 1878, his widow and daughters surviving him. He was a native of New York, and Mrs. Eldredge of Pennsylvania. She recalls numerous anecdotes and incidents of early times in Kansas and Illinois, and is a perfect type of the healthy and fearless pioneer woman of thirty years ago.

BAILEYVILLE.

In 1880, N. Bailey, a substantial farmer in Clear Creek Township, laid out a town on the Union Pacific Railroad (Kansas Division) seven miles west of Seneca. A post-office was established with G. M. Rasp as postmaster, and a large hay press and sheds erected by S. H. Rice & Co., of St. Joseph, which firm also established a store for the benefit of their employes and others. In the spring of 1882, S. H. Rice & Co. sold their hay-pressing machinery to Bailey Brothers, together with two sections of hay lands, which they owned. The store was transferred to Bay & McQuinch, who still run it. Prior to this time a siding had been put in and a station built by the railroad company. The post-office passed from G. M. Rasp to Bert E. Rice, and finally to James Tennant, the present incumbent.

OTHER TOWNS.

Neuchatel.—This is the name given to a post-office in Neuchatel Township, established early in the history of the county. The settlers in the immediate vicinity are French and Swiss. In 1870, Jules Leroux commenced the publication in this township of the *Star of Kansas*, an eight page monthly, printed in the French language and devoted to Communism. In May, 1876, he removed to Fremont County, Iowa, taking his establishment with him. There is no village of the name.

Goffs.—A railroad station of this name, the title being a compliment to Edward H. Goff, of the Union Pacific Railroad, is situated on the Central Branch, a few miles northwest of Wetmore. It is a railroad town, laid out in 1880, and contains a hotel and store, occupying one building, the property of Abbott Brothers.

Woodlawn.—During the summer of 1881, W. L. Challis selecting a fine, natural site, in Capioma Township, erected a four-story mill with stone basement, in which he placed an engine of one hundred horse-power, and four sets of burrs. This mill, placed in the charge of J. W. Burt as manager, at once became so far popular as to constitute a nucleus around which a little settlement formed, given by the proprietors the name of Woodlawn. A store building was erected, in which was placed a stock of general merchandise, by W. N. Taylor. A private post-office was established early in 1881, converted to a government office, with Paul Challis as postmaster in 1882. A drug store was opened by Dr. J. B. West, and a hotel of nine rooms thrown open to the traveling public, by Albert Yost. The second floor of Taylor's Store Building is fitted up as a public auditorium, known as Woodlawn Hall. Situated as it is, about an equal distance from Wetmore and from Sabetha, and too far from either to interfere with the moderate growth which it asks, Woodlawn has, undoubtedly, unlike so many of its neighbors, a permanent lease of life.

American City is a post-office, situated in Red Vermillion Township. An act, incorporating a town of this name, comprising 380 acres of land, was approved by the Territorial Legislature, February 14, 1857. A store was opened, and in 1861 a Methodist church building erected. Dr. N. B. McKay is the present postmaster.

Dorcas and Clear Creek, are post-offices only, located in farmhouses, the former in Capioma, the latter in Clear Creek Township.

Sother is not a post-office, but is accorded notice as having been for a time the terminus of the C. B. U. P. Railroad. A section house was built, and a store opened by J. R. Pickett. It was named for Hon. Thomas Sother, and is about four miles northwest of Wetmore.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

E. C. CHILSON, farmer, Section 7, P. O Seneca, is a son of Alfred Chilson, was born in 1840, in Geauga County, Ohio; enlisted in 1861 in the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and later in the Chicago Mercantile Battery; was in the department of the Gulf, and fought at Sabine Cross-roads. Went with Gen Banks to Texas, and took part in the Pascagoula raid. On his return from the field, he located with his father and brother in Harrison Township. His school was at the old Geauga Seminary, made famous by the associations of the martyred Garfield; and, with strong religious convictions, he began preaching as a licentiate in 1866; continued for a number of years in Kansas, his theological studies resulting in a serious mental affection, which forced his retirement. He is now living quietly and happily on his Harrison farm. Mrs. Chilson was Caroline Fortney, of Virginia, and a settler of 1860 in Kansas.

W. W. GROVES, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Goffs, was born in 1833, in New Lyme, Ashtabula County, Ohio, and married Josie Chandler, of Orwell, Ohio, in March, 1854. They then removed to Louisa County, Iowa, and after a few years' residence in that State, returned to Ohio, and from there to Goodhue County, Minn. The ill health of Mrs. Groves caused their settlement in Kansas in the fall of 1869. Mr. Groves has done good work here, transforming a raw prairie farm into a tillable and productive one. Built a good farmhouse and planted a grove of forest timber, also an orchard of 250 apple and 300 peach trees. He is a carpenter by trade, and has always followed it. Mr. and Mrs. Groves have four children—W. J. Groves, Theresa and Terissa, twins, and Mary A. Samuel Groves died at the age of fourteen, and another pair of twins died in Ringgold County, Iowa. Mrs. and Miss Groves are Methodists, and Mr. Groves is a Baptist.

LEWIS LOGAN, farmer and stock-breeder, P. O. Goffs, is a native of Kings County, Ireland, born in 1838. His parents emigrated to this country in 1846, and settled in Johnson County, Iowa. Lewis Logan grew up here, and in August, 1862, enlisted in the Twenty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry. His was the first brigade on the east side of the Mississippi, and the first to open battle at Port Gibson; also did brave service at Champion Hills, Black River bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg. It was then sent to Texas to meet Gen. Banks, then supposedly on his way up Red River. After Banks' failure, the Twenty-second joined the army of the Potomac, and fought under Butler and Phil. Sheridan. Joined Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, from there went to Georgia, and from there to Morehead City, North Carolina, where the brigade did fatigue duty, and from there to Augusta, South Carolina. The company then went to Atheins, Capt. A. B. Cree commanding, and established a provost marshal's office. After the discharge of the regiment in 1865, he returned to Iowa, and in 1874 settled in Norton County, Kan., and opened a stock ranch. Dearth of rain and rapid settlement caused his removal to his present farm, which he bought of Peter Mackey. In 1879 the range for stock was almost entirely open from Corning to Wetmore, and with 200 head of cattle and a herd of horses, he rapidly developed a large stock business. He now has 36· acres of land, a fine residence, and all needed improvements and appliances. It is his intention to breed mules quite extensively hereafter. His registered jack, Prince Albert, was bred by George Jenkins, of Savannah, Mo., and he has a number of very fine brood animals. Few men have more reason to look back with satisfaction upon the past than Lewis Logan, of Harrison. Mrs. Logan was Miss Frances Brenneman, of Lancaster County, Pa., and they have a fine family of seven active, intelligent boys—John E., Lewis, Charles M., Walter S., Fred L., William O. and Elmer E. Mr. Logan is a member, and is chaplain of Wetmore Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

PETER MACKEY, farmer, P. O. Goffs, was born May 4, 1822, in Manchester, England, and came with his parents to the United States in 1831. They located in Patterson, N. J., and in that State he learned the blacksmith's trade. He worked seven years as a machinist, and one year for the Government at Nashville, Tenn., during the war. In 1868 he came to Kansas and settled in Harrison. He began on a "raw" quarter section, broke it, planted an orchard, etc., and then sold it and settled where he now is. His farm here is a good one, located on Rose Creek, and he is continuing his work as an improver. Mrs. Mackey was Levina Walts, of Brownsville, N. Y., and they have had four children—William, Peter, Anne, and Catherine, who died the wife of C. H. Lane and left two children. Mr. and Mrs. Mackey belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Goffs.

A. J. MORGAN, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Seneca. Mr. Morgan was born in 1839, in Venango County, Pa.; removed to Indiana in 1858, and in June, 1861, enlisted in the Fourteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, it being one of the first on the field, and taking part at Rich Mountain, Cheat Mountain, Greenbriar, and the first Shenandoah campaign. Early in 1863, Mr. Morgan was assigned to the Sixth United States Regular Cavalry, and as one of that regiment he fought at Fredericksburg, Beverly Ford, etc., and harassed Lee's invasion of the North. He narrowly missed capture at Gettysburg, and a few days later was taken prisoner, held three months, and paroled, this of course ending his service. Locating again in Indiana, he married Mrs. S. J. Sappington, and came West. He has 240 acres all under fence, and in a good state of culture. Is a member, with his wife, of the Christian Church, of Harrison. There are three children—Luella and J. P. Sappington, and John E. Morgan.

J. F. RANDEL, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Corning, was born in 1838, in Decatur County, Ind. In 1846, his father, Garrett Randel, removed the family to Schuyler County, Ill., and in 1853 to Marion County, Iowa. The Randel Colony, in Red Vermillion, Nemaha County, Kan., was founded in 1856, by the settlement of Garrett, Harvey and G. W. Randel, with their families and those of eleven others, only four or five of the heads of the families being now alive. The removal of the said colony was an interesting event, as the train comprised seventeen ox-teams, three horse-teams, fifty yoke of work oxen, twenty-seven head of horses, and 252 head of cattle. J. F. Randel resided as a quiet farmer colonist until early in 1864, when he enlisted in the Twenty-second Kansas, and served six months. Mr. Randel married Melinda Thompson, September 6, 1857, and a noteworthy fact is that of their having seven children, four of whom were married under the same roof that sheltered the nuptials of their parents, Mr. Randel having purchased the estate of his father-in-law, John Thompson, who settled among the colonists in 1857. Another historical fact is that G. W. Randel, son of Garrett Randel, and Miss Lydia White, were the first couple married in Nemaha County, the date of the event being May 18, 1857, and the result, seven lively, healthy children.

CHARLES W. ROMINE, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Corning, was born in 1830, in Jackson County, Ohio, and is an early Kansas settler. His parents removed in 1839 to Champaign County, Ill., returning to Ohio in 1846. C. W. Romine lived in Champaign, McLean, De Witt and Hamilton Counties, Ill., and came to Kansas with his family in 1857. He bought the claim which comprises his present fine farm of C. M. Allison, who had built a log-house and made slight improvements. This house burned down with contents in 1863, entailing of course a severe loss upon Mr. Romine. Upon the ashes, however, he built his present frame-house, and by good management and hard work has secured a valuable 200-acre farm and good home. His wife was Catherine Young, of De Witt County, Ill., and they have three living children—Joseph, Nancy and Henry H. James Romine died June 8, 1875, in Republic County, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. Romine are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

A. C. ROSEL, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Goffs, born in 1837, in Greensburg, Ind. He accompanied his father, Wesley Rosel, to Keokuk County, Iowa, in 1849; he then, in 1856, removed to Marshall County, Kan., went to Denver in 1860, and during the Civil War was part of the time in Fort Larned, and part of the time in Iowa. He has lived in Brown, Doniphan and Jefferson Counties, and settled on his present farm in 1868. Has eighty acres in good state of cultivation, a good and substantial farmhouse, a grove of 500 trees, an orchard, etc. In 1875 he lived in Republic County, Kan., called there by the unsettled affairs of his father, who had settled and died there. Mr. and Mrs. Rosel have two children—William L. and Edward, and are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JONATHAN SPRINGER, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Goffs, born in 1834, in Shelby County, Ind. Is of Swedish ancestry, his fore-fathers being among the founders of Delaware. He grew to manhood and received such schooling as was attainable in Holt County, Mo. From there, in June, 1854, he came to Kansas with nine others and located in Doniphan County. These men were, David Martin and his sons, Thomas and James, George McIntyre, Charles Millermon, Robert Davis, —— Gonge and himself. Of these, only Messrs. James Martin, Davis and Springer are now residents of Kansas. After visiting various parts of the county, the Fox and Sauk Villages, Mission, etc., Mr. Springer made a claim on Wolf River, where Severance now stands. He held the best water-power on the river, which he sold, in 1869, to a company that have built a $25,000 mill upon it. Since his first location in the State, Mr Springer has been a firm advocate of the Republican party, and was in early times a subscriber to the New York *Tribune*, then classed as an incendiary publication by the Pro-slavery Code, then in force. He, with a few adherents, carried side-arms, and at all times spoke their sentiments. In those days, and in 1857, when they won their first victory, every man went to the polls armed to the teeth. Mrs. Springer was Mary H. Floutner, born near Harper's Ferry, Va., and married March 20, 1860, in Holt County, Mo. They have had a very large family of children. Since 1880 Mr. Springer has resided in Harrison Township, where he owns a well-improved farm.

REILLY TOWNSHIP.

EDWIN CAPSEY, farmer, P. O. Smithland, Jackson County, was born May 24, 1850, in Shropshire, England, and grew up to the age of twenty in that county. He came to America in 1870 with a company of three others—Allen Brisbourne, Thomas Dickin and William Stanway; went into partnership with Ed. Davis. This party came at once to Kansas and located on a farm on Soldier Creek, Jackson County, where they spent the summer of 1870. One summer satisfied his three companions, who returned to "Merry England," Mr. Capsey alone having to stay in the "Land of the Free." In 1872 he married Mrs. Charity E. Cline, who inherited a farm by her deceased husband in Nemaha County, where they now reside. Her maiden name was Rule, and her birthplace Pennsylvania. Mr. Capsey bought a farm adjoining hers, and there we find them in a substantial frame house, 24x18 feet and 22x18 feet, owners of a good barn and orchard and a well-improved farm. They have seven children—Mary E., Sarah B., William H., Nellie C., Frank L., George E. and Nettie I., all born in Kansas, on the homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Capsey attend the United Brethren Church.

PATRICK REILLY, farmer, P. O. Smithland, Jackson County, is the pioneer of this large family of brothers in Kansas. The four brothers, Patrick, Francis, John and James Reilly, are all of Irish birth. Their father died in the old country, the widowed mother and the sons coming to America and locating in Philadelphia about 1850. Patrick Reilly was the first to strike West, as he, locating in 1854 in Bureau County, Ill., began first as a day and "by-the-month" farm hand; later rented the farm on which he worked, and ran it until 1859, when he came to Kansas and bought the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 5, Range 15. In March, 1860, the brothers all settled in this neighborhood, where the two eldest, "Pat" and "Frank," as they are best known, have become large land-owners and stock-feeders. The mother joined the boys in 1864, and died in 1880. During the first six years Patrick Reilly engaged in freighting across the plains, then settled, and for the next fourteen years was engaged in farming and stock business, on a farm partly composed of the original quarter bought in 1859. Mr. Reilly was elected a county commissioner in 1873, and re-elected in 18.5. He was first a Douglas Democrat, then a war Democrat, and finally severed his alliance with any party and acts for himself. Reilly Township was set apart and named in honor of the brothers in 1880. Frank Reilly has about 2,000 acres of land, and feeds annually about 200 head of cattle. The family are Roman Catholics.

W. T. WILCOX, farmer, P. O. Wetmore, was born in Wilson County, Mo., and early left an orphan; he lived during his boyhood near Palmyra, Mo., and one year in Mississippi, later residing on the Platte Purchase in Missouri. He came in 1854 to Kansas, and lived two years on Stranger Creek, then in 1856 settled on Straight Creek, Jackson County. He was reared in Missouri by a family named Elliott, and one of this family, Jesse Elliott, located with him on Straight Creek, in 1856. Other settlers there were Robert Mitchell, Thomas Davis, A. B. Owen, and J. Snieder, or Snyder. Mr. Wilcox was one of the first men married here, as he and Lucretia F. Green were united by Squire, afterward Rev., Abner Channell, February 24, 1856. His wife Lucretia died May 23, 1872, and he was married March 20, 1873, to Cassandra M. Morgan, who died February 17, 1876, and he was married to his present wife, Sarah W. Tinemore, February 15, 1877. By his first wife, Lucretia, he has three children, James E., Susan J. and Jesse G.; by his present wife, Sarah, he has three children, Minnie J., Julie M. and Joanna M. During the Rebellion Mr. Wilcox served as a volunteer in the Eleventh Kansas (see history of the same on another page in this volume), and has since been a resident of Nemaha and Jackson counties, and is now farming on Elk Creek.

NEUCHATEL TOWNSHIP.

F. F. FISHER, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Centralia. The subject of this sketch has a record of more than ordinary interest. Born in 1843, in Jefferson County, N. Y., his parents settling six years later in Dodge County, Wis., he grew up there, and in 1862 enlisted in the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, a regiment that proudly holds that it was never defeated, though in the difficult and dangerous service of the Southwest. Its first work was at Vicksburg, the Yazoo Swamps and Arkansas Post, then through the siege of Vicksburg to the surrender. The regiment, however, won its brightest laurels during Gen. Banks' disastrous Red River Expedition, the whole route being a series of skirmishes and terrible dangers. Surprised at Carrion Crow Bayou, while arms were stacked and pay being drawn, the heroic Twenty-third rallied "and saved the army by its devoted bravery," as Greeley says, though only forty uninjured men came out of the fight. Mr. Fisher was shot through both cheeks, the ball leaving a scar distinctly visible at this writing. In consequence of the wound he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and guarded rebel prisoners thereafter till the close of the war. He then spent a year in Minnesota, and in 1867 went from the pineries of Wisconsin on a raft to St. Louis; then to the mountains, where he spent twelve years, finally "striking it," his partners and himself now owning twenty-five "prospects," several of which are "panning out" richly. He married, November 7, 1882, Miss Nettie Kendall, of Mount Lake, Minn.; has bought a section of land in Neuchatel, and will pass the remainder of his life as a farmer and stockdealer.

ELIAS HAWK, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Centralia. Mr. Hawk came to Nemaha County, Kan., in 1866, with his family, and was the first settler at the head of French Creek, where he still lives. His now fruitful and valuable farm was then raw prairie, and his entire stock comprised only a cow, a pig and a lamb, his last dollar having been expended in Centralia. With his own hands he cut the timber for his first log house, hauled the logs three miles, and built it. For years he made a practice of hiring cattle, and breaking in young steers for neighbors fortunate enough to own them. To-day he has a good frame house, an orchard of 100 trees, stock yards, sheds, etc., and is well-to-do. Born in Dauphin County, Pa., he removed when seventeen to Johnson County, Iowa. Enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He served through the siege of Vicksburg, and on the Red River expedition was severely wounded at the battle of Sabine Cross-roads. After being laid up about a year he was honorably discharged, and returned to Iowa. His wife was Sarah Linninger, of Cumberland County, Pa., and they have seven children, four born in Iowa and three in Kansas.

J. HOLLINGSWORTH, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Centralia, was born in 1846, in Clay County, Ky. His parents, both Kentuckians, settled soon after his birth in McLean County, Ill., where he was reared. August 15, 1861, when but fifteen years old, he enlisted in the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and fought as a private in the battles of Fredericktown, Mo., Cash River, Fort Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and at the assault on Vicksburg received a ball through the left shoulder. Again entering the field, in September, 1863, he fought at Jackson, Miss., then went to New Orleans and took a hand in the fights at Opelousas, Franklin, Grand Coteau, etc.; then went into Texas, meeting armed rebels at Malagorda Isle, Fort Esperanza, Indianola, etc. His regiment was badly used up by the railroad accident on the Opelousas and New Orleans Railroad, losing fifty-seven men. Its final work was done at Mobile. Mr. Hollingsworth then settled in Fairbury, Ill., married, and in 1869 came to Kansas, first to Crawford County, and in 1877 to his present farm. He also owns a claim in Norton County, Kan. Mrs. Hollingsworth was Rachel Fitzgerald, of Fairbury, Ill.

VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

JACOB NICHOLSON, farmer, P. O. Seneca, was born in 1825 in Guernsey County, Ohio; he settled in 1848 in Jasper County, Mo., removing thence in April 1861 to Kansas, buying the farm of William Berry, South of Seneca. Was elected a county commissioner in 1863, served one term, sold out to Leopold Cohen, and bought his present 317-acre farm in 1874. He has made good improvements here, as he did on the original farm. He married, in Ohio, and in her native county, in 1845, Annie E. Gregg. They have seven children—Hezekiah, Elizabeth A., George E., Sarah, John, Alice and Jacob. Mr. Nicholson is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of old Lincoln, the site of which is on his land.

STEPHEN SHERMAN, farmer, P. O. Seneca, came to Nemaha County in June, 1860, with his wife, father, J. H. Sherman, and brothers, Albert, Amos and Edward. Stephen enlisted, 1862, in the Seventh Kansas, and served under Col. Jennison until, at the battle of Hurricane Creek, August 13, 1864, he (Sherman) received a ball through his left leg, which confined him about a year in hospital and inactivity. Returning, he took a homestead in Nemaha County, and six years later bought the old Sherman homestead, where he now lives. His father, a native of Germany, came to America in 1829, and died in April, 1878. Albert Sherman, a volunteer in the Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, died in Leavenworth hospital in 1862. Amos served through the Civil War in the Thirteenth Kansas, and is now dead. The youngest brother is farming in Rice County, Kansas.

AMERICA CITY.

N. B. McKAY, M. D., a pioneer settler of Nemaha County, was born Sept. 13, 1826; studied medicine with Dr. L. Goldsborough at home and in the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio. In the fall of 1849 he settled in Greenbush, Ill.; practiced there three years, one year in Clayton, Ill., and later in Milton, Iowa, and Galesburg, Ill. From this latter city Dr. McKay and two others were sent to Kansas to locate a site for a colony. This resulted in the establishment of the noted Home Association in June, 1858. The Doctor identified himself with the Home Association for about four years, and then located at America City, where we now find him, still active in his chosen profession. He is also postmaster at that place. Mrs. Dr. McKay was Chloe Goldthwaite, of Worcester, Mass., and they have had four children—Sarah M., born in Greenbush, Ill.; Augusta M., born in Clayton, Ill., died October 5, 1870, at the age of seventeen; Frank, born in Milton, Iowa, and Carl, born in Galesburg, Ill. The Doctor is genial and popular, fat, fair and fifty-seven. He is well remembered in connection with the various public enterprises, both in early and later days, and was one of the founders of Corning, in this county, he giving it the name of his partner, the Hon Erastus Corning, of New York

JEWELL COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

JEWELL COUNTY is located in the northernmost tier of counties, 150 miles from the Missouri River. The county is thirty miles square, divided into twenty-five Congressional townships, and contains 900 square miles, or 576,000 acres of land. The county is among the first in the State in agricultural resources. Its central portion is rolling, and in places somewhat broken, but contains many fine farms and much good pasture land. The valley of Marsh and Buffalo Creeks—a tract embracing the southeast quarter of the county—is, next to the White Rock Valley, the finest, richest and most densely settled portion of the county. It is about fifty or seventy-five feet below the central portion, and is exceedingly fertile, and just rolling enough to afford proper drainage.

The valley of Limestone Creek in the southwest, is a well settled and fertile district, but the finest and most noted portion of the county is the valley of the famous White Rock, to which the Indians clung with most desperate pertinacity to the last. To them it was the paradise of the surrounding country, and to-day it is the richest, most thoroughly developed and well improved portion of Jewell County. This valley extends east and west through Towns 2, south; the creek being wholly within that tier of towns. The first attempts at settlement were here made, but for years proved fruitless, owing to the determination of the savage occupant never to yield his possession. The Republican River touches the northeastern corner of Jewell County.

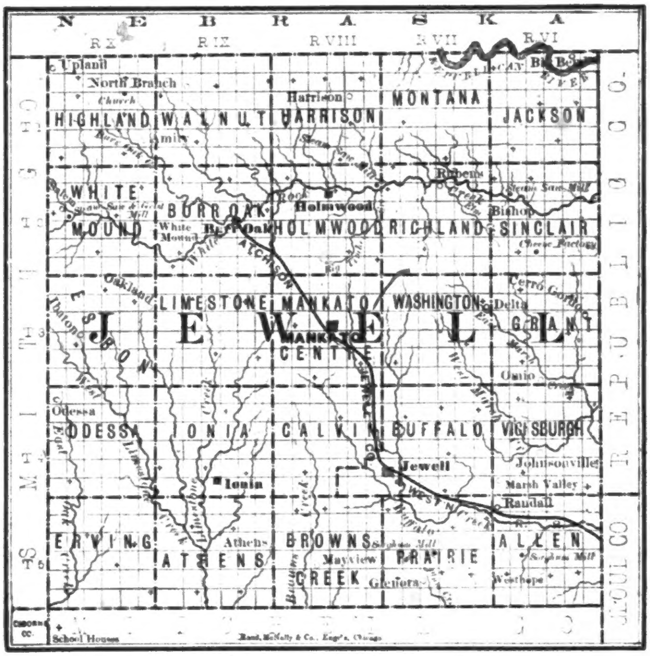

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

(Organized in 1870.)

	1880.		1880.
Allen Township	653	Limestone Township	702
Athens Township	746	Montana Township	788
Brown's Creek Township	666	Prairie Township	701
Buffalo Township, including Jewell City	1,050	Richland Township	715
Burr Oak Township, including Burr Oak City	1,237	Saint Clair Township	584
Calvin Township	503	Vicksburg Township	725
Center Township, including Mankato City	1,017	Walnut Township	666
Erving Township	565	Washington Township	544
Esbon Township	557	White Mound Township	751
Grant Township	674		
Harrison Township	638	Total	17,475
Highland Township	658		
Holmwood Township	698	Jewell City	372
Ionia Township	1,142	Burr Oak City	465
Jackson Township	496	Mankato City	506

The principal streams are: White Rock, Buffalo, Limestone, Marsh and Brown's creeks. White Rock flows east, and empties into the Republican River, in Republic County. Its principal tributaries from the north are: Burr Oak, Walnut and Montana, and from the south: Porcupine, Troublesome, Big Timber and John's creeks. Buffalo has three principal branches, all rising near the center of the county, and flowing in a southeasterly course, forming a junction six and one-half miles from the south line of the county; thence running east and emptying into the Republican River in Cloud County. There are three branches of Marsh Creek that drain the eastern middle portion of the county, and, uniting, empty into Buffalo in Cloud County. There are five branches of the Limestone, all having a southerly direction, draining the southwest corner of the county, and emptying into the Solomon River, in Mitchell County. All of these streams have numerous small tributaries, which, with the main streams, are belted with from fifteen to seventy-five rods of timber, consisting principally of cotton-wood and elm; but including burr oak, ash, hackberry, walnut, red and white elm, box elder and red cedar.

The soil is a rich, black vegetable mould, from one to twenty feet deep, underlaid principally with a porous clay. The valleys will produce good crops with far less rain than the upland, and are more seriously affected with too much rain. Good water is found at greatly varying depths in different parts of the county, ranging from the level surface or springs to 125 feet.

The principal building stone

is magnesian limestone, it being found in every township except Highland. When first quarried it is generally soft and easily cut with a common saw, but by exposure becomes hard. Sandstone is found in the extreme south.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

In the spring of 1862, William Harshberger and wife settled upon land adjoining the present town of White Rock, and John Furrows took a claim just west of Mr. Harshberger's farm. A. Clark, wife and child, settled just over the western boundary of what is now Republic County. Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Harshberger were sisters, the whole of the little colony coming from Knox County, Ill. They formed the first settlement in Jewell County, built cabins and broke ground, but were soon driven away by well-grounded fears of Indian raids. A battle between the Pawnees and Sioux, was fought near Mr. Clark's cabin, and one of the former tribe was literally hacked to pieces. Upon this occasion these settlers were warned of a threatened outbreak, and were told that it heralded no good to the whites of White Rock Valley. They therefore left, and a second attempt at settlement was not made until four years thereafter—in the spring of 1866. At that time William Belknap took a claim five miles west of the present town of White Rock; John Marling with his wife and child, settled near the present town of Reubens; Nicholas Ward, his wife and adopted son, Mrs. Sutzer and son, Al. Dart, Arch. Bump, Erastus Bartlett and a man by the name of Flint, took claims within two miles east of that town. This settlement was broken up by something more than presentiments. In August of this year a party of forty Cheyennes attacked Marling's cabin, and while he was gone for assistance the savages entered his house, dragged his wife into the woods with a rope around her neck, and horribly outraged her. They then stole everything they could find, set fire to the cabin and dashed off before Mr. Marling could obtain assistance from the stockade below White Rock City. After this, the entire settlement took refuge there, where they remained two days, and then went to Clyde, Cloud County. A few days afterwards, learning that the rumors of a general massacre were groundless, the settlers returned to their claims. They rested in fancied security until the following April, when occurred a horrible event which effectually destroyed the little settlement from the face of the earth. A detailed account of the massacre is taken from the county history prepared by M. Winsor and James A. Scarbrough, and from which many of the facts of the early history of Jewell County are condensed: "On the 9th day of April, 1867, the Cheyennes made another descent upon this devoted settlement, killing Bartlett, Mrs. Sutzer, her little son, and Nicholas Ward, and desperately wounding Ward's adopted son, leaving him for dead, and carrying Mrs. Ward off a captive. The particulars of this horrible massacre are as follows: "The Indians came to Mrs. Sutzer's cabin, where Bartlett was boarding, and demanded dinner, which she proceeded to prepare, in the meantime sending her little son across the creek to Ward's to inform them of the presence of the Indians. Bartlett was down in the timber, splitting rails, and returning for dinner, was met by the Indians and tomahawked as he was passing around the corner of the house. He was found lying on his back, his iron wedge near his right hand and his own knife—a dirk—sticking in his throat. It is thought that when Bartlett was killed Mrs. Sutzer started to run. She was found dead about thirty yards from the house with her skull crushed with a rock. It appears that the cunning fiends had refrained from using fire-arms for fear of raising an alarm. After completing their bloody work at Mrs. Sutzer's the Indians crossed the creek to Ward's cabin, and again called for dinner which Mrs. Ward prepared for them. They ate their dinner, smoked their pipes and chatted away in the most friendly manner. At the conclusion of their "smoke," one of them very coolly loaded his gun and asked Ward if he thought it would kill a buffalo. Ward replied that he thought it would. Whereupon the Indian instantly leveled his gun at Ward's breast and shot him through the heart, killing him immediately. The two boys—Ward's and Mrs. Sutzer's—then started to run. The Indians pursued them, following them to the bank of the creek, and shooting them down in the bed of the stream. The Sutzer boy was shot through the heart; instantly killed. The Ward boy was shot through the neck and left for dead. Some time during the succeeding night, however, he recovered his senses, and groping his way back to the cabin in the dark, found the door broken down and entered. Feeling around in the dark with his hands he stumbled and fell over the dead body of his adopted father. Procuring some blankets from one of the beds, he returned to the timber, where he remained during the night, and was found the next morning by a party of claim hunters, to whom he told the sad and harrowing tale. It appears that when the Indians ran out to shoot the boys, Mrs. Ward must have shut and bolted the door, when the Indians returning, broke it down and took her prisoner. Her sad fate will probably never be known, as up to the present time, after the lapse of eleven years, nothing definite has ever been heard of her."

Of the original members of the settlement who were not victims of this massacre, Mr. Flint was absent at Clyde, the Darts were absent, Mr. Marling, wife and child, had returned to Missouri, and Messrs. Bump and Davis had been waylaid and shot in Cloud County during the previous May. The survivors, including Mr. Rice, all left the county, after this horrible affair.

In the winter and spring of 1868, Richard Stanfield and Carl G. Smith took claims in Sections 7 and 9, Township 2 south, and Gordon Winbigler and Adam Rosenberg near White Rock Creek and the town of Rubens. Mr. Rosenberg was with General Custer in his famous expedition to the Indian Territory, where Mrs. Morgan and Miss White were rescued from the Indians. When the Chicago colony of Scandinavians laid out Scandia, Republic County, in the fall of 1868, their settlements extended into Jewell County, though none remained here permanently until the spring of 1870. In May, 1869, the Excelsior, or New York Colony, "under the lead of one Walker, came into the county and took claims along White Rock Creek, as high up as Burr Oak, and as far down as John's Creek. About two miles east of the present site of Holmwood, a block house was erected for protection, and surrounded by two lines of earth-works. Here the whole colony resided during its short stay in the county. Immediately after their arrival, they gave public notice that all claimants of land on the creek must be on their claims by a certain date, or they would be contested. This had the effect to bring to the creek a number of Swedes and Norwegians, who laid claim to nearly all the most valuable land. At this time, the latter part of May, 1869, there were over one hundred people in the county, all on White Rock Creek." During this month a force of men was raised, and proceeded to the scene of a late massacre in the northwestern part of Jewell County, in which four hunters from Nebraska had been killed. Previous to their return John Dahl, one of the Scandinavian settlers, was killed by Indians, Peter Tanner's cabin was burned, and other outrages were committed. The Excelsior Colony, consisting of Mrs. Frazier and her two sons, Mr. Walker, President of the company, and others, considered that they were "wanted elsewhere" than in this locality, and made immediate preparations to depart. While a portion of them were moving their household effects from their fort to the protecting care of Mr. Lovewell and his band, they were attacked by Indians, robbed of all their possessions, but escaped alive. Mr. Walker was at Junction City at the time, and hearing of the raid, sent up a lot of men and some teams, and in June moved away. All the Scandinavian settlers had already gone, which left Jewell County entirely deserted. It remained in this desolate condition from June until August, 1869, when Peter Kearns ventured hitherward and took the old Nicholas Ward claim. He worked it all of the following winter. In the spring and fall of this year, however, such men as James A. Highland, N. S. Cederberg, William D. Street and James McCraith, took claims, and finally became permanent residents of the county. In February, 1870, the great tide of immigration commenced to set into Jewell County. In that month John O'Roak, William Scott, Samuel Sweet, Wilson McBride, Chris. Erns, John W. McRoberts, Samuel Bowles, T. Bowles, Phil. Baker, Adams and Gregory came in, all taking claims on White Rock. In the same month, A. J. Davis, Jerry Burnett, M. L. Stultz, Benjamin Lewis and Charles Lewis came in and settled on Buffalo Creek.

The first permanent settlers of the Buffalo Valley were Henry Sorick, George A. Sorick, John A. Sorick, George W. Waters, R. F. Hudsonpiller, Thomas B. Hart and William Cox, who took claims in the immediate vicinity of Jewell City, April 8, 1870. The next arrivals were S. R. Worick, John H. Worick, John Hoffer, Joseph W. Fogle, Cyrus Richart, Chris. Bender, David J. Rockey, William H. Cameron, Samuel Krape, C. A. Belknap and A. J. Wise, known as the "Illinois Colony," who arrived at the forks of Buffalo Creek, April 12, 1870. They all took claims in the vicinity of Jewell City, and all, with the exception of Mr. Cameron, remained until "the war was over" and very materially assisted in "holding the creek" during the somewhat troublous season of 1870. On May 13, 1870, twenty-eight settlers gathered at John Hoffer's shanty, to discuss means of defense against a rumored invasion of the Cheyennes. William D. Street called the meeting to order, and suggested the building of a fort. His suggestion was at once adopted, and the following gentlemen organized themselves into a company—the Buffalo Militia—for the purpose of building that structure and protecting their homes: L. J. Calvin, F. A. May, W. M. Jones, Samuel Krape, Louis A. Dapron, C. L. Seeley, J. A. Scarbrough, Cyrus Richart, Chris. Bender, J. H. Worick, David J. Rockey, James W. Hall, Richard D. Fardy, Charles J. Lewis, C. A. Belknap, A. J. Wise, John Hoffer, William Cox, S. R. Worick, Allen Lightner, James F. Queen, J. W. Fogel, J. A. Sorick, R. F. Hudsonpiller, I. A. Sawin, Henry Sorick, William D. Street and John R. Wilson. Mr. Street was elected Captain: Charles J. Lewis, First Lieutenant; Louis A. Dapron, Second Lieutenant; James A. Scarbrough, Orderly Sergeant. At once selecting a spot fifty yards square, they plowed around it, laid a wall four feet thick and seven feet high, and in two days "Fort Jewell" was completed. It is upon the present site of Jewell City, and the well which they dug, the first in the county, was situated at the edge of the present Delaware street. The Buffalo Militia "held the fort" until June, 1870, when it was taken possession of by the Third United States Mounted Artillery. They held the fort, but they never were called upon to repel an attack, although there is no knowing what would have happened had they not taken these wise precautions.

During the months of May and June, the numbers of those who located at "Jewell City" were increased by the arrival of Colonel E. Barker, Jesse N. Carpenter, O. L. McClung, W. C. McClung, R. R. McClung, Z. F. Dodge, J. K. Dodge, F. T. Gandy, H. P. Gandy, L. C. Gandy, Gabe. B. Wade, P. R. Deal, Samuel Cameron, C. E. Plowman, Jonathan Street, George F. Lewis, James Carpenter, Jacob S. Jackson, W. R. Phillips and others.

During the month of April, 1870, quite a number of other settlers arrived and took claims in the southern part of the county. Prominent among them were Charles L. Seeley, Isaac A. Sawin, Allen Lightner, William M. Jones, James W. Hall, Richard D. Fardy, L. J. Calvin, F. A. May and John R. Wilson. The majority of them remained.

The first white woman who became a resident of the southern part of Jewell County, was Mrs. Annie Billings, wife of N. H. Billings, who arrived at Fort Jewell, May 22, 1870. She was accompanied by her little ten-year-old sister, Miss Jennie Jones, who is now married and lives on Wolf Creek, in Cloud County. The second invoice of white women who came to cheer the bachelor pioneers with their refining presence were: Mrs. Adaline Sorick, Mrs. Jennie Halstead, Mrs. Annie Waters and Mrs. Mariah Dodge, all of whom arrived at Fort Jewell on the evening of July 3, 1870.

CRIMINAL MATTERS.

In 1871 Guy Whitmore and Jake Hanes, noted horse-thieves, were arrested at Grand Island, Neb., by William Stone, the Sheriff of Jewell

County. When taken, they had eleven stolen horses in their possession. When the Sheriff reached his home near Salem, in Jewell County, he remained over night with the prisoners. Leaving them with his Deputy he went out on an errand, and during his absence a mob overpowered the Deputy, and hung the prisoners to a tree. Efforts were made to discover the perpetrators, but without success. The Sheriff never received his pay for the capture, as the County Commissioners claimed that he did not "produce the prisoners dead or alive."

The most noted murder trial in the county, was that of Daniel Davidson, a Swede, for the murder of his wife, November 29, 1878. The first trial resulted in conviction; but in the second he was acquitted, by the disappearance, it is claimed, of a part of the evidence found by the coroner's jury. The circumstantial evidence was strongly against the accused. He had been separated from his wife for some time; she refusing to live with him, and receiving marked and suspicious attentions from a man named Swartz.

For some weeks previous to her death she had been ill, and her husband had remained with her during the time. On Friday, the 29th of November, 1878, having recovered sufficiently to attend to her family—a girl of twelve and a child of one and a half years—she told her husband she had no further use for him, and that he could go to his own home, which was a mile and a half distant. She further told him that he must pay for the divorce which she had applied for, and that she intended to marry Swartz as soon as it was obtained. He returned home, and that night she was shot through the window while undressing to retire. The two children were in bed asleep, and Mrs. Davidson was near the foot of the bed, facing the window, when the shot was fired, which took effect in her breast close to the heart, and must have killed her instantly. The concussion blew out the lamp and awoke the children. The younger began to cry, and the older calling to her mother, and receiving no reply, arose, and in going to the bureau to light the lamp, stumbled over the dead body of her mother. Toward morning the frightened, lonely and weary children fell asleep, and slept until a neighbor coming to the house on an errand, discovered the awful and touching situation. Fresh footprints of a horse going and coming between the house of Davidson and that of Mrs. Davidson through the fields, were traced the next morning, the horse having been fastened at a spot where none had been seen for several weeks, according to the recollection of the little girl and the neighbors. This testimony, although strong against the prisoner, being circumstantial, was not deemed by the jury sufficient for conviction.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

In July, 1870, Col. E. Barker and Orville L. McClung presented a petition to Governor Harvey, asking for the organization of the county. On the 14th of that month, C. L. Seeley, F. T. Gandy and A. J. Davis were appointed the first Commissioners, James A. Scarbrough, County Clerk, and Jewell City was designated as the county-seat. The county and the city were named in honor of Lieut. Col. Lewis R. Jewell, of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, who died of wounds received at the battle of Cane Hill, Ark., November 28, 1862. Col. Barker, had been commissioned Notary Public on the 10th of June, being the first public officer of Jewell County. That functionary presented the new officers with their commissions, and in August they called upon him at his shanty on Middle Buffalo, one and one-half miles north of Jewell City; held an open-air meeting on the banks of that stream, and were sworn into office on the 20th of that month, 1870. The duly-qualified Commissioners held their first meeting at the office of the County Clerk in Jewell City, on August 22, Mr. Seeley being chosen as chairman. The county was divided into three commissioners' districts, and five municipal, viz.: Vicksburg, Buffalo, Limestone, White Rock and Big Timber. At this meeting it was ordered that on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1870, an election be held for the purpose of electing county and township officers, and locating the county-seat. Result was as follows: For County Commissioners—First District—Dennis Taylor; Second District—Thomas Coverdale; Third District—Samuel C. Bowles. For County Clerk—James A. Scarbrough. For County Treasurer—Henry Sorick. For County Surveyor—N. H. Billings. For Register of Deeds—S. O. Carman. For Probate Judge—Charles L. Seeley. For Sheriff—A. J. Davis. For Coroner—William Cox. For County Superintendent—S. R. Worick. "Springdale," a paper town, supposed to be located on the divide between White Rock and the head of the East Buffalo, received twenty-four votes for the county-seat, and died a premature death—or rather, died before it had ever been born. In April, 1873, Jewell Center, now Mankato, concluded that, owing to its central location, it was more entitled to be the county-seat than Jewell City. In response to a petition, on April 7, 1873, the County Commissioners ordered an election upon the re-location of the county-seat, to take place the 13th of May, 1873. Jewell Center was the successful candidate for the honor, by a vote of 861, to 626 for Jewell City. On the 28th of June, 1875, another election for the re-location of the county-seat took place, at the request of Jewell City. This election resulted again in favor of Jewell Center—971, to 756 for Jewell City, and nine for Midway, a town on Middle Buffalo, and another aspirant for the county-seat. The question has not been agitated since, and it is, probably, definitely and fairly settled.

The county buildings of Mankato are small, inconvenient, and unsafe for keeping the records of so large a county. The present court hose is a small frame building, donated by the citizens of Mankato to secure the county-seat. A court house square has been set apart in the most elevated portion of the town, where it is intended to soon erect a court house commensurate in size and elegance with the importance of the county.

The county poor-farm, of about 240 acres, situated one mile south of Mankato, is provided with a good poor-house, costing about $4,000.

COUNTY ROSTER.

First County Commissioners (appointed in 1870)—A. J. Davis, C. L. Seeley and F. T. Gandy; present County Commissioners—J. B. Davis, M. D. Ross and M. Daily; County Clerks—James Scarbrough, William Allen, W. M. Stephens; Treasurers—H. B. Kellog, L. M. Butts, John Burns, W. C. McClung, John Burns and O. S. McClung; Probate Judges Abraham Jackson, J. W. George, J. W. McRoberts; Recorders—J. W. Worick, S. F. Scripture, M. Stone; Sheriffs—E. E. Blake, A. B. Smith, J. Q. A. Chives, O. F. Johnston; County Superintendents of Schools—T. R. Cumstock, T. J. Patterson, D. S. Kenney, E. Smith; Coroners—A. H. Studley, Dr. W. Crew, Dr. Powell; State Representatives—D. W. Pate, G. S. Bishop, C. E. Parker, D. S. Palmer, S. E. Wilson, G. S. Bishop, North District; J. M. Hutchison, South District; David Heron, North District; M. F. Knappenburger, South District; State Senators—Col. E. Barker, T. B. Carpenter, G. H. Case.

STATISTICAL.

The Assessors of Jewell County, in their returns for 1882, give the following statistics, which fairly exhibit its wealth and prosperity: Acres of taxable land under cultivation, 123,379; not under cultivation, 225,147; total, 348,526 acres. Of the total valuation of all real estate and personal property ($2,048,452), $1,146,206 is in taxable land. $102,360 in town lots, $856,090 in personal property, and 142,856 in railroad lands. Acres of winter wheat, 19,515; rye, 2,634; spring wheat, 17,509; corn, 120,734; oats, 5,211; barley, 70; buckwheat, 556; potatoes, 1,895; sorghum, 739; tobacco, 15; broom corn, 614; millet, 4,891; Egyptian or rice corn, 286; tons of prairie hay, 20,347. Value of garden products, $3,989; pounds of cheese, 9,004; butter, 224,384. Number of horses, 7,543; mules, 1,036; cows, 5,342; cattle, 10,397; sheep, 2,817; swine, 35,625. Value of all animals sold for slaughter, $328,285. Number of apple trees, 78,167; peach, 150,465; cherry, 12,450; pear, 2,064; plum, 1,152.

The population of Jewell County for 1882, by towns, is as follows: Jackson, 449; Sinclair, 528; Vicksburg, 644; Grant, 563; Allen, 686; Montana, 622; Richland, 504; Washington, 448; Buffalo, 648; Prairie, 658; Harrison, 637; Holmwood, 593; Central, 1,114; Calvin, 444; Brown Creek, 557; Walnut, 632; Burr Oak, 900; Limestone, 550; Odessa, 456; Athens, 656; Highland, 575; White Mound, 620; Ezbon, 576; Ionia, 514; Erving, 502. Total, 15,086.

Railroads.—The main line of the Central Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, built by the Union Pacific, extends along the southern boundary of the county, a branch of which runs up the valley of the Buffalo to Burr Oak, on White Rock Creek. This line will soon be extended to Salem, and on to some connecting point on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Nebraska. It was built in 1878 and 1879, and has been of incalculable value to the county. At present there are no encouraging prospects of any part of the county's receiving better railroad facilities. The northern part of the county has the benefit of the Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska, the eastern part of the Scandia Branch of the Missouri Pacific, and the southern part of the main line of the Missouri Pacific. This county is not, however, so dependent upon close railroad communications, as it ships more hogs and cattle than any other county in the State, and consequently has a correspondingly less amount of grain to freight to market.

MANKATO.

Mankato, formerly Jewell Center, is situated about the center of the county, on Sections 15 and 22, Township 3, Range 8 west. In Center Township, in 1872, a "town company" was formed, of which M. W. Whitney was President, P. S. McCutchen, Secretary, and G. S. Bishop, Treasurer. They surveyed and platted 320 acres, now included in the town site, and named it Jewell Center. Their design was to start a town and secure the county-seat. In the fall of 1872, C. W. Petigrew built and opened a store, and the future county-seat, in the minds of its projectors, was "started." A postoffice was established, and D. T. Vance, the present official, was the first postmaster. Early in 1873, the citizens of Jewell Center and the settlements on White Rock commenced to agitate the question of removing the county seat, as before stated. The similarity in the names of Jewell Center and Jewell City caused delays in mail, and two years ago the former place determined to select a new name. "Alta" was first chosen, but it was found to be the cognomen of another town in the State, and it was again christened, by the name it now bears—Mankato. This was given to it by H. R. Hill, who attended school at Mankato, Blue Earth Co., Minn.

The country around Mankato is the most rolling and broken of any part of the county. It was the last in the county to be taken up, and it was thought when the first settlements were made that it would never be suitable for anything but grazing; but it now has some very fine farms. Had the land been as suitable for a town as Jewell City, it is quite likely the founders of that city would have chosen the present site of Mankato. Water is reached, in permanent supply, at a depth of from ten to ninety feet. This is certainly a great consideration to those who come here to live. The town is mostly settled by live young business men from the East, who brought with them, especially, the educational ideas of that older section of the country. The school advantages of Mankato have always, therefore, been good. The attendance is at present about 140. It is the purpose of the citizens soon to replace the wooden school building with the finest structure in the county.

There are four organized religious denominations here, namely:—the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Lutheran. The last has been organized for about three years, but is at present without a pastor. Most of the members reside in the country. They are intending to soon erect a church building.

The *Mankato Baptist Church* was organized in 1876, by Rev. Mr. Howard. They worship in the Methodist Church, but are now making arrangements to build. They have about forty-five members, and Rev. J. Schutz is their pastor; he also has charge of East Buffalo Baptist Church, of eighteen members, which was organized in 1882, and of the Holmwood Church, with twenty-five members, organized in 1880.

The *Presbyterian Church* has about forty members, and was organized February 18, 1877, by Rev. A. R. Naylor and Elder R. R. McClung. November 28, 1880, they dedicated their church. It cost $1,400. Rev. A. R. Naylor supplied the pulpit until March, 1880, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Warren Mayo, who also has charge of the Ionia Presbyterian Church, organized by himself, Rev. H. F. Albright, and Elder Patterson Alexander, May 11, 1882, with eight members.

The *Methodist* denomination organized in March, 1877. The membership has increased from ten to sixty-five. Rev. G. H. Woodward was pastor in 1877, '78 and '79. Rev. J. R. Schultz in 1880, and J. C. Dana in 1881, '82. The Mankato circuit includes three other points in the county.

Mankato has reached a population of over 600, and is steadily increasing in business and wealth. The town has grown more rapidly since the completion of the Central Branch, three years ago, than for any equal period previous. It was incorporated as a city of the third class, April 22, 1880. The first city officers were: B. J. Thompson, Mayor; A. Evans, City Clerk; L. P. Vance, Treasurer; J. W. McRoberts, Police Judge; M. Stone, C. Angevine, L. M. Butts, S. C. Bowles and G. S. Bishop, Councilmen.

In 1881: M. Stone, Mayor; L. M. Butts, D. Heron, A. Evans, J. M. Ketchum and Ed. E. Chapman, Councilmen; W. G. Stowell, Clerk; L. P. Vance, Treasurer; J. W. McRoberts, Police Judge.

1882: M. Stone, Mayor; L. M. Butts, J. J. Lamar, A. Evans, W. O. John and J. J. Dalton, Councilmen; G. W. Collins, City Clerk; Herbert Evans, Treasurer, and B. J. Thompson, Police Judge.

THE PRESS, SOCIETIES, ETC.

The Jewell County Monitor was established at Jewell Center, now Mankato, May 19, 1874, with Frank Kirk as editor and publisher. The press and equipment was purchased by the citizens of Mankato of A. B. Wilder, Belleville, Kan., having been used in printing the Belleville *Republic*. In June, 1874, W. P. Henderson succeeded Mr. Kirk as publisher, and in October following, Byron J. Thompson became editor and sole proprietor. In April, 1878, it was consolidated with the *Diamond*, edited by M. Winsor. B. J. Thompson soon bought out the establishment, and continued as editor until April, 1882, when he sold to W. S. Thompson. In October, 1882, Mr. Thompson sold the paper to Vaughan Brothers, who had been publishing the *Western Advocate*, at Omio, since August, 1881, The *Monitor* is an eight-column folio, Republican in politics.

Jewell County Review.—This paper, which enjoys the largest circulation of any paper in the county, was established in July, 1879, by L. D. Raynolds, and purchased by M. Winsor, formerly connected with the *Clarion* and *Diamond* of this county. It is an eight-column folio, printed on a steam-power press. Mr. Winsor has been for a long time in the newspaper business, and issues a neat, spicy, well-edited paper, although it is independent in politics and published in a Republican county.

The *Jewellite* was established August 16, 1882, by E. P. Worcester, the present editor and proprietor. It is an eight-column folio, Republican in politics.

Mankato Lodge, No. 186, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 28, 1881. The society is in a flourishing condition, with forty-five members. Officers: C. Angevine, N. G.; M. Stone, V. G.; J. F. Hudson, Sec'y, and L. A. Saunders, Treas.

Mankato Lodge, No. 87, A. F. & A. M., was instituted March 18, 1882. L. M. Butts, W. M.; E. E. Chapman, S. W.; B. W. Slagle, J. W.; L. P. Vance, Treas., and A. Evans, Sec'y. They have about forty members in good standing.

Jewell Lodge, No. 31, K. of P., was instituted September 22, 1880, and has seventy-five members, being the strongest society in the county. H. S. Hanley, C. C.; George Caswell, V. C.; Ira Harrison, K. of R. & S.

Jim Lane Post, No. 34, G. A. R., was organized in December, 1881. There are about 1,500 soldiers in the county. It has over forty members. J. W. McRoberts, Post Commander; G. W. McGehee, Adjutant.

I. O. G. T., Lodge No. 180, organized February 3, 1881, and has seventy members. Rev. W. Mayo, W. C. T.; Miss Emma Nichols, W. V. T.; G. F. Van Velzer, W. S.; Rev. J. C. Dana, W. C.; F. W. Cutler, L. D.

Mankato has three hotels, the Central House, operated by W. O. John, being the first erected in the town. The Commercial House was built in 1878, by S. C. Bowles, its present owner. Its size is 34x60 feet, contains twenty-four rooms, and the house is well patronized.

The private bank of Bishop & Co. was organized by Case, Vance & Co., in October, 1877. The present firm assumed the management in March, 1880. It has a capital of $40,000.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

F. A. BAUGHMAN, furniture, was born in Mahaska County, Iowa, February 18, 1853; removed to Cawker City, Mitchell County, Kan., in 1878, and engaged in the furniture business. Later he came to Mankato, Jewell County, and erected a building 25x50 feet, and stocked the same with furniture. Mr. Baughman is a young man, and full of energy and enterprise; he has been compelled to do for himself and make his own start in the world. He now carries a good stock of goods. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Was married in Story County, Iowa, June 13. 1877, to Miss Blanche Hambleton.

S. C. BOWLES, Commercial Hotel, was born in Kentucky, April 15, 1842. In 1865 moved to Chicago, Ill., where he remained until 1867, when he again made a move, this time to Nebraska. Came to Jewell County, Kan., in 1870. In 1876 he built the Commercial Hotel of Mankato, a building 34x60 feet, two and a half stories high. The house is first-class in every particular, and the landlord understands how to run a hotel. Was married in Pottawatomie County, Iowa, May 3, 1868, to Miss Louisa Marshall.

JOHN BURNS, County Treasurer, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., September 4, 1831. Removed to Iowa, then returned to New York; soon after again moved, this time to Jewell County, Kan., in 1872. Was elected County Treasurer in 1873 and re-elected in 1875, and again elected in 1879, and still holds the office. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Was married in Delaware, N. Y. in July, 1864, to Miss Jane Love, and is the father of two children—Edgar A. and Lulu.

L. M. BUTTS was born in Delaware County, N. Y., February 21, 1843; removed to McHenry County, Ill., in 1852, where he lived until the beginning of the war, when he enlisted September, 1861, in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, taking an active part in nearly every battle in the Army of the Potomac, and was honorably discharged in October, 1864. In the spring of 1871 he located in Jewell County, Kan., taking a quarter-section of land under the homestead act, and at the general election that fall was elected to the office County Treasurer, which office he held two years from the following July. In the fall of 1874 he started in the mercantile business in Mankato, since which time, by fair dealing, strict integrity and close attention, his business has steadily increased, and he now carries a $15,000 stock, in a building 40x62 feet. He also carries a full line of farm implements and deals in grain. He is Past Master of Mankato Lodge No. 87 A. F. & A. M., and is a member of Concordia Chapter No. 45 R. A. M., and the I. O. O. F. and K. P. lodges.

CASE, BISHOP & HERON, bankers. G. H. Case is a native of Ohio, and is a lawyer by profession. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union army, in Company E, Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Held the office of Recorder of Deeds, also Clerk of the District Court, in Jefferson County, Iowa; was elected to the Kansas State Senate in 1880. The banking house of Case, Bishop & Co. was organized in 1877. The second member of the firm, George S. Bishop, was born in Butler County, Ohio. He was a soldier in the United States Army; enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1871 he came to Jewell County, Kan., and was elected County Surveyor of Jewell County; was elected to the Kansas State Legislature for three terms. The third named member of the firm is D. Heron. He was born in Scotland in 1842; came to America with his parents when a child. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the army, in Company B, Fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; returned to Fairfield, Iowa, where he studied law, and was admitted to practice before Judge Sampson in Jasper County; held the office of Superintendent of Jefferson County, Iowa; came to Jewell County, Kan., and was elected to the State Legislature, and now holds the said office.

W. S. CHAPMAN, of the firm of W. S. Chapman & Co , merchants, was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, October 17, 1847; enlisted in Company F, Sixteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and remained until the close of the war. He came to Belleville, Republic County, Kan., in 1872, and engaged in merchandising; and in 1874 started a branch store in Mankato, Jewell County. Mr. Chapman came to Mankato and erected a business building 23x60 feet, with a wareroom 16x60 feet, and now carries a stock of from $10,000 to $12,000. The firm own 960 acres of land in Jewell County, 500 of which adjoin the town of Mankato; also owns a building and lots in Oberlin, Kan. He is a married man and father of two children—Walter and Clarence.

GEORGE W. COLLINS, real estate and farm loans, was born in England, December 12, 1858; came to America July 8, 1870, and settled in Republic County, Kan. Moved to Jewell County, and engaged in the printing business. In 1875, in company with N. W. Pettigrew, he established the *Norton County Advance*, and ran the same for eight months, when he sold out and moved to Mankato and engaged in the real estate and loan business, in which line he has been very successful. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Was married in Mankato, December 22, 1881, to Kate Monson.

O. G. COOPER, real estate and loans, was born in Ohio, January 25, 1836. Enlisted in the United States Army, in Company N, Third Ohio Cavalry, and remained in service about two years, when he returned to Fremont, Ohio. Came to Jewell County, Kan., August 28, 1881, and settled in Mankato, and engaged in the real estate and short time loan business. Is a member of the Royal Arcanum. Was married in Erie County, Ohio, December 24, 1861, to Miss Susan L. Prentice, and they have one child—Sallie E., born December 3, 1867.

J. J. DALTON, drugs. Born in Illinois, July 1, 1855; moved to Glenwood, Iowa, thence to Jewell County, Kan., in 1870 Came to Mankato in 1873; was appointed Treasurer of Jewell County, July 1, 1876, the very day he was twenty-one years old; has held the offices of Deputy Treasurer, Deputy Recorder, Deputy Clerk, etc., from 1873 to the present time. He engaged in the drug and jewelry business under the firm name of J. J. Dalton & Co., in 1874, and is now engaged in the same line of business. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, K. of P., and A. O. U. W.; holds the office of Noble Grand in the Odd Fellows, and Chancellor Commander in the K. of P. He was married in Jewell County, November 20, 1881, to Miss M. V. Snyder.

CAPT. JOHN W. ENOCH, farmer, P. O. Mankato, was born in Ohio, October 4, 1835. Removed to Northern Indiana, thence to Northwestern Missouri. Enlisted in the United States Army in 1862, in Company C, Fifth Missouri Cavalry. He raised the Company for the service, and was elected its Captain. He served two years as quartermaster of the regiment. Was discharged in 1864, in St. Joseph, Mo., when he returned to Atchison County, Mo. Was elected to the State Legislature of Missouri, and held said office in 1869–'70. Came to Jewell County, Kan., in 1874, and was elected Justice of the Peace, and did a loaning business for two years. Is now engaged in farming, and owns 160 acres of land, four miles from Mankato. Was married in Indiana, June 5, 1855, to Miss Eliza A. Kimball, and is the father of four children—J. W., C. F., Carrie and Alice

S. H. HARRISON, attorney-at-law and loan agent, was born in Rutland County, Vt., January 17, 1837. Removed to Dodge County, Wis., in the fall of 1855. In the fall of 1859 he went to Minnesota. In 1862 he enlisted in the United States Army, in Company B, Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in January, 1866. He was commissioned first lieutenant of Company C, Sixty-fifth Infantry, and returned to Wisconsin; thence to Harrison County, Mo. In the spring of 1875 he came to Jewell County, Kan., and located at Jewell City, after which he removed to Mankato, where he now resides. He was admitted to practice law in Harrison County, Mo. Is now doing business under the firm name of Harrison & Mechem. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace. He is the owner of 400 acres of land, 225 of which are under cultivation. He was married in Graveville, Wis., March 4, 1858, to Miss Albina M. Godding; they have had five children—A. V., Lorena (now deceased), Francis E., S. H. and N. T.

L. S. HORNE, attorney-at-law, was born in North Carolina, September 28, 1828. Removed to Georgia, thence to Indiana, thence to Missouri, and came to Jewell County, Kan., in 1872. He enlisted in the United States Army, in Company H, Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted from the ranks to the position of quartermaster. Was admitted to practice law in the State of Indiana, and again in Jewell County, Kan., where he has practiced his profession ever since his coming to Kansas. Mr. Horne was the president of the town company that proved upon the town of Mankato in 1874. Was married September 30, 1852, in Indiana, to Miss Ruth Barrett, now deceased. He was married a second time, to Miss Eliza C. Lee, November 22, 1874, and has five children—Rosa, Charles F., Belle, Albert G. and Ida. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

LEROY HULSE, merchant, was born in Ohio, January 10, 1848. Removed to Henry County, Iowa; thence to Jefferson County; thence to Illinois. Came to Jewell County, Kan., in 1876, and clerked for Chapman & Co. for several years. Commenced business for himself in September, 1882, and now has a stock of general merchandise, and is doing a good business. Was married in Mankato, June 20, 1880, to Miss Lizzie Howe, and has one child—Maud.

O. F. JOHNSON, Sheriff, was born in Norway. Came to America in 1850, and located in Wisconsin. Removed to Minnesota. Enlisted in the Union army, October 4, 1861, in Company K, Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; discharged February 14, 1866, when he returned to Freeport, Ill. Came to Jewell County, Kan., in 1870, and took a homestead in Vicksburg Township. Held office of Justice of the Peace in said township, being the first Justice of the Peace elected in the same; also held the office of Trustee for two terms. Was elected Sheriff of Jewell County in 1881, and now holds this office. Is a member of the K. of P. Mr. Johnson took out the first marriage license in Jewell County after its organization; was married in Vicksburg Township on the 17th day of June, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth Zimmer. They have one child—Harry A., born October 12, 1879.

J. M. KETCHUM, merchant, was born in Wayne County, Pa., February 3, 1850. In June, 1874, he was appointed postmaster at Pleasant Mount, Wayne County, Pa., which position he held unti 1879, when he came to Mankato, Jewell Co., Kan., and erected a store-room 25x85 feet, one and a half stories high, and stocked the same with general merchandise and carries a stock of $12,000. He also runs a lumber business, his sales in that amounting to over $12,000 per annum. Mr. Ketchum stands at the head of one of the best establishments in Mankato, and by close application to business has accumulated a large amount of property. He was married in Iowa, May 17, 1882, to Miss Emma Baughman.

T. S. KIRKPATRICK, Clerk of the District Court, was born in Wisconsin, April 29, 1849; moved to Minnesota; thence to Jewell County, Kan, in July, 1870, and took a homestead ten miles east of Mankato. He was elected Clerk of the District Court of Jewell County in the fall of 1880, and unanimously nominated and elected for the same position in the fall of 1882. Is a member of the K. of P. Was married in Mankato, January 8, 1881, to Miss Florence Hildreth. Mr. Kirkpatrick states that he has killed buffalo in Jewell County as late as 1878.

J. J. LA MAR, hardware, was born in Missouri, November 13, 1869. Removed to Nebraska, and again returned to Missouri. Attended school at the Seminary at St. Joseph, Mo.; also attended Commercial College. Came to Mankato, Jewell Co., Kan., in 1880, and established himself in the hardware business with L. H. Sanders. Mr. La Mar is erecting one of the best store-rooms in Mankato, the building being built of stone, 25x80 feet, and two stories high. Was elected to the City Council of Mankato in the spring of 1882. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

J. R. MOSER, marble-works, was born in Warren County, Iowa, July 2, 1853. Removed to Madison County. In May, 1877, moved to Rush County, Kan , and came to Mankato, Jewell County, in 1878, and in December, 1881, established himself in the marble business. He is now doing a splendid business, shipping tombstones to different points.

DR. L. B. POWELL, drugs, was born near Frankfort, Ky., September 3, 1847. Removed to Illinois. In March, 1862, enlisted in Company D, Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; transferred to Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was discharged in August, 1865, when he returned to Port Byron, Ill., and in 1869 went to Texas. In 1871 the Doctor was crossing the Staked Plains, at the head of the Concho River, when he, with his party of nine, was attacked by the Indians. Three of the men were killed and one committed suicide, and all of his party, including himself, were wounded. The Indians stole 1,000 head of cattle from the party. Dr. Powell, while in Texas, was appointed one of the State police by Gov. Davis. He came to Jewell County, Kan., in 1872. In 1875 he graduated at the Eclectic Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and returned to Jewell City, Kan., and engaged in the practice of his profession. Came to Mankato and went into the drug business under the firm name of Reynolds & Powell. Was elected Coroner of Jewell County in 1881. Is a member of the G. A. R. at Jewell City

MANOAH STONE, Register of Deeds, was born in Iowa Territory (now Jefferson County, Iowa), May 11, 1843. Removed with his parents to Marion County in 1853, where he resided on a farm until the spring of 1860, when, like a great many others, he took the gold fever and went West to make his fortune, and spent several years in the various mining camps of Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana. He returned to the States in 1865; was married to Miss Mary P. McLean, May 15, 1867, at Knoxville, Iowa, and November of the same year removed to Richardson County, Nebraska, where he engaged in the occupation of teaching school until the spring of 1873, when he came with his family to Jewell County; was elected Trustee of Prairie Township, and served two terms; was elected Register of Deeds in 1875, and re-elected in 1877 and 1879, and now holds the office. He is also engaged in agriculture, having a valuable farm of 240 acres near the thriving town of Jewell City. Is a prominent member of Mankato Lodge No. 186 I. O. O. F.

BYRON J. THOMPSON was born in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1848. He received a high school education, and has since devoted the most of his time to teaching, in which profession he has been very successful; was principal of the public schools of Austin, Mo., and Louisville. He abandoned the profession on account of poor health. Purchasing the *Jewell County Monitor*, he sprang into the arena of journalism, where he is meeting with deserved success. He is one of the early settlers of Jewell County, is widely known and highly esteemed for his honesty, integrity and ability.

SMITH THOMPSON was born in Beaver County, Pa., January 15, 1834. Removed to Ohio in 1847; thence to Henry County, Iowa, in 1853. Enlisted in April, 1861, in Company F, First Iowa Volunteer Infantry, under the first call of the President. Enlisted again in the fall of 1861, in Company D, Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and held a commission as Lieutenant in said company. Was wounded in the head and side at Shiloh, and in the thigh at Pilot Knob, Mo. He was afterward appointed First Lieutenant of Company F, Seventh United States Veteran Volunteers of First Army Corps (Hancock's). Was mustered out at Baltimore, June, 1866. Came to Jewell County in 1871. He is a member of G. A. R., Post No. 34.

D. J. VANCE, postmaster, was born in Elkhart County, Ind., June 19, 1840; removed with his parents to Jefferson County, Iowa, the spring of 1843. Enlisted in Company M, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, October 22, 1861; served in said company and regiment as First Sergeant until re-enlisted March 14, 1864, as private; commissioned and mustered as First Lieutenant of said company and regiment in May, 1864, and served in that position until mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 8, 1865, having been engaged in active service about all the time. Returned to Jefferson County, Iowa, after his discharge, and followed merchandising at Fairfield for three years, and farming three years, and in the spring of 1872, in company with N. G. Chilcott and family, removed overland to the place where Mankato, Kansas, now stands; being the only man left who now lives in the city of Mankato who was here at the time the town was started. Served as Deputy Clerk of District Court from June, 1883, until January 1, 1885; then served as Clerk of District Court for two terms, of two years each; was commissioned postmaster, when this office was established in October, 1872, and has held the office since that time. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge at Mankato, Kansas. He is a married man and the father of five children now living—Varilla E., Alma A., Frank A., Julia May, Margaret C., and George S., deceased. Has been twice married; his first wife was a daughter of J. H. Allender, of Salina, Jefferson County, Iowa; his present wife is the oldest daughter of Prof. R. H. Bishop, of Oxford, Ohio, whose father was once president of the Miama University. D. J. Vance is of Scotch and German descent, his wife of Scotch descent. They have been identified with the best interests of the town and county in which they live.

D J Vance

LOUIS P. VANCE, of Mankato, Jewell County, Kan., was born at Goshen, Elkhart County, Ind., December 9, 1837; removed at four and a half years of age to Jefferson County, Iowa, with his parents; was a farmer till his twenty-second year; spent two years prior to the war of the Rebellion in the Colorado mining regions. Enlisted in the service of the United States in March, 1862, as a member of Company B, Thirty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry; was promoted from the ranks through the grades of non-commissioned and two of the commissioned offices of the line; was mustered out in July, 1865, with his company with the rank of Captain, which rank he occupied about ten months prior to the close of the war. Returned to Fairfield, Iowa, and was, by election, Treasurer of Jefferson County eight years, during the years intervening January 1, 1868, and January 1, 1878. Entered into private banking at Mankato, Kansas, with Case, Vance & Co., in September, 1877; afterwards was engaged in brokerage, loan and other pursuits in Kansas. Was married May 6, 1868, at Fairfield, Iowa, to Miss Lizzie P. Heron. They had six children born to them—Minnie A., George C., Blanche L., Jessie May and Oscar Perry; the two latter died of scarlet fever, Oscar P. died April 1, 1879, aged two years, and Jessie M. died April 9, 1879, aged four years. Sibyl L., the junior member of the family, at the date of this compiling, was three years and six months old.

M. WINSOR, editor Mankato *Review*, has been one of the most prominent men in the county. He was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., March 20, 1840. He received only a common school education, yet a thorough one He removed, when eighteen to Illinois with his parents, and when twenty, went alone to Colorado, where he joined the First Colorado Cavalry in 1861, remaining in active service to the close of the war. His regiment was at the battle of Apache Canyon, New Mexico, when the Texan Rangers were defeated and four million dollars worth of Government property was saved at Fort Union. Soon after the close of the war he selected Jewell County as his future home, where he located on a homestead. In 1873 he established the *Jewell County Diamond*, which in 1878 was united with the *Monitor*, under the title, *Monitor-Diamond*. In 1876 Mr Winsor and James A. Scarbrough wrote a history of the county, which was issued in pamphlet and to which this history is greatly indebted for its data. Mr. Winsor is now editing the *Review* at Mankato, an excellent county paper, with perhaps the largest circulation of any paper in the county. He is a man of marked ability, and widely known and esteemed for his benevolence and kindness of heart.

BURR OAK.

Burr Oak, at present, is the largest and most prosperous town in the county, situated at the terminus of the Central Branch, on White Rock Creek, ten miles northeast of Mankato. It is pleasantly located and surrounded by as fine a country as can be found in the county.

The first settlers in the town and vicinity were A. W. Mann, F. Gilbert, A. J. and D. H. Godfrey (A. J. Godfrey built the first house on what is now State street), G. Beanblossom, L. N. Tingley, J. M. McCormick and others, who located in the spring of 1870.

The postoffice was established in 1871. J. M. McCormick, a faithful public officer, has held the position of Postmaster from that time to the present. The town was laid out in 1875 by A. J. Godfrey on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 23, Township 2 south, Range 9 west, being a part of his homestead. The first store was that of J. E. Faidley, the second F. Gilbert, and the third T. B. Carpenter. Rev. Allen Ives, in May, 1871, at A. J. Godfrey's, preached the first sermon. The first school was taught in the winter of 1873 by W. H. Kemp. In 1875, a whirlwind of considerable severity passed over the town, but owing to the scarcity of houses did little damage, merely injuring the few that then marked the town.

Since 1875 Burr Oak has made a more rapid growth than any place in the county. It is larger in population and does more business, owing to the fact that it is the terminus of a railroad and has the trade of a very rich and well-settled district.

The place was organized as a city of the third class in April, 1880. It now has a population of 700. The first city officers were: J. K. McLain, Mayor; W. M. Spurlock, Clerk; A. W. Mann, Treasurer; T. B. Carpenter, O. F. Roberts, A. J. Godfrey, George Quigley and Dr. J. E. Hawley, Councilmen.

1881—J. W. Mann, Mayor; J. H. Palmer, Clerk, and William Spurlock Treasurer.

1882—Dr. J. E. Hawley, Mayor; Thomas Tweedy, Clerk, and W. B. Spears, Treasurer.

The church and school privileges are good. The first school was taught here in 1873. The town now has an elegant and commodious school building, just completed at a cost of $3,500. There are three grades, and the departments are doing good work.

There are four religious denominations in Burr Oak—the Baptist, Methodist, Dunkards and Catholics. The last was organized in 1881 by Rev. J. Perrier, of Concordia. There are fifteen families in the parish and they have an $800 church edifice.

The Baptist Church was organized in September, 1879, by Rev. Mr. Howard. The society has just purchased the old schoolhouse and is remodeling it for its accommodation. The society has about twenty-five members. H. D. Babcock was the first pastor, succeeded by Rev. S. Shutz, the present incumbent.

The Methodists were organized in 1873, with fifteen members, Rev. H. G. Breed being their first pastor. The membership is now about 110. The pastors in order have been Revs. H. G. Breed, C. G. Chrysler, E. Puckett, G. H. Woodward, H. G. Breed, and D. D. Campbell. In 1880 they erected a very neat and commodious edifice at a cost of over $2,300. Under Rev. Mr. Breed, in the winter of 1880-81, there was a revival, which secured forty members to the church.

The Dunkards, or German Baptists, were organized in October, 1870, by Rev. Allen Ives. Burr Oak, Limestone, and White Rock are included in the same organization. Their membership is over 350. They have a tent, 50x90 feet, in which they hold their meetings. Their pastors have been Revs. Allen Ives, Jacob Amsberger, P. B. Porter, H. E. Faidley, A. W. Austin, Eli Renner, and J. W. Switzer. Their meetings are held in the spring, summer, and autumn.

The Burr Oak Reveille was established at Burr Oak January 1, 1879, by H. E. Taylor, and purchased by W. E. Bush, in 1880. It suspended in August, 1882, and was reorganized in October by a joint stock company, but continued under the same management. It is a seven column folio and enjoys a good circulation. It is independent in politics.

Burr Oak Lodge, No. 178, A. F. & A. M., was instituted in the fall of 1878, by J. C. Postlethwaite. It is in good working order and has about sixty members. Officers: O. F. Roberts, W. M.; A. B. Smith, S. W.; J. K. McLain, J. W.; J. F. Williamson, Treas.; G. W. Oakwood, Sec.

Burr Oak Lodge, K. of P., was instituted May 3, 1882, by J. H. Lyon, Grand Chancellor of Kansas. They have about seventy-five members. G. M. Ross, C. C.; E. E. Smith, K. of R. and S.

The Cornet Band has ten pieces, under the leadership of R. W. Johnson. It was organized in 1879.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

N. E. BURNS, lumber dealer, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, March 4, 1861 Removed to Hoopeston, Ill., and did business just across the line in Ambia, Ind. Came to Burr Oak, Jewell County, Kan., May 8, '882, and engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of Cobb & Burns. The same firm have a number of lumber-yards in Kansas, and are working up a satisfactory trade. Mr Burns is an energetic young man, and will be well known in the commercial world. He was married in Hoopeston, Ill., December 25, 1881, to Miss Anna Richards.

W. E. BUSH, editor, was born at Beaver Dam, Mass., February 9, 1854. His parents soon after his birth removed to New York State, where the subject of this notice received a good common-school education. He at first followed farming for a livelihood, but soon abandoned that occupation and adopted the profession of teaching with marked success in New York State and Otoe County, Nebraska. In 1880 he purchased the Burr Oak *Reveille*, which he is conducting in a manner highly satisfactory to its patrons.

J. E. FAIDLEY was born in Somerset County, Pa., October 9, 1840. Removed to Ohio, thence to Iowa, thence to Nebraska, and came to Jewell County, Kan., in October, 1870, and took a homestead adjoining the town site of Burr Oak. Purchased from Lewis and Godfrey part of the town site of Burr Oak. He is the owner of 2,000 acres of land in Jewell County and a large part of Burr Oak, and has an interest in a hardware and farm implement establishment in Burr Oak, also an interest in a large stock of merchandise, and has done a great deal toward the up-building of the young and thrifty town of Burr Oak. He is a member of the German Baptist Church. He was married in Falls City, Neb., in June, 1870, to Miss Joanna Ives. They have five children—Luella, Albert, Irena, Marshall and Allen. He also owns a large interest in the town of Cambridge, Neb., in Furnas County, on the B. & M. R. R.

FRANK GILBERT, merchant, was born in Erie County, Pa., January 6, 1844. Moved to Indiana; came to Jewell County, Kan., in 1870, and engaged in the grocery business in 1872. In 1873 the firm name was Faidley & Gilbert, and they continued in business until 1878. The firm of Mann & Gilbert are now carrying a heavy stock of general merchandise in a room 24x50 feet, including an upper floor of the same size. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Was married in Lagrange County, Ind., August 13, 1866, to Miss Ellen Austin, and they have two children—Abbie, born September 4, 1867, and Arthur, born November 2, 1881

A. J. GODFREY, druggist and grocer, was born in Kent County, Mich., April 15, 1840. Removed with his parents to Indiana in 1841. Enlisted in the United States Army in Company B, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, May 28, 1861, and was discharged August 12, 1865, when he returned to Noble County, Ind., and was married to Miss Sarah Gilbert, January 18, 1866. Removed to Iowa in 1868. Came to Jewell County, Kan., in August, 1870, and took a homestead, a part of which is the town site of Burr Oak. In the fall of 1872 Mr. Godfrey caused the said town to be laid out and platted. Was elected the first County Commissioner from his district in 1871: was elected the first Justice of the Peace in Burr Oak Township in the fall of 1870; and the first post-office was opened in his house in 1871, and Mr. Godfrey was assistant postmaster. He is a member of the Masonic Order. His family consists of himself and wife and three living children—two boys and one girl. Two children are dead, the first a girl—Cora Leota, born September 8, 1870, the first white female child born in Jewell County, died April 7, 1871.

J. W. GREEN, furniture dealer, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, November 21, 1844. Moved to Iowa in 1868; came to Jewell County, Kan., in the fall of 1873, and took a homestead five miles northwest of Burr Oak, and is now the owner of 260 acres of land. He went into the furniture business in Burr Oak in 1881, under the firm name of Green & Carpenter. He held the office of school clerk and trustee of Burr Oak Township for three years. Took United States census for the one hundred and twenty-third sub-district of third district of Kansas in 1880. He is a member of the K of P. Was married March 25, 1869, in Marshall County, Iowa, to Miss Louisa C. Fulwider. They have four children—L. W., E. L., H. L., J. R., and Musett and Maud, deceased.

DR. H. HANNUM was born in Paine's Point, Ogle Co., Ill., March 11, 1854. Attended Rock River Seminary in Illinois; also attended Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and graduated February 22, 1881, after having taken a full course of clinical and didactic instruction during three winters and spring terms of the institution, and received a certificate of honor for the same. The doctor first practiced in Illinois, came to Kansas in April, 1881, and settled in Burr Oak, where he has been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession ever since. He is also a graduate of the Kalamazoo Commercial College. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has acted as secretary of the lodge; and is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

DR. J. E. HAWLEY, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., June 1, 1852, removed to Chickasaw County, Iowa, in 1865; removed to Clay County, Neb., thence to Burr Oak, in Jewell County, Kan., in 1878. Held the office of City Councilman of Burr Oak for two years, and was elected Mayor of the City in April, 1882. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. The doctor studied medicine in Iowa, and graduated at the St. Joseph's Hospital Medical College, February 27, 1882. He was married in Spring Ranch, Clay Co., Neb., November 27, 1871, to Miss Alice J. Stephenson, and has four children—Burt A., Edward F., Seth Zell and Julia A.

J. T. HOLLENBECK, merchant, was born in Indiana October 14, 1835; removed to Louisa County, Iowa, thence to Johnson County, thence to Grundy County, came to Jewell County, Kan., in 1871, and took a homestead, moved to Burr Oak, and engaged in general merchandising and is also extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising, making fine stock a specialty. Is now doing business under the firm name of Faidley, Hollenbeck & Smith. He held the office of Justice of the Peace in Walnut Township, in Jewell Co., Kan. Was a soldier in the United States Army, in Company D, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry. Mr. Hollenbeck is now the owner of 16 acres of land in addition to town property. He was married in Linn County, Iowa, June 29, 1855, to Miss Mary Hopker, and they have five children—Alla, S. L., Libbie, Estella and J. H.

B. H. JOHNSON, druggist, was born in Litchfield, Conn., August 1, 1835; removed to Wisconsin; thence to Minnesota; came to Jewell County, Kan., in October, 1873, and engaged in the hardware business in Burr Oak. In May, 1878, he engaged in the drug business, which business he has been in ever since; and owns his store building, 22x44 feet. Held office of County Commissioner in Jackson County, Minn., also held the office of Justice of the Peace and Assessor and Township Clerk of Burr Oak Township. Mr. Johnson started the first regular hardware, also the first drug store in Burr Oak. Enlisted in the United States Army December 4, 1862 in Company F, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and was made sergeant. Discharged September 29, 1865. Is a married man, and the father of five children—R. W., I. B., Louis, Lloyd and Ethel.

DR. THOMAS KIRK, Jr., was born in Clearfield, Pa., January 20, 1859; attended the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated in June, 1880, and first located in Bellefonte, Pa. Came to Burr Oak, in Jewell Co., Kan., in 1881, and engaged in the practice of his profession; he is now working into a fine business.

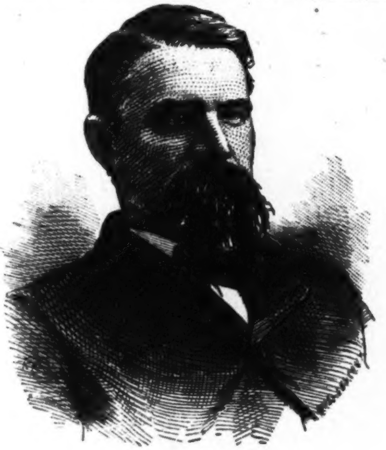

A.W.Mann

A. W. MANN, merchant, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, September 4, 1845. He removed to Webster County, Iowa, and came to Jewell County, Kan., in May, 1870, and took a homestead two and a half miles from Burr Oak. He engaged in the drug business in Burr Oak in the fall of 1875. In 1877 he engaged in general merchandising, under the firm name of McLain & Mann; afterward the firm was changed to Mann, Faidley & Gilbert. The present firm is Mann & Gilbert. Held the office of Justice of the Peace and was second Justice of the Peace in Burr Oak Township after the organization of the county. He is a member of the K. of P., and enlisted in the United States army, in Company C, Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, July 20, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran December 15, 1863, in same company and regiment. He was transferred from the army to the navy in 1864; served nine months on the monitor Winnebago and three months on the Circassian. He was married in Ashtabula County, Ohio, August 14, 1865, to Miss Martha Steves, and they have four children—Hattie, Arthur W., Edith, and Mattie S.

J. W. McCORMICK, postmaster, born in Sandusky, Erie Co., Ohio, March 10, 1847. Enlisted in the United States army in Company K, Third Ohio Cavalry, November 1861, and was discharged in August, 1865. He moved from Ohio to Michigan, and came to Jewell County, Kan., in 1870 and took a homestead, a part of which is now the town of Burr Oak, and he is now the owner of the same, less a few lots, which have been sold. Has held the office of Township Clerk, Trustee and Justice of the Peace. Has held the last named office for nine years past. He was appointed postmaster in June, 1871, and named the office Burr Oak, after which the town was named. He was married in December, 1874, to Miss Ellen Myers; second marriage to Miss Jessie McCammon in August, 1878, and they have had two children—William L., and Charles Francis.

B. F. ROYER, one of Burr Oak's prominent citizens, was born in Union County, Pa., January 13, 1850; moved from there to Stephenson County, Ill., in October, 1868; from there to Jewell County, Kan., in the spring of 1872, and took a homestead three miles southeast of Burr Oak, and still owns the same. Mr. Royer is a wagonmaker by trade, and followed that business from eighteen years of age until he was thirty-two; commenced running a wagon and blacksmith shop of his own in the spring of 1873. In 1882 he bought the livery, barn and stock of O. B. Ford, in Burr Oak, and engaged in the livery business. Mr. Royer was Treasurer of Burr Oak Township seven years, City Marshal one year, and is at present one of the City Council. Was married in Monroe, Wis., November 13, 1870, to Miss Marien R. Fair. They have two children—Lila B. and Nita E. Is owner of two quarter sections of land, blacksmith and wagon-shop, livery barn, and the residence where he now lives in the city of Burr Oak.

E. O. W. SMITH, merchant, was born in Juniata County, Pa., July 5, 1844. Enlisted in the Union army in February, 1864, in Company G, Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was discharged in 1865, when he returned to Illinois. Came to Jewell County, Kan., in 1872, and took a homestead two and a half miles south of town, which he sold, and bought one five miles from town, containing timber and water, where he carries on farming and stock-raising, making fine stock a specialty; is also the owner of a fine residence in Burr Oak. He went into the restaurant business in Burr Oak in 1877, and in 1880 engaged in general merchandising under the firm name of Faidley, Hollenbeck & Smith, and the firm are doing a flourishing business, in a room 22x60 feet, also a room 22x40, the last named building being used for a boot and shoe store. He was married in Illinois to Miss Hannah Frey, and they have three children—Cory E., George W., and Charles E. Mr. Smith is a member of the K. of P.

SPEARS BROS., bankers. P. B. Spears was born in Carroll County, Ind., December 29, 1854, and came to Kansas in 1881. He was married in Illinois, May 10, 1876, to Miss Georgia A. Taylor. They have two children—Ethel and Charles. W. B. Spears was born in Carroll County, Ind., April 6, 1856; moved to Illinois, thence to Burr Oak, Jewell County, Kan., March 1, 1880. He was married in Morrison, Whiteside County, Illinois, January 19, 1881, to Miss Minnie B. Clark. They have one child—Helen, born January 15, 1882. The brothers established the Bank of Burr Oak, and in 1882 erected a brick bank building 24x50 feet, two stories high, and furnished the same in first-class style, with glass counters not surpassed in Western Kansas, a well-built vault, safe and time-lock. The firm are the owners of 280 acres of land, well improved and well stocked.

N. S. STEWART, hardware merchant, was born at Battle Creek, Mich., February 27, 1853. Removed to Clayton County, Iowa; thence to Jackson County, Minn; came to Jewell County, Kan., in 1872; clerked for McLain in the implement business for five years. In May, 1882, he engaged in the hardware business, under the firm name of Faidley Bros. & Stewart. Mr. Stewart, by hard work as a clerk for several years, made the foundation for his present flourishing business. The firm is one of the best in Burr Oak, and they are doing a splendid business. He was married at Smith Center, Kan., November 15, 1880, to Miss Emma C. Gist. They have one child—Willie.

THOMAS TWEEDY, attorney-at-law, was born in Indiana, September 12, 1858; came to Jewell County, Kan., in 1878; studied law at Red Cloud, Neb., also at Oswego, Kan., and was admitted to practice at Verne, Jennings Co., Ind., June 19, 1881. He is the only practicing attorney in Burr Oak. Attended college at Lancaster, Ind. He was married in Burr Oak, September 12, 1882, to Miss Ella M. Story.

M. WEIL, merchant, was born in Alsace, France, December 1, 1858; came to America in October, 1875, and settled at Atchison; moved to Murcotah, Kan., and engaged in general merchandising. He came to Burr Oak, Jewell Co., Kan., in January, 1880, and engaged in the same line of business, in a room 22x80 feet, and carries a stock of from $16,000 to $18,000. He is a member of the K. of P., and was married in Holton, Jackson Co., Kan., March 1, 1881, to Miss Ida Sarbach, and they have one child—Carl, born April 28, 1882.

JEWELL CITY.

The early history of Jewell City can be found at length in the County history. The origin of this city, which is situated ten miles east of south of Mankato, was the building of a fort, in 1870, for the protection of the settlers in its vicinity. It was called Fort Jewell, and was a large sod enclosure in which the first well in the county was dug. It was a false alarm that caused its erection, and, happily for the settlers, they were never called upon to use it as a means of defense. The town is well situated between the middle and west branches of Buffalo Creek, on a comparatively level tract of land. It is surrounded by rich lands, and adjacent to the Limestone and Marsh valleys.

In May, 1871, George James established himself in town as the first shoemaker in the county, or in fact in the country, west of Concordia. The first store in the town was opened June 4, 1871, by John D. Robertson. In September, 1871, the Jewell House, the first hotel in the place, was built by James Kelsey. The town has grown steadily and substantially ever since, although it had the misfortune, early in its existence, to lose the county-seat.

In March, 1872, W. P. Day and W. D. Jenkins established the Jewell City *Clarion*, the first paper in the county. It was purchased by M. Winsor in February, 1873, and enlarged from a four column folio to one of seven columns. Mr. Winsor changed the name of it to the *Diamond*, retaining possession of it until April, 1878, when it was consolidated with the *Monitor*. The postoffice was established July 4, 1870, with J. Hoffer as Postmaster who was succeeded by J. A. Scarbrough, and in November, 1874, by S. R. Worick, the Money Order department having been established the previous July.

Sunday morning, at 5 o'clock, July 28, 1873, a cyclone from the northwest visited the prosperous town and blew down a $4,000 schoolhouse, several partially finished buildings, and removed several from their foundations. Fortunately, no lives were lost. The storm continued in a southeasterly direction, and did considerable damage in Cloud County, especially at Concordia.

There is an excellent quality of limestone in this vicinity, which has been used in the finest buildings of the town.

In 1880 the town was organized as a city of the third class, with the following officers: H. C. Jennings, Mayor; H. A. Schulenberg, Clerk; J. D. Robertson, Treasurer; G. B. Crandall, R. W. Hill, J. T. Bunch, A. L. Marks, and Thomas Miller, Councilmen; H. F. Stone, Police Judge.

The officers of 1881 were: J. T. Bunch, Mayor; H. A. Schulenberg, City Clerk; J. D. Robertson, Treasurer; J. Hoffer, Police Judge.

The following were chosen in 1882: G. B. Crandall, Mayor; M. F. Knappenberger, City Clerk; J. D. Robertson, Treasurer; A. L. Marks, Police Judge.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, THE PRESS.

The schools from the first have been good. Since 1873 to the present time they have been kept in a building constructed principally from the ruins of the one destroyed at that time. In October, 1882, a $6,000 stone school building was completed and occupied. It is the finest school building in the county.

The Jewell County Republican, a five column quarto paper, was established at Jewell City, in the fall of 1879, by Col. W. W. Brown. It was purchased by Woodward & Musser in 1881. It is Republican in politics.

The Methodists organized a society in 1872, and three years later completed a building, Rev. Mr. Rose being the first pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. H. G. Breed, Rev. J. Phillips, Rev. B. Hollen, Rev. J. Lawrence, and the present incumbent, Rev. A. B. Conwell. The latter assumed the pastorate in 1879, and during his term of service the debt has been lifted from the church and money put in the treasury. Present membership, sixty. Mr. Conwell has charge, also, of the societies at East Buffalo and Spring Creek.

The *Christians* organized a society in the spring of 1873, under the pastorate of Rev. O. N. Gray. He remained in charge until 1877, when, on account of the territory covered by the church membership, societies were formed at Brown's Creek and Marsh Valley. Rev. G. D. Sellers took charge of the city and county churches, but was succeeded in 1882 in the pastorate of the Jewell City society by Rev. J. T. Kiggins. The church building, a good wooden structure, was erected in 1879.

The *Evangelical* Association in Jewell City was organized in the spring of 1872, Rev. L. Wenger being its first pastor. The church building was erected in the summer of 1873. Present membership, eighty-five; pastor, Rev. T. W. Serf.

In 1872, Rev. Mr. Fletcher, organized a *Baptist* society. It has, at present, no settled pastor. In the fall of 1881 a flourishing country church was formed at East Buffalo, five miles northeast of Jewell City. Rev. Geo. Peterson is still in charge.

Rev. Father Perry organized the *Catholic* church in 1873, and a building was erected in 1877. Membership, twenty-five families.

SOCIETIES, ETC.

Jewell Lodge, No. 11, A. F. & A. M., was instituted October 22, 1874. J. C. Postlethwaite, W. M.; M. F. Knappenberger, S. W.; A. M. Hogan, J. W.; N. Kreamer; F. Felker, Sec'y.

Jewell Lodge, No. 116, I. O. O. F.—This society was instituted October 14, 1874. They own a $1,200 hall, well arranged and neatly furnished. Present officers: H. A. Schulenburg, N. G.; E. D. Smith, V. G.; George W. Brick, Secretary; John Fry, Treasurer. It now numbers seventy members.

Ancient Order United Workmen.—A lodge of this Order was started at Jewell City June 30, 1880. It now has forty members, with the following officers: G. B. Crandall, W. W.; C. C. King, T.; M. F. Knappenberger, O.; F. Felker, P. M. W.; S. R. Worick, R.

Washington Camp, No. 2, P. O. S. A.—This post was organized March 21, 1879. It has fifty members. Officers: J. Earle, Pres.; J. C. Perfect, V. P.; I. N. Hockman, Sec'y.

S. R. Deach Post, No. 58, G. A. R., was organized May 19, 1882, and has forty members. George B. Crandall, Post Commander; A. L. Marks, O. C.; W. C. McClung, Q. M.; E. D. Heinecke, Adj.

Jewell City has a favorite local band, incorporated May 24, 1880. It has fourteen pieces; leader, W. C. Manifold.

The Citizen's Bank was established in March, 1880, by B. Musser, editor of the *Jewell County Republican*.

J. H. Schaffer & Co.'s *Jewell City Bank* was established in 1880. J. C. Postlethwaite is the Cashier. The bank capital is $25,000, and the bank property is valued at $3,000. The bank has loaned $250,000 on real estate.

Two hotels accommodate the place—the City Hotel, erected by James Kelsey as the Jewell House, in 1871, and now operated by Morand King. The next year Mr. Kelsey commenced the erection of another hotel. Additions have since been made until the structure is now 44x56 feet. James Kelsey is still proprietor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COL. E. BARKER, farmer, P. O. Jewell City, was born in Maine, August 12, 1816; removed to Manhattan in Riley County, Kan.; thence to Jewell County in 1870, and is now the owner of 160 acres of land, well improved, with a fine house, the same being situated adjoining the town of Jewell City. The colonel was in the special service of the United States army for over four years; was Colonel of the Third Regiment, Second Brigade of Sixth Division of the Maine State Militia for over seventeen years. Has held office of Deputy Sheriff in Oxford County, Minn., for two years; was the first Notary Public in Jewell County, and administered the oath of office to the first county officer. Served in the State Senate of Kansas for the twenty-eighth district for two years; was next elected Sergeant-at-arms of the State Senate for two years. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Married in Salisbury, N. Y., September 23, 1840, to Miss C. E. Little, and they have five children—Mary C., Victoria V., Ruth S., Onora M. and C. E.

LESLIE A. and H. G. BREED, farmers, P. O. Jewell City. Leslie A. was born in Erie County, Pa., December 11, 1855, removed to Johnson County, then to Linn County, thence to Missouri, and came to Jewell County, Kan., in 1873, and took a homestead and timber claim; and the father and son are now the owners of 320 acres of land, and they keep about 60 head of cattle and 100 fine head of hogs. Leslie A. held the office of Township Clerk for four years. He was married December 4, 1879, at McCabe Chapel, in Brown's Creek Township, Jewell Co., to Miss Elizabeth Morgan. They have one child—Otto.

DR. G. S. CHRIST, was born in Lehigh County, Pa., October 31, 1839; removed to Illinois, thence to Jewell County, Kan., October 1, 1870, and engaged in the practice of his profession; also took a homestead, and now owns the same. Attended the Medical department of the State University of Pennsylvania, located at Philadelphia, and graduated in 1866. Is a member of the Odd Fellows, K. of P. and P. O. S. of A. lodges. In the Odd Fellows Lodge he has held office of Past Grand, in the Masonic, Senior Warden, and in K. of P., High Worthy Chancellor. The doctor has been one of the Examiners of the Board of Education of Jewell County. Was in the United States army for two years as Citizen Sergeant. Was married October 30, 1860, in Lehigh, Pa., to Miss Eliza Warmkessel, now deceased. They had three children—Emma, George, and Jacob.

D. F. DILLMAN, livery, was born in Decatur County, Ind., February 21, 1854. Removed to Iowa in 1856 with his parents, thence to Cass County, Neb., thence to Wyoming Territory. Came to Jewell City in 1874, and took a homestead in Washington Township the same year. Held the office of Constable and City Marshal of Jewell City. Mr. Dillman left home when but fifteen years old to do for himself, and all that he has was accumulated by his own individual effort.

E. D. HEINECKE, grocer, was born in Washington, D. C., August 11, 1830; removed to Bucyrus, Ohio, at three years of age; in 1857 went to Van Wert, Ohio, where he clerked. Went from there to Kankakee, Ill., in 1859, and clerked for F. Samuel before entering the army, and after returning was again employed by Mr Samuel as cashier in his store, until he commenced business himself in 1866. He was burned out in March, 1871. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the United States army in Company F, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was one of the sergeants of the company; was discharged in June, 1865; was wounded, being shot through the left lung at Blakeley, Ala. Came to Jewell County, Kan., in May, 1871, and took a homestead. He commenced business in Jewell City in 1880 under the firm name of Heinecke & Wyland. Held the office of Deputy Postmaster of Jewell City, also at Waterville, Marshall Co., was District School Clerk. He is a member of the G. A. R; is a married man, and has three childen—Anna P., Charles W. and Jesse.

R. W. HILL, general merchant, was born in Greene County, Ill., June 16, 1849. In 1869 he came to Washington County, Kan., and to Jewell County in 1874, and engaged in general merchandising. In 1881 he built a large store room, 28x100 feet, and stocked it with from $15,000 to $20,000 worth of goods, and is now doing a tremendous business. He was married in Pike County, Ill, in May, 1875, to Miss L. Bashforth. They have three children—Alice, Richard and Helen. Mr. Hill belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN M. HUTCHISON, druggist, was born in Northumberland County, Pa., March 13, 1842, moved to Stephenson County, Ill., came to Jewell County in 1871, and took a homestead. Engaged in the drug business in July, 1873. Was elected to the Kansas State Legislature in 1878. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and the Odd Fellows lodges. He was married March 22, 1875, in Jewell City, Kan., to Miss Temperance Jordan. They have one child—Mary Leonora, born May 14, 1881.

C. C. KING, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Jewell City, was born in Springwater, N. Y., July 9, 1838; removed to Iowa in 1855; thence to Nebraska in 1860. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as private in Company F, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry. Was discharged in September, 1862, for disability. Re-enlisted in March, 1863, in Company M, Second Nebraska Cavalry, to serve nine months; discharged in December following, and returned to his farm in Nebraska. He was married March 20, 1864, to Miss Lucinda J. Horner. Again he entered the army, August 15, as Sergeant in Company K, Forty-eighth Missouri Infantry. At the close of the war he returned to Nebraska; came to Jewell County in 1871, and took a homestead adjoining Jewell City. Is now the owner of 640 acres of land, mostly under cultivation. Also a herd of 125 cattle. Was elected County Commissioner and President of the board in 1875. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., A. O. U. W. and G. A. R. They have had nine children—Edd H., Frank V., Dora May (deceased), Rosa A., Levi A., C. Burtie (deceased), Otto C., Roscoe J. and Nellie.

MORAND KING, hotel and livery, was born in Canada, June 18, 1840. He came to Nebraska in 1867, and to Jewell County, Kan., in 1871, and took a homestead; came to the town of Jewell City in 1876, and engaged in the livery business. In June, 1841, he took charge of the City Hotel of Jewell City. Mr. King started in the world with but little money, but by perseverance and push has accumulated considerable property. Was married May 15, 1871, in Richardson County, Neb., to Miss Catherine Keffer, and has four children—Powell, born June 29, 1872; Morand, born June 15, 1874; Kate, born April 14, 1876; Mary, born December 15, 1878.

A. W. KREAMER, lumber merchant, was born in Center County, Pa., December 6, 1844. He attended school at Marklesville Normal Institute. Also attended the Union Seminary in Union County, Pa. He united with the Evangelical Church, and has been a minister of that denomination from 1867 until the present time. He came to Jewell City, Kan., in February, 1879, when he had charge of the church at that place, until 1880. He then engaged in the lumber business. Was married in Montoursville, Lycoming Co., Pa., August 10, 1869, to Miss L. A. Strevey, and has two children—William E, born August 31, 1871, and Roland A., born November 4, 1873.

H. A. LEWIS, grain dealer, was born in Georgia December 7, 1859; attended an academy, also St. Benedict College, Atchison, Kan. Came to Jewell City in August, 1872, and engaged in the grain business, and is also purchasing grain in Mankato. Mr. Lewis was in the grain business with his father in Atchison for six years. Is a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge, and K. of P. Mr. Lewis has just branched out in business for himself, and is working up a good trade. He is young and enterprising, and will come to the front in the commercial world.

O. L. McCLUNG, farmer, P. O. Jewell City, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, April 17, 1841; removed to Riley County, Kan., in 1868; came to Jewell County in 1870, and took a homestead. When Mr. McClung settled in Jewell County, he, with others, built a sod fort on the present town site of Jewell City, to protect themselves from the Indians. Has held office of Township Trustee; was elected Treasurer of Jewell County in November, 1881, and took his office October 10, 1882. Is a member of the Masonic order, and G. A. R. Enlisted in the United States army, Company F, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in October, 1861, and was discharged in July, 1865. Was married in Smith County August 20, 1877, to Miss M. C. Barns.

A. L. MARKS, general merchant, was born in Prussia August 7, 1842. He came to America in June, 1855, and located in Chicago, Ill. In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted May 22, 1861, and was discharged June 24, 1865. Was taken prisoner May 17, 1864; was in prison at Cahaba, Ala., and Meridian, Miss., and was held until April, 1865. Returned to Chicago, then went to Lee County, Iowa, the same year; thence to Missouri; thence to Nebraska; thence to Jewell City, Kan., where he went into the merchandise business, and went in debt for his first stock. Has built his store rooms in Jewell City, one building 20x55 feet, and the other 24x55 feet, two stories high. By energy and perseverance Mr. Marks has made money, and now carries a stock of $13,000. Has held the office of City Counsel, Police Judge, and the office of Justice of the Peace for the past five years. He is a member of the G. A. R., A. O. U. W. and K. of P. Was married in Iowa, April 16, 1866, to Miss Jeanetta Hirsh, and has three children—Bertha, Dora and Daniel.

J. C. POSTLETHWAITE, attorney and banker, was born in Mifflin County, Pa., August 22, 1848. He attended school at Mount Union, Pa., and came to Manhattan, Kan. in 1869, and worked in the banking establishment of W. P. Higinbotham. Came to Jewel County in 1870, and took a homestead. He studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1873, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. The Jewell City Bank was organized in 1880, when Mr. Postlethwaite became cashier and one of the owners. He is a Mason, and was the first Master of the Jewell City Lodge, organized in 1873, and has held said position for six terms. He was married November 8, 1870, in Manhattan, to Miss Louisa McClung. Has four children—Robert, Jessie, William and John.

S. R. WORICK, postmaster, was born in Stephenson County, Ill., March 4, 1842. He enlisted in the United States army September 17, 1861, in the Fifth Wisconsin Battery, and was discharged June 14, 1865, when he returned to Illinois. He came to Jewell County, Kan., in 1870, and took a homestead near Jewell City. Mr. Worick became a member of the Town Company that laid out Jewell City in May, 1870. He was appointed Postmaster in November, 1874, and has held the office ever since. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married in Illinois, January 1, 1867, to Miss Lizzie H. Matter, and has four children—Nelly, Lewis, Ralph and Mabel.

SALEM.

Salem, situated ten miles east of Burr Oak, in the fertile and far famous valley of White Rock, is an inland town, but enterprising, prosperous, and enjoying an excellent trade. It is without a railroad, but has good prospects of having the Central Branch extended from Burr Oak. It was laid out, January 25, 1872, by H. S. Browning, C. P. Miller, and George W. Smith, the site taking a portion of their adjoining farms. The location is a pleasant one, and the country surrounding is fertile and quite thickly settled. The first house was built by Browning & Smith, in March, and occupied by Wilson Bros., of Scandia, with a stock of general merchandise. The second store was opened, June 1, 1872, by J. M. Parker. Messrs. Miller and Smith, both of the Free Methodist Church, have left the town, and are abroad as ministers of that denomination.

Within a decade Salem and the surrounding country have made marked progress. The town has a population of about 300, and is steadily growing. It has good schools, and three religious organizations. The United Brethren, organized in 1872, under Elder Bird. On the Salem circuit they now have six churches and 150 members. Rev. Andrew Poulson is the present pastor. The Methodists, organized in 1877, with fifteen members. They have been prosperous, and are expecting soon to erect a house of worship. Rev. Mr. Breckenridge is their present minister. The Free Methodists were organized in 1872, by Rev. C. P. Miller, one of the Town Company, with five members. They have increased to seventy-five. Rev. John Whiting, of the Mankato circuit, is their pastor.

Salem Chronicle.—This paper was started at Nelson, Neb., in 1879, by J. Wilkes More, and removed to Salem, Jewell County, in 1882. It is a seven-column folio, Greenback and Anti-Monopoly in sentiment, and, although a new comer, it has secured a fair circulation.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. WILKES MOORE. Mr. Moore was born in Pittsburg, Pa., March 16, 1840. Received a collegiate education, graduating at Iowa State University. In 1861 he joined the First Regiment, Company G, Davenport, Iowa, and in August, 1862, joined Company G, Twentieth Iowa. Was in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Perry Grove, Vicksburg, Morgan and Mobile. Entered the service as a private and was promoted to the position of Captain. After the war he returned to Davenport, and became afterwards Marshal and Chief of Police of that city. In 1876 was a steel-blower for the Bessimer Steel Co. of Pittsburg. Edited the Davenport daily and weekly *Banner* in 1869-70, and in 1871 established the Douglas County (Illinois) *Democrat* at Arcola. In 1879 established the Salem (Kansas) *Chronicle* at Nelson, Nebraska, which he removed to Salem in 1882. Mr. Moore is a man of excellent principles, ability and energy, and in connection with G. W. Reede is making the Salem *Chronicle* a paper worthy of the largest town in the county.

GEORGE W. REEDE was born in Madison County, N. Y., January 28, 1857. Received an academic education and graduated at the Albany (N. Y.) law school. Practiced his profession for a short time in his native State, removing to Salem, Kansas, in 1880, and in 1882 joined Mr. Moore in the publication of the *Chronicle.*

OMIO.

This is a finely-located village in the eastern part of the county, fifteen miles from any other town. It is in the middle of the renowned Marsh Valley, quite as fertile but not as famous as White Rock Valley. It was laid out in May, 1877, by J. O. & A. J. Godding, J. Fogle and C. Green, and has become a village of over 200 population. The first store in Omio was opened in July, 1877, by G. A. Boal. The schools are in good condition. The Baptists organized in 1877 and the Methodists in 1880. A branch society of the Independent Order of Good Templars was instituted by E. Crew, G. W. S. of Kansas, in December, 1878. The society has about forty members, and is doing good work. The present officers are: R. W. Turner, W. C. T.; Mrs. S. P. Morse, W. V. T.; J. M. Althouse, P. W. C. T.; W. G. Barge, W. M.; H. J. White, Chaplain; Mrs. S. S. Vaughn, W. R. S.; H. McClann, W. F. S.; Mrs. J. Andrews, W. T.; C. Fogle, L. D.; S. P. Morse, I. G.; T. Low, O. G.; Mrs. Mary Althouse, R. H. S.; E. Turner, L. H. S.; and T. Surtevant, W. D. M.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

B. F. DOW, merchant, was born in the State of Maine, January 13, 1845. Removed to Wisconsin in November, 1853. Enlisted in the Union army February 22, 1864, in Company K, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry; discharged June 26, 1866. After he returned to Wisconsin, came to Jewell County, Kan., in September, 1871, and took a homestead. Engaged in merchandising in the town of Omio, February 11, 1879. Built a stone store building, 20x40 feet, in 1880, and is now carrying a stock of general merchandise. Was married in Chilton, Wisconsin, on the 7th day of June, 1870.

R. G. PATTERSON, merchant and stock-dealer, was born in the North of Ireland, September 25, 1845. Came to America with his father in 1848, and located in Sauk County, Wis. Came to Jewell County, Kan., in 1871, and took a homestead two miles east of Omio, where he now lives. Engaged in general merchandising in Omio in 1878, and built his store building the same year. Deals in stock, and keeps 400 head of cattle, 325 head of sheep, 25 head of horses, and is the owner of 960 acres of land. Mr. Patterson is a self-made man, as he was compelled to make his own start in the world, by his own individual efforts. Was married in Milwaukee, Wis., October 13, 1867, to Miss Mary J. McMurray. They have three children—Jessie, born November 16, 1871; Edward, born April 4, 1873; Liddie, September 25, 1876.

CHARLES S. VAUGHN, editor, was born in Medina, Ohio, September 18, 1845. He received an academic education in his native town. In the spring of 1863 he joined Battery F, Fourteenth New York Artillery. Was in the army of the Potomac under Burnside. He was captured at the battle of Weldon Railroad, and confined as a prisoner of war for four months at Pemberton, Libby and Belleville prisons. He was recaptured at Fort Steadman, but was held only six days. After the war he engaged in the stock business in Wisconsin. In 1873 came West and homesteaded in Jewell County, and in August, 1881, in conjunction with his brother, established the *Western Advocate* at Omio, a small town and without railroad communication, but the paper in size and matter would seem to come from a large railroad city. They are deserving of great credit for their ably conducted journal.

S. F. VAUGHN, brother of C. S. Vaughn, was born in Calumet County, Wis., in 1854. With a limited common school education, he commenced the printing business, an excellent school, at the age of fourteen. Established the Black Creek (Wis.) *Journal* in 1877, and the *Northern Wisconsin News* in 1879. Came West in August, 1881, and with his brother established the *Western Advocate* at Omio.

OTHER STATIONS.

Holmwood, situated on the White Rock, eight miles north of Mankato and five miles east of Burr Oak, is a young and flourishing town, but was unfortunate when the Central Branch Railroad went to Burr Oak, only five miles west on the same stream. But, surrounded by a fertile and well-settled district, the town has continued to grow, yet more slowly than before. If there is ever a railroad built across the county, from east to west, it will be likely to pass up the valley of the White Rock. The schools are prosperous, and there are two religious denominations here—the Baptist and Methodist.

Rubens, three miles east of Holmwood, and Ionia, on Limestone Creek, are towns similar in size and location to Holmwood and Omio. Being without railroad communication, these towns are not making many substantial improvements, yet are enjoying a fair local trade in general merchandise and farm machinery.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—IONIA TOWNSHIP.

J. E. and J. C. BAGGOTT, farmers, P. O. Ionia. J. E. was born in Bradford, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1852. Came to Doniphan County, Kan., in 1869, and to Jewell County in 1873, and took a homestead ten miles southwest of Mankato, and the three Baggott brothers own 1,080 acres of land. J. C. was born in Pennsylvania, May 28, 1855. Came to Kansas at the same time his brother, J. E., came. The brothers have made most of their money by their diligent efforts, and are bound to be among the rich men of Western Kansas.

WILLIAM BARNETT, farmer, P. O. Ionia, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 8, 1824. Removed to Vermillion County, Ill. Came to Jewell County, Kan., in 1871, and took a homestead, and is now the owner of 320 acres of land. Held the office of School Treasurer for nine years last past. Was married in Vermillion County, Ill., September 17, 1851, to Miss A. J. Walston, now deceased. Was married a second time in Edwards County, Ill., in December, 1856, to Miss Nancy Barnett. He is the father of four children—Susan J., Robert, Martha E. and Lolie. Mr. Barnett is one of Jewell County's best and most respected citizens, and has done much toward the up-building of the county.

FRED BEELER, stockdealer and farmer, P. O. Ionia, was born in Linn County, Iowa, January 15, 1844. He came to Jewell County, Kan., in April, 1870, and pre-empted and took a homestead sixteen miles southwest of Mankato. He is now the owner of 800 acres of land, and keeps 500 head of cattle, 725 hogs and 20 head of horses. He is also Director of the First National Bank of Cawker City, in Mitchell County. When Mr. Beeler settled in Jewell County it was necessary to watch as well as pray, as the settlers had to contend with the Indians. On the 9th of May, 1870, three men were killed at Gleneider, in the Solomon Valley. After this, Mr. Beeler, as foreman of the settlers, built the first successful stockade ever built on the Solomon River. Mr. Beeler richly deserves the large fortune he has accumulated since he settled in Jewell County. He was married in Jewell County, October 13, 1878, to Miss Eliza Scott; they have two children—Fred, born October 4, 1879, and Ella, born October 14, 1882.

HERMAN COLSON, postmaster of Ionia, Kansas, was born in North Abington, Mass., March 5, 1849. Moved to New Jersey, thence to West Virginia, thence to Jewell County, Kan., in 1873, and took a homestead sixteen miles southwest of Mankato. Was appointed postmaster, July 13, 1878. In April, 1882, he was succeeded by B. F. Pound for two months, when Mr. Colson was again appointed, and still holds the office. He has held the office of Township Treasurer for four years, and was Clerk of the school board for the same length of time, and is Treasurer of the Limestone Agricultural Association. He is a Mason, and was married in Beloit in February, 1880, to Miss Elizabeth E. Ely. They have two children—Ernest E. and Dice.

E. R. HOAG, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Ionia, was born in Peoria County, Ill., December 26, 1844. Came to Jackson County, Kan., and to Jewell County in the fall of 1871, where he took a homestead eleven miles southwest of Mankato, and is now the owner of 320 acres of land, and feeds 200 head of cattle. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the United States army, in Company A, Illinois Second Light Artillery. Discharged October 4, 1864. Was married April 22, 1869, in Tazewell County, Ill., to Miss Catherine Anderson. They have four children—Winter, Emita, Mary and Clay B.

F. L. POUND, merchant, Ionia, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., May 15, 1844. Removed to La Salle County, Ill., in 1860. Enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in August, 1862; was discharged in June, 1865, when he returned to Odell, Ill. He came to Jewell County, Kan., in 1870, and took a homestead nine miles from Mankato. Is now doing business in Ionia, in same county, in a room 34x50 feet, two stories high, built in 1882. Held office of Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. Is a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity. He was married in Illinois in 1868, to Miss Susan M. Downing, of Lyman, Mass., now deceased. His second marriage was to Miss Libbie Winslow, of Pontiac, Ill., February 8, 1874. He is the father of three children—Florence B., Ora and Lottie.

ROBERT WILDMAN, P. O. Ionia, was born in Ireland, February 25, 1848. Came to America in 1850, and located in Kankakee County, Ill. Came to Solomon City, Kan., and to Jewell County in February, 1870, and took a homestead eighteen miles southwest of Mankato, and is now the owner of the same. He and his brother are the owners of 200 head of hogs, and from 80 to 100 head of cattle. When Mr. Wildman settled in Jewell County, he was compelled to work out by the month, herding cattle, etc., until he got a start in the world, so it is plain to be seen that a man can flourish and make money in this county if he will but put forth the effort. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married in Jewell County, Kan., October 26, 1875, to Miss Emma C. Davis. They have three children—Blanche, Lee and Bert E. Mr. Wildman has held the office of Township Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS BIOGRAPHIES.

ALBERT CHANDLER, P. O. Cawker City, is a native of the State of Maine, having been born in Ellsworth, Hancock County, in said State, in the year 1841. Young Chandler and his parents came to Kansas in 1856, and located in Brown County, near Hiawatha. The subject of this notice was a soldier in Company C, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, for four years and one month. After the war he was, until 1871, a practical farmer of Brown County; in that year he moved to Irving Township, Jewell County, where he now resides and cultivates a farm of 600 acres in Sections 8 and 17, in Town 5, Range 10. Mr. Chandler and Miss Lizzie Englehart were married in January, 1866, in Hiawatha, Kan.

D. H. DILLON, merchant, P. O. North Branch, was born in Keokuk County, Iowa, October 12, 1846. Enlisted in the United States army, in Company A, Forty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Came to Jewell County, Kan., in 1873, and took a homestead ten miles northwest of Burr Oak, in Walnut Township. In the spring of 1878 Mr. Dillon established himself in business, carrying a general stock of goods. He built a building in 1882, 22x40 feet, and has the same well filled with goods. He was appointed postmaster in May, 1878, and named the office North Branch. With Malen Lamb, he has laid out a town, which they called after the postoffice. He was married in Warren County, Iowa, April 30, 1866, to Miss Emma Folger.

T. B. JOHNS, farmer, P. O. Athens, was born in Galena, Ill., April 8, 1841. In 1861 he went to California, and back to Nevada in 1862; thence to Utah; thence to Idaho; thence to British Columbia; thence to Oregon; thence to Montana; thence to Wyoming; thence back to Utah; thence to Prescott, Arizona, back to Nevada, and again back to Illinois; thence to Queenstown, Ireland, and back to the United States, settling at Abilene, Kan., in 1871. Came to Jewell County in October, 1871, and is now the owner of 240 acres of land. Mr. Johns has been an extensive traveler, but becoming tired of traveling has for the past eleven years lived in Jewell County, and has found the soil of Kansas productive. Has held the office of Township Trustee. Was married in February, 1873, in Jewell County, to Miss Claire Farren; they have four children—Thomas C., Richard S., Carrie, and Franklin.

ISAAC JOHNSON, farmer, Section 10, Township 5, Range 6, P. O. Randall Station, came to Kansas in April, 1870, and located on his farm, in Allen Township, Jewell County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Church of the United Brethren. He participated in the last war as a member of Company A, Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and enlisted in Nelsonville, Athens Co., Ohio, July 25, 1862, and was discharged at Washington, D. C., June 20, 1865. He took part in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Tenn., and Chickamauga, where he was severely wounded through the arm and shoulder, from which he suffers to-day. Mr. Johnson was born in Perry County, Ohio, December

30, 1820, and lived in his native State until his forty-second year, when he removed to Guthrie County, Iowa, where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was married in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1848, to Miss Ellender Teeter, a native of Ohio. They have four children living—Samuel Emmet (married to Miss Lizzie Cox, a native of Indiana), and G. William (a resident of Robinson Township; married to Miss Tavey Hachett, a native of Christie County, Ill.); Ida and Auwilda. Mr. Johnson has a bottom farm of eighty acres, mostly in cultivation. There is a peach orchard on the place which contains 600 young and thrifty trees. The water supply is good, there being a good well on the premises, and Buffalo Creek flows almost through the centre of the farm. The improvements consist of a small stone house, stock stable, stone corn-crib, etc. He had forty-five acres in corn in the season of 1882, which averaged twenty bushels to the acre, and five acres in millet which yielded two tons to the acre.

ISAAC NEES, farmer, of Brown's Creek Township, P. O. Jewell City, was born in Venango County, Pa. Removed to Warren County, Ill. Came to Jewell County, Kan., in 1871, and took a homestead twelve miles southwest of Mankato, and is now the owner of 500 acres of land; keeps eighty head of cattle and fifty head of hogs. Mr. Nees' farm is one of the best in Jewell County, and may be called the model farm of said county. He has each forty acres fenced with hedge, and has splendid improvements. Is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. He was married, November 20, 1864, near Havana, Ill., to Miss Sarah A. Edkins, and is the father of ten children.

J. A. WHITE, farmer, of Brown's Creek Township, P. O. Jewell City, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, March 30, 1838. Removed to Missouri; thence to Iowa. Came to Jewell County in 1882, and took a homestead twelve miles southwest of Mankato. He enlisted in the United States army, in Company A, Thirty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry, July 6, 1862, and was discharged, by reason of expiration of term of enlistment, July 3, 1865, in Davenport, Iowa. He is now the owner of 160 acres of land, and keeps thirty-five head of cattle and about that number of hogs. He was married in Morgan County, Ohio, March 27, 1858, to Miss Nancy E. Ellis. He is the father of nine children—Basil H., Lydia, Willie, Wilton, Thompson, Lucy, Mary, Charles and Clara.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY.

NATURAL FEATURES.

POTTAWATOMIE County, formerly embraced within the limits of Riley, was organized by the Territorial Legislature of 1857. Its northern and southern boundaries were the same as at present, while its western boundary was the guide meridian, about five miles east of Manhattan, and its eastern boundary about five miles east of its present one. It is now bounded on the north by Marshall and Nemaha counties, on the east by Jackson and Shawnee, on the south by the Kansas River, on the west by the Big Blue; having natural boundaries on the south and west. Its area is about 850 square miles, and its present territory is embraced within Ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, and within Towns 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Its northern boundary is on the line dividing Towns 5 and 6; its eastern, on the section line in Range 12, that is one mile west of the line dividing Ranges 11 and 12; its southern and western boundaries are very irregular. It lies in the second tier of counties from the Nebraska line, and between it and the Missouri River are the counties of Jackson, Jefferson, Atchison, Leavenworth and Wyandotte. It is the most accessible county west from the state capital. The county has quite a varied physical appearance, of bottom, bluff and upland: the bottom land is 25 per cent; upland, 75 per cent; forest, 5 per cent; prairie, 95 per cent. The average width of its creek bottoms is one mile; of the bottoms on the Big Blue and Kansas, three miles. The surface of the county is generally undulating, but along the Big Blue there are some majestic bluffs. In the southwest corner of the county there is a small, beautiful, fertile peninsula, situated between the Big Blue and Kansas Rivers, on the eastern part of which it is scarcely half a mile from river to river. On the west lies the beautiful city of Manhattan; on the south side of the Kansas some of the most beautiful scenery, made up of the fertile vales and picturesques bluffs of Riley County. Its timber belts are quite extensive, and their average width is a quarter of a mile, and the varieties are such as are common in the adjoining counties.

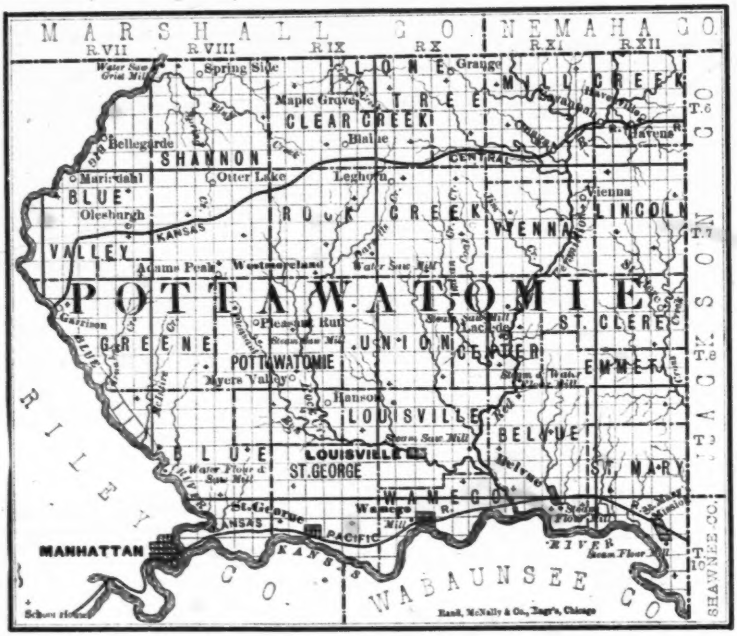

POPULATION—FEDERAL CENSUS.

	1870.	1880.
Belvue Township	----	734
Blue Township	544	742
Blue Valley Township	----	681
Center Township	----	509
Clear Creek Township	----	657
Emmet Township	----	522
Greene Township	----	504
Lincoln Township	----	459
Lone Tree Township	----	576
Louisville Township, including Louisville City	2,409	1,110
Mill Creek Township, including Havenville and Onaga cities	----	1,679
Pottawatomie Township	1,155	1,105
Rock Creek Township	----	1,123
Saint George Township	435	762
Saint Mary Township, including Saint Mary's City	1,205	1,418
Shannon Township	812	921
Union Township	----	634
Vienna Township	1,288	336
Wamego Township	----	1,788
Total	7,848	16,350
Louisville City	344	433
Havenville City	----	180
Onaga City	----	242
Saint Mary's City	----	884

☞ The Census Report of Pottawatomie County gives no information as to changes or creation of new townships. Such information appears in the historical sketch below.

Geology.—There is a great variety of elements in its soil, which makes it a leading county in Kansas for the raising of grain and of stock, in which production it takes high rank. Of building stone, there are large quantities, and some of the varieties of its limestone are very beautiful in appearance. In the eastern portion of the county good coal has been found, though it is not known to exist in considerable quantities. The taxable and cultivated acres have largely increased in the last half decade, and the whole number of acres in the county is about 543,000. Good springs are numerous, and well water is readily obtained at an average depth of twenty-five feet.

Water Courses.—The Big Blue touches the county at its northwest corner, separating it from Riley County; starting in a southwesterly direction, its farthest west point is reached at about the line separating Towns 7 and 8, from thence the course is southeasterly to its mouth at Manhattan. Its northwestern tributaries are Spring Creek with eastern branches, and the Four Mile as a western branch; the Shannon, Carnahan, McIntire, Cedar and Elbow creeks. The Kansas River forms the southern boundary of the county, its principal tributary in the county being the Red Vermillion, which has its source in Nemaha County, enters Pottawatomie from the northeast, runs southwesterly, and empties into the Kansas in Bellevue Township. Its tributaries from the west are French and Mill creeks. Others are Coal, Indian, Adam, Rock Bush, Darnell, Cross Clear and Pleasant Run creeks. The county, with its water boundary south and west, and the numerous creeks running through every portion, is second to none in the State in its water supply.

Early Settlers.—William Martell, Antoine Tasier, Bazile Greemore, Francis Bergen, Robert Wilson, A. Higben, Joseph Truckee, O. H. P. Polk, Baptise Ogee, Mrs. B. H. Bertrand, Mrs. Joseph Bertrand, Mrs. Amable Bertrand, now the wife of Dr. L. R. Palmer, Zoa Durcharm, now Mrs. Wilson, were the earliest settlers of what is now Pottawatomie County. They were here years before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Robert Wilson took the first claim in 1853, on the land where now stands Louisville, and here he erected the first house in the county outside the Pottawatomie reserve. It was used as a hotel for many years. Judge Huggins and Dr. Sabin erected the first flouring mill that was run in the County, in 1856. The first white child born in the county was Frank X. Palmer, son of Dr. Luther R. and Mrs. Helen L. Palmer. Luke Lea, of Mississippi, was the first Indian Agent stationed at St. Mary's.

War Record.—In the early Kansas struggles, and during the late rebellion, the record of the county is such that satifies her most patriotic sons and daughters. Her people, ever true to freedom and to a true nationality, furnished a full quota of volunteers, and their deeds of valor and heroism will be sacredly guarded and faithfully preserved in the annals of Pottawatomie County. The history of the people, whose homes are in this county, is a history that is in no sense tame, in any of its particnlars. Having an aboriginal class within its borders, in the long ago; and hence a people of remarkable energy and force of character, standing related to them; having a population, coming from nearly all quarters of the globe, different nations with differing religions, have settled upon its soil to solve the problem of a homogeneity, where in no other land but that of New Kansas, could there be so successful a solution. The Indian, the African, the Caucasian; the Catholic, the Protestant, the Free Religionist, the Yankee, the Buckeye, the Sucker, the Hawkeye, the Southron, the Celt, the Frenchman, the Swede, the German, the Dane, the Britain, all these have homes on these expansive prairies, and here alike remembering their devotion to fatherland, consecrate their all to the perpetuity of American liberty.

Educational Progress.—Samuel W. Greer, Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction, January 4, 1860, submitted a report to the Legislature, in which Pottawatomie County is reported as having six organized school districts, five of which had employed teachers; $9 had been raised to build schoolhouses; $30 had been raised by private subscription for teachers' wages. There were 182 persons of school age.

J. S. Mitchell, County Superintendent, in his report for 1882, states: The children of school age are—males, 2,927; females, 2,765; total, 5,692. The number of school buildings, 98; of school rooms, 106. There are ninety-eight school districts. There are four joint districts with Nemaha, three with Jackson, and three with Riley. During the year 1882, the superintendent has made 120 school visitations; has organized two school districts, and since October 1, 1881, there has been an examination of 203 teachers. The estimated value of school property is $80,735. There was $8,505 of schoolhouse bonds issued during the year. The present bonded indebtedness is $17,455. The certificates granted were of first grade, seven; second, sixty-seven; third, fifty-seven. About 80 per cent of the school children were enrolled in the school during the year, while the average daily attendance is but 55 per cent of the enrollment. During the year, eight new school buildings were erected and finished, and five new ones are in progress. The tax levy for all school purposes is 9.2 mills.

Taxable Wealth of the County.—Pottawatomie County is year by year increasing its visible wealth. Hundreds of men went to it in the neighborhood of two decades ago, with scarcely any thing of this world's goods, who to-day can count their lands, their cattle, and their varied personal property, in the aggregate reaching tens of thousands of dollars. Comparisons of assessments made in the early part of three decades, show the marked increase of property through the years. In 1861 the assessment was $324,-436. In 1871 it was $2,510,821, and in 1882 it was $3,854,712.05. The value of the lands was $2,112,552; of personal property, $977,826; the railroad assessment, $427,548.05; the town lots stand, $336,786.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The county takes its name from the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, whose reservation at the opening of Kansas Territory for settlement, and for years afterwards embraced a large portion of the lands of the county. In the latter part of the year, 1856, a petition drawn by Dr. Luther R. Palmer, the Government physician at St. Mary's Mission, and signed by himself and a few other settlers, was addressed to the Legislature, asking for the organization of a new county to be named Pottawatomie, Charles Jenkins and J. A. J. Chapman being appointed to present the petition to the Legislature.

The petition was granted, and on the 23d of February, 1857, Governor Geary appointed Robert Wilson, Probate Judge; George W. Gillespie and Charles Jenkins, County Commissioners, and J. L. Wilson, Sheriff. The first Commissioners' Court convened at St. George, March 21, 1857, Judge Wilson, Chairman, ex-officio, and appointed L. R. Palmer, County Clerk; Josiah D. Adams, Treasurer; J. A. J. Chapman, Surveyor, and W. L. Seymour, Coroner. April 20, 1857, the Board of Commissioners appointed James S. Gillespie, County Assessor, and divided the county into the four townships of Pottawatomie, St. George, Blue and Shannon.

August 17, 1857, Jacob Emmons was the Probate Judge and Clerk of the Commissioners' Court, and on September 21, two municipal townships were formed, named Vienna and Louisville. At the meetings appointed for October 19, November 16, December 21, 1857, and January 18, 1858, there was no quorum present. February 21, 1858, Thomas R. Points was appointed Commissioner, and on March 15, William C. Dyer was appointed Sheriff. Judge Emmons performed the double functions of Chairman and Clerk of the Board, as may be seen in an order, of which the following is a copy:

ORDER NO. 1.

Treasurer of the County of Pottawatomie: Pay to Jacob Emmons, or order, the sum of $32.85 out of any money in the treasury appropriated for county expenses. Given at Saint George, this 16th day of March, A. D. 1858. By order of the County Commissioners.

JACOB EMMONS, President of the Board.

JACOB EMMONS, Clerk for Pottawatomie County, Kan. Ter.

January 17, 1859, at a meeting of the Bdard of Supervisors, the townships were represented as follows: Vienna, A. K. Johnson; Louisville, L. R. Palmer; St. George, John Blood; Pottawatomie, A. Cornell; Blue, Mordecai Cockrell; Shannon, Thomas Pierce. A. G. Rowell, was Clerk: A. Bartlett, County Attorney; Jacob Emmons, County Surveyor and Acting County Treasurer. At a meeting of the Commissioners' Court, held April 2, 1860, the members were L. R. Palmer, Chairman: L. W. Crowl, Joseph H. Cornell. April 5, John L. Wilson was appointed Probate Judge, and E. M. Squires, Superintendent of Public Instruction. July 2, 1860, the county was divided into Commissioner's districts. Louisville and Vienna were the first; St. George and Blue, the second; Pottawatomie and Shannon townships, the third.

October 2, 1860, Joseph D. Patterson was clerk of the United States District Court, and the proportion of the court expenses for Pottawatomie County was $587.70. July, 1, 1861, Uriah Cook was appointed County Treasurer; October 11, S. Cooper, Sheriff; October 22, John L. Wilson, County Commissioner, and Isaac Walker, County Assessor. April 7, 1862, the board consisted of C. C. Foot, Chairman; L. W. Crowl, and Jacob Van Brunt; John N. Liserbocker was County Treasurer. October 8, A. Benton was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction. The last term of the Commissioners' Court, held at St. George, was November 7, 1862; the first term at Louisville, January 5, 1863; the first at Westmoreland, in October, 1882. January 5, 1863, Asa P. Smith entered upon the duties of the office of County Clerk, and remained as such until his death. He was succeeded by Henry P. Smith, who has since held the office and whose term expires in January, 1884.

In the struggle for county-seat location, the aspirants in 1861 were St. George, Louisville and Mount Union. Louisville finally triumphed by a majority of twelve.

A plain two-story frame building was erected for court house purposes at Louisville, and was occupied until the departure of the county officers for Westmoreland, in September, 1882; the election held September 19, 1882, determining its location there. The last contest was between Westmoreland and Wamego, and the former place had a majority of 350 votes. County Clerk Smith, by order of the Board, advertised for bids for the lot and building, to be received on or before January 1, 1883.

The Town Company at Westmoreland have erected a neat and commodious frame building of two stories for court house uses. The Methodist Episcopal Church building for several weeks was occupied by most of the county officers. The jail at Louisville is a small stone building, 12x16, having a limited capacity for holding criminals. During the years of 1865 and 1866, the county paid to Douglas County for the use of their jail $226. There has been a good deal of friction over county-seat matters in Pottawatomie County, and a suit in 1882 is pending over the permanent location of the county seat of Westmoreland, growing out at an alleged fraudulent canvass of the votes that were cast at the election for county seat, on the 23rd of September, 1879, when Louisville, Wamego, Laclede and Westmoreland were the candidates, Wamego and Westmoreland standing as the two highest from the available returns.

Municipal Township.—The county in 1882 is divided into twenty-one municipal townships. They are named Blue Valley, Shannon, Clear Creek, Rock Creek, Sherman, Lone Tree, Mill Creek, Vienna, Lincoln, St. Clere, Emmet, Center, Union, Pottawatomie, Greene, Blue, St. George, Louisville, Wamego, Belvue and St. Mary's. Shannon will probably be divided in January, 1883, as petitions are on file at present writing in the County Clerk's office, from the citizens of the northern and southern portions of the township to that effect. Shannon has two voting precincts, north and south: Blue Valley has north, south, and Olesburg; Greene has Carnahan and Garrison; Blue, north and south: Mill Creek, Onaga, and Havensville. Thus there are twenty-seven voting precincts in the county. The population of the towns and villages in 1880 was as follows: Havenville, 180; Onaga, 242; Butler, 48: Garrison, 145; St. George, 206; Belvue, 100; St. Mary's, 884; St. Clere, 22; Laclede, 32; Louisville, 433. Wamego is included with the population of the township of the same name. The area of the township in square miles, their population in 1875 and in 1880 with their gain are presented in the following table:

Township.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1875.	Population in 18 0.	Gain in five years
Mill Creek	67	990	1,679	689
Lone Tree	33	660	576	573
Clear Creek	39	660	657	573
Shannon	72	1,076	921	5.6
Blue Valley	50	1,076	681	526
Greene	50	300	504	194
Pottawatomie	62	1,085	1,105	20
Rock Creek	36	714	1,123	409
Sherman*	36			
Center	36	719	509	420
Union	36	719	634	420
Vienna	30	515	331	290
Lincoln	35	515	459	290
Emmet	30	383	522	129
St. Clere*	30			
St. Mary's	35	735	1,418	683
Bellevue	40	409	732	323
Louisville	40	776	1,111	335
Wamego	20	1,016	1,788	772
St. George	35	375	760	385
Blue	45	591	742	151
Total		10,344	16,347	6,003

Population of 1870, 7,848; of 1860,1,529.

POLITICAL STATUS OF THE COUNTY.

St. Mary's, Rock Creek and Big Blue are known as the early voting precincts of what is now Pottawatomie County, and of the members in the first Territorial Legislature of 1855, H. D. McMeekin, now proprietor of the Merritt House at Wamego, then a member from Leavenworth County, is one of the surviving ones. At Pawnee, July 6, 1855, he introduced the resolution which carried an adjournment of the body to Shawnee Manual Labor School. In April, 1857, the census of Pottawatomie County showed 205 votes; a population of 641. In the Territorial Legislature, elected October 5,

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*Sherman and St. Clere townships have been formed since 1880; their separate areas are given, but the population includes the *old* and *new* townships in *one*.

1857, Benjamin Harding and Andrew J. Mead were elected Councilmen from the district of which Pottawatomie was a part; Abraham Barry and Charles Jenkins were elected to the House from Riley and Pottawatomie. This county gave for Territorial delegate, M. J. Parrott, 148; E. Ransom, 16 votes.

January 14, 1858, on a vote on the Lecompton Constitution, the county gave two votes for it; 207 against it. March 9, 1858, J. D. Adams and Uriah Cook were elected from the county as delegates to the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention. October 4, 1858, Thomas R. Points was elected as the representative to the Territorial Legislature from this county.

March 28, 1859, on a vote for or against a Constitutional Convention, the county gave sixty-six votes for, twenty-nine against. Dr. Luther R. Palmer was elected as delegate to the Wyandotte Convention, having received seventy-three votes; Uriah Cook, sixty-nine. October 4, 1859, on a vote on the adoption of the constitution, submitted at the Wyandotte Convention, the vote of this county was ninety-three for; sixty-eight against. At the election, November 8, 1859, for a Territorial Legislature, Dr. L. R. Palmer was elected a member of the Territorial Council, and Amasa Bartlett, of this county, a member of the House. December 6, 1859, at an election held under the provisions of the Wyandotte Constitution, the average Republican majority of this county was one hundred.

Samuel D. Houston received 103 majority from this county for State Senator in the district composed of this county and Riley; Ambrose W., Mussey, of St. George, was elected Representative. Jacob Safford, though elected Judge of the judicial district, in which this county was a part, received no votes from this county; thirty-one having been cast for J. R. McClure; 120 for R. L. Wilson. November 6, 1860, Charles B. Lines, of Wabaunsee, was elected as a member of the Territorial House, from Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee counties. November 5, 1861, Welcome Wells and O. J. Grover were elected as Representatives from this county to the State Legislature. The district was composed also of Riley and Clay counties, and the other members were I. T. Goodnow and Daviess Wilson from the district.

The apportionment made by the Legislature of 1862, put Pottawatomie and Jackson in one Senatorial district, and they still remain as one district. The representation in the State Senate for this county is reported in the history of Jackson County. In the House of Representatives, the county has been represented since 1862 as follows: 1863, S. V. Lee; 1864, O. J. Grover; 1865, Russell Church; 1866, Henry P. Smith; 1867 and 1868, R. W. Jenkins; 1869, P. Y. Baker; 1870, John H. Clark; 1871, H. C. Linn; on and after 1872, the county has had two representatives. From 1872 to 1877, the districts were numbered 13 and 14; from 1877 to 1883, they were 68 and 69; they are now 56 and 57.

The representatives from the county since it has had two, are as follows: 1872, J. C. Lightcap, Welcome Wells; 1873, R. A. Guffy, Welcome Wells; 1874, O. J. Grover, James H. Shehi; 1875, J. S. Codding, P. Marvel; 1876, Theodore Saxon, W. R. Benton; 1877, James S. Merritt, Thomas Huey; 1879, L. C. Prunty, Elijah Walker; 1881, C. N. Points, H. F. Robbins; 1883, O. J. Grover, A. C. Merritt. Since Kansas has been a State, the Judges of the District Court, who have presided at the temple of justice in Pottawatomie County, are Jacob Safford, Charles K. Gilchrist and John T. Morton. At the Presidental election of 1864, Pottawatomie County gave Lincoln, 213; McClellan, 35 votes. In 1872, Grant had 1,307; Greeley, 692 votes. In 1880, Garfield had 2,139; Hancock, 1,179; Weaver, 224 votes.

LOUISVILLE.

This place was pre-empted by Robert Wilson, who built a log cabin on Rock Creek—since called Brush Creek—at the military crossing, where he kept a frontier hotel for several years. He and his sons, James and Louis, were the earliest settlers in this region. The town was located on the southeast quarter of Section 20, and the southwest quarter of Section 19, Township 9, Range 10, and it was named after Louis Wilson. It was recorded as a town site with the above description, January 15, 1857. It lies on both sides of Rock Creek, quite the larger portion north of it. It is a very pleasant locality. There are medicinal springs near the town. A most interesting old settlers' reunion and basket dinner was held at Taylors' grove, near Louisville, June 4, 1879, L. R. Palmer, presiding. July 10, 1880, a soldiers' and sailors' reunion was held at Louisville, an enrollment providing for all who have served their country, either as National or State troops. J. R. Baker, of Westmoreland, was President; J. S. Mitchell, Secretary; J. J. Hostutler, Treasurer; with Vice presidents from the municipal townships.

The Congregationalists and Methodists of this town have well established church organizations and good church buildings. Rev. Mr. St. John is pastor of the Congregational, and Rev. Mr. Brown of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The I. O. O. F., Rose Lodge, No. 122, was instituted at Westmoreland, December 15, 1874; its officers were as follows: M. S. H. King, N. G.; R. P. Atwood, V. G.; W. K. Merritt, Secretary; J. S. Codding, Permanent Secretary; Charles Zable, Treasurer; J. C. McBride, Warden; C. A. Skene, Conductor; John Sebring, R. S. to N. G.

The lodge was moved to Louisville, March 22, 1879. During the summer of 1881, it built a new stone hall, 25x65 feet, costing nearly $2,000. Its officers for 1882 are as follows: L. G. Beal, N. G.; R. S. Hick, V. G.; John M. Cotton, Secretary; John A. Beal, Permanent Secretary; A. C. Merritt, Treasurer; David Hilderly, R. S. to N. G.; E. T. Baker, L. S. to N. G.; J. S. Mitchell, R. S. to V. G.; George Parry, L. S. to V. G.; R. J. Hodgson, Warden; G. R. Anderson, Conductor; Abe Giltner, I. G.; E. D. Anderson, O. G.; A. H. Brill, Chaplain.

This lodge has a membership of about seventy-five. Its meetings are held on Saturday evening, and visiting brothers are always welcome. This is the most prosperous secret organization in the county.

Press History.—July 17, 1867, A. Sellers started the *Pottawatomie Gazette* at Louisville, which was the first one in the county. Patrick McCloskey, in February, 1868, bought a half interest in it; on July 5, 1869, he obtained the other half from Mr. Sellers, and in 1870 it became the *Kansas Reporter*. This paper became the property of a joint stock company, and W. H. Powell was its editor. E. Barnes succeeded Mr. Powell, and in the summer of 1876, he disposed of his interest to Messrs. Hick & Reed, and they published it until April, 1878. Sylvester Fowler then took possession of it as editor, and continued until January, 1879. Hick and Reed ran it until July 1, 1879, when H. G. Evans edited it until July 1, 1880. In March, 1880, Reed bought Hick's interest, and on July 1, 1880, Reed took charge of it as editor and proprietor, with John M. Cotton as assistant editor. October 23, 1881, the paper was sold to a joint stock company and was moved to Wamego. Mr. Cotton went there as editor and remained three weeks. The paper was then sold to S. Fowler, and in February, 1882, Mr. Fowler sold it to Charles E. Chandler and J. L. Browne. There were twelve shareholders in the joint stock concern. Cotton and Anderson sold out their shares, and Mr. Fowler, who had bought the Wamego *Tribune* of W. P. Campbell, sold to Cotton & Anderson, and they established the Louisville *Republican*, November 24, 1881. W. T. Anderson had printed the St. Mary's *Express*. Messrs. Cotton & Anderson are the present editors and proprietors of the *Republican*.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

S. P. BARRETT, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in Barbour County, Va. (now West Virginia), August 22, 1840. When a boy, he moved with his parents to Indiana County, Pa. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company K of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Returned to Pennsylvania, and in 1872 moved to Poweshiek County, Iowa. In December, 1878, he came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Louisville Township, Pottawatomie County, where he still lives. He is engaged in grain, stock and farming. Was married in Indiana County, Pa., December 25, 1866, to Miss Anna Elkins. They have seven children—Charles, Henry E., William M., Arthur, Frank E., Elsie J. and George.

JOSEPH A. BEAL, cashier of bank, was born in Peru, Ind., April 15, 1850. When a child, his parents removed to Indianapolis, where they lived until our subject was six years of age. Then they moved on to a farm in the same county, but returned to the city at the end of two years. Joseph attended the public schools of the city, and a course at a business college. In the spring of 1868, he accompanied his parents to Kansas, they settling at Leavenworth, and in November of the same year, came to Pottawatomie County, settling on a farm near Louisville. In 1875 he entered the office of J. K. Whims, register, and worked there for a year. In March, 1876, he entered the office of M. S. & C. N. Beal, bankers. He worked for them in the business and in various county offices until January, 1, 1877, when he became accountant and cashier for the banking house of Beal Bros., where we still find him. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Was married September 30, 1879, in Pottawatomie County, to Miss Louise J. Immenschuh. They have one child—Mary Gertrude, born August 29, 1881.

L. G. BEAL was born in Peru, Ind., March 19, 1857. When a child, his parents moved to Indianapolis, and from thence to Kansas, in 1869 settling in Louisville. He is the resident and managing agent for Beal Bros., bankers and abstractors. They have a complete set of abstracts of title for all lands in Pottawatomie County; also, abstracts of the books of the Clerk of the District Court and Treasurer. He is at present N. G. of Rose Lodge, No. 122, I. O. O. F. He was married December 25, 1879, at Louisville, to Miss Lizzie Bittmann. They have one child—Bertha, born October 31, 1882.

M. S. BEAL, Clerk of the District Court, was born in Switzerland County, Ind., March 7, 1848. He was educated at the Northwestern Christian University, Indianapolis, Ind. In 1866 removed to Kansas, settling at Leavenworth, where he resided until 1868, when he removed to Louisville. In 1872 he was elected Clerk of the District Court of Pottawatomie County, and re-elected every succeeding year until 1882, when he declined a re-election. In connection with his brother, C. N. Beal, he began a set of abstracts of title to lands of Pottawatomie County in 1878. Have also abstracts of the Treasurer's and District Court Clerk's books. In 1875 they established a bank in Louisville, which they still conduct. Also do a general land agency, loan and insurance business. He belongs to the Masonic Order, also the I. O. O. F. He was married July 21, 1869, at Louisville, Kan., to Miss M. E. McComas. They have four children—Florrie M., C. Xavier, Merritt F. and Garnet.

ALMON BENTON, hardware, was born in Tioga County, N. Y., July 10, 1824. He learned the carriage and wagon-making trade. In 1853, moved to Illinois, settling at Pecatonica, Winnebago County, and engaged at his trade for two years. He then bought a farm in Ogle County, and was for several years a farmer. He sold his farm, moved to Wisconsin, thence to Iowa, thence came to Kansas in June, 1858, settling in Oskaloosa, Jefferson County. In November, 1860, he moved to Vienna Township, Pottawatomie County, on a homestead, where he lived until 1869, when he moved into Louisville, and engaged in the milling and hotel business; at the end of four year he sold out his interest in the mill to his partner, C. C. Foot, and continued his hotel and farming operations. In August, 1874, he bought out H. Hopkin's stock of hardware and implements, in which business he continued until February 1, 1883, at which time he sold out his store and stock to Mr. Charles E. Tucker, of Jacksonville, Kan. Mr. Benton was married January 20, 1847, to Miss Betsy F. Lewis, daughter of Jeptha Lewis, of Chenango County, N. Y. They have had five children, four boys and one girl, all married, except Otis L., who is in his seventeenth year, and living with his parents and attending Washburn College at Topeka during school months. One son, Lewis O., died March, 1882, at San Antonio, Texas, of consumption, after having been married to Miss Sue Sabin one year and nine months. The two older boys are living near the old homestead in Vienna, and deal largely in cattle and hogs. The daughter married A. H. Case, a prominent lawyer of Topeka, and is residing there. Mr. Benton is a member of I. O. O. F., and both he and his wife have been members of the Congregational Church since childhood.

CHARLES W. BITTMAN, merchant, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 9, 1840. He was educated in the public schools of that city. In 1859, came to Kansas, locating at Leavenworth. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, First Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at Wilson's Creek, receiving a minie ball through his right wrist, cutting out one of the bones. This ended his military history. He returned to Leavenworth, and was employed as a clerk. In 1866, he took a train of merchandise, principally groceries, and opened, with his partners, a commission house at Virginia City, Montana Territory, firm of F. R. Merk & Co. In 1867, came to Louisville from Montana, and opened a store of general merchandise on his own account, and has been in business here since. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Was married, September 6, 1874, at Albion, Nebraska, to Miss S. H. Rice. They have two children: Albert G., born October 6, 1875, and Lorin, born July 1, 1878.

A. H. BRILL, M. D., was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, January 21, 1835. He was educated at an academy at Albany, Ohio, and began the study of medicine. He enlisted, October 8, 1861, in Company G of the Sixty-third Ohio, as a private. Was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant in November, 1864, and in the following month, to First Lieutenant, in which capacity he commanded his company until the close of the war. Returning to Ohio, he entered the P. M. Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in February, 1871. He settled at Plymouth, Ohio, and practiced until 1878, when he came to Kansas, settling at Louisville, where he has been in constant practice since. He is a Mason, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. He was married September 13, 1856, at Plymouth, Ohio, to Miss Nancy E. Miller. They have four children—O. M., Ella, Charles M. and Flora.

JOHN F. CAILLOZ, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in France, March 10, 1817. In 1854 he came to America, settling in Cincinnati, where he worked at the brewing business for a year. In 1855 he came with the colony from that city to Manhattan, but returned to Topeka and lived in Shawnee County until 1859, when he came into Pottawatomie County, settling one mile East of Louisville, on the farm he now occupies. September 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company K of the Eleventh Kansas, and took part in all the battles of that celebrated regiment. Served three years and returned to his farm, where he has since been engaged in farming and stockraising. He was married in France, September 1, 1838, to Miss Margaret Minary. They have three children all grown. His only son, Frank, served three years and six months in Company F of the Sixth Kansas, in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion.

JAMES B. CAMPBELL, Clerk of the District Court, was born in Bellaire, Belmont County, Ohio, June 5, 185[illegible]. At the age of thirteen years lost his right arm by having it crushed in a cane-mill. He was educated at Hopedale College, Harrison County, Ohio. In 1871 moved to Missouri and taught school in Shelby County. Returned to Ohio, finished his college course, and was principal of Glencoe public graded schools until 1878, when he came to Kansas, settling at St. Mary's in Pottawatomie County. Was the principal of the Bellevue schools one year; then he became Deputy Register of Deeds since 1879. In 1882 was elected by the Democratic party for Clerk of the District Court. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

R. M. CHILCOTT, son of Lieutenant E. Chilcott, was born in Livingston County, Ill., July 16, 1857, from whence his parents emigrated to Kansas in 1869, settling at Louisville. He received a good common school education in the schools of Illinois and Kansas, and a practical business education while in the newspaper business, and in the various county offices of Pottawatomie County. In 1880, in connection with Mr. Nagle, Register of Deeds, he commenced a set of abstracts of title of all lands of the county, which they have now fully completed. They have also abstracted the books of the Treasurer, District Court and Probate Judge, and they are doing an extensive land and loan business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM CLARK, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, March 11, 1833. In 1844, his parents removed to Livingston County, Mo. In 1855 came to Kansas, and for a time lived at Leavenworth, but was back and forth at times, until 1859, when he settled permanently on a farm near Council Grove. In 1863 he removed to his farm in Pottawatomie County, near Louisville. He served in the Fourteenth Kansas as Commissary Sergeant in the year 1864, taking part in repelling the Price and Indian invasions of that year. In 1869, Mr. Davis appointed him Deputy Sheriff, and he was elected to the office in 1871, and re-elected in 1873, serving six years in all. May 1, 1880, he bought an interest in a drug store, which was run under the name of Taylor & Co. for a short time, when Mr. Clark bought his partner's interest, and afterwards consolidated with the business of J. Sabin, the business now being conducted under the firm name of J. Sabin & Co. Mr. Clark has been twice married, first to Miss Mary A. Churchman, of Livingston County, Mo., on the 6th of March, 1859. She bore him three children—George, Sarah Frances and Flora J. Mrs. Clark died in March, 1865; and, January 14, 1877, he was again married at Louisville, to Miss Lucinda A. Gann. They have from this marriage five children—Anna, Ella, Belle, Jessie and Pearl.

J. S. CODDING, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in Butler County, Ohio, October 18, 1836. When a lad, his parents removed to Will County, Ill. In 1847 he entered an office in Milwaukee and learned the printing business, remaining two years, when he returned to Illinois. In 1858 he came to Kansas, settling at Marysville, but in 1861 he returned to Cook County, Ill., thence to Porter County, Ind., where he lived during the war. Again, in 1872, he removed to Kansas, settling on a ranch ten miles northwest of Louisville, where he has been engaged in farming and stockraising since. In 1874 he was elected to the Kansas House of Representatives for the county of Pottawatomie. He is the president of both the State and Kansas Central Wool Growers' Association, and has been from their organization. He is an Odd Fellow and a good one too. Was married in Lockport, Ill., March 28, 1858, to Miss Harriet M. Case. They have four children—Julian K., George T., John F. and Willie V.

THOMAS N. COONEY, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, November 24, 1843. He landed at New York, February 28, 1855, and went to work in Dutchess County, N. Y., where he lived until 1869, when he came to Kansas, settling in Leavenworth County, where he engaged in farming. In 1876, he settled in Pottawatomie County, Louisville Township, where he still lives engaged in farming. He was married in Dutchess County, N. Y., to Miss Eliza Mulchay on August 17, 1865. They have nine children: Dennis, born July 27, 1866; Mary, born September 17, 1867; Kate, born September 29, 1869; William, born March 12, 1871; John, born June 2, 1872; Thomas, born December 21, 1875; Patrick, born August 21, 1878; Mathias, born April 28, 1880; Elizabeth, born October 21, 1882.

JOHN M. COTTON. The parents of the subject of this sketch were Kentuckians. The father, Isaac Cartright Cotton, was of Scotch-Irish descent, descending on his mother's side from the noted family of O'Ragans, in Ireland. The mother, Sarah Morgan Cotton, was of English-Welsh stock, being a second cousin of the noted Rebel raider, John Morgan. John M. Cotton was born in Parke County, Ind., November 19, 1851, and is the oldest son of his father's second marriage. In his infancy, his father's family moved to Storey County, Iowa, and located on a farm in Skunk River Bottom. He attended the district school in the neighborhood until about seventeen years old, working on the farm in the summer time. When about seventeen he entered the State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, attending that school two years. In 1870 he came to Kansas and for several years, taught school in Jefferson and Douglas counties. In 1873 he commenced reading law with Hon. N. Hoysradt, Lawrence, and in 1874, he read with Price & Gillespie, Falls City, Nebraska. In January, 1875, he was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor-at-law, in the Supreme Court of the State of Nebraska, being the first person admitted to that court on examination. In the same month he was elected Clerk of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, holding said office to the close of the session. In the spring of 1875, he returned to Richardson County, Nebraska, and practiced his profession. On the 8th of June, 1875, he was married, at the residence of Dr. M. M. Gordon, Rulo, Nebraska, to Miss Lilla I. Johnson, daughter of Capt. J. H. Johnson, of Spencer, Ind. In 1876, Mr. Cotton returned to Kansas, locating at Winchester. He practiced his profession for a while, and in June, 1877, in company with T. W. Gardiner, Esq., established the Winchester *Argus*. In August, following, he sold his interest in the paper to his partner. In April, 1880, he moved to Louisville, Kan., and opened a law office. July 1, he became associate editor of the *Kansas Reporter*, and entered into partnership in the practice of law with F. A. Reed, Esq., the editor and proprietor. In October, 1881, the *Reporter* was moved to Wamego, and November 24, 1881, Mr. Cotton, in company with Mr. E. D. Anderson, issued the first number of the Louisville *Republican*. This paper seemed to meet a "long-felt want" as it rapidly increased in circulation and influence until when one year old it had an actual circulation of 840 copies. Mr. Cotton is now editor and manager of the *Republican*, and is one of the proprietors of the *Westmoreland Weekly Period*. Mr. Cotton is a young man of rather more than average ability and promise. He is a ready, vigorous and fearless writer, and always expresses his convictions regardless of consequences. He lives in a beautiful home in Louisville, and enjoys a fair share of public esteem. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Rose Lodge, No 122, of Louisville. He has one child, a girl, Minta Moyne, born October 28, 1878.

JAMES L. COX, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in Morgan County, Ill., October 23, 1842. In November, 1868, he landed in Pottawatomie County, Kan., settling in Wamego Township. March 1, 1871, he moved on to a farm which he had bought, and where he now lives. He is an extensive farmer and stock-grower, owning and cultivating 240 acres of prairie land. He has been School Director and Clerk, and Township Trustee for the last three years. He was married, December 18, 1870, in Morgan County, Ill., to Miss Mary Robinson. They have two children: George W., born December 1, 1873; Lula May, born January 23, 1879.

D. A. DUCKWORTH, M. D., was born in Putnam County, Ind., June 16, 1841. At the age of fourteen, he removed to Davis County, Iowa, where he lived until 1862, when he entered the army, enlisting as a private in Company G of the Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to Hospital Steward, and served in the Sixteenth Corps, until the capture of Atlanta, when he was transferred to the Fifteenth Corps, and served through the war. After the war engaged in farming in Iowa, and studied medicine. Graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1877. Same year he came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Pottawatomie County. A year later, he moved to Louisville, and has been in practice there since. He has held the office of Coroner of the County, two terms. He is a K. T. Mason, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. He was married, March 17, 1870, at Florence, Iowa, to Miss S. F. Hunter. They have five children: Georgia W., Otis, Omar, Orton, and Otto.

J. W. FULTON, County Surveyor, was born in Athens County, O., November 29, 1841. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, taking the "Scientific Course." He entered the U. S. army, October 7, 1861, as the First Lieutenant of Company G, of Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to a Captaincy, August 19, 1862. Resigned September 27, 1864. Returning to Ohio, began business as a merchant at Amesville. In 1866, came to Kansas, bringing with him a steam saw-mill, which he located five miles from Louisville, Pottawatomie Co. In 1875, sold out the mill, and was engaged in various occupations until 1877, when he was elected County Surveyor. Was re-elected in 1879, and 1881. He is a member of the Masonic Order. Was married, March 21, 1872, at Louisville, Kan., to Mrs. Kate Bain. They have two children, Adelbert and Elma.

ABE GILTNER, County Treasurer, was born in Morgan County, Ill., June 9, 1837. Was a farmer and stock-raiser and was largely engaged in shipping stock from Kansas for several years before locating in the State. In 1874 he removed to Kansas, locating at Belvue, Pottawatomie County, where he was engaged in feeding and shipping stock until 1879, when he was elected Treasurer of Pottawatomie County and re-elected two years thereafter. Term expires in October, 1884. He is a member of the Masonic Order and the I. O. O. F. He was married March 20, 1873, at Ashland, Ill., to Miss Carrie F. Shortt. They have two children, Abe and Kate.

JAMES GRAHAM, Sheriff of Pottawatomie County, was born in the County of Cork, Ireland, December 28, 1845. When he was a child his parents emigrated to America, living for a short time in New York City, and Cincinnati, finally settling in St. Louis, where, in 1849, they both died of that dreaded scourge—cholera. Orphaned, and without relatives, he was taken in charge by the Sisters of Charity, and placed in the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum of St. Louis, where he remained until 1854, when he came with a Mission to the Pottawatomie Indians, landing at St. Mary's Mission from the steamboat "Excel," June 17, 1854. He became a *protege* of Dr. L. R. Palmer, and lived in that gentleman's family until March, 1863, when he enlisted as a private in Company L of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry. In October, 1864, for meritorious services, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant of the Company, by the recommendation of Gen. Thayer. The war having ended, he was mustered out of the service in October, 1865, and returned home, settling in Louisville. In 1868 he was commissioned by Gov. Crawford, as First Lieutenant of Company M, Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry. This regiment took an active part in the campaign against the Indians during the winter of 1868–9, under Gen. Curtis. Mustered out in the spring of 1869, he returned to Louisville, and engaged in business. In 1881, he was elected Sheriff of the County, and is still in office. He was married, March 5, 1867, at Louisville, Kan., to Miss Azzie P. Jackson. They have five children: Clinton W., born January 11, 1868; Llewellyn J., born March 4, 1870; John J., March 14, 1872; Mary M., April 29, 1880; Douglass, April 26, 1882.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in the County of Donegal, Ireland, in 1829. In 1851 he came to America and for two years worked in Philadelphia. From thence he went to Woodford County, Ky., where he worked for Robert E. Alexander, the famous breeder of fast horses. He continued in Mr. Alexander's employ until 1855, when he came to Kansas, settling at Fort Leavenworth, and for a year was in the Government service as a teamster and drove to Fort Laramie in 1856. He left the Government service in 1858 at Leavenworth and continued there until 1860, when he went to Pike's Peak, where he remained until 1864 and from there went to Idaho and engaged in mining, and from there he went into British America still in the capacity of a miner. He returned to Leavenworth City in 1866 and then visited Philadelphia the spring of 1867, when he returned to Kansas, settling on a farm in Louisville Township where he now lives engaged in farming. Owns a splendid farm of 340 acres. In 1867 he was elected Sheriff of the county and served one term. He was married in Pottawatomie County, Kan., January 25, 1872, to Miss Kate McHan. They have four children: George Sheridan, Samuel, Minnie and Mary.

GUY HARRINGTON, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in Essex County, N. Y., August 17, 1845. In 1860, he entered the Normal school at Farmington, Me., where the outbreak of the great rebellion found him a student, and in August, 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Maine Volunteer Infantry; re-enlisted as a veteran in the Second Maine Battery, and served through the war. He took part in many battles, and was at Appomattox when Gen. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia. Returned to Maine for final discharge, and then returned to New York, where for a year he was a student at Eastman's Commercial College, Poughkeepsie. In the spring of 1866, he moved to Mercer County, Ill., and engaged in teaching in the public schools. In 1871, he moved to Kansas City, Mo., and was in business there until 1873, when he began teaching in Jackson County. This continued until 1881, when he bought a farm in Pottawatomie County, Kan., and moved to this State, where he at present resides, in Louisville Township. He is a member of the Masonic order, and the G. A. R. He was married in Jackson County, Mo., July 18, 1874, to Miss Mollie Jessup. They have four children—Wilbert, born October 9, 1875; Herbert April 29, 1877; Clio E., April 9, 1879; Velma L., March 9, 1881.

A. F. HEISER, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in the city of Holzhausen, Germany, April 29, 1849. He landed at New York City, July 4 1852, and settled in Maryland, where the family lived a short time, and from thence moved to Hart County, Va. (now West Virginia), and from thence to Shenandoah County. In 1860, moved to Muskingum County, Ohio, where he lived three years. In 1863, moved to Coles County, Illinois, and from thence to Kansas, in 1869. The following year, settled in Pottawatomie County, where he still lives. He was married in Westmoreland, Kan., to Mrs. Mary L. Vieux.

R. S. HICK, attorney-at-law, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., January 20, 1829. At the age of eight years he removed with his parents to Mount Carmel, Ill., where he attended and academy and received most of his education. In 1848, he removed to Kendall County, and in 1852, to Livingston County. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois, sitting at Ottawa, in 1854. In the political campaign of 1858 in Illinois, wherein Lincoln and Douglas were opposing candidates for the United States Senate, he was chosen a Representative in the Illinois Legislature by the Republicans of his district, composed of Grundy, La Salle and Livingston counties, and voted for Abraham Lincoln for United States Senator. He took an active part in the organization of the Republican party in that part of the State where he resided, and has been identified with it ever since its foundation. In 1862, he removed to Kansas, intending to locate in Topeka, but soon afterwards became employed in the quartermaster's department of the army, and was a clerk in the post quartermaster's office at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, until the close of the war. April 14, 1866, he settled at Louisville, and has been in practice there ever since. In the fall of 1866, he was elected County Attorney, and re-elected in 1868, again in 1870, and again, after an interval of one term, in 1874, and was elected to the same office again in the fall of 1882, where we now find him. Several months in 1867 he acted as Register of Deeds, by appointment of the Governor, to fill a vacancy. He belongs to the Masonic order and to the I. O. O. F. He was married in November, 1852, in Kendall County, Ill., to Emeline F. Wright. They have two children now living—a son and daughter. The son, Udell Hick, is an attorney of Louisville, and the daughter, Rosa M., is married to F. A. Reed, an attorney of Onaga.

HENRY HOPKINS, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in Washington County, N. Y., March 12, 1846. He was raised a farmer. In 1868, came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Louisville Township, Pottawatomie County. In March, 1870, he was appointed a guard at the State prison at Leavenworth, serving until May, 1871. In 1872, he began business as a merchant in agricultural implements, hardware, wagons, etc. This was continued for four years, when he sold out to Aimon Benton, and returned to the farm. He deals in live stock in addition to grain, and handles large shipments. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married, April 17, 1871, at Leavenworth, Kan., to Miss Martha Harris. They have four children—Mark, George, Olive, Josie and Mary Ella.

A. S. KEMPER, stock-dealer, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., August 24, 1852. He was educated at an academy at Newark. In 1870, he came to Kansas, settling in Pottawatomie County near Louisville on a farm. Continued to farm for five years, and then clerked for Mr. Bittman for two years. He returned to New York in 1877, and began business at Lyons as a clothing merchant. Two years later, he returned to Kansas, relocating at Louisville, and has been engaged in the live stock trade since, his shipping points being Wamego and Onaga. He is a member of the Masonic order. Was married, January 6, 1883, at Westmoreland, Kan., to Miss Hattie A. McComas. Is the proprietor of the Mechanic's Hotel, Louisville, Kan.

A. H. KNECHT, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in Northampton County, Pa., January 30, 1843. He was educated in the Easton High School, and on attaining manhood's years became a manufacturer of lumber in Clinton County. In 1878, he came to Kansas, settling first in Wamego, where he lived a year, and then bought a farm in Louisville Township, where he now lives, engaged in farming and stock-raising. While in Beech Creek, Pa., he held the office of Councilman, and was a member and Clerk of the School Board. He owns a splendid farm, and is a good farmer. He is a Mason of Royal Arch degree, and also belongs to the K. of P. Was married, June 10, 1869, at Beech Creek, Pa., to Miss La Frances Keyes. They have three children—William A., born December 30, 1870; Alvin, August 24, 1872, and John Y., July 22, 1874.

JOSIAH R. McPROUD, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 29, 1829. When he was nine years of age his parents moved to Randolph County, Ind. He was raised a farmer, but received an academic education at the Indiana Asbury University. He taught in the public schools of Indiana for nine years. Came to Kansas in 1866, settling on the farm where he now lives. In 1875, he was elected County Treasurer, and re-elected in 1877, serving four years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married, March 8, 1859, in Delaware County, Ind., to Miss Sarah A. Taylor. They have nine children—Guy C., Jessie H., George K., Laura, Millie A., Lawrence, Orville, Edwin and Osborne.

ALBERT C. MERRITT, miller, was born in Cass County, Mich., March 9, 1849, and was raised a farmer, which business he pursued in his native county until 1876, when he removed to Kansas, settling at Louisville, Pottawatomie County. He, in partnership with his brother, J. S. Merritt, bought the Union Mills of Louisville, and he has been engaged in milling and farming since. In 1882, he was elected to the Kansas House of Representatives from the Fifty-sixth District, comprising the western part of Pottawatomie County. He was married, August 1, 1871, at South Bend, Ind., to Miss Elva Storey. They have one child, Myrtle, born August 22, 1877. He is a member of the Masonic order, and the I. O. O. F.

J. S. MITCHELL, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., October 21, 1842. He was educated at Kishacoquillas Seminary, Mifflin County. He enlisted in October, 1861, in Company C, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served through the war. Returning to his native State, he entered the People's Business College at Reading, and took a thorough course. He then engaged in teaching in his native State until 1871, when he came to Kansas, and settled on a homestead in this county. He continued to farm and teach with success until 1880, when the people of the county elected him to the responsible office which he now fills. He was re-elected in 1882. He has been on the Examining Board since 1873. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Was married, February 13, 1869, in Mifflin County, Pa., to Miss Eleanor L. Galeway. They have three children—Mary Margaret, Edith Florence and James Garfield.

P. SOOSFIELD NAGLE, Register of Deeds of Pottawatomie County, was born in Decatur County, Ind. He removed to Kansas in 1870, and settled in Pottawatomie County. He was educated in St. Mary's College, leaving that institution in 1875. He was elected to his present office in 1879; re-elected in 1881, and his official term expires in January, 1884.

ANDREW NOLL, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in Prussia, March 28, 1823. In 1846 came to America, landing at New Orleans January 1, 1847. In 1848 he came into Kansas at Fort Leavenworth, and entered the employ of the government as a teamster. Went with a train in the year 1848 into New Mexico, and returned to Kansas in 1851. Hauled the first cord of lumber for Fort Riley from Fort Leavenworth. Left the government service in 1854, and returned to New Orleans, where, on February 1, 1854, he was married to Miss Julia Fesler. Returning the same year to Kansas, he settled in Pottawatomie County, where, with his wife, he still resides. He was the first settler of the county outside of the St. Mary's Mission, and his daughter, Lizzie (now Mrs. Henry Hesse), was the first white child born in the county, born April 10, 1855; Kate (Mrs. Vincent Rapp), born December 12, 1856; Louis, born June 3, 1858; Eli, born February 22, 1861; Victoria, born May 2, 1863.

EZRA D. PERRY, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in Jackson County, Ind., March 1, 1852. In 1878 came to Kansas, settling in Pottawatomie County. In 1879 settled on a farm in Louisville Township. Has been Constable for a year. He was married February 4, 1880, in Pottawatomie County, to Miss Tabitha E. Thompson. They have one child—Edna May, born February 12, 1883.

JEREMIAH SABIN, M. D., druggist, was born in Portage County, Ohio, July 22, 1810. He was educated in an academy at Tallmadge, Ohio, and studied medicine, graduating from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1831. In 1832 he moved to Michigan, and located in Macomb County, where he was engaged in practice until 1855, when he started for Kansas, reaching Topeka January 1, 1856. He settled in Shawnee County, and took an active part in the struggle between the free and slave State factions, being on the side of liberty, and was captain of a company. During the Civil War he was a contract surgeon in the Western posts for four years. He has held many important civil offices. In 1856-'57 he was a member of the Legislature under the so-called Topeka Constitution. He was a member of the first Legislature under the Wyandotte Constitution, having been elected from Shawnee County. In the spring of 1862 he moved to Pottawatomie County, located in Louisville, and has been in practice since at that place. Has been many times a Justice of the Peace, and in 1868 was elected Register of Deeds for Pottawatomie County. In 1869 he opened a drug store in Louisville, which has continued to the present time, the firm being J. Sabin & Co. He is a Mason.

H. P. SMITH, County Clerk, was born in Leipsic, Germany, May 17, 1831. Was educated in the High School and University of his native city. In 1852 he came to America, landing at Philadelphia July 4 of that year. The year following he came to Kansas, and worked for a few years in that city and Wyandotte. In November, 1859, he settled in Pottawatomie County, and engaged in farming in Pottawatomie Township, where he still lives. In 1865, was elected to the House of Representatives, and served in the session of 1866. In 1869, was elected Clerk of the County, and has been re-elected every two years since. He was married July 3, 1857, in Louisville, Kan., to Miss Lillie C. Skelton. They have three children—John H., Lillie and Ernest.

PATRICK SULLIVAN, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in the County of Kerry, Ireland, February 6, 1836. At the age of fourteen he came with his parents to America. In 1859 he started for the West, traveled through Colorado and the other contiguous Territories, and in June, 1862, returned to Kansas, settling in Pottawatomie County, on the farm he now occupies, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has been Justice of the Peace for two years, and Township Treasurer for the same term. He is a Mason. Was married April 26, 1864, in Louisville, Kan., to Miss Anna Richter. They have eight children—John, now on the staff of the Kansas City *Times*; Mary, Edward, Charles, Eugene, Willie, Nellie and Anna.

JOHN UBEL, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in Austria, July 26, 1849. He came to America with his parents when one year old. They settled in Manitowoc, Wis., where they lived four years, and from thence came to Pottawatomie County, Kan., settling here May 11, 1855. Mr. Ubel is a fine farmer, has a splendid farm, and raises cattle and hogs, feeding all the corn he can raise. He was married October 5, 1878, in Pottawatomie County, to Miss Matilda Bower. They have four children—Lillie, Lizzie, John and Ida.

CHARLES A. WALLACE, teacher, was born in Iredell County, N. C., November 30, 1846. When seventeen years of age he moved to Clinton, Tenn., where he completed his education in Union Seminary. In 1869 he engaged in trade at Whitesburg, where he continued until 1872. He then was a traveling salesman until 1878; then taught in the public schools for two years. In 1878 he came to Kansas, settling in Louisville. In 1882 he moved to his present residence, on Adams Creek, where he is engaged in teaching and the insurance business. He is a Mason. Was married June 4, 1871, in Greene County, Tenn., to Miss Mary E. Rush. They have four children—Walter D., Minneola M., George A., and Rosabel.

ST. MARY'S.

The beautiful town of St. Mary's is on the Kansas River, in the township of the same name. This township is in the extreme southeast of the county, and comprises an area of thirty-five square miles. The present site of St. Mary's marks the earliest point settled by white men in the county.

In 1848, the Jesuit fathers, chief among whom were Rev. Morris Gailland, Rev. J. B. Hocken and Rev. Father Va Wright, established a mission at what is now the town of St. Mary's, for the purpose of educating the Indians, so as to bring them into a knowledge of Christianity. Outside this little band of devoted priests, James Graham was probably the first white man who settled in the county. His term of office as sheriff commenced in January, 1882. He came from St. Louis with these founders of the mission, June 17, 1848, landing from the steamer Excel, at what is now St. Mary's. Dr. Luther R. Palmer came in 1850, as a physican employed by the Government. In May, 1851, Benjamin H. Bertrand started from Michigan, under a contract from the Government, for this point with 660 Indian men, women and children. His brother Joseph came to Kansas in 1840, first locating at Sugar Creek, near Fort Scott. Washington Hewins and Alexander Coquillard came from South Bend, Indiana, with Mr. Bertrand. Mr. Bertrand acted as interpreter, having been an Indian trader and of a French race intermingled with Indian blood. The Bertrand brothers, who were Catholics, and the members of the priesthood, who served here as missionaries, worked the initial movement for the foundation of an institution, known as St. Mary's College. This school was started in 1848. Up to 1869, it was a Mission School for the Pottawatomies, and was then chartered. The main college building was burnt in February, 1879. After the fire, the Sacred Heart Convent, which then contained about thirty persons, was used for that purpose, and the females of the convent were transferred to an institution at St. Louis. This building cost about $75,000; the stone addition, built in 1881, cost about $20,000; and the link, built in 1882, about $2,000. The log buildings erected for the mission are still standing as reminders of the day of small things, which are never to be despised, especially when all that nature and art have contributed to make this place, with its general surroundings, one of the most attractive places for student life that can be found in the West. In 1882 there are about 250 pupils at the college, nearly every State, the Canadas, and Mexico being represented. The cost per year to pupils is $150. There are fifteen professors; there is a classical and a commercial course of study. There are five sisters for the parish church, who are instructors, and they have about 150 pupils. These receive a good English education. The college library embraces about 1,500 volumes of miscellaneous, historical, literary and scientific. The Philatethic Society—signifying truth-loving—is a very prosperous organization. Of the appurtenances of the college, there is a grist-mill, a bakery, a blacksmith shop, a carpenter's shop, an extensive orchard, a vineyard of five acres, a stone wall for several miles surrounding the college farm. In short-horns there are nearly 500 head of a most excellent class. The old church building, now used as a tool house, was the first one erected in Kansas. Father Gailland acted as teacher and pastor. He spoke the Indian and English languages, as well as the French, and made a dictionary and grammar in the Indian language. The Catholic Church, erected in 1875, was burned in 1880. It was a stone building, costing about $1,500. The neat and beautiful edifice now standing in the city, built of fine stone, cost about $25,000. It has seating room for about 1,000 people; its dimensions are 50x100 feet. There are about 150 families in the parish. There are over 2,000 acres in the college farm, and it is one of the very best in the State. The pastor of the church is Father Swearer.

St. Mary's was laid out as a town by B. H. Bertrand, August 8, 1866. Another addition was made by Mr. Bertrand, Dr. Luther R. Palmer and Dr. H. C. Linn, September 20, 1869. Another addition was made January 31, 1870, by Dr. Palmer, Adelaide Bertrand and John D. Lasley. June 27, 1870, an addition was also made. The town is located on the northwest quarter of Section 10, Town 10, Range 12. The bulk of the business done in the town is on Bertrand street, which is south of the railroad. This is an active growing town, and is doing a good amount of business.

Of the three organized churches of the town, the Swede Lutheran Church was established in 1874; the Methodist Episcopal, in 1876; the Congregational, in 1878. There is only regular preaching in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Mr. Morris is pastor.

There are three elevators, which do an immense business in shipping grain, and handle considerable coal and lumber. Trumbo & Co., and Moulde & Connor, and Thomas & Hathaway, are the operators.

The village contains two hotels, a banking house, five general stores, besides a hardware, shoe, cabinet and other shops.

Press History.—In October, 1870, the St. Mary's *Star* was commenced, John O'Flanagan, editor. A few months afterwards, the office passed into the hands of James W. Fox, who started the *Pottawatomie Independent*. This paper collapsed in a short time, and Mr. Fox sold the material to a joint stock company, who after publishing a paper for a few weeks, moved it away from St. Mary's. The St. Mary's *Times* was established by O. Le Roy Sedgwick, in the spring of 1875, as a Republican newspaper, and in July, 1877, H. G. Evans took control of it and changed the name to St. Mary's *Democrat*. It was independent in its politics. February 1, 1878, the paper passed into the hands of H. H. Tipton, who changed it to a Democratic paper. John O'Flanagan is the present editor and proprietor. In January, 1878, H. G. Evans started the *Pottawatomie Chief*, at St. Mary's, as an advocate of the doctrines of the National Greenback party. Shortly after Mr. J. A. McAnerny became a partner. This firm, in August, 1878, sold the paper to J. E. Clardy, who continued its publication here for a while, and later removed the material to Wamego.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

G. F. ANDERSON, merchant, was born in Warren County, N. J., November 6, 1844. His parents removed to Calhoun County, Mich., when he was ten years of age. He was educated at Albion College, Michigan. In 1870 he first visited Kansas as a traveling salesman for the wholesale house of M. D. Wells & Co., of Chicago, boots and shoes, and continued to travel for ten years through this State, moving his family to Topeka in 1877, where he lived four years. In 1881 he moved to St. Mary's, and opened a store with a very large stock of hardware and agricultural implements, groceries and provisions. He does a very large business in all his lines. He is a Mason of the K. T. degree. He was married December 3, 1874, at Byron Ogle County, Ill., to Miss Louise Olive Fletcher. They have four children—Frank F., born December 13, 1875; Eugene E., born August 1, 1878; Pierre P., born December 1, 1880, and George W., born August 26, 1882.

PATRICK BEHEN, farmer, P. O. St. Mary's, was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1833. He came to America in 1849, settling at New Orleans, where he lived two years. Thence to St. Louis, where he lived four years, engaged in his business of marble cutter. Then he moved to Clinton County, Ill., where he remained two years, engaged in farming. In 1858 he came to Kansas, settling at Leavenworth, and for a time was in the government service as a teamster. The same year he came to Pottawatomie County, settling at St. Mary's, where he worked at his trade for four years. Then he bought a farm in St. Mary's Township, where he now lives engaged in farming and stock raising. He raised high-grade Short-horns, and has a small herd of thoroughbred stock, including some of the finest animals in Kansas. He was married in June, 1875, at St. Mary's, to Miss Mary C. McCoy.

J. F. BUELL, postmaster, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., June 23, 1841. He was educated at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y.; enlisted September 6, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, and was made Second

Lieutenant. The following June he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and was mustered out on account of physical disabilities, after serving fifteen months. He returned to New York, and in 1865 removed to Branch County, Mich., and engaged in farming and the live stock trade. He lived in Michigan six years, returned to New York, and staid a year, and in 1871 came to Kansas, settling at St. Mary's. He lived in the city, but devoted his energies to farming for three years. He was elected a Justice of the Peace, and held the office three years. He was appointed postmaster at St. Mary's, February 2, 1880. In addition to his official duties he is engaged in fire insurance and collections. He is a member of the Masonic order. Was married in May, 1871, at Sherburne, N. Y., to Miss Addie Allen. They have four children—Meta M., Floyd A., Albert E. and Chester Arthur.

WILLIAM M. CARNEY, farmer, P. O. St. Mary's, was born in Columbus, Ohio, September 11, 1841; learned the business of a harnessmaker in his native city, and in September 1861 enlisted in Company G of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, and was made Company saddler. Served until October, 1864, and was discharged by reason of expiration of term of service. Returning to Ohio he worked at his trade in various towns until 1873, when he came to Kansas, settling on a farm in St. Mary's Township He is engaged in the business of stock raising principally, and like all other Kansas farmers is doing well. He belongs to the Masonic order. Was married July 28, 1866, at Dayton, Ohio, to Miss Clara B. Graham. They have one son, Harry, aged fifteen years, and a daughter, Lillie, aged eleven years.

JOHN CHELANDER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. St. Mary's, was born in Sweden, September 17, 1844; educated in the public schools of that kingdom. In 1868 he came to America, and settled at St. Joseph, Mo., where he worked seven years in a furniture factory. In 1875 he settled on a farm in St. Mary's Township, where he now resides, engaged in stock-raising. He was married in St. Joseph, Mo., June 24, 1871, to Miss Bregitta Olson. Have no children. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W.

FRANCIS W. GALLAGHER, M. D., was born in Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y., November 2, 1852. He was educated at the Buffalo High School, studied medicine, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo with the class of 1877, receiving honorable mention for his graduation thesis, and taking the only premiums offered in "Anatomy and Diseases of Women." He practiced one year in Buffalo, two years in Lockport, N. Y., where for one year he was Secretary of the Niagara County Medical Society, and in June, 1880, came to Kansas, locating at St. Mary's, where he has since had a very active practice. He was married December 30, 1877, at Lockport, N. Y., to Miss Mary E. McCollum. They have three children—Peter Edmund, born November 16, 1878; Francis, born March 17, 1880, and Monica, born October 4, 1881. When Dr. Gallagher came to Kansas he brought letters from his former professors in medicine, from which we select the following one:—"216 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y., June 28, 1880.—I am happy to state that when Francis W. Gallagher graduated in medicine, he was regarded by the Faculty as the best student in the class, and that his subsequent career and position in his profession have justified this opinion.—Thos. F. Rochester, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine, Medical Department, University of Buffalo."

GEORGE MILLER, M. D., was born in Williamsport, Pa., August 26, 1854. He received his literary education at St. Joseph's Institute, Baltimore; studied medicine in his native city, and in the medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the class of 1877. He was resident physician of St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, until the fall of 1878, when he moved to Kansas, locating at St. Mary's, and has been in active practice since. He is the visiting physician of St. Mary's College, Kansas. He was married April 21, 1881, at St Mary's, to Miss Minnie A. Caplice. They have one child—Frederic, born March 18, 1882.

PETER O'CONNOR, grain dealer, was born in Somerset County, Pa., April 15, 1847. He enlisted February 1864 in Company F of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and served until the end of the war. He returned to Pennsylvania, and was engaged in the live stock trade. In the spring of 1872 he came to Kansas, settling near St. Mary's on a farm. He became an active live stock merchant, and in 1880 left his farm, and moved into the city, and has been extensively engaged in the grain and live stock trade since. He is the owner of an extensive elevator. He was married December 1875 in Wabaunsee County, Kan., to Miss Jessie Hughes. They have one child, Amanda, five years of age.

ELLIOTT G. OLSON, merchant, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, March 4, 1857. His parents came to America with him when he was eight years of age. They lived a year in New York, and then moved to Chicago, where they lived until the great fire; he then came to Kansas, locating at St. Mary's. In 1880 he started in business as a grocer on his own account, which he continued until January 20, 1881, when he added drugs, and took in Mr. Ullerick as a partner. They are leaders in trade. He is a notary public, City Clerk, and does a large business as a Fire and Life Insurance agent. He is a Mason. Was married November 25, 1880, at St. Mary's, to Miss Clara Nelson. They have one child—Allie, born March 6, 1882.

L. R. PALMER, M. D., was born in Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y., January 9, 1819; was educated in Columbia Boarding School, a Quaker institution. Studied medicine, graduating from Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass. Practiced medicine in New York for four years, and then moved to Berrien County, Mich., where he practiced until 1850, when he was appointed physician to the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, and came to the Agency near St. Mary's, where he has since resided. Was Government doctor until 1857, and from 1861 till 1864; and Indian agent of the same tribe from 1864 to 1870. He was a member of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention that framed the State Constitution. In the same year he was elected a member of the Territorial Council, which he held two years, until the State was admitted into the Union. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate, and served in the sessions of 1873 and 1874. Was County Commissioner from 1857 to 1860, and the prime mover in the organization of Pottawatomie County. In October, 1882, he was appointed Postmaster of St. Mary's, and is now serving the people in that capacity.

A. B. POOL, merchant, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., December 13, 1842, and lived in Greensburg until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Rushville, Ill. He was a farmer until August 16, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry. In August, 1862, he was taken prisoner by the notorious Quantrell, parolled and discharged before being exchanged. In the spring of 1863 he went to Johnson County, Iowa, where he lived until the spring of 1864, when he went to Virginia City, Montana Territory. In the fall he went to Kootney Mines, British America, but soon after journeyed on to Walla Walla, Washington Territory. The next spring he went to Fort Colville, and thence up the Columbia River in British America prospecting. His health failing he returned to Fort Colville, and for two years was engaged in farming at that point. In 1868 he went to Gold Creek, Mont., spent the summer, and in the fall returned to his home in Pennsylvania. In 1869 he came to Kansas, settling at Topeka, where he lived seven years, the last five years being employed by the King Bridge Company as foreman of work. He built bridges in Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Kansas. In the spring of 1876 he returned to Schuyler County, Ill., and was married April 12, 1876, to Miss Matilda C. Harshey. They made a tour to Pennsylvania, and in the summer returned to Topeka, where they lived until the following year, when they moved to St. Mary's, Kan. He formed a partnership with George Mohler, and began business as a merchant in general merchandise, May 25, 1881. Mr. Pool bought his partner's interest, and has since conducted business on his own account. The stock now includes dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes. He is a Mason. He has two children—Ezelia, born February 7, 1878, and Clarke, born November 28, 1880.

JAMES M. ROYSE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. St. Mary's, was born in Wayne County, Ind., January 16, 1838. Was raised a farmer, and received a common school education. He enlisted June, 1861, in the Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Returning to his native county he engaged in the grocery trade for a short time, and then returned to the farm. In 1871 he came to Kansas, settling in St. Mary's Township, Pottawatomie Co. He is a good citizen, respected for his honesty, and is a leading farmer of his part of the county. Belongs to the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. Was married at Richmond, Ind., March 14, 1869, to Miss Rachel Goodspeed. They have three children—John, Mary, and Richard T.

BERNARD J. SHELDON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. St. Mary's, was born in Elkhart County, Ind., June 19, 1843. Served three years in Company K of the First Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and was discharged in July, 1865. He was a printer before the war, and worked at business for several years after leaving the service. In 1876 he came to Kansas, settling first in Russell County, but believing he was too far west for profitable farming, he returned to St. Mary's, and bought a farm. He raises grade cattle for market, also swine. He was married at Bristol, Ind., June 20, 1872, to Miss Nannie Thompson. They had one child—Josie, born November 11, 1874. Mrs. Sheldon died in 1881.

C. A. ULLERICK, merchant, was born in Greene County, Wis., September 19, 1856. He was educated at Richmond College, Richmond, Mo. He settled at Lexington Junction Mo., after leaving college, and for four years was engaged in railroading. Then was a clerk in a store of general merchandise, and afterwards learned pharmacy. In 1875 he came to St. Mary's, Kan., where he was employed in dry goods trade by Mohler & Pool. In 188[illegible] he began business in partnership with Elliott G. Olson, opening an extensive stock of groceries and drugs. They do a splendid business, and deserve the patronage so liberally bestowed upon them.

WAMEGO.

The township of Wamego, in which the town is situated, is the smallest township of the county, but, according to the census of 1880, is the most populous. The city of Wamego, by its eligible situation, on the banks of the Kaw, and also on the main branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, has distanced in growth many towns which, by earlier establishment, had, not long since, greatly the advantage in point of growth.

June 12, 1866, Hugh S. Walsh, general agent of the Wamego Town Site Company, had a plat filed for record. April 5, 1870, A. M. Read made an addition; Antoine Ulrich made one June 9, 1870; S. Finney made one October 12, 1870, and Antoine Ulrich made one December 6, 1870. It is the end of the first division of the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific, and is 104 miles from Kansas City. Here is a round house and shops that employ a very considerable number of laborers. The site is beautifully located. A wagon bridge crosses the river at this place. The expense of this bridge was borne by the issuance of bridge bonds, the larger part of which was voted by the citizens of Wamego. This causes a large amount of the products of Northern Wabaunsee County to find its way to market at the Wamego Station. This place is the most populous one of the county, and it must of necessity be a place of very considerable commercial importance.

April 26, 1882, the Sixty-third Anniversary of Odd Fellowship in these United States was observed at Wamego; the Lodge of Louisville joining with that of Wamego to listen to an oration by Theodore Botkin, of Mound City. From these proceedings is gathered the history of Wamego Lodge, No. 80, I. O. of O. F., which was instituted September 18, 1871, by Isaac G. M. The seven charter members were T. H. Lowell, J. Houston, B. F. Fliger, S. A. Clary, H. Kimmell, S. K. King and F. J. Sellinger. The first officers of the lodge were: T. H. Lowell, N. G.; J. Houston, V. G.; B. F. Thayer, R. S.; S. A. Clary, Treasurer; H. Kimmell, W. M.; S. King, I. G. Wamego furnished the first Grand Master of Odd Fellowship in the then Territory of Kansas, in the person of John Collins, who became an Odd Fellow in 1852. He died July 7, 1882, and his funeral services held July 9, were conducted by the Wamego and Louisville Lodges, and Manhattan Lodge No. 17. Judge Collins had held the office of Justice of the Peace almost continuously for about seventeen years. Pottawatomie County, with its shire town, permanently located at Westmoreland, becomes settled upon the matter of boundaries, and retaining its present territory, it is morally certain to increase in wealth and population equal to that of any interior county of Kansas.

The Methodist Church, South, made the first attempts at preaching at Wamego, and Rev. Mr. Williams, living near the Big Blue, was the first preacher. Rev. J. H. Lee of Manhattan, Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church there, frequently preached at Wamego. Preachers of the Baptist and Christian Church occasionally ministered here, and in 1867 there was a union of the Northern with the Southern Methodists in one organization, and they have a very good church edifice costing about $3,500. It was dedicated June 9, 1878; its pastors have been T. F. Herd, J. A. Woodburn, Mr. Robins, William Knife, E. R. Brown, G. F. Houts, J. A. Lord, Lawrence Hibbard, B. F. Parlett, J. M. Wilson and George E. Nicholson. Its present membership is about seventy-five.

The Baptist Church was organized December 9, 1869, with nine members. Rev. G. W. Scott was the pastor when the church was organized. Rev. R. P. Evans has since been the pastor, but the church has preaching only occasionally. Their church building was obtained of the school district, it being the early school building prior to the organization of the church. The edifice cost $1,200; the church membership is about fifty.

The Presbyterian Church edifice is a well-built frame, completed in 1881, at a cost of about $3,500. The organization was effected February 7, 1869. Its pastors have been J. A. Veale, I. T. Whitamore, A. Essick, W. B. Christopher, H. R. Lewis, W. E. Williamson, Alexander Sterrett, and Wm. A. Scarrett. Its membership is about seventy-five.

The Catholic Church building was erected in 1881, at a cost of $3,000. Their pastor is Rev. B. Nuttmann. Their services were held formerly in various available places.

There is also a Methodist Episcopal Church, which has a membership of about twenty. This society had a small structure which was burned, and they rebuilt a neat building, and hold regular services.

The Wamego school is a two-story stone building, 50x75 feet, erected in 1872, at a cost of $12,000. The principal of the school in 1882 was E. M. Donaldson. There were five other teachers.

The Choral Society was organized April 22, 1878. There are about thirty members.

A plat of the Wamego Cemetery was filed in the office of the Register of Deeds, October 7, 1874, and the grounds have been most beautifully laid out and adorned. Wamego is the objective point that is reached by rail in going to the late county seat, Louisville, and the new one, Westmoreland, which place is reached by Butler on the Kansas Central.

The Wamego Lodge, No. 80, I. O. O. F., was organized in October, 1873. Its charter members were T. K. Lovell, M. S. H. King, James Houston, S. A. Chary, H. Kimmell. Its membership is about fifty. Its present officers are as follows: John Prunty, N. G.; C. N. Baker, V. G.; N. J. Hord, Secretary.

The Wamego Lodge, No. 75, A. F. and A. M., was organized in 1869. Its charter members were J. W. Peck, W. M.; W. D. Embley, S. W.; T. N. Gardner, J. W.; D. H. Wayner, Treasurer; E. B. Deitrick, G. D.; A. P.

McMillian, Joel S. Sheldon. Its present membership is about seventy-five.

The history of the press at Wamego is quite eventful. In 1869, J. E. Clardy and John O'Flanagan established the *Kansas Valley*. They published it until March, 1870, when Mr. Clardy sold out his interest to Mr. O'Flanagan, who continued the paper until November, 1871, when he sold the office to J. T. Bradley, who removed it to Solomon City. It was strongly Democratic in its politics. In May, 1869, Mr. Jennings started the Wamego *Courier*. It suspended the following September, and Mr. Jennings took charge of the Le Roy *Pioneer*.

In August, 1870, R. W. Jenkins commenced the publication of the Wamego *Dispatch*, independent. J. E. Clardy purchased an interest in it in the spring of 1871, and they published it until August, 1871, when it was sold and the material was taken to Neuchatel, a French settlement in Nemaha County.

The Wamego *Blade* was started in the spring of 1872, by R. E. Cunningham, who, about a year afterwards, moved the material to Clay Center. It was independent in its politics. In the spring of 1871, L. R. Palmer and H. C. Linn published the Pottawatomie *Star*. They ran it about one year, when they sold it to W. E. Powell, who removed the office out of the county.

In May, 1871, W. E. Powell commenced the publication of the Pottawatomie *Republican*. It was discontinued in November, 1871. During the County Fair at Wamego, in September, 1882, Mr. W. P. Campbell had exclusive charge of the *Daily Kansas Reporter*, which ran for that time. Mr. C. is one of the best of newspaper men.

In September, 1877, the Wamego *Tribune* was established by W. P. Campbell; his associate was his brother, J. B. Campbell. October 1, 1878, the paper was published semi-weekly. It was Republican in its politics.

In 1882, J. L. Browne, the Postmaster at Wamego, is managing the Wamego *Reporter*, which in its politics is Republican.

The veteran newspaper man, J. E. Clardy, is now publishing the Wamego *Agriculturalist* as a semi-agricultural, semi-prohibition paper at Wamego. It is the largest newspaper in the county and is well patronized. It was established February 22.

There are four hotels in Wamego—the Ames House, Avenue House, Merritt House, and Wamego House.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

P. H. ASMUSSEN, merchant, was born in Schleswig Holstein, Germany, September 29, 1850. Educated in a gymnasium at Flensburg, graduating in 1870. In 1871 came to America, and, same year, settled in Riley County, Kan., and engaged in farming. In 1876 he became a book-keeper for Blattner & Blakely, at Enterprise, Dickinson County, continuing with them till 1877, when he came to Wamego, Pottawatomie County, and engaged with the Western Lumber Company as their manager. He carries a stock of lumber, hardware, agricultural implements and building sundries. In 1879 was elected to the City Council, and is still in office. In 1883 was elected Township Trustee of Wamego Township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married March 27, 1879, at Alma, Kan., to Miss Ellen E. Timsen.

J. M. BOYS, druggist, was born in Monroe County, Pa., July 25, 1842. Was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. After leaving college, he worked two years in a wholesale drug house in Philadelphia, and then began business on his own account at Stroudsburg, Pa., as a retail druggist. In 1863 he removed to Iowa, where he purchased the same business, and in 1869 came to Kansas, settling at Wamego, and has there been in the drug trade since. He has a large, fine store, and does a large trade. In 1882 he built and occupied a new stone block on the corner of Lincoln avenue and Fifth street. The building is the best business house in the city, and an ornament to the place. He is a member of the Masonic Order. In 1870 he was appointed City Treasurer, which office he still holds. He was married November 9, 1881, at Wamego, Kan., to Miss G. E. McLeod, of Neosho Rapids, Kan.

GEORGE H. COX, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Wamego, was born in Morgan County, Ill., April 20, 1850. In 1871 he came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Pottawatomie County, where he has since resided, engaged in grain and stock farming. He ships largely from Wamego. He was married January 4, 1877, in Pottawatomie County, Kan., to Miss Lizzie Hard.

HENRY FOX, retired, was born in Hampshire County, Mass., February 14, 1815. When thirteen years of age, his parents removed to Cayuga County, N. Y. While still a youth, he learned the carriage and wagon making trade. In 1841 he removed to Medina County, Ohio, where he carried on his business, and afterward lived in Huron County, from whence he came to Kansas in 1856. The train in which he came had to avoid Missouri, and they came through Iowa and Nebraska. Soon after entering the Territory about four miles from the Nebraska line, they were arrested by the United States forces, under Col. Cooke, and escorted to Indianola. Gov. Geary met them and ordered them released, and told them to seek their homes. The morning they were taken prisoners, it rained, and being ordered out of the wagons, his children all took cold, in consequence of the exposure, four were attacked with typhoid fever, from which one daughter, fourteen years old, died, three weeks after they reached Topeka. He lived for a time in Topeka, and finally settled at Auburn, Shawnee County; continued to farm until 1865, when he moved to Wamego in Pottawatomie County, and entered business as a merchant in the grocery line, which he continued four years. He is now retired and in possession of competence. He had two sons who entered the Union army, and served through the war of the Rebellion. In 1864 he was elected to the Legislature from Shawnee County, and served one term with zeal and ability. His wife, who accompanied him to Kansas, lived two years.

HON. JAMES L. HUGGINS was born in Troy, Rensselaer County, N. Y., in October, 1814. His grandfather, William Huggins, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, as a private volunteer from Washington, N. Y. His maternal grandfather was a native of Salem, Mass., and was also a soldier in the Revolution, and one of the participants in the Boston Tea Party of December 13, 1773. He was the second son of Samuel and Sarah (Kettel) Huggins. He received his education in the common schools and at the Salem Academy. After leaving school, he learned the trade of a tanner and currier. Not liking the business, he applied himself to the study of law. Soon after being admitted to the bar, he removed to Oakland County, Mich., where he successfully practiced his profession until 1856, at which time he emigrated to Kansas. He was an ardent Free-state man, and became an intimate friend of James H. Lane, and one of his followers during the troublous times that followed. He was in Lawrence, May 15, 1856, when the town was sacked by the border ruffians, and was robbed of all his money, and even his coat. Thus reduced to first principles, he went to Franklin and hired out with John Strong as fireman and engineer, with the stipulation, that in case of fighting to be done on the Free-state side, he should at all times be free to leave his work and engage in the battle. He worked thus for some time, participating meanwhile with the Free-state men in all their battles. He engaged in the second battle of Franklin, and all the subsequent battles, up to the surrender of Titus. On the arrival of Gov. Geary, Mr. Huggins left the Territory, being one of the companions of Gen. Lane. He reached Civil Bend, Iowa, as one of his biographers states, "ragged and dead broke." Here he remained lumbering until the spring of 1857, at which time he returned to Michigan. In the fall of 1858 he returned to Kansas, and first settled in Auburn, Shawnee County, where he resumed the practice of law. In 1862 he removed to Wamego, Pottawatomie County, which place has since been his home. In 1868 he was elected Probate Judge of the county, and was again re-elected in 1870. He has been an ardent and consistent Republican since the organization of the party in Kansas. He married Miss Louisa Paddock, of Springfield, Oakland County, Mich., March 26, 1840. She died December, 1867. Their children were—Sarah E., Mary E., Charles J., James B., Cordelia C. and John P. On September 18, 1868, he married Mrs. Elmina C. Green. He took a leading part in the organization of Pottawatomie County, and, in connection with Jeremiah Sabin, erected the first flouring mill at Louisville, in that county. He is one of the most successful horticulturists and farmers in the county.

G. W. LIMERICK, loan and insurance agent, was born in Princeton, Ill., November 9, 1853. June, 1855, his parents removed to Kansas, settling within a mile of Westmoreland, Pottawatomie County. He was educated at Spaulding's Commercial College, Kansas City, and learned telegraphy. For six months after leaving school, he was in the telegraph service of the United States army in Texas, and then for two years with the Western Union Company in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. In 1879, with his brother, they founded a land agency, loan and insurance business. They do, also, a brokerage business, and have a bank at Alma, of which J. F. has the management, while our subject conducts their extensive business at Wamego.

H. D. McMEEKIN, proprietor Merritt House, was born in Nelson County, Ky., January 3, 1822. He was raised to the dry goods trade in Shelbyville. In 1850 he came to what is now the State of Kansas. He was licensed by the Government as a trader for the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, his store being at old Uniontown, opposite the site of Rossville. He continued the business until 1856, but meanwhile, in 1854, settled on a farm in Leavenworth County. In 1855 he moved into the town of Leavenworth, building the fourth house in the town. In 1864, in partnership with James M. Karr, contracted with the United States to supply beef to the forts in Kansas, and Forts Lyon and Union, Colorado. In 1868 he engaged with Hensley, Russell & Co., wholesale grocers, Leavenworth, as a clerk, which he continued until 1878, when he engaged with M. Hageman & Co. In 1868 he became proprietor of the Tefft House, Topeka, which he continued until 1880, when he moved to Wamego, since which time he has been proprietor of the Merritt House. In 1855 he was a member of the First Territorial Legislature, which assembled at Pawnee. Mr. McMeekin immediately introduced a bill, providing for an adjournment to the Shawnee Manual Labor School, Johnson County, which passed, removing the Legislature to the last named place. While a citizen of Leavenworth, he was Deputy United States Marshal, under Donaldson, for two years, and Deputy Sheriff of Leavenworth County for four years. He was married in Shelbyville, Ky., April 8, 1844, to Miss Mary J. Lawrence. Has three children, all grown.

J. A. MONINGER, attorney and counselor-at-law, was born in Washington County, Pa., August 8, 1851. He was educated at Bethany College, West Virginia, graduating with the class of 1873. Also graduated from the law college of the Michigan University with the class of 1876. He practiced his profession eight years in the county-seat of his native county, and in 1879 came to Kansas, locating at Wamego, where he is now located. He has a fine practice and is a rising young man. He was married September 25, 1879, at Wellsburg, West Virginia, to Miss M. H. Buchanan.

S. E. PARDEE, stock-dealer, was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1840, his father, the Hon. S. D. Pardee, being one of the most prominent men of the State. Mr. Pardee came to Kansas in 1869, locating at Wabaunsee, and engaging in farming and stock-raising. During the war he was in the Tenth Connecticut Regiment; served under Gen. Burnside and participated in the North Carolina campaign, being wounded in the side at the battle of Little Washington, N. C., when Gen. Foster was hemmed in, and was mustered out after two years and four months' service.

R. C. PEDDICORD, farmer, P. O. Wamego, was born in Mason County, Ky., January 3, 1828. In 1850 moved to Morgan County, Ill., and in 1869 came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Wamego Township, Pottawatomie County, where he still lives. He was married March 1, 1855, at Springfield, Ill., to Miss Harriet B. Cox. They have four children—George H., John Edward, Lizzie Frances and Sue Ella.

J. H. WIERMAN, Police Judge, was born in Delaware County, Ind., July 14, 1840. August 3, 1862, he enlisted in Company B of the Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Took a part in all the battles of the regiment. April 9, 1865, in an assault on Fort Blakely, Mobile, Alabama, he had his left leg shot away. Mustered out June 5, 1865, and returned home. Engaged in the grain trade at Selma, Delaware County, which he continued until 1877, when he came to Kansas, settling at Wamego. In February, 1882, he was elected Police Judge, and in April of the same year, was elected a Justice of the Peace. He holds both offices. He is at present Post Commander of O. P. Morton Post, No. 38, G. A. R.; Master Workman, of Wamego Lodge, No. 125, A. O. U. W.; also belongs to the I. O. O. F., and E. A. U. He was married January 15, 1869, in Selma, Ind., to Miss Nancy A. Taylor. They have four children—Dora A., Ina May, Bessie O. and Walter Thomas.

WESTMORELAND.

Rock Creek Township, which agrees in location and area with Congressional Township 7, Range 9, contains Westmoreland, the new county-seat, and Moodyville, and is one of the most picturesque sections of the county. There are mineral springs at both of these places, whose waters possess highly medicinal qualities. The original town plat of Westmoreland was recorded April 25, 1871, Volney Baker, proprietor. Since, there have been additions made by Rachel Armer and A. C. Cochrun. It is located in the center of the southwest quarter of Section 33, Town 7, Range 9. Cockrun's addition was platted and filed October 12, 1882. There are in the town, three general stores, four hotels, two churches, Congregational and Methodist (each with a good church building), one physician, one lawyer, a carpenter shop, restaurant, livery stable and butcher shop. October 5, 1882, Jasper K. Whims, of Westmoreland, and Messrs. Cotton and Anderson issued the first number of the *Period*, a five-column, four page paper at Westmoreland.

MOODYVILLE.

Moodyville, a place of considerable prospective importance, was laid out in April, 1882. It is situated in the southwest quarter of Section 14, Town 7, Range 9. It has a joint stock company hotel, 30x50 feet, three stories high, and containing twenty-one sleeping rooms. It is a frame building; its cost is $3,500. Hiram F. Robbins is president of the Company; William Henry, Secretary; E. M. Moody, Treasurer. The village has a stone schoolhouse, costing $500, and a church edifice, erected by the Church of the Disciples, in 1879; Rev. J. T. Jackson, pastor.

Moodyville Springs.—East of the general highway, down the main street—called Broadway—which is 100 feet wide, a short distance from where the suspension bridge crosses Rock Creek, is one of the best springs in the State. Its waters are very strong in salts of magnesia; it has traces of nitrate, sulphate of lime, sulphate of soda, sulphate of potassa, carbonates of lime, chloride of sodium; and contains alumina and organic matter. These springs flow from the base of a hill on the east bank of Rock Creek. A thick foliage from the beautiful forest trees renders the surroundings quite pleasant, and keeps out the sun's burning rays in midsummer. There is quite a large, level park below the springs, on which is located a nice fountain. Northeast of the springs is an attractive cave that furnishes much to interest the geological student. A roadway crosses the creek north of the cave, passes around a romantic bluff to the south, and again crosses the creek below the bend, where Pray Creek forms a junction with Rock Creek, about half a mile south of Broadway. This spring drive-way is twenty feet in width. Preparations are made for forming a nice fish pond, which will be well stocked with fish. Southeast from the springs on the bluff is a mound, suggesting pre-historic periods, giving reasonable evidence of the existence of the mound-builders. Fossils and petrifactions of the native flora are exceptionally rich at the springs and vicinity, and on the farm of Archibald Richards, adjoining them, was found, in a mound, remains of an Indian, decorated with trinkets. In addition to these natural beauties and curiosities around these springs, there is an enchantment in the vision that presents itself in the distance. Rich grasses grow on the acres, from the water-line to the crown of the highest hill. On an October day, the grand wooded lands, with their mantle of green, crimson and gold, softened by the mellow haze, reach away to the horizon in every direction. Here the air is as pure as the breath of mountains, and the limpid, refreshing fluid kind Nature has furnished at these springs, is as clear and sweet as those of ancient Bethesda.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—ROCK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

J. R. BAKER, attorney and counselor-at-law, Westmoreland, was born in Canada, in August, 1840. At the age of eighteen he came to the United States and settled in Iowa. In May, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Sixty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served two years. Again he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served the term of enlistment—one hundred days. In 1867 he entered the Upper Iowa University at Fayette and completed a course of four years. He studied law at Terre Haute, Ind., and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He practiced at Rockville four years, and in the spring of 1878 came to Kansas, settling at Louisville. He belongs to the G. A. R., and was first President of the Pottawatomie Soldiers' Association, and is now Secretary of the same Association. He was married August 22, 1876, in White County, Ind., to Miss Annie Curtis. They have two children—Jennie M. and Charles H. Mr. Baker is engaged in real estate, loan and insurance business, and Mrs. Baker is postmistress of Westmoreland.

A. C. COCHRUN, merchant, Westmoreland, was born in Hamilton County, Ind., August 5, 1833. When ten years of age, his parents moved with him to Shelby County, Ill., where they lived two years; then to Wapello, Iowa. He was a farmer until he came to Kansas, in December, 1857. Settled first in Jackson County, where he lived until September 20, 1869, when he removed to Pottawatomie County, settling near the present site of Westmoreland, where he began business as a merchant. He carries a large stock of general merchandise, and is also an extensive farmer. In 1882 he laid out an addition to the town, and has taken an active part in securing the county-seat for this place. Was postmaster for seven years at this office. He served in the militia in the campaign against Price. He was married at Ottumwa, Iowa, to Miss Mary Shaul, August 30, 1856. They have six children—James P., Laura A., Francis H., William E., Richard O., and Charles.

JOHN O. DETWILER, the eloquent temperance advocate, P. O. Westmoreland, was born in Somerset County, Pa., October 20, 1827. When a child he went to live with an uncle in Washington County, Maryland, and was raised on the historic field of Antietam. At the age of sixteen, moved to Ogle County, Ill., and was engaged in railroad contracting for twelve years. In 1856, moved to Benton County, Iowa, and owned a farm, but spent his whole time in the work of lecturing on temperance, having begun to speak in that field in the same year of his removal to Iowa. Again, in 1870, moved to Kansas, settling on a farm in Pottawatomie County, but continued lecturing until 1878, when he retired from the field. He lectured under the auspices of the I. O. G. T. for over a quarter of a century; traveled through twenty-six States and three Territories, and spoke in public over 6,400 times. He was married in Boone County, Ill., April 25, 1846, to Miss O. N. Wade. They have seven children, all grown up, and all living in Kansas.

W. J. DOWNING, druggist, Westmoreland, was born in Bloomington, Ill., December 19, 1851. When a child, his parents removed to Putnam County, Ind., and from thence to Allegan County, Mich. In 1875 he moved to Kansas and settled at Neosho Falls. He entered the ministry of the Christian Church, and continued in the work for five years, in Pottawatomie, Marshall and Washington counties. In 1879 he began business in Greenleaf, Kansas, in the grocer's line, which continued until May, 1882, when he sold out, moved to Westmoreland, and began business as a druggist. He has a fine stock, and is doing a flourishing trade. He was married February 7, 1875, at Westmoreland, Kan., to Miss Mattie Waln. They have two children—Lewis J. and Jessie.

J. GREEN, M. D., Moodyville, was born in Amherst Mass., March 6, 1823. At the age of six years his parents moved to New York, and at the age of twelve years he was removed to Ohio. He was educated at an academy in Wayne County, N. Y. Studied medicine, alternated with teaching school. Attended his first course of lectures at the Medical Department of Willoughby University, and the following year graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, class of 1849. He settled in practice in Lucas County, Ohio, and practiced there until 1878, when he moved to Kansas, settling at Alma, Wabaunsee County. In 1882 he moved to Pottawatomie County, locating at the Mineral Springs, near the new town of Moodyville. He, in partnership with Dr. Woodard, erected, in the spring of 1883, a bathing establishment at that famed resort. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married May 29, 1849, in Wayne County, N. Y., to Miss Catherine Stoutenberg. Mrs. Green having departed this life, he again married, February 8, 1855, at Monroe, Mich., Miss Eveline Bancroft. They have four children—Kate S., William C., M. Anna, and Mattie.

D. B. KITTS, farmer, P. O. Westmoreland, was born in Chester County, Pa., April 11, 1821. When a child, his parents removed to Philadelphia, where he lived until sixteen years of age. In 1837 moved to Marion County, Mo., where he lived until 1850, when he went overland to California; traveled through Northern California and Oregon, returning to Wapello County, Iowa, in 1859. On his return, visited Central America, Mexico and Cuba. In Iowa was engaged in the manufacture of brick until 1866, when he came to Kansas. Settled in the then new town of Westmoreland in 1872. He built the first house in the town. He has been engaged in farming since coming to Kansas. He was a Justice of the Peace for two years. In September, 1882, he laid out an addition of twenty acres to the town, donated a public square of three acres to the county for a new court house. He was married at Hannibal, Mo., December 31, 1845, to Miss Susan George. She lived but a year and a half, and again, November 16, 1849, he was married to Miss Jane George, a sister of his former wife. Her death soon after sent him to the mountains. September 26, 1861, he was married to Mrs. Susan Armour. They have four children—M. H., Susan M., Joseph and Allen.

JOHN E. LANE, farmer, P. O. Blaine, was born in Troy, N. Y., May 16, 1856. In 1865 removed with his parents to Boone County, Ill. In the fall of 1870 he came to Kansas, settling in Pottawatomie County, where he has since resided, except three years—February, 1880, to February, 1883—during which time he was in business in Chicago as a private detective and police officer. March 1, 1883, he returned to his farm in Rock Creek Township, where he is engaged in farming and stock-feeding. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. He was married September 25, 1878, in Pottawatomie County, to Miss Estella Fowler. They have one child—Francis Edwards, born June 22, 1880.

EDWIN M. MOODY, farmer and merchant, P. O. Moodyville, was born in Grafton County, N. H., October 29, 1842. Educated at Burlington Academy, and was a farmer until 1867, when he came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Rock Creek Township. He has since laid out the town of Moodyville, which, owing to the discovery of very valuable mineral springs, is destined to be a fine place. In 1874 he built a store on his farm, and has been engaged in general merchandise since, in connection with his farming. He raises grain and stock. In 1880 the post-office of Moodyville was established, and Mr. Moody was appointed postmaster. He was married June 30, 1864, at Landoff, N. H., to Miss Mary J. Kendall. They have eight children.

OSCAR M. OSBON, livery, Westmoreland, was born in Brown County, Ohio, May 20, 1846. At the age of six years he removed with his parents to Princeville, Peoria County, Ill. October 12, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Battery A., Second Illinois Artillery, and served three years, seeing the close of the war as a soldier. He took part in seventeen battles, among them the fierce and terrible struggles of Champion Hill, the siege of Vicksburg, and the capture of Spanish Fort, Mobile. After the war he came West, traveled about for two years, and in the spring of 1868 settled on a homestead in Washington County. In 1877 started the *Greenleaf Bugle*. He published it for a few months, sold out, and went on the road as a traveling salesman for a wholesale boot and shoe house in St. Joseph, Mo. After a year in the business he resumed farming, in Washington County, and in 1880 was elected a member of the Kansas House of Representatives, from the One Hundred and Fourth District, comprising the eastern half of Washington County. He served in the session of 1881, and was Chairman of the House Committee on Finance, and was on the Committee on Printing, and several other committees of less importance. In 1882 he sold his farm, removed to Westmoreland, in Pottawatomie County, and built a livery stable. He belongs to the G. A. R. He was married at Washington, August, 1873, to Miss Oral Reed. They have three children—Orman, Wilson M., and Kenneth.

AMOS PLUMMER, farmer, P. O. Moodyville, was born in Putnam County, Ind., October, 25, 1839. He was raised a farmer, and in 1865 came to Kansas, stopped for a time in Johnson County, and returned to Missouri to winter. In the spring of 1866 he came again into Kansas and settled on a farm in Rock Creek Township, Pottawatomie County. He owns a large farm, and raises grain and stock. He was married February 13, 1862, to Miss R. G. Siddons, in Putnam County, Ind. They have six children—Isaac B., Dora Frances, W. W., Amanda E., Joseph H., and Rachel Annie.

J. H. PRAY, farmer and merchant, Moodyville, was born in York County, Me., October 3, 1833. At the age of twelve years he went to Dover, Mass., and attended school. He then engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, which continued until 1871, when he moved to Kansas. He settled in Pottawatomie County, and has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. In the fall of 1882 he built a store-room in Moodyville, and began business as a merchant. Carries a general stock of merchandise, flour, feed, etc. He was married in May, 1854, at Danvers, Mass., to Miss Dorothy Joy.

HAVENS.

The Kansas Central Railroad Company filed a plat of this town, November 12, 1878, which is located on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 21, Town 6, Range 12. In 1882, a neat two-story stone schoolhouse was erected, two teachers being employed. The name of the postoffice at this station is *Havenville*.

There are this year (1882) three churches in the town. The Baptists erected a neat frame church edifice in the spring of 1880. Rev. Mr. Dick, of Circleville, is the pastor.

The Church of the Disciples, a thriving society, also erected a frame structure in the autumn of 1881. Their pastor is Rev. R. L. Downing.

The Methodist Episcopal Church erected a frame building in the spring of 1881. Rev. H. A. Pasley is pastor.

In 1880, the Masonic Order formed a lodge, which is prospering; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows organized in 1881; the Ancient Order of United Workmen in 1882. These societies are growing, and their members are active workers.

ONAGA.

Paul E. Havens, President of the Kansas Central Town Company, filed a plat of Onaga, October 15, 1877. To it there was an addition made November 6, 1878. It is a growing and prosperous town on the Kansas Central. In January, 1878, Amos E. Landon and J. B. Hubbell, with their families, were the only people on the town site.

The town has a neat stone school building. The Baptists have started an organization; the Catholics have rebuilt their frame structure, which had been damaged by a cyclone. The Congregationalists have an organization, and the Methodists have a neat frame structure which cost $4,000. The Onaga *Journal* was established May 9, 1878, Carnes & Stauffer, editors and proprietors. Samuel A. Stauffer bought the interests of Mr. Carnes in about three weeks, and is the present manager. It is Republican in its politics.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

JAMES B. ATTRILL, live-stock merchant, Havenville, was born in Ottawa, Canada, September 12, 1852. At the age of four years, he removed with his parents to the United States locating in Chicago, where he lived until 1863, when he went to England, remaining abroad until 1867, when he returned to America, settling in Baltimore, Md. He was educated at Philips' Exeter Academy, graduating in 1871. In the same year, he went to Dakota Territory and engaged in trade at Richland, Union County, with a general stock of merchandise. In 1872, he moved to St. Louis, and was in the employ of the La Clede Gas Company for a short time. The same year, he went to Salt Lake City, and was book-keeper for John A. McDonald & Co. for three years. In 1876, moved to Marysville, Mo., and was in business with W. H. H. Myres in sewing machines, musical instruments and merchandise, which continued two years. In 1878, engaged with H. Hoofman, music dealer, as traveling salesman. In the following year, he became general agent in Kansas for the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company. February, 1880, he moved to Pottawatomie County, and purchased a farm. The following year, he bought the hardware store of C. N. Points and continued until February, 1882, when he closed the business and began buying and shipping live stock. He belongs to the Masonic order, the I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W. He was married, October 23, 1878, at Holton, Kansas, to Miss Ariadne Lewis. They have two children—Helen, born October 3, 1879, and Edmund L., August 29, 1881.

WILLIAM F. CHALLIS, attorney-at-law, Onaga, was born in Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill., August 16, 1857. When ten years old, his parents removed with him to Kansas, settling at Wamego, Pottawatomie County. He was educated in the high school of that city. He studied law with R. S. Heick, of Louisville, and was admitted to the bar at the March, 1880, term of the District Court for Pottawatomie County. He moved to Onaga, and has been in practice there since. He is a notary public. He was married, July 10, 1879, at Louisville, Kan., to Miss Lizzie Riddell. They have two children—Leon, born April 11, 1880, and Ray, born June 10, 1882.

REV. M. C. COATES, P. O. Havenville, was born in Coatesville, Chester Co., Pa., August 30, 1819. Learned the carpenter's trade, and was a builder in Philadelphia. He was married in Camden, Del., to Miss Mary Ann Palmer, March 9, 1843, and in 1844, came to Stark County, Ohio. In 1850, came to Akron, Ohio; in 1863, came to Wharton, Wyandotte Co., Ohio; in 1875, came to Kansas, settling in Pottawatomie County, two and a half miles south of Havenville. He is engaged in raising stock, and also buys and sells to feeders. He also spends a good part of his time in preaching the gospel. He has been a Justice of the Peace for several years in this county, and is a notary public. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Baptist Church, being one of its trustees, and a deacon of the Havenville Baptist Church.

L. W. DENEN, postmaster, Havenville, was born in Cumberland (now Androscoggin) County, Me., February 24, 1824. He was raised a farmer. In 1857, he came to Kansas, locating on a farm in Brown County. March 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company L, First Regiment of Missouri State service, and was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant, serving three years. After the war, he returned to Brown County, and in 1870 moved to Pottawatomie County, locating on a farm in Rock Creek Township, where he lived until 1878, when he moved to Havenville. He was appointed postmaster at Havenville in February, 1881. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the G. A. R. He was married, January 6, 1846, in Oxford, Me., to Miss Clara B. Andrews. They have four children—Abbie A. (now Mrs. Perry Kazebeer), Clara A. (now Mrs. John Zimmerman), Charles L., born November 27, 1851, and James A., born December 29, 1860.

J. W. FARROW, M. D., was born in Williamsport, Md., January 13, 1857. He was educated at the high school of Williamsport. He studied medicine in Baltimore, graduating in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons with the class of 1878. He practiced in Williamsport for one year, and in April, 1880, came to Kansas, locating in La

Clede, Pottawatomie County. In November, 1882, he moved to Havenville, began practice and opened a drug store. He carries a line of drugs, patent medicines, sundries, etc.

SILAS I. GRIFFIS, live-stock dealer, P. O. Onaga, was born in East Canada, June 29, 1849. At the age of eight years, his parents moved with him to Niagara County, N. Y. He was educated in an academy in Lockport, N.Y. In 1870, he came to Louisville, Kan., and has lived in Pottawatomie County since. He first engaged in farming. In 1880, the Sheriff of Pottawatomie County having resigned, he was appointed Sheriff by his excellency, Gov. St. John. He served until February, 1881, and has been in live-stock trade since. He was married, April 9, 1872, at Louisville, Kan., to Miss Emma A. Ingalsbe, They have four children—Edith May, born November 24, 1873; Pete, March 27, 1876; Edna Maria, July 16, 1879, and Emma Mildred, September 16, 1881.

CHARLES GROVER, farmer, P. O. Havenville. Is a son of George Grover, deceased, and was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y. His father, brother, O. J. Grover, and himself removed first to Ohio, thence to St. Joseph County, Mich., and thence, in 1859, to Kansas, the brothers buying of Mr. Smith 160 acres of the present farm of Charles Grover. It was at that early day well known that a coal bed existed on the farm, and that a fine belt of timber fringed Coal Creek. O. J. Grover sold his interest and removed to a neighboring farm. Both brothers have prospered, and are well-known and respected farmers and stockmen. The farm of Charles Grover, with its timber, large basement barns, orchards and roomy farmhouse, reminds one of "down East." The coal bed here has never been actively worked, but enough to show a vein of from twelve to sixteen inches in thickness, and of an excellent quality, the coal vein lying just above the waters of Coal Creek, and on either side. Mr. Grover now has 960 acres in one body, and living water on every quarter section, making it a most famous stock range. Mrs. Grover was formerly Mrs. Organ, and one son, Budd, survives her deceased husband. By a deceased wife Mr. Grover has one son, C. Mortimer, who married Laura Ross, and they have one daughter, Gladys.

C. M. GROVER, druggist, Havenville, was born in Nottaway County, Mich., February 19, 1857. In 1860, when he was three years of age, his parents removed to Kansas, settling in Pottawatomie County. He was educated at the Kansas Agricultural College. In 1877, he began business in Havenville as a live-stock merchant, which he has continued up to the present time. In 1881, he built a very fine business room in Havenville, and opened a splendid stock of drugs, patent medicines and sundries. He is the owner of a fine farm four miles north of the city. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the K of P. He was married, March 28, 1880, at America City, to Miss Laura Ross. They have one child, Gladys, born January 28, 1882. Also conducts the only lumber yard in the city.

H. S. HART, merchant, Havenville, was born in Beverly, W. Va., November 18, 1828. He was a son of James Hart and a great grandson of John Hart, of New Jersey, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was engaged in farming until he was appointed Deputy Sheriff and Collector for Randolph County, which offices he held for four years. On the 15th day of September, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Rebecca Harper, at Beverly, W. Va. The fruits of their union were four children, one son and three daughters, all grown. In 1858 he came to Kansas, settling in Jackson County. He returned to Jackson County, Mo., to winter; but in the spring of 1859 he removed with his family to his farm near Circleville, Jackson Co., Kan., where he continued to reside until January, 1874, when he engaged in the general merchandise business in Circleville with C. A. Oursler as partner. In 1878 he moved to Havenville, Pottawatomie County, where he opened a stock of general merchandise in his own name, where he is now engaged in the same business. He was Justice of the Peace for eleven years in Jackson County and has served one year in the same office in this county. He is a member of the Masonic Order and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He served three years in the late war, enlisting August 16, 1862, in Company B of the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry.

HENRY HOOVER, farmer, P. O. Onaga, was born in Henry County, Ind., April 19, 1809. In 1854 he came to Kansas and lived in Jefferson County until 1856, when he moved to Pottawatomie County, locating on the farm he now occupies. He is the oldest inhabitant of Mill Creek Township. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry. He served with his regiment three years, was in the Price raid, and in a skirmish in which his regiment took part he was wounded, receiving a minie ball in the left arm. He has been a member of the District School Board. He was married, January 13, 1857, in Pottawatomie County, to Miss Melinda Eytchison. They have nine children: Laura C., now married; Nancy Ellen, William Merritt, Charles Henry, James Alfred, Edwin Elmer, Bessie May, Sarah Belle and Cicely Pearle.

WILLIAM HUTCHISON, farmer, P. O. Onaga, was born in Westmoreland County, England, April 12, 1824. At the age of eleven years, he came to America with his parents, settling in Canada. In 1848, he came to the United States, locating in Chillicothe, Ohio, engaging in the milling business. In March, 1862, he enlisted in Company M of the First Ohio Cavalry, serving nearly four years with the armies of the Cumberland and the Tennessee. Returned to Ohio after the war, and in 1868, came to Kansas, locating in Pottawatomie County, and was engaged in milling on Rock Creek, and in improving a farm. His mill was swept away in a flood, and since, he has been a farmer. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and the I. O. O. F. He was married, June 20, 1850, at Chillicothe, Ohio, to Miss Josephine Fritch. They have six children: Mary, Catherine, George, Thomas, Joseph and Flora.

PERRY KAZEBEER, general merchant, Havenville, was born near Steubenville, O., May 19, 1822. When he was seven years old his parents moved to Van Buren County, Iowa. He was a miller until he came to Kansas, in 1857, when he settled on a farm in the western part of Jackson County. In 1862 he opened a stock of general merchandise at Bucks Grove, and in January, 1881, moved his stock and family to Havenville, Pottawatomie Co., where he is still in trade. He is a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he has belonged since he was twelve years old. He was married, June 30, 1854, to Miss Martha J. Cochrane, at Ottumwa, Iowa. Mrs. Kazebeer died July 17, 1881. He was again married at Havenville, February 6, 1882, to Mrs. A. A. Denin. He has three children, two daughters married, and a son, David A., aged fourteen.

JOHN P. KOENTZ, M. D., Onaga, was born in the Province of Gelderland, Holland, January 27, 1823. He was educated in a medical college at Amsterdam. Coming to America in 1849, he settled in Sheboygan County, Wis., where he was in practice. In 1855 he came to Kansas, locating in Leavenworth, where he lived four years, and then moved to Pottawatomie County, where he has been practicing his profession since, except when he was in the army. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, of the Eleventh Kansas, and was promoted to Hospital Steward. He served in that capacity until the close of the war; was acting Post Surgeon most of the time. He returned to his farm at the close of the war, and in 1880 moved into the City of Onaga, where he still resides. He belongs to the G. A. R. He was married in October, 1865, at Little Santa Fe, Mo., to Miss Sarah M. White. They have three children: Walter William, Charles E., Christian H.

JEFFREY J. LA MORSNA, live-stock dealer, P. O. Onaga, was born in Upper Canada, September 21, 1846. In the fall of 1848, moved to Kalamazoo County, Mich., with his parents, where they lived until the spring of 1853, when they removed to Grundy County, Ill. He enlisted, March 4, 1864, in Company A of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., lost his left leg. Returned to Grundy County, Ill., where he remained until 1865, when he moved to Champaign County, where he lived three years. In 1868, he came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Clear Creek Township. In 1878, he moved to Onaga, and went into the livery business. In the spring of 1881, he returned to his farm, and again in December, 1882, returned to Onaga, and engaged in present business. He was married, March 4, 1872, to Miss Maria Clough, at Onaga, Kan. They have three children: John W., Eben H. and Girard C.

AMOS E. LANDON, banker, Onaga, Kan., was born in Pottsdam, N. Y., June 2, 1830. He was a farmer's boy, but on attaining his majority, he began railroading, which he continued until 1854, when he came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Jackson County. In 1859, he was elected Sheriff of the county, and re-elected two years after. In 1863, he was elected County Clerk, and served one term. In 1870, he came to Onaga, and has been in mercantile business here since. In 1881, he established his present banking-house, one of the substantial institutions of the town. He was married, July, 1854, at Ogdensburg, N. Y., to Miss Harriet H. Burt. They have four children, now all grown to maturity.

FRED MIDLAM, druggist, Onaga, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., June 28, 1837. At the age of seventeen, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and learned the carriage-making trade, and worked there three years. During the mania for speculation in the oil regions of Pennsylvania he spent six years there, amassed a fortune and lost it again. He then moved to Erie, and lived there two years. In 1868, he settled at Kansas City, Mo., and for four years was in business as an undertaker, then ten years in railroading. In 1878, was assistant foreman of the bridging of the Kansas Central Railroad, and came to Pottawatomie County. He located at Onaga, and in 1880, established the drug store which he still conducts. He is a Mason, and a member of the K. of P. Was married, August 11, 1859, at Mentor, Ohio, to Miss Ellen Hoyt. They have one child, Nellie.

FRANKLIN MILLER, merchant, Onaga, was born in Fond du Lac County, Wis., August 3, 1852. When a boy, his parents removed to Milwaukee. He learned the carpenter's trade in that city. In the fall of 1869, he came to Kansas, settling on a farm three miles west of Onaga, in Pottawatomie County. He worked on the farm until 1878, when he went to the town of Hollenburg, in Washington County, and engaged in the lumber trade with Charles Zable. The next year, returned to Onaga, and engaged in the building business. In August, 1882, opened present business with his brother, Washington. They have a store 30x100 feet, basement same size, and have both rooms filled with an immense stock of hardware, stoves, tinware, agricultural implements, wagons, etc., and do a large business.

THOMAS O'MEARA, merchant, Onaga, was born in Canada, June 6, 1831. When one year old, his parents removed with him to the United States, settling in Miami County, Ind. He was raised a farmer. In 1866, he came to Kansas and located in Atchison, where, with his brother, he began business in the grocery line. This continued two years, when he removed his business to Effingham, and then to America City, Nemaha County, where he opened a stock of general merchandise. In 1878, moved to Onaga, Pottawatomie County, and has been in trade here since. He is a Mason, and is Worthy Master of Onaga Lodge, No. 188; also belongs to the K. of P. He was married, April 16, 1863, at Peru, Ind., to Miss Lizzie O'Brien. They have five children—Carrie, Nellie, Charles A., Anna and Leon.

JOSEPH PECHEUR, merchant, Onaga, was born in Lorraine, France, February 1, 1831. He was educated at a Normal school at Nancy, and was engaged in teaching in the public schools until he came to America, in 1864. He taught two years in Stark County, Ohio, and then moved to St. Clair County, Ill., where he lived for a short time. In 1868, he came to Kansas, settling on a homestead in Pottawatomie County, four miles from Onaga. In 1879, he moved to Onaga, built a business house, and opened a trade in general merchandise, and is still in the business. He is clerk of the school district, and an active man in all educational movements. He was married, August 2, 1880, at Seneca, Kan., to Mrs. Stephen Azier; each has children by former marriages.

CHARLES N. POINTS, farmer, P. O. Havenville, was born in Delaware County, Ind., July 30, 1847. At the age of six years, his parents removed to Black Hawk County, Iowa, where he lived three years, and from there, in 1856, came to Kansas, settling in Pottawatomie County, where he has lived since. In 1863, he enlisted in Company E, Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. Re-enlisted as a veteran, serving until the close of the war. Returning to his home at the close of the war, he entered the Kansas Agricultural College, where he remained a student for four years. He was then in the service of the King Bridge Company, Topeka, for two years; afterwards a director and general agent of the Humboldt Bridge Company. This company having retired from business, he returned to his farm. In 1879, he moved to Havenville, and began business as a merchant, carrying hardware and lumber and began the banking business. Sold out in 1881, and is now out of all business except farming. In 1878, he was elected to the Board of County Commissioners, serving two years as chairman of the board. In 1880, he was elected to the Kansas House of Representatives, serving in the session of 1881 as chairman of the Committee on Claims and Accounts, and other important committees. He is a Mason, and member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. In 1882, he laid out an addition of forty acres to the city of Havenville, which is rapidly improving. He was married in Omaha, Neb., February 27, 1876, to Miss Josie A. Solomon. They have one child, Mabel, born in 1878.

F. A. REED, attorney and counselor-at-law, Onaga, was born in Kendall County, Ill., March 17, 1850. He was educated at Fowler's Institute, Newark, graduating in 1870. In 1871, he came to Kansas, locating at Louisville and started the *Kansas Reporter*, which he published seven years, selling to a stock company that removed it to Wamego. He studied law, meanwhile, with R. S. Hick, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. Practiced at Louisville until November 1, 1881, when he moved to Onaga, where we now find him in practice, which is rapidly increasing. He was married, September 30, 1875, to Miss Rosa Hick, of Louisville. They have two children—Pearl and an infant.

THOMAS J. RICHARDSON, hardware and implement dealer, Havenville, was born in Smith County, Va., January 5, 1856. He was educated at the Marion Collegiate Institute, Marion, Va., graduating from that institute in 1875. He was engaged in teaching in the public schools of his native county for two years, read and practiced medicine under R. D. Huffard one year, and in 1878, came to Pottawatomie County, Kan., settling at Havenville. In the spring of 1879, he engaged in teaching again; taught three successive terms in the Havenville schools and afterwards engaged in the general merchandise business with H. S. Hart, where he remained for two years. In March, 1882, he engaged in the hardware trade in his town, opening up with a neat little stock of shelf and heavy hardware, stoves, implements, farm machinery, etc. A few months later, H. J. Solomon was taken in as an equal partner, and they are now doing a good business under the firm name of Richardson & Solomon. Mr. Richardson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is now serving his term as Noble Grand in the lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

W. F. RICHARDSON, M. D., Havenville, was born in Smith County, Va., March 5, 1849. He was educated at Emory and Henry College, Va. Enlisted in the spring of 1863, in Company I, of the Twenty-first Virginia Cavalry. Served two years until the close of the war, and was wounded three times. Studied medicine after the war, graduating from the Richmond Medical College with the class of 1869. In 1870, went to Dallas County, Texas, where he practiced his profession two years. Returned to Virginia and lived the two following years, and then moved to Washington County, Neb., where he was in practice two years. In 1877, he came to Kansas, settling at Havenville, Pottawatomie County, where he is still located with a very large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the city council. He belongs to the K. of P. and the A. O. U. W. He was married, September 19, 1878, to Miss Lizzie Giles. They have two children—Cleo, born August 18, 1879, and Ovela, born August 17, 1882.

HENRY STORCH, banker, Onaga, was born in Poppenhausen, Bavaria, November 7, 1845. In 1867, came to America, landing in New York City April 8. Settled in Atchison, Kan., the coming fall, and was engaged in clerking for three years. In August, 1873, he went to Muscotah, Kan., and began business as a merchant on his own account with a general stock. This he continued until February, 1872, when he built himself a store building, 24x85 feet, in Onaga, Kan., where he moved his stock of goods and continued business until June 1881, when he took as partner E. B. Landon. In 1882, he built a fine stone building, 25x50 feet, two-story and a basement, the first story occupied by the Onaga Exchange Bank, Henry Storch & Co., and the upper story being used for various offices. He is a Mason and a member of K. of P. Was married, November 19, 1873, at Atchison, Kan., to Miss Alice E. Hagaman.

HUGH SUTHERLAND, farmer, P. O. Onaga, was born near Inverness, Scotland, February 14, 1819. When a boy, he came to Canada with his father, and lived there four years. He afterwards came to the United States, settling at Cleveland, and was the book-keeper for a mercantile firm in that city until 1849, when he located in St. Louis and engaged in same business. In 1850, he went overland to California, and for a short time was engaged in mining. Then he entered the service of a mercantile house at Nevada City, in Nevada County, where he continued until 1853, when he again made the overland journey to Missouri. He settled in Weston, and for a time followed his old business. His health declining, in 1857 he gave up mercantile life and moved on a farm in Jackson County, Kan., where he lived until 1865, when he moved to Pottawatomie County, locating on a farm, where he now lives. In 1872, he was elected a County Commissioner, and re-elected in 1874, serving four years. While a citizen of Jackson County, he served several years as a Justice of the Peace. He is a member of the Masonic order. Was married at St. Louis, Mo., January, 1851, to Miss Hannah Mary Strickland. They have eight children—John, Mary Ellen (Mrs. S. A. Regar), Jenneatte (Mrs. D. H. Crum), George D., Lorena, Ida May, Nettie and Maud.

SAMUEL H. TAYLOR, farmer, P. O. Onaga, was born in Delaware County, Ind., October 6, 1833. He was raised a farmer. In the fall of 1859, he came to Kansas, settling in Mill Creek Township, where he now lives. In the spring of 1875, he moved to Oregon, where he lived three years. Returned in the fall of 1877, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1864, he was in the Twentieth Regiment of Militia during the Price raid. He has been Constable and Deputy Sheriff for several years. He was married, in Delaware County, Ind., to Miss Nancy Godlove. They have five children—Harvey, Perry, Mary Ann, Martha and Carrie.

ST. GEORGE.

St. George Township is one of the most romantic and historic portions of the county. It is composed of beautiful rolling farming land, well wooded in the valley. Black oak timber is found here in large quantities. Among the early settlers in this vicinity was Jacob Emmons, who settled on the northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 10, Range 9. He was Probate Judge, County Commissioner, County Clerk, and County Surveyor, and for quite a period of time virtually "carried the county in his pocket." He was a general adjudicator of neighborhood difficulties in the early time, and in matters that came before him as judge, in the absence of a knowledge of legal lore, his decisions were based on honesty and common sense. The first Commissioner's Court at St. George was held at a building owned by Dr. J. D. Adams. Judge Emmons advanced $200 for books used for public records.

St. George was a town of fine prospects in the early days. Its original plat covered the east half of Section 9, Township 10, Range 9. It was made by John Andrew Jackson Chapman, surveyor, in February, 1857.

One pet scheme of the citizens of St. George was to have their town connected with St. Joseph by rail, on a great southwestern thoroughfare. The old town of St. George was vacated in 1879, and its present area is about sixty acres, which is on the southwest quarter of Section 9, Township 10, Range 9. This is a place where extensive grain shipments are made, and E. B. Purcell & Co., of Manhattan, built their capacious elevator here in 1879; their store was started in 1871. C. W. Knapp, formerly of Riley Center, is their resident manager, becoming the successor of G. W. Cheney, who is the efficient station agent and telegraphic operator here. Elijah Walker is insurance agent, broker, notary public and real estate conveyancer. He is one of the earliest settlers, and is a man of affairs. C. F. Shipps is postmaster. There is one hotel, one good schoolhouse, and the usual complement of stores and shops. The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1877, Rev. E. H. Parkinson, pastor. Since then its pastors have been Rev. Mr. Brown and Rev. Mr. McNair. Its membership is about thirty-five. C. F. Shipps is Sunday-school superintendent. The Church of the Disciples was organized in 1880, with a membership of forty-five. Its pastor is Rev. R. W. Watson; W. A. Ensign, Sunday-school superintendent. Its early members were Jacob Emmons, George W. Gillespie and J. W. Simpkins.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE W. CHENEY, agent Union Pacific Railway at St. George, was born in Conneaut, Ashtabula County, State of Ohio, August 30, 1844. Graduated at the Kingsville Academy, in class of 1858. Entered the United States army as private, and served during the Rebellion; belonged to the Fourteenth Army Corps, in army of the Cumberland; was in all the prominent battles, and with Gen. W. T. Sherman from "Atlanta to the Sea." Received commission as First Lieutenant, October, 1863, and was mustered out of service at close of the war, with the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Volunteers. After the war, again went South, and spent nearly a year at Nashville, Tenn., in the Quartermaster's department, disposing of surplus Government stores, etc. Left Nashville, Tenn., and went to the Pennsylvania oil regions; was in active business until 1868. At that time came to Manhattan, Riley County, Kan. Was in the employ of E. B. Purcell as book-keeper, but finally came to St. George, Pottawatomie County, and took charge of Mr. Purcell's interests at that place, which position was mutually dissolved October 2, 1882. In 1874 was appointed railroad and express agent of the Kansas Pacific Railway (now Union Pacific Railway), which position he still holds. Was married to Miss Julia M. Russell, of Olean, N. Y., on March 25, 1868. Have two children living (George Parke, dead), Ernest Russell, born January 31, 1869, and Mary Ellen, born April 29, 1877.

L. W. CROWL, farmer, P. O. St. George, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, February 22, 1834. He was raised a farmer. In 1857 he came to Kansas, settling in St. George Township, where he still lives, engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1858, as chairman of the township board, he became a member, ex officio, of the county board of supervisors, and was elected one of the first county commissioners under the present law in 1859. February, 1863, he enlisted in Company L of the Eleventh Kansas; was mustered in as First Sergeant, and in that capacity served until mustered out October 5, 1865. Returning to his farm, he was, in 1870, elected County Treasurer, serving two years. He was married in October, 1857, at Salem, Ohio, to Miss Mary Emmons. They have five children—Florence (now Mrs. Warren Shehan), Jessie (now Mrs. John P. Russell), Laura, Nellie and Harry.

W. W. EMMONS, farmer, P. O. St. George, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, June 1, 1832. In 1857 he came to Kansas, settling first in Douglas County, but same year came to Pottawatomie County, settling in St. George Township, where he now lives, engaged in farming and stock-raising. September 15, 1862, enlisted in Company K of the Eleventh Kansas; was mustered as Orderly Sergeant, and commissioned near the end of enlistment as Second Lieutenant. Returned to his farm, and in 1867 was appointed a County Commissioner to fill a vacancy. At the next election he was elected to the full term, of two years. He has been Township Clerk and Treasurer. He was married March 28, 1858, at St. George, Kan., to Miss Louise Wilson. They have six children—Francis M., Martha Theresa, Mary Louise, Charles W., William W. and Nora.

FRANZ HOLUBA, grain-dealer, was born in Bohemia, Germany, March 31, 1853. In 1868 he came to America, settling in St. George, where he engaged in grain and stock trade. He was married June 4, 1876, in Pottawatomie County, Kan., to Miss Clara Straub. They have two children—Charles L. and Louise A.

HENRY HUMAN, *restaurateur*, was born in New Orleans, La., December 15, 1853. In 1865 he removed with his parents to Leavenworth, Kan. In 1875 he moved to Salina, Kan., and was employed by Eberhardt & Suddendorf, in their lumber-yard until 1877, when he went to Pueblo, Colorado, and was for a short time in the employ of the D. & R. G. R. R. In 1878 he went into the San Juan country, and worked at mining for Edward Ennis, of Cunningham's Gulch, until 1880, when he returned to Kansas, settling in St. George, Pottawatomie County, where he has been in business since. He was married June 30, 1880, at Salina, Kan., to Miss Paulina Voigt. They have two children—Ella Gertrude, born July 1, 1881, and Henry Ganat, born February 8, 1883.

J. D. KARR, M. D., was born in Williamson County, Ill., April 15, 1848. Was a farmer, and studied medicine at the age of twenty-seven years. Graduated from Keokuk Medical College in the class of 1877. In the same year he came to Kansas, settling in St. George, where he is still in practice. In 1880 was elected coroner of Pottawatomie County, serving one term. He is one of the leading physicians of the county, and is a rising man. He was married April 3, 1869, in Williamson County, Ill., to Miss Elizabeth A. Avery. They have four children—Mattie, born November 13, 1871; Lulu, born July 8, 1875; Barbara, born February 15, 1877; William Leon, born February 23, 1879.

FRANK LAMBERT, farmer and gardener, P. O. St. George, was born in Lausanne, France, June 22, 1838. Served in the Austrian war, and in 1864 came to America, landing in August. After traveling South, working at various points in Louisiana and other Southern States, he returned to Kings County, N. Y., and was employed in his trade, that of a gardener. In 1866 he came to Kansas, settling in Manhattan, Riley County. Thence he removed to Blue Township, Pottawatomie County, and thence to St. George Township. He is engaged in raising small fruits and vegetables, making a specialty of growing celery and seeds of all kinds. He was married June 3, 1872, at St. Mary's, Kan., to Miss Elizabeth Ellohah. They have one child—John, born May 12, 1873.

GOTTLIEB SCHURR, farmer, P. O. St. George, was born in Wittenberg, Germany, April 12, 1825. He learned the trade of stone-mason, and worked at the trade until 1851, when he came to America, settling in Jay County, Ind., on a farm, where he lived three years. In the spring of 1855, he came to Kansas, settling in Leavenworth, where he lived a year. In 1856 he settled in St. George Township, Pottawatomie County, and has since been engaged in farming. September 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company K of the Eleventh Kansas, and as Sergeant served through the term of three years, having been mustered out September, 1865. He took a part in all the battles of the regiment, and at the battle of Prairie Grove was wounded in the right hand by a minie ball. He has been Township Treasurer for several years, also School District Treasurer. He was married at Dayton, Ohio, January 28, 1852, to Miss Rosanna Gerue. They have five children—Mary, Rudolph, Rosa, Franklin and Joseph.

C. T. SHIPPS, merchant, was born in Fountain County, Ind., January 18, 1845. Graduated from Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., in the class of 1868. He enlisted August 10, 1863, in Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry for six months, and discharged by reason of expiration of term of service, March 1, 1864. Then entered college and graduated in the scientific course. He was principal of the Noblesville, Ind., public schools for one year, and Arcadia, Ind., public schools, two years. In May, 1871, he came to Kansas, settling on a homestead in Pottawatomie County. Taught school in the county one year, and in 1872 was elected county superintendent of public instruction, and served one term. Afterward taught in the county four years, the last two at St. George. September 18, 1878, opened business as a general merchant at St. George, and is still in the same line. Was appointed postmaster, October 22, 1878, for St. George. He was married August 30, 1876, at Louisville, Kan., to Miss Mary E. Huggins. They have one child—Clara E., born September 7, 1877.

CONSTANTINE UMSCHEID, farmer, P. O. St. George, was born in Bavaria, May 26, 1844. In 1861 he came to the United States, settling in Pottawatomie County, Kan. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company H of the Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. He was promoted to musician and sergeant, serving three years, taking part in all the battles of that splendid corps. After the war he clerked for a year for John C. Grunt, Leavenworth, and then returned to his farm in this county, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1876 he was elected County Commissioner for Pottawatomie County, serving two years. He has been township trustee for one term. He was married May 12, 1867, in Pottawatomie County, Kan., to Miss Monica Repp. They have five children—Fannie, Eugene, Mary, Rosa and Bertha.

E. WALKER, real estate broker and insurance agent, was born in Orleans County, Vt., January 3, 1835. Came to Kansas in 1857, from Des Moines, Iowa. Was Register of Deeds for Pottawatomie County in 1858, and served two terms. Enlisted as a private in Company C, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, August 22, 1862; was promoted Sergeant Major in October, the same year; was commissioned Second Lieutenant in January, 1864, for the Sixteenth Kansas regiment; was discharged in August, 1865. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856. He was elected to the Kansas House of Representatives in 1878, serving in the sessions of 1879. His business is general broker, insurance and real estate agent. He was married in November, 1864, at Manhattan, Kan., to Miss. E. C. Gillaspie. They have four children—Oma, Stella, Lucius A. and Flora L.

OLESBURGH.

Olesburgh is a Swedish settlement for the most part. In church organizations it has a Swedish Lutheran, Swedish Methodist, and United Brethren church. The church services have been held in the schoolhouse of the village, which was built in 1880, and having been injured by a cyclone, it was rebuilt in 1882. It is a frame building, 24x36 feet. Its cost was $1,200. Its business in 1882 is as shown below: General stores—O. Fagerberg & Bro., Nicholas Bittinger, and Caldsen & Blaney; druggist—John Johnson; hotel—George Shehi; livery—George Shehi & Bro.; lumber dealers—Foster & Sons; Postmaster—O. Fagerberg.

MARIADAHL.

This is a thriving hamlet, containing a stone schoolhouse, 25x36 feet, two stone churches, the Swedish Lutheran having been built in 1874, at a cost of $4,000; a Swedish Methodist in 1878, at a cost of $2,500; a blacksmith shop; a grange store, J. Williams, manager, who is also postmaster. John A. Johnson, the proprietor of this place, laid it out April 12, 1871, on Section 5, Township 7, Range 7.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—BLUE VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

OSCAR FAGERBERG, merchant, Olesburgh, was born in Sweden, October 21, 1849 At the age of sixteen years he came to America with his father, settling in Porter County, Ind. In 1870 he came to Kansas, locating in Manhattan, and worked as a painter for several years. October 6, 1876, he moved to Pottawatomie County, and began business as a merchant, at Mariadahl. Had the post-office established at that place and was the postmaster. In 1880 he moved to Olesburgh, was appointed postmaster of that station. He, with his brother, C. W. Fagerberg, firm name O. Fagerberg & Bro., are engaged in general merchandise, agricultural implements, wagons, and handle stock, grain, etc. They handle $65,000 worth of merchandise a year, and $100,000 worth of stock and grain. He was married, March, 1880, in Riley County, Kan., to Miss Hannah Miller. They have one child, Oscar Dixon, born August 5, 1881.

NICHOLAS PITTENGER, merchant, Olesburgh, was born in Clinton County, O., July 3, 1829. When a child his parents moved to Marshall County, Ind., where he was educated and taught school for several years. In 1853 he removed to Knox County, Ill., and lived two years. In 1855 he settled in Kirksville, Mo., and engaged in clerking. In 1859 he moved to Kansas, locating in Shannon Township, Pottawatomie Co., but returned the next year to Missouri. In the fall of 1861 he again removed to Kansas and has lived here since. In 1868 he was elected Assessor for Pottawatomie County, serving one term. In 1877 began business as a merchant, at Adam's Peak, and in 1881, moved his business to Olesburg. He is a member of the Masonic Order and the I. O. O. F. He was married December 31, 1853, in Knox County, Ill., to Miss Catharine Cooper. They have four children, all grown, except one, Georgiana, aged seven years.

J. W. STEWART, M. D., Olesburgh, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., November 16, 1829. He studied medicine in Wabash, Ind., with Dr. T. C. Hunter, and with Drs. Gillin, Holloway and Teague. He attended the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, and entered upon the practice in Wabash, Ind. In 1863-4, he was in business at Texas, Henry Co., Ohio. Returning to Wabash, he resumed business there, which continued until 1870, when he came to Kansas, locating on a farm in the southern part of Washington County. He continued on the farm until 1881, when he removed to Olesburg, and is now in practice there. He was married, March 9, 1866, at Texas, Ohio, to Mrs. Clara Allen. They have five children.

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES.

Blue Township.—This is the southwest township of the county, and it has much to do with Manhattan, the county-seat of Riley. Its area is about forty-five square miles. Its shape is exceedingly irregular. No portion of the county has had settlers who have made their impress on public affairs more than have those who settled early on the Big Blue. At the Juniata crossing of this river was Samuel D. Dyer, who had charge of a government bridge ere the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Among the early settlers was the family of Asahel Gilbert Allen, who left Roxbury, Mass., October 17, 1854, and settled at Juniata early in December, 1854. February 18, 1855, Mrs. Dunklin, the mother of the wife of J. Dyer, died, and her funeral was held on the following day. There were twenty-eight persons present. A Sunday-school was organized here April 27, 1856. The three male teachers were Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, Mr. Nealy and Mr. Allen. The female teachers were Mrs. Lovejoy, Mrs. Child and Mrs. Allen. The librarian was Dr. S. Whitehorne. There were thirty-one pupils. June 3, 1856, the first quarterly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church North was held here. Elder Goodnow presided, and Rev. Mr. Lovejoy was given the circuit. Rev. Messrs. Blood, Denison, Griffin and Trafton were present. There were eighteen at dinner at Mrs. Allen's and the bill of fare was baked beans, plum pudding, bread and butter. Mrs. Allen's son, John Adams Allen, born in June, 1842, is now the manager of the Co-operative Grange store at Manhattan. Moody Powers is one of the early settlers of this township. On Elbow Creek, in this township, is a neat church building erected by the Catholics, situated near the dwelling of Mr. Richard Sheehan, one of its most earnest patrons.

Clear Creek Township includes within its limits Butler, a station on the Kansas Central, whose postoffice is Blaine. Dennis V. Cox is postmaster. Blaine was laid out October 14, 1879. Jacob Wederbrook is station-agent. Downing & Cox have a general store; John O'Connell a blacksmith shop; Thomas McDonald is the lumber dealer; J. W. Bell and Harry Donley, hotel keepers. The Catholics have a church building here, which is a frame, 30x50 feet. Its cost was about $2,500. It was built in 1881. The pastor is Father Hudson. Here is a frame schoolhouse which cost $400.

Pottawatomie Township now has three postoffices—Hanson, Myer's Valley and Pleasant Run. The general stores at Myer's Valley are kept by Jesse Harvey and J. W. Smith; at Pleasant Run, by George W. Duncan. This is a large grain-growing region, and the shipments are mostly made at St. George.

Shannon Township, embracing Townships 6 and 7, Range 12, is the westernmost township in the county that touches the Marshall County line. Its area is about seventy-two square miles. Its post-offices are Springside, which is in the northern portion of the township; Otter Lake, in the central portion, and Adams' Peak, in the southern.

Center Township has its business center at Laclede. This village is situated on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 8, Range 11. Here is a drug store, blacksmith shop, general store, restaurant and grist-mill. J. Taylor is the blacksmith; D. Hennekson has a restaurant and grocery; A. P. Davis and Thomas Prunty, general stores; L. C. Prunty, a mill and store.

Belvue Township.—This is one of the southern tier of townships on the Kansas River. Its chief point of interest is Belvue, a thriving young village on the main branch of the Kansas Pacific. This village was laid out by A. J. Baker and Malcolm Gregory, March 14, 1871. The township has a steam saw-mill and a steam flouring mill. The remaining post-offices of the county are Oak Grove and Harrison—the latter a railroad town on the Kansas Central, and on the banks of the Big Blue, in Greene Township; Leghorn and Arispie, in Sherman Township; Vienna, in Vienna Township; St. Clere, in St. Clere Township; Laclede, in Union Township.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—BELVUE TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE H. EVERETT, farmer, P. O. Belvue, was born in Hillsboro County, N. H., December 22, 1838. At the age of five years his parents moved with him to Woodford County, Ill. September 5, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, serving three years and two months. Was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and several other engagements. He was engaged in teaching school, before and after the war, in Illinois and Kansas. In 1866 he came to Kansas, settling in Shawnee County. In 1871 moved to Belvue. He owns a splendid farm and is engaged in stock-raising. He was a Justice of the Peace for four years. He was married, September 19, 1865, at Oberlin, O., to Miss Elsie S. Spees, a school teacher. They have six children: Ernest T., Charles H., Roscoe S. and Rollo D., twins, Clayton W., and Clifford R., twins.

F. D. FOREMAN, farmer and fruit-grower, P. O. St. Mary's was born in Highland County, Ohio, June 23, 1835. When thirteen years of age, his parents removed to Montgomery County, Ill., thence to Monroe County, Iowa, in 1857. In 1874 came to Kansas, settling first in Washington County, where he worked as a miller until 1878, when he settled near Belvue, Pottawatomie County. He is engaged in farming and fruit-growing. Was married at Cuba, Monroe Co., Iowa., to Miss Anna M. Lloyd. They have five children—A. M., Samuel E., Elmer E, Charles and Earle

SWEN P. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Belvue, was born in Sweden, August 17, 1837. In 1854, came to America, settling in Marshall County, Ill., where he lived four years. In 1858 he came to Kansas, and located on a farm in Butler County, living there six years, and was County Commissioner for two years. In 1864, settled in Belvue Township and engaged in farming. He was married in 1860, in Butler County, Kan., to Miss Mary E. Thomas. They have five children: Mary A., Margaret, Eleander, John H., and Alice.

THOMAS S. PASCHAL, farmer, P. O. Belvue, was born in Delaware County, Pa., July 17, 1845. At the age of twelve years, parents moved to Westmoreland County, Pa. In June, 1863, enlisted in Fifty-third Volunteer Pennsylvania Militia, serving three months. In August, 1864, he again enlisted in Company H, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. In March, 1871 he moved to Kansas, settling at Belvue. Is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has a herd of thorough-bred Short-horns, and pure blood Berkshire swine. In 1880 he was elected Justice of the Peace of Belvue Township and re-elected in 1882. He was married, December 25, 1867, to Miss Annie E. Ross, in Westmoreland County, Pa. They have three children—Olive E., born November 17, 1868; Benjamin R., born July 1870; Thomas, born June 24, 1877.

HENRY E. SHORTT, farmer, P. O. Belvue, was born in Cass County, Ill., August 29, 1850. In 1869, came to Kansas, settling in Belvue, and engaged in farming, buying grain and stock. In 1880, with a brother, he engaged in general merchandise, in Belvue, but in 1882, sold out the store, continuing his grain and stock speculations. He has a large, fine farm, and buys and ships large quantities of stock and grain.

L. C. THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Laclede, was born in Decatur County, Ind., August 14, 1830, but spent his youth in Shelby County. In 1849 moved to Missouri, and in 1850 went overland to California, where he spent a year and a half in the mines. In 1852 returned by the way of Panama and New Orleans to Missouri, where he married, July 11, 1853, Miss Mary Roberts. In 1857 he settled in Woodson County, Kan., and took an active part under Gen. Lane, in the struggle that made Kansas a free State. At the beginning of the war, he enlisted in a Kansas State regiment, which, after four months, became the Ninth Kansas Cavalry. Mr. Thompson was the First Lieutenant of his company, and after four months' service resigned and emigrated to Iowa. He enlisted in an Iowa regiment, and rose to the rank of Major. He lived in Davis County, Iowa, and for fourteen years was one of the largest live stock shippers in the State. Again in 1876 came to Kansas, settling in Pottawatomie County, where he is an extensive farmer and stock-raiser. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON, miller, P. O. Belvue, was born in Fayette County, Pa., June 2, 1824. Learned the millwright business. Worked at his trade in various cities of the Western States, and February 28, 1857, entered Kansas at Wyandotte. Here he built a mill, and was engaged in milling until 1870, when he sold his mill, and began trading in lumber. In 1872 sold his lumber-yard and stock, and purchased one-half of a flouring mill at the I. & L. Junction, Ray County, Mo. In 1874 moved to Pottawatomie County, Kan., locating in Belvue, where he is now in trade in grain and in the milling business, having bought out a mill and elevator. Has been Township Treasurer. He was married March 25, 1855, at Pittsburg, Pa., to Miss Sarah Emma Taylor. In 1857 Mrs. Washington died; and, again, he was married October 5, 1870, at Fremont, Ohio, to Miss Anna Sharp. They have two sons—Albert and George.

JOSEPH WELCH, farmer, P. O. Belvue, was born in Cook County, Ill., March 16, 1834. In 1844 moved with the Pottawatomie Indians to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and from there went to the Choctaw Academy, Scott County, Ky., where he was a student for two years. Meanwhile the Pottawatomies having removed to Kansas in 1848, he rejoined his mother in Pottawatomie County, Kan., and located on a farm, where he still lives, engaged in farming. He has a splendid farm of 320 acres on Lost Creek, and is one of the most substantial farmers of the county. He was township trustee for seven years, and has been elected Justice of the Peace. He was married August 11, 1861, at St. Mary's, Kan., to Miss Mary E Duchrue. They have seven children—Carrie (Mrs. Montow), Mary P., John L., Joseph Morris, Francis M., Clinton and Charles. Mr. Welch served in the Twentieth Regiment of Militia in the Price and Indian raids of 1864.

A. S. WORTHING, farmer, P. O. Belvue, was born in Bristol, Grafton County, N. H. When a child, his parents moved to Ohio, and when Mr. Worthing was sixteen years of age, they settled in Kendall County, Ill. In 1872 he came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Belvue Township, where he still lives. He owns a splendid farm of 320 acres, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married March 15, 1855, to Miss Esther A. Barron, in Kendall County, Ill. They have three children—Edwin A., Estella P. and May L.

POTTAWATOMIE TOWNSHIP.

J. H. COOPER, farmer and live-stock merchant, P. O. Adam's Peak, was born in Knox County, Ill., November 24, 1844. Attended the public schools of Henderson until twelve years of age, when his people moved to Kansas, settling at Pleasant Run in Pottawatomie County. In the spring of 1862 he took a load of freight to Colorado, and on returning, he enlisted in July, 1862, in Company K of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry. Served three years and took part in all the battles of his corps, the Army of the Frontier. At the close of the war he returned to Pottawatomie County. Crossed the plains and returned in 1866, and has since been engaged in stock. He is the township trustee of Pottawatomie Township, which office he has held for two years. He was married November 24, 1867, in Pottawatomie County, Kan., to Miss Delilah Shute. They have four children—Frederic, born May 27, 1869; Melvina, September 1, 1871; Samuel W., March 13, 1875, and Lorena, September 22, 1881.

WILLIAM H. COTTON, farmer, P. O. Myers' Valley, was born in Story County, Iowa, November 6, 1857. When he was twelve years of age, his parents removed to Jefferson County, Kan. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1877 he began teaching in Jefferson County, and has been engaged in the business nearly all the time since. In 1880 he moved to Pottawatomie County, and in the winter of 1880-'81, taught at Wheaton. He is now, 1883, engaged in District No. 89. He was married at Louisville, Kan., January 7, 1882, to Miss Gertrude Sommerhinser.

GEORGE W. DUNCAN, farmer, P. O. Pleasant Run, was born in Vanderburgh County, Ind., September 23, 1843. In 1863 he moved to Logan County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming until 1871, when he came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Pottawatomie County. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has been prominent in the politics of the county, and has been urged by his friends for the office of Sheriff. He was a delegate to the State Convention—Republican party—in 1882, and voted for St John and McCabe. He belongs to the S. of T. Was married December 22, 1868, in De Witt County, Ill., to Miss Keziah Jones. They have three children—Charles W., Eldestan and Howard P.

EMIL EBERT, farmer, P. O. Hanson, was born in Saxony, November 17, 1832. At the age of twenty years he came to America, and settled in Pittsburg, Pa., where he worked at the trade of saw-making for three years. He then went to Northern Michigan, and worked in the copper mines on Lake Superior for two years. He afterward traveled through the West, and in August, 1854, he settled in Pottawatomie County, where he now lives. In 1859 he moved West and spent two years in Colorado and New Mexico. He returned to Pottawatomie County penniless, but by energy, economy, and the tilling of Kansas soil has raised a competence. He has a farm of 480 acres, thirty of which are timber, the balance tillable prairie. He has 112 head of cattle, about 100 hogs, and an abundance of work-animals and implements. He was married at St. Mary's, Kan., June 18, 1865, to Miss Mary Umscheid. They have nine children—Christine, Rosa, Lizzie, Louise, Louis, Charles, Emma, Vincent and an infant.

JACOB H. HARD, farmer, P. O. Hanson, was born in Wittemburg, Germany, January 25, 1827. In 1844 he came to America, and first lived in Rochester, N. Y., for a year; thence went to Reading, Pa., and worked on the Schuylkill Canal during the summer; thence to New Orleans, La., where he lived a year, running on steamboats; after a year at this work he settled at Jackson, Miss., and kept a grocery-store for a year. In 1849 he came to Kansas, and was employed by Quartermaster of the United States army at Fort Leavenworth as a teamster, and the same year accompanied Capt. Easton to California, arriving about Christmas. He remained in California for four years, returning to New Orleans in 1853. Spent the succeeding winter in Texas, and in the spring of 1854, came to Kansas to stay. He settled in Pottawatomie County, in township of same name, where he still lives, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is now Township Treasurer, and has held the office for four years. He was married July 22, 1854, in Weston, Mo., to Miss Barbara Weist. They have seven children—Mary (now Mrs. James Blackmoor), Louis, Lizzie (now Mrs. Geo. H. Cox), Nellie, Edward, Emma and Frederick. In 1863 Mr. Hard moved to Idaho, but after trying Oregon and Idaho two years, returned to Kansas, believing it the best State in the Union.

PHILIP IMMENSCHUH, farmer, P. O. Hanson, was born in Baden, April 27, 1828. In 1848 he came to America, and worked in Cincinnati and attended night schools, and was a year and a half clerk in a hotel. In 1852 he came to Fort Leavenworth, and was for three years a Government teamster. During that time he was frequently at the frontier posts. In the winter of 1852 he accompanied Major Ogden and the United States army engineer to the Republican River, where they established Fort Riley. In 1853 he went overland to California, where he worked in the mines for three years, returning via Panama and New York. In 1856 he again came to Kansas, and settled in Leavenworth and lived there until 1862, when he located on his present farm in Pottawatomie County. The following year, however, he returned to Leavenworth and engaged in business as a liquor dealer. During the Price and Indian raids in 1864, he served in the First Kansas Militia. In 1867 he returned to his farm and has since lived here. He was a member, and is Past Grand of Lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F. He was married February 28, 1858, at Weston, Mo., to Miss Gertrude Repp. They have ten children—Louisa J. (now Mrs. Jos. A. Beal), Edward Ph., Amelia C., Charles A., Julius, William F., Theodore P., Ida B., Leo J. and Philip M.

P. MARVEL, farmer, Pleasant Run, was born in Gibson County, Ind., December 29, 1835. While a boy, his parents moved to De Witt County, Ill., where Mr. Marvel worked on a farm until he entered Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., where he was educated. In 1871, he came to Kansas and settled on the farm on which he now lives. In 1874, he was elected to the Kansas House of Representatives, and served in the session of 1875. In 1876, he was elected County Commissioner, and served three years. Again, in 1882, was a candidate for Representative. He has been twice married; the first time, November 18, 1859, in De Witt County, Ill., to Miss Ellen J. Kenton. They had two children—Mary and U. S. G. Mrs. Marvel dying, he was again married, at Lincoln, Ill., to Miss Mary J. Jones. They have seven children—Esther, Anthus, Hattie, Asenith, Alma, Mabel and Isabella.

FERREOL MOULIN, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in Grenoble, France, July 11, 1826. He had a college education, and in 1865, came to America, and for six years was a teacher of languages in New York City. He is master of the Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Greek, English, and his vernacular, the French. In 1871, he moved to Kansas, settling on a farm, where he still resides. He is engaged in farming. Mr. Moulin has discovered on his farm a quarry of lithographic stone of the best quality, which is probably the only quarry of the kind in America. He was married at Paris, France, in 1846, to Mlle. Augusta Bertrand. They have four children.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

AARON B. DAVIS, farmer and merchant, P. O. Laclede, was born in Calhoun County, Mich., May 5, 1849. He received a common school education, and took a thorough course in Mayhew's Business College, Detroit. Was engaged in farming, and for two years as a salesman in Coldwater, Mich. December 10, 1876, reached Pottawatomie County, and has been here since. He settled on a farm two miles west of Laclede post-office, and which he still controls. In 1878 he was appointed post-master at Laclede, and opened a drug, grocery and provision store. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married, October 23, 1876, at Bronson, Mich., to Miss Sarah Annetta Henderson. They have one child, born November 28, 1882.

JOHN M. JORDAN, farmer, P. O. Laclede, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, May 15, 1835; was raised a farmer. In 1870, came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Center Township. He has a splendid farm of 420 acres, all fenced, and cultivates 240 acres. Is engaged in grain and stock. Has been Township Treasurer, and in 1879 was the Republican candidate for Register of Deeds. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Was married July 9, 1857, in Morgan County, Ohio, to Miss Eliza J. French. They have eight children: Florence, John H., Ella, Charles E., William H., Amanda A., Emma B. and Albert M.

JEROME PITNEY, farmer, P. O. Laclede, was born in Saratoga, N. Y., May 1, 1840. He was raised a farmer, and his family and himself have been for years proprietors of the Pitney House, Saratoga, where he still has a large interest. While a citizen of Saratoga, he was for two years a member of the City Council, and five years on the Board of Water Commissioners. In May, 1880, he came to Kansas, settled in Center Township, and began the work of building up a very large stock farm. He owns 9,000 acres of land, lying on both sides of the Red Vermillion River, 600 acres being now under cultivation, and the entire tract fenced. The ranch is one of the best in the State, being well watered and having good timber shelter, and can afford good feed for 3,000 head of cattle. He has 1,000 head of cattle, and a flock of 500 pure blood merino sheep. He is rapidly developing his immense farm, and has come to Kansas to live. He was married, October 14, 1866, at Saratoga, N. Y., to Miss Elizabeth Owen. They have two children: Walter and Arthur.

L. C. RIGHTMIRE, farmer, P. O Laclede, was born in Knox County, Ohio, December 2, 1836. He has been a farmer always, but for fourteen years, in connection with his farming operations, was engaged as a general agent for an insurance company. In February, 1876, came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Center Township, Pottawatomie County. He is engaged in grain and stock-raising. Has 340 acres, all under fence and all tillable, except fifteen acres of timber. He was married, February 10, 1875, in Knox County, Ohio, to Mrs. Mary Drake. They have a family of six children, by former marriages.

I. W. ZIMMERMAN, farmer, P. O. Laclede, was born in Lehigh County, Pa., March 11, 1851. At the age of four years removed with his parents to Mahaska County, Iowa. In 1868 he came to Kansas, settling in the eastern part of Marshall County. He came to Pottawatomie County the following year and ran a saw-mill with his father one-half mile from the site of Onaga. In 1876, bought a farm in Center Township, where he now resides. He is engaged in farming, stock-raising, etc. He has been Township Trustee for the last three years. He is a Mason. He was married, November 16, 1876, in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, to Miss Flora M. Benedict. They have two children: Miles F., born February 16, 1879; Walter A., born July 28, 1881.

BLUE TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, farmer, P. O. Manhattan, Riley County, was born, March 7, 1835, in Roxbury, Mass., and is a direct descendant of the Plymouth line of the same name, the genealogical tree being traced back to 1608, A. D. Mr. Allen was educated in the common schools of his native city, and was employed in the mercantile business as salesman, etc., until the fall of 1854, when he came to Kansas, locating near his present farm, which is on the southwest quarter of Section 9, Township 10, Range 8 east, the greater part of which is under cultivation. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Second Kansas Infantry, and participated in the battles of Dug Springs, Wilson's Creek (at the latter place being slightly wounded), and Shelbina, Mo., and was mustered out, November 1, 1861, at Fort Leavenworth, having served nearly six months. After leaving the army, he was engaged in mining, building and contracting in Colorado nearly seven years, when he returned to farming. Mr. Allen is at present engaged principally in stock raising, making a specialty of thoroughbred Berkshire swine. Has about 30 head of cattle, 125 head of hogs, etc., and raises grain sufficient to supply his stock. January 1, 1880, was married to Miss Florence M. Ingraham, of Manhattan, by whom he has two children—Marian, born April 29, 1881, and Amy Lena, born December 6, 1882. Mr. Allen has been Clerk of the Board of Education for his district, and likewise has been Township Treasurer, Trustee and Justice of the Peace. He is a P. W. M of Lafayette Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and has held the office of High Priest of Manhattan Chapter for six years.

SAMUEL CRAIG, farmer, P. O. Manhattan, Riley County, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., September 21, 1859. Was educated at an academy in Easton, and clerked in a dry goods store in that city for two years. In 1881, he came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Blue Township, where he is engaged in farming and also teaches in the public schools. He is a scholarly gentleman, and has a good farm of eighty acres. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. Was married, February 23, 1881, at Easton, Pa., to Miss Mabel M. Felton. They have one child, Samuel G., born December 14, 1882.

BERNARD DEMPSEY, farmer, P. O. St. George, was born in County Queens, Ireland, July 5, 1828. In 1848, he came to America, working at his trade of stone-cutter in various parts of the country. In 1855, he came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Blue Township, Pottawatomie County, where he now lives. He has a very large farm, and produces from $5,000 to $6,000 in grain and stock annually. He was married in New York City, January 3, 1853, to Miss Mary Moran. They have five children—Charles, Martin, Ellen (Mrs. McGuire), John and Margaret Ellen.

WELCOME WELLS, farmer and County Commissioner, P.O. Manhattan, Riley County, was born in Danville, Caledonia Co., Vt., September 17, 1808. At the age of sixteen years, moved to Troy, N. Y., where he learned and worked at the trade of shoemaking for several years. In 1828, he removed to Utica, where he continued his manufacturing business. In 1834, he removed his family and business to Coshocton, Ohio, where he lived until 1857, when he came to Kansas, settling in Riley County near Manhattan. In 1860, he moved into Blue Township, Pottawatomie County, where he still resides, engaged in farming and stock raising. He is an extensive fruit-raiser, and has a large apiary. He was Mayor of Manhattan one term, and a Justice of the Peace for Riley County. In 1862, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives for Pottawatomie County. In 1869, was County Commissioner, and again, in 1872, was elected to the House, and re-elected in 1874. In 1875, he was, by the Governor, appointed a member of the Board of Trustees for the Asylum for the Blind, of which board he was chairman, holding the office for three years. In 1876, he was elected a member of the State Senate for the district composed of Pottawatomie and Jackson counties. In 1881, he was again elected to the office of County Commissioner for the term of three years, and is now in office. He was married, May 27, 1828, at Troy, N. Y., to Miss Eliza Gardner. They have four sons, all fully grown. Mr. Wells is a member of the Masonic order.

VIENNA TOWNSHIP.

JAMES P. BASKETT, farmer, P. O. Onaga, was born in Shelby County, Ky., November 11, 1824. When a boy, he removed with his parents to Howard County, Mo. In 1854, he came to Kansas, settling in Leavenworth County, where he lived until 1870, when he came to Pottawatomie County, settling on a farm in Center Township. In 1880, he moved on a farm in Vienna Township, where he at present resides, engaged in stock farming. He was married, in August, 1850, at Weston, Mo., to Miss Florence Beagle. They have one child, Alice, now Mrs. Charles Day.

D. A. COOK, farmer, P. O. Onaga, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., April 12, 1840. Was raised a farmer, and educated at an academy at Penn Yan. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, in Company I, Thirty-third New York Volunteer Infantry, serving two years as orderly sergeant. Enlisted again, in the Twenty-second Cavalry, and served through the war. After the war, returned to New York, and in 1869, came to Kansas, settling in Vienna Township, where he still lives, engaged in farming and stock raising. He has been Township Trustee for five years, and is now in office. Has been on the school board for ten years. He is a member of the G. A. R. He was married, September 15, 1870, in Douglas County, Kan., to Miss Lydia N. Thompson. They have two children—Mabel, born October 4, 1876, and Arthur, born August 3, 1881.

MOSES DAY, farmer, P. O. Onaga, is a native of France. Was born, August 16, 1827, near Belfort. Emigrated with his parents to America in the year 1828, and settled in Ohio, Coshocton County, Franklin Township. He married Miss Mary Smith, daughter of Thomas Smith, May 11, 1851. In the fall of the same year, he borrowed a horse of A. T. Jones, and emigrated to Clark County, Ill., where he lived four years. From there he went to Iowa and settled in Boone County, near Boonesborough, where he resided for eighteen months. He went elk hunting and caught three elk calves. He moved from there to Pottawatomie County, Kansas. He was the first settler in Vienna Township; made his claim on the southwest quarter of Section 28, Township 7, Range 11. His nearest white neighbor was five miles away. He had a good time with the Indians, and, as he says, they were clever and honest. He hunted buffalo, which afforded meat for his family. He has seven children—five boys, Charles, Thomas, Frank, Moses and Fred, and two girls, Mary A. and Martha. His eldest son, Charles, is married and doing for himself. The second is also married. The third is a student of Lane University, at Lecompton. His two youngest are plow-boys at home. His eldest daughter is a widow, living on her own farm, and the youngest is staying at home. He has been fortunate in accumulating property. He has 3,000 acres of land, mostly in the Vermillion Valley, and plenty of water and timber. He has 400 head of cattle and 150 head of horses. He has accumulated the property since he came to the State of Kansas, where he has been twenty-five years. He has served one term as Sheriff; was lieutenant in the army during Price's raid. When he came to Kansas he was a mere skeleton, but now weighs 180 pounds. He has been in Texas, New Mexico and Mexico.

RICHARD A. GUFFY, farmer, P. O. Onaga, was born in Northumberland County, Pa, April 13, 1832. When he was fifteen years of age, removed with his parents to Mercer County, Ill., where he lived until the spring of 1850, when he engaged as a clerk in Edgington, Rock Island County, Ill. This was continued until 1857, when he began farming in the same county. In the year 1860, was in the Rocky Mountains gold-mines, on the headwaters of the Arkansas River. In the spring of 1865, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. In the spring of 1868, he came to Kansas, settling on the farm where he still resides, and has done so continuously since, except the years 1877-'78, when he lived in Louisville, and was engaged in the lumber trade. In 1872, he was elected from Pottawatomie County to the Kansas House of Representatives, serving in the session of 1873. He was chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, and a member of the Committee on Agriculture. Is now a farmer, stock-raiser, etc. He is a member of the K. of P., and A. O. U. W. He was married, May 10, 1859, to Miss Eliza Edgington, at Edgington, Ill. They have seven children—Harriet, Mary May, Ella, Richard Grant, Charles B., Cora and Etta.

SETH INGALSBEE, farmer, P. O. Arispie, was born in Genesee County, New York, May 15, 1829. Was raised a farmer. In 1856, moved to Ford County, Ill. He enlisted September 15, 1861, in Company C, of the Tenth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, as Second Lieutenant. Becoming disabled while in the line of service, he resigned, after a year's service, and returned to Illinois. In 1870, he moved to Kansas, settling on the farm he now occupies. Is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a Justice of the Peace, having held the office for six years. He belongs to the G. A. R. Was married, December 23, 1851, at Batavia, N. Y., to Miss Lois Baker. They have seven children—Emma (now Mrs. S. J. Griffis), Della (now Mrs. Orin Ingalsbee), Adna, Edwin S., Franz Sigel, Carrie and Clarence A.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

D. H. FITZGERALD, M. D., Butler City, was born in Franklin County, Pa., July 23, 1853. In 1865 his parents moved to Macomb, Ill. He was educated at Carthage College, Carthage Ill., and Macomb, and taught school in the public schools of Hancock County for several years; studied medicine in Bowensburg, Ill., and entered the Keokuk Medical College, graduating with the class of 1880. He practiced near Paola a year, in Garrison, Pottawatomie County for nearly a year, where he had settled in 1881. From Garrison he came to Butler City in July 1882, and is still in practice. He is also proprietor of a drug store, carrying a line of drugs, patent medicines and sundries. He belongs to the Masonic Order and the I. O. O. F. He was married February 15, 1882, at Paola, Kansas, to Miss Hettie M. Hall.

CARLYLE PIERCE, farmer, P. O., Leghorn, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., July 18, 1846. When a youth of seventeen years he removed to Illinois. He enlisted December 27, 1863, mustered January 4, 1864, in Capt. Colvin's Battery, Number 7, of Illinois Volunteer Artillery, afterwards designated Company K, First Illinois Artillery. He served until July 18, 1865, and after his discharge settled in Grundy County, Illinois. October 7, 1871, he came to Kansas, settling in Clear Creek Township, where he now resides, engaged in farming and stock raising. He belongs to the G. A. R. He has been District Treasurer. Was married December 25, 1878 in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, to Miss Mary Welch. They have one child—James Jeffries, born July 31, 1881.

SHANNON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN W. GRAHAM, farmer, P. O. Blaine, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, March 16, 1840. In September 1861, enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company K, and served three years. Returning to Indiana, he began business as a stock shipper, but soon afterward, in 1867, moved to Pike County, Illinois, where he lived as a farmer until 1880, when he moved to Pottawatomie County, Kansas, and settled on a farm in Shannon Township. He is engaged in farming, and has begun sheep husbandry on a small scale. He now owns 150 head of good blood. He was married in Pike County, Illinois, June 23, 1868, to Miss Josephine Riley. They have two children—Mary E. and William J.

WILSON M. RILEY, farmer, P. O. Blaine, was born in Scott County Illinois, May 4, 1847. When a child his parents removed to Pike County, and there he lived, a farmer until 1880, when he came West to Kansas and settled in Pottawatomie County. He with his brother-in-law, Mr. Graham, are engaged in farming and sheep raising. They contemplate a large herd, and believe this part of Kansas is "the best wool-growing country on top of the earth." He belongs to the I. O. G. T. and A. O. U. W. He was married July 11, 1873, at Pittsfield, Illinois, to Miss Jane G. Littlefield. They have only one child living—Bertha E.

JEFFERSON I. STEVENS, farmer, P. O Adam's Peak, was born in Bradford County Pa., June 4, 1841; was raised a farmer. In 1864, he enlisted in the New York First Cavalry Regiment, and served through the war. In 1870 he came to Kansas, settling on the farm he now occupies. He is engaged in grain and stock-raising. He is now serving his fourth term as Township Trustee. He belongs to the Masons and I. O. O F. He was married October 2, 1863, at Stevensville, Pa., to Miss Mary E. Keeney. They have three children—Amy R., born September 10, 1866; Oscar Ray, born April 22, 1879; May Ella, February, 1881.

LONE TREE TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE ALLEN, farmer, P. O. Leghorn, was born in New Brunswick, August 6, 1848. When a year old he removed with his parents to Rockford, Winnebago County, Ill. In 1869, he traded lands in Illinois for lands in Floyd County, Iowa, and the following spring removed to that State and county, where he lived until 1872, when he came to Kansas, settling in Pottawatomie County, locating a farm in Lone Tree, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He does a large business in papers, loans, etc., and is always ready to put up cash on papers fairly secured. He was married August 19, 1872, in Osage County, Kansas, to Miss Haney. They have five children—George B., Henry E., Minnie May, Daisy Ann and Lillie Jane

HIRAM F. ROBBINS, farmer, P. O. Blaine, was born in Warren County, Pa., October 7, 1848. When a child his parents removed to Wisconsin and from thence to Ogle County, Ill., in 1857. He has always been a farmer. In March 1862, he enlisted in Company A, of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, and served three years. In May 1866, he came to Kansas, settling on the farm where he now is. He is engaged, extensively, in stock-raising and farming, and has a fine place. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Kansas House of Representatives, and served in the session of 1881. He was on the committee on Federal Relations, and Fees and Salaries; belongs to the I. O. G. T. He was married in Pottawatomie County, July 19, 1867, to Miss Mary E. McMurray. They have four children—Sanford, Fanny, Edward and James.

GREENE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN W. BROOKS farmer, P. O. Garrison, was born in Jasper County, Ind., January 6, 1847. Was raised a farmer. In 1869, moved to Otoe County, Neb., where he resided until 1878, when he moved to Kansas, settling in Pottawatomie County, Greene Township. He has a good farm, and is engaged principally in stock-raising. He was married, August 10, 1871, in Otoe County, Neb., to Miss Alice Dunning. Has one daughter—Sarah, born June 19, 1878.

H. R. GRINDEL, farmer, P. O. Garrison, was born in Henderson County, Ill., June 16, 1850. In 1871, came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Greene Township, where he now lives, engaged in grain and stock farming. Has a fine herd of sheep, and is starting a herd of Short-horn cattle. Belongs to the Masonic order, and the Knights of Honor. He was married, January 9, 1871, in Henderson County, Ill., to Miss Harriet E. Gaines. They have two children—Hiram G., born June 8, 1873, and Cora, born September 16, 1875.

SHERMAN TOWNSHIP.

M. S. H. KING, farmer, P. O. Moodyville, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, February 8, 1845. Educated at Harlem Spring College. He was raised a farmer. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company F, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years, and until the close of the war. Returned to Ohio, and in June, 1869, came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Pottawatomie County, where he now resides. He is engaged in farming, stock-raising, etc. He has been Township Clerk of his Township. He is unmarried up to the present time, but a good fellow, nevertheless. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

ANDREW KORNMAN, farmer, P. O. Wamego, was born in Marburg, Germany, March 3, 1833. Educated in common schools, and learned the stone cutter's trade. In 1856, he came to America, landing at New York, June 7. Settled in Putnam County, Ill., where he worked on a farm, and at his trade. In 1858, he came to Kansas, and took a farm in Sherman Township. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the First Kansas Battery, serving in the army of the Frontier for three years. Returned to Kansas, and has been in business in Wamego, and in farming and stock-raising. Has been Township Treasurer, and Justice of the Peace. Is now Director of School District No. 47. He was married September 29, 1864, in Pottawatomie County, to Miss Phœbe J. Curry. They have one child—Charles Henry, born November 25, 1870.

MARTIN REPLOGLE, farmer, P. O. Arispie, was born in Bedford County, Pa., June 15, 1849. When a boy his parents removed to Appanoose County, Iowa, where he lived until 1874, when he came to Kansas, settled on a farm in Rock Creek Township (now Sherman), in Pottawatomie County. Here he still resides engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has over 100 head of cattle, and raised last year over 6,000 bushels of corn. He was married twice, the first time to Miss Sophia Replogle, and lived with her ten years, they had two children—William and Anna. He was married the second time, June 15, 1882, to Mrs. Catharine Davis.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

WABAUNSEE County is located about midway between the north and south lines of the State, and about seventy-five miles west of the Missouri River. The county is bounded on the north by the Kansas River, on the south by Lyon County, on the east by Shawnee County, and on the west by Davis County and a portion of Morris and Riley Counties. The north line of the county follows the sinuous course of the Kansas River, by which it presents a rather rugged and irregular appearance, the northeast corner being six miles farther south than the northwest corner, and the center of the north line being about three miles still farther north than the northwest corner. The east line of the county is perfectly perpendicular and the south line horizontal, these two lines forming a regular right angle. As the county was originally established, it embraced, in addition to its present territory, a portion of what is now Riley and Morris Counties. By enactment of the Territorial Legislature in 1870, the greater portion of Zeandale Township, which was at that time the northwest township of the county, was set off from Wabaunsee and annexed to the county of Riley; and by the same enactment a tract of land about six miles square was severed from the southwest corner of Wabaunsee and annexed to Morris County. By this severance of territory the west boundary line of the county lost its uniformity, and represents the side of a square with two smaller squares taken from the northwest and southwest corners.

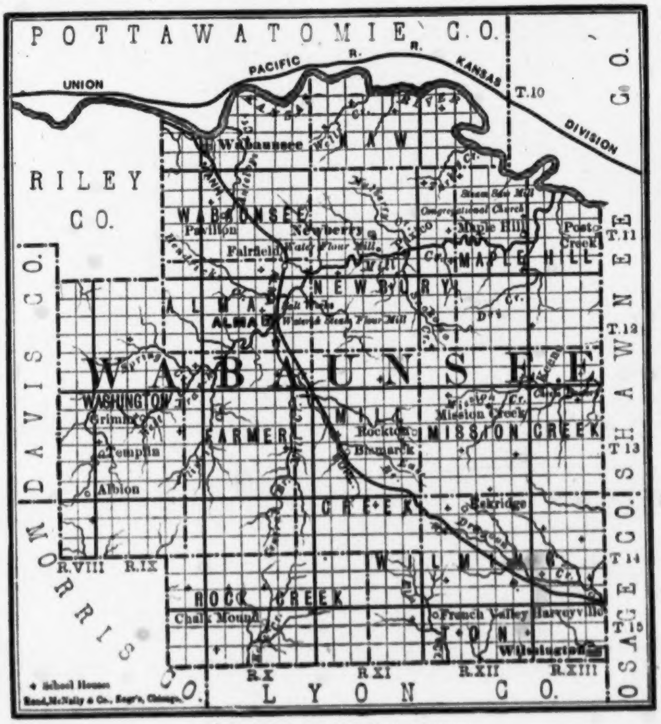

The topography of the county is very much broken and uneven, but much more so in the central than in any other portion. Along the boundary lines of the county the country is more level, and the undulations more gradual, but in the central portion the acclivities are abrupt and high and the declivities sudden and deep. It can not be called rolling or undulating prairie, and I know of no word more appropriate to express the topography of the center of the county than "bluffy." It is one continuous chain of bluffs, some higher than the others.

Numerous streams and creeks also break the face of the country, and on the banks of these water courses some very fine timber grows, consisting of several varieties, chief among which are oak, hickory, walnut, cottonwood and sycamore. These belts of timber vary in width from less than one-fourth to one-half mile, and furnish ample fuel. The flat lands lying along these streams and creeks are denominated "bottom" lands, the soil of which is exceedingly rich and productive, nine successive crops of wheat having been taken from some of them without a change or a failure. These creek valleys are not very wide, running from one-half to about one and one-half miles in width. It is seldom that these valleys extend from both sides of the streams along which they lie, the valley being sometimes on one side of the stream and sometimes on the other, upland and bottom land alternating according to the winding of the water course. On one side will be a long stretch of bottom land, while from the other rises abrupt, high bluffs. The sinuosity of the streams gives a peculiar formation to the character of the surface, causing the low lands along their margins to assume the shape of basins. By far the greater portion of the county is upland prairie, which is used chiefly for stock ranges, and which affords excellent pasturage; agriculture being confined almost entirely to the bottom lands along the creeks.

The water courses by which the county is meandered are numerous, all of which are denominated creeks, and to each of which is given a particular name. The largest stream in the county is Mill Creek, to which many of the smaller streams are tributary. There are three branches of Mill Creek, named respectively, East Branch, West Branch, and South Branch. These branches are fed by still smaller branches, the largest of which are Illinois Creek and Spring Creek, which flow into the West Branch, while a few lesser creeks are tributary to the East Branch. The East Branch and South Branch form a confluence about four miles south of Alma, from which point the course of the stream is northward. The West Branch and Spring Creek take their rise in Washington Township, which is the western township of the county; Illinois Creek and the South Branch take their rise in Farmer Township, which adjoins Washington Township on the east; and the rise of East Branch is in Mill Creek Township, at a point near Bismark. The East and West Branches, after receiving the waters of their tributaries, form a junction at Alma, from which point it takes the name of Mill Creek proper, and runs east by north until it empties into the Kansas River at the northeast corner of the county. After passing Alma it receives the water of Henry's Creek, which has its rise in Wabaunsee Township, and still further east Mulberry Creek and Snokomo Creek, add their tribute, both of

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

	1870.	1880.		1870.	1880.
(a) Alma Township	[illegible]	1,057	(f) Newbury Township	475	[illegible]
(b) Farmer Township	....	[illegible]	(g) Rock Creek Township	....	[illegible]
(c) Kaw Township	....	594	Wabaunsee Township	317	[illegible]
(d) Maple Hill Township	....	[illegible]	(h) Washington Township	....	[illegible]
(e) Mill Creek Township	....	[illegible]	(i) Wilmington Township	682	[illegible]
Mission Creek Township	445	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]	6,756

(a) In 1872, part to Mill Creek; in 1873, parts to Farmer and Washington. (b) In 1873, from part of Alma. (c) In 1873, from part of Newbury. (d) In 1872, from part of Newbury. (e) In 1872, from part of Alma; in 1873, part to Kaw. (f) In 1872, part to Maple Hill. (g) In 1872, from part of Wilmington. (h) In 1873, from part of Alma. (i) In 1872, part to Rock Creek.

which have their rise in Newbury Township, Mulberry running from the north and Snokomo from the south, while Maple Hill Township helps to swell the current by adding the water of Dry Creek. Rising at almost the western boundary line of the county, and flowing in a northeasterly direction across the entire county until it empties into the Kaw or Kansas River at the northeast corner, Mill Creek forms the most important stream in the county. It is not the only stream, however, as in the southeast portion of the county there is Dragoon Creek and Elm Creek, both of which have their rise in Wilmington Township, and flowing in a southeasterly direction, become tributaries of the Osage or Marais des Cygnes River. In the southeastern portion of the county there is Rock Creek, which has its rise in the township bearing the same name, and which, flowing in a southwesterly direction, winds its way until it becomes lost in the greater waters of the Neosho River. In the northern portion of the county there is Antelope Creek and Wells Creek, the former rising in Wabaunsee Township and the latter in Kaw Township, both of which run north and are tributary to the Kansas River. Mission Creek is another stream in the eastern portion of the county which rises in Mission Creek Township, the course of which is due east until it enters the Kansas River, about twelve miles west of the city of Topeka, the capital of the State. Excepting a few minor streamlets, which occasionally furnish water where cattle may drink, the streams and creeks described constitute the water system of the county.

The character of the soil differs in quality according to localities. That of the low or bottom lands is deep, rich, and fertile, ranging from two to ten feet in depth, while that of the uplands is shallow, and very uncertain as to crops. The soil of the bottom lands along Mill Creek and its tributaries is exceptionally rich and fertile, as also is that of the Kansas Valley in the northern portion of the county. In the low lands which lie along the streams and creeks, the soil is alluvial in character, and has been formed by sedimentary deposits resulting from recurring overflows, to which has been added washings of earth from the adjoining uplands, and also the accretions rising from decomposed vegetable matter. The depth of the soil varies with the width of the valleys, it being much deeper where the valley is narrow than where it is wide. These valleys constitute the chief farming lands of the county. On the uplands the soil runs from six to fifteen inches in depth, excepting upon the higher bluffs, which are usually found to be faced with a flat limestone, which in many cases covers the surface, while in others it is to be found from two to six inches, and sometimes more, beneath the surface. In many localities, where the ground is not so broken and bluffy as it is in the central portion of the county, and where the prairie, although upland, is more undulating, and the acclivities and declivities are not so abrupt, there are numerous spots of excellent farming land which are, as yet, uncultivated, and which are devoted to grazing and haying purposes. The difference between the soil of the upland and that of the low land is not so much in quality as in quantity, as where in the former case it is measured by inches, in the latter it is measured by feet. The uncertainty of the uplands for crops, except in unusually wet seasons, has caused settlers to locate chiefly on the low-lying lands along the streams and creeks; but while the upland prairie is almost destitute of settlement, there is not a single foot of the soil but that has passed into individual ownership, and while it is still unoccupied, it is nearly all under fence, and it is no unusual thing to see tracts containing thousands of acres embraced within one enclosure.

The products of the county are, mainly, agricultural, and consist of wheat, oats, corn, rye and barley. Within the past few years flax has been cultivated to some extent, and each year finds more attention given to its culture. Millet, timothy, hungarian and clover are also extensively cultivated, while from the soil, in its primitive and natural state, a superabundance of rich and nutritious grasses grow in great luxuriance. Fruit also is among the products that receive a great deal of care and attention, and in ordinary seasons, apples and peaches yield immense crops. Potatoes are raised in abundance, and no little care is given to the cultivation of esculents, such as turnips, beets, carrots, and other roots, but these chiefly, although cultivated and raised in large quantities, are mostly used for stock-feeding purposes. The chief products, however—that is, those that spring from the soil—are wheat, oats and corn, of which immense quantities find their way to Chicago, St. Louis, and other chief marts. Plums, cherries, and other small fruit, including grapes, strawberries, raspberries and currants, are raised quite extensively in the older settled portions of the county. In the timber along the streams and creeks, natural, or wild fruit, grows in abundance. This consists chiefly of wild plums, grapes, strawberries, mulberries, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries and wild currants, while in some localities, after the trees have shed, walnuts and hickory nuts can be shoveled up by the bushel. Hay is a product of vast importance to the county, not only on account of the immense quantities cut and put up for feeding purposes during the winter months, but also on account of the amount transported out of the county, and which is a source of considerable revenue.

The mineral resources of the county, if there are any, are as yet undeveloped, excepting rock, consisting chiefly of various kinds of limestone, which is used extensively for building purposes and for fencing. Coal has been found in various parts of the county at different times, but of a very inferior quality, and so limited in thickness of vein as to preclude any attempt at successful operation.

But little or no attention has been devoted to the establishment of any manufacturing industries. For this there are several reasons, among which are, absence of railroad facilities, scarcity of fuel, paucity of population, and lack of material. If we except three cheese factories, two in Mission Creek Township, and one in Wabaunsee Township; the two flouring mills, already mentioned, and the salt works, we except all that has been attempted in the way of manufacturing. At present nothing is being done at the salt works, nor have they been in operation for some time past. That there is ample brine in the well, and of superior quality, has been established beyond a doubt, and that excellent salt has been there made when the works were in operation, to the amount of from twenty to thirty barrels a day, is a fact beyond dispute; but the facilities are lacking by which the operation of the works can be made profitable. It is true, however, that Wabaunsee from all natural appearances, was never designed for a manufacturing county, but there is no reason why an oil-mill and also a woolen-mill should not be established there in the near future. The water-power is there limited, it is true, and there is no county in the State better adapted to the cultivation of flax and the raising of sheep.

In the county there are some eight or nine good mill sites on Mill Creek, where ample power could be had for milling purposes. Only two of these are at present utilized, one being at Paxico, in Newbury Township, and the other in Alma Township, about one-half mile from the city. The former was constructed in 1880, by Strosch Bros., and the latter in 1858, by G. Zwanziger. Both of these are flouring mills, the former having three run of buhrs, two for flour and one for corn; and the latter four, three for flour and one for corn. The mill near Alma was the first built in the county, excepting one, built by the government for the use of the Indians, on the Pottawatomie Reservation. The government mill was washed out by high water in 1857, and was never rebuilt, and the following year Mr. Zwanziger erected his mill. In 1862 the ownership of the mill changed, Mr. Zwanziger selling out to the present proprietor, Mr. L. Pauly. As the population of the county increased, the mill became altogether inadequate to supply the demands of the people, and shortly after falling into Mr. Pauly's hands he doubled its capacity, and he is now taking steps to enlarge it still further. The system by which the stream is dammed in order to get the utmost power, is somewhat peculiar, and may be classed among those things that are set down as being much better understood by having been once seen than from any attempt at description. About a mile from where the mill stands, the east and west branches of the stream fork, and at this point the first dam is built. Close by the mill is another dam, and from this a race is constructed through which the water is conveyed to the mill where it falls a distance of twelve feet upon a forty-inch Lefelle wheel and thus its power is obtained. The size of the mill is 40x52 feet, it is three stories high; is solidly built, and its capacity is 800 bushels a day. The mill at Pasico is a very solid stone structure, and is fitted up with the most improved machinery. These two mills, however, are far from being adequate to the demands of the people, and at present a third flouring mill is being constructed farther down the stream in Maple Hill Township. It does not fall within the province of the writer to say what advantage may be taken of the idle water powers in time, but in a county where the wool of thousands upon thousands of sheep might be gathered annually, and where flax and hemp are of easy cultivation, to say that these unused powers will be utilized in the near future, might not be considered a wild prophecy.

There are no places in the county possessing any peculiar interest, either to the sojourner or traveler. As far as known there is no spot rendered historic, either in writing or tradition, as the place where hostile tribes of Indians met in deadly combat and renowned chiefs performed wonderful feats of valor and heroism. In this respect the history of the county is a blank. Nor has nature furnished the county with any of those wonderful places, either for beauty, grandeur, or health-imparting properties, which the seeker for pleasure, the tourist or the invalid desires to find. If Buffalo Mound and the old Mormon trail are excepted, the county is void of anything to which is attached any peculiar interest. What interest attaches to Buffalo Mound is derived from the fact that it is the highest point of land in the county, and in a county the greater portion of which is all high bluffs and hills, this makes the mound somewhat conspicuous. How it obtained its name no one seems to know, but its shape bears a stronger resemblance to the back of a dromedary than to anything else. The mound is in Maple Hill Township, and south of Mill Creek, and is the north end of a chain of high ridges that terminate on the south side of the creek. A person can obtain a better view of the surrounding country from this point than from any other in the county. From the top of the mound the view embraces a radius of forty miles, and is very beautiful. Away below you, stretching out east and west, is the Mill Creek valley with its oceans of corn and innumerable stacks of grain, and through the heavy belt of timber that marks the course of the stream, glimpses of the water can occasionally be had as it winds its serpentine way to join the waters of the Kaw. In front of you lies the town of Rossville, in Shawnee County, whose spires can be distinctly seen rising above the trees. Still further to the west, in Pottawatomie County, can be seen the town of St. Mary's, and, extending the gaze still further westward, a glimpse can be had of Wamego, and that spire of curling smoke that you see rising above the timber tells of a passing train on the Kansas Pacific Railway. Allow your gaze to travel in a southeasterly direction from Wamego for a distance of about forty miles, until you reach a point where the earth and sky seem to kiss, and if the day is bright and the atmosphere clear, you can sight Topeka, the capital of the State. It is the grand view it affords that compensates the traveler for climbing to its hight. The belief prevails among the people that Gen. J. C. Fremont, on his exploring expedition through the great West in 1838–39, camped upon the mound and planted the stars and stripes upon its highest point, and this belief, however founded, adds to its interest.

The Mormon trail leads through Wilmington Township a little south of Eskridge. There is nothing remarkable about it, nor is it possessed of any other interest than marking the way that Brigham Young and his followers took in marching through the unexplored regions of the West in search of a place where to found a city and erect temples, where Mormons could worship without further molestation from civilization and Christianity.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first collective settlement of which there is any authenticated account, is that made in Wabaunsee Township in 1854, although there were a few settlers in other portions of the county whose advent dates as far back, but not possessing that contiguity as to give them that distinctive feature by which a settlement is characterized. For instance, in Wilmington Township, in the southeast corner of the county, there was settled as early as 1854 Henry Harvey and one or two others; while in what is now Farmer Township we find that John P. Gleich settled as early as 1853, and in 1854 we find Peter Thoes, Frank Schmidt, R. Schrauder and C. Schwankee; but when it is borne in mind that at that time the county was not divided into civil townships and that these settlers were miles apart from each other, the fact of their having settled in the county did not give the respective localities where they located the character of a "settlement," or rather not that distinctive character which is ascribed to a collection of settlers in one immediate neighborhood, and since the settlement made in Wabaunsee Township in 1854, by Peter Sharra, Bartholomew Sharra, J. H. Nesbitt, Rev. Harvey Jones, D. B. Hiatt, J. M. Bisby, Clark Lapham, Joshua Smith, Robert Banks, Rev. Mr. Leonard, and probably a few others, assumed this distinctive feature, we give to it the credit of being the first collective settlement in Wabaunsee County. Following this came, April 1856, the "Beecher Rifle Company," or "New Haven Colony," as described by some. During the fall of 1855 and the winter of 1855–56, great excitement prevailed in the Free States over what was known as the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, during which time public meetings were held almost nightly, and the measure was strongly and bitterly denounced. Great enthusiasm was created among the people, and a spirit somewhat akin to that which took hold of the Colonists in 1776 seemed to be aroused throughout all of the Free States, but chiefly in New England.

It was during this winter, and when the feeling against the Nebraska Bill was at its highest, that the "Beecher Rifle Club" was formed at New Haven, Conn. The company first took shape on February 17, 1856, when C. B. Lines announced at a public meeting in New Haven his intention organize a colony, and at an early day start for Kansas to help make it a Free State. Books were opened the next day to receive the signatures those wishing to enroll, and in less than a week eighty-five names were subscribed, which was increased to ninety by the 7th day of March, 1856, on which day the organization held its first meeting. C. B. Lines was chosen president of the company. A few days before setting out on their journey westward, a meeting of the members, together with other citizens of New Haven, was held in the North Church, where they listened to an address delivered by Rev. H. W. Beecher. At the close of the address, C. B. Lines, as president of the organization, arose and gave a brief outline of the origin, aim and purpose of the company, reminding the audience that though about starting for a country where, in all probability, hard knocks would be interchanged, no provision had been made to furnish them with weapons, either offensive or defensive. Prof. Sillman, of Yale College, being in the audience, arose and made a short address, in which he appealed to the citizens to furnish the company with arms, and concluded by subscribing $25 for the purchase of a Sharp's rifle. He was followed by others until nearly enough was subscribed to purchase half the required number of rifles. Mr. Beecher then informed the audience that if half the number was furnished by the people, he would supply the other half. The first half of the number having been furnished, Mr. Beecher returned to his home, and, in a few days thereafter, forwarded to the president of the company $625 to purchase the rifles he had agreed to furnish, with which was also sent a Bible and hymn-book for each member of the company.

Thus was the Connecticut Kansas Colony equipped, and on the 31st day of March, 1856, they started from New Haven amidst many handshakings, farewell greetings, and oft-repeated "God bless you," and "God speed you," each man having a rifle on his shoulder and a Bible in his pocket, and from the active part taken by Mr. Beecher in the equipment of the colony, it became known as the "Beecher Rifle Company." Arriving at St. Louis, the company—which, by the way, was composed of preachers, teachers, doctors, merchants, mechanics and laborers—held a consultation as to future action. The result of their deliberations was, that a consolidated fund was raised. There was considerable money among the colonists, with which a large stock of groceries and other provisions were purchased, after which they took passage on board the steamer Clara, for Kansas City. At this place another meeting of the company was held, at which parties were detailed to go into the interior and purchase oxen, wagons, cows, etc., while another party was detailed to cross over into Kansas and look up a location for settlement.

All being in readiness, the colonists crossed over into Kansas, having, with thirty yoke of oxen, a suitable number of wagons, and many other articles deemed necessary for the successful establishment of their new home. Of the colonists, five had their families with them. Next day they reached Lawrence, where they halted for two or three days, and while there they were joined by the party who had been detailed to select a location, and who reported in favor of Wabaunsee, and the report being unanimously adopted, they struck camp and took up their westward march, arriving at the point of destination April 28, 1856, where they found that they had already been preceded by the settlement already mentioned as having gone there in 1854–55. The object of the colonists was to secure for each member of the company a farm, and also to locate a town site.

A large tent about twenty feet long was immediately made and erected, which served as a store, a meeting-house, and also as a home for several of the company. Prior to this time J. H. Nesbitt, of the 1854 settlers, had built and carried on a small store, which had been burned down shortly before the arrival of the Beecher Rifle Company. Some of the colonists, who were not sheltered in the large tent, put up tents for themselves, while others boarded with the families in the neighborhood. There being a goodly supply of timber in the immediate vicinity, log cabins soon began to spring up, and two of the company having purchased a saw-mill in Kansas City on their way West, after a few days' rest five wagons, with the requisite number of oxen, were sent back to bring the mill to the settlement. Luther H. Root had started a day or so earlier for a load of household goods, and on his way back to the settlement was attacked by a band of ruffians, who swore they would hang the d—d abolitionist, and suiting their action to the word, they dragged him into the woods, where the rope was thrown around the limb of a tree and the noose adjusted to his neck. He begged for a few moments to pray for his family up in the territory, which the leaders of the ruffianly gang would not grant, until one of the crowd, smitten by his conscience, stepped forward and said, "I have a family, too, and protest against this proceeding." Mr. Root was liberated and permitted to go on, but not until all his baggage had been ransacked by the villains, and everything worth appropriating was appropriated. The mill reached the settlement in safety, and was set up and in motion with all the speed possible, and its powers were sorely taxed to supply the demand for lumber.

Up to this time, all that had been done by way of surveying the county had been done by the government in dividing it into congressional townships of six miles square. Before claims could be taken so that each man could tell his own with any degree of certainty, it was necessary to have the townships surveyed and marked off into sections. This having been done, claims were staked off for those who had determined to remain, after which a committee of appraisement was appointed to set a value upon each claim. The value of the best claim was set at $120, the second best at $80, and so they ran, on a descending scale, until $5 was reached. Quite a number were valued at par, which was found by striking an average of the whole. This having been done, the claims were then offered for sale at auction, those offering the highest bonus over the appraised value getting the choice claims. The money derived from these bonuses was distributed among those who had taken claims below par, and thereby equality of distribution was secured as nearly as it was possible so to do. Each having secured his claim, a town company was then organized by the colonists, into which were taken as many of the older settlers as desired to join. A beautiful site was selected on the south side of the Kansas River, which was surveyed and laid off into streets and lots, to which was given the name of Wabaunsee, and by which the village is still known. Thus the plans and purposes of the colonists on leaving Connecticut were carried out, and the Beecher Rifle Company became established as among the earliest settlers of Wabaunsee County.

While this settlement was being made in the northern portion of the county, we find that during the same year settlers were commencing to locate further south; as, for instance, in Mill Creek Township we find that Henry Schmidt, Wm. Drebing, B. Cline, J. Metzger, Joseph Treu and one or two others, made settlement there in 1856. In 1857 the Wabaunsee settlement was reinforced by the arrival of five young volunteers from Mendon, Illinois, who had volunteered to go to Kansas. The citizens of Mendon furnished them with arms and accoutrements, and they started together to render what assistance they could in adding Kansas to the list of Free States. Finding it impossible to go through Missouri, they struck across Iowa, taking for an objective point Tabor, in Fremont County, which at that time was the rendezvous for Redpath and his men. When they arrived there they found that Redpath had already preceded them, and that at that time he had in his command about 150 men, well armed with Sharp's rifles, and for artillery he had one brass field-piece. They crossed over into Nebraska with Redpath's men and went with them south until within one day's march of Topeka, where the command was halted. The Mendon volunteers, at this point, started off as an independent company by themselves, and arrived on the second day thereafter. These young men were named Enoch Platt, J. E. Platt, L. H. Platt, S. R. Weed and S. H. Fairfield.

The northeast portion—or about one-fourth—of the county was not open to settlement until 1869, it being embraced within the Pottawatomie reservation. About this time a few settlers had also located in Alma Township, among whom were Henry and J. Terras, G. Zwanziger, Fred Polenski, Edward Krupp, and some others. Irrespective of Indians, as near as can be ascertained, there were, at the close of 1857, about 400 settlers in the county.

The following is a list of the names of those of the "Beecher Rifle Company," or "New Haven Colony," who came to Wabaunsee and remained over three months. Twenty of the original ninety who started from New Haven never came to Kansas at all, and all the others whose names are not given, either not wishing to share the fatigues, hardships and difficulties of the colony, or from some other cause, left the colony shortly after its arrival and the names that are given represent only those who remained with the colony during its early struggles. They are as follows: C. B. Lines, Wm. Hartley, Jr., J. D. Farren, Geo. H. Coe, F. H. Hart, Silas M. Thomas, L. H. Root, J. M. Hubbard Jr., Wm. Mitchell Jr., O. Bardwell, Rollin Moses, A. A. Cotteral, H. S. Hall, Benj. Street, J. J. Walter, T. C. P. Hyde, E. C. D. Lines, E. D. Street, Timothy Read, H. M. Selden, George Wells, S. A. Baldwin, W. S. Griswold, Isaac Fenn, J. P. Root, J. F. Willard, H. D. Rice, H. Isbell, D. F. Scranton, E. J. Lines, F. W. Ingham, L. A. Parker, E. N. Penfield, R. W. Griswold, G. H. Thomas, M. C. Welch, B. C. Porter, F. Johnson, C. E. Pond, L. W. Clark and W. G. McNary.

BORDER INDIAN TROUBLES.

In territorial days the people had a law among themselves, and one which was generally observed, known as the "squatter" law. It was a kind of protective society, the governing principle being a sort of offensive and defensive arrangement by which each protected the other in his claim to the land upon which they squatted. In 1855 one J. H. Nesbitt had taken a claim in the vicinity of what is now the town of Wabaunsee, but he had allowed two years to roll by without putting up any buildings, or making any improvements. Under this local law things moved along very smoothly until one night towards the latter end of the summer of 1857, a man came along from Missouri and jumped the claim. Assisted by a few Missourians who had previously settled in the neighborhood, that night he erected what is known as a "shake," and entered upon possession. Next morning the news soon spread that Nesbitt's claim was jumped, and this was the signal for a general muster. That day a party waited upon the Missourian and notified him to leave, but he very politely told them to go to h—l, at the same time giving them to understand he would shoot the first man that undertook to disturb him.

A few nights after his "shake" was surrounded by a prairie fire, but he had taken the precaution to place a fire-break around it, and thus saved it. About two weeks subsequent to this time, a party of men surrounded the "shake" one night, and commenced the assault by hammering in the door. The Missourian thought it was about time to leave, but just as he was making his exit, a blanket was thrown over his head and he was carried to the river. Here he was fastened to a log and pushed out into the stream. At this juncture he begged so piteously for mercy, and promised so strongly that he would surrender the claim and leave, that they pulled him ashore, untied him, and after having escorted him about three miles from the settlement, told him to go and never return, and that was the last seen of him in the neighborhood.

That system of railroading known before the war, or previous to 1861, as "underground," was very successfully conducted in Wabaunsee County. There were two stations in the county, one at Mission Creek and one at Wabaunsee, which were about thirty miles apart. All the passengers transported over an "underground" railroad were escaped slaves seeking freedom. Passengers arriving at the Mission Creek station would receive safe conduct from there to Wabaunsee. Nearly all the travel was done by night. Arriving at Wabaunsee, the passengers would there be taken in charge by other conductors, who would take them to the next station, which was sixty miles distant in the direction of Tabor, in Fremont County, Iowa, which was the point of delivery. As many as eighteen have been conducted through on one trip. At one time a slave named Charley had found his way from Missouri to Wabaunsee station, and was taken in charge by the conductors, but his master having pursued him, he was found and his surrender demanded. The settlers were not the kind of men to answer such a demand but in one way, and arming themselves with their Beecher rifles,* they brought Charley out and told the master and his men if they wanted him to come and take him. They did not come for him, and Charley received safe conduct toward the land of freedom, but over a different route from the one usually followed.

The lands of the Pottawatomie reservation lay on both sides of the Kansas River, part in Pottawatomie County and part in Wabaunsee County. On the Wabaunsee side of the river there were about 2,000 Pottawatomie Indians. In Nebraska the Pawnee tribe was located. It was customary with this tribe to make periodical predatory incursions into the land of the Pottawatomies, and carry off all the ponies, cattle, and other plunder they could get their hands on; nor were they any way backward about taking as many scalps of the Pottawatomies as they could conveniently reach. On one of these plundering expeditions the Pawnees had crossed the river, and had penetrated the Pottawatomie territory nearly as far as the present Newbury, where they were set upon by the Pottawatomies, and in the conflict that followed the Pawnees were defeated and driven across the river after losing a number of their warriors, whose scalps afterwards graced the belts of the Pottawatomies. This was the end of Pawnee predatory incursions. Nothing was known of this fight by the whites until the following day, when a party from the Wabaunsee settlement, on its way to Leavenworth for provisions, camped near Newbury, and on going to a spring near by for water, came upon the remains of a dead Pawnee, whose ears and nose had been cut off, his tongue and heart cut out, and otherwise terribly mutilated.

In 1854 D. B. Hyatt, in company with a young comrade, left their homes in Illinois with the intention of settling in Kansas. Arriving at the Missouri River, they took the boat for Leavenworth. While on the boat they made the acquaintance of a young man from Missouri, who said that he was going out to look for a location in Kansas, too. The three left the boat together at Leavenworth, and procuring ponies, started westward. Hyatt's comrade had about $800 in gold in a belt, which he wore round his body. They traveled together, enjoying each other's company, until a place named Likens was reached, a short distance west from Topeka. Here they consulted as to the best course to pursue, when the Missourian proposed that Hyatt should remain where they were to take charge of the extra ponies, while he and Hyatt's comrade would push on through Wabaunsee County and see what advantages it offered for settlement. This proposition was agreed to, and next day carried into effect. Day after day passed by, and Hyatt was becoming quite anxious about his absent comrades. What had become of them? Had anything serious happened to them? Had they been killed by Indians?—were questions which he could not answer, and his increasing anxiety gave rise to doubt, and doubt created fear, and fear was succeeded by determination. He would go in search of his comrades, and know the worst. Engaging a few Indians to accompany him, he started across the country, but they had not gone far when they were met by the saddleless and riderless pony which had been ridden by his young friend from Illinois. Doubt now became certainty, and following the trail they came to a creek in the northwest of Wabaunsee County, where they found the ashes of the saddle and the charred remains of the young man from Illinois who had started with Mr. Hyatt to make himself a new home in Kansas, but instead of which he found a grave, having been foully murdered by the Missourian, and this was the first case of murder committed by a white man upon another in the county. The murderer was tracked, pursued, captured, and received that punishment, without the aid of court or jury, which he so justly merited. The creek by which the remains were found was afterwards known and designated by the Indians as Dead-man's Creek, but subsequently it was given the name of Emmons Creek, by which it now appears on the map.

The outbreak of the Kiowa tribe of Indians took place in the fall of 1860, and having succeeded in getting several bands of the Cheyennes and Camanches to join them, they commenced operations by attacking emigrant trains and the white settlers on the frontiers. Their movements were made chiefly along the old Santa Fe trail. Train after train was attacked and plundered, regardless of whether it was composed of emigrant or government wagons. They succeeded in carrying their depredations as far east as Marion County, which is in the second tier of counties south and west from Wabaunsee. The whole country for miles around was filled with dread and consternation. The desire to plunder reached the prairie band of Pottawatomies, at that time located in Wabaunsee County, and this desire was fanned into war-heat by a few emissaries from the Kiowas, who induced them to join in the plundering foray. The Pottawatomies assembled their warriors, about two hundred strong, and made preparations to march and join forces with the Kiowas, Cheyennes and Camanches. This becoming known to the white settlers adjoining the reservation, word was immediately sent throughout the county warning the people of the threatened Indian outbreak, and cautioning them to keep themselves in readiness, and for as many as possibly could be spared from the different localities to hasten with all possible speed to Alma. The women and children in the vicinity of Alma sought shelter in the corn-fields, while the men, though few in number, took to their rifles, determined, at all hazards, to prevent the junction of the Pottawatomies with the Kiowas, Cheyennes and Camanches, as there was no telling what might happen if this combination was effected.

No sooner had news of the impending danger gone abroad than settlers from a distance commenced to come in to the designated place of rendezvous from nearly every direction. Some came alone, while others came in groups of two, three, four, and upwards, but every man came prepared to fight if necessary. Not dreaming of meeting with any interruption, out marched the Pottawatomies in full war dress and paint, and south to join the depredating Kiowas, Cheyennes and Camanches. They crossed Mill Creek at or near a point where Pauly's mill now stands. A little beyond the creek, close to Polenski's farm, they were brought to a halt by the assembled whites, by whom they were told they could go no further, and that they had better return to their reservation. The Indians largely outnumbered the whites, and were inclined to parley, but the whites were determined, told them they were their friends and did not want to harm them, but if they persisted in going any further they would fight. While this parley was being held, and while the Indians were counselling as to what they should do, armed men continued to arrive from more distant parts of the county. The Indians saw that to insist upon advancing further would be useless, and very wisely concluded to return to their reservation, which they did, and thus a collision was avoided, and the junction of the Pottawatomies with the other plundering tribes was prevented.

The "Beecher Rifle Company," which is sometimes described as the "New Haven Colony," and also as the "Connecticut Kansas Colony," arrived in Wabaunsee County in April, 1856, during the border ruffian troubles. In the following month, May, a messenger arrived at the colony from Lawrence, and informed the settlers of the danger that threatened the Free-State men in that vicinity from an anticipated attack from the Proslavery men from Missouri and some other Southern States. The Beecher Company had not got properly quartered yet, and were busy in their preparations for settlement, when the messenger from Lawrence arrived and beseeched their aid. Under these circumstances a council of the company was held to take into consideration what they had better do in the premises. They desired to go to the help of their beleaguered friends in Lawrence, but their own affairs were such that they could not leave them without incurring great risk and entailing vast trouble and inconvenience. It was finally determined to send a committee of two to investigate affairs at Lawrence, upon whose report the colony would act.

Mr. Mitchell and Dr. L. Root were selected as the committee, and started immediately for Lawrence. They reached Topeka the same night, and next morning hired two mules, intending to push on to their point of destination as fast as possible; but having been told that the ruffians were patroling all the roads leading into Lawrence, they stopped at Tecumseh until darkness set in, when, evading the patrols, they succeeded in reaching Lawrence in safety. Having ascertained the true position of affairs, and seeing the danger by which the Free-State men were threatened, the night following their arrival they mounted their mules, and, in company with two others well mounted, started from Lawrence to return to the colony and report. A little way from town they came upon a log house, through the chinks of which light was visible, and from which, as they were passing, some ten or fifteen muskets were discharged at them in a volley. The night was rather dark, and the two horses on which their companions were mounted, either through fright or urged by the spur, set off at full gallop, and that was the last seen of them. Without taking time to re-load, the party stationed in the log house, after firing the volley, rushed out and surrounded Mr. Mitchell and his comrade, Dr. Root, and commanded them to dismount and surrender. To this they demurred for some time, but they were told if they were found to be "all right" they would be allowed to proceed in the morning. The doctor and Mr. Mitchell held a short consultation, in which the doctor advised submission as the surest and quickest way of getting word back to the colony, arguing that as they were but a few weeks, and the colony about seventy miles from Lawrence, nobody would know them, and, as a consequence, when morning came they would be allowed to go on their journey unmolested. Their mules and revolvers were taken from them under protest, the captain of the ruffians telling them they could have them in the morning. They were then escorted to a little hut that was used as a "guard-house," into which they were put, and where they found that several other prisoners had preceded them.

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*Furnished the company by Rev. H. W. Beecher before leaving New Haven for Kansas.

Next morning they were conducted separately before the captain and examined, and for no other reason than that they were Free-State men, they were remanded to the guard-house, where they were kept for several days. Mr. Mitchell, by his abrupt and defiant answers, had incurred the displeasure of the captain, and a day or two after a man was sent to search him for supposed concealed correspondence. Mr. Mitchell was lying on the floor, and told the ruffian to search away, that he would not get up to yield to such an outrage, and wanted to know why he was singled out for such purpose. The ruffian told him that he was suspected of having concealed in his boots letters from the Free-State men in Lawrence to others in Topeka and Wabaunsee. "Pull off my boots and see," said Mr. Mitchell, and the ruffian pulled the boots off, but found no correspondence. Mr. Mitchell was no way guarded in his language during the performance, every word of which was reported to the captain. The culprit was sent for, and for his misbehavior was detailed as cook for the rest of the prisoners, who now numbered eighteen. He flatly refused to cook, when again he was taken before the captain, followed by a crowd of drunken ruffians, to whom was given all the whisky they could drink, free of charge. While the captain and Mr. Mitchell were bandying words, some of the ruffians cried out, "Hang the abolitionist!" and, as if all had been pre-arranged, a rope was instantly thrown around his neck and the noose drawn; but some of the ruffians, more sober than the rest, interfered and saved him from being hung. All this time the colony was anxiously awaiting the return of its committee, and hearing no tidings of them or from them, one of the settlers of Wabaunsee took it upon himself to go and, if possible, ascertain what had happened to them; but he also was captured and placed in the guard-house, where they were kept for over two weeks, and until after the sacking of Lawrence by the ruffians, when they were liberated, and returned to the colony in Wabaunsee. Without meeting with any further delays or accidents, more than was rendered necessary by both having to ride the same mule in turn, one having been lost or confiscated during their stay in the guard-house. Mr. Mitchell and Dr. Root returned in safety to the colony, where they told the story of their arrest, confinement and treatment.

Steps were immediately taken to organize a military company, composed of the colonists and surrounding settlers, which in a short time was perfected. The company was armed with Sharp's rifles, being the same that were furnished, half by the people of New Haven and half by Rev. H. W. Beecher, numbered between fifty and sixty men, and took for its name that of "Prairie Guards." Mr. Mitchell was chosen captain of the company, and scarcely was its formation completed when, in response to a call of the "Committee of Safety," it marched to Lawrence to aid in defending that city against the band of ruffians who had swarmed from Missouri and other Slave States and threatened it with destruction. To this conflict between the settlers of the Free States and those from the Slave States has been given the name of the "Wakarusa War," at the close of which the Prairie Guards, without meeting with any casualties, returned to their homes in Wabaunsee County.

Another incident that gave rise to a good deal of excitement at the time, was the murder of Mr. Waterman, who was the first postmaster in Maple Hill Township. The murdered man, Waterman, owned and ran a saw-mill at a point on Mill Creek, near where the government grist-mill once stood. White and Frego, the party who did the killing, had been in his employ, and had quarreled over some trifling matter in settlement. White was a white man and Frego a half-breed Indian. One day Waterman, with one of his hired men, was returning from Topeka and had reached Mission Creek, where he stopped in the stream to allow his horses to drink. White and Frego were lying in wait for him, concealed in the timber along the bank of the stream. As the horses were in the act of drinking, crack, crack, went two rifles, fired by these men in ambush. Waterman was instantly killed, and the hired man badly wounded. The news of the killing soon spread, and instantly a hue and cry went forth against the murderers. The country was scoured in every direction for several days, but the assassins succeeded in eluding the vigilance of their pursuers, and made their escape.

INCIDENTS OF PIONEER LIFE.

Thirty years ago, Wabaunsee County, with the greater portion of Kansas was considered part of the Great American Desert. But few white people then ventured west of the Missouri River, intending to make settlement upon Kansas soil, and those that did so venture, came with the expectation of battling against privations, difficulties and hardships never thought of or known but to the early pioneers. In those days the Atlantic and Pacific oceans were not bound together by steel bands, nor did the iron-horse go bounding across the seeming boundless prairies of the West. Settlers came expecting hardships and fatigue, nor were they disappointed in their expectations, and those who first settled in Wabaunsee County, were no exception to the rule. Up to 1861, their fare was of the hardest kind. Leavenworth and Kansas City were their nearest trading points, and these were distant one hundred miles or more, and the usual mode of conveyance was by ox-team. Their manner of trading was for the people in an entire neighborhood whose means enabled them so to do, to club together and purchase their goods by the wagon load, and the poorer settlers whose means, if they had any, were very much limited, were obliged to get along as best they could. It usually required from ten days to two weeks for an ox-team to make the trip to Kansas City and back, and its return would be as anxiously looked for as a shipwrecked mariner tries to descry land. In 1855, some of the settlers succeeded in raising a little sod corn, but how to prepare it for food was a troublesome question. The nearest mill was fifty miles away, and the quantity of corn raised was so small that it would not pay for the hauling and milling. Their manner of preparing it was to dry it on a sheet and then break it up between two rocks or in an improvised mortar and then make it into hominy. Tea was a luxury that very few, if any, enjoyed, and burnt corn or corn bread was very often substituted for coffee, while chickory was relished as a delicious beverage. When they began to raise a little wheat they supplied their necessities for flour by grinding it in coffee mills, and thus they fought and struggled on from year to year until garden patches began to furnish them with vegetables and wider wheat and corn fields afforded crops sufficiently abundant to enable them to go to mill. To add to their other discomforts every year would see about eight out of every ten of the settlers shaking with the ague which was caused by the use of creek water. This was attributed to climatic causes, nor was the true cause discovered until the people began to dig wells and get pure water, after which all signs of ague disappeared. Nature, however, was kind to them and stocked the streams with an abundance of fish and the prairies with plenty of buffalo, antelope, elk and deer, while of wild turkeys and prairie chickens there was an amplitude. Fencing was about the most difficult task the settlers had. They did not expect to fence in large farms in the earlier days of the settlement, but yet efforts were made to fence in patches of land running from five to twenty acres. Most of the posts and rails had to be made from cottonwood trees, the snarly nature of which rendered it almost impossible for a man during a hard day's work to cut and split more than fifteen or twenty rails. Nor was this the worst they had to contend against, for after having their fences built they ran great risk of having them destroyed by prairie fire, and not only their fences but all their worldly possessions. Then there was no roads to stop the progress of a prairie fire when once it got started, and it would sweep across the prairie, licking up the tall, rank grass on its way, with a roar like that of mighty ocean when under the power of a raging tempest.

This fighting prairie fire was a very arduous duty imposed upon the settlers, and there was no telling when it might come. It would frequently be set on fire by Indians while out hunting, and three times it entered the settlement and did considerable damage. Notwithstanding all the backsets and disadvantages under which they labored, 1860 found the settlers in such condition as to be able to get along with some degree of comfort. This was a terrible year, however, for Kansas, for it was then visited by the severest drouth that has ever been experienced in the State. So severe was it in character, and the heat of the siroccos so intense, that the streams were dried up, cattle died by the hundred, buffalo, elk, and deer perished by droves, and the entire State was so scorched and parched, that not a sign of vegetation could be seen upon its surface. This was a very disheartening blow to the settlers of Wabaunsee County, who had already undergone so much, but they met it bravely and triumphed over all difficulties, and are now enjoying in peaceful homes, surrounded with plenty and prosperity, the reward of their industry, courage and perseverance.

But one single lady accompanied the Beecher Rifle Company from New Haven to Wabaunsee, and she acted as cook, washerwoman, and maid of all work for the Company. She took up her quarters across Antelope Creek on the opposite side to that where the majority of the Company were quartered. The means of communication between the two sides, was by a tree placed across the creek and running from bank to bank. In ordinary times the creek could be forded without much difficulty, but when the water was high the log became very convenient. It happened on one occasion that the water was pretty high, and Miss Alford was sorely troubled as to how to get the washing across to the men. This was on Saturday, and she was extremely desirous that the men should have clean "hickory's," (in those early days all the men in Wabaunsee wore hickory shirts, in which to attend church on Sunday), but how to get across the creek perplexed her sorely. She battled with the problem a long time, until shades of evening began to come down, and if the washing was to be delivered at all it would have to be done quickly, or darkness would render it impossible, and her New England religious training precluded every thought of delivering the clothes on Sunday. She tied the washing firmly together, and then fastened it on top of her head, and thus prepared, undertook to "coon" the log, that is, cross it on hands and knees, or all fours. When about the center of the log and just over where the water was deepest, there was heard a scream and a splash, and the next moment she was neck deep in water, holding on to the log to steady herself against the current. On hearing the scream, some of the men ran towards the creek to ascertain what was the matter, but by the time they got there Miss Alford was safe on *terra firma*, and though soaked from neck to feet herself, the bundle on her head was perfectly dry; and yet after all her fidelity and devotion, not one of the whole Company had the manly courage to propose to her. After vainly waiting for a year or so, she returned to New England, where her many virtues would likely be met with such warmth of appreciation as to dispense with all "cooning" of logs in future.

An amusing incident is told of the early courts. It was during Territorial days, and it was the first court held in Wabaunsee County. The presiding judge was Judge Elmore. While court was in session, a man from the neighborhood of Harveyville came stalking into the room in true Western style, with his pants stuffed in his bootlegs, a corn-cob pipe in his mouth, and a great white hat on his head, the rim of which flopped down like the dead ears of a mule. Throwing himself into a seat he stretched his legs out at full length, folded his arms, and assumed an attitude something like that given to Napoleon in some of his pictures. To say that the judge was horrified would not express it. He looked at the disrespecter of judicial dignity for a moment or two, but observing that his fierce scowl was disregarded, he cried out in stentorian tones, "Take off your hat, sir." The countryman straightened himself up a little and glanced around the room, then turned towards the judge and said, "Me, sir." "Yes, you, sir," said the judge, adding, "this is a land of law and order and both shall be respected." "All right, sir," said the rustic, standing up and taking off his hat, and looking around the room and seeing no place where he could hang it, he turned again to the judge and asked, "Where will I put it?" The audience could not restrain themselves, but broke out into roars of laughter. "Sheriff," said the judge, "take that man into custody," and the order was instantly obeyed. The man was well thought of by his neighbors, and during the noon adjournment they interceded for him with the judge, and pleaded that he might let him go unpunished. Now, if the judge was partial to anything in the world, it was to a nice, ripe watermelon, and on re-opening court the judge had the culprit brought in. He gave him a sound lecture, and told him if it had not been for the intercession of his neighbors he should have meted him out the full penalty of the law, but now he was disposed to be lenient, and he should sentence him to furnish watermelons for the crowd as quickly as possible. The man went off highly delighted, and in a short time a wagon-load of watermelons was drawn up in front of the court house, and the biggest one in the pile was carried up and laid upon the judge's stand. Then they commenced to roll in over the floor by the dozen, when the judge ordered court to be adjourned to the following morning, and that afternoon a melon-feast was held in the court room.

It was late in the fall of 1860, when a party started from Wabaunsee to go buffalo hunting, in order to lay in a supply of meat. The hunting ground was about forty miles west from Salina, or nearly one hundred miles from the starting point. It was Saturday evening when they pitched their camp on the edge of the hunting ground. Next day being Sunday, the question was debated whether they should hunt on that day or not. Some favored hunting, but more opposed it, and it was decided not to hunt. However, a man of the party named Williams, a little more skeptical than the rest, concluded he would hunt anyhow, and started out. He had gone but a short way when he shot a buffalo and dropped it. Thinking the beast was dead, he went up to dissect it, but he had not quite reached the spot, when up rose the buffalo and made for him furiously. He now began to realize that there was not quite so much fun in being hunted *by* the elephant as in hunting him. He ran and he shouted, and the faster he ran the faster the buffalo ran, and was rapidly gaining on him. To hasten his speed he threw away his rifle; but it was useless, on came the "King of the prairie" until his horns almost touched Williams' coat tail. At this juncture Williams turned sudddenly and took hold of the infuriated animal by the mane and got up straddle of his back. The lookers on dare not fire for fear of hitting Williams. It was a life or death struggle with him, but the brute danced, and bucked, and kicked, until it threw him off, and the next instant Williams was pitched into the air and came down full length upon the sod. Just as the buffalo was about stamping the life out of him, a crack from a rifle was heard, and his majesty dropped; but Williams was saved. The horns of the animal did not enter his body, but he was stripped of his clothes, even to his under-garment. He came back to camp pale as death, and said that it all occurred from his disregarding the Sabbath, and made solemn promises to never do anything on Sunday again.

An incident is told of love and jealousy among the pioneers. In 1857, a very estimable young lady, named Miss S., who found her way from New England to Wabaunsee, where an uncle of hers had preceded her. She was a bright, well-educated lady, and to the eyes of the young men in Wabaunsee, seemed as fair as the Jersey Lily. That some of them lost their balance on her account was no fault of hers. She was modest and well behaved, and had been raised under the strictest New England training. The first who was smitten by her charms was a young doctor, who soon began to flutter around her like a knat round a candle. He was stricken by a disease that all the compounds and nostrums known to the science of medicine could not cure. He seemed to be prospering well in courtship, but just about this time a second suitor came along who thought he had as good right to try win the affections of the girl as the compounder of pills. The young lady was civil to both suitors, and sometimes would be seen strolling along the banks of the river with one and sometimes with the other. The second suitor was the owner of a cow, and while the courtship was going on this cow gave birth to a calf. Here was his opportunity to get ahead of the doctor. Those little attentions generally paid to girls, by way of presents, was out of the question in Wabaunsee, and the idea entered the head of number two, that he would show his devotion to his lady-love by presenting her with this calf, which, he concluded, would be a settler on the doctor. In due time the calf was led forth and presented, and the young lady, having an eye to business, accepted the quadruped with a very gracious smile, which greatly pleased the donor, and he thinking he had laid out the doctor by this little strategem, went away delighted. While all this was going on, there was a third gentleman who had been taking observations of how things were moving, and about this time he made his appearance upon the scene and carried away the prize. In a short time they were married in due form, and having previously had a home all prepared for the reception of his bride, thither they repaired after the marriage ceremony was over, with a number of their friends, where they found the wedding supper already prepared to which the company sat down. This over, the guests in due time departed, and the newly married couple were left to enjoy the commencement of their honeymoon. Suitor number two, had taken his discomfiture quite philosophically, and consoled himself by the old adage about as good fish being in the sea, etc.; but the doctor's mind took a very different turn. The green-eyed monster had taken possession of him, and that night when the settlement was all still and quiet, he stole forth and applied the torch to the house of the new-made bride and groom. Soon the house was in flames, and instantly the cry of "Fire" ringing through the settlement disturbed the newly-married couple in their dreams of future pleasure and happiness, and rushing from the house, they left the bridal couch to become food for the flames. In the morning the doctor was missing, and never after returned to the settlement.

FIRST THINGS.

First Settlers.—Alma Township—Henry Terrass, Fred Polenski, G. Zwanziger, 1856; Washington Township—Henry Grimm, A. Brasche, Mr. Maxbrink, Adolph Patting, Mr. Durfee, 1857; Farmer Township—J. P. Gleich, 1853; and Peter Thors, Frank Schmidt, B. Shrauder, John Copp, C. Schwankee, 1854; and Ed. Krapp, A. Hankimmer, Joseph Thoes, and John Speicker, in 1856; Wabaunsee Township—Peter Sharai, 1854; and J. H. Nesbit, B. Sharai, Rev. Harvey Jones, J. M. Bisby, D. B. Hyatt, Clark Lapham, Joshua Smith, Robert Banks, and Rev. Mr. Leonard, in 1855; and the "Beecher Rifle Company," or "New Haven Colony," in 1856; Maple Hill Township—Henry Fauerbach, John Winkler and John Durham, 1868; Mill Creek Township—Henry Schmidt, William Drebing, B. Cline, J. Metzgar, 1856, and Joseph Treu, 1857; Wilmington Township—Henry Harvey, 1854, and Isaiah Harris and Samuel Woods in 1856; Kaw Township—Peter Renow and Henry Reeding, 1868; Newbury Township—J. W. Phillips and F. Muchendahler, 1869; Rock Creek Township—Ed. Baker, W. Cooper, Mr. Zink and J. R. Wolfe in 1859, and William Exon in 1860.

First Business Established.—Wabaunsee Township—country store, J. H. Nesbit, 1855; Alma Township—saw and grist-mill, by G. Zwanziger, 1858; Wilmington Township—country store, by H. D. Shepard, 1856; Farmer Township—country store, by Thors Bros., 1857; Newbury Township—dry goods and groceries, by Goldstandt & Cohn, 1870; Mission Creek Township—country store, by Co-operative Company; Rock Creek Township—country store, by Wm. Brewer, 1874; Maple Hill Township—country store, by Brooks & Varety, 1880; Alma City—dry goods and groceries, by Schmitz & Meyer, 1867; town of Eskridge—grocery store, by Wm. Earl, 1880; Alma Township—country store, W. T. Mahan, 1857.

First Schoolhouses.—Wabaunsee Township, 1857, teacher, D. B. Hiatt; Alma Township, 1862, teacher, A. Rusch; Farmer Township, 1862, teacher, Anna Kees; Washington Township, 1868, teacher, S. Thackery; Mill Creek Township, 1862, teacher, Mr. Woestraw; Maple Hill Township, 1872, teacher, John Loofe; Newbury Township, 1870, teacher, Miss Jessie Hughes; Wilmington Township, 1858, teacher, Susan Andrews; Mission Creek Township, 1859, teacher, Mary Garrison; Rock Creek Township, 1873, teacher, Miss Armina Walderman.

First Marriages.—Alma Township—T. Boydston and Margaret C. Johnston, April 19, 1868; Wabaunsee Township—E. C. D. Lines and Grace A. Thomas, June, 1857; Washington Township—August Brasche and Wilhelmina Schultz, June 14, 1866; Mill Creek Township—Joseph Treu and Catherine Cline, April, 1859; Rock Creek Township—Robert Hastell and Catherine Consalus, 1872; Wilmington Township—E. B. Murrell and Mary J. Harris, February, 1860; Farmer Township—J. P. Gleich and Catherine Terrass, April 16, 1857; Maple Hill Township—S. S. Walkby and Ellen Taylor, December 21, 1871; Newbury Township—Dean Carr and Anna Griffin, 1872; Mission Creek Township—Geo. W. Daly and Eliza Doty, 1858.

First Justices of the Peace.—F. H. Hebrank, E. L. Lower, C. F. Hotchkiss, W. F. Cotton, S. F. Ross and J. W. Mossman.

First Constables.—John Schwanke, W. S. Williams, J. T. Genn, A. Shepard, Daniel Spear and H. S. Founce.

First Postmasters.—Alma Township, A. Meyer; Newbury Township, P. H. Mosier; Maple Hill Township, R. H. Waterman; Washington Township, H. Grimm; Farmer Township, John Speicher; Mission Creek Township, H. J. Loomis; Wilmington Township, O. H. Sheldon; Rock Creek Township, Wm. Exon; Mill Creek Township, John Hess.

Hon. Jacob Safford was the first District Judge that held court in the county; and the first case tried in court was "Patrick M. Henry *vs.* Parker, McGregor *et al.*," which was an action of foreclosure.

C. B. Lines was the first man elected to represent the county in Territorial Legislature, and E. J. Lines the first to represent the county in the State Legislature. The first—and only—State Senator ever elected from the county was J. M. Hubbard.

The first white person that died in the county was Henry Terrass, who died in the spring of 1857; and the first births were, —— Sharrai, in 1856; Wm. Krapp, October 1, 1857; and Caroline Gleich, April 19, 1858.

First Suit in Justice's Court.—The first lawsuit tried in the county was tried before F. H. Hebrank, a Justice of the Peace in and for Alma Township. The case was brought to recover damages, and the following is a copy of the docket entries:

PETER THOES, *Plaintiff*,
vs.
EDWARD KRAPP, *Defendant*. } ss.

This 26th day of June, Peter Thoes sued Edward Krapp for trespass, by carrying off gravel off his lands without his consent, and treble damages for the sum of $73.12½ cents and costs of suit. [Here follows a list of the witnesses.]

Alma Township, Wabaunsee County, the 7th day of July, A. D. 1860. The above named persons are present, but Peter Thoes demanded a jury, therefore, I adjourned the cause from the 7th to the 10th of July. On the 10th day of July, the case was heard, and the following testimony was introduced: Peter Thoes, plaintiff, said, under oath, that he had not seen that Ed. Krapp has taken the gravel, but that he (Ed. Krapp) offered him $2 for it.

Joseph Thoes testified that he went to the place where the gravel has been taken, and that he found, to his judgment, about two hundred bushels of it gone; he saw the wagon tracks going out into the road toward the house of defendant. The testimony of Joseph Weiss likewise, of Fred Steinmayer, also.

The testimony of Elis Metzgar and Peter Metzgar is unimportant.

The jurors went back and returned in a short time; they agreed in the verdict and are discharged.

Verdict:

We, the jury, do find the complaint of the plaintiff, as set forth in his bill of particulars, true, and do assess his damages in the premises at nine dollars.

CHR. HANKAMER, *Foreman.*

Judgment rendered according to the verdict.

F. H. HERRANK, *Justice of the Peace.*

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND COUNTY-SEAT TROUBLES.

In 1855, the Territorial Legislature, the same that enacted the laws which have passed into history as the "Bogus Statutes," divided that portion of what is now the State of Kansas, commencing at the north line of the State at the northwest corner of Marshall County, and running south to the northwest corner of Davis County, thence west to the northwest corner of Saline County, thence south to what was then the north line of the Osage Reservation, which was fifty-four miles north of the south line of the State, and all east of said north and south line, into counties. The territory thus described embraced what is now known as Wabaunsee County. As originally established, "Richardson" was the name given to the county, in honor of Governor Richardson, of Illinois; but subsequently, in 1859, the name was changed to Wabaunsee. The county was made one municipal township, and was attached to Shawnee County for judicial and revenue purposes. In 1859, there being the necessary population requisite to organize a county, a petition was signed by the inhabitants and presented to the Governor of the Territory, praying that the county be organized into a separate and distinct corporation for all purposes corporate, revenue and judicial. The prayer was granted, and to perfect the organization an election was held on the —— day of March, 1859, for the election of county officers. There were two voting precincts in the county—one at Alma, and one at the village of Wabaunsee. The whole number of votes polled was 111, which resulted in the election of the following-named officers: County Commissioners—Henry Harvey, J. M. Hubbard, G. Zwanziger; Probate Judge—J. M. Hubbard; Clerk of the Court—J. M. Harvey, Sheriff—John Hodgson; Register of Deeds—Moses C. Welch; County Attorney—R. G. Terry; Coroner—August Brasche; Treasurer—Henry Harvey; Surveyor—G. Zwanziger; Auditor—S. F. Ross; Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. E. Platt.

After the organization of the county was completed, the commissioners divided it into four townships, named repectively, Alma, Wabaunsee, Mission Creek and Wilmington. Alma embraced the territory now comprised in the townships of Alma, Washington, Farmer and Mill Creek. Wabaunsee embraced the present township of that name, and what was afterwards Zeandale Township, but which was subsequently, by act of the Territorial Legislature, set off and annexed to Riley County. Mission Creek Township embraced its present territory, and Wilmington was composed of what is now Wilmington and Rock Creek Townships. The territory that now constitutes the townships of Kaw, Newbury and Maple Hill then formed a portion of the Pottawatomie reserve lands, and was not open to white settlement. In 1869, the Pottawatomie reserve lands were opened to settlement, and in 1870, all the territory embraced therein which was located in Wabaunsee County was made into a township, to which was given the name of Newbury. In September, 1872, a new township was created and named Maple Hill, the eastern portion of Newbury Township being set off for this purpose. Again, in July, 1875, Newbury underwent another division, by which what is now known as Kaw Township was taken from its northern territory, thereby bringing Newbury Township to its present limits. In September, 1873, the townships of Washington and Farmer were created from territory originally included in Alma Township; and still earlier by one year, in October, 1872, Alma was reduced in size by taking from it the territory necessary to create Mill Creek Township. In October, 1872, Rock Creek Township was formed, the territory necessary therefor having been taken from the west half of Wilmington Township. By these geographical divisions that took place from time to time as the population increased, the county has been divided into eleven townships, which, though not altogether equal in extent of area, are very fairly proportioned.

Following is the list of the present county officers: Commissioners—F. L. Raymond, B. H. Younker, George Mogge; Probate Judge—John T. Keagy; County Attorney—G. G Cornell; Clerk of District Court—H. G. Licht; County Clerk—D M. Gardner; Treasurer—Charles Ross; Register of Deeds—S. H. Fairfield; Sheriff—H. J. Pippert; Superintendent of Public Instruction—Matt Thomson; Coroner—E. W. Eldridge; Surveyor—W. T. Mahan.

As in many other counties, the county-seat question has been a bone of considerable contention in Wabaunsee County. In 1859, when the county was first organized, the seat of justice was established at Wabaunsee, this being the only place in the county at that time bearing any resemblance to a village, and for the further reason that Wabaunsee Township was then by far the most thickly populated township in the county. Its location, however, was far from being central, Wabaunsee being situated in the northwest corner of the county. Owing to this fact, and from the belief that, when the county became more settled, efforts would be made to change it to a more central location, no permanent county buildings were erected, and the official business of the county was transacted in temporary buildings improvised for the occasion. Subsequent events proved that the belief as to change of location was well founded, for in a few years after the question of changing the location of the county-seat began to be agitated, and in 1866 the matter was submitted to the people by the commissioners. The contest was between Wabaunsee and Alma, and the election took place on the 22d day of November, 1866. The fight was hotly contested on both sides, but when the ballots were counted, Alma came off victor by twenty-eight votes out of a total of 258. This was a hard blow to Wabaunsee, but the fiat of the people had gone forth, and towards the latter end of December, of the same year, all the records of the county, with the county officers, were loaded on two wagons and conveyed to Alma, where a small frame building, about fourteen feet square, had been built to receive them. At that time not as much as a single dwelling-house had been erected on the town site of Alma. The following spring, the frame building now occupied by Fred Crafts as a drug store was erected for county purposes, which, when completed, was taken possession of by the county officers, and into which the records were moved. Alma had now the county-seat, but still she was not happy. The fear of losing it, which had so haunted the people of Wabaunsee, soon began to take possession of the Almaites, and the questions that bothered them were: How long will it remain? Can we hold it? The uncertainty that hung about the permanent location of the county-seat, which was rendered still more uncertain by the fact that up to this time there was no railroad in the county, and no prospect of one in the near future, retarded greatly the growth of Alma. In 1870, the question of another change was agitated, and again the matter was submitted to the people, the contesting points being Alma, Newbury and Eskridge. The election was held on the 7th of February, 1871, at which 842 votes were cast, of which Alma received 369; Newbury, 217; and Eskridge, 256. There being no choice, a[illegible]ection was ordered to be held on the 21st of February, 1871. Now was the trying [illegible]lma, because at the preceding election an understanding was had between New-[illegible] Eskridge that, in case there should be no choice, whichever of those two places [illegible]d the smallest vote should drop out of the contest and unite forces with the other. Excitement ran high, and the people were appealed to by all manner of argument. Speeches were made and committees sent out to visit every voter in the county, and sound him upon the question, and if found doubtful, "fix" him if possible. Placards and handbills setting forth in glowing colors the advantages of one place over the other were posted up on every school-house and at every cross-roads. Circulars were scattered broadcast over the county setting forth that one place was destined to be a great manufacturing, and the a great commercial, emporium. All that could be said or done, either for or against the other respective localities, was faithfully performed. In one of these circulars this sentence appeared: "Alma is pledged to give the county a safe, well-built and handsome stone building, worth from six to ten thousand dollars," and compares this with the offer of Eskridge, "to give the county the use, for a stated time, of a wooden building." How necessary it was for Alma to put forth all the effort possible will be seen by the result. The 21st of February came—a day freighted with so much interest to Alma. The election was held, and Newbury, true to her compact with Eskridge at the previous election, cast a solid vote in favor of the county-seat to Eskridge. There were 894 ballots cast, of which number Alma received 465 and Eskridge 429, so that Alma carried off the prize by thirty-six votes. The people of Alma, in order to redeem the pledge they had made to the people, immediately set to work and erected a very fine stone court house at a cost of about $8,000, of which sum they raised by subscription $4,000, and the remainder was paid by the township. This building, with the four lots upon which it is located, they deeded to the county upon condition that there should be no change in the location of the county-seat for twenty-one years; so that in all probability there will be no further contests over the county-seat question for at least ten years yet to come, and possibly, never.

WAR RECORD.

At the breaking out of the war for the Union, the population of Wabaunsee County, all told, was about 1,050, the voting population numbering about 250. The settlers being nearly all from the Eastern States, and, chiefly, from New England, renders it almost unnecessary to write anything on the position of Wabaunsee in the struggle for freedom. The historian, however, in gathering material for history, must write for the future as well as the present, and must not omit to write of things, merely because the subject matter upon which he writes is well known to the people who are contemporaneous with himself. The manner in which Wabaunsee County responded to the call of the nation for men, to put down the Rebellion, constitutes one of the brightest pages in its history, and deserves to be recorded in indelible letters, so that if the occasion ever arises, when like services may be required, the noble example of her sons may be followed by those who come after them. There were probably not over two hundred men in the county, subject to military duty, at the commencement of the war of Rebellion. Of this number the following enlisted in the Union Army and went into active service in the infantry regiments:

Second Infantry, Company B.—E. C. D. Lines, A. M. Reed, A. Hankimmer, H. L. Isbell, M. C. Welch, I. C. Isbell.

Eighth Infantry, Company E.—Capt. John Greelish, Wm. Richardson, R. M. Kendall, Wm. Blankenslip, Ephraim Smith, J. P. Kendall, J. B. Bancks, G. W. Barnes, L. P. Cawkins, Charles Cooney, J. H. Dunmire, Henry Harvey, T. O. Hill, T. Ingersoll, L. D. Johnson, Henry Naegilli, Josiah Richards, Daniel Spear, John Wells, S. Bickford, Charles Burns, J. H. Cummings, Henry Grimm, A. W. Harris, Z. Johnson, J. W. Johnston, Henry Lutz, Amos Reese, A. J. Smith, S. J. Speer, John Saylor, F. M. Weaver.

The following enlisted in the cavalry service: Second Cavalry, Company A—W. C. Studibaker; Company B—James Dickson; Company F—Charles Ross, W. B. Doty, G. W. Eddy, G. F. Hartwell, A. S. Waters, S. B. Easter, Eli Watson; Company K—C. E. Bisby, Columbus Foster, A. H. Kelsey. Fifth Cavalry, Company A—Hamilton David; Company L—B. C. Benedict. Sixth Cavalry, Company F—Joseph Weisse, E. W. Wetzold. Eighth Cavalry, Company E—Haynie Thomson. Eleventh Cavalry, Company E—Benj. Cripps, Ira Hodgson, A. D. McCoy, Geo. Hodgson, I. H. Isbell, G. H. Hill, A. H. Brown, J. N. Smith, George Ross, Riley Frizzle, Albert Kees, Wm. Mahan, W. F. Isbell, W. H. Lapham, L. J. Mossman, Samuel Sage, C. G. Town, Samuel Woods; Company G—J. F. Chapman, T. S. St John, J. V. B. Thompson; Company H—D. B. Hiatt, G. R. Saunders, T. D. Rose; Company I—H. C. Thomson; Company K—Capt. J. M. Allen, Lieut. J. M. Hubbard, J. H. Pinkerton, J. B. Allen, Moritz Kranz, D. Schwanke, P. C. Pinkerton, W. A. Limbocker, Henry Grimm, S. H. Fairfield, Albert Dieball, G. D. Ensign, Isaac Fenn, Edward Hoffman, Jacob Isler, Hiram Keyes, A. T. McCormick, J. M. McCormick, John McNair, Sebast. Nehring, G. Siegrist, R. M. Widney, Wm. Wiley, R. P. Blain, R. J. Earl; Company L—Lieut. J. Van Antwerp, J. T. Green, G. B Cotton, E. A. Kelsey, Wm. Smith, John Smith; Company M—John N. Doty.

For 112 men to enlist and voluntarily go to the war out of a total of 200 subject to military duty is an example of patriotism, fully equal to the Spartan age, and which places Wabaunsee County high up on the roll of honor in the terrible four years' conflict for liberty.

STATISTICS OF GROWTH.

The growth of the county in population has not been rapid, nor is this to be wondered at, when it is borne in mind that less than one-half of the county is adapted to farming purposes, and not even this much, except in unusually rainy seasons, and that it is only a little more than a decade since one-fourth of the county has been open to settlement. Added to these is the other fact that, until the latter part of 1881, the county was without any railroad facilities whatever, and the one that traverses it now, being only a branch of the A. T. & S. Fe. running north and south, from Manhattan on the north, to Burlingame on the south, a distance of fifty-five miles, offers none of those advantages which tend to encourage immigration. Considering these circumstances, its growth has increased about as rapidly as could reasonably, be expected. The following table will show its increase in population during the last twenty year:

Year.	Population.	Increase.
1860	1,023	....
1870	3,362	2,339
1875	4,649	1,287
1878	5,386	737
1880	8,757	3,371

Total increase in twenty years.........7,734

The material growth of the county has more than kept pace with the growth in population, as will be seen from the following figures:

The acreage of field crops in 1872 was	32,401
" " " " " 1881 "	83,973
Increase in nine years	51,572

Value of field products in 1877	$391,568.92
" " " " " 1878	390,522.65
" " " " " 1881	717,130.25

It will be observed by these figures that the value of the crop for 1881 is almost as much as that of 1877-'78 combined, while if we compare the acreage, we find that in 1877 it was 46,147.25, and in 1878 it was 52,430.00, making a total for the two years of 98,577.25, or 14,604.25 more than the acreage for 1881, while the value of the product of the latter is nearly equal to that of the other two years, the difference in value representing only about $4.40 per acre of the aggregated acreage of the two years over that of 1881. This is accounted for by the fact that 1877 was a tolerably good year for crops, while the crop of 1878 was exceedingly short; but on the other hand the crop of 1881 was considered very far from an average. If we look for a cause of this great difference, we will find it in the market price of the products for the various years, so that the material growth of the county cannot be measured by the value of its products, but by the improvements made upon realty and the increased accumulations of stock and other personal property. When we come to compare the increase in farm animals, then we begin to see evidences of material prosperity. In 1874 the value of farm animals was $60,019.00, whereas in 1881 it was $149,880.00, an increase in seven years of $89,861.00. In 1874 the products of live stock were valued at $142,108.47, in 1881 at $283,405.10, an increase of $141,296.73. In 1874 the value of horticultural products was $5,463.18, in 1881, it was $17,611.36, an increase of $12,148.18. The total valuation of products of 1881 in Wabaunsee County was $1,171,064.71, being an increase from 1874 of $759,361.48. The total assessed valuation of property, March 1, 1881, was $2,109,706.86, and the real valuation was $3,516,176.45, and the total value of all property was $4,687,241.16. The value per capita of products of 1881 was $145.89, and that of assessed property was $438.04, while the per capita value of products and assessed property combined was $583.93. During the year ending March 1, 1881, there were erected in the county 104 farm dwellings, which were valued at $29,391. The number of acres sowed to wheat in 1881 was 14,862; rye, 861; spring wheat, 1,077; corn, 40,851; oats, 2,082; buckwheat, 50; Irish potatoes, 931; sweet potatoes, 58; sorghum, 202; castor beans, 18; flax, 785; hemp, 2; tobacco, 10; broom corn, 26; rice corn, 309; pearl millet, 62; millet and hungarian, 2,951; timothy, 59; prairie pasture, 7,895; clover, 90; prairie meadow grass, 10,681; making a grand total of 83,973 acres cultivated in 1881, irrespective of gardens. In 1881 there were in the county 335,784 rods of fence, or 1,093 miles. Of this 13,859 roods were of boards; 48,663 rods were rail; 72,317 rods were stone; 53,122 rods were hedge; 147,824 rods were wire, and the aggregate value of the whole was $346,618.55. As to quantity, stone occupies the second place, from which may be inferred the stony character of the soil, and it is no unusual thing to see stretches of stone fence extending for miles in length. If the position of Wabaunsee County is taken as to the rank it occupies, when compared with other counties of the State, relative to acreage of wheat, corn, and cultivated area in 1881, and also as to the number of farm animals, a better understanding may be had, not only of its material growth, but also as to the nature and character of the land, and those industries to which the county is best adapted. The rank of the county in acreage of wheat was 48; in corn, 54; in cultivated area, 56; in horses, 33; in mules and asses, 56; in milch cows, 7; in other cattle, 18; in sheep, 41, and in swine, 50. These figures show, at a glance, that the peculiar characteristics of the county are its extensive pastures and nutrititious grasses. By the returns of the assessors of the various townships furnished to the County Clerk, but not yet published, and which furnish the latest statistics as to the condition of the county, bringing them up to March 1, 1882, we find the number of acres enclosed in farms to be 200,855, and the number of acres under cultivation to be 89,000, which is an increase of 5,027 acres over the preceding year. We also find that the number of acres sowed to wheat was 13,841; to rye, 1,685; to corn, 38,361; to oats, 4,656; to Irish potatoes, 785; to sweet potatoes, 23; to sorghum, 295; to flax, 674; to millet and Hungarian, 3,060; to timothy, 49; to clover, 70; and the prairie grass under fence, 25,547. The tons of tame hay cut during the same year were 1,565; prairie hay, 44,542. The value of garden products marketed was $3,646; value of poultry and eggs sold during the year was $9,769; and the pounds of cheese manufactured in factories and families were 236,488. The number of horses in the county, according to the same returns, was 5,535; mules and asses, 361; milch cows, 8,808; other cattle, 18,009; sheep, 5,987; and swine, 9,078. The value of animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter was $248,018, and the amount of wool clipped was 17,516 pounds. The number of apple trees in bearing was 22,981, and the number not in bearing, 60,825; number of pear trees in bearing, 848, and not in bearing, 1,551; peach trees in bearing, 50,747; not in bearing, 32,282; plum trees in bearing, 653, not in bearing, 958; cherry trees in bearing, 7,607, and not in bearing, 8,519. When all the circumstances connected with the history of the county are considered, it cannot but be admitted that the material prosperity of the county has been all, and more than all, than could have been reasonably expected.

Wabaunsee will never be a very populous county, for the reason that fully seventy-five per cent. of the soil is much better adapted to stock-raising purposes than to agriculture. The higher uplands of the county being unfit for farming, settlers will not locate thereon, consequently settlement will be limited to the bottom lands along the streams, the lower level lands, and the towns. On some slopes, good wheat can be raised in ordinary seasons, but unless there is an abundance of rain, corn cannot be planted and cultivated with any degree of hope of securing a crop, and this will have a tendency to limit settlers to the localities above mentioned. Manufacturing can never be carried on to any extent in the county, if at all, because its water privileges are not of a character to warrant their establishment, and the scarcity of timber and absence of coal would render steam power too expensive, and in addition to these there is no natural material to manufacture. The natural adaptability of the county is for stock-raising; agriculture, horticulture, and arboriculture might be pursued advantageously and profitably. Trees of all kinds grow very rapidly, and, if properly cared for, Wabaunsee County might be made a forest. For the purposes to which nature has adapted it, agriculture and stock-raising, but few, if any, surpass it. cattle ranges, embracing miles in extent, and covered with rich, nutritious grasses, abound in the county, capable of supporting as many herds as can conveniently find room to roam over them. Besides this, there is an abundance of pure, clear water, so that stock-raising can be successfully carried on with very little trouble, and at comparatively small expense. It presents a grand field for dairying and cheese-making, and with better facilities for reaching the leading markets, there is no reason why these industries should not be extensively pursued. The future may, and doubtless will, open up various branches of industry, of an agricultural nature, which present circumstances will not admit of, but though the people of the county may be rich in flocks and herds, and their granaries be constantly filled to repletion with the choicest products of the soil, and though that contentment which is the offspring of smiling plenty may surround every hearthstone, yet nature has so formed Wabaunsee that it never will become a thickly populated county.

Up to 1880, there was not a foot of railway within the borders of the county. Completely hemmed in by railroads, but yet without the benefit of any, was the condition of Wabaunsee County until 1880. During this year the A. T. & S. Fe Railway Company built a branch road from Manhattan on the K. P. R. R., to a point on its main line named Burlingame, a distance of fifty-five miles. This branch runs through the county, from the northwest to the southeast, and for this poor privilege the people of the county voted the company $140,000. Indications, however, point to the early completion of an east and west line running westward from Leavenworth, through Topeka, and along the Mill Creek Valley, through Wabaunsee County. The line has been surveyed, the contract for its construction let, and the road is already almost completed to the east line of the county. This line once running through the county, Wabaunsee will be supplied with ample railway facilities, which will be the opening to the people of a new era of progress and prosperity.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY.

The educational interests of the county receive great and close attention, and the people pay cheerfully, all the tax imposed upon them for their support. The growth in schools has advanced more rapidly than any other interest in the county. Prior to 1859, the year in which the county was organized, there were but four schoolhouses in the county, all of which were built by private subscription. In considering the growth of the schools, it must be borne in mind that up to 1868, one-fourth of the county was without white settlement, except by a few men who had intermarried with the Indians. There are now (1882) sixty-three schoolhouses in the county, located among the different townships as follows: Kaw Township, four schoolhouses, all frame; Wabaunsee, six, of which five are of stone and one frame; Maple Hill, five, of which four are frame and one stone; Newbury, eight, of which one is log, six frame, and one stone; Alma, one, stone; Washington, five, four stone and one frame; Farmer, four, three stone and one frame; Mill Creek, four three stone and one frame; Mission Creek, seven, four frame, and three stone; Wilmington, thirteen, seven stone and six frame; Rock Creek, six, four frame and two stone. The total number of school children enrolled in the county in 1881, was 2,306, of whom 1,238 were males, and 1,068 were females. The average daily attendance during the same year was: males; 591, females, 529; making a total of 1,120. This is not a fair criterion, however, of the number of pupils that attended school during the year, as in the winter season the attendance was about three times as large as during the summer months. The number of children in the county between the ages of five and twenty-one years, in 1881, was 3,211. of which number, the males were 1,707, and the females, 1.504. The average wages paid teachers for the same year was: males, $33.20 per month, and females, $27.34. If these rates of wages are compared with those paid in 1860, it will be found that they have nearly doubled. The average wages paid in 1860 was $16 per month. whereas in 1881, the average paid male teachers was $33.20, and females, $27.34, which shows, certainly, a very liberal advance. The schools are all well supplied with desks, blackboards, maps, charts, globes and other apparatus, and the grounds of many of them are beautifully ornamented with shade and other varieties of trees The present superintendent of schools is Mr. Matt Thomson.

CHURCHES.

Congregational.—Organizations, 3; membership, 290; church edifices, 3; one at Alma, one at Wabaunsee and one at Maple Hill. Pastors—Alma, Rev. John Scott; Wabaunsee, Rev. H. Gear; Maple Hill, Rev. William S. Crouch.

Baptist.—Organizations, 2; membership, 140. No resident pastor, and no church building.

Lutheran (German).—Organizations, 2; membership, 220; church edifices, 2; one at Alma and one at Wells Creek. Pastors—Alma, Rev. H. C. Senne; Wells Creek, Rev. William Lang.

Evangelical (German).—Organizations, 2; membership, 125; church edifices, 2; one at Alma and one at Wells Creek. Pastor for both churches, Rev. Mr. Welky.

Christian.—Organizations, 3; membership, 175.

Methodist Episcopal.—Organizations, 11; membership, 340; church edifices, 3; one at Alma, one at Eskridge, and one in Newbury Township. Pastors--Alma, Rev. Josephus Collins; Eskridge, Rev. W. E. Glendenning.

Presbyterian —Organizations, 1; membership, 22.

Society of Friends.—Organizations, 1; membership, nearly 100; church edifices, one in Wilmington Township.

Roman Catholic.—Organizations, 2; membership, 450; which includes the entire Catholic population; church edifices, 2; one at Alma, and one at Newbury. Rev. Father Hundhausen, who resides at Alma, officiates as pastor for both churches.

Nearly every church organization in the county conducts a Sabbath-school in connection therewith, and to these and church matters generally the people give a good deal of attention. The first church built in the county was the Congregational at Wabaunsee, by the members of the "Beecher Rifle Company" in 1856, by money furnished by parties in Connecticut; and the first minister who held service within its walls, was Rev. Harvey Jones, who remained its pastor for several years. It was a frame building, but in 1868 the frame was moved away and a very fine stone edifice was erected where it stood. The first preacher that occupied the pulpit of the Congregational Church in Alma was Rev. Harvey Jones, although before the building was erected, services had occasionally been held by Rev. Darius Scott, who was the first minister that ever preached in the city of Alma

ALMA.

This is the shire town of the county, or the county-seat. Had it not been for the severance of territory by which the northwest and southwest corners of what constituted the county as originally established, Alma would be very near the geographical center of the county. It is located on the north side of Mill Creek on the side of the rising ground as it ascends from the valley. The rise upon which the town is built is not abrupt, but rises gradually towards the west, and when beyond the limits of the corporation the ground makes another dip until it rises in still higher hills farther west. Viewing the town from the hills on the east side of the creek, Alma seems to sit in a valley. Looking down from these hills the course of the stream can be seen through the timber; beyond the stream is the valley, on the west side of which is visible the track of the Santa Fe railway, and still beyond this the town commences. There are hills to the north, south, east and west of it, and the perspective is not bad, viewed from a distance. To the northeast of town can be seen the tower of the salt works, while to the northwest, considerably well elevated, stands the public schoolhouse, which is built of stone, is two stories high and of considerable dimensions. A short reference here as to the manner in which the town originally started may not be out of place. Taking advantage of an old law which existed in territorial days, by which a number of persons could form themselves into what was known as a "town company," and claim one hundred and sixty acres as a town site, a number of individuals in St. Louis organized themselves into such a company and sent Gottlieb Zwanziger out to Wabaunsee County to select a town claim. This was in 1857. Mr. Zwanziger selected for the company one hundred and sixty acres of land, a part of which is now embraced in the present corporate limits of Alma. To make these town claims good, the law required that the company by which a town site was selected should make certain improvements, by way of putting buildings within a certain time, in default of which their claim was forfeited.

The St. Louis company having allowed its claim to go by default, Mr. Zwanziger entered a claim in which was embraced eighty acres of the tract which had been originally selected by the company of St. Louis as a town site. After having secured his claim, Mr. Zwanziger set off forty acres for prospective town purposes. Nothing, however, was done towards building a town until after Alma became the county-seat in November, 1866. Shortly after the change in the county-seat was effected, an association of citizens of Alma Township was formed, their object being to take steps towards building a town. The forty acre tract which had been set apart by Mr. Zwanziger for this purpose was purchased of him by the Alma association, two hundred dollars being the price paid. The association then engaged Mr. Zwanziger to survey the tract and lay it off into streets, blocks, and lots. The town as thus surveyed and laid off became the stock of the association, which was divided into shares, each member taking so many shares and each share representing twenty-five dollars. Up to this time there was not a single house on the town site, notwithstanding the fact that it had been made the county-seat. The lots were offered at sale and from the proceeds first derived therefrom a frame building was erected on the southeast corner of Main and Missouri streets in which to transact the county business, and this was the first building put up in the town. About the same time that the building was put up for county purposes, a smaller one was built for the county clerk's office, a little south from the county building. These buildings were put up late in 1866. The next building erected in the town was the "Alma Hotel," which was built by John Winkler in the spring of 1867. It was erected on Missouri street nearly opposite the county building, and was of good proportions for a town without inhabitants. Mr. Winkler's wife was the first lady settler in Alma, and their son, Robert, was the first child born within the city limits. These three buildings constituted the nucleus of the present city of Alma. In 1868, it was incorporated as a village by the county commissioners, upon petition of the residents who then numbered about twenty. By the, then, law of the State the granting of licenses to sell liquor was left to the county commissioners, but in cities, towns and villages it was left to the corporate authorities. As the commissioners were opposed to granting liquor licenses, the object of having Alma incorporated as a village was to take the licensing power out of their hands and place it in the hands of the village council. The members of the first village council were S. R. Weed, chairman; August Meryor, Henry Schmidt, John Winkler and Herman Dicker. S. R. Weed acted also as police judge, and N. H. Whitmore was attorney for the council. Up to 1871, the growth of the town was very slow, but in February of that year another contest for the county-seat took place which resulted in favor of Alma. Greater faith in its future being now established, its growth became more rapid, and, though comparatively slow, was steady. The county-seat question having been settled in favor of Alma, the people of the town donated to the county four lots, and agreed to erect a stone court house at a cost not less than $6,000, upon condition that the county-seat should not be changed for twenty-one years; but in the event it should be, then the building and the lots should revert to the people of Alma. The proposition was accepted, and in 1872 a very fine stone court house was erected at a cost of $8,000. Of this amount $4,000 was raised by private subscription and the balance was paid by Alma Township. The next buildings of importance that went up in order of time, were the schoolhouse, which was erected in 1875, which is a fine, commodious structure two stories high and built of stone; the Catholic Church commenced in 1874 and completed in 1877, a very fine stone edifice; the German Lutheran, quite a large stone building and built in 1878; the Methodist Church, frame, erected in 1878; the German Evangelical Church, stone, built in 1881, and the Congregationalist Church, frame, constructed in 1881. In 1875 a party prospecting for coal commenced boring just outside the corporation line, and when down to a depth of 586 feet struck water strongly impregnated with salt. Upon this discovery being made a company was organized to establish salt works. The brine was of very superior quality and excellent salt was made from it; but owing to the high price of fuel, which rendered it impossible to carry on the works to paying advantage, after running at intervals for several years the works finally ceased operation in the spring of 1882. One chief drawback to the town, and, in fact, to the county, has been, that up until 1880 there was not a foot of railway in the county. The nearest railroad point to Alma was Manhattan, in Riley County, distant about twenty miles and situated on the north side of the Kansas River. In 1880 the A. T. & S. F. company built a railway diagonally across the county from northwest to southeast which runs within a few rods of the business portion of Alma. From this the town received quite an impetus, and since that time building has been carried on quite rapidly. The mercantile business of the place consists of four dry goods and clothing stores, one clothing and hardware, two hardware, two drug stores, one millinery establishment, one furniture store, one bank, one harness shop, two lumber yards, and two hotels, the "Winkler House" being the most commodious and best appointed. Most of the buildings are of stone, of which there is an endless supply in the vicinity and easily obtained. There are no manufacturing establishments in the city and its business is entirely supported by the farming community located up and down the valley, and from the farmers of Farmer and Washington Townships. Alma remained a village until February, 1871, when by an act of the Legislature it became a city of the third class, its first mayor being S. R. Weed. The census of 1880 showed the population of Alma to be 329, and it is now (1882) estimated at a little over 400, which would give it a gain of about 80 in two years. The first store built and opened in Alma was by Schmitz & Meyer in 1867, and the first school opened was in 1868, with Mr. Rush as teacher.

The first issue of the *Wabaunsee County News* was made at Alma, April 1, 1869, by A. Sellers and G. W. Bertram as editors and proprietors. It was then known as the *Wabaunsee County Herald*. Bertram sold his interest to S. H. Fairfield October 1, 1869, who became one of its editors and proprietors, and who, in March, 1871, became sole proprietor by purchasing the interest held by Sellers. After Mr. Fairfield had gained full control of the paper he changed its name to the *Alma Union*, and Rev. R. M. Trumbull became principal editor, which position he held until December 1, 1871. On May 1, 1872, Fairfield re-sold to Sellers, who became sole editor and proprietor, and by whom the name of the paper was again changed to the *Wabaunsee County News*, under which it has been regularly issued since that time. About the time Mr. Sellers re-purchased the paper, he transferred a half interest in it to his brother, George Sellers, and it has remained in their possession from that time until now. The paper is a weekly and is issued on Wednesday of each week. Its circulation is between 700 and 800, and it is devoted chiefly to the interests of Alma and Wabaunsee county. In politics it is Republican.

The *Land Mark* was the next paper that made its appearance as a county paper, and was started by E. H. Sandford in the spring of 1871, who was sole editor and proprietor. In the spring of 1874 the office and material were removed to Alma, where the paper was issued regularly until November, when it was moved back to Eskridge and soon thereafter the publication of the *Land Mark* was discontinued. The Alma *Blade*, was the next paper to spring into existence in the county and was started March 1, 1877, by R. Cunningham & Co. It was short-lived and expired in February, 1878. The *Home Weekly* was started in Alma, in October, 1881, with W. W. Cone editor. Its publication was continued at Alma until the spring of 1882, when the office was moved to Eskridge where it has been published and issued regularly each week since that time. It is a six column folio sheet, devoted to general news and the interests of Eskridge chiefly, and the county generally. It is Republican in politics, and has a circulation of between 400 and 500.

The Congregational Church of Alma is the oldest Protestant Church in the place. It was organized in 1875. It is a thriving society. Rev. John Scott is the present pastor.

Alma Lodge, No. 161, A. F.& A. M., organized 1874. Its first officers were: L. J. McCrumb, W. M; Robert Minnas, S. W; John W. Taylor, J. W.; John C. McElvain, Treas.; H. G. Licht, Sec.; Ed. Herrick, S. D.; S. H. Fairfield, J. D.; Joseph W. Bishop, Tyler. Present officers: Fred Crafts, W. M.; J. T. Keary, S. W.; J. L. Fix, J. W.; H. G. Licht, Sec.; F. C. Simon, Treas.; Charles Ross, Treas.; T. R. McElroy, J. D; Ed. Herrick, Tyler. Present membership, twenty-five.

Alma Lodge, No. 170, I. O. O. F., organized May, 1880, with twenty-eight members. First officers: Andrew Lang, N. G.; William Shubert, V.G.; Charles Weaver, R. S.; Dr. Green, P. S.; T. N. Watts, W.; Henry Weygand, Con.; Joseph Fields, Treas. Present membership, sixty. Present officers, N. G., G. M. Keine; V. G., J. M. Eck; R. S., Matt Thomson; P. S., C. M. Rose; Treas., Charles Ross; Warden, W. T. Mahan; Conductor, J. B. Cassady.

Alma Lodge, No. 76, organized June, 1881, with twelve members. Officers: P. M., W. H. G. Licht; M. W., D. M. Gardner; F., Dr. T. N. Watts; Rec., J. M. Eck; Fin., A. F. Adabold; Treas., S. H. Fairfield. Present membership, nineteen.

Edward Lyon Post, No. 29, organized October, 1881, with twenty members. Officers: J. C. Keagy, P. C.; S. F. Wright, S. V. C.; Fred Crafts, J. V. C.; E. A. Kilson, Adjt.; Joseph Fields, Q. M.; W. T. Mahan, O. of D.; M. W. Rock, O. of G., S. M. Gregory, S. M.; Albert Diebold, Q. M. S.; S. H. Fairfield, Chaplain.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DAVID R. BRAMAN, J. P., was born in Avon, Lorain Co., Ohio, in 1828, and for upwards of a quarter of a century was a sailor on the great Lakes; for many years owner and commander of the schooner American Eagle. In 1861, he married Miss Elizabeth W. Aldrich, of Dover, Ohio. Mr. Braman was Justice of the Peace of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, for four years. His home for many years, was within a short distance of Cleveland, where he owned and rented a fine farm, but in March, 1876, he removed to Alma, where he has built him a substantial stone residence. Besides several building lots in Alma Township, Mr. Braman owns a thousand acres of upland. He was elected to the office which he now so ably fills in March, 1882.

JAMES CARROLL, attorney, was born in 1844, in the town of Belleville, Ontario, and while yet an infant, his parents removed to Sidney, Shelby County, Ohio. Upon completing his education, Mr. Carroll entered upon the study of law with Messrs. Martin & McKercher, of Sidney, but in 1864, he enlisted in Columbus, Ohio, in Company F, Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participating with his regiment in active service, and being taken prisoner (while suffering from a fractured ankle), by the rebels near Goldsboro, N. C. He was three months confined in Salisbury, N. C., and Augusta, Ga., and was liberated at the close of the war, when he returned to Ohio, and, resuming his studies was admitted to the bar in 1876, at Lima, Ohio. He located in Alma in 1879, and has since continued to practice his profession. Mr. Carroll is a member of Lyons Post No. 76, G. A. R., and also of Alma Lodge, No. 170, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE G. CORNELL, County Attorney, was born in 1828, in North Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y. Studied for the legal profession, and graduated from the State National Law School at Poughkeepsie, and in 1856, commenced practice in Canandaigua, N. Y. In 1863, he removed to Carbondale, Ill., where his brother Alanson B. Cornell was associated with him as a partner under the firm name of Cornell Bros. They removed to Iowa City in 1865, remaining there several years when the junior partner took charge of a Chicago Branch of the firm. In 1876, the Iowa City office was closed, and the partnership dissolved two years later. The subject of this memoir located in Alma, in 1878 resuming the practice of his profession, and in 1880 was elected County Attorney, which office he still retains. Upon the breaking out of the war, and before any government bounties were offered, Mr. Cornell and his three brothers, Eugene, Alanson B., and Stephen, raised and equipped two full companies of Infantry, in Ontario and Livingston Counties, N. Y. Messrs. E. and A. B. Cornell entered the field as Captains, and Stephen as Lieutenant of troops so raised. Eugene, the youngest, was killed at the battle of Antietam, while leading on his men to the last charge made upon the enemy, in that great battle.

FRED. CRAFTS, postmaster, is a native of Plymouth, Mass., having been born there in 1835, and graduated from the Boston High School. Eight years of his early life were spent at sea. Mr. Crafts came to Kansas in 1858, locating in Ogden, Riley County, where he resided for seventeen years; and previous to the war was engaged in farming, subsequently engaging in the drug business. In June, 1875, he came to Alma, and has since resided here, carrying on business as druggist and pharmacist, and in 1879, was appointed postmaster, which office he still holds. In 1861, he enlisted in Leavenworth in Company G, Fourth Kansas (subsequently the Tenth Regiment), in which he served thirteen months, and was then mustered out in order to receive his commission as First Lieutenant. He was subsequently appointed Captain in the Indian Brigade, serving with distinction, and participating in all engagements of the brigade until the close of the war. He is a member of Lyons Post G. A. R.

PETER DEGAN, hotel keeper, was born in the town of Muchlham, Rhine Province, Prussia, in 1841, and with his parents came to America in 1846, settling in Dodge County, Wis. His father being a farmer, he assisted him until twenty-two years of age, when he enlisted at Fond du Lac, Wis., in Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, and remained in the regiment one year, being mustered out on account of ill-health. Upon leaving the army he located for a time in Seward County, Mo., finally removing to Alma in 1869, and locating upon Section 9, which he still owns. In 1873, he built the hotel known as "The Germania Hall," a stone structure, on the corner of Main and Missouri streets. In 1866, Mr. Degan married Miss Barbara Dumbach in Mankato, Minn., by whom he has five children living. Mr. Degan is not a member of any organization, civil or military, and has never taken any interest in politics.

E. W. ELDRIDGE, M. D., is a native of Bristol, Elkhart Co., Ind., studied medicine in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1879, locating in Alma in 1880; his practice is considerable. He has recently married. The Doctor is a member of Alma Lodge No. 170, I. O. O. F., and of Alma Lodge No. 76, A. O. U. W.

S. H. FAIRFIELD, Register of Deeds, was born September 4, 1833, in Middleton, Essex Co., Mass. When fifteen years of age, he bought his time of his parents, and in 1856, left New England for Illinois, remaining during the summer of that year in Mendon, Adams County. While there, Lawrence, Kan., was sacked and burned by the border ruffians. Mr. Fairfield with five others started in August for the scene of strife, via Tabor, Iowa, where a company of 100 men were gathered under the command of James Redpath. They reached Kansas in September, 1856. The company were disarmed by United States troops on reaching the Territory. Fairfield selected a claim near Wabaunsee, which he immediately proceeded to enclose and improve. After four years of the hardships incident to pioneer life at that period, he returned to Tabor, Iowa, where he married Miss M. H. Burt. Returning to Kansas, he was in 1861, elected door keeper of the State Senate, and also of the High Court of Impeachment. He took an active part in the Sunday-school and other Christian work, and assisted in organizing the First Congregational Church in Wabaunsee, of which the Rev. Harvey Jones was pastor. September 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Kansas Volunteers, and was mustered in at Fort Leavenworth two weeks later; was detailed as clerk at regimental headquarters, subsequently being assigned to duty as postmaster of his Division, and the Army of the Border, and in 1863, had entire charge of the Military Mail in Kansas City for Missouri, Kansas and Colorado. In 1864, he rejoined the company, the regiment then being cavalry, and served as corporal until 1865, when he was detailed as clerk in the Quartermaster's Department of the Frontier. Returned to his company at Horse Shoe, Wyoming Territory, in the same year, and remained while engaged in subduing the hostile Indian tribes of the plains, being mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, September 15, 1866. While in the army he participated in the battles of Marysville, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Van Buren, Lexington, and the Big Blue. At the close of the war he returned to Wabaunsee. Three of his brothers and his father were in the army, as were also two of his brothers-in-law, one of the latter being killed and one dying from starvation in a rebel prison. With wife and children he again commenced the battle of life, and in November, 1865, was elected Clerk of Wabaunsee County. In 1867, he removed to Alma, which had become the county-seat. He was appointed Treasurer *ad interim*, and in 1867, was elected Treasurer of the county; was re-elected in 1869; also elected Register of Deeds, which latter office he still retains. Mr. Fairfield was editor and proprietor of the Alma *Union* for two years. He contributed literally to, and took an active interest in, the building of the court house; also in the building of the Congregational Church, of which he was the first Sunday-school superintendent. He has 400 acres of excellent land under cultivation, owns two residences and lots in the town of Alma, and has a quarter interest in the town of Fairfield. He is largely engaged in real estate and loaning business. Mr. Fairfield is a member of Lyon Post, G. A. R., and charter member of Alma Lodge No. 176 A. F. and A. M. Member of Alma Lodge, I. O. O. F., and a charter member of Lodge No. 76, A. O. U. W.

JOSEPH FIELDS, P. O. Alma, has always been a farmer, and has proven himself a very successful one. He was born February 21, 1832, in Belmont County, Ohio. In June, 1856, he married Miss Martha E. Johnson, of Kentucky, by whom he has had eleven children, ten of whom are living, the eldest being Mrs. A. Walton, of Harveyville, this county. Charles D. Fields, now twenty-four years of age, is associated with his father as a partner, while Jeremiah is at present studying civil engineering at Washburn College. Mr. Fields experienced many hardships and struggles in his early life. Coming to this State without a dollar, he first located upon Dragoon Creek, this county, and, in 1875, removed to Alma Township. He now owns the whole of one Section, 230 acres being under cultivation, his average yield of wheat being twenty-five bushels to the acre. Has 125 head of cattle, 17 horses and 550 sheep. In 1880 he built a substantial and commodious stone residence, situated one mile from the town of Alma, which, together with his outbuildings and grain in stack, is fully insured. In 1862 he enlisted at Camp Dennison in Company D, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteers, but was discharged in the following February, on account of sickness. Immediately upon his recovery he became a member of Company B, Capt. Talbot, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment O. S. N. G., and responded with his regiment to the call to arms in 1864, participating in all the engagements of his regiment until made Quartermaster's Clerk, in which department he remained until mustered out with his regiment by Gen. Sheridan, at Bolivar Heights. Mr. Field was Treasurer of Wilmington Township for three years, has served four years as County Treasurer, and is at present a Trustee of Alma Township. Mr. Fields is Quartermaster of Lyon Post, G. A. R., and D, G. M. of the I. O. O. F., and a charter member of Lodge No. 76, A. O. U. W., and has always contributed liberally to all charitable and patriotic movements, ever taking a deep interest in the welfare of his adopted State.

DAVID M. GARDNER was born in New York City, July 4, 1850. His father, David Gardner, was a native of New Hampshire and a prominent citizen of that State, being largely interested in the iron manufacturing interest of New York City. In the year 1863, David M. Gardner settled in Bureau County, Ill., remaining in that county until the fall of 1869, when he moved to Wabaunsee County, Kansas, locating on Section 14, Township 13, Range 12, Mission Creek Township. November 23, 1873, he married Mattie S. Crandall, the oldest daughter of J. W. Crandall, of Wabaunsee County, Kansas. In the spring of 1874, he was elected to the office of Township Clerk, which position he held for three years. In 1877 he was elected Sheriff of the county, which office he held until 1881, when he was elected to the office of County Clerk, which position he now fills. He moved to Alma, the county-seat of Wabaunsee County, in the year 1877. He is a charter member of Alma Lodge, No. 170, I. O. O. F., and P. W. M. of Lodge No. 76, A. O. U. W.

A. W. GREGORY, Deputy Clerk of United States Court, is a native of Syracuse, Onondaga County, N. Y., born in 1837, and is of Scotch descent. In 1853 he removed to Fulton City, Ill., where he remained until 1859, when he located on Section 32, Township 11, Range 10, in what was then Wabaunsee but is now Alma Township. His farm consists of 2[illegible]0 acres, nearly all of which are under cultivation. In 1864 he enlisted in Manhattan, in Company L. Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, his company being immediately assigned to duty on the frontier to assist in subduing the hostile tribes of Indians, and at the close of the war was discharged (1865) with rank of Sergeant. Mr. Gregory was Justice of the Peace in Wabaunsee County, 1862–63, and again from 1874 to the present time. He was Clerk of the United States District Court, 1874–76; at present is Deputy Clerk of said court. Mr. Gregory is a member of Alma Post, G. A. R.

JUDGE G. G. HALL, was born in 1808, in Herkimer County, N. Y., and for many years was engaged in mercantile pursuits on his own behalf in Eatonville and also in the city of Utica, N. Y. In 1851 he married Miss Helen A. Wadsworth, of Canandaigua, N. Y., but the failing health of his wife, in 1858, and a desire to aid in making Kansas a free State decided him to move to the far West, which he did, and settled in Wabaunsee, Wabaunsee Co., Kan., where he soon became interested in a grist and saw-mill, which, however, he soon abandoned and engaged in farming. They have two adopted daughters. The Judge has always been a Free-State man, and was appointed Probate Judge in 1862 by Gov. Robinson, and held that office for eighteen years, and has held various township offices, as well as that of postmaster for nine years. A few years ago he lost heavily by fire, and feeling too far advanced in life to think of rebuilding, he sold out and moved to his present residence in Alma, the county-seat, to spend the remainder of a busy life in the retirement and comfort he has so justly earned.

J. M. HUBBARD, Esq., farmer, Section 7, Township 31, Range 20, P. O. Alma, was born in Middletown, Conn., June 16, 1832, of an old New England family. Educated until twelve years of age in district schools and in the private academy until sixteen years of age, being a descendant of a race of farmers, he followed the ancestral occupation. In the spring of 1856 he joined a party of emigrants known as the Beecher Rifle Company and settled in Wabaunsee County, Kansas, pre-empting the southeast quarter of Section 31, Township 10, Range 19, which he still owns. Subsequently he bought the east half of Section 7, Township 14, Range 10, Wabaunsee County, as also the northwest quarter of Section 20, Township 10, Range 9, in Riley County, all of which he still owns. Mr. Hubbard was elected President of the first town company, and subsequently Supervisor. Upon the organization of the county he was elected Probate Judge, which office he resigned to enter the army, on September 8, 1862, as a private in the Eleventh Kansas, and subsequently was elected Lieutenant of Company K, and as such served in all the engagements of the regiment and was on active staff duty during the Price raid, being present at the battles of Big Blue, Little Blue and Mine Creek. Previous to his enlistment Mr. Hubbard served two terms in the State Legislature, representing what are now the counties of Wabaunsee, Davis and Dickinson. Mr. Hubbard, while in the army, was married July 6, 1863, to Miss H. E. Fairchild, of Middletown, Conn., who died December 8, 1867, leaving one child, now a schoolboy of fifteen years. Has been member of the Town Board of Selectmen and also of School Visitors; is now one of the Trustees of the Storrs Agricultural School, and has for six years been a member of the State Board of Agriculture.

JOHN T. KEAGY, Judge of Probate Court, was born in 1840 in Bedford County, Pa., his father being a descendant of the early Swiss settlers of the Quaker State. He came to Kansas in April, 1870, locating in Alma, where he resumed the practice of law, having graduated six years previously in his native State. In 1871 he was appointed County Attorney, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of N. H. Whitimore, and elected to the same office in the following year and again in 1874. In the fall of 1880 he was elected Probate Judge. In 1861 he enlisted, on October 9, in Company D, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteers, and remained with his regiment until mustered out after the battle of Fair Oaks, on account of wounds therein received, for which he now receives pension. He is a member of Alma Post No. 29, G. A. R., as also of Alma Lodge A. F. & A. M. The Judge intends devoting his attention to stock-raising at no distant date.

ED. A. KILIAN, now of Alma, Kan., was born in Hesse Nassau, Germany, September 1, 1828. He was educated at the Polytechnic School at Darmstadt and at the Normal School at Friedberg. Becoming a participant in the Revolution of 1848, he emigrated from his native country and came to America in September, 1849, first locating in Rochester, N. Y., where he remained six months. From Rochester he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and stayed until the spring of 1853; from thence to New Orleans, and remained until 1856; from thence to Chicago, where he was local editor of the *Staats Zeitung* until the spring of 1857; thence to Hermann, Mo., where he remained until the spring of 1861, principally engaged in teaching. On May 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, First Missouri Volunteer Infantry, as a private. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861, and remained at Springfield, Mo., in charge of the rebels, until November of the same year, being released when Gen. Fremont took possession of the city, and discharged on account of disability. He again enlisted in November, 1862, in Company A, Seventeenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served as a private until September, 1863, when he was promoted to sergeant of the regiment. On December 20 he was promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment, and was mustered out September 24, 1864, at the expiration of the term of service of his regiment. He participated in the engagements at the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson (Miss.), Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and the Atlantic campaign. He was commissioned as captain of Company G, Eightieth Missouri Enrolled Militia, and participated in the Price raid, in October, 1864, and the same month accepted the position of first assistant in the public schools of Edwardsville, Madison Co., Ill., which he occupied until 1869. He then became principal of the public school in Marine, Ill., holding the position until 1874. In the fall of that year, he took charge of the German paper at Joliet, *The Herald*, which he conducted until the spring of 1875. From that time until July, 1878, he was at Buffalo, N. Y., as custodian of the Museum of Natural Sciences, when he returned to Edwardsville, Ill., and resumed his old position in the school, which he held until he came to Kansas, August 22, 1879, and located at Alma, Kan., and was principal of the public schools of that place, being also engaged in farming at the same place. Mr. Kilian was married at Buffalo, N. Y., June 24, 1865, to Carrie Bloecher, a native of Tonawanda, N. Y.; they have five children—Irmgerd, Edward, Hedwig, Carrie and Edith. Mr. Kilian is a contributor to several educational and scientific journals, and has, perhaps, the finest conchological collection in the State, and has also a large archæological collection.

HENRY G. LICHT, Clerk of the District Court, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, September 16, 1843, and in time learned the trade of a painter. In the fall of 1865 he arrived in New York City, and worked at ship painting for four years, removing to Topeka in the spring of 1869, remaining there as house painter until 1871, when he removed to and located in Alma. He was elected Constable of this township in 1875, and Clerk of the District Court in 1876, which office he still retains, and has been City Clerk since 1879. Is a charter member and Secretary of Lodge No. 76, A. O. U. W.; also a charter member and Secretary of Alma Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F.; charter member and Secretary of Alma Lodge No. 161, A. F. & A. M., dimited from Fortitude Lodge, No. 19, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Has been in the real estate business since 1879.

WILLIAM T. MAHAN, County Surveyor, was born in 1844, upon what afterwards became the sanguinary battlefield of Antietam, Washington County, Md. While but a boy in years, he came to Kansas, and for several years kept a store or trading post in this county, near the Indian Reserve, which reserve he assisted the Government to survey in 1862. In August of the same year he enlisted in Company E, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, participating in all the engagements of his regiment, and in 1865 was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth. He was subsequently appointed United States Surveyor, and was engaged in subdividing and sectionizing from the sixty-fifth to the hundredth meridian until the spring of 1870, when he returned to Alma, where he has since remained. He was under sheriff of the county, 1871–72; appointed Deputy United States Marshal, which position he held under Col. Houston until 1876, when he was elected County Surveyor, which office he still retains. During the time he kept the trading post, and afterwards, while on the plains, Mr. Mahan had many opportunities of studying Indian character. During a fight which took place in 1859, about five miles north of Alma, between the Pawnees and Pottawatomies, the former of whom had come to run off the latter's horses, Mr. Mahan lent his gun to a Pottawatomie, who, upon returning it afterwards, tricked out in feathers and ribbons, declared it was "mighty good gun; kill two Pawnee;" and insisted upon Mr. Mahan accompanying him to the camp of the victors, where the hearts and right hands of their dead enemies were roasted and eaten to "make Injun brave." Mr. Mahan is officer of the day of Lyon Post, No. 29, G. A. R.; Warden of Alma Lodge, No. 170, I. O. O. F., and charter member of Lodge 76, A. O. U. W. He owns a residence and four lots in town, is engaged in real estate business, and has always taken a lively interest in the welfare of his adopted State.

LOUIS PALENSKE, photographer, was born in Alma in 1858, his father having emigrated here from Pomerania, Germany, in 1855, and owning at the time of his death 260 acres in Alma Township. After leaving school here, Mr. Palenske acquired a thorough knowledge of photography, and opened a studio in his native town; in addition to which he conducts a newsroom and stationery store. He is a member of Alma Lodge, No. 170, I. O. O. F., and, although but a young man, has already established an excellent reputation in both social and business circles.

LORENZO PAULY, farmer, P. O. Alma, was born January 6, 1827, in the town of Adenan, District of Coblentz, Prussia. In early life he learned the trade of confectioner and baker, and in 1849 entered the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Infantry, in which he remained two years, seeing active service during the Austro-Prussian War of 1850. In March, 1852, he married Miss Wilhelmina Ruth, a native of Curhessen, Germany, by whom he has seven children. Mr. Pauly came to America in 1856, remaining for a time in the East, and coming to Kansas in 1857. He located first in Quindaro, four miles from Wyandotte, where he started a bakery; but in 1861 he removed to Topeka, where he again established himself in the bread and confectionery trade, remaining there fourteen years, and, finally removing to his present location, in this township, in 1875. Mr. Pauly is the proprietor of the "Mill Creek" flour mills, which contain four run of stones, one run being for corn grinding, and has a capacity of 250 bushels of grain per day. The motive-power is the Leffel, Ohio, turbine wheel, 40 horse-power. Besides the mill property and his residence, Mr. Pauly owns upwards of 800 acres of land in the township, Sections 14 and 15, and this year raised over 6,000 bushels of corn, averaging 63 bushels to the acre. He also deals extensively in stock, buying and shipping largely. During the Price excitement, Mr. Pauly's being the only bakery in Topeka, he was kept constantly busy, working day and night, and, almost unassisted, turned out 2,160 loaves of bread every twenty-four hours, with which to satisfy the militia and others then stationed in the town. He was elected County Commissioner in 1877, serving as such until 1882; and from 1877 to the present time he has been treasurer of the school board. Although a member of the Roman Catholic Church, he has contributed liberally to all the other churches in town, without regard to denominational lines, and has always taken a deep interest in the county's welfare and progress. He now represents Wabaunsee County in the Legislature of the State.

H. A. PIERCE, attorney, is a native of Orleans County, Vt. He received his education in the Newberry Collegiate Institute; at the age of twenty years removed to California, where he engaged in mining, farming and the study of law, being admitted to the bar in Sacramento in 1860, and to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1866, in Washington, D. C., where he had removed in 1864. From 1864 until the close of the war was employed by the Government on special service from City Point to Washington City. Resuming the practice of his profession in the National Capital, he remained there until 1869, when he removed to Yankton, D. T., where he remained two years as Commissioner of Emigration and Adjutant General of the Territory. In the fall of 1879 we find him in Arkansas, conducting the *Jefferson Republican*, at Pine Bluff, and the *Patriot*, at Fort Smith. He was also Superintendent of Public Instruction, at a salary of $3,000, and Brigadier-General of Militia. In the spring of 1879 he moved to Kansas, locating in Alma, and resumed the practice of his profession. He now owns 400 acres on Section 9, Township 12, Range 11, Newbury Township, and intends in the near future to devote his attention principally to stock-raising.

HENRY J. PIPPERT, Sheriff, was born in Cassel, Germany, in June, 1850. His father and family emigrated to America in 1855, locating for a time in Muscatine, Iowa, and in 1857 removing to Willow Springs, Kan., where the elder Mr. Pippert now resides. The subject of this sketch located in Lawrence, where he worked at his trade of harness-making, until 1871, when he came to Alma, and opened a large saddlery and harness-making establishment, upon Missouri street. Mr. Pippert carries several thousand dollars worth of stock and has several competent workmen constantly employed in the manufacture of harness. Besides his store and residence, Mr. Pippert owns other real estate (chiefly building lots) in town. November 12, 1874, he married Caroline, eldest daughter of John P. Gleich, Esq., of Alma, by whom he has had four children, only one of whom, Helen Mary, born December 4, 1880, now remains to him. Mr. Pippert has been Councilman for several years, was elected Mayor of Alma in April, 1880, and in 1881 was elected Sheriff of Wabaunsee County, in which position he has made a very efficient officer, proving quite a "terror" to evil-doers.

SYLVESTER ROSS, County Treasurer, was one of the early settlers of Kansas, and contributed much, by his untiring energy, in promoting the welfare of the young State. A native of Vermont, he settled in Ohio in 1825, and there married Miss C. Rice. In 1835 he removed to Indiana, and in 1846 to Rock County, Wis., where he remained until 1856, when he joined a party of eight families which had assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., and were about to start for "the West." His son, E. G. Ross, was chosen commander of the party, and the long and tedious wagon journey was made still more so from the fact, that having many women and children in the party, they were compelled to give Missouri a wide berth, owing to the unsettled and dangerous condition of society there, caused by the border ruffianism of that period. Upon arriving in Kansas, he located on Lot 1,312, Section 3, in Mission Creek Township, and subsequently took a prominent part in the formation of Wabaunsee County. He held the office of County Assessor for two terms, and was County Commissioner and Justice of the Peace for many years. He died in 1874 at the age of seventy-five years. During the war for the Union, four of his sons represented him in the Federal army—E. G., George, W. W. and Charles. E. G. Ross was United States Senator from this district from 1866 to 1870. W. W. Ross was Mayor of Topeka for several years, and, with his brother E. G., was one of the early newspaper editors of the State. Charles served with distinction during the war in Company F, Second Kansas Cavalry, and in 1872 removed from the old homestead to Alma upon being elected to the office of County Treasurer, which position he still fills. He is a member of Lyon Post, G. A. R.; charter member of Alma Lodge, No. 171, A., F. & A. M., and also of Alma Lodge, No. 170, I. O. O. F.

HENRY SCHMITZ, farmer, P. O. Alma, who now resides in a handsome stone house upon his farm of 160 acres, situated on Section 2, Town 12, Range 10, Mill Creek, came here in the spring of 1857 with a borrowed half dollar as his only cash capital. Born in the town of Siegburgin, Prussia, in 1823, he spent his early years upon his father's farm, and emigrated to America in 1852. Working for some time on railroads in Iowa and Missouri, until his final location in Kansas, he experienced all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. Ere selecting his claim upon Mill Creek, he, in the winter of 1857, accompanied by four others, left Westport upon an exploring expedition; besides the ox team, two of the party had horses; but about night fall they were overtaken by a blinding snow storm, and were compelled to camp in a ravine near where Eskridge now stands. Upon the return of daylight he, with Mr. Joseph Thoes, who had a cabin upon Mill Creek, mounted and sallied forth to discover, if possible, some road by which to continue their journey. Nothing met the eye but immense drifts into which both horse and rider often tumbled, and after floundering around for some time they were compelled to return to the wagons. Their provisions being frozen solid a fire was necessary, so breaking up the boxes contained in the wagon, they at length got one started, and using snow for water ere long were enabled to regale themselves with hot coffee. Thus refreshed they once more set out upon their journey, finally arriving at Mr. Thoes' house; but the weather continuing bad they were compelled to abandon the object of their trip, and after a rest of some days returned to Westport. During this journey Mr. Schmitz suffered from snow blindness, and his face became so blistered that his nearest friend failed to recognize him. Some idea of the difficulty of such traveling may be had, when we state that it often took them seven hours to make three miles. Mr. Schmitz was in the militia during the border troubles; and in 1866, engaged in business as storekeeper in Alma, but in 1875, he sold out and returned to the farm. Besides the "Homestead Farm," Mr. Schmitz has 220 acres in other sections, his average yield of wheat is 25 bushels to the acre, and of corn 60 bushels. His stock at present comprises 100 head of cattle, 9 horses and 100 hogs. His residence and out-buildings are insured. In September, 1868, he married Miss Lena Lines, by whom he has had six children. Mr. Schmitz was Township Trustee for two years, and four years County Commissioner, and by his strict integrity and sterling character has long held the esteem and confidence of the community. To his personal efforts and generosity is Wabaunsee County greatly indebted for its prosperity.

REV. JOHN SCOTT, is a native of Waterbury, Conn., and soon after the close of the war, was sent South by the American Missionary Association of New York, then connected with the Freedman's Bureau, where he remained eight years engaged in missionary work such as distribution of clothing, food, etc., to the negroes, and organizing schools and churches. He organized the First Congregational Church in North Carolina, eight miles south of Goldsboro. Upon his return East he attended the Oberlin College and Theological Seminary of Ohio, of which he is a graduate. At the invitation of the Home Missionary Society he came to Alma to take charge of the church, there erecting a house of worship, which was dedicated August 28, 1881. He is a hard working clergyman, having done much to increase the numbers of his congregation, and has two other missions in his charge. He is as yet unmarried, and still maintaining his connections with his native State where he has property, he annually visits it for the benefit of his health, which is not of the most robust nature, as also to keep up with the theological world in the East, in its march of progress.

JOSEPH THOES, merchant, was born in Germany, November 15, 1828; and lost his mother while he was yet a boy in years. His father with the children emigrated to Algeria, Africa, in 1845, but he and two of his children dying there, the care of the family fell to Joseph, who in October of that year accompanied by his brothers and sisters, sailed for Toulon, France, where they remained until 1851, when Mr. Thoes, after a short visit to his native land, emigrated to America, arriving in New York, July 7, 1851, and remaining there fifteen months, from thence to Westport, Mo., finally locating in Kansas, in 1855, upon Mill Creek, this county. He built the first house (of logs) in what is now Farmer Township, where he now owns a fine farm of 300 acres, also residence and three acres in Alma. In 1862 he married Miss Augusta Dieball, of Alma, by whom he has six children ranging in age from six months to twenty years. During the Free-State or Border Ruffian times, Mr. Thoes was on his way to Westport with his team for the purpose of procuring provisions, and upon reaching a point a little east of Palmyra, a scene of devastation met his astonished gaze. Where formerly had stood rude, but prosperous and happy homes nothing now remained but ashes, and black and smouldering ruins; the work of the infamous Price or others of that ilk. Upon his return journey he stopped for food and rest at Indian Creek, and, while reclining by the side of his wagon, he was surprised to see a man emerge from the woods close by, approach and beg for food. Mr. Thoes at once invited him to share his repast, and when the poor fellow had satisfied his hunger, he informed Mr. Thoes that he was a native of Pennsylvania, who had with his wife and children located near Palmyra some time previous; that he and another had been surprised and taken prisoners by a party of ruffians commanded by Milton McGee, who shot his companion dead at Cedar Creek, while he was marched towards Kansas City, but on the way was confined in a log house where he remained for two days without food or water; but on the third day during the absence of his captors he broke through the roof and escaped to the timber, where he had remained secreted, until seeing Mr. Thoes. Our friend conveyed him in his wagon to the vicinity of Palmyra, which the fugitive reached in due time only to find his home in ashes, and learn that his wife, believing him dead, had with her children returned to Pennsylvania. His companion's body was afterwards found nearly devoured by wolves. Mr. Thoes was County Commissioner for four years, and has ever taken an important and prominent part on all measures tending to the progress and improvement of the county. He now represents as manager the E. B. Purcell Elevator Company's Alma Branch.

MATTHEW THOMSON, County Superintendent, was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., in 1843. Received his education in Fayette Academy, and with his father, Mr. James L. Thomson, located in Wabaunsee County, in 1857. Besides devoting his attention to his farm of 160 acres in Wilmington Township, he was a school teacher for twelve years. He has been Township Clerk three terms, and is now County Superintendent of schools for the third term. Nor could the county make a better selection; himself an artist of no mean ability, an accomplished scholar and thorough gentleman, the cause of education finds in him a warm and able advocate, and Wabaunsee County will perhaps never fully realize the benefits derived from his wisdom and experience in educational training. In 1878, he married Miss Agnes Henderson, of Mission Creek Township, this county. Was a member of the Union army during the war, serving for a time in the Quartermaster's Department. In 1863, took part in Sully's expedition against, and fight with, the hostile Indians; and ere twenty years of age had experienced many of the hardships, privations, and thrilling incidents which fell to the lot of the soldier on the Western plains during those exciting times. He is the possessor of several interesting Indian relics andc uriosities. Mr. Thomson has also draughted several county and township maps of the State, and a very interesting and instructive chart relative to the discovery of America, and another which contains in a very brief space, yet clearly set forth, all the American and British land and naval engagements, Indian wars and massacres, etc.

R. A. WALD, under-sheriff, is a native of Berlin, Prussia, and was born in 1849, arriving in America with his parents in 1856, and receiving his education in Burlington, Racine Co., Wis., where his father had located, and where he, for many years, carried on an extensive tannery. The subject of this sketch upon attaining to manhood's years acted as his father's traveling salesman, and subsequently for a Milwaukee hide and leather house. Owing to the delicate health of his wife, whom Mr. Wald was compelled to remove to a milder climate, he, in 1878, located in this county, and turned his attention to insurance, representing the German Fire Insurance Company, of Freeport, Ill.; Connecticut, of Hartford; Home and Star Companies, of New York, and Union, of Philadelphia. Mr. Wald is a constable of the township, and also under-sheriff of the county.

JOHN WINKLER, was born in 1829, in the town of Renzhausen, Hanover, and received his education in the college of Hildesheim, after which he entered the army as a private, but was subsequently promoted to the rank of lieutenant for bravery in the field during the Austro-Prussian war. He remained sixteen years in the army, received several wounds in action, and possesses several medals as evidences of valor. March 6, 1860, he married Miss Lena Marten, also a Hanoverian, by whom he has six children—Augusta and Amelia, being born in Hanover, and Robert (mentioned elsewhere as the first white male child born in Alma), Arthur, Otto and Lena being born in this State. Mr. Winkler came to Alma, his first location in America, August 13, 1866, and built the first hotel here which he continued to "run" for two and-a-half years, when he sold out and removed to Maple Hill, where he turned his attention to farming. He was trustee of the townships of Newbury, Kaw and Maple Hill for several years, and postmaster of the latter place from 1871 to 1874, when he returned to Alma, and bought the building (to which he made considerable additions), now owned and occupied by him, and known as the "Winkler House," one of the best hotels in this part of the State. The house contains upwards of twenty rooms, a large and pleasant dining room, where the wants of the inner-man are well cared for by his amiable daughter, Miss Amelia, who is an experienced and efficient caterer. Sample rooms for commercial men, and a free 'bus runs to and from all trains. Mr. Winkler has recently purchased 600 acres of land, situated about seven miles from Alma, upon which are several never failing springs of good water, and intends to engage extensively in stock-raising. A very extensive lead of excellent fire clay, suitable for brick or pottery is now being opened upon it.

GOTTLIEB ZWANZIGER, farmer, P. O. Alma, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1822. He received his education in the Polytechnical Institute of Munich, graduating with honor in 1840. He was called to the army in 1844, and commissioned a Lieutenant of topographical engineers. Being dissatisfied with the reaction that took place after the revolution in the year 1848, he resigned in 1849. In 1850 he married Miss Theresa Von Orff, and shortly afterward emigrated to this country and settled for two years in St. Louis, Mo., pursuing his profession of civil engineer. From 1852 to 1856 he was topographical engineer and inspector of masonry on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and in 1857 he located in the township of Alma, Wabaunsee County, Kansas, upon Section 10, Town 12, Range 10, where he still resides. The greater part of his farm is under cultivation, with an average yield of wheat of eighteen bushels to the acre, and corn forty bushels. Eighty acres are laid out in town site of Alma. Coming here while the country was in its infancy Mr. Zwanziger took an active part in advancing the interests of the township. He built the first grist-mill and assisted in organizing and building the German Evangelical Church. In 1862 he entered the United States army as Captain of Engineers on Gen. Sherman's staff, retiring from the army in 1862. During the Price raid he was Major of militia on Gen. Curtis' staff and post engineer at Topeka. Mr. Zwanziger was one of the first three Commissioners appointed to organize Wabaunsee County, and remained County Commissioner from 1858 to 1862. During Col. Fremont's Presidency of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, Mr. Zwanziger was civil engineer of the road, and now acts as its land agent. He also represents several insurance companies and is passage ticket agent for no less than seven ocean steamship companies. He has been Justice of the Peace for the past twelve years, and held the office of County Surveyor fourteen years.

WABAUNSEE.

This place can not be called a town, nor can it, properly, be named a village. True, it has a very fine church edifice, and a good schoolhouse, both built of stone. It has also a post-office and one store, but aside from these there is an utter absence of those characteristics peculiar to a village. There are not over ten or a dozen houses in the whole place, and these are scattered and far apart. For a town site, however, it would be difficult to find a more beautiful place. It is located in the northeast portion of the county on the south side of the Kansas River, on the second rise from the stream. It is the oldest settlement in the county, the town site having been selected and platted by the "Beecher Rifle Company" in 1856. It was the county-seat from 1859, to the time it was removed to Alma in 1866. Here was erected by the same company, the first church in the county, a frame building, which served the treble purpose of church, schoolhouse, and place of holding company meetings. It was more of a town ten years ago than it is to-day, and since the county-seat was removed from there, it has been constantly on the decline. As already intimated, the earliest settlers of the place were members of the "Beecher Company," a few of whom still remain. Rev. Harvey Jones, whom the American Missionary Association sent to Kansas and who located with his family in Wabaunsee in 1855, still resides close to the village or about three-fourths of a mile from the depot. Capt. Mitchell, who was one of the "Beecher Company," resides in the village, and performs the double duty of carrying on a store and being station agent. C. B. Lines, who was the first president of the "Beecher Company," resides about one-half mile from the village. J. M. Bisby, one of the 1855 settlers, resides a little farther away than Mr. Lines, while E. R. Weed, one of the 1857 Minden Volunteers, is postmaster of the village and carries on a small store in connection therewith. The first school taught in the county was in Wabaunsee, and the first teacher was D. B. Hiatt. Here was located the first post-office in the county, and the first postmaster was J.H. Nesbitt. Here was performed the first marriage ceremony in the township and the second in the county, the parties being E. C. D. Lines and Grace A. Thomas, which was solemnized by Rev. Harvey Jones. The incidents of early days in Kansas that cluster around Wabaunsee, even though its greatness has passed from it, will always give it an important place in Wabaunsee County history.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. T. COLLINS, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Wabaunsee, was born in 1848 in Lexington, Ky., where, after completing his education, he engaged in farming until his removal to Illinois, in 1865, where he remained until the spring of 1880, when he removed to Junction City, this State. Was engaged in school teaching until his removal to this county, in 1881, when he located on the above Section. About one-half of his land is under cultivation, wheat averaging twenty-three bushels per acre. Mr. Collins is married and has one child. In the spring of 1881 he entered into partnership with Mr. A. Sellers as stock and grain dealers. Mr. Collins also deals extensively in coal, game, pelts, etc. Mr. Collins is an intelligent and shrewd business man and bids fair to soon become one of the leading men of his township and county.

JAMES P. GOFF, farmer, Section 23, Township 10, Range 9, P. O. Wabaunsee, was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, in 1843. Received his education in the public schools, after which he worked upon his stepfather's farm until he was thirteen years of age, then left him and went to work for Thomas Gardner, of Lawrence County, Ohio, at $10 per month. Worked for him until the war broke out, when he enlisted in Battery H, First Virginia Light Artillery, and participated in all its engagements—viz., Winchester, Va., Droop Mountain, where he was wounded by a minnie ball in his left leg and by a piece of shell in the left side, near the abdomen, the marks of which still remain, but he refused to be invalided and still stuck to his gun; Moorfield, Rock Gap, Va., and the second battle of Winchester, Maryland Heights and Charlestown. He is in possession of a very complimentary address to him from his commanding officer, in which a high tribute is paid to his valor and courage as a man and soldier, being termed one of the heroes of 1861, '62, '63 and '64. He was mustered out at Wheeling, W. Va., October 22, 1864, with the rank of Corporal. Upon leaving the army Mr. Goff repaired to Scott Town, Ohio, where he remained nine months as clerk in a general store, at the end of which time he engaged in business on his own account at Millsville, Ohio, in which he continued until his removal to Kansas, in January, 1867. He has upwards of 300 acres of good land near Deep Creek, one-third being under cultivation, with an average yield of wheat of twenty bushels and corn fifty bushels per acre. Of stock he has at present seventy-five head of cattle, ten horses and thirty hogs. In 1878 he built his present fine stone residence and outbuildings, having quarried and drawn all the material himself during two preceding winters. His residence, etc., are fully insured. In May, 1867, Mr. Goff married Miss M. V. Russell, of Ohio, by whom he has four children. Mr. G. has never accepted any political office, but has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the State. He is a charter member of Lew Gove Post, G. A. R., of Manhattan, and also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

REV. HARVEY JONES, of Wabaunsee, was born near Pittsburgh, Pa., in June, 1821. He received his early education in the academy in Bakerstown, Pa. Subsequently he attended Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio; was a student in Oberlin College, and graduated from the theological course in 1852. The following year he spent in Illinois, preaching in Lombard, then known as Babcock's Grove. In the spring of 1855 he removed to Kansas Territory, locating near his present home. During the "border troubles" he was active in efforts to secure the State for freedom. Mr. Jones is one of the oldest settlers of Wabaunsee County, there being but few families when he came, in June, 1855. He engaged at once in pioneer work, preaching as opportunity offered in tent, sod house, log cabin or in groves, "God's first temples," in Wabaunsee, Greendale and Ashland, until the organization of the "First Church of Christ" in Wabaunsee in 1857, of which he was the first pastor. In 1860 Mr. Jones returned to Ohio, and preached at Monroe, Ashtabula County, four years, till near the close of the war. He was one of the 100,000 volunteers, "Squirrel Hunters," who at the call of the Governor hastened to the defense of Cincinnati when threatened by Kirby Smith, of the Rebel army. On his return to Kansas, in 1864, he became pastor of the Congregational Church in Geneva, Allen County. While there he was several times a volunteer for the defense of various points, twice to Humboldt and once to Fort Scott, in the famous Price raid. In the fall of 1866 he was appointed Superintendent of Home Missions for the State. From 1870 to 1872 he preached at Valley Falls, when he returned to his first home in Wabaunsee, since which time he has been engaged in home mission work in new and needy fields in various parts of the State. Soon after commencing his work in the ministry he was married to Miss H. N. Keyes, of Windsor, Morgan Co., Ohio. They have four children living—Carrie, born December 10, 1857, at Wabaunsee; Henry Martyn, born December 19, 1859, at Wabaunsee; Horace Bushnell, born June 5, 1861, in Monroe, Ohio; Emma, born November 30, 1863, in Monroe, Ohio. Recently Mr. Jones has relinquished preaching in part and is devoting his attention to horticulture and the interests of his farm.

DAVID McNAIR, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Wabaunsee, was born in February, 1845, near Londonderry, Ireland, and followed the ancestral occupation of a farmer until his emigration to America, in 1864. Upon his arrival in this country he settled for a time in New Jersey, removing to Princeton, Ill., in 1867, where he remained until 1869, when he came to Kansas, locating on 125 acres on above named section, about seventy-five acres of which are under cultivation and about twenty acres in timber. As Mr. McNair raises considerable stock his grain is chiefly corn, averaging sixty bushels per acre, the balance of ground being devoted to turnips, potatoes, etc. At present he has thirty head of cattle, twelve horses and about fifty hogs. Besides his farm residence, Mr. McNair has real estate in the town, all his property being insured. March 1, 1856, he married Miss Bell, a countrywoman of his own, by whom he has had ten children, five of whom were carried off within two weeks by diphtheria. His five remaining ones are: Alexander, Martha, Sarah, David and Emma. Mr. McNair has never cared to accept political honors in any form, but has ever striven in every honorable manner to advance the interests of the community, and votes as his conscience approves.

ROBERT McNAIR, farmer, P.O. Wabaunsee, was born in Wigtonshire, Scotland, in December, 1846, and, after completing his education, went to the neighboring town of Kirkcudbright to study civil engineering, but sickness and death at home compelled him to relinquish the idea and attend to the farm, thus becoming the sole stay of the family. For several years he engaged in business as a merchant in his native place, but in 1869 he went to the west of England, where he remained for a time, finally coming to America in 1874. He first located in Coffey County, where he remained one year, and then to his present location on Section 19, where he owns 600 acres, 200 or so being under cultivation, and realizing this past four years above the average of his neighbors in yield. He has a very nice stock of yearlings, besides horses, hogs, etc., and has house, etc., insured. While in England he married Miss M. K. McDonald, by whom he has had two children. Mr. McNair does not care to interest himself in politics, and is not a member of any secret society, being content, as he expresses it, to "tak care o' the wife and weans."

CAPT. WILLIAM MITCHELL was born in 1825 in Kilmarnock, Scotland, and while yet an infant his parents emigrated to Middletown, Conn. He received his education in the common schools there. In 1849 he went to California, from thence to Australia, in 1853, and in 1855 returned by way of Great Britain to Connecticut. In 1856 Mr. Mitchell formed one of the Beecher Rifle Company, and upon his arrival in Kansas located in Wabaunsee upon what is now the east half of Section 28, Township 10, Range 10. He experienced all the hardships incident to the Kansas settler of that period. Desirous of seeing Kansas a free State he took a prominent part in assisting to repel the border ruffians, and was in command of the forty men who went to the assistance of Lawrence during Gov. Geary's administration. He was one of the first Commissioners of this county upon its organization, and in 1868 was elected to the Legislature. In 1868 he married Miss Mary N. Chamberlain, of Middletown, Conn., by whom he has four children. Capt. Mitchell has always been a Republican in politics and a strong advocate of prohibition.

ENOCH PLATT, farmer, P. O. Wabaunsee, was born in Plymouth, Conn., in 1825, and with his parents removed to Adams County, Ill., in 1834, where he remained until 1858, when he located on Section 5, ninety acres of which are under cultivation. During his early life Mr. Platt was one of the most successful conductors on the "Underground Railroad," he and his father being strong "Free-State" men, there being at one time $1,000 offered for his head. Many narrow escapes can he relate, but he does not feel so disposed. He suffered extensively in loss of horses, etc., at various times. Mr. Platt was in the State militia during the Price raid, and has been School Trustee, Township Clerk, County Commissioner and Justice of the Peace for several years, and is a member of the Congregational Church.

SAMUEL WEED, postmaster, was born in 1833 in Marblehead, Mass., where he remained until 1850, when he went to Adams County, Ill., where he engaged in school teaching until 1856, when he removed to Kansas, locating in Wabaunsee, and engaged in farming, but some years ago sold his farm and opened a general store in town, which he still conducts. In July, 1882, he was appointed postmaster. Mr. Weed was Register of Deeds from 1861 to 1871; County Treasurer from 1862 to 1866; Clerk of the District Court from 1863 to 1870, and County Clerk four years. At present he holds the office of Township Clerk. He has ever been active in the Republican ranks and in 1869 was elected to represent his county in the State Legislature.

ESKRIDGE.

Eskridge is a town situated in the north of Wilmington Township, and is located on the branch of the A., T. & S. Fe R. R. running from Burlingame to Manhattan. The town was first laid out by Col. E. H. Sanford in 1868, twelve years before the branch road mentioned was built, but, like many other Western towns, about the only thing it had to indicate it was a town, before the coming of the railway, was its name. In 1880, the Santa Fe railway company selected a town site of their own adjoining that of Col. Sandford's, which they had surveyed, platted, and laid off into lots, and thus is the town known now as Eskridge. The town is situated in the center of a large stretch of prairie, miles from either timber or stream. The land upon which it is built is high and dry, sloping gradually from all sides for some distance, when it again takes an upward turn and rolls away in gentle undulations to the south, while to the north the tendency is upward until the high bluffs are reached which characterize the center of the county. The town has had a wonderful growth for its age. The first house built in the place was in June, 1880, by Dr. Trivet, and though only two years have elapsed since then, it has now a population of about 450. The schoolhouse was built in 1881, and the first teacher was Miss Emma Henderson. The number of pupils attending the school is 124. The church was built in 1881, and has now a membership of 75. There are two drug stores in the town, three dry goods stores, two hardware stores, one harness shop, two millinery establishments, one boot and shoe store, and two grocery stores. The first store put up in the town was the grocery store of William Earl, in 1881. Thre are two hotels in the place, the "Lawlor House," built by J. H. Lawlor, and the "Santa Fe House," erected by Joseph Emmerson, both of which were built in 1880. The chief business of the place is in putting up and exporting baled hay, of which not less than twenty thousand tons will be shipped this season. At an average of $3.00 per ton, this will bring a return of $60,000, a pretty good revenue for a small place.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JONAS BARRETT, dealer in boots and shoes, is a native of Dutchess County, N. Y., where he was born in 1837, and received but a common school education. At an early age he learned the trade of shoemaker, at which he worked until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, but was assigned to saddlery duty after seventeen months' active service. At the close of the war he removed to Kansas City until 1871, when he removed to Eskridge and engaged in business for himself. He now owns a fine stock of boots and shoes. He owns his store and residence as also several town lots. He is a charter member of Eskridge Post 75, G. A. R., and also A. G. of Eskridge Lodge No. 200, I. O. O. F., and charter member of Eminence Lodge A. F. and A. M.

W. W. CONE, editor, is a native of Chautauqua, N. Y., where he was born in 1828. He received his education in the common schools, and after a short desultory study of law turned his attention to literature, and worked at the case on the Syracuse *Herald* for a time, then came to Kansas in 1856, locating in Topeka, where he remained until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Kansas Regiment, and served until the fall of 1865, when he was mustered out, owing to disability. He returned to Topeka, and upon recovering his health became connected with the Topeka *Capital* and Kansas *Farmer*. In October, 1881, he bought the Alma *Herald* of J. B. Campbell, and removing press, etc., to Eskridge, changed the name to the *Home Weekly*. Mr. Cone has always been a staunch Republican, and his paper has now upwards of 540 paying subscribers. He owns office and residence besides several town lots. Has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of his adopted State, having in 1877, published a history of Shawnee County. He is a member of Eskridge Post G. A. R., and in February 15, 1882, he organized Eminence Lodge No. 205, A. F. & A. M., of which he is now Secretary. Excepting the office of postmaster of Eskridge, which he held for a short time, he has never held nor sought any political honors.

EZRA R. COXEN, builder, etc., was born in Blair County, Pa., May 25, 1837, and after attending the district school learned the trade of house carpenter, at which he worked in Wilmington, Del., and other places, finally in 1856, establishing himself in the city of Brotherly Love, where he married Miss Anna B. Pancoast. Upon the cry for men to save the Union he arranged his affairs, leasing his business for three years, and assisted in organizing Company F, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, being assigned as sergeant, but was subsequently detailed to special service in commissary department. He served until the early part of August, 1864, when he was mustered out on account of ill-health superinduced by exposures. Shortly after his return home he removed with his family to Berks County, Pa., where his wife had property, and in 1868, came to Kansas, locating for a few months in Lawrence, but removing to Eskridge in 1871. He has built the majority of the stores and residences since erected in the township, and his eldest son is now associated with him in business. He owns his own residence besides several town lots; is a charter member of Eskridge Lodge of Odd Fellows, having been its first "N. G.," and was also the First Adjutant of Eskridge Post G. A. R. He is a Republican in politics, but has never taken a very active part in public affairs.

HON. EPHRAIM H. SANFORD was born January 24, 1822, at Cancadea, Allegany County, N. Y. In 1835, his father settled in Livingston County, State of Michigan. He studied the law with Hon. A. L. Roof, at Lyons. For several years he devoted part of his time as editor and publisher, having purchased the Ann Arbor *True Democrat*, a free-soil democratic paper of extensive circulation. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico, he warmly advocated the "manifest destiny" policy. Receiving a telegram to go on to Washington to take orders from the Government to Mexico, he sold his paper to his brothers. Reaching Cleveland, his family was taken sick, which detained him so long, he was obliged to abandon his journey, and located on the Western Reserve, where he edited the Akron *Free Democrat* through an election campaign. He attended the Buffalo Convention in 1848. His speech, Wednesday evening, was mainly devoted to the election of United States Senators, the President and Vice-President, by the direct vote of the people. This speech was reported in part, the next morning, in the Buffalo Daily *Republic*. After locating at New London, Ohio, he opened a law office with Rollin C. Powers, where he published in 1851 a small work on political subjects, chiefly devoted to the measures already indicated. This work was extensively published and favorably received by the press. At New London he was postmaster through several administrations. He was also holding his second term as mayor when he moved to Kansas, locating at Marysville, Marshall County, devoting his time to the practice of the law on the Circuit. When the war broke out in 1861, although strongly urged by some of his democratic friends to chance his fortunes with the Confederates, he was prompt to decline all offers in that direction, and set himself at once to work in raising troops for the war for the Union. On the 4th of July of that year he delivered a stirring oration to a large assembly of people at Barrett's Mills, in that county. Soon after, it being reported that the Indian tribes on the west were approaching the settlements with a field-piece, headed by a notorious secessionist, the country became alarmed. The Indians were aggressive and impudent. The border was well nigh depopulated. It was at this juncture that it became necessary to send a force to reconnoiter the west and northwest, and keep between the Indians and the settlements. Col. Sanford was placed in command of this force. The duty was ably and successfully performed. On their return to Irving, Col. Sanford and his men received the thanks of a meeting presided over by Hon. Thomas H Baker, then principal of the high school at that place. Soon after he was employed as attorney for the Santa Fe Mail Company, which was in failing circumstances, and suits against the company were commenced in the several counties along the line. A part of his time was directed by the company to a contest of the town site of Council Grove as a mail station. This contest was for several years pending in the Interior Department, where it was decided sometimes for one, and then re-opened and decided in favor of the other party. While in charge of the several mail stations, he was elected in the eastern district of Lyon County, by only three dissenting votes, to the State Legislature, where he distinguished himself, in 1866, in aiding in the establishment of four new railroads traversing the State, one of them passing through his district. He served on the Judiciary and Federal relation committees, and was chairman of the committee on the State Library. He was the author of several bills which became and still remain the laws yet in force. For part of the term he served as Judge of the District Court. For about twenty years he has held the office of postmaster at Eskridge. He was the first to lay out the town, which he owned, with other lands adjacent, in all, about 600 or 700 acres. The town has become one of some importance under his management, chiefly. The railroad company has since laid out an addition, while other roads have been surveyed and bonds voted to some of them. Mr. Sanford is now considerably advanced in years, but his appearance does not indicate his age. He is known for his kindness of heart, liberal in his views, and his success, as a criminal lawyer, is well known throughout the State. In politics he is progressive; and amongst the measures already stated, he favors the placing of all towering and threatening monopolies in the hands of the general Government. He is, this year, the commander of a flourishing Post (G. A. R.) in the town of Eskridge, Wabaunsee County, Kan., with which town he has abundant reason to be delighted. One thing is remarkable—he has never suffered his name to be presented as a candidate for any office in any political convention; and, though he feels a strong sense of duty to the country, he is in no sense a partisan, and yet he has generally voted with the Republican party since the war.

M. F. TRIVETT, M. D., was born in Ash County, N. C., in 1845, and attended the district school until the age of sixteen, when he enlisted in the Confederate army and attached to Bragg's Division, although he served immediately under Gen. Patten. He remained with the Confederate army until early in 1864. When stationed at Newberry, S. C., the entire Rebel division went over to the Federal army, and the doctor was entered in Company B, Fifty-third Ohio. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in September, 1865. After the war he removed to Missouri, where he for a time engaged in farming. Finally he attended Rush Medical College of Chicago, graduating in 1879. He then removed to Kansas, locating in Eskridge, where he opened a drug store and commenced the practice of his profession. He is W. M. of Eminence Lodge, No. 205, A. F. & A. M., and was the first Commander of Eskridge Post, No. 75, G. A. R., which was organized June 17, 1882, with twenty-three charter members.

A. J. WARD, M. D., was born in Kent County, Delaware, November 14, 1832, and graduated in 1854 from Union and Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., after which he practiced in his native State until November, 1870, when he located in North Topeka, taking Dr. Ashmore's practice until 1871, when he removed to Eskridge, his present location. The doctor has a very large practice throughout the surrounding country, and is spoken of as very skillful. He is a member of Eminence Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

NEWBURY TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH GLOTZBACH, farmer, P. O. Newbury, was born in Saxony in 1825, his parents emigrating to America in 1839, and settling in Indiana, where his aged father still resides. Mr. Glotzbach learned the trade of cigar-maker, working at it several years. Resuming farming, he settled in Wisconsin about 1858; subsequently locating in Kansas on Section 23, Township 11, Range 11. He has 240 acres of land, 130 of which are under cultivation, with an average yield of twenty-one bushels of wheat to the acre. He has 300 fruit trees, 8 horses and 40 head of cattle. Residence, etc., insured for $1,800. He was married in Indiana in 1849; has eight children living, two of his sons owning adjoining farms. While in Wisconsin, he held several public offices, but since coming to Kansas, has preferred to remain in private life.

MICHAEL HUNDT, farmer, P. O. Newbury, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1828, and with several of his townsmen, emigrated to Missouri in 1852. He settled in Minnesota, and farmed there eighteen years. He removed to Kansas in the fall of 1872, locating upon his present farm of 420 acres, situated in different sections. He has good water privileges, and 345 acres under cultivation. He devotes his attention principally to wheat. His yield this year (1882) being about the average. He has a fine orchard of peach and apple trees. Does not keep much stock. He was married in Missouri and has eight children living, the eldest boy being in his thirty-second year. Since settling here he has caused many of his relatives and friends to emigrate to this country. He is liberal in his views, and contributes to all enterprises in his district when called upon. He has been Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee several times, but prefers now to leave the care of affairs in younger hands.

JOHN KOPP, farmer, P. O. Newbury, was born in Germany in 1819, and upon leaving the provincial school was apprenticed to his father as a tanner, and upon the expiration of apprenticeship he went to the town of Guttenburg, and worked for a short time at his trade. In 1850 he married Miss Katrina Getlin, and emigrated to America, landing in New Orleans, where he remained but a short time, going to St. Louis, Mo., where he again resumed his trade until 1853 or 1854. He, with Mr. M. Muckentheler and several other German families set out for Kansas, first locating in Wabaunsee, and finally taking a squatter's claim on Section 4, as it since became by survey. Being the only white man within several miles of the Indian Reserve, he suffered for some time very much from their thieving depredations. He now owns 460 acres, fully two-thirds of which are under cultivation, and has been very successful as a wheat-grower, his yield being for the past ten years fully twenty-four to thirty bushels per acre, with corn averaging fifty-five. Of course, he, with others of the early settlers of the county, marched to repel the raid of Price during the border ruffian days; and he has ever since taken a prominent part in every public or private work in the county, being sometimes spoken of as the father of Newbury Township. He has held the office of Township Treasurer for many years; has also been County Treasurer and County Commissioner, being one of the first to hold the latter. He has been for many years past, a Justice of the Peace. He is not a member of any church or society, but whenever called upon contributes liberally to all.

ELIJAH McCRUM, farmer, P. O. Alma, was born in Wexford County, Ireland, on October 17, 1837, and for some time worked on his father's farm; finally going to Belfast, he got employment in a linen mill, and at night attended school, thus laying the foundation of a good education. Went to Glasgow for a short time; then to Manchester, England, where he acted as traveler for a manufacturing house for four years; but the firm failing, he was thrown out of employment; but his father soon after dying, he fell heir to a considerable property, and decided to come to America. He remained a few months East, and then came to Kansas. He now owns 360 acres of fine land, near Paxico; wheat good; cattle, 30; horses and mules, 9. He also possesses some very fine imported Cotswold and Leicester sheep for breeding. He has been in several minor county offices, and is now County Commissioner.

JOHN MONCK, farmer, P. O. Newbury, although by birth a Belgian, came to this country when very young, his parents having emigrated and settled in Belmont County, Ohio. He received his education at the district school, and partly from his father. Nothing eventful occurred to him until 1856, when he formed one of the second detachment of the Ohio colony, who, having heard of the fertility of Kansas Territory, came here. He took a squatter's claim on Pappan Creek, upon what has since been sectionized as Section 17, Township 10, Range 8, and had scarcely begun to fence and improve when the border troubles occurred, and he formed one of Capt. Krapp's company to repel Price. In other respects he took a prominent and active part in the interests of the growing community. He now owns in all, upwards of 460 acres, his average yield of wheat being 22 to 25 bushels, and corn 60 to the acre. He has 87 head of cattle, 21 horses, besides 50 or more hogs and calves. He assisted in contributing liberally to the building of the court house, and also the various churches. While in Ohio, he married Miss Louisa Merrick, by whom he has nine children living. He is a Justice of the Peace, has been Township Trustee and School Commissioner, etc. He is not a member of any society, and is independent in politics.

P. H. MOSER, farmer, P. O. Newbury, is a descendant from the old Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1841, locating in Kansas in 1870, on Section 22, Township 11, Range 11, Newbury Township. He has a fifth interest in half of town section, and a house and lot in Newbury. He is a farmer, and is also engaged in the sale of agricultural implements. In 1869, in Mahoning County, Ohio, he married Miss Belle Dennison. In 1862, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at the Battle of Perryville, Ky., and subsequently received his discharge, owing to ill-health. Mr. Moser formed one of the original band of Ohio settlers who located here in the early days of the township. He has held the office of Township Clerk, and held the office of postmaster from 1870 to 1880.

MARTIN MUCKENTHELER, farmer, P. O. Newbury, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1825, and emigrated to the United States in 1854, locating for several years in Minnesota, where he engaged in farming. Upon his removal to Kansas, he located upon the southeast quarter of Section 15, in Newbury Township. He now owns 400 acres of good land, 265 acres of which are under cultivation. Of 230 acres of wheat sown this year, the average was 23 bushels to the acre; corn, 60 bushels per acre. He has upwards of 500 fruit trees, 94 head of cattle and 15 horses. His residence and farm buildings are insured for $2,000. He was married in Germany, and has ten children living—Wilhelm, Paulina, Frank, Leopold, Albert, Martin, Joseph, Elizabeth, Rose and Charles. Shortly after his arrival here, a little daughter of three years was burned to death, a son aged seventeen dying the same year. Mr. Muckentheler was one of the first settlers in the township, his nearest white neighbor being six miles distant. He built the first schoolhouse in the township, and also assisted materially, pecuniarily and otherwise, in building the Roman Catholic Church.

ALDEN E. TRUE, farmer, P. O. Newbury, is a native of Orange County, Vt., and has always followed the ancestral occupation of tiller of the soil. Finding his health failing he came to Kansas for change of air in 1870, and shortly afterwards located here on Section 29, Township 11, Range 12. He has 225 acres under cultivation, all bottom land; his yield of wheat this year averaged 18 to 20, with corn 50 bushels per acre. Besides the above he has 400 acres of grazing land upon which he has 200 head of stock. Residence, out-buildings and grain in stack fully insured. Mr. True has been one year Township Clerk, and Trustee three years; he was also County Commissioner in 1874 and 1875, and is at present Township Trustee. He is a Republican in politics, but takes no interest in societies.

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

J. W. CORE, farmer, P. O. Eskridge, was born November 18, 1840, in Trumbull County, Ohio, and received but a common school education, his father being a farmer, who thought it better for his boys to work than to go to school; yet, Mr. Core often sat up late nights until he could glean from the fields of knowledge. Upon the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Third Ohio, and participated in all the engagements of his regiment, until the expiration of his three years' term of enlistment, when he removed to Kansas, locating for a short time in Wabaunsee, finally settling in Wilmington Township, where he owns 320 acres, upwards of 200 of which are under cultivation He has taken great interest in the welfare of his adopted State; he has held several minor township offices, and has twice been elected County Commissioner, holding that office at the present time. He is a charter member of Eskridge Post G. A. R., and was the first S. V. C. He is also a member of the A. F. & A. M.

JOHN P. GLEICH, farmer, P. O. Alma, was born in Bavaria in 1829, and has been a farmer from his youth. He landed in New Orleans in June, 1848, and getting work with a blacksmith remained there two years, and left the city owing to the prevalence of cholera, going to Ohio, and roving around until 1852, when he took a squatter's claim on Mill Creek, which he subsequently pre-empted, and is now on Section 27, Township 12, Range 10, 160 acres of which are under cultivation with an average yield of fifteen bushels of wheat and twenty-five of corn to the acre. He was married in 1857, and has three children living, the eldest daughter being Mrs. H. J. Pippert, of Alma. He has devoted his attention of late years principally to stock-raising. He experienced all the hardships of early settling, and was under Capt. Krapp's command during the Price raid. He was first clerk of his school district, and was Justice of the Peace for ten years. With many others of his countrymen, he has done much to increase the wealth of Wabaunsee County.

EDWARD KRAPP, farmer, P. O Alma, was born in Loclingen, Germany, November 15, 1824, where he learned the trade of an armorer, and came to America in 1850, landing at New Orleans, where he remained until 1855, when he came to Missouri, remaining a year in St. Louis, subsequently engaging as traveling frontier trader to outer posts and settlements. In 1857, he located on Section 1, Township 1, Range 10, subsequently buying the entire section, only about one-quarter of which is under cultivation. He is the principal stock buyer and shipper of this section. He has a very fine residence on his farm, four and one-half miles southeast of Alma, and although always leading a very trying life is yet hale and hearty. He was in command as captain of a company of militia during the Price raid. Has held one term as County Commissioner, and has done much to further the interest of the county. Besides buying he also is an extensive stock-raiser. He has seven children.

ALLAN NIXON, farmer, P. O. Eskridge, is a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, and was apprenticed to the grocery business in the city of Glasgow, with Mr. Thomson, of Argyle station, with whom he remained until 1859, when he came to New York, and secured an excellent situation in a wholesale house; but in 1863, the fever of war excitement was too much for him, and he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment. He remained with his regiment, and participated in all its battles until the close of the war, and upon being mustered out found the close air of a store uncongenial after a soldier's life, so in 1868, he drifted to Kansas, and located first on Rock Creek, but has since bought 850 acres in the adjoining township. His wheat yield is not above the average; his corn this and last three years averaging sixty bushels. He devotes his time principally to raising, buying and shipping cattle and hogs to Eastern markets. At present he has 315 head of cattle with about 400 hogs, 23 horses. Mr. Nixon is a bachelor; a staunch Republican, but never cared for any office, and was one of the charter members of Eskridge Post G. A. R.; he is also a member of the Masonic order.

JOSEPH TREU, farmer, P. O. Bismarck, is a native of Gottingen, Germany, where he studied for the Roman Catholic priesthood, but eventually decided to get married instead. Not finding a wife to suit him he came to America in 1860, and after a year's wandering found himself in Leavenworth, where he enlisted November 8, 1861, in Company I, Seventh Kansas Regiment; he served throughout all the war with his regiment, and was in every one of its engagements, being re-enlisted three times, and at its close determined to settle down in Kansas. He married in 1868, Miss Mary E. Liston, of Kansas City, Mo., by whom he has four children living. He now owns the whole of Section 21, Township 7, Range 4, and has residence and out-buildings insured. His average wheat yield is about nineteen bushels to the acre, and corn fifty; horses seven, cattle eighty-four head, and twenty-two hogs. He has never sought or held any office, but is a staunch Democrat, and although now known to be a confirmed infidel has the reputation among his neighbors of being one whose word is as good as his bond. He is a member of Lyon Post G. A. R., but of no other organization.

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN N. BARLOW, farmer, P. O. Eskridge, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, where he received a common school education, and has until recently, been engaged in mercantile pursuits both in his native and adopted State, to the latter of which he removed in 1869. He now owns 160 acres on Section 27, on Dragoon Creek, seventy-five acres of which are under cultivation. Yield of wheat seventeen bushels, and corn forty-five. Mr. Barlow has been Clerk of Township, Trustee, and Justice of the Peace. He is also a charter member of Wilmington Lodge No. 57, I. O. O. F., which was organized June 18, 1870.

JOHN FIELDS, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Harveyville, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1833, and came to Kansas, October 22, 1865, locating on above section, the greater part of which is under cultivation with an average corn yield of forty-five bushels per acre. Mr. Fields pays considerable attention to stock-raising, carrying at present only about fifty head of cattle, part imported Durham, and thirty Poland hogs. He has also two very fine Hambletonian brood mares. In addition to his farm in this county, he has also eighty acres in Osage County. In November, 1857, he married Miss Polly A. Johnson, of Ohio, by whom he has had eight children, six of whom are living, viz: Charles E., born 1858, and now married to Miss E. Davis; Lola Jane, born 1861, and now Mrs. Byron Clark; Frank, born 1870; Harold, born 1874; Nellie, born 1877, and Susan M., 1881. In politics Mr. Field is a Republican; has for years been a total abstainer, and is a class-leader in and steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Harveyville. He has been Township Trustee for the past two years.

WM. E. RICHEY, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Lee Township, Athens Co., Ohio, June 1, 1841. Educated at Muskingum College at New Concord, Ohio; enlisted as a private in August, 1861, in Company A, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served until Decmbeer 27, 1865, when he was mustered out as second sergeant of his company. While in the army he was correspondent of several newspapers, He participated in all the engagements of his command, over 100 in number, and never was wounded. In June, 1868, he located at Manhattan, Kan. In August of the same year he removed to a farm which he purchased in Osage County, located four miles north of Burlingame; resided there until 1872, then located on his present farm on the northeast quarter of Section 8, Township 15, Range 13. In 1875, he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Wabaunsee County, and was re-elected in 1876, both times receiving the entire support of both political parties. Mr. Richey was married at Norwich, Muskingum Co., Ohio, May 8, 1868, to Margaret J. Miller, a native of that place. They have two children—Mary and Annie. Mr. Richey is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and Presbyterian Church; his wife is also a member of the same religious society. He takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his county and State.

G. W. VEST, farmer, P. O. Harveyville, came to Kansas in 1862. He enlisted in January, 1863, in Company I, Second Kansas Regiment, and was transferred to the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, and sent to Dakota, under Gen. Sully, to punish the Sioux marauders of Minnesota. Took part in the battles at Whitestone Hills, and the Bad Lands, which about annihilated the red demons. Mr. Vest served three years in Dakota, on the Dakota and Yankton rivers, and has since resided, with the exception of one year, in Kansas. Has recently bought a good farm in Wabaunsee County, and will make it his home He was born in Lexington County, Ind., and his wife, formerly Susan Meeker, in Louisville, Ill. They have five children—one born in Lee County, Iowa, and all the others in Kansas.

MISSION CREEK TOWNSHIP.

BENJAMIN SAGE, farmer, P. O. Eskridge, is a native of Devonshire, England, where his father was largely engaged in farming. Mr. Sage came to America in 1871, and located in Michigan, near Niles, but sold out two years ago. He has 200 acres on Section 5, Township 1, Range 1; wheat yield good; has house, etc., well insured; his stock is not large, but very choice, he having some very fine Devon and Durham imported cattle. He has recently been joined by his younger brother. Neither of the gentlemen is married, the elder being a widower. Both are gentlemen of education, and are practical farmers.

M. R WADE, farmer, P. O. Eskridge, is a native of Shropshire, England, where he and his progenitors for many generations have been engaged in farming, and came here in 1875, locating on Section 15, Township 12, Range 12, where he has a fine farm and residence. His farm is well stocked, and his grounds and location good; wheat is average in yield with his neighbors. He has five children. He takes no heed of politics, but is a genial, whole-souled, typical John Bull; is a member of the Masonic body and of the English Church.

GEORGE H. YOUNKER, carpenter and farmer, residence three and one-half miles north of Eskridge; owns forty acres of land on Section 16, Township 13, Range 12—all under cultivation; came to Kansas in 1878, from Dearborn County, Ind., where he was born, April 27, 1854; resided there continuously until coming to Kansas; learned his trade near Aurora, Ind., but followed farming most of the time until coming to Kansas; is a member of Eminence Lodge, No. 225, A., F. & A. M., at Eskridge, Kan.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ADAM KRATZER, farmer, southeast quarter Section 32, Township 11, Range 10, was born in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, July 4, 1834. He came to America in 1853, landing in New York on the 19th of January, remaining until his parents came, in 1854, when they removed to Iowa. In 1857 Mr. Kratzer removed to Kansas, and commenced work upon a farm. He purchased a piece of land for himself the next year. In 1859 his parents came to Kansas. Mr. Kratzer, however, suffered, in 1860, from bad crops, and went to Ohio to work for an uncle in a brewery. In October of the next year, he joined the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and was discharged May 5, 1863, on account of sickness. He has since been in ill health. He returned to Ohio and worked for his uncle until he returned to Kansas in 1864. He soon purchased the land upon which he now resides—southeast quarter Section 32, Township 11, Range 10. Mr. Kratzer is now in comfortable circumstances, and is the owner of considerable good stock. He has ten children—five boys and five girls, the oldest being nineteen years of age and the youngest eleven months. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

CHARLES LEHMBERGH, farmer, P. O. Templin, was born in the Province of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1841, and received part of his education in Munich. He came to America in 1868, and, landing in New York, remained for a time in that city. He then went to Schenectady, N. Y., and engaged in business, until the spring of 1879, when he married and came to Kansas, locating for a few months in Leavenworth, and finally took up his present location, on Section 3, Township 2, Range 1, where he has a very nice little farm, and is rapidly getting it into a good state of cultivation. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

MAPLE HILL TOWNSHIP.

OWEN RAFFERTY, farmer, owns 160 acres, Sections 22 and 27, two miles from Dover; has seventy acres under cultivation; came to Kansas in 1854, and settled in Doniphan County, near St. Joe, Mo., and participated in the early struggle of Kansas for the cause of liberty, under the leadership of old John Brown and Jim Lane. He was born in County Monghan, Ireland, in 1816, and when twenty-six years of age came to America, and settled in the West. While in Ireland he was engaged in the cattle business. He was married in 1859, at St. Joe, Mo., to Miss Margaret Hamlon, a native of Ireland; they have six children—William, Thomas, Baruey, Mary, Hattie and Rosa. He was disabled by a wound received in the right leg while in Capt. Kellogg's company of the Home Guards; was also a member of Loomis' Cavalry; is a member of the Catholic Church.

FARMER TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM STRASCHEN, farmer, P. O. Alma, was born in 1836, in Hessen, Germany, and for many years followed the trade of millwright, both in his native land and this. He emigrated to America in 1866, and for several years resided in St. Louis, and for one year in St. Joe, Mo., working at his trade. Finally, in September, 1870, he came to Kansas, locating on the southeast quarter of Section 9, Township 1, Range 4, and subsequently purchasing 160 acres of Section 14. Only about ninety acres are under cultivation, with a yield of corn fifty, and wheat sixteen bushels to the acre. He has forty-seven head of cattle, seven horses and seventeen hogs. He was one of the first organizers of the Lutheran Church Society of Alma, of which Rev. H. C. Lenne is pastor, and is now trustee of same. He has never held any public office.

DAVIS COUNTY.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND MINERAL RESOURCES.

DAVIS County is located in the third tier of counties from the northern boundary line of the State, and in the fifth tier west from the Missouri River. Were the township of Milford, and a small portion from the north of Smoky Hill Township taken from the county, its formation then would be almost square. Milford Township is a tract of land about six miles east and west, and nine miles north and south; that, jutting northward from the northwest corner of the county, projects, as it were, into Riley County, of which it was formerly a part. The map of Davis County bears a strong resemblance to the side wall of a church, with a spireless belfry built on top of the west corner, Milford Township representing the belfry. The county is bounded on the north by Riley County, on the south by Morris County, on the east by Wabaunsee County, and on the west by Dickinson County. Davis is a small county containing only 260,480 acres, or 400 square miles. It is divided into six civil townships, namely: Liberty, in the southeast; Jackson, in the northeast; Jefferson, in the center, running the whole length of the county, from north to south; Lyon, in the southwest; Milford, in the northwest, and Smoky Hill in the west, between Milford and Lyon.

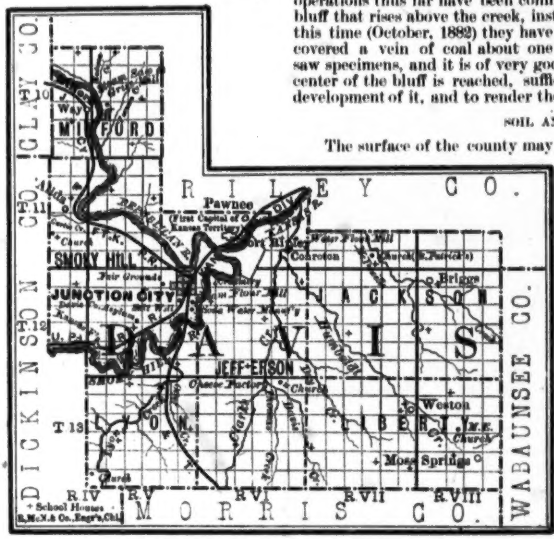

The surface of the county is almost entirely prairie, only a little over three per cent. of it being timbered. The upland of the county stands in about the same relation to the bottom land as 80 to 20. The timber is confined exclusively to the margins of the rivers and creeks, the average width of the timber ranging from one-fourth to three-fourths of a mile. The timber consists of several varieties, which include white and burr oak, hackberry, black walnut, elm, cedar, sycamore, ash, hickory and cottonwood. The attention that has been given to artificial tree planting has been confined chiefly to shade and ornamental trees, although about 300 acres of artificial forest trees have been planted in different portions of the county, of various varieties. Taking the county altogether, not more than four per cent. of it, if quite this, is timber land. In the western portion of the county, the character of the prairie is rolling, its undulations being remarkable for their regularity and absence of those elevations which, in some places, are characterized as "bluffs" or "mounds." The eastern part of the county, however, is very broken and uneven, the uplands rising to such a height as to be termed bluffs. The valleys, or bottom lands, that lie along the course of the streams are not of uniform width, some being as narrow as one-fourth of a mile, while others reach to a width of two miles and over. The valleys of the Smoky Hill and Republican are very fine and exceedingly beautiful.

If anything related to the mineral kingdom lies hidden beneath the surface, it has not yet been discovered to any material extent. Several years ago, as has been mentioned elsewhere in this history, coal was bored for in the vicinity of Junction City, in the search for which, at a depth of 390 feet, a vein of salt brine was struck, of considerable strength. From this, some salt was made, but the making of it proving unprofitable, it was soon discontinued. A further boring, to the depth of about 800 feet, failed to find coal, but another vein of brine was struck, not as strong, however, as the one nearer the surface. Magnesian limestone, of the very best quality, is abundant in the county, and several very fine quarries have been opened. From these quarries considerable stone has been furnished for the new capitol at Topeka. Recently, however, some other parties have undertaken to find coal, with tolerably fair prospects of succeeding. The locality of the latter prospecting is on Humboldt Creek, in Jackson Township, about ten miles southeast from Junction City, on the farm of John T. Hobbs. The operations thus far have been confined to digging in from the face of the bluff that rises above the creek, instead of boring down from the top. At this time (October, 1882) they have gone in about fifty feet, and have discovered a vein of coal about one foot in thickness, of which the writer saw specimens, and it is of very good quality. It is expected that when the center of the bluff is reached, sufficient coal will be found to warrant the development of it, and to render the mining of it profitable.

SOIL AND STREAMS.

The surface of the county may be described as a high table-land of rolling prairie, whose altitude is set down as being 1,300 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is designated as "uplands" and "valleys." These valleys follow the courses of the streams, and vary in width. The soil in the valleys is alluvial, and is composed of decayed vegetable matter, a decomposition of other substances, to which has been added alkalies, generated by the ashes created by fires, that have for ages, until recently, swept over the surface, consuming the tall grasses and other vegetation, in its course, and the combinations of all these ingredients have made the soil extremely rich and fertile. The soil of these valleys may be said to be limitless in depth, and is capable of sustaining any and all kinds of vegetation. The soil of the uplands is also very fertile, although it does not extend to near the depth of that in the valleys. In many places, and this is especially the case in the eastern portion of the county, rock crops out from the surface, but in the other portions of the county, where the surface is more level and the undulations more gradual, there is an absence of this characteristic, and farming can be successfully followed. There are some splendid upland farms in the county, and those who cultivate them do so successfully. Experience has demonstrated the fact that the soil of both upland and lowland is well adapted to the cultivation and production of all kinds of cereal crops. There is no soil, in any country, better suited to the raising of wheat, oats, corn, barley, rye, and all other staple productions. Rich, nutritious grasses grow spontaneously from the soil, with great luxuriance and in immeasurable quantities, while tame grass, clover, timothy, hungarian, millet and blue grass can be cultivated with

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

A part of Riley County was attached to Davis in 1875, but there are no records to show to what townships it was given.

		1880.
(a)	Jackson Township	556
(b)	Jefferson Township	898
	Junction City	2,684
(c)	Liberty Township	665
(d)	Lyon Township	518
(e)	Milford Township	597
(f)	Smoky Hill Township	1,074
	Total	6,994

(a) Organized 1872, from part of Davis; in 1875, part detatched to form Liberty; in 1878, part to Jefferson. (b) Organized in 1878, from part of Jackson. (c) Organized in 1875, from part of Jackson. (d) Organized in 1877, from part of Smoky Hill. (e) Organized in 1873, from part of Riley County. (f) Organized in 1873, from part of Davis; in 1877, part detached to form Lyon.

as much ease as though native to the soil. In a stock-raising country such as Kansas, an abundance of rich, nutritious grasses is an item of vast importance, and these, with an abundance of clear, pure water, make Davis County one of the finest grazing counties in the State.

There are very few sections of country better watered that the western portion of Davis County; and while the eastern half contains no stream of sufficient size which entitles it to be called a river, yet it is far from being destitute of water, as it is meandered by several very fine creeks. The Republican River enters the county at the northwest corner, and, after bending a little towards the east, runs due south about seven miles, when it forms a curve resembling a horse shoe, curving towards the west, after which its course is southeast, forming the boundary line between Smoky Hill and Milford Townships. It follows this course until it reaches Junction City, when it makes another bend and runs northward about three miles, where, taking another sudden turn, it resumes its southeastern course until it forms a junction with the Smoky Hill River, about two and a half miles northeast from Junction City. The Smoky Hill River enters the county from the west, and constitutes the dividing line between Lyon Township on the south, and Smoky Hill Township on the north. Its course is very serpentine until it reaches the west line of Jefferson township, from which point it runs north to Junction City, when it rounds towards the east, returning to form a confluence with the waters of the Republican. At the point of junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill, the Kansas River begins, which, flowing past Fort Riley, leaves the county at the northeast corner of Jefferson Township. The tribuiaries of the Republican are: Curtis Creek, that enters Milford Township from the west, and is about six miles long; Four Mile, whose course is southwest, five miles long; Timber Creek, running southwest, about ten miles long; Madison Creek and one or two smaller creeks. The Smoky Hill has only one tributary in the county, and that is Lyon Creek. This is an important creek, and has several lesser streams as feeders. The length of the creek is between thirty-five and forty miles, and enters the county from the south, about a mile east from the southwest corner. Its course for a few miles in Davis is due north, and then it verges toward the east, still keeping its northward tendency until it finds the waters of the Smoky Hill at the northeast corner of Lyon Township. Clark's Creek runs the entire length of the county from south to north, and as it travels its course, it receives the waters of Thomas Creek, Davis Creek, Dry Creek and Humboldt Creek, the latter being a stream about twenty miles long, which rises in the southeast corner of the county. From the point where the fork is formed by the junction of Humboldt with Clark's Creek, the latter becomes quite a stream, and turns the wheel of a grist-mill as it travels onward towards the Kansas River. McDowell's Creek runs in a northwesterly direction, across Jackson Township, and is some twenty-five miles long. Two or three diminutive streams are tributary to this creek. In addition to these water-courses there are some very fine springs in the county, and excellent well water can be obtained without much difficulty.

There is, probably, no county in the State that possesses superior watering privileges to Davis County. So far, these privileges have been very sparingly used. In the neighborhood of Junction City a water-power could be obtained capable of turning any amount of machinery, and setting millions of spindles in motion. How long is this immense power to remain idle? A person looking at the map will see that the Republican River flows from the northwest, and the Smoky Hill from the southwest, forming a junction at or near Junction City. The water in these rivers is permanent, even in the dryest seasons containing sufficient to run, if utilized, the heaviest kind of machinery. Now, were a canal, or race, cut from the Republican to the Smoky Hill, which could be accomplished without much difficulty, and at moderate expense, a water-power could be obtained capable of turning all the machinery that could be placed upon it. Some years ago a survey was made by one Daniel Mitchell, for a water-power canal between the two rivers, and his finding was as follows: By starting at Callen's corral, a short distance from Junction City, and following the slough, or marshy land in that vicinity, in a southeasterly direction for 1,600 feet, then southwest 2,250 feet, then northeast 2,110 feet, the Smoky Hill was reached. The total length of a canal following this line of survey would be 226 yards more than a mile, whereas, following a straight line from the starting point on the Republican to the terminating point on the Smoky Hill, the distance would be 127 yards less than a mile. At Callen's corral the Republican is 441½ feet wide, and the banks are sufficiently high to admit of the construction of a dam eight feet high. To cut such a canal the average depth of excavation required would be five feet, and the natural fall is very close upon nine feet, which could easily be increased to twelve feet by a dam across the Republican. Of the undeveloped water-power of Kansas, Mr. Josiah Copley says: "The Republican fork, as it used to be called, which unites with the Smoky Hill at Junction City, and together form the Kaw, is a large stream, with a strong flow at the driest season. At Junction City a fine power can be created by throwing the water of the Republican through a race of between one and two miles in length, across a nearly level plain, into the Smoky, giving a head of from twelve to twenty feet, as that stream descends from the northwest, down which there is an average descent of ten feet per mile. The water can be used over and over many times, affording thousands upon thousands of horse-power. I saw it at the close of the dry period of the present year, and found a volume of water sufficient for the heaviest works." While these two streams offer water privileges sufficient for all manufacturing enterprises, they are not the only privileges in the county by any means. Lyon Creek, Clark's Creek, and McDowell's Creek can all be utilized for milling purposes. The permanency of the streams in the county is attributable to the numerous springs by which they are fed. The best kind of water for domestic use, can be had anywhere in the county by sinking wells to the depth of from twenty to forty feet.

EARLY HISTORY.

It is not only supposed, but it is believed, that as far back as 1542, the territory now embraced in Davis County was visited by the Spanish explorer Francisco Vasquiz de Coronado. This is commencing a long way back, but the fact is set out in a map given in an article in the Smithsonian Report for 1869, prepared by Gen. J. H. Simpson, United States Army, in which the explorer's line of march is located through Davis County. Again, it is believed that a French explorer, named Dutisne, struck Davis County in his explorations, about 163 years ago, having arrived at the village of Pawnee on September 27, 1719. The account given of his explorations sets forth that here he found two Indian villages containing about 130 cabins each, and 250 warriors, who owned several hundred horses. It would seem that nearly all the western explorers were attracted to Davis County, because we find in the narrative of Gen. John C. Fremont's exploring expedition, that he crossed the Smoky Hill River in what is now Davis County, in June, 1843, and that he remained in the neighborhood several days.

We have now arrived at that period when it may be said the history of Davis County commences—1852, and from which it can be followed to a degree of considerable accuracy to the present time. In that year, Col. T. T. Fauntleroy of the First Dragoons, recommends the location and establishment of a fort at, or near, the mouth of the Republican River. In the fall of the same year a detachment of dragoons arrived at the site of the present fort, to which they gave the name of Camp Center. In the following spring Fort Riley was located, having been named after a distinguished general in the United States army. At that time it was supposed that the Kansas and Smoky Hill rivers were navigable, and a steamer named "Excel" had made several trips as far west as the Smoky, but this idea was soon abandoned. In 1854, settlers began to locate in the county, and to Thomas Reynolds is given the credit of being the first, he having settled near Ogden in June, 1854. It was in this year that Kansas became a Territory, and at that time there were not over twenty voters in all the territory now embraced in Davis County.

Under the territorial law, by which parties could form themselves into town companies and claim land for town sites, the Pawnee Town Association was organized in November, 1854, and, immediately after its formation, the town of Pawnee was located. The Association issued certificates of shares, which bore date November 26, 1854 signed by W. P. Montgomery, as president, and Wm. A. Hammond as secretary. Parties at that time connected with the army took quite a conspicuous part in the management of the affairs of the county (at that time there was no county organization), and thus we find the names of Gen. Lyon, Col. Montgomery, Maj. Ogden, and others, frequently mentioned in connection with transactions that go to make up the history of the county. Gen. Lyon, Col. Montgomery, and a few others connected with the army, were stockholders in the Pawnee Town Association.

The first election, held in what is now Davis County, was on the 29th day of November, 1854, at the house of Thomas Reynolds, near Ogden. The election was for a member of Congress for the ninth district. The Free-State candidate was R. P. Flenniken, and the Pro-slavery candidate was J. W. Whitfield. The judges of election were Lowe, Miles and Tombley, all members of the army. Forty votes were cast, of which Flenniken received thirty-one and Whitfield nine. The great object of the people in those days was to discover the head of navigation of the Kansas River, because no one doubted but that the river was navigable as far west as the confluence of the Republican and Smoky Hill. The Pawnee Town Association, thinking they had discovered the desired spot, began work on their town site in December, 1854. If this was to be the head of navigation, beyond which boats could not go, and where steamers would load and unload, it was necessary that a levee should be built, and, with commendable energy, the Association went to work and expended a great deal of time and money in its construction. The site chosen for the town of Pawnee was on the north side of the river, not far from Fort Riley. Some little trouble arose over the land claimed for the town site, as a number of settlers had already located thereon. Col. Montgomery, however, who was interested in the Association, with a squad of men drove the settlers off in January, 1855. Gov. Reeder, who was the first governor of the Territory, notified the Association that if they would have the necessary buildings completed, he would convene the first legislature at Pawnee. On March 6, 1855, was held the first public meeting in Pawnee, the president of the meeting being Robert Klotz. Among those who addressed the meeting was Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, afterwards killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek. The meeting passed strong resolutions in favor of a Free State. In the same month another town company was organized, of which an army surgeon named Wm. A. Hammond was president, and Gen. Lyon was secretary. J. R. McClure, who had settled upon a claim on Lyon Creek the year previous, was a member of the company. Certificates of stock were issued, and the town of Chetolah located. The place selected for the town site was a spot of elevated ground, north of McClure's claim, and near the mouth of Lyon Creek. About this time town-fever must have run high, for before the expiration of the month of March another company, known as the Ashland Company, made a settlement on McDowell's Creek, and laid out a town, to which they gave the name of Ashland. The town of Pawnee received quite an addition to its population during this month by the arrival of G. F. Gordon, M. Barry, A. Barry, I. P. Dickerson, and several others. At that time there were but two houses on the town site, but men were at work preparing for the commencement of the erection of the stone building designed for occupancy by the legislature. On the last day of March, 1855, occurred the first election for members of the Territorial House of Representatives and Council. Pawnee was the only voting precinct in what is now Davis County. The county formed part of the Eighth Representative District and Sixth Council District. For the Council, John Donaldson was the Pro-slavery candidate, and M. F. Conway the Free-State candidate. For representative, Russell Garrett was the Pro-slavery candidate, and S. D. Houston the Free-State. Seventy-five votes were polled, twenty-three Pro-slavery and fifty-three Free-State. In April another town company was organized, composed of A. Barry, S. D. Houston, B. E. Fullington, Moses Younkins and Frank Smith. This company located the town of Bacheller (since changed to Milford), on the east bank of the Republican, and about four miles south of the north line of Milford Township. In May the representatives of the Cincinnati Manhattan Company arrived at the site where Junction City now stands, and located a town, to which they gave the name of Millard. The parties who arrived were John Pipher, H. Palmer and A. J. Mead. Scarcely had they staked out the town, when they proceeded to elect a Mayor, and Pipher was chosen. In 1855 the Executive office was established at Pawnee, and in July of that year the first Territorial Legislature met at the same place. Unfortunately for the future of Davis County, a very dread and unwelcome visitor made its appearance at Fort Riley in that month. This was Asiatic cholera. At that time, in addition to the garrison, quite a large number of mechanics and other workmen were employed at the Fort, among whom the cholera made terrible ravages, carrying off for several days as many as one-eighth of the population. During its prevalence the mortality at the Fort reached as high as 175. The epidemic spread beyond the Fort, and reached Pawnee, where eight persons died from its attacks. The first case in Pawnee occurred on the 4th of July, when one Aaron Dutot was taken with it and died. This was a hard blow to the county, for the legislature that had just convened became terribly alarmed, and passed a bill for an adjournment of the session to Shawnee Manual Labor School, in Johnson County. The Governor vetoed the bill, but the Territorial Court sustained the measure, and Pawnee lost the capitol. The town of Island City was located in July, 1855, and a mile or two from this, in September, Riley City was located, both these towns having been located on the south side of the river. In September, 1855, the town of Pawnee was completely destroyed by the soldiers from Fort Riley, it having, by a change of the boundary lines, been brought within the limits of the military reservation. The legislature that convened in Johnson County in 1855, has passed into history as the "bogus legislature," and it was by that legislature that the eastern half of the State was divided into counties. The names given to the counties indicate the Pro-slavery proclivities of the majority of that body. Davis County was named after that Southern celebrity, who afterwards became the head and front of the rebellion for the destruction of the Union. That same year two additional voting precincts were created in the county, one at the town of Ashland, and one on Clark's Creek. In the legislature that convened at Topeka in March, 1856, Davis County was represented in the upper branch by J. H. Pillsbury, and in the lower branch by Abram Barry. In June of that year the government built a bridge across the Republican, a little way above the forks, but the winter that followed saw it washed away by high water. The first wheat raised in the county was in the summer of that year on a patch of ground containing two acres, on Humboldt Creek. It was raised by a man named Spencer, and was sold to G. K. Harris, who hauled it to Topeka, a distance of seventy-five miles, to be ground. In June, 1856, a party of Cincinnati speculators organized themselves into a company known as the "Cincinnati and Kansas Manufacturing Company," and located the town of Millard. J. McArthur, of Cincinnati, was president of the company, and D. Wilson, of Millard, K. T., was agent of the company. Millard was laid out on the identical land on which Junction City now stands, but it was soon abandoned, not, however, until the schemers who had embarked on the plan of establishing a bogus town had realized thousands of dollars from the sale of lots, to which they had, and could give, no title. The nearest Millard came to being a town was the building of one house, which was afterwards attached and sold. The notable event in October, 1856, was a visit made to Fort Riley by the Governor of the Territory, John W. Geary. He had, as an escort, a company of dragoons under command of Maj. Sibley. Coming from the South, he crossed the river at Riley City, by ferry, to Pawnee. Riley City at that time contained eight houses and Pawnee two. In fact, Pawnee, after having been destroyed by the troops in 1855, lost its identity as a town, except in name. In this same month a party led by P. B. Plumb, afterwards Col. Plumb, and now a U. S. Senator from Kansas, arrived at what is now Junction City, in quest of a place to locate. A. C. Pierce, one of the company, insisted on what had been known as Millard as being the place to establish themselves; but Plumb not agreeing, they went further west and located the town of Mariposa, in Saline County. The town they created was soon abandoned, and the party dissolved, Plumb going to Emporia, and Pierce to what is now Junction City. At that time Davis County was not organized as a county, but was attached to other territory in a district, in which it bore the character of a municipal township.

The legislature of 1857 made provision for the organization of Davis County into a separate and distinct corporation, and appointed three commissioners, the chairman of whom was to be *ex officio* probate judge, and a sheriff, who were to hold office until the first Monday in October. The board thus appointed met and held its first meeting at Riley City, on March 16, 1857, at which were present as commissioners Robert Reynolds and C. L. Sanford. Provision was also made at the same session of the legislature for an election to be held on the first Monday in October, 1857, for the permanent location of the county-seat of Davis County. About this time application was made by several officers at Fort Riley, and a number of citizens, for a dispensation to form a lodge of Masons, to be known as "Union Lodge."

In the summer of 1857 another town company was organized by Thomas Reynolds, A. J. Mead, J. R. McClure, Robert Wilson and Abram Barry. This company started a town, or rather selected a site, to which they gave the name of Humboldt. The object of the organizers was to locate their town on the abandoned town site of Millard, but their enterprise proved an utter failure. In September of 1857 we find another town company organized under the name of the "Kansas Falls Town Company." This company located a town on the Smoky Hill River, about seven miles southwest from Junction City, and almost on the western boundary line of the county. In that year Pawnee disappeared as a voting precinct, and at the election on October 5, for members of the legislature under the Lecompton constitution, the voting precincts in the county were Ashland, Ogden, Chetolah, Clark's Creek, Riley City and Montague's. At that election Davis County polled 126 Free-State votes and 30 Democratic. In the fall of 1857 the Junction City Town Company was incorporated, with J. R. McClure as president, Daniel Mitchell secretary, and Robert Wilson treasurer. The survey of the town site was begun in the latter end of December, and finished in the summer of 1858. In April of this year another town company was organized, by which a town named Cedar Point was located on Clark's Creek. A. J. Baker was president of this company, and E. Davis secretary. Work on the first building in Junction City was commenced in May, which was erected near the intersection of Washington and Seventh streets. The first sermon preached in the town was by Rev. W. Millice, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who held service in the month of July, in a frame building on the northeast corner of Seventh and Washington streets. In the same month Union Lodge A. F. & A. M. was established in the town, the first meetings of which were held in a roughly constructed log cabin. The legislature that convered in 1859, located the county-seat of Davis County at Ashland, on McDowell's Creek. In June, 1859, Junction City was visited by Horace Greeley, who delivered a lecture to the citizens. In the summer of 1859 a contest arose between the Junction City Town Company and the Millard Company over the land embraced in the town site, each claiming it by virtue of its organization and location. In the fall of 1857 a U. S. land office had been established at Ogden, and it was here the contest over the town site was heard. The hearing of the case continued through six weeks, after which it was submitted to the authorities at Washington for final decision, which resulted in favor of the Junction City Company. In March, 1860, the board of commissioners made Junction City a voting precinct.

In accordance with a petition presented to the board of commissioners asking for a change in the location of the countys eat, which was at that time at Ashland, the question was submitted to the people, and an election ordered to be held on June 25, 1860. The contesting places were Junction City, Union, Ashland, and Riley City. Great interest was manifested in the canvass, Junction City and Union being the two chief competitive points. On June 29, the vote was canvassed by the commissioners, the result being, 287 for Junction City, 129 for Union, 8 for Ashland, and 3 for Riley City. Junction City was victorious, and became the seat of justice for the county, which it still remains, and the first meeting of the county commissioners at that place was held on July 2, 1860. Prior to 1861, there was no contract for carrying the mail farther west than Junction City, but in April of that year a contract was let to one Samuel Orr, for carrying the mail once a week from Junction City to Salina, a distance of about forty-five miles. The first mail that started from Junction City to Fort Larned, a distance of about 150 miles, was June 20, 1861, the carriers being, S. Orr, and P. E. Weston. The extent of the mail that trip was one solitary letter. The facts connected with the history of the county in 1861, relate chiefly to army matters. There was enlisting, and mustering, and meetings, and speeches, and uniforming, and arming, and equipping, and fifing, and drumming, and cheering, and departing, and a regular hurrahing for the Union all the year round. On December 12, 1861, a daily mail commenced to run between Junction City and Leavenworth. On March 10, 1862, the soldiers stationed at Fort Riley, came to the conclusion that the editor of the *Kansas Frontier* conducted his paper more in favor of secession than the Union, and that his sentiments as expressed therein, were rather disloyal than loyal in tone, and becoming impatient at being kept in a state of inactivity, and, probably, with a view to show how they would act when called upon, charged upon the office of the *Frontier*, and captured it by storm, doing great damage to the property. Some of the citizens, not liking this manner of dealing with a private citizen's property, held a meeting the following day in Taylor's Hall, and denounced the action of the soldiers. The meeting was not of the most orderly kind, and quite a boisterous time was had over a resolution introduced to the effect that the paper was loyal, and asking the meeting to indorse it as such. Whether it was the proceedings had at this meeting, or something said by the editor of the *Frontier* that further aroused the indignation of the soldiers is not known, but a few evenings after, on Saturday evening of the same week, they made another attack upon the office and utterly demolished it, and in so doing they wounded a man named C. A. Wood, from the effects of which he shortly afterwards died. On Sunday, April 20, 1862, quite a little excitement was created in Junction City, over a shooting affair which some soldiers engaged in, while in one of the saloons in Junction City. At that time there were several regiments encamped in and about Fort Riley, and among them the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wisconsin, and the First and Seventh Kansas. The outbreaks of the soldiers while in town, became so frequent, and such a source of annoyance, not to say danger, to the people, that it was found necessary to place the town under charge of Capt. Sylvester of the Twelfth Wisconsin, with Company K., who acted as a provost-guard. Capt. Sylvester has the reputation of having been very rough on saloons, and whether by his orders, or the orders of some one else, thirteen barrels of whisky were broken open and spilled on the 6th day of May, 1862, at a place named Island City, on the opposite bank of the river from where Pawnee once stood. This place took its name from the fact that it was located on a piece of land, which, in some seasons, would be entirely surrounded by water, owing to a slough or strip of low, wet land, by which it was encompassed. At the extreme west point of this island, so called, some parties had once undertaken to build a town to which they gave the name of West Point; but the town never had an existence outside the imagination of its would-be founders. The name of the place was afterwards changed to Whisky Point, it having derived this name from somebody in court having said he would rather die in Junction City than live at Whisky Point, referring by this remark to West Point. Since that time the place has been known by the name of Whisky Point.

On May 14, 1862, a very unpleasant affair occurred at Whisky Point, between a party of soldiers, in which two were killed and one wounded. On the same day the provost-marshal, with a squad of men, went around and closed up every saloon in which intoxicating liquors were vended. In that same month considerable excitement was created, not only in Davis County, but in those adjacent, from the fact that a body of Comanche Indians had entered the Republican Valley and were driving off the settlers, and committing other depredations. Of course, owing to the large number of troops in and around Fort Riley, the people within easy distance of that place had not much to fear, but among those farther west great consternation prevailed, and Junction City was sought by many as a place of safety. The first stage coach that left Junction City for the far West was on August 4, 1862, which was considered quite an event in the history of the county, as it was the formal opening of the Smoky Hill route to Santa Fe. Prior to that time all the travel had been over the Santa Fe trail which passed through Morris County to the south of Davis. Five days later, the first stage from the West arrived in town. On the 17th day of September, the whole frontier was thrown into a state of feverish excitement by a band of bushwhackers, who made a dash through the country and raided Salina, doing just what they pleased and carrying everything with a high hand. Although the people of Davis County were comparatively safe from such incursions, yet in those unsettled times of trouble and danger, there was no telling what might happen, and to guard against surprises, guards were posted every night around Junction City, so that timely warning might be given to the inhabitants upon the first appearance of the approach of an enemy. This system of night guarding was kept up for several weeks, when it was discontinued. On the 23rd day of March 1863, the people of Junction City had a visitor that filled them with as much alarm, and caused them to move as lively as if they had been invaded by both Comanches and bushwhackers combined. They might shoot off savages and guerrillas, but what they had to contend against now was not to be frightened away with bullets. On that day the whole town was startled by the cry that a terrible prairie fire was approaching, which threatened the town. Immediately everybody was on the alert, men, women and boys, to fight the fire, some with mops, some with brooms, and some with whatever they could get to beat out the flames. The fire swept over the uninhabited portion of the town site, but the town itself received little, if any, injury. On the 12th day of May, 1863, a deplorable affair occurred on the Smoky Hill River, about two or three miles south of Junction City. Some time previous to the occurrence, two brothers, Paul and Henry Kramer, had located and settled on the scene of the quarrel. On this particular day, a dispute arose between the brothers over some trifling matter, in which Henry became so incensed that he attempted to kill his brother Paul, but failing in the attempt, he there and then committed suicide by cutting his own throat. The summer of 1863 was exceedingly wet, and a vast amount of the wheat crop of Davis County was completely destroyed, because sufficient help could not be procured to secure it. It may be worth mentioning here as indicative of how the county abounded in game and other wild animals, that one man, during the month of September, 1863, killed, in his own neighborhood, 660 prairie chickens, 50 geese, 260 ducks, 20 skunks, 6 wolves, 3 badgers, and 6 raccoons.

A desire had long existed among the people to have the name of the county changed from Davis to one more agreeable to the Union sentiment of the county. They did not like the idea of their county having been named after Jeff Davis, who was at that time President of the Confederacy and commander-in-chief of the Rebel army. Two years prior, an effort had been made to have the name changed from Davis to Lyon, in honor of General Lyon, who was killed at Wilson's Creek, and who had taken quite a part in the early settlement of the county. Failing in this, they made another effort in 1864 to have it changed to Lincoln, but in this also, they failed, and so it is that Davis County retains the name of the individual who was placed at the head of the rebellion for the destruction of the Union.

The winter of 1863–'64 was quite a severe one, and a great amount of snow fell; in some places the ground was covered to the depth of eighteen inches, rendering travel extremely difficult, and very often stopping it altogether. Travel was so retarded that settlers on Clark's Creek received no mail for six successive weeks. The first draft for the army was ordered on March 10, 1864, of which Davis County was required to furnish fourteen men. In September, 1864, the Rebel General Price made a raid through Kansas, and in order to give him a warm reception when he struck Davis County, business was completely suspended and great activity prevailed among army men. The Fifteenth Regiment, which had been chiefly recruited in Davis and adjoining counties, was at that time, encamped on the Republican River near the place where the present bridges cross that river, and all the militia were in camp. Price did not come, however, and after a suspension of about three weeks, business resumed its ordinary channels. In May, 1865, D. A. Butterfield organized the Butterfield Overland Dispatch Company, and proposed to open up the Smoky Hill route to Denver, and on June 25, the construction train of the company arrived at Junction City, from which point they started West on July 3, and arrived in Denver on the seventh day of August. In September the coaches of the company began making tri-weekly trips from Junction City to Denver, and in the following month one of the coaches was attacked by Indians, near Cow Creek, and burned. In September, quite an excitement was created over the arrest of two strangers who were charged with horse stealing. Sheriff Purinton had them in his charge at the Eagle Hotel in Junction City, but the place was surrounded by a mob, some of whom entered the hotel and took the prisoners away from the sheriff, after which they carried them to the saw-mill on the Smoky, where the two men, guilty or innocent, were hung. In January 1866, a great excitement was created in Junction City over a very little matter. The cause of all this excitement was a little four-year-old colored child, who made its appearance in the public school. This was something not to be borne, and the people rose in their wrath against such an outrage. The school at that time was held in the upper story of a two-story stone building located on Sixth street. The people were not all one-sided in regard to turning the little colored child out of school, and the fact that a colored child desired to be educated ought not to have caused grown people to lose their heads. The wrath of the people was shortly allayed, however, for on the 18th day of January, 1866, the building in which the school was held, was burned down, some say by accident, some say otherwise, but no matter how it happened the school was brought to a close. At that time, although Junction City was the county-seat, it was without a county building, and the several county officers held their various offices in the upper story of a two story stone building that stood at the corner of Sixth and Washington streets. On the night of April 8, this building was totally destroyed by fire, and two or three days afterward a fearful hurricane swept over the county, doing a great deal of damage to property both in the town and country.

The Smoky Hill route to Santa Fe having now been opened, the first coach from that point arrived at Junction City on June 29, 1866. The first through mail for Santa Fe over the Smoky Hill route, left Junction City on July 2, 1866. It was a tri-weekly, and the time for the through trip as per time-card was fourteen days. On the 5th of July, the county commissioners having decided that a bridge across the Smoky, in the vicinity of Fogarty's mill, was necessary, authorized the sale of bonds for the building of the bridge to the amount of $20,000.

The year 1867 was remarkable only for the wonderful improvement made in Junction City, the great interest taken in railroad matters, as manifested by the numerous meetings that were held, and the voting of a large amount of bonds to aid in the construction of the U. P. Railway, Southern Branch, bitter contests over the building of bridges across the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers, and the large influx of immigration. The completion of the K. P. railway through Davis County, and the establishing of a tri-weekly line of mail coaches between Junction City and Santa Fe, made 1867 a very prosperous year for the county. Railway and other magnates from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and St Louis visited Junction City in the course of the year.

Nothing of a very interesting character occurred during 1868, the chief topic that interested the people at that time being the construction of the U. P. Railway, Southern Branch. There was a transaction, however, that occurred in the bank of Hale & Rice, at Junction City, that gave rise to a great deal of talk and a good deal of speculation. One, W. C. Rawalle, had deposited $15,000 in the bank, which, on the 26th of March was stolen from the safe. How was it stolen? Who stole it? These were questions frequently asked, but while some "guessed," and some "suspected," and some "calculated," and others "surmised," and some whispered that it looked a little "suspicious," yet how it was stolen, or who stole it, none seemed to know. Rawalle sued the bank to recover the amount, but after being in the court for over two years, the suit was decided against him. About this time the farming community was greatly excited over the introduction of Texas cattle into the county, and several meetings were held in different portions of the county to organize resistance to their entering Davis County. A strip of land about a mile wide, between the Smoky Hill and Republican rivers, at their point of junction with the Kaw, and which was formerly part of the Military Reservation land, became an object of dispute between the U. P. R. R. Co., and the Republican River Bridge Company. Both companies claimed the land, and the railway company had included it in their addition to Junction City. The River Bridge Company brought suit to enjoin the railway company from selling lots in this addition, which was eventually decided against the Bridge Company. In the early part of December, 1868, quite a heavy snow fell, which greatly impeded travel. The snow drifted so fearfully that there was no communication either east or west from Junction City for the space of a week. In this month, the U. P. Southern Branch began to assume tangible shape, and the contractors advertised for ties, and twelve miles of the road were located south of town. The old year went out with a rain that commenced on the 30th of December, and continued until about noon on New Year's day, when it turned into a severe snow storm.

For a long time the county had been infested by a gang of horse thieves to the great annoyance of the settlers. Scarcely a week passed but a settler, somewhere in the county, would have one or more horses stolen. To-night the thieves would operate on Humboldt Creek, to-morrow night on Lyon's Creek, and so they would change their field of operations at each theft. It began to be suspected that such a systematic method of horse stealing was not carried on by transient thieves, and suspicion settled strongly down upon a party that were located at intervals over the county. Among the suspected party was one Thomas Reynolds, who, on the morning of August 22, 1868, was found hanging to a tree lifeless. It never became satisfactorily known who did the hanging, but the supposition was, and is, that it was done by the balance of the gang who entertained great fears that Reynolds was going to betray them. A coroner's jury labored for three months to ascertain how Reynolds came to his death, and finally concluded that he met his death at the hands of persons to them unknown.

To avoid all further trouble on account of black and white children attending the same school in Junction City, a separate school was opened for colored children on the 14th day of September, 1868. For the two or three years following the completion of the K. P. Railway to Junction City, that point seemed to be the center of attraction for people seeking business locations in the West. So rapidly had it increased in growth, that, at the general election in 1869, the vote of the town was more than half of that cast in the entire county. The most remarkable feature in the history of the county for that year, was the great flood, which occurred on the 24th day of June. The rain commenced to fall between five and six o'clock in the evening, and for about the space of half an hour, the water came down, not only in torrents, but in sheets, like the waters of a mighty cataract. Towards nine o'clock it began again, but not with such terrible force, but what it lacked in force it made up in time, as it rained incessantly until the following morning. The rise in the creeks and rivers was sudden and great. The Republican and Smoky Hill overflowed their banks. Powerless to resist the rushing flood, bridges were swept away as if they were feathers; a large portion of the railroad track was destroyed, and a vast amount of other property was either totally destroyed or seriously injured. Nor was the loss confined entirely to property, as thirteen lives were lost by the flood on Chapman's Creek, which enters the Smoky about a mile west of Davis County. Neither before that time, so far as known, nor since, has the region of country about Davis County been visited by such a flood. The Smoky Hill River rose ten feet higher than any point to which it had reached before that time. In that same year quite a sad event occurred on Davis Creek, in Jefferson Township. Two children whose parents resided close to the creek, while out gathering the first flowers of spring, got so far from home that they lost their way. One was eight and the other six years old. The little things wandered on not knowing which way to turn. Darkness set in, but the little wanderers did not return. Alarm was spread throughout the neighborhood, and the settlers for miles around turned out to search for the missing children. Morning came and still they were not found. The search went on, and was continued throughout the second day and the second night, but no trace was found to lead to the discovery of the lost ones. How far their little feet wandered, or how much they suffered will never be known. The people kept up the search, and on the third day the missing ones were found about a mile from home, but their wanderings had ceased. Their little tired feet would wander no more, for side by side, firmly locked in death they lay, embraced in each others' arms.

The business of Junction City had grown immensely within a few years and the transactions of 1869 eclipsed those of any previous year, as will be seen from the following figures:

Pounds of local freight received,	37,697,167	
Pounds of freight shipped,	9,470,925	
Cash paid for local freight,		$ 188,410
Gross sales of merchandise,		1,575,000
Cash deposited in banks,		3,174,500
Eastern exchange sold,		1,985,000
Cash paid over bank counters,		6,345,000

These figures would indicate that at the close of 1869, Junction City was in a very flourishing condition. The following year was one in which many improvements were made in the county, and railroads projected to almost every corner of the State, and to a great many places out of the State. It would seem that the people were wild on railroad schemes, and several meetings were held in the interest of as many different routes. In 1867, the county had voted $165,000 in bonds to aid in the construction of what is now known as the M., K. & T. Railway, but for some cause or other the bonds never got into the hands of the company. To recover these bonds, and interest on the same from November 1, 1869, the company brought suit against the county in May, 1870, and after the case had been fought to a final decision in the Supreme Court, it was decided in favor of the county. In that year also, the legislature authorized the county to invest in a poor-farm, and the county commissioners acting in accordance therewith, did in the month of December purchase a farm and erect a poor-house. Since the completion of the K. P. Railway to Junction City in 1866, that place had been the terminus of the first division of the road, which fact added greatly to the business of the town, but in April 1870, the division was changed from Junction City to Wamego, a point about thirty-five miles east, in Pottawatomie County. The Smoky Hill mills which had been previously destroyed by the flood, were rebuilt this year by Henry Panton. Towards the latter end of the year, deer were quite plenty in the county, and, one day in December, thirteen were killed within a mile of Junction City.

In August, 1870, one Sanderson, who lived a little way from Junction City, suspected of being connected with a gang of horse thieves, and of having committed several and divers other offenses, was arrested and placed in custody. According to law, his preliminary examination should have taken place in Junction City, but instead of this he was handcuffed and taken in an omnibus to Jackson Township, for the ostensible purpose of having an examination. He went under charge of the sheriff and a guard of six men. Arriving at the place of examination, no Justice of the Peace could be found, and several hours must elapse before this functionary could put in an appearance. In the meantime, news soon spread far and wide that Sanderson was there, and in a short time a mob gathered and demanded his surrender by the sheriff. The sheriff, like a brave, magnanimous officer, deserted his prisoner, and told him to defend himself as best he could. Defend himself! How could the unfortunate man defend himself against a howling mob with a pair of handcuffs on his wrists, and without a weapon in his hands? He ran and got into the omnibus, several shots being fired at him as he entered. When Sanderson entered the 'bus, there was a portly gentleman sitting in it, named John Gross, who had gone over as one of the guards. Now, Mr. Gross was not used to having lumps of lead flying through the air in close proximity to his cranium, and when he heard the bullets go whiz-hiss-buz, he thought it was full time to make himself scarce, and, notwithstanding his 225 avoirdupois, he managed to scramble through the omnibus window in a hurry. To this day he cannot tell how he ever succeeded in doing it. Sanderson, seeing the thirsters for his blood coming after him, jumped from the omnibus and started for the timber; but two or three men pursued him on horseback and shot him as he was running, killing the unfortunate man while he was manacled. Having dispatched him, they next turned their attention to two brothers of Sanderson who had accompained him from Junction City. To these they gave ten minutes in which to prepare their wills, but for some cause or other they changed their minds and gave them so many hours in which to leave the county. They both left. One of them never returned, but the other one did, and is now respected as a good neighbor and an honest farmer.

The year 1871 commenced by the county commissioners paying to McClure & Humphrey, and Shannon & Shannon, $6,000 for services in the railway bond suit. In laying out the town of Junction City, a very beautiful piece of ground was set outside for park purposes, and a very elegant park it is, with fine walks and handsome shade trees. This delightful patch of ground took the eye of a party named Hynes, who thought it would be a magnificent place for a residence, which, in reality, it would. An idea entered Hyne's head that the "claim" could be successfully "jumped," owing to some real, or supposed, flaw he had discovered in the title, and acting on this discovery, he "jumped," and commenced the erection of a building in the park. When he had got this far, he was "jumped," and fined $50 for trespass. Out of this grew various law-suits between the city and Hynes as to the ownership of the park, and it is to be presumed they resulted unfavorably to Hynes, as the city still holds the ground for park purposes. January 1871, was an exceedingly cold month, and a great deal of snow fell. The mercury was as low as 15 degrees below zero.

In March a murder was committed on Clark's Creek, a man by the name of John S. Evans, having been murderered by one Mansel Cuppy. The murderer was afterwards convicted and sent to the penitentiary. Quite a fire broke out in Junction City on June 23, 1871, and before it could be extinguished several buildings on the northwest corner of Seventh and Washington streets were destroyed. July was a month of railroad excitement, and three propositions were submitted to the people. One was for $150,000 to the Kansas & Nebraska Company; another was for $100,000 to the Junction City & Fort Kearney, and the third was for $100,000 to the Holden Branch, or to the Lawrence, Topeka, & Junction City Railway. Men went out all over the county canvassing in favor of the bonds, while others filled columns of the *Union* on the same subject. The election on the bonds was held on the 3rd day of September, 1871, and every one of the propositions carried by majorities as follows: 441, 455, 431. The year 1872 was ushered in with no abatement in the railroad fever. In February, the county commissioners submitted a proposition for an additional $100,000 for the Junction City & Fort Kearney Railway, which was voted upon April 2, and carried by 357 majority. In May, the First National Bank was established in Junction City, with Robert McBratney as president, and James Streator cashier. The last half of 1871, and the first six months of 1872, witnessed a large influx of people to the county. Not less than 150 new farms were opened in the county in twelve months. The country now receives more settlers than the town, and the number is rapidly increasing. At the general election in November, 1870, the vote of Junction City, was seventy-seven more than half of the entire vote of the county, whereas in 1872, it was eighty-seven less than half the vote. This was also a great year for crops, the corn crop all over the county averaging nearly seventy bushels to the acre.

The legislature of 1873 made a change in the boundary lines of Davis County, by which Ashland Township was taken from Davis, and added to Riley County, and Milford Township was taken from Riley and annexed to Davis County. One of the first settlers in the county, Abram Barry, a citizen very highly respected, and who had occupied several honorable positions to which he had been chosen by the people, met his death by accidental drowning in Madison Creek on May 4, 1873. On the 12th day of June 1873, a colored man named Hilliard Morrow, killed a man named Overbee on Fifth street in Junction City. He was tried in June and found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung. This was the first sentence of death pronounced in the county. The sentence was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life. The county jail was completed and ready for occupancy in September, 1873. In November, a very destructive prairie fire swept over the country in the vicinity of Humboldt Creek, doing immense damage and entailing heavy losses upon the settlers. In April 1874, the farm house and out-buildings of Joseph Beavers, located on Humboldt Creek, were swept out of existence by fire. In the same month a very destructive fire occurred in Junction City, by which the "Hale House," "Brown's Hall," and eight other buildings were utterly ruined. In 1873, a party commenced boring for coal in the vicinity of Junction City, but instead of finding coal, they struck, at a depth of about 290 feet, a vein of highly impregnated salt brine, a sample of which was sent to the Smithsonian Institute for analyzation. The analyzation was made in 1874, the result of which was that one gallon of the brine made three and a half pounds of salt. In August, 1874, Junction City was visited by another fire, which destroyed the "Illinois House" and a number of stables. In December 1874, Mr. Fogarty completed his dam across the Smoky Hill River. This was the year of the great grasshopper raid, by which Davis County, like every other county in the State, was completely ravaged. Crops were utterly destroyed, and a great many of her people were thrown into a state of destitution. A few becoming discouraged, left the State, but the great majority remained, and while many suffered from the want of actual necessities, they met their adversity bravely, and in a year or two were again on the road to prosperity. As everything was destroyed, the people had to be aided from outside sources, and early in 1875, the County Commissioners and the Ladies' Aid Society began to distribute aid to relieve the distressed. The number of persons in the county rendered destitute by the grasshopper raid was 1,154. If the crops in 1874 were destroyed, it would seem that the people were fully compensated by the abundant crops the following year, the wheat crop ranging from twenty-five to as high as forty-five bushels per acre, so that the first year after the grasshopper calamity, the farmers were in a condition not only to supply their own wants, but to ship immense quantities of grain to feed others. In January, 1876, the County Commissioners ordered a herd law, to go into effect on the 19th day of the following month. This herd law had been a bone of contention in the county for a long time, and each time the question had been submitted to a vote of the people it had been defeated. Finally the law was changed so that county commissioners in their respective counties could establish a herd law, and although the commissioners had been repeatedly urged by petition and otherwise, to declare a herd law, they persistently refused to do so until January 1876, when one was declared. Since then the county has gone on steadily improving and growing in wealth, without any incidents transpiring of historical interest. Each year brings its quota of new settlers, and sees new farms opened up, and each year adds to the people's happiness, comfort and prosperity.

In the summer of 1881, however, the northern portion of the county in the vicinity of Fort Riley, was visited by a cyclone that did considerable damage, but chiefly to the barracks and stables at the Fort. The barracks were in great part unroofed, and several men were killed by falling stones and timber. One stable was blown down in which there were thirty horses, and, however strange it may seem, only one of the number was killed. Some of the others were pretty badly bruised, and they were all so tightly wedged in between stones, timber, and debris, that they had to be dug out.

There is a place close to Junction City, which it is currently believed was a fortified place long, long, long ago, before gunpowder was invented or cannon thought of. The place is known as the "old fortification," and considerable local interest is attached to it. In shape, it bears some resemblance to that of a fort, and the fact that a number of flint arrow heads, and other ancient warlike missiles and weapons have been found upon the premises, establishes the belief in its antiquity.

There is still standing on the old town-site of Pawnee, a monument to the early days of Davis County. This is the old stone building, erected in 1855, and in which the first Territorial Legislature convened in July of that year. The old building still stands, but is used for other and different purposes than those for which it was originally intended. Through one gable end there is a considerable hole, which, some say, was made by cannon at the time the military from Fort Riley razed the town in December, 1855. Some give no credence to this statement, but the burden of testimony goes to prove that the hole was originally made by a shot from a field howitzer, and since that time has been considerably enlarged. Judge G. F. Gordon, one of the first settlers of Davis County, says that the hole was left by workmen, through which to convey timbers; that he was there at the construction of the building, and assisted in putting the timbers through the hole. He further says that the razing of the town by the military is a myth—not a shot was fired. When Jeff Davis was Secretary of War, the boundaries of the Fort Riley Military Reservation were extended so as to take in the town site of Pawnee City. When the order to vacate the town was given by the military, it was quickly obeyed by the settlers, and the romantic story of the hole made by a cannon ball is exploded. Most people prefer, however, to believe the story of the cannon ball, romantic as it is, rather than the cold truth of history.

The first commissioners of the county were Robert Reynolds, C. L. Sandford and N. B. White, and the first meeting held by the board was at Riley City, on the 16th day of March 1857. The commissioners present at this meeting were: Robert Reynolds and C. L. Sandford. G. F. Gordon was appointed clerk *pro tem*, but E. L. Pattee was the first regularly appointed clerk. H. N. Williams was appointed sheriff, and was the first man in the county who held that office. P. M. Barclay was the first treasurer of the county, and G. F. Gordon was the first Justice of the Peace. The first post-office in the county was established at Fort Riley in 1853, with Robert Wilson as postmaster. The first death in the county was that of Aaron Dutot, who died from cholera on the 4th day of July, 1855. The first marriage in the county was that of Thomas Jenkins and Ella Wicks, which took place October 1, 1855. The first birth in the county, was that of John Fleming, December 20, 1854. The first merchant in the county, was John T. Price, who opened a grocery store at Pawnee in 1854. The first instrument recorded in the county, as shown by the books in the office of Register of Deeds, was a chattel mortgage covering four yoke of oxen, two mules, four cows, and five calves, which was given by Hanson N. Williams to David Clarkson, to secure the payment of a note for $200, the date of the instrument being March 17, 1857.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

Prior to the 7th day of August, 1872, Davis County constituted but one township. The board of County Commissioners on that date divided the county into two civil townships, to which they gave the names of "Smoky Hill" and "Jackson." Smoky Hill embraced all the territory in the county lying west of the east line of Range 5, and Jackson included all that portion of the county lying east of that line.

Milford Township.—This township was transferred from Riley to Davis County by act of the Legislature in 1873. This is the northwest township of the county. Its first settlers were Abram Barry, Marshall Barry and George Taylor, who settled in the township in 1855. The first school district was organized at Bachelier (now Milford) in 1859. In that year also, Clarke, Pierce and Bryan erected a saw-mill, and the first store in the township was opened by F. B. Smith at Bacheller in 1859. The first postoffice in the township was established in 1861, and named Bacheller, the building used for the office being the log cabin of Abram Barry, on Madison Creek, who was the first postmaster. The first marriage in the township was that of Albert Avery and Calista Whittemore in 1858. The first child born was Thomas J. Bartell, the date of his birth being September 17, 1859.

Smoky Hill Township.—This township was organized August 7, 1872. The first settler in the township was Thomas Reynolds, who settled there in 1853. The township embraces all that portion of the county lying between the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers from their point of junction to the west line of the county. Fort Riley is within the limits of this township. It was also in this township that the old town of Pawnee was situated, the founders of which were Col. Montgomery, U. S. A.; Surgeon W. A. Hammond, U. S. A ; Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, U. S. A.; Robert Wilson, Post Sutler, and Robert Klotz. The town was founded in the fall of the year 1854, but was destroyed by the military in 1855, owing to its being located on the military reservation. In 1854, J. R. McClure located at Pawnee, followed in March, 1855, by G. F. Gordon and Abram and Marshal Barry. A family by name of Fleming also resided in the township in 1854, as to this family is accredited the birth of the first child, which was born on December 20, 1854, and to which was given the name of John. The first merchant in the township was John T. Price, who established a grocery store at Pawnee in 1854. The first couple married in the township were Thomas Jenkins and Ella Wicks, October 1, 1855. The first postoffice was established at Fort Riley in 1853, with Robert Wilson as postmaster.

Jackson Township was named after General Andrew Jackson, and was created on the 7th day of August, 1872. When first organized it comprised more than half the territory of the county, but by subsequent subdivisions it has been brought down to its present dimensions, and now comprises only the northeast portion of the county. Among the first settlers in the township were Charles and John Briggs, with their mother, Catherine Briggs; C. M. Barclay, W. D. Poole, T. Donovan and John Westover, all of whom settled in the township from 1854 to 1856. The first settlements were made along McDowell's Creek, on account of the timber that skirts the stream. The first schoolhouse built in the township was in 1863, and Miss Ayers was the teacher. The first marriage in the township was that of James Tully and Ruth Briggs, in 1861. The first death was that of Mrs. McClelland, in January, 1864, and the first Justice of the Peace was T. Donovan, in 1861.

Liberty Township was organized on April 14, 1875. This is the southeast township of the county, and was formerly part of Jackson Township. The first settlement made in the county was by E. N. Church on Humboldt Creek, in June, 1857, followed shortly afterwards by Flavius Chase. The first marriage in the township occurred on January 10, 1860, the contracting parties being William H. Church and Matilda Cooper. The first birth in the township was that of Mary E. Church, which occurred on the 30th day of October, 1857. The first postoffice established in the township was in 1863, which was named Grant, and the first postmaster was E. N. Church

Lyon Township was created on October 3, 1877, and embraces all that portion of territory originally included in Smoky Hill Township lying south of the Smoky Hill River. It is the southwest township of the county. The first settlement made in this township was by J. R. McClure, who pre-empted a claim at the mouth of Lyon Creek in December, 1854. Here, during that same winter, he erected a log cabin, into which he moved with his family in April, 1855. Bean, Cobb and McElroy came in 1855, and they were followed in 1856 by a number of Germans, who settled further up the creek. At the time of the first settlement of this township large herds of buffalo roamed over the country south of the Smoky Hill, and more than a year elapsed after her settlement before Mrs. McClure saw the face of a white woman. The first marriage celebrated in the township was that of William Staatz and Mary Recken, which took place in June, 1857. The first child born in the township was Ada McClure, in 1856. The township was named after General Lyon, who was killed at the battle of Wilson Creek.

Jefferson Township was organized October 29, 1878. This township was formerly embraced in Jackson Township. It extends the whole length of the county from north to south, and embraces all the territory included in Range 6, in Davis County south of the Kansas and Smoky Hill rivers. Jacob Spencer is accredited with being the first settler in the township, having located on Humboldt Creek in 1855. If Mr. Spencer was the first, he could not have much the start of several others, as we find a family named Beavers, and one named Berry, another Ranschoff, and still another named Booth, all there in 1855 The first marriage in the township was that of G. F. Gordon and Ruth Berry, in February, 1856. The first birth was that of William Beavers, October 30, 1855. The first store opened in the township was by N. S. Ranschoff, at Riley City, in 1855. The first postoffice in the township was established at Riley City in 1856, with Fox Booth as postmaster. The first school district in the township was organized on Clark's Creek, in 1862, by Riner Whitehair. Riley City has long since passed into the list of the towns that were, and the site on which it once stood is used as a farm. During its short existence, however, it was quite important in a small way. It was there the first board of commissioners of Riley County met, in December, 1856; and it was also there that the first board of commissioners of Davis County met and held its first meeting, in March, 1857. There, also, G. F. Gordon built and kept the first hotel in the county, but now there is not a landmark to tell where it once stood. The first wheat raised in Davis County was in Jefferson Township, on Humboldt Creek, by Jesse Spencer.

County Officers, 1882.—Commissioners—John T. Hobbs, W. B. Lowe, Adam Beigert; Probate Judge—S. D. Underwood; County Clerk—P. V. Trovinger; Clerk of District Court—Jacob B. Callen; Treasurer—Reuben Emick; Sheriff—B. R. Kiehl; Register of Deeds—A. L. Barnes; Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. A. Truex; Surveyor—C. B. Stebbins; County Attorney—J. H. Franklin; Coroner—Dr. Max Kennedy.

County Officers, 1883.—Commissioners—Jno. T. Hobbs, Wm. B. Lowe, Geo. A. Taylor; Probate Judge—J. F. Ayars; County Clerk—P. V. Trovinger; Clerk of the District Court—J. B. Callen; Sheriff—B. R. Kiehl; County Attorney—James Kebner; Treasurer—Jno. S. Corgell; Register of Deeds—A. L. Barnes; Coroner—Dr. Max Kennedy; Surveyar—C. B. Stebbins; Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. A. Truex.

SCHOOLS AND COUNTY SOCIETIES.

There are forty-one organized school districts in the county, and forty-two schoolhouses, making an average of seven to each township. As to material, the buildings are divided as follows: Stone, 25; frame, 15, and log, 2. With three or four exceptions, the surroundings of the school buildings exhibit no signs of taste or neatness; and but very few—in fact, none—have gone to the trouble of setting out trees to ornament the grounds or shelter the children during hours of recess. The buildings in themselves are good, but many of them are not even surrounded by a fence. The County Superintendent of Public Instruction reports that many schools are deficient in maps, charts, globes, and other apparatus. This seeming lack of interest in external matters does not extend to the method of giving instruction, because in visiting several of the schools, we found the deepest interest manifested by both teachers and pupils. In 1881, the school population between the ages of eight and fourteen years was 1,255, of whom 613 were males, and 642 females, while the total school population, embracing all between the ages of five and twenty-one years, was 2,333, of whom 1,228 were males, and 1,105 females. The number of pupils enrolled was 1,861, which, divided according to sex, gave 986 males and 875 females. The average daily attendance during the year was 1,109, the males being 567, and the females 542. As showing the interest taken in schools by the parents of children, it may be stated that of the school population between the ages of eight and fourteen years, there were only twenty who did not attend school three months during the year. The salaries paid to teachers averaged, to males, $34.25; females, $29.82. The average number of mills levied for payment of teachers' wages was seven, and for all school purposes, eight and one-half. There were seventy-one persons examined during the year for teachers, of whom five were rejected, and sixty-six of the number applying received certificates. The average age of the persons applying for teachers' certificates was twenty-three and one-half years, and the average age of those who received certificates was twenty-four years. The foregoing statistics have no reference to the schools of Junction City, where the graded school-system has been adopted. The number of persons of school age in the city in 1881 was 941, of whom 459 were males and 482 were females. The number of pupils enrolled was 779, of whom 385 were males, and 394 females. The average daily attendance was 501, averaging, according to sex, males, 246; females, 255. There were nine teachers employed, eight of whom were males, and one female The number of months taught in the city schools during the year was ten. The total paid for teachers' wages in the city for the year was $2,865, and the salary of the principal was $900. The total current expenses for the year, including interest on bonds and repairs, was $6,256.86, and the cost per month, per capita of the average daily attendance, was $9.

Agricultural Society.—The Davis County Agricultural Society was organized on the 23d day of March, 1873, with John Davis as president, and N. F. Greene as secretary. Subsequent to this the society was re-organized under the name of the Kansas Central Agricultural Society, with Dr. Reynolds as president, and E. E. Heath as secretary. The first fair held by the society was in October, 1875, and in all respects was quite a success. Annual fairs have been held regularly by the society since that time, the seventh and last one held occurring on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of October, 1882. The interest manifested in these fairs has been increasing yearly, and they are now looked upon as the most interesting and attractive features of the county. Liberal awards are offered and made to exhibitors, and the spirit of friendly rivalry with which the agricultural classes enter into competition for prizes, gives a zest to agriculture and stock-raising, which adds greatly to the pleasure of farming, and makes it much more profitable. Monthly meetings of the society are held, at which essays on farming and stock-raising are read, and topics pertaining to agriculture thoroughly discussed. The society has a very fine fair-ground, containing forty acres, about three-quarters of a mile west of Junction City. One bad feature about it is that it is destitute of shade trees; but in a country where trees grow so fast as they do in Kansas, it will require but a few years to remedy this. The buildings erected for the exhibition of articles are well-built and commodious. A sufficiency of good, pure water for all purposes is obtained from a well upon the grounds, from which the water is pumped by a wind-mill. The grounds are enclosed by a tight board fence, inside of which is a very fine half-mile track. The last fair held was a great success, and the society is now in a most prosperous condition. The present officers are: C. E. Murphy, President; P. W. Powers, Secretary, and C. E. Murphy, John Wallace, F. O'Reilly, J. S. Coryell, George Heidel, John Davis, J. K. Wright, J. J. Blattner, S. T. Grant, H. L. Miller, and P. W. Powers, Directors.

Horticultural Society.—This society was organized in 1881, with William Cutler as president, and John Davis, acting secretary. That there has been a great awakening among the people within the last few years in regard to fruit culture is very evident, from the interest that is now taken in horticulture. Just prior to the opening of the State Fair, a meeting of those interested in the cultivation of fruit was held in the *Tribune* office at Junction City, when a grand exhibit of the different varieties of fruit raised was held. The exhibit of apples, pears and grapes, of which nearly every variety known was exhibited, was a surprise even to the people of Davis County, although all the fruit exhibited was raised within the borders of the county. For nearly three hours the office was crowded with visitors viewing and admiring the beautiful specimens, after which it was carefully boxed up and shipped to Topeka, to take its place among other exhibits at the State Fair. The society meets quarterly, when the merits and methods of horticulture are discussed in such a manner as to make the meetings both profitable and interesting. The society, it may be said, is yet in its infancy, but that it will be the means of creating increased interest in the culture of fruit is beyond question.

RAILROADS AND MANUFACTORIES.

There are three lines of railroads running through Davis County—namely: the Kansas Pacific, which enters the county on the north at the dividing line between Ranges 6 and 7, from which point it runs along the north bank of the Kansas River, passing Fort Riley on its way, and crossing the Republican almost at its point of junction with the Smoky Hill. Its inclination is southwest, and from where it crosses the river until it reaches Junction City it runs almost due south. Leaving this point it takes a westward course, running parallel with the Smoky, on the north side of the stream, leaving the county at the west line, two miles west of Kansas Falls. This was the first line of railway that entered the county, crossing Three Mile Creek on the Military Reservation, in Davis County, on the 6th day of October, 1866, and reaching Pawnee two days later, when the first scream of the construction-train locomotive was heard in Junction City. On Saturday, the 10th day of November, one long to be remembered by the early settlers of the town, the first train of cars touched the town-site, and the people of Junction City were jubilant. The next railway in the county was the Union Pacific, Southern Branch, now known as the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. This road runs south from Junction City, and work was commenced at the north end of the road, or Junction City, in April, 1869. On May 6, the first locomotive arrived for this road, and sufficient track was laid on which to run eight or ten cars. This road is the means of communication between Davis County and the south.

The next road in the county was the Junction City & Fort Kearney, the contract for building which as far as Clay Center, in Clay County, was let on April 9, 1872, on which work was commenced on the 4th day of June following, and on the 8th day of November, track laying was begun. In the following February regular trains commenced running from Junction City to Clay Center, and these three roads—the Kansas Pacific running east and west, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, running south, and the Junction City & Fort Kearney, running north—comprise all the railways in the county at this date. The Junction City & Fort Kearney has its northern terminus now at Concordia, seventy-one miles north of Junction City.

If superior water-power privileges are all that is necessary to establish manufacturing enterprises, then Davis County ought to be the leading manufacturing place in the State. As yet, however, this vast power is allowed to go to waste. Virtually, this is the case, as the only use made of it is to run one or two flouring-mills. The first mill in the county, in point of importance, is owned by Mr. C. Fogarty, and is known as the "Star Mills." This mill is located on the south bank of the Smoky Hill, about three-fourths of a mile from Junction City. At the point on the river where the mill is built are great, rugged bluffs, which are hugged close by the water in its flow. Here Mr. Fogarty, in 1874, constructed a dam across the river, which has successfully stood the test of floods and ice-flows for eight years. It is what is known as a brush-dam, although over 100 cords of rock were used in its construction. At the western bank it is protected against washing by piling and rip-rapping. The dam is nine feet high, and the water-power is estimated at 250-horse. The mill is a substantially built frame building, 36x46 feet, and is four stories high. A little further up the stream was located the "Smoky Hill Mills," but a short time ago the building was torn down and the machinery sold. It was in this mill that two strangers were hung on the night of September 17, 1865. At that time it was used only as a saw-mill, but was afterward converted into a grist-mill. Some people are sufficiently superstitious to believe that the hanging of the two strangers had something to do with the bad luck that since that time attended the mill. Whatever the cause, certain it is that those who undertook to run it afterwards lost money by the operation, until finally no one would take it, and after standing idle a long time, the owner had it torn down, as already mentioned.

On Clark's Creek, in Jefferson Township, there is a good water-mill, owned by Henry Mitchell. It is not a large mill and has only two run of burrs, but its capacity is sufficient to supply a large section of country.

The "Union Mills" are located at Milford, and are owned by A. B. Whiting. It is run by steam-power, its machinery and appliances being of the very best kind. It is quite an extensive establishment, with three run of burrs and ample accommodation for the storage of grain. Mr. B. A. Fullington is contemplating the early completion of a water grist-mill on Madison Creek, a short distance from the village of Milford, and with this object in view, has the dam already constructed. In 1881, R. M. and C. H. Miller erected a very fine steam flouring-mill in Junction City. All its machinery and apparatus is of the very best and of the most approved known to the milling business. The mill has four run of burrs, and is capable of making 300 barrels of flour a day. It runs almost continually and does an immense business. Those mentioned, comprise all the mills in the county at present, but that the superior water-power of the county, that now goes to waste, will in the near future, be utilized to advantage and profit is almost beyond a doubt. At Kansas Falls, on the Smoky, near the western boundary line of the county is a water-power not excelled by any in the State. Why all this power should not be utilized is beyond comprehension. Davis County, and all those surrounding it, are admirably adapted to wool growing, and that woolen mills are not already established, is a mystery. There are also grand openings for paper mills, and the immense crops of corn would insure a rich profit to persons who would undertake the manufacture of starch and syrup. There is one cheese factory in the county, located in Jefferson Township, and owned by C. Boyer, in which is manufactured, annually, large quantities of cheese. There is also a creamery, known as the "Cedar Springs Creamery," located in the same township and owned by John K. Wright. That this can be made a highly lucrative business, is made plain by the great success met with by Mr. Wright in his undertaking, and from which he realizes large yearly profits. In Junction City there is quite an extensive wagon works, owned by C. P. Foglestrom. In addition to making wagons, all kinds of repairing in machinery is done. It is divided into departments, one for wood, another for iron, a third for painting, and still another for finishing. There is also a broom factory in Junction City, owned by John Louber, which employs several hands, and in which is manufactured all kinds of broom work, from the smallest hand-duster to the largest broom. The stone quarries in the neighborhood of Junction City might also be classed among the manufacturing industries of the county. From these quarries can be taken blocks of excellent magnesian limestone to almost any dimension, and a great deal of it is shipped to Kansas City and other places East, both in and out of the State, for building purposes. A great deal of the stone in the new State House, now in course of construction, was taken from the Junction quarries. In 1872, two stones weighing 10,000 pounds each, and two weighing 21,000 pounds each, were shipped from these quarries.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The growth in the population of the county has not been very rapid, at least it would appear so, if figures only are considered. In considering, not only the growth in population, but also the growth in material wealth, it must be borne in mind that Davis is a very small county, compared with almost every other county in the State, containing only 260,480 acres, or 407 square miles. When this is borne in mind, it will be seen that the county has advanced in population about as rapidly as any of those surrounding it, and more rapidly than many. In 1860 the population of the county was 1,163; in 1870 it was 5,526, being an increase in ten years of 4,363, being an average increase per year of 436 and a small fraction over. The State census of 1875, however, gave the population as 4,611, being a decrease in five years of 915, or nearly 200 per year. After this it takes an upward turn, and in 1878 had reached 5,382, showing a gain in three years of 771, or an average gain of 257 per year. The United States census of 1880 gives the population of the county as being 6,994, being a gain in two years of 1,612, or 806 per year. This is a wonderful growth, and those who are thoroughly acquainted with the facts and have every means of knowing, say that the growth in the last two years will exceed that of the two years preceding 1880, and estimate the population of the county now, 1882, as not less than 8,000.

The rapidity with which Davis County has advanced in material growth during the last decade, ought to satisfy those who, in the early struggles of its existence, were most sanguine and hopeful as to the future of the county. We will allow the figures to tell the story for themselves. The following table will show the total average of field crops each year, for the years 1872 to 1881, inclusive.

1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
24,415.50	24,005.50	22,805.85	30,181.87	30,147.50	33,422.25	40,042.00	52,945.00	51,828.15	54,967.00

These figures indicate that during the nine years set out in the above table, the average in field crops in 1881 reached 3,053 acres, more than double the average of 1872. Now, if we compare the value of the crop of 1874 with that of 1881, we find that the former was valued at $582,124.78, and the latter at $1,510,922.20, showing a gain in seven years of $928,797.42. The year 1874 is taken, because in that year was first attempted by the State Agricultural Department the work of compiling complete statistics. The returns of the different township assessors for the year ending March, 1882, which, by law, are required to be filed with the county clerk in June of each year, show the following facts relative to Davis County. Number of acres in farms, 121,324; valued at $1,149,085. Number of farm dwellings erected during the year, 70; valued at $57,650. The total acreage in field crops was 54,947. Number of tons of tame hay cut in 1881 was 1,020, and the number of tons of prairie hay was 20,729. The value of garden products sold was $2,492, and of eggs and poultry sold, $7,503. The cheese produced in family and factory was 1,350 pounds, and of butter there was made 118,007 pounds. The value of milk sold, other than for cheese and butter was $2,691. There were in the county at the date of these returns, 3,385 horses, 190 mules and asses, 3,260 milch cows, 8,150 other cattle, 6,414 sheep, and 7,768 swine. By a comparison with the figures of 1878, we find that horses have increased 779, mules and asses 60, milch cows 1,112, other cattle 3,276, sheep 6,253, and swine 4,649. These figures show a remarkable increase and would indicate that, during the last three or four years, the people of Davis County have been advancing rapidly in material prosperity. The value of animals slaughtered, or sold for slaughter, in 1881, was $134,496, as against $81,898 for 1880. The number of pounds of wool clipped was 5,471, as against 262 for 1880. The number of apple trees in bearing in the county in 1881 was 9,636, against 4,033 in 1880; pear trees 841, against 616; peach trees 47,552, against 33,945; cherry 4,721, against 2,151. The trees not in bearing were: Apple 31,926, pear 1,916, peach 37,278, plum 2,147, cherry 7,824. There were rods of fence in the county as follows: Board 9,046, rail 17,859, stone 39,708, hedge 35,717, and wire 33,172, making a total of 135,502 rods, representing a value of $169,377. The people are commencing to manifest considerable interest in the cultivation of forest trees, and in 1881 there were in the county 66 acres of artificial forest walnut trees, 31 acres of maple, 8 acres of honey locust, 78 acres of cottonwood, and 150 acres of other varieties. The foregoing statistical figures render any further statements unnecessary touching upon the prosperous condition of the people and the development of the material wealth of the county.

Record Entries:—The following are verbatim copies of a few of the entries made in the first kept record of Davis county:

"Davis County, Riley City K. T.,
March 19, A. D. 1857.

County commissioners court of said county.

It was declared by said court that the following shall be the form of opening the court of Davis county, vize, O yes !, O yes!!, O yes!!!, silence is commanded while the honorable court of Davis county is sitting. All those who have causes will please come forward and they will be heard—God save the Territory." From page 1.

"It was then agreed that all dramshops at Riley City be licensed to sell at Twenty two Dollars & fifty cents per annum. Where upon the court agreed that C. M. Barclay be appointed as the county treasurer for the term fixed by law in place of J. C. Fruit who failed to give bond." From page 3.

"It was then ordered that the clerk write notices to all ferries and dramshops to take license by 10th day of May or an action will be commenced at May term of court for Davis county against all that refuse to do so. The court then adjourned to meet at the May term being the third Monday of each month." From page 4.

"November—1857.

"Commissioners court did not convene for Reasons unknown to the clerk, there fore all business was postponed until the Dec term."

"Feb 15 1858.

"The next business was the Licenses of Dram Shop—Decision was, The court cannot Issue License until after an election has been held for the purpose of voting Dram Shop Or no Dram shop.

April 15 1859.

"On motion 4 Boxes be procured for Ballott boxes to be of the following dimentions to wit, Of Walnut lumber ¾ inch thick 8x10. Eight by ten each large 8 inches high to be Dovetailed to gether and sawed apart 2 inches from top or 1 & ½ inch from top with hinges lock & key to be done in work man like manner to be delivered by the first day of June 1859 by David E. Adams at $9.95 for all."

Ashland, Feb. 21, 1860.

"Supervisors all present. When the Board ordered the following to be copied and a copy sent to the secretary of the territory. Whereas a Transcript copy of the Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Davis County in relation to township organization has been received from the Secretary of the Territory and has been laid before the present board and whereas the present Board has at the present session examined the Records of the Proceedings of said Board and fin that the Townshipping of Davis county as set forth in said Transcript has never completed as contemplated, and further that the clerk was never authorized to Transmit the report aforesaid by the Board according to the Recorded proceedings aforesaid and we the present Board Do hereby Declare that the Townshipping of Davis county was never completed according to law But remains One Township embracing the Limits of the whole county."

WAR RECORD.

At the breaking out of the war, the population of Davis County, all told, was 1,163. What proportion of this population was subject to military duty cannot be ascertained. Probably half were exempt either on account of youth, age, or sex. If this were so, and it is not an unreasonable supposition, then there were in the county at the commencement of the war for secession 582 men. The people of Davis County, however, were not all of one mind as to the righteousness of the war, and while the sentiment was largely in favor of the Union, there were a few who favored secession, some of whom immediately went South and joined the Confederate army, and in fact one of the earliest settlers of the county, W. W. Herbert, was captured at the battle of Fair Oaks, he being at that time Colonel of a South Carolina regiment. Those who favored the Union, however, were not slow in responding to President Lincoln's call for men. Capt. J. R. McClure recruited a company of over fifty men in the early part of 1861, which became Company B, of the Second Kansas Infantry. His Second Lieutenant was James Downer, of Davis County. The Captain, in September, 1861, had a foot shot off in a skirmish at Shelbina, Mo., after which he returned home and was subsequently appointed Quartermaster of the Eleventh Kansas. Company G, of the Eleventh Kansas, was nearly all recruited in Davis County, although the Captain, N. A. Adams, was from another county. A. C. Pierce, of Junction City, went out with the Company in 1861, as First Lieutenant, and was afterwards promoted to Captain in 1864. Captain C. F. Clark and Captain E. S. Stover recruited nearly two full companies in the county, and besides these, a good many of Davis County men enlisted in other counties. Never was a call for men made to which Davis County did not promptly respond, and when the draft her quota was always promptly supplied. The best information obtainable sets down the number of men furnished by Davis County to the war at between four and five hundred, being nearly every man in the county subject to military duty.

JUNCTION CITY.

This is one of the most beautifully located cities in the State. It is situated between the Republican and Smoky Hill Rivers, about two miles west of the point of confluence. Northward, the town extends almost to the south bank of the Republican, and its southeast corner nearly touches the north bank of the Smoky. At this point the river makes a bend, and runs north almost parallel with the eastern boundary line of the city, until it reaches as far north as the limits of the corporation, when it makes a sudden turn to the southeast. It is on the high land, or second bottom, as it is called, that the city is located. From the center of the town the ground slopes gradually to the north, south, east and west. To the north is the Republican, with its timbered banks and the rising ground beyond. To the south and east is the Smoky, from whose southern margin rises a line of high, romantic bluffs, overlooking the strip of valley that lies between the town and the river. To the west is open prairie, unfolding in width as the course of the rivers become farther apart. Close to the west limits of the city the prairie takes another rise, not abrupt, however, but sloping gradually upward and westward, and then rolling away in gentle undulations. A person standing on the high bluffs east of town and on the south bank of the Smoky, can have a splendid view of the city and its surroundings, and one that will amply compensate him for any trouble he may take to acquire it. Before him lies the city, with its spires, domes and turrets, and if he allows his gaze to travel a little beyond, in a northeasterly direction, he will see Fort Riley standing out full and clear on the rising ground above the Kansas River, with its tall flag-staff, from the top of which the stars and stripes float out on the breeze. From this point, if the observer permits his eye to follow in a circle westward, he will find what seems to be an unbroken line of bluffs or rising ground, forming, as it were, a basin, the center of which is considerably elevated. It is upon this elevation that the town of Junction City stands, its location being one of the most beautiful imaginable. The original town site, with the subsequent additions made thereto, contains 1,269.30 acres.

EARLY HISTORY.

The efforts made to establish a town upon this site, antedating the starting of Junction City, have been spoken of in the narrative history of the county, and call for no further mention. The history of Junction City commences with 1857, when the founders of the town, J. R. McClure, Robert Wilson, F. N. Blake, John T. Price and P. Z. Traylor organized themselves into a town company, and selected the town site upon which the city has been built. The survey of the site was commenced early in 1858, by Daniel Mitchell, and was completed early in the summer of that year. In the following year "Cuddy's addition" was added; in 1867 the site was further enlarged by the railroad addition; in 1870, Sanderson's, Schnell's and Miller's additions were added, and in 1874 it received a further enlargement by the adding of Price's addition. The first building erected on the town site was erected on the corner of Seventh and Washington streets, by the town company in May, 1858. Here the first sermon in town was preached by Rev. W. Millice, in July of that year. Buildings went up rapidly, and by the following spring the place bore the appearance of being quite a village. In April, 1859, F. N. Blake and E. S. Stover started a Sabbath-school; and in this month was held the first election for town officers. William Cuddy was chosen mayor, but imperfections having been discovered in the organization, the officers elected never qualified. Another election for town officers was held in July, the opposing candidates for mayor being R. C. Whitney and William Cuddy. Whitney was elected and became the first mayor of the town. The councilmen chosen at this election were Samuel Orr, Edward Cobb and W. K. Bartlett, and the town clerk was V. K. Speer.

In the latter part of 1859, Casper Bundle moved from Ogden to Junction City, and opened the first hotel in the town. The first deed issued by the mayor bears date January 16, 1860, and conveys to John M. Sullivan, Lot number 4, in Block 42. On the 7th day of March, 1860, the county commissioners made Junction City a voting precinct. In May, work commenced on the Episcopal Church, which was the first church erected in town. That the town must have grown wonderfully during the first two or three years of its existence, is evidenced by the fact, that in 1860, according to the United States census, the population of the county was 1,118, at which time the voting population was 422. This was the total vote cast in the county at an election held on the 25th day of June, 1860, on the question of locating the county-seat, and of this number, Junction City alone cast 224, being more than half the entire vote of the county. By this vote, Junction City became the county-seat, which it still continues to be. We incline to the opinion that elections must have been rather loosely conducted in those days, because the records show that the whole population of the city, in July, 1860, was only 217, being seven less than the votes cast the preceding month on the county-seat question. We only mention these discrepancies as we find them, without undertaking to explain them. On July 2, 1860, the county commissioners held their first meeting at Junction City. In November, 1861, Streeter & Strickler commenced work on their brick building at the corner of Washington and Sixth streets. This was the first brick building erected in town. It is a two-story building, with a store-room on the ground floor. The first school district in town was organized in July, 1862; but prior to that time, in April, Mrs. McFarland had opened a school, but whether it was a public or private school, is not stated. The first district school in town was opened on December 10, 1862, with O. Davisson as principal in charge. On Sunday, January 4, 1863, a union church was organized by Rev. William Todd, but as each denomination grew strong enough to support a church of its own, it withdrew from the union, until the Congregationalists were left as the only representatives of the original union church. In August, 1863, George H. Purinton opened the "City Hotel," which was the third hotel opened in town. In June, 1864, a Catholic Church was organized by Father Demotrius, and in March, 1865, the Methodists formed an organization. The next church organization in town was that of the Baptists, which was organized October 20, 1865, by Rev. Caleb Blood. On May 15, 1866, was laid the corner-stone of Trott Bros.' building on Washington Street, and in it was placed a copy of the *Junction City Union*, enclosed in a tin box. September 5, 1867, is one of the memorable days in the history of Junction City. Everybody in town felt happy and was in excellent spirits. The occasion that gave rise to such an exhibition of felicity and hilariousness, was the laying of the corner-stone of the Union Pacific, Southern Branch. No less a personage than Major General John Pope set the stone, and Col. Goss and Robert McBratney displayed their highest oratorical ability. Five days subsequent to this event, the corner-stone of the Methodist Church was laid, in which a copy of the Bible was placed, beside which, to make the foundation more sure, was laid a copy of the *Union*. As the Kansas Pacific Railway neared the city, new-comers crowded in by the score, until there was neither hotel accommodations nor house-room for them. This was an exceedingly prosperous year for the town, and houses sprang up as if by magic, and still the cry was, "More, more." In October of that year, 1866, the Kansas Pacific depot grounds were marked off, and a turn-table erected. In November, trains commenced to run from Leavenworth to Junction City, and a new era opened up for the people. In December the "Hale House" was completed, the commodiousness of which added greatly to the hotel accommodations of the town. The house opened for business on the morning of February 4, 1867, under the proprietorship of McMeekin & Dougher. Sixty men were served with breakfast on the morning of its opening; twenty-seven regular boarders were registered, and the first day's business closed with forty-five arrivals. These facts are mentioned to show how people were flocking to Junction City at that period. February, 1867, was noted for the high water in the Republican River, it having been higher that year than it had been at any time during the twelve preceding years. The high water carried away the railway bridge that crossed the Republican at this point, making the third bridge that had been carried away in fourteen years. In 1853 the government built a truss bridge across the Republican, which was carried off in 1856, and in the year following, another one was built, which was carried away in 1858, and the railroad bridge made the third. In March of that year (1867). Congress passed an act, granting to the State of Kansas, for bridge purposes, that portion of land embraced in the Military Reservation, lying between the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers, being that tract lying between Junction City and the fork of the rivers. This land, in March of the same year, was transferred by act of the Legislature to the Republican River Bridge Company, and this so aroused the indignation of the people of Junction City, that public meetings were held to denounce it, and a delegation was sent to Topeka to resist the claim of the Bridge Company to the reserve lands. The details of this transaction would make interesting reading, but as they bear more upon legislative doings than the history of the city, we will leave them unrecorded. On March 13, the county commissioners let a contract to Marsh, Hilliker & Co., to build a bridge across the Smoky Hill, southeast of town, for $17,500, upon which work was begun on the first day of the month following. Whether the particular day upon which work was commenced on the bridge, "All Fools Day," has any significance or not, we cannot say, but from the row it created we think somebody must have been "fooled." The bridge was completed on the first day of August, but the Smoky Hill Bridge Company refused to accept it, and declared it to be an outrageous fraud. Some three or four years afterwards, the bridge was accepted by the commissioners, and a settlement made with the contractors. Two weeks after the completion of the bridge across the Smoky, work was begun on the one across the Republican, which was completed in December, and accepted by the Governor and Attorney General of the State. The city election that took place on April 5, 1869, was the liveliest probably, that ever took place in Junction City. The rival candidates for mayor were, R. O. Rizer and R. O. Miller. The contest was close, and a good deal of acrimonious feeling was exhibted in the manner in which it was conducted. Some not satisfied with the ordinary methods of reasoning, endeavored to work conviction by means in which the fists became important factors, and that there were a few optical discolorations is not to be wondered at. The election was declared in favor of Miller, but Rizer contested it and carried it to the courts, where he was again defeated. One thing that added greatly to the growth and importance of Junction City after the completion of the Kansas & Pacific Railroad to that point, was the fact that it was made the end of the first division of the road. This of course, necessitated the building of a roundhouse, and other workshops at that place which naturally drew a good many people to settle in the town, In October, 1869, the Kansas Pacific Company sold the roundhouse, workshops, depot and thirty acres of ground to the U. P. Southern Branch Company, and on April 3rd, of the following year, the division was changed from Junction City to Wamego. On June 23, 1871, Junction City was visited by quite a fire, which destroyed several buildings on the northwest coroner of Seventh and Washington Streets. On July 18, a proposition was submitted to the voters of the city, asking $30,000 to build a new schoolhouse, which the people rejected. In August of the same year another proposition was submitted, asking for $10,000 for the same purpose, which was agreed to by a large majority. The schoolhouse was built after plans furnished by E. T. Carr. of Leavenworth, and was finished in October, 1872. It was dedicated on the 18th of November in grand style, the dedicatory address having been delivered by Gen. John Fraser, at that time Chancellor of the State University. The building is very neat and substantially constructed, and although the town has far outgrown its accommodation capacity, it was doubtless, at the time of its erection, sufficiently commodious to meet the wants of the community. It is a graded school, and in connection with it, but in another portion of the town, is another school which may be termed a primary or preparatory school, from which pupils, after having advanced to a certain stage in their studies, pass to the graded or higher school. Both these buildings, however, have been found to be too small to accommodate the number of school children in the city, and now, 1882, another very handsome and commodious school building is being erected.

In February 1873, trains on the Junction City & Fort Kearney Railway commenced making regular trips from Junction City to Clay Center. It was stipulated in the proposition to vote bonds to aid in the construction of the Junction City & Fort Kearney Railway, that the workshops of the company should be located at Junction City, and that work on the shops should begin before the 24th of April, 1873. For a time it looked as if the bonds would be forfeited, but just twelve days before the expiration of the stipulated time, work was commenced; but, after laying the foundation, the work was abandoned.

Quite a calamity befell Junction City in April, 1874, which for a time threatened the destruction of a great portion of the city. On the 13th day of that month, a fire broke out in the "Hale House," which stood on Washington street where the "Bartell" now stands. It spread with great rapidity, and although every effort was made to check its progress, before it could be extinguished, the "Hale House," "Brown's Hall," and eight or nine other buildings were totally destroyed. This calamity, followed as it was soon afterwards, by the fearful grasshopper calamity, by which not only Davis County, but the entire State was devastated, was a severe blow to Junction City, but the courage and enterprise of the people, enabled them to meet it bravely, and by the end of 1875, they were again on the high road to prosperity. In 1875, a Centennial Board was organized for the purpose of taking steps to appropriately celebrate the centennial year of the nation. The board consisted of Dr. Charles Reynolds President: A. C. Pierce, Secretary; and John T. Price, Treasurer. What they did, if anything, has not been recorded, but in February, 1876, the "Ladies' Reading Club," remembering what Webster is accredited as saying about the raising of the Bunker Hill monument. took hold of the matter and collected funds sufficient to erect a frame building, to which they gave the name of "Centennial Hall." The trustees of the club were, Mrs. H. A. Boller, Mrs. James Humphrey, Mrs. M. E. Clark, Mrs. N. S. Gilbert, and Mrs. John Davis. In 1870, the census showed Junction City to have a population of 3,100, and the entire population of the county to have been 5,526, but during the next five years, from 1870 to 1875, there was a decrease in the population of the county of 915, and the figures would indicate that the greater portion of this falling off went from Junction City, as the census of 1878 shows the population of the place at that time to have been only 2,203. Several causes contributed to this falling off, none of which are attributable to any fault that can be laid to Junction City, or the superior advantages by which it is surrounded. The removal of the division of the line from Junction City to Wamego in 1870, was one cause; the removal of the M. K. & T. workshops from Junction City to Denison, Texas, in 1873 was another cause; the great panic of 1873 was also felt in Junction City, as parties who had engaged in various manufacturing and industrial enterprises, were unable to stem the tide, and had to succumb; the great grasshopper raid of 1874, was another cause, and all these causes combined, falling in the space of five years, upon a city yet in its infancy, were surely sufficient to give it a great backset, and the only wonder is that the decrease in population was not greater than it really was. The census of 1880, shows the population of the place at that time to have been 2,977, and judging from the number of buildings that have been put up since that time we think the population now, November, 1882, may safely be set down at 3,500. Its growth in the last few years, while it has been very rapid, has been of a healthy, permanent character, and the majority of the buildings that have gone up, have been of a good class and substantial kind. Being the seat of justice of the county, it has a court house, but though the building is of stone, it is rather inferior, and not in keeping with the progress of the town or the advancement of the county. One thing the city can boast of is a beautiful park, well filled with elegant shade trees, which make it a delightful summer resort. Its beauty could be greatly augmented by a neat fence, but at present it is not enclosed by a fence of any kind. A place of great taste and beauty is the city cemetery, and those who have charge of it deserve great credit for the manner in which it is kept. In 1873, there were 1,000 trees and evergreens set out in it, and had those who sleep within the Silent City the choice of a resting place, they could not have selected a more beautiful spot. Junction City is a progressive town, and all kinds of business are well represented. The business houses are nearly all built of stone or brick, and some of the stores would grace a city of 50,000 or a 100,000 people. They are large, neatly built, elegantly fitted up and well stocked with goods. Dry goods, clothing, hardware, boots and shoes, drugs, groceries, millinery, jewelry, books and stationery, furniture, banks, and in fact all kinds of mercantile business are well represented. Its hotel accommodation is excellent. The "Bartell House" as a building, will compare favorably with any hotel in the State. It is a large four story brick building, substantially built. It was built in 1878, and opened for business in January 1879. Another very good hotel is the "Pacific House," a frame building of goodly size, neatly and comfortably furnished and well kept. There are several other inferior hotels, and all combined are capable of furnishing ample accommodation for every occasion. The city has nine churches, five of stone, and four frame. The city can also boast of a magnificent opera house, to which is connected a little history. It is a grand building, however, 65x140 feet. In 1880, the people were asked to vote bonds to the amount of $12,000 to build a city hall, the building to contain suitable offices for the city officials. This proposition was acceded to. At that time there were about $6,000 in cash in the city treasury, which the city authorities turned over to the contractors, thus making $18,000. Subsequent to this, and after the work was well under way, the city government issued $10,000 in city scrip to complete the building, thereby making the amount $28,000. This scrip they afterwards bonded, and bonds wereissued and the scrip called in. The course pursued by the authorities and that portion of the community who favored the erection of the building, gave rise to a very bitter feeling on the part of those who opposed it. A spirit of great hostility existed between the two parties, and when the walls were about completed, the party opposed to it brought an injunction suit to restrain the builders from going any further, but the court decided that they were too late, and the work went on. Shortly after the injunction was dissolved, and before the building was under roof, an accident occurred which, had it taken place in the daytime, would doubtless have caused loss of life, but which fortunately happened in the night: the tower, which had been run up to a great height, and, as afterwards proved, on an insufficient foundation, tumbled and fell, destroying a large portion of the front of the building, and entailing a loss on the city of about $2,000. The City Council immediately ordered an investigation of the causes of the accident, and employed E. T. Carr as supervising architect, and soon all traces of the accident were gone, and the building completed in the fall of 1881. It is a magnificent structure, well furnished throughout, and admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was intended. To repair this injury, required about $2,000 more, so that by the time it was finished, the $12,000 that the people had voted to build a City Hall, had grown to $30,000, and instead of getting a hall, they got a grand opera house. Junction City is a prosperous, thriving place, and has a magnificent country to support it. Everything in and about the city has an air of thrift and neatness. There are a great many very handsome residences, surrounded with neatly trimmed and tastefully ornamented lawns, which bespeak aesthetic culture. What Junction City may be in the future is yet hidden in the womb of time, but if it does not grow to be one of the most flourishing cities in the State, then nature has lavished her gifts in vain. Junction City was incorporated as a city of the second class, February 9, 1859. The first sermon preached in town was by Rev. W. Millice, a Southern Methodist, in July, 1858; the first school opened in town was by Mrs. McFarland, April 7, 1862; first district school in November, 1862, under the charge of Mr. O. Davisson; first hotel was opened August, 1863, by Geo. H. Purinton; the first Sunday-school organized in town was by F. N. Blake and E. S. Stover, in April, 1859; the first marriage that occurred in town was that of John Powers and Miss ——— ———, in 1858; the first child born in the city was Lizzie, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Henderson, on the 5th day of August, 1858; the first post-office established in town was in 1858, with L. J. Harris as postmaster; the first store opened in the city was by L. J. Harris, in May, 1858; the first church erected in the city was in 1860, the Episcopal; the first paper published in the city or county was the *Sentinel*, edited by B. H. Keyser, the first number of which was issued in June, 1858; and the first work at building on the town-site was commenced in May, 1858.

THE PRESS, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in December 1859, as the Parish of St. John. It is now known as the Church of the Covenant. In May, June and July of the year following, the walls of their church were erected, and the building was completed in the course of the year. This was the first church edifice erected in the city. It is a neatly-built stone building, and stands in the center of a beautiful plat of ground. The property of this church is valued at $6,000. Its present membership is thirty, and its pastor is Rev. Charles Reynolds. Although the first built church in the city, it was not consecrated until May 10, 1870.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in January, 1860, but not until 1868 did they take any steps towards building a church. In May of that year they purchased two lots fronting the southeast corner of the city park, with a view to having a building erected. In August, 1869, they resolved to build, and a committee was appointed to further the work. In May, 1870, the authorities made a contract for the building of their church, which was so far completed in December that a festival was held in it, by which the church cleared $925. In January, 1871, the building was ready for occupancy, and the first worship that took place in it was on January 29 of that year. The church was dedicated on July 14, 1872, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. McCabe, of Topeka. The church is built of stone, and its style of architecture is beautiful. It is an edifice that would be a credit to any city. The property of this church is valued at $12,000. It has a membership of 181, and its pastor is Rev. A. T. Hale.

The Methodist Church.—A society of this church was organized in Junction City, in March, 1865. On the 10th day of September of the following year, the corner-stone of their church was laid, and the building was completed early in 1867. It is a very fine stone structure of neat design and good finish. It was dedicated on the 21st day of July, 1867, Rev. A. C. George, of St. Louis, preaching the dedicatory sermon. Its property is valued at $3,500. It has a membership of 100, and its pastor is Rev. J. W. Mitchell.

The Baptist Church was organized by Rev. Caleb Blood, October 20, 1865, the reverend gentleman having located in Junction City the June previous. In August, 1869, the society took steps towards the erection of a church, and in the beginning of the same year work was commenced upon the building. It was completed in the spring of the succeeding year, and was dedicated on the 5th day of June, 1870. It is a stone edifice, tastefully constructed and well finished. The property of the church is valued at $4,000. Its membership is seventy-five, and at present it is without a pastor.

The Catholic Church was organized in Junction City by Rev. Father Demotrius, in June, 1864, and in 1867 steps were taken to have a church built. The building was completed and consecrated in 1869. The church is in keeping with the taste and magnificence usually displayed by this denomination in the erection of its places of worship. It is a stone building, beautifully designed and well finished. The property of the church is valued at $8,000. It has 150 members, and its pastor is Rev. Father Carius.

The Congregational Church.—The exact date of the organization of the society of this church is not given. That it had an existence prior to January, 1863, we think is evident, because on the 4th day of that month we find that a Union Church was organized by Rev. William Todd, and in connection therewith is mentioned the fact that the Union Church became afterwards the Congregational. In the latter part of 1868, the society commenced the erection of a church building, which was completed in January, 1869, and was dedicated on March 4 of that year. The church is a small frame building, void of taste or neatness. It stands on an uninclosed lot, and time and the weather have denuded it of paint. The membership is small, numbering only twenty-five persons, which, probably, accounts for its present condition. It is located in the central portion of the town, just across the street from Centennial Hall, which makes the property quite valuable. It is valued at $3,000, and Rev. M. D. Tenny is the pastor.

The German Methodist Church has been but recently organized, but during the present year (1882) the members have erected a very neat frame church edifice. The property of this church is valued at $1,500; its membership is only twenty, and the pastor is Rev. J. L. Sternberg.

The African Methodist Church, though but lately organized, yet by zealous efforts and the liberality of the people, has been enabled to complete in 1882 a very comfortable little frame church building. Their church property is valued at $800. The membership of the church is forty, and the pastor is Rev. Robert Rector.

The Baptist Church (colored).—This organization, also, is of recent origin, but they, too, completed a neat little frame church edifice in 1882. The property is valued at $800. The church has fifty members, and the pastor is Rev. George W. Brown.

The Universalist Church has quite a society in town, the members of which meet for worship in the Centennial Hall.

The Junction City Sentinel was the first paper ever published in Junction City or Davis County. It was Democratic in politics, and B. H. Keyser was its editor. The first number appeared in June, 1858. In July, 1859, Keyser was succeeded by Samuel Medary, Jr., who changed the name of the paper to the *Kansas Statesman*. W. W. Herbert and William Cuddy purchased the paper in the spring of 1860, and G. W. Kingsbury and W. S. Blakely became its publishers. In September, 1861, Kingsbury, retired from the paper, and in November following the *Statesman* ceased to exist.

The Frontier Guide was started shortly after the demise of the *Statesman* by H. T. Geery, into whose hands the material of the office of the *Statesman* had fallen. Its publication was continued under the name of the *Guide* until September, 1861, when it was changed to *Kansas Frontier*. In November, 1861, Mr Geery was succeeded by George E. Dummer. The office was partially destroyed by soldiers from Fort Riley on March 10, 1862, and on the 15th of the same month they utterly demolished it, and forced its editor to enlist in the Union army.

The Junction City Union made its first appearance on the 12th of September, under the name of the *Smoky Hill and Republican Union*, under the editor and proprietorship of G. W. Kingsbury. It was Union in politics. W. S. Blakely and George W. Martin assumed charge of the paper on the 30th day of January, 1862, who, in turn, were succeeded by Dunlap & Russell, on November 19, 1864. The latter changed the name of the paper to the *Courier*, but after two issues under this name it suspended. On April 15, 1865, the paper was revived by George W. Martin, under the name of *Junction City Union*, which it still retains. On April 28, 1866, the publishing firm took the name of Porter & Martin. From November 1, 1866, until July 29, 1867, the paper was issued as a daily, still keeping up its weekly publication. In the meantime, on May 11, 1867, Porter retired from the paper, and on the 15th J. W. Dalaney took his place. His connection with the paper only lasted until the 18th of December of that year, when he, too, retired. G. W. Martin continued to retain the proprietorship of the paper, but on August 9, 1873, N. L. Prentiss became its editor, which position he held until March 6, 1875, when G. W. Martin and H. H. Snyder became its editors, and remained such until December, 1875, when Mr. Martin became sole editor. John E. Rastall assumed editorial charge in June, 1876, which he retained until August, 1877, and on the 15th of the following month S. S. Prouty became its editor, to whom, on October 1, 1877, the office was leased for two years. George W. Martin has been sole editor since the expiration of that lease, and has been sole proprietor since 1869. The frequent changes in the editorship, between 1872 and 1880, was owing to the fact that Mr. Martin had been elected State Binder, which office he held for eight years, and which necessitated his being at Topeka. The *Union* is a weekly paper, and Republican in politics. "Hubbard's Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World," for 1882, gives the circulation of the paper, as sworn to, at 900.

The Junction City Avalanche issued its first number July 17, 1868, with A. S. Ruling as editor. It was Democratic in politics, and its existence was limited to a little less than three months.

The Junction City Tribune was ushered into the world August 14, 1873, under the management of Henry Farey and Theodore Alvord, and took the position of an independent journal. On March 12, 1874, Mr. Farey withdrew, and Mr. Alvord continued its publication until July 1, 1875, when the paper fell into the hands of John Davis & Sons, where it still remains, and who are sole editors and proprietors. In politics it is independent greenback. A circulation of 1,400 is claimed for it.

The Davis County Republican is a seven column folio sheet, just ushered into existence by the Davis County Republican Publishing Company. Its first number appeared September 16, 1882, so whatever history it may have is yet to be made. The editor is J. H. Franklin, with Rev. J. A. Reitz as assistant. It starts out as being Republican in politics.

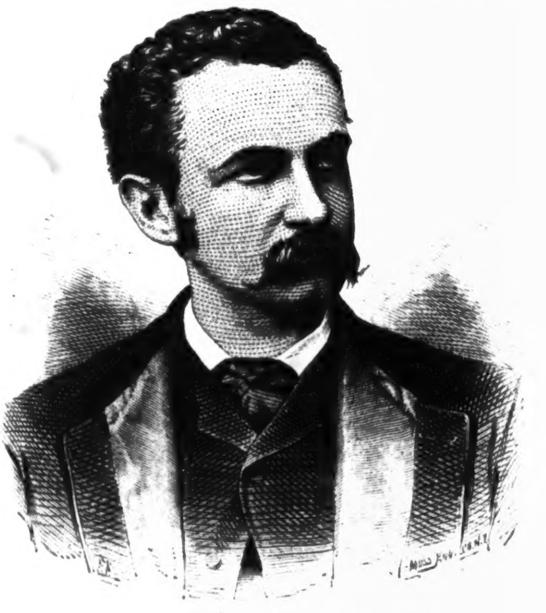

A. B. Clarke

Centennial Lodge, No. 18, K. of P., was instituted April 24, 1876, with twenty-three charter members. Its first officers were: T. A. Cullinson, P. C.; Samuel Orr, C. C.; C. L. Linten, V. C.; E. E. Heath, K. of R. and S.; William Zieglasch, M. of F.; William Lockstone, M. of E.; B. A. Pierson, I. G.; E. G. Ahrens, O. G. The present officers are: J. J. Godell, P. C.; George Taylor, C. C.; John Oberg, V. C.; E. G. Ahrens, K. of R. and S.; J. H. Stroud, M. of F.; Charles Fogelstrom, M. of E.; Peter Bergren, M. of A.; J. L. Upton, I. G.; Charles Peterson, O. G. Present membership, forty-five.

Union Lodge, No. 7, A., F. & A. M., was chartered October 20, 1857, but prior to that time it had worked under a dispensation granted January 6, 1857. The first meeting of the lodge took place at Fort Riley on January 31, 1857, where it continued to meet until July of the following year, when the place of meeting was changed to Junction City. The first meeting of the lodge in Junction City was held in a little log cabin in "Cuddy's Addition," on July 18, 1858. The applicants for the charter were: C. W. Beebe, T. L. Brent, William Cuddy, D. Clarkson, O. Cunningham, C. M. Barclay, L. A. Ormistead, D. James, A. W. Putnam and A. A. Garrett. The first officers of the lodge were: C. W. Beebe, W. M.; T. L. Brent, S. W.; William Cuddy, J. W.; A. L. Putnam, Sec.; David Clarkson, Treas.; David James, S. D.; C. M. Barclay, J. D.; Owen Cunningham, Tyler. The present officers: W. W. Hurley, W. M.; Robert Henderson, S. W.; R. L. Kepperling, J. W.; A. Vogler, Treas.; G. F. Gordon, Sec.; F. M. Rogers, S. D.; William Lawrence, J. D.; J. Campbell, Tyler. Present membership, sixty-seven.

Junction City Chapter, No. 17, R. A. M., was organized October 18, 1870, with twelve charter members. The first officers were: J. A. Anderson, H. P.; D. C. Jones, E. K.; J. H. Gilpatrick, E. S.; J. Dewitt, C. H.; J. P. Quinn, P. S.; H. H. Lynch, R. A. C.; J. Dewitt, 3 V.; T. A. Reynolds, 2 V.; F. M. Juneman, 1 V.; Robert Henderson, Treas.; Thomas Hooley, Sec.; R. C. Whiting, Tyler. The present officers are: J. T. Price, H. P.; W. W. Hurley, E. K.; J. J. Blattner, E. S.; W. S. Blakely, C. H.; A. Clough, P. S.; P. V. Trovinger, R. A. C.; William Lockstone, 3 V.; Robert Henderson, 2 V.; J. C. Scott, 1 V.; A. Vogler, Treas.; G. F. Trott, Sec.; D. N. Hicks, Tyler; Rev. Charles Reynolds, Chaplain.

Frontier Lodge, No. 25, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 29, 1867, with five charter members, as follows: T. G. Horn, George Draschel, Moritz Will, G. F. Gordon and Joseph Lane. First officers: T. G. Horn, N. G.; G. F. Gordon, V. G.; J. C. Hill, R. S.; George Draschel, Treas. The present officers are: C. P. Fogelstrom, N. G.; Charles Ross, V. G.; James Kerr, Sec.; Louis Hauserman, Treas. Present membership, thirty-eight. This lodge has furnished one Grand Master to the State in the person of George W. Martin.

Junction City Lodge, No. 32, A. O. U. W., was instituted January 30, 1880, with ten charter members. First officers: J. M. Asher, P. M. W.; S. C. Hoag, M. W.; M. Bradford, G. F.; A. H Leak, O.; J. H. Franklin, R. T.; D. Shaw, Fin.; G. J. Graves, Rec.; A. H. Clemens, G.; W. Bradford, I. W.; A. J. White, O. W. Present officers: M. Bradford, P. M. W.; H. M. Gemeny, M. W.; A. W. Gerhardt, G. F.; A. J. Callahan, O.; Robert Graves, R.; G. J. Graves, Fin.; C. C. Tyler, Rec.; J. C. Dumbrick, G.; N. Freeman, I. W.; W. R. Morganfeldt, O. W.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY AIMAN, proprietor Iowa House, erected and opened the above hotel to the public in 1881, size of which is 40x48 feet, two stories high, contains twenty-two rooms, can accommodate twenty guests; cost of hotel was $2,000. Mr. Aiman located in Junction City in December, 1876. He was born in Montgomery County, Pa., July 8, 1828, lived in native State until fall of 1864, moved to Iowa, and farmed until he came to Kansas. He was married in Pennsylvania in 1852, to Miss Mary E. Stebbins, of New York. They have eight children—George M., Charles A., Luretta, Roxana, Mary Ella, Catherine May, Harry W., and Francis.

J. F. AYARS, dealer in general line of drugs, medicines, druggists' sundries and notions. The firm of Bowers & Ayars opened trade February 9, 1882; they carry a stock of about $4,800. Mr. Ayars came to Davis County in 1865, worked at carpenter trade a year or two, then embarked in the live-stock business until he became interested in the above. Born in Lewis County, Mo., December 16, 1841, lived with parents in native State until 1847, and moved to Grant County, Wis., where he lived until the breaking out of the Rebellion. Enlisted August 12, 1861, in Company F, Tenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; participated in all battles of his command, re-enlisting in January, 1863, in Company E, Mississippi River Marine Brigade on the United States Steamer "Diana," was in the siege of Vicksburg, Colman's Corners, Milligan's Bend, Hayne's Bluff, Columbus, Lake Village, Rodney and Austin. Mustered out in Vicksburg, in 1865, being orderly sergeant. He was married in 1866, to Miss Kate Mitchell, of Pittsburg, Pa.; they have five children—Maggie, Fannie E., Maude D., Dolly and Gracie.

M. K. BITTERMAN, dealer in general merchandise, furniture, hides and wool; opened trade in 1869, by his father B. Bitterman, and continued by the latter until 1875, after which the subject of this sketch took charge of the business, and has since continued it. He carries a stock of $15,000, and employs seven persons in the business. He occupies a building erected in 1873, 23x70 feet, two stories high, costing $4,000. He was born in Booneville, Mo., August 19, 1853, and came to Leavenworth, in 1858. He is a member of I. O. O. F. of Junction City.

SAMUEL H. CHURCH, of the firm of Church & Hurley, manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of harness and saddles; was born in Allen County, Ohio, June 18, 1842. He moved to Linn County, Iowa, in 1852, enlisted in August, 1862, in Company F, Twentieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, Vicksburg, Miss., Mobile, Ala., and Fort Morgan, besides many skirmishes. He was mustered out of the United States service at Mobile, Ala., and discharged in Clinton, Iowa, July 27, 1865, then farmed until he came to Kansas in 1869, farming five years and-a-half, then moved to Central City, Iowa, keeping a hotel and harness shop until he returned to Junction City, January 10, 1880. He was married in Linn County, Iowa, in 1868, to Miss Mary C. Dennis, of Logan County, Ohio. He is a member of Lodge No. 32, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

ALFRED CLOUGH, dealer in general merchandise, opened trade April 1, 1877; erected his store of two stories high, 24x100 feet, with an iron front, at a cost of $7,000 in 1872. He carries a stock of about $10,000; his annual trade will equal $20,000. He located in Junction City in the spring of 1859, and engaged in merchant tailoring until 1864; spent a year in Leavenworth, Kansas, in the same business, returned to Junction City, where he went into a sutler's store as clerk at Fort Riley, until 1867, then went as post trader to Fort Reynolds, Col., until 1875, then returned to Junction City. Went to Europe in 1876. He was born in England, May 10, 1837, and was educated and learned his trade in his native country, coming to America in 1857. He was married at Fort Riley in 1860, to Miss Emma Jackson, of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., a daughter of R. T. Jackson, then Bandmaster of the First United States Cavalry. They have eight children—George Alfred, Daisy Alice, Robert Walter, Edwin Jackson, Henry Tompkins, Caroline Camille, Winfield Hancock, and Bernardina Juanita A. Was County Commissioner in 1879-'80 and '81. Is a Knight Templar.

THOMAS DIXON, proprietor of the Junction City Elevator, and dealer in all kinds of grain and live-stock. The elevator was erected in the fall of 1879; capacity, 10,000 bushels. He shipped 450 car-loads of wheat in 1879, and 150 car-loads of live-stock; average cost of car-load of wheat is $400; average cost of live stock is about $1,000. He employs from three to six men in the business. He located in Ogden Township, Riley County, in 1854, where he farmed and raised stock until he came to Junction City, and opened business. He now owns 1,280 acres of land in Riley County, 400 of which is in one body and in cultivation. He was born in Ireland, September 8, 1831, came to America in 1849; was educated in his native country. He was married in Riley County, Kan., May 1, 1856, to Miss Mary Huff, a lady born and educated in Frankfort, Germany. The above was the first marriage in Riley County. They have nine children—Ella, Josie, John T., Thomas P., Charles, Cosmos, George, Mary L. and Julie.

A. DREYFUS, came to Junction City in September, 1879. Engaged in the cooper trade a short time, then went into the produce business until he went into the trade as above. He was born in Delaware County, N. Y., September 5, 1857. Lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. He was educated in Andes, Delaware Co., N. Y.

A. G. EMERY, photographer, does all work in that line; began the business in March, 1876. He located in Junction City, on the latter date; formerly engaged in farming and horticulture. He was born in Penobscot County, Maine, June 19, 1833. Lived in his native State until 1862, worked many years in the lumber business, living in Peshtigo, Wis., three years during the time. He worked several months in a ship-yard in Milwaukee, Wis., and went to Michigan, and followed photographing a year. He was then employed at Erie County, N. Y., as recruiting sergeant. Returned to Marquette, Mich., and bought out a photographing establishment, followed the business in Michigan until 1874, then to Rockford, Ill., and engaged in the sale of sewing machines until he came to Kansas. He was married in Marquette, Mich., in February, 1865, to Miss Agnes C. Cole, of Wales, N. Y. They have three children—Diana G., Edwin A., and Arthur L. He is a member of the Order of Royal Arch Masons, and the A. F. & A. M.

CHAS. P. FOGELSTROM, manufacturer of wagons and buggies to order, also manufacturer of the Taylor Harrow; employs five men. Began the business in 1872. Came to Junction City in 1870, worked at blacksmithing and repair work; they now do about $6,000 in repairs and manufactures per annum. He was born in Sweden, October 27, 1842. Came to America in November, 1866. Worked in Chicago, Ill., some time, in Iowa about two years, then went to Utah, and worked on the Union Pacific Railroad, then to Omaha, Neb., worked some time, then in other places, finally he came to Junction City. Married in the latter city in 1873: his wife died. Again, married in October, 1878, to Miss A. A. Peterson, a native of Sweden. They have two children—Carl Roy and Ada Augusta. He is a member of the fire department, I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias.

ROBERT M. GAGE, of the firm of Gage & Dreyfus, dealers in a general line of family groceries, boots and shoes, rubber goods, queensware, etc. They opened the trade in September, 1880, succeeding C. H. Miller, and carry a stock of about $3,500. Mr. Gage first came to Junction City, Kansas, in June, 1867. He had quite a practice in the mercantile trade before going into business. He was born in Athol, Mass., June 16, 1859, and received a practical business education.

DR. R. M. HAYS, physician and surgeon, first came to Junction City in spring, 1875, and continued practice. Born in Gettysburg, Pa., October 9, 1851. Began the study of medicine in 1871—graduated from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1873; graduated from La Fayette Literary College of Eastern Pennsylvania, in 1870. Began the practice of medicine in June, 1874, in Junction City, where he has since continued. He is a member of Kaw Valley Medical Society of Kansas.

ALBERT S. HOWARD, firm of Woodmansee & Howard, proprietors of Variety Iron Works Foundry and Machine Shops. The buildings were completed in 1881; size, 46x60 feet, one and one-half stories high, cost $1,000. They have all necessary machinery to carry on the above business; employ four workmen. Mr. Howard was born in Monroe County, N. Y., October 23, 1840, his parents moved to Columbia County, Wis., in 1846, locating in Scott Township, where they farmed twenty-four years. He then went to Peabody on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, Kansas, where he followed contracting and building, and came to Junction City in November, 1880. He was married in Scott, Wis., in 1860, to Miss Charlotte Tremble, of Illinois. They have four children—Clinton J., Samuel W., Hattie M., Harvey W. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Peabody, Kan.

JAMES HUMPHREY, attorney-at-law, first settled in Manhattan, Kan., in the spring of 1857, where he served until 1862, as County Treasurer. He was editor of the Manhattan *Express* until the fall of 1862, admitted to the bar in 1863, practiced law until March, 1867, when he was appointed Judge of the Eighth Judicial District of Kansas, and elected for a full term the same year. He resigned in the spring of 1870, and moved to Junction City, and resumed the practice of his profession. He was born in England, March 8, 1833. Came to America in 1854, being educated partly in his native country, and completing in United States, and began to study law in 1860. He was married in 1861, to Miss Mary A. Vance, of Springfield, Ohio. They have five children—Herbert J., James V., Spencer, Ella and Adelia A.

W. W. HURLEY, firm of Church & Hurley, manufacturers and dealers in harness, saddlery, etc.; opened business August 15, 1881. They carry a stock of about $1,200, and employ three men. He located in Morris County, Kan., in 1866, and worked at the saddlery trade, etc. Came to Junction City in May, 1876, and worked at his trade since. He was born in Greene County, Pa., August 6, 1824, and moved to Pomeroy, Ohio, in 1840, where he lived until 1866, and there learned his trade. He was married in Meigs County, Ohio, in 1846, to Miss Lucinda B. Harris, of the latter county. They have one son—Horace Hurley, now a resident of California. Mr. Hurley is a member of the Masonic Order, Chapter and Union Lodge No. 7, of Junction City.

M. W. KELLER, dealer in groceries, queensware, etc., opened trade January 1, 1882. Carries a stock of from $3,000 to $4,000, and occupies two floors 25x100 feet. He was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, May 12, 1856. Lived in his native State until the fall of 1864, when he moved with his parents to Davis County, Kan., where he lived until March, 1868, when he moved to Sedalia, Mo. In 1874, he returned to his native State, and attended school at the Southern Ohio Normal School. In 1876, he again went to Kansas, and became a member of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan Kan. The following spring he became a resident of Junction City, Kan., and began the hardware business, at which he continued until January 1, 1882, at which time he began by himself. He was married at Lancaster, Ohio, August 14, 1879, to Miss Mary E. Trovinger, of Fairfield County, Ohio. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Junction City, and the Knights of Honor.

JAMES KENNEDY, insurance agent and farmer, has a farm four miles west of Junction City, on Sections 7 and 8, containing 480 acres, 300 of which are cultivated. Has a fine orchard, and a large stone house 40x50 feet two and one-half stories high, built at a cost of $5,000; he also has other necessary buildings. He is insurance agent for the Burlington Fire Insurance Company of Burlington, Iowa, also agent for the Centennial Life Insurance Company of the same place. He located in Junction City, in the spring of 1872, and engaged in farming, which he is still interested in. He was born in New Jersey, November 8, 1834. His parents settled in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1840, where he lived until he came to Kansas. He enlisted in the fall of 1862, in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and he was mustered out in the summer of 1863, at Chambersburg, Pa. He was married in 1865, to Miss Mary Emma Gray, of St. Louis, Mo. They have four children—Thomas Gray, Guy Morrison, William and Mary Emma.

MAXWELL KENNEDY, physician and surgeon, firm of Kennedy & Daugherty. He was born in Warren County, N. J., November 16, 1831, and moved with his parents to Chambersburg, Pa., in the fall of 1839. He began the study of medicine in the fall of 1850. Graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., in March, 1855, and began the practice of medicine in the latter city, continuing two years, then removed to Chambersburg, Pa., and practiced one year, then removed to Orrstown, Pa., in the spring of 1859, and practiced his profession until the fall of 1871. Mr. Kennedy was a volunteer surgeon at the battle of Antietam and Gettysburg. He was married in December, 1859, to Miss Martha J., eldest daughter of Col. James B Orr, of Orrstown, Pa. They have six children—Thomas B., John McClelland, Frank S., Hettie May, William Orr, and Margaret E. He came to Junction City, Kan., in November, 1871, and has continued the practice of medicine. He is president of the Board of Examining Surgeons for pensions, and is coroner of Davis County.

WILLIAM B. LOWE, dealer in real estate and insurance agent, came to Junction City in 1872. He engaged in the above business in the spring of 1882. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, September 13, 1835, and lived in his native State until he was about twenty years old, when he went to Keokuk and Montrose, Iowa, and engaged in lumbering and saw-mill business, until the winter of 1859, when he returned to Ohio. He was appointed captain of the Eleventh Regular Infantry, and served in the army of the Potomac, until the close of the war. Participated in twenty-three general battles and skirmishes, and was retired from active service in 1866, on account of wounds and sickness in the line of duty, and still retains his position of captain on the retired list of the regular army. Previous to entering in the regular army, he was a member of the Twelfth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went to his native city in 1866. He served on Court Martial duty three years in Richmond, Va., then returned to Ohio, and from there to Kansas. He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, in December, 1859, to Miss Anna E. Finley of the latter city. His wife died in Junction City, Kan., May 25, 1880. Mr. Lowe was elected County Commissioner of Davis County, in the fall of 1881.

H. C. McCARTY, of the firm of McCarty Bros., dealers in all kinds of farm produce, etc., P. O. Wreford; began business in July, 1882, at Wreford Station, Davis County. He located near the above place in 1872, with his brother opened a farm, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He was born in Medina County, Ohio, January 16, 1838, and lived in his native State until 1848, and the family moved to Owasso, Shiawassee Co., Mich., where he lived until coming to Kansas; was raised a farmer. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Company D, First Michigan Cavalry, and served six months. Re-elisted in the Tenth Michigan Cavalry, and participated in all the battles of his command. He was mustered out in November, 1865. Was married in 1861, to Miss V. J. Chase, of Summit County, Ohio. They have one son—Edwin L. McCarty Bros. own a fine bed of cement on Lyons Creek, one and-a-half miles from the mouth of that stream, and five miles from Junction City. It is an immense bed, eleven feet in thickness; it has been tested with the best cement known and found equal to the best. They also operate a lime kiln near their warehouse, which cost upward of $2,000, a fine location. Lyman McCarty, the other member of the firm, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1845. Served nearly three years during the war in the Fifth Michigan Infantry. Since then has been engaged in railroad business, and is now General Western Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. He resides in Kansas City, Mo.

WILLIAM H. MACKEY, JR., of the firm of Mackey & Mann, retail dealers in staple and fancy groceries, glass, wooden and queensware. Opened trade May 1, 1880; carry a stock of about $3,000, and do an annual trade of $30,000. William H. Mackey was born in Easton, Kan., July 28, 1856; his parents lived there until 1859, then moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they lived three years. He returned to Kansas and settled in Junction City in 1862. Educated in the home schools. He is now a member of the City Council of the Third Ward. He was married in January 18, 1882, in Manhattan, Kan., to Miss Eva S. Seymour, of New York.

FREDERICK MANN, of the firm of Mackey & Mann, dealers in groceries, queensware, glassware, woodenware, and provisions. Opened trade May 1, 1880, and carries a stock of about $3,000. Mr. Mann located in Junction City, in January, 1877, and engaged in various occupations until he entered the above business. He was born in East Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn., June 23, 1856, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. He is a member of the Union Lodge No. 7, A., F. & A. M., Junction City. He was married in the latter city in January, 1881, to Miss Caroline Wilhelmina Thiele, of Junction City.

CHARLES H. MILLER, of the firm of R. M. & C. H. Miller, proprietors of the Atlas steam flouring mills, Junction City. They erected the mills in 1881, and began operating the same in November of the same year. The size of the main building is 30x40 feet, three stories high, with basement; engine room is 22x30 feet, one story. The mill contains four run of stone, with all the latest improved machinery; capacity, seventy-five barrels in twenty-four hours, and seven hundred bushels of feed at the same time. The engine is forty horse-power. The total cost of mill and fixtures is $10,000. Mr. Miller first located in Davis County in 1868, and engaged in farming eight years; then into the grocery business three years at Junction City; then milling business. He was born in Worcester County, Mass., June 12, 1840, and followed mercantile business in Massachusetts a number of years. He was married in 1861 to Miss Virginia A. Bigelow, a native of Belleville, N. Y. They have one daughter, Anna Virginia.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MARTIN emigrated with his parents to Kansas in March, 1857. The family located at Lecompton, and George W. entered the office of the Lecompton *Union* (a Pro-slavery paper) as printer. After about four months, the *Union* was succeeded by the *Kansas National Democrat*, Martin remaining with that office two years, and spending the following year in a book-publishing house in Philadelphia. He returned to Kansas in the spring of 1861, and located at Junction City, Davis County the following August. In February, 1862, in connection with William S. Blakely, he commenced the publication of the *Smoky Hill and Republican Union*, which they continued until the fall of 1864, when the paper suspended until the spring of 1865, when it was revived by Mr. Martin under the name of *Junction City Union*. Mr. Martin has been editor of the paper since February, 1862, and sole owner since December, 1869. In November, 1866, to August, 1867, a daily was issued by him from the *Union* office. On the first of January, 1865, he was appointed postmaster at Junction City, and served until October of the same year. He has also served twice as Register of

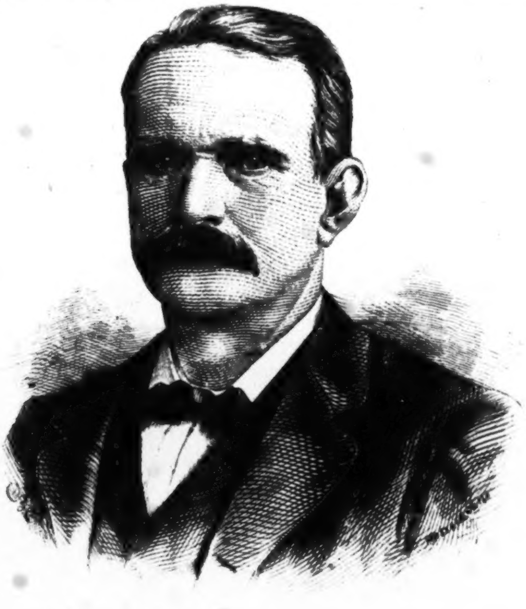

Geo. W. Martin

the United States land office at Junction City, and as Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for Western Kansas. In 1872 he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows for Kansas, and also served as Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States in 1875 and 1876. He was elected State Printer by the Kansas Legislature in January, 1873; re-elected in 1875, 1877 and 1879, retiring July, 1881; residing during those years in Topeka. At the close of his last term of office as State Printer he returned to Junction City, where he now resides, being still editor and proprietor of the Junction City *Union*, the first Republican paper in the city. At the November election, 1882, he was elected Representative from Davis County to the Legislature by a majority of 276. George W. Martin was born in Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa., June 30, 1841. He was married, December 20, 1863, to Lydia Coulson, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Allen and Catherine Coulson, of Pottawatomie County, Kansas. They have three children—Lincoln, Millie and Charles.

CHARLES H. PARSONS, manufacturer of carriages and light spring wagons, opened the business February 14, 1881; employs five men; capacity to turn out work equaled $6,500 the first year, including repairing. He was born in England November 19, 1819; came to America in November, 1842, locating in Pontiac, Mich., where he learned the carriage business, remaining in the latter city until he came to Kansas. He began business for himself in April, 1880. He was married in Pontiac, Mich., October 14, 1848, to Miss Charlotte Stanley, of England. They have three children—William, Charles and Charlotte. He is a member of the Masonic order, of Pontiac, Mich

CAPTAIN A. C. PIERCE, dealer in real estate, loan and insurance agent, first located in Saline County, Kan., in 1856, and afterwards removed to Kansas Falls and engaged in surveying and locating settlers. He moved to Junction City in 1860, and was elected County Assessor in the same spring, and took the census of Davis, Clay and part of Riley counties. He enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, as second lieutenant; promoted to first lieutenant; was subsequently changed to cavalry; participated in the battles of Fort Wayne, Indian Territory; Cane Hill, Ark., and Prairie Grove; Price's raid, Independence, Mo.; Big Blue, Fort Scott and the battle on the line, near Kansas City. He was mustered out as captain of his company at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in August, 1865, when he returned to Junction City. He was married in May, 1865, to Miss Harriet L. Bowen, of Otsego County, N. Y. He was born in the latter county, September 13, 1835, and was educated in Cooperstown, N. Y. They have seven children—Alfred B., Mary, Harriott, Madge, Levi Benjamin, Marcia and Maude. He is a member of the Universalist Church and I. O. G., Junction City; served a term in Kansas City Legislature in 1861, 1862 and 1868; was re-elected in the fall of 1880. He has been County Surveyor, County Clerk and Register of Deeds.

SUMNER W. PIERCE, of the firm of S. W. Pierce & Co., dealers in pianos, organs, sewing machines, etc., opened trade in the fall of 1871, and carries a stock of $10,000 of musical merchandise, etc. There are ten men employed in the above business. Mr. Pierce located in Junction City, Kan., in January, 1870, where he opened the insurance business, which he still carries on, representing twelve reliable companies; also, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He also does a large loan business on real estate securities. He was born in Otsego County, N. Y., May 24, 1851, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1874 to Miss Anna E. Manley, of Buffalo, N. Y. They have two children—daughter, Lulu Belle, and son, Horace Manley. Mr. Pierce is a member of the Universalist Church of Junction City.

JAMES POTTER, dealer in all kinds of fresh and salt meats and live stock, also manufacturer of Potter's celebrated soda water. He also supplies the city with ice, and ships large lots by car-loads. He first located in Paola, Kan., in 1869, where he engaged in the manufacture of soda water during the summer. He then went to Fort Scott, Kan., and continued the same business until 1870. At Baxter Springs he was engaged in the manufacture of soda water and the ice business until 1871, when he went to Junction City, Kan., and opened business. He was born in England, April 17, 1842, and came to America in 1866, locating in Canada West, where he engaged in various occupations for three years. He was married in 1873 to Miss Mary Wall, a native of Germany. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Junction City.

P. W. POWERS, agent for the Badger Lumber Company, of Hannibal, Mo., located in Junction City, and began the above business in 1878. They keep all kinds of lumber and building material, paints, etc., carrying a stock of about $10,000. They employ three men in the business. Mr. Powers was born in Yates County, N. Y., February 19, 1852. His parents moved to Lyons, Iowa, in 1856, and lived there four years, when he came to Kansas, settling in Irving, where he remained a year. He then went to Manhattan, Riley County, where he obtained a business education. He engaged in the harness business in 1870, following the same about six years, and then engaged in the lumber business in the latter place for some time, finally locating in Junction City. He has also been quite extensively engaged in the stock business, in connection with his present trade. He is a member of Bluemont Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., of Manhattan. He was married in 1872 to Miss Ida Bowen, of German, Chenango County, N. Y. They have four children—Bennie N., Hale P., Gracie B. and John. Mr. Powers is secretary of the Davis County Agricultural Society.

GEORGE W. REYNOLDS, keeper of the Bartell House, opened the above first-class hotel to the public on February 12, 1880. It is constructed of brick, three stories high, 90x120 feet, contains fifty-four rooms, and can accommodate one hundred guests. Mr. Reynolds was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1852. He has been in the hotel business since 1867, following the business nine years in Chicago, Ill.; also, has been in the business in Hickman, Ky., Evanston and Lake Bluff, Ill. He was married in Cambridge, Mass., in 1876, to Miss Gertrude M. Wright, of Chicago, Ill. They have one son, Ralph D. Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Masonic order, Knights of Honor and Hotelmen's Mutual Benefit Association.

ROBERT O. RIZER—Retired. First came to Kansas in 1862, as Quartermaster for the Second Colorado Infantry. Crossed the country to Kansas City Mo; located in Junction City in 1865, engaging as bookkeeper one and a half years, he then went into a species of insurance and commission business a few months, after which he engaged in the banking business, under the firm name of James Streeter & Co., until 1878. He then created the Davis County Savings Bank, which he continued two years under the name of Robert O. Rizer & Co.; at the end of that time, he purchased the entire interest, and continued until 1880, since which he has been retired from business. He has been Mayor of Junction City three terms, county treasurer four years, city clerk eighteen months. Was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1837; educated in native city, living there until fifteen years of age; then went to Chicago, Ill., and was bookkeeper two years; then engaged in the commission business under the firm name of Rizer & Hudson until 1859; then went to Denver, Col., and worked for a general merchandise house as bookkeeper for eighteen months. He then received a commission as Second Lieutenant of Second Colorado Infantry; crossed the plains in 1862, and served in bushwhacking, etc.; mustered out at Fort Riley in 1865; participated in all the battles of his command. He was married in 1865 to Miss Mary Josephine Keith, of Boston Mass. They have five children—Harriet R., Josephine, Blanche, Mary, and Martin.

A. C. SCHNELL, grain buyer and speculator, now in the employ of McCarthy Bros., came to Junction City in 1866. Was train master for the K. P. R. R. two years. He then engaged in merchandising at Wichita a year; removed to Junction City and there continued merchandising until the fall of 1874; then engaged in railroading for Missouri, Kansas, & Texas, being agent for the above Company until April, 1882, since which he has been in the grain business. He has served as Register of Deeds for Davis County; been alderman and mayor of Junction City. He was born in Clearfield Co., Pa., June 30, 1838; was raised in Belfont, Centre Co., Pa., until 1861, when he enlisted in the Lochiel Greys, Cameron's Body Guard, of Harrisburg, Pa.; was soon detailed into Railroad and Telegraph Department; served in that capacity until 1863, when he was discharged. He then became superintendent of the Oil Creek Railroad until he came West. He was married in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1862, to Miss Alice C. Haskins, of Columbia, Pa. They have five children—Joseph H., Andrew C., Alice C., Anson C., and Kate.

J. C. SCOTT, firm Scott & Thurston, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements. The trade was opened by Mr. Scott in the spring of 1878, running the business until 1880, when the company was formed. They carry a stock of about $12,000; also deal quite largely in live stock, and employ five men. Mr. Scott was born in Lucas Co., Ohio, September 2, 1844. His parents moved to New York when he was a small boy, where he lived until he was twenty-one years old, when he went to Eaton Rapids, Mich., and there farmed until 1876, them came to Kansas, as before noted, first engaging in the coal trade a year. He enlisted July 29, 1862, in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, New York Volunteer Infantry; participated in all the battles of his command in the Army of the Potomac; wounded at Gettysburg, in July 1863. The whole regiment was captured at Harper's Ferry, but soon paroled and mustered out June 3, 1865. He was married at Eaton Rapids, Mich., in January, 1869, to Miss Anna M. Harwood of the latter place. They have four children—Susie A., Boyd P., Katie L., and John H. Mr. Scott is a member of City Council, Masonic order, Knights of Honor, and Universalist Church of Junction City.

CAPT. HENRY SWEENEY, Captain Company E., Fourth United States Cavalry, came to Kansas in 1859 as a member of the regular army, and remained in the service until 1862, as hospital steward at Fort Riley. He was in 1862 sent to the seat of war at St. Louis, Mo., being chief steward of the general hospital at Jefferson Barracks one and a half years. He then accepted a commission in the Sixtieth Colored Infantry as captain, and stationed in Arkansas until 1867. He was them appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Regular Infantry which he joined at Mobile, Ala., in September, 1867, where he remained until January, 1868, then was ordered to Montgomery, Ala., as post adjutant for some time, then was sent to Huntsville, Ala., where he was post quartermaster, post adjutant, and post commissary until August, 1868, when he accompanied his regiment to Texas, and remained as first lieutenant and captain on post duty, etc., until 1879. He then went to the Rio Grande River for a short time only, when he was ordered to Colorado in consequence of the Ute outbreak. The captain being constantly on scouting duty for the past ten years, had a severe attack of rheumatism, and was placed on waiting orders until a vacancy should occur on the retired list of the army, and came to Junction City. He entered the regular army in 1854, in New York City; participated in the Sioux war under General Harney in 1855, Cheyenne war in 1857, and all through the Utah campaign of 1858-'59. He was formerly a member of the old Second United States Dragoons a well known regiment in the West. His first promotion to a commission, was that of captain, in October, 1863. He was born in Ireland, November 26, 1831, and served an apprenticeship of four years in the drug business in Dublin, Ireland. He was married in 1853, in the latter city, to Miss Agnes T. Plunkett of Dublin, Ireland. He came to America in 1854. They have had three children—Agnes Mary, living, Edith Frances, deceased, and Bartholomew Henry, deceased. Mr. Sweeney was one of the first men to buy an interest in the original town plat in the spring of 1860 at Junction City. He is now located adjoining Junction City, and has a fine place of seventy-five acres on special Sections 11 and 12, named "Maple Lodge." He has a beautiful grove of timber, and plenty of water in the Republican River, which bounds one side of his grounds.

CAPT. MARCUS D. TENNEY, farmer and Pastor of the Congregational Church of Junction City. He first settled in Lawrence, Kan., in October, 1858, preached in Bourbon, Linn and Johnson Counties until the opening of the Rebellion, when he enlisted as a private, August, 1861, in the Third Kansas Volunteer Infantry, serving in that regiment until January 15, 1862, then was transferred to Capt. Thomas Bickerton's Battery, and was made First Lieutenant. He had command of the Battery in all the battles of Locust Grove, Newtonia, Fort Wayne, Kane Hill, Prairie Grove and Van Buren; promoted to Captain of the First Kansas Battery July 20, 1863. He then engaged in the pursuit of the Rebel, Gen. Morgan, through Indiana and Illinois. He was transferred to the Department of the Cumberland, October 23, 1863, and participated in the battle of Johnsonville, against the Rebel, Gen. Forrest, who sent word to the Captain, that he had the best battery in the field. He participated in the battle of Nashville, December, 1864, then was ordered to Chattanooga in February, 1865, to become a part of the Light Artillery Reserve Corps, under Maj. Mendenhall, and from there was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for discharge, July 17, 1865. The Captain had command of ninety-five men during his service, and they received high honors for soldierly conduct, bravery and rapid firing while in action. After his discharge from the army, he went to Champaign County Ill., and preached a year in the Methodist Episcopal Church; then returned to Johnson County, Kan., and preaching one and a half years; then went to Marshall County, Kan., and preached until 1879; then went to Washington County, Kan., preaching two years, and finally locating permanently in Junction City. He was born in

Hillsboro, N. H., in 1826. Was married in St. Louis, Mo., March 29, 1848, to Miss F. E. Nichols, of Boston, Mass; They have one son—Frank G. Capt. Tenney has been commander of Clifton Post No. 24., of Clifton Kan., G. A. R.; member of Masonic order, I. O. O. F., and Ancient Templars.

CAPT. C. H. TROTT, dealer in stationery, books, wall paper and a general variety of fancy goods. He carries a stock of about $10,000, and opened business in 1867. Was postmaster from 1868 to 1873 inclusive; City Treasurer, since 1874; County Clerk, from 1873 to 1874; Repository of the American Bible Society, since 1870; President of the Highland Cemetery Association, since 1878. He was born in Boston, Mass., August 8, 1837. He lived in Iowa three years previous to the breaking out of the Rebellion. Enlisted in July, 1861, in Company B, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted second lieutenant, first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, and assistant adjutant general of volunteers. He participated in all battles of his command from Pittsburg Landing, including Gen. Sherman's campaigns. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in July, 1865, then lived in his native city six months, after which came to Junction City, Kan. Was married in the latter city in 1867, to Miss Josephine McBratney, of Xenia, Ohio. They have one son—Loring Trott. Mr. Trott is a member of the Universalist Church of Junction City.

J. A. TRUEX, County Superintendent of Public Instructions for Davis County; first located in the above county in 1869, on a homestead He taught school six years, and was elected superintendent in 1874; by re-election has since held the office; he was re-elected at the late election in November, 1882. He was born in Morrow County, Ohio, November 6, 1848, and was educated in the Goshen High School, Ind.; Kalamazoo College, Mich.; and the college of Abingdon, Ill., and made teaching his profession previous to emigrating to the West. He was married in 1876, to Miss Addie Merriam, of Lorain County, Ohio. They have one son—Howard E. Truex. Mr. Truex is a member of the Baptist Church. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

S. D. UNDERWOOD, Probate Judge of Davis County, and City Attorney; he came to Kansas in 1867, locating in Junction City, where he was first engaged in contracting, and shipping magnesia limestone for four years. He also had a contract on the State House, Topeka. In 1871, he went to Europe, and remained some time, returned and went to Arizona on a prospecting tour. He soon returned to Junction City, and engaged in the study of law. Was admitted to the bar of practice in 1880, was elected city attorney in the spring of 1878, and probate judge in the fall of 1881. He was born in Geauga County, Ohio, November 29, 1842. Came to Iowa when quite young, where he lived a year, then went to St. Louis, Mo.; engaged in steamboating until the war broke out, when in 1861, he enlisted in Fremont Body Guards, and was wounded in October 25, 1861, and taken prisoner. He was mustered out in December, 1861, then enlisted in the secret service in Virginia. He received a commission as Second Lieutenant of Company B, First Regiment Light Artillery, and participated in the battles of Cross Keys and Franklin. He soon received a commission as Captain of Company K, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, promoted to major of his regiment, and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was mustered out in 1867. He is a member of the St. Louis Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F.

C. H. WARD, dealer in drugs, medicines, paints, oils, glass, heavy goods, druggists' sundries, etc., etc. Opened business in the spring of 1880, and carries a stock of about $5,000. He was born in Bradford County, Pa., September 2, 1849. He lived in his native State about fifteen years, and learned pharmacy in Athens, Pa. He worked in the business in Troy, Pa., three years, and Addison, N. Y. two years. Was traveling salesman for five years in the drug trade, and was in business five years in Van Ettenville, N. Y., then went to Junction City. He was married in Troy, Pa., in 1869, to Miss Mary E. Mastin, of the latter city. They have one son—Harry C., who was born August 21, 1872. Mr. Ward is a member of the Masonic order and Chapter; he has been junior deacon, secretary, and junior warden of the same. He was town clerk for three years.

CHRISTINE F. ZIEGLER, dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware, farm implements, etc. He began business in September, 1880, employs six men in the business, and carries about $15,000 stock. He was born in Germany, June 2, 1851, and came to America, 1852, with his parents, locating in Cleveland, Ohio, where at the proper age he engaged in hardware and woodenware business until 1880; came to Junction City in the fall of 1880. He was married in the fall of 1873, to Miss Lucia Kluever, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have one son—Oliver D. Ziegler.

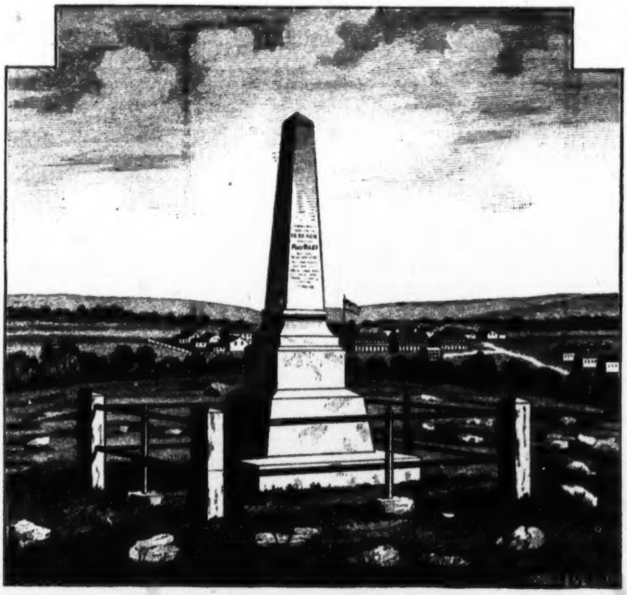

OGDEN'S MONUMENT.

FORT RILEY.

While Fort Riley is neither a city, town, nor village, the position it occupies, and has occupied in Davis County, entitles it to a page in the history of the same. It is located on the north side of the Kansas River, distant from Junction City about four miles by wagon road, or three miles by rail. A person would naturally suppose from its name that it was a fortification, but if he looks to see anything of the kind, with embrasures and cannon, he will look in vain. It is not a fort, but simply a post where troops are stationed. There is barrack accommodation for twelve companies, with stabling for six hundred horses. The barracks are built of stone, in the shape of a square, overlooking the river. Two sides of the square are occupied by the soldiers' quarters, and two by the officers. The barracks and parade ground are enclosed by a beautiful fence, and the country surrounding is among the grandest that eye ever rested upon. A little to the west of the barracks, on a beautiful knoll, and enclosed by a neat fence, stands a very fine monument, erected to the memory of Major E. A. Ogden. This officer was in command of the post in 1855, at the time the cholera made such terrible ravages among the soldiers. The surgeon had left, and the Major acted in the double capacity of commander and physician, going around among the afflicted men and doing all in his power to alleviate their suffering. He continued in this good work until he was attacked himself by the dread disease, to which he fell a victim. The monument is made of limestone, taken from a quarry in the neighborhood, and is of neat design and elegant construction. On the east side of it is inscribed the following: "Erected to the memory of Brevet Major E. A. Ogden, the founder of Fort Riley. A disinterested patriot and generous friend, a refined gentleman, a devoted husband and father, and an exemplary Christian. Few men were more respected and loved in their lives, or more lamented in their deaths. As much the victim of duty as of disease, he collectedly closed a life in the public service distinguished for integrity and faithfulness." On the west side it bears the following: "Brevet Major E. A. Ogden, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, died at Fort Riley, August 3, 1855, aged forty-four years. 'And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me: Write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labor, and their works do follow them.'" The location of Fort Riley is peculiarly beautiful and attractive. It is built on the land of the Military Reservation, which embraces a tract of about twenty miles square, a small portion of which only is in Davis County, directly opposite the fort and south of the Kansas River, the larger portion extending north from the fort into Riley County. When Satan tried to tempt our Savior by showing Him and offering Him all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them, we incline to the belief that he must have omitted all the region of country in the vicinity of Fort Riley. We have sailed from Cork to Queenstown, and the scenery on either side was grand; we have passed up the Bosphorus from Constantinople to the sea of Marmora, and beheld its scenery in all its enchanting loveliness, but let a person place himself on one of the bluffs in the vicinity of Fort Riley, and a scene will spread out before him that will equal, if not surpass, either of them. Looming up to the south, with slopes and groves intervening, are the hills that mark the location of Clark's Creek; to the north is a wide sea of open prairie, rising and falling in gentle undulations like the unperturbed waters of some great lake; to the east, stretching away for miles, you follow the windings and turnings of the river, whose course is marked by heavy bodies of timber, majestic in growth and rich in foliage, [illegible] it courses onward through a charming valley teeming with golden grain and lofty corn, with every here and there a comfortable house standing in the midst of beautiful surroundings, which marks the peaceful home of the settler; to the west the view is simply magnificent. Here and there through the foliage you catch glimpses of the two rivers, the Smoky Hill and Republican, as they come gliding along, one inclining to the northeast, and the other to the southeast, until their waters meet and kiss, and glide quietly and smoothly into the Kaw, a short distance west of Fort Riley. Looking up the valley of these two streams, the scenery is highly diversified and extremely beautiful in its diversifications. As you allow your gaze to extend westward, the valley widens, and between you and the horizon are wide fields of rich pasture, and homesteads marked by artificial groves. Gradually withdrawing your view from the horizon, and a short distance from where you are standing, the eye rests on the spires of Junction City towering up above the trees, until finally looking from the eminence you have selected as a point of observation, the Kansas River flows smoothly along, as it winds its serpentine course to mingle its waters with those of the muddy Missouri. For a moment the eye dazzles as it rests upon the shining steel rails of the Kansas Pacific Railway, made bright by the friction of travel, then all at once you hear the scream of the locomotive, and the next instant the train goes bounding by at lightning speed. The person whose imagination will allow him to picture to his mind's eye all these objects, and locate them so as to be most effective in a landscape panorama, will be enabled to form some conception of the grandeur of the scenery presented by the country surrounding Fort Riley. Another fact connected with the fort, and one worthy of mention, is, that it is very nearly, almost quite, the geographical center of the United States. Let any person who is desirous of ascertaining the exact location of Fort Riley, take a map of the United States and fold it once from east to west, and then from north to south, then let him unfold it, and the point in the center, where the marks of the folds have crossed, will mark almost the identical spot where stands the monument erected to the memory of Major Ogden.

MILFORD.

Milford is a small place in the northwestern corner of the county. It can scarcely be called a town, but inasmuch as its existence antedates that of the organization of the county, it is worthy of a brief mention. The town site known as Milford was located in 1855, by Abram Barry, S. D. Houston, B. E. Fullington, Moses Younkins and Frank Smith. It was then known by the name of Bacheller. It is situated on the Republican River, and is a station on the line of the Junction City & Fort Kearney Railway. It is a more of a trading point for the section of country that surrounds it, than a town. It has three small stores, a church, a schoolhouse, a steam flouring mill, and a few dwelling houses. The population, all told, can not exceed 100 or 150. Surrounding it is an excellent country, and it is just far enough away from Junction City and other larger towns to insure it a certain amount of country trade. The first post-office in Milford Township was established at Milford—then Bacheller—in 1861, and the first postmaster was Major Barry.

At Milford, the Congregationalists have a very fine frame church building, which was erected in 1877, and their church property is valued at $2,500 The membership of this church is thirty-five, and the pastor is Rev. M. S. Riddle.

In Smoky Hill Township there is an organization which is known as the St. John's Evangelical, which has a neatly built stone church. Its membership is fifty, and the pastor is Rev. Peter Lehman.

In Lyon Township, the German Lutherans have a tastefully built stone church, which was erected in 1872. The Baptist organization, in that township, also have just completed (1882) a very handsome edifice.

In Jefferson Township the Methodist Society, although numbering only fifteen members, have a neat little church, valued at $600.

In Liberty Township the Methodists have a church in the vicinity of Moss Springs.

In Jackson Township the Catholics have a comfortable and neat stone church, which was erected in 1872, and valued at $700. The membership of the church is 100, and the pastor is Rev. Father Ennis, of Wamego, who holds service there once every two weeks.

From the foregoing statements it will be observed that there is not a township in the county but that has one or more churches, which is somewhat remarkable for a comparatively new country.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LUCINDA BADGER, wife of the late John S. Badger, who located in Riley County in the spring of 1855, on Government land, under the pre-emption right, about six miles south of Milford, on Sections 17 and 18, Lots 4 and 5, Jackson Township. They were the first settlers in that part of the Republican Valley. Fort Riley was their nearest post-office, six miles away, while the nearest grist mill was at Kansas City, 150 miles off. They erected the first house in the above valley, above Fort Riley, in August, 1855. They had no team of their own for nearly two years after locating. Various tribes of Indians roamed over the wild prairies, and the vast herds of buffalo, elk and deer were only occasionally molested by the wily savages for years. The Badgers had plenty of wild game with which they graced their table at every meal, but often went hungry for bread. People in those days have been known to dig up their potatoes which had been planted, and eat them, but only in cases of emergency. But the early pioneers in those days often were obliged to undergo hardships now never experienced in the West. Mr. Badger worked at anything he could find to do for several years, until he could get his farm under cultivation. He was born in New York, December 24, 1815. Mrs. Badger, *nee* Fowler, was born October 24, 1820, in Washington County, Pa. They were married, December 5, 1839; they had twelve children—Martha E., Ephraim, John S., Rebecca, Alcinia, Alonzo, Cornelia C., Sarah M. (deceased), Byron, Frank, William E. and Morgan F. John S. and Ephraim served three years in the Rebellion, and came out without a scratch. Mr. Badger died December 26, 1868, from the effects of an injury received by a saw log rolling on him.

JOHN FAWLEY, merchant in general line of groceries and dry goods, opened the trade in the spring of 1879. He bought his present store in 1881, and carries a stock of about $4,000. He is also postmaster, and owns a farm on Sections 9 and 10, Township 10, Range 5 east, containing 720 acres, with 170 cultivated. He first located one-half a mile east of Milford, in 1864, and followed farming until he began mercantile business. He was born in Rockingham County, Shenandoah Valley, Va., August 1, 1834, and was raised on a farm. He lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. He was married in December, 1859, to Miss Sophia Brenneman, in his native place; they have two sons—Abraham, now assisting in his father's store, and Ashby A., now on their farm. The father and mother are members of the Congregational Church of Milford.

BRADLEY E. FULLINGTON, farmer, P. O. Milford, first settled in Riley County, Kan. (now Davis County), Madison Township, Section 31, May 3, 1856; opened a farm, carried it on about ten years, sold out and located on his present home, Section 6, Township 10, Range 5 east. He owns the south half of Section 6 and the north half of Section 7, being 640 acres of land, with 200 of the same cultivated. There are two fine streams of pure spring water running through his farm—Madison Creek on the west half, and Spring Creek on the east half. The two unite near the center of the farm, and form a fine stream of water, with a mill-power, on which his son-in-law, Charles A. Streeter, is erecting a grist-mill, at an expense of $5,000. The capacity of the mill will be 100 bushels of wheat and 200 of feed in twenty-four hours. Mr. Fullington certainly has the model farm of Davis County, which contains the varieties of timber in abundance herein named: oak, walnut, hickory, sycamore, elm, cottonwood, soft maple and box elder. Mr. Fullington was born in Cambridge, Vt., in 1819, lived in his native State until 1852 (being raised on a farm), when he went to California and spent three years for his health; he returned in 1855 to his native place He represented Riley County two terms in the State Legislature, 1862 and 1863, and 1863 and 1864. He was married in 1848 to Miss Louisa Carpenter, a native of Johnson, Vt.; they have one daughter, Alice Elizabeth, now married to Mr. Charles A. Streeter. They are all members of the Congregational Church of Milford.

J. W. C. PIERCE, farmer, carpenter, etc., P. O. Milford, first settled at Cedar Creek, Riley Co., Kan., in 1855; worked at his trade and took a pre-emption claim. He built the first bridge across the Blue River, near Manhattan, March 6, 1854. He moved his family to Fort Riley, where he took charge of a Government saw-mill for seven years, afterwards operated the saw-mill at Manhattan for three years, then came to Milford, Davis County, and erected a saw-mill in Milford Village, then a wilderness. He has since worked at his trade and farmed. His place is located south of Milford Village, a few miles, and contains eighty acres, with fifty-six cultivated; has a fine peach orchard and a grove of fine timber. He was born in New York City, May 22, [illegible], and was married in 1850 to Miss Mary A. Waller, of Virginia. He is a member of the Masonic order of Manhattan and the Congregational Church of Milford.

MERCHANT S. RIDDLE, pastor of the Congregational Church of Milford, came to the above village May 27, 1880, and became pastor of the above church. He also engaged in merchandising and the drug business on January 1, 1882, under the firm name of Riddle & Humphrey. They carry a general stock of $3,500 He was born in West Virginia, at Glenville, Gilmer County, September 25, 1851, and moved to Ohio in 1874, settling near Marietta, Washington County. He was educated in West Virginia. His first charge in pastoral duty was at Ravenswood, Jackson Co., W. Va., for two years; then to West Columbia, Mason County, for two years; thence to Parkersburg for a year; then near Marietta for six years, and then direct to Kansas. He was married in West Virginia, September 25, 1878, to Miss Carrie Bumgarner, of West Columbia; they have six children—Newton Howard, Tandy Homer, Hattie Pearl, Frank Emmerson, Clyde and an infant son not yet named. He served in Company B, under Capt. W. T. Wyant, as scout for a few months, near the close of the war.

JOHN W. SHAEFFER, farmer, P. O. Milford, came to his present home in 1877. He was born in Lancaster County, Pa., November 18, 1825, lived in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and was raised on a farm. He was drafted for a soldier in the late Rebellion, and was placed in the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia; he participated in many skirmishes, and was wounded several times; was discharged in 1863.

J. YOUNKIN, farmer, Section 21, Township 6, Range 5, P. O. Milford, has 160 acres of fine land, sixty of which are cultivated; also, a fine lot of timber, and has owned the farm since 1870. He first located in Clay County, Kan., in 1860, lived in that county until 1872, and then moved to his present home. He was born in Somerset County, Pa., March 4, 1829, and moved to Illinois in 1856, where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was married in December, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Branscom, a native of Illinois; they have five children—Marietta, Sylvia E., George David, Celinda J. and James E. Mr. Younkin was a member of the Kansas State Militia during the Rebel Gen. Price's threatened raid.

SMOKY HILL TOWNSHIP.

R. R. CLEMONS, farmer, P. O. Alida, came to Davis County, December 14, 1868, locating on the southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 11, Range 4; has 160 acres, eighty of which are cultivated. He was the first postmaster of Alida, receiving his appointment in 1870, and resigned his office in April, 1878. He was one of the Board of County Commissioners for a term of two years. He enlisted September 6, 1864, in Company E, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and participated in the battle of Cedar Creek, in October 19, 1864, one at Fort Fisher (on the lines at Petersburg) March 25, 1865, taking of Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at Sailor's Run, April 6, 1865, during the pursuit of Lee's army. He was mustered out June 28, 1865. He was raised on a farm, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. He was married January 12, 1870, to Miss Mary J. Gilbert, a native of Allegany County, N. Y., and born February 7, 1850. Mr. Clemons was born in Livingston County, August 5, 1848. They have one daughter—Lorena E. Clemons, born March 18, 1874. They are members of the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM CUTTER, P. O. Junction City, proprietor of the Glenwood Nursery, located in Republican Valley on special Sections 12 and 13, Township 11, Range 5, on what is known as Bridge Land, in 1871. He has 101 acres, seventy of which are in a fine state of cultivation. There are twenty-five acres planted to a nursery of a general assortment of fruit trees, evergreens and shrubs, also a large orchard containing the choicest fruit. It is the only nursery in Davis County. He was born in Middlesex County, N. J., September 10, 1825; his parents settled in Adams County, Ill., in 1835, where he began the nursery business before he was twenty years of age; has since followed the business. He was married in 1848, to Miss Mary J. Harvey, a sister of ex-Gov. Harvey, of Kansas. They have four children—Charles, John H., Charlotte and Nancy. He has a farm of 240 acres in Riley County, Kan., 125 of which are cultivated. He is a member of the State Horticultural Society and president of Davis Horticultural Society; also a member of the Masonic order.

W. B. FINLEY, farmer, P. O. Junction City; came to Kansas in 1871, locating near Junction City. He has engaged in farming and stock-raising since. He is the proprietor of the well-known Glenmore farm, one of the first farms taken on Lyon's Creek. The above farm has the record of being the oldest farm in Davis County. It contains 400 to 500 acres with about 250 cultivated. There was once a village laid out on it and named Chetola, by Judge Gordon and others, but was abandoned on account of Junction City. It is really a beautiful location with plenty of timber, and on one side of the farm flows the Smoky Hill on the west, Lyons Creek on the south, and the Mankato, Kansas & Topeka Railroad through the centre with Kansas & Pacific Railroad on the north and west. The finest specimens of timber were sent from this farm to the centennial exposition of any place in Kansas. The farm was first taken up by Capt. J. R. McClure, a lawyer of Junction City. Mr. Finley was born December 10, 1849, and raised in Cincinnati, Ohio, and came from the latter place to Kansas. He has been general superintendent of the Davis County Agricultural Society of Davis County for four years.

WILLIAM D. GRANT, farmer, P. O. Junction City, first came to Kansas in 1872, settling in Junction City, and engaged in farming He bought his present place in 1880, being located on Sections 20, 21 and 18. He now owns 1,410 acres of fine land, 300 of which are cultivated. He has also 640 acres in Dickinson County, Section 29, Township 12, Range 5, 600 of which are cultivated. Since he came to Kansas he has raised 45,000 bushels of wheat, including the crop of 1882; he now has 375 acres in corn, which promises a yield of 50 bushels per acre; his farm is well watered and finely timbered; he also has 140 head of cattle, and makes stock-raising a specialty. He was born in Newark, N. J., November 20, 1856, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1881 to Miss Vina James, a native of Illinois. They have one daughter, Josie Kate.

JOHN P. GRASBERGER, farmer and dealer in general merchandise and grain; carries a stock of about $600. He came to Kansas in September, 1855, as a soldier, being a member of the Second United States Dragoons, locating in Fort Riley. He was born in Germany, December 25, 1833, came to America in 1852, and lived in Philadelphia, Pa., about a year, with an uncle. He then enlisted in Company I, Second United States Dragoons, and served the full term of five years; re-enlisted in 1861 in Company F, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Newtonia, Mo., Kane Hill, Prairie Grove and Honey Springs, and was mustered out in Leavenworth in 1864. He then located on his present place, Section 14, Township 11, Range 4; has eighty acres, forty-six of which are cultivated. He has a warehouse at Alida for handling grain, etc. He was married in 1863 to Miss Susan E. Maxfield, who was born in Van Buren, Crawford Co., Ark., November 11, 1846.

R. E. LAWRENSON, farmer, P. O. Junction City, was born in Ireland in 1832, and came to America in 1852, lived in New York City a few months, and came to Kansas in October, 1855, as a soldier in the Second United States Dragoons, was stationed at Fort Riley; served until the expiration of his time, and was mustered out in March, 1857. He served three and one-half years in Texas before coming to Kansas. He then pre-empted his present farm, now adjoining the city limits, Section 11, Township 12, Range 5 east, being the east half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast half, containing 160 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation; has about ten acres of fine magnesia limestone for building purposes; also two and one-half acres of fine vineyard; in 1881 manufactured two barrels wine and sold $180 worth of grapes; has a fine orchard of ten acres, containing all varieties of fruit. He was appointed adjutant of the Fifteenth Regiment Kansas State Militia, November 17, 1863; served under Gen. Curtis against Indians and Price's raid; elected County Treasurer of Davis County in 1865; re-elected in 1867; Democratic candidate for State Senator in 1868 for the Twentieth District; in 1870, appointed assistant marshal to aid in taking the census; was Presidential elector for O'Connor in 1872; County Commissioner in 1872-1874. He assisted to erect the first house in Junction City in the spring of 1858. He was married in 1867 to Miss Ellen M. Barry, of New York; they have five children—Edward C., Mary E., Bertha C., Margaret and Clara.

CHARLES E. MURPHY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Junction City, located here in 1879, being on Section 19, Township 12, Range 5; has 1,400 acres of fine land, all in one body, 700 of which are cultivated; raised 400 acres of corn in 1882; also, 100 acres of wheat, 40 of oats and 67 of rye. He keeps about 100 head of cattle. The nearest post-office and grist mill is Junction City. He was born in Bradley, Me., in 1846, and was raised a lumberman. He went to Michigan in 1866, and followed the latter business until he came to Kansas. He is a member of the Masonic order and Detroit Commandery, No. 1, of Detroit, Mich., and Knight Templars of Michigan. He was married in 1871 to Miss Helen P. Towsley, of Waterloo, N. Y.; they have one son, Fred T. Murphy.

COLONEL JOHN T. PRICE, farmer, P. O. Junction City, was born in Louisville, Ky., February 14, 1828. His parents died when he was but a child. He was reared by his mother's brother, William A. Cocke, a gentleman of high standing in life. Mr. Price was educated in the common schools of his native city, completing at Hanover College, Indiana. At the beginning of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, he enlisted as a private in the First United States Dragoons, with which he marched across the plains to Santa Fe, and thence to Old Mexico. Col Kearney having been promoted to the position of brigadier general in the regular army, left Companies I and G at Santa Fe, under command of Capt. J. H. K. Burgum. These companies took part in the battles of Elamboda, La Hoya and Pueblode Taos, in the fall of 1847. They then went with Col. Sterling Price to Chihuahua, and assisted in the battle of San Rosalie. After the capture of this point, Mr. Price was made a sergeant, and was sent, with a squad of ten men, to Monterey as a bearer of dispatches to Capt. Thomas W Sherman, then commanding Bragg's Battery Having safely delivered the dispatches, they were sent to Washington, where he and his men were requested to remain in Monterey to await an answer. With two soldiers, he returned to Col. Price, bearing the answer. The entire distance from Monterey to Chihuahua is four hundred miles, which they accomplished in twelve days, traveling only at night, and hiding in the day, to escape capture by the wily enemy, in whose country they were traveling. After being mustered out at the close of the Mexican war, he accepted a position as clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, at Fort Union, which he held until 1854. When Kansas was organized as a Territory, he re-crossed the plains and settled in what is now Davis County. He was elected County Treasurer in 1872, and re-elected in 1874. In all the positions he has held, he has discharged his duties with fidelity. He was married on October 7, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth Badger, of Davis County, Kan., formerly of Pennsylvania; they have nine children—Flora M., Martha, John T., Jr., Hiram, Elizabeth, Charles B., Lucy, Annie and James C. He is a member of the Masonic order. He is one of those who assisted to organize the town of Junction City, in May, 1857. He was Sheriff of what was then Arapahoe County in 1854 and 1855, including all the country from the eastern part of Davis County west to the Rocky Mountains. He rode down three horses and collected 25 cents fees for his trouble during his term of office. It will, therefore, not be difficult for the reader to imagine that the country was very thinly settled.

DUSTIN SANDS, farmer, P. O. Junction City, came to Kansas in March, 1871, taking a homestead in Dickinson County, twelve miles west of Junction City, where he farmed a year, then sold out and worked a rented farm five years. Finally he located on his present place in the spring of 1878, Township 11, Range 5, Sections 20, 21, 29, 28, owning 600 acres, all bottom land, 350 of which are cultivated. He makes a specialty of raising stock and grain. He raised 1,200 bushels of wheat on 40 acres of land in 1882, and marketed a share of it at 76 cents per bushel. He was born in Piscataquis County, Me., December 1, 1844, was raised on a farm, living in his native State until 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and served about a year, when he contracted the typhoid fever and measles, and was discharged in 1862. Returning to the army in 1863, he was in the Sanitary Commission until Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered. He then went to California, where he followed mining and lumbering until 1870, soon afterwards going to Kansas. He was married in Boston, Mass., in 1870, to Miss Henrietta Rich, a native of Penobscot County, Me.; they have two children—Earle and May. He is a member of the Masonic order of Junction City.

GEORGE A. TAYLOR, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Junction City; was born in Hartford County, Conn., September 24, 1836, where he was reared and educated. He made farming his occupation until 1855, when he came to Kansas, and was engaged in various pursuits for quite a while. In 1857 he moved to this county and settled on his present home. He has held the offices of County Commissioner and County Assessor. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Old Second Infantry, and was engaged in several battles; was discharged 1863. He was married, in Dickinson County, this State, March 24, 1864, to Miss Jane Lamb. She was born in Butler County, Ohio, August 25, 1846. They have four children—Henry S., Maud E., Grace A., and Eveline R. Mr. Taylor is a greenbacker.

LYON TOWNSHIP.

CAPTAIN ROBERT HENDERSON, farmer, P. O. Junction City, is farming 400 acres of land on Section 24. He first settled in Junction City in 1858, and followed house-building until 1861, when in September of that year he enlisted in Company F, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, as a private, and after about ten months' service he was promoted to second lieutenant of Company G. He participated in the battles of Coon Creek, Kane Hill and Prairie Grove; was promoted to first lieutenant in December, 1863; then participated in the battles of Prairie de Han and Poison Springs, being wounded and captured at the latter battle, and confined in the Rebel hospital at Camden, Ark., for some time, and in the Rebel prison in Shreveport, La. He was then removed to Tyler, Texas, and there confined for six months, finally escaping, and was twenty-six days and nights in making his way into the Union lines at Fort Smith, Ark. He was promoted to the captaincy of his company while in Rebel prison, in November, 1864, and was mustered out as captain, May 20, 1865. He then returned to Junction City soon afterward, settling on his present fine home. When he first settled in Kansas, his nearest grist mill was Topeka, seventy-three miles distant, and nearest post-office, Fort Riley, five miles distant. He was born in Ireland, February 8, 1833, and came to America in 1851. He was married in 1857 to Miss Elizabeth Douglas; they have five children—James B., Lizzie E., William J., Mary D. and Robert D. He has served one term as County Treasurer, and is a member of the Masonic order.

THEODORE JONES, farmer, P. O. Junction City, first came to Kansas in October, 1854; located near Osawatomie, where he assisted to erect the first house in that place; began farming, but soon sold out and went to Westport, Mo.; remained there a short time and returned to Shawnee County, Kan., for a short time; then to Lawrence, until April, 1856; was there during the first well-known troubles in that place; he soon afterward settled near Fort Riley on a farm, on Section 24, Township 12, Range 5 east; 155 acres of land, 75 under cultivation, with a fine orchard, timber, etc. He enlisted in May, 1861, in Company B, Second Kansas Volunteer Infantry; participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek; after serving five months, was mustered out; re-enlisted in Company E, Second Kansas Cavalry; participated in the battles of Kane Hill and Prairie Grove; was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, February 18, 1865. He was born in Onondago County, N. Y., January 25, 1831, and married in 1879 to Miss Mary P. Smith, of Lawrence. Eliza Roxy is their only child.

E. S. McFARLAND, farmer, P. O. Junction City, came to Kansas latter part of August, 1855; worked for the Quartermaster at Fort Riley; was also a member of the Second United States Dragoons. He was born near Lake Champlain, N. Y., July 3, 1828. His parents moved to Worcester County, Mass., when he was a child, and there he lived until twenty-four years of age, when he enlisted in the Second United States Dragoons, being sent to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., soon after to Texas, where he remained until 1855, and then to Fort Riley, Kan. Mustered out of service in 1857, since which time he has made his home in Kansas. Took a pre-emption claim in 1858, on Section 11, Township 12, Range 5. He has 160 acres of finely watered and timbered land, sixty acres of which are now under cultivation. He built the first house in Junction City in the spring of 1858 for P. Z. Taylor. He enlisted April 14, 1861; served five months and re-enlisted in Company B, Second Kansas Volunteer Infantry. Transferred to the Second Kansas Cavalry; participated in all the battles of his command; mustered out February, 1865. He was married in 1871 to Miss A. L. Staples, of Needham, Mass. They have two children—Mary E. and James E.

JAMES MANSFIELD, Section 33, Township 12, Range 5, P. O. Junction City, owns 900 acres of land, 300 of which are under cultivation. He first came to Kansas in the fall of 1859, locating on his present place where he began farming and stock-raising. He was born in Orleans County, N. Y., December 8, 1831. His parents removed to Washtenaw County, Mich., in 1833. He lived there twenty-four years, then went to the mines of California, and followed mining until the fall of 1859, then came to his present home. He was married in 1865 to Miss L. A. Ableson, of Ontario, Canada. They have four children—Helen V., Ida F., Lucien H. and Clark. He is a member of the Masonic Order of Junction City. He has one of the finest orchards in Davis County.

G. R. WOODWARD, farmer, P. O. Junction City, came to Kansas in 1857, locating in Ashland, Davis County (now Riley County), where he engaged in farming until 1865. He then located on a homestead, Section 20, Township 12, Range 5, of eighty acres. Sold out and now is located one-half mile west of Junction City, where he is engaged in farming. He was born in Rutland County, Vt., September 20, 1836; lived in his native State until he was twenty-one years old, then came to Kansas. He was a member of the Kansas State Militia some time during the Rebellion. He was married in 1861 to Miss Maria M. Kelley, a native of Ireland. His wife's parents emigrated to America when she was a small child, and located in Cincinnati, Ohio. They have two children—Mary Janette and William Raymond.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

PAUL KRAMER, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Junction City, was born in Germany, October 12, 1824. He was reared and educated in his native country; came to America in 1851 and lived in New York for quite a while. Came to Kansas in 1855, and enlisted in Company B, First United States Cavalry, where he served for five years. In 1865 came to Davis County and settled on his present home. He was married in this county in 1868 to Miss Mena Tobeern. She is a native of Prussia; born October 15, 1844. They have seven children—Herman F., Paul, John, William, Florence, Elizabeth E. and Annie C. Mr. Kramer is a Republican.

CLOUD COUNTY.

LOCATION, SOIL AND STREAMS.

CLOUD, formerly Shirley County, is on the west side of the sixth Principal Meridian in the second tier of counties from the north. It is bounded on the north by Republic, on the east by Washington and Clay, on the south by Ottawa, and on the west by Mitchell and Jewell counties. The northern third of the county lies in the Republican Valley, and its southwest townships are in the valley of the Solomon, making it agriculturally, one of the finest in the State. The elevated, rolling and quite broken country between the Republican and Solomon rivers at first was considered useless, but a large portion of it is now under cultivation; yet it it is better suited for grazing purposes.

The soil of the valleys is exceedingly rich and friable—a rich alluvial, from three to ten feet in depth. The uplands consist of a black vegetable mould, ranging from ten inches to three feet in depth. In favorable seasons the uplands yield very large crops. There is quite a difference between the soils of the Republican and Solomon valleys, as the latter yields large crops of winter and spring wheat, while the former does not. Along the banks and bluffs of the Republican are extensive quarries of limestone, while the majority of the quarries along the Solomon River are a red sandstone, which is also true of the Smoky Hill River, whose valley, like that of the Solomon is noted for its wheat crops. Like the soil of Nebraska, it is most admirably constituted to stand both drouth and wet seasons, it being very porous to a great depth.

The Republican River enters the county seven miles east of its northwest corner, flows in a southeasterly direction for about ten miles, and then east through Township 5, running in its serpentine course over forty miles in the county. The Solomon, with about ten miles of its course, crosses the southwest corner of the county. Besides the extensive streams, there are numerous smaller ones traversing the county in every direction. Salt, Elk, Upton and Hoy creeks are tributaries of the Republican from the north; Beaver, Oak, Wolf and Buffalo, with its numerous branches, are tributaries from the south. The southern part of the county is most thoroughly drained by numerous branches of the Solomon and Smoky Hill rivers, principal among which are Fisher, Pipe and Chapman creeks.

The Solomon and its tributaries are better timbered than the Republican and branches, although for the present there is an abundance on both streams. The prevailing woods are cottonwood, elm and box elder, although in places, large groves of oak abound. Walnut, ash, honey locust, willow, hackberry, coffee bean, and mulberry are found. In the list of wild shrubbery may be mentioned hazel, black currant, choke cherries, black raspberries, black'erries and grapes.

The principal building material is limestone, but a few quarries of red sandstone are found on the Solomon River. An excellent brick clay can be found in all parts of the county.

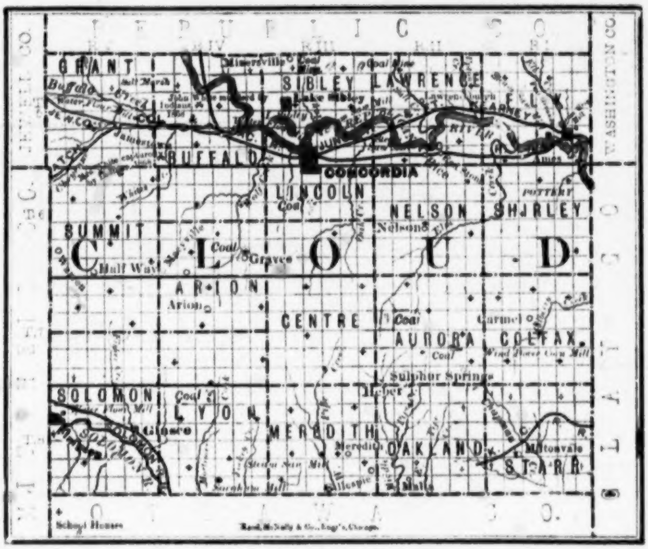

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

	1870.	1880.
(a) Arion Township	....	675
(b) Aurora Township	....	647
(c) Buffalo Township	303	695
(d) Center Township	....	967
(e) Colfax Township	....	607
(f) Elk Township, including Clyde City	561	1,443
(g) Grant Township	....	618
(h) Lawrence Township	....	512
(i) Lincoln Township, including Concordia City	....	2,851
(j) Lyon Township	....	849
(k) Meredith Township	....	597
(l) Nelson Township	....	722
(m) Oakland Township	....	475
(n) Shirley Township	637	912
(o) Sibley Township	309	758
(p) Solomon Township	513	1,078
(q) Starr Township	....	565
(r) Summit Township	....	977
Total	2,323	15,343
Clyde City	....	956
Concordia City	....	1,853

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first attempt at settlement in Cloud County, according to J. B. Rupe, was made in the fall of 1858, by John and Lew Fowler, hunters and trappers. The next year, they, with G. W. Brown, plotted a town site upon the land now comprising the farm of Donald McIntosh, and designated it Eaton City. They also built a house and lived in it during the following winter. Nicholas Eslinger, of Washington County, assisted in the raising. It was situated in the western part of what is now the city of Clyde, and was afterwards called the Conklin House. Before the Conklins occupied it, Mr. Brown lived in it temporarily with his family. The Fowlers were single men. The Conklin House was torn down by a mob in 1862, as hereafter detailed. Some breaking of land was done near the house, and a well commenced; thus showing that the design was to found a permanent home. In 1879 the well was filled by dirt thrown from the track of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The surveyors had gone East, and intended to return and prove up on the land. The Fowlers selected claims, but did not file on them before they enlisted in a Kansas regiment, and when the war was over, their claims had been taken. Brown must have left the county early in the spring of 1860, as no further trace of him can be found.

In the spring of 1860, John Allen, of Kentucky, and his son-in-law, Sutton McWhorter, took claims north of Lake Sibley, on the military road to Fort Kearney, and laid out a town which they named Union City. Mr. Allen brought with him sixty head of blooded stock. Three other families from Kentucky, comprising Allen's party, settled near him. While this party were building their cabins, Phillip Kizer, Carey Kizer and their brother-in-law, Newton Race, with their wives, children, two hired men and forty head of cattle, passed up the river and selected a location on White Rock Creek, three or four miles from its mouth, and twenty-five miles northwest of Lake Sibley. Messrs. Park, Heffington and Finney settled on Elm Creek about the same time; and during the year, Daniel Wolf, from Pennsylvania, with several sons, located on the creek which bears his name, and some few miles southwest of Concordia.

Jacob Heller took a claim on the 20th of June, 1860, and his father, Moses, and two brothers, David and Israel, came to Cloud the coming fall. In October, 1860, Jacob accidentally shot himself in the mouth while drawing a loaded gun from a wagon, muzzle foremost. He died from the effects of the wound, his death being recorded as the first in the county.

On the 8th day of July, 1860, J. M. Hagaman, J. M. Thorp and August Fenskie came to the county, and on the 15th, settled on Elm Creek. Mr. Hagaman has resided in the county from that time, and is the oldest permanent settler in Cloud County. He has been prominently identified with the growth of his community, and has written a history of Cloud County. This history has been drawn upon to some extent by the compilers of the present work.

(a) Organized since 1870, from part of Buffalo. (b) Organized since 1870, from parts of Shirley and Solomon. (c) Since 1870, parts detached to form Arion, Center, Grant, Lincoln and Summit. (d) Organized since 1870, from parts of Buffalo, Shirley and Solomon. (e) Organized since 1870, from parts of Shirley and Solomon. (f) Since 1870, part detached to form Lawrence. (g) Organized since 1870, from part of Buffalo. (h) Organized since 1870, from parts of Elk and Sibley. (i) Organized since 1870, from parts of Buffalo and Sibley. (j) Organized since 1870, from part of Solomon. (k) Organized since 1870, from part of Solomon. (l) Organized since 1870, from part of Shirley. (m) Organized since 1870, from part of Solomon. (n) Since 1870, parts detached to form Aurora, Colfax, Lincoln and Nelson. (o) Since 1870, part detached to form Lawrence. (p) Since 1870, parts detached to form Aurora, Colfax, Lyon, Meredith, Star and Oakland. (q) Organized since 1870, from part of Solomon. (r) Organized since 1870, from part of Buffalo.

In July, 1860, most of these settlers left the county, on account of the Indian scare. None remained except J. M. Hagaman's family, J. M. Thorp and August Fenskie. Mr. Heffington, however, returned to the county in the spring; remained, and died about three years thereafter. His remains now repose in Clyde Cemetery. Mr. Parks sold his claim to David Heller for a yoke of steers in April, 1860.

John and Lew Fowler, the first settlers of the county, enlisted in the Fifth Kansas Volunteers, on the 5th of August, 1861. John was discharged in December, 1862, for disability, but Lew remained in the service until June 22, 1865. Moses Heller had a son in the army, and J. M. Thorp had two—Caleb and Jacob. Besides these, who served in Kansas regiments from this county, of the early settlers, may be mentioned Fred. Chapbanskie, David Robinson, Emanuel Cline, Joseph Berry and Charles Davis.

Emigration to the county was almost cut off by the war. Many who had but just commenced to establish a home in this new country, joined the Union army, and were never permitted to return to their new homes, preempting, with their comrades, only some six feet of Southern soil.

The year 1860, known as the great drouth year, was nearly as disastrous to the emigration to Kansas as the Civil war. The new settlers were discouraged, and doubts were entertained of the advisability of remaining in a country subject to such dry seasons. Many were disheartened, and either returned to their old homes or removed to other States. Those that remained, were able to subsist until the spring of 1861, but found themselves without seed, and were obliged to go to Atchison for it. But the spring and summer of 1861 was not a repetition of 1860, as the harvest was abundant. The population at the close of the year 1860, was about eighty. With an abundant harvest, the settlers of Cloud were still in an unenviable condition at this early date, as they were sixty miles from a post-office, and 150 miles from mill or market for their grain.

During the war the increase in population was very slow, and in Kansas, more than in the older States, progress in internal improvements was stopped; hence, for years, Cloud County was without rail or water transportation.

During the winter of 1861–62, the most sorrowful event that occurred was the death of Mrs. M. A. Menzel and her child. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining material for a coffin as lumber was scarce, and the nearest lumber-yard was fifty miles distant. Enough was finally obtained by visiting the different houses. The mother and child were placed in the rude coffin, and in the silence of the plains, without ceremony, were laid to rest in "mother earth," and consigned to her protection. In 1862, Charles and Peter Conklin, with their two sisters and an orphan child, lived in this first house built in the county, on the town site of Eaton City (before mentioned) that was on the farm of Donald McIntosh. It was also the best house in the county at this time, built of hewn logs and covered with shakes. The citizens of Cloud and adjoining counties suspected that these men were a part of an organized band of horse thieves. A man by the name of James Fox, the founder of Clifton, in Washington County, and seconded by one Rose, organized a company for the purpose of lynching these two men. Fox, it was afterwards found, was as mean and desperate a character as either of the men he sought to kill "honorably." He afterwards joined a band of bushwhackers, and his body was last seen, by one who knew him while here, pierced with bullets. The Conklins, learning of the design upon their lives, secreted themselves near their home. The mob came and not finding their men, tore down the house that sheltered the child and innocent sisters, and still more inhumanly, voted to lynch any one who should, in any way, aid the sufferers. After leveling the house, the assailants scoured the country for the boys, and as one of them afterwards confessed, passed close to their place of concealment, but being well armed, they would have taken some lives before being captured. During the night they made their escape to Iola, where they were captured by United States soldiers, carried to Leavenworth, and confined in the calaboose. They escaped a second time, and Pete eventually died in Missouri. Charles disappeared from sight. For two weeks the two helpless women and the orphan child lived with only a sheet stretched over poles, for a covering from the chilly night winds and storms, and with what little food they rescued from their late home. No one dared to give them aid, until J. M. Hagaman had the courage, in the face of the decree of the mob, to take his ox-team and carry them to the river, where they were among friends. He did more. He denounced the conduct of the mob as an outrage, which required in him more than ordinary courage. It is, perhaps, needless to add that he was never molested. It is doubtless true that only one Cloud County man—Emanuel Cline—was concerned in this affair.

The crops and increase in population of 1863 and 1864 resembled that of 1862. But the year 1864 is noted as the commencement of public religious worship in Cloud County. Until late in the fall, no public worship had been held, but finally, as is usually the case in new countries, the Methodist circuit preacher was the first minister to commence the mission of his life in Cloud County. This honor falls to Rev. R. P. West, of Republic County, as he settled there and made it his home for many years. Mr. West held his first services in the house of Moses Heller, which at that time, was ample enough to hold all the settlers living near enough to attend. Rev. Mr. West was, in a sense, eccentric. He usually enlivened his audience with a few jokes or stories, and then proceeded to deliver his sermon. He was everywhere known as a man of kindness of heart and geniality of manner; ever ready and anxious to do good and relieve suffering in body or mind. His circuit included Jewell, Republic, Washington, Clay and Cloud counties. He was also the first Representative from Republic County, and was twice elected his own successor. Miss Rosella Honey taught the first school in the county, at Elm Creek, in the summer of 1864. In October, 1860, was born the first child—Augutus, son of Ellen and August Fenskie.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The greatest Indian scare in the history of the county occurred during this year (1864). It was reported that the confederates had leagued with the Indian tribes, and were warring on the frontier from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. It occurred just after the great Indian Raid in Nebraska, which extended from Denver, 600 miles east along the great overland stage route. Though the report was not true, it had a disastrous effect among the counties along the frontier. Most of the settlers fled to Washington and Clay counties, where they halted and banded together for defense. Many never returned, and most of those that did were not so ambitious to improve their farms as before. "But one of the most diabolical outrages committed by the savages on this border," says J. M. Hagaman, "was the destruction of six hunters in the month of May, 1865. This party left home about the 4th of May, and were last seen by white men near the forks of Buffalo Creek some two days later. The story of their death will never be fully known, as not one of the party survived, and because of the total unreliability of the Indians who massacred them. But a clue, at least, was obtained by the party who found the bodies of the murdered men and gave them burial, of the manner of their death, and as no attempt has ever been made to describe the fearful encounter, we will attempt to do so, although we are compelled to draw largely upon imagination:

"We find the party, composed originally of four brave men—no braver ever lived--encamped on the banks of Brown Creek, in Mitchell County; their outfit consists of a team of ordinary horses, an old wagon, camp equipage, arms and ammunition, each man having a good rifle, one a Spencer, one a Henry, and two muzzle loaders. Besides these, each man had a six-shooter, and all were good marksmen. Buffalo were plenty, and one or more had been slaughtered and the 'saddles' carried to the camp. Suddenly and unexpectedly, a party of Cheyenne Indians appeared at their camp, and commenced rifling it and menacing the hunters, when Lewis Castle, the captain of the party, and an intense Indian hater, fires upon them, wounding or killing an Indian. The Indians flee, and the hunters, aware of their inability to cope with the large number of savages that it was probable could be brought against them, sought safety by flight. That course proved their destruction, for whilst it was possible for them to successfully resist an attack from under such cover as the timber and high creek banks afforded, it was impossible for them to thus resist the impetuous assaults of frenzied savages on the open prairie. But they chose the prairie and met their death manfully, fighting to the last.

"Immediately after the first trouble, the horses were hitched to the wagon, the camp equipment hastily thrown into it, and the brave men started in a northeasterly direction, intending to reach Buffalo Creek as soon as possible, distant from their camp about fifteen miles. Proceeding a few miles unmolested, they came upon two other hunters, sons of William Collens of Lincoln Township. Thus reinforced, their escape seemed probable, when suddenly forty or fifty warriors, armed to the teeth, dashed down upon them, delivering a shower of bullets and arrows at them, and as suddenly wheeling their fleet ponies and riding away at a safe distance. Of the effect of this first attack, of course it is impossible to definitely determine, but that some of the little squad must have been wounded is almost certain. And that they returned the fire is as certain as anything connected with the affair. Again and again was the assault repeated, and again and again was it repulsed. At one time there seems to have been a terrific struggle between the contestants. Pony tracks were thick in the rear, in front, and on both sides of the wagon, and the course of the fleeing men had been nearly reversed. It was, without doubt, a hand-to-hand conflict, but the little band of heroes proved more that a match for their brutal and cowardly assailants, and drove them away again for the eighth or tenth time. In this last encounter, it is probable that at least one Indian got severely hurt, as portious of a dress were found. These and blood spots were seen on the ground. From this time on until within a quarter of a mile of Buffalo Creek and safety, the heroic band were unmolested and would probably have made good their escape, had not an unfortunate accident happened. It was here that one of the linch-pins broke and let one of the hind wheels of the wagon run off, and while replacing it with a wooden pin, the Indians got between them and the creek, and all hope of escape was cut off. The team, too, was sorely jaded, and could make but poor speed at best. Again did the fierce and merciless savages assault them, and drive them from the creek upon the open prairie. From this on the fight was incessant, and at the head of the Little Cheyenne, a small tributary of the Buffalo, the whole party was killed, Castle being the last to surrender, with his head split open with a tomahawk. Thus perished six as good and brave men as this or any other country could boast of, fighting as long as life lasted; dying as only the brave die."

Robberies and outrages of various kinds occurred for several years, commencing with 1860. Horse stealing seemed to be the red man's peculiar weakness. A band of Indians made away with six horses from the Elm Creek settlement in 1865, but were pursued and severely punished, the settlers improving upon the Biblical adage, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," by taking from the thieves fourteen head of horses and considerable camp equipage besides. In May of this year, the murder by Indians of the six hunters in Republic County, created universal horror and alarm in this section. In August, 1868, Indians made their appearance in the vicinity of Glasco (where the town now stands). Miss Jeannie Paxton was there teaching school, and because of her heroic action, her pupils all reached a house near by, with the exception of one young boy, a son of Hon. H. C. Snyder, who was overtaken, wounded and left for dead. Benjamin White, who lived on Granny Creek, west of Concordia, was killed about the same time, and his daughter, Sarah, taken prisoner. Six months afterwards she was recaptured by General Sheridan in northern Texas. In the spring of 1869 the Cheyennes and Arapahoes again made their appearance. A boy ten years of age, a son of Homer Adkins, living five miles northwest of Concordia, was shot and killed. It was towards evening, and the boy had been sent to look after stock, riding a pony. Neither boy nor pony ever returned. The savages mercilessly murdered the boy in order to steal the pony. At the same time a man named Nelson, a Dane, living near Mr. Adkins, was robbed of his team while plowing in the field. But it is so difficult to separate the Indian troubles of these years and confine them to county limits, that the reader is referred to the State history for a general view of these outrages. All that can be done, in this connection, is to give a few local illustrations of these crimes and outrages, which are fair samples of those occurring all over this portion of Kansas.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The Legislature of 1860 enacted a statute, prescribing the limits of Cloud County, and appointing F. F. Blake, M. S. Essick and M. Gates, of Clay County, three non-residents, as commissioners. Fortunately the statute became a dead letter. During this same year it was suggested that the county be named Sherman, in honor of John Sherman. But a representative of but little forethought and possessed of a hilarious spirit, proposed the name of a then unsavory character, Jane Shirley, phonetically somewhat similar to John Sherman, which by mistake, rather than design of the members of the Legislature, was adopted. By request, Hon. J. B. Rupe, the first representative, had the name changed. It now bears the name of a gallant Kansas soldier, Col. W. F. Cloud, of the Second Kansas Cavalry. Col. Cloud is now (1882) the Republican nominee for Congress of the Thirteenth Missouri District.

In 1865 the first political convention was held at the house of Moses Heller. It was a joint convention of Republic and Cloud counties, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to defeat G. H. Hollenberg, the nominee of Washington County. The prominent candidates at this convention were J. M. Hagaman, of Cloud, and Rev. R. P. West, of Republic County. The latter secured the nomination, but at the election was defeated by M. Hollenberg. The county was legally organized on the 6th of September, 1866. Moses Heller, G. W. Wilcox and Dr. Lear were appointed County Commissioners; N. D. Hagaman, County Clerk, and Elk Creek was designated as the county-seat, there being no organized town in the county. On the 1st of September the first convention for the nomination of county officers was held at the schoolhouse on Elm Creek. The representation was small, not exceeding forty members. J. M Hagaman opened the convention by nominating Thomas Williamson for Chairman, and making a short speech. Mr. Williamson was elected Chairman, and Matt Wilcox, Secretary. J. M. Hagaman and J. B. Rupe were put in nomination for representatives. Mr. Rupe defined his political position and made prominent note of his being a soldier, which was the means of his election. J. M. Hagaman was elected a delegate to the State Convention, which met at Topeka, September 5. William M. Willcox was nominated for County Clerk; Quincy Honey for Sheriff; Z. Swearingen for Treasurer; Joseph N. Hagaman for Probate Judge; John Fowler, County Assessor; Dr. Lear, County Superintendent of Schools; Lew Fowler, William Smith and William English, Commissioners. Ed. Neely ran independently for Probate Judge and was elected. Moses Heller ran for Commissioner and was elected instead of Mr. Smith. All of the others nominated were elected. The question of the location of the county-seat was voted upon, and by throwing out ten votes, on account of an alleged irregularity, the question was decided in favor of "Rochester," a town situated at the mouth of Oak Creek, two miles east of the present Concordia. A little log hut had been erected, called the court house, and that was all there was of Rochester. The commissioners refused to recognize her claims, and met at Elk Creek, now Clyde, until 1870. The county-seat was then permanently located at Concordia. The county court house is a small one-story frame building, built in the form of a Greek cross, and is situated in the center of a square occupying an eligible position in the flourishing town of Concordia. The square has been beautifully ornamented with shade trees to befit the large stone court house, it is the design to erect in a few years. The county jail is scarcely more deserving of mention than the court house, in which the county records are not well cared for. The poor farm, situated about two miles south of Concordia, is provided with good buildings. The farm has become about self-sustaining.

The political history of Cloud County has had so little diversity, that it is easily summed up. From the organization to the present time the county has been Republican by a large majority. Republicans have filled the offices, with the exception of a few independents who were elected by the opposition and their Republican friends, as they generally were Republicans. The Republicans were the first to organize. At the first convention, held September 5, 1866, nine-tenths of whom were of that faith, the party organized by appointing a county central committee. The official vote of 1880 placed Cloud County sixty-four majority against the Prohibitory Amendment, but when the vote was corrected, it was 193 for the amendment.

OFFICAL ROSTER.

County Commissioners—Moses Heller, G. W. Wilcox and Dr. Lear (appointed); Moses Heller, William English and Lew Fowler (elected).

County Clerks—N. D. Hagaman, Charles Davis, Eb. Fox, W. E. Reid, E. Martin, E. E. Swearingen and L. N. Houston.

County Treasurers—Z. Swearingen, David Heller, W. J. Campbell, W. E. Reid, H. M. Spalding and E. E. Swearingen.

Register of Deeds—J. S. Bowen, M. Reasoner, C. W. Whipp.

Superintendent of Schools—Dr. Lear, B. H. McEckron, S. Doran, J. C. Dana, W. T. Root.

Sheriffs—Quincy Honey, G. E. Hibner, James Woodward, J. D. Wilson, D. C. Wilson, J. D. Wilson.

Probate Judges—Edward Neeley, S. Doran, D. J. Fowler, C. W. McDonald, S. D. Huston, Jr., W. F. Compton.

County Attorneys—L. Westover, H. A. Hunter, F. W. Sturges, T. Laing.

Surveyors—J. A. Sawin, S. Doran, L. H. Smyth, R. S. McCrary, J. Short.

United States Land Office—Amos Cutler, Register from 1870-'75; B. H. McEckron, 1875-'82; E. J. Jenkins has been Receiver since its location at Concordia in 1870.

Representatives to State Legislature—J. B Rupe, 1867; J. M. Hagaman, I. N. Dalrymple, A. J. Shelhamer, B. H. McEckron, 1871-72; H. C. Snyder, B. H. McEckron (speaker), C. K. Wells, G. N. Nichols, C. W. McDonald, 1877, for One Hundred and Third District; county having two representatives; length of term two years. D. C. McKay, One Hundred and Second, 1877, two terms. J. Cool, One Hundred and Third, two terms. W. S. Crump, One Hundred and Second.

State Senators from Cloud County—A. A. Carnahan, 1869; N. B. Brown, 1880.

SCHOOL STATISTICS, ETC.

The first schoolhouse in the county was built by J. M. Hagaman and John Thorp in 1864, on Elm Creek, in Shirley Township. They were liberal, progressive men, and could not wait the course of law to establish a district and commence a school. On the completion of the building, Miss Rosella Honey was employed, and taught the first school. She was an excellent teacher, giving entire satisfaction to her patrons; one parent valuing the acquirements of his offspring under her instruction at $500. From this time on a great interest has been taken in education, both in the towns and country. There are now 107 organized districts, requiring about 160 teachers, with about 4,000 pupils enrolled. Most of the schools have an adopted course of study, and a number have school libraries, consisting principally of books of reference. It costs now about $15,000 annually to run the schools, and the value of all school property is nearly $100,000. That the schools of Cloud County and of Kansas have in so short a time become so prosperous, is largely due to the large State Endowment Fund, which, when the lands are all sold, will amount to over $15,000,000. Yet this would have been comparatively useless without the energy in education displayed by the people.

The population by last census numbered 13,465 souls. The number of acres of land under cultivation and taxable were 133,091; not under cultivation, 228,136; total 361,227; valuation, $425,000. Number of town lots, 5,963; value, $290,347. Aggregate value of all personal property, $539,748; railroad property, $581,683; total taxable valuation of the county, $2,276,592.

Number of acres of winter wheat, 26,895; rye, 4,194; spring wheat, 3,779; corn, 97,985; broom corn, 447; barley, 17; oats, 4,355; buckwheat, 250; millet, 1,772; Irish potatoes, 1,317; sweet potatoes, 87; sorghum, 854; castor beans, 805; flax, 280; tobacco, 11; cotton, 1.

Bushels of corn on hand, 410,832; tons of hay, 25,245; pounds of cheese, 72,105; butter, 322,784; wool, 54,117.

Number of horses, 6,642; mules, 616; cows, 4,647; cattle, 8,210; sheep, 14,706; swine, 29,112.

Number of trees bearing: apple, 3,302; pear, 150; peach, 56,550; plum, 2,885; cherry, 2,522; not bearing: apple, 46,498; pear, 1,318; peach, 113,655; plum, 5,352; cherry, 11,621.

Four railroads cross the county, thus: The Central Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, built by the Union Pacific, runs east and west across the county, along the Republican River, until that stream turns north into Republic County, from which point it runs in a southwesterly direction, until it strikes the Solomon River in Mitchell County. From the mouth of Buffalo Creek the Scandia Branch continues on up the Republican to the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska. Six miles west of this point the Jewell County Branch starts from Jamestown. The southwestern part of the county has the benefit of the Solomon Valley Branch of the Kansas Pacific, which runs along the Solomon River within Cloud County.

With the exception of the great grasshopper scourge of 1874, Cloud County has not materially suffered from natural calamities, barring the droughts which have, from time to time, scorched the entire State. During that year the early crops were fair, but corn; the late crops and fruits were carried away, almost bodily, by the pestiferous insects. The storm which passed over the county in June, 1878, did considerable damage to crops and weak frame buildings. It came from the northwest, doing most damage at Jewell City. A few years later a storm passed over the southwest corner of the county, doing considerable damage to property at Glasco.

CONCORDIA.

When Concordia was made the county-seat, by vote of the people, in the fall of 1869, there was not a solitary building upon the town site, and the only houses subsequently embraced within its limits, then in existence, were two small structures owned, respectively, by G. W. Andrews and J. M. Hagaman.

At first there were two town companies, Messrs. G. W. Andrews, J. M. Hagaman and S. D. Houston, Sr., comprising one, and J. J. Burns, William McK. Burns, Frank Burns, S. D. Houston and N. H. Billings the other. The former owned the deeded part of the site, and the other what was known as the congressional town site. There were two surveys made, the first in 1869, by G. W. Andrews and J. M. Hagaman. This survey was, however, abandoned and a new one made in the fall of 1870. During the winter of 1869-'70, a small one-story building, 16x20 feet, was erected for county purposes, but the commissioners met in it but twice—the second time adjourning to Clyde. A. A. Carnahan also built a house a little later. It was sold in the summer of 1870 to E. Linney, who opened a store and kept the post-office there. The previous spring, Mr. Linney had opened a store in the abandoned court house. He served as postmaster until the autumn of 1878. Hon. James Strain, of Illinois, was the next person to commence the erection of a house, but the success of the new town did not seem to be assured until the United States Land Office was fairly located here. It opened for business January 16, 1871, a building having been erected at a cost of $2,000. The rush of applicants was tremendous and continued for days. The Gliddens commenced the erection of a hotel about the same time, Hon. C. W. McDonald opened a law office, and in November the Truesdell House was "seen moving over the prairie from the west," and H. Lanoue commenced to operate a saw-mill. The officers of the Land Office were Amos Cutter, of Massachusetts, Register; E. J. Jenkins, Doniphan County, Receiver—a position he still holds. In 1875, Mr. Cutter was succeeded by Mr. McEckron, of Cloud County. It was upon the recommendation of Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, United States Senator, and Hon. Sidney Clarke, Representative in Congress, that the land office was definitely located at this place in October, 1870. Hon. S. D. Houston, one of the members of the old town company, however, was the prime mover in securing the location, which did so much to give Concordia her first business start. McKinnon & Co. opened the first lumber-yard and hardware establishment, and in January, 1871, H. Buckingham moved his *Republican Valley Empire* from Clyde, and continued its publication at Concordia. Several stores started up about this time, and by the following spring and summer Concordia was firmly established as a thriving business town. In August, 1871, $5,000 in bonds was voted for the erection of a commodious schoolhouse. In December, 1872, the prosperity of the young city was increased by a fire which destroyed $10,000 worth of property—its prosperity was increased because it marked the era of the erection of a better class of buildings, such as Hagaman's Block, Merchant's Block and Union Block.

On the 6th of August, 1872, Concordia was incorporated as a city of the third class, R. E. Allen being the first Mayor. Present city officers (1882): Mayor, Thomas Wrong; Clerk, L. N. Houston; Councilmen, William Conner, W. F. Groesbeck, C. L. Drake, C. W. Whipp, F. LaRocque; Police Judge, A. A. Carnahan; City Marshal, A. W. Whitehead; Chief of the Fire Department, H. M. Spalding. In 1879, the two town companies, previously noticed, were consolidated under the title of "The Concordia Town Association."

The Concordia of 1882 is the largest and most flourishing town of the county; nearly at its center, on the south bank of the Republican River. The site is an admirable one, being sufficiently above the river to be free from overflows and to afford a good system of drainage. From the more elevated portions a commanding view of the surrounding country can be obtained. The great river meandering down the valley, fringed here and there with groves and massive trees, and the far off bordering hills and bluffs that seem to be guarding the valley, during certain portions of the year, compose a picture at once interesting and beautiful.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, SOCIETIES AND THE PRESS.

Concordia was settled, as a rule, by Eastern people, who had enjoyed educational advantages, and her school system early showed the good effects of their ideas. Its departments are the primary, intermediate and high school. The work is comprehensive and thorough. The large school building was commenced in August, 1871, and a $5,000 one was erected. Extensive additions have since been made.

The Presbyterian Church was the first established here, their organization dating from June 4, 1871. Their first pastor was Rev. M. P. Jones, who has been succeeded by Rev. Messrs. B. F. Haviland, S. F. Farmer and Horace Bushnell, the present incumbent. They have one of the finest churches in Concordia. Their membership has increased from twenty to over sixty.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1874, with Rev. Mr. Gray as pastor. This denomination has the honor of furnishing the first sermon preached in Concordia. It was delivered in the old land office building by Rev. R. P. West, of Republic County. Rev. Messrs. Talmand, J. C. Dana, George W. Wood and F. L. Tuttle have been the pastors. The church has a good building and parsonage, and 100 members.

The Baptist Church was organized by Rev. J. F. Raridan in February, 1877; October 23, 1881, they dedicated their church edifice, which cost $3,500. Rev. C. H. Nash, the present pastor, succeeded Rev. Mr. Raridan. The membership, which was very small at first, is now seventy.

The Notre Dame Catholic Church was made a branch of the Clay Center Church in 1870. Since 1873 it has had a separate pastor. There are ninety families in the parish. Rev. Joseph Perrier is the priest. The church, built in 1876, cost $9,500, and the parsonage $2,500.

St. John's Lodge, No. 113, *A. F. & A. M.*, was instituted October 11, 1871. The first meeting of Masons in the county was June 24, 1871. First officers: M. D. Sutherlin, W. M.; W. E. Reid, S. W.; A. A. Carnahan, J. W.; J. J. Burns, Treas.; Herbert Patrick, Sec. Their membership has increased from thirteen to seventy-five. Present officers; Benjamin Lake, W. M.; E. J. Carlyle, S. W.; J. C. Gafford, J. W.; J. C. Elliot, Treas., and A. A. Carnahan, Sec.

Concordia Chapter, No. 45, *R. A. M.*, was instituted, as Chapter, April 25, 1881. There are thirty members. Officers: W. E. Reid, H. P.; Ed. Weck, K.; W. C. Patrick, Scribe; A. A. Carnahan, Sec.; J. C. Elliott, Treas.

Concordia Lodge, No. 92, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted October 8, 1872 First officers; Pius Bean, N. G.; Edmund Martin, V. G.; C. W. McDonald, Sec.; L. J. Crans, Treas. Thomas Wrong, N. G; L. N. Huston, V. G; W. C. Whipp, R. Sec.; J. C. Mossburg, Per Sec.; E. E. Swearingen, Treas.; W. T. Root, Rep. G. L.

Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 17, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted October 10, 1877. Officers: Mrs. D. H. Judy, N. G.; Mrs. S. Case, V. G.; Mr. J. Wilson, W.; Mrs. E. E. Swearingen, Sec.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 27, *K. of P.*, was instituted May 6, 1881. J. C. Gafford, C. C.; W. F. Groesbeck, V. C.; L. G. Hull, K. of R. and S.; C. L. Drake, M. of F.; Ed. A. Belisle, M. of E; G. A. Beauchamp, M. at A.

The Endowment Rank (K. of P.) was instituted April 25, 1881.

The Cloud County Temperance Union was organized in May, 1882, with 300 members, for the purpose of sustaining the prohibitory law of Kansas. Pres., F. L. Tuttle; Vice-Pres., J. B. Rupe; Sec., R. S. McCrary.

The Republican Valley Empire, the first newspaper started at Clyde, was established in 1870 by Henry Buckingham. In the following year it was removed to Concordia. It was sold to H. E. Smith in 1872, and has since passed through the hands of Honey & Davis, H. R. Honey, Chaffee & English, and is now owned and edited by C. J. English. Mr. English is a young man, having been born in Nodoway County, Mo., in 1855. He has been a resident of Cloud since 1864, so that the Concordia *Empire* is edited by a man educated in Cloud County. It is, and always has been, Republican in politics, and is one of the leading journals of the county.

The Concordia Republican was established as the *Watchman*, at Clyde, in 1871, by Mark J. Kelly. Subsequently revived by J. S. Paradis & Bro.; published for a few months and removed to Concordia in 1875, and the name changed to *Concordia Expositor*. In January, 1881, it was changed to the *Republican*. It is owned and edited by W. E. Reid and L. G. Hull. It is Republican and religious; the only one in the county with a religious inclination.

The Cloud County Blade was established April 23, 1879, by J. M. & J. E. Hagaman. It was at first only a 6x9 inch folio, a little larger than a respectable sized hand-bill. In July it was enlarged to a six column folio; in September to seven, and in 1880 to its present size, an eight column folio. It has a good circulation, and is independent in politics.

HOTELS, BANKS, ETC.

The Commercial House, one of the leading hotels of Northern Kansas, was built by Elson Crill in 1873. Additions were afterward made by himself and E. D. Crandall, who became part proprietor. Mr. Crandall retired in October, 1882. The Commercial House, as it stands, is a solidly constructed stone building, three stories and basement in height, 76x50 feet dimensions. It contains fifty-five rooms, well furnished, and obtains the bulk of the commercial travel. The entire property is valued at $15,000. There are several other small hotels and boarding-houses here, but the Commercial House takes the lead.

There are three banking houses in Concordia—the Cloud County Bank, N. B. Brown & Co. and Concordia State Bank. The first, owned by Eastern capitalists, has the finest bank building, and represents the most capital. It was established in 1880; T. B. Smith, president, and F. T. Atwood, cashier. N. B. Brown and J. C. Elliott own the second mentioned, which is the oldest, and is considered a safe and reliable bank. It was established in 1878. The Concordia State Bank was established in 1880; W. C. McDonald is president, and H. R. Honey cashier. Its capital is quite large. At present it is in a small rented building, but the design is soon to erect a suitable one.

The Concordia Mills, owned by H. Lanoue, G. R. Letourneau, A. Berard, A. Gosselin and E. Gustineau, was first started in 1872 by Mr. Laneaue as a steam grist-mill, but changed to water-power in 1874. The Republican River is not well suited for damming, its banks being low and the bottom quicksand. In 1875, 120 feet of the dam was carried away, and the following year another portion went out, which compelled him to form a company. At an expense of about $70,000, with repairs and improvements, they have secured one of the best dams on the river. There are five run of burrs, with seven feet head, and enough water to run twenty burrs and the necessary machinery throughout the year.

The Republican Valley Agricultural and Stock Fair Association was organized in the fall of 1881, with $20,000 stock. They have an excellent tract of land, east of Concordia, with a half-mile race course and necessary buildings. The fairs have been very successful.

The coal fields of Republic County and the northern part of Cloud are of great value to Concordia, for they furnish the principal part of her fuel at a reasonable price.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

F. J. ATWOOD was born in Washington County, N. Y., March 15, 1857; was educated at Castleton, Vt., and graduated second in a class of eleven in the class of 1875, and then took a commercial course at Troy, N. Y., graduating in March, 1876. In July, 1876, he entered service as teller in the First National Bank of Brandon, Vt., and remained in that position until 1879. In January, 1879, he removed to Kansas, and was made assistant cashier of the Cloud County Bank. In September, 1880, he was elected cashier of the same institution. The capital stock of the bank is $100,000; T. B. Smith is president and Mr. Atwood cashier. The bank deals largely in long-time loans. He was married July 15, 1880, to Miss Jessie Hawkins, at Brandon, Vt. He was elected City Treasurer of Concordia in November, 1880, and now holds the office.

WILLIAM BLAIR was born in Essex County, N. Y., August 29, 1842. In 1855 he moved to Wisconsin, where he engaged in the lumber business. He held the office of clerk of the District Court in Fond du Lac County for two terms of two years each. He emigrated to Concordia, Cloud Co., Kan., in 1879, and engaged in the lumber and grain business, and is now buying grain at Jamestown, Randall, Burr Oak and Concordia. He is the owner of 160 acres, southwest eight miles. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He was married in Fond du Lac County, Wis., May 25, 1866, to Miss Mary Brown, and is the father of one child, Minnie L., born May 25, 1867.

DANIEL L. BROWN was born August 14, 1846, at Plymouth, Ind. He enlisted in the United States army, Company H, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and at the close of the war was discharged, and returned to his old home at La Porte, Ind. He was twice elected Sheriff of La Porte County. He was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law in November, 1874, at La Porte, Ind. In 1879 he moved to Concordia, Kan., and engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. In the fall of 1882 he was elected Judge of the Probate Court by a large majority, running several hundred ahead of his ticket. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and the G. A. R., and has been a lifelong Republican. He was married at Union Mills, Ind., July 28, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth M. Carpenter; they have two children—Maude and Daniel L., Jr., and Luella, a brother's child.

WILLIAM McK. BURNS was born in Platt County, Mo., August 13, 1840, and moved to Quincy, Iowa, in 1850. In the fall of 1861 he went to Missouri, where he enlisted in the United States army, in Company G, Twenty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, and remained in service three years. When he returned from the service, he located at Desola, Neb., where he remained a few months, and then went to Iowa, and again returned to Nebraska, where he remained until 1869; and he again emigrated settling this time in Cloud County, Kan., where he pre-empted and homesteaded land. In 1879, he engaged in the drug business, which business he is now in, and in 1871, in the land business. Was president of the Concordia Town Company, and afterwards the company was reorganized, and he was made secretary of said company. He was married in Nebraska, November, 1873, to Miss Almina Brisbin, and has four children—Clara, Arthur, Robert and Frederick.

E. J. CARLYLE, was born October 19, 1847; with his parents went to Sigourney, Keokuk Co., Iowa, thence to Washington County, Kan., in 1871; thence to Republican County in 1873, thence to Concordia in 1874. In 1880, he engaged in the hardware business under the firm name of Coron & Carlyle, and have been doing an extensive business from the day they opened. He is a member of the Masonic order. He was married in Cloud County, Kan., November 8, 1878, to Miss Mary L. Hallowell. When Mr. Carlyle landed in Kansas, he did not have one dollar to rub against another. To-day he is running a good establishment, and is one of Concordia's flourishing business men.

N. E. CARPENTER, attorney-at-law, was born in Ottumwa, Iowa, January 13, 1856; was educated at the Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mount Pleasant; studied law at Ottumwa, and was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court of Wapello County, in the fall of 1879. In June, 1880, he came to Concordia, and began the practice of law; was elected Justice of the Peace in January, 1881, and still holds the office; by a unanimous vote of the bar was elected Judge of the District Court of Cloud County *pro tem* for the April term of 1882. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias. He was married at Concordia, June 2, 1881, to Miss Belle Elding, and has one child—Lora, born April 22, 1882.

JUDGE W. F. COMPTON, was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 30, 1838; moved to Republic County, Kan., in 1870. He was elected coroner of the county in 1871, and held that office until 1876, when he moved to Cloud County. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1877, and held the office until 1880, when he was elected Probate Judge of Cloud County, and has held the said office ever since. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was married in Indiana, January 30, 1860, to Miss Mary Johnson.

F. L. CORON, was born in Aurora, Ill., November 22, 1852; emigrated to Concordia, Cloud Co., Kan., in 1871, and clerked in a hardware store until October, 1880, when he opened up a hardware business under the firm name of Coron & Carlyle, in a room 22x74 feet, and is now doing a flourishing business. He was married November 9, 1874, in the city of Concordia, to Miss Edith Gorlow, and has two children—F. R. born October 30, 1875, and G. L. born October 25, 1878.

L. J. CRANS, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 26, 1826. He descended from a German family, which was among the earliest settlers of Orange County, N. Y. He pursued the principal course at the Central High School of Philadelphia, which institution conferred on him the degree of A. M. After graduating he studied law, and conveyancing for five years, and was admitted to practice in the common pleas court at Clearfield, Pa., in August, 1850. The same year he was nominated by the Democratic party for District Attorney, and unanimously elected. In 1853, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in July, 1854, to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was married at Philadelphia, July 21, 1847, to Miss Margaret A. Peterson, whose ancestors were Pembertons, who came over with Penn and Petersons, early Swedish settlers in Delaware. They have six children—William E., Charlie, Merwin, Clotilda P., Margaret A., and Frank W., who were all born in Clearfield, Pa. He was a Douglas Democrat. After the breaking out of the rebellion, at the request of Gov. Curtin, he was active in getting forces in the field, and on the 4th of July, in an oration he delivered he traced the history of the doctrine of secession and exposed its fallacy. A severe and protracted illness, causing an anchylosed knee, prevented his going into service with the force to which he was attached. In the spring of 1871, Mr. Crans removed with his family to Concordia, Cloud Co., Kan., where he has since continued in the practice of his profession—his practice having extended over the northern tier of counties. Having been familiar with the common law, he became a concise and careful pleader under the Code. When addressing the court he is brief, and seldom cites authorities unless the question is new, or his position doubted. When before the jury he uses plain, forcible, logical arguments, appealing to their reason, rather than their feelings, and being possessed of a retentive memory he, without referring to notes, covers the facts as disclosed by the evidence. It is related of him that, in defending in an action of ejectment for land on which his clients had a valuable mill-dam, tried before the younger Judge Burnside, on account of the rulings during the trial, he devoted the most of the hour allotted to argument in discussing the facts. This colloquy then occurred between the court and the counsel:

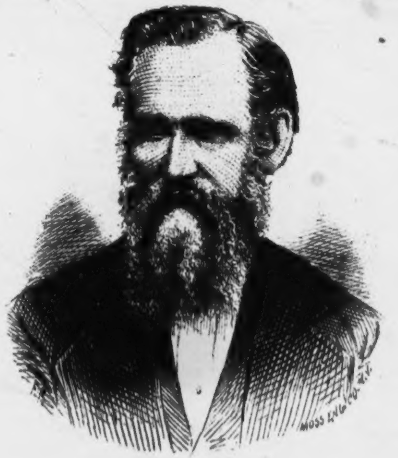
MOSS ENG CO. N.Y.

L J Crans.

Judge B.—"Mr. Crane, you have but eight minutes left of your hour, and although you have submitted a number of points, the court has heard nothing from you on the law of the case." As Mr. Crane turned to the judge he continued: "In order to facilitate matters the court will intimate how it will charge. As to your first point—'The marks on the ground constitute the survey and control the return,' we will tell the jury such is the law. As to your second point—'In making a resurvey it is improper for the deputy-surveyor to remark old lines;' we will tell the jury there is neither law nor common sense in it."

Mr. C.—"I conceive your Honor will commit error in so charging. Will you hear any authorities on the point?"

Judge B.—"What; can you produce any authority for so ridiculous a proposition?"

Mr. C.—"Your Honor; I never make any proposition in court for which I do not have an authority, or what seems to me to be an authority. Shall I read some?"

Judge B.—"Yes! I would like to know what judge under the heavens ever made such a fool of himself as to enunciate such twaddle as law."

Mr. C.—"The first case I cite is Collins *vs.* Barclay, 7 Barr, Page 73; the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court is delivered by your honor's *father*, and is in these words: 'In making a resurvey it is improper for the deputy-surveyor to remark old lines,' (applause from audience), 'because it leads to fraud and confusion.'" (Renewed applause.)

Judge B.—"Mr. Crane, will you please pass that book up to me?"

Mr. C.—"Shall I read other authorities I have here?"

Judge B.—"I will charge the jury in the language of this book."

The cause was gained, and afterwards affirmed by the Supreme Court.

C. L. DRAKE, was born in Erie County, Ohio, September 9, 1848; removed to Michigan, thence to Indiana. In March, 1879, came to Concordia, Kan., engaging in livery and stock commission business. He is a member of the city council. Enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, and again in Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias. Was married October 1, 1879, at Clyde, Kan., to Miss Edna Seavey.

D. T. DUNNING, was born in Vermont, November 4, 1838, and moved to western New York, thence to Leavenworth, Kan., in 1863, thence to the Indian Nation in 1865, when he returned to Leavenworth, and in the spring of 1866, again made a move, making a move this time to Dakota Territory. He came back to Leavenworth in the spring of 1871. In the fall of 1871, he went to Independence, Montgomery Co., Kan., thence to Concordia in 1878, where he is engaged in the grocery business, and enjoys a splendid trade. Is a master, Royal Arch and Commandery Mason. Mr. Dunning is a married man, and has two children—Willis M., and Ellsworth D. Dunning.

C. J. ENGLISH, the youngest editor in the county, was born in Nodaway County, Mo., January 30, 1855. His parents emigrated to Cloud County in 1862, so it can be said that Mr. English is a Cloud County editor, and a Cloud County man, as all his learning and ability has been acquired within its borders. He is a young man of great promise, being a prominent Christian, and as does Mr. Hull, publishes a religious journal, the *Empire* (Concordia), the oldest paper in the county, having been established at Clyde in 1870.

A. GAY, was born in Canada, July 24, 1845; removed to Kankakee, Ill., in 1865, and remained until 1868, when he returned to Canada, and remained until 1870. He again made a move, this time going to Louisiana, and remained until March, 1872; thence to St. Joe, Mo., and in the same year came to Concordia, Cloud Co., Kan., where he established himself in the drug business after having struggled along until he got money enough, as he had to make his own start in the world. When he came to Concordia, he had just $1.50, but to-day he has an extensive business in a room 20x70 feet. In addition to his drug store he owns his own dwelling and fifteen acres of land adjoining the town of Concordia, and eight dwelling lots. Thus can be seen what a man can do by diligent enterprise and perseverance. He was married September 4, 1881, in Leavenworth, Kan., to Miss Savoie Manver.

B. GILBERT, was born in Toronto, Canada, November 29, 1837; came to United States in 1871, and settled at Concordia, Cloud Co., Kan., and engaged in the hardware and grocery business under the firm name of McKinnon & Co. In 1878, the firm went into the exclusive hardware business, and has been doing a very extensive business ever since. He belongs to the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Honor.

W. F. GROESBECK, was born in Wisconsin, February 2, 1850. In 1866, he went to Harvard, Ill., thence to Monticello, Iowa, in 1872, and in 1878 to Concordia, Cloud Co., Kan., where he opened a grocery establishment, and is now doing an extensive business. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was married in Monticello, Iowa, January 6, 1875, to Miss Addie R. Chamberlin, and has one child—K. H., born June 8, 1876. Mr. Groesbeck is a member of the City Council of Concordia.

DR. L. D. HALL was born in Franklin County, Ohio, May 5, 1834. In 1838, with his parents went to Indiana. Graduated at *Physio-Medical Institute* of Cincinnati, Ohio, February 7, 1867, and began the practice of his profession in Jay County, Ind., where he practiced until 1869, when he emigrated to Atchison, Kan., where he remained until 1871, when he went to Republic County, and in February, 1877, to Concordia, Cloud County, where he has remained in practice ever since; he is and has been for two years United States ex-Surgeon for pensions; also appointed Medical ex-Surgeon for the Northwestern Masonic Aid Society, and several other insurance companies. He enlisted in the late war May 2, 1864, in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, and was discharged October 8, 1864. He was married October 19, 1858, at New Corydon, Jay County, Ind., to Miss Catherine Lewis, and has seven children—Ella R., Marietta E., Lenna E., Orestus C., Augusta J., Fred. Garfield and Baley Hall.

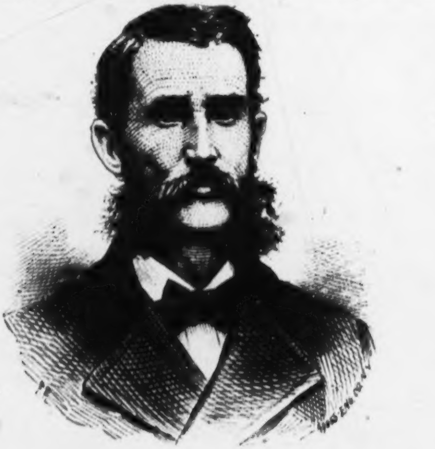

L. D. Hall M. D

HON. JAMES MANNEY HAGAMAN. The subject of this biography, one of the early pioneers of Cloud County, was born at Tribes Hill, New York State, July 31, 1830. His father was a private in the war of 1812, and was of German descent, and was killed in an altercation in Cloud County, Kan., July 11, 1868. Mr. Hagaman can boast of only three years' sojourn in the common schools, but being a great reader and ambitious he has won for himself distinction as an able man with his pen and in debate. Studied law a short time in 1849. In 1851, went to Wisconsin, where he was rafting, hunting and trapping until 1855, when he married Miss Mary L. Webster, who has borne him five girls and two boys. From the last date he followed the trade of a carpenter until 1860, when he removed to Kansas, reaching Cloud County the 8th of July. He homesteaded a part of the present site of Concordia. He is the oldest settler now in the county, and has perhaps done more for the county than any other man, being the most conspicuous character in the county to-day. During the Indian trials he rendered the settlers valuable service for which he was made lieutenant of Company C, Seventeenth Kansas Militia. He was representative from Cloud County to the legislature in 1868, and was the first delegate from Cloud County, to the State Republican convention. In 1871, was admitted to practice law in the State. He has written an extensive history of the county. In 1869, he and his son James E. established *The Blade*. It was at first a 6x9 (in.) folio, but has become to be one of the largest papers in the county. He is a man of energy and great force of character. His religious tenets are well known to be not in accordance with those generally accepted by the members of any Christian church; yet, in all good works, he joins hands with his fellow-citizens, and is counted a Christian of the strictest sect in deed, although denying the word.

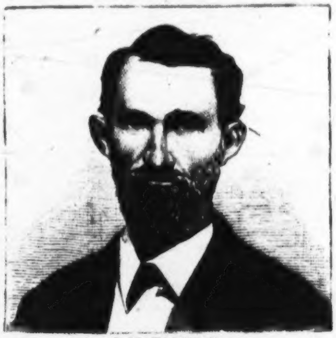

J. M. HAGAMAN.

DR. WILLIAM HAYDEN, physician and farmer, was born in Connecticut in 1821, and moved to Wayne County, Pa., with his parents in 1827; thence to Illinois in 1855. Attended medical college at Castleton, Vt., and graduated June, 1844. First practiced in Wayne County, Pa., and has been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession ever since. He removed to Concordia, Cloud County, Kan., in 1875, and has been county physician in Cloud County. The doctor is the owner of two farms of 160 acres each, and is going to give his undivided attention to farming, having practiced medicine for nearly forty years.

H. R. HONEY was born in Jefferson County, Wis., March 21, 1859. Moved to Concordia, Cloud County, Kan., in 1864. Mr. Honey is a printer by trade, and being a young man of more than ordinary push and ability, he embarked in the newspaper business for himself at the age of twenty-one, and owned and edited the *Empire* of Concordia with marked success from August 1, 1880, to February, 1882, when he was elected cashier of the Concordia State Bank. This bank has a capital stock of $100,000. G. W. McDonald, President; E. Linney, Vice-President; H. R. Honey, Cashier. Mr. Honey is also engaged quite extensively in cattle raising, and owns a fine herd of young stock.

C. F. HOSTETTER was born in Fayette County, Pa., January 8, 1847. Enlisted in Company H, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. Wounded April 5, 1865, and had his foot amputated. Discharged July 7, 1865. Took a commercial course in the Iron City College at Pittsburg, and graduated April, 1867. Took charge of a telegraph office at Belville, Washington County, until 1870, when he engaged in the mercantile business until April, 1872, and immigrated to Cloud County, Kan., landing in March, 1872, when he took a homestead, that he now owns. In 1873 he was appointed assistant journal clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas. In the fall of 1874 was elected clerk of the District Court of Cloud County, which position he has held ever since. In 1880 he was elected docket clerk of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and was married October 9, 1881, to Miss Clara Livingston.

L. N. HOUSTON was born in Manhattan, Kan., July 9, 1858; attended Manhattan College and came to Cloud County in March, 1877; studied law and was admitted to practice in the District Court at Concordia in the said county in the fall of 1880, and has practiced his profession ever since. In November, 1881, he was elected county clerk of Cloud County, which position he now holds. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows' Lodges. He was married in Savannah, Mo., November 10, 1880, to Miss Alice M. Selecman. They have one child—J. Lablanche, born August 17, 1881.

L. G. HULL is the present editor of the Concordia *Republican*, one of the most prominent journals of the county. He was born in St. Joseph County, Mich., in 1854; received scarcely the rudiments of an education, before he entered the school-room of compositors, having been connected in some way with the printing press for twenty years. He came to Kansas in 1881, and purchased the Scandia *Republican*, which he is making a neat and popular journal, being perhaps the best fitted journalist in the county.

HON. E. J. JENKINS was born in Washington County, Ohio, May 1, 1832. In the fall of 1854 and spring of 1855, he visited Doniphan County, Kan., and in the spring of 1856 he returned to Ohio, studied law and was admitted to practice in 1859, when he returned to Doniphan County, and began the practice of his profession. He was elected county clerk in 1861, and in the fall of 1863 was elected district attorney for the Second Judicial District and served one year, when he resigned. In 1864 he was elected county attorney and served until 1866, when he was elected to the State Legislature and re-elected in 1867, and in 1868 elected State Senator. In the same year he was elected one of the directors of the St. Joe & Western Railroad Co. Mr. Jenkins was appointed receiver of the Republican Land District Office, located at Concordia, Cloud County, in 1870, and has held the office ever since. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias, and was married September 22, 1861, in Anderson County, Mo., to Miss Josephine Brown; they have two children living—Melvin C., born August 18, 1862, and Edwin, born February 26, 1873. One son, Charles T., born May 12, 1865, deceased.

D. J. KELLEY, was born in Ohio, November 28, 1843. Enlisted in Company B, Eleventh Indiana Colored Volunteers in October 1862, and was discharged in 1865. Returning to Ohio he farmed until 1872, when he moved to Concordia, Cloud Co., Kan. In 1882, he engaged in the grocery business, under the firm name of Kelley & Co., and is doing an extensive business. He was married in Ohio, October 21, 1866, to Miss Mary Dicks, and has four children—A. C., J. P., D. E., and Vesta.

BENJAMIN LAKE, was born in Chester Co., Pa., on the 28th day of May, 1840. In 1858, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio; thence to St. Louis Mo.; thence to New Orleans; thence to Italy, and then to Havana; then back to New Orleans in 1861, when a proclamation was issued for all aliens to leave the State, so Mr. Lake went to St. Louis and enlisted in Company E, Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, May 26, 1861, and remained in the army until the close of the war, when he went to Illinois. In 1866, he emigrated to Page County, Iowa, and remained until 1878, when he moved to Concordia, Cloud Co., Kan., and engaged in the harness and saddle business, where he is now doing a flourishing business. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Royal Arch and Commandery Mason; also belongs to the Odd Fellow order. Was married the 23rd day of April, 1871, in Page County, Iowa, to Miss Ella L. Hicks, and has two children—B. H. was born August 8, 1872, J. L. January 13, 1879. Mr. Lake held the office of Justice of the Peace and Township Clerk.

GEORGE A. LETOURNEAU, was born in Kankakee City, Ill., May 25, 1858; attended school at a French institution at Bourbonnais Grove, for nine years, and graduated November 6, 1868. The first position he held after graduating, was keeping books for four different grain dealers. In 1876, Mr. Letourneau removed to Chicago Ill., where he speculated in 1878, when he returned to his native place where he was appointed Deputy Recorder of Deeds for Kankakee County. He emigrated to Concordia, Cloud Co., Kan., in 1880, and went into the Concordia flouring mills and took charge of the financial part of the business, including the keeping of the books. The firm is known as H. Lanoue & Co. The Concordia flouring mills are valued at $50,000, and the firm has paid out $10,000 in the past year for repairs. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was married in Kankakee City, February 4, 1879, to Miss Rilla Gibson now deceased, and had two children—Pilore and Clore.

HON. B. H. McECKRON, was born in Washington County, N.Y., June 17, 1834; moved to Delaware Co. N. Y., in 1848; and in 1860 went to Cloumbia County, Wis. September 2, 1861, enlisted in Company E, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry. He was discharged on account of disability November 28, 1862, when he returned to Portage City, Wis., where he remained until the spring of 1866. He then emigrated to Cloud County Kan. In the fall of the same year he was elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction of said county. In the fall of 1870, was elected to the State Legislature, re-elected in the fall of 1871, and again in the fall of 1873, and at the same time elected Speaker of the House by a unanimous vote. March 8, 1874, he was appointed Register of the Land Office at Concordia, Cloud Co., Kan., which office he has held ever since. He is a member of the Masonic order. He was married in Randolph, Wis., April 26, 1864, to Miss Adda M. Parmenter, and they have three children—George M., born July 19, 1865; Maud L., April 5, 1870, and Alexander S., December 26, 1880.

M. McKINNON, was born in Canada on the 12th day of February, 1838. In 1869 he emigrated to Waterville, Marshall Co., Kan., and in 1870 to Concordia, Cloud Co., Kan., and in the early part of 1871 established himself in the grocery and hardware business, under the firm name of McKinnon & Co. In 1878, he went into the exclusive hardware business, which business he has remained in ever since. Mr. McKinnon is a member of the Knights of Honor. He was married in Canada, December 31, 1864 to Miss Anna L. Gilbert, and has four children—Anna L., Malcom,, T. B., D. S.

W. L. MADDOX, was born in Iowa, February 14, 1858. Emigrated to Concordia, Cloud Co., Kan., in 1875; first engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1880 the firm of Maddox & Sons established themselves in general merchandising in the town of Concordia, which business has continued to the present. W. L. was married in Concordia, April 2, 1882, to Miss N. L. Barcelo.

CARL J. MILLER, was born in Sweden, November 1, 1856; came to America in 1875, and first located at Leavenworth, Kan. In August, 1882 he moved to Concordia, Cloud Co., Kan., and engaged in the marble business under the firm name of Wilcox & Miller. Mr. Miller learned his trade in Ystad, Sweden, and is a first-class workman, prepared to do all kind of work in his line.

ALBERT NICHOLS, farmer, P. O. Concordia, was born in Vermont, December 2, 1822; removed to Massachusetts; then to New York City, N. Y.; thence to Brooklyn; thence to Cloud County Kan.; has held the office of township trustee. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in Brattleboro, Vt., August 31, 1852, to Miss Delia A. W. Tisdale, and is the father of two children—Susan W., and A. T. The last named was born July 8, 1856; came to Cloud Co., Kan., with his parents and was married in Concordia, July 3, 1881 to Miss Kate Richardson.

M. OPPENHEIMER, was born in Germany, November 17, 1837; came to America in 1870, and first located in Baltimore, where he remained until 1872, when he moved to New York City, and remained until 1875; and he again moved, this time to Quincy. Ill., remaining there until 1880, whem he emigrated to Concordia, Cloud Co., Kan., where he engaged in the grocery business, and has remained in said business ever since. He is a member of the Masonic order, and was married in New York City, December 15, 1872, to Miss Clara Heyman, and has one child—Isaac, born the 7th day of October, 1874.

J. W. PETERSON, attorney at law, was born in Helsingborg, Sweden, January 18, 1858; came to America in 1876, and first settled at St. Charles, Ill. In 1877 moved to Missouri, where he studied law, and was admitted to practice December, 1878, in the Circuit Court of the Twenty-Ninth Judicial District of Missouri. He settled at Concordia in January, 1879, and still continues in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is a R. A. and Commandery Mason. Mr. Peterson is also doing an extensive loan business.

S. H. PRATT, farmer, P. O. Concordia, was born in Riley County, Ind., March 16, 1841. In 1848, he removed to Peoria County, Ill.; thence to Marshall County in 1851, and to Henry County in 1855. He enlisted in the United States army August 19, 1861, in Company A Forty-Second Illinois Infantry; returned to Henry County January, 1866, and engaged in farming. In March 1871, he came to Cloud County Kan., and engaged in the livery business. He was one of the first settlers in Concordia, Kan.; has been coroner of the county, township trustee and assessor; was appointed superintendent of the constrution of the Republican River bridge at Concordia. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; is the owner of a farm of 220 acres; was married in Henry Co., Ill., December 24, 1867, to Miss M. E. Adams. They have two children—C., L., born January 18, 1873; S. C., born January 18, 1876.

D. PROCTOR, was born in Indiana, August 16, 1845. Enlisted in the United States army September 4, 1861, in Company I, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; discharged September 5, 1864; returned from the army to Bristol Ind., where he remained until 1867, when he went to Washington City and there remained until he emigrated to Saline County, Kan. In 1871 he went to Bates County, Mo., where he kept a large grocery store till 1879, when he went to the Pacific Coast, returning to Beloit, Kan., in 1881. He moved to Concordia, Cloud Co., in 1882, where he now resides, and is engaged in the butter and egg trade. Was married in Washington City in 1871 to Miss E. F. Daniels, and has two children—A. H., and R. F. Mr. Proctor was once elected road overseer by a unanimous vote and without his knowledge or consent. He has always refused to take an active part in politics.

WALTER G. REID, loan, real estate and insurance agent, was born in Nashville, Tenn., July 20, 1852, and moved to Dodge County, Wis., in 1855. Three years later moved to Joliet, Ill., and again to Wisconsin, in 1860. In 1870, he came to Clyde, Cloud Co., Kan., and in 1873, settled in Concordia, having been appointed Deputy County Clerk and Clerk of the District Court, holding these offices until 1876, when he was appointed Deputy County Treasurer, which office he held until the fall of 1880; was also City Clerk in 1872 and 1873. He was traveling salesman from the fall of 1880 until spring of 1882, for the blank, law book and publishing house of George W. Crane & Co., of Topeka, Kan. He is a member of the Masonic order, and also of the Knights of Pythias. He was married in Concordia, Kan., January 14, 1879, to Miss Della F. Shafer. They have one child—Robert Emery, born January 29, 1880.

W. T. ROOT, was born in Washington County, Ohio, April 15, 1850; and attended school in his native State; also attended the State Normal school, located at Concordia, Cloud Co., Kan. It was in 1870 when Mr. Root landed in Kansas, and in 1871, when he made Cloud County his home, settling on a homestead thirteen miles west of Concordia, and he has taught school most of the time since settling in the said county. He was elected county superintendent of public instruction in the fall of 1878, and again re-elected in 1880, and still holds the said office. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married April 29, 1877, in Concordia, to Miss Kate H. York. They have two children living, and one dead—Nellie, born March 8, 1879, and S. S. born June 2, 1882; Knowlton M. born October 10, 1880, died May 6, 1881.

J. W. SHEAFOR, was born in Ohio, March 9, 1852; moved to Iowa with his parents in 1853, and in 1865, settled at Burlington, Kan., and studied law, and was admitted to practice in May, 1873, and in the supreme court of the same State in 1877, practiced law in Topeka, when he made another move to Concordia, Cloud County, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Knights of Pythias. He is now prosecuting attorney for Cloud County.

DR. W. O. SPERRY, was born in California, September 23, 1856. In 1869, removed to Ohio, and studied medicine at Cleveland, and graduated at the Cleveland Medical College in March, 1881, when he removed to Lincoln, Neb., and began the practice of his profession. In February, 1882, the doctor moved to Concordia, Cloud Co., Kan., and again engaged in the practice, and formed a co-partnership with Dr. C. W. Oviatt. They are specialists in operative surgery and diseases of the eye and ear.

CAPT. E. E. SWEARENGIN, county treasurer, was born in Morgan County, Ind., January 17, 1840; removed to Centreville, Iowa, in 1849; enlisted in March, 1862, in Company F Seventeenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry as a private, and went through all grades of the company to the captaincy. He was discharged in July, 1865, and returned to Centreville, but in 1869, he came to Cloud County, Kan. In 1875, was elected county commissioner, and in 1877, county clerk; was re-elected in 1879, and county treasurer in 1881; entering on the discharge of his duties October 10, 1882. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married February 4, 1864, at Centreville, Iowa, to Miss Alice Udell.

JOHN TATE, stockman, was born in Massachusetts, September 6, 1844. In 1851, removed to Ottawa County, Mich.; enlisted in Company I, Third Michigan Volunteer Infantry, August 19, 1862, and was discharged on account of wounds October 8, 1864. He returned to Grand Rapids, Mich., and in 1871, he came to Concordia, engaging in farming and the buying and shipping of stock. Was postmaster in Sibley Township; also trustee and treasurer. He was married September 6, 1869, at Lowell, Mich., to Miss Fanny M. Miller, and has two children—Libbie B., born August 1, 1871; Edith L., born October 5, 1881.

W. H. TAYLOR, was born in Missouri, December 19, 1855. In 1877, he went to Concordia, Cloud Co., Kan., and commenced work in the well-known banking house of N. B. Brown & Co., where he has remained ever since. He was married May 10, 1882, to Miss Ida Neetzel.

DR. C. W. WHIPP, was born in Knox County, Ill., March 10, 1846; moved to Iowa in September, 1869, thence to Nebraska, and in 1871, again moved and settled in Cloud County, Kan., and took a homestead of 160 acres. Dr. Whipp taught school and practiced medicine for several years. In 1877, was elected register of deeds of Cloud County, and was again elected in 1879, and re-elected in 1881. In January, 1882, he purchased the drug establishment of B. F. Posten, and formed a partnership under the firm name of Whipp & Taylor. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and Masonic lodges. He was married December 13, 1878, to Miss Dora E. Carter. They have four children—Bertha E., Rachel O., Charles, Paul.

W. C. WHIPP, was born in Fulton County, Ill., November 27, 1852; moved to Iowa with his parents in October, 1867; thence to Nebraska in the fall of 1870, and emigrated to Cloud County, Kan., in the spring of 1871. In the spring of 1874, took a homestead, and still owns said place with an addition of forty acres. He was appointed deputy register of deeds in January, 1881, and still holds the office. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

D. C. WILSON, Deputy Sheriff, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, September 7, 1841; removed to Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1845; in 1857 came to Marshall County, Kan., and in 1870 removed to Cloud County. Has been constable of Buffalo Township; elected Sheriff of Cloud County in 1879, and held the office two years; appointed Deputy Sheriff in January, 1882. Was married November 12, 1862, to Miss Alice E. Lovell, at Marysville, Kan. They have seven children—Laura, born November 23, 1863; May B., born September 14, 1866; Margaret E., born March 17, 1870; Lovell, born July 13, 1872; Elizabeth B., born July 24, 1874; Jodie, born March 23, 1877, and Joanna, born May 29, 1881.

J. D. WILSON, Sheriff, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, May 4, 1840. In 1848 removed to Van Buren County, Iowa; in 1857 he came to Kansas and settled in Marshall County; in 1868 removed to Cloud County. Was elected Sheriff in 1876-'78 and '82, holding the office until the present time. He enlisted in the Seventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Company A, in August, 1861, and was discharged on account of wounds received in battle, March, 1863. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Was married in Cloud County, Kan., November 7, 1876, to Miss Maggie E. Bland, and has three children—Edward, six years of age; Myrtle, four years, and Roland, one year.

THOMAS WRONG was born in Buffalo, New York, October 28, 1856. Went with his parents to Detroit, Mich., thence to Missouri, and in March, 1875, made another move, this time settling at Concordia, Cloud County, Kan., where he studied law, and was admitted to practice in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of Kansas, and at once engaged in the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1882 was elected Mayor of the city of Concordia. It would surprise some of our Eastern brethren if they would come out West and find young men like Mr. Wrong occupying the most important position in the gift of the people.

CLYDE.

Clyde situated on the Republican, in the eastern part of the county, is the oldest town in the county, and considering it has been without the influence and aid of the county-seat and United States Land Office it has made the most rapid and substantial growth of any town in Cloud. This is due to the energy and intelligence of her citizens. It is the second town in size in Cloud, and is surrouded by a rich agricultural district.

It was here on Elk Creek that the first settlements of the county was made, and it was for a long time the designated point of assembly for settlers west, when there were Indian raids. Many of the early settlers west of this point would here leave their families, and go into Republic County as far up as White Rock to locate and work their claims. It was also at first the county-seat, but being at one side of the county had no hope of retaining it after the western part of the county had become settled. It has an excellent location, and is destined to be a large and flourishing inland town.

The original town site consisted of forty acres, purchased from W. H. Page for $300 by a town site company, consisting of Andrew Smith, Ed Neeley, J. B. and F. B. Rupe, Lew and John Fowler, Dave Heller, C. J. Cowel, Charles Davis and B. V. Honey. It was laid out in 1866, but before this, Chauncy Cowel and Charles Davis had opened a country store in the house of Moses Heller, which may be considered the commencement of business in Clyde. In this store the first meeting was held, to talk over the feasibility or propriety of starting a town. At the forming of the regular town association, the following were members: F. B. Rupe, C. J. Cowel, C. Davis, Q. Honey, B. V. Honey, R. L. Fowler, J. S. Fowler, W. H. Page, Moses Heller, D. Heller, D. Turner, J. McClure, R. P. West, S. S. Way and Ed Neeley. They held their first meeting December 11, 1866, and elected Q. Honey, president; B. V. Honey, Vice-President; J. B. Rupe, Secretary; Charles Davis, treasurer. The shares were first held at $20 a piece. At the meeting held in January, 1867, three names were presented by which to christen the new town—Elkhorn, Shirley and Colfax. Shirley carried away the honors, but the members thought best to reconsider their action, and so during the next month, they voted again and chose the name of Clyde. In January, 1866, Cowel & Davis opened the first store in town, before it had a name. Soon afterwards, Simons & Peters opened a second store, but sold out to the first-named firm. The next store was not established by Ed. Neeley and S. Way until in the spring of 1867, when the latter erected the first frame building, where Judge L. W. Borton's residence now stands. The first school was taught in the fall of 1866, by Dr. Rodgers. Rev. R. P. West, of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, preached the first sermon at the house of Moses Heller in the fall of 1863, which, however, was not in Clyde, as it was not then in existence, but it was delivered where Clyde now stands. The first marriage in the county occurred here in 1866, the contracting parties being W. M. Wilcox and Miss Rosella Honey, who taught the first school.

The growth of the town was very slow for a few years, but it has been steady and substantial, with perhaps, the exception of the year succeeding the grasshopper visitation, when it rather decreased in population. To-day there are a large number of substantial and ornamental business houses, and the shells that are the commencement of every town are fast disappearing. The resident portion of the town contains a number of elegant houses, and the appearance in general is wonderfully taseful, neat and homelike. Considering the disadvantages she has had to contend with, Clyde has made remarkable progress. But it has secured a start and a position that will always make it at least the second town in the county. It now has the advantage of two railroads—the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, and the Junction City Branch of the Kansas Pacific, which now has control of the former road. With these roads, the vast water-power of the Republican, its favorable location in a rich agricultural district and its intelligent and energetic class of citizens, Clyde will always remain a prominent inland town.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Clyde was incorporated as a city of the third class in the spring of 1873; her first municipal election being held on the 7th of April of that year. First officers: George W. Bartlett, mayor; Peter McCord, police judge; Frank McNulty, A. W. Campbell, Moses Heller, S. M. Ransopher and Henry Dobbs, councilmen. Officers for 1882: Mayor—W. S. Cannon; Councilmen—C. F. Armstrong, S. M. Ransopher, A. G. Derse, Wm. Brown and W. J. Nye; Clerk—E. R. DeBray; Treasurer—Martin Patrie; Police Judge—Geo. W. Barnes; City Attorney—J. J. McFarlan; Captain of the Fire Department—E. T. Peck. The department consists of a brisk volunteer force and a hook-and-ladder truck.

The post-office was established in 1865. Moses Heller was the first postmaster, succeeded by W. T. Batty, and he in turn by E. T. Peck. The office is a third class.

The Elk Creek settlement was about four years behind the Elm Creek in the matter of schools. Doubtless this was due to the fact that the former was not so prolific of children as the latter. One of the old settlers has stated that next to the Indians, "old baches," were considered nuisances, and were not welcomed as settlers, since it was well argued that they were the means of postponing the establishment of a school, which event depended, of course, upon the number of children in the district. Early in the spring of 1866, there was a meeting at Moses Heller's, for the purpose of discussing the interests of education in the community, and devising means, if possible, for the building of a schoolhouse. They determined to build a good one, as they believed that the settlement would soon require it. The site agreed upon was the lot on which now stands Dr. Campbell's house; the size of the building, 16x22 feet, to be built of hewn logs, dirt roof and cottonwood flooring. Each settler agreed to contribute four dollars in work. The design was to have it ready for occupancy early in the summer, but it was the 14th of July before it was ready to be raised. The raising was connected with a pic-nic, which made it an enjoyable affair. It was not completed, however, until the following winter. Dr. Rodgers was the first teacher. This schoolhouse served as a church, public hall and court house, and the commissioners first met here to transact county business. Its day of usefulness has long since passed, and in its place a fine $10,000 brick structure, containing six large rooms, and all the modern improvements for convenience, comfort and health. Instead of ten or fifteen pupils, there are now 300, and five teachers instead of one. The school is a credit and ornament to the town, besides an institution of profit.

This settlement, and the county in fact, were exceptionally slow in establishing religious worship, as the first sermon was not preached until the fall of 1863. This sermon was delivered by Rev. R. P. West, of Republic County, at the house of Moses Heller, about four years after the first settlement. It was not till three years later that a church was established, and a Sabbath-school was not commenced until 1864 or '65.

In the spring of 1866 the Methodists organized. They are the oldest, the most numerous, and occupy the finest church in the town.

The Clyde Baptist Church was organized by Rev. H. S. Cloud, on the 10th of January, 1857. This church has grown steadily, and now, with a large membership, owns a spacious and neat church edifice.

The Presbyterians organized in 1870, or at least steps were then taken in that direction by Rev. Mr. Chapin, who resided at Irving. The church has a goodly membership, and a good church building. These churches are all in a flourishing condition. Their pastors are able, faithful and untiring in their effort in instilling into the minds of their flocks, words of truth and precepts of morality.

The Clyde *Herald* was established at Clyde in 1878, by Batty & Bachelder. The office was burned in February, 1881, and was suspended until July. In March, 1882, it was purchased by J. S. Paradis. It is a seven column folio, Republican in politics, a newsy and well-edited paper. The Clyde *Democrat* was established the 24th of July, 1880, by Haukohl. In June, 1881, Thomas Owen, Jr., purchased an interest in the paper. It was at first a six column folio, but changed to seven in November, 1880. It has a fair circulation, is Democratic in politics, and for prohibition. The Jamestown *Herald* was established in 1880.

Travelers find the hotel accommodations of Clyde superior to those of most towns of its size. The leading hostelries are the Pomeroy House and the Commercial Hotel. The Pomeroy House was erected in 1878, and came into possession of its present proprietors, Messrs. F. E. & J. H. Barons, in November, 1879. The hotel has thirty rooms, neatly furnished, and its accommodations are first-class. These gentlemen also own a fine elevator, and 100 acres of valuable land adjoining. The Commercial House, conducted by George H. Wilkes, was opened in April, 1879.

The bank of Clyde, owned by Van De Mark brothers, is the only banking house in the place at present. It enjoys the confidence of the people, and does an excellent business. It represents a capital of $40,000.

The only manufactures of note are those of flour and pottery. The Clyde Mill Co. have just completed a steam flouring-mill, costing about $15,000. Sohlinger & Mosier are the proprietors of the pottery that produces an excellent and durable ware. This is destined soon, to be one of the most extensive industries of the town.

Clyde Agricultural and Driving Park Association was organized in 1879. The first fair was held in the fall of 1880. The association has forty acres enclosed, supplied with necessary buildings and an excellent half mile race course. Officers: C. W. Van De Mark, president; M. Petrie, secretary; E. T. Peck, treasurer.

Prairie Queen Lodge, No. 176, *A. F. & A. M.*—This society was organized in 1876, and has secured a membership of about fifty-five. It is in a flourishing condition. Officers: M. Patrie, W. M.; J. W. Eaton, S. W.; C. Armstrong, J. W.; W. N. Woodward, Treasurer; T. W. Roach, Secretary.

Signed Chapter, U. D., was opened April 20, 1882, with thirty members. G. W. Eaton, M. E. H. P.; L. Moshier, E. K.; C. W. Van De Mark, E. S.; D. Turner, Jr., Treasurer; R. F. Hermon, Secretary.

Clyde Lodge No. —— *I. O. O. F.* was instituted March 25, 1878. There are about forty members. Officers: M. W. Carney, N. G.; L. B. Haynes, V. G.; G. W. Hay, Secretary; P. McDonald, Treasurer; T. K. Teter, Deputy Grand Master.

Clyde Lodge, No. 1373, *K. of H.*, was organized February 4, 1879. Officers: L. W. Bortion, D.; E. T. Peck, V. D.; A. J. Montgomery, Ass't D.; M. W. Carney, Representative; P. McDonald, F. R.; J. J. McFarland, Guide. There are about thirty members.

Samson Lodge, No. 33, K. of P.—This lodge was instituted in November, 1880, and has at present about forty members. M. Petrie, P. C.; E. T. Peck, C. C.; D. Turner, Jr., V. C.; J. Turner, P.; Wm. Brown, M. at A.; J. W. Brown, K. of R. & S.

Rebekah Degree, Lodge No. 26, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1880, and has now over fifty members. Officers: Mrs. Emma B. Teter, N. G.; Mrs. A. J. Bradford, V. G.; Mrs. D. Byrne, Secretary.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE W. BARNES, Justice of the Peace, was born in Huron County, Ohio, December 20, 1846. Removed with his parents to Indiana in 1848; came to Clay County in 1865, and from thence to Clyde, Cloud County, in 1869. Was elected Justice of the Peace in 1876, and Police Judge in 1878, holding both offices at the present time. He enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Indiana Battery, Light Artillery, and served through the war. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, I. O. O. F., and the G. A. R. He was married October 5, 1870, to Miss Rebecca T. Edelblute, of Riley County, Kan.

W. S. CRUMP, hardware, was born in Bartholemew County, Ind., July 1, 1837. Came to Manhattan, Kan., in the spring of 1869, and engaged in the grocery trade; in 1872 removed to Clyde and opened his present business. In 1870 was a member of the City Council of Manhattan. He was a member of the school board at Clyde from 1872-'77; county commissioner in 1876 and '77. In 1881 he was elected a representative to the State Legislature; was a Mayor of Clyde in 1875. He is a Royal Arch Mason; member of Knights of Pythias. Married January 1, 1861, to Miss Sophronia Fish, now deceased. He was married again April 4, 1869, to Miss M. L. Russell, and has two children—C. O., born November 5, 1861, and W. R., born October 31, 1871.

HARRY FUGLET, boots, shoes and clothing, etc., was born in Germany in 1850. Came with his parents to America in 1852, locating at Seneca, Ohio. Removed first to Illinois, thence to Iowa. In March, 1879, located at Clyde, Kan., and opened present business with a stock of boots, shoes and clothing. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, and A. O. U. W. Has been member of the City Council. Was married November 18, 1872, at Webster City, Iowa, to Miss Hattie Noyes. Has one child—Blanche, born November 16, 1873.

THOMAS OWEN, JR., was born in Flint, North Wales, September 1, 1858. In 1873 he graduated at Holyhead College; in 1875 he came to the United States. Liking the country and its institutions, he adopted it as his new home and new country, by vowing allegiance to the stars and stripes. From 1877 to 1880 he edited *Farm, Field and Fireside* (Chicago). In July, 1880, he established the Clyde *Democrat*. He is a promising editor, being well educated and energetic.

J. S. PARADIS, editor. The subject of this article was born in Canada the 29th of December, 1845. He was educated at private college. For three years was connected with the American Bridge Company, 1868, '69, '70. In 1871 located at Momence, Ill., where he became interested in the Momence *Reporter*. In 1872 he sold his interest in the paper and removed to Kansas. Locating at Clyde in 1873, he established the Clyde *Local Reporter*. In 1875 he removed to Concordia, changing the name of the paper to the Concordia *Expositor*. In 1881 he sold the paper to Mr. Hull, who changed the name to the *Republican*. Mr. Paradis returned to Clyde, and in the spring of 1882 established the Clyde *Herald*. Mr. Paradis is an able editor, and his paper is becoming very popular.

E. T. PECK was born in Rochester, N. Y., March 6, 1852. Removed with his parents to Ohio the same year, and in 1866 went to Wisconsin, and attended college at Ripon in the years 1867, '68, '69, '70, '73 and '74; moved to Missouri, where he lived until he came to Clyde, Cloud County, Kan., in 1880, and engaged in the lumber business. He was appointed postmaster, June 1, 1881. It was agreed with the congressmen that there should be a vote of the people as to who should hold the said office, and the man who should be elected by the majority, should hold the office. Mr. Peck was the one selected. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Knights of Pythias, and Knights of Honor.

C. W. VAN DE MARK was born July 13, in Seneca County, N. Y. In the fall of 1863 went to Williams College, Massachusetts, and graduated July, 1867; thence to Pittsfield, Mass., and studied law, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of Berkshire County, Mass., October, 1869. First practiced in North Adams, same State, and was clerk of the District Court, and remained until 1872, when he returned to Pittsfield, and was appointed justice of the District Court, and was elected city attorney of Pittsfield; also practiced his profession. Took a visit to the Pacific Coast, starting January, 1877, where he arrived and remained for a few months; when he returned, this time settling at Chicago, Ill., where he remained in the practice of his profession until 1877, when he went to Orange, Texas, on business, and in 1878 came to Clyde, Cloud County, Kan. In 1880, he and his brother engaged in the banking business, under the firm name of Van De Mark & Bro., afterwards the Bank of Cloud. The two brothers are worth $50,000. Mr. Van De Mark is a Mason, and belongs to the Royal Arch and Commandery. He was married in Texas, April 21, 1880, to Miss Addie Stevens, and has one child—W. V. B., born January 17, 1882.

OTHER TOWNS.

Glasco, situated on the Solomon River and the Solomon Valley Railroad, in the southwestern part of the county, is a thriving, prosperous and admirably situated town. It is destined to be the metropolis of the southern and western part of the county. It is in the best part of the county for winter wheat. The Solomon River affords excellent water-power throughout the year. It is along this river that the best sandstone in the county abounds. The town is not old, but has made a rapid and substantial growth.

Jamestown, situated on the Central Branch Railroad, twelve miles west of Concordia, is the southern terminus of the Jewell County Branch of the Central Branch R. R. It is a young but prosperous town lying in the valley of Buffalo Creek.

Buffalo Junction is a small town four miles west of Concordia, the southern terminus of the Scandia Branch of the Central Branch R. R.

Lake Sibley, Brittsville, Rice, Redstone and Ames are small towns and post-offices; the last three being on the Central Branch Railroad.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—SOLOMON TOWNSHIP.

ISAAC BIGGS, merchant, P. O. Glasco, was born in Indiana, September 25, 1846, and removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1849; thence to Cloud County, Kan., in 1870, and pre-empted 160 acres of land, on which the town of Glasco is situated. Mr. Biggs had the town of Glasco laid out in the spring of 1870, and erected the first frame building in the said town, and held the office of postmaster at this place for nine years. He is now engaged in general merchandising, and is doing a good business in a stone store building 24x70 feet. He was married in Cloud County, January 1, 1872, to Miss Sarah C. Starks, and has two children—Adah, born November 28, 1873, and Oral E., born in January, 1876.

DR. J. H. BRIERLEY, P. O. Glasco, was born in Lockport, N. Y., and removed to Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio, in 1856; thence to Dayton, Ohio, in 1864, and attended Denison University, and graduated in classical course in June, 1875. He attended the Sterling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and graduated in the spring of 1878: first practiced at Dayton, Ohio; came to Cloud County, Kan., in the fall of 1878, and engaged in the practice of his profession, where he has remained ever since. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi. He was married in Dayton, Ohio, July 17, 1879, to Miss Mary L. Bennett.

ROBERT MISELL, farmer, P. O. Glasco, was born in Virginia, in 1858; removed with his parents to Louisville, Ky., thence to Ohio, from there to St. Louis, Mo., and then to Wyandotte, Kan. In the fall of 1866, he removed to Solomon City, Kan., then to Cloud County, and settled one and one-half miles west of Glasco. Mr. Misele is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Misele relates many thrilling incidents of his early life in Kansas, one of which is as follows: One day in August, 1868, he and his brother were overtaken by three Indians. The leader was dressed in female attire, and the boys were not aware of their purpose until too late to escape from them. One seized hold of the younger brother, and pulling him upon a pony rode off toward the river. The others tried to lift Robert upon a pony, but he resisted so strongly, that they gave up the attempt, and contented themselves with dragging him along. Loosing their hold for a moment, the boy broke away, and ran toward the river. The Indian then drew a revolver; at first it snapped, the second time he was more successful, and shot, wounding Robert slightly. The boy fell upon his face, and as he lay there, he heard two shots fired, and heard his brother groan. Then he sprang to his feet and made for the river. The Indians shot several arrows after him, and one of them passed through his sleeve, but he escaped without further injury, and brought help from his home to his wounded brother.

AUGUSTUS OTT, postmaster, Glasco, was born in Stephenson County, Ill., July 31, 1856; Removed to Worth County, Iowa, in 1865, and thence to Buchanan County, Mo., in 1870. He came to Cloud County, Kan., in 1878, and located at Glasco, and engaged in the confectionery and stationery business. Was appointed postmaster in September, 1879, and now holds the said office. He is a Good Templar. He was married in Glasco, September 18, 1881, to Miss Lucy H. Dalrymple.

H. H. SPAULDING, dealer in furniture, P. O. Glasco; born in Belmont County, Ohio, January 26, 1841. He removed to Indiana in 1853; enlisted in the United States army in 1861, in Company F, Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry, afterwards organized as a cavalry regiment; and Mr. Spaulding was in Company F, Eighth Indiana Cavalry. He was discharged in August, 1865, when he returned to Indiana, then came to Cloud County, Kan., in December, 1865, and settled in Solomon Township, in the southwest corner of the county, his nearest neighbor being thirteen miles from him. He was one of the original owners of the town site of Glasco, in Cloud County; he is the owner of 200 acres of land adjoining the town on the west. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in Ottawa County, Kan., December 26, 1866, to Miss Mary Copeland, formerly of Johnson County, Ill. Mrs. Spaulding was born in Johnson County, Ill., in 1847, and came to Kansas in 1865. They have four children—Addie M., Lillie B., Arlet C., and William H.

J. C. THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Glasco, Kansas; was born in Alleghany County, Pa., January 31, 1834; removed to Ogle County, Ill., in the fall of 1855, and removed from Ogle County to Kendall County, Ill., in the spring of 1857. He enlisted in the United States army at Lisbon, Ill., July 15, 1861, in Company D, Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Was promoted to first lieutenant in the same company, and was wounded by an ounce ball through the right lung at the battle of Perrysville, Ky., October 8, 1862; was discharged in 1863, and received an appointment as second lieutenant of the Volunteer Rifle Corps, in the fall of 1863; was promoted to first lieutenant of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Volunteer Rifle Corps. Resigned on account of poor health in the fall of 1864, and returned home to Kendall County, Ill. Came to Cloud County, Kan., in the spring of 1871, and took a homestead four miles northwest of Glasco. When in Illinois, he held the office of township collector; has held the office of trustee and assessor since coming to Kansas. He is a married man, and the father of two living children—Georgia B., aged fifteen, and Joann B., aged six years.

J. M. VERNON, farmer, P.O. Simpsonville, was born in Western Virginia, January 17, 1844. Removed to Fayette County, Pa., where he lived until 1872, when he came to Cloud County, Kan., and took a homestead, and is now the owner of 366 acres of land, ten miles southeast of Beloit. Keeps 800 to 1,000 sheep of the Merino stock; also keeps from 40 to 50 head of cattle, and 12 head of horses. Held the office of school-director. Married in Mitchell County, Kan., on the 19th day of March, 1874, to Miss Sarah Darrow. Has four children—Eddie E., Anna L., George and Jesse.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

F. T. S. ANSDELL, merchant, Jamestown, was born in England, August 16 1820, and came to America in 1843 and located in New York for one year; removed to Wisconsin; thence to Cloud County, Kan., and located in Jamestown in the same county in 1878, and engaged in general merchandise, in a room 22x80 feet, and has his store well stocked. He was appointed postmaster in 1881. Mr. Ansdell has held the office of District Treasurer for the past ten years, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for two years. He was married in New York in the year of 1844, to Miss Mary Patterson of the City of New York. He is the father of five children, three boys and two girls.

JOHN A. DANIELSON, merchant, Jamestown, was born in Sweden; came to America in 1868 and located at La Porte Ind.; thence to Chicago; thence to Okolona, Miss.; thence to Memphis, Tenn.; thence to St. Louis, Mo.; thence to Hannibal, Mo.; thence to Keokuk, Iowa; thence to Alexandria, Mo.; thence to Memphis, Mo.; thence to Cincinnati, Iowa; thence to Memphis, Mo.; thence to Scandia, Kan., in 1874; thence to Marysville, Kan.; thence to Scandia, 1876; thence to Concordia, Cloud Co., in 1880, and to Jamestown, same county, in 1882, and engaged in general merchandising. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was married on the 16th of May, 1880, at Scandia, Kan., to Miss Ida A. Taylor, and is the father of one child—Maud, born June 7, 1881.

CHARLES IRVING GOULD, farmer, P. O. Jamestown, was born in Batavia, N. Y., November 17, 1850; removed to Cloud County, Kan., in 1870. Homesteaded 160 acres of land where the town of Jamestown is now situated. The said town was laid out in 1878, and now has a population of 300. A branch railroad runs from this point northwest to Burr Oak, in Jewell County. He was married May 4, 1875, at Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., to Miss Lucy Webster, and has four children—Olive, Webster, Arthur Garfield, and Francis Irving.

JOHN O. HANSON, dealer in furniture, stationery, blank books, notions, school supplies, sewing machines etc., Jamestown, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, August 19, 1842, and came to Chicago, Ill., in 1862; thence to Cloud County, Kan., in 1872, and to Jamestown same county, in October, 1878, and engaged in the furniture business. He has also a circulating library in connection with his establishment. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and was married in Chicago, Ill., in the year of 1869, to Mrs. C. Hanson, and has three children—Anna, William, and Clara.

M. M. STRAIN, merchant, Jamestown, was born in La Salle County, Ill., February 20, 1854; removed to Monmouth, Warren Co., Ill., in 1861; thence to Concordia, Cloud Co., Kan., in 1870; moved to Jamestown same county in 1878, and engaged in general merchandising in the same fall. He held the post-office at the last named place for two years, and was married in Jamestown, December 22, 1880, to Miss E. F. Robinson, and is the father of one child, born October 6, 1881.

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.

J. F. HANNUM, farmer, P. O. Concordia, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, July 23, 1844; removed to Allegheny City, Pa. with his parents in 1847; thence to Des Moines County, Iowa, in 1851. He enlisted in the United States army August 5, 1862, in Company C, Thirtieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; mustered out in June, 1865, and returned to Des Moines County, Iowa, where he remained until the fall of 1869, when he came to Cloud County, Kan. Has held the office of township trustee and township clerk, and was elected County Commissioner in 1880; has held the said office ever since. Was married in Cloud County, Kan. May 19, 1872, to Miss Adeline Shelhamer, and is the father of three children—Lottie, Alice, and Lulu. Mr. Hannum is the owner of 400 acres of first-class land, situated three miles west of Concordia.

SIBLEY TOWNSHIP.

CAPT. B. C. SANDERS, farmer, P. O. Concordia, was born in Kentucky, March 23, 1831; moved to Indiana in 1838; thence to Brown County, Kan., in 1857. Enlisted as private in the United States army August 30, 1861, in Company H, Seventh Kansas Cavalry; when discharged September 29, 1865, he was captain, having risen from the ranks. The captain came to Kansas in 1865, and to Cloud County in 1867, and located near where the town of Concordia is now situated. The captain is a graduate of the Rush Medical College of Chicago, Ill., and has practiced medicine for several years, but is now engaged in farming. He is a married man, and is the father of two children.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

MITCHELL County is situated in the northern part of the State, and is bounded on the north by Jewell County; on the east by Cloud and Ottawa; on the south by Lincoln, and on the west by Osborne.

The Solomon River flows into the county from the northwest corner, and passes through it in an easterly direction, bearing enough south to leave the county at about the center of its east line. The river is quite a rapid stream in this county, and furnishes many mill privileges along its course. Its tributaries are long, well-timbered streams. Commencing in the northwest, Oak Creek comes first, then Granite, the Limestones, Brown's Creek, Mulberry, Plum and the Asher creeks on the north side of the river; while on the south the streams are not quite so long, but are all well timbered. In regular order, from west to east, comes the South Fork, Carr Creek, Hard Scrabble, Walnut Creek, Turkey Creek, Indian Creek, Laban Creek, Marshall Creek and Fourth Creek. Through the south part of the county runs Salt Creek, with its many large tributaries, making Mitchell one of the best watered counties in the State.

The soil is a rich loam, and in the valleys is very deep. Twenty-five per cent of the county is bottom land, and a little over two per cent is native forest. The surface of the country is undulating. Several varieties of wild grasses were growing here when the settlers first began to arrive. They have given place, however, to cultivated grasses, and now only two of the native varieties are common, viz.: Buffalo grass and blue stem. The first is a short, succulent sort of moss, which grows by being trampled upon and broken; hence the name of its former chief cultivator attaches to it. At each point where broken by the hoof of the buffalo, it extends a runner like that of the strawberry vine, and immediately sets another root. Since the millions of buffalo have been driven from the plains, this grass is giving place to the tall blue stem. The buffalo grass is the first to appear in the spring, and grows rapidly until a thick mat of solid green coats the ground. It dies or cures before the 1st of July. The blue stem is the grass most available for hay, and often grows to a height of eight feet; but is ready for the stack at about twenty inches.

Many acres of blue grass are now in good growing condition in the county, but it is quite difficult to make any tame grass take root in the wild ground.

The most general, and for all purposes the most profitable, crop in this county is corn. Wheat and rye are also a favorite with many, and in 1882 the yield of all these cereals was large. Spring wheat is not much in favor among the farmers of this county, although about 2,500 acres were harvested, which yielded 35,000 bushels. The number of acres of corn planted this season was

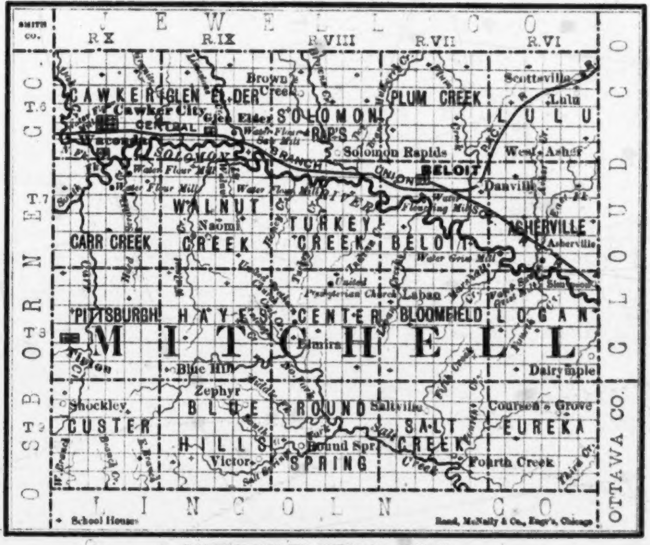

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

	1870.	1880.
(a) Asherville Township	144	693
(b) Beloit Township, including Beloit City	173	2,793
(c) Bloomfield Township	....	624
(d) Blue Hills Township	....	449
(e) Carr Creek Township	....	461
(f) Cawker Township, including Cawker City	38	1,068
(g) Center Township	....	579
(h) Custer Township	....	390
(i) Eureka Township	....	407
(j) Glen Elder Township	25	847
(k) Hayes Township	....	524
(l) Logan Township	....	665
(m) Lulu Township	....	745
(n) Pittsburg Township	....	529
(o) Plum Creek Township	....	673
(p) Round Springs Township	....	304
(q) Salt Creek Township	40	514
(r) Solomon Rapids Township	65	687
(s) Turkey Creek Township	....	608
(t) Walnut Creek Township	....	716
Total	485	14,911
Beloit City	....	1,835
Cawker City	....	1,039

(a) Since 1870, parts detached to form Logan and Lulu. (b) Since 1870, parts detached to form Bloomfield and Plum Creek. (c) Organized since 1870, from part of Beloit. (d) Organized since 1870, from part of Salt Creek. (e) Organized since 1870, from part of Cawker. (f) Since 1870, parts detached to form Carr Creek and Pittsburg. (g) Organized since 1870, from part of Solomon Rapids. (h) Organized since 1870, from part of Salt Creek. (i) Organized since 1870, from part of Salt Creek. (j) Since 1870, parts detached to form Hayes and Walnut Creek. (k) Organized since 1870, from part of Glen Elder. (l) Organized since 1870, from part of Asherville. (m) Organized since 1870, from part of Asherville. (n) Organized since 1870, from part of Cawker. (o) Organized since 1870, from part of Beloit. (p) Organized since 1870, from part of Salt Creek. (q) Since 1870, parts detached to form Blue Hills, Custer, Eureka and Round Springs. (r) Since 1870, parts detached to form Center and Turkey Creek. (s) Organized since 1870, from part of Solomon Rapids. (t) Organized since 1870, from part of Glen Elder.

74,437, and the yield amounts to 2,223,110 bushels. The number of acres of rye in this county was 8,000, which averaged twenty bushels per acre. Over 200,000 bushels of oats were raised, and the average yield was forty bushels per acre; 602 acres of sorghum were planted, and the yield amounts to 54,180 gallons of syrup. The broom corn crop is one of the sure and profitable ones, and in 1882 this county planted 8,683 acres, which yielded 3,040 tons. The wool clip of Mitchell for 1882 was 91,000 pounds, which will be greatly increased in 1883, as several thousand head of sheep have been brought into the county this fall. Over $18,000 worth of poultry and eggs were shipped from the county in 1882; 310,000 pounds of butter were manufactured during the year ending March 1, 1882. In the south part of the county many salt springs are found. The largest one, however, is the Great Spirit's Spring, in Cawker Township, Section 35. This spring is being improved by a company of Eastern gentlemen, who intend to make it a resort for invalids. The water of this spring possesses medicinal properties which in time will make the property valuable.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND INDIAN TROUBLES.

In the fall of 1867 a few settlers moved into the county, and in the spring of 1868 several log houses were built along the river, from the east line to a point where Solomon Rapids is now located. It is, perhaps, safe to state that the first actual white settler in Mitchell County was Joseph Decker, who early in 1866 located on the Charles Davis farm, north of the village of Glen Elder. Mr. Decker filed on this quarter section of land at the Junction City Land Office, and came on with quite a large herd of cattle and built a dug-out and broke a little spot for garden. Before fall the Indians drove off his cattle, and he abandoned the country.

Among the earliest permanent settlers were Hon. John Reese, of Asherville, Thomas Howie and William Joiner, just below the forks of Asher Creek; Matthias Nelson, David Bogardus and B. Bell at the mouth of Plum Creek; Whit McConnell and Tunis Bulis, between Asher and Plum creeks, on the river; James Farow and James Duff, just above Plum Creek, on the river; near where Beloit was afterwards located, H. A. Bell and John Whitehurst and his sons, Vinton and Abraham; and at Solomon Rapids, John Smith. Early in the spring of 1868 nearly all of these settlers were making primitive improvements, from the east line of the county west as far as Solomon Rapids.

At the mouth of Marshall Creek the family of Abram Marshall, consisting of himself, wife, two grown sons and two daughters, were living and building a dam for the future improvement of the Solomon. Two miles north, Charles Welch and B. F. Moody were building a dug-out and breaking prairie. Rumors of Indians in the neighborhood occasionally reached their ears, but the settlers gave little heed, except to picket their stock a little closer to camp and prepare to protect themselves and their property against these small bands of thieves, as they were then considered. During the early part of the summer several teams were stolen along the valley, and in August the Cheyennes and Sioux, or roving bands of outlaws from each, came into the valley and called at the house of A. A. Bell, where the city of Beloit now stands. After a long parley, the Indians passed down the valley, and the settlers becoming alarmed, also started east to round up at Thomas Howie's, on Asher Creek. The Indians hung about the mouth of Plum and Asher creeks for several days, when they called at the house of B. Bell, and, calling him and David Bogardus from the log-house, shot them dead. They then compelled Mrs. B. Bell to mount a pony and start down the river with them. Two children of A. A. Bell—Maggie, aged six years, and Esther, aged eight—were also captured. Mrs. B. Bell rode only about 300 yards from the house where her husband had been killed, when she jumped from the pony and started back. The Indians not having the time to spare to recapture her, turned and fired a volley at her; one bullet struck her in the breast, and she fell, and this band of Indians left her. She was found by the settlers and taken to Thomas Howie's, where she lived in terrible agony, without the care of a physician, for three weeks.

On the 17th of August a young son, aged fourteen years, of Mr. Hewett, who had settled on Brown's Creek, came into the stockade in a most deplorable condition, and reported that the Indians had killed his father three days before and wounded him. He was properly cared for and recovered. His sister now lives in Osborne County, where his mother afterwards located. Company G of the Seventh Cavalry, then stationed at Fort Harker, received orders to make a reconnoisance in the direction of the Solomon Valley, with a view to the protection of the settlers, and on their way over, their scouts came across this party of Indians who had the Bell children prisoners. The soldiers pressed them so closely that they abandoned the children on the high prairie, where they were afterward found and returned to their parents at the Howie stockade. Miss Maggie Bell is now living with her parents in Decatur County; while her sister, Esther, is Mrs. J. B. Dunlap, who resides in Bloomfield Township, in Mitchell County.

While the settlers of the valley were being "rounded up," by the different bands of Indians at this time, the two sons of Abram Marshall, accompanied by a man named Thompson, left the stockade at Howie's and went over to their dug out, at the mouth of the creek which bears their name, to secure the provisions which had been left there. On their way they saw a lone Indian come out of the underbrush which skirts the river on the north side. They gave chase, and the Indian led them in a northeasterly direction, nearly toward the stockade, but, on reaching the bluffs, turned abruptly to the north, up a ravine, where they were confronted by a band of thirty-five Indians, who opened fire upon Thompson and the Marshall brothers, killing them instantly.

The company of soldiers, under Lieut. De Rudio, who had found the daughters of Aaron Bell, arrived on the banks of the Solomon, near the mouth of Asher Creek, and went into camp in the afternoon. About sunset two Indians rode out of the timber and boldly approached the horses of the company, tied to the picket rope, and, selecting De Rudio's horse, untied it and started across the broad river bottom in a northwesterly direction. One of the Indians who had taken the Lieutenant's horse was mounted on a fleet sorrel pony, and the other, who kept quite a distance ahead, rode a large and powerful mule, probably stolen from some of the settlers. Orderly Sergeant Harris was the first in the saddle, and the leader in the chase of four miles to the bluffs, where the schoolhouse now stands. Here the Indian on the pony dismounted, and, throwing a spear into the flank of his pony, mounted the Lieutenant's horse and easily escaped.

The stockade at Asher Creek that winter was one of the liveliest places in the far West. Many of the settlers previously mentioned wintered there, and were joined by George Ealand, William Holton, John Cushing and John Owen, who was a trapper then, now a substantial farmer of Osborne County. John Owen was elected commander of the stockade because of his frontier experience. He protested strongly against this promotion, but was unanimously chosen, and during the night packed his traps and fled from this forced civilization, and went to the head waters of the Cimaron, in the panhandle of Northern Texas, to hunt and trap alone.

The soldiers came West to a point two miles south of Cawker City that fall, and built a block house on the bank of the Solomon, which was abandoned shortly after, and early in 1869 Dr. Rose, of Junction City, filed on this tract of land and came to make settlement in the early spring. He remained on the claim but a short time, when he discovered roving bands of Indians in several different directions. He was expecting his family, who were then on the road. Writing a hasty history of the situation on the block house door, he started down the valley in the darkness to meet his family and turn them back. His body was afterward found on the hill west of Glen Elder. A pile of stones marks the spot where he met his death.

Later in 1869 and during the winter of 1870, many settlers located claims, and the Government established a post west of the Great Spirit's Springs, on the north bank of the river, to which Battery B of the Fourth United States Artillery was assigned, commanded by Capt. H. C. Hasbrouck. Later this company was relieved by G Troop of the Seventh United States Cavalry, under command of Lieut. C. C. De Rudio, Second Lieut. McIntosh, a full-blooded Chippewa Indian, being second in command, April, 1870, and the raids of the Indians were not quite so frequent. They were not wholly deterred at once from trips into the valley, for on May 9, a party of Cheyennes and Arapahoes came down Oak Creek, and near the county line came across a party composed of Lew J. Best, John Hatcher, R. G. F. Kshinka and John A. Seger, from the young settlement of Cawker City, who were looking up valuable tracts for settlers, and "rounded them up" in a buffalo wallow for several hours. The party of four were well armed, and by lying close to the ground and keeping up a continual firing at any advancing Indians, kept them at bay for four hours. Lew J. Best was wounded by a stray bullet in that portion of his anatomy most exposed while lying prone upon the ground. The Indians, finding the party difficult of capture, abandoned them and passed east to the Limestone, and down that creek until they came upon the little settlement at Glen Elder, where they killed Solomon Meiser, John Geer and Mr. Kenyon. The bodies of these men were found in the river, a few yards below where the mill now stands. Mr. Geer was killed by a stroke in the forehead with a tomahawk, and was lying on a sand bar where the road crosses the stream; Kenyon was shot with a revolver, and Meiser was pierced by seven arrows, which were still sticking in his body.

The settlers fled in different directions, but nearly all found shelter at the stockade erected on the farm of George W. Stinson. Among those who sought shelter at that time were Hon. D. C. Everson, John Neve, Milton Spencer, Scott Guffy and many others. The troops came down from Spirit's Springs, and the Indians fled, one party going north, and the other southwest, to the plains. Twenty days later they again appeared near Cawker City, and were reconnoitering the camp of troops on the river. Uncle John Seger was alone in the little town of Cawker, which then consisted of one house and a sod stable, and the Indians—some thirty in number—not knowing how many persons might be concealed in the stable, declined to attack it. The whole force of settlers were then several miles down the valley hauling lumber and a saw-mill from the railroad. Uncle John clad himself in different suits of clothes belonging to the parties who were away at work, and appeared before the Indians first in one suit and then another, personating different men, until he apparently convinced them that the sod stable was filled with brave whites, who desired a parley. That night ten horses were stolen from the ranch of Best & Hatcher, on Oak Creek, two miles west of Cawker, while nearly a dozen men were concealed in the house, silent but passive witnesses to their own robbery. The final attempt to reclaim this beautiful valley for the buffalo and the Indian was made by a party of dusky raiders July 2d. It proved unsuccessful, and civilization triumphed. The buffalo made one more attempt July 5th, 1872, when a straggler from the main herd came through Cawker City, then a flourishing village of 250 inhabitants; and was killed on the main street, dying near the scales just in front of where Mead & Tandy's store now stands.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND ELECTIONS.

Early in 1870 the county, as described in the beginning of this sub-division, was decided to have sufficient population to demand an organization. The county had been named in honor of Capt. William D. Mitchell, who enlisted in the Union army during the late rebellion as a private soldier in the Second Kansas Cavalry, and after promotion to captain, was killed in the battle at Monroe's Cross Roads in North Carolina, on the 10th of March, 1865.

A meeting of the special board of County Commissioners appointed by the Governor, was held October 4, 1870. These commissioners were, J. M. Myers, William E. Schooley and Charles L. Brown; Don A. Peaslee clerk. At that meeting the county was divided into voting precincts as follows:

Asherville, No. 1, to be composed of Townships 6-7-8, in Range 6, with voting place at the dwelling of John Reese.

Beloit, No. 2, to be composed of Townships 6-7-8 in Range 7, and the voting place to be at the stone house in Beloit.

Solomon Rapids, No. 3, to be composed of Townships 6-7-8, in Range 8, and the voting place to be at the house of R. C. Clark.

Glen Elder, No. 4, to be composed of Townships 6-7-8, Range 9, with voting place at the house of George W. Stinson.

Cawker, No. 5, to be composed of Townships 6-7-8, in Range 10, with voting place at Cawker City.

Salt Creek, No. 6, to be composed of Township 9. Ranges 6-7-8-9-10, with the voting place at the house of J. A. Markley on Fourth Creek.

No. 1 was afterwards divided as per Congressional Townships, Township 6 being called Lulu; Township 7, Asherville; Township 8, Logan; Township 9, Eureka. Beloit precinct was divided, and Township 6, named Plum Creek; 7, Beloit; 8, Bloomfield, and 9, Salt Creek. Solomon Rapids was cut up, and Turkey Creek, Center and Round Springs made from that range of townships. Glen Elder, made Walnut Creek, Hayes and Blue Hills; Cawker precinct furnished Carr Creek and Pittsburg, with Custer in the extreme southwest.

The first election resulted in the choice of the following County Officers: Commissioners, C. L. Brown, William E. Schooley, Lew. J. Best; Clerk, Laf. C. Smith; Probate Judge, James Britt; Sheriff, W. B. Smith; County Attorney, Don. A. Peaslee; Treasurer, H. J. Messenger; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. W. Elliott; Coroner, J. W. Clark; Representative, E. Harrison, Cawker.

Since this first election, the representatives in the State Legislature have been in regular order. John Reese of Asherville, John Curtain of Beloit, D. C. Everson of Glen Elder, Harry Babcock of Walnut Creek, W. J. L. Warning of Center, Horace Cooper, Charles J. Brown, Capt. F. Charlesworth of Beloit, and John M. Kyle, of Carr Creek.

In the winter of 1880, the county was divided into two representative districts, the western district being composed of Solomon Rapids and all the territory west of the west line of that township. Mitchell County managed to get along without the usual unpleasant county-seat contest, or at least without the unpleasantness commonly engendered. Beloit was selected by a vote of nearly two to one over all other competitors (see history of Beloit).

A court house building was needed at once, and T. F. Hersey built one in 1871 and presented it to the county. The building cost Mr. Hersey about $4,000, and was amply sufficient for the county at that time. The county built a jail shortly after, at an expense of $800; although it cost its builders as much in proportion as the court house, it has as yet never proved of much avail. About the only prisoners ever confined therein, were a couple of alleged horse thieves, who stole the extra blankets provided by kind hearted Sheriff Hatcher, took out the horrid grates which obscured the window, and passed through the orifice out into a purer sphere. They have never been heard from, and the frugal janitor of the court house appropriated the hole to toss coal through for winter consumption in the various county offices.

The county business at present (1882), is in charge of the following officers: Commissioners, W. L. Record, First District; J. S. McGrath, Second District; Samuel Depoy, Third District; Treasurer, James L. Buchanan; Clerk, George W. Clark; Sheriff, W. H. Langford; County Attorney, A. H. Ellis; Register of Deeds, W. T. Yates; Clerk of District Court, W. S. Search; Probate Judge, John Mehl; Superintendent of Public Instruction, M. J. Wilcox; Coroner, Joseph Riley.

SCHOOLS, RAILROADS AND OTHER MATTERS.

The rapid settlement and growth of the county led to a rapid formation of school districts and erection of schoolhouses. The county is now sub-divided into 106 districts, with suitable buildings in each for school purposes; there are 4,574 pupils of school age; 3,789 of which are enrolled, and the average yearly attendance for the year ending August 1, 1 . amounted to 2,461 pupils. One hundred and thirty-two teachers were employed, and the amount expended for school purposes during that year reached the sum of $23,519.38. Rev. O. N. Fletcher, a Baptist minister, taught the first school in the county, in the little settlement of Beloit. Although this was the first school in the county, before the term closed, not less than a dozen others were in progress in different parts of the county.

The Central Branch Railroad was built through the county in the summer of 1879, and received the bonds of the county in the sum of $50,000 in aid thereof. The Solomon Valley Railway, a branch of the Kansas Pacific division of the Union Pacific, also extended its line from Solomon City on the Kansas Pacific to the county-seat of Mitchell. Both roads then passing into the hands of one management, further extension through the county became unnecessary, and the work on the Solomon Valley line was stopped at Beloit.

Mitchell, like many other of the western counties of Kansas, suffered from the ravages of the grasshoppers in 1874, and many settlers left the county in order to provide food for themselves during the winter. Much assistance was rendered the needy settlers through the organized State and county societies, for the distribution of Eastern charity. Good crops in 1875 and 1876, however, brought back the population which the county had lost, and Mitchell again commenced to prosper. This county is well settled, nearly every quarter section being under a degree of improvement. The abundance of good building rock has led to the erection of a class of buildings, both farm and business houses, which are both beautiful and substantial.

During the year in which the railroad was built through the county, its advancement in wealth was very rapid. The following is the property valuation as returned by the March assessment for the year 1882.

Lulu	$129,830
Asherville	128,909
Logan	65,446
Eureka	27,050
Plum Creek	80,496
Beloit	170,183
Bloomfield	52,350
Salt Creek	41,234
Solomon Rapids	90,016
Turkey Creek	95,696
Center	56,218
Round Spring	24,625
Glen Elder	127,946
Walnut Creek	75,308
Hayes	57,685
Blue Hills	25,120
Cawker	261,786
Carr Creek	61,463
Pittsburg	45,770
Custer	23,957
Beloit City	378,727
Total	$2,001,720

The milling interest is perhaps the most important manufacturing industry in the county, and the Solomon River affords an abundance of water and plenty of fall. Beginning at the east line of the county, and in fact on the county line, at the little village of Simpson is located Simpson's mill, with two run of stones and a strong power. This is one of the oldest mills in the county. Five miles west of the line is the stone grist-mill of B. W. Tanquary, with four run of stones, built in 1874, by Williams & Finnigan, of Beloit. This mill has a large business, running night and day. The property is valued at $18,000. The next mill on the river is grown from the one started by T. F. Hersey, at Beloit, in 1869; further reference will be made to this property in the history of Beloit. Six miles west of Beloit is another custom-mill, known as the Jamison Bros.' Mill, it has two run of burrs and plenty of custom work. The property is valued at $6,000. At Glen Elder, Kaull & Nash have a flouring-mill, with three run of stone, doing a large business. This mill was built in 1871, by Neve & Spencer, and is now one of the most valuable establishments of the kind in the west part of the State. Three miles south of Cawker City, T. F. Hersey located his homestead, and commenced building a mill in 1872, in company with Hon. John Curtin. They labored under many difficulties on account of frequent floods, but in 1873 the dam was completed, and the mill has been in operation ever since. The mill operates four run of stone, and is valued at $15,000. On the west line of the county the Jackson Bros. have a splendid milling property built in 1875, and doing a vast business. The property is valued at $15,000.

BELOIT.

On permanent organization of the county in 1870, Beloit was selected as the county-seat by a vote of nearly two to one. Beloit receiving 143 votes, Solomon Rapids 43, and Glen Elder 36. The town site of Beloit was first settled by A. A. Bell in 1868, and for some time was known as Willow Springs. Mr. Bell anticipated then the improvement of the water-power at this point; also that the natural commanding location would in time be improved for a town. Owing to the continued hostilities of the Indians referred to in the county history, nothing permanent was done until 1869, when T. F. Hersey purchased the mill-site of Mr. Bell, and commenced getting out timbers for a dam. Notwithstanding two heavy floods Mr. Hersey had the saw-mill in operation the following September, 1869, and completed the grist-mill the next season.

The first township election was held April 4, 1871, and the following ticket elected: Wm. Bickle, Trustee; E. M. R. Blanchard, Clerk; D. E. Sedgely, Treasurer; Jeremiah Baldwin and J. W. Elliott, Justices; John Hyde, Road Overseer; Vinton Whitehurst and Magnus Munson, Constables.

In April, 1871, through the enterprise of Hon. T. F. Hersey and a few others, a school building was erected on the lot where Mr. Robert's furniture store now stands, and Rev. O. N. Fletcher took charge as first teacher of the first school in Beloit.

Mr. Fletcher also held religious meetings in the neighborhood, and was mainly instrumental in organizing the Baptist Church in this city.

During this summer of 1871, many meetings were held by the Baptists in places not usually devoted to divine worship. For instance, Rev. George Balcom stepped into one of the early saloons on Mill Street, and taking a violin from the hands of a player, stepped behind the bar, and played and sang, then gave out a text, and for nearly an hour held his audience in close attention. Elder Balcom located a claim in the west part of the county where he resided until his death in 1880.

Nearly every building erected in town during the years 1870 and 1871, was opened by a dance as soon as completed, and services held by some traveling preacher the following Sabbath when the building was allowed to fall into its owner's hands for the legitimate purposes of trade or residence.

In the winter of 1873, an iron bridge was built across the Solomon within the city limits at an expense of $10,000, for which the bonds of the township was given.

The town of Beloit was platted March 26, 1872, and the original description as found in the recorder's office covers all of Section 9, and the south half of the southeast quarter and south half of the southwest quarter of Section 4, Town 7, and Range 7 west.

The proprietors of the town were T. F. Hersey, A. A. Bell, George Campbell, Alexander Campbell, C. H. Morrill, Edward Valentine, W. C. Ingram and Daniel Kepler. The town grew very rapidly, and in July, 1872, was incorporated as a city of the third class, an election held, and the following city officers chosen: Mayor, T. F. Hersey; Councilmen, W. C. Ingram, M. R. Mudge, H. H. Lyon, Joseph Baughman, J. R. Vaughan.

The Mayors have been T. F. Hersey, G. W. Elliott, Alex. Campbell, E. Valentine, W. S. Vreeland, John S. Rogers, and W. S. Vreeland.

On the 10th of March, 1879, Gov. John P. St. John proclaimed Beloit a city of the second class.

In 1872, the school district in which this town is situated, which was the second district formed in the county, voted $5,000 bonds to build a schoolhouse, which was completed in the spring of 1873. In 1878, this building was found to be too small to accommodate the scholars, and a $3,000 addition was built thereto. In 1880, a frame building valued at $2,000 was erected in the Second Ward, and is known as the Second Ward schoolhouse. Four hundred pupils are in attendance during the present (October, 1882) term under the supervision of B. S. Hutchins, principal and seven assistants. Five hundred and forty-two pupils are enrolled in this district, and nine months school held per annum. The current expenses per year amount to $3,752.70. It is one of the largest and best schools in the county.

The School Board is composed of the following named gentlemen: W. H. Mitchell, President; Samuel Thanhouser, Treasurer; J. H. Roberts, George T. Finnell, H. T. Rogers.

A. A. Bell was appointed postmaster July 1, 1870, and held the office for several months with Joel Miley as assistant at a fixed salary of $12 per annum. In April, 1871, H. H. Lyon was appointed, vice Bell, resigned, and held the office until the spring of 1873, when C. H. Long assumed charge. On the 7th of September, 1875, the present incumbent W. H. Mitchell was appointed, and the following year built the handsome post-office building on Main Street, and moved the office therein where it has since remained.

Beloit has two large three story hotels. The Avenue House was built in 1875, by Frank McGrath and H. Bramwell, on the corner of Main Street and Hersey Avenue. It is a stone building three stories above a well finished basement, and the roomiest house in the county. The Reeder House is of wood, and is on the corner of Hersey Avenue and Court Street. It was built by A. Reeder, and is now run under his management. Both houses are very popular and are a credit to the town and county. Several smaller hotels are also kept busy.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper to behold the light in Mitchell County, was the *Mirror*, whose initial number was published April 5, 1871 by A. B. Cornell. The proprietor was not wholly unknown to fame before he dawned upon the Kansas prairies. In Minnesota, he had been a representative in the Legislature from Steele County. The State of Missouri knew him as an attorney and newspaper man. His advent in Beloit was made under difficulties, and his first paper was printed in the open air. After a few months of real earnest hard work on the frontier, the *Mirror* suspended, and Mr. Cornell removed to Russell County, where he has since ascended the ladder of fame, at least a few rounds, by publishing the *Kansas Plainsman* and the *Russell Hawkeye*, representing his county in the State Legislature and serving the Federal government as a mail contractor. For completer details in this particular, the reader is referred to the history of Russell County.

About a year after the birth of the *Mirror*, Messrs. J. J. Johnson & A. B. Chaffee commenced the publication of the *Gazette*, the first issue appearing on the 11th day of April, 1872. On the 25th of June Mr. Johnson became the sole proprietor, and continued the publication of the *Gazette* alone until September 3, 1874, when his brother, W. H. Johnson purchased a half interest in the business, and remained with it until the second of the following April, when J. J. Johnson resumed complete proprietorship. Justin J. Johnson was one of the pioneers of Kansas, who served State and country in the Seventh Kansas Cavalry during the war of the rebellion; an earnest Republican and a successful pioneer publisher. In 1876, February 11, he sold the *Gazette* to an early settler of Solomon Rapids Township, named G. W. Anderson, who in turn sold the same to Brewster Cameron. Mr. Anderson removed to Lincoln County, where his further history will be recorded. Mr. Cameron took possession of the *Gazette* October 1, 1879. John Coulter was employed as editor; the paper was enlarged at once, and has since been the largest paper in Mitchell County. In May, 1880, S. H. Dodge, the present editor and business manager, assumed charge of the paper, and is, at present writing, occupying the chair. The proprietor is special agent of the Department of Justice under Attorney General Brewster at Washington, D. C.

During the first week of December in 1874, G. W. McBride, of Iowa, arrived in Beloit with new material fresh from the foundry, and commenced the publication of the *Beloit Index*. This paper chanced to drop in the field in the fall of "grasshopper year," and the people not being able to give it the necessary support, it survived only three months, when its editor returned to his native State, and the material of the office was shipped to S. P. Rounds, of Chicago.

The *Beloit Record*, a sprightly real estate monthly, was the next candidate for public favor in Beloit. Its first issue appeared February 15, 1877. In August of the same year it was made a weekly and shortly passed into the hands of the junior partner, Mark J. Kelley, who bought the interest of G. Webb Bertram. Mr. Kelley conducted the paper for a few months, and then sold it to W. H. Caldwell, who changed the name to the *Courier*. Mr. Caldwell was a member of the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, an old publisher, a thorough printer, and he has staid by his paper persistently, until he has now the satisfaction of knowing that he has an established business and reputation.

October 1, 1878, the *Western Democrat* was started by J. B. Chapman who had just arrived from Tama City, Iowa. Mr. Chapman made the *Democrat* a success, and in 1881, October 14, sold it to F. W. Hiddleson, who changed its name and politics. The paper is now called the *Western Nationalist*, and advocates the principles of the national, or greenback party.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

Methodist Church.—This society in this city was the second church organized, and has enjoyed quite a marked degree of prosperity. It is now cared for by Rev. J. M. Davidson; has 120 members, and a thriving Sabbath-school of seventy-five members. The church building is of stone, erected in 1874, and is valued at $2,000. Beloit is the head-quarters of the Beloit District, and the presiding elder, now Rev. J. H. Lockwood, makes this city his home.

The Catholic Church, known as St. John's Congregation of Beloit, was organized by Rev. Henry Temphans in 1876. In 1878 their church, which is the largest in the county, was completed. The congregation numbers 400 members, and is in charge of Rev. Frederick Schalk. The church property is valued at $5,000.

The Presbyterian Church was organized March 17, 1872, by Rev. Charles Higgins pastor. The first trustees were, D. F. Eakin and J. S. Schwartz. A building committee composed of H. T. Walker, Joel Holt, George McKinney and D. F. Eakin were early appointed to build the church on Main Street. It is one of the most elegant houses of worship in the county, valued at about $5,000. It was dedicated December 1, 1878. The church roll shows a membership of 100, the average attendance at Sabbath-schools numbers 140. Rev. J. A. Pinkerton the present pastor, reports the church to be in a flourishing condition.

Baptist Church.—In the spring of 1871 the Baptists organized a church in Beloit. The charter members were: Ira O. Pierce, C. H. Long, H. A. Sutton, G. W. Simpson, E. N. Thomas. The first pastor was Rev. Geo. Balcom. They have a handsome church on the corner of Campbell Avenue and Second Street, which was built in 1875, at an expense of $4,000. The Rev. H. H. Branch is the present pastor; the membership numbers eighty-five, and the average attendance at Sabbath-school, 125.

Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 145, *A. F. & A. M.*, was organized June 10, 1873, and chartered November 29, of the same year. The membership now reaches 100, and the lodge is in a healthy state, with property valued at $1,200. The officers are: G. S. Field, M.; A. Manifold, S. W.; T. J. Morris, J. W.; H. Casey, Treasurer; W. C. Ingram, Secretary; Geo. Frazier, S. D.; David Perdue, J. D.; Wm. Powell, Tiler.

Beloit Chapter, No. 47, was organized on the 25th of April, 1880—under dispensation—and was chartered February 16, 1881. The lodge at present has fifty-five members, and property valued at $1,500. The officers are: G. W. Port, H. P.; W. C. Hoffmeister, K.; A. H. Ellis, S.; Duane Freeman, Treasurer; W. C. Ingram, Secretary; Sam. Thanhouser, C. of H.; W. S. Search, P. S.; C. A. Norton, R. A. C.; C. J. Wynkoop, G. M. Third Veil; S. H. Dodge, G. M. Second Veil; W. A. Usher, G. M. First Veil; Wm. Powell, G.

Beloit Lodge, No. 130, *I. O. of O. F.*, was organized the 31st of December, 1876. The present officers are: J. P. Hoffman, N. G.; Perry Wynkoop, V. G.; T. J. Culver, P. G.; John Mehl, D. D. G. M.; E. M. R. Blanchard, Secretary. The lodge contains something over fifty members, and is in a prosperous condition.

Iron Cross, No. 13, *Knights of Pythias*, was organized in April, 1879, and now numbers seventy members. The officers are: Daniel Bramwell, P. C.; Chris. Weldon, C. C.; Chas. Bozell, M. in R.; J. H. Calderhead, K. of R. and G.; A. J. Kinsley, V. C.; A. T. Rogers, M. of Ex.; J. Hamilton, M. of F. This lodge is in a very prosperous condition, and owns property to the value of $650.

Library and Historical Association was chartered September 4, 1879, with twenty life members, who subscribed $25 each. Among the donations was a fund of about $50, which was a balance left after The Soldiers' and Sailors' reunion was held at Beloit July 4, 1879. Dexter L. Ruggles was the first librarian, and W. C. Ingram is the present official. The library contains about 800 volumes, valued at $1,000, and is located on corner of Main and Mill streets.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Beloit is at present a busy broom corn and wheat market. Thirty car-loads of broom corn were shipped from this station during the month of October, and about fifteen of wheat and flour. There are three grain warehouses, one of which is an elevator of 10,000 bushels capacity.

In 1873, F. H. Hart came to this city and erected a handsome stone building on Main Street, where he commenced a banking business. This business has increased every year, and he has twice added to the size of his building. Mr. Hart also bought an interest in the town company, and has done much toward improving and building up the town. On east Main Street he has built one of the most elegant private residences in the western part of the State. The Bank of Beloit, A. N. Schuster, president; H. T. Walker, vice-president, and J. W. Walker, cashier, with a capital of $50,000, built an elegant two-story bank building, on corner of Mill and Main streets, in 1880; they also have branch banks in adjoining counties. M. S. Atwood owns and manages a bank opposite the court house on Court Street, which is in successful operation. Nearly every branch of mercantile business is well represented, many of the houses doing quite a large wholesale trade, and all of them carrying stocks, which indicate an immense business. There are three grain warehouses that are in constant use by the different local buyers; that of Denton & Co. being a steam elevator of 10,000 bushels capacity. Each of the above at present writing, is chiefly engaged in handling corn, although a few car-loads of wheat are bought each day.

Foundry.—Messrs. Derby & Paffenberger built a stone building in 1878 for foundry purposes, and until 1882 were engaged in the manufacture of every variety of castings, many of the handsome iron fronts in the Western towns bearing their mark. In March, 1882, they sold the business to S. H. Smith, who now employs several hands and continues the business.

Marble Works.—The business under the above head, in this city, is conducted by R. F. Wilcox, a practical marble cutter; he employs several hands in the shop, and men and teams constantly on the road. The value of the manufactured goods which left his factory during the past year reaches well up into the thousands. The business was established in 1878, and has grown steadily.

Flouring-Mill.—The largest and most complete flouring-mill in this part of the State is located at Beloit, and has grown from the little concern begun by Hon. T. F. Hersey in the fall of 1869. It is now owned by Messrs. Vreeland & Sheldon, and is valued at $35,000. The mill proper is a four-storied frame building. The engine house is sixty feet north of the mill, and contains an engine of eighty horse-power, which united with the water power on the south side, operates two roller mills and seven run of stone. The flour manufactured here has a good reputation and finds ready sale all over the State.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

M. S. ATWOOD, banker, was born at West Chazy, Clinton Co., N. Y., and in 1854 moved to Ripon, Wis.; thence to Albert Lea, Minn.; thence to St. Ansgar, Iowa, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and held the office of postmaster; again moved to Plattsburgh, N. Y., and then returned to Wisconsin, and located at Fond du Lac, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for many years; but moved to Beloit, Kan., in November, 1878, and May 1, 1879, established himself in the banking business in the city of Beloit, and holds the office of City Treasurer. He was married October 30, 1878, to Miss Josephine Watrous, and is the father of two children—Christine and Louise.

F. W. BARRETT, livery, was born in Westminster, Windham Co., Vt., in 1848; removed to Boston, Mass., in 1866; came to Doniphan County, Kan., in 1869, and in 1871 to Beloit, Mitchell Co., Kan., where he engaged in the sewing-machine business and the loaning of money. He also runs a feed, breeding and exchange stable. Mr. Barrett owns one of the Richards' Hambletonian horses, as well as a number of other valuable horses, and we think it can be truthfully said that he keeps the best pedigreed horses in Northwest Kansas. He was married in Townshend, Windham Co., Vt., January 25, 1874, to Miss Fannie E. White, and has three children—Lizzie M., born September 3, 1875; Alice I., August 26, 1877, and Charles W., June 29, 1880.

S. G. BARTON, land and loan agent, was born in Apalachin, Tioga Co., N. Y., May 6, 1853, where he resided and followed the business of small fruit culture and teaching school during the winters, until 1877, when he removed to Billings, Christian Co., Mo., where he resided and engaged in loan and land business until the fall of 1878. Poor health compelled a change, and he traveled in Kansas until March of 1879, when he located in Mitchell County, where he has since been engaged in his present business. He attended the Free Academy of Oswego, N. Y., for two years (1870 and 1871), studying classics at home for five years (1871 to 1876). He was married May 31, 1880, to Miss Kate E. Bonren; they have one child.

E. M. R. BLANCHARD, farmer, was born in Boston, Mass., May 1, 1845. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the Union army in Company B, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in June, 1865, when he returned to Boston. In 1866 he came to Riley County, Kansas; in 1870 to Mitchell County, and took a homestead, one and one-half miles south of Beloit, and is now the owner of the same. He held the office of Township Clerk for seven years; also, held the office of School Clerk. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity, and has held the office of secretary for the last seven years. He was married in Riley County, May 21, 1867, to Miss Emma Whitney; they have two children living—Lizzie and Nellie; Laura, deceased, was the first child born in Beloit.

JAMES M. BROWN was born March 21, 1818, in Mifflin County, Pa.; principal business farming; also, followed droving and mercantile business until 1877, when he came to Mitchell County, Kan., where he engaged in farming and the hotel business. He was married January 15, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth McManigle; they have five children—Samuel M. Brown, Francis M., Sarah J., Elizabeth and James W., who was married September 20, 1876, to Elizabeth M. Alexander. He has been a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature (two terms) four years.

J. L. BUCHANAN, County Treasurer, was born in Washington County, Pa., May 11, 1834; removed to Adams County, Ohio, in March, 1846; thence to Mercer County, Ill., in October, 1855; and again made a move—this time to Boone County, Iowa, in 1856. Held the office of County Supervisor for two years; also, the office of Deputy Treasurer of Boone County. He came to Mitchell County in the fall of 1873, and took a homestead in March, 1874, nine miles southwest of Beloit; was elected County Commissioner in 1875, and held the office two years; was appointed Deputy Treasurer in 1878, and served until October, 1880, when he took charge of the office as Treasurer, and was again re-elected, and still holds the office. He was married January 15, 1878, in Boone County, Iowa, to Miss May C. McCall.

S. H. CALLENDER, attorney, was born in Wisconsin, December 10, 1852; attended college at Ann Arbor, Mich., and graduated in the spring of 1877. He had studied law, and was admitted to practice law in the fall of the same year. Went to Woodstock, McHenry Co., Ind., and remained in the law office of T. D. Murphy, until 1878, when he came to Beloit, Mitchell Co., Kan., and began the practice of his profession. He was elected City Attorney of Beloit in the spring of 1880, to fill a vacancy, and re-elected in 1881, to the same position, which he still holds. Is a Mason and has taken the Royal Arch degree, and belongs to the Phi Delta Phi.

HENRY CASEY, general merchandise, born in Albany, N. Y., July 25, 1843; removed to Illinois in March, 1855; enlisted in the United States army in May, 1861, in Company I, Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; captured at Acworth, Ga., October 4, 1864, and was a prisoner in Andersonville prison for eight months; discharged July 7, 1865, and returned to Lake Zurich, Ill. Moved to Minnesota, thence to Missouri in 1866, and to Beloit, Kan., April 16, 1872, and engaged in general merchandising. He built the building he is now doing business in, in 1874; room, 23x70 feet. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married July 19, 1866, to Miss Amanda A. Wadlin, and has three children—Pearl, Alice and Lenora. Mr. Casey held the office of Township Treasurer for five years.

F. CHARLESWORTH, born in England, August 28, 1834. Came to America in 1856; settled in Blackstone, Mass., and came to Kansas in March, 1857, where he took an active part in favor of a free State. He enlisted in the Sixth Regiment Illinois Cavalry in August, 1861, and served three years and four months attaining the rank of captain in November, 1862; moved his family to Mitchell County, Kan., in the fall of 1870. He served one term as City Councilman, and one term as County Commissioner. Was elected to the Legislature in 1880, and again in 1882. His residence is at Beloit, and he is a dealer in agricultural implements.

G. W. CLARK, County Clerk, was born in Brown County, Ill., January 12, 1838. Removed to Greene County, Iowa, in 1856 and returned to Brown County, Ill., in 1859. In 1860, he went to Pike's Peak, and returned to Illinois the same year. He enlisted in the United States army August 17, 1861, in Company C, Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry. Was wounded at the battle of Stone River December 31, 1862, and had his arm amputated, and was discharged soon after; when he returned to Perry, Pike Co., Ill., where he remained until he came to Jewell County, Kan., in 1871. Was elected County Surveyor of said county in 1873. He returned to Illinois in 1874, and again came to Kansas, this time settling in Mitchell County in the year of 1875. Was elected County Clerk in the fall of 1879, and took his office January 12, 1880, the same being his forty-second birthday. He was again elected in 1881, and now holds said office. He was married June 24, 1868, in Perry, Ill., to Miss Martha Chenoweth, and is the father of four children—Fazillo, May, Anna and Fred.

J. F. COOPER, druggist, was born in Illinois, October 23, 1824. He was married February 5, 1846, to Miss Mary J. Kitchell, and raised three children—two boys and one girl. Was elected Sheriff of Pulaski County, Ill., in 1855, and followed the river for many years. Was captain and half owner of the steamer "Alida;" sold her and enlisted in the United States army in 1861, in Company A, Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was captain of the company after the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, in 1862; was promoted to major, and a few months later was promoted to lieutenant colonel of his regiment in the fall of 1863, and on account of bad health was discharged from the service. He returned to Metropolis City, Ill., and engaged in the merchandise business. He was appointed postmaster, and held the office from 1868 to 1871. Migrated to Mitchell County, Kan.; settled on a ranch, and dealt in cattle. He established a drug store in Beloit, Kan., in 1874; was elected County Treasurer of Mitchell County in 1876, and re-elected in 1878, and is now attending his drug business.

DR. EDMUND D. CONVERSE, physician, was born in Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., July 9, 1853; attended Knox College at Galesburg, Ill., also attended Amherst College, Mass. Attended the medical department of the Northwestern College at Chicago, and graduated March 10, 1874. Was appointed house surgeon of the Mercy Hospital at Chicago, and held this position for one year; also held the position of house physician in the United States Marine hospital. Was assistant surgeon of the Northwestern Railroad Company. He went to New York and attended the college of physicians and surgeons, and was graduated in March 1, 1875. Returned to Chicago, and engaged in the practice of his profession with Dr. Henry Gradle; afterwards took a position as assistant superintendent of the Illinois Southern Hospital for the insane, which position the doctor held for two and one half year. He came to Beloit, Mitchell Co., in March, 1880, where he has remained ever since in practice. He is now county physician; also physician and surgeon for Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. Is a Master and Royal Arch Mason.

G. T. FINNELL, hardware merchant, was born in Virginia, December 29, 1840. Removed to Ohio with his parent in 1844, thence to Illinois in 1854. Enlisted in the United States army, June 20, 1861, in Company E, Eleventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged February 22, 1866. Returned to Clay County, Ill., and had charge of a telegraph office until 1871. He came to Beloit, Mitchell Co., Kan., in the fall of 1876, and erected a building for the hardware business, 25x102 feet, and stocked the same with hardware, and is now engaged in this business. Is a member of the Masonic order. He was married in Illinois, March 17, 1871, to Miss Ella White, and is the father of three children—George, Burr and James.

JAMES F. FLOYD, was born October 15, 1845, in Pope County, Ill. He moved to Arkansas in 1866, then to Pope County, Ill., and in 1871, moved to Beloit, Kan.; moved to Beloit City in 1875, as Register of Deeds—elected for three terms, six years. Was married November 21, 1875, to Miss Louisa Pangborn. They have four children—Laura E., Emma E., Francis Logan, and Elzina M. Enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in the spring of 1863 as private; was discharged in October, 1865. His father, Spencer B. Floyd, now deceased, was first clerk of Territorial Supreme Court, appointed in 1856. Mr. Floyd is a member of the orders of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He was deputy sheriff of Pope County, Ill., for 1860 and 1861.

W. S. FLOYD, deputy sheriff of Mitchell County, was born in Polk County, Ill., August 19, 1854. Removed to Mitchell County, Kan., in the spring of 1871, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was appointed deputy sheriff of Mitchell County in 1878, and has held this position ever since. Mr. Floyd is a son of Judge Floyd, now deceased, who held the office of Probate Judge of Mitchell County. The Judge also held the office of collector of revenue in Polk County, Ill., and was Sheriff of same county for eight years. D. C., brother of the subject of this sketch, a young man of twenty-two years of age, was elected Clerk of the district court of Decatur County, Kan., nominated and elected by a unanimous vote. W. S. is a member of the Knights of Honor. He was married on November 26, 1874, at Beloit, Kan., to Miss Addie Osborn, and is the father of three children—C. E. Jessie, and D. C.

CHARLES N. FOWLER, a member of the law firm of Holt & Fowler, was born in Stephenson County, Ill., November 2, 1852. Attended Beloit College at Beloit, Wis., in 1870 and 1871. In 1872 he went to New Haven, Conn., where he attended Yale College during the years of '72, '73, '74, and '75, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1876. He studied law in Chicago with Williams & Thompson, attending Union Law School, and was admitted to practice in the year 1878; went to Beloit, Mitchell Co., Kan., in January 1879, and engaged in the practice of his profession, where he has remained ever since. He was married in Beloit, Wis., April 30, 1879, to Miss Hilda S. Heg. They have one child—Charles Webster, born March 25, 1881.

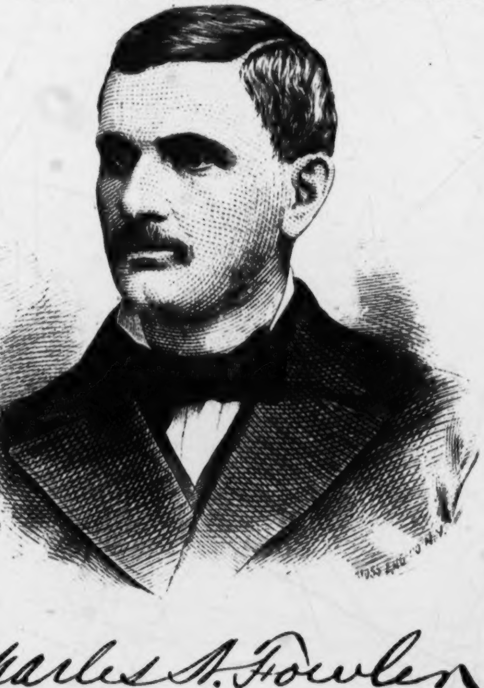

Charles N. Fowler

GEORGE T. FRAZIER, stock and grain dealer, was born in Scott County, Iowa, August 28, 1847, and in infancy with his parents, went to Rock Island County, Ill., where he lived and worked on a farm until 1868, when he went to Cloud County, Kan., where he followed farming until 1874, when he came to Mitchell County, Kan., where he has since been engaged in stock and grain. Yearly business transactions amount to about $40,000. Mr. Frazier was married to Miss Nancy Beck, September 19, 1867. They have three children—Edgar, Maud and Joseph. He is an honored member of the A. F. & A. M., Knights of Pythias, and A. O. U. W.

S. H. FULLERTON, lumber merchant, was born in Ireland, April 22, 1858; came to America and first located at Pittsburg, Pa., removed to Nebraska and engaged in the lumber business, where he remained until 1875, when he again moved, this time settling at Clay Center, Kan., where he remained until 1878, and then moved to Concordia, Cloud Co., and from there to Beloit, where he now resides. He has been engaged in the lumber business in the different places above mentioned, and now has an interest in seventeen different lumber yards in the State of Kansas, Mr. Fullerton holding the position of general manager. The name of the firm being, the Chicago Lumbering Company.

WILLIS C. GLIDDEN, M. D., Homeopathic physician and surgeon, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., July 23, 1848. Removed to Illinois near Chicago, with his father in 1854. Graduated at the Illinois State Normal University, at Normal, taking two diplomas; one in the scientific course, and one in the classic. Taught school three years in Illinois. Studied medicine and graduated at "The Chicago Homeopathic College" in 1879; came to Beloit, Mitchell Co., Kan., and began the practice of his profession. Is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity; married in Beloit, June 1, 1881, to Miss Mabel Seager.

J. S. GOODWIN, attorney, was born in Edinburg, Ind., March 16, 1856. Attended Brookville College, Ind., Champaign, Ill., and at Johnson College, at Quincy, Ill.; also attended the business college at the last named place; graduated at Asbury University in the spring of 1877, and took the first honor in a class of fifty-one. Went to Indianapolis and went into the law office of Morrow & Trusler. Was admitted to practice law in the Supreme Court of Indiana in May, 1878. Came to Beloit, Mitchell Co., Kan., September 27, 1878, and began the practice of law. He was elected Police Judge of the town of Beloit, which position he held for one year. The judge has a law library consisting of over 800 volumes, as large as we have seen in Western Kansas. He is also looking after the comforts of life, as he has a telephone connecting his office with his dwelling, which is situated on a hill about a third of a mile from his office. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Beta Theta Pi. He was married October 7, 1880, at Danville, Ill., to Miss Mary E. Forbes. He was elected judge *pro tem* of the District Court of Mitchell County in the fall of 1882. In the same fall he was a prominent candidate for County Attorney before the Republican Convention, but was finally defeated after some twelve ballots had been taken. His successful competitor, not residing at the county-seat, after the election appointed Mr. Goodwin Deputy County Attorney, a fitting recognition of Mr. Goodwin's merit. The judge's law practice has steadily increased, and has necessitated the employment of an assistant, in the person of Mr. A. W. Hicks, a young attorney, who was admitted to the bar in May, 1878, at Prairie Du Chien, Wis., and who came to Beloit in September, 1882. This addition to the working force of the office makes a strong legal team, and they have won as well as deserved a large clientage, and a prominent position at the bar of Northwestern Kansas.

ROBERT GRONEWALD, merchant, was born August 30, 1858, in Hanover, Germany. Arrived in the United States in 1869, and located in Adams County, Ill., and in 1878 went to Buda, Ill., employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; in 1879 moved to Wyoming Territory, and was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad until July, 1879, when he went to Peabody, Kan., shipping hay to Denver, Pueblo, Colorado, thence to Denver in 1880, as shipping clerk for the firm of L. U. Albers & Co., also traveling solicitor for the same firm in Kansas and Nebraska, thence to Beloit, Kan., as business manager of the branch house of L. U. Albers & Co., of Denver, Col. He enlisted in the Illinois State National Guards, Company E, Eighth Regiment, in 1876—Col., Wm. Hanna; Capt., W. Hemeck. He is a member of the Beloit Lodge, No. 130, I. O. O. F., Beloit Lodge, No. 39, A. O. U. W. He was married to Mrs. L. Cross, of Denver, September 26, 1882. He now is agent for Wm. Nordloh, commission merchant, Denver.

J. M. HAMILTON, general merchandise, was born in Peoria County, Ill., April 14, 1850. Removed to Iowa in June, 1871, and engaged in the grain and general merchandise business, and in September, 1878, moved to Beloit, Mitchell County, Kan., and engaged in general merchandising as manager of the extensive house of W. W. Wheeler, in a double room, first room 22x100 feet, other room 20x50 feet, with an arch door between. The two rooms contain 350 feet of shelving; amount of stock usually carried is $25,000. Mr. Wheeler, the owner of the Beloit business, has opened up a new enterprise. Mr. Wheeler conceived the idea of building a refrigerator and shipping to different points in Western Kansas. During the summer they pack all the butter and keep the same in good condition until winter. Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Knights of Pythias; is a married man, and the father of two children—Stella and Edward.

F. H. HART, banker, was born in McHenry County, Ill., November 30, 1846. Removed to Iowa in 1853, and again moved, this time to Beloit, Mitchell County, Kan., in 1873, and purchased one-half interest in the town site of Beloit, when the town had but 300 inhabitants. Mr. Hart at the same time established a bank in Beloit. It being the first bank started in Northwestern Kansas. Now Mitchell County has five banks, and Mr. Hart does twenty times the business he did when he had a monopoly of the business nine years ago. Is now doing business in a two-story stone building, 20x40 feet, and well finished and furnished. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and was married in Council Bluffs, Iowa, February 15, 1876, to Miss Ellen E. Way.

FRANK HOBART, farmer, was born February 26, 1845, in Oswego County, N. Y., and in 1849 moved to McDonough County, Ill. Followed farming until he went to Montana, where he remained for one and a half years, then to Iowa until 1872, then came to Mitchell County, Kan., and has continued farming and stock-raising to the present time. He was married September 17, 1873, to Miss Lizzie E. Harvey. They have two children—Sylvester and Lyle. He enlisted in the United States service, in Company D, Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in February, 1864, as private. Discharged August, 1865, as private. Was Sheriff of Mitchell County, Kan., two terms—four years. Justice of the Peace of Glen Elder Township for 1876 and '77. Is a member of the Masonic order.

JUDGE JOEL HOLT, Judge of the District Court, was born in Troy, N. H., October 27, 1843. Enlisted in the United States army in Company G, First New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry. Studied law in Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated at the Cincinnati Law School. Came to Kansas in June, 1867, and settled at Wathena, Doniphan County, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1869, with Frank Drenning, published the Wathena *Reporter*. In 1870 was elected County Attorney of Doniphan County. Moved to Troy, the county-seat of the same county, in March, 1871. Came to Beloit, Mitchell County, in 1873, and was elected Judge of the District Court the same year, and held said position until 1882, when he refused to allow his name to be used. On the 28th of June, 1882, the State Republican Convention was held at Topeka and nominated four congressmen at large, there being twenty-three candidates. In the last ballot the Judge received 154 votes of the convention, and the man that was nominated, 179. The Judge is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was married in St. Louis in 1870, to Miss Kate A. Blanchard, and is the father of five children—Joel S., Kate M., Milton, Alice W. and Anna H.

W. H. HOUGHTON, agent for the Singer Sewing-Machine Company, was born in New York, December 16, 1843; removed to Ohio with his parents. In 1861 he moved to Iowa, where he enlisted in the United States army, in Company K, Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry. His enlistment dated October 13, 1862. He was discharged June 15, 1865. He returned from the army to Minnesota; thence to Brown County, Kan., in 1867, and to Mitchell County in 1871, and took a homestead, twenty-four miles southwest of Beloit, and now, with his homestead and other lands that he has since purchased, owns 1,067 acres. When Mr. Houghton came to Mitchell County buffalo were plenty, and he states that he helped to kill a number of them. His farm is situated on Salt Creek, the creek having been settled by William Haywood. In June, 1877, the subject of our sketch commenced working for the Singer Sewing-Machine Company, as their manager of a branch office at Beloit. He is a Master and Royal Arch Mason. He was married at Albert Lea, Minn., July 27, 1866, to Miss Florence E. Farr, and is the father of two children—Hattie and Henry.

J. B. HYDE, farmer, was born at West Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass., August 7, 1845; removed to Northern New York in 1850; from there to Ontario, Canada, in 1854; thence to Michigan, in 1856; moved to Pennsylvania in 1867; returned to Michigan in 1868, where he remained until 1869, and moved to Dickinson County, Kan., settling in Mitchell in November of the same year. Mr. Hyde was the first permanent settler on the south side of the Solomon, in Beloit Township, if not in the county, and claims to have laid the second pine floor in the county. He is the owner of 320 acres of land; has been the means of settling about 100 persons on the lands of Mitchell County; has held the office of Township Trustee for four terms; was appointed County Commissioner of Mitchell County in July, 1880, and elected one of the County Board November 7, 1882. He was married at Mitchell, Ontario, Perth County, Canada, to Miss Elizabeth Cotter; they have three children—James E., John G. and Charles P.

H. JERMARK, livery, was born in Northeast Germany, October 17, 1846. He enlisted in the United States army, August 16, 1862, in Company B, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged September 22, 1865; returned to Wisconsin after the close of the war. In 1866 he went to Montana Territory, where he remained until 1871, when he returned to Wisconsin. He came to Mitchell County October 28, 1871, and took a homestead, five miles northeast of Beloit. In 1872 Mr. Jermark saw six buffalo going through the town of Beloit. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff in 1878, and held this office until 1882. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and was married March 1, 1876, in Beloit, to Miss S. Reeder; he is the father of two children—Ernest and Lawrence.

CHARLES JONES, produce dealer, was born March 20, 1819, in Bristol, England; emigrated to Towanda, Pa., in 1840, and in 1857 went to Southern California, and followed trading for twelve years; then went to Mitchell County, Kan., where he has followed general mercantile business to the present time. He was married in 1855 to Miss Katie James; they have one child—Maude.

JOHN KEYS, implement dealer, was born June 24, 1839, in Dundas County, Canada. He went to Huron County, Canada, in 1846, and engaged in general mercantile business until June 1876, when he removed to Beloit, Mitchell Co., Kan., and engaged as traveling salesman for an agricultural works until 1880. He established a depot of farm implements at Minneapolis, Kan. He was married September 9, 1857, to Miss Margaret J. Elliott; they have eight children—George, James, Mary, Percy, Flossy and Evans (twins), John and Maggie. He was Mayor of Bayfield, Ontario, for a term of two years, and County Clerk of Huron County, Ontario, for a term of two years.

MARTIN KLOOS, merchant, was born in Germany, November 29, 1841; came to America in 1866, and located in Chicago, Ill., where he clerked in a store. In 1868 he removed to Omaha, Neb., and in 1871 again moved—this time to Blair, Neb.; in 1878 he went to Hastings, same State; thence to Beloit, Mitchell Co., Kan., and engaged in general merchandising. Is a member of the Knights of Pythias and A. O. U. W. He was married May 19, 1870, in Omaha, Neb., to Caroline Wisner, and has three children—Clara, born October 7, 1864; Minnie, born January 4, 1872; Arthur, born August 2, 1875.

W. H. LANGFORD, Sheriff of Mitchell County, was born in McDonald County, Ill., July 15, 1839. Removed to Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1856, where he remained until 1862. Thence he moved further west, crossing the plains and remaining west of Nebraska until 1868, and then returned to Jefferson County, Iowa, and remained until 1870, when he moved to Keokuk County, and in 1872 again moved, this time to Nebraska City, Neb. Thence to Missouri in 1878. The last move he made was to Beloit, Mitchell County. Has held the office of Constable, City Marshal, Deputy Sheriff, and in 1881 was elected Sheriff of Mitchell County, which position he now holds. Belongs to the Knights of Pythias. Is a married man and the father of two children—Emma, born September 24, 1862, and Maggie, born October 15, 1869.

C. H. LONG, farmer, was born in Cedar County, Iowa, August 19, 1848. Removed to Mitchell County, Kan., in 1870 and took a homestead four miles north of Beloit and is now the owner of the same. Was appointed postmaster at Beloit February 17, 1873, and held the office until the fall of 1876. Has also held the office of Justice of the Peace of Beloit Township, and was Deputy Sheriff of Mitchell County under Edward Abbott. Was married February 27, 1873, in Mitchell County, to Miss M. D. Brown. They have four childeen—F. R., born February 3, 1874; Florence, born February 22, 1875; C. H., March 3, 1877, and Edna, November 2, 1881.

FRANK McGRATH, hotel and livery, was born in Western Virginia, January 3, 1846. Removed to Lisbon, Ill., in February, 1854. Enlisted in the United States army January 1, 1863, in Company C, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. Discharged January, 1865, and returned to Kendall County, Ill. Came to Mitchell County in 1868. And located at Beloit in the spring of 1870 and engaged in the stock business and is now dealing in stock. In the spring of 1872 on the Republican and Solomon valley it is estimated that 175,0 0 cattle perished in that winter, Mr. McGrath and his brother losing 782 valued at $14,000. The subject of this sketch built the Avenue Hotel of Beloit, and also with three others owns the Opey House of said place. He is also engaged in the livery business. Is a member of the Masonic order, and was married in Kendall County, Ill., on January 12, 1868, and has two children, Henry and Lee.

JOSHUA S. McGRATH, farmer, was born November 21, 1825, in West Virginia. He moved to Kendall, Ill., where he farmed for twenty-five years; then came to Mitchell County, Kan., and engaged in farming to the present time. For the past three years has been raising broom corn; on an average for three years the broom corn produce has been one ton to four acres. Was married in April, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth J. Bowen. They have six children—Frank, John, Garrett A., H. C., Parish, Melissa. He was Supervisor for Town of Lisbon, Kendall Co., Ill., for seven years, member of the State Legislature of Illinois for 1874-75, Trustee of Beloit Township one year, elected to fill vacancy in Board of Commissioners for a two-years' term.

JOHN MAHAFFA, farmer, was born June 17, 1841, in Franklin County, Ind. Moved to Mitchell County, Kan., in July, 1881. He has four children, Anna, Robert, Edward and Carrie. His wife's maiden name was Mary S. Furguson. He enlisted in the United States service in the spring of 1862, as Second Lieutenant Ninth Indiana Legion Volunteer Infantry; was discharged in October, 1862. He was Township Assessor of Bartholomew County, Ind. Is engaged now in farming and livery business. Makes a specialty of raising corn; had over 100 acres this year; will yield between thirty and forty bushels to the acre. He is a member of Masonic order.

JOHN MEHL, Probate Judge, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., July 14, 1848. Removed to Nebraska in the spring of 1870, where he remained until the spring of 1874, when he came to Mitchell County, Kan., and took a homestead. He held the office of Township Trustee of Blue Hill Township for two years. He was elected Probate Judge in 1878; re-elected in 1880, and again in 1882 re-elected to same office. Was married in Nebraska, January 18, 1872, to Miss Ida M. Peavey, to whom have been born three children—Harry C., George E. and John H.

M. M. NOAH, grocer, was born January 10, 1841, in Daviess County, Mo. In 1859 moved to Mills County, Iowa; thence, in 1865, located at Glenwood, Iowa, engaged as plasterer and farmer until 1870, when he came to Mitchell County, Kan., where he is now engaged in the grocery and produce business. Was married August 10, 1864, to Miss Martha Nelson. They have two children—Minerva, Logan M. He enlisted in United States Service as private in Company A, Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, July 15, 1861. Was discharged at Woodville, Ala., in 1864, to re-enlist as veteran. Was discharged June 10, 1865.

T. ROY RANDALL, for five years engaged in the bakery and grocery business a Beloit, was born in Kentucky. Married September 4, 1879, to Miss Belle White, at Beloit t They have one child—Roy. He is engaged at this place in baking and grocery business., Has been experimenting with yeast for more than twenty years. No baker need lose his place as baker; write to Randal Baking Company, Beloit, Kan.

A. REEDER, hotel keeper, was born November 10, 1823, in Perry County, Pa. Lived there until 1853, when he moved to Fulton County, Ill. Engaged as a blacksmith in wagon and plow shop for sixteen years. Then moved to McLean County, Ill. Farmed for three years, and then moved to Mitchell County, Kan., in 1872. Engaged the first year as a blacksmith, the balance of the time as proprietor of the Reeder House, one of the oldest hotels in the Solomon Valley and complete in all its requirements. He was married November 15, 1844, to Miss Susan A. Highland. They have seven children—William, Theresa, Laura, Sophia, Mattie, Calvin and Lilly.

B. H. RICHARDSON, lumber merchant, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 5, 1850. Removed to Williams County, Ohio, with his parents in 1852. Thence to Galesburg, Ill., in 1870, where he purchased the Western Business College in the same year. This school he ran until 1873, when he sold out and became bookkeeper for the road master of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and taught school until 1877, when he went into the photograph business. Remained in this business until 1878. He then came to Beloit, Kan., and became bookkeeper for the Kansas Lumber Company, which position he held until February, 1882, when he purchased the business of the company at Beloit, Mitchell County, and carries a stock of $10,000 and does an annual banking business of from $2,000 to $30,000. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and K. of H. He was married in Galesburg, Ill., April 20, 1872, to Miss Jennie Houston, and is the father of two children—Carrie B. and Edwin

A. T. RODGERS, dealer in grain and live-stock, was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, January 6, 1848, and engaged in the milling business at Merrimac, Jefferson Co., Iowa; came to Beloit, Mitchell Co., Kan., in 1877, and went into the grain and live-stock business, and is now engaged in the same business. He has been a member of the school board of Beloit. Is a member of the Knights of Pythias; was married in Henry County, Iowa, October 19, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth Noel, and has one child—Gertrude, born October 9, 1875.

M. M. ROWLEY, attorney, was born in Chicago, Ill., on March 27, 1852. Studied law with Winston & Willard, and attended law school at Union College of Law at Chicago, and graduated in the spring of 1878. Came to Beloit, Mitchell Co., Kan., and engaged in the practice of law, where he has remained ever since. He was elected Justice of the Peace in the spring of 1881, and now holds said office. Married in Beloit on December 24, 1879, to Miss Ida M. Work; they have one child—Lloyd.

W. S. SEARCH, Clerk of the district court, was born in Union County, Pa., May 27, 1845, and removed with his father when quite young to Center County, Pa., where he remained until he enlisted in the United States army in 1861, in Company G, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. On the 22nd of October, 1862, he was transferred to Company K, Second United States Cavalry, regular army, of which regiment he was sergeant-major. He was discharged February 15, 1867, when he went to Jasper County, Iowa, and remained until 1869; he removed to Will County, Ill., where he remained until February, 1872, when he came to Mitchell County, Kan., and took a homestead. He was elected Clerk of the district court in the fall of 1876, and has held the office ever since. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken the Royal Arch degree. He was married December 7, 1869, in Center County, Pa., to Miss Eliza A. Rinkard. They have one child—Emma May, born August 30, 1876.

BENNETT SHAW, news and stationery, was born in Crawford County, Pa., January 4, 1850, where he resided attending the public school until he was fourteen years of age, when he apprenticed to learn tinning, and went into a shop at Meadville, Pa., where he finished his trade in 1867, and from there went to Missouri, where he worked at his trade at various points in the State until 1874, when he moved to Beloit, Kan., where he worked at his trade until 1877, when in company with his brother established a book and news stand, afterwards taking in the firm Mr. Edward Guibor, and establishing the Beloit Book & News Company; later Mr. Guibor became the proprietor of the Beloit Book & News Company, and again in 1882, Shaw Bros. again opened a stock of books and stationery. This has been a very discouraging country for Bennett; he came to Kansas a slim, delicate youth, and is now known as the "Happy, jolly Ben," only weighs 290 pounds, president of the "Fat Men's Association." Was married to Miss Imogene Dunn, of Stewartsville, Mo., January 1, 1871; have two children—Edmond and Pearl. He is a time honored member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias orders, and "toots" in the Beloit band.

DANIEL D. SLOCUM, manufacturer, was born February 1, 1846, in Tompkins County, N. Y. He carried on wagon-making until 1872; moved to Ottowa County, Kan., and in 1880 came to Mitchell County, where he is now engaged in the manufacture of brooms, corn scrapers and presses, and a general blacksmithing and wagon-shop. Married February 11, 1866, and has five children—Daniel F., Wealthy L., Cora, Carrie, and Bessie. He enlisted in Company F, Fourteenth United States Infantry, February 22, 1862; was discharged February 22, 1865; member of the Odd Fellows, Encampment, and Knights of Pythias. Was Coroner of Ottawa County, Kan., for four years.

HENRY D. SMITH, wagon-maker; was born August 6, 1846, in Warren County, Ind., and in 1856 moved to Warren County, Iowa. In 1878 he came to Beloit, Mitchell Co., Kan., and is now engaged in wagon-making and general repair shop. Was married October 12, 1868, to Miss Sarah M. Cartright. They have two children—Cora J., and William C.

C. P. STEVENS, attorney, was born in Maine, August 1, 1843. Enlisted in the United States army in Company E, Fifth Maine Volunteer Infantry, mustered in June 26, 1861. Re-enlisted and promoted to lieutenant of Company I, First Maine Veteran Volunteers, November 17, 1864; wounded and discharged February 17, 1865. Returned to Lewiston, Maine. In 1866 he moved to Adair County, Iowa, where he remained until 1871, when he came to Mitchell County, Kan., and took a homestead and located seven miles southwest of Beloit. Studied law and was admitted to practice in the fall of 1879 at Beloit, Mitchell Co. He was married in Maine, March, 1865, to Miss Celeste Small, and is the father of two children—Walter, born August 25, 1866, and Sarah, born January 23, 1870.

W. A. USHER, general store and lumber, stockdealer, was born July 29, 1852, in Erie County, Pa.; in 1868 moved to Waterville, Kan.; thence to Clay Center. Engaged in cigar manufacturing for two years; went to Bedford, Iowa, engaged in cigar making, grocery and bakery until he removed to Beloit, Kan., in 1877, and for the past two years has been engaged in shipping, selling and growing stock, cattle and sheep. Last year handled 2,000 sheep and 100 cattle. Deals in blooded merino sheep and graded cattle. Was married in 1875 to Miss Rosamond Pratt. They have two children—John and Clyde. Is a member of the Masonic order, Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias.

J. W. WALKER, banker, was born June 4, 1856. Removed to Plattsburg, Mo., in 1872, came to Beloit in 1874, and engaged in the mercantile business with his father under the firm name of H. T. Walker & Son. Organized the Bank of Beloit in 1877, with A. N. Schuster of St. Joe, Mo., president; H. T. Walker, vice president; J. W. Walker, cashier; capital stock, $26,050. The firm has three other banks in Kansas; one at Minneapolis, capital $27,000; Lincoln City, $13,000; Osborn, $13,000. In Beloit they own a stone bank building two stories high, and is 51x62½ feet, that includes one stone building built with said bank building. Mr. Walker belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a Royal Arch Mason. Was married September 12, 1876, in Plattsburg, Mo., to Miss Mollie Vance, and is the father of four children—Huna E., May B., Henry W., and S. H.

W. R. WEST, grain dealer, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., February 4, 1849. Removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1852; thence to Lawrence, Kan., in 1870, and to Beloit in 1871, and engaged in the grain business. He has an elevator in Beloit, is also buying grain at Jamestown, Cloud Co., and Slackville, same county. Is now in the wholesale fruit business. He has held the office of City Council of Beloit. Is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor. He was married in Mitchell County, Kan., March 26, 1874, to Miss Esther M. French, and is the father of three children—Charles R., born February 12, 1875; Joseph, and the other child not named.

M. J. WILCOX superintendent of public instruction, was born in Walworth County, Wis., September 23, 1848; attended the seminary at Geneva, and finished his school education at the Normal School, at Whitewater, Wis. He came to Mitchell County in July, 1870. Was a member of the Board of Examiners in Mitchell County from the year of 1874 to 1880; and was principal of the Cawker City public school two years, in 1876 and 187.. He was elected to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction in the year 1880, and re-elected in 1882, and now holds said office. He was married in Walworth County, Wis., April 2, 1872, to Miss Hattie J. Foote, and has two children—Lettie, born August 21, 1875, and Floy, born August 11, 1877.

L. D. WILLIAMS, merchant, was born in Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., February 19, 1839. Removed to Illinois, and engaged in farming; came to Beloit, Mitchell Co., Kan., in the fall of 1870, and erected the first business building in Beloit. Mr. Williams has done much toward the upbuilding of Beloit, as he has built some ten buildings. The stone store building he is now doing business in is 25x80 feet, costing $5,000, two stories high and well filled with a general stock of merchandise. Mr. Williams enlisted in the United States army in August, 1861, in Company F, Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry; and was discharged on account of disability. He was married in Libertyville, Lake Co., Ill., January 7, 1864, to Miss Mary O'Neil.

N. H. WHITE, farmer, was born in Putney, Windham Co., Vt., February 12, 1830. Removed to New York in 1858, thence to Massachusetts in 1862, and to Mitchell County, Kan., in May, 1881; and is the owner of 200 acres of land. Mr. White has erected a barn on his place, one mile from Beloit, which is said to be one of the best in the State; it cost $5,000, and including the basement it is three stories high, 38x60 feet. He brought from Boston, Mass., the stallion Broken Leg, he being the only son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, in Mitchell County; also brought a herd of Short-horn cattle, the same being registered stock. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Royal Arcanum, Home Circle, and Legion of Honor. He was married in Millbury, Mass., to Miss Ann E. Livermore, November 19, 1867. They have one child—Bessie, born February 7, 1870.

WILLIAM F. WRAY, grocer, was born March 28, 1851, in Shelby County, Ind. In 1854 he went to Iowa, and in 1877 came to Mitchell County, Kan., where he engaged in bakery and restaurant, and carries on his place of business in a favorable manner compared with like institutions in large cities. He was married October 10, 1875, to Miss Lucinda Mader. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and the United Workmen. They have one child—Walter W., he was born November 17, 1879.

C. J. WYNCOOP, merchant, was born November 23, 1843, in Putnam County, Ohio and moved to Greene County, Iowa, in 1854; studied medicine from 1860 to 1864, and graduated at the Iowa State Medical College in 1865; practiced medicine in Sac County, Iowa, for two years, then located in Atlantic, Iowa, and engaged in drug business until 1872, then located in Mitchell County, Kan., doing a business of from $40,000 to $50,000 a year. He is also engaged in sheep-raising, having 1,500 sheep at this time. He was married November 2, 1866, to Miss Nancy C. Stanford. They have four children—Foy, Opal, Harry, and Ethel.

W. T. YATES, County Recorder, was born in Kentucky, February 20, 1831; removed to Illinois in the fall of 1834, and settled near Quincy, Adams County; moved to Hancock County, and from there enlisted in the United States army, in Company I, Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He returned to Hancock County, where he remained until 1865, when he moved to McDonough County, and remained until 1877, when he came to Mitchell County, Kan., and took a homestead. Mr. Yates has held the office of Township Trustee, and was elected to the office of County Recorder in 1881, which position he now holds. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in Quincy, Ill., April 5, 1853, to Miss Mary Kendall, and is the father of six children—Frank, Bell, George, Arthur, Charles, and Eva.

CAWKER CITY.

The idea of founding a town at this point was conceived by E. H. Cawker, J. P. Rice, R. G. F. Kshinka, of Milwaukee, and John J. Huckle, of Towanda, Pa. In February, 1870, Messrs. Rice, Kshinka and Huckle came up the Solomon Valley, and selected the site for their prospective town, took the numbers of the land as near as they could then ascertain them; and, returning by way of the Land Office then located at Junction City, filed on the southeast quarter of Section 21, the southwest quarter of Section 22, the northeast quarter of Section 28, and the northwest quarter of Section 27, Town 6 south, Range 10 west. In April following Messrs. Cawker, Huckle and Kshinka came to commence operations, and they found that their papers described land situated one mile north and one half mile east of that which had been selected, and that the land they supposed they had taken was occupied by actual settlers.

They commenced work at once on the land described by their Land Office receipts, and the city grew apace. The first building erected was the frame house on the southeast corner of Section 21, known now as the Spears building. It was built by E. H. Cawker. The town was well advertised and attracted the attention of immigrants. Mr. Huckle built a dwelling and returned to Pennsylvania, and brought a colony of emigrants from that State. Mr. Rice put up the first stone building now standing on Pennsylvania Avenue, and familiarly known as *The Tribune* building. The city was surveyed into lots and blocks, and the whole section included in the plat. The interests of the four town proprietors were confined to their respective quarter sections, Cawker taking the southeast of 21, Huckle the southwest of 22, Rice the northwest of 27, and Kshinka the northeast of 28. Some time in June, Cawker had a steam saw-mill in operation, and cottonwood buildings sprang up in every direction. The town was named in honor of E. Harrison Cawker, and he spared no expense to hasten the growth of his namesake. The plat of the town was not recorded until July 15, 1871. When the Northwestern Land District was created the Government Office was located in this city, and opened for business in June, 1872, with A. A. Thomas, of Cawker City, as register, and Thomas Plowman, of Leavenworth, as receiver. The Land Office remained here until December, 1874. when it was removed to Kirwin as a more central location.

In the early spring of 1874, Dr. J. M. Hodge, of Abilene, was appointed receiver of the Land Office in place of Thomas Plowman, removed.

On the 20th day of March, 1874, Judge Joel Holt considered a petition from Cawker City, and finding the names of a sufficient number of voters thereunto attached, granted the petition, and declared the city incorporated as a city of the third class. The first city election was held on the 2d day of June, 1874. The following were chosen city officers for the year to ensue: Mayor, F. J. Knight; Councilmen, A. Parker, D. A. Huling, W. Woodmansee, P. Wolfe, and J. A. Pope: Police Judge, L. S. Tucker. The present officers are: Mayor, F. J. Kelley; Councilmen, Jacob Rothschild, George Buist, George Tuthill; Marshal, W. C. Whitney; Police Judge, W. H. Mead.

Since the organization of the city the mayors have been F. J. Knight, J. A. Pope, W. C. Whitney, A. L. Topliff, A. Parker, and F. J. Kelley. The city being extremely orderly, no police force is required. Although the city has suffered by two extensive fires, it has no organized fire department. In 1879, a fire on the south side of Wisconsin Street destroyed seven business buildings and $15,000 worth of property. Again in 1882, four good buildings were burned on the north side of the street.

The first school in Cawker City (District No. 10), was opened with about fifteen scholars in June, 1871. The house used as a schoolhouse was located where the Berry Block now stands, and was made of cottonwood, size 12x14 feet. This building had previously contained the "household gods" of "The Depot Locater," and constituted his residence during the time he was required by law to reside upon a portion of the townsite before entering it as a homestead. "The Depot Locater" is the nickname given to J. J. Huckle by reason of his having, years before a railroad was built into this country, located a depot upon every lot of the town site; the location being in each instance just such as to suit the convenience of some customer he was inducing to purchase a town lot.

The teacher, Miss Phœbe Phillips, was paid in part by public money, and in part by subscription of the patrons of the school. The young men of the town constituted the larger part of the population, and they nearly all took a lively interest in this first school, as the teacher was perhaps the most attractive of the three marriageable ladies of the place. The school did not want for visitors especially at noon times. The next spring the teacher became Mrs. George R. Parker, whose husband is now postmaster and banker at Gaylord, in Smith County. The first public school supported entirely by public money, was opened in December, 1871, in a frame building located on the present site of the Chicago Lumber Company's office. That schoolhouse has since been moved to Pennsylvania Avenue, and used as a tin shop.

At the opening of the school there were about forty scholars, and the number soon reached fifty. The teacher, Clark A. Smith, having just hung out his shingle as a lawyer, received $40 pér month. The salary was eked out by evening and Saturday law practice, which gained the young lawyer a reputation which soon brought him a desirable practice. He is now Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District. That first school numbered among its scholars two men who are now railroad station agents, one who is the editor of a successful daily newspaper on the Pacific Coast, and many of the little girls then are matrons now. And so it comes that very young towns look back to "the old days."

In 1871, School District No. 10, including Cawker City, voted bonds in the sum of $6,500 for a schoolhouse, which was built in the spring of 1872. In 1877, the building was deemed both unsafe, and too small for the district, and $1,500 additional bonds were voted, and the building rebuilt and enlarged. The present school board are: C. H. Van Wormer, clerk; G. C. Farmer, director; L. S. Tucker, treasurer; W. P. Trueblood, is principal, and has three assistants.

There are 205 scholars enrolled in the district, and the average daily attendance is 177. For the last three years an extra building has been rented for the primary department.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

Catholic Church.—In the summer of 1879 a church society was organized in Cawker City, by Rev. Clemens Newman, and a frame church building and parsonage adjoining, was immediately erected. The stone work of a large church was over half done when Father Newman arrived in Cawker City, but owing to a defect in the title, the work was abandoned and the frame church completed as stated. Said property is worth about $1,900. The Cawker City congregation numbers 225.

Father Newman also organized the Pittsburg Catholic Church, twelve miles south of Cawker, in a German settlement, the same season. It has 350 members, and a good church building worth $1,200.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—On the 14th of April, 1872, the Cawker City class of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized. Rev. G. A. Blackstock was assigned to the Cawker Circuit that spring.

The pastors have been: Rev. G. A. Blackstock, H. G. Breed, E. R. Brown, C. L. Schackelford. The first trustees were: William Belk, Hiram Cobie, R. W. Knox. A comfortable church building on North Pennsylvania Avenue was completed, and dedicated in the summer of 1877. It is valued at $2,500. A comfortable parsonage was built under the management of Pastor Brown in 1877, at an expense of $500. The church now numbers ninety members. The present trustees being: Wm. Belk, N. J. Wooden, L. S. Tucker, C. A. Smith, John Berry. The Sunday-school class averages 125. Rev. C. L. Schackelford, the pastor, is also pastor of the Walnut Creek class, numbering some forty members.

Congregational Church.—This was the first church organized in Cawker City. The Rev. A. W. Safford brought about the organization in the month of December, 1871. The trustees were: W. L. Barr, D. A. Huling, Wm. Harris, C. M. Niles, Jr., and L. C. Porter. The church in the Second Ward was completed the following season, and the church property is now worth about $2,000. The membership is not so great as in 1874, as the Presbyterian Church drew away a great portion of its strength, and it now numbers only thirty-seven members. The Sabbath-school is in a prosperous condition, and under the supervision of Mr. Barton, has over thirty members.

The Presbyterian Church, of Cawker City, was organized on the 18th of May, 1879, and the first trustees were: A. W. Smith, E. O. Garrett and Clark A. Smith. The Rev. J. Baay was employed as pastor, and at present writing still occupies the pulpit. The church has no building of its own, but rents a convenient chapel east of the Whiting House. The furniture of the chapel is valued at $900. There are thirty-five members on the rolls, and an average of over eighty Sabbath-school scholars.

Cawker City Lodge, No. 125, *A. F. & A. M.*, was organized under dispensation in August, 1872. The officers were: C. A. Smith, W. M.; Robert Addams, S. W.; L. S. Tucker, J. W.; D. A. Huling, S. D.; H. Vantilborg, J. D.; J. W. Hatcher, Secretary; R. W. Lundy, Treasurer; W. H. Burke, Tyler; Frank McConnell, Steward. The lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge, October 17, 1872. It is now one of the wealthy and prosperous lodges of Kansas. Its membership numbers forty-one. The present officers are: J. W. McGhee, W. M.; W. H. Mead, S. W.; L. S. Tucker, J. W.; R. W. Lundy, Treasurer; W. A. Remfry, Secretary; Horace Potter, Tyler.

Ancient Order of United Workingmen.—On the 5th of May, 1880, an organization of the United Workman was placed in working order. The society has prospered, and at this writing, the books show a membership of sixty-two. The officers are: Joseph Jackson, M. W.; H. Shepard, Foreman; W. H. Mead, Financier; Frank Goepel, Recorder. Their regular meetings occur on the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

Reynold's Post, No. 43, *G. A. R.*, was organized in Cawker City, March 16, 1882. The present officers are: W. C. Whitney, Captain; L. L. Alrich, Adjutant; George Latham, Second Major; Dr. A. Wilson, Surgeon; and forty-one members. Although a young post, it is in a very prosperous condition, having money in the treasury and one year's rent of hall paid in advance.

Great Spirit Spring's Lodge, No. 139, *I. O. of O. F.*, was organized in October, 1879. There had been a lodge of this order in Cawker City before, but it succumbed to the hard times of "grasshopper year," and was compelled to surrender its charter. The lodge is now possessed of much material wealth, and is highly prosperous. It numbers fifty members, and is officered by A. Wilson, N. G.; W. C. Whitney, V. G.; F. Goepel, Secretary; J. Rothschild, Treasurer.

Hesperian Library.—One of the most popular public enterprises in Cawker City is the public library of the above name. It was organized in November, 1873, with a subscription capital of $77. It has now grown to be a large and self-sustaining educational enterprise. The books are valued at $800. The original members were: A. Patten, A. Parker, R. W. Lundy, C. H. Rew, Wm. Jensen, Clark A. Smith, H. C. Scrafford, Frank Clark, C. G. Eno, A. A. Thomas, W. T. S. May, J. S. Shearer, D. Dodge, H. G. Rew, Peter Wolfe and J. S. Berry. R. W. Lundy was the first librarian. Lewis S. Tucker is the present librarian, in whose office the library is now kept.

THE PRESS AND BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The Sentinel was the first newspaper to greet the people of Cawker City, Kan., as a home institution. It was first issued by E. N. Emmons, editor and proprietor, in March, 1872. It was a well patronized seven column folio, earnestly devoted to the rapid settlement and improvement of the Solomon Valley homestead region. Mr. Emmons is a native of Wisconsin, a good printer, an industrious and ambitious worker, who made the *Sentinel* a success. In September of the same year the *Sentinel* was sold to Flavius J. Macmillan, a young attorney from Boston, who conducted it until the spring of 1874, when he moved it to Phillipsburg and commenced the publication of a paper at that place, the history of which will be found in the history of Phillips County.

Mr. Emmons, the founder of the *Sentinel*, is now one of the leading real estate dealers in the northern part of Kansas, located at Washington, Washington County, Kan.

The Tribune was founded by E. Harrison Cawker, and was first issued in November, 1873. It was a handsome eight column folio, printed on new material. The foreman of the office, Mr. J. D. Botefur, was a splendid printer, having for years been in the employ of the Harper Bros., in New York. He made the *Tribune* one of the handsomest sheets in Kansas. The paper lived until the spring of 1875, when the hard times which followed the invasion of the grasshoppers in 1874, proved too much for it and it suspended publication, and the editor and proprietor, E. H. Cawker, returned to Milwaukee, Wis., where he has since been engaged in the publication of the *United States Miller*, a monthly magazine devoted to milling and manufacturing interests.

The Echo was the next paper to appear in the field at Cawker City, Kan. It was printed by Topliff & De Young, who had purchased the *Tribune* material. The first issue appeared in August, 1875, and started with the announcement that it would be independent in politics. In January, 1877, De Young sold his interest to A. L. Topliff, who changed the politics of the paper to Republican, and continued its publication until July, 1878, when he sold it to Stephen De Young. For a few months Cawker City was again without a paper.

The Free Press rose from the ashes of the *Echo* in the month of October, 1878, with Stephen De Young as publisher. It is an eight column folio, and has been independent in politics, except during the campaign of 1880, when it supported the complete Democratic ticket. Mr. De Young is a native of Pennsylvania and one of the early settlers of Mitchell County, having arrived here in August, 1871. He is a quiet, unobtrusive man, with firm convictions of right and wrong. He is true to his friends and makes few enemies; his political campaigns being conducted in a most kind and liberal manner.

The Journal now published in Cawker City by J. W. McBride, made its first appearance May 19, 1880. It is Republican in politics, and is a well-looking eight column folio well supported. Mr. McBride came to Cawker City from Gaylord, Kan., where he had published the *Herald*. Previously he had been connected with the publication of the *Chief* at Kerwin, Phillips Co., Kan. Mr. McBride is a thorough business man, who ceaselessly labors to make the *Journal* a success.

The Camp Fire is the name of a monthly paper started here in August, 1882, in the interest of the G. A. R. Mr. L. L. Alrich, the publisher, is a native of Pennsylvania, was a soldier during the war of the rebellion, and has a surplus of enthusiasm on hand which he works off through the *Camp Fire*.

Cawker City is chiefly noted as being a good point for trade, and the sale of corn and hogs. Two local grain buyers have warehouses at the depot, and are making daily shipments of wheat and corn. The business buildings are nearly all built of stone, and are very handsome. There are eighteen elegant stone store buildings, and several frame structures for business purposes.

The city has a National Bank with an authorized capital of $100,000. The directors are

H. P. Churchill, president; E. E. Parker, vice-president; H. P. Stimson, cashier; Fred Beeler, George Buist, E. O. Garrett, and C. T. Gorham.

The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Cawker City, is also located here. A. Parker, president, and W. A. Remfry, cashier. These banks are in elegant buildings of their own, one on Wisconsin Street, and the other on Seventh Avenue. The leading hotel is the Whitney House, a large three-story stone house of forty-three rooms, thirty-four of which are sleeping-rooms. This hotel is situated on the corner, with eighty feet front on Seventh Avenue, and 105 feet on Ninth Street. The Commercial a large frame hotel, is situated fifteen feet north of the Whitney House.

The city of Cawker numbers now about 1,030 according to the census of 1882, taken by the township trustees

WACONDA.

Waconda was the name of a town which sprang up on the farm of J. W. Terry, about two miles south of Cawker City, near the confluence of the north and east forks of the Solomon River. At one time in 1871, it had six or eight general stores; a large stone hotel, kept by W. C. Whitney; steam saw-mill; blacksmith shop and brewery. Now nothing remains but a dwelling or two. The hotel is a large farmhouse, the brewery an unoccupied building, while nearly all the stores are torn down, burned down or moved to help build up its rival, Cawker City. A large two-story stone schoolhouse, which was built in the spring of 1873, is the most conspicuous landmark left—like a headstone erected to the memory of a departed life.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL DEPOY, farmer, P. O. Cawker City, was born September 1, 1831, in Fayette County, Ohio. In 1845 moved to Whitley County, Ind., and until May 29, 1865, was a farmer and practical miller. He then moved to Franklin County, Kan., and in August, 1871, arrived in Mitchell County, Kan. Was married September 17, 1852, to Miss Zada Fellers. They had four children—Flora A., Henriette J., Elizabeth A., Isaac N. Was married again January 9, 1864, to Miss Rachel Edgar. They have five children—Nellie J., Joseph H., David W., James N., Samuel C. Was clerk of the Board of Trustees of Whitley County, Ind., five years, Trustee of Carr Creek Township, Mitchell County, two years, and County Commissioner, Mitchell County, for past five years, and re-elected.

DR. D. C. EVERSON was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1847. At an early age his parents moved to Illinois. The doctor was educated at Bloomington University and Medical College of Chicago. In May, 1870, Dr. Everson came to Mitchell County and settled near Glen Elder, where he engaged in farming and the practice of medicine. In the fall of 1873 he was chosen to represent Mitchell County in the State Legislature, which he did with credit to the county and honor to himself. In 1876 he removed to Cawker City, where he has since resided. He has been engaged in business with the firm of Lundy & Everson, druggists. Was married in 1867.

FRANK J. KELLEY, lawyer, was born May 5, 1849, in Pottsville, Pa. In the spring of 1855, his parents moved to Galena, Ill. He graduated from the State Normal Institute, Platteville, Wis., in 1869. In the year 1872 he moved to where the city of Cawker now stands, and where he built the first public house in the city. For the past five years he has been practicing law. He was married August 15, 1869, to Miss Cecelia Gallahan, who died in 1878. They had one child—Loretta. He was married to Miss Flora Balcom, March 24, 1881. Was elected Mayor of Cawker City for 1881 and 1882. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, and the A. O. U. W.

JOHN W. McBRIDE, editor and proprietor, was born July 11, 1844, in Summit County, Ohio. He removed with his parents to Will County, Ill., in 1[illegible], and in the year 1858 returned to Ohio to attend the Summit County University, from which place he graduated in 1862. In the year 1865 he removed to Ottumwa County Iowa, where he engaged in the implement business until July of 1878, when he emigrated to Kirwin, Kan., and published the *Kirwin Chief* until July, 1879. He then went to Gaylord, Kan., where he published the *Gaylord Herald* until May 8, 1880, when he came to Cawker City, Kan., and established the *Cawker City Journal*, of which he is "editor and proprietor." Was married January 1, 1862, to Miss Sarah E. Tooker. They have three children—Mattie J., May and Florence.

A. PARKER was born in Warren County, N. Y., October 10, 1829. Removed to Indiana; thence to Cincinnati, Ohio; thence to California in 1849, back to Cincinnati in 1852; thence to Missouri; thence to Illinois, and back to Missouri. This time settling at St. Joe; came to Mitchell County in 1870, and engaged in the mercantile business. Started the first business of any importance in the now thriving town of Cawker City, and he owned an interest in the town-site. Mr. Parker established the first bank in Cawker, in the year 1878, under the name of A. Parker & Co. He now owns the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, with a stock of $50,000, with A. Parker, president, and Mr. W. A. Remfry, cashier. He enlisted during the late war in the Missouri State Militia. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in Cincinnati, September [illegible], 1847, and has two boys and three girls—George R., Flora, Effie and Ettie; the last two named are twins.

RICHARD M. PERRINE, insurance agent, was born in Ripley County, Ind., in 1841. Received a common school education, and was reared a farmer, in which business he was engaged when the war of the rebellion called him to the front. He enlisted in Company D, Sixteenth Indiana Volunteers, and served one year. On being discharged he recruited a company for an Iowa regiment, and was commissioned first lieutenant. He made the State of Iowa his home, and farming and insurance his business until 1879, when he removed to Kansas and engaged in insurance as a specialty. Mr. Perrine was married at Scott's Grove, Iowa, in 1866, to Miss M. J. Johnson. R. M. is a son of Charles and Lucinda A. Perrine.

STEVEN A. ROGERS, farmer, P. O. Cawker City, was born June 15, 1847, in Johnson County, Vt. In 1852 his parents moved to Iowa, and in 1859 went to Illinois, where he lived, farming until 1870, when he came to Mitchell County, Kan., where he is to-day on a fine farm of 640 acres, 400 acres under cultivation, with good buildings and well stocked. This year raised 120 acres of corn, averaging forty bushels to the acre. Was married to Miss Lydia McCune. They have five children—Edward, Joseph, Flora, Ralph and Charlie.

CLARK A. SMITH, lawyer, was born in Rock County, Wis., July 29, 1846. Was raised on a farm and worked his own way through college by interspersing farming and school-teaching. Graduated at the State University of Wisconsin classical course in 1870, and from the law department in 1871. In August, 1871, he located at Cawker City, Kan., where he still resides. He was married to Miss Sarah Bower, of Strasburg, Pa., February 6, 1873, and they have two children—Matthew Allen and Omer De Witt. In November, 1880, he was elected Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District, but by the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, the term of his predecessor did not expire until January, 1882, and the election was held void. In November, 1881, he was again elected to the same office, running as an Independent candidate against C. Angevine, Republican nominee, and L. C. Uhl, Democrat. The canvass will be remembered as being the most spirited and exciting that has occurred in Northwestern Kansas. His term will expire January, 1886.

GEORGE TAMM, farmer, P. O. Cawker City, was born in Seligen Stadt, Germany, September 15, 1848. He received a common public school education, and was indentured to a machinist, whose trade he learned. Came to St. Louis in 1867, where he worked at his trade until February, 1871, when he came to Kansas, locating on Section 23, Township 6, Range 10, near Cawker City, where he commenced the life of a farmer, which he still continues. Was married in St. Louis to Eliza Berberich, in 1871.

GLEN ELDER.

Glen Elder is the name of a flourishing town in Section 28, Township 6, Range 9. It was originally platted as West Hampton, by Messrs. Neve and Spencer, who in 1871 commenced building the large flouring-mill now in operation in that place. The name of West Hampton was soon lost, as the Glen Elder post-office was moved down from half a mile north, and Glen Elder was more widely known. There are now nearly a dozen good stores in the town, a grain warehouse at the depot, and considerable business of every kind; the mill referred to in another place being one of the leading enterprises.

The Mitchell County *Key*, a greenback paper, was established here January 5th, 1880, and was published a short time by George E. Dougherty, who afterward moved the paper to Bull City, in Osborne County. The Methodist Episcopal Church of this place is one of the strongest in the county, numbering 141 members. They have as yet no permanent church building, but have a handsome parsonage built last year at an expense of $575. The Rev. D. Pruitt is the present pastor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. F. BECKER was born in Middleburgh, N. Y., March 25, 1841. In 1849 moved to Indiana. Enlisted in the Union army, July 4, 1861, in Company C, Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Discharged September 25, 1865, and returned to Henry County, Iowa. In 1868 moved to Omaha, Neb., and to Mitchell County, Kan., in 1876, and took a homestead ten miles west of Beloit. Came to Glen Elder and engaged in general merchandise, under the firm name of Becker Bros. Was appointed postmaster at Glen Elder, August 31, 1877. Mr. Becker enlisted in the army as a private, and was promoted to second lieutenant, but was the acting captain of the company the last year of service.

DR. W. C. BEEDLE was born in Wayne County, Ohio, October 14, 1827. Removed to Indiana, thence to Wisconsin, thence to Iowa in 1854. Left Iowa in the spring of 1860, and moved to Colorado. Returned to Iowa in 1866, and came to Mitchell County, Kan., in 1871, and located on a homestead eight miles west of Beloit. Has been practicing medicine for the past thirty years. The doctor has been located at Glen Elder but little over a year, and enjoys a good practice. He is a married man, and the father of eleven children.

J. T. BUENING was born in Prussia, February 5, 1853. Landed at Boston, Mass., April 13, 1875. First located in Clearfield County, Pa. Went to Allegheny County, Pa., in the fall of the same year, thence to West Virginia; returned to Allegheny County the same year, thence to Clarion County, Pa., thence to Lake County, Ind., came to Mitchell County, Kan., and settled at Glen Elder, and engaged in the grocery, boot and shoe business, and is now enjoying a good trade. He was married in Lake County, Ind., August 27, 1878, to Miss M. L. Barman.

J. M. SUTTON was born in New Jersey, September 20, 1851. Removed to Bureau County, Ill., in 1855, thence to Wisconsin in 1868; came to Mitchell County, Kan., in the fall of 1870, and entered a homestead twelve miles west of Beloit, and is now the owner of the same. Mr. Sutton is carrying a general stock of goods in the town of Glen Elder, and is doing a good business. He made his own start in the world, and has no one to thank for his success but his own energy and enterprise. Married in Mitchell County, April 20, 1879, and has one child—Henry, born January 6, 1881.

A. A. THOMPSON was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 27, 1839. With his parents moved to Wisconsin in 1846. He enlisted in the Union army in April, 1861, in Company F, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Was discharged in July, 1864, and returned to Grant County, Wis. Moved to Charles City, Iowa, the following year, thence to Lawrence County, Mo. Came to Mitchell County, Kan., in November, 1875, and took a homestead in Lulu Township. Opened a stock of general merchandise in Glen Elder in 1877. Mr. Thompson is a self-made man, having started in the world without capital, and is now the owner of a large stock of goods in a room 30x80 feet, the same being built by him in 1878. His finances are such that he discounts all of his bills. He was married in Charles City, Iowa, January 28, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Blunt. They have seven children—Carrie, Mannie M., Sylvia A., Maud E., John J., Harvey J. and Daisy.

SOLOMON RAPIDS.

Solomon Rapids was once quite a town, when it would compete for the county-seat. It now has one store and a railroad depot. One of the first settlers of the township was R. C. Clark, an attorney of some prominence, and on the formation of the Fifteenth Judicial District, a candidate for Judge. In the winter of 1871, he made himself obnoxious to Mr. Mann and his employees, who were keeping a herd of cattle on the Solomon River. Under direction of Mr. Mann, the "Greasers" lassoed Mr. Clark, and took him across the prairie at race-horse speed, much to the discomfort and bodily injury of said Clark, and against the peace and dignity of both Clark and the State of Kansas. A trial by Justice resulted in the acquittal of Mann and his Mexicans.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. C. COCHRAN, farmer, Section 34, Township 6, Range 8, P. O. Solomon Rapids, was born in Illinois, December 13, 1838; moved to Keokuk County, Iowa, in 1840; enlisted as private in Company D, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry in September, 1861; discharged in November, 1862, and went to California in 1863, and returned to Iowa in 1867, where he resided until 1870, when he came to Mitchell County, Kan., and homesteaded his present farm six miles northwest of Beloit. He has taken more than ordinary care of his trees, and has now a fine fruit orchard, and a walnut grove of six acres that cannot be excelled in the State; has a fine stone dwelling; the main part is 18x30 feet with a wing 18x18 feet. He is a member of long standing of the Masonic fraternity, and of the G. A. R. He has been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace and Trustee of Solomon Rapids Township. He was married in Jasper County, Iowa, to Mary A. McConnell, February 11, 1868, and they have four children—Ida M., John T., Ora D., and Etta L.

F. L. DOUGLASS, farmer, P. O. Solomon Rapids, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., July 10, 1852. Came to Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kan., in 1870, and to Mitchell County in 1872. He is the owner of 160 acres of land, and superintends the farming of the same. In addition to his mercantile business, he now carries a good stock of goods at Solomon Rapids; it is a country store, but does a good business. Mr. Douglass has taken great pride in collecting a great many specimens of different kinds from all parts of the world. He was married in New York, November 31, 1881, to Miss Addie C. Douglass.

O. B. DOUGLASS, farmer, P. O. Solomon Rapids, was born in Avon, N. Y., June 26, 1847; removed to Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kan., in 1870. Came to Mitchell County in the fall of 1872. Is now the owner of 400 acres of land, six miles northwest of Beloit and raised 500 acres of broom corn, and 200 acres of corn in 1882. He is erecting a drying house 25x150 feet, two stories high, and built of stone. Mr. Douglass is also erecting a mill on the Solomon River near his place, size 40x60 feet, four stories high. He keeps 300 hogs, 600 sheep and twenty-five head of cattle. It is to this gentleman's credit that he made his own start in the world. He was married in Mitchell County, April 10, 1876, to Miss Jenny McGrath, and has two children.

GEORGE H. McKINNIE, farmer, P. O. Beloit, was born in Logan County, Ill., August 6, 1842, where he followed farming until 1873, when he came to Mitchell County, Kan., and since he has been here, aside from his farming has given considerable attention to horses and hogs. He has now a fine farm of 400 acres—good house and barn—and well-stocked, nearly 150 hogs and fifteen horses. He was married to Miss Henrietta H. McCormick, June 11, 1870. They have two children—Ralph G., and Charles M. He enlisted as private in Company F, Seventy-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, August 6, 1862; was discharged February 1, 1865, for wounds received at Resaca, Ga., May 17, 1864.

DON A. PEASLEE, farmer, P. O. Solomon Rapids, was born in Concord, N. H., March 22, 1848; moved to St. Croix Falls, Minn., in 1854, and from there to Iowa, with his parents in 1858, and came to Mitchell County, Kan., in May, 1870. He took a homestead ten miles west of Beloit. Was appointed clerk of Mitchell County, Kan., in 1870. He was elected County Attorney in the fall of the same year, and held the office until 1872. Attended the college at Pella, Iowa, also at the State University. He was married in Iowa in the fall of 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Smith; they have two children—May R., and Bertha.

JOHN S. RODGERS, farmer, P. O. Beloit, was born in Piqua, Miama County, Ohio, April 14, 1827, and in 1851 removed to Jefferson County, Iowa, where he farmed and taught school until 1865, when he went in the milling business. He invested $30,000 in a grist and saw-mill, doing a fine trade until September 14, 1866, when the mill and contents were destroyed by fire. He farmed then until 1877, then came to Mitchell County, Kan., and has engaged in farming since. He was married June 30, 1858, to Miss Caroline M. Foreman. They have three children—Thomas C., William B., and John. Was County Commissioner in Jefferson County, Iowa, three years, and Mayor of the City of Beloit, two years.

J. S. SMITH, farmer, was born in Adams County, Ohio, August 15, 1844; removed to Concord in Lewis Co., Ky., thence to Carl County, Mo., in the spring of 1859; enlisted in Company A, of King's Regiment State Militia. He moved to Ray County in 1865, and came to the Solomon Valley, Mitchell Co., Kan., in the fall of 1865; returned to Missouri, and came back in 1866, and located on his present homestead April 20, 1866; broke prairie on May 1 of the same year. When Mr. Smith settled at this point the wild Indian and buffalo roamed up and down the Solomon Valley. He has killed 100 buffaloes. He enlisted in the State Militia. In the spring of 1870, he built a stockade to protect himself and family from the wild Indians. His father, Alexander, and his brother Alexander, were killed by the Indians the same day Mrs. Morgan was captured. The subject of our sketch is a member of the Baptist Church of Beloit, and helped found the same. Is a married man and has one child—Coy B., ten years old. He is the owner of 320 acres of land.

J. B. WICKLIN, farmer, P. O. Glen Elder, was born in Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pa., May 12, 1833; removed to Jackson County, Ohio, in 1834, and to Clark County, Ill., in 1839, and to Robinson, Crawford County, in 1856. Was married December 16, 1857, to Mary Wood. He enlisted in the Union army, June 6, 1864, as captain of Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and returned to Crawford County at the close of the war. In 1865, he came to Marshall County, Kan., and settled near where Frankfort is now situated. He moved to Pottawatomie County in 1867, and to Mitchell County, in 1873, and bought land and took a homestead ten miles west of Beloit. He held the offices of postmaster, Justice of the Peace, and Town Clerk in Pottawatomie County. They have six children—J. K., Clara A., W. E., J. O., M. A., and May.

JOHN W. WOOD, farmer, P. O. Solomon Rapids, was born in England, June 26, 1842; came to America in 1861, and located in North Central, N. Y.; left there in 1870, and located on a homestead in Mitchell County, Kan., and is now the owner of 378 acres of land; keeps from 25 to 50 head of cattle, and 25 to 100 head of hogs. Mr. Wood claims to have marketed at Junction City, 110 miles distant, the first barley raised and marketed in Mitchell County. He was married in Canada in the spring of 1866, to Miss Alla Dorland.

C. C. WOOSTER, farmer, P. O. Solomon Rapids, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, June 10, 1841. Enlisted for three months in the United States Volunteer Infantry, in Company K., Second Ohio; removed to Iowa in 1865, and then to Mitchell County, Kan., and took a homestead and is now the owner of the same; raised a crop of twenty-five acres of broom corn in 1882. Mr. Wooster settled on his homestead at a time when the buffaloes were plenty in this part of the country. The Indians stole a horse from Mr. Wooster three days after his settling on his homestead, but the horse was recaptured. Is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge. He was married in Ohio, in the spring of 1861, to Miss Nannie Cullum. They have six children—Rosanna J., Jeremiah, Lizzie, Oslor, and Josephine. Has held the office of Township Trustee for four years.

SCOTTSVILLE.

The building of the Central Branch Railroad through the county caused several little towns to spring up, among which is Scottsville, which according to the plat in the office of the Register of Deeds occupies a part of Section 11, Township 6 south, Range 6 west. It was platted on the 16th day of October, 1878. Considerable business is carried on here, as this railroad station is in the center of a large corn-raising territory, and many car-loads are being shipped therefrom each week. The Methodist Episcopal Church has an organization here, presided over by Rev. H. E. Pickle. The membership numbers eighty-three, and nearly one hundred Sabbath-school scholars attend regularly each Sunday. A project is on foot to build a church next season.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—LULU TOWNSHIP.

C. W. CULP, farmer, P. O. Scottsville, was born in Decatur County, Ind., April 27, 1843 Removed to Adams County, Ill., in 1844. Enlisted in the United States army October 21, 1861, in Company D, Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Was mustered out July 15, 1865. Returned to Quincy, Ill., and moved to Mitchell County, Kan., in March, 1870, and took a homestead and is now the owner of 320 acres of land which joins the town of Scottsville. He laid out the town of Scottsville in September, 1878, and is the owner of a third interest in this town. He held the office of County Commissioner from 1871 until 1875 and held the position of chairman of the said board for three years. Mr. Culp helped to organize Mitchell County and was the first Justice of the Peace elected in this county. He named the townships of Lulu, Bloomfield and Logan. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married October 1, 1865, in Adams County, Ill., to Miss Elizabeth A. Wagner. They have five children—Minnie, born September 14, 1866; Sherman, December 29, 1867; Archie W., August 21, 1871; Orville W., January 20, 1878, and Bertie January 13, 1880.

F. M. CULP, Scottsville, was born in Indiana July 22, 1836, and removed to Illinois in 1844. He enlisted in the United States army, in Company D, Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in August 1861, and was discharged in October, 1864. He returned from the army to Illinois and in October, 1871, came to Mitchell County, Kan., and took up a homestead eight miles northeast of Beloit. He engaged in the merchandise business in Scottsville in 1877. He has held the office of Trustee and Justice of the Peace. He was married August 8, 1858, in Adams County, Ill., to Miss Rebecca Lane. They have one child—Luelia, born July 22, 1861.

B. R. GLIDDEN, Scottsville, was born in New York State June 24, 1850. He removed to De Kalb, Ill, with his parents, and from there to Mitchell County, Kan., in 1877 and engaged in general merchandise, under the firm name of Glidden & Keeler. The firm built a room 22x70 feet and filled the same with a general stock of goods and are doing an immense business, having sold over $30,000 last year. Mr. Glidden was married in Scottsville, December 15, 1880, to Miss Emma Green.

R. P. KENDALL, farmer, P. O. Canyon City, Oregon, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, May 12, 1829. Studied medicine and graduated at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in March, 1856. Taught school for a number of years. He commenced the practice of medicine at Liberty, Adams County, Ill. He enlisted in the United States army, July 22, 1861, in Company L, Second Illinois Cavalry as a private and was raised to the position of Major Surgeon of the Seventh United States Colored Heavy Artillery, and was discharged November 12, 1865. He came to Mitchell County, Kan., in 1871 and pre-empted 160 acres of land and homesteaded 160 acres, and is now the owner of the same and is doing an extensive farming business. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. He was married March 16, 1858, at Liberty, Ill., to Mrs A. M. Collins. They have four children. Ordained July 9, 1876, in Grace Cathedral, Topeka, by Bishop Vail.

D. W. McCUTCHAN, farmer, P. O. Scottsville, was born in Floyd County, Ind., February 11, 1846. Removed to Wayne County, Iowa. In 1865 to Decatur County; thence to Mitchell County, Kan., in 1872 and took a homstead April 12, 1872, and is now the owner of 240 acres of land. He has held the office of Township Trustee and took the census of Lulu and Asherville Townships in 1880. Mr. McCutcheon is a leading member of the Christian Church. He was married March 10, 187 , in Decatur County, Iowa, to Miss Fannie R. Bassett. They have four children—Cora, born February 24, 1874; Edgar H., born July 30, 1876; Frank L., July 29, 1879, and Annie E., March 13, 1882

REV. B. B. NEWELL, P. O. Scottsville, was born in Vermont, September 8, 1825; removed to New York in '837, thence to Cleveland, Ohio, thence to Michigan, and again moved, this time to Mitchell Kan., in 1878, and engaged in the loan and insurance business; and was appointed notary public, and elected Justice of the Peace; having loaned over $50,000 in the past three years. The Rev. Mr. Newell was educated at Cleveland, Ohio, and became a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church when twenty-seven years old, and has continued in the ministry ever since. He was married January 1, 1845, in Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Jane Robinson, and has six children.

PLUM CREEK TOWNSHIP.

DAVID IRISH, farmer, P. O. Beloit, was born in Wyoming, N. Y., April 10, 1831, and with his parents went to Wisconsin in 1843, where he was for himself a successful farmer until 1879, when he came to Mitchell County, and since coming here has been engaged in farming. For the past seven years he has given special attention to broom corn, at which he has been very successful; had 110 acres this year; yield, about one ton to four acres. Was married to Miss Sarah James, February 25, 1857. They have five children—Joseph E., Earl M., Carrol, Perry, Nora.

G. E. JAMES, farmer, P. O. Beloit, was born in Rhode Island June 28, 1818. Removed to Wisconsin, thence to Mitchell County, Kan., in 1878 and located near Beloit and is the owner of a section of land. Mr. James is the pioneer broom corn man of Mitchell County, and in 1882 raised 200 acres. He built a broom corn press called the Down press, that has proved to be a success, the first used in the county. Now the broom corn business in Mitchell County has grown to be one of the most successful crops in the county. Mr. James has the sale of the Star windmill that has grown so popular. He is a member of the Baptist Church, of Beloit, and helped to organize the same. He has been on the school board for seven years. He was married in Wisconsin in 1858, to Miss Ellen Delaney, and they have eight children.

W. A. STEVENS, stock dealer, P. O. Beloit, was born September 13, 1836, in Buncombe County, N. C. He removed to Peoria County, Ill., and engaged in farming and stock dealing until 1867. Then went to Wapello County, Iowa, engaged in the same business until February, 1878, removed to Mitchell County, Kan., and engaged in the buying, selling and growing of stock. He handles about 200 head of cattle and 600 head of sheep each year; raises from 150 to 200 acres of corn each year to feed stock. He was married in 1859 to Miss Belinda E. Smith. They have five children—Major A., Carrie, William, Morris and Milton. He was Township Clerk of Illinois for three years, and Collector for the same, three years. Is a member of the Masonic order.

ASHERVILLE.

Although not the largest town in the Solomon Valley, Asherville is one of the oldest, Hon. John Reese, one of the first settlers, having had a grocery store at this point since early in 1867. It is now quite a flourishing station on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, from Solomon City to Beloit. So long ago as in 1871, the Baptists organized a church at this place. A. O. Foote, Daniel Culp and E. C. Baker were the first trustees. O. N. Fletcher was the first pastor. The church now contains sixty members and has an average of eighty Sabbath-school scholars. They have a good substantial house of worship, erected at an expense of $1,200. Rev. H. H. Branch is the present pastor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

M. C. BAIRD, farmer, P. O. Asherville, was born in Fayette County, Pa., January 10, 1857; came to Mitchell County, Kan., in 1878, and he with his brother J. E., purchased 640 acres of land in Cloud County, and 400 acres in Mitchell County. They are the owners of 2,300 sheep. M. C. was married in Asherville, Mitchell County, Kan., January 10, 1878, to Miss Tillie Pearson, and has one child—T. M., born January 15, 1881.

OTTO BORGEN, merchant, P. O. Asherville, was born in Denmark, October 18, 1837; came to America in 1867, and located two miles from Asherville, Mitchell Co., Kan., April 17, 1869. Engaged in business in the town of Asherville in March, 1881, and put in a general stock of goods. Was appointed Postmaster August 10, 1881. He was married October 13, 1872, in Asherville, Mitchell Co., Kan., to Miss Sarah Rees, and he has four children—Clara E., Walter, Carl, and Marietta. Mr. Borgen owns 168 acres of land situated one mile from Asherville.

CHARLES L. BROWN, farmer, P. O. Asherville, was born in Merrimack County, N. H., December 9, 1839; came to Mitchell County, Kan., in 1866, and took a homestead, and pre-empted 160 acres, but now owns in all 480 acres; keeps from 1,200 to 1,300 sheep, and from 175 to 200 head of cattle, and deals in Short-horns; his sheep are mostly of the Merino stock. Has held the office of County Commissioner of Mitchell County. He was married at Hopkinton, N. H., February 20, 1862, to Miss Emma C. Sargent, and has four children—Frank C., Robert B., Claire S., and P. H. Mr. Brown was one of the earliest settlers of Mitchell County, having settled there when the buffalo and wild Indians roamed up and down the Solomon River.

SAMUEL CARTER, P. O. Asherville, was born in Middlesex County, Conn., May 19, 1820, and removed to Ohio in 1840, thence to Wisconsin in 1855, to Illinois in the spring of 1866, again moved this time to Richardson County, Neb., in the fall of 1866. Was elected to the Nebraska Legislature in 1869. In the spring of 1871, he came to Mitchell County, Kan., and settled eight miles southeast of Beloit, and engaged in merchandising and farming. He is the owner of 340 acres of land adjoining the town of Asherville. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace, assessor, assistant postmaster and school superintendent. Mr. Carter is a materialist, and has written a lecture on "Mind and Matter" that has attracted considerable attention. The said lecture has been copied in the Boston *Investigator*, and several papers in the State of Kansas. He was married in Clinton, Conn., November 1, 1840, to Miss Nancy L. Wright, and is the father of two children—Archie, born May 26, 1861, and Leon, born August 1, 1865.

M. S. CHAPEL, farmer, P. O. Asherville, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, September 4, 1848; removed to Nebraska in 1869, thence to Mitchell County, Kan., in the spring of 1870, and is now the owner of 160 acres of land. He is a dealer in fine stock, and is keeping short-horn cattle and Berkshire hogs. Has held the offices of Township Trustee and Township Clerk. He was married in Mitchell County, Kan., August 4, 1873, to Esther E. Darrow, and has three children—Cora M., born December 25, 1874; Stiles E., born June 5, 1876, and Arthur H., born October 7, 1877.

F. M. CULP, Jr., P. O. Asherville, born in Adams County, Ill., February 16, 1859; came to Mitchell County, Kan., July 26, 1871, and is the owner of 160 acres of land, and feeds a number of head of cattle each year. He has held the office of school clerk of Asherville Township. Is an energetic young farmer, and will have as many hogs and cattle as his neighbors if you will but give him time and the required years for business.

A. O. FOOTE, farmer, P. O. Asherville, was born in Kirkland, Oneida Co., N. Y., February 7, 1840; thence to Walworth County, Wis., in 1846; removed to Mitchell County, Kan., in 1870, and located on a homestead; handles Merino and other grades of sheep. Enlisted in the United States army, August 16, 1862, in Company I, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; discharged in September, 1865, when he returned to Spring Prairie, Wis. Mr. Foote has held the office of trustee, treasurer and township clerk. Is one of the constituent members of the Baptist Church of Asherville. The church was organized with nine members in 1871, and it now has a membership of sixty, and they have built a church valued at $1,000. The Sunday school was organized about the same time with Mr. Foote as superintendent, which position he has held ever since. He was married in Spring Prairie, January 2, 1871, to Miss Sarah M. Gleason, and is the father of four children—Leon R., Roy F., Bessie A., and Ephraim J.

MAJOR JOHN REES, station agent, P. O. Asherville, was born in Liverpool, England, December 20, 1839; came to America in 1841, and located in Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co., Pa.; removed to St. Louis, Mo., in December, 1859. He enlisted in the United States army as a private August 28, 1861, in Company G, Twenty-sixth Missouri, and discharged August 20, 1865. Mr. Rees was gradually promoted from the office of fourth sergeant from rank to rank until he finally held the position of major when discharged. Returned to Jefferson City, Missouri, after the close of the war; again moved, and this time to Asherville, Mitchell County, April 26, 1866, where he became the owner of a third interest in the town. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1872, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for ten years past, and Postmaster for seven years, and also held the office of school district clerk for one term. He was captain of a company of Kansas militia since he came to Kansas. Mr. Rees claims to have sold the first dry goods and groceries in Mitchell County. He was married September 11, 1865, in Georgia, to Miss Nancy C. Goodwin, and is the father of eight children. The oldest being named after Generals Sherman and Grant.

B. W. TANQUARY, farmer, P. O. Asherville, was born in Ohio, March, 1828. Removed to Chicago, Ill., and engaged in the milling business, and was burned out in the Chicago fire of 1871, losing $65,000. Came to Mitchell County, Kan., where he erected a mill 32x70 feet, three stories high, a distance of five miles southeast of Beloit, on the Solomon

River, at a point where they have fourteen feet head. Is the owner of a 160-acre farm. He was married in Ohio, and has two children—W. B., who is now in Chicago in the wholesale wood and willow business; and O. P., who is engaged in the milling business with his father.

SOLON STEERE, farmer, P. O. Asherville, was born in Connecticut, May 18, 1845. Removed to Rhode Island, thence to Illinois, thence to Iowa. Enlisted in the United States army, in Company A, Sixty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, April, 1862, and was discharged in August, 1862. Enlisted again in Company A, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, and was discharged in August, 1865. Returned from the army to Illinois. Came to Mitchell County, Kan., and located seven miles southeast of Beloit, and is now the owner of 480 acres of land, and keeps 1,700 sheep. Has been master of the grange. Held the office of Justice of the Peace, and treasurer of the school district. He was married in Northern Illinois, February 11, 1867, to Miss Elvira Woodworth, and is the father of six children—Mary, Caroline, Louis, Delia, Mabel and Myron.

CLARK and ISAAC WILKINSON, farmers, P. O. Asherville. Clark was born in Ohio, November 27, 1842. Enlisted in the United States army, August, 1862, in Company E, Ninty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Was discharged in January, 1863. Returned to Belmont County, Ohio. Came to Mitchell County, Kan., in May, 1881, and the two brothers purchased 640 acres of land. They keep from 90 to 100 head of cattle, and 700 head of sheep. Clark was editor of the Belmont *Chronicle*, and published the Mount Vernon *Republican* for three years. He is a member of the Knights of Honor. Was married in Belmont County, Ohio, February 13, 1872, to Miss Nellie Lewis, and has one child—Daisy, born June 26, 1873. Isaac Wilkinson was born in Belmont County, Ohio, February 16, 1845. Came to Howard County, Kan., in 1871. Is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge. He was married November 29, 1872, in Shawnee County, Kan., to Miss Olive M. Howard, and has three children—Agnes M., Maud M. and Walter D.

SIMPSON.

Simpson is the name of a small town on the eastern border of the county. It has a railroad station, and also a water-power grist-mill. The town was formerly called Brittsville, but the name was changed during the present year (1882). The town supports a few stores and contains about twenty-five or thirty buildings.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—LOGAN TOWNSHIP.

J. J. BRITT, attorney, P. O. Simpsonville, was born in Maryland, May 22, 1838 Removed to Indiana in 1857, thence to Minnesota, thence to Northern Missouri, thence to Montana Territory, and to Mitchell County, Kan., in 1868. Attended law school at Chicago, Ill., and graduated in 1871. Laid out the town of Britain in Mitchell County. Was elected Probate Judge in Mitchell County in 1873, and held the office for two years. Married at Asherville, Mitchell County, Kan., on the 22d day of January, 1872, to Miss Isadora Rice, and has three children—Julia, Hulas and Alta.

ISAAC N. DALRYMPLE, farmer, P. O. Dalrymple, was born in Clark County, Ohio, March 22, 1836. Removed to Indiana in 1842. Enlisted in the United States army, August 12, 1862, in Company B, One Hundred and Twelfth Volunteer Infantry. Was taken prisoner September 18, 1863. Was held as prisoner in Belle Island, Libby, Andersonville and Milan. Exchanged November 21, 1864; discharged May 31, 1865. Returned to Stark County, Ill., where he remained teaching until June, 1866, when he came to Cloud County, Kan., and settled in the southwest corner in Solomon Township. Afterwards moved into Logan Township, Mitchell County, and is the owner of 600 acres of land. Was elected to the State Legislature in the fall of 1868. Was Captain in the Second Battalion of the Kansas Volunteer Militia in the spring of 1869, and served five months and twenty days. He was married September 13, 1870, in Dickenson County, Kan., to Miss A. Kilgore, and is the father of six children—Walter, May, Burton, Wood, Arthur and Lucy. Mr. Dalrymple states that on the 13th and 14th days of August, 1867, the Indians murdered twenty-one settlers, and on October 13, 1868, killed nine more, and in 1869, killed seven, all in the Solomon Valley.

W. G. FRIDAY, druggist, P O. Simpsonville, was born in Illinois, August 8, 1860. Removed to Butler County, Neb., in 1870. Came to Mitchell County, Kan., in December, 1880. In 1881 he settled in the young town of Simpson, where he engaged in the drug business, and was appointed Postmaster in April, 1881.

ENOS HALBERT, P. O. Coursen's Grove, was born September 19, 1824, in Orange County, Ind. He followed farming until 1874. Moved to Mitchell County, Kan., farming to date. Particular attention being paid to thorough-bred horses. He had 170 acres of broom corn this year; yield, one ton to five acres. Married January 15, 1848, to Miss Susan Shirely. They have six children—Mary, Harriet, Emma, Maggie, Seth and Lucy A. He enlisted in the United States service, August 1, 1861, as private, in Company I, Thirty-third Indiana. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, 1864; to Captain, 1864. Discharged August 1, 1865, at the close of the war. He is a member of I. O. O. F., and Masonic fraternity.

O. D. THOMPSON, merchant, Simpsonville, was born in Wisconsin, March 1, 1854. Removed to Idaho Territory in 1874, thence back to Wisconsin in 1879. Attended the Whitewater Normal School in Wisconsin; also attended the commercial school in Denver, Col. Came to Mitchell County, Kan., in the fall of 1879, and in 1881 engaged in business in the town of Simpson, under the firm name of Foot & Thompson. The firm handle a general stock. He was married November 28, 1878, at Spring Prairie, Wis., to Miss Carrie Funk, and has two children—Kate, born December 4, 1879; David, born October 17, 1881.

ALFRED SIMPSON, grain dealer, Simpsonville, was born in South Carolina, July 26, 1833. Removed to Tennessee in 1838, thence to Missouri in 1856 Again moved, this time to Doniphan County, Kan., in 1870; came to within one mile of the present town of Simpson, and erected a mill 28x36 feet, two and a half stories high. In the spring of 1881, Mr. Simpson caused the town of Simpson to be laid out, and the citizens have since named the town after its founder. The population of the town is about 100. The subject of our sketch has done much toward the upbuilding of the place, as he now owns a grain-house, dry goods store and hardware. Other business interests are there also, as the town is supplied with another general stock of goods, drug store, harness shop, etc. He was married in Jackson County, Mo., on October 22, 1865, to Miss Rebecca L. Rhoads, and has six children—Josephine, Thomas J., Margaret E., Benjamin, Mabel A. and Catherine.

A. N. NOELL, station agent, P. O. Simpsonville, was born in Virginia, May 18, 1846. Removed to Caldwell County, Mo., in 1855. Enlisted in the United States army, June 1, 1864, in Company D, Seventh Kansas Cavalry. Discharged September 20, 1865. Returned to Leavenworth, Kan., where he was discharged; then went to Caldwell County, Mo. Went to Keokuk, Iowa, and attended commercial college and learned telegraphing. Came to Mitchell County, Kan., in 1875, and was appointed ticket agent and telegraph operator at Simpson, and the station of Brittsville, on the Union Pacific Railroad, June, 1881. Is a married man and the father of one child—James K., born November 10, 1870.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg is located in the southwest part of the county, on a portion of Sections 19 and 20, Township 8 south of Range 10 west. The original town company was organized in November, 1872. Fred Sackoff was president, W. A. Pitt was treasurer, and J. F. Steinberg, secretary. It was not until May 5th, 1877, however, that the plat was recorded. The town is substantially built, many of the business buildings being of stone. There are thirty or forty houses on the town site and a wealthy German settlement around it. A German subscription school with thirty-five scholars and a regular district school of about thirty scholars are maintained in the town. The regular school board of the district is composed of M. D. Fabrique, director; Matt. Arnoldy, clerk; A. Seright, treasurer. The Catholics have a church organization of 325 members, and a church building worth $1,200. Rev. Clemens Newman is the pastor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—TURKEY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

E. J. FRENCH, farmer, P. O. Solomon Rapids, was born in Point Armond, Canada, February 6, 1824; came to the United States in 1847 and settled in the State of Wisconsin; moved to Keweenaw Point, Mich., and built a mill for a Philadelphia Manufacturing Company. Moved to Kansas in 1870, and settled on a homestead in Mitchell County, and is now the owner of 320 acres of land. Is now building a mill at Jewell City, Jewell Co., Kan., 24x40 feet, with an engine-room 16x28 feet, two and one-half stories high. Held the office of overseer of the poor of Mitchell County, from March 1880, to April 1882. He is a married man, and the father of five children.

REV. J. P. FINNEY, P. O. Beloit, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, February 27, 1837; removed with his parents to Mansfield, Ohio, in 1846. Attended and graduated at Westminster College, New Wilmington Pa., in 1861; also graduated at the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., in 1864. After laboring some time as a home missionary, he was sent by the United Presbyterian General Assembly, to Manhattan, Kan., in 1867. In 1871, he was settled as pastor of the Unity Church, Adams County, Ohio. Again he returned to Kansas, and in 1879 he was settled in his present charge, Hopewell Church in Center Township, ten miles southwest of Beloit. Since coming to Mitchell County, he has secured 240 acres of land. His home is decorated with young groves of forest trees, fine orchard, and one of the best houses in the county, 32x44 feet, neatly painted, built in 1879. He was married on March 22, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth Short, a graduate of Vermillion Institute, born May 8, 1841, two miles from Ashland, Ohio. They have five children—Minnehaha O., William S. Herbert, Roscoe R., S. J. Pearl, Dwight Mac.

KAULL & NASH, millers, Glen Elder. F. M. Kaull was born in Ohio, March 29, 1849; removed to Nebraska in 1863, to Illinois, in 1864; thence to Missouri in 1865; thence to Doniphan County, Kan., and remained until 1877; thence to Cloud County, where he remained until 1879, when he came to Mitchell County in December, 1879, and purchased a mill at Glen Elder. The mill is 40x60 feet three stories high, and they manufacture the fine patent flour. He was married May 16, 1871, in Doniphan County, to Miss Mary O. Gordan. They have three children—W. J., Lee and Anna.

DENNIS LEWELLEN, farmer, P. O. Solomon Rapids, was born in Ohio, November 22, 1835, and with his parents went to Indiana, and as a farmer lived there until the spring of 1864; moved to Iowa, and in 1870 came to Mitchell County, Kan. Since living here he has given considerable attention to the culture of sorghum; has this year thirty-five acres which will produce about seventy-five gallons to the acre. He now uses all the improvements in the manufacture of molasses, and the result is a very fine article of syrup. Was married to Miss Sallie Porevo. They have eight children—Elizabeth, May E., Nelson, Harvey, Anna, John, Frank, and Edward J.

THEODORE McGRATH, P. O. Beloit, was born January 19, 1850, at Moundsville, W Va., from there to Kendall County, Ill., and in 1871 came to Mitchell County, Kan., where he has followed farming, sheep and broom-corn raising; keeps about 450 sheep for wool; fleeces average eight pounds; raised 180 acres broom-corn this year, about six acres to the ton. Married December 25, 1877, to Miss Lizzie A. Douglass. They have three children—Ray, Edna, and Guy.

T. P. NASH, miller, Glen Elder, is a member of the milling firm of Kaull & Nash; was born in Dodge County, Miss., March 25, 1849. Removed to Middlebury, Vt.; came to Cloud County, Kan.; thence to Mitchell County, and with his partner purchased the said mill, December 1, 1881. Married in Concordia, in March, 1874, to Miss C. P. Crans, and have three children—Lillie, May, and Maggie.

W. R. SIMPSON, farmer, P. O. Beloit, was born in Illinois, February 16, 1846. He removed to Ottawa County, Kan., in 1865; came to Mitchell County, in April, 1871, and took a homestead of 160 acres of land and has since erected a fine large stone house, 24x27 feet, one and a half stories high. Mr. Simpson was in the State Militia in 1868, when it became necessary to fight the Indians. He has seen buffalo roaming over the town site of Beloit. He has held the office of school director and township treasurer. He was married in Ottawa County April 2, 1871, to Miss Sarah Carson. They have four children—Gracy, born September 8, 1872; Alice, born May 21, 1874; Edna, born May 24, 1878, and Edith, born December 19, 1880.

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

W. W. ABERCROMBIE, farmer and postmaster, Saltville, was born in Georgia in 1846; came to Mitchell County, Kan., in 1869; took a homestead thirteen miles south of Beloit. Is now the owner of 1,240 acres, with 400 under cultivation. Has forty head of cattle and one hundred hogs, and six head of horses. When Mr. Abercrombie came to Mitchell County, he had about $300, and a wife and six children. In 1870 the first election in Mitchell County, Mr. Abercrombie and eight others were all the votes in his township, six miles wide and twenty-four long, and he brought the poll-books to Beloit the county-seat, and when he came to the Solomon River, he was compelled to leave his horse on the south side and swim across. He also left his shooting iron on the other side, a thing the early settlers hated very much to do. When the subject of this sketch moved to Mitchell County, his nearest neighbor lived thirteen miles away. Mr. Abercrombie now holds the office of postmaster of Saltville, and has held the office of township clerk. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is also a Royal Arch Mason. He was married at Cooper Gap, on top of Blue Ridge in Lumpkin County, Ga., to Miss Elizabeth Brookshire, and is the father of ten children. His little daughter Arvey was the first white child born in Mitchell County south of the river.

BENJAMIN F. McMILLAN, P. O. Saltville, was born December 29, 1844, at Lancaster, Pa.; moved to Polo, Ogle Co., Ill., in 1847, and located in Mitchell County, Kan., in 1874, where he is engaged in farming; has 130 acres of broom corn this year, yield about one ton to five acres, about two to one better than last year. Graduated at Northwestern College of Chicago, Ill. Preached for the past seven years. Married April 3, 1877, to Miss Julia Pratt. They have one child—Robert W. Enlisted in Company E, Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry Volunteers, as private, August 6, 1862; discharged August 10, 1865, at the close of the war.

JACOB A. MARKLEY, P. O. Fourth Creek, was born April 30, 1824, in Richland County, Ohio; went from there to Fulton County, Ill., in 1834; engaged on farm and coal bank until 1850; thence to California for two years freighting; returned to Illinois in 1852, and in 1860 went to Butler County, Iowa, farming and milling until 1869; came to Mitchell County, Kan., where he has followed farming for the past six years. He is engaged in raising broom corn, and has about 450 acres this year, averaging about one ton to five acres. Married March 17, 1845, to Miss Almenia Stoubaugh. They have seven children—Margaret, Elizabeth, Joseph, Almedia, Ruth, John and Lydia. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

G. W. MURREY, farmer, was born March 15, 1836, in Guilford County, N. C., and in 1854 went to West Virginia. In October, 1865, moved to Nodaway County, Mo.; then in the fall of 1865, went to West Virginia, and in 1866 removed to Wisconsin, where he lived until 1880, then came to Mitchell County, Kan.; followed carpentering and mill-wright until he came to Kansas; since here has been farming. He was married January 5, 1882, to Miss Anna Burkeypile. Enlisted in the United States army, in Company C, Tenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, October 11, 1861, as private; discharged at Washington, D. C., February 10, 1865, by reason of gun-shot wounds received near Sheppardstown, Va., on July 3, 1864. Is a member of the order of Odd Fellows.

BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM HEDDEN, farmer, P. O. Beloit was born April 17, 1837, in Fayette County, Pa. In 1851 he moved to Dewitt, Clinton Co., Iowa, and engaged in the grocery and butcher business and farming until 1860, when he removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and during the year 1869 came to Mitchell County, Kan. He raised forty acres of corn this year, forty bushels to the acre. Was married October 15, 1859, to Miss Julia H. Dun. They have two children—Gertie, and William G. He handles sheep and cattle to the amount of $500 each year; was Road Overseer one year, and Trustee of Logan Township one year. Is a member of the order of Odd Fellows.

MRS. LUCY T. McKUNE, Laban, was born March 6, 1829, in Lanesboro, Susquehanna Co., Pa. Was married August 31, 1845 as Miss Lucy T. Hatch, to Silas C. McKune; went to Lee County, Ill., September, 1845; thence to Mitchell County, Kan., in 1878. Six children were the fruit of this marriage, three of whom are dead, namely: Frances I., Roenza B., and Gertrude E. The three living are: Charlotte, Eulissa, and Celia. Mrs. McKune has a farm carried on under her own supervision; also is postmistress at Laban, Bloomfield Township, and carries in connection, a small stock of merchandise.

DAVID W. MOSS, Laban, was born May 17, 1842, in Chester County, Pa.; in 1845, located in Allegheny County, and farmed until 1874; removed to Adair County, Iowa; he was engaged in the drug business until 1879; came to Mitchell County, Kan., and engaged in farming and hog raising, speciality, Poland China. He was married October 31, 1868, to Miss Anna Hopper. They have two children—Robert H., and Alice E. Married again August 28, 1876, to Miss Maria L. Getgen. They have four children—Martha B., Pearl, Mabel M., Kitty. Enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, August 22, 1862, as private; discharged June 24, 1865, at the close of the war. Justice of the Peace for two years in Iowa, and Trustee of Bloomfield Township, Kan., for one year.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

J. W. BARTLESON, farmer, P. O. Beloit, was born in Illinois, Pulaski County, August 16, 1846. He enlisted in the United States army October 9, 1863, in Company I, Eighty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was discharged July 14, 1865, when he returned to Illinois He came to Mitchell County, Kan., in 1872, and took a homestead, and is now the owner of 240 acres of first-class land. Mr. Bartleson keeps a fine stock of hogs, and has the Poland China stock; he always keeps from fifty to one hundred head, and twenty to forty head of cattle. He has held the office of Township Trustee and School Treasurer. He was married in Illinois, February 8, 1872, to Miss Mary L. Anderson. They have five children—Clarence P., born March 16, 1875; Morris W., October 10, 1876; Silas L., February 10, 1878; Elsie L., May 26, 1879, and N. Kate, April 26, 1881.

EUREKA TOWNSHIP.

C. C. PRATT, secretary of the Vigilant Insurance Company of Nimrod, Lincoln County. Section 20, P.O. Nimrod. The above company was organized in August, 1882, with the following officers: J. A. Woody, president; C. E. Coursen, vice-president; J. A. Ballard, treasurer; C. C. Pratt, secretary; Directors, Enos Halbert and M. R. Hart: C. H. Umberzadt, general agent. The headquarters of the company are now at the company's building in Nimrod, Lincoln Co., Kan. The company insure stock from loss by theft, death or accident, and they have now in progress a schedule that will give three classes for stock, and two for farm and mercantile property, with a life insurance similar to the Royal of Liverpool, England. Mr. Pratt was born in Johnson, Vt., September 22, 1835, where he lived until 1847, when he went to Boston, Mass., where he studied music, and was connected with musical institutions until 1861, when he went to Springfield, Ill., where he was engaged in musical business, and in 1862, established musical concerts in connection with sanitary commission which he conducted until June, 1862, when he enlisted as Captain of Company A, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged in 1863; resigned because of disability. Then organized a sanitary concert troupe which he conducted until the close of the war, when he operated in music, conducting musical conventions and institutes, until 1866, when he came to Kansas; representing King, of Cleveland, Ohio, building the celebrated King bridges until 1870, with real estate and insurance business connected, and in 1870, started a trip over the South conducting musical institutes, at which he continued until 1876, when he was employed as general agent for the Burlington Insurance Company of Iowa, at which he worked until the establishment of his present company. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and V. A. S. Fraternity. He was married to Miss C. M. Nilson in 1877. They have three children—Clark A., Mary C., and Elmer C. During the year 1882, he was secretary of the Broom Corn Alliance of Mitchell County, Kan., he having some 200 acres of corn.

WALNUT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

HIRAM HADLOCK, farmer, P.O. Glen Elder, was born November 9, 1829, in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and in 1837 went to Crawford County, Pa., and in 1849, located in Mercer County, Ill., where he engaged as mill engineer until 1853; went to Iowa engaged in the same busines, and from there he removed to Richardson County, Iowa, and farmed until 1872, when he migrated to the far West in Mitchell County, Kan. He was married March 21, 1856, to Miss Hester A. Wiggins. They have two children—Ella and Grant.

REPUBLIC COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

REPUBLIC County is the fifth from the east State line in the northern tier of counties; is bounded on the north by the State of Nebraska; on the east by Washington; south by Cloud, and west by Jewell County. It is thirty miles in width from east to west, twenty-four wide, and contains an acreage of 460,800. It is an excellent county for agriculture or stock-raising. About ten per cent of the land is valley or bottom land, and ninety per cent upland. When first settled, about five per cent was forest, but the timber has been cleared away until scarcely three remains. The principal part of the bottom land is along the Republican River, from which stream the county receives its name. On the east side of the river the bluffs, from fifty to seventy-five feet in height, sharply define the division of bottom and upland, but on the west side the change is very gradual in most places, so that there is no waste land; indeed, there is but very little in the county. East of the river to Washington County, the land is a beautiful plateau, broken only in a few places by creeks and draws. The undulations are seldom precipitous, and the general slope is toward the south. The soil of the upland is a friable, dark mold, fertile and porous, so that it is well adapted to wet or dry seasons; that of the bottom land is exceedingly rich, containing a little more fine sand, together with the usual deposits of bottoms. The county is quite well watered, living streams abounding in nearly every township. The Republican is the main stream of the county. Entering at the northeast corner, it soon makes a sharp turn to the south, from its easterly course, and continues nearly south through the county. Like the Platte of Nebraska, it is a mountain-fed stream, and never falls below a certain point in the dryest seasons. As a mill stream, it is not so valuable as many smaller ones, owing to its broad channel, with a bottom of shifting sand. White Rock Creek, the second stream in size, flows northeast into the Republican, in the northwestern part of the county. Dry, School, West Riley, Salt and Elk creeks are east of the Republican, and flow south into that stream. Rose and Mill creeks water the eastern and northeastern part of the county, the former flowing northeast into Nebraska. The timber from the banks of the Republican has nearly all been cut away. The smaller streams are still quite well timbered, White Rock Creek being the best. The soil of the uplands is fertile, very friable and well adapted to all kinds of crops and for pasturage. The valley of the Republican contains some of the most desirable land in all Kansas. It is from three to six miles wide in this and Cloud counties, but that of the upper Republican, in places, reaches a width of one hundred miles. In all parts of the county are quarries of excellent limestone. The stone is at first soft enough to be sawed with a hand-saw, but by exposure becomes very hard. In many places it occurs in layers of even thickness, five to eight inches, with a streak of red or iron-rust color through the center, which shows to good advantage when used for building purposes. There is also a fair quality of brick-clay in most parts of the county.

In the southern part of the county, adjoining the village of Seapo, is a salt marsh, in the form of an ellipse, about three miles long, from north to south, and two miles in width. It is known as Tuthill's marsh—so-called from J. G. Tuthill, one of the early pioneers of the county, who took up his homestead on the east side of the marsh. The marsh, containing about four thousand acres, is surrounded by high, rolling prairie, except small gaps at the north and south extremities, and is covered with a heavy incrustation of excellent

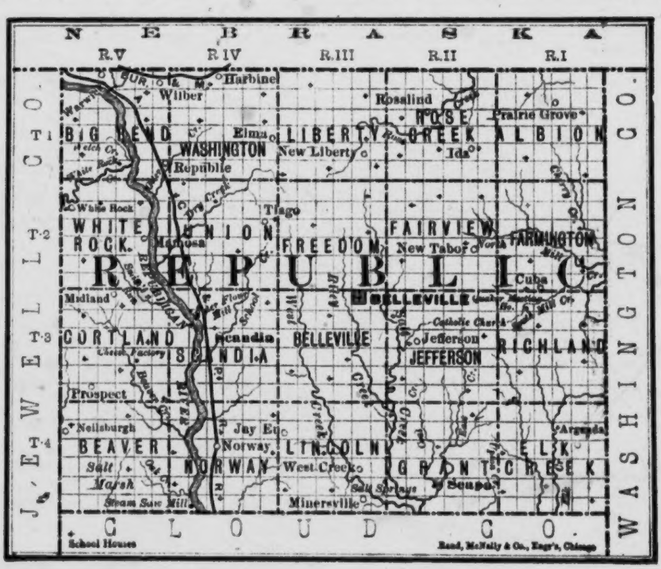

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

	1870.	1880.
(a) Albion Township	----	508
(b) Beaver Township	----	461
(c) Belleville Township, including Belleville City	----	763
(d) Big Bend Township	----	1,085
(e) Courtland Township	----	661
(f) Elk Creek Township	----	669
(g) Fairview Township	----	667
(h) Farmington Township	219	670
(i) Freedom Township	----	682
(j) Grant Township	292	730
(k) Jefferson Township	----	580
(l) Liberty Township	----	713
(m) Lincoln Township	----	736
(n) Norway Township	----	492
(o) Richland Township	----	849
(p) Rose Creek Township	----	1,385
(q) Scandia Township, including Scandia City	----	1,189
(r) Union Township	----	709
(s) Washington Township	----	748
(t) White Rock Township	----	651
Total	511	14,918
Belleville City	----	298
Scandia City	----	573

(a) In 1870, from part of Farmington. (b) In 1873, from part of Grant (c) In 1871, from part of Republic. (d) In 1872, from part of Republic. (e) In 1872, from part of Republic. (f) In 1872, from part of Grant. (g) In 1871, from parts of Farmington and Republic. (h) In 1870, parts to Albion and Rose Creek; in 1871, parts to Fairview and Richland; in 1873, part to Jefferson. (i) In 1871, from part of Republic. (j) In 1871, parts to Lincoln and Norway; in 1872, part to Elk Creek; in 1873, part to Beaver. (k) In 1872, from parts of Farmington and Republic. (l) In 1872, from part of Republic. (m) In 1871, from part of Grant. (n) In 1871, from part of Grant. (o) In 1871, from parts of Farmington and Republic. (p) In 1871, from parts of Farmington and Republic. (q) In 1871, from part of Republic. (r) In 1871, from part of Republic. (s) In 1872, from part of Republic. (t) In 1870, from part of Republic.

white salt. It is as dry as the rolling prairie, and is without any flowing streams. At the head of the marsh, which is its north limit, is a stream called the "Canal." It is one rod in width, three-quarters of a mile in length, and is formed by the union of Coal, East and Turkey creeks. The mouth of the canal spreads out into three branches, which flow into the marsh for a short distance and disappear altogether. The tributaries that form the canal are all fresh water, and flow constantly, even in the dryest seasons. The salt is not in small patches, but is spread over an area of about fifteen hundred acres to the depth of an inch or more. The farmers collect wagon-loads of it for stock and domestic purposes. The accepted theory is that a subterranean vein of salt water underlies the marsh, and that by evaporation salt is precipitated. Prof. Taylor, Massachusetts State Assayer, made an analysis of the salt, and found it of an excellent quality. It is a remarkable fact that on the east side of the marsh all the wells yield fresh water, while those on the west side yield salt water. This would tend to substantiate the theory and to locate the position of the underlying strata. Borings have been made—one to the depth of sixty feet, and another two hundred and sixty feet; the latter threw up a column of brine, three inches in thickness, five feet. There is another large salt marsh in the southwest corner of the county quite as remarkable, and about twice as extensive as the one above described. A fresh water stream flows through the marsh, the water of which is only slightly brackish. On each side of the stream the salt lies in profusion. The grass which grows in this region is especially a favorite with all kinds of stock. Their predilection for anything "flavored with salt" is well known.

The lack of wood for fuel in this county is more than equaled by the supply of coal. The coal fields are in the center of the southern tier of sections, around Minersville. The lands where the mining operations are carried on belong to Messrs. Henderson, Richardson and Williams. The coal measures are from eighteen to thirty inches thick, and are worked by shafts and slopes, but are not operated to their full capacity. The coal is of the latest carboniferous formation, a pure lignite and lusterless. It is tough, with stratified structure, and separates easily along the lines of cleavage. In many respects it is a desirable coal. It does not kindle readily, but burns well when ignited, with a white flame; makes a hot fire, producing no soot, leaves no clinkers, and consumes to pure ashes. One of its peculiarities is that it slacks like lime, and becomes almost useless when exposed to the weather. Nearly the entire southern third of the county abounds in profitable coal deposits.

Potters' clay abounds in paying quantities in the southern portion of the county. The planting of trees has been very extensive in Republic County. A large number of farmers are supplied with fuel from trees that they have grown. The rapid-growing varieties are most abundant, but there are many varieties of hard wood planted. There are nearly six thousand acres planted in groves within the county.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Hon. I. O. Savage has furnished many of the notes on the early settlements, and the matter in quotation is copied verbatim from his history.

For a long time the Republican was the boundary line between the white and Indian territory, consequently the early settlements of Republic County were the scene of a great many Indian outrages. Daniel and Conrad Myers, the oldest settlers in the county, located February 28, 1861. Daniel settled upon the east half of the northeast quarter and east half of the southeast quarter of Section 1, Township 4, Range 3 west, and Conrad on the west half of the northwest quarter and west half of the southwest quarter of Section 6, Township 4, Range 2 west, of the Sixth Principal Meridian, where he still lives. During the most trying period of the early settlement, Conrad never left his claim, but Daniel sought a more safe retreat, and returned after the imminent danger had passed. During the war the Indians were very savage, and made many raids upon the settlers. They all proved futile; the frontier did not recede, but steadily advanced, until the Republican River became the boundary line. At this time the nearest settlement was in Cloud County, at Lake Sibley, which, however, was soon deserted on account of the hostile Indians. The nearest post-office was Manhattan, eighty miles away.

"Daniel Myers built a dwelling-house in September, 1861, which was the first in the county.

"The next settlers were James E. Van Natta, David and John Cory, who arrived early in the spring of 1862, and are still living on the land first taken. At the close of 1862 the population numbered thirteen, which included those above mentioned and their families. During the war the growth of the county was very slow, scarcely averaging three families a year, the settlements west of the Sixth Principal Meridian being regarded as an experiment."

In 1863 Samuel Fisher arrived, staked his claims upon Sections 5 and 6, Township 2, Range 5 west, but returned East again, and did not settle here until the spring of 1866.

The next permanent settler to arrive after Mr. Van Natta and the Corys, was James G. Tuthill, who came in the spring of 1866, and settled in the east side of the great salt marsh, on the present site of the flourishing village of Seapo. J. C. Riley and family settled near the city of Belleville about the same time. D. N. Davis settled near Republic City, and Thomas Lovewell, in the same year, crossed the Republican and located on White Rock Creek, near the town of White Rock. They were the first to move the frontier across the river. But the valley of the White Rock had long been looked upon as the most desirable location in Republic or Jewell counties, and only the dread of Indians kept the settlers from them up to this time. Before safety was secured, scores of settlers lost their lives in the attempt to establish here a home. Fisher and Lovewell, only by hair-breadth escapes, were spared to see the valley of the counties. After the war, Mr. Lovewell was an Indian scout.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first American to cross the county was undoubtedly Zebulon Montgomery Pike, the discoverer of Pike's Peak, who reached the Republican River at Scandia the 25th day of September, 1806. Here he is said to have found a Spanish flag planted in a pile of stones, and, notwithstanding that the prevailing sentiment among his followers was that it looked "prettier" than the American flag, history records that upon the present site of Scandia he first raised the stars and stripes over Kansas soil.

The first settlers in the county were: Daniel and Conrad Myers. Daniel's wife being the first white woman to enter its limits, with a view of making it a permanent home. John Myers, a cousin of the two brothers, came with them in February, 1861, and died the following April, his being the first death in the county. Lincoln, the son of Daniel and Matilda Myers, was the first child born in the county—date, September 15, 1861.

The first, last, and only soldier who went from Republic County, was Spencer Cory, who enlisted as a private in Company C, Second Kansas. He died at Springfield, Mo., of disease contracted in the army, after a service of a little over a year. The marriage between M. Way and Mary Tuthill was the first in the county.

The first post-office was Salt Marsh, now Seapo, and James G. Tuthill the first postmaster, which position he has held ever since. James Van Natta was the first justice, and was appointed by Gov. S. J. Crawford. He held the office four years.

The first law suit in the county was tried before him in 1869. Henry Mead sued Conrad Myers for breach of contract, and each party to the suit was his own lawyer. At this time there were no attorneys nearer than Marysville and Manhattan.

The law library of the county then consisted of the "Territorial Laws" of 1859, the Session Laws of 1865, the Testament and Psalms in one volume, and the Blue Laws of Connecticut; the latter being furnished by J. C. Riley, the first trustee of the Republic precinct, then attached to Washington County.

The first election was held on the fourth Monday of March, 1868. Although this election was not held at the duly appointed date, the officers elected were subsequently appointed by the commissioners of Washington County. The result was as follows: J. C. Riley, trustee; James E. Van Natta, justice; J. H. Frint, constable.

The first car-load of cattle fed in the county, and the first two car-loads of hogs, were fattened by J. Hindt.

MORMON MASSACRE.

There are no Mormons in the county, but a great many have passed through the county on their way to Salt Lake, and it is believed that a company of nineteen were massacred near the present town of Scandia. Charles N. Hogan, a scout, relates that a company of twenty Mormons were crossing the county before any settlement had been made, when they were attacked by a band of Indians, and all killed but one. The nineteen were afterwards buried by the soldiers on a high bluff, near the Republican River. Adjoining the village of Scandia, on a high bluff, on the farm of R. L. Whitney, is a large grave, containing a number of skeletons, which, if the scout is correct in his statement, is doubtless the grave of the unfortunate nineteen. The grave, when discovered, was covered with triangular flag stones, placed vertically in the ground a few inches apart.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

In 1864, during the great Indian scare, every settler left the county, except Conrad Myers. Raids had been occurring almost from the commencement of the war, but the situation had not, until this year, seemed sufficiently dangerous for the whole country, to warrant an organized armed resistance. In September of this year, however, a mounted and well-armed company of militia was formed, composed of the early settlers of Clay, Cloud, Washington and Republic counties. It was commanded by Capt. Isaac M. Schooly, with headquarters at Elk Creek, now Clyde. In the summer of 1868, the Independent Salt Creek Company of State Militia was organized, composed wholly of the early settlers of Republic County. It numbered about fifty men—W. P. Peake, First Lieutenant, and afterwards Captain, and W. H. H. Riley, First Lieutenant. The same year a company was organized in the northern part of the county, commanded by R. T. Stanfield. This company built a fort, and made several incursions into the Indian Territory. It was during August of this year that Gordon Winbigler, who had a claim in Jewell County, was killed within a short distance from the fort. A number of the men were out cutting hay, when they were surprised by a band of Indians. They rushed for the camp, and all could have reached it, had not Winbigler stopped to pick up his hat, which the wind blew from his head. This solicitude for his hat cost him his life, an Indian's lance severing his jugular vein before reaching the camp. Mr. Winbigler had a little dog, that after the death of his master set up a terrible howl. The Indians have a superstition that the spirits of those who are killed take the form of animals, and when this little dog set up its mournful howl, they, after several ineffectual attempts to kill it, came to the conclusion that it was Winbigler's spirit, and was there to torment them for his death. This attack upon the White Rock settlers was made on the same day that White was killed in Cloud County, the attack being simultaneous all along the frontier, from the Saline to the Republican, the Indians murdering about forty men, women and children, indiscriminately.

In May, 1869, young Granstadt, a lad of fourteen, son of F. E. Granstadt, was herding some horses with two other boys, near the present site of the railroad depot at Scandia, when a band of Indians swooped down upon them from the bluffs. Two of the boys reached the colony house, but Granstadt was shot and seven horses driven away.

In 1869, Capt. Stanfield, A. Davis, W. P. Phillips and Clarke Tenike were besieged in the block house by over one hundred Indians. A message stating their situation was tied to a cow's tail. The next day the cow arrived at Scandia with the message, but the Swedish settlers were afraid to venture to the relief of the party.

On the 25th day of May, 1869, a party of seven hunters from Waterville, with J. McChesney as guide, were in the vicinity of White Rock Creek, near its mouth, when they discovered a party of Indians on the divide north of that stream. They playfully fired upon them at long range, knowing that their ammunition would not reach the savages. The Indians saw their action, disappeared in the lowland, and did not return the fire. Although McChesney warned them that their thoughtlessness might lead them into danger, the party thought no more of the affair, and instead of taking the precaution to cross the creek, went into camp on its western bank. The next morning (May 26), just as the hunters were preparing to continue their journey, they were attacked by a party of Indians, who undoubtedly had been in ambush during the night. Two of the party were killed in the creek, one after he had got across, and the others, with the exception of McChesney, were butchered in the timber, on the west side of the stream. When the attack was first made, McChesney jumped, as if shot, and fell into the water. An Indian pursued him with a spear, but fortunately, at that moment, one of the party, to all appearances unhurt, rushed past the savage into the woods. The Indian's attention was turned to him, and McChesney crawled along down the river, and by secreting himself under an overhanging bank, escaped, and reached Scandia in safety. The fortunate man is an uncle of John W. McChesney, widely known in the newspaper circles of Northwestern Kansas. After 1869 there were no more lives taken in this county, and in 1870 and 1871 immigration was very heavy.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The county was organized in 1868, and Gov. Harvey fixed the county seat at Pleasant Hill, eight miles northwest of Seapo. By a vote of the people in the fall of 1869, it was removed to Belleville, but was not permanently established there until the next year. The first election in the county was held on the fourth Monday of March, 1868, the whole county being in one precinct The vote cast was as follows: J. C. Riley, trustee, 8; I. M. Schooly, ditto, 5; J. E. Van Natta, justice, 13; J. H. Frint, constable, 6; his opponent, 6. Mr. Riley states that although the whole number of votes cast was only thirteen, as much electioneering and political "mouthing" transpired during the day, as though the woods were full of voters Although, the day was not the legal election day, the officers chosen were made "good" by appointment from the commissioners of Washington County, to which Republic was attached for political and judicial purposes. In 1869, Rev. R. P. West, the first representative, had a bill passed through the Legislature, detaching Republic County for judicial purposes, but neglecting to attach it to any judicial district. Consequently, until the next session of the Legislature the county was without a judicial organization, except that formed through the efforts of Justices of the Peace and Probate Judge. In May, 1870, the citizens of the southern part of the county petitioned for a relocation of the county-seat at Belleville. The immigration to this county in the spring of 1870 was very heavy, and those who came here with the design of permanently settling were greatly interested in this matter. The election for voting on the county-seat question was fixed for August 16, 1870, and consequently the new-comers were not legally qualified voters. Belleville, Scandia and Salt Marsh were the competitors. It is not the province of history to give an opinion as to the merits of any local disputes. It is sufficient to say that illegal votes were cast from all sections of the county; that citizens of Manhattan even took a part in the election; and that, finally, the whole of White Rock precinct, and 100 votes were thrown out by the judges of election. As a result the vote stood: Belleville, 166; Scandia, 76; Salt Marsh, 62. The county-seat was therefore declared fixed at Belleville. In 1880, a vigorous attempt was made to move it to Scandia, but without success.

The county buildings consist of a small frame building used as a court house, and an apology for a jail. A square, occupying the most eligible position in Belleville, stands vacant, awaiting the time when the county shall feel able to erect suitable buildings. The poor-farm of 160 acres, situated two miles west of the county-seat, has a very neat and comfortable dwelling house upon it, and good smaller buildings necessary to a farm.

The county roster, given in order, without their time of service, is as follows: County Commissioners—John Harris, J. M. Campbell, J. C. Reily; W. Newlon, Z. P Rowe, J. Harris; Z P. Rowe, J. H. Frint, G. W. Johnson; J. H. Frint, J P. Williams, L. C. Hanson; J. C. Reily, Robert Kyle, J. Manning; W. D. Day, J. T. Glasgow, J. H. McCall; J. C. Keene, L. C. Hanson, J. H. McCall; John Goud, A. B. Bachelor, J. F. Wells, G. M. Edwards, J. F. Wells, Flure Wohlfart.

County Clerks—John McFarland, P. P. Way, S. W. Scales, Chauncey Perry.

County Treasurers—J. G. Tuthill, Trowbridge, I. O. Savage, E. M. Crummer, S. G. Stover.

Probate Judges—Daniel Myers, J. C. Griffith, Joseph Booth.

Register of Deeds—John McFarland, E. O. Kindy, R. J. Adams, E. A. Hallowell.

County Superintendents of Schools—J. M. Lawrence, J. H. McCall, J. C. Price, D. C. Gamble, A. D. Marble, W. Lancaster, C. R. Brown, B. F. Saylor, Charles Hogin.

County Attorneys—N. T. Van Natta, A. F. Heeley and N. T. Van Natta.

Surveyors—William Hardaker, N. O. Wilkie, J. G. Arbuthnot, J. C. Price, E. W. Wagener.

Coroners—W. F. Compton, J. C. Reily.

Clerks of the District Court—L. R. Dobyns, C. Perry, John Brown, Frank Armstrong, C. F. Woodward, J. E. Hallowell.

Senator—I. O. Savage.

Representatives—R. P. West, A. D. Wilson, G. L. White, W. P. Peake, N. T. Van Natta, Almond Shaw, William More, W. H. Lee.

STATISTICS.

The county has $28,500 in bonds outstanding with a sinking fund of $5,000 now on hand June, 1882. In 1881, there were 209 dwellings built at a cost of over $40,000. Acres in farms, 323,799; acres of winter wheat, 10,896; spring wheat, 17,482; rye, 9,317; oats, 7,825; barley, 192; buckwheat, 181; potatoes, 1,550; sorghum, 484; flax, 200; millet, 1,948; bushels of corn on hand in 1881, 535,902; tons of hay on hand in 1881, 21,714; pounds of butter made in 1881, 348,535; horses, 7,471; mules, 645; cows, 4,706; cattle, 9,189; sheep, 9,336; swine, 40,298; apple trees bearing, 5,734; pear, 867; peach, 59,528; apple trees not bearing, 51,925; pear, 1,888; peach, 138,218; plum, 13,874; cherry, 13,475.

In 1861, there were five white inhabitants in the county, and thirteen in 1862; in 1870, 1,281; in 1875, 8,048; increase in five years, 6,767; population in 1878, 10,132; increase in eight years, 8,851. Rural population 9,119; city or town population, 1,013; per cent of rural to city population, 90. Population in 1880, 14,913; in 1882, 16,234.

The drouth of 1861, was the most severe in the history of this county. There have been several since, that ruined the corn and other late crops, but the small grains have generally yielded something. The grasshoppers have made two or three raids, the most destructive of which occurred in 1874, and extended throughout the State, and over the greater portion of Nebraska. The crop of small grains escaped their ravages, but the corn was completely destroyed. During several years the chinch-bug did great damage to small grains with the exception of rye and winter wheat. The cold wet weather of the spring of 1882, nearly exterminated them, and it is believed that they are not likely to appear again for a number of years in sufficient numbers to materially effect the crops.

In June, 1878, a violent wind swept over the county from a point three miles east of Scandia, in a southeasterly direction, destroying one house that was in its path, and carrying, for a considerable distance, wagons, mowing machines, and farm implements. One man was borne along some distance, but was not seriously injured. The most fatal storm known in the history of Republic County, was the great Easter storm of April 13, 14 and 15, 1873. The wind blew like a hurricane from the north with rain and snow, and the thermometer for the first day stood at freezing point. One family, six miles east of Belleville, fearing that their frame house would be carried away, went to a neighbor's, who lived in a stone house, for safety. The husband of one of the families was in Waterville, and the other had gone to another neighbor for assistance, but the latter believing there was no danger would not take his team from the barn. When the husband returned he found his house blown down, and the two families, seven in all, scattered about the prairie, frozen to death. The pouring rain had saturated their clothing, which was soon frozen encasing their bodies in ice. One woman was found with a babe in her arms, sitting against a wagon wheel around whose spokes her hair had been caught and fastened with sleet. She was dead, and the child which was still alive, soon expired. The frame house that was deserted was not materially injured by the storm. The wind blew so strong that no beast could face it without soon becoming exhausted.

There are 108 organized districts in the county with a school population of 4,274. Average salary of teachers per month, males, $28.11; females, $22.11. Total number of schoolhouses, 101; log, 7; frame, 75; brick, 8; stone, 16. Value of all school property, $58,497. But few of the school grounds are as yet ornamented with shade trees. The schools are generally in a good condition, and the people are wide awake to the interest of education.

The railroad facilities of the county are very good. Through the northern tier of the townships of Cloud County, runs the Missouri Pacific branch, a branch of which runs up the Republican Valley to the northern limits of the county. The Burlington & Missouri River railroad runs along the north boundary, coming within the county in the northwest corner; and it will not be long before a road will be constructed by one of these two powerful companies through the center of the county, north and south, touching Belleville, and the coal and salt fields of the southern tier of townships. No railroad bonds were ever issued by the county. The Republican River branch was secured because it could be built with little expense, there being only a few short grades to build in its whole length. There are eight stage routes through the county.

BELLEVILLE.

Belleville, the county-seat, centrally situated on the picturesque and fertile table lands, was located and laid out by the Town Site Company in the fall of 1869. The members of the original company were: J. C. Reily, David Cory, J. E. Van Natta, T. C. Reily, H. G. Jackson, John Cory, J. H. Campbell, N. T. Van Natta, John McFarland, B. F. Saylor, R. P. West, A. B. Tutton, Henry Frint and two others. Within two years most of the stock was sold to second parties. The last officers of the company were V. Van Trump, president, and C. H. Smith, secretary. There is now no organization.

The town has a charming location, commanding views from five to twenty miles in all directions. Owing to its elevation, the supply of soft water is generally over 100 feet below the surface, but the water is of an excellent quality. It is only ten miles from the coal mines, giving its citizens the advantage of cheap fuel, which few towns in Kansas and Nebraska enjoy. The coal and salt fields are just below the town, and the Burlington & Missouri River Road or the Missouri Pacific will probably soon cross the county, from north to south, through the coal region, and Belleville, being on a direct line, will doubtless be supplied with railroad communications. In fact, the former road has made one or two surveys to the coal mines, passing through Belleville. In 1870, the county seat was removed to this place, an account of which may be found elsewhere. Some unsuccessful efforts have been made to remove it from Belleville.

The population of Belleville is now about 400. January 11, 1878, it was incorporated as a city of the third class, and the following officers were elected: W. H. Woodward, mayor; Chauncy Perry, Edward Knowles, D. Muller, E. E. Chapman and F. N. Munger, councilmen; C. H. Smith, clerk, and W. Haskett, police judge. 1882: F. N. Munger, mayor; W. A. Brock, S. G. Stover, C. Perry, J. E. Hallowell, J. S. Beckwith, councilmen; V. Van Trump, clerk; J. C. Reily, police judge.

With the exception of a few months, Mr. V. Van Trump has been the postmaster since the establishment of the office at this place in 1870.

The people are wide awake to the interests of education. The present schoolhouse, a fine two-story stone structure, was built in 1872 at a cost of $6,000. The first school was taught in August, 1870, by Mrs. W. S. Latham. There are now two grades; L. T. Billingsly is principal, and Miss May Tucker, assistant. The school is in a flourishing condition, and has some patronage from the surrounding country.

CHURCHES, THE PRESS, SOCIETIES, ETC.

There are two organized religious denominations in the place—the Presbyterians and Methodists. There are a number of other denominations represented in the population, but not being numerous enough to sustain an organization, they worship with the Methodists and Presbyterians. The latter was organized in October, 1873, by Rev. Messrs. Clark and Taylor, with sixteen members, which has increased to over thirty. They built a $2,200 church in 1874 and 1875. Revs. C. E. Jones, —— Loughlin, W. J. Moffit and W. R. Smith have consecutively held the position of pastor, and a new one is expected soon. The Methodists, now having a membership of about forty-five, organized in 1871. They have a $3,000 church edifice, and are in a flourishing condition. The pastors of this church have been Revs. R. P. West, G. E. Nicholson, J. J. Walker, J. T. Shackelford, T. B. Gray, C. G. Crysler, George Winterborne, B. W. Hollen and Rev. A. Hoffman, the present pastor.

The Belleville Telescope was the first paper in the county, established September 20, 1870, by J. C. Murphry. The first issues were about the size of legal-cap paper, and at that time there were only two houses in the town. It was suspended February 1, 1872; started again July 3, 1873, as an eight-column folio, and has been issued regularly ever since. It has a good circulation, and is a prosperous and well-edited county paper.

The Belleville Bank was established in November, 1881, by George N. and Earnest Davis. They have $25,000 capital, and are doing a general banking and farm loan business. They expect to soon erect a stone bank building.

In 1870 the *Republic County Agricultural and Mechanical Association* was formed. They held their first fair at Belleville the same year, and each succeeding year until 1876, since which time there have been no fairs held in the county.

Belleville Lodge No. 129, A. F. and A. M.—This lodge was instituted October 17, 1872. In connection with the Odd Fellows they are building a hall of brick with stone trimmings to cost $1,200. The society has about seventy-five members. N. T. Van Natta, W. M.; J. A. Mosher, S. W.; J. J. Scofield, J. W.; W. E. Hall, Treas.; C. Perry, Sec.; J. Nealeigh, S. D.; J. G. Rich, J. D.; E. A. Hallowell, S. S.; S. G. Stover, J. S.; A. R. Park, Tyler.

Belleville Lodge No. 96, I. O. O. F.—Instituted August 12, 1872. Forty members. W. Thompson, P. G.; J. S. Beckwith, A. G.; M. J. Creighton, V. G.; V. Van Trump, Sec.; D. Clemmons, Treas.; Harry Kindt, W.; W. A. Brock, C.; A. Dixon, R. S. N. G.; T. N. Noble, L. S. N. G.; A. J. Hill, R. S. V. G.; J. C. Keene, L. S. V. G.; J. P. Ball, R. S. S.; E. Mackey, L. S. S.

Belleville Lodge No. 55, A. O. U. W. was instituted in 1880, and has thirty-five members. J. S. Beckwith, P. M.; V. Van Trump, W. M.; W. W. Wait, Foreman; Eli Hasket, O.; L. C. Hall, Financier; C. Perry, Receiver and District Deputy.

Olympian Lodge No. 36, K. P.—Instituted April 26, 1881, by Max J. Alwens of Atchison. Forty members. Officers: Chauncey Perry, C. C.; J. S. Beckwith, V. C.; V. VanTrump, Prelate; F. N. Munger, P. C.; J. E. Hall, K. of R. and S.; W. Thompson, M. of F.; Daniel Clemmons, K. of Ex.; John Nealeigh, M. of [illegible] D. Muller, I. G.; M. J. Post, O. G.

The Post of the Grand Army of Republic at this place numbers about thirty members. It was organized April 14, 1882. B. R. Hogin, Commander; S. G. Stover, S. V. C.; J. V. Ryan, J. V. C.; J. E. Hallowell, Adj.; D. C. Clemmons, Surgeon; W. W. Wait, Q. M.; G. A. Hovey, O. of D.; J. H. Bradford, O. of G.; A. G. Kindt, S. M.; D. C. Bowersox, Q. M. S. The town has a well organized band of ten pieces.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

C. M. ARBUTHNOT, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Allegheny County, Pa., 1852. Soon after his parents emigrated to Iowa, where they remained until 1871, coming from there to Kansas and locating in Republic County, his father, J. G. Arbuthnot, being among the early settlers of Farmington Township. Young Arbuthnot remained at home helping his father on the farm and teaching in the district schools until 1875; then attended the State Normal School at Leavenworth, and then taught two years in the southern part of the State. During this time had been devoting all his spare moments to reading medicine, and in 1878 went to Philadelphia, Pa., and took a medical course at Jefferson College, graduating in March, 1881. He then returned home and soon after located at Hubbell, Neb., but in September, 1881, returned to Republic County and began practicing medicine in Belleville, and has the largest practice in the place, meeting with splendid success. Is a young man of energy and enterprise and will be sure to rank high in the profession he has chosen as he is a close student and attends strictly to his profession; is highly respected and a man Belleville could illy afford to lose.

CHARLES BLANCHARD, wagon-maker, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., in 1827. Learned the carpenter and wagon-makers' trade. Remained there until 1854. Emigrated from there to Wisconsin and located in La Fayette County. He engaged in manufacturing wagons and carriages, which he carried on extensively until 1862; he then enlisted in the Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry, serving two years. After receiving his discharge he returned to La Fayette County and remained there until 1870, when he emigrated to Kansas, landing in Republic County in the dead of winter with $13.40. Took a homestead on Section 6, Township 2, Range 2, and was among the first settlers in the town. He had a large family to support beside six head of horses to buy feed for, drawing corn forty miles which he paid eighty cents per bushel for. In the spring of 1871 he came to Belleville and put up the first wagon-shop in the place, and during the summer put up the first buggy and lumber wagon which was manufactured in Republic County. He remained in this business until the fall of 1872, when he moved back on his farm and began improving it. He broke 115 acres, planted about 6,000 forest trees and put up good buildings and remained there until March, 1882, when he sold out and again opened a wagon-shop at Belleville. He was married in 1850, in Erie County, N. Y., to Miss Burgess of that county, born there in 1828. They have five children—Alice, Francis, Sylvester, Charles, Jr., and Wesley. Mr. Blanchard is a member of Belleville Lodge, No. 96, I. O. O. F., and of John Brown Post No. 44, G. A. R.

D. C. BOWERSOX, farmer, P. O. Belleville, Kan., was born in Carroll County, Md., in 1844. Soon after, his parents removed to Adams County, Pa., remaining there until 1853. From there went to Montgomery County, Ohio, remaining there eighteen months, thence to Darke County, remaining until 1863, when he enlisted in the National State Guards, serving about one year. Then enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving about five months. In 1867 emigrated to Illinois, locating in Knox County, and engaged in farming until 1871, when he came to Kansas and took a homestead on Section 21, Township 3, Range 3, Republic County, Kan. Has sixty-five acres under the plow, twenty acres of pasture and the balance hay land; has four acres of timber, a good orchard of about 400 peach trees and a number of apple, pear, cherry and plum trees, and other small fruits. Engaged in raising stock for the past four years, meeting with good success. He was married in 1868, in Darke County, Ohio, to Miss Sarah A. Ream, of that place. They have one son, Elmer, born in 1873. Mr. Bowersox was Town Trustee and Assessor, and for four years was Constable besides school officer. Is a member of John Brown Post No. 44, G. A. R.

W. A. BROCK, merchant, was born in Boone County, Ind., in 1852. In 1855 his parents emigrated to Iowa, locating in Greene County. At the age of twelve years, entered a dry goods store as salesman and was so employed for a number of years. Then engaged in the dry goods trade in Jefferson, Greene County, until 1876, when he sold out and came to Kansas, locating in Belleville, Republic Co., and bought a stock of general merchandise. The first year he had a trade of $10,000 and his trade increased so that in 1879 was obliged to seek larger quarters. He then purchased the building he now occupies, 20x64 feet, one and one-half stories high, and increased his stock, making it the largest in the place, and by close attention to the wants of his customers, succeeded in increasing his trade to $25,000 per annum. In January, 1880, was married to Miss E. E. Hallowell of Belleville. Is a member of Belleville Lodge No. 96, I. O. O. F., also member of Belleville Cornet Band.

E. BUSHBY, farmer, P. O. Scandia, was born in La Fayette County, Wisconsin, in 1845. Was raised there until twenty-one years of age; he then enlisted in the Fiftieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving sixteen months on the frontier, fighting Indians in Minnesota and Dakota. Was discharged and mustered out of service at Madison, Wis.; then located in Illinois and engaged in farming. At the end of one year and for a time was traveling through the West: went to Missouri; thence to Dakota; back to Nebraska, and over to the mountains. In 1872 he made a permanent settlement in Kansas and took up a homestead in Republic County on Section 31, Township 3, Range 3. Has 115 acres under the plow, thirty acres fenced for pasture, the balance is meadow. Has a grove of two acres planted and a variety of fruits. He has a good stone house, stone barn 40x18 feet. The place is well watered and is well adapted to stock-raising. He has nine head of cattle which he will increase, and sixty head of hogs, and has been very successful in this branch of stock-raising. He was married in 1874 in Wisconsin, to Miss Martha Bateman of that place. They have two children, Mary A. and George W. Mr. Bushby is a member of John Brown Post No. 44, G. A. R., Belleville.

WILLIAM COOPER, P. O. Belleville, was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, near the City of Cleveland, in 1827, and was raised there until twenty-two years of age. His father was engaged in the nursery and tree planting business and they planted a good share of the trees in the park at Cleveland. In 1850, he settled in Illinois, near Chicago, and engaged in farming, remaining there three years. Then emigrated to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and engaged in farming and improved a farm there, remaining nineteen years. In 1872 he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County and took a homestead on Section 29, the southeast quarter of Township 3, Range 3. This place is well watered by West Creek, which runs through the place. Has about twenty-five acres of timber land along the creek which makes a fine place for stock. Has since bought eighty acres on the same section, and has ninety acres under the plow, seventy acres fenced for pasture, the balance being hay land. Has planted about five acres of fruit trees, has put up good stables and good granary 14x24 feet, large stone house 30x30 feet, two stories high; has a good stone quarry on the place and everything to make farming a success. Has thirty head of cattle, five head of horses, forty head of hogs and turns off an average of fifty head per annum. He was married in 1851, at Crete, Will Co., Ill., to Miss Mary J. Bonnelle. They have four children—Ida J., Annie E., Ella E., and Frank P. He is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Cooper is a pleasant hospitable gentleman and one of the most methodical farmers in the town.

E. M. CRUMMER, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Jo Daviess County, Ill., June 16, 1850; was raised there on a farm until fifteen years old; then went to Iowa and was employed as a clerk in a store for nearly three years and then returned to Illinois and took a year's course at the academy in Aurora. In the spring of 1871, emigrated to Kansas and took a homestead on Section 21, southwest quarter Township 3, Range 3, Republic County, in 1873; kept bachelor's hall and improved it; has added 160 acres more; has 120 acres under the plow, the balance in pasture; has four or five acres of timber, with good orchard and small fruits, and a good house and everything handy and neat around him. Is extensively engaged in raising hogs and has from 250 to 275 head to dispose of every year; has the best hog building in the county, 16x60 feet, divided into apartments so he can divide them, with windows to let in light and air, a large platform for feeding which is very convenient; will hold 350 large hogs without crowding and is no doubt as good as any in the State and the best in this part of the State. Mr. Crummer is noted as the model farmer of this State. Also buys and feeds cattle for market and ships the greater portion of his stock. He has been in this branch of business about six years. In 1875 was elected County Treasurer and held this office two terms and gave entire satisfaction while he served. Was married in 1873 at Elizabeth, Ill., to Miss Margaret Fraser of that place. They have four children, viz: James, Arimmta, Ralph and Mabel. He is a member of Belleville Lodge No. 55, A. O. U. W., Belleville Lodge No 169, A., F. and A. M.

DAVIS BROTHERS, bankers. George N. Davis, the senior brother, was born in Clay County, Mo., in 1853. When six years of age his parents moved to Plattsburg, where he was raised. His father was extensively engaged in the stock business and young Davis soon acquired a knowledge of the business which few men of his age ever attain. In 1868 he engaged in the stock business at Kansas City, remaining there about one year and was extensively engaged in shipping stock. He then engaged in the same business at Plattsburg, meeting with good success. Previous to going into the stock business he commenced a course at the Missouri State University, but left while in his junior year. In the fall of 1881 closed out his stock interests and came to Belleville, Kan., and in November opened a private bank in Belleville, the first in the place, and meeting with good success, sent for his brother and the style of the firm was George M. Davis & Bro. Soon after they bought a building and lot which they converted into a bank. During the summer of 1882, sold their lot and building to Mr. E. Powell. He put up a stone building 24x70 feet two stories, one of which Davis Bros. occupy. The front is glass and iron, the main business room 50x20 feet, bank parlor is 20x24 feet, finely furnished. The bank counter is on a circle of blocks of wood and glass top; vault is 5x7 feet inside, making one of the first banking rooms in Northern Kansas. The firm name has been changed from George N Davis & Bro. to Davis Bros. George N., president. E. Davis, cashier. Besides a general banking business, they handle real estate and are agents for the western loan agent of the Phœnix Insurance Company. Messrs Noble & Towle attend to the legal business of the firm. Earnest Davis of the firm of Davis Bros. bankers, was born in Clay County, Mo., in 1854. In 1859 his parents located at Plattsburg and he was raised on the farm until 1872; then took a course at the State University, graduating in 1876. From 1876 to 1878 he attended the St. Louis Law School, graduating in 1878. He was married in 1880, at Plattsburg, Mo., to Miss Mary F. Birch, granddaughter of Judge J. H. Birch, one of the most prominent men of the State. In 1881 he came to Kansas, locating at Belleville, where he engaged in the banking business.

CAPT. ADAM DIXON, farmer and sheep raiser, Freedom Township, was born at Wigton, Cumberland County, England, July 4, 1827, and raised there, remaining until twenty-four years of age and was engaged in mechanical labor. On February 24, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Ann Lightfoot, a native of the same county, and the following March sailed from Liverpool for the United States, landing in New York City, April 29, 1851. He soon after located at Hemlock Lake, Livingston County, N. Y., where he engaged in the merchant tailoring business, following this until the war broke out. In October, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Wadsworth Guards at Geneseo, N. Y., and was mustered into the United States Service with the One Hundred and Fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, November 2, 1861, and actively participated with the First Corps, Army of the Potomac, from Cedar Mountain to Gettysburg. He was promoted to First Sergeant and commanded Company G through the second battle of Bull Run. On September 12, 1862, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant for general good conduct and efficiency while on duty. On October 21, 1862, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, after the battle of Antietam, and as First Lieutenant went into the five days' battle of Chancellorsville, Va., in command of Company G; also had command of the company at the battle of Gettysburg, but on the evening of the first day was captured and held as a prisoner of war for twenty months, confined in the so-called military prison of the South, having during this time made three unsuccessful attempts to escape to the Union lines. He was afterward promoted, receiving a Captain's commission for gallant and meritorious conduct while before the enemy, commission to date from May 25, 1863. March 1, 1865 he was exchanged at Wilmington, N. C.; was discharged and mustered out of service at Elmira, N. Y., July 28, 1865. In 1867 he settled in Maryland, remaining there until 1870, but finding it unpleasant for a Union soldier to live there, he sold out at a great sacrifice and emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 24, Township 2, Range 3, on April 12, 1870, and at once began to improve it. He has added eighty acres, making a farm of 240 acres. This has been finely improved. He has a good house and barns, a fine peach and apple orchard, besides small fruit of all kinds. The place is well watered by Salt Creek and numerous fine springs. Mr. Dixon is the champion sheep raiser of Republic County, or Northern Kansas. In 1877 he started in the business with 311 common Missouri sheep and has been improving the grade by importing some full blood rams from England. In 1880 he imported two full blood Southdown rams at great cost per head and then bought rams in Western New York, and again in 1881, imported two more full blood Southdown rams from the celebrated Lord Walsingham flock, which took the first premium at the Centennial Exposition over all the world. These are the only sheep of this blood in Northern Kansas, and Mr. Dixon has the first flock of sheep in the country. The average clip is nine and one-half pounds, while merino rams imported go from twenty-six and one-half to thirty two and one-half pounds. His flock now numbers 558. In four years his sales on wool and mutton have been between $4,000 and $5,000. The interest must have paid 125 per cent per annum. Mr. Dixon has taken great pains with his sheep and thinks there is no reason why wool growing is not one of the best industries of this State. He is considered the most practical sheep breeder in Northern Kansas and there is no doubt but he is making the largest per cent on the investment of any one in the same line in the country, as he is well situated to care for them and has a thorough knowledge of the business. Mr. Dixon also imported a pair of full-blood Scotch Collie shepherd dogs from Scotland. Mr. Dixon is one of the most public-spirited men in the country; he is president of the Wool-growers' Association of Republic County; is also United States Commissioner for the State of Kansas, receiving his appointment in January, 1882. Mr. Dixon has a host of friends and is one of the most substantial men in the county. The letters which are appended to this biography will show how he co-operated with those who came in contact with him. He had five children by his first wife, (who died at Hemlock Lake, August 3, 1866,) viz: Joseph K., born at Hemlock Lake, N. Y., December 8, 1853; Mary E., born at Livonia Centre, N. Y., May 27, 1855; John L., born at Hemlock Lake, N. Y., May 10, 1857; William E., born at Hemlock Lake, N. Y., June 23, 1860; Thomas G., born at Hemlock Lake, N. Y., July 30, 1866,—died July 6, 1881. He was married in 1867, to Mary J. Harder of Livonia, Livingston County, N. Y. They have been blessed with one son, Robert Vickers, born April 29, 1875. Mr. Dixon is a member of John Brown Post, No. 44, G. A. R. and of Belleville Lodge, No. 96, I. O. O. F.

CAPT. ADAM DIXON: GENESEO, N. Y., December 14, 1869.

My Dear Sir:—

I have much pleasure in expressing to you my appreciation of all your good qualities of head and heart, while we were associated together as members of the late One Hundred and Fourth Regiment of New York Volunteers, and to convey to you my acknowledgment of all the kindly relations which ever existed between us. No company ever owed more to the tact and discipline of an Orderly Sergeant in moulding it into shape than ours did to you, and for that in the beginning, as well as your faithful, prompt and efficient discharge of every duty, it was my pleasure, as well as duty to the service, to aid in procuring your several promotions to the rank of Captain. Not that it required urging, for your merits were well recognized by all who preceded me in the command of the regiment. Further than that I desire to express to you my regard for you as a man. Our relations have been somewhat intimate for several years, and not only in our army relations, but, in our business transactions since, I have ever found you prompt, reliable, a faithful friend on whose good opinion I count with pleasure at all times.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN R. STRANG,

Late Colonel One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers.

GENESEO, N. Y., January 22, 1876.

To whom it may concern:—

I very gladly certify that Adam Dixon, Esq., now of Belleville, Kan., was a soldier in the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, during the war of the Rebellion, entering active service in 1862, as Orderly Sergeant of Company G, and retiring in 1865, with a Captain's commission. And that, during the whole of such time, his conduct as a soldier and a gentleman was such as to entitle him to the entire and high regard and respect of all who were brought in contact with him. His frequent promotion shows the estimation in which he was held as a soldier in his regiment and that he retired with the cordial good wishes of all his brother officers I know. Any claim which he may have against the United States, and may ask Congress to allow, I believe to be presented in the most entire good faith.

JOHN R. STRANG.

Late Colonel One Hundred and Fourth New York Volunteers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. July 27, 1882.

ADAM DIXON, ESQ.,
Late Captain One Hundred and Fourth New York Volunteers.

Sir:—

In transmitting to you a formal certificate that you are not indebted to the United States on the books of this office, I take occasion to express my appreciation of the honesty and straightforwardness which prompted you to voluntarily refund an over payment that the accounting officers of the Treasury Department had failed to discover.

Very respectfully, O. FERRISS, Auditor.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 16, 1863.

MRS. ANNA DIXON:

Yours of the 15th inst., reached me this morning. I will cheerfully give you such information as I have, and should have written you before this, had I not supposed that your husband's letters contained as much as I know. We were captured together; I was with him during the battle, and can assure you that he fought bravely, and was among the last men of his regiment to leave the line we were ordered to hold. On the evening of the 1st, we surrendered, and were marched into a field about three miles to the rear of the battle field. The Rebels treated us well in every respect, except that they did not give us sufficient food; their excuse for this was, that their army was engaged, and they had not time to attend to getting rations for themselves. On the 3rd inst., a parole was offered to the prisoners; I accepted it on account of *ill-health*; had I been well, I should have refused it. Your husband and about one hundred and thirty other officers refused it, and they were started for Richmond; when they reach that place, they will be exchanged soon, probably, for our government has plenty of prisoners to return for them. Your husband was in good health, and I think that he will, without doubt, be able to endure such hardships as he may meet. I was sent inside our lines, and so came home. I have no means of knowing anything positively as to your husband, since the 3d inst., but I feel sure that he is well, and will return safely.

I am, very truly yours,

HOMER STULL,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, New York State Volunteers.

PETER P. DOCTOR, farmer, P. O. Scandia, was born in Forfarshire, Scotland in 1841. He learned and worked at the stone cutters' trade there until 1867, with the exception of three years spent in London. In 1867 he emigrated to America, locating in Boston, remaining a few months, and then going to New York City, and in 1870 emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County. Took a homestead on Section 17, Township 3, Range 3. For the first five years he did not progress much, as he did not know anything about farming, and had to wait and see how others did, and get along the best way he could. West Creek runs through his farm. Has seventy-five acres under the plow, forty acres of pasture, about three acres of timber, and a small orchard of all kinds of small fruits, two miles of hedge, stone house, and a stone barn 22x32 feet. Is raising stock, has eighteen head of cattle, sixty head of hogs, and ten head of horses. For the first few years he had to go so far to market, that he did not get along very fast. Also worked at his trade and went to St. Louis and worked since he settled here. Was married in 1871 in St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Jennie Chalmers. They have four children—Nellie, Alexander, Peter, Jr., and Robert.

ROBERT DOCTOR, farmer, P. O. Scandia, was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, in 1848; was a stone cutter by trade, and followed the business until 1867, when he emigrated to America, locating in New York City and worked at his trade until 1871, then emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead in Section 19, in the northeast quarter. Has seventy acres under the plow, thirty acres of pasture, the balance being meadow. Has a forest grove of about ten acres; has some fruit, and has put up a good stone house 18x30feet, stone barn 22x50 feet, and has stone enough on his place to last him a life time, of good quality and uniform thickness. Is engaged in stock-raising, and has a few cattle, four head of horses, eighty head of hogs, and makes a speciality of hogs. Has been successful since he came here, and is well pleased with Kansas, and since they got markets nearer than sixty to sixty-five miles, he has been doing extremely well. He was married in 1870 in Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss Ella Shond of that place. They have five children—Annie, C., John, Kate, and Ellen.

JAMES DUNCAN, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born on the Island of Buteshire, Scotland, in 1844. Learned the carpenters' trade, and lived there until 1867. He then emigrated to America, locating in New York City, remaining there four years working at his trade. In 1870 he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County; came out with the Excelsior Colony, composed of mechanics. There were seventeen of this number who did not know how to drive a team, letting alone putting the harness on. Mr. Duncan was one of the seventeen, and says they knew nothing about farming; however he took a homestead, as most of them did, on Section 7, Township 3, Range 3, and they were the first to settle on the open prairie. Uncle Sam had a company of soldiers camped four miles from here, during the first summer they were here. Has sixty-five acres under the plow, and thirty-eight fenced for pasture; the balance of about fifty acres is hay land. West Creek runs through the place which furnishes plenty of water for stock. Has planted about five acres of timber, one and a half miles of hedge, 300 peach trees, some apple trees and other small fruit, besides a large number of plum trees. Has eleven head of cattle, seventy-five head of hogs, also one span of mules, and one pair of horses, and is doing much better then he expected when he came. Has worked at his trade a part of the time, and in 1861 went to New York City and worked at his trade nearly one year. He was married in 1872, to Miss Marian Shields of New York City. She was a native of Scotland, and came West in 1872. They have two children—Sadie and James, Jr. He is a member of Enterprise Lodge A., F. & A. M., Jersey City, N. J.

J. FULCOMER, farmer and fruit raiser, at Belleville, Kan., was born in Indiana County, Pa., in September, 1840, but was raised in Ohio until he attained his fourteenth year. In 1854 he emigrated with his parents to Wisconsin, locating in Dane County. In 1861, they moved to Sauk County, and in 1863 was married to Miss Eliza M. Stewart of Troy, Sauk Co., Wis., and was engaged in farming and hop raising until about 1869, when he sold out, and for about eighteen months, he was in the butchering business at Spring Green, Wis. In 1871 he moved to Kansas and located in Republic County, and soon after took a homestead on northeast quarter of Section 34, Township 3, Range 3, which he began to improve, but losing one of his oxen, he did not get along as fast as he would otherwise have done. Did all his work the first year with one ox. In 1878 he bought another quarter Section southeast of Section 31, Township 3, Range 3, and now has it well improved. Has 205 acres under the plow, and has been engaged in raising horses and hogs a number of years. Mr. Fulcomer is one of the largest fruit raisers in the county, and is the largest peach grower; Has 3,000 trees, 2,000 of which are in bearing. At the present outlook his crop for 1882, will reach from 800 to 1,200 bushels; also has 2,000 trees growing from the pit, planted in the spring of 1882. His peach crop netted him in 1879, $200. This was the first crop raised; in 1880, $150, and in 1881, the net was 50 per cent less, it being a poor fruit year; the crop for 1882, placing it at a low estimate, will net $700. Besides the peaches, he has 200 standard apple trees, cherries, crab-apple, plum and berries in abundance, making the orchard on the whole, one of the best in the county. Mr. Fulcomer takes great pride in his success as a fruit grower, and spares no time or labor in making it profitable and keeping it up in good shape. Has a good stone house in the midst of his orchard, well protected by a large grove of forest trees. They have four children—William H., Eliza A., Edward A., and Mary J. Mr. and Mrs. Fulcomer and their two oldest children, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. C. GRIFFITH, M. D., and farmer, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., in 1821, was brought up on a farm until twenty-one years of age, when he commenced reading medicine, taking a course at the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati. In August, 1861, he entered the army, serving in the Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, as hospital steward for the first eighteen months; received a commission as First Assistant Surgeon of the regiment, serving until 1864; a good share of the time there was no other surgeon in the regiment. After coming out of the army, he located in Pawnee, Ill., and engaged in the practice of medicine, remaining five and one-half years, coming from there to Kansas in 1870, locating in Republic County; March 4, had taken a homestead on Section 35, Township 2, Range 3. Previous to this there was an old log house on the present town site, and Mr. Griffith put a small stock of drugs into this building which he brought with him, and sold the first goods in Belleville. At the same time commenced putting up a building for a store, and had it completed and put a stock of family groceries with his drugs in the building, and commenced selling from the new store July 4, 1870. He was appointed Probate Judge in August, 1870, and filed on Section 2, Township 3, Range 3, for the town site of Belleville by virtue of his office, and succeeded in getting the county-seat located at this point, and turned it over to the town company. Put up a house on his homestead during the summer of 1870, and moved his family there. The place is about one-half a mile from Belleville. In March, 1871, sold out his business and turned his attention to improving his farm and breaking the first upland prairie in the county. Some of his friends laughed at him for saying that he could raise crops on the uplands; the same land raised seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre under the plow; has good stone house and large grove planted, which is now forty feet high, with fruit etc., and has forty acres of timber and stone quarry on Section 36, with thousands of cords of good building stone. Was elected and served one term as Probate Judge. After his first term by appointment had expired, he was also elected School Director, and called a meeting to see what could be done about building a school house. They furnished $3,000 bonds, and the Doctor was instructed to purchase material and put up the building; but when he came to see the specifications, he saw it was impossible to build it for that money, and concluded to go ahead, and put it up as far as the money would go, being afraid if he called a meeting and told them that it would cost more, they would withdraw their votes. The first six months Mr. Griffith served as School Director, Probate Judge, and attended to his store and to improving his farm; practiced medicine besides preaching the gospel. He was married in 1841, to Miss Sarah Martin of Madison County, Ind. They had one daughter—Nancy I. He was married again in 1853, at Warsaw, Ind., to Miss Mary E. Personett. They have three children—Beecher F., Benjamin T., and Dora A. He is a member of the Belleville Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M.; also of the I. O. O. F., and the Christian Church.

W. R. HALL, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1837. In 1870 he came to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took one of the first homesteads in Union Township, on Section 35, Township 2, Range 3. This place he improved by breaking 100 acres, planting a grove and orchard, building a house, etc., and remained there until 1873, when he sold out and bought a farm in Belleville Township, consisting of 320 acres on Sections 22, 23, 26, and 27; of this he has 100 acres under the plow, 70 acres fenced for pasture, and has planted 600 peach and 12 cherry trees, besides small fruits. He has three fine springs on his place; a branch of Riley Creek also waters a part of the farm, and there is considerable young timber growing up. He has a good stone house and 100 rods of stone wall taken from a quarry on the place. Is fitting up this place for a stock farm, and will increase his stock as fast as the place will warrant it. He has twenty-one head of cattle, twenty-two head of hogs, and four head of horses. His land is rolling, and has a beautiful building spot commanding a view of Belleville three and one half miles away. He was married in October, 1859, at Loweville, Lewis Co., N. Y., to Miss Estella Collins. They have six children—David, Corhilla, Xura, Lelia, Amos, and Onique.

E. A. HALLOWELL, Register of Deeds, was born in McLean County, Ill., October 11, 1850. In 1854 his parents moved to Iowa, locating in Keokuk County. While there he received the benefits of a common school education, and then finished a course at the Normal school. At the age of eighteen he learned the harness makers trade, and remained there until the spring of 1871; coming from there to Kansas, and locating in Belleville, Republic County, and was employed as salesman in the general store of Van Tromp & Hallowell, remaining with them two and a half years. In 1872 he took a homestead on Section 8, Township 2, Range 3, in the northeast quarter. During the time he was with Van Tromp & Hallowell, he was clerk in the post-office which was in the store, (Mr. Van Tromp being Postmaster) having most of the post office work to attend to. From there he was in the employ of C. H. Smith, who was running a general store, and remained with him fifteen months; was then employed by Edward E. Chapman & Co., remaining with them one year. Then spent the summer of 1875 in Denver, Col.; after returning from Colorado, was appointed deputy treasurer to collect the last half of the county taxes for 1875. He was appointed deputy clerk, remaining in the position until September, 1876, when he took a trip to the Centennial Exposition, remaining about six weeks. After his return in company with I. O. Savage, engaged in the real estate and loan business, which he conducted until the fall of 1877, when he was elected Register of Deeds on the independent ticket, by a majority of 178 votes; was re-elected in 1879 on the independent ticket with 302 majority. In January 1880, he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Adams in the drug business, continuing in this about sixteen months; again in 1881, he ran on the independent ticket, and was elected by thirty-one majority for Register of Deeds, and is now filling his third term. Is a thorough business man, and has made a success of every enterprise he has taken hold of. In 1877 he made final proof on his homestead. In 1880 he was married in Keokuk County, Iowa, to Miss Maud Hair of that place. He is a member of Belleville Lodge No. 129, A. F. & A. M., of Belleville Lodge No. 55, A. O. U. W., and of Belleville Lodge No. 96, I. O. O. F.

J. E. HALLOWELL, Clerk of the District Court, was born in Cecil County, Md., in 1838. At the age of seven years his parents moved to Belmont County, Ohio, remaining there two years, thence to Champaign County, Ohio; in 1854 went to McLain County, Ill., and engaged in farming. September 18, 1861, enlisted in Company I, Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry; served until June 30, 1865. In May, 1864, was captured on the Weldon Railroad, about eleven miles from Petersburgh, Va.; was taken there and confined in a tobacco warehouse, and from there was taken to Andersonville, Ga., and was there from May 26 until about October 1; from there was taken to several other prisons, and November was taken to Savannah. There were 7,000 prisoners in Milan, and the Rebels took a vote to see how many were for Lincoln and McClellan. Mr. Hallowell was so reduced that he could not walk, but crawled 150 yards to vote for Lincoln. November 26, 1864, he was paroled. They received three crackers that night and three the next morning, made from corn meal ground with the cob, without salt. Got into the Union lines and reached Annapolis, Md., in December, and was in the hospital until the last of December, when he received a furlough. While in Andersonville, had no covering of any kind and a scant allowance of clothing, and when it rained, lay in the mud. Was sometimes sixty hours without food of any kind. When he was captured, had $25, but they robbed him of this, so he had nothing to help himself with. Mr. Hallowell has never recovered from the effects of his prison life, and when he came out weighed but sixty pounds. After his discharge, in June, 1865, went to Ohio and then to Illinois, and in September, 1866, came West and traveled over all of Kansas, trying to recruit his strength. In 1870 he located at Belleville, and in company with V. Van Toup, put up the first store building in the place, and opened it July 15, 1870, with a line of general merchandise, and continued until 1877. In 1879 was elected Clerk of the District Court, and is now serving his second term. He was married in 1872 to Miss Fannie Rale, of Belleville. They have one daughter—Lula Gay, born October, 1874. Mr. Hollowell is a member of John Brown Post, No. 44, G. A. R.; Olympic Lodge, No. 36, Knights of Pythias, of which he is now keeper of seals and records. Is adjutant of the G. A. R. Post, and the president of the Soldiers' Reunion Association. He is a pleasant gentleman and has many warm friends in this county.

D. W. HAMILTON, Deputy Register of Deeds, was born in Washington County, Ind., in 1838. In 1858 he emigrated to Illinois, locating in Henry County, where he engaged in teaching school and penmanship until 1866, then took a course in ornamental penmanship with his brother, who was conducting a business college in Hartsville, Bartholomew County, Ind.; then located in Henry County, Ill., where he remained most of the time until 1871; a part of the time was engaged in teaching school, and the balance of the time devoted to classes, which he instructed in penmanship, with the exception of a few months previous to coming West, which he spent as teacher of penmanship in the Rockford Business College; from there came West, locating in Republic County, Kan., in March, 1871, and took a homestead on Section 23, Township 2, Range 5, northwest quarter. His father-in-law, Nathan Martin, taking the northeast quarter, same section, and building on it the first frame building in the township. Mr. Martin died in March, 1878. During the summer of 1871, Mr. Hamilton succeeded in having a post-office established, which was called "Mimosa," of which he served as Postmaster until June, 1876. Improved his place, remaining on the place until 1879; then went to Courtland township, where he engaged in teaching school and penmanship until the fall of 1880 (Mr. Hamilton is considered the best scribe in the State), when he received the appointment of Deputy Register of Deeds, under E. A. Hollowell, and located in Belleville. In 1869 he was married at Spring Hill, Ill., to Miss Achsah A. Martin of that place. They have four children living, viz: Cora K., Don W., Daisy H. and Louie G. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE A. HOVEY, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., in 1836. Soon after his parents located in Ohio, until 1848, going from there to Crawford County, Pa., where he remained until 1853; then went to Springfield, Erie Co., Pa.; then emigrated to Iowa and settled in Red Oak, and engaged in farming until 1861, when he entered the Union army, serving in the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry. At the end of six months was transferred to the Seventeenth Regiment, and served as Sergeant until July 4, 1863, then appointed Quartermaster Sergeant; was taken prisoner at Tilton, Ga., in October, 1864, and was taken to Cahaba, Ala., from there to Camp Lawton, where he remained until some time in November; while there, voted for Lincoln; thence to Blackshick and other points, and reached Andersonville on Christmas, where he remained until April, 1865. He was then taken with about 3,100 to Jacksonville, Fla. They were set free with three days' rations, the best they had received since being captured, but a number were made very sick after partaking of the food, and Mr. Hovey told them to empty the rations on the ground, as he supposed it was poisoned, and as he had charge of the camp, he told all who could, to keep up, and he would go to Jacksonville and reach the Union lines for help. This he did the same day, April 28. He was discharged June 27, 1865. Mr. Hovey had some money, which he was lucky enough to save, and this saved him from hunger. He changed his greenbacks for confederate money, and paid $32 for a bushel of sweet potatoes and meal. After receiving his discharge, he returned to Iowa, and remained there until 1871, when he came to Kansas and located in Liberty Township, where he took a pre-emption. Was among the men to help organize the town; Mrs Hovey naming the township. He was elected trustee for two terms. In June, 1873, traded his farm in Liberty Township for one in Freedom, which he now owns. Has 100 acres under the plow and the balance in pasture and meadow. Has eight acres of timber, with a good orchard of apples, cherries, and some peach trees, besides small fruits; has eighty rods of hedge and good buildings, and is one of the best places in the town. Mr. Hovey has always taken an active part in the politics of the county, and is a strong advocate of the temperance cause. In the spring of 1881 settled in Belleville and bought his place. He was married in 1856, at Erie, Pa., to Miss Symonds, of Springfield, Pa. They have one son—Charles E. He is a member of John Brown Post, No. 44, G. A. R. He is one of the auditors of the Republic County Co-operative Society, and deputy of the Kansas State Grange, P. of H.

J. C. HUMPHREY, editor of the *Telescope*, Belleville, was born in Canada in 1845. At an early age learned the printers' trade, and in 1863 went to Ohio and was on the road about five years, and then returned to Canada, where he remained until 1870, working at the printers' trade, from there he came to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 2, Township 3, Range 3. In September, 1870, established the *Telescope*, the first newspaper in the county, and has published it most of the time since. There were but two houses in Belleville at that time, and homesteads could be had within two and one-half miles of the town. The size of the paper was 14x18 inches, four pages. The paper is now eight column, 24x36 inches, Republican in politics, having a circulation of 800, and is the official paper of the city and county.

A. F. KINDT, farmer, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, 1847, and was raised there until twelve years of age. In 1857 emigrated to Mis[illegible] locating in Buchanan County, remaining there nine years, and in 1868 emigrated to Kansas, locating in Doniphan County, remaining there two years, thence to Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 34, northwest quarter, Township 3, Range 3. Has sixty acres under the plow, fifteen acres fenced for pasture, and eighty-five acres fine hay land. Has about one hundred bearing peach trees, with plums, cherries, apples and small fruits, and raises from sixty to one hundred head of hogs annually. Has good stone house and one of the finest gardens in the town. The house is presided over by his sister, Miss Crissie Kindt. Mr. Kindt is a member of Belleville Lodge, No. 96, I. O. O. F., and of the Encampment.

JOSIAH KINDT, County Sheriff, was born in Northampton County, Pa., in 1836. When about one year of age, his parents emigrated to Ohio and located in Tuscarawas County, and here he lived until he reached the age of manhood, and was traveling for a number of years. In 1861 he removed to Illinois, and located in Champaign County, and enlisted in the Twentieth Illinois Infantry the same year, and served three years and three months. After coming out of the army he located at St. Joseph, Mo. In 1868 he settled in Doniphan County, Kan., remaining there two years. In 1870 he located in Republic County and took a homestead on Section 1, Township 3, Range 3. He was among the early settlers here, and has his place well improved, and has bought 160 acres on the same section, making a farm of 320 acres. He has 160 acres under plow, eighty acres pasture for hogs, and is raising a good many hogs. He shipped the first stock from Republic County, consisting of two cars of cattle and two cars of hogs. During the spring of 1874, built the first stock-yards in the county, at a cost of $250. He has a good stock farm, with plenty of living water and timber for shade, good buildings and all modern improvements. In 1874 he was elected Sheriff of Republic County as an independent. There were two others in the field; Mr. Kindt received 125 majority, and has run four different times as an independent, and has been elected each time; is now serving his fourth term. He has been a good officer, giving the highest satisfaction. Mr. Kindt was married in 1880 to Miss Jennie Golyean, of Mitchell County, Kan.; they have one daughter—Lulu. He is a member of Belleville Lodge, No. 96, I. O. O. F.

JOHN KUHN, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Switzerland in 1835. In 1858 he emigrated to America, landing in New York City in September of the same year, and soon after emigrated to Washington County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming, remaining there until 1871. Coming from there to Kansas, he located in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 28, the northeast quarter, Township 3, Range 3; was one of the first settlers in this part of the township; has fifty acres under the plow, five acres of good timber and one acre of orchard, two miles of hedge, eighty acres fenced for pasture, with both hedge and wire; has put up a good stone house, 21x28 feet, two stories high, the stone for the house coming out of a quarry on the farm. He also owns the southwest quarter of Section 29, which he filed on in 1875 as a timber claim; has planted forty acres of timber, consisting of box elder, ash, honey locust, walnut and coffee bean; has twenty-five acres under the plow, besides the timber; the balance is pasture. A branch creek running through the place furnishes plenty of living water, and building stone in abundance of fine quality. He is engaged in stock-raising; has eight head of horses, twenty-six head of cattle, thirty-five head of hogs, and 185 head of sheep of the cotswold and merino breeds; the average clip has been five and three-fourths pounds to the head, and his sheep ha[illegible]d him thirty-five to fifty per cent on the investment; has a very desirable farm, and [illegible] made his property since he came to the State. He was married in 1857 to Miss Katherine Barman, of Switzerland; they have six living children—Ida T., Harmon, Robert, Johnnie, Louisa and Henry. Mr. Kuhn is a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

JOHN M. LAWRENCE, county superintendent and farmer, was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1826. In 1827, his parents moved to Oneida County, where he remained twenty-five years, and was engaged in teaching for several years. In 1852, he moved to Illinois, and located in De Kalb County, where he engaged in teaching, afterwards in the mercantile business. When the war broke out was one of the first to volunteer, serving three years in Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers; receiving his discharge in 1864, some time afterwards enlisted in Company G, Second Regiment Illinois Light Artillery, serving until the close of the war. After coming out of the army, returned to De Kalb County, Ill., remaining there until 1870, then moved to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 10, Cortland Township; was one of the earliest settlers of this township, putting up the first frame building in the town. Has one of the best farm houses in the county, and the place well improved, has added eighty acres to the place making in all 240 acres with about 100 acres under plow, balance being used for pasture and hay land, is raising some stock, and has some timber planted. Was the first Justice of the Peace in the township, serving eight years. He was elected County Superintendent in 1880, and if close attention to business is anything to judge from, he is giving good satisfaction; has 103 districts and 4 joint districts in the county, 105 of these being under his control. He was married in 1867, to Mary J. Churchill, of De Kalb County, Ill. He has five children, viz:—Arthur E., Frank M., Mary M., John W., and Edwin G. Mr. Lawrence is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a local preacher in the same; also a member of John Brown Post No. 44, G. A. R., and of Belleville Lodge No. 129, A., F. & A. M. He was re-elected County Superintendent in the fall of 1882.

J. E. McCULLOUGH, carpenter, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1839. In 1843, he emigrated to Iowa, and located in Jefferson County, remaining there thirty years; learned the carpenter's trade there, and worked at this, but farming the most of the time while in Iowa. In 1873, he came to Kansas and located in Belleville, April 23. In May, he purchased a farm of 160 acres, northeast quarter of Section 11, and moved on to this place in the fall, which he proceeded to improve, and has made his home there until the spring of 1882, when he rented his place and took up his business in Belleville. He has eighty-five acres broken on his place, 11,000 forest trees planted, or about eight or nine acres, and has a good orchard with small fruits of all kinds. He put up a good frame house with stone basement 16x24 feet with a 14x18 feet wing to it, and fair stables. He has ten acres fenced for pasture, and has a good spring, which furnishes water for all the stock the place will accommodate, and has been raising stock, making a specialty of hogs, and keeps three horses, cows and some hogs at the present time. He has a very desirable place about one mile from the center of Belleville. He was married in 1860, at Salina, Jefferson Co., Iowa, to Miss Ellen Turner, of that place. They have had six children, four of whom are living—George B., Ida B., who is teaching school, James I. is also teaching, and is the youngest male teacher in the county, and Mary E., (Frank T. and Charles E. S., deceased.) Mr. McCullough is a member of Belleville Lodge No. 55, A. O. U. W., and a member of the Grange, also of the Methodist Episcopal Church; politicaly he is a Republican. Mr. McCullough has seen hard times in his early days, and grasshopper times, but he is now better fixed, and he appreciates it.

J. A. MOSHER, proprietor of the Pleasant View Nursery, was born in Somerset County, Maine, in 1847, was raised there until fourteen years of age, then moved to Kennebec County, and at the age of sixteen years enlisted in the Fourteenth Maine Volunteers, serving ten months. After coming out of the army he remained at home one year, and then emigrated to San Francisco, Cal., where he remained one year, thence back to Maine, and in 1868, emigrated to Kansas, stopping in Doniphan County, remaining there one year; thence went to Council Bluffs, Iowa; remained at Council Bluffs four months, clerked in the Commercial hotel, then from there to Montour, Tama Co., Iowa; there bought butter and eggs, and shiped to Boston, Mass., then moved to Republican County, Kan., and took a pre-emption claim on Section 12, Township 3, Range 4. He was about the earliest settler on the prairie in Scandia Township. He at once commenced to improve his place with the intention of putting out a nursery. In the spring of 1871, he put out 60,000 apple grafts, which he kept increasing, and they were in fine condition and ready for market, when in 1874, the grasshoppers destroyed all his plants, and the money and labor of years was swept away. Although this was a severe loss to his hopes, he again started in the spring of 1875, by planting 10,000 more grafts of various kinds, which the following year were all destroyed. Still in the face of this difficulty, he did not give up, but in 1877 commenced again by putting out 40,000 apple, 5,000 cherry, 100 plum trees, and one acre each of strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants and grapes, and a large variety of crab and pear trees, and ornamental trees, evergreens, vines, etc.; raised 500,000 Osage orange and honey locust plants for hedges, and in fact there are but few berry trees, plants or fruits which will grow in this part of the country, which he cannot furnish out of his own nursery. This fruit is all choice and he makes a specialty of hardy varieties, which are especially adapted to this climate and soil. He is having good sales and gives entire satisfaction, and should receive a liberal patronage from the residents of Republic County, as this is one of the industries which help to build up a county. Mr. Mosher is entitled to a good deal of praise in the success he has made in the face of difficulties which would have staggered most men. He is wed to his chosen vocation, and is never so happy as when he can be working at some plant or tree to improve it or develop its beauty. He has a great many fruit trees bearing, and will enlarge his orchard with the intention of making one of the best fruit farms and nurseries combined in this State. Besides this nursery he has four and one-half miles of hedge on his place, and ten acres of fine timber, forty acres fenced for pasture, thirty acres seeded to tame grasses, and the balance under cultivation, and is raising a few very choice cattle. He has some imported full-blood Poland China hogs from Butler County, Ohio, and is making a specialty of fine hogs and other imported stock. He does not do as large a business as some in the county in this line, but raises as choice a lot as is to be found in the State of Kansas. He receives the highest price paid. He was married in August 3, 1873, at Belleville, Kansas, to Miss Helen Wilcox of that place. They have five children—Frank, Daniel, Alta, Fred and Grace. He is a member of Belleville Lodge No. 129, A., F. & A. M., Scandia Lodge No. 165, I. O. O. F., and John Brown Post No. 44, G. A. R.

T. M. NOBLE, attorney, was born in Dubois County, Ind., in 1851; soon after his parents emigrated to Taylor County, Iowa; in 1860, came to Kansas, located in Shawnee County, remaining about one year, going from there to Atchison County, Mo., where he was raised on a farm receiving the benefits of the common school, and then he took a course at College Springs Academy, Iowa, finishing his course in 1875, in the mean time had been reading Blackstone, and in 1875, took up the study of law with E. W. Thomas, of Brownville, Neb., remaining there two years; in 1877, returned to Atchison County, Mo., and was admitted to the bar in this county. He began the practice of law, the following year located at Belleville, Kan., and began the practice of law and handling real estate; has worked up a good practice, and made lots of friends during his short residence in Belleville. Was elected County Attorney this fall.

WILLIAM NORRIS, farmer, P. O. Scandia, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1818; was raised and lived there until 1848, going from there to Indiana, and located in Adams County, remaining there three years; thence to Illinois, locating in De Witt County, and engaged in sheep-raising, remaining there eighteen years; then located in Missouri, and remained there two years, and in 1871 located in Republic County, Kan., taking a homestead in Section 31, Town 3, Range 3. He has 150 acres under the plow, three acres of timber, one mile of hedge, good house 16x24 feet, plenty of good water, stables and granary, also owns eighty acres in Section 19 same town with fifty acres under the plow, good house, three acres of pine forest trees in this place, and a good orchard with fruit in abundance. He has seventy head of hogs, seven head of cattle, does not confine himself to stock-raising exclusively. He was married in 1841, in Richland County, Ohio, to Miss Martha Enlows. They have nine children—Prudence, T. W., Emaline, Narcessa, John, Thomas, Louisa, Charles and George.

JOHN I. OSMAN, P. O. Belleville, was born in Grant County, Ind., in 1851. Here he was raised and remained until 1866, when he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Keokuk County, remaining there four years; from there he came to Kansas in 1870, and located in Republic County. He filed a piece of land on Section 28, Township 3, Range 3, which he held until 1873, when he homesteaded it, and has made it his home since. He has sixty acres under plow, a good orchard and a grove of fruit trees with a hedge nearly around the place. He has a fine stone house and barn, and is engaged in stock-raising, and has one of the best places in the township. He is a model farmer, and has done well since his coming here, being one of the most enterprising young men in the county. He was married in January, 1878, to Miss Kate M. Doctor, of Belleville Township. They have two children—Ira and Frank.

HENRY PATRICK, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born at Fredonia, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., January 9, 1825. He is of Scottish descent on his father's side, and from German Quakers on his mother's, who, in early years settled in Western New York. When he was but five years of age, his parents moved to Canada West, where they remained for a few years, thence moved to Kent County, Mich., settling near Grand Rapids, while it was yet held by the Indians, and nearly an unbroken wilderness. He remained at home helping to clear and improve the farm, till in his twentieth year; and though there were no schools for several years in that vicinity, he was so close a student of his father's library, that at eighteen years of age we find him teaching a district school. In 1847, he married a wealthy young lady, Miss Louisa Hartwell. In 1850, he engaged first as salesman, then as bookkeeper, and general manager in a large wholesale and retail hardware establishment in Monroe City, Mich. In 1853, his wife was stricken with paralysis; she was from this time an invalid until the time of her death, which occurred in January, 1859. Their two and only children were buried, the first in 1852, the last in 1855. The constant care and effort to restore his stricken wife, was the moving cause that decided him to engage in the study of medicine, which he did in 1856; first under the instruction of Dr. S. R. Arnold, a practitioner of eminence in the regular school of medicine. In 1857, he went to New York, pursuing his studies and attending lectures in Bellevlew Hospital Medical School; also in the Broadway, New York Hospital, and attended a full course of lectures in the Hygeia Therapeutic College of New York, until the spring of 1859, at which time, he had conferred upon him the degree of "Doctor of Medicine." The doctor in company with friends, spent the summer and autumn of 1859, in the vicinity of Moorehead Lake, Maine, recruiting his health, and worn energies, filling the time at his profession, caring for the sick. In early winter he went South, and located at Clarksville, Tenn., where he soon established a very lucrative practice, and was laying the foundation for eminence and success, when the war of the rebellion broke out. At the passage of the Act by the Legislature of Tennessee, "That all foreigners and all citizens of the United States, should take the oath of allegiance to, and support the Southern Confederacy, or leave within ten days,"—the doctor, being a Northern man by birth, and a Union man by sentiment, declined to recognize the Confederacy, and refused to take the prescribed oath of allegiance; also, being a law-abiding citizen, chose not to abandon the home of his choice and his business. The specified time expired. Then, when too late, he was compelled to leave under the cover of night, to avoid arrest as a foe to the South. Saving only his clothing and books, he made his way back north to Rochester, New York, where he commenced working at dentistry and a small practice till the close of the war. He three times enrolled his name for enlistment in the Union army; but was each time rejected, being considered too frail to pass muster. At the close of the war he again returned to Memphis, Tennessee, with a view of making that his future home. Soon after, however, the negro riot occurred at New Orleans, followed by a similar riot in the City of Memphis. A "reign of terror" lasted for several days, so terrible that the doctor concluded it not safe for Northern men with Union sentiment to remain there at that time, and again made his way North, spending the time for a few years in Iowa, Michigan and Illinois, among his friends. Early in 1870 the doctor decided to brave the hardships incident to a life on the frontier settlements, and came to Lake Sibley, Cloud County, Kansas. He pre-empted a quarter section of land, commenced improving it, and put out his "shingle" as physician and surgeon, and for several years did a very extensive practice, riding in a circle from ten to thirty miles. On his farm he planted several thousand trees, has sixty acres under cultivation, a fair house with well of soft water. It is pleasantly located, giving a fine view of the Republican Valley for miles up and down, with the enterprising city of Concordia in full view across the river. In the autumn of 1874, the doctor removed his office to Belleville, Republic County, where he now resides. He has a fine residence, surrounded by a well-grown Osage hedge, while his grounds are well stocked with the finest varieties of fruit grown in the country. The doctor has also a fine farm of 240 acres, in Republic County, with about 100 acres of substantial improvements, besides other city property. He has had rather a large practice since moving to Belleville. Is the oldest and has the reputation of being one of the most successful practitioners in the county. Has made many warm friends wherever he is known among the people. Credentials hanging in his office show that he is a member of the "Eclectic Medical Society of the State of Kansas." The doctor is a tireless student, an indomitable worker, a very close observer, a clear, logical reasoner, and has one of the finest libraries in the county. In the spring of 1875, the doctor was married to Miss C. A. Bradley, an estimable lady of Mahoska County, Iowa, who had for several years taught in the graded schools of Eddyville and Albia, Iowa. Had also been the principal of the Belleville schools for about two years, and conducted the first exercises in the teachers' institute held in the county, in all of which she gave entire satisfaction. The doctor and wife are very highly respected in the community, and wherever known. They take great interest in all public matters, especially those which tend to educate and improve the people. They are n ted for their pure moral character, their genuine hospitality, kindness to and friendship for everybody—and many can well testify to the good cheer and hearty welcome received under their hospitable roof, and around their festive board. In medicine, the doctor is liberal and progressive. In religion, he and wife are both what are known as Liberals or Free Thinkers. Preferring to do their own thinking, and have the courage of their convictions—daring to speak an honest thought before the world. While yielding to all other persons the same right, and equal protection in that right, are uncompromising foes to immorality, injustice, and wrongs of every kind or character. The doctor is also a member of the Masonic order.

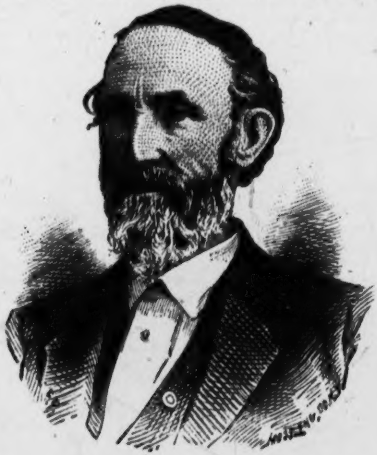

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CHAUNCEY PERRY, County Clerk, was born in Lenawee County, Mich., in 1848, and was brought up on a farm, working at this business in summer and attending school in winter, until the war broke out, when he enlisted in Company E, Third Michigan Cavalry, serving until January, 1864. The regiment was then veteranized, and Mr. Perry re-enlisted, serving until February, 1866. After his discharge, he went to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he was employed as clerk and bookkeeper in the Insane Asylum for nearly three years. Coming from there to Kansas in 1870, he located near Cuba, Farmington Township, Republic County, where he took a homestead on Section 1, Township 3, Range 2, and there taught school about eighteen months; then settled in Belleville, and soon after was appointed Clerk of the District Court, and in the fall of 1873 was elected County Clerk, holding both offices a year, and is now on his fifth term as County Clerk, and has given universal satisfaction during the time, and has made a host of friends during his residence in the county, and has been engaged in stock-raising to some extent since 1877. He was married in 1873 to Miss Counter, of Belleville; they have one son—T. S., born in 1874. Mr. Perry is a member of Belleville Lodge, No. 129, A. F. & A. M.; of Olympic Lodge, No. 36, K. of P., and Belleville Lodge No. 55, A. O. U. W.

HON. W. H. PILKENTON, Receiver of the Land Office, Wa Keeney, Trego Co., Kan., was born in Rush County, Ind., in 1832; was raised in Hamilton County on a farm until 1846; he was educated at the Union and select schools of this county, and then took a scientific course at Newcastle Academy, remaining there four years; for a year afterward he was engaged in teaching; taught astronomy and geography for about two years in other portions of the State. At the age of twenty-five he was married to Miss Isabell Shafer, of Greenfield, Hancock County; he then went into the office of Judge Gooding, of that place, and began reading law, remaining there until 1859, when he was admitted to the bar, and soon after located at Fortville and opened an office for the practice of his profession. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, Company F, serving three years; in the second year of service he was promoted and received a second lieutenant's commission, and was mustered out in 1865 as first lieutenant. He then resumed his law practice at Fortville until 1871, when he was stricken with the Western fever, and came to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 34, Township 2, Range 3. This homestead had been taken, but when Mr. Pinkenton saw it he offered $800 for the bargain. This place he converted into a home, and has it nicely improved, with sixty-five acres under the plow; 8,000 fine forest trees of various varieties, such as walnut, ash, cottonwood, box elder, maple; besides 400 bearing peach trees, about 100 apple trees, cherries, plums, and small fruit in abundance, with good house and barn and plenty of good water; one and one-half miles of hedge, eighty acres of pasture, and everything to make it a pleasant home. There were but two attorneys in this county, and he enjoyed a good practice all the time he was there. He was elected to the Legislature from his district in 1874, and has been elected three times in succession to that office. In 1874 he was appointed trustee of the Blind Asylum at Wyandotte by the Governor for a term of two years. In 1880 he was appointed by the President as one of the Commissioners to represent Kansas in the World's Fair to be held in New York in 1883, and the same year received his present appointment as Receiver of the Land Office at Wa Keeney. He first received this appointment during the vacation of Congress, and was confirmed by the Senate in December, 1880. Mr. Pinkenton has been a delegate to every State Convention but two, a delegate to nearly every Congressional Convention, since he has been in the State. He is a member of the John Brown Post, No. 44, G. A. R., and was first Commander of the Post in Fortville, previous to coming West. He is a member of Belleville Lodge, No. 96, I. O. O. F.; of Republic Encampment, No. 30, and for the years 1879 and 1880 was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and in the fall of 1881 was elected representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. He has been closely identified with the growth and development of Republic County and the State; as a public officer has discharged his duties honestly and faithfully, and has won the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

M. J. POST, proprietor of the Belleville House, was born in Marion County, Iowa, March, 1846. His father was proprietor of the American House, of Pella, and he was raised in this hotel until 1870; then engaged in farming one year, and in 1871 came to Kansas, and took a homestead on Section 29, Township 1, Range 1, and was on this place from January, 1871, to June; had fifteen acres broke, a well, and a farmhouse up, when he received word from the Land Office to vacate, as it was railroad land; had expended about $100, and was obliged to leave; then bought 160 acres in the same township, and, after expending $200 to get water, without succeeding, sold out and bought a farm on Section 4, Township 3, Range 1, which he improved; has eighty-five acres under the plow, a good orchard, containing apples, peaches, plums and cherries; remained on the place three years, and in 1875 moved to Ida, and was engaged in freighting about fifteen months. In the spring of 1878 he rented the hotel at Cuba, remaining there two years; from there he came to Belleville, and rented the Belleville House, which he is still running; has a good trade—all the house will accommodate; has eleven sleeping-rooms, and is a genial landlord, and his table is number one, which makes it a popular resort with the traveling public. In 1866 he was married to Miss Mary E. Reese, of Pella, Iowa; they have five children—Sadie, Harry, Hettie, George and Alonzo. He is a member of Olympic Lodge, No. 36, K. of P., and is Deputy Sheriff, under Mr. Kindt.

J. G. RICH, carpenter and farmer, was born in Northampton County, Pa. In 1839, when eight years of age, his parents emigrated to Seneca County, N. Y., remaining there five years; then to Ohio, locating in Seneca County, and remained there until he was of age; learned the carpenters' trade, and worked at this business while there; thence to St. Joseph County, Mich., and worked at contracting and building, with the exception of four years, when he was running a saw-mill, until 1869, coming from there to Kansas, and locating in Republic County, when he took a homestead on Section 1, Belleville Township. There were no buildings in Belleville at the time. The following spring he helped to put up a log building for a court house, and laid the first shingles in Belleville when he put on the roof; has worked at his trade more or less all the time he has been here, although he has lived on his farm, which he has improved during the time; has broke 105 acres, planted five acres in forest trees, put out two and one-half acres in an apple orchard, 1,000 peach trees and a variety of small fruit, and eighty rods of hedge; has put up a good house 16x24 feet, one and one-half stories high; good barn 20x30 feet, of stone, and a stone poultry-house 12x16 feet, and has this place in good condition. He has been raising stock, and has some cattle and about seventy-five head of hogs to turn off, besides some good colts, and expects to raise stock enough to eat all the grain the place will produce. He has done exceedingly well since he came here, and is well pleased with Kansas. He was married in 1854 at Colon, St. Joseph County, Mich., to Miss Staly, of that place; they have had four children—Henry, Sarah J., Willie and Estella, deceased. He is a member of Belleville Lodge, No. 129, A., F. & A. M.

S. G. STOVER, County Treasurer, was born in Summit County, Ohio, in 1837, remaining there until 1855; then moved to Stevenson County, Ill., where he engaged in farming until 1862; then enlisted in Company A, Ninety-second Illinois Infantry, serving until the close of the war. After receiving his discharge, he returned to Illinois, and engaged in the grocery trade at Lena, remaining there until 1870, when he sold out and came to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 29, Township 1, Range 5, Big Bend Township, near White Rock, and commenced to improve his place. He and his brother-in-law, Mr. Leigh, put up the first buildings with shingled roofs in this township. There were but few settlers in the town at this time, the most of them settling there the same year. They were seventy-five miles from a mill or a store for a time. In 1878 he was elected County Treasurer, and gave such satisfaction as to receive the nomination and election for the second term. He was married in 1859 at Lena, Ill., to Miss Lowe, of that place; they have two children—Berty and Mamie. Mr. Stover is a member of the John Brown Post, No 44, G. A. R.; of Belleville Lodge, No. 129, A., F. & A. M., and of Lena Chapter, No. 105, Illinois; of the Olympic Lodge, No. 55, A. O. U. W.

A. E. TAYLOR, attorney, was born in Cheshire County, N. H., in 1849. In 1856 he emigrated with his parents to Iowa, locating in Jones County, and was raised on a farm until 1865, when he had the misfortune of losing his left hand and a portion of the right hand in a cane-mill, which obliged him to seek some other occupation. As soon as he was able he began teaching school, and all the spare time he had he devoted to reading law. In 1870 he located in Jewell County, Kan., where he took a homestead, and engaged in teaching, earning enough in this way to improve his place, following this business until 1874. He then located in Belleville, Republic County, and began the practice of law (having been admitted to the bar in this county in 1871); also, handles real estate and has made a specialty of collections; is a member of several Chicago commercial agencies, and has most of the work to do for the Chicago houses doing business in this part of the State. Mr. Taylor is one of the largest land-owners in this county, having over 900 acres of deeded land, 400 of this being in crops. Mr. Taylor is a man who attends strictly to business, and but few, if any, could have accomplished what he has in the same length of time, starting as he did, on a homestead, ninety miles from a mill, badly crippled. Only through his integrity and close attention to business has he been enabled to succeed. For the first two years after the city was organized, he was City Attorney, and then served as City Treasurer, and now fills both offices. He was married in August, 1881, to Miss Elbridge, of Boston, Mass. He is a member of Belleville Lodge, No. 55, A. O. U. W.; also of the Patrons of Husbandry, and of the I. O. G. T., and has been vice-president of the State temperance organization of this county.

G. A. TERPENING, manager of the Grange store, was born in Union County, Ind., in 1845. Soon after his parents located in Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining there until 1851; thence to Illinois, and located in Henry County. In 1855 he emigrated to Union County, Iowa, and remained there until 1862, when he enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, and served nearly three years. He was mustered out in 1865, and located in Henry County, Ill., where he remained until 1868, when he went back to Union County, Iowa, where he remained until 1870. From here he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead in Jefferson Township, and was among the early settlers in this part of the county. He improved his place by breaking 100 acres, planting five acres of forest, putting out a good orchard and put up good buildings, and was extensively engaged in hog-raising until the spring of 1882. He then sold out, and bought 140 acres in Richland Township, on Sections 4 and 5, with seventy acres under the plow, forty acres fenced for a pasture, a good creek running through the place, with plenty of living water for stock, and forty acres of good timber. In December, 1881, the Patrons of Republic County organized a body known as the Republic County Corporation Association, for the purpose of carrying on a co-operative store at Belleville, with a capital of $1,000 to start with. There were sixty shareholders when they commenced business in the spring of 1882. In July this stock had increased to $1,125, with eighty-eight shareholders. The first 107 days netted ten per cent on the investment, and five per cent rebate was paid shareholders on the amount traded at the store, and two and one-half per cent to Patrons not shareholders. The trade is growing very fast, and there will be more stock sold during the fall of 1882 and the business enlarged. Mr. Terpening was one of the principal movers in this new enterprise, and was elected manager of the business, in which he has proved himself to be thoroughly competent, and he is a sharp business man, with an extensive acquaintance throughout the city, and wholly reliable and ably assisted by his amiable wife and pleasant daughters. He was Town Trustee or Justice of the Peace a good share of the time while a resident of Jefferson Township. He was married in Union County, Iowa, in 1869, to Miss A. V. Smith, of that place; they have two daughters—Bertha A. and Myrtle A. Mr. Terpening is a member of John Brown Post, No. 44, G. A. R.

E. B. TOWLE, attorney, was born in Waldo County, Me., in 1851. He was raised on a farm, remaining there until twenty-one years of age. He attended the district schools of his county, and finished by attending one or two terms of high school. In 1872 he took a college preparatory course at the Maine Central Institute, and graduated in 1875. After graduating, he took up the study of law, which he had been reading previous to this, at Belfast, Me., remaining there four months; thence to Bangor, Me., where he finished his course, and was admitted to the bar at the April term of Court in 1878. During the time he was taking his law course, he spent about three months of each year in teaching. Soon after finishing his law course he began the practice of law in Penobscot County, Me., remaining there three years, but concluded there were better openings in the West, and in the spring of 1881 he emigrated to Kansas, and was in the office with Col. M. M. Miller, of Clay Center during the summer. In September, 1881, he was admitted to the bar in Clay County. In February, 1882, he located at Belleville, Republic County, and opened an office for the practice of law. He has met with good success, and is a valuable addition to the bar of Republic County. He is a young man of ability, and a courteous gentleman, and being an enterprising man, of education, will be sure to make it win. He is a member of Pine Tree Lodge, No. 172, A., F. & A. M., Mattawamkeag, Me.

N. T. VAN NATTA, County Attorney and farmer, was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., in 1833, but was raised in Montgomery County, on a farm, until 1848; then commenced teaching, following this about fourteen years. In 1857 he began reading law, and took a law course at the State National Law School at Poughkeepsie, graduating in 1860; also took a classical course at the New York Conference Seminary. In the spring of 1878 he came West, locating at Mexico, Mo., and was superintendent of the city schools of that place from June until October, 1879, the first free schools in the State; then located in Clinton County, and had charge of the schools there about one year. During his stay in Clinton County he was admitted to the bar, and came to Kansas and took a homestead on Section 19, Township 3, Range 2, and went back to Clinton County, Mo., remaining six months. Since that time he has lived on his homestead, and has improved his place and bought a farm in Elk Creek Township, and is engaged in stock-raising; has one of the largest orchards in the county, and five acres of forest trees. Mr. Van Natta is the oldest attorney in the county, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1870, in Washington County, Kan., and has been engaged in the practice of law continuously since. In 1876 he was elected County Attorney, and is now serving his third term. He was married in 1858 to Miss C. A. Smith, of Montgomery County, N. Y.; they have three children—Maggie A., Vin and Henry. He is a member of Belleville Lodge, No. 129, A., F. & A. M.; Olympic Lodge, No. 36, K. of P., and Belleville Lodge, No. 55, A. O. U. W.

V. VAN TRUMP, postmaster, was born in Cecil County, Md., in 1843, and lived on a farm until 1861; then was employed as salesman in a store until 1864; then took up a commercial course at Baltimore, and in 1869 started West, stopping in Illinois, where he remained about eight months, coming from there to Kansas in the spring of 1870, locating in Republic County, taking a homestead on Section 27, Township 2, Range 3; lived on the place only a short time, when he came to Belleville, and, in company with J. E. Hollowell, put up the first store in the place, and put in a stock of general merchandise, continuing in the business six years. He was appointed postmaster soon after he came here, and has held it continuously since. In 1872 he bought an interest in the town site, and was elected president of the company. The company dissolved in 1878, Mr. Van Trump receiving 150 lots as his share, and has disposed of about one-half of them. In 1878 he bought the Belleville House, which he remodeled and owned about two years. After disposing of his stock of goods, he engaged in the real estate and collection business, and in the fall of 1881 put in a stock of furniture. In the summer of 1882 he put up the first brick building in the place, 24x64 feet, two stories high; the front is used for a bank, and the rear for the post-office, the upper story being used for the Masonic and Odd Fellows' hall. He is a public-spirited man, and has done all he could to build up the place, having put up several good buildings. He also owns the homestead which he took when he first came here, and has it finely improved, with good buildings and timber and orchard. He was married in 1868 at Baltimore, Md., his wife only living eighteen months, and in 1871 he was married again at Atchison, Kan., to Miss M. E. Reynolds; they have two children—Bertie S., born in 1872, and F. R., born in 1874. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; Belleville Lodge, No. 96; Olympic Lodge, No. 36, K. of P.; Belleville Lodge, No. 55, A. O. U. W., having filled all the important offices in each.

CAPTAIN W. W. WAIT, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., in 1830; learned the carpenters' trade, and worked at it there until 1861; then enlisted in the Sixty-fourth New York Infantry, serving in Company C, and at the end of nine months was promoted to orderly sergeant, serving two months, and received a commission as captain; served three years, and was wounded at the battle of Antietam in 1862, and at Spottsylvania Court House in May, 1864, after which he was mustered out of the service and returned to Cattaraugus County, remaining there until 1870; then emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 31, Township 2, Range 3; has 100 acres under the plow, and a fine peach orchard of 500 trees, 100 apple trees and a fine grove of four acres, and is raising stock; also owns 160 acres on Section 13, Scandia Township, with fifty acres under the plow, the balance of which is used for grazing his stock and for hay. Capt. Wait is one of the men who has taken a lively interest in the development of his county, and is respected by all who know him. He was married in 1856 in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., to Miss Mary Braman, of that place; they have three children—Malcom, A. J. and D. H. He is a member of John Brown Post, No. 44, G. A. R., and is Master of Belleville Lodge, No. 55, A. O. U. W.; is also a member of the Masonic order.

H. G. WALLIN, farmer, P. O. Scandia, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was raised, and entered a store when quite young, and was employed as a salesman until 1861, when he entered the Union army in the Thirteenth Brooklyn National Guards, serving ninety days; then again, in 18[illegible], enlisted and served ninety days more; afterward retired from the service and opened a hat and cap store, and was doing a good business up to 1869, and then was burned out. He then joined a New York colony, composed of about fifty members, principally merchants, clerks and professional men, and came to Kansas, locating in White Rock Creek, where they selected a tract of land, and each one took a farm, and they were preparing the land and building cabins when the Indians made an attack on them. There were but three women in the party, Mrs. Wallin being among them. They were there three weeks when the Indians were repulsed, and their colony was broken up. Mr. Wallin wrote a full and complete history of the colony's settlement, their fight with the Indians and all the details, which was published by the New York *Sun*, and which are on file at the present time; then went to Salt Creek, where he remained until the spring of 1870, when he took up a quarter section of Section 29, Township 3, Range 3, situated on West Creek; was the first settler on this creek, and got a desirable farm; has about forty acres of timber, a good share of it being oak, which was the only oak in this portion of the town; has sixty acres under plow, and the balance being for hay and pasture. He is engaged in stock-raising; has twenty-seven head, and raises a good many hogs. Mr. Wallin is about the third man left of the New York colony, and he has done well here. He was married in 1866 to Miss A. C. Paulsen, of Brooklyn. Mr. Wallin has been a correspondent for the New York *Sun* the most of the time he has been here, and has added many settlers to the prairies in Republic County by his finely executed letters containing, as they have, the detailed description of the land, soil, climate and great natural advantages of Kansas.

W. P. WEEKS, hardware merchant, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1845, remaining there until 1870; was a miller, and worked in the Jamestown Mills. In 1870 he came West, and located in Republic County, Kan., taking a homestead on Section 33, Township 2, Range 3. At that time there was not a building in Belleville, except one small log cabin, which had been partially built for a court house, to locate the county-seat, but it was not completed; it had no roof; but he got a few pieces of boards and put over his head, and slept in this for several weeks before there were any settlers in the place. He was engaged as locating agent in the county for several years, and was instrumental in settling a good many people in this vicinity, working hard to get the county well settled. In 1872 he commenced improving his farm, and lived there until the spring of 1882, when he sold out and bought the hardware business of Shaw Bros. He is also engaged in the real estate and land business, having opened an office in the fall of 1881. Mr. Weeks is a good business man, and will build up a good trade in his new business. He was married in 1872 in Atchison, Kan., to Miss Kate Montgomery, of Buffalo, N. Y.; they have three children—Annie M., William M. and Fenton V.

JOHN F. WELLS, farmer, was born in Allen County, Ind., in 1840, making this his home until 1864, and was engaged in farming. In 1865 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving about eight months. In 1869 he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Washington County, where he remained two years, coming to Republic County in 1871, and took a homestead on Section 9, northwest quarter, Township 3, Range 3; has added eighty acres on the same section, making a farm of 200 acres, 160 of which are under the plow; has seven or eight acres of forest and orchard on the homestead; has 200 acres on Section 15, with forty acres of timber on this place. Mr. Wells is one of the largest stock-raisers in the county, and is noted for being a practical farmer, and is one of the present County Commissioners; was appointed in 1876, serving one year, and was then elected for one year, and in 1878 was elected for a term of three years. Mr. Wells has been very successful since he came to Kansas, which is due to the attention he gives to whatever he undertakes. He was married in 1869 to Miss C. Johnston, of Allen County, Ind.; they have two children—Olive A. and William R. He is a member of Belleville Lodge, No. 129, A., F. & A. M., and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SCANDIA.

The most prosperous and business-like town in Republic County is situated on the east bank of the Republican River, at a point where the river valley on that side terminates. About four miles north of the town bold, strong and well-rounded bluffs loom up and press closely to the river as far as Scandia, where they make a right angle to the east; then further on a curve to the south, sharply outlining the bottom and uplands. Viewed from the south, the town is within a curve of bluffs which yield fine natural protection from the cold, winter winds of the north. It faces west for business purposes, and south for natural advantages. From the north and east, the approaches close to town are sharp and steep, while on the south and west the broad and fertile valley of the Republican stretches out in a wide plain, varying from two to three or more miles in width; both sides of the river, being crossed by a strong trestle bridge at the foot of the principal street. The town site is, perhaps, the most interesting, historically, of any place in the county, for seventy-five years ago it was the seat of the Pawnee Republican village, and was covered by hundreds of lodges. Here the great chief and the medicine men of the tribe lived and drew the warriors and braves together at the war-dance and around the council-fires. Here, on the spot teeming with business marts, schools, churches and happy homes, many an unfortunate white man has paid with his life the penalty of a too venturesome curiosity and ambition to penetrate the dominion of the savage.

In 1868, the Scandinavian Agricultural Society of Chicago selected this point on which to locate a colony. A small immigration (about fifteen Swedes) followed that year, and was largely augmented in 1869, 1870 and 1871, and by scattering arrivals ever since from Chicago and direct from the Scandinavian Peninsula, until they now number about 1,000 of the population of the county and one-fourth of the town. In 1869 the Chicago support of the colony sent out a saw-mill, which was of great value to the early settlers, there being at that time considerable timber on the Republican. In 1871 it was converted into a grist-mill, which brought business to the town from miles around, and also held the home trade. In the spring of this year the ferry was also put into operation by citizens of Scandia, by which the town was able to take advantage of the heavy travel passing along from Iowa to Kansas. In 1873 Messrs. Ericsson & Forest purchased the old mill, and a steam mill was erected at a cost of $25,000. During this year, also, the ferry was sunk during a great storm. In 1877 the people of Scandia built the dam and improved the water-power here, and the mill was removed and much enlarged and improved.

For some years previous to the coming of the railroad to Scandia, in December, 1878, the growth of the town was very slow. A committee, consisting of L. C. Hanson, C. W. Gulick, A. D. Wilson and L. H. Tibbetts, was chosen by the citizens, and to them is mostly due the credit of obtaining for this region railroad communication. At the time that they were canvassing the county in favor of the extension of the Central Branch, the Junction City & Fort Kearney Road had made a proposition which involved the voting of $130,000 bonds. The coming of the Central Branch road placed Scandia in the list of the flourishing and growing cities of Northern Kansas.

The town site of Scandia was chosen and laid out in the fall of 1868, and the old stone Colony house erected. On March 28, 1879, Scandia was incorporated as a city of the third class, and has been prosperous ever since under the new organization.

The first officers were: A. D. Wilson, mayor; C. W. Gulick, D. F. Longnecker, T. A. Nelson, L. C. Hanson and A. B. Wilder, councilmen; A. D. Marble, clerk; Isaac McClure, treasurer; R. L. Whitney, police judge, and M. J. Sigsby, marshal.

Officers for 1882: R. W. Swan, mayor; J. H. Cullers, W. A. Smith, T. F. Hunter, Ed. Christian and J. V. Loofborrow, councilmen; Henry Stinson, clerk; D. Weyand, treasurer, and J. W. Gunter, police judge.

EDUCATIONAL, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

Quite as much interest is taken in education as though the population was exclusively American. The public school is in a flourishing condition, the building being a credit and ornament to the town. It is a fine cut stone building 40x60 and 28 feet, two stories each 14 feet, occupying an eligible position on the bluffs in the eastern portion of the town. It was built in 1880 of that excellent quality of limestone, so abundant in the county, and cost about $8,000. Prof. McAfee, the present, and for three years past the principal, has been a teacher for over twenty years and has ably managed the Scandia school. The school has quite a patronage from a distance, pupils attending for the benefit of the normal or high school course.

The Lutheran Church was organized in 1873, and in 1876 erected a $1,500 stone edifice which is commodious, and presents a neat and appropriate appearance. Rev. N. Oslund is the present pastor. The present membership is about 180.

The Methodist denomination has a fine, large stone church building erected in 1879. The church is in a flouishing condition and has about thirty members.

The Presbyterian denomination has a neat frame edifice, occupying one of the most desirable situations within the city limits. The membership is not large and they are without a pastor.

The Free Will Baptists organized a society and built a church in 1879. The church has now a membership of about twenty. The Baptists have also an organization but no building.

Orion Lodge No. 50, Knights of Pythias, was instituted March 18, 1882, by Max J. Alwens, Grand Master at Arms of Kansas. There are forty-five members. Officers, E. M. Purdy, C. C.; C. H. Buck, V. C.; C. S. Morey, M. E.; J. S. Thompson, M. of F.; F. Newton, K. of R. and S.; H. Speldia, M. A.; J. Hamberger, Prelate; J. Wind, I. G.; F. Fliner, O. G.

Scandia Lodge No. 156, I. O. O. F. was instituted March 20, 1880. They have about twenty-five members, and are in good working order. Officers, M. Curren, N. G.; W. A. Smith, V. G.; C. P. Carstensen, R. S.; D. F. Longnecker, F. S.; W. F. Allen, Treasurer; A. B. Wilder, D. D. G. M.

Lebanon Lodge of Masons is working under a dispensation, granted in August, 1882. Membership twenty-five.

THE PRESS AND OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The Belleville Republic was established by A. B. Wilder, February 7, 1872, as a seven-column folio, all home print. May 6, 1874, it was sold to Frank Kirk, and the office removed to Jewell Center. Re-established under the same name at Belleville August, 1875; it was moved to Scandia one year later. The name was then changed to *Republic Journal*. In August, 1878, the *Journal* was re-purchased by Mr Wilder, and sold to S. W. More in November, 1879. In June, 1881, C. F. Woodward purchased the establishment, and in April, 1882, Mr. Wilder, present editor and proprietor, again came into possession. The *Journal* is still a home-print, and is a good local and county paper.

A. B. Whiting opened the first general store in Scandia in June, 1870,—rather it was operated under the firm name Baker & Co. In November of that year Wilson Bros. established themselves in the same line, and continued until May, 1871. Then came A. B. Miller and Augustus Wells.

Scandia is now the best business point on the Central Branch, north of Concordia. It is one of the best hog markets in Northwestern Kansas. In 1881 over 250 car-loads of hogs were shipped from here, besides about 40 of cattle, 98 of corn, 9 of potatoes, 7 of wheat, and 6 each of sheep and rye. The merchandise received and disposed of last year was 275 car-loads, besides 300 car-loads of lumber sold from the yards of the town. The general merchandise business yearly amounts to nearly $200,000, and that of grain, stock, lumber and the mill will nearly double that amount.

The Hanson and Valley houses are excellent hotels. The former has the most of the traveling patronage.

The first store in Scandia was opened by Wilson Brothers in the Old Colony House, in 1870.

The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank was established in February, 1879, by McClure & Allison. The firm name afterwards became McClure Brothers, who were succeeded by the present owner, C. S. Morey. A general banking business is transacted and money loaned on farms and real estate.

The mill property at this point is very valuable, owing to the expense of constructing the dam and flume, and the scarcity of mills in Republic and Jewell counties; there being only three in the former, and none in the latter. It is owned by C. F. Ericsson, who values it at over $20,000. There are four runs of burrs and apparatus for making patent flour. Only sixty-horse power is used, but there is water enough for two or three times that amount. These mills, since greatly improved, are the original saw and grist-mills, sent out by the Chicago Company, in 1871.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—SCANDIA TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, merchant, was born in Savanna, Illinois, in 1855. While quite young, his parents emigrated to Lyons County, Iowa, and from that time until sixteen years of age, was attending school; then learned the tinners' trade, working at it until twenty-one years of age. Then, in company with Mr. Carstenson, engaged in the hardware business at Lyons, Clinton County, until January, 1879; then sold out and came to Kansas, locating at Scandia. Put up a store 22x50 feet, and a tinshop 12x16 feet, and warehouse 24x30 feet; put in a large stock of hardware, stoves, wire, pumps, etc., and has been doing a nice business. This has grown from $10,000 for the first year's sales, to $22,000 for the third years' sales, over 100 per cent in three years; have increased their stock about 100 per cent during this time. They also put on tin roofs, and do considerable in this line. Mr. Allen is a true business man, and the trade they have worked up speaks well for the firm as competent merchants. Was married in 1878 at Lyons, Clinton County, Iowa, to Miss Mary Gage, of that place. They have one daughter—Dibga. Mr. Allen is a member of Scandia Lodge No. 155 I. O. O. F.

GEORGE D. BOWLING, farmer, P. O. Scandia, was born at Rock Island, Ill., in 1847, and was raised there until eighteen years of age; thence to Henry County, with his parents, remaining there about three years, and then emigrated to Kansas, in 1868, locating in Atchison County, remaining there two years. In 1870, located in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 25, northeast quarter Township 3 south, Range 4 west; was among the early settlers of this part of the township. There was only one house in sight when he moved on his place. He was sixty miles from market. He has a choice piece of land, and has eighty-five acres under the plow, forty acres fenced for pasture, and has a fine grove of forest trees of seven acres, and a good orchard; fifty apple trees, a good many peach trees, and a variety of small fruits; good house, stable and granary, with plenty of good water. Has been working in stock, and has fourteen head of cattle, seventy head of hogs, and is one of the best farmers in this section of the country. He came to Kansas without any property, and has made what he has during his residence in the State. He has served as Justice of the Peace two terms, once in 1874 and again in 1882. He was married in 1871 at Knoxville, Knox County, Ill., to Miss Martha A. Sullivan, of that county. They have been blessed with four children—Minnie M., Samuel L., John B., and Charles L. Mr. Bowling is a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

J. B. BOWLING, farmer, P. O. Scandia, was born in Rock Island County, Ill., in 1849. When sixteen years of age, his parents settled in Henry County, and he remained at home five years. In 1870, he emigrated with his brother and took, a homestead on southeast quarter of Section 25, Township 3, Range 4. He has ninety acres under the plow, ten acres of pasture, forty acres fenced with hedge, six acres of timber, and a good orchard of apples, peaches, and all kinds of small fruits. Has a good house and barn, and his place in good shape. From farming he is working into stock, and has twelve head of cattle, fifty head of hogs, and will make stock-raising his business. He has been employed as a salesman in a store five years of the time since he came here. He was married in 1874 at Cambridge, Henry County, Ill., to Miss A. E. Perry, of that place. They have one daughter—Della May, and one son—Frank. Mr. Bowling is a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

C. H. BUCK, agent of the C. B. M. P. R. R. Co., was born in Vermont, in 1833. When eight years of age, his parents settled in York State. At the age of fifteen, the subject of this sketch located at Rochester, N. Y., where he learned telegraphy, after which he had five years' engagement with the Railroad Company. He was then employed by other railroad companies in the East, until 1860, when he came West and took charge of a line of telegraph, which was being built up the Mississippi River. In 1861, he enlisted in the Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry; served until September, 1862, and was discharged on account of disability. He enlisted again in 1863, in the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, but was put upon detached service and paymaster department, on a branch of the Government telegraph. He was then given in charge of twenty-nine men, to build a line of telegraph from Cumberland Gap to Knoxville, Tenn., a distance of forty-eight miles, which he succeeded in erecting in the short space of thirteen days—clearing the way partly through heavy timber, and having the poles to cut as they went along, and receiving a medal from the Government for the expedition with which the work was done. He then remained in the Government telegraph until the close of the war, since which time he has been with the most of the large railroad companies of the West, having given entire satisfaction in all cases, as his testimonials will certify. He has been in his present position since 1877. Is a pleasant, courteous gentleman, accommodating to the traveling public, and has gained a host of friends since his residence in Scandia. Was married in May, in 1868, to Miss McFaddin, of Cambridge, Crawford County, Penn. They have four children—Jessie, Alta L., Frank A., and Chester W. Mr. Buck is a member of Scandia Lodge No. 165, I. O. O. F., and Orion Lodge K. of P., No. 50.

EDWARD CHRISTIAN, stock-dealer, was born in St. Joseph County, Ind., in 1852, remaining there until 1870, when he came to Kansas, locating at Clyde. He took a homestead in Cloud County, and remained there eight years; engaged in farming and stock-raising from 1876 to 1879; was engaged in buying and shipping hogs at Clyde; then settled in Scandia, and engaged in handling stock. He is doing a good business, his shipments amounting to 200 cars annually; also handles coal, his sales being about seventy-five cars annually. Is a young man of energy and push, and a thorough business man. Was married in 1880 at South Bend, Ind., to Miss H. M. Crevista, of that place. They have one son. Is a member of Orion Lodge No. 50, K. of P.

J. T. COOPER, farmer, P. O. Scandia, was born near Martinsburg, N. Y., in 1834. When two years of age his parents emigrated to Jackson County, Michigan, remaining there ten years, then located in Mercer County, Ill., where he remained until 1862. He learned the carpenters' and wagon makers' trade, working at this business. In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving three years; was on detached duty part of the time, working on the government building in Arkansas; and was discharged at Springfield, Ill., in August, 1865. After coming out of the army he returned to Mercer County. At the end of three years he emigrated to Hardin County, Iowa, and was there and in Story County until 1871, when he came to Kansas, locating in Republic County. He took a homestead on southeast quarter Section 13, Township 3, Range 4. He was among the first settlers on the prairie between Scandia and Belleville, and broke the first track between the two places nearly two-thirds of the way. He has his farm well improved, 100 acres under the plow, three acres of forest trees, 100 rods of hedge, seventeen acres fenced for pasture, a good orchard, and a good farm house 22x26 feet. The place is watered by School Creek and numerous fine springs. He is raising cows, and is working into dairying; and has been working at his trade about five years since he has been in the county. He was the first road overseer, and the first county school director in his district. He was married in 1857, in Mercer County, Ill., to Miss Nancy J. Caine. They have ten children—Levi, Newell, Grant, Ashley, Jay, Eldora, Lemuel, Zora, Berton and Lola. He is a member of Wallace Post No. 136, G. A. R. Scandia.

W. R. GOODWIN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Scandia, was born in Tioga County, Pa., in 1828, but was raised in Hocking and Vinton counties, Ohio, until 1855; going from there to Vermillion County, Ill.; where he engaged in farming. In 1861 he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving three years; and was slightly wounded at Pea Ridge. He received his discharge in January, 1865. After coming out of the army he remained in Illinois, where he was engaged in farming until 1876, then emigrated to Kansas, locating on Section 11, Scandia Township. He has the place finely improved, with 110 acres under the plow, and thirty-five acres of pasture. He has a fine grove of forest trees, consisting of two acres, two and a half miles of hedge, and a fine young orchard, consisting of forty apple and fifty peach trees, besides an abundance of small fruit. He has a good frame house, 16x22 feet, and an addition 14x16 feet, with stables, corn-crib and granary. He is engaged in raising stock, and has twenty-two head of cattle, some of them being thorough bred; also raises a good many hogs; and is considered one of the best farmers in this township. He was married in 1848 to Miss Elizabeth Crawford, of Vinton County, Ohio. They have eight children—Henry, Albert, Sarah, Josiah, Elisha, Elijah, Elizabeth and Siegel. His wife died in 1862. He was married again in 1867 in Ford County, Ill., to Miss Mary Bryan. They have two children—Franklin and Edwin. Mr. Goodwin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

S. W. GUNTER, real estate and insurance, was born in Tennessee in 1830. He was raised there, and was a large planter in that part of the State; also put up and operated a large grist-mill for many years. In 1861 he located at Vincennes, Ind., remaining there until 1864, going from there to Hancock County, Ill., where he engaged in farming and stock-raising for a number of years, and then engaged in the grain and stock trade, remaining there until 1877; he then closed out his business and came to Kansas, locating at Concordia, and engaged in the stock and grain trade, remaining there two years. In 1879 he located at Scandia, and opened an agricultural implement house with McKinnen & Co. He is now engaged in the real estate and insurance office; also represents the following insurance companies: Home, of New York; German American, of Springfield, Mass.; Hartford, of Hartford; Orient, North British, Mercantile and others; representing the largest number of companies of any agent in the county. The business has grown fifty per cent in insurance and real estate in two years. Mr. Gunter is a thorough business man and a genial gentleman, and has made many warm friends in the short time he has been in Kansas, and has a bright business future before him. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Miss M. L. Downing. They have five children living—James A., Maggie H., Atlina, W. J. and John C. He is a member of Lebanon Lodge, under dispensation A., F. & A. M., and the first Master of the same; member of Concordia Chapter No. 45, of which he is a charter member; also a member of Concordia Lodge No. 130, K. of H., and of the I. O. O. F. He has been Police Judge for three years, and also held the office of Justice of the Peace.

C. W. GULICK, merchant, was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1842, and was raised there until twelve years of age. He then went to New York City, and was employed as an errand boy in the wholesale house of Staples, Caldwell & Co. When he had been there about one year they failed, and through their influence he secured a position with Booth & Tuttle, one of the oldest importing and jobbing houses in silks and dress goods, remaining there until the fall of 1859. He then took a trip to Illinois, and while visiting friends at Morris accepted a position with Rockwell & Kingman, one of the oldest dry goods houses in the place, and remained there until 1864: then enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, serving as Orderly Sergeant of Company H, and when mustered out at the close of the war was in command of the company, although he did not receive a commission. After coming out of the war he accepted a position with R. B. Horrie, and went to San Antonio, Texas, in the cotton trade. At the end of six months Mr. Horrie bought an interest in a wholesale stationery and book house at Galveston, Texas, and Mr. Gulick was sent there to represent Mr. Horrie in the house. After remaining there one year he accepted a position as manager of the dry goods department in Hannah, Lay & Company's mammoth establishment at Grand Traverse City, Mich., remaining with them three years; then located at Mason City, Ill., and engaged in the mercantile business, remaining there until the spring of 1877. He then emigrated to Kansas, locating in Scandia, Republic County, before there was any railroad, and put in a large stock of general merchandise for a place of the size; at the end of two years put up his present place of business. The building is 142 feet in length by twenty-five feet in width, fourteen feet ceiling; this is built of stone, on the corner of Cloud and Fourth streets, and he has built up a large trade, and carries from $15,000 to $20,000; his sales growing from $15,000 to $75,000. The store is well filled with goods, and uses basement to full size, well filled also. His stock comprises a full line of general merchandise. The store is under the charge of C. G. Bulkley, one of the best business men in Northern Kansas. There are five other men as assistants. In the spring of 1882 he put in a branch store at Republic City, Kan., under the management of F. W. Craft. They carry a stock of from $5,000 to $6,000 with a trade of from $20,000 to $22,000 per annum. This is one of the best stores in the place. Besides the mercantile business Mr. Gulick has been actively engaged in railroad matters. In the fall of 1879 he helped to organize a railroad company called the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad. The charter calling for the building of a railroad from Concordia to a point called Willow Island in Nebraska. Mr. Gulick was elected President of the company, and remained so about eighteen months. He still retains his stock in the company, and is one of its directors. In the spring of 1881 he was employed by the M. O. P. R. R. Co., as Right of Way Agent, and Bond Commissioner on the Denver, Colorado Extension, remaining in this one year. He is also a stockholder and Director of the Nebraska Central Railroad Co., which was organized for the purpose of extending the railroad from Warwick near the State line to Nelson, Nuckolls County, Neb.

He was identified with the Scandia Land Company, which purchased the town site which was not disposed of. He had 250 lots as his share; and has disposed of about sixty. He also owns a seventh interest in the Republic City, Kas., town site; the town was organized in 1879, and he has disposed of about one-third of the lots. Mr. Gulick put up a fine building there, 25 x 60 feet, which he uses for a store. He is a thorough business man, and has done more to build up Scandia than any half dozen other men. All his improvements are number one, and he makes a success of every enterprise he takes a hold of, and is highly respected by his many friends in Republic County and vicinity. He is a member of Scandia Lodge, A., F. & A. M.

S. R. HAWES, farmer, P. O. Scandia, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1828, remaining there until twenty years of age. He then went to Oneida County, N. Y., and commenced learning the trade of machinist. At the end of one year, he located in Springfield, Mass.; engaged at the machinist's trade, remaining there four years. From there he went to Utica, N. Y., where he remained most of the time until 1862, when he shipped on board the "Quaker City," receiving an appointment in the Government Engineer department, ranking the same as captain. Was mustered out at Philadelphia in 1865. He then located in Chicago, and organized a mining company there, but during the great Chicago fire in 1871, was burned out, losing everything. He was then employed by the Government to oversee the building of Fort Parker, in the Indian Territory. Coming from there to Kansas in 1873, he located in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 7, Township 3, Range 4. At that time there were no improvements in this township to speak of. He has eighty acres under the plow, thirty acres in pasture, and the whole farm under fence; has six acres of a fine forest grove, a good orchard of eighty apple and fifty peach trees, and small fruits in abundance. He has one of the finest farms in this township; house 16x26 feet, and 16x16 feet, two stories; good tenement house 16x32 feet, and a fine stone barn 22x32 feet. He is also raising some fine stock. Has been employed in the U. P. R. R. shops a portion of the time since he came here. He was married in 1856 at Springfield, Mass., to Miss Julia R. Barrington. Is a member of the Masonic order and the I. O. O. F.

JOHN HAY, farmer, P. O. Scandia. Was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1836. Was raised on a farm, and, in 1871, emigrated to America. Came direct from New York City to Kansas, locating in Republic County. Took a homestead on Section 23, southeast quarter. Had just got up a little house, in order to hold his place, and had gone to a neighbor's, about two miles away, when a prairie fire swept over the country and destroyed his habitation. He has eighty acres of his land under the plow, the whole place hedged, and three cross hedges, three acres of forest trees, 200 peach and 150 apple trees, black cherries, and all kinds of small fruits. Has a good frame house, 18x25 feet, one story and a half, basement 15x18 feet. Good stables and barns, 16x30 feet, with stone basement. Is raising stock, both cattle and hogs, and is doing well, and is sure there is no place like Kansas for a man with small means to get a start and make some money. He was married in December, 1861, to Miss Catherine McGuire. They have had ten children, eight of whom are living—Thomas, John (deceased), Margaret, James, John, Robert (deceased), William, Agnes, Jennet, and Mary. Mr. Hay is a member of Farmers' Alliance, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

RANSOM H. GILE, farmer, P. O. Scandia. Was born in Springfield, Mass., January 9, 1835. When four years of age, his parents came west as far as Ohio, locating on the Western Reserve, remaining there until nineteen years of age, when he went to Iowa in the employ of the Ohio Stage Line Company, and was among the Indians for a number of years and learned to speak the Sioux language. In April, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, serving until July, 1864, when he re-enlisted and served in the First Iowa Battery. Was wounded at Jackson, Miss., and at Champion Hill; also slightly at Port Gibson, and, in November, 1865, was discharged and mustered out of service. Returning to Iowa, he located at Humboldt and was in the milling business until 1873, when he came to Kansas and took a homestead on Section 2, Township 4, Range 4, of eighty acres. This he improved and lived there until 1879, when he traded for 160 acres in Section 35, Township 3, Range 4. This place had no improvements on it, and he broke forty acres, put up a house 14x20 feet, put out sixty apple trees, 300 peach trees, a few grape vines, cherries, plums, and all kinds of small fruits. Has good stone stables and house, and has a fine stone quarry on the place. He is taking out a good many stone and burning some lime, his sales amounting to some hundred dollars per annum; has put out two acres of fruit trees, with a variety of timber, among which is the yellow larch, of which he has 1,500 trees; is preparing to put out twelve acres of timber, and getting his place in shape to engage in stock-raising, and has done well since he came to this State. He was married in March, 1855, in Henry County, Iowa, to Miss Sarah A. Mahoffay. They have had four children—Carrie A., W. O., Thomas and Harry. Mr. Gile is a member of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM G. KING was born in Woodford County, Ill., in the year 1849, of a line of ancestry coming from England and Ireland before the Revolutionary War. His father died in 1850 and in 1856 his mother removed with the family to Mahaska County, Iowa, where through the medium of the public schools of Iowa and the then youthful but promising literary institution known as Oskaloosa College, William received a good English education; commenced learning the carpenters' trade in 1867; continued to work at the trade for the greater part of the time until 1874; read law under the instructions of L. H. Cole during a part of that year and a part of the next; attended the Law Department of Iowa State University in 1875-'76; was admitted to practice in 1876; came to Kansas in 1877; taught school in Jewell County in 1877. Took a tour through Southwestern and Western Kansas and Colorado in 1878; located in Scandia, Republic Co., Kan., in October, 1879; took a firm stand against the saloons and in favor of the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, during that campaign; was a prominent worker during the campaign and after the adoption of the act was one of the most active in enforcing it. Is a Republican in politics. Is a member of Scandia Lodge of the I. O. O. F.; is also a member of the Encampment of Belleville.

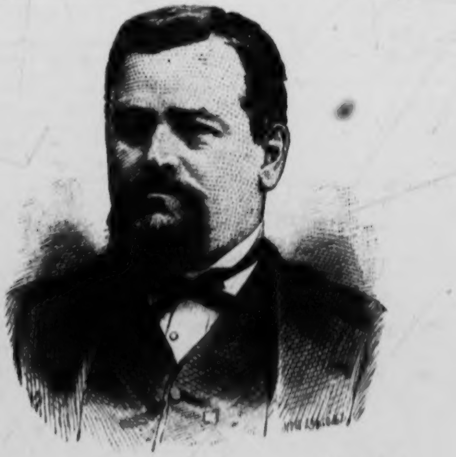

Will G. King.

PETER JOHNSON, manager for M. Johnson, merchant, Scandia. Was born in Sweden, on March 7, 1837. When eighteen years of age he emigrated to the United States of America, landing in New York City July, 1855. The same year he located in Chicago, where he remained until 1868, when he joined the Scandinavian Agricultural Society and emigrated to Kansas, locating at Scandia; took a homestead on Sections 17 and 18, Township 3, Range 4; made final proof 1874. He has about fifty acres under the plow, some timber set out, and other improvements. Some time about 1872 he came to Scandia and went into trade, and has been in business since he first started, in a small wooden building on the corner of Cloud and Fourth streets. In 1878 he put in a full line of general merchandise, and continued in the old store two years, then put up a fine store, 24x44 feet, two stories, and has it well filled with goods. His trade has grown from $8,000 to $16,000 per annum. He owns two store buildings, his farm having made all for him since he came here, as he had to borrow money to come West with, thus showing what a man of energy can do in Kansas. He is the oldest merchant in Scandia. Was married in 1873, to Mary Johnson, of Scandia. They have four children, viz.: Josephine, Mary, Oscar and Hellena.

A. D. MARBLE, patentee and manufacturer of the Adjustable Bulletin Board, lives in Independence, Iowa; was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., in 1848; was raised there remaining until the winter of 1859, when he started out, landing in Chicago, and in the spring of 1861 located in Livingston County, Ill., and in August, 1862, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving nearly three years; was wounded at the battle of Peach Creek, in front of Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1864, securing his discharge in June, 1865; then took a two years' course at the Aurora Business College, graduating in 1868; thence to Odell, Ill., where he engaged in the hardware trade; at the end of one year sold out and taught school until November, 1870, when he came to Kansas and took a homestead on Section 34, Township 2, Range 4, Republic County; was one of the first settlers in the township and was seventy miles from market; had but little to do with when he came, but soon commenced improving his place; broke 120 acres, planted a hedge around the farm besides cross hedges; put up a good frame house 16x24 feet, story and-a-half and two additions one 16x16 feet and the other 9x18 feet; put up good granary, planted fruit and forest trees; had it well improved, remaining there until 1878, when he located in Scandia and purchased a house and lot and soon after took charge of the Scandia schools for about six months and was one term County Superintendent; then was on the road as traveling agent one year; during this time had been thinking of some plan for bulletin board which could be arranged to suit any business, and for nearly two years was at work on it before he could perfect it and get his patent; finally received it January 18, 1881; this board is composed of a frame two feet wide and five feet high with cross bars one and one-fourth inches apart forming grooves, recesses in which are placed cubical blocks having letters or figures on five sides leaving a blank side upon which is a small index figure or letter. The blocks are held in place by springs at the right of each line; the blocks are easily and quickly changed to form any reading matter desired and are adapted not only for business men but for schools. Mr. Marble has bought out a factory at Lincoln, Neb., which was opened and operated by Foster & Parsons who were handling the boards on a royalty, and will operate it himself and is making arrangements to erect a factory at Independence, Iowa, where he will make his headquarters; the boards are also manufactured at Bloomsburg, Pa.; in connection with this patent had to invent a machine for printing the blocks, there being but one place in the world where this kind of work is done; has also received a patent for a carpet strip for fastening carpets without the use of tacks. Mr. Marble is a hard-worker and has certainly laid foundations for future success. He was married April 23, 1882, to Mrs. T. Belle Martin, M. D., of Scandia. Mr. Marble is a member of Belleville Lodge No. 96, I. O. O. F. It is proper to state that Mr. Marble has always been one of the zealous workers in education, temperance and the cause of humanity, and often, together with his wife, lectures upon those subjects, also upon universal suffrage and universal mental liberty, with much success.

E. NELSON, farmer, P. O. Scandia, was born in Sweden in 1829; emigrated to America in 1851 and located in Rock Island County, Ill.; in 1857 moved to Missouri and remained there until 1861, when he returned to Rock Island County, Ill., and in 1862 enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving three years; was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and was discharged at Chicago; after coming out of the army settled in Iowa, locating in Lyon County, remaining there three years; thence to Johnson County, remaining there two years; in 1871 came to Kansas and located in Republic County and took a homestead on Section 29, Township 2, Range 3; was among the early settlers in the township; has eighty acres under the plow and eighty acres of hay land and pasture. The place is watered by a fine spring; has five acres of forest trees, good orchard and buildings. Was Justice of the Peace for five terms. In 1878 located in Scandia and opened a restaurant, remaining in this business three years. Has done well since he came here. Was married in the spring of 1866 in Rock Island County, Ill., to Miss Lois E. Bissell. They have four children—Jessie, John H., Iva J., Sarah. Is a member of the G. A. R.

WILLIAM NORRIS, farmer, P. O. Scandia, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1844, but was raised in Bloomington, Ill., until 1864, when he enlisted in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, serving until December, 1865, was discharged and mustered out at Nashville, Tenn. In 1870 came to Kansas, locating in Republic County, taking a homestead on Section 23, the northwest quarter, Township 3, Range 4; was sixty-five miles from market and there was but one house in sight; has his place well improved—eighty acres under the plow, the balance hay land and pasture; has a small orchard, a fine grove of forest trees, good house 14x30 feet and ell 14x20 feet and other buildings and is but three miles from market; is raising a good many hogs; has forty-five head. Served as Sheriff of Republic County during the years of 1878 and 1879. He was married in 1879, in Republic County, to Miss Delia Blanchard. They have two children—Huston and Hilton.

CHARLES T. O'HARRA, farmer, P. O. Scandia, was born in Adams County, Ind., in 1841; was raised there until twenty-one years of age. In 1862 he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, serving three years; was captured at Munfordsville, but was paroled soon after; was in nine engagements and many skirmishes; was discharged and mustered out at Mobile, Ala., in 1865 at the close of the war; after he returned from the army located in Jay County, Ind., remaining there until the following fall, when he came to Kansas, locating in Doniphan County, where he remained until 1871; then came into Republic County and homesteaded the southeast quarter of Section 35, Township 3, Range 4; was among the first settlers on the prairies in this township and was sixty miles from market for the first five years; there were no improvements in this part of the county at that time; he has broken seventy acres, set out three acres of forest, and 1,500 peach trees, which bear from 200 to 300 bushels per annum; twenty cherry trees and plenty of small fruits; has good pasture and some very fine meadow; frame house 16x24 feet story and a half and owns one of the best farms of its size in the township, close to market and about three miles from the coal banks; is raising stock, making a specialty of hogs in which he has been very successful; is also interested in the livery business with a Mr. Lewis, of Concordia. Was married in 1866, in West Custer, Jay Co., Ind. They have two children—Rhoda E. and Royden M. Is a member of John Brown Post No. 44, G. A. R., of Belleville. Mr. and Mrs. O'Harra are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

J. M. ROCKHOLD, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Hiram, Ohio; at the age of ten years went to Illinois, remaining there until 1855; then went to Avon and began reading medicine with Dr. J. J. Rowe, remaining there six years; part of the time was engaged in the drug business; in 1860 began its practice; in 1867 emigrated to Iowa, remaining there two years; in 1870 came to Kansas, locating in Belleville, where he engaged in the practice of medicine, remaining there two years, and then located in Union Township and took a homestead on Section 14, remaining there about five years; then bought a farm on Section 15, remaining there until 1881; besides attending to his practice, improved three farms, which he still owns; has eighty acres broken on the farm he bought and 120 on the homestead; a good house on each place, good barn, stables and orchard, three acres of fruit trees on the last place, a spring which furnishes water enough for 1,000 head of cattle, and has about sixty head of cattle on the place; also owns a fine residence in Scandia and he has made all he has since he came here; when he landed in Belleville in 1870 had $6.50 and a large family. Was married in 1860, in Illinois. They have nine living children—David T., Zurella, La Fayette, Ettie, Freddie, Van, Orpha, Arthur and Jessie. Is a member of Eclectic Medical Society of Kansas, also member of I. O. O. F.

J. R. SANDELL, salesman with C. W. Gulick, was born in Sweden in 1837; at the age of twelve years learned the tailors' trade. He emigrated to America in 1866, locating in Chicago and was employed in one of the largest tailoring establishments in the city until 1868, when his health failed and he joined the Scandinavian Agricultural Society, just forming to locate a colony in Kansas, thinking the change would improve his health. During the first year in Kansas was unable to do anything, the most of the time being obliged to walk on crutches. In the fall of 1869 opened a grocery store at Scandia, it being the first store opened in Republic County. At the end of one year sold out to Whiting & Baker, remaining with them one year; was then appointed postmaster and also carried on real estate and commission business. In 1870 resigned the office and took a homestead on Section 8, Township 4, Range 4, remaining on this place two years; sold it out and returned to Scandia, where he was again appointed postmaster. In 1875 resigned the office and accepted a position in P. Newman's store, remaining with him about two years; was then employed in Peter Johnson's store about one year; then for about one year had charge of the toll bridge; since then has been employed in the store of C. W. Gulick with the exception of one year, when he was on a farm. Mr. Sandell is a number one salesman and holds a large trade not only among his own countrymen but among Americans also. Was married in the spring of 1875 to Miss Emma Peterson, of Scandia. They have four children, namely: Robert, Harry, Charley and Andrew. Is a member of Scandia Lodge No. 165, I. O. O. F.

W. A. SMITH, manager of the Chicago Lumber Company, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1854. In 1857, his parents emigrated to Wisconsin, locating in Trempeleau, and from there emigrated to Illinois, remaining a short time. Thence to St. Louis, and then returned to Trempeleau, Wis. In 1872, took a commercial course at the celebrated LaCrosse Business College, graduating in the spring of 1873. He then located at Bangor, and engaged in the grain trade, and was engaged in this business at different points in Wisconsin until 1876, when he moved to Kansas, locating at Clay Centre, and was there nearly one year as weigher in the elevator; thence to Concordia, and took charge of the Chicago Lumber Company's yards at that point until February, 1879, when he was put in charge of their business at Scandia. He has worked up a good trade for them, and has given satisfaction to the public and his employers. Is a young man of enterprise and ability, and will give satisfaction wherever he fills a position. Was married September 14, 1881, at Belleville, Kan., to Miss L. A. Hallowell, of that place. Mr. Smith is a member of Scandia Lodge No. 155, I. O. O. F., Orion Lodge No. 50, K. of P., and of Lebanon Lodge under dispensation A., F. & A. M.

W. H. STINSON, inventor, was born in Crittenden County, Ky., in 1848. In 1865, he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Lucas County. In 1868, learned the carpenters' trade, and remained there until 1871; then came to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 2, Township 3, Range 4, and remained on the place five years. He broke seventy-five acres and planted a grove of forest trees and orchard; put up a house 14x16 feet, with addition 12x14 feet; a granary and stables. School Creek runs along the west line, furnishing plenty of running water. In 1878, he located in Scandia, and engaged in contracting and building. In 1881, he commenced work on a novel device to be used by wood-workers, called a Dado Plane Guide. He received a patent on the same in April, 1882; in August, 1882, made another improvement, which he got a patent on also; has several other inventions which he is at work on. He is a member of Scandia Lodge No. 165, I. O. O. F.

R. W. SWAN, druggist, was born in Canada in 1847. During this year his parents emigrated to Illinois, where they remained a short time; then moved to Wisconsin, and located in Winnebago County, and remaining there and in Portage County until he came to Kansas, in 1864, and located at Valley Falls, then called Grasshopper Falls. After remaining there a few months, he took a trip to New Mexico, and then back to Kansas, stopping a short time at Junction City; then took a trip to Colorado, and was there and through the West until 1868, when he made permanent settlement in Farmington Township, Republic County, and took a homestead on Mill Creek. He was among the first settlers in the county, and improved his place and was engaged in stock-raising. In 1874, he sold out and opened a general store at Cuba, remaining there two years. Then he sold out and bought a farm, and at the end of six months traded his farm for a stock of goods in Haddam, Washington County, remaining there about two years, when he sold out and bought out the only drug store in Scandia at that time; is having a fair trade, and has the oldest store in this line in the place. His trade has grown 100 per cent in the past year. He is a very popular man, and has a host of friends in this place. He was married in January, 1873, to Miss Ella Loring, of Albion Township. They have two children—Frank, born in 1874; Claude, born in 1880. Mr. Swan is a member of Scandia Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and of Concordia Chapter; also Scandia Lodge K. of P.

W. TAYLOR, physician and surgeon, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., in 1845, remaining there until twenty years of age. At the age of eighteen years, he took up the study of medicine. In 1865, he emigrated to Marion County, Iowa, where he continued in his medical studies, finishing his course at the college of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating in the winter of 1870-71. After receiving his diploma, he commenced practice in Marion County, Iowa. In 1874, came to Kansas, locating at Scandia. At the end of two years, he returned to Iowa, and was there until 1879, when he again came to Kansas and put in a stock of drugs at Talmage, the junction of the C. B. M. P. R.R., and the B. & M. R. R. In the spring of 1882, he sold out and located at Scandia, and engaged in the practice of medicine; has a good practice and has been very successful since he has been here. Was married in the spring of 1871, to Miss E. V. Fletcher, of Marion County, Iowa. They have one son—O. S., born in Republic County, Kansas, April [illegible], 1874. Is a member of the State Medical Society; also member of Scandia Lodge No. 165, I. O. O. F.

J. S. THOMPSON, stock-dealer, was born in Rockingham County, Va., in [illegible]. In 1854 his parents settled in St. Louis. The next year, 1855, they came to Kansas, his father taking a claim on the present town site of Leavenworth. In 1867, he went to St. Louis and was railroading for about one year; thence to Howard County, where he engaged in the mercantile business; at the end of three years he sold out and went to Colorado, locating in Wet Mountain Valley, and for nearly two years was engaged in mining; thence to Nevada, and was mining there for two years; at the end of that time he returned to Kansas and went to farming in Davis County; also handled stock more or less until 1879, and then located in Scandia; has been doing the largest shipping in cattle and hogs of any dealer in North Kansas. His shipments for 1881 were 250 cars, which he sold for $251,000. Mr. Thompson is considered the best stock buyer in this county, and, although a young man, shows the qualifications of men with twice his experience. He is known to be a fair buyer, who has always paid good prices, and is very popular with the farmers of Republic County. He was married in November, 1880, at Belleville, Kan., to Miss I. B. Norton. He is a member of Scandia Lodge, No. 155, I. O. O. F. and of Lebanon Lodge, under dispensation, A., F. & A. M., and of Orion Lodge, No. 50, K. of P.

W. K. VAN HORN, carpenter and builder, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, 1829, and was raised there until twenty years of age, and learned the carpenters' trade. From twenty to twenty-six he was rambling and traveling in the Western States and Territories, and as far south as Mexico. He then located in Butler County, Ohio, and was there until tober, 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Ohio, Volunteer Infantry, serving three years; received several slight wounds while in the service; was discharged and mustered out in 1864; in 1870 emigrated to Kansas, locating in Jewell County and took a homestead near the present site of Jewell City; put up the first frame house in the county, and was among the very first who settled in the county, was thirty miles from a post-office and fifty miles from a blacksmith shop; at the end of two years sold out and located at Jewell City and opened a grocery store, and continued in this business about two years; he then located at Beloit and worked at his trade, remaining there until June, 1882; then located in Scandia and commenced contracting and building; was Deputy County Surveyor of Jewell County; was Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and when the first store was opened in the county, bought the first goods sold, the article being a plug of tobacco. He was married in 1855, to Miss Mary J. Drake, of Ohio. They have three children—W. H., Eva A. and Harry K. His wife died in 1867, and he was married again in 1869, to Miss Edith Jones, of Hamilton County, Ohio. He is a member of Jewell Lodge, No. 116, I. O. O. F., and has been a member of the G. A. R. for a good many years.

J. J. WARD, dealer in farm machinery, was born in the village of Barkby, Leicestershire, England, in 1850. He emigrated to America in 1866, locating in Keokuk County, Iowa; remained here until 1872. Was with his parents on the farm, except the last two years, when he was engaged in teaching. He moved to Kansas in 1873, locating in Republic County; took a homestead on Section 2, Township 1, Range 4; improved this place summers and taught school winters until 1875, when he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1877. The improvements on his place consist of eighty-five acres of breaking, three acres of timber, two miles of hedge, good frame house; also bought 170 acres adjoining the homestead, and has broken fifty acres; has a barn 32x36 feet, planted three acres of forest trees, put up a house 16x26 feet, a good wind-mill for pumping, has good feed yards and has been engaged in raising stock most of the time. In 1877 he commenced handling farm machinery in Belleville, putting in the first stock of agricultural implements in Republic County, his brother, R. B. Ward, taking a half interest with him, the firm name being Ward Brothers. At the end of eighteen months he sold out to his brother and engaged in the same business at Scandia. The trade has steadily increased under the careful management of Mr. Ward, his trade increasing nearly fifty per cent on all goods except harvesters and sulky plows, in the first two years. He is a wide awake business man and thoroughly posted in his business. He was married in 1879, to Miss Emma Robertson, of Belleville. They have been blessed with two children, E. V. and Albert J.

WEYAND BROTHERS, hardware. James Weyand, the senior brother, was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1847; was raised on a farm and remained in that county until the fall of 1868. Then located in Washington County, and engaged in farming, remaining there until 1869, when he sold out and emigrated to Kansas, locating in Scandia. Was married in 1866, at Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa, to Miss M. A. Looney, of that place. Their children are—Dallis, Carrie, Minnie, Roy, Pearl. Mr. Weyand is a member of Scandia Lodge No. 165, I. O. O. F.; also a member of Orion Lodge No. 50, K. of P. D. Weyand, junior partner of the firm of Weyand Brothers, was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1849, and was raised on a farm, remaining there until 1861. Then located at Cedar Rapids, and engaged in the grocery business, remaining there about eighteen months. Going from there to Belle Plaine, he engaged in the hardware trade, in company with a Mr. Palmer. At the end of two years, he sold out and emigrated to Kansas, locating in Scandia. Was married in 1874 at Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa, to Miss M. E. Hagen, of that place. They have two children—Myrtle and Carl. In January, 1880, the Weyand Brothers formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the hardware trade at Scandia, and put up a building 22x50 feet, two stories, and a wareroom 24x50 feet, and put in a full line of shelf and heavy hardware, and a full line of farm machinery, carriages and wagons. Among the wagons and carriages, handle the celebrated Studebaker carriages and wagons. The trade in hardware increased twenty-five per cent in less than two years; while the sales of farm machinery increased fifty per cent in the same time, showing the business to be in the hands of thorough business men. The Weyand Brothers are very popular, and will continue to increase and hold up their trade, as they are thoroughly posted and attend to the business personally.

A. B. WILDER. The subject of this sketch was born at Rochester, N. Y., July 21, 1847. At Fally Seminary, Fulton, Ontario County, N. Y., he received an academic education. Graduated in law in August, 1870, under Joseph A. Stull, one of the best criminal lawyers in the State of New York. In 1871, he caught the western fever, and in February of that year emigrated to Chillicothe, Kansas, where he practiced law eight months, removing thence to Belleville, Republic County, where he established the Belleville *Republic*, February 7, 1872, with D. D. Kirby as his partner. Sold out to Kirke in 1874; soon after the office was moved to Jewell County. In 1875, Mr. Wilder started the *Republic* again at Belleville, but removed to Scandia in 1876. The paper has changed hands several times since, but is now ably conducted by its originator. Mr. Wilder and his paper have done much for the county. He is a man of energy, ambition and ability, and is well known and highly respected through the county. His paper has a large circulation, being a sound and thoroughly Republican in a county in name and politics Republican.

HON. A. D. WILSON, attorney-at-law, was born in Dundee, Scotland, August 2, 1840. In 1847, he emigrated to America with his parents, and located near Madison, Indiana. In 1862, he entered Hanover College, and graduated in the Scientific department of that institution in 1865. During his collegiate course he, in 1864, with several of his fellow students, enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served for a time with the regiment. After graduating, he took up the study of law at New Castle, Ind., and remained there one year. He conducted the Blountsville Academy, Henry County, Ind., as Principal of that institution; and from thence went to Portsmouth, N. H., where he finished his law studies, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Judicial Court of New Hampshire in the fall of 1869. Early in 1870, he, along with his brother, C. C. Wilson, emigrated to Kansas, and located at Waterville, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, remaining there nearly a year. Thence to Scandia, Republic County, at that time the most westerly settlement of the northern tier, and in company with his brother, who had settled there in July, in November, 1870, bought out T. J. Baker & Co., who were engaged in the mercantile business, and for the next two and one half years engaged in selling goods under the firm name of Wilson Brothers; and being, during that time, the only business firm in the place. During this time he was instrumental in getting several stage and post routes established to this point, and also in organizing a Joint Stock Ferry Company, by which a ferry was established over the Republican River at this point, which finally led to the building of the first bridge over the upper Republican. In 1871, he was elected as Representative from this county to the State Legislature, having closed out his business in Scandia. In January, 1875, he located at Kirwin, Phillips County, Kan., a new land-office town, and engaged in the practice of law. While there he was appointed County Attorney, and removed to Phillipsburg, the county seat, and at the

A. D. Wilson

next election was elected to that office and served the term. He has been a delegate to a number of State Conventions, and in 1876 was chosen as a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and served two years. In the fall of 1877, he returned to Scandia, continuing in the practice of his profession, and taking an active part in getting a railroad built to this point, being one of the very few who succeeded in getting it. With the coming of the railroad the town grew to a city, and he was chosen its first Mayor, and re-elected for a second term. Mr. Wilson has been identified with almost every public enterprise of benefit to the city of Scandia and county of Republic. He has built up a large and lucrative law practice, and is a man highly respected by all who know him. In January, 1882, he was married to Miss Elise S. Johnson, of Republic County, Kan.

THURE WOHLFART, farmer, P. O. Scandia, was born in Sweden in 1835; emigrated to America in 1867, locating in Chicago. At the end of one year he joined the Scandinavian Agricultural Society and emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County and founded the town of Scandia then called New Scandinavia; for the first three months he was in the employ of the society; in 1869 he took a homestead on Section 21, Township 3, Range 4 west. He has since bought land adjoining, so that he now has 445 acres in one farm, 150 acres under the plow, 200 acres under pasture; the balance is hay land; has set out and raised five miles of Osage orange hedge fence; put out five acres of timber, a good orchard, good stone house 15x25 feet, granary, corn-cribs and stables, and is engaged in raising and handling stock. He has 130 head of cattle, 100 head of hogs, 60 head of sheep, and usually buys, feeds and ships considerable stock, aside from what he raises. He is a leading man among his countrymen and has been Township Treasurer and School District Treasurer since 1870. In 1881 he was elected County Commissioner. He was married in Scandia in 1872 to Mrs Louisa Ericson, of Scandia. They have two children—Carrie and Axel.

REPUBLIC CITY.

The town of Republic City is in the valley of the Republican River, one and one half miles from the stream and ten miles north of Scandia. It is in the cradle of its existence; having been laid out and given a "local habitation and a name" in May, 1880.

But it is a live, wide-awake town—just young enough to be vigorous, and busy enough to be in good spirits. Since its establishment it has grown very rapidly, having a population of 250. It is surrounded by an excellent country, and, enjoying the benefits of a railroad, it will continue its prosperity for some time. One year and a half ago only a blacksmith-shop and a post-office could be seen. Now a cluster of busy stores, shops, hotels, livery stables, stock-yards, elevators, dwellings and a schoolhouse have sprung forth. At this point a good bridge spans the Republican, which causes a great many emigrants to pass through the town, coming by way of Beatrice and Fairbury, Nebraska.

"Three miles west of the town, on a high point of land, the outline of a large Indian town is as plainly visible as it was fifty or a hundred years ago. The streets are regular, the wigwams were in rows and a large number of them. The ground floor is exactly like a circus ring with earth thrown up around the circle. By measurement they are all thirty feet in diameter. Immediately back and to the south of this Indian town is a broad and almost perfectly level plane affording fine picket grounds, having the best possible commanding view of the surrounding country. The view from the Indian town site covers sixteen miles to the north and northwest, twelve to the northeast, ten due west and about the same to the south and east. The Republican Valley lay spread out before them for many miles, and the slightest intrusion or invasion of their domain would be readily detected. The town faces north and the streets run north and south. About forty rods north of the town the river makes a sharp curve around a low point of land covered with low brush and a few shrubby trees. Here are found Indian trinkets, powder horns, moccasins, beads, dinged-up copper kettles, etc., etc. In this locality were their winter quarters. A natural protection from the cold winds was afforded by a heavy clump of timber on the outer curve of the river, which formed a semi-circle around them to the north. A ford across the river lay directly in front of this low point of land. Here, it seems, nature had striven hard to combine every advantage and condition suited to Indian life. This town was occupied, not many years ago by the Cheyennes or Arapahoes who were allies.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

The Republic City school is in a flourishing condition. A $700 school building was built last year, which was designed to meet the wants of the town for four or five years.

The Baptist Church was organized at Otter Creek in 1871, and since the starting of the town has been removed.

The Christian Church was organized at Otter Creek schoolhouse in 1874.

When the Central Branch is extended into Nebraska the town will likely be benefited by having the western market brought closer by connections with the B. & M.

Some of the oldest settlers in the county live in or adjacent to Republic City. Capt. Stanfield, who commanded the militia at this point in 1868 resides here.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACOB BECK, farmer, P. O. Republic City, was born in Milwaukee County, Wis., in 1845. In 1860 came to Kansas, locating in Atchison County; in 1862 enlisted in the Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, serving two years and ten months; was in the West most of the time. Was married in 1867 to Miss Emma Garside of Atchison, Kan. They have seven children—Charles, Annie, George, Rose, Olive, Frank and Arthur. In 1872 he located in Republic County and took a homestead on Sections 23 and 24. There were but few settlers at the time. He was seventy-five miles from market or mill and for two or three years the grasshoppers and drouth made it hard to accomplish anything; but notwithstanding all these drawbacks Mr. Beck has his place well improved, with ninety acres under the plow; has planted seven acres of forest trees which are large enough for fencing; also put up one of the first frame houses built in the township, good stables, corn-crib, and has turned his attention to raising stock, for which his place is well adapted, it being bottom land well watered by numerous springs which furnish plenty of water for his stock. Also raises some very fine Norman horses. He is a member of Republic City Lodge No. 204, I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM B. CHARLES, farmer, P. O. Republic City, was born in Wales in 1832. In 1863 he emigrated to America, locating in Tioga County, Pa. At the end of two years he emigrated to Missouri, remaining there until 1868. From there came to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and was among the early settlers in the county before it was organized. He took a homestead on Sections 34 and 35, Township 1 south, Range 5 west. The following August was driven out by the Indians after stealing one of his horses and killing one of his companions, one Gordon Winbigler, whose claim was in Jewell County, but was killed on Section 36, Big Bend Township. Mr. Charles found it up-hill work for a few years with Indians and grasshoppers to contend with, and could not permanently locate with his family upon his farm until December, 1869, when he removed his family on a cold winter's day, and found his log cabin and everything that was left in it, in a heap of ashes, when he had to dig through two feet of frozen ground some kind of a habitation until he could do better. But at last he has succeeded in improving one of the best farms in the county. He has 400 acres in one body well watered by White Rock Creek, with forty acres of good timber along its banks. Besides this he has five acres of forest trees which he planted. He has 130 acres under the plow; the balance of 270 acres is fenced for pasture; has some fine hedge, a fine house 18x24 feet with two additions 14x24 feet and 10x12 feet, good stables, orchard, and everything to make home pleasant; is but two miles from market and is extensively engaged in stock-raising; has seventy-five head of hogs, sixty head of cattle, and has been very prosperous in all his undertakings. He was the first postmaster in this part of the county. Received his appointment in 1870. The office was called Gomeria; held this three years; was Township Treasurer several years. He and his wife are members of the "National Liberal League." He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married in 1855 to Mrs. Lydia Davies of Wales. Their family consists of seven children—Gomer T. Davies, Morfydd O. Davies, Dervi A. Davies, and Alwen, Jestyn, Tudor and Thomas Charles.

S. DENMAN, farmer, P. O. Republic City, was born in Knox County, Ohio in 1846, making his home here the most of the time until 1871, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 24, Township 1, Range 5, being one of the first places homesteaded in this part of the township. Has a fine place; Spring Creek runs through it, and there is also a small lake made up of springs, which furnishes the place with fresh water in abundance for stock purposes. When he took this place, was seventy-five miles from market or mill. Has broke ninety-five acres, fenced fifty-five acres for pasture, the balance being hay land; also has a timber claim of forty acres joining the homestead, and has three acres of fine timber on this place, has a fine peach orchard of 150 trees, a fine lot of apples, cherries and other small fruits; put up a good frame house 14x28 feet, a barn 14x35 feet, stables 12x80 feet, two corn-cribs, and is working into the stock business; has ten head of horses, nineteen head of cattle, sixty head of hogs, and has done well for the past five years. Was married in 1870, to Miss Mary Mahogan, of Richland County, Ohio. They have one daughter—Ada.

FRED ELLIOTT, farmer, P. O. Republic City, was born in Willshire, England, in 1848; emigrated to America in 1864, locating in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1870 emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 35, Township 1, Range 5. Was about the first settler in this part of the township, and the first one on the east side of the river; was seventy-five miles from market and had to swim the river after his mail; took eight days to make a trip to mill. After living in this place and keeping it four years, sold out and bought the southeast quarter of Section 25, same township, and forty acres on Section 26, making 200 acres; this lies in the second bottom and is a fine stock farm; is well-watered by Otter Creek, which is fed by springs, making plenty of pure water for stock; has four acres of forest trees which are eighteen inches through, grown in eight years, also has a fine apple orchard of fifty trees four years old which raised some of the finest fruit ever seen in Kansas; has some choice peach trees, cherries, plums, grapes and all kinds of small fruits; has a good house and stables, one-half mile of hedge, and has a choice farm, joining the town site of Republic City, was one of the original proprietors of the town site, and has disposed of all his claim except four lots, which he built on; is raising stock, among which are some thoroughbred draft horses; also noted for the fine hogs he raises. In 1881 raised fifty, which sold for $600 when nine months old; has some fine feed-yards, and will make stock his business. Served as Constable two terms in his township. Was married October 1876, in Republic County, Kansas, to Miss Nellie G. Sullivan of this county. Is a member of Belleville Lodge, No. 129, A. F. & A. M.

JOHN ELLIOTT, farmer, P. O. Republic City, was born in Willshire, England, in 1820; In May, 1864, sailed from Liverpool, reaching New York City in June. He then located at Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in market-gardening, and for five or six years was in the Cleveland market. In 1870 emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 26, Township 1, Range 5; has bought some land since, making a farm of 235 acres, with 130 acres under the plow, 100 acres fenced and the balance in hay land. There is a large spring on the farm joining him, which forms a creek running through his place; besides this has three wells and a wind-mill for pumping. Has a good house 24x32 feet, story and a half, good stables, etc., good grove of forest trees and a good orchard. The Republican River bounds his farm for three-fourths of a mile on the west. Is raising some stock; has forty-five head of cattle, fifty-five head of hogs; is but one mile from Republic City, thus having a desirable farm; has done exceedingly well since he came here. Was married in 1848 to Miss Matilda Hunt, of Willshire, England. They have five children—Fred, Rosena, Mary J., W. J., and Sarah E. Mr. Elliott was postmaster for four years.

W. ELLIOTT, farmer, P. O. Republic City, was born in Willshire, England, in 1849. Emigrated to America, 1867, locating in Cleveland, Ohio, remaining there three years; in 1871, locating in Republic County, taking a homestead on Section 35, Township 1, Range 5; was one of the pioneers of this township, and at the date of his settlement, was eighty miles from market; at the present time is but one mile from a railroad point; has 520 acres of fine land, 300 acres under the plow, well watered by Otter Creek; forty acres of pasture, and has planted about 15,000 forest trees, put up a good stone and frame house, 24x28 feet, besides barn, stables, hay and corn-cribs; has some fruit; is extensively engaged in stock-raising and dairying; raises from 100 to 125 head of hogs annually, has forty-three head of cattle, twenty-five head of which are cows. Was married in 1869 to Miss Ann Fregeard, of Willshire, England; they have seven children—George, Eliza, Jane, William, Minnie, Henry and Ida.

JESSE HELPER, farmer, P. O. Republic City, was born in North Carolina in 1820, but was raised in Indiana, living there twenty-eight years, going from there to Iowa in an early day, locating in Black Hawk County; thence to Allamakee County, and in 1863 enlisted in the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, serving over three years. In 1873 emigrated to Republic County, Kan., locating in Washington Township, and took a homestead on Sections 7 and 8; at the end of the year proved up and got his patent and bought a farm of 400 acres on Section 23, Town 1, Range 5; this lies in the Republican River Valley and is well adapted for stock-raising. There is a fine spring creek running through the place, besides numerous springs, one at his house which he has so arranged as to force the water to the house; has 100 acres of pasture, 100 acres under the plow; has two acres of grove and ten acres of young timber in the pasture; also has a timber claim of eighty acres; has good frame house 16x24 feet with addition 14x16 feet, granary 16x20 feet, besides good shed; has thirty-five head of cattle, twelve head of horses and sixty head of hogs. Mr. Helper is one of the most prosperous farmers in the township and is highly respected by all. He was married, in 1843, to Kuezann Grover, by whom he had nine children—Sarah; John and Lida, twins; Mary, Eliza, Jane, Minerva Ann, Daniel Bradley, Jacob Monrow and Adaline. He was married again in 1867, to Sarah E. (Smith) Haughton of Iowa, who had one son by her first husband, Franklin S. Haughton. By his second marriage Mr. Helper has been blessed with six children—Minnie, Araminta, Alila G., Jesse Jr., Martha Ellen, Lewis, Beal and Henry D.

T. A. LOWE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Republic City, was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., and was raised there until ten years of age; his parents then emigrated to Stephenson County, Ill. In 1862 enlisted in the Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving two and one-half years; was in all the principal battles of his regiment. After coming out of the army was engaged in carpenter and building business in Stephenson County, Ill., until 1870, when he came West, locating in Republic County, Kan.; was among the first settlers in Big Bend Township and took a homestead on Section 32, Township 1, Range 5; he has the place well improved, 140 acres under the plow, three acres of timber; has twenty acres fenced for pasture, good well with wind pump, a good frame house and barn, and has since purchased five acres of timber joining the homestead; is extensively engaged in stock-raising; has 135 head of cattle, 150 head of hogs, and is preparing to still enlarge the business of stock-raising; is one of the model farmers of Big Bend Township, and has been very successful since he came here; at the time of settling here was some eighty miles from the nearest railroad point, while now is but four miles. Was married, in 1867, in Lena, Ill., to Miss Young of that place. They have five children—Fred, Blanche, Lita, Carrie and Lettie.

WILLIAM McGUIRE, farmer, P. O. Republic City, was born in Ray County, Mo., in 1834, living there until fifteen years of age; then emigrated to Iowa, locating in Webster County. Enlisted in 1864, in the Sixteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving until August, 1865. Emigrated to Kansas, June 15, 1870, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 31, Township 2, Range 4; improved the place by breaking thirty-five acres; planted three acres of timber, built house and stables; at the end of two years sold out and pre-empted 160 acres on Section 25, Township 1, Range 5; has eighty acres under the plow; has planted four acres of timber, one and three-fourths miles of hedge, 300 apple trees, 300 plum trees, 25 cherry trees, 300 peach trees, and 250 grape vines, and a variety of small fruits; good frame house 14x26 feet, wing 14x14 feet, story and-a-half; has a good stock farm, the place being well watered by a large spring, furnishing plenty of water for stock. The farm is but one mile from a railroad point; at the time he located in the county was seventy miles from a railroad point. Has the place stocked with twenty-three head of cattle and about forty head of hogs, raising from twenty-five to fifty head annually. Is one of the model farmers of the township and a man of good judgment, and has done well since he located here. Was married in 1858, and had five children, viz: J. F. D., W. M., Mary, Jesse and Sarah E. Was married again in May, 1874 to Miss Stenson of Republic County, Kan. They have four children, viz: Walter, Noble, Royal and Cora Pearl. Is a member of the Mission Baptist Church.

WILLIAM McWELLS, farmer, P. O. Republic City, was born in Downsville, Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1846. In 1857 his parents emigrated to Illinois, where he remained fifteen years; in 1872 emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 3, Township 1, Range 5; has a very fine place, well improved and only two and one-half to three miles from market on two different roads. Has 130 acres under the plow; the place all fenced with hedge and about one mile of cross hedge; has ten acres of good timber, which he planted, besides a fine orchard, good house 16x24 feet two stories, corn-crib and granary 32x36 feet, with wind-mill and feed mill for grinding and shelling corn. The mill is used for pumping water and there are 325 feet of gas-pipe for conveying the water to his feed-yards for stock, of which he has a good many, some fifty-three head of cattle and seventy-five hogs and a number of horses; and although the grasshoppers ate his crops two years and he was burned out, losing nearly all he had except his land, still by close attention to business and his thorough knowledge of farming, has been able to make money. Was married December 1, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth M. Halsted of Marshall County, Ill. They have five children, viz: Jason E., Marietta E., Ida E., Olive M., George L.

D. M. MUTH, liveryman, was born in Hancock County, Ind., in 1841, remaining there until 1862, when he enlisted in the Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. Was wounded at the battle of Stone River, losing his right eye, and also received a wound in the hip. Was discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1865. After his discharge emigrated to Iowa, locating in Jasper County remaining there five years and owning and improving a farm. In 1870 came to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 14, Township 1, Range 4, and made the first improvements in the township. Put up the first frame house, building it of native timber. Was seventy-five miles from market, and the same distance from a mill. Broke 120 acres, planted five acres of forest trees, and two acres of orchard. In 1874 the grasshoppers destroyed them all and he had to replant it again. Put up a wind-mill, stables, granary, corn-crib, and remained there until August, 1882, when he sold eighty acres, and built a livery barn 32x64 feet and put in a good stock of horses and carriages and is working up a good trade. He was married in 1862 to Miss Annie B. Wilkinson of Hancock County, Ind. They have seven children, viz: Annie, A. S., Edward, Clinton, Cora, Clarence and Iva.

M. C. POLLEY, merchant, was born in Newark, Rock Co., Wis., in 1850. In 1865 his parents settled in Michigan, remaining there until 1871, and then emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County. Here he took a homestead on Section 10, Township 1, Range 5, and for the first five years improved his farm summers and taught school winters. In August, 1881, he put up a store building 20x40 feet in Republic City and put in a full line of general merchandise and has met with sales away beyond his expectation. He is a live business man and is sure to build up a large trade. Also owns eighty acres adjoining the town site, which will soon be very valuable as town lots. He was married in October, 1881, to Miss Annie Cleveland of Cloud County, Kan. He is a member of Republic City Lodge No. 204, I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM POLLEY, farmer, P. O. Republic City, was born in Stamford, Delaware Co., N. Y.; was raised there until fifteen years of age; went to Chenango County, and remained there until 1844; then emigrated to Rock County, Wis.; remained there until 1865 engaged in farming. From Wisconsin he went to Michigan, locating in Cass County, remaining there until 1871; then came to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 1, Township 2, Range 5; was seventy miles from market and for a year or two had to go that distance to market. His place now lies a mile and a quarter from a railroad point; has a fine farm nicely improved; has 100 acres under the plow; the balance is pasture and hay land; has about five acres of fine forest trees, among which are some very fine walnut trees which have been bearing for a number of years, grown from the seed planted by Mr. Polley; also has some fine peaches and other fruits. He is engaged in raising corn and hogs principally; also owns a fine place of eight acres with good frame house in Republic City. Is one of the best citizens in the township and is highly respected. He was married December 25, 1848, to Miss Clarissa L. Christie of Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y. They have four children—Milton C., Ralph W., Edgar A. and Lucy. Mr. and Mrs. Polley are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

J. C. PRICE, attorney-at-law, real estate, loans, and collection agent, was born in Cassopolis, Mich., in 1846. He was raised there and remained until [illegible]; was educated at Kalamazoo College, graduating in 1869. During this time taught several terms of school, and devoted a part of his time to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in Kansas in 1873. In 1869 he emigrated to Kansas, locating in the northwest corner of Republic County, nearly 100 miles from any railroad, and out of sight of any improvements. He was the first settler in this part of the county; took a homestead on Section 6, Township 1, Range 5. After getting his papers, he then looked around to see what he could do to make a living. Having a knowledge and some practice of surveying, he secured a set of implements and began work, and succeeded in making a fair salary. The next year he taught school, kept putting a few improvements on his place, and in 1874 was elected County Surveyor, and held this office until about 1881. He was County Superintendent of schools during 1877 and 1878. In 1882 he came to Republic City, and in company with Milton Grim, engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business. They are doing a large business in this line. Mr. Price is also engaged in the practice of law, and is the only attorney in Republic City. He still retains his homestead, and has sixty acres under the plow, eighty acres of fine young timber, a large spring which furnishes plenty of water, good buildings, and is but a quarter of a mile from Hardy, Neb., the junction of the B. & M., and the Central Branch of the M. P. R. R. Has a fine lot of stock on the place, and has been very successful in all his enterprises since he came to Kansas. He was married in 1874 at Owatonna, Minn., to Miss Phillips, a teacher in the public school of that place. Mr. Price is a member of Republic City Lodge, No. 204, I. O. O. F., and of Belleville Lodge, No. 129, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Price is one of the most thoroughly posted men in real estate in the county, and a gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet.

EDWARD SIMMS, farmer, P. O. Republic City, was born in Wiltshire, England, May 18, 1843. Emigrated to America, May 27, 1870, locating in Cleveland, where he remained three months. In the fall of 1870, emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County. Was among the first settlers here, and took a homestead on Section 26, Township 1, Range 5. Was seventy-five miles from market and one hundred miles from mill, and for two or three years had nothing to work with, now has sixty-five acres under the plow, has planted 1,000 fruit trees, a good orchard of peaches, apples, plums, cherries, grapes, and a large variety of small fruits; good frame house, 12x16 feet; wing, 8x16 feet. He is raising stock, has nineteen head of cattle, and only had one cow to start with in 1875, and has disposed of five head besides; raises from fifty to seventy-five head of hogs annually, and has done exceedingly well. He was married in November, 1869, to Miss Ella Elliott, of Wiltshire, England. They have four children—Edward W., Charles J., Clifford C. and an infant not named. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

R. T. STANFIELD, merchant, was born in Jackson County, Ind., in 1845, remaining there until nineteen years of age. In 1864 he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving about two years. He was discharged in January, 1866, at Indianapolis, Ind. In 1867 he came West and located in Eastern Kansas. In 1868 he located in Republic County and pre-empted 160 acres of land on Section 35, Township 1, Range 5, which he improved and kept until 1875. In 1878 he bought 160 acres of land, in Section 27, in the same township. In 1877 he traded his pre-emption for 160 acres adjoining the 160 acres, in Section 27; this was an exceptional fine place, two and a half miles from Republic City. He has 160 acres under the plow, ninety acres of pasture, ten acres of timber, good house, stable and other buildings. It is watered by White Rock Creek, a fine stream which flows through the place. In July, 1881, bought one-half interest in the hardware store of Mr. Laughlin. They have a building 20x60 feet, with tin shop 16x20 feet, and well filled with a good stock of shelf and heavy hardware. He has supplied a long-needed want by the people of Republic City and vicinity, as this is the first stock of the kind opened in the place. Their sales have been good and promise a large trade. In 1869 commanded a company of militia to protect the settlers against the Indians. He was married in 1870 to Miss Carnahan, of Pottawatomie County, Kan. They were blessed with four daughters—Nettie, Mary, Elsie and Sarah. Mrs. Stanfield died in 1880. Mr. Stanfield is a very popular man and a pleasant gentleman.

WHITE ROCK.

White Rock is a small village ten miles northwest of Scandia, and six miles from the mouth of the stream of the same name a tributary of the Republican rising in Smith County, and running due east across Jewell into Republic County. It is near the western boundary, and was one of the most prosperous and flourishing towns in the county until the Central Branch Railroad was completed up the east side of the Republican. Even that misfortune did not destroy the town altogether. It is still a business point, although it has not grown since. It was then the depot of trade for a broad district, embracing the famous valley of White Rock and the adjacent portion of the Republican. The valley of the White Rock is the finest portion of Jewell or Republic counties, and during the frontier days more Indian outrages occurred within its borders than along any other stream in these counties. These outrages occurred year after year until 1870 when a permanent peace succeeded throughout the homestead region. Emigrants, as now they wend their way up the peaceful valley of this beautiful stream, seeking homesteads on the adjacent lands or in the counties farther to the west, can hardly realize the change in circumstances. Now substantial and beautiful homes are found at intervals along the valley. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad has surveyed a line to this place and should the county construct the line the town will resume its past prosperity.

The stream furnishes water-power a greater part of the year for a substantial grist-mill, which is furnished with steam power for steady work. The schools are in good condition. The population, of about 200, take great interest in all that pertains to the weal of their place, and the school being the most important, has careful attention. The Baptists here have a church edifice and their denomination flourishes both here and in the adjacent country. Other denominations worship in their church.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—WHITE ROCK TOWNSHIP.

I. N. CRISPIN, farmer, P. O. White Rock, was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1830, and remained there until twenty years old; thence to Henry County, Iowa, remaining there until the fall of 1870, when he again started West, locating in Nebraska; where he resided only six months, and came to Kansas in the spring of 1871, and located in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 6, Township 2, Range 5. The place is watered by a branch of White Rock Creek, which runs through one corner of the place, with some timber along its banks—from fifteen to twenty acres—furnishing all the timber necessary for the farm; besides this he has planted a fine grove of forest trees, a good orchard, and a variety of small fruits. He has 125 acres under the plow, a frame house 16 x 20 feet, and 14 x 18 feet, good stable, granary, and corn-crib, and has one of the choicest farms in the county for its size, but a short distance from the village of White Rock, and handy to market. He is engaged in stock-raising to some extent—has sixty head of cattle, forty head of hogs, and eighteen head of horses; and is one of the many who came to the State with but little to do with, and has been successful. Mr. Crispin has lately enclosed his farm with a wire fence, and added to it one of Holiday's Standard wind-mills, which pumps water for his stock, grinds feed, and runs a corn-sheller, churn and grindstone. Mr. Crispin was married in 1851, in Henry County, Iowa, to Miss Brewington, of that place. They have four children—Owen, W. H., Annie and Ada. Mr. Crispin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE W. FERGASON, farmer, P. O. White Rock, was born in Erie County, N. Y., in 1830. In 1857 emigrated to Stephenson, Ill., remaining until 1870; thence to Republic County, Kan., and took a homestead on Section 19, Township 2, Range 5, and was among the first settlers in this part of the township. He was seventy-five miles from market, and no buildings in sight anywhere. He has 110 acres under the plow, forty acres of pasture, two acres of forest trees, a good peach orchard, good frame house, granary and stables, and is working into stock-raising—has twelve head of cattle and forty head of hogs. He was married in 1872 to Miss Mary J. Osborne, of Jewell County, Kan. They have six children—Sadie A., Luella, Estella, William H., Charles F. and Freddie.

E. S. McKAY, farmer, P. O. White Rock, was born in Essex County, Canada, in 1848. He emigrated to Michigan in 1868, and engaged in lumbering on Lake Superior. In 1871 he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and homesteaded the northeast quarter of Section 22, Township 2, Range 5. He has 145 acres under the plow, and the finest grove of forest trees, consisting of six acres, mostly in maple, in this part of the county; and has two acres of fine orchard, consisting of apple, peach, cherry, plum and apricot trees; a fine lot of grapes, and small fruits of all kinds; a good house, 14 x 30 feet; a good barn, 14 x 28 feet; and a granary, 14 x 17 feet. He is extensively engaged in raising swine, turning off from fifty to 100 head annually. He was married in 1875 to Miss Martha E. Forest, of Des Moines, Iowa. They have three children—Curtice, Anna and Earnest. He is a member of White Rock Lodge, No. 126, I. O. O. F.

P. McHUTCHON, attorney, was born in Scotland, in 1837, and was brought up in the mercantile business. In 1855 he emigrated to America, locating in New York City, and was employed in A. T. Stewart's store, remaining there a little over one year, and then went to Detroit, Mich., remaining there two years, and was engaged in the mercantile business. In 1858 he located in Cincinnati, and was engaged in handling butter and the exchange business. After remaining here about two years he closed out his business, and went to Indianapolis and engaged in the dry goods trade, remaining there until 1869, emigrating from there to Kansas, locating in Republic County. In the spring of 1871 he took a homestead on Section 19, Township 1, Range 5, and afterward pre-empted 160 acres on the same section. He improved this place, and remained there until 1878, then located in Jewell County, and bought a farm on Section 13, Township 2, Range 6. There is a fine stone quarry on the place, from which he is taking from 250 to 300 cords annually, and is farming some. In [illegible] he commenced reading law, and devoted a part of his time to the study until 1874, when he was admitted to practice in the higher courts, and has been engaged in practice the most of the time since at White Rock, and is the only attorney in the place. He is a member of the Masonic order.

S. E. MORLAN, capitalist, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1831. From the age of two years until 1855 was in Beaver County, Pa. He went from there to California, and located near Placerville, where he engaged in mining, remaining there until 1869. He then returned East, and in 1870 came to Kansas and located in White Rock, and pre-empted 160 acres of land on Sections 31 and 32, remaining on the place a few months, and then in company with his brother engaged in the mercantile business in White Rock, running one of the first stores in the place; they also had the post-office for a number of years, and continued in business seven years. They do a large business, and have been engaged in loaning money all the time they have been in Kansas. Since 1879 they have been engaged in real estate, buying and selling farms, and owning several farms at the present time. They are among the wealthiest men in the county, also own a part of the town site. He was married in 1874 to Miss Anna Bryce, of White Rock. They have three children—Clara, Fred and Samuel E.

A. B. OGLE, farmer, P. O. White Rock, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1847. While quite young his parents emigrated to Andrew County, Mo. In 1864 he enlisted in the Forty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. After coming out of the army he remained in Missouri until 1870, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Sections 7 and 8, Township 2, Range 5. He has since bought 160 acres adjoining, making a farm of 320 acres in one body. He has 200 acres under the plow, sixty-five acres of pasture, three and one half miles of hedge, two acres of forest trees, good wells with wind-mill for pumping; barn, 16x36 feet, house and other improvements. The place is all fenced. Mr. Ogle is engaged in raising stock, and has forty head mostly graded. He has some fine blooded stock—has one two-year old that weighs 1,500 pounds—has forty head of hogs, and has been very successful since he came here. He is one of the leading men in the township, and a pleasant gentleman. He is Township Trustee and Assessor, also takes an active interest in school matters. He was married in 1871 in Marysville, Mo., to Miss C. Pool, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Ogle are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

CHARLES PAIRAN, dealer in general merchandise, White Rock, was born in Wolfsanger, near Hesse Cassel, Germany, in 1831, and was raised there until 1846, when he went to Egeln, in Prussia, where he was employed in a dry goods house until 1852, when he emigrated to America, locating at Lockville, Fairfield County, Ohio, trying his hand at farming until the fall of the same year, when he went to clerking for Ernst Becker, at Lancaster, Ohio. In 1854 he became a partner in the general merchandise store of Mithoff Brothers at Lockville, Ohio. In 1856 commenced business on his own account at Lancaster, Ohio, where he remained until 1869. He then emigrated to Kansas, locating in Washington County, where he took a homestead, remaining on his place five years; coming from there to White Rock, Republic County, and bought out W. H. Collin's mercantile business, and has continued in that trade there since. His store is 20 x 70 feet, filled with all kinds of merchandise, and he has built up a good trade, his sales averaging $22,000 per annum. Although the railroad has built up opposition towns Mr. Pairan still holds his trade, and is considered by all who know him as the model merchant of Republic County. He still retains the homestead in Washington County. He was married in 1855 to Miss M. L. Mayer. They have four children—W. C., Clarence H., Francis L. and Victor A. Mr. Pairan is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN PERSINGER, farmer, P. O. White Rock, was born in Butler County, Va., in 1835. When fifteen years of age he settled in Tennessee, where he engaged in farming. In 1863 he enlisted in the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, serving three years, the most of the time serving as a pilot conducting Union men from the South to volunteer in the Union Army; he was taken prisoner during one of these trips, but succeeded in making his escape at the end of forty-nine days. After coming out of the army remained in Tennessee until 1870, then emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and secured a homestead on Section 30, Township 2, Range 5. For the first two or three years he had to go eighty miles after his provisions, while now he is but ten miles from market. He has 100 acres under the plow, five acres of forest trees, a peach orchard of 300 trees, 480 rods of hedge, and is engaged in raising hogs and horses. He was married in 1867 to Miss Elizabeth Roller. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. K. PECKHAM, postmaster, was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1849. In 1860 he located in Chenango County, remaining there until 1871; emigrating from there to Kansas he located in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 30, Township 2, Range 5. He improved his place, and remained there five years; he then located at White Rock, and opened a drug store, the first exclusive drug stock in the place; has continued in the business, and has built up a large trade. He is a thorough business man, and one of the most enterprising merchants in the county; he is very popular, and his many friends are anxious to have him represent them in the State Legislature; he is well qualified to fill the position, and would be sure to give satisfaction to his constituents. He is farming some in connection with his other business. He was united in marriage with Miss Bobcock, of Battle Creek, Mich., in 1870. They have six children—Ada, Estella, Edith, John, Ray and Bert. He is a member of White Rock Lodge No 126, I. O. O. F. He was appointed postmaster in 1881; which office he still holds.

T. POMEROY, merchant and farmer, White Rock, was born in Ireland, in 1841. He emigrated to America in 1848, locating in Chicago, and remaining there until 1865, and was with his father in the boot and shoe trade. Going from Chicago to Lyon County, Iowa, he engaged in farming. In 1871 he settled in Republic County, Kan., and took a homestead on Section 21, Township 2, Range 5. He has lived in the place continually since, and has it under good cultivation; seventy-five acres under the plow; thirty-five acres fenced; has planted 7,000 forest trees, four acres of orchard, and has a good frame house, 16 x 24 feet; barn, 18 x 20 feet; and is raising some stock—has five head of horses, thirteen head of cattle, forty head of hogs. In January, 1881, he opened a store at White Rock village with a full line of general merchandise, and has been doing a good business. He served in the army in the Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry from 1861 to 1865; and was wounded and captured during the time. He was married in 1870 to Miss Mary Stark, of Lyon County, Iowa. They have six children—Charley, Margarette, Alice, Henry, Mary and Emma.

J. Z. SCOTT, M. D., P. O. White Rock, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1828, remaining there (with the exception of two years, during which he was in the Mexican war) until twenty-one years of age, when he removed to Indiana, remaining there five years; going from there to Linn County, Iowa, and took up the study of medicine. In 1868 he took a course of lectures at the Rush Medical College in Chicago, and then commenced the practice of medicine. In 1871 he came to Kansas, and located in White Rock Township. He was the first regular physician in this part of the country; and pre-empted 160 acres in Section 23, and began to improve the place the following year. In 1874 he returned to Iowa, took a course of lectures in the Iowa University, and a third course of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Keokuk, Iowa, where he graduated in 1878. He then returned to his farm in Kansas, and soon built up a large practice; also improved his farm by breaking 120 acres, and planting three acres of forest and orchard trees. He built two good houses, one 16½ x 26½ feet; and one 22 x 22 feet; and remained there until 1880; when he sold out, and went to southwest Missouri, and engaged in the hardware business with his sons; and at that place built up a large practice of medicine; but his health failing he returned to Kansas in the fall of 1882, and purchased a farm in the same township he first located in, and but one-half mile from his old place, and resumed his practice. He has a good farm, with thirty-five acres in cultivation, and has in preparation a good residence, and will make this his future home, being satisfied that Kansas is the place to live in if one wants to make money and have good health. He was married in 1851 in Marion County, Ind., to Miss Sarah F. Arnett, of that county. They have five children—Charles S., Frank M., George M., Lida E. and Minnie May. Mr. Scott is a member of the Masonic order.

CHARLES STEWART, farmer, P. O. White Rock, was born in Stephenson County, Ill., in 1845, remaining there until 1871; when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County. He was among the early settlers in this part of the county; it, at that time, being devoid of improvements. He took a homestead on Section 30, Township 2, Range 5. There were plenty of buffalo on the prairie, and it was seventy-five miles to a railroad. He has a fine place, with 132 acres under the plow, twenty-eight acres of pasture, has planted six acres of forest trees, and has a good orchard of apple and peach trees, two miles of hedge; and a fine house 14 x 18 feet, with wing 12 x 24 feet. He is raising stock, and has about twenty-five head of cattle, and fifty head of hogs; and has made money ever since his settlement, his capital being one mule and $1 in money when he came. He was married July 2, 1875, to Miss Julia Sullivan, of White Rock. They have one son—Charles H.

JAMES C. STEWART, farmer, P. O. White Rock, was born in Stephenson County, Ill., in 1843. August 12, 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until July 5, 1865. He was wounded in the siege of Vicksburg, receiving a gun-shot wound. After coming out of the army he remained one year in Illinois, then took a trip to Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, finally locating in Dubuque; and remained there about eighteen months engaged in boiler making. In the spring of 1871 he came to Kansas, locating in Republic County; and took a homestead on Section 31, Township 2, Range 5. He was one of the first homesteaders on the prairie in this township; and was eighty miles from railroads, and buffalo and antelope were roaming over this part of the township. He has 110 acres under the plow, eleven acres of pasture, two acres of timber, 160 rods of hedge, fifty apple and fifty peach trees, and small fruits of all kinds. He is engaged in stock-raising quite extensively, and has twenty-five head of cattle, and forty-five head of hogs, and also raises some horses. He was married in 1873 to Miss A. J. Silvis, of Jewell County, Kan. They have two children—William C. and Olive A.

JAKE S. TIPPERY, hardware, P. O. White Rock, was born in Stephenson County, Ill., in 1850, and was raised at Freeport, where he learned the tinners' trade. In the fall of 1875 he came to Kansas, locating in White Rock, and put in a stock of hardware, this being the first stock of the kind in the place, and succeeded in working up an extensive trade; he is a thorough business man, and a general favorite, and although the railroad has run within eight miles of White Rock he has held his share of the trade. He has been offered inducements by private parties of Hardy, Neb., to locate there, and by so doing would hold the most of his old customers besides gaining a large trade from other territory, and if he goes there he will be sure to work up a large trade. Jake has been a leading Republican in his county, and is respected by all. He was married in 1870 to Miss N. L. Martin of Illinois They have one son—J. W.

SEAPO.

On the eastern bank of the great salt marsh is situated the once flourishing village of Seapo; the oldest village in Republic County. The town is well laid out on a level plain, but is without tree or fence ornaments.

Just north of the town is a fine three-story grist-mill well fitted up with improved machinery and capable of running five run of burr stones. At present the mill is idle, but being repaired to commence operations in the fall. There are three church organizations here—Christian, Methodist, and Presbyterian, and a good school building, with the school of about 100 pupils in good condition. Minersville, Ida, Jay Eau, Cuba, Prairie Grove, Elma, Fenwick and New Tabor are post-offices in the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—GRANT TOWNSHIP.

JOHN J. BURKMAN, farmer, P. O. Seapo, was born in Sweden, in 1840. Learned his trade, that of mason, and worked at it and farming until 1866, when he emigrated to America, locating in Illinois, and lived there one year, coming to Kansas in the spring of 1867, first locating at Lawrence. Soon after he located in Manhattan, and for two years was engaged in different vocations. Went from thence to Marshall County, and was engaged in contracting and building for eight years. In 1878, he located in Republic County, and bought a farm in Section 30, Township 4, Range 2, consisting of 160 acres. He has 100 acres under the plow, forty acres of pasture and the balance all fenced. Salt Creek runs across one side of the place, and he has ten acres of good timber. Also has three acres of forest trees which he planted, and a good peach and apple orchard. Has a good stone barn 18 x 28; is raising stock; has thirty head of cattle and 100 head of hogs; has been Township Treasurer and Clerk one term each. He was married in September, 1882, to Miss Chrissie Engstrom. Is a member of the Grange, and a member of the Lutheran Church.

J. W. CORY, farmer, P. O. Seapo, was born in Cortland County, N. Y., in 1840. When five years of age his parents emigrated to McHenry County, Illinois, remaining there twelve years. From there went to Iowa, locating in Fayette County, where he remained until the fall of 1861, when he came to Kansas, and located on a farm on Sections 17 and 18, Township 4, Range 2. Then spent the winter at Lake Sibley, in Cloud County. At that time there were but two or three families in Republic County, and there was quite a settlement at Lake Sibley. Mr. Cory was one of the pioneers of Republic County, and at once began improvements on his place. As soon as the Homestead Act was passed, filed a homestead, and at that time there were but three places filed on. Soon after he proved up on his place, paid the Government price, and received his patent in October, 1864, this being the first patent received in the county. For a few years after settling here, the Indians made so much trouble that it retarded improvements. In June, 1862, he was obliged to take his wife and go to Clay Centre, on account of the Indians. On this trip his eldest child, a son, was born. In August he returned to his place, but was again driven out, but this time went to a place called Clifton, where a number of other settlers had gathered, and they put up a small fort, which was called Fort Clifton, remaining here until the next spring. The last time they were driven out was in 1864, when the Indians made a general raid all over the frontier. This was in the fall, and he remained away until July, 1865. After that time he was not bothered by Indians, except as they came begging. At this time settlers had come in, and a militia company had been raised, strong enough to protect them, about every settler in the county belonging to the company. His farm is finely situated on Salt Creek, which furnishes plenty of water, and the creek is well skirted with about fifty acres of timber on the place; has 130 acres under the plow, five acres of forest, and fruit planted around his residence, has 160 acres fenced for pasture, 90 acres of meadow, has one mile of hedge; owns 370 acres of land in all; has a good barn 28x34 feet, granary 16x24 feet, house 20x22 feet. Is extensively engaged in stock-raising; has 77 head of cattle, 120 head of hogs, and usually raises 150 head of hogs. He was married in 1861 to Miss B. Harrington of Iowa. They have nine children: Fremont, Ida May, Ines, Eddie A. U. S. G., Orra, Hugh, David, Jr., and Robert.

COLONEL DAVID C. GAMBLE, real estate dealer, was born in Geneseo, Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1837, and was raised there until sixteen years of age; then started out for himself and emigrated to Illinois, locating in Lake County, and took a two years' course at Lake Zurich Academy, after which he engaged in teaching in Cumberland, Shelby and Scott counties until the war broke out. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company B, Twelfth Illinois Infantry; after serving three months was elected First Lieutenant and returned home to recruit, and was taken sick and for six weeks was unable to do duty. He then resigned his position and in September enlisted as a private in Company E, Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry, then known as Birge's sharp shooters; in June, 1863, was promoted—received a Captain's commission, and in 1864 was raised to a Major, and in 1865 was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment; was in twenty-two pitched battles, besides skirmishes innumerable; was with Sherman on his march to the sea; had his left arm shattered at Dallas, Georgia, May 29, 1864. After his return from the army he located at Nashville two years as salesman in a large book house; then located in Logan and Mason Counties, Ill., where he engaged in farming until 1870; then emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, taking a homestead on Section 24, Scandia Township, and remaining there a little over two years; then located at Seapo and invested in town lots and succeeded in getting about 417 of these lots and began handling real estate; was also appointed postmaster, holding the office three or four years; at that time his business was very limited and Mrs. Gamble took charge of the office. Mr. Gamble taught several terms of school and was clerk in a store for a short time; in 1875 was elected County Superintendent, serving through 1875 and 1876. Since then his business has so increased that his whole time is occupied in the handling of real estate. In this business he does more than all the others who are engaged in the same line in the county, and in August, 1882, established a branch office in Clyde, Cloud County, Mr. J. P. York having charge of this office. They have some 40,000 acres of wild and improved lands for sale and are having all the business they can attend to; at one time had 60,000 acres of land to dispose of. Mr. Gamble thinks that real estate business is only in its infancy and says that the fact of so much land being thrown upon the market is not because people are selling out, but it is brought about by the homestead, pre-emption and timber claims, loans which give the early settlers an opportunity to secure a three-quarter section of land and after getting a patent for them they are disposing of a part of their lands and using the proceeds for improving the balance and to engage in the stock business. Mr. Gamble is an extensive farmer; has 800 acres of land, 300 of which are under cultivation, which he is renting. When Mr. Gamble came to Kansas had a team and all his possessions amounting to about $200, which demonstrates the fact that a man of pluck and one who is not afraid to work cannot help but meet with success in Kansas. Mr. Gamble has always taken an active interest in the politics of Republic County; is a staunch Republican and a warm advocate of the party's interests. In 1875 was a candidate for the Legislature and openly through the press advocated funding of the county debts by bonds and was defeated in this measure, but when his opponent was elected a petition was sent to him with 1,200 signatures to influence the members and to carry the very measure suggested by Mr. Gamble; it was carried and the county scrip doubled in value from 50 cents on the $1, and is now at par. Is also notary public, the only one in the southern portion of the county. Was married in 1868 in Decatur, Ill., to Mrs. Eliza Bolles Finney, daughter of Major H. D. Bolles, of Scott County, Ill. Mrs. Gamble was born in Hartford, Conn. They have one son, Edward, born December 18, 1869. Mr. Gamble is a member of John Brown Post No. 44, G. A. R., Belleville; also member of Belleville Lodge No. 129, A., F. & A. M. Col. Gamble was elected to the Legislature from the eightieth district of Republic County, in November, 1882, as the nominee of the Republican party; he is a strong anti-monopolist.

CONRAD MYERS, farmer, P. O. Seapo, was born in Somerset County, Pa., in 1821, and was raised there until ten years of age; his parents then located in Blair, remaining there until eighteen years of age. His father was a millwright and young Myers learned this trade, working with his father. In 1834 they emigrated to Iowa, locating in Linn County, where they remained four years; thence to Butler County; while here his parents died and the support of the family, consisting of one brother and three sisters, fell upon him; he still continued working at his trade until 1860, when he and his brother concluded to make Kansas their home and early in the spring started for Kansas, reaching the State in July, locating in Riley County, where they put in a crop and then came to Republic County and picked out three farms on Salt Creek, in what is known as Grant Township

They were about the first settlers in the county, and Mr. Myers is the oldest settler left in the county. The following spring settled on his place and has lived on it constantly since. In March following the Homestead Act he walked eighty miles to homestead his place; was one of the first places filed on; the claim is a choice one, Salt Creek running through the place and Ruby Creek uniting with Salt Creek in his place; there are about sixty acres of good timber along the creeks. At the time of his settlement there were a good many Indians and it was dangerous to go away from home. Grasshopper Falls, 140 miles distant, was the nearest mill and for two years had no post-office within eighty miles. His crops were number one but for seven years there was no market, so he did not realize anything on them more than what he consumed; has sixty acres under the plow, a good orchard of apple, peach, pear and cherry trees; one and one-half mile of hedge and the whole place fenced, new frame house 28x38 feet two stories, fine large corn-crib 30x30 feet, a good stable, and is raising considerable stock; has about seventy-five Poland China hogs and raises about that number each year; is also raising some very fine horses. Was bothered some by the Indians, but did not leave his place; is the only man who did not leave the county during the Indian scares. At one time—about 1862—was out capturing buffalo calves and had caught two when he was surprised and surrounded by Indians, but he managed to keep them at a distance and was offered no violence. Mr. Myers was one of the first County Commissioners at the time the county was organized, serving one term. He was married in the fall of 1862 at Grasshopper Falls, Kan., to Miss L. Shafer of Lake Sibley; they have five children—George, May Ida, Jacob, Margaret and Lillie. Has done well since he came here after the county had settled enough to create a demand for produce.

FREEDOM TOWNSHIP.

W. H. BOYES, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., April 17 1838, but was raised in Ontario County, on a farm. When old enough to do business for himself, he then engaged in market gardening. Remaining in Ontario County until the spring of 1870, he then sold out and emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 12, Township 2, Range 3, which he has lived on since. He has this place finely improved, and as fine a grove and apple orchard as there are in the county, consisting of 250 bearing apple trees and 100 peach trees, with various kinds of small fruits, etc. In 1871, in company with E. Powell, he opened the first nursery in Republic County, consisting of twenty acres of various kinds of fruits, and had 150,000 apple trees ready for market, when the grasshoppers in 1874 destroyed nearly all the plants, about $5,000 worth in all. The following year he sold out to Mr. Powell, and has been engaged in stock-raising since, making a specialty of hogs, of which he raises some very fine ones. He has done well since he came here, although he lost nearly all he had in the nursery in 1874. He is one of the leading farmers in his township, and a man highly respected; is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and a stockholder in the Republic County Co-operative Store. He was married in 1860 to Miss Wolverton, of Steuben County, N. Y.; they have four children—Elmer E., Effie, Harman and Joseph.

R. P. CHENEY, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Franklin County, Vt., in 1821, and was raised there until 1857, emigrating to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where he engaged in farming, remaining there twelve years, but meeting with reverses, he concluded to try his fortunes in the West, and in 1870 we find him entering Republic County, Kan., nearly fifty years of age, with but little means, but an abundance of hope, and succeeded in selecting one of the finest homesteads in the county on Section 13, Township 2, Range 3, which he proceeded to convert into a home. He has the finest natural building spots in the county, on which he erected a good house, after a few years; has about eight acres of timber planted, with orchard, containing peaches, pears, plums, cherries and other small fruits, besides quite an amount of hedge, and the place thoroughly improved; also has a timber claim on Section 14, which he filed on in 1875; has ten acres of timber on this place, a good house, and the most of it improved. He is in good shape to enjoy life, within four miles of town and everything pleasant around him, and feels as though it was a wise move when he settled in Kansas. He was married in 1843 in Franklin County, Vt., to Miss Mary A. White, of that place; they have three children—A. B., O. F. and C. H. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Republic County Co-operative Society and a stockholder in the store, and has been Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee for several terms.

J. A. CLARK, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Marion County, Ohio, in 1844, but was raised in Wyandotte County from the age of four years, remaining there until 1870. In September, 1861, enlisted in Company D, Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, serving twenty-three months; was taken prisoner at the Battle of Stone River in 1863, but was paroled soon after, and was discharged soon after. The same year he enlisted in the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, serving one year, when he was discharged for disability. After remaining at home four months, he re-enlisted in the Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry, serving until the close of the war. After receiving his discharge, he returned to Wyandotte County, and was married in September, 1865, to Miss Emily R———. In 1870 he emigrated to Kansas, taking a homestead on Section 10, Township 2, Range 3, living on this place until 1874, when he sold out and pre-empted on Section 3, Township 2, Range 3, where he lives at present; has eighty acres under the plow, four acres in timber, some fine fruit, and is raising hogs and cattle. Mr. Clark and his brother put up the second saw-mill in the county, which was located at the mouth of White Rock Creek. They brought this mill from Ohio with them, and had it running early in the fall of 1870, and did a good business until the following April, when they sold out. Mr. Clark has two children—Luella J. and William T. He is a member of John Brown Post, No. 44, G. A. R., and of the I. O. O. F.

S. T. COLLINS, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Pike County, Mo., in 18[illegible]. While quite young his parents moved to Central Illinois, where he was raised, and lived there until 1873, and was engaged in farming; came to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and buying a farm on Section 23, Township 2, Range 3, and his son took a homestead on Section 23, adjoining, and the whole has been worked as one farm. Mr. Collins put up one of the best barns in the county, and has the finest farmhouse in the town, if not in the county; is one of the best farmers in this part of the State; has 170 acres under the plow, forty acres of pasture, and the balance in hay land; has five to six acres of trees planted, with some very fine peaches and small fruit; has a hedge around the place, and is raising from 100 to 150 head of hogs annually, besides buying and feeding a good many cattle for market; has a fine timothy meadow, of which there are very few in this part of the State. In the spring of 1852 he was married to Miss M. A. Clark, of Illinois; they had one son, and in March, 1854, Mrs. Collins died. He was married again in 1856 to Mrs. Margaret A. Robinett, of North Carolina; they have ten children—George, Josephine R., Thomas E., Lewis, Henry, Robinett, Martha A., Freddie, Frank and Ernest. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

E. H. COUCHMAN, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Owen County, Indiana, in 1846, was raised there until ten years of age when he emigrated to Iowa with his parents locating in Appanoose County and remaining there until August, 1862. At the age of sixteen he enlisted, serving in Company C, Eighteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry for a term of three years, was mustered out at Little Rock, August 5, 1865, then returned to Iowa and engaged in farming; remaining there about three years in 1870 emigrated to Kansas and located in Republic County and the following spring took a homestead on Section 30, Township 2, Range 3, on which he began to improve a home, has eighty acres under the plow, about five acres of forest trees planted, a fair apple orchard, 400 peach trees, 200 of which are to be with fruit, besides 300 rods of hedge. Eighty acres of his land is fenced into a pasture and meadow, has good buildings and is situated in one of the finest portions of the county, turns his attention to raising hogs and has from 100 to 125 in market each year. Is four and one-half miles from Belleville, and has done well since he settled here, is one of the enterprising men who help to build up a city. He was married in 1868 at Albia, Monroe County, Iowa, to Miss Hancock, of that county. They have three children, viz.: Emma D., Lillie R., and Jessie A. Is a member of John Brown Post No. 44, G. A. R.

JOHN L. DANIELS, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1844. In 1848 his parents emigrated to Wisconsin, locating in Jefferson County; remaining there until 1860, thence to Rock County, where he remained until 1862, then enlisted in Company F., Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, serving three years. After receiving his discharge returned to Rock County, remaining there until 1870 emigrating to Kansas, reaching Republic County in December and pre-empted 160 acres on Section 2, Township 2, Range 3; and in 1872 homesteaded 160 acres in the same section, making a farm of 320 acres, has 125 acres fenced for pasture, 130 acres under the plow and the balance is fine hay land. He has a fine grove of about forty acres, a good orchard started and is extensively engaged in stock raising. Is also agent for the Monitor Vaneless Windmill, having control of Republic and Jewell counties. He put up six mills during the first six months, besides attending to his farm, which is encouraging as these are the first of the kind put up in this part of the State. He also handles the Monitor Feed Mill, manufactured by the same company. He was married in 1868 to Miss Onora Dibble of Rock County, Wisconsin. They have three children—Mabel, Edith and Leonard. He is a member of John Brown Post, No. 44, G. A. R.; also a member of Republic County Co-operative Society and stockholder in the store.

O. L. GRIFFIN, farmer, P. O. Belleville; was born in Belvidere, Ill., in 1848 and remained there until 1870; after he was old enough he was employed in a store as a salesman until he came West. Located in Belleville in March, 1870, and took a homestead adjoining the town site on Section 35, northeast quarter. He has eighty acres under the plow and the other eighty he has for hay and pasture. He has a fine grove on the place with number one stone buildings. He is extensively engaged in stock-raising and is noted for always having fat stock on hand when others are out. Also farms a place in the same township for his brother; is also the possessor of a small farm and is one of the best farmers in the county and has the respect of all who know him. He has a very desirable place and a pleasant home. He was married in July, 1876, in Belleville, to Miss Ella D. Lowell; they have three children—John, May and Arthur.

E. G. HAVEN, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in McKean County, Pa., in 1824. In 1850 his parents moved to Illinois, locating in McHenry County, where he remained until 1874, then emigrated to Kansas and located in Republic County; bought a farm on Section 11, Township 2, Range 3, consisting of 160 acres and the same year filed 160 acres on Section 10, as a timber claim and has planted from fifteen to sixteen acres of forest trees on the place of various kinds with several very fine walnut trees, and has from three to four acres of timber on the home farm with a fine lot of cherry trees, about 100 apple trees, besides a fair amount of small fruit, and has about 130 acres under the plow, a small stock of cattle and is raising a good many horses and hogs; has been quite extensively engaged for many years in raising broom corn which has been one of his best investments, has shipped the greater portion to Chicago with an occasional shipment to New York City, and has raised from forty to seventy-five acres each year. In 1858 he was married to Miss R. E. Robinson of McHenry County, Ill. They have seven children—Elyza, Estella, Helen, Elinor, Henry, Orlow and Gracy. He is a member of the Republic County Co-operative Association and a stockholder in the store and also a member of the Baptist Church.

D. M. HOWARD, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1835, and was raised there until fourteen years of age going from there to Allen County, where he remained until 1870 and from there came to Kansas locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 2, Township 2, Range 3; and was one of the early settlers in the town and a man highly respected and is one of the most substantial men in the county and has continued to live on his place which he has well improved, and has 100 acres under the plow and sixty acres for pasture. The place has a hedge around it, a good grove of 4,000 forest trees, 150 apple trees and other small fruits in abundance and is raising a good many hogs, and usually has from forty to fifty head in market each season besides quite a herd of cattle and has a very desirable place and within five miles of Belleville, and is strongly opposed to monopoly and is a member of the Republic County Co-operative Association and a stockholder in the store at Belleville. He was married in 1854 to Miss Rickner of Allen County, Ohio, and they have four children—John, Jennie, Edward and Estella. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WESLEY JEHLIK, farmer, P. O. Scandia, was born in Bohemia, Austria, in 1848. In 1866 he emigrated to America and located in Manitowoc County, Wis., until May, 1867, when he moved to Peoria County, Ill., remaining there three years engaged in farming. In 1870 he came to Kansas, locating at Kansas City, remained eight months and then went to St. Joseph, Mo., and soon after came to Republic County and took a homestead on Section 18, Freedom Township and has about ninety acres under the plow, forty acres fenced for pasture the balance in hay land, and has planted four acres of timber, one-half acre of peach trees, fifty apple trees and fifty grape vines, besides all kinds of small fruits, and has a good house 18x36 feet, one story and a half and a barn 14x18 feet with granary same size. Is raising stock and hogs; he usually markets from twenty to thirty head annually. The farm is all fenced with good hedge. He was married in 1873 to Miss Annie Houdek, of Fairview Township. She was born in Bohemia, Austria, in 1857, and came to America in 1864. They have five children—Mary, Emma, Annie, Josephine and Rose.

A. M. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born near Primrose, Lee County, Iowa, in 1844, and was raised there until 1865 and then went to Jefferson County, where he worked at farming and loaning money until 1872 when he came to Kansas and opened a general store in Belleville and was engaged in the business four and one-half years and in 1876 sold out and bought a farm on Section 34, Township 3, Range 2, of 160 acres, and has eighty acres near this place and eighty acres adjoining the town site of Belleville on the south, and has 100 acres under the plow and eighty-five acres in pasture, the balance is in hay land. He has about ten acres of timber and is raising cattle and hogs and has sent more fine hogs to Illinois than any man in the county and in which he is very successful; usually markets from 100 to 150 each year. He has a fine stone house 34x30 feet, and is nicely situated one and a half miles from Belleville. He is one of the best business men in the town and is highly respected by all. He is a good musician and is leading the Belleville cornet band. He was married in 1872 at Fairfield, Iowa, to Miss Chandler and they have two children—Ira L. and Cora. He is a member of Belleville Lodge No, 129 A., F. and A. M. and Belleville Lodge No. 55, A. O. U. W.

ALBERT MYERS, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Trenton Ohio, in 1837, and was raised on a farm, and then engaged in farming. In 1864 drafted in Company E, Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry, serving one year. After receiving his discharge he returned to Ohio, and remained there until 1870; coming from there to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 34, southwest quarter, Township 2, Range 3, and was among the first settlers in the township. Has remained on the place, and has sixty acres under the plow, with 100 acres for pasture. Has been engaged in stock-raising for a number of years, of which hog-raising has been his principal business. Mr. Myers is one of the most successful men in this line in the town. He was married in 1874, in Freedom Township, to Miss Margaret M. Taylor, daughter of James Taylor. They have three children, viz., Melissa A., Elmer J., and Nellie E.

REV. A. ODELL, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Carroll County, Indiana, in 1835, remaining there until thirty years of age. In 1865 he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Clayton County, where he remained one year, thence to Marion County, where he remained four years; was filling the pulpit at these places. In 1870 came to Kansas, locating in Republic County, taking a homestead on Section 29, Township 2, Range 3, which he has improved, having added forty acres. Has a farm of 200 acres, with 115 acres under the plow, forty acres for pasture, and the balance in hay land. Has good buildings, a grove of forest trees, and a young orchard started. During the years 1878 and 1879 was filling the pulpit in Freedom and Courtland townships, and now preaches in the Odell schoolhouse, Freedom Township. Mr. Odell is engaged in sheep-raising, commenced in 1880, and has 215 head, which he feeds very profitably. The annual clip is from seven and one-quarter to seven and three-quarters, and since he has been in the business they have netted 100 per cent on the investment. Also raises a good many horses and hogs. In 1874-75 he was Assessor and Township Trustee of Freedom Township. He was married in 1852 in Indiana, to Miss Mattie Thompson, of that State. They have three children, viz., Ella, Clara, and Albert. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

E. POWELL, farmer, P.O. Belleville, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, in 1847. Was raised on a farm, and lived in that county until 1870. In 1865 enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, serving until the close of the war. After receiving his discharge he returned to Hancock County, remaining there until he came to Kansas in 1870, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 13, Township 2, Range 3, which he has converted into one of the finest homes in the State. Has a large, convenient residence situated in a grove of about eighteen acres of different varieties of forest trees, and is the largest of the kind in the county. Has an apple orchard of 1,500 healthy trees, the most of them bearing, 150 being cherry trees, and an abundance of all kinds of small fruits. These trees were taken out of a nursery which Mr. Powell and Mr. Boyes started in 1871, and are much superior to any which have been shipped in from Eastern nurseries. This was the first nursery started in the county, and from 1874 until 1882, Mr. Powell has carried it on alone, having bought out Mr. Boyes' interest in 1874. Mr. Powell is noted as being the model farmer of Republic County, and is very popular with all who are acquainted with him. Is extensively engaged in raising hogs. In 1868 was married in Hancock, County, Ohio, to Miss Jennie C. Baldwin, of that county. They have two children, viz., Flora and Arthur M. Is a member of Belleville Lodge, No. 129, A., F. & A. M., and is a member of the Republic County Co-operative Association, and the present treasurer of the same.

HON. I. O. SAVAGE, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Moravia, Cayuga County, New York in 1833. Spending his early life on a farm and attending the district school in the winter until 1848. He then took an Academic course at Moravia Academy, finishing in

1849. After completing this course he emigrated to Michigan with his parents, locating in Lewanee County, and began teaching. Was sixteen years of age when he taught his first school, and from that time until 1864, taught every winter, and for three summers, during this time, taught select school. In 1855 was elected School Commissioner, and afterwards elected School Examiner for two terms, and always took an active part in all educational matters. In July, 1862, enlisted in the Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, and was not mustered in until August, and during this time recruited twenty-six men, who were mustered in, and received a commission from Gov. Blair as Second Lieutenant of Company I, to rank from July 29. In November of the same year was promoted and received a First Lieutenant's commission. Was tendered a Captain's commission afterward, but declined. In May, 1864, was commissioned as Regimental Quartermaster, serving eighteen months in this capacity, from January 1865, until July, 1865, was serving as Post Quartermaster at Huntsville, Ala., and was mustered out in July, 1865, and returned to Michigan and engaged in farming for a short time, and then put up a saw mill and was engaged in lumbering until 1870. Then rented his mill and took a western trip, reaching Republic County, Kansas, in January, 1871, and homesteaded on Section 9, Township 2, Range 3, in March, soon after erecting a large frame dwelling, and had forty acres of breaking done. His family did not move out until the following September. During the summer he was employed as a clerk in the drug store at Belleville. During this time his mill was burned, which was a severe loss. Early in the spring of 1871, he was appointed Clerk of the District Court, and in the fall of 1871 was elected County Treasurer, and was re-elected, holding the office two terms, and when his last term expired the commencement of the term of office was changed from July to October, and he received the appointment to fill the vacancy during the three months and ten days longer. In 1876 he was appointed by the Board of Centennial Commissioners to represent Kansas at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, Pa. As Assistant Manager was there about forty days, and then returned home and was elected State Senator in November for the Thirty-third District on the Independent Republican ticket, by a majority of fourteen votes. Has been a member of the State Board of Agriculture since January, 1874. Was the first Secretary of the Republic County Agricultural Society, which position he held for four years, and is the present President of the Republic County Co-operative Society, and a stockholder in the store. Mr. Savage has been an active public man all the time he has been in this State. Has never overlooked his farm, which has been his home all the time, and which has developed into one of the most desirable farms in northern Kansas through his care, with hedges, groves, orchard, good barn, large residence, etc., and has a few very choice ornamental trees, among which may be found the European larch, the only trees of this variety in the county. Mr. Savage is extensively engaged in raising the Poland China hogs, with which he has been very successful. In 1878 began gathering facts of the early settlement of Republic County, through the request of the State Historical Society, to which he has devoted considerable time, and has succeeded in getting the history down to 1871, dating back to about 1857. Has bound 100 pages of legal cap, and on July 4, 1882, read portions of this to the people who were gathered at Belleville to celebrate the day. Mr. Savage is a pleasant gentleman, and has made a host of warm friends since he has resided in Republic County, and all who call on him meet with a hearty welcome, not only from him, but his pleasant lady, who has the pleasant faculty of making the time glide smoothly along. In 1855 he was married to Miss C. J. Baker, of Fairfield, Lenawee County, Michigan. They have seven children, viz., A. J., Lydia A., Byron F., Emma, Alice M., Nellie Pearl, and Ruby. He is a member of Belleville Lodge, No. 96, I. O. O. F, and Belleville Lodge, No. 55, A. O. U. W.; John Brown Post, No. 44, G. A. R., and Secretary of Pleasant Dale Grange, P. of H., No. 1050.

D. VAN AKEN, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Schoharie County, New York, in 1839. Was raised on a farm until about twenty years of age, and before the war broke out went into a carriage factory until 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Third New York Cavalry, serving three years and ten months. Was mustered out June 12, 1865. Served as Sergeant, and in a skirmish on the South Side R. R., near Black and White Station, Virginia, received a severe wound in the foot, which disabled him for further service, and is a source of great annoyance to him now. Being unable to use it after receiving this wound, he received a First Lieutenant's commission, and was mustered out as such. In 1870 emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 15, Township 2, Range 3, and was one of the early settlers of Freedom Township. Has the place nicely improved with a good grove and orchard and small fruit. Is one of the most successful breeders of fine hogs in the county, also handles a good many cattle. Mr. Van Aken is one of the most enterprising farmers of the town, and is highly respected. He was married in 1867 in Hillsdale County, Michigan, to Miss Kesselring, of that place. They have two children, viz., Ina T., and Herbert. He is a member of the Republic County Co-operative Society, and a stockholder in the store, also a member of the G. A. R., John Brown Post, No. 44.

JAMES VAN AKEN, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., in 1845, and was raised there on a farm until 1869; then engaged in carpentering and building, remaining there until 1874; then emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County and took a homestead on Section 25, Township 2, Range 3, of 160 acres; then bought forty acres, making 200 acres; has 115 under the plow, 55 fenced for pasture and the balance hay land; has a creek running through the place with about fifteen acres of timber along its banks; has a good house, a stone barn 20x45 feet, 12-feet posts, good granary 20x35 feet, and the buildings are well protected by a fine grove of about five acres of forest trees of all kinds, with a good orchard with a large variety of fruits; also has two and one-half miles of hedge around the place. The farm is nicely situated about two miles from Belleville. Is engaged in raising cattle and hogs. Was married in 1867, in Belleville to Miss Snyder, daughter of J. N. Snyder. They have one daughter—Lillie L. Is a member of Republic County Co-operative Society and stockholder in the store; also member of Methodist Episcopal Church.

R. B. WARD, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Lestershire, England, in 1852, coming to America with his parents at the age of thirteen, and locating in Keokuk County, Iowa, where they remained six years; thence to Kansas in 1871 and settled in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 2, Washington Township, and remained there five years; then went to Belleville and put up a stable and engaged in the livery business and handling agricultural implements, for three years, then traded the stable for 160 acres of land on Section 25, Township 2, Range 3, one and one half miles from Belleville, and then traded his homestead for 160 acres on Section 26, joining the other land, making 320 acres in one body. This farm is one of the most desirable places in the town, is well watered, and has a stone quarry which will furnish stone enough to build a city, which lays close to the top of the ground, all the way from 6 inches to 1 foot. The stone is very fine and can be worked with little trouble. This stone is worth a great deal to Belleville and vicinity. He has 130 acres of land fenced for pasture, 65 acres under the plow and about 125 acres of hay land. Is extensively engaged in raising stock and has some very choice cattle. He about 85 head in all, besides hogs and horses. Has a good orchard, with all kinds of fruits. A fine grove of maple, box elder, cottonwood, etc. He has a good stone house and barn, and is one of the most enterprising young men in the county. Was married in 1879 to Miss M. A. Van Natta, daughter of N. L. Van Natta. They have two sons, Guy and N. J. Is a member of Belleville Lodge No. 129, A., F. & A. M.

JOHN WATSON farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Wayne County, N.Y., in 1818, and was raised there on a farm until eighteen years of age; thence to Erie County, remaining a short time, then emigrated to Ohio, and in 1838 landed in Calhoun County, Mich., remaining there two years. Then for a number of years was changing around from Michigan to Illinois, thence to Indiana, and then to Erie County, Pa., and in 1858 emigrated to Iowa, remaining there until 1871. Then came West and located in Republic County, taking a homestead on Section 2, Township 2, Range 3, which he has lived on, and has improved the most of the land, has added 40 acres, making a farm of 200 acres; has from 10 to 12 acres of forest trees planted, a good orchard, apples, and a nice lot of small fruits, with about 200 peach trees; raises a good many hogs, some cattle, and has done well since he came here. The first two years lived in a sod house 16x24 feet, then put up a good frame house. Was married in 1843 at Springfield, Erie Co., Pa., to Miss Mary Symonds. They have six children, viz., S. H., Mary J., George R., John, Edgar, Franklin. Mr. Watson is a shareholder in the Republic County Corporative Store, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

S. H. BALLARD, farmer, P. O. New Tabor, was born in Cuyaga County, N. Y., in 1842. In 1850 emigrated with his parents to Michigan, locating in Kent County, eleven miles from Grand Rapids, and he lived on the farm until the age of twenty-one and then engaged in farming for a time and then sold out and engaged in the mercantile business at Moon, Kent County, for a short time, when he sold out and engaged in farming again. In 1878 came to Kansas and engaged in farming on Section 27, Township 2, Range 2. Has 115 acres under the plow and 5 acres of forest trees; 60 apple trees, 60 peach trees and small fruit of various kinds; has 30 acres fenced with wire for pasture, and a large hog pasture, and about 15 acres of hay land, and has a good barn 24 x 30 feet; 16 feet posts, and a good frame house 16 x 24 feet, one and one half stories high; good well and wind-mill, and is raising hogs and cattle; also runs a feed wind-mill which will shell and grind feed for forty head of cattle. Although Mr Ballard has been in Kansas only a short time he has taken the lead in many things and is one of the most enterprising young men in the county; has been Justice of the Peace the past two terms and has been a delegate to the Congressional Convention. He is one of the lively men in politics and a strong Republican. He was married in 1868 in Kent County, Mich., to Miss Elizabeth Swinson. They have four children, viz., Harry, Claude, Mary and Charley. He is a member of the Olympic Lodge No. 36, K. of P. Is an Auditor in the Republic County Co-operative Association.

A. G. BROWN, farmer, P. O. New Tabor. Was born in Warren County, Ill., in 1849 and in 1859 went to Iowa with his parents, locating in Page County, remaining there until 1869, when he came to Kansas and located in Riley County, remaining there two years; from there went to Republic County and took a homestead on Section 35, Township 2, Range 2; has 100 acres under the plow; 30 to 35 acres of pasture and the balance being hay land; has about 2 acres of timber, and planted 25 apple trees and 300 peach trees, besides plum and other small fruits; has been engaged in raising stock. Markets from 35 to 40 head of hogs each year, and has been doing well. Is among the first settlers in the town, and his house was among the first put up in the township. He is a pleasant, hospitable gentleman, and very popular. He was married in 1875 in Albion Township, to Miss Knowlton. They have one child, Pearl, born June 25, 1876. He is a member of the Belleville Lodge No. 129, A., F. & A. M.

CHARLES O. BROWN was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1839. In 1844 his parents emigrated to Wisconsin, locating in Kenosha; thence to Lyons, where he remained until about 1859; then went to Geneva, where he learned carriage ironing, remaining there about three years; thence to Columbia County and was there about one year; then back to Springfield, where he opened a shop and remained there two years; then took a trip to Iowa, remaining one summer; then back to Geneva, Wis.; then took a trip to Missouri and remained there but a short time and then went to Iowa and bought a farm and put up a shop and carried on this line of business until 1868, when he sold out and went to California, remaining there in 1870; returning East, locating in Republic County, Kan., and took a homestead on Section 21, Farmington Township, and built a shop and remained there three years. This was the first shop started in Farmington. Then sold out and bought a farm adjoining, and run a shop there also, remaining there two years; then took a trip to California, remaining there about six months. Returning to Kansas, he built a shop in New Tabor, remained one season and sold out and took a contract to keep the Stage Company's stock and stages in repair; moved to Prairie Home, two miles south of New Tabor, remaining there two years. Since then he has bought and sold several different places in the town, and has done considerable in real estate. He bought a farm on Mile Creek of 160 acres on Section 17, Township of Farmington, and one on Section 24, Rose Creek Township, and will make real estate his principal business. He is a thorough business man and no doubt will make this business a success as he has whatever he has undertaken in the past. He was married August 28, 1860, at Wheatland, Wis, to Miss Irena Ingham of that place. Mr. Brown is a member of the Masonic order.

A. J. HILL, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Shelby County, Indiana, Aug. 8, 1827, and was raised there until twenty-two years of age. In 1851 emigrated to Iowa, locating in Davis County, and engaged in farming, and remained there until 1871, when he came to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead in Section 29, Township 2, Range 2, southeast quarter. Was the first settler on the prairie in this part of the town; has 100 acres under the plow, 60 acres fenced for pasture, has planted two acres of forest trees, and has some cottonwoods which have been planted ten years, fifteen inches in diameter; 140 apple, 300 peach, 25 cherry trees, and an abundance of plum and small fruit; put up a barn 33x48 feet, with basement full size, the basement 8 feet and barn 14 feet posts; a sheep shed of stone, 30x60 feet, and stone house 14x30 feet; has devoted himself to stock-raising; has been raising a good many sheep but has disposed of the most of them; only has 164 at present; has proved sheep to be very profitable, realizing about sixty per cent on the investment; has been raising a good many colts and mules; owns the finest Jack in the county, weight, 850 pounds, four years old, besides 17 head of horses, 12 head of cattle, and 70 head of hogs, usually having from 50 to 70 to market each year. Mr. Hill is one of the leading farmers of this town, and one of those substantial men who help to improve every county they settle in. Has been Justice of the Peace one term and Constable one term. Was married in 1850 in Shelbyville, Indiana, to Miss Caroline E. Brant of that place. They have five living children, viz., Andrew, William, Philip L., Mary, and Harvey. Is a member of Belleville Lodge No. 96, I. O. O. F.; is a charter member of the same, and the only one in the lodge at present; has belonged to the order since 1856.

J. HOOSER, farmer, P. O. New Tabor, was born in Plattsville, Grant Co., Wis., in 1839, and was raised there on a farm until 1863, when he enlisted in Company B., Forty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving eleven months; was a sergeant; was mustered out September 15, 1864, and returned to Plattsville and engaged in the mercantile business for the next three years. In 1871 emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 24, Township 3, Range 2; was one of the first settlers in Fairview Township, and put up the first house with shingled roof in the town; has a good place, well watered with four fine springs, furnishing an abundance of water for stock and for use in the house; has 120 acres under the plow, and the balance used for pasture and hay land; has four acres of timber, with a fine peach orchard, also plum, cherry and small fruits. Has a large stone house 18 x 26 feet, with addition 18 x 18 feet, a story and a half; good stone barn 20 x 30 feet, and a fair amount of cattle, and from forty to sixty head of hogs to market each year. In 1881 took a trip to Colorado with a view of selling the lot; concluded that Kansas was good enough for any man; was Justice of the Peace for five years; received the appointment first when the town was organized. Was married in 1861, at Plattville, Wisconsin, to Miss Jane Stoinhofer. They have four children, William G., Mary L., J. C. and B. F. Is a member of G. A. R., of Belleville Lodge No. 96 I. O. O. F.; Belleville Lodge No. 127 A., F. & A. M.

J. C. KEENE, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in England, in 1842; in 1852, came to America, locating in Pennsylvania, remaining there three years, going from there to Wisconsin; thence to Iowa, locating in Dubuque County, remaining there until the war broke out in 1861, when he enlisted in the First Iowa Infantry, serving about five months; was mustered out at St. Louis and returned to Dubuque County and taught school during the winter of 1862-63, and the following spring went to British Columbia, where he had a position offered him, remaining there nearly four years, having charge of a train in the forwarding business, shipping supplies to the mines; then took a trip to England, remaining about six months, when he returned, locating in Illinois; the following year, 1870, came to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 29, Township 2, Range 3. After six months went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was employed on the bridge for one year; then returned to his homestead, which he has lived on since. Has [illegible] acres under the plow, thirty acres of pasture; has a fine grove of 1,000 maples, about three acres of cottonwoods; has good stone house and barn, and is engaged in stock-raising; has from 100 to 120 head of hogs to market each year, eighteen to twenty head of cattle, and a number of fine horses. Was elected County Commissioner in 1876 for one term, and has been Justice of the Peace a term or two. Was married in 1878 to Miss Edney Marsh of Freedom Township. They have two children, viz: James H. and Harry. Is a member of John Brown Post No. 44, G. A. R., of Belleville Lodge No. 96, I. O. O. F., and a member of Republic County Co-operative Society, and stockholder in the store.

JOHN LOVENBURG, merchant, New Tabor, was born in Bohemia in 1824; in 1850 came to America, locating in Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained three years, working at the shoemakers' trade which he learned while in the old country; then emigrated to Iowa, locating in Tama County, remaining there about eight years, and from thence to Benton County, and carried on a boot and shoe store and shop until 1869; then came to Kansas and located in Republic County and took a homestead on Section 35, Fairview Township. In 1870 his family came here and they moved on to his claim, living there until March, 1882; then put in a stock of boots and shoes, crockery, glassware and groceries at New Tabor and was appointed deputy postmaster at that place. Has his place well improved, having 107 acres under the plow, with an orchard containing apple, peach, plum trees and all kinds of small fruit. Mr. Lovenburg is a leading man among his people of which there is a large settlement in Fairview Township, and highly respected by all who know him. He was married in 1854, to Miss Mary Karl of Tama County, Iowa. They have eight children, viz: William, Frank, Malinda, Jaromil, Edward, Zdinek, Charley, Frederick. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the I. O. O. F., and was a member of the Union League.

JOSEPH NORTHROP, farmer, P. O. Ida, was born in Warren County, Pa., in 1815, where he was raised until 1849; thence to Crawford County, where he remained 16 years, engaged in farming; in 1865 emigrated to Iowa, locating in Tama County, remaining there until 1870, coming from there to Kansas, locating on his present place, Section 3, and 10, Township 2, Range 2, which he took as a homestead. There was but one log house anywhere near him. The town was not organized until the following year, when the meeting was called and held at the house of Mr. Northrop, and, as the place was in the high rolling prairie, he proposed the name of Fairview and it was so called. The elections were held at his house for some two or three years. Mr. Northrop's place is well situated and is highly improved, having 120 acres under the plow, from fifteen to eighteen acres of timber, a fine orchard, with apples, peaches, and plums, cherries, and small fruit; has some land seeded with blue grass, and the balance is used for pasture; is raising some cattle and a good many hogs. He is a leading man in the town, is public-spirited and enjoys the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He was appointed assessor and trustee of the town when first organized and was elected to these positions afterward. He was married in 1836, to Miss Amie E. Sherman, a native of Washington County, N. Y. They have eight children, viz: Sherman, Charles, Cinthia—now Mrs. See; Sophrona—now Mrs. McNiel; Mary—now Mrs See; Amie J.—now Mrs. Munson; Ananda—Mrs., Canfield; and Martha E.—now Mrs. Thompson. L. S. Northrop, deceased, the only son that Mr. Northrop had at home, came here with his father and was actively engaged in helping his parents build up a home in the West, and when his death occurred in 1875, his parents received a cruel blow from which they will not recover soon. Mr Northrop is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has been a steward in the church ever since it was organized in 1870, the meeting being called and held at his place. He is a member of the Republic County Co-operative Society and stockholder in the store.

J. N. SNYDER, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1833, but was raised in Oneida County until eighteen years of age, going from there to Kankakee County, Ill., where he remained eight years, and was engaged in blacksmithing until 1862; then enlisted in Company H, Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry, serving three years. In 1867 went to Iowa, locating in Story County, where he engaged in farming, remaining there until 1875, when he sold out and came to Kansas, locating in Republic County and bought a farm of 300 acres on Section 30, Fairview Township; soon after bought 130 acres on Section 19, same township; then bought 200 acres on Section 31, joining the home farm, making 560 acres in one body and the balance cornering with it; has 350 acres under the plow, 160 acres in pasture, ten acres in feed yards; has a grove of about two acres of maples, the same of box elders, with quite a large grove of cottonwoods; has plenty of peaches, apples, plums, cherries, and all kinds of small fruits. The place is well watered by a creek and eight springs; is extensively engaged in raising stock of which he has a good grade of shorthorns. Has two good tenement houses, and has just completed a fine residence on the home farm, with plenty of timber about it and commanding a fine view of Belleville; has a good barn with basement, and has one of the most desirable places in the township. Has from eighty to one hundred head of cattle for market each year; has one of the finest shorthorns for breeding in the county, three years old and weighs 2,200 pounds. Was married in 1856, to Miss Mary J. Baldrick, of Oneida, N. Y. They have nine children, viz: Lillie, Icella, Eva M., Ethel, Guy, Nellie, Maggie, Daisy, John Is a member of John Brown Post No. 44, G. A. R., and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRANK SLOPANSKY, M. D., druggist, New Tabor, was born in Bohemia, 1845; in 1854, emigrated to America, locating in Buffalo, N. Y., remaining there two years; thence to Racine, Wis., where he was raised and lived until 1874; in 1867, began reading medicine, finishing in 1872; then began the practice of medicine at Racine, and in 1874 emigrated to Kansas and took a homestead on Section 7, Township 2, Range 1, and began the improvement of the same, and also practiced medicine among his countrymen, of which there is a large settlement in this part of the county. Has fifty acres under the plow, the balance uses for hay and pasture; has 160 apple and 50 peach trees and some small fruits; in 1878 put in a stock of drugs at New Tabor, the first and only stock of drugs in the place and has had a good trade in the same. Was married in 1871 at Racine, Wis., to Miss Annie Stotler, of that place. They have seven children, viz; John, Annie, (Victoria and Katie) Willie, Josie and Frank. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of Olympic Lodge, No. 36, K. of P.

J. A. SWENSON, stock-raiser, P. O. Belleville, was born in Sweden in 1847, and in 1853 came to America, locating near Plymouth, Wayne Co., Mich, remaining there two years, and thence to Kent County, settling in Grand River Valley, remaining there until 1870 helping his father to clear up a heavily timbered farm; from there came to Kansas and located in Republic County and took a homestead on Section 27, Township 2, Range 2, settled on it, remaining there seven years, when he sold out and invested his money in cattle and leased Section 20, in Fairview, and has turned his attention to stock-raising; has 125 head of cattle, with some very fine ones, and will make it a point to breed some good ones—will breed some forty or fifty head this season. He has one Durham which he had shipped from Clay County, Mo., for which he paid $100. He is one of the best stock men in the county and a man thoroughly respected as a thorough business man, public-spirited and enterprising. He was married in 1881 to Miss Jennie, daughter of J. G. Arbuthnot, one of the early settlers of the county. They have one child, Karl I, born June 22, 1882. He is a member of I. O. O. F.

AUGUSTUS WEGAL, farmer, P. O. New Tabor, was born in Sweden in 1843, and in 1853 emigrated to America and located in Kent County, Mich., where he remained until 1870, when he came to Kansas and located in Republic County, taking a homestead on Section 27, Township 2, Range 2; has 125 acres under the plow, seven acres of timber, the balance hay and pasture; has good orchard—100 peach trees, 35 apple trees, and a variety of small fruits; is extensively engaged in raising hogs in which he is very successful. In 1880 bought the hotel at New Tabor which he enlarged and run for two years. He is one of the most enterprising young men of his town and is a leading man in all political movements. Served three years in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry; was discharged at Nashville in July, 1865. He was married in 1874 at New Tabor to Miss Maggie Skidmore. They have one girl—Myrtie.

S. I. WILSON, farmer, P. O. New Tabor, was born in Warren County, Ind., in 1835. Soon after his parents moved to Henry County, Ill., where he remained for nineteen years; from there he went to Iowa, locating in Union County, and engaged in farming, remaining there about eleven years. In 1873 he came to Kansas, and took a homestead on Section 25, Township 2, Range 2; has fifteen acres under cultivation; the balance is hay land; has five acres of forest trees, and has a good orchard, eighty-five or ninety apple trees, 400 peach trees, with cherries, plums and other small fruits. He is extensively engaged in raising hogs, and has been very successful. He has good buildings, and one of the best places in this part of the county. He was married in 1855, to M. A. Terpenning, of Missouri; they have four children—Rose, Esther, Ida V. and Alfred A. He is a member of the Republic County Co-operative Association.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

ELI HASKETT, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Tipton County, Ind., in 1847. In 1856 his parents moved to Iowa, locating in Lee County, remaining there until 1864, when he enlisted in Company H, Ninth Iowa Infantry, serving until July, 1865; was mustered out in Louisville, Ky.; returned to Jefferson County, Iowa, remaining there until 187[illegible]; thence to Wayne County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming, remaining one year; then was engaged in different vocations until the spring of 1874, when he came to Kansas, and located in Jewell County, and was employed as a salesman by W. S Chapman & Co., merchants, at Jewell Center, remaining there until January, 1877; then came to Belleville, and was engaged as salesman in the general store of E. E. Chapman & Co., remaining with them until they sold out in 1880; then bought a farm in Fairview Township, and was on the place from May until August 15, 1880, when he traded for a farm on Sections 6 and 7, Township 3, Range 2, consisting of 100 acres, located on Salt Creek, with plenty of timber, and a stream of running water, which furnishes plenty of water for his stock; also owns the southwest quarter of Section 19, Rose Creek Township; is engaged in raising hogs and to a considerable extent cattle; has seventy-five acres under the plow, and has fine, good buildings, and has his place in good shape, having put most of the improvements on since he settled there; is one of the most enterprising young men in the town, and a thorough business man. He was married in March, 1877, at Fort Madison, Iowa, to Miss Louisa Hicks; they have two children—Myrtle M., born in 1878; Cecil G., born in 1882. He is a member of John Brown Post, No. 44, G. A. R.; of Belleville Lodge, No. 55; A. O. U. W., and to the Blue Lodge and Chapter, A., F. & A. M.

J. E. VAN NATTA, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1825, living there until eighteen years of age; emigrating from there to Illinois, locating in Cook County, and took a contract to build a mile of road on the pike to Chicago. This was his first venture for himself. From there he went to Winnishiek County, Iowa, and worked in a mill, and put up a store, and was in the mercantile business about two years; then went to Fayette County, and worked at the stone-masons' trade. He came to Kansas in 1861, and was one of the first settlers in this county, locating here, and lived on a piece of land on Salt Creek, and the following year settled on his present place, Section 19, Township 3, Range 2. In June, 1863, he took this place as a homestead, and has lived here all the time, except when driven out by the Indians; this occurred first in the summer of 1862, and again in the fall of the same year, and the last time in the fall of 1864. After this they were not troubled, but a great deal of damage had been done, and a good many killed and run into other parts of the county by the Indians There were plenty of elk, buffalo, antelope and wild turkeys at this time. It was through shooting at an antelope that the Indians were first seen by Mr. Van Natta and an early settler who had a cabin near Mr. Van Natta's place, and were out in the bluffs looking to see if there were any signs of Indians, as they had received word they were in the vicinity. As they came down the bluff, they shot the first antelope, and took it down to the cabin and dressed it, and all at once they were surrounded by Indians, who demolished the food. They gave them meat and meal, and they camped near them and prepared for a feast. They did not offer to harm them, but the women were frightened, and the next day they packed up and left for a while. The first few years Mr. Van Natta and family had a pretty hard time; they were nearly one hundred miles from market and had it not been for the game in the county they could not have pulled through. His place is situated on Salt Creek, which is well skirted with timber, and has plenty of fresh running water; has his place well improved, and is extensively engaged in stock-raising; for a number of years has paid his attention more to raising hogs. He was the first Justice of the Peace in Republic County; received his appointment from Gov. Crawford, and has been elected since, holding the office a number of times in the township. He was married in March, 1856, in Fayette County, Iowa, to Miss Annetta Cory; they have three children—Della, James W. and John A. He is a member of the Republic County Co-operative Association. Mr. Van Natta is a respected gentleman.

G. W. WILCOX, farmer, P. O. Belleville, was born in Warren County, N. Y., in 1832. While quite young his parents located in Ohio, and remained there until he was eight years of age; then went to Illinois, remaining there about five years; going from there to Iowa, locating in Mahaska County; remained there until 1863, when he came to Kansas, locating at Clyde, and remained there about two years; thence to Lake Sibley, remaining there one year; then came to Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 31, Township 3, Range 2. The place is watered by Salt Creek, with about forty acres of good timber along its banks He was among the early settlers here, and was obliged to leave once on account of the Indians. He also belonged to the militia, which was organized to protect the settlers from the attacks of Indians. The country was very wild at that time, and it was some eighty miles to market, and for many years he could not do much toward improving his farm. The place is well improved now, with seventy acres of plow land, seventy acres of pasture, the balance being meadow; has a good orchard, 320 rods of hedge, good buildings, and is raising stock; has twenty-five head of cattle, fifty head of hogs and quite a number of horses. He was married in 1861, in Marshall County, Iowa, to Miss Maria Bradford; they had five children—Emma C., O. W., Rosse M., A. L. and E. M.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

G. B. BASSETT, farmer, P. O. West Creek, was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1844. In 1852 his parents settled in Mercer County, remaining there until 1873; then emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County. Landing there in February, he took a homestead on Section 21, southwest quarter, Township 4, Range 3; is well situated for stock-raising. He has about fifty acres under the plow, has a good orchard of 125 peach and forty-five apple trees, and one-fourth acre of raspberries and other small fruits; he has three and one-half acres of forest trees and one-half mile of hedge on the place. He is extensively engaged in raising hogs, and turns off from seventy-five to one hundred head each year; also raises some cattle, but makes a specialty of hogs and corn. He has done well since he came to this State. He has held the office of Township Clerk for five terms, besides other offices, part of the time he has been here. He was married January 2, 1870, to Miss Harriet Clark, of Mercer County, Ohio; they have four children living—Minnie, Pernelia, Mary E. and George. Mr. and Mrs. Bassett are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES J. DAY, farmer, P. O. Concordia, Cloud County, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1843. In 1852 his parents emigrated to America, locating in Richland County, Ohio, remaining there about nine years, going from there to Williams County, where he engaged in farming. In 1862 he enlisted in the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, Company K, remaining one year. He was discharged at Warrenton Junction in 1863. In 1871 he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 30, Township 4, Range 3, and put up the first house in this part of the country, building it out of cottonwood plank; size, 12x16 feet. He had but little to do with, and had to go sixty miles to mill and market, and for a few years it was hard work to get along, but by close attention to his business and by hard work and economy, he has his place improved, and is one of the best in the township. He has seventy acres under the plow; the balance is used for hay land; he has three acres of forest trees planted, 200 peach trees, besides apples, grapes and other fruits. He has a good frame house 14x22 feet, with an addition 14x20 feet; good barn 22x30 feet, and other necessary buildings for grain, tools, etc. He is also engaged in stock-raising. He is a miller by trade, and has followed that business some since he has been in the State. He was married in 1867 to Miss Lucy Funk, of Williams County, Ohio; they have three children—Leah, Luther and Minnie. Mr. Day is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. E. GALLOWAY, farmer, P. O. Concordia, was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1853. His parents settled in Mercer County, Ill., while he was quite young, and he remained there until 1874, and then emigrated to Republic County, Kan., where two of his brothers had settled previous to this. He bought 160 acres on Section 33, the northwest quarter, Township 4, Range 3, which was wild land, and he has improved it by breaking seventy acres, has seventy acres fenced, is planting a grove of forest trees, a good orchard of fifty apple trees, 100 peach trees and small fruits of various kinds; put up a good stone house 19x27 feet, and numerous other improvements. He has been engaged in stock-raising for a number of years; was in company with his brothers, and they bought, fed and shipped stock. Mr. Galloway is one of the oldest teachers in the southern part of the county, and has taught some nine or ten terms in all, giving entire satisfaction, having had a number of years experience in the East previous to locating in Kansas, and is considered one of the most enterprising and capable young men in the town.

J. M. GALLOWAY, farmer, P. O. Concordia, was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1846, and when six years of age his parents emigrated to Illinois, locating in Mercer County. He was brought up here on a farm and in 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving six months and was discharged and mustered out at Chicago. In 1872 he emigrated to Kansas, located in Republic County and homesteaded on Section 29, Township 4, Range 3. The place is well watered by a large spring which flows out of the yard, forming a small creek furnishing plenty of water for stock. He has sixty-five acres under the plow, thirty acres of pasture, and the balance is hay land, also a grove of forest trees, a good orchard of fifty apple, fifty peach and fifty plum trees, besides cherries and other small fruits. He has been more or less engaged in stock-raising for a number of years and turns off from seventy to eighty hogs each year besides some cattle. He is one of the leading farmers of the town and was Town Trustee and Assessor one term. He was married in 1879 at Peach Creek, Clay Co., Kan., to Miss Elizabeth McBride of that place. They have one daughter—Mabel, born in 1880.

R. H. GALLOWAY, wool grower, P. O. Concordia, Cloud County. At the age of five years his parents emigrated to Mercer County, Ill., where he received a common school education, finishing with a special course under instructions at home. He taught a few terms of school after which he was employed as salesman and bookkeeper for a number of years. In 1872 he emigrated to Kansas and took a homestead on Section 33, Township 4, Range 3. This place he improved and was engaged in the stock-raising business in company with his brother for a number of years and was also one of the first and best teachers in this part of the county and taught a number of terms after his settlement in Kansas. In 1880 he sold his homestead and 160 acres in Section 22, Township 4, Range 3, bought 60 acres, put out a small orchard, and built a house 16x24 feet. In 1880 he engaged in wool growing and has 1,000 sheep of the medium merino breed; the average clip is from seven to seven and one-half wool and the per cent on the investment will average thirty-five to fifty per cent per annum. He was married in November, 1881, to Miss Henry, of Viola, Mercer Co., Ill., and they have one daughter. He is a leading man in the town and popular with all who have made his acquaintance and is a leading member of the United Presbyterian Church.

W. G. HAY, farmer, P. O. Concordia, Cloud County, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., in 1825. He was raised there until twenty-one years of age, emigrating from there to Marshall County, living there and in adjoining counties about four years. He then went to Iowa, locating in Benton County, where he remained nineteen years, was engaged in farming and working at the carpenters' trade. On January 12, 1871, he located in Republic County, Kansas, and secured a homestead on Section 30, Township 4, Range 3, and was one of the pioneers of this town and like nearly all who came here at that time had but little to do with. He has 100 acres under the plow, two acres of forest trees, a good orchard, 400 peach and apple trees and a large variety of small fruit, 320 rods of hedge, good frame house 14x24 feet, stone barn 24x34 feet, nineteen and one-half feet to the eaves and is quite extensively engaged in raising stock, turning off from fifty to 100 head of hogs and a number of cattle per annum. He had but $10 when he moved on his place and was sixty miles from market or mill. He was married in Benton County, Iowa, to Miss Samantha Shaul of that place, in 1853. They have eight children living—Sarah, Pelonia H., Lottie A., Rolly E., Ebert E., Jennie O., Bertha W., Gaylen and Annie. Mr. Hay is a member of the Farmer Alliance and Anti-Horse Thief Association.

LEVI KIMMAL, farmer, P. O. Concordia, Cloud County, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 18[illegible], living there and in Loraine County until 1850 then emigrated to Mercer County, Ill.; he remained there until 1860 when he was seized with the Pike's Peak fever and took a trip to that point but not meeting with the success he anticipated he remained but a few months going from there to California where he remained three years, returning from there to Mercer County, Ill., and engaged in farming. In 1872 he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, taking a homestead on Section 33, Township 4, Range 3. He was one of the pioneer settlers of his township and secured one of the best claims in this part of the country. The place is well watered by a branch of West Creek, making a very desirable place for stock-raising and Mr. Kimmal is working into the branch of farming. He has twenty-eight head of cattle, four head of horses and forty head of hogs. The place is well improved with seventy-five acres under the plow, fifty-six acres for pasture, and the place is surrounded by a good hedge fence besides two cross hedges dividing the place into four forty-acre lots. He has three acres of good forest trees and the same of orchard, consisting of apple, peach and cherry trees, besides small fruits of all kinds, good frame house 14x18 feet, one-story and a half, with wing 12x12 feet, has a good stone basement 22x34 feet which he is preparing to build a barn on, besides granary, corn-crib and other buildings. He has made all of this property since coming to Kansas. He was married in 1863 to Miss Fanny Hines, of Mercer County, Ill. They have six children—Annie J., Charles H., Joseph B., William M., Elsie L. and Mary E. Mrs. Kimmal and their eldest daughter, Annie, are members of the Presbyterian Church.

H. C. MILLER, farmer, P. O. West Creek, was born in Putnam County, Ohio, in 1839. In 1854 he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Fayette County and remaining there until 1855, went to Missouri, locating in Daviess County and remained there until 1859, then went to Kansas, locating in Atchison and remained there until 1861, and from there settled in Jefferson County on the Delaware Reservation, remained there two years and then located at Clay Centre, Clay County and remained there until 1868, and thence to Woodson County and was there about two years, coming from there to Republic County and bought 160 acres on Section 16, paying $3.50 per acre. The farm is well watered by a branch of West Creek and a fine spring. There is about twenty-five acres of timber along the creek. He also has a good stone quarry of magnesia lime stone covering about four acres and has eighty acres under the plow, twenty-five acres fenced for pasture, good orchard, although small[illegible]d stone house 16x20 feet built of stone taken from his quarry. He has a small grove of fo[illegible]rees and one of the best stock farms in the town and is fast commencing to raise stock. He has twelve head of cattle, eight head of horses and twenty-five head of hogs. This he will increase to enable him to feed all the grain he raises. He was married in 1862 to Miss Mary Khunley of Clay County, and they have five children—Fred, Harvey, Mattie, Sarah and Mabel.

J. P. NUTTER, farmer, P. O. West Creek, was born in Alton, Illinois, in 1842. He learned the engineering trade and worked at this business until 1861 when he enlisted in the Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, serving three years and four months in Company K., was captured in Arkansas in 1864 but was paroled at the end of seventeen days and was mustered out at Hickory Station, Arkansas, and discharged at Springfield, Illinois, in 1865. After coming out of the army he engaged in farming and in 1872 emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County and in March took a homestead on Section 21, Township 4, Range 3. He secured a good homestead and has sixty-five acres under the plow, eighty acres fenced for pasture and about twenty acres of hay land. He has a fine grove of about three acres of forest trees, forty apple trees, a number of peach trees and small fruits of all kinds. He has built a good stone house 17x27 feet, two stories high and has a stone quarry and a fine spring in his pasture and also a large well with wind mill. He keeps a large number of cows and does quite a business in dairying and butter making. He was married in 1867 at Decatur, Illinois, to Miss Caroline Crow and they have five children—John, Charles, George, Maud and Claude.

OSCAR PARK, farmer, P. O. Concordia, was born in Mercer County, Ill., in 1849, and was raised on a farm and lived in that county until 1872, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, in June, ane secured a homestead on Section 33, Township 4, Range 3. He was among the early settlers of the town and has a very desirable place. His building commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, no less than three towns and cities can be seen from his place besides an extensive view of the Republican River and Valley. He has eighty acres under the plow, sixty-five acres of pasture besides a field of twenty-seven acres fenced. He has a hedge around the entire place and a fine grove of forest trees consisting of box elder, soft maple, cottonwood and honey locust. A fine orchard consisting of seventy-five apple trees, 225 peach trees, fifty young cherry trees and a variety of small fruits. He has a new frame house 14x23 feet and twelve feet high with basement full size, stone basement for barn 26x40 feet, a well 169 feet deep with sixty-two feet of water using a wind-mill for pumping. He is somewhat engaged in stock-raising and will increase his stock to consume all the feed his place will produce. He has thirteen head of cattle, six head of horses, fifty head of hogs, and is raising from forty to fifty head annually for market. He has done well since his settlement in Republic County and is one of the most reliable men in the township. He was married in 1870 to Miss Susan Guthrie of Mercer County, Ill., a native of Canada. They have six children—Celia A., Jessie E., Royal G., Myrtle S., Fannie B. and George C. Mr. Park is a member of the United Presbyterian Church and an Elder in the same.

JONAS RARICK, farmer, P. O. Concordia, Cloud County, was born in Licking County, Ohio in 1842 and was raised in that county until about fifteen years of age, thence to Illinois, located in that State and engaged in farming, remaining there about twelve years, thence to Iowa, locating in Buchanan County, remained there until 1870, then emigrated to Kansas locating in Atchison County, remaining there three years thence to Republic County and took a homestead on Section 20, Township 4, Range 3, and bought 160 acres on the same section making one-half section in his farm. He has running water on his place besides several good wells. He has 120 acres under the plow, 130 acres fenced for pasture, forty acres of forest trees planted consisting of walnut, soft maple and cottonwood. He has a good orchard of 100 apple, 215 peach trees, besides pears, cherries and other small fruits, also has a fine stone quarry on the place which furnishes plenty of building stone for his own use. He has put up a house of the stone 21x32 feet, and is quite extensively engaged in raising stock. He has forty-eight head of hogs and thirty-eight head of cattle and is also raising amber sugar cane in which he is very successful. He has raised four crops and has a mill and manufactures syrup. The first year he made 800 gallons, second year 1,800 gallons and the third year did not do as well. For the year 1882 he had a large crop of cane which was extra nice. The syrup sells for 50 cents per gallon at the factory and this pays a good per cent, as he gets from seventy to 120 gallons per acre. He was married in 1842 in Hancock County, Ind., to Miss Elizabeth Watts of that place. They have four children—William F., George H., Clinton J. and Mattie C. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1870.

WILLIAM P. RARICK, farmer, P. O, Concordia, Cloud County, was born in Juniata County, Pa., in 1841, but while quite young his parents settled in Licking County, Ohio and he was raised there, remaining until 1858 when he emigrated to Macon County, Ill., and engaged in farming. In 1870 he started for Kansas reaching Republic County in March of the same year and filed on Section 7, Township 4, Range 3. After holding it two years he made timber filing and put out fifteen acres of timber and has 10,000 living trees, mostly cottonwood which will average four inches in diameter, he has sixty-five apple trees besides some small fruits. Since settling here he has bought 160 acres on Section 8, adjoining his first place. This land has a fine stream of water called Turkey Creek and there is considerable timber along the creek. There are ninety acres of pasture which takes in the creek, 150 acres under the plow and the balance is hay land. He has a good stone house, good stable and is preparing to put up a large barn, has a good well, good wind-mill and is in good shape for stock-raising which he is working into. He has twenty-five head of cattle and raises from 100 to 150 head of hogs annually. For the first five years it was pretty hard to do much as he was sixty miles from market and only had an ox team to do the work, but since the railroad has come through the north part of Cloud County it has made a good market for both stock and grain. Mr, Rarick is well pleased with the choice he made in settling in Kansas. In 1874 he was married to Miss Lydia Slipler, of Concordia, Kansas. They have three children—Minnie, Joseph and Walter.

H. SKEELS, farmer, P. O. Jay Eau, Republic County. Was born in Lewis County, N. Y., in 1829. When six years of age, his parents emigrated to Licking County, Ohio. He was raised here until twenty-two years of age, and then located in Mercer County, and engaged in farming until 1859; going from there to Kentucky, where he remained until the war broke out, and being a strong Union man and a Northerner, was obliged to return North, locating in LaFayette, Ind. In 1863, he enlisted in the Sixteenth Indiana Light Artillery, serving nineteen months. Was stationed at the entrenchment at Washington; was discharged and mustered out of service at Indianapolis, Ind., July 6, 1865. Returning to Mercer County, Ohio, he engaged in farming, and remained there until 1873, and then emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 5, Township 4, Range 3. This place he has improved by breaking 100 acres, fenced 8 acres with hedge, planted a forest grove of 8 acres, planted 200 rods of hedge, 75 peach trees, 200 apple trees, put up good stone house 17x29 feet, with an ell 14x16 feet, good stables and granary of stone, and has been engaged in farming, in which he has been successful. He has been doing well enough since he settled here. He was married in 1864, in Mercer County, Ohio, to Miss Almeda Hesser, of that county. They have been blessed with five children, all deceased but the second, Lambert Willie. In June, 1877, he had the misfortune of losing his wife, leaving him alone just as they had got their home in shape to enjoy life.

Z. J. TATE, farmer, P. O. Jay Eau. Was born in Harrison County, Indiana, in 1838. Was raised in Crawford and Orange counties, and made his home there until 1870. Learned the cabinet-makers' trade, and worked at this business, and when the war broke out, was among the first to respond to the call for volunteers, serving in the Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry from July 4, 1861, until Dec. 10, 1865. He received his discharge at Galveston, Texas. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, receiving three shots—one in the collar bone, and one shot through the elbow, and one through the hand. After coming out of the army, he located in Orange County, and in 1870 emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 5, Township 4, Range 3. He was among the early settlers on the plain, and was sixty miles from market. His place is well watered by numerous fine springs, and he has 85 acres under the plow, 6 acres of forest, 500 rods of hedge, a fine peach orchard of 1,200 trees, 75 apple trees, and a full variety of small fruits. A good stone house 17x21 feet, stone barn 18x22 feet; 27 acres of pasture, and is engaged in stock-raising, turning off from thirty-five to fifty head of hogs yearly, besides, some cattle; also raising from 200 to 300 bushels of peaches, which meet with a ready sale at good prices. He has been eat out with grasshoppers and other drawbacks, but has been gaining some each year; has worked at the plasterers' trade some since he came here, which has been a help in the years when the crop was short. Was married in 1866, in Crawford County, Ohio, to Miss Rhoda Hall. They have four children—Mary A., Edward, Effie, Loella. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and a Patron of Husbandry.

GEORGE W. TITTLE, farmer, P. O. Concordia, Cloud County, was born in Van Buren County, Mich, in 1846; when nine years of age, his parents emigrated to Iowa, locating in Davis County, and remained there until May, 1863. Then enlisted, at the age of seventeen, in the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, serving three years. He was on the plains fighting the Indians the most of the time. Was stationed at Fort McPherson for a time, to help build the Fort. He was discharged, and mustered out in May, 1866, at Leavenworth, Kansas, and disbanded at Davenport, Iowa and then returned to Davis County and took a two years' course at Troy Academy, inth,at County, and was then engaged in teaching a good share of the time until he came to Kansas, in 1871, and located in Republic County, on Section 14, Township 4, Range 3. He has 140 acres under the plow, with the balance used for hay; has two miles of hedge; put up a house 16x24 feet; wing, 14x16 feet; stone stable, 15x23 feet; is engaged in stock-raising, making a specialty of hogs, turning off from 100 to 150 each year. Also ships some cattle and most of his hogs. He has seventy-three head of cattle, and feeds from forty-five to seventy-five each year. He has been Township Trustee and Assessor two terms. He has taught a number of terms since he came to this State. He has been very successful since he engaged in the stock business. He started in 1876 or 1877 with seventeen calves. He was married June 18, 1874, at Troy, Davis County, Iowa, to Miss Sarah C. Haine, of that place. They have been blessed with two children—Della H., born May 31, 1875; Eber D., born Jan. 19, 1882. Mr. Tittle is a member of the Belleville Lodge No. 96, I. O. O. F.

SAMUEL WHAN, stock-raiser, P. O. Concordia, was born in Mercer County, Ill., in 1843, where he was raised on the farm, and there received an idea of the stock business. In 1872, he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County. He took a homestead on Section 27, Township 4, Range 3, situated on West Creek. He also bought the whole of Section 26, Township 4, Range 8, previous to coming West, and has added to this until he has 800 acres in one body, one of the best and most extensive farms in the county. He has 130 acres under the plow, 400 acres of pasture, 180 acres of meadow; has 25 acres of timber on the creek, 4½ miles of hedge, a good orchard of all kinds of fruits, good house, 16x24 feet, with addition, 14 x 16 feet. Is extensively engaged in the stock business. Has 90 head of cattle, 200 head of hogs; besides this, buys and feeds, and also does some shipping, and is the largest raiser and shipper of stock in the township. He also owns the largest farm in one body in the township; has been very successful since he came here, as he had nothing to do with outside his land. He is one of the substantial men of the township, and very popular among his many acquaintances. For the first four years after settling in this State, he had to go fifty miles to market. He was married in 1868, in Mercer County, Ill., to Miss E. H. Peterson, of that place. They have five children—Alviso, born 1869; Edith, born 1870; Alice, born 1872; William, born 1874. Mr. Whan is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Mercer County, Ill.

ELK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

JOHN MOORE, farmer, P. O. Agenda, was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., 1836 remaining there until 1873, except what time he served in the army, from 1861 until February, 1862. In 1873, migrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 21, Township 4, Range 1. Was forty miles from market, and there were no improvements in sight, and but few settlers in the township. Has since added 160 acres on Section 28 to his place. This is well watered by Elk Creek, with five or six acres of timber, making a very desirable stock farm. Has sixty acres under the plow on the homestead, good frame house, good granary and stables, and a good orchard of 100 apple and 100 peach trees, grapes and small fruits. Has about twenty acres broke in Section 28, and 100 acres fenced for pasture. Has been working into stock, and has twenty-five head of fine cattle, which he will increase to about twice this number. Has made arrangements to ship some full-blooded Short-horn stock, which he will make a specialty of. Also raises from fifty to 100 head of hogs annually. Has been very successful since his settlement in this State. Was married in 1857 to Miss Julia Estep, of Virginia. They have two children, viz., Charles T. and Sarah A.

C. N. OSTRANDER, farmer and sheep-raiser, P. O. Seapo, was born in Jefferson County, N.Y., in 1848, where he was raised until twenty-one years of age. In 1869 migrated to Wisconsin, locating in Walworth County, remaining there about one year, thence to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Sections 18 and 19, Township 4, Range 1; also pre-empted 160 acres on Section 18, Township 4, Range 1: also took timber claim on Section 24, Township 4, Range 2. Has planted twenty acres of timber on this claim. When he settled on his place was forty miles from market or mill, and for a time had all he could do to make more than a living. Did a general line of farming. Broke 100 acres, planted an orchard, put out a grove of forest trees, built a good stone house, and put in other improvements. His place is well watered by Elk Creek, with some timber, making a fine stock farm, and in 1879 purchased 145 head of sheep, mostly Cotswolds, and turned his attention to wool-growing. In this he has been quite successful. The increase has been thirty-three and one third per cent per annum; the annuul clip, seven pounds per head; and the investment has paid fifty per cent per annum. Has increased his flock to 337 head, and also increased the quality. Mr. Ostrander is a practical farmer, and one of the best citizens in the township, and is highly respected.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

JOHN GIBBONEY, farmer, P. O. Cuba, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1843. When old enough, learned the brick-molder's trade, working at this trade summers, and was employed in a woolen factory as weaver in the winters, following this business until January, 1862, when he was employed in the post-office until February, 1864. Was a member of Weston Hose Fire Company, of Philadelphia, thirteen years secretary of the same. In 1865 migrated to Iowa, locating in Jones County, where he engaged in farming, remaining there until 1873, when he came to Kansas, locating in Republic County, taking a homestead on Section 27, Township 3, Range 1. Was among the first settlers, there being no improvements, except once in a while a small field on the creeks. Was forty miles from market, and about the same to mill. Has a good place, which he has improved with thirty-five acres of plow land. Has planted a good grove of forest trees, put up stone house and stable, and is raising stock. Has a good place, being watered by Elk Creek, with about forty acres of timber along the stream for shelter. Mr. Gibboney is a very popular man in his town, and has held the office of Town Trustee continuously for six terms. Was married in 1872 to Miss Charity Howkett, of Republic County. They have one child. Is a member of I. O. O. F.

W. J. KENNEDY, farmer, P. O. Cuba, was born in Logan County, Ill., in 1845, where he was raised, and lived there until 1867. Emigrating from there to Iowa, locating in Wapello County, where he remained three years, and in October, 1879, emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and homesteaded 160 acres on Section 6, Township 3, Range 1 in the same year. Has since added eighty acres in Section 31, and has 240 acres in one body. This was the first homestead taken in what is called the divide. Has put in all the improvements, consisting of 170 acres under the plow, eleven acres of forest trees, which he planted, a good orchard of fifty apple, 200 peach trees, besides plums and small fruits, and has good horses, and is engaged in raising stock. Is dealing in stock and produce. Has been in this business since 1881. Has shipped from 150 to 300 head of hogs, besides large quantities of butter and eggs. Has been Clerk of the Township four times, and is a thorough farmer and business man. Was married in February, 1879, at Farmington Township, to Miss L. Sissell. They have two children viz., Leroy, born in 1879, Harry A., born 1881. Is a member of the Grange.

FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

J. G. ARBUTHNOT, farmer, P. O. Cuba, was born in Allegheny County, Pa., in 1816, where he was raised, and lived there until 1852. Was engaged in farming, and then moved to Iowa, locating in Tama County, where he engaged in farming, and in 1871 came to Kansas, located in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 33, Township 2, Range 1, and commenced to improve his place. He was elected County Surveyor in 1871, and held the office until 1875. Has since bought more land, and now owns about 900 acres in Farmington Township. Mill Creek runs through his farm, which furnishes plenty of water for his cattle and stock, and there is about forty acres of timber, which furnishes all the wood which he requires. Has 480 acres fenced; 160 under the plow; good house, and barn with basement of stone, and is exclusively engaged in raising stock. Raises from thirty to forty head of cattle, and buys and feeds as many more, and has from sixty to eighty head to market each year; also has 150 to 175 head of hogs. Mr. Arbuthnot is one of the leading men in his town, and has always taken an active part in politics, although he does not aspire to office. He is a genial, hospitable gentleman, and is highly respected by his many acquaintances. Is a number one farmer, and a good business man. He was married in 1847 in Pittsburg, Pa., to Miss Mary C. Fogal, of that place. They have eight children,—Samuel, Lou, Charles, Thomas, Jennie, Juliet, Grant and Sherman. He is a member of the Belleville Lodge, No. 96, I. O. O. F.

A. A. BURK, P. O. New Tabor, was born in Walworth County, Wis., in 1845, and was raised on a farm until 1862, when he enlisted in the Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving in Company C until June 28, 1865. In 1863 was taken prisoner at Brentwood Station, Tenn., and was taken to Richmond, Va., and confined in Libby Prison six weeks, and was then paroled. After receiving his discharge, he returned to Wisconsin and engaged in farming until 1871. Then came to Kansas and located in Republic County, taking a homestead on Section 17, Township 2, Range 1, and which he has improved. In 1882 sold his farm in Township 2, Range 1, and bought in Township 2, Range 2, where he now lives. He has a house and barn, and a splendid creek runs through his place, furnishing plenty of running water for his stock. There are about forty acres of timber along the banks of the creek. Has a small orchard and plenty of small fruit. He was Justice of the Peace several terms, and was School Clerk three or four terms. Has been running a threshing machine for nine years, and has all he can do in this line, having worked up a good reputation as a worker. He was married in 1866 to Miss Julia O. Baker, of Racine County, Wis. They have three children,—Mary E., Alfred D., and Nellie. He is a member of the Masonic order.

N. O. DANNEFER, merchant, Cuba, was born in Denmark, 1847. In 1866 emigrated to America and located in Vernon County, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming until 1870, when he emigrated to Kansas and took a homestead on Section 4, Township 3, Range 2, which he lived on and improved until 1881: broke seventy acres, planted four acres of timber, 350 peach trees, with a good grove of plum trees, and some very fine hedge. In September 1881 went into the mercantile business in Cuba with a general line of merchandise. The store is 18x30 feet, well filled with goods and has worked up a good trade in the short time he has been there. Was married in Belleville, Kansas, in 1876, to Miss R. Jackson. They have two children, viz.: Sarah M., and Grace H.

JOHN HARRIS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Cuba, was born in Macomb County, Michigan, in 1835, but was raised in St. Clair County until fourteen years of age. From there he went to Wisconsin with his parents, locating in Fond Du Lac County, at the end of two years located in Waupaca County, and remained there about nine or ten years and in 1860 came to Kansas, locating in Woodson County, and remained one year. From there came West to Coffey County, remaining about nine months, and in December, 1861, enlisted in Company C, Second Kansas Cavalry, serving until February, 1863. After coming out of the army lived in different portions of the State until March, 1866, made a permanent settlement in Republic County by taking a homestead on Section 4, Township 3, Range 1. Was the first settler in the township. His claim is situated on Mill Creek, taking in a portion of the creek, with about forty acres in timber. Has added to the place, and has 490 acres in one farm, has 220 acres under the plow and eighty acres of timber, the balance in hay and pasture; has 150 rods of hedge, good orchard, fine buildings, and it is one of the finest places in the township. He is extensively engaged in raising and has a half interest in 300 head of cattle; about 150 head of hogs, and 700 head of sheep, besides 18 head of horses. In 1869 he was appointed Sheriff of Republic County and was Chairman of the first Board of County Commissioners, besides Justice of the Peace and other Township offices. In 1855 he was married in Portage County, Wisconsin, to Miss Swan, of that place. They have eight children: George A., John W., Alvin, Annette, Ida G., Edwin, Ella and Olive. He is a member of John Brown Post No. 44, G. A. R., and a member of the Republic County Co-operative Association.

DR. N. STITT, farmer, P. O. Cuba, was born in Vermont in 1831, and was raised there until ten years of age, when his parents settled in St. Lawrence County, New York. About 1846 he moved into Essex County, where he remained about ten years; at the age of eighteen went to live with Dr. Morse, at Jay, Essex County, and took up the study of medicine, remaining with him five years, finished his course and commenced practice under the doctor. He then went to Lewis, where he remained about one year, then he went to West Point on the Lake, remaining a short time, then moved to DeKalb County, Illinois, where he remained about twelve years engaged in the practice of medicine the most of the time, then went to Tama County, Iowa, remaining about one year, from there went to Carroll County, and in the fall of 1870 moved to Kansas, locating on his present place on Section 21, Farmington Township, which he homesteaded; has eighty acres under the plow, and one and one half miles of hedge, and a fine grove of three acres, a good orchard of 90 apple and 150 peach trees, besides small fruits; good house 12x16 feet and 16x20 feet with the basement. Raises some stock, and has one of the finest stock horses in the county, Norman imported from France in 1881, valued at $1,600. Markets from $150 to $250 worth of hogs each year. He has put in all these improvements besides attending to his practice since he has been in the State. He was married in 1858, at Jay, Essex County, New York, to Miss Hellen Smith. They have seven children: Marion, Edley, Ida, Walter, Lydia, Wallace and Orvin.

H. O. STUDLEY, farmer and teacher, P. O. Cuba, was born in Branch County, Mich., in 1844; was raised on a farm, and after he became of age was engaged in farming and teaching. In 1870, emigrated to Kansas and located in Republic County and took a homestead on Section 31, Farmington Township, and began improving it summers and teaching winters. In 1877 sold this place and now owns a farm on Section 29, and is engaged in raising stock; has some cattle, four horses and forty-five head of hogs, and will still continue teaching winters and farming summers; has taught fourteen terms since he came to the State and was one of the first School Examiners in the county and one of the first teachers; and has been Township Clerk several terms. In 1863, entered the Union army, serving in the Fifth Michigan Cavalry; was discharged in July, 1865, at the close of the war. Was married in 1876 in Farmington, Kan., to Miss Ella Ingham. They have been blessed with two children, viz: Allie and Goldie. Is Secretary of Republic County Co-operative Association.

C. W. WAGENER, farmer, P. O. Cuba, was born June 25, 1858, in Scott County, Illinois, and came to Kansas in 1870 with his mother, Mrs. M. Wagener, who took a homestead on Section 30, Township 1, Range 2. She has her two sons, two daughters, and her son Charles, twelve years of age. They have improved the place by breaking sixty-five acres, planted about eight acres of timber and a good orchard, fifty apple trees, thirty-five cherry and peach trees, and small fruit, and have a good house and some fine stock, consisting of about twelve head of cattle, thirty five hogs and horses enough to carry on the farm, having since added forty acres on Section 29, using most of it for pasture. There are two good springs, and twenty-five acres under the plow. They have done well since they came under the management of Mrs. Wagener. She was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, in 1819. Her maiden name was Williams. In 1829 she went to Scott County, Illinois, and in 1840 was married to J. W. Wagener, of that county, from there went to Iowa, remaining there three years, then returned to Scott County, Illinois, and in August, 1862, Mr. Wagener enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, Company F, and was taken prisoner and from the treatment he received while in prison his health was shattered and in 1865 he died in the hospital of the Benton Barracks, St. Louis. They had ten children, of whom five are living, viz.: E. W., O. M., Sarah E., Charles and Cinthia.

W. H. WOODHOUSE, farmer, P. O. New Tabor, was born in Knox County, Indiana, in 1838, but was raised in Grant County, Wis. In August, 1862, enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, serving until June 25, 1865. In 1870 came to Kansas in company with his brother-in-law, J. Hoosier, and they were among the first in the township. Mr. Woodhouse took a homestead on Section 26, northeast quarter Township 2, Range 2, and has 100 acres under the plow, eight or ten acres of timber and the balance in hay land and pasture, and has a small orchard and a variety of small fruits, raises from thirty-five to forty head of hogs to market each year, besides some cattle. Was married in 1865 at Fairplay, Grant Co., Wis., to Miss Rocena Sleinbrook. They have five children, Flora, Allen, Dora, May, and Frederick. Is a member of the G. A. R., and of Belleville Lodge No. 129, A., F. & A. M., was one of the first constables in that town, holding the office two terms.

ALBION TOWNSHIP.

S. M. EDWARDS, farmer, P. O. Hubbell, Neb., was born in Macoupin County, Illinois, in 1847. In 1865 his parents moved to Sangamon County, remaining there until he was twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, then located in Moultrie County, where he engaged in raising, dealing and shipping stock, remained there until 1875, when he closed out his business, and then emigrated to Kansas and located in Republic County and bought a farm of 160 acres on Section 18, Township 1, Range 1, which he began to improve with a view of making it a stock farm; has 120 acres under the plow and planted two acres of timber, 200 apple trees, 100 peach trees, besides a variety of cherries, plums, pears and grapes and small fruits. He has thirty-seven acres fenced for pasture, good house 16x24 feet, granary 12x24 feet, and other necessary improvements, and is raising stock and has from forty to fifty head of hogs, will make hog-raising a specialty. He has direct from imported stock imported some full Poland blood hogs, also buys and feeds and ships a great many hogs and cattle each year. In 1881 he was elected County Commissioner for a term of three years. He has been Town Clerk one term and Town Clerk and Township Collector one term in Illinois, and often refusing the nomination of other positions of honor and trust within the gift of the people, also refusing the nomination for Representative of 79th District to the Legislature of Kansas in 1880. He is one of the leading men in his town. He has made an extensive acquaintance and a good many friends in the short time he has been in the county and is known as a thorough business man and a good officer. He was married in 1872 at Waverly, Sangamon County, Ill., to Miss Elizabeth C. Adams. They have five children: Sarah M., Emma G., Delia A., Guthrie O., and Frank W. He is a member of Ida Lodge No. 147, I. O. O. F., member of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, of the Grange and of the Republic Co-operative Association, and of the O. U. A., the Anti-Horse Thief Association and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

DANIEL H. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Hubbell, Neb., was born in Kendall County, Illinois, in 1839, where he was raised, living there until twenty-four years of age, thence to Knox County, where he remained six years. In the spring of 1870 emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and was among the first settlers in Albion Township, and homesteaded the northeast quarter of Section 17 and began improving his place, now has 140 acres under the plow and twenty acres of hay land, has planted seven acres of timber, sixty-five apple trees, forty peach trees, cherries, plums, and a variety of small fruits, a fine lot of grapes, and many Russian mulberries; has a fair house, good stone sheep barn 18x48 feet. Is engaged in sheep raising, started this branch of his farming in 1879, starting with 200, and has been very successful, has sold $1,270 worth of sheep and wool and has 500 sheep, the annual clip has been 6½ pounds per head, and finds after paying all costs of feed, care of sheep, and taxes, that he has a net gain of 160 per cent per annum on the investment. Also raises a few cattle, colts and hogs for market each year, and for a number of years was extensively engaged in raising hogs, but will turn his attention to wool growing hereafter. Has leased 320 acres adjoining his place for his sheep to graze upon. Was married in Knox County, Illinois, in 1863, to Miss Julia Jones, daughter of Conoley Jones, one of the pioneers of Knox County. Their children are, Lester, Leon and Mary S.; the last-named, born in the spring of 1879, was the first white girl born in Albion Township. Mr. Johnson and family are members of the Seventh Day Adventists.

C. B. MOSSER, M. D., P. O. Hubbell, Nebraska, was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1848, and was raised on a farm, living there until twenty-eight years of age, when he took up the study of medicine. In 1872, emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead in Albion Township, on Section 12; finished his medical course soon after and commenced the practice of medicine. At the same time he began improving his place; broke ninety acres, built a house 14x24 feet, a barn 20x40 feet, with stone basement full size for stable, planted ten acres of timber and lived on the place for ten years. Was engaged in farming and stock-raising. In the fall of 1881 he sold out and bought 240 acres on Sections 2 and 3, same township, and is preparing this place for a stock farm. He has fifty-five acres under the plow, about one acre of forest trees, a small orchard of apple trees and other fruits. Has 200 medium merino sheep, and will increase this number in a short time; he has found sheep-raising a good investment, having netted him 100 per cent per annum. He will turn what time he has outside of his practice to stock-raising; is the only physician in this part of the county and has a good practice. He was married in 1869 at Bristol, Iowa, to Miss G. A. Bowens, of that place. They have five children—Bonnthie, Jennie, Mary, Gertrude and Lillie. Is a member of the Baptist Church. He was elected Treasurer of Albion Township in 1881.

JACOB S. SHOLL, farmer, P. O. Hubbell, Nebraska, was born in Fayette County, Pa., in 1826. When about four years of age, his parents moved to Ohio, where he remained twenty-two years. While in Ohio he went to Malvern and learned the wagon-makers' trade, and followed this business until 1851; then emigrated to Indiana, locating in La Porte County, and was employed in the reaper works of J. J. Mann, remaining there six years, then engaged in farming. In 1865, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving seven months. In 1874, he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and filed on the northwest quarter of Section 10, Township 1, Range 1, and settled on this place in August, 1876. He homesteaded this place, and has broken 100 acres, planted 5 acres of timber, 25 apple, 175 peach trees, besides small fruits. He has put up a good frame house 18x24 feet, tenement house 18x28 feet, granary 8x16 feet, planted nearly one mile of hedge and is raising stock, raising from 25 to 30 head of hogs annually, besides other stock. He was married in 1856 in La Porte County, Indiana, to Miss Betsey, daughter of J. J. Mann, of that place. They have seven children—Lorenzo, Colista, Clara, William F., Mary, Sarah and Lincoln.

ROSE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

J. L. ADAMS, farmer, P. O. Ida, was born in Erie County, Pa., in 1849. He was raised there and lived in that county, working on his father's farm, until he came to Kansas, in

1871. He located in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 22, Township 1, Range 2 He has eighty acres under the plow, and eighty acres in pasture; has about two acres in forest trees, 200 apple trees, also some peach trees and other fruits; 120 rods of hedge, a good house 24x16 feet, with an addition 16 x 18 feet. He has a stable and is working into the stock business. He has a small stock of cattle and twenty-six head of hogs, and is doing well. He was married in 1877 to Miss Dooley, of Rose Creek Township. They have one daughter—Clara E., born in 1880. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. R. BISE, farmer, P. O. Ida, was born in Greene County, Tenn., in 1837. In 1841, his parents emigrated to Missouri, and lived in Osage, Cole and Crawford counties, until 1849, when they moved to Iowa, locating in Lee County, remaining there until 1851, when he emigrated to Clark County, Missouri, remaining there until 1861; then enlisted in the Illinois Infantry, serving three years. He was promoted to Fourth Sergeant, then Orderly, then was transferred to the Sixth Independent Light Artillery of Chicago, and was promoted, receiving a Second-Lieutenant's commission. He was mustered out at Chicago, in August, 1864. After coming out of the army, he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Atchison County, and engaged in farming, remaining there until 1869; then to Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 8, Township 1, Range 2, a tributary of Rose Creek running through the place. He broke 90 acres, planted 4 acres of forest, 500 peach, 50 apple, 100 cherry and plum trees, besides small fruit, and put in good buildings, two good wells, and remained there nine years; then sold out and bought a farm on Section 25, Township 1, Range 2. He has 66 acres under the plow, a forest of 3 acres, 700 fruit trees of different varieties, good frame house 14x22 feet, with an ell twenty feet square, and a cellar full size of main building; barn large enough for four horses, 1,100 bushels of corn, 3 tons of hay, 14 acres fenced for pasture, with hedges and cross hedges. He is raising from twenty-five to thirty hogs to dispose of each year, besides some blooded horses. He has three fine colts—Norman Blackhawk, and two others. He has been Justice of the Peace one term, Township Treasurer one term, besides holding several school offices nearly all the time he has been in the county. He is a very popular man, and is usually chosen as the delegate to the County Convention of his township. He was married in 1859 at Williamstown, Missouri, to Miss S. E. Williams. They have seven children Living—W. M., A. M., N. A., O. M., Bertha C., Daisy F., and Thomas.

W. F. BOBENHOUSE, farmer, P. O. Ida, was born in Prussia, in 1845. In 1853 he emigrated to America, locating in Indiana, where he remained two and one-half years; then emigrated to Iowa, locating in Wayne County; and when of age learned the carpenters' trade, and followed this business until 1870; and then came to Kansas and took a homestead on Section 25, Township 1, Range 2. His mother came with him and took a homestead on the same section, and they have 320 acres in one farm. He was among the first settlers on the prairie. He has 130 acres under the plow, eighty acres of pasture, and the balance in hay land. He has about three acres of timber, planted about 100 apple trees, 20 cherry, and some peaches and small fruits. He is also raising stock, has twenty-six head of cattle, five horses, 115 head of hogs, and usually has 100 to sell each year. He has a fine house, 14x26 feet, a story and a half, with an addition 14x16 feet, barn 36x40 feet, and everything convenient around the place. When he first came here he worked at his trade to help make a living while getting his place improved, and has followed carpentering and building considerable until 1881. He put up a great many buildings in Ida, among which is the school-house. He was married in 1871 in Wayne County, Iowa, to Miss L. A. Allen. They have four children, Alice, Maggie, Sadie and Edith. He is a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F., Ida Lodge, No. 147.

B. D. BUGBEE, farmer, P. O. Chester, Neb., was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1843, and was raised there until twelve years of age. In 1855 went to Illinois, locating in Warren County, where he remained until 1862; then enlisted in the One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry, serving nearly three years. In 1863 was wounded at the battle of Resaca, Georgia. Was mustered out at Washington in May, 1865. After returning from the army settled in Boone County, Iowa, where he remained until he emigrated to Kansas in 1871. Located in Republic County, and took a homestead in Liberty Township. He was among the early settlers there, and helped organize the township, and was the first Constable elected in the township, and held the office six years. He improved his place, broke 110 acres, put up a house and stable, dug a well, planted 10,000 forest trees, and a small orchard. In 1878 sold out and bought a farm on Section 19, Township 1, Range 2, and has 100 acres under the plow. He put up a good house, 14 x 22 feet, with wing 12 x 16 feet, porch on each side. He has planted five acres of fruit trees, fenced twenty-five acres for pasture, and has thirty acres of meadow. Rose Creek runs through his place, which makes wood and water in abundance, and a good place to raise stock. He will raise from five to ten cows each year, and turn off from fifty to sixty head of hogs. He was married in 1862 to Miss Sarah Frentz, of Warren County, Illinois. They have three children, W. A., Frank E., and Jessie Mabelle. He is a member of John Brown Post No. 44, G. A. R., Belleville Lodge No. 127, A., F. & A. M., and of the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

T. CARPENTER, farmer, P. O. Chester, Neb., was born in Lancaster County, Ohio, in 1849. In 1854 or 1855 emigrated to Iowa, locating at Cedar Rapids, where he attended school until 1868, when he was employed as a clerk in a hotel two years; and in 1870 emigrated to Kansas, and took a homestead on Section 19, northeast quarter, Township 1, Range 2. He was among the first settlers in the township; has 100 acres under the plow, sixty acres of pasture, a hog pasture of about seven acres. Rose Creek runs through the place, with twenty-five or thirty acres of timber along the stream. He has a good house, stone barn, 18x35 feet with basement under the whole. He has fifty head of cattle, seventy-five hogs, 11 head of horses; and has done well since he came here. In 1878 he was married to Miss Gaskell, of Rose Creek. They have four children—Bert E., Zula May, Zella M and Henry C.

J. E. COOPER, farmer, P. O. Ida, was born in Henry County, Indiana, in 1838, where was raised, and lived there until he came to Kansas. In 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, serving about seven or eight months, and was on detached service in the Commissary department. In 1870 he located in Republic County, Kansas, and took a homestead on Sections 20, 29 and 30; 160 acres. This place he improved by breaking seventy acres, planting one acre of forest trees around his house, seventy-five apple trees, twenty-five cherry trees besides grapes and other small fruit. Rose Creek flows through the place, and there is about fifteen acres of timber along the stream. He has a good stone house, and is raising stock, and markets about sixty to 100 hogs each year, and has three head of horses. He was among the first settlers in Rose Creek Township, and was the first Trustee elected in the township, and held the office five years, and took the census for 1880 in the township. He was married in 1861 in Henry County, Indiana, to Miss S. E. Julien of that place. They have one daughter, Lulu May, born in 1863. He is a member of the Republic County Co-operative Association.

G. W. DIXON, farmer, P. O. Ida, was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1831, and was raised there until twenty-two years of age, and emigrated from there to Knox County, Illinois, and engaged in farming remaining there about seventeen years. In 1870 he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 27, Township 1, Range 2, and was the first settler on the prairie in this part of the township. He had to draw his provisions and feed from Marysville and Waterville, sixty miles, and a part of the time had to go to Brownville, a distance of 130 miles for corn. He has sixty-five acres under the plow, the balance is hay land. He has planted 4,000 forest trees, a good orchard of apple, peach and other small fruits and grapes. He has put up a good frame house and barn, and is raising stock. He has six head of cattle, and is raising from twenty to twenty-five hogs to market each year; and has one of the most desirable farms in the township. He was married April 7, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth A. Miller, of Preble County, Ohio; she was born in that county in 1834. They have two children—Cora A. and Nellie. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon and Cora are members of the Christian Church.

HENRY C. FULLER, farmer, P. O. Ida, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, 1838. Soon after his parents moved into Illinois, locating at Peoria, where he was raised, and lived there until 1870. He was brought up on a farm, and in 1861 enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, under Colonel Indgersoll, and served with the regiment four years, and was mustered out at Washington September 20, 1865. He was wounded at Egypt Station, Mississippi, in 1864, and was captured at Scott's Hill, Tennessee, 1863, but was paroled soon after. In 1870 emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and in May took a homestead on the northwest quarter of Section 33—160 acres. There were no improvements on the prairie at that time, and only a few settlers on the creeks. He began at once to improve the place, and now has eighty-five acres under the plow, twenty acres fenced for pasture, fifty-five acres of meadow, planted five acres of forest trees, and has 200 apple, fifty peach and 100 cherry trees, some good grape vines, three-quarters of a mile of hedge, a good stone house; and is raising a good many hogs, and has from thirty to thirty-five to market each year. Mr. Fuller has been one of the hardest working men in the township, and is a thorough-going business man, and very popular in his township, being social and well posted in the topics of the day. He was married in 1871 in Rose Creek Township to Miss E. Sellers. They have three living children—Nancy M., W. W. and A. A. He is a member of Belleville Lodge No. 127, A., F. & A. M.

JOHN S. GLEASON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Ida, was born in Hancock County, Illinois, in 1839, and lived there until August 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until June, 1865. He was in the Western Department, and was in twelve pitched battles and many skirmishes. He was at the siege of Vicksburg and Spanish Fort. He was mustered out at Mobile. After coming out of the army he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Lucas County, and engaged in farming. In 1870 he came to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 1, Township 2, Range 2, and commenced to improve the place. He was among the early settlers in the township, and one of the first to engage in the stock business. He broke fifty-five acres, put up a good house and barn, planted a large grove of forest trees, a good orchard, and made sundry other improvements; and remained on this place until the fall of 1881, when he sold out and bought the northwest quarter of Section 29, Township 1, Range 2. He has ninety acres under the plow, a good house and barn, an orchard of fifty peach, 100 apple trees and small fruits, a fine grove of forest trees, and it is one of the best farms in Rose Creek Township. He is extensively engaged in raising stock, and has sixty head of cattle, fifty head of hogs, and makes a specialty of stock In 1866 he was married to Miss Nancy C. Leeper, of Newbern, Iowa. They have eight children—George N., Mahala J., Mary E., Landy T., Charles N., Calvin, Joseph A., and Harriet E. Mr. Gleason is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

G. W. HUTCHISON, farmer, P. O. Ida, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1823, living there until 1838, when he emigrated to Illinois, locating in Clark County, remaining there two years, thence to Richland County, remaining there about eight years. After leaving Richland County, Illinois, he emigrated to Monroe, Green County, Wisconsin, where he studied surveying; here he remained eight years, then emigrated to Mahaska County, Iowa; he then practiced surveying in connection with his other business until 1874, when he came to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 24, southwest quarter Township 1, Range 2, of 160 acres. He has about eighty acres under the plow, and the balance in hay land; has two acres of timber of various kinds, about 200 peach trees, fifteen apple trees, and pears and other small fruits. He has a good frame house and barn, and is engaged in raising stock; also does some work at his trade each year. He was married in 1853 at Indianapolis, Iowa, to Miss Owen. They have six children—Jennie, John E., George W., Mary A., E. J. and D. L. Iowa.

JOHN M. JONES, farmer, P. O. Ida, was born in Mercer County, Ill., in 1847, and was raised there on a farm, living on the same place until 1871, when he came to Kansas and took a pre-emption on Section 21, Liberty Township, Republic County. In the fall of 1872 he was united in marriage with Orpha, daughter of N. W. Wells, of Rose Creek Township. They moved on to a homestead taken by his wife, adjoining her father's place, on Section 29, and as they could not both hold a place after marriage, he sold his pre-emption, and began improving the place taken by his wife. They have 150 acres broken, 80 acres of pasture, has planted two acres of forest trees, two acres of apple trees, and the same number of peach trees; besides small fruits, plums, cherries, grapes, etc. He has 680 rods of hedge, has four good wells, two good frame houses, a stable and granary, and is raising stock; has about thirty-three head of cattle, and has one full-blood Short-horn, which he imported from Missouri; and is grading his stock. He has fifty head of hogs, eleven head of horses; has a fine Norman, valued at $400; besides, usually buys and feeds a car of cattle to ship each year. Is one of the most enterprising men in the town, and is doing well. Mrs. Jones is also a good manager, and assists a great deal in helping to get ahead, by her judicious management in the house. She was born in Dane County, Wis., in 1850, and came from Wisconsin with her father in 1871, riding a horse all the way, and driving a herd of cattle.

MATTISON BROS, merchants, Ida. James Mattison was born in Schuylkill County, Pa., 1847, learned the shoemakers' trade, and remained there until 1868, when he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Marion County, and opened a boot and shoe shop, remaining there until 1874, then emigrated to Kansas, locating at Ida, and went into the mercantile business with H. C. Roise; at the end of eighteen months bought out Mr. Roise, and his brother John went in company with him, remaining this way until 1882, when a half brother, Aleck Unitt went into business with them. They are having a good trade, it having grown from $4,000 to $15,000. They have the only store of the kind in the place; and they have given good satisfaction. They also own a farm of 162 acres, in Section 26, with eighty-five acres under the plow, and are raising some stock. James was appointed postmaster in the year 1879 at Ida; was married in 1870, in Iowa, to Miss Margaret A. Roise. They have six children—Mary, Kate, Roy, Frederick, Grace and Rebecca. He is a member of Ida Lodge, No. 147, I. O. O. F.; has been Justice of the Peace one term.

JOHN MATTISON was born in Schuylkill County, Pa., remaining there until 1876. Went to Kansas and went into business with his brother James. Was married in Pennsylvania, to Miss Henrietta Roise, in 1878. They have one child—Laura. Is a member of Ida Lodge, No. 147, I. O. O. F. Aleck Unitt was born in Schuylkill County, Pa., in 1860. Came to Kansas in 1882, and went into business with his brothers John and James.

HON. WM. M. MOORE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Ida, was born in Yorkshire, England, August 8, 1844. At the age of six years, his parents moved to America, and settled in Milwaukee County, Wis., where he was raised, and lived there until 1871, when he moved to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and settled on a homestead on Sections 30 and 31, Township 1, Range 2. Lived on this place six years; engaged in sheep-raising; and sold out in 1878; bought a farm on Sections 29 and 32, and put on a flock of 300 sheep of medium grade merino. The average clip has been six and one-half pounds, and the investment has paid 50 per cent. Has fifty acres under the plow, the balance, 270, he uses for a ranch for his sheep. Has three fine springs, furnishing plenty of pure, fresh water; has about one acre of timber, and a good orchard of twenty-five peach trees, 200 apple trees and twenty-five cherry trees. In 1878, was elected as a Representative from his district to the Legislature, and has held the office of Township Clerk two years. He is a strong advocate of the temperance cause, and has devoted a great deal of his time to the temperance work. He was married February 24, 1869 to Miss Sarah M. Persons, of Wisconsin. They have four children—William H., Sarah M., Charley P. and Emma M. He is a member of the Republic County Co-operative Association.

JOHN MOSSHART, farmer, P. O. Chester, Neb., was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1842, and was raised there until 1861, when he enlisted in the Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until June, 1865. After coming out of the army, he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Benton County, where he was farming the most of the time. In 1870 he came to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 30, Township 1, Range 2, of 160 acres. There were no improvements on the prairie at that time, and but few settlers in the county. Has 120 acres under the plow, forty-five acres fenced for pasture, and about five acres of forest trees planted. Has a fine peach orchard of 250 trees, 125 apple trees, thirty plum trees and seventy-five grape vines, besides a large amount of blackberries and raspberries. Has since added forty acres, which takes in Rose Creek, making a fine pasture, as there is plenty of water and fifteen acres of timber. He is raising considerable stock; has forty-two head of cattle, 140 hogs, and usually buys and feeds a car of stock every winter. Has done well. He came here without anything, and had to go sixty-five miles to market, and has met with many draw-backs, but has mastered them all, and is as thrifty a farmer as there is in the township. Has a good house and stable, and a pleasant home. Was married in 1869 in Benton County, Iowa, to Miss Elizabeth Blotter. They have four children—Olive May, Edward C, Alice Maud, and Charles J. Is a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

C. A. NORTHROP, farmer, P. O. Chester, Neb., was born in Warren County, Pa., in 1839, and was raised in the vicinity until 1861, when he enlisted in the Ninth New York Cavalry, serving seven months, and was discharged on account of disability. After regaining his health he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, serving nine months, then re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Infantry, serving until the close of the war. After the war he moved to Tama County, Iowa, remaining six years. In 1871 he located in Republic County, Kan., took a homestead on Sections 18 and 19, Township 2, Range 1, and has lived there continuously since. Rose Creek runs through the place, furnishing plenty of water; and he has about thirty acres of timber, of which there is a large per cent of oak, besides ash, walnut, etc. There is one very fine place in this timber where pic-nics and celebrations have been held since the town was settled. He has added eighty acres, making 240 acres in all. Has 130 acres under the plow, thirty-five acres of meadow; and has planted 300 apple trees, 100 cherry trees and twenty-five peach trees, and has some small fruits. He has a good brick house, 28x30 feet—the first put up in the town. Is raising a good many horses, has sixteen head, and fifty head of hogs; and is one of the most successful farmers in the township. Has been Justice of the Peace, and has held other town offices, and is one of the Trustees in the Republic County Co-operative Association. He was married in 1865, in Erie County, Pa., to Miss Lucina C. Putnam, a descendant of Gen. Putnam. They have three living children—Hattie, Joseph and Albert. The oldest son, Willie, died in 1874, aged eight years. Mr. Northrop is president of the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

F. T. POWELL, farmer, P. O. Hubbell, Neb., was born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1843, remaining there until 1861, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth New York Infantry, serving two years as Sergeant of Company B. He was taken prisoner at the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862, and was taken to Point Rock, Maryland, and from there to Cumberland, and then paroled. After coming out of the army, settled near Columbus, Ohio, and engaged in farming. In 1869 he emigrated to Kansas and located in Republic County. Was about the first settler in the township. Took a homestead on Section 11, Township 1, Range 2; has since added 150 acres of Section 10, making a farm of 310 acres, which is well-watered by Rose Creek and four fine springs. He has about thirty acres of timber, as fine as any in the county; has a good lot of black walnut, black and burr oak, ash, elm, hackberry, and a half acre of black mulberry; has sixty-six acres of pasture, the balance is hay land. He has one-half mile of hedge, a good orchard, consisting of 100 apple trees, twenty-five peach trees, plums, cherries and all kinds of small fruits and a few grapes; has a good stone house 16x20 feet, two stories high, and a good granary, 16x20 feet, with a stone basement full sized for a stable; raises considerable stock, and markets from seventy-five to 100 head of hogs annually; has some choice land which has produced ninety bushels of corn to the acre and thirty bushels of wheat to the acre. He has been appointed Town Treasurer one term, and has been Clerk of the school district ten years. When he first settled here he had to go fifty miles to market, and until 1880 had to go thirty miles to a railroad. Now he is about two and one-half miles from a station. He was married in 1865 at Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Ruth A. Godown, of Franklin County, Ohio. They have three living children—Ethel, May, born in Rose Creek, Kan., May 2, 1870, the first white child born in the township, and Eldine. Mr Powell is a member of Ida Lodge, No. 147, I. O. O. F. United with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1864. There were but sixty acres of breaking done in the township in the spring of 1870, and but thirteen persons in the township, and only seventeen voters in the fall election of 1870.

A. STEENBLOCK, farmer, P. O. Ida, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1832; at the age of nineteen years he emigrated to America, locating at Freeport, Ill., where he remained three years engaged in farming; thence to Hardin County, Iowa, and he remained there until 1860, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in what was known as Breckenridge District, remaining one year, when he returned to Iowa, remaining there until 1870; he then returned to Kansas, locating in Republic County and took a homestead on Section 28, Township 1, Range 2, where he now lives. He has 110 acres under plow, thirty acres fenced for pasture; the balance is hay land; he has two acres of forest trees and has an orchard; has a fine house 22x24 feet, story and-a-half, and the place is well watered by a tributary of Rose Creek. He has twelve head of cattle, thirty-two head of hogs and fifteen head of horses, and has made about all he has since he came here. There were no improvements on the prairies when he settled there and was at the first election held in the township. He has been Justice of the Peace two terms and was highly respected by all. He was married in 1858 in Hardin County, Iowa, to Miss T. Bowman; they have ten children—Annie, born in Kansas in 1860; Ellen, Wirtje, William, Hannah, Martha, Bessie and Sina; two have died. Mr. Steenblock is a member of Belleville Lodge, No. 129, A., F. & A. M., Ida Lodge No. 147, I. O. O. F.

S. F. VINTON, real estate agent, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., in 1833; was raised there until twenty years of age and learned the carpenters' trade; then emigrated to Illinois, remaining there until 1857, and was engaged in teaching. From there he went to Missouri and located in Chillicothe, remaining three years, working at his trade; then took a trip to the Rocky Mountains and Colorado, remainining two years; part of the time was engaged in running a hotel; afterward returned to Illinois, locating in Whiteside County and in the early part of 1865 he enlisted in the Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry; was mustered out the following September; he then returned to Whiteside County, Ill., where he remained until 1870; then emigrated to Iowa, locating at Preston, Jackson Co., and went into the mercantile business; he then put up a cheese factory which he carried on about two years; in 1878 located in Republic County, Kan., and began contracting and building at Ida, doing considerable work in Ida and vicinity; in 1880 began handling real estate and purchased a number of town lots and put up a fine residence for himself, the best in the place. Was also elected Justice of the Peace and re-elected in 1882. Was married in 1857, at Whiteside County, Ill., to Miss M. E. Nichols; they have one child—Ida M. Is a member of Ida Lodge No. 147, I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W. of Iowa.

LEANDER WELLS, farmer, P. O. Ida, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., in 1840, living there until about 1848; thence to Crawford County, Pa, where he remained until 1860; worked in the cabinet and rope factory for his father a good share of the time; from there emigrated to Grant County, Wis., and in 1862 enlisted in the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving three years; in November, 1863, was taken prisoner at Carencro Bayou, La, and was taken to Alexandria, where he was kept about ten months; after coming out of the army went to Pennsylvania, remaining there two years, going from there to Iowa, where he remained until he came to Kansas in June, 1870; located in Rose Creek Township and took a homestead, northeast quarter of Section 33; now owns 298 acres in one farm, with ninety-five acres under the plow, thirty-five acres of pasture, the balance being hay land; has five acres of timber which he planted and one mile of hedge, good orchard—seventy-five apple, 100 peach, eighty-five cherry trees and a variety of small fruits; has a good house, a large granary 18x30 feet with stone basement large enough for four teams, new barn 38x44 feet with basement under part of it; has three good wells and a windmill pumping water. Is raising stock and has from fifty-five to sixty head of hogs; is one of the best famers in the township and has a choice farm. Was married in 1875 in Rose Creek Township to Miss Almira Garner. Is a member of the Grange.

N. W. WELLS, farmer, P. O. Ida, was born in Windham County, Vt., 1827, and was raised in Genesee County, N. Y.; until eighteen years of age he was brought up in a hotel, going from there to Illinois, locating in Kane County, remaining two years and then to Columbia County, Wis., where he engaged in farming and from there to Crawford County; January 1, 1864, enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Infantry, serving nineteen months and was mustered out in July, 1865; he was wounded in a charge during the battle of the Wilderness in 1864. After receiving his discharge he returned to Crawford County, and engaged in farming, but concluded he could do better West and moved to Kansas in the spring of 1871, locating in Republic County and took a homestead on Section 29, Township 1, Range 2. He had a little money when he came out which he invested in a stone house 22x24 feet, the best in the town; his wife was in poor health and he was afraid to live in a Kansas dugout; so he spent all his money in building and at the end of six months he had not enough money to pay the postage on a letter; this continued for seven months. He began to improve his place and in four years he had 150 acres under the plow, five acres of trees planted—250 apple trees, 100 peach and a variety of small fruit, cherries, plums, etc.; has a granary 18x28 feet with a stone basement large enough to hold eight head of horses, and is making money; during the second year and just before harvest he went to Belleville to see if he could get some groceries on thirty days' time and offered security on his cattle or crops and he could not get them; this so discouraged him that he went home and sat down and shed tears, but soon after went to Fairbury, Neb., and was able to get all he required. Since this he has made money very fast and now is independent, being one of the best farmers in the township, having a farm well improved and a new house costing about $1,800. Is engaged in raising stock and hogs; raises about 100 hogs annually and is breeding some very fine horses; sold one in the fall of 1880 for $400 and has some colts which will command a high price. He was married in 1847 to Miss Elizabeth Maynard of Columbia County, Wis. They have six children, viz: Orpha C., Oscar H., Annie, Hattie, George and Fred. He is a member of the John Brown Post No 44, of Belleville.

J. G. WHITELOCK, farmer, P. O. Chester, Neb., was born in Henry County, Ind., in 1833; was raised there, learning the carpenters' trade and remained there until 1859; emigrating from there to Nebraska, he settled in Plattsmouth when there were but three business houses in the place and began contracting and building, following this business until the war broke out in 1861, when he enlisted in the First Nebraska Regiment as First Sergeant Company A, first company raised in the State; at the end of the first year was promoted, receiving a Second Lieutenant's commission and served as such four years, serving in all five years. After coming out of the army he returned to Plattsmouth and was employed as a salesman in a store for two years; he then located at Ashland, Neb., and engaged in contracting and building, remaining there until 1876, when he sold out and emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County and purchased a farm of 242 acres on Section 30, Rose Creek Township. He has 160 acres under the plow; the balance is meadow. He has three acres of timber, a good orchard, seventy peach trees, seventy apple trees, cherries and small fruits of all kinds, and is extensively engaged in raising hogs, marketing from sixty to 100 each year, and will increase this and raise all the farm will produce feed for. He is raising 150 acres of corn at the present time. He was married in 1856, at Warren County, Ind., to Miss Malissa Anghe of Williamsport, Warren Co., Ind. They have three children—Frank, Guy, and Robert. They are also raising a niece of Mrs. Whitelock, Sophia M. Ennis. In 1868 Mr. Whitelock was elected Sheriff of Saunders County, Neb., and served for two terms, four years in all, and after term of service was appointed City Marshal of Ashland, and held that position for seven years and worked at his trade as carpenter and contractor.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

A. B. BACHELOR, farmer, P. O. Crainville, was born in Macomb County, Mich., in 1849. In 1856, he emigrated to Hardin County, Iowa, where he lived until 1865; then emigrated to Colorado, remaining there three years. In 1868, he located in Brownville, Nebraska, and attended school until 1878, and then came to Kansas, locating in Republic County and took a homestead on Section 32, Township 1, Range 3. He has 100 acres under the plow, forty acres fenced for pasture, and twenty acres of hay land; has planted five acres of forest trees, 800 fruit trees, mostly peach; has a few apple and plum and cherry trees, besides small fruit of all kinds. He has one and one half miles of hedge, good well and windmill, good frame house and barn, and is engaged in raising stock; has fifteen head of cattle, five head of horses, seventy-five head of hogs, and usually has 100 to dispose of annually. He was elected County Commissioner in 1878 for a term of three years. He has served as Town Trustee for some time, and is now on his fourth term. He is one of the leading men in this part of the country, and well liked. He was married in 1878 in Liberty Township, to Miss Mattie James. They have two sons—Frank and Guy. Mr. Bochelor is a member of Belleville Lodge No. 129, A., F. & A. M.

G. M. CHILDS, farmer, P. O. Chester, Neb., was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1840, and was raised there until fourteen years of age, when he was left an orphan, and an uncle living in Genesee County, N. Y., took him home with him, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. In 1862, he enlisted in Company C., One Hundred and Fifty first New York Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Rochester, N. Y., in June, 1865. After coming out of the army, he emigrated to Iowa, locating at Grinnell, where he engaged in farming, remaining there until 1870, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, where he took a homestead on Section 21, northwest quarter, and was among the first settlers in this part of the country. The township was not organized until after he came there. He began to improve his place, and in the spring of 1874 put up a frame house 14x16 feet, one of the best in the county at that time. He has improved his place by breaking 130 acres. He has one acre of forest, three acres of fruit, consisting of peach, apple, and small fruits of all kinds. He has added eighty acres to his homestead, and has twenty-five acres of this under plow, forty acres fenced for pasture, and the balance hay land; good house, stable and granary, and a good well with wind-mill; has turned his attention to stock-raising mostly. He has thirty head of cattle, seventy-five head of hogs, and usually has from fifty to sixty head to market each year. He is also engaged to some extent in butter making, their sales from eight cows amounting to $12.00 per month, this being about two-thirds of the amount made. Mr. Childs is one of the most enterprising men of his township, and is highly respected by all. He was married in 1866 in Newton, Jasper County, Iowa, to Miss Grace Kingdon, a native of New York State. They have been blessed with three children—Henry A., born in 1868; Clara L., born in October, 1873; Arthur K., born in 1882. Mr. Childs is a member of the Grange, and the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

D. CRAINE, farmer, P. O. Crainville, was born in Erie County, N. Y., in 1828; was raised there on a farm until about nineteen years of age, then learned the blacksmiths' trade, and worked at this business through the Eastern States and Canada until 1861, when he enlisted in the New York Forty-ninth Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1865; was taken prisoner near Spottsylvania Court House in 1863, and was taken to Andersonville, remaining there four months; from there was taken to Florence, where he was retained as a prisoner of war three months. When he was captured he weighed 174 pounds, and when he came out he weighed 100 pounds. The treatment he received while there has affected his eyes, which have troubled him more or less since. After coming out of the army, he located in Chautauqua County, N. Y., remaining there until he came to Kansas, in 1871, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 27, Township 1, Range 3; began to improve his place, and put up a little blacksmith shop, working at his trade a part of the time. In 1874, he put up a good stone shop, the best in this part of the county. Was elected the first treasurer in the township, and for two years the elections were held in his house. In 1878 he put up a building on his farm 14x24 feet, a story and a half, and used the first floor for a storeroom; put in a stock of general merchandise, and was in trade about four years, doing a good business until the railroad went through and a town was built up; has been an active man in everything, which helped to build up and settle the county; has a good farm of 200 acres, having added forty acres to the homestead. The place is well watered by Rose Creek, with about six acres of timber along its banks; has ninety acres under the plow, eight acres of pasture, the balance timber and hay land. He has planted about six acres of forest trees, consisting of walnut, butternut, ash, and many others, besides some sugar maple and beach; has a good orchard of apple, peach, plum, cherry, etc., and some fine grape vines. He has been engaged in stock-raising a large share of the time since he came here; also owns eighty acres on Section 35, with a good frame house and twenty acres under cultivation. In 1878 he gathered the facts of the early settlement of Liberty Township for the history of Republic County, which Hon. I. O. Savage is preparing. Was married in 1851, to Miss Caroline Coal, of Erie County, N. Y. She was born in 1835, and was raised in Erie County. They have two children—Frederick and Grace.

ANDREW GLENN, farmer, P. O. Crainville, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1840. Learned the stone-cutters' trade, and went to Edinburgh, where he followed the business of stone-cutting, and thence to Manchester, England, and then back to Scotland, and in 1869, emigrated to the United States, locating in New York City, and remained there eighteen months, working at his trade. He then formed a colony of New York mechanics, consisting of eight, and then came to Kansas, and located in Republic County, all taking homesteads in Liberty Township, reaching Kansas in the winter of 1870. They raised enough money among them to buy a yoke of oxen, and with this team drew stone and put up a little house, where they could stay until spring, when each one went out to work at his trade to earn enough to live on. Mr. Glenn went to work on the Kansas Pacific Railroad at his trade, receiving good wages, and in the fall was able to buy a team, and commenced to improve his place, going out a while each summer to work at his trade. After the Chicago fire, he went there and worked in the summer, receiving good wages, and soon after gave up his trade and devoted himself to his farm. His homestead is on Sections 26 and 27. He has sixty-five acres under the plow, and seventy acres of pasture. Rose Creek runs through the farm, furnishing plenty of living water for his stock, with about forty acres of timber along the creek; has planted an acre of timber around his house; twenty-five apple trees and small fruits. He has sixteen head of cattle, ten horses, forty hogs, and deals exclusively in stock-raising. Was married in 1867 at Edinburgh, Scotland, to Miss Elizabeth Phamister, a native of the North of Scotland. They have four children—Jessie, Maggie, Marinia and Willie. Mrs. Glenn was the only woman who came out with the colony. Mr. Glenn is a member of Republic County Co-operative Association, and owns five shares in the same.

WILLIAM LARKINS, farmer, P. O. Crainville, was born in Bureau County, Ill., in 1837. Was raised in Marshall County, living there until 1854, then to Stark County, and engaged in farming; remained there until 1866, emigrated to Pawnee County, Neb., where he remained until 1871, then located in Republic County, Kan., and took a homestead on Sections 22 and 28, and has since added eighty acres on Sections 21 and 16, Township 1, Range 3. He has 200 acres under improvement, sixty acres of pasture, and sixty acres of hay land. The place is watered by Rose Creek, with from thirty to forty acres of timber along its banks. A good share of this timber is oak, and there are many other varieties, such as ash, walnut, hackberry, etc.; he has a good orchard of apple, peach, pear, plum trees, etc., besides grapes and small fruits. He has one and one-half miles of hedge, and is extensively engaged in raising stock. He has 100 head of hogs, raises three to four colts each year, and has twenty head of cattle. Mr. Larkins has been one of the most successful men in the county. He came here with very little means, and by close attention to business and hard work, he has a good commencement for a fortune, and is considered one of the most substantial men in the county. He was married in 1860, in Bureau County, Ill., to Miss M. J. Sturm, of Stark County. They have nine children—H. L., H. C., C. E., Winnie E., Marion G., Ethel A., Ernest, Rolph and Minnie E. He has 160 acres in Section 22, and 80 in 23, and 80 in 16, making 320 acres, or half a section, in all.

JOHN NESMITH, farmer, P. O. Chester, Neb. Was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1833. Was raised there, and learned the carpenters' trade, following this business until 1870, and then emigrated to Kansas, and located in Doniphan County, remaining there two years, thence to Republic County and took a homestead on Section 28, Township 1, Range 3. He has 100 acres improved, 40 acres fenced for pasture, 4 acres of forest, 2 miles of hedge, 275 apple 200 cherry, and 200 peach trees, besides grapes and other small fruits; two good wells, with windmill, and the place in good shape to produce crops. He is raising some stock. Has twelve head of cattle, and sixty head of hogs. Is a man well liked in his township, and has served two terms as Justice of the Peace; also Town Trustee and Assessor. He was married in 1855, to Miss Elvira Watkins, of Trimble, Athens Co., Ohio. They have five children—Lillie A., Hastings A., Joseph L., W. C., and Charles A. Mr. Nesmith has been a member of the Christian Church since 1849.

A. N. STINSON, farmer and merchant, P. O. Belleville. Was born in Crittenden County, Ky., in 1850. Was raised on the farm, and lived there until 1865, then emigrated to Iowa, located in Lucas County, remaining there about six years, and in the fall of 1871 he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and pre-empted 160 acres of land on Section 30, Township 2, Range 3. At the end of six months he proved up, and sold out, and took a homestead in Norton County, and remained there nearly three years. Then sold out and came back to Republic County, and took a timber claim on Section 21. Has planted fourteen acres of timber, 36,000 trees, and has 125 acres broken. The balance is pasture and hay land. In 1881 he put up a building 16x28 feet, and put in a stock of general merchandise, and, has had a good trade. Is raising some stock, turns off from twenty-five to thirty-five head of hogs annually, and a few head of cattle; also raises a few fine horses. He is Justice of the Peace, and is among the leading men in the town. He was married in 1878, in Freedom Township, to Miss Martha Barrett.

J. M. VANCE, farmer, P. O. Chester, Neb. Was born in Davis County, Iowa, in 1849. Soon after his parents moved to Illinois, locating in Mercer County, where he lived most of the time up to 1872, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County while the country was wild and very few settlers in it. He took a homstead on Section 21, which he at once proceeded to improve. He put out three acres of timber, a good orchard of 100 cherry and 150 apple trees, besides small fruits. He has 160 rods of hedge, good frame house, 14x24 feet, and other improvements. Is raising some stock. Has seventy-five head of hogs, and usually markets from forty to fifty head per annum. He is considered one of the best farmers in the township. He has made all he has since he came to Kansas. He was married in 1873, in Republic County, to Miss Lillie Nesmith. They have three children—John, Violet, and Olive.

J. J. WILKES, farmer, P. O. Crainville. Was born in Stowonthewold, Gloucestershire, England, in 1837. Learned the stone-cutter's trade, and worked at this business until 1869, when he emigrated to America, locating in New York City, remaining one summer, working at his trade. In the winter of 1869 he joined the Excelsior colony, from New York City, consisting of eight mechanics, and emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 34, Township 1, Range 3. They were about the first settlers in Liberty Township, and the first winter put what little money he had into a collection to buy a team, so they could draw stone to put up a house the following spring. He went out to work at his trade every summer, for the first three or four years, and, in this way, made enough to live on and buy a team. Since this he has devoted his attention to his farm. He has a place on Rose Creek, which furnishes plenty of running water for his stock. There is plenty of timber for firewood on this creek. He has ninety acres under the plow, thirty-six acres fenced for pasture, thirty to thirty-five acres fenced for meadow, 300 fruit trees, of various kinds, and plenty of small fruits; good barn 33x40 feet, with large sheds attached. He has twenty head of cattle, fifty to seventy head of hogs, and some very fine colts. He is the present Justice of the Peace, this being his second term. He was married in 1863, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, in Campden, Gloucestershire, England. They have five children—Charles E., George H., Horace, Albert, and A.J. He is a member of Republic County Co-operative Association, and is Secretary of the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

D. WILKIE, farmer, P. O. Crainville. Was born in Wigan, Lancashire, England, in 1838. Was raised in Manchester, and learned the stone-cutter's trade, working at it there, and then went to Scotland, in 1859, remained two years, and was employed on the new Cloister House of Commons, and the India Office, and other government buildings; then went to London, where he remained six years. In 1869 he came to America, and located in New York City, and worked there a while at his trade, and then went to work on Yale College, and in 1870, came West, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 27, Township 1, Range 3. The place is well watered by Rose Creek, which furnishes plenty of living water for his stock. There is considerable timber along the creek. He has ninety acres under the plow, forty acres fenced for pasture, and the balance is meadow. He has a good orchard, and plenty of small fruit. He has eighteen head of cattle, and markets from forty to fifty head of hogs each year. He has a good frame house, and a good barn, 48x40 feet. In 1881, he was appointed postmaster of Crainville. Has been School Clerk. He was married in Manchester, England, in 1861, to Miss Helen Wilkie, who was born in Airdrie, Scotland, in 1838. They have four children—Helen M., Henry G., David J., and Maud B. Mr. Wilkie is a member of Republic County Co-operative Association.

NORWAY TOWNSHIP.

W. H. DAY, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Concordia, Cloud County, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1839. In 1852 he emigrated to America and located in Richland County, Ohio, remaining there about nine years, and in 1861 he moved to Williams County, Ohio. In 1862 he enlisted in the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, serving one year and was discharged at Warrington Junction, Va., in 1863. After coming out of the army he located in Williams County and learned the engineers' trade, remaining there nine years; then located in McLain County and remained there until he came to Kansas in 1871, locating in Republic County. He and his brother were about the first settlers on the prairie in Lincoln Township, and at the time of his settlement was sixty miles from market or mill and endured many hardships during the first few years in the State. He took a homestead in Norway and Lincoln townships, eighty acres in each township; has seventy acres under the plow, forty acres of pasture, the balance being fine hay land. He has a nice little grove of forest trees, about 100 peach and thirty apple trees and a variety of small fruit, a good house 16x24 feet built of stone, barn 22x43 feet 14 feet posts, making a valuable place. He has quite a stock of cattle and hogs; also works some at the carpenters' and wagonmakers' trade. Mr. Day is well pleased with his success here, as well he might be. He came here in debt and has settled up and owns his place and stock free of all incumbrance. He was married in 1863 to Miss Sarah Stinger of Williams County, Ohio; they were blessed with two children —John and Enos. Mrs. Day died in 1871. In April, 1873 Mr. Day was again married to Miss Maria Bennett of Lincoln Township, Republic County; they have three children—Alva, Alfred and Victor. Mr. Day is a member of the Farmers Alliance and is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for a number of years was class-leader in the same.

HUGH McQUEEN, farmer, P. O. Scandia, was born in Tennessee in 1846, and was left an orphan at an early age and became a wanderer, and in 1861 when the war broke out, was at Little Rock, Ark., and enlisted in the Southern army and in 1862 was captured by the Third Iowa Cavalry and held by them about eighteen months although he had his freedom to go and come. When he got into the Union lines his views on the rights of the South to secede took a change, and when one of the boys went home on a furlough he went with him to Iowa and finding how people lived in the North, he became a Northern man and joined the Third Iowa Cavalry and served until the close of the war. When he came into the militia he could not read, and being anxious to learn, the soldiers volunteered to teach him and in a short time began to learn so that he could read the papers. From that time until now he has been a strong Union man. After the war he settled in Iowa and in 1870 emigrated to Kansas and took a homestead on Section 2, Township 4, Range 4. The place has some fine springs and there is a creek of running water, making a very desirable stock farm. He has sixty acres under the plow, the balance being used for hay and pasture; three acres of timber and a fine orchard along the creek, and is raising a good many hogs. Has been doing well since he came here except the first five years when he had to go sixty miles to market. He was married in 1873 in Lincoln Township, Republic County, Kan., to Miss L. Skeels. They had three children—Annie M., William and Estella. His wife died in 1878. Married again, March, 1881, to Miss Emeline Nickson. They have one child—Ina. Mr. McQueen is a member of John Brown Post No. 44, G. A. R., Belleville, and of the Missionary Baptist Church.

CORTLAND TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH W. FULLEN, farmer and manufacturer of amber syrup P. O. Scandia, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., in 1846. In 1862 enlisted in the Ninety-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served until the close of the war. In 1869 emigrated to Dallas County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming and raising and manufacturing amber cane syrup. In 1872 settled in Republic County, Kan.; took a homestead on Section 5, Township 3, Range 5. Has sixty acres under the plow, four acres of timber, small orchard. Has devoted more time to the manufacture of syrup than to farming. In 1880 purchased a cane-mill and machinery for manufacturing syrup, the first year's product being 1,450 gallons; the second year manufactured 2,500 gallons. Has put up this year (1882) a syrup house 24x30 feet and will manufacture 4,000 gallons. He finds this a paying investment, the syrup wholesaling at 45 cents per gallon and is unable to fill all his orders. He has the reputation of making one of the finest brands in the State. Was married in August, 1873, to Miss Susan A. Coffee of Cortland Township. They have five children—James, Virgil, Roscoe, Delmont and Pearl.

N. MARTY, farmer, P. O. Prospect, was born in Switzerland in 1840; emigrated to America in 1854, locating in Ohio; after a short time there located in Philadelphia and soon after located at Massillon, Ohio, and learned the shoemakers' trade. In 1861 he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Oskaloosa, and for four years was engaged in shoemaking, and then engaged in farming, and in 1872 came to Kansas, locating in Republic County and took a homestead on Section 28, Township 3, Range 5. He was, among the first settlers, seventy-two miles from market. He secured a fine piece of land and has ninety acres under the plow, a fine grove of forest trees of five acres, one and one-half miles of hedge, 225 apple, 150 peach, 100 cherry trees, besides an abundance of small fruits, grapes, etc. He is raising a good many hogs and cattle and some very fine horses. Mr. Marty has always taken an active part in the politics of the county and has been the leading Republican in his town. Has been Trustee four terms. He has done well since he came here, starting with a capital of 50 cents in cash. He was married in 1861 to Miss Maria Cramer, of Ohio. They have six living children—Kate, Edward, Lizzie, Harry, Newton and Loring. Mr. Marty is a member of Scandia Lodge No. 165, I. O. O. F., and of Scandia Lodge No. 165, K. of P.

JOHN ROUSE, farmer, P. O. Scandia, was born in Sauk County, Wis., in 1846; was raised there and was engaged in farming the most of the time until 1876; then emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County; soon after coming here was united in marriage with Charlotte Peterson and settled in Beaver Township on a farm consisting of sixty acres, on Section 8, Township 4, Range, 5, which was taken as a homestead by his wife in 1872, she being among the first settlers in the township. Mr. Rouse, however, put on the improvements, building a good stone house, granary, stables, etc.; planted a fine grove of forest trees, 160 rods of hedge, peach orchard, twenty-five apple trees and a variety of small fruits. Has some nice stock on the place, consisting of eleven head of cattle, thirty head of hogs, and has gained steadily each year since he has been in the State, and is known as an active, energetic farmer. They have four children—Lena, Albert, Hulda, and Sarah.

PETER WORKMAN, farmer, P. O. Scandia, was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1837 remaining there until the fall of 1865, when he emigrated to Wapello County, Iowa; in 1872 emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County; took a homestead on Section 4, Township 3, Range 5; was among the first settlers in this township; was seventy-five miles from a railroad point with a cash capital of $15 to commence business with; for the first two or three years found it up-hill work. Has a fine farm, nicely improved; also has a timber filing on Section 10, Township 3, Range 5, making a farm of 320 acres, with 160 acres under the plow sixty acres of pasture, fifteen acres of timber; the balance is hay land Has 800 peach trees, 600 plum trees, 200 apple trees, two and three-fourths miles of hedge; has a good house and barn. The place is well stocked with twenty-nine head of cattle and sixty head of hogs. Was married in March, 1866, in Delaware County, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Hyatt. They have five children—Lois E., Jennie S., Ewin H., L. E., and Webb. Mr. Workman is a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

UNION TOWNSHIP

JOHN R. BOWERSOX, farmer, P. O. Scandia, was born in Carroll County, Md., in October, 1842. In 1854 his parents moved to Ohio, locating in Darke County, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, serving until December, 1864, when he received his discharge. In 1865 he moved to Illinois, locating in Galesburg, Knox County, and was employed in the stock-yards, remaining two years; thence to Warren County, Ill., rented a farm, and went to farming and did very well; then sold the farm implements. In February, 1871, he came from there to Kansas, and located in Republic County, where he had taken a homestead the year before on Section 24, Township 2, Range 4. He has 116 acres under the plow, has planted about five acres of timber, and has a good orchard, containing apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry trees, and small fruit; has nearly three miles of hedge, and a good house 14 x 22 feet, with a wing 16 x 18 feet. He is raising stock cattle and hogs, has a good farm, and has done well since he came here. He was married in 1866 at Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, to Miss Gertrude Axer. They have five children—Dora M., U. S. Grant, Minnie O., Arlie E. and Orville. He was Trustee of the township during 1872 and 1873. He is a member of John Brown Post No. 44, G. A. R., and of the Grange.

GEORGE A. CATE, farmer, P. O. Scandia, was born in Adams County, Ill., in 1847, and was raised there until 1855, then located in Hancock County. In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry, Company C, serving three years, and was discharged at Camp Butler, Ill., in 1865. After coming out of the army he returned to Hancock County, remaining there until June 1872; then emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 11, Township 2, Range 4. There were no improvements in this part of the county. He has seventy acres under the plow, thirty acres fenced for pasture, has three acres of timber, a fine orchard of 150 trees of different kinds, besides a variety of small fruits; has a good house, 16 x 20 feet; with ell, 12 x 20 feet; good stables, and wind-mill for pumping. He was seventy-five miles from market when he came here, and now is six miles. He is raising stock, and has seven head of horses, fourteen head of cattle, and twenty-six head of hogs, and has done well since he came here. He was married in March, 1873, to Miss Cordelia Wilson, of Hancock County, Ill. They have two children—Margaret J. and Edwin M. He is a member of the G. A. R.

T. W. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Scandia, was born in Pike County, Ohio, in 1820, and was raised there, living there until 1845. He then emigrated to Iowa, locating in Wapello County, and engaged in farming, remaining there until 1864; thence he went to Appanoose County, where he remained until 1873; coming from there to Kansas he located in Republic County, taking a homestead on Section 23, and a tree claim on Section 22—making 240 acres—Township 2, Range 4. He has 150 acres under the plow, thirty-five acres fenced for pasture, twenty acres of timber, which he planted on his timber claim, and three acres on his homestead; the balance of land is meadow. He has about ninety apple trees, sixty peach, besides plum and cherry trees and small fruits. He has a good house 16 x 22 feet, with stone basement; and a barn 20 x 35 feet. He has seven head of horses, and is raising some other stock; has a nice place, and is considered one of the solid men of the township. He was married in 1843 in Pike County, Ohio, to Miss Phillips. They have nine children—George W., M. H. Jane, F. M. Louisa, Oliver H., Martin M., David P., Emma Cornelia, Roscoe and J. T. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

S. A. McKAY, farmer, P. O. Scandia, was born in Bangor, Me., in 1843. At the age of two years his parents moved to Wisconsin, locating in Milwaukee, where they remained until 1858; then to Sheboygan, where he remained but a short time, when they moved to Illinois, locating in Moline, and was in the employ of John Deere Plow Works the most of the time until 1861. He then enlisted in Company H, Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, serving about three years, and was mustered out in October, 1864. He then returned to Moline, and was employed in the paper-mills until 1868; then went to Mercer County, and was engaged in farming until 1870, coming from Mercer County to Kansas and settling in Republic County, he took a homestead on Section 25, Township 2, Range 4, December 25, 1870—there was but three houses between them and Belleville. He has ninety-five acres under the plow, the balance in pasture and meadow; has four acres of forest trees; and a good orchard of 400 peach, fifty apple, and small fruits of all kinds; has one mile of hedge, and is raising stock horses and cattle mostly. He was the first Constable in the township, and received his appointment from the Governor, delivered up the petition to the County Commissioners to organize and name the township; was elected Township Clerk, and has held the office the most of the time since. He drew up the paper to publish the first call for a Masonic meeting in the county, and has been a leading man in the county ever since. He was married in 1866 in Mercer County, Ill., to Miss Margaret J. Cooper. They have seven children—Byron; Cass and Cora, twins; Walter; Almira and Almeda, twins; and Fanny. He is a member of the Belleville Lodge No. 129, A. F. & A. M.

J. W. NELSON, farmer, P. O. Scandia, was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1846; was raised there until fifteen years of age; then he went to Wilmington, Del., and went into Sullivan & Thompson's carriage factory to learn carriage-making, remaining there four years; then came West, locating in Chicago, where he was employed as foreman in Thompson and Edward's works, remaining there three years, and in 1870 came to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 28, Union Township. He has 105 acres under cultivation, 40 acres fenced, and the balance is hay land. He has eight or ten acres of forest trees planted, and a small orchard of about one and one-fourth acres of various kinds; has the place hedged on three sides and 160 rods wire on the fourth side. The place shows the work of a good farmer. He is engaged to some extent in stock-raising. Has twenty head of cattle, and from thirty-five to forty head of hogs and usually markets one-half that many annually. He is one of the leading men in the township. He has been Township Trustee and Assessor three terms, besides holding some school offices a portion of the time he has been in the county. Prior to coming to Kansas he served two years at mechanical engineering. He was married in 1874 in Union Township to Miss Emma Ebling. They have four children—Nellie, William, Eugene and Kate.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

J. B. GAYLORD, farmer, and dealer in grain and lumber, etc., P. O. Harbine, was born in Lake County, Ohio, in 1845. When three years of age went to Wisconsin, locating in Waupun, remaining there a short time and then located in Marquette County, remaining there until the war broke out in 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Tenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served three years and two months, received his discharge in 1864. After coming out of the army, returned to Wisconsin, remaining there until 1871, when he emigrated to Kansas, and located in Republic County, taking a homestead on Section 11, Township 1, Range 4. Was among the first settlers in Washington Township. Has remained on the place continuously since. Has 105 acres under the plow, two acres of forest and fruit trees, has good frame house, 12x20 feet; ell, 10x20 feet; good barn, 12x24 feet, and granary, 18x24 feet; is raising stock. In October, 1880, put in a warehouse at Harbine and commenced buying grain; also handles lumber and coal, and is working up a large trade in this business; is still carrying on his place and makes his home there; is a wide-awake, active, business man, the kind of a man to build up a town and business, and very popular with all. Was married in 1865 to Miss Lillian Bailey, of Wisconsin. They have seven children—Fred, Hepworth, Nellie Irene, Ray, Maggie, Mary, Chesley.

T. F. MARLATT, farmer, P. O. Republic City, was born in Allegheny County, Pa., in 1837. At the age of fourteen years his parents located in Hamilton County, Ohio, near Cincinnati, where he remained until the war broke out, in 1861, when he enlisted in the Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. Was discharged at East Port, Ga., in 1864. After coming out of the army he returned to Hamilton County, Ohio. In 1870 emigrated to Kansas, locating in Republic County, and took a homestead on Section 31, Township 1, Range 4. Was among the first settlers in Washington Township. No roads, except the old Government trail, and sixty-five miles from any railroad. He has eighty-five acres under the plow, one and a quarter miles of hedge, an orchard consisting of ninety apple and 150 cherry trees, 3,000 cottonwood and other trees, new house, 24x14 feet, with ell, 14x14 feet, new granary and stables, and is engaged in raising stock. When the town of Republic City was laid out, Mr. Marlatt became one of the members of the Town Company and was chosen president of the same. He has thirty lots besides what he has disposed of; at one time sold his interest for $10 and paid $150 to get it back; the lots are now valued at about $500 to $600. Mr. Marlatt has done well, and now, instead of his farm being sixty-five miles from the railroad, is joining the town site and less than one mile from the station. He was married in 1859 to Miss Julia A. Kidd, of Ohio. They have four children—C. W., W. A., Charles E. and Julia. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been Master of the Grange.

J. B. POLLARD, farmer, P. O. Republic City, was born in Owen County, Ind., in 1834, and was raised there until seventeen years of age, going from there to McLean County, Ill., and engaged in farming. In 1865 emigrated to Oregon, remaining there three years; from there to California, remaining one year; he then returned to Illinois, remaining there two years. In 1871 emigrated to Kansas, locating in Washington Township, Republic County. Took a homestead on Section 31. Was seventy-five miles from railroad and thirty miles to a mill. Has 100 acres under the plow, thirty acres of pasture, the farm runs up to the town site of Republic City, and he had forty acres in Big Bend Township, and has laid off ten acres into lots, which he has disposed of; also owned one-seventh of the town site when it was laid out, and has disposed of forty-five lots in all, of his share in the town plat; has done well here, as his land has been very valuable, lying as it does adjoining the town. He was married December 31, 1861, to Miss Van Arsdall, of Illinois. They have four children—Nora, Fannie, Horace H. and Harry. Is a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

W. A. REEVES, *farmer*, P. O. Harbine, Kan., was born in Portage County, Ohio, in 1836, but was raised in Knox and Stark counties, Ill., until 1860, when he emigrated to Pike's Peak, and for six years was engaged in mining and freighting in the Western States and Territories. At the end of this time he returned East and located in Iowa, where he remained until 1871, when he gathered his wordly possessions together, consisting of team and wagon, and what he could put in a wagon, and started for Kansas. Reaching Republic County in the spring, he took a homestead on Section 11, Township 1, Range 4. Was among the first settlers in this township, and eighty miles from any railroad point. The first five years had to draw his water for family use five miles and with other drawbacks, which a new county is subject to, commenced to make a home of his claim. He had his crops destroyed by the grasshoppers in 1874, and for a time thought it would be about impossible to do anything, but now has 125 acres under the plow, four acres of fine forest, a peach orchard of 500 trees, besides apple and cherry trees, 100 plum trees, and a variety of small fruits. A good frame house, 16x24 feet, story and a half, stable, granary and cribs, and meadow of about twelve acres of tame grass, forty head of hogs, sixteen head of cattle, 6 head of horses, with tools and machinery for carrying on his place. It is but three miles from market. Has been Justice of the Peace of his township seven years, and one of the most enterprising citizens in the town, and highly respected by all. He was married in April, 1868, in Cass County, Iowa, to Miss E. A. Jordan, of that place. They have four children—William E., Ethel G., Mabel E. and Walter S. He was at the last election elected Representative for this, the Seventy-ninth District, to the Legislature, which convenes January 9, 1883.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

WASHINGTON County is fifth in the first tier of counties stretching west from the Missouri River. To the north lay Jefferson and Gage counties, Nebraska; east, Marshall County; south, Riley and Clay counties; west, Republic and Cloud. Washington County is embraced within that fertile terrritory which lies between the Blue and Republican rivers as they flow southeast into the Kansas River. The Little Blue River pays most particular attention to Washington County, draining, with its branches, all except its southwestern portions. This section, comprising Strawberry, Clifton and Sherman townships, is watered by Parson Creek, East Branch, Peach Creek, and other streams, which flow south into the Republican River. Mill Creek flows east through Mill Creek Township into the Little Blue River; Pierce Creek southeast through portions of Union, Hollenberg and Washington townships into the same; and Coon Creek takes the same general direction through Lincoln Township, and also empties into the Little Blue. The Little Blue proper drains the greater portion of the county included in Hanover, Charleston, Washington and Little Blue townships. Joy Creek, Devil Creek, and other tributaries of the Little Blue in the northern part of the county, serve to further advance its reputation as an abundantly watered section of the State. Springs also abound, good well water being reached all the way from ten to sixty feet. The streams are bordered with timber, the belt averaging from forty rods to half a mile in width. The native varieties are oak, walnut, hickory, elm, cottonwood, ash, locust and elder. Trees have been planted, more or less, throughout the county, the varieties which succeed best being cottonwood, box elder, soft maple, black walnut and elm. The best grazing land is found in the northern part of the county. Nearly 100,000 acres of land are yet in the market, but lands are, to a great extent, in the hands of railroads and speculators. The whole county is thus divided: Bottom land, 8 per cent; upland, 92 per cent; forest (Government survey), 2 per cent; prairie, 98 per cent; average width of bottoms, one-half mile; general surface of the country, undulating.

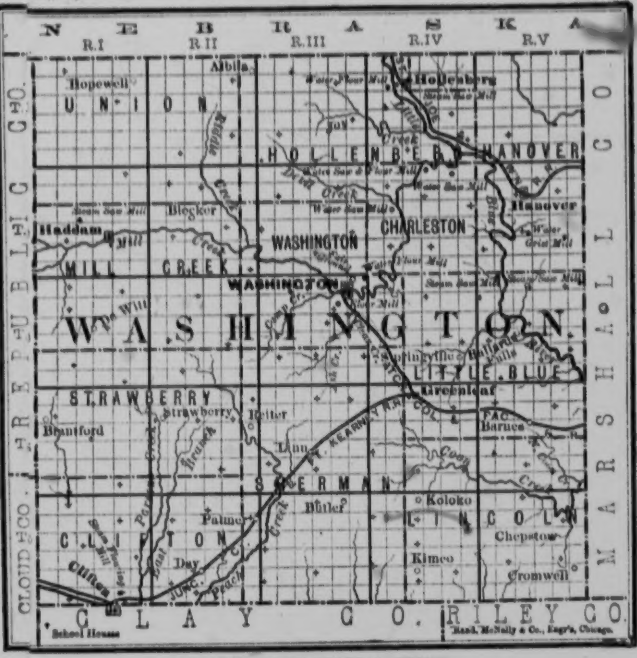

Washington County contains 900 square miles, being exactly 30 miles square. Of the 532,000 taxable acres of land in the county, less than 28 per cent is under cultivation. Corn and wheat are the great products. Live stock is also a "paying" investment. The herd law has been in force for ten years, and the general sentiment throughout the county is in its favor. Besides farming and stock-raising, horticulture is receiving considerable attention, and excellent varieties of fruits are raised.

Wild fruits grow in plenty, such as plums, strawberries, grapes, raspberries, mulberries and gooseberries. There are five different kinds of native grasses—the tame, such as timothy, clover, blue grass and alfalfa are successfully grown.

An excellent quality of common and magnesian limestone is found in most parts of the county except the southwestern. Sandstone exists in fair quantities in the eastern, northern and western tiers of townships. At Hollenberg are found fine limestone quarries, while pottery clay is being utilized at Hanover. The few traces of coal which have been discovered have not, so far, led to any valuable results.

EARLY HISTORY.

Strictly speaking, the earliest history of Washington County commences in 1542, when Coronado's Expedition marched from Mexico to the northern boundary of Kansas, crossing the Little Blue River near the eastern boundary of Washington County. In 1820 Major Long's expedition crossed that portion of the "Great American Desert" now known as Washington County. A few years thereafter this portion of the State became seamed with roads converging towards Santa Fe, and traders, missionaries and herders repeatedly trod its soil, but not to make it a permanent abiding place. In 1845 the Mormons passed through the county, on their way to their new home in Utah. One of their favorite camping grounds was at "Mormon Springs," on Ash Creek, three miles south of Washington City. Close to these springs is a high rock, composed of red sandstone, upon which were carved the names of many of these Latter Day Saints, with date of their visit. The emigration has now passed on and left no sign behind in this locality.

West of Washington about eight miles, on the old military road, there is still a large sandstone upon which are carved the names of many early settlers. Formerly the Mormon emigrants had inscribed their names thereon, but these traces are now obliterated. The line of the road, however, can be plainly traced through the county, especially northwest of the Little Blue, about the mouth of Sandy Creek, near the Sixth Principal Meridian.

The early history of Washington County proper, however, begins with its first settlement by a white person. In July, 1857, James McNulty came from Iowa with his family and settled in Marysville. Here he spent the summer, fall, and a portion of the winter, but choosing a locality further west, selected a beautiful piece of land about five miles west of the present city of Washington, on Mill Creek. This was in February, 1858. Mr. McNulty returned to Marysville for his family, having erected a cabin for their accommodation—the first building in the county. It was afterwards sold and moved to the head of Turkey Creek, where, in a renovated and improved condition, it is now occupied. When Mr. McNulty returned to Washington Township he brought with him Ralph Ostrander, who settled adjoining him, on what is known as the "Lavering Place."

In May, 1858, Gerat H. Hollenberg, one of the most respected and useful citizens who ever lived in Washington County, settled on the Fort Kearney road and started a ranch which he called "Cottonwood." Mr. Hollenburg was born in Hanover, December 19, 1823, coming to this country and going to California during the gold fever excitement in 1849. He accumulated money, went to Australia with a mining party, returned to New York, started for Kansas and established a ranch on the Black Vermillion, Marshall County, in 1857. In May, 1858, he married his wife and

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

	1870.	1880.
(a) Charleston Township	....	466
(b) Clifton Township	718	1,590
(c) Hanover Township, including Hanover City	....	2,108
(d) Hollenberg Township	....	885
(e) Lincoln Township	1,638	1,439
(f) Little Blue Township	....	1,596
(g) Mill Creek Township	597	1,222
(h) Sherman Township	....	2,045
(i) Strawberry Township	....	1,258
(j) Union Township	....	535
(k) Washington Township, including Washington City	1,226	1,836
Total	4,081	14,910
Hanover City	....	578
Washington City	....	675

(a) In 1874, from parts of Hanover, Hollberg and Washington. (b) In 1870, parts to Sherman and Strawberry. (c) In 1870, from part of Washington; in 1874, part to Charleston. (d) In 1870, from part of Washington; in 187, part to Charleston. (e) In 1870, part to Little Blue. (f) In 1870, from part of Lincoln. (g) In 1870, part to Union. (h) In 1870, from part of Clifton. (i) In 1870, from part of Clifton. (j) In 1870, from part of Mill Creek. (k) In 1870, parts to Hanover and Hollenberg; in 1874, part to Charleston.

brought her with him to Washington County. For seventeen years, as a private citizen and public officer, Mr. Hollenberg labored for the county's advancement. At one time he was a Representative, and acted as County Commissioner for many years. In 1869 he laid out the city of Hanover, and worked for it night and day. In the summer of 1874, being in poor health, sailed for his native country, but died on passage, July 1, 1874, and was buried in the ocean. A fine monument was erected to his memory in Hanover cemetery upon which is the inscription, which is well merited, "Founder of Hanover and Father of Washington County." John and M. Lott settled near the "Cottonwood" ranch the next year—at least in the same township.

In the spring of 1858 George G. Pierce and D. E. Ballard settled in Washington County, and in the spring of 1859 selected the site of a town, about a mile and one-half north of the center of the county. The location was abandoned the coming fall, however, and the present site chosen in the spring of 1860. In the fall of 1858 Jacob and Daniel Blocker staked their claims on Mill Creek, in the township by that name, being the only settlers west of Washington City, except McNulty and Ostrander. In the winter of 1858–'59 George Foster settled on the place, afterwards bought by James Brown, in Lincoln Township. William Tarbox settled in Little Blue Township, northeast quarter Section 35, in March, 1858, and William Mercer, on the creek which now bears his name, in June. Rufus Darby and M. Woodward, with their families, located near Ballard Crossing, in July, but when the Government survey was made, they found they were upon school lands, and the next year moved up on Mill Creek. In 1858 S. F. Snider, the first Probate Judge of the county and who held the office for several years, first came to this section and built three cabins in the southwestern part of Charleston Township. The next spring Jonathan Snider and S. Stonebreaker located permanently in this vicinity, and S. F. Snider did not "come to stay" until the spring of 1860, when he brought with him John and Richard Bond and Fred Fisher. In the summer of 1859 N. and Peter Eslinger located on Parson's Creek. W. Parson, from whom the creek took its name, settled a[illegible]lifton during 1859. The above mentioned comprise the principal settlers who had homes in Washington County, up to the fall of 1859.

FIRST EVENTS.

In May, 1859, a man named Daniel Sigmun, from Missouri, who had been visiting friends in this section, was found lying dead upon the old Mormon trail, about three miles southeast of Washington. The man was stabbed in the side and shot under the chin. Messrs. E. B. Cook and W. Way had been with William Hemphill, on the Republican River near the bend, assisting Judge Adams to build a ferry-boat so as to make a more direct route between Atchison and Denver. They discovered the body, and at first supposed that Sigmun had committed suicide, the location of the gun-wound seeming to point to that theory. But the grass was found to be trampled around him, and other evidences were discovered of a desperate struggle. Mr. Way feared that he might be suspected of the murder, and a strong suspicion in those days was almost equivalent to a lynching. He therefore left the body where it was and it was buried by some California emigrants. The friends of Mr. Sigmun learning of his fate began their search for the murderer. Two theories were advanced. The same day that Mr. Sigmun was found dead a band of Otoe Indians had passed along the trail, closely pursued by the settlers from Wild Cat Creek from whom they had stolen horses. They might have found the man in their path and killed him. Also, upon the day that Sigmun was found dead, a certain James McCarty had sold out his claim on Coon Creek and was traveling the murdered man's way. Many of the settlers decided upon the latter theory, and in June McCarty was arrested. There was, as yet, no officer of justice in the county, but McCarty was arrested and confined in a little log house this side of Waterville. The citizens then induced Rufus Darby, who was every day expecting an appointment as Justice of the Peace, to try the prisoner before a citizens' court. He was not qualified to administer oaths, and consequently the witnesses were not sworn. The testimony, however, was so purely circumstantial, and "lame" at that, that McCarty was discharged by the prospective Justice of the Peace. During the same month Mr. Darby received his appointment, and the suspected murderer was tried again, with a like fortunate result. The trial, the second time, was held at Mr. Darby's house, and the testimony of the defense seemed to prove an *alibi*, quite strongly. The crowd in attendance was large and highly excited, and had the verdict been different, McCarty, no doubt, would have met the close embrace of "Judge Lynch."

The first preachers, says Dr. Williamson, that visited this county, were Elder Hartford and Elder Robertson, of the Episcopal Methodist Church. On their first advent to Washington, they called at a house about sundown, to stay all night. The men in the house thought it was some of the boys playing a practical joke on them, so they halloed back some western adjectives. That alarmed our preachers, and they left, starting down Mill Creek. By this time, the proprietor came home and told the boys their mistake. They started out forthwith across the fields to call them back or head them off, but this had the effect of scaring the preachers worse, thinking robbers were after them. They rode out a few miles on the prairie, unsaddled their hosres and laid down to sleep supperless. In the morning they started again, and soon came in sight of M. G. Driskell's. After breakfast they went back to Washington, holding a meeting that evening in the log house on the John Penwell farm. This was Brother Hartford's first sermon as a preacher, and the first religious services in Washington County. The next morning Elder Hartford, with a few biscuits in his pocket, started to his work on the Republican, but sundown found him lost and beyond the settlements. Taking the prairie and his saddle-bags for a bed that night, he took a fresh start again at early sunrise. After traveling some fifteen miles, he came to a solitary house, the site of which is now the city of Clay Center. From there he went to Little Mill Creek, his home. This was in the year 1860.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

So far as is known no one was ever killed by Indians within the limits of Washington County, but the people of the county, especially during the raids of 1863 and 1864, were often panic-stricken, and twice deserted the county *en masse*. Until the breaking out of the war, and the denuding of the military forts of troops, the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and other wild tribes were kept in check. They did not claim that their rights were molested as long as settlers kept east of a line drawn from the Great Bend of the Arkansas river to the Republican. As soon, however, as they realized that most of the troops were engaged in other business than keeping them quiet they commenced to make their demonstrations, quarreling with the Otoes and falling upon the whites. In the spring of 1864 bands of Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes appeared along the Little Blue, in Washington and Marshall counties, on the war path—following the Otoes toward their village. They were armed with bows and arrows, spears and raw-hide shields. They first plundered John Ferguson's house, on Mill Creek; then O. S. Canfield's. They found Mrs. Canfield in the house alone, and a dozen of them outraged her most horribly. Rufus Darby was just returning from Marysville, riding a pony, upon which he had thrown a bag of provisions. He was entirely unarmed, and his feelings may be imagined when he observed fifteen or twenty of the wild-men of the plains dashing along toward him, brandishing their long spears and otherwise conducting themselves like bloodthirsty fiends. They surrounded him quite, grunting savagely. "Pawnees?" asked their prisoner, in fear and trembling, but hoping for the best. "Cheyennes," answered they in chorus, glaring at him savagely. He thought that now his time had surely come, especially as they told him, with a scowl, when he remarked that he was going to his wigwam, "No go wigwam; this way." All except two of the Indians then galloped away in the direction indicated—toward Mr. Hallowell's. His provision bag, which had tumbled from his pony, was replaced, and with an Indian guarding him on each side Mr. Darby was silently guided toward the Hallowell house. When he arrived he found young Mort Hollowell, a stout, plucky young fellow of eighteen, engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with a Cheyenne brave for the possession of his new Sunday overcoat. The savages had not, so far, offered to take away anything without leaving a buffalo robe in exchange. Young Hallowell wanted to keep his coat, and the Cheyenne buck wanted it too. When Mr. Darby came upon the scene the Hollowells were so surprised that hostilities ceased, and the Cheyenne warrior darted off into the bushes with his precious plunder. Mr. Darby entered the house, and, seeing a gun standing against the wall, picked it up and fingered it carelessly, not knowing whether it was loaded or not. The Cheyennes, however, took the alarm and scattered pell-mell. The Hallowells and Mr. Darby went in pursuit, armed with three guns, and Mortimer recovered his best coat. Although the Darbys and the Hallowells escaped luckily, others were not so fortunate. A general panic ensued, and most of the settlers in the county fled south and gathered at the house of Orville Huntress, near the present site of Clay Center. About two hundred people encamped there until the scare was over. Following is Dr. Williamson's account:

"The first place they struck was Mr. Furguson's, afterwards Mr. Canfield's, one of the oldest settlers on the Creek, plundering the houses and insulting the women. Traveling on down Mill Creek, in the vicinity of Mr. Wertman's, the Indians took prisoner Rufus Darby. With one on each side of him, armed with spears, they took him down to Washington to the log house of Jesse R. Hallowell, where another band of Indians were plundering his house of bedding (they called it swapping). Leaving there they followed down Mill Creek, plundering on their way G. M. Driskell of bedding and blankets. Rich Bond they corralled on the mound above John Bond's barn. Andy Oswalt was also taken prisoner. After taking them a few miles down the creek they let them go. Many of the citizens took the alarm and started for Marysville, in Marshall County. The citizens that were left then held a meeting in Washington, at what is now called the Collins' stable, the result of which was that William Cummings and D. E. Ballard were appointed to reconnoitre the whereabouts of the Indians, and ascertain their number. Saddling their ponies, armed and equipped with rifles, revolvers, and blankets, they started south. Night found them at Parson Creek, hungry, tired, and cold, but no Indians. By this time the boys found they had no matches. I suppose they rubbed two sticks together, but it wouldn't work, so they hung up a blanket, shot into it and made it smoke, then raised the wind, took puff about till they got a fire, and got some supper. The next morning bright and early our scouts started south again, but still no Indians. But resting at noon they found what proved to be bituminous coal. Filling a blanket with the same, they returned home, showing their treasure, which is now known by the name of the Clyde coal banks.

"Still later in the fall of the same year there were Indian troubles, and J. R. Hallowell, Mort Hallowell, and the women and settlers around, forted up in the Humes' log house in Washington, keeping guard over night. Just at sunrise a dark object was seen crawling up the ravine by the parsonage. Some of them wanted to shoot, but about that time Elijah Woolbert, Sr., raised up, waved his broad brim hat and shouted at the top of his voice, "Halloa, you wouldn't shoot a native, would you?" The following fall scouts brought word from the west that the Indians were attacking the settlements. The citizens of Mill Creek, with their cattle, oxen, and wagons, pushed to Washington, camping on the high land, on what is known as the George Shriner farm, south of Washington. That night might be heard the lowing of cattle, the lamentation of the women and children, the bleating of the sheep, for they were leaving with their chickens and all their household goods. Some pushed on the next day to

Harden's Ford, returning home in a few weeks, as the excitement subsided.

In August, 1864, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes came up the Little Blue valley again, waging war against the settlers of Colorado and Western Kansas. Near Oak Grove, six miles above Hanover, a family named Eubanks were scalped and murdered, several men killed in that vicinity, and a young lady named Laura Roper carried into captivity. Most of the settlers in this county fled to Marysville, where a public meeting was called to discuss ways and means of self-protection. Rufus Darby was chairman of that meeting and G. H. Hollenberg treasurer. Money was raised to pay scouts $4 or $5 per day to scour the country and report any traces of the enemy. This was done for several days, the excitement died away, and the settlers of Washington County and other alarmed districts returned to their homes. The Indians were afterwards pursued by the State militia and driven toward the source of the Republican. A company was raised in this county, Mr. Hollenberg being active in the muster and commanding a regiment. The Indians were driven toward the source of the Republican. From all reliable accounts the State troops had the plundering propensity quite strongly developed. The advantage gained by the settlers who owned property was that they were not in danger of their lives from the soldier boys, but they kept a sharp eye upon their hens and pigs and all eatables of a fascinating nature to healthy appetites. Neither could the boys resist a buffalo hunt, and several delays were occasioned in their pursuit of savages by their unsoldierly pursuit of the shaggy monsters. In 1868 the Indians made another raid through Washington, Cloud, and Republic counties. Their depredations here were confined to thieving, the raid of 1864 being the only one which was noticeably destructive of life in this vicinity.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION AND ELECTIONS.

The boundaries of Washington Township were defined by the Territorial Legislature of January, 1857. It was attached to Marshall County for judicial and municipal purposes. In the fall of 1858 occurred the first election ever held within the present limits of Washington County, to choose a representative of the Sixth District Dr. J. P. Miller was elected, receiving 300 votes; T. S. Vail, Miller's successor, fifty-eight. The township cast just thirty ballots upon this important occasion. In April, 1859, George G. Pierce was elected supervisor of the township, D. E Ballard, clerk, and William Tarbox, treasurer. On the second Monday in April, 1860, the township was organized into a county, and Mr. Pierce represented it in the last session of the Territorial Legislature of 1861, Mr. Ballard being its first State Representative during the same year. On the fourth Monday of April, 1860, occurred the election for county officers, resulting as follows: Commissioners, George E. Cadwell, Joseph Malin, William Hoffhine; Clerk, David E. Ballard; Treasurer, M. G. Driskell; Registrar, David E. Ballard; Sheriff, William Langsdale; Surveyor, James O'Neal; Attorney, Thomas M. Bowen; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John M. Hoffhine; Probate Judge, S. F. Snider; Assessor, William M. Mercer; Coroner, Charles H. Bruce. When Judge Snider's name was first proposed he had been a resident of Kansas but a few days, having resigned the office of County Judge in Page County, Iowa, and removed to Washington. He told his friends that he was not even a legally qualified voter, but he was induced to run, upon the plea of dearth of legal timber and his own known ability, and elected, serving the county well for a number of years. Rufus Darby is sometimes spoken of as the first Probate Judge of Washington County, but the position he held was Justice of the Peace, receiving his appointment from the governor in June, 1859.

The time for holding the election to decide upon the county-seat was fixed for November, 1860. Washington had been incorporated the previous fall, and in August, 1860, the town company donated a number of lots to the county to induce the voters to favor this location. There were two other competitors. "Rogersville" was Judge Snider's pet, located on his farm, four miles northeast of the center of the county, in what is now Charleston Township. About four miles west of Washington was a paper town (West Union), located on James McNulty's claim, and fathered by him, Ralph Ostrander and James Darby. On the afternoon of the election day Judge Snider withdrew Rogersville from the race, and threw its seven votes for Washington, thereby selecting this point as the county-seat. The town company had already erected a log house, and here the first commissioners' meeting was held, and the county divided into Washington and Mill Creek townships. In 1862 Clifton Township was created; in 1868 Lincoln Township, and the county divided into four equal townships. In 1870 Little Blue, Hanover, and Sherman Townships were formed; in 1872, Strawberry, Union and Hollenberg; in 1874 Charleston Township. In January, 1879, the Otoe Reservation lands, in Washington County, came into market and that tract was annexed to Hanover Township. In March, 1871, the Twelfth Judicial District was created, A. S. Wilson appointed District Judge and William Hoffhine, Clerk.

In the fall of 1860 E. Woolbert built a large two-story log house, where he kept hotel and postoffice at the same time. In 1865, when he resigned as postmaster, he sold his house to S. F. Snider for $250. In 1868 Mr. Snider sold the building to the county, and it became known as the old stockade court house. Burning down in the spring of 1869, it was re-built by the county in 1871, and burned a second time December 15, 1872. Most of the county records were burned, as the fire occurred early on Sunday morning, and was not discovered until it had obtained great headway. The building was insured for $2,000 and was rebuilt by the Insurance Company in July, 1873. This is the present court house, a plain, unpretending two-story structure, which will doubtless soon be replaced by a more pretentious building.

Present county officers: Clerk, J. O. Young; Treasurer, H. C. Sprengle; Probate Judge, S. H. Maunder; Sheriff, T. M. Dolan; Register of Deeds, Charles W. Aldrach; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. C. Robinson; Surveyor, Orlando Sawyer; Coroner, Dr. H. Markham; District Judge, A. S. Wilson; Clerk of the District Court, R. O. Woody; Attorney, Charles Smith; Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, J. K. Brown.

SCHOOLS, ETC.

School District No. 1 was organized in 1861, Miss Agnes Hallowell, now Mrs. Philip Darby, being the first teacher. The school was held at first in the "Company's House," but in 1869 the district issued bonds and the "old stone" schoolhouse was built. These were the first bonds issued for educational purposes in the county. In 1864 school district No. 2 was organized in Charleston Township. The county is now divided into 120 districts. Of the 6,000 persons of school age, nearly 5,000 are enrolled in the district schools and about 60 per cent of this number are in attendance. The county is settling up so rapidly that six new buildings are about to be erected for educational purposes. The value of school property is some $50,000, and 110 teachers are employed, the average wages of females being $27 per month and of males $33⅓.

In 1860 the population of Washington County was 383; in 1870, 4,081; in 1875, 8,621; in 1878, 10,319; in 1882, 15,068. By townships and cities it is now divided as follows: Charleston, 501; Washington, 982; Sherman, 2,050; Washington City, 1,020; Strawberry, 1,288; Union, 672; Mill Creek, 1,321; Clifton, 1,580; Hollenburg, 1,047; Hanover, 1,563; Little Blue, 1,301; Lincoln, 1,399; Hanover City, 627; Greenleaf City, 373.

The value of all taxable lands in the county is $1,565,170; of town lots, $153,043; of personal property, $618,162; of railroad property, $361,141.74—total, $2,697,516.74. Her citizens possess over 6,000 horses, 6,000 milch cows, 10,000 other cattle, 11,000 sheep and 21,000 swine. The above figures speak for themselves in proclaiming a prosperous county.

The Washington County Exposition was organized July 9, 1881, with officers as follows: A. G. Murphy, president; F. M. Lavering, vice-president; P. A. Head, secretary; E. N. Emmons, financial secretary; E. C. Knowles, treasurer. The exposition owns fifty-six acres of ground, sixteen acres being included in a good trotting park. The grounds are fenced with hedge, exhibition buildings have been erected, and more are to follow. The track is a half mile one. During the coming year (1883) a large floral hall is to be erected. The capital stock of the exposition is $5,000; number of shareholders in October, 1882, seventy-five, and officers: F. M. Lavering, president; William M. Allen, vice president; C. W. Aldrach, secretary; Charles Smith, financial secretary; J. O. Young, treasurer.

Washington County Horticultural Society, an auxiliary to the State Society, was organized April 3, 1880, by Dr. Charles Williamson, a prominent member of the State organization. Its present officers are: Dr. Williamson, president; G. C. Penwell, vice-president; E. J. Nason, secretary; Wm. Cummings, treasurer. At present the society numbers about sixty members, its object being to encourage and promote the growth of fruit, shrubbery, shade, ornamental and forest trees, and hedging for fencing.

WASHINGTON CITY.

In September, 1859, George G. Pierce and David E. Ballard platted the town of Washington Center at the center of the township, then comprising the county. Papers were taken out before Rufus Darby, Justice of the Peace, by Messrs. Pierce, Ballard, Rezin C. and J. W. Darby, and M. H. Lott, on the 9th of that month and year. It was soon found, however, that the location was a little off the direct line of travel from Marysville, and the site was therefore changed to the present one, one mile north of the center. During the spring of 1860, when the township was changed into a county, the new town was platted by Mr. Pierce, assisted, as chairman, by E. Woolbert. The members of the Town Company were: Mr. Pierce, president; Mr. Ballard, clerk; H. Lott, J. W. Darby and T. Bowen, Mr. Bowen having acquired his interest from R. C. Darby. Upon the second Monday in November, 1860, Washington was selected as the county-seat. A log house had been erected by the Company, called the "Company's House," each member of the Company contributing seven logs towards its erection. In the mean time Rezin Darby, son of Rufus, and one of the members of the original Company, had, during the season's terrible drought, gone to Guthrie County, Iowa, for provisions. He was accompanied by his two brothers. In December Phil Darby returned with provisions and seed for the spring planting. The other two remained, and joined the army in the spring. Rezin was mustered into the Fourth Iowa Infantry, and was shot through the left lung, at the battle of Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862. He died from the effects of his wound a few days later. As will be seen, further on, Mr. Pierce, the energetic president of the Town Company, also gave his life in his country's service.

Soon after the "Company's house" had been erected two shanties were built in which Chris. Straum and Elgin Richards resided, that the Company might hold the two quarters comprising the town site. These men proved up their claims separately, and then deeded the land to the Company. The eighty acres of land lying south of East Washington was formerly part of the site. D. E. Ballard afterwards bought up the lots, canceled the plat and transferred the property to S. F. Snider, who disposed of it to H. C. Sprengle. In connection with the railroad company Mr. Sprengle re-platted a portion of it. Returning to the old Company house, built by Messrs. Pierce and Ballard, it is found that in 1861 Miss Agnes Hallowell (now Mrs. Philip Darby) opened the first school there. Thomas Bowen occupied the second house on the town site, it being erected by M. G. Driskell, who had settled near him. In July, 1860, Mr. Bowen put in a stock of dry goods and groceries. In the fall E. Woolbert built a hotel of six-inch logs, put up endwise, stockade fashion. This became the old "Stockade Court House." A partial drawing of city lots was made in August, 1860, some to be owned by the Town Company, and others were given to the county as an inducement to locate the county-seat here at the coming November election. When the war broke out George G. Pierce and Thomas Bowen went into the United States army, leaving the town to be governed by D. E. Ballard. Mr. Pierce is a noted and popular character in the early doings of Washington County. He was well educated, popular, and full of young yet well-directed energy. Mr. Pierce came from Wyoming County, N. Y., with Judge J. G. Adams. He was the first representative in the Legislature, and active in everything relating to the advancement of the city's and county's interests. When the war broke out, he with most of the ardent and patriotic young men of the county, left Washington to enter broader battle fields of strife. Mr. Pierce was shot at Petersburg, taken to Washington, D. C., where he was cared for by Jim Lane, but died in about a week. Death surely had hit a shining mark.

As was the universal fact, the war had the effect to bring Washington City to a standstill, but in 1866 immigration commenced to flow this way again, among those coming with the tide being Dr. Williamson, the first physician, and George W. Shriner. Two years later came James F. Tallmann and Charles Smith. In 1869 the first newspaper, the *Western Observer*, made its obeisance to the public, and the stone schoolhouse was built for $9,000. Bonds were issued to that amount—the first in the county. The same year came J. W. Cullimore to open his pioneer hardware store, and Thomas Haak started his lumber-yard. In 1869 A. C. Baumbarger first made his appearance as a shoemaker, and J. C. McCew as a furniture dealer; Hon. A. S. Wilson opened a law office. Within the next few years business and professional men of all kinds settled in Washington, and "early times" may be said to have ended with the year 1869.

Upon the petition of "George Shriner and fifty-five others" to Judge Wilson, of the District Court, Washington town was incorporated as a city May 3, 1875. The first election, held on the 10th, resulted as follows: Mayor, J. S. Vedder; Clerk, E. N. Emmons; Police Judge, T. J. Humes; City Attorney, J. W. Rector; Treasurer, Charles Smith; Marshal, M. Patrie. Mr. Vedder has acted as Mayor three years and is the present City Clerk. Thomas Groody is serving his third term as Mayor. Charles Smith, present City Attorney, is serving his fifth term, having acted as Treasurer three years.

In January, 1877, the Central Branch Extension of the Union Pacific road reached Washington, and the city experienced a decided revival in business prosperity. Since then nearly all her brick business structures have been erected, and her streets really commence to present a solid metropolitan appearance. She has now an abundance of general stores and those devoted to special lines. Washington is pleasantly situated, settled by an intelligent and industrious class of citizens, and though she has experienced no mushroom growth, she is growing and is bound to grow. Her population is about 1,100. In the fall of 1881 a fine brick schoolhouse, three stories in height, was erected, at a cost of $15,000. It is being conducted more as an academy than a common school, and is obtaining a reputation outside the county. The building has accommodations for 500 children, and is so constructed that when it is found necessary, an additional wing can be erected without marring the symmetry of the present imposing structure.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1861. Rev. Messrs. R. I. Hartford and Robertson, missionary circuit riders, being the pastors in charge. Then came in succession, after their term of service, Rev. James Phillips, 1863 and 1864; Rev. Taggart, 1865; Rev. James Phillips, 1866 and 1867; Rev. E. Chilson and Rev. M. P. Welty, 1868 and 1869; Rev. E. J. Fulford, 1870; Rev. Robertson and Rev. John Woodburn, 1871; Rev. E. W. Vandeventer, 1872 and 1873; Rev. E. R. Brown, 1874–'76; Rev. A. N. See, 1877 and 1878. In September of the latter year the society erected a neat church edifice, they having previously occupied private houses, the school building and the Presbyterian Church. In 1879, Rev. J. C. Dana became pastor, and was succeeded in 1880 by Rev. Henry Frank. During this year Washington was made a station. Mr. Frank was followed by Rev. B. F. Kephart, who remained until August, 1881, when Rev. R. H. Hoffman assum[illegible] pastorate and had charge of the church until March, 1882. Then Rev. A. H. Walter, the present incumbent, became pastor. In September, 1882, the membership of the church was about 130. The society is out of debt, and is one of the most flourishing religious organizations in the county.

First Presbyterian Church was organized in 186[illegible], by Rev. Gary Hickman, a missionary of the Presbytery of Highland. The society numbered ten members, but before the services of Mr. Hickman could be obtained to preach to the little band had scattered, some of the members having moved out of the county, and others joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. A second organization was effected through the efforts of Revs. W. G. Thomas and Edward Cooper, in October, 1869, the membership numbering fifteen. Rev. W. G. Thomas, now of Kansas City, who had been preaching temporarily, was elected stated supply for one year, and continued thus to act for several years. In January, 1874, a new church was dedicated, Rev. Edward Cooper, now of Cincinnati, preaching the sermon upon the occasion. Rev. L. G. Fisher had been called to supply the church in 1873, and remained its stated supply until 1875. For two years the society remained without stated services, but in June, 1877, Rev. George Hageman, the present pastor, was called to the field. The church now numbers nearly 100 members, and is growing in strength and usefulness.

Masonic—Frontier Lodge, No. 104, was chartered October 19, 1871, its first officers being: J. C. McCew, W. M.; John McKennett, S. W.; A. S. Markham, J. W. Present officers, September, 1882: J. G. Lowe, W. M.; G. W. Johnson, S. W.; J. W. Haines, J. W.; J. W. Barley, Treas.; S. H. Maunder, Sec.; Thomas Groody, S. D.; A. H. Foote, J. D.; N. Woodbury, S. S.; A. W. Moore, J. S.; Charles Fitch, Tiler. Membership about fifty.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—Washington Lodge, No. 75, was chartered October 12, 1871, G. W. Shriner, John Palmer, J. B. Baumbarger, J. B. Snyder and A. B. Baumbarger, being charter members. The present membership is about forty, with officers as follows: James Root, N. G.; W. A. Clark, V. G.; N. Woodbury, Treas.; J. P. Rockefeller, Per. Sec.; W. H. Johnson, Rec. Sec. and Rep. to Grand Lodge.

Knights of Honor—Keystone Lodge, No. 1,478, was organized March 12, 1879, with twelve charter members and H. C. Sprengle, dictator. At present (September, 1882) the membership of the lodge is twenty-five, and the officers are as follows: T. M. Achenbach, dictator; J. M. Welch, vice-dictator; J. W. Cullimore, assistant dictator; Jacob Miller, reporter; Frank Road, financial reporter; Thomas Haak, treasurer; H. C. Sprengle, chaplain; D. M. Evans, guide; J. Deniston, guardian; J. B. Baumberger, sentinel; E. N. Emmons, past dictator.

Grand Army of the Republic—Kearney Post, No. 5, Department of Kansas, was organized July 18, 1878; following being its charter members: S. H. Maunder, United States Sergeant, Huron; P. S. Erl, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry; A. W. Ellsworth, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry; E. D. Moore, Second Wisconsin Cavalry; E. N. Emmons, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry; George W. Sharp, Ninth Kansas Infantry; R. James, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry; William M. Allar, Fifth Ohio Cavalry; Phillip Rockefeller, Eighth Kansas Infantry; P. R. Childers, Second Iowa Infantry; George E. Ross, Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry; John A. Bull, Twenty-third and Forty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry; G. M. Parks, Fourth Ohio Infantry; M. Stewart, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Infantry; F. M. Cox, Second Pennsylvania Infantry; Charles Smith, Sixty-first Massachusetts Infantry; J. W. Barley, One Hundred and Thirth-fourth Ohio Infantry; W. W. Randall, Eightieth Ohio Infantry; E. E. Sheets, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry; R. H. Sheldon, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry; Fritz W. Brown, Twenty-first Illinois Infantry. At present the post has a good membership, and is officered as follows: S. W. Maunder, P. C.; J. M. Welch, S. V. P. C.; John Pickard, J. V. P. C.; K. P. Aldrich, Adjt.; N. M. Smith, Surg.; Charles Smith, Q. M.; J. W. Barley, Chap.; F. M. Cox, O. D.; J. W. Forbes, O. G.; W. H. Johnson, Q. L.; A. Speer, S. M.

Knights of Pythias—Laurel Lodge, No. 29, was instituted June 22, 1880, with J. B. Besack as P. C. Its present officers are: C. C., O. L. Taylor; B. C., W. A. Clark; K. O. R. & S., E. N. Emmons; M. of F., Julius Speier; M. of E., George H. Thiele. Its membership is about thirty.

THE PRESS AND OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS.

On March 11, 1869, appeared the first number of the first paper published in Washington County, the *Western Observer*, its editor and proprietor being Mark J. Kelley. It was a little 7x9 inch sheet, office in the old stockade court house. The advent of a newspaper is generally an important event in any town. It signifies either that its turning point for the better has come, or is to be brought about through its agency. The turning point for Washington had already come, and hereafter she was never without a newspaper to foster her growth and prosperity. The *Observer* was the means of drawing to Washington some of her most influential citizens, a large immigration having come into the county one year before, in the spring and summer of 1868. In May, 1870, the paper was sold to George W. Shriner and James F. Tallman, and its name changed to the *Magnet*. On the 25th of August, 1870, appeared the first number of the *Washington Republican*, editors and proprietors, M. J. Kelley and J. O. Young. Mr. Tallman soon retired from the *Magnet*, and in January, 1871, J. O. Young purchased that journal from Mr. Shriner, and Mr. Kelley's interest in the *Republican*, consolidating the two papers under the name, *Republican and Magnet*. After a few months it became plain *Republican*. John I. Tallman and W. P. Day, successively became proprietors during the next year, Mr. Young purchasing Mr. Day's interest in February, 1872, and selling the same to J. C. Martin and Perrine Stultz, during the following July. Mr. Martin afterwards bought out Mr. Stultz, and sold to John Guian in January, 1874. E. N. Emmons, who had been associated with Mr. Martin for a number of months in the publication of the *Republican*, purchased half of the establishment of Mr. Guinn, in June, 1874. In July he enlarged the paper to a seven column folio. In October, 1876, J. B. Besack, its present editor, bought Mr. Emmons' interest in the *Republican* and enlarged it to an eight column folio. Its name indicates its politics. The *Republican* is well printed and ably conducted, and is a reliable exponent of the standing and progress of the city and county of Washington.

Washington Register.—This new and brisk young candidate for journalistic honors was first issued April 10, 1880, by Dr. Charles Williamson and Samuel Clarke, its place of publication being Palmer. In August it was removed to Washington City. In July, 1882, W. A. Clark became associated with Mr. Clarke, Dr. Williamson retiring. On September, 1882, the *Register* commenced to issue a small daily, devoted to the wants of Washington City. This is claimed to be the first regular daily paper ever issued in the county, its only possible competitor for this honor being a campaign sheet issued by M. J. Kelley and J. O. Young, from October 19 to November 8, 1870. It was not the intention to make the latter enterprise permanent. The *Daily Register* suspended after a brief season. The *Register* is Republican in politics, a seven column folio in form, and is edited and published by an energetic and practical firm of young men.

In the summer of 1872, J. B. Snider erected a hotel on the west side of the square. It was opened in September of that year, and is now known as the Commercial House, a popular resort for travelers. The building is 52x40 feet, two stories, and will accommodate some sixty guests. The property is valued at $6,000. G. W. Sharp, the present landlord, has been in possession nearly four years.

In July, 1872, the Money Order department was established at the post-office.

In 1876, R. E. Foote came from Wisconsin and opened the Central House. He has since made additions to his buildings and improvements in his property, so that it is considered the first-class hotel of Washington. Commercial men, especially, flock to it and him. The Central House has now thirty rooms, is 40x70 feet in dimensions, and the entire property is valued at $8,000. Mr. Foote purchased the original building of George Wilkes. In September, 1880, A. H. Foote assumed charge of the small but comfortable and homelike hotel, called the American House. He runs in connection with it a first-class livery stable. Besides these establishment, Washington possesses private boarding houses and several restaurants.

The Washington County Bank was organized in September, 1878. Its officers are the same as at the time of organization: A. W. Moore, president; F. A. Head, cashier; John W. Barley, assistant cashier. The capital of the bank, which transacts a general business, is $50,000, and its average deposits, $30,000.

The Washington State Bank was organized April 1, 1881. Capital, $50,000; average deposits, $100,000. A general banking business is transacted and special attention paid to collections. Its present officers (September, 1882) are: Edwin Knowles, president; Thomas Haak, vice-president; E. C. Knowles, cashier; O. L. Taylor assistant cashier.

The first bank in Washington was started by George W. Shriner, John J. Shriner and W. H. Collins, in July, 1874.

The new Opera House block, completed in 1882, is a credit to Washington and an evidence of its citizens' enterprise and confidence in the city's permanent prosperity. It is an imposing three-story brick structure, ornamented with galvanized iron cornices and fancy tower. The Opera House proper occupies the two upper stories, and is finished within neatly and tastefully, without being gaudily embellished. Dimensions, 52x90 feet; 24 feet ceiling; seating capacity, 900. Washington is an amusement-loving town, and hence the enterprise has been, and will be supported. The block was erected at a cost of $20,000 by a stock company, consisting of Thomas Haak, G. M. Parks, E. C. Pickard, J. G. Lowe, Frank Wolf, Robert Burns and J. B. Besack. Mr. Haak has been elected president; G. M. Parks, secretary; E. C. Knowles, treasurer. One side of the lower story of the block is occupied by the post-office, the other by a store. In connection with the amusement-loving nature of the Washingtonians, it must be stated that the young men of the city have organized a cornet band, which is obtaining more than a local reputation.

In the immediate vicinity of Washington are two flour mills. The old one is about a mile northeast of the city, and is run by Messrs. Welty and Johnson. They are not partners, the mill, which is a water-power, being used by each a portion of the time. It was erected by S. S. Penwell in 1869, and after passing through various hands, M. P. Welty, in 1878, purchased an interest of Mr. James. The mill has two run of burrs.

The Eureka Mills were erected in 1871–'72, by Messrs. Hallowell and Bowersox. The value of the property is about $15,000, the mills being now operated by Nathan Woodbury. They have two run of stone.

The first mill in the county was built, in 1865, on the south side of Mill Creek, just south of Washington. E. Woolbert erected it for A. Cubison. It has fallen to decay.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES W. ALDRACH, Register of Deeds, was born at Highgate, Franklin County, Vt., March 10, 1848. He came West in 1860, settling at Fond du Lac, Wis., and learned the trade of marble-cutter, and worked at various points in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri. In 1870 he removed from Hastings, Minn., to Brantford, Washington County, Kan., and followed various occupations until 1881: when he was elected Register of Deeds of Washington County. He was married in 1870 at Prescott, Wis., to Miss Eliza Allibone. They have four children—Mabel, born September 21, 1871, at Brantford, Kan.; William, born May 27, 1873, at Brantford, Kan.; Blanche, born June 26, 1877, at St. Louis, Mo.; Coit, born May 1, 1879, at Brantford, Kan. All living except Coit, who died November 3, 1882.

J. B. BESACK, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., July 18, 1836. At the age of sixteen he removed to Whitley County, Ind., and taught school for two years, and then worked at his trade of printer in Columbia City. In 1855 he removed to Jasper County, Iowa, and started the first paper in that county, and was engaged in the business in that county for fifteen years; also published papers in Guthrie and Shelby counties, Iowa. In 1875 he removed to Tecumseh, Neb., and rented the office of the *Chieftain*; which he published for a year. From Tecumseh he removed to Clay Centre, Kan., and published the *Dispatch* for a short time. In October, 1876, he bought the *Republican*, of Washington, Kan., and removed to that place, where he has resided since.

JAMES W. FRENCH, M. D., was born in Lowell, Mass., November 30, 1839. He removed to Wisconsin when a child, settling at Burlington, Racine County, and lived there until the war. He was educated at Beloit College, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Washington County in 1860. He enlisted in the army July 12, 1861, in the Ninth Battery Wisconsin Light Artillery, and served in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and was stationed at various forts in Colorado, Kansas, Wyoming and Nebraska. He was mustered out a Sergeant January 1, 1865; and settled at Westpoint, Mo., and studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. John S. Davis, attended one course of lectures, and graduated at Rush Medical College in 1872. He settled in practice in Osage, Bourbon County, Kan., and was assistant surgeon of the Gulf Road for several years. He came to Washington from Paola in 1882, and immediately entered upon a very lucrative practice. He was married June 24, 1868, at Ellsworth, Kan., to Miss Sue Gallion. They have two children—Eva, born May 10, 1872, and Charles, born July 25, 1876. Mr. French is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society.

W. F. HACKNEY, was born in Iowa, February 28, 1850. He came to Washington County, Kan., in July, 1874, and engaged in the agricultural implement business, real estate, loans, etc. He owns half a section of fine prairie land five miles south of Washington, with 240 acres under cultivation, and two dwelling houses thereon. There are four miles of hedge on the farm. He was married April 13, 1872, to Miss Flora E. Anderson. They have two children—Eneid, born May 6, 1873, and Lula B., born June 15, 1878.

J. M. HOOD, was born in Vermillion County, Ind., November 18, 1837, and lived on a farm until he was of age, when he learned the telegraphers' art. In 1861 he removed to Dallas County, Iowa, where he taught school for three years at Lemon's Point. In 1863 he moved to Hamburg, Fremont County, and in 1865 he was elected County Superintendent of Schools for the term of two years; and in 1869 he was elected Representative to the State Legislature from that county. He was Mayor of the city of Hamburg in 1874, and served as a Justice of the Peace for eight years. In 1878 he removed to Hanover, Kan., and began the publication of the Hanover *Democrat*, and has published the same since. He was married September 30, 1861, to Miss Climena Flanders, at Adel, Dallas County, Iowa.

CAPTAIN J. H. HOWE was born in Richmond, Ind., February 8, 1842. He removed to Dayton, Ohio., when a child, and soon removed to a farm in the same county. At the age of sixteen he went into the nursery business, and has been at the business since, excepting only the time spent in the army. He enlisted in September, 1861, in Company A, First Battallion Fifteenth United States Infantry; served a year and one half and was discharged for disability resulting from wounds, having been disabled at Shiloh and other places; was wounded three times. Again, on December 4, 1863, he entered service as Captain of Company E, One Hundred and Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until February, 1865, when he was struck by lightning and disabled, having been partially paralyzed. He was once married, but Mrs. Howe is deceased. He has one child, a daughter, Mary B. Howe, living in Iowa, and aged seventeen years.

E. C. KNOWLES, banker, was born in Burlington, Iowa, in 1856. In 1881 he removed to Kansas, and engaged in the banking business in Seneca, Nemaha County. In the same year he removed to Washington and organized the Washington State Bank, with a capital stock of $50,000. Mr. Knowles is an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, and owns 4,000 acres of land in one body, in the county of Washington. He has 1,200 head of cattle, thirty head of which are thoroughbred Short-horns; has forty head of thoroughbred horses, and 5,000 sheep. Two hundred acres of land are under cultivation.

CAPTAIN S. H. MAUNDER, Probate Judge, was born on the island of Guernsey August 14, 1832. When a child he moved to Somersetshire, England. At the age of twelve he entered the merchant service as cabin-boy, and came to America, settling in New York, and followed the sea until 1865; but in the mean time he had settled in 1858 in Henry County, Ill. He was in the naval service of the United States during the war of the rebellion. In 1861 he entered the service, and served until the end of the war; he was in the blockading squadron of the South Atlantic coast, and was first appointed Acting Ensign, corresponding to Second Lieutenant of Volunteers; he was promoted to Acting Master, and took part in the capture of Fort Fisher. In 1869 he removed to Sherman Township, Washington County, Kan., and was in 1878 elected Probate Judge, and re-elected in 1880 and in 1882. He was married July 20, 1866, to Miss Isabella Gunning. Their children are: Mary, born January 20, 1868; Thomas, born September 17, 1869; Emma, born November 17, 1872; Fannie, born March 7, 1874; and two younger children, both deceased. He is a Mason, and belongs to the G. A. R.

R. O. MOODY, County Clerk, was born in Grant County, Ind., on April 28, 1856, and removed with his parents, when a child, to Jo Daviess County, Ill. In 1870 he removed to Washington County, Kan., settling in Clifton Township. He taught school and clerked until elected to the office of Clerk of the District Court in 1880. He was married December 24, 1877, to Miss Della Webster, of Washington County. They have one child, Worth W., born July 29, 1881. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

OMAR POWELL, attorney, was born in Greene County, N. Y., May 4, 1855. He removed to McLean County, Ill., with his parents in 1865, where he received a common school education. In 1874 he settled at Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan. Here he taught school for several years. He attended the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. After leaving College he studied law in the office of Col. T. Mann, of Marysville, Kan., and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He then located at Washington, and is now making an excellent reputation as an attorney. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

L. ROOT was born in Licking County, Ohio, July 24, 1822, and lived in Ohio until he was eighteen years of age; and was educated at Marietta College. In 1841 he removed to Van Buren County, Iowa, and was a farmer, and merchant carrying a general stock; and in Oskaloosa was in the stock and produce shipping business. In 1878 he came to Kansas, settling in Washington County, and lives on a farm eight miles southwest of Washington. In 1878 in company with his son J. M. Root he started a marble shop in Washington, the only one in the county, the style of the firm being J. M. Root & Co.; they use Italian and American marble and granite, and trade through Western Kansas and Nebraska. He was married September 28, 1852, in Van Buren County, Iowa, to Miss Nancy M. Burns. He has three children—James M., Charles M. and Mary E., now the wife of Rev. Joel Battey, of National, Clayton County, Iowa. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. J. M. Root is twenty-nine years old. He was married July 6, 1875, to Miss Lillis Edgar, at Oskaloosa, Iowa. They have one child, Bertha, aged six years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is now Noble Grand of Washington Lodge No. 76.

H. C. SPRENGLE, County Treasurer, was born in Frederick City, Md., May 3, 1830. In 1835 he removed to what is now Ashland County, Ohio, then a part of Richland. In 1869 he came to Kansas, settling on a farm adjoining Washington. He was appointed Postmaster in 1870, and served four years; and was elected Justice of the Peace the same year, and served five years. In 1877 he was elected Treasurer of Washington County, and was re-elected in 1879, serving the full term of four years—the legal limitation: he was nominated both times by acclamation, and received about 1,000 majority at the last election. He was married April 8, 1852, to Miss Amelia G. Cook, of Ashland County, Ohio. Their children are: Francis J., married, and lives in Iowa; Lewis J., born May 8, 1857; Caroline M., born September 30, 1859; Preston F., born February 26, 1862; William H., born December 19, 1864; Joseph F., born January 24, 1867; Laura A., born March 21, 1870; and John A., born January 2, 1872.

HANOVER CITY.

In the spring of 1869 Gerat H. Hollenberg laid out the town of Hanover, on Section 9, Township 2, Range 5. William Kalhoefer and August Jaedicke were the first to settle upon it. The town was named by Mr. Hollenberg in honor of his own native Hanover, and for the five years that he resided here previous to his death, it is not too much to say that he was at the head of all the best improvements of the village, and that he was most ably assisted by Messrs. Kalhoefer and Jaedicke. He abandoned his ranch, removed the post-office to the new town, and Mr. Jaedicke, the present incumbent, was appointed. In 1870 W. Wendell, Jr., started a blacksmith shop, his uncle having taken a homestead in the spring and returned East for him. The same year the Hanover House was built by H. Marguard, Charles Jockers started a brewery, Deviman & Smith a lumber-yard, and other noticeable improvements were made. The first term of school was also taught this year in the old building which had been erected the previous fall. John Turk was the teacher.

Hanover was incorporated as a city of the third-class July 5, 1872. Mr. Hollenberg died July 1, 1874, while on passage to visit his native city of Hanover. His will bequeathed $600 towards building a city-hall, provided the citizens of Hanover, Kan., would contribute an additional $1,000. This was done, and in 1875 the city hall was erected. A fire company was organized the same year. In 1872 Hanover was made the end of the first division of the St. Joe & Western Railroad, and a round-house and machine shops erected here. Under Mr. Kalhoefer's several administrations as Mayor the town has greatly prospered. It has eight general stores (Aug. Jaedicke occupying a handsome two-story brick building which cost $10,000), two hardware stores, three butcher shops, three harness shops, two drug stores, three livery stables, two boot and shoe stores, one jewelry store, one marble yard, one bakery, two restaurants, two hotels, one brewery, two furniture stores, one land office, one barber-shop, one elevator, two lumber-yards, two tailors, two grain buyers, one brick-yard, four blacksmith shops, and one paint shop. W. A. Gilson, proprietor of the Washington House, also runs the stage line and carries the mail between Washington and Hanover.

The Catholic Church was organized in 1870 by the Herman Brothers and others. The east half of the old church was then built. Occasional mass was said, but a resident priest did not come until 1874, when Father Weickman took charge. In July, 1876, Father John Pichler assumed control. Through his energy a schoolhouse and residence was built during this summer and fall. The school opened in November. In 1877 the old church was enlarged to twice its regular size, and the fine brick church now occupied was commenced. Because of financial incapacity the structure was not entirely completed until the fall of 1880, and then at a cost of $10,000. Upon October 3, 1880, the building was dedicated by Bishop Fink, of Leavenworth. A new schoolhouse, to cost $8,000, is now being built. Father Pichler's congregation is the strongest in the county, numbering about 250 families.

The Evangelical Association of North America in Hanover and at or in the vicinity of Washington was formed in 1870. Missionaries had been preaching for a year previous, but at that time Jacob Warner and wife, Jacob Gehring and Conrad Geothring, C. Berner P. E., and others organized the first class in Hanover. Rev. Messrs. Mortell, Troyer, P. Fricker, and Schesser had charge from 1870 to 1873. Mr. Fricker organized a second class in 1873 about eight miles southwest of Washington. A number of traveling missionaries succeeded Mr. Fricker in his work, and finally, in 1879, a church building was erected at Hanover. In 1880 Rev. D. R. Zellner was appointed to the mission, and a parsonage erected. In 1881 he was re-appointed.

The German Lutheran Church was organized in 1874 by Rev. Henry Roecer, William Kalhœfer, Aug. Jaedicke, Henry Brockmeyer, Fred Runger, Jacob Mosen, B. Wolfe, Henry and Fred Allerhielegen and others being among its first members. In 1875 a church edifice was commenced, and completed in 1882 at a cost of $1,500. Rev. Charles Hawes was the first pastor, Rev. J. G. Groenmiller the present. Membership about thirty.

The Methodists have a good society, erecting a brick church in 1880. Rev. J. N. McNulty, of Hollenberg, is their present pastor. The Baptists have an organization, worshiping in the Methodist Episcopal Church building.

Hanover has a population of nearly 700, and besides its business is blessed with a number of churches and societies and a weekly newspaper. The *Democrat*, established by A. B. Bowman, was the first paper published in Hanover. Its first number was issued November 7, 1871. In January, 1872, he removed it to Canon City, Col. Messrs. Baker & Moore started the *Caucasian* soon after, and in May, 1872, G. H. Hollenberg purchased it. The name was changed to *Enterprise*, and when P. D. Hartman purchased it in August, 1872, it became the *Western Independent*. In November, 1877, E. N. Emmons, who had purchased the paper, re-christened it the *Sun*. J. M. Hood came into possession in April, 1878, and named his purchase the *Democrat*. The paper is a neat six-column paper, is of home print, and is well patronized as a local and a county paper.

The new schoolhouse was built in 1878 at a cost of $3,000. It is attended by about 200 pupils. Principal, J. G. Binder.

The Hanover German Society was organized March 1, 1872, August Jaedicke, August Neugebauer, William Brandt, W. Wendell, Jr., and H. Marguard being charter members. In 1874 they partially built a hall, making an addition and completing it in 1881. It is of brick, and its substantial appearance is an index of the society's condition. About thirty regular members form the society.

The Masons in Hanover are represented by the Star Lodge No. 69, organized under dispensation, March 2, 1881, and granted a charter, February 15, 1882. The membership is about twenty. Present officers: W. J. Nevins, W. M.; D. Spence, S. W.; H. W. Heagy, J. W.; H. Marguard, Treas.; R. Wald, Sec'y; W. Jacobs, S. D.; Aug. Jaedicke, J. D.; D. Michelson, Tyler; H. O. Janicke, S. S.; H. Osendorf, J. S.

The Odd Fellows Lodge was organized in February, 1879, Aug. Jaedicke, Dr. W. Moll, W. Jacobs, Ch. Zabel being charter members. The present membership is about twenty—W. J. Nevins, N. G.; H. Ostendorf, V. G.; Jacob Straub, Sec.; Aug. Jaedicke, Treas.

CLIFTON.

In 1859 a town called Clifton was laid out in Clay County, just over the line. The company, composed of gentlemen from Manhattan and St George. passed the government of the "town" over to one James Fox, after they had built one log cabin. The next year Mr. Fox abandoned Clifton, Clay County, and started a new Clifton in Washington County, on the east side of Parson's Creek. He opened a store and blacksmith shop, and was appointed postmaster. In 1863 J. Haines, who had obtained possession of the site, moved the town back into Clay County. Clifton, Clay County, did not prosper, this time, either, and William Funnell bought out Mr. Haines and moved the town back into Washington County. A hotel was built by George Green, and there the growth of Old Clifton ceased forever. The present town was laid out by Rufus Berry in 1870. In 1871 Mr. Funnell moved his store and post-office to the new town. A. Green built a hotel and George Miller and Thomas Dolan started a general store. In December, 1877, came the railroad and the next year Hoenan & Barlow opened a hardware store, C. C. Funnell started a lumber-yard, the Pacific House was built, the school house erected, and Clifton commenced to assume its present promising appearance. Clifton, as it stands to-day, is a pleasant little village of about 600 inhabitants, situated twelve miles southwest of Palmer. It contains a number of churches and societies, a good newspaper and school, one flour mill, six general stores, one bank, two hotels, one hardware establishment, two drug stores, one furniture store, one lumber-yard and grain elevator, two agricultural implement stores, two millinery stores, etc., etc. The professions are represented by one lawyer, three physicians and three clergymen.

The flour mills, operated by Messrs. C. F. Scheppele and George H. Stegman, were built by these gentlemen in 1880. Since then the mills have been twice overhauled and re-fitted with new machinery, and they are now in prime order having a capacity of eighty barrels of flour daily. They have four run of stone and two rollers. The building is 36x56 feet, three stories and basement in height, and the entire property is valued at $17,000. The best brand of flour manufactured by this firm is "The Belle of the West. I. X. L."

The bank of Clifton was organized September 1, 1881, it being the successor of the private bank established by Snider Brothers three years before. A substantial two-story brick building was erected in the fall of 1881. This is the only banking institution in Clifton. Its capital is $20,000 and average deposits $15,000. The bank does a general banking and exchange business, its officers being: M. F. Southwick, president; E. W. Snider, vice-president; C. W. Snider, cashier.

The Clifton Review was establishhd February 27, 1879, by Willman & Blake. In May the paper passed into the possession of George Blake, and, in June, into the hands of C. H. Rice & Co. A. Dobbins & Co. purchased the establishment in October, and in April, 1880, N. S. Hewett, present editor and proprietor, assumed control. The *Review* is Republican in politics, printed at home, and a six-column folio in form. Mr. Hewett is a native of

Ohio, residing in that State up to the breaking out of the war, when he came West and settled in Pawnee City, Neb. He served through the war, afterwards lived a number of years in Valley Falls, returned to his native State for a year, and in 1880 came to Clifton and purchased the *Review*.

The first hotel built in Clifton was the old "Parallel House" erected, in 1871, by George W. Lang. The name was afterwards changed to "The Atlantic House," and in 1879 J. A. Kern took charge. This hotel contains fifteen rooms, is 35x50 feet, and is valued at $2,000.

The Pacific House is a neat, well kept hotel, opened in the summer of 1878 and built by J. L. Miller. P. S. Carpenter, its present proprietor, bought the hotel in October, 1878. The Pacific House will accommodate about thirty guests, and the entire property is valued at $5,000.

The strongest religious denomination in Clifton is the Methodist. A church was organized in 1878, by Rev. J. H. Colt, and a parsonage built in July. In the summer of 1879, chiefly through the well-directed efforts of its pastor, Rev. W. J. Mitchell (P. E.), George Funnell, H. Rundle, G. D. Seaburry and S. H. Hamilton, the society erected a house of worship at a cost of $3,000. In March, 1880, Rev. J. C. Dana was called to the pastorate. He served one year and was succeeded, in March, 1881, by the present incumbent, Rev. J. R. Shultz. The society has a membership of 150.

The oldest church in the county is that organized by the Catholics, in the spring of 1866. J. Bowmaker, T. Kingsley, N. Eslinger and P. Eslinger are among the first members. A log schoolhouse was built the same year, about three miles north of Clifton, and here services were held until 1872, when the society erected a church building. Rev. Father John Loevenich, who assumed charge in the fall of 1882, is making arrangements to remove the church to Clifton, and it is the intention to build a church in the village.

The Baptists organized a society ten years ago, removed to Clifton in 1879, and built a church. Rev. A. J. Essex, their present pastor, assumed charge in the summer of 1882. The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1877, and numbers about thirty members. Rev. N. Meerken, the present incumbent, came in 1882. The Christians have a small society. Rev. John Boggs, pastor.

The district schoolhouse, built for the accommodation of both Clifton and Vining, is a large two-story wooden structure, erected in 1878. Bonds to the amount of $4,000 were voted. The pupils, numbering over 200, are divided into three departments. C. H. Rice, the principal of the school, has had charge since its organization.

As to social privileges, there are a number of secret and benevolent organizations. The Masons, Clifton Lodge, No. 122, was chartered February 15, 1882, and has already (September) about thirty members. C. C. Funnell is W. M.; C. W. Snyder, S. W.; A. J. Banner, J. W.; C. A. Elson, Treas.; F. O. Andrews, Sec.; W. C. Robb, S. D.; S. Long, J. D.

Sedgwick Post, No. 24, G. A. R., was chartered November 30, 1880. Present number of members (September, 1882), fifty-seven. Its officers are as follows: Post Commander, Joseph Pym; S. V., H. R. Sturdevant; J. V., Samuel Herley; Ajt., Calvin White; Surgeon, L. W. Lynde; Q. M., Ed. Short; O. D., B. F. Scott; O. G., G. W. Mowry; Sergt. Major, C. M. Woody; Q. M. Sergt., W. S. Bunton; Chaplain, W. T. Harris.

The A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 40, was organized April 17, 1880; has now nearly sixty members, and is officered as follows: W. D. Harmon, P. M.; A. C. Potter, M. W.; John Shea, F.; Jos. Greenleaf, O.; Wm. P. Funnell, R.; J. W. Chadwick, F.; C. C. Funnell, Rec.; Charles Service, G.; John Ross, J. W.; N. B. Needham, O. W.

Lodge No. 181, I. O. O. F., was organized October 12, 1881, and has now twenty-five members. Present officers (September, 1882): Geo. A. Huston, N. G.; D. C. Fraser, V. G.; N. B. Needham, Sec.; A. Roeneigh, Treas.

Clifton Temple, No. 20, U. O. A. T., is organized with F. H. Bennett as Templar, and H. S. Haynes, Recorder.

GREENLEAF.

This is a bright growing little division town on the Central Branch of the Missouri Pacific road. It already contains nearly 400 people, although located only about six years ago. The town was platted in November, 1876, and named in honor of A. W. Greenleaf, treasurer of the Union Pacific Company; proprietor, R. M. Pomeroy, of Boston. The railroad reached here in December. Prior to this, a small town named Round Grove, had been located about two miles south of the present site. Several buildings were erected and a post-office established. When the line reached Greenleaf, however, the post-office was removed to the new town and the old site abandoned. The postmaster of Round Grove, J. A. Simons, became the first postmaster of Greenleaf. He resigned in favor of W. K. McConnell, the present incumbent. A. A. Young opened the first store on the present site of Greenleaf, about the time the town was platted. On March 25, 1877, occurred an always important event—the birth of the first child, Ralph Greenleaf Snyder. In pursuance of previous arrangements, Mr. Greenleaf presented the parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Snyder, with a silver cup. They had opened the Greenleaf House but a short time previous, so that their accommodations were amply sufficient for the additional guest.

In the spring of 1877 the old schoolhouse, erected at Round Grove, was removed to Greenleaf, and Miss Sadie Hackey, first "manipulated" the young ideas. In 1880 a fine new structure was erected at a cost of $2,500, Prof. Charles Brown being principal, and Miss Hackey his assistant. The attendance varies from 90 to 110.

In 1878, while Greenleaf was the terminus of the Central Branch, a round-house was established at this point. But in 1880, when the road was extended to Cawker City, and Greenleaf was made the end of the first division, a new one was built. Some twenty men, including car repairers, are employed here, and as many again around the depot, dispatch office, etc.

Since 1880, Greenleaf has taken a new breath and a fresh start. The town was incorporated as a city of the third class, September 6, 1880. In the way of secret societies she has lately organized flourishing lodges of the A. O. U. W. and Knights of Pythias.

Of churches she has her share. The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1877, having completed a $4,000 building in the fall of 1882. Rev. J. W. Porter served the church for about four years, Rev. S. M. Hopkins being the present incumbent. In the spring of 1877, a Baptist Society was organized by Rev. J. T. Randen, who continued in charge until 1880, when Rev. Charles Clutz was called to the pastorate. The church has a membership of about thirty. In the winter of 1871, the French Catholics organized a society at the house of Sol. Lanoux. The organization is still maintained, with Father Molier, of Cloud County, as pastor. The old schoolhouse was purchased and transformed into a suitable place of worship. In the spring of 1880 the Presbyterians organized, but their society has died out and they are without any settled pastor. In May, 1882, the English Lutherans formed a flourishing church, and are now erecting a building—Rev. J. Schaurer, pastor. The Universalists organized in June, 1882, with Rev. Joseph Wilson as pastor.

The *Greenleaf Journal* was established by W. H. Besack, of Washington, January 15, 1881. In February he sold to H. A. Moore and J. A. W. Bliss. The paper was enlarged to an eight column folio. In May, 1882, Charles Barrett, its present editor and proprietor, purchased Mr. Moore's interest, and in August, that of Mr. Bliss. The *Journal* is independent in politics.

J. W. Bliss established the *Independent*, September 15, 1882. Its name indicates its policy. It is a seven column folio.

The business of Greenleaf is decidedly on the increase with her growth in educational, social and religious privileges. An important factor in this line is to be the Fair Association just formed (September, 1882), which is to hold an exhibition in November. It is also proposed to build a steam flour-mill. The business of the city is now represented as follows: Two hotels, five general stores, three hardware, two drug stores, one bakery, and four restaurants, two lumber-yards, two grain warehouses, and four agricultural implement depots, two blacksmith and wagon shops, two liveries, one bed-spring manufactory, one barber shop, etc., etc. Greenleaf has her two lawyers, her two physicians, and her two editors.

The oldest hotel is the Greenleaf House, built by A. Snyder in 1876. Soon after (1880) Greenleaf was made a division town; the railroad company erected a commodious hotel. It is maintained in fine style, W. W. Randall being proprietor. It is the Pomeroy House by name, being christened in honor of R. M. Pomeroy.

PALMER.

The village of Peach Creek was located in 1870, about two miles south of the present site of Palmer. In the spring of that year, E. Wilson, of Sherman Township, established a store, and a Methodist Episcopal class was soon after organized, Dr. Geo. Wigg being pastor. Dr. Randall came about the same time, opened a store, and was appointed postmaster. Others came in 1871. In the spring of 1879, however, those who had settled at Peach Creek, moved to the new village of Palmer, which had been laid out and named in honor of J. Palmer, one of the first superintendents of public instruction in the county. The town was platted in November, 1878, R. M. Pomeroy, E. A. Thomas and Eliza A. Currier, proprietors. Frank Nadeau started the first store on the site of Palmer in 1879, and his father, Francis, the present incumbent, was appointed the first postmaster.

Palmer is now a village of about 200 people, containing, besides the Methodist Episcopal Society, referred to, a French Catholic Church, organized in 1879 by Louis Ray and others. Father Molier was their pastor. They built a church the same year, and have now a society of some thirty. The present pastor is Father R. A. Hoffman. Rev. J. S. Horner is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The village has a good district school.

The business of Palmer is represented by five general stores, an elevator, a lumber-yard, an agricultural implement depot, two blacksmith shops, and one hardware store. The traveling public are accommodated by two hotels—the Palmer House and the Central House. The latter was built by W. J. Cook in 1879, and is kept by Francis Nadeau, the postmaster. The Palmer House has just been opened.

HOLLENBERG.

This station situated on the St. Joe & Western Railroad, in the northeastern part of the county, was located in the spring of 1872, by G. H. Hollenberg, on his own land. He built a store on the town site, and when the railroad was extended from Hanover, C. A. Fuller built a store, and Jesse Elliott erected the Otoe House. In 1879 considerable building went on, and in 1881 J. Snider & Co. built a two-story stone building, opening a general store. In 1872 a post-office was established and R. T. Kerr appointed postmaster. J. Clapp is the present incumbent.

In 1872, C. Y. Van Deventer organized a Methodist Episcopal Society. Rev. J. N. McCurdy is the present pastor. Later the Baptists formed a society, but have no building.

In 1872 a small schoolhouse was built, Miss Reynolds teaching the first term in the fall of that year. She had but two pupils, the children of R. T. Kerr, and the only ones in town. Mr. Kerr kept a store in the first building erected by Mr. Hollenberg on the town site.

Hollenberg Lodge, No. 182, I. O. O. F., was organized June 16, 1881, by W. H. Johnson. C. C. Babcock is the present W. M. It has a membership of about thirty-two.

In 1881 the mill on the Little Blue, one mile south of town, was completed, at a cost of $8,000. It is now operated by S. F. Benson and A. G. Hobbs.

At present writing, Hollenberg is a village of over one hundred people, containing in the way of business two general stores, one hardware store, one drug store, two blacksmith shops, a grain warehouse and agricultural implement depot, one hotel and a boarding house. The Ohio House was opened in 1882.

HADDAM.

This post-office is situated about twelve miles west of Washington, off the line of railroad. The town was founded in 1869, when J. W. Taylor built a store upon land donated by Geo. Canfil. About this time A. Whitney opened a store on his claim, just west, and started a rival town of Haddam. The fight waxed hot for five years, Mr. Whitney being appointed postmaster at one time, and removing the office to West Haddam. In 1874, however, he sold out his store and removed to the rival and the present town. The post-office was removed, and W. H. Taylor built a hotel. Haddam, is quite a trading hamlet, having several stores, a lumber-yard, two blacksmith shops, and a wagon shop. It receives daily mails.

VINING.

This station, situated on the line between Washington and Clay counties, was laid out in the fall of 1877, by W. Haynes and Oliver Cooper, acting for the Junction City & Fort Kearney Railroad, which located a depot here. It was then called West Clifton. In the spring of 1881 the old Riverdale post-office was moved to town, and its name changed to Vining, in honor of E. P. Vining, general freight agent of the Union Pacific road. Vining contains a general store, a hardware store, a drug store, a hotel, a grain elevator, a lumber-yard, and an agricultural depot. The population, numbering about 200, depend, at present, upon East Clifton, for educational and religious privileges.

BARNES.

This is a small station of the Central Branch, containing about twenty-five people, situated near the head of North Coon Creek, a few miles east of Greenleaf. Elm Grove post-office was established in July, 1875, with J. R. Ober as postmaster. The post-office was removed to Barnes when the railroad reached that point in November, 1876. Henry Ober erected the first building on the town site and opened a store. The English Lutherans organized a church in August, 1879. They own a building, the Methodists worshiping in it every alternate Sunday. The only society at Barnes is the Maplewood Grange, organized in the fall of 1874. They erected a grain warehouse, in which the Congregationalists held services for a time in 1877-'78. Besides the elevator there are two general stores in the place and a boarding house.

SUMMIT (OR LINN).

The post-office of Linn was established in 1877, the name "Summit" being derived from the fact that when the railroad reached this point, it was found to be situated on the highest ground west of Atchison. William Cummins opened a store in January, 1881, and soon after F. Schwerdtfage laid out a town on Section 21, Township 4, Range 3, and built a two-story structure, which he occupied as a general store. Among the other early settlers were H. E. Billings, F. K. Fisk, Thomas Baker, John Mathews and Theo. Beckar. There is a small Methodist Episcopal Society at Linn, and a Masonic Lodge. The lodge was granted a dispensation April 20, 1882, and organized a week thereafter. The present membership is eighteen, with officers as follows: H. E. Billings, W. M.; G. R. Nunnemaker, S. W.; E. J. Gay, J. W.; M. Johnson, Treas.; G. R. Clark, Sec.; E. S. Newsum, S. D.; A. T. Riley, J. D.; D. Lyons, S. S.; A. B. Haworth, J. S.; N. Johnson, Tiler. A G. A. R. Post has also been lately organized—Gen. Blunt Post, No. 31. The district school is attended by about seventy pupils.

Linn has now a population of about sixty-five, and its business is represented by two general stores, one lumber-yard, one grain house, four carpenters, two stone masons, one blacksmith, and a hotel.

OTHER POST-OFFICES.

Peach Creek Village was laid out by D. T. Smouse in 1871, containing several stores and about forty people. It is on the main traveled road from Waterville, Marshall County, to Clyde, Cloud County, being in the southern part of Washington County.

Kimeo, a few miles to the southeast in Lincoln Township, is a diminutive hamlet in the midst of a good farming region.

GRAHAM COUNTY.

GRAHAM County is situated three hundred miles west of the Missouri River. It is composed of twenty-five Congressional townships, each six miles square. The surface of the country is generally rolling, with small plateaus between the streams. The slopes are gradual toward the larger streams. The principal streams are the Solomon, running from west to east, and touching at the geographical center; Bow Creek, in the north from west to east, the entire width of the county; Happy Hollow, from northwest to southeast in south of county; Spring Creek from northwest to southeast to Solomon at the east line of county; Brush Creek, from southwest to northeast, enters into Solomon near center of county; and Sand Creek empties into Solomon one mile west of center of county.

The principal timbered stream is Bow Creek, consisting of oak, ash, box elder, cottonwood and elm; with occasional groves on Brush and Coon creeks.

Sandstone and lime for building are found in abundance along most of the streams. The stone is a white magnesian limestone, which upon first being taken from the quarry can be planed or sawed very easily, but hardens by exposure. The sand is of various kinds and qualities, suitable for any kind of mechanical work, and what is termed native lime is found in abundance, an excellent article for all indoor work, but will not stand the action of the elements, water dissolving it very readily. The soil is a dark loam, sometimes a little sandy, and well adapted for corn, wheat, rye, millet, and all kinds of vegetables. The natural grases are buffalo and blue stem. Tame grass is being put out, and does as well as in any other section of the country.

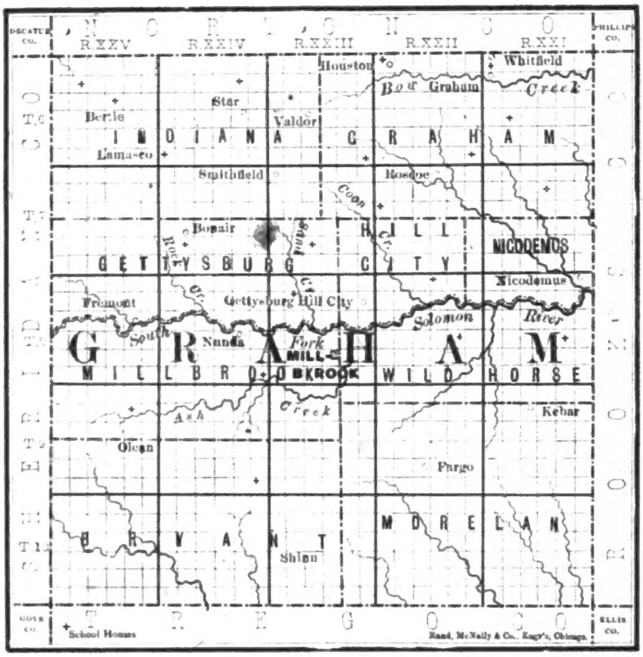

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

(Organized in 1880.)

	1880.
Bryant Township	285
Gettysburg Township	510
Graham Township	1,134
Hill City Township	539
Indiana Township	511
Millbrook Township	446
Morelaw Township	381
Nicodemus Township	458
Total	4,256

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settlement in Graham County was made May 18, 1872, by W. E. Ridgely, on the northeast section of the county, his nearest neighbor being at Logan, Kan., eight miles distant. From that date until the census was taken in November, 1876, there were but seventy-five inhabitants in the county, and in the spring of 1882, the census of the county was 3,328.

From the summer of 1879, until April 1, 1880, the county was attached to Rooks County as a municipal organization, and April 1, 1880, by a proclamation of Gov. John P. St. John, an organization was established with Millbrook as the county-seat, temporarily, and John P. Inlow, O. G. Nevins and A. E. Moses as Commissioners, and E. P. McCabe as County Clerk.

On June 1, 1880, the first election was held in the county, and the following officers were elected: Representative, J. L. Walton; Commissioners, A. Mort, G. W. Morehouse and J. N. Glover; County Clerk, John Deprad; County Attorney, J. R. McCowen; Register of Deeds, H. J. Harrvi; Treasurer, L.

Thoman; Surveyor, L. Pritchard; Sheriff, E. A. Moses; Coroner, Dr. Butterfield; Probate Judge, James Gordan. The first crops raised in the county were by Messrs. Ridgely, Wilkinson and Poole, in 1873, and consisted wholly of corn. The first post-office established was on Bow Creek, in 1874, at H. M. Wisdom's place, he being the postmaster.

The first Sabbath-school in the county was held at J. A. Holloway's place, May 10, 1874, Nett Spencer as Superintendent, and the first church society was organized by J. M. Brown, near the Houston post-office, July 30, 1876, as the First Presbyterian Church of Graham County. The first marriage in the county was between Paris Stevens and Miss Morrison, in the spring of 1874, by Judge Schurz, of Phillips County.

The first death was that of a daughter of A. Coleman, November, 1882, buried in Coleman cemetery, the first one organized in the county, April, 1879. The first school held in the county was in what was called Nevins District No. 45, in 1874, with Miss Anna Smith as teacher.

The first child born in the county was Thaddeus Beaumont. The first Notary Public was Osen G. Nevins, commission dated June 28, 1878. N. C. Terrell settled on Millbrook town site July 29 1878, and in the fall of the same year laid out the town of Millbrook—now composed of the following business houses: N. C. Terrell, general merchandise; W. A. Cox & Co., drugs; H. J. Fuller, drugs; C. Tillotson, general merchandise; Thomas Nesbitt, boots and shoes; J. N. Boyles, hotel; N. C. Terrell, postmaster. Samuel Stevens, blacksmith. In the fall of 1876, W. R. Hill located the town site of Hill City—John W. Ferrow, general merchandise. A. J. Wheeler settled August 17, 1878, on town site of Gettysburg, where now are the following business houses: Willis Ellsworth, hotel: Shearer Bros., boot and shoemakers; H. S. Hogue, livery stable; Sam Sharer, blacksmith; Willis Ellsworth, postmaster; H. S. Clubb, general merchandise; T. F. Goff, drugs and general merchandise. In July, 1878, G. E. Higinbotham settled where Roscoe now is, and in the fall of same year laid out the town of Roscoe—Samuel Coder, general merchandise; W. H. Hughes, blacksmith, and Higinbotham & Van Slyck, general merchandise, Barent Van Slyck, postmaster. Four miles southeast on Spring Creek, Higinbotham & Van Slyck have a flouring-mill, with two run of burrs. This is the only grist-mill in Graham County. Nicodemus was first settled July 30, 1877. the Town Company being W. H. Smith, President; Berry Clark, Vice-President; S. P. Roundtree, Secretary, and Jerry Alsup, Jeff Lindsey and William Edmonds, Trustees. It now contains W. Green's general store, and S. G. Wilson's store, Z. T. Fletcher, postmaster. The first newspaper published in the county was the *Western Star* at Hill City, May 15, 1879, Beaumont & McGill, editors. Later McGill was its publisher, and later still its editor; it expired June 17, 1880. The *Millbrook Times* came next on the list by B. F. Graves, July 11, 1879; Greenback in politics. It is still being issued. Next the *Graham County Lever*, August 2, 1879, H. S. Hogue, editor and proprietor; Republican in politics; discontinued December, 1881. Next in order is the *Roscoe Tribune*, May 12, 1880, Worcester & Kellogg, editors and publishers; discontinued. Then the *Millbrook Herald*, established January 3, 1882, by N. C. Terrell, proprietor; circulation about 300. Republican in politics. The attorneys in the county are R. H. Litson, H. J. Harrvi, T. T. Tilitson and F. B. Turk.

County Officers.—Rep. A. Woodin, County Attorney; R. H. Litson, Probate Judge; E. Sanford, Clerk of the District Court; John H. Currie, County Clerk; E. P. McCabe (now State Auditor), County Treasurer; H. C. Mosely, Superintendent of Schools; John Malony, Sheriff; G. P. Turner, Register of Deeds; C. Fountain, Surveyor; T. J. Gardiner, Coroner; Daniel Hickman, Commissioner of the First District; Woodard, Commissioner of the Second District; Lewis Welton, Commissioner of the Third District. R. W. McGrew built the first store in the county, which was opened by J. D. Egleston in the spring of 1878, on Bow Creek.

There are ten church organizations in the county: Presbyterian, 2; Methodist, 4; Baptist, 2; Campbellites, 1; Congregational, 1.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The only Indian trouble in Graham County, since its first settlement, was during the summer of 1874. Mr. E. Poole, one of the first settlers on Bow Creek, was visited by three wild Sioux Indians (the only ones ever seen on Bow Creek), who walked into his cabin, and without any ceremony began to pick up such things as struck their fancy, whereupon Mr. Poole thought it time for Mr. "Lo" to go slow, and with a war whoop he knocked one of them into a heap in the corner, while the other two laughed at the fun. They left Mr. Poole in possession of his property, went farther down the creek, where they were met by some of the settlers armed, who ordered them to return West, which they did, and to the present time there has been no trouble in the county from Indians.

The second death by violence was on the 24th of October, 1882. Mitchell Hopson (colored) killed Theodore Rudman by shooting him with a Colt's pistol, one shot killing him instantly, the ball penetrating the heart. The difficulty arose from Mr. Rudman putting up some of Hopson's hogs. Hopson was arrested by Special Constable, tried before Justice Currie, and bound over to the next term of the District Court of Graham County, and confined in jail of Ellis County, Kan. On the 4th of December, 1882, while trying to make his escape from the officers at the jail, he was struck on the head with a hammer by one of the officers, from which he died the same day. The hammer, a large knife and quite a large package of red pepper were in possession of the prisoner, given him by outside friends to assist him in making his escape.

The population of Graham County, in March, 1882, was 3,328.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

I. N. BOYLE, hotel-keeper, Millbrook, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, January 8, 1845, where he resided on a farm until September 19, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company E, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Was discharged as a private of Company E, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, November 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service, when he returned to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and followed farming until the fall of 1865, when he went to Logan County, Ill., and worked on a farm until February 1, 1875. He then moved to Macedonia, Iowa, and again engaged in farming until September 15, 1879, when he came to Graham County, Kan., and homesteaded a farm on Section 2, Township 7, Range 24, where he resided for one year, when he removed to Millbrook, Kan., to fill the office of County Treasurer, he being elected to that office in the fall of 1880. On retiring from the office, he moved on to his farm, where he lived until November, 1882, when he again moved to Millbrook, and established his present business. He was married to Miss Emalie Beezley, November 19, 1868. They have five children—Harvey T., Vinnie E., Macia E., Lulia A. and Jennie. (Lost by death—William F., one year old, August 13, 1873, and Charles A., infant, September 26, 1878.) He is a member of the K. of P. and G. A. R. Was wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, in right thigh; on pension roll at $4 per month.

HENRY J. FULLER, physician and druggist, Millbrook, was born in Vergennes, Vt., June 30, 1852. In infancy his parents moved to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where he lived until 1868, when he went to McComb County, Mich., where he worked on a farm until 1870, when he moved to McDonough County, Ill., where he read medicine with Dr. Scroggs for nearly three years; then he attended the Louisville Medical College until he graduated during the winter of 1876-77; then in the spring of 1877 he moved to Fremont County, Iowa, where he practiced medicine until 1879, when he came to Graham County, Kan., where he, in connection with his practice of medicine, established his drug store. He was married to Miss Ella Hushaw, of McDonough County, Ill., March 14, 1874. They have two children—Leroy W. and Katie N. (George died at one year of age, in 1876.) He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Was Justice of the Peace for Rooks County while Graham was attached as a municipal organization. Was United States Examining Surgeon, appointed 1881.

R. H. LITSON, Section 16, Township 8, Range 23, farmer and County Attorney, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Barnstable, England, April 18, 1831, and at eleven years of age came to America and located at Syracuse, N. Y., where he lived until 1845, when his mother returned to England, and he, at fourteen years of age, went to Madison, Ind., where he was apprenticed in a shoe shop for three years; he then worked at the same business as a practical shoemaker until the spring of 1856; also during the years from 1848 to 1856 studied law with J. C. Thom and J. Y. Allison, and was admitted to the bar of the First Judicial Circuit of Indiana. In March, 1856, and from then until April, 1861, he practiced law at Madison, Ind. At the breaking out of the war he raised a company, and was mustered in as Captain of the Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, July 14, 1861. He was discharged as Major of the Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, August 1, 1865, under special order of the War Department, when he returned to Madison, Ind., and practiced law until the fall of 1868. He moved to Syracuse and remained there until 1872, when he moved to Parsons, Kan., looking at the West, and the same year returned to Syracuse, N. Y., where he resided until the spring of 1873, when he returned to Madison, Ind. He resided there until 1875, when he moved to Indianapolis, Ind., remaining until the spring of 1878, when he moved to La Fayette, Ind. He lived there until March, 1880, when he came to Graham County, Kan., where he has since been engaged as a farmer and in the practice of law. He was married to Miss Maria Eudally, December 7, 1851. They have had born to them five children, of whom are living—Mary E. and Richard E. He was Justice of the Peace of Randolph Township, Tippecanoe County, Ind., for two years; was member of the House that elected O. P. Morton, United States Senator; was elected in 1858 District Attorney of Common Please Court of counties of Hendricks and Putnam, for two years; was Chief of Military Conductors of Military Division of Mississippi Headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., appointed in the spring of 1865. He was wounded at Stone River, December 30, 1862, in left knee; was also wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6, 1862, on the left cheek; is on pension roll. He is a member of the G. A. R.; was elected County Attorney of Graham County, Kan., in the fall of 1880, and re-elected in the fall of 1882.

H. C. MOSELEY, farmer, Section 20, Township 10, Range 23, P. O. Millbrook, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., October 28, 1823, where he resided as a farmer until October 10, 1865, when he moved to Clay County, Mo., where he again engaged in farming until March 13, 1872, when he moved to Johnson County, Kan., and farmed until April, 1879, when he came to Graham County and homesteaded his present farm, October, 1878, and where he has since lived as a farmer. He was married May 1, 1850, to Miss Theresa M. Walker, of Henry County, Ky. They have one child—George H. His wife died July 29, 1853, and he was again married to Miss Margaret Hunt, October 18, 1854. They have two children—Albert J. and Maggie T. A. He was elected County Treasurer of Graham County in the fall of 1881. Elected Sheriff of Jessamine County, Ky., in 1854, for two years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

N. C. TERRELL, merchant and postmaster, Millbrook, was born in West Haven, Vt., November 17, 1830, where he resided and followed carpentering until 1855, when he moved to Kankakee, Ill., where he engaged as a contractor until 1878, when he came to Millbrook, Kan., where he homesteaded his farm on Section 27, Township 8, Range 23, where he has since resided. In the fall of 1878 he established a general store, which business he is still following. He was married September 27, 1855, to Miss Maria L. Fuller. They have four children—Kate, Mary E., Jennie and Willie. Charles R., an infant, died in the spring of 1875. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and K. of P. Was appointed postmaster at Millbrook in February, 1882. He built the first house in Millbrook. Was City Assessor in Kankakee, Ill., for four years; City Alderman two years, and City Collector two years.

ALBERT WOODIN, farmer, Section 32, Township 8, Range 22, P. O. Millbrook, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., July 19, 1844, where he resided as a farmer until he was twenty years of age, when his health failing, he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he resided for eighteen months, most of the time attending Ann Arbor University, and on leaving Michigan, he moved to Lexington County, Mo., where he engaged as a farmer until 1878; also for four years of the time he lived in Missouri he was an active minister of the Christian Church, and in the fall of 1878 he came to Graham County, where he homesteaded his present farm and where he has since resided as a farmer. He was married to Miss Rebecca Rapp, February 28, 1866. They have six children—Carrie, Allie, Ida R., John, Mason and Florence M. He enlisted as private in Company F, Thirteenth New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, January 13, 1864, and discharged as a private February 13, 1865, on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability—"Heart Disease." He was elected Representative for Graham County, Kan., in the fall of 1882. Is a member of the G. A. R.

NORTON COUNTY.

NORTON County, lying in the northern tier, adjoining Nebraska, is the fourth county from the Colorado line on the west and the tenth from the eastern boundary-line of the State. Its climate and soil are similar to the neighboring counties of Phillips, Smith and Decatur. The soil has the same marvelous richness and capacity to resist drouth; there is the same scarcity of timber and absence of stone-coal, the same abundance of fine building-stone (magnesian limestone.) Like its neighboring counties, already named, Norton has numerous water-courses, the principal of which are the Solomon River, flowing east through the southern tier of townships, the Prairie Dog, through the central portion, and the Sappa, from southwest to northeast, through the northwest corner of the county. The Solomon has as tributaries, Cactus, Skull, Buck, Big Timber, Otter, Sand, East and West Elk creeks, and the Prairie Dog and Sappa both have numerous tributaries. Norton County's lands are divided as follows: Upland, 92 per cent; bottom land, 8 per cent; forest (government survey) 1 per cent; prairie, 99 per cent. Elm, willow and cottonwood timber may be found on the margins of the principal streams.

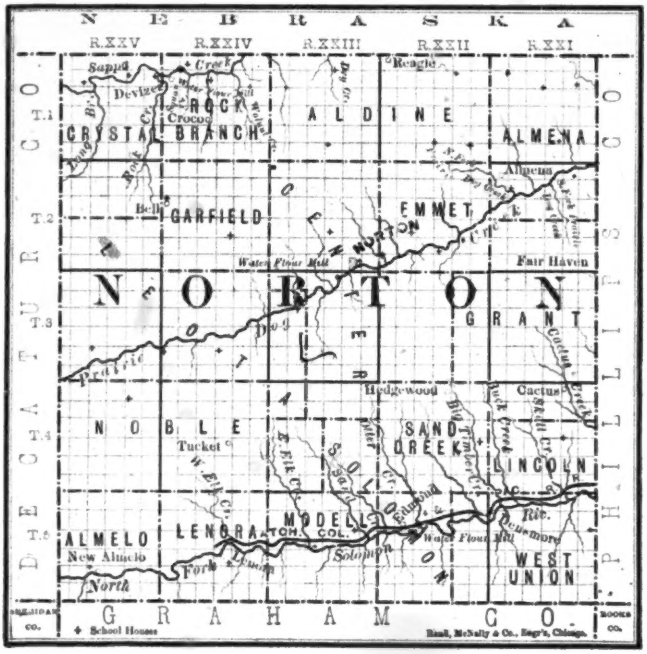

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

(Organized in 1872.)

		1880.
(a)	Aldine Township	531
(b)	Almena Township	876
(c)	Center Township	996
(d)	Grant Township	586
(e)	Leota Township	969
(f)	Rock Branch Township	778
(g)	Solomon Township	604
(h)	Twin Mound Township	974
(i)	West Union Township	684
	Total	6,998

Early Settlements.—The first actual settler in what now constitutes Norton County was Shelby D. Reed, who came and settled in what is now Centre Township, in April, 1872. In the fall of the same year Thomas Beaumont, Henry Gordon and Peter Hanson settled in the southern section of the county, near the Solomon River. The last-named person (Peter Hanson), who now resides in the adjacent county, Phillips, opened the first farm in the spring of 1872, several months before he became an actual settler. The first families to make permanent settlement were James Hall and Daniel C. Coleman, who located on the Prairie Dog, twelve miles east of Norton. They came soon after Shelby Reed, in 1872. During the same season Joel Simmons, W. E. Case, Charles and John Beiber, G. N. Kingsbury, Henry Oliver, Sol. Marsh, Charles Hilsinger and Joel Mott settled in the county. Soon after came an individual called Col. N. H. Billings, who taking sway as a leader, became the first Representative in the Legislature on the organization of the county.

Organization.—August 22, 1872, the Governor issued a proclamation and declared Norton County organized for all purposes of government. He appointed as temporary officers, D. C. Coleman, County Clerk; J. W. Vance, S. D. Reed and James Hall, Commissioners. The county was divided into three townships, each ten miles wide and thirty miles long—to constitute the three Commissioners' Districts—named Almena, Centre and Solomon.

To perfect the county organization the first election was held September 24, 1872, which resulted in the choice of the following officers: Commissioners: Almena—J. W. Vance; Centre—Abram Louck; Solomon—Peter Hanson; Representative, N. H. Billings; Treasurer, H. Oliver; Clerk, D. C. Coleman; Attorney, N. H. Billings; Sheriff, James Hall; Superintendent of Schools, N. H. Billings; Register of Deeds, S. B. Newell. Less than fifty votes were cast. At the first meeting of the Legislature after the organization of the county, the name was changed to Billings, as a matter of sport, and to please the overweening vanity of the "honorable member" from the county, but the original name was preferred by the people interested and it was again assumed.

Norton was selected at the first election as the county-seat, but complaints of unfairness caused a second election to be held in 1874, when Norton again received a majority and still retains the court-house and other county buildings.

Indians.—When Norton County was organized, it was no uncommon sight to witness immense herds of buffaloes roaming over its beautiful plains, and as a consequence there were many visits from bands of Pawnee, Omaha, and other Indians, but no outbreaks occurred. In the winter of 1872, Edgar Page, whose dug-out was located on a bend of the Prairie Dog, was one day fixing up a bedstead when the blanket that served as a door was raised and in stepped an Indian, followed by several others. The little dug-out was crowded. The old Chief, his family and five of his tribe slept by the fire that night—it was very cold. In the morning they visited a ranch where dwelt a Mr. Shaw, and the men being absent, their presence caused consternation. One of the Indians came to the bed where Mrs. Shaw was lying with a four days old infant and said: "Good Indians; no hurt pretty white squaw," which, however, did not relieve her fears. They were part of a band of nine hundred Pawnees out on a hunt.

Educational.—On the first day of December, 1873, J. H. Simmons (now senior editor of the Norton *Advance*), commenced teaching the first school ever taught in the county. The school was held in a dug-out where the town of Norton now stands. There were sixteen pupils in attendance and the time was by no means wasted. It was a "pay" school, and like most others of the kind, the tuition promised was never paid. Mr. Simmons, however found a wife among his fair pupils, and of course that piece of good fortune compensated for his pecuniary loss.

In 1878, there were 24 organized school districts in the county, with a school population of 642. The average pay per month of male teachers was $22.55; females, $15.13. There were 11 schoolhouses in the county—10 log and 1 frame.

The following year, 1879, showed an increase of districts to 52; the school population was 1,623; teachers employed, 34; average pay of male teachers, $19.76; females, 13.07; the assessed valuation of school property was reported at $157,728.

In 1880, the returns show 84 districts; school population, 2,014; teachers employed, 62; the average pay of male teachers, $17.89; female, $14.80; the assessed valuation of school property, $324,922.72. The returns for the present year show the number of districts to be 92; the school population, 2,122; teachers employed, 71; males, 19 and females, 52; the average pay of male teachers, $17.50; females, $15.90. The schoolhouses, with very few exceptions, are built of sod. The public school building in Norton, however, is a notable exception. This is a large, two-story stone structure, erected at a cost of $3,800.

Agriculture.—There are nineteen postoffices, named as follows: Almena, Cactus, Clayton, Croco, Dallas, Densmore, Devizes, Edmond, Fair Haven,

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(a) In 1879, from part of Almena. (b) In 1872, from original territory; in 1879, parts to Aldine and Rock Branch. (c) In 1872, from original territory; in 1879, parts to Grant and Leota. (d) In 1879, from part of Center. (e) In 1879, from part of Center. (f) In 1879, from part of Almena. (g) In 1872, from original territory; in 1879, parts to Twin Mound and West Union. (h) In 1879, from part of Solomon. (i) In 1879, from part of Solomon.

Lee, Lenora, Long Branch, Hedgewood, Neighborville, New Almelo, Norton, Reagle, Tucket, Wakeman.

The townships are named as follows: Almena, Aldine, Almelo, Centre, Crystal, Emmett, Grant, Garfield, Leota, Lenora, Lincoln, Modell, Noble, Rock Branch, Solomon, Sand Creek, Union.

The population of the county, according to the returns of 1882, show a trifle under 6,000.

Number of acres in the county, 576,000. Since 1874, when the first returns were made, the acreage has increased from 3,156 to 205,921, the present season. Number of farm dwellings erected in 1881, 159; value of same, $15,635; pounds of butter made in 1881, 123,259; number of horses, 2,131; mules, 280; milch cows, 2,020; other cattle, 2,684; sheep, 2,947; swine, 2,565; prairie hay, 6,900 tons; timothy, 816 tons: number of acres in spring wheat, 4,263; corn, 28,188; barley, 114; oats, 1,112; buckwheat, 38; Irish potatoes, 289; sweet potatoes, 25; sorghum, 1,366; castor beans, 116; broom corn, 970; Hungarian, 3,382; rice corn, 590; pearl millet, 39. Bearing peach-trees, 1,014; plum, 100; cherries, 117. Not bearing: Apples, 2,376; pear, 184; peach, 13,885; plum, 6,326; cherry, 1,935. Artificial forest trees: Walnut, 82 acres; maple, 26, honey locust, 40; cottonwood, 270; other varieties, 182. Value of agricultural implements in the county, $23,158.

Manufacturing: Saw and Grist-Mills.—C. S. McMakin, in Almena Township, capital invested, $2,600; there are five grist-mills (water) in the county, to-wit: David Morton, Charles Lathrop (two mills) at Lenora; Lindsay & Bro., at Devizes; Noah Weaver, at Edmond. Capital invested, $21,000. Value of raw material used during the year 1882, $110,000. A successful creamery is in operation and rapidly increasing its business. Capital invested, $2,000.

Religious.—The seating capacity of the several church edifices of the county is returned for 1882 by the assessors as follows: Methodist Episcopal, 125; Presbyterian, 300; Christian, 125; Free Methodist, 400. In addition, no returns are made for the Missionary Baptists and the Church of God. These two sects have each a church edifice in the county.

Church Membership.—Christians have four organizations and a membership of 218; Baptists, four organizations and a membership of 165; Congregational, one organization and a membership of 55; Methodist Episcopal, eleven organizations and a membership of 268; Presbyterian, one organization and a membership of 34: Roman Catholic, one organization, 100 membership. The Mennonites, Church of God and Free Methodists have organizations but have made no returns of the number of members.

First Things.—The first marriages in the county were James Kinyon and Ellen Green, July 25, 1873, and a few days later, John Lunny and Miss Dunlap. The first births were Annie Beaumont, January 4, 1873, and Kate Kelly, March 3, 1873. The first natural death occurring in the county was that of Minnie Stiles, June 10, 1873. A few weeks previous to this date a man named Cross, supposed to be a horse thief, was shot on suspicion. The first post-offices were established at West Union and Port Landis, in January 1874. Alfred Coleman and John Landis were the first postmasters. The first store for the sale of general merchandise was established by Newell Bros., in Centre Township in 1873. In the fall of 1873 the first regular term of court was held by Judge A. J. Banty, in the fall of 1873. The temple of justice was a log house afterward used as a residence. A local historian states that "the roof was made of buffalo-skins. The term occupied some twenty minutes. Thomas Beaumont and Edward Hooverson were the two practicing attorneys. Representative Billings invited the bench and bar to take dinner at his house, and charged them twenty-five cents each."

Early Incidents.—The canvass of the votes for the location of the county-seat in 1872 was conducted on the following plan. It is averred that the election was held in an emigrant's covered wagon, and forty-two votes were cast, and that after the "formality" of the election was gone through with it was discovered that they had neglected to locate the county-seat. Whereupon, Representative Billings, then a central figure in local affairs, climbed out on the tongue of the wagon, and assuming the duties of chairman, exclaimed in stentorian tones: "All in favor of Norton for the county-seat, say aye." The vote was declared unanimous and the record made up accordingly. This may seem slightly irregular, but two years later this action was endorsed at a regular election.

In the year 1873, an old man named Chapman settled in the county, near the Solomon, built a neat cabin, and commenced improving his claim. It was known that he had quite a sum of gold, which he at times indiscretly displayed. He was found dead in his cabin, his head severely bruised, and a pistol ball in his heart. The money was taken from his pockets. The murderers were never discovered.

NORTON.

Norton, the largest town, and from the organization the county-seat of the county, is located within a mile or two of the geographical center of the county, near the bank of the Prairie Dog, on gently rolling ground. The town was projected in the summer of 1872, by D. C. Coleman, L. J. Crans, N. H. Billings and Samuel and Edward Newell. The design was to make it the county-seat, as the project for county organization was started about the same time. Coleman and the Newell Brothers began the erection of a frame store building. Logs were cut on the creek, sent to Kirwin, a distance of about fifty miles, by ox teams, where after a delay of ten days the logs were made into lumber. This was the first frame house built in the county. Newell Brothers put a stock of general merchandise in this building; the first store in the county. The following December the house was sold to J. S. Briggs, who immediately moved it to the site of a new town which was started one mile up the river, leaving the stock of the Newell Brothers on the prairie without shelter. They made a temporary shelter with poles, hay ricks and buffalo hides. The object of the sudden removal was to leave the "claim" without a building, as required by law, but to remedy this defect a log house, located six miles away, was purchased the following day, and removed to the old site. The roof of the new house was made of buffalo hides. Within a week or two a violent wind storm destroyed the frail tenement. The relics were gathered up and again put together and the house was used for a church. A clergyman named Wainright was the first to preach a sermon in the house—the first public religious services in the county. Elder Gibbs afterwards held forth to the early settlers in the same place. This building was also noted as the place where Judge A. J. Banty held the first term of court in Norton County. As soon as the town was declared the county-seat the Newell brothers erected another building, and leased it to the county for court and other purposes. During the summer of 1873, other business houses were erected, among others a drug-store was started by John Cooper. The Fourth of July, 1872, was celebrated in Norton in old-fashioned style. Thirty men and three ladies, Mrs. James Hall, Mrs. John Price and Mrs. D. C. Coleman. The ladies prepared a bountiful dinner, in which buffalo meat was served among other delicacies.

Like nearly every Western Kansas village Norton had its Town Company. The charter was dated September 8, 1873. The charter was to run twenty years; capital stock, $2,000; shares, $100 each. Of this corporation Richard Williams was President; George N. Kingsbury, Vice-President: J. H. Simmons, Secretary; W. E. Case, Treasurer; Alva Smith, John O'Brien and John De Mott acting with the President and Secretary as a Board of Directors. B. W. Rawlins, David C. Coleman, B. F. Williams, H. F. Brown, Phillip Brunner. David Close, John Diffenbach, E. Fisher, E. M. Newell, S. B. Newell, N. H. Billings and J. Stevenson were the original stockholders.

The first mails to Norton were brought by B. W. Rawlins from Republican City, and the post-office, kep tby N. H. Billings, was about one and a half mile from its present location. The service was paid for by the people, the Government generously furnishing mail-sacks.

In the fall of 1872, a rival town was started one mile further up the creek, called Norton Center. Mills, stores, shops, etc., were established, and for a time the village had a boom and seemed like a formidable rival of Norton, but within two or three years it collapsed, the best buildings were removed to Norton, and the scheme of building a large town at Norton Center collapsed. Nothing remains there but cellar holes and a few relics of the old mill.

The first building erected in Norton, after the organization of the Town Company, was a residence for W. E. Case. In the spring of 1874, Van Trump & Hallowell bought a stock of goods from Belleville, and opened in a house on the Square built by David Close. From the small beginnings of 1872 Norton has grown to be a bustling, thrifty trade center, with an intelligent, law-abiding population of five hundred persons. At present there are five general merchandise stores, two hotels, two milliner stores, two restaurants, five lawyers, two physicians, one harness shop, one furniture store, two livery stables, two blacksmiths, two newspapers, two billiard halls, two meat markets, one feed store, two hardware and farm implements, one lumber-yard, one barber shop, four church organizations, three church edifices, one bank, two drug stores, two shoeshops, two elevators.

Creamery.—The Norton Creamery, located one mile from town, was established in the spring of 1882 at a cost of nearly $2,000. There was at first a company, but it is now owned by three persons, Jesse Wright, J. B. Newell and John Graves. They manufacture 250 pounds of butter per day during the spring and summer months. The product of the creamery is mostly shipped to Denver. It is a good investment, and gives general satisfaction.

The first officers of Norton were: J. M. Price, Treasurer; W. H. Hopwood, Clerk; W. Louk, Trustee; Henry Oliver and S. Reed, Justices, M. Wood and A. Wrager, Constables.

The *Norton County Bee* was established by Harmon & Baker, in Norton, January 1, 1877. In November, of the same year, the office was removed to Leota, where it remained a few months, was then returned to Norton, and after issuing a few numbers there the publication was discontinued.

The *Free Press* was started at Norton, October 7, 1878, and the *Locomotive* at Leota, October 15, 1878; the first by Dr. A. A. Baker, and the last named by Nat. L. Baker. Both publications were short-lived.

The Norton County Advance was established at Norton, June, 1878. Pettigrew & Collins, publishers and proprietors. Their successors were Beckett, Beckett & Gowdy, and at present the paper is managed by J. H. Simmons and Hugh McCredie. The *Advance* has attained an excellent circulation, and is conducted with ability. The *Advance* is Republican in politics.

The Norton People, a seven column folio, Republican in politics, was established by its present editor and proprietor, Hugh T. Carlisle, July 15, 1880. The paper has made its way, and enjoys a good circulation and fair advertising patronage; present publishers, Carlisle & McCredie; two papers have been consolidated under the name of the *People*.

Norton Lodge, No. 157, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized April 12, 1879. Charter members: R. Rowley, David Reagan, John Wallace, Julian DeJean, A. G. Chambers, A. F. Harmer, W. E. Case, David Keagan. Present officers: W. E. Case, N. G.; J. H. Simmons, V. G.; A. Hepler, Treasurer; J. R. C. Stettler, Secretary. Norton Lodge has a membership of thirty, and holds its meetings in Odd Fellows Hall every Saturday evening.

Norton Lodge, No. 199, *A., F. & A. M.*: organized in August, 1880. First W. M., Albert Graves. Present officers: Albert Graves, W. M.; W. R. Cannon, S. W.; John Randolph, J. W.; J. King, Treasurer; Samuel Means, Secretary; Frank Lockard, Senior Deacon; J. W. Vining, Junior Deacon; Samuel Will, Tiler. Regular meetings on the first Wednesday of each month, in Masonic Hall. There are thirty-five members attached to the lodge.

Norton Cornet Band was organized in May, 1882, with the following members: E. M. Turner, Leader; Calvin Newell, Sol. Marsh, B. V. Wheeler; Charles Darling, A. Curry, Phillip Blue, Ed. F. Jones, Hall Harmason, A. N. Clawson, L. H. Thompson, Secretary.

Public School.—Norton may not only be proud of her elegant school building, but of her efficient teachers. The schools of the town were started nearly ten years since by J. H. Simmons, an excellent educator and a gentleman of culture and refinement. The school building, built of magnesian limestone, is a large two-story edifice, located in a commanding, position in the south part of town. The cost of the structure was $3,500 and the building was finished in the winter of 1881. Two teachers are at present employed, E. Borin, principal, and Annie Means, assistant.

LENORA.

This thriving town, located at the western terminus of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, located on the Solomon in the southern part of the county, was named in honor of Mrs. Lenora Hauser, was first settled in 1873, but it was not until the last few years, the prospect and finishing of the railroad, has it made much progress. The first settler in the village was R. C. Sadoris. A. Hendricks and George W. Hood came to the place soon afterward. The first town officers were G. W. Hood, Trustee; W. Griffin, Treasurer; A. Hendricks and A. Bowman, Justices, and George E. Dubois and Eph. Burris, Constables. The first school in the village proper was taught three years since, by Mrs. Alice Pugh, in the south part of town. Rev. Mr. Graham preached the first sermon, in the schoolhouse, in 1879. A post-office called Lenora was established in 1875, with R. C. Sadoris as postmaster. C. Lathrop built the first grist-mill in 1879. It is located on the Solomon, near the village. The first store was opened by A. Hendricks in October, 1875, near what is now the center of the town. Lenora is located on a rolling prairie. The town contains three general merchandise stores, one hardware, one drug, two hotels, one restaurant, one blacksmith, one wagon-maker, two shoemakers, two livery stables, three physicians, one barber shop, one billiard hall, one lumber-yard, one meat market, one lawyer, one flour store, one newspaper office. Population, 125.

The Leader, a five-column folio, started in Lenora, as a Greenback organ, by Garretson & Topliff, March 16, 1882. August 17, 1882, the office was purchased by J. B. Wright, who made improvements in the appearance of the paper. With the advent of Mr. Wright *The Leader* became Republican in politics. It devotes considerable space to local affairs.

Edmond, a thriving village on the Central Branch Railroad, is located in the famous Solomon Valley, four miles from the south line of the county-seat. It is sixteen miles from the county-seat. The town contains an excellent flouring-mill, famed for good work. It is an excellent trading point for a considerable part of Graham and Norton counties.

BOURBON COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

BOURBON County borders on Missouri, and is in the third tier of counties from the Indian Territory. The northern boundary of the county is three miles north of the 38th parallel of north latitude. It is bounded as follows: On the north by Linn County; on the east by Missouri; on the south by Crawford County, and on the west by Neosho and Allen Counties. By the "Bogus Laws," its limits were defined as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Linn County, thence south thirty miles; thence west twenty-four miles; thence north thirty miles; thence east twenty-four miles to the place of beginning. Within these limits were contained 720 square miles or 460,800 acres.

On February 3, 1867, an act was approved which fixed the boundaries as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Linn County; thence south on the east line of the State of Kansas to the southeast corner of Section 24, Township 27, Range 25; thence west to the southwest corner of Section 23, Township 27, Range 21; thence north to the southwest corner of Linn County; thence east to the place of beginning." By this act the extent of the county from north to south was decreased to twenty-five miles, and increased from east to west to about twenty-five and a quarter miles north of the fifth parallel and to about twenty-five and three-quarters south of said parallel, and the area reduced to about 406,000 acres.

The county was named Bourbon, after Bourbon County, Ky. This latter county was organized, with eight others, in 1785, by the Virginia Legislature, before Kentucky became a State, and named in honor of the Bourbon family of France, a prince of which family was at that time on the throne, and who had rendered valuable aid in men and money to the American colonies in their struggle for independence.

The general surface of the county is undulating, the highest hills being situated in the northwest part and being about 200 feet above the level of the Marmaton. The bottom lands average about one mile in width, and comprise seventeen per cent of the area of the county, the upland comprising eighty-three per cent. The native forests comprise ten per cent of the area; open prairie ninety per cent. The timber belts average one-half mile in width, and contain, as principal varieties, hackberry, hickory, oak, pecan and walnut. But little attention has as yet been paid to forestry, but the disposition to plant trees is being manifested. The varieties planted are the ash, catalpa, cottonwood, elm, hickory, hard and soft maple, poplar, walnut and willow, all of which do well. Bourbon is also an excellent county for the different varieties of grasses. The soil is deep and fertile, and is underlaid by limestone and sandstone at various depths all over the county. Fire clay abounds and pottery clay is occasionally found, also hydraulic cement, yellow ocher and other mineral paints, which however exist only in limited quantities. An extensive quarry of fine flagging stone is found about five miles west of Fort Scott. This stone exists in layers from two to five inches in thickness, is known as the Fort Scott stone, and is shipped in all directions and as far eastward as St. Louis. Two qualities of bituminous coal are found, a red quality and a black or gas coal. The most of the county is probably underlaid at depths varying from one to fifty feet, and in veins from one to five feet in thickness. One and a half miles up the Marmaton from Fort Scott is a natural gas well from which escapes about 2,000 cubic feet of gas per day. The well was bored in 1870, and a company formed with the view of supplying Fort Scott with gas from this well, but in reaming out the well, the reamer was broken in the well either by accident or design, and the larger portion of the flow cut off.

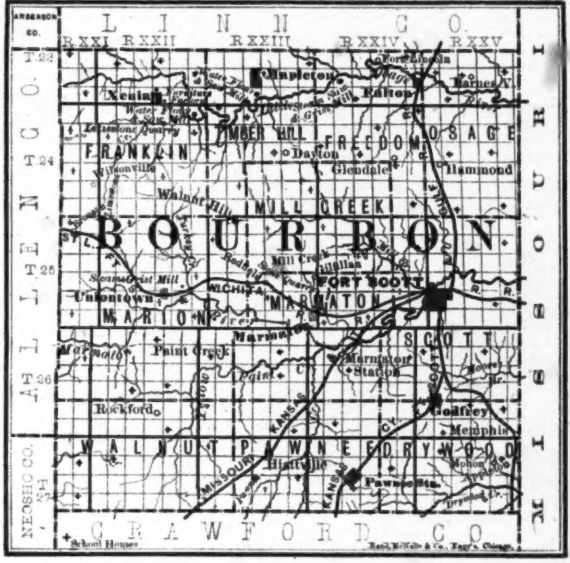

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS).

	1870.	1880.
Drywood Township	1,199	1,497
Fort Scott (city)	4,174	5,372
Franklin Township	1,207	1,538
Freedom Township	815	1,159
Marion Township	1,182	1,811
Marmaton Township	904	1,071
Mill Creek Township	859	894
Osage Township	1,053	1,234
Pawnee Township	630	800
Scott Township	1,729	2,316
Timber Hill Township	1,035	1,211
Walnut Township	289	688
Total	15,076	19,591

The principal streams are the little Osage and the Marmaton. The former flows from west to east near the northern boundary of the county, and has numerous small tributaries from either side, the main one being Limestone Creek, in the northwestern part of the county, flowing northeasterly. The Marmaton flows from west to east through the central portions of the county, and has also numerous tributaries—the main ones from the north being Turkey and Mill Creeks, and from the south Yellow Paint Creek. Pawnee Creek is a tributary of Yellow Paint and flows north. Dry Wood Creek is in the southeastern part of the county, flows eastward, and has as branches Walnut and Richland Creeks. Numerous springs are found and good well water at a depth of from ten to forty feet.

EARLY HISTORY.

In the year 1837, a plan for the defense of the Western frontier was proposed by Charles Gratiot, and published by the Secretary of War. Fort Scott was recommended as a military post. In 1842, Capt. Benjamin Moore of the First Dragoons, and Dr. Mott, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A. were appointed a commission to select a military post to guard Missouri and the frontier, against the depredations of the Osage Indians. This commission was ordered West by Gen. Zachariah Taylor, from Fort Wayne, I. T., under escort of Lieut. John Hamilton and nineteen men, leaving there April 1, 1842.

They at first selected a suitable place at the mouth of Shoal Creek, on Spring River, fifty-five miles south of Fort Scott. The proprietor of the land, John Rogers, a Cherokee Indian—asked $4,000 for the site selected; but the officers had been instructed not to pay over $1,000, hence the Rogers' site had to be abandoned. Proceeding northwestward, they at length arrived at the Marmaton, in Missouri, and camped near the farm of Col. Douglas. The next morning in company with Col. Douglas and Squire Redfield, they visited the present site of Fort Scott. Being satisfied with the location, and the land belonging to the Government, they decided to locate there. Lieut John Hamilton with his party was left in charge, and immediately proceeded to erect temporary quarters for his command. This was on the 9th of April, 1842. These temporary quarters consisted of a one-story log building, daubed with mud, and without a floor. Capt. Moore returned on the 10th of June, with two companies of the First Dragoons, assumed and held command until the arrival of Maj. William M. Graham, who arrived with two companies of the Sixth United States Infantry, when the latter took command, with Capt. Swords for Quartermaster, Rev. Mr. Clarkson, Chaplain, and John A. Bugg, sutler. Mr. Bugg was also Postmaster, and so remained until 1849, when he was succeeded by Col. H. T. Wilson. Within a year from the establishment of the post, its name was changed from Camp Scott to Fort Scott. The first mill in the county was erected by the Government, on Mill Creek, about two and a half miles west of Fort Scott. The lumber for the construction of the Government buildings was sawed at this mill. These buildings when completed were said to be the finest quarters in the army. They were erected at a cost of upward of $200,000. There was no other military post anywhere near Fort Scott. Fort Gibson was 160 miles southwest, on the Arkansas, and Fort Leavenworth on the Missouri, 140 miles north.

Col. H. T. Wilson who had been in the sutler's department at Fort Gibson for nine years, came to Fort Scott in September, 1843. He purchased of John A. Bugg an interest in the sutlership, and in 1849 purchased the remaining interest and became Postmaster as well as post sutler. Col. Wilson was the first white civilian settler in the county, and still lives in Fort Scott, an honored citizen.

No military reserve was secured here by the Government, hence when a few years later it was decided by the authorities at Washington to abandon the post, the buildings were offered for sale "without land." In 1853, all the movable property was sold, and in May, 1855, the buildings were advertised for sale. When Maj. Howe came down with his auctioneer to sell the buildings, Col. Wilson, by permission, read a protest to the sale; claiming the land upon which the buildings stood, as a preemption; but despite the protest the sale proceeded. But as there were only a few persons who desired to buy such large buildings without the land, there were very few bidders, and but a small amount was realized from the sale. The improvements that had cost upward of $200,000, sold for less than $5,000. Col. Wilson bought the large, double, two story house, in which he still resides, for $300, selling one-half of it immediately for $150. During the residence of the military, but little was done toward building up a town, and but little military service was required of the soldiers. Social pleasures, trading with the Indians, fishing in the Marmaton and its branches, and hunting turkey and deer comprised the round of duties and daily life from 1842 until 1854.

In this latter year, the Territory of Kansas was organized, and settlers began to enter what is now Bourbon County. Among the earliest of these, whose names are now ascertainable, were the following: In 1854, Nathan L. Arnett, in Marmaton Township, and Gideon Terrell, William and Philander Moore, in Pawnee Township; in 1855, Guy Hinton, in Walnut; Cowan Mitchell, James Guthrie, John and Robert Wells, and David T. Ralston, in Marion; in 1856, John Van Syckle, Samuel Stephenson and Charles Anderson, in Franklin; D. D. Roberts and Joseph Ray, in Freedom; H. R. Kelso, A. Ward and Col. Bullock, in Scott; Ephraim Kepley, the Stewarts, Bowers and Halls, in Mill Creek; Gabriel Endicott, David Claypool and others in Drywood. David Endicott assisted the Government in the survey of the neutral lands, and Edward Jones, one of the earliest settlers in Marmaton Township, built the first saw mill in the county, except the one built by the Government, already mentioned. Mr. Jones' mill was erected in 1856, on the Marmaton, near the present site of Marmaton Village. At first it was only a saw mill, but later a grist mill was attached. In Timber Hill Township, the earliest settlers were T. K. and T. B. Julian, father and son, June 4, 1854; F. D. Myrick, in November, 1854; and M. E. Hudson, in 1855.

The first marriage in Mill Creek Township was that of William R. Morgan to Miss Elizabeth Bollinger, June 15, 1856; in Marmaton Township, C. F. Rucker to Miss Ellen M. Chambers, October 16, 1856. The first birth in Marmaton Township was that of Henry C. Painter, March 15, 1855.

THE COLORED BROTHER.

The following bill of sale is the first of the kind on the records of Bourbon County:

"Know all men by these presents that we, James M. Rucker and Minta E. Rucker, of the State of Illinois, Macon County, for and in consideration of $500 to them in hand paid by Wiley Patterson, of the county of Bourbon, Kansas Territory, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do by these presents, bargain, sell, transfer, assign and deliver unto the said Wiley Patterson, his executors, administrators and assigns, a negro woman slave, called and known by the name of Lucinda, now at the age of thirty-six years, of a yellow complexion, rather slender made, about or a little above "(medium height ?)" together with all our right, title and interest in and to the said negro woman slave, to have and to hold the said negro slave above bargained and sold, or intended so to be sold to the said Wiley Patterson; and the said James M. Rucker and Minta E. Rucker, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators do hereby covenant to and with the said Wiley Patterson, his executors, administrators and assigns, that said negro woman is a slave for life, and that she is perfectly sound both in body and mind.

"In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 8th day of August, 1857.

"James M. Rucker,
"Minta E. Rucker,
"William Wasson, *Attorney*.

"*Witness:* C. B. Wingfield,
J. D. Wingfield.
"Recorded this 10th day of August, 1857.

"James J. Farley,
"*Clerk and Ex Officio Recorder*."

BORDER TROUBLES.

After the invasion of March, 1855, by Missourians, to participate in the election of the 30th, Bourbon County enjoyed comparative peace until July, 1856. At that election, there were about three hundred armed men at the Fort Scott precinct from Missouri, who cast most of the votes that were cast for Joseph C. Anderson and S. A. Williams on that day. At the time, there were probably not more than thirty legal voters in the precinct.

In the early spring of 1856, a party of about thirty men from South Carolina came to Bourbon County under a leader named George W. Jones, all under the auspices of the Southern Emigrant Aid Society, and in furtherance of the scheme of making Kansas a Slave State. Upon their first appearance in the county, their manners were mild and conduct that of gentlemen. They visited most of the Free-State settlers, made inquiries as to where they came from, what their views were upon the pending issues of the day, how they were off for arms and ammunition, and what kind of land there was in this part of the Territory; and informed them that they were looking for a good location for a colony from South Carolina. Some of the Free-State men were themselves from South Carolina, as was the case with Josiah Stewart, who had settled in what is now Mill Creek Township in 1855; and without suspecting the final ends these pretended forerunners of a colony had in view, gave them full information not only as to the country itself, but as to their own political opinions and means of defense. It thus became easy to make a complete list of the leading Free-State men, with full particulars regarding them, which was done; and then commencing in July, and continuing on through the fall, those on the list were taken prisoners, taken to Fort Scott, and, in some cases, while thus held, advised by some "friend" among their captors, that, if they had any regard for their personal safety, it would be best to "skip out" and leave the Territory. In this and other ways nearly all the Free-State men were driven out during the year, and a Pro-slavery man put upon each Free-State man's claim.

Besides these operations, there was but one other important historic event that occurred during the year. That was the arrival at Fort Scott from Texas of a party of "Rangers," in August, who, in company with a like number of citizens of Fort Scott, under command of Capt. William Barnes, formed themselves into a company of upward of one hundred, all under the command of the Texas leader, and marched north toward Osawatomie, for the purpose of having "some fun." When camped on Middle Creek, in Linn County, about eight miles south of Osawatomie, they were attacked by Capts. Anderson, Shore and Cline, and most ingloriously defeated. (See history of Linn County.)

This battle of Middle Creek, although not very important in itself, has an interesting sequel. The parties engaged in it on the Pro-slavery side, who were not taken prisoners, made the best time possible—some to Missouri, others to Fort Scott, imagining themselves closely and hotly pursued the whole distance, by the "Abolitionists."

"Those who took to their heels arrived home about midnight, yelling: 'The Free-State men are upon us; the Free-State men are upon us; the buildings will be burned;' etc. The surprise was so sudden that resistance on the part of those who had remained at home would have proved of little account, and their only salvation was to save what they could and make the best of it. A party consisting of five or six families, with Col. H. T. Wilson as pilot, started for Mr. Brantley's residence about one-half mile from the Fort. They found Mr. Brantley's family in bed fast asleep, but when awakened by the voice of Col. Wilson, asking for shelter, Mr. B. concluded that something of unusual importance was on foot, and so jumped up and opened the door, when a general inpouring took place, and the room was soon filled with frightened women and crying children. Confusion was no name for it. Mr. Brantley's sons were at the Fort, but when the Free-State men were announced, hastened home to alarm the household and to prepare for fight. They reached home shortly after the arrival of the Colonel's party, and brought the report that everything was being destroyed, and that this was their next point of attack. What was to be done? Destruction and death stared them in the face. One of the ladies suggested a season of prayer. A circle was formed, and Mr. Brantley, who was a very devoted Baptist, commenced to pray. We will leave them on their knees, and return to the Fort, and see what became of the other people. Mrs. Dr. Hill, who resided in the East Block, was in the act of retiring, when the news reached her that the Free-State men were going to burn the buildings. Her husband and son were away at the time, with the horses, and what to do she hardly knew. She called together the remaining portion of her household, informed them what was up, and after offering prayer, told them to take care of themselves as best they could. She then ordered her servants to bring her carriage around to the front door, and, seating herself in it, ordered the negroes to draw her away to some secluded spot. In the rear of her house was a deep ravine, and an almost impassable road, even in daylight, wended its way to the bottom. Down this road they went "a-flying" regardless of expenses, and not until they had reached the thick underbrush, did they stop for further orders. After remaining here for some time she involuntarily clasped her hands to her head, and discovered that in her haste she had forgotten to take her "night cap" off. The first impression that entered her mind after the discovery, was that the "cap" (being white) would attract the attention of the "Abolitionists," and they would shoot at it, so she took it off and put it in her pocket. She remained in the buggy all night, her servants acting as her body guard. The next morning the wanderers returned. We are unable to learn whether it was the prayer offered up at Mr. Brantley's that kept the Free-State men from making a raid into the place, or whether Mrs. Hill was drawn back home, but we do know that when Col. Wilson and wife returned, Mrs. Hill rushed over, and told Mrs. Wilson and several other ladies that had assembled at the Colonel's residence, of her exploits.

"After this scare, it was thought best by those having families here to send them away. George W. Jones, who hailed from South Carolina, took an active part in this movement. He owned a large wagon (Noah's Ark, No. 2), with a capacity too numerous to mention. He 'took in' all the women and children in the country that he could hear of, who had no other means at their command, and started for the States, drawn by four yoke of oxen." (This quotation is from a history of Fort Scott by C. Rollin Camp.)

In 1857, the Free-State men, driven from their homes the year before, began to return. A considerable number of new settlers entered the county this year, so that with increased strength they acquired increased confidence in their ability to maintain their rights. As a preliminary step to the regaining possession of their stolen stock and claims they organized themselves into a "wide awake" society, in opposition to the "dark lantern lodge" of the Pro-slavery men. Among the leaders of the "wide awakes," were such men as J. C. Burnett, Capt. Samuel Stevenson, Capt. Bain, Josiah Stewart and Benjamin Rice. This organization of "wide awakes" was accustomed to meet at different settlers' cabins at different times, as a precaution against surprise and attack by their "dark lantern" neighbors. When everything was in readiness, the Pro-slavery usurpers were notified that they must relinquish the claims they had wrongfully seized. The greater part now realizing the fact that resistance on their part would result certainly in defeat, and possibly in bloodshed, left the appropriated claims on receipt of the notice, but others, more tenacious of their "rights," had to be driven out by force of arms. As an illustration of these difficulties, the case of Stone against Southwood will suffice. Southwood was a preacher of the Methodist Church South, who had taken possession of Mr. Stone's claim and cabin. Upon Mr. Stone's return he endeavored to assert his rights, but the Rev. Southwood refused to vacate. The Free-State men thereupon built Stone a cabin near the one occupied by Southwood, into which Stone moved his family to await the opening of the land office. Soon a difficulty arose about a well of water, which led to an assault by Mrs. Southwood upon Mrs. Stone. This assault led the Free-State men to order the Rev. Southwood's family off the premises by a certain fixed time. On the day before this order was to be carried into effect, the Rev. Southwood's Pro-slavery friends, to the number of about 200 armed men, prepared to move Mr. Stone off the claim. The Free-State men thereupon collected in Mr. Stone's cabin and awaited the attack of the Rev. Southwood's friends. The attack was made at night but failed, the attacking party retiring to Fort Scott, threatening to return with increased numbers, and to hang every Free-State man found on the premises. The Free-State men then increased their number to sixty, and awaited the second threatened attack, which was made according to promise, but which resulted in failure as had the first. As the result of the whole movement, Rev. Southwood left the premises before his time expired and Mr. Stone was reinstated.

Similar difficulties were of frequent occurrence, and it is certain that the Free-State men did not in every instance have the law and the right upon their side, as a six months' abandonment of a claim worked a forfeiture of legal title to it under the pre-emption laws. At any rate they were frequently arrested on various kinds of charges, and harassed in every conceivable way. The District Court was presided over by Judge Joseph Williams. Claim questions were for a time referred to his court for decision, but the Judge being a Pro-slavery man very generally decided in favor of the Pro-slavery claimant, and the Free-State men indicted for the most part for imaginary offenses, were either required to give excessive bail, or refused bail altogether. The Free-State men were of course universally dissatisfied with such a state of things, and Montgomery determined if practicable to bring Judge Williams to his senses. To this end he arrested a certain Pro-slavery man, kept him in custody long enough, and treated him severely enough to make him think when released that he had been in great peril and was exceedingly fortunate in being released at all; incidentally mentioning in his hearing his own intention of marching to Fort Scott and forcibly releasing the prisoners held and refused bail. Montgomery's Pro-slavery prisoner, upon being set at liberty, immediately set out for Fort Scott, and lost no time in informing Judge Williams of Montgomery's programme; whereupon the Judge suddenly discovered that to refuse bail to prisoners under such circumstances was a thing unheard of in law and in itself absurd. The prisoners were at once released without bail, and upon their own recognizance.

On account of the dissatisfaction of the Free-State men with the decisions of Judge Williams' court, they organized a court of their own, calling it the "Squatters' Court." Dr. Gilpatrick, of Anderson County, was made Judge, and Henry Kilbourn, Sheriff. The proceedings of this court were regular and dignified, its decisions impartial and just, and rigidly executed, by its most efficient Sheriff.

The proceedings of this squatter's court were as distasteful to the Pro-slavery men, as were those of Judge Williams to the Free-State men, and in consequence, on the 12th of December, 1857, an expedition was organized, and started out under the command of Deputy United States Marshal Little, of Fort Scott, to capture the court. This attempt was a failure, and on the 16th of the month Marshal Little organized a *posse* of about fifty men, for a second attempt. As Little approached the "fort," Capt. Bain's house, in which the "court" was sitting, he was met by an embassy from the "court," consisting of D. B. Jackson, Maj. Abbott and Gen. Blunt. This embassy had been sent out, as Marshal Little was advancing, under a flag of truce. At the close of the parley that ensued, Marshal Little informed the embassy that if the "court" did not surrender in thirty minutes he "would blow them all to hell." Thereupon the embassy returned to the "fort," which the "court" promptly placed in condition of defense by removing the chinking from between the logs for port holes. Those who had shotguns remained inside, while those who had rifles stationed themselves near the "fort" behind trees. Maj. Abbott then warned Little that if he advanced beyond a certain line he would be fired upon. Little advanced, notwithstanding, and received a volley from Maj. Abbott's rifles and muskets. The Marshal's men returned the volley, and then wheeling beat as precipitate a retreat as possible to the distance of one-half a mile. Here they halted and learned that four of their number had received slight flesh wounds, and that B. F. Brantley's horse had been shot through the neck. Little re-formed his line, and asked all who were willing to make a second attack upon the "fort" to step aside with him. Ten men responded, and Little at their head made a second advance, with the same result as before, except that this time none of his men were wounded. None of the Free-State men were wounded in either charge. Finding it impracticable to take "Fort Bain," the Marshal led his *posse* back to Fort Scott. On the following day, as Marshal Little was approaching "Fort Bain," with forces increased to about 150 men, he was informed by William Hinton, "that his birds had flown." This upon reaching the fort he found to be true, the court having retired during the night to the Baptist Church at Danford's Mill. Here their numbers were increased to about 300. On the following Sunday they returned to "Fort Bain," and held a "jollification" over the victory of the previous Tuesday. They then returned to the Baptist Church, disbanded and went to their homes.

Prominent among the members of this "Squatter's Court" were Capt. Bain, Col. Phillips, P. B. Plumb, Gen. Lane and Maj. Abbott, who was military commander. One of Marshal Little's *posse*, James Rhoades, who was at the time engineer at Ed. Jones' saw mill, after returning to Fort Scott, started back to the mill, up the Marmaton. On the road he met a Mr. Weaver, a Free-State man, with whom he engaged in a controversy. Weaver was unarmed, Rhoades had a gun he had in some way obtained possession of which belonged to a Free-State man in Linn County, and besides being armed he was under the influence of intoxicants. He attempted to shoot Weaver, but Weaver seized the gun, wrenched it from his grasp, and shot him through the head, killing him instantly. He was buried on the 20th, with Masonic ceremonies. Weaver retained possession of the gun, and thereby came near getting himself into serious difficulty. It had an individuality of its own, and was well known to many Free-State men of Linn County, and when it was discovered by some of them in Weaver's possession, he was at once adjudged a Pro-slavery man, and had to prove himself innocent before his personal safety was re-assured.

About this time began what may be called the Denton difficulty. In the year 1856, a Pro-slavery man named Hardwicke settled on the Little Osage, and later in the same year, Isaac and James Denton, father and son, and also Pro-slavery men, came to Bourbon County from the South. Hardwicke permitted James Denton to settle on a claim of his, upon the condition that in the spring he should look up a claim for himself. When the time arrived for Denton to vacate the claim, he refused to do so, and referred his case to the "Squatter Court," which sustained him. Hardwicke's cabin was fired into, and himself and family forced to leave the claim; but he himself lurked around the country for some months. About the last of March, 1858, Isaac Denton and Hedrick were shot and killed. Davis' house was fired into and he wounded in the hand. Hardwicke and some of his friends were suspected of the crime and fled the country. He was subsequently arrested in Missouri, placed in irons and delivered to John Denton, another son of Isaac's, to be brought to Kansas for trial; but on the way Denton shot Hardwicke dead. Denton in his turn was shot and killed October 25, 1860, at the State Line Grocery, near Barnesville, by William Marchbanks in retaliation for the killing of Hardwicke.

Toward the close of the year 1857, Montgomery's band, on account of their operations on the Little Osage, became known as the "Osages," and the pro-slavery element, as the "Pro-slaveries." The people of Fort Scott during this time were constantly subject to alarms, by reports that the "Osages" were coming to attack the place. The Fort Scott people were composed of three classes of persons—Free-State, Pro-slavery and Border Ruffians of the worst class. Among the latter were such men as George W. Clarke, W. B. Brockett and the Hamiltons. Against these men the "Osages" entertained an undying hatred, and it was because they were harbored in the city against the wishes of the Free-State and other peace-loving citizens that these annoyances and alarms were of such frequent occurrence. The Free-State men in the city did most of the guard duty, and from the peculiarity of their position were almost constantly between two fires; or at least they had to serve as a kind of bulwark, over which the "Osages" from without had to fire, or through which they had to break, in order to reach the Border Ruffians within.

On account of these constant alarms, a public meeting was held in Fort Scott, Sunday, December 18. Gov. E. Ransom was Chairman, J. Kennedy Williams, Secretary. A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Charles P. Bullock, H. T. Wilson, George W. Clarke, D. F. Greenwood, Dr. Hill, S. A. Williams, J. W. Head, John H. Little, J. Cummings, William Gallaher, Mr. Harlan and B. F. Brantley. Gov. Ransom was afterward added to the committee. At an adjourned meeting held in the afternoon, the following resolutions were reported and adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the Sheriff and Deputy Marshal be requested to make affidavits to the facts touching the matter now under consideration, and that the same be conveyed by express, accompanied by a communication to the Governor of the Territory for military aid.
>
> *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed, consisting of five persons, to be denominated a "Committee of Vigilance," under whose authority and directions a military organization shall be had, with a view to aid when necessary the civil authorities in the execution of warrants, and any other legal process, and in the due execution of the laws; and it shall be the further duty of the committee to organize a night patrol for the security of our town, its citizens and their property."

The Vigilance Committee appointed consisted of H. T. Wilson, B. Little, T. B. Arnett, George A. Crawford and J. W. Head.

The following resolution, offered by George W. Clarke, was also adopted:

> *Resolved*, That we recommend to the good citizens of the Territory to abstain from all retaliatory acts, and not to allow themselves to be drawn into illegal combinations or conduct by the acts of lawless men, but in all cases to maintain their rights under and by the laws of the land.

The following communication accompanied the affidavit of the Sheriff:

To His Excellency F. P. Stanton, Acting Governor of Kansas Territory:

Sir: As Sheriff of Bourbon County, I feel it my duty to report to you that, in consequence of an organized and armed resistance to the civil authorities by a body of armed men in this county aided and assisted by men equally lawless, I am unable to serve processes, make arrests, or otherwise perform my official duties; and I have the honor to ask that you have a body of United States troops sent to this point to aid me in enforcing the laws, and to give quiet to the disturbed state of things in this region. Herewith I send my affidavit and the concurrent statement of Marshal Little.

John S. Cummings,
Sheriff of Bourbon County.

In response to this appeal, Secretary Stanton sent Companies E and F, First United States Cavalry, to Fort Scott, under command of Capt. Sturgis, they arriving there December 21. Their presence had the effect to restore and maintain quiet for several weeks. But on January 10 the troops were removed to Fort Leavenworth, and it was not long before the old troubles broke out afresh, and guard duty was resumed. At that time, "Old Ganter," as he was called, a German, was living on Mill Creek, on a claim which he had bought in that part of the county. One night in February, 1858, he came into Fort Scott, and reported the enemy in his neighborhood, saying, he "*vish der tam Abolitionists get frost bite mit der feet!*" "Old Ganter" was somewhat of a character. He owned a slave, of whom he took good care, and obliged his wife to do all the heavy work. At one time he was asked by Ed Jones if he thought it was right to drive the Free-State men off their claims as was then being done by Pro-slavery men. His reply was, "*Oh, vell! By tam, der vill pe so many less to vote.*" But when his time came to be driven out by the Free-State men, with characteristic inconsistency, he sought the protection of the very men of whose expulsion he had previously so emphatically approved. Ganter was afterward shot and killed by bushwhackers during the war.

At the time the forerunners, under George W. Jones, of the South Carolina "colony," were making their selection of claims, Josiah Stewart was advised by Jones as a "friend" to leave the Territory. Mr. Stewart acted on this advice. In 1857, he returned and took possession of his claim. In June, 1860, Nathaniel Boylston returned from Texas to Kansas through Missouri. In passing through Fort Scott, some of his Pro-slavery friends told him they knew of a good claim they wanted occupied by a good Pro-slavery man, and, acting on the advice of a lawyer, Boylston moved onto the claim then belonging to and occupied by Mr. Stewart. The next morning, which was Sunday, Mr. S. heard some one chopping in the timber, and, with one of his boys, went out to learn who it was and why. Upon approaching Mr. B., whom he did not know, he inquired of him why he was there, and what he proposed to do. Mr. B. replied, "You will see in time. I propose to pre-empt this claim." Mr. Stewart thereupon sent his son back to the house after a shot gun and revolver, and upon their arrival went down to Mr. Boylston, who had his ox-team and wagon and family with him, and some other man also for a witness to the fact of his having made his "improvement" on the claim. As Mr. Stewart came near the party, and demanded of Mr. B. what he meant by attempting to pre-empt a claim already taken by himself, Mr. Boylston stepped from the opposite side to the rear of the wagon, brought his gun to his shoulder, and attempted to fire on Mr. Stewart; but the gun failed to go off. Stewart then raised his gun and fired upon Boylston, wounding him so that he died in about thirty days. Stewart gave himself up to await the result of the shooting. Upon the preliminary trial, the doctors testified that the wounds were not necessarily mortal. In the following fall, the grand jury failed to find an indictment against Mr. Stewart, and he was therefore never brought to trial. Mrs. Boylston contested Mr. Stewart's claim, but did not succeed in securing it.

On the night of the 10th of February, 1858, scouts reported that the "Osages" were coming to the city, and were certain there was now no mistake about it. Montgomery had been appealed to for assistance by a Mr. Johnson, who had suffered from the Border Ruffians of the city. He at once set out at the head of about forty men, to execute writs which had been procured against the offenders. He was met by a deputation of citizens at the outskirts of the town. Of this deputation he demanded the persons for whom writs were held, and received the reply that they should be surrendered upon condition of being tried in Fort Scott, but that otherwise they would not be surrendered without a fight. Montgomery promptly decided to fight, and put his command in motion for the town, preceded by the more rapid movements of the deputation, among the members of which were Judge Williams and George A. Crawford. All the leading Pro-slavery men suddenly discovered that important business interests in Missouri demanded their immediate attention, and when Montgomery arrived, the birds he sought were flown. The hospitalities of the city were extended to, and accepted by, the "Osages," after which they quietly took their departure.

On the 15th, the runaways returned, and a serious difficulty arose at the Fort Scott Hotel, on account of an attack by W. B. Brockett on Charles Dimon. Mr. Campbell, proprietor of the hotel, was, however, equal to the emergency, and by his determined bravery, prevented bloodshed. On this same day two companies of the First United States Cavalry were ordered to Fort Scott, to report to Judge Williams or Deputy Marshal John H. Little. They arrived on the 26th, under command of Capt. George T. Anderson and Lieut. Ned. Ingraham. Montgomery always desired to avoid a conflict with United States troops, and now as Fort Scott was defended by them, he operated against the Pro-slavery men in the country, with the object of driving them into the city. Many families, some say as many as three hundred, were thus broken up and ruined. Capt. Anderson could afford them no security at their isolated homes, and the only recourse was to flock to the city, which they did. During these raids, much property and many horses were stolen. John Brown had a fine horse, which belonged to Mr. Poyner, and Montgomery had one belonging to J. J. Farley, which he offered, some time afterward, to permit Judge Wright to ride home to its owner; but on account of the horse being "too wild," the Judge declined. During these raids, on the 28th of February, a party of Montgomery's men, under command of Rev. John E. Stewart, alias Levi W. Plumb, approached the house of Van Zumalt, a Pro slavery man living on the Little Osage, and in attempting to enter it shot and badly wounded him. He, however, recovered and left the Territory.

After the killing of Denton and Hedrick, Travis was arrested and tried for complicity in the murder. He was a harmless old man, about sixty years of age, and without marked political proclivities. The "squatter court" before which he was tried found him "not guilty." On his way home he stopped at Wasson's, where, on April 1, he was shot and killed, some say by James Denton and others of Montgomery's men.

On the 21st of April, Montgomery, with a small party of his men, were in the valley of the Marmaton. Word was brought to Capt. Anderson that a party of "Osages" were up the valley robbing and plundering. Capt. Anderson immediately started in pursuit. On his way, he passed Jones' saw-mill, where a meeting of Free-State men was being presided over by John Hamilton. Anderson invited Hamilton to accompany him in pursuit of Montgomery, but he was "too busy" just at that time to leave. Anderson soon came in sight of Montgomery, who, upon discovering the presence of United States troops, retreated at full speed up Paint Creek, closely pursued. Arriving at a narrow defile, Montgomery dismounted his men and assumed the defensive. Capt. Anderson's troops were fired upon as they approached, one of their number mortally wounded, Capt. Anderson's horse killed, and the troops defeated. An armistice followed, to remove the Captain from under his fallen horse, and the "Osages" beat a timely retreat, having but one of their number slightly wounded. The wounded soldier, Alvin Satterwaite, a young man of good family, and exemplary habits, died on the 23d and was buried on the 24th, with military honors.

It is impossible to imagine, much less to appreciate and describe, the bitterness of feeling which existed in the hearts of the two classes of the people that then inhabited the Territory against each other. Insult and wrong provoke retaliation, and the retaliators seldom cease when they have merely dealt out justice. Revenge continues to spur them on, and it is natural to desire to put the enemy *hors du combat*, so that he shall no longer be dangerous or a disturber of the peace. It was in some such spirit as this that a portion of Montgomery's men, calling themselves "the committee of safety," met the next day after the encounter with the troops and passed the following resolutions, believing as they did that the Pro-slavery residents of Fort Scott had instigated the attack upon them by the troops:

WHEREAS, A body of Government soldiers and border ruffians did, on the 21st inst. fire upon some Free-State citizens, who were peacefully and inoffensively traveling on the common highway, and being incited to commit said outrageous and unlawful act by other ruffians living in Fort Scott;

Resolved, 1. That Judge Joseph Williams, the corrupt tool of slavocracy, be required to leave this Territory in six days; after that period he remains at the peril of his life.

2. That Dr. Blake Little, J. C. Sims and W. T. Campbell, the traitors who were elected by fraud and corruption to the bogus Legislature, be required to leave within six days—an infraction of this order at their peril.

3. That H. T. Wilson, G. P. Hamilton and D. F. Greenwood, the infamous swindlers of the Lecompton Convention, who forged an infamous constitution, be hung to death if they are caught in this Territory ten days from date.

4. That E. Ransom and G. W. Clarke, the holders of the two "wings" of the pretended National Democracy and the corrupt fuglemen of a corrupt President, have six days to leave this Territory, under penalty of death.

5. That J. H. Little, James Jones, Brockett, B. McDonald, A. Campbell, Harlan and the ruffians who accompanied the soldiers to assist and witness the massacre of Free-State citizens, be sentenced to death.

6. That Kennedy Williams and D. Sullivan, who stole by legal forms horses of Free-State men, be sentenced to whipping and branding and then be driven from the Territory.

7. That after the departure of the Judge and Marshal, no other official officers shall be allowed to administer the law but those elected under the Free-State constitution.

8. That Judge Griffith, Maj. Montgomery and Capt. Hamilton be directed to carry out the orders of this meeting.

9. That Capt. Anderson shall be hanged to the highest tree in Bourbon County, and every soldier put to death wherever he may be found.

10. That a copy of this notice be served on the people of Fort Scott.

No effort seems to have been made to carry out these resolutions.

As early as March of this year, a feud developed itself in the Fort Scott Town Company. George W. Clarke was continually concocting some scheme to its injury, and on several occasions in Trustee meetings an angry debate occurred, in which George W. Clarke and George A. Crawford were the principal opposing disputants. On the 27th of April the feud came to a head. Dr. G. P. Hamilton and Brockett notified by letter George A. Crawford, Charley Dimon and William Gallaher to leave town within twenty-four hours, under penalty of being shot on sight.

It was now plain that Crawford & Co. or Hamilton & Co. must go. Crawford & Co. decided to stay, let the consequences be what they might. It was not long before the new state of affairs was generally understood, and a force of about twenty-five well-armed men collected to prevent the execution of the Brockett-Hamilton programme. On account of the killing of young Satterwaite the week previous, it was feared the soldiers would take sides with Hamilton's crowd, but investigation proved that only three had been induced to do so. J. H. Little and B. F. Brantley arrayed themselves on the side of Mr. Crawford, as did also Capt. Anderson and all of his soldiers except these three. Next morning, when they were found to be missing, a Sergeant with a guard was detailed to find them. The Sergeant proceeded to the Western Hotel, where he found Brockett and demanded of him the deserters. Brockett at first flatly refused to surrender them, but the Sergeant, who with his men was well armed, told Brockett he should have the deserters, even if he had to tear down the hotel to get them. Brockett yielded, the men were taken to camp, given their breakfast, and ordered by their comrades to leave town within one hour, under penalty of death. This order they promptly obeyed. The original parties to the feud remained mutually besieged until next day, when Brockett, Hamilton and most of the other border ruffians left Fort Scott for good, and were not again heard of there until after the Marais des Cygnes massacre, in which they played the leading part.

The next event of importance was the arrival of troops under command of Major, subsequently Maj. Gen. Sedgwick. This was May 6, the troops consisting of one company of dragoons, one of heavy artillery and a section of T. W. Sherman's battery. On the 17th all the troops, except the heavy artillery and battery, left for Fort Leavenworth, those remaining being in command of Lieut. Shinn. Soon reports of the Marais des Cygnes massacre were circulated throughout the country, and of retaliatory robberies by Montgomery's men. All was excitement and false alarms for a number of days, until on the 29th of May, Deputy U. S. Marshal Samuel Walker, of Douglas County, reached Raysville on his way to Fort Scott with writs for the arrest of Montgomery and others of his men. He had been sent down by Gov. Denver, who feared that bloodshed would result from the terrible state of excitement in Southeastern Kansas, and who thought it could be prevented by the arrest of a few of the Free-State leaders. Gov. Denver had offered Marshal Walker all the troops he might need for the execution of the writs, but the Marshal knowing that Montgomery would not arrest him if he went alone, and that if he went with a body of troops, Montgomery could not be found, he reached Raysville accompanied only by Maj. Williams. Upon his arrival there he found assembled about 200 men, who were being addressed by Montgomery in favor of going to and burning Fort Scott. A Mr. Oakly, who was the only one of the crowd that knew the Marshal, asked him why he was there, to which he replied, "To arrest Montgomery." Mr. Oakly advised him not to attempt it, as it could not be done. Montgomery in his address told his friends that a Deputy U. S. Marshal was coming down to arrest him, that the authorities would arrest Free-State men, but that they would not arrest Pro-slavery men, and advised the expedition to Fort Scott, which finally was the decision of the meeting. After the speaking concluded, Marshal Walker arose to address the meeting. He informed them that he was a U. S. Marshal, and that if they would get out warrants for

Clarke and others who were believed to have been participants in the Marais des Cygnes Massacre, and furnish him with a *posse* he would go to Fort Scott and arrest them. The reply to this proposition was that the Judges would not issue the warrants. The Marshal then told them to get warrants from a Justice of the Peace, and that, although he, as a U. S. Marshal, had no right to serve a writ issued by a Justice of the Peace, yet in this case he would do it. So armed with his writs for the arrest of George W. Clarke and others, and escorted by a *posse* of seventy-five mounted men with Montgomery in command, the Marshal entered Fort Scott on Sunday morning May 30. Among the first in Fort Scott to discover the Marshal's presence was George W. Clarke. He seized his Sharpe's rifle, ran in his shirt sleeves and with face exceedingly pale to the hotel and gave the alarm, and then ran to his house. The Marshal soon arrested a few that he wanted and proceeded to Clarke's house. Clarke closed his house and refused to surrender. Montgomery drew his men up in line in front of the house, Clarke's friends to the number of 300 quickly assembled and drew themselves up in line on the sidewalk in front of Montgomery, and not ten feet distant, every revolver and rifle on both sides on the cock. The Marshal seized a tongue belonging to a Government wagon, and was on the point of breaking down the door when Clarke put his head out of an upper window and said that if any one would assure him that Marshal Walker was in command of the *posse* he would surrender. Mr. Oakly assured him of that fact, and in a moment Clarke opened the door and came out, his wife on one arm and daughter on the other and a carbine in his hand. He asked to see the Marshal's writ, which the Marshal refused to show, knowing that Clarke would refuse to surrender to him on such authority. Walker drew his pistol on Clarke, told Maj. Williams to hold his watch and count two minutes, and then told Clarke that if during the two minutes he did not surrender, he should fire upon him, whereupon Clarke dropped his carbine and gave up.

Immediately upon Clarke's surrender, Capt. Campbell, a Deputy United States Marshal, of Fort Scott, came forward with a warrant for the arrest of Montgomery, and said to Marshal Walker, "Montgomery is in command of your *posse*, here is a warrant for him, now arrest him!" Walker replied, "Arrest him yourself; if I had a warrant for him I would arrest him."

As soon as Montgomery heard Campbell speak, he ordered his men to "shoulder arms," "about face," and "double quick for their horses," leaving Marshal Walker and Maj. Williams alone with their prisoners. Matters now became pretty warm for the Marshal. He was in a tight place, in a "bad fix," and in order to get out of it he persuaded Marshal Campbell to furnish him with a horse that he might pursue and arrest Montgomery. Upon overtaking Montgomery, he induced him to surrender, and took him back to Fort Scott, when all the people turned out to see the unusual sight of Montgomery a prisoner.

Marshal Walker then turned Clarke and his other prisoners over to Capt. Lyon, who was stationed there and was present when the arrest was made, on condition that Capt. Lyon should send them the next day to Lecompton for trial, and himself started for Lecompton with his prisoner, Montgomery. The next day, upon arriving at Raysville, he was overtaken by a courier from Capt. Lyon, bearing a dispatch stating that he had just released Clarke and the other prisoners on a writ of *habeas corpus*. This news vexed Marshal Walker so much that he promptly released Montgomery and told him "to stay and fight it out," and when he was through to report to Lecompton, all of which Montgomery promised to do.

Upon the authority of Capt. Lyon, it may be stated that had not Clarke surrendered, and had he been shot by Marshal Walker, as he undoubtedly would have been, Walker himself would have been immediately riddled by more than one hundred bullets.

On the morning of June 7, an attempt was made by some of Montgomery's men to burn the Western Hotel, Fort Scott, by piling a quantity of hay against it and igniting it, and a number of shots were fired into town from the southwest. No one was hurt, and the fire was extinguished before any harm was done. Capt. Nathaniel Lyon was stationed in the city on the 10th, for the purpose of protecting the place. On the 13th, Gov. Denver arrived, and on the 14th a public meeting was held with a view of arriving at a basis of peace. Speeches were made by Govs. Denver, Robinson and Ransom, Judges Wright and Griffith, and B. F. Brantley. Gov. Ransom, at the request of Gov. Denver, made a speech expressing his views as to the cause of the troubles, and as to the course the Territorial Government should pursue. He said that Montgomery, Jennison, Brown, and their men were guilty of robbery and murder, and should be brought to trial and punished. Judge Wright opposed Gov. Ransom's sentiments and plan; feeling ran high, and serious difficulty for a time was feared. But by the judicious and firm course of Gov. Denver, peace was restored, and the meeting adjourned until next day.

The adjourned meeting was held at Raysville, of which Gov. Denver assumed control. He made a brief address to the assembled settlers, during which he said in substance that his purpose in visiting Southern Kansas, was to assist in removing difficulties then existing; that he should treat actual settlers without regard to past differences; that he believed both parties had been to blame; that his mission was to secure peace, and as a basis for an agreement, proposed the following conditions:

1. The withdrawal of the troops from Fort Scott.
2. The election of new officers in Bourbon County by the citizens thereof, without regard to party lines.
3. The stationing of troops along the Missouri frontier to guard against invasion from that State.
4. The suspension of the execution of old writs until their legitimacy could be properly authenticated.
5. The abandonment of the field by Montgomery and his men and all other bodies of armed men, on both sides.

As soon as the Governor had concluded his address, numerous calls were made for Montgomery. His appearance had the effect to reduce the assembly to breathless silence. The most intense interest was manifested in what he had to say, as he was universally recognized as the leading spirit of the party with whom the Governor was making a compromise. Montgomery said in substance, that he accepted the terms the Governor had proposed, and thanked him for the spirit of justice by which he appeared to be actuated; that justice, which for so long had been a stranger to the Free-State party, was what of all things it most desired; that he should, with the sincerest pleasure, return to his home; and that when the Governor redeemed the pledges he had that day made, he would disband the three hundred men that followed his banner and his fortunes and retire to his cabin-home, there to remain.

Tranquillity was thus restored and both parties seemed to strive for some months to preserve the peace. Under date of June 25, Capt. Lyon wrote to Gov. Denver, that the agreement up to that time was fully observed; and on August 5, Gov. Denver wrote that the troops are no longer needed at Fort Scott. But notwithstanding this quietude the embers of turmoil were not extinguished, only temporarily smothered and liable to burst forth into flame at any moment on the least provocation. The Pro-slavery men and many who were Free-State men were much dissatisfied with Gov. Denver for making a compromise with Montgomery, believing with Gov. Ransom that he and his "banditti" ought to be brought to punishment; and a difference of opinion developed as to what were in fact the terms of the compromise. Montgomery's men claimed that although it was not so stated in the treaty, yet it was the distinct understanding that no arrests should be made for any offenses committed prior to June 15, the day upon which the compromise was effected, that "by-gones should be by-gones," and that all would do their best to preserve the peace. The Pro-slavery party claimed on the other hand that the compromise did not mean that there should be entire immunity from punishment for all crimes committed prior to June 15, but only that private individuals should refrain from inflicting punishment according to their own code and pleasure; and that it was an article of that compromise that all such offenses should be referred to the Grand Juries of the proper counties; that that compromise only pledged immunity from punishment for political offenses; that it could not and did not condone crimes against the law. Thus the Denver compromise left room for wide differences of opinion, disputes and difficulties. What the Free-State men and Jayhawkers called a "by-gone" the Pro-Slavery men and sometimes officers of the law did not call a "by-gone." What the former called a "political offense," the latter called a "crime against the law."

In the meantime, however, George W. Clarke, who had been so long in the land office at Fort Scott, who was *one* of the worst, if not *the* worst of the evil geniuses of the border, and for whom there are even now few, if any, to speak well, had been got rid of, to the great joy of all the citizens. In August, the President had appointed him to the position of Purser in the Navy, and he left Fort Scott under an escort, which conducted him safely into Southwestern Missouri.

The following extract from a letter written by a Pro-slavery man November 10, 1858, shows the general estimate in which George W. Clarke was held:

> I suppose the Governor (Denver) forgot to name George W. Clarke, a pet in the land office at Fort Scott, who was the real cause of all the troubles in that region, and that a company of Dragoons had to be stationed there to protect him from the merited vengeance of an outraged people. He forgot to say that this *Government "pet"* had, in the summer of 1856, plundered, robbed and burned out of house and home nearly every Free-state family in Linn County, while his hands were steeped in innocent blood, and the light of burning buildings marked his course. This being the case, was it any wonder that the country arose in a flame of indignation, and clamored for revenge against the soulless wretch placed in their midst, and rewarded for his brutality?
>
> I am no friend to Montgomery, nor to those who sustain him, for he caused many civil and unoffending families to abandon their homes. Had he, after having raised his forces, marched to Fort Scott, demanded the surrender of the murderer Clarke,* and then strung him up to the nearest tree, and gone home to his business, he would have deserved the gratitude of his country. But he showed himself a desperado and a plunderer, and his gang played a stronger game for their pockets than they did for the safety and security of the people.

It is not easy to state with certainty which party first broke the truce, but on the 16th of November, Ben Rice was arrested on a number of indictments by Charles Bull, Sheriff of Bourbon County; and on the same day, or about the same time, the houses of Poyner and Lemons, a short distance north of Fort Scott, were robbed by some of Montgomery's men. One of the indictments against Rice was for the murder of Travis, who had been shot February 28. Montgomery regarded this as a violation of the treaty of June 15, looking upon the act as a political offense, or "by-gone," while the other side regarded it as a crime against the law. Then followed a couple of weeks of horse-stealing, robbing and threats of personal violence, which led to a second meeting at Raysville, held December 1, with the view of again restoring peace. Of this meeting, W. R. Griffith was President, J. C. Burnett and Rev. M. Brockman, Vice Presidents, and J. E. Jones, Secretary. The compromise of June 15 was discussed, and a new set of resolutions reported and adopted. A resolution that all offenses committed prior to June 15 last, be referred to the Grand Juries of the proper counties, was lost by a vote of 64 to 109. A motion was then made by Rev. M. Brockman, but subsequently withdrawn, "that we now go to Fort Scott and release Benjamin Rice." At this meeting, Montgomery made the statement that by finding indictments against Rice and others, the compromise had been broken. This brought out a letter from Judge Wright denying the truth of the statement, but saying that if all the Pro-slavery men were of the stamp of Dr. Little and son, neither Montgomery nor Brown would then be in the field "driven almost, if not entirely, to be maniacs." Ex-Gov. Denver also wrote a letter dated December 19, denying that Montgomery's was the true interpretation of the treaty of June 15. He wrote: "In that agreement it was never intended to compromise the laws of the Territory, by debarring the Grand Juries from the proper discharge of their duty. The agreement was substantially this: *That for past offenses no arrests should be made, except upon indictment found by the Grand Juries.*"

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*It is now conceded that Clarke was innocent of the murder of Barber—time has shown that he, in common with many others, was accused falsely in those troublous times.

But on this question it was impossible for the two parties to agree, and the release of Rice was fully determined upon by Montgomery. Accordingly, on the 15th of December, he organized a rescuing party of nearly 100 men, Old John Brown being one of the party. John Brown, however, did not enter Fort Scott with Montgomery, for the reason that the two differed as to what should be done with the city upon entering it. Brown was in favor of its complete destruction, or, as Montgomery afterward said to parties still living: "If Brown had been in command of the party instead of myself, not one stone of Fort Scott would have been left upon another." Montgomery's main object was to release Rice. He therefore proceeded with his men without Brown, leaving him at what was called the "Wimset farm," about three miles from Fort Scott up the Marmaton, and entering the city about daylight. Upon approaching the house in which Rice was held prisoner, one of the large double houses built by the Government, then called the "Free-State Hotel," and kept by Col. William T. Campbell, now occupied as a residence by Judge Margrave, Montgomery divided his command into three divisions of twenty each. One of these divisions passed quietly around to the right of the hotel, another as quietly to the left, while the third division entered the house by the front door, which had been left unlocked for the convenience of George A. Crawford, who, upon Little's invitation, slept with him that night in the store. Thus the hotel fell an easy prey to the mob. This third division went up stairs into the third story, or attic, where they found Rice chained to the floor. A chopping axe was soon brought up, and with it the chain which was around Rice's leg was severed, and thus the prisoner released.

While this was going on a tragedy was being enacted just across the alley from the hotel. Here was the building or store in which Little and George A. Crawford had passed the night. The front end of this store faces southwest, and the side is next the alley toward the southeast. At both front and side is a door over which there is a transom. In this store Little and George A. Crawford were sleeping. The noise made by the rescuing party awoke them, and Little opening the front door fired upon the party with his shot gun, which he had used the day before in hunting ducks. The duck-shot with which the gun was loaded lodged in the heavy overcoat worn by J. H. Kagi, doing but little injury to Mr. Kagi. Immediately after firing his gun, Little closed the front door and locked it, went to the side door, placed a dry goods box against it, and mounted the box to look out through the transom to see what was going on. The transom window being covered with dust, he proceeded to clean it with a handkerchief so that he might see out. The movement of the handkerchief was noticed by Montgomery's men in the alley, one of whom raised his Sharpe's rifle and fired at the handkerchief, not being able to see Little, but hitting him almost precisely in the center of the forehead, from which shot he of course instantly fell to the floor, and expired in about an hour. The cannon was immediately brought to bear upon the store, and a demand made for its surrender. This demand was not complied with. But an entrance to the store was effected through the back door, which was opened by Dr. Blake Little to admit Miss Louisa Conway. Montgomery's men then robbed the store of about $7,000 worth of goods, consisting mostly of dry goods, but quite a number of ladies' saddles were taken.

Alexander McDonald, then living in the house now owned by Gen. C. W. Blair, opened his door, and stepped out upon the porch. Upon refusing to surrender, he was promptly fired upon by C. R. Jennison, the bullet passing through the door. Mr. McDonald immediately retreated into the house unharmed. From twelve to fifteen of the citizens of Fort Scott were made prisoners, among them Col. and Mrs. H. T. Wilson. It was the design of Montgomery's men to burn Col. Wilson's store, but Montgomery, discovering, as he thought in Mrs. Wilson a resemblance to Dr. Hogan, who had at a certain time befriended him, and upon learning from her that she and the doctor were brother and sister, gave the order that the store should not to burned, upon the condition, however, that the Colonel should furnish breakfast for fifty of his men. The Colonel ordered the breakfast at the "Western," or Pro-slavery" hotel; but not a mouthful of it was tasted for fear of poison.

Little was buried next day in the west part of town, and subsequently removed to Evergreen Cemetery. The following resolution, passed with others on the day of his burial, shows the estimation in which he was held by his brother Masons: "That our brother living, was an ornament to society, a worthy representative of the genial spirit and kindly virtues of our order, and in every sense a noble, generous, brave and upright man."

After the occurrence of this affair, the citizens of Fort Scott made application to Gov. Medary for protection. The Governor having no troops to send, advised the organization of home militia to act as a Marshal's *posse* in arresting criminals and enforcing law. The first company was organized December 24, with John Hamilton, Captain; C. F. Drake, First Lieutenant, and E. W. Finch, Second Lieutenant. Two other companies were organized. Of one of these, Alexander McDonald was Captain, A. R. Allison First Lieutenant, and W. C. Dennison, Second Lieutenant. Of the other, J. G. Parks was Captain, and Hugh Glen and E. W. Black, Lieutenants. Daily drilling continued for some time, the ranks of the companies being readily filled by a promise of pay at the rate of $3 a day. The promise was never redeemed. Gov. Medary having made a requisition on the Government for a quantity of smooth bore muskets, said muskets were forwarded to Sedalia, Mo., the end of the Pacific Railroad, in January, 1858, whence they were taken to Paris, Linn County. On January 30, a party of fifty Bourbon County Militia started on a four days' trip to procure the new arms. Upon their return, preparations were at once made to make a raid in pursuit of "Jayhawkers," and after a three days' scout all along the Little Osage, about a dozen prisoners were brought to Fort Scott. After a needed rest of a few days, a guard started for Lawrence with the prisoners for trial, camping near Black Jack on the night of the 14th. Next morning at the Wakarusa, they were met by the news of the passage of the "Amnesty act," which rendered all their labor vain. The captives were set at liberty, and about twenty of the captors continued on to visit Lawrence, where on account of their leader being named "Hamilton," he was supposed by the citizens of that city to be Capt. Charles A. Hamilton, of Marais des Cygnes Massacre fame, and a reception very much more earnest than kind was accorded them. (See history of Lawrence.)

After the passage of the "Amnesty act," there was but little more trouble in Bourbon County on account of border feuds. Peace had apparently come to stay, and when the Fourth of July approached the people decided to hold on that day a grand celebration, as an evidence, not only of their patriotism, but of their desire for peace as well. The people of Fort Scott prepared and gave the dinner, and a most memorable dinner it was. There were wagon loads of beef, mutton and pork, and immense quantities of bread, cake and pie. A four-horse wagon load of ice was brought from the Marais des Cygnes, for the purpose of making lemonade. Everybody participated in the ceremonies. Gov. Ransom was President of the day; Judge Joseph Williams, Col. Judson, Judge Farwell, M. E. Hudson, Thomas Helm, S. W. Campbell and Col. Moran, Vice Presidents; Rev. Mr. Thompson, Chaplain; Mason Williams read the Declaration of Independence, and L. A. McCord was Orator of the Day. In the evening there was a grand ball at the Free-State Hotel.

During the remainder of this year, immigration poured into the county, and material progress was visible on all sides. The principal occupation of the District Court was the punishment of horse-thieves. In May, 1860, the arch horse-thief of the border was brought to trial in Fort Scott. This was "Pickles," whom everybody knew. The indictment upon which he was to be tried was for robbing Indian Seth the fall before. Some members of "Pickles'" gang came to the Little Osage, and endeavored to raise a rescuing party; and, in order to forestall any such attempt, members of the Vigilance Committee armed themselves and poured into town, to the number of nearly two hundred. Having assembled, their object changed from that of preventing a rescue by Pickles' friends, to making a rescue themselves, and executing summary vengeance upon one who had committed more crimes than any other two of the border thieves. The officers of the law who had Pickles in charge were too wary and adroit to permit this programme of the Vigilance Committee being carried out, and Pickles was too sharp to voluntarily place himself in their hands by pleading "not guilty," which would have been the result of so pleading, because he could not have been convicted on the evidence. He, therefore, in order to save his life, plead guilty, was immediately sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $500, and escorted to Washington. Pickles fared much better than did Hugh Carlin, who, having given the settlers on Little Osage a great deal of trouble, was taken from the house of F. A. Monroe, and hanged by a party of mounted men belonging to the Vigilance Committee, about the 10th of July. This was followed about November 16, 1860, by the killing of L. D. Moore by C. R. Jennison, in retaliation for the killing of Carlin. Jennison's party consisted of about twenty-five picked men. Upon reaching Moore's house, Jennison rapped on the door and demanded admittance. This was refused. Jennison immediately kicked the door down, and shot Moore while he was sitting on the side of his bed. Jennison then passed into the house, and took Moore by the wrist, holding it until the pulse ceased to beat, when he exclaimed: "Boys, he's dead." Jennison and his party then went to the house of M. E. Hudson, whose wife was a relative of L. D. Moore. Mr. Hudson was away from home. Jennison informed Mrs. Hudson of what he had done, and, while she was weeping, ordered her to provide breakfast for his party, which order she obeyed.

L. D. Moore settled in Kansas in 1857, on a claim near Mapleton. He was a Pro-slavery man, was a member of the "anti-horse thief" or "dark lantern association," and had taken an active part in the lynching of Guthrie and Carlin, his office having been that of hangman.

About the 1st of December, Gen. Harney, in command of about 200 United States soldiers, arrived in Fort Scott for the purpose of attending the land sales, which came off on the 3d of that month. The attendance was very large; everything passed off quietly, but only fourteen eighty acre tracts were sold—the prices ranging from $1.25 to $5.50 per acre.

On the 8th of the month, Gen. D. M. Frost's brigade of Missouri militia reached and camped at the State Line; and Gen. Frost and staff rode into Fort Scott to confer with Gov. Medary and Gen. Harney with reference to raids into Missouri from Kansas.

BOURBON COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The first meeting in Bourbon County which had for its object the discussion of questions likely to grow out of the gigantic war which was then impending was held March 13, 1861. Upon the invitation of many leading citizens of Fort Scott, Gen. J. H. Lane was present and delivered an address. He advocated the cultivation of friendly relations between Missouri and Kansas. A large number of citizens of the former State were present.

The next meeting of the kind was held at Barnesville March 20. A series of resolutions was reported to the meeting, which were conservative and in favor of States Rights. Gen. Lane addressed this meeting, expressing similar sentiments to those delivered by him the week previous at Fort Scott.

These meetings occurred before the firing on Fort Sumter, and were comparatively but moderate affairs. After war had once begun by the bombardment of a United States fortress, the thrill of fiery indignation was felt as keenly in Kansas as anywhere in the Union. On Thursday night, April 24, a Union demonstration occurred in Fort Scott, which was the largest that up to that time the city had ever seen, and which was unsurpassable in enthusiasm and unanimity. Past party difficulties were forgotten, patriotic songs were sung, patriotic addresses delivered, and the wildest and heartiest applause greeted every expression and person that was in favor of the Union. It was a demonstration in which Fort Scott, and Bourbon County, and every true and loyal Kansan and American may always feel the deepest pride. In the latter part of April, two companies of volunteers were formed on Drywood, under Capts. Boring and Brown, and on the 1st of May, two companies were formed in Fort Scott. The officers of one company were: Captain, C. W. Blair; Lieutenants, A. R. Allison, R. L. Phillips and Charles Bull. Of the other company—Captain, A. McDonald; Lieutenants, Charles Dimon, William Gallaher and A. F. Bicking. These two companies were a few weeks afterward consolidated under C. W. Blair, Captain, and W. C. Ranson, C. O. Judson and A. R. Allison, Lieutenants. The total number of members in this company, after consolidation, was sixty-three. It left for Lawrence soon afterward, where it was to be armed, uniformed and mustered into the service of the Government. But after marching to Lawrence—where Capt. Blair was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Second Kansas Regiment, and Lieut. Ransom elected Captain—and then to Wyandotte, preparatory to crossing to Kansas City, to be mustered in, the patriotic fervor of three-fourths of the members of the company had so far subsided, that this number backed squarely out and counter-marched for home May 19, 1861, so that the company as such was never mustered in.

Early in this month, a company was organized on Lightning Creek, with John T. McWhirt, Captain, and Roswell Seeley, John Tully and John F. Gates, Lieutenants. The company was named originally the "Lightning Guards." Some members of the company preferred the name "Lightning Blues," but the majority fearing this name might be mistaken for "Blue Lightning," chose the former name.

Capt. Blair's company, whose first term of service was so brief, was named "Frontier Guard No. 1." Frontier Guard No. 2 was organized with A. McDonald, Captain. Upon his resignation, W. T. Campbell was elected Captain, the Lieutenants being S. B. Gordon, C. O. Judson and John F. White. These two companies had a parade on July 4, inviting all the other companies to participate that had been organized in the county. The Drywood Company under Capt. Boring, and the Mill Creek Company under Capt. Hall, responded.

On the 5th a battle was fought at Carthage, Mo., which had the effect to greatly alarm and disturb the citizens in the southeastern part of the county. Many families left their homes, apprehensive of an attack from the rebel forces. Shortly after this alarm, Gen. Lyon authorized Capts. W. C. Ransom and W. T. Campbell, each to raise a company of one hundred men, to act as Home Guards. Afterward another company was authorized, and thus there were three companies of Bourbon County Home Guards, all of which went into camp at Fort Scott. These three companies were infantry; afterward a cavalry company was raised, and the four companies were the origin of the Sixth Kansas, with the following officers: Major, W. R. Judson; Captains, W. C. Ransom, W. T. Campbell, Z. Gower and L. R. Jewell, of Companies A, B, C and D, respectively. The activity and proximity of the war in Missouri led Gen. Lane to order a considerable number of troops to Fort Scott toward the latter part of August. Five companies of the Third Regiment under Col. Montgomery, arrived on the 20th from Mound City, and other troops arrived, until the aggregate number was about 2,000. A large number of Osage Indians also arrived about this time and offered their services to the Government. This was now headquarters for Gen. Lane's Division, which rapidly increased in size, and as rapidly improved in discipline and appointments. Two companies of Col. Johnson's Fifth Kansas were also stationed at Barnesville. The Rebel Gen. Rains, with 14,000 men, was operating in Missouri, and contemplated an attack on Southern Kansas. September 1, he approached within ten miles of Fort Scott, drove in Lane's pickets, and stole a number of mules. Until this was done, his presence was not suspected. Col. Johnson made immediate pursuit, but inflicted upon them only the small loss of two or three killed. All the troops in the vicinity were then concentrated at Fort Scott preparatory to its defense against an expected attack, and a force of 500 cavalry with one mounted howitzer sent out to reconnoiter. This force met the enemy's pickets five miles west of Drywood, and drove them back across Drywood Creek to camp. Quite a severe battle was fought, until the Union troops exhausted their ammunition, and retreated in good order toward Fort Scott. The infantry was stationed on the heights east of the city, to receive the rebels in case the anticipated attacks were made, maintaining their position until the darkness of the night and the raging of a heavy thunder storm rendered it highly improbable that an attack would be made. Gen. Rains' force was much superior to that of Gen. Lane, which made Gen. Lane apprehensive of the results of a general engagement. He therefore led the infantry back to Fort Lincoln, on the Little Osage, thirteen miles to the northward, leaving the cavalry in Fort Scott with orders to defend the city to the last, and then burn it rather than let it fall into the enemy's hands. Fort Scott was thus left practically without defense. It was almost entirely deserted by the citizens. Only four women had the courage to remain. These ladies were Mrs. H. T. Wilson, Mrs. William Smith, Mrs. J. S. and Miss Sallie Miller. They determined to remain until their feet should be guided in their flight by the light from their burning homes.

A few days thereafter, the rebel forces beat a precipitate retreat toward Independence, pursued from Fort Lincoln to Pappinsville, by Cols. Johnson and Jennison, who returned with two hundred cattle and a number of "contrabands."

The removal of the greater part of the troops from Fort Scott, at a time when that city was menaced by a rebel force considerably larger than Gen. Lane's whole command, was a most remarkable piece of strategy on the part of that most remarkable of men, and is explained by his enemies on the ground that he had more solicitude for his own safety than for the safety of the town.

Notwithstanding numerous efforts were made to have the base of supplies removed from Fort Scott to Fort Lincoln, Mound City and Humboldt, none of them were successful, and when the troops were paid off, business was lively in the former place; and when about March 1, 1862, on account of the advance of the rebel armies into Northwest Arkansas, a considerable military force, under Col. Deitzler, consisting of the First, Fifth and Sixth Kansas, the Ninth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Wisconsin, the Second Ohio Cavalry and the Second Indiana Battery, was stationed there, money was still more plenty and times still more improved. During March, Lieut. Strong, of the Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, built a strong and handsome bridge across the Marmaton, for the convenience of Government trains. This bridge was swept away about April 20, by a tremendous flood, the waters rising fifteen feet above the bridge.

Lieut. Col. Jewell, Sixth Kansas, was appointed Post Commander at Fort Scott, June 1, 1862. Lieut. Col. Blair, of the Second Kansas, raised in Bourbon County a battery of artillery in August. This was the Second Kansas Battery, and when completed was officered as follows: C. W. Blair, Commanding Officer; First Lieutenants, E. A. Smith and D. C. Knowles; Second Lieutenants, A. G. Clark and A. Wilson. Soon afterward, Lieut. Col. Blair was commissioned Brigadier General, and in 1863 succeeded to the command of the post and remained in command until the close of the war.

A number of forts were erected in the city of Fort Scott during the war; Fort Henning, on Birch street, between Jones and Judson; Fort Blair, on Locust street, between Main street and Scott avenue, and Fort Insley, north of the Plaza.

The most exciting incident of the war in Bourbon County after the battle of Drywood and the retreat of Gen. Lane to Fort Lincoln, was the passage of Price's army through the eastern part of it, in October, 1864. Before the result of the battle of Mine Creek was known, the people of Fort Scott were hourly expecting Price's forces to march into their city and raze it to the ground. Any speculative individual with a few dollars in his pocket could just then have bought and paid for the whole town. It was the darkest hour its people had ever seen. But just at evening of that day, Col. Moonlight, who had kept on Price's right flank from Mound City, arrived with the most welcome news that Price had been defeated, and that Gen. Blair, with his command would enter the city within an hour. Everybody was overjoyed and a feast was soon begun for the tired and hungry soldiers. The next day saw the entrance into the city of a part of Price's army, as prisoners—Maj. Gen. Marmaduke, Brig. Gen. Cabell, Col. Slemmens and about one thousand private soldiers. Had Price entered the city he could easily have destroyed it. This was the last actual danger Fort Scott was ever in from rebel soldiers.

As Price's army crossed the valley of the Little Osage it committed numerous murders and robberies. At Fort Lincoln they killed Andrew Stevens, and further down the river Mr. Goodall and Mr. Miller. They burned the houses of Richard Spafford and Mr. Hopkins; robbed many families of all their money, provisions, clothing and bed-clothing, and stole what horses they could find.

Bourbon County made an honorable record in the war. It furnished its full proportion of soldiers and was fifth in rank in regard to the number of her citizens that entered the militia, the number enrolled being 676, while the number organized was 550. The county furnished one Brigadier General—C. W. Blair; one Colonel—W. R. Judson; one Lieutenant Colonel—Lewis R. Jewell, in the volunteer service, and in the militia, two Colonels—J. Stadden and George P. Eaves.

Since the war steady progress has been made, as will be seen by an examination of the various paragraphs on railroads, public schools, etc., and on the city of Fort Scott.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The county was organized September 12, 1855. S. A. Williams, as Probate Judge, administered the oath of office as Commissioners to Col. H. T. Wilson and Charles B. Wingfield. B. F. Hill was appointed Sheriff and William Margrave, Deputy Sheriff of the county. On the 17th of September, the following officers were appointed: Clerk, James J. Farley; Constable, John F. Cottrell; Justice, Thomas Watkins. William Margrave had been appointed a Justice of the Peace in December, 1854, by Gov. Reeder and was the first Justice in the county. On the 15th of October four additional Justices, and three Constables were appointed, and as Treasurer, A. Hornbeck; Assessor, W. W. Spratt; Coroner, H. R. Kelso.

In November the county was divided into the following townships: Little Osage, Timberhill, Scott, Drywood and Russell. In 1858, the name of Russell Township was changed to Marion, and Freedom Township was organized. In 1859, Franklin and Marmaton were organized; in 1866, Walnut and Pawnee, and in 1870, Mill Creek, making eleven townships in the county.

From the organization of the county to January, 1858, its affairs were in charge of the Probate Judge, assisted by two Commissioners, this body being styled the County Court, at which time a Board of Supervisors took the place of the court. This Board consisting of one Supervisor from each township. In 1860, this form of government was changed to the present—that of three Commissioners. Under this arrangement the first Commissioners were Isaac Ford, Lester Ray and G. W. Miller.

The first election for county officers held in the fall of 1856, resulted as follows: Clerk. James J. Farley; Treasurer, A. Hornbeck; Sheriff, B. F. Hill; Probate Judge, S. A, Williams; Register of Deeds, James J. Farley.

In 1855, the county seat was located at Fort Scott, that being then as now the most important town in the county. In 1858, on account of the border troubles it was moved to Marmaton by a special law of the Legislature enacted for that purpose. An election was held on the 11th of May, 1863, for the purpose of re-locating the county seat, which resulted as follows: For Fort Scott, 700 votes; Centerville, 279; Mapleton, 14; and for Fort Lincoln, 1 vote. Fort Scott therefore having received a majority of all the votes cast was proclaimed the county seat; no attempt has since been made to remove it.

The members of the Territorial Council from Bourbon County with date of election, are as follows: William Barbee, March 30, 1855; George S. Hillyer, 1857; Watson Stewart, 1859.

The members of the State Senate have been: J. C. Burnett, 1861; Isaac Ford, 1862; A. Danford, 1864; D. B. Emmert, 1866; M. V. Voss, 1868; W. E. Guerin, 1872; J. W. Bainum, 1874; W. R. Griffin, 1876 and 1878; E. F. Ware, 1880.

List of Representatives in the Territorial Legislature, with the date of election have been as follows: Samuel A. Williams and Joseph C. Anderson, March 30, 1855; W. W. Spratt and B. Brantly, 1856; Stephen C. Cooper, 1857; T. R. Roberts, 1858; Horatio Knowles, 1859; J. C. Burnett, 1860.

The Representatives in the State Legislature have been: H. Knowles, S. B. Mahurin and J. T. Neal, 1861; D. B. Jackman, J. Hawkins, D. R. Cobb and C. F. Drake, 1862; D. R. Cobb, J. G. Miller, R. P. Stevens and William Stone, 1863; L. D. Clevender, D. L. Campbell, N. Griswold and W. Z. Strong, 1864; C. W. Blair, N. Griswold, W. H. Green and J. S. Wilson, 1865; S. A. Manlove, W. N. McIntosh, W. F. Travers and J. S. Wilson, 1866; William Hinton, E. M. Hulett. J. B. Moore and B. F. Smalley, 1867; J. B. Moore, D. D. Roberts, L. Roberts and W. Simpson, 1868; George P. Eaves, C. W. Libby, J. A. Tiffany and W. C. Webb, 1869; W. H. Green, C. W. Libby, C. S. Steele and W. C. Webb, 1870; W. H. Green, J. B. Greening and L. G. Palmer, 1871; Jacob Brenner, W. J. Cochran and R. P. McDonald, 1872 S. Bird, David Johnson and T. F. Robley, 1873; John Raney, A. Goucher and E. M. Hulett 1874; E. P. Davis, John J. Stewart and B. J. Waters, 1875; John J. Stewart, Roberts Geffs

S. A. Day and S. D. Hart, 1876; John J. Stewart, W. I. Smith, J. H. Sallee and T. W. Tallman, 1878; Wiley Bolinger, Oscar Strait, J. H. Lawhead and Thomas Cochran, 1880.

The Four Constitutions.—During the early history of the Territory Bourbon County was Pro-slavery. At the election of March 30, 1855, Joseph C. Anderson, a resident of Missouri, and S. A. Williams, the Pro-slavery candidates for the Legislature, received 315 and 313 votes respectively, while John Hamilton and William Margrave, the Free-State candidates, received respectively but 35 and 16. William Barbee, elected to the Council, received 343 votes, all that were cast in the district. At the election held October 9, 1855, for Delegates to the Topeka Constitutional Convention, John Hamilton and W. R. Griffith each received but 39 votes, and ex-Gov. Reeder received the same number for Delegate to Congress. The vote on the adoption of the Topeka Constitution was taken December 15. Delegates to the Lecompton Constitutional Convention were elected June 15, 1857. Col. H. T. Wilson and Blake Little were chosen from Bourbon County, the former receiving 204 and the latter 187 votes. On October 5, at the election for Delegate to Congress, Epaphroditus Ransom received 175 votes, to 96 for M. J. Parrott, and at the election held December 21 for officers under the Lecompton Constitution, the Pro-slavery candidate for Governor received 523 votes, to 281 for the Free-State candidate. But when the question of adopting the Lecompton Constitution was submitted, January 4, 1858, the electors of Bourbon cast 268 votes against it to 55 for it with slavery and none for it without slavery. On August 2, 1858, the "English Swindle," or "Lecompton Junior," as the English bill was variously called, received but 37 votes, while 429 were cast against it. Under the Lecompton Constitution, Blake Little had been elected to the Senate and W. C. Campbell to the House.

The delegates from Bourbon County to the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention were W. R. Griffith, M. E. Hudson and G. W. Campbell. At the election on the constitution, Fort Scott cast one vote for it and 58 against it. The vote of the county can not be ascertained.

The first election under the Wyandotte Constitution movement occurred March 28, 1859. Bourbon cast 333 votes for the convention and 47 against it. J. C. Burnett and W. R. Griffith were elected delegates to the convention, receiving 281 and 294 votes respectively. On the 4th of October the adoption of the Wyandotte Constitution was voted on, the result being 464 votes for it to 256 against, the homestead exemption clause receiving 530 votes to 102 against it. November 8, at the election of Delegate to Congress, Saunders W. Johnson, Democratic candidate, received 251 votes, and Marcus J. Parrott, Republican, 368—Bourbon having thus become a strong Republican county. On the 1st of June, 1860, according to the census taken at that time, the county contained a population of 6,102.

SCHOOL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

The first school district organized in the county was what is now District No. 10, December 10, 1859. This was the only one organized that year. In 1860, four districts were organized; in 1861, none; in 1862, eight; in 1863, twenty-three, and in 1864, eight. In 1867, the organization of new school districts again commenced, and from that time to 1881, with the exception of 1878, from one to nine districts were organized each year. There are now ninety-eight districts in the county, including Fort Scott. In 1862, the number of scholars in the county was 722; in 1865, 3,261; in 1870, 5,312; in 1880, 7,015, and in 1882, 7,866—males, 3,995; females, 3,871. The number of pupils enrolled was—males, 2,921; females, 3,089. The number of different teachers employed during the year was 150; average wages of males, $34.27; females, $30.86. There are 100 schoolhouses in the county—two of brick, three of stone, and ninety-five frame. In the district school libraries there are 350 volumes. The value of school property is estimated at $89,672, and the total value of all school property in the county is $100,000.

The personal property of the county is valued as follows: Horses, 6,374, value, $193,285; cattle, 29,250, value, $327,736; mules, 907, value, $32,182; sheep, 6,102, value, $6,953; swine, 9,225, value, $24,892; farming implements, value, $65,928; carriages, 403, value, $4,977; stocks, $7,499; national bank shares, $25,000; money, $30,027; credits, $71,095; merchandise, $211,176; manufacturers' stock, $12,290; notes, $6,817; mortgages, $1,300; wagons, $15,070; other property, $141,682; total, $1,186,899; constitutional exemption, $311,400; net amount on the tax list, $875,499.

Real Estate.—Taxable acres under cultivation, 194,127; not under cultivation, 192,508; value of all lands, $1,938,345; number of town lots, 5,995, value, $837,767; value of all railroad property, $673,309.60; total taxable value of all property in the county, $4,324,926.60.

In 1882, of the 267,920 acres of farms in the county, the following was the acreage of the principal crops: Winter wheat, 6,826; rye, 466; corn, 71,948; oats, 10,241; Irish potatoes, 878; sweet potatoes, 19; sorghum, 395; castor beans, 1,221; flax, 7,300; millet and Hungarian, 6,268; timothy meadow, 782; clover, 373; prairie, 36,758; timothy pasture, 77; prairie pasture, 41,153; other pastures, 174.

In nurseries, 216 acres; apple trees—bearing, 158,766; not bearing, 63,994; pear trees—bearing, 4,559; not bearing, 4,835; plum trees—bearing, 3,129; not bearing, 3,005; peach trees—bearing, 103,040; not bearing, 22,061; cherry trees—bearing, 33,370; not bearing, 11,080; vineyards, 88 acres, with 215 gallons of wine made in 1882.

But little attention has been paid to the cultivation of timber, the following being the number of acres of each variety of trees reported as planted up to 1882: cottonwood, 4; honey locust, 2; maple, 58; walnut, 41; other varieties 54; total, 159. The planting of Osage orange trees in double rows on either side of railroads, for railroad ties, and by farmers for fence posts and similar purposes is earnestly recommended.

Of board fence there are 20,035 rods; rail, 212,506; stone, 98,268; hedge, 435,144; wire, 114,160; total, 870,203 rods, or 2,719.4 miles.

The population of the county in 1860 was 6,102; in 1865, 7,961, of which 787 were colored; in 1870, 15,102; 1875, 16,879; in 1880, 19,595; in 1882, 20,159, distributed among the several townships as follows: Osage, 1,159; Freedom, 1,216; Timberhill, 1,235; Franklin, 1,560; Marion, 1,980; Mill Creek, 890; Marmaton, 1,134; Scott, 2,245; Drywood, 1,324; Pawnee, 918; Walnut, 809; the city of Fort Scott, 5,689.

RAILROAD HISTORY.

The first action taken by the Commissioners of Bourbon County looking to the building of a railroad through the county was upon a petition for the privilege of voting $150,000 in bonds to the Kansas & Neosho Valley Railroad Company, and of subscribing to the capital stock of said road a like amount. This was November 18, 1865, when an election was ordered to be held December 16th. At this election the proposition was adopted by the electors by a vote of 705 for the bonds to 220 against them. On the 22nd of December the Commissioners of Bourbon County sent an address to Thomas Carney, Mayor of Leavenworth, asking that Leavenworth County be given an opportunity to vote $200,000 or $250,000 in bonds in aid of the project, before the election of new officers of the railroad company should be held, and before the change of the name of the road should be made, which had been promised Bourbon and Linn Counties if they would vote bonds. Individual subscriptions to the stock were also solicited and as an inducement to private parties to subscribe, this new election had been promised in order that the people so subscribing might be represented in the company by directors of their own choosing.

On September 10, 1866, it was resolved by the Commissioners that as the K. & W. V. R. R. Company had failed to change the name of its road, that the tender of the subscription of $150,000 unless the name were changed within thirty days, and the County Clerk was forbidden to issue the bonds without instructions from the Commissioners.

On June 29, 1868, Col. K. Coates, President of the K. & W. V. R. R. Company, asked that the bonds voted to the road be issued and placed in the hands of the trustee, but not to be delivered to the company until the road should be completed to Fort Scott, and on the same day the Commissioners entered into an agreement with the railroad company, whereby the county agreed to sell its $150,000 of stock in the road for the nominal consideration of $5, and on the conditions that the company shall build and operate the road from Kansas City to Fort Scott within two years from that date; and also agree that when the road is built and in operation to Fort Scott, then the bonds shall be issued, provided that in the meantime the name of the road shall have been changed to the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. The name of the road was changed previous to April 29, 1869, on which day the company, by its attorney, B. F. Simpson, made application for the laying off of a route through Bourbon County for said road, and on the 1st of June the route was laid off by the Commissioners to the southern boundary of the county of Bourbon.

On July 22, Col. A. S. Johnson, Land Commissioner for the road, submitted an application to the Board, asking that a day be set for appraising damages and locating the route through the Neutral Lands in Bourbon County, and in response to the application, August 31 was chosen.

The M. R., Ft. S. & G. R. R. was completed to Fort Scott in December, 1869, and on January 7, 1870, the bonds for $150,000 were delivered to Col. Coates, President, the company having fulfilled its part of the contract of June 29, 1868; and the stock for $150,000 was at the same time delivered to the company, the county receiving its $5 in cash, promised on the day of sale to be paid for the same. The name of this road was changed to the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad.

The first step in the Tebo & Neosho Railroad movement in Bourbon County was taken May 7, 1867, on which day the people voted on the question of subscribing $150,000 to the stock of the company, and issuing a like amount of county bonds. The election resulted in the casting of 468 votes for the proposition, and 442 votes against it, and there were no returns from Franklin and Walnut Townships.

On July 23, 1869, the Commissioners decided that it was not advisable to subscribe, at that time, to the capital stock of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company; but it was ordered that $150,000 be subscribed to the capital stock of any railroad company that would build a road, starting at Fort Scott and running north of the Marmaton in the general direction of Humboldt, and that bonds be issued in payment therefor, provided that at a general election held for the purpose, the people of the county should approve of the order, and that said election should be held August 24, 1869; and it was also understood that a vote in favor of this proposition would be a vote re-affirming the election of May 7, 1867. The proposition was approved of, August 24, 1869, by the casting of 1,428 votes for it to 703 against it. On the 10th of November, 1869, the Board of Commissioners, convinced of the propriety and necessity of being represented in the directory of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company, appointed Dr. J. S. Redfield as agent of Bourbon County to attend the meetings of the company's directors, with authority to cancel the county's subscription to the stock of the company, departed from its promises.

On the 19th of December, 1873, the Tebo & Neosho Railroad bonds having been declared void by the Supreme Court of Kansas, it was ordered that the $4,400 collected to be applied to the payment of the interest thereon be transferred to the county fund, and the balance was ordered to be expended in the purchase of outstanding county internal improvement bonds.

On the 13th of October, 1870, the Clerk of the county, was authorized to subscribe $150,000 to the capital stock of Fort Scott & Allen County Railroad Company, under the provisions of the election held August 24, 1869, on the condition that the railroad should be completed from Fort Scott to the west line of the county by July 1, 1872. On February 13, 1872, the Fort Scott, Humboldt & Western Railroad Company, as successors to the Fort Scott & Allen County Company, made application for the issuance of the bonds promised on conditions to the latter; but as the conditions had not been complied with, the application was refused and denied. But the Chairman and Clerk of the Board were authorized to sign, issue and deliver to the Fort Scott, Humboldt & Western Railroad Company, bonds for $150,000, upon the conditions that after the road should be built and operated for five miles, then bonds to the amount of $7,500 should be issued, and similarly for each succeeding five miles built, until the whole amount of $150,000 should be issued.

On the 12th of August, 1873, the latter company made application for the issuing of the bonds, but the Commissioners, having no evidence that the company had secured the right of way, or that it filed a copy of the map or profile of its road in the office of the County Clerk, as required to do by law, refused the application, and the Clerk was ordered to deliver to the Board the lithographed bonds, which had not been signed, and the Board themselves then proceeded to burn and destroy the bonds.

On Tuesday, February 13, 1872, an election was held on the question of subscribing $150,000 to the capital stock of the Topeka, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Company, and $25,000 to that of the Lexington, Lake & Gulf Company, on the conditions with respect to the former company, that it should build its road through Mapleton, and locate its general office and machine and work shops at Fort Scott, the road to be in operation, and office and shops to be erected, by May 1, 1873. As the result of the election, there were cast 2,185 votes for the proposition, 820 against it, and 8 scattering—total vote, 3,013. But as this company failed to build its road, and to erect its general office and machine and work shops by May 1, 1873, the bonds, which had not yet been signed, were likewise burned and destroyed, August 12, 1873, and on the same day the proposition to subscribe $25,000 to the Lexington, Lake & Gulf Company's stock was declared void, the company having taken no steps toward building the road.

On July 11, 1874, the Fort Scott, Southeastern & Memphis Railroad Company, asked that Commissioners proceed to assess damages for right of way of said road from Fort Scott to the Missouri State line. This road was built from its junction with the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, four miles south of Fort Scott, to Springfield, Mo., in 1880 and 1881.

On July 26, 1881, an election was held in Scott, Timberhill and Mill Creek Townships on the question of voting in each township $10,000 in bonds to Fort Scott, Topeka & Lincoln Railroad Company, on the condition that the road should be built by January 1, 1883. In Scott and Timberhill Townships the bonds were voted by majorities of 114 and 116 respectively, but in Mill Creek the vote was a tie. At a second election held in this township October 17, 1881, the bonds were voted down by a vote of 58 to 81 against them. This company was merged into or re-organized as the Kansas & Nebraska Central Railroad Company, in 1882, and a new election held in the same three townships on the question of subscribing in each of them $10,000, and in Franklin Township, $15,000, to the capital stock of this latter company, the limit of time given in which to complete the building of the road from Fort Scott through each township to the north or west side of Franklin Township being January 1, 1885. The election was held on November 21 and 22, with the following results: Scott Township cast 116 votes for the subscription, and 70 against it; Mill Creek 63 for, and 86 against; Timberhill, 137 for, 36 against; and Franklin, 156 for, and 118 against it.

Marion Township aided the building of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad to the extent of $10,000, and these are the only township railroad bonds outstanding.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad was built in 1870, and as the successor of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company inherited the $150,000 issued to that company, and which were twice declared void by the United States Circuit Court for the district of Kansas, on the ground that at the original election, held May 7, 1867, the returns from Franklin Township, although in on the day prescribed for the counting of the vote, were not counted by the Commissioners, while had these returns been counted the majority against the bonds would have been 100, instead of, as reported, 26, in favor of them; and also because at the election of August 24, 1869, there was no opportunity given to vote for or against one proposition without voting for or against both.

But as there was danger of the case going before the Supreme Court of the United States, which has always held that such bonds are valid in the hands of innocent holders, and in this event the county would have both principal to pay, the Commissioners on November, 1882, compromised the matter by issuing bonds to the amount of $30,000, due in thirty years, bearing six per cent interest; thus making the total bonded indebtedness of the county $219,200. The county now has eighty miles of railroad.

FORT SCOTT.

Fort Scott is situated in the eastern part of the county, five miles from the Missouri State line. It is on the south bank of the Marmaton, on ground sufficiently uneven to admit of excellent drainage. It is sursounded by a natural amphitheater of hills, from whose summits a splendid view of the city and adjacent country may be obtained. Fort Scott has been styled by a certain writer and not perhaps unjustly, the "Pittsburgh of Kansas," on account of its present and prospective importance as a manufacturing center. Its natural advantages are both numerous and great. There is an abundance of building stone, lime, cement, coal, water and natural gas, the latter, however, has not as yet been utilized. As the country is settled up and developed, Fort Scott must naturally increase in population and importance; and she may, by a continuance of generous and judicious assistance to such new manufacturing enterprises as may desire or as may be induced to locate there, not only rapidly enhance her own interests and growth, but may also largely aid in the development of the agricultural interests of the surrounding country.

From 1842 to 1854, Fort Scott was nothing but a military post. In the latter year the troops were withdrawn, and on the 16th of May, 1855, the buildings erected by the Government at a cost of about $52,000, were sold at auction. The block farthest toward the west, which was afterward known as the Fort Scott or "Free State" Hotel, was bought by A. Hornbeck for $500; the next block east by Col. H. T. Wilson, for $300; the next by Edward Greenwood for $505; and the next one farthest toward the east by J. Mitchell for $450, or a total of $1,755. The families of Col. Wilson and Capt. John Hamilton were the only ones not in the employ of the Government at the time of the withdrawal of the troops. Col. Wilson continued to conduct his store, which stood on Market street near the present location of Has. Clark's agricultural implement house. The first hotel in the city was opened in the west block of the old Government buildings by Col. Thomas Arnett.

During the year 1855, quite a number of other people came to Fort Scott, among them Dr. Hill, R. Harkness, D. F. Greenwood, Thomas Dodge; and nearly all the land in the county at this time belonged to the New York Indians, hence nothing could be done but to select and hold claims until such time as they should by purchase of or treaty with the Indians be thrown open to settlement. A number of claims were thus taken and held, but nothing was done toward organizing a town company or building up a town until June, 1857, about the first of which month George A. Crawford, D. H. Wier, D. W. Holbrook, Norman Eddy, James E. Jones and Charles Dimon arrived on the ground to purchase claims and lay out a town. On the 8th of the month the Fort Scott Town Company was organized, and consisted of George A. Crawford, President; G. W. Jones, Secretary; H. T. Wilson, Treasurer; Norman Eddy, D. H. Wier, D. W. Holbrook, William R. Judson, T. R. Blackburn and E. S. Lowman. Soon afterward Dr. Blake Little was made a conditional member of the company, and Judge Joseph Williams purchased the interest of G. W. Jones. The town company purchased the "claims" of H. T. Wilson, G. W. Jones, N. E. Herson, A. Hornbeck and S. A. Williams. The company was incorporated in February, 1860, and obtained title to their land on the 17th of September following, through the Mayor, Joseph Ray. The town site then consisted of 320 acres, but subsequently the company purchased 200 acres more. The company dealt liberally with the old settlers, donating to them the lots upon which the houses purchased of the Government stood. They also donated lots to all the religious denominations, one to the Government for a National cemetery, and a square to the county for a court house and jail.

In July, 1857, Ex-Gov. Epaphroditus Ransom, of Michigan, who had been appointed Receiver of the Land Office, arrived and opened the office. He was accompanied by his son-in-law, George J. Clark, and the latter's family, of wife and two children. George W. Clarke also arrived about this time, having been appointed Register of the Land Office, conducting the business after his arrival in the name of Mr. Doak, his brother-in-law. In August, the following named parties arrived: Horatio Knowles, T. R. Roberts, Joseph Ray, Charles Bull, Orlando Darling, B. P. McDonald, J. N. Roach and William Gallaher. A plat of the town site was made immediately thereafter by O. Darling, and a second one by O. Edwards. Some time during the year, Dr. Blake Little & Son opened a store in the old quartermaster's building. John G. Stewart started a blacksmith shop, and Sheriff Hill and William Barnes each opened a saloon. George A. Crawford, W. R. Judson and C. Dimon bought the "Free State Hotel," which for a long time was a popular resort for travelers. Across the Plaza to the southwest, about the beginning of the year 1858, a Mr. McKay opened the Western Hotel, which at once became Pro-slavery headquarters, and was henceforward known as the "Pro-slavery Hotel." On the 1st of January, 1858, William T. Campbell, who had just previously moved into Fort Scott from Barnesville, succeeded C. Dimon as proprietor of the "Free State Hotel," and on the 18th gave an "opening ball." One fiddle furnished the music, and the calling was done by Joseph Ray, to the eminent satisfaction of all, except one Pro-slavery young lady, who said she "*didn't like that derned Abolition prompting.*"

During the early part of this winter, Alexander McDonald, E. S. Bowen and A. R. Allison arrived. On the 6th of January, McDonald and Bowen selected a site at the foot of Locust street for a saw mill, which they had purchased in St. Louis. In the early spring the mill was erected, and it sawed all the lumber for the town company's building, and some frame dwelling houses. In the fall a corn-cracker was added to the mill. In the spring two stores had been erected on Market street—one by W. I. Linn, the other by J. S. Caulkins, the store of the former being the first frame building erected in the city outside the Plaza. The first frame dwelling house was erected in the fall by "Uncle Billy" Smith, on the corner of Locust street and Scott avenue. About the same time, a second blacksmith shop was started by O. H. Kelley, and "Fort Roach" was built at the corner of Jones and Hickory streets. It was a small log structure and often served as headquarters for the "jayhawkers," on the occasion of their numerous raids into the city. George J. Clark and William Gallaher erected a small log building, and B. P. McDonald and A. Campbell, a small house on Main street.

The years 1859 and 1860 were for the most part peaceful and devoted to material interests and the building up of the town; during the war but little progress was made; since the war the city has made steady and sure progress, and is justly entitled to the appellation of the "Metropolis of Southeastern Kansas," as a reference to the histories of the local industries and institutions will amply reveal. There is yet, however, one thing lacking, which will doubtless be supplied in due time—a public library and reading room. Heretofore, public spirit has been mainly active in securing railroads, manufactories and other aids to material prosperity. Hereafter this spirit will to some extent lack fields of that kind in which to exert itself, and will naturally be diverted into providing ampler means for the mental improvement of the masses, and thus to wealth add more of intellectual culture, taste and refinement.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The town of Fort Scott was incorporated by the Legislature of 1855. A Board of Trustees was formed, consisting of six members, as follows: H. S. Wilson, A. Hornbeck, Thomas Dodge, R. O. Roberts, F. Denint and Thomas B. Arnett. This act of incorporation was under and in accordance with the "Bogus Laws" of that date and consequently was ineffectual in law.

The regular and legal incorporation of the place was effected on the 27th day of February, 1860. Col. Judson was elected Mayor; H. T. Wilson was President of the Board of Councilmen, and Joseph Ray was Councilman. Judson, however, declined to serve, and Joseph Ray became Acting Mayor. In 1861, Joseph Ray was elected Mayor, William Gallaher City Clerk, and John S. Miller Recorder. The place was incorporated as comprising the following described tract of land: The whole of the southwest quarter, the west half of the southeast quarter, the southwest fourth of the northeast quarter, the southeast fourth of the northwest quarter of Section 30, Town 25, Range 25, and including an area of 220 acres.

The following is a list of Mayors of Fort Scott, with dates of office:

1860, Col. Judson, resigned, Joseph Ray Acting Mayor; 1861, Joseph Ray; 1862, J. S. Miller; 1863, G. A. Reynolds; 1864, G. Dimon; 1865, Isaac Stadden; 1866, G. Dimon; 1867, John McDonald; 1868, C. F. Drake; 1869, B. P. McDonald, also 1870; 1871, F. R. Boyle, and also 1872; 1873, J. G. Stewart; 1874, J. M. Terry; 1875, C. W. Goodlander, also 1876; 1877 John A. Bryant; 1878, M. Cohen.

POST OFFICE.

The Fort Scott post office was the second one established in Kansas, and took place March 3, 1843, John A. Bugg holding the commission as Postmaster. The establishment of the office was made for the military post then located here and was kept in the Government buildings. H. T. Wilson was appointed Postmaster February 26, 1849, and the office was kept in his store-room. A change of place in which it was kept was made with the change of Postmasters, having been kept at various times in store-rooms, the Hospital building, Town Company's building, Fort Scott Hotel, Land Office, etc. It finally became fixed in the present building which stands on the east point of Market Square.

The office arrangement at first was exceedingly crude, consisting of a small goods box, divided off into pigeon holes, and furnished with two folding doors, so that valuables might be deposited inside and the wooden doors securely locked. In 1857, the revenues of the office amounted to about $8; in 1866, they were more than $1,500; in 1875, $11,500; in 1878, $200,000, and have largely increased regularly since that time.

It was made a money order office in February, 1866, and the first order was issued on February 5th of that year. In 1857, the mail was obtained by means of the stage route from Jefferson City, Mo., a tri-weekly horseback route from Lecompton, also a horseback weekly mail from Westpoint, Montivallo and Sarcoxie, Mo., and from Crawford Seminary, now Baxter Springs, Osage Mission, Coffachiqui, now called Humboldt. The mail is now obtained over the various railroad lines entering the city from all directions, and the office is now one of considerable importance. The following is a list of the Postmasters, from the first appointment to the present incumbent, together with the dates of appointment:

John A. Bugg, March 3, 1843; H. T. Wilson, February 26, 1849; J. J. Farley, January 28, 1856; Wiley Patterson, August 2, 1856; T. H. Casey, July 18, 1857; W. Gallagher, August 20, 1857; David Manlove, May 3, 1861; S. A. Manlove, January 20, 1864; C. W. Blair, March 2, 1867; J. A. Tomlinson, April 16, 1869; J. B. Campbell, March 30, 1871; T. F. Robley, February 26, 1875. He was re-appointed February 27, 1879, and is still in office.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The early school advantages of Fort Scott, were such as were afforded under the district organizations. A private school was taught in 1857, and, during the next summer Mrs. C. H. Haynes taught a school which was kept in the old hospital building. Up to 1860, the school population of the city was about 300. In 1863, the attendance was 248, and in 1864, it was only 210. Prior to 1863, the city was without any regular house for school purposes. The ladies, seeing the necessity of the matter, took steps toward some improvement in this direction. Accordingly, a petition signed by Mrs. Jane Smith and thirty-three other ladies, was laid before the City Council, asking them to take steps toward the erection of a suitable school building. The matter was referred to a committee, who reported that the city had no jurisdiction of the matter and it was consequently dropped. In the summer of 1863, a City Hall was built, which served for hall, church and school purposes, etc. The School Board in 1869, purchased Block 158, and in the next year erected the Central School Building. It is a large three-story brick building, containing twelve rooms, and cost about $60,000. In 1872, the "East Side" school building was erected at a cost of about $12,000; it was subsequently destroyed by fire, and was replaced in 1880, by a two-story brick schoolhouse containing four rooms, and which was erected at a cost of $6,000.

The school population of the city in 1869 was 520. A school was established for the colored children, and the hospital building was purchased and fitted up for this purpose. A missionary was sent by the Freedman's Home Mission to take charge. The school now comprises four departments. The last school census shows the school population of the city to be 2,300; the enrollment, 1,500; and the average attendance, 1,100.

The schools are thoroughly graded, and include in their course, geometry, the natural sciences, etc., such as are usually taught in the best graded schools of the cities. The management of the schools are under Prof. B. Hudson, as Superintendent, and nineteen teachers, and are thoroughly efficient and ably sustained.

The Kansas Normal College was established at Fort Scott in 1878, by Prof. I. C. Scott, assisted by Prof. D. E. Sanders. The design of the institution is to meet the wants of such persons who desire a practical preparation for the demands of life in the shortest time, and at the least possible expense, consistent with a thorough and systematic knowledge of the various and more practical branches of education. The school was first kept in the Congregational Church, and consisted of about sixty students, under the instruction of two teachers.

There is now an attendance of about 200 students, under a corps of seven teachers, as follows: D. E. Sanders, Principal and Professor of Greek, Natural Sciences, General History and Methods of Teaching; Charles Vickery, Professor of Elocution and Rhetoric; Ella Wickersham, Professor of Latin; William Stryker, Professor of Algebra; E. H. Robbins, Professor of Penmanship and Drawing; E. C. Merris, Professor of Vocal Music; W. J. Bauer, Professor of German.

There are eight courses of study, namely, the Preparatory, Teacher's Scientific, Special Scientific, Classic, Engineering, Musical and Business.

The college building was erected in 1880, and is a tastefully constructed two-story brick building, costing about $6,000. The building contains seven large recitation rooms and other apartments as are necessary in institutions of learning. Contributions were received from the citizens of Fort Scott toward the erection of the building. A two-story frame boarding hall for the accommodation of students was erected in 1881. The terms are exceedingly low and easy, thus placing the advantages within reach of persons of limited means. Among the attendance are students of both sexes from various of the States and Territories. Judging from the rapidity with which the school has acquired popularity and increased attendance, and the ability and enterprise of those who having it in charge, this appears destined to become one among the foremost of the normal educational institutions of the land.

In the midst of the tragic and thrilling incidents of disaster and death with which the early history of Fort Scott is fraught, the Gospel minister, armed with the buckler and shield of the Holy Religion, faced undismayed the glitter of the saber's edge, and proclaimed to the inhabitants in strife, the words of Heaven's King, "Peace on earth, good will among men." At an early period in the city's existence, congregations were formed as soon as the numbers of any particular faith allowed.

The First Presbyterian Church was the first Christian organization that was effected in the city. In the beginning, the congregation was extremely small, having been organized in the summer of 1859, by Rev. Mr. Rankin, of Buffalo, N. Y., with a membership of only three persons; these were Mr. John Calkins, Mrs. Emiline McDonald and Mrs. Jane Smith. For some time, Mr. Rankin preached in hopefulness to this little flock, and after him, the work was taken up by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, who remained with the charge until 1861, holding services once in two weeks.

The church was then without a minister for some time, until the Board of Home Missions sent Rev. A. Warner to take the charge, who continued to hold meetings at this place, monthly, for about two years, and was succeeded in 1865 by Rev. George Irwin, who remained about three years, when Rev. T. Y. Gardner accepted a call, and continued pastor up to 1871. In January, 1872, Rev. W. C. Porter accepted the call of the people, with whom he has since remained. The present membership of the congregation is 100.

The first trustees of the church were: G. A. Crawford, W. R. Judson, H. T. Wilson, J. S. Redfield, S. A. Williams and A. McDonald.

The early services of the congregation were held in the hospital building. The Fort Scott Town Company deeded to the trustees two lots upon which to build a church house, April 1, 1861. The erection of the building began in April, 1864, and was completed in September of the next year. Rev. George Irwin preached the first sermon in the new house, November 26, 1865, and dedicated the house December 3.

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church was partially organized in 1859, by G. J. Clark, Gen. Blair and C. H. Haynes. Later in the fall of that year, the perfecting of the organization took place under the superintendence of Rev. Charles Reynolds, D. D., of Lawrence. Gov. Ransom was made Senior Warden; C. H. Haynes, Junior Warden; G. A. Crawford, C. W. Blair, A. McDonald, G. J. Clark and W. T. Campbell, Vestrymen. Rev. Mr. Reynolds, as Post Chaplain United States Army, came to the parish through the instrumentality of Gen. Blair.

The first services were held in the Government building, used for a hospital at the time. Afterward services were conducted on Sundays in a building used during the week for a theatre, and later in the City Hall, until the church building was erected.

Soon after the congregation was organized, a committee was appointed by the vestry, for the purpose of completing arrangements for the erection of a church. Two lots were donated by the Town Company, and a few of the ladies, headed by Mrs. C. H. Haynes, solicited contributions. In this way enough money was raised to erect the walls of the house and almost pay for roofing it. The breaking out of hostilities between the North and South suspended further work upon the building, as also parish services. The building, in an unfinished state, was rented to the Government as an arsenal, for which the officers in command of the post agreed to floor the building and put in doors and windows, which they did after a fashion, without reference to elegance or taste.

On the 21st of October, 1866, after hostilities were ended, Rev. J. M. Kendrick took charge of the parish as the first rector. The building was improved and seated with pews, the chancel arranged, and a cabinet organ was donated by the ladies of the congregation. In 1869, still further improvements were added to the house. The chancel was carpeted and a communion set purchased. In 1872, the entire audience room was carpeted; gas fixtures and a font, donated by the Sunday-school, were put in, and the building underwent some internal improvement. A parsonage building was completed in the spring of 1870, costing $2,110. A part of the money for this purpose was obtained from the sale of lots in the eastern part of the city, and the balance was raised by the Ladies' Sewing Society. Shortly afterward, the entire church grounds were enclosed with a neat picket fence.

This was the second church building erected in the city, and is a large stone structure, having a capacity for seating about two hundred and fifty persons. The congregation at present has a membership of forty-five, under charge of Rev. B. Hartley, pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Congregation was established in 1865. Earlier services, however, had been held by this denomination. During the war, the Methodist Army Chaplains held occasional services at Fort Scott, as they passed through the place, or being regularly stationed at the post. After the close of the war, Rev. S. Brooks was sent to the charge, under whose administration it became organized. Rev. C. R. Rice was stationed here in the spring of 1866, and in the following spring was succeeded by Rev. John Paulson. After a continued service of about three years, Mr. Paulson was called to become presiding elder, in place of Rev. J. D. Knox, who resigned on account of failing health, and the vacancy was filled by Rev. J. P. Dimmitt. The first services by the regular church body were conducted in the court house. In 1869, a church building was erected, under the administration of Rev. Mr. Paulson, and was dedicated the same year, by Rev. A. B. Leonard, of Leavenworth, and was the third church built in the city. The erection of a new church edifice began in 1880, which was completed and dedicated in November of that year. It is a fine, large, one-story brick building, with a capacity for comfortably seating 600 persons; 400 in the auditorium, and 200 in the gallery. The parsonage building was erected in 1871, when Rev. Allen Buckner was stationed here.

Some indebtedness had accumulated upon the congregation from the erection of the church and parsonage, but which, as early as 1877, had been fully defrayed. The present membership is about one hundred and seventy-five, and Rev. R. H. Sparks is pastor in charge.

The Catholic Church of Fort Scott dates from 1860. During this time efforts were being made by Rev. J. Schoenmakers, Rev. P. M. Ponziglione, Rev. J. Van Gach, Jesuit Fathers from Osage Mission, to establish the church, and the first priest in charge was Rev. J. F. Cunningham, who was succeeded by Father Bononcini.

About thirteen acres of ground came into the possession of the church. Five acres on the edge of the city limits were donated by the Town Company, and five acres outside of the city limits, adjoining this tract, were donated by W. Gallagher, from whom three acres more were purchased at a nominal price by Father Schoenmakers, and upon which is an excellent stone quarry from which the material for the stone work of the building was taken. A church was built in 1864, under the direction of Father Bononcini and O'Donnell, a lay brother. Alongside of the church a building was erected for a school.

The building of a new church began in 1870, and was completed in 1872. The house was dedicated June 16, 1872, by Rev. Bishop Fink, and Father Phelen, of St. Louis, preached the dedicatory sermon. The church is in a flourishing condition, as also the school, which is liberally supported.

The First Congregational Church was organized on Sunday, February 28, 1869, with twelve members. Previous to this date there had been services conducted here by preachers of this faith, at times, since 1866. The organization was effected by a council of the Congregational Churches of Lawrence, Paola, Oswego, Geneva, Mound City, and Osawatomie, and Rev. J. C. Plumb was ordained pastor. The Trustees were chosen January 12, 1869, with instructions to procure a charter for the church body.

The early services of the congregation were held in the Presbyterian Church, then in the City Hall, and in McDonald's Hall, where they continued until January, 1870, at which time they were held in the old seminary building. Two lots on the corner of Jones and Orange streets were procured in August, 1870, and a church building begun. The house was so far completed as to permit services to be conducted in the lecture room, in February, 1871, and soon following the building was completed and dedicated, August 20, 1871. The building was destroyed by fire March 14, 1872. A meeting of the trustees was held the next day and it was decided to ask assistance for the erection of a temporary house of worship. The response was prompt, general and liberal. By the close of the same day, the lumber was on the ground and with a force of between forty and fifty carpenters, whose services were donated, the building was ready for services on the following Sunday. No time was suffered to pass until efforts were put forth toward the erection of a permanent house of worship. So successful was the attempt, that a new church was built and dedicated in February, 1874. The house is a substantial brick structure, of neat and attractive appearance.

The Christian Church was formed in the fall of 1871, by the Rev. Dr. Franklin, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. Franklin had come on the solicitation of a few parties for the special purpose of organizing the congregation. With the first organization there were only about ten of a membership which has since increased to fifty. Soon after the formation of the church body, Rev. R. E. Swartz was employed as the regular pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. M. N. Parker, who in time was succeeded by Rev. B. H. Smith, the present pastor.

There were services by this denomination at the place, prior to the rebellion, and an organization was effected at that time, but the commotion engendered by the civil strife had the effect to entirely break up the congregation. Following this no services were held here by this denomination until in 1871, at which time the re-organization took place.

The first services were held in McDonald's Hall and then in the court house, until the erection of a church edifice. The church building was erected in the fall of 1882, and is a neat frame structure of the Swiss gothic style of architecture. The house is thirty-five feet wide by sixty feet in length, and has a capacity for seating 400 persons. The building was erected at a cost of $3,500.

The First Baptist Church of Fort Scott was organized February 18, 1866. This formation, however, was not in accordance with the statute made for the regulation of such bodies, as was afterward discovered. For some time the church body continued to transact business in this imperfect state, a deed of the lots for church purposes was made to the trustees, October 10, 1866. Subsequently the defect in the organization was discovered, which showed all acts and proceedings of the church to be illegal, for want of conformity to the laws of the State. To remedy the matter and to maintain the rights of the body, an act was passed by the Legislature, approved March 2, 1869, by which all acts and proceedings of the church were legalized, and declared it re-organized December 15, 1868, in accordance with the charter filed with the Secretary of State without surrendering any of its corporate rights or the relinquishment or abandonment of any of its property, real or personal. The deed made by the Town Company to the trustees, October 10, 1866, was legalized and made to vest perfect title to the property conveyed, in the First Baptist Church, as the legal grantee. The first Deacons were David Gardner and N. C. Hood, and J. Harris, pastor. The first services were conducted in the old stone school house for about a year, and after the completion of the court house, were conducted in that building. The church building was erected in 1870, at a cost of about $10,000, and is a commodious stone structure, having a capacity for seating 600 persons. After the erection of the church, the congregation was burdened with a debt of about $5,000, which was mostly in the hands of the church edifice fund of the denomination, and at low rates of interests. The following is a list of the pastors of the church since its organization, namely: J. Harris, J. R. Baldwin, J. C. Post, Rev. Moon, Charles Whiting, G. W. Greene, J. M. Garrison, A. M. Averill and E. Gunn, who resigned the charge in September, 1882, since when the church has remained without a regular pastor. The present membership of the congregation is 150.

The Wesleyan Methodists have an organization of which Rev. Mr. Fisk is now pastor. The church building, a small stone, was erected in 1878.

There are also three church organizations among the colored people of the city. These are the First African Methodist Episcopal Church, the First African Baptist and the Second African Baptist. Each of these is supplied with a comfortable church edifice.

NATIONAL CEMETERY.

About one and a half miles from the heart of the city is the National Burying Ground,

Where sleep the brave,
In soil their blood made free.

These grounds were established as a cemetery by the Government, November 15, 1862. It is rectangular in shape, 924 feet long extending east and west, and 478 wide, north and south, and comprises a little over ten acres. A part of the ground was donated by the city, a part by the Presbyterian Church body which they had secured for cemetery gounds. The rest was purchased by the government for which they paid $75. The whole is enclosed by a neat and solid stone wall, through which entrance is made by means of iron folding gates swinging from stone pillars, at either end of the cemetery. The surface of the ground is a graceful slope. The crest of the slope is at the east end and for a short distance the descent is extremely light, but soon becomes of greater fall, extending about half the length of the grounds, and again becomes more mild reaching to the other extremity of the place. The main entrance is in the center of the west wall at the foot of the grade. A wide driveway passes up the gentle slope in the center of the cemetery, and at about half the length of the grounds divides, branching to either side around the more abrupt slope to the summit, enclosing a heart shaped plat, tastefully ornamented with shade trees. At regular intervals upon the margins of this plat four mounted cannon are stationed to guard, as it were, these holy and sacred precincts. Upon the summit of the grade, at the east end of the grounds and near one corner, is the tasty two-story brick residence of the Superintendent, back of which in the corner are the stable and outhouses, which are shut in by a neatly trimmed Osage orange hedge, extending from the corner of the residence building to the outer wall of the cemetery. Farther along from these buildings and toward the other corner of the grounds and also upon the crest, is the speaker's platform, which was erected in the fall of 1882. This rostrum is 37 feet long by 22 feet wide and of handsome design. A brick wall of these dimensions is built, with paneled sides, to the height of five feet. The enclosure is filled with earth to the top of the wall and covered with a blue grass sod, which constitutes the floor of the platform. Four brick pillars, 12 feet high, are built upon the side walls, and upon these pillars rests a heavy frame of carpenter work, tastefully ornamented with moulding and other artistic mechanism. Upon this frame rests a row of cross ties over which is a festoon of clambering vines. The platform is approached by stone steps of full width at both ends of the rostrum. On each side of the structure is an iron railing extending from the foot of the steps at one end, along the side of the rostrum and to the foot of the steps at the other end. Immediately upon the brow of the crest at about equal angular distances from the residence building and the rostrum, rising out of a large, grass covered mound, is the tall flag staff, upon the summit of which the national emblem mournfully keeps untiring watch over the resting place of its defenders. At the other end of the cemetery and about half its length, separated by the central driveway and surrounded by a driveway on the remaining three sides, are the two rectangular plats or pannels occupied by the interments. These plats of equal size are of even and moderate grade. Here, side by side, in rank and file, like as in solid phalanx they marched, the veterans lie buried.

The surface of these plats is smooth and even, with no perceptible marks of the graves except the little block of marble standing at the head of each. The entire grounds excepting the drives, is covered with a blue grass sod, and the whole is underdrained with tiling, by which the surface is always kept dry. The enclosure is also adorned with a profusion of artistically arranged shade trees, while the burying plats are embellished with numerous evergreens, through whose dark green foliage may be seen the ghostlike whiteness of the marble blocks, giving the whole a weird-like and mournful appearance. There are 557 interments in the cemetery, about 100 of whom are unknown. At different places among the graves are verses of poetry appropriate to the place, printed in enduring letters, on tablets such as,

"Your own proud land's heroic soil
Must be your fitter grave,
She claims from war his richest spoil—
The ashes of the brave."

And,

"On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead."

and so on.

The cemetery is reached from the city by a magnificent macadamized drive, alongside of which is a walk, and on either side of both a row of shade trees. This improvement was made during the year of 1882, at a cost of about $18,000. The cemetry is under the superintendence of Captain J. A. Commerford, who served in the war of the rebellion as Captain of the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, Company B. His appointment as superintendent of the cemetery was made April 15, 1881.

Besides this national burying ground there are three other cemeteries belonging to the people of Fort Scott. These are the Evergreen Cemetery, situated one and a half miles south of the city; the Hebrew Cemetery, near the same place, and the Catholic Cemetery two miles west of the city.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper published at Fort Scott, and the first in Bourbon County, was that published in 1855, called the *Southern Kansas*. It was Democratic in politics, and was edited by a man named Kelley.

The publication of the *Fort Scott Democrat* was begun in the winter of 1857-58, by J. E. Jones, which he sold to E. K. Smith July 14, 1859. Smith established the *Western Volunteer* in the spring of 1862, which, in a few months afterward, was enlarged, and the name changed to that of the *Fort Scott Bulletin*. Soon after this the paper was sold to Charles Hayward, and was consolidated with the *Monitor* in 1863.

The *Monitor* was established at Marmaton by D. B. Emmert July 15, 1862. In August, 1863, it was taken to Fort Scott and consolidated with the *Bulletin*, the name becoming the *Union Monitor*, published by Emmert & Hayward, D. B. Emmert, editor. In the fall of 1864, Hayward withdrew and Emmert became sole proprietor. The first issue of the *Daily Monitor* was made May 16, 1864, but which, after about eighteen months, was suspended. J. P. Taylor, for a part of this time, was interested in the paper. In 1865, the paper was owned by John Scott, who, on March 8, 1866, sold out to W. A. Cormany and Oscar Edwards, and Emmert was editor up to the fall of this year, at which time he was succeeded by W. C. Webb. From the time of the withdrawal of Webb, and until the spring of 1867, the editorial chair was filled respectively by Emmert, A. Danford, and W. J. Bawden. Following this, S. A. Manlove became editor. During the latter part of 1867, J. W. Harris became interested in the proprietorship of the paper. Cormany sold his interest to Col. Hawley, in October, 1868, who, in a short time, sold out to the other members of the firm. In 1869, it was purchased by G. A. Crawford, by whom it was enlarged, and the large three-story brick building erected in which the paper has since been published. A job office and book bindery were also added at this time. When the railroad was built to Fort Scott, the daily, which had been suspended, was revived, and the Associated Press dispatches secured.

The paper was admitted to the Associated Press, August 4, 1869, and in November following the revival of the daily took place. D. W. Wilder became the editor of the sheet January 1, 1871, which position he held for some time. In October, 1873, B. J. Waters and W. C. Douthett bought the paper, and in July of the next year, Flannery & Tice became members of the firm, from which Waters retired in 1875, and in about the same time Douthett sold out to J. B. Campbell, and in about a year re-purchased the interest. In September, 1876, the paper was bought by D. T. Elson and G. F. Darrow, who conducted it during the Presidential campaign of that year. T. H. Anable purchased the establishment January 7, 1877. Anable was connected with the M. R., Ft. S. & G. R. R., to which he became indebted, and becoming financially embarrassed and unable to satisfy his creditors, the railroad company, to secure their debt, was forced to take the office and paper. This change was made November 1, 1878, and G. H. Nettleton took charge of the establishment for the company. The paper was edited by Leslie Winter, and W. C. Perry was business manager. On August 1, 1880, J. H. Rice purchased the concern from the railroad company, the paper, material, good will, subscription list and telegraphic franchise passing into his hands. He has since associated with him his three sons, N. M., R. P. and H. V., the firm being John H. Rice & Sons. Under the able management of this firm, the popularity of the paper has advanced, and the circulation of the weekly issue increased from 700 at the time of purchase, to 2,000 copies, and of the daily, from about the same number as the weekly to the present number of 1,070. The daily is an eight-column folio, and the weekly a six-column quarto, both issues being live and spirited.

The book bindery has been greatly enlarged, and is furnished with two ruling machines, one of which, a Hickock striker, has recently been added, costing $450, also a large lot of various other material has lately been added. All kinds of publication and blank-book binding are substantially and elegantly executed, upon which a force of seven experienced workmen are employed. A job office is also run, in which all kinds of job work is done, requiring a force of nine men. Four presses are used. These are, a Potter Cylinder Power; a No. 7 Campbell Pony; a Cincinnati Nonpareil; and a one-half medium Gordon press. The machinery is run by steam power, which is soon to be replaced by a No. 5 Eysters' Water Motor.

The building used is a large brick, 25x110 feet, three stories high, including the basement. The basement story is occupied by the newspaper work, the first or ground floor by the office and job room, and the entire upper story by the book bindery.

The operation of the entire concern requires the employment of a force of thirty men.

The Fort Scott Press, a Democratic paper, was started in 1866 by Hayward Brothers, who sold out to Warner & Winter.

After the completion of the railroad to Girard, Crawford County, the paper was taken to that place.

The Fort Scott Evening Post was established in 1869, by E. Schiller, which he sold to W. Coffrey in the early part of 1870. It was first issued as a tri-weekly paper and then as a daily, having been admitted to the Associated Press. Soon after coming into the hands of Coffrey, the name became that of the Fort Scott *Telegram*, and was discontinued in the year following.

The Fort Scott Democrat was established in 1870, by the Goode Brothers. It was sold August 21, 1873, to J. W. Allen and W. F. Sargent, and the name of the sheet was changed to the *Pioneer*. Sargent became sole proprietor June 1, 1874. In the following December the office was burned and all consumed except the subscription and account books. This misfortune, however, did not discontinue the paper. In February, 1875, it was consolidated with the *Border Sentinel*, a paper that had been brought from Linn County by N. G. Barter during the previous year. The name of the new paper formed was the *Sentinel and Pioneer*. September 1, 1875, the firm became Sargent & Larkin, Barter having sold his interest to W. K. Larkin, and the paper was published under the name of the *Herald*. U. F. Sargent, who from the first had been editor of the paper, also became its proprietor in March, 1877. The paper afterward came into the hands of D. E. Caldwell, and in February, 1882, it was purchased by Silas A. Day. Along with the weekly a daily issue, called the *Evening Herald*, was begun in June, 1882. In September of the same year, Day bought out the *Republican Record* which he consolidated with the *Herald* in a weekly edition called the *Herald and Record*, of which he is now editor and proprietor.

The Little Foot Print was brought into existence in 1870, but its time on earth was short.

Edwards & Winters began the publication of the *Occasional* in the winter of 1870. This sheet also enjoyed but a brief existence when it "passed in its type."

The Evening Echo was a "Greeley" paper, published in 1872, by John Shorton, but which died with him whom it labored to support.

In October, 1877, John Forbes started the *Bourbon County Democrat*, which he sold to Caldwell in March of the next year. The paper has since been discontinued.

The Emigrants' Guide was established in 1875, by C. R. Camp, as a monthly publication, but has since been given up.

During 1875-76, J. S. Taylor published a sheet called the *Rays of the Cross*, in the interests of the Baptist Church. This paper preached "red-hot" doctrine, but did not long survive.

The *New Century* was a temperance paper started by Rev. J. Paulson in January, 1877, but has since suspended publication.

A paper called the *Colored Citizen* was started October 1, 1877, by Eagleson Brothers (colored men). It was suspended for a time, and again revived in March, 1878, and during the summer was taken to Topeka.

The Banner was established in October, 1882, by Joseph B. Chapman. The sheet is a five-column quarto in size, and is strongly Democratic in political sentiment. Although the paper was established but recently, it enjoys the encouragement of a liberal patronage.

SOCIETIES.

Fort Scott Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 1, 1866, with the following charter members: Joseph Oakley, William Males, S. A. Williams, D. B. Emert and T. W. Tallman. A handsome lodge building was erected in 1881. It is a three-story brick building, one hundred and twenty feet long by twenty-five wide. The lodge-room, which is in the third story, is sixty feet long by twenty-five wide and is handsomely carpeted and furnished. The ante-room is thirty feet long by ten wide, to which adjoins a preparation room containing six wardrobes for the various societies which hold meetings in this hall. To the rear of these is an elegantly furnished parlor thirty by twenty-five feet. The membership is 122, and the present officers are: John Bruney, Noble Grand; A. Graff, Secretary; M. Rothschilds, Treasurer; J. Henvey, Vice Grand.

Rising Star Encampment, No. 7, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 27, 1868; Augustus Graff, C. A. Morris, C. C. Jerrel, G. W. Jones, G. W. Webb, J. W. Morris and S. A. Williams, were the charter members. The membership of the order at this time is forty-eight, and G. W. Katzun as Chief Patriarch; J. S. Bell, High Priest; —— Warner, Junior Warden;. J. Henvey, Senior Warden; A. Graff, Secretary; John Glimz, Treasurer, are the present officers.

Fort Scott Lodge, No. 25, A. O. U. W., was instituted November 23, 1879. J. H. Bowen was Past Master Workman; G. W. Katzun, Master Workman; J. M. Lea, H. W. Pond, Overseers; R. I. Pearson, Recorder; D. A. Williams, Financier; R. Stalker, Receiver. The present officers are: W. M. Dillard, Past Master Workman; Charles W. Green, Master Workman; J. M. Neuberry, Foreman; L. H. Seely, Overseer; D. M. Limbocker, Recorder; G. W. Katzun, Financier; J. H. Brown, Receiver. The lodge has a membership of fifty-one, and meets in the Odd Fellows hall.

Osage Tribe, No. 1, of the Great Council of the United States of the Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted on the 12th Sun of the Corn Moon, G. C. D. 381, or the 12th of September, 1873. The charter members were: L. M. Havens, H. K. Bates, B. S. Mallory, J. W. Johnston, W. L. Winter, J. D. Rush, W. R. Reid, A. W. Gifford, E. S. Ware, J. R. Williams, W. C. Ware, C. H. Graen, J. H. Liepman and J. B. Bayliss. The order meets in the Odd Fellows hall and has a membership of forty. The present officers of the lodge are: John Gluntz, Sachem; F. Towner, Senior Sagamore; William Patterson, Secretary; C. Loucks, Prophet; M. Hiney, Keeper of Wampum.

Mystic Lodge No. 17, Knights of Pythias, was instituted April 13, 1876, with fifteen charter members, namely: A. Leck, H. E. Potter, B. Neubauer, M. Cohen, J. W. Allen, H. Wolf, E. L. Kohn, M. Crocker, H. Valker, H. R. Perkins, L. M. Havens, T. S. Clark, E. Schott, M. Rothschilds and D. T. Hiatt. The present membership is forty-five, and the officers are: J. Neuberry, Chancellor Commander; J. A. Bryant, Vice Commander; C. A. Benham, Prelate; L. M. Haven, Grand Prelate.

Endowment Rank No. 60, was instituted December 27, 1877, with A. Leck, C. J. Neal, H. C. Loucks, J. Smith, B. Neubauer, F. W. Wisbach, A. Keys, H. Neubauer, C. A. Benham, T. S. Clark, charter members. C. Loucks is now President of the society.

Fort Scott Lodge, No. 2,122, was instituted April 19, 1880, with a membership of twenty-one. G. E. Kincade was the first Dictator; E. A. Deland, Vice Dictator; D. D. Dougherty, Assistant Dictator; Lewis Voss, Reporter; H. Wilcox, Treasurer; John Brunney, Guide. The membership of the lodge is now fifty-one, and the following are the present officers, namely: John Brunney, Past Dictator; Lewis Voss, Dictator; J. Campbell, Vice Dictator; J. Buckley, Assistant Dictator; John Bayliss, Reporter; H. Wilcox, Treasurer; Joseph Antrem, Guide. Since the institution of the lodge, there has not occurred the death or suspension of a single member.

Bourbon Lodge No. 19, Select Knights of the A. O. U. W., was instituted October 24, 1882, with twenty charter members. The first officers were: H. W. Pont, Commander; E. A. Blakeley, Vice Commander; J. Conine, Lieutenant Commander; G. W. Katzung, Recorder; Charles Graen, Receiver.

Blue Lodge, Rising Sun, No. 81. Officers: F. Dickerson, W. M.; B. E. Langdon, S. W.; P. Dalrymple, Jr. W.; M. Liepman, Treasurer; L. M. Havens, Secretary; E. P. Tremlar, Sr. Deacon; William Armstrong, Jr. Deacon; S. B. Gardner, Sr. S.; J. B. Trinder, Jr. S.; H. R. Perkins, Tiler.

The following lodges are also in active operation:

Bourbon Lodge, No. 8, A., F. & A. M.

Rising Sun Lodge, No. 46, A., F. & A. M.

Fort Scott Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M.

Adoniram Council, No. 5, of the Royal, Select and Super Excellent Masters.

Hugh De Payne Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar.

T. W. Henderson Lodge, No. 12, A., F. & A. M. (Colored.)

Industrial Lodge, No. 1, Fort Scott Turn-Verein.

The Peabody Association was organized during the winter of 1878, with J. R. Morley, as President, Mr. Williams, Vice President, J. M. Galloway, Secretary, and Mrs. Hepler, Treasurer.

The object of the association is to minister to the wants of the destitute and poor, to relieve the suffering and assist the helpless. Its mission is purely charitable, and is laudable in character. Much relief has been given not only to the poor of the city, but also to the sufferers in the yellow fever districts of the South during its ravages.

BUSINESS INTERESTS AND MANUFACTURES.

First National Bank of Fort Scott.—This bank was organized January 10, 1871. Its officers were B. P. McDonald, President; C. F. Drake, Vice President; L. C. Nelson, Cashier; C. H. Osbun, Assistant Cashier. Its capital stock was $50,000. In 1873, the capital stock was increased to $100,000, but a few years later it was reduced to the original sum. The present paid up capital and surplus is $75,000, and the authorized capital is $300,000.

The present Board of Directors is as follows: W. Chenault, F. L. Underwood, John Glunz, C. H. Osbun, J. Chenault and Samuel B. Clark.

The present officers are: W. Chenault, President; John Gluntz, Vice President; C. H. Osbun, Cashier, and J. Chenault, Assistant Cashier.

Prior to the organization of the First National Bank, B. P. McDonald had been engaged in private banking, having commenced in 1859, under the firm of A. McDonald & Brother. After a period of a few years, B. P. McDonald became sole proprietor of and continued the business until the organization of the First National Bank.

Planing Mill started in the fall of 1876, by S. S. Peterson and J. H. Gardner. The concern was begun as a sash and door factory, and the light machinery used was run by tread power. As the business gradually increased other machinery was added and horse power was employed. In 1880, a four-horse power engine was procured, and in about eighteen months following a ten-horse engine was put in. Several machines are employed, and all sorts of job wood work is done. The principal business is the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, stair railings, mouldings, etc. About 10,000 feet of lumber is consumed monthly, and employment given to a force of eight workmen.

The Fort Scott Brewery was started in 1865, by a A. Butler, in the manufacture of beer, but which, under the temperance laws of the State, was forced to suspend operations. A part of the establishment is used by C. Herring in the manufacture of soda and mineral waters. This enterprise was begun in 1880, and at present make about three hundred gallons of these waters per day.

The Acorn Flour Mills were started in January, 1882, by D. W. and R. L. Milligan. The mill building is a two story frame. Four run of stone are employed, with a capacity for grinding 150 bushels of wheat and 200 of corn per day. The machinery of the mill is run by a forty-horse power engine.

The City Brewery was established in 1869, by F. Schultz and C. Smith. It was first started on a small scale, and was gradually enlarged to a capacity for the manufacture of 5,000 barrels of beer per year. The prohibitory law taking effect compelled a suspension of the business, and the buildings representing large investments by the owner are comparatively valueless, on account of not being allowed to be run in the business for which they were constructed.

The Fort Scott Woolen Mills were established in the spring of 1873 by A. Polegrove & Son. The object of the mills is the manufacture of hosiery. At first it was begun in a small way, and during the first year only twenty-five pair of hose were made. The increase and enlargement of the establishment has been remarkable, showing the demand for work of this kind. This year there was manufactured 4,000 dozen pair of hose, of men, women and children's wear. At first only one knitting machine was employed, now there are fourteen. The mill works consist of one set of twenty-four inch machinery besides the knitters, and is run by a combination of steam and wind-mill power. The building is a one-story stone, eighty-seven feet long by thirty-six wide, with engine house, knitting apartments and other outbuildings, and was erected in the fall of 1879. Besides the supply of a large trade in Kansas, there is a pressing demand for the goods manufactured, in Denver, Leadville, and other cities in Colorado—and the orders are far ahead of the capacity to supply. The production amounts to about twenty dozen pair of hose per day, requiring a force of twenty-two hands. The design is to speedily enlarge the factory not only to equal the already large demand but to satisfy a further extended trade.

Castor Oil Mill.—The manufacture of castor oil was begun by H. Mahew & Son (colored) in 1873. A horse-power press is used and the manufacture of oil amounts to about eighty gallons per day, for which a market is found in Kansas City, St. Louis and Texas.

The Excelsior Mills, for the manufacture of flour, were started in June, 1871, by E. A. Deland and F. C. Bacon. It was the intention of the firm to establish a foundry, and for this purpose most of the machinery was purchased. The idea was abandoned before anything further was done, and the idea of building a flour mill conceived. Work upon this enterprise was at once begun, and before the end of 1871, a large mill was completed, at a cost of about $40,000. The main building is three and a half stories high, 40 by 36 feet, with an engine house 24 by 36 feet, and an office 16 by 20 feet. The machinery is of the most approved patterns, and complete in every detail, and is run by a forty-horse power engine. The mill has a capacity for the manufacture of about three hundred barrels of flour per day, for which a market is found in Kansas, Texas, Colorado and other points.

Pioneer Wagon Manufactory was established in 1862, by J. A. Bryant. This establishment is operated in the manufacture of the "Bryant" wagon, and enjoys a large and prosperous business.

The Fort Scott Foundry and Machine Shops began operations in the fall of 1869—George A. Crawford, proprietor, who carried on the business until 1874. Mr. Frank J. Nutz became Superintendent in 1871, and one of the proprietors in 1874; Charles F. Drake became proprietor in June, 1875, Mr. Nutz remaining as Superintendent since that time. The establishment now employs about one hundred men, and manufactures boilers, engines and improved machinery of all kinds.

The Goodlander Flouring Mill was built by C. W. Goodlander in 1872, its capacity then being about one hundred and twenty-five barrels per day. It was run under the firm name of Goodlander, Currie & Co. for about three years, and then by Mr. Goodlander alone until the explosion in January, 1876. The mill then passed into the possession of the First National Bank. It is now run by the Goodlander Mill & Flouring Co., which was organized in 1880.

The Foundry and Sickle Factory was started by John E. Petty with one assistant in 1880. They manufacture ploughs, sickles, sickle-grinders, harrows, scrapers, spring wagons, cultivators, shovels, single-trees, neck yokes, shovel ploughs, the "Little Monarch" sickle grinder, and have a foundry connected with the manufactory where they do all kinds of light casting. They give employment to sixteen men, the business having now increased to seven times what it was originally.

The Fort Scott Nursery was started by Shinn & Sons, one mile north of Fort Scott in the fall of 1867, in a very small way. They now do a business of about $30,000 per annum in nursery stock sales, and their fruit sales amount to from $5,000 to $10,000 yearly. They have 270 acres of ground, most of it being in nursery stock and orchard. They ordinarily give employment to about 30 hands, and during packing season employ about 50. Sales principally in Missouri and Texas. They ship most of their apples to Texas. At the fair at Lawrence two years ago, they took three premiums—taking the third prize for orchard produce.

The York Nursery Company, with home nursery at Fort Scott, and branches at Denton, Texas, and Parsons, Kan., keep a full line of all kinds of nursery stock adapted to the new West. The officers of the company are: J. H. York, President; G. C. Kennedy, Secretary; U. B. Pearsall, Treasurer, and J. F. Willett, General Manager.

Besides the manufactories already mentioned, there are several others of lesser magnitude and importance, yet which in their way contribute to the wealth and influence of Fort Scott as a manufacturing city. These are a baking powder, broom, brick, candy, cracker and tobacco manufactory.

WATER AND GAS WORKS.

The Fort Scott Water Company became organized and incorporated June 5, 1882. The enterprise was carried out by P. B. Perkins, of Geneseo, Ill., who succeeded in entering into contract with the city of Fort Scott, whereby upon certain terms and conditions he was to supply the city with water. A company called the Fort Scott Water Company was then formed among a number of the citizens of the city. The number of directors is seven, and the term of the existence of the corporation is ninety-nine years.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held April 7, 1882, C. F. Drake was elected President; B. E. Langdon, Vice President; F. N. Manlove, Secretary; Charles Nelson, Treasurer, and P. B. Perkins, Engineer. The capital stock of the corporation is $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $100 each.

The rights, franchise and contract held by Perkins from the city, were purchased by the company, for which they paid $23,399, by which the company became entitled to and possessed of all and every the powers, rights, privileges and franchises owned and possessed by Perkins relative to the construction and operation of water works for the city and as stipulated in Ordinance 370 of the City Ordinances of Fort Scott, for the construction of the works, the company issued of its bonds to the amount of $50,000.

The Perkins' system of water works is used. This system operates upon the gravity principle by means of an elevated reservoir and tower. The earth reservoir having a storage capacity of two million gallons of water, is constructed upon an elevation of about seventy-five feet above the city, by which water can be raised at least twenty feet above the highest building. A tower of masonry is built to an altitude of fifty feet above the earth reservoir, making it about 115 feet above the city. Upon this tower is a large iron reservoir, from which, by the gravity pressure, four streams can be raised to the height of eighty or ninety feet. This is what is termed the fire pressure and is so combined with the main pipes leading from the reservoir, by valves, that the additional pressure can be applied to the entire pipe distribution in less than one minute, in case of fire. The pumping machinery consists of two sets of the Perkins and Smith and Vaile & Co. pumping engines, having a capacity and capability for elevating 1,500,000 gallons of water each day to a height of 185 feet. The water supply is taken from the Marmaton River from a well sunk down beneath the sand and gravel in the bed, and extending entirely across the stream. This well is walled up with masonry and covered with sand, gravel, etc., by means of which water is accumulated and perfect filterage is secured.

The pumping house is of stone masonry and has a brick smoke stack fifty feet high. A residence near the reservoir is also constructed for the engineer, and is a stone structure containing six rooms. About eight and three-quarter miles of distributing pipe are already laid leading to all parts of the city, and about $86,000 have already been expended upon the construction of the works.

The Fort Scott Gas Works were built in 1871—finished October 8—by Mr. Buckner, J. H. Ambrose, now of Jefferson City, and Charles Boyle, now residing near Fort Benton. The works then used one bench of three retorts, and one furnace, making from 10,000 to 15,000 feet of gas per day. Their present capacity is 40,000 to 50,000 feet per day—three benches. Cost about $45,000. Mr. Buckner died a few weeks after the works were opened, but his widow retained his interest, Mr. Peak becoming President of the Company at the death of Mr. Buckner. Soon after the construction of the works, they were bonded for $25,000—J. M. Nelson of Boonville, Mo., getting possession of the bonds, and at their maturity, about five years later, of the works themselves. In the fall of 1877, he leased the works to J. W. Pinkston, and January 1, 1882, L. K. Schofield bought the lease of Pinkston and leased the works from Nelson for six years, with contract for purchasing.

The Fort Scott Driving Association—The objects for which this corporation was organized were the improvement of the breed and the development of horses, through the promotion of the interests of the American trotting turf; the prevention and punishment of frauds thereon, and uniformity in the government of trotting and pacing, also the maintenance of a park and a club for social enjoyment. The association was organized December 14, 1881, authorized capital $5,000—$1,000 paid in. The incorporators were O. A. Cheney, N. C. Perry, C. H. Osburn, W. H. Robertson, H. G. Herrick and C. H. Morley.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM AHRENS & CO., manufacturers of soda and all kinds of mineral water corner of Hickory and Wall streets. W. Ahrens and C. Herring, partners.

ROBERT AIKMAN, M. D., came to Kansas in October, 1865. His first location was at Leavenworth, but about one year later he removed to Olathe, which was his home most of the time until he came to Fort Scott in March, 1875. He is a native of Vermilion County, Ind., born April 15, 1844, and his home was there until he came to Kansas. He served two years in the Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the late war. Dr. Aikman received his education at Bloomingdale Academy, at the University of Michigan, from the medical department of which he graduated in 1868, and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating from the latter institution in 1880. He commenced practice in Leavenworth, in company with another physician, and has been engaged in practice since coming to Fort Scott. He is a member of the State Medical Association, the S. E. Medical Society, the A., F. & A. M., and the K. of P. He was married in Leavenworth, May 25, 1870, to Josephine C. Coffin, a native of Parke County, Ind. They have two children—Hal M. and Paul.

J. M. ANTHONY, dealer in sewing machines, corner of Wall street and Scott avenue, is a native of Washington County, N. Y., born in 1834. He came to Kansas in 1856, arriving at Kansas City in the spring. He located a farm near Osawatomie, of which he broke and fenced nine acres, and built a 9x12 house here. After a time he was obliged to protect himself against the border ruffians and Pro-slavery men. He barely at one time saved his Sharp's rifle from capture, and was with John Brown in some of his movements in 1856. While milking that evening, after the battle of Osawatomie, he was addressed by John Brown, who approached from the woods, and on learning that his comrades were killed, went to a neighbor's and rested, and then went on to Lawrence. In 1858, as Mr. Anthony relates, he had met with an accident and was obliged to go to town; so a neighbor yoked up the oxen and drove him to Osawatomie; when they drove up to the post office, a lady met him whom he at once recognized as Miss Luther, a young lady to whom he was engaged. He had the stage hitched up, and then proceeded at once to the parson's, and there they were married, returning to his little 9x12 residence, and the young couple partaking the next morning of the very best meal they had ever eaten before or after, consisting of ham, hoe cake and coffee. In 1860, he went to Pike's Peak, and farmed in 1861, going down on to the Platte River, and settling 100 miles from Omaha. Enlisting in the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, Company A, in 1862, and after a varied experience returning in 1865 to Leavenworth, Kan., going into the insurance business, where he lived until 1869, when he came to Fort Scott, opening a sewing machine depot, to which he intends giving his attention for the future. Mr. Anthony became identified with the temperance movement at the earliest period, and is now the President of the Committee on Prosecution, and although his life has been threatened and he has been attacked personally three different times, he stands undaunted. His family consists of his wife, himself and four children.

WILLIAM H. ALCORN, farmer, Section 10, is a native of Washington County, R. I., born in 1841. His father, Henry Alcorn, who is a native of County Donegal, Ireland, came to Rhode Island in 1819, and in 1833 married Miss Hannah Fenne. They moved to Kansas in 1858, and located on the northeast quarter of Section 14, which William bought of a party for a yoke of steers. They remained on this till 1861, when they let Mr. Baker have it for a piece on Section 10, southwest quarter, and having bought since, they now live on the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 10, having 260 acres which is farmed in stock and grain. The broad acres are covered with abundant crops of corn and hay. Mr. William Alcorn has been married, but lost his wife. She left him one child, a son. His father, Henry Alcorn, has always followed the trade of blacksmith since learning it in Rhode Island, now having a shop on the farm, and although seventy years of age, he can turn out as smooth a job as in days of yore. William's brother John was in the Sixth Kansas Regiment, and served during the war.

P. J. ANSHUTZ, farmer, Section 10, is a native of Germany, born in 1809. He emigrated to America and located in Ohio. Here he entered the steamboating business on the Ohio River, where he was Pilot and Captain, following this life from 1833 to 1851, and being prominent among the steamboat men of the Ohio and Lower Mississippi, as the builder of the Queen of the West and Swallow. In 1851, he took a trip to England, going over in the Baltic. His intention was to see the World's Fair at the Crystal Palace, which he succeeded in doing, then going from there to Paris, and on with his party to Lyons, where he tired and turned through Switzerland and down the Rhine to his old home near Strasburg; he then returned to America, and in 1878 settled on his farm in Kansas. His family consists of himself, wife and daughter Amanda, his three sons being away from home.

O. AUSTIN, grocer, a native of New Hampshire. Before leaving his native State he had learned the carpenter trade, but on account of his health he moved West, going to St. Louis, Mo., and then to Kansas, locating at Lawrence in 1874, but came to Fort Scott, and in 1876, he bought out what is known as the West End Meat Market, kept by Edward Marble. In 1881, he put in a stock of groceries, and now has for a partner Mr. Hobson. He is married, and has six children.

JUDGE A. M. AYERS, attorney at law, is a native of Washington County, Penn. He lived several years in Ohio, and then located in Urbana, Ill. He had charge of the organization of the I., B. & W. R. R., and was attorney for that road for five years, remaining in practice at Urbana until he came to Fort Scott. He drew up the charter and articles of incorporation of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad, and filed them February 23, 1880. He was one of the original Board of Directors, and Vice President of the company, and was President until March 10, 1882, when he sold out his interest to L. M. Bates. He is now interested in timber lands and town companies along the route of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad, and in the Gilfillan Flag Stone Company. This stone is used for sidewalks, window sills and copings, and was pronounced the best flag stone in the country by the Government Representative. They are now working thirty-two layers and are employing twenty-five men, and ship mostly to Atchison, Topeka and Emporia, Kansas, and Springfield, Nevada, Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo.

C. W. BAILER, Principal of the Plaza School, a native of Randolph County, Mo., was born in 1857. He graduated from the high school of Huntsville, Mo., and commenced teaching in Howard County. In 1878, he went to Lebanon, Mo., where he taught an ungraded school until 1880, when he came to Fort Scott and entered the school as Principal. In 1880, he married Miss Fannie U. Payne, of Coldwater, Ohio. She is also a teacher, having taught in Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo., prior to her engagement here.

G. R. BALDWIN, M. D., has lived at Fort Scott since April, 1866; in active practice during the whole period. He is a native of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y.; born in May, 1840. He received an academic education at Tecumseh, Minn., and began the study of medicine at Ann Arbor, Mich., completing it at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. He commenced practice in the army, being Surgeon of the Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry from 1862 until the close of the war. Dr. Baldwin was married at Fort Scott in 1867, to Annie E. Johnston, a daughter of Mrs. John S. Miller, who located here in 1860. They have two children—Robert R. and Frederick. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and the G. A. R.

THOMAS BARNETT, M. D., came to Kansas in 1870, with his family. He opened a farm in Barton County, and was in practice there about five years. Has been in Fort Scott and Findlay, Kan., the balance of the time. He is a member of the Southeastern Kansas District Medical Association; Alumni Society of Medical Association; A., F. & A. M.; Methodist Episcopal Church, and various temperance organizations, and is a regular ordained Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the District Conference, and was Chaplain of the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment nearly two years. He is also a member of the Board of Examining Surgeons for Pensions. Dr. Barnett was born in Washington, Fayette County, Ohio, July 17, 1833, and removed to Wayne, Ind., with his parents, when six years of age, making that State his home until 1870. He received his education at the Union Literary Institute, over two years in Randolph County, Ind., and at Whitewater College at Centerville, and was a member of the faculty of same last year (tutor of mathematics), Wayne County, Ind., remaining in the latter institute three years. He is also a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College. Dr. Barnett was married in Noble County, Ind., in March, 1856, to Christian R. Haggerty, a native of Sussex County, N. Y. They have two children—Molly May, now Mrs. John Trinder, of Fort Scott, and Annie Jane, now Mrs. H. R. Taylor, of Rockville, Mo.

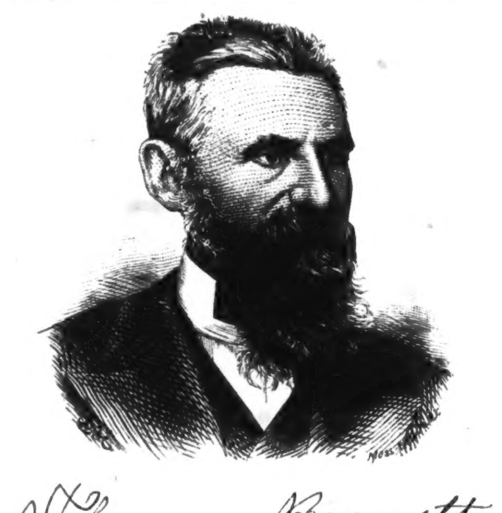

Thomas Barnett

HENRY BASEMANN, Sr., gunsmith, is a native of Sendersleben, Saxony, Germany, born August 7, 1812. Leaving his fatherland, he arrived in New York City in 1842. While there he married, remaining four years; he then went to Canada, where for ten years he carried on a profitable cabinet shop, but was burned out, and in 1856 went to Chicago; while there he worked at the gunsmith business, leaving in 1857 for Kansas, being one of sixteen men sent out by the land association to select a site for a town; they selected and had platted the town of Eudora, which they named after the daughter of the Indian chief from whom they purchased the land; his name was Pastor Fish. In Eudora they lived and prospered with their families, Mr. Basemann holding offices of trust while there, such as Mayor, Councilman, etc. In 1873, he sold out and moved to Fort Scott, where he went into the hotel business but broke up and went to gunsmithing. At the age of fifty, he enlisted in our late war, and underwent all the hardships and privations of a soldier's life, being wounded in the leg at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, and was honorably discharged in 1865. He returned home and soon afterward moved to Fort Scott, where he lost his daughter Carrie, who was burned to death by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, at the age of nineteen. This misfortune caused the death of his wife a year afterward in 1877. In 1879, he married again and lives happily with his family, having three children now living—Henry, William and Louisa; he has lost four. In politics, he is a Democrat and belongs to the G. A. R.

HENRY BASEMANN, Jr., proprietor of the Basemann's Billiard Parlors, was born in 1845 in New York City, and lived at home until enlisting in 1862, returning to his home in

1865, an invalid. He moved to Fort Scott in 1873; in 1878, he was appointed to the police force of the city by John A. Bryant; he was also engaged in gunsmithing at this time, but in 1881 he dropped both and took up his present business. In 1873, he married Miss Endicott, of Drywood, Bourbon Co., Kan., daughter of Gabriel Endicott, one of the early settlers of this county. They have two children—Lillie and Lulu. Mr. Basemann is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the G. A. R.

WILLIAM BASEMANN, gunsmith, 312 west side of the square. When his father, Henry Basemann, Sr., moved to Eudora, he had his family sent out some seven weeks afterward and with them they brought Henry. He arrived in the State in 1857, remaining at home until he was sixteen or seventeen years of age, then starting on his travels to other parts. In 1875, he came to Fort Scott and opened the gun business, having for a partner his brother Henry; they dissolved the firm in 1882, April 17; he now conducts the business alone. He married Miss Wincell, of Bates, Mo., in 1880, and they have one boy named Henry, who was born January 24, 1881. Mr. Basemann is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church.

S. D. BATES, teacher in Room 1, Third Ward Building, is now the teacher of longest standing in the Fort Scott Schools, having taught from 1869 to the present time in 1882. She was born in Vanderburgh County, Ind.; her early education was acquired in the convent of Indianopolis, Ind., where she finished her course and intended attending the head school of that organization in Terre Haute, but after her course of study in the convent she returned home in 1857; about this time, a gentleman of her acquaintance proposed to her to go to Kansas and teach, and some months afterward was surprised to receive a call for a school in Fort Scott, which had been obtained by her friend, so she came in 1869, taking an ungraded school in East Scott, under the most discouraging circumstances; but with Spartan courage has persevered, and is now nicely established. When the school of East Scott was burned, she moved to Shield's Building, and with Prof. Frankenburger, Miss Caldwell and Miss Hoxie, taught till the new building was completed. In 1881, her enrollment was 136 and the average seventy-seven.

HON. WILLIAM J. BAWDEN, attorney at law, located at Fort Scott, March, 1866, and has since been engaged in the practice of law at that point. He has been a member of the Board of Education three terms, County Attorney seven years, Assistant United States Attorney three years, and served as District Judge a short time to fill a vacancy. He is a native of Baltimore, born August 31, 1833, and lived in Maryland and Delaware until 1853, then removing to Ohio. He taught school for a short time in Licking and Fairfield counties, and then entered the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio. He subsequently read law at that place and was admitted to the bar in 1863. After assisting in raising three different regiments, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was detailed to headquarters and received the position of Quartermaster Sergeant, which he held until he left the service in the fall of 1864. After leaving the army, he spent one year in Indiana prospecting and looking for a permanent location before coming to Kansas. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F., and was Commander of the G. A. R. Post at Fort Scott in 1867. He was married at Crystal Lake, Ill., February 8, 1866, to Annie R. Walsh, a native of Athens, Ohio. They have five children—William Culver, Edna Estelle, Mable Clare, Annie Maud and Grace.

JOSEPH BECK, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Memphis, is a native of Center County, Penn., born in 1829, and at the age of twenty-six he was married in Center County, by Rev. Mr. Spotwood, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1858, he came West and first located on Buck Run; but this was supposed to be in the Cherokee reservation, so he abandoned it; at the same time rented land in Missouri, but did not leave Kansas, and in June, 1859, he took a claim on Section 22, consisting of 160 acres, it being very near to the timber he owned. At first he carried on grain-raising, but afterward changed it to a stock farm in 1863. In 1866, he lost all of his cattle by a disease known as the Spanish fever. He then tried grain-raising again, and is now working into stock, having 400 acres in the farm of which 120 acres is in cultivation. He has improved his farm, fencing and putting up a fine residence and barn, having built a log house in 1859, that he is now using as a corn crib. In 1870, he built his house and in 1874 his barn. They had a family of three children—two daughters grown and married, and one son now at home who is intending to become a civil engineer. Mr. Beck has always been indentified with the public school interests, having served on the board for years.

JOHN S. BELL, grocer, native of Fayette County, Penn., he was born the 25th of March, 1838, his boyhood was spent on the farm, and after getting his education commenced teaching in the fall of 1858 and taught two terms. In 1864, he enlisted in Company H, but it split up and he went into Company D, Thirty-eighth Infantry Volunteers; he was at Petersburg and the battles about Richmond. In 1865, he returned to his farm which he sold in 1867, and then emigrated to Kansas buying land near Godfrey, Bourbon County, but sold and located here January 7, 1868, and went into a planing mill which burned in 1876, August 11. In March, 1877, he opened a store where the mill stood before, on a piece of nine and a half acres that he had bought and had laid off in lots in what is called Bell's Addition to the city of Fort Scott; he also opened a store on National avenue, and conducts both with the help of his sons. In 1881, he took the National Hotel, but sold to C. L. Pate. In 1859 he married Miss N. L. Grooves, of Wisconsin; they have four children. He was in the City Council in 1878–79, belongs to the I. O. O. F.

GEN. CHARLES W. BLAIR, a citizen of Fort Scott since 1859, is a native of Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio, where he was born February 5, 1829. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in his native county while a mere boy, and at the age of twenty-one was its Prosecuting Attorney. In 1851, he was elected Clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives, and during the same year as Captain of a Kentucky company raised for the purpose, he joined Gen. Lopez' expedition for the liberation of Cuba. On the 25th of December, 1858, he was married in Columbus, Ohio, to Katherine Medary, daughter of Hon. Samuel Medary, afterward Governor of Kansas. In June, 1859, he immigrated to Kansas, and in company with Hon. Andrew Ellison, his former law tutor settled at Fort Scott, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He soon purchased property on the public square amounting to an entire block where he still resides. In politics, Gen. Blair is a Democrat, and during the war was a patriotic and efficient war Democrat. During the border troubles in Bourbon and Linn Counties his influence was always on the side of order and justice, and at the breaking-out of the rebellion he was one of the first to respond to the call for Kansas troops. His career as Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Kansas Infantry forms a part of the history of the regiment, one of which the State is proud. February 28, 1862, Col. Blair was made Major of the Second Kansas Cavalry; raised Blair's Battery, of which he remained in command about six months, and was then assigned to the command of the post of Fort Scott and also of a subdistrict composed of all of Kansas south of the Kansas River and of the border counties of Missouri. September 26, 1863, he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry; was soon afterward promoted to Colonel of the same regiment, and did gallant service through the Price campaign of October, 1864. He was mustered out of service August 21, 1865, having been brevetted Brigadier General prior to that time. He has filled with honor to himself and satisfaction of his constituents numerous important political offices. Is an eloquent and accomplished orator, and is a most able and influential attorney. His family consists of his wife and four daughters—Kittie, Birdie, Lillie and Josephine.

CAPT. EDWARD A. BLAKELY, came to Kansas in April, 1868, and was employed by C. W. Goodlander as a carpenter for eighteen months succeeding his arrival. He then had charge of teams for Mr. Clough (who was Street Commissioner) until 1873, when he became engaged in the transfer business for himself, in which he has continued since. He was born at Syracuse, Onondaga Co., N. Y., December 24, 1840, and lived there until he came to Kansas with the exception of four years' service in the Union army. He enlisted as a private May 16, 1861, in Company G, Eighty-first New York Volunteer Veteran Infantry, and served in the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac until September 16, 1865, participating in all the battles of his command. He was fireman on the N. Y. C. R. R. five years, and engineer two and a half years on the same road before entering the army, and was engineer on the same road after the war until he came to Kansas. He is a merchant by trade; he was married at Syracuse, N. Y., October 4, 1872, to Martha A. Mortimer a native of Virginia. They have three children—Edward S., Arthur R. and Everett H. Capt. Blakely is a member of the A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., Grand Legion, and Captain of Company F, First Regiment of the Kansas National Guards.

AMOS HERBERT BOURNE, was born in Wallingford, Rutland Co., Vt., May 4, 1840, and at the age of thirteen was apprenticed to a manufacturer and dealer in paints in Boston, Mass., with whom he remained three years. In 1856, went to Chicago, Ill. In the fall of 1857, he came to Kansas, stopping at Leavenworth awhile. He joined a Government surveying party for New Mexico and Arizona, and for nearly a year was employed in making military roads, fighting Apaches, etc., in what was then called the Gaelsem purchase, now the southern part of Arizona. In the summer of 1858, in company with a young man by the name of Joseph Reed, and taking two mules, left Fort Buchanan, ninety miles south of Tucson, A. T., for California. They lost their way on the desert, and in hunting for water were attacked by a band of Apache Indians; his companion was carried away into captivity; he saved himself by hiding in a hole in the rocks, where he remained nearly two days; crawling out, he wandered three days and nights on the desert, and when nearly exhausted was picked up by the Pincos Indians, near their villages on the Gila River, being four days without food or water. He remained with the Pincos and Maricopas, who treated him very kindly, until recruited up, then went on to California, and eventually arrived at Los Angelos. The next seven years of his life he spent in California, Washington Territory, Oregon and Nevada, engaged most of the time in prospecting and mining; was one of the pioneers of Nevada, being in Virginia City before there was a house built, and one of the original owners of one of the best mines on the Comstock lode. In the spring of 1865, he left San Francisco for Wilmington, N. C., to buy turpentine for the California trade, loading a schooner in the Cape Fear River with that product, and in attempting to get out of Hatter's inlet was wrecked, and his fortune mixed with the salt waters of the Atlantic. From Wilmington he went to Florida, and eventually back to his old home in Vermont, where he married Lucinda Earle, daughter of Judge Roswell Earle, of Mount Holly, July 12, 1866. Owing to his wife's health, having consumption, went to Winona, Minn., and from there to Fort Scott, where he arrived in November, 1866. Soon after he discovered material for making umber and other mineral paints, and in extending his experiments with paints, discovered that the city of Fort Scott rested on a foundation of hydraulic cement rock. In 1868, he got the Fort Scott Paint and Cement Works in operation, which he operated as Superintendent until 1873. On July 12, 1871, his wife died, leaving one son, Arthur H., who is now being educated in Vermont. On June 9, 1873, he married his present wife, Mrs. Bertha E. Martin, widow of Capt. Leander Martin, killed in action at Bridgeport, Ala. Mrs. Martin was the daughter of Franklin Blake, who died in Leavenworth City in 1857; she was born in Greensboro, Vt., on May 28, 1840, and has been a resident of Kansas since 1857. In 1873, he started the cement pipe works, under the name of the Southwestern Cement Pipe Company, with branch works at Dallas, Tex., which did an extensive business. In 1879, he started the Fort Scott Pottery & Tile Works. In 1882, started the Cañon City Iron, Paint & Cement Company, at Cañon City, Colo., of which he is still Superintendent, and the Bourne Paint & Tile Company, at Fort Scott, which is operated under patents obtained by him, and is preparing to work on an extensive scale, and to which he proposes to devote his time and abilities the balance of his days, believing it to be the best of all his enterprises, and Kansas the best State in the Union to live in.

J. M. BRIGHT, established in 1867 a general dry goods business, the only exclusively dry goods house in the city at that time, the firm being Bright Brothers. Mr. Bright is a native of Liberty, Clay Co., Mo. He came to Fort Scott in 1867. Since he has been here, he was burned out twice and now occupies a store building 25 feet front and 115 deep, 2 floors and basement extending from Main street to Market street, being one of the handsomest store rooms in the city or State, and stocked with a class of goods, and patronized by a trade, of which cities of a much larger growth might well be proud. He was married to Miss Mary Kearns, of Fort Scott. They have three children.

S. S. BRINKERHOFF, County Attorney, was born near Auburn, N. Y., April 15, 1838, and removed to Plymouth, Huron Co., Ohio, with his parents when an infant. He received his education at the Academy at Carlisle, and the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and commenced the study of law at Painesville, with Bissell & Tinker. He was mustered into the State Militia April 16, 1861, and into Company D, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, May 2, 1861. He served two and a half years on detached duty, and when he left the service in November, 1865, it was with the rank of Major. He came to Kansas in November, 1867, and settled at Osage Mission, but removed to Fort Scott the following spring and made that his permanent home. He has served as Police Judge three terms, and is now serving his second term as County Attorney, having first served from 1876 to 1878, and after an interval of two years renominated by acclamation in 1880. Mr. Brinkenhoff was married at Fort Scott February 20, 1871, to Dana E. Gordon, a native of Lake County, Ohio, deceased May 26, 1881. He has five children—Helen G., Henry Gordon, Della, Lizzie and Blake. He is a member of the A., F & A. M., A. O. U. W. and G. A. R.

IRA D. BRONSON, came to Kansas in March, 1857, and located at Paris, Linn County. He remained there and in that vicinity until 1866; with the exception of the period during which he was in the army, was engaged in the lumber business. In May, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Second Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He was in all the engagements of his command, being present at the battles of Wilson's Creek, Prairie Grove, Old Fort Wayne and Cane Hill, and in many engagements in Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory, and was mustered out of service in the fall of 1865, as Captain of Company I, Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, having also served as Captain of Company A, and commanding Fourth Arkansas Infantry Regiment. In March, 1866, he removed to Mound City, remaining there until August 1, 1870, when he came to Fort Scott and accepted the position of Clerk of the District Court, a position he retained until January, 1881. He became connected with the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad Company, February 23, 1880, in the capacity of Stockholder, Director, Secretary and Treasurer and Builder, a connection which continued until March 10, 1882. He has since been engaged in buying timber land in Oregon, Ozark, Douglas and Howell Counties, Mo., and in Fulton County, Ark., and is also interested in the towns of Marmaton, Redfield, Bronson, Moran, La Harpe, Iola, Lilly and Toronto, Kan. Is a member of Gilfillan Flag Stone Company and St. Louis Flag Stone Company. He is a native of Warren, Herkimer Co., N. Y., born October 24, 1835. When nineteen years of age, he came to Illinois and taught school in Knox County and near Antioch, Lake County. He was married in Antioch, Lake Co., Ill., June 11, 1867, to Miss Annie Webb, a native of that place. They have five children—Ira H., Lucy A., Charles W., Elizabeth and Anna J. He is a member of the A. F., & A. M., Knights Templar, the A. O. U. W. and the G. A. R.

HENRY BROWN, merchant tailor, came to Fort Scott in November, 1869, and was employed as a journeyman tailor for two years, since which he has been in business for himself. He employs six hands and does the leading merchant tailoring business in this locality. He was born in Yorkshire, near Hull, England, June 4, 1845, and came to America March 26, 1868. He resided in Cincinnati prior to his removal to Fort Scott. Mr. Brown was married near Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn Co., Ind., August 2, 1870, to Harriet E. Brumblay, a native of that county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

S. A. BURGE, farmer, Section 6. He is a native of Ashland Co., Ohio, and was born in 1847. As a foundation to start in life, he secured an education at Oberlin College in 1866, and at once entered commercial life as a clerk, but he was taken with the Western fever and came to Kansas in 1868, going to Baxter Springs, where his two comrades becoming discouraged went back East. He, in the meanwhile, was clerking for Robert Lytle, but was taken with the ague and gave up his position in the store; then engaging to drive mules, he went to Fort Arbuckle in the Red River country; on coming back, went into Mr. Lytle's store again. In 1869, he came to Fort Scott and went to work in Gardiner & Smith's dairy. He was so successful in this line, that in 1872 he rented the dairy and carried it on till 1875, in partnership; then taking the whole business in his own hands, he conducted it until he bought his farm on Sections 6 and 1 of 100 acres, keeping the dairy until 1882, when he sold out to L. D. Latham and now carries on a butter farm, having improved it. He has a fine building and five acres of orchard. In February, 1872, he married Miss Gardener, of Wisconsin. They have four children.

JOSEPH BAXTER CHAPMAN, editor of the *Banner*, was born in Nauvoo, Ill., in February, 1853. He spent the early part of his life on a farm in Tama County, Iowa. His education was obtained in the district school, in the high school of Tama City, and in the University of Iowa, spending three years in each of the latter institutions, leaving the University in 1875. In the latter year he assumed editorial charge of the Tama City *Press*, a Democratic paper. Disposing of his interests in the *Press* in 1877, he returned to the University, graduating from the Law Department, and being admitted to the bar in June, 1878. In September of that year he established the *Western Democrat* at Beloit, Kan. In May, 1880, he was chosen a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio. In the fall of that year, he was nominated candidate for the State Senate, and although he ran 1,000 ahead of his ticket, he was defeated. In the fall of 1881, in connection with Hon. J. B. Fugate, he established the Topeka *Daily Democrat*, afterward changed to the *State Press*. In October, 1882, he was called to the editorship of the *Banner*.

NEWTON CHASE, farmer, Section 12, is a native of Illinois, born in 1844, near Quincy, and was raised and educated on a farm. He comes of Eastern parentage. His grandparents were from Massachusetts and his parents from Pennsylvania. In Illinois they were grain and stock farmers, and on coming to Kansas in 1869 he began grain farming on Section 12, taking 349 acres which he farmed as a grain farm. In 1875, he went into stock-raising. He now has a farm containing 1,177 acres, 425 of which he cultivates, the rest is grass and pasture for the stock. He has his farm fenced with hedge, stone and galvanized barb wire, and this year, 1882, the wonderful year of crops in Kansas, his oats, of which he has had but few acres comparatively, averaged 60 bushels to the acre, corn about 45 bushels, and a piece of 55 acres which was planted with rye last fall was turned under in June, and after the 10th was planted in corn, has turned out a wonderful crop. His farm is stocked with 1,000 head of sheep, 170 of hogs, 125 head of cattle. He has sold off a number of head of cattle at an average price of $48 apiece. He has two barns and is putting up another bank barn 48x88. He has not neglected the fruit crop, as he has now 1,000 pear trees, 500 peach and 500 apple trees, and intends to set out 1,000 more trees in the spring. In 1879, he was married, and has one child living; has lost one. Mr. Chase is a Democrat.

HON. ORLANDO A. CHENEY, Probate Judge, was born in Brandon, Vt., June 28, 1848, and has educated and supported himself since he was thirteen years of age. He came to Fort Scott in March, 1872. Having read law in Windsor County, Vt., previously, he was admitted to the bar of Kansas the same year, and has since been engaged in practice. He was Justice of the Peace of the city of Fort Scott nearly six years, but resigned that position upon being elected to the office of Probate Judge; was also United States Commissioner, which office he resigned. September 6, 1876, he was married to Miss Ella A. Fassett; they visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and returned to Fort Scott, where they lived happily together until August 4, 1880, when after a very brief illness she died of peritonitis. Mr. Cheney is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and of the Congregational Church. He was re-elected to the office of Probate Judge in 1882, by an overwhelming majority.

LYMAN R. CHURCH was born in Ohio, 1834; 1850 went to Marion County, Ohio; 1868 came to Kansas, located at Fort Scott; in 1868, he located in Crawford County, Kan., on a farm near Girard; lived on the farm until March, 1882; he then moved to Fort Scott. Is engaged in the book business. He was married in Ohio in 1861, to Miss Susan Frazier, a native of Ohio. They have three children, William J., Ralph P. and John. He belongs to the Odd Fellows Lodge and the Christian Church. Enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers; remained with this regiment four months. Was one of the early settlers of Crawford County, Kan.

THOMAS COCHRAN, farmer, Section 5, native of Scott County, Ind., and when thirty-five years of age, or in 1867, he moved to Iowa and went to farming, but sold out and prepared to move to Kansas, but remained till the fall of 1869. The last summer he was there he worked at the carpenter trade. October 28, 1869, he located on his present farm, which he bought of Mr. Stanbury, consisting of 240 acres, which he has converted into an improved stock and grain farm, handling about 100 to 150 head of cattle in a year, besides hogs. His orchards are wonderfully productive, having some 1,200 apple trees, which produced this year, 1882, 1,200 barrels. He also, on the rich soil of this farm, raises good crops of wheat and oats. Mr. Cochran has held township and school offices, reposed in him as indicative of the high estimation in which he is held by his friends, who in 1880 elected him to the State Legislature. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1868, and on September 12, 1853, he married Miss Oard. They have four children. Mr. Cochran's experience has not been one of unmixed prosperity, for in 1872 he was burned out, and again in 1876, losing fences, hay, trees and all but the soil of the farm. He is a member of the Christian Church, and a Republican.

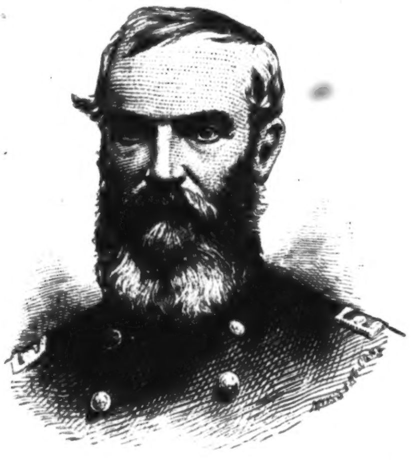

W. T. Campbell

A. H. CAMPBELL, horticulturist, Section 36, was born near Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1839. The family moved to Kansas in 1857, locating at Barnesville, and then came to Fort Scott, where his father, Col. William I. Campbell, was appointed Deputy United States Marshall, as early as 1858, and the history of whose life belongs to the history of Fort Scott. At the time the war broke out, A. H. being a member of the home guards, was mustered with the rest of his comrades into the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, then holding the commission of Second Lieutenant in Company H, participating in all the prominent engagements of the regiment. He commanded the advance guard which drove in the enemy's pickets at Newtonia, Mo., and had his horse killed under him in the cavalry charge at Cane Hill, Ark., at the time Lieut. Col. Jewell was killed. In this company he served until 1863, when he organized a company of his own and went into the field as Captain of Company G, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry. For one year he was with his company and was then placed on Gen. Thayer's staff at Fort Smith, Ark., and acted as Assistant Inspector General of the frontier district. In the retreat of Steele's forces from Camden, Ark., to Little Rock, Ark., his company was the only one of cavalry detailed as rear guard, and at the battle of Jenkin's Ferry, or Saline River, his was the only cavalry in the fight. He was highly commended in the report of Brig. Gen. Rice, of Iowa, under whose orders he was during the battle. He was mustered out March 6, 1866, and returned home. From 1874 to 1880, he was purchaser and Paymaster at Kansas City for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad.

MRS. M. J. COLTON, proprietress of the Colton House, is a native of Worcester County, Mass.; born in 1827, and was married to Mr. Colton in 1856. They lived in Australia nine years and five in New Zealand. They then came across the Pacific to Panama, across the Isthmus and sailed for New York, and in March, in 1866, landed and proceeded to Boston. They visited Mrs. Colton's old home and then moved westward; lived in Rochester, N. Y., one year. While here Mr. Colton came West to Kansas and purchased some 480 acres of excellent land in Bourbon County for a stock farm, and the next year they moved onto it, remaining there until February 21, 1870, and then moved where Mr. Colton had begun building; however, his labors were closed in death, February 5, 1879. Mrs. Colton since her widowhood has lost a residence in Fort Scott, which was burned in 1881, so that now she and her daughter, Miss Clara, live in the fine large building known as the Colton House, which she still retains as she does 160 acres of the homestead farm located on Range 25, Township 25, Section 5, Bourbon County. Mr. Colton was a native of New York, and was born in 1821.

J. N. COLE, farmer, Section 3; native of West Virginia; born in 1842, and was raised on a farm, an orphan boy; he succeeded in getting a common school education, and when the war of the rebellion broke out enlisted in the Third West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Company A, and while scouting below Springfield of that State was taken prisoner, and with seventy-eight others confined in Andersonville. This was in the spring of 1863, and November 28, 1863, he was exchanged at Savannah, Ga., and returned to Virginia, where he went into the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry, Company F, serving as Sergeant till the close of the war. He was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kan. Liking the State, he returned to it from West Virginia, locating on Section 6, Scott Township, Bourbon County, in 1866, and in 1869 he bought his present stock and grain farm, consisting of 260 acres, all well fenced, having a fine orchard and 170 acres under the plow. In 1879, he married Miss Sharp, a niece of J. B. Trimblee. They had three children, but lost two. Their son is named Charlie N. Mr. Cole has held township offices of trust, having been also School Treasurer.

WILLIAM M. COLE, grocer. He is a native of Missouri, was born in 1846, and raised on a farm. Left home in 1869 and came to Kansas, locating first in Neosho County, and went to farming, but in 1872 came to Fort Scott, going to work for Val. McKinley in the liquor trade, going into the grocery when the Prohibition law closed the liquor trade here. In 1870, he married Miss Demsey, of Michigan. They have a family of four children, three boys and one girl.

J. A. COMMERFORD, Superintendent of the Fort Scott National Cemetery, was born in Lowell, Mass., November 2, 1838. His early years were spent in attending the public schools at Lowell, graduating at the grammar to enter the High School at the age of fifteen. He studied at this school two years and then entered business with his father till 1862, when he enlisted in the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, and upon his enlistment was made Second Lieutenant of his company; was promoted First Lieutenant in 1863, and in 1864 to Captain. At the close of the war he received a complimentary commission as Major of his regiment, from Gov. John A. Andrew. His career as a soldier and officer was meritorious and gallant. He commanded the Color Company of his regiment at the battles of Winchester, where he was wounded; Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill, Va. Was with Sheridan on his famous ride; was at the siege of Port Hudson, and battle of Irish Bend, La.; was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal of the Second Division Nineteenth Army Corps, and had charge of the Confederate prisoners at Baton Rouge, La., in 1863. He served through the Red River expedition, and under special order from Gen. Grover, was detached from his regiment to transfer men from the army to the navy. September 28, 1865, he was honorably discharged, the war being ended. During the service he received serious and permanent injury. After the close of the war he held several positions in the customs service at Mobile, Ala. At his own request, he was made Superintendent National Cemetery at New Berne, N. C. In 1879 was transferred from this place to Fort Scott, Kan., National Cemetery, of which he became Superintendent April 15, 1881. Mr. Commerford was married in 1872 to Mrs. E. H. Stearns, a native of Illinois, and has two children, Pauline and Lionel.

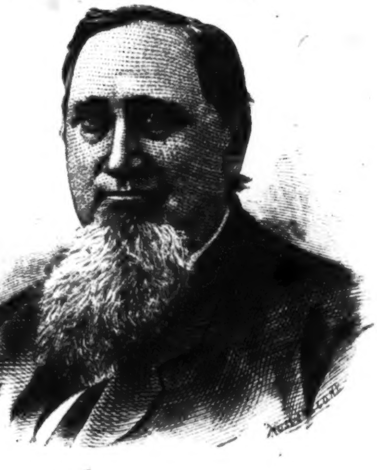

J. H. Couch M. D.

JOHN H. COUCH, physician and surgeon, arrived in Fort Scott, then a village of about 100 inhabitants, in March, 1857. His family arrived about two months later; he has lived here ever since, engaged in practice. He was interested in the drug business for about five years, and has also been engaged in farming, owning several farms at the present time. Dr. Couch served as President of the school board for several years. He was born at Lexington, Ky., April 8, 1827, but removed to Indiana when two and a half years old, and was reared and educated in that State, receiving both a collegiate and medical education. In 1852, he went to Monroe, Green County, Wis., and resided there until he came to Kansas, being married at that point April 9, 1854, to Lillis Andrick, a daughter of Judge Jacob Andrick, of Wisconsin, formerly of Indiana. They have five children living—Mada A., now Mrs. Chapman; Otto D., John H., Birdie M. and Wina Etta, and lost one son, William Andrick, aged three years and ten months.

D. C. COOPER, engineer, was born in 1845, in Pike County, Ill., and at the age of fifteen he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry (his father having previously enlisted in Company H, Fiftieth Illinois). The Sixty-second was in the Sixteenth Army Corps, and were subsequently transferred to the Seventh Army Corps. He was in a number of skirmishes prior to that at Parker's Cross Roads when fighting Jerry Sullivan, surprised Forrest and recaptured from him three regiments of the Union army. In the fall of 1865 he was at Pine Bluff, and was shortly afterward with the regiment on frontier duty at Fort Gibson, being relieved by the Nineteenth Regulars, February 20, 1866, and mustered out at Little Rock, receiving final discharge March 19, 1866, at Springfield, Ill. He remained in Illinois until 1868, when with his father's family, he removed to Kansas, finally locating at Fort Scott. For several years he was engaged in "freighting" on the Western plains, trading with the Indians and frontier posts and settlers. Since 1877, Mr. Cooper has been engaged on the Kansas Pacific, Fort Scott & Gulf and other railroads, as fireman and engineer, and is now in the employ of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad. August 2, 1868, he married Miss Elinor W. Keppler, of Hancock County, Ill., by whom he has six children living. Mr. Cooper is a member of Post 35, G. A. R., of Fort Scott.

W. A. CORMANY, insurance agent, is a native of Ohio. He was born in 1841, just before his parents reached Lithopolis, Ohio, to which place they were immigrating from Pennsylvania. He attended school in Lancaster, Ohio, until he reached the age of ten years; he then went to work at telegraphy, but the employment being too confining he hired out to a carpenter; he worked at this for some little time until an accident occurred which came near ending his life. Then he gave up carpentering and tried printing, working three years in the Lancaster *Gazette* office; then went from Lancaster to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there engaged himself to the Cincinnati *Commercial*. He worked here six years, the last three having charge of the show bill department of that office. In 1861, he enlisted in the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was in thirty-three hard-fought battles, among which were Shiloh, Stone River, Fort Donelson, Chickamauga, etc. He was one of the men that tore the Confederate flag off of the State House at Nashville, Tenn. He was one of the firing squad at the burial of Gen. Nelson, at Louisville, Ky. He was captured by John Morgan and held as a hostage for one of Morgan's men. He was also captured at Stone River, and was confined in Libby Prison for several months. He was mustered out of the service in 1864 and went to Chicago, where he became one of the publishers of the *Voice of the Fair*, a daily paper published under the management of S. P. Rounds during the Sanitary Fair held that year in Chicago. He then went to Mount Carroll, Ill., and published the Mount Carroll *Mirror*. In 1866, he left for Kansas with but $350. On his way and while in St. Joe, Mo., he was robbed. He arrived in Fort Scott with $50. He formed a partnership here with Oscar Edwards and resurrected the Fort Scott *Monitor*, the firm being Cormany & Edwards. In two years he sold his interest in the *Monitor*, and in 1869 went into partnership with J. S. Emmert in the real estate business. Shortly afterward they took into the firm W. A. Shannon. In 1870, Emmert & Kellar bought the interest of Cormany & Shannon. He then went into the insurance business, making the first year only $150. In 1881 he formed a partnership with A. Graff, the name of the firm being Cormany & Graff. He has been a member of the School Board, Secretary of the Board of Trade, and Secretary of the Second Ward Republican Committee for fourteen years. In 1864, he married Miss Emmert; they have six children. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. He is now special agent and adjuster of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh, and has charge of the company's business in Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and the Indian Territory.

JAY COREY, M. D., came to Fort Scott in March 1882. He was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., October 18, 1850, and went to Michigan with his parents when only three or four years of age. He lived in Michigan until 1878, most of the time in Ionia. He received his education at the Agricultural College of Michigan, at Lansing, and at Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, graduating from the latter institution in the spring of 1882. He was married at Ionia, Mich., December 17, 1876, to Dacie Vance, a native of Clinton, Mich. They have one child—Paris.

J. F. COTTRELL; book store; native of St. Clair County, Mich. At an early age he entered a dry goods house in Detroit, as cash boy with a salary of $1 a week and board; beginning at the bottom of the ladder, he has continued rising since. After four years he went to Bay City, remaining here till 1866; then returning to Detroit, he entered the old firm at $1,200 a year. In 1869, he came to Fort Scott on account of his health, and opened a stationery stand in the Wilder House, buying out Charles Corbin and afterward John C. Campbell, in 1877, and opened in the new Opera House building. In 1881, he moved to his present stand, occupying a room twenty-five foot front and 110 deep, carrying a stock of from nine to fifteen thousand. William Cottrell was City Treasurer from 1878 to 1881, and was instrumental in effecting the city compromise in 1878. He is Treasurer of the Bourbon County Fair Association, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

M. CUMMINGS, farmer, Section 20, native of Jefferson County, Mo., was born in 1826. In 1830, he went to Pennsylvania with his parents, and in 1832 they moved to Ohio; while here he learned the trade of wagon maker, and worked at it until he came to Kansas in 1861. He took a claim on Section 7, Scott Township, in this county, but sold and moved to Fort Scott, where he worked at his trade. He had, during the war, served in the State militia when called on. In 1867, he bought and moved on his present place, which was entirely unimproved, but which is now in perfect working order as a grain and stock farm. He has been married twice, in 1847 and in 1863, having eight children.

S. M. CUTLER, teacher in the Normal School, Fort Scott, is a native of Spencer County, Ind., born December 1, 1855. In 1875 and '76, attended the National Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio. Commenced teaching in 1874, alternating from school room to student's desk, earning money to educate himself, and graduated in 1879 from the Central Normal College of Danville, Ind. He came to Fort Scott the same year, and bought a part interest in the Normal School, with Prof. D. E. Sanders, and the school improved and enlarged under their supervision, having had forty pupils; it now has 150. Mr. Cutler is now Superintendent of the city schools, Columbus, Kan. In 1879, he married Miss Ella Dickerson, of Danville, Ind. They have one son, named Frank Garfield, and one named Thomas H.

PETER DALRYMPLE, came to Fort Scott in 1871, and has since been connected with the Goodlander Mill. He has always devoted his entire attention to the management and development of the flouring mill interests with which he has been connected, and has been for the last two years one of the proprietors of the mill. Mr. Dalrymple is a native of Scotland, and came to this country in 1860. He was a resident of Chicago prior to coming to Fort Scott.

D. D. DAUGHERTY, East Wall street, was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1827, and lived there until he was thirteen years of age, and moved to Delaware County, Ind., where his family settled right in the woods and commenced clearing a farm, at which they succeeded; he then cleared one of his own, afterward selling, and still another which he sold. In 1863, he was elected Sheriff of Delaware County, serving four years, and then engaged in the grain business, in which he lost about all he had, and then came west to Barton County, Mo. In 1869, he went to farming, but gave it up and went to Fort Scott in 1870, and opened a meat market on Wall street. He was burnt out of his first stand, and then moved into the present place, Cotton House. He has been married three times, in 1848, 1856 and 1878, and has two boys and two girls. In 1876, he was elected to the City Council, and again in 1881. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and the K. of H.

J. W. DAVIS, of the firm of Davis & Co., grain and seed dealers, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., from there going to Bourbon County, Kan., where he established business in 1872, representing the only exclusive grain and seed firm in the city, and the largest and oldest on the Texas Division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. They have introduced into the trade what is known as the loan system, getting a loan of castor beans and flax seed from Eastern firms, and then paying the seed back. This business has grown of late years until it is becoming a most important trade. The crops of beans and flax are less afflicted by drought than the cereals, and are not so subject to the depredations of chinch bugs and grasshoppers. In addition to this, a price is made with the farmer for the crop, which saves them from the fluctuations of the markets. Mr. Davis was a farmer before coming to Bourbon County, Kan.

MISS J. N. DAVIDSON, teacher in Room 9, Central School, is a native of Vinton County, Ohio. She attended the village school in childhood, afterward going to the high school at Wilkville. In 1871, they came to Kansas, and she attended the public school in Fort Scott, and finally graduated in high school and Normal course under Prof. Dilworth, and after an examination in 1875, received a first class certificate, and commenced teaching in Room 5, Central School. In 1876, she went to Parsons, and taught in the grammar school. In the spring of 1878, taught a district school, and then returned to Fort Scott, teaching in Room 7, but in 1882 was promoted to Room 9, where she is now industriously engaged.

SILAS ADDISON DAY, publisher of the *Herald and Record*, was born at New Albany, Ind., November 4, 1842. His father was S. C. Day, a native of New Jersey, a wholesale dry goods merchant of New Albany, and is now a private banker of that place. His mother was a native of Kentucky, her maiden name being Harriet N. McClung. Silas A. Day received the rudiments of his education at the New Albany High School, and at Tonsley's Academy. He then attended successively Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; Hanover College, Indiana, where he graduated in 1863; attended medical lectures in Paris, France, during the winter of 1863-64; attended the Polytechnic Institute at Stuttgart, Germany, in the summer of 1864, and attended law lectures in Tubingen, Germany, during the following winter. Returning to New Albany, he was admitted to the bar in 1866, and practiced law there until March, 1869, when he moved to Fort Scott, and followed the practice of his profession until January, 1871; having the preceding fall been elected Probate Judge of Bourbon County, he at that time (January, 1871) entered upon the duties of that office, in which he was continued until January, 1877. In the fall of 1876, he was elected to the State Legislature in which he served one term as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. Returning to Fort Scott, he resumed, and continued the practice of law until February, 1882, when he purchased the *Herald*, a weekly newspaper. In June, 1882, he established the *Evening Herald*, and in September, he purchased the *Record*, combined that paper with the *Herald*, and now publishes the consolidated papers under the name of the *Herald and Record*, as a weekly paper, in addition to the publication of the *Evening Herald* as a daily. He was married in June, 1868, to Miss Mary E. McMillen, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have had five children, all of whom have died.

CHARLES DE MOISEY, teacher in Room 4; native of East Tennessee; born in 1851. In his youth, although having school advantages, he took little interest in them, and at the age of fourteen he had made but little progress. At this time, his father had lost his property, and he was awakened to the necessity of having an education, so he went to Cincinnati, and while there attended the Chickering Institute, and in 1869 got a position on the Government survey under Col. Averett. Here he developed his talent as a draftsman, and was alloted the best position on the corps. He was afterward employed on the Southern Pacific Railroad, by T. Scott. In 1875, he started to California, and went up the Gila River. On reaching San Antonia, he returned, and came to Bourbon County; went to farming and teaching. He taught in Marmaton for three years; then came to Fort Scott, and took charge of the east school in 1882. In 1881, he married Miss Gordon. They reside on their farm on Section 19, which is a convenient ride from his school.

FERD DE STWOLINSKI, mining engineer, was born in Germany December 1, 1840, and educated at mining and engineering institutions in that country. He was for twelve years an officer in the French-Belgium *Societe Anonyme des Mines et Fonderies de Zinc de la Vielle Montagne*. He came to America in 1860, and was in the employ of Matthiessen A. Hegelar Zinc Company, at La Salle, Ill., for six years and a half, erecting their concentrating works. He afterward removed to Missouri, and erected the machinery for Mine Lae Motte Company, Desloge Lead Company and several other works of similar character in Southeastern Missouri. He was next employed in erecting the extensive concentrating works of the Granby Smelting & Mining Company in Joplin, and other works in that vicinity. He removed to Fort Scott in 1881, and has since been employed with the Fort Scott Foundry & Machine Shops, in the capacity of mining and mechanical engineer, and having entire charge of their mining department. The mining machinery built by the Fort Scott Foundry & Machine Works has the reputation of being the best in the country, and is all put up under the personal supervision of Mr. De Stwolinski, he giving his entire attention to this particular kind of work. He has put up machinery extensively in Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, New Mexico, Mexico and the far western mining regions.

E. E. DIX, agent, native of Lawrence, Kan.; born in 1860. He commenced November 12, 1878, as operator at Olathe for the K., C. & F. S. & G. R. R.; has had four stations since then, and has acted as last agent. In 1882, he was appointed agent at Fort Scott, the best station on the road.

ALBERT DOUD, dentist, came to Olathe, Kan., in September, 1868, and was engaged in the practice of his profession there until he came to Fort Scott December 25, 1879. He has been engaged in the practice of dentistry about fifteen years. He was born near Peru, Ind., April 27, 1842, and received his education principally in that town. He served in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry in 1864, for about four months, his regiment doing service in Alabama and Tennessee most of the time. He is a member and Past President of the Kansas State Dental Society, a member of the A., F. & A. M., and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Doud was married, at Olathe, September 15, 1870, to Manett Whitcomb, a native of Vermont. They have four children—Winnifred, Manetta, Alberta and Sarah Lydia.

CHARLES F. DRAKE, President of Bank of Fort Scott, came to Fort Scott in June, 1858. At the time of his arrival, it was a village of about 200 inhabitants, Col. Hiero Wilson, merchant; Benjamin Riggens, later at Kansas City, and now in the West mining, and Drs. Hill and Little being the principal business men. He immediately engaged in the hardware and tinware trade, establishing the first hardware store in that region, and drawing his trade principally from Missouri. In 1862, he closed out his stock, and the troops occupied his building for some time, he afterward returning, and remaining in business there until 1876. He organized the First National Bank in Fort Scott, acting as Vice President until 1877, and then as Cashier until 1880, and also the Fort Scott Bank, which is owned as a partnership by Charles F. Drake, President; Charles Nelson, Cashier, and Charles F. Martin, Assistant Cashier. They do a general banking business, and are largely interested in farming. Mr. Drake is a native of Mount Vernon, Knox County. He was born September 1, 1832, and resided there until he came to Kansas. He was elected a member of the Kansas State Legislature in 1863, there being but three votes against him. He secured the passage of the law, locating the county seat, by a vote of the people, and in 1864 organized the first school district in Fort Scott, and, he being Secretary of the School Board, transacted the burden of the business. He has since held various local offices, serving the city as Mayor, Councilman and City Treasurer, and in 1866 was a candidate for State Senator. He is the proprietor of the Fort Scott Cement Works, one of the most complete works of the kind in the country, employing from twenty to forty men, and having a capacity for crushing and grinding about one hundred barrels per day, and one-fifth owner of the Goodlander Flouring Mill & Elevator Company. Mr. Drake is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and for thirty years belonged to the I. O. O. F.

JOHN EMMERT, real estate agent, is a native of Washington County, was born in 1813, near Hagerstown, where he was raised on the farm, and engaged in farming till 1872, when he came West, and located in Fort Scott. He married in Maryland, and has eight children. His son William is mining and storekeeping in Mexico; John H. is in the employ of the Gulf Railroad; Charles is in the West End Grocery with J. P. Robens; Miss Louisa is clerking in J. M. Bright's store; Miss Helen is a teacher in the central school building, and he has three married daughters in Maryland, wives of farmers.

END & HAFER, merchant tailors, established August 1, 1881. J. F. End was the founder of the business, and started it in 1881. He is a native of France, and was born March 22, 1853. His knowledge of the business was gained in France. He worked at it three years in Paris; from there he came to New York in 1871, moving thence to St. Louis, and worked for F. W. Luhre, clothing house, and then going to Mexico, Mo. He came from there to Fort Scott in 1873. He remained until 1877, and went back to St. Louis, coming back in 1880. He worked for H. Brown one year, and then bought F. O. Baker out. The firm was then End & Miller. He then, on the 1st of January, bought Miller's interest, and in May took Mr. J. Hafer into the firm. Mr. End married Miss Karlleskint, of Fort Scott. They have one child. Mr. Hafer is a native of Franklin County, Penn.; born in 1836. He learned his trade in Mansfield, Ohio, and then traveled over the county looking for a location, and settled in Napoleon, Ohio, where he remained until the opening of the war, and then enlisted in the Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B; served as Commissary Sergeant, and was holding his commission as First Lieutenant; but resolved to not use it, so returned to Napoleon, Ohio, soon after going to Ligonier, Noble Co., Ind. In the fall of 1866, he went to work for Strauss Brothers. Leaving them in 1870, he came to Humboldt, Kansas, and opened a shop, where he stayed until February, 1882, when he went to Nevada, Mo., and opened there; but not liking it, he came to Fort Scott, and went into his present business. He married in Napoleon, Ohio. They have three children.

FRANCIS FERREE, farmer, Section 23. He is a native of Clinton County, Penn., and there learned his trade, "plastering," at which he has worked in connection with farming ever since. In 1838, he moved to Quincy, Ill., where he went to farming, and there met his wife in 1855, Miss Sarah A. Ogle, of St. Clair County, Ill. She comes of Kentucky blood, her grandfather moving from there to Illinois with a part of his slaves, set them free in Illinois; and in early times her father came near losing his life while on a load of hay on the road going to Belleville, the county seat, being shot at by the Indians. She is some relation to the Oglebys of that section. Her folks still live there. In 1860, he moved to Kansas, locating on Section 24, and remained till the war troubles drove him away. He went back to Quincy, Ill., in 1861, passing through many perils and returning after the war, he lived in Fort Scott from 1868 to 1876, when he returned to the farm. They have a family of five, one deceased. Two of these children were twins, John W. and Benjamin F. Mr. Ferree is a Republican in politics and has held some township offices. The twins weighed at their birth, respectively, two and a half and three pounds.

BENJAMIN FILES came to Kansas in March, 1859, and went to Colorado and Texas the same year, returning and locating permanently in Fort Scott, November 8, 1862. He has been engaged in the livery business in his present location since that time. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and was Alderman of the Second Ward one term, also City Marshal one term. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, December 27, 1837, and lived in that State, Canada and Michigan until he came to Kansas. He was married in Fort Scott on November 12, 1868, to Mary Watson. She is a native of New York, and her parents were early settlers at Fort Scott, having come there in 1859. They have one child, Cora.

PROFESSOR H. FRANKENBURGER, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, came to Kansas in April, 1870, and located at Fort Scott, engaging in the business of contracting and building for about eighteen months. He then taught in the district schools of the county for one year, and was then, until 1880, Principal of the East Fort Scott School, holding during this time the office of Clerk of the Board of Education. In 1880, he was elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction. He was born in Leesburg, Mercer Co., Penn., June 7, 1839, and lived there until 1844, when he went to Lawrence County, Penn., making that his home until 1855, graduating in the meantime at the Mahoning Valley Academy. He then went to Wisconsin and located in Green County, near Monroe, residing there until he came to Kansas. He was married to Ann Groves August 21, 1857. They have six children—Clara Irene, Henry Grant, Lewis Smith, John Martin, Frank Rawlin and Mamie Tot. Mr. Frankenburger enlisted August 2, 1864, in Company D, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and served until the close of the war. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and I. O. O. F. In the fall of 1882, he was re-elected to the office of County Superintendent and also Q. M. of W. H. Lytle Post, No. 32, Grand Army of the Republic.

THOMAS GALLAGHER, proprietor of the East Wall Street House, is a native of Lycoming County, Penn.; was born in 1806. In that pastoral State it was not astonishing that he should have been raised on a farm. The old State was new at that time, as Mr. G. can remember some things of the Revolutionary times; though loving the old place, he concluded to go West for his health; so, in 1860, he moved to Freeport, Ill., staying there till he came to Fort Scott, or more properly speaking, to his farm in Bourbon County, where he lived till 1878, where he opened his boarding house. He has been married twice, once in 1831, and last time, to Miss Isabella F. Grier, of Pennsylvania, in 1858. Her father was a Presbyterian minister, and remained in one church for fifty-three years. Mr. Thomas Gallagher has been a member of the same church for fifty years; his wife, for forty; by his last marriage, he has but one child—Miss Lizzie Bell; by the first marriage, John C. William, who died in the army, Harry, Clay and Philip M., a civil engineer, now in Montana, besides two daughters married in Pennsylvania. William Gallagher, a nephew, came to Kansas in 1859; he is now living in Independence.

MRS. J. M. GALLOWAY, teacher in Room 7, Central School, is a native of Bridgeton, Cumberland Co., Penn. Her first school experience was the child school or kindergarten of an old lady that lived near, and when thirteen years of age was taken by the Rev. H. J. Vandyke, who prepared her for her profession. At the age of sixteen, she attended Mount Holyoke Female Seminary at South Hadley, Mass. She graduated from here when twenty-one years of age, then, on going to Philadelphia, she took a full course of mathematics, and then went to St. Louis, where she graduated from the normal school, and then taught as Principal in Stoddart's Addition. She had married Mr. John M. Galloway in 1860, and the next year came to Kansas and entered the professional field, teaching in the public school under Prof. McKinney, and afterward she opened a private school, where she taught her pupils the higher branches, fitting young men and ladies for the university. She numbers among her pupils many of the leading young business men of the city. She is now in the Central School, Room No. 7. Mr. Galloway is a well-read first-class lawyer in every respect.

B. F. GARDINER, proprietor of the Fort Scott Cement Works, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 22, 1842. At the breaking-out of the civil war, he was in New Mexico, where, in April, 1861, he enlisted in the Seventh United States Infantry, was taken prisoner, parolled, and subsequently discharged. He re-enlisted in December, 1862, in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out in September, 1865, with the rank of First Lieutenant, and in command of Company D of that regiment. He was with the army of the Cumberland during most of his service, and was in all the engagements of his command. At the close of the war he returned to Cincinnati and was engaged in the lumber business; three years after which he returned to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he was connected with the John Cooper Engine Manufacturing Company until 1876, when he entered the United States Internal Revenue Department as gauger and storekeeper until 1878, when he went to Carthage, Mo. In January of the following year, he went to Fort Scott and engaged in the manufacture of cement. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and the K. of P., and is at present a member of the School Board. He was married at Mount Vernon, Ohio, December 25, 1865, to Ella M. Martin, a native of Mount Vernon. They have two children, Eda D. and Charles H.

E. N. GILFILLAN, of the Gilfillan Flag Stone Company, is a native of Mercer County, Penn.; was born in 1852, and received a mercantile education. Prior to this he lived on the farm, and here they opened up the quarry of flag stone that is now supplying vast quantities. He commenced his commercial experience with Bright Bros., staying some five years, and then going into Westervelt & Co.'s as clerk. In April, 1881, they formed a company, and he gave his attention to the stone business. In 1872, he married Miss E. Lockwood, of Fort Scott. They have one babe and have lost one. Mr. Gilfillan belongs to the Knights of Honor

JOHN GLUNZ, harness manufacturer and dealer in hides and leather, wholesale and retail, came to Kansas in 1862, and located at Leavenworth, where he was engaged in his present business until 1868, when he removed to Fort Scott. His business has increased from $7,000 to $80,000 per annum, and he employs thirteen hands. He has been Alderman of the First Ward several years, and a member of the School Board; and is now serving his second year as Mayor of the city. He is Vice President of the First National Bank, one of the directors of the Fort Scott, Topeka & Lincoln Railroad, and member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Order of Red Men. Mr. Glunz was born in Prussia, October 7, 1842, and came to America in 1847 and located at Weston, Mo. That was his home until he went to St. Louis, eighteen months before coming to Kansas. He was married at Hermann, Mo., October 6, 1869, to Bertha Christel, a native of that place. They have six children—Julia, Hedwick, Bertha John George, Leslie and Walter.

GEORGE W. GOODLANDER, architect and builder. He is a native of Northumberland County, Penn. Born February 24, 1840; arrived in Fort Scott December 13, 1864, and worked with C. W. Goodlander till 1870, at the carpenter trade, and married Miss Mead, of Fort Scott, in 1870. They have a family of two children. He then in partnership with A. McAllister worked at the trade till 1872, when he went into the business alone, having dissolved partnership; he has planned and built the following buildings since 1872: Built on the burnt district on Market Square, seven business houses, and the Rodecker & Co. Block; in 1873, the following in Oswego: a business block two-stories high, and then built a business house for Raymond & Officer in Girard, Kan.; built residence for Charles Nelson in Fort Scott. George W. Goodlander constructed large brick barn for John Mead and business house on Main street for same party and A. A. Byington; architect for D. Prager's residence. Built Third Ward Schoolhouse; was architect for Drake's Block, also, for business house and residence for Col. Huntington; was architect and builder of the Odd Fellows Hall, built the Knox House, and residence of John Gluntz; architect of J. Kirby's residence in the country, also, of Archy Thompson's. In the last year, has completed a mission school in Indian Territory for Creek Indians at a cost of $24,000, remodeled bank of Paul Thornton & Co., Nevada, Mo., business house for H. P. Hildebrand. In the meantime he has had two shops burned, one in 1873 and one in 1874.

ELMER ELLSWORTH GOODLANDER, was born in Fulton, Ill., July 24, 1861, and came to Kansas with his parents in 1863. He received his education in Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas, and at the Northwestern University of Evanston, Ill. He is a son of Samuel Goodlander.

SAMUEL OSBURN GOODLANDER established the first furniture in Southwestern Kansas at Fort Scott in 1863. He commenced business as a cabinet maker in a room 14x20 feet, doing all of his own work, making tables, coffins, etc., and doing a little painting, and in the fall of 1865 got a small stock on from Kansas City and Leavenworth. From this very small beginning his sales have increased to over $65,000 in 1881, and he now employs twenty-five men. They manufacture walnut beds, and tables of walnut and poplar. Mr. Goodlander is a member of the I. O. O. F., subordinate lodge and encampment, A. O. U. W., Board of Trade and the Methodist Episcopal Church; was a member of the School Board for four years. He was born in Milton, Northumberland County, Penn., December 31, 1835. He learned his trade and lived in Pennsylvania until about 1856, when he went to Fulton, making that his home until he came to Kansas. He was married at Lewisburg, Penn., in September, 1859, to Sarah Catherine Price, a native of that city. They have three children—Ella Etta, Elmer Ellsworth and Charles Wesley.

JACOB GOTTLIEB, grocer, came to Kansas in 1870, and has been engaged in the live-stock business since that time, his business now amounting to from $10,000 to $15,000 per month. He has also been engaged in the grocery business since September, 1881, in partnership with Charles Love. Mr. Gottlieb was born in Prussia in June, 1841, and came to America in 1858, and located in Saline County, Mo., where he was engaged in the live-stock business and general merchandise at Brownsville until he came to Kansas. He was then in the merchandise business at Baxter Springs for one year, and at Pleasanton for the same length of time. He was married in Fort Scott in March, 1873, to Ida Thaus, a native of Wisconsin. They have five children—Herman, Jessie, Elm, Blanche and Fred. Mr. Gottlieb is a member of the "Briar Brith" of Sedalia.

AUGUSTUS GRAFF, insurance agent, came to Fort Scott September 1, 1866, and engaged in merchant tailoring until November 1, 1881, when he entered the insurance business He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the K. of H., and has been a member of the School Board for several years. He was born in Frankenhausen, Schwarzburg, Rudolstadt, Germany, September 24, 1830, and came to America in 1849, and located at Buffalo, N. Y. After stopping there nine months he went to Waukegan, and fifteen years later to Jacksonville, which was his home until he came to Fort Scott; he was married at Waukegan, Ill., in May, 1853, to Mary A. Zimmerman. She died in 1879, leaving four children—Emma M., Fannie M., Ida and Edwin F. He was married to his present wife, Hattie Harbin, November 11, 1881. She is a native of Missouri, but was reared in Kansas. Her father, John Harbin, first came to Kansas in 1855, and removed to Fort Scott in 1857. He was killed near Baxter Springs while serving in the Union army during the late war.

C. W. GRAEN, wholesale and retail druggist, commenced the drug business in Fort Scott in 1868, and was in partnership with Jacob Rush until 1874. The firm has since been C. W. Graen & Co., his present partner being E. Lowe. Mr. Graen is a native of Prussia, and came to America in 1856, residing for two years subsequent to his arrival in Indiana, and then in Illinois. He enlisted at Bloomington, in April, 1861, in the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and after serving in that regiment fourteen months, joined the Third Kentucky Cavalry and served in that regiment until the close of the war. After leaving the army he was employed in the construction of the U. P. R. R. in Utah, until he came to Kansas; he is a member of the A., F. & A. M., A. O. U. W., Red Men, and the G. A. R. Mr. Graen was married in Fort Scott July 1, 1872, to Ida, daughter of Hon. D. P. Lowe, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have two children—Hazel Maud and Percey Edon.

E. GRANT, superintendent for Keith & Perry, coal mines, Scammonville, Cherokee County, was born in Oxford County, Maine, August 6, 1836; was raised on a farm and received a common school education; learned the carpenter's trade and followed it ten years in Wisconsin; was in the army three years; came to Kansas in 1869; stopped at Fort Scott and began coal operations. Had charge of the old Fort Scott Mining Company, getting there before the railroad was built. Mr. Grant was married to Miss Bertha Nydick, of Wisconsin, in 1860 They have five children—Ivan, Fred, Lillie, Nellie and Perry.

REV. ELIHU GUNN, D. D., pastor of the first Baptist Church of Fort Scott, was born at Montague, Mass., January 3, 1818, and is a son of Elihu P. Gunn, a farmer and native of that place, his ancestors being among its early settlers. Samuel Gunn, earliest known ancestor, lived in Sunderland, Mass., one of the original forty proprietors of the town; date of death unknown. Nathaniel Gunn, son of the above, born at Hatfield, Mass., August 1, 1693, died in Montague, November 29, 1779, aged eighty-six; married four wives, named respectively, Dickinson, Belden, Ballard and Wells. Nathaniel Gunn, son of above, born in Montague, Mass., February 4, 1726, died in Montague, April 22, 1807, aged eighty-one. Dorothy Marsh, his wife, died July 13, 1805. Elihu Gunn, son of above, born November 10, 1765; died April 27, 1851. Elihu P. Gunn, born December 18, 1792. Elihu Gunn, the subject of this sketch, was educated at Franklin Academy, Mass., and at Madison University, N. Y., graduating from the literary department of that institution in 1847, and afterward taking a full theological course from which he graduated in 1849. He was ordained in 1849, and stationed at Keokuk, Iowa, for eight years, and was afterward President of the Central University at Pella, Iowa, for five years; he was then pastor of the Baptist Church at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, for nine years, and came to Atchison in 1870. He was there pastor of the Baptist Church for three years, and subsequently resided at Lawrence for four years before coming to Fort Scott, holding the office of General Superintendent of home missions for Kansas during that period. He was married at North Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., in August, 1849, to Amy Barrett, a native of Vermont. They have five children—Charles E., a merchant and Postmaster at Calhoun, Mo.; Amy A., now Mrs. G. S. Warn, of Fort Scott; William C., Edward L., and Abbie F., now Mrs. W. H. Baker of Fort Scott. Mr. Gunn had the degree of D. D. bestowed upon him in 1880, by the institution of which he was formerly President in Iowa.

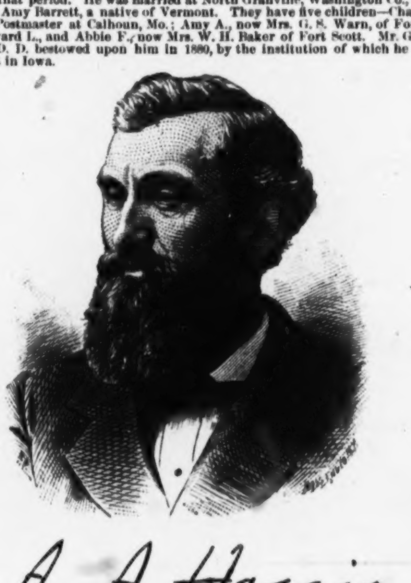

A. A. Harris

A. A. HARRIS was born in Simpson County, Ky., January 16, 1838, of Scotch-Irish parentage. Was brought up on a farm, receiving but a limited education; served in Morgan's Cavalry of the Confederate army, from 1861 to the surrender. Settled at Lebanon, Tenn., and commenced the practice of law in September, 1865. Married Miss Belle Evans, daughter of R. J. Evans, Esq., a prominent and highly respected citizen of Lebanon, May 29, 1866. Removed to Fort Scott, April, 1871, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, having now a large and lucrative business. Mr. Harris stands very high as a lawyer, and is especially distinguished as an advocate. He mingles but little in politics, although he was an Elector-at-large, on the Democratic Presidential ticket in 1880.

E. J. HALL, specialist in native wood works, shop on corner Main and Burch, came to Kansas in 1870, and located at Fort Scott where his first work was done in a foundry, but on the 4th of July he took his first job on Mr. Potter's house, and then a house for Mr. Sinzc, also the Centreville Church. Being a superior mechanic, he confines himself to the finer quality of work. He has done some very fine finishing and ornamental work for many parties in Fort Scott. In 1880, he moved his shop or place of business from Locust street to his present stand; he is now finishing two parlors in black walnut for C. H. Morley; his wife, Mrs. Dr. Hall, is a graduate of the female medical college of Philadelphia, Penn., and has been practicing since 1871.

S. E. HALL, engineer on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, is a native of the State of Illinois, Putnam County; was raised in La Salle and Bureau counties. They then moved to Iowa, and from there S. E. went to work in the yard of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. For George H. Littleton he has been working since commencing in 1862, and going to Hannibal he ran an engine on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, where he worked a number of years; then taking the Chicago & Kansas City Express, and for a while he ran an engine on Iron Mountain Railroad, Missouri, when he came to Fort Scott in 1879, and worked on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, running below Fort Scott most of the time. His father was a native of Virginia. G. B. Hall, his grandfather, was in the war of 1812, and his great-grandfather was in the Revolutionary war. The noted massacre by the Indians of the Hall family which took place in Illinois, near where Ottawa now stands, is a matter of history. From this terrible scene his father and an uncle escaped. His experience in engineering is not unmixed with danger, as he has turned over with the engine three times, and jumped from the engine seven times; his right ankle joint being the only sound one about him. In 1861, he married Miss Shepard of Kentucky, and they have a family of three children—Minetta, Lena E., and Harry E., who has taken the premium as finest baby at the Brookfield, Mo., Fair; his brother, Clinton Hall, was killed while serving under Sherman; William J., Ezra M. and Leonard Hall are in California, while his sister, Mrs. Tucker, lives near the scene of the massacre in Illinois.

S. D. HART, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Fort Scott, is a native of Allegheny County, Penn., born January 17, 1833. In 1852, with his parents, he moved to Washington County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming until 1857, when he went to Iowa, from there to Mississippi, locating in Southwestern Missouri, and went into the nursery business in Dade County. In 1860, he sold fruit trees all through this part of Kansas, but went into the pump business in Illinois in 1863, and returned to Kansas, and when they were burned out he and his brother brought the remnant of their nursery stock to Bourbon County in 1864, carried on business until 1867, when he sold, and has since carried on a stock and grain farm, having an improved place with fine orchard. Mr. Hart married Miss Kern in 1869. They have four boys and four girls. He has received from the hands of the people an office of high trust, being elected as a Representative on the Greenback ticket in 1874. His fortune has been checkered, however, for in 1879 he lost most all he had by fire. Mr. Hart has always been an active worker in building up the public schools of the State, and is a member of the Christian Church.

BENJAMIN HARTLEY, rector of the Episcopal Church, was born in Scotland, September 9, 1837. In early life his tastes as an artist were developed, and he attended the Royal Scottish Art School of Edinburgh; while educating himself in this way he also became a printer, thus gaining the wherewith to pursue his chosen profession; after coming to America he concluded to enter the ministry, attending and graduating from Bexley Hall, the theological school of Kenyon College, the same seminary from which have graduated R. J. M. Kendrick, C. E. Butler and D. W. Coxe, all of these gentlemen having preceded Mr. Hartley in Fort Scott. In 1864, he left Gambier, Ohio, and went as a missionary to Liberia and the western coast of Africa. While here he met his wife, then Miss Griswold, of New York; on returning to the United States he preached in Brighton, Mass., then in Holliston, though suffering from African malaria; he also ministered to the souls' wants of congregations in Blossburg, Penn., then in Bridgeton, N. J., where he remained until 1879, when he was called to Fort Scott, Kan., succeeding Rev. Daniel W. Coxe in the charge. Mr. Hartley's parents were both of English birth; he has now a family of three children, two boys and one girl—Kenneth, Randolph S. and Carrie Griswold. Mrs. H. has written quite a number of books for the Sabbath school, and he continues his art and instructs in drawing and painting. He has quite a number of exquisite oil paintings in his studio.

M. D. HARTMAN, ice dealer, was born in Lycoming County, Penn., in 1840; his trade is that of the miller, having learned that in 1858; he worked in the mill till 1861, when he enlisted in the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and served till 1865; was mustered out in Madison; he then went back to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in canal boat running, but lost money at that, and came West; he intended settling in Missouri, but came to Fort Scott, Kan., in 1867, and bought an interest in a mill on the Marmaton River, with A. J. Evans, but in 1870 went to Marshall, Texas, and went into the ice business, shipping from St. Louis. He came back to Fort Scott in 1877, and built ice houses, and in 1881 built a fine residence on land on Section 31, Scott Township, where he lives, attending fruit growing and his ice business. In 1868, he married Miss Tincher of Fort Scott.

LUCAS M. HAVENS, Assistant Postmaster, was born in what is now Columbus, Ohio, March 8, 1836, and received his education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. He came to Kansas December 15, 1858, and located at Wyandotte, remaining there until October, 1861. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of a company by Gov. Robinson in June, 1861, and was about to start for Kansas City to be sworn into the Second Kansas Regiment, when he was disabled by the fall of a building at Wyandotte. Twenty-five of the company were injured in the same accident, most of them so severely as to be incapacitated for service. J. H. Harris was Captain of the company at the time. Lieut. Havens received injuries in his right wrist, and was badly crippled in his right leg, being still obliged to carry a cane in consequence of the accident. He returned to Columbus, Ohio, in October, 1861, and remained there until November 19, 1868. He then came to Fort Scott, and was employed in a banking house as book-keeper until January 1, 1869, and has since held his present position as Assistant Postmaster. He was married at Lafayette, Ind., February 3, 1857, to Ruth E. Van Fossen, a native of Homer, Mich. They have three children—Joseph D., Effie G. and John C.

CAPT. CHARLES H. HAYNES, merchant, came to Fort Scott April 1, 1857, and opened a lumber factory on Locust street, on the banks of "Buck Run," now the ravine between the Gulf Railroad and West Fort Scott. In 1858, he removed the mill to where Johnson's brick-yard is now situated, and continued in business there until April, 1861, when he entered the army. He enlisted in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry as Second Lieutenant, and in 1862 raised and was appointed Captain of Company B, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry. In August, 1865, he was paid and discharged at Lawrence and returned to Fort Scott, where he has since been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He is also considerably interested in farming, having farms both in Kansas and Missouri, and has represented the Second Ward in the Common Council. Capt. Haynes was born at Hoosack, N. Y., November 27, 1827. When eleven years of age, he removed with his parents to Fremont, Ohio, and that was his home until 1857. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Royal Arch Chapter, of the G. A. R. and of the Episcopal Church. He was married at Elyria, Lorain Co., Ohio, December 20, 1855, to Miss Jennie Hoyle, a native of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. They have two children living, Kate and Jennie, and lost three—a son and a daughter who died in infancy, and Blanche, who died when eighteen years of age.

J. J. HAZELTON, station baggage master for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, Fort Scott. A native of Licking County, Ohio. He was born in 1838. His early life was spent on a farm, there learning the carpenter's trade. He worked at that until 1862, when he enlisted in the Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Veteran, Company C, and was mustered out as a Second Lieutenant in 1865. Was wounded at the battle of Vicksburg and also at Jackson. He returned to Marshall County, Ind., and worked for T., P. W. R. R. and the I. B. W. R. R. at bridging work. Coming to Fort Scott in 1872, he went to work for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. Was on a switch engine awhile, then in the freight department and on the police force, and then in the baggage department. In 1880, he was appointed general baggage master. In 1860, he married Miss Lizzie Johnson of Ohio. They have a family of four children, three boys and one girl. Two of his boys, U. G. and A. J. Hazelton, are working at the foundry. Mr. Hazelton belongs to the G. A. R.

MARTIN HEINE, Sr., retired liquor dealer, was born in Baden, Germany, October 29, 1824. He learned shoemaking in the old country, and emigrated to America in 1847. When he arrived here he started on quite an extended tour from Wheeling, Va. He visited St. Louis, Mo., Burlington, Iowa, Memphis, Tenn., Hollow Springs, Miss., through Georgia to Charlestown, S. C., Richmond, Va., Washington, D. C., back to Wheeling, Va., where he in 1850 married Miss Magdalene Geist. In 1851, he moved to Wellsville, Ohio, then to Cleveland. He went back to Wheeling, but in 1854 we find him keeping a saloon and boarding house in Cleveland. He then moved to Canada, and at different places worked at his trade and saloon keeping and butchering. In 1857, he moved to Cleveland and then to Louisville, from there to Paducah, then on the Cumberland River to Cadiz, where he made in sixteen months $450. He then went to Elktown, Todd Co., Ky. This was in 1859. In 1863, he went to Henderson, on the Ohio River, to avoid the war trouble, but returned and stayed until 1869; he had visited Kansas in 1868, and selected Fort Scott as the finest location. Bought a lot on Scott avenue, 100x120 feet, and built in 1869 a residence that cost $2,800. He worked at his trade for a month, and then on the staff of the newspaper called the *Post*. He then went into the liquor business, until the prohibition law shut him up. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the Red Men, and to the Masonic fraternity in Kentucky. He has a daughter, Mary T., born in Fort Scott September 6, 1869, and a son, Martin Heine, Jr., who keeps the new dining hall built by him in 1881. Martin, Jr., was born in 1851; has been a compositor and reporter in the *Monitor News* office. He was married in 1882. Mr. Heine is highly respected for the honesty and integrity which mark all his actions. He was born in Vorenbach, Baden, Germany, and came to Fort Scott in 1868. When he landed in New York he had $320 in his pocket.

M. M. HELLMAN, wholesale and retail grocer, came to Fort Scott in December, 1866, and in February, 1867, opened a wholesale and retail grocery store, having for the first few years two partners in the business. Since 1872, he has carried on the business alone. In addition to his grocery business, he has a stock farm in Marmaton Township, which he gives his personal supervision. He was born in Bavaria, December 10, 1835, and came to America in 1852, and located in Peru, Ill., making that his home for two years. His home was then in California for twelve years, and subsequently at St. Louis, nearly a year before coming to Kansas. He was married in St. Louis in November, 1868, to Emily Lederman, a native of Baden, Germany. They have four children, Harry, Milton, Minnie and Rudolph. Mr. Hellman is Secretary and Treasurer of the Hebrew Relief Association.

WILLIAM R. HENRY, merchant, came to Fort Scott in February, 1871, but engaged in no active business for himself until 1874, when he entered upon the pursuit of agriculture. In the spring of 1876, he began to deal in agricultural implements, seeds, grain, wagons, buggies, etc., under the firm name of Henry & Boyce. This partnership continued for one year. He was then alone until June, 1880, when the present firm of William R. Henry & Co., was organized, composed of W. R. Henry and W. J. Robbins. They do almost exclusively a retail business; in January, 1882, D. M. McIntosh became a partner in the firm. Mr. Henry was born in Hartstown, Crawford Co., Penn., November 20, 1823, and lived there until about 1854, when he went to Rock Island, Ill. The following year he removed to Sioux City, where he remained until July, 1862. He then enlisted in Company E, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, as first Lieutenant, and in the fall of the same year became Captain of the company, having had practical command from the first. He remained in the service about three years, then, in May, 1865, went to Shreveport, La., where he was engaged in mercantile business until 1867. He was then engaged in the real estate business in New Orleans for two years, and then removed to Monmouth, where he remained two years before coming to Fort Scott. He was married to his present wife, Sidney S. Messon at Uniontown, Penn., September 16, 1863. She is a native of Fayette County, Penn. They have one child—Mary M. Mr. Henry is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R.

BENJAMIN F. HEPLER, M. D., was born in Pennsylvania; emigrated to Missouri in the winter of 1858, and established himself as physician and surgeon at Nevada, Mo., remaining there during the beginning of the war, the hostilities of which were the mitigating cause of his removing to Fort Scott, Kan., in 1863, and opening a drug store. In 1864, he became assistant surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Kansas State Militia, Col. Isaac Stadden commanding, which was called into active service during the Price raid. The Doctor, possessing a social, enthusiastic spirit and genial nature, was soon acknowledged a necessary acquisition in business relations. He not only assumed his professional duties, but identified himself with most of the public enterprises of the city, often receiving the seat of honor. The first feature seemed to be an educational demand, as no feasible Free School system had as yet been established; and in 1864, he, with others, organized a School Board, and eventually succeeded in maintaining literary advantages, and to-day he lives to see the public schools of Fort Scott "living monuments of honor." He has been ever since 1865 prominently connected with the various railroad interests of the State, being one of the originators, and always one of the directory of the railroad chartered as the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company in the State of Missouri. The Nevada *Times* of Nevada, Mo., in one of its issues of 1869, in speaking of him in connection with this enterprise, calls him the "Headlight of the Road." In 1867, he got up a charter, and selected the charter members for the Missouri, Fort Scott & Santa Fé Railroad Company, with a view of ultimately merging the two roads into one, and to further this enterprise, a treaty was conceived and arranged with the Big and Little Osage tribes of Indians, which treaty was held in May and June of 1868, at the mouth of Drum Creek, on the Verdigris River, where the town of Independence, Montgomery County, now is; he and others connected with the directory of the two railroads, met the Secretary of the Interior with their commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, at the time and place appointed to treat with the aforesaid tribes for a body of land involving 13,000,000 acres, then known as the "Osage Indian Reservation," to secure a landed franchise to build the two roads. In October, 1869, the Tebo & Neosho directory sold their franchises to the Land Grant Railway & Trust Company of New York City, Levi G. Parsons, President, R. S. Stevens General Manager, and through whose management the road was built under the name of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. He was also connected with the Memphis, Topeka & Fort Scott narrow gauge Railroad, organized in 1870, and the Laclede & Fort Scott is still a director in that road, also a member of the executive committee. He holds the position at the present time of assistant surgeon of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf division, also chief surgeon of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad Company. The Bourbon County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Society, was organized in 1866, and in 1871 he was elected President of the society, and at the same time was made President of the Kansas & Missouri District Fair Association, organized in 1871. At an early day he became identified as one of the proprietors of the Fort Scott Paint and Cement Works,

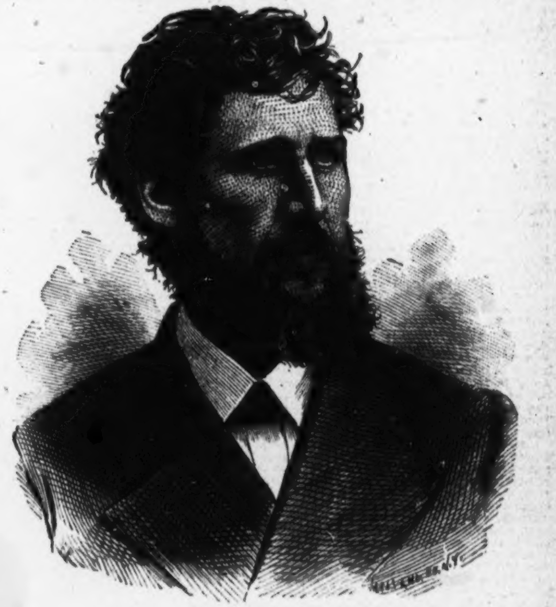

B. F. Hepler M.D.

in the manufacturing of hydraulic cement, and in July, 1872, became general Superintendent, and sold out his interest in 1876. In 1871, he, with others, organized a Town Stock Company in Crawford County, twenty miles southwest on the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, of which he was elected President, and in honor of its President they named the town "Hepler." He was one of the instigators and assisted in organizing the District Medical Society known as the Southeast Kansas District Medical Society in 1879, with G. R. Baldwin, M. D., President; F. F. Dickman, Secretary, and in 1880 he himself was elected President of this society, and in 1881 he became one of the proprietors of the *Kansas Medical Index*, F. F. Dickman, M. D., editor. For a series of years he did very little in a professional way, and in 1876 resumed the practice of medicine, since which time he has been very actively devoted to the interests of his profession, still holding some landed and mining interests in the suburbs of the city and adjoining counties. Thus we see in point of labor he has been one of the happy mediums through which the populace of the great State of Kansas have been able to prove by united efforts to their posterity the magnitude of advancement and improvement.

GEORGE HERMERLING, proprietor of the Cottage House, native of Louisville, Ky., born in 1843. His parents moved to Indiana in 1850, where they farmed. In 1861, he enlisted in the Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry, Company G, serving till 1865; he then went to work for a bridge company, and finally came to Fort Scott, where he went into the yard for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, and worked for the company till 1880. In 1879, he started a private boarding house, and in 1880 the Spencer House, but was burned out, so he built the Cottage House, at the cost of $1,200, having fourteen rooms. In 1871, he married Miss Johnson, of Drywood. They have two children. Mr. Hermerling was with Sherman when he went to the sea.

T. L. HERBERT, paints, oils, glass and wall-paper, is a native of Toronto, Can., born in 1845. He learned the trade of painting in Canada, and in 1861 came to Buffalo, N. Y., and worked at his trade, where he staid till November, 1864, then coming to Fort Scott, Kan., in December of the same year, but when he arrived was obliged to camp on the other side of the River Marmaton, on account of the high water. On arriving in Fort Scott, he went to work for the Government, but was taken sick, and was laid up from December to March 15. He tried to get to Fort Gibson, but was compelled to come back. In March, he went to work again, and when the troops were withdrawn he opened a shop for himself in the same location that he now occupies, it, at that time, being an old building, which was removed when the present block was built. His business is steadily increasing, being the largest in the city in this line. In 1873, he added to his stock of paints and paper by buying of J. B. Campbell his trade in plate glass. Trade is largely increasing and profitable, having put in the following fronts: the National Bank, Boston Store, Rodecker & Co., besides decorating several other large buildings. In 1870, he was married, and is a member of the Episcopal Church.

J. D. HILL, Superintendent of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in A. D. 1837. He graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in April, A. D. 1861. Returning home, he immediately enlisted, and served with credit and distinction during the war. On returning to civil life, he went to Decatur, Ill., and commenced the practice of law, and succeeded in building up a large and successful business. In 1873, he came to Fort Scott, and formed a copartnership with Gen. C. W. Blair, and continued in the practice of his profession with marked success; was County Attorney of Bourbon County for one term. Was one of the founders of the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott, which has taken high rank among the educational institutions of the State. In 1880, he, in connection with Francis Tiernan, Judge A. M. Ayers and Ira D. Bronson, procured a charter for the building of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad, and has been engaged in the building, construction and management of this road since that time. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Grand Armyof the Republic.

Z. A. HORNADAY, farmer, Section 16, native of Washington County Ind.; born near Old Salem in 1832, 2d March. He was engaged in farming there until his health compelled him to abandon it, then going into the mercantile line, he followed it until he opened in the hotel business, and in 1876 came West to the State of Kansas. While in Indiana, at the beginning of the war, he had organized a military company, but his mother's sickness, "which was her last," called him to her side, so he gave up the company. On leaving the State of Indiana, he traded his land there for the farm he now occupies, taking just one Section, or 640 acres, in Bourbon County, which is well known as the "Pleasant Valley Farm," which he farms and uses as a cattle ranch, handling 150 to 200 head of cattle yearly, and fine wheat and corn crops on the cultivated land, having also in reserve some eighty acres of fine timber. Mr. Hornaday, in 1865, married Miss Jones. They have a family of four children, two girls and two boys. He is President of the Bourbon County Fair Association, and has been a Mason since 1863, having the degree of Scottish Knights. In 1880, he was elected County Commissioner.

GEORGE W. HOWE, came to Fort Scott in June, 1866, and was engaged in mercantile business until his store and stock were destroyed by fire April 23, 1873. In November of the same year he again started in business, and continued until the spring of 1875, when he engaged in farming on Section 6, Scott Township, about two miles south of the city, and west of the fair grounds. In September, 1880, he became salesman, stock-keeper and shipping-clerk for Isaac Stadded, but still carries on his farm, raising principally fruit. Mr. Howe was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., August 12, 1836, and lived there until the winter of 1856, when he went to St. Louis. He there became connected with the steamboat service, as freight clerk, and continued on the river, later as pilot, until 1859. He was sworn into the United States service June 13, 1861, having enlisted in Company C, Eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served until July, 1864, participating in all the engagements of his command. He has always been actively identified with the Republican party, and was Chairman of the Fort Scott Republican Central Committee, when he went on to his farm. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the A., F. & A. M., Rising Sun Lodge, No. 8.

B. HUDSON, City Superintendent of Schools, native of Madison County, Ind. He was born in 1850. He was raised on a farm, and attended district schools; he then attended the Northwestern Christian University of Indianapolis, now called Butler University; leaving there he went to Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College; he then taught, and afterward going to the National Normal, at Lebanon, Ohio. Then going to Illinois, he taught school, being Principal in the high school of Ramsey, then to Vandalia teaching. In 1874, went to the Indiana University, and in 1875, taught high school in Brazil, Ind. He then turned his attention to the law, commenced reading, and graduated from the Indiana University and settled in Marshfield, Mo., where he practiced till 1877, when he came to Fort Scott. From the age of thirteen to fifteen, he was a soldier in the Second Indiana Cavalry, and was promoted to Sergeant. Mr. Hudson is not married.

WILLIAM HUGHES, farmer, Section 6, Fort Scott, native of Wales, Great Britain, born in 1841, was raised a farmer and stock breeder, and in 1871 came to America and right out to Kansas, locating in Miami County; he then came to Bourbon County, and rented land till 1881, when he bought a farm near Fort Scott for the benefit of the fine schools of the city. He is now engaged in grain, fruit and stock farming, making most of his money from cattle. His crops are fine this year; his corn will average forty bushels to the acre; oats thirty bushels, and fruit and hay good. In 1867, he married Miss Eliza Hopkins. They have a family of six children. Mr. Hughes is a Republican, and belongs to the Congregational Church.

J. S. JOHNSON, brick manufacturer, is a native of Norwich, Connecticut, born in 1840. While in Norwich he learned bricklaying. In 1861, he went into the army, and when he returned he went into the armory; when he quit there he went to his trade, and moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. From there coming west to Leavenworth, Kan., and in 1870 came to Fort Scott, to work on the Catholic Church, and started a brick yard, manufacturing 10,000 daily, now increased to 15,000. He is not married.

ENOCH S. JONES, proprietor of the Tremont House, came to Fort Scott in November, 1880, and in the spring of 1881, founded the Tremont restaurant, conducting it in connection with the oyster trade, which he carried on quite extensively, until he opened the Tremont House June 1, 1882. The Tremont firm is Jones & Co. He was born in Stafford County, England, May 1, 1854, and came to this country and settled in Pennsylvania when eight years of age. He resided in that State until 1869; then moved to Chicago, and was clerk in the employ of Burrell & Co., coal dealers, for about two years. He afterward was General Manager of the Chicago branch department of Midway Coal Co., coal miners of Pittsburgh, until the fall of 1874. He was in Alabama two years, in Texas one year, and in the Indian Territory nine months, and then returned to Chicago, and remained there a few months. Mr. Jones was married at Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 10, 1879, to Jean Watson, a native of Belleville, Ill. They have two children—Hugh and Robert. Mrs. Jones is of Scotch descent; her father was Colonel of the Twenty-second Illinois Volunteers.

B. W. JORDAN, proprietor of Gulf Dining Hall, a native of Straffordshire, England, born in 1851. In 1874, he emigrated to America; though he had learned printing, was unable to follow it on account of his eye-sight failing. On landing at Ottawa, he went into the hotel there, and in 1876, visited the Centennial at Philadelphia; going from there to New York City, and then to Rochester, where he was employed in that palace of hotels, the Osborn House. From there, in the course of his travels, he visited Texas in 1877, came to Fort Scott, going at once into the Wilder House; next, here he opened what was called the London Coffee House, where he cleared $1,000 in sixteen months. He sold out and went to Missouri in the cattle business, but did not succeed, and so came back in 1881, and opened his present stand, and is doing a good business. In Chambersville, Mo., he married Miss Agnes Skelton, of Coventry, England. They have one little daughter.

MOSES KAISER, cigar manufacturer, came to Kansas in 1869, and located at Leavenworth. The following year he removed to Emporia, which was his home until he came to Fort Scott in 1872. He was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in May, 1845, and came to America in 1856. His home was then at New York for twelve years. He was married at Fort Scott, in January, 1875, to Bertha Daus, a native of Indiana. Mr. Kaiser is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

SIGMUND KAUFMANN, grocer, while on a visit in 1879, being impressed with the wonderful natural advantages of the State, and splendid opportunity for business enterprise, was induced to establish himself here. Mr. Kaufmann is a native of Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, was born in 1848. When eighteen years old, he came to America, landing in New York; he went to New Orleans, La., and by boat to Shreveport. This was in the fall of 1866. Going into the general merchandise business, he clerked for N. Hirsch. After a period of four years he entered a general merchandise business with his father; the firm was M. M. Kaufmann & Sons, Shreveport, La. They did a very extensive business at this time. Sigmund was the buyer. He decided to locate in Kansas City, but on visiting Kansas he was convinced of the future of the State and set his stake in Fort Scott to grow up with the country. So on the 29th of March, 1880, he commenced business in Fort Scott, carrying a full stock of groceries and queensware, and commands a steadily increasing trade. In 1877, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Henry Mayer, who is now residing in Paola, Miami County. Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman have a family of two girls and one boy. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., besides belonging to some other societies.

GUSTAVUS W. KATZUNG, harness manufacturer, came to Fort Scott, December 26, 1873, and has been engaged in the hide, leather and harness business since that time, and in partnership with John Glunz since 1879. He was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, February 16, 1838, and came to America with his parents November 6, 1849, locating at St. Louis, May 22, 1851, and remaining there until January 2, 1863. He then removed to Leavenworth, Kan., and made that his home until 1869. His next location was at Lawrence, and he removed from there to St. Louis, making that his home until he removed to Fort Scott. He was married in St. Louis, March 16, 1862, to Mary Wolf, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany. They have four children—Lena, now Mrs. Charles Wagner, of Fort Scott, Charles, Edward and Lawrence. Mr. Katzung is a member of the I. O. O. F. Turners' Society, and A. O. U. W., being Grand Receiver of the latter society, of the State of Kansas and was elected a member of the Board of Education, in the spring of 1882.

JOHN KEARNS, capitalist, is a native of Fayette County, Penn., 1816; he was a farmer in early life in Knox County. He met his wife, Miss Bran, of Knox County. He quit farming finally and went into the grocery business, and afterward tried the dry goods line. In 1861, he took the Hedekin Hotel in Fort Wayne, which he conducted till 1871, when he moved West and went on a farm, but he sold and moved into the house he now occupies. His son, Eli received a commercial education, and his daughters graduated at Fort Wayne. They have lost one. Miss Sarah is now Mrs. Ogden, and Miss Mary B. is now Mrs. Bright. Mrs. Kearns is now owner of two farms in Bourbon County.

I. V. B. KENNEDY, farmer, P.O. Godfrey, is a native of New York, and has been a railroad man, giving twenty-five years of life to that business. He commenced as switchman, and was afterward brakeman and conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He worked there for some seventeen years, and took the position of General Roadmaster of the Laramie Division of the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1880, he bought a farm on Section 26, intending to make a stock farm of it. He commenced with 30 cows and 15 calves, now having about 136 cattle, finishing about 30 head this year. He has his place nicely arranged and perfectly fenced and shedded. He now has 554 acres which is used for grazing and grain. He has also about 200 tons of hay, feeding some fodder. In 1862 he married Miss Mary Smith. They have three children. Mr. K. is School Treasurer, and is a member of the Masonic Order.

GEORGE C. KENNEDY, Secretary of the York Nursery Company, came to Kansas in March, 1871, and located at Fort Scott. He was engaged in teaching in the schools of Bourbon County for two years, and then in farming and stock raising until August, 1880, when he entered the York Nursery Company as Secretary, a position which he has since held. He was born at New Orleans, La., January 29, 1850, and that was his home until 1856, when he removed to Vevay, Ind., on the Ohio River, remaining there engaged in mercantile business until he came to Kansas.

O. S. KEYSER, Cashier of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, is a native of Livingston County, Ill., born in 1856. When nine years old, he came to Atchison, Kan. In 1866, moved to Bourbon County, and the next year to Neosho County, then going to work as an operator at Osage Mission, in 1872, where he remained until 1874, when he went to Appleton City in the employ of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, which is now known as the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He was assistant station agent until 1877, when he went to Clinton, Mo., as night operator, remaining only two months. He went to Muskogee; from there to Vinita, as operator, and was then appointed relief agent, with headquarters at Appleton City, where he remained until 1880; while in this capacity he worked in every station between Muskogee and Sedalia, but Parsons. In 1880, he went to Oswego as night ticket agent, coming to Fort Scott in May, 1880, where he is now stationed.

R. KRAMER, of R. Kramer & Sons, house and sign painters, is a native of the Rhine Province, Germany; born in 1834. He learned his trade before leaving Germany, also serving in the army during the years of 1861, 1864 and 1866. He came to America in 1872, with about $5 dollars in his pocket; he went at once to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his brother William lived; in the succeeding eight years he made $16,000 at his trade. At one time he ran the Park Hall, and when that lease gave out he opened a large billiard parlor in Newport, Ky.; thinking to do better he went to Texas and started at farming and cattle-raising, and lost all his money but $800; he then came to Fort Scott and went to work at his trade, where he has prospered, building a large residence in 1881, a shop and a barn, besides buying and improving some town lots. In Germany he married Miss Mary Hohn. They have one son —William, a partner of his father's, in painting.

W. H. LEWIS, agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, is a native of London, England; born in 1836, and came to New York in 1848. He commenced railroading twenty-seven years ago in Pana, Ill.; worked for the Illinois Central Railroad, and then the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad. He was for thirteen years station agent at Mattoon, Ill.; Superintendent of the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railroad five years; he was located for five months in Schenectady, N. Y., for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Railroad. On coming West to take the Leavenworth station, September, 1881, he was taken sick, and afterward sent to Muskogee, Indian Nation, and then took the Fort Scott station in 1881.

HON. J. M. LIMBOCKER, attorney, came to Fort Scott January 3, 1871. He received his legal education at the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, receiving there the degree of L.L. D. He has been engaged in the practice of law at Fort Scott since he retired from the office of Probate Judge.

M. LIEPMAN, merchant, a native of the Prussian Province of Posen, was born June 12, 1841. He was educated in the mercantile business, and in 1860, he emigrated to New York. There, with $14, he became a pack peddlar, going through New York and New Jersey. About 1863, he was found working for $6 per month; to better himself he moved to Sedalia, Mo., and clerked for Steinberg & Rosenbaum, merchants, being paid $40 at first, and running up to $125 per month. He then went to Warrensburg, Mo., and established a branch house for the firm, and another at Pleasant Hill, Mo., finally at Lawrence. While at Warrensburg he joined the State Militia, and was in Capt. Grover's company during Gen. Blunt's raid against Price. In 1866, he arrived in Lawrence, Kan., and in March, 1867, came to Fort Scott, Kan., opening a huckster and tobacco shop, but this was for a few months only, when he bought in his present place, buying out Weil Bros., and going into partnership with Mr. D. Lowen; this was in 1868; however, in 1869, the firm became M. Liepman & Bro. Their first store building was only 19x60, and now it is 39x90, two floors. Mr. Liepman has always been interested in public affairs, and desires the advancement of the welfare of the city. He was elected to the City Council in 1876, re-elected in 1878, and again in 1880, and was President of the honorable body for three years. He took a prominent part in the settlement of the city's indebtedness in 1879–80, and when the normal school movement was first inaugurated, was the Treasurer of the same, and also Board of Trustees of the Kansas Normal School at Fort Scott. In 1868, he was married to Miss Sarah

Loewen, of St. Louis, Mo.; they have a family of four children. Mr. Liepman belongs to the Masonic Order and the I. O. O. F.

JOHN LOCKWOOD was born at Barrow, Lincolnshire, England, in 1827. He was married at Brigg, Lincolnshire, England, in 1853, and sailed for America four days after. He came to Princeton, Ill., and staid with his two brothers two weeks; then went to Davenport, Iowa, and went to work for Dalum & Heldreth, flour mill, where he remained until 1858, when he went over to Rock Island, and ran the engine in Warner's mill for seven years, and went back to Davenport in 1865. He worked for D. H. Barrows one year; then went into business with Merideth & Thompson and built what was called the Farmers' Mill, in 1867. Sold out in 1870, and came to Fort Scott, Kan., built the Lockwood House; Mrs. Lockwood managed the house while Mr. Lockwood engaged to work for Gov. Crawford, and ran the mill until the mill was burned down. He then engaged with Shepard & Higby, and ran their engine until 1876, and then took charge of the hotel, where he now resides. He owns three fine residences on Eddy street and one on Judson street, the Lockwood House on National avenue. He has a family of four children, two are married and two single. Mr. Lockwood belongs to the I. O. O. F.

F. G. LOTTERER, hardware, is a native of La Grange County, Ind., born in 1854. He came to Fort Scott in 1870, and was employed by the Land Office here; soon afterward he went into the grocery business, and finally in 1872, learned the tinner's trade, going to work for Morely & Brother, where he remained until 1877, leaving their employ to establish his present business on the corner of Oak and National avenue. Mr. Lotterer in 1876 married Miss Blackett of Fort Scott; they have three children. He is a member of the Lodge of Red Men here.

G. W. McBREED, contractor and builder, was born in Syracuse, Onandaga Co., N. Y., December 26, 1847. At the age of fifteen he went to serve a four years' term as apprentice with L. C. Earl, carpenter and joiner, Syracuse, N. Y. At the age of twenty-one, started on his travels as a carpenter, coming to Kansas in 1871; then went to Creston, Iowa, where he was employed four years by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, as bridge inspector. From there went to Davis County, Mo., where he was in the employ of the Wabash Railroad Company, as lumber merchant. Thence to Rich Hill, where he followed contracting and building. From there he went to Bronson, Kan., and built all the houses there but three. Came here April 20, 1882, and located where he now resides. Since he came here he has built quite a number of houses, among them was one for Dick Richards, one for J. Hart, J. Crow, Martin Gillfillan, Thomas Mathews, L. C. Drake, C. H. Simmons and C. Conard, two in the country, one for Mrs. Bailey, one for J. C. Rousey. Mr. McBreed married Miss S. L. Runyan, a lady belonging to a family that were early settlers of this county; they have one child, a girl.

ABSALOM H. McCLINTOCK, real estate agent, came to Bourbon County, Kan., and located in Mill Creek Township in the spring of 1870, and was engaged in farming in that township for three years. He then came to Fort Scott, and since 1877 has been engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, still, however, retaining his farm in Mill Creek Township. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, November 25, 1836, and was raised in Carrol and Hancock counties, going to the later county when nine years of age, and remaining until he came to Kansas. He served in the army three years, from 1862 to 1865, first in the Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then in the Veteran Reserve Corps and lastly as Captain of Company B, One Hundred and Sixteenth United States Colored Infantry. Mr. McClintock is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married in Hancock County, Ohio, July 12, 1866, to Harriet Fisher, a native of that county. They have two children living: Willard Hall and Ella Jane, and have lost four, two died in infancy, Mary May died at the age of five years, and Luther Holmes at the age of three years.

F. S. McDERMOTT, attorney at law, came to Fort Scott in 1868, and has been engaged in practice here since that time. About two years ago his eye-sight failed him, and he has not been so actively employed since. He became interested in real estate here in 1870, and has acquired considerable city and farm property. He is a native of Allegheny City, N. Y., and received his education at St. John's College at Fordham, near New York City, commencing the practice of law in New York State. He made the original survey of the Buffalo & Washington Railroad, over the divide from Canoe Place, Pottery Co., Penn., to Emporium, Cameron Co., Penn., in 1866, and did a great deal of running land lines in the timbered country throughout the Alleghany Mountains.

B. P. McDONALD, capitalist, came to Fort Scott, August 1, 1857, and engaged in furnishing lumber to the saw-mill until 1859. In July of that year, in company with his brother, A. McDonald, he engaged in mercantile business. He has since been engaged in banking and railroad building, owning and operating the Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad for some time. He commenced building the road in the fall of 1874, and in 1879 when there were twelve miles in operation sold it to the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad Company. Mr. McDonald is a native of Queens Run, Clinton Co., Penn., and lived at Lock Haven and vicinity until he came to Kansas. He has been a member of the Legislature and several times Mayor of Fort Scott, besides holding minor offices, but has not been engaged in active business since July, 1880, when he resigned the presidency of the First National Bank.

MRS. E. McELROY, grocer, is a native of Ireland; was married to Mr. M. McElroy in 1861, and they emigrated the same year to America. He was a tobacconist, and carried on his trade in Illinois and Missouri before coming to Kansas, where they arrived in 1868, having come from Kansas City by wagons. In 1870, he built his store and was in the grocery business up to the time of his death, which occurred August 19, 1881. Mrs. McElroy was left with a family of eight children, and not only the management of the store, but a large estate also on her hands.

D. S. McKAY, proprietor of the Boston Shoe Store, came to Fort Scott and engaged in his present business in September, 1877. He was a partner for one year of J. E. Westercelt and P. G. Noel, then purchased the shoe department, and has continued to manage it to the present time, doing both a wholesale and retail business. His business amounted to between $60,000 and $70,000 in 1881, and will probably reach $100,000 in 1882. He employs eight men and two traveling salesmen, and deals exclusively with the manufacturers. He was born at Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., March 7, 1843, and resided in his native county until about seventeen years of age. He was educated in the common schools of Steuben County and at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He then entered the retail store of A. T. Stewart in New York, and after remaining there two years went to Washington, D. C., and was in the Quartermaster's department for a few months in 1864. He then went to Addison, N. Y., and engaged in the boot and shoe business, and remained in business there until forced by sickness to go to California in 1865. After three years spent in California, he returned to the East, and was engaged as traveling salesman for J. F. Comstock & Co., of St. Louis, and Leonard, Lamb & Crosby, boot and shoe manufacturers, until he came to Fort Scott. He was married at Penn, Yates Co., N. Y., December 22, 1874, to Ruth A. Mallory, a native of Penn Yan, N. Y. They have one child, James Stuart. Mr. McKay is a member of the K. of P. He carries the largest stock of shoes in the State of Kansas.

J. P. McNAUGHTON, Express Agent Pacific Company, native of Nova Scotia, born in 1833. When but a babe, his parents moved to Erie County, N. Y. In 1855, he went to Milwaukee, Wis., and entered the employ of the American Express Company, for which he worked ten years, then going into the State Express Company, where he stayed till 1867, when he went to Kansas City, Mo., working for the Wells, Fargo & United States Express Companies till 1869. He arrived in Fort Scott in this year, and represented the Wells, Fargo Express Company, till they ceased doing business here in 1876, when he went to farming his 161 acres, located near Hiatville, Bourbon County. In 1880, he was appointed Government Enumerator, and, in 1881, he became agent for the Pacific Express Company, located at Fort Scott. In Milwaukee, he was married to Miss Mugridge, of Buffalo, N. Y. They have a family of four boys and five girls. His mother lived to the advanced age of eighty-six.

F. N. MANLOVE, land agent, is a native of Rushville, Schuyler Co., Ill.; was born in 1836; made his home there until 1861, when he came to Fort Scott, where he has made his home since. He had visited the State previous to this in 1859. He was employed in the post office department here during 1862–63, and then went into the book and stationery business, which he carried on until 1867, when he opened a land office here, and has continued in that business up to this time. He was married to Miss Everhart, of Philadelphia. They have one child—a girl. Mr. Manlove was elected a member of the City Council in 1877. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

C. F. MARTIN, Assistant Cashier of Bank of Fort Scott, was born in Mount Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, October 12, 1856. While here, he attended the high school, and finished the business course, afterward going to Pittsburgh, where he graduated from the Commercial College of that place, giving some attention to banking, although on coming West he did not at once use this knowledge, for there was no fortuitous circumstance to at once place him in the calling which he most desired; but, instead, he went into Mr. Drake's hardware store on arriving in Fort Scott in 1874. Here he was called upon to take right hold of the heavy work customary in iron stores, and, beginning at the bottom of the ladder, gradually ascended, surmounting difficulty after difficulty, until he became book-keeper of the establishment; but, in 1876, the opportunity offering, he went into the First National Bank there. He succeeded, and was Assistant Cashier there when the bank of Fort Scott was organized in 1880, when he took his present position. He married Miss C. M. Messenger, of Mount Vernon, June 14, 1880. They have lost one child. In 1877, Mr. Martin was Treasurer of the schools here, and attends the Congregational Church.

W. MARGRAVE, Justice of the Peace, came to Kansas, and located at Fort Scott November 7, 1854, engaging in the grocery trade the following spring, and continuing in the business for six years. He was appointed Justice of the Peace December 5, 1854, receiving his commission from Gov. Andrew H. Reeder, it being believed to be the first commission of that nature issued in the Territory. He has retained his office of Justice of the Peace since that date, and was also Clerk of the District Court, Probate Judge for seven years, and Police Judge for five years, holding all four of these offices together some of the time. He was born in Gasconade, now Osage County, Mo., February 17, 1818, and saw the first steamboat that ever went up the Missouri River. He lived in his native county until fifteen years of age, then in Jasper County, near Carthage, Mo., until he came to Kansas. He was married, in Osage County, in 1840, to Mahala Baker, a native of McMinn County, Tenn. They have two children—Jennie and Eva W. Mr. Margrave is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

E. D. MARR, real estate, loan and insurance agent of the firm of Gunn & Marr; was born at Mound City, Linn Co., Kan., May 28, 1859. The first eleven years of his life were spent in Mound City and vicinity. In the spring of 1870, he removed with his parents to Fort Scott, where he received a common school education. At the age or nineteen he left school, and on August 23, 1878, associated himself with Mr. W. C. Gunn in the establishment of a real estate and loan office. Commencing their business with a capital of $50, Gunn & Marr, have within four years, by square dealing and close attention to business, placed themselves among the leading real estate firms of the State. Mr. Marr was married at Fort Scott, September 27, 1881, to Fannie M. Warfield, a native of Maryland.

LEROY M. MATHEWS, dentist, came to Linn County, Kan., and located near Mound City, in November, 1865. In June, 1866, he returned to Cordova, Ill., and in 1868, went to Ohio for one year. He then returned to Linn County, Kan., and remained there; engaged in the practice of dentistry, at Mound City and Pleasanton, until February, 1882. He has been engaged in the practice of dentistry for eleven years, during nine of which he has had an office of his own in Kansas and Iowa. He was born in Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., September 27, 1848, and when a youth removed with his parents to Scott County, Iowa. After remaining there a year or two he removed to Rock Island County, Ill. Dr. Mathews is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and of the Kansas State Dental Association. He was married in Vernon County, Mo., March 16, 1873, to Marilla Lane, a native of Knox County, Ill. They have one child, a daughter—Lou Taylor. He is a son of Zachariah M. Mathews, now a resident of Linn County, Kan., having located there about ten years ago.

H. MAYHEW & SON, proprietors of the castor oil factory. H. Mayhew, the father, is a native of Clinton County, Ill., and was born in 1823. In 1871, he established a factory in Illinois for making castor oil, but the production of the bean was abandoned by the farmers and he moved to Fort Scott, Kan., in 1873, bringing with him a wife, two sons and two daughters. He at once built his factory, a heavy stone building 40x80 feet, two floors, and manufactures from 400 to 500 barrels a season. He raised on his own farm this year forty acres of castor beans, and markets the oil in most of the Western States. Besides running his factory, he and his sons work the farm, which consists of 220 acres. When eighteen years of age, he joined the church and was ordained a minister in 1862. His views of religion are of the most enlightened character, he keeping pace with the greatest thinkers of the day. He ignores the present theory of eternal punishment, and says that the only resurrection is that of the church through Christ.

H. M. MAYBERRY, farmer and proprietor of Mayberry coal mines. He is a native of Hamilton County, Ill.; born in 1830, and raised on a farm. When twenty years of age he went into the coal mines of Illinois; and in 1851, he went through California with cattle, and again in 1852, 1853 and 1855, visiting Kansas each time. In 1859, he located on northeast quarter of Section 10, and opened the Mayberry Coal Mines and built a house. The mines are of unlimited quantity, and he has employed as many as seventy-five men and taken out 1,000 bushels per day. In 1861, he enlisted in the Sixth Kansas, and in 1864, was mustered out as Sergeant. In 1862, he had taken a run up home, and borrowing a land warrant he located the land he is now on, the southeast quarter of Section 10; he had built a log house in 1859 on the northeast quarter. In 1868–69 he built his present large residence, 24x24, and wing 16x16, of stone, doing the work himself. Has been married twice, the first time in Springfield, Ill., to Miss E. Fairweather, of England, and then to his present wife, M. F. Kenneday. He has fifteen children altogether, of whom there are ten living. He has been Under Sheriff and United States detective for twenty-four years, and has served in school offices, always taking an active interest in the educational problems.

J. H. MEAD, meat market, native of Elkhart County, Ind., was born in 1848. He attended school and worked on the farm in youth, and in 1867, came to Fort Scott and went to work in his brother's meat market. His brother, J. D. Mead, had bought an interest in the firm of Sam Berner & J. F. Bair. In 1866, this market was established as the Government market, and was the first one in Fort Scott. The firm dissolved in 1867, Mr. Berner going away, it became Bair & Mead, and in 1871, J. H. Mead bought in; it was then Mead Bros., but in 1878, Mr. Mead became sole proprietor, and continues so. He married Miss E. Douthett, of Fort Scott, in 1873. They have a family of two children, boys.

C. H. MORLEY, was born at Brockport, N. Y., March 27, 1835, and removed to Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio, in 1837. He was engaged in the hardware business in Saginaw, Mich., for some time, and in the fall of 1870, he removed to Fort Scott and there started a hardware store, under the firm name of Morley Bros. & Co., two of his brothers and two nephews being his partners in the firm. He has now entire ownership and control of the business, which has fully doubled since its formation. He does a retail and to some extent a jobbing business, and gives employment in the various departments to about ten men. Mr. Morley is also the owner of the Tremont House. He was married at Painesville, Ohio, in 1864, to Mary L. Perkins, a daughter of Hon. William L. Perkins, and a native of Painesville. They have two children—Julia P. and Maggie.

CHARLES NELSON, cashier of Bank of Fort Scott, is a native of Prince William County, Va., forty miles below Washington, D. C. He was born May 26, 1833, and when quite young removed to Kentucky, remaining in that State until the spring of 1864, when he removed to Cincinnati and engaged in the hotel business. He came to Kansas and located in Fort Scott in the fall of 1869, and was engaged in the wholesale liquor business until 1880. Since January, 1881, he has been engaged in banking, and for several years past in farming and stock-raising. He deals in Short-horn cattle, Long Wool, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire hogs, etc., in which he has annual sales. He has a herd of forty Short-horns and the same number of fine wool sheep.

C. A. NELSON, grocer, was born in Virginia in 1834. He came to Kansas in 1870, and located in Fort Scott. He went into the pork packing business with Mr. A. Large, in Chetopa, Kan., in the winter of 1870–71. Then engaged with Charles Nelson in the wholesale liquor business until January 1, 1881, when he closed out and entered the general grocery known as Nold & Nelson. In 1882, the firm changed Mr. Nelson taking entire charge of the business which he now conducts. His home was between the lines of the two armies during the war near Manassas, while he was commissioned Captain of a company of sharpshooters in Gen. Lee's army, and was with Stonewall Jackson when that gentleman met his sudden death. Mr. Nelson married Miss Nelson in Virginia. They have a family of three children. His mother is now alive and well, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years, having been born in 1784.

D. C. NOONAN, hardware, native of Limerick, Ireland, born 1840, emigrated in 1857 to America; going to Briton, Conn., there he went to farming; in two years he had tired of that and went into the dairy business, finally gravitating to the machine shops of Staffordsville. In the year 1869 he started across the continent, going to Sacramento, Cal., working at machine business; not staying there he returned as far as Kansas, and pitched his tent at Hell's Bend, keeping supplies and making about $4,500. He then came to Fort Scott, and built the first business house in East Fort Scott and opened a resturant called the International. In 1870 he built a 24x50 and opened as a hotel; he kept this till 1874, when he went into the liquor business to 1881, and then opened a wholesale and retail tobacco store. In 1882, opened as hardware merchant. He married Miss Margaret Desmond, of Connecticut, August 24, 1866. They have a family of four boys.

JOSEPH OAKLEY, retired farmer, is a native of Westchester County, N. Y., born in 1805. Here he spent his childhood, and when old enough served at glass cutting with a Mr. Baggot, but his father being a sea-faring man he was led into the same course, and after running on the river he converted his sloop into a schooner and went into the coast trade. At the age of twenty he married, and was left a widower at twenty-two. At the age of twenty-five he was Captain of his ship and sailed in the New York and Baltimore trade, this trade he remained in for ten years. It was while sailing along the coast that he got acquainted in Baltimore with his present wife, Miss Ellsworth, whom he married in 1833, and went to keeping house there. He was engaged awhile in the West India trade, but in 1843 he started up Hudson River, went through the canal into the lakes, settling in Michigan three miles south of Dearbornville on a farm; here he remained till 1857, when he came to Bourbon County; he had visited the State in 1855 and located in Douglas County, having the hardihood to take a tree claim; while he was away in Michigan, Sheriff Jones with a *posse* of Pro-slavery men drove his boys off of the claim, but when he arrived he moved right back and built a fortified house on his former claim, and in 1857 he moved to Bourbon County, locating four and a half miles south of Fort Scott, owning 380 acres at one time, but having now sold it all, and last August, 1881, they moved to town onto property owned by them. Mr. Oakley has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1830, and was in the military company known as the Kansas Stubbs. They have had eleven children—Benjamin F., died January 11, 1872; Joseph, died December 13, 1859; Edward, died October 13, 1866; Petrina, died October 2, 1852; John H., died May 16, 1862; William, now living in Montana; Joshua J., now farming in Iowa; Matilda, now Mrs. Wheeler; Margaret, now Mrs. Gardiner; Andrew J., with William; Alvira, now Mrs. Easley. Mr. Oakley has for years been a member of the School Board.

S. ODGERS, of the firm of Odgers & Richardson, carpenters, architects and builders. In 1878 he commenced individually and put up a house for Mr. Russell, a barn and a house for Mr. Pearsoll, a barn on the Nelson farm in Godfrey, a house for S. T. Shankland, also one for J. Kennedy. In November of 1880, he formed a partnership with H. Richardson; together they have put up houses for Gov. McComas, one for Strode, remodeled one for William Meyers, one for T. Huston, and an addition to Mr. Nelson's residence, house for Taylor Barr, building and remodeling one for J. Perry, one for W. W. Lord, one for Tremiler, remodeling one for Mr. Greenfield and one for Ogden. Mr. Odgers was born in Cornwall, England, in 1852, and came to America in 1871, and to Kansas in 1878; while here he married Miss Sattler, daughter of Jacob Sattler, old settler of Fort Scott. They have no children.

JAMES O'HARA, house and sign painter, native of Belfast, Ireland, born January 6, 1842. He emigrated to America in 1846, landing at New York. From there he went to Cambridgeport, Mass., where he learned his trade. He then started South, and while in Georgia he was mustered into the Sixth Georgia Regiment in 1861. He could not fight against the Union, so endeavored to get through the lines to the Federal army. At Antietam he was captured again, and until he got to Charleston, S. C., he remained in the rebel army, when he was taken by some of Gen. Terry's men and sent to Governor's Island, N. Y., and after taking the oath of allegiance, enlisted in the One Hundred and Third New York Volunteer Infantry, and served till 1865, when he was mustered out, and then went to his trade, working for Holbrook & Ferry Co. He left Washington for the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and in 1868, came to Fort Scott. It was not till 1878, however, that he opened the shop now employing some six or seven hands, doing a business of about six thousand a year. July 4, 1877, he married Miss Reynolds, of Woodson. They have four children. His wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

C. J. O'KEEFFE, manager of the Telephone Exchange at Fort Scott, was born in St. Joseph Mo., in 1861. His parents died in 1876, at which time he appointed John A. Ryan his guardian, who placed him in the St. Joseph College for a period of four years, after which he went into the employ of the St. Joseph Telephone Exchange, from where he went into various exchanges, taking charge of the Fort Scott Exchange, in September, 1881, which exchange is owned by the Merchants' Telephone & Telegraph Co., of Kansas City, Mo.

C. H. OSBUN, Cashier of First National Bank, came to Kansas in the spring of 1858, and located at Fort Scott. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits for three years, and has still some interest in that direction. In 1861, he was engaged as salesman in the mercantile establishment of A. McDonald & Bro., and about two years later he became book-keeper in the banking department of their business, and has remained in the employ of that firm and their successors to the present time. He was born in the town of Washington, Washington County, Penn., September 7, 1840, and removed to West Virginia, in 1852, making that his home until he came to Kansas.

S. A. OULDS, proprietor of Oulds' Livery, native of Cornwall, England, ornwas b in May, 1816. He emigrated to America in 1842, having learned stone cutting and slating. He worked at it in Armstrong County, Penn., for the Western Iron Works; then going to Pittsburgh, in 1850, he kept what was called the Two-Mile Run House, a hotel; then, on selling out, when to Cincinnati, Ohio, and went into hotel and bus line, having twenty-four buses, running every ten minutes from Lower Market and Broadway to Ould's headquarters, Fulton, Ohio. In 1852, sold out and took a trip to South Australia; here he went into the gold mines, where in nine months he made $150,000. He then went home to see his parents, whom he had not seen for ten years; he then returned to his family in Cincinnati, Ohio, and went to farming on the Ohio River, but tired of that, and sold out and traveled South and West through Missouri and Texas, looking for a location, and finally settled in Fort Scott; here he started a livery, in 1862, in the building meant for the Government mill. In 1865, he built a stable out of smoke-house that had belonged to Wilson, Gordon & Ray, and the Government carpenter shop. This was his second stable. He also had a hotel, and ran free bus to hotel; he then built his present stable, and converted his old one into a grocery and rented it. In 1881, he built his cottage residence. He was married in 1839, and has a family of five children, four daughters and one son.

W. W. PADGETT, attorney, was born in Montgomery Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, November 16, 1856, and came to Kansas in March, 1869, with his parents, James S. and Adeline Padgett, and settled in Marion Township, Bourbon County. He received his education in the public schools of the county, and after studying law at home for three or four years, he was admitted to the bar in May, 1882. He has since been associated in practice with Judge Limbocker.

JAMES B. PALMER, farmer, Section 8, is a native of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Penn., born October 5, 1838. He was raised on a farm; he enlisted, in August, 1862, in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company C. November 21, 1862, he was commissioned Quartermaster of the regiment in the Fifth Army Corps, First Division. June 21, 1865, he was mustered out, retiring to Pittsburgh, where he went into the brick business, where he remained until 1875, when he sold out and moved to Crawford County, Penn. He went to farming; at this he continued until 1878, when he sold out and moved to Kansas, locating on his present farm, owning 160 acres, and getting fine crops. The corn this year will yield fifty bushels to the acre. In 1862, he married Miss Townley, of Pennsylvania. They have five children. Mr. Palmer while in Pittsburgh, was a member of the City Council, but has not been in public office since coming West. He is a member of the G. A. R., and also of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM PALMER, Secretary and Treasurer of the Fort Scott Manufacturing Co., came to Kansas in 1881, and to Fort Scott in September of the same year, becoming connected with his present business at its establishment. He is a son of Sarah and the late Charles Palmer, and was born in Sutton, Northamptonshire, England, January 6, 1855. He managed his mother's farm until he came to America.

C. L. PATE, proprietor of the National Hotel, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., November 21, 1834. He moved to Putnam County, Ill., in 1852; to Steel County, Minn., in 1856; returned to Henderson County, Ill., in 1857; then moved to Warren County, in 1858, living there until 1878, when he emigrated to Bourbon County, Kan. Here he followed the occupation of farming, near Centerville, until February 14, 1882, when he became proprietor of the National Hotel, and moved into Fort Scott. He was married December 26, 1867, to Mrs. Eunice J. Preston, of Warren County, Ill., formerly Miss Buck, of Vermont. At the time of their marriage, Mrs. Preston had one child, a girl. Since their marriage they have had two children, both boys; all of them are still living.

COL. U. B. PEARSALL, came to Kansas, April 22, 1865, being stationed at Fort Scott, as Commander, relieving Col. Blair at that time. He had command of the subdistrict of South Kansas until September, 1865, and then went with his regiment to Fort Larned, with the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and the Ninth Wisconsin Battery, and established headquarters at that point, having command of the troops on the Smoky Hill route, consisting of the line of posts from Fort Riley to Fort Lyon, Colorado. He was discharged at Leavenworth, February 1, 1866, and after spending a few weeks East, he settled in Drywood, Bourbon Co., Kan., where he was engaged in milling until 1870. He was then engaged in the stock business until July, 1874, when he entered the office of County Treasurer as Deputy, continuing in that office until October, 1878, at which date he became County Treasurer. He held that position until October, 1880, and has since been actively connected with the York Nursery Company. Col. Pearsall was born in Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y., July 17, 1840, and in 1857 went to Oconto, Wis., where he was engaged in lumbering until the outbreak of the war. He enlisted as a private in Company H, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, May 14, 1861, but was made Sergeant of his company in about three months afterward, and Second Lieutenant July 1, 1862; he then went on the staff of Gen. T. W. Sherman as aid-de-camp, serving in that capacity until May 27, 1863, when he was transferred to the staff of Gen. Emery, with whom he served until July 15, 1863. He was then commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and raised a colored regiment known in military history as the Ninety-ninth Colored Infantry, but in fact the fifth regiment of colored troops raised in the country. He continued as Lieutenant Colonel of that regiment until March, 1865, but on detached service a considerable portion of the time. In the Red River campaign of 1864, he had charge of the engineers' department and of the pontoon trains. The dam built across the Red River, the one redeeming feature of that unfortunate expedition, was due to his sagacity and military genius, and George D. Robinson, June 13, 1864, mentioned his unceasing toil and devotion, and says that the final success of the dam, was largely due to his engineering skill. He was appointed to a position in the engineers' department by Gen. Canby in the summer of 1864, and had charge of constructions and repairs of fortifications on the Lower Mississippi River. He was then ordered to Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Fla., and after remaining in command there several weeks, went to Cedar Keys, Fla. He was wounded at the battle of Natural Bridge, Fla., and was disabled for a short time and came to Fort Scott after his recovery. He was brevetted Brigadier General, March 13, 1865, for meritorious services during the war. Col. Pearsall was married at Clarksfield, Ohio, March 29, 1866, to Josephine M. Peck, a native of Clarksfield, Ohio. They have three children—Lottie M., Guy B. and Charles, and have lost two, Mark U., who died at the age of three and a half years, and Mary, who died at the age of two years. The Colonel is a member of Blue Lodge and Chapter, A., F. & A. M. and Knight Templars, and G. A. R., and was one of the youngest Colonels from Wisconsin. He is a son of William S. and Eliza Balcom Pearsall, and a nephew of Ransom Balcom, of Binghampton, N. Y., who was one of the leading judges of Supreme Court of the State for twenty-three years.

MAJ. E. J. PECK came to Kansas in July, 1865, and settled in Bourbon County, where he was engaged in the milling business and the manufacture of lumber on Drywood River, until 1867, when he removed his business to Vernon County, Mo., remaining there three years. He then returned to Bourbon County and was engaged in farming in Drywood Township until 1874. In the fall of 1873, he was elected County Treasurer, and two years later re-elected. He was Deputy Treasurer until 1880, when he went to New Mexico and engaged in mining operations there for six months, since which time he has been engaged in the lumber trade. He is also at present engaged in building the Government road to the National Cemetery which will cost, when completed, about $20,000, being a little less than two miles in length and eighty feet broad, and is macadamized for one half its breadth. Maj. Peck was born on Hartland Ridge, Huron Co., Ohio, June 15, 1833, and lived there until 1853, when he went to Oconto, Wis., and made that his home until the breaking-out of the war. In May, 1861, he raised a company and entered the army, First Lieutenant of Company H, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, a regiment which was afterward changed to the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry. He rose to the rank of Major, but in September, 1864, was obliged to resign on account of disability, and returned to his native place, making that his home again until he came to Kansas. Maj. Peck is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H. He was married in Oconto, Wis., May 4, 1861, to Violet Tibbetts, a native of Maine. They have six children—Albert E., Frank, Wade, Daisy, Meda and Fred.

E. PEIRSON, farmer, Section 20, is a native of England, born in 1831. When he was eighteen years of age he came to New York and located. While there he farmed and was in the lumber business, running a saw and planing mill, and in 1870 came to Kansas taking his present location. He opened up a farm of 160 acres, raising fruit, grain and stock. When he first took the farm it was in its primitive state. Now the residence and other buildings are fine, the fencing good, and the railroad is almost at his door, and the city of Fort Scott less than a mile from the farm. Mr. Peirson married in New York in 1857, now has three children, who have attended the excellent schools of the city. Mr. Peirson in politics is a Republican.

A. C. PENNIMAN, hardware merchant, came to Fort Scott in June, 1869, and has been engaged in the hardware business here since that time. He was born at Mendon, Worcester Co., Mass., April 29, 1821, and in 1835 removed to Fayette County, Ohio. He remained there until June, 1857, and then removed to Sidney, Shelby Co., Ohio, and made that his home until he came to Kansas. He has been engaged in mercantile business most of the time since 1835. Mr. Penniman was married in Greene County, Ohio, in October, 1850, to Martha A. Ogden, a native of New Brunswick, N. J. They have five children—Andrew Ogden, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in East St. Louis; Edward Leigh, now associated with his father in business; Charles Wesley, Frank McCullough and Martha Belle. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

W. C. PERRY, attorney, came to Fort Scott in May, 1873, and read law with Gen. C. W. Blair, until admitted to the bar in September, 1875. Since May, 1876, he has been associated with Gen. Blair in partnership. In October, 1878, he took charge of the Monitor, and ran it until August, 1880, but did not discontinue his law practice during that time. Blair & Perry are attorneys for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad and Adams Express Company, and are associate attorneys for other corporations. Mr. Perry is a native of the village of Kingham, Oxfordshire, England, born October 28, 1854, and received a collegiate education. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

JOHN PETTY, President of the Foundry and Sickle Manufactory, came to Fort Scott in October, 1869, and opened a blacksmith shop. In 1880, he opened the Foundry and Sickle Manufactory, with one assistant. He now employs sixteen hands, and does a business fully seven times as extensive. Mr. Petty was born in Parke County, Ind., near Terre Haute, May 22, 1837, and lived there until seventeen years of age, when he removed to Marion County, Iowa. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until December, 1882. He then returned to Iowa but removed to Vermillion County, Ill., in 1865, and engaged in blacksmithing, a trade at which he had begun to work when a boy. He was married in Rossville, Vermillion Co., Ill., in September, 1867, to Almira McMains, a native of Montgomery County, Ind. They have three children—Ella, Robert Herbert and Pearlie May. Mr. Petty is a member of the K. of P. and of the "Red Men."

S. S. PETERMAN, of the firm of Peterman & Gardner, manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, stairs and stair railings, is a native of Crawford County, Ohio, and was born in 1840. He came to Leavenworth in 1860, bought an outfit, and started for Pike's Peak. He stopped at Central City, and built the five stamp mill on Clear Creek, returning to Denver in December. Then he joined the Baker expedition, going to the San Juan mines in Arizona. In order to get to the mines, they had to promise the Navajo Indians that they would confine themselves to mining, and not build houses or cultivate the land. However, some of the party violated the treaty, and they were all given ten days to leave the mines and ten of their work cattle were confiscated by the Indians. On leaving Arizona, Mr. Peterman went to Fort Union, New Mexico; this was in 1862. Martial law then being in force, he was pressed into the Union service under Gen. Candy, and served three months in the army. When he received his discharge he returned to Denver, and from there went to Central City again. Finding his claim there had been jumped, he decided to return to his native State. On arriving at Atchison, and finding that martial law was yet in force in Missouri, he went back to Leavenworth, where he hired as Government teamster and was sent to Fort Scott, from there to Fort Smith, and thence to Nashville, Tenn. He came back to Fort Scott in 1864, where he was foreman of the Government carpenter shop. In December, 1865, he was discharged and went into the furniture business. In 1868, he sold out and opened a carpenter shop. In 1878, the firm of Peterman & Gardner was formed, and they put steam into the mill, first a four-horse power engine, then, that not being sufficient, one of twelve-horse power was put in. In 1881, they built their present mill on Wall street, where they are amply supplied with the machinery needed for all kinds of plain and ornamental wood work. Mr. Peterman was married in 1866. He has two children, both boys. He belongs to the Masonic order.

CAPT. H. C. PHENICIE, farmer, Section 6, is a native of Bedford County, Penn., and was born in 1836; was raised in Franklin County, Penn. He was educated at Marshal College. Commenced teaching in 1853, and entered a store as clerk the same year, and worked for the same firm for three years, when he accepted a position in a store in Iowa City, Iowa, where he remained until the spring of 1859. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and on June 21, 1859, was married to Miss Cook of Chambersburg, Penn. He enlisted in the Federal army during the war, and at the close of the war was Captain of Company K, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, having held that position for two years. He returned to Chambersburg, and having lost all his possessions when the confederates burned that town, he with his family emigrated to Kansas in December, 1865, and engaged in farming, first on rented land, afterward purchasing a farm on which he now resides. Mr. P. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years.

J. W. PINKSTON, grocer, came to Fort Scott in November, 1871, and immediately accepted the position of superintendent of the gas works. Two years later, he became secretary and treasurer of that institution as well, and continued in that position until January, 1878, when he leased the works for five years. In January, 1882, he sold his lease, and in May of the same year purchased the grocery of W. R. Lond. He now does a business of about $30,000 per annum, and carries a stock of about $4,000. He is a native of Madison County, Ky., and was reared in Gallatin County, Ky. He lived there until 1867, when he came to Kansas City, which was his home until he came to Fort Scott. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, Eastern Star and Council.

GEORGE F. POND, general agent of the Howe Sewing Machine Company, for Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska, P. O. Godfrey, first came to Kansas in March, 1862, as a member of Company C, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry. His regiment served all through the war under Maj. Gen. Blunt in Kansas. After his discharge from the army in March, 1865, Mr. Pond returned to Kansas and located on Drywood Creek, near Fort Scott, where he resided one year, and was engaged in the milling business with his brother. From here he moved to Lamar, Barton Co., Mo., where he resided six years, and was engaged in farming. From Missouri he returned to near Godfrey, Bourbon County, where he has resided since. Mr. Pond and two of his brothers enlisted at Fairwater, Fond Du Lac Co., Wis., October, 1861, in the same Company C of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. His eldest brother entered the service as Second Lieutenant, and was mustered out as Major of his regiment; his next eldest brother entered as a Sergeant and was mustered out as Second Lieutenant of his company. Mr. Pond himself preferred scouting duty to monotonous service of a soldier's life, which in a measure accounts for his non-promotion. He has frequently carried dispatches in company with one of his comrades from Fort Scott to Fort Gibson, without any rations or forage except what could be carried on their horses. The distance is 175 miles, and a trail went through the Indian Territory, and the journey was frequently made in three nights and two days. He participated in the battles of Montevallo, Honey Springs, Cain Hill, Lexington, Little and Big Blue, the massacre of Baxter Springs and numerous other minor engagements. Mr. Pond had the honor of capturing the notorious guerrilla, Captain Fa. Price, a nephew of the rebel Maj. Gen. Price. On the night of May 20, 1863, Mr. Pond in company with two of his comrades attacked Capt. Henry Taylor, a noted bushwhacker, who had sixty men under his command, and who was returning with nineteen Union prisoners captured by him in Kansas, to Missouri, and who had stopped on his way to rob and plunder the house of J. C. Ury, a famous Union scout. Mr. Ury and his father were taken prisoners by the rebel band. Mr. Pond and his comrades succeeded in stampeding the rebels, and in releasing all the prisoners taken by them except the father of Mr. Ury, who was slain in cold blood. For his daring deed Mr. Pond and his comrades, Elwin Weber, now a resident of Laramie, Wyoming Territory, and O. H. Carpenter, now a resident of Jasper, Mo., were publicly thanked in general orders issued by Gen. Charles W. Blair, then commanding the Union forces in Kansas. Mr. Pond first met Miss Ann Harrington, a native of Ohio, who subsequently became his wife, at Lamar, Mo. During the war, in pursuit of bushwhackers, the rebels proving too strong for him and his comrades, they were forced to take to the woods where Miss Harrington found Mr. Pond, and supplied him with provisions while he lay concealed. He was married to her on December 24, 1865, at Drywood, Mo. They have six children living—Clarissa J., Junia L., Franklin W., Herbert G., Florence May and Eugene. Mr. Pond was in the State registering office in Barton County, Mo., in 1866 and 1877, Justice of the Peace of Richland Township, Barton Co., Mo., for six years, or during the entire time he resided in the State, and was elected to this office when only twenty-one years old. He also was coroner of Barton County, Mo., for four years. He is at present, and has been for the past five years a member of the Board of School District, No. 80, Bourbon County, this State. He is a member of the W. H. Lytle Post, No. 32, G. A. R., of Fort Scott and Godfrey Lodge, No. 124, A., F. & A. M., and is at present W. M. of his lodge, and has held the same office for the past five years. He is also assistant lecturer of this fraternity for the State of Kansas. Mr. Pond was born in the court house in Libertyville, Lake Co., Ill., October 5, 1844. His parents removed when he was two years old to the Badger State, where he resided until he entered the United States army.

H. W. POND, State Agent for the Howe Sewing Machine, came to Kansas in June, 1862, with the army, and was in the service until 1865. After the war, he put up the first sawmill in Drywood Township. Bourbon County, built in the winter of 1865–66, and after operating it until the spring of 1867 he sold it to Pearsall & Peck. He then engaged in the agricultural implement business for two years, as manager for Charles F. Drake, and has since been engaged in his present business. He has the general agency for the Howe Sewing Machine in Kansas and Southwestern Missouri, and has forty-five agencies, averaging a sale of ten machines each month. He is also engaged in farming four miles south of the city, in Scott Township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., A. O. U. W., and Grand Army of the Republic, being Junior Vice Deputy Commander of the latter organization. Mr. Pond is a native of Hector, Tompkins Co., N. Y., born November 12, 1839. From there he removed with his parents to Wisconsin, and located in Alton Township, Fond du Lac County, which was his home until the outbreak of the war. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, mostly in Kansas and Missouri. He entered the service as Sergeant, and was discharged as First Lieutenant. He was married at Fort Scott, in January, 1865, to Barbara E. Ury. She was born in Martinsville, Ind., and reared at Greenbush, Warren Co., Ill. Her father, Lewis L. Ury, came to Drywood, Bourbon Co., Kan., in 1858, and was killed by the Taylor Bushwhackers in the spring of 1864.

L. E. POTTER, Under Sheriff, Bourbon County, is a native of Killingly, Windham Co., Conn., born in 1853, and when three years of age his parents moved to Morgan Co., Ill., where they engaged in farming until 1870, and in the fall they moved West, stopping in Crawford County, Kan., where they stayed some five years; then moving to Bourbon County, Kan., they located on a farm near Hiattville, raising grain and stock. He was appointed and took his office January 10, 1882. He is a Democrat.

A. POPKESS, Auditor and Treasurer of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad, is a native of England, and was born in 1847. When eight years of age, he emigrated to America with his father, who was connected with locomotive works in England, and on coming to New York followed the same line, so that Mr. Popkess was educated to the business in his father's office. His first official position was Auditor of the J. B. & W. in Urbana, Champaign Co., Ill., where he remained from 1870 to 1880, when he was appointed director of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad. And in 1881 moved to Fort Scott, and took the position he now occupies on the last-mentioned railroad. He was connected at one time with the Treasurer's office of the P. P. & J. Railroad.

REV. W. C. PORTER, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Fort Scott, is a descendent of the Rev. J. C. Porter, and a native of the Isle of Jersey, Great Britain, born May 11, 1834. Was brought to this country by his parents, his father working as a missionary in Illinois. At the age of nineteen, W. C. commenced studying for the ministry, and after graduating at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1858, he studied theology at Lane Theological Seminary. Of his class there are living now but three. He took his first charge in 1859 at Plymouth, Marshall Co., Ind. In 1861, he joined the Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was mustered out July 25, 1865, and in November took charge of the First Presbyterian Church of Coldwater, Mich., where he remained until December, 1871, then, in January, 1872, he came to Fort Scott, and took this charge. The membership of his church is 150 and the congregation numbers 225. In November, 1866, he married Miss L. I. Cunnningham, daughter of Rev. J. W. Cunningham, of Naperville, Ill. They have four children.

JAMES POWELSON, baker, is a native of Lycoming County, Penn. He was born in 1819, some seven miles from Williamsport. He is of Holland and Scotch parentage. Having learned his trade in Pittsburgh, Penn., 1841 found him in New York, working in a bakery. He then went to Philadelphia in 1842, where he remained till 1849, and the gold discoveries in California attracted his attention, so he went West to the Pacific coast, to try his fortunes; but he made more at his trade than he did at mining. From San Francisco he went to New Mexico, then to the Gulf, across to New Orleans, and then to St. Louis, and from there here, where he established his bakery in 1872. He commenced on nothing, and now owns the bakery, with a good trade. In 1873, he married Miss Sanford. They have two children. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., which he joined in 1848.

D. E. PRICHARD, druggist, of the firm of Prichard Bros., is a native of Columbus, Ohio. His brother James was one of the firm up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1875. He was also a soldier, having served during the war in the Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On coming to Fort Scott, in 1867, they established what is now one of the oldest drug firms in the county, occupying a small building on Main and Market streets, where they were till the fire of 1873, when they were burned out, and then moved to their present stand, doing a good wholesale and retail trade, which is growing with the development of the surrounding country.

G. J. RADELL, agent for the Adams Express Company, a native of Lewis County, N. Y., was born in 1846. He received his early education at home, and entered the commercial line as traveling agent, visiting different sections till 1880, when he came to Fort Scott to take charge of the office here. The Adams occupy all the roads running into Fort Scott.

MRS. J. M. REYNOLDS, widow of Mr. James M. Reynolds, was born in Maryland and met her husband in Mississippi, where he owned a plantation; they were married in 1859. He lost most of his property in the war. Coming to Fort Scott in 1870 on a visit, he finally moved here in 1872, buying property and building. In 1879, he died leaving his wife with a family of three children, and considerable property. Mrs. Reynolds is a member of the Episcopal Church.

JOHN HOLT RICE, editor of the Fort Scott *Monitor*, was born November 14, 1824, in Greene County, East Tennessee. His father, David Rice, was a Virginian, and the youngest brother of Dr. John H. Rice, founder of Andover Theological College, Virginia. David Rice was a respectable Tennessee farmer, and was elected at twenty-six successive biennial elections, surveyor of Greene County, on the Federal and Whig tickets, notwithstanding Greene County on the general ticket was overwhelmingly Democratic. John Holt Rice was named after his uncle, Dr. John H. Rice. His mother's maiden name was Jane Doak. She was a daughter of Rev. Samuel Doak, founder of Washington College, Washington County, Tenn. Rev. Samuel Doak was a noted educator and Presbyterian divine. John H. Rice received his education at Tusculum College in his native county, which college at the time was under the Presidency of his uncle, Dr. Samuel W. Doak. He was a law student with Samuel M. Milligan, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1845. In May following he moved to Georgia, and located in Cassville, Cass County, practicing law until 1838. On the 1st of January, 1856, he was elected Major General of the Twelfth Division, Georgia State Militia, as the Union candidate by a majority of 1,772 over Col. E. M. Gault, *ultra* Southern Rights candidate. In 1855, he became editor of the Cassville *Standard*, and conducted it as a stanch Union paper. In 1857, he removed to Rome, Ga., and soon afterward to Atlanta, where he established Franklin Printing House, which under his direction became an extensive book publishing establishment, but which was broken up at the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1861, he was attacked by paralysis, and was confined to his bed four years. In May, 1865, he was appointed purchasing agent for the Union cavalry forces, under command of Maj. Gen. Wilson, and afterward under Brig. Gen. Croxton, to whom the command of the cavalry forces was turned over by Gen. Wilson. Gen. Rice was thus engaged until about August 1, 1865, during which time he purchased hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of forage and provisions, which he shipped to Macon, Ga., together with large quantities of corn and bacon that had belonged to the Confederate Government before it became defunct. In the fall of 1865, Gen. Rice, on account of his large family of boys, left the piney woods of Georgia, for the boundless, open prairies of the West. After remaining a few weeks in Westport, Mo., he moved to Cass County in November, and was here engaged in one of the warmest political contests ever waged, growing out of the enforcement of the "Drake Code." In 1867, he moved into Miami County, Kan., settling on a farm on Pony Creek. On the 22nd of June, 1872, he was again prostrated by paralysis, and was this time confined to his bed for two years. In the fall of 1874, finding himself permanently disabled, he moved to Paola, and on the 20th of March, 1875, purchased one-half interest in the Miami *Republican*, and in June, 1877, the other half. This paper was conducted by himself and his sons until July, 26, 1880, when he sold it to Leslie J. Perry, its present proprietor. Gen. Rice purchased the *Republican* when it was at a very low ebb of prosperity, and built it up from almost nothing to a prosperous Republican paper with a circulation of over two thousand, and sold it at a very large advance over the purchase price. Upon selling the Miami *Republican* in 1880, he purchased the Fort Scott *Monitor*, which he has since conducted. In the management of this paper he has associated with him his three sons: William M. Rice who is managing editor; R. P. Rice, business manager of job printing and book-binding, and H. V. Rice, general traveling agent. Gen. Rice became a Mason in 1849. Politically, he was always a Democrat, until the breaking out of the rebellion, casting his last Democratic vote, in 1860, for Stephen A. Douglas, for President. He was always opposed to secession, believing and teaching that that was the South's sure road to ruin. Gen. Rice has a strong and positive character, believing firmly what he believes, and defending his faith with all his strength; and is a tower of strength to the cause which he espouses. For several years during his residence in Kansas he has taken a leading part in politics, on the Republican side, and the contest just closed, terminating in the election of Hon. George W. Glick as Governor of the State, it is generally conceded that his efforts saved the Bourbon County ticket from defeat. Gen. Rice was married, December 1, 1847, to Miss Nancy Russell, a native of South Carolina. They have had ten children, six boys and four girls. Five of the boys and two of the girls are still living. His oldest child, William M. Rice, was born in December, 1848.

REV. J. A. RICHARDS, Evangelist Wesleyan Methodist minister, a native of Canada, born in Compton in 1826. He commenced studying for the ministry in 1844, and took his first charge in 1849 as a member of the Wisconsin conference, where he labored six years, and then in 1861 returned to Canada, remaining until 1862, when he went to Washington and entered the Mount Pleasant hospital as assistant surgeon. In 1864, he entered into business, and in 1874 he moved to Girard, Kansas, and became connected with the Kansas conference, his first charge being four miles from Fort Scott, and in March 7, 1877, he commenced holding service in J. Moreley's hall, and on the 12th day of July, 1879, they moved into the church they now occupy, costing $2,100, and paid for it in 1880. Mr. Richards was succeeded by Rev. L. S. Cooper, and in October, 1881, by Rev. G. L. Shepardson. The present pastor, Rev. K. M. Fisk, took the charge in October, 1882. While Mr. Richards was there there were 100 members in the church, and in 1877 they organized a Sabbath school, having to begin with 60 scholars, and increased to 165. It has been a complete success. He married Miss A. S. Olds, July 3, 1869, of Little Prairie, Walworth Co., Wis. They were married by Rev. T. G. Colton, pastor of the Congregational Church; they have one son. Mr. Richards wants to say that the Wesleyan Church was always opposed to slavery, as it always was in favor of the equal rights of all men before the law. Also, the church is opposed to all organized "secret societies;" is in favor of the Bible in our public schools; is in favor of temperance and "prohibition." That ours is a Christian Government, and that we should recognize God, as the author of all just law, and "Jesus Christ" as King of kings, and that all men should fear God, and live holy lives.

HENRY RICHARDSON, of the firm of Odgers & Richardson, carpenters, architects and builders, was born in Wigdon, Cumberland, England, April 16, 1848; he learned his trade at New Castle on the Tyne; he then came to America in 1872, and located in New York City, where he remained till 1879, when he went to St. Louis, and then came to Fort Scott, Kan., in 1880, and entered into partnership with S. Odgers, making a specialty of stair building.

M. RILEY, retired, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1832. In 1850, he emigrated to America, landing in New Orleans; here he remained working on the steamers of the Lower Mississippi and Missouri Rivers until the war broke out, when he was captured but succeeded in getting away from his captors at Cairo, and went to St. Louis, from there going to the mountains of Montana and Wyoming, where he succeeded in making a little money arriving in Fort Scott in 1869, and opened a private boarding house at the corner of Jones and Locust streets, the only place he could get. In 1870, he bought land of Col. H. T. Wilson, and built his residence, 22x45, wing 22x20, where he also built in 1870–71 a tenement house 20x30, wing 20x20, then bought lots of Shears and built a 30x20 and raised the old one in 1873, built one 18x22, wing 18x20, and this season one on the corner of Oak and Barbie streets 22x30, wing 14x16, the improvements will amount to $8,000. Mr. Riley married Miss Welch of Iowa; they have one daughter and a boy, the son of his brother whom Mr. Riley brought from Ireland after his last visit to the old country.

WILLIAM ROBBINS, of the firm of W. H. Henry & Co., grain and agricultural implements, is a native of Illinois, born in 1859 in Waukegan. He attended school in Bloomington, but intending to be a druggist he commenced studying with A. O. Ingalls, in his pharmacy; he was with him in 1876–77, then going into the Merchants National Bank, Fort Scott, as assistant book-keeper, and finally entered the firm of W. H. Henry & Co., now doing a business of $100,000 per annum. William's father has collected some wealth in California, and married Miss Fraser, coming to Fort Scott in 1869; he has not engaged in any business since. He is well thought of. He is a member of the K. of T. organization.

J. P. ROBENS, proprietor of the West End Grocery and China Emporium, Fort Scott, Kan., he was a native of Northumberland, Saratoga Co., N. Y., born in February, 1840. In 1862 he enlisted in the Seventy-seventh "Bemis Heights" Regiment New York Volunteers as a private, was transferred and promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, better known as the "Ironsides" regiment; was with Banks in the "Gulf Department," was captured at Brashear City in June, 1863, taken to Tyler, Texas, was exchanged July, 1864. Was married in 1866 to Miss Labor of Lockport, N. Y., moved to Missouri in 1868, and to Fort Scott in 1870, embarking in the grocery business. By diligence and enterprise his business has grown into large proportions. He carries a stock of $10,000 to $12,000, and has a yearly trade of over $30,000. Mr. Robens has been in the city council for a number of years, and is at the present time Treasurer of the Board of Education for the city. It was largely through his efforts that the compromising of the city indebtedness was secured on a basis at once honorable to the city and her creditors. In all matters relating to public enterprise he is liberal and enthusiastic.

G. B. ROBINSON, livery and sale stable, is a native of New York, and has always dealt in horses. During his stay in Montreal, Canada, he learned the profession of veterinary surgeon, getting his diploma in 1854; he then moved to Chicago, and afterwards to St. Louis; he then went up into Iowa and located at Council Bluffs, where he remained for twelve years handling the best of horses. In 1871 he sold the "King of the turf" to Judge Ford for $6,200. He came to Kansas in 1878 and brought with him twenty-eight head of horses, stopping at Fort Scott, where he first boarded his horses at Morely's stable. In 1880, put up the stable he now occupies, having fine brood mares in stock, and fast steppers of Bashaw, Hambletonian and Tom Hyar blood. Mr. Robinson has a family of ten children.

T. F. ROBLEY, Postmaster, came to Kansas in April, 1859; his first location was in Linn County, and he remained there until the outbreak of the war. In November, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, and served until December, 1864, being mustered out as Sergeant Major of the regiment. After leaving the army he spent a few months in Iowa, and in April, 1865, located at Fort Scott. He was engaged in the real estate business three years and then in the milling business for a somewhat longer period of time, and in March, 1875, was appointed to his present position of Postmaster. He was a member of the Legislature from 1873-74. Mr. Robley is a native of Greene County, Ill., born near Whitehall November 9, 1839. When nine years of age he moved to Appanoose, Iowa, and made that his home until he came to Kansas. He was married in Fort Scott, December 24, 1877, to Fannie W. Wilson, a native of that place.

J. RODECKER, of the firm of Rodecker & Cohn, clothing and gents' furnishing goods, north Main street, is a native of New York City, and was born in 1841. He commenced working for Levy Brothers & Company, New York, and came to Leavenworth, Kan., 1863, where he continued in their employ until coming to Fort Scott in 1866. He established a clothing house here in October of that year; the firm was Rodecker & Cohn; they occupied the Roach building from 1866 to 1873, then moving into the Blackett building, where they had not been long, he was burned out and he moved into the store called the Salamander, because the only two stores left after the fire of 1873, were burned, leaving his alone. He then bought the building he now occupies, of William Hack, and moved in in 1877. He has now 66 feet frontage and 80 feet deep. In 1872, he married Miss Loewen. They have three boys. Mr. Rodecker is a member of the School Board.

J. C. RODGERS, of the firm of Rodgers & Larrimer, proprietors of Knox Hotel, is a native of Adair County, Ky., born in 1822. He came to Kansas in 1871, and located on a farm three miles west of Marmiton, where he was engaged in farming up to the time he came to Fort Scott and took the Knox House. In 1861, he enlisted in the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, as private; was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and then to Second Lieutenant; he then resigned. He enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, and in 1864 was promoted to Second Lieutenant. In 1865, promoted to First Lieutenant; May 15, he was mustered out at Houston, Tex., and went home to Illinois, where he engaged in farming in Hancock County. He is married, but has no children living. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also belongs to the G. A. R.

A. F. ROTHFUSS, cigar manufacturer, came to Kansas in 1871, and has been engaged in his present business since that time. In business for himself for the last nine years. When he commenced he and his brother were in partnership, and did all the work themselves, but four years later his brother retired from the partnership, and Mr. Rothfuss has since been alone in the business. He now employs twenty hands, and is proprietor of the largest cigar factory in Kansas. He manfactures the famous La Creme brand of Havana cigars, as well as the Diamond R., Coral and Who's Been Here brands. In 1881, he manufactured 850,000 cigars. Mr. R. was born in Germany April 2, 1849, and came to this country with his parents in 1853, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, making that his home for sixteen years. He has been employed in the manufacture of cigars since he was eleven years of age. He was married in Fort Scott, September 2, 1875, to Hulda Blasch, a native of Chicago. They have two children—Matilda and Albert. Mr. R. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the K. of H.

H. E. RUSSELL, Section 6, is a native of Ellington, Conn., born in October, 1833. At the age of seventeen, he went into the employ of an Eastern railroad, and has continued in the business now for some thirty years, working in the machine department for fifteen years, and as conductor on the Chicago & Alton Railroad for fifteen years. In 1876, he purchased of K. W. Shedd the seventy-acre piece on which he now lives, which he has improved, putting up a fine residence in 1879, and large stone barn, 44x28, with an addition. His farming consists of grain and fruits. In 1874 he married, and now has two children.

JAMES H. SALLEE, attorney at law, came to Fort Scott, June 14, 1873. He was admitted to the bar at Dixon, Ill., prior to coming to Fort Scott, but commenced practice here. From February, 1876, to April, 1881, he was in partnership with J. D. Hill, but has been alone in his business the rest of the time. Mr. Sallee was a member of the Kansas House of Representatives during the session of 1879, and has held the office of City Attorney for the last three years. He was born in Georgetown, Ohio, August 2, 1848, and lived there until October, 1861, when he came to Fulton, Ill. He prosecuted the study of law with Eustace Barge and Dixon, at Dixon, Ill., from 1870 to 1873. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge and Chapter. He was married at Pensaukee, Wis., June 10, 1874, to Harriet M. Neff, a native of Ligonier, Noble Co., Ind. They have three children—Helen D., Josephine N. and Harriet.

I. S. SANGER, M. D., is a native of Hampden, Penobscot Co., Maine, was born in 1828, December 2. His career may be said to have commenced when he attended the Hampden Academy and studied medicine with his father, Dr. I. S. Sanger. In 1848, he graduated from Bowdoin Medical College, then taking a trip to Indiana, he visited his cousin, Dr. William A. Sanger, of Lima, Lagrange Co. The death of his father recalled him home. He started from New England for a trip on the ocean, and while at the Sandwich Islands was in charge of the United States Hospital, and on his voyage to foreign lands he experienced many wonderful things. In 1858 he was traveling, being away seven years, he saw all of the sights of the old world, and combined business with pleasure by taking every opportunity to enlarge his already large stock of medical lore. On returning, he visited his New England home, and then turned West, locating in Earlville, La Salle Co., Ill., where he remained till 1868, when he came to Fort Scott, and entered the profession here, where he has a fine practice. In 1862, July 22, he married Mrs. Jane Larkin, of La Salle County, Ill. They have no children. Mrs. Sanger by a former marriage had three, Edgar, Warren and Emma L. The last having married Mr. Lean, taught music and practiced photography; her mother learning the latter art of her, is at present engaged in the business. Dr. Sanger is a direct descendant from the old Puritan stock of New England; his grandfather, David Sanger, was one of the early settlers of New Hampshire, and his father, Increase Sumner Sanger, was a celebrated physician. The doctor has a host of relatives in the East, and a number in Illinois, all of more or less note. The doctor has never taken any public office, but has always taken a stand in the Democratic ranks. He is liberal in his religious belief, saying that to do right because it is right, without fear of hell or hope of heaven, is his creed.

D. E. SAUNDERS, Principal of the Kansas Normal College, is a graduate of the National Normal University, of Lebanon, Ohio, graduating in the summer of 1876, and coming to Kansas in 1877. He has been employed in the Nebraska Normal Institute, and since 1879 in the college here, which, by his individual efforts, he has built up and made one of the most popular institutions of learning in the State.

CHARLES T. SAXE was born in Portage County, Ohio, November 21, 1849, and lived in Ohio until he graduated from Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, in 1873, being in the first gradua[illegible]ss of the college. He served in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth India[illegible]teer Infantry for four months in 1864, and is a member of Crane Post, No. 77, G. A[illegible]78, he went West, and was engaged in mining for three years in Nevada and thre[illegible] the pottery business in California. He then returned to Missouri, and located at D[illegible], where he was engaged in the stone ware manufacture with his brother, F. M. Saxe, for two years. They then came to Fort Scott, and opened the pottery and tile works, commencing in June, 1882. He was married at Nevada, Mo., April 27, 1881, to Pierre Elizabeth Harrison, a native of Carroll County, Mo. They have one child, an infant daughter. Mr. Saxe is a member of his college society, of the Miners' Union, and the Order of the American Union.

J. B. SAXE, minister, a native of Saratoga, N. Y., born in 1819. He is of German descent. His grandfather was a Hessian soldier, who left the English and fought for the Republic under Gen. Washington during the Revolution. In 1838, Mr. Saxe began studying for the ministry, and attended the Clinton Liberal Institute, of Oneida County, N. Y. He was ordained in 1848, in Jefferson County, N. Y. He moved to Vinton County, Iowa, where he labored in the ministry, and on coming to Kansas in 1869, came to fill the pulpit of the Universalist organization. At the same time he bought twenty acres of land in Section 7 and gave his attention to horticulture. He yet holds a pulpit in the county. He married, but lost his wife, and now has a family of three daughters, Mary C., Eva L., a teacher, and Nettie G. Mr. Saxe is having quite a success in fruit raising, preferring Wine Sap and Ben Davis for apples, Duchess and Bartlett for pears, and Concord for grapes.

CHRISTOPHER SCHULTZ, confectionery and bakery, born in Berlin, Germany, in 1831. He there learned the confectionery business, and came to America in 1865, landing in New York. He then went to Cincinnati and opened a bakery; he made money and went to visit his fatherland. He returned and located in Chicago, but was burned out and lost about $10,000. He then went to St. Louis and from there to Fort Scott in 1871. Here he worked for Miller for awhile, then started for himself. In 1874, he married Miss Coats, of Fort Scott. They have a family of three children. His son Herman, a child by his first wife, after a thorough education, went into the Turkish army, and is now a General, being only twenty-five years of age. Mr. Schultz belongs to the Turnverein.

FREDERICK SCHULTZ, brewer. He is a native of Germany, was born in 1833, emigrating to America in 1851. He landed in New York and came at once to Milwaukee, where he remained until 1856, when he moved to Iowa, staying until 1869, when he came to Fort Scott and erected the brewery here, the firm being Schultz & Smith. In 1870, the firm changed to Schultz & Blasch. In 1875 or 1876, the present firm was established, Schultz & Haselmeyer. They have not brewed any since the prohibition enactment. Besides the brewery, he has a fine residence. His family consists of himself, wife and two children—girls.

L. K. SCOFIELD, proprietor of the Fort Scott Gas Works, was born near Albany, N. Y. In 1849, he established the New Canaan Nurseries, at New Canaan, Conn. In 1854, he came to Elgin, Ill., entering extensively into the nursery business at that place. In 1867, he purchased the gas works at Freeport, Ill., and the following year, established the Commercial Nurseries there, supervising the business up to 1879. He was for several years President of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society and Acting President of the State Horticultural Society, and for a number of years a member of the State Board of Horticulture, and one of the organizers of the National Association of Nurserymen. In September, 1880, he went into the stock raising business, opening a stock ranch in St. Clair County, Mo., where he owns and operates large farming and grazing interests. On the 1st of January, 1882, he purchased the lease of the Fort Scott gas works of J. W. Pinkston, and contracted for the purchase of the same from James M. Nelson, their owner.

MISS ADDIE SCOTHORN, teacher in Room 2, Central School, is a native of Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio. In 1870, moved to Fort Scott when only five years of age. She has acquired her education in the schools of Fort Scott, when they were not in session attending select schools. She has especially been associated with Miss Hoxie, attending her select school as pupil, and later as assistant teacher, also attending the select school of Prof. Hudson. She has from the first intended to be a teacher, and is now fairly embarked in her chosen profession, teaching at present in Room 2.

DAVID SEEVER, Sr., farmer, is a native of Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn., born in 1810. His eldest brother, Abraham, was in the war of 1812. There were ten more in his father's family, of which he was the youngest. During his early manhood he learned milling and also the thorough system of farming used in Pennsylvania. In 1831, he married Miss Helen, of Chambersburg, and on account of his failing health they moved to Indiana onto a farm, where he remained till 1857, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating on Section 28, and took 320 acres, some of it laying in Section 27. Erecting a log house, they lived in it till it was destroyed by lightning. They then built the stone one now used. Of war reminiscenses, Mr. Seever has seen a great deal, being here at the time John Little was killed by Montgomery's men, and in 1861 he was at home on his farm, when Gen. Price came along and captured him, taking him to Lexington, Mo., together with his son William and Mr. Chapman. He was set at liberty in some twenty-two days afterward, and made his way home again, having passed through these perilous times. He is now enjoying a time of peace and the promise of a most bountiful harvest for the year 1882. In 1878, he was elected Township Treasurer and has held it since, having been Township Clerk and school officer from time to time. His family numbered twelve, two of whom are deceased. His son John, who is now at home, was a member of the brave Sixth Kansas Regiment. They farm about 200 acres now.

MISS M. J. SERGENT, teacher in Room 1, Central School, is a native of Southern Michigan. She moved to Lake Station, Ind., where she lived till she was fourteen years of age. Up to this time, she was getting her education from private tutors. On returning to her old home in Dover, she taught her first school, but her experience was of such a discouraging nature that she quit, and we find her a postal clerk in St. Johns, Mich., soon after. In 1871, she came to Fort Scott, Kan., and went into the Central School as teacher of the Second Primary, now being Principal, and assisted by her sister Ella, who is also an artist. Miss Sergent has perfected her system of teaching by studying the best school systems in the country.

MRS. LORINDA M. SHIELDS, proprietress of the Commercial House, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1833. She went to Illinois in 1836, and lived there till 1851. She was married to Mr. McLeod in Chicago. When he died she went to St. Louis, where she lived till 1875. She met Mr. Shields in Fort Scott, and was married in 1877, Christmas eve. Mr. M. Shields, son of Dr. Shields, a native of New York, was born in 1830, and learned the machinist's trade when a young man. He then went West, and erected and run some quartz mills. Making money, he returned and visited his old home. From Fort Madison, Iowa, where his parents were, he went to Kansas, in company with Henry and George Winters. Soon after arriving in Fort Scott, he built the hotel, at a cost of $7,000, and became the leader of several organizations, belonging to the I. O. O. F. and Masons. He died in 1881. She now conducts the house as the Commercial House.

GROSVENOR A. SHINN was born at Lacon, Marshall Co., Ill., June 28, 1848. He came to Kansas in 1867, and started a nursery about one mile north of Fort Scott, in company with his father and younger brother. From a very small beginning, their business has grown to quite considerable proportions, and now gives employment to from thirty to fifty hands. He was married in Springfield, Mo., in September, 1873, to Ida M. Underwood, a native of Pike County, Ill. They have three children—John B., Grove Leslie and Nellie. Mr. Shinn is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

J. R. SMITH, Deputy County Clerk, is a native of St. Joe County, Ind., near South Bend, Ind. Was born in 1840. In early manhood he concluded to follow medicine, and in consequence he attended the Upper Iowa University, but the war breaking out and most of the students enlisting, he joined the Twelfth Iowa Infantry in 1861, but on account of disability he was discharged, and after spending most a year in the Keokuk Hospital, he returned to Fayette County, Iowa, and soon afterward went to handling horses in Independence, Iowa. He then returned to his old home in Indiana. From there they came West in 1867, in a wagon train, himself, two brothers, sister and his mother. His father died in Iowa. He had five brothers in the army. Albert was in the Sixth Iowa, killed at Pittsburg Landing; Oliver in the Fifth, who was confined in Andersonville and Libby Prisons twelve months and five days; Aaron was Captain of a colored regiment, and John was in the Ninth Iowa Infantry. One of his brothers is in Indiana, one in Clay County, Kan., one in La Cygne, Linn Co., Kan., and one in Colorado. Mr. Smith has also (in a useful career) been in the school room as an instructor, having taught in Missouri, Iowa and Kansas at least in eleven schools, and having also learned a trade, that of carpenter.

SMITH & NELSON, proprietors of livery stable. They established their business in 1881, and are doing a strictly livery business, keeping first-class horses and the finest of all kinds of carriages and buggies. Mr. Nelson, junior member of the firm, is a native of Virginia, born in 1860. He has been to his old home visiting once since leaving there in 1870, with his parents. While in Arcadia he was Postmaster; this was in 1877; and in 1881, he went in with H. D. Smith in the livery business. Mr. Smith is an old and highly respected citizen of Fort Scott, who has traveled a great deal, and who then settled down on his farm south of the city. He was in the dairy business before going into the livery. They have about $6,000 invested now.

REV. R. H. SPARKS, Pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, is a native of Franklin County, Ind., born July 6, 1833. He was educated at Brookville College, and joined the Southeast Indiana Conference in October, 1854. In 1861, he became a member of the North Indiana Conference. The principal charges to which he has been appointed in Indiana were Cambridge City, Union City, Mishawaka, Anderson, Logansport, Richmond and Muncie. In 1863, Bishop Andrews appointed him to Iowa City, Iowa, where he served the church one pastoral term. By his own request, he was transferred back to Indiana in 1865. In 1879, Bishop Wiley transferred him to the South Kansas Conference, and stationed him at Paola. In March, 1880, he went to Wichita, and in 1881, to Fort Scott. Under his ministry the church has prospered, having a membership of 170 and a congregation of from 300 to 400. In 1855, he was married to Miss R. C. Compton, daughter of Rev. H. Compton. They have two sons—Harry B. and Frank L., and one daughter—Mattie May; their eldest, Anna B., died in 1865. Mr. Sparks was Chaplain in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Regiment, and at the close of the war returned to his pastorate in Union City, Ind.

WILLIAM H. SPENCER, Sr., farmer, Section 3, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in 1807, April 1. He continued to reside there till he had married and raised a family, when his sons wishing to come West, he came with them, and in 1871, arrived in Fort Scott, where he went into the grain and cattle business, and as soon as he got possession of the land on which he now resides, which was in 1874, he built and improved; but in 1879, he was burned out and lost everything; they then moved to town, where they remained till his present dwelling was finished, when they moved back to his land, on which the house is built, containing twenty-six acres; he has also, on Section 14, 160 acres used as a cattle ranch, not at present stocked. His son, Robert E., oversees the farm, and his son, William H., Jr., is practicing law in California. Mr. Spencer has a sister, Mrs. Norton, living in Kentucky, and a brother James, aged eighty-three. In 1848, he married Miss Brookin, of Kentucky. They have four girls and two boys. He belongs to the Christian Church.

COL. ISAAC STADDEN, was born in Newark, Licking County, Ohio, March 28, 1834. His father, Richard Stadden, was one of the pioneers of Licking County, and served in both the House of Representatives and Senate of the General Assembly of Ohio. He was a Captain in the Mexican war, for which he raised two companies, being in the Second Ohio both before and after its re-organiahtion into two regiments. He was in all the battles from Camargo to Monterey. In the battle of Camargo, where he especially distinguished himself, he was wounded. For his gallantry in this battle he was rewarded with a pension.

Col. Stadden's mother's maiden name was Rachel Martin. Miss Martin was born in Bedford County, Penn., and removed at an early day with her parents to Ohio. She was a lady of intelligence and education. Richard and Rachel Martin Stadden were the parents of ten children, of whom Isaac was the fifth. William, a brother of Isaac, was an Adjutant in an Illinois regiment during the war of the rebellion. When Isaac was twelve years old, his father moved his family to Mexico, where they resided two years. Upon arriving in Mexico, young Isaac enlisted in the Mexican war as drummer boy, and was with Gen. Scott from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and was appointed by Col. Erwin, Drum-Major of the Second Ohio regiment. At the close of the war, his father removed to Ottawa, Ill., where Isaac received a good business education and worked on his father's farm. In 1858, the family removed to Kansas, settling at Rockford, Bourbon County. Here they resided until 1864. Upon the outbreak of the civil war, Isaac enlisted as a private soldier in the home-guards. His company was afterward included in the Sixth Kansas Volunteers, of Company B., of which he was elected First Lieutenant. This regiment afterward became a cavalry regiment, under Col. William R. Judson, Lieut. Stadden being appointed Adjutant, in which capacity he served one year, when he was mustered out. At the time of the Price raid, he raised the Twenty-fourth Kansas Militia, of which he was commissioned Colonel by Gov. Carney. As Colonel of this regiment, he did efficient service against rebel bushwhackers and guerrillas.

After the war he located in Fort Scott, and established himself in the grocery business. For six or seven years he carried on a retail trade, at the close of which period he commenced the wholesale business. This has steadily increased, until now it has acquired immense proportions, having few if any equals in the State. He employs several commercial travelers, and is doing an annual business of nearly half a million dollars.

In 1864, Colonel Stadden was elected Mayor of Fort Scott, and has been twice elected to the City Council. He and his family are regular attendants at the services of the Episcopal Church, and he is a liberal supporter of religious enterprises. Politically he has always been a Democrat, but gives most of his attention to business.

He was married November 16, 1866, at Paola, Kan., to Miss Nellie D. Newcomb, a daughter of Bayse and Mrs. May A. Newcomb, who was born in Philadelphia, and who graduated at one of the principal female seminaries in that city. They have three children—two daughters and one son—Lillian M., Leo I. and Nellie Mc.

ROBERT STALKER, retail grocer, commenced business in Fort Scott in 1876, doing an exclusively retail business. He came to Kansas in October, 1859, and resided in Marion Township; engaged in farming until 1865, when he removed to Crawford County. During the war he served in the Twenty-second Kansas Regiment, being on frontier duty most of the time, and participating in the Price raid. Mr. Stalker was born in Clackmannanshire, Scotland, March 30, 1838, and came to America, July 16, 1852. His first location was at Rochester, N. Y., and he remained there and at Brockport, N. Y., until about 1856, when he went to Rockford, Ill., making that his home until he came to Kansas. He was married in Marion Township in October, 1860, to Elizabeth Stadden, a native of Newark, Ohio. They have six children—Emma, Janet, John, Mary, Richard and Isaac. Mr. Stalker is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES M. STANLEY, Register of Deeds for Bourbon County, came to Kansas and located in Marmaton Township, where he lived until elected Register of Deeds in the fall of 1879. He was engaged in farming prior to his election, and was Township Trustee three years. Mr. Stanley is a native of Delaware County, South Wooster Township, N. Y.; born October 14, 1839. He removed to Illinois with his parents in 1845, to Knox County, Ill., which was his home until he came to Kansas. He enlisted in Company K, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, September 19, 1861, and served until October 20, 1865, participating in all the engagements of his command, and returning to Illinois at the close of his service. He is a member of the G. A. R. Mr. Stanley was married in Linn Township, Knox County, Ill., February 22, 1866, to Tacie S. Morgan, a native of Indiana. They have three children—John S., Blanche A., and Anna M.

MRS. S. H. STEVENS, teacher in Room No. 3, is a native of Scranton, Penn. She received her education at the Wyoming Seminary, in Luzerne County, and commenced teaching in Pennsylvania. In 1870, she came to Kansas and commenced teaching in the East Fort Scott school in 1876, and when the building burned, she came to the Central School, but returned as soon as the school in East Fort Scott was built again. She has been a widow since 1870. Her mother, Mrs. Hodgson, and two of her brothers, live in the southern part of Scott Township on the farm. Her children are with her—a son and two daughters.

JOHN G. STUART, came to Kansas July 1, 1857, was at Lawrence a short time and then located at Fort Scott, and took up a claim where he now lives on Section 36, Town of Scott, a portion being in the city of Fort Scott. He built the first wagon shop in Fort Scott in 1858, and continued in the trade until 1862, his shop being built of walnut which he cut on his farm. During the war he was engaged in contracting for the Government in the Quartermaster's Department, his last contract being to furnish 25,000 bushels of corn to the troops at Fort Scott at $2.35 per bushel. He held the office of Deputy United States Marshal for one year, from 1858, having been appointed to fill the position of John Little, and was contractor for the construction of the national cemetery wall, and also street improvements made in 1870 in Fort Scott. He has also dealt extensively in lands, having entered up 2,000 acres in Bourbon County at one time, and built and owned the brick block where Stadden's wholesale grocery is now located. He represented the Second Ward in the Common Council for six years, and was Mayor from 1873 to 1874. Mr. Stuart was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, February 10, 1834, and went to Boston in 1851, remained there until 1856. He was married at Fort Scott in July, 1860, to Melissa Dillon, a native of Ohio. They have five children—Charles, John Elbert, Frank, Mary C. and Mabel C. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., having entered the first lodge at Fort Scott soon after its establishment.

JOHN J. STEWART, Deputy County Treasurer, came to Bourbon County January 13, 1856, and settled in what is now Mill Creek Township, engaging in farming and stock-raising, a business in which he has continued up to the present time. He has represented his district in the Kansas Legislature three successive terms, from 1875–79. He served as Township Trustee for one year and has held the office of Deputy County Treasurer since October, 1880. He was born in Miller County, Mo., March 31, 1840, and lived in that State until he came to Kansas. July 27, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, and served until March, 1863. He then served for a time on the border as Captain of Company C, Bourbon County Battalion, a company which he had himself raised. He was married in Mill Creek Township, in February, 1860, to Elizabeth J. Harbin, a native of Indiana, who came to Kansas with her parents in 1857. She is a daughter of Calvin Harbin, Miami County, Ind. They have three children—Melissa J., Sophronia Grant, and Emma. Mr. Stewart is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the A., F. & A. M.

WILLIAM STURM, sewing machines and organs, native of Peoria, Ill., born May 6, 1835. From here he went, in 1853, to Clayton County, Iowa, and went into Lewis Sturm's sawmill, where he remained till 1860, then going West to Denver, Colo., and on to Russell's Gulch, then to Lake Gulch, where he kept store; returning to Clayton County, Iowa, in 1861, and built a grist mill in which he owned one-quarter, father, one-quarter, and W. D. G. Eastman one-half. Before it was finished his grandfather bought Eastman's interest, so the firm was Lewis, Nicholas & William Sturm; the mill and farm was called Sturm's mill and farm. They run this till 1866, and sold to John Carty. He then went to Colorado City and opened a store; sold this, making about $1,000; he returned to Clayton County; here he bought a water-power, built a sawmill and sold to his partner, H. C. Beman. This was in 1868; he then bought an interest in a grist mill and farm with W. B. Grant, and sold again, coming to Fort Scott in 1873, when he established his present business, acting as sub-agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, under S. E. Hatfield, but in 1874 he took a general agency till 1875; he then worked in connection with Mr. Anthony till 1879, when he enlarged his business, carrying the Whitney & Holmes, Estey and Camp and Haynes organs and list of pianos. Mr. Sturm is a man of strong convictions, being an earnest advocate of the temperance principles, and he was one of the Council when the compromise of indebtedness was effected. He married Miss Wolf, daughter of Thomas Wolf. They have three children—two sons and one daughter. Mr. Sturm is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Royal Templars of Temperance.

H. SWANK, proprietor of the Fort Scott Carriage Works, established by him in 1870. In 1874, the factory was bought by A. L. Gangwer, D. B. Burger and J. J. Henry. In March, 1882, C. W. Flickinger and J. A. Miller entered the firm. Mr. D. B. Burger is a native of Allentown, Lehigh Co., Penn.; born in 1848; learned the trade of carriage painting, in the Neff Factory in 1867; went to work for Foltz & Ganze, in Peoria, Ill., and in 1870 came to Fort Scott and worked for H. Swank, an uncle, and in 1874, took an interest in the business, when his uncle died. He is not married; belongs to the Knights of Honor and the Red Men. Mr. A. L. Gangwer is a native of the same county and State; was born in 1830; his parents going to Ohio in 1854, where he learned the trade of wood-worker with Wenner & Moore, of Tiffin, Ohio. In 1860, he went to Michigan, and has been in other States. At Napoleon, Ohio, he built a large factory. He came here to Fort Scott in 1874, and entered the firm in 1874. Mr. J. J. Henry, is a native of New York; was born in 1846; learned his trade of ironworker of Shepard & Titus in 1865; then going to Toledo, Ohio, and then to Leavenworth in 1871. He then went South to Vicksburg and New Orleans, and then back to Kansas City, and here in 1872, and worked for Swank. He married Miss Brown. They have a family of two children. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and Red Men. C. W. Flickenger is a native of Mahoning County, Ohio; was born in 1855; he learned his trade in Canfield, Ohio, with N. Swank, in 1873, going to Fostoria, Ohio, then to Indiana, and here in 1874. He visited Colorado, and returned in 1880, entering the firm in March, 1882. Belongs to the Red Men. J. A. Miller is a native of Lehigh County, Penn., born in 1847; he learned the trade of woodworker with Snyder & Hendricks, and came to Fort Scott in 1876; worked for the company until March, 1882, when he became one of the firm. In 1874, he married Miss German. They have a family of three children. He is a member of the Red Men.

VAN RENSSELAER W. SUNDERLIN, M. D., came to Fort Scott January 28, 1868, and has been engaged in practice here ever since his arrival, with the exception of part of the years 1873–74 spent in Lawrence, and one and a half years spent in Eureka Springs, Ark., in 1880–81. He was born in Dundee, Yates County, N. Y., September 28, 1826, and received a common school education in his native county. He received his medical education at the Union Homeopathic Medical College in New York, and commenced practice in 1850, in his native county. In 1855, he removed to Pewamo, Mich., and that was his home until 1867, with the exception of two years spent in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1861, he organized Company F, Thirteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned Captain of the company. He served one year in Gen. Garfield's Brigade of Wood's Division, in the Army of the Cumberland, and was commissioned Major of the regiment, but his health failed him, so that he was obliged to resign before he was mustered in as Major. He then returned to Michigan, and remained there until 1867, going to Chicago in that year and engaging in practice for one year before going to Kansas. He was married to his present wife, Julia Banister, a native of Allegany County, N. Y., at St. John's, Michigan, January 31, 1867. He has two children by a former marriage—Eugene A., now Cashier of the Lowell National Bank, Michigan, and Lorenzo D., a physician at Pewamo, Mich. Dr. Sunderlin is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Kansas, and was President of that organization in 1879.

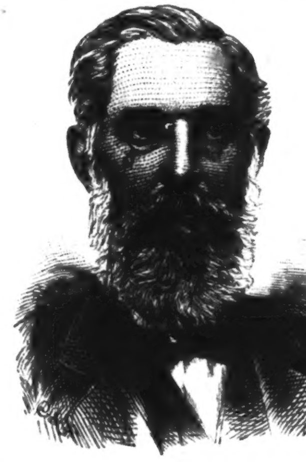

V. W. Sunderlin M. D.

T. W. TALLMAN, farmer, Section 29, was born in New Jersey in 1827. He was raised on a farm, and remained there until sixteen or seventeen years of age, then starting in life, he tried a variety of trades, but gave most of his attention to horses, handling them in Cincinnati, Peoria and then in Iowa. He came to Kansas in April, 1857, leaving Ohio when the frost was in the ground some inches. He was delighted, on arriving in Kansas, to find the grass growing, making good feed for stock, and though not intending to farm, he went on a claim of 160 acres, which he increased to 300, but has sold all but 115. Mr. Tallman has taken quite a prominent place in official life of the county, being one of the first Commissioners of the county. He was appointed in 1858, by the Governor, having held it since for a number of years, and was Chairman most of the time from 1870 to 1874. He was Sheriff of the county, and in 1878 he was elected to the State Legislature. Returning to his farm, he at once assumed agricultural pursuits which he has carried on since coming to the State, his family living on the farm since they first settled there. He has improved the farm and has many fine buildings on it, and a large and commodious residence, which he has just been improving. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for thirty-four years, and in politics a Democrat. They have five children, two daughters at home and one daughter married; two boys, one in Colorado and one in Kansas City.

MRS. J. M. TERRY, proprietress of the Terry Bus Company, is a native of Massachusetts. Married Mr. J. M. Terry in Putnam, Ohio, in 1853. He was born in Leroy, N. Y., October 9, 1828, and died in 1877. They have a family of six children. Mrs. Terry now carries on the bus line in Fort Scott, which is part of the enterprise established by Mr. Terry, who was one of the early stage men of Kansas with his brothers, William D. and Col. L. G. Terry, and was connected with them in the Kansas Stage Company and also in what was known as Southwestern Stage Company. His experiences on these frontier routes would fill a volume. The personal risks at times were perilous; his labors in Kansas as a pioneer of traffic, is of marked value. Mr. J. M. Terry was the first Mayor of Fort Scott who was elected on the temperance ticket. The bus line now consists of two buses and one hack under Mrs. Terry's management.

MISS VIRGIE THOMPSON, teacher in Room 3 Central School, native of Iola, Allen Co., Kansas; born and bred in the State; she also received her education here. When quite young she went to Missouri; while here her father died. In 1876, she returned to the State, and attended school under Mrs. Rhodes' instruction, and afterward with Mr. Mathews, finishing with the Normal course in the Fort Scott High School, graduating under Mr. Hudson in the class of 1880, the members being Belle Moulton, Ella Sargeant, Josie Walters, Kittie Wilson, Jennie Phenisie, Addie Gardiner, Anna B. Neilie and Fry and herself. In 1879, she received a certificate, and has taught since in the city, giving her attention to primary work. Miss Thompson, mother and brother Charlie are living in the city, while she teaches; her brother is employed on the railroad, as is another brother, William.

A. THRONDSON, proprietor of the New York House, a native of Norway, born in 1848. While there, he learned the tanner's trade, and worked at it till coming to America in 1870. Having a brother in Chicago, he stopped there three months, then came to Fort Scott, Kan., in 1872, where he went into the saloon business in connection with a grocery, but closed out and opened the New York House, in 1877, having a hotel of twenty rooms, and doing a good business. In 1876, he married Miss C. Wilks, of Fort Scott. They had one child, now deceased. Mr. Throndson is by faith a Lutheran.

H. TRECHTER, manufacturer of soda water, sarsaparilla and ginger ale, Market street; native of Germany, was born in 1852. He came to America in 1864, at once coming to Kansas, where he arrived in 1865, and went into the beer brewery, working there till it closed up, then going into his present business in 1882. In 1878, he married Miss Ahrens, of Fort Scott. They have three children, and he belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

S. P. TRESSLAR, photographer, Nos. 108 and 110 Market street. Born in Johnson County, Ind., in 1843. Commenced the photographic business at Franklin, Ind., in 1864, located in Fort Scott in 1872. His gallery covers 3,000 square feet, and is the best arranged gallery in Kansas, and the only one west of St. Louis where life-size portraits are made direct from the sitter.

JOHN C. UMSTED, farmer, Section 2, is the eldest son of L. H. Umsted, who is a native of Ohio, and who came with his family to Kansas in 1866. He is known to be one of the best farmers of this section, not having lost a crop since coming here, and during the bad seasons succeeded in reaping good harvests; in the dry year of 1874, he raised wheat that ran forty-three bushels and one peck to an acre, and this year will have a wonderful crop of corn that will average sixty bushels to the acre; his sons promise to be as good farmers. His family consists of eight children—John C., Etta, Mary, Albert, Louis, Owen, Lillie and Clifton. John C. is also a teacher, having taught school for the past five years, and having taken the scientific course in the Kansas Normal School at Fort Scott.

JOSIAH C. URY, railroad contractor, came to Kansas with his father, Lewis L. Ury, in July, 1858, and settled on "Buck Run," Dry Wood Township, on what was known as the "Neutral Strip." This was his home until he entered the army as a Government scout and spy. He served in that capacity in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and Texas, during almost the entire period of the war, under different generals, most of the time under Gens. Blunt, Curtis and Henning. During the Price raid he was for thirty days Major of the Fourteenth Kansas Militia. He had been through to Springfield, Mo., for prisoners, in May, 1864, and on his return stopped overnight with his parents. While there he was attacked and captured by a band of bushwhackers, eighty-two strong, commanded by Taylor, but escaped through strategy the same night. He was born near Fairfield, Fairfield, Co., Ohio, October 15, 1842, but when one year old removed with his parents to Morgan County, Ind., where he lived until he went to Warren County, Ill., about twelve years prior to coming to Kansas. After the war engaged in the lumbering business, running a saw mill until 1867, since which he has been engaged in railroad contracting, making a specialty of grading contracts. He was first married at Fort Scott in the fall of 1865, to Jennie Vincent, who died in the winter of 1872, leaving one child, Maudy. He was married to his present wife, Nettie Brough, a native of Kentuckey, at Bowensburg, Hancock Co., Ill., in November, 1879.

D. J. VAN FOSSEN, real estate, loan and insurance agent, came to Fort Scott in 1865, and was engaged in the grocery business for about nine months, in partnership with his brothers, John and Charles. In 1866, he established the *Kansas Record*, and has published it ever since that time. In 1866, he engaged in the real estate and loan and insurance and collecting business, putting out the first real estate sign or bulletin board in Fort Scott, and since 1870 has been connected with his present partner, Henry Wilcox. Mr. Van Fossen was born in Livingston County, N. Y., February 4, 1833, and removed to Michigan when only two or three years of age, residing at Concord in that State until 1844, when he removed to La Fayette, Ind. In 1852, he went to California, driving ten yoke of oxen and passing through Fort Scott on the way, and he remained there until he came to Fort Scott. He was married at Kansas City in August, 1868, to Josephine, a native of New York State. They have two children—Kate and Fred. Mr. Van Fossen is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

VAN FOSSEN & WILCOX, real estate, loan and insurance agents; the firm is composed of D. J. Van Fossen & Henry Wilcox, and the business was originally established by Mr. Van Fossen in 1866, Mr. Wilcox becoming a partner in 1871. They handle lands on commission, and buy and sell lands on their own account, and have very largely increased their business since its establishment. In 1875, they began to loan money for eastern capitalists, loaning the first year perhaps $25,000. Now their loans amount to at least $250,000 per annum, principally in the eastern counties of Kansas. They represent the local interest of some of the leading fire insurance companies of New York, Philadelphia and Connecticut, as well as some foreign companies. They have sold over 100,000 acres of land since January 1, 1882, a period of less than six months.

G. W. WARD, farmer, Section 13. His father, Asa Ward, was a native of North Carolina, and his mother of Virginia. They moved to Illinois in 1847. George was born on the farm. They carried on grain farming there, and on coming to Kansas they settled on Section 13, his father having claimed 160 acres. Here George grew up, and in 1862, he had a friend enter eighty acres on Section 23, Scott Township. In 1862, he enlisted in the militia, and after some marching he returned to the farm. Beginning at the bottom he has worked his way up, in his boyhood passing through many thrilling scenes, such as were experienced by everyone who lived in Kansas during those stirring times. By hard work and good management, he has succeeded in acquiring some 400 acres of land; he has 130 acres of corn, besides cattle, horses and mules. In 1879, he married Miss S. Hadleston, of Vernon County, Mo. They have two boys—Elmer and William Harvey. Mr. Ward is a Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F. Of the old family, his brother James is in Missouri; Asa is on the old farm; William H. is farming on Section 26; two sisters are living near Nevada, Mo., and one brother is in Fort Scott. Alexander is in California, and Amanda is in Philadelphia; a brother Meliar died some thirteen years ago on the old farm. In December, 1880, his father died, aged one hundred and three years.

EUGENE F. WARE, attorney, is a native of Hartford, Conn. He came to Fort Scott in September, 1867, and for some time worked at his trade, that of a harness maker. In 1871, he was admitted to the bar, and has since been engaged in practice. He at one time held the office of State Senator.

H. E. WARE, of the firm of Dulany & Ware, lumber dealers, representing a branch of the Empire Lumber Co. Mr. Ware is a native of Orange County, Vt.; he was born January 1, 1824. While at home he lived on the farm, but most of his life has been lumbering. In 1859, he worked in Chicago for Ferry & Sons, up to the time of his coming to Fort Scott, Kan., in 1869. He ran a yard himself till 1875, when he went to farming, having some 240 acres of grain and stock land. In 1879, he went into the lumber business with Dulaney, now about the largest stock yard in the city, carrying about $12,000 worth of stock.

MISS M. M. WARFIELD, teacher in Room No. 7, Central School, is a native of Montgomery County, Md. She attended the Western High School of Baltimore, and then moving to Hartford County, she was examined and given a first-class certificate, then taking a school in Abington District, her first, then in Darlington District, where her agreeable experience decided her upon following the profession. In 1876, they moved to Fort Scott, and in 1877 she commenced teaching in Room No. 5, Central School. For five years she instructed her young pupils, and endeared herself to them, so that in changing to Room No. 7, some insisted on following. Miss Warfield's success in teaching is the result of her love of the vocation.

REV. F. J. WATTRON, priest of the Catholic Church "Mary, Queen of Angels," Fort Scott, is a native of France, where he was born in 1834, and emigrated to America in 1854, and in 1858 or 1859, located in Atchison, Kan., and in 1864 graduated from the Milwaukee Seminary of St. Francis De Sales. He was ordained by the Right Rev. Bishop J. B. Miege. Before coming to Fort Scott, he was at Paola, where his members consisted of twelve white families and Indians belonging to five tribes. He came to Fort Scott, December 9, 1874, where he has a membership of fifty families, and also took charge of St. Patrick's Church at Fulton, embracing forty families. The old church here in Fort Scott was built in 1860, now used as a residence and a schoolhouse by Father Wattron. The present building was dedicated by Rt. Rev. L. M. Fink in 1872, June 16. The priests preceding him were Fathers Cunningham, Bononcini, Dougherty, Father Murphy, and then Father Wattron.

LEWIS B. WELCH, County Clerk, came to Kansas in May, 1859, and the following month located in what is now Allen County. He was engaged in farming until August, 1861, and then in Company G, Sixth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. In February, 1862, he was transferred to Company F, Eighth Kansas Regiment, and continued in that company and regiment until he left the service at Chattanooga, Tenn., September 19, 1864, being at that time First Sergeant of his company. He was in all the engagements of his command and was wounded at Atlanta. In October, 1864, he located permanently in Pawnee Township. He held the office of Township Trustee of that township for six terms; has been Township Clerk, Township Treasurer and Clerk of School Board, and was elected County Clerk in November, 1881. He was born near Urichville, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, July 2, 1839, and when fifteen years of age removed to Illinois, where he remained until he came to Kansas. He was married in Pawnee Township, in June, 1865, to Mary J. Viers, who was born in West Virginia, near West Liberty. They have six children, Mary L., Alice, Nannie P., Jesse, Charles and Frank C. Mr. Welch is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WEST & HUMPHREY, attorneys at law; firm established in 1882, February 22. J. S. West, as has his partner, J. M. Humphrey, educated himself, and finally, with commendable perseverance, established the firm. Mr. West is a native of Michigan; was born June 28, 1855. He came to Kansas in 1869, and in 1876 began reading law; in winter of 1877–78 taught school, and then went to the Lawrence University, and went to teaching again; was in school-book fight here, and went into Hill & Sallee's office to read law, and was admitted in 1881. He was Clerk of a Senate Committee in and belonging to the Baptist Church. He has become an expert in coal mining, which he carried on with his farm. J. M. Humphrey's career is similar. He is a native of Indiana; was born in 1856, April 12, and came to Kansas in 1869, having farmed and taught till 1877. He went to the high school of Fort Scott, and next season to Girard, under Prof. Quick, preparing for college, and in 1878, prepared for and entered Freshman Class of State University, expecting to take the classical course, but went to teaching and reading law, and entered the law office of Col. J. R. Hallowell, and afterward studied under Judge C. O. French; was admitted to the bar in February 22, 1882, and entered into partnership with J. S. West same year.

S. S. WESTOVER, grocer, native of Massachusetts, born May 6, 1818. At the age of three, parents moved to New York, and when six years old he lost his father, his mother dying when he was ten years of age. He was then an orphan, without money or an education. In 1854, he went to Illinois, to Aurora, where he worked at the mason's trade, having learned it in 1838, remaining here till 1870, when he came to Fort Scott, Kan., and worked at his trade till 1874, when he bought out George Patterson, and established himself in a fine business, commencing with $10,000 a year, and now doing a business of $80,000 in groceries and produce. Mr. Westover married in 1843, and again in Aurora, Ill., to Mrs. Moffat. He has had a family of seven in all, three of whom are masons, and Fred an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

C. S. WHEATON, farmer, Section 12, native of Aurelius Township, Cayuga County, N. Y., born January 9, 1810. He remained in his native State till 1832, when he took a timber farm and opened it to farming in Ohio. In 1842, he moved to Michigan, being a pioneer there, clearing and improving, but was taken with the ague, being so reduced in strength that when he went back to New York to recruit he could not walk alone, but recovering soon after reaching home, he went to canal boating, and in 1846 removed to Dodge County, Wis., thence to Rock County, where he engaged in farming till 1859, when he came to Mound City, Linn County, Kan., arriving April 2. He was here engaged in farming and serving as Under Sheriff. In 1865, he moved to Fort Scott and bought property, serving till 1868 as Deputy Sheriff under Harris & Knowles. That year he was elected Sheriff and served until 1870; he was jailor for six years in Fort Scott, and passed through many dangerous scenes; having bought his present farm in 1868, he moved onto it in 1874, where he has lived since with his wife and son John. He married Miss Thayer, of Essex County, N. Y., December, 1829. They have three children. Mr. Wheaton's farm is a stock and grain enterprise; he has now retired to this quiet life and enjoys a ripe old age. He has been a member of the Masonic order for thirty years, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

W. J. WHITTEKIND, carpenter, contractor and builder, two doors south of court house, on Nathaniel avenue. He was born in Adams County, Ill., February 15, 1847, where he remained till 1878, having learned his trade; he then went to Texas, and from there to Fort Scott, where he married in 1868. They have now a family of four children. Mr. Whittekind owns his own residence; he is a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance Society, also of the G. A. R., and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

HENRY WILCOX, real estate, loan and insurance agent, came to Fort Scott in June, 1870, and has been engaged in his present business, in company with Mr. Van Fossen, since that time. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and was for five years a member of the school board, its President during a portion of the time. He was born in Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y., and lived in his native county till six years of age, then in Saratoga County, N. Y., until he removed to Kansas. He received his education at College Hill Institute, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and at Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar at Schenectady, April 7, 1869, before the Judges of the Supreme Court. He commenced practice at Saratoga Springs, and was Superintendent of the public schools of Saratoga County, N. Y., for six years previous to coming to Kansas. He was married in Kent, Portage County, Ohio. They have two children living—Mary H. and Lucy B., and have lost two, one an infant son, Harry, and the other a daughter, Anna, who died in 1876, aged four years.

J. F. WILLETT, general manager and secretary of the York Nursery Company, came to Kansas September 27, 1867, and located in Franklin Township, Bourbon County, where he resided most of the time until 1874, engaged in farming. For the next four years he was engaged in teaching, and then entered the nursery business, in which he still continues. He was born near Fayetteville, Washington County, Ark., October 26, 1854, and resided there until 1861, when he went to Mercer County, Ill. He remained there until coming to Kansas, in the fall of 1867. He was married November 23, 1880, at the residence of M. M. York, in Scott Township, Bourbon County, Kan., to Augusta Margery York, a daughter of M. M. York.

C. A. WILLIAMS, first assistant teacher in the Plaza School. He commenced his school life at Union College, Ind., afterward attending Wilberforce College from 1857 to 1861. In 1864, coming to Galesburg, Ill., he taught, moving on to Somerset, Monroe County, Mo.; also taught in Shelby County. In 1873, he was Principal of the colored school of Quincy, Ill. He then returned to Shelbina, Mo., where he stayed until coming to Fort Scott, in 1878. His wife is a teacher also in the Plaza School, in Room 1. Her education was chiefly acquired from private tutors. Her experience began in 1867, in a school in Missouri, on Otter Creek, succeeded by one on Crooked Creek. She then went to Somerset, and from there with her husband to Quincy, Ill.; then back to Shelbyville, where she taught, also in Shelbina, and on coming to Fort Scott she preceded her husband by some four months in entering the school room.

COL. HIERO T. WILSON was born at Russellville, Logan County, Ky., September 6, 1806, and lived there until 1834. He then went to Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory, and became associated as clerk with his brother, Thomas E. Wilson, who was then sutler at Fort Gibson, and afterward died at Fort Smith. Col. Wilson removed to Fort Scott September 13, 1843, and was sutler at that point until 1853, when the troops were withdrawn, and there was no government reserve at Fort Scott, and consequently no government property except the buildings of the Fort. Col. Wilson purchased the building in which he lived, at the general sale of the government buildings in 1855. Four officers' blocks, accommodating two families each, which cost $13,000, selling at that time for $300 to $500. In 1857, a town company was formed, of which George A. Crawford was President, and Col. Wilson Secretary and Treasurer, and the town of Fort Scott was laid off and platted. The young town prospered from the first, and its proprietors built houses to some extent, and sold houses and lots as the demand was created. Col. Wilson was engaged in mercantile pursuits for some time, and then entered the real estate and insurance business. He was Postmaster for several years, and served in several prominent positions in early times. He was married in Pettis County, Mo., 30 miles from Boonesville, September 28, 1847, to Elizabeth C., daughter of Gen. David Hogan, and a native of Harlan County, Ky. They have three children—Virginia, now Mrs. Robinson, residing in Durango, Col.; Elizabeth C., Mrs. Goodlander, and Fanna Robley, both residing in Fort Scott.

T. L. WILSON was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 17, 1816, and lived in his native State until March, 1859, when he moved to Vernon County, Mo., and lived there two years; he moved to Kansas in June, 1861, and located in Osage Township, eight miles northeast of Fort Scott, in Bourbon County, where he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising; he has also been employed in building railroads in Kansas, and is now President of the

Kansas & Nebraska Central Railroad. He organized the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad in Kansas, and was the President of that road for four years; he also built the Parsons & Cherokee Railroad, and was the Vice President and General Manager of that road. He was married in Knox County, Ohio, in 1840, to Miss Mary McCoy, a native of Ohio; they have five children—Elysba, Charles N., Phœbe A., Marion and Myron. Mr. Wilson organized a company of home guards during the war, and was elected to the captaincy of the company. Mr. Wilson commenced building railroads in 1836, and built several roads in Ohio before coming to Kansas, and has been largely engaged in developing the resources of the State of Kansas.

WINSBY & GOUCHER, house, sign and carriage painters. J. R. Winsby was born in Nova Scotia in Queen's County. He learned the trade of painter in the ship yards of Boston, Mass. He left there and came to Avoca, Iowa, where he opened a shop, and visited Kansas in 1872, but going through via Wichita to Galveston, Tex., then to Omaha, with cattle, then to Boston and back. He came to Fort Scott in 1878, and married N. J. Glavebrook. They have a family of three children. The shop was first located on Main street, and then on Wall street. E. S. Goucher is a native of Ohio, born in 1843. He learned his trade in Canfield, Ohio, and then traveled with Hoffman's menagerie, from 1862 to 1869, going through the States of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and others. He came to Fort Scott in 1869, and opened his shop. In 1870 he was in partnership with Mr. Lane. For a while during the fishing season, he gives his attention to that business. In 1876 and 1877, he worked for the M. K. & T. R. R. June 27, 1872, he married Miss Lane. They have two children.

A. M. YORK came to Kansas in 1870, and located at Independence, where he was engaged in the practice of law until 1875. In 1872, he was elected a member of the State Senate. In 1875, he went to Shreveport, La., and remained there two years, engaged in mail contracts in that State and Texas. He then came to Fort Scott and became interested in the York Nursery with his father and brother. He is a native of Byron, Ogle Co., Ill.; born July 7, 1838. That was his home until September, 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Ninety-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and in 1863 was promoted First Lieutenant. In 1864, he was again promoted Captain of Company G, Fifteenth Colored Infantry, and was the same year raised to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifteenth Colored Infantry. He was finally mustered out of service in April, 1866, and went to Shelbina, Mo., where he was engaged in practice until he removed to Independence. He was married at Polo, Ogle Co., Ill, March 4, 1861, to Juliett Preston, a native of Oneida Co., N. Y. They had three children—Winnefred J., Ernest Preston and Frederick A. Mrs. York died April 9 1875, and he was married to his present wife, Candace Tracey, a native of Payson, Ill., at Independence, Kan., March 26, 1877. They have one child—Roscoe Tracey. Col. York is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

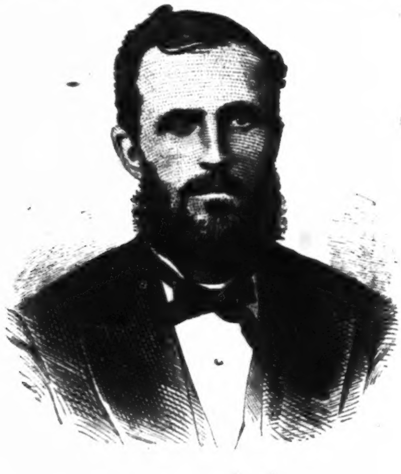

A M York

M. M. YORK was born at Towanda, Bradford Co., Penn., on the 15th day of July, 1809. He sprang from a strongly marked ancestry. His grandfather was a pioneer settler of the historic Valley of Wyoming, and fell a victim at the terrible massacre that depopulated that beautiful region. His father, then a babe, was saved by the heroism of its mother, who escaped under the cover of darkness of night, and with others descended the Susquehanna River. The child thus saved became one of the leading Presbyterian divines of Pennsylvania, and was distinguished for the vigor of his intellect and his power as a pulpit orator, and stood among the foremost in the councils of his church. His son, Miner M., was thoroughly instructed in the tenets of his father's faith, and through all the changes and vicissitudes of a long and active life has held firmly to the teachings of his reverend father. At the age of nineteen years he left the parental home to seek his fortune in the then far West. For several years he engaged in lead mining at Galena, Ill. In 1835, he removed to Rock River County, and made an entry of Government land, opposite to the present town of Byron, in Ogle Co., Ill. In 1837, he married Margery Irvine, eldest daughter of Reverend Alexander Irvine, one of the pioneers of Methodism in the new State of Illinois. They made their home on the same farm continuously until 1865, and raised a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters. In the year 1865, the entire family, with the exception of one son, Irvin, then in California, removed to Shelbina, Shelby Co., Mo. Then M. M. York and his son, Julius H., engaged in the nursery business, and remained there until the year 1870, when they removed to Fort Scott, Bourbon Co., Kan., and then and there laid the foundation of the famous York Nursery Company, which has grown into the largest enterprise of the kind west of the Mississippi River. An account of their operations appearing elsewhere in these pages, renders it superfluous to notice at length in this connection. In politics M. M. York was an ardent Whig during the existence of that party, and since the party ceased to exist, he has never attached himself to any party, but has supported men and measures upon their individual merits. In politics, as in religion, he adheres to the views and principles adopted in early life. While he has always been active in business, he has yet been a great reader. His books have been his constant companions. The subjects to which he devoted the greatest attention were ancient history, and the history and growth of the Christian religion, and in a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of both these subjects he has few equals. He is a man of positive ideas, possessed of a keen and searching intellect, and intolerant of all social, religious or political strains. As a business man, he has at all times been a model of uprightness and probity, and in all the walks of life he has made an enviable and noble record of a well-spent and useful life. His greatest ambition and interest in life have centered in his family. He rightly regards the family as a unit of society; that there the good or bad impulses are received that make the child a good or a bad citizen when grown to manhood. He is still the strong counselor and watchful father to his children, and, like one of the patriarchs of old, he is still the head of his family, deeply reverenced and beloved by them. He is now in his seventy-fourth year, still actively engaged in the nursery business, an energetic, vigorous old man, retaining in full force his mental powers and affording a marked example of the effects of an active, temperate, honest Christian life in the preservation of his mental and physical forces to a ripe old age.

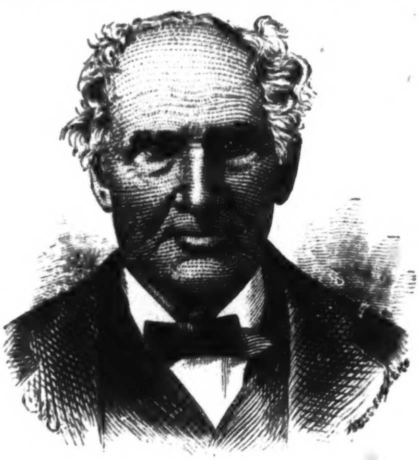

M. M. York.

JULIUS HAMLIN YORK, President of the York Nursery Company, came to Fort Scott April 1, 1870, and has since been engaged in the nursery business on ground which he purchased for the purpose. He had been previously engaged in the same business in Shelbina, Mo., having been in the business now seventeen years. He is a native of Byron, Ogle County, Ill., born January 5, 1845. In 1865, he removed from there to Shelbina, Mo., which was his home until he came to Kansas. He was married at Shelbina February 15, 1870, to Frances L. Brandt, a native of Canandaigua, N. Y. They have two children—Miner M. and Carroll T. Mr. York is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

MARMATON.

There have been three town sites by this name, with a slight variation in the spelling, and two towns or villages. The first Marmaton was located on Section 33, Township 25, Range 24. A town company was organized and incorporated by the Legislature, by an act approved February 6, 1858, the incorporators named in the act being William R. Griffith, W. B. Barber, William H. Krotzer, Horatio Knowles and their associates. The town company was permitted by this act to pre-empt land not to exceed 320 acres.

A town company under the name of Marmiton was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, which act was approved February 11, 1858. This town was located on Section 31, Township 25, Range 24, about three miles west of Marmaton. The incorporators named in statute were: T. R. Roberts, James E. Jones, Orlando Darling, Charles Dimon and their associates and successors. This spelling of the name Marmiton is found frequently in the county records, and was the favorite method of spelling it with James E. Jones, a somewhat noted editor of those days. The town site consisted of 320 acres. The first building erected on it was for a store by the town company, and the second building was built also by the town company for a hotel. It was a large three-story frame structure now standing near the railroad station of Marmaton on the St. Louis, Ft. Scott & Wichita Railroad. The first general store was opened at Marmiton by Horatio Knowles, in 1858. The firm became Aiken & Knowles during the year, and in 1859, Edward Jones opened a store. The first blacksmith was W. W. Burns, who started his shop in 1858. The first school was taught by Miss Frances Barrett. Horatio Knowles built the first dwelling house on the town site in 1858. During the winter of 1858–59, about twelve other buildings were erected, and by 1860, the town contained a population of seventy-five persons. In 1860 or 1861, a flouring mill was built within the limits of the town site. In 1862, the town probably reached its greatest prosperity, at which time it contained a cabinet shop, two blacksmith shops, a furniture store, and a three-story store building containing $14,000 worth of goods.

The town was sacked and burned by rebels October 22, 1864, during the time of the Price raid, but not by Price's men. These raiders were from Newton County, Mo., about eighty in number and under command of Maj. Courcey. At this time there were burned two stores, one dwelling house and the Methodist Church. The store building of Cobb & Jones, valued at $1,500, was consumed, together with $13.500 worth of goods. The store building of Aiken & Knowles, worth $1,500, containing $15,000 worth of goods, was also burned. The house burned belonged to Mrs. Shane, widow of a Union Lieutenant of the Tenth Kansas Regiment. It was worth $500, and the church $800, making a total loss of property amounting to $32,800.

Ten citizens of Marmiton were taken prisoners by the rebels, marched out about one-half a mile, arranged in a row and fired upon. Six were killed, the rest escaping by running to the woods. The killed were Horatio Knowles, Joseph Stout, Daniel M. Brown, Abner McGonigal, Dr. L. M. Shadwick, and Warren Hawkins. Abner McGonigal was a mere boy, Mr. Hawkins sixty years old, and Mr. Brown was Postmaster at the time. The murder of these men was utterly ruthless and inexcusable, except it can be excused on the ground that they favored the Union cause, and had it occurred in time of peace, instead of in time of war, when human life is considered of little value, this Marmiton massacre would have been considered as equally atrocious and would have caused as great a sensation as did that of the Marais des Cygnes. Some of the survivors who had not before known fear, were so affected by its atrocity that now, even after the lapse of eighteen years, they have not recovered from the shock.

In 1882, after the building of the St. Louis, Ft. Scott & Wichita railroad, which passed about three-fourths of a mile north of Marmiton, it was abandoned, the buildings being moved to the railroad. The buildings moved consisted of the hotel, two stores, four dwellings and schoolhouse. The new town site consists of thirty-four acres, and was platted and filed November 18, 1882, by Francis Tiernan, President of the railroad. Edward Jones is Postmaster, having served in that capacity continuously since his first appointment in 1857, at Marmiton, except about a year, during which time the office was filled by Daniel M. Brown. In the spring of 1882, by petition of the citizens, the spelling of the name was changed back to the original spelling, Marmaton. At the present time this town contains about twenty-five inhabitants.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—MARMATON TOWNSHIP.

A. J. BROWN, M. D., farmer, is a native of Fremont, Sandusky Co., Ohio, born in 1847. Here he was raised and educated, attending the city high school, also the schools of Ann Arbor, Mich., Hudson, Ohio, and the University of Michigan, graduating in medicine in the Charity Hospital of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1866. He commenced to practice in his old home at Fremont, Ohio. In 1868, his health failed, and he went to Salt Lake, and returned home only to come to Kansas in 1869, stopping in Fort Scott a few months, but buying a farm on his present location. Here he attends to his practice and farm, dealing in stock and raising grain, now owning some 160 acres of improved land. In 1870, he married Miss White. They have three children, two girls and one boy, having lost two. Dr. Brown has held offices and joined the Masonic Order when he was in Fremont. He is a Democrat in politics.

O. C. BENDER, M. D., is a native of Overton County, Tenn. born in 1836. His father, who was a leading physician and native of Maryland, moved to Dade County, Mo., in 1842, and here O. C. was educated and received his first lessons in medicine. He also attended the High School of Fidelity, Jasper County, and then took a course of lectures in McDowell's College, in St. Louis, Mo. The war breaking out be continued his studies by entering the Sixth Missouri Cavalry in 1862, but was displaced on account of order from War Department returning Brigade Surgeon to regiment. And in 1864, was surgeon in the Sixth Kansas Militia; after the war he took the final course of lectures and graduated in 1866 from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. The Doctor had moved to Kansas as early as the winter of 1855-56, locating on Mine Creek near Pleasanton. In 1863 he opened an office in Mound City, Linn County, and practiced until 1869, then moving to Fort Scott practiced until 1875, when he moved to his farm where he now lives, having a beautiful home and well improved farm, where he gives his attention to farming, horticulture and medicine. While in Mound City he married Miss Lowe; they have a family of four girls and one boy.

T. B. DARK, farmer, is a native of Schuyler County, Ill., born in 1842. His father died in 1852, and in 1857, the family moved to Kansas locating on what is known as the Nelson farm; there were five brothers and four sisters. When Mr. Dark was eighteen years of age he took a claim where the Crane farm now is, but abandoned it and took a timber claim in Marmaton Township, but when the war broke out he sold and went to Fort Smith, Ark., and went into the livery business. Returning to Kansas in 1866, and buying 160 acres where he now lives, he settled down in his farming enterprise. He handles about eighty head of cattle a year, and raises grain in abundance. In 1867 he married Miss Van Syckle; they have five children.

ALVAN DODGE, M. D. and farmer, is a native of Buffalo, Erie Co., N. Y., born in 1840. In 1859 he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Campbell, of Mount Morris, Livingston County, attending the Michigan University in 1861, and graduated from the New York City College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1865. From there he entered the United States Navy as Acting Assistant Surgeon. He resigned his position there and next opened practice in Hannibal, Mo. He then returned to Erie County, N. Y., and went to practicing, which he continued until 1880, when he came to Bourbon County, Kan., locating on his farm where is now located the village-site of Marmaton, taking forty acres from the quarter section. Besides his practice he is tending a fine farm, using the most progressive ideas and going into thoroughbred horses, and having improvements to the amount of $5,000 on the home farm. In 1877 he married, now living on one of the finest places in Marmaton Township.

FAHS & STOWER, merchants, Redfield, established in 1882, putting up their building in April, 20x40, and in August opening with a stock of $4,500 in general merchandise. In connection with the store they farm and buy, sell stock and deal in coal, grain and lumber, G. W. Fahs taking the Express Agency and the station for the Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad. Mr. Fahs is a native of Illinois, and raised on a farm, marrying in Quincy, Ill., Miss Harris. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was transferred to the Forty-fourth United States Regulars, as Quartermaster. While Mr. Fahs was in Missouri, he was appointed Deputy United States Marshall. In 1876 he came to Kansas and went to farming, but his wife died in 1880 and he has been trading up to the time he entered his present business. His family consists of two boys. In 1882 he was elected Justice of Peace.

MRS. J. A. GRIFFIN, residence on Section 10, Township 26, Range [illegible], native of West Virginia, the widow of the late Senator W. B. Griffin, who was a native of Pennsylvania. With his family he came to Kansas in 1866, and bought the farm on which his widow and younger children now reside; was a consistant member of the Mount Orum Baptist Church, taking an active part in religious, social and political matters of the State. Engaged while in Kansas in stock raising and farming, during which time he held numerous minor offices, and in 1876 was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years as a Republican, which colors he always bore, serving one term, closing a life of noble deeds and usefulness August 14, 1879, leaving his wife and family, consisting of seven sons and two daughters, a competency as the result of his own efforts. The eldest son, Dr. U. M. Griffin, is now a practicing physician of note in Girard, Kan., while the second and third sons, D. B. and L. W., are now in college studying for the profession. The older daughter, Lizzie F., is known as one of Bourbon County's educators. The younger daughter and sons are with Mrs. Griffin on the farm, which consists of 320 acres well stocked and improved.

J. S. JUDD, farmer, Section 30, is a native of Grant County, Wis., born in 1837. He was raised on a farm, and after trying the agricultural line, he entered a mercantile establishment, soon buying an interest in the business. When the war broke out, he enlisted in the Ninty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company I, and served as First Lieutenant. In 1864, we find him in the Thirty-seventh Illinois, in command of Fort Montgomery, at Brownsville, Texas. He was mustered out in 1865. Returning to Illinois, he located at Whitehall, where he had gone in 1858, going into the mercantile line. He continued at this till 1875, when he went to work as excursion agent, on the M. K. & T. R. R., and afterward over the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R. In 1881, he located on his present home farm, where he has improved and developed the natural resources of the land, solving in most satisfactory manner the question of "tame grasses in Kansas." He has married twice, once in 1858, and the last time in 1870. His first wife was the daughter of William McColtish, the last the daughter of Dr. Culver. While in Whitehall he was Mayor of the city, and did good temperance work there. His family attend the M. E. Church. Mr. Judd in politics is a Republican.

J. R. McBAY, farmer, Postmaster of Redfield is a native of Dauphin County, Penn., was born in 1819, and remained in Pennsylvania until 1856, when he went to Illinois, and came from Illinois to Kansas. In the year 1868, he was in Linn County a few days, and then located in Bourbon County, Kansas. He bought a farm on Section 27, in December, 1868. Continues farming in the same place, and in May, 1882, took charge of the post office. This office was established in 1872; was first kept by Mr. Hopkins. Mr. McBay has been married twice; has four children living and three deceased.

I. N. MILLS, farmer, Section 5, is a native of Alaska County, Ky., born in 1830; his parents moved to Missouri in 1837; he was raised there, and in November 11, 1854, he came to Kansas in company with James Arnot and located where he now lives. He is one of the earliest settlers of this section, and passed through all the early troubles comparatively unmolested; belonging to the Free State party, he was with Montgomery and others noted in the early history of this part of the State, all this time giving his attention to his farm, leaving only for four days, when every one was ordered away. Out of the 160 acres he has made 294, improving year by year until he is now the possessor of an excellent farm, that for the year 1882 is covered with abundant harvests. Mr. Mills' parents were married in 1828, living together till 1870 when his mother died, his father dying only three months afterward in 1871. Mr. Mills married in 1855; they have six boys and three girls.

JOSEPH OLIVER, farmer, is a native of Carroll County, Ind., born 1832. The first move he made he went to Cass County, and then in 1857, he loaded his wife and one child into the ox wagon and started for Kansas. On arriving at Scott he went out to where he located his claim and soon had a cabin built. During the border troubles he was engaged in running a mill for E. M. Jones, and in this mill the Free State men held their first convention, at which he was present. When the war opened, on the 24th of July, 1861, he joined the Tenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Company E, and under Capt. John F. Broadhead and Lieut. David Schoen, he went through the campaign in Arkansas, the heaviest engagements of which were Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862, and Van Buren, December 28, 1862; after this he was on duty at St. Louis, returning home in 1864. His farm is considered one of the best in the county; though only 160 acres, the large crops and fertile soil as well as his prolific apple orchard make it a valuable farm. In 1854 he married Miss Ramsey; they have one son and two daughters.

W. I. SMITH, farmer, is a native of Smith County, Va., born in 1828, and with his father and the rest of the family moved to Illinois, where he remained until he married. He then came to Kansas, together with B. B. Wood, in 1859, when he took a claim on Section 28 and Mr. Wood took claims on Section 21, and though Virginians by birth they were Free State men. Mr. Smith at once went to work improving and cultivating his farm, not being disturbed by the border troubles. When the war broke out, he served in the militia, and belonged to Capt. Smith's company. The first year he was on the farm, he broke twenty-three acres. About the beginning of the dry season 1860, the ground became very dry and the air very hot, so that they had to go to their houses and quit work. In the years that have followed he has prospered, and now has 320 acres, raising grain and handling stock to the amount of from 200 to 300 a year, and his corn for 1882 will average forty-five bushels to the acre. Mr. Smith has served his public friends in the Legislature of the State, being elected in 1876, and in school offices has been treasurer of his district for some thirteen years. In the Missionary Baptist Church he has been ordained Deacon. He has been married twice; by the first marriage he had eight children, and by the second, one daughter.

JOHN W. STANLEY, farmer, Section 21, is a native of New York; he was raised on a farm, and the first move he made was to Knox County, Ill., and while there he married Miss Caldwell. In 1867 he came to Kansas, buying eighty acres, giving $12.50 an acre. The first season he raised 43, bushels of wheat to the acre, and the next season a crop of corn that netted him $3,700, and the year of 1882 his corn will average 50 bushels to the acre. He is a farmer purely, not raising stock, illustrating the fact that a grain farm is a paying enterprise in Kansas. He has a family of four boys and four girls, all industrious. His son William, a lad of twelve plowed 100 acres of land this last year. Mr. Stanley has not been in public office, and in politics, he is a Republican.

T. J. TOLER, farmer, Section 18, is a native of Logan County, Ky., born in 1827. He remained on the farm till he was sixteen years of age, then learning a trade "that of carpenter." In 1855 he moved to Jasper County, Mo., where he worked at his trade, he then moved to Bourbon County and farmed with his brother, and worked at his trade also till 1864, when, with his sister and a crippled brother, he started for Kansas in a wagon, when he was waylaid and robbed by bushwhackers, but was finally helped by the Union forces, and arrived in the State and located in Bourbon County. He joined the militia in 1864, and was called out to defend the village of Marmaton, and saw the attack and also the shooting of his comrades by the enemy after they were taken prisoners. He located his farm of 160 acres, having enlarged and improved the claim until he now has 265 in cultivation, some ninety-five in a fine timber land and prairie. In 1856 he married, having five children living and two deceased. Mr. Toler has been treasurer of school district, and in faith he is a Christian Adventist.

UNIONTOWN.

This town is situated on the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad in the valley of the Marmaton, fifteen miles from Fort Scott. The valley here is about two miles wide. A post office was established in 1856, about four miles north of the present site of Uniontown, William Holt being appointed Postmaster. This post office was named Turkey Creek. A few years afterward it was moved to the Marmaton Valley, about two miles east of Uniontown, and in 1862 moved to Uniontown. At this time K. C. Kirby became Postmaster, and held the office until 1865, in the spring of which year he was succeeded by L. P. Foster.

About the beginning of the year 1865, a town company was formed consisting of the following gentlemen: Aleph Goff, President; B. F. Gumm, Secretary; K. C. Kirby, W. W. Wright, George P. Eaves, John W. Wells, Robert W. Wells, Nelson Griswold, L. P. Foster, James Wright and John L. Guttry. The town company purchased twenty acres of John L. Guttry for a town site, and preparations for the building up of a town were made. The year before a store had been opened near the town site by Dr. John E. Grant and A. J. Mounce. This store was purchased in the spring of 1865 by L. P. Foster. It stood a little to the southwest of the town site. The first building on the town site was erected for a store by K. C. Kirby in 1866; the second by L. P. Foster, in 1867; the third by B. F. Gumm, in 1868; the fourth by James Patterson, in 1870. Mr. Patterson is the only one of the four now doing business in Uniontown. The first dwelling house on what was afterward the town site was built in 1863 by L. P. Foster; the second by Francis Ramsey, the third by B. F. Gumm. A hotel was built by Gumm in 1868. This has since been remodeled and improved, and is now the Howard House. The first hardware store in the town was opened in 1882 by H. A. Hill. The first physician in the vicinity was Dr. R. Anderson, who came into the township in 1866, and into Uniontown in 1867. The first lawyer was Columbus Sprague in 1878. The first school in the township was taught by William Kirby, in 1860. A schoolhouse was erected just off the town site in 1864. The present two-story frame school building was erected in 1871, and the school was graded in 1872. The house cost $2,000. The first birth was that of Mary J. Wells, January 15, 1856; the first marriage that of A. J. Fly to Miss Lydia Holt, April 27, 1856, and the first death that of Mrs. John J. Buckman, in April, 1856. The first blacksmith was John Hartman, who opened his shop in October, 1864, the next was James G. Oliver, who came in 1868.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1865. Some years afterward the organization was discontinued, and in 1882, a re-organization was effected with eight members. They have thus far used the church building erected by the *Protestant Methodist Church* which was organized in 1878, with forty members, by Rev. Mr. Grant, their first preacher. The church building was erected in 1880. It is a neat frame, and cost, including the furnishing and grounds, about $2,000.

The Uniontown Mill was erected in the spring of 1871 by L. P. Foster & H. Smith. After changing hands a number of times it was finally purchased by Dr. Fulton and T. B. Julian, who are conducting a successful business. The mill is two and a half stories high, contains two run of buhrs, with a capacity of 125 bushels of wheat per day. The engine is thirty-five horse power, and the whole property is valued at $7,000.

Uniontown now contains five general stores, one drug store, one hardware store, furniture and agricultural implement dealer, two blacksmiths, one wagon shop, two hotels, one lumber yard, one livery stable, and a population of about 300.

BRONSON.

This thriving town is located on the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad, twenty miles west of Fort Scott. It is on gently rolling prairie and surrounded by a rich agricultural and stock-raising region. It was named in honor of Ira D. Bronson, of Fort Scott. The first settler in the town was G. H. Requa, who was followed almost immediately by J. W. Timmons. Messrs. Requa & Martin opened a store in September, 1881, making a specialty of boots and shoes. The post office was established during the same month, Mr. Requa being appointed Postmaster. The first school was taught by Miss Rose Daughters, about one-half mile east of the village. Bronson has made very rapid growth during the first year of its existence. It now contains a number of fine residences, and an ample supply of business houses, among these four general stores, three grain dealers, one grocery, one furniture and one drug store, one hotel, one blacksmith and one physician. The population is now about four hundred.

This town was the last established on the railroad between Fort Scott and Iola. It is about midway between the two cities, and the natural advantages of the location seem to insure a permanent growth.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—MARION TOWNSHIP.

JACOB ANDERSON, farmer, Section 23, is a native of Owen County, Ind., born in 1838. He visited the State of Kansas in 1857, having an uncle, George W. Anderson, living on Turkey Creek, Bourbon County, but in 1858 he returned to Indiana. In September, 1859, he with his father and father's family came to Kansas and located on Section 23. His cousin, Mitchell Anderson, and an old friend, William Jones (both now deceased), emigrated to Kansas with him. When the war of the rebellion broke out he at once joined the army. He served in the State Militia and later in the Union army, in the Tenth Kansas Veteran Volunteer Regiment, Company C, Sixteenth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. A. J. Smith, and served until the war closed. In 1863 he married Mrs. Lydia Fly, whom he had known since childhood, being a native of the same State and county, in fact they had attended the same school together; she had come to Kansas as early as 1855, having married Mr. Fly in 1856, and his wife passed through all the troubles of those times. In 1856, they were leaving the State when a man named Russell attacked their party, but the men fired and drove them off. They returned in 1857 to their claim in this county and were visited by Montgomery and his men, whom she told she should poison, so they insisted on her tasting all the dishes first. In 1862 Mr. Fly died. Mr. Anderson has now a farm of 200 acres, raising stock and grain, his corn in 1882 averaging forty bushels and flax seven bushels to the acre. Mr. Anderson was married before but had no children; by this marriage they have seven. Their eldest daughter Laura is a teacher.

M. R. BOLINGER, farmer, Section 22, is a native of Huntingdon County, Penn., born in 1842. The family moved to Carroll County, Ill., where his father still lives. His mother died at their home there in 1860. In 1866, Mr. Bolinger married and moved to Kansas, locating on his present farm, December 20, 1866, paying $650 for his farm of 160, then unimproved. He has cultivated it and fenced it, since planted a fine orchard of apple and peach trees. He has also a good residence and outbuildings and excellent fencing, having improved the farm to the cost of $3,000. System of farming is grain and dairy farming; his corn crop is excellent and the result of his work since coming to Kansas satisfactory. He has been married twice; by the first marriage he had three boys; he then married Mrs. Flower, who had two girls; they now have eight children. Mr. Bolinger has officiated as clerk of his school district almost ever since its organization in 1874, and was elected Justice of the Peace in 1882.

J. B. BOLINGER, farmer, Section 2, is a native of Huntingdon County, Penn.; from there they moved to Carroll County, Ill., and he came to Kansas in 1864, two years before his brother M. R. At one time all of the children of the old family were in the State of Kansas, some eleven in number; he has four brothers here now. He located on Section 2, taking 160 acres, now having 240, highly improved, reporting forty bushels of corn to an acre; he is engaged in raising grain and stock. Mr. Bolinger married in 1853, and has a family of ten, two deceased, four girls and four boys living. He is a Republican in politics.

J. N. CROUCH, farmer, Section 29, is a native of Lincoln County, Mo., where his wife was also born, Miss McDowell, whom he married in 1854. In early life Mr. Crouch commenced teaching as well as farming, following these vocations while in Missouri; he was helped also by his wife, who was also a teacher. In the fall of 1857, they moved to Kansas, locating near Xenia, in Franklin Township. He, Mr. Crouch, owned two farms which he worked, retiring for awhile to the village, and at one time teaching a subscription school, but of late years he has giving up teaching, although he has not lost his interest, the educational problem, his wife now taking an active part in the school of their neighborhood being elected the last meeting to position of Secretary of the School Board. Mr. Crouch being an early settler, was in the State Militia during the war of the rebellion, and in 1875 moved to his present farm on Section 29, containing 200 acres, for stock and grain. They have a family of seven children; their daughter is now Mrs. Wells; Henry is in Texas; William Edgar is in business in Missouri; James A., is a horticulturist in California, while Charles, Claude and Jesse are at home. They are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Crouch is a Greenbacker.

J. M. EASTWOOD, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 1, is a native of Monroe County, Ill., born 1828, learned the blacksmith's trade in his youth, spent his life until the age of thirty-two in manufacturing and repair of machinery and agricultural implements. After spending one year in roaming over Texas and other States, emigrated to Kansas and started and improved the farm known as the Walnut Hill farm, and there took his first lesson in farming, being his own instructor. The farm took its name from the accidental dropping of a walnut in the soil, when he was making garden, which grew and is now a fine tree bearing an abundance of fruit, and was the first tree on the farm; but now there are hundreds of the same kind on the place of his own planting. His first year was the starving year of 1860, but by the efforts of himself and family, they raised buckwheat enough to make bread for the family and some to spare. His first crop of wheat was raised from one half bushel of seed, obtained from Springfield, Mo., sowed in the year 1860 and harvested in 1861 with cradle and thrashed with a flail, from which he obtained sixteen bushels of good wheat. During the war he spent his time in farming, gardening and attending to stock raising, and a part in the militia service, being frequently called to shoulder his musket to help defend his home, and so his time was spent during the war. In 1865, he lost most of his cattle with Spanish fever, which gave him a little set back, and in 1874 he was bondsman for a defaulting county Treasurer, which caused the loss of a great deal of time and money and gave him financial trouble. The year 1875 he spent in traveling in California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Western Slope, but finding nothing to suit his desires in the way of a better country, he contented himself to remain in Kansas. The year 1880 he spent in the Rocky Mountains, in Montana, for the benefit of his health; having regained his health, with renewed vigor, he returned to his old home and business, and in company with his sons is now in the stock business. They now have on the farm and in pasture between four and five hundred head of stock, which are making good returns. In 1848, he was married to Miss Pegg, of Illinois, and to them have been born eight sons and two daughters; six sons and one daughter are now living. Mr. Eastwood has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and voted and labored with that party for some years after the war, but is now a stanch Greenbacker.

M. D. ELDER, physician and surgeon, is a native of Williamson County, Ill., born in 1848. In 1862, he came to Bourbon County and moved to Uniontown in 1881. Having taken a thorough course of reading, he attended the Keokuk Medical College, and graduated in 1877. The Doctor gets his share of the practice, which is divided up among three of them. He is a man of great ability and with a promising future; "not married." He joined the Masonic lodge in 1875.

G. P. EVES, merchant and fine stock breeder, is a native of Toronto, Canada, born in 1834. His father was a physician, and it was not till G. P. was twenty years old that he tried farming. While in Illinois, he carried on a grain farm, and in 1860 came to Kansas, locating on Sections 3, 26 and 22, having a farm of 620 acres, and went to raising blooded Durhams and high-bred cattle, of which he now has fifty head. In 1861, he enlisted in the Seventh Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Company H. After eighteen months, he came home and organized a battalion for border service, and went in as a Lieutenant Colonel, serving till 1865, when he returned to his farm. He established his mercantile business in 1861, having Mr. Willey for a partner. In 1870, he was elected to the Legislature. Mr. Eves has been married twice, marrying the last time in 1864. They have no children.

C. J. FIELDER, farmer, Section 32, native of Claiborne County, Tenn., born in July, 1833. His father and family moved to Lawrence County, Ind., in 1850. He married Miss Painter in 1856, where he remained until 1859, when he came to Kansas and located on his present farm. Taking 160 acres, his claim was entered, through mistake, by a man named Deitrick Foreman, so he entered Foreman's and then changed; and Mr. Fielder prepared to open his farm, but had to sell his oxen and wagon, and bought a milk cow and an old blind mare and lumber for a house, manufactured his own plow and made lines from grape vines. This was his experience of pioneer life in Kansas. The year they came there was a Missionary Baptist Church organized, and in 1868 he was ordained a Deacon. In 1864, he served in the State Militia, and was at the battle of Westport, and then returned to agricultural pursuits. He now has a farm of 330 acres, well improved, on which, by husbandry, he has been able to establish a beautiful home. They have a family of five girls and one deceased.

C. J. HALM, M. D., of the firm of Fulton & Halm, physicians and surgeons, is a native of Luzerne County, Penn., born in 1854. His father died in England, and he was adopted by Mr. Halm, who took him to Fort Scott, Kan., and we find him clerking for Prichard Bros., Druggists, in 1869. While here he met Dr. Fulton, of Union Town, who employed him to clerk in his drug store, where he went in 1871, at the same time reading medicine, which he continued till 1875, when he took a course of lectures in the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, where he graduated in 1877. On coming back he entered into partnership with Dr. Fulton. They also carry on a stock farm of 230 acres on the edge of town. Dr. Halm married Miss Stelle, of Uniontown. They have one child, a boy. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

H. A. HILL, furniture and hardware, grain and agricultural implements, is a native of Rock Island, Ill. Was born in 1846 and raised on a farm, and in 1861 he moved to Missouri, where, in 1864, he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Company B. He served one year; then, peace returning, he returned to his former pursuits. In 1866, he came to Kansas and located a claim near Marmaton, on Section 22, remaining till 1873, when he moved to Uniontown and worked at the trade of wagon-maker in partnership, first, with T. L. Ledbrook, then with C. S. Steele, who bought Mr. Ledbrook's interest. In 1881, he sold to Mr. Steele and established his present business. In 1868, on Christmas, he married Miss Mahler. They have three children—two boys and a girl. Mr. Hill has always taken an interest in the schools, and has served on the local school board. He belongs to the Masonic lodge, and also the A. O. U. W.

JAMES F. HOLT, farmer, Section 2, native of East Tennessee, born April 15, 1819. He was raised in Indiana, and for ten consecutive years he held offices there, having to resign when he came away. In 1852, he went to Iowa, and from there to Missouri. Coming to Kansas in 1858, he bought a claim of his brother William and had a post office established and was appointed first Postmaster in 1858, continuing for four years and six months, or until the Turkey Creek Post Office was discontinued. In 1862, Mr. Holt was elected County Judge, and was Commissioner in 1865, and has always been a delegate and regular attendant at the Democratic conventions. During the early troubles the Judge occupied neutral grounds, but, notwithstanding, he was present and saw many of the lawless proceedings that took place, and was at times in a perilous position. He has a thorough knowledge of all parties and their motives, of all the early incidents of this section. From the claim he first bought he has made a farm of 300 acres, 200 now under cultivation, rasing good crops of wheat and corn, having some of the finest cattle in the country, and keeping blooded horses and hogs. In 1840, he took his first wife, but losing her, he married again in 1850. By the first marriage he had eight children, and six by the second, having lost two. Mr. Holt was Township Treasurer for five years, and served on the School Board as Clerk, etc., since 1870. He has been Notary Public, and was one of only four Masons west of Fort Scott in 1858. He is a charter member of the lodge at Uniontown.

WILLIAM JACKMAN, farmer and Postmaster, Rockford, is a native of Pennsylvania. In early life he moved to Guernsey County, Ohio, coming from there to Kansas in 1858 and locating on the north side of the section where he now lives, and in 1859 he married Miss Mason. This was an early date for this section, and he was counted among the pioneers, enduring the privations which marked early life on the frontier of civilization. In 1861, he enlisted in the Twelfth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Company K, and served until 1865, when he was mustered out and returned home. During the time he was away, his family lived with his wife's father, Benjamin Mason. In 1868, he lost all of his property by a prairie fire, and in 1877, he moved to the southeast quarter of Section 17, where he engaged in stock farming and conducting a store and post office. He started his store in 1879, and was appointed Postmaster in 1881. They have four children living and three dead. The family are members of the Protestant Methodist Church, organized there in 1877.

T. B. JULIAN, miller, native of Putnam County, Tenn., was born in 1843. His father, T. K. Julian, M. D., visited Fort Scott in 1854, but returned to Cassville, Barry Co., Mo. In 1855, June 5, he came to Fort Scott with his father and they went West to Mapleton, Bourbon County, and settled there, where his father still lives. In 1861, he commenced milling with Noel & Myrick, and the same year went into the army as scout, and served during the war in various capacities, as messenger and wagon-master, also enlisted as private in Company B, Third Kansas Cavalry. In the milling business he has worked for Deland & Bacon, millers, Fort Scott, and for others. In 1877, he moved from Mapleton to Fort Scott, and while there was elected Alderman of the First Ward, 1880 to 1881; he had been Under Sheriff of Labette County, and Superintendent of the Poor there. In 1881, he moved to Uniontown and bought an interest in the Uniontown Steam Flouring Mills, which he is now managing; they have three run of stone and a capacity of 120 bushels of wheat and 200 bushels of corn. The property is worth about $5,000. Mr. Julian married in 1868, Miss Nelson. They have three children. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge and the A. O. U. W.

I. D. MARKS, station agent on the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad, is a native of Butler County, Ohio, born in 1849, May 16. As soon as he was of suitable age he was educated in the mercantile business, but he went to Illinois in 1865, to Arcola. It was while here he married Miss Wright in 1877, and next year commenced his railroad experience on the Illinois Midland; his first station was Chesterville, Ill. In 1881, he came West, and on April 1, 1882, took the station at Uniontown, having also the Western Union Telegraph agency. His matrimonial venture was blessed with one daughter.

G. W. OLIVER, farmer and Superintendent of the Poor, Bourbon County. He is a native of Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y.; was born in 1832, February 28, at the foot of Seneca Lake. When eleven years of age, his father moved to La Grange, Ind., and from there they moved to St. Joe County, Mich. After four years' residence here, he went to live with his grandfather, James Goodwin, at Geneva, N. Y. In 1854, he returned to his father's farm, and then went into the machine shops at Sturgis' Ferry; from there he went to St. Joe, Ind., into an ax factory there; while in this place he married Miss Eller in 1858; next year going to Tawas, Iosco Co., Mich., where he farmed and worked at carpenter work. In 1864, he enlisted in the Marine Corps, at Portsmouth, N. H., serving in the barracks; was removed to the Brooklyn barracks, and soon joined the man-of-war vessel St. Mary's, and sailed in the coast service to Valparaiso, Chili; then to Panama, where he had the yellow fever; then to San Francisco. He was transferred to the Jamestown and went to Panama, then back, and on up the Pacific coast to Sitka, where he saw a curious land and a curious people. They touched at Vancouver's Island on their return trip to San Francisco, where he was transferred to the barracks, and discharged September 16, 1868, and sailed for home, arriving October 24, 1868, returning to the pursuits of civil life. In 1871, he came to Kansas, locating in Uniontown, and in 1872 he took charge of the Poor Farm, giving it up in 1874, and farming A. Chaffin's farm; taking charge of the County Poor Farm again in 1877, retaining possession to present time, 1882. In 1880, he bought A. Chaffin's farm of 120 acres, in Section 27, which he also farms now, in blooded cattle, horses and grain. He has four children living; has buried two since living in Kansas. During his eventful life he has been on a man-of-war forty-four months, and was away from home four years.

JAMES PATTERSON, general merchandise, is a native of Missouri, born in February, 1817, and has since commencing business always been in the mercantile line with the exception of ten or twelve years; when he was in a foundry in Alton, Ill., he carried on a mercantile enterprise in Calhoun County, Ill. Coming from Alton, Ill., to Kansas, in 1870; he has the third oldest store in Uniontown. He built the building in which he does business at a cost of $4,500; 24x60, two stories high. He now carries a stock of $5,000, and does a steadily increasing business. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, but there being none of that denomination here, he helped to build the Methodist Protestant Church, which he attends. He married in Illinois, and has five boys and three girls, all of age—George and William in the business with him; James is agent for J. T. Stalker, general store; John is a blacksmith at La Harpe, Allen County, and Elmer is in Montana, on the railroad. Both of his daughters are married, and his household consists of nine members now

D. T. RALSTON, farmer, Section 8, is a native of Lincoln County, Tenn., born in 1818, June 10, and was raised in Fayette County. When eighteen years of age he went to Greene County, Mo., where he was employed at farming and working at the carpenter's trade in the neighborhood of Springfield. In the spring of 1840, he married Miss Guttry, and moved to Kansas in 1855, whither John and James Guttry had preceded them, being the first settlers in Marion Township. On the 12th of January, 1855, he arrived, and, as was his custom, he staked out his claim from hill to hill, taking in a choice piece of 320 acres, retaining the most of it now. During this time he had some trouble to keep the squatters from his claim, and in 1856, he relates, as they were taking the body of one of his children to the grave, they were met by a company of Pro-slavery men, who demanded his horse of him, and after following them to the place of burial, possessed themselves of the horse, promising to return it, which they did afterward. In 1855, he had but few neighbors, being McCarty, Fly, Mitchell and Coyle. In 1857, he lost his wife. He remained a widower until 1859, when he married again to Miss Rhotom, of Bourbon County. He has improved his farm and now raises stock and grain on 300 acres. His family consisted of sixteen children, nine of whom are living. In 1856, Mr. Ralston was elected Justice of the Peace, but his commission was made out in another name, so he never served. He has belonged to the Masonic fraternity since 1864, and is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

C. S. STEELE, blacksmith and wagon maker, is a native of Port Byron, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Was born in 1834. Removing to Logansport, Ind., in 1848, and while in La Porte County he learned his trade. His father's family live in Indiana yet. Tracing their ancestry back to the Patriarch John Steele, who was born in Essex County, England, and came to Cambridge, Mass., in 1631, the descent is as follows: the Patriarch John Steele had married a wife in England, who died in 1653; he then married Mercy Seymour; he died at Farmington, Conn., November 25, 1655; his son, John, Jr., married Mercy Warner, and died in 1653 or 1654; his son, Lieut. John, born November 5, 1647, married Ruth Judd, of Farmington; he died in 1737, August 26; his son, Lieut. John, was born March 7, 1686, married Mary Newell, and died April 2, 1731; his son, Solomon, born November 18, 1728, married Mary Guernsey, and died 1786; his son, Job, married Olive Stoddart, and died 1818. This was Mr. Steele's grandfather, and his son, or Elisha, lived and died in Indiana. Six of the old family are in Kansas. C. S. Steele arrived in Kansas, May 15, 1860, in Fort Scott, June 16, and went to Rockford, July 12, in company with George Diamond. He then bought out Gilford & Hamlin, the pioneer blacksmiths of Rockford, and in company with M. L. Ford, worked at his trade and farmed. On the 23d of August, 1862, he enlisted in the Second Kansas Battery, serving there till September, when he was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company G, Fourteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; then was commissioned Commissary, and finally received the commission of Captain in the same company. In 1865, he was mustered out and returned to his home in Rockford. In 1873, he moved to Uniontown and established his business here as blacksmith, and took possession of the wagon shop in 1881. He still has 280 acres for farming purposes, besides owning other property. Mr. Steele has ever taken a determined stand in politics, and as a reward and also to show the trust they placed in him, the people elected him to the Legislature in 1871 for the Fifty-second Representative District, on the Republican ticket. From 1879 to the present year, 1882, he has been Justice of the Peace and also Notary Public. He has held other minor offices, always found ready to serve the public for the public good. He has four daughters, and is one of the charter members of the A. O. U. W., and Recorder of the same.

D. C. STEVENS, with J. W. Brown, is a native of Albany, N. Y., born in 1851. His father was in the gents' furnishing line, so he was educated to a mercantile life. Coming West to Missouri in 1867, went to work for Pierce & Cobb, in St. Louis; coming to Kansas in 1869, he entered the store of Mr. Foster, but soon after went onto a farm and in 1879 he commenced with J. W. Brown, and is now manager of the business, which was bought of Mr. Foster by J. W. Brown in

1869, carrying a stock of $4,500. Mr. Brown is now conducting a branch store in Toronto, Woodson County, of about the same magnitude as this one.

JOAB TEAGUE, farmer, Section 14, is a native of North Carolina, born in 1812. When about fourteen years of age, he went to Indiana, and in 1837, to Missouri, and twenty years afterward came to Kansas and bought a claim of Mr. Etheridge, comprising 500 acres, for $800. The land was then not surveyed. About this time they organized a commission regulating claims, of which he was a member. He stood on neutral ground in the Free-State and Pro-slavery fight; although his feelings were those of the Free-State men, he was unmolested by the two parties, though they had his name and a list of his property. When the Governor of the State appointed Boards to settle and arrange all troubles, he was one of the members. In 1859, he was County Treasurer; Justice from 1858 to 1862, and again elected. Since, he has taken great interest in the public welfare of the State. Mr. Teague was first married in 1835, and lost his wife in 1857. Marrying again in 1863, to Miss Wood. Mr. Teague had five boys and one girl by his first wife, and three boys by his second wife. Is a successful farmer and fruit grower, taking the premium on his apples all over the world, at the Centennial in 1876, and this year, 1882, has an apple weighing twenty-one ounces and measuring fifteen and a half inches in circumference.

J. W. WELLS, farmer, Section 27, is a native of Rutherford County, N. C., where he was born in 1828. Until he was eleven years of age they lived in his native State, and in 1839 moved to Greene County, Tenn.; here they engaged in stock farming, and in 1851 he married Miss Brown. Immediately starting West he located at Cape Girardeau, Mo.; while there he was engaged in farming, and here his brother Robert married. In October 27, 1855, they came to Bourbon County and located in an almost wilderness, there being only the Guthreys and one or two other families in the section for miles. There was another family named Russel that attempted to wrest the claim from Robert Wells, coming to the unfinished cabin and entered, when the two brothers ordered them from the claim. A stone struck the eldest brother, John, when the war was opened. Neither party used arms or knives, which was fortunate, and the Wells brothers coming off victorious, the Russell party retreated. Such were the perils of pioneer life in Kansas in 1855. John Wells had at first located on Section 12, Town 25, Range 22, but in 1857 he moved to his present location, which he has improved, and now has a farm of 360 acres of fertile soil covered with heavy crops; himself and wife are the only couple of '55 now living in Marion Township; their daughter, Mary Holt, was the first child born in Marion; he belonged to the first town company.

W. F. WELLS, merchant, Uniontown, is a native of Missouri, born in 1852. His father, J. W., and his uncle Robert were pioneers in this township, coming West and settling in 1855, bringing W. F. with them. His youth was spent on a farm, and as he grew older he became quite an expert with the gun, spent his time hunting, and in the chicken season killing 120 dozen prairie chickens and eighty dozen quails; his best season in 1877 he killed 1,900 chickens; his best day's record is thirty-seven birds without a miss, having to shoot one a second time; but his younger brother David has made the best record known, killing forty-four chickens, two jack-rabbits and one plover in forty-four shots, three shots each killing a brace of chickens; he followed shooting till 1881 when he built his store and stocked it with general merchandise, at the cost of $1,800 and is now doing a good business. He married a Miss Crouch, the daughter of J. M. Crouch, one of the pioneer families; their union has been blessed with one child.

G. C. WILLEY, merchant, Uniontown, of the firm of Eves & Willey, is a native of Sullivan County, N. H., born in 1838; he first learned the business of an engineer, and also clerked, but his health failed and he went West, locating in Iowa; he tried the machine shops of Clinton. This was in 1867. Here he had an excellent offer, but his health failed again and he then came to Kansas, locating in Erie, Neosho County, in 1868; from here he traveled for Parsons & Co., Kansas City; he was a commercial agent for some years, then commencing in Uniontown in 1871, with a stock of some sixty-odd dollars, by perseverance he established himself, and in 1875 was appointed Postmaster. He was so successful that in 1881, he built and stocked a store with general merchandise; he was appointed agent for the Adams Express in the same year, and in 1882 Mr. G. P. Eves went into partnership with him. In 1861 he enlisted; in 1865 he returned to his former occupation. He has been married twice, marrying the last time Miss Annie Rousche, daughter of James R. Rousche.

ELIAS WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Uniontown, is a native of New Jersey, born in April, 1815; when he was four years old he moved to Ohio with his parents, and remained there till he was twenty-four, when he went to La Salle County, Ill., and began farming. While here he married Miss Lewis, of Ohio, one of the pioneer families of that section, and as for himself he was one of the pioneers of three States, Ohio, Illinois and Kansas. In 1859, he came to Kansas, locating in Johnson County, and in 1860 he came to Bourbon County, and settled on Section 14, going into stock and grain farming on a farm of 339 acres, cultivating about 150 acres. In 1840, he was married and now has six children—John, in the Chickasaw nation; Jerome, at home; Reese was in Gunnison County, Col., Fred is away, Charles is at home, and a daughter, now Mrs. Goff. Mr. Williams was Justice in 1861 and 1867 and also in Illinois; he has always taken an interest in school matters, and has held school office.

PAWNEE.

Pawnee is located in the southern part of Bourbon County, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, about ten miles south of Fort Scott. It was established in 1871, by the railroad company, the site comprising ten acres. Immediately following the founding of the town, H. B. Brown and Peter Smith each began in business, dealing in general merchandise. In the winter of 1871-72, a man named Conkling put in a general store. The Godfrey Coal & Mining Company began mining operations in the vicinity, and also engaged in general merchandising in 1873. About the same time, the Laidlaw Brothers started a general store. Two years later the Fort Scott Coal & Mining Company began business, dealing in coal and merchandise. A man named Smith began the hardware business about the same time. In 1877, T. D. Harris erected a store and began the general merchandising business. T. M. Grisham bought the Fort Scott Coal Company's store, and continued the business. The Laidlaw Brothers failed in business, and the business was taken up by the Enterprise Company, which also soon closed out, the business passing into the hands of Hugh McKay. Peter Smith sold out to Ryan & Woolf, and T. D. Harris to Hibbard & Sharp. The mercantile business is at present represented by two establishments, viz.: G. W. Barton, and H. B. Brown, dealer in coal, lumber, grain, hay and general merchandise. The population of the town is about 100.

The post office was located here in 1871, H. B. Brown was appointed Postmaster, and he has since acted in that capacity. The name of the office is Pawnee Station.

A man named Harris taught the first school in the town, in the winter of 1871-72, the school being kept in the frame school house which was built in the fall of 1871. The first residence was built by Mrs. Bender, the next by D. T. Brown, and the next by H. B. Brown. A hotel building was erected in 1871, by Crawford & Botsford, who ran it for a time as a public house; it was then taken by Botsford alone, and then by L. G. Griffith, who now runs it as a hotel. The country in the vicinity of the place is finely adapted to agriculture, and the town is a considerable point in the shipping of grain, hay, live stock and produce.

HIATTVILLE.

This town was named after James M. Hiatt, who owned the land upon which the town is located. E. B. Rall was the first settler here in May, 1870. Others were Thomas Hartwell, D. R. Anderson, Jacob Dockter and William Daly. The post office was established in May, 1870, and named Pawnee. Soon afterward, the name was changed to Hiattville. E. B. Rall kept the first store in the town, opening it upon moving into the place from his farm one mile south May 1, 1870. D. R. Anderson was the second storekeeper. Shortly afterward, Jacob Dockter opened a blacksmith shop. The first child born in Hiattville was John Hartwell, in 1874. The first marriage was that of Jacob Dockter to Mrs. Queen Hamlin July 9, 1876. No death has yet occurred in the town.

Hiattville now contains two general stores, the proprietors of which buy stock, grain and all kinds of produce; one blacksmith and wagon maker; one dealer in lumber and agricultural implements, and a population of seventy-five.

The town is beautifully situated on rolling prairie, and surrounded by a fine, healthful country, well supplied with good water.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—PAWNEE TOWNSHIP.

J. BARKER, farmer, Section 6, is a native of Indiana, born in 1836; at an early age moved to Missouri and was raised there as a farmer, living in the southern part, near the line. In 1862 he moved to Kansas, and enlisted in the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, and was in Arkansas during most of the campaign, being mustered out in 1865. He returned home and having bought his present farm in 1863, he at once moved onto it and commenced improving, and under his husbandry it has grown to be 270 acres of fertile land, on which we find broad stretches of corn field and numerous herds of stock. Mr. Barker has been married twice, once in 1857 to Miss King and the last time to Miss Nellie Britt; by the first marriage he had six children, and one by the last. In politics he is a Republican.

J. W. BOWLUS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 28, is a native of Frederick County, Md. He was born March 28, 1837, and when eight years of age went to Fremont, Ohio, where he was raised and educated. In 1857, he graduated from Oberlin Commercial College, afterward farming and lumbering; then in partnership with Capt. Totten, a ship-carpenter, built a schooner for the grain trade between Chicago and Buffalo. But when the war broke out he enlisted in the three months' service, under Capt. Writter; then he was elected First Lieutenant of Company E, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1861, he joined the army in West Virginia, and was stationed under Col. Milroy, at Cheat Mountain summit, which they fortified. Being surrounded by Gen. Lee's army, he describes a remarkable scout on which he was sent in order to open communication with Gen. Reynolds. With sixty picked men, in gray uniform, he proceeded to run the rebel camp, which he did by entering their camp as the picket-guard was forming, and in the dim light marched through and out by a bridle-path. When approaching a house on Becky Creek, at daylight, they were discovered by the rebels and fired at; Capt. Coon, of the Fourteenth Indiana, wanted to have an engagement; Lieut. Bowlus put his men in cover, while Capt. Coon went forward to reconnoiter. The rebels fired, shooting down the advance, consisting of a Sergeant and five men. Lieut. Bowlus advanced to the support of Capt. Coon, but the rebels advancing at the same time, the two commands were separated; Capt. Coon made for Cheat Mountain summit, while Lieut. Bowlus made for a canyon, where he kept the enemy at bay from 7 A. M. until 11 A. M. This was a remarkable engagement, for here was the lieutenant with a handful of brave men contending with the whole force of Col. John A. Washington's command, and when one of the Union Surgeons returned, who had been called by the wounded rebels who were left on the field, his escort reported eighty-three rebels killed and wounded; the dead were found buried in the canyon covered with logs and leaves. After the Lieutenant reported to Gen. Reynolds, at Huttonville, he returned to Cheat Mountain. He was shortly after sent on another successful scout after a band of guerrillas called the Dixey Boys, on Seneca Creek, where he remained until the entire band was broken up, and then joined Gen. Milroy at Monterey, and advanced with the army to McDowal. From here he was sent on a scout to Pocahontas County, Va., for the purpose of destroying a mill, the rendezvous and source of supplies of a band of guerrillas infesting that county. This expedition was successful and practically put an end to guerrilla warfare in that part of the State. It was while on this expedition that Gen. Joseph E. Johnson engaged and defeated the Union forces under Gen. Milroy, at McDowal, forcing Milroy to fall back in the direction of Franklin, leaving the country between Lieut. Bowlus and the Union forces in possession of the rebels. The rebel cavalry being informed by the natives of the Lieutenant's expedition, lost no time in finding his whereabouts. Then commenced a series of skirmishing and bushwhacking which lasted five days. By keeping the mountains and marching by bridle-paths and changing from one spur of the mountain to another, during the night, the Lieutenant finally joined the Union forces under Gen. Fremont, at Franklin, without the loss of a man. After the battle of Cross Keys he was promoted to Captain of Company C; was on the skirmish line that opened the second battle of Bull Run, and with the rear guard that covered the retreat from the field. Stationed at Fort Ellsworth, in front of Washington, that winter, laying at Stafford Court House. The spring campaign of 1863 opened with the battle of Chancellorsville. In this engagement his regiment lost out of a total of 700, nearly 500 men, and from being the seventh Captain in rank, he was left in command on the field of the handful of surviving soldiers of his regiment. Soon after he was commissioned Major, and in July following, he received his commission of Lieutenant Colonel. His health was so impaired that shortly after the battle of Gettysburg he was compelled to resign, leaving the army August 4, 1863. He then went north to the lakes; recovering somewhat his health, he returned to Fremont, Ohio, where he married Miss Anna B. Rice, and went into the mercantile line, but sold out and came to Kansas in 1866, and located on Section 28, taking 160 acres of raw prairie, from which he has produced a well-arranged farm. In 1876, he visited Nevada and California. Col. Bowlus has held offices of trust for the public and is an earnest worker and believer in the principles of the Republican party as enunciated and practiced by Abraham Lincoln. His orchards have produced fruit that can be equalled nowhere but in Kansas. They have but one child—Ella E.

H. B. BROWN, merchant, Pawnee Station, a native of Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y., born in 1831; he went to Indiana with his parents in 1837, and they removed to Illinois in 1841, where they remained until 1859, when he came to Kansas, locating on a farm on Section 31, Marion Township, living there until 1862. In 1862, he moved to another neighborhood. In 1865, he was called out to serve in the Home Guards and State Militia, holding the position of Commissary Sergeant. In 1871, he opened the first mercantile establishment in the village of Pawnee, commencing in a building 14x20 feet. He has in the intervening time, with characteristic perseverance, increased his business until 1882 we find him with a stock of merchandise amounting to $8,000; in a large building; also dealing in lumber, stock and baled hay, doing a business of about $30,000 a year. Mr. Brown has had the post office since 1871. He married and has one daughter.

J. G. CLAYFIELD, farmer, Section 5, native of Illinois. His father, J. G. Clayfield, Sr., was a native of Prussia, and followed the sea for some years, bringing a family to America and locating in Tennessee; from there he came to Illinois, and then to Kansas in 1866, locating on the farm they now possess. They have made an excellent home out of the raw, unimproved prairie, but in 1880, Mr. Clayfield died. Since then the boys have carried on the farm. In 1878, Mr. J. G. Calyfield, Jr., married and settled on part of the estate now consisting of 260 acres. They give their attention to raising stock and grain, of which corn is the staple. Mr. Clayfield has been in public office and is a Republican in politics.

L. GRIFFITH, hotel, Pawnee Station, a native of Genesee County, N. Y., was born in 1826; his parents were early settlers in that county, his father building the first bridge on Perry Creek. Mr. Griffith left New York in 1870 and went to Michigan; having lost his first wife, he married in this State, and in Decatur he learned and worked at butchering. In 1877, he came to Kansas and went to farming, but sold, and took a hotel in Hepler, Crawford Co., Kan.; leaving there he came to Pawnee, and bought the Pawnee House of Mr. Botsford; after fitting it up he rented and went into hotel business in Cherokee; from there he went to Indian Springs in McDonald County, but has since moved back to Bourbon County, having bought a farm in Pawnee Township, and farmed the summer of 1882, moving into the hotel in October, 1882. He has one daughter by the first marriage. In 1870, he married Miss Raymond, who is a teacher, having followed the profession for twenty years, teaching in New York, Michigan, Kansas and Missouri. She was a native of the same county as her husband, and was born in 1842.

WILLIAM DUNN, farmer, Section 34, a native of Wexford County, Ireland, was born in 1844. He came with his mother to America in 1856; they located in Pennsylvania; from there they moved to Wisconsin. His father having died in Ireland in 1856, the boys supported the family, and William's experience has been varied. In 1867 we find him employed on the Burlington Railroad, and afterward on the Union Pacific. While working on this road he lived for eleven months in Utah, where his first child was born. Here he made money; then moved to Omaha. He then pre-empted a farm on the Big Blue, but abandoned it and returned to Omaha, working there for Dick Whitney. He then went to Texas and contracted on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, making money there, and then came to Kansas, December 31, 1873, and located on his present farm, where he has 320 acres of improved land. Here he handles about 100 head of cattle, from 300 to 350 head of sheep and some fifty hogs a year; reporting for 1882 a yield of forty bushels of corn to the acre on his farm. In 1866, he married, but has lost all his children but one boy—George J. Mr. Dunn is a Democrat in politics, and is a member, as is his wife, of the Catholic Church.

THOMAS HARTNETT, Hiattville, employe of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, a native of Ireland, was born in 1842. His parents moved to Canada in 1844; from there to New York in 1846, and came West to the State of Missouri in 1852. Mr. Hartnett has been a railroad man for some sixteen years. He came to Kansas in 1865, and in 1873 he married Miss Jury. They are the second family that settled in Hiattville, where he owns property. They have a family of two children. Mr. Hartnett was engaged in freighting during the war for the Government.

W. F. HIATT, farmer, P. O. Hiattville, Sec. 35, is a native of Indiana. He was raised a farmer, and from his native place moved to Iowa in 1866, then to Kansas, arriving in 1868; he then located in Scott Township, Bourbon County, farming the land since owned by Mr. Westervelt; moving in 1869 to his present home in Pawnee Township, where he bought 160 acres and opened a farm that has since developed into one of the finest farms in the section, and with the best of improvements, making it one of the most valuable places in the township; he handles nearly 100 head of cattle yearly; his corn for 1882 will average forty bushels to an acre; his stock is thoroughbred cattle, Durham, and his horses Norman. He has a thoroughbred called Bob Havier, that took the premium at the Bourbon County Fair for 1882. Mr. Hiatt has been an active partisan in the leading public issues, and has served at home in local offices. He has a family of four boys and one girl. In 1862, he enlisted in the Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. At the battle or siege of Nashville he had nine bullet holes in his clothing, and his knapsack shot away, yet escaped unharmed. He married in 1866.

R. J. MORRISON, farmer and mechanic, Section 15, a native of Indiana, was born in 1831. While still young his parents moved to Illinois, and from there he went to Iowa, where he remained from 1862 to 1869, then came to Kansas, locating in Section 15, buying a farm of 160 acres, which he has increased to 280, farmed to stock and grain, his fertile acres turning out forty bushels of corn to the acre for 1882. Mr. Morrison married in 1859, and has five children. He is prominent in local politics, being Township Trustee. He attends, as does his family, the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. B. RALL, merchant, Hiattville, was born at Macomb, McDonough Co., Ill., in 1838. He came to Kansas in 1859, located at Raysville, and engaged in farming. In 1861, he returned to Illinois, and enlisted in the Second Illinois Cavalry, and afterward in the Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry, in a company of which he served as Sergeant. In 1865 he returned to Illinois, married and in 1866 again emigrated to Kansas, locating on Mill Creek. Here for a time he followed farming, but on account of failing health moved to Section 11, Pawnee Township, opened a trading post, kept the stage line then run by William Smalley, and the post office at Pawnee. Upon selling his farm on Section 11, he moved to Section 15, and in 1869, moved to Hiattville and opened the first mercantile establishment in that town. Originally his investment in business amounted to about $800, with a proportionate annual trade; at present his investment in his store is $6,000, with an annual business of $8,000. Mr. Rall also deals in stock, grain and hay. He has three hay presses and a large barn in which he stores his baled hay, of which he presses on an average twenty tons per day. The mother of Mr. Rall died in 1875. His father lives with him at Hiattville. Mr. Rall has been married twice. By the first marriage he had one child, a boy named Eddie; and by the second marriage six children. He has held several offices, and has taken an active interest in the success of the Republican party. He belongs to the G. A. R., and to the Temple of Honor.

G. W. ROMSPERT, merchant, Hiattville, established his business in August, 1882; buying the lots and building a large store room, he opened with a stock of some $6,000—the largest establishment in the village; he handles stock, grain and produce, doing a probable business of $25,000 a year. He is a native of Greene County, Ohio, born in 1857, and was raised and educated there, having read law with the noted firm of Sprigg & Vallandigham, of Dayton. He opened his law office in Xenia, Ohio, where he practiced until 1882, when he came West, having been through the wildest part of the Western life and wilds during the years 1877-78. He published a book entitled "Romspert's Travels Through the West" of which he sold a large number. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Xenia, Ohio.

J. H. WILLIAMS & SON, agricultural implements and lumber, Hiattville, established in March, 1882. Mr. J. H. Williams is a native of Kentucky, born in 1816, from there he moved to Ohio, then to Missouri, then coming to Kansas in 1874. While in Missouri he married Miss Stone; they had seven children. The youngest, R. Tillard Williams, is the junior partner of the firm; he is a native of Missouri, and was born in 1854. He was raised and educated in that State and married Miss Wilcox, of Miami County. When they first came to Kansas, they located in Miami County, Kan., in 1874, in 1877, Scott Township, Bourbon County, where they farmed and in 1882 sold out coming to Hiattville and establishing themselves.

MEMPHIS.

The town of Memphis, located in the southeastern part of Bourbon County, was laid off in the fall of 1874. The land upon which the town is situated belonged to D. N. Phelps, the site comprising an area of forty acres. It was established under the auspices of a town company, composed of D. N. Phelps, W. R. Clybourn and T. Woodard, and was laid off by M. M. Hellman. The names of the streets are Clybourn, Woodard, Phelps, McDonald, Main and Kansas avenue.

The first house upon the site was a store house which had been brought to the place by the firm of Sweeny & Benson, in which they engaged in the sale of general merchandise, in the fall of 1874. About the same time, Keith & Henry moved a store room upon the site, in which they put a stock of general goods. During the winter, they were joined by J. M. Terry with a general store, and B. Daily with a boarding house and restaurant, and the firm of McLean & Linn also began dealing in miscellaneous merchandise. At this time it was the terminus of the railroad which was projected to run from Kansas City to Memphis, Tenn. For some time the people had little hope of the road ever being completed to its projected destination, since it remained completed only to the little town of Memphis, Kan., for several months. During this time the immense coal fields in the vicinity were developed, and this became important as a coal shipping point.

It was a question with the town company what the name of the village should be. After the proposal of sundry names, none of which were chosen, they concluded, from the dearth of hope that the railroad would ever be brought to its destination, at Memphis, Tenn., that, if the railroad could not be taken to Memphis, they would bring Memphis to the railroad. They accordingly named the terminus Memphis. The building of the road was again taken up, and is fast approaching the projected point, which will soon demand a change of the name of this station.

The town, being the terminus of the road for so long a time, and the development of the coal interests, caused it to spring up with great rapidity, so that, at one time, it was considerable of a business point, and contained a population of about 350. After the extension of the road was begun, the town began to go backward. It now contains a population of about 100, six general stores, two drug stores, two blacksmith shops, a corn mill, school house, post office, two churches and several residences.

The town of Appleton had been established in 1866 by Capt. Stevens. It was just near the State line, between Kansas and Missouri, and was called Wheeling on the Missouri side. The town contained a post office, three stores, blacksmith shop, etc., but after Memphis was started Appleton became absorbed by it and is now no more.

The post office was established at Memphis in 1874. W. R. Clybourn was commissioned Postmaster, and he has since occupied that position.

The first school taught in the town was a select school, taught by Miss Adelia Moore, in 1878, and was kept in a private residence. During the next summer, a school was taught by Mrs. James in the school building that had been erected in the early part of the year.

The first religious services were held in the depot in the summer of 1875 by the Baptists. During that summer a Sunday school was organized, and T. Woodard was chosen Superintendent. The Baptist church building was erected in 1881 and the Methodist in 1882, both being small frame structures.

The country surrounding the town is excellent for agricultural purposes, and is underlaid with vast coal fields. The development of these important industries will, in time, insure the growth and importance of the town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—DRYWOOD TOWNSHIP.

B. BAUGUESS, farmer, is a native of North Carolina, was born in 1824. The family first moved to Indiana and from there they came to Dade County, Mo. Coming to Kansas and locating on their present farm in August, 1855, being considered the earliest settler now in Drywood Township. His father-in-law, George Holliday, came with him but returned to Indiana in the fall of 1856. During the border warfare he was not molested, giving his attention to improving his farm. In 1862, he was captured by a party of about eighty men belonging to the Livingstone band, taken from his house, robbed of $90 or $100 in cash and was released finally to return home, though they killed his neighbors Southerd and H. Howard, wounding Charlie Howard. During the latter part of the rebellion, after his capture, he was in the State Militia. The same year he was called out to make a raid into Missouri with Capt. Bray's command. In the meantime, between his militia services and avoiding the bushwhackers, his farm did not develop; it was not till afterward that he made the fine place he has now. Mr. Bauguess married Miss Holliday, and they have five children living, four deceased. He was Justice of the Peace for twelve years, being elected in 1858. He was appointed Chairman of the Township Board by Gov. Denver, then elected by the people for a second term. He is Deacon in the Predestinarian Baptist Church, was ordained in 1876.

J. B. CALDWELL, farmer, Section 28, is a native of Washington County, Penn., was born in 1839. In 1854 the family moved to Ohio, but the location proved unhealthy so they started for Kansas in 1856. Arriving in Kansas City they met Judge Fairwell, who directed them to Rockford Valley, Bourbon County, but they stopped in Fort Scott and bought property there consisting of four lots, then reaching from the Gulf Railroad to the town limits, but now described by the lots owned by H. Collins. In taking the property, his father also took the mail contracts which was carried by himself and sons. He had three, John B., T. A. and A. B.; besides these there were two daughters. The town property was bought for $600 of Thomas Roberts, and was sold for much more in later years. They being early settlers of Fort Scott, were acquainted with all the history of this section belonging to those times, and J. B. served in the militia in the war of the rebellion. In 1868, the boys John B. and A. B. bought the farm where they live, of 320 acres and moved on it in 1869, where they carry on a first-class grain farm, being among the few that raise good wheat. Mr. Caldwell was married to Miss McKay. Both parents are deceased, his father died in 1876 and mother in 1879.

W. R. CLYBURN, farmer, Section 36, is a native of La Porte County, Ind., born in 1835. He was raised on a farm, and he did not leave his native State till 1858, when he came to Kansas, locating on the Drywood for a while. In 1861, moving to his present location where he has a farm of 400 acres, owning 330 in Missouri. In 1875, the town company of the village of Memphis was organized, consisting of himself, D. N. Phelps and T. Woodard, each taking a one-third of the forty acres from their farms. It was his misfortune to be called out with Jennison in his raid into Missouri in 1862, and he also served in the militia in 1864 under H. Coffein, Captain. He is now giving his attention to his farm, raising large quantities of grain and handling some stock. In Indiana he married Miss Metcalf; they had two children, and this year, 1882, she died. Mr. Clyburn was the first Postmaster of Memphis; he is Township Trustee and a member of the M. E. Church and Superintendent of the Sunday school; he is Trustee of the church and on the building committee, putting up a building that will cost some $10,000 to $12,000.

W. C. CUSTARD, farmer, Section 14, is a native of Erie, Penn. In the old State there were quite a number; the family there were some twelve of them in the Presbyterian Church choir, well-known for their musical talent, singing there for some twenty years. In 1857, they left Pennsylvania and came to Jasper County, Mo., where they stopped till they located their claims, three brothers taking 160 acres apiece, locating on same section on which they now live. William now has a farm of 240 acres, and is farming it successfully in stock and grain. The family in early days braved many perils, and on account of open and avowed Free-State principles ran many risks; his sisters making the first Union flag for the soldiers of this section. William married Miss Mary J. Coffein, in 1860; married by Parson Dr. Hogan. Mr. Custard has served on the School Board for eight years. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, and were members while in Pennsylvania.

F. M. DRUMMOND, farmer and merchant; farm in Vernon County, Mo.; native of Greene County, Ill. Born in 1844, he was raised on a farm, and in 1869, located in Missouri, where he now lives carrying on a farm there till 1881, when he bought out T. Woodard's business and stock of hardware and general merchandise, now carrying about $1,200 in stock, and doing a business of some $5,000 a year. He has 220 acres in his farm, well improved, and raising stock and grain. In 1871, he married Miss Anderson. They have four children.

JAMES S. DURBORAW, farmer, Section 26. Mr. Durboraw's ancestors were Scotch and Irish; his grandfather was Capt. Isaac Durboraw, of the Revolutionary Army, and his father Maj. John Durboraw, of the war of 1812. He claims Pennsylvania as his native State, and 1813 the year of his birth. In 1827, he started to learn printing as his trade, but ran away after serving two years, and went to Cincinnati, taking a trip on the steamer Bonnets of Blue; there was one other boat on the river called the Rising Sun. After working in the printing office and finishing his trade he went back home; beginning about this time a series of wanderings that covered a space of about eighteen years. In 1837, he married Miss Nancy Smith, of Chambersburg, Penn. In following his trade they moved to Pittsburgh, when, after remaining two years, he moved to St. Louis. He had previous to this made two trips to New Orleans, visiting important cities on the route; then the last trip was in 1839, when he was recalled by his brother-in-law to take charge of a foundry, but arriving too late he waited for his wife in Chambersburg, Penn.; then in company with several other families moved to Bartholomew County, Ind., where after a stay of eight years moved to Illinois in 1855, and in 1859, moved to Kansas, where he entered 160 acres; he sold it in 1869 and moved to Section 26, where, from time to time, he has purchased land, having a farm of 280 acres, which he runs as a grain farm. In early years here, many of the farmers of this section stopped at his house before locating their farms. His family consists of five children, all grown and married but one—Fillmore S. James, who went to California in 1857, and has not been heard from since. Mr. Durboraw is a member of the I. O. O. F., and his son John was in the Sixth Kansas Regular Army, under Capt. Greenoe.

A. J. ENDICOTT, farmer, Section 21, is a native of Pike County, Ky., and was born November 22, 1836. Came to Kansas in 1859, locating on a claim now owned by William Ewing. In 1863, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, and in a battle at Mons Mills, was taken prisoner and marched to Tyler, Texas, where for eight months he was exposed to untold suffering, having his clothes taken from him, and starved; he finally escaped in 1864, with a comrade named Kilbourn, but were so near exhausted that they were close to the bugle-call in the moving, but they succeeded, and in recruiting and getting clothing he was some time, not getting well until 1866, when he took a farm in Drywood, now owned by Dr. Hildreth, and in 1868 located on his present farm, buying 160 acres, which has since increased to 320. He is engaged in grain and stock-farming. In 1865, he married, and has one son alive and one deceased.

SAMUEL ENDICOTT, farmer, Section 20, native of West Virginia, was born in 1834. His parents moved to Jasper County, Mo., in 1844; there he was raised. In 1854, his father came to Kansas and located in Drywood Township, but he did not come to the State until 1855, when he selected his claim, and in 1856 moved onto it; at this time it was nothing but a wilderness, and the Indians were numerous, Osages, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos, often stopping at his cabin; the border-ruffians also stopped there, but he was in the bushes concealed; they robbed him and afterward took him prisoner while visiting a sick neighbor, but released him, taking away his horse and saddle. In 1864, he was called out in the militia, and was stationed at Fort Scott, afterward following Price into Missouri. He also had a chance to make a raid with Jennison into Missouri, but the style of warfare carried on by him was not to Mr. Endicott's liking, so he returned home. He has been married three times, but has only two children living. His present wife was Miss McDonald, of Tennessee. He is a grain farmer, and owns 200 acres.

AMOS HILDRETH, M. D., and farmer, Section 22, native of Lewis County, N. Y., was born in 1824. His parents moved to Illinois in 1836; here he read medicine, and in 1848 took his first course of lectures; then entering on his preliminary practice, he graduated in 1860, from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute, and then came to Kansas and entered practice in Fort Scott, where he remained till 1878; then buying his present farm and retiring from active practice. He is now giving his attention to stock, dealing principally in horses. In Illinois, he married Miss Hardcastle. They have now two children—a son and daughter. Dr. Hildreth has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1864.

J. T. HOLEMAN, M. D., is a native of Weston, Henderson Co., Ky., born in 1847. His early life was spent on the farm. In 1866 he commenced studying medicine with Dr. Whittledge, taking his first course of lectures in Missouri, Medical College of St. Louis in 1872. He in 1876 moved to Kansas and located at Memphis. In 1879-80, he graduated from the Eclectic School of Homœpathy in St. Louis, and in 1881, from School of Midwifery of American Medical College at St. Louis. He returned to his practice in Memphis, and is handling successfully a large practice; he was also interested in a mercantile venture here, but sold in October, 1882, to Mr. Huffine. He married Miss Phelps. The Doctor is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

HUFFINE & ANDERSON, merchants and farmers. They established the business in October, 1882, buying out Dr. Holman & Co., now carrying a stock of $2,500, and doing a business of some $9,000 a year. Mr. Huffine is a native of Missouri, and now farms some 200 acres in grain and stock; his land is located in that State. Mr. Anderson is a native of Tennessee, and has a fine farm of 280 acres in this township, Bourbon County, raising fine crops of grain on its fertile tracts and grazing cattle on its pasture land.

L. S. HUMPHREYS, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Godfrey, native of Albemarle County, Ind., born in 1816. His father had emigrated to the Territory of Indiana in 1812 and lived in the blockhouse while he was clearing his farm, having two men to guard him while he worked. From there they moved to Illinois, locating in Hancock County, and farming. In the wet year of 1859 they emigrated to Kansas. A man named Boydston then owned the place Mr. Humphreys now lives on, and asked $1,200 for it, but being a Pro-slavery man, he was warned to leave, and sold for much less. He just escaped, for a number of men, armed, were looking for him a few days afterward. One night a force of men came to the house and called him out, but as they could not give the pass-word of Free-State men he fired into them and drove them away. Such was the state of affairs, and when the war broke out two of his sons, Cornelius and James, enlisted, so that he was almost alone, and to save his scalp, he joined the Second Battery, Blair's, where his boys were. He was stationed at Fort Scott during the war, and got home to the farm so as to attend and look after things, and on one of these visits was visited by bushwhackers. Mr. Humphreys now owns 240 acres of good land, farmed in grain and stock. He has eleven children alive—two born since coming to the State. He has been Justice of the Peace and Constable. His son, J. M., is School Treas., while Cornelius is Township Trustee. The family are all Republicans and are representative citizens. In 1839, December 26, he married Miss Juliette B. Lockett.

R. M. JONES, nursery, Section 6, native of McCoupin County, Ill., born in 1836. He was raised in the nursery business, his father carrying it on in Illinois. When he came to the State there was a train made up of some dozen wagons, and on arriving he located on his present place in 1866, buying 160 acres; he has been busy improving and propagating; he has fine buildings on the farm, some twenty-five acres of orchard containing 1,600 bearing trees; his nursery stock is in fruit and ornamental trees, making a specialty of the Baker peach tree, which is an early bearer and of fine quality. His nursery business will amount to some $3,000 or $4,000 a year. In 1857 Mr. Jones married and has five children. He has been Township Treasurer and in other offices of public trust. In 1872, he became a member of the Masonic Lodge.

D. N. PHELPS, farmer, Section 1, is a native of Birkshire County, Mass., born in 1824. When he was quite young his parents moved to New York, locating in Erie County. Was married to a Miss Sarah Woodard in 1844. Although raised on a farm Mr. Phelps sought other pursuits and engaged in the hotel business some twenty miles from Buffalo. In 1846 he sold out and moved to Wisconsin, opening the Kingston House at Kingston in Marquette County, sold out and moved to Packwaukie, twenty miles from Kingston, remaining four years, sold his claim, then returned to Kingston, engaged in the grocery business until 1858, when he was again found in the hotel business. During his period of stay in Wisconsin, he served eight years as Deputy Sheriff. In 1861 he enlisted in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, Company C, under Col. Barstow. They were sent to Kansas where they established a post on the Drywood. He was mustered out in 1865. Selling his property in Wisconsin he brought his family to Kansas. His wife visited relatives in the East in 1866, returning in 1869. He rented his farm and moved to Fort Scott, where he remained four years, returning to his farm in 1874, where he has remained ever since; has visited the East. He owns one-third of the village plat in part with the Town Company. Has five children—Ambrose, Frank, Barnett, Emma, now Mrs. Dr. Holeman; Clara, now Mrs. Irvin. Mr. Phelps has belonged to the Masonic fraternity and I. O. O. F. since 1852.

ROUSEY & MILLION, merchants; business was established by J. I. Million August 13, 1879, and in 1880 the firm became Rousey & Million. Besides general merchandise they deal in grain and coal, doing a business of $30,000 a year. Mr Million is a native of Morgan County, Ill., born in 1851. He went to Missouri in 1876, where he farmed and taught school. He had attended in Illinois the Jacksonville College, and had married in Morgan County; he has four children. Mr. W. M. Rousey is a native of Morgan County, Ill., and was a playmate of Mr. Million's through youth. He came to Kansas with his father and family in 1879, where they engaged in farming, his father dealing in stock here. Mr. Rousey is not married. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1875.

WILLIAM SIMPSON, farmer, Section 24, is a native of Fulton County, Ill., born December 1, 1837. Fulton County was settled by his parents and relatives. In 1860 he came to Kansas and bought his farm of a man named Scaggs who settled it in 1858. When the war broke out Mr. Simpson enlisted in the Second Kansas Battery, "Blair's," and was sent into Arkansas; he was at the battle of Cane Hill; afterward detailed to escort Col. Jewell's body to Scott; from here his company were sent to Baxter Springs. While in their warfare with the bushwhackers and guerrillas he saw the hardest service of the war. They returned to Scott, and he was put on detached service. Finally was mustered out and returned to his farm, which he has now in wonderful degree of development, farming 400 acres in grain and stock; he goes more largely into hogs, raising Poland-China blood and handling about 200 a year; his orchard is large and productive. In 1859 he married Miss Mathews, they have eight children. Mr. Simpson has held offices high in trust besides township; he was elected to the Lower House of the Kansas Legislature in 1868 and to the Upper House in 1872.

CAPT. E. R. STEVENS, farmer and merchant, Section 12, is a native of Erie County, N. Y., born in 1824. He lived on the old home farm till 1848, then going to Wisconsin, he located in Marquette County, opening a mercantile establishment in Kingston. He enlisted in 1861 in Third Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, Company C, under Col. Barstow. They were sent West and located in Kansas, Bourbon County, on the Drywood. He was Captain of the company. He was mustered out in 1865, and in 1866 he located his farm, opened a store and got the post office appointed as Appleton, then building up the village which at one time was larger than is Memphis now. A town company was formed of Capt. E. R. Stephens, Adam Hoffman and Eugene Goss, who laid out the plat in 1866. When Memphis was platted on the railroad, most of Appleton moved over and the Captain moved over in 1879, opening a store of general merchandise, which he sold to E. H. Weddle in 1882. He then opened a drug store and now carries it on in connection with farming. The Captain married in 1854 to Miss Goss; they have three children. He was United States Marshall in Wisconsin, and is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F., having joined about 1856.

E. H. WEDDLE, merchant, is a native of Vernon County, Mo., born in 1847. He was raised on the farm, coming to Kansas in 1881, he bought an interest in the mercantile establishment of Capt. E. R. Stevens, and in the fall of 1881 bought his partner out, establishing the business in his own name, now carrying a stock of $700 or $800 and doing a business of some $1,500 a year. In 1878 Mr. Weddle married Miss Manzer; they have one daughter; his parents live in Texas.

T. WOODARD, merchant and farmer, Section 35, P. O. Memphis, native of Erie County, N. Y., born in 1832. He remained on the farm till 1848, when he learned millwrighting, and in 1861 he helped to raise a regiment in his native county, in which his brother Henry served till the time of his death, which occurred in 1862. His body was brought to their home for interment. He started West and for awhile worked at his trade in Sac and Cedar Counties in Missouri; then coming to Kansas, he was employed in the Goodlander mill. In 1866 he bought 140 acres of E. Dugan, in Sections 36 and 1, and in 1872 located here. In 1872, when the village of Memphis was platted out, being one of the Town Company, owning a third. He has established a large mercantile venture; has the Town Hall; has put up tenement houses and donated lots for public buildings; has held the post office here, and in fact made the village. Besides his store he deals in grain and coal, doing a business of $30 000 a year. Mr. Woodard has been married twice, having five children. He has been Justice of the Peace seven years, and is Notary Public now. He is a Mason and an I. O. O. F since 1854. Took part in the Grange movement, and was a Greenbacker; now a Democrat.

ROCKFORD.

This town is situated on rolling prairie adjoining timber. It was named after Rockford, Ill. The first settlement was made in 1858, by Guy Hinton. Others early on the ground, were William E., B. and J. Mason, and William Jackman. The first death was that of Emma Hinton in this year. The first school taught here was by Edith E. Mason, in 1858. The first marriage was that of William Jackman to Edith E. Mason December 9, 1859. Guy Hinton preached the first sermon in 1858. The post office was established in 1859, with Ezekiel Brown, Postmaster. A saw-mill was built this year, on Paint Creek, by Farwell & Stadden, and a store was opened also by a Mr. Donahue. A schoolhouse was built in 1866, in Rockford Valley. At the present time, there are three religious denominations in the town—Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Methodist and Cumberland Presbyterian. The present town and post office is three and a half miles west of the original town site.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—WALNUT TOWNSHIP.

M. V. HAM, farmer, Section 32, is a native of Calloway County, Mo., born in 1840, he was raised on a farm and received his education there. In 1857 he moved to St. Clair County, Mo. In 1861 he enlisted and served till 1865; he then went to Illinois, where he engaged in farming. In 1867 he married Miss Hollis, of Pike County, Ill. In 1873 he came to Kansas and located on Section 5, starting in stock; he is now giving more attention to that line than to grain farming; at present owns 640 acres of land, of which 125 are cultivated; having good crops with the exception of that section injured by the hail-storm that passed here this spring. They have a family of nine children, two boys and seven girls. Mr. Ham joined the Masonic order in 1862; he has never been in public office, not having cared for it.

W. E. MASON, farmer, Section 20; he is a native of Greene County, Penn., born in 1828. In 1852, he went to Ohio, and then to Southwest Missouri, where he started in 1857 with D. Henton for Kansas, via Kansas City; he came into the county, past Mapleton. When he arrived in Rockford Valley they bought what was known as the Louisiana Groves for $800, consisting of about two sections of fertile soil. At first he settled on Section 20, but in 1875 he married Mr. D. Henton's widow, and moved to Section 28; they live on a farm of 600 acres; his family of four girls and four boys are on the old place, as is his mother; his father died in 1872. In 1862 he enlisted in the Twelfth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Company K, serving till 1865. Mr. Mason has not sought office, but was Township Treasurer for twelve years, and is a member of the Cumberland Church, Presbyterian. He and his boys carry on a stock farm.

BARNESVILLE.

Barnesville is situated in the north part of Bourbon County, about three miles east of Fulton. The town was laid out, in 1858, by J. and F. Barnes, who also built a hotel upon the site during the same year. Dr. Neal started a general store in 1860. At first, the town enjoyed a "boom" on a small scale, and at the zenith of its greatness contained fifteen houses and three stores. It now contains one large business establishment, operated by the firm of Messinger & Son. This firm carries a large stock of goods, and does a flourishing and extensive business. Besides this, there are five or six dwellings and a blacksmith shop.

The first school was taught in the district, in 1864, by D. B. Jackman.

The United Brethren in Christ have a flourishing society. It was organized, in 1866, by Rev. S. B. McGrew, with twelve members, to which only two additions have been made. Meetings have been held in the schoolhouse. Rev. G. H. Hinton is pastor.

The post office was established at Barnesville in 1859, and Dr. Neal was the first Postmaster. The office of Postmaster is now held by J. Messinger.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—OSAGE TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS J. ARMSTRONG, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Fort Scott, is a native of Kalamazoo Mich., born June 16, 1833. He was raised on a farm and acquired a common school education. In 1855, he married and moved to the State of Missouri. In November, 1859, Miss Eva was born, and in 1860 the family moved to Kansas, locating on Section 34, Osage Township, Bourbon County, where Mr. Armstrong has prospered till he now has 440 acres of farm land, carrying on mixed farming, stock and grain. He has a fine family of nine children, having lost three. The members of the home circle are himself and wife (formerly Miss S. A. Bowman, of Ohio), Alpheus D., Eva C., Willis P., Frank S., Emery B., Orville, Melvin and Marvin, twins, and Merrill H. They have lost Herman A., Emerson R. and John G. Miss Eva, the only daughter, is a school teacher, and loves her profession. She received her education from the public schools, graduating from the Kansas Normal, of Fort Scott. Her last school was taught in Missouri, in 1881. Her brother, Alpheus D., owns 160 acres in Crawford County.

E. J. CHAPIN, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Barnesville, is a native of New York, born September 6, 1841. When going to school, he had for a schoolmate H. L. King, and their fortunes through life seemed cast together. Mr. Chapin came West to Illinois, where he taught school in Whitehall from 1865 to 1868. His friend was with him here, but went to Pennsylvania. He was engaged in the commercial line, but in 1868 came West, met Mr. King, and made their plans to come to Kansas together, or rather for Jasper County, Mo., but changed their plans and went to Kansas, coming into Bourbon County, via Pleasant Hill and Butler, footing it, having their money concealed on their persons, and stopping at Mr. Ely's house the first night spent in the State. Passing on, Mr. Chapin located on Section 29, but moved to his present home in 1873, where he has 160 acres, and reports good crops this year (1882). In 1873, he married Miss Davenport, a sister of Mr. McIntosh. They have three children—two boys and one girl. From 1877, up to the present time, he has been Assistant County Examiner of teachers, and has held other offices of minor importance.

A. E. CURRIER, M. D., and farmer, Section 30, P. O. Hammond, is a native of Bethany Center, Genesee Co., N. Y., born in 1832. Although born there, he was raised in Champaign County, and at the age of eighteen went to teaching, thus educating himself. In 1853, he commenced reading medicine under Dr. J. G. Miller, graduating from the American Medical College in 1856. At this time the political affairs of Kansas were being discussed, and he became much interested, which ultimately brought him to the State. After leaving college, he went to Illinois and practiced medicine. In 1862, he joined the famous One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but returned home in 1863 and resumed practice, till he resolved to quit the profession, and came West in 1867, bought a farm, and in November, 1868, moved into his present dwelling, and is now farming 640 acres in stock and grain. During the winter of 1881-82, he fed seventy head of cattle. His corn this season will average fifty bushels to an acre. In 1859, he married Miss Chase, of Illinois, daughter of John L. Chase. They have three children—one daughter and two sons.

T. M. GORDON, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Hammond, is a native of Syracuse, N. Y., and was born in 1814. When a young man he moved to Ohio, in the year that the cholera epidemic was devastating Eastern cities, and as he passed onward he found Buffalo and other places almost deserted. He settled in Lake County and went to farming, where he stayed until 1869, when he came to Kansas and bought his farm of Mr. Johnson. He has since improved and increased it, until now he has 320 acres, which is farmed in mixed farming, raising stock and grain. In 1839, he married Miss Ferguson; she died, and he married again, Miss Brown, of Ohio. They have had four boys and three girls—H. S. Gordon is a master mechanic at Dayton, Ohio; Alvin is an engineer on the railroad; Hiram B. is at home and Blake A. is a farmer; his eldest daughter, Mrs. Brinkerhoff, is dead; his second daughter is now Mrs. DeMoisey, and the third, Belle, is at home. Mr. Gordon has held township and school offices, and has not had better crops than this year (1882). He also had a good crop in 1875.

MRS. EUNICE GUNSAULLAS, the relict of H. B. Gunsaullas, deceased, P. O. Barnesville. She is a native of New York, and was married to him May 20, 1847, in Indiana, her maiden name being Harris. Mr. Gunsaullas was born November 16, 1825, in Richland County, Ohio, and died in January, 1873. In boyhood, he was a nature that devoted himself to a variety of trades, having a genius for all, probably following shoemaking the longest, and after their marriage was employed in a saw mill, and came to Kansas in 1859, the family staying at Barnesville until he could arrange for their convenience on the claim, locating in 1862 on Section 9, where he had 160 acres, until giving his son Levi eighty. During Mr. Gunsaullas's lifetime, he always took an active part in politics, representing several township offices, discharging the duties of such in a satisfactory manner. At his death, he left a family of five children—two sons, Frank, who runs the farm, and Levi, who is married; three daughters, Cornelia and Cordelia, who are teachers, having attended the Kansas Normal College, and Anna, who stays at home.

WILLIAM HINTON, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Fulton, is a native of Bullitt County, Ky., born in 1828. His father moved to Indiana in 1840. While here he was engaged in milling and river work at which he was employed until 1855, when he (William) came to Kansas, and located on Section 21, Freedom Township. This farm he entered in 1861. This was in accordance with the advice from his friend, S. Williams, who was in the United States Land Office in 1859. On this farm he remained until 1879, only leaving it to recruit his health, for which purpose he went to the mountains, returning vigorous and sound, but the symptoms of his old complaint returned, and his physician suggested a change of neighborhood, so he went to the farm where he is at present, in a beautiful situation. During the war, he, like his neighbors, was called out to defend their homes, acting as Commissary Sergeant. He had several narrow escapes from capture, staying in the fields or forest over night and visiting his family in the day time. But at the close of the war he returned to the ordinary manner of living. In 1859, he was Township Supervisor, and was Justice of the Peace for eight years. In 1868, was Representative, and has held minor offices since. He was married in 1853, but lost his first wife in 1856; he then married Mrs. Young, formerly Miss Smith, of Missouri. He has had seven children, two of whom are living. His crops for 1882 are good.

L. M. HODGES, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Barnesville, is a native of Sumner County, Tenn., born May 10, 1819. In his youth he was in his father's smithy, and as he grew older he gradually picked up the trade and worked at it. In 1847, they all moved to Kentucky, where they lived until 1850, when he went to Macon County, Mo. From there he came to Kansas in 1859, bringing two teams. Accompanying him was his brother Ephraim and Mr. Tom Clark and family. He camped on the banks of the Osage River until he got possession of his claim, which he bought of a man named Gunter, giving a team of horses and wagon for 160 acres, which has since increased to 320 acres. This is farmed in stock and grain. He keeps fifty head of cattle and some horses. His crops for 1882 were very fine, corn and oats turning out forty bushels to the acre. He has already entered into the new industry of raising Castor beans. During the war, he served in 1862 in the Home Guards, Sixth Kansas, and then was mustered out and joined the State Militia, and served until they were disbanded. He married Miss Lucinda Dixon, of Tennessee, who was born May 26, 1824, and they had the following children: Catherine; John, born in Tennessee; Mary E.; Benjamin, deceased; Robert R., deceased, born in Kentucky; Edmund P., James W., Thomas M. and Alex N., all deceased, born in Missouri; Louisa J., Sarah M., Alice A., deceased, and Frances J., Franklin J. and Asa, alive, were born in Kansas.

B. B. JORDAN, farmer, stock-grower and feeder, Section 15, P. O. Fort Scott, was born in Indiana in 1836. He was raised on a farm and received a collegiate education. Was engaged in the mercantile business in Indiana twelve years, then came to Fort Scott, Kan., in 1870. In the stock business, bought and shipped stock twelve years exclusively. In 1876, he bought 480 acres of land in Osage Township, and began raising and feeding stock. He keeps on hand about 250 head of cattle and 400 hogs. He formerly kept about 2,000 sheep. Dropped sheep in 1881, because cattle and sheep could not be profitably raised together. His farm is composed mostly of raw land, which he is getting into blue grass and clover as fast as possible. He has about 180 acres in corn, the rest in clover and blue grass. The farm is divided up by hedge, wire and plank fences. He was married to Mary J. Conway, of Indiana, in October, 1866. They have one son, Frank C., born in June, 1868, who is now at the Normal School at Fort Scott.

WILLIAM JORDAN, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Barnesville, is a native of Breckinridge County, Ky., born in 1820. His father had moved to this State in 1800, remaining until 1827, when he moved to Indiana. They lived in this State until 1866, and Mr. Jourdan grew to manhood, getting the rudiments of an education from the common schools of the neighborhood, and giving his attention to farming afterward. He was a member of the Home Guards during the rebellion, and when twenty-four years of age he married a Miss Mack, who lived to come to Kansas with him in 1866, and after the privations and labor of establishing her husband and family, quietly passed away in 1877. Mr. Jordan bought his farm of John McNeil, it being one of the first farms opened in this township, on which many scenes of border ruffianism was enacted. He built a good residence on the place in 1873, and otherwise improved it. He has five married daughters—Mrs. Johnson is keeping house for him, besides there are Mrs. Coffman, Mrs. Renshaw, Mrs. Cox and Mrs. Kessinger. Mr. Jordan has held offices of trust for the township.

H. L. KING, farmer, Section 23, P.O. Barnesville, is a native of New York, born September 4, 1841, making a difference of two days in the ages of himself and his friend, Mr. Chapin. Mr. King, after finishing his schooling, went into the schoolroom as a teacher, but afterward went into the commercial line, and when he went to Illinois entered a mercantile establishment in Whitehall, going from there to Pennsylvania. But in 1868 he came back to Illinois and married Miss Doud, and then came West, intending to go to Jasper County, Mo., but coming to Kansas they tramped through the State from the north, coming into Bourbon County, and Mr. King located on his present farm, where he has his life's friend with him on the adjoining farm. He has a farm of ninety acres, and reports the best of crops this year. His corn will go fifty bushels to an acre. He was Township Trustee in 1876–77 and 1878, and has held other offices. His family consists of one son and one daughter.

WILLIAM LOUNSBURY, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Fulton, is a native of Westmoreland County, N. B. and was born in 1818. His father took the family to Maine when he was about eight years of age. Here they remained while William was growing to man's estate, surrounded by scenes which make up the experience of the Maine lumberman. At the age of twenty-one, he removed to Albert County, N. B. While here he was engaged in lumbering and rafting. April 22, 1841, he married Miss Hopper, both of them from the same parish, Elgin. In 1852, they moved West to Green County, Wis., locating on Sugar River, coming to Kansas in 1859, and located on Section 19, taking 160 acres. His first crop was a failure, his cattle died with the Texas fever, but in 1861 he had a good crop. When the war broke out he was appointed Captain of Company I, Sixth Kansas Militia, and acted under orders from Mound City until 1864, when he moved with fifteen men to Barnesville and received supplies from Fort Scott. In 1864, after Price's raid, the militia returned to their homes. Mr. Lounsbury and wife had twelve children, nine of whom are alive—Nehemiah, Isaiah and William H., deceased; James, Michael, George, Benjamin F., Thomas G., Andrew J., Amanda, now Mrs. Blake, Grace, now Mrs. Hazlett, and Almira J.

J. A. McDONALD, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 31, P. O. Fort Scott, is a native of Ohio, born in 1839, and raised on a farm and cattle ranch. He came West to Kansas with the intention of going into the stock business, and came to Bourbon County in 1880, buying a farm. He had about sixty acres fenced. He now has 1,840 acres, all in good fence. He has three pastures, in which his cattle graze at different times of the year, containing 1,040 acres. His pastures will graze 400 head of cattle well. He also raises corn, and cuts hay enough on his ranch to winter 400 cattle (half corn fed) and turn them off for beef each year in July and August. Mr. McDonald has taken but two years in doing all this, which any man can do in the same time in this State. In 1859, he married in Ohio and has a family of seven children.

JOHN McNEIL, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Fulton, is a native of Miami County, Ohio, born in February, 1812. His ancestors run back among the patriots of America. His father was one of Hull's army at the time of his unfortunate surrender to the English. Mr. McNeil remained at home on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years of age, then he married Miss Elizabeth Ried in December, 1833, and moved to Champaign County, where he made a farm. In 1837, we find him in Park County, Ind., clearing and improving. Having then made the place, he sold and moved to Vermillion County, Ind., then across the line into Vermillion County, Ill. Here he made another farm, then going to Mason County he started another farm. From there he intended going to Jasper County, Mo., and had his effects shipped to Jefferson City, but came on to Bourbon County, Kan., and put his tent on the banks of Osage River. He then located on Section 12 until 1866. He then moved on to this farm, but rented this and went to Section 36, where after living five years he came back and now is engaged in mixed farming, stock and grain. During the war of 1861 to 1865, he was between the two armies, and for two years slept in the fields or timber. At one time he was captured by bushwhackers, and was taken out to be killed three different times, but escaped. He had three sons in the service. His first wife died; was married the second time to Miss Maria A. Ross. He had in all seventeen children, thirteen now alive and living in this county. Mr. McNeil is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

MELVIN MANNING, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Barnesville, is a native of Edgar County, Ill., born November 17, 1836. He was raised on the farm, and in 1861 he enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and served three years and three months. During that time he was wounded thrice, the first time at the battle of Pea Ridge; he had his leg broken; and at the battle of Mission Ridge he was wounded and confined to the hospital for sixteen weeks. Being mustered out he returned to the farm, and in 1866 came to Kansas and bought of Peter Orr a farm in Section 1, but not liking the society as it existed he went to Fort Scott and tried teaming, hauling goods for C. Morely from Pleasant Hill and Kansas City to Fort Scott. In the winter of 1866, he went back to Edgar County, Ill., and there he married Mrs. Price. He lived there until 1873, when he returned to his farm here, and has always been successful in raising good crops of corn, wheat and oats and some stock. They have but one daughter, Ida Belle, having lost a son, Mattison Brady. Watson, her son, is living with them.

JOHN W. MARTIN, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Fulton, is a native of Virginia, and was born in 1851. His father, Melker J. Martin, is one of the pioneers of the county, coming to Kansas in 1858, and, on account of the border warfare, moved back East again; but they all returned to Bourbon County in 1859, and located on Section 29, taking 160 acres. During the war, his father was in the State militia, as was a brother. John W. now carries on the farm. This year he reports heavy crops, experimenting in broom corn and flax, both of which have yielded well. In 1878, he married Miss Morehead, who is, or was, a member of a pioneer family of this township. They have one child. In 1864, their buildings were all burned, so they have rebuilt and placed fine improvements on the place.

FRANK MESSINGER, general merchant, Barnesville, is a native of Pennsylvania. His father, John, came from Illinois to Kansas in 1860. He was a native of Perry County, Penn., and was born in 1819. After coming to Bourbon County, he went to farming on Section 20. On the breaking out of the war his father entered the State militia, and was stationed at Barnesville, in Capt. Lousberry's company. In 1864, there were some twenty-seven bushwhackers attacked two men, William Nugent and William Beckford, in their cabin, but were put to flight by their determined resistance. This Mr. Nugent was afterward a partner in the store. In 1865, Mr. Messinger sold his farm and moved to Barnesville, and opened a store. The firm was then Nickerson & Messinger, having a stock of $800 or $900 worth, and the store room was only 20x16. In 1866, William Nugent bought into the firm, but in 1867 we find that the firm was simply John Messinger, and in 1871 he turned the business over to his son, the present proprietor, who is doing a business of some $30,000 per annum. In 1871, Frank married Miss Stevens. They have four children, three boys and a girl. The old family consists of Frank, J. J., Sarah, now Mrs. S. Morrill, and Emma, now Mrs. E. Morrill.

NATHANIEL OATES, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Barnesville, is a native of Virginia, born in the Shenandoah Valley in 1824. He spent twenty years of his boyhood on the farm, and two years later went to Hardy County, where he learned the trade of riflemaker, at which he worked until 1857. In the meantime he had married a Miss McQuade. On leaving Virginia, he moved to Vernon County, Mo., where he went to farming. In this vocation, he changed his location to Bourbon County, Kan., taking the farm on Section 20, Osage Township, where he remained until after the war. During the years of the rebellion, he was First Lieutenant in Company I, Sixth Kansas State Militia, and was called out at several times. In 1864, when Gen. Price raided into the State, his company and regiment were ordered out and marched to Hickman Mills, Mo. At this time the company was under his command. From there they went to Kansas City, and afterward participated in the battles of Westport. As the regiment marched down the State line the soldiers returned to their farms and citizen's life. In March, 1865, he moved to his farm on Section 27, taking 160 acres, which, being on the New York Indian reservation, he bought the farm of the Government in 1875. The soil is rich and deep and well watered, returning bountiful crops this year of 1882. They have three children, a daughter, now Mrs. Roy, and two sons. Mr. Oates has held offices of trust in his township, and for four years was Justice of the Peace.

HENRY TODD, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Fort Scott, is a native of Durham, Cumberland Co., England, and was born January 12, 1833. He was raised to work in the coal mines, where the Queen's mandate found him. Being under ten years of age he was compelled to quit, but went back and worked again as soon as old enough. In following mining he worked in North England and in the iron mines of Scotland. His father had preceded him to America, so he started in 1855, and on arriving went to work in Massillon, Ohio, where he lost what money he had, and was then appointed Superintendent of the mines. In 1865, he came to Kansas, and located on Section 5, Scott Township, where he created quite a name as a potato raiser, but he finally moved to his present farm, where he farms in grain and stock. His corn this year (1882) averages sixty bushels to the acre. He has 320 acres now, and is satisfied that Kansas is equalled by no country in the world. His father died in 1868. Mr. Todd has been married twice. In 1857, he married Miss Emerson, of Guernsey County, Ohio, and the last time, in 1874, to Miss McIntosh. They have a family of seven children, five boys and two girls. His oldest son is now in the general merchandise business in Colorado and is doing well.

FULTON.

The town of Fulton was founded by B. P. McDonald, O. Chanute, T. C. Myer and C. A. Morris, in 1869. The first business house was that established by Ben Ivens, soon after the starting of the town. Following this, in almost consecutive order, were the business establishments of W. H. Green, A. Parker and the firm of Stapleton, Wells & Co. Some changes and additions soon took place. The firm of Stapleton, Wells & Co. dissolved, the business falling into the hands of the new firm of Stapleton & Green. In 1870, Isaac Burton started a store, which he sold to Timothy Hackett in 1872. During the year 1873, J. W. Jewell began in the drug business. In 1869, George White began business, dealing in grain and lumber, and was the first railroad station agent. J. Hays started a tin-shop in 1870. The present directory of the town stands as follows: John H. Quirk and I. Rader, druggists.

J. W. Bainum, Wesley Shipman, Stapleton & Co., Price & Osborne, and Wilson Brothers, dealers in general merchandise.

H. F. Ruble, hardware. W. Shaffer, harness and saddles.

Timothy Hackett and W. Walford, wagonmakers and blacksmiths.

Besides these, there are three grain elevators, a grist-mill, three hotels, two churches, school building and a population of 350.

The town, at first, was called Osaga, but owing to the similarity to the name Osage, the difference being only the terminal letter, by reason of which goods, mail, etc., would often be missent to the one place for the other, it became necessary to change the name. In 1878, the name was changed to that of Fulton. Osaga was incorporated on the 23d day of January, 1874.

J. S. Wilson, Timothy Hackett, George White, Asheal Parker and J. A. Ludlow constituted the first Board of Trustees. The Board became duly organized and held meetings for the purpose of framing and passing ordinances. After a good deal of quibbling, mixed with much amusement, a body of ordinances was adopted for the regulation and government of the village. But the incorporation was delayed a few days too long, for the Legislature, a short time before, had taken the authority to incorporate towns, villages, etc., out of the hands of the Probate Judge, and reposed it within the jurisdiction of the District Court. By this means, the people of Fulton soon learned that after all their trouble, and thinking themselves incorporated, had no such legal recognition.

A post office called Osaga, was established here in 1869, with Mrs. M. A. Stapleton as Postmistress. Mrs. Stapleton has since held the office continuously. The first school was taught in 1871, by E. T. Shaffer, a schoolhouse had been erected in 1870. The new school building was erected in 1882 and is a two-story stone structure, containing four rooms, and cost about $8,500. The school population of the town is 180. Two church organizations have been effected by the Methodist and Catholic denominations.

The Methodist congregation was organized in 1870 by Rev. Mr. Harmony, with thirteen members. There is a present membership of forty. The erection of the church house, a large one-story frame, was begun in 1880 and completed in 1882.

The Catholics also have a very flourishing congregation, and are supplied with a small but neat frame church building. Among the local institutions are two secret organizations, the Mason and Odd Fellows. The Fulton Lodge, A., F. & A. M., was instituted under a dispensation September 12, 1882. J. W. Jewell was chosen Worshipful Master. The lodge now has a membership of twenty-two.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows had instituted a lodge at Barnesville, which was removed to Fulton in 1875. J. H. Quirk is now Noble Grand. The membership of the lodge is twenty-seven.

The first child born in the town was James Hughs, a son of Thomas Hughs, in 1873.

The first marriage was that of Julia Hughs to James McDougall in 1871.

The people of this youthful town are characterized by much energy and enterprise, which will insure to the place prompt and needed improvement. The town is favorably situated in the north part of the county on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, and in the midst of a fine farming district from which it draws a large and excellent trade. With all these advantageous surroundings no other outlook is present than that of its future growth and prosperity.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—FREEDOM TOWNSHIP.

A. BEELER, druggist, principal of the firm of Beeler & Feenster, native of Coshocton County, Ohio, born in 1831, and in 1856 he entered the Methodist Episcopal Conference College, at Greencastle, Ind., called the Aiesbury University, and in 1862 entered the Central Illinois Conference, and preached for some seventeen years, but his health gave way, and he came to Kansas, giving up the ministry, and locating on Section 35, northwest quarter. He has some 320 acres in his two farms. In 1879, he also opened his drug store. He had for a while Mr. Johnson as a partner, but he took his share of the stock and set up in a separate business. Then Mr. Beeler conducted the business alone until 1882. He then took Dr. Feenster into partnership. Mr. Beeler belongs to both the I. O. O. F. and the Masonic orders.

REV. C. E. BRISTOL, northeast quarter, Section 2, P. O. Fulton, is a native of New York, and was born in 1828. He was reared and lived on the same farm till thirty years of age, when he went to Wisconsin, and began his ministerial career there. From thence to Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, in 1861. Entered the Junior year, and graduated in 1863. Thence to Quincy, Ill., in charge of First Baptist Church of that city. Was ordained that summer, 1863. Went into the army as Chaplain of the Thirtieth United States in April, 1864. Thence to Baltimore, and thence through the Wilderness campaign. During that campaign contracted a chronic disease, and resigned and came out of the army in November, 1864. Thence a while in the theological department at Shurtleff College, and went to Ohio in the spring of 1865, taking charge of a church at Milford, and has been preaching more or less ever since, though during the last thirteen years his army disease has forced him out of the study into outdoor work, more or less on a farm. His first wife dying in 1866, he again married in 1872, at Dayton, Ohio. He married one of his parishioners of Milford. He and his family moved to Kansas in the fall of 1876. In the spring of 1877, he went out on to the farm now occupied by him for general farm purposes, together with fruit and nursery. He has at this writing over 1,200 fruit trees in permanent orchards (1,000 apple). He has charge of two small churches at the present time. As samples of Kansas fruit, he states that he weighed, this year, 1882, one pear (Duchess variety) seventeen ounces; one apple (Bennett variety), twenty-three ounces; one peach (Foster variety), thirteen ounces. His family consists of wife and her five children, four boys and one daughter. Three of the boys are teachers. Mr. Bristol has also taught more or less during his life. In all over forty school terms. He began teaching in New York, when he was but seventeen years old.

ALFRED CLEAL, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Fulton, native of Middlesex County, England, born in 1836, coming to America in 1848. He located in Cook County, Ill., and, together with William L. Witt, came to Kansas in 1860, and located in Bourbon County, but this being the dry year, he went down into Missouri and worked in the lead mines; then returning to enlist in 1861, in the Third Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and in 1864 he re-enlisted in the United States Veteran Volunteers, "Hancock's," and remained in service till 1866, when he was mustered out at Indianapolis, and returned to Kansas. On arriving here, he entered in the commercial business. The firm was Cleal & Co., of Fort Lincoln. They moved to Fulton in 1867 or 1868, and there he sold to M. A. Stapleton, returning to his farm, where he now has 450 acres, renting some and farming some in stock and grain. He has made all he has since coming to the State, and still single.

P. DEVEREUX, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Fulton, native of County Tipperary, Ireland, born in 1837, and in 1849 they came to America, landing at New York. They went up to Waterford on the Hudson River, from there to Madison County, Ohio, and from Ohio to Kansas, coming into the State in 1857, and buying a quit-claim of Capt. Boyne, which they afterward made perfect. The four brothers lived on this claim, Michael, Patrick, Thomas and John. In the winter of 1857 the trouble began. They were declared Free-State men, and were called out at the Fort Boyne fight, and retired to Mound City for some time, then returning home, they were visited by some of Price's men, who carried off five head of horses, his brother and brother-in-law. Pat was at first in the Home Guards, and afterward in the State militia; was in the fight at Westport. He now has 320 acres of good land, for stock and grain farm. In 1869, he married Miss Cunningham, of Ireland. Mr. Devereux is a member of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES ELLIOTT, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Fulton, native of Knox County, Ohio, born in 1820. He was raised on the old farm till his father bought him a farm in Marion County, where he remained till 1851, when he went to McLean County, Ill., where he engaged in farming, but moved to Kansas in 1858, taking a claim of 160 acres, which he has increased to 240 acres, dealing in stock and grain. His new industry, raising flax, is promising to be profitable. His place is finely improved. In the early times he was exposed to the many perils of the pioneer life in this State, and was in the militia in 1864, and in 1862 he was County Treasurer of Bourbon County. He was married in 1844, in Ohio, and had seven children, of whom five are alive, three boys. The eldest is in Arizona; Charles S. is a teacher of this county, and Hemans at home. One daughter is now married to Mr. Clay, of Linn County, the other is at home. Charles S. has taught for seven years. He is a graduate of Fort Scott Normal School.

W. E. FLYNN, teacher and farmer, Section 14, P. O. Glendale. He came with his father, John Flynn, to the State in 1868, when they located on their present farm. In 1877, he commenced a course of studies and reading, with the view of fitting himself for the bar. In 1879, he attended and graduated in the scientific course, from the Kansas Normal College. He then commenced teaching in the Marmaton District, but closed school on account of small-pox, and in 1882 he commenced reading in J. H. Sallee's office, leaving off to take his school in Fish Creek District, where he is engaged for the next nine months, still pursuing his course of law reading.

JOHN FRY, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Glendale, native of Holmes County, Ohio, born in 1833. The years of his youth were spent on the farm. In 1842, his parents moved to Iowa, where they were pioneers. His brother Jacob built the first house in Winterset, Iowa. Mr. Fry came to Kansas the first time in 1856, and located on the Big Blue River, near Marysville, but returned to Iowa in 1858, not coming back to Kansas till 1868, when he located in Brown County, moving to Bourbon County in 1873, where he rented first, and then bought his farm of 160 acres. During the war he was freighting on the plains, but returned to farming, at which he is quite successful. Mr. Fry's mother, brother and two sisters, live in Nebraska, one sister in Iowa, also two brothers living in Kansas. John Fry is a bachelor, and a straight Prohibitionist, and a Douglas Democrat.

PATRICK GORMAN, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Fulton, native of County Limerick, Ireland; born in the Parish of Cahirconlish, in 1837, lived the life of a farm boy, and came to America in 1856. He at once went to farming in Illinois, where he stayed till 1859, then moving to Kansas, where he and H. McLaughlin entered a claim of 320 acres—160 each, on Moore's Branch. In 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Sixth Kansas Infantry, and served till 1865. He had sold his 160 acres to Mr. McLaughlin, and in 1864, while he was a prisoner with Price, a friend purchased the farm where he now lives for him. When he was taken prisoner he had but just been married some three weeks to Miss Devereaux. When he returned he worked in the Quartermaster's Department till 1865, then taking his farm in hand, which he has carried on with entire success, not having missed raising a good crop every season. His stock and grain farm covering 480 acres in this township and 480 in Osage Township, corn being his principal grain crop. Their family of children consists of five boys and two girls—Thomas, now attending the Mission School; John, Patrick, Michael, Edward, Mary E. and Margaret.

DANIEL GORMAN, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Fulton, native of County Limerick, Ireland, born in 1824. Emigrated to America in 1853, landing in New York. From there went to Massachusetts, where he worked in a cotton factory, but the business not suiting him he changed, finally going to Sangamon County, Ill., and engaged in farming, till he came to Kansas in 1865, bought 160 acres of the Widow Gilbert, which he has improved and increased, having a farm of 386 acres in all, raising stock and grain, his corn going forty bushels to an acre, and flax twelve. In 1861, he married Miss Harris, of Illinois. They have five children, having lost two. Mr. Gorman has held offices of trust in the township, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

W. H. GREEN, lawyer, Fulton, native of Missouri, was born in 1838. Since his first experience he has been in the commercial line, and in 1863 came to Kansas. He had lost his father in 1849, and in 1860 he had married Miss Mary Sherman, of Wellsville, Ohio; from which marriage he has two girls. When he came West he located at Fort Lincoln and opened a store of general merchandise; the firm was Knowles & Green. While here he met with a great disaster, nearly losing his life. It was in 1864, a detachment of Price's army took the place and burned all the buildings but one; his store and property were destroyed, and as he and Mr. Stevens were about to ride away, Stevens was killed by his side, and he saved his life by running the gantlet of rifle-balls and plunging into the woods on the other side of the river. In 1868, he left there and went to Missouri, returning, came to Fulton in 1869 and opened as Wells & Co., in general merchandise, changing the firm to M. A. Stapleton & Co. in 1871. Mr. Green was the first Postmaster of Fulton, then called Osage. In 1866–67, and in 1870–71, and 1871–72, he was Representative from this district, and in 1879 he was admitted to the bar. In 1868 he was County Assessor.

TIMOTHY HACKETT, notary public, real estate and collection agent, is a native of Lancashire, England. He was born in 1832, and after learning the wagon and blacksmith trade in Liverpool, he emigrated to America in 1850, and landed in New Orleans. He remained in Louisiana until the spring of 1852, when he removed to Jackson County, Mo., and afterward to Bates County, where he was married to Miss Lydia Starr in the winter of 1855–56. He then went to Calloway County, working at his trade until the fall of 1857, when he came to Kansas, and located on Section 32, in Freedom Township. His brother James had arrived in 1856, and they had farms adjoining. He was very poor, having lost all his household goods on account of a warehouse caving in in Kansas City, and after purchasing a chopping ax and a pair of boots his finances were exhausted. His ax broke in felling the first log, and he had to borrow another one to build his first cabin. He lived on corn bread and pumpkin for six weeks; he split and sold rails for $2.50 a hundred, and paid $8.50 a hundred for flour. In 1859, his house burned, and he moved to his brother's home, and in a short time this house burned also. He then took a horse (all the property he had in this world), and traded it for a kit of tools, and walked back forty miles and built a house for himself and one for his brother. These mishaps, together with the border warfare, made the situation interesting, and the early privation long to be remembered. In 1872, he moved to town, having lost his second wife. He was commissioned Notary Public, at which time he opened a law office and began the insurance and real estate business, which he still prosecutes. In 1875, he opened a wagon and blacksmith shop, which he still supervises. He has been married three times. His last wife was a widow whose maiden name was Johnston. She was raised in Delaware, Ohio. He has two living children, having lost six. He was County Assessor in 1867, and Township Trustee in 1879, and has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1862.

D. B. JACKMAN, lawyer, Fulton, native of Newburyport, Mass., born in 1824; he lived in Harvard, same State, for some time before coming West, which he did in 1856, going to Champlain, Minn., where he has two sisters now living. He then came to Anderson County, Kan., in 1857. He had a good education, which he had acquired in the East, and, on coming into a new country, he taught school, soon after establishing himself on the farm. He was present at and participated in all of the troubles that occurred in this neighborhood up to 1866, especially the fight at Fort Boyne. He came to Bourbon County in 1858, and has since been identified with her interests, owning two farms. He is busy in the town of Fulton, following his profession. In 1863, he was sent to the Legislature, and, in 1867, he was Docket Clerk at the House. He has been Notary Public for some years, and, in 1880, was elected Justice, and was admitted to the bar of Bourbon County in 1867. He is conversant with the events and men connected with the county history, and retains these things with a wonderful memory. He is a member of both the I. O. O. F. and Masonic Orders, and is still a bachelor.

J. W. JEWELL, merchant, Fulton, is a native of DeKalb County, Ill.; born in 1838. He was educated as a farmer. In 1857, his father, Judge E. G. Jewell, emigrated to Kansas, and brought his family with him, locating at Fort Lincoln, Bourbon County, filling the office of Probate Judge in 1858 and 1859. When only nineteen years of age, he pre-empted 160 acres on the Osage, on Section 19, northwest quarter, where he lived when the war broke out. He was connected with the commissary department, and, on returning to Fort Lincoln, found that all the place had been burned but his house. He then opened a store, which he kept there till 1874, when he moved to Fulton and established himself in the drug business, and then went into general merchandise, selling out in the spring of 1882 to J. W. Reynolds. He is now preparing to go into business again this fall. Mr. Jewell has held offices of trust for his township, and, in 1862, he joined the Masonic fraternity, also belonging to the I. O. O. F. He is now one of the Trustees of the M. E. Church of Fulton, which has been but just erected. In 1861, he married Miss Blake, of St. Louis, Mo. He married again to Miss Smith. The family consists of wife's father and sister and four children.

JOHN KEATING, farmer, Section 33, Town 23, Range 24, P. O. Fulton, is a native of Tipperary, Ireland; was born in 1824; emigrated to America in 1848, landing in New York. They went up the river, living between Troy and Glen Falls, working in the saw mills of that section. In 1852, he married in Waterford and moved to Glen Falls, and, in 1854, moved to Ohio, locating in Madison County, then to Clinton County and engaged in farming. He then came West to get a farm of his own. Arrived in Kansas November 5, 1859. He claimed at first 160 acres, and bought of the Government at the same time his brothers-in-law did, John and Mike Devereaux. He has increased his farm to 640 acres, last season giving 160 acres to his son James. During the raid of 1864, he lost some property and nearly his life, but just escaping, and was in the militia, stationed at Fort Scott under Gen. Blair. During the dry year, 1860, and years of general want his family had enough. They have six children—James (was born in Marion County, N. Y.), John (in Madison County, Ohio), Mary (in Clinton County, Ohio), the rest in Kansas; Maggie in 1860, the dry year; Michael William (deceased) in 1862; Thomas F. in 1864, and Salome A. in 1867, May 31. Mr. Keating has held offices of trust in the township, and belongs to the Catholic Church.

D. W. McGUIRE, farmer and mason, Section 11, P. O. Glendale, native of Bangor, Me., born in 1835. The same year they moved to New York City; it was here that he learned the trade of mason and plasterer. Before he had finished school he became infatuated with the sea and ran away from home; a nine months' voyage dispelled his fancied love of a sailor life, and he returned to his trade. In 1854, he went to Kane County, Ill. and worked at his trade. It was in this State that he met and married Miss Lacey in the year 1857. Her parents were pioneers in Illinois, coming from Massachusetts in 1843. In 1857, they left for Kansas. Mr. Lacy had found a location on Lost Creek, where he had all that man could wish, water, wood, coal and stone, as well as fertile soil. In 1861, Mr. McGuire enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Company I, followed the fortunes of the Peninsular Campaign, was in the seven days' fight at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, etc., at South Mountain and Fredericksburg; was hurt at Chancellorsville, and sent to the hospital, but left and went to the dismounting camp, where he held position as Assistant Forage Master, afterward Postmaster, and was mustered out in 1865. He at once came to Kansas, where his wife had preceded him; he located in Linn County first, but in 1874, bought 160 acres of Mr. Lacy's farm on Section 11, and since his decease, 1876, Mr. McGuire has united the two farms. He is a member of the Grange and also G. A. R. Their family consists of four children, his wife's mother is now eighty-one years of age.

W. H. MILLER, hotel proprietor, Fulton, native of Perry County Ohio, was born September 28, 1837; was raised on a farm, and till twenty-one years of age did nothing else. He then came West to Kansas, and engaged in farming. In 1877, he came to Fulton and entered the drug business with W. J. Stone, finally selling to his partner. He went to Arizona for his health, when he returned recovered, and in 1878, went to buying stock for Mr. Parker, and then went to work for Taylor & Delano; here he worked till 1881, when he went to his old home in Ohio on a visit, finding the old farm the site of a modern city. He returned and traded his property to Mr. Hughes for the Fulton House, but it was burned on the 11th of June, 1882, and he lost all; but on the 22d of June he started to build, and now has a hotel 26x40, the main building, and an addition of 20x20, two stories high, with eleven sleeping rooms, to be called the Miller House. In 1861, he enlisted in the Fifth Kansas, Company K, and for nine months was a prisoner in Tyler, Texas, and in 1864, during Price's raid, his father, who lived on the Osage, on the old farm, was killed. In 1865, he returned home, and in 1866, he married Miss Stone, of Fulton. He has belonged to the I. O. O. F. since 1881.

JOHN MORAN, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Glendale, native of County Tipperary, Ireland, and the Parish of Grange; born in 1827, and emigrated to America in 1848, landing in New Orleans, La. He proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained that summer, returning to New Orleans in the winter. He continued doing this until 1859, when he came West in company with his brother Lawrence. The two brothers lived together on Section 11. During the dry year they were subject to great privations, but were convinced that such a beautiful land had great resources, so they stayed. During the years of the war, he was called out several times with the State Militia; at one time, to Barnesville; then to Fort Scott and to Drywood, where he found the noted Jennison. While he was away from home, the raid of Price came down and took everything of value, horses, clothing, etc. His little girl, Bridget, concealed an amount of money in the bosom of her dress and saved it. He has, since those troublous times, given his attention to farming, and succeeded, being rewarded for his trust in the resources of the soil of Kansas. He has 322 acres in the farm, raising stock and corn. In 1852, he married Miss Kennedy, of Ohio; they have had ten children, six of whom are living, three boys and three girls.

LAWRENCE MORAN, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Fulton, is a native of Tipperary, Ireland, born in 1837. He emigrated to America in 1848, landing in New Orleans. He proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, and while there, worked in an eating house. Going from there to Warren County, he learned farming. In 1859, in company with his brother and John Keating, he came to Kansas and located on Section 14, taking a claim of 160 acres. He passed through all the troubles of the rebellion, being a member of the State militia, and driving team for the Government. During Price's raid he lost all of his hay and horses, and was left almost destitute of food for three days, having nothing to eat but potatoes. Mr. Moran now farms 280 acres, corn being his chief crop; he also handles a number of cattle. In 1863, he married Miss O'Donnell. They have a family of six children—two boys and four girls.

ISAAC RADER, physician and surgeon, Fulton, is a native of Owen County, Ind., born in 1828. He moved to Chariton, Lucas Co., Iowa, in 1852, having read medicine under Dr. Daniel Tivis and attended college in 1849 and 1850, and graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1851 and next year went West. He then opened practice, also practicing in Pleasant Plains, Decatur County, also at the county seat. On coming to Kansas, he practiced in White Cloud, Doniphan County, then coming to Bourbon County in 1866, locating on a farm, where he traded in stock and carried on his practice till 1878, when he moved to Fulton. He bought a corner lot, improved, and sold for a farm, then opening an office for professional business exclusively, until persuaded to go into the drug business again in order to teach a friend. In 1880, he sold to this friend, and then bought his present stand of Mr. Johnson. In 1851, he married Miss Anna Randall, of Vandalia, Ind. They have two children, John and Kate, both married.

J. W. REYNOLDS, physician and surgeon, Fulton, is a native of Owen County, Ind., born in 1830. He remained until he was twenty-three years of age, then went to Guthrie County, Iowa, where he read medicine under Dr. Massy, and in 1872 he graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio. He practiced first in Guthrie County, and remained there till coming to Kansas, when he sold his office and instruments to Dr. Jones and in 1882 came to Fulton, where he purchased of Mr. Jewell his stock in trade, intending to give it to his sons, but they would not leave the railroad. In 1867, he joined the Masons, and belongs to the Christian Church. In 1850, he married Miss Rader. They have two daughters and two sons.

E. T. SHAFFER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 36, P. O. Fulton, is a native of Delaware County, Ohio, born in 1830. His parents were Pennsylvanians. His father died here in 1874, aged seventy-four years. His mother lives with him, still strong at the age of seventy-seven. They had moved to Illinois in 1852, but the family broke up and some of them moved to Iowa, and from there here in 1868, locating in the south part, where E. T. made some fine improve ments, and then rented the place and moved to his present location. In early life he married, taught school and carried on the farm, commencing with $10. He has now a competence. In 1876, he went into general merchandising with Mr. Jewell, but dissolved and opened out on an extensive scale and made a great deal of money. In 1881, he sold to M. Wilson, carrying then only agricultural implements. He is now giving his entire attention to farming, stock-raising and trading. He has a farm of some 750 acres. His corn will average fifty bushels to the acre. He keeps some thirty-two brood mares. In 1869, he married Miss Sarah McNeil, of one of the pioneer families. They have had seven children, six of whom are living. Mr. Shaffer ran for Representative on the Greenback ticket, but although running ahead of his ticket he was beaten by a small majority.

W. SHIPMAN, general merchandise, Fulton, is a native of Monroe County, Ind., and was born in 1827. He was raised on a farm and has always given it his attention, although he was ordained a minister of the Church of God in 1860, following preaching until his health failed, when he came West, and having a brother in this section he located, bought 160 acres of land, which has since been increased to 240. He has given up preaching and has regained his health. His farm is located on Sections 22, 24, 25 and 26, Freedom Township, and this year (1882) reports most excellent crops. In order to give his children the advantages of the Fulton school, he moved to town in 1875, and at the same time opened a store, carrying a full stock of mixed goods and doing a fine business. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1875, and has been on the school board. He has been married three times, the last time to Miss Hackett. They have five children—two daughters at home, Martha E. and Rosa.

JOSEPH M. SNYDER, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Dayton, native of Monroe County, Penn., was born in 1837. He was raised in the mercantile line, and did not try farming till he came to Kansas in 1865, when he bought a farm of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Smith, on Section 6, containing 160 acres. This has since been increased to 247, and Mr. Snyder is engaged in raising stock, handling about fifty head per annum and grows enough corn to feed with. His crop this year, 1882, will average forty bushels to an acre. His venture in flax was not an entire success. While in Pennsylvania he married Miss Malinda Young, and they have four children—three boys and one girl.

W. H. STEVENS, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Fulton; native of Fulton County, Penn. In 1873, he graduated at Kishacoquillas Seminary, in his native State. In 1875, he came to Kansas and located in Erie, Neosho County. In 1876 moved to Sherman, Cherokee County; in 1877, in March, to Pawnee, Bourbon County, and from 1879 to 1882, was preaching in Walnut, Crawford County. He came from there to Fulton in March, 1882, taking charge of a parish that numbers 168 members, and has a flourishing Sabbath school of 100 scholars. August 10, 1876, he married Miss Cummings, of Illinois. They have two children—Addie and Blanche. In 1877, he was ordained in Wichita, and again in 1879, at Hutchins. He has a brother a minister in Cherokee County.

E. L. TAYLOR, farmer and capitalist, Section 31, P. O. Fulton, native of Saratoga County, N. Y., born in 1810. In the war of 1812, he had an uncle a Major. In 1831, just after a spell of sickness he started West, his father and mother going as far as Buffalo with him. There he took a schooner, and after a tedious voyage arrived in Detroit, Mich., locating some thirty-five miles northwest of that city and went to farming. In 1833, he returned to New York, and married Miss Jennings, of the same county. Returning to his farm they lived there till he sold it, and in 1873 he visited Bourbon County, Kan., and while here he bought 160 acres in Section 31, and in the spring of 1875 broke up some forty acres and raised a fine crop of wheat. He then returned to Michigan and went to Ohio. In 1876, he returned to Kansas; in the mean time the mill property in Fulton had reverted to him, and his son-in-law took the management of the town business. In 1878, he built an elevator, and in 1881 put up an agricultural warehouse and established a lumber yard. In 1879, he moved to his present home, where he has some 200 acres. He has had a family of seven children—Caroline, now Mrs. Delano; his eldest son in Big Rapids, the second deceased, the third in New Jersey, a merchant; the fourth in Chicago, one daughter in New York and his eldest daughter was married, but she and her children are now dead.

DR. J. R. WASSON, farmer and horticulturist, Section 20, P. O Fulton, native of McMinn County, Tenn., born in 1829, and studied medicine under Dr. Jones, of Missouri, and at times practiced, having become acquainted with the neighborhood. His brother was also a doctor, and in 1860 he took his practice. In 1855, he came to Kansas from Tennessee, stopping two days in Fort Scott, and then coming out and locating on the present site of the village of Fulton. He traded this claim for the one in Section 20, or his present farm. There was at this time and in the following year, 1856, a general exodus, and those that were left were a law unto themselves. In 1858 there was a party of men collected about the Doctor's cabin and helped themselves to a valuable pair of mules, and then commenced firing into the cabin, killing a man named Conrad Traverse, and wounding the Doctor in the arm and paralyzing his left side. They were conveyed over the line into Missouri, where he lay for three months, when his brother took him to Dade County, where he recovered. He then took his brother's practice, and in 1864, went to Illinois. In 1867, he commenced proceedings in the United States Courts for the recovery of the farm, and in 1869 succeeded in effecting a compromise with the occupant, G. W. Burgess. In the mean time Mr. Burgess had roofed in a building put up by the Doctor before leaving Kansas in 1858, so he lived in it until completing his present fine residence, in 1880. In 1875, Mr. Wasson retired from the practice of medicine, and has since given his attention to farming, at least that part of it pertaining to horticulture, having converted the wild prairie into fruit-laden acres and a well-improved farm. His children have also prospered, notwithstanding the sad experience of their pioneer life. He married Miss Hardwick, and they have eight children. His eldest daughter, Mary, is now Mrs. Feemster; eldest son, William H., is Principal of the Mound City schools; George R. and James O. are teaching district schools, and his daughter Lory is also a teacher, but has taken her mother's place in their home, as they lost her in 1881. Robert M. and Jasper C., the two youngest, are at home. G. H., the second son, is Principal of the Valley Falls schools, in Jefferson County.

A. WILSON, of the firm of Wilson Bros., merchants, is a native of Ohio; the family moved to McLean County, Ill., and in 1858 he and his brother came to Kansas where he went into business in Mapleton, Timber Hill Township, which he continued till 1862, when he enlisted in the Second Kansas Battery Light Artillery, and was after some of the vicissitudes of war mustered out in 1865, when he returned to Bourbon County, and bought a farm of 200 acres on Section 35, which is now highly improved and well known as the Bachelors' Ranch, or Stark Wilson's farm; giving his attention to stock almost entirely. In 1881, he came to Fulton and went into company with his brother, M. Wilson, in general merchandise. Mr. A. Wilson has been a member of the Masonic Lodge for years, he was a charter member of the Mapleton lodge, and helped organize the one in Uniontown.

M. WILSON, of the firm of Wilson Bros., merchants, Fulton, is a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, was born 1835; was taken with the rest of the family to McLean County, in 1839, where they lived on a farm. He entered the merchantile life at an early age and lost his health, so that on coming West with his brother he went to the Rocky Mountains; regaining his health he came back to Mapleton and bought, in 1861, Mr. Greenfield's interest in a general merchandise business, which he sold as soon as the war broke out and went to Illinois. In the spring of 1862, came back to Mapleton and ran a carding machine and sold to Mr. Hobson; he then went to Fort Scott and entered the employ of Wilson, Gardiner & Ray, where he remained till July 4, 1864; then going to Mapleton he became one of the firm of Higby & Co. In 1866, he went to farming on Section 26, running a grain farm of 160 acres, with forty acres of timber; he was engaged on this for some fifteen years, till opening here in Fulton, carrying a stock now of $7,000. In 1864 he was in Mound City, when Price made his raid into Kansas; this year his father was killed by lightning, while on his return home to Illinois, just about four miles east of Lawrence. Mr. Wilson has been a Mason since 1856, having joined the lodge in Pekin, Ill. He joined the Chapter in 1858, and helped organize the lodge in Fort Scott. He married Miss Hobson in 1864; they have a family of four girls and one boy.

CHARLES WOGAHN, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Fulton; is a native of Prussia, Germany, was born in 1845, came to America in 1855 with his father Frederick Wogahn, who located on Section 12, Freedom Township, in 1859, having stopped in Wisconsin awhile. When only fourteen years of age, he served in Fort Scott in the State Militia, and in 1871 he bought this farm, at first of eighty acres, now having 406 acres, raising stock and grain, having this year (1882) an excellent crop of grain. In 1871, he married Miss Grunwold; they have four children—Heman, Ida, William and Eddie. Mr. Wogahn's father and mother are still alive, aged respectively sixty-five and sixty-eight, now living on the old place; they are Lutherans in belief.

FREDERICK WOGAHN, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Fulton, native of Prussia, Germany, born in 1817; he was raised a farmer in the old country, and his wife, formerly Miss Mena Adams, was educated as a cloth weaver; they emigrated to America in 1855 and located in Wisconsin where they engaged in farming until the year 1859, when they moved to Kansas and took a farm on Section 12, 160 acres, which they farm successfully. In 1860, the dry year in Kansas, they suffered greatly, and Mrs. Wogahn, her brother and son Charles, hauled a load of provisions from Wyandotte for the relief of the famishing; at another time her son, brother and another boy hauled provisions from Atchison; of all the aid brought from these places, they received but one half sack of flour, and during the Price raid of 1864, they lost their horses and other valuables. In 1840, Mr. Wogahn married, and has had a family of four children, three of them now alive and one deceased.

A. J. WOOD, physician and surgeon, native of Paris, France, born 1844, he came to America with his parents in 1847, and located in Kentucky. Here in 1864, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Ford, of Georgetown, Scott County. The winter of 1864-65, he attended the Ohio Medical College, and graduated from the Indiana Medical College, in 1872. He had excellent and valuable experience in the hospital at Lexington, Ky., in 1865, where he went from the Ohio Medical College. In 1869, he went to Fort Scott and practiced with Dr. Hogan, and in 1872, went to Fulton, where he has a good practice. In 1876, he married Miss Della Randall. They have three children, two boys and one girl. The Doctor's parents were both of French parentage.

MAPLETON.

The town of Mapleton is situated in the northern part of Bourbon County, about six miles west of Fulton. The site was located in May, 1857, by a company of New Englanders under the direction of William Hutchinson, Rev. Mr. Morton, B. B. Newton, J. C. Burnett, E. P. Higby, S. W. Cheever and D. Scott. The town site was located and laid off by this company, but not pre-empted or improved. After it was apparently abandoned, a new company, composed of Western men, and consisting of Ellis Greenfield, William Baker, S. O. Hinoe, A. Wilson, John Hawk, James Hoffnagle and M. E. Hudson, formed themselves into a company known as the Eldora Town Company, and pre-empted the same town site. The company was organized by the election of E. Greenfield, President; William Baker, Treasurer; James Hoffnagle, Secretary. Although the town was called Eldora for a time it was soon changed to Mapleton, the post office having been established by that name in 1857, with S. O. Hinoe Postmaster. The name was given from the beautiful and stately maples that shadowed the waters of Lost Creek on the north, the Osage on the south, and Possum Creek on the west of the town. The first store was started in the fall of 1858, by E. Greenfield, and consisted of a general stock. In 1859, a mill was built on the Osage River, south of the town, the company contributing toward its establishment. The mill was built and run by Mr. Jackson. It is still in operation, now a first-class custom mill with saw-mill attached.

Miss Mary Burnett taught the first school in 1858, and in 1859 a small log building was put up for a schoolhouse, and a school was there taught by Mr. George Wilcox. S. O. Hinoe started a drug store during the same year, which he soon afterward sold to E. P. Higby, and the Masons organized Eldora Lodge, No. 28, composed of seven members, which now numbers over fifty, and owns a large and commodious hall.

After the completion of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Road and the establishment of the village of Fulton, much of the trade and business of Mapleton was drawn to that point, but it is still sustained by a large and flourishing country trade. It has a fine school building 46x24, built of stone, two stories, well finished, with both rooms occupied for school purposes nine months of the year, and attended by about 114 pupils. The place now contains three general stores, a drug store, boot and shoe store, blacksmith shop, wagon shop and butcher shop. Mapleton Postmasters have been, S. O. Hinoe, whose office was at his farm residence; E. P. Higby, who was appointed by President Buchanan and has occupied the position since that time.

During 1882 the Christian or Campbellite Society have erected a handsome church building, and the Presbyterians contemplate building during the coming year.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—TIMBER HILL TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM BAKER, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Mapleton, native of Bourbon County, Ky., born in 1805, and when twenty-five years of age, or in 1830, he moved to Indiana; while there he was called on to join a vigilance committee, and while a member, followed a horse-thief into what was the village of Chicago, shooting the thief there. In 1856, he came to Kansas and located on his farm. The first night on his landing, he was informed of the shooting of three men about claim troubles, and from that time to 1865, they were more or less disturbed. In 1859, they found it necessary to organize a vigilance committee, of which he was a member. In 1857, he had sold out and went to Kentucky, but returned to Kansas in a few months, and stood his ground through all of the perils that menaced person and property. In 1867 or 1868, he moved to his present home. He has 200 acres in his farm and reports good crops; he has gone into stock-raising, keeping the best of Durham blood and blooded horses. In 1830, he married Miss Inlow; they have two daughters—Phœbe E., who married Dr. C. R. Clark, and Mary J., who is the relict of M. E. Hudson; he died in 1882. Mr. Hudson was a pioneer, and stood the brunt of most of the troubles in early times. Being a man of more than average intelligence, he was prominent in this section up to the time of his death, having held the office of Grand Master of State Grange, and other offices of trust. He left three children.

M. BOWERS, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Berlin, native of Pike County, Ohio, born in 1835. When nine years of age, his father took them to Illinois, and in 1855 they moved to Missouri, finally coming to Kansas in 1857. His father, Henry Bowers, located on Section 28, Mill Creek Township, but moved onto Section 29 next year, 1858, Timber Hill Township, and in 1865 Mr. Bowers took 160 acres and started for himself, succeeding so well that he now has 885 acres in stock farm, having raised a good crop every year since starting. He handles about 350 head of cattle a year, buying, feeding, selling and raising enough corn to supply his stock. During the war he was a Commissary Sergeant in the State militia. In 1861, he married Miss Edwards. They have eight children. His father died in 1867, but his stepmother is still alive, aged sixty-five. Mr. Bowers is a member of the Masonic Lodge.

J. B. BRITTON, physician and farmer, Section 27, P. O. Mapleton, is a native of Halifax County, Va., born in 1830. In 1850, he commenced the study of medicine, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1852. Located in Winston, N. C., in 1854, where he practiced his profession up to the spring of 1858, when he returned to Virginia. In the fall of that year he left Virginia for the West, and was on his way to Washington, D. C., when the troops were conveyed to Harper's Ferry to guard John Brown, of Kansas. He located in St. Joseph, Mo., where he remained until June, 1861, when he received the appointment of United States Physician for the Osage Indians from the Indian Commissioner, Dr. Robertson, whose headquarters were then in St. Joseph. He proceeded to the Osage territory, as in August a treaty was to be confirmed between the United States and the Osage tribe, but owing to the unlooked for magnitude of the Southern rebellion and the fact that a number of the Osages were implicated in it, the Government deferred making a treaty at that time. He then returned to Fort Scott, where he remained a short time, when he located at Fort Lincoln, a fort established by Gen. James H. Lane, fifteen miles north of Fort Scott, for the better protection of the border tier counties in Kansas. Dr. Britton remained in practice there until the fall of 1862, during which time he was instrumental in establishing a post office at Fort Lincoln, and was appointed first Postmaster, which he held until September, 1862, when he removed to Mapleton to take the practice of Dr. S. O. Himor, who had been commissioned as a surgeon in a Wisconsin regiment, the regiment having been raised in his native State and at his former home. Dr. Britton lived in the village until 1867, and then located on his present farm, which is located three-quarters of a mile east of Mapleton, and is beautifully improved, containing 220 acres, with an abundance of water. He farms in the most approved style and consequently successfully. In 1858, he lost his first wife in Virginia, which induced him to go West. Was married again in 1864, and has a family of four sons. The eldest, Walter, is at Lawrence, attending the University of Kansas, from which he will graduate in the classical course in 1884. The other sons are at home.

JOHN CROSS, merchant, Mapleton, is a native of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, born in 1837. He was raised in the mercantile business, and tried farming for the first time on going to Missouri in 1859, locating in Dane County; but the life not suiting him, he came to Kansas in 1861 and entered the employ of Dr. Lyon, of Mapleton. In 1862, he clerked for D. L. Campbell, and for Hudson, Campbell & Co. in 1866, and he was with E. P. Higby till 1869, when he opened a store for himself, having for a partner for a while George Darling, and since 1873 has been alone, carrying a complete assortment and doing a fair business. During the war, he was with the State militia at the battle of Wilson's Creek. In 1859, he married Miss Blackmore. They have three children. Mr. Cross has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1868, and is now Secretary of the lodge, which was established October 17, 1860.

WILLIAM D. DEEDS, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Mapleton, is a native of Madison County, Ill., born in 1819. While in the State of Illinois he was engaged in farming, and for a number of years was in the lead mines of Galena. Coming from that State, he arrived in the State of Kansas in November, 1857, at once locating on Section 10, buying 160 acres of John Pitkin. This farm was unimproved, having only seven acres in corn, Mr. Deeds building his own cabin. At this time there was peace among the people of this part of the State, but it was not lasting, for in 1859 there was a party of men who came to his cabin one night intending to take his life, but, as it unfortunately happened, his son-in-law, Benjamin Bishop, was in the adjoining cabin, and, not suspecting danger, went to the door of the cabin and was shot by some of the marauders. He died six days afterward. Mr. Deeds went to Fort Scott that night, and after hunting the parties with help he obtained there he went to Missouri. This was in 1859. Soon afterward, his wife was induced by these same parties to abandon their home and follow her husband. It was while living in Missouri and trading back and forth that he was accused of carrying dispatches to the rebels, and was imprisoned in the guard house at Fort Scott. He sees in this act an attempt to deprive him of character as a loyal citizen of the United States, but it miscarried, for he found a strong friend in the Government scout, Jeff. Denton, who at once cleared him of all suspicion, and related how Mr. Deeds, at a great risk to himself, had preserved, not only his (the scout's) life, but the Government dispatches also, at his home in Missouri. These scenes are still vivid in the mind of this pioneer case although the actors have all disappeared from the country. Mr. Deeds returned to his farm in 1864, and took part in the closing action of the war in this State, that of Westport; since then he has given his whole attention to farming, succeeding in accumulating a competence, and being blessed with plentiful harvests has prospered, and now has some 320 acres of well-improved land, raising stock and corn. He has been married five times, living with his last wife since 1857, formerly Miss Lawhorn. They have eleven children; there were four by the former marriages. Two of his sons were in the Union army.

E. P. HIGBY, merchant, native of Essex County, N. Y.; born in 1831; he grew to manhood, having the ordinary advantages of the farm boy, and at the age of twenty-one, changed his course of life by entering a mercantile house in Burlington, Vt., that dealt in hardware. Here he applied himself for four years, and, in 1857, came to Kansas in company with the Sheaver, Byington and others. He located on Section 21, in Timber Hill Township, Bourbon County, and the same year laid out the village of Mapleton, being one of the Town Commissioners. In 1858, he opened a general merchandise business in company with S. O. Himoe; in 1861, his partner entered the service as Surgeon of the Fifteenth Wisconsin; his brother, J. E. Himoe, entered the firm in 1863. M. Wilson took his place. Mr. Higby, however, has conducted the business since 1865, himself carrying a stock of $3,000, and doing a business of $6,000 a year, also carrying on a farm. In 1863, he married Miss Baldwin, daughter of S. D. Baldwin, of Neosho, Newton County, Mo. They have three children.

GEORGE H. B. HOPKINS, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Prescott, is a native of Logan County, Ohio. He was born April 12, 1825. In the fall of 1829, his father moved to Carroll County, Ind., settling near the Tippecanoe River, two and a half miles west of Pittsburgh, where he followed farming until 1840. He then moved to Missouri, living for a time in Jasper County, and then in Taney County, where he bought a mill. In September, 1847, G. H. B. Hopkins, his brother Josiah and four others left Carthage, Mo., on a tour of exploration to Iowa. On the second night out they camped at Fort Scott, where were stationed two companies of United States troops, the only whites they saw in the Territory. Passing on through Bourbon, Linn and Miami Counties, they crossed the Missouri River at Kansas City, which then consisted of only a few log houses. They then passed through Platte City, Mo., and Council Bluffs, Iowa, and finally reached Des Moines at the time when the first frame house in that town was being erected. In 1849, Mr. Hopkins moved his family to Iowa, settling in Polk County, and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1851, he sold his farm and moved into Polk City, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1854, he sold his mercantile business and moved to Swede Point, where he was engaged in house carpentering until the summer of 1857, when he sold this business, and in the fall, in company with his brother, moved to Bourbon County, Kan., settling on the Little Osage, September 19. In December, he bought the claim where he now lives, and moved on it in February, 1858. During the troubles that followed between the Pro-slavery and Free-State men, Mr. Hopkins was in active sympathy with the Free-State men. He lived neighbor to Hedrick at the time the latter was called from the bedside of his wife, who was supposed to be dying, to the door, and shot dead, as detailed in the county history. After the killing of Hedrick and Denton, on account of the threats of the Pro-slavery men that the Free-State men should raise no crops, nor stay upon their claims, Mr. Hopkins and his neighbor Denison, rode out among the citizens and suggested the organization of a protective society. Accordingly, a meeting was called to meet at Osage City. A large crowd collected and organized by the election of Squire Jewell, Chairman. Mr. Hopkins, Jewell and Denison were chosen a committee to draft resolutions and by-laws to govern the association. At a second meeting held three days later at the same place, James Montgomery was present, but declined to speak or to define his position until the citizens had defined theirs. The resolutions prepared by the committee were submitted to the meeting, only the third eliciting any discussion. It was as follows: "That we, the members of this organization, pledge ourselves to protect all good citizens in their rights of life and property, *irrespective of politics.*" A long and heated discussion followed on this resolution, the question being on striking out the phrase, "*irrespective of politics.*" When, at length the resolution was adopted as originally reported, Montgomery arose and said: "I am now with you, and will be to the end." Many similar organizations were formed throughout the country, the settlers took fresh courage and went to work with a sense of security they had not felt for months. In 1861, Mr. Hopkins enlisted in Company C, Home Guards, and furnished horses to two comrades in the same company. He was afterward transferred to the Fourth Regiment under Col. Wier. He was mustered out March 12, 1862, and paid off, together with the balance of his company. When on his way home from Wyandotte, near Paola, he narrowly escaped being robbed by Quantrill's men. In the latter part of March, 1862, he moved to Fort Lincoln and engaged in mercantile business. He was soon appointed Postmaster. In the organization of the militia in the winter of 1863, Hopkins was elected and commissioned First Lieutenant of Company E, Sixth Regiment. He was afterward made Captain of the same company, and at the battle of the Big Blue was entrusted with the command of an important reconnoitering expedition, upon which he learned that Gen. Pleasanton had attacked Gen. Price. After the escape of Price from Gens. Pleasanton and Curtis, Capt. Hopkins returned to his home. He found everything destroyed, and his wife and family at Fort Lincoln. Price's forces had taken $450 from his wife, and destroyed property to the value of $2,100. In 1866, he moved onto his farm, where he lived until May 18, 1875, when, on account of the grasshopper raids, he became discouraged, and, with his family and stock, moved to Swede Point, Boone County, Iowa. In the fall of 1876, he returned to his farm in Kansas, and has lived thereon ever since. Mr. Hopkins was the first Postmaster at Fort Lincoln in 1862, and was Justice of the Peace from 1862 to 1867. He was one of the distributing committee of 1860. He was married to Miss Martha Denison December 27, 1846. They have nine children living, nine others having died. Henry S. and Martha M. have taught school; the others are farmers.

R. M. D. FEEMSTER, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Fulton, native of Lowndes County, Miss., born in 1838. His father moved from South Carolina to Mississippi in 1836, bringing his family with him. He was a Congregational minister, being a graduate of Washington College, East Tennessee. In locating in Mississippi, he took the pulpit of the church in that neighborhood, and as early as 1842 introduced the slave question. He also built a schoolhouse on his land, at his own expense, and for twelve years taught in it, giving his sons and daughters an education fitting them for the Senior year in college. When the war broke out, Robert and some thirteen other men started for the North, their sympathies being there. They traveled at night and rested in the daytime for 100 miles. They reached Tuscumbia, and there took the railroad, going to Illinois, to relations at Decatur, in Macon County. Here he engaged in farming, and in the spring of 1864 attended Wheaton College, in Du Page County. Here he married, in 1864, Miss Ferguson, and in 1866 returned to his native State and county. He became then one of the leaders of Republican principles of that part of the State, and in 1871 was sent to the House of Representatives. He was re-elected in 1873, and in 1875 was on the ticket for Senator, but the organization of their Solid South leagues defeated him, in common with all Republicans, though they did not intimidate him. In 1875, he commenced preaching, and in 1878 he was ordained. He took his brother's place in the pulpit, and when he moved to Kansas part of the society came with him. So they organized here, and chose him pastor, and have regular weekly meetings in the Oxford schoolhouse, and a flourishing Sabbath school. He came to Kansas in 1879, and selected a location, and in 1880 moved his family to their present home, where he owns 176 acres well watered and fertile soil. He is prospering, having a fine family growing up around him, all of whom he is educating in the principles of his father before him.

R. T. FORBES, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Fulton, native of Jefferson County, Ill., born in 1833. He was raised on the farm, and in 1853 started for Kansas, but stopped one year in Missouri, near Sedalia. Coming to this State in 1854, together with his brother Dave, he at first took a claim on the forks of the Creek. This was given to Dave. He then took a claim of 1,000 acres, of which he has sold some five quarters. He finally located on the present farm. There were but few in this section of Kansas at that date, and as they came in and settled, Robert was looked on as an old settler, and looked up to. Although living here through the border troubles, he was not molested. He saw all the men that were shot or hung in this neighborhood, and being well versed in the geography of the country, was guide for both Montgomery and Jennison at times. He also belonged to the Home Guards during the war. In 1859, he and his brother Dave took a trip to Pike's Peak, but made nothing. Losing their summer's work, they returned to Missouri. In 1863, Robert married. His father and sister lived with him. His father died in 1864. His wife was a Miss Banks, of Missouri. They have six children alive, two dead. He now farms in stock and grain, reporting good crops for 1882.

J. R. MYRICK, farmer and miller, Section 31, P. O. Mapleton; native of Henry County, Tenn., born in 1843. He came to Kansas with his father in 1857, and located on Section 32. He has three brothers. His father died in 1863. In the troubles of this section they took no part, their father was too old and the boys too young, so they were unmolested. His father was away from the State in 1858 and again in 1861, but then settled down. Mr. Myrick farmed until 1878, when he bought the Mapleton Flour and Saw Mills, running them since in connection with his farming. He is doing well. This season he has completed a fine residence and improved the mill greatly. In 1865, he married, and now has six children.

WILLIAM M. NESBITT, farmer and hotel proprietor, is a native of Greenboro Township, Orleans Co., Vt., born in 1832. In 1856 he first came to Kansas and located a claim in the northern part of the State, but was taken sick and returned to Vermont, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in the Fourth Vermont Volunteer Infantry and served until May 12, 1864. He had his left arm shattered by a musket-ball in the battle of Spottsylvania Court House. He was conveyed to Fredericksburg, where his arm was amputated at the shoulder. On the 21st he was moved to Alexandria, and July 1, taken to Brattleboro Hospital, Vermont, from there he returned home, and as soon as he recovered reported to the same place. From there he got transferred to Burlington. While there he attended Bryant & Stratton's College. In 1865 he came to Kansas again, where he located on a farm in Linn County just north of Mapleton. In 1866 he started back to Vermont, but stopped in Iowa and taught school for awhile. In 1867 he returned to Kansas and married Miss Tout; she was a native of Indiana. He farmed here until 1877, when he moved to Mapleton and repaired his hotel, still owning the farm. In 1871 he was elected Clerk of Linn County, and served one term. They have four children—Mary A., Leafy J., Lizzie G. and Vina E.

JOHN REESE, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Mapleton, native of Lebanon County, Penn., born March 28, 1816. In his migration westward he stopped first in Ohio and then in Northwest Missouri, but not being able to procure a farm to suit him he came to Kansas and located on his present farm, taking a claim of 160 acres in 1859. When he came to the State he was a Democrat, but did not want to take any side or part in the troubles of this section; after losing a steer and a valuable horse, he concluded to save the rest of his property by joining the ruling party, and after doing so, was not molested. He served in the State Militia, and has prospered so in his farming industry that his farm of 160 acres has increased to 600. Since the year 1860 he has not wanted, raising good crops since. In 1857, he married Miss Burkholder. They have four children—two sons and two daughters. His wife died in March, 1881. Mr. Reese has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1852.

A. H. TANNER, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Mapleton, is a native of Huron County, Ohio, born in 1837; was raised in Lorain County and educated at Oberlin College, leaving there in 1855; coming to Kansas in 1856, with a party of other men, they met a small party of Missourians, who ordered them back, until meeting a larger force near the Nebraska line, they were compelled to return to Iowa. In March, 1857, he got to Lawrence and from there went to Linn County, where he located on a farm and took an active part in Free-State proceedings, being nominated as one of the delegates to frame the Wyandotte Constitution. He was the recipient of one of the hundred Sharpe's rifles that were sent to John Brown and distributed at that time, and was with Montgomery on numerous raids. He was in Fort Scott under his command when Mr. Little was killed, and in 1861 joined Col. Jennison's Sharpe's rifle corps, imperiling his life in many instances under that daring leader. In 1860, he took a trip to Colorado, and returning in the fall of the same year, he went back to Ohio, in 1862, but came to Kansas again in 1865, where he has been since. In 1869, he located his farm of 160 acres on Section 7, in Bourbon County. It was not until within the last few years that he was able to make farming pay, but since then he has made giant strides, perfecting his seed corn in a manner peculiar to himself; has succeeded in raising over one hundred bushels per acre, and raising and handling 100 cattle a year and about 150 hogs. His farm is now 250 acres. In 1859, he married Miss Wilson, of Kalamazoo, Mich. He has two children by his first wife, and a son by the second. His eldest son is attending school in Topeka. Mr. Tanner has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1870. His father was a member for fifty-six years, and died at Newburg, Ohio, in 1879.

D. VAN BUSKIRK, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Mapleton, native of Appanoose County, Iowa, born in December, 1849; he was raised in Davis County, and thinks there is no place like this section of Iowa, for in 1869 he came to Kansas, going to Wichita, from there to the State of Texas, then to Missouri and back to Iowa. This same year, however, he took a claim in Chautauqua County, Kan., where he farmed till 1872, when he returned to Iowa, seeming to be able to breathe freer; but Kansas offering better opportunities for stock raising, he came to his present location in December, 1877, buying eighty acres and opening up a farm, clearing and improving; his crops are good. In 1877, he married, and has one child—a girl. Mr. Van Buskirk is a Greenbacker.

HANSON WARD, farmer and teacher, Section 1, P. O. Fulton, native of Morgan County, Ohio, born in 1840. He was educated there and commenced teaching in 1859 or 1860. When the war broke out he enlisted in the First Ohio, Heavy Artillery, and did not leave the service until 1865, when he was mustered out at Louisville, Ky. He at once went back to his profession in 1867. He moved to Missouri, and taught school there until 1872, when he came to Morris County, Kan., and taught school in Parkerville. However, he returned to Missouri; thence to Ohio, where he remained until 1882, coming to Bourbon County, Kan., with his father, Hiram Ward, who had never moved from his native place, until coming here. They located on their present farms the 11th of March, owning 280 acres, farming, in stock, and grain, and doing well.

REV. WILLIAM YOUNG, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Fort Scott, is a native of Orange County, N. Y., born in 1810, December 7. In 1827, he went to Pennsylvania, where he learned his trade, shoemaking. While in this State, he became acquainted with, and married Miss Setzer, who is a descendant of an old family who settled in Pennsylvania in 1632, locating in Northampton County, Hamilton Township. Mr. Young lived in Monroe County. In 1845, he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Wall, of Pennsylvania, and has since filled the pulpit, where he has lived, still continuing in the ministry in Kansas. He lost his eldest son in Kansas in 1855. In 1864, he moved to Kansas, bringing his family with him, and located on his present farm, where he owns 200 acres, besides eighty in Linn County. They have had eight children; his sons, W. C. and J. S., were both in the service during the war of the rebellion. W. C. is now in business in Rich Hill, Mo. J. W. is a Methodist minister in the Newark Conference. His daughter has been married three times, is now Mrs. H. S. Jennings, a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati, Ohio. His youngest son, Charles W. is farming in the neighborhood. Mr. Young has been living in Fort Scott, and on account of advancing age intends there to reside.

OTHER TOWNS.

Mohon—This town is situated on rolling, timbered prairie, twelve miles southeast from Fort Scott. The first settlement was made here in 1878, by Wesley Calkins. The post office was established the same year, with J. McDonald, Postmaster. Mr. McDonald also opened a store in 1878.

Godfrey is a town on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, five miles south of Fort Scott.

Glendale is a post office in Freedom Township, three miles west of Hammond Station.

Redfield is a station on the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad, eight miles west of Fort Scott.

Berlin is a post office about ten miles west of Fort Scott. Clarkesburg and Dayton are also post offices. The latter was originally Sprattsville, and is located in the southern part of Timber Hill Township. Mill Creek post office is in Mill Creek Township, ten miles northwest of Fort Scott.

Hammond is a post office situated seven miles north of Fort Scott, in Osage Township. F. M. Allen was appointed first Postmaster.

Xenia is a small town located in Franklin Township.

Paint Creek is a post office seven miles southeast of Uniontown.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE AMEY, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Glendale, is a native of Wayne County, Penn., born in 1835. During his early life he worked as brakeman on the railroad. This was his occupation till he was twenty-three years of age, when he went to farming. In 1858, he married Miss Salina Minor, of Pennsylvania, and then moved West to Iowa. In 1859, H. A. Williams and himself spliced teams and started for Osage City, which was supposed to be in Bourbon County, Kan., but on arriving found but one or two buildings making up the village. He then located on Section 23, taking a claim of 160 acres, on what was New York Indian land. In 1860, his wife not being able to endure the privations of the dry year, he went back to Pennsylvania. When the war broke out, he enlisted in the Home Guards, and in 1862 re-enlisted in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, Company E. He was taken sick at Paola and sent back to Fort Scott, where his wife nursed him. He then rejoined his regiment, and on the 27th of July, 1864, in the engagement on Mazzard's Prairie, thirty-four men of Company E were taken prisoners and marched to Camp Ford, where they were kept till May 27, 1865, when they were exchanged, and he was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., returning home in July. He has since been engaged in farming. He moved from Section 23 to his present location. The last few seasons he has been dealing in hay extensively, but now gives his attention to stock and corn, of which he has a bountiful yield for 1882. They have had eight children, five living and three deceased. His son, George M., was shot through the head by a man named Wyatt, who robbed him. George recovered. His daughter Katie is a teacher. The others are Asa, Judd and Clara.

WILEY BOLLINGER, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Mill Creek, is a native of Bollinger County, Mo., born in 1831. This county was named after his grandparents, who settled there in 1800. When Wiley was nine years of age, his parents removed to Northwestern Missouri, on what was known as the Fat Purchase. It was here his father died in 1853. The family then removed to Greene County, in the same State, and in 1854 his brothers Joseph and Jake came to Kansas, and selected a location. So with two yoke of cattle and a wagon they moved out in 1855, staying in an unoccupied cabin till theirs was finished. They then moved on their claim. In 1856, they received notice to leave the State, as they were Free-State people. They then went to Missouri, and took refuge with a minister named Redfield, coming back the next month, however, and settling in their home. In 1861, he served as First Lieutenant of the Mill Creek Rifle Company, and in 1863 joined the State Militia, going into Capt. J. J. Stewart's company. Here he was Color Bearer and Ensign. Notwithstanding the hardships and perils of the Kansas pioneer, the life in the old cabin was described as very pleasant. They at one period had post office, preaching, singing school, spelling school and literary society there. It was in 1861 that Mr. Bollinger married Miss Lee, of Jasper County, Ill. Since the war they have prospered. He now owns 220 acres of land, farming in grain and stock. He has always been a prominent man in his section, having been Justice of the Peace for fifteen years, Coroner from 1868 to 1872. In 1880, the people sent him to the State Legislature, and he is now giving his aid and support to the public schools, serving as Clerk in his school district. He has five boys and three girls, all of whom he intends shall have a good education. In the M. E. Church he is a Trustee and Steward, and Recording Steward for the circuit.

JACOB GROS, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Mill Creek, is a native of East Tennessee, born in 1830. About 1853, he started West to Arkansas, but stopped in Greene County, Mo. He then came to Kansas in 1854, looking for a location. Having selected it, he built part of a cabin and then returned to Greene County, bringing his family out in 1855, being accompanied by several other families. The only one now remaining is that of Wiley Bollinger. Settling in a wilderness, he has carved out a fine, well-improved farm, but it took almost a miraculous amount of work, and in those unsettled times a great amount of personal danger. In 1864, he was out under Capt. Dan Hall, but took no part in the disturbances, though he was compelled to hide in the timber. In 1853, he married Miss Tipton. They have five children—James, Henry, Tennessee, Charlie and Lila. Mr. Gros has been Township Treasurer for some six or eight years, and is an earnest supporter of the public schools.

D. F. HALL, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Mill Creek, is a native of Portage County, Ohio, born in 1834. He remained at home until he was twenty years of age, and then went to work on the Cleveland & Cincinnati Railroad. Having learned the carpenter's trade, he then went to Illinois, where he went to farming in McDonough County, but with poor success, for he first lost his crops and then his farm. In this condition, he emigrated to Kansas, locating on Section 2, his present home, stopping with his brother at first until he had built. He arrived February 10, 1859, with little or nothing, and since then has accumulated a little fortune in stock and land, now having some 1,361 acres, all fenced, stocked with about 200 head of cattle and 200 hogs and Norman graded horses. On the homestead piece of land he has put some $8,000 in a fine residence and improvements. He went through all the earlier troubles, losing some property, and serving in the State militia. In 1864, his wife and family were exposed to the guerrilla warfare which raged here at that time. In 1858, he married Miss Stinson. They have four boys and two girls. Being always an earnest supporter of education, he is giving his children the advantages of the State Normal College, located at Fort Scott—William, Clarence, Ellsworth, Effie, Leonard and Maud.

W. H. HARRIS, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Mill Creek, is a native of Lower Canada, born in 1838. His parents were of English descent, and settled there at an early period. In the same year that he was born they moved to Ohio, remaining there until 1843, going thence to Illinois, where they lived until 1860. They then came to Kansas in 1860, the party consisting of his parents (both since deceased), his brothers, George, John and William, also one sister, now married and living in Dakota. W. H. located in Mill Creek Township on his present farm, and has succeeded in making a beautiful home for himself and family, farming in stock and grain. In 1860, he married Miss Vineyard. They have one daughter. Mr. Harris has held many of the gifts in the power of the people, such as Township Trustee, School Treasurer, etc. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having joined in 1865.

H. HIXON, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Dayton, is a native of Highland County, Ohio, born in 1828. Most of his youth and years were spent in Illinois, but in 1858 he came to Kansas in search of milder climate and a larger range for stock. At first he settled on Section 10, in the timber, but in 1859 he moved to his present home. He is well known as the pioneer mail contractor, having three different mail routes, and during the years of the rebellion carrying the mail was attended with great danger, especially the route from Dayton to Pawnee, where he only escaped several ambushes by changing his route each time. He carried the mail up to the year 1866, since giving his attention to farming. In 1850, he married Miss Wade. They have four children, two boys and two girls. He is a member of the M. E. Church. His farm has increased in acreage, amounting now to 400 acres.

E. KEPLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 27, P. O. Berlin, is a native of Davidson, N. C. born in 1825. In 1835, he moved to Greene County, Mo., and in 1854 came to Kansas. He first located in the southeast quarter of Section 10, Timber Hill Township. They were unmolested here for a while. Mr. Kepley and Tom Whitlock explored all this country before locating, and E. Kepley built the first cabin on the Osage River, claiming all the land they wanted, as there was no one to dispute. In 1856, the family moved to Drywood Township, where they stayed some four or five weeks, and then returned to the farm. In the fall of 1857, a party of eighteen armed men visited the place. Four of them came into the cabin and engaged in conversation, while the others ran off his horses. As soon as he found out his loss, being a man of decision and iron nerve, he at once went to the nearest village, Mapleton, and rallied a force for the purpose of following the robbers. He then proceeded to Fort Bayne, where Col. Montgomery was in command. There Mr. Kepley found two of the men, whom he recognized, but was referred to Gen. Lane, who, when he heard the particulars, said he would help no Democrat. The horses were returned. In 1859, not having any horses, as he could not keep them, his steers were taken. About this time a vigilance committee was organized. Mr. Kepley and a friend, J. B. Dejarnett, at once traced the steers to Osawatomie, but found they were not able to procure the arrest of the thieves, who were supposed to be Pat Devlin and Steele. The cattle were returned to Mr. Kepley's wife, and he gave the man the reward offered, $75. In 1860, the family moved to the State of Missouri, Mr. Kepley being about ruined. But the troubles ceasing, he returned in 1861, and served during the war in the State militia. Mr. Kepley's misfortunes did not cease with the coming of peace in 1865, but in 1866 his house was invaded by two desperadoes, who compelled them to deliver $670 to them at the muzzle of the pistol, but, singular as it may appear, he has continued to prosper, and since his last reverse has steadily gained, until to-day we find him the owner of 1,200 acres, located in the richest and most fertile portion of Bourbon County, stocked with the finest Durham cattle, premium Poland-China and McGee hogs, which he thinks excel all others. His herd of Short-horns numbers 60, while he handles about 200 head of stock cattle a year, with from 200 to 500 hogs. His corn will average sixty bushels to the acre, and in every respect he is the leading farmer of the county. In 1849, he married Miss Pipkin, of Tennessee. They have nine children living and five deceased. Mr. Kepley belongs to the Masonic lodge.

B. WILTSE, merchant and Postmaster, P. O. Mill Creek, is a native of Erie County, N. Y., born in 1832. He read law with Mr. Thayer, since Governor of Oregon, and finished his law studies at the Genesee Western Seminary, afterward practicing at Bowling Green, Ind., Chippewa Falls, Wis., and on coming to Kansas was admitted to the bar of the State. He located in Mill Creek in March, 1881, and opened a store, and at the same time taking the post office. He has about forty acres of land also, which he farms. He has been married, and now has a son and a daughter. Mr. Wiltse is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Democrat.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

J. R. ANDERSON, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Xenia, is a native of Virginia. His father, Charles Anderson, moved to Missouri in 1853, then came to Kansas in 1856; located on Section 4, southwest quarter, where they took 160 acres. The family took no part in the early troubles, but when R. Forbes and Dye robbed Scott's store, of Xenia, he was among the number that traced the parties, and afterward when the citizens had surrounded Rube Forbes, one of the robbers of the party, he and his two friends, Lieut. Ford and Mr. Vansyckle went into the thicket where the desperado was concealed, and before they came out both his friends had been shot. He had the satisfaction of seeing Forbes brought out dead soon afterward. Mr. Anderson first enlisted in the Third Kansas, but was transferred to the Sixth. He was mustered out in 1862. In 1863 his father died, and in July he enlisted in the Fourteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Company L, and served until 1865. In 1863, he had homesteaded 160 acres on Sections 4 and 5, and in 1865, he married Miss Williams. They have seven boys and two girls. His farm now consists of 200 acres. He handles about 100 head of cattle a year and 200 hogs. His crop of corn will average forty bushels to the acre, and he has some seventy or eighty tons of millet. Mr. A. has held most of the township offices, and is now County Commissioner; is an A., F. & A. M., having been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1870.

MARK BOULWARE, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Xenia, native of Parkersburg, W. Va., born in 1830. While at home he learned the carpenter trade and then took a tramp across Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to Iowa, where for his work he took a yoke of oxen and wagon and went to a place on the boundary line between Saline and Lafayette Counties, Mo. In 1851, his cousin, William Chapman, and himself, came to Kansas, but were not suited with the looks of the country, so went back, but came in 1858 and located on Section 24, where he opened up a farm and then sold to M. and A. Wilson, moving to his present farm during the years 1858 and 1859, and during the war, although he was out several times on military duty, he engaged in only one battle, that of Westport or the Big Blue. In 1862, he married Miss Brockman, and they have one boy and three girls. His farm consists of 312 acres, growing stock, fruit and grain; he has twenty-eight acres in apples of seventy-five varieties, also peaches and pears, having 500 pear grafts on apple trees; he handles fifty head of cattle a year, and reports forty bushels of corn to an acre. His cousin, William Chapman, returned to Kansas and died here in 1868; he had served during the war under Jackson and Early, and finally came to his friend and cousin's home and died. Mr. Boulware has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1861.

J. M. DAVIS, farmer and stock-dealer, Section 24, P. O. Xenia, native of Pennsylvania, born in 1837. He comes of English and Scotch ancestors, the Davis line are English and the Bartletts are Scotch. The family moved to Ohio in 1853, where he was educated, and in 1857, he went to the north shore of Lake Superior for his health, and went to teaching school among the Manx, a curious people from the Isle of Man. In Lake County, Minn., he bought a one-quarter section of land, and in 1858, took a tramp of five days and arrived at St. Paul, looking for work, and after getting it, found he could not get paid, so went to teaching again; taught near Northfield and also near Hastings, Minn., going to Illinois in 1859, where he taught and then went to farming. In 1861, he married Miss Holeman, and in 1866, he came to Kansas, having sold his land in Illinois. He bought on Section 23, and opened up a small farm that has grown to such grand proportions since in 1868, he had a poor crop, and in 1875 had lost money on cattle; but notwithstanding these back-sets he now has 2,000 acres in his farm, handling some 150 head of cattle, between 400 and 500 hogs; he has some forty horses and mules, his horses of Norman blood. Around 1,600 acres he has five miles of hedge fence, and seven miles of barb wire fence, as well as stone and rail fences. His residence was erected at the cost of $3,500; he has also a fine orchard of 600 apple trees. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have seven boys and one girl. The daughter is away at school. Mr. Davis is a Mason, and is now Township Trustee, having held numerous other township offices. He is a Democrat.

J. H. DECKER, manufacturer and dealer in furniture and coffins, Xenia, is a native of Germany, and was born in 1847. He emigrated to America in 1868, and came to Kansas in 1869, where he was employed in the Government works at Leavenworth; then coming to Xenia he bought property, and since has put up store buildings and improvements to the amount of $1,500. He is now doing a business of $5,000 a year. He married in 1876, Miss Johnston. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1874. He is Secretary now of the Xenia organization.

L. E. COLLINS, merchant, Xenia, native of Michigan, born in 1848. He came to Kansas in 1869 and located with his brother on Mill Creek Township, on a farm where he remained until 1875, when he sold his farm to his brother and removed to Xenia; there he married Miss Love, taking his father-in-law's farm until 1879, when he bought out Mr. W. F. B. Griggby, who was doing business as M. E. Griggby. Mr. Collins now carries about $4,000 in stock and does from $11,000 to $12,000 per year. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have two children—a boy and a girl.

HILLEARY & JONES, general merchants, Xenia, established in 1880. They carry about $2,000 in stock and do a business of $6,000 a year, expecting to improve their place and double their sales the coming year. Mr. Hilleary is a native of Vermillion County, Ill., born in 1848. He came to this State in 1867 and settled on a farm adjoining the village, with his father; then they opened the store, Mr. Hilleary took charge and Mr. Jones conducts the farm, handling stock and raising grain.

A. M. KIRKPATRICK, M. D., Xenia, native of Holmes County, Ohio, born in 1838. He was raised on a farm and commenced the study of medicine in 1859 with Dr. Wagner, then with the firm of Drs. Lerome & Rose, of Effingham. In 1861, he enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteer Mounted Infantry, Company K. He was First Lieutenant of this company, but on account of the absence of the Captain was acting as Captain and received that officer's pay. He resigned this post for one in the hospital at Murfreesboro, in company with a Dr. Groves. This gave him an opportunity in practical surgery. After leaving there he attended Rush Medical College in 1864-65. He then commenced practice in Effingham County, Ill., going to London City and from there to Kansas in 1869 and locating in Xenia. His first case, a difficult one, was treated successfully, and he has built up an excellent practice over a circuit of ten miles. In 1867, he married Miss Alvira Kelly. They have two boys and two girls. The Doctor keeps on hand an excellent stud of roadsters, of Morgan blood.

T. J. LOVE, merchant, Xenia, native of Morgan County, Ohio; born in 1848. His father's family moved to Missouri in 1854, and, in 1860, they came to Kansas, locating on

Section 3. In 1862, his father made a venture in the mercantile line, but went back to the farm again. Mr. Love also tried farming, but sold his farm on Section 6, and bought J. W. Neil out, now carrying on a general merchandise business, with a stock of $3,000, and doing about $6,000 per annum in business. In 1870, he married, now having four children. Mr. Love has been a member of the Masonic Lodge since March, 1882.

S. O. MARKHAM, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Xenia, native of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., born in 1842. In 1851, his family moved to Illinois, where he remained till 1860, when he came to Kansas, locating on his present farm. During the dry year of 1860, he took the opportunity to go out on the plains and shoot buffalo, providing the family with plenty of meat. He also helped bring relief from Atchison that year. He was a Free-State man from the first, and joined the Wide Awake association. He took part in the capture of the desperado Rube Forbes, and served in the regular volunteer service, afterward in the militia at Westport. In 1860, he started his farm by homesteading 160 acres, and now has a large stock and grain farm, handling from 100 to 200 head of cattle a year. His corn crop is good, going forty bushels to an acre. In 1868, he married Miss Gragg. They have two girls. Mr. Markham has been always active in the Republican committee here, and has been a Mason since 1873.

EDWARD MURPHY, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Xenia, native of Limerick, Ireland; born in 1832. He came to America in 1846, landing in New York. He went to Maine, where, as he grew up, he worked in the pineries and learned the trade of bellows-making; afterward the trade of cracker baker. In 1851, he enlisted in the regular United States Army, but left that and went to Arkansas, going to farming there, and, in 1861, he enlisted in the First Arkansas Battery. When they organized the Home Guards, he went into that as a Major, but this was in 1865, and they broke up; he coming to Kansas and locating on his present farm. It was wholly unimproved at this time. He put up his cabin and broke up the rich bottom lands that have since yielded him such abundant harvests, not differing ten bushels of corn to the acre one year with another since 1865, the average being sixty bushels. His method of farming is similar to others of this section—stock and corn. He married in Arkansas, having a family of nine children. He lost his wife in 1881. Mr. Murphy is a Greenbacker and a Catholic.

CHARLES MURROW, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Xenia, native of Clark County, Ind.; and while he was still very young the family moved to Iowa, living in Polk County till 1859. When he was twenty years of age, his father offered him $100 a year, and then for the next year he got $12 a month. He and his brother started with a calf. He traded his for a colt, and, on coming to Kansas in 1859, he traded a sack of flour, a gun and the colt for his claim of 160 acres. He has since so prospered that he has 800 acres in his farm, and handles 200 head of cattle a year, with 200 hogs. This year he reports forty bushels of corn to an acre. In 1865, he married, and has a family of six children, two girls and four boys.

L. G. PORTER, merchant, Xenia, native of Franklin County, Ohio, born in 1840, attended the common school in Columbus, Ohio, but did not receive much benefit until he attended the High School at Springfield, Ill. From school, after some experience with his father, who was a merchant, he went to buying cattle for a Springfield firm in Missouri, and bringing them to Illinois. He was at this business four years, and then tried agricultural implements for a year; he then entered the mercantile business, and in 1868 opened a store in a little place in Kansas called Mount Florence; selling out there he came to Xenia, and bought Mr. Etna Ecart's mercantile establishment, at this period carried on in a building, room 20x30, and a stock of $1,800. In 1874, he carried all that his shoulders would hold, the farmers raising no crops that year; he now carries a stock of $4,000, and does a business of $10,000 a year. In 1870 he moved into his present stand, which has made quite extensive, and in 1869 he married, having now four children. Mr. Porter has been Township Treasurer, and has held school offices, but the people have this year asked him to represent this district in the State Legislature. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1871.

FRANK M. SMITH, farmer and hotel proprietor, Xenia, is a native of Tennessee, and was born in 1827; he was raised in Illinois, and came to Kansas in 1858 from that State. He located on the Osage River on Section 27, Franklin Township, which farm he still has. In the early troubles he endeavored to take no part, but finally found himself working in the Free-State party, though taking no part in the wild and thrilling adventures of Jayhawkers. He was conversant with the facts, and when the war broke out he went into the fourteen days service under T. S. Brockman, and afterward into Capt. O. P. Boynes' company, being in the Westport battles. He is now living in the village of Xenia, in the hotel business. In 1855 he married Miss Stover. Mr. Smith has two brothers living in Kansas. His wife's father died in 1881, aged seventy-five years.

J. S. W. STEVENSON, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Xenia, native of Illinois, born in 1840. His father, Samuel, moved to Kansas in 1857, July 4, and located on Section 33. The next year John Van Syckle and his father laid out the village plat of Xenia. When they first arrived on their claim, there seemed to be no party line, but a family trouble arising between two families, Stone's, Free-State, and Southwood's, Pro-slavery, the settlers at once organized, and the Stevensons were on the Free-State side, and John afterward joined the Wide Awakes, a Free-State organization, and from this time to the end they were actively employed in maintaining their own against aggressors. His father died in 1862, and John was then in the field, present at most of the raids and excursions undertaken by the citizens or settlers of this section. In June, 1861, John enlisted in Jennison's company. They disbanded, and his father recruited them into Company I. John joined Company L, under Capt. Van Syckle They were attached to the Third Kansas, but in 1862 transferred to Sixth Kansas, and then disbanded on account of illegal enlistment, and in 1863 John veteranized, and served to the end of the war. The family of three boys—John, S. A. and W. C., and some of the girls and their mother, now sixty-eight years of age, are engaged in farming and handling stock. Only one of the brothers is married, S. A., to Miss Abbey. Mr. Samuel Stevenson was Captain of Company I when he died, and had been through some hard fighting on Paint Creek, being also at Scott, where Little was shot. John was foremost in tracing and capturing Rube Forbes in 1862.

J. A. WILLETT, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Xenia, native of McNary County, Tenn., born in 1832. When he was three years of age, the family moved to Texas, remaining till 1842, then going to Arkansas, where he staid till 1851, then to Illinois, and from there, in 1854, to Arkansas, and in 1857 he went to Texas, where he staid till 1859, when the questions or issues arising that led to the war of the rebellion, they moved to Arkansas, but here it was as dangerous, for they were notified to leave the State, and he was attended part of the way by the vigilance committee. On arriving in Kansas in 1860, he bought a claim of Mr. Cassell, and afterward pre-empted a piece, having now about 320 acres, which is farmed in stock and grain. He handles 100 head of cattle a year, and his corn crop of 1882 will average forty bushels to an acre. In 1854 he married Miss Parsons. They have one daughter, Eldora, whom they have given a finished education, and who will graduate this year from the Lawrence University, in the department of music. Mr. Willett was the first Master of the Xenia Masonic organization, and charter member.

LINN COUNTY.

TOPOGRAPHY.

LINN County is situated in the eastern tier of counties next to Missouri, and in the third tier south from the Kansas River. The southern boundary of the county is three miles north of the thirty-eighth parallel of north latitude. It is bounded on the north by Miami County, on the east by Missouri, on the south by Bourbon County and on the west by Anderson County. The county was named "Linn" in honor of Lewis F. Linn, a distinguished United States Senator from Missouri. The Bogus Legislature passed an act bounding Linn County, as follows:

> Beginning at the southeast corner of Miami County; thence south twenty-four (24) miles; thence west twenty-four (24) miles; thence north twenty-four (24) miles to the southwest corner of Miami County; thence east twenty-four (24) miles to the place of beginning.

As thus defined the county contained 576 square miles, or 368,640 acres. These were the boundaries and area of the county until March 3, 1868, when an act of the Legislature was approved by which the boundaries were defined as follows:

> Beginning at the southeast corner of Miami County; thence south along the west boundary of the State of Missouri to the corner on said line to Fractional Sections thirteen and twenty-four, Township twenty-three south, of Range twenty-five east; thence west along the section lines to the corner of Sections fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two and twenty-three, Township twenty-three south, of Range twenty-one east; thence north along the section lines between the second and third tiers of sections to the southwest corner of Miami County; thence east along the south boundary of Miami County to the place of beginning.

By this act a strip varying in width from one-half mile at the northwest corner of the county to nearly a mile and a half at the southwest corner, was added to the west side of the county, and the area was increased to something over 400,000 acres.

A local chronicler writes that the authorities knew so little about boundary lines that they "exercised jurisdiction over a three-mile strip of Miami County territory up to 1858, and held elections upon it and made their returns to the County Seat of Linn County!"

It is also related of some of the early settlers on the Miami Indian Reservation that they were equally as anxious to take advantage of such residence and thus avoid the payment of taxes, as they were to exercise the right of suffrage at election time.

The general surface of the county is undulating, about eighty per cent being uplands and the balance bottom land. The uplands average from fifty to seventy-five feet above the bottom lands, and the highest elevation in the county, Silver Hill near La Cygne, is about three hundred feet above the waters of the Marais des Cygnes. The valley of the latter stream averages a little more than two miles wide, while those of the other streams average half a mile in width. The soil of Linn County is no exception to that of all Eastern Kansas, being exceedingly productive all over the county. On the uplands it is from one to three feet deep; in the valleys from two to five. It is generally underlaid with limestone, but in some places is found a species of "cotton" stone or magnesia limestone, similar to the "Fontana marble" in Miami County, and in the vicinity of Barnard and La Cygne an excellent quality of sandstone has been quarried. In the eastern part of the county coal crops out of nearly all the hills, shafts have been sunk and the coal, which is generally of good quality, is quite extensively mined for local purposes.

Timber.—The timber belts are generally of about the same width as the valleys, and in the aggregate cover about 10 per cent of the county. The principal varieties are ash, box elder, elm, hickory, cottonwood, oak, sycamore and black walnut. The Marais des Cygnes and its tributaries are heavily timbered.

The principal stream in this county, as in Miami, is the Marais des Cygnes. It enters from the north and flows southeastwardly into Missouri. Its tributaries from the east are Middle Creek and North Sugar, both of which rise in Miami County, and flow southward, emptying into the Marais des Cygnes within a short distance of each other. From the west this stream receives Elm Creek, which rises in Liberty Township; Big Sugar Creek, which rises in Anderson County, besides a few smaller streams. Little Sugar Creek rises in Blue Mound Township and flows into Big Sugar Creek about four miles from its mouth. Goodrich and Deer Creeks are the two branches of Big Sugar. Mine Creek flows northeastwardly into the Missouri, emptying into the Marais des Cygnes a short distance from the State line. Lost Creek rises in the southern part of the county and flows southeasterly into Bourbon County. The county is well supplied with springs, and good well water is obtainable at an average depth of twenty-five feet.

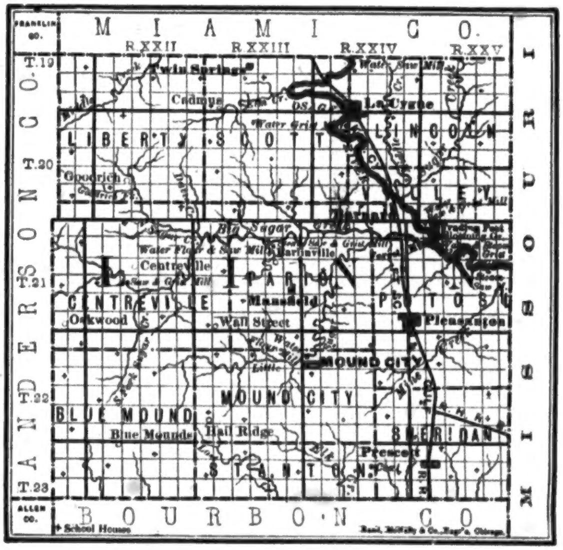

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS).

	1870.	1880.
Blue Mound Township	341	911
Centreville Township	1,034	1,553
Liberty Township	480	994
Lincoln Township, including La Cygne City	2,012	2,113
Mound Township, including Mound City	1,374	1,471
Paris Township	1,396	1,500
Potosi Township, including Pleasanton City	1,779	2,347
Scott Township	1,306	1,427
Sheridan Township	828	1,291
Stanton Township	528	689
Valley Township	1,096	1,002
	12,174	15,298
La Cygne City		835
Mound City		443
Pleasanton City		709

INDIAN INHABITANTS.

The Miami Reservation originally extended southward to within three miles of the southern boundary of the county. In 1858, the reserve was diminished, and the southern boundary of it established about two miles north of the fourth parallel, and, in 1882, the residue was finally disposed of by Congressional enactment opening it up to ownership and taxation.

In 1838, a tract south of the Miami lands and extending to the Cherokee lands was set apart for the New York Indians. This reservation was bounded on the east by Missouri, was twenty-two miles wide from north to south, and extended westward far enough to embrace 1,824,000 acres, 320 acres for each member of the tribe.

Before that time, however, a permanent settlement was made by white men at Trading Post, for the purpose of trading with the Indians then in the vicinity. This was in 1834, when Girard and Chouteau established the post as agents of the Northwestern Fur Company. The value of the furs collected at this and other posts in this region amounted annually for a number of years to $300,000. The Indians received payment therefor in tobacco, trinkets and whisky.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

With the exception of M. Dutisne, Girard and Chouteau were probably the first white men in what is now Linn County. Hale says in his "Kansas and Nebraska:" "M. Dutisne, a French officer, was sent from New Orleans in 1719 by Bienville, the Governor, into the territory west of the Mississippi. He visited the villages of the Osage Indians, five miles from the Osage River, at eighty leagues above its mouth."

These Osage villages were probably near the southeastern part of Linn County, and Dutisne's line of travel would hence be through the counties of Linn, Miami, Franklin, Osage, Lyon, Morris, Davis, and then on westward, passing near Port Riley.

As early as 1827, United States troops were stationed where now stands Fort Leavenworth. Up to 1832, it was called a cantonment; then it became a fort. In 1842, Fort Scott was selected as a military post, and the troops stationed here, as well as at Fort Leavenworth, were employed to protect the trade of the frontier. A military road was constructed between the two forts soon after, and the roadway thrown up in the valley of the Marais des Cygnes, and remains of some of the bridges are still to be seen.

Previously, the deposit of lead near Mine Creek, at the place subsequently known as Potosi, was discovered by the French. The extent to which this metal was mined by them and the Indians is now merely conjectural; but the operations of mining seem to have been carried on for a considerable time, and to have been discontinued only because they were unprofitable. And it is probable that it was during the continuance of these operations that the Marais des Cygnes River received its name; as the tradition is that the French, after passing up the Osage above the mouth of the Little Osage, observed that the marshes of this river contained numerous swans, applied the name, Marais des Cygnes(marsh of swans) to the river above that point, the mouth of the Little Osage.

During the winter of 1853–54, as soon as it became reasonably certain that the territory west of Missouri would be thrown open to settlement, numerous *squatters* established themselves on claims in the timber along the many wooded streams in Linn County. Their primary idea was to get away from progress. After becoming located, then, in many cases, their primary idea was to keep progress away from them. They were Pro-slavery. The first to settle in the county with the view to making improvements were James Osborne and Adam Pore. They took claims in January, 1854, at the head of Little Sugar Creek, about two miles from the present site of Mound City. D. W. Cannon, John Brown and William H. Murray, all Pro-slavery, and William Park, James Osborne and James Montgomery, Free-State, came in the same year; the latter, in August, buying the claim on which he lived the rest of his life, for $11, paying $5 down, and promising to pay the additional $6 sometime in the future.

In Liberty Township, in 1854, William Kirk, P. H. Thomas, James Walker, Thomas Day and Robert Cottle made settlements. These went away during the troubles of 1856, the last three returning in the fall of that year. In 1857, D Underhill with his family, and Thomas Cottle moved in. When this township was first organized, it was named Jackson, after Isaiah Jackson, the only Pro-slavery man in it. In 1858, after Jackson had left the Territory upon the kindly advice of Montgomery, the name of the township was changed to Liberty. Jackson had done many things which made him obnoxious to the free-State men, and in their behalf Montgomery gave him notice to leave. Acting upon this notice he left, but returned in August and resumed his residence. In November, a couple of unknown men called upon him ostensibly to look at his claim with the view of buying it, and attempted to decoy him away from his house for the purpose of killing him, but could not get him away from home. One of them fired upon him, slightly wounding him in the shoulder. He then left the county the second time, and in about a month returned again to make preparations to leave the Territory permanently. The Free-State men, supposing him to have returned to again resume his residence, captured him and took him to Montgomery. Montgomery received him kindly, kept him all night at his house, preached him a sermon and sent him away with the admonition that, as the Free-State men were determined he should not stay, he had better leave for good. Expecting to be murdered immediately upon being placed in Montgomery's power, he was overjoyed at his kind treatment, and praised Montgomery very highly, saying he was one of the finest men he had ever met—doubtless a truthful tribute.

In Valley Township, the following parties settled in the years named: Samuel Nichols, 1854; James Martin, Thomas Polk, Jacob McCoy and others, in 1855; John R. ("Uncle Jacky") Williams, N. M. Hawk and others, in 1856; William and Asa Hairgrove, and Amos and Austin Hall in 1857; C. C. Hadsall and Joseph and William Goss, in 1858.

In Stanton Township the following were early settlers: John Speer, in 1855; Jonathan Swaggerty, in 1856; Charles Campbell and Levi P. and E. M. Tucker, in 1858.

In Potosi Township the following were among the first settlers: Chesley Hart, in 1854; David Lindsey, John Baugh and Washington and Russell Hinds, in 1855; John Elsrode and John Turner, in 1856; Thomas Speakes and John W. Garrett, in 1857.

In Scott Township, Samuel Scott was the first settler, in 1854.

In Sheridan Township the first settlers were Thomas Ferguson and Fabian Rice, in 1855, and Frank Laberdy and Joseph Smith in 1856.

EARLY POLITICAL TROUBLES.

The first convention in the county was held at Sugar Mound February 20, 1855. The object of the convention was to nominate candidates for the Territorial Legislature, the election for which was to be held March 30, following. The convention was called by James P. Fox, and met at a small Pro-slavery or whisky grocery kept by Mr. Miller. As Mr. Fox was instrumental in calling the convention, as the nature and action of the convention were mainly determined by the course of Mr. Fox himself and the opposition thereto by others, and as we refer to him only incidently in other portions of the history, we introduce here a brief sketch of this somewhat remarkable man. He was one of the earliest settlers in the county, and settled on a claim, which, in the early part of 1856, he skillfully managed to have selected as the town site of Paris and the county seat. He was by nature and education a Pro-slavery man, and evidently *en rapport* with the leaders of the Pro-slavery party. It was their determination to elect a Pro-slavery Legislature, and his desire to be elected a member of that Pro-slavery Legislature. There was an understanding between them and him in regard to his candidature. He was to secure the nomination, and they were to furnish votes enough, from Missouri if necessary, to elect him. His name was Fox, and he had Indian blood coursing in his veins. Had the Indians named him, following their general rule of applying names from the most pronounced characteristics, they would doubtless have chosen "Fox" for his surname, from the slyness and cunningness of his nature. Most of the voters in the district were free-State men, and most of them, too, although temperance men, loved their dram. No prohibitory laws were in force, neither did public opinion require their enactment. Fox was well aware of this failing of his neighbors, and for some weeks prior to the convention was accustomed to meet, on Saturday of each week, at Miller's grocery at Sugar Mound, such of the thirsty souls as might chance to come in on that day from their claims. On these occasions, news was disseminated, jokes were cracked, neighborhood matters were discussed, politics were debated and whisky flowed freely at the expense of Mr. Fox.

At last the day of the convention came. It had been heralded abroad by nailing a written notice three days beforehand on Miller's grocery door. On account of the limited time given, many living even in the vicinity failed to hear that a convention had been called. On the day appointed the convention met, and Mr. Glover was made chairman. James Montgomery, who lived but five miles west of Sugar Mound, had not heard of the calling of the convention. but happening to come to town that day was chosen Secretary. Mr. Glover stated the object of the convention to be that of nominating candidates for the Legislature. Names were submitted, and immediate balloting favored by some. Mr. Fox delivered a speech, carefully couched in language calculated to keep out of sight the one issue, slavery, in which all were most deeply interested, or to allay their solicitude in regard thereto, by assuring them that the time to raise that issue would not come until a convention should be called to frame a State constitution. Mr. Turner, who was a Free-State Democrat, and who desired himself to be a candidate for the Legislature, saw plainly that, as the convention was constituted, he stood no chance of a nomination; so moved a postponement until the district could be notified. Mr. Fox, in a vigorous speech, opposed postponement, and it was voted down. Montgomery, who, up to this time, had been a silent but by no means disinterested observer of events, perceived what were the crafty designs of Mr. Fox, and resolved, if possible, to defeat them. Accordingly he arose to address the convention, and said in substance that the Missourians had resolved to make Kansas a Slave State; that they were making extensive preparations to accomplish their designs; that the Organic Act conferred upon the settlers the right to determine the character of their own institutions; that for himself he was in favor of making it a Free State; that in order to make it a Free State it was necessary to elect Free-State men to the Legislature, and that in his opinion candidates for nomination to the Legislature should be required to express their opinions on the vital issue of the day. Other speakers followed in a similar strain, and finally Mr. Fox, seeing no way left to secure the nomination but by openly favoring making Kansas a Free State, publicly pledged himself to labor, if elected, to that end.

Montgomery having carried this point, next attempted to secure the adjournment of the convention to some future day, on the ground that as but few of the settlers were aware of the convention having been called, few of them were present, and that it would be best to adjourn, publish the re-assembling of the convention, and thus secure a general attendance of the people. In this also he was successful.

At the second convention, the issue of Free or Slave State was put squarely before it. Col. Coffey was present, and made a speech in favor of a Slave State, full of the usual Pro-slavery sophistry of the day. At its close the Pro-slavery men were jubilant, the Free-State men despondent; Montgomery arose to address them, and with a master hand cleared away the cobwebs of Col. Coffey's argument, triumphantly established the principles of freedom and the policy of making Kansas free. James P. Fox and M. G. Morris received the nominations by the Free-State party for Councilmen, but at the election, March 30, 1855, A. M. Coffey and David Lykins, of Miami County, were elected. There were two precincts in Linn County at that election—Big Sugar and Little Sugar. At the first, there were cast for the Pro-slavery candidates 74 votes, and for the Free-State candidates, 17; of these, 32 were legal and 59 illegal. At Little Sugar precinct the Pro-slavery candidates received 34 votes and the Free-State 70, all legal votes. The voting place in the latter precinct was at Sugar Mound; in the former at "Keokuk," twelve miles northwest.

At the election held May 22, to fill vacancies occasioned by Gov. Reeder's withholding certificates from certain parties on account of frauds in the election of March 30, Augustus Wattles and William Jessee were elected Representatives from the Second District; but, on arriving at Pawnee, they were refused seats in the House.

To the Lecompton Constitutional Convention Linn County sent three delegates—J. H. Barlow, S. H. Hayze and George Overstreet. The number of voters in the county at the time of taking the census preparatory to this election, was 413; but the highest number cast was for J H. Barlow, who received 124. the others each receiving 118. The Free-State men generally failed to vote, which was doubtless a great mistake. When it came to voting on the election of officers under that Constitution, there were 380 votes cast for the Pro-slavery candidate and 360 for the Free-State, and on the question of adopting the Constitution 510 votes were cast against it, 1 for it with slavery and 3 for it without slavery. At the election for officers under the Lecompton Constitution, an incident occurred at Sugar Mound which illustrates the feeling of a portion of the Free-State party toward that instrument. The question throughout the Territory was whether to vote for officers under it. A convention assembled at Lawrence December 2, for the purpose of considering this question, at which resolutions were adopted repudiating the Lecompton Constitution, and denouncing the proposed elections of December 21 and January 4. A second convention to further consider the same question was held December 23, at which a resolution was adopted declaring that "The Free-State party will not participate in the election." The conservative element of this convention feeling that this result had been brought about unfairly by the peculiar tactics of Gen. Lane, immediately called a "mass convention," resolved to participate in the election, and nominated a "State" ticket, upon which G. W. Smith was the candidate for Governor. The proceedings of this "Bolter's Convention," as it was called by the radical Free-State men, were published in the *Herald of Freedom* as the proceedings of the regular convention, and extra numbers of the paper quite extensively distributed throughout Linn County. The voters at Sugar Mound were mostly radical, and received the supposed decision of the regular convention with disappointment and many remonstrances; but as they came up to vote, being assured by the judges of election that the convention at Lawrence had decided to go into the election, they voted for the officers nominated at the "Bolter's Convention." Thus, they were really the victims of a misrepresentation.

About noon Montgomery arrived at the polls, and found in the post office, addressed to himself, a copy of the Lawrence *Republican*, containing a full history of the Lawrence Convention, both regular and "Bolters." He immediately saw what was the true state of affairs, and became exceedingly enraged. He determined to expose the imposition, and addressed the settlers present substantially in the following language: "Freemen of Linn! I have defended your rights in the past, and I am here to defend them to-day. The ballot is to express the sentiments of free men, and the ballot box is sacred only when the ballots it contains are deposited without restraint by those who are so entitled to deposit them. When it does not contain such ballots it is no more the exponent of the will of the people than if it were surrounded by armed invaders who deterred the legal voters from the exercise of their legal rights. How is it with the ballot box before us? Does it express the sentiments of the voters of Sugar Mound? No; you have been deceived! There is nothing legal in support of that ballot box but the Lecompton Constitution which to treat with contempt you deem a virtue; and the moral law, which would otherwise interfere to protect it, has been shorn of its power and majesty by the foul deceit practiced upon you. This ballot box, falsely expressing your sentiments, I will destroy; and those wishing to vote for State officers can afterwards proceed as though it were a new election. Thus, Freemen of Linn, I right you."

With the concluding sentence, he advanced to the table, seized the ballot box and threw it on the ground, breaking it to pieces and scattering the ballots to the four winds.

For this act Montgomery was indicted but never brought to trial.

It should be added that the immediate cause of Montgomery's destruction of the ballot box was that, after learning of the deceit attempted upon them by the *Herald of Freedom*, one of the voters desired to get his ballot out of the box, but by the judges of election was refused permission to recall it. Montgomery thereupon released not only this one ballot but all that had been cast.

The election on the "English Bill" was held August 2, 1858. Linn County cast 422 votes against it, to 43 for it, ten to one against the measure.

On the 9th of March, 1858, delegates to the Constitutional Convention which finally met at Leavenworth, were elected from Linn County, as follows: A. Danford, Thomas H. Butler, R. B. Mitchell and Robert Ewing.

The first election under the Wyandotte Constitution movement was held March 28, 1859, at which Linn County cast 341 votes for a Constitution and State Government, and six against them. The election for delegates was held the first Tuesday of June, J. M. Arthur and Josiah Lamb being elected from Linn County, receiving 455 and 446 votes respectively. The Wyandotte Constitution was adopted October 4, the vote in Linn County being 549 for it, and 157 against; while the homestead exemption clause to the Constitution received 455 votes and was opposed by 169 votes. On the 8th of November, a delegate to Congress was elected; Linn County casting 373 votes for the Democratic candidate, Saunders W. Johnson, and 563 for Marcus J. Parrott, the Republican candidate.

James M. Arthur came from Indiana to Linn County early in 1855. He was a Free-State Democrat, and as such was subject to persecution by Pro-slavery men. He was threatened with death, his home was burned, his property carried away, himself driven from home, and his wife so shamefully abused that for two years she was insane. On account of his persecutions he was elected by the Free-State men a delegate to the Topeka Constitutional Convention, and as a member of that Convention voted against striking the word "white" out of the Constitution. This constitution was submitted to the people December 15, 1855. At Big Sugar Precinct eighteen votes were cast in its favor and two against it; at Little Sugar Precinct forty-two votes were cast for it, and eighteen against it.

At the election for officers under the Topeka Constitution, James M. Arthur, D. W. Cannon, John Landis and David Rees, were elected members of the Legislature from Linn County.

One of the incidents of the year 1855 was the arrest of Elihu Fairbanks, of Mansfield, by Marshall Russell, formerly of Arkansas. The marshal had writs against a number of others, but succeeded in executing only this one. Fairbanks was ironed, taken to Paris, where he was kept in confinement several days, and then taken to Lawrence, where he was released by the people. Marshal Russell had under his command a very large *posse*, which remained in the county a considerable time, during which it was supplied with provisions by William Hobson. Hobson's bill for the same was nearly $2,000, and was never paid for by the Territorial Government, on the ground that the marshal was acting without authority.

At the election for delegate to Congress, October 9, 1855, A. H. Reeder received at Big Sugar Creek 28 votes, at Little Sugar 41.

The Battle of Paris.—This battle occurred about December 1, 1859, and was fought between the forces of Mound City, under C. R. Jennison and those of Paris, over the removal of the county records to the former place. Mound City had won on November 8, in the contest for the county seat, but notwithstanding this, the clerks of the Probate Court, of the County Court and of the District Court refused to remove the records to the new county seat. The Probate Judge had no influence over these refractory clerks. The time for the meeting of the courts was approaching. No court could be held unless the county seat and the records could be brought together. It was impossible to move the county seat to the records, and it seemed impossible to move the records to the county seat. How to bring them together was a knotty problem. Finally an Alexander arose in the person of John T. Snoddy (afterward Major), who went to the Probate Judge, D. W. Cannon, and proposed that, if armed with an order for the records, he would bring them to Mound City in time for the opening of court. Judge Cannon wrote the order and handed it to the doughty Major. A company of about fifty men was organized, to march on Paris. In order to render resistance on the part of the Parisians absolutely useless and ineffectual if made, Dr. Trego was dispatched with his team to Osawatomie after a cannon that was there, the Abbott howitzer so famed in Kansas history, and with this managed by Wright *alias* "Pickles," the Mound City forces marched in the night upon the doomed city of Paris, arriving there just before daylight, and planting their cannon so as to rake the court house and principal business blocks, in case the records were not immediately forthcoming on demand. A fire was built near the cannon in order to render rapid firing possible in case it should become necessary to bombard the town. That the artillerists were entirely without ammunition was of secondary consequence to them. The Parisians, upon arising from their beds and coming out upon the streets, were taken completely by surprise. They at once saw that resistance was hopeless, but some of the officers, still unwilling that the records should be removed to Mound City, denied all knowledge of their whereabouts. The denial was not believed, and time was given within which the records must be produced. At the expiration of the time, if they were not produced, firing would be opened from the howitzer, and the town blown to atoms. Just in time to prevent this dire calamity the coveted records were drawn out from under a bed by the officer who had himself placed them there, and then most strenuously denied all knowledge of them. Thus was Paris saved and Mound City victorious.

The Battle of Middle Creek.—This battle occurred on Middle Creek, in Liberty Township, August 25, 1856. Up to this time, the settlers in Linn County had enjoyed comparative quiet; but henceforward troubles of various kinds were frequent. All along the border, the Missourians were massing armed forces—Atchison and Reid at Little Santa Fé, and G. W. Clarke further south. On the date above given, a portion of the latter's forces, numbering about one hundred and fifty, having come up from Fort Scott, under Capt. Jesse Davis, with John E. Brown and James P. Fox holding subordinate positions, encamped on Middle Creek, about nine miles southwest of Osawatomie. Capts. Anderson, Cline and Shore, with an aggregate of about one hundred and twenty men, encamped in that neighborhood the same evening. On the next morning, scouts brought in four prisoners, who said that fifty of Davis' men were absent from camp. An attack was therefore immediately determined upon. Capt. Anderson made a detour, in order to cut off Davis' retreat, and Cline and Shore marched upon him in front. In the advance, they captured five prisoners, and released a Free-State man. Upon approaching within range, the Missourians opened fire upon them. The fire was returned, and lasted about ten minutes, when, upon the approach of Capt. Shore's men, the Missourians promptly retired, leaving most of their camp equipage, a good dinner already prepared, and two wounded men upon the ground. One of the wounded was Lieut. Cline, of Fort Scott. He was taken to Osawatomie, and, on the 30th of the same month, when Gen. Reid burned the town, was taken charge of by Gen. Reid's forces, and died on their hands, at Westport.

Montgomery observed armed Pro-slavery forces marching towards Osawatomie, and himself went up that way, but arrived too late to render any assistance. He, therefore, returned home, and remained quiet for several days, with the view of not creating any alarm; but, in a few days, upon going to Mound City, he found the settlers consulting as to leaving the Territory. The report was circulated, and gained credence to some extent, that George W. Clarke intended to arm the Miami Indians, fill them with whisky, and turn them loose upon the Free-State settlers. This report, although doubtless wholly false, increased their alarm to such an extent, that some, who would otherwise have remained, left their claims, cabins and personal effects to be pillaged and burned, as they expected, by the border ruffians and Miami Indians.

The first raid by the Missourians into Linn County, was made in the fall of 1856. The party was headed by the notorious George W. Clarke, and consisted of about four hundred men. This party went to the old town of Paris, at that time a Pro-slavery settlement. There they were joined by confederates, among whom was the almost equally notorious James P. Fox. From Paris, the party went to Sugar Mound, the objective point of the expedition. Here they burned down some houses, and robbed Ebenezer Barnes' house, store and post office. Many depredations were committed, and quite a number of Free-State families started back to the East, among them William Hobson's and Ebenezer Barnes' family, to Illinois. Mr. Barnes himself remained. Montgomery was at the Mound at that time, and was also an object of desire to the Missourians, but he managed to escape, and started, as they supposed, for home. Instead of going home, he went to Missouri for the purpose of gaining information as to who composed Clarke's band. Like almost every other settler in Kansas, at that time, he had the ague. Upon reaching Missouri, he went to the house of Capt. Burnett and sought admittance. He was taken in and cared for by Mrs. Burnett, Mr. Burnett not being at home. Some time afterward, Mr. Burnett, who was out with Clarke on his raid, returned, and found Montgomery, whom he did not know, at his house. He found Montgomery to be a very intelligent man, *on his way from New York to Kansas, and desirous of finding a school to teach during the winter!* Mr. Burnett found him a school, which he taught about two weeks, during which time he learned all he desired to know as to the identity of Clarke's raiders. He now returned to his home, and formed a company of seven men to go into Missouri and bring back the property stolen by Clarke's band, or its equivalent. Upon arriving in the neighborhood of Burnett's, his party secreted themselves in the timber. The Miami Indians were then still living on their reservation, and were in the habit of going into Missouri and stealing horses. The Missourians, in the neighborhood of Burnett's, upon discovering the presence of Indians in the vicinity, were accustomed to report the fact to Mr. Burnett. Montgomery, having learned these particulars while playing the *role* of teacher, after secreting his party in the timber, disguised two of them as Indians, mounted them on one horse, and sent them around throughout the neighborhood to create the impression that Indians had come, and to cause all who should see them to report to Mr. Burnett! His two Indians having returned, Montgomery, with all his men, moved forward and took possession of Burnett's house, Mr. B. not being at home.

Presently the neighbors began to come in on horseback one at a time. As each approached, one of Montgomery's men would go out to meet him, "get the drop on him," lead him into the house a prisoner, disarm him and place him under guard, at the same time securing his horse. In this way twenty-one prisoners were captured. Burnett himself was similarly secured. Montgomery's men then broke the guns of their prisoners, took $250 in money, selected eleven good horses and returned to the Little Sugar. Upon arriving at Sugar Mound, Montgomery, leaving his men with the horses in the timber, went to the house of Ebenezer Barnes, to have supper prepared for himself and his men, but Mr. Barnes' family had not returned, and there was nothing to eat in the house. He then went to Judge Cannon's house, but the Judge, although a Free-State man for Kansas, declined to provide supper, as he disapproved of what Montgomery had done, and did not desire to be identified with him in such operations.

Within twenty days most of the settlers returned. Some of their cabins had been burned, others were found to have been undisturbed. But a large amount of property had been carried away or destroyed. Judge Cannon found his cabin and its contents as he had left them, while Isaac Dement found his two little cabins burned down, but his household goods had been previously removed, and remained piled up on the ground when he returned.

Claim difficulties were of frequent occurrence during the latter part of the years 1856 and in 1857, and they were often sprung upon the settlers as a mere pretext, in order to create difficulties; most of the troubles of 1856, in Linn County are laid at the door of G. W. Clarke, who, it is said, "in the summer of 1856, plundered, robbed and burned out of house and home nearly every Free-State settler in Linn County, while his hands were steeped in innocent blood and the light of burning buildings marked his course." But this is an exaggeration. Clarke burnt only three or four buildings in Linn County, in 1856. It was difficulties of this kind that caused Montgomery to take to the brush, and having entered upon this course he became the most powerful friend of the Free-State men, and the most hated and feared by the Pro-slavery men. At first he fought single-handed, then was joined by a few, and was afterward aided by few or many as circumstances required. His operations may be classed as defensive, preventive and retaliatory, and it is doubtless true that he did many things which, when judged of outside of their immediate and remote causes and connections, would not stand the test of the moral code.

With six men he made an attack on Briscoe Davis, a Pro-slavery man, and Captain of a company of Territorial militia, with the view of making Davis prisoner, and securing the company's arms. Davis, however, was not at home, and all that was secured at his house was one prisoner, Brown, a number of arms and some ammunition. While Montgomery was engaged in secreting the arms, Brown made his escape. On this account Montgomery abandoned his design of attacking and disarming the Pro-slavery men on Big Sugar, and, in order to avoid the Territorial Militia which was in force, under Gov. J. W. Geary, eight miles south, on Little Sugar Creek, made a wide detour south into Bourbon County, coming in sight of some Texan Rangers. The Rangers immediately fled to Fort Scott, and gave such an exaggerated report of the number of Montgomery's men, that the inhabitants of the town deserted it in a panic.

In the fall of 1858, Old John Brown appeared upon the scene in Linn County. He had been invited into the county by Augustus Wattles to assist in fighting the Pro-slavery men. Mr. Wattles, who had formerly lived in Douglas County, had known the old man there. Mr. Wattles was one of the pioneers of Kansas. He was born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1808; moved to Ohio in 1833; to Douglas County, Kan., in 1855; to Linn County in 1857, and died December 19, 1876.

Mr. Wattles introduced Brown to his friends and others as "Shubel Morgan," and it was by that name that Brown was generally known while he was operating against slaveholders and other Pro-slavery men, with Linn County as his base of operations. Only a few of his immediate friends knew that it was Old John Brown. His personal safety required that he should conceal his identity, and oftentimes also his whereabouts. As illustrative of the truth of the latter statement, we introduce the following incident: On one of Brown's visits to Wattles' house, in Douglas County, he was overtaken by a squad of troops under Lieutenant Carr, although the Lieutenant did not know he was so close upon Brown's heels, otherwise the sequel would doubtless have been different. After the troops had encamped for the night, Lieutenant Carr approached Mr. Wattles' house, and engaged in conversation with Mr. Wattles. During the conversation, he informed Mr. W. of the object of his expedition, and told him how great would be his satisfaction if he could capture the old man, etc. During this interview, Brown was secreted in the loft of Wattles' house, and could thus see and hear all that was going on, and his men were secreted in the bushes not far away. A few days afterward Brown quietly slipped away, went into Missouri and liberated seventeen slaves.

While in Linn County, Brown usually made his headquarters at Mr. Wattles' house, and here as elsewhere was followed by a few men upon whom he could depend even under the most desperate circumstances. His work was continued throughout the balance of this year, many slaves being freed as the result. His determined opposition to the incursions into Kansas of the Missourians, and his own determined incursions into Missouri awakened the bitterest hostility against him. The Governor of Missouri offered a reward of $3,000 for his arrest, and President Buchanan offered a reward of $250 for his head. When Brown heard of the President's offer he retorted by saying that, although he did not consider Buchanan's body worth $2.50, yet he would give that sum to any one who would deliver it to him. He also said that he would offer a like sum for the head of Gov. Medary, but that he feared some of his men would earn the reward.

On the 20th of December, Brown's men in two parties, one under his own command, and the other under command of J. K. Kagi, went into Missouri to liberate slaves. Brown's party liberated ten slaves and returned. Kagi's party liberated one slave, and killed the owner, a German, who could neither understand nor speak English. This murder caused intense excitement throughout the country, and was the immediate occasion of the offering of the above-mentioned rewards. The liberated slaves were taken into Franklin County and secreted for a month in an old cabin about four miles southwest of Lane, during which time the number was increased by birth to twelve. At the end of the month, Brown went north with the negroes, and when near Holton an attempt was made by some Pro-slavery men from Atchison to rescue them, which attempt ended in failure and a precipitate retreat of the Atchison men. This retreat is called "The Battle of the Spurs."

John Brown's Parallels.—While these eleven slaves were thus secreted in the old cabin, John Brown, in another old cabin, a correct account of which may be found in the sketch of Franklin County, wrote his famous "Parallels," dating them at the Trading Post for the purpose of shielding from suspicion his friends who were assisting him to secrete the fugitives, and of rendering his effort to free them a success.

TRADING POST, Kansas, January 3, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: You will greatly oblige a humble friend by allowing the use of your columns while I briefly state two parallels in my poor way.

Not a year ago, eleven quiet citizens of this neighborhood, viz., William Robertson, William Colpetzer, Amos Hall, Austin Hall, John Campbell, Asa Snyder, Thomas Stillwell, William Hairgrove, Asa Hairgrove, Patrick Ross, and B. L. Reed,* were gathered up from their work and their homes, by an armed force, under one Hamilton, and without trial or opportunity to speak in their own defense, were formed in line and all but one shot, five killed and five wounded, one fell unharmed, pretending to be dead. All were left for dead. The only crime charged against them was that of being Free State men. Now I inquire what action has ever since this occurrence in May last been taken by either the President of the United States, the Governor of Kansas, or any of their tools, or by any Pro-slavery or Administration man, to ferret out and punish the perpetrators of this crime?

Now for the parallel. On Sunday, December 19, a negro man, called "Jim," came over to the Osage settlement from Missouri, and stated that he, together with his wife, two children, and another negro man, was to be sold within a day or two, and begged for help to get away. On Monday, the following night, two small parties were made up to go to Missouri and forcibly liberate the five slaves, together with other slaves. One of these companies I assumed to direct. We proceeded to the place, surrounded the buildings, liberated the slaves, and also took certain property, supposed to belong to the estate.

We, however, learned before leaving that a portion of the articles belonged to a man living on the plantation as a tenant, and who was supposed to have an interest in the estate. We promptly returned to him all we had taken. We then went to another plantation, where we found five more slaves, took some property and two white men. We moved all slowly away in the Territory for some distance, and then sent the white men back, telling them to follow us as soon as they chose to do so.

The other company freed one female slave, took some property and, as I am informed, killed one white man, the master, who fought against the liberation.

Now for the comparison. Eleven persons are forcibly restored to their natural and inalienable rights, with one man killed, and "all hell is stirred beneath." It is currently reported that the Governor of Missouri has made a requisition on the Governor of Kansas for all such as were engaged in the last named "dreadful outrage." The Marshal of Kansas is said to be collecting a *posse* of Missouri (not Kansas) men, at West Point, in Missouri, a little town about ten miles distant, to enforce the laws. All Pro-slavery, conservative free-State, and dough-faced men are filled with horror. Consider the two cases, and the action of the Administration party. Respectfully yours, JOHN BROWN.

These "parallels" were sent to the Lawrence *Tribune* and New York *Tribune* for publication.

The Marais des Cygnes Massacre.—This massacre accurred on the 19th of May, 1858. It was one of the most deliberate, inexcusable and atrocious massacres recorded in the annals of history. While the people of Linn County were quietly planting corn and unsuspicious of danger, a band of thirty Missourians, under command of Capt. Charles A. Hamilton, about 8 o'clock in the morning, one mile below Choteau Trading Post, captured Patrick Ross, who was going from the Post to his farm near by. Upon arriving at the Post with their prisoner, Capt. Hamilton's party arrested John F. Campbell, a store keeper there, and two or three others, who were released. Elder B. L. Reed was captured one-half mile north of the Post, while standing in the road talking about taking the school. At the same time and place, William A. Stilwell, who was on his way from Mound City to Kansas City in his wagon, was taken. Upon his driving up, Hamilton asked him if he knew Montgomery, to which Mr. Stilwell replied that he had seen him, but was not acquainted with him. Hamilton then commanded, "Get out and march in here." Stilwell got out of his wagon and took his position with the other prisoners, leaving his team standing in the road. Some other persons were then taken and released. This occurred near Mr. Nichol's house, which was searched for arms and for Mr. Nichol himself, but he was absent. Mr. Stilwell was searched for money and arms, and the following letter found upon his person, which was read aloud: "Messrs. Chick & Co., Kansas City, Mo.: I have sent you $200 to pay freight on goods. Please deliver to Mr. Stilwell what he can bring and I will send you the balance soon. J. W. GARRETT." Three or four of Hamilton's men were next sent to bring in Asa Hairgrove, and another party was sent after Austin and Amos Hall, the main body marching on toward Hairgrove's house, about two miles from the Post. There Amos Hall, who was nearly blind, and Mr. Hairgrove were brought in, the latter from his corn field. At the same time, William Colpetzer was captured. They then went in a northwesterly direction and brought in M. Robinson and Asa Snyder, who had a short time previously arrived from Illinois. Capt. Hamilton with seven men then started out to arrest Capt. Eli Snyder, the blacksmith, and bring him in, the main body proceeding on about one-half mile to the top of a high mound (Priestly Mound), from which elevated position the whole country for miles around could be overlooked. The latter party watched with considerable interest the attempt to arrest Capt. Snider, which, on account of his courage and quickness in handling his musket, resulted in failure, and in some of Capt. Hamilton's men being severely wounded. Returning to the main body, Hamilton ordered a forward march, and the prisoners were led down to a canon or gulch by a by-path between rocks, single file, when the commands were given, "Halt," "Front face," "Close up," to the prisoners; and his own men were formed in line in front of them on a shelf or rock about as wide as a good wagon road and somewhat higher than the prisoners' heads. Deliberately the orders were given by Capt. Hamilton, "Make ready," "Take aim," but before the order "Fire" could be uttered, one of the worst of the border ruffians, Brockett by name, turned his horse away, whereupon Hamilton said to him, "Brockett, G——d d——n you, why don't you wheel into line?" Brockett said, "I'll be d——d if I'll have anything to do with such a G——d d——d piece of business as this. If it was in a fight I'd fire." At this, Hamilton took out his revolver and fired at the prisoners, giving the order to his men to fire at the same time. Alvin Hamilton's gun, which was aimed at L. B. Reed, missed fire the first time; Reed, not being hit, turned partly round to see his companions fall, and, Hamilton's gun being immediately re-cocked and fired, received the ball on one of his ribs and fell. Thus all these innocent, brave men were brought down. On their part, there was no flinching nor begging for quarter. Mr. Hairgrove, just before the order to fire was given, said: "Gentlemen, if you are going to shoot us, take good aim."

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*The names are given correctly in our account of the massacre.

After waiting a few minutes, Hamilton gave the order to his men to go down and see who were dead, and to shoot those who were not. Two of the ruffians went down among the fallen and fired three shots at different ones who gave signs of life. Amos Hall was shot through the mouth. One said "Old Reed ain't dead yet," and a shot was fired, when the remark was repeated, "Old Reed ain't dead." "Which is him?" was asked. "Why, there the old devil is, looking at you." But Pat Ross got the balls and he was killed. Another ruffian said, "See that man humped up, he ain't dead." The man "humped up" was Austin Hall, and his body was perfectly rigid. One of those who were finishing the butchery, kicked Mr. Hall, rolled him over, and remarked, "He's as dead as the Devil," and so let him alone. Mr. Hall was the only one not hit. One of the ruffians said, "There's a man that's got $200," meaning Stilwell; but they did not find the $200. It had been hid in the wagon by Mr. Stilwell at the time of his capture. Another said, "There's a fellow that's got a good watch," meaning J. F. Campbell. The watch was taken. Hamilton and his men then rode away in squads, six or seven at first, then twelve, and soon after the balance, leaving their victims all for dead. The result of the shooting was that five were killed, five wounded and one unharmed. The killed were, John F. Campbell, William Colpetzer. Patrick Ross, William Stilwell and M. Robinson; the wounded, Amos Hall, William Hairgrove, Asa Hairgrove, B. L. Reed and Asa Snyder.

The body of William Stilwell was taken to Mound City for burial, those of the others were all buried in one grave, some distance south of the scene of the massacre. The wounded all recovered.

It has been a query why any of those captured were released, and why Brockett at the moment of command to fire, refused to do so. From the best information obtainable it is believed that some were released on account of their youth, others because they were believed to be Proslavery, and still others because they gave the Masonic sign of distress, which all good Masons must recognize. It is also believed that Brockett refused to fire upon recognition of the same sign made by Mr. Stilwell, who was a Mason.

All the men who were captured were peaceable, conservative citizens, who had from design ever since they came into the Territory, held themselves aloof from participation in the troubles upon either side, hoping thereby to insure their safety by not incurring the displeasure of either party. The sequel proved the vanity of their hopes.

Capt. Hamilton had prepared a list of from sixty to seventy Free-State men whom he had proscribed, and this massacre was the first of a contemplated series of massacres which was to be continued until the whole list had been slain. Happily it chanced to be the last as well as the first. Montgomery was advised of the general plan, and had been furnished with a list of the proscribed men. He determined to kill Hamilton at the first opportunity. To this end, about the first of May he approached Hamilton's house, a log one, with a party of men for the purpose of capturing him; but finding he could effect nothing in the way of an attack with rifles alone, he sent a squad of men to bring the howitzer. But before its arrival a body of United States troops, on their way to Leavenworth, were called to Hamilton's relief, and Montgomery was obliged to disperse his men. Montgomery then went to the Sheriff of Linn County, acquainted him with Hamilton's designs, showed him the list of the proscribed Free-State men, and received assurances from that official that the men so proscribed should be protected from all harm.

The descent when made was made unexpectedly. Montgomery was away in Johnson County. He returned in the evening of the day of the massacre. The next evening a force of about two hundred citizens, under Sheriff McDaniel, Col. R. B. Mitchell and Montgomery, approached West Point, Mo., to which place it was believed the murderers had retired. Before entering the town a consultation was held, at which, against the remonstrance of Montgomery, it was decided to send forward a deputation and ask the leading citizens to come out to a conference. While this deputation was delayed, men were seen to leave the town from the opposite side, Montgomery and his men gave chase, captured one prisoner, against whom nothing could be proved, and so released him. The citizens when they finally came out to the conference, deplored the massacre, denied all knowledge of the whereabouts of the murderers and refused to aid in their apprehension.

The citizens retired discomfited, and separated into two divisions to watch for the re-approach of Hamilton in case he should further pursue his murderous designs against the Free-State men of the Territory. They remained on duty until superseded by Capt. Weaver in command of a body of regular militia. This body of troops so vigilantly guarded the border all summer that Capt. Hamilton never again made his appearance.

During the summer one of the murderers, Charles Matlock, was arrested, but while at Paris awaiting his trial, escaped from the guard and was never re-captured. Another of Hamilton's men, William Griffith, was arrested in Platte County, Mo., in 1863, and taken to Mound City, Linn County, Kan., for trial on an indictment against Charles A. Hamilton *et al.* for murder in the first degree. Griffith plead "not guilty," and set up as defense the "Amnesty act," approved February 11, 1859, alleging that the murder grew out of "political differences of opinion." The jury, "good and lawful men," not satisfied with the plea as a defense, brought in the following verdict: "We, the jury, do find the defendant, William Griffith, guilty." A motion for a new trial was overruled, as was also a motion for arrest of judgment, and the Judge, Solon O. Thacher, pronounced the sentence that the said William Griffith, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1863, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., be hung by the neck until he be dead." The sentence was duly carried into effect, and, with almost poetic justice, Mr. William Hairgrove, one of the survivors of the massacre, acting the part of executioner.

The following named gentlemen composed the jury: Jacob Holderman, John Burdue, Josiah Sykes, James [illegible]rrick, William Crozier, John P. Wheeler, N. T. Smith, W. Farris, Pe[illegible]y Bland, Ira Hale, Amos Durbin and Benjamin Bunch.

The following beautiful poem, written by John G. Whittier, was published in the *Atlantic Monthly* for September, 1858:

LE MARIAS DU CYGNE.

"A blush as of roses
  Where rose never grew!
Great drops on the bunch grass,
  But not of the dew!
A taint in the sweet air
  For wild bees to shun!
A stain that shall never
  Bleach out in the sun!

"Back, steed of the prairies!
  Sweet song-bird, fly back!
Wheel hither, bald vulture!
  Gray wolf, call thy pack!
The foul human vultures
  Have feasted and fled;
The wolves of the Border
  Have crept from the dead.

"In the homes of their rearing,
  Yet warm with their lives,
Ye wait the dead only,
  Poor children and wives!
Put out the red forge fire,
  The smith shall not come;
Unyoke the brown oxen,
  The plowman lies dumb.

"Wind slow from the Swan's Marsh,
  O dreary death-train,
With pressed lips as bloodless
  As lips of the slain!
Kiss down the young eyelids,
  Smooth down the gray hairs;
Let tears quench the curses
  That burn through your prayers.

"From the hearths of their cabins,
  The fields of their corn,
Unwarned and unweaponed,
  The victims were torn—
By the whirlwind of murder
  Swooped up and swept on
To the low, reedy fen-lands,
  The Marsh of the Swan.

"With a vain plea for mercy
  No stout knee was crooked;
In the mouths of the rifles
  Right manly they looked.
How paled the May sunshine,
  Green Marais du Cygne,
When the death-smoke blew over
  Thy lonely ravine.

"Strong man of the prairies,
  Mourn bitter and wild!
Wail, desolate woman!
  Weep, fatherless child!
But the grain of God springs up
  From ashes beneath,
And the crown of His harvest
  Is life out of death.

"Not in vain on the dial
  The shade moves along
To point the great contrasts
  Of right and of wrong;
Free homes and free altars
  And fields of ripe food;
The reeds of the Swan's Marsh,
  Whose bloom is of blood.

"On the lintels of Kansas
  That blood shall not dry,
Henceforth the Bad Angel
  Shall harmless go by;
Henceforth to the sunset,
  Unchecked on her way,
Shall liberty follow
  The march of the day."

The ravine in which the massacre was committed is one-half mile from the State line, one mile west of "Spy Mound," in Missouri, and three-fourths of a mile north of "Hay Stack Mound," in Kansas. It is on the northwest quarter of Fractional Section 26, Township 20, Range 25 east. This fractional quarter section is now owned by C. C. Hadsall, who bought it of Capt. Eli Snyder and Capt. John Brown, paying therefor $550 in cash. The bill of sale was written by John Brown, dated about July 25, 1858, and reserved to Cap . Brown the right to occupy the claim for "military purposes," as long as he desired. The right to military occupancy appears to have been the only claim Old John Brown had upon the land, the right to the property vesting in Capt. Snyder.

It was here that John Brown built a cabin for himself, during the summer of 1858, after the massacre. It stood near the Snyder's blacksmith shop, in which he was attacked by Capt. Hamilton. The cabin was a two-story one, with a flat roof, 14x18 feet in size, of hewed hickory and pecan logs, about six inches in diameter, banked up with rocks and dirt to the height of four feet, as a defense against small arms, and with a stream of water running through it from a spring.

The Marais des Cygnes Memorial Association was organized May 19, 1878, with Hon. James D. Snoddy, President, and R. B. Bryan, Secretary. The object of the association is "to erect a memorial structure near the Trading Post, Linn County, Kan., at the graves of the victims of the Marais des Cygnes massacre, May 19, 1858, and in commemoration of their sufferings for, devotion to, and heroism in, the cause of Liberty in Kansas."

On the 17th of June, after the massacre, a meeting was held at the Trading Post, at which Gov. Denver was present. The Governor agreed to station Maj. Weaver in the county, with a force of sixty men to protect the border. An agreement to keep the peace was drawn up and signed by both parties. Montgomery was present and made the following address: "I have accepted the olive branch. To-day I came from home without my rifle—the first time for months. I have been charged with foulest crimes; but you all know my acts. I have done nothing under a bushel. If any man asserts that I have disturbed one peaceable citizen, I deny the charge and defy the proof. If any assert that I have abused or insulted a woman, I deny the charge and defy the proof. I have said I never would be tried at Fort Scott, and I never will. No Free State man could hope for justice there; but I trust we are now to have honest courts in our own county. If so, I pledge my honor to answer promptly any indictment. I will obey every legal process; stand my trial, and abide the issue."

Charles A. Hamilton, the murderous hero of the Trading Post, or Marais des Cygnes, massacre, upon the borders of Eastern Kansas, was the eldest son of an eminent and wealthy physician, Dr. Thomas Hamilton, of Cass County, Ga. Charles A. was educated in the High School of Cassville, Ga., and at the University of Georgia, at Athens. Dr. Thomas Hamilton being a man of large wealth, brought up his sons in accordance with his circumstances. Charles A. Hamilton was of a reckless disposition, fond of fine stock, fast horses and horse-racing. In the year 1856 occurred an incident which changed the current of his life. This was the advent of Milton McGee, of Kansas City, Mo., in Cass County, Ga., in the interests of the Pro-slavery party of Kansas, for the purpose of raising money to make Kansas a Slave State. Mr. McGee delivered an address in Cassville, and as one result of that address, Dr. Thomas Hamilton contributed $1,000 in cash, paying the money to Mr. McGee. The cause of the Pro-slavery party in Kansas, as represented by McGee, so enlisted the sympathies of Charles A. Hamilton and his brother, George Peter, that they immediately raised a select party of young men to go to Kansas, and devote their personal efforts to the cause. Upon their arrival in that State, George Peter established his headquarters in Fort Scott, and endeavored there to carry out a plan of proscription against such men as George A. Crawford, C. Dimon and other Free-State men. Charles A. Hamilton settled in Linn County, taking up a claim near the Trading Post, and after, and ostensibly because of the failure of the Lecompton Constitution, declared that if slaveholders could not live in Kansas and hold slaves, Abolitionists should not live there either, made up a list of about one hundred Free-State men, whom he proscribed and intended to massacre by installments, and on the 19th of May, 1858, commenced the execution of his plan by committing the horrible massacre which is fully detailed elsewhere in this volume. This fiendish crime so aroused the people and the Government of the Territory that neither of the Hamiltons could afterward live in Kansas. They therefore, shortly afterward, returned to Georgia. Soon after this, George Peter removed to Mississippi, and was killed during the war of the rebellion. Charles A. Hamilton lived upon a farm in Cass County, and then in Floyd County until 1859. Becoming very much in debt, he made application to the courts for permission to take advantage of the benefits of the State Insolvent Act, and immediately after being released from arrest migrated to the vicinity of Waco, Tex. Here he remained until the breaking-out of the war, when he entered the rebel army as a Colonel, and served during the war in Virginia, under Gen. Lee. At the close of the war he returned to Texas, and about the year 1876, he returned to Georgia, settling in Jones County. From this county he was elected to the State Legislature, and toward the close of the year 1880 he died of apoplexy. His father, Dr. Thomas A. Hamilton, died at Rome, Ga., in the latter part of the year 1859. His eldest sister married Theodore Cuyler, a brother of ——— Cuyler, at one time President of the Georgia Central Railroad, and his youngest sister married John Freeman, a wealthy farmer of Floyd County. Algernon Sidney Hamilton, the youngest of the family, never went to Kansas. He was killed during the war. The whole family, father, mother, sons and daughters were far superior in mental endowments and personal beauty to the average of mankind.

The Hanging of Russell Hinds.—This act was performed on or about November 12, 1860. The hanging was done by a party of nine men, under command of C. R. Jennison, and was probably done for the purpose of terrorizing the Pro-slavery citizens of the county, as Samuel Scott, a leading Pro-slavery man, and wealthy citizen of Scott Township, was hanged by the same party, either the day before or the day after the hanging of Hinds, and an attempt was made to capture and hang John W. Garrett, of Potosi Township, about the same time. But the pretext for hanging Hinds was that he had apprehended and returned to his master a fugitive slave, for the sake of the reward ($25). The law under which he was hanged, is found in Exodus, xxi, 16, "*And he that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death.*"

The hanging took place on Mine Creek, in the timber near the State line. Montgomery was not present, but appears to have approved of it, as he wrote the following note of the occurrence, and handed it to Judge Hanway for the Judge's information:

"Russ Hinds, hung the 12th day of November, 1860, for manstealing. He was a drunken border ruffian, worth a great deal to hang, but good for nothing else. He had caught a fugitive slave, and carried him back to Missouri for the sake of a reward. He was condemned by a jury of twelve men, the law being found in the 16th verse of Exodus, xxi."

A number of others were tried for the same crime of "manstealing," but as it could not be proved that they had succeeded, and as they each took an oath never again to engage in the unchristian business, they were released.

The hanging of Hinds and these subsequent proceedings created a profound sensation throughout the country. To render the fugitive slave law a nullity was denounced as the worst kind of treason; but, notwithstanding, the law became henceforth a dead letter in the border tier of counties. And in order to give the proceedings of the Jayhawkers some degree of respectability and dignity, a convention was held at Mound City, December 8, which passed resolutions justifying the hanging of Russell Hinds and Samuel Scott, and the shooting of L. D. Moore.

In returning the slave to his master, the truth seems to be that John O. Turner, at the present time a respected farmer of Linn County, was more culpable than Hinds. The slave had left his master, who lived near Pleasant Gap, Mo., and stopped at Mr. Turner's house for shelter. Here he remained two or three days, Mr. Turner trying to persuade him to return to his master, who was a personal friend of Mr. Turner. At length either with or without the assistance of Mr. Hinds, he prevailed upon the fugitive to return, and he and Hinds accompanied him to his master's house. The reward was tendered, but neither Turner nor Hinds would accept it. Hinds however, did accept $5 as a reimbursement for expenses.

Jennison's party arrested Hinds about two miles east of where Pleasanton now stands, and on the way to the place of execution met Mr. Turner, with his team and wagon about three-fourths of a mile north of his house. Jennison did not know Turner, but a few of his men did; and, being Masons, advised him by signs not to reveal his indentity. Hinds, although knowing his own fate, and knowing that Turner was more guilty than himself of the crime for which he was about to be hanged, kept perfectly quiet, and so the interview between Jennison and Turner ended without the former learning who the latter was; otherwise Turner would have accompanied Hinds to that bourne whence no traveler returns.

LINN COUNTY IN THE WAR.

In the war of the rebellion, Linn County performed her full share of duties and suffered her full share of hardships incident to that gigantic struggle. It would require laborious search to determine the exact number of volunteers that entered the service of the United States from this county, but this much may be safely said, that the following companies were raised mostly within it: Company E, Second Regiment Infantry; Companies D and E, in the Sixth Cavalry, and a part of Company L; some in Company H, Seventh Cavalry; most of Companies E, of the Tenth Infantry, G and K of the Twelfth, and M of the Fifteenth Cavalry. Of the Kansas State Militia, which bore such an honorable part in the defense of the border, Linn County had of her citizens 556 enrolled. The county furnished to the volunteer service three Colonels, Robert B. Mitchell, of Mansfield, of the Second Infantry, who was promoted Brigadier General; James Montgomery, of Mound City, of the Third Infantry (in the spring of 1862, when the partially organized Third was consolidated with other regiments, Col. Montgomery was transferred to the Second South Carolina Colored Volunteers, in command of which regiment he remained to the close of the war), and Charles R. Jennison, of Mound City, of the Seventh Cavalry, the orginal and famous "Jayhawker" regiment; one Major, John T. Snoddy, of Mound City, of the Seventh Cavalry; seven Captains and sixteen Lieutenants.

In the militia, James D. Snoddy, of Mound City, was Colonel of the Sixth Regiment, and D. P. Lowe, of Mound City, Lieutenant Colonel on the Governor's Staff. The regimental and nearly all of the company officers of the Sixth Regiment were from Linn County.

During the war, raids were of frequent occurrence from Missouri into Linn County, and from Linn County into Missouri. One was made in October into Linn by a party of Missourians under Sheriff Clem, of Bates County. At this time, early in the morning, William Upton and Richard Manning were killed, and later in the day Joseph Speakes. The latter, with a cousin, had seen Clem's posse coming before they reached Thomas Speakes' house, and had gone into the timber along the Marais des Cygnes, for the purpose of holding the posse in check as they were leaving the county until the citizens should have time to collect and fall upon them in the rear, and in the fight which occurred there in consequence was killed. Among the houses robbed on this raid were those of Thomas Speakes and a Mr. Storms.

In December, 1861, a raid was made by a party of about one hundred and twenty Missourians, composed of three smaller bodies, one of these being from Butler, one from Balltown and the third from Papinsville. J. E. Hill's store at Potosi was robbed, and a large number of private houses entered and pillaged of their contents. Among these was that of Josiah Sykes, about one-half mile north of Potosi. Mr. Sykes himself escaped from his house in time to save himself, or he, being a Union man, would undoubtedly have been killed, as was a Mr. Seright that night. This raiding party was also under command of Sheriff Clem.

Mr. Sykes, who had barely time to escape, secured of his clothes only his pants, and in these, without coat or vest, barefooted and bareheaded, made the best possible time over the frozen ground to Mound City, where Col. Montgomery, with his Third Regiment, was stationed. Montgomery promptly sent Maj. H. H. Williams in command of from three hundred to four hundred men into Missouri, whither the raiders had returned to reconnoiter, and punish as many of them as could be found, but they had dispersed. Maj. Williams thereupon visited Papinsville, at the time a town of about five hundred inhabitants, and burned to the ground every house it contained. After this the Major's command was divided into two forces, one of which approached Butler, Mo., but being met by too strong a force they retired, a few shots having been exchanged with no casualties on the Union side. The entire command then returned to Kansas, bringing with them one prisoner, named Wells, a bushwhacker, who had some time previously shot a Union soldier, and publicly boasted of having pulled off the soldier's boots "before he had done kicking." Wells was treated with extraordinary leniency for those times, being kept in camp under guard all winter, and permitted finally to go away without trial or punishment.

After this raid of Maj. Williams, Camp Defiance was established on Mine Creek, in Linn County, near the Missouri line, and Col. Montgomery, with his Third Regiment, stationed there until in the spring of 1862, when the Third was consolidated with other regiments.

THE PRICE RAID.

The most important and exciting incident that occurred in Linn County during the war was the Price raid. On the 25th of October, 1864, it is probable that the whole of that rebel General's command of 20,000 to 25,000 men were within the limits of the county. As may well be imagined, there was hurrying to and fro for a few days prior to his advent, and during his presence. For two weeks previous, he was known to be going northwestward through Missouri on his way to Kansas. On the 15th of the month, the Fifteenth Cavalry, Col. Jennison commanding, stationed at the time at Mound City, was ordered out, and in company with some militia went to Hickman's Mills, Mo. After marching to Pleasant Hill on the 17th, and Warrensburg on the 18th, they reached Lexington, Mo., on the 19th. Here they heard of Price, whose army, under command of Gens. Shelby, Marmaduke and Cabell, was in the vicinity. Here a fight took place, lasting three hours, in which the Federal forces fell back to Independence, where they were met by Gens. Curtis and Blunt with their commands. On the 21st, was fought the battle of the Little Blue, in which the Union forces fell back, but stubbornly contested the ground all day, arriving at Independence about dark. Marching on to the Big Blue, they met the Kansas militia and went into camp for the night. On the 22d, the Union forces, still largely outnumbered, continued to fall back, and on the 23d were driven nearly to Westport. Gen. Pleasanton at this time attacked the rear of Price's army, and the tide of battle turned. Price's turn had come to retreat, and a running fight was kept up from Westport to Hickman's Mills. On Monday, the rebel forces reached the State line in the southeast part of Miami County, and entered Linn County in the afternoon of that day, the 24th, camping for the night near the Marais des Cygnes. The Union Generals held a council of war at West Point, Mo., and their men gained a short rest. Col. Moonlight was dispatched with his regiment to the right, for the purpose of flanking the rebels, and of keeping them from going too far to the westward, and reached Mound City early on the morning of the 25th. He kept his troops close to their right flank until they were finally driven from the State, thus saving the commissary stores at Fort Scott; the commissary stores at Mound City having been moved twenty miles west on the night of the 24th, were all saved.

In the meantime, the main army under Pleasanton came upon Price's rear guard about 3 o'clock Tuesday morning. At daylight the firing commenced, at the Marais des Cygnes, and was continued all day, to Fort Scott, a distance of forty miles. At the first attack in the morning, the rebels abandoned a large amount of stock. A second battle occurred at "Round Mound," six miles from the river, about 9 A. M. Here Price's Generals, Marmaduke and Cabell, were captured (the former by James Dunlavy, sixteen years old), together with some other prisoners and two pieces of artillery. Upon reaching Mine Creek, four miles south of the Round Mound, the rebels made a stand, and here was fought the hardest battle of the day. During its continuance, Pleasanton's battery of seven howitzers was stationed on "Round Mound," on which now stands the Pleasanton High School, and dropped shells into the ranks of the rebels to the southward. The main battlefield was two miles south of the Mound and nearly a mile west of the Antioch Schoolhouse. About 500 prisoners were taken here, and about 100 of the rebels were killed; three pieces of artillery were also captured. After this battle, which occurred at 11 A.M., the pursuit was continued to the Little Osage, where the rebels abandoned a large number of wagons and considerable ammunition to facilitate the crossing of the river. They passed into Missouri just east of Fort Scott, and upon arriving at Newtonia, again halted and gave battle, but were again routed and continued the retreat southward, followed by the Federal troops to the Arkansas River. The total loss of Price in this day's work was 9 pieces of artillery, 150 killed and 1,500 prisoners, besides a large amount of stock, stores and ammunition.

After the fighting was over, the dead were buried and the wounded cared for. Mound City was converted into a hospital. Fifty-six Union wounded and about sixty rebels filled all the available buildings, including the schoolhouse. T. Ellwood Smith, Robert Kincaid and J. P. Way were appointed a committee to receive contributions, and everything possible was done to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded.

Many incidents both of a serious and amusing nature might be given were not space wanting. Nearly every house passed by the rebels was pillaged of most that it contained. In many cases even women were stripped of their clothing, and the flannel taken from infants in their mothers' arms. Enforced cooking was an occasional occupation of the women on that day to feed the rebel soldiers. A Mrs. Lathrop, about seventy years old, living just south of Mine Creek, had thus fed rebel soldiers until she had nothing left but a little corn meal, when three rebel officers came up and ordered her to get dinner for them. She replied that she had only a small quantity of corn meal left; whereupon they told her to cook them a few cakes and she should not be disturbed any more that day. While they were eating she told them that if they wanted to escape they had best hurry for "our boys are coming." When going away, they attempted to make her give up a blouse she had put on to keep it from being taken away from her, it having been left at home by one of her five boys, all of whom were in the Union army. On account of her struggles to retain it, these officers were detained until "our boys" came up, and were shot by them, so that instead of gaining the Union blouse they lost their lives. Capt. Belding's fine horse was hitched in front of his house, when a rebel in passing mounted it and rode off, leaving his own, a much poorer one, in its place. Soon another rebel came along and made a similar exchange, and then a third, who left a horse which remained the rest of the day, being too poor for any one to take away. Quite a number of citizens were fired upon and wounded and some wantonly killed. Among those wounded were Harlan Jackson, Elijah Miller and Lieut. D. F. Park. Among the killed, Richard B. Vernon, who was murdered in Missouri; Samuel A. Long, fifty-six years old, who was killed six miles north of Trading Post; John Miller, sixty-five years old, who was killed near the Post, and Levi Ward, forty-five years old. John R. Williams, "Uncle Jacky," as he was familiarly called, was for a time believed to have been killed, but it transpired that when he came to a creek in Southwest Missouri, a prisoner with Price, in the night, he slipped down into the creek, and by concealing himself and remaining quiet until the rebel army passed on, he effected his escape.

Most of the citizens of the county manifested commendable courage during those exciting and trying times, but there are a few instances of persons who were entirely unmanned by fear. One excellent citizen who was the only man with a party of women and children, was entirely unable to harness a span of horses and hitch them to a wagon in order that they might ride to a place of safety. A young man at Mound City crawled into a hollow log and there remained until hunger compelled him to come out and reconnoiter, when to his joy he found that the last rebel had long since disappeared. An old gentleman in the vicinity of Pleasanton, after loading up his household goods and family in his wagon, drove into a convenient cove and leaving them there went into the timber and dug a hole in the ground under a log, about four feet in diameter, into which hole he crawled on Tuesday and remained until Thursday, when he found his way through his corn-field toward his house. Here he saw a neighbor's wife feeding his hogs, and when assured by her that the rebels had gone, ventured to expose himself to the open air. His fright and exposure caused him a long fit of sickness which nearly cost him his life, but he recovered and still lives.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND COUNTY SEAT.

Linn County was organized in 1855. The first Board of County Commissioners, called the "Court," consisted of R. E. Elliott, President, and L. M. Love and Brisco Davis "assistants." By this court the following complement of county officers was appointed: Treasurer, James P. Fox; Clerk, Joseph D. Wilmot; Assessor, James Driskill; Surveyor, William Rogers; Sheriff, Joseph E. Brown; Coroner, Elisha Tucker. The above appointments were made January 8, 1856, with the exception of the Surveyor, who was appointed March 18.

On the same day, January 8, that the above appointments were made, the court divided the county into three municipal townships, viz.: Scott, Johnson and Richland. This division was retained until July, 1857, when the county was divided into townships as follows: Paris, Tate, Centerville, Scott, Jackson, Breckinridge, Potosi, Mound City and Montgomery. September 20, 1858, a re-organization of the townships resulted in the dropping of Montgomery, and in changing the name of Jackson to Liberty. On the 11th of January, 1859, a portion of Tate Township was "fused" with that of Breckenridge and the "fused township" named Valley. Lincoln Township was organized April 9, 1866; Blue Mound, April 16, 1867; Sheridan, December 3, 1867, and Stanton, January 3, 1870. The townships as thus organized and named are still retained.

The first election for county officers was held in October, 1857, with the following result, so far as can be ascertained, the records not showing: Probate Judge, D. W. Cannon; Clerk, Andrew Stark; Register of Deeds, Jesse Brown; Treasurer, C. H. Stilwell; Sheriff, C. M. McDaniel; Commissioners, Ebenezer Barnes and Samuel Nichols.

On the 18th of January, 1856, the County Commissioners appointed a commission to locate the county seat, in accordance with the act of the Territorial Legislature relative thereto. On the 18th of March, James P. Fox and McD. Osborn, the two members of the commission that acted, made their report. They had started at the township corner on the parallel running through Linn County, a little more than ten and a half miles from the Missouri State Line, and had proceeded thence one and a half miles south—this point they had chosen as one corner of the county seat—thence east a half mile, thence south a half mile, thence west a half mile, and thence north a half mile to the place of beginning. The town site thus contained one quarter section—the northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 21, Range 24. C. S. Fleming was appointed Commissioner to superintend its survey. This town was named Paris. On October 7, 1856, P. T. Glover, C. S. Fleming and Joseph D. Wilmot were appointed a commission to "value and appraise the house on the quarter section belonging to James P. Fox, and to make him such allowance as to them may seem proper and just." The allowance made for the house was $100. It was purchased for a court house. The town site was platted by William Rogers, County Surveyor. The minimum price for which lots fifty feet square, fronting on the public square, might be sold, was $25; those in the second tier one hundred feet square, $25; those more remote, fifty by one hundred feet, $15. The Board of County Commissioners held their first meeting at Paris, August 7, 1856.

An election to re-locate the county seat was held November 8, 1859, at which election Paris received 471 votes, and Mound City 508. The first meeting of the Commissioners at Mound City was held December 15, 1859.

After an indecisive preliminary election to relocate the county seat, held May 22, 1865, an election was held May 30, at which election Linnville received 533 votes to Mound City 502, and Linnville was proclaimed to be the county seat. Linnville is located immediately south of the old town site of Paris.

An election then was held February, 20, 1866, to relocate the county seat, at which time Mound City received 635 votes, and Linnville 575, and Mound City again became the county capital An election was then held May 29, 1866, on the same question, when Mound City received 617 votes, Linnville 301, and Mansfield 170, scattering 3, Mound City retaining the county seat. The question then remained in *statu quo* until 1871. On February 14, of that year, after an indecisive vote in January, an election was held to relocate the county seat, at which Mound City received 1,226 votes, La Cygne, 1,389, and Pleasanton 1. La Cygne was, therefore, proclaimed the county seat, and so remained until, after an indecisive election held March 11, 1873, an election was held on the 27th of March, at which Pleasanton received 1,183 votes and Farmers' City, 1,252. Farmers' City was, therefore, proclaimed the county seat. This was a mere brush patch, located on Section 14, Township 21, Range 23. The county officers declined to accept the hospitable shade of its bushes and shrubs for offices, and thus La Cygne continued to be the county seat *de facto* until an election was held April 14, 1874, at which time Pleasanton received 1,092 votes to her 1,026, and thus Pleasanton became and was proclaimed the county seat.

The next decisive and last election on county seat matters was held March 9, 1875, at which time Pleasanton received 1,201 votes and Mound City 1,311, thus regaining the county seat for the third time.

RAILROADS AND COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Linn County has had comparatively little trouble with the railroad problem. An election was held November 3, 1868, at which the people, by a vote of 1040 for to 588 against, adopted the proposition of the Kansas & Neosho Valley Railroad Company to subscribe for $150,000 of its stock, and pay for the same with a like amount of thirty-year seven per cent bonds, said road to be built *via* Olathe and Paola, and in a southern direction through Linn County. Subsequently numerous propositions were made by the railroad company to the county, and by the county to the company looking to a modification of the terms upon which the railroad should be built, but all having in view the surrender by the county of its right to the $150,000 in the stocks of the company for a nominal consideration. No agreement on this point could be reached, and consequently no exchange of bonds for stock was ever made. The railroad was built nevertheless, and the county has no outstanding indebtedness on its account. But as an offset to this advantage, the people of the central and western portions of the county labor under the disadvantage of the road having been located near the eastern boundary. This is expected to be remedied in the near future by the construction from west to east, through Blue Mound, Mound City and Potosi Townships, of the St. Louis & Emporia Railroad, and from southeast to northwest, through Blue Mound Township, of the Fort Scott, Topeka & Lincoln Railroad. The latter road is to be completed through the township by January 1, 1883, and the former through the three townships in three years from the delivery of the bonds to the trustee. Each township subscribes to the capital stock of the road, agreeing to pay therefor with bonds in the following amounts: To the stock of the St. Louis & Emporia Railroad, Blue Mound subscribes $25,500, Mound City, $29,000, and Potosi Township, $35,000; to that of the Fort Scott, Topeka & Lincoln Railroad, Blue Mound Township subscribes $18,000.

Linn County Agricultural Society.—On the 4th of March, 1871, the citizens of the neighborhood of Elm Grove, in Scott Township, met at their schoolhouse and organized a Farmers' Club. On the 28th of October, this club held a fair at Elm Grove. The second fair was held October 3 and 4, 1872. On the 2d of November, its name was changed to the Linn County Agricultural Society. This society held its first air at Farlinville, October, 1873, and its second at La Cygne October, 1874, since which time its fairs have been held annually at La Cygne. The society purchased in 1875, thirty-three and one-third acres of land adjoining La Cygne for a fair ground, since when they have built a fine floral hall in the form of a Greek cross, sixty feet long each way by twenty-four feet wide.

Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.—This association was organized in 1875, with a capital of $50,000, divided into shares of $25 each. J. F. Broadhead was the first President, and to him belongs a great deal of credit for the untiring efforts which have built up and made the association a success. The first Secretary was J. H. Stearns. The association owns sixty acres of land which they have fenced and upon which they have erected good buildings. They have one of the finest amphitheaters in Kansas. Their fairs are held annually at Mound City, and their premiums have been always paid in cash in full.

SCHOOL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

The number of teachers required is 109; average monthly salary—males, $36.25, females, $28.26. The total value of all school property is $94,500.

The first normal institute was held in 1877, and there has been one held each year since that time. Since 1879, the institute has been self-sustaining. The average annual attendance of teachers has been about one hundred and thirty-five.

In 1860, Linn County had a population of 6,336; in 1870, 12,174; in 1875, 11,974; in 1880, 15,326, and in 1882, according to the Assessor's returns, which are, however, not regarded as having been prepared with sufficient care, 15,838, divided among the townships as follows: Blue Mound, 996; Centerville, 1,550; Liberty, 1,049; Lincoln, 2,267; Mound City, 1,515; Paris, 1,048; Potosi, 2,832; Scott, 1,114; Sheridan, 1,823; Stanton, 709; and Valley, 935.

The total number of acres in the county is 407,680; taxable acres, 364,865; taxable cultivated acres, 143,944; total number of town lots, 4,867; value of personal property upon which taxes are paid, $799,086; value of railroad property, $287,485.61; total assessed value of property, $2,969,363.11.

Personal Property.—Horses, 7,543, value, $249,542; cattle, 29,993, value, $359,365; mules, 1,024, value, $45,465; sheep, 10,799, value, $15,004; swine, 13,971, value, $34, 501; value of farm implements, $42,293; vehicles, 2,178, value, $47,087; stocks, $7,400; moneys, $47,553; credits, $9,069; merchandise, $112,263; manufacturers' stock, $1,840; notes, $56,331; mortgages, $20,692; shares in national banks, $510; other personal property, $122,529; total assessed value, $1,170,875; constitutional exemption, $371,788; net assessed personal property, $799,086. Acreage of some of the principal crops for 1882. The winter wheat crop of Linn County was 2,425 acres; rye, 137 acres; corn, 87,673 acres; buckwheat, 41 acres; oats, 5,860 acres; Irish potatoes, 682 acres; sweet potatoes, 25 acres; sorghum, 361 acres; cotton, 6 acres; flax, 7,568 acres; timothy pasture, 307 acres; clover, 70 acres; other pasture, 1,540 acres; prairie, 44,913 acres; millet and Hungarian meadow, 8,305 acres; timothy, 1,978 acres; clover, 624 acres; and prairie meadow, 33,850 acres.

Owing to the plentifulness of native timber, but little has as yet been done in the cultivation of forest trees. The number of acres of the different kinds reported in 1882 was as follows: Cottonwood, 12; honey locust, 5; maple, 75; walnut, 45; and of other varieties, 1,186. Of fruit trees the following numbers were reported: Apple—bearing, 114,752, not bearing, 61,353; pear—bearing, 2,318, not bearing, 2,049; peach—bearing, 74,631, not bearing, 27,688; plum—bearing, 2,793, not bearing, 1,523; cherry—bearing, 27,759, not bearing, 8,266; grape vines, 39 acres; number of gallons of wine made in 1881, 126.

The following are the number of rods of the different kinds of fence in the county: Board, 33,786; rail, 260,954; stone, 62,301; hedge, 368,365; wire, 167,942.

Public Schools.—The records of the county do not show when the first school districts were organized. At present there are 100 school districts, and 99 schoolhouses—two of brick, three log, four stone and ninety frame. The number of school children in the county, is—males, 3,151, females, 3,030.

State Senators from Linn County, with date of election: J. F. Broadhead, 1861; David P. Lowe, 1862; A. H. Smith, 1864; D. Underhill, 1866; J. F. Broadhead, 1868; James D. Snoddy, 1770; Andrew F. Ely, 1872; R. B. McMillan, 1874; George F. Hamlin, 1876; R. W. Blue, 1880.

Members of the Territorial House of Representatives from Linn County, with date of election. J. Davis and J. P. Fox, 1856; A. Danford and R. B. Mitchell, 1857, re-elected, 1858; J. H. Jones, 1859; John T. Snoddy, 1860.

Members of the State House of Representatives.—H. Jones and Andrew Stark, 1861; Josiah Lamb and James C. Marshall, 1861; J. F. Broadhead, George E. Dennison and D. Underhill, 1862; William Snooks, J. H. Belding, Samuel Ayers and J. Fleming, 1863; J. F. Broadhead, William Goss, J. Hodgson and A. J. Loomis, 1864; J. M. Arthur, S. M. Brice, O. D. Harmon and J. C. Quinn, 1865; Enoch Estep, O. D. Harmon, J. S. Lane and James P. Way, 1866; Henry Blackburn, J. W. Garrett, A. A. Smith and James D. Snoddy, 1867; S. R. Hungerford, J. H. Madden, A. G. Seaman and James D. Snoddy, 1868; J. W. Babb, John Dixon, W. B. Scott and J. D. Snoddy, 1869; A. Barber, S. M. Brice, D. A. Crocker and Scott Shattuck; 1870; A. W. Burton, J. S. Sayer and W. B. Scott, 1871; S. R. Hungerford, L. H. Lane and J. F. Ward, 1872; Charles Campbell, Herbert Robinson and J. R. Van Zandt, 1873; A. C. Doud, O. E. Morse and H. Robinson, 1874; W. R. Biddle, W. P. Barnes and O. E. Morse, 1875; W. R. Biddle, B. Campbell and A. F. Ely, 1876; W. R. Biddle, W. B. Scott and J. D. Walt, 1878; Henry Carpenter, Joel Moody and James D. Snoddy, 1880.

MOUND CITY.

This town is beautifully situated south of the center of the county, on second bottom land, north of the valley of Little Sugar Creek. It is tolerably well shaded with cultivated trees, and surrounded on the east, south and west by an amphitheater of wooded hills about seventy-five feet high, and on the north by the picturesque valley of the Little Sugar. It derives its name from its proximity to "Sugar Mound," a little to the east, which in the early days was a noted landmark, and where, in the spring of 1855, there was kept a little Pro-slavery grocery by a Mr. Miller, and where the first post office in Linn County was established, Dr. Isaac B. Stockton being the Postmaster.

In the spring of 1857, Dr. J. H. Trego, Edwin and T. E. Smith moved into the vicinity of Mound City, and by the following fall had erected a saw mill on the Little Sugar, at a spot where now stands Van Buskirk & Sons' flouring mills. Trego & Smiths had their saw mill running by the spring of 1858. The town site of Mound City was located by D. W. Cannon and Ebenezer Barnes in 1855, and afterward the town company was increased to twenty persons, and organized in 1857, with Charles Barnes, President, Dr. J. H. Trego, Secretary, and T. E. Smith, Trustee. Ezra H. Smith was a member of the Town Company, as were also four persons named Danford from Geneva, Ill. The town site consisting of 240 acres, was surveyed by N. J. Roscoe, in 1857. The first building on the town site was erected by William Wilson, in 1857, and was used for a dwelling. It was of logs. The next building was a frame one erected by Charles Barnes, and occupied for a store and post office, Mr. Barnes being the first Postmaster at Mound City. This building was completed January 30, 1858. The lumber for this store was sawed at Trego & Smiths' mill. A few months thereafter, James F. Matheny completed a boarding house. In April, 1858, Edwin Smith and Dr. Trego each completed a dwelling house, and in June, T. E. Smith completed his, these being the first three frame residences erected. In the summer, W. H. Barnes started the first blacksmith shop.

The first physician in Mound City was Dr. Lee, who came in 1856; the first lawyer, Addison Danford, in 1857; the second, J. F. Broadhead, in 1858. A. A. Johns was the first teacher, who taught in the winter of 1858–59, in the Town Hall erected in the summer of 1858. The first sermon preached here was in the spring of 1855, by Elder Mark Robertson, a Methodist minister. Rev. Josiah Terrell, a United Brethren minister, preached in 1857.

The first birth was that of John F. Barnes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barnes, October 3, 1858; the first marriage, that of J. S. Atkinson to Miss Maria Mannington, in 1858, and the first death, that of Ebenezer Barnes, October 17, 1858.

The first Fourth of July celebration was held at Sugar Mound in 1858. At least one thousand people were present, having come from all directions many miles. W. P. Tomlinson was Orator of the Day. A grand barbacue was a notable feature of the celebration, but the ox that was roasted proved to small to feed the assembled multitude.

The Methodist Church was organized in Mound City at an early day, but the records of the church being lost, but little of its history prior to 1870 can be learned. In that year, they erected a neat frame church building at a cost of $1,500, and are the only church that has kept up regular religious services throughout their history. This they have been enabled to do through their itineracy system. The other churches having but few members have each found the support of a minister too great a burden to bear. The Baptists have a substantial brick church, erected in 1867, at a cost of about $4,000, and the Congregationalists have a good frame church building erected in 1867 at a cost of $2,700. The expense of building this church, and of sustaining it since, has been borne to a considerable extent by persons outside of all church connection.

The United Brethren commenced the erection of a church edifice in 1863; but becoming financially embarrassed when the frame only was completed sold it to a Ladies' Enterprise Association, which completed the building and converted it into a free church and schoolhouse. In 1866, it was purchased by the county, and when the county seat has been in Mound City, it has been used as the court house.

LOCAL MATTERS.

City Government.—The government of the city was placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees, December 27, 1870. The first board consisted of T. Ellwood Smith, Chairman; E. W. Bartleson, S. L. Ives and W. R. Biddle.

W. R. Biddle was elected Clerk. The form of government was changed to a city of the third class June 20, 1871, at which time S. M. Brice was elected Mayor, and George B. Dennison, T. E. Smith, C. H. Richardson and D. F. Park, Councilmen. The first meeting of this council was held June 29, 1871. The subsequent Mayors and the dates of their election are as follows: C. H. Richardson, 1872; S. H. Hibbs, 1873; O. P. Watson, 1874–75; Edward R. Smith, 1876; E. W. Bartleson, 1877; Robert Kincaid, 1878; O. P. Watson, 1879; E. W. Bartleson, 1880; E. F. Campbell, 1881; Robert Kincaid, 1882.

Mound City at present contains three general stores, two hardware stores, two drug stores; one stove and tin shop, one grocery, one bank, one lumber yard, four blacksmith shops, three carpenter shops, three hotels, one furniture store, two wagon shops, one good stone schoolhouse, built at a cost of $6,000, and a population of 550.

The Press.—The *Border Sentinel* was commenced April 1, 1864, by J. T. & J. D. Snoddy. J. T. Snoddy died on the 21st of the same month, and J. D. Snoddy continued the publication of the paper until March 25, 1865. At this time Frank B. Smythe became associated with Mr. Snoddy, and on May 25 took full control of the paper, continuing until October 13, when Mr. Snoddy again assumed control. On the 24th of August, 1866, Joel Moody bought the paper and published it until March 28, 1868, when he sold it to Nathan G. Barter, who continued its publication until January, 1874, when it was removed to Fort Scott. The *Linn County Herald*, the first paper published in the county, was started at Mound City, April 1, 1859, by Jonathan Lyman; after being published one year the name was changed to the Mound City *Report*, and J. F. Broadhead became editor. In the spring of 1861, R. B. Mitchell bought the press, moved it to Mansfield and started the Mansfield *Shield and Banner*. This paper was published by Mr. Lyman until the spring of 1862, when it was suspended, and the press sold and moved to Baldwin City. The *Linn County Enterprise* was started by J. J. McCallum, April 1, 1873. July 4, 1875, he sold one-half interest to W. C. Hanchett, and on the 11th of November the press was sold to T. L. Darlow, of Pleasanton. In January, 1876, J. C. Cannon and T. B. Van Buskirk, bought the press and started the *Linn County Clarion*, February 1, with Dr. S. M. Brice editor. Dr. Brice bought Cannon out January 1, 1877. Brice & Van Buskirk continued the publication of the *Clarion* until they sold it to R. B. Bryan, its present editor.

Societies.—Mound City Lodge, No. 33, A., F. & A. M., was chartered October 17, 1860, with eight members. The charter officers were as follows: Oscar Dewey, W. M.; C. S. Wheaton, S. W.; James M. Iliff, J. W. The present membership of the lodge is thirty-nine.

Magnolia Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 3, 1866, with nine charter members. The first officers were: Jefferson Fleming, N. G.; N. M. Hawk, V. G.; John A. Lefker, R. S.; Jesse Brown, P. S.; and J. K. Anthony, Treasurer. Present membership of the lodge forty-nine.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—MOUND CITY TOWNSHIP.

P. D. ALEXANDER, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Mound City, born in Gibson County, Ind., November 17, 1824, where he was reared and educated, after which he located on a farm in his native county and followed agricultural pursuits until 1849, when he removed to Illinois and located in Tazewell County, where he engaged in farming until 1865, when he came to Kansas and located in Linn County on his present place of 160 acres. He has been twice married, first in Gibson County, Ind., January 25, 1849, to Ophelia Burlin. She died November 26, 1860. By this union they have five children—Emily, Laura, Joseph D., Ada A. and Alma O. He was also married the second time in Gibson County, Ind., February 16, 1865, to Arabella Tucker, of Tennessee. She was born March 21, 1836. They have one child, —Mary A.

E. F. BARNES, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Mound City, born in McLean County, Ills., May 4, 1838. He removed with his parents to Linn County, Kan., in 1855, and completed his education at Mound City, Kan. He then entered his father's store in Mound City, where he was employed as clerk for two years. In 1859, he located on his present place, where he is engaged in farming and stock raising. Married at Mound City, Kan., October 6, 1861, Sarah M. Allen, of Pennsylvania. They have four children—Walter, Ella A., Charles D. and Frank. Mr. Barnes is identified with the Republican party.

CHARLES BARNES, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Mound City, born in McLean County, Ills., February 19, 1832. Was raised and educated in his native State, after which he located on a farm in his native county and followed agricultural pursuits until 1855, when he removed to Kansas and located in Linn County on his present place of 330 acres. Mr. Barnes is one of the first settlers of Linn County. Was elected County Commissioner in 1858, and served two years. He was married in McLean County, Ills., April 7, 1853, to Mary A. Johnston, of Ohio. They have four children—Sarah R., John F., James E. and Daisey B.

N. E. BARTHOLOMEW, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Mound City, born in Wallingtonford, Conn., June 17, 1826, where he was raised until eleven years of age, when he removed, with his parents, to Peoria County, Ills., where he completed his education. Soon after engaged in farming, which he pursued until 1866, when he came to Kansas and located in Mound City, Linn County, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits for two years. In 1868 he purchased his present place of 280 acres, where he is engaged in farming and stock raising. He married in Peoria, Ills., December 25, 1848, Miss Cornelia Kellogg, of Massachusetts. They have five children—Francis L., Jennie E., Flora A., Florin A. and Noyes O.

E. W. BARTLESON, druggist, born in Philadelphia, Penn., January 9, 1837. When young was taken by his parents to Berkeley County, W. Va., where he was raised and educated, soon after engaging in farming until 1855, when he moved to Louisa County, Iowa, where he engaged in civil engineering for some time. He then located at Center Point, Linn County, Iowa, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Twentieth Regiment Iowa Infantry, as a private, after which he was promoted Sergeant, which position he held until the close of the war, when he came to Kansas and located at Mound City, and first engaged in the dry-goods trade until 1871; disposing of his stock of goods, he began operations in his present business. Mr. Bartleson has served as Mayor and held other city offices of minor note. He was married at Centre Point, Iowa, December 25, 1860, to Miss Marion A. Brice, of Iowa. They have five children—Esther B., Gracie, Nellie, Sadie and Jessie.

G. W. BOTKIN, County Treasurer, born in Clarke County, Ohio, November 23, 1835. Was raised and educated in his native State, having completed his education at Sidney, Ohio. Soon after, located near Springfield, Ohio, where he taught school for five years. In 1861, he enlisted in Company C, First Kentucky Infantry, as a private; afterward promoted First Sergeant, which position he held until he was discharged in 1864. In 1866, he came to Kansas, and located at Mound City, where he was Principal of the Mound City school for two years. He was elected County Superintendent in 1867, when he served three consecutive terms. He then removed to La Cygne, Kansas, where he was Principal of the city schools for three years, during which he was conducting institutes throughout the State. In 1881, was elected County Treasurer. Married in Clarke County, Ohio, July 28, 1864, Miss Carrie Baker. She was born in Ohio, in 1840.

THEO. BOTKIN, attorney, born in Clarke County, Ohio, June 25, 1846, where he was raised until the age of fifteen, when he enlisted in Company F, Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Infantry, and served through the war. He then returned to his native county, where he remained a short time. In 1865, came to Kansas, and settled in Linn County, where he completed his studies. Soon after, taught school for some time, and in 1870, located at Pleasanton; organized the city school, of which he was Principal for four years. In 1875, located at Mound City, and opened his present office, and was admitted to the bar during the same year. During his residence at Pleasanton, was elected Probate Judge, and also served as Police Judge of that city. Married at Mound City, Kansas, July 28, 1872, Ellen M. Broadhead. They have two children—Ethel and Clyde J.

N. L. BOWMAN, County Surveyor, born in Shelby County, Illinois, December 22, 1858, where he was reared and educated until the age of thirteen years, when he moved with his parents to Linn County, Kan., receiving the benefits of the country schools until 1876, when he entered the Lane University of Kansas, remaining until 1878, when he attended the State Normal school at Lawrence, Kan., for one term, when he returned to Lane University, graduating in 1880. In 1881, was elected County Surveyor. Mr. Bowman is identified with the Republican party.

DR. S. M. BRICE, born in Clark County, Ky., January 1, 1815; remained in that State until 1835, when he emigrated with his father to Carroll County, Ill., and remained one year; went to Van Buren County, Iowa, and remained until 1840, when he returned to Carroll County, Ill., where he remained until 1843. During this period of his life he had been engaged in farming, but for the last seven years had been preparing himself for the medical profession. Having completed his studies, he went to Linn County, Iowa, and entered into practice, where he remained until 1863, when he came to Linn County, Kan., and located on a farm two miles from Mound City. Sold his farm and moved to Mound City in 1867, where he now resides. He withdrew from active practice in 1870, and entered the drug trade with his son-in-law, E. W. Bartleson. Sold out to his partner in 1878. In 1875, he became editor of the *Linn County Clarion*, published at Mound City by J. C. Cannon and T. B. Van Buskirk. He bought Cannon's interest in 1876, and continued as editor and joint proprietor until December, 1879, when the firm sold the paper to R. B. Bryan, its present proprietor. Since that time he has been engaged in the boot and shoe trade, and in the preparation and publication of a book entitled "Financial Catechism and History of the Financial Legislation of the United States from 1862 to 1882," the first edition of which is just from the press. The Doctor has represented his district twice in the State Legislature, first in 1866, and again in 1871. He was married to Miss Esther Tolman, a native of Maine, in Van Buren County, Iowa, July 31, 1838. They have one child living, a daughter—Marion Alice, who is married to E. W. Bartleson.

J. B. BROADHEAD, deceased, born in Yorkshire, Eng., April 4, 1826; removed to America with parents when young, and settled at Hudson, N. Y., where he remained until 1832, when he removed to Chautauqua County, N. Y., when he completed his education, having finished at Jamestown Academy, after which he taught school four or five years, then learned the printer's trade, and soon became interested in the *Northern Citizen*, and afterward owned an interest in the *Liberator*, the first Abolition paper published in Chautauqua County. After being engaged for many years in the newspaper business, he moved on a farm in Chautauqua County; remained there until 1856, when he went to California and engaged in mining for two years, with satisfactory results. He then returned to his adopted State; remained there until 1858, when he came to Kansas and settled near Mound City, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising until his decease. He was elected to the Legislature in 1863. Married in Jamestown, N. Y., September 1, 1850, H. Maria Smith. She was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., November 30, 1831. They have two children—Ellen M. and Mary F.

R. B. BRYAN, editor *Linn County Clarion*, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, August 1, 1842; son of Dr. E. L. Bryan, one of the early settlers of that county; moved to Iowa in 1852, where he continued to reside until 1861, when he entered the Third Iowa Infantry as a private. Was discharged from that regiment in September, 1862, and entered the Seventh Wisconsin Infantry as a private, being promoted to a Lieutenancy in 1865. Came to Kansas in 1869; followed teaching from 1865 to 1874, when he was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction of Linn County, Kan., which position he held four years. He was Principal of the public schools of Mound City from the close of his term of office until December 16, 1879, at which time he became proprietor of the *Linn County Clarion*.

D. W. CANNON, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Mound City; born in Barron County, Ky., April 3, 1814; was raised and educated in his native State, after which he located at Glasgow, Ky., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he followed for about six years. He then located on a farm in Barron County, Ky., and followed agricultural pursuits for some time. In 1845, removed to St. Charles County, Mo., where he settled on a farm and remained until 1854, when he came to Kansas and located on his present place of 200 acres, situated near Mound City. In 1857, was elected Probate Judge, and served two years. During the late rebellion served in the State militia. Married, in Gibson County, Ind., April 26, 1849, Nancy H. Walhall, of Kentucky. They have two children—John C. and Theresa.

JOHN H. CARTMELL, Deputy County Treasurer, born in Clarke County, Ohio, February 15, 1837, where he was raised until seventeen years of age, when he removed with his parents to White County, Ind., and finished his studies at the State University of Indiana, after which he located near Monticello, where he taught school until 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Infantry; served in his company eighteen months, and afterward served on detached duty in the Commissary Department until the close of the war; he then returned to Monticello, Ind., taught school for one year, then engaged in farming until 1870, when he came to Kansas, and first settled at Paola, Miami County, where he followed mercantile pursuits for two years. He then removed to Linn County and settled in Lincoln Township, where he engaged in farming and breeding fine horses, etc. He was appointed to his present position in 1882. Married in White County, Ind., February 21, 1868, to Anna Patterson, of Indiana; they have three children—Pearl, William and Lou A.

WILLIAM COX, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Mound City, was born in Somersetshire, England, November 7, 1835, where he was reared and educated. He was raised a farmer and pursued that occupation until 1856; he then removed to America and first located in Lake County, Ill., where he remained for three or four years engaged in farming. In 1859 he came to Kansas, and remained a short time in Leavenworth County; he then removed to Linn County and located at Mound City, where he engaged in various pursuits for three years. In 1863 he settled on his present place of 400 acres, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He served in the late rebellion in Company C, Sixth Kansas Cavalry. Was married in Linn County, Kan., September 8, 1862, to Margaret Thompson, of Ohio; they have eight children—Nellie, Jessie, Sidney, Mary, Maggie E., Willie E., Annie E. and Ida M.

AMOS DURBIN, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Mound City, born in Greenup County, Ky., July 4, 1813. Removed with his parents to Johnson County, Ind., where he was raised and educated; after which he engaged in farming, which he followed until 1839, when he moved to Illinois and located in Winnebago County on a farm, farming until he came to Kansas in 1860, and located in Linn County on his present place of 214 acres. He was married in Johnson County, Ind., November 7, 1837, to Margaret Featherengill; she was born in Oldham County, Ky., February 6, 1820.

T. FISHER, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Mound City, born in Fayette County, Penn., October 22, 1824; soon after learned the blacksmith's trade, which he pursued in his native State for four years; he then removed to the iron districts of Ohio, where he was employed at his trade about fifteen years. In 1859 he came to Kansas, pre-empted his present place, returned to Ohio and remained until 1866, and then returned to Kansas and began improving his estate. Married in Fayette County, Penn., to Miss Jane Brownfield, a native of Pennsylvania; they have three children—William B., Sarah J. and Isaac T.

JEFF FLEMING, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Hall Ridge, was born in Bath County, Ky., October 8, 1820. He moved with his parents to Shelby County, Ind., at an early day, and was there raised and educated. He soon after engaged in farming, which he pursued until 1855, when he removed to Polk County, Iowa, remaining there until 1857, when he located in Andrew County, Mo., where he engaged in farming until 1859, when he came to Kansas and settled in Linn County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He represented his district in the Legislature in 1864, served as County Commissioner in 1870, and in 1877 was qualified as Sergeant-at-Arms at Topeka. He was married in Shelby County, Ind., September 25, 1845, to Mary Kenedy, of Pennsylvania. She was born May 26, 1825. They have six children—William V., Robert, Margaret E., Mary, George L. and Inda.

JOHN W. FLORA, retired, was born in Washington County, Md., December 6, 1824, where he was raised and educated. In 1856, removed to Ogle County, Ill., where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1859. In 1860, he located in Linn County, Kan. In 1861, he enlisted in the Third Kansas Infantry. Was wounded at Prairie Grove, and was discharged in 1863 as Sergeant. He returned to Linn County and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1870, he was elected County Commissioner, serving three years, and in 1875 was elected to the position of County Clerk, where he served four years. He was married in Mound City, Kan., February 22, 1880, to C. D. Worden, of Linn County, Kan. They have one child, John D.

EPHRAIM HAHN, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Mound City, was born in Perry County, Mo., June 4, 1826. Was raised and educated in his native State. He soon after engaged in farming, following this occupation until 1860, when he came to Kansas and settled in Linn County on his present place of 300 acres, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. He was married in Perry County, Mo., in September, 1848, to Priscilla Bollinger, of Missouri. They have eight children—William A., James M., Sarah E., John C., Mary J., Malinda S., Lillie B. and Austin L.

HENRY HALL, farmer, P. O. Mound City, was born in Northumberland, England, December 2, 1846, where he was reared and educated, after which he engaged in farming, which he pursued until 1879, when he came to the United States and settled in Linn County, Kan., where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits and raising fine stock. His estate consists of 168 acres of fine farming land. He was married in Northumberland, England, April 21, 1869, to Ann Younger, of England. They have two children—Mary and Elizabeth.

S. L. IVES, Postmaster, was born in Pennsylvania, September 11, 1836, and was taken by his parents to Cuyahoga County, Ohio, where he remained until five years of age, when his parents moved to Winnebago County, Ill., where he was raised and educated, after which he learned the carpenter's trade, which he pursued until 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment Illinois Infantry, as a private; soon after was promoted to Third Sergeant; was wounded in 1863, at Dutton's Hill, Ky., and was discharged in 1864. During the same year he came to Kansas and settled in Linn County, where he engaged in farming until 1869, when he located in Mound City, Kan., and opened a book and stationery store. Was soon after appointed Postmaster, which position he still holds. He has married three times; first, in 1860, to Alice Rigby, who died in 1871; second, to Mary Sheets, of Illinois, who died in 1873, and third, to Justina Ham, in Linn County, Kan., January 1, 1879. He has five children—Ellsworth J., Gordon G., Norman J., Sanford M. and Roscoe.

J. B. JOHNSON, druggist, was born in Richmond County, N. Y., May 31, 1821. He was raised and educated in his native State, after which he located in Logan County, Ill., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for two years; he then removed to Kane County, Ill., where he farmed until 1850, when he emigrated to California, and was engaged in mining until 1857, when he returned to Illinois, remaining there two years. He then returned to California, where he remained three years, returning to Illinois, thence to Kansas in 1868, and located at Mound City, where his time is occupied in the drug trade.

GEORGE W. JONES, County Superintendent, born in Madison County, Ind., September 6, 1849, where he was reared and educated, after which he was employed as teacher in the district schools of Madison County, Ind., until 1871. He then removed to Kansas and located near Fort Scott, taught school one term, removed to Linn County, and in 1876 became Principal of the Mound City schools, which position he held until 1879, when he resigned to accept his present position. Married in Linn County, Kan., October 10, 1875, to Columbia E. Smith, of Missouri. She was born April 17, 1855, and died December 11, 1882. They have three children—Clarence F., George H. and Claude A.

W. L. KELLER, farmer, P. O. Mound City, was born in Augusta County, Va., April 28, 1822. Was reared and educated in his native State, after which he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed until 1851, when he moved to Jones County, Iowa, when he engaged in farming and working at his trade until 1859, when he came to Kansas and first settled in Douglas County, where he remained for a year, when he came to Linn County, and located on his present place of 160 acres, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits and working at his trade at odd times. Married in Augusta County, Va., in 1848, Margaret C. Myers, of Virginia. They have seven children—John L., Charles N., Theodore M., Martin L., Alvin M., Mary T. and Rosa V.

ROBERT KINCAID, merchant, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, December 12, 1836, where he was reared and educated, after which he learned the carpenter's trade, which he pursued in Ohio a short time, when he removed to Roseville, Warren County, Ill., where he worked at his trade until 1857, when he came to Kansas and settled in Linn County, where his time was occupied in building until 1860, when he emigrated to Colorado, where he engaged in mining for three years with satisfactory results. He then returned to Kansas and located at Mound City, where he engaged in the mercantile business in connection with his present business. He is largely interested in real estate, also in the banking house of Hood & Kincaid. He has been twice married, first to Irne Phillips, of Illinois, who died in 1866. By this union he has one child, Gracie. He married the second time, Emma Adams, of Michigan, who died at Battle Creek, Michigan, January 20, 1880, leaving one child—Ernest.

DR. R. P. McDONALD, born in Davis County, Ky., July 29, 1835, where he was reared and educated. In 1856, he attended the Louisville Medical College for one term, when he located at Owensboro, Ky., and began practice, remaining there until 1880. He attended Bennett Medical College at Chicago; graduating there he came to Kansas, and first located in Lyon County, where he practiced for two years. He then removed to Burlington, Coffey County, Kan., where he engaged in his profession until June, 1882, when he located at Mound City. He served in the late rebellion in Company B, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Cavalry. Soon after promoted First Lieutenant; served in that rank until the close of the war. Married in Owensboro, Ky., April 23, 1865, Sarah E. Robinson, of Kentucky. They have one child—Annie E.

J. H. MADDEN, County Clerk, born in Scott County, Ill., September 1, 1841. He was raised and educated in his native State. Soon after enlisted in Company K., Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and was discharged in 1864. He came to Kansas in 1865, and settled in Linn County, on his present place of 160 acres, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1869, when he represented Linn County in the Legislature. He was elected to his present position in 1881.

JAMES OSBORN, farmer, P. O. Mound City, born in North Carolina, February 8, 1804. When young, was taken by parents to Barren County, Ky., remaining there a short time, removed to Crawford County, Ind., where he lived for some time, and acquired a common school education. He located in Vermillion County, Ill., where he remained five or six years, assisting his father on a farm. He then settled in Champaign County, Ill., where he purchased a farm; remained there for some time; removed to Bates County, Mo., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1854, when he came to Kansas, and settled in Linn County, on his present place of ninety-three acres, being the first settler in Linn County. He has been twice married, first, in Edgar County, Ill., to Ann Sowder. She died in Bates County, Mo. By this marriage, they have three children—Mary A., Adelaide and Phillip. He married the second time, in Bates County, Mo., Mrs. Mary Knapp, of Ohio. They have three children—Lewis F., Byron W. and Martha S.

WILLIAM PARK, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Mound City, born in Madison County, Ky., May 19, 1810, where he was reared and educated; after which he engaged in farming until 1837, when he moved to Randolph County, Mo., and engaged in agricultural pursuits for seventeen years. In 1854, he settled on Section 11, coming to Kansas and locating in Linn County on his present place of 200 acres, in 1856, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has served as Justice of the Peace for many years; married in Madison County, Ky., February 9, 1830, Elizabeth McNally, a native of Tennessee. They have nine children—D. Franklin, Martha, Susanna A., Nancy H., Louisa E., Lucinda, John R., William H. and Sarah J.

J. RHODES, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Mound City, born in Essex County, N. J., March 6, 1811; moved with parents in an early day to Wyoming County, Penn., where he was reared and educated; soon after employed as clerk in merchandise, which he pursued for some time. In 1835, located at West Stockbridge, Mass., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1840, when he moved to Northumberland, Wyoming County, Penn., where he continued merchandising three years. He then removed to the country and engaged in farming and milling for thirteen years, and in 1867 located at Tunkhannock, Penn., where he began a new merchandising, which he pursued until 1870, when he came to Kansas and settled in Linn County. In 1877, was appointed County Commissioner, and was elected to that position the following fall, having served three years. Married at Austerlitz, N. Y., December 10, 1835, Pauline E. Blinn, of New York. They have five children—Mary A., John B., Sarah M., Aaron B. and Pauline E.

T. E. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Mound City, born in Bucks County, Penn., January 4, 1827, where he was raised and educated; soon after engaged in farming until 1857, when he came to Kansas and located at Mound City; purchased an interest in the Mound City Mills, where his attention was given until 1865. Disposing of his interest, he engaged in the hardware trade, which he pursued until 1871, when he became proprietor of the Mound City Mills, conducting the business until 1882, sold out and began anew farming. His estate consists of 225 acres conveniently located to Mound City. He was married in Bucks County, Penn., in February, 1853, to Miss Rebecca Betts, she is a native of Pennsylvania; they have seven children—T. Elliott, Jesse B., Howard T., Mary B., Susanna C., Walter T. and Margaret.

THOMAS J. SMITH, hardware, born in Bucks County, Penn., December 14, 1838. He was raised and educated in his native State, after which he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and was wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. He was discharged from service in 1864, when he returned to Bucks County, Penn., remaining there a short time, removed to Long Branch where he pursued his trade for some time; he then located in New York City, engaged in his occupation for three years, when he removed to Doylestown, Penn., when he engaged in contracting and building for ten years. In 1879 he came to Kansas and settled in Mound City, where he worked at his trade for three years, when he engaged in his present business, married in Lambertville, N. J., April 14, 1869, to Mary C. Price, of Pennsylvania; they have three children—Washington I., Laura and Warren M.

WILLIAM L. SMITH, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Hall Ridge, was born in Cape Girardeau, Mo., February 18, 1823, where he was reared and educated; soon after located in Perry County, Mo., and engaged in farming until 1866, when he came to Kansas and settled in Linn County on his present place of 200 acres, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married first in Perry County, Mo., in 1846, to Elizabeth Cline, who died April 7, 1856; by this marriage they had three children—James M., Julia E. and Columbia. He was also married the second time in Perry County, Mo., in 1859, to Elizabeth Cochran they have nine children—Mary J., Elmer E., Elliott U., Joseph L., Ollie E., Alma M., Cirilda, William L. and Elbert.

LOVILO SWIFT, register of deeds, born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., March 12, 1834. When young was taken by parents to Clermont County, Ohio, where he remained until 1846, when he removed to Fountain, Ind., where he received his education. He then located in Vermillion County, Ill., where he engaged in farming until 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and was wounded in 1862, at the battle of Pea Ridge. He was discharged in 1864, when he returned to Vermillion County, Ill., where he remained until 1866. He then came to Kansas, and settled in Linn County, on his farm of 160 acres, where his time was occupied for two years in farming. He then located at Mound City, and engaged in mercantile pursuits for eight years. He was elected Register of Deeds in 1879. Married in Vermillion County, Ill., May 4, 1865, Miss Ellen Newlin, of Illinois. They have six children—Jennie, Jessie, Gertie, Kelly, Nellie and Eugene.

DR. J. H. TREGO, proprietor of abstract books, was born in Bucks County, Penn., May 9, 1823, where he was raised and received his education. In 1843, he emigrated to Mercer County, Ill., where he farmed for three years, after which he began the study of medicine, reading for some time. He returned to Pennsylvania, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1849. He then located in Mercer County, Ill., where he practiced medicine until 1857, when he came to Kansas and located at Mound City, where he engaged at saw milling for some time, and made the lumber and shingles for the first buildings erected in the town. In 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Fifth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, as First Lieutenant. He resigned in 1862, and accepted a position in the Quartermaster's department, where he served until the close of the war, when he returned to Mound City and engaged in various pursuits until 1866, when he was appointed County Treasurer, to fill a vacancy. He was married in Mercer County, Ill., August 22, 1850, to Miss Alice Manington, of Illinois. They have nine children—Kate L., Eleanor, Helen W., Rebecca W., Sophia M., M. Louis, Satie, Octie and Martha.

W. A. TRIGG, Probate Judge, was born in Harrison County, Ky., April 13, 1840. In April, 1848, he was taken by his parents to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he was raised and educated, having finished his studies at Bentonsport Academy in 1859, after which he engaged in teaching school until 1865. He then located at Bonaparte, Iowa, where he was employed in the manufacture of woolen goods, etc., until 1870. He was then employed as a school teacher until 1878, when he came to Kansas and settled in Linn County, where he is engaged in farming. In 1880 he was elected Probate Judge of Linn County, and re-elected in 1882. He was married at Bonaparte, Iowa, August 19, 1861, to Miss Mary E. Ware, daughter of Rev. T. C. Ware. She was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, December 14, 1842. They have four children living—Ellsworth, Clarence J., Freddie C. and Anna S., and two, Alice M. and Mary E., dead.

J. R. VAN ZANDT, merchant, born in Oakland County, Michigan, November 27, 1836, was raised and educated in his native State. In 1858, removed to Bates County, Mo., and for three years was employed as a teacher. In 1861, moved to Linn County, Kan., and in August enlisted in Company D, Sixth Kansas Cavalry. Discharged in July, 1862, owing to disability. He then returned to Linn County, and followed agricultural pursuits for some time. He was elected County Clerk November 8, 1864, to fill a vacancy, and re-elected November, 1865, and served out the term January, 1868. He was Registrar of Deeds in 1864 and 1865, Clerk of the District Court in 1865 and 1866, and County Clerk in 1864–65–66–67. In 1873 he was elected to the Legislature from Linn County, and declined a re-election to that position. He was associated in the hardware and implement business at Mound City and Pleasanton, with D. F. Park seven years, and about six years at Wichita, Kan. In the fall of 1882, he engaged to conduct the branch wholesale implement house of Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Co. of Chicago. He was married in Linn County, Kan., January 29, 1863, to Miss Mary J. Scott, of Ohio. They have three children—William G., Albert and Mary R.

O. P. WATSON, merchant, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., July 7, 1833, where he was raised and educated; soon after learned the carpenter's trade, which he pursued until 1857, when he came to Kansas and settled in Linn County on a farm, where he farmed and worked at his trade until 1865, when he located at Mound City and engaged in mercantile pursuits. Mr. Watson has been identified with the city offices for many years, having held the position of Mayor and Councilman. He married in Otsego County, N. Y., March 13, 1855, Colista A. Swift, who is a native of New York. They have one child—Frank G.

DR. B. W. WILSON, physician, born in Guernsey County, Ohio, April 25, 1825, where he was reared and educated. In 1844, he located at Pagetown, Morrow County, Ohio, where he studied medicine for three years. He then removed to Newton, Union County, Ohio, where he began the practice of his profession and remained there until 1857, and then located at Caledonia, Marion County, Ohio, until 1864, when he removed to Center Point, Linn County, Iowa. Practiced there until 1867, when he came to Kansas and settled in Mound City, where he continues his profession. In 1882, he was elected to represent his district in the Legislature. He has been twice married, first in 1864, to Hester Gaites, of Pennsylvania. By this union they have three children—Josephine, Viola J. and Hallis B. Married the second time in Linn County, Iowa, Mary E. Disman, of Virginia. They have two children—Decata J. and Ella N. The Doctor is strong in the cause of temperance, and has never indulged in any intoxicating liquors.

PLEASANTON.

This flourishing town of twelve hundred inhabitants, the largest in Linn County, is situated on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, twenty-four miles north of Fort Scott. The surrounding country is valley, hills being visible at various distances in all directions.

The building of Pleasanton commenced in the summer of 1869, when the coming of the above-mentioned railroad was assured. There never was any town company organized, and the town site, which previously was owned by a considerable number of private individuals, seems to have been selected by common consent.

The town site was laid out in the summer of 1869, and the first town lot was sold in July. Shortly after this time, a hotel was built on Main street by John Butler; William E. Talbott started a general store; Park & Vanzandt a hardware store; Dr. Bender a drug store; Kincaid & Co. a general store, and other businesses also were started before the railroad was completed to the town. There were built also a considerable number of small temporary dwelling houses, and the second hotel was erected by Morgan Ficus the same year. In the spring of 1870, larger and more commodious residences began to be built; one by Mr. Medberry, which was the first good house in town, and others in the north part of town, by William Hudsley, A. F. Hawley and John Haynes. The town grew very rapidly for the first three or four years, until it acquired a population of eight hundred, from which time until 1878 it made but little progress.

The first lawyers in Pleasanton were George Godfrey, M. N. Lewis, and W. P. Winfree, all of whom located before S. H. Allen, who came February 1, 1870. The first physician was R. J. Peare, in August, 1869; the second, Henry Plumb, in the fall. The first sermon in town was preached by Rev. John Kimsey, July 4, 1869.

City Government.—On the 29th of October, 1869, the town of Pleasanton was incorporated, and a Board of Trustees appointed, consisting of Dr. Henry Plumb, Edger M. Tucker, William E. Talbott, Charles T. Wheaton and Caleb Rhoades. An election was held October 25, 1870, for the purpose of completing the organization of the town as a city of the third class. D. W. Poak was elected Mayor, and C. A. Brackett, A. D. Hyatt, Fred. Wagner, J. R. Fairfield and M. Rainwater, Councilmen. Fred. Wagner was elected Clerk. The subsequent Mayors have been the following: S. Wade, elected in 1871; J. E. Whitman, in 1872 and 1873; Fred. Wagner, in 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877; D. F. Park, 1878; S. H. Hibbs, 1879; B. F. Blaker, 1880; D. A. Crocker, 1881, and W. S. Everett, in 1882.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in October, with nine members, by Rev. T. Y. Gardner, of Fort Scott. Rev. J. P. Harsen, who assisted at the organization of the church, was the first pastor, and remained eighteen months. The church was then without a pastor until 1874, when Rev. Jacob Baay was called and remained until 1879. Rev. J. H. Trussell commenced his labors in July, 1880, and remained until October, 1882. The church building, a frame one, was erected in the winter of 1869-70, and cost $2,500. The present membership is thirty-one. A Sunday school was organized in 1869; it has now one hundred and ten scholars enrolled, and sixty-five in average attendance.

Pleasanton Methodist Episcopal Church was organized April 26, 1870, by the election of trustees. Previously, there had been preaching by Rev.

John Kimsey, on July 4, 1869, on top of Round Mound, and on the 25th of the same month by Rev. H. P. Satchwell, in "an unroofed, unfloored and unfinished building," which building was afterward known as the "Butler Hotel." Pleasanton Mission was established March 28, 1870, by the appointment to it of Rev. H. P. Satchwell, who held his first services April 1, 1870, in the billiard hall under the Gulf Hotel. At the first meeting of the society, it was decided to build a parsonage, and a church building was also erected and dedicated that year. In order to accomplish these two objects, the society ran deeply into debt, and was consequently seriously embarrassed for a number of years. During the first part of Rev. Mr. Satchwell's pastorate, the Missionary Society was obliged to contribute $200 toward his support. Mr. Satchwell resigned in September on account of ill health, and Rev. S. S. Wetherby succeeded in October, and remained until March, 1871. Rev. C. F. Williams was now appointed and remained until August, 1872, Revs. S. Ayers and William Beeler filling out the year. Rev. James Murray was appointed in March, 1873, and remained two years. Rev. John Nelson followed and remained until 1877. Rev. C. T. Deboraw was pastor during 1878–79 and 1880, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. J. W. Walker in March, 1881. In the year 1879, a brick church building was erected at a cost of $2,600. The present membership is 125.

Public Schools.—The first school meeting in District No. 78, the Pleasanton district, was held February 19, 1870, and was organized by electing E. A. McGregor, Director; Dr. Henry Plumb, Clerk, and D. W. Poak. The first annual meeting was held March 31. The first complement of teachers consisted of Theodore Botkin, Mary E. Botkin and Emma M. Adams, who commenced their first term of school in April. R. W. Blue succeeded Theodore Botkin as Principal of the schools in April, 1871, and was followed by R. B. Bryan in 1873; Theodore Botkin, in 1874; T. W. McKinnie, 1876; W. F. Kirkland, 1878; A. E. Beardsley, 1879; J. F. Hartshorn, 1880, and Mr. McCullough, 1882.

The school building, a three story brick, costing, including furniture, $18,000, was erected in 1871. It is situated on the summit of Round Mound, a small elevation in the west part of the town, about fifty feet high. It is a prominent object and commands an extended and magnificent view of the surrounding country.

George B. Lord & Co. started a bank in 1870, and in a short time sold out to E. T. Coe & Co., who continued the business until 1872. During this latter year, Hood & Kincaid started their bank, and have since continued to do a general banking business. In 1881, they erected an elegant brick building at a cost of $3,500.

The Pleasanton Library Association was organized in March, 1881. They have now one hundred and fifty volumes in the library, which is remarkably well patronized.

SOCIETIES AND THE PRESS.

Eureka Lodge, No. 88, A., F. & A. M., was chartered October 20, 1870. The charter officers were J. R. Vanzandt, W. M.; J. M. Haynes, S. W.; Peter Fellows, J. W.; H. H. Cox, Secretary, and J. W. Babb, Treasurer. The present membership is 34.

Pleasanton Lodge, No. 65, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 7, 1870, with six members. Its charter officers were John Eifert, N. G.; F. H. Foot, V. G.; J. M. Taylor, Secretary; James Lacount, Treasurer, and J. W. Garrett, Reporter. Present membership, 32.

Pleasanton Lodge, No. 92, A. O. U. W., was organized February 6, 1882, with twenty-six members; the present membership is the same. The first officers were as follows: R. J. Peare, P. M. W.; N. W. Barnett, M. W.; J. W. Platt, Foreman; J. F. Conley, Overseer; J. L. Carnahan, Recorder; G. F. Horton, Financier; J. F. George, Receiver; E. L. Williams, Guide; Charles Adams, Outside Watchman, and R. P. Akers, Inside Watchman.

Jewell Post, No. 3, G. A. R., was organized August 22, 1881, with thirty-six charter members. The first officers of the Post were N. W. Barrett, P. C.; George R. Page, S. V. C.; D. I. Whitman, J. V. C.; James Goss, O. D.; C. P. Lee, Surgeon; J. E. Whitman, Chaplain; H. H. McGlothlin, O. G.; J. H. Madden, Adjutant. The organization has now one hundred and one members and is in a flourishing condition.

Morning Star Encampment, No. 1, I. C. R. C., was organized January 16, 1882, with twenty-seven members; its present membership is sixty. Its first officers were the following: W. H. Masters, E. C.; N. W. Barnett, E. Conn.; F. W. Baldwin, S. C.; J. W. Platt, C. H.; G. F. Horton, W. Secretary; J. W. Babb, F. Secretary; Mrs. L. A. Masters, W. Treasurer; Mrs. C. E. Stuckey, J. C.

This is the first encampment of the Independent Champions of the Red Cross organized in Kansas. The order had its origin on the Pacific coast in 1873; in 1875, encampments were organized in Colorado and at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, and in some other Western States about the same time. The Supreme Commandery is located at Denver, Colo. Both men and women are eligible to membership and to all the privileges of the order. The objects of the order are to promote temperance, to provide literary, musical and other elevating entertainments for its members, and there will ultimately be added to it a life benefit feature.

The Pleasanton Observer was started August 24, 1871, by L. K. Zook. In the spring of 1875, E. H. and J. A. Bacon took charge of the paper and published it until July 1, 1876, when E. H. Bacon sold out his interest to Dr. Henry Plumb. On the 1st of April, 1877, Dr. Plumb sold his share to J. A. Bacon, who, on June 10, 1880, sold out to D. S. and H. L Capell, who still continue its publication.

The Linn County Press was started in 1869, by A. B. Bowman, who sold it to Winfree & Lewis. From them it was purchased by the Press Publishing Company, who ran it about a year and sold it to Mugford & Hughes, who moved it to Sumner County, Kan., in 1871.

The Pleasanton Herald was started April 21, 1881, by J. M. Voss. Mr. Voss continued its publication until September 8, 1882, when W. S. Platt took charge of the editorial department. The *Herald* is devoted to the interests of the National Greenback Labor Party, and with the exception of the *Linn County Tribune* which was published at La Cygne about one year (1878–79), is the only greenback paper ever published in the county. There has been no Democratic paper published in Linn County.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The Hammond Mill was built in the summer of 1869, and commenced running October 12. It is in the northwest part of the town, on Muddy Creek. It is a four-run mill, with a forty-horse power engine and a capacity of sixty barrels of flour per day. The building with its machinery cost $12,000. This mill was built and is still owned by William H. Hammond, and is noted for the manufacture of the "Golden Sheaf" brand of flour.

Pleasanton City Mills.—In the year 1870, a bonus of $1,000 and a mill site were offered by E. M. and C. H. Tucker, to any one who would build and operate for five years a grist mill in the southern part of the town. William Marshall & Sons, in the fall of the year, built the Pleasanton City Mills, and operated them until March 1, 1875, selling out at that time to Van Densen, Rohrer & Co., who ran the mills until January 1, 1876, when they were sold to King R. Powell. Mr. Powell ran them until January 1, 1880, when they were leased to Hewett & Smith six months, at the end of which time they passed into the hands of the present owners, Blaker Bros.

The mills are in a three story frame building, and consist of two run of stone, propelled by a forty-horse power engine, have a capacity of sixty barrels of flour per day, and cost $8,000.

Summary.—Since 1878, Pleasanton has been making gratifying and substantial progress. It now contains two general stores, two dry goods stores, five groceries, four drug stores, two stove and tin stores, two hardware stores, one clothing store, five blacksmith's shops, three wagon shops, three hotels, two lumber yards, three shoe shops, one elevator, one agricultural implement dealer, one book store, and about twenty other business houses. The population, March 1, 1882, was 1,114.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—POTOSI TOWNSHIP.

S. H. ALLEN, lawyer, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., March 19, 1847; was reared and educated in his native State and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, that State, in 1869, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until 1870, when he came to Kansas and located at Pleasanton, where he immediately resumed his practice. In 1874, he was elected County Attorney, and is a candidate for Judge of the sixth judicial district of Kansas. He was married in Pleasanton, Kan., December 24, 1872, to Miss Lucina A. Smith. She was born in McHenry County, Ill. They have four children—Otis S., Emily P., Ellen A. and George S.

S. M. ALLEN, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Pleasanton, born in Davis County, Ind., March 1, 1827. Was raised and educated in his native State, after which he located on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits until 1868, when he came to Kansas, located in Shawnee County, where he farmed for six years. He then removed to Labette County, Kan., where he followed the same business until 1880, when he sold his interest and located in Linn County on his present place of 172 acres. Married in Davis County, Ind., November 2, 1850, Miss Louisa A. McCormick, of Indiana. They have five children—Martha J., Mary E., Martin A., Margaret E. and Nannie.

S. ARMSBY, merchant, was born in Chester, N. H., March 31, 1847. When young he was taken by his parents to Faribault, Minn., where he was principally raised. He attended school at Millbury, Mass., for three years, and finished his course at Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1866. In 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Eleventh Regiment Minnesota Infantry, and was discharged in July, 1865, after which his time was occupied in teaching school for some time. In 1870, he came to Kansas, and first located at Mound City, Linn Co., where he was employed as a clerk for several years, when he settled in Pleasanton and in 1880 purchased a stock of hardware. He was married in Pleasanton August 26, 1878, to Miss Bell Whitman, of Missouri. They have two children—Alice L. and Sarah B.

SAMUEL ASHLEY, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Pleasanton, was born in Fulton County Ill., April 19, 1847, where he was raised and educated. He soon after engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1869, when he came to Kansas and settled in Linn County on his present place of 140 acres. He was married in Linn County, Kan., October 25, 1872, to Miss Lucinda Shoemaker, of Ohio. They have four children—George L., Oliver E., Susanna L. and Samuel. Mr. Ashley is a Democrat.

CHARLES S. ATKINS, Justice of the Peace, was born in Lawrence County, Ill., May 28, 1829. He was raised and educated in his native State, after which he engaged in agricultural pursuits for some time. He then served as second engineer on the Mississippi steamers for quite a while. In 1851, he returned to Illinois, and took an active part in building the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad. In 1858, he came to Kansas, and settled in Linn County. He was engaged in various pursuits until 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Second Regiment Kansas Infantry. He was discharged November 2, 1861, and re-enlisted November 29, 1861, in Company D, Sixth Kansas Cavalry. Was re-enlisted as a veteran in same company December 2, 1863. During his term of service he was wounded the eighth time and lost his right leg at the battle of Massard Prairie, near Fort Smith, Ark. He was discharged in 1865. He then returned to Linn County and was elected Justice of the Peace in 1872, which position he still holds. He has been married the third time, first in Lawrence County, Ill., to Martha Pinkstaff. She died in 1849. The second marriage occurred in Linn County, Kan., December 6, 1860, to Miss Sarah A. Defreese, a native of Morgan County, Mo. She died August 13, 1880, and the third union took place at Mound City, Kan., January 25, 1881, to Miss Jennie A. Johnson. She was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1853.

WILLIAM H. ATKIN, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Pleasanton, was born in New York City, April 11, 1844. When young he was taken by his parents to Chicago, where he remained eight years. In 1855, he returned to New York, and was educated at Tarrytown, N. Y., completing his studies in 1858, after which he returned to Illinois and located on a farm in Cook County, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, in which he served until the close of the war. He then returned to Cook County and engaged in farming until 1869, when he removed to St. Clair County, Mo., and engaged in farming until 1872. He then came to Kansas, and located in Linn County on his present place of 180 acres. He was married in Linn County, Kan., September 11, 1882, to Miss Doyer A. Boyer, of Indiana. They have one child, Catherine L.

N. W. BARNETT, notary public and Justice of the Peace, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., February 6, 1835. When he was young he was taken by his mother to Spencer County, Ind., where he remained for a short time, when he removed to Warrick County, Ind., where he received his education. In 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Infantry. During his service he was wounded the fourth time, and lost his left arm at the battle of Rivers Bridge, S. C., February 3, 1865, and was discharged May 30, 1865, after which he located in Princeton, Ind., where he served as City Marshal for five years. He then engaged in the insurance business until 1879, when he came to Kansas and located at Pleasanton. He served as City Marshal in 1881, and was elected Justice of the Peace in 1882. He was married in Warrick County, Ind., September 30, 1866, to Miss Mary J. Tindall, of Indiana. They have four children—Jesse R., Edgar J., Annie B. and Effie E.

JOHN BAUGH, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Pleasanton, was born in South Carolina October 12, 1814. He moved with his parents to Logan County, Ky., and was raised and educated there. He then engaged in farming for some time, after which he learned the carpenter's trade. This he pursued for ten years. In 1856, he came to Kansas and settled in Linn County. He has served as Justice of the Peace. His estate consists of 170 acres of improved land. Was married in Hopkins County, Ky., April 9, 1840, to Miss Minerva G. Vickers, who was born in Hopkins County, Ky., March 25, 1821. They have eight children—Mary E., John W., Martha L., Millie M., Lydia V., Paulina C., Louisa N. and Julia F

W. R. BIDDLE, lawyer, was born in Stark County, Ohio, November 22, 1840, and was educated at the Otterbein University and at the University of Michigan. At the breaking out of the war he proceeded to Washington City and enlisted in the Oneida Calvary company of New York, and participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Petersburg, and others of minor note, after which he spent one year in the law department of the Michigan University, and was admitted to the bar at Bucyrus, Ohio, in 1868; shortly afterward removed to Kansas and located at Mound City, where he commenced practice, which he still continues in Linn and the surrounding counties. In 1872, was elected County Attorney of Linn County. In 1875, he represented Linn County in the Legislature. In 1876, he was re-elected and made President of the Republican State Convention in 1878. During the same year served his third term in the Legislature. He was married at Mound City, Kan., May 8, 1870, to Miss Lauretta Streeter, a native of Bucks County, Penn. They have two children—Magalena and Sue Ellen.

F. BLAIR, merchant, born in Fulton County, Ill., June 11, 1843, where he was raised until he was thirteen years of age, when he came to Kansas and first located in Miami County on a farm, where he remained until 1863, after which he located at Paola and learned the tinner's trade. In 1868, moved to Linn County and opened a hardware store at Trading Post, where he continued until 1871. His next permanent location was Pleasanton, where he still continues the hardware trade. Married, in Pleasanton, Kan., December 28, 1871, Miss Alice Allman. She was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, November 20, 1850. They have three children—Addie M., Frank L. and Lora A. Mr. Blair is identified with the Republican party.

B. F. BLAKER, of the firm of B. F. Blaker & Co., lumber and grain dealers, was born in Bucks County, Penn., December 3, 1844. He was reared and educated in his native State, after which he engaged in farming until 1870, when he came to Kansas and located at Pleasanton, where he engaged in the lumber and grain trade. They have yards at La Cygne, Blue Mound, Prescott and Sprague, Mo. They are also proprietors of the Pleasanton City Mills. He enlisted in 1863 in Company C, Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and re-enlisted in 1864 in Company C, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, where he served until the close of the war. He was married in Pleasanton, December 5, 1872, to Miss Adda Brabant, a native of Wisconsin. They have two children—Emma L. and Paulina.

J. F. CADY, liveryman, was born in Ripley County, Ind., July 27, 1841, and was educated in Mitchell County, Iowa. In 1857, he came to Kansas and settled in Linn County, where he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1877, when he located at Pleasanton, where he is engaged in the livery business. His estate consists of 110 acres conveniently located to Pleasanton; he was married in Linn County, Kan., September 8, 1862, to Miss Sarah C. Baugh; she was born in Kentucky January 3, 1842. They have five children—Laura A., James A., Henry H., William H. and Francis B.

D. S. CAPELL, the senior proprietor of the Pleasanton *Observer*, was born in Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., in 1845. He left school to work at the case when but fifteen years old, and has followed the business ever since, holding the position of foreman in the *Chronicle* office in Penn Yan for some time. He was married in Albany, N. Y., in 1871, to Miss H. L. Spencer. They came West in 1878, and in September, 1879, Mr. Capell assisted in establishing the *Labette County Democrat*. He sold out his interest the following spring, and in June, 1880, came to Pleasanton and bought the *Observer*. In this transaction Mrs. Capell figured as a partner, and the two are now conducting the business in partnership, D. S. Capell being the business manager, and H. L. Capell the editor.

DR. J. L. CARNAHAN was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., August 14, 1843; he was raised and educated in his native State, having partially completed his studies at the Wabash College in 1861, at the age of seventeen years. He enlisted in the Tenth Indiana Battery, October 7, 1861, as a private. He was afterward promoted to Sergeant, in which position he served until the close of the war. After his return home from the war, he completed his education; he then entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, during the years of 1868 and 1869; he then located in Dayton, Ind., his native town, where he practiced for five years, when he removed to Fowler, Benton Co., Ind., where he remained until 1878, when he located at Frankfort, Ind., where he engaged in the practice of his profession for three years. In 1881, he came to Kansas and settled at Pleasanton, where he is actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He married in Dayton, Ind., October 20, 1869, Isabelle Toole, of Indiana, born June 10, 1844. They have three children—Aldercy, Lizzie and James A.

D. A. CROCKER, merchant, was born in Franklin County, Ind., August 30, 1834, where he was raised and educated; soon after he learned the carpenter's trade, which he pursued for a short time. In 1854, he moved to Martinsburg, Keokuk Co., Iowa, where he engaged in the mercantile trade for three years. He came to Kansas in 1857 and settled in Linn County, where his attention was directed to saw milling for quite a while. In 1860, he emigrated to Colorado and engaged in mining until 1863, when he returned to Linn County and engaged in farming until 1876. He then located at Pleasanton, where he is engaged in the hardware and implement trade. Mr. Crocker was County Commissioner two terms, and has served one term in the Legislature. He has been twice married, first in 1867, to Drusilla Botkin, of Ohio; she died in Linn County, Kan., in 1869. They had one child—Clara B. The second marriage occurred at Mound City, Kan., in 1871, to Miss Amelia Botkin, also a native of Ohio. She was born August 16, 1834.

S. DECKER, merchant, born in Henry County, Ind., August 31, 1832, where he was raised and educated, after which he located at Elizabeth, Henry County, Ind., where he was employed for two years in merchandising. He then moved to Greenfield, Ind., where he engaged in the mercantile trade for ten years. In 1870, came to Kansas, and settled in Pleasanton, where he is engaged in the grocery trade; carries a stock of $6,000, and is doing a business of $30,000 a year. He has been twice married, first in Winchester, Ind., in 1856, to Miss Lucy West. By this marriage they had three children—Emma, Henry C. W. and Ella. The second marriage occurred in Bates County, Mo., March, 1870, to Miss Julia A. Morrow. She was born in Rush County, Ind. They have one child, Ernest. Mr. Decker is a Republican.

B. ELLIS, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Pleasanton, born in Barry County, Mo., October 7, 1825, and was taken when young by his parents to McLean County, Ill., where he was raised and educated; after which he moved to Linn County, Iowa, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for fourteen years. In 1856, he moved to Linn County, Kansas, and in 1858 located at Mound City, Linn County, where he turned his attention to merchandising until 1872, when he settled on his present place. His estate consists of 1,035 acres of land and a half interest in the Linn County Bank, situated at La Cygne, Kan. He has been twice married, first in 1861, to Miss Mary A. Curtis, of Ohio, who died in Linn County, Kan., in 1876, leaving three children—Elmer E., John M. and Arthur W. The second marriage occurred in Linn County, Kan., September 18, 1877, to Miss Sarah J. Shinn, of Iowa. They have two children—Frank B. and Walter.

W. S. EVERETT, merchant, born in Detroit, Mich., June 27, 1844, where he was raised and educated. In 1863, enlisted in Company B, First Regiment Michigan Cavalry, where he served until the close of the war. In 1865, moved to Boone County, Iowa, where he was employed as clerk in mercantile pursuits for four years. In 1869, came to Kansas and settled in Pleasanton, Linn County, where he is engaged in the grocery trade. He was elected Mayor in 1882, and has served as Councilman for several years. Married in Pleasanton, Linn County, Kan., November 23, 1872, Miss Mary Baker. She was born in Iowa, February 12, 1851. They have two children—Robert J. and Edna.

W. C. GARRATT, druggist, born in Linn County, Kan., February 11, 1859, where he was raised and educated; after which he was employed as clerk until 1882, when he began operation in his present business under the firm of Garratt & Willis. Married at Mound City, Kan., December 25, 1881, Miss Ollie Stucker. She was born in Jordan, Minn., in 1862. They have one child, Clive.

CHARLES GATES, farmer, Section 30, Range 25, Township 21, P. O. Pleasanton, was born in Ellington, Chautauqua County, N. Y., May 7, 1829. He was raised and educated there in his native State, after which he learned the carpenter's trade, which he pursued for many years. In 1854, he located in Erie County, Penn., and in 1857 returned to his native State, and in 1860 moved to Union City, Erie Co., Penn., and there he worked at his trade until 1869, and then he came to Kansas and located at Pleasanton, Linn County, where he engaged in the hardware and implement trade for four years, after which he settled on his present place. He was married in Ellington, N. Y., September 29, 1853, to Miss Eliza A. Stevens, of Vermont. They have two children—Ellen M. and Charlie E.

JOHN. J. HARRIS, Postmaster, born in Philadelphia, Penn., November 29, 1842. Was raised in his native city until twelve years of age, when he removed with his parents to Zanesville, Ohio, where he worked as printer until 1855, when he located at Louisville, Ky., and was employed as clerk for some time. He then moved to St. Louis and was employed there as clerk for one year. In 1860, proceeded to Colorado, and engaged in mining until 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, First Regiment Colorado Cavalry, and was discharged November, 1865, after which he came to Kansas and located at Pleasanton, and engaged in the stationery trade. In 1876, was appointed Postmaster, which position he still holds. He has been twice married, first to Miss Lydia J. Whitson in 1864. By this union they have one child—Stella. The second marriage occurred at Pleasanton, May 30, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth McClure. They have two children—Maggie and Frank.

A. D. HYATT, real estate, born in Wayne County, Ind., December 3, 1833. He was raised and educated in his native State. Soon after emigrated to California, where his attention was principally occupied in hotel keeping with satisfactory results, for five years. In 1860 came to Lexington, Ill., and enlisted in Company G, Fourth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, as a private; soon after promoted Sergeant Major, and his second promotion to Captain, which position he held until the close of the war. He located in Linn County, Kan., in 1867, and was elected Probate Judge in 1879. He has served as Justice of the Peace for some time. He has been twice married, first in Natchez, Miss., July, 1865, to Miss Ollie Q. Walker, a native of Mississippi. She died in New Orleans, La., September, 1879. By this union they have two children—Robert W. and Glen C. He was married the second time to Miss Mattie E. Tansey, on April 11, 1880.

DR. C. P. LEE, born in Herkimer County, N. Y., October 29, 1827. Was raised and educated in his native State. He received an academic education at the Lewis County Academy, at Lowville, N. Y. In 1849, was a medical student in the office of John C. Fish, M. D., of Lowell, N. Y. In the early part of 1850, removed to Tiffin, Ohio, and was a student in the office of John N. Heckerman, M. D., and was admitted into the medical department of the University of Michigan as a student during the years 1850-51-52, and graduated in 1854, after which he located at Belleville, Ohio, where he engaged in his profession for sixteen years. In 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private; was soon afterward promoted to Assistant Surgeon, and served with that rank until the close of the war. He then returned to Belleville, Ohio, where he remained until 1870. He then came to Kansas, and was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Osawatomie, Miami County; was afterward appointed Superintendent, which position he held for two years. He located at Pleasanton in 1874. With the aid of $2,000, the Doctor is engaged in erecting a private insane asylum at Butler, Mo., which will be conducted on a charitable basis. He married in Seneca County, Ohio, May, 1857, Miss Sarah A. Sherky, of Ohio. They have four children—Effie, Elbia, Willard H. and Cubia K.

H. H. McGLOTHLIN, auctioneer, born in Tazewell County, Va., March 12, 1840. He moved with his parents to Kansas City in 1849, and was there raised and educated. In 1856, he located in Douglas County, Kan., on a farm, where he remained until 1861, when he went into the employ of the Government until he enlisted in Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, as a private, and was mustered out in 1865 as First Sergeant, after which he located in Linn County, Kan., and engaged in saw milling until 1870, when he located at Pleasanton, where he is engaged at his present business. He was elected Constable in 1870, and still holds that position. In 1878, he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal, and held the office four years. Married in Pleasanton, April 9, 1870, Mrs. R. W. Probasco, of Ohio.

J. H. MARTIN, lawyer, was born in Edgar County, Ill., September 28, 1836, and was educated at the Friends' Western Manual Labor school in Park County, Ind., having finished in 1860, after which he located in Parke County, Ind., and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1863, when he moved to Marion County, Iowa, where he remained until 1865, when he came to Kansas and located in Franklin County for a short time. In 1868, he moved to Miami County, and during his residence was elected County Commissioner. He came to Linn County in 1879, and was elected the same year County Clerk. He has been twice married, first in Parke County, Ind., January 29, 1860, to Miss Charity E. Morris, a native of Indiana, born August 10, 1844; she died January 16, 1870. By this marriage they had three children—Mollie E., Ida M. and Sarah J. His second marriage was in Miami County, Kan., July 30, 1871, to Miss Jennie E. Mitchell. She was born in Clearfield County, Penn., January 3, 1845.

GEORGE R. PAGE, merchant, born in Marengo, McHenry County, Ill., December 18, 1846. He was reared and educated in his native State. In 1863, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry, and served for five months; after which he located at Harvard, Ill., and engaged in the mercantile trade for some time. In 1869, moved to Butler, Mo., where he remained a short time during the same year. Came to Kansas and settled in Linn County, where he engaged in the real estate business, until 1872. He then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1881, when he located at Pleasanton and engaged in his present business. Mr. Page is at present Township Treasurer. He was married in McHenry County, Ill., to Miss Amelia M. Smith, October 1, 1867. They have six children—Mary E., Emma S., Genevieve C., George R., Laura P. and Lucina.

R. J. PEARE, M. D., born in County Wexford, Ireland, December 28, 1844. At the age of eleven years, he emigrated with his parents to Canada, where he received a common school education. In 1866, he came to the United States, and three years later took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in the University of Michigan. He then located in Pleasanton, Linn Co., Kan., and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1874, he returned to his *alma mater*, where he remained two years in the special study of diseases of the eye and ear. In 1876, he visited Europe for the purpose of continuing these studies in the University of Berlin, where he remained about one year. He then returned to Kansas, and resumed his practice at Pleasanton. He was married in Kansas City, Mo., to Miss Nora Blue, of Grafton, W. Va., December 28, 1879. They have two children—Florence B. and Catherine A.

W. B. PERRY, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Pleasanton, born in Robinson County, Tenn., March 22, 1827, was taken by his parents when young to Williamson County, Ill., where he matured to manhood, and was educated, after which he engaged in farming which he followed until 1854, when he emigrated to Kansas, settling in Linn County, being one of the first settlers in the county. He moved to his present place in 1857. His estate contains 320 acres of fine farming land. Married in Williamson County, Ill., January 14, 1846, Diathia Spillers, of Illinois. They have seven children—Richard E., Fremont F., Mary, Annie, Charley O., Lizzie and Alford.

W. S. PLATT, editor of the Pleasanton *Herald*, was born in Allen County Ind., January 4, 1854. In an early day with his parents he emigrated to Iowa, and at the close of the war to Missouri. He came to Kansas in 1868, and settled in Linn County. He was brought up principally on the farm. Received a normal course at the State Normal School at Leavenworth. Graduated at the Kansas Normal School and Business Institute with the class of 1879. Took charge of the *Herald* as its editor in September, 1882.

JAMES RICKARD, confectioner and baker, born in Bucks County, Penn., November 2, 1844. He was reared and educated in his native State, and soon after learned the art of bricklaying, which he pursued for twenty-one years. He came to Kansas in 1879, and settled at Mound City, where he worked at his trade until 1881, when he moved to Pleasanton, and engaged in his present business. He was married in Doylestown, Penn., October 5, 1868, to Miss Julia Shaw, of Bucks County, Penn. They have had seven children—Eva, Flora, Lenos, Eddie, William and Maggie, and Nellie, deceased.

A. D. ROOT, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Pleasanton, born in Susquehanna County, Penn., September 11, 1833, was raised and educated in his native State. Soon after, he learned the blacksmith and wagon trade, which he pursued for eight years. In 1859, he moved to Lee County, Iowa, where he worked at his trade until 1862, when he came to Kansas and located in Linn County, on his present place. His estate consists of 1,000 acres. He served during the late rebellion in Company B, Second Regiment Iowa Infantry, and was discharged on account of disability. He has been twice married, first in Susquehanna County, Penn., in 1854, to Miss Caroline A. Dickey. She died in 1877. By this marriage they have five children—Florence A., Frank A., Willina, Nellie G., George D. and Charles H. The second marriage took place in Linn County, Kan., February 21, 1878, to Mrs. Harriet A. Henshaw. By this marriage they have one child—Alva. Mr. Root is identified with the Republican party.

ISAAC SERIGHT, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Pleasanton, born in Decatur County, Ind., October 30, 1837, where he was raised and educated, after which his time was spent working on his father's farm until 1857, when he came to Kansas and settled in Linn County on his present place of 200 acres, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has served as Township Treasurer for fifteen years. Married in Linn County, Kan., July 7, 1861, Miss Mary E. Ford. They have four children—James H., John M., Eddie L. and Lillie M. Mr. Seright is a Greenbacker.

E. M. TUCKER, merchant, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, October 5, 1836; was there raised until the age of twelve years, when he moved to Bucyrus, Crawford Co., Ohio, where he completed his studies, after which he was a dry goods clerk for many years. In 1855, he moved to Minooka, Grundy Co., Ill., where he was appointed Postmaster through friendship of Stephen A. Douglas, until 1858, when he came to Kansas and settled in Linn County, and engaged in agricultural pursuits for some time. In 1866, he located in Mound City, Kan., where he engaged in merchandising until 1869, when he settled at Pleasanton, where he is engaged in his present business. He has been married three times, first near Mound City, Kan., August 17, 1864, to Miss M. J. Davis; she died September 4, 1866. By this union they had one child—Lottie E. The second marriage also occurred at Mound City, May 8, 1867, to Miss Sarah A. Tansey; she died April 11, 1877. They had four children by this marriage—Frank M., Charles C., Walter L. and George C. The third marriage took place at Pleasanton, February 2, 1879, to Mrs. M. E. Fahnestock, of Lafayette, Ind.

H. WAYMIRE, jeweler, born in Madison, Ind., December 25, 1847, was raised and educated in his native State, after which he located at Elwood, Ind., where he engaged in the drug trade, which he pursued until 1877, when he came to Kansas and located at Pleasanton, where he pursued the drug business until 1882. Disposing of his interest, he opened a jeweler's establisment. In 1864, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and was discharged the same year. Married, in Anderson, Ind., April 29, 1869, Miss Maggie Halfin. She was born in Virginia March 23, 1848. They have one child—Dora R. Mr. Waymire is a Republican.

R. H. WOODINGTON, merchant, born in Bucks County, Penn., November 22, 1854. He was raised and educated in his native State; was soon after employed as a clerk in the mercantile trade until 1880, when he came to Kansas and settled in Pleasanton, Linn County, where he was employed as a clerk for two years. In 1882, he became a partner in the firm of Woodington & Wier. Married, in Bucks County, Penn., September 24, 1878, Miss Harriet F. Tomlinson, of Bucks County, Penn. They have one child—Fred. Mr. W. is a member of the Republican party.

H. C. WORLAND, druggist, born in Medina, N. Y., August 7, 1844, where he was reared and educated. In 1865, he moved to Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., where he engaged in the grocery trade for about four years. He came to Kansas in 1869, and located at Pleasanton, where he is engaged in the drug trade. He served through the late rebellion in Company D, Twenty-eighth Regiment New York Infantry. Married at Mound City, Kan., June 25, 1879, Miss Esther B. Bartleson, of Iowa.

LA CYGNE.

This town is finely situated in the valley of the Marais des Cygnes, on the line of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, north of Pleasanton. It was started in 1869, as soon as the location of the line of the railroad was known. The Town Company was composed of the following gentlemen: A. H. Davis, President; B. S. Heath, Secretary; W. E. Moore, Treasurer; Nathan Pratt, A. G. McKinzie, B. S. Henning, H. J. Hayden and J. B. Grinnell. This company purchased 1,400 acres, but had laid out for a town site only 140 acres.

La Cygne was incorporated as a village January 14, 1870, with the following Board of Trustees: B. S. Heath, Henry Priser, D. S. Bentley, W. D Hesser, and Bona Dale, and E. A. Foot, Clerk. In the fall of that year, it being ascertained that La Cygne had inhabitants enough, the town organized as a city of the third class, by electing, August 23, E. A. Foot, Mayor, and the following Councilmen: George W. Moore, Henry Priser, W. E. Moore, H. Dellinger and John Howard; T. W. Williamson was elected Clerk; W. E. Moore, Treasurer; and J. V. Dobson, City Marshal. Since that time, the following gentlemen have been successively elected Mayors of La Cygne: Henry Dellinger, elected in 1871; Henry Briser, in 1872; J. S. Lane, 1873; W. A. Jones, 1874; J. S. Lane, 1875; I. Croxton, 1876; Robert Slater, 1877 and 1878; J. V. Donaldson, 1878 and 1880; S. D. Cady, 1881; J. V. Donaldson, 1882.

Just before the laying-out of the town site, Mr. Chetland built a store, and immediately afterward S. D. Cady erected a building for the purpose of carrying on the dry goods business. The next business house, erected also in the fall of 1869, was by J. J. Starks and Henry Briser. At the end of six months, they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Starks erected, in 1871, the first brick building in the town, designed also for the dry goods business. In 1869, W. A. Jones started a hardware store, Lyman Dearborn a furniture store, and George J. Miller a produce and grocery store. The first hotel was the Walker House, built by J. A. Walker. The second was the La Cygne House, built in 1869–70, by Joseph Goss.

Quite a number of dwelling houses were built in 1869, and a few more pretentious residences in the same year by Henry Briser, Dr. A. Davis, B. S. Heath and others.

The first school in La Cygne was taught in 1869, by Miss Webb, in Cady's Hall. This was a subscription school, and was continued until the fall of 1870, when a public schoolhouse was built. In the year 1871, a large, two story brick schoolhouse was built at a cost of $10,000. The school in this building has been graded from the first. The successive Superintendents have been I. N. Moon, Mr. Coates, J. H. G. Weaver, G. W. Botkin and I. D. Elliott.

The first physician was Dr. Seaton, who built a house in 1869–70; the next, Dr. B. S. Heath, a member of the original town company, and then Dr. J. H. Sanford. The first lawyer in La Cygne was J. D. Holden, from Wisconsin, now of Emporia; the next the firm of Watson & McArthur; then J. V. Donaldson, present Mayor, who came in the summer of 1870, and then James D. Snoddy, who came in the spring of 1871.

CHURCHES AND OTHER LOCAL MATTERS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1870, with ten members, by Rev. J. Biddison, who erected the church building and parsonage. The former is a frame building, 24x60 feet, and cost $1,000; the latter cost $600. This church has been somewhat unfortunate in its ministers, most of them having been men whom the patrons of the church could not commend as men. Revs. Biddison, Noah Asher and John Kirby were notable exceptions. The church is now composed of sixty members, and although not in a flourishing condition, is as able as ever to appreciate true worth and Christian manhood in its ministers. The troubles are chargeable to the conference, or are attributable to the lack of proper material in the ranks of the Methodist ministry.

The first Superintendent of the Sunday school which was organized in 1870, was J. I. Foot. The present membership of the school is sixty-five.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1870 with five members, by Elder W. H. Vroom, who preached the first sermon and remained until 1874. He was succeeded by Revs. James Mitchell, in 1875; Mr. Mayon in 1877; H. M. Green, in 1879, who remained until 1881. The corner-stone of the building was laid in July, 1871, and the edifice completed in the following fall. It is a frame building, 28x44 feet, seats 400 people, and cost $1,400. The highest membership has been forty, present fifteen.

A Sunday school was organized in 1870, first Superintendent, Benjamim Shuart, present membership of the school, sixty.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1870, Rev. Alfred Gore preaching the first sermon.

A Catholic Church was organized about the same time, but it has been discontinued.

The La Cygne Flouring Mill was built in 1870 by Chatterson & Hungerford. In 1880, it became the property of D. Coonrad, with Philo Coonrad, manager. The building is three stories high, and with the machinery cost $9,000. It is supplied with "patent process" machinery, put in in 1882, at a cost of $3,000. The capacity of the mill is eighty barrels of flour per day.

A bank was started in 1870 by S. D. Cady, called the Farmers' Savings Bank. It was conducted by him until 1871, when a stock company was organized, of which S. D. Cady was elected President, and F. M. Davis, Cashier. This company erected a brick building, and in 1874 S. D. Cady purchased the stock and continued the business under the firm name of S. D. Cady & Co. He afterward sold out to Ellis & Saunders, who now conduct the business under the name of the Linn County Bank.

Shortly after the starting of the Farmers' Savings Bank, Bentley, Pratt & Moore started a private bank and carried on the business until 1877, when a stock company was organized, of which G. F. Hamlin was elected President, and W. E. Moore, Cashier. This company carried on the banking business successfully until March, 1879, when it was discontinued.

In 1879, a building association in the form of a stock company was organized for the purpose of erecting business houses. J. V. Donaldson was elected President, and H. W. Cooper, Secretary. A two-story brick block was erected at a cost of $16,000, which is occupied by excellent stores. In the upper story of one of these buildings is an elegant hall, 40x80 feet, 18 feet high, with a truss roof.

The La Cygne Organ Factory was started in 1880, by Swisher & Shrake. Up to the present time, the business of making organs has been carried on on a small scale, but there is good ground for encouragement. A reed organ of any size, style and price can be obtained at this factory.

Coal.—In July, 1881, a few of the citizens of La Cygne raised the sum of $1,000 and gave it as a bonus to Mr. George Morely, a practical miner, to sink a shaft in search for coal. This shaft is located one-half mile north of the town. It was sunk to the depth of one hundred and twenty feet, when a thirty-six inch vein of excellent coal was found. A company for mining organized, consisting of Morely & Son & Cady. This company purchased considerable ground, and in the winter of 1881–82 Mr. Cady became sole proprietor. Another stock company was organized in the south part of the town, and another shaft sunk, with similar results. Both shafts are now leased to a mining company from Illinois, and the coal sold at the mine at about $2.25 per ton.

Silver, etc.—In the year 1872, acting upon the advice of the spirit of an Indian chief, the advice being communicated through a Spiritualistic medium, a company sunk a shaft on "Silver Mound," with the hope of finding silver. The owner of the land was offered $100 per acre for forty acres of land, which offer he refused. About $3,000 was expended in sinking the shaft to the depth of about one hundred feet, without avail, and the project was abandoned. Acting under a similar hallucination, a young man spent $15,000 in a fruitless search for lead in Potosi Township. From these experiences, we may conclude that the "clairvoyance" of the living or the dead is not a much safer guide then enlightened reason.

La Cygne Lodge, No. 61, A., F. & A. M., was originally located at Twin Springs, where it was chartered in 1867. It was chartered at La Cygne, October 20, 1870. Its first officers here were Thomas Preston, W. M.; D. Underhill, Jr., S. W.; A. G. Seaman, J. W.; S. D. Cady, Secretary; I. N. Lemen, Treasurer. The present membership is fifty-three.

La Cygne Lodge, No. 66, I. O. O. F., was chartered October 17, 1870, with seven members. It now has sixty-one, and has lost by death only four. The charter officers were Morris Davidson, N. G.; J. H. Sifers, V. G.; W. H. Ellis, Secretary, and B. F. Smith, Treasurer.

The La Cygne Weekly Journal.—The first number of this paper was issued June 18, 1870, by L. C. Carey and J. P. Kenea. Mr. Carey having died September 17, 1872, it was then published by Mr. Kenea and his sister, Mrs. Carey, until March 22, 1873; then by Mr. Kenea and Rev. Albert Gore until March 14, 1874; then by Kenea & Carey until November 28, 1874; then by Kenea & Gore until March 20, 1875; then by Kenea & Carey until July 17, 1875, and from July 24, 1875, to the present time by Kenea and Ed. C. Lane. The paper was started as a six-column folio; November 26, 1870, it was enlarged to a seven-column, and to an eight-column in September, 1875. The paper has always been Republican.

Ed. C. Lane was born in Kendall County, Ill., August 11, 1855, and lived in Bristol, that county, until 1872; received a common school education; learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Kendall County Record*; then worked in the *Beacon* office, Aurora, Ill., and in the *Courier* office, Lockport, Ill. In 1872, he went into business with his father, L. H. Lane, in Prescott, Linn Co., Kan., and in 1875 bought an interest in the La Cygne *Journal*, which he still retains, and of which paper he is one of the editors; is a Mason, and a Republican; was a delegate to the Kansas Republican State Conventions of 1880 and 1882, and a member of the Second Kansas District Republican Congressional Committee from 1880 to 1882.

Late in the fall of 1882 a destructive fire occurred in La Cygne, burning the following buildings: A. Friedman, unoccupied building; George J. Miller, building rented for real estate office and building occupied by George Eyer, grocer; H. Dellinger & Co., harness shop; D. Coonrad, mill office; William Sharon, partial stock of groceries; Judson & Davis, building and furniture; I. Croxton, billiard hall; B. Seaton, buildings containing Porter's barber shop and Tilgner's meat market; Robert Whisner, billiard hall; F. W. Pollman, meat market; C. C. Atkinson, dental office; Burton & Brothers' restaurant; Darius Ross, barber shop; David Gow, boot and shoe shop; George F. Hamlin, two-story frame building, unoccupied; Nivison & Seymour, billiard hall; D. S. Kelly, three buildings rented for harness shop, carpenter shop and doctor's office. A clean sweep was made on the west side of Broadway, from Market to Walnut. The Gulf depot caught fire on the roof. The roof of the La Cygne House was covered with sparks, and several buildings including the post office adjacent to the scene of the conflagration, had a narrow escape. The losses foot up to about $20,000; insurance, $2,600.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. H. BROADWELL, druggist, born in Albion, Mich., April 18, 1849. He was reared and educated in his native State, having graduated at Albion College in 1862, after which he was employed as a drug clerk at Albion until 1871, when he came to Kansas and first located at Pleasanton, where he engaged in the drug trade for two years. Selling his interest there, he located at La Cygne, where he is doing a business of about $20,000 a year. Married, in Ottawa, Kan., August 16, 1875, Miss Lizzie Ward, a native of Kansas. They have one child—Mary H.

S. D. CADY, dealer in real estate and proprietor of the La Cygne Coal Company, born in Ripley County, Ind., and was taken by his parents to Madison, Wis., where he was raised and educated. He came to Kansas in 1857, and first located at Trading Post, Linn County, where he was employed as a clerk for one year, when he began mercantile business on his own account, and in 1861 was appointed Postmaster, and served for three years. He then went to Idaho, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1866, when he returned to Kansas and located at Twin Springs, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and served as Postmaster until 1870, when he settled in La Cygne and engaged in merchandising until 1878. He then established the Linn County Bank, which he conducted until 1881, when he disposed of his interest, and turned his attention to his present business. His estate consists of 500 acres of land and $10,000 in city property. Married, at Trading Post, Linn County, July 4, 1860, Miss Frances A. Lane, who was born in Oswego County, N. Y., June 24, 1840.

PHILO COONRADT, miller, born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., August 27, 1852. When young, was taken by parents to Albion, Mich., where he was raised and educated. In 1871, removed with parents to Paola, Kan., where he worked at the carpenter's trade for four years, after which he was employed as school teacher at Paola until 1878, when he purchased one-half interest in the Olathe *Progress*, and made it a prosperous newspaper until 1880, when he disposed of his interest and located at La Cygne, where he is engaged in the milling business. This structure is a frame, 36x140, three stories, propelled by steam, with capacity for eighty barrels per day. This popular enterprise, so favorably known as the La Cygne Flouring Mills, is running its full capacity, and doing a general merchant and custom trade.

D. W. COZAD, La Cygne Nursery, was born in Fulton County, Ill., May 23, 1838; lived on a farm the most of his life. His parents died when he was about four years old; was adopted by and lived with a cousin up to his ninth year, when, the cousin dying, he was thrown upon his own resources for support, working by the month for different parties until in his twenty-second year. Up to this time he had no schooling of consequence. In the following three years he managed to receive a pretty fair common district school education. In February, 1861, he came to Atchison County, Kansas; worked the following summer on a farm in company with a brother and cousin; sold his share of crop the following fall, as follows: Wheat, delivered at Atchison, eighteen miles distant, for 30 cents per bushel; corn in crib for 12½ cents per bushel, on twelve months' time; oats 10 cents per bushel in bin on farm. He joined a company of Home Guards, was elected Orderly Sergeant of the same, but prior to the company being mustered into the service, was assigned a position as Regimental Teamster, which position he filled for two years, when he was assigned to duty on one of the Government farms near Fort Leavenworth, occupying this position until near the end of the war, after which he returned to Illinois and engaged in farming for one year only. Returning to Kansas, he engaged in school teaching for a period of about two years in Atchison County. Health failing, he returned to Illinois and engaged in nursery and fruit business for five years in McDonough County, when, again becoming dissatisfied with Illinois, he returned to Kansas and located in Linn County, near the old Trading Post, and established the "Home Nurseries." His success was rapid until the fall of 1874. In September of this year, he lost his wife and only child by death. The following season the grasshoppers destroyed his entire nursery, leaving him alone and worse than penniless, about $700 in debt. In October, 1875, he married a sister of his deceased wife, Miss Lillie M. Hill, locating near the city of La Cygne. He began the establishment of the well-known La Cygne nurseries in company with Hon. A. G. Seaman, and continuing the business under the firm name of A. G. Seaman & Co. for five years, when he purchased Mr. Seaman's interest in the nursery, since which time he has been sole proprietor and manager. From a few acres, this nursery has grown to over forty acres closely planted and well grown stock. Last year Mr. Cozad's planting consisted in part of 100 bushels of osage orange hedge seed, a large lot of apple seed, 200,000 apple grafts, fifty bushels peach pits, and other seeds and stock in proportion. His sales the past year, 1882, were nearly $6,000. He employs a large number of men. In the busy season from twenty to thirty men; in the grafting-room we found seven men at work putting up from 7,000 to 10,000 grafts daily. The nursery is pleasantly situated on the hill north of the town and overlooking the city and surroundings. Mr. Cozad's family consists of himself, wife and little daughter, Jessie, six years of age.

I. CROXTON, liquor dealer, born in Stark County, Ohio, February 5, 1840, where he was reared and educated. In 1867, came West, and first located at West Point, Mo., where he engaged in farming for two years. He then settled at La Cygne, Kan., where he engaged in merchandising for one year, and in 1870 was elected Sheriff of Linn County, holding the office two terms; was elected Mayor of La Cygne. In 1862, enlisted in Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, when he served until the close of the war. Married, in Minerva, Ohio, August 3, 1862, Miss Sarah M. Huttle. She is a native of Ohio, born in 1841. They have four children—William I., Edwin S., George W. and Isaac N. Mr. C. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and F. & A. M.

J. H. DAVIS, merchant, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., September 10, 1836, where he was raised until eighteen years of age, when he moved to Madison, Wis., and completed his studies at the university in that city, in 1859. In 1861, he enlisted in the Third Wisconsin Battery, and was discharged in 1864, after which he returned to Madison, Wis., and engaged in merchandising until 1869, when he came to Kansas and located in Linn County, and he engaged in farming for some time. He then settled at La Cygne, where he is engaged in his present business. He was married in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1865, to Miss Cynthia Richardson, of New York. They have four children—Frederick E., Lena M., Eddie E. and Catherine P.

J. V. DONALDSON, attorney, was born in Allegheny County, Penn., April 18, 1843. Was raised and educated in his native State. Soon after, read law and was admitted to the bar at Pittsburgh in 1867, where he pursued his profession for almost two years. In 1868, he located at Kansas City, Mo., where he resided until the fall of 1870. He then came to Kansas and settled at La Cygne, Linn County, where he became a member of the bar. In 1878, was elected Police Judge, and held the office three terms. In 1879, was elected Mayor of La Cygne, which position he still holds. Married, in La Cygne, Kan., March, 1874, Miss Maggie Howard, of Miami County, Kan. They have two children—Carrie E. and Vernie. He has taken considerable interest in various benevolent organizations, viz., I. O. O. F., A., F. & A. M. At the present, is Grand Dictator of the Knights of Honor of Kansas.

J. C. MARSHALL, retired, born in Portage County, Ohio, September 8, 1816, where he was raised and educated; after which he taught school until 1847, when he moved to the Shenandoah Valley, Va., where he taught school for three years. In 1849, he emigrated to California, where he engaged in mining and other pursuits for some time; returning to Virginia, remaining there for a short time he removed to Toledo, Iowa, where he engaged in surveying until 1857, when he came to Kansas and settled in Linn County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for some time. In 1862 he represented Linn County in the Legislature, and has also served as County Clerk and Clerk of the District Court. He has been twice married, first in Salem, Ohio, to Miss Henrietta Fawcett, of Ohio, who died in 1856. By this marriage they had three children—Laura, Homer and Carl C. He was married the second time to Miss L. A. Fawcett, also of Ohio, in 1858; they have one child—L. J.

DR. R. G. MENDENHALL, born in Hamilton County, Ind., December 5, 1841, where he was raised and received his early schooling, having finished his education at Bloomingdale Academy, in Parke County, Ind. In 1865 he attended the medical college at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating in 1867; after which he located at Lodi, Ind., where he practiced his profession until 1870, when he attended the Bellevue Academy in New York City for two years. He then located at Kansas City, Mo., and engaged in his practice until 1873, when he removed to La Cygne, Kan., where he is engaged in his profession. He has been twice married, first in Tuscola, Ill., to Miss Ruth A. Parent, of Indiana, June 4, 1868, she died October 12, 1870. He married the second time Miss Eliza A. Fraser, June 4, 1878, at Georgetown, Ill. They have one child—Jessie.

GEORGE J. MILLER, merchant, born in Howard County, Mo., April 21, 1839, was raised and educated in his native State; soon after engaged in teaching school for some time. In 1864 located at Arrow Rock, Mo., where he engaged in the mercantile trade for three years; after which he removed to Jonesboro, Saline Co., Mo., where he continued mercantile pursuits until 1870, when he came to Kansas and located at La Cygne, where he is dealing in general merchandise and real estate. His estate consists of 166 acres besides city property. Married in Saline County, Mo., September 19, 1866, to Miss Lillie L. Lewis, of Missouri; they have two children—Nannie E. and George J. Mr. Miller is identified with the Democratic party.

JOHNSON J. STARKS, merchant, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., June 7, 1829. When young was taken by his parents to Madison, Wis., where he was reared and educated; soon after served an apprenticeship as a printer, working at his trade for some time, when he entered the mercantile pursuits, which he has followed for a time. In 1856 he was elected City Treasurer of Madison, Wis.; being the first to hold that position. He has also served as Clerk of the Circuit Court at Madison, Wis., holding the office two years. From 1863-64, he served in the Federal service as Captain. In 1869 came to Kansas and settled at La Cygne, where he is identified as one of the leading merchants of this section. He was married at Madison, Wis., November 28, 1860, to Mrs. Emily D. Winters, of Madison, Wis. They have two children—Albert F. and John L.

HENRY TRINKLE, farmer, Section 28, P. O. La Cygne, was born in Porter County, Ind., December 2, 1834, where he was raised and educated; after which he engaged in farming, which he pursued until 1858, when he came to Kansas and purchased a farm in Miami County, where he remained one year. In 1859 he removed to Linn County, on his present place of 240 acres, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has been twice married, first to Mary J. Bunday, of Ohio, she died in 1863; by this union they have two children—Joseph L. and William D. Married the second time, January 20, 1864, to Mary A. Froman, of Illinois; they have nine children—Elgeretta, Mary E., Clara, Henry O., Lucy A., Emma L., Frank, Leona and Nora.

J. MILTON WELCH, M. D., born in Edgar County, Ill., May 5, 1834. He was raised and educated in his native State. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-third Regiment Iowa Infantry, and was discharged in 1865; soon after located at Terre Haute, Ind., where he taught school for some time. He then removed to Clinton, Ind., where he opened and took charge of the Western Union Seminary, where he presided two years; after disposing of his interest there, he located at Fairmount, Ill., where he was principal of the graded schools for one year. He then began the study of medicine, and graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1878, when he came to Kansas, and first located in Greenwood County; remaining there a short time, he removed to Central City, Kan., where he practiced for four years. In 1878 came to La Cygne. He has been twice married, first in Edgar County, Ill., May 10, 1857, to Miss Mary E. Jackson, of Ohio, she died in 1858; by this union they have one child—Mary E. He married the second time to Miss Franna Stoner, of Ohio; they have five children—Charles F., Horace H., Helen L., John M. and George.

JOHN A. YOUNG, photographer, born in Washington County, Penn., where he received the benefits of the schools until 1868, when he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he graduated in 1869. Soon after moved to Winterset, Iowa, where he learned the art of photography. In 1871, he came to Kansas and located at Pleasanton, where he remained for a short time, when he located at La Cygne, where he is engaged in the art of photographing in all its branches, also keeping a full assortment of frames, albums, etc. Married at La Cygne, Kan., December 31, 1875, to Miss Ella Denton, of Indiana.

PRESCOTT.

This town is on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, seven miles south of Pleasanton. It is on a slightly elevated plateau in the valley of the Little Osage, and surrounded by excellent farming and grazing land. The town was named in honor of C. H. Prescott, who was at the time Auditor and Treasurer of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad.

The town site was laid out in March, 1870, by Edward Billings, eighty acres of whose farm was a part of it, the remainder, twenty acres, being a part of the farm of W. H. Billings. A. D. Perrin built the first dwelling, a two story frame; the second by William Bower, the third by G. H. B. Hopkins. About the 1st of April, R. Odell started a general store, Dr. Rader a drug store, and William Bower a blacksmith shop. In May or June, the post office was established, William Bower first Postmaster. He has been succeeded by R. Odell and L. H. Lane, the present incumbent. The Methodist Church was organized in 1873, with twelve members, by William Sibley, the first preacher. In 1881, this society erected a very neat frame church building, costing $1,500. The first school was taught in 1873, in a private residence by Miss Jane McCormick. A frame schoolhouse was built in 1876, and in the winter of 1882–83 an elegant and substantial two story brick schoolhouse was erected at a cost, including furniture, of $4,000. The first birth in the town was that of Andrew Bower, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Bower, August 30, 1870; the first marriage, that of M. L. Bowe to Miss Maria M. Ham, October 1, 1873, and the first death that of Willie H., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Perrin, August 23, 1882. The growth of Prescott has been gradual but continuous. It now contains four general stores, one drug store, two hardware stores, one blacksmith and wagon shop, one hotel, one elevator, one grist mill and about 300 inhabitants.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM ANTHONY, physician, Section 2, P. O. Prescott, born in Indiana County, Penn., October 13, 1829. In 1848, entered Elder's Ridge Academy, Pennsylvania; remained two years. He then removed to Jacksonville Academy, Penn., where he attended one year, and, in 1851, entered Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Penn., where he completed his studies, after which he read medicine, and, in 1853, entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he remained one term; returned in 1854, and graduated in 1855. He then located at Olathe, Johnson County, Kan., where he practiced for three years. He then purchased a farm near Olathe, where he continued his profession until 1870, when he located in Linn County on his present place of 410 acres, where he is actively engaged in the duties of this profession. Married, in Indiana County, Penn., September 20, 1854, Miss Jane D. McHenry, of Pennsylvania. They have two children—Cynthetta and Idilla V.

F. N. BROCK, merchant, born in McLean County, Ill., May 16, 1858, where he lived until nine years of age, when he removed with his parents to Linn County, Kan., and was there raised and educated. In 1879, he located in Prescott, and was employed as a clerk for a short time; in 1882, took a commercial course at Paola, Kan., and, in August, 1882, became a partner in the firm of Brock, Robinson & Co., where he is doing a business of about $15,000 per year.

M. W. EBY, merchant, born in Ross County, Ohio, August 27, 1852; when young, removed with his parents to Stark County, Ill., where he attended school until 1864, when he came to Kansas with his parents and settled in Linn County. After completing his education, he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he pursued for three years and a half. Went to Prescott July 2, 1874, and worked for J. D. Sweet as an apprentice for a year and a half, after which he bought Mr. Sweet's blacksmith tools and carried on the blacksmithing business for two years, and, in 1878, engaged in the lumber, furniture and hardware trade, doing a business of $22,000 per annum. January 1, 1883, he bought Mr. Perrin's interest in the business, and is now alone. Mr. Eby was married in Linn County, Kan., November 27, 1879, to Miss Margaret F. McNabb, of Missouri. They have one child—Oscar W.

FRANK GRAY, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Pleasanton, born in Madison County, Ind., November 18, 1857, was raised and educated in his native State, after which he assisted his father on the farm until 1859, when he came to Kansas and settled in Linn County. In 1862, enlisted in Company K, Twelfth Regiment Kansas Infantry, and was discharged in 1865. He then returned to Linn County and located on his present place of 160 acres, and is engaged in farming. Married in Linn County, Kan., July 7, 1861, Sarah A. Venable, of Texas. She was born February 13, 1838. They have two children—Oliver M. and Ercenus C.

CHARLES HALLER, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Prescott, born in Frederick County, Md., January 14, 1827; was raised and educated in his native State. In 1848, removed to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he was employed in improving public roads, etc., for three years. He then located in Madison County, Ohio, where he followed farming until 1857, when he moved to Cooper County, Mo., where he was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad for a short time. The following fall came to Kansas and located in Bourbon County, where he remained some time engaged in farming. In 1858, settled on his present place near Prescott. His estate consists of 425 acres. In 1861, enlisted in Company G, Seventh Regiment Kansas Cavalry; served through the war. Married twice, first in 1869 to Amanda Osburn, of Indiana. By this union they have one child—William O. Married the second time at Dayton, Ohio, August 13, 1871, Mary A. Woodman, of Ohio.

K. W. HARKNESS, farmer, P. O. Prescott, born in Peoria County, Ill., June 21, 1841, where he was raised and educated. In 1857, he came to Kansas and settled in Linn County on his present place of 1,000 acres, where he is actively engaged in farming and breeding fine stock. In addition to his present occupation, he owns a half-interest in the new elevator located at Prescott. In 1861, he enlisted in the Eighth Missouri Infantry—served three months. Re-enlisted in 1863 in Company K, Third Regiment Illinois Cavalry; was discharged in 1865. He was married in Peoria County, Ill., December 24, 1865, to Miss Julia F. White, of North Carolina. They have seven children—Leo, Minnie A., Ernest, Isaac, Nettie Ella, Capitola and Dexter.

DR. L. H. LANE, druggist, born in Turin, Lewis Co., N. Y., April 1, 1830; when young was taken by his parents to Kendall County, Ill., where he was raised and educated. In 1855, began the study of dentistry at Elgin, Ill., afterward located at Bristol, Ill., where he engaged in the duties of his profession until 1870, when he came to Kansas and located at Prescott, and turned his attention to the drug trade. In 1872, was elected to the Legislature and served one term. He was for five years railroad, freight and ticket agent at Prescott; has served as notary public and held other minor offices. He has been twice married, first in Bristol, Ill., February 23, 1854, to Emily J. Kendrick, of Illinois; she died in September, 1864. By this union he has four children—Edwin C., Charles E., Lyman K. and Francis A. Was married the second time at Topeka, Kan., December 10, 1879, to Rebecca Flower, of Ohio.

JOHN McCAULEY, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Pleasanton, born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 4, 1827; when young moved to America with his parents and first located in New York City, where he attended school for two years. His parents then moved to Canada and settled near Toronto, where John completed his course of studies, after which he followed agricultural pursuits for some time, and then returned to New York and located at New York Mills, where he was engaged in the dye works until 1854, when he emigrated to Marquette County, Wis.; farmed until 1859, then came to Kansas and settled in Linn County. His estate consists of 400 acres. Married in Rome, N. Y., August 27, 1848, Rachael Blasier, of New York. They have seven children—Mary M., Joan, Eugene M., Marion E., Alford B., Mercy M. D. I. R. and Charlie C.

ED. H. MANLOVE, general merchant, born in Schuyler County, Ill., April 25, 1855, where he was raised and educated. In 1873, came to Kansas and located at Cherokee, where he was employed as a clerk for one year, and, in 1874, removed to Prescott, where he engaged in general merchandise under the firm name of Manlove Bros. He married at Marshfield, Mo., October 6, 1880, Miss Capitola Phœnix, of Wisconsin. They have one child—Clyde Edwin. Mr. Manlove is identified with the Republican party.

A. D. PERRIN, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Prescott, was born in Medina County, Ohio, July 2, 1834, where he was raised and educated, and soon after learned the carpenter's trade, which he pursued for some time. In 1855, he removed to Kendall County, Ill., where he was employed as millwright for three years. September, 1858, he came to Kansas and located in Linn County, where he worked at the carpenter's trade nearly three years. In 1861, he enlisted in Company E (Cavalry), Third Regiment Kansas Volunteers, as musician. In April, 1862, was transferred with the company to the Fifth Kansas Cavalry as Company D; soon after was commissioned Second Lieutenant, afterward First Lieutenant, which position he held until discharged from service, when he returned to Kendall County, Ill., and followed agricultural pursuits until 1870. He then returned to Linn County, Kan., and located at Prescott and engaged in contracting and building, having built the first dwelling in the city of Prescott. From 1878 to 1883, was engaged in general merchandise at Prescott; selling his interest, he located on his present place. Was married in Kendall County, Ill., January 4, 1865, to Miss Mary A. Lane, of Bristol, Ill. They have one child living—Herbert Lane.

L. R. SELLERS, physician, born in Madison County, Ind., March 11, 1848. Was reared and educated in his native State, after which he was employed as teacher, which he pursued for some time. In 1869, came to Kansas and taught school near Mound City for about six years. During his term of teaching he studied medicine, and, in 1875–76, attended the medical lectures at the University of Louisville, Ky., and graduated at the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis in 1877. He then located at Prescott, Kan., where he is actively engaged in the duties of his profession. Married, in Linn County, Kan., December 25, 1878, Miss Alice Gose, of Indiana. They have one child—Pearl.

M. C. STARK, Notary Public, born in Osage County, Mo., March 21, 1837; when young, was taken by his parents to Pike County, Ill., where he was raised and educated, after which he followed farming in Pike and Logan Counties, Ill., until 1871' when he came to Kansas, and first located in Lyon County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1879, when he located at Prescott, and is engaged in general merchandising, real estate and loan agency. He has an estate of 150 acres, and is also proprietor of a harness and saddler's shop. Served in the late rebellion in Company I, Seventieth Regiment Illinois Infantry as Orderly Sergeant. He has been twice married, first in 1857 to Mary A. Chaney, of Illinois. She died in 1877. By this marriage he has six children—Rebecca J., John L., Thomas Y., Maggie E., Ida A. and Mary B. Married, the second time, in Lyon County, Kan., October 6, 1878, Addie J. Soule, of Illinois. They have two children—Addie M. and Pearl.

H. H. WOY, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Pleasanton, born in Carroll County, Ohio, November 17, 1840; was raised and educated in his native State, after which he located on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits until 1864, when he removed to DeWitt County, Ill., where he remained for one year. In 1866, moved to Bates County, Mo., and engaged in farming until 1870. He then removed to Linn County, Kan., and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits for two years. He then located on his present place. He served in Company F, Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Infantry in the late war. In 1877, was elected County Commissioner, which position he still holds. Married, in De Witt County, Ill., November 23, 1865, Miss Louisiana Hume, of Illinois.

BLUE MOUND.

This town is situated fourteen and one half miles southwest of Mound City, on the line of the proposed St. Louis & Emporia Railroad. It is on high, almost level prairie, and surrounded by a country well adapted to farming and grazing. The first post office in the vicinity was opened on Blue Mound, an elevation one half mile north of the present town, in the year 1854, John Quincy Adams, the first settler in the township being appointed Postmaster. Some time afterward, it was moved one mile south, and later three miles to the west, where it remained until June 1, 1882, when it was finally moved into the village of Blue Mound by the present Postmaster, George T. Wolf. The elevation, called "Blue Mound," is about fifty feet high, and was so named by John Q. Adams, because from a distance it looks blue; the more moisture there is in the air the bluer it looks. The town was named after the mound, and was located where it is on the assurance of the St. Louis & Emporia Railroad authorities that that road should run near it. The Blue Mound Town Company was organized in April, 1882, and was composed of the following members: Capt. Barnes, President; Nathan Corbin, Secretary; H. A. B. Cook, Treasurer; O. R. Deland, H. M. Brook and Thomas Brook. The town site was surveyed in April, 1882, by Gen. Harrison. The first building on the town site was a store moved from the windmill, three miles southeast, by D. J. & W. S. Alley, May 1, 1882; the second was moved from Wall street, by Innis Bros., and was utilized as a hotel until their new hotel was completed in June; the third building was erected for a shoe shop by T. H. Blise. The blacksmith shop was moved to Blue Mound from the windmill. The first sermon in the town was preached by Rev. Mr. Hinton, a United Brethren minister. The first school was opened October 2, 1882, by Miss M. E. Weatherbie, with thirty scholars. The first birth was that of a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stuteville, in August; the first death that of the wife of John Michael, September 29, 1882.

The growth of the town has been phenomenally rapid. On the 1st of May there was but one or two buildings on the town site; on October 1, there were fifty-six, and a population of nearly two hundred, with three general stores, one hardware store, one furniture store, two blacksmith shops, one drug store, one harness shop, one lumber yard and one hotel. With a prospect of one railroad, possibly two, and a union depot, the people are full of enterprise and hope. Should they get neither, they will, upon a near approach, be a great deal bluer than the Mound looks at a distance.

"*Cross City*" is a possible future town laid out one mile northeast of Blue Mound, as an opposition town to that village. Its fate will be determined by the location of the St. Louis & Emporia Railroad and its station.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—BLUE MOUND TOWNSHIP.

A. A. ALLEN, JR., dentist, born in Jersey County, Ill., July 31, 1852. At the age of seven, removed with parents to Allen County, Kan., when he assisted his father on the farm, and attended the district school. He finished his studies at Geneva Academy, Kansas, in 1872, after which he began the study of dentistry, having located at Osborn City, Kan., in 1879. In 1882, removed to Blue Mound, where he is engaged in the duties of his profession. He was married in Allen County, Kan., October 3, 1873, to Miss Hattie C. Martin, of Illinois. They have two children—Elizabeth M. and Lillie May.

W. P. BARNES, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Blue Mound, born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, July 1, 1837, where he was raised until 1846, when he removed with his parents to Ripley County, Ind., and was there raised and educated, after which he taught school in his native State and Indiana for five years. In 1855, he located in Henderson County, Ill., where he engaged in teaching and farming until 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Tenth Regiment Illinois Infantry; served three months and re-enlisted in Company C, Ninety-first Regiment Illinois Infantry. He was captured by Gen. John Morgan, in Kentucky, and held a prisoner for a short time. Discharged in 1863, on account of disability. He then returned to Henderson County, Ill., where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1872, when he came to Kansas and located on his present place of 1,700 acres. Mr. Barnes has also a seventh interest in the City of Blue Mound, which was purchased by a stock company. Served in the Legislature in 1876. Married in Henderson County, Ill., October 29, 1856, Maria J. Brook, of Illinois. They have ten children—John A., William L., Isaiah S., Charles T., Rufus A., Esther J., Mary E., Ruth E., Hugh and Rachel A.

A. T. BROOK, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Blue Mound, born in Henderson County, Ill., July 23, 1854. He was raised and educated in his native State, having completed his studies at Monmouth, Ill., in 1875, after which his time was occupied in farming until 1879, when he came to Kansas and located in Linn County, on his present place of 1,120 acres, where he is actively engaged in farming and stock-raising. In addition to his landed estate, Mr. Brook is a stockholder in the enterprising city of Blue Mound, which consists of one-seventh interest in 300 acres, in town lots. He was married in Burwich, Ill., September 13, 1881, to Miss Clara L. Cable. She was born in Warren County, Ill., in October, 1859. They have one child—Charley F.

J. W. VAN PELT, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Blue Mound, born in Highland County, Ohio, September 21, 1846. When young was taken by parents to Fayette County, Ohio, where he was raised to manhood and educated; after which he engaged in farming and trading in live stock, which he followed until 1877, when he came to Kansas and located in Linn County. His present estate consists of eighty acres of land, conveniently located to Blue Mound. Married in Fayette County, Ohio, September 23, 1871, Elvira McClure, of Ohio. She was born in 1845. They have four children—Carrie E., Fred L., Norma and William P.

GEORGE T. WOLFE, merchant, born in Harrison County, Ind., March 30, 1847, where he was raised until the age of nine, when he removed with parents to Vermillion County, Ill., where he matured to manhood and was educated. In 1867, removed to Gayoso, Mo., where he engaged in merchantile pursuits for four years, and in 1871, located at Point Pleasant, Mo., where he continued merchandising until 1879, when he came to Kansas and located at Garnett, where he was a merchant for one year. In 1880, settled in Linn County on his estate of 400 acres near Blue Mound, where he followed agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1882, when he located at Blue Mound and began anew merchandising. He is also Postmaster. Married at Metropolis City, Massac County, Ill., May 21, 1870, Miss Julia H. Kennedy, of Ohio. They have two children—Fred K. and William.

TRADING POST.

This town is located on the banks of the Marais des Cygnes, about four miles from the State line, and is one of the oldest settlements in the State. The land where it stands was purchased at an early day of a Frenchman named Jarien, by another Frenchman named Chouteau, the latter carrying on a heavy trade with the Indians; hence this post was called the Chouteau Trading Post. There was no town laid out here until 1865, when the Montgomery Town Company was organized, and the town of Montgomery laid out and platted October 17, that year, just east of the present town site of the trading post; but the town not being a success was finally abandoned. Trading Post is located on Section 5, Township 21, Range 25, and was laid out and platted in March, 1866, by Dr. Massey and George A. Crawford. But everything in this town dates from the Marais des Cygnes massacre. Previously to this time, John F. Campbell was keeping store here. Soon after it, Dr. Massey & White opened a store in a log house near the bridge. A grist-mill was erected in 1857. It has been purchased and much improved by J. & A. Brockett, and is now one of the finest mills in the State. It is two and a half stories high, and has two run of buhrs. There is a saw-mill attached. During most of the year, it is run by water, but during the dry season, in August and September, the motive power is steam.

It is not ascertainable who preached the first sermon at the Post, but John R. Williams, a Baptist minister, preached to an outdoor congregation in August, 1856. There are two church organizations in this vicinity, one Baptist, the other Southern Methodist, both of which use the "Swayback" church, situated three miles north and one mile east of the Trading Post as a house of worship. There is also a United Presbyterian organization four miles east, known as the State Line Church.

The present schoolhouse, a two-story frame, was built by the Masons in 1865, and the lower half sold by them to the district.

The first birth in the vicinity was that of Jasper and Newton Nichols, twins, in 1855; the first marriage that of Samuel Brown to Miss Hobbs, in 1856; and the first death that of Mrs. Bartemas, in 1856.

Blooming Grove Lodge, No. 41, A., F. & A. M., was organized in 1862, with twelve members. Its charter officers were: A. C. Doud, W. M.; William Goss, S. W.; W. W. Silsby, J. W.; Samuel Brown, Secretary; Jackson Lane, Treasurer. The present membership is fourteen.

Trading Post contains at present three general stores, one drug store, two blacksmith shops, one agricultural implement dealer, and about 100 inhabitants.

Barnard is the trading post station, and nearly three miles distant toward the northwest. It is situated on "Hensley's Point;" the town-site, eighty acres, was purchased by J. B. Grinnell, of Arthur Barnard. Mr. Grinnell had a survey made, and held a sale of lots in the fall of 1869. The first building erected in the town was built for a store and grocery by John V. Leabo, who was appointed first Postmaster in the same year. In March, 1870, David Sibbett was appointed Postmaster and has held the office ever since. The first dwelling erected in Barnard was the section house by the railroad company, the next by James Leabo, both in the fall of 1869. The first birth in this part of the county was that of Millie B. Ward, daughter of Sylvester and Nancy Ann Ward, October 11, 1866; the first marriage that of Robert Edwards to Mrs. Mary Bemus in 1871, and the first deaths those of Jacob and Richard Gudgel, father and son, which occurred at almost the same time, in 1872. The first school was taught in John Morrison's house, by William Stark, in the winter of 1869–70. Barnard now contains eight dwellings, and about forty inhabitants.

OTHER VILLAGES AND POST OFFICES.

Hail Ridge is situated nine miles southwest of Mound City and five miles east of Blue Mound. There is here only a store and post office.

Oakwood is a country post office established in 1858, with John Jones, Postmaster. The post office was frequently moved from one farmhouse to another until 1878, when a grange store was started under the management of W. B. Scott, and the post office was permanently located therein. In addition to the grange store, there is a drug store, blacksmith shop and physician's office.

Woytown is situated on the open prairie, and was named after H. H. Woy, one of the first settlers. The first settlement was made by C. O. Best in the spring of 1881, who was appointed Postmaster in October of that year. The first birth was that of Winfred J. Darley, August 18, 1881. The first store was opened by S. W. Kiser. The town contains about twenty-five inhabitants.

Walnut Grove Post Office was established in 1871, John Brown first Postmaster.

Cadmus Post Office was established in 1877, J. S. Payne being appointed first Postmaster.

DEFUNCT TOWNS.

Mansfield was located about four miles northwest of Mound City, and the same distance southwest of Paris, from which latter town a part of the houses were moved, and a portion of the people moved over to the new town of Mansfield. This was in 1860. The Mansfield Town Company was composed of R. B. Mitchell, Pleasant Chitwood and J. H. Barlow. A store was started and kept for a short time by Coleman Brothers, and soon afterward J. M. Hawthorne became Postmaster, and started a small store. The town reached the height of its prosperity in 1867, at which time it contained from twelve to fifteen houses, and about fifty inhabitants. From this time it gradually dwindled away and was abandoned in 1868 or 1869.

Paris was situated about six miles north of Mound City. It was owned by Pro-slavery men, and was a rallying-point, in the early history of the county, for them when making raids on Free-State men. In the early history of the town, a store was kept by Rogers, Badolet & Co., and one by Zadock Lewis. Jesse Brown was Postmaster, and a saw-mill was owned by Gwynn & Bronson. In its palmiest days, Paris contained from 300 to 400 inhabitants. This was about the time of the removal of the county seat from Paris to Mound City. From that time it diminished in size and importance until in 1866 or 1867, it was almost entirely abandoned as a town. The Paris Town Company was incorporated by special act approved February 14, 1857, and consisted of James P. Fox, John H. Tate, I. T. Glover and Luke Grimes. The first Republican Convention held in Linn County convened at Paris March 12, 1859. It was a mass convention, and there were about 150 Republicans in attendance. They met Free-State men, separated Republicans. The delegates chosen to go to Osawatomie May 18, when the Republican party of Kansas was organized, were Addison Danford and J. H. Jones.

Moneka was located on Section 1, Township 22, Range 23, one mile north and one-half mile west of Mound City. It was commenced in February, 1857. The Moneka Town Company was composed of the following gentlemen: Augustus Wattles, John O. Wattles, John B. Wood, Andrew Stark, Dr. Gilpatrick, and a few others. The first store started here was kept by O. E. & O. S. Morse; the first hotel by George E. Dennison, and the first tin-shop by F. C. Bacon. The Moneka Academy building was raised July 4, but was not enclosed until March, 1858. In April, Miss Sarah A. Wattles, daughter of August Wattles, commenced the first term of school in the town. William Hobson built a saw-mill on Little Sugar Creek, the first saw-mill in Linn County. Soon after starting it, he attached a corn-cracker to it. In 1858, Moneka contained a population of nearly 200 people, but from this time it dwindled away until in the fall of 1859 all the inhabitants had gone to other localities. The business men moved mainly to Mound City. The academy building was moved to Linnville, where it remained until 1871, when it was removed to Pleasanton.

Brooklin was situated seven miles northwest of the present site of Barnard. In the fall of 1855, E. O. Brooks & Co. built some cabins here, and started a store. At the suggestion of David Sibbett, Mr. Brooks' name and Linn, the name of the county, were united so as to the form the name Brooklin, for the name of the town. At this time, there was no bridge across the Marais des Cygnes, near which river Brooklin was located. So the settlers cut down a very large tree and fashioned it into a canoe for the purpose of transporting their goods across the river to the new town. Among these goods were two barrels of whisky, which cost exactly the same price; but upon their arrival at Brooklin, one was found to be of "a little better brand" than the other, and hence was sold at 30 cents per gallon, while the "inferior brand" was sold for 25 cents.

In the spring of 1856, David Sibbett, being a frail young man, opened a school, but it was soon broken up and scattered, as were also most of the people of Brooklin, by the report that John Brown, who had just committed the Pottawatomie massacre, Jim Lane and others were coming in that direction, and killing all the Pro-slavery men before them. Mr. Brooks hastened to Missouri with his stock of goods. Shortly afterward, when quiet had been restored, and it had been discovered that the report was false, David Sibbett and Z. W. Leasure bought the goods, brought them back to Brooklin, re-opened the store, and for a considerable time carried on a flourishing business. David Sibbett was appointed Postmaster, and continued to hold the office until 1870, soon after which time the town was abandoned, a part of the people removing to Barnard, part to La Cygne, and some to other places. At the present time there are left but two blacksmith shops.

Potosi was situated on Mine Creek, about two miles east of Pleasanton. The original town site consisted of 320 acres. It was laid out in 1856, the original town company being all Pro-slavery men. When the Free-State men gained control of affairs in the county the town site of Potosi passed into other hands, as R. B. Mitchell, John W. Garrett, O. H. Sykes, Lewis Cummings, J. Elsrode, J. W. Babb and others, most of whom were Free-State men. A store was started and kept for a number of years by J. E. Hill. John W. Garrett was Postmaster. Mr. Garrett and O. H. Sykes built a saw mill, commencing it in 1857 and completing it in 1858. At one time, Potosi had six houses in it and about thirty inhabitants. It continued to exist until 1869, when Pleasanton was started, when it was abandoned.

The original Potosi Town Company was incorporated by a special act, approved February 20, 1857, and consisted of James P. Fox, Jesse Davis, Bernard Hogan and John H. Tate.

Twin Springs.—This town was situated in the northern part of the county, near the Miami county line. It was started in 1860 or 1861, in which year a store was opened. Mr. Trovinger was first Postmaster, and occupied a store built in 1861 by Lafayette Dunbar. A store was started in 1862 by Cady & Lane. Some time afterward, Bona Dale started a drug store, Mr. Whittacre a dry goods and grocery store, and Mr. Jamison a furniture store. When the prosperity of the town was at its height, there were about 300 inhabitants in it, and, besides its other businesses, two hotels. Barlow & Sanderson ran a stage line through it between Kansas City and Scott, some of the time running six stages each day. A Methodist Church was erected there, which is now one of the best schoolhouses in the county. During a portion of the time, Cady & Lane did a business of $37,000 annually, there being two other stores there at the time; but when the railroad was built and La Cygne started Twin Springs was abandoned, and its inhabitants and business men divided themselves up among other towns; some going to the then new town of Fontana, in Miami County, others to La Cygne, and still others to Fort Scott.

Jackson was the first post office established in Liberty Township, and Isaiah Jackson was the first Postmaster appointed, but, on account of his finding it necessary to leave the Territory, the papers were returned to Washington and the name of D. Underhill, Sr., substituted. This was in November, 1857. D. Underhill, Jr., became Postmaster in 1860, and was succeeded by A. G. Seaman in 1866. The post office was discontinued in 1872.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—PARIS TOWNSHIP.

J. Q. ADAMS, farmer and breeder of Short-horn cattle, Section 28, Town 21, Range 23, P. O. Mound City, was born in Boston, Mass., March 9, 1830. When young, he was taken by his parents to Coshocton County, Ohio, where he was raised and educated, and in 1848 he engaged in teaching school, which he pursued until 1852, when he located in Decatur County, Ind., and engaged in teaching until 1859, when he came to Kansas and located in Blue Mound Township, Linn County. In 1866, he settled in Paris Township, on his present place of 740 acres. In 1861, he was appointed County Superintendent, and in 1862 was elected to that position and served two terms. He was married in Decatur County, Ind., January 22, 1856, to Sarah J. Wilson, of Greensburg, Ind. They have nine children—John Q., Ida B., Maro M., Eddie J., Ira G., Daisy, Bruce B., Don L. and Myrte M.

J. C. ANDERSON, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Pleasanton, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., May 29, 1827, where he was reared until 1836, when he removed with parents to Kalamazoo County, Mich., where he received his education. Soon after he learned the carpenter's trade, which he pursued for some time. He then turned his attention to farming, following that occupation until 1857, when he emigrated to Kansas and settled in Linn County on his present place of 160 acres. In 1858, he was elected County Commissioner, serving two terms. He was married in Kalamazoo County, Mich., January 30, 1847, to Charlotte S. Smith, of Ohio. She was born October 17, 1827. They have five children—Ida S., Mary E., Charles H., John C. and Robert H.

THOMAS BETTES, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Pleasanton, was born in Independence County, Ark., June 6, 1835, where he was reared and educated, after which he engaged in planting, which he pursued for twenty years. In 1861, he came to Kansas, and first located in Bourbon County, where he farmed for one year. He then removed to Linn County, and in 1863 enlisted in Company K, Twelfth Regiment Kansas Infantry, and was wounded at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., March 30, 1864. He was discharged in 1865. He then returned to Linn County, and located on his present place of 640 acres, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Bettes is at present Justice of the Peace of Paris Township. He was married in Izard County, Ark., January 3, 1860, to Mary C. Ball, of Tennessee.

J. C. BROADHEAD, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Mound City, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., April 29, 1837, where he was reared until the age of sixteen, when he removed to Erie County, Penn., and completed his studies at Concord in 1854. He then moved to Clark County, Wis., where he spent three years in the lumber trade, when he returned to his native State, remained a short time, and then came to Kansas and located in Linn County, and followed farming until 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Second Kansas Infantry, and re-enlisted in 1862 in Company K, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, and was discharged July 25, 1865. In 1866, he located on his present place of 360 acres. He was married in Linn

County, Kan., August 11, 1867, to Susan White, of Illinois. They have five children—Eva, Mattie E., James R., Frederick C. and Edna M.

HENRY CARBON, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Mound City, was born in Fort Plain, Montgomery Co., N. Y., July 11, 1839, where he was reared and educated, after which he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He pursued this occupation until 1857, when he emigrated to Kansas, and located in Linn County on his present place of 160 acres. In 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Fifth Regiment Kansas Cavalry. He was captured in Arkansas and imprisoned at Tyler, Tex., where he remained until the close of the war. He then returned to Linn County, where he has since been engaged in farming. He was married in Linn County, Kan., June 13, 1881, to Kate Kane, of Boston, Mass. He has four children—Charles A., Lillie H., Cora and George H. Mr. Carbon is a member of the Republican party.

P. CHITWOOD, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Mound City, was born in Macon County, Tenn., February 22, 1827, where he was raised and educated, after which he moved to Mississippi, where he was employed as hotel clerk for some time. In 1848, he emigrated to Boone County, Iowa, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1852, when he was elected Sheriff of Boone County. During his term of office he read law, and was admitted to the bar at Boonsboro, Iowa, in 1856, and in 1857 came to Kansas and settled in Linn County on his present place of 800 acres of land. He was married in Macon County, Tenn., May 10, 1848, to Miss Mary Whitley, a native of Smith County, Tenn. They have four children—Joel, Alexander, William and Kate.

N. J. COPPLE, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Grange, was born in Polk County, Mo., February 18, 1852. In 1856, he removed with his parents to Linn County, Kan., where he was raised and educated. After completing his studies he located on a farm, and now he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1882, he located a general merchandise store on his present place, known as the Grange post office. His estate, in connection with the store, consists of 200 acres of fine farming land. He was married in Linn County, Kan., November 21, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth Woody, of Missouri. They have three children—Philip C., Jennie K. and Charley D.

ENOCH ESTEP, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Pleasanton, born in Menard County, Ill., May 5, 1825, where he was raised until the age of fourteen years, when he removed with his parents to Jasper County, Mo.; was there raised and educated; after which he located on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits until 1855, when he emigrated to Kansas and settled in Linn County, being one of the first settlers of the county. In 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Sixth Kansas Cavalry; was discharged in 1863. In 1866, he served as Deputy Sheriff, and in 1868 was appointed Deputy County Treasurer, and held the appointment until the expiration of the term. Married in Jasper County, Mo., May 21, 1846, Lavina Barrick, of Illinois. She was born September 18, 1823, and died January 23, 1873. Has six children—William G., Martha E., Albert E., Mary A., Henry T. and Myra.

MRS. F. J. HOLT, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Pleasanton, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., March 7, 1830. When young she was taken by her parents to Clark County, Ill., where she was raised and educated. She was married in Clark County, Ill., January 24, 1850, to George W. Holt, of Ohio. In 1855, she emigrated to Kansas, and located in Linn County on her present place of 180 acres, where she is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Holt died in Linn County, Kan., in 1879, leaving a family of five children—Christopher C., Esther A., Martha A., Frances J. and Jonah T.

THEA HOOVER, miller, was born in Germany, November 18, 1818. When young, he removed with his parents to America and located at Cincinnati, Ohio, where his time was occupied in various pursuits until 1835, when he located in Indianapolis and engaged in milling, which he followed until 1850, when his time was engaged in the same business at various points in Indiana and Illinois until 1865, when he came to Kansas and located in Linn County, and engaged in milling at Trading Post. In 1866, he removed to Mound City, and remained three years, engaged in milling, and in 1871 located at Farlinville and erected the Farlinville mills, a frame building 46x30, two stories, and propelled by steam. Its capacity is 100 barrels per day. He was married in Linn County, Kan., in 1876, to Eliza B. Elderidge, of Ohio.

WILLIAM LOCKWOOD, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Mound City, born in Washington County, Ind., October 15, 1838, where he was raised until the age of twelve years, when he removed with parents to New Albany, Ind., where he received a liberal education. Soon after learned the trade of tanner, and in 1856 became the proprietor of a tanning establishment at New Albany, where he was engaged until 1870. He served three years in the late rebellion in Company E, Fifth Regiment Indiana Cavalry. In 1870, came to Kansas and located in Linn County, on his present estate of 160 acres. Married at New Albany, Ind., October 6, 1858, Miss Margaret A. Shaw, of Indiana. They have six children—Luella, May, Mattie H., Corenne, Elizabeth and Howard.

S. MASON, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Mound City, born in Preble County, Ohio, August 25, 1820, there raised and educated. In 1839, removed to McLean County, Ill., where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1855, when he came to Kansas, and located in Linn County, on a farm near Mound City. His estate consists of 520 acres of land. He has been twice married, first in McLean County, Ill., June 17, 1841, to Mary Hindshaw, of Tennessee. She died in Linn County, Kan., in 1878, leaving four children—Theophilus, Susanna, Rhoda E. and John W. He was married the second time in Neosho County, Kan., October 23, 1879, to Mrs. Mary J. Madison, of Tennessee. Mr. M. is a Republican.

O. E. MORSE, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Mound City, born in Huron County, Ohio, March 27, 1837, was reared and educated in his native State. In 1857, he came to Kansas and located at Moneka, Linn County, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Fifth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, and served until September, 1864, when he located at Mound City and engaged in the furniture trade, which he pursued until 1873, when he was appointed Deputy County Treasurer. In 1874, he settled on his present place of 240 acres, where he is engaged in farming and breeding fine stock. He represented his district in the Legislature in 1875-76. In 1878, was appointed Commissioner to select school lands. Married in Livingston County, N. Y., October, 1864, to Emma Wattles, of Ohio. They have six children—Wilton L., John O., Theodore W., Stuart T., Orlin R. and Eleanor E.

W. H. MURRY, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Pleasanton, born in Lafayette County, Ind., August 14, 1832. When young was taken by his parents to Knox County, Ill., where he remained three years. In 1837, his father removed to Polk County, Mo., and W. H. was there raised and educated, after which he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed for some time. In 1854, he emigrated to Kansas, and located in Linn County, on his present place of 706 acres, where he is largely engaged in farming and stock-raising. Was married in Linn County, Kan., January 18, 1857, to Deantha A. Rowe, of Missouri. They have nine children—Mary L., Charles H., Sarah E., Minerva J., George, William, Henry, Myrtie and Katie.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

JAMES J. CLANCY, farmer, Section 29, P. O. La Cygne, was born in Franklin, Venango Co., Penn., January 23, 1831; was raised in his native State, after which he learned the carpenter's trade, which occupation he followed in his native State and in Ohio until 1857, when he removed to Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, working at his trade two years. He immigrated to Colorado, where he engaged in mining during the summer. In the following fall came to Kansas and remained at Valley Falls until the spring, when he returned to Colorado and remained there some time. He went to Arizona and New Mexico, where he remained six months. He then returned to Valley Falls, Kan., where he worked at his trade until 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Infantry, as a private, soon after promoted to Second Lieutenant, which position he held until the close of the war, after which he located at Fort Ellsworth, Kan., and engaged in mercantile pursuits for one year. He then settled at Valley Falls, Kan., and followed his trade until 1872, when he came to Linn County and located on his present place. He was married at Valley Falls, Kan., May 27, 1869, to Miss Loretta Divelbiss, of Illinois. They have four children—Emma E., Alvia A., Myrtle E. and Clara Maud.

M. ELLSWORTH, farmer, Section 27, P. O. La Cygne, was born in Clarke County, Ohio July 11, 1814. Was raised and educated in his native State, after which he located near Dayton, Ohio, where he learned the cabinet trade. He then removed to Sidney, Shelby County, Ohio, where he pursued his occupation until the fall of 1837, when he located at Mechanicsburg, Sangamon County, Ill. He worked at his trade four or five years, when he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he followed for two years; he then moved to De Witt County, Ill., where he farmed, and at odd times worked at his trade until 1866, when he came to Linn County, Kan., and located on his present place of 220 acres, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in Shelby County, Ohio, April 25, 1835, to Miss Elizabeth Kizer, of Ohio. They had three children—Rhoda, William I. and Mehitable A. His wife died November 17, 1849, and December 19, 1850, he married Miss Rhoda Ely, and they have five children—John L., Aretas L., Wiloughby A., Albert T., Ely W. Mr. Ellsworth is a Republican.

M. E. WOODFORD, farmer, Section 36, P. O. La Cygne, born in Utica, N. Y., June 18, 1829. When young was taken by parents to Lucas County, Ohio, and there raised and educated. Soon after engaged in farming, which he followed until 1853, when he emigrated to California, when he mined for two years. He then returned to Ohio, and in 1858 removed to California, when he engaged in mining with satisfactory results for one year, when he located in Fulton County, Ohio, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio Infantry, as a private. Afterward promoted to Second Lieutenant, where he served until discharged by reason of disability. In 1866, moved to Westport, Jackson County, Mo., where he was dealing in live stock until 1869, when he came to Kansas and located in Linn County. In 1874, was elected County Commissioner, and re-elected in 1878, acting both terms as Chairman of the board. Married in Fulton County, Ohio, June 18 1850, Almira Blain, of New York. They have two children—Evaline A. and Abigail.

CENTERVILLE TOWNSHIP.

OTHO McMULLEN, carpenter, Section 28, P. O. Wall street, born near Crab Orchard Spring, Ky., November 22, 1813. In 1815, removed with his parents to Dayton, Ohio, where he attended school for two years. In 1822, removed to Richmond, Ind., where he completed his studies, after which he learned the carpenter's trade, which he pursued until 1856, when he located in Marshall County, Ind., and actively engaged in his occupation as a carpenter for thirteen years. In 1869, he came to Kansas and located in Linn County, where he engaged in farming and working at the carpenter's trade at odd times. He was married in Henry County, Ind., January 11, 1834, to Elizabeth Collinsworth, of Ohio. She was born in 1818. They have six children—Hulda, Mary A., John R., Otho H., Henrietta and Nelson.

G. A. MILLSAPS, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Wall street, born in Lawrence County, Ind., February 5, 1824; was raised and educated in his native State, after which he located at Leesville, Lawrence County, Ind., where he engaged in the manufacture of wagons, etc., which he pursued until 1854, when he emigrated to Iowa, and helped organize Ringgold County, and locate the public thoroughfares, and was a resident of that county until 1865, when he came to Kansas and located in Linn County, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Married in Jackson County, Ind., February 29, 1848, Susan A. Ogelsby, of Kentucky. They have five children—Mary C., Arilla J., William C., Nannie E. and James A.

A. W. RASH, physician, Section 18, P. O. Wall street, born in Jackson County, Ala., June 4, 1833. When young was taken by parents to Polk County, Mo., where he attended school for some time, when he removed to Cass County, Mo., where he received the benefit of the public schools until 1854, when he located in Johnson County, Mo., where he completed his education. In 1859, attended Pope's Medical School at St. Louis for one term. He then returned to Johnson County, Mo., and practiced his profession for one year. In 1861, came to Kansas and located in Linn County, where he pursued his profession until 1879, when he attended the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Graduated the same year, and returned to Linn County, where he is actively engaged in the duties of his profession. Married in Linn County, Kan., July 27, 1862, Samira E. Alexander, of Clay County, Ind. They have four children—John L., Nellie A., Horace R. and Walter D.

THOMAS SPROUL, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Wall street, born in Ireland, June 15, 1819. In 1829, removed to America with parents, and located at Philadelphia for a short time, then moved to Harrison County, Ohio, where Thomas matured to manhood and was educated. In 1846, emigrated to Wapello County, Iowa, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1857, when he came to Kansas and located in Linn County, on his present place of 725 acres, located in Centerville Township. Married in Harrison County, Ohio, August, 1843, Elizabeth McDivitt, of Ohio. She died in Linn County, Kan., in 1863. They have five children—John, William B., Mary, Joseph W. and Harriet E. Mr. S. is identified with the Republican party.

STANTON TOWNSHIP.

A. W. BURTON, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Mound City, was born in Manchester, Vt., September 11, 1834; when young removed with parents to Martinsburg, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. In 1851, moved to McLean County, Ill., where he taught school for three years, when he located at Lexington, Ill., and entered mercantile pursuits which he followed until 1858. He then came to Kansas and first located in Bourbon County, where he engaged in farming. In 1862, enlisted in Company H, Twelfth Regiment Kansas Infantry, as a private. Soon after elected First Lieutenant, and afterward promoted Captain; served in that rank until the close of the war, when he returned to Bourbon County; remained there until 1867, when he located in Linn County. His estate consists of 320 acres. Married in Lexington, Ill., November 12, 1857, Sarah H. Hays, of Illinois. They have nine children—Frank E., Horace E., Mary A., Clara T., Harriet M., Sarah S., Bertha G., Nellie and Caroline A.

C. L. COON, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Mound City, born in Luzerne County, Penn., August 8, 1826, where he was reared and educated, after which he engaged in various pursuits until 1855, when he moved to Whiteside County, Ill., where he remained for one year engaged in milling. In 1856, removed to Black Hawk County, Iowa, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for fourteen years. In 1866, he moved to Cole County, Mo., where he pursued his former occupation until 1869, when he came to Kansas and settled in Linn County on his present place of 317½ acres, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Married in Luzerne County, Penn., October 26, 1848, Kizia Vanenam, of Pennsylvania. They have eight children—Charles W., Milton L., Ann M., Sarah J., Martha M., Clara, Isabelle and George P.

ANSEN DOLEN, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Prescott, born in Jefferson County, Tenn., April 8, 1806; was reared and educated in his native State, after which he engaged in farming and boating until 1845, when he removed to Ray County, Mo., where he remained for some time, and then located in Platte County, Mo., where he followed farming until 1851, when he came to Kansas and first settled in Jefferson County, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1857, when he removed to Linn County and settled on his present place. He was married in Jefferson County, Tenn., in 1833, to Rebecca Short, of Tennessee. She died in Linn County, Kan., in 1860.

FRANKLIN FAY, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Prescott, born in Steuben County, N. Y., November 19, 1827, was reared and educated in his native State. Soon after engaged in farming, which he pursued until 1859, when he came to Kansas and located in Linn County, on a farm. Followed farming until 1865, when he located on his present place. His estate consists of 880 acres of land. He has been twice married, first on December 11, 1854, to L. J. Vanhousan. She died August 20, 1856. He was married the second time at Plattsburg, N. Y., in February 20, 1860, to Clara Hutchinson, of New York. She was born March 30, 1838. They have four children—Jennie, Warren G., Mary and Charles L.

DANIEL SPEARS, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Mound City, born in Morgan County, Ind., January 10, 1830, where he was raised until twelve years of age, when he removed to Newton County, Mo., with his father, where he finished his education, and soon after engaged in farming, following that occupation until 1861, when he enlisted in Company H., Sixth Regiment Kansas Cavalry. Was discharged in 1863. He then located in Linn County, Kan., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Was married in Newton County, Mo., January 12, 1852, to Elender C. May, of Kentucky. They have four children—Andrew, Amy, Martha F. and Paul L. Mr. Spears is a Republican.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

CRAWFORD County lies in the eastern tier, and in the second tier from the southern boundary of the State. It is bounded on the north by Bourbon County, on the east by Missouri, on the south by Cherokee County, and on the west by Labette and Neosho Counties.

The boundaries of the county were defined by an act of the Legislature, approved February 13, 1867, in the following language: "That the territory included within the following boundaries shall constitute the county of Crawford, to wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of the county of Bourbon, thence run south on the east line of the State of Kanas to the southeast corner of Section 13, Township 31, Range 25; thence west to the east line of Neosho County as defined in an act approved February 26, 1866; thence north to the southwest corner of Bourbon County; thence east to the place of beginning." As thus defined the county is twenty-three miles from north to south, and nearly twenty-six miles from east to west, containing 592 square miles, or 578,880 acres.

The general surface of the county is undulating. A water-shed extends from the middle of the western boundary northeasterly until near and to the west of Farlington, when it turns southeasterly and leaves the county at the middle of the eastern boundary. Most of the county slopes toward the south, but Lincoln Township slopes toward the north. The highest land is in the center of the county about 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. The bottom lands average in width three-fourths of a mile, and comprise fifteen per cent of the area, uplands comprising eighty-five per cent.

The principal streams are Drywood, Bone and Coxes Creeks in the northeast; Cow Creek, with its branches Middle Cow and Little Cow Creeks, flowing southeasterly; Lightning Creek rising in the northern part of the county and flowing south into Cherokee County, with its tributaries, Elm, Thunderbolt and Lime Creeks; Hickory Creek flowing southwest into Neosho County, and Big and Little Walnut Creeks, also flowing southwest into Neosho County. Springs are not numerous, but good well water is obtainable at depths varying from ten to forty feet.

The native timber belts are in the bottom lands, and average one-half mile in width. About ten per cent is covered with forests. The principal varieties are cottonwood, elm, hackberry, hickory, black, burr, post and red oak, poplar and walnut.

The soil varies in depth from one to five feet, is exceedingly fertile, and well adapted to the growth of all the cereals. The subsoil varies in depth from ten to twenty feet. Beneath this lie various kinds of stone, clay, etc.—sandstone, limestone, slate, fire and pottery clay, hydraulic cement and coal. This valuable mineral underlies the entire county, but the vein is thickest in the southeastern corner, across which it extends from Cherokee County into Missouri. In Baker Township, the vein is four feet in thickness, lying at from thirty to fifty feet below the surface of the ground. In Lincoln Township there are also valuable coal mines. There are two and three different strata of coal underlying all the eastern third of this county, with a thickness of from two to five feet. The surface vein is about twenty-two inches, the lower vein, from thirty to sixty feet deeper, is from four to six feet. It is thought that the lower vein underlies the entire county

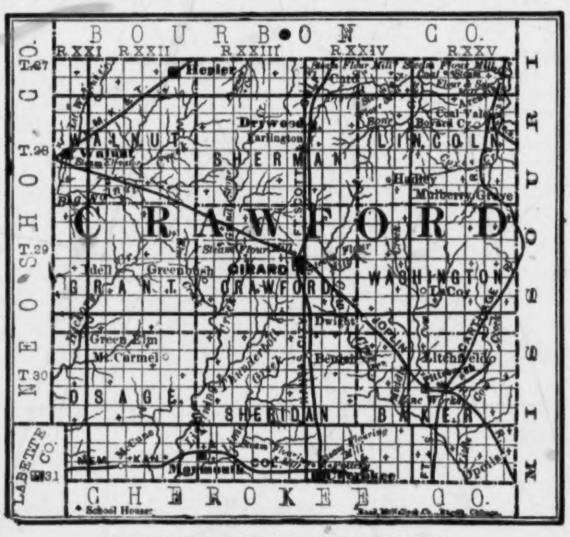

POPULATION (BY FEDERAL CENSUS).

	1870.	1880.
Baker Township, including New Pittsburg City	962	2,612
Crawford Township, including Girard City	1,535	2,799
Grant Township	421	1,034
Lincoln Township	1,490	2,912
Osage Township	980	1,663
Sheridan Township, including Cherokee City	1,042	2,348
Sherman Township	567	957
Walnut Township	568	1,244
Washington Township	595	1,282
	8,160	16,851
New Pittsburg City		624
Girard City		1,289
Cherokee City		556

PRIMITIVE OCCUPANTS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

Crawford County lies within the tract known as the "Cherokee Neutral Lands," a history of which is given in connection with Cherokee County. White men began to settle on the lands about the year 1850, Harden Matthews settling in Sherman Township in that year. Quite a number of white men entered the county in 1852, and in 1857 some settlements were made in Walnut Township, and in 1861 W. Banks settled in Crawford Township on Big Cow Creek. From this time on, quite a number of settlers entered different parts of the county.

John Lemans, a blacksmith, settled in Osage Township in 1848, and resided there until 1861, at which time he was driven out by United States soldiers under command of the Cherokee Indian Agent.

Pleasant M. Smith settled in Baker Township in 1851. He lived here only a short time, building no house, but instead living in a tent. In 1856, a Mr. Sears made the first permanent settlement in this township, building a log house near the mission crossing on Cow Creek. Quite a number of settlers had commenced to make houses here, when, in 1859, Cherokee Indian Agent Cowan, under orders from James Buchanan, President of the United States, came in from Missouri with a company of regular soldiers under command of Capt. Sturges, and drove them from their homes, lighting their pathway by fires made of their burning haystacks, houses and barns. In 1865, other settlers came into this part of the county, among them Marion Medlin, John Hobson, Frank Dosser, and S. S. Georgia; Hobson selecting for his home the spot formerly occupied by Mr. Sears. In 1866, S. J. Langdon and A. J. Georgia came in. During the winter of 1866-67, the Government surveyors sectionized the township, which made lively times among the settlers making rails and fencing in their claims. At that time the only obtainable substance from which flour could be made was corn. The corn had to be hauled from a distance of from thirty to forty miles in Missouri, and cost $2 per bushel.

J. F. Gates, Stephen Ogden, W. J. McWirt, Capt. John Hamilton and others, settled in Sheridan Township in 1865. Lincoln Township was settled in 1852 by the Hathaways and others, and Walnut Township in 1857.

At the election of April 15, 1867, A. T. Crawford was elected a Justice of the Peace. The first case that came before him was of assault and battery upon a Dutchman named Osterman by Jeremiah Elixison. The case was tried before a jury of six, who brought in a verdict of guilty, and imposed as a penalty a fine of $5 and costs, amounting in all to $14. This amount was turned over to County Treasurer S. J. Langdon, and was the only money received by him as such officer during his term of office.

The first Justices of the Peace in the county were Levi Price and Heman Martin. Price was appointed by the County Commissioners. During his Justiceship, he performed a marriage ceremony, in March, 1867, the parties united being Homer Howell and Mrs. Rachel Turney. This was the first marriage in the county, and as there was then no Probate Court, Justice Price issued the license, performed the ceremony and signed the certificate, which was sent to Bourbon County for record. It was afterward ascertained that the marriage was void, and an act of the Legislature legalizing it was passed—the bill having been prepared by James T. Bridgens and passed through the influence of Capt. John Hamilton.

The first legal marriage license was issued December 27, 1867, to W. M. Breckenridge and Miss Elner Stone, the ceremony being performed by James F. St. Clair.

The first saloon license in the county was issued April 6, 1868, to Charles L. Russell in Lincoln Township.

The Crawford County Agricultural Society was organized February

5, 1870, with thirteen Directors. The first officers were J. W. Earles, President, S. A. Atwood, Secretary. Dr. William H. Warner served as Secretary of this society for six years. As editor of the Girard *Press*, he urged the necessity of such an organization. The old, or first organization, held fairs every year, and purchased forty acres of land on the east of Girard, which was sold by the new organization and another lot purchased west of Girard. Dr. Warner represented this society in the State Board of Agriculture at Topeka several years. The society was re-organized May 27, 1882, and the following officers elected: W. H. Braden, President; James Evans, Vice President; A. P. Riddle, Secretary; Albert Allen, Treasurer; A. N. Winchell, Superintendent, and C. Zigler, Chief Marshal.

WAR RECORD.

During the war, many of the settlers suffered severely at the hands of rebel guerrillas and bushwhackers. Most of the outrages were committed by Livingston's men. The following are the names of some of the men killed by his and other bands: Capt. Dobbins, of the Sixth Kansas, and a number of private soldiers; a Mr. Manly; Capt. John Rogers, who lived in Lincoln Township, while home on a furlough in 1863, was called out of his house at night and shot in his own door yard; H. Howard was killed on Bone Creek while home on furlough; John Simons was killed in his own house; Heman Martin lost all his property in the same year by bushwhackers; and John Pearson had his house burned. In May, 1866, four brothers named Tippy came into the county for evil purposes. Two of them visited Ralph Warner and a Mr. Shannon and talked about buying cattle. After they had gone away, Warner and Shannon were apprised of their character and so put on their guard. Warner asked some neighbors to stay with him at night, but only one neighbor besides Shannon came before night. After dark another neighbor came, and soon the other two Tippy brothers approached. Shannon and one neighbor named Lamb were in the house, Warner and the other neighbor on the wood pile. The two brothers, passing Warner and his companion, approached the house, opened the door, and fired upon Shannon and Lamb. Shannon and Lamb returned the fire, when the women interfered, but Shannon fired the second time. The Tippys between them fired five times. One of them was wounded and afterward died in Missouri from the effects of the wound. Shannon was killed almost instantly, having been hit twice. Warner escaped into the brush. The neighborhood was alarmed, a posse collected, organized, and started in pursuit of the two that had purchased Warner's cattle and were driving them away. The posse soon overtook the cattle drovers and brought them back to Monmouth for trial, as accomplices in the murder of Shannon. The trial was regular, before a jury of twelve men, and resulted in a verdict of guilty and sentence of death. They were hanged on a tree three-fourths of a mile southwest of Monmouth, one having confessed, the other having denied being an accomplice.

NEUTRAL LAND TROUBLES.

As supplementary to what appears in connection with the sketch of Cherokee County, a few instances of violence on the part of the settlers in opposition to the building of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, and to "proving up" under the "Joy contract," are here introduced.

The survey of the road was made in the early part of 1869. A portion of the settlers were in favor of the road being built, and in favor of purchasing their claims from Mr. Joy; others were opposed to both. The questions were debated with earnestness and on some occasions with a great deal of acrimony. Meetings were held on either side, at which resolutions expressing the sentiments of the participants were passed and promulgated. A meeting of those favorable to the road was held at Girard, April 24, 1869, which was addressed by A. A. Fletcher, C. H. Winsor, C. Dana Sayrs and D. S. McIntosh, in favor of the road. E. E. Parker responded in opposition to it. After the speaking was concluded, a series of resolutions was adopted, one of which was as follows:

"That the enterprise (the building of the railroad) meets with our entire approbation, and that we will in all suitable ways aid and encourage said company in the speedy construction and completion of the same."

Another resolution was to the effect that the building of the road could not in any way affect the title to the lands.

This reasonable proposition was not satisfactory to the minds of some of the settlers, and the fact that a large and respectable portion of all within the county entertained the views and sentiments expressed in the above-quoted resolutions, had little or no weight with those who were opposed to Mr. Joy. They were firmly set in their opinion that he had no title to the land, and were fully determined that he should build no railroad on *their* property. In order to make their will effective, they had to resort to violence. On the 30th of April, six days after the above and similar resolutions were adopted, a shameful and criminal outrage was committed by a body of misguided settlers upon the engineers of the railroad who were locating the road. The engineers were taken prisoners, and their wagons, tents and instruments destroyed by fire. The engineers were ordered never to come upon the line again under penalty of hanging, and then released. One thousand railroad ties were burned on Cow Creek about the same time. In addition to this, railroad employes were driven from their work, and Anti-League settlers were driven from their homes under penalty of hanging if they should return. The animus of, at least, the leading Leaguers may be plainly seen by reading the resolutions of the Lincoln League, given in connection with Cherokee County, and their effrontery by reading the following resolution, which is one of a series passed at Cato, Crawford County, June 2, 1869, by members of the League: "That we assert to the world that civil law is unobstructed on the Neutral Lands, and that not one man has ever been hung or shot here on account of our land difficulties, or during the last two years for any cause."

But notwithstanding these and other instances of violence were committed, justice demands the recording of the fact that at the most but very few of the Leaguers were mobocrats The majority of them believed themselves in the right, and this because they had been misled as to the nature of the title of the Cherokee Indians to the Neutrals. They acted upon the advice of men who were knowingly holding out to them illusive hopes and inciting them to the commission of deeds which could but check their prosperity and bring disgrace upon their names. One of these advisors was W. R. Laughlin, whom the Anti-Joy or Settlers' Unions had employed to represent them in Washington, and who was pleased to prolong the contest in order that he might live as long as practicable a life of ease upon the contributions of the settlers, who earned their own livelihood by their daily toil. An extract from his address to the settlers, delivered June 4, 1869, will suffice to show the character of the advice he gave them:

"We may be called mobs and outlaws. The same cry was raised at the Boston Tea Party. * * * The same cry was raised against the Vigilance Committee of California, and to-day the people of that State bless them for what they did. Then look at the Rensselaer Anti-Renters. They shot a Sheriff dead in violation of law and nothing was ever done with them, because they defended their rights. 'If this be treason, make the most of it.' I have asked Judge Lawrence what the people should do if Joy forced himself upon them with his railroad. He replied, 'I can not advise shooting or killing, but if a man wanted to force himself into my house, I'd kick him out.' Ben Butler said, 'If they come to disturb you, damn them, hang them.' Senator Sprague said to Gen. Cameron, 'Tell them to fight.' 'Tis vain to call you a mob when two-thirds of you have your discharges as good and faithful soldiers in your pockets. We must fight them legally if we can, forcibly if we must. They may try to stigmatize us, but they cannot stigmatize a United States soldier. * *"

But Mr. Laughlin was not alone in giving advice of this kind. Hon. Sidney Clarke delivered an address at Iowa City, Crawford County, about July 8, 1869, from which the following is a well-authenticated extract: "I do not advise violence to be used to prevent the construction of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad through the lands occupied by the settlers; but I do advise you to stand firm and united to a man, and no road ever can be built without your consent. Why? Because if a weary traveler should come along, and wishing to rest, sit down upon a pile of railroad ties, and, while smoking his pipe, a spark should happen to fall and burn up the ties, could any one blame you for it, and say that you were using violence to prevent the construction of the road? I reckon not. Or suppose the prairie grass should, by some such accident, take fire and burn up the wagons, tents and instruments of the engineers, could that be charged to you? I think not. Now, who ever heard of railroad cars running through a country without rails or ties? I never did. Yet I don't advise force to prevent this most damnable railroad swindle, but I know that these accidents do and will happen in the best regulated communities. Now, gentlemen, if any such thing should happen to this swindling road, you must all be in bed and asleep when it happens, or as soon after as possible."

The meaning of this harangue was patent to the assembly, as was soon afterward demonstrated. The speaker was scarcely off the neutral lands when, in the night a large party of men went to the Assessor's house in Osage Township, called him out, put him under guard, went into his house, took the abstract of lands owned by the railroad company, and carried them away in order to prevent the assessment of the lands. A similar attempt was made in Baker Township, but the abstract could not be found. On the 17th of July, a large armed force attacked the workmen on the railroad in Bourbon County, near the north line of Crawford County, and burned all the wheelbarrows, shovels, picks, tents, shanties, everything that belonged to the workmen and contractors. At this time, the troops were at Crawfordsville, twelve miles away, and could render no assistance to the workmen who were unarmed and could themselves offer no resistance. But the most fiery speech of all was made by a Methodist minister—Vincent by name. He was, he said, determined to "fight Joy until hell froze over, and then fight it out on the ice."

The presence of troops on the neutral lands was extremely annoying to the Leaguers. In consequence, a select committee was appointed under resolutions of the Legislature for the purpose of investigating the question of the necessity of their presence. In February, 1870, this committee took testimony at Fort Scott, Girard, Columbus and Baxter Springs. After concluding their labors, a report was made to the Legislature, which was signed by Col. John T. Burris, of Johnson County, Hon. J. K. Wright, of Davis County, and Hon. E. H. LeDuc, from which the following is an extract: "We find from the evidence that as early as February, 1869, an organization existed on those lands known as 'The Land League;' that such an organization still exists there, and that its name now is, 'The Neutral Land Home Protecting Corps;' that it was and still is a secret quasi military organization numbering about 1,500 men, commanded by a general and drilled into regiments, battalions and companies commanded by colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, captains, and other officers with military designations; that one of the objects of said organization was to prevent the building of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad through the neutral lands until James F. Joy should relinquish his right to claim these lands; that in accordance with the settled purpose of the League, about 200 of their number being fully armed, marched upon Baxter Springs to break up the railroad land office at that place, and did by threats and intimidation compel its removal therefrom; that during the spring and early summer of 1869, members of "the League" forcibly burned about 26,000 railroad ties in Cherokee County on those lands; also that they arrested Col. J. A. J. Chapman and Capt. John Runk, Jr., engineers on the road, together with their party of assistants and laborers, and after burning the wagons, tents, surveying instruments, blankets, commissary stores, etc., drove the subordinates of the surveying party from the lands with orders never to return in the employment of the railroad company under penalty of death, and that they then marched Col. Chapman and Capt. Runk several miles south, stripped off the coats from their prisoners, blindfolded them, administered to each of them fifteen lashes, and then ordered them to leave, never to return, and to never mention what had occurred under penalty of death; also, that they forcibly drove from the line of the railroad laborers, agents and other employes, and from the neutral lands many persons because of their opposition to the League and their friendship for the railroad company."

The opposition of the settlers to the building of this railroad was a strange anomaly. While others before and since have been so anxious to obtain railroad facilities that they have in some instances bonded themselves almost to bankruptcy, part of the citizens of Crawford and Cherokee Counties were for months attempting to prevent a railroad from being forced upon them, and it was necessary, in order that the road might be built, that the workmen should be guarded by soldiers. The people of these two counties who caused the troubles could not then realize that progress is irresistible. But gradually the opposition ceased. During the closing months of 1869, a more peaceful condition of society obtained, and so numerous became the applications for contracts for the lands that the whole clerical force in the office of Gen. Clark, commissioner for Mr. Joy, was constantly employed in preparing the necessary papers. Yet when a test of strength was made early in November between the Leaguers and anti-Leaguers, the former out-voted the latter nearly two to one, Langdon, the League candidate for Representative, receiving 546 votes, while all the opposing candidates, three in number, received but 282. The majorities were about the same for all the League candidates for county offices, and, in November, 1870, eight months after the railroad was completed to Girard, at an election for State and county officers, the friends of the League were still largely in the majority in the county. For State Representative, Langdon, the League candidate, received 676 votes, while Mason, the Republican, received but 387, and Fletcher, the Democratic candidate, received but 210.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The county was organized in 1867, and named after S. J. Crawford, who was then Governor of the State. J. W. Wallace, Lafayette Manlove and Henry Schoen were appointed special Commissioners, and F. M. Logan, County Clerk. Wallace was from Lincoln Township, Manlove from Sheridan, and Schoen from Sherman Township.

The first meeting of the Commissioners was held March 16, 1867, at the residence of William Campbell, adjoining Crawfordsville. After having taken the oath of office, and organized by electing J. W. Wallace Chairman, the board proceeded to the transaction of business. The first order acted upon was "That the county of Crawford be and is hereby laid off into nine representative townships." These townships were the same as now. The second order was one establishing election precincts, and the third was that dividing the county into three Commissioner's districts. The fourth directed the County Clerk to give thirty days' notice of a special election for county and township officers, and for the permanent location of the county seat. The election was held April 15, 1867, and resulted as follows: Commissioners, J. W. Wallace, Andrew Hussong and F. M. Mason; Clerk, F. M. Logan; Sheriff, J. M. Ryan. On the 7th of May, Logan, having failed to qualify as County Clerk, L. Manlove was appointed to fill the vacancy. On the same day, James Wamsley was appointed Probate Judge. On the 2d of September, a tax of 1.1 per cent was levied for county purposes, and four mills for schools. Crawfordsville was selected at the same time for temporary county seat, and Lafayette Manlove was appointed County Assessor.

An election was held November 5, 1867, for county officers, at which the following persons were elected by the number of votes attached to their respective names: Commissioners, F. Dosser, 202; I. Evans, 191; Joshua Nance, 166; Probate Judge, Levi Hatch, 148; Register of Deeds, H. Coffman, 155; County Clerk, H. Germain, 197; Treasurer, R. B. Raymond, 170; Surveyor, R. Stalker, 201; Assessor, William Roberts, 160; Attorney, L. A. Wallace, 131; Coroner, Jacob Miller, 215; Clerk of District Court, C. H. Strong, 160; Sheriff, J. M. Ryan, 218. The highest total vote cast for the candidates for any one office was 390. On the 6th of April, 1868, the County Surveyor elect having failed to qualify, J. T. Bridgens was appointed to fill the vacancy, and also to the office of County Clerk. The total vote, 390, indicated a population of about 1,900, and the taxable property in that year was $20,712.75.

At the first election held April 15, 1867, Rossville and Center contested for the honor of being the county seat. Center was situated on the northwest quarter of Section 24, Township 29, Range 23,—the same section on which now is located the larger part of Girard. Rossville was two miles northeast, on what was then known as the Silket farm. No meeting of the Commissioners appears to have been held at either place.

At the election of November 5, 1867, Girard was selected as the county seat, but as Crawfordsville had been by the Governor designated as the county seat, the Commissioners, at a meeting held by them on the 3d of February, 1868, at the house of Henry Germain, in Sheridan Township, adjourned to meet next day at the place designated by Gov. Crawford. At a meeting held here on the 11th of May, 1868, an order was made by the Board of Commissioners to the county officers, directing them to remove all their records, books and other papers to Girard, they, the Commissioners, deciding that to be the county seat. The removal was accordingly made. At the September term of the District Court, the citizens of Crawfordsville, through D. W. Crouse, applied to the court for a writ of mandamus on the County Clerk to compel him to remove the county records back to Crawfordsville, claiming that that place was the county seat legally. After hearing the testimony, the court sustained the writ, and directed the records to be removed to Crawfordsville. The order of the court was obeyed. At a meeting of the Commissioners, held November 7, 1868, a petition signed by 577 citizens was presented, asking that an election be ordered for the permanent location of the county seat. The request was granted, and an election held December 15, following, resulting in the casting of 375 votes for Girard, and 312 for Crawfordsville. Thus the question was finally settled in favor of Girard.

State Senators from this county, with date of election, are as follows: H. D. Moore, 1870; William Simpson, 1872; D. F. Davis, 1874; P. I. B. Ping, 1876; A. P. Riddle, 1880.

Crawford County has had the following State Representatives, date of election as given: Capt. John Hamilton, 1867; James Wamsley, 1868; S. J. Langdon, 1869 and 1870; S. D. Ashmore and S. J. Langdon, 1871; S. J. Langdon and A. J. Vickers, 1872; W. H. McGuire and A. B. Mitchell, 1873; W. H. Brown and W. H. Merriweather, 1874; W. H. Hoyt and E. M. Bellaine, 1875; W. H. Magil and E. A. Bellaine, 1876; James Hossack and E. W. Majors, 1878; W. B. Cochran and J. H. Millington, 1880: E. V. Hibbard, 1882.

RAILROADS AND SCHOOLS.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad runs through the county from north to south. On this road are four stations, Farlington, Girard, Beulah and Cherokee.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad runs southwest through the northwest part of the county, having on it two stations, Hepler and Walnut.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad Company have a railroad entering the county near the northeast corner, extending south through Arcadia, Coalvale and Mulberry Grove to Litchfield; here it turns southwest, and runs through New Pittsburg to Cherokee, where it turns west and runs through Monmouth and McCune to Parsons, and on to Cherryvale. There is also a branch from Cherokee southeast to Weir.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad runs from Girard southeast through New Pittsburg and Opolis to Joplin, Mo.

The N. T. I & M. R. R. runs northwestward from Girard through Brazilton and Walnut, into Neosho County. The construction of this road was begun in June, 1882, and reached Walnut August 16, 1882. It is the expectation of the company to complete the road to Topeka during the year 1883, and southeast to Memphis in the near future. The officers of the road are S. G. Clark, of Chicago, President; H. M. Clark, Vice President and General Manager; George A. Bowlus, Secretary and Treasurer; Caleb H. Malin, General Superintendent; J. H. Richards, Attorney, and Frank A. Hill, Chief Engineer.

The first schoolhouse built in the county was at Pleasant Ridge, about two miles southeast of the present site of New Pittsburg. The first after the war was in District No. 50, known as the Taylor Schoolhouse, in 1867; the second was at Iowa City the same fall. A schoolhouse was built in 1868, in District No. 52. The settlers hauled the logs, and the shingles and windows were brought from Kansas City.

Probably the first school taught in the county was in Lincoln Township in 1858, in a small log house, formerly occupied as a dwelling. In 1867, Miss Florence taught a school in a private residence in Osage Township, and the same year J. W. McWirt, John Hamilton and others taught schools in Sheridan Township.

The number of school districts in the county is 111 and the number of schoolhouses 111, 1 stone, 3 brick and 107 frame. The total number of scholars enumerated in 1882 was 7,114—males, 3,648, females, 3,466; total number enrolled, 5,546—males, 2,889 females, 2,657; average daily attendance, 2,999—males, 1,510, females, 1,489. The number of teachers employed was 126—males, 62, females 64. The average monthly salary of the male teachers was $34.45, of the female teachers $27.35. The total value of the school property was $75,000.

STATISTICAL.

The accumulation of property in the county has attained the following proportions:

The personal property of the county is valued as follows: Horses, 5,495, value $172,923; cattle, 18,630, value, $188,738; mules, 1,351, value, $57,802; sheep, 4,501, value, $5,175; hogs, 12,279, value, $19,562; farming implements, $44,851; wagons, 1,643, value, $26,840; carriages 381, value, $9,840; moneys, $28,774; credits, $24,792; merchandise, $132,435; manufacturers' stock, $7,075; notes, $2,162; other personal property, $104,916; total, $823,883; constitutional exemption, $290,200; net taxable personal property, $533,683.

The taxable lands under cultivation amount to 169,497 acres; not under cultivation, 203,718; total, 373,215 acres, aggregate value, $1,348,422; the number of improved village lots, 882, of unimproved lots, 1,158; total number, 2,040; aggregate value, $240,372; the railroad property was valued at $513,266, making a grand total of taxable property, $2,635,743.

The following is the acreage of the principal crops, with the aggregate yield so far as ascertainable, for 1882: Winter wheat, 24,746 acres, 618,650 bushels; corn, 81,802 acres, 3,272,080 bushels; oats, 14,543 acres, 581,720 bushels; castor beans, 4,203 acres, 42,030 bushels; flax, 7,695 acres, 76,950 bushels; rye, 625 acres; barley, 41, buckwheat, 42; Irish potatoes, 928; sweet potatoes, 24; sorghum, 536; millet and Hungarian, 4,830; rice corn, 30; meadow—timothy, 1,010; clover, 571; other tame, 444; prairie, 32,181; pasture—timothy, 365; clover, 93; other tame grasses, 674; prairie, 53,204.

The number of acres in nurseries was 784; the number of the various kinds of fruit trees, about half of which were in bearing was as follows: Apple, 194,646; pear, 7,061; peach, 107,703; plum, 8,008; cherry, 43,431. There were in vineyards 53 acres, from which 220 gallons of wine were made.

There were reported the following number of rods of the various kinds of fence: board, 23,140; rail, 514,203; hedge, 502,857; wire, 152,413; total, 1,192,613 rods, or 3,727 miles.

Very little attention has been given to tree planting. The following are the numbers of acres of the various kinds of trees planted up to 1882: Honey locust, 3; walnut, 70; maple, 162; cottonwood, 577; other varieties, 1,160; total number of acres, 1,972.

The population in 1867 was about 2,000; in 1870, 8,160; 1875, 9,386; 1878, 12,759; 1880, 16,854; 1882, 18,961; distributed among the townships as follows: Lincoln, 2,024; Washington, 1,708; Baker, 3,725; Sheridan, 2,537; Osage, 1,887; Grant, 1,064; Walnut, 1,460; Sherman, 1,257; Crawford, 3,299. Girard had a population of 1,842; Pittsburg, 1,755 and Cherokee, 704.

TORNADO.

Quite a number of tornadoes have occurred in Crawford County since its settlement, but the most terrific one was that of May 22, 1873. It came from the southwest, across the southeast corner of Neosho County, and crossed Crawford County in a northeasterly direction. The following named persons were killed: Mrs. Hezekiah Smith, Uriah Spurgeon, a baby of Mr. Roseberry's, one of G. W. Surgeon's, Frankie Dumbauld, a child of Mrs. Hooper's, and Ellen Hammond. Thirty-four were more or less severely wounded, some of them fatally, and a great deal of property destroyed, the loss being $4,457.

A recital of some of the freaks of the storm will convey some idea of the force of the wind. A boy, son of Mr. Black, was carried over a peach orchard and reached the ground uninjured. John Spurgeon, a lad about eight years old, was carried about 100 yards and had a thigh broken in two places. A baby was carried 300 yards and afterward found in a cornfield. Two horses were in a log stable hitched to one of the logs; the stable was blown down, and the horses, with the log to which they were tied, were blown through the air one-fourth of a mile without injury, and when found were still hitched to the log. Fifteen houses were entirely demolished. So great was the devastation worked that the County Commissioners gave assistance to the following parties in the following sums: Mrs. Hooper, $625; William Blaylock, $100; John Frogge, $200; B. R. Addis, $100; Theodore Metcalf, $50; W. T. Gunn, $50, and F. H. Dumbald, $100.

GIRARD.

This city, the county seat of Crawford County, is located on a gently undulating prairie at the center of the county. It is regularly laid out, has a public square in the center, surrounded by numerous fine business buildings, many of them of brick, and has a large proportion of neat frame residences, surrounded by incipient shade trees. Its elevation is 988 feet above the sea.

The town was started in the spring of 1868, in opposition to Crawfordville. The Girard Town Company was first composed of the following gentlemen: A. Danford, President; C. H. Strong, Secretary; Dr. Couch, Dr. B. F. Hepler, E. J. Boering, Levi Hatch, John Lash, D. S. McIntosh and Col. J. Alexander. This company was formed upon the survey of the railroad through this portion of the county and the town located upon the line. It was named by C. H. Strong, after the town Girard, in Pennsylvania, which had previously been his home.

The first buildings erected in Girard were by the following parties, in the order given: Col. J. Alexander, a general store; C. H. Strong, a dwelling house; Chauncey Doyle, a saloon; N. Sinnet, a general store. Some time during this year (1868) the first blacksmith shop was opened in the town; the first frame house was built by A. A. Fletcher, and the first hotel was opened early in the year. In December, James Hull erected the first part of a building which was used temporarily as a court house. The first birth in Girard was that of Mary Fletcher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Fletcher; the first marriage, that of A. J. Vickers to Miss Margaret McIntosh, and the first death that of Mrs. Dr. L. F. Crawford in the spring of 1869. Immediately after the death of this lady, Judge McIntosh located the cemetery southwest of the town.

The first celebration in Girard occurred on July 4, 1868. It was a Sunday school celebration and a celebration of the Nation's natal day, both in one. The Hon. A. Danford and Dr. Couch were the orators of the day. When these festivities took place the town had made considerable progress. There were three stores, a saloon and about six dwelling houses within its limits. Still its growth, until the fall of 1869, was much slower than would have been the case had it not been for the difficulties over the building of the railroad. When these were settled, when it became known that the railroad would come despite all opposition, opposition in a measure ceased, and the development of the county and its towns made more rapid strides. In February, 1870, Girard had five hotels, eight saloons, six grocery stores, five dry goods stores, two hardware stores, two furniture stores, one drug store, one newspaper and job printing office, other businesses in proportion, and seventy-two dwelling houses, a total of 140 buildings. On the 10th of this month the location of the depot of the M. R., F. S. & G. R. R. was determined upon, in the north part of the town, by Mr. Chanute, and, on the 12th, a meeting was held to prepare to appropriately celebrate the advent of the iron horse whenever that advent should take place. It was universally realized by the citizens that that event, which no one could prevent, as had been proved, was one of great significance, and the preparations made were commensurate with its importance. The celebration came off on the 3d of March, the day on which the first passenger train reached the town. This train brought down 200 of the leading citizens and dignitaries of Fort Scott, who united with the citizens of Girard in a jollification, the equal of which, in heartiness and enthusiasm, is seldom witnessed, for the former were as much interested as the latter in the success of the enterprise of building the railroad through the neutral lands. The telegraph wire was put up to Girard on the 22d of March. During this spring a schoolhouse was built by Frank Playter, Trustee, and W. H. Warner, Secretary of the School Board, and several church organizations were effected. The town had been incorporated and a Board of Trustees appointed by the Probate Judge on the 10th of the preceding November; but so long as Girard remained the terminus of the railroad the disorderly classes were numerous and large, and all the influences that could be brought to bear by the civil authorities, by the churches and by the moral elements of society, were much more than counterbalanced by the seventeen saloons that for some time were in full and constant blast. The necessity for some special effort in the direction of temperance was clearly perceptible, and in the winter of 1871–72, a lodge of the I. O. G. T. was organized, which did what could be done to prevent the granting of licenses. But the first Board of Trustees, having been appointed by the Probate Judge, did not feel that their authority was derived from the people, neither did they feel sure that the people would sustain them in vigorous measures to suppress salooning, and, as a consequence, matters were permitted to take their own course until the railroad had been built south and until a Board of Trustees had been elected by the people. Then an impression began gradually to be made. But it was not until after the Murphy movement commenced, in 1878, that satisfactory results were achieved. In that year a blue ribbon lodge was organized, of which C. Dana Sayrs was President, E. W. Majors, Secretary, and Miss Jennetta McMurray Treasurer. This organization vigorously prosecuted the temperance work until the prohibition amendment to the constitution was adopted by the people, since which time there has been no open saloon in Girard, and peace and prosperity have prevailed. In Girard Precinct the majority for the amendment was 248, while in the county it was only 186.

Ths first Board of Trustees, appointed November 10, 1869, was as follows: L. F. Crawford, N. Sinnet, D. W. Burnet, W. E. Blandon and James Hull. On the 10th of April, 1870, an election was held for a new board, resulting in the selection of the following gentlemen: A. J. Vickers, George Eyestone, Harvey Brown, William Reynolds and A. B. Turner.

Under a law passed in March, 1871, Girard became a city of the third class, and in the early part of April elected her first city officers. The last meeting of the trustees was held April 5, and the first meeting of the new Council was held on the 7th. The result of the election was that George Ryan had been chosen Mayor, and A. J. Vickers, J. E. Raymond, E. Fanger, H. P. Grund and F. B. Andrus, Councilmen. At the first meeting of the Council, A. M. Cook was elected Clerk. Since that time the following gentlemen have been elected Mayor of Girard: George Ryan, 1872; J. E. Raymond, 1873; Thomas Ping, 1874; James McMurray, 1875; J. Riffer, 1876 and 1877; M. Robinson, 1878; J. D. Barker, 1879 and 1880; Joseph Ennis, 1881; John Tontz, 1882.

The post office was established in Girard early in 1868, C. H. Strong being appointed first Postmaster. He was succeeded by N. Sinnet, who, on account of his opinions on the neutral land controversy, was opposed by the "settlers," and was removed and succeeded by F. Danford, in 1870. George Ryan was appointed in September, 1870, H. E. Perkins in July, 1873, C. G. Hawley in 1875, and Eli Wasser was appointed in 1883.

The first meeting of the School Board of the Girard, District No. 37, was held August 7, 1869. D. S. McIntosh was Director; F. Playter, Clerk; and L. F. Crawford, Treasurer. In response to a petition of the citizens, an election was appointed for November 26, 1869, for the purpose of voting on the issuance of $1,000 in bonds for the building of a schoolhouse. The vote was unanimous in their favor, and the contract for building the schoolhouse was let to Gardner & Bowman for $640. Miss Maggie T. Hill taught the first school in the new building in the summer of 1870, for $40 per month. In the spring of 1872, at an election held for that purpose, $15,000 in bonds were voted for the building of a new schoolhouse. This building was commenced in the fall of 1872, and completed in the spring of 1873. The main part of it is 58x44 feet in dimensions, and three stories high, including the basement, which is of stone—the two upper stories being of brick. The total cost of the building was $13,300. The Principals of the school have been Prof. A. F. Allen, commencing April, 1873; Prof. H. Quick, 1877, and the present Principal, John Randolph commencing in July, 1881. A high school was established in the fall of 1882.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1869, Rev. Robert Stalker preaching the first sermon, in that year, in the upper story of a house owned by A. A. Fletcher on the north side of the public square. This was probably the first sermon preached in Girard Rev. Thomas B. Palmer preached in the schoolhouse April 16, 1870. The following have been the pastors of the church: Rev. J. A. Kershner, 1871; J. E. H. Day, 1872; Thomas Moffett, a short time; W. McWhirt, 1873; Noah Asher, 1874 and 1875; James Murray, 1876; T. Weed, 1877; C. C. McCabe, 1878; H. A. Tucker, 1879; C. C. Boaz, 1880, and C. C. Durborow, 1881, 1882 and 1883. During Mr. Durborow's ministry Girard became a station.

Up to 1873 the society occupied the Presbyterian Church, but in that year Rev. Mr. McWhirt bought the schoolhouse which was built by the Girard district in 1870, becoming himself individually responsible for the purchase in order to be no longer without a church. The society purchased, in 1877, two lots at the corner of Summit avenue and Buffalo street, paying therefor $450. In the same year they commenced the erection of a church building, a frame structure 40x60 feet, and costing $2,900. A neat parsonage has also been provided, and the value of the church property—two lots, church building and parsonage—is $4,000. The membership is at present 140. There is also an excellent Sunday school connected with the church, having an enrollment of 160 scholars. S. R. Tuttle is Superintendent.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1869. At a meeting of the trustees held December 18, a building committee was appointed. A festival was given January 27, 1870, in aid of the building fund, at which $218.30 was realized. February 12, a meeting was held for the purpose of determining upon a plan of construction for the new church. Its erection was commenced in August by William Adamson. An entertainment was given in it December 15, 1870, before it was plastered. A second festival was held March 23, 1871, also in aid of the building fund, at which was realized $452.70. The church was dedicated June 18, 1871, having cost $3,500.

The first regular minister was Rev. S. F. McClure. He has been succeeded by Rev. Messrs. Schafer, 1874 to 1876; Warren Mayo, 1876 to 1880; Dr. Bement about three months in 1880; and the present pastor, Rev. Mr. McKinney, who began his ministry in April, 1881.

St. John's (Episcopal) Church was organized March 19, 1870, on which day a meeting was held for the purpose. A parish was organized under the name of St. John's Church, according to the canons and constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States and the diocese of Kansas. Dr. William H. Warner was elected Senior Warden and Mark Elliott, Junior Warden. Col. C. J. Hawley, C. Dana Sayers, J. S. McKinley, M. A. Wood, George A. Richey and Percy Daniels were elected Vestrymen. At that meeting a statement was made that the total value of the church property was $200. The first sermon was preached April 14, 1870, by Rev. A. Beattie, in the schoolhouse. Services were held in the Presbyterian Church for a few months until a building standing at one of the corners of Summit avenue and Buffalo street was purchased of C. G. Hawley for church purposes. On the 5th of June, 1874, the society transmitted thanks to Mrs. Julia E. Brewer, of Sewick, Penn., for a donation of $100. Two lots at the corner of the same two streets where the building purchased stood, were bought for $500. Rev. D. W. Coxe succeeded Rev. Beattie and preached on the third Sunday of each month, until the coming of Rev. George P. Coming, of Hannibal, Mo., August 18, 1879, who still remains with the church.

The first meeting of the Sunday school was held March 27, 1870. The first Superintendent was Mrs. Patterson, who was assisted and succeeded by Dr. W. H. Warner, who served the Sunday school in that capacity eight years. To no man is this church and Sunday school more indebted than to Dr. Warner. He was succeeded by C. Dana Sayers, the present Superintendent.

The Baptist Church was organized December 16, 1871, with eight members, by the members themselves. The first preaching before the society was on February 10, 1872, by Bro. J. M. Lappin. Bro. C. A. Hewitt succeeded and remained until March, 1875. Brother John Smith served as pastor from July 11, 1875, to November 13. He was followed by Bro. J. M. Garrison, who remained until August, 1877. Willis S. Webb, the present minister, began his labors in May, 1878, on one-fourth time. This arrangement continued until December 3, 1882, when it was changed to one-half time. Rev. Eugenio Kincaid, who had been a missionary in India thirty years, joined this church November 11, 1876.

The church building was begun in 1873 and completed in 1876, at which time the church had thirty-nine members. The present membership is eighty-one.

The Christian Church was organized in 1870 with twenty-five members. Services were held in the schoolhouse until 1871. Subsequently a very neat church building was erected costing $2,800, which was dedicated February 10, 1882. The present membership of the church is 106, and of the Sunday school, 140. The present minister, Rev. Christian Poole, is also Superintendent of the Sunday school.

There is also a Catholic Church and two colored churches, one Baptist, the other Methodist.

Girard Lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 6, 1870, by D. D. G. M. W. A. Shannon, assisted by several Odd Fellows from Fort Scott. There were five charter members. S. A. Atwood was chosen N. G.; E. A. Wood, V. N. G.; E. A. Wasser, Recording Secretary, and N. Sinnett, Treasurer.

Girard Garden Grange No. 99, was instituted March 3, 1875. The first officers were: A. A. Hulett, M.; J. F. Leonard, Treasurer; Morris Franklin, M. E. R.; C. M. Mauker, Secretary.

The Olive Encampment, No. 25, was instituted January 28, 1875, by M. E. G. H. P. Luke, M. Havens, of Fort Scott, assisted by a number of others. There were eight charter members. The first officers were, N. Sinnett, Chief Patriarch; J. E. Raymond, Senior Warden; E. R. Ridgley, Junior Warden; A. P. Riddle, Scribe; E. A. Wasser, Treasurer; W. B. Crawford, High Priest; J. G. Eastwood, Guide.

Girard Lodge, No. 93, A., F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation, May 17, 1870, by D. G. M. J. D. Rush, of Rising Sun Lodge. The first officers were A. B. Turner, W. M.; H. W. Brown, S. W.; Thomas Palnton, J. W.; Percy Daniels, Treasurer, and S. A. Atwood, Secretary. The first election under charter was held November 21, and the same officers re-elected with the exception that James H. Amt was elected Treasurer.

Hiram Chapter, No. 50, R. A. M., was organized under a dispensation May 10, 1875, by Rev. D. W. Cope, D. G. H. P., of Fort Scott. Those first elected officers were: J. H. Waterman, High Priest; A. B. Turner, King; C. H. Merriam, Scribe; A. A. Hulett, Captain of the Host; W. M. Smith, Principal Sojourner; H. Brown, Royal Arch Captain.

Girard Lodge, No. 178, I. O. G. T., was instituted January 5, 1871, by J. B. Campbell, of Fort Scott, afterward Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the State.

There were nine charter members. The first officers were: J. B. Garrison, W. C. T.; Mrs. M. C. West, W. V. T.; C. D. Sayrs, W. Secretary; C. F. Squires, W. F. Secretary; J. W. Stumph, W. Treasurer; W. H. Warner, W. C.

BANKS AND THE PRESS.

Frank Playter started the first bank in Girard in June, 1871. In 1872, he erected for the accommodation of his business a two-story brick building, the first brick building in the town. This bank was closed in July, 1877, and in August re-organized and started again on a new basis as the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, with Frank Playter as President. Mr. Playter retired from the bank in January, 1878, and, in June, 1879, this bank was succeeded by the Bank of Girard, established by E. R. Moffit. The Bank of Girard was succeeded in 1882 by the Girard Bank, a private institution of which Chapman & Adams are the proprietors. It is in the Playter Building.

Citizens' Bank.—J. H. Booth started a bank in May, 1878, and, on February 6, 1882, was succeeded by the Citizens' Bank. This is a private institution, and does a general banking business. The company is composed of four members—J. D. Barker, President; J. T. Leonard, Cashier; H. P. Grund, Vice President, and E. H. Brown.

The first newspaper published in Girard was the *Crawford County Times*, April 16, 1869, by Scott & Cole. Only one number was issued, as the object of its issue was accomplished viz.: the bringing of the Osage Mission people to time.

The Girard Press was moved by Warner & Wasser from Fort Scott to Girard in November, 1869, the first issue appearing at the latter place on the 11th of the month. The paper took strong ground in favor of the validity of Mr. Joy's title to the neutral lands, and on this account its office and material were set fire to on July 14, 1871, and destroyed. The loss was $4,000. New material was obtained, and the paper, enlarged and improved, re-appeared August 13, and has since been published as a nine-column folio weekly. When Horace Greeley became a candidate for the Presidency, Dr. Warner, the senior editor, supported his candidacy much to the disappointment of the then junior, present senior editor, E. A. Wasser. In consequence of this disagreement of the two proprietors in regard to politics, Dr. Warner sold his interest June 16, 1873, to A. P. Riddle, since which time the *Press* has been published as a stanch and able Republican paper by Wasser & Riddle.

The Girard Herald was started July 26, 1878, with J. W. Womack as editor. It is an eight-column folio weekly paper, and is Democratic in politics.

The People's Vindicator was started July 28, 1870, by P. R. Crisp and Charles B. Lindsey, and discontinued in November.

The Girard Pharos was started March 12, 1873, by W. K. Goode. It was sold by the mortagee in 1874 to J. F. McDowell, and by him moved to Columbus.

The Crawford County News was started August 6, 1875, by T. P. Fulton and C. C. Covell. After passing through numerous hands, it was finally suspended November 21, 1878.

The Girard News was started December 13, 1878, by J. K. Black and W. F. Laughlin.

Summary.—Girard at present contains six general stores, three hardware stores, four drug stores, three grocery and boot and shoe stores, three dealers in agricultural implements, one exclusive boot and shoe store, two exclusive groceries, three hotels, three livery stables, one machine shop and foundry and a population of 2,000 inhabitants.

MANUFACTORIES, ETC.

There are no manufactories in Girard, except one machine-shop and foundry and three flour mills—the Girard Mills, the Crawford County Mills and the Custom Mills.

The Girard Mills were built in 1870, and began operations in the spring of 1871. The first building was a two and a half story frame, costing, with the machinery and power, $10,000. The property was owned by Tontz & Hitz. In 1879, Tontz retired from active participation in the management of the business, and in 1882 sold his interest to Hitz. Mr. Hitz thereupon erected a three and a half story brick mill, put in five run of buhrs, and two sets of Gray's patent rollers, thus making it a combined mill, which experience has demonstrated to be best adapted to grinding Kansas wheat. The machinery is propelled by a fifty horse-power engine, and has a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day. The old building has been converted into an elevator, with a capacity of 6,000 bushels. The entire property is worth $25,000, and is owned by Mr. C. Hitz.

The Crawford County Mills were built in 1870 by a stock company. In 1875, they were sold to Frank Playter, and in 1876 to B. C. Redlow, who, in 1879, sold them to C. D. Patterson. These mills are two and a half stories high, contain three run of buhrs and one set of rollers, thus being also a combined mill, and the machinery is propelled by a twenty-five horse-power engine. The entire property is worth $10,000.

The Custom Mills are located west of the northwest corner of the public square, confine themselves principally to grinding grists, and are worth about $5,000.

The Water Works.—One of the most important institutions in Girard, in a material sense, is the Water Works, a brief history and description of which is subjoined:

In the year 1874, it was proposed that a subscription of $15 to $20 each be taken up from several citizens, with the view of prospecting for coal within the limits of the town. A Mr. Calkins was employed to drill down into the earth. After having drilled to a depth of 220 feet, he claimed to have found a vein of coal, but on account of a difference between him and the company that engaged him, about the amount of pay he should receive for his labor, he refused to reveal what strata his drill had penetrated, and the work was given up.

The subject was frequently discussed, and in 1881, the season being very dry, it was realized by everybody, that it was of the utmost importance that the city be supplied with water. In July, a fire-engine was purchased, and soon afterward a petition, signed by many of the leading citizens, was presented to the Council, asking that a special election on the proposition of issuing $3,000 in bonds for the purpose of drilling a well. The election, held September 5, resulted in the casting of 115 votes for the bonds to 34 against them. In pursuance of this vote an ordinance was passed authorizing the issuance and sale of the bonds.

On the 14th of October the Council made a contract with C. B. Swan to drill a five-inch hole, and put in five-inch cast iron casing. If coal were found before reaching the depth of 600 feet, the drilling was to cease, but payment was to be made for the full 600 feet. A record was to be kept of the number and kinds of strata penetrated, and a report made to the Council as often as required. In accordance with his agreement, Mr. Swan drilled to the depth of 857 feet four inches, when the work was ordered to cease by the Council. At that depth water was found, which rose in the well to within 160 feet of the surface of the ground. A pump was fixed in the well, a fifteen horse-power engine attached, and kept steadily at work up to its full capacity for forty-eight hours, and still the water remained at the same height in the well as at the beginning. From this fact, and from the further fact that when the ear is placed to the top of the tubing which reaches to the bottom of the well, a noise as of running water is heard, it is inferred that the bottom of the well is in a wide and rapidly flowing river. The fact that the water remained at the same height in the well through two full days of steady pumping, led the citizens to solicit the Council for an opportunity to vote bonds for waterworks. The election occurred June 20, 1882, and resulted in the casting of 115 votes for the bonds, $5,000 in amount, to 30 against them. The bonds were issued and sold, and a contract made with the United States Wind Engine and Power Company for a tank, wind-mill, pump and all necessary piping for the works. As a result of this contract a tower was erected and surmounted by a tank, a pump set up and a wind-mill erected, and the new machinery and apparatus, constituting a complete system of waterworks, went into operation November 15, 1882. The well and works are in the center of the public square. A six-inch water main extends from the tank to one side of, and then all round the public square, to which hydrants are attached, and there is a cistern capable of holding 1,500 barrels at the center of each side of the square.

The tower is two stories high, the lower story being used for an engine room, and the upper for the meetings of the fire company. The tank is twenty-four feet in diameter and eighteen feet in height. The wheel of the wind-mill is twenty-five feet in diameter, and is capable of making thirty-two revolutions per minute. The pump-barrel is three inches in diameter, and the stroke of the pump is two feet. The strata penetrated in drilling this well were as follows, according to Mr. Swan's report: Clay, 15 feet; limestone, 14; slate, 4; limestone, 18; soapstone, 104; limestone, 11; slate, 4; soapstone, 130; shale, 97; soapstone, 75; sandstone, 25; gray, white and black flint, 220; green shale, 60; sandy limestone, 20; magnesian limestone, 57.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN W. ALFORD, M. D., was born in Indiana February 5, 1842; he was raised on a farm, and received a common school education. At the age of nineteen he entered the army and remained in service three years. He then returned to Indiana and began the study of medicine, which he continued for eighteen months, afterward practicing and teaching school until 1868. He then came to Kansas, and located on Big Creek, Allen County, and farmed for two years on 160 acres of land, which he improved and operated as a grain farm. About that time, the settlers pressed him into the practice of medicine, which he continued one year, when he sold his farm under the belief that he needed a better education; took his wife and a little girl, five years of age, whom he had taken to raise, and went on a visit to Indiana, where he left his wife and child with friends, and went to Cincinnati and took a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute. He then returned to Indiana, and remained one year; engaged in the practice of medicine, and then returned to Kansas and engaged in practice until 1875. He went at that time, back to Cincinnati and took a course of lectures, graduating May 11, 1875; then came to Kansas and settled on Big Creek, where he remained one year, and thence went to Neosho County, where he practiced until May 5, 1880, at which time he came to Girard, Kan., where he has continued to practice since that time. He has been a member of the Christian Church since sixteen years of age, and is also a Free Mason, Odd Fellow, Knight of Honor and Good Templar. He was married to Miss Malissa Chandler, of Indiana, February 1, 1866. He lost his wife, May 5, 1880, and he was married to Miss Mary Carrothers, of Illinois, in 1881. They have one child—Wayne C.

A. ALLEN, of the firm of Allen Bros., dealers in hay, grain and general merchandising. The hay and grain business was established by the brothers in 1874, upon a trade of about $5,000 per annum. They have carried it on very successfully since, adding merchandising to their already extensive interests in 1881, and now do a business of about $80,000 a year. They give employment to about forty workmen and twenty-five teams, and run four perpetual presses, in the pressing of hay. Their trade in this article already extends through this State, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Colorado. A. Allen was born in Davis County Iowa, in 1849; received his education in the public schools of his nativity; in 1869, he located here and engaged actively in the farming and stock-raising industry, which he carried on successfully till investing in his present industry. He married in 1874, Miss Ella Underhill, who was born and reared in Carroll County, Ind. They have a family of two sons and one daughter—Stanley Clare, Guy and Jessie. He is a member of the Board of City Aldermen for the city; has worked actively in the growth of the public, social and industrial life of this place since coming here. From 1872 to 1878, he was prominently identified with surveying through this locality.

THEODORE W. ATKINS, druggist, was born in New York State December 24, 1855. He lived on a farm and attended the district school until he arrived at the age of fourteen, when he entered as clerk in a general merchandise store, where he continued two years, and then went to college; when through with his education, he taught school one year, then went to New York City and kept books for a large grocery house; there he remained until the fall of 1877, at which time he came to Kansas and located at Girard, and engaged in the drug business, which he still continues. He owns his business house and his residence, with some other town property. He belongs to the Order of A. O. U. W., of which he is a Select Knight. He was married to Miss Mary F. Hull, of New York, December 11, 1877, and has one child, Lina H., born August 14, 1881. Mrs. Atkins received an academic education, and is an active member of the Methodist Church and President of the Ladies' Aid Society.

J. Q. BELL, of the firm of Bell & Crawford, dealers in lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors and blinds, was born in Mercer County, Penn., in 1846, and was identified in native State as a mechanic, contracting and building for several years. In 1874, he located in Girard, and has carried on his present industry successfully since. In 1876, he married Miss Jennette Crawford, who was born in Coles County, Ill., in 1855. They have two daughters—Lillie and Annie. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. society here.

WILSON BOYLE, merchant tailor, was born in Ohio, 1828; learned his trade in Cincinnati, and worked at the business in Ohio fifteen years; went to Kentucky in 1859; remained eighteen months, at the end of which time, enlisted in the army; was mustered out in 1865; returned to Illinois; remained three years; came to Missouri in 1870; thence to Coffeyville, then Fort Scott, and to Girard, 1877, and opened his present business, which he has since actively prosecuted.

WILLIAM H. BRADEN, livery, and bridge-builder, was born in Richland County, Ohio, August 21, 1846. He received a business education while living on the farm. Joined the army at the age of nineteen, and was in the service three and a half years. He was then on a farm in Illinois two years. He came to Kansas in 1869, and located on a farm in Crawford County, and farmed seven years. He was raising grain and stock. He was elected Sheriff in 1877, and came to Girard and built a barn in 1878, and began the livery business. He was Sheriff two years, since which time he has been running a livery and building bridges. He was Trustee of Crawford Township four years, and is now President of the Agricultural Society of Crawford County, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married to Miss Wealthy E. Lott, of Illinois, in November, 1876. They have two sons—Samuel B. and William O.

J. D. BRALEY, farmer, sheep and hog grower, Section 2 P. O. Girard, was born in New York in 1834, and raised on a farm; received a business education; continued on the farm with his parents until the age of thirty; at which time went to Iowa; remained one winter; came to Kansas in 1867. Located on his present farm of 480 acres, which he improved, and has since raised grain and stock. Has 280 acres under cultivation, and eighty acres in tame grass. Handled cattle, sheep and hogs until 1881. Since then, principally carrying 600 head of sheep, and 150 head of hogs, raising the Poland-China hogs, and a fine grade of sheep. His wool clip is annually 3,500 pounds. The farm has five miles of hedge fence, and one mile of wire; 800 apple trees, a fine assortment of pears, peaches and berries of all kinds. Mr. Braley has eighty acres of land in Lincoln Township, and two-thirds of 160 acres in Crawford Township.

CHARLES N. BROWN, Agent of the "Frisco" Railroad, was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., in 1844, and removed with his people, who settled at Chicago, Ill., in 1845. At the age of ten he engaged as a messenger boy in connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, but soon after learned telegraphy and took charge of a station in his present capacity, in which he remained with the railroad for several years. After this, he filled engagements with the Union Pacific, Texas, Pacific & Western, Hannibal & St. Joseph, and Northern Pacific; accepting his present position with the "Frisco" in 1877, and located here in September, 1879. In 1871, he married Miss Frances Nebergall, of Illinois. They have one little girl—Nancy Ada. He is an active member of the A., F. & A. M. society, and of the Chapter Royal Arch Masons.

H. W. BROWN, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Girard, was born in Illinois in 1837. Received a business education. At the age of eighteen, went to learn the carpenter's trade, and continued at that business until 1861, at which time he joined the army four years and four days. Went in as a private and came out as First Lieutenant. Returned to Illinois in 1865, where he remained on a farm three years. Came to Kansas in 1868, and located on his present home of 160 acres, which he has since run as a grain and stock farm in connection with the carpentering business. Has over 100 acres in cultivation; has hedge fence, good water and fruits of all kinds. Belongs to the order of Free Masons. Was married to Miss Annie Fuler, of Pennsylvania, in 1866. Have seven children—Lillie M., John C., Arthur N., Sarah A., James H., Hitter, Maud M.

LORAN BROWN, dealer in lumber and all kinds of building material; was born in Whitby, Ontario County, Can., in 1829, and was identified there with farming and stock-raising till 1864, when he engaged at merchandising, which he carried on actively there for several years. In 1869, he came to Kansas and engaged at his present industry here, which he has operated very successfully since. He married, in 1851, Miss Martha Playter, a native of York County, Can., who departed this life in 1878, and is buried in Girard Cemetery, aged forty-nine years. In 1879, May 4, he married Miss Emma Low, a native of De Kalb County, Ill. They have a family of two little girls—Myra and Cora. Mr. Brown has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of this city since coming here. Is an active member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and I. O. G. T. societies, and an active supporter of the Presbyterian Church.

D. W. BURNET, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Girard, was born in Ohio in 1824. He was raised on a farm. He went to Iowa in 1854, and carried on a farm until 1860. In 1861, he entered the army and remained in the service four and a half years, and then came to Kansas, and, in 1868, located at Girard on his present farm of 160 acres, which he opened and improved, and on which he now raises stock and grain. He has about thirty acres in orchard, and also owns two lots in town partly improved.

A. G. BUSH, dealer in real estate, was born in Montgomery County, Mo., in 1835; was raised on a farm, and continued farming until 1856; then taught school in Missouri nine years. He was then in the mill business in Missouri six years; came to Kansas in 1871, and located in Neosho County, on a farm, where he remained two years; then to Girard in the sewing machine and music business five years, at the end of which time he went into his present business. He owns fourteen town lots in Girard, and a good farm in Crawford County. He owns two nice residences in Girard. He is a member of the Good Templars. He was married to Miss Carrie M. Whiteside in 1868. They have four children living—Olline S., Zella M., Fannie F., Walton G., and Willie, deceased. He lost his wife June 28, 1880. Mrs. Bush was a graduate of Danville Female Academy, and taught school six years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was a Sunday school teacher.

T. P. BYRN, farmer, P. O. Girard, was born in Pennsylvania in 1833; raised to the agricultural pursuit; was taken by his parents in infancy to Ohio; to Illinois in 1851, where he remained on a farm until 1866, in the grain and stock business, at the end of which time he came to Kansas, located on a farm of 160 acres in Crawford County, which he improved and run for seven years; then went one and a half miles west, on a farm of eighty acres, which he improved. Has a fine line of fruits of all kinds, wells and cisterns. April 2, 1880, Mr. Byrn met with a great loss, a destructive cyclone taking his house and every article of furniture, never having heard of the same, also killing two horses, one cow, and carried away eight fat hogs, from which he never heard. Was Constable two years, and is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Was married to Miss Mary A. Stevens, of Maine, in 1856. Have ten children—George W., Martin F., Harriet A., Mary O., John S., Ennis L., Sylvester J., James R., Jefferson A., Cora. Mrs. Byrn is a member of the Baptist Church.

C. CADWELL, dealer in hardware, groceries and agricultural implements, was born in New York March 1, 1825. He was early engaged in hardware business, and received a business education. He was in business in Chicago over twenty-seven years, in Leavenworth, Kan., a short time, and was afterward in Denver two years in quartz mill and mining business. He came back, in 1862, to Leavenworth, and was in tin and stove business four years, going to Girard in 1871, where he opened his present business. In 1882, he made a large amount of brick, and has also bought and sold cattle and hogs. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. He was married to Miss Marion J. Greenfield, of Connecticut, in 1850. They have three children—George T., Lottie and Emma. Miss Lottie Cadwell received a collegiate education, and has been teaching school nine years, and is now teaching in Girard High School. Mr. George Cadwell received a collegiate education at Leavenworth, Kan.

ROBERT E. CARLTON, Clerk of the District Court, was born in Kentucky in 1844. He was raised on a farm, received a business education, and at the age of twenty-one commenced business for himself in his native State. He continued in general merchandise trade for two years, and then removed to Illinois, and worked on a farm four years, coming thence to Kansas in 1872. He located in Crawford County, where he bought and improved a farm on which he resided until December 14, 1876, when he was elected to his present office, having held by re-election three terms. Mr. Carlton owns three improved farms in Crawford County, and his city residence. He is a member of the Church of Christ, and also of K. of H., and A. O. U. W. He was married in 1870, to Amanda G. Taylor, of Indiana, and has three children—Minnie, Louella and Cassius E. Two of their children, Nellie and Ola, deceased.

H. W. CAUBLE, real estate agent, is a native of Indiana, born in 1862. He lived on a farm in his native State until he came to Kansas, receiving a literary and business education in the same State. On coming to Kansas, he remained a short time at Baxter Springs, and came thence to Girard in 1882, where he became associated in the real estate business with Mr. J. A. Dawson, November 3, 1882. Mr. Cauble taught school in Indiana in 1879-80-81 and 1882.

R. S. COOK, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Girard, was born in Chicago, Ill., in 1852; was reared in the railroad business, received a business education, was check-boy for J. B.

Shay, in Chicago, for one year; was then in the woolen mills in Massachusetts seven years; went to Missouri in 1871, remained until 1876, at the end of which time he came to Kansas and located in his present home. Owns residence, with three acres of land, in town. Owns eighty acres of land in Baker Township, which he improved. Has good wells, ponds, running water. Runs his farm as a grain, stock and hay farm; carries from thirty to fifty head of stock. Belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows. Was married to Miss Amanda Best, of Illinois, in 1875.

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, of the firm of Bell & Crawford, was born in Champaign County, Ill., in 1852. In 1868, he located in this county, and in 1876 joined the present partnership in the lumber industry, with which he has been connected since. He also carries on an active business in the lumber industry at Walnut. He married, in 1876, Miss Imogene Folliard, a native of Minnesota. They have a family of two daughters and one son—Nina, Georgie and Loyal. Mr. Crawford is a member of the A. O. U. F. and I. O. O. F. societies here.

W. B. CRAWFORD, real estate, loan and insurance, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1834, and came to America with his people in 1840, who settled in Randolph County, Ill., where he was identified with farming and stock industry till 1870, when he came here and followed mercantile business until 1877. In 1876, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and has been elected to that position for each consecutive term since. In 1856, he married Miss Agnes T. Stevenson, who was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1836. They have a family of five sons and three daughters—Harry G., associated with his father in business; Michael P., farmer; Robert J., telegraph operator; William J., Jennette C., Jane B., Benjamin A. and Agnes M. From 1864 until the end of the war, Mr. Crawford did active service in Company F, Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged. Mr. Crawford is a member of the I. O. O. F. and I. O. G. T. societies here. Himself and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. H. CUSHENBERRY, M. D. and dealer in drugs, was born in 1843, in Simpson County, Ky. He received an academic education and began the study of medicine at the age of twenty-one with Dr. Bryant, of Kentucky. He attended two courses of lectures in Louisville, Ky., and graduted in St. Louis in 1872, and came to Kansas in the same year and located in Girard, where he practiced medicine until 1876. He then went to Nashville, Tenn., and attended one course of lectures. He returned to Kansas and Girard and continued business at the same place. In 1878, he opened a drug store in connection with his general practice. Dr. Cushenberry is a member of the K. of H., also a member of the State Medical Society, Southeast Medical Society and County Medical Society. He was married to Miss Cora A. Wickware, of Tennessee, March 16, 1869, she was born June 19, 1850. They have one child, Lennie H., born May 4, 1870.

COL. PERCY DANIELS, P. O. Girard, owner of the "Narragansett Farm," son of the Hon. David Daniels, of the Rhode Island bench, and grandson of Dexter Ballou, one of the pioneers of the woolen manufacturing industries of the New England States. He was born in Woonsocket, Providence Co., R. I., in 1840. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools of Woonsocket, and his literary education at the Westminster Seminary, Vermont, and the University Grammar School of Providence, R. I. At eighteen, he commenced the study of civil engineering, under the preceptorship of S. B. Cushing, Sr. In poor health at the breaking out of the war, and anxious to go, he "roughed it" in the Michigan pineries during the winter of 1861–62, and then returning to Woonsocket raised Company E, of the Seventh Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant July, 1862, First Lieutenant when the regiment left the State, September, 1862, promoted to Captain after the battle of Fredericksburg, to Lieutenant-Colonel on the opening of the siege of Petersburg, was brevetted Colonel for gallant service at the "Mine fight," when inviting the men of a strange brigade to follow him; a line of works were carried from which they had before been repulsed; and assigned to duty on his brevet commission for meritorious conduct at the battle of Pegram farm (September 30, 1864). During the latter months of the siege his regiment formed part of the garrison of the famous Fort Sedgwick (or Hell, as commonly called), and a part of this time he was in command of the fort, and in the fall of Richmond and Petersburg took part with the Ninth Corps in the pursuit and capture of Lee's army. He returned to Providence in June, 1865, with the 350 men that remained of the original 1,000. After the war, intending to locate in the South, he accepted a position in the Engineer Corps of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, but after two winters in Tennessee came West, traveled through Eastern Nebraska and Kansas, and concluding to locate here, went East and marriel Miss Eliza A. Eddy, of Leicester, Mass., a graduate of the Westfield State Normal School, and teacher in the Worcester schools. Returning at once, he engaged in merchandising at Crawfordsville, the then county seat, till 1869. In 1868, he bought the present farm site and was engaged in its improvements and cultivation till 1873, when he rented the farm, went back East and accepted a position in the City Corps of Engineers of Worcester, Mass., and subsequently became Chief, staying till 1878. From there he went to Providence, R. I., and was interested in professional duties and the settlement of the estate of a brother, Judge Francis A. Daniels, till 1881, when he returned to his farm, where he has been actively at work since. He has been connected with the Masonic Order since 1865, and he and his wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church. "Narragansett Farm" contains 380 acres and is beautifully located on Section 10, Crawford Township, three and a half miles northwest of Girard, the county seat; 125 acres of it is used for grain tillage, 160 acres devoted to pasture, and the balance is wild grass, which yields an abundance of hay. The land is first quality; handsome dwelling and substantial barn and stables; an orchard of eight acres, a small grove of chestnuts, several groves of other forest trees, and a large fish pond, are located on the farm. Col. Daniels pays considerable attention to the breeding of good cattle and hogs.

J. A. DAWSON, real estate and loan agent, was born in Indiana June 12, 1846. He was raised on a farm; received a business education, joined the army in 1862, at the age of eighteen. He was in thirty-three engagements (among others, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge), and was mustered out June 5, 1865. He returned home and worked on the farm two years and was then in Missouri three years in the brick business, and afterward two years in the grocery business in the same State. He went then to Osage Mission and carried on the grocery business two years, then to Hutchinson County, Kan., and was three months in mercantile trade, then sold out and went to Osage City, Kan., where he remained six years, and was then prospecting one year. He then worked for a St. Louis mercantile company three years, then in real estate business with Howard & Ward six months, and then began real estate business for himself in Girard, forming a copartnership with Mr. Cauble in November, 1882. He owns a 160 acre farm, improved and run as a grain and stock farm. He was married to Miss C. W. Unroe, of Illinois, in 1868. They have three children—John, Eva and Grace. Mrs. Dawson was educated at the Normal School in Illinois.

W. A. DENTON, farmer, P. O. Girard, was born in Kentucky in 1839, and was raised to agricultural pursuits. Received a common education and went to Missouri in 1856, where he remained on a farm one year. Came to Kansas in 1857 and located in Bourbon County on a farm, where he remained until 1866, devoting his attention to the raising of grain and stock. He came to Crawford County in 1866 and opened and improved a farm of 160 acres, on which he remained thirteen years, then moved to his present home of 120 acres, which he improved and has since run as a grain farm. He is a member of the Baptist Church. In the mean time has been preaching in Kansas about ten years. He has been School Clerk, Director or Trustee for thirteen years past. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Coyle, of Kansas, in 1859. They have one child, Mary A. Mrs. Denton is also a member of the Baptist Church.

A. D. DILLON, dealer in pianos, organs, steam threshers and sewing machines. He was born in Illinois in 1840, and received a business education. At the age of twenty-one, he began farming in Illinois, and continued that occupation until 1868, at which time he came to Barton County, Mo., and was for three years on a farm; then moved to Illinois and lived on a farm four years, then to Kansas in 1878, and settled on a farm in Crawford County. Here he remained two years and then came to Girard and opened his present business. He owns 156 acres of land in Crawford County. Mr. Dillon is a member of the A. O. U. W. Served in the Union army in the Seventh Regiment, Company E, Illinois Infantry. He was married in 1867, to Miss Sarah R. Corrothers, of Ohio, a native of that State, who was born in 1843. They have two children—Frank P. and Willie C. C.

P. G. DRUM, undertaker, was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1826, and was reared in Macoupin County, Ill. He was actively identified with the mechanical business in that State till 1872, when he located here and established his present business in 1874, and has very successfully carried it on since. In connection with his business, he has two elegantly equipped hearses. Mr. Drum has been an active worker in connection with the United Baptists' State Line Association since 1874. He is their present Moderator, which incumbency he has held for the last four years.

J. C. DUNKLE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 32, P. O. Girard, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1816, and was raised and educated there. At the age of twenty-three, he located in Lawrence County, Mo., where he was extensively connected with his present industry till 1874, when he came here and located upon his present place, where he has been actively connected with his present industry since. He was married in Ohio in 1839 to Miss Sarah J. Flesher, of his native county. They have a family of two sons and seven daughters living—Mary E., now Mrs. Philip T. Faust; Melinda, now Mrs. Henry Hendricks; Caroline, now Mrs. William Morrison, all engaged at farming in Lawrence County, Mo.; Sarah J., now Mrs. William Morrison, blacksmith, of Arkansas; Meleena, now Mrs. F. J. Harper, farmer, of this county; Adeline, married to R. A. Smallen (deceased); Nancy, married to Martin Stitch, of this county; L. J. and Perry C. In 1875, Mrs. Dunkle departed this life, and is buried in the family cemetery in Lawrence County, Mo. Mr. Dunkle married for his second wife Miss Elizabeth Hawley, a native of North Carolina. They have no children. He did service in the Home Guards of Missouri during the war. His family are members of the Baptist Church. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked, dwellings and stables, and an orchard of 200 trees of a well selected variety of fruits.

J. G. EASTWOOD, saddle and harness maker, was born in Illinois December 2, 1832. He was raised on a farm, received a common school education, and went to learn a trade at the age of eighteen, beginning business for himself in Illinois at the age of twenty, in which he continued twelve years. In 1861, he enlisted in the army and served until 1863. He came to Kansas in 1865, and was employed on a farm two years, coming to Girard in 1869, where he remained until 1877. He was then on a farm two years, and then came back to Girard and engaged in the saddler's business, in which he has since continued. He owns a farm of 120 acres, and runs it as a grain, stock and fruit farm. The farm has a fine grove of timber and running water on it. He also owns a residence in Girard. He was Police Judge for three years, and is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. He was married to Miss Margaret J. Mourning, of Kentucky, in 1858. They have three children—Susan E., Eva R., Franklin M. and George Wesley (deceased); Miss Susan Eastwood was married to Mr. E. Mills in 1876, and has had two children—George L. (deceased) and Harry.

J. W. EDWARDS, general merchant, was born in Ohio December 12, 1844. He was raised on a farm, received a business education, and at the age of twenty began farming in Ohio for himself, remaining in his native State until 1876. He was next in a hardware store as clerk for two and one-half years, and then began for himself in the grocery business, which he carried on for two years. In 1881, he came to Girard, Kan., bought out a grocery stock, and added to it a general line of merchandise. Mr. Edwards carries a stock of about $5,000, and does a business of about $35,000 per year. He is a member of the M. E. Church and is Steward of same. Is a member of the Knights of Honor. He was married to Miss Sallie A. Moore, of Ohio, in 1861, and has one child.

S. W. EMERY, farmer, stock grower and dealer in fine stock, Sections 16 and 21, P. O. Girard, was born in Ohio in 1833. He was raised on a farm, received a business education, and went to Illinois in 1854. He remained on a farm until 1875, at the end of which time he came to Kansas and located in Girard for a short time. He then moved to his present home of 400 acres, where he has since been engaged in the raising of stock, carrying from 60 to 100 head of cattle and from 75 to 125 head of hogs. He has about 220 acres of land under cultivation, has 120 acres in blue grass, clover and timothy. The farm is under hedge fence, with plenty of good running water. He raises the Poland-China hogs and high grade of Short-horn cattle. Is a member of the Order of Freemasons and has been school Treasurer for nine years. He was married to Miss Sarah E. Meeks, of Illinois, in 1859. They have eleven children—Hattie E., Carrie E., Susie E., Henry G., John K., Thomas A., Minnie, Sallie F., Maggie, Tena V., Jay and Mary (deceased).

G. ENDICOTT, proprietor of foundry and machine shop, was born in Kentucky in 1833. He was raised on a farm and in the shop and received a business education. He began the blacksmith business at the age of fourteen in Missouri, and continued in that State until 1854, at which time he came to Kansas and located at Fort Scott, where he remained until 1878. He then went to Osage Mission and remained a short time, and then came to Girard and opened his present business. Mr. Endicott is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. He was married to Miss Cyntha Nail, of Tennessee, in 1872. They have three children—John A., Jennettie and Sonora.

E. FANGER, grain and hay dealer, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1832, and came to America in 1853, and followed merchandising till 1858, when he went to California, where he was principally identified with mining operations till 1867; he then engaged in merchandising along the line of the Union Pacific Railway, and carried it on actively till 1869, when he located here and operated successfully in merchandising till 1881. In the meantime he established his present business in hay and grain dealing, which he has successfully carried on since. In 1870 he married Miss Mary Tipton, who was born in Indiana and reared in Iowa; they have a family of three children—Edna, Hattie and Louisa. Mr. Fanger has worked actively in the development of the public, social and industrial life of this place since coming here. He is at present member of the Board of Alderman for his city, which incumbency he has held for several years. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. and A., F. & A. M. societies; his connection with the first named dating from 1855, and with the second from 1872. During the late civil war, he did active service in the Second California Volunteers of Cavalry for the last four years of the war, from which he was honorably discharged.

F. E. FANGER, general merchandise, was born in Germany April 8, 1849. He came to the United States at the age of five with his parents, and was raised on a farm in Ohio, receiving a business education. At the age of seventeen he went to the Rocky Mountains, and was in the grocery business in Cheyenne, Laramie City and Wasatch eighteen months, including many small towns. He was then in Sioux City, Iowa, one summer in general store; he came to Kansas in 1869, settled in Girard and engaged in same line of business in partnership with his brother Edward until July, 1881, at which time he bought his brother's interest and continued the business until November, 1881, when his store was burned and he was out of business until September, 1882, at which time he opened his present house. Mr. Fanger owns a farm of 160 acres in Crawford County, all coal land; it is improved and run as a grain farm. He also owns his residence and business properties in town; is a member of the order of Freemasons.

J. K. FAULK, wagon and carriage manufacturer and repairer, was born in Ohio, March 7, 1850. After receiving a business education, he began farming for himself at the age of eighteen, remaining one year in Illinois. He then went to Iowa, and carried on the carpenter business seven years, removing to Kansas in 1876. He located in Crawford County, remaining on a farm one year, and then came to Girard, and opened a carpenter shop, and ran it three months. He then carried on the butcher's business six months, and then formed a partnership in wagon business and blacksmith shop and ran them until January, 1882, at which time he bought out his partner's interest in the wagon and blacksmith shop, and has continued to run them alone since that time. He owns residence and business property in Girard. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; is a Freemason and member of A. O. U. W. He was married to Miss Nancy Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, in 1875, and has one child—Maudie E.

IRA J. FRISBIE, general merchant, was born in New York State, 1838, was raised and educated in Michigan. At the age of nineteen he went to California where he remained in the mines for nine years; in the meantime he went on an exploring expedition to Alaska for seven months, and then returned to California, where he remained seven years in charge of the mining interest of an English company, at the end of which time he returned to Michigan, where he was in the mercantile business eighteen months. Came to Kansas in 1870, and located in Crawford on a farm of 160 acres, which he improved and ran seven years as a grain farm, broke 145 acres, and has a good assortment of fruits of all kinds. In 1877 was appointed by the Governor to the position of Chief Mechanic of a portion of the Indian Territory for five years, at the end of which time he came to Girard, and after making a tour of Michigan and the lake regions and the East, opened his present business in Girard in connection with Mr. A. R. Satterthwaite, 1883. Was School Director of District No. 80, for one year. Belongs to the Order of Freemasons, and is Master of Girard Lodge, No. 93. Was married to Miss Lydia P. Hollibaugh, of Ohio, in 1872; they have three children—John L., Clara E. and Alice G.

WILLIAM A. FRITTS, head engineer Girard Flouring Mills, was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1848, and located in Kansas City in 1868, where he learned his profession, and was actively connected with it there till 1874. He then spent a short time in travel in connection with his business, principally in Iowa and latterly in St. Louis, coming from there to this place in 1875, and accepting his present position with which he has been reputably connected since. In 1876 he married Miss Ida May Hunt, who was born in Mount Pleasant, Iowa; they have a family of two sons and one daughter—Orrin Guy, Ora Noy and James. Mr. Fritts is an active member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and I. O. G. T. societies. During the late civil war he did active service in Company D, Second Arkansas Cavalry, during latter two years of the war, from which he was honorably discharged.

I. B. GARRISON, contractor and builder, was born in Pennsylvania in 1838, was raised to agricultural pursuits; was in the mill business four years; was next in the carpenter business four years; then in the lumber and farming until 1857, at which time he went to Illinois, where he remained on a farm until 1870, when he came to Kansas, and farmed two years in connection with the carpenter business, then farmed exclusively until 1881, moved to town, since which time he has devoted his entire time to the carpenter business. Is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, Grange and Good Templars. Owns two town lots and ten acres adjoining town. Was married to Miss Susanna Ross, of Pennsylvania, in 1847; they have four children—John R., George L., James L. and Anna B. Mr. and Mrs. Garrison are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. P. GILMORE, railroad contractor, was born in Philadelphia, 1837; was raised in the milling business. Received a business education, went to Iowa in 1853, engaged in the milling business there until 1861, at which time he entered the army, was discharged 1865, returned to Iowa and engaged in railroad contracting, where he spent one year, at the end of which time he came to Kansas, located in Anderson County on a farm of 100 acres which he improved and ran as a grain farm three years; then moved to Garnett, Kan., in railroad contracting in which he has continued until the present time; came to Girard 1878. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; was married to Miss Cornelia Baker, of Iowa, 1862; have four children—Mina A., Amy C., Esther C. and Annette. Mrs. Gilmore is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is President of the Womens' Temperance Missionary Society, and is teacher in the Sunday school.

DAVID L. GRACE, editor and proprietor of the only Democratic newspaper in Crawford County, Kan., is the son of David Grace, a noted iron manufacturer in East Tennessee, and grandson of Col. Grace from Kilkenny, Ireland, who was killed at the battle of King's Mountain, while fighting for the freedom of the colonies in the Revolution. He was born September 1, 1826, on the Virginia and Tennessee State line, and claims a large connection among the Dorans, Donnellys, Smiths, Lowrys and Keyes in that section of country. For the purpose of studying the Cherokee language, when a boy of ten years, he attended Potter's Mission in Alabama, and when the Indians were removed to their reservation, he acted as interpreter for the soldiers in charge of the rebellious Cherokees under the leadership of Ridge, John Ross being the leader of the peaceable Cherokees. He tells many an entertaining reminiscense of his life at the Mission, and his journey westward illustrative of that people in those, to them, trying times. Upon his return he was placed in the Seminary at Marysville, Blount Co., Tenn., in the theological department of which Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was a student, that reflected great credit upon it as an institution of learning. In 1846, he married Elizabeth, third daughter of Maj. John Ward, and in 1850, moved westward to Edgar County, Ill. Not satisfied with his choice of location, and with his eye still turned westward, he visited the lands now within the State of Kansas, but was deterred from establishing his home more on account of the troubles existing among contending parties than because of the then uninviting features of the millions of acres of grass-matted prairies that lay before him. He selected Jasper County, Mo., and two years afterward was appointed sub-agent for the Indians that were returned on the incompetent list, as persons incapable of properly transacting business for themselves in the organization of the Territory of Kansas. These Indians were scattered all along the Missouri and Kansas line, but the bulk of them were at Wyandotte on the Kaw River. Many and interesting scenes and situations are depicted by him when "i' th' vein," of the stirring times spent among this people. At one time when in command of a company guarding the United States train to Santa Fé, Capt. Grace relates in a graphic and highly sensational manner, an attack upon them by Kiowas and Comanches, at Pawnee Rock, who had become emboldened by their success in killing Mr. Mason in charge of a Government ranch at Pawnee Fork. Being of an observant disposition, he ably describes the country through which he passed, and dwells upon the evidences all along his route of the ancient inhabitants of the western part of this continent. His position as sub-agent continued under the Lincoln administration. But his Union sentiments becoming offensive to neighbors in McDonald County, Mo., led to a duel between himself and Maj. Russell, Assistant United States Marshal, near Pineville, Mo., in which his friend, Capt. John Carroll, Mayor of Eureka Springs. Ark., participated, and they came off with flying colors. Finally, in consequence of this prejudice against his Democratic Union bias, he found it safer to remove his family to Cape Girardeau, Mo. In 1875, D. L. Grace was appointed School Superintendent in Crawford County, Mo., to fill out the unexpired term of the deceased school officer. Having spent a greater portion of his life in the schoolroom in the management of seminaries and central schools, Prof. Grace made such beneficial use of his opportunity to do a good work for the public schools, that he was elected two successive terms. The wife of his youth being in the grave, his children grown and moved to the great and growing West, he in 1879, led to the altar, Miss Nellie, eldest daughter of Thomas H. Roberts, editor and proprietor of the Crawford *Mirror*, and shortly afterward resigned his commission in order to take his wife southward for her health. A short stay at Eureka Springs, Ark., restored Mrs. Grace to the best of health, and he then entered upon the publication of the Eureka Springs *Daily Herald;* a financial crisis in business circles of that marvelously built city, caused him to invest in a Democratic journal in Girard, Kan., where he expects to end his days. Mr. Grace has living four children, now in Oregon; Thomas, a farmer, and a widowed sister, near Oregon City; George, managing a stock ranch, and William, a druggist. As will be seen, although born in the eastern part of the South, the subject of our sketch is pre-eminently a western man, and his life identified with the growth of the West. To-day he is occupying a home won from the great American Desert, over which he had traveled twenty-eight years before, in search of a home.

J. B. GRANTHAM, of Grantham Bros., grocers, was born in Illinois January 26, 1851, where he lived on a farm and received a business education. At the age of eighteen he began farming for himself, continuing the business until 1880, handling cattle and hogs in connection with farming. He came to Kansas in 1880, and settled in McCune, Crawford County, being in the grocery business one year. He then went to Girard, engaging in same line of business. He owns a residence in Girard. He was married to Miss Hattie Hamlin, of Illinois, in 1872, and has four children—Alice C., William A., Oscar and James Walter.

WILLIAM GRANTHAM, of the firm of Wagner & Grantham, abstract, loan and real estate agents, was born in Illinois May 25, 1853. He received a commercial education, and at the age of twenty-one commenced farming for himself. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1879, and remained in the State prospecting about six months. He taught penmanship during the winter of 1879, and subsequently remained in the office of T. T. Perry, as clerk, for two years, at the end of that time engaging in his present business. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was married to Julia A. Ashcraft, of Indiana, September 1, 1881. They have one child, May, born May 28, 1882.

A. A. HARRIS, dealer in toys, Yankee notions and glass-ware, was born in Michigan, 1855; raised on a farm; received a business education; farmed in Michigan until twenty-four years of age; at the end of which time, came to Kansas in 1879; stopped in Anderson County a short time; traveled over the State in the auction business until 1882, at which time located in Girard, commencing his present business; is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Catholic Church. Was married to Miss Jennie A. Hayden, of Kansas, 1883. Mrs. Harris is also a member of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS HASKIN, L.L. B., attorney-at-law, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, November 22, 1855; came to Douglas County, Kan., in 1857, where he remained on a farm until September, 1874, when he married Miss Martha N. Fishbaugh, of Ohio, and removed to Michigan, where he engaged in the lumbering business for eighteen months, and then returned to Kansas. His wife died in 1879, leaving two daughters—Martha, Nellie and Helen Luella. He entered the law office of D. S. Alfred and R. J. Bughothaus, in Lawrence, Kan., as a student, in June, 1880; and also entered the law department of the University of Kansas. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1882, and graduated in June of the same year. He located in Girard in November, 1882, and opened a law office. He united with the Methodist Church in 1873.

J. M. HIGGIE, farmer and stock-raiser and proprietor and owner of the Crawford County Creamery, Sections 7 and 18, P. O. Girard. Mr. Higgie was born in Kenosha, Wis., in 1851, and was reared and educated in Chicago, Ill.; at the age of fourteen years he engaged in the lake marine, and as he developed into manhood, he took charge of vessels as master, and was very reputably connected in that capacity for many years, principally in connection with the Higgies, who were prominent vessel owners then. In 1881, he sold his interest in that enterprise and retired from the profession, and located here, and engaged at his present industry, with which he has been prominently identified here since. He was married in 1875, to Miss Isabella Keith, who was born in the Orkney Isles, Scotland, in 1854, and was reared in Racine County, Wis. They have a family of one son and two daughters—Lina, John and Ethel. Mr. Higgie has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of this locality since coming here. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Society. His farm contains 320 acres of land well fenced and watered and stocked, good dwellings and barns and stables, etc.; about 1,500 trees of a nicely selected variety of fruits. The creamery is a story-and-a-half stone structure, 27x27 feet; is run by steam-power, with a capacity of manufacturing about 400 pounds of butter a day, the machinery and improvements being all new and of the most approved plans. In connection with the creamery is an ice-house, with a capacity for storing all of the ice necessary to be used during the manufacturing season.

LYMAN N. HITCHCOCK, retired, was born in Greene County, N. Y., June 21, 1825, and was reared and educated in Peoria County, Ill., where he was actively engaged in connection with farming for several years. He afterward located in Marshall County, Ill.; engaged in the same business until 1867, when he located at Henry, Ill., and carried on hardware merchandise until 1871. He then came to Kansas and located at Fort Scott, where he carried on the hardware business until 1873; retiring from the business that year, he engaged in farming and stock-raising and breeding, with which he was reputably connected in Bourbon County until 1883, when he engaged in the livery business from which he has since retired. He married January 1, 1849, in Peoria County, Ill., Miss Roxana J. Dickinson, who was born in Indiana, and reared in Peoria County, Ill. They have a son and five daughters living—Alfred A., Mary, now Mrs. George F. Paskal, hotel and livery business; Maria, now Mrs. Edward Krenz, hotel business; Alice, now Mrs. William Millington, book-keeper; Grace, now Mrs. Dr. U. M. Griffin; Hettie, at home. Mr. Hitchcock has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality. He has served as Justice of the Peace for several years. He has been an active member of the A., F. & A. M. Society since 1867.

C. HITZ, proprietor and owner of the Girard Flouring Mills, was born in Canton Graubunden, Switzerland, in 1844, and came to America in 1855, and settled in Madison County, Ill. In 1858, he came to Kansas and followed farming until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, in which he did service in the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, until 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He then engaged in merchandising in Madison, Wis., and followed it there until 1868, when he returned to Kansas, and settled in Miami County, where he was engaged in milling until 1870, when he located here and engaged in his present industry which he has successfully operated since. In 1868, he was married to Miss Mary Flint, who departed this life in February, 1879, and is buried in the Girard Cemetery, leaving two daughters—Minnie and Fay. In 1880, he married Miss Ellen Wells; they have one son, Christian Arthur. Mr. Hitz' mill is a four-story brick, stone and basement structure, run by steam, with a forty-five horse-power capacity; manufactures upon both stone and roller combined process; turns out about 100 barrels per day. His special brands are the "City Belle," "Snow-Flake" and "White Chief;" manufactures for the merchant trade exclusively. In connection with his mill is an extensive elevator run by steam-power, which he utilizes for both elevating and storehouse purposes.

GEORGE E. HOWARD, commission merchant and real estate, loan and insurance business, was born in Boston, Mass., October 19, 1846, and was identified with the mercantile business there in the wholesale trade for several years. In 1869 he located here and carried on retail merchandising for several years; in the meantime, he established his present grain and commission business. In 1876 he established his real estate, loan and insurance business, which he has operated since. He married in 1876, Miss Phœbe W. Playter, who was born in New Market, Canada, in 1849; they have one little girl—Blanche. Mr. Howard has been an active member of the Board of Aldermen; is present Chief of the Fire Department, which organization he worked actively in establishing. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. society, Encampment and A. O. U. W., and has passed all the chairs in each. Is also a member of the Select Knights. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

C. R. HUNT, head miller Girard Flouring Mills, was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1834, and moved with his father to Iowa in 1845. When at the age of eighteen, he engaged in his present business, with which he has been actively identified since. In 1871 he came to Kansas, and located here in 1874, and accepted his present position, where he has been employed ever since. In 1855 he married Miss Catherine Davison, who was born in Clark County, Ohio; they have a family of two sons and seven daughters—Emma B., now Mrs. S. D. Ashmore, a grain merchant; Ida May, now Mrs. William A. Fritts, head engineer of Girard Mills; Clarence E., second miller, Girard Mills; Flora L., Lillie G., Charlie D., Mary M., Tacy M. and Pearl D. Mr. Hunt is an active member of A. O. U. W. society. His family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hunt has lately bought a mill at Walnut, this county, and took possession in April, 1883.

A. F. HUNTOON, M. D., was born in Illinois April 20, 1852, raised a farmer, subsequently receiving a medical education and graduating at Rush Medical College, and medical college of St. Louis, Mo. He practiced in Illinois until 1876, at which time he came to Girard, Kan., and continued the practice of his profession in that city. Dr. Huntoon owns a residence in Girard and ten acres of land adjoining the town. He is United States Examiner of Pensions for Crawford County, and Coronor of Crawford County. He is a member of A. O. U. W. and Select Knight of same order. He was married to Miss Emma E. Richards, of Pennsylvania, in 1879, and has one child—Harry A. Mrs. Dr. Huntoon taught school six years and received the highest compliments of the School Directors and of the County Superintendent.

A. S. JOHNSON, County Clerk, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., in 1846, and was reared in Licking County, Ohio, where he was identified with mercantile industry. In 1865 he went to Missouri and followed merchandising until 1869, when he located here and was identified with farming and merchandising until 1877, when he was elected to his present incumbency, to which he was been elected each consecutive term since. He married in 1868, Miss Julia Preston, a native of Licking County, Ohio; they have a family of two sons and four daughters—George, Fred, Dora, Cora, Julia and Ina. Mr. Johnson did active service during the late Civil War, in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from which he was honorably discharged at the end of the war. He is at present a member of the Board of Aldermen for his city, which incumbency he has held for the last two years. He is an active member of the A., F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W. societies. His family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES JONES, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Girard, was born in Indiana in 1849, raised on a farm, received a business education; came to Kansas July, 1871; located in Crawford County, Crawford Township, on a farm of 120 acres, where he remained four years; then to Girard in restuarant and bakery business; then on the farm two years; then to his present home of 180 acres in 1881. Was married to Miss Annie Davis, of England, 1872; they have two children—Charles G. and Louis L. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. S. JONES, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 9, P. O. Girard, was born in Vermillion County, Ind., in 1852, and was reared and educated there; at the age of twenty he located in Vernon County, Mo., and carried on his present industry actively until 1875, when he came here and has very successfully carried it on here since. In 1880 he married Miss Lydia Lukins, who was born and reared near Lafayette, Ind. They have one little girl—Helen. His family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; his farm contains eighty acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked, his specialty being hogs; good dwellings, barns, stables and a nice orchard of assorted fruits.

C. J. KEYES, merchant, was born in Michigan June 13, 1836; received a high school education, and began mercantile business in Michigan at the age of eighteen, which he carried on until December, 1881, at which time he came to Kansas and opened his present business in Girard. Mr. Keyes carries a stock of $20,000, and does a yearly business of about $60,000. He dealt largely in real estate of all kinds in Michigan, and also in cattle and hogs, saw and grist mills and all kinds of property, still owning a fine residence and business property in Michigan. Is a member of the Order of Freemasons and Odd Fellows. Mr. Keyes was married to Miss Sallie Ann Field, of Michigan, in July, 1857; they have two children—Ella L. and Gertrude I. Miss Ella L. Keyes was married to Dr. T. F. Brown, of Pennsylvania, in 1875, and Miss Gertie I. Keyes was married to Mr. C. J. Noyes, of Michigan, in 1879. Mrs. Dr. Brown has one child—Agnes Gertrude, born 1876.

GEORGE A. KEYES, dentist, was born in Cambridge, Vt., November 26, 1842. He was raised on a farm and received a high school education, and joined the army in 1862, and was mustered out in 1865. Received a shell wound in the right hand, at the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864. After the close of the war, he went to Savannah, Ga., in the employ of the Southern Express Company, where he remained one year. He then returned North, to New York City, and clerked in a hotel for two years. He then began the study of dentistry, making his home in New York till 1878. He came to Kansas in 1879, and after remaining at Paola a short time, he came to Girard and located. He spent the winters of 1873-74-75-76 and 1877 in Texas and Florida on account of ill health. Dr. Keyes is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and Chief of Records of the Improved Order of Red Men, Quartermaster of Gen. Bailey Post of the G. A. R., and a member of the A. O. U. W., Vice President of the Southwestern Dental Association, and Librarian of the Girard Library Association. He was married to Miss Carrie I. Winch, of New York City, March 13, 1873, and has one child, Fannie C. Mrs. Dr. Keyes is a graduate of the New York Normal College.

E. KILLOUGH, manufacturer and dealer in saddles, harness, collars, bridles, etc. W. T. Killough was born in Monroe County, Ind., in 1833, and settled in Burlington, Iowa, with his people in 1846, where he learned his present trade, at the age of sixteen, and was identified with it for many years. In 1867, he came to Fort Scott and remained there until 1870, when he located here, and has been actively connected with his present business since. In 1869, he married Mrs. Eliza Hall nee Whitton, a native of Toledo, Ohio. They have a family of two sons and one daughter—Lulu, Willie and Arthur Garfield. During the war, Mr. Killough did active service in the Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry from 1861 until 1862, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. Society and Encampment. The family are members of the Christian Church.

GEORGE D. KINCAID, general merchant, was born in Pennsylvania May 10, 1848. He received a collegiate education and began clerking in Pennsylvania, remaining in that position six years. He came to Girard in 1874 and clerked for H. P. Grund three years, then opened business with J. T. Leonard in the mercantile line, in which he continued four years when he was burned out in the fire of 1881. After that time he run business on his own account, having sold out to Mr. Leonard ten days before the fire. He bought what remained of Mr. Leonard's goods and put in a new stock, and now carries from $12,000 to $15,000 stock. He owns a residence in Girard. Is a Freemason and K. of P. He was married to Miss V. Bubb, of Pennsylvania, in 1879, and has one son, Max, born June 30, 1881.

A. KNICELY, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Girard, was born in Virginia in 1830, and was raised on a farm. Received a business education. At the age of twenty-two he began farming for himself in Virginia, and continued to farm till 1864. Was in Ohio at the stone-mason business twelve years. Came to Kansas in 1874 and located on his present home of eighty acres, which he has since run as a grain and stock farm, and in the mean time made brick two years. Owns a home and one acre of ground in Girard. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Was married to Miss Annie Ruddy, of Virginia, in 1852. Have two children living—Charlotta and James D. Mrs. Knicely is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

DANIEL A. KRUM, farmer, Sections 3 and 4, P. O. Girard, was born in Indiana in 1861. Raised in the city and on a farm, and received a business education. Came to Kansas in 1880 and located on his present home of 240 acres; since which time he has been engaged in the grain and stock business. Mr. Krum has his farm well under hedge and wire fence. Has on his farm a good line of all kinds of fruits and berries. Was married to Miss Sarah C. Schoonmaker, of Kansas, October 12, 1882. Mrs. Krum received a collegiate education, and taught one term of school in Kansas.

OLIVER LANGLEY, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Girard, was born in Wales, in 1834. Came to the United States in 1850 and went to Ohio, where he remained until 1857, on a farm, then to Indiana, on a farm nine years, next to Illinois, on a farm four years, then to Missouri seven years, then to Kansas in 1877, and located in Crawford County, Osage Township, on a farm two years, then to his present home of 240 acres, which he improved and has since run, in the grain, hay and stock business, carrying from 125 to 150 head of stock. Is a member of the Christian Church. Was married to Miss Emily Snoddy, of Indiana. Have seven children—Martha, Edwin, Elizabeth, Josie, Loyde, Laura and Frank. Mrs. Langley is also a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM H. LARIMORE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 4, P. O. Girard, was born in Morgan County, Ill., in 1842, and was reared there to his present industry. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and did active service till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he returned to his native county and carried on farming, with which he is still extensively identified there. In 1870, he came here and located upon his present place. He married in 1868, Miss Salinda Grey Stirman, a native of Kentucky, who departed this life in 1874, and is buried in Battle Grove Cemetery, Kentucky. Their three children are buried in Morgan County, Ill. In 1876, he married Miss Anna Coughenour, a native of Ohio, who departed this life October 26, 1882, and is buried in Diamond Grove Cemetery, Morgan County, Ill., leaving one little girl living, Leuella May. His family and himself were raised in connection with the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His farm here contains 320 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked, good buildings, an orchard of well-selected variety of fruit trees, and has a nice grove of forest trees.

WILLIAM A. LEEDOM, one of the proprietors of the City Hotel, was born in Ohio in 1842, and was raised on a farm. He received a clerical education and began teaching school at the age of sixteen. He taught five years in Ohio, then in Illinois two years, then in Indiana in the same capacity three years. He came to Kansas in 1876 and located in Girard and opened a hotel, in which business he has continued since, having made a success of the hotel business, by good management and strict attention to business.

D. A. LEHR, farmer, P. O. Girard, was born in Pennsylvania, 1856; raised in the city. Received a business education; came to Kansas in 1867; located in Riley County, where he remained on a farm one year; then to Linn County one year on a farm, at the end of which time came to Crawford County. Located on a farm, where he has since been actively engaged in raising stock and grain. Married to Miss Susan Gabriel, of Kansas, in 1882.

JOHN LEHR, farmer and stock-raiser, Sections 4 and 5, P. O. Girard, was born in Pennsylvania in 1818; went to work for himself at nineteen, taking contracts for clearing land, in which he continued four years; he then bought and worked on a farm in Pennsylvania five years; then sold the farm and moved to Limestone, and locating two years there, furnished rock for building purposes for two years. Then to Altoona, working on the railroad as fireman and engineer four years; then in the grain and grocery trade nine years. Then to Ohio one year in the milling business in Columbiana County; then to Manhattan, Kan., in 1867, one year; then to Miami County, Kan., worked on the railroad one year; settled in Crawford County in 1870, on a farm of 160 acres which he improved, but through adversity he lost; then went to where he now lives on a purchase of 280 acres, and went into the grain and stock business; has ninety acres improved, the balance in pasture all under fence. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was married to Miss Martha Glasco, of Ireland, in 1848; they had nine children—Rosilla J., Doman A., Charles L., William A., Kate B., Martha E.; three dead. He lost his wife by death on the 22nd of December, 1864, and was again married one year after to Miss Annie Knox, who was from Lathrop, Penn. They have six children—John S., Jacob E., George F., Franklin L., Mary V. and Peter.

P. J. LEITZELL, County Superintendent of Schools, was born in Penn Hall, Center County, Penn., in 1849, and received his rudimentary education in the public and subscription schools of his nativity, and his literary education at the academy of his native State. At the age of eighteen he began his profession as a teacher, and was reputably connected with it in his native State until 1877, when he located in this county and has been actively identified with it since. In 1882, he was elected to his present incumbency, which he ably represents. He married in 1872 Miss Lizzie C. Miller, of Spring Mills, Center County, Penn. They have two sons—Albert M. and William P. Since coming here he has worked actively in the growth and development of this locality. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. Societies. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

J. T. LEONARD, cashier of "Citizens' Bank," was born in Beardstown, Cass Co., Ill., in 1854; received his education in the public schools of his nativity. In 1872, he located here, engaged at merchandising, which he carried on actively till February, 1882, when he joined the present business as stockholder, and accepted his present incumbency. In 1878, he married Miss Anna Carpenter, a native of Whitby, Canada. They have one son—Howard. Mr. Leonard has been an active worker in the public, social and industrial life of this place since locating here. He is present member of the Board of Aldermen for his city, and has been active in other civil official positions. He is an active member of the A., F. & A. M. Society, and of the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

E. LOOMIS, farmer, stock-raiser, buyer, seller and shipper, Section 30, P. O. Girard. He was born in Ohio, in 1834; raised in the stock business and received a business education; continued in farming and the stock business in Ohio until 1869. In the meantime was in the war one year; came to Kansas in 1869 and located on his present home of 500 acres, which he improved; has now 275 acres under cultivation, and thirty acres of timber, good running water and wells, and a fine wind-mill. He has 100 acres in blue grass, timothy and clover. Carries about 200 head of cattle, and from 100 to 150 hogs; ships from 150 to 200 car loads of stock annually. He has been school director, clerk and treasurer for several years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the A. O. U. W. He was married to Miss Harriet C. Case, of Ohio, in 1863. They have five children—Charles, Mira, George, John and Mabel. Mrs. Loomis is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, takes great interest in benevolent, charitable and missionary work.

WILLIAM LYONS, of the firm of William Lyons & Company, harness and saddles, horse furnishing goods, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1836; lived on a farm until 1852, when he went to learn his present trade in Allegheny City, Penn., and in the spring of 1858 he married Mrs. Eliza Jane Hallihang, in Martinsburg, Knox Co., Ohio; worked at his present trade in Ohio, and in the year of 1863 moved to Iowa, and lived in that State actively engaged at his present profession, and in the winter of 1872 he came to Crawford County, Kan., and toiled on a farm until the fall of 1876, when he moved to Girard and engaged in the saddlery business, where he has been very successful in his profession. Mrs. Eliza Jane Lyons, his wife, was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1826, when she came to Knox County, Ohio, when very young. They have one daughter—Ida B., now the wife of G. A Dunham, one of the firm. Mr. Lyons is an active member of the Knights of Pythias, and of I. O. G. T. societies here, and a good, upright, moral business man. G. A. Dunham of the firm was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1857, and located in Kansas in 1874, and in 1878 he married Ida B. Lyons, and after a short time became one of the firm, and has been very successful ever since. Miss Ida B. Lyons was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, in the town of Newcastle in April, 1861. They have one daughter and one son—Lulu May and Lloyd Lyons Dunham. Mr. Dunham is an active member of the order of A. O. U. W. and Select Knights at Girard.

W. Y. MASON, marble works, was born in Kentucky in 1850; he was raised on a farm and received a business education. He began business for himself at the age of twenty-two, carrying on a farm in Kentucky until 1869, at which time he came to Kansas and located in Crawford County. He remained on a farm in that county until 1877, and was then in Missouri; and on a farm in the stock business two years, and then came back to Kansas and lived on his farm until July, 1881. He then spent one winter in Texas, and then returned to Kansas and located in Girard, and engaged in the stock business two years, going into the marble business in July, 1882. He was marrried to Miss Cordelia Hatfield, of Kansas, in 1877. They have one child—Arthur W. Mrs. Mason died July 7, 1880; Mr. Mason was married again in July, 1881. They have one child—Myrtle I.

HON. WILLIAM H. MERRIWEATHER, register of deeds, was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1838, and removed with his people in 1839 to Springfield, Ill., where he was reared and educated. He was identified there with farming and stock-raising until 1872, when he located here, and has carried on that industry successfully since coming here. In 1860, he married Miss Sarah J. Bateman, a native of Springfield, Ill. They have a family of five sons and two daughters—Elmer E., Sherman, Maria, Fred, Kate, Edward and Leonard. At the breaking out of the late civil war, Mr. Merriweather enlisted his services in defense of the Union, in Company B, One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and did active service until 1864, when he was honorably discharged. In 1875, he represented this district in the Legislative Assembly of the State, and has served in minor official positions. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. Society, and Select Knights, the K. of P. and the G. A. R. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land in Section 32, Crawford Township. He has a fine orchard of 400 fruit trees of a nicely assorted variety, a good dwelling and stables.

W. D. MESECHER, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Girard, Kan., was born in West Virginia in 1834; was raised on a farm and received a medium education; went to Ohio at the age of nine, and then to Illinois in 1856, where he resided four years on a farm. He came to Kansas in 1860, and located in Franklin County for a short time, then to Crawford County before the survey was made, and located on 160 acres, where he remained for a short time, then returned to Illinois. In 1861, enlisted in Company C, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry. Served to the close of the war, and returned to Kansas in 1866, and located in Lyon County, where he remained eighteen months. He came to Crawford County in 1868, stopped in the valley of Cox's Creek for a short time, then settled on his home of eighty acres, which he has improved and runs as a grain farm; has sixty acres under cultivation, and raises a variety of fruits, etc. He is a member of the Baptist Church and is a Trustee of the same. He was married to Miss Margaret Martin, of Kansas, June 13, 1861. They have three children living—Francis M., Charles W., Hartwell E.

MRS. M. MICINHAMMER, milliner and dress-maker, was born in Kentucky, August 13, 1842. She received a liberal education, and at the age of sixteen was married to Mr. Millo Micinhammer, of North Carolina, and resided in Missouri four years, and for a short time in Indiana. Having lost her husband, she returned to her home in Kentucky, and remained two years, going from there to Evansville, Indiana, where she staid three years, and then located, in 1871, in Girard, Kan., and commenced business. By her energy and industry she has bought a house and lot, besides taking care of her invalid mother for the past eleven years. Mrs. Micinhammer is a member of the Order of Good Templers.

A. R. MOORE, grocer, was born in Ohio April 3, 1845; was raised on a farm in Illinois, received a business education, and began farming for himself at the age of eighteen years, continuing that occupation five years. He came to Kansas in 1869, and located on a farm of 160 acres, which he improved and run as a grain, stock and fruit farm. The farm is nicely fenced with hedge, and has two good wells of water. Mr. Moore continued on farm five years, and then went to Osage Mission, and carried on grocery business six years, and in 1879 came to Girard and built his store and residence, and opened present business. Mr. Moore is Select Knight, and member of A. O. U. W. He was married to Miss Frances Stinnett, of Illinois, March 8, 1874. They have two children—Nettie May and Walter. Mrs. Moore was educated at a high school, and taught school in Kansas.

ANDREW MURDOCK, farmer and stock-raiser, Sections 9 and 16, P. O. Girard, was born in Noble County, Ohio, June 21, 1838, and was identified with farming there till the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and did active service till he was disabled by sunstroke from active duty. He then remained in detail service till August, 1863, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned home but soon after located in Perry County, Indiana, where he remained till 1865, when he came to Kansas, and located here, and has been actively identified with the farming and stock business since. In 1863, he married Miss Louisa Craig, of Noble County, Ohio. They have one son and five daughters—John William, Hattie L., Lillie J., Ella May, Mary Ida and Louisa Verne. Mr. Murdock has worked actively in the growth of the public and social life of his locality since coming here. He has been a member of the A., F. & A. M. society for the last sixteen years. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His farm contains 120 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked; a nice orchard of three acres of nicely assorted variety of fruits; dwellings and barn and stables.

GREENBERY MURDOCK, farmer and stock-raiser, Sections 9 and 16, P. O. Girard, was born in Frederick County, Va., in 1833, and was reared in Ohio, his people having moved there in 1839. He learned the trade of carpenter, and followed it in Ohio till the war, when he did two years' service in it, enlisting in Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged from the Sixty-seventh, December, 1865. He then returned to Ohio, and remained there till 1867, when he came to Kansas and located upon the present homestead, where he has been actively identified with his present industry since, meantime carrying on carpentering for several years. He married, in 1855, Miss Henrietta Craig, of Ohio, by whom he has nine children, five sons and four daughters. They are—William and Washington, farmers in Colorado; Alice, Leonard, Laura, Cornelius, Irenius, Florence and Loretta, at home. He has always taken an active interest in the development of his locality since coming here, and has filled, for several years, important municipal and school offices. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The farm contains 120 acres of improved land, containing a nice orchard of five acres of assorted fruits; good dwellings and barns and stables

JACOB NUTT, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Girard, was born in Indiana in 1829, raised on a farm, received a business education, farmed in connection with carpentering in 1857, at the end of which time he came to Kansas, located in Johnson County, on a farm of 160 acres, and which he improved and run as a grain and stock farm until 1863. Then went to Indiana, where he remained until 1867; then to Missouri, at the carpenter's business three years; then to Kansas on his present home of 160 acres, which he improved, and has since run as a grain and stock farm. Has 115 acres under cultivation, good line of fruits, and carries from seventy-five to 100 head of stock, which he raises, buys, feeds and sells; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; was married to Miss Emily Campbell. They have ten children—Mary E., John C., Daniel, James, William L., Margaret A., Dora E., Freddie, Bertha, Eva.

THOMAS PAINTON, butcher, was born in England February 16, 1840. He received a business education, and came to the United States in 1857. He remained in Minnesota on a farm six months, and was afterward in Iowa on a farm four years. He then served three years in the army, and was then at school one year. He came to Kansas in 1868, and located at Girard, where there were but five houses and ten persons in the place. He began butchering in 1868, and has continued it to date. He built a business house in 1870, and a dwelling in 1872. In 1874, he built a stone and brick house, and in 1879, a brick block, containing two stores, lower story 23x80 feet, and a hall above 47x80 feet. He owns twenty acres of pasture and a slaughter-house near Girard. He is a Freemason, and helped to organize the lodge at Girard, of which he is charter member. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was Deputy Sheriff in 1869. He was married to Miss Philena Elliott, of Pennsylvania, in 1872. They have four children—Elizabeth F., Mark J., Asa and Ralph.

COLUMBUS C. PARKER, M. D., was born in New York City in 1842; a lineal descendant of Admiral Theodore Parker. He received his literary education in Central College, N. Y., after a thorough course of four years, in which he graduated ably by his own unaided exertions financially. He then began the study of his profession, in which he succeeded in graduating, and began the practice of it in New York City, where he was successfully connected with it for many years. In 1878, he located here, and has been active in the practice of his profession since. In September, 1875, he married Miss Kate Latshaw, of Victory, Vernon County, Wis. She was a grand-daughter maternally of Harvey Sterling; paternally of Admiral Porter, both of Kentucky pioneer celebrity. They have a family of one son and two daughters—Earl C., Clare and Ethel. Dr. Parker has worked actively in the development of the social, public and industrial life of his locality since coming here. During the civil war he did active and honorable service in Company I, Eighteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, from 1862 until the end of the war. He has worked actively in connection with the Eclectic Medical Association of Kansas, of which he is an honored member. Religiously, he is a Deist. He has invented five useful inventions, on all of which he has been granted letters patent. He is an original thinker, and dares to advocate his views socially, politically and religiously. As a phrenologist, he has no equal west of New York.

C. D. PATTERSON, proprietor and owner of the Crawford County Mills, was born in Willsborough, Essex County, N. Y., in 1826, and was identified in his native State with the profession of millwright and mill-building for several years. In 1859, he located in Wisconsin, and was principally employed in milling and farming until 1869, when he came to Kansas, and has been identified with the milling industry here since. June 7, 1852, he married Miss Sarah E. Scott, who departed this life August 29, 1874, and is buried in the Girard Cemetery, leaving a family of two sons living—Fred D. and Frank W., associated with their father in his business. In June, 1876, he married Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Miller née Fernett. They have one son—Charles K.

THEODORE T. PERRY, real estate, loan and insurance agent and farmer, was born Pennsylvania October 10, 1841. He was raised on a farm, and began teaching school in Pennsylvania in 1862, being engaged in attending and teaching school until 1867. In 1868-69, he studied law in Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1869, and came to Girard in 1869. He was Clerk of the District Court one year, then practiced law two years. In 1875, he was selected by the Gulf Railroad Company to dispose of the railroad lands, and traveled East, and ran excursion trains for the company. In 1876, he became a local agent for the railroad land department, and has continued in the same position since that time. In the meantime, has done a large amount of real estate business for private parties and for himself. Mr. Perry has laid out three additions to the town of Girard and built many residences and business houses and improved a large number of farms, having had as many as 200 farms, and among them some of the finest farms in Crawford County. He is also the largest real estate holder in the county; owns from 250 to 300 town lots. He was married to Miss Mary A. Chapin, of Galesburg, Ill., in 1870. She graduated in the class of 1870 at Lombard University. They have four children.

AUGUSTUS A. PHILLIPS, druggist, was born in Ohio in 1857. In 1870, he came to Kansas, and was employed as clerk in a drug store until 1876, at which time he bought the business of Mr. Scott, and continued it about eighteen months. He then sold out, built a new store 20x64 feet, bought a new stock of goods, and commenced business in the store which he now owns and occupies. Mr. Phillips also owns an interest in a boot and shoe stock at Pittsburgh. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Louella Turner, of Iowa, and has one child—Maude M.

CAPT. THOMAS PING, law and real estate business, was born in Somerset, Pulaski County, Ky., July 30, 1815, and received his education in the old-time subscription schools of his nativity. In 1831, his father's family settled in Bartholomew County, Ind., where they carried on a farm until 1839. His father died here in 1833. In 1839, he and his mother and a brother settled in Burlington, Iowa, where they carried on farming and stock-raising until 1843, when he settled in Ashland, Wapello County, Iowa, and in connection with farming he added to his business the practice of law and banking and merchandising. It was from his bank, "Farmers' and Merchants'," that the first paper money of the State was issued. He carried on his business actively until February, 1862, when he organized and took command of Company E, Seventeenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and did active service until the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged, retaining his rank. During his war service he participated in all the principal battles of his campaign. At the siege of Fort Hill, near Vicksburg, he was wounded in the side and lost his hearing in his left ear and impaired that of the right; at the battle of Tilton, Ga., he was wounded and captured, remaining in rebel prisons for six months, returning after Lee's surrender. After the war he returned to Ashland, and continued the practice of law there until April, 1870, when he located here and established his present business, which he has successfully carried on since. He married, in 1841, in Burlington, Iowa, Miss Sarah A. Wright, a native of Brown County, Ohio. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—Peru I. B. (attorney), Kate, Frances and John E. W. (telegraph operator). Capt. Ping has been actively engaged in the development of the public, social and industrial life of this place since coming here. In 1872-73, he served his city in its council. In 1874, he served as Mayor, retiring from that office in the fall to accept the Probate Judgeship, which he held for two years. He has been an active member of the I. O. O. F. Society for over thirty-five years. The family are members of the Episcopal Church. The great grandfather of Capt. Ping was John Ping, who came to America from India in 1740, where he had done a thirty years' service in the East Indies. After coming here he took an active part in the colonial and Indian wars, and served under Braddock, and afterward Dunbar, and later on in the Revolutionary war; eventually settled in Northumberland County, Va., on the shores of Chesapeake Bay and followed farming. Capt. Ping's grandfather, John Ping, also did service in the Revolutionary war, and was an active and representative farmer of Virginia. Capt. Ping's father, William Ping, was born in Virginia; was captain in the war of 1812 under Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, but eventually settled in Pulaski County, Ky.

J. C. PRICE, manager for William Lyons & Co., dealers in saddles and harness; was born in Illinois in 1857; was raised on a farm; received a business education; he went to work for himself in 1871 on a farm and continued two years, then came to Cherokee County, Kan., and was on a farm two years, then farmed in Missouri two years, then back to Missouri, and returned to Cherokee County and farmed until 1879, at which time he began work at the harness business at Girard, and continued until June, 1882, at which time he took charge of the above business. He was married to Miss Mattie F. Price, of Illinois, in 1879. They have one child—Bessie.

GEORGE PRIESTLY, butcher, was born in England in 1846, and came to the United States in 1867. He farmed in Illinois until 1877, at which time he came to Kansas, settled in Girard and opened his present business. He bought a business house and residence and owns twenty acres of land near Girard used as pasture. He is a Select Knight, and belongs to the Order of Red Men and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married to Miss Caroline Peterson, of Illinois, in 1873, and has one daughter—Ada, born in 1874.

MORGAN A. RANSOM, marble works, was born in Michigan, 1849, February 10; received common education; was in Indiana until 1869; was then in Iowa three months; then came to Kansas; located in Crawford County, and remained eight years; then began marble business, 1878; is a member of the Methodist Church; belongs to Order of Odd Fellows. Was married to Miss Louisa Smith, of Illinois, 1874, March 28. Has one child living,—Annie E. Phebe, deceased. Mr. Ransom owns house and lot in Girard.

PHILANDER A. REED, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Girard, was born in Harrison County, West Virginia, September 28, 1838, and was identified then with farming business till December, 1864, when he located in Kosciusko County, Ind., where he was engaged in farming business till September, 1870, when he came to Kansas and located in this county, and has been actively identified with his present industry here since. He married in October 12, 1859, Miss Lucinda Eurit of his native county. They have a family of four sons and two daughters—Emory L., farmer; Llewellyn D., merchant; Mary V., Alice C., Ed. T. and Jerome W. The family are members of the Methodist Church. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W., the Grange and G. T. societies. His farm contains eighty acres of land, good buildings and a nice young orchard. Besides this, he owns considerable town property in Girard, the county-seat.

A. P. RIDDLE, one of the editors of the Girard *Press*, and Senator for the Thirteenth Senatorial District, was born in Pennsylvania August 16, 1846. He lost his mother in infancy, and his early life was spent in a country town, where he received such an education as the common schools of the vicinity could afford. His father joined the army in 1861, and he was thrown upon his own resources, and left to struggle with the world as best he might, when he was a lad of fifteen years. A year later he went into a printing office as apprentice, where he remained until 1866, when he visited Kansas on a prospecting tour. He was sufficiently pleased with the country to determine to make it his home, and carried his resolution into execution two years later, returning to the State in 1868, to become a permanent resident. His first year spent in Kansas was in the office of the *Mirror*, at Olathe, and from that place he removed to Girard just as it was made the county seat of Crawford County. Mr. Riddle moved to Girard, intending to start a paper, but found that some other person had anticipated him in his purpose, and therefore, after working for the new paper a short time, he returned to Pennsylvania and soon came back to Girard, and bought Dr. Warner's interest in the paper in June, 1873, since which time it has been published by himself and Mr. Warner. Mr. Riddle was Journal Clerk of the State Senate from 1877 to 1881, and was elected Senator from the Thirteenth Senatorial District in 1880. He is now Secretary of the Crawford County Agricultural Society. He was married to Ada Fuller, of Springfield, Ill., in 1878, and has two children—Estelle and Mary. Mr. R. is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and Red Men.

JOHN W. ROSS, blacksmith, was born in Tennessee, in 1838. He commenced blacksmithing in his native State and continued until 1862, when he moved to Kentucky and worked at his trade in that State ten years. In 1872, he came to Kansas and located in Girard, where he started the same business in connection with a repair shop, and has also manufactured wagons and buggies, and where he now owns both business and residence property. Mr. Ross is a member of the Baptist Church. He was married in 1864, to Miss Elizabeth Crook, of Kentucky. They have six children—William H., Thomas A., Sallie A., Willard E., Green E., and Charles H.

JOHN RUSHTON, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Girard, was born in North Carolina, 1821; raised on a farm; received common education; went to Indiana in infancy; remained there until 1879, in the grain and stock business, at the end of which time he came to Kansas; located on his present home of eighty acres; is a member of the Campbellite Church. Was married to Miss Alice Horn, of Ohio, in 1843. Have ten children—Emma, Mary, Joseph, Kate, Frank, Renia, George and John (twins) Charles and William. Mrs. Rushton is a member of the Christian Church.

P. A. SAMS, buggy manufacturer and blacksmith, was born in Germany, and came to the United States in infancy, and was raised in Cincinnati, Ohio. He went to Indiana in 1854, where he received a high school education, and resided in Pennsylvania from 1860 to 1870. He came to Kansas in 1870; located in Girard and opened a general blacksmithing and buggy manufacturing establishment. He owns residence and business property in Girard. He has been a member of the City Council. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the A. O. U. W., being Select Knight of the latter order. He was married to Miss Mary Lehr, of Pennsylvania, in 1860, and they have one child—Willie, born in 1861, who is now clerking for J. W. Edwards, and keeping books. Willie graduated from Spaulding's Commercial College in 1881, receiving a diploma.

HON. CHARLES DANA SAYRS, County Attorney, was born in Alexandria, Va., May 15, 1839. His father, John J. Sayrs, was a prominent Virginia physician, who died during the infancy of his son. His grandfather, John J. Sayrs, was a distinguished Episcopal minister, and the first rector of St. John's Church at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and is buried under the chancel of that church, with the following inscription upon his monument, by Francis F. Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, who was one of the communican.

> Here lies he now—yet grieve not thou for him,
> Reader, he trusted in that love where none
> Have ever vainly trusted.
> Rather let his marble speak to thee,
> And shoulds't thou feel the rising of a new and solemn thought,
> Waked by this place, sad memorial,
> Oh, listen to its impulse—'tis divine,
> And shall guide thee to a life of joy,
> A death of hope and endless joy hereafter."

Mr. Sayrs was educated at Hallowell's Institute, Alexandria; upon leaving school he emigrated to Kansas, and located at White Cloud, Doniphan County, August 29, 1857, where he was actively identified with merchandising until 1862, when he went to Salmon River, Oregon, in search of gold, remaining there until 1866. While there, the Territory of Idaho was organized, and he was appointed to the clerkship of the court of his judicial district. In 1865, he was elected from Boise County, as member of the House of Representatives, and was admitted that year to the bar. During this incumbency, he was an active and efficient member in the House. In 1866, he returned to his native place, and in the following year he came to Kansas and located at Hays City, where he remained until 1868, when he came here and enlisted his interest in behalf of the settlers in their controversy with the railway company in regard to the Joy purchase of lands, comprising Crawford and Cherokee County and, and worked actively in the general development of this locality. In 1871, he was elected Register of Deeds for this county. In 1874, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held the position for three years. In 1876, he was appointed City Clerk and Attorney of Girard, which incumbency he held until 1880, when he was elected to his present position, which he has reputably held for each consecutive term since, usually carrying his majority, as Democratic nominee in each instance, equal to the regular Republican majority of this county. He is and has been an active worker in the A., F. & A. M. society, for many years. In 1860, by dispensation, and when on a visit to his native town, he was initiated in the first three degrees of masonry, in Washington, Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, D. C., the same lodge of which President Washington was a member and its first master. In 1872 he received his demit from this lodge and became a member of Girard Lodge, No. 93, A., F. & A. M., of which he has held the secretaryship for the last eight years, and has worked in the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons since 1876, and is a Knight Templar. March, 1883, became a member of Hugh De Payne Commandery, of Fort Scott. December 7, 1870, he married Miss Elizabeth P. Coffin, who was born and reared in Waupaca, Wis. They have two little girls living—Mary and Henrietta. Himself and family are members of the Episcopal Church.

GEORGE W. SCHOLL, M. D., was born in Perry, Pike County, Ill., July 24, 1835. His youth was spent on a farm and in a mill, and he began the study of medicine at the age of seventeen, graduating in 1858, at Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, Mo. He then went to Adams County, Ill., and practiced until 1865, and afterward in Cass County, Mo., until 1869, at which time he came to Kansas and settled in Crawford County, moving to Girard in 1874, where he continued to practice, and has also opened and improved a farm of 160 acres, and ran it as a stock, grain and fruit farm. Dr. Scholl improved a farm of ninety acres, and has in addition a farm of twenty acres adjoining the town of Girard, well improved. He has taught school four terms. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and occupies a pulpit in Crawford County. He was married to Miss Jane Penny, of England, February 22, 1859. Dr. and Mrs. Scholl have eight children—Grayson B., Edward B., Susan M., Joseph A., John R., Eugenie K., Robert A., Rachel E. Nellie, deceased; George W., deceased; W. H. deceased. Grayson B. is now attending the Kansas City University, having attended Keokuk Medical College in 1881 and 1882. Graduated March 13, 1883, in K. C. U., Medical Department.

R. W. SCHOONMAKER, farmer and dealer in hay and grain shipping, Section 11, Township 29, Range 23, P. O. Girard, was born in New York in 1833; was raised on a farm and received an academical education. At the age of twenty-one he commenced farming for himself in Albany County, west side of the Hudson River, near Cedar Hill, continuing ten years; then moved to Lewis County, N. Y., in the hotel and livery business in connection with the farm five years. He came to Kansas in April, 1873, and located in Fort Scott for a short time, then moved to Crawford County, and located on his present home of 160 acres, which he opened and improved, and on which he raises principally grain and broom corn; has a full line of fruits of all kinds. His farm is under good cultivation, fenced with hedge and wire. Mr. Schoonmaker ships from 1,000 to 1,500 tons of hay per annum. He married Miss Annie A. Adams, of New York, in 1859; they have two children—Sarah C. and Arthur W. Their pleasant home is one mile northwest of Girard, the county seat.

DR. D. W. SCOTT was born at Locust Grove, Brooke Co., West Va. Locust Grove was a charming place of residence, embowered in shade and fruit trees, and for more than a quarter of a century was the scene of attraction and interest to a wide and influential circle of friends. Robert Scott, father of D. W. Scott, built the mansion in 1825. He was for years recognized as a leader in all moral, educational and religious enterprises. He was an extensive stock raiser, and his large farm was a model of order and skill. Seven sons and as many daughters cherish recollections of this place as their happy childhood home. All of these children but one received an academic education, after graduating at the old schoolhouse "down the lane." D. W. Scott was educated at Allegheny College and the Wesleyan University. In 1856, he removed to Iowa, purchased a farm adjoining Mount Pleasant, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in that city. He was a sufferer in the disastrous financial crisis of 1857, and hence decided to lead a professional life. After attending a course of lectures at Lind University, Chicago, he began the practice of medicine at Shawnee, then the county seat of Johnson County, Kan. Here, for three years, he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, but, upon again entering commercial life, he suffered another reverse. During the perilous times of early days, he became widely known as a fearless Free-State man. His home and storehouse were burned down by the notorious Quantrill, and his life was threatened more than once. For his alleged proceedings against his Pro-slavery neighbors, he was one of the "spotted men," and the rope was even purchased for his execution. When the war broke out and the waves of loyalty and disloyalty met along the border, it became more perilous than ever, and many of the people were obliged to flee from their homes for safety. The Doctor's health not being sufficient to endure army life, he returned to Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Here he successfully followed the practice of his profession, and was placed in charge of the camp hospital of the Twenty-fifth Iowa Regiment. Of the large number of soldiers treated by him, all recovered, and were either sent to their homes, or were forwarded to their respective regiments in the field. In the winter of 1862, Dr. Scott removed to Eddyville, Iowa, and engaged in the drug business. Unremitting attention to business for two years and a half made another change necessary, and in the spring of 1864, he sold out and made the overland trip to Denver. He returned to Iowa in the fall greatly improved in health. Within sixty days from his return, himself and family, with an outfit of two teams, and wagons well stocked with provisions, reached Colorado, with the view of making that their future home. While living in Iowa, he had been licensed to preach by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and had been ordained by Bishop Ames. On going to Colorado it was his purpose to enter the ministry, and did acceptably supply the pulpit at Golden City one year. Besides this he built up two other prosperous societies, but as there were only a few opportunities within the entire Conference to earn a living for his family, he removed to the city of Cheyenne. This city was one of the wonders of its day in its magical enterprise and growth. Thousands of people came rushing together from all parts of the world, and in the brief space of one year, Cheyenne was built up and had assumed the spectacle of a busy mart, with every trade, institution and facility of a first-class city. The Doctor was now in his element. He immediately opened an office in Beckwith's pioneer store, and erected a store room in the heart of the city. He wrote editorials for the *Tri-Weekly Leader*, and, after organizing the First Methodist Episcopal Church, supplied it with hymn-books, and with one of Smith's first-class American organs. He was afterward re-imbursed by the Society for these outlays, besides being publicly presented by the citizens of Cheyenne with a purse of $350. This is undoubtedly, to him, one of the most pleasant reminiscenses connected with the early history of that city, which is so full of tragic scenes of terror and wickedness. The schoolhouse furnished a chapel for the church of which he was pastor, and when it became too small to seat the congregation he was permitted to put in folding doors between adjoining rooms, thus acquiring ample room to accommodate both Sunday school and church. After about a year Bishop Simpson visited Cheyenne, and at the request of Dr. Scott, sent a minister from Wilmington, Del., to take charge of this important work. Upon his arrival this minister was delighted to find a well-organized society and a flourishing Sunday school already in existence. From Cheyenne Dr. Scott removed to Lincoln, Neb., where he resumed the practice of medicine and the drug business. Here he built and owned the Commercial Hotel, and numerous other buildings. For three years he was connected with the State Board of Building Commissioners. He was also President of the Board of Trustees for the State Insane Hospital, and was a short time Superintendent of the Hospital. He took an active interest in the cause of education, of temperance, morality and religion. He was President of the State Temperance Association, and published a campaign paper in its interest during his residence in Lincoln. Becoming embarrassed in 1875, through the failure of others, he reluctantly left the beautiful city of Lincoln and returned to Kansas, settling in Girard. Here for nearly eight years he industriously prosecuted the drug business, and also followed the practice of medicine, and has been frequently called to the advocacy, on the platform, of education, temperance and religion. He has recently been appointed a delegate to the National Medical Convention, which meets in Topeka in June, 1883, and is one of the Trustees of the new Medical College located at the same place. Dr. Scott was married in 1856, to Miss E. J. Martin. Mrs. Scott has always been an active co-laborer with her husband, especially in the temperance work. She is several years younger than her husband, who has just passed his fiftieth year. Of their eight living children, Miss May V., the eldest daughter, hold a position in the United States Treasury Department; Charles F., the eldest son, is in the employ of Meyer Bros. & Co., wholesale druggists; their second daughter is married to H. O. Sitter, of Bloomington, Neb., and the five younger children are attending school in Girard.

ARTHUR SHARP, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Girard, was born near Lamberton, N. J., in 1822. He emigrated with his parents to Ohio in 1830, locating near Springboro, Warren County. In the year 1835, when our subject was thirteen, he moved with his parents to Preble County, Ohio, and was identified in that State until 1838, when he located in Lenawee County, Mich., and was identified with his present industry in that State until 1869, when he came to Kansas and located upon his present place, which he has improved from a raw prairie to its present condition. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked, handsome dwellings, barns and stables, and a nice orchard of assorted fruits. He married in 1850, Mrs. Mary Flitcraft—formerly Atkinson of his native State. They have a family of one son living—P. R. Flitcraft, attorney at law, at St. Louis, Mo. Since locating here, our subject has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality. He has served his county as Treasurer and Commissioner here, and was altogether a very active man in public life in Michigan. He and wife are avowed disciples of Spiritualism.

JOHN G. SHIFFLER, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Girard, was born in Pennsylvania June 13, 1837, and was raised on a farm. He began farming in Illinois at the age of nineteen and farmed five years; then went to Livingston County and opened a farm of 160 acres; he sold out and went to Dwight, Ill. He engaged in the coal and brick business two years; then shelled corn for a company seven years; he was then on the railroad two years. In 1876 he came to Kansas and settled in Crawford County, on his present farm of 160 acres, which he bought and improved, and he ran it as a grain and stock farm, and fed cattle and hogs. He keeps about thirty-five head of cattle and 100 head of hogs, and has all kinds of fruits. He has three miles of hedge and wire fence. He is an Odd Fellow. He was married to Miss Sarah Netzly, of Pennsylvania, in 1859; they have eight children—Milton, Emma, Mary, John (deceased), Samuel (deceased), Jennie, Hattie, Mathias, Loulie and Sada.

NELSON SINNET, general merchant, was born in Granville, Licking Co., Ohio, October 21, 1835, where he received a business education, and went into a store at the age of eighteen as a clerk, remaining three years; he then went to Columbus, Ohio, as a clerk for two years; went on a prospecting and trading tour in Illinois and Iowa one year; then went into the bank at Granville, Ohio, remaining four years; he joined the army in 1861, and was mustered out at Winchester, Va., August 17, 1863. Returning home he stayed until February, 1866, when he took a prospecting trip to St. Louis, Kansas City, Sedalia, Leavenworth, Fort Scott, Olathe and the then called neutral lands of Kansas. After returning home he came to St. Louis, and was next in Kansas on a prospecting tour of several months. He then bought a herd of cattle and kept them one year, sold out and returned to Sedalia and remained six months, and then came to Crawford County, Kan., prospecting. In June, 1868, he went to Baxter Springs, then returned to Girard and made permanent location, building the second store in Girard, in which he opened his present business. He run the business in it four years, and then built the present house. He was the first Treasurer of the town, holding the office three terms; was Postmaster in Girard in 1869, at $100 per month, also City and School Treasurer, and was appointed County Treasurer. He is an Odd Fellow and is Trustee of the same, and has attained to the rank of Deputy Grand Master of the State, and past Chief Patriarch of the State, and a past Sachem of Panionkee Tribe, No. 2, Improved Order of Red Men.

HUSTON B. SMITH, livery, was born in Illinois, June 20, 1847. Farmed in Illinois five years, and came to Kansas and settled in Crawford County, and improved a farm of 160 acres, and continued for nine years to raise stock and grain. Came to Girard in 1879 and opened his present business. Mr. Smith owns an interest in livery, stock and property. He was married to Miss Mary E. Ashcraft, of Indiana, in 1875. They have one child—Axie Ethel A. Mr. Smith belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows.

W. R. SMITH, barber and hair dresser, and dealer in cigars and tobacco, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1837, and was raised and educated in Van Buren County, Iowa. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Third Iowa Cavalry, and did active until 1863, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability; after the war he practiced photographing for a few years in Iowa, and afterward engaged in merchandising, with which he was connected there until 1870, when he located here and engaged at his present profession, with which he has been very successfully connected since. He married in 1864, Miss Caroline R. Clark, of his native county, who departed this life February 7, 1874, and is buried in Girard Cemetery, leaving two daughters living—Mary R. and Sarah K. In 1874, he married Miss Elizabeth J. Trisler, of Decatur County, Ind. They have two daughters—Delilah E. and May Bell. He is an active member of the A., F. & A. M. society.

A. SPARKS, bakery and restaurant, was born in Indiana in 1839, was raised on a farm, received a common school education, and at the age of nineteen began business for himself in Indiana, which he continued two years; he then went to Illinois and worked on a farm until 1869, thence to Crawford County, Kan., where he opened and improved a farm of eighty acres; after four years he sold this and bought and improved another farm of 160 acres, he again sold out, and bought a farm of 160 acres, which he improved and worked on four years; he then sold out and came to Girard, and opened his present business, and now owns thirteen lots and two residences. He is a member of the Baptist Church, organizea a Sunday school in Crawford County, and was Superintendent of same eight years. He was married to Miss Mary E. Boyd, of Illinois, in 1869. They have three children—Maude O., Roy H. and Earnest.

G. W. SPENCER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 6, P. O. Girard, was born in Illinois April 12, 1821, and was reared in Scott County, Ky., to the farming industry. He, however, followed the wool carding business there for many years. In 1878, he came to Kansas, and located here, and has very actively prosecuted his present industry here since. In 1850, he married Miss Jane Walters, of Kentucky. They have a family of three daughters living—Sarah P. (now Mrs. S. H. Arnold, of Sheridan Township), Elvira J. (now Mrs. David South, of Topeka, Kan.), Walberga (at home). The family are members of the Christian Church. During the war, Mr. Spencer did active service in Company K, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, from 1862 till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked, good dwellings and stables and an orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruits.

J. W. STEVENS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 29, P. O. Girard, was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1839, and was reared in Madison County, Ill., to the farming industry, with which he was identified in that State till 1865, when he located here, and has been actively identified with the farming and stock industry of this locality since. In October, 1861, he married Miss Lavina Sutton, who was born and reared in Madison County, Ill. They have one son living—John W., and have buried their only daughter, Mary Catherine, in Saline Cemetery, Madison County, Ill. Mr. Stevens has worked actively as school official of his district for several years. The family are members of the Baptist Church. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked, good dwelling and barns and stables, and an orchard of five acres of nicely assorted fruits.

J. C. SUNDERLAND, photographic artist, was born and reared in Brookville, Iowa, and engaged at his profession in 1875, at the age of twenty-two, in Allerton, Wayne County, Iowa. In 1876, he located here, and has been very successfully connected with his business here since. In 1879, he married Miss Nannie A. Brooks, who was born and reared in Knoxville, Ill. They have a family of one son and daughter—Ivy Iona and William Ray. Mr. Sunderland is an active member of the I. O. O. F. Society here. The family are members of the M. E. Church.

DANIEL BORDEN VAN SYCKEL, attorney at law, was born in Naples, Scott Co., Ill., in the year 1842, and resided there until the year 1855, when his parents removed to the town then known as Morgan City, Morgan Co., Ill., where he remained until the year 1861, when his parents removed to, and settled near Sparta, Randolph Co., Ill. Mr. Van Syckel received his rudimentary education in the common schools, principally at Eden, a little town near his father's farm, and pursued his literary studies in the academy at Sparta. He has always been a student, and single handed, without teachers, he mastered some of the sciences. In the early part of the late Civil War, a younger brother, George, when but a lad of sixteen years, left home and against his parents' wishes enlisted in the army in Company I, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and becoming sick, Mr. Van Syckel left his professional studies, went into the army, took his brother's place, answered to his name and did his duty for a part of two years, after which his brother returned to the army and continued till the close of the war, and Mr. Van Syckel returned to his professional studies and graduated from the University of Michigan, receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1866. He then returned to his native State and engaged in teaching in connection with his professional work until 1872, when he located at Girard, Kan., and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. January 1, 1868, he married Miss Margaret C. Crawford, who was born and reared in Randolph County, Ill. They have a family living of two daughters—Viola May and Flora Jane. He has served his township as Justice of the Peace, his county as Superintendent of Schools. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W., I. O. G. T. and I. O. O. F. societies. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. In connection with his professional and official duties he takes an important interest in small fruit, horticulture and gardening, of which his handsome little "farm" of ten acres adjoining the city of Girard fully verifies.

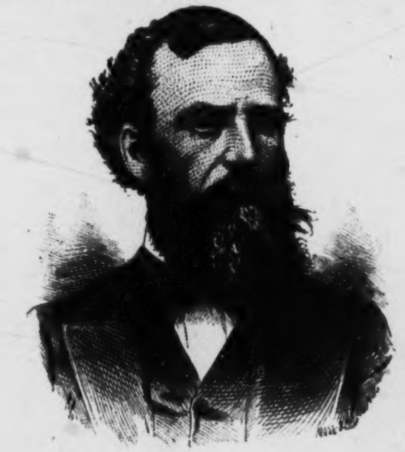

D. B. Van Syckel.

W. R. VAN FRANK, County Surveyor, was born in Cortlandville, Cortland Co., N. Y., in 1830. In 1835, his people removed to Elkhart County, Ind., where he was reared and educated. At the age of twenty-two, he began his professional duties in connection with railway industry, with which he was connected in Indiana, and latterly in Illinois till 1862, when he engaged at insurance business, which he carried on in Illinois for several years. In 1872, he located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was identified there till 1876, when he located here and in connection with surveying he engaged at farming and stock-raising, which he has successfully carried on since. In 1879 he was elected to his present incumbency, and has held it for each consecutive term since. He has been an active member of the A., F. & A. M. society since 1863, and has passed all the degrees to the thirty-second. Is a member of the York and Scotch rites. He holds to the ancestral religion of his great grand ancestors, Presbyterianism. He has one son living—W. A., Civil Engineer of Boston, Mass., in connection with the New York & New England Railway.

G. M. THOMPSON, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Girard, was born in Indiana in 1840; raised on a farm; taught school fourteen winters and farmed to 1881, at which time he came to Kansas and located on a farm of 160 acres, which he improved. Is a member of the Christian Church, and belongs to the order of Freemasons. Was married to Miss Melinda Small, of Indiana, in 1865. Have five children—Orville M., Hattie E., Lodovico, Elbert E., Abraham R. B. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Christian Church.

JOHN TONTZ, County Treasurer, is a native of Switzerland; was born in Canton Grisons, in 1834; came to America with his people in 1845, who settled in Madison County, Ill., where he was reared to farming and stock-raising, with which he was identified there until 1857, when he came to Kansas and carried on farming and stock-raising until 1861. He then engaged in milling, and was very successfully connected with it till his retirement from it the present year, 1882. He married, August 26, 1852, Miss Jane Ann Montgomery, a native of Hardin County, Ky., who departed this life November 10, 1856, and is buried in Madison County, Ill., leaving one son, Christian, who died January 19, 1873, aged thirteen years and ten months, and is buried in the Girard Cemetery. April 6, 1858, he married Miss Elizabeth Taylor, who was born in England December 27, 1835, and who departed this life April 3, 1860, and is buried in the cemetery in Johnson County, Kan. March 19, 1861, he married Miss Margaret Jane Herman, who was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., December 2, 1839. He has a family of two sons and three daughters living—Barbara Jane (daughter of his second wife, now Mrs. George Middleton, farmer and stock raiser), William Jones, Florence, Annie, Frederick James and Maggie Garfield by his present wife. Mr. Tontz has always worked actively for the development of the public, social and industrial life of his locality since coming to the State. Has held the offices of County Commissioner and County Treasurer and many minor positions, and is the present incumbent of the Mayoralty of his city. Himself and family are active members of the Christian Church.

L. T. TRISLER, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Girard, was born in Indiana in 1858, raised on a farm, received a business education; farmed in Indiana until 1875, at the end of which time he came to Kansas, located in Washington Township, Crawford County, where remained two years; then to his present home of forty acres, which he improved and run as a grain farm; was married to Miss Maggie Ward, of Illinois, in 1870. Mrs. Trisler is a member of the United Baptist Church.

STEPHEN R. TUTTLE, Deputy County Treasurer, was born in Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1848. In 1849, his parents removed to De Peyster, St. Lawrence County, same State. At the age of nineteen, he came West, and located in Sand Spring, Iowa, and carried on mercantile business until 1874. He then came to Kansas, and accepted the agency for the K. C., Ft. S. & G. Railroad at Beulah, which, after a few years, he retired from, and engaged, with H. P. Grund, in mercantile business, where he remained until accepting his present position in 1880. In 1871, he married Miss Lou H. Karst, a native of Jeffersonville, N. Y., but for a number of years resident of Sand Spring, Iowa. They have two daughters—Blanch Inez and Edith Adell. Mr. Tuttle is an active member of the A. O. U. W. society, is present incumbent of the Master Workman's chair, and is a member of the Select Knights. Mr. Tuttle and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE H. WAGNER, of the firm of Wagner & Grantham, abstracts, loans and real estate, was born in the State of New York in 1841. He received a liberal education, and began farming for himself at the age of twenty-one, and continued until 1862. He was then in the army three years, and subsequently farmed until 1868. He came to Kansas in 1869 and located on a farm in Crawford County, where he lived until 1878, having opened and improved 160 acres, which he now runs as a grain farm, also raising fruits and berries of all kinds. He came to the city of Girard in 1878, at which time he was elected Register of Deeds for four years. He established his present business in 1882. Mr. Wagner was Trustee of Sherman Township three years. He is a member and Steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also is a member of the order of A., F. & A. M. Besides his fine farm of 480 acres, he owns town lots and residence property in Girard. Messrs. Wagner & Grantham have the only complete set of abstract books in Crawford County. Mr. Wagner was married to Miss Carrie E. Jeynes, of Indiana, in 1864. They have two children—Fredrick L. and Clayton W.

P. M. WALESLAGLE, dealer in groceries and queensware, was born in Pennsylvania September 15, 1825, received liberal education, and at the age of twenty-one began milling for himself in Pennsylvania, continuing the business until 1862, at which time he joined the army, and was in service three years. He then returned to Pennsylvania and resumed milling, which he followed until 1871, and then engaged in lumber business in Pennsylvania until 1878, at which time he came to Kansas and opened his present business in Girard, where he now owns residence property. He was married to Miss Patience Starnes, of Pennsylvania, in 1847, who died March 28, 1880, leaving six children—Perry J., William J., Mary Ann, Josiah M., Sallie J., Philip E. He was married to Miss Lizzie C. Blank of Iowa, in October, 1881.

J. N. WARD, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Girard, was born in Virginia in 1846, and was reared in Sangamon County, Ill., where he followed farming till 1870, when he located in Butler County, Neb., and carried on farming there till 1874, when he came here, and has been actively identified with his present industry here since. He married in 1873, Miss Martha Riggs, who was born and reared in Warren County, Ill. They have a son and daughter—Freddie and Jessie. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His farm contains eighty acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked, good buildings and an orchard of 200 trees of a nicely assorted variety of fruits.

E. A. WASSER, one of the editors of the Girard *Press*, was born in Pennsylvania in 1848. He lived on a farm until the age of thirteen, and received a common school education, and entered a printing office in Pennsylvania in 1861, in which he continued for three years. He was then at school and in a printing office until 1868, at which time he came to Crawford County, but subsequently went to Fort Scott and remained until 1869, at which time he became a partner with Warner & Winter in the publication of the paper under the firm name of Warner, Winter & Wasser. In 1869, Warner and Wasser purchased the interest of Winter and moved the establishment to Girard, giving it the name of the Girard *Press*. It is the pioneer paper of Girard, it being the first in the county, and has been published since that time continuously, with the exception of three weeks in 1871, when the office was destroyed by a mob. The paper took the position that the railroads had title to the lands, and the demagogues excited the people to mob violence. The office was burned and everything lost. In June, 1873, Mr. Riddle bought out Mr. Warner, and the paper has since been published by Wasser & Riddle. Mr. Wasser is an Odd Fellow and Good Templar, and belongs to the Lutheran Church. He was married to Miss Olive Poole, of Iowa, in 1874. They have four children—Albert Monroe, Ida May, Claude Poole and Louisa. He was appointed Postmaster at Girard February 5, 1883, by President Arthur.

H. J. WELLS, agent of the Adams Express Company, was born in Osceola, Iowa, in 1858, and located in Kansas in 1870. Mr. Wells received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his nativity, and his literary education in Mount Pleasant University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. In 1880, he joined with G. W. B. Hoffman (now deceased), and bought and conducted the Girard *Herald*, with which he was reputably connected till August, 1882, when he retired from it and accepted his present position. He was married in 1880, to Miss Harriet Allen, of his native State. Hr. Wells is an active member of the A., F. & A. M., K. of P. and A. O. U. W. societies here, and a member of the Select Knights.

THOMAS W. WELLS, attorney at law, was born in Bloomington, Ind., in 1834, and received his rudimentary and literary education in the schools of his nativity. In 1852, he located in Marion, Linn Co., Iowa, and carried on his professional studies until 1856, when he located at Osceola, Iowa, and was identified with his profession there until 1870. He then located here and has been connected with the practice of his profession since. He married in 1854, Miss Martha J. Coombes, who was born in Indiana, and reared in Linn County, Iowa. They have a family of three sons and two daughters—Henry J., agent of the Adams Express Company, here; Lucy M., now Mrs. J. H. McClure, abstract office; William R., in mercantile business; Emma and Edwin E. Mr. Wells is a member of Board of Aldermen for his city. He has been an active member of the I. O. O. F. society since 1872. He and family are members of the Christain Church.

ELIJAH P. WILEY, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Girard, was born in Indiana in 1836. He went to Missouri at the age of fourteen, where he remained seventeen years on a farm. He came to Kansas in 1867 and located on a farm in Crawford County, which he improved and ran as a grain and stock farm for six years. He was then in the Mission in the machine business three years, then came to his present home of 160 acres in 1876. Here he has 1,200 apple trees and a fine assortment of fruits and berries of all kinds. He has about 100 acres under cultivation. He owns the Farmers' Hotel in Girard, which runs in connection with the farm. He was Justice of the Peace of Osage Township for six years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married to Miss Amy J. Shahan, of Virginia, in 1856. They have seven children—Maggie J., John E., Louis A., Westley E., Perry E., Willie and Wilford M., deceased. Mrs. Wiley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

F. S. WOLF, agent of the K. C., Ft. S. & G. Railroad, is a native of Pennsylvania. In 1871, he located in Kansas. In 1873, at the age of twenty, he engaged in his present industry in connection with this railroad, and in 1875 he accepted his present position, with which he has been connected since. In 1880, he married Miss Emma Adamson, of his native State. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. society and the Encampment, the Improved Order of Red Men, the K. of H. and I. O. G. T. Mr. Wolf and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

NEW PITTSBURG.

This city is situated in the southeastern part of Crawford County, thirty miles from Joplin, Mo., and twelve miles from Girard. In 1876, the firm of Moffett & Sargent built the Girard & Joplin Railroad, a short line connecting those two points. This road passed through the extensive coal fields in the southeastern part of Crawford County. The coal interests in this section had already been tested in a small way but as yet had no convenient outlet until the building of this line of road. The extent of the coal interests and the probability of its being the site of manufacturing enterprises were the chief reasons for the founding of the town. In the spring of 1876, Col. Ed H. Brown, working in the interest of Moffett & Sargent, established and laid out the site. Prior to this, however, this firm had purchased two tracts of coal land from the K. C., F. S. & G. Railroad Company. One of these tracts lay in the immediate vicinity of the town site, and the other a short distance from it, both tracts comprising an area of 25,000 acres.

The land upon which the site was located was originally the property of Jacob Pugh. It comprised one hundred and sixty acres, made up from adjacent forty-acre tracts in Sections 19, 20, 29 and 30, in Township 30, Range 25. At the time the site was laid out there was but one building upon it which belonged to Jacob Pugh, and stood where J. R. Lindburg's drug store now stands. It was moved away June 5, 1876. G. W. Seabury & Co. built the first business house in which they put a general stock of merchandise. It was a one-story frame house twenty feet square. J. T. Roach erected the first dwelling July 18, 1876. From the time the town was laid out until October of the same year, the population increased to about 100, and it contained three stores, two blacksmith and wagon-shops, a hotel and post office.

The Cherryvale Division of the K. C., F. S. & G. R. R. was constructed through the town in the fall of 1882. The Girard and Joplin Railroad was sold in the summer of 1880 to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company for $300,000, and the land owned by Moffett & Sargent was sold to the Pittsburg Town Company for $50,000.

The Town Company was composed of C. M. Condon, President, and B. F. Hobart, who thus became owners of the town site. These parties also comprised the Oswego Coal Company, and were engaged in the development of the coal interests upon their land. Subsequently they sold about fifty-five per cent of the stock to the St. L. & S. F. R. R. Co. and a new coal company became organized under the name of the Rogers Coal Company.

The capital stock of the company is $200,000. The operations at this place is that of two shafts, and the production is about fifty cars of coal per day, employing a force of four hundred men. The sale of the coal is confined mainly to points along the St. L. & S. F. R. R. in Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas.

The business of the town company is in the hands of Maj. J. J. Rochusen as agent. Additions of forty acre tracts have recently been added to the site, one on the north and one on the east side. Another addition of forty acres is soon to be made, which is to contain a park. The company have a large number of lots on sale at prices ranging according to the quality and location. Business lots of 170 feet depth are held at from $8 to $24 front foot; residence lots vary in price according to size and location from $100 to $225 per lot.

The Pittsburg Coal Company are engaged in the mining of coal. The entire shipment of coal from this point is from seventy-five to 100 cars per day.

The manufacture of zinc is also an important industry in the place. There are already three large zinc smelters in operation and another extensive one is in process of construction. The zinc ore which is smelted in these works is shipped from mines in Missouri, since it is cheaper to ship the ore to this point where coal is abundant than to ship the coal to points where the zinc ore is mined, as it takes about three tons of coal to smelt one ton of zinc. Both the coal mines and the zinc smelters give employment to a large force of men and are the chief support and incentive to the building up of the city.

Pittsburg was incorporated as a city of the third class in the fall of 1879. M. M. Snow was elected first Mayor. He was re-elected and was succeeded in office by H. C. Willard.

The first City Council was composed of the following-named persons: J. R. Lindburg, W. McBride, F. Kalwitz, P. A. Shield and D. S. Miller. The present Councilmen are J. R. Lindburg, A. J. Georgia, C. S. Jennings, E. N. Aikin and J. W. Braidwood.

The first school was taught in the town in the fall of 1877; A. J. Georgia was teacher. It was kept in a schoolhouse that was erected during the summer. The building is a two-story frame, containing two departments. A second school building was erected in 1881, and is a one-story frame. The first school numbered an attendance of forty. The attendance at present is about 600, and the school population of the city is 850. The schools were graded in the summer of 1880, and was made to comprise three departments. Since then they have been divided into four departments, under charge of D. Hollinger, Principal, and Miss Ida Bromback, Miss Cora Edson and Mrs. James Officer, teachers.

A post office was established here in 1876, soon after the site was located. George Richey was the first Postmaster. He was succeeded in March, 1877, by A. J. Georgia, who has since occupied the office. It was made a money order office July 1, 1879, and the first order for $2.50 was issued on the 7th of that month to Dr. W. W. Watkins in favor of C. C. Archer, of St. Louis, Mo. The whole number of orders issued up to this time is 6,684. The office began the issue of foreign money orders July 1, 1882, and up to the present has issued 200 of these orders. The office does an important business in money orders. On the first day after it became authorized, $72 in orders were issued. Since then the business has greatly increased, so that from the 1st to the 15th of January the issue of orders amounted to $1,800.

THE PRESS, SOCIETIES, CHURCHES, ETC.

The first paper started in the town was the Pittsburg *Exponent*. This sheet was begun by L. C. Hitchcock in June, 1879. After running about one year it was sold to the Flint Brothers of Girard, who began the publication of a paper called the Pittsburg *Smelter*. The paper began in March, 1881. It is a five-column quarto; Republican in politics.

Pittsburg Lodge, No. 187, A., F. & A. M., was instituted December 27, 1879, with sixteen charter members. The first officers of the lodge were C. W. Long, W. M.; J. W. Jennings, S. W.; A. E. Baxter, J. W.; J. R. Lindburg, Secretary; J. W. Spicer, Treasurer. There is a present membership of fifty, and the following are officers: M. M. Snow, W. M.; A. C. Fowler, S. W.; J. R. Lindburg, J. W.; F. W. Lanyon, Secretary; C. W. Long, Treasurer.

Black Diamond Lodge, No. 65, K. of P., was instituted December 20, 1882, by P. G. C. J. H. Lyon, of Leavenworth. The lodge began with twenty-two charter members, and now has thirty-two. The first officers were G. F. Keener, P. C.; S. Barrett, C. C.; C. W. Long, V. C.; T. C. Malloy, K. of R. and S.; Charles Dyer, M. of F.; N. Coughnour, M. of Ex.; J. A. Nuttman, M. at A.; M. Lyden, I. G.; H. W. Black, O. G.

Pittsburg City Lodge, No. 196, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 1, 1882, under a dispensation with twenty-four charter members. The first officers were J. R. Wells, N. G.; H. L. James, V. G.; P. Webber, R. S.; J. W. Striker, P. S.; A. A. Fletcher, Treasurer; J. W. Striker, S. P. G. The lodge received a charter in October, 1882, and the following were chosen officers: A. A. Fletcher, N. G.; J. C. Gaines, V. G.; A. Durham, R. S.; G. F. Keener, P. S.; F. G. Flint, Treasurer. The lodge was instituted by S. D. D. G. M. A. P. Riddle, of Girard. There is at present a membership of thirty-three. J. W. Striker was made D. D. G. M. at date of institution, and again in July, 1882. He was also elected a Representative to the Grand Lodge in June, 1882.

Pittsburg Lodge, No. 56, A. O. U. W., was instituted in September, 1880. The lodge is well supported and enjoys a large membership.

The city contains five religious societies, all in flourishing condition. These are the Methodist, Episcopal, Christian, Catholic and Baptist.

Only the Methodist and Episcopal denominations are supplied with buildings. The Methodist church house is a neat brick structure, and the Episcopal is a small frame.

The city at present has a population of 3,500, and contains eight general stores, one exclusive grocery, three hardware, four drug, and two shoe stores, one clothing store, four meat markets, two shoe shops, two blacksmith shops, three millinery stores, one furniture store, three lumber yards, six hotels, one merchant tailor, two livery stables, two churches, one harness shop, etc. The Pittsburg flouring mills were established in 1881, by Bruner & Warren. The building is a three-story frame building, and contains three run of stone. The capacity of the mill is fifty barrels of flour per day. The power is a twenty-five horse power engine.

The advantages for manufacturing enterprises are superior, and it awaits only a lapse of time when the city will become a large and important manufacturing center.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—NEW PITTSBURG.

JOHN H. ANDERSON, grocer and proprietor of hotel and mill, was born in Scotland, in 1843. He was raised in mercantile business, and educated for the ministry, graduating at Edinburgh College in 1868. He came to the United States in 1869, and located in Maryland, where he remained eight years in the ministry and coal business. He came to Kansas in 1877, and located in Pittsburg, where he preached and carried on the coal business, dealing in coal until 1880. He is a Baptist missionary and an Odd Fellow. He was married to Miss Agnes Sneddar, of Scotland, in 1862. They have six children living—Rachel, Robert, Agnes, John, Henry, and William. They have buried four—James, Elizabeth, Arminta and Henry.

SAMUEL BARRATT, book-keeper, was born in England, February 3, 1838, came to United States in 1869, located in Missouri, and worked in saw-mill two years; then worked two years in store; then clerked in railroad office until 1879; was then in railroad office two years in Carthage, and one year as general agent; then came to New Pittsburg, and has since been keeping books.

W. C. BECK, retired, was born in Illinois in 1827, where he was raised on a farm, and received a business education. He began farming at the age of twenty-one in his native State, and continued until 1871, at which time he went to Missouri, settled on a farm and remained there until 1879. He then came to Pittsburg, Kansas, and run a grocery business a short time, also building a number of residences and business houses, which he now rents. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was married to Miss Jane C. Lynn, of Kentucky, in 1868.

JOHN W. BREWER, of the firm of Brown & Brewer, dealers in groceries, was born in Wisconsin, October 28, 1849; was raised on a farm, and received a business education. At the age of twenty-two, he started a cheese and butter factory in McHenry County, Ill., which he run two years. He came to Kansas in 1875, and located in Crawford County, on a farm of 240 acres, which he improved, and run as stock and grain farm five years. He opened present business in 1881. He is a Freemason, and belongs to K. of P. He was married to Miss Ida Holden, of Illinois, September 10, 1873. They had one child—Edmond D. (deceased).

J. B. BROWN, proprietor of blacksmith and wagon shop, was born in New York, June 22, 1849. He was bred a farmer, and at the age of twenty-two commenced that occupation for himself and continued until 1877. He came to Kansas and located in Crawford County, begining his present business in 1877, which he has actively prosecuted since. Mr. Brown owns a residence and other real estate in the town of Pittsburg. He was married to Miss Alma L. Hamblin, of Lee County, Ill., in 1872. They have two children—Eli B. and Gertie N.

H. C. BRUNNER, of the firm of Brunner & Rorer, proprietors of the Pittsburg Flouring Mills, was born in Bucks County, Penn., in 1845, and was reared to his present industry, his father having been prominently identified with that industry in his native State. After carrying on his business in Indiana for four years, he located in Kansas in 1870, and has been actively identified with his present industry in the State since. In 1871, he married Miss May Gilmore, of Indiana. They have a family of two sons and one daughter—Eva, Burroughs and Justin. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. During the war, Mr. Brunner did service in Company F, Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, from which he was honorably discharged. Since locating here he has worked actively for the development of the social and industrial life of his locality. The mill is a two-story and basement structure, run by steam power, with a capacity of turning out fifty barrels of flour a day. Their business is confined to merchants and custom trade. Process, stone.

WILLIAM BURGER, of the firm of I. Burger & Co., grocers and confectioners, was born in Pennsylvania in 1862, and learned his present business when a boy. He came to Missouri at the age of six years, was there three years and then came to Fort Scott, Kan., where he lived ten years. He was then in Parsons, Kan., two years, at Eureka Springs eight months, again at Parsons six months, coming from there to Pittsburg, where he started his present business.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of the firm of Campbell Bros., livery, feed and sale stables, and of the firm of Campbell Bros. & Heatwole, furniture dealers, was born in Ontario, Canada, September 13, 1853, and removed to Illinois with his people, who subsequently located in Neosho County, Kan., in 1867. He engaged at farming in Neosho County, and carried on coal mining operations there for seven years, locating in Bourbon County, Kan., afterwards. He spent two years there in farming. In 1879, he came to this county and engaged at farming and coal mining, which he very successfully carried on till 1882, when he joined his brother Kenneth, and engaged in the livery business, which they have successfully carried on since, the brothers joining Mr. Heatwole in the furniture business the present year. Alexander Campbell was married to Miss Mary E. Jones in Neosho County, Kan., in 1873. She was born and reared in Logan County, Ill. They have one son and three daughters—John L., Velma Maud, Sarah Phœbe and Viola Kate. The brothers have always worked actively in all measures tending toward the development of the industries of this city. Alexander is a member of the Board of Aldermen of Pittsburg. Daniel Campbell, father of the above, was born in Nova Scotia, in 1822, his people having but recently located there from Scotland. He came to Illinois from Canada, in 1859, having spent six years in that country in the hotel and livery business. He identified himself with farming in Illinois. After locating in Kansas, he married Miss Ann Findleson, of Nova Scotia; her people came over from Scotland with his people. On February 7, 1872, he departed this life, and in March of the following year, his wife followed him to the grave. They are buried in Walnut Cemetery, Neosho County, together with one son, Murdock, and a daughter, Georgie Ann. The family living are, Alexander, Kenneth, Isabel, now Mrs. Gus Cummings, merchant of Walnut, Kan., and Mary Jane, now Mrs. Franklin Inman, farmer of Walnut Township, this county.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN, City Marshal, was born in West Virginia March 23, 1849. He moved to Iowa at the age of five years, and remained in that State ten years, then resided in Missouri until 1870, at which time he went into the mercantile business with his father, remaining in that position until July, 1873, having been employed as a clerk six months of this time in different places. He went to Parsons, Kan., in the fall of 1873, and was in the stock business one year, then clerked in a hotel in Missouri eight months, then in a hotel in Iowa a short time, and then was agent for a nursery until 1876. He then was employed as clerk in a hotel in Lincoln, Neb., was then in the same employment at Topeka, Kan.; was next in Missouri with a patent right, then in Joplin in the lead mines a short time, then in Carbon, Kan., in the mines, then clerk in a store a short time, and then in Stetson, employed as clerk nine months. He came to Pittsburg in 1880 and worked in the coal mines until 1882, at which time he was appointed Marshal of Pittsburg. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and K. of L. He owns two houses and lots in Pittsburg. He was married to Miss Mary M. Tangye, of Maryland, in 1878, and has one child living, Minnie. Laura, deceased.

C. S. CLANTON, general merchant, was born in Missouri in 1853. He was raised in town and received a business education. He was in Arkansas seven years, and in Texas, engaged in the stock business five years. He came to Kansas in 1876 and started in his present business. Mr. Clanton is a member of the Christian Church and is a Good Templar. He owns a residence and business property in New Pittsburg.

E. P. DYER, contractor and builder, was born in Missouri in 1836. He was bred to his present business, and at the age of twenty-one, engaged in saw mill business in Kansas, to which State he moved in 1849. He was engaged in sawmill two years; was then in wagon shop one year, then in mill business five years, and moved from Marshall County to Council Grove, Morris County, in 1871, following the carpenter's business until 1881, when he came to Pittsburg, Crawford County, and opened his present business. Mr. Dyer has built more than two hundred houses in this town and county, owning both residence and business property in the city. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also, A., F. & A. M. and Knights of Pythias. He was married to Miss Margaret Hanna, of Virginia, in 1860. They have five children living—Charles W., James A., Robert F., George E. and Della.

E. W. EAKIN, Superintendent of No. 2 Furnace in R. Lanyon & Co.'s Zinc Factory, was born at Greenville, Bond Co., Ill., July 29, A. D. 1855; went to Cairo in 1864, here he was in the employ of J. R. Kittenburg's Tobacco Manufacturing Co.; the first week's work he did for the company he received $1, the first he ever earned. He told the boss $1 was not enough; he gave him a job in the finishing room at $3 a week. He remained in their employ till the spring of 1867, when he went to Murphysborough, the county seat of Jackson County, was in the employ of Dobshutts, Aubend & Co., Bankers and Coal Dealers of Belleville, prospecting for coal on Big Muddy coal lands; was next employed by engineers that laid out the Cairo & St. Louis Narrow Gauge Railroad, and afterward took contract that lasted one year. Left Murphysborough September 4, 1873; was in the employ of Dr. Ross, of Mascoutah, St. Clair County, it was his intention to go to a German school at this place, but not finding things as represented to him, only remained till the 25th of September; came to Kansas November 18, 1873; went to school at Baxter Springs that winter; in the spring he found employment in the first zinc factory built in Kansas; this was a Chicago company, superintended by J. A. C. Thompson; worked on No. 1 Furnace on 14th day of February, 1874; that day the first zinc flame was made in Kansas; was in their employ for three years; the zinc company failed to pay and then shut down in May, 1876; went to Joplin June 21, 1876, where he was in the employ of Granby & Co., for a short time. He prospected for lead, but was not successful. During his stay in Joplin, he was member of the first Presbyterian Church, also one of Trustees; superintended Sabbath school in Second Ward of Joplin. Failing to get sufficient mineral to pay, he was obliged to leave, intending to go to Arizona, but finding how times were in Arizona he changed his mind, and after going as far as Medicine Lodge, Kan., turned back and stopped at Wichita, Sedgwick County; was in the employ of the Wichita Elevator Company, also in the employ of J. B. Carey Lumber Co. Left Wichita, and came back to Weir City January 1, 1878; was again employed by the Consolidated Zinc Mining & Smelting Company. This company failing to pay their men in June, he brought suit against them, also against J. A. C. Thompson for $147. The suit lasted three years, during which time he was in the employ of R. Lanyon & Co. He came to Pittsburg July 21, 1878, and has been in the employ of R. L. & Co. for five years. He was married to Rose A. Fundenberger, of Weir City, Cherokee County, on February 2, 1879. Their first child—Jacob Walter, born October 23, died March 9, 1880; they have one living child—Lou Jennie, born February 10, 1881. Mr. Eakin owns four houses and lots, and controls considerable other city property in Pittsburg. He was elected City Councilman in the spring of 1882. He is also a member and stockholder of the Building and Loan Association of this place; member of A. O. U. W., and stockholder in Pittsburg Water Works.

A. C. FOWLER, dealer in furniture, and undertaker, was born in Pennsylvania, 1846, was raised on a farm and received academic education; enlisted in the army July 15, 1861, and came out December 19, 1865. Then went to Ohio in wool business nine months, then was engaged in building until 1870; worked for the National Iron Company at carpenter's work until 1874, was next at asylum, at carpenter's work, until 1876, at which time came to Kansas and located in Girard, at carpenter's trade, three years. In the meantime was operating at Short Creek in lead and zinc mines. Came to New Pittsburg, 1879, as contractor and builder, and was engaged in that line eighteen months, and opened present business in August, 1881. Mr. Fowler took active part in securing a right-of-way for Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. He is a member of Freemasons, Blue Lodge and Chapter and Commandery; is a member of Knights of Pythias, and belongs to Grand Army of Republic and Knights of Labor. Mr. Fowler was married to Miss Sarah Koons, of Pennsylvania, in 1879. They have two children—John J. and Olive.

JUDGE J. M. HAMLIN, was born in 1835; raised on a farm; received an academic education, and began teaching school in Indiana at the age of sixteen, continuing that occupation two and a half years. He then learned the carpenter's trade at which he worked until 1862, at that time enlisting in the Ninety-ninth Indiana as Second Lieutenant in Company B. On being mustered out in 1865, he went to Missouri, and remained until 1878; was then in Nebraska two years, and then came to Crawford County, Kan., and engaged in business as contractor and builder. He was appointed Justice of the Peace and Notary Public by Gov. St. John in 1882. He is a member of the United Church and of the Knights of Labor. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Ohio, in 1855. They have six children—Ida, Carlin, Minnie, Lovel, Garfield and Elmer.

DR. E. E. HILLIS, of the firm of Hillis, Stryker & Fisher, dealers in drugs, etc., etc., and practicing physician, was born in Knoxville, Marion Co., Iowa, October 23, 1851, and received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his nativity, and his literary education in the high schools of Knoxville, and afterward at the high school of Ann Arbor, Mich., his father, Jefferson D. Hillis, having been a regular practicing physician. Dr. E. E. Hillis was reared to his present profession, although he had learned the printer's trade which he utilized in the intervals of his collegiate course. He began the study of his profession in his father's office at the age of sixteen, and continued the study until he began his practice in 1874. In the meantime he had taken lectures in the Bennett Medical College of Chicago, and later in the medical department of the University of Michigan. In 1874, he located in practice at Elk Falls, Kan., having come to this State six years previous, and continued in practice for two years, when he abandoned it on account of the grasshoppers and returned to Independence, where he continued in practice until 1879, when he went to Leadville and carried on his practice for one year, in the meantime operating in mining. While in Leadville he lost his oldest child, a bright little girl, with whose body he returned to Independence, where he buried it in Mount Hope Cemetery. He then located here, and has been connected with the practice of his profession since. He had upon his return been appointed on the State Board of Medical Examiners for Colorado by Gov. Pitkin, but declined to act as he did not return there. He married July 15, 1874, Miss Eva Clark, in Ann Arbor, Mich., a lady of fine literary attainments and a graduate of one of the leading schools of Ann Arbor. They have one son and a daughter living—Arthur B. and Ottie M. He is an active member of the Knights of Pythias Society.

J. M. HOLLIBAUGH, saddle and harness maker, was born in Ohio, in 1855; was raised in saddle and harness business; received business education; came to Kansas in 1874; located in Girard in harness business, and worked until 1881, at which time he came to New Pittsburg and opened his present business. He is a member of Knights of Pythias. He was married to Miss Emma Freed, of Kansas, in 1872. Mrs. Hollibaugh was educated in Illinois and taught school six years in Kansas.

JOHN W. JENNINGS, attorney at law, and dealer in real estate and loan and insurance business, was born in Oswego County, N. Y., in 1847, and received a common school education in his native place. His literary and professional education was received after he had arrived at the age of twenty-two, at which time he had located here. Arriving here in the infancy of this locality, he turned his attention to farming and stock-raising, and dealt also in real estate, retiring from the former industry in 1876, he accepted a position with the then Joplin & Girard Railway, with which he remained in reputable connection for two and a half years. After this he entered into public life and filled the office of Justice of the Peace honorably till 1882, in which year he graduated in law, since which time he has continued his real estate business, and practiced law. In 1869, he married in Central Square, N. Y., Miss Julia E. Wright, of Palermo, N. Y., who departed this life in 1874, and is buried in the Black Jack Cemetery, Missouri, leaving two sons, Ernest and Norval. In 1875, he married Miss Delia L. Holden, who was born in Hebron, Ill. They have one son—Albert Frederick. He has been an active member of the Masonic Society since 1868, and has sat in the east. Since locating here he has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of this place. He assisted in the organization of this city and filled the incumbences of City Attorney and Clerk to the present; was the first express agent here.

ALLEN C. JENNIS, M. D., was born in Williamsburg, Iowa, January 21, 1857, his father being an active minister in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a prominent pioneer of that (Iowa) County. He received his rudimentary education in the public and high schools, of Marengo, Iowa. At the age of fifteen, he entered the Wilton Collegiate Institute at Wilton Junction, in a literary course, and after two years' study, there he entered the Wesleyan University, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and graduated from there in a full classical course at the age of nineteen. He then engaged in teaching and accepted the chair of natural sciences in the high school of Marengo, but retired from it after one years' experience, and took up the study of his profession under the tuition of Dr. W. C. Schultze, of Marengo, and took a thorough course of lectures in the Medical Department of the State University, of Iowa, and graduated from there in 1880. He then located in the practice of his profession in Marengo, and after one year he came here, and after spending six months in Litchfield, he located here, where he has been actively identified with the practice of his profession here since. He married in 1880, in Marengo, Iowa, Miss May Sherman, who was born and reared in Iowa County, Iowa.

JAMES T. JOHNSON, proprietor of the Johnson Amphitheatre, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1832, and engaged in his profession as manager. At the age of seventeen he carried on an amphitheatre and circus combined, in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1848–49, being only sixteen years old when he organized his first circus. After a successful experience in this enterprise, he located one at Buffalo, N. Y., and carried it on for several years, meantime traveling through the summer season and giving exhibitions, as he has made it a practice since. He next located at Macomb, Ill., and his next location was at Burlington, Iowa, and subsequently at Albia, Iowa; afterward, at Rich Hill, Mo., and latterly here; still holding his amphitheatre at Rich Hill. His enterprise here consists of an immense structure of 100 feet frontage and 150 feet rearage; containing amphitheatre, theatrical stages and dressing-rooms, private living rooms, hotel and stables. The company contains twenty-five male and female performers, and about twenty-two head of trick and performing horses and ponies, and a nicely assorted variety of trained wild animals in the museum, making the *tout ensemble* a first-class moral show.

JOHN LANNING, railroad agent and telegraph operator, was born in Illinois, in 1854. He received a business education, and came to Kansas in 1863, with his parents. In 1873, he took a business course in Eastman's Commercial College in New York. Returned to Kansas, and was employed by the Gulf Railroad Company one year, as local telegraph operator, and then as extra man, two months. He was then at Stilson two years, and then came to Pittsburg, and engaged in present business. He was interested in cattle business in Linn County, Kan., four years. Was married to Miss S. E. Shinkle, of Illinois, in 1874, and has one child—Howard H.

J. J. LEACH, blacksmith, was born in Ohio in 1835, where he was raised on a farm and received a business education. At the age of eighteen, he went to Iowa to learn the blacksmith trade, and remained in that State three years; afterward working in Iowa and Ohio five years. He was in the army three years and three months, and on leaving the service, worked in Iowa four years. He came to Kansas in 1868, and located at Osage Mission, remaining there eighteen months, and moving from there to Crawford County, where he was on a farm seven years. He then lived in Beulah three years, and came to Pittsburg in 1881, and opened his present business. Was married to Miss L. Homes, of Virginia, in 1864, They have four children living—Edgar, Jessie, Claudius, Maudie and Nettie, deceased.

JOHN R. LINDBURG, drugs, books and stationery, was born in Wimmerby, Sweden, in 1849; he received a thorough course of commercial instruction in Motala Business College, from which he graduated in 1865. In 1868, he came to America, and engaged in merchandising in Illinois, with which he was identified principally in that State until 1877, when he came here and embarked in his present enterprise, with which he has been successfully connected since. In 1874, he married in Cambridge, Ill., Miss Emma Vaughan, a native of Vermont. They have a family of one son and a daughter—Rolla and Lotta. Mr. Lindburg has worked actively in the development of the social, public and industrial life of the city since locating here. He served in the first Council of the city and is the present incumbent of one of its Aldermanic chairs. He has also worked actively upon the School Board. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. and the A., F. & A. M. societies, and is in the latter a Knight Templar.

JARVIS MARTIN, merchant and stock man, was born in Indiana October 11, 1843. He was raised on a farm and received a business education in his native State, and at the age of twenty-seven, began farming for himself, and continued the occupation until 1873, at which time he came to Kansas and located in Labette County, on a farm of 160 acres, which he opened and improved, and run as a grain and stock farm nine years. He came to Pittsburg in 1881 and opened his present business. He is a member of the Christian Church, and was married to Miss Maggie Phebus, of Indiana, in 1868. He owns residence and business property in Girard.

T. D. MILLER, M. D., was born in Evansville, Ind., in 1854, and removed to Illinois with his people in 1855, who settled in Harrisburg, where he was reared and educated in the public schools of that place. At the age of sixteen, he engaged in the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. E. L. Herriot, President of the Illinois State Medical Association, and continued in active study with him for two years. He then came West in 1872 and eventually located in Franklin County, Kan., having spent one year previously in Tecumseh, Neb. He continued actively in the practice of his profession there till 1879, meantime taking two courses of lectures in the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati in 1874–75. In 1879, he came here and engaged in the practice of his profession, with which he has been reputably connected since. In October, 1882, he took up a graduating course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of St. Louis, graduating from that institution [illegible] February 28, 1883. He married in 1881, Miss Ida M. Showalter, who was born and re[illegible] in Pennsylvania. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the K. of H. society. Since locating here, he has served as the City Health Officer.

T. C. MOLLOY, merchant, was born in Lexington, Mo., August 29, 1862, and was reared there to merchandising, his father having been prominently identified with boot and shoe business there. At the age of twelve years, he located, with his people, in Joplin, Mo., and the following year he took a clerical position in the "Joplin Savings Bank." This enterprise dissolved the following year, and he then accepted a position as Assistant Cashier of the "Bank of Joplin," with which he remained till August, 1879, when that bank dissolved, and he then filled the position of paying teller and credit man of the firm of Moffet & Sargent, in connection with the Lone Elm, Mining and Smelting Company, this firm having been that of the "Bank of Joplin." He continued in that capacity till the December following, when he went in the interests of the same firm to Girard as cashier of the "Bank of Girard." He had in the meantime, operated successfully in mining operations during his location at Joplin, and amassed a considerable competence. He continued in reputable connection with the "Bank of Girard" till March, 1882, when he retired from it and subsequently came here and engaged in his present industry, which he has been successfully connected since. In the meantime, operating successfully in real estate transactions, Mr. Molloy has always worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality. He filled the incumbency of Treasurer of the city of Joplin during 1878 and 1879. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and of the Knights of Pythias.

G. E. PHILLIPS, manager of boot and shoe store for C. H. Phillips & Bro., was born in Ohio, 1858; received a business education, and came to Kansas in 1870, and located at Girard in Crawford County, and opened restaurant and bakery, where he remained six years and then came to New Pittsburg in 1882.

WILLIAM C. RACKERBY, of the firm Rackerby Bros., was born in Princeton, Ky., May 24, 1839. His father being a prominent man, and extensively engaged in the mercantile industry there, he was reared to that business. In 1859, he came West and passed through this State and located in the mountains, where he was identified for a few years in stock mining operations, returning to Missouri in 1862, and enlisted in Company A, First Missouri Light Artillery, and did active service till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he returned to the mountains, and engaged in mining and live stock business for four years, doing business in this time from the head-waters of the Missouri to the Gulf of California, on both sides of the Rocky Mountains. After this he returned to Missouri, and became identified with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad as contractor for four years. During this time he married Miss Sarah Louisa DePalos, who was born and reared in New Orleans. After his connection with this railroad, he went to Texas, and became identified with the Huston & Texas Railroad, in the transportation department, but after two years' connection with it he was compelled to leave it on account of ill health, and invested in wheat growing in Western Kansas, where he was engaged for four years. After this he again engaged with the "Frisco" Railroad, and was identified with it for three years; retiring from it and engaging at his present enterprise, which he ably represents. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. society since 1875; is also member of the G. A. R. here.

DAVID RAMSEY, Superintendent Rogers Coal Company, was born in 1832. Was raised a machinist. At the age of twenty began steamboating on Ohio River, and continued two years, then operated in machine shop four years; was next in California two and a half years in the mines, then returned to Ohio and farmed one year; was next in machine shop in Portsmouth, Ohio, twelve years; then engaged with the Ashland Coal & Iron Railroad Company, in Kentucky, twelve years. Came to Kansas in 1881, and located in Labette County, on farm of 160 acres, which he run as grain, stock and fruit farm. Is a member of Methodist Episcopal Church. Is a Freemason and Good Templar. He was married to Miss Christena Gebhardt, of Ohio. They had seven children—Lenora, Fred H., Robert L., Julia Emma V., Fannie, Christena.

M. N. RANDALL, civil engineer and dealer in coal, was born in Vermont in 1829, and lived in that State until he was twenty-four years old. He received a collegiate and scientific education, and went to Wisconsin, where he was engaged in civil engineering until 1873. At that time he came to Missouri, and was engaged in the same business four years in that State, and in 1877, came to Pittsburg, Kan., where he still continues his profession, working mainly for the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company. Mr. Randall located the Wichita extension, and the Fredonia & Wichita Railroad, and was engaged on the Arkansas division from Plymouth to Fayetteville. He is now leasing lands, mining and shipping coal. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a Freemason. He was married to Miss Martha D. Allen, of Ohio, in 1864, and has two children living—Mattie A. and Lillian. Frank E. and Gracie A., deceased.

I. J. ROCHUSSEN, agent of the Pittsburg Town Company. He was born in the Netherlands in 1839, but raised in Vermont. He returned to Europe, in order there to receive a collegiate education, and graduated at Utrecht in law and literature. He came back to Vermont, and there, during ten years, practiced law. He also was during two years immigration agent of the State of Minnesota, for Vermont and Canada. In May, 1873, he went to Minnesota, prospecting in the interest of Eastern parties. In January, 1876, he went to Nebraska, and spent there six months examining the lands of the Union Pacific and the Burlington & Missouri, with a view on Mennonite immigration. In June of that same year he went to Kansas, and established a newspaper, called the Halstead *Record*, at Halstead, Harvey County. In March, 1877, he founded a Mennonite colony in Woodson County, on Missouri, Kansas & Pacific lands, and became agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Pacific for Mennonite immigration. In 1878, he settled in Labette County, and made frequent trips to Eastern States, for selling their Kansas lands. In 1880, he opened a real estate office at Oswego, Kan. In July, 1882, he went to Pittsburg, Crawford County, Kan., as agent of a company which owns the town site and a large tract of surrounding land. While in Minnesoto the 1st of January, 1874, he was commissioned Major of engineers in the militia of that State. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and on the 15th of December, 1859, married, at Wokey, Somersetshire, England, Miss Katharine Anne Drake.

EDWARD L. SANDS, druggist, was born in New York City in 1848, and in early youth removed to Delaware County, where he resided till 1856. He then came West. Has lived in various Western States, and during the past eleven years he has been engaged in the drug business. He spent some years in Missouri, and came from that State to Kansas in March, 1880. At that time he located at Osawatomie and engaged in the drug and stationery business. Mr. Sands has a well stocked store, and is in enjoyment of a very satisfactory trade. He has the happy faculty of serving his customers with the most nauseous dose of medicine with a smile so genial and kindly that they almost feel it a pleasure to take the stuff. May his shadow never be less.

J. E. SAUER, general merchant, was born in Germany, 1821. Came to United States at age of ten years. Located in Missouri. Was in furniture business in Missouri from 1842 to 1852, at which time opened mercantile stock in Missouri and continued twenty-two years, and then took charge of Lo Motte Company's store in Madison County, Missouri, and continued nine years. Came to Kansas in 1882, and located in New Pittsburg in present business. Was Postmaster in Missouri twenty years. Was also School Trustee and Treasurer in Missouri. Is a Freemason, and a member of the I. O. O. F. Was married to Miss Mary Ponde, of Germany, 1842. Their living children are—Joseph F., John A., Raymond, Lawrence, Charles, Lizzie, Louisa, Annie. Lost wife 1873. Was married to Miss Annie J. Helfrenk, of Illinois, 1875. They have two children—Henry C. and Clara.

P. H. SAWYER, dealer in grain and coal, was born in Ohio in 1840, in which State he was raised in mercantile business, receiving a business education. He began mercantile business for himself at Cleveland, at the age of twenty-one, which he continued eighteen months, when he went to Colorado, and was in mining business until September, 1863. He then joined the army, and served until July 3, 1866. He was next engaged at Nebraska City in mill and lumber business until November, 1868, then farmed two years, and was then in mill business six months, when he went to Colorado on account of sickness in his family. He subsequently engaged in coal business at Fort Scott, Kan., one year, and was then in Litchfield, Crawford County, in coal and mercantile business three and one-half years. He was next engaged in butcher business in Pittsburg, eighteen months, at the end of which time he commenced his present business. He was Police Judge of Pittsburg two years, and Justice of the Peace a short time. He is a member of the order of Freemasons. He was married to Miss Alice V. Rooman, of St. Louis, in 1866. They have three children—Edwin E., Henry P., Charlotte. Owns brick residence and business house in New Pittsburg.

FROMAN SHOUT, (retired), was born in Ohio July 24, 1824. At the age of twenty began teaching school. After following that employment for two years, was engaged in trade one year. He went to California in 1849, and worked in the mines four years, when he returned to Ohio for a short time, and went again to California in 1853, where he was on a farm four years. He then lived in Ohio, and engaged in farming and the mercantile business until 1870, at which time he came to Kansas and located in Crawford County, on a farm of 160 acres, where he remained seven years, and was in Opolis seven months, in the mercantile business a short time. He then came to Pittsburg and built a hotel, which he run until January, 1882. He has built six houses in Pittsburg. He was married to Miss Cordelia Loring, of Ohio, in 1858. They have five children—Emery F., Alice N., Ambrose B., Lenona G., Earnest C., Idella, and Emma, deceased.

C. B. SMELKER, of the firm of Smelker & Co., butchers, was born in Pennsylvania 1838; was raised on farm. At age of fifteen began carpenter's trade, and continued four years, then opened butcher business in Pennsylvania. Was in Texas five years; lived in Girard short time, and came to New Pittsburg in 1880. Mr. Smelker is a member of order of Freemasons, Odd Fellows, and A. O. U. W. Owns business house and ten acres, and slaughter house adjoining town. He was married to Miss Annie Aults, of Pennsylvania, in 1869. They have three children—Benjamin C., Thomas T. and Charles M.

H. R. THURSTON, attorney at law, was born in Belfast, Me., March 4, 1857. He received a collegiate education, graduating at Union College, N. Y., in 1876. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and then took a prospecting trip to Texas, Old and New Mexico, California and Colorado, and back to Kansas, locating in New Pittsburg in September, 1880. Mr. Thurston is a member of the M. E. Church, and also belongs to the A. O. U. W. He was married to Miss Julia A. Jones, of Missouri, October 14, 1882.

ROBERT VOETH, dealer in drugs, medicines, etc., was born in Germany in 1820, and was raised in mercantile business and book-keeping. Received a collegiate education and came to the United States. He was in Pennsylvania two years prospecting, then clerked in Quincy, Ill., eighteen months, then went into business in Liberty, Ill., in groceries and dry goods six months, then to Quincy in the same line one year; was next Justice of the Peace four years. Was elected for two terms Engrossing Clerk in the House of Representatives of Adams County, Ill.; was then in the drug business five years, was burned out and went to Missouri, locating on a farm one year; was next at Liberty two years in the drug business, then kept books at Quincy nine and a half years, and held the office of Notary Public in Adams County, Ill., for over twenty-five years. Came to Kansas in 1878, and settled in Crawford County on a farm three years, then to Pittsburg, and opened a grocery business, which he run six months, and then opened his present business. He owns a farm of 120 acres in Chetopa. Owns a business and residence houses in Pittsburg. Owns a half interest in a combined corn planter and cultivator. Is a Freemason. He was married in 1847 to Nancy M. Langford, and has nine children living—Frederick, Robert C., Emma, Albert G., William H., Bertha, Paul, Ada and Charles; deceased, Pauline M., Franklin and Wiley.

GEORGE WALKER WILLIAMS, M. D., was born in Henry County, Tenn., January 1, 1850; received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his nativity. At the age of sixteen, he began business for himself in merchandising, and after one year's experience in this industry he concluded to take up the study of medicine, and began under the tuition of Dr. A. M. Wilson, of Paris, Tenn., and continued the study until the age of twenty, when he took a collegiate course in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky. After a thorough course of one year he located in Marshfield, Mo., and carried on the practice of his profession till 1882. Meantime, he took up a graduating course in the Louisville University and graduated in 1878. In 1882, he located here, and has been identified with the practice of his profession since. He married, in 1873, in Lebanon, Mo., Miss Helena Hudson of that place. They have a family of one son and two daughters—Clara Lenora, Lunsford M. and Flora Belle. He is an active member of the A., F. & A. M. Society.

W. C. WALKER, Township Treasurer of Baker Township, was born in Smith County, Tenn., April 18, 1851, and was reared there to the merchandising industry. At the age of fourteen, he began life for himself in merchandising, and soon after began the study of telegraphy at Paducah, Ky., which he soon completed, and took charge of an office in that State. In 1872, he came to St. Louis and got an appointment as chief operator on the Missouri Pacific Railway at Jefferson City; he resigned subsequently and went to Fulton, Mo., as operator for the Chicago & Alton Railway, where he remained several years. During this time he was elected to the State Legislature, but was disqualified on a technicality. Gov. Hardin, however, appointed him an honorary member of the State Board of Managers at the Centennial Exposition, where he did active service. His next professional work was with the Kansas Pacific Railway for a short time, then with the Kansas City & St. Joe Railway for a year, then he went on the Union Pacific Railway, and was connected with that road for two years. Returning to St. Louis, he accepted a position with the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, and came to Kansas and was soon after appointed as agent here, with which he remained till a short time since, when he retired from railway work, and engaged, February 3, 1883, in journalism, and established the Pittsburg *Times*, and on the 6th of that month he was elected to his present incumbency. In 1876, he married Miss Lillian I. Walker, of Mexico, Mo., a lady of fine literary attainments. They have a family of two daughters—Daisy Lee and Ada Gertrude. He is an active member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., K. of P., K. of L. Societies.

OPOLIS.

Opolis is situated in the extreme southeastern part of Crawford County, on the Girard Branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.

A town was laid out at this point in 1868, by J. L. Davis and E. B. Hoyt, called State Line. It was so named from the fact that it lay immediately upon the line between the States of Missouri and Kansas. The cause which gave rise to its establishment was the apparent certainty of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad being constructed along this line, which was not only talked of, but even the preliminary survey was made. The town site was laid off and four houses were built before anything was done toward the construction of the road. J. L. Davis had the honor of building the first two houses, one of which was used for a hotel and store, and the other was a dwelling. Then E. B. Hoyt and J. H. Gould erected a storeroom, in which they put a stock of goods. Following this, G. W. Scott erected a residence building. With this the building of the town ceased, since all the bright prospects were defeated. The railroad, instead of being built on the State line was located and built several miles to the west, thus leaving the town far inland, so far as the road was concerned. In 1876, the Girard & Joplin Railroad was built, passing through the town. This road was afterward sold to the St. Louis & San Francisco Company and is now a branch of that road. This gave a new impetus to the building of the town. The site was re-surveyed in July, 1877, on lands owned by J. L. Davis and E. B. Hoyt. The name Opolis, a Greek word meaning city, was given to the town for the reason of its being a rare and odd name.

A rapid growth ensued, so that by the end of the year 1877 the town numbered several business houses and a population of about 200.

The post office was established in 1877; J. H. Osborn was the first Postmaster. He was succeeded by T. L. Holden. The first school was taught in the district schoolhouse, which stood about one and one-half miles east of the town. A school building was erected in what is called West Opolis, in 1881, in which the first school was taught by Mrs. Hicox and Mrs. Bishop. A schoolhouse was built in East Opolis in 1882, in which Miss Campbell, of Carthage, Mo., thught the first school. The present school population of the town is about 100. The town contains two church organizations, the Methodist and Quaker; both of which have buildings. There are also two society organizations, the Odd Fellows and Good Templars.

A small mill was built in 1880 by —— Stroup. It contains two run of stone, and is operated in the manufacture of flour, meal and feed.

In 1881, Dr. C. A. Lynga made an addition on the east side of the town, just across the Missouri line. On this addition are several buildings, among which are one drug and one general store and three saloons. The following is a summary of the business houses of the entire town: Two drug, five general, two grocery and one furniture store, two hotels, one meat market, one harness shop, two lumber yards, two barber shops, two livery barns, three blacksmith shops, one shoe-maker shop, three physicians, one Justice of the Peace and three Notaries.

The increase of population has been highly encouraging, now numbering about 500. The town is favorably situated in the midst of a fertile and thrifty farming community, from which is sustained a brisk and flourishing business.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

L. G. BISHOP, livery and grain dealer, was born in Kentucky in 1850, and lived on a farm in that State until he came to Kansas in 1877, and located in Crawford County, where he engaged in the stock business. He bought a farm of 509 acres, which is now worth $12,000, and has about one hundred head of cattle, worth $2,000. He was married to Miss Liddie M. Grubbs, of Kentucky, in 1876. Mrs. Bishop died in 1881, leaving one child—Mirtle M.

J. H. GOULD, grain and stock-dealer, was born and reared in Adams County, Ill., and was identified with the farming and stock-raising industry there. In 1862, at the age of twenty-one, he enlisted in Company C, Seventy-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and did active service until the close of the war, when he was discharged honorably. During his war service he was in Andersonville Prison for four months. In 1868, he located here and carried on farming and stock-raising successfully until 1882, when he retired from it. In 1878, he established his present industry, and has successfully operated it since. He married, in 1866, Miss S. J. Hoyt, who was born in Orange County, N. Y., and reared in Adams County, Ill., and who departed this life in 1867, and is buried in the Pulaski Cemetery, Ill., leaving one daughter—Jennie B. In 1874, he married Miss S. E. Michie, a native of Canada. They have a family of one son and two daughters—Emily R., Ina E. and Benjamin. He has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here. He is the present Notary Public and Justice of the Peace, which position he has held reputably for several years. He is also an active member of the I. O. O. F. Society.

HON. E. B. HOYT, dealer in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, hardware and queensware, was born and reared in Adams County, Ill., and graduated in a thorough classical course of study from Knox College, Ill., in 1866, at the age of twenty-four. In 1868, he located here and engaged in farming and stock-raising, which he carried on successfully until 1877, when he retired from it and assisted very materially in organizing the present town, after which he engaged in his present industry, and has very successfully operated since. In 1876, he represented this district in the Legislative Assembly of the State. He has worked actively in the development of the social, public and industrial life of his locality since coming here, and has besides his official position already mentioned filled many minor municipal official positions of honor and trust. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. Society. The family are members of the M. E. Church. In 1870, he married Miss Melissa A. Embree, who was born and reared in Monroe County, Mo., and was educated in McGee College, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt have a family of one son and daughter living—May and Ebenezer, and have buried one son—James Reynolds, in the Crocker Cemetery, Opolis.

GEORGE W. HILL, of the firm of Weaver & Hill, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes groceries and queensware. Mr. Hill was born and reared in Wayne County, Mo. At the age of twenty in 1875, he engaged as baggage master with the "Frisco" Railway; learned telegraphing soon after, which he actively followed until 1881, when he joined the present partnership which he ably represents. He married in 1881 Miss Kate Branham, of Missouri; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. society here.

THEODORE L. HOLDEN, Postmaster and express agent, was born in Wisconsin in 1852, he was raised in Missouri, and was engaged in mining in Joplin three years. He then went to Galena, where he was in the mines for two years, coming to Opolis in 1878, where he was in the grocery business three years, and was appointed Postmaster March 25, 1881. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Married Miss L. Branham, of Missouri, in 1873. They have two children—Bennie A. and Claude C.

ISAAC A. HOPKINS, farmer and furniture dealer, was born in Kentucky in 1834. He was raised on a farm in Indiana, where he remained until the age of thirty-eight, at which time he came to Kansas and located near Girard on a farm; he remained one year and then came to Opolis, rented a farm and lived on it four years, and then bought eighty acres which he improved and is still cultivating. In 1881, he opened a furniture store in Opolis, which he is now operating in connection with his farming; he owns three houses and lots in Opolis, forty acres of land three-fourths of a mile from the town, and eighty acres one mile from town. He is now Clerk of the School Board, and is member and Trustee of the Methodist Church. He was married to Mrs. Julia A. Muck, of Indiana, in 1866, and has two children—John E. and Clara L.

E. M. KARR, dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps. Mr. Karr is a native of Iowa. At an early age he came to Kansas with his people, who settled in 1857. He was identified at first with farming and stock-raising, but latterly engaged in merchandising, which he has successfully operated, locating here in 1882. In 1882, he married Miss Jennie Swan, who was born and reared in Clark County, Ind., and who settled in Miami County, Kan., with her parents in 1872.

WILLIAM H. LANDY, real estate, loan and insurance agent, was born in Kentucky in 1836. At the age of nineteen he began clerking in a store, and was engaged in that occupation and teaching school ten years. He came to Missouri in 1868, and to Kansas in 1881, locating in Opolis, and where he was employed as clerk until 1882, when he opened his present business. He is a member and Elder in the Christian Church. Was married to Miss Mary A. Cole, of Iowa, in 1876, and has three children—Joline, Luther and Edgar.

DR. A. C. LYNGAR, druggist, was born in Missouri October 15, 1846. He was raised on a farm, and he received a business and medical education, graduating from Missouri Medical College in the class of 1876. He practiced at Millard, Mo., two years, and at Coon Creek four years; moving to Opolis, Jasper Co., Mo., in 1879, where he purchased land, laid out the town in 1880, and commenced his present business. Dr. Lyngar owns a grain and stock farm adjoining Opolis, one in Greene County, Mo., and one in Bourbon County. Is a member of A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. He was married to Miss Adis Steidie, of Missouri, in 1867; has six children—Edline, Ottis, Harry, Estella, Noble and Julia.

DANIEL W. MORRIS, merchant, was born in Indiana in 1848. He was brought up on a farm, received a fair education and taught school in Indiana two terms, afterward farming until 1880. He was then in the grocery business one year; and in 1882 came to Kansas, located in Opolis, and commenced his present business. He now owns a farm of 120 acres and his business property. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and was married to Miss Sarah E. Miller, of Ohio, in 1871. They have three children—Sarah A., Annie E. and Thomas.

R. E. VERMILLION, drugs, books and stationery, was born in Lawrence County, Mo., in 1855, and received his rudimentary and literary education in the public schools of his nativity. In 1876, he engaged at drug merchandising in Medoc, Mo., and carried it on successfully there till 1878, when he located here, and has very successfully operated his present industry since. In 1875, he married Miss Fannie Mills, of his native county. Mr. Vermillion is an active member of the I. O. O. F. society here.

J. C. WEIBLEY, M. D., was born in Woodstock, Shenandoah Co., Va., in 1819. He received his literary education at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., and his professional at the University of Columbia, D. C., now known as the "National Medical College." In 1844, he began the practice of his profession in his native State, and prosecuted it actively there till 1854, when he came to Kansas, and has been principally identified with the practice of his profession in the State since. During the late civil war he did active service both in the field and professionally. He married Miss Sophia C. Allen, of his nativity. Dr. Weibley has always worked for the advancement of the public, social and industrial life of the locality in which he lived. He has been an active member of the A., F. & A. M. society since 1844. He and his wife are members of the R. C. Church, of which his wife is a regular communicant.

G. T. WILLIAMS, M. D., was born in Putnam County, N. Y., in 1850, and located with his people in Wisconsin in 1855. He received his literary education in the River Falls Academy, and his professional at Red Wing, Minn., in a course of private lectures during 1872-73-74. In 1877, he began the practice of his profession in Lawrence County, Tenn., and carried it on successfully there until December, 1882, when he located here. He married in 1878, Miss Clara E. Williams, who was born in Bureau County, Ill., and reared in Polk County, Wis. They have a family of two daughters—Ida P. and Cora M.

CHEROKEE.

Cherokee is situated on the southern part of Crawford County, twelve miles south of Girard, at the crossing of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, by the branch running from Fort Scott to Cherryvale, formerly the narrow gauge, but now a part of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. The town dates its beginning from the early part of 1870, when the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad was in process of construction. Various points were established along the line of the road for the accommodation of construction hands, in supplying them with provisions, etc. The first institution of this sort, and the first building on the town site, was a small box house erected by William Sharp. This was occupied as a store room in which was kept a stock of groceries, feed, and bad whisky. In a short time after this, the railroad section house was built.

It became necessary for the company to give names to these various boarding stations, along the line as it was built, for purposes of facilitating the consignment of supplies. This place was supposed to lie just within the north line of Cherokee County, and from this took the name Cherokee. It was afterward discovered to be in Crawford County instead of Cherokee.

The land which forms the site of the town was originally the property of John J. Hoke and John G. Knox, by whom it was entered and deeded.

The country, at this time, was sparsely settled, and the land was held at a very low price.

The town site was donated to the railroad company, by which the original plat was surveyed and laid off in April, 1870. Through the attraction of a naturally fertile and promising country, and the extravagant advertisements of the railroad company, was induced a rapid influx of settlers. The town occupying a favorable position received a proportionate share of emigration. At no time has it, by any cause, been impelled to unnatural and inordinate growth, having from the beginning progressed with the natural demands as a point of trade and supply. For this reason the growth has always been healthy, stable and permanent. As the surrounding country, which is finely adapted to agriculture, improves the town, also progresses to a suitable degree.

The city has a population of about 1,200, and is an active trading point, full of thrifty, enterprising and energetic business men.

FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage ceremony was performed in the town by Capt. Jamison, Justice of the Peace. The contracting parties were a Mr. Cook and a widow lady living on Cow Creek. The bridal procession consisted of the two parties in wagon drawn by an ox team. The compensation for the performance of the ceremony consisted of two bushels of potatoes and half a dozen chickens.

The first marriage of resident young people was that of Jared Bartee and Miss Sarah Nance.

The first birth was that of Willie Manlove, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manlove, in the summer of 1870. In the following spring, he died, which was the first death.

The first saloon was kept by Tom McGraw.

The first lawsuit was that of Thomas Pursell against John Pennington. The action was brought against the latter for "jumping a claim," to which the former claimed title. The case was adjudged in favor of the defendant. The defendant's attorney was E. A. Perry, who afterward said that neither of the parties to the suit had title to the land.

The post office was established in Cherokee in 1870. W. R. Sharp was the first Postmaster. The office has since been held by Joseph Lucas, S. Manlove, and since April 1, 1878, by J. C. Gove, the present incumbent.

The first school taught in this vicinity was that established in 1870, by Capt. Jamison. During the summer of that year Jamison built a house about a mile south of the town, furnished the teacher, his daughter, now Mrs. M. H. Alberty, and books to those unable to procure them, free of charge. A mounted herald was sent abroad through the land proclaiming its establishment and inviting all who wished to come and drink from this Pierian Spring.

This, in truth, was a "free school," since Jamison furnished its support and extended its accommodations to all the children of the neighborhood without charge. The average attendance was about thirteen.

The first school in the town was taught in 1871, by Miss Sarah Jamison, now Mrs. E. A. Perry. It was kept in the old section house. The attendance was extremely small, the enrollment numbering seven, and the school was of short continuance. A school building was erected in 1872. The plan of the house was only one story, upon which the lodges erected a second story. This building continued in use for school purposes until the completion of the new schoolhouse in the latter part of 1882. It is a large two-story brick structure of elegant design and finish, costing about $8,000.

The schools, enrolling 324 pupils, comprise four departments, under charge of as many teachers, as follows: C. E. Cory, principal and teacher of the higher grade; E. E. Shafer, teacher of the first intermediate; Matie Wilkinson, teacher of the second intermediate, and Jennie Coman, teacher of the primary department.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

Christian sentiment early found expression and promulgation in this section. Perhaps the first public organization of this sort was that of the Union Sunday school, which was made early in 1870. Thomas Graham was the first Superintendent, and the exercises were conducted in a hay shed on Mr. Heiner's farm. During the summer it was held in Jamison's schoolhouse.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1872, by Rev. B. Combs, with a membership of six. It was effected in the school building, in which services were held until the erection of a church house in 1874. It is a one-story frame, 36x68 feet, and cost $2,700. A parsonage was built in 1878. It is a neat frame cottage costing $600. The membership of the congregation is 110. The following is a list of the names of the pastors who have labored in this charge: B. Combs, C. A. King, H. Carter, T. Audas, James Murrey and W. T. White.

The Christian Church was organized March 24, 1877, by Rev. E. R. Childers, of Fulton, Mo. The church began with twenty-one members and now has forty. The organization and early services were conducted in the Methodist Church. Meetings are now held in the Presbyterian Church.

The United Brethren Congregation was organized in 1875. In 1879, the church building was finished. The body at present is without a regular pastor.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1876. The church was built in 1880. The building was finished with a steeple, which was blown off by a wind storm, July 3, 1882, doing considerable damage to the entire structure. The colored people have an organization and hold meetings in the United Brethren church building.

The city contains three secret organizations, the Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of Workmen and the Masonic.

The Cherokee Lodge, No. 107, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 24, 1872, by District Deputy Grand Master N. Sennett, of Girard. The lodge began with seven charter members and nine initiates. The present membership, in good standing, is forty.

The Cherokee Lodge, A., F. & A. M., was instituted in October, 1873. This order contains a membership of fifty, in full standing.

The Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was organized in August, 1879, and now has a membership of forty-five, in full and regular standing. The Odd Fellows and Masons together own a hall, in which all the lodges hold their meetings.

THE PRESS AND OTHER LOCAL MATTERS.

The Cherokee Pharos was taken from Girard to Cherokee in May, 1874, by W. K. Goode. It was continued at this place only till the fall of the same year, and, in September, was returned to Girard.

The Cherokee Index was started by Mrs. Mary A. Spring June 3, 1875. In July of that year, H. C. Brandon became editor, who in a few weeks was succeeded by P. J. Coston. After editing the paper until November 5, 1875, Coston gave up the editorship. On the 17th of December, Mrs. Spring sold out to G. W. B. Hoffman and John T. Metcalf. In April, 1876, Metcalf sold his interest to Hoffman, by whom the paper, which had hitherto been published as an Independent sheet, was converted into a Democratic organ. March 16, 1878, Metcalf bought back his interest and re-formed the partnership. On September 21, 1878, it was taken to Columbus, Cherokee County.

The Young Cherokee was established by H. H. Webb and H. L. St. Clair, two boys. It was started as a small amateur concern, the first number of which appeared May 13, 1876. St. Clair retired in June, and, in the following month Webb largely increased the size of the sheet. At the time of the great lead excitement at Short Creek, in the spring of 1877, the paper was taken to that place, the first issue being made May 26, 1877. The paper afterward became the *Mining Echo*.

The Cherokee Banner was started in the fall of 1877, the first issue appearing on the 6th of October. H. H. Webb was also the founder of this paper. It was purchased July 12, 1878, by S. Smith, who continued its publications. The paper finally suspended.

The Temperance Rural was established July 4, 1878, by J. F. St. Clair and J. S. Moore. It was devoted to the advocacy of temperance, but was subsequently suspended.

The Cherokee Sentinel was established in April, 1879, by Charles M. Lucas. It was begun as a four-column quarto, but at the end of the first year was enlarged to an eight column paper. New presses, machinery and material have since been added. Besides the publication of the paper, considerable job work is also done. The paper since its beginning has enjoyed a constantly increasing patronage and prosperity, and has become one of the firmly established institutions of the city.

There is but one monetary institution in the place. This is the banking firm of G. W. Pye & Co. The business of the firm began in October, 1881, since which time they have conducted a prosperous business. G. W. Pye is the head of the concern and J. C. Smith is Cashier.

The Cherokee Flouring Mill was built in 1871 by Alberty & Vaughan. The cost of the building, machinery, etc., was about $20,000. It contains three run of stone, etc., and a steam corn-sheller. The mill is held under lease by the firm of Morley & Moore, who are engaged in its operation.

The Anchor Flouring Mill, the property of S. E. Leigh, was built in 1873. It contains two run of buhrs, and is operated in connection with a flourishing business.

The Cherokee Machine Shops were established in 1874 by Frank Webster. They were begun as a blacksmith shop, and gradually machinery was added. The shop contains a lathe, polishing and grinding machinery, drill press, full set of pipe tools, etc. The whole is run by a ten-horse power engine. This enterprise, it is safe to predict, is the ground work for machine shops of considerable magnitude in the future.

A broom factory was established in 1882 by Edwards & Robertson. They run two machines, and are turning out considerable work of an excellent quality.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WM. V. BERRY, of the firm of Dennis & Berry, dealers in hardware, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, September 28, 1834; went to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1839, lived there twenty years. He was raised a farmer and received a liberal education. He went to Colorado in 1859 and was in the mines there three years; then enlisted in the First Colorado Cavalry and soldiered three years and two months, and during that time traveled over a large portion of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico, a part of the time with the noted Scout Kit Carson. Was in several fights with the Indians; was wounded twice, and is still carrying some of their lead in one of his ankles. He returned to Illinois in 1866, and in 1872 came to Kansas and located at Cherokee, Crawford County, engaging in his present business. He owns a residence and business property, and also in connection with Mr. Dennis owns an addition to Cherokee.

MRS. M. A. CASTERLINE, millinery and fancy goods, was born in Illinois December 13, 1841, and was raised in the millinery business. She received a high school education and began business in Iowa at the age of twenty-two, and continued fifteen years. She came to Cherokee in 1876 and opened her present business. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was married to Mr. M. J. Casterline, of Iowa, in 1856. They have three children—T. H., Annie and Charles.

A. N. CHADSEY, general merchant, grain and stock dealer, was born in Illinois January 8, 1838, and received a business education, graduating at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. He enlisted in the army in 1862 in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, Company C; was mustered in at Quincy; was in the Army of the Mississippi, Sixteenth Army Corps, under A. J. Smith; was in the fight around Vicksburg; was on the Red River expedition; followed Price through Missouri; fought Hood at Nashville; was in the siege at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Mobile, September, 1865. Then after taking a course at Bryant & Stratton's College, came to Kansas in 1866 and located at Monmouth in a general store three years, and then to Cherokee, and was in business with Jo Lucus three years; sold out and built the house and started the firm of Chadsey & Bro., and ran it three years, at which time his brother died, since which he has managed it alone. Opened a branch store at Monmouth in 1879. He owns two improved farms of 160 acres each; owns a brick store 25x140 feet, two stories and basement; owns a residence with six lots. He is Mayor of the city and Clerk of his School District. He is a Freemason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is Commander. He was a member of the first county organization. He was married to Miss S. E. Adam, of Kansas, in 1868. They have five children living—Ida, Florence, Fred N., Robbie (deceased), Mildred and Frank L. Mr. Chadsey owns a store and elevator, the capacity of which is 12,000 bushels. He buys and sells grain and stock of all kinds.

WILLIAM H. CLARK, druggist, was born in Ohio July 11, 1830. He received a common school education and was raised in the mercantile business. At the age of sixteen he began clerking for his father in Oshkosh, Wis., and continued twelve years. He came to Kansas in 1858, prospecting, and returned to Wisconsin in the winter of 1859 and 1860. He remained a short time and then went to North Missouri with his father, meeting the drouth of 1860; returned to Southern Iowa to winter. In the spring of 1861, he started to Kansas; went as far as St. Joseph, Mo., and joined the army for three years, in the Thirty-fifth Missouri Regiment, Company B. He went in as a private, and came out as Regimental Quartermaster, July, 1865. He returned to St. Joseph, Mo., and clerked one winter; then went to Kansas and settled in Cherokee County on a farm of 160 acres, which he improved and ran eleven years as a stock and grain farm. He has a good line of all kinds of fruits and berries, hedge and wire fence, fine stock, water, and sixty acres of timber on a creek which runs through the farm. Mr. Clark owns in connection with his father, 570 acres of fine farm lands—130 acres of timber, 300 acres in cultivation and 140 acres in pasture. He owns residence and business house in Cherokee. He was married to Miss Augusta Wygant, of New York, March, 1866. They have three children—Mary A., Ida I. and Jennie. Mrs. Clark is a graduate of the Alford Center University, N. Y. Miss Mary A. Clark is Secretary of the Union Sunday school and is organist at the Presbyterian Church.

MISS JOSIE CULPEPPER, dealer in groceries and queensware, was born in Missouri February 10, 1859. She was educated in the high school and taught school in Missouri five years. She came to Kansas in 1882, locating in Cherokee and opened the above business in May of that year. Miss Culpepper owns an interest in two farms in Missouri and one in Arkansas.

J. M. DENNIS, of the firm of Dennis & Berry, dealers in hardware, was born in Illinois March 19, 1837, and was educated in the high school at Galesburg, Ill. He began teaching school at the age of twenty-one, in Illinois, and continued twelve years. He was then in merchandise three years. He came to Kansas in 1872 and settled in Cherokee and opened his present business. He bought and improved 160 acres of land, owns residence and business property, which he built. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was on the building committee of the Presbyterian Church. He was on the School Board several years; was the first Mayor of the city and has been Mayor twice since, and was Councilman twice. He carries a stock of from $7,000 to $8,000 and sells yearly from $30,000 to $35,000 worth. He was married to Mrs. T. D. Jones, of Illinois, in 1866. Mrs. Dennis is a member of the Presbyterian Church and takes an active part in churches and schools, and is a strong advocate of the temperance cause.

THOMAS L. DONNELLY, of the firm of Donnelly & Jackson, furniture dealers, was born in New York July 12, 1836. He began farming at the age of eighteen years in New Jersey, and farmed two years, then moved to Illinois settling on a farm until 1861, at which time he joined the army and was mustered out in 1865. He then farmed for two years in Illinois; was then in the drug business for two years in Illinois. He came to Kansas in 1875 and located on a farm of 160 acres, which he improved and ran two years, then came to Cherokee and engaged in the ice business with W. F. Hainer four years, then bought out a furniture and undertaking house and ran it for two years, then took Mr. Jackson as a partner, and has since continued it as the above named firm. He is a Freemason and a member of the A. O. U. W., Select Knights and belongs to the Chapter of Knights. He was married to Miss Mary C. Brewer, of Illinois, in 1864. They have three children—Jennie B., Ada and Orin W.

J. H. FOSTER, butcher and dealer in hides, was born in Canada June 20, 1858. At the age of sixteen he began trading in stock of all kinds, and continued in Canada until 1877. He then moved to Chicago, then to Quincy, Ill., then to Cherokee, and bought a farm of eighty acres in Cherokee County, which he improved. He opened a butcher shop in Cherokee in 1880. Sold out in 1881, and went to Western Kansas and dealt in stock a short time. He then went to Red Cloud, Hastings, and Omaha, Neb.; then to Cheyenne, Wy.; then to Salt Lake City; then to Denver, Leadville, Montana, Pike's Peak, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, New Mexico; then to Cherokee, Kan., a short time; then to Springfield, Mo.; was then in Arkansas trading in cattle. Returned to Cherokee, Crawford County, and opened a butcher shop; opened also butcher shops in Weir City and Scammonville, which he still runs

WILLIAM F. HAINER, dealer in drugs and jewelry, was born in Pennsylvania April 22, 1830. Was raised on a farm and received a liberal education. He came to Kansas in 1868, and located at Baxter Springs as clerk in a drug store; then came to Cherokee in 1873 and opened a drug store for himself. Was Councilman and Mayor of Cherokee and City Treasurer. Is a member of A. O. U. W. Owns residence and business property in Cherokee, and also an eighty-acre stock and grain farm in Crawford County. It has a hedge and stone fence and a good line of fruits. The eighty acres is coal land, the coal of which he takes out and ships. Mr. Hainer built a brick block, 50x80, in 1882, and will occupy one part of the block with his own business in February, 1883. He also owns five tenement houses, which he built. He was married to Miss D. Keifer, of Ohio, in 1876. They have one child living—Frank C. Harry F., deceased.

G. F. HANCOCK, tonsorial artist, farming and stock dealing, was born in Lee County, Iowa, in 1854, and engaged in his profession in his native State, which he carried on actively for a few years. In 1878, he located here, and has carried on his business here since very successfully. In 1878, he married Miss E. S. Bellows, a native of Ohio. They have buried their two little boys—Alfred Homer and Aubrey Neil—in the Cherokee Cemetery. Mr. Hancock is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. societies. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. His farm consists of eighty acres of improved land, in Section 24, Cherokee Township, Cherokee County, together with an orchard of fifty apple trees, a good dwelling house and stable.

J. L. JACKSON, of the firm of Donnelly & Jackson, furniture dealers, was born in Missouri in 1838. He was raised in the milling business. At the age of twenty-one, he began business for himself in Missouri, and continued there fifteen years. He came to Kansas in 1878, and settled at Monmouth, engaged in the mill business, and continued there two years, and then went into the furniture business at Cherokee in 1881. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and Select Knights. Mr. Jackson was married to Miss Phœbe J. Norman, of Missouri, in 1867. They have two children—James H. and William E.

R. N. KEMP, dealer in grain and coal, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1845, and settled with his people in Muscatine County, Iowa, in 1853, where he was reared and educated. He received his literary education in the State University, and also at Greenwood Academy, Muscatine. After completing his studies, he engaged in farming and stock-raising, and followed it actively in Iowa till 1875, when he came here and engaged in his present industry, which he has carried on actively since. He married Miss Sarah F. Lucas in 1871, who departed this life in 1876, and is buried in the Cherokee Cemetery, leaving one daughter—Clara Eda. In 1879, he married Miss Jennie Murray, a native of Michigan. They have one daughter—Hattie. Mr. Kemp has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of this place since coming here. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W. Society and the Select Knights. The family are members of the M. E. Church. In connection with the above industry, he also has 100 acres of well-improved land, just outside of the city limits, containing a nice orchard of 100 fruit trees of a nicely assorted variety, good dwelling and stables. He is also interested in coal lands, from which he derives an important revenue.

W. A. LAIDLAW, dealer in hay and hay presses, was born in Lincoln County, Ontario, Canada, in 1848, and was reared in Elgin County. In 1869, he located in Kansas, and engaged in merchandising in Pawnee, and carried it on actively for four years, after which he located here, and has been identified with his present industry here since. In 1873, he married Miss Kate C. Vestal, who was born and reared in Poweshiek County, Iowa. They have a family of one son and a daughter—W. Stanley and Juanita. Mr. Laidlaw has worked actively in the development of the public, social and industrial life of this locality since coming here. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Laidlaw began his business here upon a merely nominal capital, and has by dint of steady and persistent industry extended his trade to all of the important cities of the West, and does an annual business of $30,000.

JERRY LAGO, wagon and carriage maker and general blacksmithing, was born near Paris, France, in 1840, and learned his trade there. In 1864, he came to America, and followed his trade in the Canadas for three years, after which he followed it through Michigan and Illinois for several years, locating here in 1873, where he has very successfully carried on his present industry since. He was married in Springfield, Ill., October 2, 1868, to Miss Emma E. Crays, who was born and reared in Illinois. They have had seven children born unto them—three are dead and four survive, three sons and one daughter, to wit: Adolphus, Elizabeth Cordelia, Joseph Carl and Harry W. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. Society. The family are members of the Methodist Church. In connection with the above industry, he owns and carries on a farm of ninety-six acres, just outside of the city limits, containing a nice orchard of 400 fruit trees of a nice assorted variety, and a good dwelling, barns and stable, etc.

S. E. LEIGH, proprietor and owner of the Anchor Mills, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1836, and learned the profession of practical engineer in Illinois at an early age, followed it in that State for several years, and afterward in Missouri. In 1873, he located in Kansas, and was actively identified with his profession in the State till 1879, when he bought his present business and has carried it on actively since. He was married in Illinois to Miss Mary J. Poindexter, whom he buried in La Mars Cemetery, Barton County, Mo. They had one daughter, Edna, still living. He then married in Cherokee Miss Margarite Payn. They have one daughter—Georgie. Mr. Leigh has been an active member of the I. O. G. T. Society since 1854, of the I. O. O. F. since 1857, and of the A., F. & A. M. Society since 1878. The mill is a two-story and basement structure, situated on the line of the K. C., Ft. S. & G. Railroad in Cherokee, is run by steam, and carried on upon the "stone" process. It has a capacity of manufacturing 200 bushels of wheat a day. His trade is both custom and merchant trade. His special brand of flour is the "5 A."

CAPT. GEORGE W. H. LUCAS, real estate and loans, was born in Ohio in 1835. He received a collegiate education. At the age of twenty he began farming in Iowa, and continued until 1874, at which time he came to Kansas and located at Cherokee, and opened the mercantile business in connection with the grain and stock trade. He joined the army in 1861, and was mustered out in 1865 as Brevet Major. He continued in the mercantile business until 1878, at which time he sold out and engaged in his present business. He is a member of the M. E. Church and Trustee of the same. He was married to Miss Mary F. Hitchcock, of Indiana, in 1856. They have three children—Charles M., Lillie B. and Frank E. Charles M. Lucas was educated at the State University of Kansas, graduating in June, 1881. Starting in printing *The Sentinel on the Border* in 1879, at the age of seventeen, and continued at it for two years. He was then at school a short time, and then returned to printing, and published *The Sentinel on the Border* in Cherokee, and has continued and had it published while he was at college.

JOSEPH LUCAS, of the firm of Joseph Lucas & Co., dealers in gents' furnishing goods and clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, was born in Iowa, May 25, 1843. He was raised on a farm and educated at the high school and took a commercial course in Bryant & Stratton's College at Davenport, Iowa. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the army, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, Company C, for three years and seven months, went with Sherman to the sea, was at the battle of Vicksburg and all general engagements with Grant and Sherman; went in as a private and came out as First Lieutenant in June, 1865, having been a prisoner in Andersonville for some time; came to Kansas in 1866, and located on a farm in Cherokee County and farmed two years, and then ran a saw mill at Monmouth, Crawford County, two years; then came to Cherokee in 1870, and opened a general store and continued six years, then went to Colorado in mines two and one-half years; then to Kansas City and built a natatorium and remained six months; then to Cherokee in coal business one year; then opened his present business. Owns two farms of sixty and eighty acres each, raises grain and stocks, owns an interest in 160 acres of coal land, with a vein of coal four feet and two inches thick; owns bank building in Cherokee and residence; has been Mayor of the city, has been Councilman several times; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is Trustee of the same; is a member of the I. O. O. F., was a delegate to the Grand Lodge at Topeka. He was married to Miss Sarah J. Van Bebber, of Illinois, in 1872. They have one son—Walter S., born May 15, 1874. Mrs. Lucas is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Lucas carries a stock of from $8,000 to $9,000, and sells from $20,000 to $25,000 yearly.

C. H. MERRIAM, saddle and harness maker, Cherokee, was born in Canada in 1844, parents from Vermont. Was raised in his business and received a common school education. Began business for himself in Illinois at the age of twenty-five, and continued for one year. He came to Kansas in 1866 and farmed until 1872, at which time he came to Cherokee and opened his present business. Handled agricultural implements for two years in the mean time. Owns a residence and business property in Cherokee; was Councilman for one year; belongs to the Order of Freemasons. Mr. Merriam was married to Miss Lucinda Lisenbee, of Tennessee, in 1868. They have four children—George H., Nellie, Ethel and Mabel; carries stock from $2,000 to $2,500 worth.

A. MORLEY, of the firm of Morley & Moore, proprietors of the Cherokee Flouring Mills, was born in Leicestershire, England, in 1837, and was reared to his present business, his father having been prominently identified with the industry. In 1856 he came to America and spent a few years in travel through the country. During the Civil War he did active service for eighteen months in the First New Jersey Cavalry, from which he was honorably discharged as Chief Bugler. He then spent a few years in search of gold in the Territories. In 1866 he settled in Illinois, and carried on milling till 1873, when he located here, and has been actively identified with his industry here since. He married in Adams County, Ill., Miss Emily Browning, who was born in Pike County, and reared in Adams County, Ill. They have one daughter—Ethel. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W. society here; his business embraces both the custom and merchant trade; his brands are "Morley's Best" and XXXX.

A. T. PAUL, of the firm of P. M. Paul & Co., merchants, was born in Ohio October 11, 1845, was raised merchant, received high school education. At the age of eighteen began mercantile business for himself in Ohio, and continued six years; then farmed six years, and was next on a farm in Iowa eighteen months; then Cherokee in present business in 1881. Mr. Paul is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. He was married to Miss Mary E. Farney, of Ohio, in 1871. They have three children—Evert L., Ettie May and Harriette. Mrs. Paul received a high school education.

E. A. PERRY, attorney, loans and real estate, was born in Illinois December 8, 1847. Joining the army in 1862, was discharged in 1866; returned to Illinois and farmed one year; then went to Western College, Iowa; then taught school three years; attended law school at Iowa City one year; then to Abilene, Kan., and graduated in law in the spring of 1870; practiced at Abilene until the spring of 1871; came to Cherokee in 1871, and has since continued to practice law. He owns an interest in a farm of 160 acres, also owns an interest in nine acres adjoining town, residence and business property in town. He was City Attorney of Cherokee four terms, and was one of the organizers of the town. Mr. Perry was married to Miss Sarah Jameson, of Ohio, February 22, 1872.

CAPT. J. S. PRICE, proprietor "Lindell House," was born in Vermillion County, Ill., in 1831. He was identified with merchandising there till 1862, when he assisted actively in organizing Company A, Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and entered the ranks as a private, but almost immediately after was promoted to the First Lieutenancy, and subsequently to the Captaincy, in which capacity he did active service till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he returned to merchandising, and carried it on in his native State till 1869, when he removed to Richmond, Ind., and was identified with it there till 1878. He then came here and engaged at his present industry, which he ably represents. In 1854 he married Miss Margaret J. Stigleman, of Richmond, Ind. They have a family of three sons and one daughter—Eva, now Mrs. William L. Morgan, stock-dealer of Richmond, Ind.; Wallace, Williamson and Frank. Capt. Price has been an active worker in the A., F. & A. M. society since 1864, he is also a member of Shiloh Post, No. 56, G. A. R. His hotel is well kept and neatly furnished, and is the "home" for the traveling trade in Cherokee.

GRANT PRICE, of the firm of Grant Price & Co., butchers, was born in Illinois February 18, 1862, he received a business education; went to Carthage, Missouri, in 1870, and stopped a short time, and then to Cherokee, Kan., in 1871; was at school until 1874, then in railroad depot nine months; post office two years; butcher business until June, 1882, at which time he bought out J. F. Fry's interest in his father's butcher shop, and has since continued with his father in the butcher business. He owns an interest in seven acres of land near Cherokee, owns three lots in town. Mr. Price is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Good Templars, and was Grand Worthy Secretary of same.

GEORGE W. PYE, of the firm of George W. Pye & Co., bankers, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 22, 1838, was educated in high school. Farmed four years with his father; entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1859, and continued two years; joined the army in 1861, in the Thirty-seventh Indiana Regiment, Company H, as Second Lieutenant; was in the battle of Stone River, commanded the company and was the last one on the field. Resigned commission and was commissioned Chaplain of the Sixth Indiana at the request of the men. Returned to the ministry in 1864, and was at Belleville, Ind., two years, at Liberty, Ind., two years, Fairfield two years, Laurel eighteen months. Came to New Chicago, Kan., in 1872, and entered the ministry, and built a new church in one year; was at Chetopa two years in charge of the church; Paola one year; Ottawa one year and nine months; Wichita District one year; Emporia two years; Peabody two years; Parsons one year; then on account of failure of his wife's health came to Cherokee, and opened a bank in 1881. He owns a farm of 120 acres, and a residence in town, is a Freemason and a member of the I. O. O. F., also a member of the Knights of Emporia. Is insured in Masons and Knights of Honor for $3,800; is a member of Good Templars. He was married to Miss Julia A. Cole, of Indiana, in 1863. They have three children—Willie, Clara and Fannie C.

PATRICK RILEY, proprietor livery, feed and sale stables, was born in Hendricks County, Ind., in 1838, and was reared in Boone County, Ind. In 1867, he settled in Cherokee County, Kan., and carried on farming and stock-raising actively till 1872, when he engaged in his present industry, and has been successfully identified with it in this part of the State since. Meantime he has been connected with the farming industry. He married, in 1861, Miss Mary E. Lewis, of Parke County, Ind., who departed this life in 1872, and is buried in the cemetery at Columbus, Kan., leaving a family of two sons and two daughters—Sarah E., Lina, Elmer and William. In 1873, he married Miss Maggie Benn, of Missouri. They have one son—Tilden. Mr. Riley has been an active member of the A., F. & A. M. society since 1874. His stables are well equipped with first-class rigs; his terms are moderate. His motto is, "Close attention to business, and reasonable charges."

HENRY SCHIFFBAUER, boot and shoe manufacturer, was born in Germany August 26, 1826; came to the United States October 19, 1854; located in Illinois on a farm fifteen years; was then in Missouri a short time, and then came to Kansas, worked one year on railroad; was next at Baxter Springs a short time, then came to Cherokee and started boot and shoe business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is Warden of the same. He was married to Miss Liddie Cook, of Illinois, in 1864.

H. S. SHAWGO, general blacksmithing, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1848; was reared in Illinois to the farming and stock industry. In 1872, he engaged at his present business in Adams County, Ill., and followed it actively there till 1877, when he located here, and has been actively connected with his business here since. He married, in 1873, Miss Mattie Stokes, of Illinois. They have one son—Edwin. Mr. Shawgo is an active member of the A. O. U. W. society. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. D. STATES, was born in Ohio in 1860; was educated at the high school in West Cairo, Ohio, and graduated in 1879; was trading and prospecting until 1881, at which time he bought out a stationery store and run it until August, 1882, when he sold out and has since been trading. Mr. States opened a furniture store in Cherokee, February 1, 1883, in connection with his father, under the firm name of A. D. States & Co. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been steward of the same.

F. A. VESTAL, hay dealing and pressing, was born in Yadkin County, N. C., in 1835. In 1857, he located in Poweshiek County, Iowa, and was actively identified with farming there for several years. In 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Fortieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. In 1866, he located in Knox County, Ill., and was identified with coal mining operations there for a few years, locating in Bourbon County, Kan., in 1869, and carrying on coal mining operations there for a few years, after which he located here, and has been principally identified with his present industry since. In 1856, he married Miss M. A. Rasley, who was born in Pennsylvania, and moved to Illinois. They have one daughter, Kate C., now Mrs. W. A. Laidlaw, whose sketch appears. Mr. Vestal is an active member of the A. O. U. W. society, and Select Knight, as also of Shiloh Post, No. 56, Grand Army of the Republic. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRANK L. WEBSTER, machinery, repairing and plough works, and general blacksmithing, was born in Fillmore County, Minn., in 1856, and settled in Bourbon County, Kan., in 1871, where he learned his present trade. In 1874, he located here and established his present business, which he has successfully carried on since. He married, in 1880, Miss Mary Vaughn, who was born in Illinois and reared in Door County, Wis. They have a family of two sons—Charles and Fred. Mr. Webster is an active member of the A. O. U. W. society, and is a member of Select Knights.

WILSON & CO., dealers in agricultural implements, seeds, etc. S. H. Wilson and Charles Wilson, brothers, constitute the firm. The brothers are natives of Pennsylvania, and settled in Columbus, Kan., in 1870, when quite young, with their people, where they were reared and educated, Charles entering the mercantile business in 1878, at the age of eighteen, and has been actively connected with it since, engaging as principal in it here in February, 1881, but had been connected with this industry in Columbus as principal for a year previous. S. H. Wilson, a few years the elder of the brothers, began merchandising in 1878, having previously operated in mining operations. In 1880, he accepted the superintendency of the lumber interests of the firm of R. A. Long & Co. here, and has reputably held the incumbency since. In February, 1881, he joined his brother in the present enterprise. The brothers are active workers in their industry, and do an annual business of $10,000.

MONMOUTH.

This town is located in the southern part of Crawford County, six miles west of Cherokee, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. It was laid off in 1866, by L. Manlove, on his own farm. The name Monmouth was given to it after the city of Monmouth, Ill. It is the oldest town in the county. The first house erected on the site was a two-story log building, belonging to Manlove, which he occupied as store-room and residence. This house remains standing as a monument of pioneer days. The next building was erected by Ralph Warner, for a dwelling, which was followed by the erection of a residence by Dr. Moore. In 1869, A. M. Chadsey built a store-room, in which he put a stock of general merchandise. The town has made slow progress from the beginning, and now contains a population of about 400, and five business houses.

The Post Office was established here in 1866. L. Manlove was the first Postmaster. He was succeeded by A. M. Chadsey in 1870, who held the office for several years, and was succeeded by Jacob Miller, the present Postmaster.

The first school was taught in 1870, by Mrs. Van Bibber, and was kept in a schoolhouse that had been erected during the summer of that year. This building was burned, and another one was built in 1880. It is a one-story frame structure, containing three apartments.

The town has three church organizations; the Methodist, Presbyterian and Christian.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1868. As yet this body has no church building.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1870. The building was erected in 1873, and is a small frame.

The Christian Church was organized in 1877, and the church house, which is also a small frame, was built in 1882.

A society of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was organized in 1882.

A Post of the Grand Army of the Republic was formed January 11, 1883.

The town is situated in a fine agricultural district, in the supply of which, with the various articles of merchandise, a lively business is sustained. It is also a considerable point in the shipment of grain and produce. With such advantageous surroundings, the permanence, future growth and prosperity of the town is abundantly insured.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JULIUS BRIDEGROOM, of the firm of Bridegroom & Gambill, millers, was born in Germany in 1846. His father was one of the German patriots of 1848, who, like Carl Schurz, Hecker and a host of others, since prominent as lovers of freedom in America, were forced to flee to the United States for refuge from the powers of kingcraft in their native land. The subject of this sketch came to America with his parents in infancy. His childhood was passed on a farm in Illinois, where he received such education as the common schools afforded. He was a resident of that State during the war of the rebellion, and entered the service in 1864 and remained until the close of the war. He carries the scars of four gunshot wounds as proof that he bore himself as a true soldier should. At the close of the war he returned to Illinois and entered the Illinois Soldiers' College, Fulton, Ill., from which he graduated in 1872. He was subsequently in the grain business for a short time, and taught school for five years, three years of which time he was Principal of the public schools at Princeville. He came to Kansas in 1875 and located in Cherokee County, on a farm of 200 acres, where he remained two years teaching mean while during the winter months. In the fall of 1880, he purchased a half interest in the Monmouth Mills, with which his business connection still continues, the mill doing a large custom and merchant business. He is now a resident of Monmouth, where he owns a fine residence and ten acres of land in connection with his mill. He is also the owner of a fine farm of 200 acres. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the G. A. R., being now Commander of his Post. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Church. He was married in 1872, to Miss Corilla Carter, of Ohio. They have two children—Freddie W. and Nellie Grace.

JACOB MILLER, dealer in drugs, groceries and grain, was born in Ohio in 1816, and was raised at the carpentering business. He went to Michigan in his eighteenth year, returned to Ohio for a short time, was then in Vicksburg, Miss., one winter, then to Virginia, where he spent thirteen years at his trade, then to Knox County on a farm two years, then merchandising two years in Illinois, then to Missouri in the mercantile business one year, then to Illinois on a farm until 1860, at which time he went into the grain and grocery business, continuing until 1865, when he came to Kansas and located in Crawford County on a farm of 160 acres, which he opened and improved and ran as a grain and stock farm until 1879, at which time he opened a general store in Monmouth and ran it three years. Mr. Miller owns two farms—one of 160 acres and the other of forty acres, with a full line of all kinds of fruits. He owns a fine residence and one business house in Monmouth, also forty acres of coal land. He has been Postmaster at Monmouth for ten years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been for forty-eight years and has been a class-leader for the same length of time. He is a member of the order of Freemasons. He was married to Miss Sarah Adam, of Virginia, in 1839. They have three children—Abigail, Robert H. and George B. He lost his first wife and was again married to Miss Paulina Adam, of Virginia. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

McCUNE.

The land upon which this town is situated was entered by Leroy Akers in 1869. The farm soon afterward was sold to Isaac McCune, who was engaged in its cultivation for some years prior to the establishment of the town. The town is situated in the southwestern part of Crawford County, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, on the divide between the Neosho River and Lightning Creek. In this part, there was a wide and fertile district, measured from a central point by a radius of about fifteen miles, more or less, to Girard on the northeast, Cherokee on the east, Columbus on the southeast, Oswego on the southwest, and Parsons on the west. The country surrounding the place is filled up and well cultivated by thrifty and enterprising farmers. From such circumstances, it was plain to be seen, not only that it was a favorable point for the establishment of a town, but also that the demands of the country required it. In May, 1879, Isaac McCune laid out a town which was named McCune, in honor of its enterprising founder.

The survey and plat was made by the railroad civil engineer. The original site comprised sixty acres. Since then, R. N. Canada made an addition of ten acres on the north, C. Crank, made one of ten acres on the west, and Isaac McCune made a third addition of ten acres on the south, making a total area in the town site of ninety acres.

The first building erected on the site was a dwelling belonging to J. Z. Sherfic. It was afterward used as a hotel, and now forms a part of the Western Hotel.

I. V. McCune built a store house which J. D. Rogers occupied with a stock of general merchandise. This was the second building in the town, and was erected in August, 1879. The next was a store house built by Thomas Stutterd, in which he kept drugs and dry goods. In about two months, it was purchased by Dr. E. P. Davis. In the spring of 1880, W. W. Gibson erected a building and opened a general store, and later in the fall F. M. McCaslin put up a house, putting in a stock of miscellaneous merchandise. This house is now occupied by Wilson & Son. The next business house established was a grocery, by Davidson & Granthum.

For the short period since the starting of the town, it has made surprising progress. In less than four years' time, it has grown to a city with a population of 500, and contains eight general stores, three hardware, two drug, two grocery, two millinery stores, two hotels, one billiard hall, two blacksmith shops, one cabinet shop, three carpenter shops, two lumber yards, two coal yards, two livery stables, one flouring mill, one grain elevator, and nine grain buyers.

Pursuant to a petition to the District Court of the Eleventh Judicial District, signed by Isaac McCune, E. L. Ball, and sixty-three others, the town became incorporated as a city of the third class, October 8, 1881.

Isaac McCune was elected the first Mayor, and was succeeded by J. L. Ward, who was elected in April, 1882.

The first City Council was composed of I. V. McCune, R. O. Harris, M. Casey and K. P. Minard.

A post office called Time, was established in this vicinity in 1875. It was kept by W. Welch, about half a mile east of where the city now stands. In 1878, it was moved to the town and was given the same name. At the time of the change of location, J. F. McCune became Postmaster, and has held the position up to this time. When J. F. McCune first became Postmaster, the office consisted of a small box containing fifteen pigeon holes, which he was accustomed to take under his arm and move about, taking up his quarters in stores with such merchants as were agreeable.

It soon became necessary to supersede this box with one considerably larger. Both of these pieces of post office furniture are retained in the office, which has been greatly extended, and is now a considerable point for the distribution of mail matter, and in the registry business.

The first school in this district was taught in 1869 by Miss Mary Ball. The school building in which it was kept afterward fell within the town limits. The first school after the town was laid out was taught by Daniel Hollinger. The schoolhouse was a small frame building, to which an addition was built in the fall of 1881. The school population numbers about two hundred. The schools comprise three departments under as many teachers.

THE PRESS, ETC.

In July, 1881, D. A. Burton started a paper called the McCune *Standard*. It subsequently came into the hands of his son, J. A. Burton, who, after running it a short time, sold out to W. W. Liggett, in the fall of 1882. Liggett, out of the material, presses, etc., of the *Standard* office, brought out a six-column folio paper, called the McCune *Times*, the first issue being made September 9, 1882.

W. W. Liggett, editor and proprietor of the McCune *Times*, was born in Greene County, Ohio, February, 1857. When he was yet of tender age, his parents moved to Livingston County, Ill., from where they moved to Warren County, that State. He attended school at Monmouth, Ill., finishing his education at Mount Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa. For some two or three years following this, he was engaged in learning the printer's trade. In 1878, he went to Kansas City, and was engaged upon the *Times*, *Journal*, *Star* and *Mail*. He became foreman on the Kansas City *Indicator*, which position he held up to February, 1882. After this he came to Girard, then went to Walnut, where he worked at his trade until August, at which time he came to McCune, bought the McCune *Standard* office and began the publication of the McCune *Times*, in which he is now engaged.

The *Presbyterian Church* was organized in 1879, with seven members, by Rev. Mr. Hill, of Kansas City. The organization took place in the schoolhouse, in which services were held until the church house was built. The house was built in 1880, and dedicated in 1881. Rev. Mr. Thayer was the first regular pastor.

There is a *Methodist Episcopal* congregation here and also a *Methodist* organization. The former has a church building which was erected in 1882, but the latter is without a house of worship.

The Christian congregation was organized in 1881 and the church was built in 1882.

The United Presbyterians and *Baptists* have flourishing organizations, but neither is supplied with a church building.

McCune Lodge, No. 193, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted October 24, 1881, by D. G. M. A. P. Riddle, assisted by a number from lodges in various surrounding towns. The following were elected as officers: J. A. Gasey, Noble Grand; G. T. McCaslin, Vice Grand; S. L. Minard, Recording Secretary; J. T. Smith, Permanent Secretary; C. E. Metcalf, Treasurer.

McCune Lodge No. 70, *A. O. U. W.*, was organized in February, 1882, with twenty-six members.

The only manufacturing establishment in the town is the McCune flouring mills. This mill was built in May, 1882, by the firm of Carter & Allen. Subsequently, Carter sold out to a man named Galyon, and the firm became Allen & Galyon. The mill contains three run of stone and turns out an excellent brand of goods.

M'CUNE COAL COMPANY.

This organization was formed in 1882, and is composed of Isaac McCune, I. K. Vance and Jonathan Rigney. The object of the company was to prospect for coal in the vicinity of the town. In the summer of 1882, a prospect shaft was sunk to a depth of four hundred feet, which passed through five veins of coal of varying thickness. A vein five feet thick was reached at a depth of about three hundred and fifty feet. The shaft was sunk within the limits of the town, showing that beneath it lies a wealth of this mineral. The design of the company is to develop this interest in the immediate future, and thus the city will receive another great impetus to her progress.

The surroundings of this young city are favorable, and its prospects of growth in the future are to an extent certain. The country around is rich in the growth of agricultural products of all kinds, and McCune is thus rendered an important shipping point. During the year 1882, there were shipped from this station twenty-eight cars of oats, eighty-eight of wheat, ninety-one of corn, eighteen of castor-beans, five of flax seed, twenty-eight of hogs, and two of cattle.

The men of the town are live and energetic, and an extensive and prosperous business is sustained.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—OSAGE TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM ANDREW, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Girard, was born in Scotland, January 12, 1838; came to the United States in 1855, and located on a farm in Illinois, where he remained until 1872, at the end of which time he came to Kansas, and located on his present home of 400 acres, which he improved, and has since been raising grain and stock. Mr. Andrew has his farm handsomely fenced with wire and hedge. Has five wells and good running water on his farm. Carries from 300 to 400 head of stock, and raises, feeds, buys and ships stock. His farm contains a splendid line of all kinds of fruit. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is Deacon in the same. Was married to Miss Elizabeth B. Keyes, of Philadelphia, February 23, 1860. Have three children—Adam H., James H. and Alfred.

L. P. ALLEN, of the firm of J. Allen & Galyers, millers, was born in Missouri in 1844. He was raised on a farm and received a common school education. He joined the army in 1862, and was mustered out in 1865. Returned to Missouri, and was farming and in the saw mill business fourteen years, then to Cherokee County, Kan., 1879. He was on a farm, three years, during which time he was engaged in raising grain and stock. He came to McCune, built the mill in 1882; in the meantime run a threshing machine in Kansas three years. He belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows. He was married to Miss Rebecca Young, of Missouri, in 1866. They have two children—Sarah E. and Mary E. He lost his wife in 1876, and he was married again to Miss D. Perry of Missouri, 1878.

WILLIAM BUSBY, manager for C. E. Benedict & Co., Osage Mission, dealer in grain, was born in New Jersey in 1854; came to Kansas in 1868, and located in Labette County on a farm; remained with his father nine years, at the end of which time he took control of his father's farm and ran it two years; then went into the grain business at Mathewson one year, and then in the same line at McCune, as manager for C. E. Benedict & Co. He owns residence, business and other property in McCune. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was married to Miss Sarah L. Bell, of Kentucky, in 1877. They have two children—L. M., E. M. Mrs. B. is also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

M. CASEY, of the firm of Kennedy & Casey, land, loan and insurance agents, was born in Iowa in 1851; at the age of twenty-one, began farming for himself and continued for one year; then was in Montana Territory, in the freight business eighteen months. Came to Kansas in 1875, locating in Crawford County, on a farm, where he remained four years. He came to McCune in 1879, and taught school two terms; was then in merchandise one year, then in his present business in 1881. He is a Clerk of the School Board and City Clerk. He is a member of the Christian Church, and belongs to the A. O. U. W. He owns residence and other city property in the town of McCune. In 1879, he married Miss Minnie L. Fleming. They have one child—Myrtle. Mrs. Casey is a member of the Christian Church.

E. P. DAVIS, M. D., general store and druggist, was born in Indiana in 1840, raised in the drug business; received a collegiate education, graduating from Rush College; in the meantime, had practiced with his father while reading medicine; joined the army, May 22, 1861, as Hospital Stewart for a short time, was then transferred to the Tenth Iowa, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon September, 1862, where remained until February 4, 1865, at which time returned to Des Moines, Iowa, and engaged in general practice for a short time, was next at Adell, Iowa, for one year; then to Dennison, Iowa, in practice and drug store one year; then at Perry, Iowa, eight months, at the end of which time, came to Bourbon County, Kansas, 1868, and settled in Marmaton, and practiced medicine in connection with a drug store for a short time; was then in Missouri for a short time in drugs and medicine; then to Marmaton three years; then on a farm in connection with the practice six years; then came to McCune in 1878, and opened his present business; was elected to the Legislature from Bourbon County, in 1875; was School Director in Bourbon County, and is now School Director; is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is examining physician for same order; is a member of the Freemasons; belongs to the G. A. R. Was married to Miss Nellie Miller, of Pennsylvania, in 1866. Lost his wife in 1868; was married to Miss Carolina Schoen, of South Carolina, in 1870. Have three children—Henry S., Richard T., Catherine S.

GEORGE W. ELERICK, farmer, Section 10, P. O. McCune, was born in Ohio in 1831; was raised a mechanic; went to Iowa, where he remained until 1878 engaged in the carpenter and joiner's trade, at the end of which time he came to Kansas and located on his present home of 400 acres, which he improved and ran as a grain and stock farm; has about 205 acres under cultivation. His farm is under wire and hedge fence. Buys, raises, feeds and ships stock. Also owns 240 acres in Neosho County, 80 acres in Coffey County, and 140 acres in Iowa. He belongs to the Order of Good Templars. He was married to Miss M. J. Vanansdeln, of Ohio, in 1856. They have six children—Minnie B., Marian A., Nettie L., Leon, Victor and George.

W. W. GIBSON, of the firm of W. W. Gibson & Co., general merchants and dealers in grain and coal, was born in Pennsylvania in 1851; was raised in the mercantile business; received a business education. Came to Kansas in 1873, and located in Columbus, Cherokee County, where he clerked a short time, then to Cherokee, Crawford County, as clerk eight months; was then on a farm in Star Valley eight years in the stock business. Came to McCune in 1880, and opened the present business; was Postmaster at Star Valley; was railroad agent at McCune a short time. Is a member of the M. E. Church. Was married to Miss Mollie Graves in 1879; have two children—Dora and Rachel. Mrs. Gibson is a member of the M. E. Church.

ALBERT GADDIS, farmer, Section 10, P. O. McCune, was born in Indiana in 1843; raised on a farm. Enlisted in the war, after which he returned to Indiana and farmed until 1868, at which time he came to Kansas and located on a farm of 160 acres in Crawford County, which he improved and has since cultivated, raising grain and stock and a fine line of all kinds of fruits. Now owns two farms of 160 acres each. Was School Treasurer of Crawford County one year. Was School Clerk of District No. 58 two terms. Was married to Miss T. Rose, of Indiana, in 1870; have six children—Ira, Bruce, Frank, Josephine, Bertha, Hugh. Is a member of the Freemasons. Belongs to the G. A. R. Is also a member of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Gaddis is a member of the same church.

JOHN B. GRAHAM, of the firm of Graham & West, saddle and harness-makers, was born in Washington County, Penn., in the year 1834. His father was a blacksmith, lived and carried on his trade at Burgettstown, Penn., until 1841, when he with his family removed to Guernsey County, Ohio. There he lived on a farm. John B. helped his father on the farm; received a business education, and at the age of seventeen he went to Washington, Penn., learned the harness trade, and worked at it six years. He then returned to Ohio to his father's and attended school nearly a year. In 1857, moved to Monmouth, Ill., and as a journeyman worked at his trade two years. Moved again to Mercer County, Ill.; bought and improved a farm of eighty acres. In 1862, was married to Miss Mary L. Marshall, of Illinois, in 1866; sold his farm and moved to Labette County, Kan.; entered and improved 160 acres of land and lived on the farm fifteen years; became involved in debt, lost his farm under a mortgage, and about the same time lost his wife in 1880, and, in 1881, with the fragments of a broken fortune, Mr. Graham, in September of said year, moved to McCune, Kan., built a residence and business house, and forming a partnership with Mr. West, are now carrying on the saddle and harness trade, doing a good business. He has four children living—William, John, Frank and George. In November, 1882, was married to Mrs. Mary E. Hudson, of Kansas, and has four step-children—Mattie, Annie, John and Harry. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace in Labette County after its organization as a county. He is strictly temperate in all of his habits, and is a member of and a regularly ordained Elder and preacher in the Church of re-organized Latter-Day Saints, but an open and avowed enemy of polygamy and the Salt Lake Mormons. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry and of the Good Templars, a lover of liberty and republican institutions, "not in name but in fact;" is an advocate of temperance, good morals, and a firm believer in and an advocate of the doctrines of Jesus Christ and His apostles.

H. GRANDLE, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Monmouth, was born in Ohio in 1836; was raised on a farm and went to Iowa in 1856, where he remained on a farm twelve years engaged in the grain and stock business. He came to Kansas in 1868, and located on his present farm of 240 acres, on which he has since remained, raising grain and stock. He has eighty acres of timber and running water on his farm. He has a fine assortment of apples, peaches and small fruits. He is School Director, a member of the Presbyterian Church and Trustee of the same. Is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is Receiver of the same. He was married to Miss Marie Shields, of Iowa, in 1864. They have seven living children—Harvey M., Hattie E., Charlie E., George L., Frank P., J. Milton, Harry and Ida F. (deceased). Mrs. Grandle is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

AARON GREENFIELD, of the firm of Greenfield & Vawter, dealers in hardware, queensware, farm implements, etc., was born in Ohio in 1844. Received a common school education; went to Iowa at the age of twelve; remained on a farm. Came to Kansas in 1867; located in Crawford County on a farm of 160 acres, which he improved and run as a grain and stock farm twelve years. Also a full line of fruits of all kinds. The farm has 900 rods of hedge, two wells and a pond. Came to McCune in 1880. Built a residence, and was in the real estate business till August, 1881, at which time he engaged in his present business. Built a store of stone and brick 24x70. Is a member of the Council. Was Township Treasurer of Osage Township. Is a member of the A. O. U. W. Married to Miss Elizabeth Ferrel, of Iowa, in 1868. They have three children—Hattie E., Delia M., Katie P. Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield are members of the M. E. Church.

J. M. KING, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Monmouth, was born in Kentucky in 1835, raised to agricultural pursuits; received a business education; farmed in Indiana fifteen years. Came to Kansas in 1867 and located in Crawford County, on his present farm of 200 acres, which he improved and ran as a grain and stock farm. He has his farm under hedge and wire fence; also has a full line of fruits and berries of all kinds. He was in the mercantile business eight months in Pittsburgh. He owns business and residence property in the town of Monmouth. He was Township Clerk one year and Township Trustee six years. He belongs to the order of Freemasons and A. O. U. W. He was married to Miss Rebecca Coffman, of Indiana, in 1854. Their children are Elizabeth Y., Mary S., Nancy A., Sylvester M., Louis J., William W. and Frances M.

WILLIAM LUCAS, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Monmouth, was born in Muscatine, Iowa, in 1839. He was raised to agricultural pursuits and received a common school education. He farmed in Iowa until 1866; in the meantime was in the army two years. He went to Montana in 1866, and remained one season. He came to Kansas in the winter of 1866, and located on his present farm, which he has run as a grain and stock farm to the present time. He built a mill in 1867, which he operated for five years. He owns three farms—one of 160 acres, another of 80 acres, and one of 160 acres. He owns 60 acres of coal land on Brush Creek, Cherokee County; owns 160 acres of land in Woodson County, and town property in Cherokee and Columbus. He was County Commissioner three years, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church; an Elder. He belongs to the A. O. U. W., G. A. R. and Good Templars. He was married to Miss Abbie M. Dickinson, of Ohio, in 1865. They have six children living—Laura E., Arthur S., Samuel O., Abbie F., Emma V. and Nancy G.; deceased—George A. and Charles. Mrs. Lucas is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lucas has interests in gold, silver and lead mines in Colorado.

G. T. McCASLIN, of the firm of McCaslin & Gregg, furniture dealers and undertakers, was born in Illinois in 1849. He learned the blacksmith trade. At the age of eighteen he began work for himself, and worked in Illinois two years. He then came to Kansas, locating in Jacksonville, Neosho County, from 1869 until 1881, at which time he came to McCune and opened his present business, continuing ten months. He then took as partner James Moore, and run ten months, at the end of which time (January 17, 1883,) Mr. Gregg bought Mr. Moore's interest in the firm. Mr. McCaslin was married to Miss Sarah J. Jett, of Illinois, in 1871. They have five children—Clara A., Sylvia E., Phebe E., Millie F. and Ida R. Mr. and Mrs. McCaslin are members of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints.

ISAAC McCUNE, real estate and loan agent, was born in Ohio in 1822. At the age of eighteen years he began farming for himself, and continued in that occupation in his native State twenty years. He then removed to Illinois, where he remained on a farm until 1866. He then came to Kansas, and located near Fort Scott, in Bourbon County, on a farm, where he remained until 1869, when he came to Crawford County and improved a farm of 240 acres, including the town site of McCune, containing sixty acres. He laid out the town of McCune in 1878, of which he now ows ten acres, and also a farm of 160 acres adjoining the town. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is also Deacon, Trustee and Treasurer, and was one of the organizers. He was married to Miss Margaret Law, of Ireland, in 1846, who died in August, 1880. He has six children—Eliza J., James F., Alice A., Samuel A., Margaret L. and Harriet L. His present wife was Miss Dell White, of Kansas.

JAMES F. McCUNE, Postmaster, express agent and stationer, was born in Illinois in 1850. Learned the carpenter's trade. He came to Missouri in 1865, remaining three years. He came to Kansas in 1871, located in Parsons, where he remained two years at the carpenter's bench. Then to Short Creek five months. Then on the railroad as bridge builder five years. Then came to McCune in 1878. In the mean time he was at home two or three years. He was appointed Postmaster in 1878. Opened a general merchandise store and run nine months, at the end of which time he sold out, and has since been attending to the post office, railroad agency and express agency. He owns business and residence property in McCune. Is a member of the City Council, and belongs to A. O. U. W., and is Master of the lodge. He was married to Miss Lotta Phillips, of Illinois, in 1880. They have one child—Ivenetta.

E. C. OHLWINE, M. D., was born in Ohio in 1852. He was raised on a farm and received a business education. He read medicine in Indiana in 1873-74 and 1875, graduating in 1879 at Cincinnati. In the meantime he practiced medicine in 1876-77 and 1878 and until 1882, at which time he came to Kansas and located at McCune. Dr. Ohlwine is a member of the State Medical Society of Indiana. He was married to Miss Letitia Cook, of Indiana, in 1876. They have two children—Maud and Charles.

JOHN OVERLEY, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Monmouth, was born in Indiana in 1843. He was raised as an agriculturist and received a common school education. He went to Illinois in 1852, where he remained on a farm until 1873, at the end of which time he came to Kansas. He located in Crawford County on a farm, where he remained five years in the grain and stock business. He then sold out, bought his present home, which he improved and is now cultivating. He belongs to the order of A. O. U. W. He was married to Miss Sarah Edgelstaub, of Ohio, in 1865. They have six children—Lizzie M., Minnie C., Cora E., Sarah E., Willis C. and Emma I.

J. A. ROCKWOOD, druggist, was born in Illinois, 1833. Was raised at the carriage trimming business. Received a business education. Worked at his trade in Illinois until 1861, at which time joined the army, mustered out in 1865; returned to Illinois and engaged in the mercantile business three years. Came to Kansas in 1871, located in Wilson County, in the furniture and undertaking business two years. Was then in the railroad department until 1882, since which time he has been in the drug business. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Odd Fellows; belongs to the K. P's., and is a member of A. O. U. W. He was married to Miss Rachel Shinn, of Illinois, in 1852. They have six children—Acy, E. M., Flora B., Anna A., Mary, Eddie, Albert, deceased, Ida, deceased, William, deceased.

MARTIN SAYERS, wagon manufacturer, was born in Indiana in 1848, and was raised at his trade. He received a common school education, and came to Kansas in 1866; located in Cherokee County, where he remained on a farm of 160 acres seven years, which he improved. Was then at Oswego Mission in a mill eighteen months. He was next in the wagon business in Arkansas, five years. He came to McCune in May, 1880, opening his present business. He owns a residence and business property in McCune. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married to Miss Marenda Martin, of Iowa, in 1869. Their children living are—Eva, William and Ollie. Mrs. Sayers is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society.

A. G. SINGISER, manager for C. W. Goodlander, lumber dealer, was born in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Penn., in 1848, and was raised in the mercantile and milling business. He received an academic and common school education, and engaged in the milling business at the age of nineteen. Continued for five years. He went to Missouri in 1879, and was in Missouri two years; came to Kansas one year later. Went to Colorado prospecting, and returned again to Kansas City, Mo. After a stay at Kansas City one year, went to Fort Scott, Kan., manager for C. M. Davis & Co., at Rockville, Mo. Came to McCune, Kan., June 21, 1880, in the lumber and grain business for L. C. Goodlander, where he continued for three years. January 1, 1883, he took charge of same business for C. W. Goodlander. Mr. Singiser married Miss Nannie M. Bell, of Fleming County, Ky., October 4, 1882, at Mound Valley, Labette County, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. Singiser are members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. F. SPRUILL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 25, P. O. Monmouth, was born in Pickens County, Ala., in 1830, and was raised on a farm. In 1865, he came to Kansas, and located in Labette County, where he was actively engaged in farming and stock business. In 1875, he located upon the present place, where he has been actively identified since. In 1875, he married Miss Louisa Etler, who was born in Philadelphia and reared in Illinois. They have a family of one son and two daughters—James A. R., Emma Lorene and Anna Elizabeth. He has worked actively in the growth of the social life of this locality since coming here. The family are members of the Baptist Church. His farm contains 240 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked, and good buildings.

THOMAS WILLSDON STUTTERD, general merchant, was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1841. He received a common school education and learned the printer's trade, and remained in the printer's business for ten years. Subsequently he was engaged in farming and the fruit business in Illinois, until 1868. He was then in Cincinnati in the printing business, also in Little Rock, Ark., and was variously employed in various places in the West until June, 1870, at which time he came to Kansas prospecting. He then returned to Illinois, and again came to Kansas in April, 1871, and located in Cherokee County, and was in the mercantile business in Sherman City until 1878, at which time he came to McCune and opened his present business. He is a member of the order of A., F. & A. M., and A. O. U. W.

D. T. TABB, farmer, P. O. Mt. Carmel, was born in Kentucky, 1843. Went to Illinois in 1857, and located on a farm where he remained until 1873, at which time he came to Kansas and located in Cherokee County, on a farm of 160 acres, where he continued to farm until the present time. Moved to his present home March, 1881. Is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. Was married to Miss Laura L. Atherton, of Vermont, 1867. Have six children—Charles A., Lizzie B., Minnie L., Ada Z., Claude C. and Eyle D.

J. L. VANAUSDELN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 11, P. O. Girard, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, March 1, 1843, and removed to Iowa with his people in 1845, who settled in Van Buren County, where he was reared and educated, and was identified with his present industry there till 1868, when he came here and located, and has been prominently identified with it here since. He married in Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1866, Miss L. A. Herriman, who was born in Washington County, and reared in Van Buren County, Iowa. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—Howard C., Zoe D., Nada A. and Oliver P. During the war he did active service in Company D, Thirtieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted in August, 1862, and served till the 19th of August, 1863, when he was taken prisoner near Vicksburg, and remained in Libby prison till April, 1864, when he was paroled. He then returned to his regiment and continued in active service till end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Since locating here he has worked actively in the growth and development of the social and industrial life of his locality. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His farm contains 240 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked, good buildings and an orchard of 300 trees, of a well-assorted variety of fruits.

JOSIAH L. WARD, general merchant and dealer in grain, was born in the State of New York, in 1833. He received an academic education, and at the age of seventeen went to learn carpenter's trade, and continued in that business until twenty-five years of age. In 1857, he went to Illinois, and was on a farm until 1860, at which time he came to Kansas and located in Bourbon County, where he improved a farm of 480 acres, which he conducted as a grain and stock farm until 1865. He then moved to Crawford County, and lived on a farm until December, 1881, at which time he bought out McCune & Co., in town of McCune, and has since carried on a general store in connection with the grain business. He owns one farm of 480 acres, and one of 160 acres, both of which he improved, and also owns a residence and business property in town of McCune. He was elected Mayor of the town of McCune in April, 1882. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Pool, of Ohio, in 1858. They have had three children—Victor, Emma and Ida, all deceased.

J. S. WEST, of the firm of West & Potterson, liverymen, was born in Ohio, 1843; was raised in the stock business; joined the army at the age of twenty; was in three years, mustered out 1865, returned to Illinois and clerked in a grocery and farmed one year; then to Kansas in 1867, located in Fort Scott, four years on a farm; then to Cherokee County on a farm seven years; then to McCune, in the livery business 1878; built barn 1879, and has since run the livery in connection with farm; in the meantime to Missouri and Arkansas, visited the principal watering places of each, for the benefit of his wife's health. Is a member of the G. A. R. Was clerk of the School District three years. Was married to Miss E. McCune, 1867; have five children—Elmer P., Louis H., Frank, Fred, Zulla.

A. M. WHITE (known as Doc White), farmer and stock dealer, Section 29, P. O. McCune, was born in North Carolina 1844; raised on a farm and received a common school education. Went to Illinois with parents at the age of eleven; was on a farm two years; lost his parents at the age of thirteen years, then worked by the month seven years. Joined the army 1864, mustered out 1866; returned to Illinois and worked one year. Came to Kansas 1867, located in Linn County on a farm of 220 acres, where he remained one year. Then to his present home of 320 acres, which he improved and has since run as a grain and stock farm, which is surrounded by four miles of hedge fence, and also one mile and a half of wire. Has good wells and pond, residence and stock barns. Carries from 100 to 150 head of stock. Mr. White hauled the lumber to build the first house in Girard, 1868. Was married to Miss Jennie Beck, of Iowa, 1870. Had two children—Louis R., Nellie F. Lost wife in Colorado, 1876. Was married to Miss Sadie Beal, of Iowa, 1878. Have one child—Georgie E. Mrs. White is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES W. WILSON, dealer in grain, was born in Niagara County, N. Y., in 1832 and removed to Illinois with his people in 1843, who settled in Kendall County, where he was reared and educated, and was identified in that State for several years with the farming industry. In 1870, he went to Indiana and engaged in business of various kinds, principally grain and coal trade, returning to Illinois, afterward coming to this State in 1879, and located in Osage Township, this county, where he carried on farming till 1882, when he engaged at his present business, which he ably represents. In 1857, he married Miss Silvany Close, who was born and reared in Crawford County, Penn. They have a family of two sons and three daughters—Ella M., William A., Charles W., Jr., Mary E. and Mabel S. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an active member of A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. Societies, and of the Encampment. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered, and good buildings, and a nice orchard of assorted fruit.

SEVIER WILSON, of the firm of S. Wilson & Son, merchants, was born in Indiana in 1832. He was raised in the mercantile business. Began merchandising for himself at the age of twenty-two, in Indiana, at Taylorsville, where he remained three years, then in Jackson County three years, then to Deputy until 1879. In the meantime had carried on a farm in connection with his other business; then farmed exclusively for three years. In the meantime packed pork for nine years. He then came to Kansas and located in McCune and engaged in his present business. He owns two farms in Indiana in a high state of cultivation; owns a a residence and lot in McCune. He was Township Treasurer in the State of Indiana two years; was Postmaster in Indiana fifteen years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Odd Fellows. He was married to Miss Margaret L. Laird, of Indiana, in 1856. They have six children—Frank D., Charles M., Cora B., Fred S., Carolina E., Lulie M. and Julia M., deceased. Mrs. W. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Frank D. and Charles M. Wilson received a collegiate education. Charles M. is the business partner of the firm of S. Wilson & Son.

ABRAHAM WINTERS, farmer, Section 20, P. O. McCune, was born in Pennsylvania, 1832. Went to Illinois in infancy, and remained in the blacksmith business until 1861, at which time joined the army and was mustered out 1865. Then went to Missouri, where he remained in the blacksmith business eight years. Came to Kansas 1873, located on his present home of 160 acres, 100 acres under cultivation; devotes his time to grain and stock. Was married to Miss Carolina Sprague, of New York, 1863. Have seven children—Susan, Mary, Samuel D., Philander, Maud E., John William, Flora. Lost wife 1882.

WALNUT.

Walnut is a small town located in the northwestern part of Crawford County at the junction of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad with the Nebraska, Topeka, Iola & Girard Railroad. It is distant from Fort Scott about twenty-seven miles; eight miles from Osage Mission, and about sixteen miles from Girard, the county seat of the county in which it is situated.

The town was founded in 1871, by a town company, of which J. Miller, H. Burns, F. Robins, J. Burk, Dr. J. C. Petit and Louis Giddings were members. The land upon which it is situated was taken as a claim by H. Burns, who was furnished with money by the company with which he could obtain legal title to the ground. The original site comprised forty acres, which was laid off into town lots. This being a part of the Osage lands, and the title being in dispute between the M., K. & T. Railroad Company and settlers, but little progress was made by the town.

The first house that was erected on the town site was that built by H. Shackleton, and was a little box house which stood at the foot of Main street, and which he used for a store room, dealing in general merchandise.

The next building was a grain elevator, built by Jacobs & Burk, and is the one now occupied by Davis & Co. For a time, W. Jacobs used the building for a residence, until the completion of his dwelling house, which was the third building erected in the place. Jacobs, for awhile, used his dwelling for a boarding house, and is the room now occupied by W. McFall with a stock of hardware. S. H. Cover next erected a store and began dealing in general merchandise. Newton & Kelly followed next, with a merchandising establishment consisting of general goods.

Newton & Kelly, after running the business for a short time, sold out to a man named Neighbors, who sold to Jones & Gordon, who in turn sold to a man named Joyce. Joyce continued in business about a year, after which the building was unoccupied until it was taken by the present firm of Steadman & Gregory, in 1880. This firm put in a large stock of general merchandise, and have since conducted a successful business. As was before stated, the growth of the town was extremely slow and unpromising during the first few years of its existence. In 1875, the site fell into the hands of Perry & Goff, by purchase. The town at this time began to exhibit greater life. The site was resurveyed, and an addition of forty acres made to it. About a year later, J. Miller made an addition of twenty acres known as "Miller's Addition," and in the fall of 1882, the Robins & Goff and the Burns Additions were made, of thirty and fifteen acres respectively. By this means the site became very much enlarged, having an area of one hundred and forty-five acres.

In 1876, the title to the ceded lands was quieted by the judgment of the United States Court, which also settled the fears of settlers in regard to property in this section of the State. By this means the town was made ready for the more lively and substantial growth that has since followed. The N., T., I. & M. Railroad running from Girard to this place was built in 1882, crossing the Missouri Pacific road at this point.

The Missouri Pacific, or the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, was built in 1871, thus giving the town the advantages of two lines of railroad.

The town at first went by the name of Glenwood, but in 1874 the name was changed to that it now bears.

A post office called Walnut was located here in 1870, and was kept by Thomas Jones, in a small box house which stood just off the town site, on the bank of Big Walnut Creek. Soon after the starting of the town, the office was brought into it, and was under the official appointment of Ira Boyle, who has continued to act in the capacity of Postmaster up to the present time.

The first school was taught in the town in the winter of 1870-71, by J. Johnston, and was kept in the school building that had been erected during the fall of 1870. This was a small frame house to which an addition was built in 1879, in order to satisfy the increased wants of educational facilities. A new school building was erected in the fall and winter of 1882, and is a two story frame, 30x50 feet, containing four rooms, and cost about $3,000. The bonds of the district were voted to raise this amount.

The town contains four church organizations, viz., the Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic and Baptist. The Methodist congregation was organized in 1869. It was effected in the residence of F. Robins, with a membership of ten, which has since increased to sixty.

The first services were held in Robins' residence during bad weather, and when the state of the weather allowed were held in the groves. The church building was erected in 1880, at a cost of $1,500, and is a tastefully constructed one-story frame, finished with a spire and furnished with a bell.

The Catholic Church was first organized in Neosho County in 1869, and was effected in the farm residence of John Mudd, by one of the fathers from Osage Mission. In 1870, the place of holding meetings was changed to Walnut, where at that time a small church building was erected.

The Presbyterians became organized into a church body by Rev. H. H. Camburn, who has since been pastor. The work of organization took place in the schoolhouse, where the services were subsequently conducted for some time. The church building was erected in 1880. It is a one-story frame structure, and cost about $1,000.

The Baptist denomination have a church organization, but they are yet not supplied with a regular church house, the services being conducted in the schoolhouse.

The social orders are represented by two lodges—that of the Odd Fellows and the United Workmen—both of which are in a flourishing condition.

Journalism is represented by two publications—the Walnut *Journal* and the Walnut *Herald*.

The Walnut *Journal* was begun in December, 1881, by E. O. Green. On the 1st of November of the next year, Green sold a half-interest in the concern to W. M. Holeman, who became associate editor and proprietor. The paper is a six-column quarto, independent in politics, and has a circulation of 480 copies.

The Walnut *Herald* is a five-column sheet, published by J. Scurry. The circulation is gratuitous, the only revenues being that obtained from advertisements.

The manufacturing industry is represented by a grist and flour mill. This is the Walnut Mills, which was built in 1879 by H. C. Bruner. In February, 1882, the building was sold to McCullough & Hollister, who fitted it up with a full line of new and improved machinery. It contains three run of stone, and has a capacity for grinding 100 bushels of wheat and 300 of corn per day. The principal market for the goods made is in Texas, and the orders received are much in advance of the supply. The mill building is a two-story frame, 24x36 feet, and the power is supplied by a forty-horse power engine.

The business interests of the town are represented by three general stores, two hardware, two drug and three grocery stores, one restaurant, two hotels, one millinery and dress making establishment, two meat markets, one cabinet and furniture shop, two lumber and coal yards, three grain elevators, two livery stables, one hay press, two blacksmith and wagon shops, one harness shop, one carpenter shop, one barber shop, one shoe shop, two land offices, etc. Being situated at considerable distances from all important surrounding points, the town has the support of a large country trade. With the surrounding of a fertile agricultural district, the advantages of railroads, etc., it only awaits the further development of the country, when the town will, in proportion, attain considerable size and importance.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM B. ASH, M. D., physician and surgeon, second son of W. F. and S. A. Ash, was born in Springfield, Ohio, in 1850. At the age of fourteen he removed to Kentucky, where he received a high school education, and read medicine. He attended the University of Louisville in 1873 and 1874, graduating in the latter year. He then practiced eighteen months in Kentucky, and at the end of that time came to Crawford County, Kan., and located in Walnut, and began the practice of his profession. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W., being Medical Examiner for the latter. He was married to Emma S. Dawson, third daughter of the late John Dawson, M. D. M. R. C. S., of Rangoon, British Burmah, India, and has one child, named Iva Maude Eveline Ash. Mrs. Ash was born in Rangoon, British Burmah, India, went to Scotland and was educated, and came to the United States in 1876.

H. B. BELL, hardware and agricultural implements, was born in Indiana June 13, 1851. He moved to Illinois with his parents at the age of four, where he was raised on a farm and received a business education. In 1869, he came to Missouri and was on a farm in Knox County seven years in the stock business. He came to Kansas in 1876, and located in Crawford County on a farm, where he remained three years. He was then on the trail from Wichita to Fort Reno one year, and then in Elk County in the hardware and implement business two years. He then came to Walnut and opened his present business. He built a residence and owns business property in the town. He is a member of the orders of A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. He was married to Miss Eliza B. Poor, of Missouri, in 1870, and has three children living—Joseph E., Emanuel and John T. Henrietta (deceased).

IRA BOYLE, Postmaster, was born in Ohio in 1840. He was raised in the agricultural business, and at the age of twenty-one he began farming for himself, and carried on that business one year. He joined the army in 1861, remaining until 1862, when he returned to Ohio, went onto a farm and remained until 1867. He then came to Missouri and farmed three years; at the end of which time he came to Kansas and located in Crawford County on a farm of 160 acres, on which he raised grain and stock. He came to Walnut in 1873 and opened a hardware business in connection with groceries, and was appointed Postmaster in 1875. Mr. Boyle is a member of the Presbyterian Church and also of the A. O. U. W. He was married to Miss Angeline Bricker, of Ohio, in 1865. They have two children—Addie A. and Burton.

JAMES COLLINS, dealer in groceries, was born in Indiana in 1844. He was raised on a farm, received a fair education, and came to Kansas in 1867 and located in Neosho County, on a farm of 160 acres. He improved this farm and remained on it six years, raising grain and stock, in the meantime running a saw mill three years. He came to Walnut in 1878, and built three houses which he now owns; he is a member of the Christian Church, and was married to Miss Marinda Holeman, of Iowa, in 1870. They have four children—Orie, Maggie, Alma and Gussie.

EDWARD FITZGERALD, farmer and liveryman, was born in Canada in 1834. He was a farmer and teamster in Canada until 1870, at which time came to Kansas and located in Crawford County on a farm of 160 acres, which he improved and ran as grain and stock farm until October, 1882. He then bought the livery stable of Braud Bros., in Walnut, Kan., of which he is now owner. He was married to Mrs. Eliza J. Fitzgerald, of Canada, July 4, 1880, and has two step-children—Ada and James M.

WILLIS A. GAYLORD, of the firm of Babb & Gaylord, dealers in groceries, queensware, etc., etc., was born in the State of New York in 1849. He was raised on a farm, received a business education, and in 1869 removed to Illinois, where he located on a farm and remained five years. He was in the confectionery business four years prior to coming to Kansas. After locating in Girard he was four years in the stock business, and in 1882 came to Walnut and opened his present business. He is a member of A. O. U. W., and Trustee of same. He was married to Miss Jennie C. Hutchinson, of Illinois, in 1869. They have one child—Sylvia May.

J. M. GOFF, Mayor of Walnut, and real estate and lumber dealer, was born in the State of New York December 24, 1840. He went to Wisconsin at the age of two years, and was raised in that State in mercantile business, in which he engaged for himself at the age of twenty-one. He continued mercantile business until 1861, when he entered the army, remaining in the service until 1864. On leaving the army he was in business in Tennessee two years, when he returned to Wisconsin and engaged in grain business, which he carried on until 1875. He then came to Kansas and located in Walnut, Crawford County, where he engaged in real estate and lumber business, handling only his own property. In connection with Mr. T. T. Perry, of Girard, he bought the town site of Walnut (consisting of eighty acres) in 1876, and which he laid out and platted. Then in connection with Mr. Robbins he laid out an addition of thirty acres to town of Walnut in 1882. He has been School Director four years, and is member of order of Freemasons. He was married to Miss Mary F. Thomas, of Wisconsin, in 1876. They have two children—Hellen E. and George. Mrs. Goff is a graduate of the Delavan High School, Wisconsin.

P. W. HINSEN, dealer in grain and coal, was born in Missouri in 1847. He received a business education and was in Government employ four years during the war. He then taught school in Missouri and Kansas several years; he was surveying four years and began the grain business in Sumner County, Kan., in 1874. In August, 1882, he added the coal trade to his business, and is now interested in the mercantile business in Harper and Osage Mission, Kan. He is a member of the Advent Christian Church and of the Order of Odd Fellows. He was married to Miss Minnie Van Laningham, of Indiana, in December, 1869, who died May 20, 1880, leaving Maude, Blanch and Guy. He was married to Miss Mattie Van Laningham, of Indiana, in 1881. They have one child—May.

E. B. KRENZ, owner and proprietor of commercial hotel, was born in Germany, June 2, 1849. He came to the United States with his parents at the age of five years, who located in Illinois. He began clerking at the age of fourteen, and continued it nine years, when he carried on business for himself two years, and was then employed as clerk one year. He then came to Bourbon County, Kan., and took a claim of eighty acres, upon which he lived four and a half years, raising grain and stock, and came from there in June, 1881, to Walnut, where he bought and improved the Commercial Hotel. He owns nine lots in connection with hotel. Mr. Krenz has proved to be a success in hotel business; he is a member of the City Council, and has been City Treasurer in Illinois; he is a member of Catholic Church. He was married to Miss Marie Hitchcock, of Illinois, in 1873. They have three children—Stella M., Lyman A., Chester J.

CHARLES McCULLOUGH, proprietor of the Walnut Mills Railroad, agent and telegraph operator, was born in Ohio in 1840. At the age of thirteen he went to Iowa where he received a collegeate education. In 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862, and suffered all the horrors of the Southern prison pens under the command of the notorious Wing, for six months and eleven days, and was then sent home on parole until exchanged. In the spring of 1863 re-enlisted as a veteran with the rank of Sergeant, and was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company C, Seventy-first United States Volunteers. He resigned in the fall of 1864, and returned to Iowa and engaged in the lumber business, remaining in that State until 1874, when he went into a telegraph office in Decatur, Ill., and remained seven months. In the fall of 1875, he came to Kansas, where he received an appointment as railroad agent on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Hepler, Kan., holding the position until April, 1882; he then bought the vacated mill of H. C. Bruner, Walnut, and in connection with Mr. Hollister fitted it up with new machinery, including three run of French buhrs, and now does a large and flourishing business, shipping large quantities of flour and meal to various points in Texas as well as supplying the home demand. Mr. McCullough also owns McCullough's Addition to Hepler, comprising twenty acres platted and laid out; a farm near the town, and a fine residence in the city of Walnut. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was married in 1863 to Miss Elizabeth Parrish, of Michigan, who also received a collegiate education in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. McCullough have four children—Willie F., Sadie E., John O. and Nannie E.

DANIEL PALMER, dealer in jewelry and clocks, was born in Canada in 1837. He removed to Illinois at the age of twenty-five, where he was engaged in lumber business two years. In 1862, he joined Company K, Eighty-eighth Illinois (known as Board of Trade Regiment), and served three years. Returned to Illinois and was engaged in merchandise and traveling six years. He came to Kansas in 1872, located in Allen County, and was there engaged in building business five years. In 1877, he was ordained Baptist preacher, and was engaged in the work three years, opening his present business in 1880. Is now School Treasurer of District No. 68. Belongs to Order of Freemasons. He was married to Miss Mary Smith, of Canada, in 1857. Mrs. Palmer is also member of the Baptist Church.

J. W. PELSUE, druggist, was born in Vermont in 1844, where he was raised on a farm and received a business education. He came to Iowa at the age of seven, where he remained seven years, and was then in Missouri seven years. In 1866, he came to Crawford County, Kan., and located on farm of 160 acres, which he improved and ran as a grain an farm five years, coming to Walnut in 1872, where he built a store and opened present business. He has also built two residence houses; he has been Township Clerk. He was married to Miss Bell J. Horsley, of Illinois, in 1867, and has two children—Owen E. and Deck. Mr. Pelsue owns a 160-acre farm in Kansas, and also owns farm of 160 acres in Missouri, both well improved.

HENRY E. RAKESTRAW, M. D., was born in Ohio, November 20, 1850; he came to Kansas in 1871, and located at Erie, Neosho County, where he read medicine until 1873, at which time he went to St. Louis, Mo., and graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College in the spring of 1872. He then returned to Kansas and located at Walnut, Crawford County, where he is now engaged in the practice of medicine and drug business, where he has built three residences and an office. He was married to Miss Alice Dutton, of Indiana, in the fall of 1875, and has one child—Mabie A.

J. A. WOOD, druggist, was born in Missouri where he was educated in the drug business and began the business for himself at the age of nineteen, which he continued in that State until he came to Kansas in 1878, and located at Walnut, Crawford County, where he bought a lot upon which he built a residence, and also bought a store, and opened his present business. He formed a copartnership with Dr. Rakestraw, August 1, 1882. He was married to Miss Callie Pollard, of Missouri, in 1876, by whom he had one child—LeRoy. Mrs. Wood died in 1878, and he was married to Miss Mollie Ash, of Osage Mission, Kan., in 1881.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—WALNUT TOWNSHIP.

EDMUND M. ALEXANDER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Walnut, was born in Patrick County, Va., in 1825. At the age of fourteen he located with his people in Polk County, Mo., where he was actively identified with the farming till 1860, when he came to Kansas and located in Wyandotte County, and carried on farming there until 1870, when he came and located upon his present place, where he has been successfully connected with his present industry since. He married in 1852, Miss Martha Criswell, who was born and reared in Franklin County, Mo. They have two sons and two daughters—Catharine, now Mrs. Henry Hess; James, Letta and Albert. During the war he did active service in Company E, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, from 1863 till end of war; was honorably discharged. His farm contains eighty acres of well improved land, good buildings and an orchard of over 200 fruit trees.

L. F. BAUGH, of the firm of Baugh & Lewis, dealers in drugs, paints, oils, etc., etc., Hepler, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1860, and removed with his people in 1866 to Benton County, Mo., where he was reared and educated. In 1879, he came here, and engaged at merchandising as clerk until 1882, when he formed the present partnership with Dr. O. F. Lewis, which he ably represents. He is an active worker in its growth and development of the social and industrial life of the place.

W. R. BOWYER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Walnut, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1858, and removed with his parents to Iowa in 1859, where they remained until 1870, when they came here and settled. He has been actively identified with his present industry since. He married in 1880, Miss Martha A. Cunningham, who was born in Lawrence County, Ill. They have one little boy—John Henry. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN CAMBLINE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Walnut, was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1828, and was reared and educated in Tippecanoe County, where he was identified actively with the farming industry till 1868, when he located in Livingston County, Ill., and carried on farming there till 1876, when he came here, and has been successfully connected with his present industry since. He married in 1853, Miss Angeline Hays, who was born and reared in Tippecanoe County, Ind. They have a family of two sons and four daughters—Wallace F., Arthur M., Harriet A., Margaret E., now Mrs. Henry Poor; Annie and Jessie. The family are members of the Advent Church. His farm contains ninety-seven acres of improved land, well fenced, and watered and stocked; good buildings and a nice orchard.

ALBERT CHADWICK, farmer and stock-raiser, Sections 14 and 15, P. O. Hepler, was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1839, and was connected with farming there until 1872, when he came here and located upon his present place the following year, and has been very successfully connected with his present industry since. He was maried in Bates County, Mo., in 1876, to Miss Mary A. Thompson, a native of Story County, Iowa. They have a family of two daughters—Edna and Florence. During the war he did active service in the Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted in the Thirteenth Missouri, which was afterward changed to the Twenty-second Ohio, and did service from September, 1861, until November, 1864, when he was honorably discharged from Company D, Twenty-second Ohio. Since locating here, he has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality, and has filled the different municipal and school offices for several years. He has been a member of the A., F. & A. M. society since 1866. He is a member of the Chapter and Council of that order. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic of Hepler, of Hepler Post, No. 143. His farm contains 480 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked; good buildings, and an orchard of 200 trees. He makes a specialty of stock-raising and breeding in cattle, horses and hogs.

ALFRED J. COVER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 17, P. O. Walnut, was born in Adams County, Penn., October 8, 1844, and removed with his people to Illinois, who settled in Knox County in 1858, where he was identified with farming until 1868, when he came here and located upon his present place, and has been successfully connected with his present industry since. He married, in 1872, Miss Frances L. Dunlap, who was born in Pennsylvania and reared in Jefferson County, Iowa. They have a family of one son and three daughters—Clarence, Della May, Mattie, Irene and Ivy Belle. The family are reared in the Protestant religion. His farm contains eighty acres of improved land, well watered, stocked and fenced, with good buildings and stables, and an orchard of well-assorted fruits.

CHARLES H. DARLING, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 9, P. O. Hepler, was born in Mills County, Iowa, in 1856, and was reared and educated there. In 1876, he came here and located upon his present place, and has been actively connected with his present industry here since. He married, in 1882, Miss Rachael Poting, who was born in Illinois and reared in Missouri. He and his wife hold to the religion of the Baptist Church. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, well fenced, and watered and stocked; dwellings and barns and stables, and an orchard of 1,000 trees, of well-assorted fruits.

LEVI C. DUNLAP, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 17, P. O. Walnut, was born in Bedford County, Penn., in 1833. At the age of sixteen, he removed with his people, who settled in Jefferson County, Iowa, where he was identified with farming till 1870, when he came here and located, and has carried on his present industry actively since. He married, in 1854, in Fulton County, Penn., Miss Sarah Stallman, who was born in Adams and reared in Fulton County, Penn. They have a family of two sons and six daughters living—Frances L., now Mrs. Alfred J. Cover; Demeras J., now Mrs. Millard Payton; Mary B., now Mrs. William Marada; Alice J., Ruhama Anice, Oren Sherman, William H. and Lucy, and have buried their eighth child, Clarence Alfred, in the Horsier Cemetery, Walnut Township. During the late civil war, he did service in the Home Guards of Iowa. Family are reared in the Protestant Church. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, good dwellings and stables, and an orchard of 250 trees, of a well-assorted variety of fruits.

JAMES W. FREEMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Walnut, was born in Warren County, Ind., in 1838, removed to Illinois with his people when quite young, who settled in Livingston County, where he was reared and educated. He was actively identified with farming there until 1875, when he came here and located, and has been identified with his present industry since. He married, in 1868, Miss Hannah Elizabeth Shireman, who was born in Pennsylvania and reared in Scott County, Ill. They have a family of three sons and three daughters—Arthur B., Daniel S., Alta E., Catharine A., James W., Jr., and Hannah Elizabeth (twins). During the war, Mr. Freeman did active service in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, from August, 1862, until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Since locating here he has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality. His farm contains 240 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked; good dwellings, barn and stable, and a nice orchard of well assorted fruits.

JOSEPH T. GARRISON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Walnut, was born in New Jersey in 1830, and removed with his people, in 1839, to Indiana, who settled in Bartholomew County, where he was reared and educated. At the age of twenty-two, he located in Marion County, Iowa, where he was actively identified with farming till 1867, when he came here and settled upon his present place, where he has been successfully connected with his present industry since. He married, in 1852, Miss Nancy Barnhill, who was born and reared in Bartholomew County, Ind. They have a family of three sons and four daughters—Franklin Pierce, Martha Lovina, now Mrs. Julius Forester; Sarah Margaret, Benjamin, Luella, William and George Albert. The family belong to the United Baptist Church. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked; good buildings, and a small orchard of nicely assorted fruits.

D. T. GRAHAM, of the firm of Viets & Graham, proprietors of Hepler Livery, Feed and Sale Stables. Mr. Graham was born and reared in Andrew County, Mo., and located in Bourbon County, Kan., in 1868, with his people, when he was of the age of fourteen. He was actively engaged in farming and stock-raising in that county till February, 1883 when he sold his interest, and pays his entire attention to his present business, in which he had formed a partnership in July, 1881.

A. K. HAAG, general blacksmithing and dealer in agricultural implements, Hepler, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1855, and was reared and educated there; at the age of fourteen he engaged at the business of blacksmithing, and followed it in his native country till he was nineteen years old, when he came to America and followed his trade in Illinois till 1876. He then came here and has been successfully connected with his present business here since. He married in 1876, Miss Matilda Adler, who was born and reared in Bloomington, Ill. They have a family of one son and daughter—Albert and Sadie. His family are members of the Methodist Church. Besides his business, he has a nicely improved farm of 120 acres in Sherman Township, this county.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS, butcher and stock-dealer, Hepler, born in Cornwall County, England, in 1841, and came to America with his people, who settled in Wentworth County, Can., where he was reared and educated. At the age of twenty-two he engaged at his present business in Hamilton, Wentworth County, Can., and was actively identified with it there, till 1881, when he came here, and located and established his present business, which he has successfully carried on since. He was married in 1863, to Miss Mary Heard Wickett, who was born in Devonshire, England, and reared in Haldinand County, Can. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—Ann, William N., John B. and Ida. His family are members of the Methodist Church. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W., Hepler Lodge, No. 115.

GEORGE B. HOBART, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 34, P. O. Hepler, was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1847, and was reared and educated there; at the age of twenty-one, he located in Cass County, Mo., and followed farming and stock-raising there until 1880, when he came to Kansas and located here in 1881, and has been actively identified with his present industry since. He married in Fort Scott, in 1880, Miss Mattie James, who was born and reared in Randolph County, Ill. They have one son—Hosea A. He and his wife hold to the religion of the Methodist Church. His farm residence contains 160 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked, good buildings, and an orchard of well assorted fruit. He also owns eighty acres in Section 28 of this Township, which is well improved.

HENRY HOUDASHELT, farmer, Sections 11 and 21, P. O. Walnut, was born in Kentucky in 1817. He was engaged in farming in Illinois, Indiana and Missouri ten years, remaining in Illinois, on a farm, until the summer of 1878. He then came to Kansas and located on his present farm of 320 acres in Crawford County, which he bought and improved. He remained on the farm two years, and then bought an improved farm in Walnut. Mr. H. owns a fine farm of 442 acres in Illinois, which is one of the best grain and stock farms in Illinois. He was married to Miss Parmelia Franklin, of Illinois, in 1839, by whom he had three children—John, Franklin and Parmelia. His wife died in March, 1845, and he was married to Mrs. Montgomery, of Indiana, in 1847. They have three children—Henry M., Mary J. and Asberry.

HARMON H. HURST, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Walnut, was born in Elkhart County, Ind., in 1835. At the age of five years, he located with his people in Sullivan County, Mo., where he was reared and educated, and where he was identified with the farming industry until 1860, when he went to Warren County, Iowa, and carried on farming until 1861, when he enlisted in the army and served until 1865; removed here in 1866, and has been identified with his present industry here since. He married August 27, 1854, Miss Martha W. Norman, of Indiana, who departed this life in 1856, and is buried in the cemetery of Sullivan County, leaving one daughter—Julia F. In December, 1856, he married Miss Ruth S. Huntley, of Illinois, who departed this life in 1874, and is buried in the family cemetery, leaving two sons and a daughter—Virgil H., Minnie B. and Ralph E. He was married in 1876, to Mrs. Mary F. Morrow *nee* Andrews, a native of Missouri. They have one son—Claude J. During the war, he did active service in Company B., Tenth Iowa, from August, 1861, until September, 1865, and was honorably discharged as a veteran of the same company and regiment. His farm contains 200 acres of improved land, well fenced and stocked, with good dwellings, barns, stables, and an orchard of 600 trees of a nicely assorted variety of fruits.

JOHN INMAN (deceased), was born in Ohio in 1830, and was reared in Indiana. At the age of twenty-one, he located in Iowa, where he carried on farming actively till the war, when he enlisted in 1862, in Company A, Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and did active service till the end of the war; during this time, he contracted small-pox, which left him an invalid. He died January 2, 1872, and is buried in the cemetery of this township, having moved here three years previously. His wife and three sons survive him—Louisa Jane Inman *nee* Chambers, was born in Ohio, and reared in Indiana; was married to the deceased in 1866. The sons are—Philander Franklin, William Henry and George Washington. The farm contains 160 acres of land, well fenced and stocked, good buildings, and a nice young orchard.

HON. DAVID JOHNSON, proprietor of the National Hotel, Hepler, was born in Fayette County, Penn., in 1818, and was reared and educated in Greene County, Penn. At the age of twenty, he left his native State and located in Guernsey County, Ohio, and was identified there prominently with the farming industry for fifteen years. He then went to Iowa and located in Taylor County in 1855, and carried on farming actively there till 1870, when he came to Kansas and located in Bourbon County, and carried on farming and stock-raising for twelve years, retiring from it then and engaging at his present business, which he ably represents. He married in 1839, Miss Lovina Gay, who was born and reared in Guernsey County, Ohio, and who departed this life in 1863, and is buried in Taylor County, Iowa, leaving a family of four sons and six daughters—Adeline, deceased, formerly Mrs. David Griffin, E. G.; Melissa, Mrs. J. Maroa; Jasper, Isaac Newton, Kossuth, Edith, Mrs. George Litler; Simon, Reuben, Alice, and William Rosecrans. In 1864, he married Mrs. Maudania Lester *nee* Jones, of Missouri. They have a family of three daughters—Mary, Minerva and Montivideo. Mrs. Johnson's family are two sons and two daughters—William Thomas, Martha Jane, now Mrs. Isaac Newton Johnson; Carrie C., now Mrs. Calvin Hancock, and George W. The family are reared in the faith of the Methodist Church. Mr. Johnson has always worked actively in the development of the public, social and industrial life of his locality since coming here. He served the 36th District of the State for Bourbon County in the Legislative Assembly of 1874; has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for many years, and has been active in many minor municipal and school offices during his residence in this locality.

WILLIAM KYSER, Principal of Hepler School, was born in Livingston County, Ill., in 1856, and removed to Kansas, with his people, who settled in this county, where he was reared and educated; received his education in the public schools of this county, attending the normals as opportunities offered. At the age of twenty, he engaged at his present profession, and has been very reputably connected with it in the county since. He married in 1875, Miss Ella M. Vorheis, who was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, and reared in this county, her people having settled here in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Kyser have a family of two sons—George and Frank. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W. society, and Hepler Lodge, No. 115. He owns eighty acres of nice land in Section 35, Walnut Township, undergoing general improvement.

RICHARD WINFIELD DeLAMBERT, dealer in hardware and agricultural implements, Hepler, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1855, and was reared and educated there. He graduated in a regular course of commercial study, at the Liverpool Commercial Institute, and engaged at the profession of book-keeping, with which he was identified there for a few years. In 1873, he came to America and located here and engaged at farming and stock-raising, with which he was actively connected till 1880, when he engaged at his present industry, with which he has been reputably connected since. He married, in 1875, Miss Elizabeth Jane Heard, who was born in Devonshire, England, in 1856, and was reared and educated there, and who came to Bourbon County, Kan., in 1872. They have a family of three daughters—Ethel, Beatrice Winfield and Evelyn. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W. Society here. His family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since locating here he has worked actively in the growth and development of the social and industrial life of this place. He has served as Justice of the Peace for several years, and has been active in school official positions.

JAMES LEDLIE, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Walnut. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1815. Raised a mechanic, and received a common school education. He was in Pennsylvania until 1852, then to Ohio, where he remained in the hotel and mail contracting business until 1869, at which time he came to Kansas, and located in Crawford County, on a farm of 160 acres; remained there two years; then to his present home of 160 acres, which he has since run as a grain and stock farm. He has a fine line of fruits of all kinds. Is an Odd

Fellow, and a charter member of the Presbyterian Church. He was Township Trustee eight years, and is at present. He was married to Miss Mary Fosler, of Pennsylvania, in 1840. They have six children—Joshua, Elizabeth, John, Letitia, Charles and Harry.

O. F. LEWIS, M. D., Hepler, was born in Monroe County, Mich., in 1854, and received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native city. His literary education was obtained in the University of Michigan, in which, after a thorough course of study of three years, he took up the study of his profession in the same university, graduating from there in 1880, after a thorough study of three years. After graduating, he entered into the practice of his profession in company with Prof. I. E. Brown, of the Chair of Physiology, in the Medical College of Detroit, and after one year's active practice with him, he came here, and located and established the present business of drugs and medicines, etc., and has been reputably connected with the practice of his profession here since. He has worked actively in the development of the social life of this locality. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W., and the examining surgeon for that society here.

ENOCH M. LYNESS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Walnut, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., in 1836, and was reared and educated there. He was actively identified with his present industry there until 1878, when he removed to Western Texas, but returned here and located the following year, and has since been engaged in his present business. He married, in 1859, Miss Melinda E. Kuhn, who was born in Alabama and reared in Dearborn County, Ind. They have a family of five sons and two daughters living—George W., John J., Rosella J., Henry R., Mary Josephine, Frank M. and Walter G., and have buried their sixth child, Albert K., in Dearborn County cemetery. During the war he did active service in Company H, Eighty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, from August, 1862, till the end of the war; was honorably discharged. His family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been an active member of the A., F. & A. M. Society since 1877. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked, good buildings, and an orchard of over 400 trees.

JOHN A. MARSHALL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Walnut, was born in Platte County, Mo., in 1840, and was reared to his present industry, which he carried on there till 1870, when he came here and located on his present place, where he has been since. He married, in 1868, Miss Nancy J. Rule, of his native county. They have a family of six sons and two daughters—James T., Garret L., John H., Annie B., Charles L., Byron, George and Lillie. The family are members of the Christian Church. His farm contains 193 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked; good buildings, and a nice young orchard.

PERRY A. MORRISON, general merchandising, Hepler, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1844, and was reared to the farming industry. At the age of fourteen he learned the business of tobacconist, and was actively connected with it until the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, June 17, 1861, and did service in the field for three years, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he located in Kennonsburgh, Ohio, in the mercantile business, and carried it on until 1873, when he came to Kansas and located in Bourbon County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising, which he carried on until 1881, when he came here and established his present business the following year. He married in 1866, Miss Hannah Finley, who was born and reared in Noble County, Ohio. They have a family of one son and four daughters—Minnie, Howard, Melissa, Margaret and Nettie. His family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of Hepler Post, No. 143, G. A. R.

CHARLES E. SHAFER, manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddles, etc., Hepler, was born in Henry County, Mo., in 1858, and was reared and educated there. At the age of twenty he went to Colorado and located at Fort Collins, where he learned his trade. In December, 1882, he came here and established his present business, which he has very successfully carried on since. He is a member of the Christian Church.

DANIEL SPRING SHIREMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hepler, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., in 1837, and removed to Illinois with his people in 1844, who settled in Scott County, where he was reared and educated, was identified with farming in that and Livingston County, till 1874, when he came here and has been connected with his present industry since. He married in 1861, Miss Rachel A. Mudd, who was born and reared in Scott County, Ill., and who departed this life in 1868, and is buried in the Cemetery, Scott County, leaving two daughters—Hannah and Annie. In 1871, he married Miss Maria J. Brown, who was born in Indiana and reared in Chillicothe Ill. They have a family of two sons and one daughter—Daniel, Lewis and Elva. The family are members of the Baptist Church. His farm contains 400 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked, good buildings and an orchard of five acres.

HENRY SIGLER, stone mason, Hepler, was born in McConnelsville, Morgan Co., Ohio June 8, 1844, and was reared there to his present business through his father, who was prominently identified with that industry there. Mr. Sigler was actively identified with his present industry in his native State till 1874, when he came to Kansas and after spending two years in travel through this Western country in connection with his trade, he returned to his native State, and was connected with his trade there till 1880, when he sold his interests there and came here and established his present business, which he has successfully carried on since.

LEONARD SIGLER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 16, P. O. Hepler, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, October 15, 1842, and was reared and educated there. As he grew to manhood he identified himself with his present industry, and during the latter several years of his life in that State was prominently identified with dealing in live stock. In 1871, he came to Kansas and located in Crawford County, and has been successfully identified with his present industry since, paying particular attention to the rearing and breedins of fine stock, of which his short-horn Durhams contain some of the choicest animals of the county. He was married March 16, 1870, to Miss Eliza J. Strahl, of his native county and State. They have no children. During the war, he entered into the spirit of the cause of the North and volunteered his services twice, first to the three months' service in the seventeenth Ohio, and second in the three years' service Twenty-fifth Ohio. He was exempted upon each occasion. Since locating here he has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of this locality. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W. Society, Hepler Lodge, No. 115. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked, good buildings and an orchard of 250 trees of a nicely assorted variety of fruits.

JOSEPH M. ST. CLAIR, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hepler, was born in Marshall County, Ill., in 1851, was reared in Sangamon County. In 1869, he came here with his people and located and has been actively connected with his present industry since. He married in 1878, Miss Emma Etta Holmes, who was born in Adams County, Ill., and reared in this county. They have one little girl, Josie May. His family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. His farm contains 160 acres of land, good buildings and an orchard of a good assortment of fruit trees.

SQUIRE ISAAC STEVENS, farmer and stock-raiser and dealer in real estate and Notary Public, P. O. Hepler, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1825, and was reared in Wyandot County, Ohio, where he was actively identified with the farming industry until 1869, when he came to Kansas and located in Bourbon County at Fort Scott. In 1872, he came here and has been actively identified with his present industry since. He received his appointment as Notary Public in 1880. He married in 1851, Miss Flora Forest in Defiance County, Ohio. She was born and reared in Coshocton County, Ohio. They have a family of four sons and five daughters—Frederick Forest, Alonzo, Lillie, now Mrs. J. J. Williams, minister of the Christian Church in Sumner County, Kan.; Kate, now Mrs. A. L. Burlingame, carpenter and builder; Lincoln, Maggie Belle, Willie, Jennie and Daisy. Since locating here, he has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of this locality. He assisted in the organization of the Board of Education, of which he was an active official until 1880. He has served his present incumbency of Justice of the Peace for four years. His farm contains 120 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked, good buildings and orchard.

JOEL N. STRAWN, stock-raiser and dealer, P. O. Hepler, was born in LaSalle County, Ill., in 1842, and was reared and educated there. He was identified with the mercantile industry there till 1869, when he came to Kansas and located in Fort Scott, and subsequently located here and established the first store, with which he was connected till 1882. In the meantime, he carried on his present business. He married in 1870, at Ottawa, Ill., Miss Mary E. Stumph, who was born in Fayette County, Penn., and reared in Ottawa, Ill. They have a family of two sons and one daughter—Daisy, Frank and Milton. During the war he did active service in Company E, Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for eighteen months during latter part of the war; was honorably discharged as Sergeant Major of regiment. Since locating here he has worked very actively in the development of the social and industrial life of this locality. The family holds to the religion of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Strawn filled the incumbency of Postmaster and Express Agent for the first four years of the establishment of those interests here. His residence property consists of thirty acres and he has 240 acres in Section 22, Walnut Township, Bourbon County, which is under general improvement.

FREDERICK A. THOMPSON, proprietor of Hepler Flouring Mills, was born in Washington, D. C., in 1851, and was reared to the farming industry there. In 1881, he came here and located and engaged at the trade of carpentering till January, 1883, when he bought and established the present mills. In 1876, he married Miss Mary D. Hall, of his nativity. They have a family of three sons—Charles F., Lawrence H. and baby. Himself and wife are members of the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and Grange societies. The mill is a two story frame structure 30x32, run by steam power with a capacity of twenty-five horse power. Manufactures for both custom and merchant trade.

A. H. VARBEL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 28, P. O. Hepler, was born in Henry County, Ky., in 1828, and was reared in Greene County, Ill., to the farming industry, with which he was connected there till 1880, when he came here, located and has been successfully connected with it here since. He married in 1849, Miss Jane Matner, who was born and reared in Ohio. They have a family of two sons and three daughters—Jacob, George, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Emma, and one granddaughter, Lizzie. The family belong to the United Baptist Church. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, good buildings and orchard.

JOHN VIETS, Postmaster, Hepler, dealer in general merchandise, grain and hay, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1843. In 1857, he came to America with his people, who settled in Benton County, Mo., where he worked at the farming industry till the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted his services in the Missouri Home Guards and did service in it till September of the same year, when he enlisted in Company B, Fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and did active service till March, 1862, when he was honorably discharged. He then did service in the Missouri State Militia Fifth Cavalry till 1864, and in March of that year he veteranized in Company C, Missouri Veterans of Cavalry, and was in active service till January, 1866, when he was honorably discharged as Lieutenant of Company D. In September of that year, he came here, located and engaged at farming and stock-raising, with which he is still actively connected. He married in 1869, Miss Adeline Grothear, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1845, and came to America with her people, who settled in Benton County, Mo., in 1846. They were married in Miami County, Kan. They have a family of five daughters—Emma M., Amelia M., Mary, Amanda and Nora. Since locating here, Mr. Viets has worked very actively in the growth and development of the public, social and industrial life of this locality. He has served his county as its honored Commissioner, his township as its Trustee and Treasurer, which incumbency he still holds. His family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W. society and of the G. A. R., Hepler Post, No. 143. His business interests are, besides farming, merchandising, general grain and stock, livery business, etc. He received the appointment of Postmaster in 1873.

GALEN E. WAMPLER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Walnut, was born in Pulaski County, Ky., in 1830. In 1862, he left his native State, and after spending about eighteen months in Indiana, he located in Monroe County, Iowa, and carried on farming actively there until 1870, when he came here, and has been successfully connected with his present industry since. He married in 1853, Miss Bethany Hainey, of his native State and county. They have a family of four sons and one daughter living—George W., Joseph, Martha Belle (now Mrs. Charles Loomis, farmer and nurseryman), Erasmus C. and Edward Bruce. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His farm contains 240 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked, with good dwellings, barns and stables, and an orchard of nicely assorted fruits. Elias Wampler, father of the above, was born in Wythe County, Va., and was reared in Pulaski County, Ky., where he married in 1827, Miss Phidellia Neikirk, who was born in Virginia and reared in Kentucky, and by whom he raised a family of three sons and four daughters—Galen E., Augustus H., George A., Sarah Jane, Mary E., Susan Ellen and Rachael A. The life of Elias Wampler has been more or less identified with that of Galen E. since he left his native place.

GEORGE A. WAMPLER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 29, P. O. Hepler, was born in Pulaski County, Ky., in 1846. At the age of fifteen he left his native State, and after spending two years in Indiana and seven years in Iowa, he located in this county and has been actively identified with his present industry here since. He married in 1877, Miss Jennie Thomas, who was born and reared in Iowa. They have a family of one son and a daughter living—Ethel and baby—and have buried a son and daughter—Charles and Lena—in the cemetery at Walnut Township. They belong to the Methodist Church. His farm contains 120 acres of improved land well fenced and watered and stocked, good buildings and an orchard of about 200 trees of a nicely assorted variety of fruits.

JOHN L. WEBSTER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 4, P. O. Hepler, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1835, and removed with his people to Iowa, who settled in Louisa County in 1840, where he was reared and educated. He was connected with farming there until 1878, when he came here and located, and has been actively connected with his present industry since. He married in 1858, Miss Sarah Pierce, a native of Indiana, who departed this life in 1872, and is buried in the Methodist Cemetery, Muscatine Island, Muscatine Co., Iowa, leaving two sons and two daughters living—David Wesley, Mary E., Lillie E. and William S. In 1873, he married Mrs. Sarah Heritage *nee* Brown, a native of Pennsylvania. They have a family of one daughter, Arabel. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His farm contains now but forty acres, with good buildings and a fine orchard.

OTHER TOWNS.

Arcadia is situated in the northeast part of the county, in a healthy location, near Coxe's Creek. Formerly it was a stopping-place on the old military road between Fort Scott and Fort Gibson. This was before the war. In 1862, there was a double log tavern at Arcadia. Now this town is on the Ft. S., S. E. & M. Railroad. When this road was constructed by the Gulf road as a branch simply for coal, into Lincoln Township, Arcadia took the name of Findlay City, after a certain coal contractor. It has now taken back the old ante-bellum name, Arcadia. Before the war Arcadia consisted of only the double log hotel, which is even now well remembered by every one who passed in either direction through the town when it existed. The town has broad and clean streets, lined on both sides with neat and tasty buildings. Among the business houses of Arcadia are five general stores, one hardware store, three blacksmith and wagon shops, one harness shop, one bakery, one shoe shop, one grist-mill, one grain elevator, one lumber yard, two drug stores, two hotels and two churches. The prosperity of the town is attributed to the tact of its shrewd business men. It contains a population of about 300, and is surrounded by some of the best farming lands, and the most picturesque country anywhere to be found.

Hepler.—This town is located in the northwest part of the county on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, on undulating prairie. The first settler here was John Vietz. A town company was formed in January, 1871, composed as follows: B. F. Hepler, of Fort Scott, President; T. H. Annable, Secretary; George A. Crawford, Treasurer. The first Board of Trustees was B. F. Hepler, Annable, S. Pratel, E. C. Hays and A. Pratel. Among those who settled here in 1871–72, were the following: J. N. Strawn, Sebo Vietz, Thomas Sparks, Dennis Moran and Isaac Stevens.

The first business building was erected by John Vietz in 1871. J. N. Strawn soon afterward started a general country store, but sold out in a short time to Mr. Vietz. Mr. Strawn was appointed Postmaster in 1871. The first birth was that of Frank Strawn, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Strawn, in 1872; the first death, that of a child of Thomas Sparks in 1873; and the first marriage, that of Dr. A. M. Griffin to Miss Grace Hitchcock in 1882. William G. Tittle taught the first school in 1874, and Rev. A. Jackson preached the first sermon in 1875. The Methodist Episcopal Church society erected a church on Main street in 1880, costing about

$2,500, and the Christian denomination built a church in 1882, costing $2,000. The Hepler *Leader*, a seven column folio weekly paper, was started January 4, 1883, by William D. Wright. The population of the town is about 200, and if it is not growing rapidly "it makes up in solidity of growth what it lacks in speed of development."

Beulah.—This town is located on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, five miles south of Girard. It was started in 1874 by a colony of Methodists, composed in part, of the following members: Thomas Crowder, Henry Brown, H. T. Potter, C. A. King, R. G. Hermance, J. S. Schofield and B. F. King. At that time there was but one small house in the vicinity. By the first of January there was a population of 200.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation erected a church edifice in 1881. It is a handsome structure, 30x50 feet in size, and cost about $2,000. Besides the church there is a good school and a number of good business houses. Beulah now contains a population of 300.

Farlington is situated on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, seven miles north of Girard. The site is as attractive as need be desired. A grove has been started, and near the town is a beautiful lake. The town contains quite a number of substantial business houses, a good schoolhouse, and a Baptist Church organization which erected an elegant church edifice near the depot in 1882. There is a wagon shop and a blacksmith shop, and the town is considerable of a shipping point for coal, nearly all of the merchants dealing in this mineral, which is mined in the vicinity.

Mulberry Grove is a mining town in the eastern part of the county, on the Cherryvale Division of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. It is surrounded by a fine farming country, and presents the crude and rustic appearance of all new mining towns.

Midway is a small town in the eastern part of the county, also on the Cherryvale Division of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, and like Mulberry its mining interests are its principal support. The post office was established in February, 1871.

Cato is the oldest town in the county, but it is quite small. It is located in Lincoln Township, it contains a store, blacksmith shop, flouring and saw mill and a church.

Iowa City was situated two miles southeast of the present site of Pittsburg. It never contained more than a store and a residence, both owned by Isaac Hobson, who located there in the fall of 1866. It is now famous on account of the speech delivered there by Hon. Sidney Clarke, an extract from which may be found elsewhere.

Brazilton is located on the N. T., I. & M. R. R., eight miles from Girard. It has been started since the building of the railroad. It is destined to be an important town; it already contains two stores, a lumber yard, about twelve houses and fifty inhabitants. Thomas Brazil and H. M. Clark own the town site; W. H. Ryan is the Postmaster. About fifty car loads of grain were shipped from this station in 1882.

Idell Post Office was established in June, 1870, C. W. McCloud being appointed Postmaster. It is situated on Hickory Creek. A Catholic Church is located two miles to the northeast.

Green Elm is also a post office on Hickory Creek about five miles southwest of Idell.

Litchfield is located four miles northeast of New Pittsburg. It is a coal town in every sense, about 500 car loads of coal being shipped each month. There are here a post office, public school, a general store, a drug store, two blacksmith shops, a wagon shop and about 200 inhabitants.

Hopefield Post Office was established in Baker Township in 1871, J. W. Lane being appointed first Postmaster.

Strongtown Post Office was established in 1873, with C. H. Strong first Postmaster.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—SHERMAN TOWNSHIP.

I. H. ADDINGTON, M. D., Farlington, was born in Randolph County, Ind., in 1843, and was reared in Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, where he was educated to the teaching profession by his own unaided exertions. He carried it on until the age of twenty-one when he engaged in the study of medicine, with which he was connected for nearly four years, after which he began the practice of it in Ohio and carried it on successfully there until 1873, when he came here and located, and has been very reputably connected with the practice of his profession since. He married, in 1866, Miss Jennie S. Bryan, who was born in Newport, Maine, and reared in Bangor. She received her literary education in Lowell, Mass., and taught near Boston. They have a family of one son and a daughter—Willie B. and Bertha May. Dr. Addington has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of this locality since locating here. He is an active member of the A., F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W. societies. The family hold to the religion of the Christian Church.

ABIJAH C. BEVER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 20, P. O. Girard, was born in Fountain County, Ind., in 1829, and was identified there with his present industry till 1878, when he came here and located and has been successfully connected with his farming and stock-raising since. He married October 20, 1851, Miss Mary H. Williams, who was born in Kentucky and reared in Fountain County, Ind. They have one son and three daughters living—Laura O., Georgiana (now Mrs. William L. MacDougal, carpenter and builder), Ida, Rosetta and John J., and have buried one son and three daughters. The family are members of the United Brethren Church. His farm contains eighty-two and one-half acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked, good buildings, and an orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruits.

J. W. BRALEY, of the firm of Braley & Wickham, farmer and grower of and dealer in stock, P. O. Girard, was born in New York State in 1826. He was raised in the wool manufacturing business, and went to Michigan in 1853 and remained till 1865. At the end of which time he went to Iowa and spent the winter, then came to Kansas and brought with him 1,000 head of sheep, locating in Crawford County, Sherman Township, on Section 35, on his present home of 1,300 acres, and has since been engaged in the raising of sheep and cattle, adding the cattle business in 1868, handling from 250 to 500 head of cattle per year. He has 400 acres of his splendid farm under cultivation, feeding all the produce raised on his farm. He has hedge fenced eighty, forty, sixty and two twenty acre lots; tenement house; has one pasture of 720 acres another of 120; fourteen miles of hedge fence. He is putting down a large amount of timothy and clover.

E. T. CAMPBELL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 2, P. O. Farlington, was born in Russell County, Va., in 1853, and was reared and educated there. In 1870 he located here with his mother and sister (whom he supports), and has been very successfully connected with his present industry here since. He has always taken an active part in the furtherance of all measures tending toward the development of his locality. He has served his township as Trustee, and has been active in other official positions. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W. societies. The family are members of the Baptist Church. His farm contains 520 acres of valuable land, an orchard of 200 trees of a nicely assorted variety of fruits, good dwelling, barn and stables.

FRANK R. CORNELIOUS, of the firm of Deets & Cornelius, merchants, Farlington was born in Yadkin County, N. C., in 1847, and was reared there on a farm, where he remained until 1868. He then located in Lincoln County, Mo., and carried on farm and stock-raising there for several years. In 1876, he located in Wright City, Warren County, Mo., and carried on hotel and livery business, and also engaged in the manufacture of brick and farming successfully for several years. In December, 1881, he came here and engaged in his present business, in the meantime doing the hotel business of the place. He married in September, 1869, Miss Helen K. Turner, of Lincoln County, Mo., who departed this life July 30, 1873, and is buried in the family cemetery, near Troy, Mo. She left one son, Walter T. December 3, 1874, he married Miss Maggie I. Deets, who was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, and reared in Missouri. They have one son and daughter—Mollie F. and Charles D. During the war Mr. Cornelius did active service in the Confederate army, in Hoke's Division of Armsted's brigade, First North Carolina Battalion, Junior Reserves, for the last eleven months of the war. He was hororably discharged. He is an active member of the A., F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F. Societies. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN T. DEETS, of the firm of Deets & Cornelius, dealers in dry goods, groceries, coal, hardware, grain, and all kinds of agricultural implements, Farlington. Mr. Deets was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1852. In 1865, he removed with his people to Warren County, Mo., where at the age of eighteen he learned the trade of blacksmith, with which he was identified in Lincoln County, Mo., until 1879, when he came here and carried on his former business for a year. He then engaged in his present business, which he has successfully carried on since. He married, in 1873, in Lincoln County, Mo., Miss Martha E. Colbert, of that county. They have a family of two daughters—Birdie and Bessie. He has always taken an active interest in the growth and development of the public, social and industrial life of his locality since coming here. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W. Society. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. He also carries on with his brother, C. A. Deets, a nice livery business here. Jonathan Deets, father of the above, was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and spent his life in farming pursuits. He moved to Ohio, where he spent several years; he moved to Missouri, in 1865, where he remained for several years, eventually coming here, where he at present resides. His family are John T., Charles Alva, of the firm of Deets Bros., livery, who married, in 1877, Miss Maggie E. Colbert, of Lincoln County, Mo., and who has one son, John William; Maggie I., now Mrs. Frank R. Cornelius, of the firm of Deets & Cornelius, whose biography appears in this work.

R. DORMAN, farmer and dealer in cattle, horses, sheep, hay and grain, Section 31, P. O. Girard, was born in Connecticut, 1836. Raised a mechanic, receiving a business education, and started in life for himself at the age of eleven years; was on the farm until eighteen, at which time went to learn the mechanic's trade, at which he spent three years in Connecticut, after which came to Illinois, and followed his trade six years, then traveled for a Life Insurance Company five years. Came to Kansas City in 1867; was in the life insurance business there for eight years; in the meantime was in the livery business three years; then to Kansas, in 1875, on his present home of 160 acres, which he improved, and has since run, as a grain and stock farm, raising, buying, feeding and shipping stock. Shipped in 1878, $50,000 worth of stock; 1879, shipped $75,000; in 1880, shipped and sold $120,000 worth; 1881, $145,000 worth; 1882, $150,000 worth. Shipping to Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Dorman is a member of the Odd Fellows, Freemasons and Knights of Pythias. Was married to Miss Sarah NewLee. Have five children—Frederick C., Fannie E., George W., Walter P., Ida.

JOHN DOUGHERTY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Farlington, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1837, and was raised and educated there. At the age of twenty-one, he located in Fulton County, Ill., and then engaged in the blacksmith business, with which he was identified there for several years. Afterward engaged in farming operations, which he carried on until 1878, when he came here and has been actively identified with farming and stock-raising since. He married, in 1861, Miss Elmira McCoy, a native of Delaware. They have a family of three daughters, Clare L., Cassie and Kate. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His farm contains eighty acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked, good buildings and a nice orchard of assorted fruits.

ARTHUR R. FROGUE, of the firm of Frogue & Harris, dealers in hardware, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, crockery, queensware and farm machinery, Farlington. Mr. F. was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1838, and removed to Illinois with his people in 1844, who settled in Macoupin County, where he was reared and educated, and followed the farming industry successfully until 1866, when he came here and has carried on farming and stock-raising actively for several years. In 1873, he engaged in merchandising, and has successfully carried it on here since. In 1858, he married in Greene County, Illinois, Miss Mary M. Reeve, who was born and reared in Morgan County, Illinois. They have one daughter, Harriet Louisa, now Mrs. George Conover, agent of the Gulf Railroad, Farlington, and they have reared an adopted son and daughter—Charles Pierce and Lulu Reeve. Mr. F. has been an active worker in the social and industrial development of his locality since coming here. He has served as Justice of the Peace, and filled other local official positions. The family are members of the Protestant Methodist Church. He is an active member of the A., F. & A. M. Society.

HUGH FRY, farmer, stock-feeder and raiser, Section 23, P. O. Farlington, was born in England. Came to the United States in infancy; was in New York eleven years; was in Michigan nine years. Learned the boot and shoe business. Went to Illinois in 1860, remained on a farm fourteen years, at the end of which time came to Montgomery County, Kan., where he remained eighteen months, then to Illinois for four years, then back to Kansas. Was on a farm two years. Then, in 1880, bought his present home of 160 acres, which he has since run as a grain and stock farm. Has seventy acres under cultivation. Carries from seventy-five to 225 head of cattle. Is raiser, buyer, feeder and shipper. Was married to Miss Clarinda Wright, of Illinois, in 1868. Have five children—Abberta, Andrew W., Estella, Alma, Dela O. Mrs. Fry is a member of the Christian Church.

JOHN W. GARDNER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Girard, was born in Cumberland County, Ill., in 1850, and was reared in McLean County. In 1874, he located in Tazewell County, Ill., and carried on farming there till 1881, when he came here and located upon present place, which he has improved from a raw prairie to a splendid farm, containing handsome building and a nice young orchard of assorted fruits. His farm contains 240 acres, is well fenced and watered and stocked. He married, in 1874, Miss Emma J. Kampf, who was born and reared in Tazewell County, Ill. They have a family of one son and a daughter, Ollie and Lloyd. The family are members of the Christian Church.

GEORGE W. GOSHERT, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Girard, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, April 24, 1842, and was reared and educated in Kosciusko County, Ind. In 1870, he came to Kansas and located upon the present place, and has been actively identified with the farming industry here since. He married in 1870 Miss Martha Jane Bowen, who was born in Kosciusko County, Ind., December 27, 1852, and was reared and educated there. They have a family of three sons living—Frank E., Eddie B. and Alfred E. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; his farm contains eighty acres of improved land, well watered and stocked, good buildings and an orchard of 250 trees of assorted fruits.

C. M. HARRIS, of the firm of Frogue & Harris, merchants, and farmer and stock-raiser, Section 25, P. O. Farlington. Mr. Harris was born in Knox County, Tenn., in 1842, and removed to Lawrence County, Mo., in 1850, with his people, where he was reared and educated. In 1868, he came here and located, and has been successfully engaged in farming and stock business since. October 10, 1882, he joined the present partnership in merchandising. He married in 1876 Miss L. E. Frogue, who was born in Macoupin County, Ill., and reared in Kansas. They have a family of one son and a daughter—Ora Overton and Sarah Elizabeth. During the war he did active service in the confederate army for three years, after which he was taken prisoner, paroled, and honorably discharged; since locating here he has worked actively in the development of the public, social and industrial life of his locality. He is an active member of the A., F. & A. M. society; his farm contains eighty acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked, good buildings and an orchard of 180 trees, of a well assorted variety of fruits.

L. D. HERLOCKER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 19, P. O. Farlington, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in April 23, 1845, and was reared there to his present industry; at the age of twenty, he engaged in merchandising in the wholesale notion trade as salesman, in which capacity he was reputably connected for four years. He then located in Jones County, Iowa, and carried on his present industry there till 1871, when he came here and located, and has been successfully identified with his present industry here since. He married in 1868, Miss Elizabeth Kramer, of his native county. They have a family of three sons and one daughter—Elmer J., John J., Edward C. and Ida May. He has worked actively in the growth of the social and industrial life of this locality since coming here; has served as Township Trustee for two terms; is at present incumbent of County Commissionership of the First District of this county. He has been active in school offices for several years; is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W. societies. The family hold to the religion of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His farm contains 200 acres of improved land, well fenced, and watered and stocked, good buildings, an orchard of 300 trees of nicely assorted fruits.

WILLIAM LAWLER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 23, P. O. Farlington, was born in Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind., in 1832, and was reared and educated there. At the age of twenty-one he located in Vermillion County, Ill., and was actively identified with farming and milling industries alternately for several years; in 1873, he located here and engaged at his present industry, with which he has been very successfuly connected since. In 1852, he married Miss Amanda Hall, of Dearborn County, Ind. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—James N., merchandising; John, Mary A. and Sarah B. at home. Since locating here Mr. Lawler has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality. He has served his township as Treasurer, and has filled other municipal offices; during the war he did service in Company C, Fifty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He has been an active Mason since 1867. The family are members of the Baptist Church; the farm residence contains 240 acres of valuable land, an orchard of over 1,000 fruit trees of a nicely assorted variety, good dwellings, barns and stables, and besides this he has 640 acres, divided into two farms of 320 acres each, in Sections 35 and 36, each farm under good improvement, and having nice orchards and good buildings, and well fenced and watered.

WILLIAM L. McDOUGALL, carpenter and builder, Section 20, P. O. Girard, was born in Bruce County, Canada, July 24, 1855, and from a backwoods life was reared to the sailing business. About the age of seventeen he became an able bodied seaman, and prosecuted that business upon the lakes in the United States and Canada for about five years. (During the winter season of that time, was actively connected with his present trade at Chicago and other parts of United States). He then entered upon a sea life and subsequently was promoted to the position of ship-carpenter and second mate, chief mate and finally ship-master, with which he continued in an honorable position until 1878, when he was taken ill with a severe fever, contracted while at Tangier, Africa, and somewhat injuring his memory causing him to retire from a salt sea life. He then located at Chicago and was reputably identified with his profession until 1880, when he came here and has been actively connected with his present profession since; he married in 1881 Miss Georgiana Bener, who was born and reared in Fountain County, Ind. They have one little girl—Pearl Flora. His wife is a member of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN MEYER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Girard, was born in Benton County, Mo., in 1846; at the age of twenty-two he came to Kansas, and located in this county, and has been actively identified with his present industry since. He married in 1866, Miss Paulina Fischer, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1845, and came to America with her people, who settled in Benton County, Mo., where she was reared and educated. They have a family of three sons and five daughters—Fred, Katie, Johanna, Louisa, Willie, Henry and Amelia. The family are members of the Lutheran Church; his farm contains 160 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked, good buildings and an orchard of nicely assorted fruits.

FRED PETERSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 18, P. O. Farlington, was born in Norway in 1843, and came to America in 1869, and settled in Bourbon County, Kan., the same year; he engaged at the coal business, which he carried on for several years; he then engaged at his present business, with which he has been successfully connected since. In 1873, he married Miss Caroline Peterson, who was born in Sweden in 1853. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—Alma, Matilda, Charlie and John August. Mr. Peterson has served as Treasurer of his School District, and has been active in other local official positions; the family are members of the Lutheran Church; his farm contains 240 acres of land, a nice orchard of 500 fruit trees of a nicely assorted variety, good dwelling, barn and stables; besides his farm he has a nice house and lot in Farlington.

B. C. REDLON, farmer, Sections 33, 34 and 35, P. O. Farlington, was born in Cumberland County, Me., was raised in the State of New York; received a business education, learning the trade of blacksmith; was next in California for twenty-three months; then went back to New York a short time; then in Wisconsin for sixteen years, trading in land, stock and lumber. He came to Kansas in 1866, and located in Fort Scott, where he remained four years, trading in cattle and hogs, and at the same time ran a wagon and blacksmith shop, at the end of which time he came to Crawford County and settled on his present home of 1,720 acres, which he opened up and improved, and has since run as a grain and stock farm; he raises, buys and sells stock of all kinds, carrying about 700 head of cattle, and from 200 to 500 hogs; he handles about 2,000 head of cattle a year, raises from 200 to 500 head; he has two fine Short-horn bulls, from the Gillett Herd of Illinois, brought here by F. Playton. He has four thoroughbred cows and a number of grade cows; owns the fine thoroughbred mare Pet; has three fine thoroughbred colts and will now raise the finest stock that can be had; he owns two sections of land in Kingman County with some Government land, on which he has nine miles of wire fence. His home farm of 1,720 acres is all under fence, well improved with good residence, good barn and stock corrals, and all improvements for handling stock; has a fine orchard with an abundance of fruits and berries of all kinds. Holds a large mortgage on coal land, mill, residence and business property; has a mortgage of $15,000 on stock; mortgage of $3,500 on mining property at Carbon. In the meantime ran a mill at Girard four years. Ran the Merchant's & Farmer's Bank of Girard eighteen months; a hardware store three years, and the miner's supply store in Carbon three years in connection with Patmore. He is now a School Director of his district, and has been Treasurer for many years; the foregoing shows plainly the energy, skill and judgment of Mr. Redlon, who at the age of nineteen bought his time from his father, at which time he had only 50 cents, and on leaving home the next morning before day his mother gave him 75 cents, making the grand total of $1.25, which has increased with the assistance of Mr. Redlon to over $50,000 in money, lands and stock.

T. ROOT, farmer, P. O. Girard, was born in Vermont, 1846, raised in the city, and received a business education. Learned the broom-maker's trade, in which he continued eleven years in Maine and Massachusetts; came to Iowa in 1870, where he remained a few months then in St. Louis four months; next in Illinois two and a half years. Came to Kansas 1873, settled on a farm of forty acres in Crawford County; in 1880, bought an additional 160 acres, which he has since run as a grain and stock farm; carries about 240 head of cattle. Is a member of the A. O. U. W. Was married to Miss Lizzie Ridgley, of Illinois, 1873. Have three children—Alice, Mattie, Edward.

DR. I. E. SANDERSON, dealer in drugs, groceries, etc., Farlington, was born in Parke County, Ind., January 8, 1853, and was reared and educated there. At the age of twenty-three he began the study of medicine and located in Vigo County, and engaged in practice in 1877, but abandoned it in October of the same year, on account of ill-health, and came here and was identified with the practice of his profession until 1882, when he retired from it. February 24, 1879, he established his present business, which he has carried on since. He married in June, 1877, in Vigo County, Ind., Miss Catharine Grubb, who was born in Whitley County, Ky., and reared in Parke County, Ind. They are members of the Baptist Church. The Doctor has worked actively in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here. In 1882, he was appointed agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hiawatha, Kan., which he ably represents.

S. J. SHIPMAN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, etc., Farlington, was born in Monroe County, Ind., in 1852, and was reared and educated in Lawrence County, Ind. He was identified there for several years as a book-keeper. In 1878, he came to this county and has been identified principally with the mercantile industry here since. In 1880, he established the present business, which he has carried on successfully since. He married in 1881, Miss Hannah Giles, who was born and reared in Dade County, Mo. They have a family of one son—Dennis. His family are members of the Christian Church. He is an active member of the A., F. & A. M. Society.

WILLIAM H. SWAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 7, P. O. Farlington, was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1839, and removed with his people to Illinois in 1841, who settled in Morgan County, where he was reared and educated. In 1859, he came to Kansas and located here, and has been actively connected with his present industry since. He married in 1864, Miss Parmelia Corker, who was born in West Virginia, and reared in Vernon County, Mo., and who departed this life in 1874, and is buried in the family cemetery, Lincoln Township, leaving two sons and one daughter, Emma, Samuel and Willie. In 1876, he married Miss Clarissa Welsh, of Ohio. They have a family of two sons living—Harry and Frank. Mr. Swan has worked actively in the growth of the social and industrial life of his locality. He has served his township as Treasurer and has filled other local official positions. The family holds to the religion of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W. Society. His farm contains 107 acres of improved land, well watered and stocked, dwelling, stables and a nice orchard of 300 trees, a nicely assorted variety of fruits. During the war he did active service in Company D, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, for nine months, 1861–62, from which he was honorably discharged.

ANDREW THRONDSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 7, P. O. Farlington, was born in Norway in 1845, and came to America in 1865, and settled in Kansas, in Bourbon County, in 1870, where he followed butchering and boarding house business for a few years. After this he engaged at farming and stock-raising, and has carried it on very successfully since. In 1871, he married Miss Maria Louise Emmanuelson, who was born in Sweden in 1848. They have a family of three sons and two daughters—Axal, Hjalmar, Oscar, Julius, Alma and Signe. Mr. Throndson is present Treasurer of his township, and has filled other municipal official positions since locating here. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. His farm contains 520 acres of valuable land, an orchard of 400 trees of a nicely assorted variety of fruits, good dwelling and barn and stables.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT ADAMS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 29, P. O. Girard, was born in Warren County, Ky., September, 1820, and was reared there to the farming industry. In 1847, he located in Illinois and carried on farming in Warren County until 1857, when he came to Kansas and located in this county, where he has successfully carried on his present industry since. In 1846, he married Miss Nancy Whitton, of his native county. They have a family of four sons living—John Quincy, James Woodford, Josiah and George Washington, and have buried one son—William Alexander, in the family cemetery, Lincoln Township. Mr. Adams has worked actively in the development of his locality since coming here. During the war he did active service in the State Militia as Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth Regiment. Subsequently enlisted in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, from which he was honorably discharged. The family are members of the Baptist Church. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked, good buildings and a nice orchard of 250 trees of nicely assorted fruits.

D. CORNING, farmer and dealer in and grower of stock, P. O. Girard, was born in Ohio in 1837; raised on a farm; received a liberal education; went to Illinois in 1858, where he remained on a farm until 1875, at the end of which time he came to Kansas. In the meantime, was in the army three years; located in Crawford County on a farm of 160 acres, to which he has since added 480 acres, on which he raised grain and stock. Has 220 acres under cultivation. Has his farm under stone, wire, hedge and board fence, good running water, two wells and three ponds. Mr. Corning owns the fine thoroughbred bull Douglas, for which he paid $250, from the stock of J. C. McConnal, of Missouri, and has other fine grades of Short-horn. Carries about two hundred head of cattle, and from one to two hundred hogs. Ships about $50,000 worth of stock a year. Has a fine variety of fruits of all kinds on his farm. Is School District Treasurer, and belongs to the A. O. U. W. Was married to Miss Harriet Lair, of Kentucky, in 1861. Have seven children—Benjamin D., Edward W., Jennie E., Jessie, Clark, Helen, Alice. Mrs. Corning is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Corning was with Sherman on his march to the sea.

LEWIS DYAS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 36, P. O. Girard, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1824, and was reared there to his present industry, with which he was connected till 1879, when he came here and located, and has been actively connected with it here since. In 1846, he married Miss Susan Phillips, of Gallia County, Ohio. They have a family of three sons and two daughters—Cristly (of Deer Lick, W. Va.), Sue M. (now Mrs. Charles Goetting, of Pittsburg, Kan.), G. W., N. J. and William (at home). The family are members of the M. E. Church. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, well watered and stocked, an orchard of nicely assorted fruits and good buildings.

M. C. KELLEY, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Mulberry Grove, was born in Boston in 1845. He was raised in the boot and shoe business, and continued that business at Chicago, Ill., until 1874, at which time he came to Kansas and located on a farm in Crawford County, consisting of 140 acres. He owns three farms and runs two of them, raising large quantities of stock and grain. He owns an interest in other farms adjoining Mulberry Grove. Mr. Kelley's land is underlaid with coal, and strip coal is now being taken out. He was married to Miss Helen A. Barrett, of Wisconsin, in 1870. Mrs. Kelley is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Received a high school education, and is a daughter of the late Dr. M. Barrett, of Milwaukee.

JOHN B. LEACH, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 25, P. O. Girard, was born in Somerset County, Penn., February 21, 1831, and was reared to farming, which he followed there till 1868, when he located in Cass County, Mo., and followed his present business till 1871, when he located here, and has been successfully connected with his present industry here since. He married, in 1856, January 15, Miss Anna M. Beather, who was born in Germany June 13, 1836, and was reared and educated there. They have a family of four daughters—Mary Jane (now Mrs. Jere Ingals), Sarah Amelia, Minnie May and Olive Ettney. The family are members of the Church of God. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. Society since 1866. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, good buildings, and an orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruits. Besides this, he has eighty acres of land in this township, which he uses principally for grazing purposes.

JUDGE LEVI HATCH, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 1, P. O. Cato, was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1824, and was reared and educated there. He was identified for many years in the mill-boat building industry. In 1851, he located in Lee County, Iowa, and carried on his present industry there till 1857, when he came to Kansas and located upon the present homestead, where he has been actively engaged at his present industry since. He married, in 1845, Miss Jane Pearson, a native of Athens County, Ohio. They have a family of two sons and three daughters living, and have buried three sons and one daughter. Those living are Henrietta (now Mrs. Henry Burdon, of Lincoln Township), Charlotta (now Mrs. Thomas Tipping, of the same township), Martha J. (now Mrs. Lewis McGonigal, of the same township), Lewis J. and John. Judge Hatch has always worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here. He was the first Probate Judge elected in the county, and has been active in municipal official positions for many years. During the war, he did service in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, Company D, as Second Lieutenant for one year; he was then honorably discharged and entered the Quartermaster's Department, with which he remained till the end of the war. He was an active member of the Grange Society here till its dissolution. The family are members of the Baptist Church. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, an orchard of over 500 trees of a nicely assorted variety of fruits, and good dwelling and barns and stables.

WILLIAM H. SHEETS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 32, P. O. Mulberry Grove, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, in 1842, and removed to Illinois in 1851 with his people, who settled in Livingston County, where he was reared and educated. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and did active service until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged and pensioned for wounds received at the battle of Resaca, Ga. After the war, he returned home, and, in 1869, he came here and located upon his present place, where he has been actively identified with the farming industry since. He married, in 1866, Miss Elizabeth A. Bruce, who was born and reared in Illinois. They have one son and four daughters living—Alice, Irena, Elmer E., Mary J., Clara A. and Myrtle Belle, and have buried two sons and a daughter—Oscar William, Jesse Burton and Cora E. in Simpson Cemetery, Lincoln Township. The family are members of the Church of God. His farm contains 160 acres of impoved land, well fenced, watered and stocked, good buildings, orchard of 200 trees of assorted fruit.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

JUDGE WILLIAM S. AUSTON, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Mulberry Grove, was born on the Gulf stream of Florida in 1832; was raised in Columbus, Ohio. Began the carpenter business at the age of eighteen, in which he continued to the age of twenty-four. Went to St. Louis in 1856, where he worked at his trade until 1862, thence to Venice, Mo., where he worked at his trade eight years, then to Crawford County, Kan., where he located on his present farm, and farmed one year; in connection with his farm, opened his present carpentering business. Built and opened the Grove Hotel in 1882. Owns a farm of 160 acres. Is a Freemason and Odd Fellow. Was Treasurer of the school district three years. Was Justice of the Peace three years. Was married to Miss L. E. Tremble, of Ohio, in 1853. Have five children—Alvin S., Leonard H., William W., Hattie L., Charles Y., Erwin J. (deceased), Carl and Minnie G. (deceased).

H. I. BANGS, blacksmith, Mulberry Grove, was born in Illinois, in 1841; learned his trade in Illinois; joined the army in 1862; came out in 1865; returned to Illinois, and worked at his trade until 1875, at which time came to Missouri, worked at his trade until 1879; after which he came to Kansas; stopped at Girard a short time, then to Mulberry Grove, and opened present business; built his residence and shop. Belongs to the Order of Freemasons. Was married to Miss Helen M. Chamberlain, of Massachusetts, 1862. They have three children—Cora E., Willie D. and Ida.

S. E. BARBER, of the firm of Barber & Wells, undertaker and dealers in hardware, furniture and farm implements, Mulberry Grove; was born in State of New York, 1842; was raised on a farm; received a business education; went to Ohio in 1851; remained there until 1866, on the farm; at the end of which time, came to Kansas, and stopped in Bourbon County one year;

came to Crawford County, where he remained on a farm until 1882, at which time he opened his present business. Was married to Miss Caroline Sharp, of Illinois, in 1871. Have three children living—George W., William A., Mary E., and Florence A., deceased.

DR. WILLIAM D. BARBER, Mulberry Grove, was born in the State of New York, 1842; was raised on a farm; received a business education; went to Ohio, 1856. At the age of twenty-one, began the study of medicine in Ohio, and continued until 1861, at which time began the practice in Illinois, continuing until 1866; at which time, came to Kansas; located in Crawford County, on a farm of 160 acres, where he remained three years, running the farm in connection with the practice of medicine. In 1871, moved to the town of Mulberry Grove, at which place he has since practiced medicine in connection with dealing in drugs. Dr. Barber has established for himself a large and valuable practice and is widely and favorably known throughout this section of the county. Was married to Miss Rubie E. Clark, of Ohio, 1868. Have one child—Julia. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the Order of Good Templars.

S. F. BARKDULL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 11, P. O. Mulberry Grove, was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1827, and was reared and educated in Union County, Ohio. In 1855, he located in Mitchell County, Iowa, and carried on farming and stock-raising there till 1873, when he came to Kansas, and subsequently located here, where he has been engaged in his present business since. In 1847, he married Miss Ann Poole, who was born in Shropshire, England, and reared in Knox County, Ohio. They have a family of two sons and four daughters—Sarah J., now Mrs. J. B. Thorn; John O., Caroline E., now Mrs. Eldridge Van Winkle; Ruth Ann, now Mrs. W. F. Ripun; Lewis E. and Lottie M. The family are members of the Methodist Church. His farm contains eighty acres of improved land, well watered and stocked, good buildings, and an orchard of a full variety of fruits.

M. F. BEARD, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 14, P. O Girard, was born in North Carolina in 1848, and was reared in Bartholomew County, Ind., where he was identified with farming till 1870, when he came here, located, and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1869, he married Miss Sarah Sheffield, a native of Georgia. They have a family of one son and two daughters—Mollie, Johnnie and Jessie. Mr. Beard has served for several years in various municipal and official positions. He is an active member of the Anti-Horse-thief Association. The family are members of the Methodist Church.

L. D. BEVANS, manager for C. W. Goodlander, dealer in lumber and grain, Mulberry Grove, was born in Chicago, Ill., in 1845; was raised on a farm and received an academic education in Wisconsin, and returned to Illinois, at the age of twenty-one, where he was in the mercantile business for two years. He went to Missouri in 1868, and farmed until 1881; came to Kansas in 1882, and settled at Mulberry Grove, Crawford County, and took charge of his present business He was Justice of the Peace five years and District Clerk five years in Missouri. He joined the army in 1864, and came out at the close of the war. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is Recording Steward of the same; is Assistant Superintendent and teacher of the Young Men's Bible Class; is a Good Templar and Granger. He married Miss Sarah C. Cannon, of Wisconsin, in 1868. They have two children—Frank C. and Laura M.

GEORGE BILLINGSLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 11, P. O. Girard, was born in White County, Ind., in 1840, and was reared to his present industry, with which he was identified there till 1876, when he came here and located, and has been successfully connected with his present industry here since. He married in 1868, Miss Jane Miksell, who was born and reared in Carroll County, Ind. They have a family of one son and four daughters—Maud, Josie, Claude, Blanche and Jessie. He has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here, and has labored faithfully with the Republican party. During the war, he did service in Company A, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, from August, 1861, till November, 1865, when he was honorably discharged as veteran of Company A, Ninth Indiana, and was pensioned for wounds received at the battle of Shiloh. The family are members of the Baptist Church. His farm contains eighty acres of improved land, well watered and stocked, an orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruits, good dwellings and barns and stables.

JAMES BROOKS, farmer and liveryman, Mulberry Grove, was born in Illinois in 1851, and raised to the agricultural pursuit; received a business education, and at the age of eighteen began farming in Missouri, and continued until 1877, at the end of which time he came to Kansas and located in Crawford County on a farm of 160 acres, which he opened and improved, and on which he raises grain and stock. In 1882 he opened a livery stable in connection with this. He raises stock, such as cattle, hogs and horses. His farm is situated in Crawford County, Township 28, Range 25, Section 12, Lincoln Township.

J. C. BROWN, farmer. Section 1, P. O. Mulberry Grove, Kan.; was born in Maryland in 1838; raised on a farm in Delaware; received a common school education; at the age of eighteen, was apprenticed to the carpenter trade. At the age of twenty-three, commenced farming in Maryland, continuing for five years, then worked at the carpenter business in Philadelphia, Penn., six years; was next engaged in the produce business one year. He came to Kansas in 1876, and located at Mulberry Grove in the mercantile business, which he actively prosecuted three years, then began farming, which he has since continued. He owns one business house and two residences. He belongs to the order of Freemasons and, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married to Miss Abbie A. Brown, of Canada, in 1879.

JAMES BROWN (Texas Brown), farmer, Section 10, P. O. Girard, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., August 23, 1816; raised in the mercantile business; received a business education and speaks well the Winnebago language. Went to Illinois in 1822. Remained until 1847, then went into the Mexican army under Gen. Scott in 1847. Remained until the close of the war. Was discharged at St. Louis, Mo., then went to Iowa and spent one year. Was then in Wisconsin in 1856, at the carpenter business, then to Texas, where he remained until 1880, at the end of which time he came to Kansas and located on his present home of 320 acres, which he has since run as a grain farm. Has a good line of fruits of all kinds. Has 200 acres under cultivation. In the meantime, has been to Texas and back twenty-two times. Is interested in mining stock in Colorado. Is an Odd Fellow; was Deputy United States Marshal eight years, Justice of the Peace four years. Was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1868. Was elected to the Legislature of Kaufman County, Tex., in 1868 and in 1869. Was married to Miss Mary Sproule, of Illinois, in 1838. Have two children—Electa, Mary A. Lost his wife. Married to Miss Margret King. Had one child—Maggie.

PLEASANT CARLTON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Gallatin County, Ky., March 5, 1848, and was reared there to farming business. In 1865, he settled in Vermillion County, Ill., where he was actively identified with farming till 1872, when he came here and located, and has been successfully connected with his present business since. He married, in 1873, Miss Margaret Ann Taylor, who was born in Indiana and reared in Illinois. They have one son and two daughters—Ollie, Robert Edwin and Minnie Lee. The family are members of the Christian Church. His farm contains eighty acres of good land, is well fenced and watered and stocked, with good dwellings and stables, and an orchard of about 250 trees of a well assorted variety of fruits.

JOHN N. CARTER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Girard, was born in Brown County, Ohio, September 14, 1829, and was reared there to farming business. In 1852, he located in Bartholomew County, Ind., and carried on farming actively there for many years. In 1869, he came to Kansas and located upon his present place, which he has improved from a wild prairie to its present nice condition. His farm contains 240 acres of valuable land, is well fenced and watered and stocked, and has good buildings and a handsome orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruits. He married, in 1856, Miss Delilah Trisler, who was born in Ohio and reared in Bartholomew County, Ind. They have two sons—Albert Wilson and Alva Clinton. His wife is a member of the United Brethren Church. Since locating here he has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of this locality.

W. K. CRAWFORD, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 15, P. O. Girard, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1837, and was reared in Clinton County, Ind., where he was successfully connected with his present industry till 1868, when he came here and located, and has been actively connected with the same business since. In 1855, he married Miss Catharine Hutchinson in Springfield, Ill. She was born and reared there. They have a family of five sons and three daughters—William B., George T., Mary A., Jane, Joseph, John Clinton, Cyrus M. and Alice. The family are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Crawford has been an active worker in the growth of his locality since coming here.

JOHN W. CREAGER, farmer and stock-raiser and plasterer, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Orange County, Va., June 1, 1822, but was reared in Clinton County, Ohio. At the age of twenty-one, he went to Iowa, where he spent two years, but soon after enlisted in the Mexican war service under Gen. Taylor, Capt. May's company, First Indiana Regiment. After a year's service he returned to Indiana, and soon after went to Iowa, where, after a few years, he went to Boone County, Ky., and learned the trade of plasterer. He returned to Iowa and carried on his trade till August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and did active service till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged as Sergeant of Company G. After the war, he returned home and carried on his trade for several years, locating eventually in Saline County, Neb., where he carried on his trade till 1880, when he came here and has been actively identified with his present industry here since. He married, in 1866, Miss Rachel Rush, who was born in Greene County, Tenn., and reared in Ohio and Indiana They have one son and four daughters living—Elizabeth (now Mrs. Joseph Holliday, farmer, of Saline County, Neb.), Eugenie (Mrs. Reardon, farmer, of the same county), Louisa (Mrs. Charles Miller, farmer, of the same county), Fannie (Mrs. William Keller, farmer, of Adams County, Neb.), and Albert Sheridan (at home). The family holds to the religion of the Christian Church. His farm contains eighty-four acres of valuable land, well improved generally, having a nice orchard and good buildings.

DANIEL D'ARCY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 2, P. O. Girard, was born in the Province of Quebec, Can., in 1835, and was reared in Saratoga and Schenectady Counties, N. Y. At the age of twenty-two, he went to Indiana and engaged in the railroad industry, which he followed there for several years. He afterward engaged in farming and carried it on until 1877, when he came here, and has been actively connected with his present industry here since. He was married, in September, 1859, to Miss Adelia Walsh, who was born in the county of Mayo, Ireland, in 1841, and was reared in Troy, N. Y. They have a family of four sons and three daughters—Patrick William, Annie, Mary, John Edward, Daniel, Jr., Adelia and James Emmett. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. His farm contains 240 acres of improved land, well watered and stocked, good buildings and an orchard of well assorted fruits and a nice lot of forest trees. Mr. D'Arcy has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of this locality since coming here.

ROBERT W. DUNCAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 3, P. O. Girard, was born in the county of Donegal, Ireland, May 15, 1842, and came to America with his people, in 1850, who settled in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1852, where he was reared and educated; he engaged at cooperage business there, and carried it on till the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted his services in April, 1861, in Company B, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months, at which time he was honorably discharged; he then re-enlisted in Company A, Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and did active service as volunteer for two-and-a-half years; he then veteranized in the same company and regiment, and remained actively in the service till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged as veteran of Company A, Forty-third Ohio Veteran Infantry; after the war, he returned home and carried on cooperage business for several years; latterly, doing contracting business extensively till 1877, when he came here, and has been successfully connected with the present industry since. In November, 1866, he married Miss Clara B. Bishop, who was born in Germany in 1845, and came to America, with her people, about 1854, who settled at Pittsburgh, Penn., and who died there shortly after. She was reared in Belmont County Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have a family of two sons and four daughters—Annie L., John W., James A., Nellie M., Alice B. and Emma V. Since locating here, he has worked actively in the development of the social life of his locality. The family are members of the Methodist Church. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, good buildings, and an orchard of well assorted variety of fruits.

JOHN M. ENNIS, M. D., Mulberry Grove, was born in Kentucky in 1850, was raised to agricultural pursuits, and received a high school education. He began the study of medicine in 1869; attended lectures at Louisville in 1871 and 1872, graduating from the Kentucky school of medicine; then practiced medicine in Kentucky four years, then practiced in Indiana five years. He came to Kansas in February, 1882, locating in the town of Mulberry Grove, and engaged in his profession. He is a member of the Order of Freemasons. Was married to Miss Lucy Slaughter, of Kentucky, in 1872. They have three children—Jessie S., Margaret A. and James A. Garfield. He lost his wife in 1881.

LUCIUS FULLER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Whiteside County, Ill., February 4, 1842, and was reared to farming. On September 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and did active service till the end of the war. In November 28, 1865, he was honorably discharged at San Antonio, Texas, as veteran of Company I, Eighth Kansas, having veteranized in January, 1864. After the war, he engaged in farming in Henry County, Ill. and carried it on there actively till 1872, when he came here and located upon his present place, which he has improved. It contains 240 acres of valuable land, is well fenced, watered and stocked, has good buildings, an orchard, and well assorted variety of fruits. In March 27, 1864, he married Miss Eliza J. Briggs, a native of Illinois, who departed this life, January 23, 1880, and is buried in the Cherokee Cemetery, Cherokee County, leaving two daughters—Mollie Carman, and Maud Vivian. In July 1, 1880, he married Mrs. Lizzie Palmerton, formerly McIntyre, a native of Illinois. They have two daughters—Lillie Lorena and Mary Agnes; and she has three daughters—Dora, Ida and Minnie Palmerton. Mr. Fuller pays considerable attention to stock-raising and breeding, in cattle and hogs.

FREDERICK A. GASKELL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Worcester County, Mass., June 24, 1844. In 1856, he removed with his people, who settled in Bureau County, Ill., where he was identified with farming till the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted his services in August, 1861, in an Illinois Company, which came to Kansas and consolidated with the Seventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, in which he did active service till the fall of 1864, when he was honorably discharged; he returned to Illinois and carried on farming till 1869, when he came here and located upon his present place, which he has entirely improved. It contains 160 acres of choice land, is well fenced, watered and stocked, has nice dwelling, barns, stables, and an orchard of 300 trees, of a well-assorted variety of fruits. He married in 1867, Miss Caroline Shawger, who was born in Morris County, N. J., and reared in Bureau County, Ill. They have two daughters—Alice and Mabel. He has been a member of the Masonic Order for the last fifteen years. He has served upon the School Board of his district since coming here, and has been active in other official positions.

LARKIN GEARY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., December 17, 1834. In 1849, he removed with his people, who settled in Johnson County, Iowa, where he was reared to farming, and also learned the plastering business. In 1871, he came to Kansas, and located upon his present place, which he has entirely improved, from a state of nature to its present condition. It is well fenced and stocked, has good buildings, an orchard of a well assorted variety of fruit trees, besides, he has a goodly number of nice forest trees. He married in 1858, Miss Sarah C. Haynes, who was born in Ohio, and reared in Indiana and Iowa. They have five sons and seven daughters—Cornelia Frances, now Mrs. Frank Hull, James Monroe, Sarah Adeline (dead), Larkin (dead), Charles (dead), Arthur, Mary (dead) Chloe, Myrtle, Jesse, May and Mildred. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, During the war, he did active service in Company G, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, from August, 1862, till August, 1864, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. He has applied for a pension.

ROBERT J. HERRIN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Marion County, Ind., in 1854, was identified with farming industry until 1873; he then came here and located upon present place, and has improved it to what it now is. It contains 150 acres, well watered and stocked, good buildings and an orchard of 700 trees of well assorted variety of fruits. He married in Labette County, Kan., in 1878, Miss Rebecca E. Denman, who was born in Michigan, and reared in Iowa, and they have one daughter living. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. He has served upon the School Board of his district since 1876. He is the present incumbent of the clerkship.

F. HERTZELL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 5, P. O. Girard, was born in Summit County, Ohio, in 1852, and was reared and educated in Columbus, Ohio. At the age of nineteen he engaged at the study of dentistry, and after a thorough course of study of four years, he engaged in the practice of his profession in Columbus, and carried it on there till 1876, when he came here and established the practice of it in Girard, and was successfully identified with it there till 1882, when, on account of ill-health, he engaged at his present industry. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Laura Reed, who was born in Tennessee, and was reared and educated in Livingston County, Mo. They have no children. They belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and of the Anti-Horse-thief Association of Washington County. His farm contains eighty acres of improved land, good buildings, and a young orchard of a nicely-assorted variety of fruit trees.

JOHN S. HODGES, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Franklin County, Ky., February 17, 1836. In 1856 he went to Iowa, and was identified with farming in that State till 1870, when he came here and located upon his present place, which he has improved to what it now is. It contains eighty acres of choice land, is well fenced and watered and stocked, good buildings, and an orchard of 350 trees of a nicely-assorted variety of fruits. He married, in 1863, Miss Frances Luella Grimsley, who was born in Ohio and reared in Iowa. They have four sons—Charles Walter, William Ansil, James Albert and John Arthur. During the war he did active service in Company G, Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, from August, 1861, till the following August, when he was wounded and honorably discharged and pensioned. Since locating here he has served upon the School Board of his district. He is the present Secretary of the Anti-Horse-thief Association of his township, of which he has been an active member for several years.

GEORGE H. HOISINGTON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 8, P. O. Girard, was born in Warren County, Ill., February 28, 1840, and was reared and educated there, and was identified there with the farming industry till 1866, when he located in Cass County, Mo., and carried on farming till 1870. He then came here and located upon the present place, where he has been successfully connected with his present industry since. He married in Illinois, in 1868, Miss Eva

Johnson, of Warren County. They have a family of two sons—Robert Lee and Walter Johnson. During the war, he did active service in Company H, Second Illinois Volunteer Cavalry from August, 1861, till September, 1864, when he was honorably dischaged. Since locating here has taken an active interest in the growth and development of the social and industrial life of his locality. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been an active member of the A., F. & A. M. Society, since 1861. He is also a member of the Anti-Horse-thief Association, of Washington Township. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked, good buildings, and a nice young orchard.

JOHN KECK, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Fulton County, N. Y., June 27, 1825, and was identified with farming there till 1861, when he located in Central Illinois, where he carried on farming actively until 1876, when he came here and located upon his present place, which he has improved from a raw prairie to its present condition. It contains 240 acres of valuable land, is well fenced and watered and stocked, has good buildings, and seven acres of orchard, containing a nicely-assorted variety of fruits. In April, 1849, he married Miss Betsy Ann Staley, of New York. They have two sons and one daughter—Leander, La Fayette and Luella, now Mrs. George Grimsley. He is a member of the Anti-Horse-thief Association of this township. He has served upon the School Board of his district several years, and is the present incumbent of the Clerkship. He worked very actively in the Grange movement, during its existence here, and took a prominent part both in the local and State work.

C. KILIAN, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Girard, was born in Europe, in 1828. Came to the United States, located in St. Louis eighteen months, then went back to Europe four months; then came back to the United States, landed in New York, where he remained one year. Then to Allegheny City, where he remained eight years. Then to Ohio, where he remained five years. Then to Indiana, where he remained two years. Then came back to Cincinnati for two years. Then again to Indiana five years. Came to Kansas in 1873, located near Mulberry Grove, where he remained eighteen months. Then to his present home of 320 acres, which he has since run as a grain and stock farm; good line of fruits of all kinds; 160 acres under cultivation; farm under hedge, wire and board fence. Was married to Miss Cathrina Chamanour, of Baden, Germany. They have seven children—Henry, Christian, William, Margaret, George, Cathrina and Christina.

JOHN LESHER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 11, P. O. Girard, was born in Washington County, Md., in 1835, and was reared and educated there. At the age of thirty-two he located in McDonough County, Ill., and carried on his present industry there until the spring of 1878, when he went to Terrell, Kaufman Co., Tex., and carried on farming and stock-raising until 1881. He then came here and located, and has been actively connected with his present industry since. He married, in 1863, Miss Amelia Flory, of his native State. They have three sons and two daughters—Nannie C., John Sherman, Isaac, Daniel Flory and Amanda Louise. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W. Society. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, stocked, fenced and watered; good buildings.

THOMAS McCULLOCH, of the firm of Walker & McCulloch, dealers in general merchandise and grain, Mulberry Grove, was born in Wisconsin, in 1852. Was raised on a farm and received a common school education. In 1871, he located on a farm in Mulberry Grove, and was on a farm three years. Then clerked two years, and went into the mercantile business in 1876, in connection with Mr. A. M. Brown, and continued two years, at the end of which time Mr. Brown died. He was then in the same business with Mr. J. C. Brown for one year. Then formed the partnership with Mr. Walker, as above. Mr. McCulloch owns a residence and a half interest in forty acres of coal land. He was appointed Postmaster, in 1876, which position he still holds. He was married to Miss Clara E. Walker, of Minnesota, in 1878. They have one child—John D.

SAMUEL McKAHAN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Washington County, Penn., April 11, 1834, and was identified with farming there until the close of the war, when he came to Illinois and settled in Warren County, and carried on farming till 1875. He then came here and located upon his present place, and has been actively connected with his present industry here since. In 1855, he married Miss Adeline Eliot, who departed this life in 1868, and is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Warren County, leaving two sons and two daughters—Henry C., Samuel Ross, Venessa J. and Nancy Isabel. On October 13, 1870, he married Miss Helen Lair, who was born and reared in Warren County, Ill. They have one son and three daughters—Charles W., Mary E., Hattie S. and Alta E. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. His farm contains 240 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked; good buildings, and has two orchards, each containing a nicely-assorted variety of fruits.

JOHN W. MAGIE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Madison, Morris County, N. J., December 22, 1844. In 1857, he removed with his people, who settled in Henderson County, Ill., where he was identified with the farming business for six years. He then engaged in the manufacture of brooms in Chicago, and continued at it for six years, at the end of which time he returned to farming and carried it on three years, when he again engaged at broom-making in Chicago, and continued it there till 1876, when he came here and located upon his present place, which he has improved to its present condition. It contains 160 acres of valuable land, is well fenced and watered and stocked, and has nice buildings and an orchard of a well assorted variety of fruits, both large and small. He married, in 1871, Miss Elizabeth Peel, a lady of fine attainments. She was born in Toronto, Can., and reared and educated in Drummondville, Welland County, Can. During the war, Mr. Magie did active service in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In 1864, was honorably discharged. Since locating here he has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality. He has served upon the School Board of his district, and is the present incumbent of the Treasurership. Upon the organization of La Coy Post Office, he was appointed its Postmaster, and continued reputably in that incumbency till its removal.

HON. WILLIAM HARVEY MAGIE (deceased), was born in Madison, Morris County, N. J., February 14, 1822, and was identified with the farming industry there for many years. In 1858, he left New Jersey and located in Henderson County, Ill., where he was actively identified with farming for six years, after which he located in Chicago in the broom manufacturing business, which he actively carried on for six years, returning to farming again at the end of that time. In 1874, he came to Kansas and located upon the present homestead, where he was actively identified with farming and stock-rearing till his death, which occurred March 9, 1883. He is buried on the homestead. During his life here he worked actively for the growth and development of the public, social and industrial life of his locality. He served his district reputably in the Legislative Assembly of the State, and was active in minor official positions. He was married, January 22, 1843, to Miss Eunice Shawger, of New Jersey, who, with a family of five sons and three daughters, survives him. The family are John W., William Henry, Alfred A., Parthenia A. (now Mrs. Alfred W. Thoma, of Burlington, Iowa), Mary P. (now Mrs. Stephen H. Bruen, of Terre Haute, Ill.), Aura (now Mrs. Charles F. Rodrick), Horace and Frank L. The farm contains 280 acres of valuable land; has nice buildings and an orchard of a well assorted variety of fruits.

JOHN MASKROD, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 13, P. O. Girard, was born in Italy in 1836, where he learned the trade of mason, which he followed there, and afterward in Switzerland for several years. After coming to this country he took up his present industry, with which he has been connected since. In 1876, he came to Kansas and located here. He married, in Switzerland, Miss Madeline Cowie. They have one son and two daughters—Louis, Mary and Addie. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. His farm contains 160 acres of land, with dwellings and stables, and an orchard of over 200 fruit trees of a well assorted variety.

ANDREW J. MAY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 7, P. O. Girard, was born in Allen County, Ohio, February 29, 1839, and was reared to the farming industry, with which he was identified there till 1865, when he located in Jackson County, Mo., and carried it on till 1876; he then came here and located, and has been successfully connected with his present industry here since, meantime carrying on the threshing business. In 1861, he married Miss Virginia Rumbaugh, of his native county. They have a family of five sons and four daughters—Diana, Lester, Della, Alice, Charlie, Eddie, Lillie, Claudie and Clarence. He is an active member of the Anti-Horse-thief Association. The family are members of the Christian Church. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked, with good buildings and a nice orchard of assorted fruits.

W. L. MILLER, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Mulberry Grove, was born in Pennsylvania in 1839. Was raised a miller. Continued in the milling business until the age of twenty-six. Came to Kansas in 1872, and located on his present home, which he improved and run as a grain and stock farm. Was in the mercantile business in Mulberry Grove from 1872 to 1876. Owns 800 acres of farm and coal land. Belongs to the order of Freemasons. Was married to wife, Mary D. Saddler, of Pennsylvania, in 1863. Have six children.

HARVEY MOORE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 2, P. O. Girard, was born in Nova Scotia in 1827, and was reared in Massachusetts, where he learned the trade of boot and shoe making, and carried it on for several years, latterly engaging in merchandising in boots and shoes. In 1880, he came to Kansas and located here and engaged at his present industry, with which he has been successfully connected since. He married, in 1856, Miss Sarah Littlefield, a native of Maine, who departed this life in 1879, and is buried in Beverly Cemetery, Massachusetts, leaving a family of one son and a daughter—Charles W. and Gracie G. Mr. Moore has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here. He has been connected with the A., F. & A. M. Society for several years. His farm contains 240 acres of improved land, and a nice orchard and a good dwelling, barns and stables.

A. MULHOLLAND, of the firm of Mulholland & Dickey, general merchant and farmer, Section 36, P. O. Mulberry Grove, was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1846. Was brought to the United States by his parents, in 1848. Was raised in Illinois on a farm. Came to Kansas in 1869. Located in Crawford County on a farm of eighty acres which he opened and improved, on which he raises grain and stock and fruit of all kinds. Was married to wife, Margaret Dickey, of Illinois, in 1871. Have two children—Lemuel and Josie.

T. R. POWELL, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Girard, was born in Pennsylvania in 1835. Was raised on a farm and went to Illinois in infancy and remained seven years. Then went to Iowa, where he remained until 1859, after which time he came to Kansas and located in Leavenworth, where he remained eight monhts. Then to Missouri, where he remained until 1874, at the end of which time he came to Kansas and located in Crawford County on his present home, which he improved, and has since run as a grain and stock farm; carries from twenty-five to fifty-five head of cattle. He is interested in the coal business. He is School Treasurer, and is Treasurer of the Anti-Horse-thief Association, and a member of the Church of God. He was married to Miss Elma E. Paget, of Illinois, in 1860. They have six children—John W., James L., Walter P., Laura M., Charles R. and Frank B. Mrs. Powell is also a member of the Church of God.

CHARLES F. RODRICK, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Henderson County, Ill., May 4 1837, and followed farming there till 1877. In September of that year he came here and located upon his present place, which he has principally improved. It contains 100 acres of valuable land, is well fenced and watered and stocked; handsome dwellings and stables and granaries, and an orchard of over 200 trees of a well-assorted variety of fruits. Besides, has twelve acres of walnut trees, numbering over 700. In 1876, he married Miss Aura Magie, of his nativity, daughter of Hon. William Harvey Magie (deceased). They have a family of three daughters—Lula, Una and Mamie.

HARVEY J. RODREICK, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born near Petersburg, Md., September 30, 1834. At the age of eleven years, he removed with his people to Virginia, where he was reared and educated. He was identified with farming in Taylor County, Va., till 1854, when he went to Lucas County, Iowa. After carrying on farming there for five years, he went to California, and was for six years actively engaged in mining operations; returning to Iowa afterwards, he soon after moved into Montgomery County, Mo., where, after farming there for four years, and afterward two years in Cass County, he came to Kansas and located here, where he has been actively identified with his present industry since. On June 4, 1846, he married in Taylor County, Va., Miss Belinda Robe, who departed this life May 15, 1865, and is buried in Lucas County, Iowa. Her children living are Milton, in the lumber business in Colorado; David (whose sketch appears), Luvinah, Mrs. Simeon Armstrong; Jane, Hannah, Mrs. James Stewart Hamilton. He married January 18, 1871, Mrs. Martha D. Lakey, née Miller. April 10, 1881, he married Mrs. Rosana Dexter, née Beebe, who was born and raised in Athens County, Ohio. She has one son and one daughter—George William, farmer, and Lizzie Frances, now Mrs. Wiley H. Redd, farmer. The family holds to the religion of the Baptist Church. His farm contains 160 acres of valuable land, well improved, fenced and watered, good buildings and an orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruit.

R. J. SANDERSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Sections 23 and 24, P. O. Girard, was born in Monroe County, Ind., in 1828, and was reared in Parke County, where he was identified with his present industry until 1869, when he located in Vigo County and carried on his industry for several years. In 1877, he came here and located, and has been actively engaged in farming since, in the meantime working as excursion agent of the Gulf Railway, in which industry he has located over 250 families in the State. He married in 1851 Miss Elizabeth Sale, of Parke County, Ind. They have a family of three sons living—Ira E., physician, James F. and George N. at home. He has worked actively in public life here; he has filled the Supervisor's chair of his township and has been an expounder of the Gospel in connection with the Baptist Church over thirty-one years.

COLUMBUS SHAFER, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Girard, was born in Ohio, 1841. Received a business education and farmed in Ohio until twenty-two years of age; was then in the saw mill five years; was then in Illinois on a farm eighteen months, then back to Ohio a short time. Came to Kansas in 1869 and located on his present home, 380 acres, which he improved and run as a grain and stock farm. He has a good line of fruits of all kinds on his farm. Has splendid pond and well water, good residence and barns; carries from fifty to sixty head of cattle and from fifty to one hundred head of hogs. Has 130 acres under cultivation and forty acres of tame grasses. He is a member of the order of Freemasons and has been School Treasurer five years. He was married to Miss A. Flack, of Ohio, in 1874. They have three children—Estella, Delta and Hattie.

THOMAS SHAFER, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Girard, was born in Ohio in 1833. He was raised on a farm and received a business education. Went to Illinois in 1855, where he remained on a farm until 1862, at which time he joined the army, and came out in 1865; returned to Illinois, where he was on a farm one year; then to Missouri, contracting in the railroad tie department one winter; then to Iowa on a farm two years. He came to Kansas in 1870 and located in Washington Township, Crawford County, with his brother, where he remained and farmed and handled cattle for seven years, then bought his present home of 360 acres, which he improved and has since run as a grain and stock farm. He has 120 acres in cultivation and seven miles of hedge-fence. He has a good assortment of fruits of all kinds. Is Treasurer of his School District. Was married to Miss Mary E. Neet, of Indiana, in 1877. They have two children—Harry and Minnie.

PHILIP SHAWGER, farmer, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Morris County, N. J., March 10, 1814. Was identified there with farming until 1855; he then came to Illinois and settled in Bureau County. Carried on farming there until November 8, 1870, then came here and located on his present place, which he has improved from raw prairie to its present condition, containing 70 acres of choice land, well watered and stocked, good buildings and an orchard of well assorted variety of fruit trees and a goodly number of forest trees. He married, in 1845, Miss Julia Hart, of his native city. They have a family of three sons and four daughters—Stephen (farmer) Carrie (now Mrs. Frederick A. Gaskell, farmer), Benjamin (of Wyanet, Ill.), Eliza (now Mrs. Volney S. Wilkinson, merchant, of Duluth, Minn.), William, Josephine, now Mrs. William Magee, of Pittsburg), and Fannie (now Mrs. Alfred A. Magee, farmer). The family holds to the religion of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since locating here, Mr. Shawger has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality. Besides his residence, he has 120 acres in this township—improved land, under a good general state of cultivation.

JACOB SHOUP, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 36, P. O Litchfield, was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1840, and was reared and educated there. In 1863 he located in Champaign County, Ill., and carried on farming and stock-raising there till 1882, when he came here and located, and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1859 he married Miss Susanna Wagner, who was born and reared in Morrow County, Ohio. They have one son—George. Mr. Shoup pays special attention to the introduction and working of farm machinery in the line of threshers, reapers, cornshellers, etc., which business he made a specialty of in Ohio and afterward in Illinois. His family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His farm contains 120 acres of improved land, good buildings and orchard.

ENOS SIMON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 5, P. O. Mulberry Grove, was born in Huntington County, Ind., in 1845, and was reared on a farm. In 1868, he located in Cass County, Mo., and engaged in farming until 1870, when he came here and located upon his present place, where he has very successfully carried on his present industry since. In 1870, he married Miss Charlotta A. Frederick, who was born in Bedford County, Penn., and reared in Bureau County, Ill. They have one son and two daughters living—Mary A., William Edward and Minnie May—and have buried their third child—Samuel Curtis—in the Simpson Cemetery, Lincoln Township. During the war he did active service in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged. The family are members of the Church of God. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked, good buildings and an orchard of 175 fruit trees.

CHARLES H. SLAWSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Litchfield, was born in Whitesides County, Ill., September 11, 1839, and was raised there. At the age of eighteen, he went to Nebraska and located at Nebraska City. He subsequently went to Colorado, and was engaged in mining operations till the war broke out, when he returned home and enlisted in Company I, Eighth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, in which he did active service till January 8, 1866, when he was honorably discharged as First Lieutenant of Company I, Eighth Kansas Veterans of Cavalry, which commission he had held upon his veteranizing, October 8, 1864. After this discharge, he located in Henry County, Ill., and carried on farming there till 1870, when he came here and has been actively identified with his present industry here since, improving three farms in the meantime. In December, 1866, he married Miss Lydia Briggs, who was born in Knox and reared in Whitesides County, Ill. They have one son and daughter—Alameda L. and Marion G. He has served upon the School Board of his district and has held the incumbency of Justice of the Peace since locating here, and has been active in the development of the social life of his locality. His farm residence contains 160 acres of improved land, good dwelling, barns and stables, and an orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruits. Besides this, he has eighty acres of land in this township, in a well improved condition.

PLEASANT M. SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 2, P. O. Girard, was born in Overton County, Tenn., April 12, 1821, and was reared in Washington County, Ark., where he learned the trade of blacksmithing and followed it in that State until October, 1853, when he came here and settled where the present site of Arcadia now is. He worked at his trade there for several years, locating in this township in 1867, where he has carried on his trade and farming and stock-raising since. February 16, 1843 he married Miss Priscilla Taylor, who was born and reared in Missouri. They have a family of four sons and three daughters living—John D., James Albert, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Andrew Elston), Daniel M., Pleasant M., Jr., Ziller Ellen (now Mrs. Dellas Gould), and Frances Adeline, and have buried three daughters—Rebecca Ann, who was married to Mr. Alexander Hoskins, died, leaving a family of one son and four daughters, and Mary Lucretia and Delilah Jane. During the war Mr. Smith did active service in Company K, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, for over three years, from which he was honorably discharged. He has worked actively in the social and industrial development of his locality since coming here. His farm contains eighty acres of improved land, with good buildings and an orchard of 300 fruit trees of a nicely assorted variety.

FINLEY STOOPS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Armstrong County, Penn., in 1834, and was reared in Marion County, Ind. He was there identified with farming until 1873, when he came to Kansas and located upon his present place, which he has improved to its present condition. It contains 240 acres of choice land, well fenced, watered and stocked, good buildings and an orchard of 300 trees of well assorted varieties of fruits. He married, in 1869, Miss Mary Moon, who was born near Greenfield, Ohio. They have a family of four sons—William, John, Frank and Reuben. He has served upon his School Board for the past six years. He has also 160 acres in Section 6 in a well improved condition.

HIRAM TAYLOR, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Vermillion County, Ind., April 10, 1843, and was reared to farming. In 1863, he enlisted his services in Company F, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and did active service till the end of the war, and was honorably discharged. After the war, he returned to Indiana and carried on farming for two years, after which he spent two years in Illinois and one year in Missouri. Coming to Kansas in 1873 and locating in this county, where he has been successfully connected with his present industry since. In 1869, he married Miss Eliza A. Carlton, who was born and reared in Kentucky, and who departed this life March, 1880, and is buried in the Shirly Cemetery, this township, leaving one son and two daughters living—Orion, Laura Etta, and Lucy Wilda. On September 26, 1882, he married Miss Tilda J. Haynes, who was born and reared in Iowa. The family are members of the Christian Church. His farm contains eighty acres of choice land; has good buildings, and a nice orchard of a well assorted variety of fruits.

R. D. TRASK, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 23, P. O. Girard, was born and reared in Ontario, Canada. In 1870, at the age of twenty-four, he came to Kansas, and settled in Washington Township, this county. Has since been connected with his present industry. In 1873, he married Miss Minerva M. Bennett, who was born and raised in Hancock County, Ind. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—Eddie Ross, Effie Angeline, Clara Myrtle and Simeon Alexander. Mr Trask has been active in assisting in all matters tending toward the growth of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His farm contains 140 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked, good buildings and an orchard of nicely assorted fruits.

R. G. TUTHILL, butcher, Mulberry Grove, was born in Ohio in 1844, and was raised on a farm. He received an academical education, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Ohio until 1869, at which time went to Missouri, and continued in the agricultural line thirteen years, at end of which time he came to Kansas, and located in Crawford County, town of Mulberry Grove, where he has since been engaged in the butcher business. He owns four lots, residence, and business property in Mulberry Grove. He was Justice of the Peace and School Director in Missouri. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a Trustee and Steward of the same. He was married to Miss E. Elliott, of Ohio, in 1867, by whom he has had three children—Nettie O., Albertie and James R. Mrs. Tuthill is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the order of Good Templars.

JOHN E. WALKER, of the firm of McCulloch & Co., general merchants, Mulberry Grove, was born in Pennsylvania in 1836, and began farming in Illinois at the age of sixteen; continued five years, then went to Minnesota on a farm for sixteen years. He came to Kansas in 1872, and located at Mulberry Grove. He was in a store one year, then opened and improved a farm of 206 acres, which he put in a high state of cultivation. He owns two farms in Missouri, just across the line. He owns a half-interest in forty acres of coal land in Kansas. He also owns an acre and a half in the town of Mulberry Grove, owns three houses in Mulberry Grove. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belong to the Freemasons. He married Miss Elizabeth Haslip, of Pennsylvania, in 1856. They have four children—Clara E., Charles E., Frank W. and Jennie C. Mrs. Walker is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Fleming County, Ky., November 30, 1820, and was prominently identified with farming business there, till at the age of forty-five, when he came here and located upon his present place of 160 acres, which he has improved to it's present condition. It contains choice land, is well fenced and watered and stocked, has handsome dwelling, and barns and stables, and an orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruits, both large and small. In November, 1845, he married Miss Sarah Mauzey, who departed this life in June, 1819, and is buried in the family cemetery of the Mauzey's, in Fleming County, Ky., leaving two daughters—Martha, now Mrs. Samuel Watson, of Indiana, and Sarah, now Mrs. A. J. Sanders, of Indiana. In 1851, September 18, he married Miss Elizabeth Mauzey, sister to his first wife. They have four sons and three daughters—John, Robert, William, Jr., Charles, Mary, now Mrs. John Block, of the "Pittsburg Smelter;" Margaret, now Mrs. Orin Kyser, merchant, and Charlotta. The family are members of the Christian Church. He has been a member of the Masonic Order for the last twenty-five years; is a member of the Chapter. During his residence in Kentucky he served as militia Captain for many years. He was Postmaster here when it was known as "Strong Town" Post Office, and has been active in school official positions. He has never been dragged into a disgraceful court suit, and has only twice in his long life sued others.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Fleming County, Ky., March, 7, 1825. At the age of twenty-three, he took up carpentering business, and was identified with that industry and farming actively there till 1863, when he came to Kansas and carried on his trade in Leavenworth for a short time, after which he located in Jefferson County, in the farming business, which he carried on there for two years, coming here afterward, where he has been actively identified with farming since. He has, during this time, improved and brought into good shape for cultivation five different farms here. He married, in 1849, August 7, Miss Rebecca Wrenchey, of Fleming County, Ky. They have a family of three sons and one daughter living—Henry Richard, farmer; Amanda Virginia, now Mrs John Eyestone, farmer; James William, farmer, and Tecumseh Sherman, at home. Himself and wife are both active members of the Church of Christ, and have been since and before their marriage. His farm contains 80 acres of valuable land, well fenced and watered and stocked; handsome dwellings and barns and stables, and an orchard of about 600 trees of a nicely assorted variety of fruits.

ALLEN WILSON, M. D. and surgeon, Mulberry Grove, was born in St. Louis, Mo., 1850. Raised in the agricultural pursuit. Received a classical education, graduating from the Missouri Medical College in 1879. Came to Kansas in 1876; located in Crawford County in the town of Mulberry Grove, at which place he has since practiced his profession. Dr. Wilson's father joined him in practice in 1880. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Is Clerk of the school district. Owns residence and business house in the town of Mulberry Grove.

BAKER TOWNSHIP.

B. L. ABEL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., April 9, 1831; was reared and educated there. At the age of nineteen, he came West, having learned the profession of mill-wright, and having done work at his trade in mills upon the Wolf and Fox Rivers for five years. After this he was identified in the same business, for seven years, upon the Mississippi. He then located in Northern Iowa, at McGregor, in the milling business, which he retired from after a few years, and located at Manona, where he was active in public life, having filled the office of Justice of the Peace for some time, and dealt in real estate business. In 1860, he followed the popular excitement, and went to Leadville, Colorado, where he carried on merchandising for one year. He came East, and located in Whiteside County, Ill., and carried on farming industry there for fifteen years. He here married Miss E. A. V. Coe, born and reared in Erie County, Ohio, her father, being a prominent citizen of Whiteside County, Ill. They have a family of one son and two daughters—Mattie, Ben and Bird. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. society and Encampment, and has served as Deputy Grand Master of this district, and of the A., F. & A. M. society. His farm residence contains 240 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked; good buildings, and an orchard of 400 nicely assorted variety of trees. Besides, he has three forty-acre lots in Section 29, adjoining town, and eighty acres two miles south of town, and has four lots in Block 17, in a generally improved condition.

STEPHEN ALBERTY, farmer and stock-raiser, and owner of "Amity Hill" farm, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Greene County, N. Y., in 1822. At the age of fifteen, he moved with his people to Niagara County, was identified with farming there until 1849; he then located in McHenry County, Ill., and carried on farming until 1870; he then came here, and has been actively identified with farming and stock business since, meantime carrying on mill building actively; is present proprietor of Cherokee Mills, Cherokee. He married, in 1845, Miss Margaret A. Buchanan, who was born in Seneca County, N. Y., in 1820, and was reared and educated in Niagara County. They have a family of two sons and one daughter—Helen Jane, now Mrs. O. E. Wagner, of Sheldon, Iowa; Miron H., farmer, and Elbert W. at home. Since locating here, Mr. Alberty has worked actively in the development of the public, social and industrial life of this locality. His farm contains 630 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked; handsome dwelling, barns and stables, and an orchard of over two thousand apple trees, and three hundred of other varieties, all well assorted.

ABRAM BAXTER, farmer and stock-raiser, and dealer and operator in coal mining, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Cold Springs, Putnam County, N. Y., March 17, 1836, and was educated to the profession of machinist at West Point Foundry. At the age of twenty-one, he made a trip through Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, and in February of the following year he located at Geneseo, Ill., where he was fourteen years actively identified with farming and stock-raising, paying occasional visits to this State in the meantime. In 1872, he came here, and located upon his present place, where he has been actively and successfully connected with his present industry since. He married, in Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y., October 8, 1856, Miss Hannah E. Westlake, of that county, a lady of fine literary attainments. They have a family of four sons and one daughter living—Sylvester Westlake, in lumber business; Leonard Cumming, painter; Norman, Eliza and Millard. He has been an active member of the Masonic order since 1863. During the war, he did active service in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Volunteer Infantry; was honorably discharged. Since locating here he has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality; has served his township as Treasurer, and has filled other municipal and school official positions. He was active in the establishment of the Girard & Joplin Railway, and served as one of its board of directors for several years.

W. L. BIGGS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Madison County, Ohio, in 1835; he was identified with farming in that State till 1865, when he located in Chariton County, Mo., and carried on farming there successfully for twelve years. He then spent two years in farming in Johnson County, Mo., and came here and located upon his present place. He married, in 1858, Miss Sarah E. Hughes, of his native place. They have two sons and one daughter—Charles, Margaret M. and William E. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His farm contains eighty acres of valuable land; has good buildings, and an orchard of a well-assorted variety of fruits.

HENRY T. BOAZ, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1830, and was identified with farming there till 1865, when he located in Vermillion County, Ill., and carried on his present industry there for eight years. In 1872, he came here, and has been actively identified with his present industry here since. He married, in 1854, Miss Mary J. Carleton, of Owen County, Ky. They have two sons and one daughter living—Henry Clay, Thomas Albert and Sarah Elizabeth, now Mrs. Aman Barton. His family are members of the Christian Church. His farm contains seventy-nine acres of valuable land, well fenced and watered; good buildings, and an orchard of 200 trees, of a well-assorted variety of fruits.

SIDNEY B. BROWN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Cherokee, was born in Franklin County, N. Y., October 5, 1840, and was reared in Cass County, Ill. At the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in Company F, Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and did active service for fifteen months, when he was honorably discharged, on account of disability. He afterward enlisted in Company K, Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, remained in active service till the end of the war, when he was again honorably discharged. He returned to farming in Morgan County, Ill., and carried it on there till 1870, when he came here and located upon his present place of 160 acres, which he has improved from a raw prairie to its present condition, containing good land, well fenced and watered and stocked; good buildings, and an orchard of a nicely-assorted variety of fruits. He married, December 25, 1867, Miss Sarah Shopmear, who was born in Greene and reared in Morgan County, Ill. They have four sons and one daughter—William F., Homer S., Ettie S., Lester S. and Gilbert Ovid, and have buried their second daughter, Florence. Himself and wife are members of the Seventh-Day Advent Church.

JAMES A. BURK, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Erie County, N. Y., January 26, 1833, and removed with his people to Whiteside County, Ill., in 1835, where he was identified with farming business till 1870, when he came here and located upon his present place of 260 acres, which he has entirely improved. It is choice land, and is well fenced and watered and stocked. It contains two orchards, aggregating over 600 trees, of a nicely-assorted variety of fruits, and good buildings. He married, in 1858, Miss Mary E. Briggs, who was born in Warren, and reared in Whitesides County, Ill. They have a family of one son and three daughters—Alida May, now Mrs. Albert Taylor, farmer; Nettie Belle, Alice and Ernest James. Mr. Burk has always taken an active interest in the development of his locality since locating here.

LOUIS BUTZER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Detroit, Mich., November 21, 1837, and was reared near Geneseo, Ill. He was there principally identified with farming and teaching. At the age of twenty-four he went West and spent over five years through Nebraska, Wyoming, Nevada, California, Utah and Oregon, partly in connection with the overland stage company, and partly an individual enterprise. Returning to Henry County, Ill., he became actively engaged in farming and milling business, which after a few years he abandoned, and went to Arkansas, but soon after returned and subsequently came here, 1870, and located on present place, and has been actively identified with his present industry since. He married in Henry County, Ill., 1866, Miss Clara Light, who was born in Prussia and reared in Pennsylvania and Illinois. They have a family of three sons and two daughters—Charlie, Elizabeth, Daniel, Josie and Valentine. During the war he did service in Home Guards of Carson City, Nev. Since locating here he served upon the school board of his district for several years, also as Township Treasurer and Justice of the Peace. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W. His farm contains 250 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked, good buildings and an orchard of over 500 trees, well assorted variety of fruits. The St. Louis & Santa Fé Railroad runs through this place.

JAMES W. CHAMPION, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Cortland County, N. Y., May 30, 1830, and was identified there with cooperage business for many years. In 1856, he went to Champaign County, Ill., and carried on farming there for three years, after which he located in LaPorte County, Ind., and carried on farming successfully there for eighteen years. In 1878, he came here and has been actively identified with his present industry here since. He married in 1858, in Three Oaks, Mich., Miss Emily M. Whitney, who was born and reared in Schroeppel, Oswego Co., N. Y. They have a family of one son and two daughters—Ida L., teacher and assistant examiner of public instruction of this county; Viola M. and Freddie J., and have buried Perry E., Schuyler C. and Bertie E. in New Carlyle Cemetery, St. Joseph County, Ind. His farm contains 200 acres of valuable land, good buildings, and an orchard of over 200 trees of a well-assorted variety of fruits.

JOSEPH CHENEY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Ontaria, Canada, November 12, 1827, and learned the carpentering and joining trade there. In 1849, he located in Michigan, and carried on his trade there three years, after which he went to Illinois, and was identified with his trade and farming there till 1866, when he came here and settled upon his present place of 120 acres, which he has improved to its present condition. It has good buildings, and an orchard of 200 trees of a well assorted variety of fruits. In 1848, he married Miss Sarah Ann Merriam, who was born in Ohio and reared in Canada. They have four sons—Thomas, George, Warren and Doc. During the war he did active service in Company K, Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers Mounted Infantry from August, 1862, till the end of the war, and was honorably discharged. He has served upon the School Board of his district since locating here, and has been active in other official positions.

ENOS R. CLARK, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., in 1842; in 1855, he moved with his people, who settled in Lee County, Iowa. In June, 1861, he enlisted his services in Company K, Sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and did active service until at the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded, and was honorably discharged in July, 1862, and pensioned. After this he made two unsuccessful attempts to join volunteer corps, but did honorable service for two years in the State Militia of Iowa as Second Lieutenant of Company D. After the war he came here and located in November, 1865, upon an adjacent farm, but the following year he located upon his present farm of 152 acres, which he has improved from a raw prairie to its present condition. It contains choice land, good buildings, and an orchard of 400 trees of well assorted variety of fruits. He married, in 1868, Miss Elizabeth Hobson, who was born in Orange County, N. C., in 1845, and was reared in Henry County, Iowa. They have a family of four sons and two daughters—John G., Mary E., George J., Isaac E., Wilbur Dell and Minnie M. Since locating here he worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of this locality.

NOBLE A. CORDRAY, farmer and stock-raiser and operator in coal mining, P. O. Litchfield, was born in Ohio, January 9, 1831. He was reared in Noble County, where he engaged in stock-dealing and rearing. At the age of twenty-two, he located in Madison County, where he carried on merchandising and his stock-rearing and dealing for several years. In 1867, he located in Cass County, Mo., and carried on farming and stock-rearing till 1871, when he came here and located, and has been actively identified with his present industry here since. He married, in 1872, Miss Clarissa Renicke, who was born and reared in Cedar County, Mo. They have three sons—Milton, Noble, Jr., and Isaac. During the war he did active service in Company K, Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from July 22, 1831, till the following June, when he was honorably discharged on account of disabilities. He is an active member of the A., F. & A. M. Society. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, good buildings, and a young orchard. Underlying his land he has an almost unlimited supply of coal, which he operates, giving employment to about forty men and teams and other mechanical power.

JAMES CROWELL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Cherokee, was born in Stanley County, N. C., April 19, 1827, and was identified with farming in that State till 1869, when he settled in McLean County, Ill., and carried on farming there till 1879. In the spring of that year he came here and located upon his present place, where he has been connected with his present industry since, latterly adding horticulture to his industries. He married in 1848, Miss Catherine R. Russell, of Union County, N. C. They have five sons and six daughters—James R., D. H. B., D. F., G. W., T. J., M. E. (now Mrs. Alfred Honeycut, of North Carolina), M. D. (now Mrs. Arthur Latham, of Livingston County, Ill.), Estella (now Mrs. Charles Corallis, of the same county), J. M., Sarah and Mollie Ann. The family are members of the M. E. Church. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, good buildings and a handsome orchard of a well assorted variety of fruits, both large and small.

JAMES R. CROWELL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Cherokee, was born in Stanley County, N. C., July 26, 1851, and was reared there to his present industry. In 1869, he located with his people in McLean County, Ill., and was identified there with farming till 1880, when he came here and located. In August, 1876, he married Miss Nancy Hayes, who was born in Hardy County, West Va., July 24, 1857, and was reared and educated in that State and in Illinois. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His farm contains eighty acres of improved land, and has a good dwelling and stable and an orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruits.

W. H. DUNLAP, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Beulah, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, November 12, 1833, and was identified there with the farming industry till 1866, when he located in Johnson County, Mo., and carried on the farming industry actively there till the spring of 1881, when he came here and has been actively identified with his present industry here since. He married in 1861, in Fairfield County, Ohio, Miss Mary M. Brown, of that county, a lady of excellent literary attainments. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—Ella (now Mrs. Matthew Cuthbertson, farmer), Etta (teacher), Cameron and Owen. The family are active members of the United Presbyterian Church. He is one of the Board of Trustees of that church. He has also been active as school official since locating here. During the war he did active service in Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for one year, and was honorably discharged. His farm contains 150 acres of good land, well improved and fenced, watered and stocked, handsome dwellings, barns and stables, and an orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruits.

CAPT. SAMUEL FELLOWS, contractor and builder and Superintendent of the construction of the Granby Smelting Works, New Pittsburg, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., in 1829, and was educated in his native place to architectural mechanism and building, and carried it on in his native State for several years. In 1856, he located in Howard County, Iowa, and carried on his business actively till the breaking-out of the war, when he organized Company I, Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and took command as First Lieutenant, from which he was subsequently promoted to the Captaincy, in which capacity he served actively till 1863, when he resigned his command. He continued the practice of his profession in Iowa till 1869, when he located in Neosho County and engaged in merchandising for a short time, retiring from it and engaging in contracting and building in connection with railway enterprises, with which he was actively identified for several years. In 1879, he accepted the Superintendency of the Rodgers Coal Company's mining interests at Litchfield, from which he retired in 1882, and resumed his profession. He married in 1851, Miss Leclerce Lewis, a native of Genesee County, N. Y. They have a family of one son and three daughters—Samuel M., Flora (now Mrs. E. P. McBride, Police Judge of Pueblo, Col.), Francis and Malinda. Capt. Fellows has been an active member and worker in the Masonic society, and since 1862 he has held the incumbency of Master in the Blue and High Priest in the Chapter, and is an active member in the Temple. He was, for several years, State Lecturer in connection with the Masonic society in the State.

J. C. FERGUSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Boone County, Ind., December 10, 1837, and was indentified there with the farming industry till 1865, when he located in Winona County, Minn., and carried on farming there till 1870. He then came here and located upon his present place, which he has improved to its present condition. It contains 160 acres of valuable land, is well fenced, watered and stocked, and has good buildings, an eight-acre orchard containing a nicely assorted variety of fruits. On December 24, 1858, he married Miss Emarine Kersey, of his native place. They have three sons and two daughters—William F., Elmer B., Charlie W., Ida Spencer and Hortense. The family are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has served upon the School Board of his district here and has been active in other local official positions.

FRANK R. GRAY, farmer and operator in coal mining, P. O. Litchfield, was born in Butler County, Ky., November 9, 1845. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry and did active service till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he returned home, but was unable to do active work for a year, on account of his disabilities, received during his war service, through wounds and exposure. He, however, engaged in coal mining there, but in 1867 he came here and has been actively engaged at his present industry since. On April 10, 1873, he married Miss Parmelia Jane Harmon, who was born in Iowa and reared in Missouri. They have two sons and two daughters—William Peter, George Washington, Sarah Alice and Mary. The family holds to the religion of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. society. He has ten acres of valuable coal land, and carries on his farming operations upon his old farm, which he lately traded for this coal land.

ANSIL H. GARDNER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Oswego County, N. Y., August 6, 1836, and was identified there with the cooperage business, latterly spending seven years of his life in connection with the Erie Canal. In 1870, he came to Kansas and located upon his present place of 200 acres, which he has improved from a raw prairie to what it now is. It is well fenced, watered and stocked, has nice buildings and an orchard of a well assorted variety of fruits. He married, January 1, 1864, Miss Sarah E. Wright, of his native place. They have one son, Herme Vree. Harvey Wright, father-in-law of the above, is a native of Oswego County, N. Y., where he was for many years extensively engaged in farming. He latterly engaged in grain dealing in Buffalo and operated in that industry actively for three years, locating here with his only child, Mrs. Gardner, in 1870. In 1878, July 1st, Mrs. Wright passed away from this life, and is buried in the Black Jack Cemetery, Missouri.

M. W. HALL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Litchfield, was born in Boone County, Ind., November 18, 1835, and was identified with farming there till 1865, when he went to Winona County, Minn., and carried on farming there till 1873. He then came here and has been successfully connected with his present business here since. He married in 1859, Miss Sarah Ann H. Pauley, who departed this life in 1861, and is buried in Pleasant View Cemetery, Boone County, Ind., leaving one daughter, Elizabeth Jane (now Mrs. J. D. Hawley). In 1864, he married Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bowen nee Ferguson, of Boone County. They have a family of one son and two daughters—Mary Luella, Elvira Ann and Miles Bennett. Mrs. Hall's first marriage was to William Bowen, farmer, of Boone County, in 1862, who departed this life a few months after their marriage. She has one daughter by him, Elizabeth Jane (now Mrs. Theodore Pomeroy), whose family sketch appears in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Baptist Church. His farm contains eighty acres of valuable land, good buildings and a nice young orchard.

FRANK HETFIELD, farmer and stock-raiser, P.O. New Pittsburg, was born in Fountain County, Ind., in 1849, and was identified with farming there till 1876, when he came to this county and engaged at stock-raising, which he carried on successfully till the present year, when he engaged at his present industry, which he ably represents. In 1880, he married Mrs. Mary J. Haley, formerly Jerome, of Nebraska. They have one son—Irvin Haley. His farm contains 160 acres of valuable land, good buildings, and an orchard of over 200 trees, of a well-assorted variety of fruits.

GEORGE HOBSON, farmer and stock-raiser, and horticulturist, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Orange County, N. C., in 1837, and was reared in Henry County, Iowa. In 1865, he located upon his present farm, and has improved it from a wild prairie to what it now is. It contains 160 acres of valuable land, twenty acres of which are devoted to horticulture; sixty acres to hay; fifty to pasturage and thirty acres to grain-tillage. It is well fenced and watered, and has good buildings. In September, 1865, he married Miss Mary A. [illegible], who was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1847, and was reared in Henry County, Iowa. They have a family of four sons and one daughter—Martha K., Joseph J., Samuel [illegible], William A. and George E. During the war, Mr. Hobson did active service in Company [illegible], Fourth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, from August, 1861, till the end of the war. He was honorably discharged as veteran of Company G, Fourth Iowa Cavalry. The family are members of the Christian Church. Since locating here, he has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial growth of this locality. He served his township as Treasurer; has been an active worker on the School Board of his district. In 1870, he buried his father, John H. Hobson, upon what is now known as Pittsburg Cemetery, and October 15, 1881, he laid out the plat for it, which is the favorite cemetery of Pittsburg.

J. B. HOPKINS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., in 1843, and was reared there to the farming business, with which he was identified until the spring of 1874, when he came here and located, and has been engaged in his present industry since. He married, in 1864, Miss Cherrille L. Peck, of Allegany County, N. Y. They have a family of one son and a daughter—Emma and Arthur J. Since locating here he has worked actively in the development of the social life of his locality. His farm contains 120 acres of improved land; good buildings, and an orchard of over 300 trees of nicely-assorted fruits.

✓GEORGE W. HURT, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Litchfield, was born in Fulton County, Ill., April 16, 1842, and followed farming there till 1870, when he located here, where he has been actively connected with his present industry since. He married, February 22, 1867, Miss Mary Jane Diits, who was born in New Jersey and reared in Fulton County, Ill. They have one son, James Arthur, and have one adopted daughter—Lois Celesta Hurt, formerly Collins. He has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of this locality since coming here. He has served upon the School Board of his district, and has filled other official positions. His farm contains 120 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked; good buildings, and an orchard of 800 trees, of a well-assorted variety of fruits. Mr. Hurt pays considerable attention to game hunting, and is very skilled in markmanship upon all kinds of game, especially chickens, upon which he has a record of shooting and marketing 125 birds in one day, his market being sixteen miles from his hunting ground.

ABRAHAM C. JOHNSTON, farmer, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Pennsylvania in 1837; was raised to agricultural pursuits; moved to Iowa in 1854, where he remained until 1865, and in the meantime was in the army four years and nine months. Came to Kansas in 1866, and located in Labette County, on a farm of 160 acres, which he improved, and on which he remained eleven years, and was engaged in the business of raising grain and stock. In 1877, he came to his present home of 240 acres, on which he raises principally stock, grain and hay. Was married to Miss Gertrude Spies, of Germany, in 1860. Have two children—Ida M. and Nancy E.

JOHN KAHRS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1836, and came to America in 1857, and settled in New York City, where he followed merchandising in groceries, as clerk, for five years, after which he went into business for himself, and carried it on successfully for five years more. He then came to Missouri, and settled in Morgan County, where he carried on farming for two years, after which he came here and located upon his present place in 1868, and has improved it. It contains 200 acres of valuable land, is well fenced and watered and stocked; has nice buildings, and an orchard of 500 trees, of a well-assorted variety of fruits. He married, in New York City, in 1863, Miss Sopha Stilling, who was born in his native country, 1843. They have a family of one son and two daughters—Adelia, now Mrs. Henry Alderman, smelter, of Pittsburg; Willie and Minnie. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Kahrs has worked actively in the development of the social life of his locality; has served upon the School Board of his district for several years.

SOLOMON KELLY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Cherokee, was born in Vigo County, Ind., in 1831. In 1847, he went to Monroe County, Ill., but eventually settled in Clinton County, where he was identified with farming till 1878, when he came here, and has carried it on here actively since. In 1851, he married Miss Christina Nelson, of Washington County, Ill. They have two sons and four daughters—Levi, Sarah, now Mrs. James Sterritt; John, Anna, Ida, Rose and Jennie. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1868. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land; good dwellings and stables, and a nice young orchard.

J. S. KERN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Litchfield, was born in Boone County, Ind., February 28, 1845, and was reared there to farming. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862, and did service till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. August, 1865, he was wounded at the battle of Resaca, Ga., and was in the hospital till he was discharged; was pensioned for honorable service. After the war he did but little active work for four years, but eventually engaged in farming. In 1870, he came to Kansas and located here, where he has carried on his present business successfully since. In 1869, he married, in Winona County, Minn., Miss Lydia A. Erway, who was born in Chemung County, N. Y., and reared in Blue Earth County, Minn. They have a family of three sons and three daughters—Lotta A., Lillie A., Charles E., George E., William Barton and Gertrude. His farm contains 152 acres of good land, well improved, and fenced and watered and stocked; good buildings, and a handsome orchard, of a nicely-assorted variety of fruits. He pays considerable attention to horticulture.

T. E. LAMB, farmer and teamer, Section 27, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Indiana in 1834. At the age of nineteen he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked ten years. He was then at Lawrence, Kan., a short time, and at Burlingame, Kan., five months, coming from Burlingame to Ottawa, where he lived eight years, and in 1872 located on a farm in Crawford County. He remained on the farm eight years, and then built a residence in Pittsburg, to which city he moved his family, and where he now resides. He still carries on his farm, upon which he raises grain and stock; his farm and orchard are enclosed by a hedge and wire fence, and his farm is underlaid with a fine vein of coal. He was married to Miss H. M. Blair, of Ohio, in 1857, and has five children living—Edmond O., Mabel C., Rose F., Elmer D. and Lorenzo D.; Elnora, Alonzo and Thomas E., deceased. His wife died in 1876, and he was married to Miss Louisa J. Haladay, of Indiana, in 1880. Edmond O. Lamb (oldest son of T. E. Lamb), was born in Indiana in 1860; raised and educated in Kansas, and has been engaged with the Smelting Company of Pittsburg three years; visited his native State in 1882, on a pleasure trip and remained four months, at the end of which time he returned to Kansas.

JOHN A. LOAFMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 25, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1835, and was reared and educated there. In 1858, he located in Tazewell County, Ill., where he carried on farming for several years, after which he went to Livingston County; was actively identified with his present industry there, till 1880, when he came here and has successfully carried it on here since. He married, in 1867, Miss Alice E. Chardon, who was born and reared in Orleans County, N. Y.; they have no family. He has worked actively in the development of the industries of his locality since coming here; himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His farm contains eighty acres of improved land, good buildings and a nice orchard.

JAMES A. MELOY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Juniata County, Penn., March 28, 1836, and followed farming there till 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and did active service for about nine months, when he was honorably discharged on account of disabilities; has applied for pension. After the war he came to Illinois, and after spending four years in farming in Ford and McLean Counties, he came to Kansas in 1866, and located upon his present place of 160 acres, which he has improved from a raw prairie to its present condition, containing choice land, well fenced, watered and stocked, good buildings, and eighteen acres in orchard of a well assorted variety of fruits. In 1860, he married Miss Jemima Gifford of his native place. They have three sons and five daughters—Flora, teacher; Jennie, teacher; Ella, Horace, George, Minnie, Pearl and Bennie.

JOHN H. MEYER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born and reared in Hanover, Germany. In 1858, he came to America and followed farming in Missouri till 1866, when he came here and located upon his present place, which he has improved to its present condition. It contains 160 acres of valuable land, is well fenced and stocked, and has good buildings and an orchard of three acres of a well assorted variety of fruits. He married in 1870 Miss Dora Koopman, who was born and reared in Missouri. They have four sons—Henry, Willie, John and Louis. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. During the war he did active service in Company C, Thirteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, which afterward became the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, from 1861 to the end of the war; he was honorably discharged; he has worked actively in the development of the social life of this place, and has served upon the Board of Trustees of his church; besides his farm he has ten acres of timber land, which is well underlaid with coal.

WILLIAM HENRY MINECEY, farmer, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in St. Louis, February 3, 1834, and learned the trade of shoemaker, but soon after traveled over the plains in a reputable connection; at the age of twenty-two he located in Lafayette County, Mo., in boot and shoe-making and merchandising, with which he was identified many years. In 1869, he came to Kansas and located upon present place, containing at present 224 acres, which he has improved to a handsome homestead containing good buildings and an orchard of about 500 trees of good variety. He married in 1859, Miss Mary Walters, who was born in Hanover, Germany, June 9, 1839, and was reared in Missouri. They have one son and four daughters—William, Emma, Martha, Mary and Laura. During the war he did active service in the Home Guards of Missouri, Fifth Regiment, afterward in the State militia as Second Lieutenant, and followed it into the United States service, in which he did active service until the end of the war. He was honorably discharged as Second Lieutenant of Company B, Seventh Missouri Volunteer. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W. society.

DEWITT C. NOEL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Litchfield, was born in Will County, Ill., June 1, 1853, and was reared and educated in Douglas County, and, in 1870, he came to Kansas with his people, who settled in Labette County, but he returned to Livingston County, Ill., the following year, and carried on farming there for several years; during this time he went to Lancaster County, Neb., and carried on farming and dairying for one year. In 1878, he returned to Labette County, Kan., and the following year he came here and subsequently bought his present farm, which he is improving rapidly; he married in 1876, Miss Theodosia Pomeroy, who was born and reared in Fulton County, Ill. They have three sons and one daughter—Dora, Ernest, Elmer and infant. He is present Assistant Postmaster of Litchfield, and attends to the merchandising interests of Mr. Garland's mercantile trade here.

JAMES OFFICER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Allegheny County, Penn., August 20, 1823; at the age of ten years he removed with his people to Ohio, who settled in Muskingum County, where he was identified with farming business till 1851; he then located in Mercer County, Ill., and carried on farming successfully for many years. In 1867, he went to Cass County, Mo., and carried on farming and stock-raising till 1872, when he came to Kansas and located upon his present place, where he has been actively identified with his present industry here since; he married in 1849 Miss Mary J. Thompson, who departed this life in 1861, and is buried in Aledo Cemetery, Illinois, leaving a family of one son and two daughters—James R., Alice, now Mrs. DeLaBar, widow; and Mary, now Mrs. Robert Kilbourn, wagon maker, of Carthage, Mo. In 1867, he married Miss Gertrude DeLaBar, of Kentucky, a lady of fine literary attainments. They have a family of three sons—Thaddeus, Charles L., and William R. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church; his farm contains 160 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked, dwellings, barns and stables, and an orchard of 500 trees of a well assorted variety of fruits. Mr. Officer pays very considerable attention to horticulture, of which his gardens and orchards well testify.

JOHN HADLEY OZBUN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Opolis, was born in Randolph County, Ind., December 16, 1847. In 1869, he came to Kansas and located upon his present place, which he has improved from a wild prairie to its present condition. It contains 160 acres of choice land; is well fenced, watered and stocked, and an orchard of five acres of a nicely assorted variety of fruits. During this time he has assisted in bringing into cultivation four different farms, and has built upon and improved a nice town residence in Opolis. On December 10, 1871, he married Miss Julia A. Coxe, who was born and reared near Saline, Hardin Co., Iowa. They have two sons living—William Harvey and Claudius Elwood. He is a member of the Church of Friends. He served as Postmaster of Stevenstown for four years and two years in Opolis. He has served upon the School Board of his district and has been active in other municipal offices.

JOSEPH D. OZBUN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Opolis, was born in Randolph County, Ind., September 14, 1849. In 1869, he came to Kansas and located upon his present farm, which he has entirely improved. It contains 160 acres of valuable land, is well fenced, watered and stocked, has good buildings and an orchard of three and a half acres, of a nicely assorted variety of fruits. In November 11, 1877, he married Miss Ettie Cooper, who was born and reared in Illinois. They have one son—Howard H.; he is a member of the Church of Friends; he has served upon the School Board of his district, and has always taken an active part in the support of Republican principles in politics.

WILLIAM P. PACKARD, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in St. Charles, Mo., April 12, 1842, and was reared in Winnebago County, Ill., where he carried on farming actively till 1870, when he came here and located, and has been successfully connected with his present industry since. In 1861, he married Miss Lucy A. Hamblin, who was born in Chenango Forks, Broome Co., N. Y., September 14, 1842, and was reared in Lee County, Ill. They have four sons and one daughter—Sarah Abbie, now Mrs. David Rodreick; Sherman P., Jesse M., Alfred A. and Albert Q. (twins). His family are members of the United Brethren Church. During the war, Mr. Packard did service in Company E, Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, from August, 1862, till the end of the war; was honorably discharged, and pensioned for wounds received at the battle of Columbia, Tenn. His farm contains 360 acres of improved land, good buildings and an orchard of a well-assorted variety of fruits both large and small.

R. C. PLASS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Macomb County, Mich., September 7, 1836, and was identified with his present industry there till 1868, when after spending eighteen months in farming in Buchanan County, Iowa, he located in Colfax County, Neb., and was actively identified with his industry there till 1876. He then came here and located and has been successfully connected with his present industry here since. He married in 1859, Miss Sophia Burrett, who was born and reared in his native place. They have three sons and two daughters—Carrie, Giles, Burt, Bayard T., Celia M. He has been a member of the Masonic Order for the last twenty years. His farm contains 320 acres of valuable land, is well watered and stocked, has good buildings and nine acres of orchard, containing a well-selected stock of fruit trees of all kinds, both large and small.

D. F. D. POMEROY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Litchfield, was born in Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y., July 23, 1847, and removed with his people to Fulton County, Ill., where he was reared; he received a good education in the public schools there and engaged in teaching. In 1877, he came to Kansas, and located here, and has been reputably connected with the teaching profession since. Meantime, he invested in his present place of 160 acres, which he has improved. His farm contains choice land, is well fenced and watered and well stocked, has good buildings, and an orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruits; besides he has several thousand forest trees. He married in 1875, Miss Eliza A. Thorp, in Fulton County, a lady of excellent literary attainments. They have a family of one son and two daughters—Pearl, Philip and Ola. He has been an active member of the Masonic society since 1878. He has served upon the School Board of his district since coming here, and has made himself generally a useful citizen of this locality.

THEODORE W. POMEROY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Litchfield, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., May 8, 1849, and removed with his people to Illinois in 1854, who settled in Fulton County. He then learned the carpentering business and was actively identified with it there till 1870, when he came to Kansas and located here and prosecuted that business here actively till 1881, when he engaged at his present industry, with which he has been reputably connected since. He married in 1881, Miss Elizabeth J. Bowen, who was born in Boone County, Ind., and reared and educated in Winona County, Minn. His farm contains eighty acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked, handsome dwellings and barns and stables and an orchard of 200 trees of a nicely assorted variety of fruits. Since locating here he has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality. Has served as Constable of this township for one term, and as Clerk of the School Board of his district for three years.

J. H. RODENBURG, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 22, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1843, and came to America in 1860, and located at St. Louis. He engaged at farming in Pettis County, Mo., and followed it there till 1868, when he came here and settled upon the present homestead, where he has been successfully identified with the farming and stock-raising business since. He married in 1873, Miss Mary Jane Robb, who was born and reared in Illinois. They have one son and a daughter—Floyd C. and Anna Leona. Mr. Rodenburg has worked actively in the growth and development of his locality since coming here. During the war, he did active service for two years in Company C, Fifth Missouri State Militia, from which he was honorably discharged. He is present incumbent of the County Commissionership of the Third District of this county; has held Trusteeship of township for three terms, and has filled other municipal and school offices. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Society. His family are members of the Baptist Church. His farm contains eighty acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked; good buildings, and an orchard of nicely assorted fruits.

DAVID RODREICK, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Lucas County, Iowa, January 8, 1856, and was reared in Montgomery and Cass Counties, Mo. In 1873, he came here with his people, who settled here. In 1878, he began his present business, which he has very successfully carried on since. He married in 1881, Miss Abbie Packard, who was born in Winnebago County, Ill., and reared in this county. They have one little boy—Harvey Pearl. Himself and wife are active members of the Baptist Church. His farm contains eighty acres of choice land, well fenced and watered and stocked, good buildings, and an orchard of 500 trees of a nicely assorted variety. He also does an annual business in the line of growing hedge plants to the amount of 400,000 a year.

JOHN S. ROW, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., October 12, 1825, and removed with his people to Illinois in 1834, who settled in Whitesides County, where he was identified with farming industry as well as carpentering business till 1870, when he came here, located upon his present farm, which was then a wild prairie, and has improved it to its present condition, containing 320 acres of valuable land, well fenced and watered and stocked; good buildings, and an orchard of three acres, of a well-assorted variety of fruits of all kinds, both large and small. He married, in 1853, Miss Nancy Briggs, born and reared in Knox County, Ill. They have two sons and two daughters—Mary Ann (deceased), Mrs. John Bevins, James, Perry and Eliza. Has worked actively in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here. Has been active in connection with the building industry of Pittsburg, having followed his trade here for three years steady.

B. D. SANDERSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Parke County, Ind., March 19, 1837, and was reared to the farming industry. At the age of twenty-four, he located in Fountain County, and was for ten years engaged in engineering and milling, as also farming. After this, he engaged in farming exclusively in Warren County, when, after three years, he went to Illinois, and carried on farming in Vermillion County, for two years, coming here in the fall of 1876, where he has been actively engaged at his present industry since, meantime paying considerable attention to bee husbandry, in which he has been very successful. He married, in August, 1861, Miss Mary A. Ratcliffe, of Parke County, Ind. They have four sons and two daughters—Miles C., Samuel Clem, James A. Weaver, Susanna F. and Louisa A. The family are members of the Christian Church. He has worked actively in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here His farm contains 160 acres of valuable land, has good buildings, and five acres of an orchard, of a nicely-assorted variety of fruits. He has a valuable stone quarry on his farm, and a rich vein of coal underlying a goodly portion of it.

JOHN SCHNACKENBERG, farmer and stock-raiser and dealer, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1839, and came to America with his people in 1852, who settled in Missouri. He was there identified with farming till the war, when he enlisted his services in Company C, Thirteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry in 1861, which regiment afterward became the Fifth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. He did active service in this till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged as First Sergeant of his company; was wounded at the battle of Salem. After the war, he returned to farming in Missouri and followed it actively till 1868, when he came here and located upon his present place, which he has entirely improved from a state of nature. It contains 260 acres of valuable land, is well fenced and watered and stocked; good buildings, and five acres of orchard, of a nicely-assorted variety of fruits, both large and small. He married, in 1867, Miss Ellen Rodenberg, of his native country. They have two sons and three daughters—Henry H., Cord F., Mary, Louisa and Emma. His family are members of the Lutheran Church. He has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of this place since coming here. Has served upon the School Board of his district and been Deacon of his church. In 1881, he laid out what is known as East Pittsburg, which is very rapidly being built upon. He is also interested in an extensive brick factory with William Jestro. They do a business of 10,000 brick a day. He is also interested in the introduction and breeding of fine-bred horses and cattle and hogs.

JOSEPH SCOTT, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 11, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Edgar County, Ill., in 1837, and was connected with his present industry in Cumberland County, Ill., until 1878, when he located here, and has been actively engaged at it here since. In 1863, he married Miss Sarah C. Russell, who was born and reared in Cumberland County, Ill. They have a family of six sons—Charles B., Jerome H., Robert L., Franklin, Thomas D. and Willis R. Mr. Scott is an active member of the I. O. O. F. society. He has worked actively in the social and industrial development of his locality since coming here. His farm contains eighty acres of well-improved land, well watered and stocked; good buildings, and an orchard of nicely-assorted fruits.

HOLMAN SEELY, farmer and coal mining operator, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Jackson County, Ind., February 11, 1850, and came to Kansas with his people in 1866, who settled here. He has been identified actively with his present industry here since arriving at the age of manhood. In 1871, he married Miss Sarah Daniels, who was born in Doniphan County, Kan., June 20, 1856, and reared in this county. They have two sons and two daughters—Frederick, Irena, Susie and Arthur. His farm contains 120 acres of valuable land, good buildings, and an orchard of 300 trees, of a well-assorted variety of fruits.

A. HALL SMITH, M. D., farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., July 31, 1826, and received a common school education in the public schools of his nativity, his literary education in Homer and Cazenovia academies. He engaged at the study of medicine under the tuition of A. J. Dallas, M. D., President of the State Medical Society of New York. He took his first course of lectures at Geneva and second at the medical department of the State University, graduating from there in 1853. After a thorough course of study of three years, he engaged in the practice in his native State, and carried it on successfully for three years, after which he located in Seymour, Ind., and after carrying on his practice there reputably for twelve years, he came here on account of his wife's health, and has been active in the practice here since, meantime carrying on his farming business successfully. In 1857, he married Miss Charlotte Bishop, of his native place, who departed this life March 5, 1883, and is buried in the family cemetery on the homestead, leaving one son—A. Hall Smith, Jr. During the war, Dr. Smith did active service in Company H, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry in 1864 and 1865, was honorably discharged. His farm contains eighty-five aces of valuable land; has good buildings, and a nice orchard of a well-assorted variety of fruits.

L. G. STEVENS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Opolis, was born in Washington County, N. Y., April 12, 1820. At the age of twenty-three he located in Rock County, Wis., and carried on farming there for twenty-two years. In 1867, he came to Kansas and located upon the present place the following year, and has improved it from a wild prairie to its present condition. It contains 240 acres of valuable land; has good buildings, and a nice orchard. He married, in March, 1853, Miss Delia A. Holden, of his native State. They have two sons and two daughters—Herbert, Elmer E., Rosina, now Mrs. George Holden, and Hattie, now Mrs. Jacob Oertle. The family are members of the Baptist Church.

ALBERT STOTTS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Perry County, Ohio, March 28, 1851, and settled in this county with his people in 1868, and has been actively engaged at farming business here since, in the meantime working at coal mining. On August 4, 1881, he married Miss Loretta Dosser, who was born in this county December 10, 1859, her people having located in Kansas at an early day. The remainder of the Dosser family are—Francis, Mary, Loretta, Terrace (married to Isaiah Stotts, brother of the above, January 1, 1883), Emma. The parents are both dead. Mr. Stotts' residence (the Dosser homestead) contains 120 acres of valuables land, containing good buildings, and about 700 fruit trees, of a well-assorted variety, and he has, besides, 160 acres adjoining, of valuable land for grain tillage, and underlaid with coal in good paying quantities.

C. H. STRONG, M. D., proprietor Heritage Farm, farmer and stock-raiser and teacher, present principal of District School No. 47, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Girard, Erie Co., Penn., in 1830, and received his rudimentary education in public schools of his nativity, and his literary education in "Girard College," Penn., graduating from that institution in a full literary course of instruction at the age of twenty-four years. He then turned his attention to the study of medicine, under the tuition of J. P. Bishop, Dean of the faculty of medicine in the Cleveland Eclectic Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio, and after a thorough course of private study of three years, he entered into a full course of lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College, graduating from there in 1858. He then engaged in the practice of his profession in Sangamon County, Ill., with which he was reputably connected for eight years, after which he came to Kansas, 1866, and located in this county and has been actively identified with his present industries. He married in March, 1861, Miss Fannie Fowler, who was born and reared in Sangamon County, Ill. They have one son living—George W., and have buried the only daughter, Millicent J., in Sangamon County, Ill. His wife is an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and a regular communicant. Since locating here Dr. Strong has always worked actively in the development of all measures tending to the growth and prosperity of the social and industrial life of Crawford County. Was first County Superintendent of Public Instruction, which incumbency he held for two consecutive terms; filled the incumbency of District Clerk during same terms, and was deputy of three other county offices during this time, since which time he has been an active official almost continuously in municipal or school official positions. His farm contains 160 acres of valuable land, two miles north of Pittsburg, well watered and timbered and stocked, good buildings and an orchard of a well-assorted variety of both large and small fruits; pays attention to breeding of Berkshire hogs, and Devonshire and Kentucky Clay cattle. Upon his farm he has a beautiful lake, "Siloam," containing all varieties of native fish, and the "Jeannette," a craft of the invention of the Doctor's fertile mind. Upon and underlying his farm is a rich vein of coal "prospected" only in a few places as yet. The Doctor has besides his farm residence, some very valuable town lots and buildings both in the cities of Pittsburg and Girard. His industry has also had the attention of economy.

LUTHER T. THAYER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Litchfield, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., January 30, 1826, and was identified there latterly for five years with wholesale merchandising in the traveling business. In 1851, he located in Marshall County, Ind., and carried on farming and lumber business there for many years. He afterward spent two years in Porter County in farming business. In 1868, he went to Clayton County, Iowa, and after two years of active business life there, he came to Kansas and eventually located here, where he has been actively identified with his present industry since. In June, 1851, he married Miss Susan M. Green, in Marshall County, Ind. She was born in Rush County, Ind., April 22, 1836, and reared in Marshall County. They have three sons and four daughters living—Horatio G., Littie E., now Mrs. W. F. Gaskill; Ida M., now Mrs. E. A. Eyestone; Martin D., Luella Maud, Frank Herbert and Lena Rivers, and have buried one daughter, Esther Ann, Mrs. Shawger, in Pittsburg Cemetery. His farm contains eighty acres of improved land, good buildings and a nice young orchard.

JOHN T. UNROE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, September 16, 1826, and was reared and educated there. He left his farm in 1854, and located in Greene County, Ill., carried on farming there until 1869; located in Jasper County, Mo., and carried on farming until 1878. Then he came to Kansas and engaged in merchandising at Galena, retiring from that after a year and engaging at his present industry here. In 1845, he married Miss Sarah Eliza Clark, of his native place. They have a family of two sons and six daughters—Mary Elizabeth, now Mrs. Samuel G. Miller, of Marion County, Kan.; Martha Jane, now Mrs. Robert W. Hight, of Macon County, Ill.; Constantia Woodworth, now Mrs. James A. Dawson, of Girard, Kan.; James Buchana, farmer and stock-raiser, of Macon County, Ill.; Eliza Virginia, now Mrs. Austin M. Phillips, of Barton County, Mo.; Lucia A., now Mrs. Dr. M. E. Johnston, of Preston, Mo.; Rhoda Ann and George. Mr. Unroe has worked actively in the development of social life of the locality since coming here. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an active member of the A., F. & A. M. Society. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, good buildings and an orchard of a nicely assorted variety of trees. He pays especial attention to stock-raising.

ALBERT S. WARREN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Pittsburg, was born in Steuben, Oneida Co., N. Y., October 10, 1820. In 1836, he removed with his people, who settled in Adrian, Mich., where he was identified with farming for many years. In 1858, he removed to Newton County, Ind., where he carried on his farming business for eleven years, being also actively engaged in merchandising and milling. He then went to Dakota, when, after a year, he came here and located upon his present place, which he has improved from a wild prairie to its present condition, containing 240 acres of valuable land, well fenced and watered and stocked, good buildings and an orchard of 800 trees, of a nicely assorted variety of fruits. He married in Tecumseh, Mich., in 1845, Miss Clarissa Goodrich, who was born in Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., March 5, 1834, and was reared and educated in Michigan. They have one son and a daughter—George Goodrich and Nina Clara, now Mrs. Oscar Moorman, of Pittsburg. During the war he was Home Provost Marshal of his district and the military enrolling commissioner. Himself and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has served upon the School Board of his district here for thirteen consecutive years. He was instrumental in building the first mill here, assisted by Mr. Bruner, present proprietor. In 1881, he laid out what is now known as Warren's Addition to Pittsburg. He owns the Warren Coal Shaft and has been very active in operating in real estate and live-stock transactions, of which Mr. Warren has made a grand success.

SHERIDAN TOWNSHIP.

DR. WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, Beulah, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1840, and received his education in the public schools of his native place. At the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted his services in defense of the Union, April 18, 1861, in Company G, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the three months' service, and participated in all the battles of that service. He received an honorable discharge, and shortly afterward re-enlisted in Company H, Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged as First Lieutenant of Company H, Eightieth Ohio Veterans of Infantry. After the war he returned to his native place, and subsequently located with his people in Birmingham, Iowa, where he engaged in the study of his profession, under the preceptorship of Dr. J. N. Norris, of Iowa, and after a thorough course of study of four years, he engaged in the practice at Hillsboro, Iowa, and reputably carried it on for two years. He then located at York, Neb., and prosecuted the practice there for three years; after which he came to Kansas, and after spending eighteen months in Cowley County he came here, and has been actively connected with the practice of his profession here since. In February, 1870, he married Miss Sudie B. Brown, a descendant of one of the early Quaker families of Virginia. They have a family of three sons and two daughters—William Pitt, Ethel, Edith, Charles Sumner and Edwin Darwin. Since locating here, the Doctor has worked actively in the development of the social life of his locality. In religion he is a Liberal, and a strong advocate of universal mental liberty.

WILLIAM S. BABCOCK, wagon and carriage making and general blacksmithing, Beulah, was born in Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1826, and was reared there to his present business, with which he was actively identified in his native State for sixteen years. In 1858, he located in St. Clair County, Ill., where he was connected with the nursery business extensively for twelve years, latterly taking up his original business, which he carried on actively for ten years. In 1881, he located here, and has prosecuted his present industry since. He married in 1852, Miss Martha Wood, of his native State. They have a family of one son and two daughters—Allie (now Mrs. Orla S. Casad, attorney at law), George C. (of the firm of Babcock & Son) and Martha. He has been a member of the A., F. & A. M. society since 1868. He is a member of the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. The family hold to the religion of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. W. BILES, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Beulah, was born in Stanley County, N. C., January 2, 1828, and was identified with farming there till 1867, when he located in Champaign County, Ill., and carried on farming actively there till 1876, when he located here. He married in 1855, Miss Mary J. Burrage, of Montgomery County, N. C. Her father was one of the most prominent cotton and woolen manufacturers of that part of the country. Mr. and Mrs. Biles have eight sons and four daughters—James Monroe, William H., Thomas F., Rufus A., Paul H., George A., John P., Robert, Sarah Maud (now Mrs. George Vermillion), Hannah, Effie and Frances Viola. Himself and wife were formerly active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His farm contains 320 acres of choice land, well fenced, watered and stocked; handsome dwellings and stables, and three acres in an orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruits.

JAMES M. BILES, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Beulah, was born in Stanley County, N. C., in 1855. At the age of twelve years he removed with his people, who settled in Champaign County, Ill., where he spent nine years of his life in connection with farming. In 1876, he came here and has carried on farming actively since. In 1882, he married Miss Emma H. Bontee, who was born and reared in Macomb County, Ill. They have one little girl, Mary. He is an active member of the Vigilance Committee of this township.

ZENAS M. BOGLE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Beulah, was born in Perry County, Ohio, March 11, 1838, and was identified there with the farming industry for twenty-eight years. He latterly engaged at merchandising in Mount Perry, which he retired from in 1882, and came here, where he has been actively engaged at farming and stock-raising since. He married in 1858, Miss Margaret J. Barr, of Fairfield County, Ohio. They have a family of three sons and two daughters living—Artemas M., Emma S., Elmer P., Essie L. and Frank W., and have buried their fifth child, Holmes, in the United Presbyterian Cemetery here. The family are members of the United Presbyterian Church. His farm residence contains 160 acres of choice land, well improved, containing handsome dwellings, barns and stables, and an orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruits. He has in all his landed estates 421 acres. Emma S. is married to Mr. Hugh F. Houston, farmer, of Baker Township. Artemas M. is a teacher by profession, a graduate of Muskingum College, of New Concord, Ohio. The rest of the family are at home.

ARCHIBALD BURNS, Postmaster, dealer in general merchandise, Beulah, was born in Sparta, Ill., in 1858. His father, Stewart Burns, being one of the pioneers of Randolph County, Ill., and during his later life was an active and influential citizen of that county. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, for whose honorable service his widow is still drawing a pension. Archibald Burns was reared to the farming industry and educated in Union Academy, Sparta, Ill. At the age of twenty-four, he engaged in merchandising, and was actively identified with it in his native place until 1882, when he came to Kansas and engaged in business here. He had come here in 1880 and invested in land. November 16, 1885, he married Miss Mary Belle Hyndman, a native of Ohio. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—Clarence H., Alice Belle, Eva Mary and Albert C. Mr. Burns has always worked actively in the development of the social life of his locality. He was for twelve years an active member of the Board of Education for Sparta schools. The family are active members of the United Presbyterian Church. He has, besides his mercantile interests, four farms, aggregating 519 acres of land, all under general improvement.

ORLA S. CASAD, attorney at law and notary public, Beulah, was born in Clinton County, Ill., in 1848. He received his literary education in McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., graduating from it in a thorough literary course in 1875. He then took up the study of law in Lebanon, and graduated in that profession in 1877, and was admitted to the practice of law in the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, at Mount Vernon, in June of the same year. After graduating in law he located at Mesilla, New Mexico, and edited and managed the *Mesilla Valley Independent* with which he was reputably connected for one year; after which he came here and has been identified with the practice of his profession here since. In the meantime he has filled the principal chair of the Beulah school, as also of the Opolis school. He married in 1878, Miss Allie Babcock, a native of New York State. They have two daughters—Ethel and Nona. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. society. During the war he did active service in Company B, Sixty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, from 1862 until the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged.

J. L. DOCKSTADER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Cherokee, was born in Tioga County, Penn., November, 1838, and learned the trade of harness making, with which he was connected for seventeen years. In 1857, he left his native State and was identified with his present business in Iowa and Nebraska alternately till 1878, when he came here and located and has been actively connected with his present business here since. He married in 1861, Miss Caroline Baldwin, who was born and reared in New York State. They have two sons and two daughters—Sherman, Cora, Otis and Alta. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His farm contains 160 acres of valuable land, and is well fenced, watered and stocked, has good buildings and an orchard of 200 well assorted fruit trees.

ABRAHAM FULTON, farmer and stock-raiser, P.O. Beulah, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., March 5, 1811. At the age of twenty-three, he went to Ohio and carried on farming there for a few years, after which he located near Fort Wayne, Ind., and carried on farming and stock-raising for twenty-two years. After spending six years in Illinois in farming, he came here and located and has been very actively engaged at his present industry here since. He married in 1838, Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of his native county, a relative of President Taylor. She departed this life in 1868, and is buried in Washburne Cemetery, Illinois, leaving a family of four sons and three daughters—James Taylor (died during a course of study at college, buried in Murray Cemetery, Indiana), Isaac Barnett (farmer), Hamilton Smith (soldier, died eighteen days after a three-years' war experience, buried in Washburne Cemetery, Illinois), Martha Jane (now Mrs. Pulse), Sarah Elizabeth (now Mrs. William Ramsey), Margaret Ann (now Mrs. John W. Jones) and Henry D. (of Iowa). The family are active members of the United Presbyterian Church. His farm contains eighty acres of choice land, well improved, good buildings and a nice young orchard.

WILLIAM DeHAVEN HAVELY, farmer and stock-raiser and horticulturist, P. O. Beulah, was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1818, and was reared and educated there. At the age of sixteen he engaged at steamboat building and was actively engaged in that industry for fifteen years. He then engaged at his present industry in Monroe County, Ohio, where he had previously located, and carried it on for many years. In 1858, he came to Kansas and located in Atchison County, but after a year he went to Platte County, Mo., and carried on his present industry for nine years, returning to Kansas in 1873 and locating here, where he has carried on his present business since. He married in Monrovia, Atchison Co., Kan., in 1866, Miss Helen Augusta Little, who was born and reared in Herkimer County, N. Y. They have a family of three sons and four daughters—Carrie, Hattie, Alanson Tuttle, Wesley Kenney, Lora K., Stephen and Helen. The family are members of the United Presbyterian Church, formerly connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been a member of the A., F. & A. M. society since 1848, and is a member of the Chapter. His farm contains sixty acres of improved land, with nice buildings, and twenty acres of fruits of all varieties, large and small.

T. C. LYTLE, storekeeper for Keith & Perry, Scammonville, was born in Pennsylvania, February 25, 1842. He received a business education and came West to Missouri in 1868, where he taught school one year and then came to Kansas and taught school six years. He then engaged in the lumber business two years, and then in a store in Winchester three years. In September, 1881, he came to Scammonville and took charge of a store for Keith & Perry. Mr. Lytle is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and was married to Miss Margaret I. Logan, of Indiana, in 1872. They have four children—Mary E., John I., William M. and Blanch.

THOMAS MERCER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Cherokee, was born in Putnam County, Ind., in 1829, and was reared in Iowa. In 1856, he came to Kansas and settled in Nemaha County. He was there four years, when he returned to Iowa, but after a year's stay there he came back to Kansas, and after spending two years in Douglas County he came here and located. He has improved his present place to what it now is, containing eighty acres of choice land, is well fenced, watered and well stocked, good buildings and a handsome orchard of about 800 trees of a nicely assorted variety of fruits. He married in 1850, Miss Nancy McKee, who departed this life in 1857, and is buried in Lucas County, Iowa, leaving two daughters—Elizabeth and Catherine. On October 9, 1862, he married Miss Martha C. Wise, by whom he has two sons and four daughters—Mary, Nannie, David, Rhoda, Eva and Willie. The family are members of the United Brethren Church.

HENRY T. POTTER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Beulah, was born in Yorkshire, England, December 10, 1844, and came to America with his people in 1850, who settled in Morgan County, Ill., where he was reared and educated. He began the farming business upon a scanty competence (earned by hard work), and continued at it there till 1874, when he came here and located. Previous to his coming here, there had been a growing idea among the brethren of the Methodist Church (of which he was an active member), to settle a colony in Kansas, but one day seeing a finely represented caricature of the rich man who had settled in Kansas and of the poor man who had stayed East, he resolved to trust his fortunes at all hazards in Kansas, and he came with a determination that proved in a manner the most successful. During his short residence here he has by dint of steady and persevering industry secured for himself a handsome residence farm of 640 acres in Section 18, 160 acres in Section 10, 160 acres in Section 15, and forty acres in Cherokee County. He does an annual business in stock-raising and dealing of about 3,000 head, in cattle and hogs. His specialties in breeding are Short-horns and Poland China stock. He married March 14, 1871, Miss Anna Elizabeth Donald, who was born and reared in Morgan County, Ill. They have a family of three sons and three daughters—Effie May, George Edgar, James Newton, Della and Stella (twins), and Arthur Garfield. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W. society. Since locating here Mr. Potter has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality, and has filled many positions of honor and trust.

JAMES M. TAYLOR, farmer and dealer in cattle and hogs, Section 31, P. O. Monmouth, was born in Kentucky in 1847. He came to Illinois in March, 1867, and settled in Christian County on a farm and remained until 1878, at which time he came to Kansas and located in Crawford County, on a farm of 160 acres, which he improved and is now one of the most highly improved farms in the county. It is a fine grain and stock farm, is fenced with wire and hedge, has a stream of running water, full line of all kinds of fruits and berries. Mr. Taylor is now stocking his farm with Kentucky Short-horn cattle. He shipped from Kentucky in 1882, a car-load of Short-horns, for which he found good and ready sale. He ships cattle from Monmouth, Cherokee and Beulah. He belongs to the order of Freemasons and A. O. U. W. Owns two farms—one finely improved, the other in and principally for pasture. He ships about 200 car-loads of stock yearly. He was married to Miss C. L. Adams, in 1878. They have one child, Lettie L. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the Christian Church.

MARVIN TROTT, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Beulah, was born in Pennsylvania in 1828, and was reared in Ashtabula County, Ohio. In 1857, he located in Shelby County, Mo., and carried on the profession of teaching till the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry, August, 1862, and did active service in that regiment during the war, and was honorably discharged as Commissary Sergeant, which position he had filled principally in the service. After the war he returned to Shelby County and carried on teaching there till 1870, when he came here and located upon his land, and has carried on teaching and farming since. He married in 1857, Miss Mary Parker, who was born and reared in Trumbull County, Ohio. They have a family of two sons and three daughters—Charles, Lula, Seldon, Mattie and Matie. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W. society, Girard Lodge, No. 10. His farm contains 120 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked, good buildings and an orchard of 280 trees.

SELDON T. TROTT, dealer in general merchandise, grain and coal, Beulah, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1849. He removed with his people, in 1858, who settled in Shelby County, Mo., where he was reared and educated, and was identified with farming actively there till 1877, when he came here and located, and subsequently engaged at his present industry, with which he has been actively identified since. He married in 1874, Mrs. Kate (Townsend) nee Sinclair, a native of Ohio. They have a family of two daughters—Carrie May and Zua Townsend. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W. society, Girard Lodge, No. 10.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

N. P. BROWN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 4, P. O. Mount Carmel, was born in Sweden, in 1835, and was educated to the trade of shoemaking. In 1866, he came to America and followed his trade in Newark City, N. J., Chicago, Ill., and in Omaha, Neb. In 1867, he engaged at railway work and followed it for two years; he then went to Illinois and followed farming till 1871, when he came here and located, and has been actively connected with it here since. He was married in Illinois to Mrs. Hannah A. Allison nee Newtson. She was born in Norway, in 1838. They have a family of three sons and two daughters—Christopher Columbus Allison, John W. Allison, Susan Elizabeth Allison, Lena Julien Allison and John Powadon Brown. Mr. Brown has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of this locality since coming here.

The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, a nice orchard of well assorted fruits, and good buildings.

A. E. CHRISTINE, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Greenbush, was born in Illinois, in 1854, and raised in agricultural pursuits. He received a business education and continued in the agricultural business in Illinois until 1877, at which time he came to Kansas and located on his present home of eighty acres, which he improved. He has sixty-five acres in cultivation devoted to the interest of grain and stock. He has a good assortment of family fruits. He was married to Miss Mattie Horner, of Illinois, in 1878. They have two children—Jennie and Willis.

M. L. KIRBY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 36, P. O. Green Elm, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, in 1853, and settled in Kansas, with his people, upon the present homestead, in 1870, where he has been actively identified with the farming and stock industry since. In 1877, he married Miss Elizabeth Cheatham, of Wisconsin. They have a family of one son and two daughters—Andrew James, Loretta Ellen and Mary Jane. Mr. Kirby has served his township as Trustee for one year, as Justice of the Peace for six years, and has filled other municipal and school offices. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. His farm contains eighty acres of improved land, a nice orchard of a good assortment of fruits, good dwelling, barn and stables.

GEORGE MILLS, farmer, P. O. Girard, was born in Orange County, N. Y., July 27, 1817. Was raised on a farm and received a common school education. Worked at wagon-making fourteen years in Onondaga County, N. Y. Went to Illinois, where he farmed fifteen years. Then to Kansas, in 1871, and located on his present home of 160 acres, which he improved, and has since been raising grain, stock and hay. He has a good assortment of fruits in bearing, on his farm. His farm is under hedge fence, has two good wells and two ponds of water. Was Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of Highways, in Illinois, and Justice of the Peace in Kansas one year, and one of the School Board ten years. He was married to Miss Minerva O. Knapp, of New York State, in 1842. They have had eight children—William R. (deceased); Giles A., Harriet M. (deceased); Edwin A. (deceased); Elwin, George H., Geneva O. (deceased); and William R.

W. H. POST, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Girard, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., in 1829. Received a business education, and was raised on a farm. Went to La Salle County, Ill., in 1853, where he remained on a farm fifteen years, then to Marion County, Ill., where he remained on a farm three years. Came to Kansas, in 1871, and located on his present home of 330 acres, and has since devoted his time to raising grain and stock. Has 100 acres in pasture, fine ponds and wells. His farm is under hedge and wire fence. Has a good assortment of fruits of all kinds. Was elected County Commissioner in 1884. Came into office January 4, 1885. Was married to Miss Cordelia M. Diven, of New York State, in 1851. Have three children—Emma J., Annie and William D.

DAVID A. VINCENT, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 30, P. O. Idell, was born and reared in McDonough County, Ill., and was identified with his present industry until 1871, when he came here and located, and has successfully been connected with his present industry since. In February, 1868, he married Miss Jennie A. Jackson, who was born and reared in Todd County, Ky. They have a family of three sons and two daughters—Mikey and Jerry, twins; Cassie, Allie and Jonie. During the war, he did active service in Company I, Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, from 1862 until the close of the war, during which time he was in rebel prisons for nineteen months and seven days, having been taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga. Since locating here he has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His farm contains 320 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked, with good buildings, and has over 300 trees of assorted fruits. He handles about 300 head of stock annually.

BRAZILTON.

WILLIAM H. RYAN, Postmaster, Brazilton, dealer in grain and coal, was born in Omaha, Neb., August, 1857, and came to Neosho County, Kan., at an early age, with his people, who settled there, where he was reared and educated, and was identified with farming industry there till 1878. In that year he came to this county and settled on Section 36, Walnut Township, where he has been successfully connected with farming and stock business since. In 1880, he engaged in nursery business, as dealer, and carried it on till 1882, when he retired from it and established the grain and coal business, and was appointed to the Postmastership of his place the same year. He married in Neosho County, Miss Ella Songer, who was born and reared in Iowa. They have a family of three sons—Charles Henry, William Harrison and Clarence. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, an orchard of 150 trees of nicely assorted fruits, and good buildings. William Ryan, father of the above, was born in London, Eng., and was reared in Canada; came to Omaha in 1854; lived there till 1870, when he settled in Neosho County, Kan. He married Bridget Daughney, a native of Canada. They have a family of six sons and five daughters—Ellen, now Mrs. John Starkey, D. L., John, William H., Margaret, now Mrs. W. L. Watson, Thomas, Mary Ann, now Mrs. John Linihan, Anastasia, Andrew and James.

CHEROKEE COUNTY

BOUNDARIES, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

CHEROKEE County is situated in the southeast corner of the State. It is bounded on the north by Crawford County, on the east by Missouri, on the south by the Indian Territory, on the west by Labette County. It lies within what was originally McGee County, which, according to the "Bogus Statutes," was bounded as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Bourbon County; thence south to the southern boundary of this Territory; thence west on said boundary twenty-four miles; thence north to a point due west from the place of beginning; thence east twenty-four miles to the place of beginning."

The name of the county was changed from McGee, which name had been applied to it in honor of A. M. McGee, of Kansas City, a noted Pro-slavery leader of those early days, to Cherokee, in honor of the Cherokee Indians, on the 18th of February, 1860, by the Territorial Legislature in the following language: "That the name of the County Magee (McGee) be and the same is hereby changed to that of Cherokee, and detached from Bourbon County, and the town of Freepoint shall be the temporary county seat thereof." By the same act John Sears, John Lemon and B. M. Blanton were appointed Commissioners to divide the county into townships, not exceeding three in number, each township to be an election precinct; and a special election was appointed for the fourth Monday in March, for the election of county and township officers. On the 27th of the same month, the western boundary of Cherokee County was declared to be the line between Ranges 21 and 22.

The next legislation, with reference to the boundaries of the county, was had February 18, 1867, when the following was enacted: "That the boundary of the county of Cherokee shall commence at the southeast corner of the county of Crawford; thence run south on the east line of the State of Kansas to the southeast corner of the State; thence west along the southern boundary of the State of Kansas to the southeast corner of Neosho County, as defined by the act approved February 26, 1866; thence north to the southwest corner of the county of Crawford; thence east to the place of beginning."

Thus the boundaries remained until October 31, 1868, when an act approved March 3, 1868, went into effect, Section 12 of which act is as follows: "The county of Cherokee is bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of the county of Crawford; thence west with the south line of the said county of Crawford to the southwest corner of Section 14, Township 31 south, Range 21 east, of the Sixth Principal Meridian; thence south on section line to the Neosho River; thence with the channel of said river to the south boundary line of the State of Kansas; thence east on said boundary line to the southeast corner of the State; thence north on the east line of the State of Kansas to the place of beginning; *Provided* that at the next general election the legal voters on the strip between the west line of Cherokee County as above defined, and the west line of the Cherokee Neutral Lands, shall decide by ballot for or against being attached to Cherokee County, and the ballot so cast shall be returned and canvassed as other election returns, and the result certified to the Governor, who shall issue his proclamation in accordance therewith. If a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of being attached to Cherokee County, the west line of said county shall remain as above defined, but if a majority be against being attached to Cherokee County, then the line between said Cherokee County and the County of Labette shall be the west line of the Cherokee Neutral Lands, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding." This contemplated election not being held, the boundary between Cherokee and Labette Counties has not been settled, but supposing it to be the west line of the Neutral Lands, the area of the county is about 588 square miles, or 376,320 acres.

The general surface of the county is gently undulating prairie. A water-shed extends through it from north to south, dividing it into two nearly equal areas. The east half is drained by Spring River and its tributaries, while the west half is drained by the Neosho and its branches. Nowhere are there any high bluffs or precipitous descents. The variation in the elevation of different parts of the county is not over 200 feet; Baxter Springs being 831 feet above the sea level, while the highest land, which is in the vicinity of Columbus, is about 1,000 feet above the same level. The average width of the valleys is one and a half miles. The bottom lands constitute twenty per cent of the surface, balance upland.

The principal streams are the Neosho and Spring Rivers. The former enters the county from the west, about the middle of the western boundary, and flows southward, leaving it in Section 16, Township 35, Range 22. It receives as tributaries, commencing with the most northerly one, Lightning Creek, Cherry Creek, Fly Creek, Four Mile Creek and Tar Creek, the three latter forming their junctions with the Neosho in the Indian Territory. Spring River receives as tributaries, commencing similarly with the most northerly one, Cow, Shawnee and Brush Creeks, from the northwest, and Short Creek, from the southeast. In addition to these constantly flowing streams, there are numerous springs of soft water in all parts of the county, and good well water is found at depths varying from ten to fifty feet.

Spring River, flowing through the southeastern corner of the county, is, on account of its beauty, worthy of special mention. Its entire length within the county is fifteen miles; its average width is about 100 feet, and it is fordable in many places. It is fed by innumerable springs, hence its name, and, flowing over a rocky bottom, its water is remarkably and beautifully clear. Having quite a number of miles of rapids, it furnishes illimitable water power, which is already utilized to a considerable extent. It is one of the most, if not the most, beautiful of the rivers in Kansas, and in its beauty the people of Spring River Valley and of the entire county feel a just and pardonable pride.

The timber belts are along the streams, and average one-half mile in width. The heaviest growth is along the Neosho River and its branch, Cherry Creek. Not over 10 per cent of the area is covered with native forest. The principal varieties are the ash, cottonwood, elm, hackberry, hickory, maple, mulberry, oak, pecan, sycamore and black walnut.

The soil varies in depth from one to five feet. It is of a dark vegetable mold, underlaid by a reddish brown clay subsoil. It is exceedingly fertile, and well adapted to all the cereals and garden vegetables. The heaviest yield of wheat so far reported is that of M. Martin in Shawnee Township, of fifty-four bushels per acre. The heaviest yield of oats is ninety-two bushels per acre, and of corn ninety bushels. Sweet potatoes sometimes grow to enormous size, one specimen having been raised which

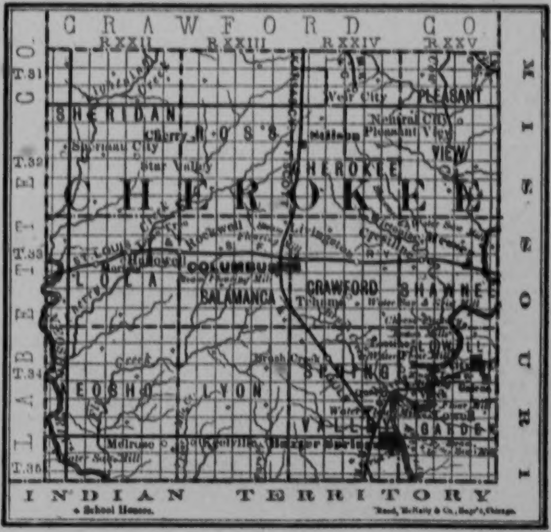

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS).

	1870.	1880.
(a) Cherokee Township, including Weir City	370	906
Crawford Township	593	893
(b) Garden Township	......	1,184
Lola Township	650	1,062
(c) Lowell Township, including Empire City and Galena City	1,612	5,224
Lyon Township	378	909
(d) Mineral Township	......	1,144
Neosho Township	990	1,346
Pleasant View Township	971	1,107
Ross Township	449	1,071
Salamanca Township, including Columbus City	708	1,993
Shawnee Township	804	985
Sheridan Township	1,149	1,642
Spring Valley Township, including Baxter Springs City	2,364	2,499
Total	11,038	21,965
Weir City	......	376
Empire City	......	1,267
Galena City	......	......
Columbus City	402	1,164

(a) In 1879, a part detached to form Mineral Township.
(b) Organized in 1877 from part of Lowell Township.
(c) In 1877, part detached to form Garden Township.
(d) Organized in 1879 from part of Cherokee Township.

weighed fifteen pounds. Cotton also is an excellent crop, two bales per acre having been raised.

There is an abundance of building stone, both magnesian limestone and sandstone. The variegated sandstone quarried near Columbus is one of the most beautiful varieties found in the world. It is susceptible of the highest finish, and continues to harden the longer it is exposed to the air. Had the Tower of Babel been erected from this quarry, it would probably have been in a perfect state of preservation to-day.

Coal is found most abundantly in the western and northern portions of the county. The vein enters the southeastern part of Labette County from the Indian Territory, then it enters Cherokee County, crossing it in a northeasterly direction into the southeastern corner of Crawford County, and extending in the same direction toward Boonville, Mo. This vein is within sixty feet of the surface, and varies in thickness from twelve to fifty-four inches. One-half of Townships 33 and 34, in Ranges 23 and 24, is underlaid with it, and it is also found in Townships 31 and 32, in Ranges 23, 24 and 25. Here it is from three to four feet thick.

Fire clay is found in the northern part of the county, and pottery clay, lead and zinc in the southeastern.

The Cherokee Neutral Lands.—Previous to 1827, the land now embraced in Cherokee and Crawford Counties belonged to the Osage Indians. During that year a treaty was made between the Osages and the United States Government, by the terms of which a strip fifty miles north and south by twenty-five miles east and west should be unoccupied by either white or red men, and should be a barrier between the two races, or a neutral land. Originally, therefore, it might appropriately have been called the Osage Neutral Land. But, on account of a treaty subsequently made between the Government and the Cherokee Indians the strip became known as the "Cherokee Neutral Lands."

These lands are located in the southeast part of Kansas, and are situated between the west line of the State of Missouri and the Osage Reservation, beginning at the southeast corner of the same, and running north along the east line of the Osage lands, fifty miles to the northeast corner thereof; thence east to the west line of the State of Missouri; thence with the said line south fifty miles; thence west to the place of beginning, estimated to contain 800,000 acres.

The Cherokee Indians became entitled to this tract of land in the following manner: As the white population, in the thirteen original States, increased to such an extent as to render the Indians therein uncomfortable and dissatisfied, it became necessary, by treaty, to provide for them new homes. The Cherokees, at that time, were living on reservations in Georgia, and were removed thence to Arkansas by the treaty of January 8, 1817, and the convention of February 27, 1819. A treaty was then made in 1828, between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, which had for its purpose the securing to the Cherokees "a permanent home, which should, under the most solemn guarantee of the United States, be and remain theirs forever—a home that should never, in all future time, be embarrassed by having extended around it lines, or placed over it the jurisdiction of a State or Territory—nor be pressed upon by the extension over it, in any way, of the limits of any existing State or Territory."

Under this treaty, the Cherokees exchanged the lands possessed by them in Arkansas, for 7,000,000 of acres of land in the Indian Territory, which was guaranteed to them forever; and, in addition to this tract of 7,000,000 acres, they had guaranteed to them a perpetual outlet west, and free and unmolested use of all the country west of the said tract.

By the treaty of February 14, 1833, the boundaries of the above tract were somewhat modified; but otherwise the treaty of 1828 was left materially the same. But by the treaty of December 29, 1835, the lands of the Cherokees, in Georgia, which had not been ceded to the Government, were ceded, relinquished and conveyed to the Government of the United States for the sum of five millions of dollars. But the Cherokees, fearing that the 7,000,000 acres already ceded to them in the Indian Territory, would be inadequate to their future necessities, procured the incorporation into the treaty of the following clause: "The United States, in consideration of the sum of $500,000, hereby covenant and agree to convey to the said Indians and their descendants, by patent *in fee simple*, the following additional tract of land, situated between the State of Missouri and the Osage Reservation," etc., as before described.

This body of land so purchased remained the property of the Cherokees until 1866, when, on account of the encroachments upon them of white people, many of whom had settled upon the land, they became desirous of selling it. A treaty was therefore made and concluded August 10, 1866, whereby the Cherokees ceded in trust to the United States this tract of land in the State of Kansas, which was sold to the Cherokees under the provisions of the second article of the treaty of 1835; also that strip of land ceded to them by the fourth article of said treaty, which is included in the State of Kansas. The Secretary of the Interior was made the agent of the Cherokees to sell the lands. He was authorized to advertise for sealed proposals, and to sell to the highest bidder for cash, in parcels not to exceed 160 acres each, at not less than $1.25 per acre; or to sell the whole body of land to any one responsible party for not less than $1 per acre, except such portions as were occupied at the time of the ratification of the treaty by actual settlers, and reserving for each actual settler not exceeding 160 acres.

Recognizing the difficulty of selling such a large body of land (800,000 acres) in parcels of 160 acres or less, and the length of time that would be required; and also recognizing the importance to the Cherokees of promptly realizing upon the whole body of the land, and of having all the money it might bring at interest, the Secretary of the Interior entered into a contract August 30, 1866, under the treaty of August 10, 1866, to sell the whole of the land in a body at $1 per acre. But this first contract of sale was set aside, for the reason that it was a sale for cash on time, whereas, by the terms of the treaty, the sale was to be for cash down. An attempt was then made to conclude a treaty, amending the treaty of 1866, to the extent of permitting the sale of these lands to Gen. Fremont for $1.25 per acre, or $1,000,000; but this supplemental treaty failed of ratification, and the land was then again placed on the market at $1 per acre. In June, 1867, James F. Joy, of Michigan, made a proposition through an agent to O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, to take the whole body of the neutral lands at $1 per acre. The Secretary declined the proposition, in order to give time for higher bids to be made; and, in order to secure such higher bids, advertised in the public journals for proposals, and giving notice of the final sale of the lands on October 1, 1867, to the highest bidder. Mr. Joy's offer was the only one made, and so he became the purchaser of the whole body of the neutral lands, except such parcels as had been taken by actual settlers previous to the treaty of August 10, 1866, and which parcels they were allowed to purchase at the appraised value of from $1.50 to $4 er acre.

The first sale had been made by Secretary Harlan to the American Emigrant Company, a corporation chartered under the laws of Connecticut, and, on the opinion and advice of Attorney General Stanberry, was held to be null and void. But the American Emigrant Company did not quietly submit to the opinion of the Attorney General, and, in consequence, a dispute arose between the company and James F. Joy, relative to their titles under their respective purchases. Mr. Joy, not desiring to be involved in a contest concerning the title to the lands, requested the Secretary of the Interior, O. H. Browning, to cancel his contract, but the Secretary declined so to cancel it, upon the ground that he had done the best thing possible for the Cherokees, and that they would lose the lands if not sold. In 1868, the American Emigrant Company made a proposition to Mr. Joy, to assign, on certain conditions, their contract to him, to have it sanctioned by the Cherokees, and to have the transfer confirmed in a new treaty between the Cherokees and the Government of the United States. This supplemental treaty was concluded April 27, ratified June 6, and proclaimed June 10, 1868. By this treaty, the American Emigrant Company assigned their contract, and all their right, title, claim and interest in and to the said "Cherokee Neutral Lands" to James F. Joy, and Mr. Joy agreed to assume and conform to all the obligations of the company under their contract. Thus, Mr. Joy became the owner of the "Cherokee Neutral Lands," provided the Cherokee title to them was valid, and as such opened a "Cherokee Neutral Land Office" in Fort Scott December 18, 1868, for the convenience of such settlers as might desire to purchase and make entry of any portion of them. This office was placed in charge of Maj. John T. Cox. The price asked by Mr. Joy for his lands ranged from $2 to $5 per acre, average price $3.50 per acre.

At the time of the ceding of this tract to the United States, in trust, August 11, 1866, there had settled within its limits 1,031 families, or upward of 5,000 individuals, the first settlement having been made in 1857. These settlers and all who had settled on the lands previous to June 10, 1868, were permitted to purchase their selections at an appraised valuation of from $1.50 to $4 per acre, or about $2 per acre less than those who might purchase under the Joy contract. A difficulty now arose in regard to the lands. Many of the settlers claimed that the Joy purchase was a swindle, asserted their right to settlement under the homestead and pre-emption laws, and demanded permission so to settle. They were encouraged to maintain their position by politicians of two classes, both those who had, and those who had no interest in either their rights or votes. Of the first class was the Hon. Sidney Clarke, Member of Congress from Kansas. The Legislature of Kansas, by a unanimous vote in the House and a vote of 18 to 5 in the Senate, passed concurrent resolutions setting forth their opinion, and the reasons therefor, that the Cherokees never had a legal title to the lands, and requesting the Congress of the United States to pass such laws as might be necessary to fully secure the rights of the *bona fide* settlers (of whom there were then about twenty thousand) upon the lands, under the homestead and pre-emption laws. In order to obtain legislation satisfactory to themselves, the settlers employed William R. Laughlin as their agent to represent them in Washington and lay their claims before Congress. In answer to his inquiries, the Hon. William Lawrence, of Ohio, the Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, and the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, all Members of Congress, formulated their opinion that under the treaty of December 29, 1835, the Cherokees acquired a right of occupancy only in the neutral lands, and not the right of alienation; and that the Cherokees having abandoned the lands, the lands reverted to the United States. This opinion was entertained by many Members of Congress, and much time was occupied in that body in attempting to legislate on the subject in order to carry it into practical effect. The principal argument employed in support of this opinion was that the treaty-making power has no right to sell any of the property of the United States without the authority or consent of Congress. And it was claimed that the Cherokees, when they made a treaty at Talequa, October 7, 1861, with the Confederate States of America, by the terms of which they entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with that then power, and passed to and vested in that power all their right, title, interest, etc., in the said neutral lands, an abandonment of the lands was effected; and that therefore they could not cede them to the United States and could not therefore authorize a sale.

It was also claimed by the settlers that even if a sale were authorized by the treaty ceding the lands to the United States in trust for the purpose of sale, the terms of the treaty had not been complied with, inasmuch as the said treaty authorized the sale of *all* the Cherokee lands in Kansas, whereas the sale to Mr. Joy included only the *neutral lands*, leaving unsold the "Quapaw strip," or "Cherokee strip," a strip two and a half miles wide lying between the "neutral lands" and Osage lands on the north, and the Indian Territory on the south, and being a part of the seven million acre tract; and also, that the sale was void because, notwithstanding the proviso declared that nothing should *prevent* the Secretary from selling the land, yet there was no *authority* to sell

On the other hand it was shown that the "Quapaw" or "Cherokee strip," was not ceded to the Government at all, that that part of the treaty which by the settlers was supposed to have reference to this strip, really applied to lands lying in the Indian Territory, fifty miles south of Kansas, and to other lands lying on the Marais des Cygnes, where this river crosses the State line of Missouri at the mouth of Mine Creek, on Double Creek and at Harmony. And it was argued that the treaty of 1835, which covenanted and agreed to convey to the said Indians and their descendants, *by patent in fee simple*, this neutral tract, which was supplemented by act of Congress in 1836, recognizing and approving the treaty by the appropriation of money to carry it into effect, and by the execution by the President of the United States, on December 31, 1838, of a patent, as contemplated by the treaty, containing these words: "To have and to hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging to the said Cherokee Nation forever," did convey to the said Nation not only the right of occupancy, but also the right of alienation, or, in other words, a fee simple title to the lands, and that by a threefold title—by treaty, by act of Congress, and by patent. But the question of title had to be settled in the courts. This was done May 27, 1871, by the United States District Court, for the District of Kansas, deciding the whole matter in favor of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad Company, Mr. Joy having previously to this date transferred his interest in the lands to this company.

In the meantime a great deal of excitement and trouble had resulted from the opposition of the settlers to Mr. Joy's title. Anti-Joy Leagues were organized in many of the townships of Cherokee and Crawford counties, and a general organization was effected having for its object the defense of the settlers in their "rights." The Leaguers attempted to prevent the railroad from being built through the lands, and many quarrels ensued between the Leaguers and Anti-Leaguers. On the [illegible] of June, 1869, Jeremiah Murphy, a Leaguer, who was very zealous as such, and active in the persecution of Anti Leaguers, was shot and killed by one of the latter. On the other hand, many of the Anti-Leaguers were driven from their homes, taking refuge in Fort Scott and other places. Among them were Capt. A. V. Peters, of Petersville, Dr. R. M. Elliott, of Millersburg, and Mr. F. Fry, of Columbus, Cherokee County. The following official letter of the Spring Valley League forcibly illustrates the controlling *animus* of the Leaguers:

PETERSVILLE, June 2, 1869.

MR. PETERS—*Dear Sir:* I presented your case before the league last night, who after consideration agreed to permit you to return, if you would sign an obligation to refrain from speaking, acting, writing or otherwise operating against the league, or objects that institution have in view. Said obligation is in my hand and the oath will be administered by me. Please call at my house immediately after your return.

By order of the Spring Valley League.
WILLIAM HAYHURST.

As further exhibiting the state of feeling of the settlers on these lands, the following "resolutions of Lincoln Township, Crawford County, Anti-Joy League" are introduced:

1st. *Resolved*, That if John T. Cox, does establish an office in Crawford County, Kan., for the purpose of affording the settlers an opportunity of "proving up," as it is termed, under this contract, we will hold the same as a common *nuisance*, working hurt, and doing injury and annoying the people, and (the right of self-preservation being the paramount law of nature) we have the right and *will* abate such nuisance; PEACEABLY if we can—FORCIBLY if we must.

2d. *Resolved*, That any member of our League, who shall refuse to assist in abating said John T. Cox and office, shall have meted out to him, the like treatment, that we propose to John T. Cox.

3d. *Resolved*, That any person living in Lincoln Township, who shall after this date, "prove up," before said John T. Cox, under the Joy contract, shall have the same or like treatment administered to HIM.

4th. *Resolved*, That any one sympathizing with, aiding or abetting said John T. Cox in establishing or maintaining his NUISANCE, is no better than he is, and deserves the like treatment.

5th. *Resolved*, That any settler belonging to this league, who will remain firm, and not "prove up," shall be protected; and any one "proving up," or buying said settler's claim shall never enjoy the land—that we pledge ourselves to HANG him higher than Haman, and without benefit of clergy.

6th. *Resolved*, That we mean action, and will put in force the above resolutions, and will make an example of the first person who violates any of said resolutions.

W. G. CUNNINGHAM,
J. S. ARMSWORTHY,
W. G. CLARK,
Committee.

Other similar resolutions were adopted by other leagues, and numerous violent proceedings occurred under and in accordance with them. On the 8th of February, 1869, a body of men entered the town of Baxter Springs, and proceeded to the land office. A squad went to the hotel, arrested Maj. John T. Cox and W. B. Shockley, who were in charge of the land office, took them to the office and, under the penalty of hanging Maj. Cox, demanded that the papers of the office be given up within ten minutes, but neither Cox nor Shockley knew the combination of the lock, hence a delay was occasioned during which Sheriff Seright, Capt. Hyland and many of the citizens assembled with the determination to protect the safe and the papers. The leaders of the mob thereupon held a consultation, and decided to leave the town without further efforts to obtain the papers.

Meetings were held on the one side approving the course of State Senators and Representatives, and on the other side denouncing them, some of said Senators and Representatives taking sides with and others opposing the Leaguers.

The threats made were so numerous and so terrific that it became necessary to send troops into the troubled districts to preserve law and order, and to protect life and property. The following is the proclamation issued by Gov. Harvey in relation to the troubles.

TOPEKA, May 31, 1869.

WHEREAS, Official information has been received at this office from the local authorities of the counties of Crawford and Cherokee, to the effect that the execution of the law is impeded, and that personal security and private property are endangered by the acts, and the public peace disturbed by the threats of lawless men in said counties;

Now, therefore, I, James M. Harvey, Governor of the State of Kansas, and charged by the Constitution to see that the laws are faithfully executed, do issue this my proclamation, enjoining each and all the people within the counties aforesaid, to yield due obedience to the officers of the law, to cease all acts of violence and lawlessness, and to look to the properly constituted authorities for the redress of grievances and the determination of legal rights.

JAMES M. HARVEY.

This movement on the part of the Governor was both wise and merciful. Had it not been for the presence of the troops, many outrages that were not, would certainly have been, committed by the leaguers. To the leaguers the presence of the troops was especially galling. As showing the bitterness of feeling, and intensity of hatred entertained by some of the leaguers toward the authorities, for the "tyranny" exercised over them, the following extract from the *Workingman's Journal*, although not the sentiment of the paper itself, expresses a deep and widespread sentiment among the settlers.

If it is the intention of Gov. Harvey and President Grant to hold the neutral land by military occupancy, we give them fair warning to commence the *recruiting* business, and we *dare* them to send *another* soldier on these lands to overawe the settlers. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue; and if to fall at the hands of tyrants is our fate the sooner it comes the less it will be dreaded.

The threat was mere bombast, and the opposition to Mr. Joy by many of the leading leaguers was toward the last at least mere empty show; for while they were threatening to hang such as might make contracts for lands with Mr. Joy's agents, they were themselves secretly making such contracts, and kept up the opposition mainly for the sake of obtaining office.

The first troops sent onto the neutral lands was a company of infantry, June 10, 1869. On the 5th of August following, three additional companies of infantry and a detachment of artillery equipped as cavalry were sent. On the 9th of October, the artillery was replaced by a company of cavalry. They were quartered at Fort Scott. One company of infantry was withdrawn early in 1870, and finally, in 1872, after Mr. Joy's title to that portion of the neutral lands he had purchased, amounting to 670,000 acres, had been sustained, the remainder of the troops were from time to time withdrawn.

During the last five months of 1869, there were sold by the M. R., Ft. S. & G. R. R. Co. 117,752 acres of these neutral lands to the settlers, at an aggregate price of $518,634; and during the last seven months of 1870, 165,260 acres were sold, at an aggregate price of $1,186,764.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first attempt at a settlement within what is now Cherokee County was made in 1842, when a detachment of United States soldiers attempted to establish a fort on Spring River. The site selected by them was owned by John Rogers, a Cherokee Indian, who asked $4,000 for the piece of land, but as $1,000 was the limit, beyond which the officer in command could not go, Fort Scott was finally selected. (See Bourbon County.)

The next settlement was made in what is now Shawnee Township, in 1856, by J. Pickerell.

The population of the county was returned in 1860 as 1,501, but then Cherokee County included what had been included in the old county of McGee, extending northward to within about five miles of the northern boundary of Crawford County. During the years of the war, settlements were made, but not so rapidly as would otherwise have been the case had the Territory been public lands instead of Indian lands. But after the conclusion of the treaty between the Cherokee Nation and the United States Government, in 1866, notwithstanding the dispute between the settlers already there and James F. Joy over his title to the land, the increase in the number of the inhabitants in the county, up to 1870, was 9,537, and the total number, 11,038.

The first marriage license issued in the county was to Clark Johnson and Viena Young, who were married November 6, 1867; but the first marriage was that of John N. Burton to Mary Wilson, December 5, 1866.

The first deed executed and recorded was dated July 20, 1867; grantors, Nathan V. and Sarah A. Williams; grantee, Joseph A. Watson; property, northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 32, Range 25.

The Cherokee County Agricultural and Horticultural Society was organized November 30, 1869, at Brush Creek Schoolhouse, in Spring Valley Township. C. W. Willey was elected President; H. C. Veatch, Vice President; J. Wallace, Secretary, and B. L. Devore, Treasurer. The first fair was held the next year, and an annual exhibition has since been held.

The Cherokee County Teachers' Institute held its first session October 20, 21 and 22, 1869, at Lowell. The most notable resolution passed by the institute was one favoring equal wages to male and female teachers.

LEAD AND ZINC.

The existence of these ores, in what is now Cherokee County, is said to have been known to the Indians long before the advent of white settlers. In 1872, a positive discovery of the ore was made, in the southeastern part of the county, in what is now Garden Township, and, about the same time, indications of its presence were observed in the vicinity of Baxter Springs. Nothing, however, was done toward the development of these resources at this time. In the spring of 1877, two miners from Joplin, Mo., named John Shoe and John McAllen, started out from that place upon a prospecting expedition. Reaching Short Creek, they began making some examinations in the bed of that stream, from which they came to the conclusion that here was good prospect for lead ore. The place upon which they decided for a prospecting site belonged to a man named Nichols, from whom permission was obtained to sink a shaft. They began digging near Short Creek, and at a depth of about fifteen feet struck upon a rich vein of the mineral. Only a very brief time elapsed until the rumor of the discovery was heralded broadcast, creating the most intense excitement. Men crowded into the place from all quarters. The towns of Galena and Empire City were started, and in less than three months, each had a population of from two to three thousand people. The land in the vicinity rose rapidly in value, and that which before could be bought for $3 an acre, now brought vast sums. The 120 acre farm belonging to Nichols, which was comparatively valueless for purposes of agriculture, was sold to the West Joplin Lead & Zinc Company for $7,000. A tract of the same area adjoining this on the south, belonging to E. Moll, was sold to the Galena Mining & Smelting Company for $10,000, and a tract of eighty acres of railroad land, bordering on the east side of Moll's land, brought the sum of $1,500, and was purchased by the South Side Mining & Manufacturing Company.

It was but a short time before shafts were being sunk on every hand, and the field was undergoing rapid and complete development. The production of mineral in the county gives employment to about one thousand men. For the purpose of reducing the mineral, eight steam crushers are employed. At first the mineral was shipped to Joplin, Mo., to be smelted. A smelter was started at Galena, in 1877, by the Galena Lead & Zinc Company, as an air furnace, and, in a short time, blasts were added. The work now contains six blasts, and has a capacity for the smelting of 72,000 pounds of ore per day.

The product of lead from these mines in the first eighteen months is estimated at 6,000,000 pounds. It is now estimated at 275,000 pounds per week.

The territory in which lead ore has, as yet, been found in the county, measures about two miles square.

Zinc ore is also found in various places. It is found in connection with the lead ore, and also in places where there is no lead. This mineral forms a prominent product of mining industry, from which, in the aggregate, there is derived a greater income than from the lead interests.

The Chicago Zinc Works, at Weir City, were established in 1872, by the Chicago Zinc and Mining Company. In 1874, the works were purchased by Dr. L. D. Boone. The number of buildings erected is ten, at a cost of $100,000. Two hundred men are employed, and the capital invested in the business is $50,000. J. H. C. Gross is the present lessee of the works. This enterprise has been of immense value to Southeastern Kansas, hence, a brief synopsis of the method of manufacturing zinc is here introduced: The ore is of two distinctly different kinds—silicate and "black jack." Silicate, often called "dry bone," has the appearance of rusty brown stone, and is of various sizes, from ten inches in diameter, down. When broken, the brown rust is found to permeate the whole mass. The percentage of zinc yield from this substance is quite large, though not so large as from "black jack," a blende or sulphuret of zinc. Of this ore there are several grades, but it usually contains about one-half its weight of zinc, one-fourth sulphur, and usually a small portion of iron.

In the process of manufacture the silicate goes first to a kiln especially prepared, that by a process of intense heat the glistening, or "shine" can be all removed. It now presents, when broken, only a dull grayish cast. This heating process is for the purpose of removing all surplus material, and of preventing the zinc from being burned up in the furnace. It is then crushed or ground between rollers to powder, and then resembles very dry dust.

The "black jack" goes first to the crusher, where it is reduced to the fineness of corn meal, when it is removed to the calcining kilns. These kilns are built four together, two on each side, each having a separate fire, but all using the same smoke stack. They present the appearance of large, two-story brick ovens with three doors to each story, and are called six-story kilns. At stated intervals, a certain amount of crushed ore is poured from the top into the second story opposite the door, furthest from the fire entrance. It is then gradually shifted nearer the fire, and from story to story, until a degree of heat has been reached sufficient to expel all the sulphur. This process requires great skill and care; and even when both are exercised to the utmost, a loss of from fifteen to twenty per cent is unavoidable. There are twelve of these kilns connected with the works.

From the kilns the ore goes to the furnaces, of which there are three styles, all of the Belgian pattern. They are built two together and two pairs in a place, four under each of the two furnace buildings. Owing to the constant heat and danger of conflagration, these buildings are very cheaply constructed. The furnaces are built over a large cellar into which fall the cinders and ashes. Above these are built two narrow chambers three or four feet wide, fifteen to twenty feet long, and eight to ten feet high, with a wall between them. Across these chambers in horizontal rows and with sufficient space between them to allow the free passage of fire, are placed the retorts for the mineral. These retorts are hollow cylindrical vessels, made of fire-clay. They are about ten inches in diameter, with the hollow or core seven inches, and open at one end. Rows of these retorts fill the furnaces to the top, and are so placed that the open end projects through the outer wall and is a little lower than the other end. When the ore arrives at the furnaces it is properly mixed in such proportions as is calculated to give the proper return of quantity and quality of zinc, to which mixture is added about half its weight of powdered coke, and with this mixture the retorts are charged. After the retorts are charged there is placed endwise against the open end of each, and cemented thereto, a conical vessel, also made of fire-clay, and called a condenser. This condenser is eighteen inches long, and is open at both ends—one end is of sufficient size to fill the open end of the retort, and the condenser tapers until at the other end it is two inches in diameter. Each is so placed that the under side is nearly horizontal, and the outer end temporarily closed with clay, except a very small opening left for the escape of accumulating gases. The furnace must now be heated to such a degree as to convert the mineral into vapor, or gas, in the retorts, and upon escaping into the condenser, the vapor becomes condensed and assumes a molten or liquid state, is drawn therefrom and is molded into pigs or blocks of zinc.

The fire once started must be kept up to avoid danger to the retorts, as when furnaces are allowed to cool they are rendered worthless, and the expenditure of several hundred dollars is necessitated to replace them. The retorts are therefore charged, discharged and recharged with the furnaces in full blast—operations requiring experience, skill and great endurance of heat. The retorts must be made without flaw, else after being charged they are liable to break and fall with their contents into the furnaces and be lost. There are required each day, about thirty-five retorts and 100 condensers. To supply this demand, there is connected with the works an extensive fire-clay pottery, in which there is constantly employed a large number of men. The fire-clay is obtained from St. Louis, Mo.

The fire-brick used about the works is made in part from a bed of native clay, found four miles east of Weir City. The workmen call it "Yahoo's Clay," though it is in fact a fire-clay of an inferior grade.

Mr. Hamil, Superintendent of the calcine kilns, has built a new furnace on his own plan, somewhat after the style of blast furnaces for iron smelting, for roasting silicate. It is filled with alternate layers of coal and ore, then fired and run with blast. Though a new plan with zinc works, it bids fair to be successful.

The productions of these works amount to about 18,000 pounds of zinc per day, worth on the market from four to six cents per pound. They use about 20,000 bushels of coal and twenty tons of calcined ore per day. The wages of the 200 men employed, aggregates $9,000 per month.

THE BATTLE AND MASSACRE AT BAXTER SPRINGS, OCTOBER 6, 1863.

BY DR. W. H. WARNER, GIRARD, KAN.

About two weeks prior to the massacre at Baxter Springs, two citizen mail carriers between Fort Scott and Fort Gibson were fired upon by a small band of Quantrill's men, led by Cy Gordon. The mail carriers returned the fire, each party firing from behind trees. Both mail carriers were wounded and surrendered. This skirmish occurred about ten miles south of Baxter Springs.

One of the mail carriers, called "Fatty," was recognized by Gordon as an old chum, with whom he had roamed the streets of Leavenworth, visited the girls, etc. "Cy" had many questions to ask relating to Leavenworth, to his mother, and to various other matters, which were answered by "Fatty" to the satisfaction of "Cy;" so contrary to the usual custom of Quantrill's men, which was to kill their prisoners, the two mail carriers were set at liberty and permitted to pursue their journey to Baxter Springs—after being relieved of horses and mail matter, including dispatches between the Forts, and being informed that, as Quantrill's men were running short of blankets, kettles and other camp equipage, it would be necessary in about ten days for them to take dinner with the Union garrison at the Springs, and to relieve the garrison of such surplus material as they themselves might need.

This polite threat was communicated by "Fatty" and his companion to the commandant at the post, Lieut. Cook, of the Second Kansas Colored Infantry, but little or no attention was paid to it. "Fatty," however, had great confidence in what "Cy" Gordon had told him. He had remained in camp, under my treatment for his wounds, and was in my quarters, a log-cabin I had urged the men to build, that in case of a fight the wounded could be cared for safe from the enemies' bullets. When, on the 6th of October, 1863, we were startled by the rattle of musketry and revolvers. We were attacked, though we did not then realize it, by Quantrill's men. Cy Gordon's promise was being fulfilled.

Our garrison, up to two days previous to the attack, consisted of one company of the Second Kansas Colored Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Cook, and Company D, of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. John Crites, who had had command of the post, but who had been summoned to Fort Scott, leaving Lieut. Cook in command of the post. On this day, the 4th, we were re-enforced by Company C, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, under Lieut. Pond, who assumed command of the post.

Three sides of the camp were protected by logs and earth thrown up about four feet high, the west side having been removed the day before for the purpose of enlarging the camp, by command of Lieut. Pond.

On the morning of the fight, sixty picked men with all the teams and wagons of the command, were sent out to forage through the country, leaving as a garrison a fighting force of twenty-five cavalry and sixty or seventy colored troops, more than half of the white men in camp having been excused from foraging duty at sick call in the morning.

At 12 M., the enemy having quietly and unobserved crept near our camp, suddenly advanced upon us at double-quick and opened fire. Our camp had been surrounded by skirmishers. The cooking department was one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet south of the camp and near the springs. Both the cavalry and colored infantry were standing around the fire, while dinner was being taken up, when the enemy was discovered advancing and rapidly firing from the east, south and west. Riding at full gallop, they passed on the south between the men at dinner and the camp, discharging their revolvers right and left as they advanced to the balustrade. The colored soldiers and the cavalry at dinner, ran their best for camp, the cavalry seizing their carbines and revolvers and the infantry their muskets, all commenced a return fire with undaunted bravery. While this attack was being made, the main body of the enemy galloped from the woods skirting Spring River on the east, forming in line sixty or eighty rods north of camp, on the ridge, apparently with the purpose of making a charge upon us in full force, simultaneously with an attack by the advance which had passed around the camp to the west.

At the first attack, Lieut. Pond unlimbered the howitzer, manned it the best he could, and loaded it himself with twelve pound shell. Not one of the command at that time was found who knew anything of artillery drill, and as a consequence the fuse was not cut, so the shell fell far short of the enemy; but if it did them no damage, the firing of it notified them that we had such an instrument of death in our hands. Men never fought more willingly nor courageously, and for twenty or thirty minutes there was a ceaseless rattle of musketry and revolvers and booming of the cannon. After the first dash, the enemy on the west retreated, scattered and fought from behind the shelter of trees and the south bank of the creek, and at the expiration of half an hour withdrew, unaccountably to us, one by one, from the fight. The main body on the north, without advancing, countermarched on a gallop back to the woods and advanced toward us a second time as though undecided whether or not to attack. They then returned to the woods. One of the enemy, apparently an officer, had a duel with the saddler of Company D, Third Wisconsin, until the latter having emptied his revolver, rushed from behind his oak tree to his tent after his carbine, which, on his return to his barricade, he brought to his shoulder, with no load, when his adversary, casting his eyes around and discovering himself to be alone, exclaimed, "Where in hell are my men," and galloped away unscathed, the last of the enemy, into the forest.

All was now quiet and still like a calm after a furious storm, and we had time to make a list of the casualties of the fight. Of the forces at the Springs, eight white and one colored man were killed, and from twelve to fifteen wounded, including one woman shot through the heel, and a little child shot through the lungs. Lieut. Cook was killed and a man who was with him, the two being in the woods practicing with their revolvers. The husband of the wounded woman, and the father of the wounded child, were shot in cold blood, the latter by a former schoolmate and cousin. Four or six other married men were killed. A teamster perceiving an old acquaintance among the advancing enemy, tossed his revolver toward him in token of surrender, and was immediately shot by his former neighbor and friend, through the abdomen and died in thirty minutes. The colored man who was killed while within our works and comparatively out of danger, discovering his former master on the hill across the creek, ran to meet him with joyous acclamation, and was, by his old master, shot through the heart, his body rolling down the hillside in the clear waters of the brook.

Among the prisoners of our side taken were two or three who had been mere spectators of the battle and about half a dozen others who were hunting, looking for lumber or strolling in the woods. Near sundown they were paroled and came into camp.

For an hour or two all was quiet with the exception of preparations to receive an expected renewed attack. We did not know who our enemy was, nor why he had so suddenly left us, but we fully expected him to return.

About 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Maj. B. S. Henning of Gen. Blunt's Staff rode into camp, and told us of the massacre on the prairie, and called on Lieut. Pond for a volunteer guard of two or three men to return with him to search for Gen. Blunt, whom he believed to be alive and hiding somewhere in the vicinity of the massacre. The Major informed us that the enemy was Quantrill and his guerrillas.

Soon after the Major left us, a messenger bearing a flag of truce approached our camp. He brought from Quantrill a request for an exchange of prisoners. As we had taken no prisoners, Lieut. Pond returned as answer a proposition that each party should unconditionally release all the prisoners he held. Soon afterward we heard on the prairie nearly west of us, quick successive reports of fire-arms and it is probable that then the prisoners taken by Quantrill were killed.

Quantrill now at the head of his entire force, supposed to be about three hundred, approached our camp, as we had anticipated, formed in line of battle and halted on the south bank of the creek where now stands the city of Baxter Springs, about eighty rods southwest from our camp. Our men were all quietly awaiting his charge, prepared and determined to give him a warm reception. The gap on the west side of our breastworks had been closed by placing therein sutler's wagons, poles, rails, ropes, etc., etc., and it would have been difficult for cavalry to make a successful charge upon us from that direction, especially as our howitzer was mounted conspicuously in the front with fuse properly cut, and now happily manned with skilled men. Knowing our enemy, we were all, white men and black, commissioned officers and private soldiers, fully determined to sell our lives as dearly as possible, and to die rather than to surrender, for to surrender would only be certain death. Thus we remained thirty minutes—it might have been more, it might have been less, every minute seemed as an hour, when suddenly he wheeled and left us, marching south, and to our great relief we saw him no more.

About sundown, Maj. Henning returned to our camp accompanied by Gen. Blunt. After dark, one by one, the wounded from the prairie came into camp. They were most of them so badly disfigured and covered with blood as not to be recognizable. All had been left upon the prairie for dead. Jack Arnold came in with five or six shots in the face which could not be recognized as belonging to a human being. Others received from five to eight wounds in different parts of the body, but a large proportion of the wounds were in the face and head. Only ten or eleven wounded of the Federal forces, by feigning death escaped death, and crept in after dark, surprised and rejoiced to find us still alive and in possession. It was with good reason generally believed after the battle by Gen. Blunt's command, that our garrison had been captured in the morning, as Quantrill, when first seen by them, was coming from the direction of our camp. When first seen by them, as Quantrill's soldiers were all dressed in Union blue, they were supposed to be a detail from the garrison coming to pay their respects to Blunt's command and escort them into camp. Gen. Blunt had halted his command, and ordered his headquarters band in front. The members of the band had arranged themselves in position, and had their music and instruments in readiness to pay a welcome to their supposed friends. Gen. Blunt and members of his staff were in the ambulance, their horses being led by Orderlies; all were joyous in anticipation of an immediate march into our camp, a hearty dinner, and a good night's rest among friends, when Quantrill's order was given to his men to charge upon them. His command was instantly obeyed. His men advanced upon Blunt's body guard with terrific, terrible force, with a revolver in each hand, and yelling like demons which they were.

In a moment all was changed. Supposed friends became foes of the fiercest kind. Happiness and hope became terror and despair. Pleasure became pain, and life became death. Panic seized every one. Blunt's little command was in the worst position possible to fight. No concerted action could be had. Each must fight or flee for himself, so dire and complete was the surprise, and so overwhelming the charge. Gen. Blunt gave no command. A command would have been of no avail, for his men soon learned that Quantrill, the bloody-handed and dreaded Quantrill, who six weeks before, had sacked and burned Lawrence, the beautiful city on the Kaw, and murdered in cold blood two hundred of her people, and who was known to give no quarter, was their foe. The only thought in the mind of each was how to save his life. But for the most of them no means of escape was found. Only a few on the fleetest horses got away. The case of the band was especially sad. They had a splendid wagon built for their especial use, and they were equipped in elegant uniforms, with side arms, fancy swords and revolvers made not for fighting but for show. They were non-belligerents. Upon realizing the situation, the driver wheeled his horses westward, and undertook by rapid running to escape, but in less than a mile he was overtaken, and himself and every member of the band shot dead. Fire was set to the wagon, and many of their bodies charred beyond recognition. Most of them had been chosen from the Third Wisconsin Cavalry. Their leader, Pilage, was a noble, kind-hearted, educated and liberal German, from Madison, Wis. His remains could be distinguished from those of his dead companions in no way but by the gold cord on his pants. The remains of all had been stripped of everything of value.

Gen. Blunt escaped in the following manner: He and Maj. Curtis, his Adjutant General, were together, when they saw two openings in the enemy's ranks. Blunt told Curtis to run for the one and he would try to escape through the other. In a few moments he looked back and saw Maj. Curtis following him. At this time Gen. Blunt's horse leaped across a ravine, scarcely keeping his feet, and throwing his rider onto his neck, but recovering himself he sped on and carried the General safely to the woods. Next day Maj. Curtis' body was found in this ravine with a bullet through his temple, his revolver near him.

Gen. Blunt's command consisted of his staff—Major B. S. Henning, Capt. Farr and Major Curtis; his headquarters clerks, the band, twelve or fourteen six-mule teams; ambulance, one company (D) of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and one company (A) of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry. All the headquarters' books, uniforms and other property were captured, including over $1,000 in money.

The 7th of October was the saddest the writer and his companions ever saw. The fearful carnage of the day before was more fully realized every passing hour. All our available force was kept busily employed from early light until darkness covered the field of blood, searching for and bringing into camp the dead. Quantrill had thoroughly done his work. It was evidently his intention that none should be left alive. If mercy was shown, it was in the fact that all but one were shot through the temple, thus causing instant death. This one was Capt. Farr, who, shot through the hips and pelvis, died a lingering, agonizing death.

The whole number belonging to Gen. Blunt's command killed in the battle, if battle it can be called where all the fighting was done by one side, was ninety-three, and at the post eight, making one hundred and one in all. Quantrill lost two in killed at our camp

The foraging party under Orderly (afterward Lieutenant) Homer W. Pond, of about sixty of our best cavalrymen, detached their mules from their wagons, and as many as could mounted, and by the way of Carthage and Lamar, Mo., reached Fort Scott in a few days in safety.

My theory of the battle is that about three days before, prior to the attack upon our garrison, Quantrill had had one or more spies in our camp, probably in the night time, before Lieut. Pond re-enforced us with Company C, of the Third Wisconsin, and the howitzer. He had planned his attack upon us, anticipating an easy victory on account of our supposed weakness, and was entirely ignorant of Blunt's movements or presence in the vicinity. When the main body of his command filed out of the woods on the east on the gallop to charge us from the north, he discovered on his right Blunt's command, halted, and preparing to make a grand entry into our camp for dinner. He instantly realized that he was between two forces, our garrison on his left and Blunt's command on his right. Retiring for a moment to the woods for consultation, he re-appeared on the north, as we supposed to attack us, but really for the purpose of charging upon and disposing of Blunt's command, before effecting our capture. And when, after the massacre of Blunt's body guard, he again re-appeared on the hill and stood drawn up in line as if intending to attack us, he must have desisted from the attack on account of our evident thorough preparations to receive him.

It is true history, I believe, though stated otherwise by some, that the Federal forces on the prairie made no stand, and did not fire a gun, but ran at the first, as soon as they realized that the charging party was an enemy, and many of the men threw away their carbines to lighten their weight.

The usual precautions, taken when on a march, were not taken; there were no deploys nor advance guards. Gen. Blunt was severely censured by the press and individuals for dereliction of duty for not using the ordinary precautions against surprise or sudden attack by an enemy, by those who knew the facts. There had been created for him a department, with headquarters at Fort Gibson. When attacked, he was on the way to his new headquarters, to assume command of his department. He had taken great pains to secure a grand and imposing outfit, including a department band of skilled musicians, elegantly uniformed, and he had procured a full corps of department clerks, and new uniforms for himself and staff.

After suffering this sad misfortune, he never assumed command at Fort Gibson; but after remaining five or six days in our camp at Baxter Springs, he returned to Fort Scott.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND COUNTY SEAT TROUBLES.

The county was permanently organized in February, 1867. On the 5th of November following, an election for county officers was held, which resulted in electing the following officers by the vote attached to their respective names: Commissioners, W. C. Pender, 533; P. G. Noel, 330; Jonathan D. Busk, 335; Probate Judge, J. B. Hodgens, 337; District Clerk, L. Williams, 344; County Clerk, William Little, 331; Register of Deeds, C. A. Keithly, 333; Sheriff, W. G. Seright, 323; Treasurer, J. J. Goodner, 336; Surveyor, J. C. Lucas, 512; Assessor, Clinton McMickle, 443; Coroner, A. Lynch, 494; Superintendent of Instruction, William Givens, 329. On the proposition to strike the word "white" out of the Constitution, the vote stood 220 for, 290 against; on the proposition to strike out the word "male," the vote stood 232 for, and 269 against; and on the proposition to limit the exercise of the elective franchise to loyal persons, the vote was 404 for it, to 86 against.

At that time the county had been divided into the following townships: Pleasant View, Shawnee, Spring Valley, Lyon, Lola, Salamanca, Ross, Sheridan and Neosho.

The first meeting of the Commissioners was held at Pleasant View, at which time Sidney Smith was appointed to fill the vacancy in the board caused by the failure of Jonathan D. Busk to qualify, and the first account allowed was that of John D. Coulter as County Attorney, for $11.40. The second meeting was held February 6, 1868, at which John Mansfield was appointed County Treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the failure to qualify of J. J. Goodner. The Treasurer's bond was fixed at $16,000. D. R. Martin was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction. A grand jury was called to meet May 4, 1868, at Baxter Springs.

An election was held in November, 1869, which is important as showing the sentiment of the settlers on the question of contesting Mr. Joy's title to that portion of the Neutral Lands which he had purchased of the Secretary of the Interior, as Trustee for the Cherokee Indians. The "Anti-Joy" settlers had formed a "Union" in every township, and had declared themselves in opposition to land monopolies, corruption in office, and wrong and oppression in every form. They opposed the presence of troops on the Neutral Lands, and severely censured Sheriff Seright for his certificate to the Governor setting forth his inability to execute the laws and asking for troops, and denounced the certificate as false, scandalous and malicious.

The Settler's Union elected one Commissioner out of three by a majority of 22 out of a total vote of 1,166; the other two Commissioners being elected by the "Joy" settlers, by majorities of 18 and 2 respectively out of about the same total vote. For Representative in the Legislature according to the face of the returns, J. B. Hodgens, "Joy" candidate, had 589 votes, while Amos Sanford, "Anti-Joy," had 587; but upon a contest it was decided that a few illegal votes had been cast for Hodgens, and this gave the seat to Mr. Sanford. J. S. Vincent, "Anti-Joy" candidate for Sheriff, was elected by a majority of two over his opponent, F. C. Turner, the vote being 581 to 579. J. C. Dunlavy, "Anti-Joy" candidate for Clerk, had a majority of 70 over his opponent, I. W. Davis; M. W. Lewis, "Anti-Joy" candidate for Register of Deeds, was defeated by a majority of 2 by John Little; S. S. Smith, "Anti-Joy" candidate for Treasurer, was elected by a majority of 9, over J. J. Goodner; J. H. Walker, "Anti-Joy" candidate for Coroner, was defeated by a majority of 8, and J. Wallace, "Anti-Joy" candidate for Surveyor, was elected by a majority of 69. These results show that the electors were very nearly equally divided on the question of buying land under the "Joy contracts."

Originally, the county seat was temporarily located at Freepoint, but so far as can be ascertained no business was transacted at this point, and in 1867, the county seat was temporarily located at Pleasant View. An election was held November 5, 1867, for the permanent location of the county seat. The total number of votes cast was 139, of which Baxter Springs received 136, and Cherokee Center 3. The last meeting of the Commissioners at Pleasant View was held April 10, 1868, and the first at Baxter Springs April 14. Thomas Little was allowed $5 for moving the records from one place to the other.

A vote was then taken May 12, 1868, but as no place had received a majority of the votes, another election was held May 26, and as the result of this election Baxter Springs was declared to have received a majority of the votes, and so retained the county seat. The geographical center of the county had competed with Baxter Springs for the prize and had lost, as many believed, through fraud. The Commissioners, therefore, upon application, granted another election which was held February 17, 1869. It was firmly believed by those who favored the geographical center, that if a fair election could be held, the question would be decided in their favor. But they learned through espionage that certain parties at Baxter Springs were determined to win as they had done before—by stuffing the ballot box. It was therefore decided by those favoring the geographical center (Columbus), to cast if necessary more fraudulent votes than Baxter Springs, and thus to win in any event. One township was thereupon selected to cast the number of votes necessary to defeat Baxter Springs, no matter how many fraudulent votes the latter place might cast. This township was Lola. The vote was canvassed on the 20th of February, and it was found that Baxter Springs had in her favor a total vote of 1,118. Of this number the town of Baxter Springs had furnished 1,045, the balance of the county having cast 73 in her favor. The returns from the whole county were in except those from Lola Township, and it was found that Columbus had but 799 votes. The party intrusted with the transmission of the returns from Lola Township, upon arriving at the court where the vote was being canvassed, found that he had "lost" the returns. He thereupon immediately set out to find them. He soon returned, having found them "in the lining of his overcoat," and then it was found that little Lola had done her duty nobly, she having come up smiling with 352 votes for Columbus, thus bringing up the total vote for Columbus to 1,151—a majority of 33 over Baxter Springs.

As showing the fraudulent character of the vote cast at this election, the following comparisons are useful: The total vote on county seat was 2,276, while the total vote for President in November, 1868, was but 1,358, Lola Township having cast but 102, and Baxter Springs but 112. And in 1882, the total vote for Governor in Lola Township was only 203, while in Baxter Springs it was 182, and the total vote in Spring Valley Township in which Baxter Springs is located, including the vote of Baxter Springs, was but 376.

Columbus having become the county seat, a "temporary court house" was erected in the winter of 1870–71, at a cost of about $1,400, on the northeast corner of the public square. It is an incommodious two-story frame building, and still is occupied for the purposes for which it was erected.

The list of State Senators from Cherokee County, with date of election, is as follows: W. N. Matheny, 1873–74; E. C. Wells, 1875–76; J. R. Hallowell, 1877–79; B. F. Hogg, 1881.

The State Representatives elected from this county, with date of election, have been as follows: C. C. McDowell, 1869; Amos Sanford, 1870; George W. Wood, 1871; George W. Wood and S. T. Kennedy, 1872; A. F. Childs and C. W. Harvey, 1873; L. T. Stowell and L. Conklin, 1874; H. H. Angell and W. E. Cowan, 1875; J. H. Smith and J. R. Hallowell, 1876; A. F. Harreld, S. W. Smith and H. W. Crowell, 1877; H. T. Helmick, T. P. Anderson and J. S. Gillespie, 1879; V. L. Browning, C. R. Webbert and H. R. Hubbard, 1880; John T. Stewart, T. P. Anderson and W. B. Stone, 1882.

SCHOOL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

The public schools of the county have advanced with its growth. There are 100 districts, and 100 schoolhouses—1 log house, 1 brick, 3 stone and 95 frame. The total number of school rooms is 117. The enumeration of school children for 1882, was 8,154—4,217 males, 3,937 females; the total enrollment was 4,513—males, 2,374; females, 2,139; the average attendance was 1,992—males, 984, females, 1,008. The number of teachers employed was 159—males, 74, females, 85; the average monthly wages for males was $35.50, for females, $27.90. The total valuation of school property was returned at $106,340, this is known to be too low, and $125,000 is deemed a fair estimate. The average tax for school purposes was 8⅔ mills; the total receipts were $42,185.99, and the total expenditures, $42,185.99.

The personal property of the county is valued at $552,720; village lots at $341,093; farming lands at $1,913,451, and railroad property at $508,977.63; total taxable valuation, $3,316,241.63.

Crops.—The acreage of the principal crops in 1882 was as follows: Winter wheat, 28,804; rye, 463; corn, 71,360; oats, 14,700; buckwheat, 23; Irish potatoes, 700; sweet potatoes, 106; sorghum, 360; castor beans, 872; cotton, 68; flax, 8,270; millet and Hungarian, 3,536; pearl millet, 63; meadow—timothy, 854; clover, 136; other tame grasses, 240; prairie, 31,654; pasture—timothy, 278; clover, 29; other tame grasses, 1,663; prairie, 39,760.

Horticulture.—There were 23 acres in nurseries and the following numbers of fruit trees: Apple—bearing, 143,716, not bearing, 87,308; pear—bearing, 5,116, not bearing, 5,310; peach—bearing, 105,000, not bearing, 92,167; plum—bearing, 6,817, not bearing, 5,700; cherry—bearing, 31,549, not bearing, 17,577. Of vineyards there were 67 acres, and 16 gallons of wine were made during the year.

But little has been in the cultivation of forest trees. There were in 1882, of cottonwood 8 acres, walnut, 31, maple, 191, and of other varieties, 120 acres, making a total of 350 acres.

The number of rods of the different kinds of fence was as follows: board, 16,819; rail, 125,011; stone, 2,338; hedge, 502,565; wire, 115,979;—total, 762,712, or 2,383.5 miles.

The coal mining industry of Cherokee County is a very important one. The first mining was done in 1870, since which time the aggregate amount of coal raised has steadily increased, though at particular mines the amount has in some cases diminished. In 1872, there were raised upward of 16,000 tons; in 1881, there were 135,000 tons mined at Stilson, Scammonville and Weir City, the value of which to the county could not be less than $270,000. It is estimated that for 1882, not less than 300,000 tons were mined, the value of which to the county would be at least $600,000.

In 1860, the population of the county was 1,501; in 1870, 11,038; in 1875, 12,223; in 1878 17,770; in 1880, 21,967; in 1882, 23,232, divided among the townships and cities as follows: Pleasant View, 1,057; Cherokee, 1,332; Mineral, 1,224; Ross, 1,235; Sheridan, 1,644; Lola, 1,307; Salamanca, 739; Crawford, 1,031; Shawnee, 930; Lowell, including Galena, 3,721; Gardner, 1,128; Spring Valley, 1,373; Lyon, 942; Neosho, 1,237; Baxter Springs, 1,237, Empire City, 1,054 and Columbus, 2,021.

There are two main lines of railroad in this county—the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad; the former extends from north to south, and the latter from east to west, intersecting at Columbus. The Short Creek & Joplin Railroad extends from Baxter Springs northwestwardly through Empire City, to Joplin, Mo. The total number of miles of railroad in Cherokee County is 60. No county railroad bonds have been issued.

COLUMBUS.

Columbus, the county seat, is beautifully located at the geographical center of the county and at the intersection of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad with the St. Louis & San Francisco. It was named Columbus by F. Fry, after the capital of Ohio, and is now a lively and flourishing city of about 2,300 inhabitants.

The first settler on what is now the town site was John Appleby, who, in February, 1868, built a box house on Lot 17, Block 16, of the original plat of the town. The next house was commenced by Judge Fry in May following. When completed, the Judge opened therein the first hotel in the town; but, in the meantime, Martin Jones completed a dwelling house in June.

In the spring of 1868 a town company was organized, consisting of fourteen members, which laid off for a town site the southwest quarter of Section 13. As far as can be ascertained, the following were members of this company: Dr. Bailey, William Little, Z. Williams, H. Scovell, John Hanson, E. Hall, S. Houston, John Appleby, F. Fry and M. Jones. Some time in the early summer, a new town company was organized, consisting of four members, each of whom owned a quarter of Section 13, and each of whom donated a portion of his quarter-section, so that in the aggregate the town site consisted of about 100 acres, and was in the center of the section. This new town company consisted originally of F. Fry, John Appleby, H. Scovell and H. A. Scovell. Early in 1869, Dr. J. N. Lee bought Appleby's interest, and S. S. Smith bought H. A. Scovell's interest.

The first store opened in Columbus was by Dr. J. N. Lee, on December 25, 1868, the building having been completed in November. The second business established was a grocery store by Scovell & Hanson, in the spring of 1869, and the third was a dry goods and grocery by Bliss & Middaugh in August following. Dr. J. H. Walker was the first practicing physician, John Appleby the first Justice of the Peace, and F. Fry the first lawyer, though Martin Jones conducted the first law suit, before Justice Appleby. The first blacksmith was George Thorp, who started his shop in the spring of 1869. The first birth was that of Mary Ann Fry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Fry, November 7, 1868. The first marriage was that of John Stone to Miss Mary Burger, in March, 1869, and the first death that of a daughter of Jeremiah Shuck, in the spring of 1869. The first school teacher was Miss Anna Wilson, now Mrs. Judge Miller, who taught a select school in the spring of 1870 in the Baptist Church. The first public school was taught in the spring of 1871 in a stone schoolhouse, erected the fall and winter previous.

From the time the county seat question was settled in favor of Columbus, the town made rapid progress. Additions were made to the town site, to the population and to the business enterprises, and when on March 24, 1870, the M. R., Ft. S. & G. R. R. Company's graders broke ground for the building of a depot, the permanency and prosperity of the town were assured. At that time, important events followed each other in rapid succession. On the 8th of April, the first freight train entered Columbus; on the 11th, the first passenger train arrived, and, on the 18th, the people of Columbus enjoyed a free excursion to Fort Scott.

On the 11th of April, Columbus was incorporated as a town, the Trustees appointed by the Probate Judge being as follows: Samuel Freligh, J. R. Hallowell, J. S. Hunt, J. N. Lee and C. E. Middaugh. On the next day the Trustees met, and organized by electing Samuel Freligh President and J. R. Hallowell Clerk. At this time the town had 400 inhabitants.

At the April election of 1871, the town was organized as a city of the third class, with a population of 700, and in the spring of 1882 as a city of the second class, with a population of 2,200. The Mayors, with the dates of their election, have been as follows: Leland J. Webb, 1871; John N. Ritter, 1872; T. P. Anderson, 1873; J. H. Ludlow, 1874 and 1875; C. A. Saunders, 1876; George Hoyt, 1877; W. C. Lykins, 1878; S. O. McDowell, 1879–80–81 and 1882.

In January, 1873, on account of the high price at which lots were held, a movement was inaugurated to remove the town to a new site, one-half mile east of its present location, onto the farm of George Theis. A joint stock company was organized and incorporated, a contract made by this company with Mr. Theis, and subscriptions to the stock of the company in shares of $100 each received. Each holder of a share was entitled to draw one business and two resident lots in the "Eastern Addition to Columbus." The plat of this addition was filed March 5, 1873. At the drawing excitement ran high, preparations were immediately thereafter made to remove several residences from the old to the new site, and for a time every indication betokened a general moving of the town; but, just in time to prevent it, the owners of lots in the old town site reduced the price of their lots, and the movement was thus prevented.

In the summer of 1873, the Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad Company made an addition to the city of a row of blocks on the south and west of the original site; on the 11th of March, 1875, Lee's First Addition was made on the north; on the 14th of December, 1876, Lee's Second Addition was made, north of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway; on the 16th of April, 1878, the Gulf Railroad Company made their second addition, on the south; on the 8th of April, 1880, the same company made a third addition, between Main street and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway; on the 10th of May, 1881, they made a fourth addition, east of their own depot; on the 17th of the same month, Slem Lisle made an addition east of the Gulf Railway, and between Main street and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, which is named Park Addition, and in January, 1883, he made another addition, east of Park Addition. The several additions have increased the town site to the aggregate of about one section of land.

The first considerable fire in Columbus occurred early on the morning of January 3, 1883. Ten frame buildings on the south side of the public square were consumed. The total loss was $19,950, upon which there was an insurance of $5,825.

The following is the proportion of solids in the Columbus mineral waters, in grains: Chloride of sodium, 31.20; chloride of potassium, 1.94; sulphate of potassium, 2.01 ; nitrate of sodium, 6.05 ; carbonate of iron, 4.11 ; carbonate of calcium, 20.95; arsenicum, 0.50 ; silica, 7.00 ; organic matter, 0.40 ; total number of grains, 74.16.

The mean temperature of the water at the bottom of the well is 56° Fahrenheit. The combinations of the salts of iron with the alkaline carbonates causes the precipitation of fernic hydrate, while in contact with the acids of the stomach, and carbonic acid gas is produced.*

7

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The present two-story stone school building was erected in the winter of 1870–71, and the first public school in Columbus was taught therein in the spring of 1871, by O. W. McNulty. Since this time, the schools have grown with the growth of the town, and steadily improved with the general progress made in the art of teaching. To W. H. Timberlake is due great credit for the enviable position maintained by the public schools of Columbus before the people of the county. Under his superintendency, which lasted from 1874 to 1879, a public school library was established, a monthly school journal was published, and a lecture course instituted. An impetus was thus given to the cause of education, which was widely felt, and has been of lasting benefit.

Six teachers are now employed, and there is a school population of 642. Prof. L. M. Cutler is at the present time in charge of the schools, as Superintendent, and is assisted by six teachers—Sallie Hutsel, Annie Snevely, Ida Vincent, Marilla Odell, Nellie Patty and Mr. Robbins.

The First Baptist Church was organized, with twelve members, at a meeting held March 20, 1870, over which Elder C. A. Bateman presided. The first regular pastor was Rev. Mr. Maver, the second Rev. J. M. Lappin, who remained until March, 1872. Then followed, in succession, Revs. Messrs. Post, Lewis, Pierce and C. T. Floyd, who served about a year, commencing in April, 1875. The church was then without a regular pastor until July, 1882, when Rev. F. M. Bowman, of Missouri, was called, and who now preaches twice a month. The present membership is twenty-two.

The Columbus Union Sunday School was organized in the Baptist Chapel May 8, 1870. Dr. A. F. Childs was elected Superintendent, and J. S. Vincent, Secretary. This Sunday school continued five years. The Baptist Sunday school was organized August 22, 1882, with thirty-two scholars, L. D. Dana being elected Superintendent.

The Methodist Church was organized, with fifteen members, May 22, 1870. Before this time, there had been preaching by Rev. J. Kirchner, in 1869, and by Rev. Boyd Lowe, in March, 1870, the latter of whom was the first regular minister of the church, holding services once in four weeks. He has been succeeded by the following ministers: Rev. S. W. Bliss, who came in October, 1870; F. H. Burrows, February, 1871; Clement Combe, May, 1871; H. H. Scaggs, May, 1872; A. Thornbrue, 1873; William Sibley, March, 1874, assisted by Mr. Marey; John Kirby, 1875; David Griffith, March, 1877; L. W. Thrall, 1878; Hugh McBirney, 1879, and A. G. Robb, the present pastor, in 1881.

Religious services were at first held in the court house, and afterward in the opera house. The building of the present church was commenced in 1873; it was inclosed in 1874, and completed in 1875, at a total cost of $4,000. The present membership is 210.

The Sunday school was organized in December, 1871, S. O. McDowell being first Superintendent; L. L. Doubleday was elected Superintendent in 1874, and John N. Ritter, the present Superintendent, in 1877. There is an average attendance of 120 scholars.

The Christian Church was organized in October, 1870, with forty members, by J. A. Murray, who served the church in the capacity of preacher for two years. He was succeeded by W. R. Cowley, who was for some years the regular minister. From this time until 1880, when Rev. Kirk Baxter was called, the church was without regular services, and depended upon Messrs. Murray and Cowley for occasional sermons. Kirk Baxter remained until December 1, 1882, when he was succeeded by Elder C.C. Deweese. The present church building was erected in July, 1880, at a cost of $3,000. A Sunday school was immediately afterward organized, and Mrs. S. A. Mentzer elected Superintendent. At first, there were 80 scholars; now there are 125. The school meets regularly every Sunday; is well attended, and is a source of great promise and pride to the church.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1871. The pastors of this church have been Rev. Messrs. Hawkins, Warren Mayo, W. Coleman and H. D. Moore, the present pastor, who was called to the charge in the early part of 1881. The present church building, a substantial stone structure, was erected in 1878, at a cost of $4,500. The present membership of the church is sixty-five.

A Sunday school was organized in 1874, and is now in a very flourishing condition, having 100 scholars enrolled.

SOCIETIES AND NEWSPAPERS.

Prudence Lodge, No. 100, *A., F. & A. M.*, was organized under dispensation December 18, 1870; a charter was granted October 19, 1871, at which time there were thirty-five members. The principal charter officers were S. S. Smith, W. M.; G. W. Hoyt, S. W.; G. A. Foster, J. W.; H. C. Pursel, Secretary, and C. D. Nichols, Treasurer. The present membership is sixty.

Columbus Lodge, No. 14, *A. O. U. W.*—This lodge was organized June 13, 1879, by Deputy Grand Master C. W. Bugbee. The first officers were A. J. Bahney, M. W.; M. W. Coulter, G. F.; W. R. Cowley, O.; C. A. Saunders, Recorder. The original membership was 23; there have been in all 80 members, and the present membership is 41. The present officers are J. Doran, M. W.; H. Wright, G. F.; J. P. Archer, O.; A. Guffin, Recorder.

Columbus Lodge, No. 12, *K. of P.*, was instituted April 23, 1880, with eighteen members. The first officers were T. P. Anderson, P. C.; J. W. Henry, C. C.; J. H. Abbott, V. C.; A. T. Lea, P.; C. W. Blair, K. of R. and S.; R. R. Alford, M. at A.; I. P. West, M. of E.; C. L. Woodruff, M. of F.; B. L. Henley, I. G.; Al Strope, O. G. The lodge now has fifty-three members and is in a flourishing condition.

John A. Dix Post, No. 59, *G. A. R.*—This post was organized April 26, 1882, with thirteen members. The first principal officers were C. D. Nichols, P. C.; A. Hood, S. V. C.; R. H. Stott, J. V. C., and W. H. Timberlake, Surgeon. The present membership is forty-five.

Columbus Chapter, No. 23, *R. A. M.*, was organized by J. D. Rush, D. G. H. P., of Fort Scott. The dispensation was granted June 13, 1873, and the charter is dated October 14 following. The original membership was thirteen, and the principal charter officers were David Kelso, H. P.; S. S. Smith, E. K.; Jonathan Hunt, E. S.; H. C. Pursel, Secretary, and G. W. Hoyt, Treasurer. The present officers are H. C. Purcel, H. P.; H. Radley, E. K.; S. S. Smith, E. S.; C. D. Nichols, Secretary and Treasurer. The Chapter has lost four by death; has a present membership of twenty and is in a flourishing condition.

Columbus Lodge, No. 56, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted June 7, 1870, with five charter members—S. S. Smith, George W. Wood, William Martin, Sylvester Altic and Bruce Miller. At the first meeting seven members were admitted, and the following officers elected: S. S. Smith, N. G.; George W. Wood, V. G., and John N. Ritter, Secretary. The lodge is in a good, healthy condition, having a membership of seventy-six.

The Columbus Local Assembly, No. 2196, *Knights of Labor*, was organized September 2, 1882, with J. F. McDowell, M. W.

Tancred Division, No. 3, *Uniform Rank, K. of P.*, was organized January 27, 1883, by Past Grand Chancellor Joseph H. Lyon, of Leavenworth, with thirty Sir Knights, and officered as follows: J. H. Abbott, Sir Knight Commander; H. B. Daniels, Sir Knight Lieutenant Commander; S. O. McDowell, Sir Knight Herald; W. L. Tilton, Sir Knight Recorder; T. M. Meads, Sir Knight Treasurer; D. M. Bliss, Sir Knight Guard, and R. B. Alfora, Sir Knight Sentinel.

The Columbus Courier was started September 29, 1874, by J. F. McDowell, as a seven-column weekly, independent reform paper. S. O. McDowell purchased the office and material in March, 1876. In February, 1877, the *Cherokee County Republican* was consolidated with the *Courier*, and the new paper published by McDowell & Lea, as the *Republican-Courier* until February, 1879. At this time Lea sold his interest to McDowell, who changed the name back to the Columbus *Courier*, under which name it is still published by S. O. McDowell. In politics it is Republican.

Lea's Columbus Advocate was established May 5, 1882, by Lea & Crewson. The paper is published from the office of the *Courier*, and was the first paper printed by steam power in the county. On the 1st of August, Crewson sold his interest to J. M. Roach. Mr. Lea bought out Roach January 1, 1883, and is now sole owner and editor. The *Advocate* is Prohibition-Republican in politics.

The Weekly News was started December 14, 1882, as a five-column folio weekly paper, by J. F. McDowell, and is devoted to Greenbackism, Anti-monopolism, Labor Reform and Temperance.

The Times was established at Baxter Springs, October 16, 1878, by J. F. McDowell, as a seven-column folio, and as a Greenback, Anti-monopoly, Labor Reform paper. On the 1st of August, 1880, the *Times* was removed to Columbus and consolidated with the *Border Star*. On October 1, 1882, the paper was purchased by a joint stock company, Mr. McDowell retiring from the management. It is now owned and controlled by "The Times Printing Company," with S. S. Butler as editor.

The Workingman's Journal was established at Columbus, October 29, 1869, by the Neutral Land Printing Company, with Amos Sanford as editor. In August, 1870, Mr. Sanford purchased the paper and continued its publication until September, 1871, when he sold it back to the Printing Company. In January, 1872, C. D. Nichols and J. F. McDowell became the purchasers. In July Nichols retired, and it was published until October, 1874, by McDowell & Higgins, when it passed into the hands of Higgins & Co., and was by them published as the Columbus *Journal* until February, 1875, when it was discontinued. The *Journal* was honestly and ably conducted, and was devoted to the interests of the "Anti-Joy" settlers on the Neutral Lands. Historically it is valuable, containing as it does complete arguments in opposition to Mr. Joy's title to the lands.

The Border Star was re-issued by R. T. Ballard in the fall of 1881, who continued its publication for some two months, when H. C. Jones and L. E. Allbright became its proprietors. In March, 1882, L. E. Allbright retired, and H. C. Jones became sole proprietor. It is still run by him, claiming the patronage of the public. It is the official organ of the county.

The Reporter was started in January, 1882. It is devoted to the interests of the city and county. It is published by Caldwell & Co., edited by C. D. Nichols, and has a circulation of 5,000 copies. It is the only paper in Southeastern Kansas devoted exclusively to immigration.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Ritter & Doubleday, Bankers.—This bank was established in 1874, by B. F. Hobart and C. E. Middaugh, with L. L. Doubleday as Cashier. In May, 1875, Mr. Doubleday purchased the interest of Mr. Middaugh, and the firm continued as Hobart & Doubleday until August 4, 1880, when Mr. Hobart retired and John W. Ritter succeeded to his place in the firm. The firm is a private one and the business conducted is limited strictly to that of legitimate banking. This firm has the confidence of, and is of great benefit to the community.

Columbus City Mills.—These mills were moved from Carthage, Mo., in 1875, by A. J. Baney and a Mr. Henley. In 1879, Benjamin Henley bought a third interest; in 1881, Wilson Henderson bought Baney's interest, and in September of that year Benjamin Henley died, Mr. Henley, Sr., falling heir to his son's third interest. Mr. Henley sold a third to W. H. Benham, and the business was conducted under the name of Benham & Co., until March, 1882, when Benham sold out to J. A. Walbert. In April following, Henley sold his interest to Samuel McGinity, and in September Henderson sold to George Theis. Soon after this change, Walbert and Theis bought out McGinity and became sole proprietors. The mill building is three and a half stories high. Four run of buhrs are used and the machinery is propelled by a fifty-horse power engine. The mill property is worth about $10,000.

Bee Hive Manufactory.—This manufactory was established in the spring of 1880, by Scovell & Anderson. The firm is engaged in the manufacture of bee hives, comb foundations, smokers, and a general line of bee keepers' supplies. Their works run about nine months of the year, the machinery being propelled by a twenty-horse power engine. The firm publishes the *Kansas Bee Keeper*, a monthly magazine established in February, 1881. Mr. Scovell has a large apiary at his house, containing from one hundred to two hundred colonies. In 1882, from one hundred and twelve colonies he produced eleven thousand pounds of honey.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

H. P. ADAMS, Councilman, was born in Ohio, in 1848, where he received a common school education, and began farming at the age of eighteen; he continued in this occupation until 1873, at which time he came to Columbus, Kan., and was engaged in stock raising and farming for seven years; he then moved to the city of Columbus, but still owns his farm and raises and sells stock; he was elected Councilman in 1882, and has been Township Clerk of Crawford County, Kan., two years; he is a member of A. O. U. W., and an apprenticed Mason. He was married to Miss Annie Kail, of Ohio, in 1872. They have two children—Jackson M. and Julia V.

THOMAS P. ANDERSON, attorney at law, was born in Prince Edward County, Ontario, April 8, 1844; he was on a farm and at school until the age of sixteen, at which time he went to Illinois, and taught school for a short time, and then joined the army as a private and was discharged as Captain in the spring of 1865. Then engaged in cotton planting in Louisiana, for one year, returning to Illinois in the spring of 1866, where he engaged in the mercantile business in Elkton and Oakdale, Washington County, two years; he sold out in 1868, and came to Kansas in June, 1869, and after prospecting in the State for about six months decided to locate in Columbus, Cherokee County, where he bought property and still remains. He was appointed Deputy County Clerk in November, 1869, and was appointed Deputy Clerk of the District Court in March of the following year; he was elected Justice of the Peace in April, 1870, and appointed Clerk of the District Court in the following June. In July he resigned the position of Deputy County Clerk. In April, 1871, he was admitted to the bar in the District Court, having previously studied law for several years, and has continued in the practice of his profession to this time. In 1864, he was appointed sub-commissioner of Freedman's Bureau for the northern District of Louisiana, holding the position until 1865. He has been admitted to practice in the Supreme and Federal Courts of Kansas; he was stockholder and director of the Southside Town and Mining Company of Short Creek, Cherokee Co., Kan., from 1877 to 1880, and was President during the year 1879; he was elected to the Kansas Legislature in 1878, and re-elected in 1882; he is now stockholder and director of the Cornwall Mining & Smelting Company, of Short Creek, and stockholder and President of the Columbus Coal Company; he was Mayor of the city of Columbus in 1873, by election, and Police Judge in 1871–72. He owns city property and has large interests in farm lands in the county; he was appointed Quartermaster General of the Kansas militia in July, 1879, and re-appointed in 1881. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., being Past Master and Past High Priest; he is also a member of the K. of P. and Past Chancellor of that order; he was married to Miss Mamie Montgomery, of Montgomery County, Ind., November 27, 1873, and has had two children—Pearl Letha, deceased, and Elsie Evelyn.

JAMES P. ARCHER, proprietor of Cottage Hotel, was born in Indiana in 1839; he was raised on a farm in Missouri; he entered the army in 1861, and was mustered out in 1865; he came to Kansas in 1868, and farmed until 1872; he was then in the mercantile business six years, and then on a farm until September, 1881, at which time he came to Columbus and opened the Cottage Hotel. He was township clerk in Lowell; he is a member of A. O. U. W., and of the Grand Army of the Republic; he was married to Miss Louise Adams, of Illinois, in 1872, by whom he had one child—James L.; losing his wife in 1873, he was married to Miss Susan Clinton, of Missouri, in 1874, and has three children—Nellie C., Alga M. and Loica.

W. H. BAKER, dealer in hay, grain and stock, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., and was reared to the mining industry, with which he was actively connected till the war, when he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and after one year's service he re-enlisted and veteranized in Company I, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Infantry, and remained in active service till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he accepted the superintendency of coal mines in his native State, but after about one year he came here and located and engaged at farming, stock-raising and grain dealing, and has been very successfully connected with it since; in 1865, he married Miss Naomi K. Williams, a native of Pennsylvania. They have a family of four sons—Wilson, John, Harry and Samuel J. Tilden. Mr. Baker has always worked actively for the development of the public and industrial life of this locality. He was second in command of the party who fought with argument the reduction of the railway land grab here.

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* The above is on the authority of Judge Fry, proprietor of the well and of the Lagonda House.

J. H. BAXTER, M. D., was born in Rush County, Ind., November 30, 1848; he received a collegiate education, graduating from Kentucky Medical College at Louisville, in 1875; he taught school from age of seventeen to twenty-four, and in the meantime was reading medicine. In August, 1875, he came to Cherokee County, Kan., and began the practice of medicine. He was elected Superintendent of Public Schools in 1878, and served until 1880, during which time had some practice; he had the practice at County Poor Asylum six years in succession. He is a member and elder of the Christian Church, and is a member of Odd Fellows and Freemasons; he owns dwelling properties in the city, and an improved farm with choice selections of fruits. He is building tenement houses on city property. He was married to Miss Eva G. Shepard, of Fort Scott, Kan., on November 30, 1876. They have one child—Leroy Worth, living, and two, Scott Shepard and Mark Hasting, dead.

COL. B. D. BEALL, is a native of Campbell County, Ky., and received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native place and his literary education in Parker's Academy, Ohio. In 1843, and at the age of sixteen, he entered upon the duties of District Clerkship in his native county, as deputy, and by appointment till 1851, when he was elected to the incumbency of Clerk and remained in it for each consecutive term till 1874. He then filled the position as Deputy till the summer of 1880, when he retired from it and subsequently located here and eventually joined the present partnership, which he ably represents.

WILLIAM M. BENHAM, proprietor of City Livery and Feed Stables, is a native of Kosciusko County, Ind. In 1864, and at the age of nineteen, he located in Montana Territory, where he was actively engaged in mining till 1868. In 1869, he located here and has been principally connected with his present business, with a very reputable success. Since Mr. Benham began this business here with a very small capital, and has by dint of steady and persistent industry secured for himself a first-class business in his time, and a handsome competence for himself and family. In 1874, he married Miss Hattie L. Potter, a native of McHenry County, Ill. They have one little boy—Mortie.

WESLEY BEST & SONS, proprietors of the Excelsior Rolling Mills, established July, 1882. These mills form one of the grand manufacturing interests of Columbus. They are conducted upon the new roller process, are run by steam-power, with a capacity of manufacturing 125 barrels of flour per day. The present dimensions are 30x58, with three stories and basement, but the enterprising managers, B. C. and W. E. Best (sons) propose enlarging considerably, not only upon the manufacturing capacities, but also enlarging extensively upon its present dimensions. They manufacture exclusively to the merchant trade, and are now turning out two excellent brands, the Patent and the Diamond. They are both practical mill men, having been reared to the business in Alton, Ill., where the father still conducts an extensive business.

TOM BRUNSON, proprietor Commercial Hotel. This hotel is the leading one in the city. It contains office, dining-rooms and sample-rooms on first floor; parlor, sitting-rooms and twenty-four elegantly furnished sleeping-rooms on second floor. It has a southern frontage, of which nine of the sleeping-rooms have the benefit. The genial and enterprising landlord, whose extensive experience in the business gives a prestige over all others here, makes it an important aim to attend to the needs of the traveling public with dispatch, and the tourist finds his hotel a pleasant home. Buses and baggage transfers always in attendance upon the trains in connection with the hotel, and the table is amply supplied with the best the market affords. Mr. Brunson is a native of New York State, and engaged at the mercantile business in Michigan at the age of fifteen, and followed it successfully for many years in that State, and afterward in Wisconsin. In 1870, he located in Kansas, and, after conducting merchandising for a few years, he engaged at the present industry, which he ably represents.

J. C. BYRD, real estate and stock dealer, was born in Missouri in 1842. He received a high school education and enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861, in which he served until June, 1865. He then returned home, and the following winter went to Canton, Ill., and attended school one season, then returned to Missouri, and was engaged in raising stock and farming five years, coming to Cherokee County, Kan., in 1871. He opened a farm and worked it, and raised stock for five years, until 1876, it being then the best improved farm in that section, having the largest variety of fruit of all kinds. In 1875, 3,000 bushels of corn were raised on fifty acres. Mr. Byrd came to Columbus in 1876, and engaged in trading and farming for two years, and was Deputy Sheriff 1878–79, and Justice of the Peace of the township, and Police Judge of the city of Columbus in 1880 and 1881. Since that time, he has been in the real estate and loan business, and has also been interested in the Dandy Silver Company of Colorado, city property and stock. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has assisted in organizing Sunday schools. He has always been a good worker in the interest of his church and the schools, always being first and foremost to assist the poor and attend to the sick, and to look after those who cannot look after themselves. He was married to Miss Ella A. Green, of Missouri, in 1866. They have two children—Robert Edward and Charles Green.

J. T. CALDWELL, real estate, loan and abstract business, was born in Missouri August 15, 1850; was raised on a farm, and went to Texas in 1868; was in cattle business four years. He then bought a farm in Kansas, and was engaged in stock and farm business in Cherokee County until 1877, when he went to Keokuk, Iowa, and took a commercial course, graduated, and returned to Kansas and took charge of the Register's office January 8, 1878, and remained there two years. He then went to Colorado and New Mexico, and remained one year in the mines, and then returned to Columbus, and opened his present business in 1881. Mr. Caldwell owns mines in Galena; owns one-fifth interest in forty acres mining lands adjoining Galena; one-fourth interest in eighty acres joining O'Neal diggings; one-fourth interest in eighty acres west of Galena. Is interested in mines in Newton County, Mo.; owns one-half interest in two mines in Colorado; owns two 160-acre farms, four lots and one residence in Columbus, and one-half interest in two other farms, besides various other properties in connection with the company. The company run a paper in connection with their business, devoted entirely to their own business in Cherokee County, it being the only paper of the kind in the county. Mr. Caldwell was married to Miss Jessie Wilson, of Illinois, in 1882.

JOSEPH R. CARTER, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Columbus, was born in Illinois April 24, 1843. Received liberal school education, living on a farm until 1862, when he enlisted in the army, and served until July 28, 1865. He was then trading two years; then ran a farm in Illinois two years, and then came to Johnson County, Kan., and remained one year. He was then in the Indian Nation eighteen months on a farm, and then located on his present farm of 112 acres, which he bought and improved, and on which he raises stock and grain, with fine fruits and berries of all kinds; 250 apple trees, 125 peach trees, 100 cherry trees and all small fruits and berries. He is a member of Grand Army of Republic, being elected Junior Vice Commander in 1882, for one year. He was married to Miss Sarah A. Shirk, of Ohio, August 10, 1862. They have two children—Edwin E. and Renice.

FREDERICK A. CHILDS, dealer in fruits and berries, was born in Massachusetts in 1829. At the age of twenty-one, he engaged in tannery business in Wisconsin, which he followed two years, and surveying and engineering six years in the same State. Was then surveying in Minnesota four years, and subsequently in Chicago in commission business until 1854. After being in fruit business in South Illinois fifteen years, he came to Oswego, Kan., in 1874, and remained one year, coming from there to Columbus, Kan., where he was in furniture business five years, since when he has been in fruit business. He has thirty acres in strawberries, he being probably the largest shipper in the State, shipping from 100 to 200 bushels daily during the height of the season, and paying daily for help from $75 to $125. Has 2,200 peach trees and 500 cherry trees. He was married to Miss Jennie E. Burner, of Lola Township, Kan., in 1882.

WILLIAM A. CLEVENGER, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Columbus, was born in Missouri in 1836 and was raised on a farm. At age of eighteen he began for himself in Missouri, farming three years, and working in a mill for four more. He came to Kansas in 1860, and after remaining in Dickinson County eighteen months, went to Morris County, where he staid three years. He went to Cherokee County in 1866. He bought eighty acres of land in Morris County, and two farms in Cherokee County, one of which he sold. He is now farming the other. He has sixty acres and raises stock and grain. He was married to Miss Amanda Montooth, of Tennessee, in 1852. He has had ten children—William S., William, George, Nancy, John, Evie, Mary, Martha, Dicy and Margaret, all but the last two of whom are still living.

JOHN M. CLINE, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Columbus, was born in Ohio, in 1824. He was raised on a farm and received a common school education, and began for himself as a farmer at the age of twenty-four, in the State of Illinois, and there he remained until the year of 1882. He then came to the State of Kansas, and located on his present farm of 160 acres, and now grows stock and grain and has a full assortment of fruits and berries. Twelve years he was School Director in Illinois. Nine years he was instrumental in organizing Sunday schools. He was married to Miss Clarissa V. Sinnard, of Ohio, in 1848. They have six children—Mary C., John W., Albert L., George, Alice and Agnes.

CHARLES H. COAN, attorney at law, real estate, loan and insurance agent, was born in Connecticut in 1844. He enlisted in the army 1862, and served until 1865, when he was mustered out, and for twelve succeeding years was engaged in farming. He came to Cherokee County, Kan., in 1874, and carried on a farm two years and then commenced the study of law in the office of W. R. Cowley. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and has since that time practiced in this county and city. He is member of the orders of I. O. O. F. and G. A. R.

WILLIAM R. COWLEY, was born at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, England, April 23, 1843. He came with his parents to the United States in 1851. Located at Hudson, Ohio, and lived there and at Akron until September, 1860, when he removed to Marion, Iowa. In the spring of 1862, while on a visit to Ohio, he enlisted in the Eighty-fourth Ohio Infantry, a three months' regiment. After his discharge from the regiment, he returned to Iowa and there again enlisted in the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry. He served in this regiment until August 6, 1865, when he was mustered out of the United States service with the rest of the regiment. In September, 1865, he entered the Christian College at Oskaloosa, Iowa, as a student, and remained there until October, 1868, when he was compelled to leave by reason of poor health. After leaving college, he commenced preaching for the Christian Church, and from that time until 1871, when he was admitted to the bar at Montezuma, Iowa. He was County Surveyor of Poweshiek County, Iowa, during 1870 and 1871. In January, 1873, he removed with family to Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kan., where he now resides, during all of which time he has been engaged in the practice of law. He was elected County Attorney of Cherokee County, Kan., in 1878, and was re-elected in 1880. He is owner of both city and farm property. Is interested in Pierce City & Columbus Mining Company. He is a member of the Christian Church, also of the A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. Mr. Cowley is the owner of one of the largest and best selected libraries in Kansas. It contains over 700 volumes of text books and reports. He has at his residence about 400 volumes carefully selected from standard authors, including literary, scientific and religious works. He was married at Oskaloosa, Iowa, November 10, 1867, to Miss Florence J. Smith, who had been a classmate of his at the college previous to the day of their marriage. They have three children living—William F., Minnie and Lawrence Leon.

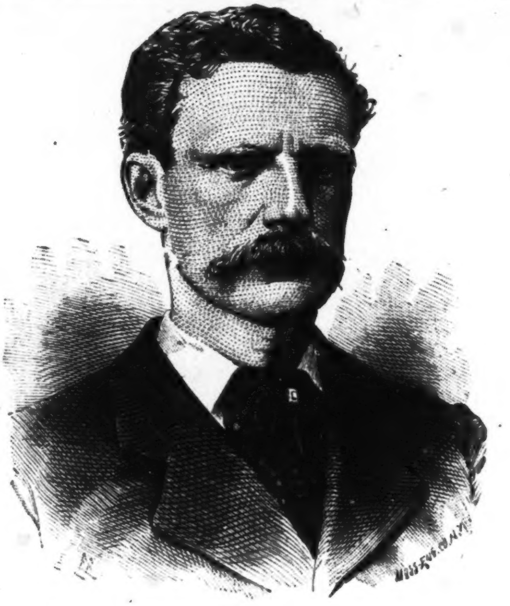
Moss Eng. Co. N.Y.

W. R. Cowley

COULTER, BEALL & SHEARMAN, attorneys at law. This firm was established in 1880, and do a business in the practice of law making as a specialty litigation in real estate titles. In their loan agency they do an extensive business averaging about $250 per annum. In their real estate transactions, they do about $90,000 worth per annum. They also do a considerable in the way of investment of funds for eastern parties in township securities, etc., and they carry on an insurance business of considerable proportions. Jay F. Shearman of the firm, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., but was reared in Sparta, Monroe Co., Wis., whither his people had removed when he was quite young. He there received a thorough rudimentary education in the public schools of the place. At the age of seventeen, he entered upon a literary course of instruction in Shurtliff College, Illinois, 1871, and after four years' study in that institution, he took up the study of his profession and was admitted to the bar of this State in 1876. He then established himself in the practice of his profession here, and also engaged in real estate and loan business, with which he has been very successfully connected since.

MATHEW W. COULTER, Postmaster, was born in Illinois December 22, 1848. He attended school until the age of sixteen, at which time he joined Company E, Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, and remained in the service until he was discharged, August, 1865. He then returned home to Illinois and went to school till August, 1868, when he came to Baxter Springs and remained until 1877, during that time editing and publishing a newspaper four years, and serving as Postmaster the remainder. In March, 1877, he came to Columbus, Kan., where he held the position of District Clerk for two years. He was re-elected in 1878, his time expiring January, 1881. He then took up the practice of law, which he had studied several years previous, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. He was Postmaster at Baxter Springs about seven years, was Clerk of district four years, and was appointed Postmaster at Columbus February, 1882. He was married to Miss Lizzie Beall, of Kentucky, in 1875. Mrs. Coulter died September 10, 1882. Mr. Coulter is a member of the A. F. & A.M. and A. O. U. W.

L. G. DANA, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Columbus, was born in Ohio, in 1858. He was raised in a city, received a business education and went to Tennessee in 1876 and remained there nine months. He then located to Iowa and engaged in dairy and farm business, remaining four years; was then in Colorado one year, mining and prospecting. He came to Kansas in 1881, and bought his present home of eighty acres. He was married to Miss Laura A. Wellman, of Iowa, in March, 1882. Mr. Dana is District Clerk.

H. B. DANIELS, agent of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf R. R., is a native of Connecticut, but removed to Fort Atkinson, Iowa, at the age of twelve years with his people, where he was reared and educated. At the age of fifteen years he engaged in railroading, in connection with the Iowa Division of the C. M. & St. P. Ry, as agent, with which he was connected for a few years. He then engaged with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Ry, and after an engagement of nearly two years, he retired from the railway industry and located in Colorado, but subsequently accepted an agency for the above railroad in 1873, and has been very reputably connected with it since. In 1876 he married Miss Maud Colton, daughter of Col. G. A. Colton, of Paola, Kan. They have one little girl, Norma. Mr. Daniels has always taken an active interest in the social development of this place since coming here. He is an active member of K. of P. Society and Endowment Fund, and is present Keeper of Records and Seals. He is also a member of the A., F. & A. M. society here.

D. M. DAUGHERTY, manufacturer of wagons, carriages and buggies, and general repair shop. Mr. Daugherty was born in Athens County, Ohio, 1840, and removed with his people to Polk County, Mo., in 1844, where he learned his present business and was identified with it in Newton County, Mo., till 1880, when he located here and carried on general repair business till the present year, when he established the business he so ably represents. In 1865, he married Miss Mary Culver, a native of Missouri. They have one son and three daughters—William Edgar, Mary F., Hattie and Maud.

B. F. DILWORTH, general blacksmithing, was born in Stark County, Ohio, but learned his trade in Sheboygan Falls, Wis., carried it on there till 1859, when he located in Marshall County, Ind., and carried on his business till the war, when he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service for three years, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned to Indiana and in 1868 came here and located, and has been actively connected with his business here since. In 1865, he married Miss A. D. Jones, a native of Indiana. They have a family of two sons and one daughter—Clarence, Leslie J., and Carrie A.

ABIEL SAMUEL DENNISON, Sheriff of Cherokee County, Kan., was born November 24, 1828, in the town of Floyd, Oneida County, N. Y. Received a common-school education, and at the age of seventeen became a teacher in his native State; taught four years, read medicine two years, attending lectures one term at the Albany Medical College; then going to New Orleans in 1851, where he taught mathematics in the Franklin High School one year, and then engaged in the drug business two years. In 1854, his health failing, he concluded to adopt an outdoor business, and engaged in contracting on the construction of railroads and followed that occupation for eight years, working on railroads in Missouri, Illinois, Alabama and Mississippi. The war of the rebellion found him engaged on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, in the State of Mississippi, and being a strong Union man, he was compelled to leave that State, and then came as a refugee to Washington County, Ill., settled on the raw prairie and opened and improved a farm. In November, 1865, he came to Kansas, stopped at Lawrence, and worked at carpentering in Lawrence and Topeka. In January, 1867, he came to Baxter Springs, and soon thereafter engaged in the drug business, and also entered a farm on Government land and improved it. January, 1874, was appointed Under Sheriff of Cherokee County for two years, and re-appointed January, 1876, for two years more. In April, 1878, was admitted to the bar and practiced law two years. Was elected Sheriff of Cherokee County, November 6, 1879, taking the office the second Monday in January, 1880. Was re-elected November 8, 1881, and commenced his second term on the second Monday in January, 1882, and holds the office at this time. He was successful in business up to the commencement of the rebellion, and had accumulated a handsome competence, but the changes that the war brought caused him to lose nearly all his property, and when he came to Kansas in 1865, his purpose was to "go West, grow up with the country" and make a new start. He has been only moderately successful in business in Kansas. He has some lead interests in Galena, Kan., a stock farm, also a grain and fruit farm, and a residence on a ten-acre lot in the city of Columbus, the county seat, where he now resides. He is a member of the Congregational Church. He was married to Miss Philena J Chubb, in Washington County, Ill., November 9, 1864, and has three children living—Nina, Samuel Eddy and Rhoda; and four—Clarence, Ralph, Earnest and Eva, deceased.

EUGENE P. DRESSER, general merchant, was born in Litchfield, Hillsdale County, Mich., June 16, 1851; received a liberal education and began clerking at the age of eighteen in Hillsdale, continuing in that employment six years. He then commenced in business for himself, in which he remained for eighteen months, at the end of which time he sold out and went to North Adams, Mich., where he carried on the same business eight months. He then came to Galena, Cherokee County, Kan., where he remained five years engaged in the general merchandise business, moving from that place to Columbus, Kan., March 4, 1882, where he now resides and carries on a general merchandise business. Mr. Dresser owns good real estate property in Galena, Kan., and was a member of the City Council of that city in 1879. He started in life without means and began clerking for $8 per month, but by his fine business qualifications and social and genial nature stands to-day as one of the foremost business men of the country. While in Galena, in five years he increased his small capital of $2,000 to the sum of $18,000, and is equally as successful in Columbus. His business now amounts to about $35,000 a year, carrying a stock of $23,000, and discounts all bills for cash. Mr. Dresser was married to Miss Wella M. Howard Allen, of Michigan, in 1872. Mrs. Dresser died in 1875. He was married to Miss Bell S. Firsman, of Lafayette, Ind., in 1880, and has one child—Lillie Eugene.

O. B. FERRIS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Columbus, was born in Pennsylvania March 6, 1839. He was raised on a farm, and began farming for himself at the age of eighteen He remained in that business in his native State four years, and was then in Ohio on a farm four years, then in New York in the same occupation four years, and came to Kansas in 1869. He located in Cherokee County, took up land, which he improved, and built a house in November, 1869, living in a cabin before. He set out 100 fruit trees in 1870, which are now fine bearing trees. He has broken 160 acres of prairie, and in the meantime has bought a marsh harvester, two sulkies, a strong plow, a mowing machine, sulky corn planter and grain drill. Raises Wainby wheat; has some corn, and has also raised cattle and hogs, having 50 to 100 head of each. He has on his home farm all kinds of small fruits for family use. He was married to Miss Louisa L. Jewett, of Ohio, September 7, 1859, and has one child—Lena. Mr. Ferris started out in life without means, and by industry, energy and economy has gathered around him the comforts of life. He resides on Section 11, two miles northwest of Columbus.

JOSEPH M. FILLER, agent of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, was born and reared in Lawrence County, Mo., and engaged at the railway industry at the age of twenty-one years as agent of the above-named railway at Sarcoxie, Mo. After a reputable connection with it there for two years, he accepted the present position, which he has very reputably held since. In 1878, he married Miss Emily Odell, a native of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Filler are active members of the Methodist Church here, Mr. Filler having been connected with it for the last fifteen years. He is also an active worker in connection with the A. O. U. W.

ORLANDO J. FRELIGH, Deputy Sheriff. He was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1851. He came to Kansas in 1869, and at the age of twenty began work in a saw mill. After leaving the mill he carried on a farm four years, and was appointed Deputy Sheriff in 1879, and also Deputy U. S. Marshall. He belongs to the order of I. O. O. F. He was married to Katie E. Clark, of Columbus, in 1873. They have two children—Maudie and Bessie. and one by adoption—Rossie E.

JOHN S. GILLESPIE, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Columbus, was born in Pennsylvania February 26, 1827. He was raised in the iron business, which he continued for twenty years, and was then a gardener in West Virginia for three years. He came to Kansas in 1877, and located his present home. His farm contains 320 acres, which he bought and improved, and which he is now running as a stock and grain farm, having it enclosed with a good wire and hedge fence. He is a member of the Catholic Church. He was married to Miss Alice Murphy, of Ireland, in 1856. They have two children living—Mary J. and James F., and have lost six—Francis P., Francis S., Catharine A., Rose A., John C., Rose A.

MARTIN GLASER, harness and saddle-maker, was born in Austria April 21, 1842. He received a business education. He was brought up on a farm. He came to the United States in 1853, and lived in St. Louis a short time. He then lived on a farm in Illinois one year, and then returned to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade four years. He next went South for a few years, and then located in Tipton, Mo., where he remained fourteen years. After a short stop at Kansas City and Rich Hill, he came to Columbus in October, 1882, and started in business. He was Councilman three years in Tipton, Mo. Is an Odd Fellow, and owns real estate in Rich Hill, Kan., and land in Morgan County, Mo.

WILLIAM PEPPER, grain merchant, was born in Michigan November 26, 1843. He received a liberal education and began teaching school at the age of nineteen, teaching twelve years in Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Indiana and Indian Territory. He then engaged in mercantile business in Columbus, Kan., which he continued nine months, and then began his present business, having in the meantime been in the mining business in Galena and Webb City, Mo. He was elected Councilman of Columbus in 1882. Owns a nice residence in Columbus. He was married to Miss Sarah J. Bennett, of New York State, in 1868, and has one child—W. W. Pepper.

H. P. GRANT, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Columbus, was born in the State of New York January 15, 1818. Began carpentering at the age of sixteen, remaining until 1843 in New York. He then came to Illinois and worked at his trade until 1853, when he went to California and was in the mines and engaged in trading for thirteen years, then went to the Andes Mountains, South America, and returned to St. Louis, then to Fort Buford and built a post for the government, then back to St. Louis, where he was engaged four years on the Iron Mountain Railroad as carpenter. He went next to Bismark, and remained one year in the mercantile business, coming to Columbus, Kan., in 1875. He there opened a carpenter shop, and bought 240 acres of land, which he improved, and is now running as a grain and stock farm. Has 140 acres in a wheat farm within one-half mile of Columbus, and owns a residence and shop in Columbus.

JOHN F. GRIFFITH, stock and produce dealer, was born in Ohio August 3, 1839. He was raised on a farm. He taught school until twenty-two years of age, when he went to California, remaining there six months, then went with pack train to Boise Bason, Idaho, and remained as miner until the fall of 1865, and then returned to Ohio by way of New York. He next engaged in the mercantile business eighteen months, and then went to Missouri. While there he tried the milling business for twelve months, and then the stock and produce business until 1873. He then went to St. Louis, where he remained until 1878. He then went to Columbus and handled hay and broom corn and hogs a short time. He has since been operating in grain and stock.

T. M. GRISHAM, grocer, was born in Tennessee, February 8, 1850. He received a liberal education, attending Lebanon College and Cumberland University, from which he graduated in 1869. He was then in his father's store for two years, and came to Kansas in 1871, and located at Pawnee Station, where he was employed by a coal company for three years, and then engaged in the coal business with Mr. Sharp about two years. He then went to Godfrey Station, and then to Scammonville, being there two years in the same business. He came to Columbus in 1882, and commenced his present business. He was Postmaster at Scammonville two years and is now a member of the Board of Education at Columbus. He was married to Miss M. E. Hoffman, of Connecticut, in 1873. They have two children living—Maude and James Elmer. Minnie M. is deceased.

J. M. HAMMETT, proprietor livery and feed stables, is a native of Massachusetts, and was reared to the farming industry. In 1864, and at the age of twenty-one, he engaged in the whaling trade, with which he was actively connected for about two years, during which time he sailed the Atlantic, South Pacific, Indian and Southern Seas, visiting all the important points in the southern hemisphere, chief among which were Australia, St. Helena, the Celebes, the Azores, Cape de Verde, Mauritius, etc. He then retired from that business, and returned to his native State, and in 1869 located here, and engaged actively in the farming and stock-raising business, which he carried on successfully for several years, retiring from it to take up the present business, which he very ably represents. In 1862, he married Miss Adelia Tilton, of his native State. They have a family of two daughters—Mary E. and Sarah E.

MAJOR GEORGE S. HAMPTON, Deputy County Attorney, was born in Ohio December 2, 1838. In 1840, he went to Iowa with his parents, and was educated at Iowa City, being one of the first graduates of the State University of Iowa, graduating at the age of twenty. He then commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar of Iowa City, and to practice in all courts of the State. He located in Marshalltown, Iowa, and began the practice of his profession, which he continued until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, as private, under Colonel M. M. Crocker. He served with his command at Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing, and was then promoted to Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of Brig. Gen. McKean. In the fall of 1862, he was promoted to Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Captain, and served to the close of the war in various commands. He located at the close of the war in Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kan., and practiced law in that place until 1877, when he moved to Cherokee County, and was one of the leading pioneers of Short Creek, and took an active part in the development of the country. He came to Columbus in 1881 and is associated with William R. Cowley in practice of law.

JUDGE W. HARLAND, of the firm of Harland, Theis & Foster, clothiers, Columbus, was born in Illinois in 1857. He received a practical education, and began clerking in a general merchandise store at the age of fourteen, having come to Kansas in 1865. He remained in the position of clerk, in Kansas City, from 1871 to 1881, and in the latter year came to Columbus and began business for himself. He has mining interests in Webb City, Mo., and Galena, Kan., and is also interested in farm lands in Labette County, and city property in Columbus. Belongs to order of A. O. U. W. and K. of P.

T. C. HARTLEY, stock and land dealer, was born in Ohio in 1842. In 1851, he went to Indiana, and remained five years, then to Iowa, and remained twenty years. At the age of fifteen, he began trading for himself and father, and traded in Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Arkansas until 1879, at which time he came to Kansas, and settled four miles southeast of Columbus, on a farm of 160 acres, which he bought and improved. After remaining one year he came to Columbus, and has since been speculating and feeding and wintering stock, and is now wintering a herd of cattle west of Columbus. He owns one farm, and one-half interest in four other farms, also a residence and four lots in Columbus. He was married to Miss Ella Wilson, of Kansas, in 1876; took bridal trip to St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Niagara Falls, Boston, Philadelphia, remaining six weeks at Centennial, thence to Dover, N. H., Great Falls, in Maine, Washington, D. C., Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City and Columbus. They have three children—Myrtle, Mabel and Carl.

DAVID P. HASELTINE, hardware merchant, was born in Ohio November 20, 1846. At the age of thirteen, he began clerking in Lawrence, Kan., having come to the State in 1857. He joined the army at the age of sixteen, and served three years. In 1867, he learned the tinner's trade, at which he worked for nine years, and then began business for himself, in Columbus in 1876, having bought out Ritter & Anderson. He has an interest in mineral lands in Colorado, and in coal lands in Cherokee County, Kan. He was elected Township Treasurer in 1878, and re-elected in 1879, and was elected Clerk of School Board three years (1878–79 and 1880). He is a charter member of I. O. O. F. Mr. Haseltine operates one of the largest hardware establishments in Columbus, his store being 32x120 feet. He was married to Miss Jennie Fisher, of Kansas, in 1870. They have three children—Cora L., Gyda E., Cady Stanton.

ARCHIE HOOD, dealer in farm machinery, wagons, spring work, and full and complete line of seeds. Mr. Hood is a native of Washington County, Ill., and received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native State, and his literary education at Fayetteville Academy, Penn., where he was engaged in study till the breaking-out of the war. He then returned to his native State, and offered his services in defense of the country. The State quota being full, he enlisted in Company F, Tenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service till September, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he located in Nebraska, but subsequently returned to his native State, and engaged at mercantile business, which he actively prosecuted there till 1868, when he closed out his business, and in 1870 located here, and carried on broking business actively till 1873, when he engaged at the present business, which he has successfully operated since. In 1873, he married Miss Mary Wilson, a native of Chester County, Penn., They have a family of three sons and one daughter—Edgar, Gracie, Wilson and George. Mr. Hood is an active member of John A. Dix Post, No. 54, Grand Army of the Republic, and has been an active worker in the development of the industrial life of Columbus.

CHRISTOPHER HOOVER, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Columbus, was born in Ohio May 6, 1830. He received a liberal education and began farming for himself in Illinois, at the age of twenty-two, remaining in that State until 1859, at which time he went to California, and was in the mines for three years. He then returned to Bureau County, Ill., and farmed until 1875, when he came to Kansas and located on his present farm of 240 acres, buying railroad land, which he improved and on which he is now raising stock and grain. Has also a fine line of all kinds of fruits and berries. Mr. Hoover then bought 320 acres, east one-half of Section 5, Township 34, which he uses for pasture, and which is nicely fenced with hedge. Mr. Hoover is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W. He was married to Miss Sarah C. Scammon, of Maine, in 1858. They have five children—Frank E., Henry H., Willie C., James A., and Loulie. Mr. Hoover is the ninth child and seventh son of Gen. Christopher Hoover, of Belmont County, Ohio. Gen. Christopher Hoover was born in Lancaster County, Penn., and his wife was born in Brooke County, Va.

J. O. HOUX, dentist, was born in Booneville, Mo., November 16, 1843. He received a high school education, and in 1865, went to Colorado, where he was engaged in mining one year. He then returned to Booneville and took up the study of dentistry which he continued two years and then commenced practice at Clinton, where he remained until 1872. He then came to Winfield, Kan., and remained in that place six years in the practice of his profession, removing thence to Short Creek. After being in the mining interest one year, he moved to Columbus in 1878, and is now engaged in the practice of dentistry in that city. He is a member of Columbus City Council and of I. O. O. F. He was married to Miss Clara Weir, of Columbus, in 1874. They have two children—Mabel C., and Freddie A.

HENRY B. HOYT, representing C. B. Shaw & Company, lumber dealers. Mr. Hoyt was born in Jefferson County, Ind., and was reared to his present business in the manufacturing department. In 1876, he located at Independence, Kan., in connection with this firm, and has been very reputably connected with it in the State since. In 1878, he married Miss Lucy Williams, of his native county. They have one little boy—Ralph W. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt are active workers in and members of the Baptist Church here. He is also active as a member of the A., F. & A. M., K. of P. and A. O. U. W. societies here.

WILLIAM A. JORDON, M. D., was born in North Carolina, November 6, 1830. He was raised on a farm. At the age of seventeen he went to Salt Lake, and was in drug business there one year. He spent the next year in St. Louis, and then returning to North Carolina, he began the study of medicine. Three years later he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md. He lived in Havre de Grace on year, and then went to Carter County, Ky., where he practiced eleven months. From there he went to Cincinnati, next to Campbell County, Ky., where he remained one year, and in 1880 went to Columbus, Kan. He is surgeon of south division of Gulf Railroad; is a Freemason and K. P. He was married to Miss Fannie J. Beall, of Kentucky, in 1880, and has one child—Hunter Garnett. He was connected with Board of Health, of Cincinnati, and is a member of Board of Health of Columbus.

WILLIAM C. LANE, baker and confectioner, was born in Missouri, April 16, 1836. He was raised on a farm, and beginning operations for himself at eighteen, he lived ten years in Illinois. He was then connected with a saw mill two years, with a grocery one year; then engaged in stock business in Texas two years; next in butcher business in Kansas, then in harness business short time and finally, in 1881, started a bakery. He owns residence and business properties in this city. He is an Odd Fellow and A. O. U. W. He was married to Mrs. Mary Whaler, of Illinois, in 1872, and has one child—Pearl. He also has a stepson, Charley Whaler, and is educating a girl, Emma Savage.

SLEMMONS LISLE, land broker, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, on the 8th day of February, 1824. He received a practical education, and in 1846 began business life as a farmer in his native State. In 1848, he engaged in the grocery business at Berlin, Holmes Co., Ohio, which he continued until the California gold excitement, when he sold out, and in 1850, went to the new Eldorado, and followed the fortunes of gold mining two years. On his return he bought a farm of eighty acres in Allen County, Ohio, on which he remained until 1856, when he removed to Lima and engaged in the mercantile business, where he remained until 1868, when he disposed of his interests and again determined to try the new West, in search of a permanent home; making Kansas City his headquarters he spent one year in seeking a location. In the spring of 1869, he returned to Ohio, and having settled his business affairs, removed to Baxter Springs, Kan.; here by the aid of a faithful pony he visited nearly every section of the surrounding township determined to get a location suitable for the successful raising of stock, where prairie, timber and water were combined. This he found in Shawnee Township, and purchased a large tract, which he immediately arranged into a stock farm. In 1874, he was elected to the office of County Treasurer, and which, by his management and conduct of the office was called a second time to fill as long a term as allowed by law. Since the expiration of his term of office, he has been principally engaged in the buying and selling of real estate, and giving attention to his stock farms. At present he is engaged in converting lands and other property into bonds and other securities which can be easily handled. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and had the honor of instituting Lodge 56 at Columbus; he is also a very prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having been advanced in that order to a Sir Knight Templar. He has mining and ore milling interests in Kansas and Colorado; is a heavy stockholder in the following companies: "Maggie Taylor," "Galena," "Pierce City Mining & Smelting Company," "Columbus Lead & Zinc Company," and "Columbus Mining & Manufacturing Company." He was married at the age of twenty years, to Miss Lametta Steat, of Wayne County, Ohio, in 1844, and commenced life at the foot of Fortune's ladder. By that industry and zeal which has characterized his whole life, he is now one of the wealthiest men in Cherokee County. In 1867, his wife died. On the 16th day of February, 1869, he was married to Miss Anna Jenkins, of Lima, Ohio.

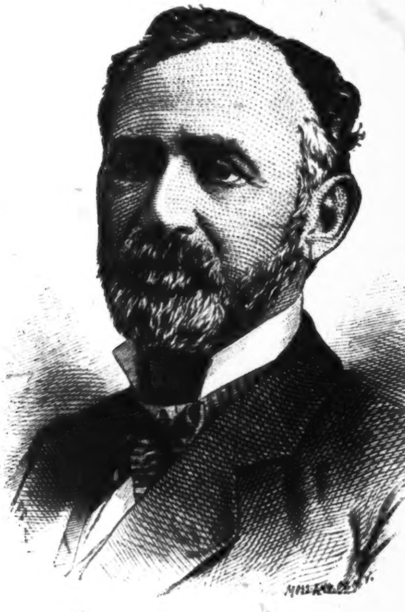

Slem Lisle

RICHARD H. LAWTON, real estate, loan and insurance agent, was born in Marietta, Ohio, February 24, 1849. He received a scientific education, graduating from Wabash University, Illinois, in 1865, and the following year came to Crawford County, Kan. He was employed on a government survey for one year, and was then engaged in stock-raising for a short time. In 1868, he went to Texas, from whence he made an overland trip to Mexico, and returned to Girard, Kan., in 1870, when he assisted in laying out and organizing a town. He then engaged in trading in the Indian Nation one year, when he came back to Girard, and went to Southwestern Missouri, where he took a contract on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, and built six and a half miles of the Missouri & Western Railroad, west from Columbus. In 1874, he was appointed emigrant agent of the Santa Fé Railroad, at Kansas City, Mo., leaving that position in the fall of the same year. He then collected a lot of specimens of native grain, fruits, etc., and carried them to St. Louis and other points East, for exhibition, and was awarded a $100 gold medal at each place. He was then appointed by the railroad to examine and appraise the land of Cherokee and Crawford Counties in 1874-75, and was afterward in the service of the land department of the Fort Scott Railroad for four years at Girard. In 1878, he was stationed at Columbus for the purpose of disposing of the railroad land, and in the same year added to his business, real estate, loan and insurance. In 1882, he assisted in organizing the Southeastern Kansas Real Estate and Loan Company of which he was made Manager. He was married to Miss Nellie Taylor, of Ohio, in 1879. They have two children—Arthur and Dessie.

ARCHIBALD T. LEA, druggist, drugs, and editor and proprietor of *Lea's Columbus Advocate*, was born in Nashville, Tenn., February 14, 1840. In 1847 he went to Illinois, where he was raised and educated. In 1861, entered and enlisted in the United States Army, and served two years, when he was discharged for disability, and in 1868, he moved to Kansas City, Mo., and remained there until 1870, at which time he came to Columbus, and started the publication of the Columbus *Independent*. He went to Baxter Springs in 1872, where he published the Baxter Springs *Republican*, and remained until 1877, when he returned to Columbus and engaged in the newspaper business with S. O. McDowell, publishing the *Republican Courier*. In April, 1877, he went to Short Creek and started the *Galena Miner*, in company with Mr. McDowell, and became a stockholder in the East Galena Lead Mining Company, whose property proved to be the best piece of mining land ever developed in Kansas or Missouri. He remained eighteen months when he sold out, and January 21, 1879, was appointed Postmaster at Columbus. He then sold out his interest in both papers and confined himself to business of the post office until April 1, 1882, when he went into the grocery business and commenced the publication of the Columbus *Advocate*, which made its first appearance May 5, 1882. In December, 1882, sold out grocery business, and January 6, embarked in the drug business in Columbus. He owns a considerable amount of coal and farm lands besides property in Baxter Springs and Columbus. He is also interested in mining property in Colorado, near Leadville. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and K. of P. He was married to Miss Margaret Newton, of Macomb, Ill., April 13, 1864, and has one child—Asa.

R. L. LEADBETER, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Columbus, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1855. He received a business education and began boating at the age of sixteen, and continued this business for three years, and then worked on coal tipple for five years. He came to Kansas in 1879, and settled on his present farm of 225 acres, which he bought and is now raising stock, grain and fruit. He has a beautiful farm and home, his farm being in a high state of cultivation, and having upon it a pond covering seven acres, with a beautiful island in the center, and containing an abundance of fine fish. It is a fine place for ice. Mr. Leadbeter was married to Miss Cora R. Hicks, of Illinois, in 1881.

R. A. LONG, of firm R. A. Long & Co., dealers in lumber, laths, shingles, sash, doors and blinds, lime, etc., etc. Mr. Long is a native of Shelby County, Ky., and was reared to the agricultural industry. In 1875, and at the age of twenty-four years, he located here and subsequently engaged at the present business, which he has actively prosecuted since. Mr. Long first began the lumber business here upon a comparatively small basis, but has so enlarged upon it as to control extensive yards not only here, but at Cherokee, Girard, Pittsburg, Opolis, McCune and Baxter Springs, and does a business of over $125,000 a year. In December 16, 1876, he married Miss Ella Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania. They have a family of two little girls—Sallie and Lulu. Mr. Long is an active worker in the development of the industrial life of this locality.

WAYLAND C. LYKINS, general merchant and banker, was born in Missouri November 12, 1847. At the age of fifteen he went to Colorado with his parents, and lost his father on his arrival, who died after a few days' illness. In 1863, he went with a surveying party on the preliminary survey of the United States Railroad, and then to Arkansas River, herding sheep one winter. He then went to Denver and engaged in surveying, then to the Arkansas River, and began a survey from Pueblo to Canyan City; he returned home to Paola, Kan., and remained one year, and then engaged in mercantile business. Mr. W. Lykins began in life without means, and to-day is regarded as one of the most successful men in his line of business; he is operating one of the largest stores in Columbus, Kan., and has mining interest in the country; he has been Councilman and Mayor of Columbus, and belongs to Order of Odd Fellows and Freemasons; he owns a fine hall in Columbus, with a seating capacity of 600. He was married to Anna Middaugh, of Columbus, in December, 1873, and has three sons living—Webster M., Fred and Charlie; he has lost one son—Curtis E.

JOHN M. McCLAIN, of firm of Atchinson & McClain, clothiers, was born in Indiana in 1845; he began teaching school at the age of twenty-one, and taught four years, coming to Kansas in 1873, and living on a farm seven years. He located in Columbus in 1881, and began the clothing business, taking Mr. Atchinson in as partner in July, 1881. He is a member of Cumberland Presbyterian Church; member of the Board of Education, and of A., F. & A. M., and K. of H; he was married to Miss Artie C. Hunt, of Indiana, in 1872. They have three children—Ethel, Arthello and Shirley.

J. H. McCLURE, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Columbus, was born in Illinois July 26, 1835; he began farming for himself in Illinois at the age of eighteen, and continued until 1869, at which time he came to Kansas and bought and improved 120 acres of land. He operated a portion of it for a grain and stock farm. Mr. McClure was married to Miss Elizabeth Sherman, of Kentucky, in 1859. They have six children—C. Adelaide, Martha Ann Iona, Joice Zorea, Henry Roseter, James Franklin and Charles.

JAMES FRANKLIN McDOWELL, editor of the *News*, was born April 11, 1843, in Montgomery County, Ind. His education was obtained mainly at the common schools, and his life was spent on a farm until 1861. On the 21st of August of that year, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company G, Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and served until January 11, 1866. During a portion of this time he served as clerk at regimental headquarters, in the Adjutant General's Department, Quartermaster's Department, and in the Freedmen's Bureau. After leaving the army he came to Kansas, arriving in Cherokee County October 5, 1866; engaged in farming until 1869, when he came to Columbus and assisted in establishing the *Workingman's Journal*, the first paper published in the town. Was appointed Probate Judge to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Amos Sanford, continuing his connection with the *Journal;* in 1871, became business manager of that paper, and in the winter of 1871-72, purchased it in partnership with C. D. Nichols. In July, 1872, resigned the office of Probate Judge and became sole proprietor of the *Journal;* sold the paper September 1, 1874, and about the 1st of October, established the *Courier*, publishing this paper until the spring of 1876, when he sold it to S. O. McDowell, and removed to Illinois. In June, 1877, he returned to Kansas and became editor of the Galena *Miner*, then published by McDowell & Lea. In February, 1878, in company with A. W. McDowell, purchased the Galena *Miner*, and continued its publication until October of the same year, when he sold his interest and established *The Times* at Baxter Springs. In August, 1880, having purchased the *Border Star* at Columbus, he removed *The Times* to that city, and continued its publication until October 1, 1882, when the paper was sold to a joint stock company. On the 14th of December, 1882, started the weekly *News*, which he still publishes. In these newspapers Mr. McDowell favored Independent Reform until 1876, when he espoused the Greenback cause, which he has since advocated. An original Republican, he adhered to that party until 1868, when just after the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency of the United States, he joined the liberal element of the Republican party, and supported Horace Greeley for the Presidency in 1872. He has always sympathized with the laboring classes, and opposed giving away the public lands to corporations, and maintains strong ground in favor of Prohibition, Female Suffrage, and is inclined to Free Trade. He was married to Miss Mattie

E. Hall, of Columbus, Kan., daughter of Joseph T. and Mary L. Hall, March 26, 1870. Mrs. McDowell is a granddaughter of Andrew Stuart, of Pennsylvania, widely known in his day, as "Tariff Andy." Mr. and Mrs. McDowell have had five children, three boys and two girls; only the girls—Carrie, Edna and Pearl Orpha, are living. Mr. McDowell's great-grandfather was the James McDowell who was a companion of Simon Kenton in the early settlement of Kentucky.

S. O. McDOWELL, Mayor, editor and proprietor of the Columbus *Courier*, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., March 3, 1848. He received a collegiate education at Stockwell Collegiate Institute, and commenced teaching at the age of eighteen years in Indiana. After teaching there two years, he removed to Columbus, Kan., and in 1870 was appointed Postmaster, holding the office until 1878. He had commenced the publishing business in 1876, and after 1878, turned his entire attention to the newspaper and publishing business, in which he is still engaged. He was elected to the office of Mayor in 1879, and re-elected in 1880-1881 and 1882. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F., K. of P. and the G. A. R. In 1863, at the age of fifteen, he joined the army, and served about twenty months as a private in Company M, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, being discharged May 9, 1865, on account of the loss of his left arm. He was married to Miss Birdie McKinsey, of Clark's Hill, Ind., in 1869, and has one child—Maude.

CHARLES McREYNOLDS, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Columbus, was born in Kentucky March 2, 1842, was raised on a farm, and received business education. At the age of nineteen he began farming in Indiana, which he continued until 1871. He then came to Kansas and located in Cherokee County on Section 25, where he improved a farm of 160 acres, and lived on it four years, when he sold it and bought in Section 23, and improved and sold it, and bought 120 acres on Section 24. This he has improved, and is now running it as a stock and grain farm, having also a good assortment of fruits and berries of all kinds. He bought and improved forty acres in Section 18, Crawford Township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of I. O. of O. F. He was married to Miss Rachel Davis, of Indiana, December 28, 1860, and has four children living—Elizabeth R., William Wesley, Isaac R. (adopted), Annie A., Charles, Maudie, deceased.

WILLIAM McWILSON, farmer, P. O. Columbus, was born in Ohio, October 14, 1832. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a blacksmith of Newcastle, Pennsylvania, for three years. He then did journeyman work for three years, next going to Ohio, where he was engaged in business for four years. In 1862 he enlisted in army, mustering out in 1865; lived in Iowa one year, then went to Kansas in 1866, and located on Cherry Creek, and worked at blacksmithing one year. He then went back to Iowa, remaining one year and returning to Columbus, Cherokee County, 1869; opened blacksmith shop, and run it until 1876. Then he began farming; bought and improved one farm; sold out and bought and improved another within two-and-a-half miles of Columbus, which he still owns, raising stock and grain. He owns residence in the town of Columbus, and is a member of the Christian Church; also of Odd Fellows. Was married to Miss Susan Billips, of Iowa, in 1852. They have one daughter living—Laura. He has nice city home and pleasant country residence.

JOHN G. MASTERS, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Columbus, was born in Boone County, Ky., March 14, 1838. He received a common school education, and began farming for himself at the age of twenty, which occupation he continued in Illinois until 1871. He then came to Kansas and settled on present farm of 160 acres, which he bought and improved. He is now raising grain, stock and fruit, having 1,000 fruit trees on his farm. He also owns eighty improved acres in Section 28. He has been Clerk of Schools, and is a member of the Christian Church. He was married to Miss M. J. Williams, of Illinois, in 1857. They have five children—Sarh C., James M., John H., William M. and Bell E.

J. C. MENDENHALL, dealer in drugs and paints, was born in Iowa October 8, 1861. He began drug business in Columbus, Kan., at the age of nineteen, having visited the place in 1872, and been engaged as clerk in the drug business in Kansas from 1872 to 1880. He was married to Miss Edith Hicks, of Columbus, in 1881.

BRUCE MILLER, Probate Judge, was born in Harrison County, Ind., February 22, 1840. He received a liberal education, and at the age of nineteen began serving an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, which he abandoned (after working at it two years), on account of ill-health. He was then employed in the Auditor's office in Indiana, remaining in that position until 1868, at which time he came to Kansas and located at Baxter Springs. He again worked a short time at the carpenter's trade, and then went to Columbus and served as Deputy Sheriff until 1871, when he was elected Clerk of the District Court, and served two years. He was then again appointed Deputy Sheriff, and after serving about two years, was made Deputy Register of Deeds, holding that office two years. He was then Deputy County Clerk eighteen months, and was elected Probate Judge in 1880 for two years' term, which expired January, 1883. Judge Miller is a large and successful mine-owner and operator, owning twenty acres of mining land half a mile south of Galena, and also an interest in a crusher on the Maggie Taylor grounds. He also owns a large interest in town lots, and in 160 acres of leased land near Joplin, Mo., and which is now being worked. He has a fifth interest in eighty acres of deeded land near Carterville, a fifth interest in 160 acres of leased land near Carterville, and a fifth interest in forty acres in Newton County, Mo., all of which are mining lands. He also owns a residence and other property in Columbus, and lots in Baxter Springs. He studied law, and was admitted to the district and inferior courts in 1882. He was married to Miss Annie Wilson, of Illinois, February 15, 1872. Have three children—Jessie, Mabel and Blanch.

REV. DANIEL MONTIETH MOORE, Presbyterian minister, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, January 3, 1824. He received a collegiate education, graduating in 1846, at Duquesne College, Pittsburgh, Penn. In 1849, he graduated at Lane's Theological Seminary, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He became a member of the Presbytery of Ripley in September, 1850, and preached in Brown County, Ohio, for two years. He was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Greenfield, Ohio, for twelve years. Then accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church at Yellow Springs, where he remained four years. In 1868, he accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church at Lawrence, Kan., and resided in that city nearly six years. In 1874, he accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church at Hutchinson, Kan., where his successful pastorate continued seven years. He was at Carthage, Ill., one year, and was invited to the Presbyterian Church of Columbus, Kan., in March, 1882. He was an organic member of the Presbyterian Synod of Kansas, organized in 1870, and was chosen moderator of that synod in 1874. He was married to Miss Mary Ann Ellison, of Manchester, Ohio, in 1851, and has three children—Mary E., wife of E. L. Meyer, Hutchinson, Kan.; William E. and Edward M., of Peru, Ill.

JOSEPH A. MURRAY, general merchant, was born in Indiana, in 1840. At the age of twenty-one, he began teaching school, and continued in that occupation several years. He was then Superintendent of Schools in Pike County, Ind., three years, and taught in the Normal School three years, and in the High School in Davis County one year. He then came to Kansas, and engaged in the ministry two years, and was then Superintendent of Schools two years, in 1873-74. Then engaged in mercantile business until 1877, when he spent a year in Illinois, engaged in preaching. He returned to Kansas in 1878, and has been in mercantile business since that time. He has been largely instrumental in organizing schools and churches, and has a large interest in real estate in Columbus and Cherokee County. He was married to R. J. Rivers, of Washington, Ind., in 1862, by whom he had five children. His wife died in June, 1876. He was married to Miss Nancy S. Howerton, of Missouri, in 1878. They have one child—Minnie A.

JUDGE CHARLES D. NICHOLS, was born in Calhoun County, Mich., October 6, 1842. When but eight years of age his parents removed to Erie County, Penn., and soon after to what is now known as Brocton, Chautauqua County, N. Y. In 1855, at the age of thirteen years, his parents located near Waupun, in Dodge County, Wis. He received a liberal common school education, and at the outbreak of the rebellion, of 1861-65, was apprenticed to learn wagon and carriage making. When the first call for troops was made by President Lincoln, he identified himself with the Waupun Light Guards or Militia Company, which tendered their services to the Governor of Wisconsin. After acceptance they became Company D, of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers, with which company he remained until his discharge July 1, 1864, participating with them in many of the more important engagements of the rebellion. On his return from the army, ascertaining that his health had been so impaired by the exposures incident to the war, he determined to fit himself for a business life, and took a year's preparatory course in, and afterward graduated from the Eastman National Business College at Chicago. In 1869, he came to Kansas with a view to location, and took a claim in Crawford County. In 1870, he moved to Columbus, where he now resides. Soon after locating at this point he became connected with the *Workingman's Journal*, as local editor, and afterward as half owner and publisher. During this time he began the study of law under the tutorship of Amos Sanford, with the view of making the practice of law his profession. In 1872, having disposed of his interest in the *Journal*, he made a visit to his former home, and while there was appointed by the Governor Probate Judge of Cherokee County. Returning at once, he immediately entered upon the duties of his office, to which he was appointed three times in succession. The lead excitement breaking out meanwhile, he entered actively into the development of the mining interests of the county. In 1880, he received the appointment of Deputy Clerk of the county, which position he held until 1882, when he renewed a copartnership formed in 1879, and began the business of real estate and loan broker, as the junior member of the firm of Caldwell & Co. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and is at present Secretary of the R. A. Chapter in this city. In July, 1880, he was selected Colonel of the Second Regiment of the Border Tier Brigade, G. A. R. and Veterans. In January, 1883, he received an appointment on the staff of the Department Commander of the State G. A. R. Judge Nichols was married, in 1866, to Miss Georgie L. Nudd, of Waupun, Wis. They have one child, Elmer C. Nichols.

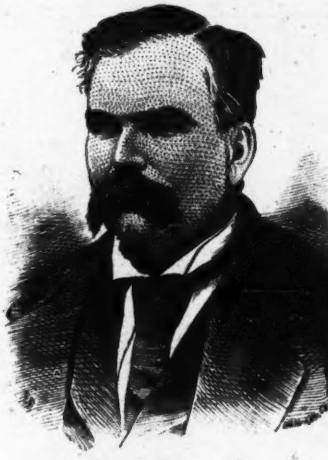

C D Nichols

LOT P. PATTY, M. D., was born in Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, January 28, 1821. His parents dying when he was only ten years of age, he was left on his own resources, and we find him at the age of eighteen and unaided but by his own exertions, taking up the study of his profession under the preceptorship of Dr. Lindsey, of Ohio, and later attending lectures at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1842. He then began the practice of his profession in Miami County, Ohio, and after a few years of active practice, he traveled through the western country and finally located in Huntington County, Ind., where he remained until 1848. He then made an extensive trip through the western States and eventually located at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where he followed his profession for a few years, after which he located in St. Louis, and continued the practice of his profession until 1854. He then came to Kansas and located at Leavenworth, where he practiced about three years. During this time the State was agitated politically, and Dr. Patty took an active part with the Anti-Slavery Democrats, but being unable to organize that party he allied himself with the Free-State party, which he subsequently represented in the Kansas Legislature, known as the Topeka Constitution, and here began the troubles that tested the true nobility of his manhood. For this he was persecuted, his house was fired into, his life threatened, and he was for the time being compelled to leave his adopted State. He immediately repaired to his native State and interested many in behalf of the principles he had espoused, and formed a body of men prepared for the consequences, returning here. He was, however, unmolested upon his return, and in the winter of 1856-57 he located in Topeka and continued the practice of his profession until 1867. In 1868 he located here and has been very reputably and successfully connected with the practice of his profession since, and an avowed supporter of the party that has made his adopted State what it is to-day. He is a liberal supporter of all organizations that have for their object the elevation of the standard of morals of society. Latterly Dr. Patty has retired from active practice and is devoting his attention to dairy farming. He was married in Huntington, Ind., to Miss Sarah Jane Dortch, a native of Tennessee, but descendant of a Virginia family. They have a family of three daughters living, Blanche A., widow of the late L. F. H. Williams; Ann E., now Mrs. John N. Ritter, of Columbus, and Nellie May. Blanche A. Williams belongs to the Christian Church, Mrs. Ritter and Nellie May belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ELISHA PERKINS, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Columbus, was born in Indiana April 16, 1832. He received a business education while living on the farm, and at the age of twenty-one began farming in Indiana, remaining in that State until 1873, when he came to Cherokee County, Kansas, and located in Sheridan Township, on a farm of 160 acres, which he improved and ran as a grain and stock farm. After three years he sold out, went to Salamanca Township, where he took a farm of 320 acres, which he improved and is now running as a grain and stock farm. Has also a full line of all kinds of fruits. In August, 1882, Mr. Perkins moved to Columbus, where he owns property in houses and lots, and has since been looking after his personal business. He is a member of the Christian Church, and was married to Miss Zerelda Gates, of Indiana, in 1852. They have ten children living—Harriette, Ellen, Mark, Rachel, William, Nancy, Louisa, Sallie, Elisha; Orlena, deceased.

LEWIS PRILL, grain dealer, was born in Bavaria, Germany, 1836, and came to America in 1852. After spending a few years in the East he came West and engaged at merchandising in Illinois, as clerk till 1859, when he went to Colorado and engaged at mining and merchandising which he successfully carried on for seven years. In 1866 he located in Fort Scott, Kansas, and carried on grocery business till 1873, when he came here and has been engaged in his present industry since. In 1874 he married Miss Mattie Hill, a native of Illinois. They have one little girl, Fannie Bertha. Mr. Prill has worked actively in developing this point as a grain market. He has a large steam elevator in connection with his business on the K. C., Ft. S. & G. R. R., 80x28, with a capacity of holding 40,000 bushels of corn, and a sheller run in connection, capable of shelling 8,000 bushels of corn in a day, also an elevator on the St. L. & S. F. R. R. 75x18, with a capacity of holding 10,000 bushels of corn. He also carries on a farm of 240 acres in Pleasant View Township, well improved and containing about 1,500 fruit trees of different kinds.

HORACE C. PURSEL, Probate Judge elect, was born in Pennsylvania in 1830. He was raised on a farm and learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed a short time and then went to Minnesota on a government survey two years. He then was in Michigan one year, and subsequently in Omaha and Council Bluffs. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1857, and resided in Atchison County, engaged in mercantile business for nine years. In 1867-68 and 1869 he was in Alabama in cotton business, and returned to Kansas, and located in Cherokee County, in the winter of 1870, where he was engaged in general merchandise business for three years. He was elected Police Judge and Justice of the Peace in 1874, and was elected Probate Judge in 1879 for two years, being re-elected to the latter office November 7, 1882, for two years. He was United States Commissioner for the district of Kansas two years, and was the first Postmaster at Muscotah, Kansas. He is Secretary of Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association.

JEHIEL RAILSBACK, attorney, was born in Wayne County, Ind., November 22, 1833. He received a classical education, graduating from the law department of Asbury University of Indiana, in 1855. After graduating, he began practice at Richmond, Ind., and continued until 1879, excepting three years, during which time he was engaged in cotton planting in Mississippi and was also interested in politics; was a delegate in the Mississippi Constitutional Convention that met in Jackson, January, 1868, under the reconstruction laws in that State. In 1868 he was nominated for Congress in the Second Mississippi Congressional District. In 1879, he came to Columbus, Cherokee, County, Kansas, and resumed the practice of law. He has since bought and sold considerable real estate. He loans money on real estate and personal property. He was prosecuting attorney in Wayne County, Ind., two years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. In 1872 he married Miss Anna Rebecca Jackson, of Dublin, Ireland.

JOHN A. RATCLIFF, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Columbus, was born in Ohio, June 10, 1839. He received a common school education, and began farming in Indiana at the age of twenty-one, in which he continued ten years. He came to Kansas in 1872, and located where he now resides, buying 240 acres of land, of which 180 are now in cultivation. Raises stock, grain and all kinds of fruits, and also owns forty acres in Crawford Township. He was elected Township Treasurer of Salamanca Township. Is member of Methodist Episcopal Church, and is class leader in same. Is Odd Fellow. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Davis, of Indiana, in 1860. They have three children, Martha E., Essa M., Mary A. and Charles W., deceased.

GEORGE W. READ, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Columbus, was born in Illinois July 16, 1842. He was left an orphan at the age of fifteen, and worked on a farm until 1865, and then enlisted in the United States service, and there remained until the war closed and was honorably discharged, and was then traveling one year with a patent medicine. He farmed during 1867-68, and came to Kansas in 1869, and settled on his present farm of 160 acres, which he improved and is running as a stock and grain farm. Mr. Read has a good line of fruits on his farm. He is a member of the Christian Church. He was married to Miss Sarah A. Spears, of Illinois, March 23, 1869. They have three children—Laura A., Nellie G., Freddie A., Ira I. (deceased), George R. (deceased), Minnie Q. (deceased), and Forest and Narsissie (twins, deceased).

CHARLES REINHARDT, meat market, was born in Europe in 1847. He came to the United States in 1868, and located in Iowa, whence he moved to Belleville, Ill., and was in the butcher business in that State nine years. He then came to Columbus, Kan., and opened his present business. Mr. Reinhardt owns fine city and county property, and also mining interests in Joplin, Mo., and in Carterville, Mo. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. He was married to Miss Emma Stillman of Illinois, in 1876. They have three children—Phillip, Alma and Pearl.

REV. A. G. ROBB, a Methodist minister, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, June 10, 1848. He received an academic education. Between the ages of sixteen and twenty-three, he taught school, in the meantime reading law. At the age of twenty-two he joined the M. E. Church. At the age of twenty-two, he entered a traveling connection in Ohio. During Pittsburg Conference he served at Belmont, Clarington, Ohio. In 1876, fell in East Ohio Conference and went to Sumerton, Ohio, for three years. He went to Kansas in September, 1880, was at Neodesha eighteen months, and, in March, 1882, went to Columbus. At Neodesha he received 139 converts into the church, paid the church debt of $636, which had been running nine years, built a new church costing $1,250, and, finally free of debt, dedicated it. He is an Odd Fellow, member of School Board, and Examiner of city schools.

WILLIAM H. RODGERS, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Cherry, was born in Iowa in 1852. In 1871, he came to Kansas, and, locating at his present home in Cherokee County, he engaged in farming. He has a well improved stock and grain farm of eighty acres. In 1875, he was married to Miss Nancy Wills, of Iowa, and has three children—Frances, Willie and Alonzo.

CHARLES A. SAUNDERS, dealer in general merchandise, was born in the town of Bridgewater, Oneida County, N. Y., September 26, 1847. He received a liberal education, attended several terms at Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, N. Y., and graduated from Eastman Commercial College in the spring of 1865. At four years of age, he moved with his parents to Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he lived till 1866. In the spring of 1866, he went to Illinois, where he engaged in business for about six years, principally soliciting and collecting for an insurance company, after which time he came to Kansas and was employed by the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Galveston Railway Company as agent at Columbus and other points on the road for about six years. In 1876, he was elected Mayor of the city of Columbus. During his administration, the city indebtedness was reduced from $1,800 to about $800 without making a levy on the taxable property for city purposes for a single cent. It being the first and only administration that had made no levy for city purposes in the history of the city either before or after his administration. In 1877, he was elected County Clerk of Cherokee County, and re-elected in 1879, holding the office four years. In 1879, was the only candidate elected on the Democratic ticket in the county. At the expiration of the second term of office as County Clerk, he engaged in the real estate and loan business. Has been engaged in his present business about one year. The first settlers of Cherokee County believed the Government would extend to them the usual terms of purchase or homestead to their lands; but, instead, the government sold what was known as the Cherokee Neutral Lands, which embraced the lands of Cherokee and other counties, to James F. Joy and the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Galveston Railway Company for $1 per acre. The railroad company placed such a high price on their lands that the settlers refused to purchase and organized a land league to oppose the railroad company. The leaguers would not purchase the land themselves, and, in self-defence, refused to let others purchase at prices and on terms of the railroad company. The government sent troops into the county to guard the railroad. The land question overshadowed all others, and, for a few years, was about all the politics in Cherokee County. This state of affairs was keeping out emigration and retarding the growth of the county. Several committees had been sent to Boston and other places to confer with the railroad officials and try and compromise the trouble, but all had failed to accomplish any good. In January, 1880, Mr. Saunders, with the assistance of two or three citizens of the county, succeeded in effecting a compromise with the railroad company, by which the railroad company agreed to make a large reduction on price of their lands if the settlers would purchase at least 50,000 acres for cash by July 1, 1880. The proposition was accepted by the people, and Mr. Saunders started at once for New York and the East to negotiate a loan for the people to purchase their homes with. The arrangements were so well managed that by July 1, 1880, Mr. Saunders had sold and paid the company for 118,000 acres, he being appointed to manage the business by both the people and railroad company. After many years of trouble and failure to compromise, Mr. Saunders succeeded in arranging a satisfactory settlement of the "vexed land question" so quietly that none outside of the league knew of it until the matter was all settled, and to him, more than any other person, is due the credit for obtaining for the farmers of Cherokee County their homes and settling a trouble since which has put the county on the highway to prosperity. He is interested in lead and zinc mines in Cherokee County, and owns two good farms in the same county. Also owns an orange grove in Florida of 500 trees. For the past three years he has spent his winters in Florida, and returned to Kansas in the spring. He has traveled over the greater portion of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. He was married to Miss Jessie L. Casselman, of Columbus, Kan., in June, 1874. They have lost their only child—Jay R., who died in August, 1882, aged nearly five years. Mr. Saunders takes an active part in all matters pertaining to the interests of Cherokee County, and is considered one of the leading men of the county.

HANNIBAL SCOVELL, manufacturer and dealer in apiarian supplies, was born in Galena, Delaware County, Ohio, and reared in Steuben County, Ind., where he was identified with carpentering and farming industry until 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and after an active service of sixteen months, was discharged on account of wounds received at Pittsburg Landing, and pensioned. In 1867, he located here and was principally identified with the mercantile business until 1874, when he engaged in raising bees exclusively, and has successfully carried it on since. In 1879, he formed the present partnership of H. Scovell and T. P. Anderson under the firm name of Scovell & Anderson, for the prosecution of the business on a more extensive scale, and has very successfully conducted it since. In November, 1876, he married Miss Leah Elder, a native of Indiana. They have a family of three sons—Harlan B., Leslie E., and Wilsie E. Mr. Scovell has always worked actively for the development of the social and industrial life of Columbus. He was one of the original owners of the town site and was active in the organization of the town.

P. F. SHACKLE, druggist, of the firm of Shockle & Willis, was born in Ohio October 9, 1835. He received a scientific education in Ohio and Illinois, and commenced business in 1863, having taught school prior to this time. He opened a drug and grocery business in Berlin, Ill., which he continued two years. He then taught school six months, and was afterward in the drug business in Woodhull, Ill., four years, when he sold out and went into the same business in Iowa, remaining five years. He came to Columbus, Kan., in 1873, and commenced his present business. He owns farm lands in the county, city property, and has a branch drug store in Weir City, Kan. He was Postmaster and Justice of the Peace in Berlin, Ill., and is now a member of A., F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W. He was married to Miss Lizzie B. Weir, of Woodhull, Ill., July 5, 1861. They have five children living—Mollie, Harry M., Thomas W., Lizzie E., Alice and Madge. They have lost two children—Hattie Zoe and Ira D.

JAMES A. SHERIDAN, Mason, was born in Kentucky, December 31, 1828. He was raised on a farm, received a business education and learned the mason's trade, in which he was engaged in Kentucky until 1859. He then went to Illinois and worked at his trade ten years; thence to Missouri, where he worked at his trade a short time, coming to Kansas in 1869, where he took a claim and farmed two years. He then went to Fort Scott and remained a short time and where he still owns a residence, and then resided in Crawford County until 1879, at which time he came to Columbus, where he has worked at his trade since that time. He is a member of the Congregational Church. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Cofferm, of Ohio, in 1851, who died in 1871. Their six children were Sarah, Cornelia, Lottie, Sophronia and Olla, and Eva, deceased. He was married to Mrs. Mary F. Swinney, of Missouri, in 1876. They have had three children—Eddie, Carl and Clyde, twins.

A. H. SKIDMORE, attorney, was born in Virginia, February 14, 1856. He received a liberal education, attending the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. He was admitted to the bar September 15, 1876, came to Columbus in 1876 and commenced practice. He has been twice Justice of the Peace and is a notary public; is a member of K. of P. He was married to Miss Hattie A. Allen, of Cherokee County, Kan., who died in December, 1879, leaving one child, Daisy A. He was married to Miss Alice M. O. Allen, of Cherokee County, Kan., January, 1882.

THOMAS A. STOCKSLAGER, Deputy Probate Judge and Justice of the Peace, was born in Indiana in 1847. He remained a student until the age of nineteen, at which time he began teaching school. After teaching one year, he came, in 1868, to Cherokee County, Kan., where he taught school two years and was County Superintendent two years. In 1873, he again began teaching and taught five years. In 1878, he became connected with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Survey, remaining with that company two years, and then went to Weir City and taught school two years. He was appointed Deputy Probate Judge January, 1882, and is a member of the School Board of examiners of Cherokee County. He is a member of the orders of A., F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W.

W. E. SWANSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 3, P. O. Columbus, was born in Wilkes County, N. C., in 1825, but was reared in Wayne County, Ky. In 1850, he located in Wayne County, Iowa, where he was identified with farming and blacksmithing till 1864; he then spent two years in travel through the States of California and Oregon and Idaho and Washington Territories, locating here in 1866, where he has been actively connected with his present industry since. He was married, in 1846, in Kentucky, to Miss Susan J. Edgmand, a native of Kentucky. They have a family of three sons and three daughters—Elizabeth, now Mrs. G. W. Hoyt, of Columbus; J. T., teacher in Calusa County, Cal.; G. M., of same county; Fidella, now Mrs. William Bolen, of Bute County, Cal.; Catherine and G. W., at home. Mr. Swanson is serving his second term as County Commissioner and has been very active in the general development of this locality. His farm consists of 160 acres, under a complete state of cultivation, well fenced with hedge and wire fences, and having nice buildings and a beautiful orchard containing 300 apple, 60 peach trees and all other kinds of fruit raised here.

DAVID SVANCE, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Columbus, was born in Illinois April 13, 1831. He was raised on a farm and continued that business for himself, commencing at the age of twenty-one and continued it in Illinois until 1855. He was then in Iowa on a farm until 1869, then in Missouri in the same occupation until 1881, at which time he came to Kansas and bought his present home, consisting of a farm of 160 acres, which he is now improving, and growing stock, grain and fruit. He also has two farms of eighty and sixty improved acres in Missouri, containing fine grain land. He was married to Miss Louisa Farno, of Illinois, in 1852. They have five children—Lizzie J., Mary J., Sarah, Amanda and Harvey.

JOHN E. TUTTON, District Clerk, was born in Illinois May 22, 1851. He received a common school education and came to Kansas at the age of eighteen. He first was employed as a clerk in a dry goods store at Baxter Springs one year, and was then in a drug store at Eureka, Kan., then to Baxter Springs; then went to St. Louis and remained one year at school in a mercantile college, and on his return to Baxter was engaged in hotel business three years. He next went to Missouri as division agent for the Southwestern Stage Company. Then came back to Baxter as cashier and book keeper for Sorber Mining and Smelting Company one year, then went to Galesburg, Ill., and was in hotel business a short time. From Galesburg he went to Loup City, Neb., and engaged in general merchandising one year; then was at Baxter Springs five months as agent for the Wells & Fargo Express. He was then in Texas in a hotel, then in Webb City, Mo., in 1877, in general merchandising. In 1878, he remained in Baxter a short time and then went to Columbus, Kan., as Deputy County Treasurer two years. In the fall of 1880, he was elected to the office of District Clerk. He was married to Miss Lora Crothers, of Sparta, Ill., November 17, 1880.

GEORGE THEIS, JR., of the firm of Harlon, Theis & Foster, was born in St. Louis in 1862. He received a classical education and began clerking in a drug store at the age of eighteen, remaining one year. He was then with Murray & Foster one year, and afterward with Ritter & Doubleday in their bank seven months, entering into his present partnership July 6, 1882.

S. B. THROOP, of the firm of Throop & Middaugh, wagon and carriage works, Columbus. Mr. Throop is a native of Washtenaw County, Mich., and took up his apprenticeship in 1860, at the age of twenty-one. In 1866, he established a business at Milan, Mich., and successfully carried it on till 1871, when he came to Kansas. In 1876, he established the present business and has very successfully carried it on since. In 1867, he married Miss Irena Fuller, of his native State. They have one son and daughter—Nellie A. and James C. In 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Twentieth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service till the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He is an active member of John A. Dix Post, No. 54, G. A. R., and of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. societies.

JAMES A THOMPSON, farmer and stock-dealer, eight miles southwest of Columbus. He was born in Indiana in 1838 and was engaged on a farm until the age of twenty-six. He then began the mercantile business, which he continued for one year. He came to Kansas in 1864 and settled in Shawnee County, where he remained seven years, and then resided in Missouri six years, engaged in farming and stock business. He then lived in Galena, Kan., where he was teaming three years for Col. Stone; then in Centre Creek, Kan., farming and stock-raising until 1879. He owns a quarter section of land, which he has fully stocked. He is now School Director of his district. He is a member of the order of Freemasons.

J. W. TOMPKINS, manufacturer of harness, saddles, etc., is a native of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. In 1859, at the age of sixteen, he began his profession and was identified with it in his native State till 1869, when he located in Huntley Grove, Ill., and carried it on there till [illegible] when he located here and has very successfully carried on his business here since. In 1874, he married Miss Nettie Cushman, a native of McHenry County, Ill. Mr. Tompkins has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of this city since locating.

THOMAS M. TOWNSEND, farmer, P. O. Columbus, was born in the State of New York, March 20, 1820. He received an academic education and began farming at the age of fourteen in New York, where he remained until 1876, at which time he came to Kansas and settled on his present farm, which contains 320 acres, now run as a grain, stock and fruit farm. In 1882, he sold 500 bushels of apples at $1 per bushel. He has peaches and plums and all kinds of small fruits in abundance. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married to Miss Sarah M. Rappleye, of New York State, in 1848. They have five children—Abram Rappleye, Sarah Alice, Thomas Irving, Harry Clay and Willis Chester Tarus. Abram Rappleye was born in 1849, graduating at Cornell University, of Ithaca, N. Y., in 1872; he attended the Medical School at Philadelphia in 1873. Was married to Ida Baker, of Ithaca, in 1874. He is now running a drug store at Marshalltown, Iowa. Sarah Alice was born in 1850, and married, in 1879, to M. M. Edmiston, a lawyer, of Columbus, Kan. The remaining children are at home attending school under Prof. Cutler, of Fort Scott, Kan.

JOHN T. VEATCH, County Clerk, was born in Rockport, Ind., April 16, 1840. At the age of nineteen, he married and began farming, which he followed up to 1867, when he came to Kansas and located in Cherokee County, near Baxter Springs, where he remained until the fall of 1861, when he was elected County Clerk and came to Columbus. He was Township Trustee of Spring Valley Township two years. He was married to Miss Madora Bennett, of Rockport, Ind., in 1859. Mr. Veatch is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

JULIUS L. VIERECK, hardware merchant, was born in Prussia, in 1842, and came to the United States in 1865. Landing at New York, he went to Tipton, Mo., one year clerking, and then to Osage Mission, Kan., in 1866, where he remained two years, and came to Columbus in 1868. He started here a hardware business, to which he has since added queensware, woodenware, etc. He was elected School Treasurer in 1870, for two years. Is member of I. O. O. F., and A., F. & A. M. Mr. Viereck has done much to improve the town of Columbus, having built a fine business block, a residence for himself, and three tenement houses. He was married to Miss Helen Loowen, of Fort Scott, Kan., in 1870. They have five children—Edwin, Carl, Jessie, Frank and Laura.

DAVID VINCENT, proprietor of restaurant, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1836. He began farming at the age of nineteen, and continued that occupation until 1860, when he went into the grocery business in Iowa, where he remained three years. Coming to Kansas in 1873, he started a general store, which he run for two years, and was then clerking, buying grain and keeping hotel until 1880, when he began his present business. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the I. O. O. F. He was married to Miss R. Moorehead, of Pennsylvania, in 1861, and has four children—Ida L., Elizabeth J., Catharine M. and Clark S.

GOVEY WADE, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Columbus, was born in Indiana, in 1817. He removed to Virginia with his parents at the age of seven years, which State remained his home for many years. At the age of seventeen, he learned the blacksmith's trade in Virginia, which he worked at eleven years, when he left Virginia and was absent four years. He was then in Virginia two years, in Iowa twenty-three years, and came to Cherokee County, Kan., in 1875, when he bought and located on his present farm, which he improved, and upon which he is now raising stock and grain, and is one of the substantial farmers of the county. He was County Commissioner and Justice of the Peace in Iowa, and is a member of the United Brethren. He was married to Miss Susan Bland, of Pennsylvania, in 1835, and they have eight children living—Dilla, Eliza, Rachel M., Alexander, Thomas, George W., Palmyra and Andy J. Elsey J. deceased.

WILLIAM WALKE, farmer, Section 23 P. O. Columbus, was born in Union County, Ohio, January 4, 1836. He began farming in Ohio at the age of twenty-one, and continued until 1862, at which time he entered the army, leaving the service in July, 1865. He then ran a farm in Ohio, until 1880, at that time going to Kansas, buying 160 acres of land in Cherokee County, and improving part of it. He is now raising stock, grain and fruit. He was Township Supervisor in Ohio. He was married to Miss Ruhama Hammond, of Ohio, in 1859, and has three children—Anthony, William Henry and Lottie.

REV. JOHN M. WATSON, pastor of the Orthodox Friends Church, was born in Ohio, December 30, 1829. He was reared on a farm, and received a partial high school education, and followed farming to the age of thirty-five years in Ohio, at which time he began missionary work in Mississippi. He next engaged in the manufacture of farm implements, which he continued eight years, since which time he has again engaged in missionary and church work in Ohio, Indian Territory and Kansas. He has always taken an active part in the church and Sunday school work, and since coming here has established schools among the Cherokee and Shawnee Indians, and has assisted in establishing four churches among the Orthodox Friends.

WILLIAM D WELLS, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Columbus, was born in Indiana, December 18, 1833. He received a common school education, and began farming in Illinois at the age of twenty-two. In 1862, he went into the army, and was discharged in 1863, in consequence of being shot in the head, which rendered him unable to work for two years. He then farmed in Missouri one year, and came to Kansas in 1870, where he remained a short time, and then went to the Black Hills, and was one year in the mines. He then returned to Kansas and engaged in drug business in Crawford County six months, coming from there to Cherokee County, where he bought eighty acres of land, which he partially improved, and upon which he is now raising grain and stock. He is a member of the Christian Church, and was married to Miss Phelena Grew, of Ohio, in 1866. Their children are, Icyphena, Phinly, James, Elmer, Florence, Cora and Willie.

ISAAC P. WEST, druggist, was born in Ohio, June 22, 1845. He was raised in Ohio, and at the age of eighteen joined the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, in which he served for six months, and then enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry for one year. He served seven months, and was then mustered out and attended school one year in Cambridge, Ill., at the end of which time he was employed as a clerk in a store at Galva, Ill., for a short time, and then went into the restaurant business at Woodhull, Ill., remaining six months. He was then employed as a clerk in a drug store at Woodhull, Ill., one year, at the end of which time he bought an interest in the firm and remained about nine years. He then came to Columbus, Kan., and began the drug business in 1876. Mr. West is a member of the K. of P. He was married to Miss Jennie E. Hunter, of Ohio, in 1871. They have two children—Claud R. and Lisle E.

JOHN WHITCRAFT, restaurant, was born in Ohio, October 28, 1828. He lived on a farm in Ohio to the age of twenty-six, at which time he went to Illinois and remained there six years on a farm, and was then on a farm in Iowa seven years. In April, 1866, he came to Cherokee County, Kan , located a farm and started grocery business in 1867, on Cheney Creek, before the county was organized. He remained there four or five years, and in 1871-72 came to Columbus and engaged in dry goods and grocery business, which he followed six or seven years, and then started his present restaurant. In the meantime, he was furnishing the contractors on the San Francisco Railroad with supplies, and lost about $3,000 by them. He is now City Treasurer of Columbus, having been Councilman three times. He was married to Miss J. A. Hoyt, of Cadiz, Ohio, in 1851. They have four children—Clara C., James A., Charles A. and John C.

O. N. WILLIAMS, nurseryman, was born in Iowa, April 21, 1845. When eighteen years of age, he joined the army, serving for two years. He began work in the nursery at the age of twenty-one, in Iowa, where he remained for one year, and then removed to Missouri, where he was engaged in the same business for one year, then to Cherokee County, Kan., in 1867. He bought and improved eighty acres, on which he ran a general nursery until 1882, when he sold out, subsequently engaging in the fruit farming business in Arkansas. He owns unimproved land in Missouri, and has served as Township Clerk two terms. He is a member and a Deacon of the Christian Church. He was married to Miss Mattie A. Long, of Indiana, in 1874. They have one child—Claude C.

A. D. WILSON, strawberry farmer, P. O. Columbus, was born in Ohio, September 26, 1820. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine, and after reading three years, he attended lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio. After a short visit to Wisconsin, he returned to Ohio in 1844, and in 1848 went to Illinois, where he commenced the active practice of his profession, and followed it twenty-one years. He came to Kansas in 1869, and is now located in Columbus, where he has been engaged in improving his farm, and turning it into a strawberry farm. He has now about twelve acres of vines.

T. J. WILSON, Superintendent of the Columbus Coal Company's shaft, is a native of Trumbull County, Ohio. In 1853, he located with his people in Muscatine County, Iowa, where he was connected with the stock industry till the war, when he enlisted in Company M, Second Iowa Cavalry in 1861, and remained in active service for over three years, when he was honorably discharged. In 1867, he located here and engaged at farming and stock raising for a few years, after which he engaged at stock dealing exclusively, and has very successfully carried it on to the present, retiring from it now to pay more attention to his coal interests. In 1866, he married Miss Eleanor E. Simpson, a native of Canada. They have a family of two sons and one daughter—Winnie C., Claude L. and Floyd E. Mr. Wilson and family are very respected members of the Methodist Church. He has been an active public official in his county, having served it as Deputy Sheriff for three terms, and his township as Trustee for three terms. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W. society here.

W. H. WILSON, of the firm of Wilson Bros., grain dealers, is a native of Fulton County, Ill., and removed here, at the age of ten years, with his people in 1857, who settled in Johnson County, where he was reared to the farming business. In 1877, he engaged in the grain trade, and has been very successfully connected with it since. In 1880, he came from Johnson County here and established the present business, which will amount to a deal of 250,000 bushels per annum. In 1872, he married Miss Emma Nesselrhode, a native of Adams County, Ill. They have a family of one son and four daughters—Minnie, Flora, Rutherford S., Mabel and Ida. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and family are active members of the Methodist Church.

CLARENCE L. WOODRUFF, Register of Deeds and real estate broker, was born in Iowa May 15, 1850. At the age of twenty, he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the United States Court at Topeka, Kan., holding the office for three years. He was then in Neosho Falls in the stock business for two years, then in Cherokee County a short time, in Leavenworth, Kan., a short time, and located in Cherokee County in 1877, having since that time resided in Columbus. He was elected Register of Deeds in 1879, and re-elected in 1881 for two years. Mr. Woodruff associated himself with the Southeastern Kansas Real Estate and Loan Company in February, 1882, of which he is Treasurer. He is a large owner of city and county real estate.

BAXTER SPRINGS.

This beautiful little city is situated in the southern part of Cherokee County, near Spring River, and about twelve miles south of Columbus and one mile north of the Indian Territory. The ground upon which the city stands borders on either side of a small ravine which not only adds to the picturesqueness of the site, but as well affords most excellent drainage.

The first settlement was made in the vicinity by A. Baxter, in 1858, whose claim adjoined the site on the northeast. Hitherto the land belonged to the Government, and was known as the Government strip. In 1865, a man by the name of Jeff Davis and one Armstrong, each took claims, Davis locating his claim on the west side of Baxter's, and Armstrong's claim bounded Davis' claim on the south. The claim shanties of these three men were the only buildings to be seen in the vicinity where the town is now located. The restrictions upon the Texas cattle drive caused them to halt near this place, which was the main cause for starting a town.

In 1866, Capt. M. Mann and J. J. Barnes laid out a town site of eighty acres, and named it Baxter Springs, in honor of A. Baxter, the first settler, and also for the springs that are found here, which are said to possess medical properties. The site was mostly upon the Davis claim, and a part on the Armstrong claim, both of which came into the possession of Mann and Barnes.

Several additions have since been made to the site, and it now comprises an area of about one entire section. These additions are Brewster's first and second, Dunbar's first and second, Barnes', Giswolds', Riggins', Mann's, Soloman's, Kingman's and Vanepp's Additions, the latter being a part of the Baxter farm.

The first house built upon the site was the log dwelling belonging to Armstrong and Davis. This, however, was erected prior to the establishment of the site, as such. The first building erected upon the site, after it was laid out, was a small shanty built by Ben Gump. The next was a small store, built by A. F. Powell, in which he put a stock of general goods. Bobstein & Dudley erected a room, and A. Mathews put in it a stock of hardware. B. F. Townsend next opened a shoe store. These, together with a hotel built by W. Hyland, were the only business buildings erected in 1866. Stimulated by the business created by the immense Texas cattle trade, the town grew with great rapidity, and everybody was in a fever heat of excitement. Money was plenty and the merchants did a flourishing business. Society was in a state of chaos. Here was a rendezvous for the notorious Texas cow boy, the gambler, prostitute, saloon keeper, and the multitude of villains and ruffians which infest these cattle towns. Saloons and bawdy and dance houses of the most virulent character were numerous, and the town, especially during the season when the cattle were being driven in, was in one continuous state of uproar, night and day. So great, indeed, was the excitement and the consequent rapid growth, that, as early as 1872, the town had a population of nearly 4,000. This condition of things inspired the people of the town with the utmost confidence in the greatness of their future. As a result of this, a most lavish system of expenditure of the public money was made toward public enterprise and improvement. In 1869, the town voted bonds to the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad to the amount of $150,000. In 1871, $25,000 in bonds were voted, and a school building was erected costing the full amount. During the same year, $10,000 in bonds were voted, and the proceeds applied to the erection of a court house and jail, which the town intended to donate to the county, in the hope of Baxter Springs being made the county seat, as a consideration. In 1873, an issue of $4,000 in bonds was made for the improvement of the streets. Thus, regardless of what developments of an unfortunate nature might take place in the future, the town had already heaped upon herself a bonded indebtedness far in excess of the entire assessed valuation of all the property. Subsequent legislation upon the subject caused the Texas cattle trail to be moved further to the west. Thus it was taken from Baxter Springs, and as has been done repeatedly, gave impetus to the starting and building up of similar towns in the State along the border of the Indian Territory.

By reason of this change, Baxter Springs lost most of that which hitherto stimulated her growth, and the mere country trade that was left was insufficient to support so large a town. In consequence, the population was soon materially diminished, many of the inhabitants seeking other fields, and the excitement caused by the discovery of the rich lead mines about eight miles east of the town, drew away scores of people. As a result of these depressing circumstances, the rate of taxation became enormous, and many property owners abandoned their possessions, and left the place to avoid the payment of taxes. A portion of the property was sold for taxes, and lots and blocks sold for mere nominal sums, some lots having been purchased as low as 17 cents. The bondholders, seeing the unfavorable situation of affairs, were willing to accept almost any sort of a compromise on their securities, and, happily for the town, a compromise was effected upon all the bonds, the rate varying from 18 to 50 cents on the dollar. In this way, the entire bonded indebtedness was discharged, with the exception of about $20,000. This was discharged by an issue of funding bonds to that amount, which was made on January, 1880. These bonds fall due in thirty years' time, and draw 6 per cent interest.

Baxter Springs was made the county seat for Cherokee County in November, 1867. This also served as a stimulant to its growth, but it was of short duration, since, in February of 1869, it was removed to Columbus. The site of the town is rendered historic as being the scene of the massacre of Gen. Blunt's body guard in 1863, which took place immediately upon what is now a part of the city. A more detailed account of this incident appears in the general history of Cherokee County.

During the war, the Third Wisconsin Regiment was posted at a point a little northeast of the town, where they made light fortifications of earthworks, traces of which still remain. A little way south of the town a body of colored troops also had their fortifications.

Although the town had already been laid out, and considerable growth had been attained and much improvement made, yet the property was without perfect title. Neither had the title been made perfect until after its organization as a city of the second class. When this was done, the land was then entered by the Mayor, L. G. Denton, who, after having obtained legal title, deeded to each property-holder his respective share.

A national cemetery is located about one mile west of the city, in which a considerable number of interments have been made. Noticeable among those who here find a last resting place are the veterans who composed Gen. Blunt's body guard, and who were slaughtered at Baxter Springs by Quantrill's guerrillas in 1863.

The city is situated on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, by means of which it has immediate connection with Kansas City and Joplin, Mo.

Baxter Springs was incorporated as a city of the second class as early as 1869. L. G. Denton was elected the first Mayor. Following this in regular order, the following persons were elected to the office of Mayor: H. R. Crowell, elected for two terms; Boyd, Phillip Pfening, J. M. Cooper, two terms, and J. C. Naylor.

In 1866, the Government Post Office Department located an office at this place. William Rebstein was the first Postmaster. Since then the office has been held respectively by W. M. Coulter and William Varick, who was succeeded on the 1st of January, 1883, by William March.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The first public school was taught by Miss Wilcox in the summer of 1866. The school was kept in a small log house, which had been rented for the accommodation of the school. In 1868, a two-story frame house, containing two rooms, was built for school purposes, and was afterward sold to the Methodists for a house of worship. A very elegant and costly school building was erected in 1872. It is a large, two-story brick structure, containing twelve apartments. The building is of very imposing design, and is made of brick and trimmed with cut stone, costing about $25,000. At the present time, the school population is composed of 530 male and 545 female children, or a total number of 1,075.

The city contains five church organizations, each of which is supplied with a comfortable house of worship.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1868, by Rev. J. W. Hawkins. At that time, there was a membership of twenty-five, which has since been increased to the present number of thirty-five. The church building was erected in 1871. It is a neat, one-story brick building, and cost $4,000.

The Methodist Congregation was organized in 1867. Meetings were held in the school building until in 1870, when the frame school building was purchased and fitted up for church purposes.

The Baptists effected an organization, and, in 1872, erected a large brick church. The body subsequently went down, and the building is now occupied by the colored Baptists.

The Episcopal and *Catholic* denominations have small congregations, both of which are supplied with a church house. The Catholic Church was built in 1871, and is a small, brick building. The Episcopal Church, a small frame, was built in 1880.

Baxter Lodge, No. 71, A., F. & A. M., was instituted under a dispensation, with ten members. W. H. Draper was made Worshipful Master; W. H. Urie, Senior Warden; G. M. Bush, Junior Warden; A. Sanford, Secretary; and W. Hyland, Treasurer. The order was chartered October 21, 1878. The following officers were elected: B. F. Townsend, Worshipful Master; M. Rebstein, Senior Warden; W. M. Matheny, Junior Warden; D. W. Cooley, Secretary; and W. Schmidt, Treasurer.

The lodge was chartered with a membership of fifty-one, five Fellow Crafts and eight Entered Apprentices.

A hall was built in connection with the Odd Fellows, which was afterward sold to J. B. Carruth. In 1881, a two-story brick building was purchased from Arthur & Degler, and the upper story fitted up for a lodge-room. The lodge at present has a membership of twenty-two, in full standing. The present officers are: D. Prickett, Worshipful Master; J. H. Smith, Senior Warden; L. G. Kennedy, Junior Warden; A. S. Peacock, Secretary; and G. Stoskoff, Treasurer.

Spring Valley Lodge, No. 51, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1869. The present officers are: W. B. Spencer, Noble Grand, and W. J. Boone, Secretary.

The Society of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized August 23, 1882. The initiatory rites were performed by Col. C. D. Nichols, assisted by a number from the Columbus Post.

Baxter Lodge, No. 15, A. O. U. W., was instituted in July, 1880, with a membership of twelve. W. B. Spencer was chosen Master Workman; S. Day, Recorder; and E. Hodgkins, Treasurer. There is now a membership of forty members. The present officers are: D. C. Coleman, Past Master Workman and Secretary; H. A. Burgess, Master Workman; A. Willard, Foreman; and ——— Jenners, Treasurer.

THE PRESS AND OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The first paper established in Baxter Springs was the Baxter Springs *Herald*. This paper was started by B. R. & N. J. Evans in October, 1867, and was suspended in the following summer.

The Cherokee Sentinel was the next paper started in the town. This sheet was brought into existence by M. W. Coulter and D. C. Holbrook in October, 1868. In April of the next year, W. E. C. Lyons took an interest in the paper, and, in the following December, Holbrook sold out to the other members of the firm. Lyons became editor and Coulter business manager of the concern. The paper subsequently ceased at this place.

The Examiner was established by Mr. Simmons in 1871, but the publication has since ceased.

The Republican was started in 1872, by A. T. Lea. It was sold to A. J. R. Smith May 1, 1876, and subsequently suspended.

The Baxter Springs News was established February 23, 1882, by the Baxter News Company, composed of a number of the business men of the town. W. H. Horner was President of the company, and J. B. Rowley, editor of the paper. On October 14, 1882, it was leased to M. H. Gardner. The paper was started as a seven-column folio, and, on November 16, 1882, it was enlarged to an eight-column folio. The sheet is independent in politics and enjoys a liberal patronage, having a circulation of 500 copies.

The First National Bank was started at Baxter Springs in 1872 by G. Van Winkle, I. H. Wright, H. S. Clark, W. A. Bodkin, J. H. Slater and others. In 1875, it was taken by H. R. Crowell, E. Zelliken, W. W. Mayo, P. J. Pfening and J. M. Cooper. After one year's operation, the institution became the sole possession of H. R. Crowell as a private bank. The capital stock is $10,000, and the deposits average $50,000.

A bank was started in 1871 by Graves & Niles, which, after about two years' operation, collapsed.

Baxter Springs contains but one manufactory. This is the Baxter Flouring Mill, which was built in 1870 by A. Willard. The mill building is a three-story frame, 25x50 feet. It is operated by water-power derived from Spring River, the power consisting of two turbine water wheels. It contains two run of stone, and has a grinding capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day. According to the Assessor's returns in the spring of 1882, the city contained a population of 1,237. This, however, is undoubtedly somewhat less than the actual number, and with the increase since that time the population may be safely estimated at about 1,500. The buildings are considerably scattered, on account of the city at one time being much larger than at present, and covering a large territory, and a number of the buildings being moved away left those remaining in some instances at considerable distances from each other.

The city presents a very fine appearance, since most of the poorer class of houses were taken away and the better and more costly ones were left. For this reason there are considerably more tasty residence buildings than is found in most Kansas towns of a like size. A course of improvement is in steady progress, and the city has fair promise of growth and importance.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

E. B. AMOS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 30, P. O. Baxter Springs, was born in Clinton County, Ind., in 1850, and settled here in 1869, and engaged at his present industry, which he has actively carried on since. In 1873, he married Mrs. Hannah Pearson nee Mitchell. They have a family of four daughters—Alice, Millie, Mabel and Blanche. His farm consists of 160 acres of improved land, containing a nice orchard of various kinds of fruit. He has it well stocked and fenced, and a plentiful supply of water.

PETER AUMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 20, P. O. Baxter Springs, was born in Mifflin County, Penn., in 1830, and was reared in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, to carpentering trade. In 1852, he located in Owen County, Ind., and followed his business successfully there till 1880, when he located here and engaged at his present industry, which he has actively followed since. He married Miss Leah Overhauliser, his first wife, whom he buried in the cemetery in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1850. His second wife was Miss Sarah Bolman, whom he buried in the cemetery in Owen County, Ind., in 1865. They had two sons and one daughter—Jonathan, Martha and Abraham. His third wife was Miss Rebecca Livingston. They have no children. Mr. Auman did active service in Company F, Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the late civil war, from which he was honorably discharged. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, containing a nice orchard of 300 fruit trees of different kinds.

CAPT. HORACE AUSTIN, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Meadville, Crawford Co., Penn., September 1, 1815. At the age of nineteen, he enlisted in Company I, First United States Regular Artillery, in connection with the Florida war, and did five years of active service, when, on account of disabilities, having been shot in seven different places, he was honorably discharged, after the battle of Tustigua, at Jupiter Inlet, Fla. He then returned home, and after a short time located in Gallia County, Ohio, in connection with the farming industry, leaving there in 1854, and settling in De Kalb County, Ill., where he carried on farming actively till 1873, when he came here, and has actively carried it on here since. He married, in 1840, Miss Mary Ann La Due, who was born and reared in New York City, and who departed this life in 1853, and is buried in Poplar Grove Cemetery, Gallia County, Ohio, leaving two daughters—Martha, now Mrs. Andrew Johnson, of Spring Valley Township, and Harriet. In 1855, he married Miss Lovina Reed, a native of Ohio. At the breaking-out of the late civil war, Capt. Austin raised Company K, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and assisted materially in raising the regiment, and commanded his company in active service till his health failed him, and he was compelled to retire. Since coming here he has taken an active part in the development of the social and industrial life of the city; of which he is an honered official.

JULIUS BISCHOFSBERGER, proprietor of Baxter Hotel, livery and feed stables, was born in Prussia in 1839, and was educated to the profession of architect there. In 1867, he came to America and after spending a year in Pennsylvania, he came here and engaged in mercantile business a few years; he carried on lumber business two years, and then engaged at restaurant and hotel business and has successfully carried it on since. In 1878, he started his present livery stable business; he was married in 1866, to Miss Mary Weise, of his native country. They have a family of one son and three daughters—Julius, Jr., Annie, Lena and Amelia; he is an active member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. societies here, and an active worker in the industrial life of this city.

CAPT. HENRY A. BURGESS, proprietor of the Springs hotel, was born in Springfield, Windsor Co., Vt., February 29, 1831, and was educated to the trade of blacksmithing there. Upon the completion of his trade he came West and finally engaged in connection with the railway industry in Michigan upon the M. S. & N. I. R. R. as conductor with which he was identified for a few years. In 1856, he joined a party of colonists of Free-State principles whose object was to settle in Kansas, and located near Lawrence where he remained until 1864, active as an official and citizen. During this time he served as Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives for two terms, and was also assistant Provost Marshal for the eastern district of the State. In 1864, he located in St. Louis and filled a position in the Provost Marshal's office; then subsequently he accepted a position in the city constabulary with which he was connected for twelve years, ten years of which he did service as Captain, retiring from it with the honorable distinction of Senior Captain in 1879, when he came here and engaged principally in mining operations until the present year, when he took charge of the hotel business which he ably represents. During his first residence in Kansas he filled the commissionship of the United States Court for five years. He is a Knight Tem-Templar of the A., F. & A. M. society, and has been an active and worthy member for twenty years; he is also an active member of the A. O. U. W. society here.

JOHN H. BURROWS, tin smith, was born in Indiana in 1851; he received a business education, and at the age of eighteen began tinners' business in Evansville, Ind., which he continued three years. He came to Kansas in 1870, and located in Erie, remaining two years engaged in tin business, and being also a silent partner in grocery store; he was then in Galena a short time, and came from that place to Baxter Springs, and opened his present business. Mr. B. is a Good Templar, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he was married to Miss Clara Wigner, of Kansas, in 1874. They have four children—Ida, Gertie, Maud and George.

E. B. CAMPBELL, agent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1845. At the age of twelve years, he located in Kansas with his people, who settled in Fort Scott, where he was identified with the horticultural industry until 1875, when he accepted a position on this railroad as assistant agent and did work as such at different points on the road until 1878, when he received his present appointment which he has reputably held since. He was married in Scott in 1871, to Miss Alice I. Smith, a native of Macomb County, Ill. They have two little girls—Maud and Edna. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

OLIVER ALLEN COLEMAN, City Attorney, was born on Long Island, N. Y., March 1, 1854; he received a classical collegiate education, graduating at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1875, and received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. In the fall of 1875, he entered the law office of Samuel A. Bowen, of Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y., as a student; he was admitted to practice May 9, 1877, to all the courts of the State. In 1879, he began law business for himself in Detroit, Mich., where he remained until February 1, 1881, when he came to Baxter Springs, Kan.; he farmed one year and then resumed the practice of law in Baxter Springs, August 25, 1881. He was appointed City Attorney July 18, 1882; he is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is recorder for the order at Baxter Springs. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, a college society; he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a lay reader in the same.

JOHN M. COOPER, of the firm of Cooper & Wright, general merchants, was born in Illinois December 11, 1841; he received a liberal education and took a commercial course at Jones' College in St. Louis in 1865; he commenced the mercantile business at New Salem, Ill., in 1866. In 1868, he came to Kansas and located at Baxter Springs, where he carried on the grocery business eight or ten years, and then added dry goods and groceries. He started a grocery store in Galena in 1877, and in 1878 took Mr. Schemerhorn, as partner in the Galena business, adding hardware in 1880; he formed a partnership with Mr. Wright in the Baxter Springs business in April. Mr. Cooper is a large mine and land owner in Cherokee County, owning mines and lands in Colorado, 600 to 700 acres of fine land in Cherokee County, improved, and residence and business properties in Baxter Springs. Mr. Cooper started in life without means, and to-day owns $60,000 to $75,000 worth of property.

WILLIAM COWAN, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1831, where he was reared; he followed farming until 1853; he was married to Sarah A. Sharron March 24, 1853; then moved to Fulton County, Ind., where he followed farming; his daughter Mary J., was born here December 25, 1853; then moved back to Guernsey County, Ohio, and continued farming here. John T. Cowan was born May 23, 1856. In 1857, moved back to Fulton County, Ind., to his old home place, where Robert A. Cowan was born June 4, 1858. He remained there farming until 1862, and then moved to Marshal County, Ind., where William H. Cowan was born April 6, 1862, and remained there until Nancy E. Cowan was born August 31, 1864; he was then drafted and hired a substitute for $1,000; he then sold out and moved to Atchison County, Mo., where James A. Cowan was born September 15, 1867. He then moved from there to Gentry County, Mo., where James A. Cowan died August 1, 1870, and Ruth A. Cowan was born December 22, 1871; then moved from there to Kansas where Mary J. Cowan was married to Even Owens September 16, 1875, a stock dealer; John F. Cowan was married to Miss Emma Spinning, a school teacher, February 15, 1881; his occupation is farming; Robert A. Cowan was married to Miss Mits, a farmer's daughter, in May, 1882; his occupation is mining. He has two daughters and one son at home yet.

B. F. CROWELL, agricultural machinery and smith shop, and dealer in all kinds of machine repairs, was born in Blair County, Penn., in 1833; his ancestry were among the early settlers of Maryland and Virginia. In 1851, he left his native State and located in St. Louis, where he remained until the breaking out of the war in connection with his profession. When, after doing one year's service in the army as a soldier, he engaged in the Department of the Gulf in the transport service as engineer, in which he remained until the end of the war. He married in St. Louis, Miss Sarah A. McBain, who was born in Liverpool, Eng., in 1848, and was reared in St. Louis. They have three sons and one daughter—Norman, Daniel D., Mathieson and Catherine. In 1868, Mr. Crowell settled here and has been reputably connected with his present business since.

BENJAMIN F. DIXON, farmer and stock-raiser and horticulturist, Section 21, P. O. Quakervale, was born in Chatham County, N. C., in 1844, and was reared there to the farming industry. In 1866, he located in Lyon County, Kan., and carried on farming till 1878, when he came here, and has been very successfully identified with his present industry since. In 1877, he married Miss Hannah W. Stanley, who was born in Salem, Iowa, and removed with her people to Lyon County, Kan., in 1857, where she was reared and educated. They have a family of two sons and three daughters—Albert S., Georgiana, Mary A., Charles T. and Sadie P. Mr. Dixon has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of this locality. In 1878, he was active in the work of establishing a high school here for the benefit of the families of Friends, and after two years, it was completed, and is known as the "Spring River Academy." He and his family are active members of the Church of Friends here. In connection with his present business, he is also actively engaged in mining interests. His farm contains 200 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked, a handsome orchard of twenty acres of a nicely assorted variety of apple, pear and peach trees, as also a well assorted variety of small fruits, etc. Nice dwelling and barns and stables, complete his interests here, which he has accumulated by dint of steady and persistent industry, having begun upon a merely nominal capital.

H. W. DUNCAN, stock-dealer, was born in Indiana May 21, 1848. At the age of nineteen, he began the drug business, which he followed three years in Indiana. He was then in a saw-mill one year, and came to Kansas October, 1869, locating in Woodson County, where he took up a homestead, and remained on it six years. He came to Baxter Springs and engaged in butcher business a short time, and then commenced handling stock in all lines, buying, selling and shipping, and is still in same business. He owns 300 acres of farm land, and is now one of the stock dealers of Kansas.

CHARLES E. EDDY, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Brush Creek, was born in the State of New York, June 14, 1832; received a common school education while at home on the farm, and in 1853 went to Wisconsin, remaining a short time, and thence to Illinois, for one season; then was in Iowa three years, on a farm and driving stage; then to Nebraska, where he worked for stage company three months; then again in Iowa with stage company, and then back in Nebraska, where he opened a farm of 160 acres, which he improved and worked on two years. He then went to Missouri and carried on a farm one year, and in 1869 came to Kansas and bought his present farm of 160 acres which he improved, and upon which he now raises stock and grain, and has a fine selection of fruits of all kinds. Mrs. Eddy owns 127 acres in Cherokee County. He was married to Miss Fidelia Reynolds, of Ohio, 1852, who died in 1872, leaving Minnie. He was married to Mrs. Sarah Rainey, of Ohio, in 1874. They have three children—Charles, Jessie and Ustacia. Have one step-daughter, Annie Rainey.

C. H. ERICKSON, stock-dealer, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., in 1854. At the age of nineteen, he located here and engaged at his present industry, which he has successfully carried on since. In 1876, he married Miss Elizabeth Gould, a native of Minnesota. They have one little boy—Oliver. Mr. Erickson is a member of the firm of Erickson & Duncan, who do an extensive business here in the rearing and dealing of all kinds of stock, although they make a specialty of horses and mules.

WILLIAM FOSTER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 14, P. O. Baxter Springs, was born in County of Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1847, and came to America in 1862, and located here in 1865, and has been active in connection with his present industry since. In December, 1874, he married Miss Edna J. Owens, a native of Tennessee. They have three sons—John Wesley, James and Elmer. Mrs. Foster was born in Tennessee, and reared in Madison County, Ill. Their farm contains sixty-nine acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and containing a nice orchard of different kinds of fruit trees.

M. H. GARDNER, editor and publisher of the Baxter Springs *News*, was born in Northern Illinois, March 15, 1856. He came to Kansas at the age of twelve, and at fifteen began the printing business, being at Eureka seven months, and afterward on the Emporia *News* fifteen months. He was then at Wichita in the *Eagle* office eight months; then he returned to Emporia and worked on the *Ledger*. In May, 1877, he engaged with McDowell & Lea at Galena on *The Miner*, remaining three years, and in 1880 went to Emporia and took a position as foreman on the Emporia *News*, subsequently buying an interest in the *Daily Republican* at Galena. In February, 1882, he came to Baxter Springs and took a position as foreman on the Baxter Springs *News*. He was married to Miss Flora La Porte, of Columbus, Kan., in 1879. They have two children—Edna P. and Lizzie Mabel.

L. C. GOODNER, stock-dealer, Kansas, was born in Illinois, on October 20, 1850. He began herding stock in Illinois at the age of fifteen, in partnership with his father. He remained in Illinois six years, and then came to Carthage, Mo. in 1871-72. He came to Baxter Springs in the fall of 1879 and began dealing in cattle and hogs, and has since continued in that business. Mr. Goodner owns a fine residence in Baxter Springs. He is a member of A. O. of U. W. He was married to Miss Jennie Douglas, of Illinois, September 12, 1870. They have three children—Claud M., Cass and Ethel May.

A. J. GRAVES, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 6, P. O. Baxter Springs, was born in Morgan County, Ind., in 1832, and was identified with farming there till 1866, when he located here, and has been very successfully connected with his present industry since. In 1858, he married Miss Mary Johnson, who was born and reared in Scott County, Ind. They have three sons and three daughters—George Washington, Anna Maria, Samuel Jefferson, Merdilla, Charles Edward and Eleanora. Mr. Graves has been an active worker in developing the industrial interests of his locality. He is an active supporter of the Presbyterian Church. His farm contains 200 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked, an orchard of 1,000 fruit trees of a nicely assorted variety, good dwelling, barns and stables.

GEORGE G. GREGG, druggist, was born in Pennsylvania April 5, 1833. He received a practical education, and at the age of eighteen, went steamboating as clerk on the Arkansas River two years. He was next engaged in trade in West Virginia four years, at which time he went to Illinois, and was in the drug business from 1859 to 1866, and was also speculating in cotton, in the meantime, three years. He came to Baxter Springs in 1867, and opened a drug store, and now owns in that city residences, business property and vacant lots and also mining lands on Shoal Creek. Is a member of the order of Freemasons and A. O. U. W. He was married to Miss Emma Tutton, of Illinois, in 1868, and has two children—Blanch and Paul; Ralph (deceased).

E. A. HAINES, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 5, P. O. Baxter Springs, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1839, and followed farming there until 1867, when he located and has actively carried it on here since. He married in Brown County, Ohio, in 1860, Miss Sophronia A. Snyder. They have a family of one son and two daughters—Elmer E. E., Carrie E. and Flora M. Mr. Haines is living on the homestead of 160 acres, which he has brought from a state of nature to a beautiful improved farm, well fenced and with nice buildings and an orchard of 1,000 fruit trees of various kinds. He has always worked for the development of the social and public life of his locality, and has served with honorable distinction as a public servant of his municipality and school district.

S. A. HAINES, real estate, insurance and loan agent, was born in Ohio September 18, 1831. He received a high school education, and at the age of nineteen, began business as Deputy County Auditor in Indiana, holding the position four years. He then engaged in the mercantile business in Indiana, which he continued for twenty-five years, coming to Baxter Springs, Kan., in November, 1879, where he began his present business. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the K. of H. He was married to Miss Annie E. Johnson, of Ohio, in 1859, by whom he has six children—Lafayette, Mabel, Harry, George, Winnie and Eldred. Mrs. Haines died in 1874. His present wife was Miss Ella Monce, of Ohio. They have one child—Stacy.

LEANDER W. HARRIS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 26, P. O. Baxter Springs, was born in Lewis County, N. Y., August 14, 1828, and was reared in Switzerland County, Ind., to farming. He spent from 1854 to 1859 in farming in Van Buren County, Iowa, returning again to Indiana. At the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in Company C, Third Indiana Cavalry, and after an active service of two years he was honorably discharged on account of wounds received at the battle of Antietam. He was with the regiment in its fearful charge through the bridge in that battle. After the war, he followed teaching till 1867, when he settled in Andrew County, Mo., and carried on farming actively till 1873, when he located here and has actively carried on his present industry since. In 1862, he married Miss Hattie E. Henderson, of Vevay, Switzerland Co., Ind. They have one son and daughter—Clarence W. and Carrie A., and he has one son by a former marriage—Robert S., stock-dealer in Burlington, Kan.

HON. CYRUS W. HARVEY, horticulturalist, P. O. Quakervale, was born in Grant County, Ind., in 1843, and received his rudimentary and literary education in the public schools of his native place; also a regular two years' course in Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. At the age of eighteen, he engaged his services in defense of the Union, and enlisted in Company C, Eighty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and did active service until the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. In 1867, he located here and established the Quaker Valley Nursery, which industry he has been connected with since with the exception of a year or so, lately retiring from active nursery work and paying his attention chiefly to his immense fruit farm of eighty acres of various kinds of fruits. He has always worked zealously in the interest of the church of the Friends, and has been very active as a minister of that society since 1876. In 1879, he established the *Western Friend*, and has very ably edited and managed it since. In 1872, he represented his district in the Legislative Assembly of the State. He has always worked devotedly for the advancement of the best interests of his locality. He married, in 1869, Miss Lavina J. Carter, a native of Plainfield, Ind. They have three sons and three daughters—Anson, Adolphus, Gertrude, Arzalia, Luella and C. Walton, Jr. Mrs. Harvey is the incumbent of the Postmastership of the Quakervale post office.

E. D. HODGKINS, was born in the State of New York in 1836, where he received an academical education. In 1864, he went to Montana and Idaho, and remained six years. Came to Baxter Springs, Kan., in 1870, and engaged in the mining business four years; rested two years, and then was in the stock business until 1878, and subsequently in the mercantile business until 1882, when he sold out on account of ill health. He owns a residence and business property in Baxter Springs, and a farm in Cherokee County. He was married to Miss Annie Dale, of Illinois, in 1873. They have three children—Zela Estella, Leonard Dale, Hattie Myrtle.

REV. JAMES M. ILIFF, Pastor of the M. E. Church, was born February 1, 1833. He received a high school education, and at the age of eighteen, began business as a mechanic, working at his trade five years. During the next two years he was in the mercantile business in Iowa. He came to Kansas in 1857, and located in Linn County, where he took up 160 acres of land, improving and cultivating it, which he still owns. He has a fine fruit grain and stock farm. He enlisted in the army in 1862 as a private, and was discharged in 1865, as First Lieutenant and Acting Quartermaster. On returning, he engaged in different pursuits until 1868, at which time he entered the ministry, and, in 1874, the itineracy. He was for three years stationed at Uniontown, Kan., and for three years more at Mound City, and is now on the third year as Pastor at Baxter Springs. He is home superintendent of missionary work in the Indian Nation. He has built two churches, one in Linn County and one in Bourbon County, and has gathered about 700 members into the church during his nine years pastorate. The Rev. Mr. Iliff was married to Miss Cassandria Dennis, of Perrysville, Ind., December 1, 1853. They have four children living—Daniel A., Ezra M., James N. and Benjamin G.

ANDREW JOHNSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 17, P. O. Baxter Springs, was born in Knox County, Ill., in 1840, and followed farming in Illinois till 1879, when he settled here, and has carried on farming and stock-raising since. June 2, 1862, he married Miss Martha Austin in DeKalb County, Ill., where he had carried on farming for five years. They have a family of three sons and two daughters—Horace, Hattie, Nora, Ferd and Roscoe.

G. L. KENNEDY, Police Judge and boot and shoe maker, was born in Pennsylvania, February 24, 1829. He began shoe making in Pennsylvania, at the age of sixteen, and continued in that occupation six years. He then went to Virginia and remained until 1861, when he entered the army and served three years. He was then employed as mail agent twelve years, in Virginia, coming to Kansas in 1880, and locating at Baxter Springs, where he was engaged in stock business one year, and then opened his present business, being elected Police Judge of Baxter Springs in 1881. He was married to Miss Mary A. Hasleton, of Virginia, in 1856, and has four children—Clara B., Margaret Ophelia, Sarah Catherine and Georgiana. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

D. R. LEE, dentist, was born in Canada on the 18th of April, 1842. He received a collegiate dental education, graduating at Philadelphia in 1864. He practiced in Philadelphia ten or twelve years, at Pittsburg two years and came to Chicago in 1878, where he remained two years. He came to Baxter Springs, Kan., in 1880. He was married to Miss Belle R. Dyer, of Illinois, in 1879.

JAMES W. LINDSEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Sections 7 and 18, P. O. Baxter Springs, was born and reared in Butler County, Penn. At the breaking out of the late civil war he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and did active service until November, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. In 1867, he came here and located, and has been successfully connected with his present business since. His farm contains 172 acres of improved land well fenced and watered and stocked. It has a nice orchard of 200 fruit trees, good buildings, etc. Mr. Lindsey has, for the last seven years, operated rather actively in connection with threshing business, and has the most improved machinery in that line controlled by steam power, with a capacity of turning out about 700 bushels of grain a day. As a matter of fact, Mr. Lindsey began his life here with $140, and has by dint of steady and persistent industry accumulated a handsome competence. He is one of the most active workers in connection with the development of the social life of his locality, and although having no children, he is one of the most active workers in his district for the support of good schools.

DR. A. J. McCLELLAN, was born in Fayette County, Penn., in July, 1834. He attended Madison College, Penn., in 1856-57; Michigan Medical University at Ann Arbor, in 1861, and the Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., in 1881. He was engaged in the drug business and the practice of medicine in Warrensburg, Mo., for nine years. In 1870, he came to Baxter Springs and began the practice of medicine, which he is still continuing. He had a mining interest in the "Stanly Lead Diggings," on Shoal Creek in 1872. He is a member of the School Board of Baxter Springs, and of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W. He was married to Miss Sallie Rountree, of Missouri, in 1863. They have one son—George B.

M. T. McMICKLE, of the firm of McMickle & Naylor, general merchants, was born in Indiana January 18, 1827. He received a business education, and at the age of twenty-one went boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, continuing in that occupation until 1850, when he went to California and remained two years mining, and then returned to Indiana and farmed two years. He was then engaged in mercantile business in Illinois four years, next in stock and ranch business in Texas until 1865, when he went into mercantile business in the same State, and carried it on until 1872, at which time he came to Baxter Springs, Kan., and opened business in dry goods, which he ran alone six years, and in 1868, associated himself with Mr. Coruth. In 1881, he formed a partnership with Mr. Naylor in the same business. Mr. McMickle owns large city real estate, being residences, business properties and business lots. He was appointed County Clerk, District Clerk, Justice of the Peace, County Treasurer and Postmaster in Texas, representing half a dozen counties. He was elected alderman two terms in Baxter Springs. He is a member of the order of Freemasons. Was married to Miss Jane Blunk, of Indiana, in 1855, who died in 1856. Was married to Miss L. E. McCreery, of Illinois, in 1858, who died in 1878, by whom he had two children—Mary Jane (deceased) and Libbie. He was married to Miss L. H. Cummings, of Baxter Springs, in 1881.

WILLIAM J. MAHAN, contractor and builder, was born in Pleasant Hill, McLean Co., Ill., in 1812. At the breaking-out of the war he enlisted his services in Company K, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and soon after was instituted in the commissariat of the Quartermaster's department with which he was connected till 1864, his term of enlistment; he then re-enlisted and veteraned in the Thirteenth Indiana, Company G, and remained in it till the end of the war, in the commissariat, when he was honorably discharged. After the war, he engaged at his present business in Bloomington, Ill., and followed it there till 1869, when, after spending several years in connection with his present business in Missouri and Texas, he located in Kansas and has been connected with it in the State almost continuously since. In 1877, he was married in Joplin, Mo., to Miss Martha A. Miller, of De Witt, Illinois. They have one little girl living, Eula May. Mr. Mahon is an active member of the K. of P. society. Since coming to the State, he has left important relics of his handicraft principally in Abilene, Kan., and in the mining and smelting institutions of Galena and Empire City.

COL. WILLIAM MARCH, postmaster, real estate and loan broker, was born in Highland Co., Ohio, September 22, 1834. He received a classical education and graduated from Hillsborough at the head of his class in 1853. His chosen occupation was that of farming, which he prosecuted with energy and zeal until the breaking-out of the rebellion when, believing the country needed his services as a soldier, and, like a loyal citizen in his country's peril, he laid aside his chosen occupation and took up arms in the defence of the principles he loved. He served as a faithful soldier until the close of the war and received an honorable discharge. He then engaged in mercantile business until 1870, when he sold out and moved West He was appointed agent by the Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad to dispose of lands along their line. Col. March was one of the originators of the Baxter Springs Medical Association, and is now corresponding secretary of the same. He is, and has been, an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a number of years. He is also a member of the A., F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W. orders. The Colonel is a staunch Republican, and has done much valuable service for his party wherever he has operated. He has been a delegate to every County and State Convention for several years, and was at one time a prominent candidate for Lieutenant Governor. He was married to Miss Frank C. Wescott, of Lansing, Mich., in 1874. They have one child, Harry Blair, living, and one, Bessie Helene, deceased.

WILLIAM S. MICHENER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 24, P. O., Baxter Springs, was born in Bucks Co., Penn., in 1811 and was reared to farming which he followed there till at the age of fifty-one, he settled in Delaware County, Ind.; followed farming there till 1880 when he settled here. In 1833, he married Miss Matilda B. Morris who was born in Bucks County in 1810. They have two sons, George W., veterinary surgeon, of Baxter Springs, and E. M. E. M. Michener was born in Bucks Co., Penn., in June, 1841, and has been identified with his father in his business since. In 1865, he married Miss Amanda J. Williams, who was born in Delaware Co., Ind., in 1844. They have three sons and two daughters, Oliver M., Hallie B., Ola M., Homer A. and Walter A. Mr. E. M. Michener did active service in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company B, during the last civil war. The Micheners are descendants of the old Quaker stock of Pennsylvania. The farm consists of 160 acres of improved land, well fenced and stocked and watered. It contains a nice orchard of 250 fruit trees of various kinds, and has good dwellings and barns and stables.

JULIEN C. NAYLOR, stock dealer, was born in North Carolina, December 16, 1842. He lost his father at the age of fourteen, and after that time the care of the family fell on him. He continued on the farm until the age of eighteen, at which time he enlisted in the army and served until 1865, and he was then a farmer until 1867, when he came to Baxter Springs and began farming and dealing in stock in that place. He owns a residence and lots in Baxter Springs, and a 700 acre stock and grain farm mostly under cultivation. He is a member of A., F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W., and was elected Mayor of Baxter Springs in 1881. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Robbins, of Illinois, September 6, 1866. They have four children—Walter, Blanche, Myrtie and Pearl.

CHRISTIAN NULL, proprietor of Indiana House, was born in Ohio, October 5, 1818. He farmed in Indiana forty years, raising stock and grain. In 1880, he came to Kansas and located on a farm two miles west of Baxter Springs where he remained eighteen months, and at end of this time he came to Baxter Springs and took charge of Indiana Hotel.

J. B. OPPERMAN, manufacturer and dealer in saddles, harness, bridles, etc., was born in Strasbourg, France, in 1846, and came to America with his people in 1852, who settled in Ohio, where he was reared to his present profession. In 1868, he located in Leavenworth and carried on his trade till 1870, when he located here and has very successfully conducted his present business since. In 1873, he married Miss Jenny Hunter, a native of Urbana, Ohio, who departed this life 1879, and is buried in the Baxter Springs Cemetery, leaving one son Charles L. Mr. Opperman did active service during the late Civil War in the Seventeenth Ohio Independent Battery. Since locating here, he has, by dint of steady, persistent industry, increased his business over 300 per cent, and has accumulated a handsome competence.

P. J. PFENNING, Superintendent of the Bonanza Mining and Smelting Company, was born at Bingen, on the Rhine, Germany, in 1844, and came to America in 1846 with his people who settled in New York city, where he was reared to the profession of tobacconist. In 1864 he joined a party for the purpose of operating in mining and crossed the plains and located at first in Virginia City, Nev., where he engaged at mining for some time. After operating in mining in Montana Territory and also in California, he came here in 1870, and has been identified with the mining industry here since. In 1873, he married Miss Alice M. Cooley, of Bushnell, Ill. They have a family of three daughters, Frankie, Blanche and Nina. Mr. Pfenning has worked actively in the development of the public, social and industrial life of his locality since coming here. Served as Mayor of Baxter Springs for two terms. He has been an active member of the A., F. & A. M society since 1866.

WILLIAM D. PINNICK, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Baxter Springs, was born in Indiana February 2, 1841. He was raised on a farm, received a liberal education, entered the army September 18, 1861, and was mustered out September 17, 1864. He returned to Indiana and lived on a farm four years, and then went to Newton County, Mo., and farmed ten years. and then came to Cherokee County, Kan., where he has since lived, engaged in farming and dealing in cattle and horses. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is Superintendent and Steward, and is also Steward of the Board of Stewards who have charge of Wyandotte Aid Society. He was one of the organizers of Elm Tree School and of the Sunday school and church at the same place, and has organized two other Sunday schools. He was married to Miss Virginia Brown, of North Carolina, February 25, 1864. They have five children—Nora, Minnie F., C. Claud, Myrtle and James A. Garfield.

JAMES W. PINKSTON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 6, P. O. Baxter Springs, was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., in 1822, and was reared in Washington County, Va., where he followed the pump carpentering trade. After spending about six months in travel through Texas and the Indian Territory, he located here in 1868, and has been very successfully connected with the farming and stock-rearing industry here since. He has a family of three sons and two daughters living—Martha Jane, now Mrs. Zimri B. Carr, of Humboldt; Mrs. Mary Jones, of this township, James W., John B. and Lincoln. Mr. Pinkston began his life here upon a comparatively small capital, and by dint of steady and persistent industry, accumulated a handsome property for himself, and has settled upon his family a goodly amount to each.

JOHN POLSTER, deceased, was born in Hungary, Germany, in 1837. He came to America in 1860 and located in Missouri, where he was engaged in the dry-goods business until 1868, when he came to Baxter Springs, Kan., and started the same business, which he continued until the time of his death, 1880. Mr. Polster was married December 28, 1862, to Miss Christian Boehmer, of Missouri, and two days after being married, went to Rolla, Mo., and remained until May, 1863. He then spent two weeks at home, and then went to Springfield, Mo., and remained until December, when he came home again and stayed one month. He then went to Fort Smith and returned home in November, and commenced housekeeping; opened the dry goods business in Missouri at the same time. He kept store three years, and then sold out and came to Baxter Springs in 1868. In May, 1871, he brought his family to Baxter Springs.

ALLEN RAKESTRAW, contractor and builder, was born in Kankakee County, Ill., in 1836, and was reared to the farming industry, with which he was actively connected there till 1870, when he came here, and has been very successfully connected with this present industry here since. He married in Iroquois County, Ill., in 1860, Miss Amelia E. Van Fosson, a native of Licking County, Ohio. They have one daughter—Ella P. Among the many relics of Mr. Rakestraw's handicraft here, is the public school of this city (his first contract), and many public buildings and private residences. He has been active as an official in his county since locating here.

ROBERT H. SANDS, bookkeeper for McMickle & Naylor, was born in Indiana June 29, 1842. He received a high school education, and at the age of eighteen, began clerking in Indiana, and continued in that occupation for several years, in the meantime being engaged during 1864 and 1865, in steamboating on the Ohio River. He was then engaged in merchandise for himself until 1870, and was then trading on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers until 1873. He was then for three and a half years in the Government Civil Service, and was employed on the river a short time, before coming to Kansas. In the spring of 1879, he located in Baxter Springs, and took his present position in March, 1879. He is a Freemason and Master Mason. He was married to Miss Tillie M. Tucker, of Indiana, in March, 1866. They have two children—Robert W. and Leila.

JAMES SMITH, general blacksmithing and wagon and carriage making, was born in Munfordville, Hart County, Ky., in 1843, and learned his trade in Liberty, Clay County, Mo. He was identified with his profession principally in Liberty and Chillicothe till 1870, when he located here, where he has successfully carried on his present industry since. In 1870, he married Miss Clara E. Darlington, of Chillicothe, Mo. They have a family of two sons and three daughters—Maud, Agnes, Lillie, Oscar and Roscoe. Mr. Smith did service in the late war in the Eighth Missouri State Militia, and afterward in the Sixteenth Kansas Volunteers, Company I., from which he was honorably discharged.

W. B. SPENCER, dealer in lumber, lime, cement, etc., and proprietor of the Excelsior Livery Stables. Mr. Spencer was born in Huron County, Ohio, on October 9, 1843. At the age of eighteen, he enlisted his services in defense of the Union in 1861, in Company I, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and remained in active service till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged as veteran of Company I, Third Ohio. He did service in the first battle at Corinth, battles of Stone River, Franklin, Tenn., in Wilson's Cavalry raid, from Resaca to Jonesboro, battles of Selma and Perrysville, and innumerable skirmishes. He located in Columbia, Tenn., after the war, in connection with the milling industry, which he retired from in 1866, and returned to his native place. In April, of the following year, he sailed for Europe, visiting in England at the home of his ancestors, also visiting the World's Fair, returning to America in 1868, and locating here, and engaging at the livery business, and subsequently established a stage route between this point and Joplin and Oronogo in Missouri. In 1873, he was appointed by the Government to carry the mails between these points, retiring from it when the railroad became completed. In 1878, he established the lumber business, and has successfully carried it on since. Mr. Spencer has always taken an active part in all measures tending toward the development of the social, public and industrial life of this city since locating here. He is at present a member of the School Board, and has been active as an official in many civic positions. Is an active member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. societies here.

JAMES W. TAYLOR, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 16, P. O. Baxter Springs, was born in Caroline County, Va., in 1844, and was reared in Guernsey County, Ohio. In 1860, he settled in Bureau County, Ill., and July 26, 1861, enlisted in Company B, Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service until the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged, as a veteran of Company B, Forty-second Illinois Infantry. In 1876, he left Bureau County, and carried on farming in Texas until 1879, when he located here, and has carried on farming actively since. In 1866, he married in Geneseo, Henry County, Ill., Miss Martha Wilkins, who was born in Henry County, Ill., in 1848, she dying April 26, 1866. In October 10, 1869, he married Froella Haiselder, of Buda, Bureau County, Ill. She was born near Fort Rowan, Canada West, March 10, 1844. They have had three children—Henry E., Adaline E. and Bertha M. Mr. Taylor is an active member of I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. societies. His farm contains eighty acres, well fenced and stocked and has 600 fruit trees.

WALTER S. TUTTLE, dealer in books and stationery, was born in Maine in 1858. He is a graduate of Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. In 1878, he bought out the stationery business of L. Coles, in Post Office building, Baxter Springs, and has since continued in the same business. Mr. Tuttle owns considerable real estate in the town of Baxter. He was, during the latter part of 1882, acting Postmaster, and is now Assistant Postmaster of that place.

M. J. VANCE, of the firm of Horp Bros. & Vance, butchers, was born in Fayette County, Penn., March 10, 1816, He was raised on a farm, and at the age of twenty-two years, he went to Ohio, where he farmed twenty-five years, then moved to Illinois in 1863, where he remained five years on a farm. He came to Kansas in 1868 and continued farming until 1882, when he sold out and began the butchering business. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He was married to Miss Matilda Tenna, of Ohio, in 1838. They have five children living—Rachel, Francis, Eliza, Margaret and Thomas. His wife died in 1875. He was married to Mrs. Mary Tanner, of Kansas, October, 1876.

ALBERT WILLARD, dealer in agricultural implements, was born in the State of New York, November 19, 1834. He received a practical education and learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked four years. He then farmed two years, then freighted in Kansas until 1866, and then handled cattle two years. He built a mill on Spring River in 1870, which he is now running, and to which business he has added flour, feed, grain and farming implements, and is also carrying on a grain and stock farm in connection with the above business. He owns 1,800 acres, with 600 acres in cultivation, a hotel in Galena, mining lands in Galena, one-half of 160 acres of mining land south of Baker Digging, in Galena, one 100 lots in Galena, and residences and business property in Baxter Springs. He was married to Miss L. A. Harlan, of Cherokee County, Kan., 1872. They have one child—Leon L.

J. WISWELL, of the firm of Spencer & Wiswell, stock-dealers, and of the firm of Wiswell & Co., meat market, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1856, and received his rudimentary education in the district schools of his native county. He then spent three years in a literary course at the Grand River Institute, of Ohio, and afterward two years in the Wooster University, of Ohio; meantime he engaged in the profession of teaching, and was connected with it in Ohio till 1880, two years of which he spent as teacher in Wooster University. In 1880, he came here and accepted the principalship of the city schools, and has reputably held it to the present year, meantime engaging in the above named industries successfully. On Christmas, 1879, he married Miss Jennie E. Bishop, of Harpersfield, Ohio. They have one little girl—Alice J. Mr. Wiswell has worked actively in all measures tending toward the development of the industries of the city since locating here.

HALEY B. WRIGHT, of the firm of Cooper & Wright, general merchants was born in Texas, February 24, 1853. He received a practical education and at the age of twenty-two began farming in Cherokee County, Kan., and continued in that occupation for three years afterward, carrying on the grocery and queensware business for four years. In 1880, he became associated with Mr. John M. Cooper in general mercantile business and has now one of the largest establishments in thi ssection of the country. Mr. Wright owns a farm in Cherokee County, residence and business property in Baxter Springs and real estate in Webbville, Mo. He was married to Miss Annie McClane, of Illinois, October 14, 1875. They have two children—Isaac H. and Charley H.

GALENA.

The city of Galena is situated in the southeastern part of Cherokee County on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. It is distant from the Missouri line about one and a half miles, and about four miles from the Indian Territory.

The discovery and development of the lead mines in this section was the cause for the starting of the town. The land upon which it was located was owned by E. Moll, a German farmer, who managed by hard labor and strict economy to obtain from his land a scanty living. The tract consisting of 120 acres was purchased in the spring of 1877, by the Galena Mining & Smelting Company, for which they paid $10,000. The town was immediately laid out, and the excitement caused by the lead discovery was so great, that no sooner was a lot staked off than a purchaser was ready with the money in hand to buy it. The influx of people was extremely rapid, so that in the space of about two months the place numbered a population of between two and three thousand. Business houses were hastily established, and miners' shanties were built by the score, regardless of taste or appearance, and the town site was everywhere being dug up with mining excavations.

A tract of eighty acres of railroad land adjoining the site was purchased by a joint stock company called the South Side Town & Mining Company, afterward changed to the South Side Mining & Manufacturing Company. This tract also became a part of the town site.

The early history of the place is fraught with many incidents of ruffianism, gambling, drunkenness, etc., as is characteristic of most mining towns in new countries. These, however, have largely been driven out, and the city is now made up of a comparatively civil and law-abiding populace.

The city has the rough and cheap appearance of a regular mining camp, being made up mostly of cheap and rough board shanties. The ground upon which it stands, naturally uneven, is rendered more unsightly by the heaps of excavated material that has been thrown from mining and prospecting shafts in every part of it. The mercantile business of the city is mainly that of supplying the camp. In the immediate vicinity of the place, extending outward a distance of from three to four miles, the country is poorly adapted to agriculture, the soil being rocky and sterile.

The city is located on Short Creek, a name sometimes given to the diggings, and also that given to the station on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad.

This road was completed to the town in 1871.

A branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad was built from Joplin, Mo., terminating at Galena, thus affording it the advantages of competing lines of transportation.

Galena was incorporated as a city of the third class in May, 1877, in less than two months from the time it was laid out. The first Mayor was G. W. Webb, who was re-elected, and was succeeded by A. N. McPherson.

Following this the office was filled by G. W. Dausenberg, C. O. Stockslager and B. S. Moore. After a short time, Moore gave up the office, and John Schmeirer was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Galena Post Office was established in 1877, with L. C. Weldy as Postmaster. He has continued to hold the office since that time.

The first school was taught in the winter of 1877-78, in a building that had been built for a store room. The school comprised three departments, and was under charge of E. J. Prichett, Mrs. Miller and the present Mrs. Hutchins.

A school building was erected in 1879. It is a large two-story frame structure containing four rooms. The district purchased four lots for a schoolhouse site; the land was leased for mining purposes. It was found to contain rich lead mineral, from which the district realized handsomely. A second school building was erected in 1880; it is a two-story frame containing two rooms.

There are three church organizations in the city—the Presbyterian, Episcopalian and Methodist. The Union Tabernacle was built in the fall of 1877. The building was under the auspices of the temperance people, in which the different churches united. The building consisted of a rough board house, 40 by 60 feet, and without a floor. The structure was erected in short order. An evening meeting was held, at which the plan of the building was decided upon and some funds raised. Work began upon the erection on the following day, with a large force of workmen, who continued their labors upon it for two days and the intervening night; the building was completed at the end of the second day and a meeting was conducted in it on the evening of the second day. This served as a Union Church house until denominational houses were built.

The Presbyterian Church was built in the summer of 1879. It is a one-story frame building.

The Episcopal Church was erected in 1880, and is also a one-story structure.

The fraternal feeling of the people of the city finds cultivation in four well-regulated secret organizations. These are the Galena Lodge, No. 194, of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; Galena Lodge, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; Mineral Lodge, No. 3, of the Order of Knights of Pythias; Galena Lodge, No. 120, of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

The Galena *Miner* was started May 16, 1877, by McDowell & Lea. In the spring of 1878 it was taken by H. P. Stebbins, who, after running it but two weeks, sold out to J. F. & A. W. McDowell. In the fall, J. F. McDowell sold his interest to J. P. Nichols, and in about a year's time Nichols became sole proprietor. The paper was continued until 1881, at which time it was suspended.

In the fall of 1878, H. Webb established a paper called the *Short Creek Banner*. In the following winter, a daily issue was added, and in a short time the paper was sold to Bent Melholland. The name was changed to that of the *Messenger*. After running for a few weeks, it was removed to Columbus.

The *Polemic*, a religious paper, was started in the spring of 1879, by J. C. Melholland. After about one year's operation at Galena, it was taken away, and the publication continued elsewhere.

The *Short Creek Republican* was established on September 16, 1880, by Weldy & McDowell. In about four weeks it was suspended as a weekly paper and converted into a daily, by Weldy & Chatham, the latter having taken McDowell's interest. Chatham retired from the firm in April, 1881, and Weldy became sole proprietor. On December 5, 1881, the weekly edition was revived, and the publication of both the daily and weekly was continued until February, 1882, at which time the weekly was again suspended.

The paper is a five-column quarto patent inside, is Republican in politics, and has a circulation of 500 copies. It is the only newspaper publication in present operation.

The principal manufacturing that is carried on in the city is that in connection with the production of lead. This consists of eight steam crushers owned and operated by different parties, and one smelter. The first pig lead was made in September, 1877; at that time an air furnace was used. The Galena Lead & Zinc Company, formerly known as the Galena Mining & Smelting Company, which had constructed the air furnace and manufactured the first pig lead in the place, soon enlarged their works by putting in a blast, and in five or six months added two more. The South Side Town & Mining Company, afterward known as the South Side Mining & Manufacturing Company, became associated in this smelter, with the Galena Mining & Smelting Company. The establishment was greatly enlarged. It now contains six blasts, having a united capacity for the manufacture of 72,000 pounds of ore per day. The blasts are run by a twenty-horse power engine, and the works employ an average force of fifty men. The building is a large frame, eighty feet long by thirty feet wide.

The Cherokee Machine Works were started in 1880, by Lackie & Collins. It is operated as a general repair shop, and contains a lathe, screw-cutter, drill and plane. The building is a one-story frame, 40x40, and the power is a six-horse power engine.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

H. ANDREWS, of the firm of Aldrich, Fuller & Andrews, proprietors of the Excelsior Crushing and Separating Works, is a native of Herkimer County, N. Y., and was reared to the profession of a mechanic. In 1861, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted in Company A, First New York Light Artillery, and did active service till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged as veteran of the Seventh New York Independent Battery, in which he served as Color Bearer for the last three years. After the war he returned home and completed his profession, but did not make it his business in life. He operated extensively in contracting, part of which was in the Territories, retaining, however, his identity with his native State. In 1877, he came here and operated in mining till he joined the present partnership. September 15, 1881, he married Naomi A. Kilborn, in Herkimer County, N. Y., who was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., where she lived until twelve years of age. The firm was established in November, 1880. Besides their regular work, they do a general brokerage business in lead and zinc ore. At the crushing and separating works in Galena, they do a business of $30,000 per annum, and at Collinsville, Ill., where their smelter is, they handle ten tons of zinc ore per day and do a business there of $100,000 per annum.

CAPT. A. ARNOLD, superintendent of the Maggie Taylor Mining and Smelting Company, is a native of Warrick County, Ind. In 1852, he moved with his people to Cape Girardeau, Mo. At the age of ten years he received his rudimentary education in the public schools there, and after taking a preparatory course of instruction at college at Cape Girardeau, he entered the St. Louis University at St. Louis, Mo., and graduated in a thorough commercial course in 1860. He then returned home and entered into business with his father in the wholesale grocery, forwarding and commission business, and was actively identified with it until the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted in Battery F, Second Illinois Light Artillery Volunteers, and after three months' service as a non-commissioned officer, he was appointed First Lieutenant of Company C, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, and subsequently received his appointment to the Captaincy of that company, which he reputably held until 1863, when he was appointed Deputy Provost Marshal of the Third Congressional District of Missouri, under the Conscription Act, and was actively connected in that capacity until the end of the war. After the war he was elected Circuit Clerk and ex-Officio Recorder, and also Clerk of the Probate Court for one year. He then engaged in teaching, and was connected with it at his home locality until 1869, when he located in Kansas and followed teaching here and in the Indian Territory. In 1871, he took up mining operations, and has been successfully connected with it since. He was married in Seneca, Mo., to Miss Mary J. Trotter, a native of Scott County, Mo. They have two sons and two daughters—Annie, David, George and Pearl. He has been an active worker in the social development of his locality since locating here.

A. J. BAKER, assistant railroad agent, was born in Illinois, March 10, 1860. He was raised on a farm, and came West in 1875, to Joplin, Mo., where he remained until 1880 engaged in mining. He came to Galena in 1880, and entered the firm of Lowdermilk & Co., in the grocery line, taking his present position as assistant railroad agent in 1882.

LUDWIG BAUM, dealer in dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes, was born in Germany in 1833, and came to the United States in 1854, locating in Indiana, where he was a clerk for three years in a general store, and then went to Missouri and engaged in business for himself. After remaining in Missouri for seven years he went to Illinois and was in business there for five years, when he returned to Missouri and remained seven years. He then came to Galena, Kan., in 1877, and opened his present business. Mr. Baum owns mining grounds and leases the same out for a royalty. He also owns a good business and residence property in Galena, where he has been elected Councilman and School Director. He belongs to the order of Freemasons. He was married to Miss G. Baum, of Germany, in 1863. They have six children living—Sarah, Joseph, Levi, Estella, Bulena and Rosetta. Moses (deceased).

F. S. BOICE, of the firm of Boice & Fallis, miners and crushers, was born in Summit County, Ohio, in 1837, and was reared to the cabinet making business, with which he was identified in Ohio till 1869, when he located in Fort Scott, Kan., where he carried on his business and a general furniture store till the spring of 1879, when he came here and began mining operations, which he has actively carried on since. He married in 1860, Miss Mahala Ross, in Portsmouth, Ohio. She was a native of Jackson County, Ohio. They have a family of one son and a daughter—James and Rosa. He has been an active member of the I. O. O. F. society since 1861, and is a member of the Encampment.

J. H. BROWN, of the firm of Brown & MacMillan, mining operators, was born in Schuylkill County, Penn., in 1852, and was reared in LaFayette, County, Wis. In 1870, he began mining operations in the coal interests of Polk and Greene Counties, Iowa, which he followed actively for several years. In 1876, he located in Kansas in Chautauqua County, and carried on farming till 1878, when he came here and engaged at his present industry, which he has successfully followed since. In 1880, he married Miss Nellie Wilkinson, a native of LaFayette County, Wis. They have one son, Albert. This firm have now four shafts in active operation in the Corlin Tract and Rosenthal & Teeter's ground. They give employment to twenty-five workmen, and raise 10,000 pounds of lead and fifteen to twenty tons of zinc ore a day.

DR. W. H. D. BROWN, of the firm of Brown & Rush, mining operators, was born in New York City, in 1830, and received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native city. He then engaged in a literary course of study in St. Louis College, St. Louis, and graduated in a professional course of study in 1855, from the St. Louis Medical College. He then took up the practice of his profession in St. Louis and continued it till 1862, when he enlisted his professional services in defense of the Union and remained actively engaged till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged as Medical Purveyor of the Army of the Frontier. After the war, he practiced for a few years, when he engaged in mining operations in Oronogo, Mo., with which he was engaged there till 1878. He then came here, and has been actively connected with that industry here since. He married in St. Louis, Miss Margaret Russell, a native of Clackmananshire, Scotland. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—Willie, Maggie, George and Orie. He is an active member of Frank Blair Post, No. 54, G. A. R. He and his family are active members of the Methodist Church.

AARON BURLISON, grocer, was born in Indiana, January 16, 1843. He remained on the home farm and in the same business until 1861, joining the army July 25, of that year, and remaining in the service until he was mustered out July 24, 1865. He then lived on a farm in Illinois until 1869, when he went into the grocery business in the same State, remaining two years, when he came to Barton County, Kan., and took up a homestead, which he improved and lived upon three years. He then was mining in Joplin, Mo., three years, and in Short Creek from 1877 to 1880, when he entered into the grocery business, in which he is still engaged. He was married to Miss Melvina Dillon, of Illinois, in 1863.

WILLIAM H. CHEW, superintendent of the Short Creek Lead and Zinc Company, was born and reared in Springfield, Ill. In 1867, at the age of twenty-two, he located in Lebanon, Mo. and carried on the mercantile business for a few years, after which he came to Kansas and engaged at merchandising in Baxter Springs, which he subsequently retired from and took up mining operations, with which he has been actively identified since. His first operations were in the Joplin mines, afterward he operated in the Parr Hill mines, latterly locating here and accepting his present position, which he has reputably held since. In 1879, he married Miss May Stennett, a native of Joplin, Mo. They have one little girl, Edith. Mr. Chew did active service in the late war, in Company F, Eighty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, from which he was honorably discharged. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. society here.

JOHN F. CODY, superintendent of the Cody Crushing Company, was born in Geneva, Wis., in 1846, and was identified with the carpentering business principally till 1872, when he located in Joplin, Mo., and engaged in manufacturing mining machinery, which he actively carried on till 1882, when he joined the present enterprise which he ably represents. The firm consists of Mr. Cody, M. Robeson, and J. K. Williams. It was established in 1882 for the purpose of operating in mining and crushing. Their crushing and separating business turns out about thirty-five tons of ore a day. It is run by steam, with a capacity of thirty-horse power. It is confined principally to zinc ore.

SPENCER COOPER, proprietor of Cooper's Crusher and Mining Operator, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841. At the age of twenty, he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Remained in active service until 1864, having re-enlisted as a veteran, in his company and regiment. He was then transferred to the navy, with which he remained until the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged in July, 1865. In December, 1865, he located near Kansas City where he carried on the lumber business until 1867, when he engaged in the manufacture of it near Lawrence, Kan. After a few years, he retired from this business and took up farming and stock-raising in Sedgwick County, Kan., which he carried on successfully until 1876, when he engaged in mining operations, and has been very successfully connected with it since. In 1866, he married Miss Margery A. Thatcher, in Parkville, Mo. She was born in Butler County, Ohio. They have a family of four sons and one daughter—Edwin, William, John, Jessie and Carrie. Mr. Cooper developed the mineral wealth of what is known as Cooper Hollow, and has been active in the general development of the industrial life of this locality. He is an active member of the Knights of Pythias society, and a member of Frank Blair Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

WILLIAM CRAIG was born on the 18th of October, A. D. 1810, at Pekin, Stark Co., Ohio. In May, 1830, with his father's consent, he emigrated to Orange County, Ind., with a brother of his father then living in Indiana, with whom he learned the carpenter's trade. He worked at his trade in Indiana for about twenty-eight years. He was married in Orange, and raised his family there and in New Albany, where he moved in 1852, working at his trade in Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri and Kansas, where he is now running some mines, not being able to work at his trade any more. He and his wife have lived together for over fifty years, having been married October 25, 1832. They have raised a family of six children, two of whom only are now living, and they are in New Albany, Ind. Their names are Isaac and F. B. F. Craig.

GEORGE W. DAUSENBURG, grocer, was born in the State of New York, September 2, 1837. He was raised in Michigan, where he received a liberal education and began teaching school at the age of seventeen years, teaching twelve or thirteen years in Michigan and Missouri. He then sold groceries in Dawn, Mo., two years, and then went to Cameron, Mo., and engaged in the grocery and dry goods business four years, coming to Galena, Kan., in 1877. Here he started a grocery business in Galena, which he has continued to the present time. He has also been interested in mines, in Galena, and owns farm lands in Missouri, and a residence and lots in Galena. He was Postmaster in Dawn, Mo., for four years, and was elected Mayor of Galena, in 1880-81. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married to Miss Mary E. Parker, of Missouri, in 1861, and has two children—Eddie and Annie L.

A. F. DAVIDSON, superintendent of the Cornwall Mining and Smelting Company, is a native of Macoupin County, Ill., and was identified extensively in the mercantile business, carrying on two general drug stores, one in DeWitt and the other in McLean County. In 1860, and at the age of thirty-seven, he located at Columbus, and engaged in the mercantile business, which he subsequently retired from and accepted his present position, which he has very reputably held since. He married, in 1869, Miss Adel Ryan, in De Witt County, Ill. She was a native of Ohio, and departed this life in August, 1873, and is buried in the Farmer City Cemetery, Ill., aged twenty-seven. In 1876, he married Miss Flora Brown, a native of McLean County, Ill. Mr. Davidson did active service in defense of his country in the late rebellion, in Company A, Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, from August, 1861, until October, 1865, when he was honorably discharged as a veteran, of Company A, Thirty-second Illinois Veteran Infantry, and pensioned. Was in active service in the siege of Fort Donelson, battles of Shiloh and Hatchie, the sieges of Vicksburg, Atlanta and Savannah, and the battles of Pocataligo and Bentonville, and numerous smaller engagements and skirmishes. He is a member of the G. A. R., A. W. Fellows Post, Illinois. Mr. Davidson and family have been in active connection with the Presbyterian Church for many years.

H. S. DAVIS, grocer, was born in Illinois, in 1844. He began the butcher business at the age of twenty-one in Baxter Springs, Kan., where he carried it on three years, and then clerked in a hardware store five years at Baxter Springs and Joplin, Mo. Was next mining three years, and then farming four years. He was then in Arkansas, a short time in the hardware business, and came to Galena in 1882, and opened his present business. He owns real estate in Baxter Springs. Belongs to the order of Freemasons. He was married to Miss Nellie Hohn, of Joplin, Mo., in 1876. They have three children—Lottie, Lena and Hermon F.

W. H. FALLIS, of the firm of Boice & Fallis, was born in Trimble County, Ky., in 1838, and was reared in Buchanan County, Mo. At the age of thirteen he engaged in the mercantile business as clerk, and after attaining the age of majority, carried it on as principal till 1870. He then retired from it and engaged in the hotel business, but after a few years he accepted a position in the wholesale mercantile business as traveling salesman, with which he was reputably connected till 1882, when he joined the present partnership which he ably represents. He married, in 1859, Miss Jennie R. Hodge, a native of Missouri. They have a family of two daughters—Cora and Blanche. He is an active member of the Knights of Pythias Society. The enterprise of Boice & Fallis gives employment to fifteen skilled workmen, and turn out about thirty-five tons of ore a day. In connection with their own work they do considerable custom work. Their crusher, separator and pump are run by steam, with a capacity of twenty-four-horse power.

S. W. FRANTZ, of the firm of Frantz & Jarrett, butchers, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1835. He commenced the butcher's business and carried it on for two years in Pennsylvania, and has since been in the same business in Joplin, Mo., seven years, and in Galena in the same business since 1879. Mr. Frantz is interested in mines, in Jackson Diggings and Skeeterville. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and K. of P. He was married to Miss Mary Longwell in 1863, and has two sons—Clarence Eugene and Dean Charles.

SAMUEL GATES, of the firm of Gates & Lewis, mining operators, was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., in 1844, and came to Kansas in 1857, with his people, who settled in Linn County, where he was reared to the farming industry. In 1876, he engaged at his present industry, and has been successfully connected with it since. In 1872, he married Miss Nannie Irwin, a native of Brown County, Ill. They have two sons and one daughter—Lena, John S. and Samuel Earl. Mr. Gates did active service in Company G, Seventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry from 1863 until the end of the war, and was honorably discharged. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. society, and Frank Blair Post, G. A. R.

E. F. GUTHRIE, mining operator, Stanley Diggings, two and a half miles south of Galena, was born in Clay County, Ind., December 16, 1846, and located in Kansas, with his people, in 1856, where he was reared to the farming industry. In 1875, he went to California for his health, returning to Kansas the following year, and in 1878, he came here and engaged at mining, with which he has been actively connected since. In April, 1879, he was married in Galena, to Miss Donie Merrill, a native of Missouri. They have one little girl, Mabel. Mr. Guthrie's enterprise turns out about seven tons of zinc ore a day and gives employment to seven workmen. Mr. Guthrie has served his city as Marshal for two years, and his county as Deputy Sheriff for one year. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. society.

DANIEL W. HAINER, druggist, was born in the State of New York, August 8, 1843. He enlisted in a three months' regiment at the age of seventeen and re-enlisted for three years' service. In 1866, he went to Denver, where he was engaged in freighting between that city and Salt Lake, and was afterward in the mining business in Montana two years. He was then in the cattle business three years at Salt Lake City and in Texas three years in general speculation. He then went to Colorado and was in the mining and lime business for one year, coming to Columbus, Kan., in 1875, and then to a drug store in Cherokee, where he remained as a clerk for a short time. He was then in Carterville, Mo., in the drug business one season, and came to Galena in 1877, and engaged in his present business. He owns three residences in Galena. He is a member of the Kansas Benevolent Society and the K. of P. He was elected Councilman of Galena in 1881. He was married to Mrs. Nola V. Clifford, of Illinois, in 1878. They have three children—Maud, Pearl G. and Mabel.

G. W. HARPER, superintendent of the Sawyer lease and of Cooper's Crushing and Separating business, was born in Lewis County, Mo., in 1856, and was reared to the teaching profession. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native county, and his literary education in Monticello Seminary, Lewis County, from which he graduated in 1874. He afterward took up a professional course in the Kirksville State Normal Institution. After having taught for two years, he accepted the Principalship of the Empire City Schools, which he ably conducted for two years. After this, he filled the position of Assistant Principal in the Galena Public Schools for two years, in the mean time taking part in mining operations here, with which he has been actively connected since. He is now paying his attentions to the study of law, which he proposes to make his future business in life. The mining enterprise with which he is connected raise about 400 tons of ore per month and give employment to fifty workmen. The quality of the ore raised is extra good.

E. T. INGHAM, Principal of the Graded School, was born at Geneva Lake, Wis., March 18, 1856. He received a collegiate education and began teaching in Iowa in 1878. After teaching one season in Iowa, he came to Kansas and taught two terms in Republic County, and then attended the Kansas Normal School at Fort Scott one year; after which he taught in the same institution, commencing in 1881 and teaching four terms, ending in June, 1882. He then took charge of the schools at Galena, Kan., as Principal, in September, 1882. He was married to Miss Ellie Colegrove, who also received a collegiate education, at the University of Chicago.

WILLIAM M. JAMES, general blacksmithing, was born in Pickens County, Ga., in 1849, and was reared in Walker County, Ala., and learned his trade there from his father and was connected with it there till 1869, when he came to Missouri and followed it till 1877. In 1877, he came here and has been connected with it the most of the time since. He married in 1868, Miss Mary J. Farmer, of his native State, who departed this life in 1877, and is buried in Barry County, Mo. She was thirty-two years old, and left one son and a daughter living—Sarah F. and Ezekiel. In 1878, he married Miss Amanda Haddoc, a native of Missouri. They have one son, Daniel F. Mr. James is an active member of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Burlington, Kan.

J. E. LEEPER, mining operator, was born in Marion County, Ind., in 1847, and was reared in Boone County, Mo., to farming. In 1873, he engaged in mining operations in Dade County, Mo., in the Corry mines and carried it on there successfully until 1877. He then came to Galena, Kan., and has been actively identified with his present industry since. He was one of the party to first discover lead ore on the Baker tract as well as in several other places. He married in 1879, Miss Salina Smith, in Dade County, Mo. They have two sons—Jay and Carle. Mr. Leeper's present industry gives employment to seven workmen. They work two shafts and raise about fifteen tons of zinc and four tons of lead ore a week, all of first quality.

JOHN LEWIS, Superintendent of the Galena Lead and Zinc Company, is a native of Maine, where he was born August 29, 1829. At the age of fifteen, he went to South America prospecting, and at the age of nineteen, began mining in the copper mines of Cuba, where he worked thirteen years. He then returned to the United States and was engaged in prospecting and speculating, and in the army until 1864, when he came to Missouri and remained in general business until 1870. He then came to Baxter Springs, where he engaged in lead and zinc mining and smelting, and was one of the organizers of the town of Joplin. He shipped the first car-load of lumber to Baxter Springs, and raised the first pound of lead ore ever raised in Cherokee County, one and a half miles from Galena. In 1876-77, he was Superintendent of the famous mines in Jasper County, Mo., and had supervision of the construction of the furnaces for the Galena Lead and Zinc, and the South Side Mining and Manufacturing Company. Mr. Lewis is still Superintendent of the Galena Lead and Zinc Mining Company. He was married to Miss Mary A. Mikels, of Montrose, Penn., in 1862

WESLEY LEWIS, of the firm of Gates & Lewis, mining operators, was born in Ripley County, Ind., in 1846, and was reared to the farming industry. In 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and after an active service of six months, he was taken prisoner and subsequently paroled. January 6, 1864, he re-enlisted as a veteran in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Infantry, and remained in active service until the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. After the war, he returned home and engaged in farming until 1867, when he came to Kansas and engaged in farming until 1877, when he took up the present industry, which he has actively followed since. He has a family of three sons—George Frank and Fred. He is a member of Frank Blair Post, G. A. R.

Z. H. LOWDERMILK, proprietor of grocery, provision and feed store, was born in North Carolina, January 8, 1841. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education, and enlisted in the Third North Carolina Infantry, in June, 1861, as a private, and was promoted to Fifth Sergeant, of Company H. He participated in the six days' fight around Richmond, in 1862. Was in the battle of South Mound, Md., September 14, 1862, and in the battle of Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862, where he was wounded in the head by a shell, and left the command for a few days. On his return he was elected Lieutenant, took command, and went through the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 14, 1862. In the spring of 1863, he was with Jackson when he flanked Hooper on the right; May 3d, at the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was shot through both lungs, and considered mortally wounded. He was taken off the battle-field to Maj. Lacey's house and kept twenty days before he could be moved. Stonewall Jackson was wounded the same night. Mr. Lowdermilk returned and took command of his company August 1, 1863, and participated in the battle of Mine Run, in November. In the spring of 1864, he participated in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, and was captured during the day's battle, but escaped the same night, and captured six of the enemy, whom he delivered to the Sixty-first Alabama. He participated in all the battles of the Wilderness, including the 10th and 12th of May, and was, on the latter day, captured by Hancock's corps, and taken to Fort Delaware a prisoner, where he was kept until August 20, when he was taken out with 599 other officers, and shipped on the steamer Crescent, by way of Cape Hatteras to Morris Island, La., where they were placed under the fire of their own guns and kept forty-seven days on three and one-half crackers, two ounces of meat, and half a pint (very thin) of bean soup a day, being guarded by the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Negro Regiment, who frequently shot among the men as though they were shooting at prairie chickens for amusement. On October 24, he was transferred to Fort Pulaski, Ga., where he was guarded by Col. Brown's regiment, the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York. During that winter rations were cut down, by order of Gen. Foster commanding that department, to ten ounces of corn meal per day, without even salt, for forty-three days, and the prisoners were not allowed to buy or receive the provisions that were shipped to them by friends at home. On the 4th of March, 1865, he was sent back to Fort Delaware, where he was kept until June 1, when he was discharged on special release. Mr. Lowdermilk then went to Philadelphia, where he met friends who lent him money to go home to Ashburn, N. C. In 1866, he was elected Colonel of the Sixty-third North Carolina Militia, which was afterward disbanded by act of Congress. He remained in North Carolina until 1868, and then went West to Iowa, then to Illinois, and then to Kansas, where he located at Lowell, Cherokee County, and remained nine years on a farm and in merchandise, and in 1879 came to Galena, and opened his present business. He has been burned out twice, but is now running a flourishing business. He is also in the drug business, in Galena, and owns business houses and residences, in Galena, and a farm in Garden Township, near Lowell. He was elected Township Clerk and Township Treasurer, of Galena, November, 1882. He is a Freemason charter member, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was married to Miss Mary L. Bookshere, of Randolph County, N. C., February 3, 1864, and has two children—Mary Luetta and Anzeletta.

A. M. McPHERSON, Superintendent and operator in the Galena Zinc Company, was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1845, and was reared in St. Louis County, Mo., to the agricultural industry, which he actively carried on there for several years. He afterward engaged in stock-dealing, with which he was actively connected till 1876, when he engaged in mining operations. In 1879, he joined with Stone & Gove in the present enterprise, and is connected with many other mining operations besides. The firm do a business in crushing and separating of forty tons of ore a day. They give employment to sixteen skilled workmen, and do an annual business of over $50,000. Their operations are confined principally to zinc ore, and is one of the leading enterprises of the kind in this locality.

J. B. MARTIN, buyer and credit man of S. L. Cheney's Crushing and Separating Works, was born in Kentucky in 1856, and was reared in Livingston County, Ill. In 1869, he located in Bates County, Mo., and followed farming there till 1870, when he came to Kansas. In 1873, he engaged with the West Joplin Lead & Zinc Company, of Joplin, Mo., as mineral grader, with which he was reptuably connected till 1879, when he accepted a position with S. L. Cheney, and has been connected with his business since. He married, in 1877, Miss Lucy Pinkard, of Jasper County, Mo. They have one little boy—William Edward.

JOHN G. MILLER, civil engineer and surveyor, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1841, and received his education in Union County, Ohio. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months' service, at the end of which time he was honorably discharged. He re-enlisted in 1862, in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, and remained in active service until 1863, when he was transferred to the United States Engineer Corps, where he remained until the end of the war, during which time he added practically to the already obtained store of theoretical knowledge in his present profession. Shortly after the war he located in Iowa, where he remained professionally connected until 1870, when he settled in Dixon County, Neb., and carried on his profession there until 1877, after which he came to Kansas, and has been successfully identified with his profession here since. In 1866, he married in Union County, Ohio, Miss Lorinda G. Gleason, of Union County, Ohio. They have one daughter, Flora E.

P. C. MILLIKEN, proprietor City Livery Stables, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1830, and was identified with stock dealing there. In 1877, he located here and subsequently engaged in mining operations, which he has very successfully carried on since. March 8, 1881, he married Miss Della Taggart, in Hannibal, Mo. She was born in Wisconsin. In 1881, Mr. Milliken engaged in the livery business, which he has successfully conducted to the present time. This enterprise consists of a large two-story building 100x50 feet, with stalls for holding thirty-five horses. His stables contain about twelve horses and ten rigs, consisting of hacks, carriages, buggies, etc., and is in point of convenience second to none in this part of the State.

S. N. MONTGOMERY, grocer, was born in West Tennessee, February 13, 1834. He was bred a farmer, and continued that occupation until 1850, when he began the mercantile business, and continued at it until 1865, in Walnut Grove and Springfield, Mo. He was then on a farm until 1878, in Missouri, and came to Galena, Kan., in 1878, where he opened his present business and has continued it to the present time. He owns a residence and business property in Galena. He was married to Miss Nannie E. Hembree, of Missouri, March 26, 1867, and has three children—Samuel N., Timothy L. and Ollie M.

B. S. MOORE, grocer and proprietor of feed store, was born in North Carolina, April 27, 1842. He received a common school education, and was engaged on a farm until 1876, when he began the grocery business in Joplin, Mo., and continued it eighteen months, when he came to Galena, Cherokee Co., Kan. In July, 1882, he became associated with F. M. Fulkerson in the milling business, and in June, 1882, with W. R. Lewis in the mining business. He owns a residence and business lots in Galena. In 1881, he was elected Councilman of Galena, and was elected Mayor of the same city in 1882. He was married to Miss Orpha H. Borris, of Galena, December 12, 1880.

GEORGE E. MORAN, Superintendent of the Touslay tract, and mining operator, is a native of Alton, Ill., and received his education in the Christian Brothers' School of his native city. At the age of fifteen, he located in Atchison and was interested there till 1880, when he engaged in mining operations in the Ozark Mountains at Marshfield, Mo., which, after prosecuting actively for a year, he abandoned and accepted his present incumbency, which he has reputably held since.

J. C. MURDOCK, hardware merchant, was born in Canada April 7, 1842. He received a classical education, graduating at Regiopolis, Canada, and in 1865, went South and engaged in the stock business, afterward going to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he remained four years, and then went to Leavenworth, Kan., and to Fort Scott, where he was engaged in the same business. He then located at Seneca, Mo., where he was in general merchandise eight years, and came to Galena in 1878 and engaged in the hardware business. He has an interest in property in Missouri and in Galena, Cherokee County, and owns a half interest in forty acres of mining land, and has other mining property. He also owns three business houses and one residence in Galena. He was married to Miss Lizzie Byrne, of Kingston, Ontario, in 1867. They have five children—E. John, Robert E., Oscar F., Anna and Walter Stanley.

C. A. NELSON, general merchant, was born in Sweden August 7, 1851. He came to the United States June 15, 1871, and located in Ford County, Ill., where he was engaged in the tailoring business three years, and afterward was in Chicago, Ill., in the same line until March 20, 1879. He then came to Galena, Kan., where he carries on the same business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married to Miss Lydia Anderson, of Illinois, October 19, 1874. They have one child, Clara.

E. ST. G. NOBLE, was born and reared in County Meath, Ireland, and graduated in the Museum of Irish Instruction, Dublin, as an analytical chemist. In 1860, he came to America and located in Newton County, Mo., where he began preparations for the development of the mineral wealth of that region, which was prevented by the late war. He afterward engaged in merchandising, with which he was connected until 1876, since which time he has been actively connected with mining operations here.

JOHN PAGE, Superintendent of the Bloomington Mines, and Illinois Lead & Zinc Company, was born in London, England, in 1848, and learned the profession of dyer, there. In 1866, he came to America and settled in Paola, Kan., where he engaged in the railway employ as baggageman in connection with the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway, when, after fifteen months, he located in Sherman, Texas, and conducted the dyeing business for a few years. He then returned to Kansas and carried on his business in Independence, but after a short time located in Joplin, Mo., and carried on his business for four years; after which he engaged in mining enterprises, and has been successfully connected with that industry since. In 1870, he was married in Wellington, Sumner Co., Kan., to Miss Barbara J. Ashenfelter, a native of Pennsylvania. This was the first marriage in the county. In 1878, Mrs. Page died, and is buried in Joplin Cemetery, leaving two little girls—Daisy A. and Nettie, the latter being now buried beside the mother. In 1879, he married in Joplin, Mo., Miss Anna Klein, a native of Buffalo, N. Y. They have one son, Richard Barnby. The company which Mr. Page so ably represents was formed in Bloomington, Ill. It gives employment to about 100 skilled workmen, whose work is now confined to mining operations exclusively, principally zinc ore, the lead ore being as yet undeveloped. Their average yield is about $19,000 worth of ore per month.

E. N. PERRY, mining operator, Stanley Diggings, two and a half miles south of Galena, was born in Lee County, Va., in 1852, and removed with his people to Northern Missouri, at the age of five years, where he was reared to the farming industry. In 1871, he located in Joplin, Mo., and was actively engaged in mining operations there till 1878, when, after spending a few months in Colorado prospecting, he returned and located here, and has been very successfully connected with the mining industry here since. He married on June 12, 1882, Miss Emma Hanke, a native of Johnson County, Mo. Mr. Perry is also actively interested in mining operations in the East Galena diggings. He carries on three shafts in active operation, and has six shafts inactive just now. He is also identified with farming here, having one farm of ninety acres in this county and one of eighty acres in Chautauqua County, both under a state of cultivation.

JAMES B. RAUCH, freight and ticket agent, was born in Ohio, March 28, 1858, where he attended the high school and Commercial College, graduating from the latter. He remained at home two years after graduating, and came West to Missouri in 1876, where he was in a telegraph office one year, and then took a position on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which he held six months, and then came to Winfield, Kan., remaining as telegraph operator eight months; on account of ill-health he remained in Kansas about two months longer, and in the mean time he attended the Commercial College a part of that time. He came to Galena in 1879, as telegraph operator at the Gulf Depot, remaining until January 20, 1882, when he took a position on the San Francisco Railroad as agent. He also has charge of Rogers' coal department.

CAPT. GEORGE H. REDELL, mining operator, was born in Groening, Holland, in 1842, and came to America at the age of sixteen, and settled in Alton, Ill., where he learned the profession of millwright, which he followed there for several years. When the late civil war broke out he enlisted his services in defense of the Union in Company K, Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and remained in active service in command of Company K, as Captain till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Capt. Redell also followed his profession of millwright in St. Louis for some time, retiring from it to accept a position in the city Constabulary, which he reputably filled for eight years, after which he located here, in 1878, and began mining operations, with which he has been successfully connected since. He married in 1861, in Alton, Ill., Miss Mary Oltmina, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1841. They have one son, George H., Jr. Capt. Redell's interest here consists principally in what is known as Zelligan's town lots, although he is interested in many other mining interests. He now has seven shafts in active operation and four inactive shafts. Their productions consists principally of lead ore, although he raises considerable zinc ore. They average about 16,000 pounds of lead and 4,000 pounds of zinc ore a week, of first-class quality. He gives employment to about thirty skilled workmen.

VAL RICHARDS, of the firm of Milligan & Richards, was born in St. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1854. At the age of eighteen he learned his trade in Iron County, Mo., and followed it actively in his native State till 1876, after which he located in Kansas, and subsequently engaged at it here, and has successfully conducted it since.

MOSES ROBESON, of the firm of Williams & Robeson, lumber dealers, was born in Pennsylvania October 26, 1834. He received a practical education, and began clerking in 1855, for the firm of William M. Line & Co., of Pittsburgh. He was then with Tyrone Forges, ten years, at the end of which time he went into the mercantile business at Ironsville, remaining two years. He then engaged in the tobacco and cigar business at Tyrone, Penn., one year, and in 1872, went to Missouri and carried on the grocery business. In 1874, he went into the general mercantile business, which he continued for three years, and in 1877 came to Galena, and opened a lumber yard in connection with Mr. Williams. Mr. Robeson also has a lumber yard at Baxter Springs, Run's Creek, lime kilns, and has mining lands leased and being worked. In Galena he owns four residences, and a third interest in property in town that cost $9,000. Also owns three lots valued at $900, and two lots that cost $2,000. Mr. Robeson has about $5,000 in cash loaned out, besides other real and personal property. He has been twice elected School Director. Belongs to the order of A., F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W., and is insured in the latter for $2,000. He was married to Miss Charlotte A. Tolle, of Covington, Ky., January 30, 1877, and has one child—Miletus. He has kept a diary since March 5, 1856, and a cash account since he went into business in 1855, of cash paid out, and he never bought anything without paying spot cash. He also kept a record of his grandfather's children, his own brothers' and sisters' children, and of their children's children. Mr. Robeson started in the world even, and has succeeded in getting a long way ahead of the human family generally.

C. W. SEARS, mineral water manufacturer, was born in the State of New York, April 16, 1836. At the age of eighteen he began farming in Illinois, where he remained seven years, and then moved onto a farm in Iowa, and remained five years. He then went to Jasper County, Mo., where he was farming and cutting shingles for four and a half years, and from whence he came to Montgomery County, Kan., in May, 1871. He lived in Montgomery County eight years, and in 1879, came to Galena, Kan., and began the manufacture of mineral water. He was elected Township Trustee, in Montgomery County, Kan., and was School Director in Iowa and Missouri. He was married to Miss Jane E. Smith, of Pennsylvania, March 1, 1857. They have six children—Frank A., Flora J., Leonard W., George K., Laura B. and Ivy Pearl (deceased).

J. A. STEPHENSON, farmer and proprietor of marble works, P. O. Galena, Section 16, Town 3, was born in Kentucky December 18, 1824. At the age of fifteen he began life as a laborer on a farm, adding teaming to his occupation when he was eighteen. In 1852, he went to Indiana, where he carried on his farm business five years. In 1857, he went to Illinois and remained three years on a farm, and then was in the stock business seven years. In 1866, he came to Kansas and located in Lowell Township, Cherokee County, and got treaty right, and worked five years with Joplin Marble Works as agent. He built a shop and started marble works in Galena for himself in 1881, and now carries on both farm and marble works. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is also a local preacher. He organized the First Cherokee Church at Baxter Springs in 1866; organized one at Lowell the same year; at Wirtonia in 1867, and at Fly Creek in 1867. He was married to Miss Sorilda Richey, of Nicholas County, Ky. They have eight children—Thomas S., Elizabeth F., S. H., William H., May E., Lucy J., Oliver S. and Johnnie G.

CHARLES O. STOCKSLAGER, attorney and mine dealer. Mr. Stockslager was born in Indiana February 8, 1847. He received a scientific education, graduating from the Lebanon Normal School in Ohio, in 1871. He came to Cherokee County in August, 1871, and was employed as Deputy Clerk of the District Court until January, 1875, at which time he was elected Clerk of the District Court for two years. When his term expired he located at Galena, and engaged in the practice of law. He was elected Mayor of Galena in 1881, and has been City Attorney four years. He was one of the organizers of the town of Galena, and has been attorney of the Galena Mining & Smelting Co., three years. He was also the attorney of the Miners' and Merchants' Bank, City Attorney of Columbus three years; City Treasurer two years, and Police Judge two terms. He was the organizer of the Maggie Taylor Mining & Smelting Company, the Galena Mining & Smelting Company, and the Columbus Mining & Smelting Company. Mr. Stockslager owns an interest in the Maggie Taylor lands, and in the Elliot & Zimmerman tract at Webb City. He has an interest in the Skeeterville mines in Missouri, and in town lots in Mineral Point. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows. He was married to Miss Engoba Chrisman, of Columbus, in 1877, and has two children—Rosco N. and J. F.

HARRY TAMBLYN, Secretary of the Cornwall Mining & Smelting Company and agent of the Giant Powder Company, was born in county of Cornwall, England, in 1840, and was reared to the mining industry there. In 1865, he came to America and spent the first few years of his life in connection with the mining industry in this country and through Canada, principal among which were the Lake Superior copper mines, the Baryta mines of Connecticut, Lyman gold mine of New Hampshire, the Tillie Foster mines of New York, Beaver Meadow coal mines of Pennsylvania, Mongonia coal mines in Iowa, and New Pittsburg coal mines of Illinois, after which he took charge of the Cornish pump shaft in the Granby mines in Southwestern Missouri, and remained in connection with that industry until 1877, when he came here and joined the partnership in the purchase of the present lands. In 1879, they formed a joint stock company, and he has held the Secretaryship of it since. Mr. Tamblyn was the first agent appointed for this Western country by the Giant Powder Company. While at Granby he prosecuted the introduction of it to the mining profession successfully. He is now paying particular attention to the introduction of it in this locality.

R. A. TEETER, Superintendent of Teeter's crusher, Maggie Taylor tract, was born in Montgomery County, Ind., in 1855, and removed to Iroquois County, Ill., in 1856, with his people, where he was reared to the farming industry. In 1877, he came here and engaged in mining operations the following year, and has been successfully connected with it since. In 1881, he married Miss Elizabeth Eckels, a native of Hancock County, Ill. They have one little boy—Robert. Mr. Teeter formed a partnership with Judge Miller and Capt. A. Arnold in this enterprise in May, 1882. It gives employment to four skilled workmen, and turns out about twenty tons of marketable ore a day.

DIMIT S. THORNTON, was born in Ohio in 1855. Was raised in West Virginia. He received a common school education, and began the telegraph business at the age of thirteen years. After practicing four years he came to Kansas. Here he remained four years and then went to Texas, where he was engaged in stock business for five years. He returned to Galena, Kan., in 1880, and engaged in the grocery business, which he has continued to date. He is interested in mines on leased lands. He was married to Miss Sadie Hills, of Canada, August 29, 1874. They have two children—Ward C. and Joseph J.

ROBERT A. VAUGHAN, mining operator, was born in Darlington District, S. C., in 1837, and located in Texas at the age of fourteen, where he engaged in stock-rearing, with which he was connected until 1864, after which he enaged in stock-dealing through Kansas and Colorado, which he actively followed until 1878, when he took up his present industry, and has very actively carried it on since. He married, in 1856, in Texas, Miss Louisa Joy, a native of Arkansas. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—Dollie E., Wiley R., Jessie and Edith. Mr. Vaughan now has in active operation mines on Lot No. 2, Maggie Taylor tract; Lot No. 20, East Galena tract; Lot No. 1, Hoy tract; and Lot No. 32, Bloomington tract.

WILLIAM O. WILEY, general grocer, was born in Pennsylvania June 23, 1843. He received a fair education, and at the age of twenty-two began day work on a farm, and continued in that occupation six years. He was then engaged in speculating six years, and afterward in general mercantile line. He came to Kansas in 1871, and engaged in the grocery business which he still carries on, having been also interested in mining and real estate, and now owns and controls a large interest in mines in Galena and vicinity. He was married to Miss Nellie C. Campbell, of Galena, in 1879. They have two children—Maud and Frank.

W. W. WILLIAMSON, mining operator, was born in Surrey County, N. C., in 1830, his parents being John and Elizabeth Williamson, *nee* Somers. John Williamson was the son of John H. Williamson, one of the first Provincial Governors of North Carolina, and also one of the framers of the State Constitution, and for many years an active official in the State. W. W. Williamson learned the trade of watchmaker and jeweler, in Montgomery, Ala., and at the age of twenty-three he located in Missouri, and was engaged in the mining industry there until the war. He smelted the first lead ore that was smelted in Newton County. In 1861 he was compelled to leave that section of the country on account of his political views, and located in St. Clair County, Ill., where he joined in defense of the Union in Company I, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged as a veteran of Company I, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Infantry. After the war he engaged in mining in St. Clair County, Ill., and followed it actively there until 1876, when he came to Galena, Kan., and has successfully operated in that industry here since. He has been an active member of the Knights of Labor since its organization here.

G. A. WADLEIGH, dealer in fish, meats, game and hides, was born in New Hampshire in 1845. At the age of twenty-four he went to Florida and remained eight months, and in 1870, went to Humboldt, Kan., and remained one year. He then went to Coffeyville, where he was seven years in the butcher business, and came from that place to Galena in May, 1877, and began his present business. He owns business and residence property in Galena, and is Township Treasurer of Lowell Township. He was married to Miss Amelia A. Anderson, of Coffeyville, in 1874. They have three children—May, George and Frank.

J. B. YEAGER, mining operator, of the firm of Yeager, Brown & McMillan, is a native of Dallas County, Mo., and was reared to the farming and stock-raising industry. In 1872, he went to Joplin, Mo., and engaged in mining there till 1878, when he came here and has very successfully carried it on here since. He married, in September, 1875, Miss Fannie Henderson, of Clay County, Mo. They have two little girls—Gertie and an infant. Mr. Yeager carries on two shafts in active operation, and raises about 3,000 pounds of lead and two tons of zinc ore a day, on what is known as the Zelligman Town lots. He is also interested extensively with the above firm in gold and silver mining in Colorado. He has lately sold his extensive farming interests here, and proposes to retire from that industry. He is an active member of the A., F. & A. M. Society here.

EMPIRE CITY.

This city is situated on Short Creek, in the southeastern part of Cherokee County, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. The land upon which the city proper is situated, formerly was owned, as a farm, by J. Nichols. The corporate limits include over 600 acres, and adjoin Galena on the north and west. The entire tract was purchased by the West Joplin Lead & Zinc Company, of which S. L. Cheeney and P. Murphy were the principal members. The purchase was made by the company for mining purposes. The Nichols farm comprised 120 acres, for which he received the sum of $7,000. A portion of this tract was laid off as a site, in the spring of 1877, and the building of a town immediately began, as a rival of Galena. The two places stand within about three-quarters of a mile from each other, on either side of Short Creek. As in the case of Galena, the excitement engendered by the lead discovery, produced an immense inpouring of people, wishing to secure their fortunes in these new fields of mineral wealth. As a natural result, the advancement of the town, both in its population and business, was extremely rapid. Long rows of houses, and blocks of business, went up simultaneously. For a time, a most heated spirit of rivalry was carried on between the two places, each keeping pace with the other, and seeking to excel in the race. The natural advantage was with Galena, since nearly the whole, and by far the richest, of the lead field lay beneath, and in the vicinity of that town. No sooner was this fact discovered, than Galena began to take the lead of Empire City. This change soon began to seriously discomfit the Empire camp, who strove arduously to turn the tide, and save themselves from being entirely absorbed. Every effort to restrain desertion, and to add recruits, was made. For the purpose of preventing business and trade from going to Galena, and to secure the same to themselves, they built a stockade on the north and west sides of Galena, along the line between the two corporations. This stockade, about three-fourths of a mile in length, was made of logs ten or twelve feet long, placed upright by sinking one end in the ground to a depth of about three feet. By means of this, entrance into the town of Galena, from the Empire City side, was effected at great inconvenience, since it would have to be made by going around either end of the stockade. All efforts, however formidable, apparently proved ineffectual. The supremacy of Galena was inevitable, as has since followed.

The population of Empire City, according to the census given in the Assessor's returns in 1882, was 1,054.

Empire City was incorporated as a city of the third class in the spring of 1877, and S. L. Cheeney was elected Mayor. In a few weeks after this, it was made a city of the second class. S. L. Cheeney held the office of Mayor for three years. Following this, the office was filled by G. W. Davis, N. W. Barren, and C. L. McClung.

A post office was established in Empire City in the spring of 1877, soon after the town site was located. J. H. Hadley was commissioned the first Postmaster. The position of Postmaster has since been held by J. Shannon, C. L. McClung and H. McKay.

The first school was taught in Empire City in the winter of 1877-78, by G. W. Harper, Principal, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Harvey. The schoolhouse was erected in 1879. It is a one-story frame building, containing three rooms.

The present school population is 319, 146 males and 173 females.

Empire City contains two church organizations, the Presbyterian and Catholic. The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1877, and the church house was erected in 1879. It is a small frame building.

The Catholic congregation was organized in 1878. The church building, a small frame, was erected in 1881.

Empire City has but one secret organization. This is the Short Creek Lodge, No. 148, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The Lodge was instituted in 1878, and is in a flourishing condition.

Only one attempt toward the publication of a newspaper has been made at this place. In 1877, Hadley & Murphey established a paper called the *Mining Echo*. In the fall of the same year, it was purchased by Chatham & Bruffy, who ran it as a daily. Its publication was suspended in a short time, after which Hadley & Murphey took it in charge. It subsequently was taken by Murphey, as sole proprietor, who ran it till 1880, at which time it was *permanently* suspended.

The business of the city at the present time is rather light, and there seems to be little in prospect for the place in the future.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

WILLIAM CAVE, of the firm of Walters & Cave, grocers, was born in Indiana February 21, 1826. He was raised a farmer, and followed that occupation until the age of thirty. In 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Ninety-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out of service in May, 1865. He then began teaching school in Montgomery County, Ill., and taught until 1876, at which time he was elected Marshal of Litchfield, Ill., and held the office for three years, afterward carrying on the grocery business a short time in Illinois. He came to Galena, Kan., in 1880, and mined about one year. He was burned out twice during 1881 and 1882, losing about $1,000, and owns residence property in Galena. Is a member of the Christian Church, and was married to Miss Margaret Eishelman, of Memphis, Mo., March 5, 1848.

N. B. CHATELLE, book-keeper and paymaster of S. L. Cheney's Crushing and Separating Works, was born in the province of Quebec in 1858. In 1868, he went to Wisconsin with his people, who settled in Janesville, where he was reared and educated. In 1879, he came here, and has been reputably connected with his present industry since. In 1881, December 27, he married Miss Minnie Geade, a native of Germany. They have one daughter. Mr. Chatelle has been clerk of this city, and has been an active worker in the general development of it since coming here.

WILLIAM A. COLLINS, proprietor of the Cherokee Machine Works, was born and reared in Glasgow, Scotland, and was educated to the profession of machinist there. In 1861, and at the age of twenty he came to America, and, after spending a few years in the East in connection with his profession, he accepted a position from the government as Inspector of Milling Machinery in Texas, with which he was reputably connected for ten years. He then came to Joplin, Mo., and accepted the position of master mechanic of the West Joplin Lead & Zinc Company, with which he was connected for six years, after which he entered into business for himself, which he has successfully carried on since. The business is carried on by the firm of Collins & Leckie. They do general machine work, but make a specialty of mining machinery. It aggregates an income of $9,000 a year. Mr. Collins did active service in the late war in Company C, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, from which he was honorably discharged at the end of the war. He has worked actively in the general development of this city since locating here. Has served as a member of its Councils. He has been an active member of the A., F. & A. M. Society for many years, and a member of the K. of P. Society.

GEORGE W. DAVIS, M. D., was born at Mt. Pleasant, Can., May 22, 1837, and removed with his parents, in 1846, to Jackson City, Mich. Not content with his chances for education, he left home in 1848, and as soon as he could raise money, purchased some law books, also some medical works, and while other boys were spending their time in useless pursuits, he was quietly mastering their mysteries, and after three years' study chose the practice of medicine as his future occupation. He came to Kansas in March, 1856, and located at the Quindaro Ferry, on Cow River, where he resided till June, 1857, when he removed to Bourbon County, Kan., where he resided till October, 1860, and where he commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in August, 1858. In politics, he was Free-State. In October, 1860, he returned to Coldwater, Mich. March 30, 1862, was married, at Union City, to Miss P. E. Roff, of Pennsylvania. In 1863, he removed with his wife to Grand Rapids, Mich., and returned to Kansas in 1868. Stopped with a brother near Olathe, Johnson County, until April, 1869, when he located in Wilson County, where he remained till 1877, when he removed to Empire City, Cherokee County, where he is still engaged in the practice of his profession, enjoying an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon. The Doctor's experience in Kansas has been varied. He has seen Kansas pass through all its struggles from youth to manhood, where it now stands as a power in this government. He was well acquainted with all the leading characters in Kansas' early history, as Quantrill, Jim Lane, John Brown, James Montgomery, Jennison, etc. He is a member of the Eclectic Medical Association of the State of Kansas, and a member of the A., F. & A. M.; also of the I. O. O. F., both subordinate and encampment.

CARLILE FAULKNER, grocer, was born in Kentucky in 1832. He moved to North Missouri at the age of twenty-two, where he remained four years, and then came to Allen County, Kan., where he resided until 1866 on a farm. He came to Cherokee County in 1866, took up land and improved it, and still owns the same farm. He opened a grocery at Empire City in 1879, which he still carries on. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Tye, of Kentucky, in 1856, and has four children—Drewery T., Susan F., Daniel C., Sarah L.

SAMUEL FINKELSTEIN, mine owner and miner, was born in Poland, Russia. He came to the United States in 1863 and located in Nashville, Tenn., where he was engaged in mercantile business thre years. He was then in California two years and in Nebraska one year, engaged in mercantile business, being afterward in St. Jo, Mo., one year and in Kansas on a farm five years. He came to Empire City in 1877, where he has since beeen engaged in mercantile business and mining, owning now fourteen residences and business properties in that city, also a farm in Missouri. He was elected City Councilman in 1878. He was married to Miss Lena Sheller, of Poland, in 1860. They have eight children—Harry, Jacob, Samuel, Abraham, Isaac, Morris, Anna and Rachel. Mr. Finkelstin is a member of the I. O. O. F.

E. GOEDE, boot and shoe dealer, was born in Germany in 1836 and came to the United States in 1872. He located in Nebraska and remained three years and was then in Joplin two years. In 1877, he went to Short Creek and was elected City Councilman in 1882. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married to Miss Caroline Prime, of Germany, in 1859. They have three children—Otto, Minnie and Earnest.

J. L. HEASLEY, grocer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1831, and followed farming in that State until 1860, when he came West and was employed in freighting across the plains seven years. He then ran a livery stable until 1872, and was then teaming until 1879 in Joplin, Missouri. He then came to Empire City and started store in 1879. He owns a residence and business house in Empire City and is Councilman of said city. He was married to Miss Rachel Veal, of Ohio, in 1857.

CARL L. HENCKEL, ice dealer, was born in Germany, May 4, 1838. He came to America July 1, 1865, and resided in New York one year and in Chicago, Ill., one year, in the bakery business. He then went to Omaha and kept a bakery six months, thence to New Orleans and remained eight months, then back to Omaha and to Fort McPherson, remaining eight months, and from there to Omaha and then to Kansas City. He then came to Baxter Springs, Kan., then to Joplin, Mo., where he was in the brewing business eighteen months, and was then in Short Creek in the brewing business until July, 1877. He discontinued brewing in 1880 and began the ice business. He has a business in Missouri and owns a brewery and residence in Empire City. He is a member of the School Board and of the orders of I. O. O. F., K. of P. and A. O. U. W. He was married to Miss Catharine Schifferdecker, of Baden, in 1875 and has one child—Millie. Was previously married to Miss Emma Bilke, of Saxony, in 1870. Had one child—Herman.

HUGH McKAY, Postmaster, was born in Scotland June 15, 1830. He came to the United States in 1847 and located in Canada, where he remained twenty years as a sheriff, bailiff and constable. In 1869, he came to Kansas and located near Fort Scott and was engaged in merchandising until 1877, when he came to Empire City as a merchant and miner, and now owns forty acres in mining property in the township. He was appointed Postmaster and took charge of the office July 1, 1882, and is Police Judge and Justice of the Peace. Is an Odd Fellow. He was married to Miss Sarah M. Clark, of New York, in March, 1849. They have seven children—Agnes, William, Mary L., Hugh, James E., Albert E. and Ida.

HARRISON McMILLEN, of the firm of Brown & McMillan, mining operators, is a native of Dade County, Mo., where he was reared to the farming and stock-raising industry. In 1872, and at the age of twenty-seven, he began mining operations in Jasper County, Mo., and followed it there till 1878, when he came here and has very successfully carried it on since. Besides his interests already described in J. H. Brown's sketch, he, with Mr. Brown and Mr. Yeager, are active operators on what is known as the Zelligman town lots in lead and zinc mining, and are also extensively interested in gold and silver mining in Colorado. Mr. McMillan also carries on a farm of 240 acres of improved land in Neosho Township, containing about 1,500 fruit trees in full bearing and good buildings on the farm. He has been an active member of the A., F. & A. M. society for several years and a strong supporter of the Methodist Church.

JAMES MURPHY, of the firm of Murphy & Brewster, crushers and separators, and of the firm of Murphy & Smith, mining operators, was born in Monaghan County, Ireland, November 17, 1844, and came to America in 1849 with his people, who settled in Bucks County, Penn., where he was reared and educated. At the age of eighteen, he was made an invalid through a hurt received upon his leg a year previous and which resulted in a running sore, which, after two years of suffering, he had amputated. He had been reared to the agricultural industry, but he now turned his attention to merchandising and carried it on successfully in Washington County, N. Y., till 1876, when he located in Joplin, Mo., and conducted it till 1878, meantime filling the Postmastership of that place. In 1878, he engaged at mining operations and has been very successfully identified with that industry since. December 30, 1869, he married, in Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., Miss Rosana Connolly, of his native county. They have a family of one son—John, and three daughters—Maggie, Annie and Josephine. Mr. Murphy has taken a very active interest in the development of this city since locating here. He is the present Treasurer of the city, as also of the Board of Education, and has been active as an official in other capacities.

WILLIAM SMITH, of the firm of Murphy & Smith, mining operators, was born in Leicestershire, England in 1854, and came to America in 1852 with his people, who settled in Kansas in 1854, where he was reared to farming. In 1863, he enlisted in Company L, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and did active service till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. After the war, he engaged at the sawmilling business in Wabaunsee and Sedgwick Counties. In 1877, he engaged at mining and has been successfully identified with it since. He was married here in 1879, to Miss Millie A. Taylor, a native of Seneca, Mo. They have two sons—Frederick J. and Albert T. Mr. Smith has worked actively in public life. Served as Sheriff of Sedgwick County, was City Marshall of Wichita one term and United States Deputy Marshal for five years, from 1870 to 1875, and has been active in many minor official positions.

R. W. VAUGHAN, mining operator, was born in South Carolina in 1838, and was reared in Morgan County, Ala. At the age of eighteen he located in Texas, and engaged at stock raising, which he actively carried on till 1870, when he came to Kansas and located at Baxter Springs, and carried on stock dealing for a few years, after which he took up the present industry, with which he has been extensively connected since. In 1865, he married Miss Mary A. Kountz, a native of Missouri, who departed this life in 1873, and is buried in Joplin Cemetery, Mo., leaving one little girl—Ella. In 1877, he married Miss Martha C. Lee. They have two sons—Romulus Napoleon and Frank. Mr. Vaughan has worked actively in the development of the industrial life of this locality since coming here. He is present County Commissioner of this county, and has served as Councilman of the city of Galena, and has filled many minor official positions. His mining industry gives employment to fifteen skilled workmen, besides steam machinery, etc., and yields an annual income of over $100,000.

J. P. WALTERS, of the firm of Cave & Walters, grocers, was born in Pennsylvania, October 10, 1837. He began manufacturing sand for a glass-house in 1861, and continued five or six years in that business, being afterward in coal business two years. He came to Reno County, Kan., in 1874, remained six months, and then resided in Osage County one year, from whence he came to Empire City and engaged in grocery and mining business. He was married to Miss Agnes Adams, of Pennsylvania, in 1874. They have two children—Frank and Addie.

CRESTLINE.

Crestline is situated eight miles east of Columbus, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, one mile from Shawnee Creek, on level prairie. The first settlement was made in March, 1875, by Henry Wiggins, who named the town after Crestline, Ohio. The post office was established in May, 1875, and Henry Wiggins appointed Postmaster. Through the efforts of the railroad authorities the post office was discontinued in June, 1880; but soon afterward re-established in response to a petition numerously signed by the citizens, and Mr. Higgins re-appointed Postmaster.

The first birth in Crestline was that of Jerome Ewing, January 12, 1876; the first marriage, that of Henry Hallenet to Miss Annie Jones, November 18, 1880, and the first death that of Mrs. M. Hart, December 1, 1878. The first school was taught in 1877, by Julius Bridegroom, in a carpenter shop. A schoolhouse was built in 1878.

In 1881, the railroad company proposed to put in a side track and build a depot, if the town would donate land sufficient for the purpose. The donation was gladly made. The town has now a population of about 100, and being surrounded by as fine farming land as there is in Kansas, is insured a prosperous future.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

F. P. ADAMS, M. D., Section 18, P. O. Crestline, was born in Virginia November 19, 1823. He was educated at Richmond, Va., and St. Louis, Mo., graduating at St. Louis in 1860 and 1861. He came to Missouri in 1861, remained six months, then went to Tennessee and remained until 1865, then went to Kentucky and remained five years, then to Missouri and remained nine years, and came to Kansas in 1879, locating at Messer, where he remained a short time, and came to Crestline in 1881. He owns real estate in Missouri, and has residence and business properties in Crestline. He is a Freemason. He was married to Miss Sallie Ligon, of Virginia in 1850. They have seven children—Virginia B., Ida, F. P., D. C., Lelia Mai, Mamie A. and J. M.

E. W. ALDERSON, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Crestline, was born in Illinois, in 1842. He received a liberal education, and after farming in Illinois one year went to California, and was in butcher business seven years, then returned to Illinois and remained six months, and then to Kansas in 1869. He located on his present farm of 160 acres, which he bought and improved, and now raises grain and stock, with a fine assortment of fruits of all kinds. He is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was Justice of the Peace two years. He was married to Miss M. E. Rafferty, of Illinois, in 1868. They have six children—Annie L., Ada M., Alice J., Alena M., Ama B. and Arthur J.

J. D. FRENCH, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Crestline, was born in Tennessee, in 1836, and lived in his native State, engaged in farming, until 1880, at which time he came to Kansas and located on present farm of 160 acres, which he bought and improved, and is now devoting his energies and time to raising stock and grain and fruits. He is a Freemason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married to Miss Mary N. McCommon, of Tennessee, in 1861. They havo eight children—William M., Samuel M., Eliza J., Martha, D., M. O., Barton, Della and Arthur.

JOHN HOFF, dealer in drugs and groceries, was born in Indiana June 19, 1847. He moved from his native town to Illinois, and thence to Missouri in 1867, where he remained until 1876, and came in that year to Kansas, located, and remained on farm one year, and then went into dry goods business in Brownsville, where he staid two years; then was in Messer in drug business one year, and then went to Crestline and opened present business in 1881. He was also in mining business a short time, and now owns his residence and business properties in Crestline. He was Postmaster three years in Brownsville and Messer, and belongs to the order of I. O. O. F. He was married to Miss Esther Combs, of Missouri, in 1872. They have three children—Joshua, Claudie and Earnest.

ROBERT M. JONES, blacksmith, Section 18, P. O. Crestline, was born in Ohio, in 1836. He received a liberal education, and began work in shop at the age of fourteen, working three years in Ohio, and two in Indiana. He then went to Iowa, and remained until 1861, at which time he joined the army. He was discharged in 1862, and remained in Iowa until 1870, when he came to Kansas. He lived in Cherokee Nation one year, and then came to Cherokee County, Kan., and settled on a farm, where he remained six years. He came to Crestline in 1876, and opened his present shop, going to Montana and Santa Fé, New Mexico, in 1880, for his health. He owns a residence and business property in Crestline.

E. H. MARSHALL, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Crestline, was born in Kentucky, September 29, 1820. He was raised on a farm, received a liberal school education, and carried on a farm in Kentucky until 1859, being Justice of the Peace in that State for many years. He then came to Kansas and located where he now lives, where he opened and improved a farm of 160 acres, and has since been directing his attention to stock, grain and fruit. He is a member of order of A., F. & A. M. He was married to Miss Martha Snap, of Kentucky, in 1842, who died, leaving seven children. He was again married to Miss Nancy Feebock, of Kentucky, by whom he had two children, and in 1870 he was married to Miss Matilda Douglas, his present wife. They have seven children—E. H., Nancy J., Foster, Herman, Bruce, Arthur, and Mahala (deceased).

C. J. PARKER, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Crestline, was born in State of New York September 1, 1840. He was raised in Illinois, where he received a good education, and began teaching school at the age of seventeen. He taught three years, and then went to Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, graduating therefrom. Then taught school in Illinois a short time, and then went to the Rocky Mountains and taught school six months. He came to Kansas in 1869, bought a farm and farmed and taught school. He is now running farm and lumber business at Crestline. He has a grain and stock farm, with a fine line of all kinds of fruits. He was Justice of the Peace six years, and is now School Trustee. While in Montana, he was Court Commissioner and Justice of the Peace. He is also a Freemason. He was married to Miss Nancy Edwards, of Kansas, in 1876, and has four children—William B., Jessie, George and Grace.

C. A. VARNUM, merchant, was born in Ohio in 1842. He lived on a farm until the age of thirty, coming to Kansas in 1868. He then clerked in a store at Altoona, Kan., four years; was then in mines in Webb City one year, then came back to Kansas and farmed two years, then went to Messer, and was in a store two years, and then went to Crestline and opened his present business. He is the owner of his residence and business house in Crestline, has been Township Clerk of Crestline two years, and Constable four years, also School Treasurer two years, and railroad agent two years. He was married to Miss Caroline F. Chase, of Iowa, in 1863. They have one child living—Minnie A., Harvey I. (deceased), Mildred A. (deceased).

HENRY WIGGINS, general store, was born in Ohio, in 1842, and was raised on a farm. He enlisted in the army in 1862, for three years, and at expiration of term of service, traveled three years. He came to Kansas in 1869, and located in Crestline on a farm, which he carried on until 1875, when he opened his present business. He laid out the town of Crestline, and succeeded in having a post office located in the place in 1875, of which he is now Postmaster. Mr. W. owns the town site of Crestline.

WEIR CITY.

Weir City is a thriving little town in Mineral Township. It is located on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, about five miles from the northern boundary of the State. The Chicago Zinc Works were established here in 1872. These works, which the reader will find fully described in the general history of the county, have contributed greatly to the growth and prosperity of this town and vicinity. Weir City had in 1880 a population of nearly 400, and since then its inhabitants have greatly increased in numbers. The business houses do a flourishing trade with the surrounding country.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

BENNETT BROWN, Superintendent of Oswego Coal Company's Mines, was born in Scotland August 3, 1850. He came to the United States in 1869, and was connected with coal mines in Ohio two years. He then spent two years in Illinois, after which he returned to Ohio, where he remained until 1876. He then returned to Scotland, remaining until March, 1879. In 1879, he came back to the coal mines in Ohio. He stayed there until 1881, when he went to Colorado, and from there to Weir City, as Superintendent of mines. Was married to Miss Mary Kerr, of Scotland, in 1874. Have four children living—William, Susan, James, Andrew R., and one, Margaret (deceased).

J. E. EICHELBERGER, of the firm of Eichelberger & Clayton, bakers and confectioners, was born in Ohio October 3, 1853; began baking at the age of seventeen. He went to Indiana in 1869. In 1882, he came to Kansas and opened business at Weir City. He belongs to Order of Odd Fellows. He was married to Miss Julia Miller, of Indiana, in 1874, and has one child—Guy.

T. M. WEIR, coal dealer and miner, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 2, 1814. He began the boot and shoe business at the age of eighteen; fourteen years later, he opened up a farm in Henry County, Ill., and lived on the same for forty years. He came to Kansas in 1871, and located at Weir City, where he took up 160 acres of coal land. He sold eighty acres, and now owns forty acres of fine coal land, having built Weir City on the other forty acres. He opened mines as soon as he arrived here; he owns and runs a farm of eighty acres; he had the first store in Weir City; had the post office located here, and was in short the founder of the town; he owns seven houses, built by himself; he gave right-of-way to the railroad; he donated lots for the various churches of the town. He was married to Miss Levina Whitmoore, of Ohio, in 1835. They have eight children—Elizabeth B., Coodie, Andrew J., Sarah A., Harvy P., Alice M., Ben, Susie and Edward (deceased).

OTHER TOWNS.

Messer is a small village, situated nine miles east of Columbus, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.

Stilson is a small town, seven miles north of Columbus, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. The support of the town is mainly that afforded by the operation of the coal mines in the vicinity.

Scammonville is also a mining town, one mile north of Stilson.

Neutral is a post office and station on the K. C., Ft. S. & G. R. R., five miles southeast of Columbus.

Hallowell is a post office and station on the St. L. & S. F. R. R., nine miles west of Columbus.

Pleasant View is a post office in the northeastern part of the county.

Keelville and *Melrose* are post offices in the southwestern part of the county. Melrose Post Office was established in 1876, and W. H. Brown was the first Postmaster.

Sherman City is a post office in the northwest part of the county. It was established in 1866. A. A. Clarke was commissioned the first Postmaster.

Star Valley is also a post office in the northwest part of the county.

The Millersburg Post Office was established in 1866, with John Whitcraft Postmaster. It is located eight miles northwest of Columbus. The district schoolhouse was built here in 1866 and was a log building.

Lowell is a small village on the K. C., Ft. S. & G. R. R., four miles east of Baxter Springs. The post office was established in 1866. John Rogers was the first settler, who located here in 1842. A Government Commission selected this place for the location of a fort, but Rogers, who owned the land, asked of them an exorbitant price for it, which they refused to pay, and afterward located at Fort Scott. S. Holroyd started the first store here in 1866.

Tehama is a post office five miles southeast of Columbus. It was established in 1876. W. Wheeler was the first Postmaster.

Boston Mills is a post office situated on Spring River, about two miles north of Empire City.

Wirtonia was located eight miles east of Columbus. At one time it contained a blacksmith shop, two stores and a schoolhouse; but when the railroad was built through Columbus in 1870, its people gave up all hope of building up a town there and most of them moved to the latter town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—CHEROKEE TOWNSHIP.

GILBERT ALLEN, Postmaster, farmer, merchant and coal dealer, Stilson, was born January 29, 1817. He was raised on a farm, and at the age of twenty-one, began farming for himself, continuing for ten years. Then he went to Wisconsin, where he was in the stave and logging business for thirty years. In 1876, he came to Stilson, Cherokee County, Kan., and began farming, trading and operating in coal mines, opening the first shaft at Stilson. He has since raised and sold large amounts of stock (hogs, cattle and sheep). He owns 840 acres of coal lands. He was married to Miss Mary M. Lougee, of Vermont, and has two children living—Alice and Walter, and two, Hattie and Ettie, deceased.

JAMES DENNIS, general store, Manager and Superintendent of Bovard & Dickson, Coal Shaft, Stilson; was born in Missouri September 22, 1856. He received a liberal education, and at the age of nineteen, took a school, which he taught four years. In September, 1879, he began clerking for Bovard & Dickson; and has been with that firm ever since. He is an Odd Fellow.

EDWARD C. SCAMMON, farmer, of Town 32, Section 6, P. O. Scammonville, was born in Maine, October 9, 1841. Began farming in Illinios at age of nineteen, and continued here for ten years. He came to Cherokee County, Kan., in June, 1869. He was in coal business five years and then engaged five years in farming. He owns 330 acres of coal land. He has been Township Treasurer two terms and was on School Board several years. He owns mining interest in Short Creek. He was married to Miss Ellen Giffin, of New York State, in March, 1872, and has two children living—Sarah C. and Nellie R., and two, Edward L. and Minnie J., dead.

ROSS TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM B. CRAIG, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Columbus, was born in Ohio, March 24, 1844. He was raised on a farm, received a liberal education, and at the age of fifteen removed to Iowa, where he remained ten years. He then came to Kansas for a short time and then returned to Illinois and remained six years getting out railroad ties, coming back to Kansas in 1879 for permanent location. He has since been farming and raising stock and grain. He was in the army about three years in the Eleventh Iowa Infantry. He was wounded at Shiloh and was exchanged while at home.

LORENZO EDDY, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Monmouth, Crawford County, was born in Ohio, in 1847. He was educated in the common school and raised to agricultural pursuits. Commenced farming in Ohio at the age of twelve, continued until the age of twenty-three. In the mean time was in the army two years. He went to Missouri in 1870, where he remained on a farm one year. He then came to Kansas and located on his present farm of 158 acres, which he improved and has since been engaged in raising grain and stock. He was School Director six years; is a member of the Christian Church and is Elder of the same. He was married to Miss Samantha Larcom, of Ohio, in 1865. They have three children—Ida O., Carrie E. and Martha B. Mrs. Eddy is also a member of the Christian Church.

A. HILLIARD, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Columbus, was born in Pennsylvania, November 1, 1820. He received a business education and began the boot and shoe business at the age of twenty-two, which he continued eight years. He then went to Ohio and carried on the boot and shoe business for fifteen years. Came to Kansas in 1868, when he settled on a farm of 160 acres, which he has improved, and is now growing grain, stock and fruits. He has running water for stock on his farm, and artificial ponds. It is enclosed with three and one-half miles of good hedge fence and 250 rods wire fence. He was married to Miss Lidie Osterstock, of Pennsylvania, in 1844. They have three children living—Benjamin F., Annie M. and Marion. They have lost eight children—Emeline, Edwin, William, Clinton J., James B., Grant, William (second) and Willis.

GEORGE W HOYT, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Columbus, was born in Ohio, March 22, 1839. Received common school education, and came to Kansas in 1866, locating at Millersburg, where he was engaged in mercantile business three years. He came to Columbus in 1869, engaged in same business and continued it to the spring of 1882, and is now running a farm and lumber business. He bought 320 acres of land, improved it, and is now using it as a stock farm, principally cattle and hogs. He has 200 acres under cultivation, owns an interest in 200 acres mineral land, near Galena, and a residence and business property in Columbus, of which city he was formerly Mayor. He belongs to A., F. & A. M.

WALTER B. McCORMICK, farmer, P. O. Columbus, Section 29, was born in Kentucky in 1816. He received a practical and medical education and began the practice of medicine in Kentucky at the age of twenty-two years, continuing to practice in that State until 1867, at the same time carrying on a farm. He came to Kansas in 1867, and located on his present farm, which he opened and improved. He has 210 acres and raises stock, grain and all kinds of fruit. He is a member and Ruling Elder in Cumberland Church, and was married in 1842 to Miss Patsey N. Coleman, of Kentucky, who died in 1855, leaving five children—Theodore A., Christian J.; Roscoe (deceased), Nancy M. (deceased), and Rebecca Ann. In 1856, he was married to Miss Isabel Holcomb, of Kentucky. They have six children—John S., Walter A., Esther F., Mary E., Lucy Emma (deceased), and Martha J. (deceased)

SAMUEL McKINSEY, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Columbus, was born in Virginia, August 18, 1839. He was raised on a farm and received a business education. Joined the army in 1861, and was scout eighteen months; was wounded, and carries a buck shot in his left arm yet. Was mustered out in 1864 and returned to Indiana and worked on the railroad for a few months, and then farmed for three years, being afterwards in a store for three years and on a farm for five years. He came to Kansas in 1879 and bought land in Cherokee County, which he improved, and on which he is now raising stock and grain. He has a splendid line of all kinds of fruits set out. Mr. Kinsey's farm is said to be fine coal land, the vein being four feet four inches thick, underlying about fifty acres. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is also Class-leader and Steward. He was married to Miss Anna A. Rash, of Indiana, in 1867, and has two children—George R. and Emma K.

S. W. RAMSEY, farmer, P. O. Columbus, was born in Kentucky in 1838. He received a common school education and in 1854 went to Iowa and began farming for himself, remaining until 1869, at which time he went to Arkansas and farmed for three years. He came to Kansas in March, 1872, and located in Columbus, remaining seventeen months, and then bought a claim of 250 acres north of Columbus. He broke thirty acres and sold it, retaining his present farm, on which he built houses and improved a portion of it. He has a fine line of fruit trees. Mr. Ramsey is now devoting his time to raising grain and stock. Has running water and thirty acres of timber on his farm, eighty acres under hedge fence and forty acres under plank and rail fence. He was married to Miss Mary L. Loomis, of Pennsylvania, April 22, 1859. He has eight children living—Hattie R., William E., Mary E., George W., Chloe B., Richard A., James E., Minnie M.; Bird and Rebhardt, deceased.

SHERIDAN TOWNSHIP.

MICHAEL EVANS, farmer, Section 13, Range 32, Township 22, P. O. Star Valley, was born in North Carolina in 1831. He went to Indiana at the age of nineteen and worked at the carpenter's trade fourteen years and was then in Illinois on a farm eight years. He then moved to Nebraska, remained on a farm two years and thence went to Missouri and stayed until 1878, at which time he came to Cherokee County, Kan., and located on his present farm, which he has since been cultivating and improving, giving attention principally to wheat and corn. He is a member and Steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Was married to Miss M. E. Rominger, of Indiana, in 1854. Mrs. Evans died in 1864, leaving four children—Phelix N., Annie C., Clara C. and Mary E. He was married to Miss Elizabeth E. Sparker, of Indiana, in 1865. They have six children—John W., William G., Lillie C., Artie M., Charles F. and Nora A.

J. J. ZIMMERMAN, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Columbus, was born in Illinois in 1830. He lived on a farm in Illinois twenty-five years, coming to Kansas in 1866 and locating in Cherokee County, where he remained until 1880. Now rents out his farm and lives in Columbus. Mr. Zimmerman was in the army three years and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LOLA TOWNSHIP.

REV. GEORGE BURTON, grocer, Section 16, P. O. Hallowell, was born in Illinois in 1841. He was reared on a farm and received a common-school education, coming to Kansas in 1870. He located in Neosho County and remained five years on a farm, then removed to Norton County, where he lived until 1882, at which time he came to Hallowell and opened his present business. He owns a dwelling house and two acres of land. He was Township Trustee two years. Is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Christian (New-Light) Church. Was married to Miss Elizabeth Harris, of Illinois, in 1860. They have one child living—Ellsworth; John W., Ella J. and Elmer are deceased.

E. W. COOTER, farmer and County Surveyor, Section 35, P. O. Columbur, was born in Tennessee November 21, 1831. He received a business education and began teaching school in Missouri in 1845, remaining in that State until 1861, when he came to Kansas. He was on a farm in Kansas and then returned to Missouri and taught school for one year, being then appointed County Surveyor of Lewis County. He held that office for eight years, then farmed until 1880, at which time he came again to Kansas and bought his present farm of 240 acres, on which he made some improvements and is now running as a grain and stock farm. It is well supplied with all kinds of fruit trees and berries and has a fine stream of running water; 110 acres are under cultivation. Mr. Cooter was elected County Surveyor in 1881 for two years. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a Freemason. He was married to Miss Julia Hamilton, of Missouri, September 15, 1857. They have ten children—James T., Ida May, William H. and John H. (twins), Dewitt, Guy, Andrew M. and Mary Nancy (twins), Hugh P. and Julia B. Are all members of the church. James T., William H. and John are now at Wabash College, Indiana.

JESSE FORKNER, general merchant and druggist, Section 16, P. O. Hallowell, was born in Kentucky in 1839. He was raised on a farm and entered the army at the age of twenty-one, being discharged in December, 1862. He next engaged in the Government employ, taking care of the stock twelve months. He returned to Illinois in 1865 and came to Kansas in 1866, where he bought 120 acres of land, which he improved and cultivated. In 1872, he bought eighty acres additional and now raises grain, grass and fruit. He owns six residence and business houses in Hallowell. He is stock-holder, director and treasurer of the Hallowell Mills and owns forty acres of land in Columbus. He has been Postmaster ten years and was Treasurer of the Township four or five years. He bought and shipped stock seven years and now loans money on real estate, and also has a dry goods, grocery and drug store. He was married to Miss Mattie C. Talbert, of Indiana, December 14, 1865. They have three children—Willie T., Henry Allen and Jessie Clayton.

G. W. HENRY, general merchant, P. O. Hallowell, was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 25, 1857. He received a collegiate education, graduating from Jones' College in 1874. He was afterward in banking business in St. Louis eight years, at the end of which time he came to Kansas. He located at Hallowell in 1881, bought a store and opened his present business. He is now building one of the best houses in Hallowell and carries a stock of from $6,000 to $7,000. He owns one store, two dwellings and contemplates building a good hotel. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Bank Clerks' Association of Missouri. He was married to Miss Lizzie G. Scott, of St. Louis, Mo., October 4, 1882. Mrs. Henry is also a graduate of St. Louis High School, class of 1880.

J. B. HILL, M. D., Section 16, P. O. Hallowell, was born in Ohio, June 20, 1856. He received a liberal education and attended the State University at Lawrence for two years. He read medicine at Oswego, Kan., and graduated at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1881. He came to Kansas in 1870 and located in Labette County, where he farmed and taught school ten years. He is a Good Templar and a member of the State Grange. He was married to Miss Emma Linton, of Linn County, Kan., in 1881. Mrs. Hill was also engaged in teaching school eight years. She attended the State University at Lawrence, Kan., two years.

C. A. McNEILL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 21, P. O. Hallowell, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1822, and was identified with farming there until 1857. He then located in Macoupin County, Ill., and carried on farming until 1869, when he came here, and has very successfully carried on farming and stock-raising since. He married, in Ross County, Ohio, in 1850, Miss Nancy Kelly, of his native county. They have a family of four sons living—Edwin, Lewis, Strauder and Corbin, and have two grand-children—Lewis and Martha. Mr. McNeill carries on 560 acres of land in three different Sections—21, 22 and 28. They join one another and are all improved. He has a nice orchard, containing 120 apple, 150 peach trees and other fruit in proportion. The family attend the Methodist Church.

W. C. PRITCHARD, lumber and grain dealer, Section 16, P. O. Hallowell, was born in Virginia in 1849. He came to Missouri in 1855, and remained until 1867, when he came to Kansas, and located in Labette County, where he remained until 1880. He then located in Hallowell and engaged in lumber business. He owns a residence in town, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married to Miss Ida M. Blanchard, of Kentucky, in 1878, and has one child—Cleo.

NEOSHO TOWNSHIP.

S. J. BARTLETT, general merchandise, Melrose, was born in Fleming County, Ky., in 1833, and was reared to the business of general cooperage, his father having been prominently identified with that industry there. In 1855, he engaged in merchandising in Indiana, and located and organized the town of Bartlettsville, Lawrence County, Ind., where he was prominently identified with merchandising until 1870, when he located at Keelville, this county, and carried on his industry successfully until 1878, when he located here, where he has been reputably connected with it since. He married Miss Jennie Fowler, of Lawrence County, Ind. They have a family of one son and three daughters—Maud, May, Minnie and Oscar. Mr. Bartlett also carries on and owns 100 acres of improved land in Neosho Township, well watered and stocked, containing 600 fruit trees, of a nicely assorted variety of apples, peaches, pears, etc.; good dwellings, barns and stables. In public life, Mr. Bartlett has always taken an active part in the locality in which he lived. During the civil war he organized and commanded Company F, Ninety-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, from which he was honorably discharged at the end of the war. He is an active member of the John A. Dix Post, No. 4, Grand Army of the Republic, and has been a member of the A., F. & A. M. society since 1870. He has held the position of Postmaster in his several localities the last twenty-four years, excepting during the war services. Since locating here he has held the incumbency of Claim Agent, and has been Notary Public since 1856. He has worked actively for the development of the social and industrial life of this locality since coming here

WILLIAM E. BROOKS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 1, P. O. Keelville, was born in De Kalb County, Ill., in 1843, and was reared in Black Hawk County, Iowa, to his present industry. In 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Sixteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged and pensioned. During his military service, he passed two months in Andersonville Rebel Prison. In 1869, he located here, and has been very successfully connected with his present industry here since. In 1866, he married Miss Sarah J. Tallmon, who was born in Pennsylvania, and reared in Iowa. They have a family of two sons and one daughter—Joseph H., John C., and Alice J. Mr. Brooks has worked actively in the growth and development of the industrial life of this locality. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. society here, and Grand Army of the Republic. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked; a nice orchard of 2,000 apple trees, of a nicely assorted variety, and 200 peach trees, of a nice assortment, and other fruits; and good dwelling, barn, stable, etc.

DAVID HOFFMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 35, P. O. Melrose, was born in Northumberland County, Penn., in 1825, and was actively identified with his present industry there until 1864, when he located in St. Joe County, Mich., and carried on his business there until 1876, when he located here, and has been successfully connected with his present industry here since. In 1855, he married Miss Martha H. Daugherty, of his native county. They have two sons—John Calvin and Jacob Harvey. His farm contains eighty acres of improved land, well stocked and fenced; an orchard of 220 fruit trees, of a full variety of apples, peaches, pears, etc.; good dwelling, barns and stables. Since locating here, Mr. Hoffman has worked very actively in the growth and development of the industrial life of this locality.

JOHN T. JARRETT, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 2, P. O. Melrose, was born in Northumberland County, Penn., in 1827, and was identified with hardware merchandising there till 1855, when he located in St. Joe County, Mich, and carried on farming actively till 1873, when he located here, and has been successfully identified with his present industry since. In 1847, he married Miss Sarah Soars, who was born in England in 1827. They have a family of three sons and six daughters—William D., Fannie M. (now Mrs. James Broadley, merchant), Caroline (now Mrs. J. C. Broadley, merchant), Jennie (now Mrs. G. W. Bigham, farmer and stock-raiser), Annie (now Mrs. Frederick Allen, merchant), John, Benjamin, Libbie and May. During the civil war, Mr. Jarrett did active service in Company I, Third Michigan Cavalry, from 1863 to the end of the war; was honorably discharged. Since locating here, he has worked actively in the development of the public, social and industrial life of this locality. His farm contains 168 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked; a nice orchard of 300 fruit trees, of a nicely assorted variety of the various kinds of fruit raised here; good dwellings, and barns and stable. He has also a valuable farm of 125 acres in Section 25, Neosho Township, well improved, and containing a nice orchard, etc.

CHARLES WATSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 1, P. O. Melrose, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1833, and came to America with his people, in 1834, who settled in White Pigeon, St. Joe Co., Mich. Mr. Watson engaged in the railway industry, in connection with the Lake Shore Railroad, as baggageman, and later as conductor, with which he was connected for several years, retiring from it in 1856, and engaging at his present industry there. In 1875, he located here, and has been actively engaged at his industry here since. In 1853, he married Miss Margaret J. Tomlinson, who was born in Pennsylvania and reared in White Pigeon, Mich. They have a family of five sons and three daughters—Leonard, Clifford C., May, Albert, Judson, Charles, Grace and Pearl. His farm contains 159½ acres of improved land; a nice orchard of 460 fruit trees, of a nicely assorted variety; good dwelling, and stables, etc. Since locating here, Mr. Watson has worked actively in the industrial development of the place.

SQUIRE JOHN L. WILSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Sections 12 and 13, P. O. Keelville, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., in 1828, and was reared to the farming industry. At the age of scarcely eighteen he enlisted in the Second Illinois Regiment, for service in the Mexican war, and remained in active service till its end. He was in the battle of Buena Vista, under command of Gens. Taylor and Wool. After the war, he located in Alameda County, Cal., and was prominently identified with the farming and stock industry there for fifteen years, during which time he represented his district in the State Legislature, and was active in many minor municipal offices. In 1866, he returned to his native county, and carried on his industry upon the old homestead for about eight years, after which he located here, and has been actively engaged at his industry here since. His farm contains 177 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked; a nice orchard of 1,600 fruit trees, of nicely assorted varieties; good dwellings, barns, stables, etc. Since locating here he has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of this locality.

LYON TOWNSHIP.

JESSE T. AMOS, farmer and stock-raiser and dealer, Section 10, P. O. Keelville, was born in Clinton County, Ind., in 1843, and was connected with farming there till 1869, when he located here in 1870, and has carried on his present industry since. He married, in Vernon County, Mo., in 1870, Miss Louisa E. Ward, of his native county. They have a family of three sons—Mason, Herman and Jesse H. Mr. Amos did active service in Company F, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the late civil war. He has been an active worker in the industrial life of his locality since coming here.

SQUIRE F. M. B. AMOS, farmer and stock-raiser, Sections 23 and 27, P. O. Keelville, was born in Clinton County, Ind., in 1840, and received his literary education in the public schools of his native county. At the age of seventeen, he engaged at the profession of teaching, with which he was reputably connected for eleven years, after which he located here and engaged at farming and stock-raising, which industry he has been very successfully identified with since. In 1862, he married, in Clinton County, Ind., Miss Mollie C. Thomas, who was born and reared in Chillicothe, Ohio. They have a family of four sons and five daughters—Eva M., Stanley H., Monterey M., Justin B., Elliston, Helen, Fred L., F. M. B. and Ruby P. Squire Amos has worked actively toward the development of the social and industrial life of this locality since coming here. He has been active, officially, as Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace almost continuously since locating here. Has been an active member of the A., F. & A. M. society since 1861, and of the I. O. O. F. society for the last eighteen years. His farm consists of 400 acres of improved land well stocked and fenced and watered, and has an orchard of about 1,000 fruit trees, all bearing. Squire Amos did active service in Company C, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the late civil war.

HERBERT COOL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 2, P. O. Keelville, was born in Hampshire County, W. Va., in 1826, and was reared to the farming industry. In 1855, he settled in McLean County, Ill., and carried on his industry there until 1870, when he came here, and has been very successfully identified with farming and stock-raising since. In 1857, he married Miss Esther J. Haner, a native of McLean County, Ill., who departed this life August 18, 1881, and is buried in the Songer Cemetery, Neosho Township, aged forty-two years, leaving a family of four sons and two daughters—John W., Commodore F., Effie M., James E., Nellie C. and Clarence L. Mr. Cool has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over thirty years. His farm contains 200 acres of improved land, well stocked, fenced and watered, and has a nice orchard of 150 fruit trees of various kinds.

JOHN BOWEN DAVIS, farmer and stock-raiser, Sections 9 and 16, P. O. Keelville, was born in Llangadock, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, in 1832, and was educated to the carpenter's trade, which he followed in his native country until 1867, when he came to America and settled here the same year, and carried on his trade in Baxter Springs for a few years, when he engaged at his present industry, which he has very successfully carried on since. He married Mrs. Mary Gray (nee Price) in his native country. They have a family of four sons and three daughters—John W. Gray, Mary A., Margretta, Jenett, Bowen, William and George. Mr. Davis has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked, with a handsome dwelling, barns and stables, and a nice orchard of 200 trees of different varieties of fruits, and 500 grape vines of well assorted varieties.

JOHN S. DILL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 8, P. O. Keelville, was born in Fountain County, Ind., in 1830, and settled in Iowa in 1850, and carried on farming there till 1875, when he located here, and has been successfully connected with that industry here since. In 1855, he married Miss Merribee J. Bowen, who was born in Missouri and reared in Iowa. They have four sons—George W., Joseph, John F. and Grant. Mr. Dill did active service during the last three years of the late civil war, from which he was honorably discharged. His farm contains 200 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked, with a nice orchard of over 250 fruit trees and good dwellings and barns and stables.

CAPT. HUGH ERWIN, Postmaster and general merchandise, Keelville, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., February 18, 1836, and was reared a farmer and educated to the profession of law, in which he graduated from Asbury University, Ind., at the age of twenty-two. At the age of twenty-four, he was elected to represent his district in the Legislative Assembly of his native State, being the then youngest member of that body. Upon the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in defense of the Union in Company A, Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and took command of his company as Captain, with which he was reputably connected until 1864, when he retired from the service, retaining his rank. He then entered public life again, and filled the Treasurer's chair of his native county for two terms, after which he was appointed to an active official position in the internal revenue department of the Third District of Indiana, and held the incumbency for seven years. He then came here, and has been actively connected with the mercantile business since. He was married, March 13, 1860, to Miss Susan E. Grayson, by whom he had one son. She died December 8, 1860. June 18, 1867, he married Miss Jane E. Williams, of Lawrence County, whose ancestors were among the most prominent of the pioneers of that locality. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin have two sons—Frederick L. and William D. Capt. Erwin's ancestors were also among the most prominent pioneers of that locality. His grandfather, Judge William Erwin, was Territorial Magistrate under Harrison's administration, and afterward filled many public official positions of honor and trust. His father, William Erwin, although not active in public life, was among the leading men of his locality in developing the social and industrial life of it.

HON. J. S. GILLESPIE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 6, P. O. Keelville, was born in Yellow Springs, Blair County, Penn., in 1834, and was reared and educated in McLean County, Ill., where he was actively identified with the farming and stock-raising industry for many years. In the spring of 1876, he settled here, and has been successfully connected with his present industry since. He has a family of three sons and four daughters. He was married, in McLean County, Ill., in 1856, to Miss Esther B. Moses, of Bedford County, Penn., who departed this life in 1860, and is buried in the Lexington Cemetery, McLean County, Ill., leaving one daughter—Emma Dorothea. His second marriage occurred in 1862 to Miss E. B. Thompson, of Muskingum County, Ohio, who departed this life in 1864, and is buried in the Lexington Cemetery, beside the first. In 1866, he married in Woodford County, Ill., Miss Julia A. Brown, who was born in Virginia and reared in McLean County, Ill. They have three sons and three daughters—John C., William S., Richard A., Gracie; M., Esther E. and Anna. Mr. Gillespie was an active man in the public life of McLean County, Ill., and held important official positions there for many years; since coming here, he has worked actively and devotedly for the advancement of the industries of this locality, and has served in the Legislative Assembly of the State and minor municipal positions. He is at present Justice of his locality.

JEROME B. GOODRICH, farmer and stock-raiser, Sections 29 to 34, Range 23, P. O. Keelville, was born in Worthington, Franklin County, Ohio, in 1820, and was engaged in wagon and carriage manufacturing in that State until 1849. He then located in Bentonsport, Iowa, and carried on plow manufacturing for about thirteen years; then after spending about three years in farming in Clarke County, Mo., he located in Beardstown, Ill., and carried on the wagon and plow manufacture for several years, locating here in 1872, and has been actively engaged at his present industry since. In 1841, he married Miss Margaret J. Zinn, of Franklin County, Ohio. They have a family of four sons and four daughters living, and have buried two sons and two daughters. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered and stocked, with a first-class dwelling, barns and stables, and a nice orchard of about 1,500 trees of different varieties of fruits, as also five acres of blackberries, five acres of strawberries, four acres of raspberries, and a finely assorted number of grape vines, etc.

ANDREW JARRETT, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 10, P. O. Baxter Springs, was born in Morgan County, Ind., in 1836. In 1858, he settled in Jackson County, Ill., and followed farming actively there till 1869, when he located here, and has successfully carried on his present industry since. In 1856, he married Miss Margaret Voyles, of Morgan County Ind. They have a family of six sons and six daughters. Mr. Jarrett has worked actively in the development of his industry since locating here. His farm contains 177 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked. It has a nice orchard of 200 trees of different kinds of fruit, good dwellings, stables, etc.

O. O. POTTER, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Columbus, was born in Illinois February 17, 1846. He received a business education, and began shoe and leather trade at the age of eighteen, in Illinois, and continued it three years. He started for California in March, 1867, by way of Omaha and Platte River, but on account of the Indian troubles, changed his course, coming back to Omaha, and then down the river to Kansas City, where he took the south trail by way of Fort Gibson. After reaching this section of the country, and seeing the favorable outlook, he decided to make it his home, and took a claim of 320 acres, which he improved and sold, and settled on his present farm in 1869, which he improved and is now running as a stock and grain farm, raising also a full line of all kinds of fruit. Mr. Potter's farm is inclosed by hedge fence, and he has one of the finest residences in his section of the country. He was married to Miss Ethel M. Crandall, of Illinois, in 1866, who died, leaving five children—Ralph H., Joseph O., Mary E., Robert R. and Ruby. He was married to Miss Bell Troyer, of Illinois, in 1882.

GAGE SLUSSER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 24, P. O. Columbus, was born in Lake County, Ill., in 1850. In 1869, he located here, and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1874, he married Miss Hattie E. Wetherly, a native of Lake County, Ill. They have one son and a daughter—Dora J. and Archie. Mr. Slusser has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, well fenced and stocked. He has a nice orchard of about 400 trees of different varieties of fruits, and has handsome dwelling, barns and stables.

GARDEN TOWNSHIP.

MICHAEL W. CARNEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 31, P. O. Lowell, was born in Allegany County, N. Y., in 1837. In 1857, he settled in Douglas County, Kan., where he carried on farming actively till after the war, when he located here, and has been successfully connected with his present industry since. In 1872, he married Miss Mary J. Spence, who was born in Jasper County, Mo., in 1850. They have a family of three sons and one daughter—Arthur E., Carl C., Eugene L. and Mary J. Mr. Carney did active service in First Kansas Independent Battery, from its organization till its muster out; was honorably discharged as Second Lieutenant of the battery to which he was promoted, for meritorious conduct, from the ranks. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W. society. His farm contains 187 acres of improved land, well fenced and stocked, nice dwelling, barn and stables, and an orchard of 400 trees of a nicely assorted variety of fruits.

ENOCH CARTER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 13, P. O. Quakervale, was born in Hendricks County, Ind., March 25, 1828, and was identified with farming successfully there until the spring of 1868, when he located here, and has been prominently identified with his present industry here since. In 1851, he married Miss Catherine Hodson, who was born in North Carolina, and reared in Hendricks County, Ind. They have a family of one son and a daughter living—Jane, now Mrs. Hon. C. W. Harvey and Chilon, farmer and stock-raiser, and have buried one daughter, Luella (Mrs. Richard Haworth), in the Quakervale Cemetery, in January, 1882. Mr. Carter, during his residence here, was engaged for several years in the nursery business. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked. He has a handsome orchard of twenty acres of a nicely assorted variety of apple and pear trees, ten acres of assorted peach trees, and a full variety of small fruits, grapes, etc. He has worked actively in the development of the industrial life of his locality, and for many years was active as Land Agent of the K. C., Ft. S. & G. R. R. He and his family are active members and supporters of the Church of Friends.

J. R. COMMONS, blacksmithing and farming, P. O. Lowell, was born in Texas County, Mo., in 1844, and located here, with his people, in 1881, and was reared to the blacksmithing business by his father, who carried it on here for many years. In 1865, he married Miss Sarah Lee, who was born in Missouri and reared in Illinois. They have a family of two sons and one daughter—Maggie C., William H. and James D. Mr. Commons did active service in the militia of this State during the late civil war. His farm contains 115 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked, handsome dwelling, etc., and a nice orchard of 500 fruit trees of different varieties.

PETER COVERT, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 30, P. O. Lowell, was born in Clark County, Ind., in 1838, and was reared in Atchison County, Mo. In 1858, he located in Pawnee County, Neb., and carried on farming actively for several years. In 1866, he located here, and has been active in his present industry since. In 1870, he married Miss Mahala Shepherd, who was born in Atchison County, Mo., in 1853. They have a family of one son and three daughters—Flora, Anna, Joseph A. and Ida May. Mr. Covert did active service in Company C, Second Nebraska Cavalry, from its organization until its muster out, and was honorably discharged. His farm contains eighty acres of improved land, well fenced and stocked, and having nice dwelling, stables, and an orchard of thirty fruit trees of different kinds.

A. H. DOWELL, proprietor and owner of "Lowell Pottery Works," was born in Fairport, Muscatine County, Iowa, in 1847, and was reared to his present industry there. He located in Iola, Kan., in 1868; after following railroading for a few years, he located at Columbus, and established the pottery business, which, after a few years, he located here, and has very successfully carried it on since. He married in 1867 Miss Rosamond De Mose, who was born in Ohio and reared in Indiana. They have three sons and one daughter—Oscar Le Grand, James Francis, William Morton and Amy E. Mr. Dowell began his operations here with merely his knowledge of the business, and by dint of steady and persistent industry, now does a business of $5,000 a year in the line of general pottery work and tiling. George M. Dowell, father of A. H., is a native of Alabama, and settled in Muscatine County, Iowa, at the age of nineteen, where he was connected with pottery work till recently he came here. G. A. and J. W., brothers of A. H., are active workmen with him in the business. Mr. Dowell's enterprise gives employment to about eight skilled workmen.

F. M. FULKERSON, proprietor and owner of the "Gold Dust Mill" and water power, Lowell, was born in Wayne County, Penn., 1832, and settled here with his people in 1865, where he was identified with farming and stock-raising till 1876, when he engaged at his present industry, which he has successfully carried on since. In 1870, he married Miss Emma Lamb, a native of North Carolina, whose people settled here about 1866. They have a family of one son and a daughter—Arthur and Evelyn. The mill is located at the mouth of Shoal Creek, at its confluence with Spring River; is run by water power of almost unlimited capacity. The mill is a two story and basement building 60x60, has two run of stone and grinds 400 bushels a day. His trade is exclusively merchant trade, his special brands being Anchor, Lily White and May Queen. Mr. Fulkerson, since taking charge of the mill, has made an entire improvement upon its capacity and machinery, from what it was established upon in 1868.

JACOB HOFFMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 31, P. O. Lowell, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1828, and came to America in 1837 with his people, who settled in Coshocton County, Ohio. He was engaged in the hardware and tinware business in the State for a few years, after which he engaged in farming and stock-raising, and carried it on actively in Ohio until 1869, when he came here and has been actively identified with his present industry since. In 1862, he was married in Holmes County, Ohio, to Miss Sarah J. Harris, who was born and reared in Holmes County. They have a family of two sons and two daughters living—Elmer W., Mary E., Della M., Edgar A. He has been an active member of the F. & A. M. Society for the last twenty-five years. He and his family are active members and supporters of the Methodist Church here. His farm contains 117 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked; nice dwellings, barns and stables, and a nice orchard of about 400 trees, of a full variety of fruit.

S. D. OSBORN, Postmaster and general merchandise, Varck, was born in Hendricks County, Ind., in 1856, and located here in 1872, and engaged in farming and stock-raising, with which he has been actively identified since. In May 1, 1881, he engaged at his mercantile business, and has successfully carried it on since. In September, 1880, he married Miss Jennie Carr, who was born in Ohio, in 1857. They have one little boy—Orval. The farm contains eighty acres of improved land, a nice orchard of fifteen acres of a nicely assorted variety of apple, peach, pear trees, etc., good buildings and stables. He is an active member of the Church of Friends.

M. L. SMITH, merchant, was born and reared is Jasper County, Mo., and settled in this county and State in 1866, at the age of twenty-two, and engaged at the farming and stock-raising industry, and has been successfully identified with that industry since. In 1874, he engaged in the mercantile business, and has been actively connected with that industry since. In 1866, he married Miss Mary L. E. Kelly, a native of Madison County, Mo. They have a family of one son and a daughter—John F. and Nancy J. Mr. Smith did active service in Company M, Ninth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, from its organization till its muster-out; was honorably discharged. He has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of this locality since coming here. Is a member of the A. O. U. W. Society.

ERNST YOAS, coffin manufacturer, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Lowell, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1828, and came to America in 1840 with his adopted parents, who settled in Ripley County, Ind. At the age of twenty he learned the carpentering trade in Cincinnati, Ohio, and has been almost continuously identified with the mechanical business since. In 1866, he located here, and has been actively connected with his present industries since. In 1856, he married Miss Lucy Ann Hibbard, who was born and reared in Athens County, Ohio. They have a family of three sons—Charles S., James M., Clarence F. His farm contains eighty acres of improved land, well fenced and stocked, etc.

LOWELL TOWNSHIP.

HON. H. R. HUBBARD, farming, stock-raising and milling, P. O. Boston Mills, was born in Hartford County, Conn., in 1838, and was reared in Illinois, where he was engaged in farming till the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted his services in defense of the "Union," and did active and honorable duty in the Volunteers, and subsequently in the Veterans till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged with the rank of Captain, which he had very meritoriously obtained. In 1866, he located here, and has been active in connection with farming and stock-raising since. In 1872, he married Miss Charlotte A. Peters, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, in 1840, and who located here with her people, in 1866. They have a family of two daughters and one son—Daisy C., Lucy A. and Hubert H. Mr. Hubbard has always taken an active part in the development and growth of the public, social and industrial life of his locality. He has represented his district in the Legislative Assembly of the State, and has filled many minor county and municipal positions. He and his family are active members of the Congregational Church. He is an active member of Frank Blair Post, G. A. R., No. 54.

WILLIAM JESSUP, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 7, P. O. Quakervale, was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1830, and was identified with farming in Grant County, Ind., until 1853, when he located in Warren County, Iowa, and carried on farming there until 1866, when he came here and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1852, he married Abigail Lee, a native of Wayne County, Ind., who departed this life in 1876, and is buried in Quakervale Cemetery, aged forty-six, leaving a family of three sons and five daughters—John R., Rosana, Hannah J., Lydia A., Celia M., Charles W., Mary I. and William H. In 1878, he married Mary Cox, who was born in North Carolina, and reared in Wayne County, Ind. They have one daughter—Aletha M. His farm residence contains eighty acres of improved land, well stocked and watered, an orchard of 300 nicely assorted fruit trees, and good buildings, etc. He also owns 160 acres on Section 35, Crawford Township, his first residence. This farm is well improved, and has a nice orchard of 800 assorted fruit trees, and good buildings. William Jessup has been an active worker in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here, and he and his family areactive members of the Church of Friends.

CRAWFORD TOWNSHIP.

R. H. ANDERSON, farmer, Section 36, P O. Columbus, was born in Indiana, June 9, 1843. He farmed until 1862, when he went into the army, and was discharged at the end of nine months, on account of disabilities. He then resumed farming, which he continued three years, when he came to Kansas and located in his present home. He bought 160 acres of railroad lands and improved it, now raising stock and grain, and also fine selections of all kinds of fruits. He was married to Miss Mary E. Young, of Indiana, in 1863. They have three children—Amos J., Charley W. and Laura S.

JUDGE WILLIAM BAKER, No. 9, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Columbus, was born in New York State in 1837. He received a common school education and began farming in Illinois in 1859. He enlisted in the army in 1861, and was mustered out in 1864. He re-enlisted as veteran in 1864, and served until 1865, when he returned to New York State and lived on a farm until 1867. He was then in Illinois six months, and came to Kansas in 1867, locating on his present farm of 160 acres, which he improved, and is now running as grain and stock farm, and has also a fine line of all kinds of fruits and berries. He is now serving as Justice of the Peace for the third term. Is District Treasurer and also member of Presbyterian Church, of which he is Elder, and was the first ordained in the church. Judge Baker organized a Sabbath school in School District 85, and was superintendent of same. He was married to Miss E. A. Ward, of New York State, in 1865, and has two children—Cornelia C. and Ida May. Willie, deceased.

WILLIAM M. BENSON, son of Samuel and Martha Benson, was born September 20, 1830, in Warren County, Ind., then a wild and sparsely settled portion of the State. The red man, not having been removed, was still an inhabitant of the forest. He received his rudimental education in the "Old Log School-house," in the days when a boy was considered about perfect if he could spell his teacher down in the old elementary spelling book and cipher as far as the Single Rule of Three in Pike's arithmetic. At the age of twenty, he entered college and received a scientific education. Loving an independent life, he chose farming as his profession, and for twenty-five years farmed during the summer and taught school during the winter. He married Miss Malinda P. Slauter, September 26, 1853, by whom he had six children—Martha Marinda, Cynthia Ann, Samuel I., William Willard, Rosalie and Osie Theodoshie. He came to Cherokee County in the summer of 1876 and spent five months in looking up a location and returned to Indiana. Returned to Kansas in the spring of 1877, purchased lands, built a house and moved his family the following winter; he arrived at Columbus March 15, 1878. Mr. Benson opened and improved a farm of 540 acres, which he now runs as a grain and stock farm; he has also a full line of fruits. He has 400 acres under good cultivation, plenty of good stock and stock water. He was byrned out December 13, 1879. His house, furniture, clothing and a valuable library of rare and excellent books, which he had been collecting for forty years, were entirely consumed. The loss was total, the property not being insured. He immediately re-built, near the site of the former building, a more beautiful and commodious residence. Mr. Benson has held several offices of trust, is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F.

GEORGE WILLIAM CRAWFORD, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Columbus, was born in Pennsylvania September 30, 1846. He lived on the farm until 1864, when he went to Montana and mined two years, then back to Iowa and went to school a short time, and went from there to Cherokee County, Kan., in 1867. He took a claim of 160 acres, which he opened and improved, and now raises stock and grain and has a good selection of fruits of all kinds. He has been elected School Director and appointed School Treasurer and is a member of the Land League. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Wood, of Indiana, in 1871, and has five children—Gertrude A., Nancy V., William Carl, Amos P. and Vida Mabel.

JOHN DEMUTH, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Columbus, was born in Pennsylvania, January 24, 1832, and raised on a farm in same State. He moved to Illinois at the age of twenty-two, remaining on a farm in that State ten years. He came to Kansas in 1865 and located in Franklin County, farmed in this and other counties five years, and then came to Cherokee County and opened up a farm, which he sold out, and in 1874 opened his present farm. He raises grain and stock and has a fine selection of fruits and berries of all kinds. He was married to Miss Sarah Whipple, of Pennsylvania, and has two children living, Oridela and Mary Alice, and Joseph A. and Jessie, deceased.

A. FLYNN, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Columbus, was born in England, June 15, 1815. He went to Ireland and remained ten years and then returned to England, where he attended Sunday school and night school twelve years. He then went to Scotland and worked two years in a mill; then returned again to England and was employed on a railrad two years. He was then employed seven years on a railroad in France, and was in Africa during the time of Louis Phillippe three years and six months, and on his return remained in France two years, coming to the United States in 1855. He was two years in New Orleans in a sugar refinery, was next in St. Louis eighteen months, then in Alton two years, then worked for the Chicago, St. Louis & Alton Railroad nineteen years and came to Kansas in 1871. He located on his present farm of 320 acres, which is now run as a stock and grain farm, and has also a good assortment of fruits and berries. He was married to Miss Bridget Cane, of England, and has four children—James, Cornelius A., Mary A. and Thomas.

JAMES B. JONES, the subject of the following biography, was born December 25, 1825, in Hamilton County, Ohio, and at the age of seven emigrated with his parents to Montgomery County, Ind., where he aided them upon the farm until 1836, when his father, George W. Jones, died, and the following year James emigrated with his mother and family to Iowa, where again he aided his mother on the farm until the year 1846. In 1849, emigrated overland to California, where he remained in the mines until the year 1852, when he returned by way of Central America to Louisa County, Iowa, and in 1853 was married to Hettie Key, of Iowa, and in 1854, engaged in the mercantile business. Quit the business the following year and commenced clerking in a store, where he continued until 1860; entered the army in 1861, where he remained one year, when he was discharged for disability. He then emigrated to Omaha, Neb., and emigrated the following year to Boice City, Idaho Territory. The following year he returned to Kansas City, Mo., where he remained until the year 1869, when he came to Kansas and located on his present farm of 160 acres, which he opened and improved. He is engaged in raising stock and grain and has a good supply of all kinds of fruits. They have four living children—Charlotte, Frances, James B., Jr., and Gustavus, and have lost four sons and one daughter—Ralph P., Hortense, Oscar A., William and Joseph.

WILLIAM LOSER, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Columbus, was born in Indiana, August 19 1848. He began farming in Illinois at the age of twenty-one, and continued twelve years, coming to Kansas in 1881, where he bought his present home of eighty acres. He raises stock, grain and fruit. He is Justice of the Peace, School Director and Treasurer. He was married to Miss Mary A. Beven, of Ohio, in 1870. They have five children—Albert, Bell, Ozro, Ethel and William.

LINDLEY M. PICKERING, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Columbus, was born in Indiana in 1835, son of Jonathan E., and grandson of Jacob Pickering, of Virginia. He received a high school education, and at the age of eighteen took charge of a store in Iowa, working as a salesman for fifteen years, in the meantime attending Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, at Chicago, from which he graduated in 1857. He spent one year in the South, handling stock, and one year buying and selling grain, and located on his present farm in 1868. Since locating in Kansas, he has been in the Government employ, as Superintendent of Farming for various tribes of Indians in the Indian Territory, for five years. He is now devoting all his time to the improvement of his farm and the growing of stock. Mr. Pickering was employed by Mrs. Comstock and the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Industrial Institute for the Colored Race, as its Superintendent, in which capacity he served for two years. During this time, his farm had been in charge of his son, Clifton H. He was married to Susan Haskit, in Iowa, in 1859. They have three children—Clifton H., Ina R. and Jessie Fremont, aged respectively twenty-two, twenty and seventeen. They are members of the religious Society of Friends, and he is in politics a radical Republican.

J. F. PITZER, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Columbus, was born in Ohio, August 21, 1813, He began farming in 1829, and continued it sixteen years, and was then engaged in milling business for six years. He was in the Mexican war fifteen months, and after his return farmed two years, when, on account of weak eyes, he was compelled to retire from business thirteen years. He then went to Southern Illinois, and built a mill 80x184, three stories high, which he operated six years, and then farmed three years in Illinois. He came to Kansas in 1867, and settled near Columbus, being two years in cattle business. He then moved to Columbus and built houses to rent three years, and was then in drug business six years. He bought a farm for his son and stocked it with forty-two mules, two span of horses, three cows, eighty hogs, wagons, buggies and farm machinery, and bought his present home of forty acres in 1881. The farm of forty acres is run solely as a fruit farm. It contains 1,200 apple trees, 140 cherries, 120 plum, peaches and pears, grapes and all other fruits and berries. He was married to Miss Sarah Kite, of Ohio, in 1836. They have six children—Eveline, Elizabeth, Drucilla, Arvilla, Alldica and Anthony J.

JOHN STAUFFER, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Columbus, was born in Ohio December 30, 1833. He received a liberal school education, and began work as a carpenter at the age of twenty-one years. He continued this occupation seven years, then farmed in Indiana until 1869, at which time he came to Kansas and located on Section 9, taking a claim of 160 acres. A part of this is now improved, and he is now raising stock and grain, and has on his farm a full line of all kinds of fruits. He owns a house and lot in Columbus, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church in that place. He was elected Township Trustee of Crawford Township in 1872, and saved his township $20,000 by not giving up railroad bonds, when the road was not completed, or when the railroad company had not complied with its contract. He was married to Miss Elizabeth King, of Indiana, in 1856. They have five children—James King, Samuel Kelly, John William, Millie Kennet, Thaddeus Stephens.

ZEBINA WILLIAMS (deceased), was born in the State of New York, March 25, 1815. He was raised on a farm, and received a collegiate education, and at the age of twenty-one years he emigrated to Iowa. In the spring of 1836, he and his brother took claims in Louisa County, and proceeded to improve them. Iowa was very new at this time. The Indians, who were of the Misquakee, Fox and Sac tribes, were very numerous. Zebina and his brother built log cabins on their claims, and bached together. At three different times, while they were out making rails, the Indians entered their cabin, taking all their provisions and most of their clothing, at one time leaving them coatless in the dead of winter. More than a month elapsed at a time, that they never saw a white man, their only companions being wild beasts and the still wilder Indians. Such hardships as these laid the foundation of wealth and affluence. In the year 1850, he went overland to California, and mined for gold eighteen months, then returned to Iowa, on his farm, remaining until 1866, when he came to Kansas and settled on the present homestead of his widow and family. His farm in Kansas consisted of 160 acres, which he brought to a high state of cultivation, having a fine nursery and choice fruits of all kinds. And he also still owned, in Iowa, a section of land, and 600 acres in Missouri up to the time of his death. Mr. Williams died April 14, 1871. He was a member of the Christian Church, a useful and respected member of the community, and an earnest worker in the church and Sunday school. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Hall, May 2, 1844. They have had eight children—Oscar N., Olive J., Zebina S., Mercy A., Edward C., Mary E., Ida F. (deceased), and Robert A. Williams.

MINERAL TOWNSHIP.

JAMES CASE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 33, P. O. Columbus, was born near Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1839. When he was ten years of age, his people removed to Jackson County, Ohio, where he was reared to the farming industry. He was identified in that State with farming and stock-raising till 1871, when he came here, and has successfully carried on that business since. His farms consist of 160 acres in Section 4, Crawford Township, and 160 acres in Section 33, Mineral Township, all under a thorough state of cultivation, and well furnished with buildings; a beautiful orchard of 500 apple trees, 150 peach trees, apricots, and all kinds of fruit grown here, and all in full bearing—an evidence of his thrift and enterprise since locating here. He was married in Jackson County, Ohio, to Miss Nancy McKinnis, of Jackson County, who departed this life March 9, 1881, and is buried in Lone Elm Cemetery, Cherokee Township, leaving a family of three sons and four daughters living—Charles W., Frances S., Oscar, Reuben, Sophia, Ellen and Elethea, and George, who is buried beside the mother in the family cemetery.

WILLIAM CALVERLEY, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Columbus, was born in England, July 4, 1821. He came to United States in 1848, landing at New Orleans, from whence he went to Illinois and remained until the spring of 1866, at which time he came to Kansas, in the mean time having traded in cattle ten years. On arrival in Kansas he bought 160 acres of land, which he improved, and is now raising stock and grain and farming generally; also trading in cattle. He owns other farming land in the county. He was married to Miss Jane Proctor, of England, in 1844, and has had two children—John R., William H. (deceased).

HENRY CALVERLEY, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Columbus, was born in England in 1830, and came to the United States in 1848. He was engaged in trading and farming in Illinois and Iowa ten or twelve years, and in 1870 came to Kansas and located his present home, and opened and improved a farm. He improved two quarter-sections and now raises stock and grain, with a good supply of all kinds of fruits. He was married to Miss Angeline Morgan, of Iowa, in 1857. They have four children—Lizzie, Willie, Guy and Clara. They lost one son, Robert.

SCAMMONVILLE.

ARTHUR C. PERRY, superintendent of mercantile department of Keith & Perry Shafts, was born in England, 1861, coming to United States in 1879. He received a mercantile education. He was at Oscoda in coal business one year, was for next eighteen months engaged in bookkeeping for coal firm at Fort Scott, and in 1882 came to Scammonville. He here took charge of his business. He owns Shafts 102 and 103. Owns mines at Oscoda and Mulberry Grove and at Rich Hill. They mine about 200,000 bushels each month, employing from 250 to 300 men. He owns one and a half sections of fine coal land, which is inexhaustible. The company store sells about $4,500 worth per month. The company owns about fifty tenement houses.

ELK COUNTY.

ELK County comprises the north half of what was formerly Howard County. Howard County was made up of lands acquired from the Great and Little Osage Indians by the United States Government by a treaty made with the Indians in the fall of 1867, while in grand council on the Verdegris River, in what is now Montgomery County, and the county was so named in honor of O. O. Howard, of the United States Army.

The county of Elk is situated in the southeastern part of the State of Kansas, and is bounded by Chautauqua County on the south, Montgomery and Wilson Counties on the east, Greenwood County on the north, and Butler and Cowley Counties on the west. The county is thirty-one miles long by twenty-one wide, and contains 661 square miles.

The surface of the county is chiefly high, broken prairie, particularly back from the streams, and in the western part of the county they are of increased elevation, rising into what are known as the "Flint Ridges," while toward the northern and interior parts the surface becomes more level and even.

The county is abundantly watered by numerous streams of pure, clear water. Chief among these are the Elk River, flowing from northwest to southeast, and its tributaries, Rock, Paw Paw, Hitchin, Painterhood and Wild Cat Creeks, Big Caney Creek in the southwest, and Fall River and its main tributary, Indian Creek, in the northeast part of the county.

Along the streams are found beautiful valleys, varying in width from a quarter to two miles. The soil upon these botto[illegible] is exceedingly fertile and [illegible]ble of enormous production, while on the uplands the s[illegible] is much lighter, and in vast portions of the county is unproductive of agricultural products. These portions, although rocky and light of soil, produce abundant grasses, and are well adapted for grazing and stock-growing, being supplied with abundance of clear running water.

The timber is scarce in the county, and is confined to narrow belts fringing the streams. Along the larger streams, considerable black walnut timber is found, while other varieties, such as oak, hickory, cottonwood, box elder, maple, mulberry, hackberry, etc., are found in limited quantities.

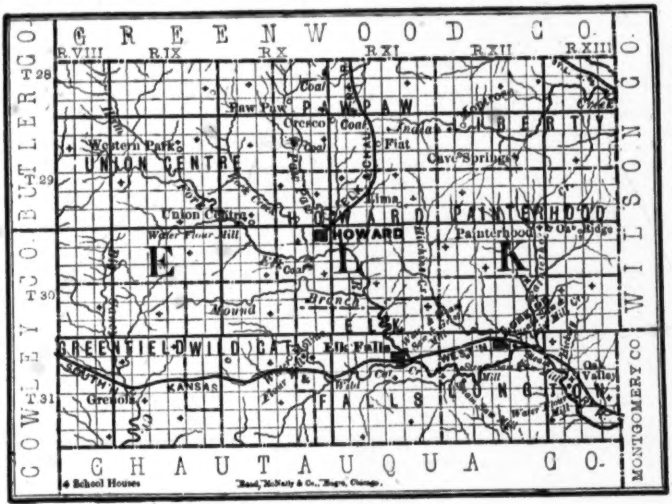

ELK COUNTY—ORGYNIZED IN 1875.

	1880.
Elk Falls Township, including Elk Falls City	1,357
Greenfield Township	1,075
Howard Township, including Howard City	1,696
Liberty Township	876
Longton Township, including Longton City	1,862
Painterhood Township	638
Paw Paw Township	951
Union Center Township	1,296
Wildcat Township	872
Total	10,623
Elk Falls City	513
Howard City	683
Longton	255

(All the townships in Elk County organized in 1875, from Howard County.)

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settler to enter upon the land included within the confines of what is now Elk County, was Richard Graves, who came in 1856, and was twice driven out by the Indians.

The country at this time was new and almost a wilderness, overrun by wild animals and roving bands of Indians, and, in consequence, settlements were few and unconnected.

The land at this time belonged to the Osage Indians, upon which legal settlement could not be made. There was, however, a strip of land extending along the northern part of the county, six miles wide, known as the "ceded strip," upon which legal settlement could be made. It was consequently along the streams included within this belt where the earliest settlements were made. But it was not long to be confined to this narrow limit. Bold, adventurous men there were, who became attracted by the beautiful and fertile valleys of the Elk River and its tributary streams, and at the risk of their lives among the Indians, upon whose rights they were intruding, and with expectations of being driven off by United States troops, they determined to make an effort to settle upon these desirable lands. Only a few at first made the attempt, and, in consequence, their presence was not distasteful to the authorities or alarming to the Indians. Others now began to come in, until in 1870 the number of "squatters" had become quite considerable. Among those who were leaders of the vanguard, and who came to stay, were J. C. Pinney, James Shipley, R. M. Humphrey, Elison Neat, H. G. Miller, J. B. Roberts and others.

Much difficulty took place among claimants at this time, on account of the land not being surveyed. Parties who came in and staked off their claims according to a survey made by private parties, often found themselves entirely cut off when the Government survey was made, and the land upon which they squatted liable to be taken by other parties.

This, as will readily be seen, was occasioned by locating claims according to imperfect lines, and a man thinking himself possessor of a fine body of land, sometimes came out with only a narrow strip, or none at all, just as it happened, and there were others watching for this unfortunate occurrence, ready to make filing upon the unoccupied territory. This gave rise to severe "claim fights," which in some instances ended in the loss of the life of either one of the parties in the contest. Many of these difficulties, however, among the settlers, were compromised and amicably settled.

The first child born in the county was Sarah F. Shipley, December 8, 1866. The first marriage was D. M. Spurgeon to Sarah Knox; the first church organization was that made by the Missionary Baptists in Liberty Township in 1866. The first newspaper printed in Howard County belonged to Adrian Reynolds, who began the publication of the *Howard County Ledger* in the spring of 1871. The building of the first church house in the county was begun in the spring of 1871 at the town of Longton.

A rather amusing anecdote is told of a physician of rather extended linear proportions, who practiced in the county at an early day, and who ranged mostly along the Painterhood Creek, and lived in a shanty devoid of "roof, window or floor." The Doctor had provided a supply of hounds, and was given to the chase, of which he was excessively fond, and, when making a professional call, always went accompanied by his dogs. In case a "jack rabbit" was scared up on the way, the hounds would give chase, and the Doctor all of a sudden forgetting the agonies of the suffering patient and following in the pursuit, would pull up at his destined point after the patient had recovered or passed in his checks. It is supposed that the Doctor was instrumental in saving many a life by assisting the dogs in running down jack rabbits.

An accident of a serious nature took place at Elk Falls, in this county, on the 18th of April, 1873, resulting in the loss of four lives. A party of six, composed of Misses M. J. Benson, Ida Hutchinson, Luella Oswald, Maggie Evans and Messrs. Henry Oswald and Richard Durr, had gone on a boat ride, and in the attempt of some of the party to change seats the boat careened, and the ladies becoming frightened rose to their feet, causing the boat to capsize, and all were drowned except Henry Oswald and Maggie Evans.

Many of the citizens of the county will remember the suicide of John Batayree, a citizen of Wild Cat Township, a farmer and a man about fifty-five years of age, which occurred in November, 1876. On the morning of the fatal day, he gave a letter to one of his little boys, telling him to carry it up to Thomas Wood, as he was going to shoot himself. The little fellow took the letter and hurried off, and, on his way up heard twice the report of a gun, with which his father had shot himself. The little boy reaching Wood's house, reported what his father had said, and Wood hurried to the residence of the unfortunate victim, whom he found dead, the ball having passed through the forehead, just between the eyes and came out on the top of his head. The cause for this dreadful act on the part of Batayree was the treachery of his wife, who left him about a week prior to the suicide, she having been estranged partly from her own depravity and the attentions of a young man in the neighborhoo[illegible]h whom she had been criminally intimate.

COUNTY SEAT TROUBLES AND DIVISION OF THE COUNTY.

At the time of the organization of Howard County, the county seat was located at Elk Falls by appointment of the Governor. The question of its relocation was agitated by parties at other points whose anxiety was not so much for the good that might result, but the chances of their being the ones favored with its relocation.

In the fall of 1870, a petition was presented to the County Commissioners asking for an election to be called for the relocation of the county seat, and which was granted. The election was held, resulting in the removal of the county seat from Elk Falls to Peru. Much dissatisfaction existed over this change, partly because it was somewhat out of the way for some parts of the county, and mostly because it was not established at those places from which the grumblings were heard. So great became the disaffection, that it was deemed advisable to hold another election for a second relocation. Accordingly an election was held in September, 1872; the places voted for were Longton, Peru, Elk Falls, Boston, Howard City and the geographical center of the county. On the 14th of September, the County Commissioners met at Peru to canvass the vote, and upon opening the returns from Boston, Elk Falls and Peru, they met such unmistakable evidences of fraud that they refused to canvass the vote at all, and declared no election. But the matter was by no means destined to rest here. It was again agitated and re-agitated by perhaps what might be termed "would-be politicians," who at this time found no other "political provender" to feed upon. An election was held on the 11th of November, 1873, for the purpose of determining whether Elk Falls or Boston should be the county seat, resulting in favor of Elk Falls by a majority of two hundred and thirty-two votes. Although it was legally determined that a majority of the votes had been cast for Elk Falls as the county seat, yet the friends of Boston thought it ought not so to be, and were by no means to be thus robbed of what they deemed their just and legally acquired spoil. The attempt of the Bostonians to redress their injuries in the matter gave rise to what is known as the "Boston war." The county officers had taken up their quarters at Elk Falls, where they were fixed by injunction. But the brave men of Boston fearing neither law, legal process nor man, became bold in the assertion of their rights and the maintenance of justice between man and man, a resort to physical force was deemed necessary for this, and on the 19th of January, 1874, a posse comprising twenty-four wagons and 150 armed Boston men entered the town of Elk Falls and amid the consternation, threats and *tears* of the inhabitants of the town, began loading the records and county property upon their wagons, and after gathering all together started for Boston. Attempts to rescue the stolen property were hastily made. Appeals for aid in this behalf were addressed to the Governor of the State, the Legislature and the Adjutant General. Three companies of militia were organized in the county to recover possession of the records, and apprehend the possessors, but all to no purpose. The county seat was gone, and for some time enjoyed a migratory existence having been trailed on the wagons through the flint hills, and part of the time in Cowley County. The time for the convening of the District Court had now arrived. Hon. W. P. Campbell, then Judge of the district, was on hand; but the books and records were gone and the action of justice was defeated. The Judge, however, at once set about to recover possession of them and began by placing under arrest several of the parties who had been engaged in the removal for contempt of court. This began to put a more serious aspect upon things, and the plotters began to weaken.

The release of those under arrest was promised provided an unconditional surrender of the records and other county property was made, and which was speedily done. Thus practically terminated the warfare over county seat removals without bloodshed, it being allowed to remain at Elk Falls until the division of the county in 1875.

The question of the division of the county began to be agitated with considerable force by persons in various parts of the county. Sundry reasons were assigned for this; one reason and the chief one was, that the county as it now stood was too large, being forty-two miles long and thirty-one wide; but another reason that might be given, and with pertinence, too, was, that there were towns which thought they ought to be county seats, and political aspirants for all of whom there were not enough places, and consequently a division of the county would enhance their chances in a double ratio.

This matter, however, was brought before the people of the county as early as 1871, when R. H. Nichols was elected Representative by the anti-division element, and again, in 1872, E. S. Cummings was elected to the same office on the same platform. During all this time, those favoring a division were actively at work, and the idea began to grow more popular, until in 1873, when James N. Young, standing upon the division issue, was elected as State Representative. Young's efforts in the Legislature to secure a division were unsuccessful, and it remained for Edward Jaquins, who was elected his successor in the following year, to accomplish the work.

Jaquins introduced House Bill No. 54, for the division of Howard County, and the erection of the counties of Elk and Chautauqua. The bill passed in March, 1875, and took effect on June 1 of that year. An equal division was made by running a line east and west through the county, the part lying north of the line being called Elk County and the part south of the line Chautauqua County.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION, ETC.

In the spring of 1870, a petition was presented to the Governor of the State, asking for the organization of the county, which was granted. A special Commission, composed of P. C. Topping and Morris Humphrey, was appointed to divide the county into townships and precincts, and to call an election for the choosing of the proper officers. The Commission sat at the town of Elk Falls, on the 7th of April, 1870, C. S. King being chosen as Clerk of the Board. Notice was duly given for the holding of an election, on the 10th day of May, for the election of county officers.

The election was held, at which the total vote cast was 333, and Isaac Howe, Lewis Clayton and Frederick Kantz were elected Commissioners; M. Smith, Probate Judge; C. P. Douglas, Treasurer; J. C. Pinney, Sheriff; J. T. Corum, Register of Deeds; R. S. Catlin, County Superintendent; H. McClure, Surveyor; J. W. Kerr, Coroner; L. Garrett, District Clerk, and N. B. Gardner, County Attorney.

Soon after the erection of Elk County, in June, 1875, its organization was perfected by the calling of an election, at which the citizens of the county elected Thomas Wright, John Hughes and G. W. McKey, Commissioners; Thomas Hawkings, County Clerk; W. W. Jones, Treasurer; J. W. Riley, Sheriff; Frank Osborne, Register of Deeds; A. P. Searcy, Probate Judge; S. B. Oberlander, County Attorney, and J. N. Young, County Superintendent.

It is told of Searcy, Probate Judge, that during his term of office he was accustomed to carrying the papers in his hat, and that he was prepared at all times, day or night, and at whatever place he might be found, either in shanty or dusty highway, to "splice" parties in the holy bonds of matrimony.

The county has twice suffered financially from the villainies of defaulting Treasurers, and once from a defaulting Sheriff. About March, 1874, E. D. Custer, then County Treasurer, assisted by his brother, M. G. Miller, and James Pringle, were charged with having stolen the tax rolls of the previous year, for the purpose of assisting them in the purloining of the public moneys. A warrant was issued for their arrest, which was made, the parties securing release upon giving sufficient bail. Many of the people in the county were unwilling to believe Custer guilty of the charge, having reposed the highest confidence in his honesty, and not until his failure to appear for trial, having made good his escape from the clutches of the law, were they willing to be convinced of his perfidy.

Hitherto the county was not supplied with buildings in which the offices were kept, these being promiscuously distributed in such places as vacant rooms could be found. This state of affairs was kept up until the year 1878, when the citizens of Howard City erected a building for a court house, which they gratuitously donated to the county in an unfinished state, having previously pledged themselves to do this as one of the conditions upon which the town was selected as the seat of government for the county. This building, a two-story stone, is occupied by the various county offices and District Court room, in which that tribunal sits twice a year in regular term, in the months of June and December.

No jail house has yet been provided, the county making use of those in adjoining counties for the incarceration of her prisoners.

Agricultural Society.—The organization of the Howard County Agricultural Society took place at the village of Longton, July 6, 1872.

A temporary organization was effected by electing Charles King, Chairman, and A. Reynolds, Secretary. The regular organization was perfected by electing J. W. Riley President; D. W. Counsil, Vice President; F. A. Dodd, Treasurer; and C. S. King, Secretary.

Fairs have since been held at various times and places in the county.

The division of the county also ruptured all county organizations that were in existence at that time. The new counties, partly from the want of the necessary material and means, were slow to institute any organization of this sort. Not until the year 1878 did Elk County possess an agricultural association, and even then it existed merely, yet lacking the requisites to make it profitable as a county organization. The association has held two fairs in the county, and is under the official management of P. H. Baughman, President; William Merrill, Vice President; Joseph Doleyns, Secretary; H. K. Barackman, Treasurer; S. C. Hanna, Superintendent; J. M. White, Marshal.

A large fair ground is provided by the county adjoining the city of Howard, and which is being suitably furnished with apartments and buildings as the exigency of cases require, and the expenditure of means will permit.

Peculiar Elections.—Eli Titus was elected Sheriff of Howard County in 1872, three days before the election, over Pat Nulty's saloon in Boston.

E. S. Cummings was elected Representative in 1872, the night before the election was held at Canola, and H. H. Wells was elected County Superintendent a week before the regular election was held. Hon. James N. Young was elected Representative in 1874 between 12 o'clock P. M. and 2 A. M., the morning of the election, in the *Messenger* Building, by the light of a tallow candle.

Howard Township cast her vote in favor of Boston for the county seat about three months prior to the election, and Boston cast her vote for Howard City in the last county seat contest more than a year previous to the time the vote was taken upon the question.

SCHOOLS AND THE PRESS.

The matter of the education of the youth received early and liberal attention by the settlers of Old Howard County. No sooner were there a sufficient number of children within easy distance of each other than there were means provided for their instruction. Districts thus became organized as the necessities required, so that as early as October, 1872, there were 118 organized districts in the county, 113 schools, and 1,069 pupils enrolled.

The division of the county in 1875 severed also the schools, and in 1879 Elk County alone numbered seventy-four organized school districts with an enrollment of 2,181, requiring the employment of eighty-eight teachers.

For the year 1882, the report of the County Superintendent shows the following:

The number of children in the county of school age, 4,150. Of these 2,025 are males, and 2,125 are females. There are seventy-five schoolhouses in the county, and four districts that have no schoolhouse. Three graded schools in the county, these being at Longton, Grenola and Howard City. There were eighty-two certificates issued during the last school year.

The endeavor of the citizens of the county to add to the efficiency of the schools is zealous and unremitting. Greater care is now being taken, year after year, to have none but competent teachers employed, and incompetent men are now excluded from the office of County Superintendent; the aim being to elect only such as are properly qualified for the discharge of this, the most important of official positions. The standard for the qualification of teachers is being gradually promoted, County Institutes being held annually for the drill and preparation of teachers in the latest and most improved methods of school work.

In the spring of 1871, Adrian Reynolds brought the first printing press into Howard County and began the publication of the *Howard County Ledger*. In the summer of the same year, C. L. Goodrich established the Elk Falls *Examiner*, and continued its publication about one year. In the spring of 1872, the *Messenger* made its entry in Howard City, under the management of Turner & Kelley. It lived about a year and a half, when it was sold to A. B. Hicks and taken to Boston, where it became the *Howard County Messenger and Weekly News*, edited by C. H. Lewis, of Cedar Vale. R. S. Turner edited and published the *Divisionist* during the campaign of 1871. Joseph Mount began the issue of the *Record* at Peru in the spring of 1872, at which place he continued until the summer of 1874, and then moved to Sedan, publishing the *Wide Awake*, illustrated; and it is said the "illustrations were like to have killed the editor." In the summer of 1873, Ward & Pyle commenced the publication of the Elk Falls *Journal*, whose days were short of number, for in about six months he sold out to Turner & Kelley, who ran it until July, 1875, and then went to Sedan and merged it in the *Chautauqua Journal*.

In the fall of 1874, A. B. Steinbarger brought his paper, called the *Courant*, from Elk City to Longton, remaining in that place about a year. He again migrated, taking up quarters at Howard City, and put forth the *Beacon*, still retaining his paper at Longton, but soon afterward bringing that also to Howard. In 1877, the *Courant* became united with the *Elk County Ledger*, edited by A. Reynolds, and took the name of *Courant-Ledger*, and later in 1879, the name was changed to that of *Courant* alone, and in October 1881, was sold to the Courant Company, composed of Asa Thompson & Sons.

There are now five live newspapers published in the county, a more detailed account of which appears in the history of the towns in which they are published.

STATISTICS, ETC.

The rapidity with which the settlement of the county was made may be seen by a comparison of its population at varied intervals. In 1870, the population of Howard County was 2,794, and at the time the division was made it had increased to 13,632. In 1876, after Elk County was created, it had a population of 7,082, while in 1882 it numbers over 12,000.

The total acreage of Elk County is 416,640. Of this, there was in cultivation in 1876, 46,318 acres, and in 1882 there were 68,942.

The total value of all the property in the county in 1876 was $1,051,054, while in 1882 it was $1,368,978.

The number of acres cultivated to wheat in 1875 was 6,182; rye, 138; corn, 21,295; barley, 75; oats, 1,065; buckwheat, 12; potatoes, 425; cotton, 10; flax, 181; tobacco, 10; broom corn, 29; timothy and clover, 163; millet, 758.

The number of acres cultivated to these productions in 1882 were as follows: Wheat, 3,349; rye, 21; corn, 44,212; oats, 1,007; potatoes, 681; cotton, 2; flax, 1,304; tobacco, 6; broom corn, 140; millet, 9,700; timothy and clover, 127.

A statistical comparison of the number of live stock for each of these periods shows also the ratio of increase.

In 1876, there were in the county 2,832 horses, 354 mules, 9,885 cattle, 4,382 sheep, 2,092 hogs.

In 1882, the number of them was as follows:

Horses, 4,034; mules, 563; cattle, 21,352; sheep, 26,264; hogs, 11,929. From these figures it will at once be seen that the ratio of increase in live stock has been extremely large, while that of agricultural products has been comparatively limited, showing that this is naturally a stock-growing section rather than agricultural.

The following shows the number of fruit trees cultivated and bearing in 1882: apple trees, 30,544; pear, 529; peach, 176,393; plum, 3,567; cherry, 7,811.

The number of fruit trees not bearing is: apple, 58,943; peach, 73,258; plum, 4,880 cherry, 10,988.

But little manufacturing is now carried on in the county, and this is confined to mills for the manufacture of flour. Of these, there are seven in the county, located as follows: Longton, Oak Valley, Grenola, Union Center, Western Park, Elk Falls and Moline.

Elk County, as may be expected in a place in which development began so recently, has but few railroads. The Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad was projected and built through the county in the fall of 1879, and passes through the county east and west near the south line. A branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road was constructed southward from the main branch of that road, with which it makes a junction at Emporia, passing through Greenwood County, and terminating at Howard City. These roads, however, afford sufficient conveniences for transportation to and from the county. There are, however, other prospective lines to be run through the county, and which will give it all advantages for transportation.

HOWARD CITY.

The county seat of Elk County is located near the geographical center of the county, and stands upon a beautiful eminence overlooking the fertile valleys of Elk River and Paw Paw and Rock creeks. The town site was established in the spring of 1870, by a town company, of which Samuel McFarland was President and T. A. Dodd, Secretary. This organization did not long survive to accomplish much in the interest of the town, but died shortly after its birth, leaving the management of town affairs in the hands of private individuals. Chief among the real founders of the town were John McBee, S. B. Oberlander, C. T. Adams, P. C. Tapping, Alexander Bruce, Perry and Milton Vinson and T. A. Dodd.

The land upon which the town is located was originally entered by John McBee, A. Garner, T. A. Dodd and S. McFarland. The first business house in the place was erected by Oscar McFarland, in which he opened a general store, and the next was a livery stable belonging to Mr. McClure, followed by a store room belonging to Spicer, and again by another business house established by C. T. Adams. In the early part of 1871, John Parrett and John Barnes built a hotel called the Howard House, which, after changing hands several times, is now the Welbourn House. The next building was a saloon owned by Frank Osborne and the next a printing office by Kelly & Turner. This was a two-story building, the first floor of which was used as business rooms, and the upper was afterward occupied as a printing office, in which the *Messenger* was published in the spring of 1872.

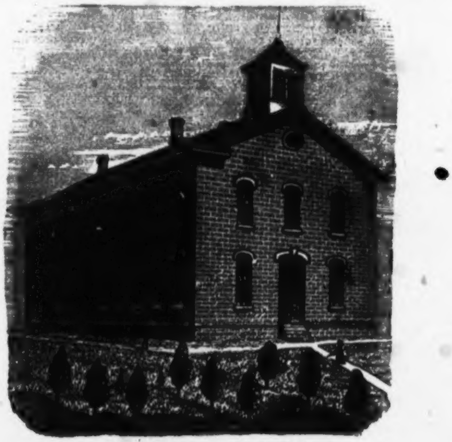

SCHOOL HOUSE, HOWARD CITY.

Howard City, being the county seat, attracted many settlers, all of whom naturally anticipated rapid progress and success in the new town and "prospective" city, the result being that the place grew with great rapidity and for a short time business houses and residences sprang up on every hand, until at the present it contains several substantial business houses and a population numbering 1,000.

The point for the distribution of mail matter for this vicinity at the time of the founding of Howard City, was located at a point on Paw Paw Creek, about two and a half miles to the north and east of the town and was known as Howard Post Office. In the fall of 1871, its location was changed, being brought to what is now Howard City. Previous to and after its removal, the office was in the hands of T. J. Barnes as Postmaster, who, after its removal, had the office in a small building which he erected and used as a drug store. Not long after the relocation of the office, Barnes was succeeded in the position by C. T. Adams, who was commissioned Postmaster for this point, and who continued to hold it until 1880, during which year he was succeeded by A. B. Steinbarger. Mr. Steinbarger held the place a short time, when A. Reynolds received the appointment and is the present incumbent.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught in the town of Howard in the early part of the year 1873, by W. S. Kent. The school was kept in a frame house erected for school purposes, and had an attendance of nineteen pupils. This building, although cramped in its capacity and insufficient for the accommodation of the schools, was used until 1882, when the actual necessities of the case prompted the citizens of the town to prepare more enlarged quarters for school wants. Accordingly, immediate steps were put forth resulting in the erection of a fine large two-story stone building at a cost of $8,000, for the payment of which bonds were issued by the district to the amount of $6,000. The building contains four school rooms, three of which are in the lower story and one above, the remaining part of the second floor being reserved for a town hall. The schools are in a flourishing condition with an enrollment of 347 pupils.

Howard City is the seat of Government for the county, also the chief town, being surrounded by a good farming country as it seems destined to maintain its superiority over the other towns. The business men of the town are active, energetic and progressive, and are ready at all times to assist in any measure to advance the good of the town. Already fine large business blocks of brick and stone are seen, and handsome dwellings adorn the streets. With all her advantageous surroundings it is safe to predict a bright future for this progressive little city.

INCORPORATION.

On the 27th of October, 1877, a petition signed by J. R. Hall and a number of the citizens of the town was presented to the District Court, asking that the town of Howard be incorporated as a city of the third class. The court gave attention and passed upon the matter granting the prayer of the petitioners. In accordance with the legal forms, an election was held for the choosing of officers for the city government, resulting in the election of the following corps of officers:

A. B. Steinbarger, Mayor; A. M. Bowen, Police Judge; H. A. Lanman, City Clerk; William Crooks, City Treasurer; J. A. Oliphant, City Attorney; William M. Vinson, Street Commissioner and City Marshal; N. Momma, William Driscoll, J. Q. Burchfield, S. Lucas, James Howell, Councilmen.

At the last election held for the choosing of officers for the city, the following were elected:

Asa Thompson, Mayor; R. N. Ashmore, Police Judge; J. A. Oliphant, City Attorney; J. M. McKnight, Clerk; T. C. Hatton, Treasurer; J. B. Dobyns, T. S. Fuller, Z. W. Kirby, J. F. Lewis, Thomas Bruce, Councilmen; D. McFarland, Marshal.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The citizens of Howard City were early and prompt in their attention to "spiritual necessities," and did not long remain outside of the sound of Gospel preaching. Services under the auspices of different denominations, had been held at various times and places in the neighborhood, but no regular organization was made in the town until 1872, at which time the northern branch of the Methodist Church was established.

The Methodist Episcopal Church North, was established in the spring of 1872, under the especial direction of Rev. L. F. Laverty, with a membership of ten. The early services were held in a log cabin, the residence of O. M. Tabor, until the schoolhouse was built, to which place they were afterward removed. A church edifice was begun in the summer of 1880, completed in the following year, and dedicated to sacred and religious uses on July 5, 1881, by Rev. Bernard Kelley, of Wichita. The increase in the membership has been moderately rapid, the church having now a total of seventy-five members in full and regular standing.

The Southern branch of the Methodist Church was established during the summer of 1874, by N. G. Faubin, and had at that time fifteen members. The denomination have not as yet provided themselves with any regular church building of their own, but continue to hold meetings in the church belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church North.

The congregation at this time is under the spiritual instruction and guidance of the Rev. W. H. Comer.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized in the summer of 1877 with fourteen members, under the direction of the Rev. E. Meyn. Meetings were held in the schoolhouse until the erection of a church edifice by the congregation. The church building was erected during the summer of 1879, and is a one-story wooden structure. Rev. Mr. Tarr is present pastor in charge of the congregation.

The city of Howard among her institutions has three flourishing secret societies. These are the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arch Masons and the A., F. & A. M. societies.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted at this place on the 14th of April, 1876, under the direction of Special District Deputy E. H. Nichols, P. G., of Elk Falls Lodge. The officers elected and installed were:

M. Barrickman, Noble Grand; W. M. Vincent, Vice Grand; L. W. Kirby, Recording Secretary; A. W. Kirby, Permanent Secretary; J. B. Dobyns, Treasurer.

The organization of the lodge took place with eighteen as membership, which now numbers forty-five in good standing. The lodge is officered as follows:

A. W. Kirby, Noble Grand; D. H. Hayner, Vice Grand; R. F. Glenn, Secretary; J. B. Dobyns, Treasurer.

The Howard Chapter, No. 49, Royal Arch Masons, was established in June, 1881, and R. H. Nichols was elected High Priest; J. W. Riley, King; William Driscoll, Scribe; N. Momma, Secretary; J. B. Lewis, Treasurer.

The lodge began with a membership of sixteen, but this number has since increased to twenty-five. The present officers of the lodge are as follows:

R. H. Nichols, High Priest; J. M. McKnight, King; J. B. Dobyns, Scribe; N. Momma, Secretary; J. B. Lewis, Treasurer.

Hope Lodge, No. 155, A., F. & A. M., organized October 22, 1874, at Howard City, by electing Daniel W. French, Worshipful Master; P. M. Vinson, Senior Warden; Edward Lee, Junior Warden; A. B. Hicks, Secretary; J. Shook, Treasurer. At the date of institution, the lodge numbered nineteen members. There are at present forty-two of a membership under the official guidance of J. M. McKnight, Worshipful Master; H. R. Farrer, Senior Warden; A. Gable, Junior Warden; J. B. Dobyns, Secretary; J. B. Lewis, Treasurer.

THE PRESS.

The history of the Howard City press is considerably varied, being a record of a successive establishment of papers, followed closely by a removal or suspension of the same. And of the many that have started, only two remain. The first paper established in the town was the *Howard County Messenger*, which had its birth in the winter of 1872, under the direction and ownership of Turner & Kelley, and after a year of life at this place, was sold to A. B. Hicks, and taken to Boston.

The publication of the *Beacon* was begun at Howard City, in the spring of 1875, by A. B. Steinbarger. This sheet flourished for a while, and expired in December of the same year.

The material belonging to the Boston *Messenger* was bought in the spring of 1875, by W. E. Doud, who immediately removed the same to Howard, and began the issue of the *Observer*, which continued only about six months, and was then taken to Eureka, Greenwood County, Kan.

J. A. Somerby commenced the publication of the *Kansas Rural* in the summer of 1877, but meeting with insufficient success, the paper languished, and after the brief existence of four months, "passed in its type."

The *Weekly Examiner* began at Elk Falls, January 22, 1878, under the proprietorship of C. A. Gitchell, and was removed to Howard City March 11, 1878, and on the 12th day of July, of that year, suspended publication.

The *Industrial Journal* was established July 24, 1878, by Van Hyatt & Somerby. It was Independent in politics, and enjoyed but a brief period of existence, when it was forced to yield to the pressure of hard times.

The *Courant*, at present in successful operation, is the outgrowth or continuation of a paper of the same name, which A. B. Steinbarger brought from Elk City to Longton, in November, 1874. After remaining about one year at Longton, it again changed location, and pulled up at Howard. In 1877, the paper was consolidated with the *Elk County Ledger*, a paper which had been started by A. Reynolds, at Longton, in 1870, as the *Howard County Ledger*, and was the first in the county. Reynolds removed his paper to Elk Falls in the spring of 1874, and again in the fall of 1876 "pulled up stakes" and "struck tent" at Howard, where, after the division of Howard County the name of the sheet was changed to that of the *Elk County Ledger*, which he continued to publish up to the time of the consolidation with the *Courant*, assuming the title of the *Courant-Ledger*. In 1879, the name was again changed, being called the *Courant*. The paper changed hands in October, 1881, being sold to the Courant Company, composed of Asa Thompson & Sons, who have since continued in its publication. It is an eight column folio, Republican in politics, and has a circulation of 1,200 copies.

The *Howard Journal* began first as the *Elk County Examiner*, at Elk Falls, in 1876, under the ownership of Charles Gitchell. After two months at that place, it was brought to Howard, and in 1878, was sold to J. G. Albright, and leased to P. Van Hyatt and J. H. Somerby, who changed the name, giving it the title of the *Industrial Journal*. Albright kept possession of the paper until the fall of 1880, when it was purchased by J. R. Hall, and combined with the *Howard Clipper*, a small campaign sheet which Hall had established a short time previously. The paper is Democratic in politics, live and energetic in advocating all matters of local interest, and exerts a wide influence in the community.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

R. N. ASHMORE, Probate Judge, was born in Clark County, Ill., in 1833, and was raised in Clark and Vermillion Counties until 1856, thence to Iowa, locating in Story County. In March, 1862, enlisted in the Fifteenth United States Infantry, serving three years as private. After coming out of the army returned to Vermillion County, Ill., remaining until 1866, thence to Kansas, locating in Neosho County, where he took a claim and improved it. Was a good ways from market. In 1870 he came to Howard County and located in Wild Cat Township, and took a claim and lived there until 1877, when he was elected Probate Judge of Elk County, and has held the office continuously since, and is elected for the fourth term, giving universal satisfaction. He was married in 1855 to Virginia Cooper, of Vermillion County, Ill. They have four children—Hitchings, S. A., Ellen and Elizabeth B. He was married again in May, 1877, to Miss Annie Payne, of Elk County. They have three children—R. N., Jr., Annie and Lee. He is a member of the E. M. Stanton Post, No. 23, G. A. R., of which he is Commander. He is a member of Elk Falls Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and of Howard Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F., and Howard Chapter, No. 49. Mr. Ashmore was elected President of the Elk County Sabbath School Association in 1878, and has been re-elected each year since and still holds the position; was elected Superintendent of the Howard Union Sabbath School in April, 1877, and has been re-elected each year since; was elected Chairman of the Howard City School Board in August, 1880, for three years; as Superintendent of the new school building built in 1882, 40x80 feet, two stories high.

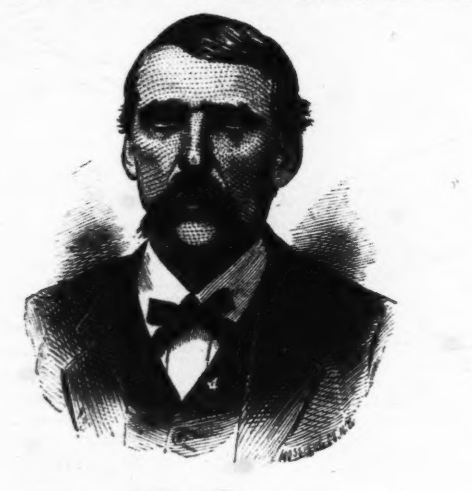

R. N. Ashmore

DAVID BAKER, farmer, P. O. Howard, was born in Maine in 1819. When nineteen years of age he emigrated to Canada and lived in Canada and Michigan until 1850, when he settled in Lee County, Ill. From there settled in Black Hawk County, Iowa, remaining there until the spring of 1871, when he came to Kansas, locating in Elk County, taking a claim on Section 23, Township 30, Range 10. He was forty-five miles from a railroad point, twenty-five miles from a mill, and with all the drawbacks connected with the settlement of a new country. His place is situated on Mound Branch Creek, and is a nice stream formed by numerous springs. He has planted a fine grove of maples and cottonwood trees and a fine orchard of apples, peaches and a variety of small fruits, and a nice little vineyard. Has sixty-five acres in cultivation, good stone house and is raising stock to some extent. He is a pleasant and hospitable gentleman and highly respected by all. He was married in 1844 to Miss Rebecca Abell, of Canada. They have seven children living—Martha A., Abelina, Olive, Ella, Arthur D., Alwilda and Allena. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

NOYES BARBER, Clerk of the District Court, was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1840, and was raised in Clark County, Ill. In 1861, he enlisted in Company H, the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, for thirty days; he then enlisted in Thirtieth Illinois, Company F, and served four years more, serving most of the time as Quartermaster Sergeant and Commissary Sergeant. After coming out of the army he located at Kansas City, and was in the stove and tin trade; came from there to Wyandotte and was employed as a salesman, and afterward engaged in the grocery business; then returned to Kansas City and was in a wholesale dry goods house for three years. In 1873, he came to Elk Falls, Howard County, and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1880, he sold out and was elected Clerk of the District Court and was re-elected in 1882, being nominated both by the Republicans and Greenbackers and endorsed by the Democrats. He owns a farm of fifty acres near Elk Falls, and has about sixty head of cattle on the place. He was married in 1872, at Kansas City, to Miss Sarah N. Adams. They have four children—Clarine, Edwin, May and Neva. He is a member of the Elk Falls Lodge, No. 126, A., F. & A. M.

J. Q. BURCHFIELD, merchant, was born at Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, 1846, but was raised in Howard County, Indiana; in April, 1861, enlisted in the Fifteenth Indiana Infantry, serving three years and three months. Was mustered out as Sergeant. In 1870, migrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County, and put in a stock of hardware at Longton; was among the pioneer merchants of Howard County, and remained at Longton until 1876. After the county was divided was the first Sheriff of Elk County, serving two terms. In 1879, put in a stock of exclusive hardware in Howard; also handles farm machinery, has a building 24x140 well filled with goods. The first year's sales were $20,000, while the sales for 1882 were $60,000. Carries the largest stock in the county, besides a branch at Longton. Mr. Birchfield is a good business man, and owns two good farms besides his other business. Is a wide awake citizen and a courteous gentleman. Was married September, 1865, to Miss Mahala S. Smith. Their children are, Ulric D., J. Q., Jr., C. N., Clyde, Brenton and Oria. Is a member of Longton Lodge, No. 26, A., F. & A. M.

THOMAS BRUCE, merchant, was born in Ireland, in 1829, emigrated to America in 1845; located in Greenville, Ky., and after attending school one year was employed in a dry goods store until 1858, when he went into business for himself at South Carrolton, remaining there until 1866; was then elected County Clerk, serving two terms of four years each, then engaged in the mercantile business again until the spring of 1876, when he sold out and came to Kansas, located at Howard, and bought a building 25x75 feet, and put in a large stock of goods, consisting of everything to be found in a general store, there being 150 feet of shelving. Has worked up a good trade, growing 300 per cent in six years, or at the rate of fifty per cent per annum. Mr. Bruce has been very successful and is a thorough business man and a good citizen. He was married in 1864, at South Carrolton, Ky., to Miss Sarah E. Howard. They have six children—Nellie, Henry, Oscar, Mamie, Maud and Lena. He is a member of the Masonic order.

D. L. CAMPBELL, County Treasurer, was born in Kentucky, in 1824. He was raised in Adams County, Ill. Went to California at an early day, but did not remain long; then returned to Illinois, and was in the mercantile business for ten years. In 1863 he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Bourbon County, and opened a store of general merchandise at Mapleton, remaining there until April, 1869, when he was burned out and came to Howard County, now Elk, and bought a farm in Union Centre Township, on the Elk River, which he converted into a stock farm, consisting at the present time of 700 acres, eighty acres of it timber and plenty of water, making one of the best stock farms in the county; well stocked with cattle and hogs. In the fall of 1879 he was elected County Treasurer, re-elected in 1881. Is very popular as an officer and citizen, being a pleasant gentleman and a good neighbor as well as a thorough business man. In 1849 he was married to Miss Martha Fruit. They were blessed with four children—Ann R., Charles, Thomas and Ada Belle. In 1867 his wife died, and in 1871, he married Mrs. Eliza Ranch, of Burlingame, Osage County.

L. A. CARVER, farmer, P. O. Howard, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1842, but was raised in Kane County, Ill. On September 18, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, serving as Orderly Sergeant of Company I, and was in the service three years and eleven months. He was wounded near Frederick City, Md., in July, 1864, and while in the battlefield, was taken prisoner, but made his escape soon after. After coming out of the army, he returned to his old home and remained there until 1870, when he emigrated West and engaged in the mercantile business in Missouri. But at the end of six months, he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Howard County. He was sixty miles from a railroad point and located one of the first claims on the prairie in this township. His claim is on Section 29, Township 29, Range 11. He has improved his place of 160 acres by fencing, putting eighty acres under cultivation and planting three acres of forest timber, a fine orchard and several miles of hedge, and for a number of years past has been engaged in the stock business. He served as Justice of the Peace for two terms. He is a thorough business man and one of the best posted men in the township. In 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie M. Fraizer, of Winnebago County, Ill.

THOMAS M. CARTER, farmer, P. O. Howard, was born in Crawford County, Ill., 1849. January, 1863, enlisted in the Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served two years and seven months. After receiving his discharge, he located at Decatur, Ill., and then back to his old home, and in January, 1869, migrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County before the county was organized, and located a claim on Section 7, Township 29, Range 11, on the Elk River. He has 240 acres of land, one-fourth mile from the town site of Howard. At the time of settlement it was 150 miles from a railroad and had to go that distance for feed and provisions. Mr. Carter has fenced 200 acres, has about thirty acres timber, two acres of orchard and is raising stock; has one of the best stock farms on the river. In 1875, was married in Howard Township to Miss Catharine Moore. They have four children—Noble, J. B., Samuel C. and R. S. Is a member of E. M. Stanton Post, No. 23, G. A. R., and of Hope Lodge, No. 155, A., F. & A. M.

JOHN COILE, farmer, P. O. Western Park, was born in Greene County, Tenn., in 1829. At the age of twenty years, he located in McLean County, Ill., where he engaged in farming, remaining there until 1872, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County. At the time of his settlement here, he was sixty miles from a railroad point. He was one of the pioneers of this township, locating a claim on Section 6, Township 29, Range 10. He has since added to his place, increasing his farm to 320 acres, which he has improved by fencing the whole place, putting seventy-five acres under cultivation, planting a fine orchard and erecting good buildings, and is engaged in stock-raising. He is one of the thorough farmers of this section and is highly respected by all. He was married in 1853 to Miss Sarah Ball, of McLean County, Ill. They have nine children living, namely, Mary C., Snowden, America M., Henry, Nancy A., Rhoda A., William H., Charles B. and Owen A.

A. CRISMAS, farmer, P. O. Howard, was born in Surrey, England, in 1820. Was raised in Kent County, emigrating to America in 1844, locating in Toronto, Canada, where he remained until 1856. Thence to Buffalo, N. Y., and the following spring migrated to Iowa, locating in Howard County, where he remained until 1871, or about fourteen years. In 1871, came West, locating in Howard County, Kan., and located a claim in Howard Township. After remaing on the place four years, sold out and purchased a farm on Section 12, Township 30, Range 11, consisting of 240 acres situated on Hitchin Creek. His place has forty acres of fine timber, two coal mines with four-inch veins, plenty of living water, 110 acres in cultivation, fine residence and other buildings, and he is extensively engaged in stock-raising. Is one of the leading men of the township and a No. 1 citizen in every respect. Was married in 1847 to Miss Catharine Welch, of Toronto, Canada. They have ten children—J. W., Jane, Mary A., William J., Ellen M., George, Harriet, Agnes A. and A. A. He is a member of Elk County Horticultural Society.

HON. J. B. DOBYNS, merchant, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, August 24, 1844. In 1847, his parents moved to Iowa, remaining there until 1854, when they came to Kansas locating in Linn County. In 1861, he enlisted in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, Company E, his father being Captain, and served from July, 1861, until January, 1865, as Second Corporal. His father was killed, and he returned home and carried on the farm until 1869, when he located in Howard County and opened a store at Union Centre and was one of the oldest merchants in the county. In 1877, was elected a member of the Legislature and sold out his business, and in 1878, came to Howard and was employed as salesman in the Elk County store one year. In 1879, opened a hardware and general merchandise store, which he carried on until the spring of 1882, when W. I. Thompson, County Sheriff, became a partner in the business. They have a store 24x80 feet, well filled with goods, and have a splendid trade. The first year's sales were $15,000, while the sales for 1882 ran up to $40,000. They also handle farm machinery. Mr. Dobyns is the present Township Trustee, School Treasurer and Secretary of the Howard County Agricultural Society and was Township Trustee and Clerk nearly all the time he was in Union Centre, and has been prominently identified in the politics of the county. Is public-spirited and always takes hold of any enterprise which will benefit the county or town. Is Under-Sheriff of the county; is a member of E. M. Stanton Post, No. 23, G. A. R.; is Secretary of Hope Lodge, No. 155, A., F. & A. M.; member of Howard Chapter, No. 49, and of Howard Lodge, No. 135, I. O. O. F. Was married in 1868, in Linn County, Kan., to Miss E. S. Thompson. They have four children—Lillie, Annie, Ella and Frank.

A. F. EBY, cashier of Elk County Bank, was born in Franklin County, Penn., in 1844. In 1857, he moved with his parents to Indiana; in 1862, enlisted in the Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving fifteen months. Then served one year in the Fortieth Indiana Infantry. After the war, he engaged in the grocery and provision business at Marion, Grant County, Ind., for about one year. Then took a two-years' course at the Roanoke Academy, after which he taught school about three years. From 1868 to 1871, was in Cass County, Mo., coming from there to Kansas, locating in Howard County, and took a claim in Union Centre Township, entered and improved the same and lived there three years. Was elected Assessor of the township two terms. In 1875, when the county was divided, was appointed

Treasurer of Elk County, serving two terms. In 1877, in company with Mr. Momma, organized the Elk County Bank, with a cash capital of $10,000. Mr. Eby assumed the management of the same and has been cashier continuously since. In 1878, he formed a copartnership with Mr. Momma and Mr. McKey in the banking and mercantile business, and in 1882, Mr. Eby and Mr. McKey bought out Mr. Momma's interest. The banking room is commodious, with a large vault, 6x8 feet, and safe guarded by the Yale time lock, with desks, tables, etc., so arranged as to be convenient, and is well lighted. The capital stock has been increased to $25,000, and is a credit to the county; it is the oldest bank in the county. Mr. Eby is a pleasant gentleman, and has made a host of friends since he has been in the business. He was married in 1872 to Miss A. E. Anderson, of Anderson, Indiana. They have four children—James W., Walter M., Gertrude and Benny. He is a member of the Masonic order, and both Mr. and Mrs. Eby are members of the Congregational Church.

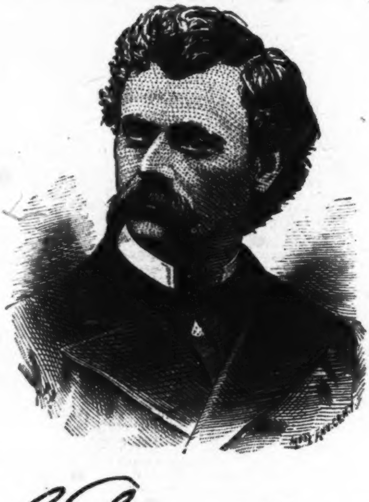

S. Lucas. M. D.

R. F. GLENN, Register of Deeds of Elk County, was born in Vermillion County, Ill., in 1857. He was raised on a farm and worked at farming and brick making until thirteen years of age, when he started in the world for himself, working summers and attending school winters until seventeen years of age, when he began teaching, teaching until twenty-one years of age, when he came West and located at Cedar Vale, Chautauqua Co., Kan. In 1880, he took a trip to Colorado, but soon after returned to Kansas, locating at Grenola, and was employed as a salesman in the general store of C. D. Murphy. In January, Mr. Murphy sold out to Hewins & Titus, and Mr. Glenn continued with the new firm until January, 1882, when he came to Howard and took his present position, having been elected in the fall of 1881. Mr. Glenn is a thoroughly self-made man, and by close attention to business and his known reliability, was placed in the best office in the county before he had been a resident two years. He is a good business man, and has a bright future before him. He is a member of Howard Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F.

J. R. HALL, editor and proprietor of the Howard *Journal*, was born in Princeton, W. Va., December 10, 1849. His father was a lawyer of ability, with whom he lived until 1865, at which time he removed to Elkhart County, Ind., and followed the real estate business for nearly eight years. This business he gave up when he emigrated Kansas in 1873. After coming to Kansas, he was engaged in various pursuits, clerking in drug store, etc., until in 1880, he started the Howard *Clipper*, at Howard City, and in the fall of that year bought the Howard *Journal*, of which he is now the popular editor and proprietor.

JAMES HAMILTON, stock-raiser, P. O. Howard, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1842. In 1862, emigrated to America, locating in Ohio, where he was employed as bookkeeper. In 1863, went to San Francisco, Cal., and was employed as bookkeeper at different places for a time, when he secured a position in the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Biddle, Cal., remaining there nearly three years, when he was removed to Camp Halleck, Nevada, remaining there until 1870, when he, in company with another party, bought a stock of Texas cattle and came to Kansas, where they commenced feeding and shipping stock. Was located at Emporia and had a ranch in the southwest part of Lyon County, handling about 500 head per annum. He sold out his interest in Emporia and came to Howard and bought a farm of 160 acres, lying on Elk River, in Section 12, Township 30, Range 12. Has a fine body of timber on the river, which makes a desirable place to shelter stock, and has arranged his feeding yards there to accommodate 500 head of cattle. His place is considered one of the best in Southern Kansas for stock. Has 106 acres under plow; has a fine blue grass meadow. The place is nearly all fenced with stone wall; has a fine peach orchard and small fruits; neat frame house, good barn, and only one-half mile from Howard. Besides feeding and shipping 500 head of cattle per annum, buys and ships about as many more, and raises and ships from 300 to 400 hogs per annum. Is one of the best stock men in the State and has been very successful, starting in this county without a dollar. By close attention to business, he has made a showing which is not only a benefit to him, but to the public at large, as he is one of the largest tax-payers in the county. In 1881, was united in marriage with Miss Sarah D. Campbell, of Howard. Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Masonic order.

H. E. HUBBELL, liveryman, was born in Owen County, Ind., in 1842. In 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-seventh Indiana Infantry, serving three years. He was wounded at the battle of Jackson, Miss., and at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. In 1866, he emigrated to Marshall County, Iowa, where he engaged in contracting and building. In 1870, he located in Howard County, Kan., and took a claim on Section 34, Township 28, Range 10; he was one of the early settlers, worked at his trade and lived on his farm until 1875. In 1871, he succeeded in getting a post office established in his neighborhood called Paw Paw, and was appointed Postmaster; held the office two years, when his wife was appointed and held the office two years. During 1873-74, he was Deputy Sheriff of the north part of the county. In 1875, he sold out and opened a store at Howard, remaining in business two years; when he was appointed Under Sheriff, and served three years. In 1880, clerked in Mr. Adams' store, and in 1881, clerked in the Elk County store, and then for nearly a year was in the loan and real estate business. In 1882, he engaged in the livery business, which he is now carrying on. He was married in 1862, in Owen County, Ind., to Miss Mitchell, of that county. They have five children—Alice, Mary, Annie, G. L. and H. H. He is a member of E. M. Stanton Post, No. 23, G. A. R., Howard Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F., Howard Lodge, No. 124, A. O. U. W.

JOHN HUGG, stock-raiser and farmer, P. O. Howard, was born in Morris County, N. J., in 1831. When fifteen years of age he settled in Montgomery County, Ill., and engaged in farming and stock-raising; remained there the most of the time until 1870, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County, now Elk. He was among the first settlers of the county; took a claim on Sections 22 and 23, Township 30, Range 16, Mound Branch Creek; the survey was not made then, and this was the first claim taken in this part of the county; there was not an officer in the county. He was among the voters in the first election held in the county. He was the first man married on the creek, and raised the first crops, consisting of corn, wheat, potatoes and watermelons, in Wild Cat Township. He was eighty miles from a railroad point and twenty-five from a mill, post office or blacksmith shop, and for a number of years was forty miles from market. Mr. Hugg is one of the largest land owners in the county. He has 1,600 acres of land in one body, watered by the creek and Elk River, 160 acres of timber; 365 acres under under cultivation; 740 acres of pasture, and 335 acres of meadow, and a nice orchard of 400 bearing apples trees, 1,000 peach trees and a large variety of small fruits and grapes. He has 150 head of cattle, and raises 150 head of hogs annually. He is one of the most enterprising men in the county, and has been very successful in his business projects. He is a man highly respected, and served as Trustee and Assessor of his township five consecutive terms. In 1882, he was elected County Commissioner for a term of three years. He was united in marriage with Miss Helen M. McClure, of Howard County, in the fall of 1870. They have four children—Charlotte, the first white child born in Wild Cat Township, Samuel, John, Jr., and Frank. He is a member of Hope Lodge, No. 155, A., F. & A. M.

J. F. LEWIS, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Carroll County, Ind., in 1852, was raised in Adams County, Ill., and was educated at Maplewood High School, Camp Point, Ill. In 1871, he took a medical course at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and graduated in the spring of 1872. He then began practice at Jerseyville, Ill.; remained there until 1873, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating at Boston, Howard County, and in company with his father began practice under the firm name of Drs. J. B. Lewis & Son. In January, 1879, they located at Howard, Elk County, and have been in practice since. In 1879, took a course of medical lectures at the Bennett Medical College of Chicago, graduating in the spring of 1880. They have had a large practice since locating in this county, their ride extending twenty miles out from Howard. In 1878, he was united in marriage with Miss Phebe Yancey, of Chautauqua County, Kan. They have one son—Guy. He is a member of Hope Lodge, No. 155, A., F. & A. M., and Howard Lodge, No. 124, A. O. U. W., and of the State Medical Association. He is coroner of Elk County.

S. LUCAS, M. D., was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1847, and is a great grandson of Gov. Lucas, of Ohio and Iowa renown. In 1865, he began reading medicine and finished his course at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati. He then emigrated to Kansas, locating in Miami County, but the following year he returned to Missouri, and practiced medicine at Lamar until the spring of 1874, when he again came to Kansas and located at Howard, where he opened a drug store, which he carried on in connection with his practice for five years; he then sold out and has devoted his whole time to the practice of his profession, in which he has been very successful, and engages in extensive practice. The Doctor is a genial gentleman and has many warm friends in Howard and vicinity. He is a member of Hope Lodge, No. 155, A., F. & A. M., was Master of the same in 1879; Howard Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F., and is a charter member of the Kansas Medical Society.

GEORGE W. McKEY, merchant and President of the Elk County Bank, was born in Mt. Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, in 1841. In 1856, emigrated to Iowa, locating in Lee County. June 15, 1861, enlisted in the First Iowa Cavalry, serving as Sergeant of Company A; was Ordinance Sergeant of Custer's Cavalry Division from the time it was organized at Alexandria, La., until February 24, 1866. Received his discharge at Austin, Texas. His parents having settled in Pike County, Ill., while he was in the army; he returned home and remained there until 1871; thence to Kansas, locating in Howard County, and took a claim in Union Center Township, which he improved, and engaged in stock-raising until 1878; was considered the model farmer of this part of the country. In 1875, when the county was divided, he was appointed County Commissioner of Elk County, serving two terms. In 1878, went in company with Messrs. Eby and Momma, bankers at Howard, and built a store 25x70 feet, which they filled with a complete stock of general merchandise. He was also elected Vice President of the Elk County Bank. In 1880, they put up an addition to the store of 25x100 feet, and have added to the stock until they now carry the largest stock in the county. Their trade has grown from $30,000 in 1878, to $54,000 in 1882. In the spring of 1882 bought out Mr. Momma, and Mr. McKey became President of the bank. Mr. McKey is a thorough business man, who looks after the details of his business, and knows how his business stands every day, and has the reputation of being the most thorough business man in the place. He is a genial gentleman and a self-made man, being a great observer of men and facts, and takes a lively interest in his town and county. He was married in January, 1867, to Miss Ruth A. Kay, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio; they have two children—Mary E. and George F. He is a member of Hope Lodge, No. 155, A., F. & A. M.

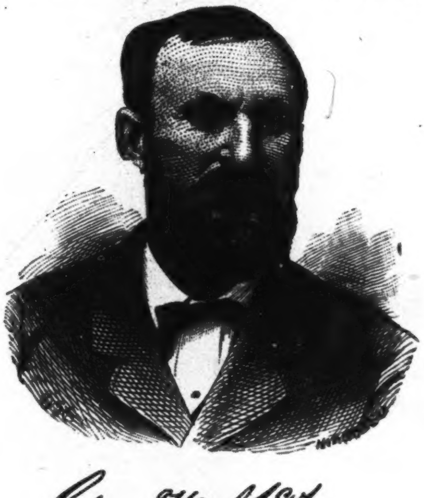

Geo. W. McKey.

LIEUT. DANIEL McFARLAND, City Marshal, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1842. In 1855, he emigrated to Kansas, locating at Leavenworth. In 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Second Kansas Infantry; at the end of five months he was discharged on account of wounds received at Wilson Creek, Mo. After recovering from his wounds he was mustered in as recruiting officer, and in August, 1862, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company D, Seventy-ninth United States Colored Troops, serving two years. In 1869, he took a claim in Howard Township, Howard County. He was the first settler on Snake Creek; improving the place remained their eight years, and located at Howard in 1879. In 1880, was appointed City Marshal, and has held the position continuously since, and is an efficient officer and well qualified for the position. He was married in 1864, to Miss Lizzie Hobbs, of Roseville, Ark. They have four children—Belle, Archy, Austin and John. He is a member of Hope Lodge, No. 155, A., F. & A. M., Howard Chapter, No. 49, of Howard.

JAMES A. McHENRY, attorney at law, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1842, remained there until 1862, on his father's farm; thence to Portage County, Ohio. Took a course in Hiram and Mount Union colleges. In 1868, commenced reading law, and was admitted to the bar in Painesville, Ohio, in 1869; then emigrated to Charleston, Coles Co., Ill., and began the practice of law, and in 1870 came to Kansas, locating in Wilson County, where he was engaged in law practice until 1882. In 1876, he was elected County Attorney of Wilson County, serving two years; was City Attorney of Neodosha for one term, and was editor of the *Free Press* at that place. In June, 1882, he located at Howard, where he opened an office for the practice of law, and in company with R. Simons organized Elk County Immigration Co., for the purpose of settling up the county. They have 12,000 acres of wild and improved land ranging from $200 to $20,000 per farm, consisting of grazing, grain, bottom and up land, and can suit men of moderate means as well as men of ample means, in the selection of a farm, and take great pains in showing strangers around the country whether they buy or not, and willingly answer all letters of inquiry, taking great pains not to overdraw the natural advantages of the country. Mr. McHenry and his partners are energetic men, and will be sure to make a success of this great enterprise. They also loan money on short time at a low rate of interest; also issue a quarterly sheet entitled the *Real Estate Index*, which they send to all parts of the United States and to Europe. In 1872, Mr. McHenry and Miss Myra G. Warren, of Lexington, Mo., were united in marriage. They have been blessed with three children—Josephine, Lee Ella and J. A., Jr.

N. MOMMA, merchant, was born in Prussia in 1832; emigrated to America in 1854, locating in New Jersey. In 1356, removed to Illinois, remaining there seven years; the most of the time was in the grocery business in Chicago. In 1866 went to Missouri, where he was engaged in railroad contracting. In 1869, came to Kansas, locating in Wilson County, where he engaged in the mercantile trade, remaining there three years; thence to Longton, Elk Co., and opened one of the first stores in the county. In 1876, was elected County Treasurer, the first Treasurer elected in Elk County, serving two terms. In 1877, in company with Mr. Eby, opened the Elk County Bank, and in the following year, in company with Mr. Eby and Mr. McKey, opened the Elk County store, and was with them until the spring of 1882, when he closed out his interest, and bought a building 25x85, which he filled with a choice line of general merchandise, and is building up a large trade; has been very successful here, his trade having grown about 500 per cent since he came to the county. Was married in 1854, to Miss Fredericka Marzedus, of Prussia; they have four living children, viz., Frances, Valentine, Minnie and Gertrude. Is a member of Longton Lodge, No 19, A., F. & A. M. and Howard Chapter, No. 49, St. Bernard Royal Arch.

D. NEWBY, stock raiser, P. O. Howard, was born in Henry County, Ind., in 1838, where he was raised and lived until 1870, where he was engaged in farming and teaching, also reading law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He enlisted in August, 1861, in the Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, serving one year, when he was discharged on account of disability. In 1870, he emigrated to Kansas, and bought a farm on Elk River, Section 19, Township 30, Range 11. He was among the early settlers, and has 490 acres on Mound Branch Creek, with seventy or eighty acres of timber, making a fine place for stock. Has 130 acres under cultivation, 250 acres are fenced, and he has two orchards planted; is raising stock, keeping from thirty to forty cows, and is doing some dairying. Also owns several buildings at Howard, two of them being business houses, the most of them being improvements made by him. He was married in 1869, in Henry County, Ind., to Miss Mary E. Smith, of that county; they have one son, Frank E.; he is a charter member of E. M. Stanton Post, No. 23, G. A. R. Mr. Newby is a public spirited citizen, and takes a lively interest in all public matters.

J. W. OGLE, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Morgan County, Ind., in 1842, but was principally raised in Pike County, Ill. August 11, 1863, he enlisted in the Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving six months, when he was discharged on account of disability. He afterward served in the Mississippi River Marine Fleet, under Gen. Elliott, of Illinois, fighting guerrillas. He received a severe gunshot wound in his right shoulder, at the battle of Eastport, Miss., on the Black Bayou, five miles from Eastport, in 1864. On February 12, 1865, he received his discharge and returned home. In 1868, he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Johnson County, and improved a farm of 160 acres, and afterward bought a stock farm of 440 acres; remained there until 1882, then came to Elk County and purchased a farm of 480 acres on Sections 16, 20 and 21, Township 30, Range 11. He also located a claim of 100 acres adjoining the place, and expects to increase the farm to 1,000 acres, and intends making stock-raising a specialty. At present he has 225 head of cattle at the home place, but has only hogs on the old place in Johnson County. This place he expects to put some extensive improvements on, with the intention of making it the leading stock farm of the county, as he has plenty of grazing lands, living water and timber. He has been very successful in his enterprises, having started in business with a capital of $500, which he increased to the present large business through his energy and good management. He was united in marriage February 12, 1861, to Miss Permelia McClintock, of Pike County, Ill. On February 27, 1879, was married the second time to Mrs. Margaret J. Garrett (nee Davison), who was born in Durham, Eng., August 1, 1845, and emigrated to Washington, D. C., in 1850, and came to Kansas in 1857, and has remained here since, her father being among the first settlers of Johnson County. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

JOHN A. OLIPHANT, attorney, was born in Johnson County, Mo., June 1, 1849. In 1863, enlisted and served one year in the United States Volunteer Cavalry, and during the entire time was engaged in fighting bushwhackers in the West and Southwest Missouri. In 1868, migrated to Kansas and settled in Neosho County, where he engaged in farming for three years. In 1871, took a trip through southwestern and back through the south part of the State and assisted in locating the town of Boston in the center of old Howard County (now Elk and Chautauqua Counties), building the first house and selling the first goods in the place, remaining in the business about one year. A short time after Boston was started, what proved to be one of the most bitter county-seat wars in the State was begun and prosecuted with great determination, and the subject of this sketch being very desirous to make Boston the county seat, began reading law in order to be better qualified in furthering his project. Was admitted to the bar in 1874, but in 1875 the county was divided, completely killing Boston, thus putting an end to his project of making a city of the place. He then located at Howard and began the practice of law, and finished his law course in the Law Department of the Michigan State University, Ann Arbor, since which time, has been practicing law in Howard. In 1878 was united in marriage with Miss Martha Greer, of Topeka, who was teaching school in Howard. Mr. Oliphant is a member of Howard Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F., and E. M. Stanton Post, No. 123, G. A. R.

JOSEPH H. O'NEILL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Howard, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1840. In 1858, at the age of eighteen, he came to Kansas, locating in Topeka. In 1861, he enlisted in the Second Kansas Infantry six months; he then enlisted in Second Cavalry, serving three years; was scouting on the frontier the most of the time. In 1867, he came to Howard County and took a claim on the Elk River. There were but two other claims in the township at that time. The survey was not made and the treaty with the Indians was not completed. He was forty-five miles from a post office and twenty-three miles from a mill or blacksmith shop. There were a great many Indians, and several times he was obliged to watch his property with a gun and a large dog. He has 200 acres in Section 11 and 120 on Section 14, Township 30, Range 10; 120 acres under the plow and all fenced but forty acres; has sixty acres of timber, plenty of fruit, 150 apple, 300 peach and a variety of small fruits, good house and a fine stone quarry on his place. He has also a good coal mine which eventually will be a big thing, as he is only half a mile from Howard. He has done well since coming here. He was married in 1866, in Topeka, Kansas, to Miss Wendel. They have four children—Annie L., Alvin B., Della and Harvey. He is a member of the E. M. Stanton Post, No. 23, G. A. R.

FRANK OSBORN, real estate and loan agent, was born in Ohio in 1850, remaining there until twenty years of age, when he came to Kansas, locating in Howard County, taking a claim four and a half miles northwest of where the town of Howard now stands, on Section 29, Township 29, Range 10, which he improved, and at one time while living there, lived on roasted corn, and corn coffee and prairie chickens. In 1871 and 1872, was engaged in putting up claim houses. In 1873, was appointed Deputy Sheriff, and in the fall of 1874 was elected Register of Deeds, and held the office when the county was divided in 1875, and was captured by a band of armed men who came to capture the records, and was the only officer who saved a part of the records, which he did by hiding under some old clothing. He then engaged in handling real estate, and bought an interest in the Longton Mills for one year. At the time the county was divided, was appointed County Scribe by a special act of the Legislature and still holds the office, there being no provisions made for discontinuing the office. About this time he became identified with a company in Indian Territory, who were shipping walnut lumber to Boston, and was in this about one year. Was also engaged in lumbering in Arkansas, and sawed and shipped large amounts of yellow pine flooring into Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. Also had a large contract for furnishing lumber for the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, getting the timber of the Indians in the Indian Territory. Is also connected with a company which was organized to work coal mines in the Indian Territory, and made arrangements with the Creek and Cherokee Indians, in which he secured a twenty years lease of one and a half miles by six miles in the Creek nation. The coal is used by the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company. They will open up this year, this being the largest grant ever secured of the Creek nation. Besides this he has 1,447 acres on the Elk River, which he is converting into a stock farm. There are sixty acres of timber, plenty of water and 200 acres under cultivation. There is range for from 300 to 500 head of cattle and in the spring of 1883 will put over 300 head of Ohio calves and some Jersey cows. Has seeded sixty acres of blue grass, which he claims will shorten the feeding season nearly two months. Mr. Osborn has over $300,000 of Eastern capital loaned in Elk, Chautauqua and adjoining counties, at a low rate of interest, and was the first man who succeeded in getting Eastern capital to loan on rough and unimproved lands, and this after repeated efforts. Mr. Osborn is one of the best business men in the county, and has been identified with the largest business enterprises of the county, and although a young man has accumulated a large amount of property, and with nothing but his hands to commence with. Mr. Osborn is a very social gentleman.

JOHN RAMBO, farmer, P. O. Howard, was born in Mercer County, Penn., 1832, living there and in Erie Counties, where he took a course at the Waterford Academy. In 1856, migrated to Kansas, and stopped at Lawrence until the city was sacked, then went to Osage County, and bought a farm and engaged in farming. Soon after he settled here, was appointed County Clerk, and held the office two terms by appointment, and was elected for the third term but did not finish, as the war broke out and he enlisted early in 1861, and resigned the office. After serving three months in Company I, Second Kansas, the only mustered company in the regiment, it was re-organized as a cavalry, and he served on the plains scouting until the summer of 1863; then served in the Fifteenth Kansas Infantry until the fall of 1865; was mustered as Orderly Sergeant. After coming out of the army, was clerking in Leavenworth; then, in company with another party, started a store at Williams' Mill, on the Missouri River, furnishing supplies for the railroad, which was being built. Then, in 1867, was employed in Williams' Mill as book-keeper, and at the end of one year bought the mill. After running the mill there two years, moved it to Howard, locating on the Elk River, where he ran it for a number of years. Also took a claim on Section 1, Township 30, Range 1, joining the town site of Howard, and laid out a few acres in town lots. Also bought a farm in Greenwood County, with forty acres of timber, and well watered, and is engaged in stock-raising. Was married in 1876, in Greenwood County, Kan., to Miss Jennie Kenedy Is a member of E. M. Stanton Post, No. 23, G. A. R., and of Burlingame Lodge.

M. H. STEWART, carriage manufacturer, was born in Winnebago County, Ill., in 1849. In 1854, his parents migrated to Minnesota, locating in Houston County, where he lived the most of the time until 1870. In 1866, went to La Crosse, Wis., and learned the trade of carriage maker. In 1870, migrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County, and took a claim one mile east of the present town of Howard. There was but one building in Howard at that time. After remaining on his place two years came to Howard, and in company with Mr. Jones put up the first carriage and wagon shop in the place. At the end of two years bought out his partner, and has since carried on the business alone. In 1883, enlarged his shop, and added more workmen, and is now making a specialty of light spring wagons and buggies. In 1876, was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Benden, of Elk County. They have three children, viz.: John, Rose and Jennie.

W. L. STRACHAN, harness dealer and stock-raiser, was born in Lemont, Cook County, Ill., in 1846. In 1862, enlisted in the Board of Trade Regiment, of Chicago, serving a little over three years. Was wounded at the battles of Vicksburg and Franklin. After coming out of the army, took charge of his father's farm for one year, then went to work for the Ames Engine Works, at Oswego, N. Y. From there went to Chicago, and was employed as shipping-clerk for the Rock River Paper Company, remaining there nine years and three months; but his health failing he came to Kansas, locating in Howard, and opened a harness shop, his sales increasing from $1,500 to $10,000 per annum, keeping three and four men at work all the time. Is also connected with his father and brother in the stock business. They have about 500 head of cattle, and 920 acres of a stock farm, running up to within a mile of Howard, and lying on the Elk and Paw Paw Rivers. They are among the largest stock men in the county. Was married December 24, 1872, to Miss Henrietta Fogue, of Chicago. Is a member of E. M. Stanton Post, No. 23, G. A. R.

GEORGE THOMPSON, County Clerk, was born in Medina County, Ohio, in 1837. When twenty-one years of age he settled in McLean County, Ill., where he remained until 1871, when he came to Kansas, locating in Howard County, taking a claim in Center Township. Was one of the first settlers in this township. Improved the place, remaining there four years. In the fall of 1875, was elected County Clerk of Elk County, the first Clerk elected after Howard County was divided, and has held the office continuously since, serving now on his fourth term, and is very popular with the people of this county, being a courteous gentleman, and well qualified to fill the position. Also owns a fine stock farm on Elk River, consisting of 400 acres, with 100 acres under the plow, with 200 fenced, and plenty of fresh running water and timber, which makes a very desirable stock farm. He was married in 1860, in Medina County, Ohio, to Miss Mary Perin. They have ten children—Orin B., Allie E., Louis E., Clarence E., Leora E., Sumner G., Harry D., Oliver J., Orlow T. and Mary. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

ASA THOMPSON, chief editor and proprietor of the *Courant*, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, March 21, 1829. The early years of his life were spent with his parents on the farm and in attending school. In 1848, he moved to Iowa, and was engaged in farming and milling. Coming to Kansas in March, 1872, he opened a hotel at Canola, and then at Boston, in which business he continued until 1875, and in November of that year was elected District Clerk for Elk County, in which capacity he served until January 1, 1881. His term of office having expired, he established a newspaper at this place in August, 1881, called the *Elk County Herald*, and in October of the same year, purchased the *Courant*, and suspended the publication of the *Hearid*.

W. I. THOMPSON, Sheriff, was born in Allegheny County, Penn., in 1835. In 1853, migrated to Iowa, locating in Scott County, where he worked at the blacksmith's trade, remaining there three years. Then went to Missouri, residing there four years, when he returned to Scott County, Iowa, and further, to Page County, remaining there until 1877, then settled in Kansas, locating in Howard, where he opened a blacksmith shop, after which he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1881, was elected Sheriff of Elk County. In February, 1882, formed a partnership with J. B. Dobyns, in general merchandise, hardware and farm machinery, and they are doing an immense trade, as Mr. Dobyns and Mr. Thompson are both thorough business men, and are very popular in the county. Mr. Thompson is a courteous gentleman, and in the discharge of his duties receives the respect of all. In 1856, was married to Miss Fulmer. They have eleven children, viz.: Cristina, George, Ben, Catherine, Isabelle, Arthur, Nellie, Martin, Frank, Jonathan and Borzell. Is a member of Hope Lodge, No. 155, Howard Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F., and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

P. C. TOPPING, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Lewis County, N. Y., in 1835, but was raised in Ohio until 1850, then moved to Wisconsin, locating in Waterloo, and after taking a three years course in Lawrence University, took up the study of medicine; part of the time was engaged in teaching. Finishing his course at the Eclectic University, Cincinnati, graduating in 1879. In 1860, he came to Kansas, locating near Baxter Springs, and was the first physician in this part of the county. Thence to Franklin County, and in the summer of 1862, enlisted in the Twelfth Kansas Infantry, serving three years. The greater part of the last two years was Hospital Steward. After coming out of the army remained in practice in Franklin County until 1867, when he located in Greenwood County, remaining one year, then to Howard County, and took a claim near the present town site of Howard, and was the first physician to locate in the county. He was a member of the Town Company, and helped lay out the town site of Howard, where he was living. In 1857, he was married to Miss Mary Crandall, of Grant County, Wis. They have seven children—Charles J., Philetus, Frederick, Dora, Mary, Clark and Austin. He is a member of the E. M. Stanton Post, No. 23, G. A. R., of Meridian Lodge, No. 54, A., F. & A. M., and Howard Lodge, 134, I. O. O. F.

ELK FALLS.

Elk Falls is situated in the Southern part of Elk County, on the line of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad, and about thirty miles west of the city of Independence. The town is favorably located near the fork of Wild Cat Creek with Elk River, and in consequence enjoys the advantages of a large amount of surrounding valley land. The greater portion of the country surrounding, however, is rough and broken, much of it being useless for agriculture.

The town derived its name from the presence of a waterfall in Elk River close by, and which is formed by the falling of the water over a projecting ledge of rock ten feet high and about one hundred feet wide.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler to locate upon the town site was R. H. Nichols, who took the claim in February, 1870. Soon after the settlement of the land was made, the enterprise of establishing a town site upon it was conceived, and a town site company composed of R. H. Nichols, G. F. Graham, E. A. Hall, James Edwinson, C. Goodrich, M. V. French and H. H. Hess, was formed for this purpose. Accordingly, in the early part of the year 1870, the site was fixed upon Nichols' land, and L. J. Johnston was employed to lay it off into town lots.

The first house marking the place was the claim-house built by Nichols—a small box house, ten by twelve feet.

Following this was the erection of a small house built by R. H. Nichols, which he occupied as a loan and real estate office. The next improvement was the erection of a frame storeroom by A. F. Gitchell and son, Charles Gitchell, in which they opened a store consisting of general merchandise. The building was soon afterward, in 1878, converted into a livery barn by Gitchell, for which purpose it is now used.

Following this was the establishment of a general store in a log house which stood in the place where the post office is now located, by Hall & Edmiston. About the same time Dr. I. A. Walter opened a drug store; S. M. Jones started a blacksmith shop, which he continued to operate about two years, at which time he disposed of the same to A. Leisure. Attracted by the prospects of a new and rising town, numerous improvements were soon made, until at present the town contains about five hundred inhabitants and several business houses of substantial proportions.

The post office was first established at Elk Falls in 1870, and J. Edmiston was Postmaster. Although a post office was established at the place, there was as yet no provision made for the transportation of the mails, and which accordingly was done by private individuals. The office was kept in the storeroom of Hall & Edmiston, where it remained about two years, until the expiration of Edmiston's term of office. R. N. Hall was appointed as Edmiston's successor in the post office, and it was then kept in Hall's drug store. At the end of two years from his appointment, Hall was succeeded as Postmaster by John Heckerman, and the office, after changing hands, was taken to Heckerman's grocery store. After Heckerman came the appointment of C. Truby, and the office located at the corner of Seventh and Osage streets, at which place it has remained. Following the lapse of a three years' term of office by C. Truby, was the commission of Mrs. Susan Truby, who has ever since continued to hold the appointment.

The first school was taught in the village of Elk Falls in the summer of 1870, by Miss Dora Simmons, the school being kept in her father's residence, and numbered an attendance of twenty-five pupils.

During the year following, a school building was erected for the accommodation of the school—a small one-story frame house, comprising but a single apartment.

The school at present enumerates about two hundred and twenty pupils and is conducted by J. N. Richardson.

CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, PRESS, ETC.

Elk Falls contains only two church organizations—the Methodist Episcopal and Baptist.

The earliest religious services were held in the town in the early part of the year 1871, and were conducted in the school building, by the Rev. L. F. Laverty, a Methodist preacher, at which time the organization of a Methodist Congregation was effected.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the early part of 1871, and Rev. J. S. Harriman was the regular pastor on the circuit, assisted at this point by Rev. James Edmiston as supply, Mr. Edmiston being then engaged in business in the town. The first services were conducted in the second story of the building belonging to Hall & Edmiston, but in the schoolhouse after the erection of that building. The present church house was built during the fall of 1880, under the pastoral administration of Rev. C. Combs, and was dedicated in the following winter by Rev. C. C. McCabe.

The church is at present in a very prosperous condition under the charge of the Rev. W. H. Goodwin.

The Baptist Church was first organized in the fall of 1870, but this attempt proved a failure. A second and more successful effort to establish a church was made in June of the next year, and Rev. N. H. Ward was retained as the regular pastor. The organization was made with only six constituent members, but whichhas since been increased to twenty-five. A church was erected during the summer of 1879, and in the fall of that year was formally dedicated to divine worship.

There are at present four regularly organized societies in existence at this place. These are the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Masonic, Grand Army of the Republic and the Knights of Honor.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was started September 15, 1871, with only twelve members.

The officers elected were: Thomas Stout, Noble Grand; R. H. Nichols, Vice Grand; H. M. Nichols, Secretary; E. H. Nichols, Permanent Secretary; A. Eardman, Treasurer; and James Beard, Warden.

The lodge, numbering seventeen members, is in a flourishing condition under the official management of William Pierson, Noble Grand; Dr. F. S. Olney, Vice Grand; L. J. Johnson, Secretary; H. T. Woodward, Treasurer.

The lodge was first represented in the Grand Lodge by Thomas Stout, but has been represented in that body since 1877 by Dr. F. S. Olney.

The Masonic Fraternity was instituted here in October, 1871, and P. Cummings was elected Worshipful Master, and Thomas Stout, Senior Warden. The lodge, with its first establishment, contained only ten members, but now numbers fifty. Those most chiefly engaged in setting the movement of the organization of the society on foot were P. Cummings, Thomas Stout and R. H. Nichols.

The present officers of the lodge are: C. W. Rambo, Worshipful Master; S. D. Lewis, Senior Warden; J. N. Bird, Junior Warden; Dr. F. S. Olney, Treasurer; and C. S. King, Secretary.

The Knights of Honor Society began its existence May 9, 1877, and chartered October 1877. H. Baker was chosen Dictator; F. S. Olney, Secretary; A. Eardman, Treasurer. With its inception the society numbered thirteen members, but has since increased to twenty-two. The work of organizing was chiefly under the direction of a man named Howell, of Winfield. The present officers are C. W. Rambo, Dictator; R. N. Hall, Secretary; and G. W. Blackburn, Treasurer.

The Grand Army of the Republic became established in February, 1882, and H. Welty was elected Commander, F. A. Stoddard, Adjutant. The society contains fifty members, and hold meetings in Barber's Hall on the first Thursday of each month.

More than one attempt has been made to establish a news journal in the town, but mostly without success. The first attempt was made by C. L. Goodrich, who began the publication of a paper called the Elk Falls *Examiner*, in the spring of 1872. The demand for an enterprise of this sort was yet limited, and the paper falling of success fell through, and was sold to the Winfield *Telegram* in 1874. The next undertaking of this kind was made in 1873, by N. H. Ward and J. T. Pyle, in the issuance of the *Howard County Record*, in which they continued about one year and sold out to H. B. Kelly. Kelly issued the paper at Elk Falls about a year and then removed to Sedan. The third and last enterprise in journalism began in 1880 by Thomas Copeland and Thomas Thompson, who ran a paper under the name of the Elk Falls *Signal*. This sheet led a sort of migratory existence, having remained only one year at Elk Falls, when it was taken to Moline and soon afterward to Cherry Vale, where it became the Cherry Vale *Globe*, now published at that place.

The first house for public entertainment was a two-story frame built and run by F. Bloodgood in 1871. After running the house about seven years, it was sold to Josiah Carr, who kept it only two years, and it was again sold to H. C. Hitchen, and is now known as the Cape Cod House, under the management of J. M. Lufkin.

The Gitchell House was built in 1870, and was run as a public house about two years, but is now used by A. F. Gitchell as a residence.

The Sherman House was started in 1879, and stands near the railroad depot. The enterprise was in the hands of a company of which C. Truby was the chief party in interest. The house was under the management of Truby, who afterward became sole proprietor.

George Sherman took possession of the house after Truby, and ran it about one year, when it was taken by E. Cole, who has since continued in its management. It is now the popular railroad eating house, at which trains stop for meals.

The only manufacturing at this place is a grist and flouring mill. This establishment was constructed in 1875 by E. A. Hall and L. J. Johnson, and is located on Elk River near the Falls, and from which the propelling power is derived, a turbine water wheel being used. The mill is a three-story frame with basement underneath, contains four run of buhrs, and was built at a cost of $1,000. In 1880, it changed hands, becoming the property of John Longfellow, the present owner and proprietor. This mill besides being the first and only one in the town of Elk Falls, was also the first built in Elk County.

As to what the future of the town may be, little can be said more than mere conjecture. It is certain, however, even under ordinary favorable circumstances, that the place cannot attain to any considerable size, owing to the absence of those requisites and conditions as are necessary to its support, such as manufacturing and mining interests, and the surroundings of a good agricultural country, etc.

The present tendency of the place is backward rather than progressive, and to predict for her a more prosperous situation than she now occupies, would be extremely hazardous and unwise.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

G. W. BLACKBURN, merchant, was born in Montgomery County, Ill., 1848, and was raised there until twenty years of age, migrating to Kansas in 1868, locating at Fredonia, Wilson County, and ran a livery stable at that point two years. In 1871, came to Elk Falls and carried on the livery business four years, when he engaged in the grocery trade and after two years worked into the hardware trade, continuing in the business since; also handles farm machinery and farm implements. His trade having grown nearly 100 per cent, in 1879 put up a fine stone building 25x60, which he uses for his business. Mr. Blackburn is a good business man; came to Kansas without anything, and has made what he has since. He is a genial gentleman and very popular with his many acquaintances. Was married in the spring of 1870 at Fredonia to Miss Richards, of that place; they have three children, viz., Ida G., Grace A. and Byron B. Is a member of Howe Lodge, No 616, K. of H., Elk Falls.

F. N. HANNANT, stock-raiser, P. O. Elk Falls, was born in Norfolk County, England, 1843. In 1848, emigrated to America, locating in Pike County, Ill., where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, serving over three years; was captured at the battle of Murfreesboro and taken to Libby Prison, and was there from December 31, 1862, until March, 1863; was discharged at St. Louis, 1864. He then secured a situation in the post office as carrier, remaining six months, and for the next three years was employed in a wholesale boot and shoe house in St. Louis; in 1870, migrated to Kansas, locating at Elk Falls, and took a claim on Section 8, Town 31, Range 11, and was among the early settlers here; was seventy miles from a railroad; he then continued improving his place and working at the stone-mason's trade. In 1879, when the railroad was built through here, sold out and came to Elk Falls, and has been working at his trade since. In 1881, commenced raising stock; has thirty-five head of cattle. Was one of the active workers against the division of the county. Was married in 1878 to Miss C. A. Keith, of Elk Falls; they have three children, viz., Lizzie H., Rebecca B. and Archie. Is a member of Rollins Post, No. 26, G. A. R.; Meridian Lodge, No. 126, A., F. & A. M.

MORRIS HUMPHRIES, farmer, P. O. Elk Falls, was born in Pulaski, Ky., in 1800; was raised there until nineteen years of age, going from there to Indiana, locating in Rush County; at the end of four years returned to Kentucky; remained there twenty-two years. In 1856, came West, locating in Missouri, and remained two years. 1858, settled in Kansas and took a homestead in Johnson County, where he remained seven years; there was no railroad in the State then. After leaving Johnson County, located in Jefferson County and was there four years; in April, 1869, came to Howard County before the survey was made, and took a claim on Section 34, Town 31, Range 11; had to go to Ottawa, 110 miles, for his supplies; was at the first county convention and voted at the first election; has a good claim on the Elk River with eighty acres of timber; the place is all fenced, 115 acres in cultivation, planted a good orchard of 400 trees; is raising a good many cattle and hogs. Was married in 1822 to Miss Mary Amos. They have nine children—George, Francis, Franklin, Lindell, Columbus, Norah, Lottie, Jennie, Perry.

L. J. JOHNSON, County Surveyor, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, 1840, but was raised in Hardin County, until 1852, when he migrated to Iowa and went to work with a survey party, working in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, running a compass when only thirteen years of age. In 1865, became identified with the Home Insurance Company, of Lyons, Iowa, and was a director in the company until 1867, when he was sent to Topeka, Kansas, to represent the company; then, soon after, he organized the Home, of Topeka, and became Vice President. At the end of two years, came to Elk Falls, and in the winter of 1869–70 circulated a petition for the purpose of organizing Howard County; soon after, the contract was let for surveying the county, and Mr. Johnson went on the survey, which was commenced in the fall of 1870 and finished in April, 1871. Mr. Johnson took a claim on Sections 2 and 3, Town 31, Range 11, containing the water-power of Elk Falls, with a perpendicular fall of nine feet; and soon after, in company with E. A. Hall, put up the first mill in the county, 30x46 feet, three-stories high, with three run of buhrs; in 1875, sold out; in 1872, was elected County Surveyor of Howard County; since 1875, has been in the insurance and surveying business, and in 1881 was again elected surveyor of Elk County. Mr. Johnson is conceded the most thorough insurance man in Southern Kansas. In 1863, was married to Miss B. W. Elliott, of Benton County, Iowa. They had two children—Cameron and Effie. Was married again in 1873 to Miss Mary Stout, of Howard County. They had one child, Malphus. In 1876, was again married in Elk Falls to Miss Jennie E. Lewis. They have been blessed with three children—Fitz Gordon, Harold and Floy. Is a member of Elk Falls Lodge, No 77, I. O. O. F.

JOHN I. MILLS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Elk Falls, was born in New Jersey in 1832 but was raised in Delevan County, Ohio, until twenty years of age, then emigrated to Iowa, locating in Linn County, remaining there until 1870. He is one of the pioneers of the county; when he first settled he was within a mile of a camp of 700 Indians. He was two years in California and on the plains previous to coming to Kansas in 1870. Settled in Elk Falls Township before the survey was made, and there were but two men between his place and Elk Falls at the time of his settlement. He was twenty-eight miles from a post office, and 110 miles from a railroad point. His place lies midway between Elk Falls and Moline, three miles to either place. It is watered by Wild Cat Creek, and consists of 200 acres on Sections 7 and 18, has about 50 acres of young timber, 70 acres under the plow, a small orchard, 380 rods of stone wall and 160 rods of fence. He is raising cattle and hogs. He is one of the best posted men in the county, devoting all of his spare time to the study of history and government. He was married in 1856 at Palo, Linn Co., Iowa, to Miss Lydia M. Morris, of that place. They have one daughter, Rose Z.

F. S. OLNEY, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Potter County, Penn., 1836. In 1845, began reading medicine; in 1857, migrated to Kansas, locating at Burlington, Osage County, and began the practice of medicine in 1860-61; finished his course at the Winchester Medical College, Frederick County, Va., his old preceptor being in the Chair of Anatomy. He graduated in the spring and returned to his old home in Pennsylvania, and while there enlisted in the first call for 75,000 men in the Forty-sixth, known as the Buck Tail Regiment, serving until August, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability; then returned to Osage County, and went to practicing medicine; in 1868, located in Eureka, Greenwood County, and put up a drug store, drawing the lumber seventy-five miles. In the spring of 1872, located in Howard County and began practice at Boston, and also opened a drug store at that point; in 1875, located at Elk Falls and has built up an extensive practice, as he is one of the best physicians in the State; served in the Osage County Battalion in the fall of 1864, fighting bushwhackers; was married, in September, 1866, to Miss Carrie Shaw; they have two children—Arthur and Mabel. Is a member of Rollins Post, No 26, G. A. R.; Meridian Lodge, No. 126, A., F. & A. M.; Home Lodge, No. 616, K. of H., Elk Falls, No 77, I. O. O. F.

C. W. RAMBO, merchant, was born near Shelby, Richland Co., Ohio, in 1847, where he lived until the spring of 1857, when he emigrated with his parents to Kansas, locating at Sumner, in Atchison County, where he lived until the breaking-out of the war, when they moved to Bureau County, Ill., and from thence to his old home near Shelby, working on a farm and attending district school in winter. In 1864, he enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry and served until the close of the war. After the war, he fitted himself for a school teacher, and taught several terms. In 1869, he again emigrated to Kansas, locating at Ohio City, Franklin County, and in a few months went to Independence, Montgomery County, which consisted of one cabin, the Bunker House, and took a claim near there, and afterward went into a drug store as clerk. After remaining in Independence three years, went to Princeton, Franklin County, and went into Mr. Fletcher's store as partner, and, at the end of one year, they came to Elk Falls, then in Howard County, and bought out E. A. Hall & Co., and have been running a general store in the place ever since—a period of about ten years. When they first started their business in Elk Falls, they had to freight their goods in wagons forty miles. In 1879, they put up a new stone store 25x60, and the old one was 22x64. These they connected, and part of the time have had them both filled with goods. They have had a good trade, Mr. Rambo taking charge of the business here, while his partner is connected with a large canning establishment at Lawrence. Mr. Rambo is a pleasant, courteous gentleman and a thorough business man. He was married in 1873 to Miss Alice Fletcher, of Franklin County. They have one son, Clayton C. Mr. Rambo is Master of Meridian Lodge, No 126, A., F. & A. M.; is also a member of Keystone Chapter; also a member of Rawlins Post, No 26, G. A. R.

OLNEY RICHOLSON, stock-raiser, P. O. Elk Falls, was born in La Salle County, Ill., in 1843, and was raised there. In February, 1864, enlisted in the One Hundred Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, serving until the close of the war. In 1871, emigrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County, and took a claim on Section 12, Town 31, Range 11, on the Elk River, sixty-five miles from a railroad; has 340 acres, with 160 acres fenced; seventy acres in cultivation; has planted 1,000 peach trees, fifty apple trees, and has a variety of small fruits; has built a good house, 24x26, good barn, windmills, twenty acres of timber and plenty of running water; is raising stock, and has been shipping cattle and hogs from Elk Falls for a number of years; has served as Justice of the Peace and Trustee of his township. He was married in 1864, in La Salle County, Ill., to Miss Lizzie Hodgson. They have five children—A. J., N. E., Annie H., Ralph and Jesse E. Is a member of Rollins Post, No. 26, G. A. R. and Meridian Lodge, No. 126, A., F. & A. M.

G. W. ROBERTS, farmer, P. O. Elk Falls, was born in Jackson County, Mich., in 1838, and was raised there. In 1861, enlisted in the Third Michigan Cavalry, serving four years and eight months; was Quartermaster Sergeant of Company E. After leaving the army, emigrated to Kansas, reaching Jefferson County in 1866, and was there three years. In May, 1869, came to Howard County and took a claim on Section 12, Elk Falls Township. In September, same year, took a claim on Section 34, same township; was one of the first in the township, and has a farm of 300 acres on Elk River, with about seventy acres of timber; has fenced 270 acres; has 220 in cultivation; has two orchards, 200 apple and 400 or 500 peach trees; has three dwelling houses, is raising stock and shipping; has served as Town Trustee five terms. He was married in 1871, in Howard County, to Miss Catherine Roberts. They have seven children—Walter, Ettie, Arthur, May, George W., Jr., Ralph W. and Roscoe C. He is a member of Rollins Post, No. 26, G. A. R., and of Meridian Lodge, No. 126, A., F. & A. M.

R. R. ROBERTS, farmer, P. O. Elk Falls, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1830, emigrated to Peoria, Ill., in 1848, where he was engaged in the marble business. In 1862, he enlisted in the Seventy-third Illinois Infantry, serving three years; was wounded and captured at the battle of Chickamauga in September, 1863, and was taken to Libby Prison, at Richmond, Va., and from there to Danville, and then to Andersonville, where he was held from March, 1864, until September, 1864, from there to Florence, where he was confined until March 1, 1865, when the prisoners were turned over to the Government. He then returned to Illinois, and remained there until 1869, when he removed to Kansas, and came to Howard County before the treaty was made with the Indians, and took a claim on Elk River. There were but few settlers there, and it was 110 miles to a railroad point. His claim was on Sections 12 and 13, Township 31, Range 11, consisting of 212 acres, with eighty acres of timber. The balance of the place is nearly all under cultivation. He has a fine orchard and a good farm; is raising stock, being in that business the most of the time he has been here, and from 1871 until 1878 was shipping stock. Since then he has done considerable business in mining in Colorado, and has at present stock in several mines. He married in 1854, and lost his wife the following year. In 1858, he was again married to Miss Elizabeth J. Elmore, of Illinois. They have six children—Lewis E., Margaret F., Sallie K., R. R., Jr., J. N. and Elizabeth G. He is a member of Rollins Post, No. 26, Grand Army of the Republic, and of Meridian Lodge, No. 126, A., F. & A. M.

JOSEPH ROOT, tinner, was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1839. In 1844, he removed to Montgomery County and lived there and in Darke County until 1853, from thence to Wabash County, Ind., where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in the Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving over four years. In 1863, he was veteranized, serving in the Western Division; was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Vicksburg and Champion Hill. After coming out of the army, he returned to Wabash County, and learned the tinner's trade. In 1871, he emigrated to Kansas and located in Howard County, and took a claim on Section 22, Township 31, Range 11. After living in this State five years, he came to Elk Falls, and the following year put up a tinshop and has followed the business since. He was married in 1866, in Darke County, Ohio, to Miss Amelia Nowlin. They have two sons—William and Phares. He is a member of Rollins Post, No. 26, Grand Army of the Republic.

F. A. STODDARD, attorney at law, was born in Broome County, N. Y., in 1841, and was raised there. In 1857, he went to New York City, and was in the mercantile business until 1862, when he returned to his native county and raised a company, and went into the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, and received a Captain's commission, and was in command of Company A. In October, 1864, he was promoted, receiving a Major's co[illegible], and served until the close of the war; was Judge Advocate of the Court Martial a [illegible]e of the time. After coming out of the army, he located at Saginaw, Mich., whe[illegible]ngaged in the clothing trade until 1868; he then came West, locating at Clinton, [illegible]ere he was admitted to the bar, having read law before and while in the army. In 1870, he came to Kansas, locating at Elk Falls. He was among the early settlers, and the first attorney to file a case in the District Court of Howard County. In 1873, he served as Deputy County Attorney, and was in command of the company raised here to protect the county records from being stolen, during the county seat war. Mr. Stoddard is enjoying a good practice, being the only attorney in the place. He was married in 1870, to Miss Laura V. Butler, of Iowa. They have three children, viz., John, George and Fred. He is a member of Rollins Post, No. 26, Grand Army of the Republic.

LIEUT. H. WELTY, Justice of the Peace, was born in Fayette County, Penn., in 1828, but was raised in Stark County, Ohio. In 1849, he migrated to Iowa, but returned to Ohio the following year, locating in Henry County, where he taught school for eleven years, the most of the time in the same school-room. In 1861, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving three months, then served three years in the Sixty-eighth Ohio Infantry, serving two years in the ranks, when he was promoted, receiving a First Lieutenant's commission. After coming out of the army, he remained in Ohio until 1870, when he came to Kansas, locating at Elk Falls, and took a claim on Section 2, Township 31, Range 11. He was seventy miles from a railroad point the first year, and for ten years after was forty miles from a railroad. He improved his place, and lived there until 1881. In 1872, he traveled all through Howard County, and visited every house and dugout in the county, working against the division of the county, and to keep the county seat at this place. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1873, and has held the office continuously since. He was married, in the spring of 1851, to Miss Ann Feeney, of Henry County, Ohio. They have two sons—F. W. and D. F. He is a member of Meridian Lodge, No. 126, A., F. & A. M., and is Commander of Rollins Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Elk Falls.

MOLINE.

In the spring of 1879, James Beard, N. Hankerson and H. H. Lamb located claims in the south part of Elk County. During the spring of 1879, a portion of land was purchased from each of these parties by the Town Site Company upon which they proceeded to lay off a town, the survey being made by Maj. J. H. Chapman.

The town is located on the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad, about forty miles west of Independence.

The first building erected on the site was a blacksmith shop belonging to H. Gallatin, which he brought from the town of Boston and located at this place.

M. Carter and S. B. Hemmenway next opened a general storehouse in a building erected for that purpose. A dwelling house belonging to Carter was then brought from Boston, and was the third structure, and Jones & Hackerman built a storeroom in which they put a stock of hardware.

D. C. Pierce next erected a hotel, which he continued to run up to 1882, when it was sold, coming under the proprietorship of S. F. Brown. During the year 1880, D. C. Pierce started a livery barn, which he afterward sold to R. Keith, and the latter soon sold out to F. C. Vance. S. A. Brown started a lumber yard at the same time.

The railroad was completed in December of 1879, and the town witnessed a slow but regular growth. It now contains three general stores, one furniture store, two hardware stores, one grocery, two drug stores, two millinery and one harness shop, two hotels—the last hotel being built during the summer of 1882, by Joseph McGee—and the population of the town numbers about 200.

POST OFFICE.

In May, 1879, the post office was brought from Boston, a little village on the line between the counties of Elk and Chautauqua, and located at Moline. The removal was made in a covered wagon in which the office was kept for three days, the mail being delivered from the wagon. At the time of the removal of the office, M. Carter held the position of Postmaster and which he has since retained.

The town derives its educational facilities from the regular country school district within which it is situated, thus, properly speaking, having no regular school of her own. The building erected in the district for school purposes was removed to the town and is now used as a schoolhouse. The school has a membership of 100 pupils, and is divided into intermediate and primary departments.

For some time the ground in the region of the town had been trod by men shod with the Gospel of Peace, who zealously proclaimed the Gospel to fallen man. Services were usual in schoolhouses and residences in different parts of the neighborhood. In connection with the adjacent country this was made the central point for the holding of services by the churches of which there are now two in number, viz.: the Methodist Episcopal and Baptist.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was established in the spring of 1881 with forty members, under charge of Rev. Mr. Bristow, and at the present time the congregation numbers sixty of a membership with Rev. William Goodwin pastor. Services are conducted in the schoolhouse and town hall. During the summer of 1882, a parsonage was erected at a cost of $600.

The Baptist Church was organized in the fall of 1881 with eight members and T. A. Walker pastor. At present the congregation numbers fifteen members. With the first organization, services were held in the schoolhouse, but soon afterward were held in the town hall, in which they are now held.

The first attempt at journalism was made by W. C. Parker and I. N. Boicourt in March, 1881, and after an existence of six months it was sold to Thomas Copeland who continued to issue it under the name of the *Elk County Signal* for about one year and was taken to Cherry Vale.

On April 22, 1882, Jasper Carter issued the first number of the Moline *Mercury*. It was first issued as a five column folio but since increased to a seven column folio; is independent in politics and has a circulation of 415.

This of all the attempts has proven successful, the paper being now in a flourishing state. Jasper Carter, editor and proprietor of the Moline *Mercury*, was born in Scott County, Ill.; when ten years of age he came with his father to Nemaha County, Kan., with whom he followed farming, and subsequently went to Missouri and followed farming for four years in that State. In 1872, he came to and engaged in farming, selling out his farm property he embarked in the mercantile business, which he gave up in March, 1882, and began editing the Moline *Mercury*.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. S. BOICOURT, miller, was born in Clark County, Ind., in 1831, but was raised in Cass County, Ill., where he learned the carpenter's trade, remaining until 1865, then emigrated to Boone County, Iowa, remaining there until 1870, when he settled in Kansas, and was one of the pioneers of Howard County. He took a claim on Section 11, Township 31, Range 10, which was watered by Wild Cat Creek, which he put a dam across, and in 1874 put up a mill 18x20, J. W. Hanson going in with him at the time. This was the first mill in this part of the county, and the only one now. In 1879, he remodeled the mill and enlarged the capacity 100 per cent, and put in a fifteen-horse power engine, and uses both water and steam power, Mr. Hanson going out and J. S. Boicourt's son, I. N., taking an interest. Mr. B. has improved his place, put up good buildings, orchard and grove, and is raising stock. He is one of the best citizens in the county, and is highly respected by all as a good and noble man. He was married, in October, 1850, to Miss C. A. Allison, of Cass County, Ill. They have six children—Mary L., I. N., Clara E., Marcella F., Walter A. and Alma J. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

M. CARTER, Postmaster, was born in Scott County, Ill., in 1845. In 1860, his parents moved to Morgan County. In 1863, he came to Kansas, locating at Albany, Nemaha County, remaining there until 1867. He was in the State militia during the Indian raid in 1864, and the same fall when Price raided Kansas. In 1871, he located in Howard County, and took a claim on Baker's Creek, Centre Township. The next year he sold out and bought a farm adjoining, which he improved, remaining there until 1876, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Boston, remaining there three years, and when the town lost the county seat, he came to Moline, moving his building here. He was appointed Postmaster one year prior to locating here, and when Moline was started the office was changed from Boston to Moline, Mr. Carter retaining the office. For a time, he kept the office in a covered wagon. He has been in the mercantile business most of the time until 1882, when he sold out, and has been salesman in Rodman's store since. He was married in January, 1869, at Ottawa, Kan., to Miss L. Dickerson, a native of Knox County, Ill. They have two children—Minnie L. and Raymond W. He is a member of Meridian Lodge, No. 126, A., F. & A. M., Elk Falls. Also, member of the Howard Chaper at Howard City.

J. W. HANSON, merchant, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1841; when fifteen years of age, his parents located in Illinois, remaining there until 1862, when he enlisted in the Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry, Company C, serving three years. After coming out of the army, he emigrated to Cherokee County, Kan., in 1866; at the end of three years came to Elk County, then Howard, and took a claim on Section 11, Elk Falls Township, which he proceeded to improve. In 1872, in company with J. S. Boicourt, built a mill on Wild Cat Creek, known as the Moline Mills. This was one of the first mills in the county. In 1880 sold out the mill and came to the town of Moline, he with others having purchased the town site, and was elected Treasurer of the company. For a time, he was employed as a salesman in Webb, Downing & Co.'s general store; at the end of one year, bought a third interest, and at the end of one year, he and Mr. Downing bought out Mr. Webb. They have disposed of 214 lots, and have 167 left. Since he has been in the store, they have increased their trade fifty per cent, and is steadily growing. They have a building 22x60, well stocked with a No. 1 grade of goods. Mr. Hanson is a genial gentleman and liberal spirited man, who takes a lively interest in the welfare of Moline, and is identified in every way with any movement which will benefit the town; also carries on his farm on which he lives, located a short distance from the city. Mr. Hanson and Mrs. Newport, of Cherokee County, were united in marriage in 1871. They have two children—Maud and Fred. Mr. H. is a member af the E. M. Stanton Post, No. 23, G. A. R.

CAPT. WILLIAM J. HARROD, manager for G. B. Shaw & Co., was born in Morrow County, Ohio, September 30, 1839. Followed farming as an occupation for the first twenty years, except the time occupied in obtaining an education. Educated first in common school, where he commenced teaching at about the age of eighteen. Second at the High School Chesterville, and finishing his education at Delaware University, Delaware, Ohio. In 1861, he enlisted in the Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Served first three years as private, and non-commissioned officer. Re-enlisted as veteran in 1864. Was promoted to First Lieutenant, and afterward to Captain United States Army. Was in active service during the war, serving in the Army of the Southwest, under the command of Gens. Pope, Stanly, Rosecrans, Sherman, Grant, closing his services under command of Gen. George H. Thomas. At the siege of Nashville, he was made prisoner of war by Gen. N. B. Foust, Athens, Ala., 1865. Served out his prison life at Meridian and Enterprise, Miss. Was exchanged and returned to the Army of the Tennessee. Was mustered out April, 1866, but remained in the Government service as Agent and Superintendent of the works on National Cemetery, Stone River, Tennessee, and Superintendent of the National dead in the Department of the Cumberland until September, 1868. Was married to Miss Hattie A. Beigle, of Altoona City, Penn., at the Government residence of Capt. D. M. Taggart (Late U. S. A.), Nashville National Cemetery, by the Rev. William Earnshaw, now Chaplain United States Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio, January 1, 1867. Returned to Ohio in 1868. Purchased his old home farm, locating his father in easy circumstances. Remained until March, 1870, when he sold out and came to Kansas; located on a claim on the Osage Diminished Reserve, near Independence, Montgomery County. Was immediately recognized as an active and worthy citizen. Was made Chairman of the Central Committee, Republican Party, that organized the party and elected the first Republican ticket in its history. Was Republican candidate for State Legislature, Forty-seventh District, 1872, and elected Clerk of the District Court in 1874. Moved to Labette County, Kan., in 1876. Was Republican candidate for County Commissioner in 1878. Dismissed farming and engaged in stock in Indian Territory, in 1879; losing his health, returned again to the State, and located at Moline, where he is now engaged in lumber and grain business. He was admitted to the bar in the District Court, while resident of Montgomery County, Kan. Read law for a number of years, taking books into camp while in the army, reading at odd times, when circumstances would admit. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Was licensed to preach in 1874, doing both itinerant and local work. Was charter member and Master of Liberty Lodge, No. 123, A., F. & A. M., and charter member McPherson's Post, G. A. R., Howard City, Kan. Is a man of clean reputation, and takes an active part in all moves of a moral and educational tendency.

W. H. H. LAMB, farmer and salesman with G. B. Shaw & Co., was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., 1838. After receiving his education, was employed in the office with his father, Judge Lamb, for a number of years, after which he engaged in the mercantile trade, remaining there until 1871, when he migrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County, and took a claim on Section 10, Township 31, Range 10. Was among the earliest settlers in this township. His place is well watered by the Wild Cat Creek; has improved the place; has a fine stone house, with a fine peach and apple orchard, and small fruits; a fine stone quarry, and has one of the best places in the county. In 1879, sold eighty acres to the Moline Land Company, the balance of the place joining the town site. In 1881, received a position with G. B. Shaw & Co., lumber and grain dealers, and has remained with them since. Was married in 1859, to Miss Margaret E. Wickershaw, of Hesper, Iowa. She died in 1867. In 1870, was married again in Bonham, Tex., to Miss O. D. Delaney, of Missouri. They have four children, vi.: Harry, Charlie, Carrie M. and Cora.

GEORGE W. MERRILL, merchant, was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1836, but was raised in Bradford County, Penn., until eight years of age, when his parents migrated to Lake County, Ind., where he remained most of the time until he came to Kansas. In 1862, enlisted in the Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving three years, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea, tramping some 4,000 miles in all. Was wounded in 1863, during the Atlanta campaign. In 1870, migrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County, and took a claim on the Caney River. After remaining there two or three years, he went into the stock business on the Middle Caney, remaining there five years; then sold out and came to Moline in 1880, and put in the first stock of goods in the place, consisting of drugs and notions; has increased his trade about 400 per cent, and has a business started which will continue to improve, as he is a good business man, and works on a cash basis. Has handled real estate to some extent since he has been here. Is a genial gentleman, whom the people like to trade with. Is a member of Lake Lodge, No. 157, A., F. & A. M.

W. H. SMETHERS, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Mercer County, Ill., in 1857, and in 1866, his parents emigrated to Kansas, locating in Greenwood County, where he received his education and taught several terms of school. In 1876, he commenced reading medicine, and finished his education at Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating from that college in 1881. Also took three private courses, one on the eye and ear, and two on the diseases of the throat and chest. In June, 1881, he located at Moline, where he has been practicing medicine since. He is a genial gentleman, and has given good satisfaction, being well posted in his profession. He is a member of Olive Lodge No. 181, A., F. & A. M., and of Greenwood Lodge, No. 1551, K. of H., and Moline Lodge, No. 87, A. O. U. W.

JOHN THOMPSON, furniture dealer, was born in Leeds, England, in 1827, living there and at Manchester until 1836, when he emigrated to America and located at Catskill, in the State of New York. In 1838, emigrated to Allen County, Ind., and was a resident of that county for twenty years, engaged in farming. He then engaged in the mercantile trade in Jasper County, remaining there until 1871, when he settled in Howard County, Kan., taking a claim in Elk Falls Township. Improved the place by breaking forty acres, planting a hedge around the farm, built a good house, and put out fruit, and remained on the place until 1881, then sold out and came to Moline, and was salesman in a store for one year. In the spring of 1882, bought a building and put in it a stock of furniture, and has a good trade. He is one of the best business men in the place, and a good citizen. He was married, in 1853, to Miss Sarah Curl, of Allen County, Ind., the first white child born in Elkhart County. They have nine children—Mary E., Margaret J., W. H., John W., Alice M., Anette, Hiram A., George C. and Florence B. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Lodge, No. 56, A., F. & A. M., and was president of the first Masonic meeting called in this county.

GRENOLA.

In the spring ot 1870, John James and Hugh Hart located a town site in the southwest part of Elk County, to which they gave the name of Canola, the site being upon land owned by John Reid and H. L. Corum, the original claimants.

The first establishments were a general store belonging to the Hart brothers, and the post office which was located at this point in March, 1870, with John Reid as Postmaster. The town progressed slowly up to 1879, when its location was changed, at which time it contained several business houses and a population of one hundred, among whom there was but one woman, Mrs. Melvin by name.

To the north of Canola a distance of about three miles stood the rival town of Greenfield. This place had been established since 1869, the post office being located there at that time, and Rev. Mr. Vickers held the commission of Postmaster. The site stood upon a claim belonging to A. A. Toby, but only a small space was laid off into town lots. The first business started in the place was a general store belonging to A. A. Toby. But little progress was made in the building of the town, which never attained to much importance.

The two towns thus stood rivals for some years, with Canola far in the advance. Upon the completion of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad through the south part of Elk County, the two places became united, the railroad having passed between them at an almost equal distance from each.

Both towns were thus left apart from the advantages of the railroad, which they were anxious to secure. The consequence of this state of affairs was their consolidation, which took place on the 7th day of July, 1879.

The survey of the new site was made by a man by the name of Ross, on land purchased from W. H. Guy, by the Town Site Company, composed of citizens of the town. Originally the claim had been taken by Silas Gibson, who afterward sold out to C. Maris, who disposed of the same to Guy. At its formation the company numbered twenty shares of $20 each, and Thomas Hawkins was President; D. M. Reid, Secretary, and W. H. Guy, Treasurer. The number of shares have since been increased to one hundred, and as an index of the prosperity and prospects of the town, the shares have sold at a premium of twenty-five per cent since the establishment of the town site.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The town being formed as before detailed, from the union of the towns of Canola and Greenfield, owing to the simultaneous removal of business houses from each of these, its upbuilding was extremely sudden. The earliest business house, however, that was started in the town was a general store belonging to Browder Brothers, in the room now occupied by J. N. Aubushon's drug store. The next was a grocery, owned by George Lee. There was, however, but a short time between the establishment of these, and others followed in rapid and almost unbroken succession. The town, with a population of about seven hundred, contains three general stores, two groceries, one furniture, two drug, two millinery and two hardware stores, two hotels, three billiard halls, two restaurants, two blacksmith and two wagon shops, one saddlery shop, two livery barns and one lumber and coal yard.

During the building of the railroad in the fall of 1879, the town was pervaded with an atmosphere of ruffianism that bordered closely upon outlawry. At that time the place contained several saloons, and the intoxicating beverage found ready sale to the construction hands, and drunkenness ran riot through the streets; so much so, indeed, that in walking on the streets in the night time one was sure to stumble over the prostrate forms of half a score or more men in a beastly state of intoxication. Quarrels and fighting were common, but only one death occurred amidst all this disorder and confusion, and that accidental, resulting from intoxication, and is the first to head the death record of the town. It was that of H. R. Jackson, a construction hand, and occurred in the spring of 1880. Jackson, it appears, had been drinking freely, and on going home in the darkness fell through a trestle on the railroad, receiving injuries from which he soon afterward died.

The first child born in the town was Grenola Lee, daughter of George and Mrs. R. A. Lee. Being the first child born in the town and having the same name, the town company honored her by deeding to her in fee simple one of the best lots in the place.

Grenola became incorporated as a city of the third class in the fall of 1880, the incorporation being hastened from differences arising between the temperance and anti-temperance elements.

The first officers elected for the government of the new city were J. C. W. Crider, Mayor; J. L. Barnes, Treasurer; M. W. Williams, Clerk; C. A. Kelso, Police Judge; W. Hatchett, Marshal; William Dory, J. N. Aubushon, J. A. Weston, L. H. Smith and A. S. Browden, Councilmen.

The city at present is under the official management of Neil Shaffer, as Mayor; T. W. Hilton, Clerk; M. Hoyt, Police Judge; D. M. Reid, Treasurer; John Burden, Marshal; William Dory, John Pugh, George Stanwood and John Hank, Councilmen.

The Grenola Post Office was established August 1, 1879. Both Canola and Greenfield had been points for the distribution of mail matter, but when the towns consolidated both these were abandoned and Grenola was made its location, with D. M. Reid as Postmaster, who has since that time been retained in that capacity.

The school district of which the town of Grenola forms a part, is formed from parts of Districts 21, 22 and 23.

The first school was taught by John D. Simpson and B. F. Weeks, and was kept in the building erected for school purposes. The house is a one-story stone, consisting of two apartments. The first school numbered an enrollment of 110 and has increased to 200. The school is graded, forming the intermediate and primary divisions.

CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, ETC.

The people in the vicinity of Grenola were first ministered to in "holy things" by Rev. Mr. Vickers, a local divine of the Methodist denomination, meetings being held in schoolhouses and private residences. Whe the town of Grenola sprang into existence it was made the station for the location of churches, of which there are two, the Baptist and Methodist Episcopal.

The Baptist Church was established in the spring of 1881 with a membership of ten, and Rev. F. Stanton preached to the people as a supply, no regular pastor having been employed. The services were held in the Methodist Church. In January, 1882, Rev. F. L. Walker began the pastorate of the church, and has continued pastor up to this time. The congregation, numbering twenty members, are putting forth efforts for the erection of a church building, which it is their design to complete during the next year.

The Methodist denomination formed themselves into a church at the starting of the town. Canola and Greenfield had been preaching points prior to this. The earliest ministrations to this congregation had been made by the Rev. Mr. Vicker, but upon the locating of a church at Grenola, Rev. D. F. Owens became pastor.

A church building was erected during the latter part of 1881, and was dedicated by Rev. C. A. King in February of the year following. The building is a one-story stone structure, comparatively well furnished, and cost when completed about $2,500. The congregation, comprising a membership of sixty persons, is under the pastorate of the Rev. J. W. Fox.

The town numbers among its residents many whose religious faith is allied to other denominations, but who have not as yet organized themselves into a regular church body.

The Methodist Church of Grenola is but one of six points, at each of which an organization exists, comprising what is known as the Grenola Circuit, the entire circuit numbering 160 members.

Grenola, notwithstanding her size and mercantile importance, boasts of only one regularly organized fraternity.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen was organized February 7, 1882, with a membership of sixteen. The organization was effected chiefly by W. R. Sheen, then Deputy Grand Master, and who since then has been made Grand Master. The object and purpose of the institution is a mutual insurance between its members.

The first officers were R. W. M. Roe, Master Workman; B. F. Weeks, Recorder, and Neil Shaffer, Financier.

The present officers are J. A. R. Elliott, Master Workman; B. F. Weeks, Recorder, and M. B. Yancy, Financier.

The first house of public entertainment in Canola was the Canola House, kept by A. J. McClure, who subsequently moved the building to Grenola, where it was run as the Grenola House. About one year after his removal, McClure sold out to M. Watson, and the house being improved extensively is now known as the Watson House.

The next hotel was the Farmers' House, built in 1879 by F. G. Hutchinson, who has continued to run it as a public house up to this time.

In the fall of 1880, Henry Brown opened the Commercial House, which he operated up to June, 1882, at which time the building was sold and converted into a hardware store.

The first newspaper started in Grenola was the Grenola *Argus*, edited and published by John E. Stinson, who struck off the first issue on December 20, 1879. On June 19, 1880, the entire establishment was sold to E. F. Wisner, who, after possessing it for only two or three weeks, again disposed of a half interest in the concern to A. V. Wilkinson, and in the October following Wilkinson became sole proprietor.

Wilkinson continued alone in the publication of the paper up to March of 1882, when another change was made, A. M. Crosley becoming associate editor and proprietor by the purchase of a half interest. The name of the sheet was also changed to that of the *Cana Valley Herald*. The paper was formerly a six-column folio, but is now a seven-column folio. It is independent in politics, and has a circulation of 400 copies.

A. V. Wilkinson, of the firm of Wilkinson & Crosley, editors and proprietors of the *Cana Valley Herald*, at Grenola, Kan., was born in Buffalo, Mo., September 23, 1856. He resided with his parents, attending school, until nineteen years of age, when he began to learn the printer's trade, in which he was engaged about eight months. Following this he came to Winfield, Kan., in 1876, and was employed as typo on the Winfield *Telegram*, where he remained about four years, at which time he gave up his employment and came to Grenola, taking a half interest in the Grenola *Argus*, and is now associated with A. M. Crosley in the publication of the same paper, under the name of the *Cana Valley Herald*.

A. M. Crosley, associate editor of the *Cana Valley Herald*, was born in Cassville, Penn., October 6, 1854. The early part of his life was spent under the parental roof, attending school, etc. After his arrival at majority, he attended Cassville Seminary for two years, and also followed teaching, in which he was engaged for about eight years. Came to Kansas April 1, 1879, and, settling at Elk Falls, began teaching, which avocation he prosecuted till the spring of 1882, when it was given up to enter the field of journalism in company with A. V. Wilkinson, editing and publishing the *Cana Valley Herald*, he having purchased a half interest in that paper.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

D. J. BISHOP, farmer, P. O. Grenola, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1833, where he was raised, living there until 1861, when he enlisted in the Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, Company B, serving fourteen months. In 1863, he joined the National Guards and was out 100 days, and was home but two months from that time, when he was drafted and reported at Columbus, Ohio. He was put on detached duty, taking substitutes to the front in South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee and New York. Coming out of the army, he returned to Ross County and remained there until 1871, when he came to Kansas, locating at Humboldt; soon after went to Neodesha, Wilson County, and was there eighteen months, and thence to Howard County and took a claim on Section 4, Township 31, Range 9. He was seventy-five miles from market, and there were no improvements near his claim. He has 140 acres under cultivation, the farm all fenced, and two acres of fruit and other improvements. Has about 400 fruit trees, 200 of which are very fine peach trees, and also has a large variety of small fruits. He was Justice of the Peace four years, and is one of the leading men of the town. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Maggie Ware, of Pike County, Ohio. They have four children—Elener E., Willis K., Percy D. and Charley M. He is a member of Grenola Lodge, No. 86, A. O. U. W., and Chillicothe Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F.

I. N. CAMPBELL, farmer, P. O. Grenola, was born in Kane County, Ill., in 1850, and was raised there. In 1868, emigrated to Kansas and located in Labette County. At the end of two and one-half years, located in Howard County, and located a claim on Section 36, Town 31, Range 9, then about seventy miles from a railroad. He at once proceeded to make a farm, and has added to the original claim, and now has 720 acres of land, 340 of which is under cultivation. Has the whole place under fence, seven miles of hedge, fifteen acres of orchard, barn 32x36, three good houses and plenty of running water, besides several fine springs, timber and everything to be desired on a farm; is very extensively engaged in stock-raising, has 142 head of stock; also buys and ships considerable stock, and handles a great many hogs. Is one of the best stock men in the county, and has been very successful. Was married, in 1876, in Elk County, Kan., to Miss E. A. Walworth. Mr. Campbell is a genial gentleman, and very popular in the county.

E. G. DEWEY, wool-grower, P. O. Grenola, was born in Berkshire County, Mass., in 1842. Was raised in Lagrange County, Ind., until nine years of age, and in Ogle County, Ill., from the age of nine until 1860, when he emigrated to Jefferson County, Mo., and was there four years. During his stay in Missouri he served in the enrolled militia of that State. In 1864, he returned to Illinois, locating in Marion County, and engaged in fruit-raising and teaching. In 1871, he came to Kansas and located a claim on Section 26, Town 30, Range 9, and made the first claim in this part of the town. He then returned to Missouri, and took a course at the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville, finishing in 1873. Was principal of the Salem, Ill, graded and high school in 1874-75. He then remained the most of each year teaching, until 1875, and engaged in sheep raising; the following year, he was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction for a term of two years; in 1877, 1878, 1879-80, he was Principal of the Elk Falls schools, and, in 1881, was Principal of the Howard schools; since then, he has devoted his attention strictly to his sheep. He has 100 acres of his claim under cultivation, planted two miles of hedge, put up a good house, planted a good orchard, and has sheep sheds, etc. He has 700 head of high grade of merino sheep, which he has graded from coarse wool sheep. He has been very successful in his business, his investment paying about 45 per cent per annum. He has eighty per cent of the increase, and the average clip has been six pounds. He also does something in raising cattle. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Jennie Robb, of Elk County. They have one son—Ralph E.

A. G. DILLEY, farmer, P. O. Grenola, was born in Lake County, Ind., in 1840, and was raised there until twenty years of age. In 1861, he enlisted in the Ninth Indiana Infantry, serving four years and three months. After coming out of the army, he engaged in the mercantile business until 1871, when he emigrated to Kansas and took a claim in Howard County (now Elk) on Section 25, Town 30, Range 8; was eighty-five miles from a railroad point, where he had to go for all supplies. His claim is watered by the Big Caney River; has added 200 acres, and now has a farm of 360 acres, with eighty acres under cultivation, eighty acres fenced, fifteen acres of timber, good orchard and small fruits, etc. Is raising sheep, starting in 1880 with thirteen, which he increased to 220 in two years, yielding from seven to eight pounds of wool per head, and paying thirty-five per cent, the increase saved being eighty-five per cent. Is also raising some fine short horn Durham cattle. Mr. Dilley is one of the enterprising men of the county and a good farmer. Was married, in 1868, to Miss M. L. Wheeler, of Rome, N. Y.; they have two children—William A. and Eva A. Mr. and Mrs. Dilley are members of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM DORY, stock-dealer, was born in Allegany County, N. Y., in 1837, but was raised in Leighton County. In 1863, enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. In 1876, emigrated to Michigan, locating near Grand Rapids, and engaged in farming, remaining there until 1870, when he lost heavily through the failure of Gardner & Armatage, and then emigrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County (now Elk). The survey was not made, and for the first six months had his time with the survey party, then took a claim on Section 6, Town 31, Range 9, on the Big Caney River; was ninety miles from market. He has added 100 acres to the claim, making a place of 260 acres, situate one and a half miles north of Grenola, with 100 acres under cultivation, twenty acres of timber on the river, making a fine place for stock. The place is all hedged, with an orchard of 400 apple trees, 2,000 peach trees, and a large variety of small fruits. Is raising and feeding 250 head of cattle per year, and since 1876, has been buying and shipping a great many cattle; also has stock in the Grenola Town Company, and has been a Director in the company all the time since. Has put up several fine buildings in Grenola and a good ice-house twenty-two feet square, and is furnishing ice to the town. Has fine residence on his farm and in town. Was married, in 1858, at Hornellsville, N. Y., to Miss Clark. They have one son—William, Jr., who has charge of the stock farm. Mr. Dory is one of the best business men in the place, and a genial gentleman.

C. B. FUQUA, farmer, P. O. Grenola, was born in Hart County, Ky., in 1837, and was raised there until sixteen years of age, going from there to Knox County, Ill. In 1854, emigrated to Jasper County, Iowa, remaining there six years. In 1861, went to Utah, remaining there one year, thence to Nevada, and then to California, and in the spring of 1863, went to Oregon, remaining there three years, enlisting in the First Oregon Infantry, serving nineteen months, mostly on the frontier. After coming out of the army, went to Washington Territory, remaining nearly two years, then for a year or two was traveling, and, finally, reaching Kansas in 1870, was one of the first settlers in Howard County, coming here before the county was surveyed, and took a claim on Section 5, Town 31, Range 9; has improved that and several other places in the county, and at last bought a place on Section 6, Town 31, Range 9. Has sixty-five acres improved, 160 apple trees, and 200 peach and other kinds of fruit, etc. The place is well watered by Caney River, with twenty acres of timber. Is raising a good many cattle, hogs and horses. The place is two miles from market. Was married in Greenfield Township, Elk County, Kan., June 26, 1870, to Miss Nancy A. Weeks, this being the first marriage in the township. They have five children—Roosa A., A. D., Thomas T., Robert F. and Martha A.

E. HAIGLER, farmer, P. O. Grenola, was born in Virginia in 1824; in 1830, his parents settled in Ohio, remaining there about ten years, and thence to Iowa. In 1857, he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Calhoun County, and was among the earliest settlers in the county, and put up the first saw-mill in the county. At the end of two years, located in Miami County. At the end of two years, settled in Coffey County. While there, in 1861, he enlisted in the Second Kansas Infantry, serving six months. He then returned to Miami County, and was there five years. In 1871, he located a claim in Howard County (now Elk) just after the survey was made. His claim is on Section 35, Township 31, Range 9; was seventy miles from a railroad when he took his claim. He has well improved the place, which contains 160 acres, all under cultivation, excepting twenty-one acres of pasture, all fenced, and he has planted a fine orchard of seventeen acres, about the best in the county, and has all kinds of fruits. He takes great pride in his fruit-growing, and besides the common fruits has a few specialties, among which will be found whortleberries. His peach and apple crops are very large. In 1847, he was married in Washington County, Iowa, to Miss Gwin, of that place. They have six children—Mary, Smiley, Isabelle, Erastus, Laura and Clara.

THOMAS P. HAWKEN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Grenola, was born in Logan County, Ohio, in 1844. In 1863, he enlisted in the Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until August, 1865. He was wounded at the battle of Peach Tree Creek in 1864. In 1869, he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Woodson County, remaining there for one year, thence to Howard County (now Elk), and took a claim on Section 31, Town 31, Range 9; was eighty miles from market, his place lying on the Caney River, he being one of the first settlers there. He has added 260 acres to his original claim of 160 acres, which he has converted into a stock farm. Has plenty of running water and sixty acres of timber, making a fine shelter for his stock. Has 200 acres under the plow and 320 acres fenced. Has a good orchard of 300 apple trees, 1,000 peach and a variety of small fruits. He is extensively engaged in stock-raising and feeding, handling about 100 head per annum. In 1879, he became one of the stockholders in the Grenola Town Company, and was elected the first President, and is one of the Directors at present. He was Chairman of the Township Railroad Committee which secured the railroad through the township. When Howard County was divided, he was appointed the first Clerk of Elk County. In 1873, was Township Trustee of Greenfield. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Brownly, of Logan County, Ohio. They have five children—Alice, S. E., W. R., Bertie M., Dora E. He is a member of the E. M. Stanton Post, No. 23, G. A. R., of Howard.

LIEUT. MATHIAS HOYT, was born near Newark, Ohio, May 17, 1844, where he was raised until seventeen years of age, when he went to Woodford County, Ill., where he enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Served three years and six months. Enlisted as a private soldier and was discharged as Second Lieutenant of Company K. Was with Sherman in his march to the sea. Was in command of foraging party through North and South Carolina. Was surrounded by guerrillas and barely escaped with his life, seven of his men being hung to trees by the roadside. Was in command of Company K, Twenty-sixth Illinois, at battle of Bentonville, North Carolina; his company was first to cross the bridge at Bentonville, North Carolina, under a storm of grape and canister, which caused a loss of one-third of his company.

N. F. JENNE, farmer, P. O. Grenola, was born in Vermont in 1832. When twelve years of age he emigrated to Eaton County, Mich., being one of the early settlers in that county. In 1861, he enlisted in the Second Michigan Cavalry, serving three years and a half; was captured near Chattanooga in 1863, and was a prisoner of war for seventeen months, being six months in Andersonville prison. After coming out of the army he remained in Eaton County until 1871, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Elk County (then Howard), and took a claim on Section 18, Township 31, Range 9, the place being watered by Caney Creek. He has sixty-five acres under cultivation, with a fine orchard, with all kinds of fruits. He has fifteen acres of timber which affords good shelter for stock. He has about 200 head of sheep of a good grade of Merino, the yield being about seven pounds per head, the investment paying from thirty-five to forty per cent. He has served as Treasurer of the Town of Greefield for two terms, and is one of the best citizens in the township. He was married in 1851, at Eaton Rapids, Michigan, to Miss Mary Taylor, of that place. They have one daughter—J. C. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. A. KELSO, merchant, was born in Morgan County, Indiana, 1834. Learned the carpenter trade, and remained there until 1856, going from there to Illinois, where he followed his trade and bridge building; in 1860, returned to his old home in Morgan County, and engaged in building there until 1861, when he raised Company G, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but would not accept a commission, but served as Orderly Sergeant. Was on detailed duty the most of the time, and made out all the rolls, and was in command of the company during several battles. Was taken prisoner once, and received two wounds, and after serving three years, returned to Indiana, and in the fall of 1865, emigrated to Boone County, Iowa. Was elected Justice of the Peace in Hendricks Township the fall of 1866, and served until he came to Kansas, and first located in Labette County, where he followed his business of building in 1867 and 1868. Built the dam and mill at Oswego, 32x40, put in the machinery, and had charge of it four months; in 1869, located in Howard County, in what is now known as Belleville Township, Chautauqua County, on the Big Caney River. Was the pioneer of that part of the county; was twenty-five miles from any other settlers, and about eighty miles from a railroad point. There were several hundred Indians camping on the river near him when he settled there. His place was in Sections 7 and 8, although at the time of settling there the survey had not been made. The place was well adapted for stock-raising, there being nearly 100 acres of timber on the creek. He put up a log cabin, and for over a year Sunday school was held there every Sunday, it being the only house which was large enough to accommodate the people. Mr. Kelso cleared twenty-five acres of timber and farmed the place; had 100 acres under cultivation; put out a fine orchard of peach and apple trees; put up stables, cribs and granary; good frame house, 22x30, and for ten years lived on the place, and was engaged in stock-raising to a large extent. Also did a large business in contracting and building, and his first work being Hart's mill, on the Caney River, in Chautauqua County, 24x50, forty-feet high—a large mill for the county at that time; put up the greater portion of the buildings in Oswego, the court house and several buildings in Sedalia, and in 1879, when the L. L. & G. Railroad was built through Elk County, came to Grenola, where he commenced contracting and building, putting up several of the first business houses and dwellings in November of 1879. Engaged in the hardware and implement trade, which he has followed since. Was Chairman of the Convention in 1870, to organize Howard County; served two terms as Trustee and Assessor of his township; was Chairman of the Caney Claim Club, which was organized before there were any officers in the county; and when the city of Grenola was organized, was elected the first Police Judge, serving from 1880, until May, 1882. Was married in 1852, to Miss Mary M. Thurston, of Shelby County, Indiana. They have seven living children—James N., Thomas E., Martha C., Willis D., Ulysses G., Mabelle and Charles L. Is a member of the G. A. R.; of Adams Lodge, No. 36, A., F. & A. M.; Oswego Lodge, No. 63, I. O. O. F.; Grenola Lodge, No. 80, A. O. U. W., and of the Missionary Baptist Church, and was licensed in 1873 to preach, and had two charges in the county.

R. M. LAWYER, farmer, P. O. Grenola, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1844. In 1855, he went to Illinois and was raised in Tazewell County, living there until the fall of 1869, when he located in Bates County, Mo., and at the end of one year, located on a claim in Howard County, Kan., on Section 30, Township 30, Range 9, and was among the first settlers in that part of the township. He was at the organization of the county, and was elected the first Trustee of Greenfield Township. The following year he was elected Justice of the Peace and held the office continuously for seven years. Again in 1883, was elected Trustee of the township. When he first settled in Kansas, he was eighty miles from a railroad. He has improved his farm, which consists of 137 acres, all under cultivation but ten acres, all fenced, and has planted twelve acres of orchard, put up two houses on the farm and other buildings. He has been in the sheep-raising business for some time. He was married in Bates County, Mo., in 1871, to Miss Nellie Gardner. They have three children—May, Jane E. and Ada. He is a member of Meridian Lodge, No. 126, A., F. & A. M.

C. P. LEE, farmer, P. O. Grenola, was born in Essex County, N. Y., in 1844. In March, 1864, he enlisted in the Tenth New York Heavy Artillery and served eighteen months. In 1870, he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County and took a claim on Section 9, Township 31, Range 9, on a branch of Caney River. Humboldt was the nearest railroad point, a distance of nearly eighty-five miles. The following year, his mother came West and located a claim adjoining her son's, and these two places he had improved. He has 100 acres under cultivation, the most of the place is under fence; he has planted three acres of timber and a good orchard, put up a good frame house, 18x22, and a wing 12x30 feet, drawing the lumber eighty-five miles. He has plenty of running water and good springs on the place, making a very desirable stock farm. Mr. Lee has been in the stock business the most of the time since he has been here. He owns mining stock in several Colorado mines. He has done well here, having made the most of his property since he came. He is one of the substantial farmers of his town and a man highly respected. He has served as Clerk of Greenfield Township two terms. Was burnt out by a prairie fire April, 1873. Horses, hogs, farming implements, house and contents were destroyed.

J. H. LEE, merchant, was born in Marion County, Ind., in 1825, and lived there and in Missouri until 1864, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Coffey County, where he took a claim. Was one of the pioneers of this county and had to go 100 miles to market and paid 10 cents per pound for flour, $5 per hundred-weight for corn meal and $10 per barrel for salt. Saw hard times, as he had little to do with, but finally began stock-raising, in which he did a large business. In 1875, he settled in Grouse Creek, Cowley Co., where he was extensively engaged in farming and stock dealing. In the spring of 1882, he came to Grenola, and with his son engaged in the grocery business. His son went out soon after, and he is now in company with Mr. Brown. He is also dealing in stock; has 100 head of cattle and also does some business in buying and shipping stock; also owns a fine farm of 160 acres one mile east of Grenola, with eighty acres under the plow, good buildings and fine orchard of apple and peach trees. Was married, in 1844, to Miss Newbury, of Missouri. They have three children, viz., Sarah, Emma and George. Mr. Lee is a member of the Masonic order.

CHARLES LIEBAN, wool grower, P. O. Grenola, was born in Germany, in 1835, and emigrated to America in 1851. Located at Philadelphia and learned the wheelwright's trade. In 1857, he emigrated to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained two years; from thence to Lexington, Mo., where he remained until the outbreak of the war in 1861; thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. In 1864, he went to the mountains; stayed there four years, when he returned to Leroy, Coffey Co., Kan. In 1870, he came to Elk County, then Howard, and took a claim on Section 1, Township 31, Range 8, nicely watered by two branches of Caney Creek. He was fifty miles from market, and had to go that distance for all their supplies. Flour was worth from $5 to $6 per hundred-weight, bacon 25 cents per pound and times were hard, but the subject of this sketch was not discouraged, but went to work with a will and has been well rewarded for his labors. He and his youngest brother, Frederick, own 420 acres of fine land, thirty acres being timber, 120 acres under cultivation and 260 acres fenced, and is but three and a half miles from market. He has planted a fine orchard and put up good buildings; he has 700 head of sheep. He started in 1876 with 160 common sheep, and has improved them until he has a high grade of merinos, yielding nine pounds per head, also raises other stock, but makes a specialty of sheep. His brother Frederick has been with him since 1871. He was born in 1852 and came to Kansas in 1868. He was married in 1883 to Miss Rachel Ingram.

ALBERT LOGSDON, farmer, P. O. Grenola, was born in Hart County, Ky., 1826, where he was raised and lived until 1870, when he migrated to Kansas and was one of the early settlers in Howard County and took a claim on Section 6, Township 31, Range 9, this being before the survey was made, and was eighty-five miles from a railroad. His place contains 320 acres of land, well watered by the Caney River, with five or six acres of timber, making a fine place for stock, which he is raising to some extent; has 100 acres in cultivation and has a very desirable farm, situated but three miles from market. Mr. Logsdon is a good farmer and has many warm friends in this town. Was married, in 1846, to Miss Nancy Fuqua, of Hart County, Ky. They have ten living children, viz.: C. V., A. E., H. A., A. L., S. F., Lovica, Virginia, Lucy, Nettie and Marcy.

DENNIS LOGSDON, farmer, P. O. Grenola, was born in Hart County, Ky., 1833, where he was raised and lived until 1870 and was engaged in farming and teaching. From there he came to Kansas and located a claim on Spring Creek, on Section 36, Township 31, Range 8, Greenfield Township, his claim being the first or second claim taken on the creek in this county. He was over ninety miles from a railroad and it took eight days to make a trip for provisions at that time. He has a splendid farm of 160 acres, 120 acres of which are in cultivation, the whole under fence, a good orchard, fifteen acres of timber, with plenty of running water, good house, 14x28, with wing 14x28, and good stables. Was at the first election held in the county and was elected the first Constable of Greenfield Township. Mr. Logsdon is raising stock and has forty-six head of cattle and raises about the same amount of hogs. Was married, March 25, 1857, to Miss Lydia Ash, of Hart County, Ky. They have six children, viz., Molly J., C. M., Elsa T., Peter, Paul and Frederick. Is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

M. S. MANWELL, stock-raiser, P. O. Grenola, was born in Chittenden County, Vt., 1826. Was raised there and followed farming and dairying. In 1871, he emigrated to Kansas and took a claim on Section 1, Town 31, Range 8. Paid $2,000 for the right of it. The place is situated on Caney Creek, with thirty acres of timber, making one of the best places in the county for stock. Has 175 acres under improvement a fine orchard of 200 apple trees, the same of peach, and all kinds of small fruits; has a barn 28x50, and sheds for sheep, 18x30, 24x30 and 12x20; house 18x23, with wing 12x16, and is the largest wool grower and cheese maker in the county. Commenced sheep-raising in 1872, starting with about 300 sheep, which have grown to 2,000 head. They are a high grade of Merino and the clip raising from four to eight and one-half pounds per annum. Has seventy-five cows and makes from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of cheese per annum, besides considerable butter; also raises some full blood Jersey cattle for dairying purposes; also owns some other farms and is one of the largest farmers in the county. Was married, in 1851, in Chittenden County, Vt., to Miss E. A. Whitcomb, a native of that county. They have seven children, viz.: S. W., Carrie S., Jennie M., Edward H., Maud G. and Nina. Is a member of the Masonic order.

M. S. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Grenola, was born in Essex County, N. Y., 1850; in 1870, emigrated to Kansas and located a claim in Howard County in Section 17, Town 31, Range 9; was among the first settlers in this township; was eighty-five miles from a railroad point, and the first year went to Kansas City, 185 miles, for supplies; at the present time, his farm joins the town site of Grenola, with a railroad within one-half mile; his place is well watered by a branch of Caney Creek; has some timber, making a desirable stock farm; has put ninety acres in cultivation, fenced the whole farm, put out an orchard of about ten acres, put up good frame house 22x16 with wing 14x16, stone barn 20x60, besides sheds, corrals, etc.; is raising stock—has forty-five head of cattle and about fifty head of hogs, twelve head of horses, and has made the whole of his property here in Kansas. Was married, 1878, to Miss W. Armfield, of Elk County. They have one daughter, Pearl. He is the present Justice of the Peace of Greenfield; is one of the substantial men of the township, and, during the first summer in Kansas, had a hard time.

J. G. MORRIS, farmer, P. O. Grenola, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1837, where he was raised until nineteen years of age, when he went to the copper mines of Michigan. The following year he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Butler County, and lived there and in Franklin County thirteen years and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1869, he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Johnson County, and in 1870 came to Howard County. Before the survey was made, located a claim on Spring Creek on Section 26, Township 31, Range 9, and took one of the two first in this part of the town. He has plenty of running water and fifteen acres of timber, making a fine place for stock raising. When he settled here he was 100 miles from a railroad point, and had to go a long distance for his supplies. He has his place well improved—all under fence, forty acres under cultivation and has two acres of orchard, good house and stables. He is engaged in raising stock; has thirty-two head of cattle, and raises from ten to sixty head of hogs; he has done well, is a pleasant gentleman and neighbor. In 1860, he was married to Miss E. M. Allen, of Franklin County, Iowa. They have nine children—W. L., A. S., Jennie, Eva, Emma, Ettie, Lizzie, John and Addie.

R. C. MUSGRAVE, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Hamilton County, Ill., February 19, 1834; when seventeen years of age, he located in Jefferson County, remaining there until 1862, when he enlisted in the Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; serving six months, returning to Jefferson County, he began reading medicine under Dr. Stonemets, and after finishing his course, followed the practice of medicine until 1870, when he settled at Fairplay, Mo., remaining there two years. In 1872, he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County; took a claim in Greenfield Township, now in Elk County, and after living on the place two years, he located at Canola, where he followed the practice of medicine and carried on a drug store. When Grenola was started, he located there and has had a large practice since. He is the oldest physician in this part of the county, and has been very successful. He was married in 1857 at Mount Vernon, Jefferson Co., Ill., to Miss Zilpha A. Green. They have three children—Cora A., Robert G. and John D. He is a member of the South Kansas Medical Association.

LIEUT. D. M. REID, Postmaster, was born in New York City in 1846. In 1859, he located at Macomb, McDonough Co., Ill. He enlisted, in 1861, in the Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry Sharpshooters, serving until the close of the war, going in as a private, and was discharged with a First Lieutenant commission; also served as Assistant Commissary of Subsistance and Post Quartermaster and Disbursing Officer at Ottawa, Ill. and Glendale, Miss.; had contracts for furnishing beef, etc.; held other important positions while there. After coming out of the army, he engaged in farming near Macomb until 1877, when he emigrated to Kansas, located in Canola, Howard County, and took charge of a drug store; was appointed Assistant Postmaster soon after, and Postmaster in 1879; he became a member of the Grenola Town Company, of which he was a prime mover, assisted by Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Guy, and June 7, 1879, organized the company with 100 shares. At the first meeting, the following officers were elected: Thomas Hawkins, President; W. H. Guy, Treasurer; D. M. Reid, Secretary; Directors, R. C. Musgrave, William Dory, R. A. Bowden, J. R. Fletcher. Mr. Reid has been Secretary constantly since, and has done the greater part of the business. Maj. O. B. Gunn, of Kansas City, has been an active member of the company, and is now owner of a majority of all the stock of the company. Mr. Reid moved to the present town site of Grenola, and succeeded in locating the post office here and received a commission as Postmaster. The town site of 160 acres on Section 17, Town 31, Range 9, was laid out into 30 blocks, and in July, 1881, 16 more blocks were added. Mr. Reid has disposed of about three-fourths of the lots for the company. The members of the company are all thorough business men, the most of them having invested largely in building and business enterprises in the place. The present officers are M. R. Reeves, President; R. A. Bowden, Treasurer; D. M. Reid, Secretary and selling agent; Directors, O. B. Gunn, R. A. Bowden, Thomas Hawkins, M. R. Reeves, William Dory and D. M. Reid. Besides the business of the post office, which is one of the largest distributing offices in Southern Kansas, and the business of the Town Company, Mr. Reid is serving as Township Clerk of Greenfield Township, and Town Treasurer of Grenola, serving the second term in each. Mr. Reid is a courteous gentleman and a thorough business man, and Grenola owes a great deal to his enterprise in being the best business point in Elk County.

R. W. M. ROE, Chairman of Board of County Commissioners, was born in Bath County, Ky., 1848, but was raised in Kirksville, Mo. In 1864, enlisted in the Sixty-fourth Illinois Sharpshooters, serving eighteen months. After coming out of the army, located in Champaign County, Ill. In 1866, emigrated to Kansas, first settling on the head of Elk River, Union Centre Township, 1869, took a claim in Union Centre Township; was one of the first settlers there; improved this claim and lived on it ten years; was 150 miles from market, drawing his first supplies that distance; salt was worth $13.50 per bbl., bacon 35 cents per lb., and it took thirteen days to make a trip to mill. Was Trustee of Union Centre Township; was a delegate to the first county convention held in the county. The land was not surveyed when he took his claim. In 1879, sold out and located at Grenola, and started a nursery, the first enterprise of the kind in the county; has 7,000 apple trees, 100,000 osage hedge, a large amount of cherries, plums, peaches, grapes, quinces, etc.; besides these he is handling a full line of ornamental shubbery and forest trees, and a large variety of fruits for other nurseries. In 1880, was elected County Commissioner of Elk County, for a term of three years, and is the chairman of the Board of Commissioners at present, which position he has filled with entire satisfaction to the public. Mr. Roe is one of the most enterprising citizens of the county, and has always taken an active part in the politics of the county and public enterprises of all kinds; is a thoroughly reliable man and has a host of friends, both of the old as well as new settlers in the county. Was married in 1867 to Miss Mary E. Sullivan, of Illinois. They have six children, viz.: Wesley, W. T., C. W., Masena, Sarah M., Lily. Mr. Roe is a member of E. M. Stanton Post, No. 23, G. A. R.; Grenola Lodge, No. 80, A. O. U. W.; is Grand Master of the Lodge, and a Representative of the Grand Lodge.

M. E. RUGGLES, farmer, P. O. Grenola, was born in Broome County, N. Y., in 1826. In 1835, he emigrated to Michigan, locating in Oakland County in 1856, located in Waupaca County, Wis., remaining there four years, then back to Oakland County, remaining there until 1870, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Elk County, then Howard, taking a claim, before the survey was made, on the southeast quarter of Section 8, Town 31, Range 9; was seventy-five miles from a railroad, and no improvements to be seen. He has fifty-five acres improved; the place all fenced and a fine orchard of 900 peach trees, 100 apple and other fruits of various kinds; there is plenty of water furnished by Caney Creek. He was Justice of the Peace the first three years after the county was organized, and is the present Township Treasurer. He is raising sheep of a high grade of merino, and gets an annual clip of eight pounds per head, the investment paying forty per cent. He was married in 1854 at Milford, Oakland Co., Mich., to Miss Hattie Billsen, of that place. They have two children—Frank E. and Mary E. He served from the spring of 1865 until the close of the war in the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry.

JOHN W. THOMPSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Grenola, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1832, but was raised in Tuscarawas County. In 1856, he emigrated to Madison County, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1872, he came to Kansas, locating in Elk County (then Howard), and bought a farm of 160 acres in Section 32, Township 31, Range 4; has since added 160 acres, making a farm of 320 acres, on the Caney River, two miles south of Grenola; has plenty of nice running water, with forty acres of timber along the banks, making a fine place for stock; has 170 acres in cultivation, with a good orchard of 100 apple trees, 150 peach, and small fruits; has a fine stone quarry on the place, with good stone for making lime; was fifty miles from market when he settled here; is raising considerable stock; has served as Assessor and Trustee of his township, and one term as County Commissoner; was married, in 1857, to Miss Sharp, of Ohio; they have six children, viz., Charley, Franklin, Ruth, John W., Jr., Newton and Milton (twins); is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. ELI TITUS, was born at Lebanon, Ind., July 16, 1846. That was his home until he was seven years of age, when his parents removed with their family to Galesburg, Ill., where he resided until his location in Kansas in the spring of 1867, settling at Paola, Miami County, where he remained until the fall of 1869, going then to Erie, Neosho County. In January, 1870, he located at Cedar Vale, Howard County. Served two terms as Sheriff of that county. He was extensively engaged in cattle dealings there. In January, 1882, he removed to his present home in Grenola, Elk County. In the fall of 1882, he was elected a member of the Legislature, serving in the Kansas House of Representatives during the session of 1883, and was a member of the Railroad Conference Committee which prepared the report which was adopted by both branches of the Legislature. He proved himself to be a valuable member of the House, and his untiring efforts to secure such legislation in regard to all matters as should prove for the best interests of Kansas have been appreciated. His constituents cannot fail to recognize his fidelity to their interests. Mr. Titus is associated with E. M. Hewins in cattle and mercantile business. They are among the most extensive dealers of cattle in the country. In 1882, they handled about 70,000 head, shipped to the market 40,000 of that number. They have now on their ranch in the Indian Territory 28,000 head of cattle. Their principal transactions are in Texas, Indian Territory and Kansas; Mr. Titus being also a stockholder of the Stock Exchange Bank at Caldwell, Kan. Mr. Titus was married in Connersville, Ind., October 4, 1869, to Lillie Myers, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have three children—Harry and Carrie (twins), and Myrtie. Mr. Titus is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W.

GEORGE WALKER, stock-dealer, P. O. Grenola, was born in Cheshire, England, in 1819. In 1845, he emigrated to America, locating in Des Moines, Iowa, where he engaged in farming. In 1877, he went to Illinois, remaining there four years, coming to Kansas in the spring of 1871, locating in Howard County (now Elk); took a claim on Section 12, Township 31, Range 9; has about 720 acres of land in the farm, well watered by Caney Creek, and timber enough along the creek to shelter his stock. He has 160 acres under cultivation, 160 acres fenced, and the balance is pasture; has planted a good orchard and put up a good frame house 18x23, with a wing 17x18, barn 32x40, with a basement full size, with a good wind mill. Besides the home farm, he has 280 acres south of Grenola, with 100 acres under the plow, ten acres of timber, well fenced, two good houses, and other improvements. Mr. Walker is raising considerable stock; has 200 head, and besides twenty-five cows for dairying; also raises a great many hogs. Mr. Walker is one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers in the county. He was married in May, 1865, at Burlington, Iowa, to Miss Charlotte Darbyshire, a native of London, England. They have two children—John Henry and Robert H.

M. V. YANCEY, M. D., was born in Mount Pleasant, Henry Co., Iowa, in 1858. He was raised there, and took a course at the high school of that place. In 1874, he emigrated to Kansas and located at Chautauqua County, remaining there three years, on the farm with his father; thence, in 1877, to Emporia, where he attended the State Normal School. At the end of one year, he located at Howard, Elk County, and read medicine with Drs. J. S. Lewis & Son, and in the fall of 1879 he went to Chicago and finished his course at the Bennett Eclectic College, and graduated in the spring of 1881. He then returned to Kansas, locating at Grenola, where he commenced the practice, and has remained there since, enjoying a lucrative practice. In 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret F. Miller, of Battle Creek, Mich. They have one daughter—Mary. He is a member of Grenola Lodge, No. 86, A. O. U. W., and is the examining surgeon; is also a member of the State Medical Society.

LONGTON.

In the southeastern part of Elk County, on the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad, lies the village of Longton. The town is favorably located on high table land near the confluence of Hitching Creek with Elk River. In the winter of 1870, Dr. J. W. Kerr, J. Hoffman and Mr. Messick came down from Ottawa, Kan., into the southern part of the State for the purpose of taking a look at the country. The journey began on the 6th day of February, and, on the 14th of that month, the party reached the mouth of Painterhood Creek, where they pitched tent and began looking up claims, and making inquiry as to where a favorable town site might be found. The present site of Longton being recommended, and, upon examination, the party being favorably impressed with the site, they concluded to establish a town. Accordingly, three eighty-acre tracts were entered, and a fourth eighty on the west was contracted for, making out the even 320 acres. Shortly after this, Dr. Kerr procured the services of a Surveyor and surveyed and platted Main street, and began the erection of a building, using timber split out for the purpose, there being no saw-mills in the country at that time.

About the 1st of June, J. W. Kerr, J. C. Pinney, J. Hoffman, J. B. Roberts, James Reynolds and Mr. Gardner organized a town company called the "Elk Rapids Town Company." It was soon afterward thought advisable to change the name, and Longton was fixed upon as the name. Some time in June, Wright & Kirby, of Ottawa, set up a steam saw mill, from which the now much needed building material was supplied, and the work of construction was rapidly pushed ahead. Kirby built a storehouse, Hitching a hardware store, and C. P. Alvey, in connection with the town company, erected a large two-story house, the lower story being owned and occupied by Alvey himself, and the upper story belonging to the town company.

In October, George Hansbrough came down from Garnett and erected a two-story hotel, which he opened for the accommodation of the public, and which is now the Gordon House, under the management of R. A. Gordon. About the same time, W. A. Watkins put up a store room, in which he put a stock of drugs. Various other buildings, residences, etc., had been made, so that at the end of twelve months the town contained twenty-seven houses completed, besides a large number in process of construction.

The town at present contains a population of about 600, and is a live and thriving village, noted for the social and hospitable character of her citizens.

The post office was established in the fall of 1870, and Dr. J. W. Kerr held the commission of Postmaster. The office was kept in the building which the Doctor erected that fall for a drug store, and was a diminutive concern constructed of hewed timbers and weather-boarded with clapboards. At that time the Doctor observed rather curious modes in the performance of his official duties, especially in the distribution of the mails, his custom being to open the mail bag, pour the contents into a small depression in the earthen floor of his store room, and then tell those present to proceed to "find their own mail," and each individual would set about searching for his own matter. Another anecdote illustrates his peculiar style. At one time a letter came to the office, for which there was no call made, and after allowing it to remain in the office for some time, the Doctor one day, when a number were present in the office, declared his intention of sending "that letter" to the dead letter office, whereupon he took it, and, opening the stove door, committed the message to the flames. Longton at this early day received the mails by an overland mail route leading from Independence to Winfield. The office at present is under the official management of J. W. Riley.

The first school was taught in Longton by Miss Eleanor Smith, beginning in March, 1870. The school was kept in the residence of Mr. Key, and numbered only a few pupils. On the 15th of March, 1872, the report of the teacher, Henry C. Parker, shows the total enrollment to be sixty-two, with an average daily attendance of thirty-eight. The schools at present number about 225 pupils, and are graded into two departments.

The first building used for school purposes was a private residence. The regular school building was erected in the fall of 1871, and was a crude wooden structure made of hewn logs, and weather-boarded with split clapboards. This building, after its completion, was used as a schoolhouse, church and a general camping place for new-comers. It was made with nothing but an earthern floor, the sills being made use of for seats. The schoolhouse now in use was built in the spring of 1873, and is a two-story frame surmounted with a cupola.

THE PRESS AND OTHER LOCAL MATTERS.

Longton, like most of the towns in the county, comes in with her well filled list of journalistic attempts. The first newspaper that was published in the county was published at this place. In the spring of 1871, Adrian Reynolds began the issue of the *Howard County Ledger*, which he moved to Elk Falls in the spring of 1874, and again in the fall of 1876 went to Howard. The *Courant*, edited by A. B. Steinberger, was brought to this place from Elk City in the fall of 1874, and after remaining one year was taken to Howard City.

The Longton *Times*, now in successful operation, was established March 25, 1881, by F. C. and G. M. Flory. The paper is a six-column folio, Republican in politics, and has a circulation of 500 copies.

F. C. Flory, editor-in-chief of the Longton *Times*, was born in Ottawa, Ill., December 22, 1858. At five years of age his parents moved to Keokuk, Iowa, where young Flory was engaged in attending school, working on farm, etc., until eleven years of age. In the spring of 1871, the family came to Kansas, settling at Longton, where he began learning the printer's trade, working with A. Reynolds on the *Howard County Ledger*.

Leaving Longton, he worked two years and a half in Independence on newspaper work, and in the spring of 1876 returned to Iowa. In December, 1879, he, in company with Vander Meulen, began the publication of a paper called the *Marion County Express*, in which he continued about a year, when he sold out his interest in the paper and returned to Kansas, and on the 25th of March, 1881, started the Longton *Times*.

Longton at one time enjoyed a supremacy over the other towns in the county, and for awhile it was universally believed that she was destined to become the future metropolis of Elk County, but alas! "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft aglee." Longton had her day in which she flourished—had even attained to that point when she thought herself capable of taking on city garments, and even had elected a corp of city officials under incorporation. But there was a want of harmony among her people, and the wrangling of contesting factions began to mar her prospects. Besides this, other towns began to flourish, and Longton began to wane. Progress became checked, and in a short time the tendency was backward. Perhaps the greatest check thrown upon the improvement of Longton was the establishing of the county seat at Howard City, and the consequent stimulus to the rapid development of that place, and when it became noised abroad that this was to be the chief town of the county all interest in other places was dropped and centered upon Howard City. Thus, Longton was left to a slower growth amid bedimmed prospects, and although she may never attain to any magnitude, will yet continue a creditable town and trading point.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A. BAUGHMAN, agent for the Singer Manufacturing Company, was born in Woodstock County, Va. Was brought up in Fairfield County, Ohio, from the age of six months until fourteen years of age. Then went to Pickaway County, remaining there until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in the Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In the winter of 1863-64, was veteranized and remained in the service until the close of the war, serving as Fourth Sergeant of Company E. In 1868, emigrated to Kansas, locating at Garnett, Anderson County; in October, 1870, came to Howard County with a company and laid out the town site of Longton. The following year was with the government survey through Montgomery, Cowley and Howard Counties. After this was completed, engaged in contracting and building for the next three years; then engaged in farming and freighting, following this for the next three years, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Longton; in May, 1882, he sold out and soon after became agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, controlling four counties. Was Treasurer of the Town Company four years. He was married in June, 1873, in Circleville, Ohio, to Miss Emma E. Miller. They have two children—Torbot E. and Jesse M. He is a member of Mulligan Post, No. 91, G. A. R., and is the officer of the day; Longton Lodge, No. 26, A., F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F., of Circleville, Ohio.

GIDEON BAUGHMAN, farmer, P. O. Longton, was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1827. When five years of age, his parents emigrated to Fulton County, Illinois, and was raised there. In 1857, he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Wabaunsee County, while Kansas was yet a Territory, and took a claim there, which he improved, and remained there and in Lyon County until 1870, and then took a trip West, but returned and located in Elk County (then Howard), and took a claim on Section 8, Township 31, Range 12. Before the survey was made, there was no railroad within forty-five miles, and but few settlers in this, part of the township. His place is well situated, watered by a branch of Hickory Creek, and about thirty acres of timber; has fenced 130 acres, put eighty acres in cultivation, planted a good orchard of 250 apple and 300 peach trees, and a large variety of small fruits; put up good frame house 26x28, barn 26x30, and has stocked the farm with about fifty head of cattle and as many hogs; has done well here, and is one of the substantial men of the township. He voted at the first election, and has taken an active interest in school matters at all times; was married, in Fulton County, Ill., to Miss Sarah Shriver. They have two children, viz., Perry and Lois.

ALEXANDER DUNLOP (deceased) was born in Scotland in 1827, emigrated to America in 1851, locating in Washington County, Ill., where he remained until 1866, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Anderson County. In 1869, he located a claim in Howard (now Elk) County before the survey was made, and there were no railroads within 100 miles; his claim was in Sections 32 and 33; watered by Hitchin Creek. He afterward added eighty acres to the place, making a farm of 240 acres, which he had nicely improved, with 100 acres in cultivation; fenced the whole place, planted a good orchard, and put up a good stone house 24x18, and had but just completed his improvements when his death occurred, in the winter of 1878. He was one of the best of citizens, and a man highly respected. He was married in 1867, at Garnett, Kan., to Miss Mary Whitsen, of that place, a native of Scotland. They were blessed with three children, viz., George, Robert and James. Mrs. Dunlop, with the assistance of her husband's brother, has been carrying on the farm since the death of Mr. Dunlop.

JAMES DUNLOP, deceased, was born in Scotland in 1832; emigrated to America in 1851, and located in Washington County, Ill., and remained there until 1855, when he located in La Salle County, Ill.; thence to Livingston County, and in 1866, emigrated to Kansas, and located in Anderson County. In 1870, he settled in Howard County, now Elk, and took a claim on Section 9, Township 31, Range 12, lying on the Elk River. He was among the first settlers on the river, and located his claim before the survey was made. He was 100 miles from a railroad, and the Indians still roamed through the country. Mr. Dunlop secured a fine farm with forty acres of timber, and at once began improving it, and had got it in good shape to live comfortably when he was called away. His death occured April 30, 1882; all but twenty-five acres out of 164, was under cultivation, with good fence, orchard, barns and dwelling, and had accumulated quite a stock. He was married in 1854 to Miss Jane McKay, of Washington County, Ill., who came from Scotland in 1850. They were blessed with ten children—James, Jr., Barbara, William, Jennie, John, Alice, Arthur, Elizabeth, Emma and Andy. He was a member of Longton Lodge, No. 126, A., F. A. M. The place is carried on by his widow, Mrs. Jane Dunlop, with the assistance of his sons.

L. A. FREEMAN, farmer, P. O. Longton, was born in Edgar County, Ill., in 1850, and raised there until 1868; then emigrated to Kansas, locating in Crawford County, and remained there two years. He then returned to Illinois, and at the end of one year was united in marriage with Miss S. J. Skidmore, of Vermillion County; in 1871, returned to Kansas, locating in Elk County, and bought a farm on Section 7, Town 31, Range 12, of 430 acres, taking in the Elk River; has since disposed of 150 acres; of the balance, 280 acres, has 200 fenced; 115 acres in cultivation; twenty-five acres of timber; four acres in orchard; good frame house, 16x32 and 16x26, story and a half high; this is one of the most desirable farms in the Elk Valley, the land being very productive, producing as high as forty-seven bushels of wheat per acre, and seventy-five bushels of corn. Mr. Freeman is also interested in the real estate business, with Messrs. Jackson & Flora at Longton. He is one of the best farmers and business men in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman have been blessed with five children—Ella B., O. A., Bertie A., Ida May and Addison D. Mr. Freeman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

L. D. GARDNER, farmer, P. O. Longton, was born in Perry County, Ohio, 1838, but was raised in Coles County, Ill.; enlisted in August, 1861, in the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving three years; returning to Coles County from the army, remained there until 1865, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating at Fall River, Wilson County, remaining there until 1871, when he settled in Howard County, taking a claim in Section 27, Town 31, Range 12; there was no railroad nearer than Humboldt, about sixty-five miles, where all supplies were obtained; there were no improvements to be seen, and only one house in sight, and the survey was not yet completed; has improved his claim by fencing sixty acres; thirty-five acres in cultivation; planted a good orchard, put up good house, stable and corrals, and has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1869, was married to Miss Margaret Gardner, a native of Perry County, Ohio. They have two children—Solomon S. and Alva A.

JOEL HAMOR, farmer, P. O. Longton, was born in Delaware County, Penn., in 1806, but was raised in Chester County. In 1826, he went to Philadelphia and took a mathematical course at the B. C. Tucker Academy, going from there to Lancaster County; while there, he was engaged in teaching for three years. In 1840, he located in Blair County, and was Professor of mathematics in the Evansburg Academy for one year. In 1850, he emigrated to Iowa and engaged in farming, near Davenport. In 1873, he emigrated to Kansas and bought a large farm on the Elk River Bottoms, on Sections 8 and 17, Township 31, Range 12, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. This place had about thirty acres of very fine timber, and is one of the best places in the county. He has 206 acres, with 100 acres under cultivation, which produce from sixty to eighty bushels per acre. He has a fine orchard which yields from 500 to 600 bushels apples per annum, and a variety of other fruits, and raises the largest pears in the county; also raises from forty to fifty head of cattle and sixty to seventy head of hogs per annum. Although nearly seventy-eight years of age, Mr. Hamor is hale and hearty, and oversees and manages his farm as well as a younger man. He was married in 1843, to Miss Youngling, a native of Pennsylvania. Their children are Flavia, Mary A., Thomas L., Finetta, Martha, Edward R., Adella and Olive.

JOEL HOSTETTER, merchant, was born in Hocking County, on the Hocking River, Ohio, 1825. In 1831, migrated to Noble County, Ind., where he was raised and lived until 1868; was put into a dry goods store as soon as he was old enough to reach the counter, and handled this line until 1867. In the spring of 1868, migrated to Kansas, locating at Ottawa, where he engaged in the dry goods business; at the end of four years, located at Thayer, and engaged in farming and stock-raising, remaining there until 1881, when he came to Longton, Elk County, and engaged in the hardware and furniture business with his son-in-law, Mr. Bolinger. They also have a farm joining the town site of Longton, which they carry on. Also owns 160 acres of land at Thayer, Neosho County, which he improved, and has stocked with twenty-five cows, and sixty-five head of young stock. The subject of this sketch is a thorough, enterprising business man, and a man who takes hold of any enterprise which will benefit the general public. Besides his farming and mercantile business, has stock in the Longton Coal Company and one of the directors. Was married in 1844 in Noble County, Ind., to Miss M. E. Preston, of that place. They have been blessed with three children, viz.: Elmer, Amanda and Julia. Is a member of Longton Lodge, No. 26, A., F. & A. M., and to the I. O. O. F., of Noble County, Ind.

D. W. JACKSON, merchant, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1840, going from there to Benton County, Ind., when sixteen years of age, remaining there until 1861, when he enlisted in the first call in a company called the Benton Guards, served three months; in August, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventy-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving three years as Sergeant. In 1868, emigrated to Kansas, locating at Garnett, Anderson County, where he worked as a carpenter. In October, 1870, he located in Howard County, with C. T. Miller, and put up one of the first business houses in Longton and engaged in the mercantile business, freighting his goods from Humboldt. At the end of three years, sold out and engaged in contracting and building, which he followed until 1878, and from that time until April, 1882, was in the real estate and loan business. He then bought a stock of hardware, and has since been in the hardware and furniture business, in connection with said real estate and loan business; has held the office of Justice of the Peace since 1871. He was married February, 1861, in Oxford, Benton County, Ind., to Miss Evans. They have four children—C. J., A. E., Mattie M. and J. C. He is a member of Mulligan Post, No. 91, G. A. R., and Longton Lodge, No. 26, A., F. & A. M.

GEORGE S. LOGAN, blacksmith, was born in Bucks County, Penn., in 1840, was raised near Morrisville, and learned the blacksmith trade at that point. In 1862, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry about six months; re-enlisted in March, 1864, in the One Hundred and Fifty-second Heavy Artillery, receiving his discharge in November, 1865; soon after coming out of the army, migrated to Indiana, and after remaining there a short time, settled in Vermillion County, Ill., remaining there until 1870, when he migrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County, and took a claim before the county had been surveyed, in Section 2, Township 32, Range 11, some sixty-five miles from a railroad; lived on the place two years, and partially improved it, and then located at Boston and started a blacksmith shop, and worked to make Boston the county seat. After remaining there three years, and not succeeding in getting the county seat at that point, he came to Longton and opened a blacksmith shop, which he carried on for three years, when he sold out and went to Missouri, where he remained nearly five years, and returned to Moline, Elk County, and after remaining a short time, returned to Longton and went in company with Mr. McKay in the blacksmith business. In 1868, was married in Vermillion County, Ill. Has two children—John A. and Annie M.

WILLIAM McGLASHEN, farmer, P. O. Longton, was born in Scotland in 1841. Emigrated to America in 1860, locating in Washington County, Ill., and in 1861 enlisted in the Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving three years and three months; at the battle of Stone River was wounded, and again at Chickamauga was wounded and taken prisoner, and confined at Libby prison, at Richmond; was held a prisoner about two months. Received his discharge in September, 1864. He located at Ottawa, Ill. At the end of one year, settled in Jackson County, Mo., and remained there until 1870, when he migrated to Kansas, and located a claim in Howard County, on Sections 5 and 6, Township 31, Range 12. The county was very new, and was sixty-five miles from a railroad; the survey was not made until the following year. His farm contains 120 acres, fifty acres in cultivation, 110 acres fenced; has planted a fine orchard of all kinds of fruits, put up a house 16x26, with ell 14x14, and other buildings. Was married at Pontiac, Ill., to Miss Margaret McKay, in 1865. They have one son, William, Jr. Is a member of Mulligan Post, No. 91, G. A. R., and Superintendent of Elk Valley Sunday school.

A. B. McKAY, blacksmith, was born in Scotland, in 1849. Emigrated to America, in 1855, locating in Washington County, Ill. In 1857, located in LaSalle County, and learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1870, migrated to Kansas and took a claim in Howard County, on Salt Creek, before the county was surveyed, and it was ninety miles from a railroad point. After remaining on the claim one year, came to Longton and opened a blacksmith shop, put up one of the first houses in the place, and remained here until 1875, when he bought a farm on Salt Creek in Chautauqua County, on Section 4, Township 32, Range 12, and at once began to improve it. Broke thirty acres, planted 300 apple trees, 300 peach and other varieties; fenced sixty acres, and remained there until 1882, when he again opened a blacksmith shop in Longton. Has a salt well on his place, and during the winter of 1882-83, while drilling, struck a four-foot vein of coal, and a stock company was at once organized to work it, Mr. McKay to receive a per cent on the amount taken out, and to pay one-fourth the expense of sinking the shaft. Mr. McKay is an energetic business man, and the prospect looks bright for him to realize a handsome sum for his investment. Mr. McKay served nineteen months in the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, enlisting in 1863, a few months before he was fifteen years of age. Was married, in 1872, to Miss Catharine Duneny, of Elk County. They have been blessed with four children—Margaret, Annie, William and Guy. Is a member of Mulligan Post, No 91, G. A. R.

C. W. POSTON, farmer, P. O. Longton, was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1841. The same year his parents emigrated to Iowa, where the subject of this sketch was raised until seventeen years of age, when he went to Missouri, and remained there two years. In the spring of 1860, settled in Kansas, locating in Douglas County. In 1862, he enlisted in the Second Kansas Cavalry, serving three years and thirty days in active service. He was in the battle of Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, Fort Smith, and many others. After coming out of the army he opened a grocery store in Douglas County. After eighteen months he engaged in freighting across the plains, following this business until 1871, when he settled in Howard County, and took a claim in Longton Township, on the Elk River, on Section 10, Township 31, Range 12. Has 137 acres of choice bottom land, with ninety-five acres under cultivation, 105 acres fenced, thirty-two acres of timber, fine stone barn 30x36, good frame house, 16x32, and an ell 14x18. Has a fine orchard, and is doing a good stock business, shipping and feeding stock, and is raising about fifty head of cattle per annum. Mr. Poston was among the early settlers on the Elk River, and was sixty miles from a railroad point, and twenty miles from a post office. He has been very successful. He started without anything. He was married in 1860, in Douglas County, to Miss Martha McClelland. They have three children—Charles, Carrie and Lizzie. He is a member of Mulligan Post, No. 91, G. A. R., and Longton Lodge, No. 26, A., F. & A. M. Was Treasurer of the lodge for four years. Is a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 61, I. O. O. F., of Lawrence, and was a member of Longton Lodge, No. 160, K. of H., while the lodge was in working order.

LIEUT. J. C. PINNEY, farmer, P. O. Longton, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., January, 1829. When nineteen years of age went to Massachusetts; was there nearly seven years. In 1856, migrated to Kansas, locating in Douglas County, and was among the early settlers there. There were no railroads in the State, and the county was ruled and overrun with border ruffians. Pre-empted a claim, and in 1861, enlisted in the Eighth Kansas, Company H. At the end of three months, was transferred to the Iowa Battalion, which had been the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, Company B, serving three years and two months. Eighteen months of the time his company was fighting Indians. In 1856, was Lieutenant under Capt. Rambo, in fighting border ruffians, and was at Lawrence the time the mob came down on that city, and although there were but 117, succeeded in keeping the mob out. After leaving the army sold out, and settled in Greenwood County, while the Indians were still there. Improved a farm, and remained four years. In March, 1869, settled in what is now Elk County, before the county was organized, and took a claim on Elk River. Mr. Pinney was one of the first settlers in the county, and the first in this part of the country. Was 170 miles from a railroad. When the company was organized his claim was on Sections 9 and 16. Was in the first county convention as a delegate, and was nominated for Sheriff, being the first Sheriff elected in the county. Mr. Pinney has a fine farm, well improved, and has raised thirty-five to forty bushels to the acre. Has a fine orchard of five acres; stone house, 18x36, with ell 16x20, two stories in height. Has a fine lot of timber and running water, and is but two miles from Longton. Was married, in 1853, to Miss Mary E. Lufkin, of Massachusetts. They have three children—Edwin, Alice and Fred. Is a member of Mulligan Post, No. 91, G. A. R., Longton Lodge, No. 26, A., F. & A. M. Was a member of the Longton Town Company, and was President for four years. Also a stockholder, and director in the Longton Coal Company.

A. P. SEARCY, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1825, but was brought up in Richmond, Mo. In 1846, he enlisted as a private in Second Missouri Mounted Infantry, under Col. Price, at Fort Leavenworth, and marched to New Mexico, and assisted in putting down the insurrection at Taos. Was in hospital with measels, and unable for duty for four months, and returned home. In 1852, began reading medicine. In 1853, came to Kansas two years before any settlement in the Territory, and for two years taught the Indian Mission School, to the Wyandotte Indians, after which he was in charge of a stock of merchandise in that place, employed by M. T. Somers, and then moved to Somerville, in Leavenworth County, Mo., with his stock of goods. Afterward located in Perryville, Jefferson County, Kan., practicing medicine, and after nine years located in Lecompton, Douglas County, and was there one year. In 1871, he came to Elk County, Kan., located in Liberty Township, and from Liberty to Longton Township, same county, and was elected Probate Judge of Howard County, afterward Elk County. After serving his term moved to Longton, where he has since been engaged practicing medicine. He was married in Platte County, Mo., to Miss Susan Oliphant. They have four children—Mary, Elvira, Orville H. and Jennetta. In 1858, his wife died, and in 1859 he was married to Miss Annie Payne, of Atchison County, Kan., and they have five children—Susan, Mattie, William H., Jennetta and Elizabeth. He is a member of Perry Lodge, No. 52, A., F. & A. M.

JAMES M. WILSON, farmer, P. O. Longton, was born in Adair County, Ky., in 1825 In 1851, migrated to Scott County, Ill. Was one of the early settlers of that county, and remained there twenty-one years. In 1870, migrated to Kansas, locating in Montgomery County before the county had been surveyed. Was among the early settlers there, and took a claim in the north part of the county, some ninety miles from a railroad, and improved his place and lived there about seven years. While there he was Trustee of his township for two terms; in 1877, his daughter took a claim on Section 33, Township 31, Range 12, Elk County, and Mr. Wilson moved on to this farm and improved it. Has a good share of the place in cultivation; thirty acres fenced, has planted an orchard of 225 apple trees, and the same of peach and a variety of other fruits, put up a house and stables, etc., and is raising stock. Was married in 1848, to Miss Hamilton, of Kentucky. They have five children—John H., Sabina, Amanda, Lettie and Samuel. Mr. Wilson and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

W. H. WOOD, farmer, P. O. Longton, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1822. When eighteen years of age, settled in Edgar County, Ill., remaining there until 1843. In 1850, migrated to Iowa, locating in Marion County. In 1862, returned to Illinois, and enlisted in the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving eight months. Was discharged on account of wounds received at Nashville. He then returned to Quincy, Ill., and remained there until 1870, when he migrated to Kansas and took a claim in Howard County, on Sections 26 and 27, Township 30, Range 12, Painterhood and Hitchin Creeks running through the place; fifty miles from a railroad, and but few settlers in the township. Paid high prices for all supplies, salt being worth $6 and $7 per barrel. His place contains 160 acres, with eighty acres in cultivation, ninety acres fenced, a good orchard of five acres; has fine hedge and stone walls. Has been in the stock business, feeding a good many cattle besides the stock raised on the place. Is making a specialty of breeding Bellefontaine stock. Has served four years as County Commissioner, from 1875 to 1879, and was the first Trustee of Longton Township. Was married, in 1863, to Miss E. A. Richards, of Illinois. They have five children—Nockey Belle, Emma, Hattie, Laura, Viola. Is a member of Mulligan Post, No. 91, G. A. R.

OAK VALLEY.

This town was laid out in September, 1879, by John Johnson; the land upon which it is built was entered as a claim by Daniel Moser, and in 1871 became the property of Johnson by purchase. The completion of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Railroad was made in August of 1879, and was the cause of the locating of the town. The first structure erected on the site was a residence built by Johnson, which was followed by the erection of a store room by M. Donovan, in which he opened a stock of general merchandise, and is the room now occupied by H. B. Marshall and D. G. Kalar. The next business house was built by H. Shoemaker, which he afterward sold to John Johnson, and was used for a drug store by George E. Ott. After about a year, it again changed hands, being purchased by R. M. Smith and used by B. F. Clark for general store. In March, 1881, N. B. Bryant and M. Davis put up a store house and engaged in the sale of general merchandise, and in September of the same year G. D. Berger established a similar business in a building erected for that purpose.

A blacksmith shop was started in May, 1880, by H. Shoemaker, who in the month of October of the next year sold out to J. P. Molton.

The depot building was erected in September, 1879. The post office was established at Oak Valley in 1876, and John Johnson was commissioned Postmaster, and who kept the office at his residence until April, 1880, when it was brought to its present location in the drug store. The organization of a district school for the town and vicinity was effected in April, 1882, and a school building was erected during the spring of that year at a cost of $800, for the payment of which bonds were issued by the district to that amount.

The first religious services were held in the place July 23, 1882, by Rev. Mr. Callison, the Presiding Elder, the meeting taking place in the school building, where services are still conducted.

A flouring mill was built in August, 1876, by John Johnson, and is 28x40 feet in dimensions, two stories high, and contains two run of buhrs, having a grinding capacity of twenty-five barrels of flour per day. The power is derived from Elk River, a turbine water wheel being made use of.

The town, 125 inhabitants, is beautifully situated at the confluence of Hickory Creek and Elk River, in a forest composed mostly of oak trees, from which it derives its name. The trade by which the place is supported is that supplied mainly by settlers from the Upper Duck, Salt and East Painterhood Creeks.

The first death occurring in the town was that of an infant child belonging to C. H. Jones. The first birth was that of Wilson Shoemaker, son of H. Shoemaker.

No circumstance presents itself from which to augur favorably for the future of the town. Indeed the character of its surroundings is rather against this. The total unfitness of much of the land surrounding the place for agricultural purposes, and the consequent limited area of tillable land, being the chief obstacle. And yet while it may not attain to any considerable proportions as a town, it will continue to be a fine trading point and depot for the purchase of domestic and farm supplies.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. C. BONEBRAKE, farmer, P. O. Oak Valley, was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1828, but was brought up in Fountain County, Ind. In 1847, he went to Warren County, then engaged in farming in Tippecanoe County for the next five years; then engaged in railroading on the C., B. & Q. Railroad, in Illinois. In 1862, enlisted in the Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. Was wounded at Pittsburgh, in June, 1864, and again in Virginia, in 1865. After leaving the army he remained in Tippecanoe County until 1871, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County, and bought a farm on Section 20, Township 31, Range 11, which was on the Elk River, well timbered. Twenty-five acres he cleared, and has the place well improved with good house, orchard, stables and other buildings and good fences. The farm is of the best bottom land, producing from thirty to forty-five bushels of wheat, and in good seasons from sixty-five to eighty bushels per acre, and about a half mile from the depot of Oak Valley. He was married in 1851, in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, to Miss Catherine Shoemaker, of that county. They have six children—Jennie, Mollie, Alice, Frank, Annie and Myrtle. He is a member of the G. A. R. of Indiana.

JOSEPH M. COLE, farmer, P. O. Oak Valley, was born in Green County, Ky., in 1840, but was raised in Alabama and Arkansas. He served in the First Arkansas Cavalry three years on the frontier. In 1865, he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Douglas County. January, 1867, settled in Greenwood County; February, 1868, settled in Howard County, before the survey was made, and settled on a piece of land on the Elk River, and put up the first cabin below Longton, and four miles below any other settler, and there were but five families. Lawrence was the nearest place where supplies could be had, and flour was from $7 to $10 per 100 pounds, coffee, forty-five cents per pound, and at one time Mr. Cole and a party with him were thirteeen days on three days' rations, on account of high water. His claim is on Section 30, Township 31, Range 13, a half a mile from market; Has a choice piece of land on which he has raised ninety bushels of corn to the acre, and is noted for raising the largest wheat crops in the town. He has a good orchard, fifteen acres of pasture, a fine stone house, 17x27, with an ell 15x17, two stories high. He is a good farmer and a genial gentleman. He was married in 1872 to Miss Louisa J. Bonebrake, of Wilson County. They have one son, Joseph A. Mr. Cole has served as constable of his township.

JOHN JOHNSON, miller, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1822. In 1854, settled in Hendricks County, Ind., and remained there until 1860, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating near Valley Falls, Jefferson County, before there was a railroad in the State. Bought a farm at that place and remained there about eleven years, and at the same time was in the mercantile business. In 1871, came to Oak Valley with a portable saw mill, which he had used when in Jefferson County, and put up the mill on a claim which he took on Section 17, Township 31, Range 13, and soon after built to this and put in a run of stone and did gristing. In 1875, put up a flour mill, 28x40, with two run of burrs, and had in running order in 1876, with a capacity of sixty barrels per day; has a good power, with a nine foot fall. In 1881, laid out twenty acres of his land in town lots, the town taking the name of Oak Valley. One-half of the lots are sold and built on, and he is making arrangements to lay out more lots in a short time. The claim he made, is well timbered with 175 acres of bottom timber, and eighty of upland timber. He has improved his farm and built several residences in the village. He has a fine mineral well on the place which has great medicinal properties, especially for the cure of skin diseases and sore eyes. In 1875, Mr. Johnson succeeded in having a post office established at Oak Valley, and received the commission of Postmaster, and has continued as such since; also does some business in hotel keeping after the railroad was built. Mr. Johnson is one of the live business men who build towns and improve the country, and is deserving of the good will of the people of his vicinity, for the work he has done will make a good town of Oak Valley. He was married, in 1845, to Miss Emily Brundage, of Butler County, Ohio. They have six children—May A., W. R., James S., I. N., F. L. and Edmund B.

H. B. MARSHALL, merchant, was born in Boone County, Ill., in 1845. When four years of age, his parents moved to McHenry County, remaining there until 1868, when he came to Kansas, locating in Anderson County, remaining there two years, and then located in Howard County and took a claim on Section 10, Town 31, Range 13. The county was unorganized and the survey had not been made. He improved his claim and lived there until 1880, when he bought a farm near Oak Valley and remained there two years. In the winter of 1882, he bought an interest in the general store of B. F. Clark, of Oak Valley. In July, Mr. Clark sold out and Mr. Layton became a partner with Mr. Marshall. They are having a large trade and are very popular with their customers. In the fall of 1881, Mr. Marshall was elected County Commissioner for a term of three years, also served as Trustee of his township one term. Besides his mercantile business, he carries on a farm and is raising stock and shipping considerable stock and other farm products. Was married, in 1870, to Miss Tillie Preston, of McHenry County, Ill. They have two sons—Frank and Henry. Was married again in June, 1878, to Miss Sarah Benson, of Elk County. They have one daughter—Mattie. Mr. Marshall is a member of Carson Lodge, No. 132, A., F. & A. M., Elk City.

W. S. RENTFRO, farmer, P. O. Oak Valley, was born in Menard County, Ill., 1835, where he lived until 1849, when he migrated to Iowa, locating in Keokuk County. Enlisted in June, 1861, in the First Iowa Cavalry, serving three years. In 1866, he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Cherokee County, and took a claim. Was among the very first of the settlers in that county, and was 160 miles from Kansas City, the nearest railroad point at that time. In 1870, he located near Elk City, in Montgomery County, taking a claim before this county was organized, and the Indians collected a tax of $2 to $3 per annum of each of the settlers. After improving his place and living there five years, he sold out and bought a farm in Longton Township, Elk County, on Section 27, Town 31, Range 13. Has his place finely improved, has one of the best orchards in the county and raises a large amount of fruit; also raises stock. His farm is well watered by Elk River, with timber for shelter. Was Commissioner of the township. He settled in Montgomery County and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for several terms. Was married, in 1858, at Martinsburg, Iowa, to Miss Mary E. Williams. They have one son—C. A.

PAINTERHOOD TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM ALDRIDGE, farmer, P. O. Howard, was born in Putnam County, Ind., in 1844. In 1862, he enlisted in the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, serving three years, when he then returned home and engaged in farming, remaining there until 1878. He then came West and located in Lyon County, Kan. At the expiration of three years, he settled in Elk County, and located a claim on Sections 5 and 6, Township 30, Range 11, locating on Hitchin Creek, consisting of 120 acres. He then bought eighty acres, making a farm of 200 acres. Of this, 160 is fenced, and ninety acres in cultivation, orchard of five acres. A fine stone residence and barn, and is engaged in the stock business. Was married in 1867, at Carpentersville, Ind., to Miss Robinson, of that place. They have five children—Lenora, Clara, Emma, Etta and Samuel H.

W. W. HENSLEY, farmer, P. O. Longton, was born in Marion County, Ill., in 1834, and lived there and in McCoupin and Pratt Counties until 1861, when he enlisted in the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, U. S. Grant, Colonel, serving until September, 1863; was captured at Chickamauga in December, 1863, and taken to Libby Prison, and from there to Danville, and then took rooms at Andersonville, where he came very near dying. In September, 1864, was transferred to Florence; while there, he and three others, succeeded in making their escape, and managed to elude the bloodhounds which were put on their track. They had gone 100 miles through the swamp and within a fourth of a mile of the Union lines, when they were again captured and taken back to Florence, but were exchanged in a short time; served as First Corporal of the Colored Guards, until he was promoted Third Sergeant. After leaving the army, located in Macoupin County, Ill., and in 1869 emigrated to Kansas, reaching Howard County in the fall, and took a claim in Painterhood Township. The survey was not made and Lawrence was the nearest point, distance seventy-five miles, where supplies could be obtained. There was but one settler in the town before Mr. Hensley. His claim is on Painterhood Creek and contains 215 acres; has 100 acres under cultivation, twenty-five acres of timber, the whole place fenced; has planted five acres of orchard, containing a full full variety of fruits, and good frame and log house; at the time it was put up, was the best in the township; is raising stock to some extent; attended the first convention held in the county, and at the first election, was elected Justice of the Peace of his township, and held the office ten consecutive terms; also, held the office of Township Clerk one term. He was married in 1866, to Miss Nancy A. Biggerstaff, of Macoupin County, Ill. They have nine children—S. B., Alice C., Rachel, George E., Mary Rosalie, Charley and W. T. He is a member of E. M. Stanton Post, No. 23, G. A. R., Longton Lodge, No. 26, A., F. & A. M., and Elk Falls Lodge, No. 616, K. of H.

I. B. VANCIL, farmer, P. O. Howard, was born in Marion County, Iowa, in 1847. In 1854, his parents emigrated to Kansas, locating at Lawrence. They were among the very first settlers of the place. There were but three houses there at the time of locating. They were here through all the border troubles, and his father and brothers took an active part in the suppression of the border-ruffian raids. After he became old enough, he engaged in farming, remaining in Douglas County until 1878. He then located in Osage County, remaining there until 1882, when he settled in Elk County, and located a claim on Section 7, Township 30, Range 12. He also bought 160 acres on Section 6, and at once began improvements for a permanent home. He erected a handsome residence 24x24; also good stables, planted a nice orchard and made other improvements. He has engaged in the stock business, which he will make a specialty. He was married in 1876, to Miss Myra Gove, of Lawrence, Kan. Mr. Vancil is a member of the Masonic order.

PAW PAW TOWNSHIP.

P. M. AKERS, farmer, P. O. Howard, was born in Bedford County, Penn., in 1835, and lived there until 1847; thence to Westmoreland County, and remained there until March, 1865; then located in Miami County, Ind., remaining there four years. In June, 1869, he located in Howard County, Kan., which is now Elk County, and was at that time 150 miles from a railroad. He was one of the first settlers in Paw Paw Township, and took a claim on Section 14, Township 29, Range 10. The place takes in the creek, and has about twenty acres of timber. The place is all fenced, has sixty acres under cultivation, eight acres of fruits, a fine vineyard of two acres, and is also raising stock. He served as Justice of the Peace two terms, while the whole north central part of the county was Howard Township, and then when divided, served two terms in Paw Paw Township. Also served several terms as Treasurer of the school district, and several years as Township Treasurer. He was married in 1860 in Westmoreland County, Penn., to Miss McMillen. They have three children—Mildred G., Elmer M. and Ida J.

JACOB FISCUS, farmer, P. O. Howard, was born in Owen County, Ind., in 1834, where he was raised and lived until 1866. He enlisted in 1861, in the Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving twelve months, when he was discharged on account of disability. In November, 1865, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until 1865. In 1866, he came West, locating at Fall River, where he took a claim and remained until 1870; then located a claim in Paw Paw Township, on Section 34, Township 28, Range 10; was among the early settlers of this town, and was fifty miles from a railroad, and with no improvements in sight. His place consists of 160 acres, watered by Paw Paw Creek; all fenced, with 120 acres under cultivation. He has planted a good orchard of ten acres, some forest trees, and put up a good house and stables, and has a very desirable farm. He was married in 1856, to Miss Hubbell, of Owen County, Ind. They have eight children—Arabelle, William C., Carey, Jackson, Rebecca, John H., Perry G. and D. M. He is a member of the E. M. Stanton Post, No. 23, G. A. R., and the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

J. M. GWIN, farmer, P. O. Howard, was born in Mercer County, Ky., in 1840; when eight years of age, his parents moved to Indiana, where he was raised until 1870. December 1, 1861, he enlisted in the Fiftieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving three years and one month. He was mustered out January 5, 1865; served in the Quartermaster's Department about two years of the time; after coming out of the army, he returned to Mercer County, and in 1870, emigrated to Kansas, locating in Greenwood County. The following year he settled in Howard County, and took a claim on Section 6, Township 29, Range 11; was among the first settlers in this part of the county, and when he settled, he was sixty-five miles from a railroad. He has his place nicely improved, all inclosed with fence, good orchard planted, good frame house and other improvements. He served as Township Clerk two terms, after which was elected Township Trustee for three consecutive terms, after which he was elected County Commissioner for a term of three years. In 1866, he was married to Miss Martha A. Rice, of Monroe County, Ind. They are both members of the Christian Church. Mr. Gwin is a member of the E. M. Stanton Post, No. 23, G. A. R.

HON. S. B. MAHURON, farmer, P. O. Howard, was born in Grayson County, Ky., in 1830, but was brought up in Illinois, where he remained until 1855, thence went to Texas, and in 1857 came to Kansas, locating in Bourbon County, and was there during the border ruffian troubles, and as there were no railroads in Kansas, had to go to Sedalia, Mo., a distance of 150 miles, for supplies. In 1860, he was elected to the first State Legislature, and was in the State Militia during the war. In 1864, he located in Franklin County and remained until 1869, when he came to Howard County; was among the early settlers and located on Section 18, Town 29, Range 11, on Snake Creek; the nearest post office was twenty-two miles, and sixty miles to a trading post. The subject of this sketch has a choice farm of 280 acres, all fenced, 150 acres under cultivation, good stone house, stone barn, and has planted a fine orchard, has about twenty acres of timber, with plenty of running water, makes a desirable place for stock-raising, which he is at present engaged in. In 1850, he was married to Miss McCarty, of Richland County, Ill. They have eight children—Albert G., Thomas J., P. A., M. F., Eva C., Mary E., Steven A. and Eliza A.

I. W. MITCHELL, farmer, P. O. Howard, was born in Mason County, Ky., 1830, where he was raised and lived until 1868, migrating from there to Lafayette County, Mo., remaining there until January, 1871, thence to Kansas and located a claim in Howard County, now Elk, on Section 10, Town 29, Range 10, sixty-five miles from a railroad, and but few settlers in the township, and drew his supplies from eighty to 120 miles, drew lumber to build with over 100 miles; has seventy acres of his place in cultivation, five acres of apple orchard, two acres of peaches, has two acres of grape vines, or 1,000 plants; is making a specialty of fruit; also raises considerable stock. Was married January, 1880, to Miss Mary A., daughter of William Simons, of Elk County. Is a member of Hope Lodge, No. 155, A., F. & A. M. Mr. Mitchell is a pleasant gentleman and a good citizen.

WILLIAM SIMONS, farmer, P.O. Howard, was born in England, 1838; emigrated to America 1856; locating in Athens County, Ohio, where he remained until 1859, going from there to Canada, and at the end of one year settled in Huron County, Mich., remaining there until after the war, when he returned to Canada. In 1870, came West and located in Howard County, Kan., securing a claim on Section 12, Town 29, Range 10, sixty miles from a railroad point, and with little to do with; was a voter at the first election held in the county; organized the first Sunday school in the township.

DAVID WILSON, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Severy, was born in 1838 in Washington County, Ill., and is descended from a long line of farmers. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B., One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Infantry, and participated in the battle of Resaca, Ga., where he had the misfortune to have the thumb of his right hand shot off; Kenesaw Mountain Atlanta, Jonesboro, Fort McAllister, etc., his regiment being attached to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and was mustered out at Washington, D. C. in May, 1865. He is a United States pensioner. Upon leaving the army, he returned to Illinois until the spring of 1870, when he came to Kansas, locating on above section. Eighty-five of his 160 acres are under plow, and Mr. Wilson raised, he believes, the first crop of flax in Elk County, and continued it for five years, averaging eight bushels per acre, $1 per bushel. He raised castor beans and sweet potatoes to pecuniary advantage. In 1859, he married Miss Margaret A. Anderson, of Randolph County, Ill. They have six children. Mr. Wilson has been Road Overseer and was on the School Board of the district two terms. He is a charter member of Brownlow Post, No. 79, G. A. R.

HON. JAMES N. YOUNG, farmer, P. O. Severy, was born in Fleming County, Ky., in the year 1816, but was brought up in Rush County, Indiana; was married in 1838 to Miss Sally Ann Eyestone, by whom he had two boys—John A, of Washington, Iowa, and James H., who was killed on the first day of battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862. In the spring of 1843, Mr. Young was married to Miss Martha J. Cones, and in June of the same year moved and settled in Washington County, Iowa, and engaged in farming and teaching. In 1854, was elected to the State Legislature, as an anti-slavery extension Whig, and in the Legislature he cast his vote for the first prohibitory law of the State. He was a delegate from his county to the State Convention in the fall of 1855, which organized the Republican party in the State. In 1872, finding himself financially involved by having debts to pay for others, he gave up voluntarily his property, waiving his homestead right, and moved to what was then Howard County, Kan., and settled on the Osage Diminished Reserve, and took a preemption on the southeast quarter, Section 26, Town 28, Range 10, not worth a single dollar. He was among the first settlers, and went to work with a will, and has succeeded in acquiring a good property. Has 100 acres in cultivation; has out a good apple and peach orchard; put up a good house, and has bought 320 acres additional, joining him on the south, being east half Section 35, which is partly improved. He is devoting his attention mainly to stock-raising. Besides improving his farm, he has devoted considerable time to educational interests, having taught some and served one term as County Superintendent of common schools, and while acting as County Superintendent the county was divided and he fell into the county of Elk, that being the north half of Howard County. In 1874, he was elected to represent his county in the State Legislature, and refused to serve a second term, as he was too poor to act in that capacity at the per diem allowed in his State. Mr. Young is in religion a thorough Methodist, of which denomination he is a local preacher. In politics he is Prohibition Republican. He is always on one side or the other of every important issue and takes a lively interest in the welfare of his neighbors, his county and State and the Nation as well. He furnished three sons in the army in the late war As the fruits of his second marriage, he has ten children living, viz.: Elizabeth, Samuel P., Edward A., Morris F., Martha J., Robert F., Riley S., Ida L., George E. and F. C. Mr. Young is a member of Hope Lodge, No. 155, A., F. & A. M., and the Anti-Horse Thief Association, of his township, and is President of the same.

UNION CENTER TOWNSHIP.

S. J. BASCOM, stock-dealer. P. O. Western Park, was born in Orwell, Vt., in 1846. When he became of age he was employed for a term of two years by the United States Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C., after which he returned home for a short visit, and then migrated West, reaching Howard County, Kansas, March 3, 1868. At that time there were but three white families in the county. He then located a claim on Section 9, Township 29, Range 9, on the Elk River, the nearest railroad point at that time being a distance of 125 miles; the nearest mill being seventy-five miles; the nearest post office twenty-five miles. The subject of this sketch was identified with the first church organization in the county, of which he was a charter member. He helped to organize the first Sunday school, the same being held in his cabin. He helped to build the first schoolhouse in the county, and has always taken an active part in all public matters, which would be a benefit to the county and to the people. He is one of the principal stock-men of this township, his fine farm of 440 acres being well adapted for the business—stock-raising—as the place is well watered by Elk River, with plenty of timber for shelter, and plenty of grazing land. The improvements of the place consist of 100 acres under cultivation, a fine orchard of ten acres, and good buildings. Mr. Bascom is an enterprising man, and has been very successful in his business. In 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Olive J. Longley, of Washington, D. C. They have three children—Herbert J., Abbie E., and Edith M.

HON. K. H. BARACKMAN, farmer, P. O. Union Center, was born in Crawford County, Penn., in 1833, but was raised in Ohio, in Monroe and Washington Counties; in 1861, enlisted in the first call for three-years' men in the Seventh West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, serving three years; was Sergeant in Company D. In 1865 migrated to Illinois, and remained there two years; in 1867 located in Jasper County, Mo., where he engaged in blacksmithing. In 1874 he migrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County, and bought a farm on Section 6, Township 30, Range 10, and has 420 acres on the Elk River; has the place all fenced, and 120 acres in cultivation, about ten acres of orchard, and has put up a good frame house, a good frame barn; has twenty-five acres of timber, making the best stock farm in this part of the county. Mr. B. is extensively engaged in raising stock; handles from fifty to one hundred head of cattle, besides horses and hogs, of which he is noted for raising among the best in the country. In 1874 and 1875, served as Representative in the State Legislature. Was married in 1856, in Monroe County, Ohio, to Miss Mary Battim; they have six children—John P., J. B., Thomas A., James A., W. S. and Fred C.; is a member of E. M. Stanton Post, No. 23, G. A. R., and of Howard Lodge, No. 34, I. O. O. F. Mr. Barackman is a warm friend of the temperance cause, and has devoted a good deal of time and money during the past twenty years to the cause.

COL. E. COLYER, farmer, P. O. Union Center, was born in Albion, Ill., in 1832, and was raised on a farm until 1857, when he started on a western tour, reaching Omaha, Neb., in May of the same year; thence to Burt County and took a claim on the Missouri River, and built the first saw mill in the county; remained there until June, 1859, when he took a trip down the river to St. Joseph, Mo., in a skiff; from St. Joseph he returned to his old home in Illinois, and engaged in farming, remaining there until May, 1861, when the rebellion awoke his patriotic spirit, and he entered the army. He enlisted as a private in the Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry, Col. Lawlers, May 4, 1861; was transferred to the Thirty-eighth Illinois, September following, as Second Lieutenant; was at the battle of Frederickstown; was with Gen. Steele from Pilot Knob to Jacksonport, Ark. He was transferred to Pope's Division of the Army of the Mississippi; participated in the siege of Corinth, Miss.; then was in the campaign from White Mountain to Nashville; was in Carlin's Brigade, which suffered such terrible loss at the battle of Murfreesboro. In June, 1863, he took part in the Middle Tennessee campaign, and next in the battle of Chickamauga, where he received a slight wound in the wrist from a charge of grape, recapturing a battery; on the 20th day of September, he was knocked down by the bursting of a shell at his face which has permanently injured his hearing; at this time he was promoted to First Lieutenant. He was at the siege of Chattanooga and the battle of Lookout Mountain; his regiment was veteranized February 29, 1864, when he was elected Major and went home on a furlough; rejoined his command in May, near Resaca, Ga. From there he participated in the campaign around Atlanta to the close at the battle of Jonesboro; he was for twenty-six days and nights under continuous fire from the enemy; from thence he marched to Pulaski, Tenn.; was in the battles of Franklin and Nashville; was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel; then in the chase after Hood to Huntsville, Ala., where he received his commission as Colonel of the Thirty-eighth; from that point they marched to the Strawberry Plains, East Tenn., over the great smoky range up the French Broad River to Asheville, N C., where he fought the Rebel Gen. Vance, on the 8th and 9th of April, 1865. He was soon after ordered to Texas and was placed in command of the post of Victoria. During part of this period he was also sub-district commander, having two adjutants at different headquarters, besides being President of a military commission to try civilians, and a member of a court martial to try Col. Barry for selling cotton. Col. Colyer was mustered out in April, 1866. He then settled in Carthage, Mo., and engaged in the drug business, which he carried on four years, and then migrated to Kansas, locating on Section 32, Township 29, Range 10, Howard County, and in company with his brother put up a mill on the Elk River. He followed this business until 1876; since then he has devoted his whole attention to farming. In May, 1864, he was married to Miss Eliza Newport, of Albion, Ill. They have six children—Edward E., Frederick W., Lena E., Mary F., Frank E. and Annie B. The Colonel and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

W. L. CRAIG, farmer, P. O. Western Park, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1846; in 1857, emigrated to Iowa, and after remaining there a few months settled in Bates County, Mo. In 1862, came to Kansas, locating in Bourbon County. In August, 1863, enlisted in the Fourteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, serving until August 19, 1865; returning home he engaged in farming, remaining there until the fall of 1869; he then located in Howard County among the first settlers, and took a claim on Section 16, Town 29, Range 9, and at that time 150 miles from a railroad point; he has a fine farm of 360 acres on the Elk River, 240 acres fenced, 100 in cultivation, 30 acres of timber, 8 acres in orchard, with good house, stables; is engaged in raising stock, his farm being well adapted to the business; has sixty-five head of cattle besides other stock. He was married in 1866, at Mapleton, Kan., to Miss Hessong, of that place. They have seven children—Lydia L., Mary E., Charles F., Estella M., Eliza J., Ora M. and Minnie A. He is a member of E. M. Stanton Post, No. 23, G. A. R.

JOSEPH DOLAN, farmer, P. O. Howard, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1850, and when but twelve years of age enlisted in the Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, and served eighteen months; was wounded at Franklin, Va., in 1862; re-enlisted in the fall of 1863, and served until August, 1864. The subject of this sketch is said to be the youngest volunteer in the late rebellion, and was in the following heavy battles of Bull Pasture Mountain, Forts Cross Keyes and Republic, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta and many lighter engagements. In 1870, Mr. Dolan migrated to Kansas and located on a claim in Howard County in Section 21, Town 29, Range 10, on the East Branch of Rock Creek, at that time sixty miles from a railroad; has made the following improvements on the place: put fifty acres in cultivation; fenced the whole place; planted five acres of orchard; put up a $700 house, stables and other buildings, and is engaged in raising stock. He is a member of E. M. Stanton Post, No. 23, G. A. R., and present Junior Vice Commander of the same.

JOHN R. DUNLAP, farmer, P. O. Howard, was born in Fayette County, Penn., in 1840, but was raised in Greene and Washington Counties. At the age of nineteen, he learned the tanner's trade, which he followed until the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted in the First Pennsylvania Cavalry in August of that year, and served thirty-seven months. He was severely wounded near Warrington, Va., in 1863. After receiving his discharge, he returned home, but on account of this wound was obliged to discontinue his former business, and took a trip West, reaching Kansas in the spring of 1872, and being pleased with the climate, he located a claim on Section 14, Town 29, Range 9; after remaining there seven years, he bought a large stock farm on Sections 17, 18 and 19, consisting of 708 acres, situated on Rock Creek. He at once engaged in stock-raising. He has improved a portion of the place by planting an orchard, putting 105 acres under cultivation, and has fenced the entire place, and makes a specialty of raising cattle. He has been very successful in his business since locating in Kansas. He was married in 1864 to Miss Lavenia Faddis, of Pennsylvania. They have six children—William, Charles, Mary F., Mead, Clara and Andrew. He is a member of the E. M. Stanton Post, No. 23, G. A. R.

D. M. ELLIS, farmer, P. O. Howard, was born in Hancock County, Indiana, 1843. When two years of age, his parents settled in Mercer County, Ill., and he remained there with them until 1854, migrating from there to Iowa, locating in Poweshiek County, remaining there until 1868; thence to Missouri, and at the end of two years, migrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County. At the time of his settlement here, was fifty miles from a railroad, and there were no improvements in this part of the county. His claim lays in Section 25, Town 30, Range 9, on Mound Branch Creek. His farm consists of 480 acres, 240 of which are fenced, 180 in cultivation, 5 acres of orchard; has put up good frame house, 16x24, and has been engaged in stock-raising for some time, and although he came here without any money, has by hard work and economy secured a fine farm. The subject of this sketch served three years in Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry; was married, 1868, to Miss Miller, of Missouri; they have eight children, viz.: John M., Brent, Herman L., Effie, Addie M., Mintie, Ruby, Belle.

WILD CAT TOWNSHIP.

G. R. AMES, stock-raiser, P. O. Moline, was born in Wayne County, Penn., February 28, 1823. Was raised there until 1845, when he settled in New Jersey, when he engaged in farming. In 1855, migrated to Winnebago County, Ill., and engaged in farming; thence to Coles County, remaining there until 1869, when he engaged in buying and shipping stock in Bureau County, doing an extensive business. At the end of two years, sold out and came to Kansas, and located in Howard County, now Elk; was among the pioneers of the county, and when he took his claim in Wild Cat Township was forty miles from market, drawing his lumber sixty miles to build with; has 320 acres in Section 35, Town 31, Range 10; has 120 acres under the plow; forty acres of pasture; the whole place fenced; has planted a fine orchard of 250 apple, 1,500 peach trees, besides cherries, plums, grapes and small fruits; is extensively engaged in stock-raising, and has done a good deal of shipping since 1875; served as Treasurer of his township one term; was married, 1845, to Miss C. J. McLain, of Wayne County, Penn.; they were blessed with four children, viz., Henry V., Joseph S., John E. and George R., Jr.; was married again in 1852 in Coles County, Ill., to Miss Ellen C. Hoots; they have one son, Edwin E. Served four years and four months in the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Clark's Mills. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years was a member of the I. O. O. F.

MAJ. J. F. CHAPMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Moline, was born in Macoupin County, Ill., in 1826. In 1846, he enlisted in the Fourth Illinois Infantry, Company E, and served nearly a year in the Mexican war; was at the battle of Vera Cruz. After returning from the army, he engaged in farming until 1852, and from that time until 1860, was engaged in lumbering at Stanton, Ill.; took a trip to California in 1859, and was engaged in mining a short time. In 1860, he sold his mill and lumbering interests. In 1862, he raised a company at Stanton for the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, which he organized, and was elected Major of the same, and served until July, 1865. He was in the department of the Tennessee, and Sixteenth Army Corps under Gen. A. J. Smith; was in the battle of Parker's Cross Roads, Nashville and Mobile, and some forty other engagements. After coming out of the army, he followed farming until 1870, when he sold out and emigrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County, took a claim on Section 28, Town 31, Range 10, on which he has remained ever since; he has added 160 acres, making a farm of 320 acres, and is now raising stock. His place is well improved, with good buildings, plenty of water, timber and a fine orchard of 140 bearing apple trees and 500 peach trees, and small fruits of all kinds. He has one of the best walnut and maple groves in the county. He was elected County Surveyor in 1876, serving two terms in Elk County after the county was divided; in 1879, he became identified with the Moline Town Company, and has been identified with the company continuously since. He was married in 1847 to Mrs. Joanna Sparks, of Illinois. They have eight children living—Nancy M., Quincy M., Jesse A., Thomas, L. H., Richard, James L. and Schuyler E. He is a member of the E. M. Stanton Post, No. 23, G. A. R., of Hope Lodge, No. 155, A., F. & A. M. and Howard Chapter, No. 49.

C. E. GILMAN, farmer, P. O. Moline, was born in Cook County, Ill., in 1848; was raised in Dallas County, Iowa, living there until July, 1865, when he went to Cass County, Mo., where he engaged in farming, and in 1871 he emigrated to Kansas and took a claim on Section 4, Town 31, Range 10. This place is well watered by Wild Cat Creek, with some timber along its banks. He has eighty acres under the plow, and has a hedge nearly around the farm. He has a fine apple and peach orchard; has 3,000 maple and cottonwood trees; good frame house 14x24, wing 12x14; is engaged in stock-raising and is doing well. He is a good citizen and neighbor. He was married in 1868 to Miss Mary Devaney, of Cass County, Mo. They have five children—John, Cora, Mary, Hattie and Benjamin.

FRANCIS GILMAN, farmer, P. O. Moline, was born in Lake County, Ind., in 1841. In 1850, he emigrated to Dallas County, Iowa, and in 1861 enlisted in the Second Iowa Battery, serving four years. He was wounded at the battle of Tupelo, Miss., and was captured and taken to Mobile, and from there to Cahaba, and from there to Macon, Ga., and was then taken to Andersonville, where he remained from February 1, 1865, until April. After coming out of the army he returned to Iowa. In 1868, he migrated to Kansas, locating in Neosho County, remaining there two years. In 1870, he came to Elk County, then Howard, and took a claim on Section 3, Town 31, Range 10. The place is well watered by Wild Cat Creek. He was one of the first settlers, and put up the first house on Wild Cat Creek; this was for a time the only house where they could hold religious services. He was sixty miles from market. His place is well fenced with hedge, has plenty of water, ten acres of timber, two acres of forest trees, a good apple and peach orchard and a large variety of small fruits. His farm is located about half a mile from Moline; he is raising cattle and hogs, and is doing well; was the first Justice of the Peace in Wild Cat Township. He was married in 1859 to Miss Dillon, of Dallas County, Iowa. They have seven children—Blanche, J. E. Harry, George, Kitty, Maggie and Nelson. He is a member of the E. M. Stanton Post, No. 23, G. A. R., of Elk Falls Lodge, No. 126, A., F. & A. M., and of Moline Lodge, No. 87, A. O. U. W.

H. E. HITCHINGS, farmer and fruit grower, P. O. Moline, was born in Jackson County, Mich., in 1842; was raised there until 1856, when he emigrated to Montgomery County, Ill., remained there until 1871; when he settled in Kansas, locating in Elk County (then Howard), and took a claim on Section 20, Township 31, Range 10. Was one of the pioneers of Wild Cat Township; was forty-five miles from a railroad point, and it was several years before there was any market nearer. Has improved his place by breaking fifty acres and planting forest and fruit trees; has one of the finest maple groves in the township; makes a specialty of raising fruit for market, his place being well adapted for the purpose, and only two miles from market. Mr. Hitchings raises the most fruit in this part of the county, and is of the best quality, commanding the highest prices in the market; besides this is quite extensively engaged in stock-raising, being one of the most enterprising men of the county. In 1872, was united in marriage with Miss Phidelia Ashmore, daughter of Judge Ashmore, of Elk County. They have six children, viz.: Maud A., Ellen E., Joseph M., Richard N., John P. and Annie L. Is a member of Moline Literary Society.

JOHN HULL, stock-raiser, P. O. Moline, was born in Augusta County, Va., 1839. In 1854, emigrated to Vigo County, Ind., with his parents, where he remained until 1864, when he enlisted in the Third United States Cavalry, serving three years. After coming out of the army, remained in Vigo County two years, coming to Kansas in 1869, and stopped in Coffey County until December, 1870; then came to Elk County, and took a claim in Section 26, Wild Cat Township, improved the place, putting out three acres of fruit, a fine grove of forest trees, a hedge around the place, and broke about sixty acres; put up a house 18x24, and commenced raising stock. In 1882, came to Moline, where he had four blocks, and fitted up some fine feed yards, and has gone into hog raising extensively, and is making a specialty of hogs. In 1869, he was married to Miss H. A. Funkhouser, of Vigo County, Ind. They have two children, viz.: Amy V. and Calvin R. Is a member of E. M. Stanton Post, No. 23, G. A. R., and of Moline Lodge, No. 87, A. O. U. W.

DAVID HULL, farmer, P. O. Moline, was born in Augusta County, Va., in 1830. In 1858, he emigrated to Vigo County, Ind., remaining there until 1870, when he came to Kansas, locating in Elk County, then Howard, and took a claim on Section 26, Township 31, Range 10; there were no improvements then, and he was forty-five miles from market, and had to go there for all of his supplies. He has about one-half of his place under plow, and the balance he uses for pasture. He has a nice grove which he planted, and a good orchard. He is engaged in raising stock, and has done well since he located in Kansas. He was married in 1863, in Vigo County, Ind., to Miss Mary E. Gripps, of that county. They were blessed with two children—Manetta J. and Mary S. Mrs. Hull died in July, 1866.

W. J. W. KENNEDY, sheep-raiser, P. O. Moline, was born in Ireland, 1848, emigrated to America with his parents in 1850, locating in Clermont County, Ohio, remaining there until 1860, when they settled in Clay County, Ind., remaining there the most of the time until 1876; then to Wayne County, remaining there until the spring of 1880. Was a miller and millwright by trade, and followed this business while in Indiana and Ohio; in 1880, came to Kansas, locating in Elk County, and bought a farm on Section 8, Township 31, Range 10, and went to sheep-raising; started with 195 head, which have increased 500 head in two years; the wool clip has been three and one-half pounds per head, and with the price of sheep now and the increase, has made already on the investment 150 per cent, which he thinks is a good showing for any country. Mr. Kennedy attends strictly to his business, and understands the details thoroughly, which a man must do to insure success in wool growing. Was married in 1877, to Miss Sarah J. Porter, of Jefferson County, Ill. They had one child—William P. August 10, 1878, Mrs. Kennedy, died, and in 1879, was married to Miss Margaret M. Porter, of the same county. They have one daughter—Mary E. Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Christian Church.

E. W. KEISER, farmer, P. O. Moline, born at Sutton, N. H., 1836. In 1839, his parents, moved to the Province of Quebec, remaining there until 1849; thence to Lowell, Mass. remaining there until 1853, and while there learned the machinist's trade. Thence to Minnesota, locating in Wabasha County, and located a claim there. In 1857, went to Wisconsin and took a course at Madison University, finishing in the fall of 1858. Thence to Illinois, and was engaged in teaching until 1873, when he emigrated to Kansas, and located a claim in Howard County (now Elk), on Section 31, Township 31, Range 10. Was among the early settlers in the township. Has improved his farm, putting 100 acres in cultivation, the whole place fenced, planted four acres of orchard; besides this he has taught from eight to nine months' school each year since his residence in the State, has also worked in the stock business, and has sold the present season $1,300 worth. Was married in 1858, to Miss Abbie E. Lord, of Wisconsin. Was married again in 1873, to Miss A. Adams, of Illinois. They have four children, viz.: Mary, Annie, George and Elizabeth. Mr. Keiser has worked up an enviable reputation as a No. 1 teacher.

J. A. LEWIS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Moline, was born in Fleming County, Ky., in 1836. When seventeen years of age, he settled in McLain County, Illinois, remaining there ten years. Coming fvom there to Kansas in 1865 and locating in Jefferson County, where he remained until 1870, when he came to Elk County (then Howard), and located a claim in Section 35, Town 31, Range 10. Was among the early settlers in this county. Was forty miles from market and only one house in sight. During the past nine years, the county has been settled, and his place is only four miles from market. He has a fine place, with living water, eighty-six acres under cultivation, the whole place fenced, a fine grove of maples, two acres of fruit, apples, peaches, cherries, and a variety of small fruits, berries, etc. Is raising stock and has been doing well. Was married, in 1859, to Miss Wilson. They have five children, viz., William, Charles, Lura, Joseph and George.

JAMES MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Moline, was born in Ireland, in 1832. Emigrated to America in 1855, locating in Missouri, and lived there and in Illinois until 1869, when he came to Kansas, locating in Howard County, south of the present town site of Howard; then went onto Grouse Creek; then came to Wild Cat Township and took a claim on Section 9, Town 31, Range 10. The place is watered by Wild Cat Creek, which furnishes plenty of water for stock. He has 329 acres, with 160 acres hedged and seventy acres under the plow. Has 150 apple trees, a large peach orchard, a fine grove, forty acres of pasture, a variety of small fruits, cherries, pears, grapes, etc. Has a good frame house and is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1874, he was united in marriage with Miss A. Baker, of Howard County, a pleasant lady and good housekeeper. They have two children living—John and Mary Belle. He is a member of Elk Falls Lodge, No. 126, A., F. & A. M.

R. L. STURGES, stock-raiser, P. O. Moline, was born in Macoupin County, Ill., in 1845, and was raised there, engaging in the stock business with his father. In 1875, they went to Texas, where they engaged in stock-raising, remaining there about eighteen months, then drove a herd of 125 head of Texas cows and calves to Kansas, and at once began stock-dealing and raising on an extensive scale. Bought 480 acres in Section 21, Town 30, Range 10, his father buying 160 acres in the same section. They have increased their stock and now handle from 300 to 400 head per annum. Also increased the quality so that in 1881 made a shipment of 225 head of steers, which sold at $80 per head. His father has an interest in the stock, but the young man has the management of the business. As he is a thorough business man and a good financier, he has been very successful during the short time he has been here. In 1879, when the L., L. & G. R. R. was built through the county, he became identified with some other gentlemen and organized the Town Company of Moline, and purchased the town site; has been a director all the time since and for the past two years has been President of the company. Being a wide awake, thorough-going man, he has been a help in building up Moline and has the confidence of all, as whatever he takes hold of is sure of being a success. In 1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Kinney. They have one son—David. Mr. Stoges is a member of the Masonic order.

C. F. WILSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Moline, was born in Monroe County, Tenn., in 1832. Was raised there and engaged in farming until 1877. Served four years in the Fifty-ninth Tennessee Infantry. In 1877, migrated to Kansas and bought a farm on Section 18, Town 30, Range 10, Elk County. His place lies on the Wild Cat Creek, consisting of 240 acres, eight acres timber, 100 acres under the plow, 100 apple trees, 300 peach trees and a variety of small fruits and grapes, a fine new house, 26x30, good stables and the place nicely fenced. Has a good stock farm and is raising from twenty to twenty-five head of cattle and fifty to sixty head of hogs annually. He was married, in 1872, to Miss McCling. They had two children, viz., John Logan and Nancy J. Was married again in 1877, to Miss Adelia Carloch, of Missouri. They have three children—Onie C., Mary Lucio and Charley C. Is a member of the Masonic order.

WOODSON COUNTY.

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY.

WOODSON County takes its name from Gov. Silas Woodson, of Missouri. When, however, this honor was conferred on the unknown and unsettled tract in the third tier of counties west of the State line, the space designated by the Legislature contained little if any of the territory which now bears this name. To understand this matter, it is necessary to go back to 1855 and the proceedings of the famous "bogus Legislature." Among the acts of that body was the laying-out of a whole block of rectangular counties. This act was passed before surveys were made and boundary lines of counties were given in miles from the points named. The initial point for counties south of the Kansas River was the mouth of that river.

The southeast corner of Johnson County was twenty-six miles south of that point, the southeast corner of Lykins (Miami) was twenty-four miles farther south; Linn stretched south twenty-four miles more; Bourbon thirty miles, and McGee ran to the southeast corner of the Territory. Four tiers of counties were blocked out in exact conformity to these, and in the third tier lay Woodson, the second from the south line and occupying almost the identical land now known as Wilson.

In 1857 the counties of the third tier were crowded northward, and Wilson, taking in what was Woodson, pushed the latter to nearly its present boundaries.

In 1861, through a blunder on the part of the Representative from this county, a new survey and location of boundaries took from the south line a strip three miles in width and gave it to Wilson County, which has ever since held it.

By the act of 1857 the boundaries of Woodson County were defined as follows:

> The county of Woodson shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Anderson County; thence south along the west boundary of Allen County to the northwest corner of Dorn County; thence west with the section lines to the corner to Sections 14, 15, 22 and 23 of Township 26 south, of Range 13 east; thence north with the section lines dividing the second and third tier of sections, to the southwest corner of Coffey County; thence east along the south boundary of said Coffey County to the place of beginning.

By the general statutes of 1868, Woodson County is bounded as follows:

> Commencing at the southwest corner of Anderson County; thence south with section lines and the west line of Allen County to the south line of Township 26 south; thence west with said township line and the north line of Wilson County, to the east line of Greenwood County; thence north with said east line of Greenwood County to the corner to Sections 14, 15, 22 and 23 of Township 23 south of Range 13 east; thence east on section lines and the south line of Coffey County to the place of beginning.

The county is largely upland, having but ten per cent of bottom land. Forest covers six per cent, the remaining ninety-four being prairie. The Neosho, which enters near the northeast corner of the county and runs southeasterly to the county line, is the principal stream. The Verdigris cuts across the southwest corner of the county, and Owl Creek rising near the center of the county runs to the eastern line. Aside from these supplies of water are numerous small creeks and springs. Wells are sunk to a depth of from twenty to forty feet. Along the streams are belts of timber varying in width, but averaging a half mile. In these belts are found oak, hickory, black walnut, hackberry, locust, sycamore, elm and cottonwood. A large number of box-elders and cottonwoods have been artificially produced by settlers. Coal is found in veins of considerable thickness, and prior to the construction of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railway was the principal resource of the population for heating purposes. A fine quality of sandstone is found at various points, and near Yates Center a number of quarries are in operation. When first taken out this stone contains considerable water and is very readily worked, but it hardens to a fine consistency after brief exposure.

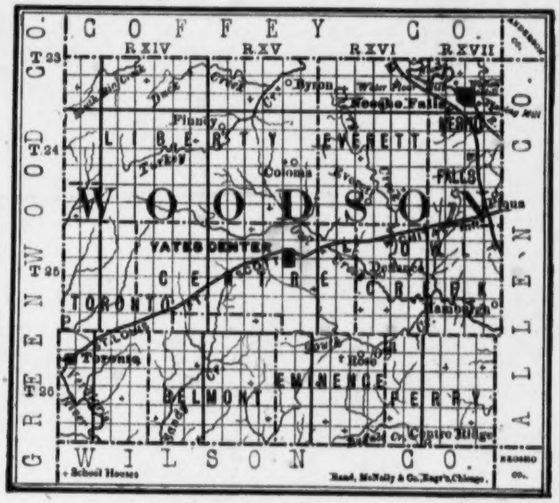

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS).

	1870.	1880.
(a) Belmont Township	632	557
(b) Center Township		703
(c) Eminence Township		412
(d) Everett Township		712
(e) Liberty Township	363	1,160
(f) Neosho Falls Township, including Neosho Falls City	1,406	1,193
(g) Owl Creek Township	1,096	768
(h) Perry Township		537
Toronto Township	340	553
	3,827	6,535
Neosho Falls City	532	552

(a) In 1872, parts to Center and Eminence.
(b) In 1872, from parts of Belmont and Owl Creek.
(c) In 1872, from parts of Belmont and Perry.
(d) In 1871, from parts of Liberty and Neosho Falls.
(e) In 1871, part to Everett.
(f) In 1871, part to Everett.
(g) In 1870, part to Perry; in 1872, part to Center.
(h) In 1870, from part of Owl Creek; in 1872, part to Eminence.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Although many settlers were located in this county prior to the war of the rebellion all were, up to 1860, trespassers. The wide strip which took in all of Woodson County and a small slice of Coffey was the reserve of the New York Indians. This strip began at the State line and ran westward beyond the survey lines, while on the south it joined the Osage reserve. The part of the strip now embraced in Woodson County was never occupied by any of the New York tribes, their only settlement being a temporary one near Fort Scott. Finding that the Indians would not settle on the reserve, the Government in 1860 had all of these lands offered for sale and opened to pre-emption at the land office at Fort Scott. News of this movement having been circulated throughout the county, the squatter settlers hastened to the land office and made the appropriate entries. Thus peacefully the well-nigh mythical Indian inhabitants forsook their lands, leaving them to the further improvement of the pale faces.

It is extremely difficult to determine who were actually the first settlers in the county. Many who came at an early day have passed on, following the setting sun, and many have passed from the sight of the great luminary. Jack Caven, John Woolman, John Chapman and others reached Neosho Falls on March 2, 1857. About the same time Thomas Sears took a claim in Liberty Township and William Stockebrand, August Toddmann and August Lauber in Center Township. These, although the best known of the pioneers, were not the first, Reuben Daniels settling in Belmont in 1856; David Cooper in Toronto, and John Coleman in Owl Creek Township in 1856.

Many notable propositions have come up in the brief history of the county for the decision of its voting population. In 1861, the banking law was approved by a vote of 62 to 7, and the same election gave Lawrence 71 votes and Topeka 5 for State capital. In 1867, the fall election was made trebly interesting by the submission of the question of elective franchise (lost 56 to 187), of striking the word white from the Constitution (lost 88 to 149), and of women suffrage, striking out the word "male" (lost 94 to 141).

In 1875, the year following that of the loss of crops, an effort was made to secure bonds in the sum of $5,000, for the benefit of the destitute of the State; but the people probably thinking that charity begins at home, the effort failed. The matter was voted upon February 27, the vote standing 199 to 396.

On November 2, 1880, the measure which has exerted the greatest influence in the State and county, the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution, was passed by a vote of 746 to 580.

On August 16, 1858, the Board of County Supervisors met at Neosho Falls and proceeded to lay off the county into the townships of Neosho Falls, Liberty, Owl Creek, Belmont and Verdigris Townships.

On May 22, 1858, the Board of Supervisors of Woodson County, consisting of I. W. Dow, G. J. Caven and William Phillips with Charles Cameron, Clerk of the board, met at Neosho Falls and passed an order for the conduct of all county business at Neosho Falls. At a meeting the same month, N. G. Goss & Co. donated a jail building to the county for as long a time as Neosho Falls should remain the county seat. On February 24, 1865, the county officers "being thrown out of their office," a contract was made with I. W. Dow for the erection of a suitable building, but as he was unable to complete his work, Dow's Hall was rented at $36 per year. Neither jail nor court house could long secure the county seat, and on November 5, 1867, an election was held to permanently locate the seat of justice. This resulted in giving Neosho Falls 129, Center 2, Coloma 2, and the southwest quarter of Section 11, Town 25, Range 15, 118. This is the site of the present county seat, Yates Center. The ball thus set rolling, elections followed each other rapidly. On September 21, 1868, Neosho Falls received 313, and Chellis 199. The next recorded election took place November 3, 1873, and gave Defiance 506, Kalida, 530, and Waldrip 1. Kalida, which thus became the county seat, was two miles southeast of Yates Center, and Defiance was six miles east. Both towns were at a later date transferred bodily to Yates Center. On February 23, 1874, the vexed question came up again, and Defiance was victorious over Kalida by a score of 643 to 491. A year later a new factor came up in the fight and a fresh election was called. This gave Defiance 235, Neosho Falls 301, and Yates Center 335. A second election to decide between the Center and the Falls took place September 12, 1876, and was hotly contested, resulting, Neosho Falls 426, Yates Center 488. This settled the question, which has never since been revived.

The first money that came into the official possession of a County Treasurer was contributed by the famous "Bully Smith." Smith had been on a prolonged spree, and descending upon the town went about, like the Irishman, looking for "some boy to tread on the tail of me coat." Being known as a desperate character, he found no one to accommodate him, and began a promenade in front of Col. N. S. Goss's office, pouring out a torrent of abuse of the sort generally expressed in print by dashes. No attention being paid to this, he hurled a stone through the window, hitting the Colonel, who was sitting within. Goss came out instantly, and before Smith fairly knew what had happened, a writ had been sworn out before Judge D. H. Miller, and the iron hand of the Sheriff had gathered in the man that boasted that no man could take him alive. A fine of $10 was imposed, a gold coin transferred to the Judge, and Smith left, vowing never to return. This coin was transferred to County Treasurer Haughawout, and reposed in his pocket, the only county safe, for some months. Smith finally returned to the town, and apologizing to Col. Goss for his action, suggested a compromise which was effected, the fine remitted, and a quantity of whisky procured on which a large party became exceedingly happy. This was prior to the prohibitory law.

This same "Bully Smith" had a little difficulty about a land entry with a neighbor named Ray, late in 1860. Ray, knowing that an entry at the land office at Fort Scott would settle the question, started for that point and reached a ford on the Marmaton, where he was overtaken and shot by Smith, who returned to the town and openly avowed what he had done. Many other crimes of this nature were laid at Smith's door, and never denied by him. These facts made a residence in this county extremely undesirable, and Smith emigrated to California, where it is reported he "died with his boots on." Crimes of this nature were not uncommon in the days of border ruffianism, and those of bushwhacking which soon followed. Many a man was shot in cold blood for little more than a whim of his murderer. In 1858, a settler named Coleman, living on Owl Creek, was called to his door and shot dead by unknown men. No reason was ever given for the act except that he was known to be a Free-State man. Many other incidents, which would throw a baleful light on the worst side of pioneer life might be cited, but these will suffice.

On April 5, 1859, the County Commissioners met and proceeded to canvass the vote on the question of adopting a constitution. But three of the townships made returns. Of these, Belmont voted for a constitution solidly, no votes being polled against, and 13 in favor. Neosho Falls gave 51 for, and 1 against, and Verdigris 13 for and 3 against the adoption of a constitution. Thus the total vote stood 77 to 4.

Education.—The first school taught in the county was that in District No. 3, Toronto Township, which was started in 1858. Neosho Falls, in District No. 8, also had a school this year. District No. 1 was organized in Liberty Township in 1859; No. 13 in Center Township in 1862, and No. 5 in Owl Creek Township the same year. The county had in 1878 when the first report was made, fifty-seven school districts; in 1879, fifty-nine; in 1881, sixty-two, and in 1882, sixty-four. The population between the ages of five and twenty-one was in 1878, 2,236; in 1879, 2,502; in 1881, 2,567, and in 1882, 2,638. The number of pupils enrolled was in 1878 —— in 1879, 2,086; in 1881, 2,150; and in 1882, 2,128. The average attendance in 1877 was not given; in 1879, it was 1,265; in 1881, 1,350 and in 1882, 1,550. The total expenditures in 1877 were not given; they were in 1879, $14,662.03; in 1881, $14,588.72, and in 1882, $16,744.04. The amount of school bonds is not reported prior to 1881, when they amounted to $3,340. To this sum was added during 1882, for sadly needed school buildings, $10,500.

War History.—In November, 1861, a company of soldiers for service in the Union army was organized at Neosho Falls with B. F. Goss Captain and I. W. Dow First Lieutenant. This was part of what was known as the Iola battalion. These troops were consolidated with others and formed part of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry. They participated in the engagements of Wilson Creek, Prairie Grove, Pea Ridge and many others, and after two years' service on the border went south into Arkansas, where they remained until the close of the war. Many returned to Neosho Falls and other points in the county, while others formed new ties and drifted to fresh harbors, and still others parted their moorings forever and drifted out from the noise and carnage of battle to the endless calm of the unknown sea.

Railroads.—The first railway to make proposals to the county was the Union Pacific, which contemplated running a southern branch through the county; $70,000 of bonds were asked and the proposition submitted to the people on August 16, 1867. Returns were received from Neosho Falls, Liberty, Owl Creek and Belmont Townships, aggregating 166 for the measure and 115 against it. On November 5 of the same year a second effort was made to secure this road $71,000 in bonds, but it proved ineffectual, the vote standing 125 to 131. In 1870, the Humboldt & Arkansas River Railway was organized and proposed to build west from Humboldt across Woodson County. Owl Creek Township was asked for $50,000 in bonds; Belmont Township, $30,000, and Toronto Township $20,000. All bonds were to run thirty years and only to be issued upon the completion of the road. The proposition was accepted by a small majority in Belmont and Toronto, but lost in Owl Creek Township by a vote of 22 to 144. The road was never built. At the same time the Fort Scott, Iola & Neosho Valley Railway asked $50,000 in bonds from Neosho Falls Township on condition of completing the road and putting it in operation by January 1, 1872. The same year it was proposed to issue $175,000 in bonds to the Paola & Fall River Railway and an election was held, but the point was taken and sustained that there had not been a sufficient publication of the notice of election and the votes were never canvassed. About this time the Fort Scott, Humboldt & Western Railway made a bond proposition, but it was very effectually killed by a vote of 175 to 701. The next candidate was the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Arizona Railway, which received a vote of 745 to 504, the returns from Owl Creek Township which were heavily against the proposition being thrown out. The road was, however, never built. On March 15, 1881, the proposition to vote bonds to the Kansas, Arizona Railway was submitted in Liberty Township and lost, 99 to 129. In June, 1881, the only cross-country railway that ever became a reality in the county made a proposition for the subscription of bonds to its stock. This road, the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita, asked $28,000 of Center and $22,000 of Toronto Township. The measure met with comparatively little opposition in either place and passed by 124 to 71 in Center and 64 to 14 in Toronto. Work was at once begun on the road, and it was completed through the county the same fall. The latest candidate for assistance in railway is the Nebraska, Topeka, Iola & Memphis Railway, to which Neosho Township voted $20,000 in bonds on September 20, 1881, the ballot being 178 for the road and 39 against it.

Crop Acreage.—The following table shows the acreage devoted to the principal products of the county. A perusal of its columns will readily show the reader what crops have been found best adapted to the soil of the county:

PRODUCTIONS.	1872.	1874.	1876.	1878.	1880.	1882.
Winter wheat	4,184	4,433	1,680	2,455	4,184	1,349
Rye	332	355	110	465	300	106
Spring wheat	54	186	13	33	25	8
Corn	12,289	11,155	16,943	20,943	25,027	33,141
Barley	1	8	17	7	....	....
Oats	4,743	4,325	4,190	3,896	3,255	5,362
Buckwheat	192	73	65.50	131.50	46	16
Irish potatoes	510	517	542	420	516	354
Sweet potatoes	7	21	16.62	21.61	10	11
Sorghum	174	322	135.50	167.50	322	409
Castor beans	4	183	62	105.50	165	222
Broom corn	....	30	93	23.64	84	29

A Prehistoric Cave.—This cave is situated about twelve miles north of Toronto, on Section 13, Township 24, Range 14. Its mouth is about fifty feet wide and ten feet high, and the cave extends back about twenty feet. In the mouth of the cave lies a rock about nine feet long by six feet wide, the surface of which is nearly horizontal, the rock having evidently fallen from the roof of the cavern. On the surface of this rock are cut numerous figures of various sizes and shapes, some of which are indescribable. No system or regularity was observed by the inscribers, but the different figures and groups of incisions are scattered promiscuously, often overlapping and interlacing each other, as if done more for pastime than for the purpose of leaving any record of events then occurring, to be read by future generations. Some of the figures represent the human body, others parts of the body, as the head, with a small hat on, and marks down the chin, which may have been meant to represent the beard. One may have been designed to represent a little idol, another a bird's foot, another looks like a capital A, etc.

Great interest is manifested in them by the people of Woodson County, which is doubtless altogether owing to the fact of their mysteriousness. The same interest will probably always attach to them. There is but little reason to hope that they will be so deciphered as to throw any light on the history of the past.

These tracings, or figures, or hieroglyphics, as some call them, were discovered about May 15, 1858, by Esquire Robert Daly, while out on a private hunting expedition. At the time of discovery, they were covered over with dirt and debris, and partially overgrown with moss. Mr. Daly, who was one of the first settlers in this part of the county, has resided in the vicinity ever since, and now lives about one and a half miles south of this prehistoric cave.

COUNTY ROSTER AND ELECTIONS.

The record of elections since that of 1859, already given in detail, is best preserved by giving a consecutive line of those who have held each office separately. Probate Judges have been elected as follows: James Crane, 1860; John Stansberry, 1861; James Crane (to fill vacancy), November, 1861; J. B. Pickering (appointed), March, 1862; J. B. Pickering, 1863; Pusey Graves, 1864-65-68-70; I. S. Jones, 1872-74-76-78-80-82. County Clerks for this period have been: T. D. Bodman, 1860; A. W. Pickering, 1860; Peter Yohon (appointed), March, 1861; G. L. Wait, 1862-63-65; P. Graves, 1866; G. L. Wait, 1867-69; W. W. Sain, 1871; I. N. Holloway, 1873-75-77; H. S. Trueblood, 1879-81. County Treasurers have been: W. M. Alexander, 1861; J. M. Baldwin, 1862; J. Baitie, 1863; David Reynolds, 1865; A. K. Phelon, 1866 (January 15, 1867, there being a vacancy, I. W. Dow was appointed to serve until Phelon's term began in July); Thomas A. Blanchard, 1867; W. J. Haughwout, 1871-73; Robert A. Hart, 1875-77; J. W. Depew, 1879-81. Those who have held the office of Sheriff are: A. Johnston, 1862; D. H. Miller, 1863; David H. Faler, 1865; Thomas A. Blanchard, 1867; David Phillips, 1871; William Cozine, 1873; Abraham Smith, 1875-77; G. W. Davis, 1879-81. Registers of Deeds: H. Groesbeck, 1860; J. D. Coulter, 1861; P. Yohon, 1862; J. D. Coulter, 1863; G. L. Wait, 1865; W. W. Sain, 1867-69-71; I. S. Jones, 1873-75-77-79; W. A. Bailey, 1881. District Clerks: A. S. Hathaway, 1862; A. P. Horton, 1863; Nathan Keller, 1864; Pusey Graves, 1865 (to fill vacancy); P. Graves, 1866-70; D. Folmer, 1872; George D. Carpenter, 1874-76-78; W. E. Hogueland, 1880-82. Superintendents of Public Instruction in the county: J. B. Pickering, 1861; E. J. Brown, 1862; W. B. Stines, 1864; S. J. Williams, 1866–68; J. L. Gilbert, 1870–72; A. F. Palmer, 1874–76–78; J. W. Richardson, 1880; Miss Lizzie J. Stephenson, 1882.

On June 21, 1859, the Commissioners met and proceeded to canvass the vote cast June 7, for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The result of their count was: S. E. Hoffman, 66; Allen Crocker, 60; Hyram Hover, 4. Hoffman was declared elected, and was one of those who helped to frame the Wyandotte Constitution. This constitution framed, it became necessary to submit it to the approbation of the people, and an election was called for October 4, 1859, for this purpose. This resulted in favor of the Constitution by a vote of 91 to 53. At the same time the Homestead Law was submitted and carried by a vote of 68 to 44. Events moved rapidly this year. Hardly was this election disposed of, when another was ordered for November 8. At this the vote stood as follows: For Territorial Delegate—Marcus J. Parrott, 87; S. W. Johnston, 77. Member of the Council from the Twelfth District—N. S. Goss, 100; Watson Stewart, 65. Representative—P. G. D. Morton, 85; E. J. Brown, 84. County Superintendent of Public Instruction—Peter Stevens, 93; Asa Jones, 75. Probate Judge—Jotham Keys, 89; O. P. Haughawout, 78. Sheriff—Hyram McConnell, 100; Lewis Thompson, 64. Register of Deeds—Emerick Chase, 84; H. Groesbeck, 84. County Attorney—H. L. Dunn, 77; A. Vernam, 80; "Mr." Waston, 1. County Clerk—J. M. Leech, 81; M. Smith Austin, 81. County Treasurer—Thomas Sears, 82; G. J. Cavin, 81. Coroner—David Reynolds, 84; Charles Ostmire, 82. County Surveyor—John Woolman, 84; John C. Robinson, 76. Hardly was this election over when another for officers under the Wyandotte Constitution was called. This took place on December 6, 1859, and resulted as follows: For Governor—Samuel Medary, 37; Charles Robinson, 60. Lieutenant Governor—John P. Slough, 36; J. P. Root, 59. Secretary of State—A. P. Walker, 39; John W. Robinson, 58. Attorney-General—Orlin Thurston, 39; B. F. Simpson, 58. State Auditor—Joel K. Goodin, 39; George S. Hillyer, 58. State Treasurer—R. L. Pease, 39; William Tholen, 58. Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. S. McGill, 39; W. R. Griffith, 58. Justice Supreme Court—Joseph Williams, 40; Thomas Ewing, 57. Associate Justice, for term of four years—S. A. Stinson, 39; S. A. Kingman, 58. For term of two years—R. B. Whitehall, 41; L. D. Bailey, 56. Representative in Congress—John A. Holderman, 39; Martin F. Conway, 58. Judge Fifth District—O. E. Leonard, 78; J. H. Watson, 15. Senator Eleventh Senatorial District—S. E. Hoffman, 45; Russell Austin, 30. Representative Eleventh District—G. H. Lillie, 57; Alanson K. Hawks, 57. Probate Judge—O. P. Haughwout, 43; Jotham Keys, 54. Clerk of the District Court—A. McCartney, 50; D. H. Miller, 37. County Superintendent of Public Instruction—Asa Jones, 11.

YATES CENTER.

Yates Center, the county seat of Woodson County, is located on Sections 10, 11, 14 and 15, and includes with its various additions about 500 acres in Town 25, Range 15, the geographical center of the county. It is to this fact that it owes its existence, its owner, Abner Yates, being a resident of Jacksonville, Ill., and having never contemplated starting a town at this point. The locating of a county seat had kept the county in a state of uncertainty for several years and the inhabitants of Kalida and Defiance, each of which had been for a time the county seat, made overtures to Mr. Yates for the laying-out of a town which should by its position in the county be the most convenient seat of justice. A plan of operations was formed and to be in readiness for the outcome of the election, more particularly described already. Mr. Yates purchased a two-story building of F. G. Lange, and had it moved to the town site, where it was placed on the southwest corner of the square where the store of T. W. Wilson now stands. This was the first building on the town site, and was for a long time used not only for county business, but for religious services and all public gatherings. When Yates Center became the county seat, Kalida and Defiance, two small places in which for a time "the county seat on wheels" had rested in turn, put themselves on wheels and came to Yates Center. It was about this time, or a little earlier, that the name of the place was fixed contrary to the desire of the owner, who had chosen for it the name of Butler, but found the place already localized as Yates Center (of the county). Many of the buildings moved from the old towns were stores, and were continued by their owners. The first general store, that of George Wille, was one of these. T. W. Wilson opened the second store, and J. M. Wolfer, with a stock of drugs, came third. Dr. E. V. Wharton, the first physician, was soon followed by Dr. J. W. Turner. Jesse Pickett, the present County Attorney, was the first of his profession, but came only a short time before Judge W. H. Thurber and Alexander Stewart. The first hotel was moved from Kalida and run by C. W. Wilson. It was soon purchased by F. G. Lange, who has from time to time enlarged it and now operates it. C. W. Wilson was the first liveryman, and J. B. Fay the first blacksmith. In 1878, the court house buildings, which had stood at Defiance and were the property of the county, were removed to Yates Center, where they occupy the northeast corner of the square. The town has never been incorporated, and is all, except what has been sold to various parties, or donated for church, school or other purposes, the property of Mr. Abner Yates. Mr. Yates has made three additions to the original plat of the town, and J. B. Fry one, on the northeast of Section 11.

The town now has a population of 800. Two good hotels supply the wants of the traveling public and a large number of first-class stores the needs of the outlying population. The St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railway entered the town in the fall of 1879, and at once afforded direct communication with the great cities of the East. Within the year 1882 over sixty buildings have been erected, many of them large and substantial, and several stone stores, which would be a credit to much larger places.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Postal Affairs.—The post office at Yates Center was opened in 1877, and L. J. Wells appointed Postmaster, remaining in this position until the spring of 1882, when I. N. Holloway, the present official, was appointed. The post office occupies a neat building on the northeast corner of the public square.

Education.—School District No. 51, which embraces Yates Center, was formed in 1875 and school taught that year by Miss Kate Rhea. In 1876, two teachers were employed for six and three months respectively—George E. Faler, now editor of the *News*, and G. E. Carpenter. In 1877, a stone schoolhouse was built in Yates Center on land donated by Abner Yates. This building, which cost $800, soon proved too small, and a wooden one was joined to it at a cost of $600. The rapid growth of population soon made this compound building inadequate, and on July 24, 1882, it was decided by ballot to issue $5,000 of the bonds of the district and with the proceeds build anew. This will be done in 1882–83. The new building is of stone and has four rooms. It is located in the north part of town. The first teacher in the present building was George E. Faler. He was followed by J. W. Richardson, 1878–79–80; M. C. Smith, 1881, and W. S. Shippey, 1882. Mr. Shippey has as assistants his wife and Miss B. Harris. The school now has an enrollment of one hundred and seventy.

Methodism.—The Methodist Church of Yates Center was organized at Kalida prior to 1870, and moved thence when the town was removed in 1876. Its first pastor in Yates Center was Rev. J. McNulty, who supplied the charge three years. He was followed by Rev. T. A. Walker, who remained two years, and Rev. W. H. Carwardine, who entered upon his pastorate in March, 1881, and still remains. The church has now a membership of forty-three. A wooden church building was erected in 1880 at a cost of $1,000. The Sabbath school of the church was organized on January 1, 1881, and is in charge of N. F. Follett. It has an attendance of seventy.

Christian Church.—The Christian Church of Yates Center embraces a large number of farmers who live at a distance from the town, and thus while apparently weak, is really one of the strongest churches. It was organized in October, 1876, by Rev. J. W. Shively and had a membership of fourteen, but up to the arrival of Rev. C. J. Wright in March, 1877, had no pastor. Mr. Wright retired in March, 1878, and was followed in the fall of that year by Rev. C. W. Pool. He also left after a year's service and the pulpit was not filled until March, 1881, when Rev. J. J. Williams was called. Since his resignation a year later the church has had no regular pastor, although services are held every second Sunday. The church membership is now seventy-five. A neat stone church, 30x47 feet, was built in 1877 at a cost of $1,800. The church has no separate Sabbath school.

Presbyterian Church.—The Presbyterian Church at this point was organized in May, 1880, by Rev. John Creath, who was not the pastor of the church, although he held services for a considerable time. The church had at the time of organization thirteen members. Its first regular pastor was Rev. H. R. Lewis, who preached from June 1, 1880, until September of the same year. He was followed, October 1, 1881, by Rev. B. F. Haviland, who is still in charge. The society holds services every second Sunday in the Methodist Episcopal Church. When in charge of a pastor the same rule is in force, half time being given to the church at Neosho Falls. The membership of the church is now seventeen. Their Sabbath school is amalgamated with the Union school.

Baptist Church.—The Baptist society was organized in August, 1882. It has, as yet, no pastor. Occasional services are held in the schoolhouse. The society numbers fifteen, but will be greatly increased upon the appointment of a pastor, as there are many of this belief living near this place.

The News.—The *Weekly News* was brought into existence in February, 1877, at Yates Center. Its publishers were Steinbarger & Baker. The former soon retired and E. W. Baker continued publication until May, 1878, when he sold out to S. P. Bacon and J. B. Fry. The name of the paper was then changed to the Yates Center *News*. In 1880, the office passed into the hands of W. H. Slavens & G. W. Fry, who ran the paper until February 27, 1882, when it was purchased by its present editor, George E. Faler. Under his management the paper has been a stalwart Republican sheet. It now has a circulation of 800 copies weekly.

The Argus.—The Yates Center *Argus*, a five-column Republican folio, came into being in the field of journalism on Saturday, March 18, 1882. Its owners were T. W. Wilson and W. H. Jones, the latter being editor and manager. On July 1, Jones retired and his interest was taken by Robert R. Wells. At the same time Wilson was replaced by his son H. E. Wilson, and the paper became Independent in politics. It has now a circulation of 500 copies weekly. It is published Saturdays.

Masonic.—Gilead Lodge, No. 144, A., F. & A. M., was organized at Kalida on October 16, 1873, and removed to Yates Center when the old town was abandoned. The first officers of the lodge were: J. L. Jones, W. M.; A. F. Palmer, S. W.; W. T. Wardrip, J. W.; H. M. Hubbard, Secretary; John Pringle, Treasurer. The lodge how has a membership of fifty. Meetings are held on each Friday on or before full moon, and each two weeks thereafter, in the hall jointly occupied by this lodge and the Odd Fellows. The present officers of the lodge are, George E. Faler, W. M.; W. H. Slavens, S. W.; J. C. Powell, J. W.; T. W. Wilson, Treasurer; I. M. Jewitt, Secretary.

Odd Fellows.—Woodson Lodge, No. 173, I. O. O. F., was organized in May, 1880, with a membership of fifteen, eight of whom were initiated at the first meeting. The roll of charter officers is as follows: R. A. Hurt, N. G.; J. C. Jameson, V. G.; A. F. Palmer, Secretary; T. W. Wilson, Treasurer. The present officers of the lodge are, G. W. Davis, N. G.; I. N. Holloway, V. G.; C. S. Jones, Secretary; I. M. Jewitt, Treasurer. The lodge now has a membership of thirty. Meetings are held in the hall used jointly by this society and the Masonic fraternity, on each Tuesday evening.

A. O. U. W.—Yates Center Lodge, No. 99, Ancient Order United Workingmen, was organized on April 8, 1882, with fourteen members and the following officers: H. W. West, P. M. W.; J. W. Richardson, M. W.; T. W. Wilson, G. F.; J. C. Powell, O.; A. Van Slyke, Recorder; N. F. Follett, Financier; H. Lyman, Receiver. The lodge now has a membership of twenty-eight. Meetings are held on Thursday evening of each week in Masonic Hall. The officers of the lodge are now: H. W. West, P. M. W.; T. W. Wilson, M. W.; H. Lyman, G. F.; M. E. Whitehead, O.; W. W. Chance, Recorder; H. W. West, Financier; C. W. Wilson, Receiver.

Knights of Pythias.—Oak Hall Lodge (U. D.) K. of P., was organized on November 20, 1882, with a membership of thirty-two and the following officers: I. N. Thompson, P. C.; H. J. Johnson, V. C.; W. H. Slavens, C. C. The society meets on Monday of each week in Masonic Hall.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. A. BAILEY, Register of Deeds, came to Kansas in August, 1876; located on a farm near Yates Center; taught school for three years, and engaged for a short time in the grocery business, and was for nine months proprietor of the Central Hotel, Yates Center. In the spring of 1881, he was elected Trustee of Center Township, and in the fall was elected Register of Deeds, which position he holds at the present time. He was born in Randolph County, Ind., August 14, 1854; is the son of William H. and Margaret Ann Bailey. Lived twenty-one years in his native county, and served eighteen months as a telegraph operator for the Bee Line R. R., at Farmland, Randolph Co., Ind., and in August, 1875, moved to Iowa, where he attended school about one year, and came to Kansas. He was married in Woodson County, Kan., September 3, 1876, to Sarah E. Bell, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth Bell. He has two children—Frances W. C. and Annie E. Bailey. Mr. Bailey is one of the promising young men of the State, and is destined to be prominently identified with its future history. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

L. W. DANIEL, barber, came to Kansas in 1854; located in Linn County on a claim, but in 1856 his father was driven off his claim, and everything he had, except a wagon and a blind team, taken from him by the border ruffians. He left a growing crop in the field, and moved with his family into Barry County, Mo., and farmed until 1861, when he was driven out of Missouri by the rebels, and took refuge in Kansas. L. W. Daniel, the subject of our sketch, has remained in Woodson County ever since, and at present is proprietor of the only barber shop in Yates Center. He was born in Shelby County, Ill., April 24, 1841, son of Jonah and Mary J. Daniel. Moved direct from his native county to Kansas in 1854. He was married in Barry County, Mo., July 22, 1860, to Ardenia Harp, and has eight living children. He is a member of the Christian Church and of the I. O. O. F.

J. W. DEPEW, County Treasurer, came to Kansas in the spring of 1872; farmed four years in Woodson County, then moved to Yates Center, and for about four years engaged in mercantile business, and in the fall of 1879 was elected County Treasurer; served a full term and was re-elected in 1881. He was born in Bloomington, Ill., February 5, 1852, son of Benjamin and Mary Depew. Was raised and educated in the city of Bloomington, and engaged in the mercantile business as a clerk until he came to Kansas, in 1872. He was married in Burlington, Coffey Co., Kan., September 29, 1875, to Eva Cox, daughter of James G. and Evaline Cox. By this union they have two children—Leonidas and William Depew. He is a worthy Mason, and N. G. of the I. O. O. F. His wife is an intelligent and accomplished lady, and a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Depew is recognized as one of the most obliging county officials, as well as one of our best citizens. He has served in the responsible position to which he has been entrusted with credit to himself, and with entire satisfaction to the public.

JOHN M. DICKERSON, farmer, and Sheriff of Woodson County, P. O. Yates Center, came to Kansas in October, 1870. Located on a farm in Allen County; remained nearly four years, and in April, 1874, accepted a position as miller for the Burlington Flouring Mills. Returned to his farm in June, 1875; farmed until 1878, and served one term as Justice of the Peace. Came to Woodson County in 1878; moved on to a farm near Toronto, engaging at the same time with W. S. Lockwood, in a flouring mill at the latter place, and in November, 1882, was appointed Sheriff of Woodson County, and is now serving his county very efficiently in that capacity. He was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, July 1, 1830, son of Thomas and Mary S. Dickerson. He lived in his native county thirteen years, and in Franklin County eighteen years. Learned and followed the miller's trade in the latter county. He enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio National Guards, and was mustered in as Second Lieutenant May 2, 1864. He served a three-months' term of enlistment, and re-enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Was promoted First Lieutenant March 11, 1865, and was mustered out August 27, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to Franklin County, Ohio, where he remained until 1870, when he emigrated to Kansas. He was married in Franklin County, Ohio, May 31, 1850, to Sarah E. Painter, daughter of Willis and Rebecca A. Painter. They have five children—Willis P., Hiram T., Thomas J., Leah J. and Mary. They are both worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a worthy Mason; is a studious, thoughtful man, quite ingenious, plain in his dress and habits of living, straightforward and reliable in business.

GEORGE E. FALER, editor and publisher of the Yates Center *News*, came to Kansas in the summer of 1861; located in Center Township and engaged in farming until 1876; then engaged in the loan and real estate business five years; then bought out the Yates Center *News*, and has been the editor and proprietor ever since. He has served three years as Township Trustee in Center Township, and in 1879 was clerk of the House Committee on Public Lands, Kansas State Legislature. He enlisted at Trenton, Mo., in Company B, Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was in the home guard service three months. He again enlisted in Company F, Ninth Kansas Cavalry; was mustered in January 16, 1862. He was in the battles of Newtonia, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove and other engagements, and was mustered out January 16, 1865. He was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, November 8, 1842; son of Christopher and Elizabeth Faler. At a very early age he moved with his parents to Wabash County, Ind.; lived there twelve years on a farm, and in 1857 moved to Missouri. Lived near Trenton four years, and was educated in Grand River College. Located at Edinburg, Grundy Co., Mo.; came direct from that county to Kansas. He was married in Humboldt, Kan., March 31, 1870, to Mrs. A. E. Winger, an estimable widow lady of Indiana, and daughter of John and Elizabeth Murray. They have two children—Rush G., born December 1, 1871, and Jesse Harrold Faler, born April 21, 1876. Mr. Faler is Master of Gilead Lodge, No. 144, A., F. & A. M., Yates Center, and a member of Humboldt Post, and Valley Chapter, No. 11, Royal Arch Masons, Humboldt.

I. N. HOLLOWAY, Postmaster, and dealer in real estate and town property, came to Kansas in June, 1869, brought everything he owned in a wagon, the entire outfit invoicing about $500. He rented a farm, and in 1870 took a homestead four miles from Neosho Falls, and engaged in farming for several years. He was elected County Clerk in the fall of 1873, and served three consecutive terms. He has been honored as delegate to State conventions several times. He served in 1881 from February to July 1, as State Aid Commissioner for the distribution of $25,000 worth of aid appopriated by an act of the State Legislature. He engaged in the real estate business from 1879 until appointed Postmaster at Yates Center, which position he has filled since July 1, 1882. He was born in Mercer County, Penn., October 11, 1831; is the son of Ira and Esther Holloway. He lived in his native county twenty-four years, then moved to Independence, Jackson County, Mo., and was in the vicinity of Independence during the border war of 1856. He moved to Council Bluffs in the spring of 1857, and in the fall of 1858 went, with seventeen wagons and sixty miners, to Colorado; prospected and mined for one year. He returned to Omaha, and the next spring went to Ottumwa, Iowa, and engaged at farming until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; was mustered in at Keokuk, Iowa, October 4, 1862. He did border service until the first general engagement took place at Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863; was afterward in several battles, and was in Steele's expedition in 1864. He was on detached service in the fall of 1863, as Sergeant of Engineers, until mustered out in September, 1865. He returned to Ottumwa and conducted a hotel one mile west of town, until the spring of 1869, when he emigrated to Kansas. He was married in Washington, Iowa, October 24, 1855, to Mary J. Scott, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Alva and Jane Scott. She is an intelligent and accomplished lady, educated at Washington College, Iowa. They have five children—Bertha E. and Myrtie I., twins, Elma P., Minnie E. and Clara Grace. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

W. E. HOGUELAND, Clerk of the District Court, residence Neosho Falls, came to Kansas in the summer of 1869 and located at Neosho Falls; was then only ten years of age. He attended school in Neosho Falls, and finally engaged in the practice of law, after reading three years under Hon. W. A. Atchison. In 1880, he was elected Clerk of the District Court, being at the time just twenty-one years of age. Though very young, he has served, since his election, to the satisfaction of the people and has proven himself faithful, competent and efficient in his responsible position. He was born in Nashville, Ind., October 3, 1859. He is a son of Wm. B. and Cordelia Hogueland. He lived in his native town until he came to Kansas in 1869.

ROBERT A. HURT, farmer, Sections 18 and 19, P. O. Yates Center. He came to Kansas in April, 1871, and located seven miles north of Toronto, and farmed five years. In 1875 he was elected County Treasurer, and was re-elected in 1877, and since the expiration of his term of office in 1880, has engaged in farming near Yates Center; he also deals in real estate and live stock. He was born in Warren County, Ky., September 18, 1821. He is the son of John and Sarah Hurt. When ten years of age, he moved with his parents to Springfield, Ill., and in 1840, he and his brothers began the manufacture of woolen goods in Athens, Ill., where they remained until 1849, and next engaged in the mercantile business for two years at Havana, Ill.; then farmed in Mason County until 1860, and again sold goods in Mason City, Ill., four years, and in Elkhart six years, and then moved to Kansas. He was married in Athens, Ill., February 22, 1842, to Mary A. Dimond, daughter of Jesse and Susan Dimond. By this union they have five children—Emily J., Mary F., Augusta M., Agnes E. and John C. Hurt. He has filled all the chairs in the Masonic Lodge and the I. O. O. F. Mr. Hurt is one of Woodson County's most popular and prosperous citizens.

ISAAC M. JEWITT, merchant, came to Kansas in the fall of 1862, located at Burlington, Coffey County. Farmed sixteen years, then moved to present location; engaged in the mercantile business, and in company with A. F. Palmer carries on a very extensive trade in general merchandise. He was born in Montgomery County, Ill., April 8, 1853, son of Mason and Jane Jewitt. Lived in his native county until he came to Kansas. He was married in Wilson County, Kan., February 11, 1878, to Ency Blackman, daughter of Thomas J. and Phœbe A. Blackman. They have two children—Alta L. and Bertha May Jewitt. He is a worthy Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Jewitt is one of the most prosperous merchants in the Center.

HARVEY S. JOHNSON, druggist, came to Kansas in April, 1870; located in Woodson County on a farm; taught school from the fall of 1870 until the spring of 1873, then went to Texas and taught in Hamilton County nearly two years; then returned to Kansas and continued teaching winters for nearly three years; clerked some time in a drug store and established his present business in November, 1879. He is the present Trustee of Center Township. He was born in Pike County, Penn., April 23, 1852, son of Daniel and Elvina Johnson. His parents moved to Wisconsin in September, 1852. He was consequently raised and educated in that State, coming directly from Jefferson County, Wis., to Kansas in 1870. He was married in Yates Center, December 25, 1876, to Mary J. Wille, an accomplished lady of Iowa, and daughter of Henry Wille. By this union he has had two children—Clarence Verne and Willard Leslie Johnson. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and A., F. & A. M.

HON. I. S. JONES, Probate Judge of Woodson County, came to Kansas in March, 1870. Located at Neosho Falls; taught the Neosho Falls public school, assisted by his daughter. In 1873, he was elected Judge of the Probate Court; has been re-elected time after time, and has held the office ever since; and during eight years of this time served in the double capacity of Probate Judge and Register of Deeds, being elected to both offices. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 20, 1823, son of William T. and Rachel Jones. He was educated in Wabash College, and taught several years in his native State. In 1852, he was elected County Auditor of Warren County, Ind., and served eight consecutive years in that capacity. For the next six years, he was engaged in the mercantile business, and then again in teaching until 1870, when he came to Kansas. He was married in Williamsport, Warren County, Ind., April 18, 1850, to Lucinda J. Etnire, daughter of Jacob and Mary Etnire. By this union he has two children—Mary O., wife of W. H. Slavens, and Maud, wife of T. A. Schuler. Mr. Jones is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the I. O. O. F. The universal esteem in which he is held by the people of Woodson County is indicated by the time which he has served in the responsible office which he has now held nearly ten years.

SOLOMON KESNER, insurance and loan agent, was born in Perry County, Ind., in 1832, where he lived until 1855, when he moved to Illinois, remaining there one year; thence to Iowa, and in 1857 located in Coffey County, Kan., and engaged in farming. Cleared up and improved a farm and remained there until 1860. Thence to Woodson County, where he improved another farm and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. K. was among the pioneers of Woodson County. In 1879, he sold out and improved another farm, putting up a large stone house and other buildings and planted an orchard of twenty acres, and sold this and engaged in the hotel business at LeRoy, Coffey County. After remaining there one year, he traded this property for a grist mill in Elk County, and after a short time traded this for his present farm at Yates Center, Woodson County. In 1883, he engaged in the insurance and loan business in Chautauqua County, with headquarters at Sedan, and has been doing a large business. For a number of years he was engaged in selling goods on the road and handling patent rights, besides attending to his farming interests, and for six months has been at work on a double bunch hay rake, which he has just succeeded in getting patented, which he is confident will take the lead in rakes in this country. Mr. Kesner is a public-spirited man, who takes a lively interest in all improvements or anything of a progressive tendency, and being a good business man, has accumulated a nice property since he came to Kansas, although he has been afflicted with poor health for several years. In 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Sabra Kitterman, of Indiana. They have seven children—Christopher C., Elizabeth C., John W., Sarah A., George T., Amanda J. and Nancy E. Mr. K. is an active member of the Christian Church, and has been a member since eighteen years of age.

MAGGIE M. LAWRENCE, milliner and dressmaker, came to Kansas October 19, 1857; located at Iola, Allen Co.; taught seven years in Allen County, and remained in that county until the fall of 1882, when she came to Yates Center, and is at present engaged in millinery and dressmaking. She is a native of Indiana, and is the daughter of Dr. S. K. J. Collins, the first physician who ever practiced in Iola, Kan. She lived in her native county until 1857, when she came direct to Kansas, being at the time only a child; she has been raised and educated in this State. She was married at Iola September 7, 1882, to James T. Lawrence, a native of Virginia, and at present engaged as traveling salesman for the Comstock Scale Company. She is an estimable lady, and a worthy member of the M. E. Church.

ALBERT F. PALMER, merchant, came to Kansas in the spring of 1870; taught school one summer in Woodson County; then went to Michigan, and returned to Kansas in the spring of 1871; engaged in stock-raising two years, and also taught school; continued teaching until 1879. In 1874, was elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction, and served three consecutive terms. Before his last term of office expired, he established, January 1, 1879, a mercantile business in Yates Center, conducted under the firm name of Palmer & Jewett. This is one of the leading firms of Yates Center. He was born near Ann Arbor, in Washtenaw Co., Mich., May 24, 1847, son of D. W. and F. D. Palmer. He lived in his native county twenty-three years, was educated in the Manchester High School; taught in the public schools of Michigan three years, and then came to Kansas. He was married in Yates Center September 18, 1881, to Ella Chellis, daughter of H. T. and Sarah Chellis. They have one child, viz., Abbie E. Palmer. He is a worthy Mason, and a member of I. O. O. F. Mr. Palmer has been of much service to the educational interests of Woodson County, and is one of the best citizens and most reliable business men in the county.

J. E. PICKETT, County Attorney, came to Kansas in the fall of 1864; farmed in Leavenworth County eighteen months, then in Lyon County eighteen months, after which he entered the ministry of the U. B. Church, and for several years preached in Chase, Marion and Woodson Counties. He has also taught in the public schools, and for one year engaged in the real estate business, after which he entered Lane University, and attended one year, then edited and published the *Woodson County Advocate* one year; at the same time prosecuted the study of law. Moved to Barbour County in 1874; was admitted to the bar the same year, and has engaged in the practice of law ever since. He was elected County Attorney of Barbour County just before being admitted to the bar, and his election was contested on that account. He returned to Woodson County in the spring of 1875, and in 1876 was appointed County Attorney, and, after serving the unexpired term, was elected for a full term. After serving this term, he edited and published the *Woodson County Post*, and was again elected County Attorney in the fall of 1880, and re-elected in 1882, and is now filling that office acceptably to the people, and with credit to himself. He has also served as Justice of the Peace, and as Township Clerk of Center Township. He was born in Randolph County, Ind., February 28, 1850; son of Benjamin and Nancy Pickett. He early moved with his parents to Howard County, Ind., where he lived until fourteen years of age; then moved to Kansas. He was married in Yates Center February 14, 1877, to Alma Chellis, an accomplished lady, daughter of H. T. and Sarah Chellis. They have two children—Arthur T. and Jessie. He and his wife are both members of the Christian Church, he having changed his church relations in 1873. He has made himself quite useful to society and to the church, by preaching as opportunity afforded or necessity required, working entirely without compensation. He promises fair to stand in the very front rank in his profession as a lawyer. He belongs to the A., F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F. and the K. of H.

DR. O. J. SKINNER, physician and surgeon, was born near Montpelier, Washington Co., Vt., September 3, 1817. Is the son of Orson and Dorothea Skinner. His parents were natives of Massachusetts, and descendants of colonists who emigrated from England in the early days of the colonies. The Skinner family in America are the descendants of three brothers from London, Eng. (merchants), who settled some time in 1600—one in the Colony of Virginia, one in Massachusetts, and one in Connecticut. They engaged in connection in a coasting and importing trade. The grandfather was a Lieutenant in the war of the Revolution. The father was for some time Associate Justice in the Circuit Court for his county. The subject of this sketch was educated at Randolph Seminary, in Randolph Center, Vt. In 1838, he removed to Chicago, Ill., and remained there and in that vicinity over two years. A part of the time was employed as a Superintendent of Work in the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Ship Canal. Surveyed a State road from Chicago to Rockford, the first from the city leading to that portion of the State. He then removed to Summit County, Ohio, residing most of the time in Akron and vicinity for about six years, most of which was spent in the study of his profession and in teaching. His health failing (by advice), removed South, stopping at Jamestown, county seat of Russell County, Ky., where he was not permitted to rest, but was induced to teach once more. During the year so engaged, was appointed, and (until the adoption of the new Constitution) acted as Probate Commissioner for the county. In the meantime, was appointed Postmaster, which office was held for about two years, most of the official duties being discharged by a very obliging and intelligent medical student. Confinement still resulting in ill health, under advice, he sought an out-door, active life. The office of County Surveyor becoming vacant, was elected, and discharged (with the aid of a deputy) the duties of that office for four years, with more or less practice in his profession. In 1853, removed to Whitley County, Ky., engaged in the practice of medicine, and, with others, erected and operated an extensive mill on Cumberland River until the breaking-out of the war, which caused a suspension of nearly all business upon that river. During the war, on account of returning sick soldiers, and the absence of physicians, had a laborious practice, extending over a large area, even into Tennessee. To defend the border against the depredations of marauding bands of guerrillas, the militia of the State was organized, and Dr. Skinner, at the solicitation of the Governor, accepted a commission as Colonel of the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment State Militia. He proceeded to organize the same, and discharged the duties assigned by His Excellency and the Provost Department, until near the close of the war. During his absence from the county, was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held for four years. He served for fifteen years as Circuit Court Examiner for his county. In 1871 and part of 1872, was United States Division Assessor, embracing his own and other counties. In the early spring of 1872, he removed to Kansas, located on a farm in Center Township, and has engaged in the practice of medicine ever since. After living nine years upon the farm, he moved to Yates Center, where he now resides. He was married at Clio, Wayne Co., Ky., October 25, 1851, to an estimable lady, widow of Dr. Alonzo Clark, and daughter of Dr. E. L. Miner, of Lithopolis, Ohio. He has three living children—Julia M. Ashley, Elvira E. and Mary F. He has practiced medicine for thirty years, and is not only regarded as a skillful practitioner, but as one of our best and most reliable citizens.

W. H. SLAVENS, attorney at law, came to Kansas in the fall of 1868, and located at Neosho Falls. He edited and published the Neosho Falls *Advertiser* from 1870 until 1873. Has engaged in the practice of law ever since 1870. In 1874, he was elected County Attorney of Woodson County, and served two years; then resigned and moved to Humboldt, Allen County, and in 1878 was elected County Attorney of Allen County. Moved to Iola, the county seat, and remained until the fall of 1880, when he purchased the Yates Center *News*, which he edited and published until the spring of 1882. Since then, has devoted his entire time to the practice of his profession. He was born in Putnam County, Ind., August 1, 1849, son of Reuben and Martha F. Slavens. Was educated at Asbury College. Located at Greencastle, Ind. Taught one term in the winter of 1866-67, in Wright County, Iowa. Returned to Indiana, and remained there until the fall of 1868, when he moved to Kansas. He was married in Neosho Falls, Kan., April 28, 1872, to Mary O. Jones, an accomplished lady, and daughter of Judge I. S. Jones. By this union they have two children—Jessie L. and Queen Maud. They are members of the M. E. Church. He is also C. C., K. of P., Senior Warden of the Masonic lodge, member of Valley Chapter, of Humboldt, Kan., and St. Bernard Commandery Knights Templar, of Independence, Kan., and is Past Grand of the I. O. O. F. He is well read in his profession, and is one of the leading attorneys of Woodson County.

ABRAHAM SMITH, farmer, Sections 5, 8 and 9, P. O. Yates Center, came to Kansas in July, 1860. He located in Allen County on a farm, where he remained until 1870, when he came to his present location. He has served with credit to himself and with entire satisfaction to the people as Sheriff of Woodson County two successive terms. He enlisted in Company G, Ninth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, in September, 1861, and was mustered in in January, 1862. Served three years and four months, and was principally engaged in escorting trains, hunting guerrillas, fighting bushwhackers, scouting, skirmishing, and doing border service generally. He was mustered out in January, 1865. He had numerous hairbreadth escapes while in the army and while Sheriff. The first time Humboldt was sacked by the rebels he was taken prisoner and held for two days, but escaped by strategy. The second time he was captured he escaped while under fire of six guns, being chased over two miles and having thirty shots fired at him. While on advance guard in the army in Arkansas in 1864, he and two others were fired at from the brush at close range while crossing a creek bridge, there being about 200 shots fired without effect. While Sheriff, he was in two shooting affairs, but has never yet been touched by a ball. He was born in Morgan County, Ohio, July 7, 1819, son of Joseph and Hannah Smith. He lived in hi-native county ten years, McLean County, Ill., three years, Putnam County one year, Kendall County about seventeen years, and Bureau County ten years, and then came to Kansas in 1860. He was married in Kendall County, Ill., July 10, 1841, to Angeline Ackley, who is a native of Ohio, and daughter of Ezra and Elsie Ackley. They have nine children living—Ellen F., Phoebe Ann, Laura A. H., Francis M., Mary H., Elizabeth, Chester, Ada E. and Charles A. While a boy, George L. was killed while in line of duty during the war of the rebellion. His oldest boy, Joseph Ezra, died when about six years old. Mr. Smith is one of the most extensive farmers in Woodson County, having a farm of 600 acres near Yates Center. He is one of our enterprising and most reliable business men, and in the discharge of his duties while Sheriff he knew no fear, and was a terror to evil-doers, making one of the most efficient officers of the law ever intrusted with that position in the county.

LIZZIE J. STEPHENSON, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, came to Kansas in May, 1869, and located in Linn County, near Mound City. Taught one year in that county, and came to Woodson County in the spring of 1871, and has been continuously engaged in teaching ever since. Has taught in Toronto, Neosho Falls and Yates Center, being at one time Principal of the Yates Center School. She is now serving as County Superintendent, by an appointment to fill vacancy. But at the close of the unexpired term will enter upon a full term of service, having been elected to the office at the recent county election. She is a native of Geauga County, Ohio, daughter of William P. and Clara Stephenson, and is distantly related by marriage to William Cullen Bryant, of poetic fame. At an early age, she removed with her parents to Wisconsin, where she attended the village school at Wyalusing, Grant County. Afterward attended the High School at Griggsville, Ill., one year, then came to Kansas, her parents having moved here in the meantime. She is a useful member of the Baptist Church. Has served five years on the Board of County Examiners. Though modest and retiring, and wanting rather in self-confidence, she has taken a front rank in her profession, and her valuable services to the schools of Woodson County are being appreciated and rewarded by the people.

ALEXANDER STEWART, attorney, came to Kansas in the spring of 1857; lived one year in Franklin, Douglas County, and moved April 1, 1858, to Iola, Allen County, where he practiced law and taught the first school ever taught in Iola, and was the first man to move on the town site. Following the great drouth of 1860, Mr. Bostwick, of Iola, went East and solicited a large amount of aid, which was shipped in the spring of 1861, as far as Sedalia, Mo., then the terminus of the railroad, and was there held by the rebels. Mr. Stewart, with nine ox teams and drivers, went to Sedalia, procured the goods, and under the pretense of taking them to the rebels at Balls Mills, near the Kansas and Missouri State line, drove it through to Iola. He engaged in the mercantile business at Iola, for two years, and when Humboldt was burned by the guerrillas and Iola was threatened, he disposed of his goods and moved to Leroy, Coffey County, in the fall of 1863, where he devoted his entire attention to the practice of law. He was married, in Jay County, Ind., February 14, 1846, to Miss Rebecca Patterson, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of George and Mary Patterson. She died in February, 1864, and in January, 1865, he married S. J. Veleto, daughter of John Veleto. They have three daughters—Cora, seventeen years old; Nellie, twelve; and Eva, nine. In March, 1878, he moved to Yates Center, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession. He is now serving his second term as Justice of the Peace. During the war, he recruited the Iola Battalion for the Ninth Kansas Regiment Volunteers, and did border service during a three months' enlistment. Was then commissioned Recruiting Officer, and organized an artillery company for the same regiment and was commissioned Captain; served four months, and when Hunter superseded James H. Lane, his company dropped out of the service, having enlisted under the condition that it would serve under no other commander than Gen. Lane. He was born in Marietta, Ohio, August 4, 1825. He is the son of Alexander and Irena Stewart. His mother died when he was in the cradle, and his father died soon after. He was raised in Seneca County, Ohio, until twelve years of age, then went to Fort Wayne, Allen County, Ind. Although he had never attended school a day after he was twelve years of age, he began teaching in the village of Monmouth, Ind., when seventeen years old. He next taught seven terms in succession in one district; studied law during the time, and the next year was admitted at Portland. In the fall of 1855, he moved to Dixon, Lee County, Ill., and taught during the winters of 1855 and 1856, and in the spring of 1857, moved to Kansas. Mr. Stewart has been a Mason for twenty-eight years, and helped to organize the first lodge in the Neosho Valley, at Humboldt. He has ten living children, five married and five single. His youngest son, Wellington, is twenty-two years of age, and is foreman in the Yates Center *News* office.

WILLIAM H. THURBER, attorney at law, Yates Center, came to Kansas in August, 1870, and located at Eureka, Greenwood County, where he practiced law, and in 1875 moved to Yates Center, where he has continued the practice of his profession ever since. He was born in Trentonville, Genesee County, Mich., and when only four years of age moved with his parents, to Flint, in the same county, where he lived until twenty-five years of age, when he came to Kansas. He was educated at Ann Arbor, Michigan University. In 1864, he graduated in the classical department, and in 1867, graduated in the law department; was soon after admitted to the bar, and has ever since been exclusively devoted to the practice of his profession. He was married in Woodson County, Kan., in September, 1875, to Julia L. Handy, and by this union has two children, viz.: Mary Louisa and Belle Thurber.

HENRY S. TRUEBLOOD, County Clerk, came to Kansas in the fall of 1871; took a homestead in Liberty Township, Woodson County, which he improved and cultivated until 1880; was elected, in the fall of 1879, as County Clerk; moved to the county seat; served one term, and was re-elected in the fall of 1881. He also served as Township Trustee, in his township, three years. He enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in January, 1865, and served until mustered out in October of the same year. He was born in Greene County, Ind., December 9, 1838, and is the son of Jesse and Charlotte Trueblood; lived on a farm in his native county until he moved to Kansas, in 1871. He was married in Davis County, Ind., December 24, 1861, to Julia Gowan, and by this union has five children—Richard, William, Charles, Flora and Lillian. He is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. He is a plain, honest, straightforward man, and a faithful public servant.

ALFRED VAN SLYKE, hardware merchant, came to Kansas in the fall of 1867; located in Iola, Allen County; remained one year, then homesteaded in Woodson County; farmed eight years and then sold out and moved to Defiance; worked at the carpenter's trade two years, then moved to Yates Center. He engaged in the grocery and implement business one year, then worked at his trade and improved a farm one mile west of town, but has carried on the hardware business in Yates Center ever since March, 1881. He has served as Justice of the Peace one term, Deputy Sheriff of Woodson County one year, and Under Sheriff two years. He was born near Kingston, Canada West, August 1, 1843. He is a son of John and Matilda Van Slyke; moved with his parents, at an early age, to Lake County, Ind., where he remained seven years, then returned to Canada and remained until January, 1862, when he went to Indiana and enlisted in Company B, Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Was mustered in August 25, 1862, and served until mustered out on account of disability, January 9, 1863. He then visited four months in Canada West, and finally returned to Indiana, clerked nine months, and then enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, enrolled May 6, 1864; served until the expiration of his term of enlistment, and was then mustered out September 22, 1864. He then recruited forty-four men for Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, February 23, 1865. He was mustered out after the close of the war, July 22, 1865. He then returned to Lake County, Ind., and remained two years, and then came to Kansas. He was married in Lowell, Lake Co., Ind., July 4, 1866, to Mary J. Bowe, and by this union has five children—Levi, Chester, Eva May, Nellie J. and Edward. Mr. Van Slyke and wife are worthy members of the Congregational Church. He is a Good Templar, and a member of the A. O. U. W.

JOSEPH WEBB, County Surveyor and teacher, Yates Center, came to Kansas November 21, 1859, and located in Allen County near Humboldt, where he improved a farm and cultivated it about seven years, then came to Woodson County, where he farmed six years, and was then elected County Surveyor, and has twice been re-elected; is now serving his third term. He has taught several terms of school in Woodson County, and has served two terms as Justice of the Peace. He was born in Jefferson County, Ill., October 4, 1843. He is a son of Solomon and Nancy S. Webb, and lived in his native county until he came to Kansas in 1859. He was married in Allen County, Kan., March 10, 1863, to Nancy E. Ross, by whom he had one child—William Andrew Webb. His wife died in September, 1869, and he was married a second time in Humboldt, October 18, 1871, to Jennie Eals, daughter of W. C. and Sarah S. Price. This union has been blessed with three children, viz.: Bertha, Arthur and Marva Webb. Mr. Webb is a member of the A. O. U. W.

LEONARD J. WELLS, merchant, came to Kansas in the fall of 1868, and located at Ottawa, and remained there eighteen months; moved to Wilson County and remained there almost two years, then came to Woodson County, and engaged in the mercantile business at Kalida, and served as Postmaster there three years. Then came to Yates Center and was Postmaster six years, since which time he has been engaged in the mercantile business. He enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Volunteers, and was mustered in August 14, 1862. He was in all the engagements of his command, being in some of the heaviest engagements of the war; was with Sherman on his famous march through Georgia to the sea, and was mustered out June 14, 1865. He was born in Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio, March 14, 1841. He is the son of William P. and Mary R. Wells; lived in his native county ten years, in De Kalb County, Ill., on a farm fourteen years, and in Will County, Ill., two years; then came to Kansas. He was married in Kalida, May 28, 1872, to Sarah J. McCormick, by whom he has one child—William Curtis Wells. His wife died April 24, 1874, and he was married a second time October 24, 1875, to Mary Alice Clendenin, by whom he has three children—George C., Leonard Arthur and Mary E. Wells. He and his wife are worthy members of the U. P. Church.

DR. E. V. WHARTON, physician and surgeon, was born in Clinton County, Mo., May 7, 1847. He is a son of Joseph and Eleanor J. Wharton. He was raised in Buchanan County, Mo., and educated at McGee College. He lived in Lawrence, Kan., from 1858 to 1860, then returned to Missouri; afterward attended medical college, and finally graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 24, 1872. He soon after began the practice of medicine in Greenwood County, Kan.; moved to Montgomery County, in 1873, and in August, 1876, came to Yates Center, where he has won an enviable reputation as a physician, and now enjoys a lucrative practice. He was elected, in the fall of 1882, as Representative from the Forty-second District, to the Kansas State Legislature. He was married in Yates Center, September 23, 1877, to Clara A. Hanna, of Illinois, and by this union has two children, viz.: Fay and Joseph M. Wharton. He is a worthy Mason.

ASA WHITNEY, farmer, Section 4, P. O. and residence Yates Center, came to Kansas on a prospecting tour in the spring of 1858, remained one month, and finally moved to Kansas in the spring of 1859, located on Turkey Creek, Woodson County, and engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1878. He still owns and leases or lets his farm, while he lives in retirement at Yates Center. Since 1879, he and his wife have devoted almost an entire year in visiting friends in the East. They have also visited the Springs in Arkansas, and are among the very few farmers in the West who, having obtained a competence, know just how to realize the most solid comfort and enjoyment in the judicious use of their acquisitions. Mr. Whitney helped to organize the first school district in Woodson County. He has served several terms as Township Trustee. He was born in Wallingsford, Vt., May 4, 1821. He is a son of John and Augusta Whitney. At an early age he went with his parents to Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he was educated in the public schools, and where he grew to manhood on a farm; and when about twenty-two years of age removed to Boone County, Ill., remaining there four years, and then moved to Marquette County, Wis., remained there five years, and in the spring of 1851, went with an ox-team to California, and worked in timber, cutting and marketing wood in San Francisco Bay until 1858, and on the 20th day of January took a steamer for New York, came near being wrecked in a storm on the way, but after a rough voyage, he reached New York City in safety. He returned to Wisconsin and made preparations to emigrate to Kansas, and the same year went to Chautauqua County, N. Y., and on October 3, 1858, he was married to Lydia A. Morian, daughter of Jacob and Lydia Morian. Soon after their marriage they started for Kansas, and came as far west as Boone County, Ill., by rail, then made the rest of the journey with an ox-team and wagon, stopping to winter at Brunswick, Mo., and arriving in Woodson County, Kan., in the spring of 1859. They have three living children—Omar, Sarah Jane and William Morian Whitney. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney are both zealous members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mrs. Whitney taught one of the first district schools in Woodson County. Mr. Whitney helped to organize the first Baptist Church in the county. He is a worthy Mason, an able advocate of temperance reform, and is one of Woodson County's best and most influential citizens.

THOMAS W. WILSON, merchant and dealer in general merchandise, southwest corner of public square, came to Kansas in 1870; located at Kalida, then the county seat, and engaged in merchandising for five years in that place, and has prosecuted the same line of business in Yates Center ever since. He is one of the few men whom nature built for success in this business. Commencing at Kalida with a capital not exceeding $500, he has gradually extended his business until he now owns one of the most substantial business houses in the county, and carries a stock of $25,000 worth of general merchandise. He served seven months as a private soldier in the war of the rebellion, and was mustered out of Company A, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in March, 1862, on account of disability. He was born in Richland County, Ohio, August 6, 1840. He is a son of John A. and Mary A. Wilson. He lived five years in his native county, eight years in Noble County, and sixteen years in Linn County, Ind. Then moved to Woodson County, Kan. He was married in Linn County, Iowa, April 12, 1860, to Mary E. Gephart, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Joseph Gephart. By this union they have four children, viz.: Henry Edwin, Emily Idella, John Elmer and Netta May. Mr. Wilson is a consistent member of the Christian Church, and has been Treasurer of the Masonic Lodge for nine years; is also a member of the Knights Templar, I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, and A. O. U. W. He has shrewd native talent, knows little about text-books, but being a close observer, has gained by experience an education thoroughly practical in its kind. His commercial as well as his social standing, is first-class.

NEOSHO FALLS.

Neosho Falls, the oldest town in the county and for a long time the seat of justice, is located on the Neosho River in the northeast corner of the county. Its name is taken from the river which here brawled in a broad sheet of foamy ripples over the ledges of its bed. One of the first works of the early settlers was to build a dam across the rapids, and thus the town became genuinely "the Falls." The town site occupies a broad level table on the southwest bank, and is sheltered from all north and east winds by the heavy timber belt which lines the river. Westward lie level fields at present cultivated but always available for residence purposes, as the growth of the city may demand increased space.

On April 6, 1857, Col. N. S. Goss and I. W. Dow arrived at Neosho Falls, having come in a one-horse rig from Iowa. Before reaching the Falls, they had skirted the Coffey County line, and finally just west of where the city now stands found the cabin of Judge John Woolman. At that time John Chapman was living on Spring Creek, just north of the Falls, and these two were almost the only settlers in the county, which was as yet the reserve of the New York Indians, and not open to pre-emption. On August 16, 1857, E. Fender came to the Falls, as the rapids in the Neosho River were then called, and built a cabin on the north bank. Other settlers came in the fall of 1857, and the spring of 1858, and early in the latter year Ruggles and Stevens built a cabin on the south bank and began to sell goods. A little later, the same firm built the frame store building which still stands opposite the Falls House, and is occupied by Clark & Co. In 1858, this firm also erected the Falls House. These two latter buildings, although among the first, were antedated on the south bank by a number of log cabins used for dwellings. The second store building was erected by J. Fisher, who put in a stock of drugs. A physician, Dr. A. McCartney, now of Neodesha, Wilson County, was already on the ground, having come in 1857. The first birth in the town was that of Lucy, daughter of S. J. Williams—now married and living in Topeka. The first wedding under the marriage license act was that of Dr. S. J. Williams and Miss Eva Fender. This was also the first marriage under the act in the county.

On September 5, 1870, Neosho Falls was incorporated as a town, and D. W. Finney, V. L. Spawr and I. W. Dow made trustees. Early in 1871, upon the passage of the act relating to the organization of cities, the town became a city, and O. P. Haughawout was made Mayor, and W. E. Grove, City Clerk. The list of Mayors since that time is as follows: J. S. Waterbury, 1872; J. Bishop, 1873; O. S. Woodward, 1874; J. P. Sharp, 1875; Benjamin Hunt, 1876; R. P. Hanna, 1877-78; C. H. Goodrich, 1879-80; S. Michener, 1881; J. C. Jones, 1882. C. B. Graves was City Clerk in 1872; W. P. Talbott in 1873, and H. D. Dickson from 1874 to the present time.

A post office was established at Neosho Falls in 1857, for the accommodation of the settlers, and N. S. Goss appointed Postmaster.

The business of the office was not very vast at that time, the only settlers being in the two cabins on the north side of the river, and a few scattered to the west and north near the Coffey County line. Col. Goss held the office until 1859, when Peter Stevens took it and held it until the day of his death. This occurred in 1861, and George Wait was appointed. He was followed by S. J. Williams in 1867, and he, nine years later, by W. W. Sain, who held office until January 26, 1880, when R. P. Hamm, the present Postmaster, was appointed. The first post office was in one of the log cabins until taken by Wait to his house, a small frame, near where the Falls House now stands. Sain had a corner of a hardware store for a post office, and it was not until Hamm's administration that Uncle Sam's mail bags had a home of their own.

The first school taught in Neosho Falls was the private property of E. H. Curtis, who afterward figured in the war as the Colonel of a colored regiment. It was kept in an old building which is still standing, but has been moved back from the street. This was in 1858. A public schoolhouse was built in 1869, and the first classes taught in 1870. The first teacher was I. S. Jones, now and for a number of years Probate Judge of the county. Following Judge Jones came F. W. Bartlett, 1872; M. C. Carrenger, 1873; A. F. Palmer, 1874; J. N. Shannon, 1875; N. Powell and J. P. Sharp, 1876; George M. Inge, 1877; J. J. McBride, 1878; L. Townley, 1879; J. M. Spangler, 1880; T. J. Bradley, 1881-82. Mr. Bradley has as assistants, Miss Kate Rhea, Miss Nellie Parks and Mrs. Lettie C. Jones. The schoolhouse erected in 1869 proved inadequate in 1871, and a large addition was made to it at a cost of $500. The following year a building was purchased at a cost of $1,000. This, with the original building, valued also at $1,000, makes a total school building valuation of $2,500. Although numbered eight, this district is the oldest in the county, a remaking and numbering which took place several years ago, changing it from one to eight.

CHURCHES, THE PRESS, SOCIETIES, ETC.

Methodist Church.—On March 2, 1870, E. A. Graham was appointed to the Neosho Falls Circuit, which was an indefinite space west of the town. The total membership at that time was ten. The same year the church building still in use was erected. This was not done without very arduous work, the pastor putting in his own labor to the value of $250, and his wife supporting the family meanwhile by keeping boarders. In the fall of 1871, when Rev. Mr. Graham closed his labors, the church membership was fifty. W. W. Welch served in 1872, D. A. Perrin in 1873, H. W. Chaffee in 1874-75, J. McNulty in 1876-77-78, T. S. Walker in 1879-80, J. L. Longdon in 1881-82.

The society now numbers fifty-three members. Services are held every second Sunday in the church building, now valued at $2,500. A Sunday school, organized at the same time as the church, has now an average attendance of sixty, and is in charge of J. Newell.

Presbyterian Church.—The Presbyterian society of this city was organized in 1870, under Rev. John Creath, who remained its pastor during the year. Upon his resignation, Rev. J. S. Sherrill became pastor, and held the office three years. The succeeding three years the church was in charge of Rev. S. M. Irwin. Rev. John Creath then returned and remained one year. A vacancy then occurred in the pulpit. H. R. Lewis was then called, and was succeeded by Rev. B. F. Haviland, who still supplies the church. A wooden church building was erected in 1870-71, at a cost of $2,500. A live Sabbath school, connected with the church, has now an average attendance of seventy, and is in charge of Mrs. C. H. Goodrich.

Congregational Church.—The Congregational Church of Neosho Falls was organized on April 20, 1871, by Rev. John Scotford, who became its pastor. The Trustees at this time were J. S. Waterbury, James Crane, D. W. Finney, John Scotford and W. W. P. McConnell. After four years' service, Mr. Scotford retired from the pastorate. He was followed by L. Harlow, J. Phillips, J. V. Willis, Q. C. Todd, and the present pastor, Rev. F. T. Norris. The membership of the society has risen from thirteen in 1870 to thirty-five in 1882. A fine brick church, standing in the heart of the city, was erected in 1882, at a cost of $2,500. A Sunday school, established at the same time as the church, has now an attendance of seventy-five. J. Hemming is Superintendent.

The first newspaper in the county was the *Frontier Democrat*, which was started in October, 1869, by I. B. Boyle. This paper was printed at Neosho Falls until January, 1870, when it was sold to William H. Slavens, who changed it to the Neosho Falls *Advertiser*. Early in 1871, the paper was sold to a Mr. Collins, who, three months later, sold out to a company. Jones & Clark then leased the paper. In the winter of 1872, Jones retired, and the paper was leased to Slavens & Pettit. In December of that year, the material of the paper was sold to Sain & Dow, who, on January 1, 1873, issued the *Woodson County Post*. September 8, 1873, Dow retired, and July 13, 1877, the paper was leased to J. Mickle & Son, who published it until December 13 of that year, when it reverted to W. W. Sain. A month later, Mr. Sain sold the office to Nathan Powell, who formed a partnership with H. D. Dickson and made the *Post* a Republican paper. In July, 1878, Dickson retired, and Powell after a short time sold the paper to H. Lyman. A short term sufficed to satisfy Mr. Lyman, and J. E. Pickett took up the editorial quill, which he also soon surrendered. H. D. Dickson then assumed the management, and continued to hold it until September 15, 1881, when the present proprietor, W. L. Chellis, came in. The paper is now an independent seven-column folio, 24x34, and has a circulation of 640. It is issued on Fridays.

The *Woodson County Advocate*, although started at Neosho Falls, was a Kalida paper. Its first issue was on February 14, 1872, at the Falls, but the second emanated from Kalida, where the paper continued to be published until the fall of 1873, when it was discontinued and the material sold to R. F. Eagle, who removed it to Coffey County.

Grove Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F., was organized August 28, 1869, with five charter members and nine initiates. Its charter officers were Thomas Hunter, N. G.; Isaac W. Dow, V. G.; W. C. Grove, R. S.; Isaac Mix, P. S.; Henry Williams, Treasurer. The lodge now has twenty-six members and the following officers: H. D. Dickson, N. G.; S. H. Hogueland, V. G.; C. C. Brengle, Secretary; P. Wagner, Treasurer. Meetings are held on Friday evening of each week in the hall jointly owned by this and the Masonic fraternity. The walls of this hall were purchased by these two lodges, and the finishing done by them at a considerable expense. Besides this, this lodge has something over $100 in the treasury.

Tuscan Lodge, No. 82, A., F. & A. M., was organized October 20, 1870, with the following officers: R. Slavens, W. M.; H. Williams, S. W.; W. W. Sain, J. W. The charter shows a membership of nine. Twelve years have produced many changes in the lodge, but it has grown steadily, and now has a membership of forty-seven and the following officers: H. D. Dickson, W. M.; J. H. Sticher, S. W.; S. H. Hogueland, J. W.; Samuel Michener (deceased) Secretary; J. G. Jackson, Treasurer. Meetings are held each Tuesday on or before full moon, and every two weeks thereafter, in the hall already described, owned by this lodge and the Odd Fellows.

Benefit Lodge, No. 1885, *K. of H.*, was organized on November 19, 1879, with twenty-one members and the following officers: S. Michener, P. D.; I. W. Dow, D.; R. P. Hamm, Rep.; W. L. Parsons, Treasurer. The lodge now has sixteen members. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Monday of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall. The present officers of the society are W. L. Parsons, D.; R. C. Kells, Rep.; H. D. Dickson, Treasurer.

Neosho Falls Post, No. 73, G. A. R., was organized on the last Monday of July, 1882, with thirty members. Its officers elected at that time still hold their positions. They are W. L. Parsons, C.; W. J. Haughawout, J. V. C.; (D. H. Henry was elected S. V. C., but failed to qualify, and J. S. Philo to the position); J. Bishop, Adj.; H. F. Beal, Qr. (resigned in October, 1882, and D. W. Finney installed); I. W. Dow, O. D. Meetings are held on the first Monday of each month in Clark's Hall.

Manufacturing.—The earliest manufacturing industry was the saw mill built in 1857 by N. S. Goss, T. L. Clark, B. F. Goss and William Brown. When this mill was built the entire settlement was on the north side of the river, and consisted of two cabins, in one of which Mrs. B. F. Goss cooked for the camp. Soon after the completion of the mill, N. S. Goss and Clark became its owners, and, in 1859, built a grist mill addition. After a few years the combined mill passed into the hands of Cobert & Cozine, who sold it in the spring of 1873 to W. L. Parsons, its present owner. In 1881, the grist mill was rebuilt, a substantial 30x36 two-story building taking the place of the old one. This mill now has four run of buhr stones and a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day. Power is obtained from the Neosho River by a forty-inch special Leffel turbine water-wheel.

Hotels.—The Falls House, already mentioned as built in 1858, was enlarged and practically rebuilt in 1870, and is now the only hotel in town. The American, built when the railway was a novelty and the tide set that way, stood too far from the business center, and, after doing a poor business, was, in 1876, moved to the track and converted into a freight warehouse. The Pierce House, which stood on the present site of the Congregational Church, was burned in 1876.

The Woolen Mill.—A woolen mill was built on the south side of the river in 1873 by Hillings Bros., and operated by them until sold to Sharp Bros., who in October, 1882, sold it to Snyder Bros. The woolen mill machinery has been removed, and the present owners propose to put in flouring machinery and run a custom mill.

Banking.—For a town of its importance, Neosho Falls has had little banking facilities. In 1870, I. W. Dow started a bank, and was swimming on a fairly prosperous tide until the black days of 1873, when he went under. The private bank of Haughwout & Goodrich was started in August, 1882, and still does business.

Railroads.—Neosho Falls is on the line of the Kansas branch of the present Missouri Pacific. When this line was projected as the Southern Branch Union Pacific, the township, as more fully stated elsewhere, voted $175,000 bonds in aid of the road, but the bond election was thrown out on the plea of insufficient publication, and the road finally went through in 1870 unsubsidized. Shortly afterward it became the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and as such is now generally known, although it has passed into the hands of the Missouri Pacific. The company has a depot with ample side tracks and a large store-house in the southern part of the town.

PIQUA.

Piqua is a village in Neosho Falls Township at the crossing of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita and the Missouri Pacific Railways. It is in a sort the successor of Bramlette, a station about a mile below, which was abandoned by the railway after the building of the new east and west road. The main street of the village is upon a half section line, the land upon the north being owned by George A. Bowlus, of Iola, and that on the south by P. C. T. Buck, who used it for farming purposes. The town started in the spring of 1882, the store of J. W. Kesterson being the first building. Next came the blacksmith shop of John Kipp, and third the residence of Dr. J. Beckman. Street & McClure soon afterward erected a store building, which was burned November 8, 1882. A schoolhouse was erected in 1882 at a cost of $1,000, and has an attendance of sixteen. It is taught by Miss Nannie Stewart. The Methodists have recently organized a society, with twenty members, at this point, and completed a church edifice in December, 1882. Services are held by the pastor of the church at Neosho Falls. A post office was established in the spring of 1882, and M. Street appointed Postmaster. The town now has one store, one school, one church, one lumber yard and a dozen residences. A hotel building is in process of erection.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ROBERT F. ADAM, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Neosho Falls, came to Kansas, November 21, 1869, located near Neosho Falls and has ever since been engaged in farming and manufacturing shingles; he also manufactured sorghum syrup very extensively. He enlisted in Company K, Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, May 4, 1861, and was mustered in August 17; served twenty-two months, and was in all the engagements of his command until he was wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky. He was discharged in December, 1862, on account of disability, resulting from wound in the left shoulder received in line of duty. He was born in the State of Virginia, May 21, 1841; son of Peter H. and Mary J. Adam. At a very early age he went with his parents to Madison, Ind., and three years later to Ripley County, in the same State, where he was raised and remained until 1869, when he emigrated to Kansas. He was married in Ripley County, Ind., February 24, 1860, to Amanda E. Spears, and by this union has eight children, seven of whom are living—Mary F., Ella M., John E., Charles C., James, Peter L. and Jessie C. Mr. Adam is a member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of Honor and the G. A. R. He is highly respected as a good citizen.

JUDGE JAMES CRANE, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Neosho Falls, came to Kansas November 19, 1859, and located at Neosho Falls. He engaged in milling until 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Ninth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. He was mustered in as a First Sergeant, and assigned to Company H, January 16, 1862; was promoted to Second Lieutenant in May, 1862, and was finally commissioned First Lieutenant in March, 1863, and commanded the company the most of the time until mustered out January 16, 1865. During the winter and spring of 1863, he commanded the Provost Guard at Leavenworth City, and during the following summer acted as Ordinance Officer and Quartermaster of the Veteran Reserve Corps at Fort Leavenworth. He commanded his company as body guard to Gen. Blunt in the engagement at Prairie Grove, Cane Hill and other places in Missouri, and finally joined Gen. Steele, at Little Rock, Ark., in the spring of 1864 and fought in several engagements under his command. He was actively engaged during the entire war, doing border service principally; he was mustered out at Duval's Bluffs, Ark., January 16, 1865. On his return from the army, he came back to Neosho Falls and farmed for three years; then purchased and operated a steam saw-mill at the Falls for four years, and then returned to his farm, and has been engaged in farming ever since. He was elected Judge of the Probate Court in 1860, and served until his enlistment. During this year, which was the great famine year in Kansas, he visited Wisconsin and procured $10 000 worth of supplies and in addition to this by canvassing the matter thoroughly he secured an appropriation from the Wisconsin Legislature of $5,000 for the purchase of seed wheat for Kansas farmers. Mr. Crane was born in Richmond, Chittenden County, Vt., April 13, 1813, son of James and Clarinda Crane. He left his native home when twenty-one years of age and traveled three years with June, Titus, Angevine & Co's Menagerie; he went to Wisconsin, and soon afterward engaged in a government survey of 600 miles of section lines in the State of Iowa. Then returned to Wisconsin, and there opened and improved a farm. He afterward owned an operated a saw-mill at Fort Atkinson until he sold out and moved to Kansas in November, 1859. He was married in Richmond, Vt., March 31, 1842, to Lydia Barber, daughter of Shubael and Mary Barber; by this union he has four children—Thaddeus, Laura (deceased), Ada M. and George A. Crane. Mr. Crane and wife are worthy members of the Congregational Church, and are both highly respected and universally esteemed for their many excellent qualities of mind and heart.

ISAAC W. DOW, lumber merchant, came to Kansas in March, 1857, and located at Neosho Falls and built the first mill and dam in Woodson County, at Neosho Falls, for Col. Goss in the summer of 1857; then engaged in carpentering until the spring of 1861, when he went out with a company of commissioners appointed by the Governor to locate State school lands, returned the same fall, and on November 10th enlisted in Company F, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and was mustered in January 16, 1862; served as First Lieutenant during his entire term of enlistment. He was in all the engagements of his command and was noted for his coolness and bravery. He was mustered out January 16, 1865, and, on his return from the army, took charge of the Falls House, in Neosho Falls, and conducted the hotel about four years. In 1871, he went into the banking business, and lost heavily by the panic of 1873. He then worked at his trade until he engaged in the lumber business for S. A. Brown & Co., February 1, 1880; has been engaged in this business ever since. He was born in New Brunswick May 7, 1833; son of Oliver B. and Elizabeth Dow. At an early age he went, with his parents, to Washington County, Me. He was reared and educated in the State of Maine, and from his father learned the trade of millwright. In November, 1852, he moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he worked as a millwright one year, then moved to Waverly, Iowa, where he remained until he came to Kansas, March 27, 1857. He was married in Manchester, Ohio, January 18, 1873, to Mary Jane Connor, whose maiden name was Mannon, of Ohio. He is a worthy Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. Mr. Dow is one of the oldest settlers in Neosho Falls.

HON. DAVID W. FINNEY, Lieutenant Governor of Kansas, and hardware merchant, came to Kansas in August, 1866, and located in Neosho Falls, engaged in the grocery and hardware business, and has continuously been in the mercantile business since, and has at the same time engaged to a considerable extent in buying and selling stock. He has served one term as Justice of the Peace and in 1867 was elected to represent Woodson County in the Kansas State Legislature. In 1872, was elected State Senator, and in 1874 was re-elected. While serving in this capacity, he was made Chairman of special committee to revise the school laws, and his committee introduced the bill which comprises the present school law of Kansas. He represented his district in the State Senate until elected Lieutenant Governor in the fall of 1880; has served his State in this capacity ever since, being re-elected in the fall of 1882. He was born in Annapolis, Parke Co., Ind., August 22, 1839; son of Robert and Malinda Finney. He was raised on a farm in his native county, and in July, 1862, enlisted in Company A, Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; was mustered in as a private at Terre Haute, Ind., in August, 1862; was taken prisoner with his entire brigade at Thompson Station, Tenn., March 5, 1863, and confined in Libby Prison one month. Many of his comrades perished in this slaughter pen, and all were terribly reduced. He was finally exchanged, and was with Sherman in his famous raid through Georgia and on to the Atlantic coast. He was in about thirty-five engagements during the war, among the most important of which we may mention Resaca, Dallas Woods, Peach Tree Creek and Cassville; was mustered out as Orderly Sergeant at Indianapolis, Ind., June 10, 1865. He then returned to his native county and remained there until he came to Neosho Falls, Kan., in 1866. He was married in Neosho Falls October 3, 1869, to Helen H. McConnell, an intelligent and accomplished lady, daughter of Hiram and Malinda McConnell. She is a native of Indiana, but has been raised and educated in Kansas, her parents having emigrated to this State when she was but twelve years of age. Mr. Finney has two children—Warren W. and Glen D. Finney. He is Quartermaster of the G. A. R., and he and his wife are both consistent members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Finney has never sought office; has rather inclined to retirement; but his fidelity to principle, his pure moral character, his fine executive ability, as well as his devotion to the State and its interests, have been recognized by the people who have honored him with a position next in rank to the chief executive of that State. He has served in every position to which he has been entrusted with credit to himself and with entire satisfaction to his constituents.

PUSEY GRAVES, Ex-Judge of Woodson County, came to Kansas in the spring of 1859; located on a farm in Woodson County, and for nine years engaged in farming, then moved to Neosho Falls in 1870, and has ever since engaged in plastering when not serving his county in some official capacity. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1860, and served four years. He represented his district in the State Legislature one term. In 1862, was elected Probate Judge of Woodson County, and served five consecutive terms, or eleven years, in all, and during eight years of this time and one year additional served as Clerk of the District Court. In 1874, was again elected Justice of the Peace, served two years and resigned. He was born near Wilmington, Del., November 10, 1813. Son of Nathan and Hannah Graves. At about three years of age, went with parents to Wayne County, Ind., where he was raised on a farm, but engaged in plastering about eleven years in that county. In 1850, went to California and engaged in mining three years. Returning via New Orleans, he met his family in Illinois and settled at Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., where he remained until 1859, and then moved to Kansas. He was married, in Richmond, Ind., July 5, 1837, to Jane W. Witchell, a native of Ohio, and daughter of John and Bathsheba Witchell, by whom he had seven children—Charles B., Mary Ann, George T., Irena, Edward Clayton, John W. and Albert Graves. His wife died August 28, 1877, and he was again married at Neosho Falls March 20, 1879, to Sarah E. Swayze, an estimable widow lady, whose maiden name was Jeffrey, daughter of Wellis and Zilpha Jeffrey. Mr. Graves is extensively known in Woodson and adjoining counties, and combines in his character many sterling qualities which render him popular both at home and abroad.

DAVID GWIN, druggist, came to Kansas in September, 1866; located at Olathe, but the following summer moved to Ottumwa, Coffey County, where he practiced medicine about nine years, then moved to Fredonia, Wilson County, where he engaged in the drug business until burned out January 22, 1880. He soon after moved to his present location, where he carries on an extensive business in drugs and not[illegible]. He and wife have each served several terms on School Board, and he was twice elected Treasurer of Ottumwa Township, Coffey County, and served two full terms. He was born in Ha[illegible]nsburg, Breckinridge County, Ky., September 12, 1821. Son of Thomas and Jane Gwin. At six years of age, moved with parents to Monroe Co., Ind. Remained there till thirty-three years of age. He graduated from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute in the spring of 1848. Moved to Brownsville, Nebraska, in the fall of 1852, and, while engaged regularly in the practice of medicine, he served as Coroner one term, and Sheriff one term, and remained in the county till he came to Kansas in the fall of 1866. He was married, in Monroe County, Ind., January 12, 1844, to Elizabeth Cox, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Street and Delilah Cox. By this union he has two children—Monroe and Barton D. Gwin. Mr. Gwin is widely and favorably known in Kansas. Is a worthy member of the Christian Church, also of the I. O. O. F.

O. P. HAUGHAWOUT, farmer and horticulturist; farm adjoins Neosho Falls; came to Kansas in November, 1857, located at Neosho Falls, and for two or three years worked in a saw-mill, since that time has principally engaged in farming. He was Census Marshal in 1860 for Woodson, Greenwood, Wilson and Montgomery Counties. He has served two full terms as County Assessor, two terms as Township Trustee, and was the first Mayor of Neosho Falls. He spent one year in making a descriptive survey of the M. K. & T. R. R. lands, and, in company with his brother, was afterward agent for the sale of these lands. He was born in Northumberland County, Penn., April 25, 183 , son of John and Julia Haughawout. He was raised on the farm, and lived in his native State until twenty-four years of age, when he removed to Iowa, and two years later to Kansas. He was married in his native county in December, 1855, to Harriet A. Mettler, daughter of William and Jane Mettler. She is an amiable and accomplished lady, and a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church. They have two children—Amneh A. and Hattie. Mr. H. is one of the oldest settlers, and also one of the most useful and highly respected citizens of the county. He is identified with the Presbyterian Church.

W. J. HAUGHAWOUT, banker, came to Kansas November, 1857; located at Neosho Falls; began without capital, worked in saw and grist mill for Col. Goss until the breaking-out of the war, and was commissioned May 4, 1861, as Ensign in a company of home guards, and for six months engaged in fighting Indians and guerrillas. Then enlisted in Company F, Ninth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and was mustered in as a private October 19, 1861. On March 31, 1862, he was made Sergeant Major of his regiment. Was promoted Second Lieutenant Company K, March 21, 1863, and was finally commissioned Captain of Company K, October 8, 1864, and served in that capacity until mustered out at close of war. He was very actively engaged during the war doing border service, scouting, hunting and fighting guerrillas, escorting trains, etc. He commanded the advance guard of Col. Plumb's force in the pursuit of Quantrell, after the massacre at Lawrence. Was in all the engagements of his command, and was mustered out June 24, 1865. He then returned to Neosho Falls, and devoted his time principally to farming for two or three years, since which time he has been actively and extensively engaged in other employments, but has continued his farming, and at present has 300 acres of choice land in a high state of cultivation. In 1869, he was appointed by the Land Commissioners of the M. K. & T. R. R. to appraise their lands, consisting of 1,300,000 acres, and, in 1870, was appointed agent for the sale of their lands, and is at present acting in that capacity. He is also the State agent for the sale of University lands. In company with C. H. Goodrich, he established the Neosho Falls Bank June 15, 1882, and now does a general banking business. He was the first County Treasurer of Woodson County, elected in 1858, and, during his two years' term of service, managed the finances of the county with great prudence and skill, only $5 coming into the treasury while he held the office. He was again elected Treasurer of Woodson County in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874; found the duties of the office more complicated by this time, but served with credit to himself and with fidelity to the people. He was born in Northumberland County, Penn., December 7, 1833. Son of John and Julia Ann Haughawout. Lived in native county until twenty years of age, then moved to Iowa, and in 1857 came to Kansas. Was married in Neosho Falls, March, 1869, to Ada Crane, an intelligent and accomplished lady, native of Wisconsin, and daughter of Judge James and Lydia Crane. Their only daughter is Laura C. Haughawout. Mr. Haughawout is a member of the G. A. R., one of the wealthiest and most influential men in Woodson County.

JOHN L. JONES, M. D., physician and surgeon, came to this State in the spring of 1872, and located at Kalida, afterward the county seat of Woodson County. He remained there four years, and came to his present location, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of medicine. He has served as United States examining surgeon for Woodson and adjoining counties seven years; was County Physician six years; County Coroner four years, and is at present Mayor of the city of Neosho Falls. He was born in Henry County, Ky., April 29, 1850; is the son of Joshua B. and Amanda Jones; he was raised on a farm in his native county, but attended Eminence College, Ky., three or four years, and afterward the Louisville Medical College, from which institution he graduated February 29, 1872. He began the practice of medicine two years before graduation with his brother, Dr. E. D. Jones, at Lockport, Henry Co., Ky., and has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. He came to Kansas soon after he graduated. He was married at Sulphur, Ky., October 25, 1877, to Dora A. Staten, an accomplished lady, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Staten, and a native of Kentucky. By this union, he has one child—Leland D. Jones. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, while the Doctor is a member of the Christian Church. He also belongs to the State Medical Society; is medical examiner for several insurance companies, and received the honorary degree of D. D. S. in the Wisconsin Dental College. He is P. G. of the I. O. O. F.; has passed all the chairs in the Knights of Honor, and has been Assistant State Lecturer of the Masonic Grand Lodge for the last seven years. He is now S. G. D. of the Grand Lodge; has his membership in Valley Chapter No. 11, Humboldt; belongs to Killwinning Council, No. 8, Fredonia, and to Emporia Commandery No. 8. He is a skilled practitioner of medicine, a faithful public servant, an influential citizen, and one of the most reliable and successful business men in Woodson County.

ROBERT MOWRY, millwright, came to Kansas March 18, 1857; reached Burlington April 8, and put up the first saw and grist mill in Coffey County, and preached on the first Sunday in June, 1857, the first discourse ever delivered in Burlington. He lived in Burlington until January, 1860, when he came to Neosho Falls and engaged in overhauling and repairing the mill owned by Col. Goss. He was overhauling a mill at Lawrence, in 1863, when Quantrell made his attack on the city. All three of the men who were working on the mill for him were killed, and the mill fired. Mr. Mowry left his hotel and went to the mill in time to put out the fire, and save the owner $6,000. While doing this, three men at the hotel were shot, and two of them killed. Mr. Mowry was providentially saved. He returned to Neosho Falls, and put in a steam mill owned by Col. Goss. He has since been in the lumber trade, and has erected the finest business house in Woodson County; he owns a half interest in this house, from the rental of which he enjoys a comfortable living. He has one of the best residences in the city, and everything about his home indicates neatness, order, ingenuity and taste. He was born in Smithfield, Providence Co., R. I., August 8, 1812, son of Robert and Mary Mowry. He emigrated, in 1830, to Steuben County, N. Y.; there learned the trade of a millwright, and has followed the business over forty years. He came direct from New York to Kansas. He was married in Cameron, N. Y., June 30, 1833, to Mary W. Willard, an intelligent and accomplished lady, who was born in the State of Massachusetts, June 27, 1816, daughter of Steuben and Betsey Willard; her people are remarkable for longevity; her mother lived to be ninety-three years of age; her paternal grandmother died at the age of ninety-nine years and six months; her maternal grandmother had seven children, six of whom lived to be over ninety years of age, and the seventh lived to be over eighty. They are both active members of the Methodist Church, and Mr. Mowry has been engaged in preaching, as opportunity afforded, for over thirty years. He is noted for his ingenuity, and is zealous in the church, at home hospitable, in society genial, and in business reliable.

WILLIAM L. PARSONS, proprietor Neosho Falls Flouring and Saw-Mills, came to Kansas in December, 1871, and located at Neosho Falls. Bought out the mills at that place, and has engaged in the milling business ever since; has built a new flouring-mill, put in new and improved machinery, and now runs four sets of buhrs in their fullest capacity. He is now serving as Chairman of the City Council. He was born in East Hampton, Suffolk County, N. Y., April 30, 1833; son of William and Anna C. Parsons. He lived in his native county until twenty-four years of age; was educated at Clinton Academy. He operated a mill in Suffolk County until 1858, then moved to Racine, Wis., but in the spring of 1859 went to Denver, and for about two years was engaged in mining. He returned in the fall of 1860 to Racine, and the following spring enlisted in Company F, Second Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered in as Second Lieutenant April 21, 1861. Served three years and eight months, and was in all the engagements of his command. He was promoted to First Lieutenant August 8, 1861, and made Captain October 22, 1861, promoted Major October 5, 1863, and, after the battle of Gettysburg, was commissioned Colonel of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, but was taken prisoner before he was mustered. He was in many of the heaviest engagements of the war. He was wounded at South Mountain in the left shoulder, and at Gettysburg in the right leg. In Grant's campaign was wounded in the hand, and again in the head; the last time was left for dead on the field, and taken prisoner and held in confinement seven months and a half; was finally paroled near the close of the war, and was mustered out at Washington, D. C., in January, 1865. Soon after his return from the war, he went to Savanna, Ill., and operated an elevator two years; was then appointed United States Revenue Inspector, with headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis.; remained here one year; then started a vessel supply store in Chicago, and was burned out in the great fire of October, 1871, and, after a short visit to New York, came to Kansas in December, 1871. He was married at Neosho Falls, January 11, 1877, to Jennie E. Holloway, an accomplished daughter of Ira and Esther Holloway; she was educated at Ottumwa Seminary, but is a native of Pennsylvania; they have two children—Anna E. and William Sherrill Parsons. Mr. Parsons is a worthy Mason, and also Commander in the G. A. R., and Dictator in the Knights of Honor. He has a very pleasing address, is enterprising, honest and reliable; has the entire confidence of everybody, and is quite successful in business. Is recognized as one of the representative men of this county.

TORONTO.

Toronto was laid out in 1869 by the Toronto Town Company, of which Enoch Reeves was President and Matthew Miller Secretary. As first laid out, it occupied a quarter section, one-half mile from the western line of the county, and four and one-half miles from the southern boundary. The first building on the town site (the district school) was some years older than the town, having been located at an early day. The first structure built after the laying-out of the town was a frame house of small size owned by William P. Dennis, and used both for store and residence purposes. This building stood on Washington street until the spring of 1882, when it was moved back and part of it added to the meat market of G. W. Johnston. The next building erected, also a store, was the property of S. R. Kellogg, and yet forms a part of his store building. A hotel was built in 1870 by S. P. Miller, and operated by various parties until 1882. The first professional man to reside in Toronto was Dr. A. H. Mann, who came in 1871, and is still in practice. A doctor without a drug store at his back would be an anomaly, and soon after Dr. Mann's settlement W. L. Lockard added a line of drugs to the general stock of his store. The first store carrying drugs only was built in 1879 by C. H. Starrett, who still occupies it. The second hotel in the town was opened by A. W. Fletcher, in the residence built by W. L. Lockard in 1871. The house soon passed into the hands of N. B. Rouse, who now runs it.

The growth of Toronto, lying as it did in the extreme southwest of the county, with no railway as a feeder and no hopes of becoming the county seat, was very slow. In November, 1881, nearly twelve years after the founding of the town, it had but two stores and eight or ten dwellings. With the advent of the railway came a fresh tide of life, and before the close of 1882 more than eighty new buildings had been erected.

Toronto Post Office was established on July 1, 1870, with S. R. Kellogg as Postmaster. This was upon the inauguration of the Humboldt stage mail route and the discontinuance of that from LeRoy. Upon the old route had been, a short distance north of Toronto, the post office of Pleasant Grove, established in 1858. Here Albert H. Reeves, J. W. Brown and Edwin Kellogg had successively held the not onerous duties of Postmaster. The Toronto office was held by S. R. Kellogg until 1876, when it passed to F. W. Carroll, and later to C. F. Webb, who held it until February, 1882, when it again was conferred upon S. R. Kellogg, the present official. The post office in Toronto has always been on the corner occupied by the store of S. R. Kellogg.

As has already been said, the educational history of Toronto reaches back of its existence as a town. Soon after the organization of the town company, the old schoolhouse which stood on the west line of the town site near the present railway depot was moved to the public square and enlarged. In 1882, the new schoolhouse was built at a cost of $3,000. This is a capacious two-story building of four rooms, and can seat over 200 scholars. At the present time the school has an attendance of 150, and employs two teachers—Mr. A. J. Jones and Miss Josie Byington. This educational force will soon be increased. Looking at her facilities of a few years ago, the town may well feel proud of her advancement.

The industries now represented in the town briefly capitulated, will serve to show something of its value. They are: General stores, six; groceries, one; drug stores, one; hardware, one; hotels, two; physicians, two; real estate, two; meat markets, one; furniture, one; harness shops, two; millinery, two; restaurant, one; livery stables, two; lumber yards, two. Besides these are the mill and other industries more particularly described. No one looking over this statement and recalling the vegetarian state of the town a year ago, can fail to see that the place has a substantial future before it.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Methodist Church.—The Methodists have long had religious services in the neighborhood of Toronto, but it was not until 1875–76 that a separate church edifice was erected. This structure was completed at a cost of $600, principally raised by private subscription, and is supplied by Rev. William H. Carwardine of Yates Center. A Sabbath school organized at the same time as the church has an average attendance of ninety, and is in charge of J. M. Dickinson.

Baptist Church.—The Baptist Church of Toronto was gathered together in 1877, and has increased in strength with considerable rapidity since the town has become a railway point. Services are held every second Sabbath by Rev. A. E. Lewis, of Fall River. As yet the society has no church building, but preparations are being made for erecting one at an early day.

Woodson Lodge, No. 121, *A., F. & A. M.*, was organized on October 17, 1872, with the following officers: J. W. Kerns, W. M.; S. P. Miller, S. W.; Smith Wilhite, J. W.; W. M. Peck, Secretary; I. Darland, Treasurer. The lodge now numbers thirty-five and has the following officers: S. R. Kellogg, W. M.; E. A. Hubbard, S. W.; J. M. Montgomery, J. W.; Frank Hall, Secretary; G. R. Johnson, Treasurer. Meetings are held on each Saturday on or before full moon, and each two weeks thereafter, in the hall over S. R. Kellogg's store. The property of the lodge consists of fixtures and regalia to the value of $200.

Toronto Lodge, No. 189, *I. O. G. T.*, was organized at an early day (probably 1872), but after a severe struggle for life fell to pieces in 1876, and has never been revived.

Railroads.—The St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railway, which received $22,000 of the bonds of Toronto Township, was completed to Toronto in the fall of 1879, and at once began running regular trains. The road was soon extended to Eureka, Greenwood County, thus furnishing an outlet both east and west for the products handled at this point. The value of the road to the town can hardly be over-estimated; it has breathed into it the breath of life and made of the flaccid frame a living energetic body. Off the line of railway, unknown and having no pre-eminent qualifications to command attention, Toronto had a cloudy future; on the line of what will soon be a great thoroughfare, its future is limited only by the energy and public spirit of its citizens.

Hotel.—A large and finely designed hotel building was erected in 1881–82 by parties interested in the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railway. As yet it is unoccupied, but negotiations are being made for its opening, which will be an event of great importance, as there is now no adequate provision for the wants of the traveling public.

Toronto Mills.—These mills consist of a combined saw and grist mill, both built in 1873 by Alexander Davis; in 1877, they were sold to W. S. Lockard and completely refitted, bringing their value up to $7,000. The saw mill has a capacity of 4,000 feet per day; and the grist mill, with two run of buhr-stones, of sixty barrels of flour per twenty-four hours. Power is furnished by an engine of twenty-five horse power. This is, with the exception of the mills at Neosho Falls, the only mill in the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

STEPHEN F. ANDERSON, farmer, Section 15, Town 26, Range 13, P. O. Toronto, came to Kansas in the spring of 1870, and located near Humboldt, in Allen County. Farmed three years and then moved to Woodson County, where he has been engaged in farming near Toronto ever since. He has taught in the public schools of Woodson and Greenwood Counties in the winter seasons ever since he came to the county, and has served as Justice of the Peace of Toronto Township four years, and a member of the school board two years. He was born in Grayson County, Va., October 25, 1823, son of Elisha and Ruth Anderson. His father was a noted preacher of the Baptist denomination in Virginia. He was raised on a farm in his native county, was educated at Glade Spring Select School in Washington County, Va., and completed the course prescribed in that institution. He taught five years in Virginia and North Carolina, and served twelve years in Virginia as Justice of the Peace. He was Major of the Seventy-eighth Virginia State Militia under the old State laws. Was married in Ashe County, N. C., November 2, 1843, to Altha C. Jacks. She is a native of North Carolina, and daughter of Richard and Pracilla Jacks. By this union they had thirteen children, ten of whom are now living—Elisha, Mary P., Ruth Ann, Vashti, Albert, Aras, Alice, Robert, Remus and John F. Anderson. Mr. Anderson and wife are both worthy members of the Baptist Church and he is a worthy Mason.

JACOB BIGLER came to Kansas in February, 1871, and after a short stay in Osage County located on a farm in Butler County. Cultivated his farm a few years, then rented it and did mason work in Butler, Chase and Greenwood Counties until 1879, then returned to his farm and in the spring of 1882 moved to Toronto, where he now lives. He was born in York County, Penn., October 10, 1846, son of Abraham and Sarah Ann Bigler. Lived in his native county until he came to Kansas in 1871. He was married in El Dorado, Butler County, October 21, 1879, to Anna E. Luke, daughter of David D. and Mary J. Luke. She is a native of Missouri, was educated at Keosauqua, Iowa, and taught one term in the same school when only fifteen years of age. She now carries on a millinery store in Toronto. Their only child, Ira Stanford Bigler, was born August 6, 1880.

ISAAC J. CURTIS, hardware and farming implements, was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, January, 29, 1840, son of Joel and Sally Curtis. He lived in his native county until eighteen years of age, then moved to Bureau County, Ill., and engaged in farming until 1859. Then went with an ox train to Denver, remained one year and returned to Illinois. He enlisted in Company B, Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry September 17, 1861. Served two years in this regiment, and was transferred to First Missouri Light Artillery, Battery H, and served as gunner until the close of the war. Was in the engagements at Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Shiloh, Corinth, and all the battles of Sherman's campaign to Savannah. Was mustered out in June, 1865, and returned to Bureau County, Ill., where he remained until he came to Kansas in 1871. He then located on a farm in Butler County, Kan., and did ministerial work for four or five years, preaching in Butler, Greenwood and other counties. Moved to Toronto in the spring of 1882, and is now serving as Justice of the Peace. He also served in the same capacity in Butler County six or eight years. He is engaged at present in the hardware and implement business. He was married in Bureau County September 28, 1865, to Selina Frizzella, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Michael and Charlotte Frizzella. They have eight children—Harry A., Jennie E., James A., Robert Bruce, Michael Angelo, Sally E., Robert Lee and Kittie C. Curtis. He is a worthy Mason, and he and wife are both members of the Christian Church.

JOHN J. HAWKINS, mechanic, came to Kansas in May, 1859, and located at Council Grove. Was the first City Marshal of that place. Lived at Council Grove eleven years. Engaged at different times while there carpentering, milling and butchering. He next lived twelve years in Eureka, and engaged while there in carpentering and farming. Moved to Toronto February 14, 1882, and is now working at his trade. He was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., August 8, 1818, son of Joel and Clarissa Hawkins. He lived in his native county ten years, Canada West five years, and Erie County, N. Y., six years. Farmed in Erie County, then went to Michigan and was lumbering one year; then served as steward on a vessel four years on the Great Lakes, and next engaged in railroad construction work ten years. He then conducted a hotel at High Hill, Mo., three years, and finally came to Kansas in 1859. He was married in Lancaster County, Ohio, in October, 1855, to Rachel Young. They have seven children—William F., Ida May, Clara J., Josephine, Earl, Newman H. and Clyde Hawkins. Mr. Hawkins, wife and several of his children are consistent members of the Congregational Church.

WASHINGTON JOHNSON, butcher, Main street, came to Kansas in 1869. Remained at Topeka a short time, returned to New York, and in 1870 moved out to Kansas. Stopped a short time at Humboldt, and finally settled on a farm in Section 22, Belmont Township, Woodson County. Has been engaged in farming ever since and still owns the farm, but at present is giving his personal attention to his butcher shop in Toronto. He was born in Ulster County, N. Y., October 6, 1842, son of James and Maria Johnson. Was raised on a farm in his native county, where he lived until twenty-three years of age. He then moved to Tarrytown, Westchester Co., N. Y., where he remained until he came to Kansas. He was married in Kalida, Woodson County, January 14, 1873, to Cecilia A. Vanevery, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Vanevery, and by this union has one child—Carrie Jane Johnson. Mr. Johnson and wife are worthy members of the Presbyterian Church.

DR. TILMAN A. JONES, physician and surgeon, came to Kansas in October, 1875, and located at Twin Falls, Greenwood County, where he practiced medicine six years, and then moved to Toronto, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession, and has already won an enviable reputation as a useful citizen and a skillful physician. He was born in Spencer County, Ind., April 22, 1843, son of Thompson M. and Nancy L. Jones. He enlisted July 8, 1861, in Company E, Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until December, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability, resulting from a severe wound received while in the line of battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. When again able for duty, he enlisted in Company G, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, in February, 1863, and served until the close of the war. Was in many of the heaviest engagements of the war, and was mustered out in August, 1865. He then returned to his native county, studied medicine under the instruction of his uncle, Dr. W. M. Jones, and began the practice of medicine in 1874. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College March 10, 1878. Came direct from his native county to Kansas in 1875. He was married in Spencer County, Ind., December 10, 1866, to Christina E. Hesson, an accomplished lady, and a native of Indiana. By this union he has three children—Ida R., Charles T. and a baby. He belongs to the M. E. Church, I. O. O. F., and is W. M. of A., F. & A. M

W. H. JONES, editor, was born in New York City July 26, 1831, son of Charles and Mary E. Jones. Was raised and educated in New York City. Learned the printer's trade under Fanshaw, in the American Bible House and Tract Society. He worked on many different papers in New York and Canada. At one time he owned and operated a job office in New York City; at another time he held the position of assistant foreman and proof reader on the Cincinnati *Gazette*. He enlisted in Company H, First Michigan Volunteer Infantry, ninety-days service, in April, 1861, and was in the first battle of Bull Run. Served his term of enlistment and again entered the army in the spring of 1862, enlisting in Company H, Twenty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry. Served until February, 1863, most of the time in charge of the Government printing office at Bowling Green, Ky. Was mustered out in 1863 on account of disability. He afterward took a position on the Fort Wayne *Independent Democrat*, and worked on that journal two or three years. He had previously run the Riverside Book and Job Printing House at Milwaukee, Wis. He moved to Omaha, Neb., in 1868, and from there came to Leavenworth, Kan., in 1869. Has held various responsible positions on some of the best journals in the State, among which we mention the Leavenworth *Bulletin*, Ottawa *Journal* and Emporia *Tribune*. He has been connected with almost every newspaper enterprise started in Woodson County, and is considered one of the ablest journalists in Southern Kansas. He is at present editing the Toronto *Topic*. He was married in Omaha, Neb., September 7, 1868, to Lydia C. Sullivan, and by this union has five children, viz.: Louise G., Josie L., Minnie M., Alice E. and William H. Jones.

SETH R. KELLOGG, merchant and Postmaster, came to Kansas in April, 1857, and located May 24, on a farm near Toronto, and engaged in farming until 1870, then moved to Toronto, and has since been engaged in the mercantile business. Was appointed Postmaster in July, 1870, and served until 1876; was then elected a Representative to the Kansas State Legislature from Woodson County, and served one term. He was again made Postmaster in January, 1882. He has served three terms as Township Trustee, one term as Clerk and one term as Treasurer. He was born in White Pigeon, St. Joseph Co., Mich., August 30, 1845, son of Edwin and Amelia E. Kellogg; lived in his native county until the fall of 1856, spent that winter in Illinois, and the following spring came to Kansas. He was married near Toronto September 5, 1871, to Catherine M. Rowe, daughter of Elias D. and Sarah Rowe, and by this union has two children—Lela and Glenn S. Kellogg. He is W. M. of Woodson Lodge, No. 121, A., F. & A. M., and is one of the oldest settlers in his county, a man whom everybody respects and trusts.

M. B. LOCKARD, furniture dealer, came to Kansas in the spring of 1869, and was one of the first who settled on the town site. He engaged in carpentering until January, 1882, since which he has been engaged in the furniture business. He has served three years as Treasurer of the School District, and two years as Township Clerk. He was born in York County, Ontario, Canada, August 21, 1834, son of Peter and Carneachy Lockard. Was reared and educated in his native county, and came direct from there to Kansas in 1869. He was married in Toronto, Canada, February 1, 1860, to Sarah Lemon, and by this union has five children—Catherine L., Charlota, William P., Oliver C. and Maud. He belongs to the Knights of Honor, and is recognized as one of the leading and representative men of Toronto.

W. S. LOCKARD, merchant and proprietor of the Toronto flouring and saw mills; came to Kansas in the spring of 1870; located near Toronto, and farmed two years, and has ever since been engaged in merchandising in Toronto, and at the same time has owned and operated the Toronto mills ever since 1877. He was born in York County, Ontario, Can., February 2, 1836; son of Peter and Carnearchy Lockard; lived in his native county until he came to Kansas in 1870. He was married in York County, Can., in March, 1860, to Caroline Hughes, native of the same county. He has five children—Arthur S., Clarkson H., Martha, Evangeline and Charles William. The first four were born in Canada; the youngest in Kansas. He belongs to the Knights of Honor; is one of the heaviest dealers in general merchandise in the county, and is one of our most reliable business men.

JAMES D. McINTOSH, teacher, P. O. Toronto, came to Kansas in March, 1881, located at Eureka, and taught the public school at Twin Falls, Greenwood County, sixteen months, then moved to Toronto, and is at present teaching in District No. 33, Greenwood County. He was born in Burritt, Winnebago Co., Ill., son of John S. and Esther J. McIntosh. He was educated at Prof. Lownsbury's Academy, Rockford, Ill., and graduated March 31, 1879. He then taught one year in his native county, and moved to Kansas in 1881. His maternal ancestors were from Holland, and his great grand-parents, named Britton, located on Staten Island. His mother's maiden name was Esther J. Manchester. She is a native of King's County, N. B.; is an intelligent lady, and is now living with her son in Toronto, her husband having died in the State of Illinois, leaving her the mother of six living children—Mary E., Burritt C., Jerome J., James D., Letitia D. (deceased), Wilbur L. and Joseph E. Mrs. McIntosh and the subject of this sketch are both worthy members of the Baptist Church.

DR. A. H. MANN, physician and surgeon, was born in Shelby County, Ohio, October 5, 1841, son of Albert and Mary Mann. At an early age, moved with parents to Delaware County, where he remained about seven years, then moved to Lexington, Richland Co., Ohio; remained until 1859, and moved to Knoxville, Knox Co., Ill. He studied medicine under his father's instruction until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he enlisted in Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, September 1, 1861, and served as Hospital Steward until April, 1864, when he was made Assistant Surgeon, and in March, 1865, was promoted Surgeon. Was mustered out July, 1865. He entered the Regular United States Army as Assistant Surgeon in the spring of 1866. Was ordered to Ft. Fetterman, Wyoming Territory, October 5, 1866; remained in that department until ordered to Vicksburg May 22, 1867; thence to Pine Bluff, Ark., July 7; thence to Meridian, Miss., June 17, 1868; thence back to Little Rock, Ark., November, 1868. He then came to Toronto in March, 1869, and practiced medicine about eleven months; during this time was on the waiting order list, and was finally ordered to Ft. Stevenson, D. T., September 1, 1871; thence to Columbia, S. C., October 9, 1872. He accompanied Custer's command on the Yellow Stone and Black Hills expedition, which started out in March, 1873. Was ordered to Grand River Agency, Dakota Territory, July, 1873, and was severely wounded by the Indians at Grand River, D. T., in May, 1874. When ordered out on Custer's fatal expedition in 1875, he at once telegraphed his resignation and went to Chicago, where he practiced his profession about three years, and in 1878, came to Toronto, Kan., where he has ever since practiced medicine. Having had an extensive and varied experience in therapeutics and surgery, his skill is called into requisition in the most difficult cases, and his services are highly appreciated by the people of Woodson County. He was married at McComb, Ill., September 2, 1875, to Eleanor Eads, cousin of Capt. J. B. Eads, of Mississippi jetties fame; she is a native of Illinois, and an intelligent and accomplished lady.

THOMAS SEARS, farmer, P. O. Toronto, came to Kansas in March, 1855, located on a farm in the vicinity of Mound City, and built of logs the first storehouse ever erected in that section. It stood near the present site of Mound City. After a few years spent in Linn County, he moved to Woodson, and improved a farm of 160 acres on Owl Creek, and was Postmaster at Mt. Ariel three years. He next improved a farm six miles west of Toronto, in Greenwood County. In 1877, went to Colorado and spent two years, and is at present living in retirement at Toronto, where he has a comfortable home. He was born in Warren County, Ky., March 22, 1809, son of Henry and Elizabeth Sears. He moved to Greene County, Ill., when about eighteen years of age, and served in the United States Volunteer army during the Black Hawk war, and after his return from this service, lived consecutively in Greene County, Ill., Randolph, Andrew and De Kalb Counties, Mo., and the winter of 1854, fed cattle in Kaw Bottom, at Kansas City, near where the Union depot now stands. The following spring moved to Kansas. He was married in Greene County, Ill., March 22, 1831, to Elizabeth Jenet, by whom he had nine children, five of whom he raised—William L., James M., George M. D., Cynthia Frances and Sarah Ann. Mrs. Sears died June 6, 1877. William L. Sears died May 23, 1881, leaving four children, all of whom are living—Permelia A. F. (married), Thomas Osborn, Levi Eddy and William Sears. James M. Sears died in the army July 27, 1864. George M. D. Sears died October 22, 1874, leaving two children, both now living in Colorado, viz.: Minta Jane and Minnie Ann Sears. Cynthia F. was married June 24, 1851, to John A. Estep. Her husband died October 26, 1867; she now lives in Toronto, near her father, and is his only living child. She has one living daughter—Nancy Ann E., born December 28, 1852, and married October 15, 1871, to G. M. White. She now lives in Toronto; mother of three living children, viz.: Anna Philura, Laura C. and Aubred Otis White. Sarah Ann Sears died October 7, 1861. Mr. Sears is a member of the Old School Baptist Church, and is widely known and universally respected in Woodson and adjoining counties.

ANDERSON B. WALKER, minister of the gospel, Methodist Episcopal Church, came to Kansas in June, 1861, located at Coyville, Wilson County; taught school and preached there one year, then by order of conference, preached in Bourbon County one year, in Iola, Allen County, two years, Coyville again one year; then sustained a supernumerary relation to conference for about six or eight years; and during this time was in mercantile business at Toronto one year. He also partly improved a farm, and then moved to California, and remained two years, then returned to Kansas, and finally became effective, and was sent by conference to Chautauqua County two years, Thayer one year and Barbour County one year. For the last three years, he has been on the superannuated list. He has served in this State as Township Clerk two years, and Justice of the Peace two years. He was born in Montgomery County, Ill., June 16, 1825, son of Alfred M. and Elizabeth Walker. At an early age, went with his parents to East Tennessee; remained five years, then returned to Illinois, where he lived until he came to Kansas in 1861. He was married in Montgomery County, Ill., November 2, 1844, to Celia J. Williams, daughter of Thomas and Celia Williams. They have had ten children, only one of whom is living—A. F. Walker.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE D. CARPENTER, farmer and stock-dealer, Section 28, P. O. Yates Center, came to Kansas in the fall of 1870, and located on a farm in Liberty Township, Woodson County, and has engaged in farming and dealing in stock ever since. He was elected Clerk of the District Court in 1874, and re-elected in 1876-78, serving three consecutive terms. He enlisted in Company D, Seventy-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, July, 1862, and was mustered in as a private, and was afterward commissioned Captain of Company C, Sixty-sixth United States Colored Infantry. He was in the Yazoo expedition, in the engagement at Ft. Pemberton, Grand Gulf, Champion Hills, Black River, and many others, including the siege of Vicksburg. He commanded the first Black River, Ark., expedition; one of the famous raids against Quantrell, and commanded the post at Beloxi and Pass Christian after the close of the war, and was mustered out in the spring of 1866. He was born in Greene, Chenango Co., N. Y., July 6, 1838. He is the son of Samuel and Martha Carpenter; lived in his native county about fifteen years, and then moved to Binghamton, N. Y., and was educated in the Binghamton Academy and Susquehanna Seminary; afterward moved to La Salle County, Ill., where he engaged in farming and teaching twelve years, then moved to Kansas. He was married in Seneca April 29, 1869, to Laura A. Scovel, daughter of Palmer and Mary Scovel. They have four children, viz.: Dora E., Mabel L., Edna and Jessie Carpenter. He is a worthy Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

EVERETT TOWNSHIP.

RALPH T. JORDON, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Neosho Falls, was born in 1836, in York County, Me., where his father was a farmer, and where the subject of this sketch learned the trade of a carpenter. March 1, 1863, he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-second Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and participated with his regiment (which was afterward consolidated with the Thirty-first Maine) in the engagements at Petersburg, Poplar Grove, Hatchie's Run, etc., and was mustered out at Augusta, Me., in September, 1865. In 1866, he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and worked at his trade there until 1871, when he came to Kansas, locating upon 160 acres on above section, and, although an upland farm, his grain average has been very good. He has an excellent frame residence, and a large orchard, which contains upward of 400 excellent assorted fruit trees. Although devoting his attention principally to agriculture, Mr. Jordan has built several stores and residences in Woodson and adjoining counties, among the latter being that of G. W. Smith, Esq., of Greenwood County. Although a stanch Republican, he has never taken any very active part in politics.

JOHN B. PRUTZMAN, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Neosho Falls, came to Kansas in the fall of 1867, and located near where he now lives, and has been engaged in farming and raising stock ever since. He purchased the farm which he now cultivates, in the spring of 1880. He has been a member of the School Board nearly ever since he came to the State. He was Census Enumerator in 1880, and has served two terms as Township Trustee of Everett Township. He enlisted in Company B, Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in the spring of 1863. He was in the engagements at Resaca, Calhoun Ferry, Altoona Mountain, and was severely wounded at the last-named place, on the 5th of October, 1864, and remained in the hospital until the spring of 1865, and was then honorably discharged on account of disability. He was born in Fayette County, Penn., July 7, 1845. He is a son of James and Elizabeth Prutzman. His father was killed by an accident in December, 1848, and the next year he moved with his mother to Bridgewater, Penn., and three years later to Steubenville, Ohio; he afterward lived in Bridgewater one year, Zenia, Ohio, one year, and in Hancock County, Ill., from 1855 until 1867, then emigrated to Kansas. He was married in Quincy, Ill., January 10, 1867, to Margaret W. McClintock, daughter of Alexander and Jane McClintock. They have had six children, four of whom are living, viz.: Ada E., Mary Maud, Ida Belle and Jesse Lincoln.

OWL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

DAVID REYNOLDS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Defiance, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., January 29, 1820, and is the son of Harrison Perry Reynolds, born in Maryland, and Rosanna (Moore) Reynolds, a native of Morgan County, Va. He came to Kansas in August, 1857, and located in Woodson County, and has remained ever since. He has served one or two terms as County Commissioner. He is one of the old veterans of the Mexican war, and also served three years and four months in the Ninth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, as Commissary Sergeant during the late war, and has deported himself in every position which he has held, with credit and honor to himself and with fidelity to the country. Mr. Reynolds was married in Allegheny City, Penn., October 18, 1849, to Sarah Beers, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Beers. She is a native of Crawford County, Penn., and was raised in her native State. They have had five children—Rosannah Elizabeth Reynolds, born August 30, 1851, died March 27, 1853; Emeline Jane Reynolds, born March 28, 1853; Mary Adaline Reynolds, born February 3, 1855, died May 1, 1869; Malissa Ann Reynolds, born June 28, 1857; David Harrison Perry, born April 14, 1869. Mr. Reynolds and wife are highly respected for their intelligence, and universally esteemed for their many excellent traits of character.

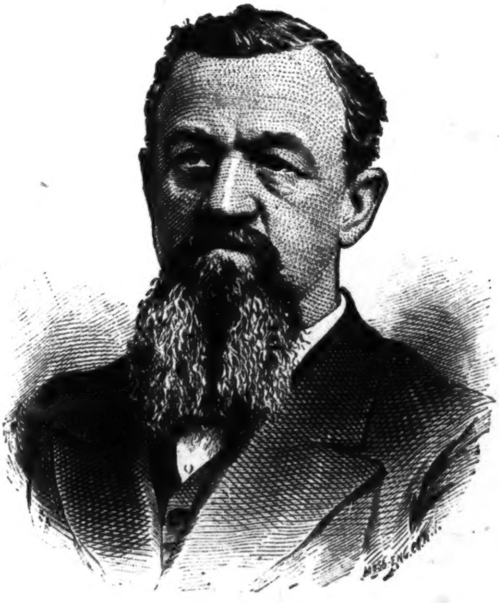

A P Cogswell

GREENWOOD COUNTY.

GREENWOOD County was named in honor of Greenwood, United States Land Commissioner, under Pierce and Buchanan. It was first laid off by the bogus Legislature of 1855–56, but was for a number of years thereafter unorganized territory. As at first laid out, the county was a very nearly square tract of uniform size with its neighbors, but when in 1867 Madison County was abolished, and its north part given to Breckinridge (now Lyon) County, the lower portion, to a point three miles above Madison, was added to Greenwood. In giving the boundaries at this time, the southern boundary was by accident moved too far to the south, thus cutting off a strip of Howard (now Elk) County, three miles wide. This error was rectified in 1868. As finally laid off its boundaries are as follows: On the north by Lyon and Chase; east by Wilson, Woodson and Coffey; south by Elk, and west by Butler County.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The county has, according to the Government survey, 20 per cent of bottom and 80 per cent of upland. It is also divided in 5 per cent of forest and 95 per cent of prairie. It is watered by Verdigris and Fall Rivers, which flow southwesterly, and by numerous creeks, of which Willow, Slate, Homer and Bachelor flow into the Verdigris, and Otter, Spring, Salt and Honey into Fall River. The average width of the river bottoms is one mile. The principal timber belts fringe these streams, and are about seventy-five feet in average width. The varieties found are oak, walnut, hickory, hackberry, elm, cottonwood, sycamore, mulberry and ash. Cultivated timber, i. e., timber claim plantings, is principally cottonwood, box elder and soft maple. Coal is found in thin veins at a distance of from four to eight feet below the surface, and is used for domestic consumption and to a small extent for blacksmithing and other purposes. Both limestone and sandstone are found in great abundance, and are of excellent quality for building purposes, fully compensating for the lack of large belts of timber fitted for such use.

Acreage Under Cultivation.—There were sown in the county in 1872, 3,719 acres of winter wheat; in 1874, 5,004; in 1876, 9,129; in 1878, 7,897; in 1880, 9,351, and in 1882, 1,902.

Acres of rye for the same years were: 86, 298, 1,089, 623, 146, 298; spring wheat, 366, 806, 153, 205, 22, none; corn, 12, 682, 20,916, 19,278, 30,540, 38,740, 60,291, and barley, 9, 5, 34, 253, 312, none.

A brief glance at these statistics will serve to show that winter wheat occupied most space in 1876, spring wheat in 1874, rye in 1876, and that the acreage of corn has been steadily on the increase.

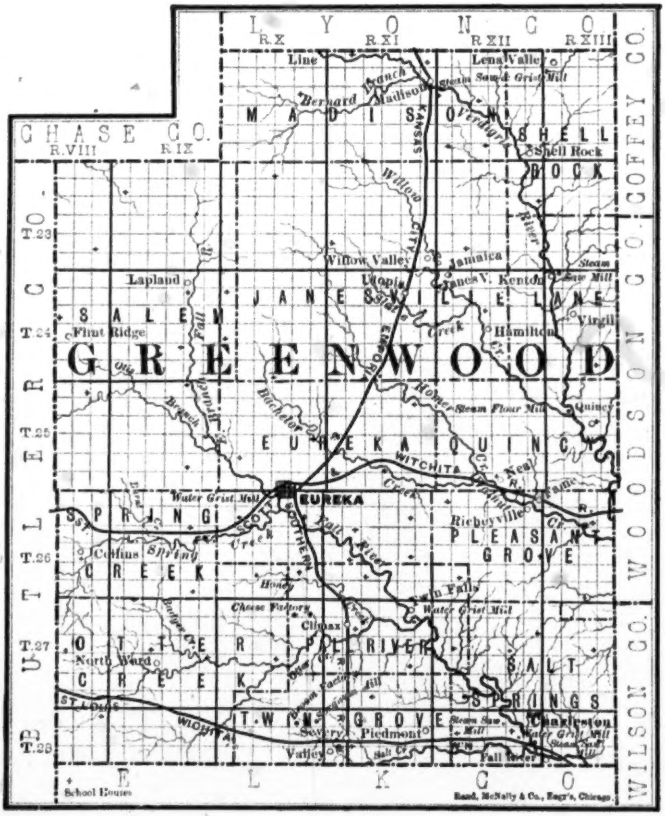
L Y O N C O.
R.X
R.XI
R.XII
R.XIII
CHASE CO.
R.VIII
R.IX
COFFEY CO.
WOODSON CO.
WILSON CO.
BUTLER CO.
E L K C O.
T.23
T.24
T.25
T.26
T.27
T.28
GREENWOOD
MADISON
SHELL ROCK
JANESVILLE
LANE
SALEM
EUREKA
QUINCY
SPRING CREEK
PLEASANT GROVE
OTTER CREEK
FALL RIVER
SALT SPRINGS
TWIN GROVE
Line
Lena Valley
Bernard
Branch
Madison
Steam Saw & Grist Mill
Verdigris
Shell Rock
Willow
Willow Valley
Jamaica
Utopia
Janes V.
Kenton
Steam Saw Mill
Virgil
Slate Creek
Hamilton
Lapland
Flint Ridge
Fall R.
Otter
Branch
Bachelor
Homer
Steam Flour Mill
Quincy
Witchita
Neal
Eureka
Water Grist Mill
Richeyville
Spring Creek
Collins
Honey
Cheese Factory
Climax
Twin Falls
North Ward
St. Louis
Wichita
Severy
Piedmont
Valley
Salt Cr.
Fall River
Charleston
School Houses
Rand, McNally & Co., Engr's, Chicago.

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS).

	1870.	1880.
(a) Eureka Township, including Eureka City	1,040	1,994
(b) Fall River Township	1,119	1,019
Janesville Township	259	588
(c) Lane Township	320	394
Madison Township	284	849
(d) Otter Creek Township	....	882
(e) Pleasant Grove Township	462	509
(f) Quincy Township	....	573
(g) Salem Township	....	621
(h) Salt Springs Township	....	1,293
(i) Shell Rock Township	....	459
(j) Spring Creek Township	....	295
(k) Twin Grove Township, including Gould City	....	1,072
Total	3,484	10,548
Eureka City	....	1,127
Gould City	....	306

(a) In 1872, parts detached to form Salem and Otter Creek; in 1873, part of Spring Creek.
(b) In 1872, parts detached to form Otter Creek and Salt Springs; in 1873, part to Spring Grove.
(c) In 1878, part detached to form Shell Rock and Fall River.
(d) Organized in 1872 from parts of Eureka.
(e) In 1880, part detached to form Quincy.
(f) Organized in 1880 from part of Pleasant Grove.
(g) Organized in 1872 from part of Eureka.
(h) Organized in 1872 from part of Fall River.
(i) Organized in 1878 from part of Lane.
(j) Organized in 1873 from part of Eureka.
(k) Organized in 1873 from part of Fall River.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settlement in Greenwood County was made in the spring of 1856, by colonists from Mississippi, who came with the avowed intention of helping to make Kansas an ally of the Southern slave-holding States. These Pro-slavery people drifted away to more congenial soil on the breaking out of the war of the rebellion or very shortly thereafter, and to-day but one of the number remains, and he has long since changed his views. A few anti-slavery men were sprinkled about the county in the fall of 1856, but real settlement did not take place in any considerable numbers until the following year. This spring saw a party of new comers in Lane and Madison Townships, among whom were D. Vining, Austin and Fred Norton, Anderson Hill, Wesley Pearsons, Mark Patty, Myrock Huntley, E. R. Holderman, William Martindale, E. G. Duke, James and W. F. Osborn, Isaac Sharp and David Smyth. In July of this year came Josiah Kinnaman, Archibald Johnston, Peter Ricker, Adam Glaze, John Baker, Wayne Sumner and William Kinnaman.

In 1858 and the two following years was a rapid growth in settlement, although money was a well-nigh unknown quantity, and the settlers saw their advance in worldly affairs chiefly in the improvement of their lands and buildings. In this condition they had to meet the disastrous drought of 1860. It was a bitter pill, but only such as ever and anon falls to the lot of the pioneer who pushes far beyond the beaten path and calmly faces the dipping of the scale which shall insure him utter defeat or a grand success. Supplies could only be brought from Atchison, a distance of 160 miles, through bitter storms, and with teams enfeebled by scanty rations, and when received, enough must be sold to pay the freighters. Under this grinding pressure, many were forced to forsake all they had obtained by such severe exertions and return to older places; but still many held on with a death grip and weathered through. And they had their reward in the copious harvest which the fertile soil brought forth in 1861. Bright prospects did not, however, long continue. The cloud which far beyond their horizon had been muttering in the South, broke forth in lightning flashes, which awoke the whole country to the prologue of the great drama that for long years made the United States the cynosure of the world. The flash of the lightning made a gorgeous pageant to those who scanned it from a distance, but it seared the near spectator. Greenwood County was the scene of violence from all quarters. Divided against itself in the sentiments of its settlers, its villages sacked and burned, exposed to the attacks of hostile Indians and those who sought in the troubled times an excuse for indiscriminate pillage, Greenwood might well be pitied. During 1861, a rough fort was built at Eureka, and named in honor of Col. James Montgomery, of the Tenth Infantry. It was built by the home guard, under Capt. L. Bemis, and was occupied by them during their entire term of service.

At the close of the war, emigration set in with great rapidity. A new Town Site Company was organized at Eureka, and settlement was very rapid all over the county.

Upon the formation of Greenwood County, a part of it was included in the reservation of the Osage Indians. This reservation was a strip twenty by seventy miles and took in parts of Elk, Wilson and Butler Counties as well as Greenwood. In the latter, it cut a strip ten miles in width from the southern part of the county, the line running about four miles south of Eureka City. These lands were by the treaty of 1870 placed in trust with the United States to be disposed of for the Indians who had removed to the Indian Territory. This was done by placing it for preemption and homesteading at the regular Government price of $1.25 per acre. Many of the best farms in the county are located in this tract as is also the thriving town of Gould or Severy.

At a very early day, itenerant Methodist preachers occasionally traversed the indefinite circuit known as Southwestern Kansas. In 1860, the first regular circuit embracing this county was cut off and named the Eureka Circuit. It embraced Greenwood, Butler, Woodson and Wilson Counties, and was supplied by Rev. T. B. Woodard who succeeded in gathering a membership of twenty during the year. In 1861, the name of the circuit was changed to Belmont and W. H. Travis, by whom the membership was increased to forty, appointed. W. H. Fisher was appointed in 1862, but served only part of the year and made no report. Rev. C. Meadows served during 1863 and resided at Belmont, then quite a town, but never rebuilt since its burning by the rebels during the war. J. Paine served in 1864. In 1865, Belmont Circuit was again divided and Eureka Circuit consisted of Greenwood County and the counties southwest of it. In this year and until 1868, Rev. John Stansbury was preacher in charge. This man deserves more than a passing notice. A true enthusiast in the cause of Methodism, he was a product of frontier life—a man of the time. Owning a farm on Owl Creek in Woodson County, he pinched from it in the rare intervals between his pastoral trips, a scanty subsistence. Mounted on his pony, he went from station to station, sleeping indifferently in the scattered houses along the way or upon the naked prairie, and preaching wherever he found opportunity. He removed in 1870 to Cowley County, where a year later he was crushed to death by a falling log. In 1868, Greenwood County was made a separate circuit and placed in charge of Rev. J. E. Cohenour, who by zealous work increased the church membership from 82 to 160. In 1869, Rev. Mr. Cohenour was retained and a parsonage built at Eureka at a cost of $300. In 1870, the county was divided into three circuits and Rev. S. A. Green appointed to Eureka. From this time the history of the circuit is shown in the history of individual churches.

The first capital offense committed in Greenwood County took place in April, 1865. The victims were William and Jacob Bledsoe, who lived in the southeast part of the county and were by some suspected of horse thieving. Between these men and three others, there existed a bitter animosity, growing out of some petty "spites" inflicted. Under these circumstances, any pretext was sufficient and the Bledsoes were arrested. One dark night they were removed from one impromptu guard house to another, but en route were assassinated. The story of their guards, John Taylor, William Brown and Thomas Craig was that an attack was made by Indians who had suffered the loss of ponies, and the prisoners dispatched. The authorities did not, however, take this view of the case and after a weary length of time Brown was convicted and Craig acquitted, the decision being reached in May, 1878. Taylor was never apprehended, and is reported to be dead.

The Murder of Robert Clark.—This was one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed in Southern Kansas. G. W. Petty was a bushwhacker of the war, although connected with neither side, and working for his individual profit only. On the conclusion of open war, he is reputed to have still continued a lawless life. Some time prior to 1866, he had lost his wife, for whom he seemed to feel a great affection, and upon whose grave he placed a costly monument. This monument was discovered in May, 1866, so brutally defaced as to be totally ruined. Petty suspected Clark and determined upon his death. The same month, as Clark was sitting with his wife and children in his cabin on the Verdigris, a man rode up to the door and asked the direction of Brazos. This, Clark, still sitting in his chair but bending out of the door, was giving, when another man riding past the window on the opposite side of the house shot Clark, who fell to the floor, but staggered up again and tried to reach his gun. As he fell a second time three men rode up to the window where they remained motionless until Clark was dead. When they appeared, Mrs. Clark recognized Petty and cried out: "For God's sake, Wash Petty, don't kill me and my children, you have killed my husband!" No answer was given, and, seeing Clark dead, the men rode off. An indictment was found against Petty in 1870, and he was arrested and after many delays in May, 1879, found guilty. He is now in the State Penitentiary.

Murder of Crookham.—On October 17, 1874, Alexander Harman shot O. C. Crookham as he was gathering corn in his field. The circumstances which led to the shooting were, briefly, certain mortgages held by Crookham and the settlement of a claim of Harman for some prairie-breaking. Harman, who appears to have been hardly sane, walked coolly up to Crookham and placing a pistol to his neck discharged it, the ball making a ragged hole. Crookham died two days later, and Harman, after due process, was found guilty and taken to the penitentiary. Here his conduct was so violent as to lead to his removal to the Asylum for the Insane where he now is.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION, ROSTER AND BUILDINGS.

The organization of the county was effected on March 14, 1862, at a meeting of the County Commissioners, held at Janesville, the temporary seat of justice. At this meeting, the county was divided into townships, as follows: Lane, from the northeast corner of the county west six miles; thence south eighteen; thence east six miles, and north to point of beginning. Pleasant Grove began at the northeast corner of Section 6, Town 25, Range 13, ran west six miles; thence south ten miles; thence east six miles on the south boundary of the county; thence north to initial point. Janesville began at the northeast corner of Section 3, Town 23, Range 14, and ran west sixteen miles; thence south fourteen miles; thence east sixteen miles; thence north to place of beginning. Eureka began at the northeast corner of Section 15, Town 25, Range 12; ran west sixteen miles; thence south eight miles; thence east sixteen miles, and thence to initial point. The board, after defining the township boundaries, proceeded to appoint county officers. I. M. Todd was made Probate Judge; W. M. Hill, County Clerk; E. Tucker, Register of Deeds; James Steel, Sheriff; William Martindale, County Treasurer. Elections were ordered in the different townships for March 24, 1862. On April 12, there was a second meeting of the County Commissioners, and the bonds of the county officers being approved, they qualified for office. There seems to have been some change in the interim, as C. Cameron became Register of Deeds instead of E. Tucker, who refused the proffered honor, and D. Nichols was made Sheriff instead of James Steel. The County Commissioners at this time were M. E. Stratton, F. Osborn and R. Gasaway.

After the appointment of county officers, the first regular election was held in November, 1862. Those who have held official positions since that date are given below, with the date of their election. County Clerks, H. Norton, 1862; D. T. Nichols, 1863; H. Norton, 1865; J. L. Benson, 1867; L. N. Fancher, 1869; W. S. Reece, 1875; F. J. Cochrane, 1877; J. W. Kenner, 1879. Registers of Deeds, P. Somers, 1862; D. Roach, 1863; James Willis, 1865; J. Gilmore, 1867; I. R. Phenis, 1868; Purlin Baird, 1869; M. J. Verner, 1871; J. W. Seidle, 1873; J. D. Shaw, 1875; J. S. Eastwood. County Treasurers, W. E. Smith, 1862; E. Smith, 1863; W. C. Waybright, 1865; A. F. Nicholas, 1869; W. Smethers, 1873; W. H. Daum, 1875; J. C. Nye, 1879. Probate Judges, J. Hays, 1862; J. Keyes, 1864; J. Kenner, 1866; G. H. Lillie, 1876 (resigned after re-election, and I. R. Phenis appointed in 1880). Clerks of the District Court, W. Martindale, 1862; William Smethers, 1867; W. Denison, 1868; S. H. Martin, 1872; J. S. Stewart, 1876. Sheriffs, W. H. Maloney, 1862; J. E. Grant, 1863; William Hill, 1864; R. R. Turner, 1865; R. Johnson, 1867; G. H. Branson, 1869; J. L. Baker, 1871; J. L. Parker, 18[illegible] W. O. Claycomb, 1875; M. J. Verner, 1879. Superintendents of Public Instruction, E. [illegible]cker, 1862; F. G. Allace, 1866; W. E. J. Nixon, 1868; L. H. Platt, 1870; G. H. Martz, 1872; [illegible] Johns, 1874; J. F. Troxell, 1876; G. H. Martz, 1878. In all cases, the name given last i[illegible] the list of officers is that of the present incumbent.

On June 3, 1871, the proposition to vote $30,000 in bonds of the county, for the purpose of constructing a suitable court house at Eureka, was submitted to the people of the county. The vote on this proposition was found to be 474 for to 371 against, and work was at once begun. As the building progressed, however, it became apparent that a further sum would be needed to complete it in fitting shape, and the issuance of fresh bonds became necessary. These, to the amount of $15,000, were secured at the November election of 1872, the vote standing 734 for to 291 against. At a still later period, $5,000 more was required, and this sum was appropriated from the county funds. This swelled the total cost to $50,000, an apparently large sum for so new a county, yet no one who looks upon the noble edifice can fail to see that the county has value received for its outlay. The building is of limestone, quarried about a mile and one-half west of the town, with trimmings of a similar stone, found in the Flint Hills, on the western border of the county. The county jail is built at the back and forms part of the structure. On the first floor are the offices of the County Clerk, Treasurer, Probate Judge, Superintendent of Public Instruction and County Attorney, the Jailer's rooms, and three unoccupied offices. The second floor is occupied by the County Surveyor, Register of Deeds, Clerk of the District Court and Sheriff, the County Court room with its adjoining consulting rooms and the jail. On the third floor are four jury rooms. The jail on the second floor is fitted up in a style that must be discouraging to prisoners, as it is lined throughout with steel. The architect of this building was J. G. Haskell, of Lawrence, and the builder, John Hammond, of Emporia.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Like most of the counties containing rich agricultural lands and the possibilities of numerous thrifty towns, Greenwood has been the recipient of overtures from many railway companies, either already operating lines or projecting them. The first of these was from a company projecting a line from Ottawa through some part of Greenwood County, and asking for $200,000 of the bonds of the county in exchange for an equal amount of stock of the railway company. This proposition was acceded to by a vote of 485 to 250, but the road was never constructed. The next proposals came from the Fort Scott, Humboldt & Western Railway, which was to run from Fort Scott to Humboldt, and thence west through this county. Bonds to the amount of $200,000 were asked, and at an election held December 19, 1871, they were voted by a poll of 597 to 446. The third election looking to the acquisition of railway facilities was held June 17, 1877, to get the "sense of the county" on the proposition of the St. Louis & Kansas Central Railway offering to build a road through the county in consideration of the subscription of $4,000 in county bonds, running twenty-five years, for each mile of completed track. This was decided adversely, by a vote of 403 to 530, and the road was never begun. On April 24, 1877, it was decided, by a vote of 831 to 682, to accept the offer of the Kansas City, Emporia & Southern Railway Company. This provided for the issuance of $4,000 of the bonds of the county per mile of track built; the funding of the bonds at the expiration of thirty years, and the privilege of taking them up at any time after five years on giving twelve months' notice of intention to do so. It was also provided that their cash value in such a case should be 85 per cent of their face. This road was built through the county in 1879, and now has its terminus in Howard, Elk County.

The proposition of the Kansas City, Burlington & Southwestern Railway and Telegraph Line was lost December 30, 1878, by a vote of 1,134 to 523.

On June 17, 1879, the question of giving bonds to the St. Louis, Wichita & Western Railway was voted upon in Otter, Salt Springs and Twin Grove Townships. The returns of Otter were thrown out by the Board of Canvassers, and those of Salt Springs and Twin Grove shown to give a vote of 248 for and 58 against the proposition. Upon the location of the road, it was not thought expedient to follow the proposed line, and the Salt Springs bonds were invalidated, leaving the bonds of Twin Grove, $15,000, the only ones outstanding. The road was built in 1879 and 1880, and now runs through to Wichita, under the name of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway.

A precinct election of November 3, 1879, gave the bonds of Pleasant Grove, Eureka, Spring Creek and Walnut Creek precincts to the Kansas & Arizona Railway by a vote of 82 to 29, but the road remains like so many others, a paper concern.

Eureka Township and the city gave on September 30, 1881, $48,000 in bonds to the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railway, the bonds being divided into $40,000 township and $8,000 city. These bonds bear 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. The road reached Eureka in June, 1882, and is now being constructed westward.

EDUCATION.

The educational history of the county is one of constantly increasing facilities and students to profit by them. The following table, giving the principal statistics of the last three years, is, perhaps, as good a means of showing the scholastic status of the county as any that could be found:

	1879.	1880.	1882.
Number of school districts	80	82	99
Census of school population (5 to 21 years)	3,424	3,804	4,219
Number of pupils enrolled	2,571	2,729	2,987
Average daily attendance	1,488	1,677	1,775
Number of teachers required	84	81	97
Schoolhouses built during the year	4	5	8
Value of all school property	$61,700.00	$64,921.00	$77,000.00
Total school expenditures	21,275.64	24,746.18	[illegible]

MANUFACTURING.

The manufacturing concerns in the county are seven in number, and consist of the steam grist mill of Smith & Lawther, more particularly described under Eureka; the water-power grist mill of John Denison, on Fall River, about a mile east of Eureka, having a capital of $10,000; the flouring mills of William Smith, at Twin Falls, capital $3,000; Harlan & Wilson, at Madison, capital $2,200, and J. D. Allen, at Fall River, capital $6,000. There is also a small saw mill at Virgil, owned by Allen & Miller, and having a capital of $416.

EUREKA.

Eureka is located on the northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 26, Range 10. The town site belonged to two different parties, the north half to David Tucker and the south to Levi N. Prather. This south half was purchased by David Tucker for $130, and the whole town site sold for $50 to E. Tucker, by whom it was transferred to the Eureka Town Site Company, the transfer bearing date August 12, 1867.

As laid out by this company, the town was divided by streets running north and south and east and west. These streets are eighty feet in width, with the exception of First and Main, which are 100 feet each.

The town was located and surveyed. The first building erected was a schoolhouse made of short planks riven from logs and roughly finished. These impromptu boards formed both siding and roof, and though not of the latest pattern, were, in their way, elaborately carved. In this house were held, for several years, all public meetings, religious, scholastic and political, and here the Eureka Debating Society rubbed their wits on the great questions of the day, while the walls were yet ringing with the voice of the singing master.

At this time (1857) no enterprising merchant had established a corner grocery, and stores of all sorts had to be brought by ox team from Kansas City, a distance of 140 miles. The nearest post office was near Burlington, in Osage County, and mail for Eastern friends had to be sent by the chance hand of overland travelers.

Postal Affairs.—The first post office in the county was at Pleasant Grove, and was supplied once a week from Le Roy, Coffey County. Late in 1858, the postal authorities allowed the residents of Eureka an office of their own on condition that they did their own route-carrying. This continued for several months, until supplanted by the official pony-rider.

The post office at Eureka, the first in the county, was opened by Edwin Tucker in 1858. He was followed by James Kenner, S. G. Mead, I. R. Phenis and J. W. Nicholas, the present incumbent, who has held the office for a number of years. Previous officials had made a post office of their places of business, and it was not until Mr. Nicholas took charge that a separate office was established. The room now occupied is in the brick addition to the bank building.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first store opened in Eureka was the result of a determination on the part of the settlers to combat the reflux tide which was draining the county of settlers, for a natural part of the re-action after the giant struggle of the war was inimical to new settlements. At this time, James Kenner, who was living on a farm about four miles north of Eureka, was deputed to carry on business for one year, with the understanding that if it interfered too much with farming, the store should, at the end of one year, be turned over to Edwin Tucker. A stock of goods was procured and brought to town, but it was not until about the 1st of April, 1866, that a cabin could be secured large enough to accommodate them. At the expiration of one year, Judge Kenner turned the stock over to Edwin Tucker, who ran the store about six months, and then sold out to two new comers, Hitchcock & Farris. After a year, these parties sold out to Durkee & Riggs, who at the expiration of two years sold out to G. M. Rizer & Co. This firm continued for five years, when G. M. Rizer became sole proprietor, and so continued until September 1, 1882. M. L. Ashmore, one of the first settlers in the county, claimed some skill as a physician, but the first regular practitioner in the neighborhood of Eureka was a Dr. Reynolds, who was drowned about 1866, in the Cottonwood. To him succeeded Dr. Tutton, who located here in 1868, and remained a few years. Judge Lillie, one of the first settlers, was an attorney, and coming to Eureka in the spring of 1868, was its first lawyer. Judge Phenis arrived in Eureka the same year. Mechanics began to come to Eureka at an early day in its history, a blacksmith named McCartney coming in 1866, and a carpenter named Hawkins in 1867. The first birth in the town was that of Clarence Stoddard, who was born in May, 1869; the first death, Mrs. Mary Stoddard, the mother of this child. The first hotel was built in 1868, on the south half of the town, by the Town Company, and was occupied by a Mr. [illegible]. It was used for hotel purposes until 1882, when it was vacated. The Metropolitan, now the only hotel of the town, was opened by William Green, and after passing through a number of different hands, came, in May, 1882, into those of J. Forrest Hammond, who now keeps it.

Although laid out by the Town Site Company in 1867, Eureka was not incorporated until April 30, 1870, the Trustees being I. R. Phenis, A. F. Nicholas, L. H. Platt, Harley Stoddard and C. A. Wakefield. A year later it assumed the form of a city of the third class, with Ira P. Nye, Mayor, and George H. Lillie, City Clerk. Mayors since that date have been, I. P. Nye, 1872; H. L. Stoddard, 1873; G. H. Lillie, 1874; S. R. Huntington, 1875-76; J. C. Nye and G. H. Lillie, 1877; H. L. Stoddard, 1878-79-80; H. A. Dennis, 1881-82. City Clerks since 1871 are as follows: S. A. Martin, 1872; Z. Harlan, 1873; H. L. Stoddard, 1874; G. F. Dunham, 1875-76; Z. Harlan, 1877; J. W. Kenner, 1878; A. W. Hart, 1879; F. W. Watson, 1880-81-82.

The first term of the District Court convened on the second Tuesday in May, 1867, but adjourned without transacting any business. The second meeting was held in May, 1868, with a good docket. Judge Watson presided, and the bar consisted of Judge G. H. Lillie, of Verdigris, and Judge I. R. Phenis, of Eureka.

SCHOOLS AND THE PRESS.

The first school in the neighborhood of Eureka was opened by Edwin Tucker in December, 1858, and was taught in an old building near the site of the present school. On the burning of this building in 1861, the school was removed to old Fort Montgomery, where Miss Annie Cutter and others taught at irregular intervals. At the close of the war, a stone school building was erected on the site of the present school. Here L. N. Fancher, H. A. Dales and Miss M. J. Clacomb taught successively. The new schoolhouse was opened under J. F. Troxell, who was succeeded by G. H. Martz, — Robbins, J. M. Ross and Theodore S. Gallagher, the present Principal.

Perched on the highest point in the town, in full view of the graceful rolling bluffs that line the streams in the far and near distance, Eureka's school building is a landmark for many miles. It seems to stand at once aloof from the town and yet within it, and to point silently to the present results of trained intelligence and the great possibilities of the future. The building is of the limestone of the county, cruciform and surmounted by a belfry-cupola. It contains the four rooms of the original plan, and one recently fitted up in the basement to supply the demand (the ceaseless demand of the whole world) for more room. This building was erected in 1873, at a cost of $20,000—$15,000 secured by bonds of the district, and $5,000 by direct taxation. It is supplemented by a small frame building on the opposite side of the town and just back of the court house. This was built in 1881, and is occupied by a part of the primary department. It is taught by Mrs. Collyer.

The Eureka Herald was the first journalistic venture in the county, and was published by S. G. Mead. Its first issue bears date August, 1866, and has the motto "Be sure you're right—then go ahead." The sheet was a six-column quarto, and so continued until April 29, 1870, when it became a seven-column folio, and July 20, 1871, to an eight-column paper of the same form—a form it still retains. In the issue of September 10, 1874, the title of the publishers was changed to Mead & Dunham, and on February 1, 1877, it became Dunham & Rizer, and January 1, 1882, to H. C. Rizer, under which head it is still issued. It is published Thursdays, and has a circulation of 816 copies.

The Censorial.—The *Censorial* was a six-column folio, started in September, 1875, in Howard, Elk County, by W. E. Doud, and published there for nineteen weeks, when it was removed to Eureka, where it was published first as an independent, and later as a Democratic sheet, until February, 1878, when it was sold to Wassam & Co., who re-christened it as the *Graphic*, and ran it until June, 1882, when it passed into the hands of G. C. Rogers, who published it as the *Greenwood County Democrat*; under this style it is now published, retaining its original form.

The Sun.—Shortly after disposing of the *Censorial*, W. E. Doud began the publication of another Democratic paper, called the *Sun*. This paper was a 26x40 seven-column folio, and made its first appearance in May, 1878. It was after a few weeks enlarged to an eight-column, in which form it completed its existence, not by "suffering a sea change into something rare and strange," but by being converted, November 10, 1880, into the *Republican*.

The Republican.—Born full grown, with the type, material and form of the *Sun*, the *Republican* had a fine start in newspaper life. It was owned by the Republican Publishing Company, consisting of W. E. Doud and Clogston & Martin. At the expiration of three months, Doud bought the interest of the others, and became the sole owner. The *Republican* now has a fine office on the main street, and is doing well, having a circulation of 700. It is published on Friday.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The Christian Church of Eureka was organized on August 20, 1862, by James Kenner, who became its pastor, and up to the fall of 1882 continued so preach for the society from time to time. C. C. Dewese, the present pastor, was called in October, 1882. This church, starting with an enrollment of about twelve, has now upon its books 170. A church edifice, built in 1870, at a cost of $3,700, has a seating capacity of 400. The Sunday school was not organized until December, 1878, but has now a membership of sixty. It is in charge of J. M. Fowler, as Superintendent.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Eureka in March, 1868, under Rev. J. E. Cohenour. He was succeeded in 1870 by Rev. S. A. Green, who remained one year. During his pastorate, the church building was erected at a cost of $1,345, and dedicated June 30, 1870. The pastors of the church since Mr. Green are as follows: Matthew Fenimore, 1871-72; Allen Buckner, 1872-74; William Bristow, 1874-75; N. S. Buckner, 1875-77; J. B. Lee, 1877-78; T. J. Griffith, 1878 (appointed but never took charge); F. M. Sisson, 1878-80; E. C. Brooks, 1880-81; C. W. Gullett, 1881, to the present.

The first church building having blown down, a new one, built of the stone common near Eureka, was begun, and after several years of labor completed in 1882, at a cost of $8,000. It is 25x60 feet. A Sunday school, having an average attendance of 105, is held weekly, under the superintendence of J. N. Smith. Its total enrollment is 150.

The First Congregational Church of Eureka was organized on October 21, 1868, A. Copeland, G. A. Gordon, S. G. Meed, J. L. Benson and others signing the call. The first pastor of the society, Rev. L. H. Platt, received a call on December 4, 1869, and soon afterward entered upon his duties. On his departure, after several years of arduous labor, his place was filled in turn by Revs. A. Hale, E. Rogers, W. C. McCune, and H. C. Scotford, who still ministers to the church. After the usual financial difficulties incident to such societies on the frontier, the church was, in 1881, freed from debt and made self-supporting. The present membership is 107. A church building was erected in 1870, at a cost of $1,200, and is still in use. The Sabbath school of 150 members is making good progress under the superintendence of H. C. Scotford.

The First Presbyterian Church of Eureka was organized in 1872, with a membership of twenty, and was in charge of Rev. A. D. Jacke. Upon his resignation it was supplied by various occasional preachers, until Rev. A. H. Lackey became its pastor; on his departure in the spring of 1882, the church was left unsupplied for some time, although services were held regularly. It has a membership of forty. A church edifice erected in 1874, at a cost of $3,000, has a seating capacity of 200. It is located on the corner of Main and Fifth streets. A Sunday school, with an average attendance of seventy, is in charge of Robert Loy.

St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church was begun in August, 1881, and dedicated on October 31, of the same year. The building cost $500. For seven years prior to this time, services had been held in the house of Francis Dailey, by priests from Emporia. As this parish has very few of this faith, there is no resident priest, and services are held on Fridays whenever practicable.

Second Congregational (Colored).—The Second Congregational Church of Eureka was organized on November 16, 1881, under Rev. W. W. Weir, who still remains its pastor. The membership which at the time of organization was nine, is now eleven. Shortly after the organization of the society, a subscription was started for the purpose of raising a building fund. Work was begun on the church in July, 1882, and the structure completed the same year at a cost of $1,000. It has a seating capacity of 150. A Sunday school, organized a short time before the church society, has an average attendance of twenty-five. It is in charge of the pastor.

Eureka Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F., was organized on February 7, 1870, with six charter members and the following officers: H. L. Stoddard, N. G.; Dr. C. A. Wakefield, V. G.; W. W. Denison, R. S.; F. S. Olney, P. S.; A. F. Nichols, Treasurer. The society has thriven greatly in the past few years, and now numbers seventy-three. Its officers are: Ralph Bennett, N. G.; W. F. Herwick, V. G.; W. W. Denison, R. S.; S. Winter, P. S.; J. L. Baker, Treasurer. Meetings are held each Monday evening in Odd Fellows Hall. This hall, which is occupied also by the encampment, is 25x60 feet, located over the Eureka Bank and is neatly fitted up. The property of the lodge consists of regalia valued at $450, and a fund of upward of $1,400 in cash placed at interest.

Oriental Encampment, No. 44, I. O. O. F., was organized on August 2, 1882, with seven charter members and the following officers: W. W. Denison, C. P.; H. Smith, H. P.; A. P. Ingalls, S. W.; H. Zilley, J. W.; W. W. Morris, Scribe; J. L Baker, Treasurer. The present membership is thirty-eight. Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 106, A., F. & A. M., was organized on October 19, 1871, the names appearing in the charter being those of S. P. Huntington, W. M.; I. R. Phenis, S. W.; Ira P. Nye, J. W. The society has increased considerably in the eleven years of its existence, and now has forty-seven members, and the following officers: C. A. Wakefield, W. M.; E. Crabo, S. W.; J. W. Kenner, J. W.; Z. Harlan, S.; G. A. Hall, Treasurer. Meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month, in Masonic Hall over the Palace Drug Store on Main street. The property of the society consists of regalia and paraphernalia to the value of over $300, and $200 cash in the treasury.

Eureka Chapter, R. A. M., is newly organized and under dispensation has no number. The order of dispensation was received on September 7, 1882, and the following officers elected: E. Crabo, H. P.; I. R. Phenis, K.; S. P. Huntington, Scribe; Z. Harlan, Secretary;

George A. Hall, Treasurer. Meeting are held on the second Wednesday of each month in Masonic Hall. The property of the chapter consists of very elegant regalia, valued at $300.

Greenwood Lodge, K. of H., No. 1,521, was organized on March 26, 1879, with twenty-two charter members, and the following officers: A. Evans, P. D.; George F. Dunham, D.; L. I. Morris, V. D.; F. J. Cochrane, A. D.; Edwin Tucker, Chaplain; J. W. Kenner, Reporter; H. A. Dales, Treasurer. The lodge has now a membership of fifty-eight, and the following officers: J. W. Kenner, P. D.; W. F. Herwick, D.; H. A. Dennis, V. D.; A. J. Hunter, A. D.; W. W. Morris, R.; A. R. Peters, F. R.; George Johns, Chaplain; H. A. Davis, Treasurer. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in Odd Fellows Hall. The lodge has regalia to the value of $250. Insurance of members is part of its existence, and it provides for death or illness by direct assessment to the amount of $2,000. It is in a very healthy financial condition and growing yearly.

Eureka Lodge, No. 85, *A. O. U. W.*, was organized on January 14, 1882, with a membership of fourteen and the following officers: J. B. Clogston, P. M. W.; A. P. Ingalls, M. W.; H. C. Zilley, Foreman; John Graffin, O.; D. B. Fuller, S.; J. J. Durkee, F.; J. F. Troxell, R. The order now numbers twenty-two, and has the following officers: H. C. Zilley, M. W.; John Graffin, Foreman; D. B. Fuller, O.; A. M. Stoddard, S.; J. W. Bean, F.; J. F. Troxell, R. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Friday of each month in Odd Fellows Hall. The object of this order is to secure mutual benefit insurance to the amount of $2,000 per individual, very much in the same way as is done by the K. of H. and other societies.

Dick Yates Post, No. 50, *G. A. R.*, was organized in May, 1882, with a membership of thirty and the following officers elected: Z. Harlan, P. C.; F. W. Watson, Adjutant; John Graffin, Q.; H. A. Dennis, S. V. C.; John Eastwood, J. V. C.; H. C. Rizer, Chaplain; J. F. Troxell, Surgeon. Meetings are held in the county court room on the first Friday of each month.

Ossian Lodge, No. 38, *K. of P.*, was instituted on September 20, 1882, with eighteen members and the following officers, who are still in service: R. G. Ravenscroft, C. C.; T. M. Lake, V. C.; J. F. Troxell, P. C.; H. F. Rizer, K. of R. & S.; F. C. Brewer, M. E.; G. W. Kidd, M. F.; H. A. Dennis, M. A.; L. G. Gilmore, O. G.; W. C. Whitescawer, I. G. Meetings are held on Thursday of each week in Odd Fellows Hall.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The first bank opened in Greenwood County was started in the summer of 1870 by one Quackenbush, and continued business until about the first of 1871, when it closed its doors.

The Eureka Bank is the only institution of its kind in the county. It was started in November, 1870, by the firm of Martindale, Tucker & Company, who still own it, although the name has been supplanted by that of Eureka Bank. Its first place of business was a small frame building opposite the court house, where business was transacted until 1879, when the present building was erected. This is 25x75 feet, of brick and stone, and cost $6,000. As this is a private concern, no statement of resources is given but they are well known to be ample.

The Greenwood County Building and Loan Association was started in June, 1881, with sixty-five members and a capital stock limited to $120,000. The object of this association is to make loans for the purpose of erecting buildings or making improvements in the county. The first series of $40,000 was full in April, 1882, and as there were numerous applications for membership, a fresh series was started. The stock is divided into shares of $100. The officers of the society are: J. C. Nye, President; A. Wakefield, Vice President; H. F. Rizer, Secretary; Edwin Tucker, Treasurer. Meetings are held every Saturday night.

The Eureka Mills were built in 1872, by a stock company represented by E. Mahan, and cost $18,600. This may seem a large price for a mill of the size, although a fine one, but it must be remembered that this was years before the advent of the railway, and all the heavy machinery had to be hauled a long distance by wagon. After leasing the mills to various parties, the company finally, in 1878, sold them to W. H. H. Barger. In 1879, Mr. Barger disposed of a half-interest to J. E. Lawther, and in 1882 the remaining half to A. H. Smith. These gentlemen form the present firm. The mill building is 45x45 feet and three stories and one-half high. Power is furnished by an engine and boiler of 45 horse-power. There are four run of buhr stones and a set of rollers for making new-process flour—the only kind manufactured. The mill has a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per twenty-four hours' run. The annual product is about 10,000 barrels.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DAVID R. BROCK, real estate, insurance and sewing machine agent, was born in 1841 in Indiana, where he received his education at the common school, afterward engaging in clerical occupations, until the removal of his parents to Lyon County, Kan., in 1858, where he for a time assisted his father in the management of the farm, and subsequently acting as Deputy Land Agent, and engaging for a short time as school teacher. Upon the breaking-out of the war he enlisted July 12, 1861, in Company F, Fifth Kansas Infantry, and continued with his regiment, participating in all its engagements until mustered out at Fort Leavenworth. He then made a short visit, to friends in this county, and then returned to Lyon County, where he remained three years. Returning to Kansas in 1868, he located on the southeast quarter of Section 24, Town 9, Range 2, of Fall River Township, which he still retains and devotes to agriculture; wheat, twenty-six bushels to an acre and corn fifty. He also deals extensively in cattle. Mr. Brock is the owner of nine town lots, three acres outside town, and several dwellings. He represents the interests of several of the best known Eastern insurance and sewing machine companies, and is one of the charter members of Dick Yates Post, G. A. R.

SAMUEL BROOKOVER, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Eureka, was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1835, and resided there until October, 1865, when he removed to Champaign County, Ill., where he remained until September 28, 1867, when he came to Kansas, locating upon 240 acres on Section 34, Township 25, Range 10, and to which he subsequently added 320 acres on Section 27. He has 200 acres under cultivation, with an average yield of wheat twenty bushels, and of corn forty-five bushels; he has about 75 to 100 hogs, 100 to 125 head of cattle, and usually fifteen horses, raising many of the latter for sale. He is a very successful farmer, and his fine residence and other buildings are fully insured. June 8, 1858, he married Miss Tamer Shelton, of Adams County, Ohio, who has borne him a numerous family—Cyrus, born April 15, 1859, and is now Under Sheriff of the county; Elizabeth E., born November 16, 1861; Jessie R., born June 27, 1863; William J., born August 21, 1865; Sarah D., born July 25, 1869; Horace G., born November 27, 1871; Samuel E., born February 14, 1873, and Dolly, born November 30, 1879. Mr. Brookover was one of the Board of School Directors in 1874–75, and has been Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners for the past three years, and has been elected a member of same Board in election of 1882, to serve for succeeding three years. He is one of the leading men of Greenwood County, and is always to the front when wanted.

J. B. CHALLACOMBE, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Eureka, was born March 18, 1834, in Wayne County, Penn., and, in 1856, removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked as carpenter until September 9, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. The regiment was organized by Senator Ben Wade and commanded by Col. Charles Doubleday, and was for some time on duty in Kansas and Mississippi ere it was sent to the South to gain well-earned laurels under such men as Sturgis, Custer and Sheridan. Mr. Challacombe was in thirty-five regular engagements with his regiment, besides numerous skirmishes, and had three horses shot under him; was three times taken prisoner, and as often escaped. Upon one occasion he and Sergt. Thurston, unaided, captured seven bushwhackers and seventeen stolen horses in McDonald County, Mo., and upon another occasion, he and Sergt. Capron, during the fight of April 6, just prior to the surrender of Lee, took forty prisoners and mules, marching them at pistol muzzle up to the Provost Marshal, and among the prisoners were four commissioned officers. Mr. Challacombe was finally mustered out at Benton Barracks September 11, 1865, and returning to Ohio resumed his trade until the date of his emigration to Kansas. In the latter part of March, 1870, a company of emigrants known as Thorpe's colony, and numbering about seventy, left Ohio for Kansas, but many of them settled along the way. Others returned, and of the fourteen persons who came to Greenwood County, Mr. Challacombe is the only remaining representative. He landed in Eureka April 1, 1870, and at once took up 160 acres on Section 31, Town 26, Range 10, which he has so far improved that he has now upon it a comfortable and commodious frame residence, stone barns and other outbuildings. His land is chiefly what is called high prairie, and is all under cultivation. His average corn yield being thirty-five bushels per acre, and German millet two tons. His orchard contains 800 trees, chiefly apple and peach. In addition to this farm property, which he values at $3,000, he has property in Eureka to the amount of $2,000 more.

CHARLES CHRISTIANSON, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Eureka, is a native of Toten, Norway, and was born in 1829, emigrating to America in 1855, and landing in Quebec, Canada, from whence he proceeded to Stoughton, Wis., where he spent three years, two winters of which were spent on Manistee Island, engaged in cutting timber, and in the spring of 1858 came to Kansas, locating in Salem Township, this county. Mr. Christianson was one of the first settlers in the township, and we may say in the county, there being at that time but seven or eight settlers on Fall River. Here he remained seven years, and in company with the pioneer settlers of this and other portions of the State, experienced his share of hardship and privation, until afforded relief from Atchison. In 1865, he sold his farm, and removed to his present farm of 160 acres, on Section 4, this township. October 9, 1861, he enlisted as private in Company I, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and participated in all the engagements of his regiment until mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., March 22, 1865. In May of that year, he married Miss Sarah E. Brock, who bore him two children—Mary Caroline, born September 7, 1866, and Jacob, born February 13, 1869, and whose birth was followed by his mother's death, which took place on the above date. On May 7, 1875, Mr. Christianson was again married, this time to Miss M. E. Lund, a native of Denmark. By this marriage the only surviving child is Mabel, who was born November 10, 1877. Besides his farm, Mr. Christianson owns a good frame house and two lots in Eureka. He is a prominent member of the Lutheran Church, and a charter member of Dick Yates Post, No. 50, Grand Army of the Republic.

HON. J. B. CLOGSTON, lawyer, was born August 19, 1840, in Washington County, Ohio, and educated in Winnebago County, Ill. He subsequently became a teacher of youth, meantime reading law and medicine, and afterward came to Kansas in 1861, and in the summer of that year enlisted at Tecumseh, in Company H, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and participated in the active duty of the regiment, until the spring of 1863, when he was detailed to scouting duty under Gen. Ewing, and remained on such duty in Missouri until the spring of 1864, when he rejoined his regiment, and participated in all its engagements until mustered out with his regiment at Fort Leavenworth, in September, 1865. Upon leaving the army, Mr. Clogston returned to Kansas, locating at Tecumseh, Shawnee County, and resumed the study of medicine with Dr. Huson. In 1866, he removed to Salt Springs, where he practiced medicine until 1875. In November, 1863, while on a leave of absence from the regiment, he was married at Tecumseh to Miss Mary R. Hoggland. They have had three children—Louis E., born March, 1870; Robert H., born in April, 1876, and Fred, born in September, 1878. Mr. Clogston was admitted to the bar of the State in June, 1873, and represented Greenwood County in the Legislature in 1879–80–81, and has again been re-elected to the same honorable position. Besides his town property and residence, he owns upwards of 320 acres on Section 27, and in this county, of which 120 acres are under cultivation, with an average corn yield of fifty bushels to the acre. At present his farm is rented. Mr. Clogston is a member of the R. A. Chapter, of Dick Yates Post, No. 50, Grand Army of the Republic, and is a large shareholder in the new hotel company. He has a very large law practice, in which he is ably assisted by his associate, Mr. Fuller, and ranks as one of the most prominent men of Eureka.

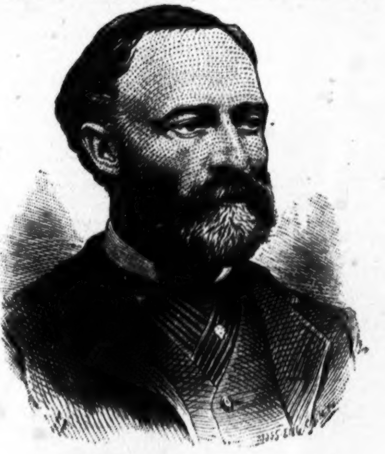

J. B. Clogston

HON. ANTHONY P. COGSWELL, State Senator, and son of the Rev. Frederick Cogswell, was born in Gilmantown, N. H., July 16, 1829, and received an academic education. When twenty-one years of age, he went South, and engaging in real estate business, became wealthy; but the great financial crash of 1857 left him comparatively poor. While in Baton Rouge, La., he married Miss Laura Hearnes, and soon afterward moved to Virginia, where, at the breaking-out of the war, he organized and sent into the field several companies to sustain the old flag. He was appointed Marshal and Enrolling Officer in a district where it was dangerous to wear the blue, and held the position with credit to himself and to the great benefit of the Union cause, until the close of the war, when he moved to Brownville, Neb., and was twice elected Mayor of that city. He was widely known as a politician, a prominent Mason, and was, by the Odd Fellows, elected Grand Master of the State. He was one of the first projectors of the Quincy & Pacific Railroad, and was one of its directors for several years. In 1870, Mr. Cogswell was appointed by the Governor of Nebraska to represent that State in the Capital Convention, held in Cincinnati. In February, 1877, he moved to Iola, Allen Co., Kan., and the following fall settled in Eureka. In 1880, he was elected State Senator for the Twenty-fourth District, which comprises the counties of Lyon and Greenwood. Mr. Cogswell has six children—Cora, born April 3, 1860, and who is now the wife of Mr. Jay W. Kenner, County Clerk; Helen A., born July 28, 1862, and now Mrs. L. S. Wallace; Frank P., born April 13, 1864; Charles R., born May 16, 1868; William F., born August 13, 1870; and Laura Nellie May, born May 6, 1879. Mr. Cogswell is the owner of the Metropolitan Hotel building, and considerable real estate, besides his handsome stone residence—all of which is fully insured. Mr. Cogswell deals largely in real estate, a business for which he is especially adapted by his past experience. Naturally a man of liberal and generous impulse, he has ever been foremost in every effort to advance the interest and welfare of his adopted State, and the position he so well and ably fills in her Senate is but an evidence of the just appreciation in which he is held by his constituents.

O. COLBURN, merchant, is a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y., and came to Kansas in 1868, locating at first upon 320 acres situated in Sections 21 and 22 on Otter Creek. His average corn yield has been fifty bushels per acre. Wheat he has never raised; while on the farm he usually had from seventy-five to one hundred head of cattle, and four to seven horses. In 1875 he removed to Eureka and opened a general store, and has since continued in business; his stock of choice groceries and dry goods is no less than $6,000. He is the owner of the building and resides over the store, his stock of merchandise as also all his buildings being fully insured. For several years past he has rented his farm, his increasing business in the store rendering it impossible that he could devote his attention to aught else, in justice both to his own interests and those of his patrons. Although often importuned to do so, Mr. Colburn has persistently refused to accept any office whatever, preferring to leave municipal and State affairs to those who could command the time necessary thereto.

N. R. COLLINS, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Eureka. Is a native of Ohio, and for fifteen years carried on an extensive wholesale grocery business in St. Louis, Mo., but having when a boy always been accustomed to life on a farm, he, having acquired a competence, forsook the busy marts of trade, and purchasing a farm in his native state, in Portage County, and within a short distance of the city of Cleveland, he engaged for a time in agricultural pursuits, also in buying and shipping grain and produce, until 1880, when he came to Kansas, bringing with him as part of his contribution to the wealth of the State, a car load of the finest Berkshire hogs for breeding purposes. Mr. Collins is already one of the leading cattle men of Greenwood County. He owns 320 acres of land on Sections 34 and 27, one-half of which is under cultivation, and yielding in corn sixty bushels to the acre, and three and one-half tons of millet. During the year 1882 he devoted eight acres to sorghum, for stock-feeding, and his experiment has proven so successful that he intends cultivating it extensively, as he is of opinion that it forms the best feed for stock and has the great advantage over corn and other grain, in that it does not impoverish the land. Mr. Collins is already an extensive dealer in stock, and has another large farm, which he intends using chiefly as a cattle range, comprising the north half of Section 1, and northeast of Section 2, being 480 acres, and situated six miles north of Eureka. In addition to his farm residence he has also a fine residence and outbuildings in the city and owns twenty-one and one-half acres situated on the edge of town. All his buildings are fully insured. Of native or domestic stock he usually has from 200 to 500 head, and that number will shortly be greatly increased, and, in addition thereto, he will have some imported stock for breeding purposes, of the very best grades. Mr. Collins is one of the Trustees of the Congregational Church in Eureka.

MISS GEORGIANA DANIELS, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, the successor of Mr. Martz, and elected in 1882, is a native of Genesee County, N. Y., where she was born in 1857. In 1864, her parents removed to Wisconsin; she received her education in Columbus, Wis., and graduated with high honors. She taught "the young idea how to shoot" for one year in Rock County, Wis., and three years in Wright County, Iowa. She came to Kansas with her parents, who located here in 1877, and has been since engaged in school here. Her election to the important position of County Superintendent is, in itself, sufficient evidence of the high esteem in which she is here held. Miss Daniels is a young lady of refinement and culture, and, takes a great interest in all matters pertaining to the duties and responsibilities of her position.

THOMAS L. DAVIS, lawyer, was born October 17, 1841, at Hartford, Ky., where he received his education, and subsequently read law under Col. Cicero Maxwell and Hon. H. D. McHenry, and was admitted to the bar in 1860, and at once commenced the practice of his profession, continuing therein until disturbed by the breaking of the war cloud, shortly after which he repaired to Washington, D. C., where he remained until the fall of 1868, when he went to New Orleans, and in April, 1869, removed to Richmond, Va., and from thence to Evansville, Ind., and finally located in Eureka in 1873; at once engaged in the practice of his profession. Before attaining his twenty-first year, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney in Kentucky. Mr. Davis is a man of family and owns his residence and other property in Eureka, all fully insured. He has a very lucrative practice, constantly increasing.

CHARLES E. DECKER, of Decker & Terry, proprietors of Central Steam Flour Mills, was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1842, and learned the trade of machinist and millwright in the shops of Walter A. Wood & Co., reaper and mower manufacturers, of Hoosick. Subsequently, he was four years in the employ of the H. R. R. R. Co. In 1862, he enlisted as engineer in the United States naval service, and for three years served under Admiral Farragut in the Southern Blockading Squadron. At the close of the war, he located in Chicago, and in the winter of 1876 came to Greenwood County, Kan., locating first on Otter Creek, where he established a cheese factory, having for part of its supply the milk of 125 cows of his own. He sold out in 1879, and removed to town, where he at first opened a machine shop, employing seven practical workmen, and later, in addition thereto, he operated a feed and flour mill, motive power being two large-sized standard wind-mills of Halliday's manufacture, Batavia, Ill., for which Mr. Decker is agent. Finding that his increasing business required more machinery, etc., he added another large building, put in a twenty-five horse-power engine and boiler, and associated with him a partner, Mr. John Terry, an old and well-known resident of the county. The mill has three run of stone and is capable of turning out daily fifty barrels of flour, 200 bushels of meal, one car of chop, and of shelling 3,000 bushels of corn. Buildings and machinery, fully insured. Being a practical workman, and fully alive to the wants and requirements of Eureka and surrounding country, Mr. Decker's commendable enterprise and business ability have already placed him in the front rank of Eureka's leading business men.

H. A. DENNIS, Mayor of Eureka, was born in Guilford, Medina County, Ohio, August 18, 1843, and in 1852, his parents removed to Joliet, Ill., where, after leaving school, he learned the trade of a carpenter, working at his trade until August 9, 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, One Hundredth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He participated in all the engagements of his regiment until June 6, 1863, when he was detailed at Murfreesboro, Tenn., as Clerk of court martial, Capt. Gardner, of Company I, of his regiment, being Judge Advocate. Mr. Dennis was subsequently detailed as Clerk in the office of Brigade Inspector, remaining therein until the fall of 1863. Upon the re-organization of the army, he returned to his regiment and served until his discharge, with the rank of Sergeant, July 1, 1865. Upon leaving the army, Mr. Dennis returned to Joliet, where he remained until December, 1877, when he came to Kansas, locating in Eureka, and resuming work at his trade. In July, 1860, he was married at Peoria, Ill., to Miss Anna Hackett, who has borne him three children—Arthur H., born July 12, 1873; William R., born August 20, 1876, and Maud, born February 8, 1880. Shortly after coming to Eureka, he entered into partnership with his father (since deceased), in the furniture business, continuing therein from 1879 to 1882, and retiring therefrom upon his father's demise. Mr. Dennis was elected Justice of the Peace in 1880, and Mayor in 1881, and is now filling his second term in the latter office. He was one of the charter members of Dick Yates Post, G. A. R., and its first S. V. C. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor. His residence and other property is fully insured. Mr. Dennis has ably filled the office of Mayor, and has always taken a warm interest in the welfare of Eureka.

WILLIAM W. DENISON, farmer and miller, P. O. Eureka, was born October 5, 1845, in Yorkshire, Eng. His parents emigrated to America in 1849, and located in Shelby County, Ind., until May 26, 1855, when they removed to what is now Burlingame, Osage County, Kan., where his father, Mr. John Denison, engaged in farming. September 9, 1862, the subject of this sketch enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and participated in every skirmish and battle in which his regiment was engaged until mustered out with it at Fort Leavenworth, September 26, 1865. After the war, he returned to Burlingame, Osage County, the place from whence he enlisted, and remained there until the spring of 1868, when he moved to Eureka, Greenwood County, Kan., at which place he still continues to live. He first engaged in the mercantile business until 1872, when he sold out his business and took charge of the Clerk of District Court's office, to which office he was elected in the fall of 1869, and which he retained until 1874; after this, and ever since, up to the present time, he has been engaged in the milling business; he now owns in connection with his brother, Mr. I. N. Denison, the Eureka Water Mills, built by them in 1876, on Fall River, a stone building, 30x40, three stories and basement, three run of stone, and are running on the new process; they have seventeen-foot head, and use a thirty-inch Eclipse water-wheel; the mill cost when completed, $16,000. In connection with this, Mr. Denison owns a good bottom farm on West Creek in this county, 160 acres, eighty acres under cultivation, and eighty acres good timber, and also a good comfortable residence in Eureka. Mr. Denison is a member of the I. O. O. F., A., F. & A. M. and G. A. R.; is a sound Republican in politics, "*He helped to fight the good fight and has kept the faith.*"

W. E. DOUD, the editor and sole owner of the *Republican*, was born in Pulaski County, Ind., in 1848. He is the son of C. A. and S. A. Doud. After receiving his education in Indiana, he moved in 1863, with his parents, to near Paola, Kan., where he worked on the farm until 1870. He then went to Winfield, and after learning the trade of a printer, bought a half interest in the *Censor*, the firm name being Doud & Webb. Three months later he passed from newspaperdom to the office of Deputy Sheriff, where he remained two years. He then engaged in other business until the starting of the *Censorial*, from which time his public life has already been detailed. He married, July 2, 1871, at Winfield, Kan., Miss Emma J. Mann. They have two children—Eva G. and Myrtle (deceased).

J. S. EASTWOOD, Register of Deeds, was born in 1845 in Wabash County, Ill., where he resided until he enlisted in Company G, Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, but soon after being mustered in, he was enrolled in Company H, same regiment, and took part in every engagement of his regiment until July 21, 1864, at Atlanta, where he was wounded in the knee joint by a rifle ball, necessitating amputation, after which he returned home on a furlough and was formally discharged at Quincy, Ill., June 27, 1865. He attended the Illinois Soldiers' College at Fulton upwards of three years, thus acquiring an education. Upon leaving the institution, he continued alternately farming and school-teaching until his removal to Kansas in 1874, locating on a farm on Otter Creek, Fall River Township. In 1877, he removed to Eureka and engaged in the grocery business, which he continued until his election to the office of Register of Deeds in 1879. When his name was first announced as a candidate for the office he had an opponent, but the day before the convention he withdrew, and having no opposition, he received a unanimous nomination, and when re-elected in 1881, he had no opposition at all, which is good evidence of the sympathy and respect the people of the county have for a crippled soldier. In 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Mitchell, by whom he has had five children, four of whom are living—Orpha J., born July 5, 1873; Nora O., born March 8, 1875; George William, born September 19, 1876; Ira Edgar, born December 20, 1878, died March 16, 1880; and Bertha M., born January 14, 1882. Mr. Eastwood was Trustee of Fall River Township in 1876. He is a member of the K. of H. and the K. of P. He is a United States Pensioner and a member of Dick Yates Post, No. 51, G. A. R.

A. N. GODFREY, County Surveyor, was born in 1854, in Mahaska County, Iowa, and came to Kansas with his parents in 1859, locating near Madison, this county, where his father, W. B. Godfrey, engaged in farming until his death in 1872. Mr. Godfrey attended the Agricultural College at Manhattan, graduating in the class of 1878. In the fall of 1879, he was elected County Surveyor, when he took up his residence in Eureka, but still pursuing his studies, graduated again in 1880, with the degree of Master of Science. He was re-elected to his present office in 1881. Mr. Godfrey is an ardent entomologist and possesses many very rare entomological, mineralogical and geological specimens. In 1878, he married Miss Estelle Bouton, of this county. They have one child—Jessie, born March 30, 1880. He still owns the farm formerly his father's, located about a mile northeast of Madison, in Sections 7 and 8, Township 22, Range 12, and consisting of 200 acres with residence. Average production of corn, sixty bushels. There are upwards of 900 apple, 100 pear, 200 cherry and about fifty plum and several hundred peach trees. At present the farm is rented. Mr. Godfrey is Chairman of the Committee on Entomology of the State Horticultural Society. He is also a member of the K. of H. and the K. T. M. B. U. Mr. Godfrey's father was a member of Company D, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and was mustered out as Second Lieutenant after three years of active service.

JOHN GRAFFIN, saddlery and harness, is a native of Franklin County, Penn., having been born there in 1844, where he was educated. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Harrisburg in Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was in all the subsequent engagements of the regiment until mustered out at Richmond, Va., June 8, 1865, and returned to his native State until 1867, when he removed to Macon County, Ill., where he subsequently learned the trade of saddler and harness-maker. In the fall of 1870, he came to Eureka, where, in 1881, he opened his present store in company with C. S. Bennett, who is a practical workman and superintendent of the workroom, where from two to four men are constantly employed. The firm usually carry stock to the amount of of $2,000, partly insured. Mr. Graffin married Miss Florence Jamieson, of Wilson County, February 9, 1875. Flora, the eldest child, was born February 28, 1876, and another child was born November 14, 1882. Mr. Graffin has lost one child by death. Mr. Graffin is a member of Dick Yates Post, No. 50, G. A. R., and is also M. W. of the lodge of United Workmen.

GRANVILLE GRIFFITH, Justice of the Peace, is a native of Ross County, Ohio, where he was born in 1835, and when five years of age, his parents removed to Paris, Ill. Mr. Griffith was educated in the Edgar Academy, Edgar County, Ill., and graduated in 1849. Turned his attention to farming, which avocation he pursued until 1856, when he started for Kansas, and was compelled to foot it from Keokuk, Iowa, to Topeka, arriving at the latter place without a dollar. Undismayed, however, he took up a claim on the Neosho River, near what is now Hartford, Lyon County, and proceeded to improve it. His next neighbor was a Mr. F. W. H. Ingham, of Connecticut, who owned a team of oxen and some farming implements, and he being laid up with the ague, Mr. Griffith borrowed his team, etc., and paid the owner by working half time on each claim. His first home in Kansas was, of course a log cabin, but so primitive and well ventilated that the cayotes used to crawl in through the interstices between the logs in search of food. By dint of hard work on his claim in summer time and by splitting rails, etc., in the winter, he was enabled in the course of two years to possess a team of his own, although this desirable end had only been reached by practicing the strictest economy. As a member of the Free-State party, he joined the Tecumseh Light Guards during the border troubles, and subsequently during the days of the rebellion was sworn in for three years as a member of the irregular service, liable to be called on at any time. July 31, 1862, Mr. Griffith was married to Miss Mary E. Dale. They have two children—Joseph L., born September 14, 1863, and James E., born November 23, 1864. Mrs. Griffith died January, 1870, and in September, 1879, he married Miss C. R. Clutter who has borne him one child, a son—Francis G. To his original claim, which consisted of the northwest half of Section 35, Town 20, Range 13, he added the northeast quarter of Section 34, Town 30, Range 13, and now has about 120 acres under cultivation, with an average wheat yield of twenty and corn fifty bushels per acre. He has also upwards of 1,000 fruit trees, principally apple, cherry, plum and pear, which have of late years borne well. A good substantial residence has long since taken the place of the log cabin, and, although Mr. Griffith has rented the farm for the past few years, he usually has upon it about fifty head of his own cattle. In the fall of 1876, he came to Eureka and has since been engaged as agent for musical instruments, sewing machines and school furniture. He was appointed to the office of Justice in October, 1882, and is a member of Ossian Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He owns property in town and his residence and ten acres just outside town limits, both that and his farm residence being insured. Looking back over the past years since his arrival in Kansas, Mr. Griffith, like many another old settler, cannot but observe the facilities open to those who to-day emigrate to Kansas and compare them with the days of 1856.

CAPT. Z. HARLAN, County Attorney, was born in 1843, in Clinton County, Ohio, and when eighteen years of age, enlisted in Company H, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently re-enlisted in the same company and regiment at Prospect, Tenn., and served throughout the war. In April, 1864, he was commissioned Captain of One Hundred and Sixth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and was mustered out in March, 1866, at Bridgeport, Ala., with the rank of Captain. He participated in the taking of New Madrid, Mo., Island No. 10, siege of Corinth, battle of Iuka, Miss., the second battle of Corinth, October 4, 1862, Parker's Cross Roads, Tallahatchie and Athens, Ala., where he was in command of four companies of his regiment, and was taken prisoner by Forrest, after a two-days' fight, and confined within the stockade at Meridian, Miss., several weeks, when he was paroled and sent to Memphis, subsequently being sent to parole camp, St. Louis, and exchanged in November, 1864. After being exchanged, he was detailed as military conductor on the N. & D. R. R. until July, 1865, when he rejoined his regiment at Stevenson, Ala., remaining with it until mustered out. While at Nashville, he returned home on leave and on May 16, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Nannie J. Harrison, of Clinton County, Ohio. After leaving the army, he engaged in the mercantile business at Burlington, Ohio, until January, 1868, when he removed to Peoria, Ill., remaining there until 1871, when he came to Eureka, and while engaged in mercantile pursuits, read law with W. C. Huffman, Esq., subsequently being admitted to the bar of Greenwood County. He was City Councilman in 1874 and City Attorney in 1877-78, elected County Attorney in 1880 and again in 1882. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Commander of Dick Yates Post, No. 50, G. A. R.

A. W. HART, grocer, was born in 1856 in Miami County, Ohio, and received his education at the Covington Academy, and came to Kansas in the summer of 1877, locating at Eureka, and taught school here until the summer of 1878, when he went into the drug store of his brother-in-law, Dr. Wassam, as prescription clerk. In the spring of 1882, Mr. Hart entered into partnership with Mr. Claycomb as grocers under the firm name of Hart & Claycomb, but, in September of the same year he bought out his partner's interest in the business. He carries at present $2,000 worth of stock, and as he aims to keep nothing but the best groceries has rapidly built up a substantial and increasing trade. His store is situated on the west side of Main street, and his stock is fully insured. December 28, 1880, he married Miss Addie Claycomb, by whom he has one child—Mary Arrah, born December 8, 1882. Mr. Hart was appointed City Clerk in 1879, and was elected a member of the City Council in 1882.

A. J. HUNTER, merchant, was born in 1840 in Fairfield County, Ohio, where his father was an old settler. Educated in the common schools, he early evinced an aptitude for commercial pursuits. His parents removed to Shelby County, Ill., in 1851, where his father engaged in farming, but the subject of this sketch thought "following the plow" too slow work, and soon began operating in stock, etc. He came to Eureka in the fall of 1869, and opened a general store here in the following spring, continuing therein until 1872, when he sold out and bought the northwest quarter of Section 24 (now occupied by Williams Bros.). Finally, he sold his farm to parties above mentioned and went into mercantile pursuits here in the spring of 1878. His average amount of stock in store is $3,500, he sides which he is the owner of property to the amount of $1,500. In 1871, Mr. Hunter married Miss Elizabeth Weakly, of Shelby County, Ill., by whom he has four children. Mr. Hunter is a member of the K. of H., and was Township Clerk in 1878, School Director from 1879 to 1881, and City Councilman in 1881, and is still in the latter office. Although a Republican in politics, he takes little active part, contenting himself with his own affairs.

C. W. HUNTER was born in 1844 in the city of New York, and by the death of his father, Mr. John Hunter, ship-carpenter, he was early thrown upon his own resources for subsistence and education. His father's death so completely broke up the family circle, and the various members thereof became so widely scattered, that William Hunter, a younger brother of the subject of this sketch, has not been heard of by him since 1856, when he was in care of an uncle in his native city. When sixteen years of age, Mr. Hunter went to Tazewell County, Ill., and engaged in farming until June 25, 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently participated in the engagements at Fort Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Champion Hill and Raymond, which latter occurred April 22, 1862, and while the Eighth were charging the Twentieth Mississippi Regiment he, with about sixty of his comrades, were cut off from their support, surrounded and captured. They were first sent to Jackson, then to Mobile, and, finally, to Libby Prison, where Mr. Hunter remained six months and fourteen days ere he was paroled and sent to Annapolis, where he remained a month, and was then sent to the parole barracks at St. Louis, Mo. He did not remain long there, however, for, procuring a three-hours pass, he crossed to East St. Louis, and thereby determined to take a French furlough, and by repeatedly "jumping" freight trains was enabled to reach Peoria, Ill., and from thence to Pekin, where he remained until he saw his exchange had been effected. Shortly afterward he managed to rejoin his regiment at Vicksburg, and, on January 4, 1863, he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, participating in all their subsequent engagements until May 17, 1866, when the regiment was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., and forwarded to Springfield, Ill., for final discharge. Mr. Hunter returned to farming until February, 1870, when he came to Eureka and became a professor in the art tonsorial, conducting his establishment until 1877, when he opened a confectionery store and billiard parlor, continuing therein until September 28, 1882, when he sold out and purchased his present business December, 1882. July 21, 1872, he married Miss Lucy Snyder, of Eureka, by whom he has one child—Effie D., born May 10, 1873. Mr. Hunter owns his residence in town and other property in the county, and is a charter member of Dick Yates Post, No. 50, G. A. R., and since his residence here has always taken a warm interest in the welfare of his adopted State.

WILLIAM C. HURD, farmer, Section 10, Town 25, Range 12, P. O. Eureka, was born in 1815 in Richfield County, Conn., where he received his education, after completing which he served five years as apprentice to the trade of a carpenter; having acquired a complete knowledge of his trade, he continued it on his own account, and, in 1837, he married Miss Mary Ann Turney, by whom he has four children. In 1838, Mr. H. removed to Winnebago County, Ill., where he continued to work at his trade, and, in the course of time, acquired considerable property, but becoming infected with the war fever, he early in 1861 enlisted in Company H, Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service with his regiment until it was mustered out in October, 1864, in Chicago. After his discharge, he returned to his old employment until 1871, when he removed to Kansas, locating on Section 10, as above stated, and engaged principally in sheep-raising for a few years; but finding that unprofitable, he turned his attention to agriculture, and has now an average yield of twenty-six bushels of wheat and fifty-eight bushels of corn per acre. Cattle, eighty-seven head, hogs thirty, horses seven. Mr. H. is a Republican, but has never of late years taken any particular personal interest in politics.

A. T. JAYNES, M. D., was born in 1842, in Delaware County, Ohio, where he received his elementary education, and, in 1866, graduated from the Miami Medical College, and at once commenced practice in Lamont, Mo., and, in 1880, came to Eureka, where he has since resided. He has an excellent farm in Janesville Township. In 1861, Dr. Jaynes enlisted in Company F, Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war, being mustered out in August, 1865, with the rank of First Sergeant.

H. S. JONES, farmer, Section 13, Town 26, Range 10, P. O. Eureka, was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in 1833; his birth-place is now part of the city of Cleveland, and, in 1835, his father moved to Elkhart County, Ind., and, in 1849, removed to Marquette County, Wis., and in September, 1859, the family came to Kansas, locating upon his present homestead, which he has since increased to 1,200 acres. He has devoted his attention principally to stock-raising and farming. Mr. Jones is also one of the partners of the Eureka Bank, and served as one of the Board of County Commissioners, and several times as President of the Agricultural Association. March 16, 1861, Mr. Jones married Miss Elmira J. Willis, a native of Indiana, who has borne him five children—Benjamin H., March 16, 1863; Edna E., April 17, 1869; Guy C., August 9, 1873; Henrietta S., February 27, 1876, and Mary E., October 7, 1879. Mr. Jones, during the war, in 1863 raised a company which formed part of the Ninth Kansas. He has also entered into almost every other enterprise conducive to the welfare of his fellow-men.

J. M. KENDALL, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Eureka, was born in 1836, in Miami County, Ohio, and has ever since he was a boy of nine years been in the cattle business; his first venture being the purchase of a calf for the sum of $2.50 in gold. For several years, however, he turned from the ancestral paths and engaged in the sale of patent rights, wire fence, agricultural implements, etc., eventually returning to his boyhood's love (cattle). Mr. K. resided for short periods in many Western States, and has shipped thousands of head of his early friends to the Eastern markets and Europe. In 1873, he accompanied a shipment of his own to England, in which country he remained several months visiting the principal cattle shows and importing some very fine Durham bulls, etc. He eventually decided in 1881 to locate permanently in this State, and selected the above-named section as his starting point, that, however, being bottom land (corn fifty bushels to acre), he found insufficient to his wants, and has lately added a section of upland to his possessions. At present he has besides his imported Durhams several fine specimens of English thoroughbred Short-horns and other breeds. Of native cattle he carries usually from 150 to 200 head; hogs he does not meddle with to any great extent, finding it cheaper to buy and ship. Mr. Kendall has a very fine frame residence upon his farm, and also several dwelling houses in town, all of which are insured. He is married, and has three children; he does not bother with politics, but attends strictly to business.

JUDGE JAMES KENNER, was born in Gibson County, Ind.; his parents removing thence to Wabash County, Ill. Under the tutelage of the celebrated "Old Fox" (See Centennial history of Illinois), the Judge received his education. In the spring of 1860, he came to Kansas, locating first near Iola, and in the summer of 1862 he came to Greenwood County and selected his farm on Bachelor Creek, being the northwest quarter of Section 24, Township 25, Range 10. He was elected to the Legislature in 1863, and so well did he represent his constituents that he was returned in the following year 1864. He was in the State militia during the first year of the war, and he with ten others organized the first society of Christian Brethren in the county in 1862. A church was subsequently built in 1870, at a cost of $2,450. In 1865, he was appointed Judge of Probate, and in 1866, he was elected to the office and subsequently re-elected four times. In 1866, he opened the first store in Eureka, which, having changed owners six times, has now developed into the mammoth establishment of W. H. H. Barger, corner First and Main streets. He was Justice of the Peace from 1865 to 1867. In Edwards County, Ill., he was married to Miss Judith Willis, by whom he has two children living—H. T. Kenner, now occupying the old homestead farm in this county, and Jay W. Kenner now Clerk of the County Court, and mentioned elsewhere in this history. His farm is four miles from town; he is one of Greenwood County's pioneer settlers. The Judge has ever taken a deep interest in everything pertaining to its welfare, and has liberally contributed thereto. For some time past he has resided in his town residence. In politics, he is a stanch and uncomprising Republican.

JAY W. KENNER, County Clerk, was born August 26, 1852, at Albion, Edwards Co., Ill. His parents removed to Kansas in 1860, locating first at Humboldt, and in the fall of 1862 settling upon the northwest quarter of Section 24, Township 25, Range 10, four miles from Eureka. Mr. Kenner was educated partly in Eureka and also at the Normal School of Emporia. He subsequently studied law with Judge Lillie, and was admitted to the bar of Greenwood County at the November term of the District Court in 1877. He has held the offices of City Clerk and Police Justice, and in 1879 was elected to his present office. He is the owner of his residence, corner Fifth and Walnut streets; is insured. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and in politics is a stanch Republican.

JOSIAH KINAMAN, farmer, Section 11, Town 26, Range 10, P. O. Eureka, was born on the 22d of February, 1812, in Smith County, Va., known as Washington County, Va., and when in his third year his parents removed thence to Montgomery County, Ohio, and subsequently to Madison County, Ind. In the fall of 1846, Mr. Kinaman removed to Mercer County, Ill., where he remained until 1857, when he came to Kansas, and upon the 4th of July of that year settled upon his present location. Mr. Kinaman was one of seven families who came to Greenwood County at that time, and of whom he is now the only survivor in the county. He built the first log cabin 16x18 feet, which still stands on Fall River, and is undoubtedly the pioneer settler of Greenwood County. At that time there were no roads and few neighbors, save Indians, and ere winter came on he had to go to Kansas City for provisions, etc., for the year, subsequently for two or three years. The trip was made semi-annually, and usually occupied, even with a good team, from seven to ten days, the only guide for the first trip being a small pocket compass. It was while upon this, his first journey, that he met Mr. Edwin Tucker, moving in June 19, 1834. Mr. Kinaman married Miss Susannah Smothers, of Madison County, Ind., and who died March 2, 1878, leaving six children—Jane, born November 29, 1837, and since deceased; Eliza, born June 22, 1841, and now the wife of Oscar Coy, Esquire, of Coyville, Wilson County; Miram, born November 14, 1843, now Mrs. Thomas Williams; Biriam, born October 4, 1847, and now residing in Washington Territory; Catharine, now Mrs. John M. Fowler, born June 2, 1849, and Aaron born July 19, 1853, who is now residing in the original cabin home. William K., the elder, having several years since built him a substantial frame dwelling. October 25, 1878, Mr. Kinaman married his present helpmate, Mrs. Mary A. Stapleford, a native of Indiana, but who has resided in this county since the spring of 1860. In 1881, Mr. Kinaman had a severe stroke of palsy from which he has never fully recovered, but although in his seventy-second year his memory is as good as ever and scarcely a silver thread shows in his dark hair. At present he owns about seventy head of native cattle, his ill health preventing him from raising stock as extensively as formerly. His farm being situated on rich bottom land his grain yield has always been exceptionally good, corn averaging sixty to seventy, and oats sixty, bushels per acre. He is a member of the Christian Church, and although voting with the Democrat party, he has always refused every attempt to induce him to accept a public office.

JOHN LEWIS, florist and seedsman, is a native of Shropshire, England, and was born February 10, 1828, and upon completing his education, which included the study of botany, was apprenticed four years under an experienced and practical gardener and florist. He subsequently had charge, for seven years, of the large private estate of an English gentleman of wealth, and upon leaving whose employ he established himself in the dual business of photographer and taxidermist, until he emigrated to America in 1879. Coming to Kansas the same year, he engaged in farming on Section 9, Spring Creek Township, but removed to Eureka in March, 1880, and purchased his present property in the southeast portion of town, and upon the completion of his residence and hot-houses, devoted his attention principally to his old love—Flora. He has upward of 20,000 flower plants, besides ornamental trees and shrubs, and is rapidly increasing his trade in field and garden seeds, being compelled to import largely in order to meet the demand. Some fine specimens of his flowers are to be seen in the windows of the Eureka Bank. Mr. Lewis is also no mean taxidermist, a large glass case of some fine work of his being in the room of the County Treasurer in the Court House. Being the only one in the county, he is kept busy. He intends soon increasing his gardens and enlarging his hot-houses, besides adding an addition to his house, to better facilitate the taxidermical branch of his business.

G. H. LILLIE, Ex-Judge of Probate, etc., was born in Geauga County, Ohio, February 12, 1822, and received his education in Trumbull County. He read law under Gov. Tod, of Ohio, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1843, and at once commenced the practice of his profession in the town of Warren, Trumbull County, continuing therein until his removal to Freeport, Ill., in 1845, where he remained a year, and from whence he removed to Shullsburg, La Fayette County, Wis. Resuming the practice of his profession in the latter place, he was, in the fall of 1846, elected to the office of County Attorney. In 1858, he came to Kansas, locating at first in Neosho Rapids, Lyon County. While residing in Lyon County, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and in the fall of 1860 he was elected to represent that county in the Legislature. During the war, Judge Lillie rendered very efficient service as an active organizer of companies, etc., and for some time held a position in the secret service of the Government. At Onego, Ill., May 9, 1844, he married Miss Melinda Wilder, who has borne him seven children—David M., born March 5, 1846; Mrs. Catherine A. Morris, born September 4, 1851; Mrs. Laura A. Boynton, born April 22, 1853; Mrs. Sarah A. Mann, born May 22, 1855; Mrs. Maria A. Sumner, born October 14, 1857; Mrs. Maranda M. Wells, born May 28, 1859; Mrs. Ella L. Edwards, born June 30, 1861. In 1868, Mr. Lillie came to Kansas, locating on Section 28, near Verdigris River, this county, and engaged in farming, teaching and practicing law until the fall of 1869, when he removed to Eureka, where he resumed practice, and was twice elected Mayor, and subsequently Judge of Probate Court, which latter office he filled uninterruptedly for upwards of ten years, until compelled to resign in the spring of 1882, owing to a stroke of paralysis, which has so impaired his health as to prevent his again pursuing his profession. Besides his residence and town lots (eight in number) he owns 160 acres in Section 16, situated on Spring Creek, and the greater part of which is under cultivation, with an average corn yield of fifty bushels, and at present occupied by his son; and fifty acres of Section 18, the latter being rented. The Judge has always been a prominent Free-State man, and has for many years been ever earnest to do his duty to his country, and few residents of Greenwood County are so universally respected. He is a member of the Christian Church, and contributed liberally toward defraying the cost of its erection.

ROBERT LOY, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Eureka, was born in Westmoreland County, England, and in 1854 came to the United States and located in Shelby County, Ill., upon a farm, which he subsequently sold, and in 1865 removed to his present location of 835 acres, 175 of which are under cultivation; but Mr. Loy has devoted his attention to sheep, his flock of American merinos being considered the finest in the county. Mr. Loy was married in Illinois, and has a family of seven children—Annie E., May B., John G., Alice F., Amelia and Myrtle. Mr. Loy is a good farmer, and a highly respected and influential citizen.

D. M. McKENNEY, was born in 1830. His parents removed to Butler County, Ohio, in 1836, where the subject of this sketch was educated, and subsequently entered upon the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1850, and immediately entering upon the practice of his profession there for a period of ten years, removing to San Francisco, Cal., in 1860, where he again not only resumed the practice of his profession, but also entered upon the study of geology, natural history, entomology and botany, of which he collected and retains many fine specimens. In 1868, he went to Oregon, where he remained two years, returning again to California, he becoming District Judge. In 1874, he came to Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kan., where he served one term as County Attorney. In 1879, he came to Eureka, where he has already established a very fine law practice. In politics the Judge is a Republican.

G. H. MARTZ, Ex-County Superintendent of Public Instruction and farmer, Section 33, P. O. Eureka, was born in 1829, in Darke County, Ohio, where he received his elementary education. He subsequently attended the Western University of Ohio, where he graduated with high honors. Subsequently he taught the higher branches in various Ohio educational institutions, for a period of fifteen years. He finally came to Kansas in April, 1871, locating in Eureka, engaging for a short period in his old occupation. In January, 1872, he was appointed County Superintendent, to fill short term, and subsequently elected to the office by a unanimous vote. Upon the expiration of his term of office, he was again returned. About this time, he purchased one-fourth of Section 33, Township 24, Range 10, near Janesville, which he devoted to stock-raising chiefly. He was subsequently elected to his old office, which he has filled to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, serving altogether, as Superintendent of Public Instruction, here, eight years. At the late elections, he was nominated, but declined, as he preferred to devote his time to his increasing stock interests. Mr. Martz has recently bought an extensive stock farm in Missouri, which will be run by his eldest son. M. Martz has only two children, and intends devoting the remainder of his life to their interests.

PHILIP M. MOORE, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Eureka, Greenwood Co., came to Kansas in the fall of 1857, located in Woodson County, one and a half miles northwest of Neosho Falls, where he took a claim on the New York Indian land, which he pre-empted in 1860, and improved a farm which he cultivated until September, 1862, but at the same time engaged in other business; was at one time interested in a lumber yard at Neosho Falls, and for the last seven years has had a loan and insurance agency at that place, and also a loan office at Yates' Center, in the same county, and one at Eureka, Fall River and Twin Falls, in Greenwood County, Coyville, New Albany, Wilson Co.; he has very recently purchased a farm near Eureka, and will soon move to that place. He has served as Township Trustee two terms, of Neosho Falls Township. He was born in Henry County, Ind., August 10, 1835; son of William and Nancy Moore; lived in his native county five years, in Wayne County five years, in Henry County one year, Grant County eight years, Howard County three, and then moved to Kansas, where he still resides. He was married near Iola, Kan., August 12, 1860, to Melissa G. Anderson, daughter of Watson G. and Beulah J. Anderson; by this union they have six children, four of whom are living—Charles E., Effie E., Ada A. and Arthur M. Moore. Mr. Moore is one of Woodson County's enterprising business men, and is highly respected as a useful citizen.

B. J. NEWMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 23, in Eureka Township, and 160 acres of Section 8, Janesville Township, P. O. Eureka, was born in 1845, in Dutchess County, N. Y., where his father had for many years carried on an extensive dairy farm. April 12, 1858, his parents removed to Kenosha, Wis., and now reside there. The subject of this sketch came to Kansas in the fall of 1870, and having previously engaged very extensively in the cattle trade in various States, decided to embark in stock-raising, he locating for that purpose on sections named above. Upon the bottom land he depends for the corn to feed his winter stock of cattle, and hitherto has raised exceptionally good corn crops. At present he has but 180 head of hogs (Poland-China and Berkshire) and 157 head of cattle. Mr. Newman has also a large range in Bourbon and another in Lyon County, the latter now being under the charge of his son, Benjamin J. Newman, Jr.

J. W. NICHOLAS, Postmaster, was born in Virginia in 1836, and subsequently removed to Lexington, Ill., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was detailed for guard duty in Missouri, and he remained with it until mustered out at Camp Butler, Ill. In the fall of 1864, he resumed his former occupation, continuing therein until 1872, when he came to Kansas, locating in this county, and at first turning his attention to farming. In the fall of 1872, he opened a store in town, which he conducted for upwards of a year. In March, 1865, he was married to Miss Margaret Hyers, of Lexington, Ill. She died in February, 1872, leaving him with three children, viz.: Lelia, Charles A. and Willie H., February 12, 1873, Mr. Nicholas married Mrs. Holman, who was then Postmistress at Eureka, having been appointed September 10, 1872, and re-appointed, owing to a change of name, occasioned by her marriage, March 6, 1873. Mrs. Nicholas held the office of Postmistress for a period of three years, when I. R. Phenis, now Probate Judge, was appointed and held the office one year. Mr. Nicholas succeeded him at the expiration of the year, and has held the office uninterruptedly since. Prior and subsequent to his marriage with Mrs. Holman, Mr. Nicholas conducted the stationery and fancy goods store in Post Office Building. By his second marriage he has two children—Ona and Frankie. In addition to his residence, Mr. Nicholas owns two business blocks and several town lots. He is a member of the Kansas Mutual Benefit Society, and also of the State Temperance Mutual Benefit and Insurance Associations. As a Government official Mr. Nicholas is essentially the right man in the right place, faithfully discharging his often trying duties in such a courteous manner, that has earned for him the universal esteem of that hard to please master, the public. Eureka being a money order office, he has of course an assistant, and it is worthy of remark, that during Mr. Nicholas' term of office, not a mistake has occurred in his office, even with not less than 70,000 letters being annually mailed therein.

IRA P. NYE, lawyer, etc., was born July 13, 1836, in Herkimer County, N. Y., and with his parents removed to Beloit, Wis., in 1846. He received his education at Beloit College, and came to Eureka in 1870, where he opened a general store, being joined in August of the same year by his brother, Mr. J. C. Nye, who is now County Treasurer. In 1874, Mr. Nye sold out his interest in the store and opened a real estate and loan office. He is the owner of 480 acres of land on Bachelor Creek, four miles north of town, 100 acres being under cultivation, and also several buildings in town. In 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and accompanied the regiment, taking part in all its engagements with the enemy until March, 1863, when he was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison until exchanged, the latter part of May of that year. Upon the re-organization of his regiment, he was upon detached duty until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Milwaukee, Wis., July, 1865, with the rank of First Lieutenant. Mr. Nye was admitted to the bar of this county in April, 1875, and later to that of the United States Supreme Court. He was the first Mayor of Eureka upon its organization as a city of the third class in 1871, and was elected to the Legislature in 1872. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the G. A. R.

WILLIAM ODDY is a native of Bradford, Yorkshire, England, having been born there October 22, 1832, and is a graduate of the class of 1848, of Airdale College. In 1852, he emigrated to this country, landing in New York and subsequently resided for four years in Chicago, where he was engaged in the importation of English cloth goods. In 1856, he came to Kansas, and had scarcely been an hour in Topeka, when a call was made for volunteers to go to the relief of the Free-State party at Lawrence, responding to which he subsequently became prominently identified with Jim Lane, John Brown and other leaders of the Free-State party, and not only bore arms in its defense but aided it financially to the amount of $3,500, which it is needless to say has never been refunded. Late in the year 1856, he went to Nebraska, and Colorado in the 1860, where he remained until shortly after the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, when he enlisted in the Independent Battery Colorado Volunteer Artillery, in which he served in Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, and with the exception of a short period when he was detailed as hospital steward, was on active duty, against rebels and Indians, receiving a painful arrow wound from the latter at Box Elder, when on detailed service. Was engaged against the Cheyennnes and Arapahoes, and was mustered out May 22, 1865. While in Colorado Mr. Oddy was Justice of the Peace and Recorder of Summit County. At the close of the war he located for a short time in Lawrence, and thence to Junction City, finally settling in Eureka, in Greenwood County, 1871 May 27, 1874, he was married to Miss Sarah Clark, by whom he has one child—George E., born February 18, 1875. Since locating here Mr. Oddy has devoted his attention principally to lime burning and building. He has held the office of Constable and Clerk of School Board, and is charter member and Quartermaster Sergeant of Dick Yates Post, No. 50, G. A. R.

A. R. PETERS, jeweler, was born in 1838, in Columbia, Lancaster Co., Penn., and received his education at Wickersham's Academy, Marietta, Penn. Being of a mechanical turn of mind, his parents placed him with George W. McCauley, of Harrisburg, Penn., to learn the trade of watchmaker and jeweler. In 1859, he went Denver, Col., where he remained two years. In 1861, he returned to the States, served in the Ninety-first Pennsylvania Regiment three years, after which he resided in New York City six years. On account of his health he left the city, and resided in Centre County, Penn., until 1878. As he had always preferred the West, since his residence in Denver, he now resolved to make it his future home. In 1878, he removed to Eureka, Kan., where he at once commenced business, and has built up a profitable trade. Mr. Peters is a first class artisan and appreciated by his fellow-citizens. He is one of the Board of City Councilmen, and a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican, but has never done more than exercise his right of franchise.

I. R. PHENIS, Probate Judge, was born April 20, 1825, in Franklin County, Ind., where he received a common school education, subsequently attending the Western Agricultural High School of Sugar Plain, Ind., leaving there in 1846. Turning his attention to the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1865, and practiced in Tippecanoe until he removed to Kansas in 1867, locating here. In 1868, was elected County Attorney and re-elected in 1872. Resuming the practice of his profession he continued therein until appointed Judge of Probate, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Lillie, and was elected in the fall of 1882. While in Indiana he was Auditor of Union County, and was in Cavalry Company in the Indiana Legion, being frequently called out by the Governor of that State during the war times. In 1852, he married Miss Emily Gardner, of Union County, Ind., by whom he has had four children—Albert, born September 17, 1853, and now on the editorial staff of the Kansas City *Times*; Lucy, born December 13, 1854, and now the wife of Dr. J. B. Draper, of Oswego, Kansas; Florence, born August 14, 1856, and now Mrs. E. F. Rizer, of Eureka, and Vinton, born May 8, 1859, at present with Benton, Myers & Co., druggists, Cleveland, Ohio. Since early boyhood the Judge has been a strong abolitionist and has always advocated liberty and freedom.

J. B. PIERCE, M. D., was born in 1839, at Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., New York. In 1846, his parents removed to Michigan. He received his elementary education in the district schools of the latter State. He enlisted in 1863 in the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, and was detailed to Quartermaster's department, where he remained until sent to the hospital, and was discharged, owing to disability, in August, 1864. Upon regaining health, he resumed his studies at Bronson, Mich., subsequently attending the Ann Arbor Medical College, and graduating therefrom in 1869. He located in Eureka, Kansas, in 1871, and continued in practice until 1876, when he repaired to the St. Louis Medical College, in order to take a course in obstetrics. In 1865, he had married Miss Nellie M. Hunt, of Delton, Wis., by whom he had two children, James Rollin, and Earl Wilson. Shortly after his return from St. Louis in 1876, his wife died, and in 1878, he married Miss Ida M. Fuller, of Albion, Me. The Doctor is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W. The Doctor owns 160 acres on Section 7, Town 25, Range 11, and also several buildings in town, including livery stable, machine shop, stores and residences, part of them being insured. He has always contributed liberally to all religious and educational movements, and has built up an excellent practice, and for what he is and may yet attain to he has but his own unaided exertions to thank.

C. W. REICH, builder, etc., is a native of Ohio, but was educated in Illinois, and learned the trade of house carpenter. In July, 1861, he enlisted at New Harmony, Ind., in the First Indiana Cavalry, commanded by Gov. Baker, and participated in all the engagements of his regiment, with the exception of eighteen months, when his company was detailed at Helena, Ark, as body guard for Gen. A. P. Hovey. He held the rank of Corporal when discharged at Indianapolis July 3, 1865. Mr. Reich came to Eureka in 1871, and has built under contract several of its principal buildings and residences, notably the brick schoolhouse, Hotel Greenwood, Lutheran Church and several of the principal stores on Main street, besides his residence, work shop and other buildings, all of which are insured. He owns fourteen town lots, and has recently assumed charge of the extensive lumber yards and other interests here of S. A. Brown & Co., of Chicago. The annual sales of lumber in Eureka, chiefly pine, if we except cedar and oak posts, amounts to upwards of $65,000, while more than sixty car loads of coal, of which that from Fort Scott and Rich Hill is considered the best, at an average cost to consumers of $4.75 per ton, is sold during the season. Mr. Reich also deals extensively in lime and building sand, the former chiefly from Pierce City, Mo., and Fort Scott and Junction City, Kan., the best lime being considered that which comes from Missouri, and the sand most in use being that from the Kansas River. During the building season, Mr. Reich employs in his work shop alone from four to eight competent workmen. For upwards of a year, he owned a well-stocked lumber yard of his own, but sold the contents of his yard to Messrs. Brown & Co., upon assuming charge of their interests here, and the firm is fortunate in having such a competent and able representative. Mr. Reich is a member of the Christian Church and Masonic fraternity.

HON. G. M. RIZER, was born in Cumberland City, Alleghany Co., Md., August 2, 1827, and lived there until 1852, when he crossed the plains to California. He returned to Cumberland in 1853, and was appointed Deputy Postmaster. In 1854, he married and remained in Cumberland until the fall of 1870, when, in company with W. H. H. Borger, he visited Eureka, Kan., and purchased a stock of goods. In the spring of 1871, he removed his family to Eureka, and has been engaged in the mercantile business, until last September, when he sold out. Mr. Rizer owns a cattle ranch and farm of 400 acres on Upper Fall River, and is now engaged with three other parties in erecting a merchant steel-roller mill at Nickerson, Reno Co., Kan., which is all the business he is engaged in at present. He has held several local offices both in Maryland and Kansas. He was never an aspirant for any political office.

H. C. RIZER was born in 1844 in Cumberland, Md. He is the son of Jacob and Mary Rizer, now residents of Eureka. His early education was gained at the seminary in Middletown, Md. On the breaking-out of the war he enlisted as a private but went to the front as a Sergeant, and when mustered out bore the rank of Colonel of the Third Maryland Infantry. He next entered the office of George Sands at Ellicott's Mills, Md., where he read law until he entered the office of Judge Weisel, at Hagerstown, Md. In June 1870, he came West and located at Eureka, where he has ever since resided, first as a general practitioner, then as County Attorney and for a number of years past as editor of the *Herald*.

GEN. GEORGE C. ROGERS, attorney at law, was born November 22, 1839, in Piermont, N. H., and removed with his parents to Vermont in 1846, where he was educated at Bradford Academy; also at Wauconda Academy, Ill., studied law with Hon. E. P. Ferry, and was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1860. In the spring of 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company I, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, but, upon the organization of the regiment he was mustered in as First Lieutenant of the said company, and, in September of the same year, was made Captain. At the battle of Shiloh he was wounded four times, but refused to quit duty, and subsequently for bravery was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, becoming Colonel after the battle of Hatchie. He was also wounded twice at the battle of Champion Hills. The works at Altoona, Ga., were built under his direction. He accompanied Gen. Sherman in his memorable march to the sea, and continued with his regiment during all its engagements, commanding a brigade during the Atlanta campaign. In June, 1865, he was made Brigadier General, then in his twenty-sixth year, becoming the youngest general in the army. His brigade was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth September 16, 1865, when he returned to the practice of his profession (law) in Chicago, continuing there until the great fire of 1871, when all his property was destroyed, which not only included many relics of his hard fought battles, but also a fine law library. He then went to Kansas, locating for a short time in Burlingame, Osage County, finally settling in Eureka in 1872. He was County Attorney from 1878 to 1880, and, in February, 1882, purchased the *Graphic*, changing the name to the *Greenwood County Democrat*, which paper he has continued to manage with great success until recently, when he sold out in order to devote his whole time to the interests of his many clients. As a soldier, his record speaks for itself, and his grit is well known to the many surviving boys in blue. He now owns a residence and half a block of dwellings in town, and since his retirement from journalism finds his practice taking all his utmost energies. In 1871, while in Chicago, he married Miss Josie C. Carey, of that city, by whom he has Frank C., born February 28, 1873, and George T., born October 25, 1875. Both boys bid fair to equal their father in ability. The General has always taken a prominent part in politics, and is a stanch and uncompromising Democrat. He is a charter member of the Dick Yates Post, G. A. R., and, in fact, was one of the most successful and ardent workers in the original organization of the order, if such we may be permitted to call it. Gen. Rogers, since his residence in Kansas, has done much by voice and pen to benefit the State. Lately, he has bought some 600 acres, which he intends devoting to stock-raising under competent men, as he cannot refrain from the practice of law.

REV. H. C. SCOTFORD, pastor Congregational Church, is a native of Saline, Washtenaw County, Mich., and graduated from Olivet College as A. B. in 1873, and as A. M. in 1876. He also graduated from Yale Theological Seminary in 1880. December 14, 1876, Mr. Scotford was married at Burlingame, Osage Gounty, to Miss Isabella O. Pomeroy. They have had two children who died in infancy. The Congregational Society was organized in 1868 under the direction of the American Home Missionary Society, and shortly afterward the present edifice was built at a cost of $1,200. Its seating capacity is about 150. Present membership upward of 100. The church is free of debt. Present officers are Messrs. Edwin Tucker and John Warr, Deacons, and Messrs. N. R. Collins, Thomas Holverson and George Mitchell, Trustees. The pastor is Superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Scotford was called to his present charge September 1, 1880, and in addition to his city labors, held occasional services in Hodgson Schoolhouse, nine miles southwest of Eureka, where there has been established a thriving mission.

J. SCOTT STEWART, Clerk of the District Court, was born June 5, 1847, in Corinth, Williamson County, Ill., and, in 1869, came to Kansas, locating in Wilson County until the spring of 1871, when he removed to Quincy Township, this county, and engaged in farming until his election to his present office in 1876, when he removed to Eureka. He was re-elected Clerk of the District Court in 1878-80-82. In April, 1872, he married Miss Smith, of Quincy, this county. They have four children—Clarence H., born December 7, 1873; John D., October 17, 1875; George R., November 17, 1877, and Florence, January 23, 1880. He owns two residences in town, besides other property. Although not himself in the army during the late unpleasantness, yet the family was ably represented, as his brother Zadoc T. Stewart, now of Brown County, Kan., who was three years in Company D., Eighteenth Illinois, and another brother, Virgil A. Stewart, now of Perry County, Ill., by virtue of re-enlistment, served throughout the war in Company E, Twenty-ninth Illinois. Mr. Stewart is a stanch and hard-working member of the Republican party. He is Trustee of the M. E. Church, and a member of the K. of H. He also represents the Hartford, North American, British American and Orient Fire Insurance Companies.

N. F. SHEARER, engineer, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., in 1844, and while yet a child his parents removed to Marengo, Ill., where he was educated, afterward working on his father's farm until July, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently participated with his regiment in the siege of Vicksburg, battles of Champion Hill, Germantown, Nashville, and was on the Red River Expedition under Gen. Banks. He was present at and participated in the taking of Spanish Fort, and, in fact, every engagement of his regiment until mustered out in September, 1865, at Springfield, Ill. While engaged at the siege of Vicksburg, in taking a cartridge out of his box, he was wounded in the hand, the missile penetrating the cartridge box and nearly severing a finger. On leaving the army he returned home, and, in [illegible], removed to Johnson County, Mo., and for three years worked as fireman on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, subsequently becoming locomotive engineer on the A., T. & F. R. R., and removing to Eureka in 1878, where he now owns several town lots in addition to that upon which his residence is situated. December 15, 1874, he was married to Miss Mary Trapp. They have but two children—Claude, born October 3, 1875, and Frederick, born January 12, 1878. Mr. Shearer is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Sergeant Major of Dick Yates Post, No. 50, G. A. R.

JAMES P. SILSBY, M. D., farmer, Section 28, Township 26, Range 11, P. O. Eureka, was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1837, and was educated in Conway, Livingston County, to which place his parents had removed in 1848. He enlisted on May 10, 1861, in Company D, Fourth Michigan Infantry, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run, and in 1862 at the siege of Yorktown, and subsequently on the advance upon Richmond; was witness upon one occasion of the characteristic impetuous courage of the late Gen. Custer. Col.

Woodbury, of the Fourth Michigan, had received orders from headquarters (McClellan's) to send a reconnoitering party of his regiment to the Chickahominy, and upon their reaching the river they found Custer with a handful of cavalry in the timber, almost surrounded by a rebel brigade. To charge to his support was the order for the Fourth, and as they did so, Custer, bareheaded, and having a sabre in one hand and one of those ugly Louisiana "cheese knives" in the other, dashed from the timber followed by his men, and, by wheeling and counter-charging, routed the enemy, who lost over 300 in killed, wounded and prisoners, the Union loss being about twenty. At the battle of Mechanicsville, Mr. Silsby was wounded in the left shoulder by a piece of shell, yet took part next day at Gaines' Mills, subsequently participating in the engagements at Cold Harbor, Savage, White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill, where he received a bullet wound in the same shoulder, which laid him up for about five weeks. He was in the seven days' fight at Antietam. Later, he was on Burnside's memorable "mud expedition," and at Chancellorsville, assisted in re-taking the ground lost by the Eleventh Army Corps. At the battle of Gettysburg the regiment had only 300 men fit for duty, and that number was reduced to ninety on the second day, when the subject of this sketch was taken prisoner and sent to Belle Isle, where he was one of those who suffered the extreme cold and hardship of New Year's Day, 1864, when ten of the Union soldiers were found next day frozen to death, there being no wood allowed for fires, and the few tents there were offered but slight protection from the cold; hundreds were severely frost-bitten, and all the following day was consumed in taking them across the river in an open boat. February 21, 1864, he was sent to Andersonville, where he remained until September 8, when he was sent to Savannah, where he remained until exchanged, November 9, and was finally mustered out January 5, 1865, at Detroit. Subsequently, he attended the Cleveland Medical College of Homœopathy, and graduated therefrom in 1868, and afterward practiced his profession in Livingston County, Mich., until November, 1877, when he came to Kansas and located upon Section 28, as stated above. July 4, 1859, he married Miss Mary A. Booth; they have lost one child by death, yet four are left—Antoinette, (born in 1860, and who is now the wife of P. M. Day, Esq., of this county), James C. (born in 1874), and Edward W. (born in June, 1880). Of the 182 acres which the Doctor owns, fully one-third is under cultivation, and yields the average quantity of grain. He prefers stock to agriculture, however, and usually carries from seventy-five to one hundred head of cattle. Besides his farm and residence, the Doctor owns some town lots in Eureka. He does not trouble himself much about aught save his own concerns, and is a United States pensioner.

SMITH & LAWTHER have been proprietors of the Eureka Steam Mill since 1882, having then purchased it from Mr. Barger. Mr. Smith was born, in 1828, in Monroe County, N. Y., where he had for years been engaged in the milling business, and came to Kansas in 1879 and located in this county. Was engaged in sheep-raising until the present year. His partner, Mr. Lawther, is also a native of the Empire State, having been born in Schoharie County in 1831, and, in 1851, removed to Chicago, where he remained engaged in the dry goods business until 1870, when he went to Topeka, engaging there in the marble trade until his removal to Eureka in 1878. The Eureka Steam Mill was built in 1871. It has four run of stone, one of which is reserved for corn, and a capacity of 100 barrels per day. The engine is a forty-five horse-power. Building and contents insured for $4,000. They attend strictly to business, and, we understand, have all the business they can attend to.

A. M. STODDARD, contractor and builder, was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in 1843, and came to Kansas with his parents in 1859, locating in Burlingame. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and participated in all the engagements of the regiment until it was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, September 21, 1865. Upon leaving the army, he learned the carpenter's trade, and in the fall of 1868, came to Eureka, where he became associated as partner with his brother and Mr. Denison in business, but sold out to his partners in the fall of 1870, and turned his attention to building and contracting. Besides his large new residence in Eureka, he is the possessor of several choice town lots, and in conjunction with his brother, owns the old homestead in Osage County. In October 15, 1871, he married at Eureka, Miss Effie Green, of Ohio, by whom he has had six children, four of whom, however, died in infancy, the only survivor being Essie, born June 26, 1877. Mr. Stoddard was a member of the first Eureka City Council, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

H. L. STODDARD, farmer, Section 4, Township 6, Range 10, P. O. Eureka, born 1845, in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. In 1858, his parents removed to Cass County, Mich., remaining there till they came to Kansas, locating in Burlingame, Osage County, September 1, 1863. Mr. Stoddard enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and subsequently participated in all the engagements of the regiment. At Platt's Bridge, Dacotah Territory, he was wounded by arrows in the thigh, side and arm, and was mustered out with the regiment at Fort Leavenworth, September 21, 1865. He then returned to Burlingame, and in 1868 came to Eureka, engaging for a time in business, but eventually preferring the farm, bought half of Section 4. His corn averages sixty-five bushels per acre. In 1869, he married Miss Helen Bush, of Burlingame, by whom he has four children—May, born November 26, 1870; Ella, born December 25, 1872; Helen born June 17, 1878; Grace born May 25, 1880. Mr. Stoddard is a P. G., of Eureka Lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F., P. M. of Fidelity Lodge, No. 106, A., F. & A. M., and charter member of Dick Yates Post, G. A. R. His farm, residence, outbuildings, etc., on Fall River are insured. Mr. S. has been City Councilman, and is a Republican in politics.

REV. M. F. TROXELL, pastor Lutheran Church, is a native of Maryland, and received his collegiate education in Gettysburg, Penn., graduating from the Pennsylvania College in 1880, with the degree of A. B., and in theology he is a graduate of the Lutheran Seminary of Pennsylvania, which is also situated in Gettysburg. Mr. Troxell preached his first sermon to his present congregation on July 23, 1882, and in October of that year, was married to Miss Julia T. Forney, of Baltimore, Md. The Lutheran society here was organized by Messrs. Jacob Riser, A. B. Norberg, Jacob Knudson, J. M. Seidle, S. A. Petterson and a few others. In 1873, the Rev. F. W. Sargent, of Emporia, preached the first sermon in that year, and subsequently he with Rev. Messrs. Gift and Groseclose held services at irregular intervals in the old Episcopal Church, until the increase in membership necessitated the building of the present church edifice, which was opened for worship in September, 1882. It has a seating capacity of 400, and was erected at a cost of $3,100. The church is out of debt. The membership is now upwards of sixty, with average congregational attendance of 150 persons. The present Elders are Messrs. W. H. H. Barger and S. A. Petterson. The present Deacons are Messrs. A. Anderson and H. F. Riser, the pastor being Superintendent of the Sunday school.

HON. EDWIN TUCKER, banker, was born in 1836, in Newbury, Vt., and while yet a boy, his parents moved to Beloit, Wis., about 1846, and there Mr. Tucker received his education. In the spring of 1857, he came to Kansas, his father's family following in the fall, and located on Section 3, Township 26, Range 10, Eureka Township. At that early date in the history of Greenwood County, there were but few neighbors, many of the settlers being simply camping out and not all of them eventually locating here. He turned his attention principally to stock-raising until 1870, when for a short time he became engaged in the mercantile pursuit, and in that year the Eureka bank was opened, which he has since continued to manage. In 1863, Mr. Tucker married Miss Amelia Willis, of Eureka (her parents being from Edwards County, Ill.), by whom he has six children. Mr. Tucker has been County Superintendent two terms, and for upwards of ten years has been one of the Regents of the State Normal school. In 1867–68, he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1869–70, he represented Greenwood County in the State Senate. A live business man, he has done much to advance the interests of Eureka. He is one of the originators of the new Hotel Company, and a member of the Congregational Church.

MATTHEW J. VERNER, Sheriff, was born in the "City of Brotherly Love," January 5, 1847, and while he was yet but a child, his parents removed to St. Clair County, Ill., and there, at the tender age of seven, he was left an orphan, both parents having died within a short period of each other. A friend brought him up, until he was twelve years old, when he went to his brother, residing in Shelby County, and worked on a farm until fourteen, when in July, 1862, he enlisted at Shelbyville, in Company B, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, ostensibly as a musician, but he shouldered his gun with the best of them, and proceeded with the regiment to Covington, Ky., and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, and several minor affairs and skirmishes, his regiment forming part of the Fourth Army Corps of the Army of the Cumberland. In September, 1863, he was appointed Brigade Orderly by Brigade Commander, J. H. Moore, formerly his Colonel, and acted as such until mustered out with the regiment at Springfield, Ill., in June, 1865. Upon leaving the army, he repaired to Shelbyville, where he attended school for five months, that being the only education he had received, with the exception of a knowledge of the alphabet. He then went on a farm until March, 1868, when he came to Eureka, where he soon afterward opened a hardware store, and in 1872, associated with him Mr. Daum, under the firm name of Verner & Daum, and in 1877, they sold out to present proprietors, Messrs. Biggs & Bennett. Relieved of the cares of business, he then removed to Charleston, this county, where he purchased 120 acres on Section 10, sixty-five of which are under cultivation, with an average corn yield of fifty bushels; seventy-five head best grade cattle and good eight room house and barns, etc., all insured. Mr. Verner was Register of Deeds in 1870–74, and in 1879 was elected Sheriff of the county, which office he still retains by virtue of re-election. At Tower Hill, Ill., 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss C. A. Pugh; they have but one child, Della, who was born in August, 1870. Mr. Verner is a charter member of Dick Yates Post, G. A. R, and D. D. G. M. of the I. O. O. F., being a member of Charleston Lodge, No. 161. He is also a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 106, A., F. & A. M., and also of the Chapter.

C. A. WAKEFIELD, M. D., was born in 1844, in Shelby County, Ill., and in 1864 he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-third Illinois, at Mattoon, and was subsequently detailed for hospital duty at Memphis, and during the attack of Gen. Forrest he participated with the Seventh Illinois Cavalry in repelling the attack and pursuing the retreating rebels. His term of enlistment having expired, he was mustered out with the regiment at Mattoon, September, 1864. He subsequently attended college at Springfield and Eureka, Ill., and then attended the Ann Arbor, Mich., Medical College, graduating in chemistry in 1868, and from the St. Louis, Mo., Medical College as M. D., in 1869. In the fall of that year, he located in Eureka, where he has since remained in practice, with the exception of 1874 to 1877, which he spent in Colorado. At Topeka, November 16, 1870, he married Miss Orlena Brown, by whom he has three children—Aimee, born September 25, 1871; Frank, born August 27, 1875, and Carl, born March 8, 1880. Besides his handsome residence on Walnut street, the Doctor owns several stores, etc., on Main street, all of which are insured. He was one of the first Trustees of the town, and has been Coroner since locating here. He is a member of the Odd Fellow and Masonic lodges.

JOHN WARR, merchant, is a native of Bristol, England, born in 1837, and learned there the trade of carver and gilder, subsequently carrying on business for himself until he came to the United States in 1869, locating in Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Warr then engaged in business as picture dealer and house decorator, etc., until 1870, when he came to Eureka and opened a hardware store on the site now occupied by the new hotel building, continuing therein until 1876, when he removed to his present large store, corner of Main and Second streets. In addition to general hardware, he is also the only furniture dealer in town, and has always on hand a large assortment of undertaker's supplies, the value of stock in the store being upwards of $7,000. Mr. Warr is the owner of the building, which, with the stock, is insured. In addition to his residence on Walnut street and other town property, Mr. Warr owns 240 acres of unimproved land in Greenwood County, this township. Of his three children, Florence, the eldest, aged twenty, is at present studying in Washburn College, Topeka; Austin, aged seventeen, is at college in Quincy, Ill., and Marian is but three years of age. Mr. Warr is Deacon in the Congregational Church, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Knights of Honor, and is one of the shareholders in the Eureka Hotel Company. In politics he is Republican, but has never cared for political honor in any form.

A. M. WASSAM, M. D., is a native of Pennsylvania, being born in Somerset County, December 15, 1846. His father, Jacob Wassam, emigrated to the United States in 1828, from Germany, when twelve years of age, with his parents, who settled in Somerset County, Penn., and were among the early pioneer farmers of that State. His father, Jacob, as above, married Miss Barbara Berkey, of Somerset County, in 1837, the subject of this sketch being the fourth child or their second son. In the year 1849, his parents moved to Indiana County, Penn., and from there, in 1864, to Darke County, Ohio, where, after remaining for several years, they moved to Miami County, Ohio. Until he was twenty years of age, Dr. Wassam lived with his parents, assisting them on the farm, attending, and also teaching school, during which time he laid up the sum of $650, at that time a neat amount, which he gave to his parents for their assistance. He had early turned his attention to the study of medicine, the last year of his stay at home devoting his whole time to the same, under the direction of Dr. L. J. Cunkle. In 1868, the Doctor went to Chicago, and took a course at the Rush Medical College. In 1869, he returned to his home in Miami County, and was married to Miss Nancy Hart that same year, immediately afterward removing to Cherry Tree, Indiana Co., Penn., where he commenced the practice of medicine. He remained there four years, building up a very successful and lucrative practice. In 1873, he again went to Ohio, and took a regular course of study at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which institution he graduated with the degree of M. D. Soon afterward, Dr. Wassam came West, and settled at Eureka, where he has ever since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession, having the largest practice of any physician in this section of the State. The Doctor has amassed quite a fortune, and has been active and prominent in all public enterprises for the benefit of his town. He is a member of the State Medical Society of Kansas; has also attained to the degree of K. T., No. 19, El Dorado Commandery. He has been President of the Board of Health of Eureka. Dr. Wassam has contributed several articles to the Cincinnati medical journals, and also to his home papers, on contagious diseases, viz., membraneous croup, diphtheria and typhoid fever. The Doctor has three children—Dora May, Anna Laura and Nellie Dot.

F. W. WATSON, M. D., was born in 1841, in the city of Troy, N. Y., and at an early age started in life for himself, having supported and educated himself since seven years of age. At fourteen, we find him in Wisconsin, working on a farm, and in the lumber woods, where he continued until 1862, when he went to Chicago, and with the money saved by hard toil was enabled to take the first steps toward acquiring a knowledge of medicine. After attending Rush Medical College for two terms, he, in May, 1864, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Volunteers, being soon after appointed Assistant Surgeon. In November, 1864, he was appointed Surgeon of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, then stationed at Nashville, and served throughout the Hood campaign, and subsequently appointed Assistant Surgeon in the cavalry corps hospital at Gallatin, where he remained till March, 1865, when he was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Eighteenth Illinois, but was compelled to resign, owing to ill health, in October following. Upon his return to Chicago, and recovering his health, he proceeded with his studies, and graduated from Rush, with degree of M. D., in 1866. In the same year, he married Miss Eliza A. Baysinger, of Paris, Ill., by whom he has three children. He commenced practice in Hartford, Lyons Co., Kan., and in 1875 went to Mount Clemens, Mich., where he remained until December, 1879, when he returned to Kansas, locating at Eureka, and has lately purchased residence and lot corner of Walnut and Second streets. The Doctor has been City Clerk of Eureka since 1879, and Adjutant of Dick Yates Post, Grand Army of the Republic, since its organization.

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Eureka, was born July 9, 1841, in Edwards County, Ill. In 1859, his father, Mr. A. J. R. Williams, who is now in Colorado, left Illinois for Kansas and located in this county. The subject of this sketch, after leaving school, worked on his father's farm until December, 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Ninth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, at Fort Riley, and was with his regiment on frontier duty and stationed at Forts Riley, Larned and Lyons, remaining in active service until mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., March 22, 1865, and subsequently sent to Fort Leavenworth for final discharge. Upon his return home, he at once took up 160 acres of land on above section under the Homestead Act, and proceeded to improve it. He now has the whole under cultivation, with an average corn yield of fifty bushels per acre and of wheat about seventeen bushels. Usually Mr. Williams has about sixty head of cattle. His farm is well stocked and his comfortable residence and substantial outbuildings are insured. In September, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Miriam Kinniman (a daughter of the oldest settler in the county), by whom he has three children, viz., John Wesley, born September 26, 1870; Effie Susan, born September 3, 1872; and Forrest Edwards, born September 22, 1880. Mr. Williams is a member of the Christian Church, and although taking an active interest in the welfare of his State and county, has never taken an active part in politics.

WILLIAMS BROS., farmers, Sections 19 and 20, P. O. Eureka. The firm is composed of E. M. and J. F. Williams. They have 280 acres under cultivation and are devoting their attention principally to the cultivation of trees, tame grasses, etc., besides cattle-raising, having several clear Durham bulls, and intend raising cattle for breeding purposes only. Since December, 1880, they have improved and planted a beautiful orchard and proven themselves two of the best stockmen in the State. Natives of Baltimore, and for sixteen years residents of Piatt County, Ill. They came to Kansas in 1880.

FALL RIVER.

Fall River is located in the extreme southwest of the county four miles west of the line between Greenwood and Wilson Counties, and a half-mile north of the south line of Greenwood County. It was laid out late in the fall of 1879 by the Fall River Town Company, and covers a space of a little more than 160 acres, although the lands of the Town Com.

pany were more than double that amount and embraced eighty acres in Elk County. Although but three years old, the town is in a way much older, its first citizens and many of its buildings being removed from Charleston, one of the oldest towns of the county, and located two and one-half miles northwest of the present town.

The first building erected on the town site is the residence of J. M. Edmiston, and was built by Andrew Bergstrom in October, 1879. This was soon followed by the hardware store of Romig Brothers and the Fall River House, built by George Bulkley, Secretary of the Town Company, and one of the chief promoters of the town. About this time a part of Beard's Block, the post office building and the residence of Albert Allen were removed from Charleston to Fall River. The same fall, W. D. Marr built a house and blacksmith shop, and a Mr. Reddington put up the old livery stable. In February, 1880, the firm of Ritz & Putnam opened the first general store. The same month, the post office was opened, with George Bulkley, the present incumbent, as Postmaster. The first physician in the new town was J. J. Lemon who was soon followed by B. F. Pugh and Andrew Edmiston. A. M. Hunter, who came in 1881, is the sole representative of the legal profession. The St. Louis & San Francisco Railway ran their first train to Fredonia on the evening of Saturday, December 13, 1879, and the next day opened the depot and telegraph office.

The Town Company, which has been the chief element in evolving Fall River, was formed on November 21, 1879, with B. F. Hobart as President, and George Bulkley, Secretary and Treasurer. The company still remains in its original form with the substitution of C. M. Congdon for B. F. Hobart as President.

Fall River is located on a broad level near the bank of Fall River, from which the town takes its name. On all sides of it rise gentle slopes, which should protect it from the effects of violent storms. To the north are the famous salt springs, from which in early times a large supply of salt was procured, three barrels of water yielding one of salt. This salt was sent to the Territorial Fair in 1862, and carried off the premium offered for the best salt exhibited. Near this spring is another reputed to have excellent qualities for the restoration of weak or inflamed eyes. It may reasonably be expected that at some day in the near future these overlooked bonanzas will be turned to profitable account.

The Fall River House was built as soon as the town was laid out, and occupied on November 23, 1879, by its owner, George Bulkley. It has fifteen rooms and cost $2,000. It is the only hotel in the town fitted to meet the demands of commercial trade.

EDUCATION.

The first school taught in Fall River was a subscription one gotten up by B. F. McVay in 1881. The following spring a public school was taught in a rented room, by L. H. Johnson, and a class of sixty gathered together. No attempt was made to have a fall term in 1882, as the new school building was not completed. This building is now under contract to be finished in December, 1882. It will have two rooms and accommodations for over 120 scholars, and will cost when complete $2,000.

The town now has a population of nearly 300, and is growing rapidly, new buildings being constantly in course of construction. Its industries are represented by three general, two hardware and four grocery stores, one hotel, meat market, wagon shop and livery, one drug store, one furniture maker, one millinery store, one billiard hall, one harness shop and two blacksmith shops. All of these establishments are doing a thriving business.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Fall River has as yet no church building, although three societies have a recognized membership. In 1881, an effort was made severally by the Baptist, Methodist and Christian Church societies for the erection of a church and parsonage. Lots were donated to each for use as sites, but none accomplished any construction except the Baptists, who built a parsonage. This is now used as a dwelling. The Methodists and Baptists have held meetings with a certain degree of regularity, but discontinued them in the fall of 1882. The Christian society hold meetings at the schoolhouse near the former site of Charleston, under Rev. T. A. Fancher. With the completion of the new school building will probably come a renewal of interest in all denominations and a revival of stated services.

The Fall River Times was first issued on September 8, 1881. At that time the paper was owned, edited and published by N. Powell, and was a seven-column folio. On April 20, 1882, the editorship was transferred to J. A. Somerby, and on September 16, of the same year, he leased the entire business, Mr. Powell going to Fredonia, Wilson County, to establish a Democratic paper. The *Times* still retains its original form ; is Independent in political matters, and is published on Thursday of each week. It has a circulation of three hundred and fifty.

Greenwood Lodge, No. 163, *A., F. & A. M.*, was organized on October 5, 1875, at Charleston, and removed on the completion of the new hall to Fall River. Its officers at the time of organization were as follows: J. M. Fedrick, W. M.; D. W. Sears, S. W.; G. W. Donart, J. W.; I. Headley, Secretary; A. Thompson, Treasurer. The lodge has now a membership of over forty, and the following officers: W. H. Parton, W. M.; P. G. Greegh, S. W.; J. D. Allen, J. W.; J. A. Ravenscroft, *pro tem.* and acting Secretary; W. D. Marr, Treasurer. Meetings are held on Saturday on or before the full moon, in the hall jointly owned by this society and the Odd Fellows.

Charleston Lodge, No. 161, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized on September 5, 1879, with the following officers: M. J. Vernon, N. G.; L. C. Clark, V. G.; L. T. White, R. S.; E. Ellingson, Treasurer. The membership has increased from five at the time of organization, to fifty-four at the present time. The present officers are O. W. Romig, N. G.; James M. Edmiston, V. G.; P. G. Greegh, R. S.; Thomas Munson, Treasurer. Meetings are held on Friday of each week, in the hall owned jointly by the Odd Fellows and Masons. This hall is newly erected, being completed in the summer of 1881, at a cost of $1,700.

Fall River Post, No. 112, *G. A. R.*, was organized on August 28, 1882, with the following officers: S. Dixon, P. C.; W. Dunbar, S. V. C.; M. Robinson, J. V. C.; T. J. Morgan, O. D.; C. Dodson, O. G.; B. Wade, Q.; W. A. Noakes, Chaplain; Charles Wickersham, Secretary. Meetings are held in Johnson's Hall, on the first Saturday after each full moon and every two weeks thereafter. The post numbers thirty-three.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. D. ALLEN, farmer, Section 12, Town 28, Range 12, P. O. Fall River, and one of the old settlers of this portion of Greenwood County, was born August 15, 1838, in Manitou County, Mo., and was engaged in farming until 1861, when he came to Kansas and remained a year in Shawnee County ; thence to Colorado, then to Atchison County, Kan., and finally located here in 1866, on a farm of 272 acres on above named section ; 160 acres are under cultivation and being bottom lands, his grain yield has been very good. For several years he was engaged in the cattle trade, but now has only about 100 head. In 1870, Mr. Allen bought the Fall River mill property, situated on the river bank and about two miles from Fall River City. The mill had been built in 1866, by Mr. M. Swords, but Mr. Allen rebuilt and enlarged it, putting in new machinery, etc. It contains three run of stone, the motive power being a turbine water wheel, and has a capacity of grinding fifty barrels of flour and 200 bushels of corn daily, and is in charge of Mr. Clift, who is an experienced practical miller. When Mr. Allen first settled here, Humboldt was the nearest supply depot and in 1866–67, corn was sold at $3.50 per bushel and flour at $9.50 per hundred. March 28, 1861, Mr. Allen married Miss Mary E. Clogston. They have five children, viz.: Minerva, born March 14, 1862 ; Emma, born December 5, 1863 ; John and Martha, who were born September 27, 1868 ; and Lewis, born August 9, 1871. In addition to his farm before mentioned, Mr. Allen owns twenty acres and residence in vicinity of the mill and eighty acres about three miles east of town. His mill and other property are fully insured. He is a charter member of Charleston Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and was Treasurer of School Board a number of years, having been almost constantly one of the Board of School Directors.

GEORGE BULKLEY, Postmaster, is a native of Greene County, N. Y., and was born in 1818. He received but a common school education and commenced life as a merchant's clerk. In 1845, he went to Wisconsin, locating first in Elkhorn and afterward in Walworth County, doing business in both counties as a merchant, banker, etc., for twenty-five years. In 1870, he came to this State, settling in Neodesha, Wilson County, where, in conjunction with other pursuits, he for several years kept the Neodesha Hotel, and in 1878, sold out his hotel and other interests. When the St. Louis & Santa Fé Railroad was being surveyed, he was appointed to select a suitable site for a town, as near half way as possible between Severy and Fredonia, on the border line between the counties of Greenwood and Wilson. Upon the re-survey of the road and lands being broken upon this side of the river, Mr. Bulkley selected the present site of Fall River and at once made arrangements for the organizing of a town company. He is now Secretary of that company, Messrs. Hobart and Condon, the bankers of Oswego, being the principal shareholders. Mr. Bulkley is their agent and his own in loaning money, etc., and is general railroad land agent. While in Wisconsin, Mr. Bulkley was Deputy Internal Revenue Collector, and upon the settling of Fall River, was appointed Postmaster, February, 1880. He has a fine two-story frame residence, which commands a fine view of adjacent country. He has one son, who is now in New London, Conn., as Secretary to Col. Barlow, in the Department of United States Government Engineer Corps.

W. E. CASE, of Brown & Case, general merchants, is a native of Jackson County, Ind., born in 1848. He is one of the earliest settlers, not only of Fall River, but also of Kansas, as he came to the State with his father in 1852, Mr. Case the Elder being then an Indian trader and Government agent of the Sac and Fox tribes. December, 1881, Mr. Case opened the first store in Fall River, and in March, 1882, he associated with him as partner William McBrown. The firm carry a very heavy and well-assorted stock of general merchandise, their dry-goods department being very full. Value of stock in trade, $10,000, insured for $6,000. They occupy the lower part of the large building erected by the Odd Fellows and Masons, but are now building a very fine two-story stone building with iron front, costing $4,000 ; dimensions 80x24 feet. In addition to their mercantile interests, the firm are large stock and grain dealers and shippers. Mr. Case is married and has two children. Owns fine residence in town. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows organizations and one of the leading business men of Salt Springs Township.

LEWIS CLOGSTON, farmer, Sections 17 and 18, P. O. Fall River, is one of the leading farmers of this portion of the State, and one of the first settlers of Elk County. He is a native of West Virginia, but was raised in Washington County, Ohio, where in 1839, he married Miss Frances Kepple. His three children are J. B. Clogston, of Eureka (mentioned elsewhere in these pages), Mary E., now Mrs. J. D. Allen, born March 8, 1844, and Kitty J., now Mrs. E. Brockenshaw of this township, born December 9, 1859. Mr. Clogston was a brick-maker in his youth, and worked at it many years. He came to Kansas May 1, 1861, and located in Tecumseh, Shawnee County, until 1866, when he removed to Elk County, and was the first County Commissioner elected there, and the first settler of Longton Township. He has always been a strong Republican, and in fact was one of the refugees from Missouri. He having first intended settling in that State, but his voting for Lincoln as President made him a marked man in that community. He sold his farm in Elk County and purchased his present one of 208 acres in this county in 1881. He has 100 acres under cultivation, and being of opinion that to insure success, the farmer should first cultivate his land before his crops, he has been always very successful. His wheat yield has been twenty-five, and corn fifty bushels per acre, on an average for the past twelve years. He has a fine residence and orchard, and is one of the very few who have found it pay to raise clover, and believes that almost any grain or seed can be raised in Kansas if the land is first well tilled.

S. M. DIXON, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Fall River, was born in Edgar County, Ill., in 1842, and was educated in Ohio, whither his father removed in 1856. At Tiffin, Ohio, in July, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer, and participated in the engagements of Munfordsville and Shiloh, where upon the afternoon of the second day's battle he was shot below the right knee, Stone River, where he was shot in the left hip and captured, but in a few days fell into the hands of the boys in blue at Murfreesboro. Upon his recovery he rejoined his regiment at Chattanooga, and was in time to take part in the battle of Missionary Ridge, January 1, 1864. He re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, and was captured in a skirmish at New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864, and was a prisoner nine months, three of which were spent in Andersonville. He was mustered out June 27, 1865. Upon leaving the army he returned to Ohio, and in February, 1866, he removed to Terre Haute, Ind., where he learned the trade of a house carpenter, at which he worked until 1870, when he came to Kansas, locating at Eureka, this county, and worked at his trade, and also opened a furniture store, which he subsequently sold, and in January, 1880, located upon his present farm on Section 36, Township 27, Range 12. He has a good frame residence and substantial outbuildings, all insured, a good orchard, and so far has made corn and millet his principal crops. In February, 1868, at Terre Haute, Ind., he married Miss Caroline Random, who has borne him eight children, four of whom are living. Mr. Dixon varies the monotony of farm life by taking contracts for building, etc., and is a member of Charleston Lodge, No. 161, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of Fall River Post, No. 112, G. A. R., and was its first commander.

C. DODSON, wheelwright and wagon-maker, was born in 1834, in Licking County, Ohio, and removed with his parents to Tazewell County, Ill., where he subsequently learned his trade. July 24, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and participated in eighteen general engagements, his regiment being in the Eagle Brigade of the Sixteenth Army Corps. He was mustered out at Selma, Ala., July 28, 1865. Upon leaving the army he returned to Illinois, and in 1879 removed to Kansas, locating upon a 160-acre farm on Indian Creek, Elk County, which he shortly afterward sold and removed to Fall River, where he built a residence and workshop. Mr. Dodson has recently patented and improved a washing machine, and has increased the size of his workshop, by the erection of a large addition for the manufacture of the Fall River Washing Machine. Being the only wheelwright and wagon-maker in this part of the county he is kept constantly busy, and is compelled to engage an assistant. Mr. Dodson is a charter member of Fall River Post, No. 112, G. A. R.

NATHAN DONART, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Fall River, was born in 1819, in Lehigh County, Penn., and when fourteen years of age, his parents removed to Trumbull County, Ohio, where he, in the fall of 1843, was married to Miss Catherine Kistler. Mr. Donart continued to pursue the vocation of a farmer in Ohio, and subsequently in Cole County, Ill., removing from the latter State to Kansas in 1866, and locating for a year near Jackson Mills, from whence he removed to his present home. He now possesses 160 acres of excellent land, the greater part of which is under cultivation, his best paying crop being wheat, which last year (1882) gave him as high as forty bushels per acre, but his average yield has been from eighteen to twenty bushels for the past thirteen years, his corn giving him an average of forty bushels, and millet three tons. His orchard contains upwards of 400 trees, mostly peach. He has had fifteen children, those now surviving being George Washington, born February 12, 1847. He is a farmer, with four children, and resides in this township; Mrs. Mary Miller, born November 7, 1845, and residing in Idaho; Alfred, born December 23, 1849, also resides in Idaho; Joshua E., born May 25, 1858, also now in Idaho; Nathan J., born June 19, 1861, and Charles W., born January, 1865, residing at home. Mr. Donart has ten grandchildren. His eldest son G. W., is a heavy stock dealer and raiser, shipping largely.

W. C. DUNBAR, harness-maker, was born in Morgan County, Ind., in 1847, and learned his trade in the town of Martinsville, that State. July 19, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Eleventh Indiana Infantry, and while stationed with his regiment at Helena, Ark., he was discharged for disability April, 1863. In the spring of 1864, he again entered the army, this time enlisting for 100 days in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Infantry, and mustered out at expiration of term of enlistment with rank of Corporal. He resumed his trade in his native State until 1870, when he went to Cumberland County, Ill., and engaged in farming. While there, in 1871, he married Miss Martha E. Eaton. In 1875, having disposed of his farm, he came to Kansas, locating in Charleston, this county, and upon the location of Fall River he moved here, purchasing a lot and erecting his present residence, and resuming his trade. Mr. Dunbar is one of the charter members and the S. V. C. of Fall River Post, No. 112, G. A. R., and a member of Charleston Lodge, No. 161, I. O. O. F.

JAMES M. EDMISTON, merchant, is a native of Gallia County, Ohio, and was born in 1842. Upon leaving school he was engaged as salesman in his father's store at Ewington, until September 1, 1864, when he, having raised a company of young men for the defense of his country, was elected and commissioned First Lieutenant, his company being attached to the One Hundred and Sixty-third Regiment Ohio Infantry and assigned to duty at Nashville. Mr. Edmiston was subsequently attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, and compelled to resign and return home. While convalescent, hearing that the rebel Morgan was approaching, Mr. Edmiston mounted and warned the farmers and others in the vicinity of the expected raid, and upon returning from his errand was met and taken prisoner by the guerrilla chief, who however, released him next day, but retained his horse. Soon afterward his father, Mr. Andrew Edmiston, had a similar experience. In 1867, he with his father removed to Kansas, and located in New Albany, Wilson County, and for a time engaged in farming, but he shortly afterward went to Elk Falls, where he opened a general store, and where he was twice elected Justice of the Peace. In December, 1881, he disposed of his business in Elk Falls and removed to Fall River, renting a store until his own could be built. His present stock of dry goods and groceries is valued at $4,000, and together with the store and residence, which was the first residence built in the town, is fully insured. Mr. Edmiston has been twice married and has five children living. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and one of the live business men of Fall River. His brother John M. is an extensive stock and grain dealer and heavy shipper.

THOMAS A. FANSHIER, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Fall River, was born in 1836, in Cass County, Ill., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1872, when he removed to Kansas and located upon his 160-acre farm on the above section. He has upwards of eighty acres under cultivation, with an average corn yield of forty-two, and of wheat, eighteen bushels to the acre, with millet averaging four and a half tons, and an orchard of about 200 trees; of cattle and hogs, he has forty-five to fifty head of each. He has a family of ten children, the three eldest of whom are married. Mr. F. has been a clergyman in the Christian Church for more than ten years, and has been Trustee of Salt Springs Township for the past eight years. He is one of the leading men of the Township and a stanch Prohibitionist.

GARDNER BROS., hardware merchants. These gentlemen are natives of Henderson County, Ky., and in 1863, removed with their parents to Jersey County, Ill., where their father engaged in farming, remaining there until 1870, when the family removed to Pleasant Valley Township, Wilson County, Kan., Mr. S. B. Gardner (their father), locating upon an improved farm of 160 acres. In 1878, the brothers, W. J. and C. B., engaged in the hardware business in Altoona, Wilson County, and in 1880, sold out, and removed to Fall River, where they at once built and opened their present store. Their stock is valued at from $1,200 to $1,500, and as they are practical tinsmiths and plumbers are kept constantly busy. Both gentlemen are yet unmarried, and in addition to their store, own several town lots and good residence; buildings and stock insured. During the war, Mr. William J. Gardner was a private in Company E, Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, having enlisted before he was sixteen years of age, and was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in September, 1865. He is a charter member and Adjutant of Fall River Post, No. 112, G. A. R. The firm of Gardner Bros. is one of the most enterprising and successful in the embryo city.

PETER GREEGH, builder and contractor, is a native of Sweden, and came to the United States in 1869, remaining about a year in Galesburg, Ill., when he came to Kansas, locating first at Ottawa, then to Greenwood via Elk County. He is a practical builder, and has erected almost all the stone residences in the Fall River Valley, notably the large two-story stone schoolhouse in Fall River and the stone stores, he and Mr. Wash Light erecting a store with iron front during the summer of 1883, at a cost of $1,500. He owns his residence and several town lots, and is Secretary of both the Odd Fellow and Masonic Lodges here.

N. HASKINS, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Fall River, was born in Oswego County, N. Y., in 1828, and in 1837, his parents removed to Michigan, and seven years later, to Indiana, where he enlisted at Valparaiso during the second year of the war, in Company A, Seventh Indiana Cavalry; said company and regiment being afterward consolidated with the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Cavalry. With the exception of Grenada and Guntown, he was principally scouting in Mississippi and Tennessee hunting guerrillas, and was mustered out in July, 1865. He returned to Indiana, and resumed his trade of plasterer and mason until 1869, when he came to Kansas, locating on a farm on Fall River, situated fifteen miles from Eureka, where he remained until 1881, when he sold out and removed to his present location. In 1850, he married Miss E. J. Childers. They have four children living, who are married, and reside in this county. While residing in Salem Township, he served for several years as one of the Board of School Directors. He is a charter member of Fall River Post, G. A. R.

A. M. HUNTER, lawyer, was born in Williamson County, Ill., in 1841, and worked on the farm until he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, in the fall of 1862. The regiment was soon after consolidated with the Ninth Illinois, and in Company F, of the latter, he remained, participating in all its active service as part of the Seventeenth Army Corps, with the exception of some time spent as Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, until mustered out July 9, 1865. Upon leaving the army, he went to Illinois, and taught school in several counties of that State, reading law meantime, and in 1876 entered the law office of Crebbs & Conger, at Carmi, White County, Ill. In 1879, Mr. Hunter came to Kansas, and taught school in Butler County, until 1881, when he was admitted to the bar at Wichita, and in October of that year came to Fall River and began the practice of his profession. While in White County, Ill., he was once elected Justice of the Peace. Mr. Hunter is married, and has five children, from eight months to thirteen years of age. In addition to his law practice, he is a Notary Public and the Agent of Messrs. Crippen, Lawrence & Co., of Salina, as money broker, loan and land agent. He is a member of the Christian Church, and of the Masonic and Grand Army of the Republic Lodges.

L. H. JOHNSON, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, etc., is a native of Shelbyville, Ill., where he was born in 1855, and when six years of age, his parents removed to the town of Effingham, same State, where he was educated and subsequently taught school there. He came to Kansas in 1878, and engaged in school teaching in Elk and Greenwood Counties, locating in Fall River in 1881. He was in February, 1882, elected Justice of the Peace. In November, 1882, he married Miss Emma E. Short, of this town. He owns two lots, residence and store here, and is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F. He represents three fire and two life insurance companies, and is the agent of the Kansas Loan & Trust Company, of Topeka, and is doing a good business in that respect here. Mr. Johnson is studying law, and will no doubt prove one of Fall River's solid, as he is one of her rapidly rising, citizens.

MILTON KIRKPATRICK, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Charleston, was born in Parke County, Ind., in 1835, and in 1844 removed with his parents to Bond County, Ill., where he, on August 20, 1861, enlisted in Company I, Thirtieth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was at the taking of Forts Donelson and Henry, and the siege of Corinth (second siege); shortly after which he was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs, and upon recovery was assigned to duty in the Quartermaster's Department, in which he continued until mustered out in October, 1864. He returned to farming in Illinois, and in 1870 came to Kansas, settling in Elk County, where he was Constable for two years; and in 1881 removed to his present farm on Section 1, this township. In agriculture, corn has been his principal crop; but he has recently given his attention to stock-raising. He has a family of five children. He is a charter member of Fall River Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

WILLIAM McBROWN, farmer and capitalist, Sections 33, 27, 34 and 28, P. O. Fall River, is a native of New Hampshire, and when twelve years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin; and in 1857 he came to Kansas with Prof. Goss, and settled at Neosho Falls, where he made his home until 1866. Being on a visit to Wisconsin when the war broke out, he, in August, 1861, enlisted in Company C, First Wisconsin Cavalry, and September 12, 1862, he, with a portion of his regiment, was captured, and sent on parole to Camp Randall, in Wisconsin, where he was discharged; and, returning to Kansas, again enlisted in August, 1863, in Company F, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and was with this regiment in Missouri and Arkansas, doing frontier duty until mustered out July, 1865, by general order, after the surrender of Lee. In March, 1866, Mr. McBrown located in Wilson County, and opened a store at Jackson Mills, and engaging in the buying and selling of stock, grain, etc., having at one time three stores running, having opened one at Fredonia, and another in this county. Mr. McBrown has one of the best improved farms in Greenwood County; it embraces not less than 1,700 acres, and Fall River waters every quarter-section of it. Lying in a beautiful valley it looks, even in the dull light of a winter's afternoon, a very Eden. He built his residence on Section 33, in 1872; and his orchard numbers over 800 well-bearing fruit trees of all kinds. He has 590 acres under cultivation, his corn and wheat yield being excellent. His stock usually consists of from 350 to 450 head of cattle, 25 horses, and 200 to 300 hogs (Berkshire). He has two fine thoroughbred Durham bulls, and crosses them with the one-eighth to one-fourth bred native cows. He has large cattle pens and weighing scales in Fall River, near the St. L. & St. F. Railroad, and is an extensive shipper of live stock, with the exception of sheep, which he does not handle. All of his buildings are well insured, and his taxes are upwards of $400 per annum. In 1870 Mr. McBrown married Miss Maggie Mills, who has borne him five children, four of whom survive, as follows, viz.: Bertram, born July, 1873; Bertha, born February, 1876; Frank, born November, 1878, and Hattie B., born July, 1881. Whilst in Wilson County he was elected County Treasurer; and, although preferring to keep out of the political arena, and give his undivided attention to his large business interests, it is scarcely probable that the people of the county will permit him to do so. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a liberal supporter of every measure brought forward for the educational, religious or commercial welfare of the community.

WILLIAM D. MARR, blacksmith, is a native of Forfarshire, Scotland, and was born December, 23, 1849. He learned and worked at his trade in his native land, and in 1871 came to the United States, locating in Coyville, Kan., where he remained two years, when he removed to Charleston, this county; and where he, in May, 1874, married Miss Rhuanna Cordell. They have but one child—Charles R., born in May, 1875. Upon the building of the town of Fall River he removed here, and built his workshop and residence, a two-story frame, costing $1,500, and he has since built another, which he has rented. He is one of the Board of School Directors, and Clerk of the township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A., F. & A. M., and takes a prominent part in the welfare of the town and county.

JAMES L. NOAKES, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Fall River, was born in 1828, in Crawford County, Ark., and moved to Missouri with his parents in 1834, locating in Newton County, and was engaged in farming until June 27, 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-seventh Regiment Missouri Cavalry, and served until mustered out in 1862, by order of Gen. Halleck. He afterwards served a year in the Missouri State Militia. Came to Kansas in 1871, locating on Section 15, his present residence. Of his 160 acres, one-half is under cultivation; and he raises corn, castor beans and flax. He has about forty head of cattle, and a good orchard. He is married, and has three daughters, all married. Mr. Noakes has proven indisputably that the cultivation of the castor upon upland soil can be made remunerative. He is a member of Fall River Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

B. F. PUGH, M. D., was born in Grant County, Ind., in 1842, and in due time attended the Cincinnati Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1867, with the degree of M. D. He at once commenced the practice of his profession in his native county, and remained there until the summer of 1878, when he removed to Charleston, this county, and was one of those who moved from there to Fall River upon the building of the latter. April 12, 1864, Dr. Pugh was married to Miss E. N. Taughinbough; but one child is now left them, viz., Lydia E., who was born October 21, 1866. The Doctor resides on Merchants avenue, and has established a lucrative and large practice, which is constantly increasing. He is the examining physician of the F. & M. B. Assurance Company, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

O. W. ROMIG, pioneer hardware store, is the senior partner of the firm of Romig & Sweet, and, in company with his brother, Mr. D. S. Romig, now of Independence, Kan., built the first store in Fall River, in October, 1879, at a cost of $400. He is a native of Waterloo, N. Y., but when six years of age, his parents removed to Indiana, and in 1860 to Muscatine, Iowa, where he acquired his business education, and in which town he remained until locating in Kansas, except six years which he spent in San Francisco, Cal. He first settled in Charleston, this county, in April, 1879, and engaged in hardware business, but upon the formation of the Fall River Town Company, he was among the first to remove here as stated. January 1, 1881, Mr. Anson Sweet became associated with him as partner under the firm name of Romig & Sweet, and in 1883 they have built, almost contiguous to their old stand, a handsome stone store with iron front, at a cost of $1,700, and 24x60 feet clear inside. In addition to their large and varied stock of general hardware, they hav a full line of agricultural implements and machines, the stock being valued at $4,500 to $5,000, their annual sales being about $16,000 to $17,000. Both buildings and stock are fully insured. Mr. Romig is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A., F. & A. M., and is one of the wide-awake young business men of Kansas.

ISAAC C. SHARPE, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Fall River, was born in 1847, in Sangamon County, Ill., and after leaving school worked on a farm until nineteen years of age, when he learned the trade of blacksmithing, at which he worked until disabled by a kick from a horse, while engaged in shoeing it. Upon regaining strength, he removed in 1874 to Southwest Missouri, where he resumed farming, and in November of that year he married Miss Tabitha S. Miller. They have three children living—Maggie, born January 11, 1876; Charles, born April 3, 1877, and Willie I., born November 17, 1881. In 1879, Mr. S. moved to Kansas, locating upon 160 acres on above section, to which he has just added forty acres on Section 9. He has about eighty acres under cultivation, raising corn principally. Has now 53 head of cattle, fourteen hogs, four horses and speaks well of the State of Kansas, his health having greatly improved since his residence here.

WILLIAM SHARP, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Fall River, was born in 1805, in Tennessee, and clearly remembers the war of 1812. He removed from Arkansas in 1857 to Tecumseh Township, Shawnee County, and settled upon a farm some five miles from Topeka on the Kaw River, where he remained until 1868, when he removed to his present home. He has 160 acres, of which 70 are under plow, and he has raised corn, wheat and oats to good advantage. He has had twelve children, ten of whom survive, and he has fifteen grand and four great-grandchildren. During the war two of his boys were in the Union army. Mr. Sharp's mental and physical faculties are still clear and sound, as are those of his aged companion and wife, and from his excellent memory he can recall and tell many interesting reminiscences of frontier life.

J. A. SOMERBY, editor and proprietor of the Fall River *Times*, was born in Berlin, Washington Co., Vt., March 26, 1821, and when eighteen years old went to Montpelier, where he learned the printer's trade, afterward completing it at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and subsequently worked upon the Boston *Post and Bee*. He was in the newspaper business for many years in his native State on his own account, and in 1854 opened a job office in Madison, Wis., and later conducted several newspapers; finally, in 1875, ran the North Star Hotel, in the town of Viroqua, Wis., which he conducted for two years and then sold out, and then opened a drug store, which he ran for two years, when he removed his business to Faribault, Minn. We next find him in Elmwood, Ill., conducting the *Herald and Chronicle*, which he bought out and again sold in 1876, and came to Kansas, locating at Howard, Elk County, where he started the *Kansas Rural* as a four column weekly quarto. In July, 1881, he came to Fall River as foreman of the Fall River *Times*, subsequently buying out the paper. He has greatly improved it. Its tone is independent in politics, and it has 400 subscribers. We have found him an energetic, courteous and educated gentleman, thoroughly up to his business, and are much indebted to him for many facts and data and many courtesies extended to our staff of compilers and agents. By a tornado June 28, 1865, in Viroqua, Wis., all his property, including building and bookstore, newspaper office, etc., was entirely destroyed causing him a loss of several thousands of dollars.

CHARLES SPRINGLE, watch-maker and jeweler, was born in New Orleans, La., in 1846, and removed with his parents to Brownsville, Nemaha Co., Neb., in 1856, and in March, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and engaged in frontier service. Upon one occasion, he, and forty-eight men of his regiment were besieged at Jewelsburg, on the Platte River, Col., by 1,600 Sioux and Cheyennes, and were relieved on the third day by reinforcements from Fort Cottonwood. While in the service he received a gunshot wound in the right knee, which has rendered him a cripple for life. He was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth in June, 1866, and is now a United States pensioner. After leaving the army he engaged for about six years in grist milling in Rulo, Richardson County, Neb., and in 1874 he removed to this State, locating at Neodesha, where he built and ran a grist mill for two years, when he sold out and moved to New Albany, where he opened a general store, which he disposed of in the spring of 1881, and in the same year, locating at Fall River, he opened another store, his interest in which he subsequently sold to Mr. Willett, and has established himself as the only watch-maker and jeweler in the city. His business is good and constantly improving, as the town becomes larger. Mr. Springle is a widower, with one little girl of five years, who resides with his parents at New Albany. He is a member of New Albany Lodge, No. 91, I. O. O. F., and charter member of Fall River Post, No. 112, G. A. R.

ANSON SWEET, proprietor Fall River House, is a native of St. Joe County, Mich., and was born June 23, 1844, and in November, 1863, at Mendon, Mich., enlisted in Company C, Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, the regiment being in Second Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Corps. He participated in the engagements at Resaca, Cassville, Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, etc., and at Peach Tree Creek was wounded severely in left temple by bullet, laying him up three months. He was mustered out at Jackson, Mich., July, 1865, and soon after he opened a grocery store in Mendon, which he sold out in 1866, and removed to Vernon County, Mo., where he remained until 1869, when he came to Kansas and located upon 197 acres, situated upon Sections 9 and 10, Spring Grove Township. He engaged very successfully in farming and cattle dealing, and in November, 1881, purchased the Fall River House for $2,000. This hotel had been erected in October, 1879, by Mr. Bulkley, and since it has come into the possession of Mr. Sweet, he has enlarged and improved it. It now contains about twenty rooms, and they, with the "*cuisine*" and general "*menage*" are excellent. Mr. S. has rented his farm, and in addition to his hotel interests, has, since January 1, 1881, been in partnership with Mr. Romig, in the pioneer hardware store. His cattle and stock interests are also large for this section, his annual shipments being from thirty-five to fifty car loads. December 24, 1868, he married Miss Florentina Klontz. There are three children, viz.: Flora, Lucretia and Ada. In 1876-77-78, Mr. S. was Justice of the Peace, and has been School Treasurer for six years. He is a member of Charleston Lodge, No. 161, I. O. O. F., and of Greenwood Lodge, No. 163, A., F. & A. M.

MICHAEL SWORD, farmer, Sections 12 and 13, P. O. Fall River. This gentleman was born in Kentucky, in 1815, and is the pioneer settler of this region. He, with two of his brothers, located in Jasper County, Mo., in 1839, and he assisted in the removal of the Osage Indians, upward of 5,000 in number, from Osage River, Mo., to their reservation in Kansas. This being successfully accomplished, he returned to Missouri, and engaged in farming, trading and milling, and in 1857 built a mill on the site of that now owned by Mr. Allen on the banks of Fall River, Kan., he having secured the lands for that purpose from the Indians with consent of the Government. Returning to Missouri in order to close up his affairs there, ere bringing his family and effects to his new location, he was taken ill, and his health remaining poor, he was unable to return to Kansas until 1860, when he found his buildings had been destroyed by fire. He rebuilt the house and, locating here, remained until shortly after the breaking-out of the rebellion, when finding himself isolated, and in consideration of his family's wishes, he removed to Coffey County, where he engaged in milling until the close of the war, when he returned to Fall River and built the mill which he ran until it was rented to his son Josiah, and after this sold to Mr. J. D. Allen. He has been thrice married, and has been the father of twelve children, and has been made the grandfather of twenty-nine and the great-grandfather of four representatives of the human race; his first marriage occurred in Kentucky, 1835, and he was united to his present helpmate in 1862. At present he has only sixty-five acres of his farm under cultivation, yielding an average for past ten years of fifty bushels of corn, and twenty-two of wheat. Mr. Sword was Justice of the Peace from 1866 to 1872, his present residence having been built in the latter year; he has always led a life of vigorous activity, and yet bears his years as if he was still intent upon outliving many more of his descendants.

CHARLES TIBBITS, farmer, Sections 7 and 12, P. O. Fall River, was born in 1852 in Waushara County, Wis., his father, Mr. William Tibbits, being one of the early settlers of that region, and who removed to Kansas with his family in 1869, locating upon a 200-acre farm on above sections. Since his decease the farm has been worked by the subject of this sketch, his widowed mother residing with him; one hundred and twenty acres are under cultivation, with an average wheat yield of twenty-three bushels per acre, and corn fifty bushels. About sixty head of cattle are usually kept. The orchard contains upward of 100 fruit trees; the residence, a well built two-story house, is situated on the slope of a hill. Mr. Tibbits is married and has two children; he has been Treasurer of his School District for several years and in 1881 was elected Treasurer of the township, and informs us that the receipts for 1882 have been $750, and expenditures $608. Mr. William H. Tibbits is a painter, is married and resides in Fall River.

J. E. WALTERS, Assistant County Surveyor and Principal of Fall River School, was born in 1849 in Scotland County, Mo., and is descended paternally from an old English family of that name, who came to America with the celebrated Daniel Boone. Mr. Walters' father was a large slave-holder in Missouri, and came to Kansas with his family in 1854, locating in Bourbon County, and shortly afterward, owing to his well known Pro-slavery principles, his house and other buildings were burned by the Free-State men in 1856. The elder Walters returned to Missouri, and in 1861 entered the rebel army, but his son, the subject of this sketch, remained in Kansas, and during the winter of 1858-59 worked for his board, although but nine years of age, and having early imbibed a strong antipathy to slavery (having once been severely punished for teaching a slave to read), he enlisted when only thirteen years of age at Davenport, Iowa, May 13, 1862, in Company G, Twelfth Iowa Infantry, and continued in active service throughout the entire war, re-enlisting almost immediately upon the expiration of each term of service, and being successively in company and regiment named above, also in Company F, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, Company F, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, and Company G, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry, being finally mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., October 28, 1865. He was wounded at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, by rifle ball, in right shoulder, and with exception of the short time which he was thereby compelled to spend in hospital, was constantly in active service, participating in upward of thirty regular engagements. The course taken by his father in espousing the lost cause, entailed the loss of his property in Missouri and Kansas, which was confiscated by the United States Government, and upon leaving the army Mr. Walters at once proceeded to teach school in Appanoose County, Iowa, where he remained upward of four years. With the exception of what assistance he had received from his mother in his childhood he has been entirely self-taught, studying while in the army, and also while teaching others. In 1870, he located in Washington County, Kan., and engaged for several months in teaching and surveying, then removing to Eureka, where he was employed as clerk in the drug store of Wassam & Smith, and in April, 1876, was elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction, and upon the expiration of his term of office resumed teaching, becoming Principal of the school here, and also Assistant County Surveyor in 1882. Mr. Walters has been thrice married, and has been the father of nine children, four of whom are now living. His family reside in Madison Township, this county, where he has property. He is a charter member of Fall River Post, No. 112, G. A. R., and also member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic bodies. He has recently been appointed as United States Surveyor, and during the summer of 1883 will probably be engaged in the survey of the land appropriated by the Government for a reservation for the Ute Indians. Mr. Walters is an enthusiastic student of the natural sciences, and has made some rare discoveries in Kansas fauna. In the American Journal of Arts and Sciences of February, 1880, on pages 156 and 157, Prof. Williams, of Cornell University, he has an interesting article on a rare species of "Proetus, P. longicaudus," found by Mr. Walters on the banks of West Creek in Greenwood County. Mr. Walters also discovered in the Eastern portion of Greenwood and the northwest of Woodson Counties, covering hundreds of acres, a species of tree fern, the "Sigillaria" of naturalists, some of which were six feet in diameter, which are, according to Prof. Hay of Junction City, the largest specimens yet known to the world of science. Mr. W. has contributed to Cornell University (Ithica, N. Y.), and to several Kansas institutions, many fine and rare geological and mineralogical specimens. In addition to which he has a cabinet of over 2,000 fine specimens.

WILLIAM Q. WICKERSHAM, farmer, Sections 18 and 13, Township 28, Range 12, P. O. Fall River, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1836, and shortly afterward his parents moved to Stark County, the same State. In 1859, he removed to Kansas, locating upon a farm in Anderson County, and in September, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, at Paola, and was mustered in as private. The regiment was detailed to escort duty in Kansas and the Indian country, and he, with his company, participated in all its active service, including the Camden campaign and the engagement at Prairie De Anne and Jenkins' Ferry. He was mustered out as Sergeant in Lawrence in July, 1865. Soon after this Mr. W. took a trip to Ohio, and spent the winter of 1867-68 with a surveying party on the plains, and in the spring of 1868 he settled upon his present farm in this county. He has eighty acres on Section 18, Township 28, Range 12, upon which he resides, and sixty acres of which are under cultivation. His orchard contains upwards of 300 fruit trees, on Sections 7 and 12; he owns 160 acres improved, fifty acres being under cultivation, and a residence and orchard. This latter farm he purchased in 1877, and is now rented. In addition to these two farms he has fifty acres on Section 13, and Mr. W. owns eighty acres in Elk County. Mr. W's. tax receipts for 1882, was $112. His corn yield is 45 to 60, wheat 20 to 30, and oats 40 bushels per acre. Flax he finds does not pay. His stock at present consists of 11 horses, 60 head of cattle and as many hogs. There are forty acres of excellent timber on his land; as the Fall River runs through his farm, it is well watered. May 27, 1874, he married Miss Kate Gilbreath, a native of Ohio, by whom he has four children, all living. Mr. W. was the first Treasurer of Salt Springs Township. He was also elected Justice of the Peace in 1869, and has been Clerk of School District No. 31 for many years. He is a charter member of Fall River Post, No. 112, G. A. R., and was its first Adjutant, and is one of the leading agriculturists of this section.

MADISON.

The Madison of to-day is a new town on the Howard Branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway. Already it has a lusty life of its own; yet, back of it is a closed page. Young Madison is the child of Old Madison, and the parent town deserves a brief sketch before we pass to the new.

Early in 1872, a log house was put up in the timber northwest of the present town, and here E. Smith placed a stock of general merchandise, and did business with the settlers sprinkled over the surrounding country. Trade must have been better than expected, for shortly Green, Strails, Cunkle and Oglesby built houses and began to do business. Then came a quiet season, for the space on which the hamlet was located was too narrow for a very extended village. So matters stood when the railroad was built and New Madison came into existence.

Madison was laid out by the Madison Town Company, which was incorporated in June, 1879, with L. J. Cunkle President; S. J. Wells, Secretary, and W. Martindale, Treasurer. The first building erected in the new town was the residence of W. H. Green. Shortly after, the stores which had been in use in the old town, were removed to the new, and Green, Cunkle and Oglesby continued their respective businesses. The first marriage in the place was that of S. F. Wickler and Miss Alice Smith; the first child born was a daughter of James Butler; the first death that of George Ivy. Physicians were plentiful in the new town—Drs. L. J. & I. W. Cunkle and A. Stanly showing their shingles to a suffering public. Other professions gave in a representation from time to time, and now all are fairly represented.

A post office was opened at Old Madison at an early day, and T. B. McClure appointed Postmaster, a position which he retained until January 1, 1881, when W. O. Lunsford was appointed. The post office is located in the *News* building.

School privileges have been freely accorded to the children of both the old and new town, but a separate school building was not built until the new town was laid out. The present schoolhouse was then begun and rapidly completed. It is 26x36, and cost $1,100. Its first teacher was E. Walters, who was succeeded by G. W. Kendrick, the present Principal. Two departments are taught, the lower grade being in charge of a lady teacher. The school now numbers 126 scholars.

The town now has a population of 300 and is rapidly growing. There are two drug, two hardware and two general stores, three groceries, a restaurant, harness and shoe-shop, a millinery store, a meat market, carpenter-shop, hotel and grist-mill, the latter more particularly described already. A number of substantial residences are already built and more are in progress. Few towns of its age can look forward to a brighter future than Madison, and those who have felt the hearty hospitality of her citizens may well look on her encouragingly and wish her "God speed."

CHURCHES AND OTHER LOCAL MATTERS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at this place was organized in the old town by Rev. H. P. Baker, and services were held with a good degree of regularity. Upon the completion of the schoolhouse in the new town, it was occupied for the services of this society until the completion of the church building. This structure, a neat wooden one, was built at a cost of $1,700, and was dedicated on October 22, 1882. The society now has a membership of 20, and is in charge of Rev. J. C. Hull.

A Sunday school, organized in the fall of 1879, has an average attendance of 60, and is in charge of G. W. Kendrick.

The Methodist Protestant Society was organized in the county, and held services there until the new town was built, when they removed to it, and now hold services in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The church has a membership of thirty-five and is in charge of Rev. A. A. McMurray.

The Madison News was started on May 2, 1879, by W. O. Lunsford, representing several parties desirous of promoting the growth of the town. At this time, it was a six-column folio (22x35), and as such it ran until January 1, 1882, when it was enlarged to a seven-column sheet. It has a circulation of 600 copies weekly, and is issued on Friday. The first few numbers of this sheet were issued in old Madison, but the real existence of the paper is one with that of the town it has materially helped to build up.

Madison Lodge, No. 196, *A., F. & A. M.*, was organized in the fall of 1880, with a membership of ten, and the following officers: W. H. McKeaney, W. M.; W. Dunkerly, S. W.; Philip Hayes, Secretary: William Milner, Treasurer. The lodge now has a membership of sixteen, and the following officers: D. C. Callen, W. M.; Charles Moxley, S. W.; W. Dunkerley, J. W.; W. R. Phenis, Secretary; W. Milner, Treasurer. Meetings are held in the schoolhouse on Friday of each week, when the moon is full, and every two weeks thereafter.

Madison Lodge, No. 171, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized in the fall of 1880, with a membership of eight, and the following officers: S. B. Green, N. G.; W. H. McKeaney, V. G.; W. S. Mason, Secretary; A. S. Stanley, Treasurer. The lodge now numbers thirty-six, and has the following officers: G. O. Lovett, N. G.; G. A. Abshire, V. G.; H. D. Porter, Secretary; W. H. Green, Treasurer. Meetings are held each Saturday evening in the schoolhouse. The property of the society consists of regalia to the value of $100, and $315 in cash.

The Madison Grist-Mill was built in the old town in 1878, and removed in 1881 to its present location in the east part of the new town. In 1882, it was sold by its builder, James Wilson, to Green & Harlan, who now run it. It has two run of buhr stones—one for wheat and one for corn—and can turn out 160 barrels of flour per twenty-four hours. Power is furnished by an engine of forty-five horse-power. The whole establishment is valued at $3,500.

The Strong House was built in 1880, by a stock company organized for that purpose, and known as the Madison Hotel Company. The officers of this company were S. V. Bitler, President; T. B. McClure, Secretary. Mr. G. O. Lovett has replaced Mr. McClure, but the company otherwise remains as originally formed. The building, which cost $3,000, is one of the best country hotels in Kansas.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—MADISON TOWNSHIP.

W. S. BITLER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 16, P. O. Madison, was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, in 1846, and is a son of Mr. Daniel Bitler, of Lyon County, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. He came to Kansas with his father in 1866, and located in this county in March, 1880. Of his farm of 240 acres, ninety are under cultivation, with an average corn yield of fifty bushels to the acre, which is used principally for feeding stock. He, in partnership with his father, Daniel Bitler, of Lyon County, usually carries from 300 to 700 head of cattle, and sixty to seventy-five hogs. His shipments of the former average twenty to twenty-five car loads annually. His residence, a handsome two-story stone building, occupies a commanding position upon rising ground, and is insured against fire in the sum of $1,600; his barns, etc., for $500, whilst both farm buildings and residence are insured against the danger of a tornado in the sum of $1,000 more. In 1874, Mr. Bitler married Miss Arminda Keith, and of their five children but two survive—Ina, born November 22, 1879, and Ella, born December 22, 1881. Mr. Bitler is School Director for his district, and takes a warm interest in the welfare of his adopted State and county.

DANIEL D. BLAKELY, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Madison, was born in Hancock County, Ind., in 1844, and is now one of Greenwood County's early settlers. His father, Mr. Samuel Blakely, located in Jefferson County in 1857, and in 1858 moved to this county, locating upon the farm (now occupied by the subject of this sketch) of 160 acres, Section 2, Township 22, Range 11, ninety acres of which are at present under cultivation, with a yield of oats, thirty-five, and corn, forty-five to fifty bushels per acre, and an excellent orchard of 300 trees. Mr. B. has 140 head of cattle, forty hogs, and several horses and mules. During the war, he was a member of the State Militia. The log house built by his father upon his first locating here, is still in good condition, and is at present rented; the present Mr. B. having, in 1872, built a two-story frame residence, which he occupies with his family. Mr. Samuel Blakely died in February, 1878. Mr. Blakely married a daughter of Mr. J. R. Hensley, who came here from West Virginia in 1859, and owns a farm of 160 acres on Section 4, Township 22, Range 11, seventy acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Hensley was one of the judges of the election of 1859, when all the votes cast in Madison Township only numbered thirteen. Mr. Blakely was Township Trustee in 1879–80, and has been a member of the School Board for the past thirteen years. His father was Justice of the Peace for many years, during the early history of the township.

S. BRUMBAUGH, farmer, Sections 22 and 28, P. O. Madison, is a descendant of the old Pennsylvania Dutch settlers, and was born in Miami County, Ohio, and has been a farmer from boyhood. He came to Kansas in 1870, and located upon his present improved farm, on Section 22, since which he has added 160 acres not yet improved on Section 28. He has one-third of the homestead farm under cultivation, and it is principally bottom land. His grain yield is very good, corn averaging sixty, and wheat eighteen bushels per acre. He has a fine orchard of 200 trees, and usually has about seventy-five head of cattle. In 1879, he built his present residence, which is one of the finest on the Verdigris River. It is a two-story frame structure, containing ten rooms, and cost upward of $1,500, and is situated upon a gentle slope, and the lawn in front is ornamented with some fine young evergreens; his barns, etc., are also superior to any in the county. Mr. B. was married in 1860, and has four children—La Fayette, born April 20, 1865, and now attending the agricultural college at Manhattan; Fidelia, now nineteen years of age, who also attended the Manhattan College one year; Viola Bell and Aminda V.

JAMES M. BUTLER is a native of Perry County, Ind., and was born in 1848. His father, A. J. Butler, moved from Munfordville, Ky., to Perry County, Ind., when he was eighteen years old. There his father was married to his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Inahan, a native of Indiana. In 1859, his father came to Kansas, and located upon a farm in Franklin County, near what is called Dutch Henry's Crossing, a locality well known to the partisans of John Brown, where he died in 1876. September 15, 1864, the subject of our sketch enlisted at Osawatomie in Company L, Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, and participated with his company in the operations against Price, and also in frontier and plains duty until he was taken ill and confined in the hospital at Fort Leavenworth until mustered out May 14, 1865. He returned to Franklin County, and in 1867 went to Lawrence, and from there to Butler County, where he remained until 1870, when he located upon a farm situated just across the county line of Lyon County. Here he remained until 1878–79, when he removed to this county, and at once opened a shop in Madison which he has since conducted. His uncle and brother reside in Butler County, and during the war times were members of the Tenth Kansas Regiment. Mr. B. was married August 9, 1874, and has four children. He owns his residence and shop in Madison, and is one of the first settlers of the new town. He is a clergyman of the first degree in the German Baptists, or, as they are more commonly called, Dunkards, and takes a great interest in everything that pertains to the welfare of the State and county.

E. E. DODGE, farmer, Sections 20 and 28, P. O. Madison, is a native of Boston, Mass., where he was a locomotive engineer. He came to Kansas in 1869, and for the first three years located in Lyon County, and was engaged in stock-raising. In 1872, he bought his farm here, and built a fine two-story stone residence. The home farm is on Section 20, Township 22, Range 12, and contains ninety acres, thirty of which are under cultivation only, for corn; on Section 28, Township 22, Range 12, are 160 acres. There are 320 acres in Section 4, Township 22, Range 12, which are yet uncultivated. Mr. D. has devoted his attention principally to stock, and has usually from 150 to 175 high grade native cattle, mostly of his own raising. He raises annually about fifty calves from a pure Durham bull which he bought in Illinois, at a cost of $250. It is seven years old, and weighs 2,200 pounds. Mr. D.'s orchard contains over 200 apple and peach trees of the best varieties. In 1872, Mr. Dodge returned to Boston, where he married Miss Mary E. Hartz; they have five children, viz., Alice, William, Edward, Annie, three years of age, and an infant. Mr. D. is Clerk of the School Board, a P. G. and Per. Sec. of Madison Lodge, No. 171, I. O. O. F. and is now filling for the second time the office of Trustee of Madison Township, in which capacity he informs us that the average receipts of the township are about $700, and expenditures, chiefly on roads, are about $400. The total amount of taxable property in the Township in 1882 was $369,576, and there were only 114 tax-payers. Number of horses in Township, 614; cattle, 4,773; sheep, 1,252; hogs, 933; acreage in corn, 4,946; wheat, 44; rye, 120; millet, 400; and 90 acres devoted to orchards, which contain a total number of 5,809 fruit bearing trees, and but $225 of which was brought to market; peach, apple and cherry trees predominate in the order named. There are 36,703 rods of fencing, principally wire, hedge and stone.

WASHINGTON DUNKERLY, farmer, Sections 11 and 1, P. O. Madison, is a native of Fountain County, Indiana, and came to Kansas in the spring of 1871, locating upon his present farm on Verdigris River. He has now 100 acres of good bottom land under cultivation on Section 11, Township 22, Range 11, with an average corn yield of fifty, and wheat yield of twenty bushels to the acre, with millet fully three tons per acre. In 1877, he married Mrs. A. Duncan, and during the following year purchased forty acres on Section 1, Township 22, Range 11, from the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co., about one-half of which is now under cultivation. Upon both his farms are excellent orchards, containing in all about 500 good bearing trees, and both farms contain substantial frame residences and commodious barns. Mr. Dunkerly has but one child, yet in its infancy. He is a charter member and S. W. of Madison Lodge, No. 196, A., F. & A. M., and is a member of the School Board of this District, No. 1.

W. H. GREEN, merchant, etc., was one of the early settlers here, and his residence, which was moved from the old to the present town of Madison, was the first and for a short time the only house in town. He was born in 1844, in Miami County, Ohio, and enlisted at Covington, Ohio, August 16, 1862, in Company B, Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and upon the expiration of his term of enlistment in 1864, re-enlisted in Company B, Eighth Ohio Cavalry. He participated in the engagements at Knoxville, Dutton Hill, Lynchburg and Beverly (where he was wounded in the head and captured, but made his escape a few hours afterward), and was with his regiment in all its active service until mustered out at Clarksburg, Va., May 30, 1865. In 1867, Mr. Green came to Kansas, locating in this township where he engaged in farming until 1874, when he commenced business as general merchant, in the old town of Madison. In 1882, he purchased the grist mill of Mr. Wilson (built 1876), in Madison. It is a steam power (thirty-five horse) and has a capacity, with two run of stones, of eighty bushels of corn and forty to fifty barrels of flour per day, and is insured for $2,000. He is the owner of 880 acres in the county, divided into five farms, two of which are improved, one of them, which is situated two and a half miles from Madison and is rented, contains 360 acres, 115 of which are under cultivation, with an average corn yield of sixty-five bushels per acre. The other contains but eighty acres and is four miles from town, and well improved; both have good residences and outbuildings, insured. During the summer of 1883, Mr. G built upon the corner of Third and Main streets a fine two-story store of stone with iron front and plate-glass windows at a cost of upward of $2,500. He also owns twelve town lots in addition to those occupied by his residence and stores. In 1865, he married Miss Mary Arnold, of Ohio, who has borne him seven children, viz.: Owen, born August 14, 1867; David, September 17, 1869; Clara, December 18, 1871; Austin, January 15, 1873; Charles, March 8, 1879, and two yet in infancy. Mr. Green is a charter member of Madison Lodge, 171, I. O. O. F.; has been Treasurer of the school District and Town Company ever since his residence here; shareholder and director of the Madison Hotel Company, and one of the leading men of the community.

SOLOMON B. GREEN, is a native of Miami County, Ohio, and was born September 13, 1845, and in Covington, Ohio, May 2, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Ohio State National Guards for 100 days, and upon the expiration of his term re-enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and during his term of service was principally engaged upon detached and guard duty in and near the city of Washington until the close of the war, when he was mustered out October 24, 1865. In the spring of 1866, he came to Kansas, spending the first year on the Cottonwood River Valley, and then moving into this county and locating upon the Verdigris River where Madison now is; engaged in blacksmithing for six years. He now owns a farm near town and has his shop rented, he in turn being engaged since 1880 in the livery business, having a well equipped establishment, and keeping a better class of vehicles and animals than are usually found in other than metropolitan stables. Mr. Green owns his residence and several city lots. October 4, 1869, he married Miss Rachel Ann Harrison; they have three children living and one dead; Medie Bell, born January 25, 1870, died May 28, 1870; Orrin O., born June 17, 1871; Gertrude, born December 23, 1875, and Walter J., born August 31, 1878. Mr. Green is the N. G. and Lodge Deputy of Madison Lodge, No. 171, I. O. O. F., and has been Justice of the Peace for several years.

JACOB HOLDERMAN, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Madison, is one of the largest farmers in Greenwood County, and also one of its most extensive cattle dealers. He was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1829, and when a young man removed to Illinois, and engaged in farming until his removal to Kansas and settling upon his present place in 1867. He owns 3,200 acres in this county, 1,300 of which are in one tract. His residence, one of the finest in the county, is situated upon the home farm in Section 21, Town 21, Range 12, of which 150 acres are under cultivation, upon which corn is chiefly raised, Mr. Holderman keeping from 400 to 500 cattle, and a large number of hogs. He ships about twenty-five to thirty car-loads of cattle annually. Mr. and Mrs. Holderman have four children, viz.: Magdalene, Homer, Lot and Sherman. Two of his farms, one situated on the Fall River and another upon the Verdigris are rented. Mr. H. has never taken any public office, and although ever taking a warm interest in the welfare of his adopted State, and one of the most influential men of this vicinity, has ever reserved to himself the right of being independent in politics.

EVAN J. B. JONES, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Madison, was born in 1841, in Cardigan, Wales, and came to this country when eighteen years of age. During the first two years after his arrival, he worked in the rolling mills of Portsmouth, Ohio, and upon a farm in Illinois until June 8, 1861, when, in Quincy, Ill., he enlisted in a company then being organized for the defense of the Union, and which was to have formed part of the Second Illinois Cavalry, but Mr. William Rose, who was in command, was persuaded by Jim Lane to bring his men to Kansas, which he did, and the subject of this sketch soon afterward became a member of Company F, Fourth Kansas, in which he remained until the regiment together with the Third Regiment became united as the Tenth Kansas. He participated in all active service until the close of the fight at Prairie Grove when he was shot in the left arm, necessitating amputation three inches below the shoulder. Upon recovery, he refused to be discharged, and acted as scout in Missouri, for Col. Weir and Gen. Blunt until the Missourians found him out, after which he acted as messenger until mustered out at St. Louis, Mo., in 1863. He still, however, continued to act as scout for Gen. Ewing until the close of the war, when he returned to Illinois, and was for some years engaged as shepherd near Springfield. In 1869, he came to this county and obtained employment with the Hon. William Martindale, in which he continued until November 9, 1881, when he married Mrs. Sarah J. Rose, and went to live on his present farm, which he had purchased several years previously, but which he had rented until then. He has about eighty acres under cultivation, and has raised corn to average fifty bushels per acre. He has no children of his own, but is assisted in the work of the farm by his stepson. Mr. Jones is a United States pensioner at $24 per month, and although twenty years have passed since he lost his arm, would be one of the first to respond, crippled as he is, should our country again require the services of all loyal citizens in the field.

GEORGE O. LOVETT, was born in 1845, in the town of Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y., and when yet a boy accompanied his parents to their new home in Iroquois County, Ill., where he received his education and resided for fifteen years, engaged in farming and school teaching. July 24, 1862, Mr. Lovett enlisted in Company A, Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg, the engagement at Jackson, where he was wounded by a ball in the right thigh, and taken prisoner, but was exchanged four weeks afterward and rejoining his company, was at Mobile, where he was with his regiment in its charge upon and capture of the enemy's works; he was mustered out May 24, 1865, at New Orleans, La., and is now a United States pensioner. Upon leaving the army, Mr. Lovett returned to Illinois, and in April, 1878, came to Kansas, and during his first year of residence here taught school in Madison Township. He is now the agent of six fire and one life insurance companies and is Notary Public. He was elected Justice of the Peace in February, 1880, and re-elected in 1882. He is a charter member of Madison Lodge, No. 171, I. O. O. F. and Clerk of the School Board and also of the Town Company.

T. B. McCLURE, merchant, was born in Mahaska County, Iowa, in 1843, and, during his residence in his native State was engaged in farming. He enlisted at Oskaloosa, Iowa, July, 1861, in Company C, Seventh Iowa Infantry, and was a year in active service, being discharged for disability, superinduced by a wound, in July, 1862. He came to Kansas in 1871, and, locating in this township, engaged in farming until February, 1872, when he entered into business as a general merchant in the old town of Madison, but, in 1874, sold his business and kept the hotel of the town. He was appointed Postmaster in February, 1872, and continued to act as such until after his removal here, when he resigned, December, 1880, and returned to farming until October, 1882, when he went into business in his present stand, in partnership with Mr. Hall. His stock of general merchandise is valued at $8,000, and is insured for two-thirds of that amount, in addition to which he owns a farm on Section 15 of 120 acres, partly improved. In 1864, he married Miss Phebe J. Boles; Edwin, now thirteen years of age, is the only child. Mr. McClure is a charter member of Madison Lodge, No. 196, A., F. & A. M., and a member of the Madison Town Company; he is also a United States pensioner, and one of Madison's leading business men and most influential citizens.

AMOS MILNER, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Madison, is a native of Hancock County, Ind., and a thorough practical farmer. In 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; was present at and participated in the hot work at Nashville, Vicksburg, etc., and was mustered out at Indianapolis in June, 1865. Mr. Milner came to Kansas in 1868, and located upon his present farm of 200 acres, part of which is situated in Lyon County; his residence, a very handsome one, facing the county road, but located upon the Greenwood County side, where he has eighty acres under cultivation, averaging—oats, 40 to 50; wheat, 20, and corn, 45 bushels per acre. His orchard contains about 100 trees. He has 75 to 100 head of cattle, 40 hogs, and several horses. Mr. M. has been twice married and has two children. He has never taken any office since his location in Kansas, but has given his entire attention to his agricultural and stock interests.

J. S. MORTLOCK, M. D., is a native of Huntington, England, where he was born in 1846, but while he was yet a child, his parents emigrated to the United States, and located in Morris County, Ill., where the Doctor received his elementary education. He first studied medicine at Marseilles, Ill., and subsequently attended the Hahneman Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in the spring of 1878, and began the practice of his profession in Chicago. In the summer of 1882, he took a trip to Kansas for the benefit of his health, and while here was persuaded to remain and practice. Dr. Mortlock is married, but has no children, and has rapidly acquired an extensive and remunerative practice here, which is constantly increasing.

CHARLES MOXLEY, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Madison, was born in September, 1833, in Orleans County, Vermont, and came to this State first in 1870, but did not settle in it until 1872, when he bought his present farm of 160 acres on Section 16, Township 22, Range 12, and proceeded to make himself a home here. He has now a fine two-story frame residence, and a well improved farm, his corn yield on the upland averaging forty bushels to the acre. Wheat he has found unremunerative; but he has paid attention to fruit raising, and has about 930 apple trees, chiefly of the Wine Sap, Missouri pippin and Ben Davis varieties, and 500 peach trees, all in good bearing, to which he has lately added several hundred young trees. His fruit last year in the Madison and Emporia markets, yielded good returns as an investment. In August, 1862, Mr. M. enlisted in Company F, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, and participated, with his regiment, at the battles at Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, etc., and was mustered out April, 1865. He was married in 1858 to Miss Harriet M. Hunt, and has three sons, viz., Edwin C., Henry G. and Albert J. Mr. Moxley is a practical and successful farmer, and a member of the M. E. Church, charter member and S. W. of Madison Lodge, No. 196, A., F. & A. M., and has been Justice of the Peace two terms.

J. R. PATTERSON, hardware merchant, first commenced business in the old town of Madison, in April, 1879, the first year of his residence in Kansas. He was born in 1854, in Manitowoc County, Wis., and when a boy removed to Illinois with his parents, who located in Grundy County, where his father engaged in farming. Upon the location of the present town of Madison, he removed his building here, and continued business in it until July, 1881, when he sold it and removed his stock to his present building, on the corner of Third and Main streets. In addition to his well assorted and complete stock of general hardware, he has a large stock of agricultural machinery, and also of household furniture, to the value of $5,000, fully insured. Although yet a young man, and but a few years a resident in Kansas, he has already placed himself in the front ranks of those who compose the commercial part of this portion of Greenwood County.

DANIEL PEES, boots and shoes, is a native of Saarbruck in Prussia, born 1832, and came to the United States in 1849, locating in Port Washington, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, where he resided for thirty years. November 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry, and participated in the engagements at Forts Donelson and Henry, and Shiloh, Corinth, Memphis, etc. He was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, in October, 1865. He was married in 1860 to Miss Caroline Doll, and has five children. Mr. Pees came to Kansas in the beginning of April, 1879, and at first located upon a farm in this county, on the Verdigris River, but in the fall of that year he built his present house in Madison and soon afterward, renting his farm, he removed to town and commenced business. He now employs three good workmen, who are kept constantly busy. He owns three buildings on Main street, two of them being two-stories, in one of which he himself lives, whilst the others are rented as stores and residences and are all fully insured. Mr. Pees is a member of the G. A. R. and is also a charter member and officer of Madison Lodge, No. 171, I. O. O. F.

SOLOMON PHENIS, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Madison, is one of the oldest settlers of this region. Born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1817. His parents removed to Indiana in 1823, and in 1855 he, with five of his neighbors from Hamilton County, that State, started for Kansas, making the journey by ox-team in thirty-four days; and locating upon the banks of a small stream, which has ever since been known as "Phenis Creek," upon the north line of what was then Madison County, but subsequently became part of Lyon. The party was joined during the same year by a brother of Mr. Phenis (Judge J. R. Phenis) and several of his former neighbors, thus forming quite a settlement. Lawrence was then their nearest post office and the mail was delivered weekly by carriers from that city, the settlers here paying him at the rate of a dollar per month for each family. This continued until the post office was established at Emporia. In 1860, Mr. Phenis was thrown from his horse and his thigh bone broken, which, being imperfectly set, owing to no medical man being at hand, has rendered him a cripple for life, and in spite of of his earnest desire to do so, prevented his entering the army. In 1863, he removed to this county, locating on a farm on Section 25, Town 22, Range 12, this township, where he remained until October, 1880, when he sold it and removed to his present one, which is nearer town, and upon which he has built a very fine house, the interior of which is very conveniently arranged and thoroughly furnished throughout, costing $1,500. Nearly half of his present farm is under cultivation, his corn yield being fifty-five bushels per acre. In 1839, Mr. Phenis married Miss Sarah Coats, who bore him thirteen children, the eldest of whom, Cyprus, born May 23, 1841, enlisted May 13, 1862, in Company B, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and served three years, being discharged May 18, 1865, and who, while upon his return home, was taken ill, and died at Emporia upon the anniversary of his birth, May 23, 1865. The remaining nine children now left to Mr. Phenis are Kaley, born August 28, 1842; John Newton, born June 11, 1847; Isaac, January 23, 1848; Charles, February 14, 1850; William R., April 14, 1852; Evangeline, April 2, 1854; Nina, January 23, 1858; Hannah, February 28, 1861; and Ellsworth, April 21, 1862. All save the youngest are married, and all reside in the State and have made the subject of this sketch a grandfather no less than twenty-two times. Mrs. Phenis died October 11, 1876, and on January 18, 1877, he married his present consort, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, nee Harrison, who is also one of the earlier settlers of the State. Mr. P. has never cared to accept any office, and, although twice elected County Commissioner, refused to serve; upon the last occasion, although compelled to qualify in order to satisfy the desires of his friends, he resigned the next day. His brother, I. R. Phenis, is Probate Judge of the county.

HORATIO PRITCHARD, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Madison, was born in Madison County, Ind., February 10, 1838. In the fall of 1857, his father, Benoni Pritchard, left Hancock County, Ind., with his wife, three children and a hired man named Bailles, and with two cows and two yoke of oxen brought their "schooners" to an anchor upon his present farm, after a voyage of five weeks. In passing through Missouri, they experienced great difficulty in getting provender and provisions. Corn cost a cent an ear, and a small sheaf of oats about twelve inches long sold for from 25 to 50 cents. For some time after arriving here, there were but eight families in the township. Burlingame was the nearest place to go to mill, and Leavenworth the nearest supply depot. Mr. Harris the elder died in 1872. The subject of this sketch, April 19, 1863, was married to Miss Frances M. Norton, daughter of the first Clerk of Greenwood County. One child has died in infancy, and those now surviving are William H., born March 2, 1864; Charles D., October 19, 1865; Dora A., November 10, 1867; Braton H., February 21, 1869; J. Edward, August 20, 1871; Effie L., February 14, 1873; Ella M., April 27, 1874; Martin C., November 2, 1875; Bertha B., July 2, 1877; Lena M., January 18, 1879; Fanny E., September 3, 1881. Mr. Pritchard's farm contains 120 acres in Section 12, and 160 in Section 14. There are 120 acres in cultivation upon the bottom lands of the Verdigris. Corn yields sixty to seventy-five bushels per acre, and other grains in proportion. He raises a great many cattle and hogs. His orchard contains about 200 good, fruit-bearing trees. Although Mr. P. is one of the oldest settlers now here, he has studiously avoided office, save upon the School Board of his District, No. 1, but has ever taken a warm interest in the welfare of the county, and is considered one of the most prosperous farmers of this region.

DR. A. STANDLEY, physician and surgeon, is a native of Greene County, Ind., and born in 1838, but when a child his parents removed to and settled upon a farm in Appanoose County, Iowa, where he was brought up. He first came to Kansas in 1860, and remained in this county a little over a year, and, upon his return home, enlisted in Indiana in Company L, Twenty-eighth Regiment First Indiana Cavalry. He was in active service with the regiment until the expiration of his term of enlistment, and was mustered out at Indianapolis, Ind., in August, 1863. He thereupon returned to Iowa, and in the fall of 1865 again came to this county, marrying the daughter of Dr. Raybell; he studied medicine with his father-in-law, and has now been practicing his profession for the past twelve years. He is married and the father of several children; owns his residence and other property in town; is a member of the Madison Lodge, No. 171, I. O. O. F., and is the examining physician of the F. & M. M. B. A.

ALPHONSO STREHLE, grocer, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, being born in 1844; but when he was seven years of age, his parents emigrated to this country, locating upon a farm near Three Oaks, Mich., where they still reside. Mr. S. came to Kansas in 1870, and settled upon a farm near Bazaar, Chase Co., where he remained for a time, when he removed to Cowley County, and finally, in 1873, located in Greenwood County, engaging in business in the old town of Madison, and removing with the town upon the location of it upon its present site, and, although one or two others were in business here before him, they have left the town, so that his is now the oldest established store in town. In March, 1864, he enlisted at Three Oaks in Company E, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Infantry, and served with his regiment upon frontier duty, principally in Arkansas, until mustered out at Camden, Ark., in April, 1865. He is married and has three children. Mr. Strehle carries a stock of about $1,000 in groceries, etc., which, together with the building and his residence, is insured for about two-thirds the value. He has also an interest with Mr. H. J. Davis in the flour and feed business; they carry a stock of from $600 to $800, and both branches of business are doing a good trade, which is constantly increasing.

J. B. THOMSON, druggist and stationer, was born in New Liverpool, on the St. Lawrence river, Province of Quebec, and but a few miles from that Gibraltar of Canada. His parents came to the United States while he was yet young, and settled in Oldtown, upon the Penobscot River, in Maine, where he was educated. He was for several years the book-keeper of a large manufacturing firm in New Lebanon, N. H., and later was, with his brother, engaged in engineering, etc., in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. He came to Kansas in November, 1873, and was engaged in school teaching until he commenced business in his present location, in December, 1879. He owns his store and residence, and carries from $900 to $1,200 worth of goods, and stock and building are fully insured. Mr. Thomson is married and has four children. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and has for the past three years been one of the Board of School Examiners. He has steadily eschewed all, even local, politics, although taking a warm interest not only in Madison, but also in the welfare of his adopted State.

A. C. WATROUS, farmer, Section 1, Township 11, Range 22, P. O. Madison, and who is more familiarly known as "Chet," has been a resident of Kansas since 1856, and took an active part in the war for the Union, and in the later Indian troubles, having been one of Custer's trusty scouts. He was born in 1836, in Athens County, Ohio, and in 1840 his father, Mr. Horace Watrous, and who is now a resident of Coffey County, Kan., removed with his family to Wisconsin, where he remained until 1856, when the family came to this State, locating upon a farm in Coffey County. In April, 1862, the subject of this sketch was one of a company of volunteers raised in that county, but, finding the call had been already filled, and that no more men were then wanted from this State, he went to West Union, Fayette County, Ohio, where he enlisted in Company F, Third Iowa Infantry, and served in that regiment until after the first siege of Corinth, when he was detailed to Battery C, First Brigade Missouri Light Artillery, in which he remained till mustered out with rank of Sergeant at Davenport, Iowa, April 5, 1865. He was wounded by a shot in the right knee at the siege of Vicksburg, and also in the shoulder, at the Hatchie River. After leaving the army, he returned to Coffey County, where his father had some time previously established an Indian trading-post, to which he soon after added two others, one at Elk City, and the other in this county, in what is now known as Greenwood City. Establishing himself at the Elk City post, he continued therein until October, 1868, when he enlisted in Col. Crawford's Regiment, the Nineteenth Kansas, and assisted in quelling the Indian troubles, and subsequently acted as scout for Gen. Custer, and also as Government Interpreter in Texas and Mexico, he having acquired a thorough knowledge of the language of several of the Indian tribes. Shortly after returning to Kansas, he located in Shell Rock Township, where he continued until 1882, when he sold his farm there, and removed to his present one of 320 acres, half of which is in Greenwood, and the other half in Lyon County. He has seventy acres under cultivation, and has recently erected a residence, barns, etc. December 25, 1870, Mr. Watrous married Miss Anna F. Pierce; they have three children—Minnie, Linton and Adelbert. His brother, Mr. John Watrous, is the editor and proprietor of the *Independent*, published weekly at Burlington, Coffey Co. Mr. W. has a relic of the late war, in the shape of a finger ring with two hearts carved upon it, the material being a piece of the oak tree, under the branches of which, at Vicksburg, Col. Pemberton surrendered to Gen. Grant. The ring was cut and carved by —— Bush, of the Missouri Battery, and who had learned the art during his two years' confinement in Libby. While residing in Shell Rock Township, Mr. Watrous was for several years a member of the School Board. He is also Lieutenant Colonel of the G. A. R., having been elected in Topeka, during the re-union there in September, 1882. "Chet" is an excellent farmer, as well as a trader, scout and soldier, and still retains an upright, soldierly carriage and bearing.

A. WHERMAN, merchant, is a native of Germany, but in 1848, when he was but three years of age, his parents emigrated to the United States, and settled in Warren County, Mo. He first engaged in business as a grain and commission merchant, in Carrollton, Mo., continuing therein until 1879, when he removed to Kansas and located upon a farm of 280 acres in Section 12, this township. In the fall of 1880, he rented his farm and commenced business in his present stand on Main street, Madison. He has now a large stock of harness, hardware, etc., valued at $2,500, and employs a competent, practical harness-maker, who is kept constantly busy. He now owns two stores in town, which, with his stock, are fully insured.

H. A. WICKER, blacksmith, is a native of North Carolina, born in 1826, but was brought up in Indiana, whither his parents removed when he was yet but a boy. December 15, 1849, he married Miss Amanda E. Jackson, and has two children living—Sylvester F., who was born in 1852, and is now married, and resides in town; and Mrs. Viola Flock, born in 1856, who is also a resident of this county. Mr. Wicker came to Kansas in 1857, locating in Miami County, and at Stanton, September 18, 1862. He enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, and participated in the engagement at Prairie de Ann, April 13, 1864, and also at Saline Bottom, April 29 and 30, 1864, and was mustered out June 19, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark. After a residence of two years in Butler County, Mr. Wicker located in this township in December, 1873, and for some time his was the only forge in this vicinity. He owns his residence and shop, and although opposition has come with the location of the new town, continues to have a good run of custom.

SEVERY.

Severy is located at the junction of the Howard Branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway with the St. Louis & San Francisco road, and was laid out on January 7, 1879, by the Arkansas Valley Town Company. It is the successor of old Severy, which stood a few hundred feet south. The first building on the town site was the store and residence combined of R. Dodds. A. R. Tomlinson arrived on the scene soon after and lived in a tent until his blacksmith shop was completed. The first general store was opened by E. Ellingson, who was followed by W. M. Stewart, liveryman; N. S. McDonald, physician, and H. C. Reece, attorney. Wedding bells were first used to celebrate the nuptials of William Whittenhall and Miss Ella Weir. The first child born in the town was Myrtle Halsey; the first death, a baby boy of Mrs. Green. The first hotel was opened in February, 1880, by Weir & Whittenhall. A Union Sabbath school was organized soon after the organization of the town and has now an attendance of over one hundred.

The town was duly incorporated in April, 1879, and proceeded to the election of officers, E. Ellingson being elected Mayor. The following year R. Z. Swegle was elected to the Mayor's office and re-elected in 1882. M. F. Gibson was elected City Clerk in 1881. This position is now vacant.

In January, 1882, the town received a severe blow in the presence of a virulent form of small-pox. This dreaded disease broke out in one of the hotels and spread rapidly. By March it had run its course and disappeared, but the many vacant places told the story of its work. In the house of Mr. Wells four daughters died; in other points in town, Rev. I. N. Locke, pastor of the Congregational Church, Joseph Reed, a mason, and Alfred Berial, a carpenter. It is hard to picture the effect of such a scourge in a new and hopeful town. Trade was paralyzed, and even yet has not fully recuperated.

The first post office near Severy was located at R. T. Bullock's about two miles west of the present town. Thence it was moved to the old town when that began to have a separate existence, and in 1879, when the new town was formed, it was again removed. On this removal the name was changed to city of Gould, but this was a year later restored to the name of Severy, which the town had held throughout. The first Postmaster in the new town was R. Dodds, who held the office until May, 1880, when it was conferred upon the present official, Samuel Lybarger.

Old Severy had no public schools, and the new town was in the same condition until 1882, when a neat building, having four rooms and costing $4,000, was erected. School exercises were begun on October 1 of this year, with an attendance of one hundred and fifty, in charge of R. Thacher and G. R. West. As the town grows the two rooms now unused will be put in requisition and a full corps of teachers engaged.

The town now has a population of three hundred and is growing quite rapidly. Its industries may be summarized as follows: General stores, 7; hardware, 2; drug, 2; hotels, 2; furniture, 1; lumber yards, 1; harness shops, 1; meat market, 1; livery stables, 2. Besides these are churches, schools and other organizations more particularly mentioned already, the whole making a live and growing town.

CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, ETC.

The Congregational Church owns the only church building in the town. Begun in 1880, it was finished in 1881, at a cost of $1,600. Its pastor at that time and up to his death in 1882, was Rev. I. N. Locke. The church numbers nearly thirty members. As yet no minister has been called and the meetings of the society are irregular. It is probable that at an early day a re-organization will be effected and the work so well begun carried to a fitting conclusion.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Severy was organized in the country, about three miles from Severy, and held services in a schoolhouse until its removal to the town in 1881. Services were held at irregular intervals by Rev. Dr. Toner, of Fredonia, and later by Rev. Mr. Wheat, of Eldorado, but the society has no regular pastor. The church membership is about twenty.

Twin Groves Lodge, A., F. & A. M., U. D., has as yet no charter, and therefore no number. It was organized on March 25, 1882, with a membership of eighteen, and the following officers: Albert Cutter, W. M.; N. S. McDonald, S. W.; H. Cottrell, J. W.; B. B. Finch, Secretary; S. S. Coleman, Treasurer. Meetings are held on the first and third Thursday of each month in the Masonic Hall.

Ridgley Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., was organized on May 23, 1882, with the following officers: B. B. Finch, N. G.; J. M. Eagan, V. G.; R. Z. Swegle, Secretary; C. E. Arnold, Treasurer. Meetings are held on Monday of each week in the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Parson Brownlow Post, No. 79, G. A. R., was organized on June 24, 1882, with a membership of forty-one, and the following officers: C. H. De Ford, P. C.; W. W. Redford, S. V. C.; J. W. Beecher, J. V. C.; William Dunham, Q.; Isaac Wyant, O. D.; R. Z. Swegle, O. G.; William Rowley, I. G. The membership of the post is now forty-six. Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month in the Odd Fellows Hall.

The Severy Pioneer was started in March, 1880, as a four-page five-column Republican weekly. Two months later, it was enlarged to an eight-page paper, retaining the same owners—Gettys & Drake. On October 1, 1881, Drake sold out to Dixon, Price & Wood. January 1, 1882, Gettys sold out to R. P. Dixon, and a month later Dixon, who now was sole owner, sold out to J. A. Garner. A few months later, Garner in turn sold out to M. F. Gibson, who now runs the paper. Its circulation is 500.

The Commercial House was built in old Severy by a Mr. Lindsay, and removed to the present location on the building of the new town. The second hotel in the town was built by P. L. Holloway, and ran until the fall of 1881, when it was closed. The Pacific Hotel was built in 1880, and occupied by Wells & Son, until closed by the small-pox in 1882.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—SEVERY TOWNSHIP.

J. W. BEECHER, grocer and coal merchant, was born in 1847, in Maidstone, Kent County, England, and at ten years of age came to this country with his father, who settled in Sherman, Chautauqua County, N. Y., where the subject of this sketch enlisted June 8, 1863, in Company E, One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was attached to the First Brigade, Second Division Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and he participated with it in the battle of Fort Wagner, expedition to Florida, of Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, Drury's Bluff, Deep Bottom. Chapin's Farm, Fort Harrison, and twice at Fort Fisher, assisting in capturing it; the battle of the Wilderness, etc., and was mustered out at Buffalo, N. Y., June 27, 1865. Upon leaving the army he was engaged for some years in sinking oil wells in Kentucky and Pennsylvania, remaining there until January, 1870, when he removed to Kansas and settled upon a farm on the Verdigris River, where he remained one year, when he sold out and moved to Section 20, Town 27, Range 11, in Fall River Township. Upon the building of the Howard branch of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., he rented his farm and came to town, and entered the store of Mr. Ellingson as clerk, remaining there until April, 1880, when he opened a coal yard, which he still continues, and in 1882 he opened his present store of fancy groceries, fruit, etc. May 1st, 1881, he married Miss Rosa A. Huff. They have one child, Thomas, born May 21, 1882. Mr. Beecher is Road Overseer of this district, and Adjutant of Brownlow Post, No. 79, G. A. R.

D. F. BUTCHER, M. D., was born in Monroe County, Ind., in 1853. He is a graduate of the State University, of Indiana, and the Medical College of Ohio, in the winter of 1872 and 1873. He commenced the practice of his profession in Newberry, Ind., in the spring of the latter year, and continued there until 1875, when he returned to the same college and completed a course in obstetrics. He continued the practice of medicine in his native State until August, 1882, when he came to Kansas and located, and as many of his former patients had settled in this county, he speedily acquired a lucrative practice. In 1874, Mr. Butcher married Miss Mary A. Slinkard, of Indiana. They have but one child—Austin V., who was born in June, 1875.

J. W. CAREY, hardware merchant, is the oldest representative of his line of business in town, which he first opened in the spring of 1881. He is a native of Indiana, born 1842, and in 1851 removed to Iowa, in which State he resided for twenty years, being alternately engaged in agriculture and store-keeping. This was his first business location in Kansas, and in ten days from the time he commenced had his store built and stocked. His stock is now valued as $4,000, and together with the building is fully insured. He came to Kansas first in 1871, and located upon his present farm of 160 acres, on Section 1, to which he has since added eighty acres on Section 2. He has raised for the nine years prior to going into business, corn and cattle principally. His farm contains an excellent orchard of fifteen acres. In the fall of 1862, Mr. Carey married Miss Annie Livingood. They have four children living—Lillie, Frank, Maud and Edith. Mr. C. has been Township Treasurer several terms, on the School Board almost incessantly. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the Board of Trustees chosen by the Methodist Episcopal body, to erect a $1,500 edifice here.

J. D. CLARK, druggist, is a native of Chemung County, N. Y., and upon leaving school was for some years employed in a merchandise store in the city of Elmira. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1878, after a residence of four years in California, locating at first in Eureka. He was for two years in the drug store of Dr. J. M. Smith, as dispensing clerk, and in 1880 he came to Severy, built his present fine store on Maine street, and at once opened with a stock of medicines, surgical instruments and fancy goods, which he is constantly adding to. His stock is now valued at $3,000, and together with the building is fully insured. He also owns several town lots, and a residence in town, and is being well patronized.

S. S. COLEMAN, merchant, is the first man who opened a general store in the town of Severy, and is a native of Christian County, Ill. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1873, and located first near Bellemont, Woodson County, where he engaged in farming, and also opened a store in Bellemont, which he sold out in 1875, and removed to Twin Falls, where he engaged in business, and upon the first survey of the town site of Severy, opened a store there, in which he continued about a year, when he sold out his interest in it and removed to his farm. In the course of time he returned to town and bought the hotel building erected by Mr. Weir, but he has now gone out of hotel keeping, and confines his attention only to the interests of his store and farm. The former contains a well assorted stock of general merchandise, and is valued at $8,000, insured for $6,000. His farm of 160 acres on Section 1, Town 28, Range 10, and which was formerly the old Holloway nursery, contains an orchard of upwards of 1,100 assorted fruit trees. He has forty acres under cultivation, in wheat and corn, yielding fair average returns; his residence on farm and other buildings there and in town being insured. Mr. S. has a family of five children. Being in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1861, he, on June 7, enlisted in Company H., Fourteenth Indiana Infantry, and participated in almost all the heavy work of his company. He was at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Antietam and the Wilderness (where he was wounded in left hand and shoulder), the seven days' fight at Richmond, and at Gettysburg, where he was again severely wounded, this time in head behind right ear, and in June, 1864, he was mustered out at Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Coleman is a member of the Freemason fraternity, and although often solicited since his residence in Kansas, has steadily refused to withdraw his attention from his business and accept any public office.

CAPT. C. H. DEFORD, farmer, Section 17, Town 27, Range 10, P. O. Severy, was born in Jefferson County, Penn., in 1845, and, when ten years of age, his parents removed to Alabama, he being educated in Florence, Ala. In July, 1862, he enlisted at Nashville, Tenn., in Company H, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, the regiment being for some time after he became part of it engaged in a sort of guerrilla warfare against the rebel Gen. Forrest until it became part of the Army of the Cumberland. Capt. Deford was in the engagements at Jackson, Tenn., Salem, Miss., and Ruckerville, Miss., and his company subsequently formed part of the battalion which was sent to Helena, Ark., and was there placed under command of Gen. Buford. Whilst the regiment was at Lagrange, the subject of this sketch being then a private, was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant for gallantry and merit, and transferred from his own company to Company A, shortly after which he became First Lieutenant, and whilst at Helena, Ark., he was placed in command of the battalion made vacant by the death of Capt. Hodges. Remaining in Helena some months, he, with his command, was then ordered to join his regiment at Nashville, where he arrived in time to participate in the fight, after which he was engaged upon scouting duty, being at one time in the saddle almost constantly for fifty days. He was mustered out at Pulaski July 26, 1865, with the rank of Captain. Shortly after leaving the army, he went to Ashley, Ill., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and then in the manufacture of woolen goods, removing to Tennessee in 1869, and continuing the same business there until 1881, when he came to Kansas, and locating in Severy opened a general store, which he conducted for upwards of a year, when he sold out to Mr. Black and purchased his present improved farm four miles from town. Being upland, his corn yield is only about forty bushels per acre, and wheat twenty. He has a large apple and peach orchard in excellent condition. His substantial farm buildings and commodious, well-furnished residence being, with their contents, well insured. Mr. Deford will enter extensively into the stock-raising and cattle business generally, purposing to enlarge his farm for that purpose. In 1866, he was married to Miss Boyd, who died in 1878, leaving him five children, four of whom survive—James W., born in 1867; Harry B., born in 1869; Lizzie G., born in 1872; May, born in 1875. In 1879, Mr. Deford married Miss Maria E. Howell, who has borne him one child—Henry, born in 1880. Capt. Deford is J. D. of Severy Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and he was the originator and leading spirit in the formation of Brownlow Post, No. 79, G. A. R., of which he was the first Post Commander, an office to which he has since been re-elected.

WILLIAM DUNHAM, Justice of the Peace and general agent, is a native of Mercer County, Penn., and was born in 1841, and when twelve years of age removed with his parents to the town of Andrew, Jackson County, Iowa, at which place the subject of this sketch enlisted September 28, 1861, in Company M, Second Iowa Cavalry. He participated with his regiment in the engagements of New Madrid, Tiptonville, Island No. Ten, Fort Pillow, Iuka and siege of Corinth, afterward being with Gen. Grierson in his famous raids in Mississippi, and was mustered out as veteran October, 1865, at Selma, Ala. Mr. Dunham is a United States pensioner, having been wounded severely in the right shoulder. Upon leaving the army, he returned to Iowa and engaged in farming until 1871, when he came to Kansas, locating on a farm on Otter Creek, this county, then opened a new farm on the prairie, where he remained until the town of Severy sprang into existence, when he removed into town and opened his office as Justice. Subsequently he became agent for five different sewing machine companies, the Marcy Organ Company, two fire insurance companies, and two life insurance companies. Mr. Dunham married, September 1, 1868, Miss Mary J. Reed, of Andrew, Iowa. The children are Harry C., born July 20, 1869; Clara B., born September 17, 1873; Rule A., born February 8, 1876; Roger, born November 16, 1878, and Dollie M., born September 5, 1882. Besides his office, Mr. Dunham owns three residences and lots in town. He is Justice of the Peace, Quartermaster of Brownlow Post, No. 79, G. A. R., Treasurer of Ridgley Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., and is a member of the City Council.

JOSEPH ENTERKIN, merchant, was born in 1825 in the town of Girvan Ayrshire, Scotland, and upon leaving school was apprenticed to the trade of a cooper in the old historical town of Ayr so often mentioned in the poems of Burns. In due time, Mr. Enterkin established a cooperage of his own in his native town, which he conducted until the spring of 1853, when he emigrated to the New World, and, upon landing in New York, remained there about a year, working at his trade. In the fall of 1854, he removed to Wayne County, Ill., where he engaged in the dual occupation of farmer and cooper. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company M, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, as Bugler, and was shortly afterward made Staff Bugler to Col. Hall Wilson. His regiment was attached to Gen. Curtis' division of the army, and he remained with it until mustered out in October, 1862, under an order from the War Deputy discharging all non-commissioned staff officers. Mr. Enterkin then returned to Wayne County until the fall of 1865, when he moved to Kansas and located upon what was then the Osage Indian Reserve upon Otter Creek, this county, and still retains 160 acres, it being now part of Section 18, Town 27, Range 11. Upon the surveying of the town of Severy, he removed to town, and at once erected the building he now occupies as a residence and store, stocking the latter with $3,000 worth of choice groceries. Upon first coming to Kansas, Mr. Enterkin was one of the originators of the formation of the M. E. Church Society in his district, and for many years services were held in his house, while he resided on the farm on Otter Creek. In 1850, Mr. Enterkin was married in Scotland to Miss Janet Logan, who has borne him children as follows—James (born August 22, 1852, and now married and residing on the old homestead), Jessie (born June 1, and now the wife of Mr. John E. Willis, lawyer of Washington Territory), Sarah (born February 14, 1857, and died October 6, 1867), Thomas (born in 1860), Margaret J. (born in November, 1862), Mary C. (born April 14, 1865). In addition to his original farm, since sold to his eldest son, Mr. Enterkin owns 440 acres adjoining it, 170 acres of which are under cultivation, with an average, for fifteen years, wheat yield, of twenty bushels per acre, and of corn sixty-five bushels. He also has 175 head of cattle upon it, also a good frame residence, and barns, etc. Besides his town residence, he owns two dwellings. He has been a member of the Board of School Directors of Twin Grove Township, and is V. G. of Ridgley Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., and has always taken a great interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his adopted State and country.

S. E. FARMER, farmer, Section 35, Town 27, Range 11, P. O. Severy, is a native of Rockford, Ill., and was for many years in business there as baker and confectioner. In 1878, he removed to Kansas, locating in Howard, where he engaged in the hardware business until March, 1881, when he sold out his business there and removed to Greenwood County, purchasing 240 acres, 160 in the above section and eighty in the Flint Hills. The farm was then well improved and included a comfortable frame residence, which he has since enlarged. His grain yield is about eighteen bushels of wheat and forty-five bushels of corn per acre; millet about five tons. Mr. Farmer has upward of 200 sheep, a few being merino, and he intends going largely into sheep raising. He is a young man and married and has one child, and takes a lively interest in all that relates to the welfare of his adopted State.

B. B. FINCH, merchant, was born in Jefferson County, Wis., in 1838, and in 1853, removed with his parents to Fayette County, Iowa. When twenty-one years of age, he started overland to California, which he reached after an eventful journey of six months. Settling in the Sacramento Valley, he engaged in farming varied by occasional trips as freighter over the mountains. In the winter of 1862, he returned home via Panama, Cuba and New York, and in 1863, he, with four others, again started west, and upon arriving at Fort Laramie, a train of forty-five men was organized and reached Sacramento in three months. Mr. Finch remained two years in California upon this occasion, and thence to Nicaragua, from which point he returned to Iowa, and in 1867 came to Kansas, locating in Johnson County upon the Black Bob Indian reserve and engaging for three years in stock-raising, when he went into business as general merchant at Spring Hill, same county, and in 1875 removed to Eureka, where he opened a dry-goods store, which he continued to conduct until 1880, when he sold out and removed to Severy. At present his stock of dry-goods is valued at $6,000. His store and residence, corner of Kansas Avenue and Main street, are together with stock, insured. January 14, 1866, at Fayette County, Iowa, Mr. Finch married Miss Elizabeth Evans, a native of England. They have no children. Mr. Finch owns 240 acres of upland on Section 6, Twin Grove Township, which is partly improved, and upon which he has recently built a residence. He is a charter member and Secretary of Twin Grove Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and also P. G. of Ridgley Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O.F., and D. D. G. M. of the order. While in Eureka, Mr. Finch was President of the Town Council three years, and is one of the principal and most enterprising residents of Severy.

JAMES P. HILYARD, farmer, Sections 25 and 30, P. O. Severy, is a native of Cabal County, Va., and was born in 1820. When in his fourth year, his parents removed to Sangamon County, Ill., and upon attaining manhood, Mr. H. engaged in farming until 1846, when he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and was in Gen. Winfield Scott's division of the army in the war against Mexico, participating in the battle of Cerro-Gordo and the capture of Vera Cruz. He is perhaps the only Mexican war veteran in Greenwood County. October 31, 1871, he came to Kansas and located upon 160 acres, situated in the sections above named. His average grain yield has been corn forty and wheat twenty bushels per acre; millet, about four tons. November 25, 1841, Mr, Hilyard married Miss America Morris, a native of Greenbrier County, Va. They have had fifteen children, eleven of whom are now living, and who in their turn have taught twenty-seven infant lips to call him "Grand-pa." Since September, 1870, Mr. Hilyard has been a licensed clergyman of the Universalist Church. He is a staunch prohibitionist, and has been Justice of the Peace for several years.

W. N. HILL, farmer, P. O. Severy, was born in July, 1828, in Greene County, Ind., and November 15, 1861, enlisted in Company E, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, siege of Vicksburg and Corinth, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. He was mustered out April 4, 1865, at Wilmington, N. C, He returned to Indiana and resumed farming until April, 1870, when he came to Kansas, locating upon the above section. He has 200 acres of good bottom land here and eighty acres in Elk County. His corn yield has been forty-five and wheat sixteen bushels to the acre; oats, twenty-five; flax, eight bushels. Flax is not in favor with him as a paying crop. Formerly Mr. Hill dealt extensively in cattle, but at present has only fifty head; hogs, about twenty-five. His orchard contains about 350 assorted fruit trees, and he has raised and planted on his farm maple and other trees, which are doing well. His farm residence of two stories and basement, together with the contents, and also farm buildings, are insured. On June 26, 1850, he was married in Bloomfield to Miss Eliza Hopkins. They have seven children. The two eldest, Peter J. and John were born in the years 1856 and 1860, respectively. Peter J. is married and resides in New Mexico. The four youngest children are at home. When Mr. Hill first came here, he had but one neighbor, and he was four miles distant. Mr. Hill is a charter member of Brownlow Post, No. 79, G. A. R., and is one of the leading men and prominent farmers of Twin Grove Township.

THOMAS H. HUFF was born in Northumberland, Penn., February 9, 1827, and for many years was engaged in boat building. On the 29th of February, 1864, he enlisted at Philadelphia in the Second Pennsylvania Battery Heavy Artillery, which was detailed to the Army of the Potomac. He was with his battery at the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Old Harbor and in all the engagements incident to the pursuit and surrender of Lee, and was mustered out at Petersburg, Va., January 29, 1866, with the rank of Corporal. Upon Leaving the army he returned to Pennsylvania, and settling up his affairs there removed to Scott County, Ill., and in 1869 located in Woodson County, Kan., where he engaged in farming for several years, and subsequently renting his farm opened a general store in Toronto, and removed to Severy upon the organization of the town. He at once engaged in business here, and about a year ago sold his property in Woodson County. Mr. Huff is a widower with six children, the youngest two aged eleven and thirteen years residing with him. The elder sons are in Colorado. He is a charter member of Brownlow, Post, No. 97, G. A. R.

H. T. KANATZAR, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Severy, is a native of Madison County, Ky. His grandfather was a native of North Carolina, and of German descent, having settled in Kentucky when a young man. In 1864, H. T. Kanatzar was married to Miss Margaret Dickerson. They have six children living, three of them having been born in Kansas, where he now resides. He removed to Kansas in 1872, and located upon the northwest quarter of Section 33, of 160 acres, about fifty of which are under cultivation. It being upland the grain yields, corn, forty bushels, wheat, fifteen bushels per acre. He generally carries over from twenty-five to thirty head of cattle. He has held the office of Township Clerk for the past three years, and at the present is Trustee of said township. He is forty-four years old, and has never been engaged in a law suit in his life; he never sued or warranted anybody and was never sued. He has always taken a warm and active part in the welfare of his adopted State.

THOMAS LAWMAN, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Severy, is a native of Cumberland, England, born 1830, and in 1851 he came to America, settling first in Michigan, and after a residence there of five years moved to Ogle County, Ill., where he remained nine years, when he came to Kansas, locating upon his present homestead. In 1849, he was married in England to Miss Frances Paterson, who died in 1856, and in February, 1860, he married Miss Louisa Bogart, of Jackson, Mich. But four children now remain to him, all of whom, except Sarah, born November 20, 1871, are married. Mr. Lawman was one of the early settlers of this portion of the county. Humboldt was then the nearest base of supplies, and it has often taken him from two to five days to make the journey there. He found that wheat did not pay to raise, and has confined himself to the cultivation principally of oats, corn and flax. He has seven horses, thirty-five head of cattle, an excellent orchard, containing upward of 400 trees and one and a half acres of grapes. His residence is one of the finest in a drive of several miles, and is tastefully surrounded with shrubs and ornamental trees, something which many of his neighbors would do well to imitate. Mr. Lawman was one of the School Directors of the district for seven years, and was elected Justice of the Peace in 1872.

J. M. LITTLER, M. D., is a native of Grant County, Ind., and upon the completion of his elementary education, he attended the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, Ky., graduating from it in 1876 with the degree of M. D.; after which he located in Muncie, the county seat of Delaware County, in his native State, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In June, 1882, Dr. Littler came to Kansas, and settled in Severy, opening an office and consultation room in the drug store of Mr. J. D. Clark, on Kansas avenue. Although but a short time here, he has already gained a very good practice, which is rapidly extending.

SIMON LYBARGER, druggist and Postmaster, was born in Gambier, Knox Co., Ohio, in 1850, and subsequently removed to Iowa, locating in Ainsworth, Washington County, where he was in business as a druggist for about four years. He came to Kansas in the winter of 1879-80, on a visit for the benefit of his health, which had become somewhat impaired and upon visiting Severy, then just springing into existence, he decided to locate here. Disposing of his business in Ainsworth, he bought a lot on Kansas avenue, upon which he had his present store erected, and in ten days from his arrival had opened his drug store. His is the oldest business in town, as others who had been in business before him have either sold out or rented, and some have since returned, but he has kept on uninterruptedly. In the spring of 1880, Mr. Dodds, who was the Postmaster, resigned and left the State, and Mr. Lybarger was appointed as his successor. His store and residence cost about $1,800, and are well insured. His stock in trade in his store is $1,200, also insured. While upon what was feared would prove his death-bed in June, 1880, he was married to Miss Eliza Nicholson, of Ainsworth, Iowa, to whom he had been engaged ere coming to Kansas, and who came in response to letters from neighbors here. To her assiduous care and nursing, he owes his recovery. Mr. Lybarger is Senior Steward of Twin Grove Lodge, No. 213, A., F. & A. M., and a member of Ridgley Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F.

N. S. McDONALD, M. D., was born in 1843, in Ray County, Mo. He received his elementary and professional education in his native State, graduating from the St. Louis Medical College in 1868. He commenced practice in Crab Orchard, Mo., removing thence to Harding, Mo., where he remained several years. Dr. McDonald first visited Kansas for the benefit of his health, in the summer of 1878, and was so pleased with the result of his trip that he determined to make this State his permanent residence, and in accordance with this resolution he located in Severy, in the spring of 1880. His present two-story residence, on Maine street, was one of the first erected in Severy, the town site having then been just surveyed. He has had the honor of ushering into this mundane sphere the first native born inhabitants of the embryo city of the plains, the first white child born in the new town being a daughter to Edward Selver, April 15, 1880, but who died three months afterward of cholera infantum. The next, who is yet living, was Roy, son of Mr. Walter Dennis, born July 30, 1880, and the first colored child born in Severy was a boy, who was born to Mr. Joseph Stewart, January 19, 1882. November 7, 1869, the Doctor married Miss Rachel Pettus, of Ray County, Mo. They have six children—Cyrus E., born June 28, 1870, died August 1, 1881; Lessie C., born February 6, 1872, died July, 1873; Ernest, born May 29, 1874; Forrest, born October 1, 1876; Zula, born August 21, 1878, and who died September 23, 1881, and Malcolm, born June 28, 1881. Dr. McDonald was the first Clerk upon the organization of this school district, and has since been one of the Board of School Directors. He is S. W. of Twin Grove Lodge, U. D., A., F. & A. M., and is examining physician for the Kansas Benevolent Association and the Farmers and Mechanics' Benevolent Society, both of which have resident agents here.

HIRAM MALOY, merchant, was born in 1840, in Toronto, Ontario, and was a first-class graduate of the Ontario Normal School, upon leaving which, he taught school in Newmarket and other places in Ontario. In 1869, Mr. Maloy came to Kansas and located on the Verdigris River, this county, his farm of 320 acres (Section 10), 120 acres of which is under cultivation, yielding fifty bushels of corn and twenty bushels of wheat per acre, and small millet from four to five tons per acre. In 1865, he married Miss S. A. Dennis, of Newmarket, Ontario. They have three children, viz., Nellie, born September 9, 1867; Lena, born September 13, 1869, and Charles, born March 11, 1874. In 1880, Mr. Maloy came to Severy and purchased his present store, corner of Main street and Kansas avenue, stocking it with general merchandise to the extent of $5,000, the stock, store and his residence on Greenwood avenue being fully insured. Mr. Maloy has never accepted any public office, preferring to give all his attention to business, and has already established himself as one of the leading business men of this infant, but thriving city.

WILLIAM N. MERIDETH, carpenter, was born in 1846, in Washington County, Ind., and removed to Mechanicsburg, Ill., in spring of 1861, and shortly afterward was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, but soon forsook the plane and saw for more deadly tools, enlisting August 6, 1862, in Company A, Seventy-third Regiment Illinois Infantry, and participated in the engagements at Spring Creek, Ky., and Murfreesboro, where he received a bullet wound in the right shoulder, which rendered him unfit for active duty for thirteen months. Upon his recovery, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, remaining, therein until mustered out at Cairo, Ill., September 5, 1865, with the rank of Sergeant. He returned to Mechanicsburg and mastered his trade, at which he worked until October 8 1878, when he came to Kansas, locating in Sterling, Rice County, until the town of Severy was being built, when he came here to work, and, purchasing three lots, built himself a workshop and residence. Mr. Meredith was married while in Mechanicsburg, Ill., to Miss Sarah Miller; he has no children living. He is a United States pensioner; was the first Adjutant of Brownlow Post, No. 79, Grand Army of the Republic, and is now its S. V. C.

OLIVER M. MILLER, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Severy, was born in 1834, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and, in 1854, removed to Iowa, where he remained two years, when he settled in Wayne County, Ill., engaged in farming until December 3, 1863, when he enlisted in Company K, Sixty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry, and was engaged with his company in active duty until mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., September 8, 1865, with rank of Corporal. He returned to Illinois, and remained there until March, 1871, when he came to Kansas, locating upon 160 acres, Section 32, Town 27, Range 11, and upon which he has recently built a large two-story frame residence. In addition to this farm, he has since purchased eighty acres on Section 7, Town 27, Range 11. All his land is well fenced, and upwards of sixty acres under plow. His wheat yield is twenty, and corn thirty-five bushels per acre. He has about fifty head of cattle, and forty hogs, of the Poland breed. His orchard of 350 to 400 trees, principally peach and apple, bears well, and he has also a large strawberry patch. Residence and farm buildings are insured. Mr. Miller has six children, from two to fourteen years of age. He is a member of Brownlow Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and has been Constable of this township for several years.

EBENEZER OLDS, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Severy, was born in 1833, in Otsego County, N. Y., and in early life learned the trade of wagon-maker and wheelwright, and in 1854 removed to Fond du Lac County, Wis., where he engaged in farming until March, 1862, when he enlisted at Berlin, Wis., in Company C, Thirty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. The Thirty-eighth was attached to the Ninth Army Corps, and Mr. Olds participated in all the active work in which his regiment was engaged, as part of the Army of the Potomac, until he was mustered out at Tennallytown, D. C., July 26, 1865. He thereupon returned to Wisconsin, and in 1870 came to Kansas, locating on the southwest quarter of Section 17, his present home. Of the 160 acres which comprise his farm, about seventy-five to eighty acres is under cultivation. Being upland, his wheat yield has been small, averaging only thirteen bushels per acre, corn forty-five to fifty. He usually has about twenty-five hogs and thirty to forty cattle. He has of late years raised considerable fruit, his orchard containing peach, apple, plum, cherry and other fruit trees. In 1861, he was married to Miss Lucretia Loud. They have no children. Mr. Olds built his present residence, a substantial stone one, in 1876, at a cost of $1,500, and as it is situated on a fine piece of rising ground, some seventy feet above prairie level, it affords a beautiful view of the town of Severy, with its two lines of railroad, and in one direction the naked eye can rest on the Blue Ridge, over thirty miles distant. His residence and farm buildings are insured. He is a member of Brownlow Post, No. 79, Grand Army of the Republic.

J. C. PRICE, lawyer, was born in Montgomery County, Va., 1829, and with his parents, removed to Kokomo, Ind., in 1844, at which place he studied law under G. W. Robinson, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He had scarcely begun the practice of his profession, when Gov. Morton issued his call for 75,000 men, and Mr. Price organized a company and tendered their services, but the quota called for having already been made up, the company was not required. Mr. Price subsequently tendered his own services, and was appointed Clerk of Quartermaster's Department. He was placed in charge of transportation under Capt. Dunbar, until the fall of Atlanta, Ga., and was subsequently under Maj. Whitman from 1863 to the close of the war, when he returned to Indiana for a short time, and then proceeded to Knoxville, Tenn., where he engaged in dry goods business, remaining there about a year, when he sold out and removed to St. Joseph County, Ind., where, December, 1864, he was married to Miss Harriet Rector. They have five children—Frank, born 1866; Milton, born 1869; Cash, born 1872; Lena, born 1876, and George W., born 1880. In 1867, Mr. Price removed to Kansas, locating for a year in Wyandotte County, removing thence to Neosho Rapids, Lyon County, and in 1876, settling on a farm on the Verdigris River in this county, and engaging in farming until December, 1880, when he removed to Severy, upon the laying out of that town, and resuming the practice of law. Mr. Price is the owner of an office on Kansas avenue, and possesses a substantial residence and forty acres of land about a mile from town. In addition to his law practice, he is agent for the Lombard Mortgage & Loan Company, for G. W. Watkins & Co., Loan Agents, of Topeka, and for the "American Central Insurance Co. (fire), of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Price is a member of Ionia Lodge, No. 97, A., F. & A. M., of Neosho Rapids, and of the Kokomo Chapter. He has never cared to enter the political arena as candidate for even a township office.

GEORGE SCHNITZER, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Severy, was born in the Province of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1839, and came to the United States with his parents in 1848, landing at New Orleans, and subsequently, after a short stay in St. Louis, Mo., settled in St. Clair County, Ill., in 1851. In August, 1862, Mr. S. enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all the engagements of his regiment at Resaca, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Fort McAllister, etc., until mustered out at Washington in May, 1865. Upon leaving the army, he returned to Illinois, and in 1871, came to Kansas, locating upon a quarter-section of No. 27, sixty acres of which are under cultivation, his wheat yield being an average of fifteen, and corn forty-five bushels per acre. He does not think it pays to cultivate flax, but the production of castor beans has brought him eighty-five cents to $1 per bushel. He has a large and good bearing orchard. He is married, and has five small children. He is one of the charter members of Brownlow Post, G. A. R.

T. J. SOWDERS, Justice of the Peace and furniture dealer, is a native of Hamilton County, Ind., where he was born in 1848, and was engaged in farming in his native State prior to his removal to Kansas in the fall of 1869, when he located in Woodson County, where he remained for a year, removing to Twin Grove Township, this county, and locating upon 150 acres, Section 5, Township 28, Range 11, of which eighty acres are improved, with average yield of thirty-eight bushels of corn per acre, grown on upland. Residence and outbuildings insured. In 1879, he removed to Severy, and buying the store he now occupies on Main street, stocked it with $1,000 worth of furniture and house furnishing goods. He has also a large stock of agricultural implements, etc. In 1868, Mr. Sowders married Miss R. J. Whetzel. They have five children, ranging in age from one year to thirteen years. Mr. S. was Township Trustee in 1877 and 1878; was Constable several terms and Deputy Sheriff, and in February, 1882, was elected Justice of the Peace.

R. Z. SWEGLE, Mayor of Severy. This gentleman is a native of Fulton County, Ind., and in early life learned the trade of carpenter and builder, at which he worked, chiefly in the State of Iowa, prior to his entering the army, which he did at Geneseo, Ill., August 28, 1861, enlisting as gunner in the Eleventh Indiana Battery, Ohio State Artillery. He was present at, and participated in, the following engagements: New Madrid, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, the first and second sieges of Corinth, Iuka, Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Little Rock, etc.; besides many others of lesser magnitude. At Iuka, he was wounded in the left leg, and also in the breast by a musket ball. After the first siege of Corinth, and whil upon a reconnoitering expedition, he, with another member of his battery, was taken; but finding only two armed Johnnies in charge of them, Mr. Swegle determined, unarmed though he was, to turn the tables, which he did so effectually that he and his comrade, Rhodes, marched their captors back to the Union camp, and in presence of Gen. Buford, turned them over to the Provost Marshal. He was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, November 7, 1864, and re-enlisted February 3, 1865, in Company K, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, remaining in active service with his regiment until mustered out at Memphis, Tenn., October 30, 1865. He then returned to Iowa and resumed his trade, coming to Kansas in 1878, and locating upon 160 acres, Section 14, Otter Creek Township, this county. Upon the laying out of the town in January, 1880, he came to Severy, and has built several of the principal stores and residences in the town. In April, 1881, he was elected Mayor. He is Secretary of Ridgely Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., and O. D. of Brownlow Post, No. 79, G. A. R. Mr. Swegle is a widower, with one child—Benjamin, aged thirteen years, and owns, besides his residence on Main street, several other buildings in town, all of which he keeps well insured.

G. H. TAYLOR, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Severy, was born in Canada in 1836, and removed with his parents, to Ontario County, N. Y., in 1837, and in 1851 moved to Hillsdale County, Mich., and settled in Lenawee County, in 1855, where he married Miss Harriet Knapp in 1860, and in 1864, returned to Hillsdale County. Mr. Taylor came to Kansas in the spring of 1870. He has 160 acres on the above section, of which sixty are under cultivation, his corn yield being an average of forty-five bushels. He devoted some years to the cultivation of flax, but found it unprofitable in average yield, being about eight bushels per acre. His orchard of over 300 assorted trees yields good returns. His residence and buildings are insured.

SAMUEL A. WEIR, proprietor of Weir House. Mr. Weir is a native of Washington County, Penn., born in 1834, and, in 1850, removed to Lee County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1858, when he removed to Boone County, Mo., continuing in the stock and cattle business, and also opening a general store, and, in 1869, he sold out, and located for a time in Girard, Crawford County, Kan., where he built the American House, which he conducted for a year, when he sold out, and removing to Independence, Montgomery County, built the Montgomery House, which he sold out three years afterward, and then went to Winfield, in Coffey County, building there the Lagonda House of thirty rooms, and, in eighteen months, sold it and returned to Independence, where he purchased a farm, upon which he left his family while he went to Joplin, Mo., and engaged in lead-mining for a time, and finally, in the winter of 1879–80, located in Severy, where he bought the first town lot, upon which he erected a large frame hotel called the Weir House, upon the corner of Main street and Kansas avenue, at a total cost of $2,725, and conducted it until March, 1882, when he sold it to the present proprietor, Mr. S. S. Coleman, and moved onto a farm of 160 acres, on Section 6, situated one and a half miles from Severy, and upon which he has built a good residence, planted an orchard of 300 fruit trees, and has sixty-five acres of his land under cultivation, his corn yield being fifty bushels per acre. In November, 1882, Mr. Weir rented the Commercial Hotel in town (built by a Mr. Lindsay, of Utica, N. Y.), and re-named it the Weir House, which he still conducts, his farm being managed by his hired help. In April, 1853, he married, in Lee County, Iowa, Miss Phœbe Courtright, of Franklin County, Ohio, who has borne him six children, four of whom are living—Clara (who is now the wife of Dr. Hunt, of Columbus, Kan.), Ida (now at home and unmarried), Ella (now Mrs. W. C. Whittenhall, of Severy), and Jennie E. (at home and unmarried). During the war, Mr. Weir was in the United States Secret Service Department. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A., F. & A. M., and, although taking a warm interest in the welfare of Kansas, has ever eschewed politics.

ISAAC WYANT, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Severy, was born in 1842, in Hamilton County, Ind., and was engaged in farming until April, 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, at Noblesville, and participated in all the active work in which his company was engaged until mustered out at Washington, D. C., May, 1862. Upon his return to Indiana he held the rank of Second Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Indiana Militia, and at once entered upon the work of recruiting vigorously until the spring of 1864, when he again enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and at the expiration of two months was sent home on furlough, when he continued recruiting for the army until the spring of 1865, when he enlisted for the third time, this time in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and was mustered out with the regiment at Dover, Del., in August, 1865, with the rank of First Sergeant. Returning to his native State he remained there until 1870, when he came to Kansas, passing eighteen months in Jefferson and Woodson Counties, and late in 1871 locating upon the southwest quarter of Section 4, Town 28, Range 11 east, where he still resides. 120 acres of his farm are under cultivation, yielding an average return for past ten years of fifty bushels of corn per acre, and six to seven tons of German millet. Mr. Wyant is one of the few men in this portion of the State who has given his attention to fruit raising, and has at present upwards of 2,000 peach, 400 apple, 350 cherry and plum trees, 160 pear, all thriving, and yielding large returns for the slight care bestowed. In addition to his fruit trees he has an acre of blackberry and raspberry bushes, another acre is devoted to grapes, and one-quarter acre to gooseberries. He also has 4,000 black walnut trees, and 1,500 cottonwood. August 28, 1866, Mr. Wyant married Miss Margaret Wertz, a native of Indiana, who has borne him five children, viz.: Ora, born March 22, 1868; Alva, born September 5, 1869, and who died September 24, 1870; Amanda, born March 10, 1873; Mattie, born April 22, 1875; Charles, born April 18, 1879; and Maggie, born May 26, 1881. Mr. Wyant is a charter member of Brownlow Post, No. 79, Grand Army of the Republic, and was its first Officer of the Day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. G. ALLIS, farmer, Section 17, Lane Township, P. O. Virgil, is a native of Steuben County, N. Y., and resided for a time in Kansas, in 1859 and 1860. He has been a farmer from boyhood, and located permanently in this State upon his present farm in 1864. His farm contains 160 acres, of which 100 are under cultivation. He has not found oats a profitable crop, but his corn and wheat have given an average fair yield. He has usually from thirty to sixty head of cattle, and about eighty hogs. He has a good orchard, and a substantial two-story residence. He and his wife, with four others, organized the Methodist Episcopal Church Society here in 1865. A church edifice was built in 1878, at a cost of $1,100; and in 1881 a parsonage, costing $600, was erected. Mr. Allis is one of the Trustees of the church, and Sunday School Superintendent. He held the office of County Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1866–67, succeeding Mr. Edwin Tucker. He has been Trustee of the Township, Road Overseer, and Clerk of the School Board, and was six years Justice of the Peace.

ROBERT L. BARRIER, farmer, Section 34, Salem Township, P. O. Eureka, was born in North Carolina; in March, 1870, he located on Fall River upon his present homestead. He has been preceptor of mathematics in Catawba College, N. C., and has held since his arrival in Kansas several township offices, being at present Clerk of his township, also Secretary of the County Stock Association; was United States Census Enumerator in 1870 and 1880.

A. J. BARRETT, farmer, Section 13, Township 23, Range 11, Janesville Township, P. O. Willow Valley, is a native of Indiana and came to Kansas in the fall of 1866, locating on his present farm on Willow Creek, this township; his farm contains 160 acres, 80 of which are under cultivation; his grain yield during the past two years has averaged in corn forty to fifty bushels to the acre. He has also raised millet averaging four tons per acre, and finds that clover does very well; his orchard contains about 400 assorted fruit trees, from which he had last year an exceedingly good yield. In February, 1882, he was elected Clerk of the township, re-elected in 1883, and informs us that the receipts for the township in 1882 were $1,300, and expenditures principally for road improvements, $432. Mr. Barrett is also a member of the Board of School Directors for his district, an office which he has held for several years. He is a married man.

JACOB BAUGHMAN, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Shell Rock, was born in Ohio, but when a young man moved to Illinois about the year 1857, and for ten years was engaged in farming in Christian County, that State; and January 1, 1865, enlisted in Company G, Fifty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Five of his brothers were also in the army, serving throughout the war. Mr. B. participated in all the active work in which his company was engaged until mustered only July 29, 1865. Mr. Baughman came to Kansas in 1868, and remained in Topeka until 1873, when he removed to a farm situated in this township which he sold in 1881, and in the spring of 1882 purchased his present farm, one of the oldest improved farms in the county, and worked for past twenty-four years by the late R. Brown. There are 280 acres, 70 of which are under cultivation, corn averaging fifty bushels per acre. Mr. B. has raised twenty-five bushels of spring, and from twenty-five to thirty bushels of fall wheat, and although his land is very fertile, seeming to improve rather than deteriorate by so many years' tillage, yet he is of opinion that, upon the whole, Illinois as a wheat producer excels Kansas. His orchard contains upward of 200 of the best varieties of apple trees; he keeps from fifty to eighty head of cattle, and from fifty to one hundred hogs, mixed breed of Berkshire and Poland-China. His residence, a large and fine one, and outbuildings are well insured. He has had ten children, five of whom were born in Kansas, but only four in all are left. He has been Treasurer of the School Board for seven years, and was also Township Treasurer for one term. He takes a warm and active interest in the welfare of his adopted State and in his own immediate community.

B. S. BENNETT, farmer, Section 13, Township 26, Range 9, Spring Creek Township, P. O. Eureka, was born near Kingston, Lennox Co., Ont., and is the only male descendant of his father's family now living, his father's people having been what is known as the M. E. Loyalists, during and after our revolution. Mr. B. came to Kansas in 1869, and now has one of the best farms on Spring Creek, 640 acres, 200 of which are improved. In 1865, Mr. B. married Miss Sarah McDonagh, of Ontario, who has borne him Eustatia J., born December 12, 1865; William L., May 13, 1868; Byron W., May 19, 1874; Florence E., September 15, 1879, and an infant son March 17, 1883.

GILBERT BITLER, farmer, Section 24, Salem Township, P. O. Eureka, whose name is familiar to the readers of this, is a native of Ohio, but for the past six years has resided in this State, where he has recently taken for a wife the daughter of one of the oldest residents of this township—O. E. Ladd. Mr. B. is engaged in the cattle business, and has but recently removed here from Lyon County. Although but a young man he has proven himself one of the most successful cattle men of the West.

J. W. BORTON, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Shell Rock, was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, and was engaged in farming until April 17, 1861, when he enlisted at Lima in Company A, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, upon the call for ninety days. Upon the expiration of his term, he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-second Ohio, and participated in the engagements at McDowell, Harper's Ferry, Jackson, Champion Hill (where he was wounded in the left knee by a shell splinter and taken prisoner, but soon after made his escape), Raymond, etc. He was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry and exchanged after being on parole six months. He was mustered out September 7, 1864. Mr. Borton came to Kansas in the fall of 1867, and after a short stay in Burlington, Coffey County, removed to his present location on Section 13, Town 23, Range 12. There are 505 acres, of which 100 are under cultivation. For the past twenty years, his wheat yield has been twenty and corn fifty bushels per acre; buckwheat and rye he also raises successfully and profitably. His orchard contains upwards of 200 choice bearing trees. He usually has about 100 head of cattle on the place and raises from twenty-five to thirty calves annually. His residence was built at a cost of $1,600, and, together with his farm buildings, is insured. At a depth of twenty-three feet below the surface, while well digging on his farm, some fine specimens of fossils and wood petrifications were found, imbedded in very rich soil. Mr. Borton has two children. He is a member of the Congregational Church and of the School Board of his district, and has held the office of Trustee and Treasurer of his township.

S. BURKETT, farmer, Sections 45 and 49, Salem Township, P. O. Eureka, is one of the rising young men of Kansas, coming here eight years ago from Illinois, he has located in a beautiful valley, where he has one of the finest sheep farms, and also has a very fine residence, which he has just erected at great cost. In 1882, Mr. Burkett was married to Miss Gratia Gleason, a daughter of one of this township's oldest and most respected citizens.

W. H. DREW, farmer, Section 23, Spring Creek Township, P. O. Reece, was born in Sussex County, N. J., where his parents still reside; removed to Wisconsin in 1869. He has resided in Kansas since 1872, part of the time in Butler County, and in 1877 removed to this. Mr. Drew has held several important offices since his residence here, his first office being that of Trustee, to which he has been twice elected, and is at present Trustee of this township.

JOHN H. EARLE, farmer, Section 8, Fall River Township, P. O. Fall River, was born in St. Joseph County, Ind., in 1839, and upon reaching manhood was engaged in dealing in produce until April 16, 1861, when he enlisted at Dubuque, Iowa, in Company I, First Iowa Infantry, and was present at the battle of Wilson Creek, and remained with his regiment until the expiration of his term of enlistment, when he entered Company A, Third Iowa Infantry, and the regiment was shortly after consolidated with the Second Regiment. Mr. Earle participated in the battle of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, etc., and subsequently with Sherman's army. He was wounded in the neck by a minie ball at Fort Donelson, in both legs by fragment of shell and in left side by bullet at Atlanta, laying him up for three months, and at Kenesaw Mountain by shell splinter in the left shoulder. Mr. Earle was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865, with the rank of Captain, having gained his promotion for valor in the field. After the close of the war Capt. Earle went to Montana and engaged in mining, remaining thereat for sixteen years, and penetrating as far north as Sitka, Alaska. April 6, 1881, he married Miss Pamelia C. Nelson, having located November 3, 1880, upon an improved farm of 240 acres which he had purchased, and upon which he has built a substantial stone residence costing $1,600. He has upwards of seventy acres under cultivation, his corn yield so far being sixty bushels per acre. He is a charter member of Charleston Lodge, No. 161, I. O. O. F., and of Fall River Post, No. 112, G. A. R.

WILLIAM FOCHT, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Shell Rock, was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, and has resided upon his present farm ever since he first came to the State in 1868. His farm contains 160 acres, of which 100 acres are under cultivation, corn being the chief product, and averaging fifty bushels to the acre. He has an orchard of 500 good bearing peach and apple trees. He has usually from 100 to 150 head of cattle, and 50 to 100 hogs, the latter of the Poland China breed. Mr. Focht is married, and has one child. He was Treasurer of Lane Township prior to the formation of Shell Rock in 1879, and since then has been Treasurer of the latter township, in which he resides, besides being often upon the school board of his district.

COL. JOHN FOLEY, farmer, Section 33, Township 25, Range 13, P. O. Quincy, was born in 1830, in Clark County, Ohio, and until fourteen years of age alternated between school and his father's farm. When fourteen he became apprenticed to the trade of harness-making, at which he worked until eighteen years of age, when he engaged in the cattle and stock business until December, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Sixty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and upon the organization of the regiment, in February, 1862, was commissioned First Lieutenant. He remained with his regiment until May, 1863, when he was authorized to raise a colored regiment, which he did in Jackson and La Grange, Tenn., being subsequently commissioned Colonel of the same, known as the Sixty-first Regiment United States Colored Infantry. He continued in command until the regiment was mustered out at Baton Rouge, February, 1866. At the close of the war Col. Foley returned to Illinois and engaged in farming until his removal to Kansas in October, 1870. His farm of 160 acres upon the Verdigris River is nearly all under cultivation, his average yield of corn being thirty-eight bushels to the acre, and millet two and a half tons per acre. At present he has only sixty head of cattle, and six or seven horses. In 1855, he married Miss Elizabeth Kendall, of Bloomington, Ill., by whom he has four children—Jacquetta, born June 17, 1862; Eugene, born March 5, 1868; Lena, born October 21, 1871, and Lulu, born December 22, 1876; Col. Foley has been two years County Commissioner, and for the past three years has been one of the trustees of Quincy Township.

JOHN GILMAN, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Shell Rock, and Treasurer of the township, was born in Chelsea, Orange County, Vt., in 1833, and coming to Kansas in 1859, located upon his present farm in 1860. He has 240 acres, of which sixty are under cultivation; wheat he has found is not a sure or remunerative crop, but oats, corn and millet have yielded large returns. He has a fine orchard on his farm, and every year he raises from twenty to thirty calves. His residence and farm buildings are insured. In 1869, Mr. Gilman enlisted at Leavenworth, in Davis' Excelsior Cavalry Regiment, which, after three months was disbanded, when he joined Company E, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, January 4, 1862, and subsequently participated in the engagements at Helena, Little Rock and Pine Bluff, Ark., and was mustered out at Little Rock, January 9, 1865. He was married, in 1872, to Miss Mary E. Shaw. They have five children—David W., Annie May, George, Martha and Zeeb. Mr. Gilman is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, a branch of which was formed here August 27, 1871, and in 1880 he was elected to the office of Township Treasurer, and again in February, 1883.

P. GRACE, farmer, Sections 7 and 8, Lane Township, P. O. Virgil, was born in Ireland, in 1831, and came to this country in 1849, and enlisted in the Eight United States Infantry. The same year, and upon the expiration of his term of service in the ranks, continued in Uncle Sam's employ as wagon master until 1861. In 1857, he went to Florida, in the expedition sent to bring the noted Seminole, Billy Bowlegs, to order; he was also with Gen. Johnston's Utah expedition. Upon leaving Government employ, Mr. Grace located upon his farm of 160 acres here, and has at present 100 acres under cultivation. Wheat and oats of late years he has not found remunerative, but his corn averages fifty bushels per acre. He keeps from sixty to seventy-five cattle, and raises anually twenty to twenty-five calves. In 1863, he married Miss Catherine Norton, of this county. They have five children. Mr. G.

was Clerk of the township in the early days of its settlement, he being one of its oldest settlers, and for several years has been Treasurer of the School Board.

JOHN J. GREENHALGH, farmer, Section 31, Lane Township, P. O. Virgil, was born in Manchester, Eng., and came to this country in 1856, landing in New York. He came to Kansas in the spring of the following year, and locating in Leavenworth, worked at his trade of blacksmithing, and then went out upon the plains with Maj. Horn, of Missouri, upon a Government survey. In 1859, he located in Madison, this county, and in September, 1861, enlisted in Company B, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and in December of the same year, was transferred to Company G, of the Eighth Kansas. He was present at Murfreesboro and Chattanooga and at Chickamauga; was wounded by gunshot in left leg, and June 17, 1864, was discharged from Jefferson Barracks' Hospital, St. Louis, Mo. December 9, 1866, he married Miss Lewis, of Madison. He has six boys living, and attending school. In 1869, he removed to his present location, and built his present residence, a large two-story house, in 1880. Mr. Greenhalgh is a United States pensioner, and a member of the Church of United Brethern. He was appointed Township Trustee by the County Commissioner in 1882; is now a Notary Public, and was thrice elected as Justice of the Peace.

L. V. HARKNESS, farmer, Sections 18, 19, 17 and 20, Spring Creek Township, P. O. Reece, is a native of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and for past twelve years has been a resident of Kansas. Mr. H. is one of Greenwood County's largest sheep men, his ranch in this county being 680 acres, 175 of these being under cultivation; whilst in Butler County, his other farm of 640 acres (principally wild land) gives subsistence to (at the present time) 2,100 fine Merino ewes, Mr. Harkness keeping nothing but the best breeds of fine wools. He has taken a great interest in this matter, is a member of the Stock Association of the county, also of the County Fair Association, and also holds several township offices.

GEORGE HUMPHREY, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Shell Rock, and Trustee of the Township, was born in 1846, in Peoria County, Ill., and came to Kansas with his parents in 1855, locating about five miles from the present city of Emporia, upon the Neosho River, and were one of the first families who settled in that region. In August 30, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Regiment, and participated in the engagements at Old Fort Wayne, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Van Buren, Lexington, Mo., Little Blue and Westport; and afterwards did duty on the Plains; mustered out September 13, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth, and returned to Lyon County, and in 1866, removed to this county, locating upon his present farm in 1870. His farm contains eighty acres under cultivation; corn is the only grain grown. He has about fifty head of cattle and twenty-five hogs. Mr. H. was married in 1866, and again in 1880. He has but one child, Ella, who is three years of age. Mr. Humphrey was the first Clerk of Shell Rock Township, having been elected upon its organization in 1880, and in February, 1883, was elected to the office of Township Trustee.

F. C. LAMB, farmer, Section 29, Janesville Township, P. O. Hamilton, is a native of Detroit, Mich., and was a member of the bar of the Supreme Court, practicing law for several years in Mount Clemens, Mich.; coming to Kansas in 1879 for the benefit of his health, he purchased 200 acres upon the banks of Homer Creek (Section 29, Township 11, Range 24 East), and has already 160 acres under cultivation, with an average corn yield of fifty bushels per acre. Shortly after locating here, he imported from Kentucky twenty-four thoroughbred, high grade, Short-horn cattle, and by judicious breeding has now, in addition to what he has sold, added forty-five more to the number. He has also at present about seventy-five head of native stock. His father-in-law, Mr. John Teller, of Kinderhook, N. Y., is associated with him in stock-dealing, and they are extensive buyers and shippers. Mr. Lamb has been a member of the School Board ever since his residence here, and in 1883 was elected to the office of Township Trustee for the second time.

GEORGE LONG, farmer, Section 31, Lane Township, P. O. Virgil, was born in 1834, in Donegal, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1850, locating in Ohio until the spring of 1857, when he came to Kansas, locating here. In July 1, 1863, Mr. Long enlisted in Company M., Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and was in the fight at Little Rock, and several lively skirmishes while on scouting duty; mustered out at Duvalls Bluff, Ark., July 17, 1865. In 1870, he married Mrs. M. A. Burris, *nee* Dalton, of Kentucky, whose husband, Walter Burris was one of the first settlers of this region, and also a member of Mr. Long's company and regiment, but who died in the army at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, in December, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Long have but one child, Rena Ann, born September 12, 1870. Mr. Long's farm contains 220 acres, 140 being under cultivation. His grain yield is of corn and oats, fifty bushels, and millet two and a half tons per acre. He raises about forty calves every year, and usually has a large number of stock of all kinds. He has resided upon his present place since 1870, when he built his residence, a fine two-story frame, surrounded by very fine ornamental and fruit trees. The house and barns, the latter, large and substantial, are well insured. Mr. Long has been a member of the School Board of his district for seven years, and was for four years Treasurer of the Township. He is one of the most successful and prosperous farmers of this section of the county.

WILLIAM E. J. NIXON, farmer, Sections 7 and 8, Lane Township, P. O. Virgil, was born in North Carolina in 1817, and came to this State from Iowa in 1864, and in 1865, located upon his present farm; 105 of his 160 acres are under cultivation, with a grain yield of corn forty, wheat twenty, and oats forty-five bushels to the acre; millet is three and a half tons to the acre. When Mr. Nixon came here, Burlington was the nearest supply depot, and contained two stores, Mr. Nixon buying the only cook stove for sale in the town. He and his estimable wife, have always been members of the Society of Friends. Two of his five children reside at home, the others are in Arizona and Texas. Mr. Nixon was the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the county from 1867 to 1870.

HON. W. F. OSBORN, farmer, Section 8, Lane Township, P. O. Virgil, was born in 1827 in Davis County, Ind., and in 1842 removed to Buchanan County, Mo., where he remained engaged in farming until his removal to Kansas in 1857, locating upon his present farm May 9, in the above year. He experienced all the vicissitudes of the early settler in this State at that period, and during the first years of his residence here, and until after the war was a member of the State Militia. He is now the oldest settler in Lane Township. In 1869, he was elected Representative to the State Legislature, continuing in office until 1871, and again filling the same office in 1880-81-82. He was married in 1849, to Miss Mary Barns. Of the children of this union three survive, viz.: George Henry, who was born in 1852; Sarah F. (who is now Mrs. J. S. McCoin), born in 1854, and William R., born in 1860. All the above now reside in Oregon. Mrs. Osborn died in November, 1860, and in 1862, Mr. Osborn married Miss Sarah F. Smith. They have one child living, Clara, who was born in December, 1864. Mr. Osborn's farm contains 300 acres, of which 154 are under cultivation, and has always been exceptionally productive. In former years he dealt extensively in cattle and other live stock. The farm residence is a fine two-story building, with porch and balcony, and is situated in the center of a spacious lawn, which is ornamented with several fine evergreens and shade trees. At a short distance in rear of the house is the orchard, containing about 600 assorted fruit trees. Mr. Osborn was one of the first Board of County Commissioners, and served as such for six years. He has always been a stanch Republican, and is one of the most prominent men in the community.

W. S. REECE, founder of the town of Reece, and in honor of whom it was named, was born in London, England, in 1843, came to America in 1869, and to day is recognized as one of the leading men of this Western country. For some years Mr. Reece was in the cattle business on his ranch of 1,770 acres, on Burnt Creek. He subsequently became interested in horses, and brought the first thoroughbred stallions into the county, namely, John B., and afterward Alhambra a son of the famous Lexington, and one of the best bred horses in the world. The plat of the town which bears his name was put on record in January, 1883, and through his influence and that of his numerous and warm friends, promises soon to become a place of no inconsiderable importance, and ere long one of *the* towns of the State. Though a bachelor during his earlier residence, Mr. Reece married in 1880, Miss E. S. Watts, of Montreal, and brought his bride to Kansas to adorn his already charming and hospitable home.

GEORGE W. RICHEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Pleasant Grove Township, P. O. Toronto, came to Kansas, October 17, 1870, located at Toronto, and remained here two years, then purchased a farm near Toronto, in Pleasant Grove Township, Greenwood County, and has ever since engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is at present serving as Constable in Pleasant Grove Township. He was born in Scott County, Ind., February 9, 1842, and is a son of Phœbe and Eliza Richey. He was raised on a farm, and lived in his native county until 1870, when he came to Kansas. He was married in Washington County, Ind., September 13, 1860, to Sarah A. Rickard. They have four children, viz.: Perry L., Simeon D., Rozilla M. and Seth T. Richey. Mr. Richey is one of our best citizens, and he and his wife are members of the Predestinarian Baptist Church.

DAVID ROACH, farmer, Section 30, Lane Township, P. O. Virgil, was born in Cork County, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1853, and in 1856, he enlisted in Company D, Fifth United States Infantry, and was engaged in Indian warfare in Texas, Florida and Utah until the expiration of his term of service, September 11, 1861. He made his first permanent settlement in this county in the same year, and in 1877, removed to his presen farm, upon which he erected a comfortable and commodious two-story dwelling. The homestead farm contains 140 acres, sixty being under cultivation, and in addition to this he has eighty acres in Section 10, Town 23, Range 13, in Shell Rock Township. Corn is the principal grain raised, and averages fifty bushels per acre. He has about fifty head of cattle and eight horses. His farm buildings are exceptionably good, the orchard contains about 200 fruit-bearing trees. Mr. Roach has four children, his two daughters being engaged in school-teaching in this township. He held the office of Township Trustee from 1870 to 1874, and was again elected to fill it in February, 1883.

JAMES SALING, farmer, Section 1, Town 11, Range 24, Janesville Township, P. O. Hamilton, was born in 1845, in Benton County, Mo., and came to Kansas in the spring of 1854, with his parents, who located in Miami County. In June, 1861, at Mound City, he enlisted in Company I, Third Kansas Regiment, and remained therein until it, with the Fourth, became the Tenth Kansas, in 1862, when he became a member of Company B. He served with his regiment in Missouri and Arkansas, and participated in the engagements at Newtonia, Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, etc., and upon the expiration of his term of service in 1863, he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment and shared all the subsequent hard work of his company, being one of those in the charge upon Fort Blakely, Ala., and was finally mustered out at Fort Leavenworth in September, 1865. In the fall of that year he located upon his present 160 acres, situated in the above section, and has since continued to reside there. He has eighty acres of bottom land under cultivation. His corn yield averages fifty bushels to the acre, and for the past twelve years his wheat average has been fifteen bushels, oats from thirty to forty bushels, and millet two and a half tons. His orchard contains 500 good bearing fruit trees, and he has about forty head of cattle. His residence and farm buildings are insured. He was married in 1863, and now has three children—Mary, the eldest, being eighteen years of age, and the other two—a boy and a girl, aged respectively fifteen and nine years. Mr. Saling, although an old resident of the State, has steadily refused any public office, and has been content to devote his time to his agricultural and stock interests.

G. S. SALLYARD, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Flint Ridge, Salem Township, has been for five years Township Trustee, and is one of the best known men of Salem Township. Mr. Sallyard has, since his residence in Kansas, given his attention to stock, and usually carries 300 or 400 head of the very best native stock. He was one of the boys of the "Lost Cause," and still retains his Southern sympathies. Mr. Sallyard, in 1866, was married to Miss L. Holverson. His eldest child is named Patrick Henry, and was born November 1, 1867; Sarah J. being next, May 11, 1869; Mary M., March 25, 1871; John F., August 29, 1873; Cornelius L., March 21, 1875; and Minnie M., November 7, 1881.

J. D. SHAW, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Shell Rock, is a native of Wyandotte County, Ohio, where for several years he held the office of County Clerk, an office which he has also held in this county. He came to Kansas in 1870, and spent the first three years in Emporia, locating upon his present farm of 320 acres in 1873. He has eighty acres under cultivation and an orchard of 200 trees. His average grain yield has been good, and he usually has about 100 head of high-grade Short-horn cattle. The residence is a large two-story frame house, situated upon gently rising ground. Mr. Shaw is one of the stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church here, and was Township Trustee from 1881 to 1883. He has also been a member of the School Board, District No. 53, ever since his location here. He held the office of Register of Deeds in the county from 1876 to 1880. Mr. Shaw is unmarried, his mother and sisters residing with him.

W. W. SHAW, farmer and Postmaster, Shell Rock, Section 36, Town 22, Range 12, has resided in Kansas since 1869, and upon his present farm since 1871. He is a native of Virginia, but was raised in Auglaize County, Ohio; from thence he came here. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was present at Atlanta and Jonesboro, shortly after which he was invalided and discharged for disability, in May, 1865. He has been a pensioner since 1880. Mr. Shaw was married before entering the army, and has now eight children, all residing in this State. The five elder ones are married. He was appointed Postmaster in 1873, and has continued in office ever since. In 1875, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and has held that office ever since. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. About one-half of his farm is in cultivation, and upon several occasions gold-bearing quartz and small nuggets have been found. So far, no thorough search has been made, although the specimens found have been pronounced A 1 by experts.

H. S. SHEPARD, farmer, Section 13, Spring Creek Township, P. O. Reece, and who was one of the first Judges of Election in this township; was born in what is now the city of Syracuse, when there was but one log house nearer than Onondaga Lake. Mr. Shephard has resided here since 1869, and has been Justice of the Peace since 1872. His farm is large and well improved, his fine two-story house being one of the finest in the valley.

WALTER SMETHERS, Twin Falls, is a native of Indiana, and has resided in Kansas since 1866. He is one of Greenwood County's best known citizens. He built the first house in Twin Falls, and in 1873 was elected County Treasurer. Upon the expiration of his term of office, he returned to Twin Falls, where he resides, engaged in farming; he also entered into business as a merchant, and in 1880, was appointed Postmaster. He served with distinction in Company K, One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry, for three years, and was in all the principal engagements. Mr. Smethers was married in Indiana, and his eldest son, William H., is now practicing medicine in Moline, Elk Co., Kan.

CAPT. S. P. SMITH, farmer and cattle dealer, Section 19, Janesville Township, P. O. Hamilton, is a native of Ontario County, N. Y., and after serving with distinction throughout the war, was at its close commissioned Captain in the United States Army. In 1872, he came to Kansas, and locating in this township soon became one of its largest stock and cattle dealers. He owns 800 acres in Janesville Township, the greater part of which is in Section 19, where he has lately built a very fine residence. He has several very fine imported Durham bulls, and increases his stock by crossing with the native cattle, of which he usually has from 500 to 800 head. An admirer of horse flesh, the Captain has also some fine Hamiltonian and Messenger stallions. He has been Trustee of this township for eight years, and is one of its most enterprising and influential residents.

W. B. SMITH, of W. B. & W. M. Smith, Twin Falls, millers, was born in Owen County, Ind., and in 1872 he came to Kansas, when he, and his brother bought the mill here, formerly owned by Mr. Coy, and have continued to run it to the present time; they have greatly improved it putting in new machinery, etc., and making the Twin Falls Flouring Mills, one of the best in Kansas. Mr. Smith is a young married man, but one of the live men of the town.

JAMES STEWART, farmer, Section 23, Spring Creek Township, P. O. Reece, was born in Brown County, Ohio, and whilst yet young removed to Champaign County, Ill., and in 1870 removed to this State, locating upon his present farm. Since residing here Mr. Stewart has given his attention to raising horses, he having some of the finest Lexingtons always on hand. His large two story cut stone house, is one of the finest on the lower road, and his farm surroundings are a treat for the eye of an artist.

REV. PHILLIP WENGER, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Shell Rock, is a native of Baden, Germany, and came to the United States in 1854, locating upon a farm in Tazewell County, Ill., from whence he removed to his present location in 1877. His farm contains 640 acres, 200 of which are under cultivation, and although upland his grain yield has averaged for wheat, sixteen bushels, corn, thirty to thirty-five, and oats twenty-five bushels to the acre. He has about 100 head of native cattle, and a fine two-story residence, and substantial and commodious barns, all insured. Mr. Wenger has but one child, a daughter. He was one of the organizers and is pastor of the Apostolic Christian Church. The society numbers about 100 members, and in 1881 a church was built in this township at a cost of $1,400. It will seat 200 persons; services are held every Sabbath. In addition, Elder Joseph Huber has another charge ten miles east of this, where he conducts weekly services.

R. E. WOLCOTT, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Shell Rock, was born in Orange County, Vt., in 1832, and coming to Kansas in 1870, located in this township. His farm contains 235 acres on Sections 13 and 14, Township 23, Range 12 south, sixty acres being under cultivation, with an average corn yield of fifty to sixty, and wheat, twenty-five bushels per acre, oats, forty-five to sixty bushels. For some years past Mr. Wolcott has raised considerable sorghum cane, and having a small mill upon his place has found it remunerative. The yield has been about 100 gallons per acre, and it finds a ready sale at 50 cents per gallon. Of cattle he has about thirty head. His only son, Royal Wolcott, is married and resides upon the adjacent farm. Mr. Wolcott enlisted at Salem, Mass., August 8, 1861, in Company F, Twenty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and after being present at Roanoke, Newbern, etc., was discharged in August, 1862, on account of disability, and in 1864, he re-enlisted in the Thirteenth Veteran Reserve, and remained until the close of the war. Mr. Wolcott was first Master of Shell Rock Grange, No. 1,147, P. of H., and in 1874 he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held until 1877.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

LOCATION, SURFACE AND PRODUCTIONS.

CHAUTAUQUA County was formerly, in common with Elk County, included in the county of Howard. By an act of the Legislature, which took effect on the 1st day of June, 1875, that portion of Southern Kansas known as Howard County, became divided into two equal parts, and called Elk and Chautauqua Counties, the latter comprising the south half of old Howard County.

Chautauqua County, therefore, lies in the most southerly tier of counties in the State, the north line of the Indian Territory forming its southern boundary, while on the east lies the county of Montgomery, Elk on the north and Cowley County on the west. The county is twenty-one miles from north to south, and thirty-one miles from east to west; having an area of 651 square miles, or 416,640 acres.

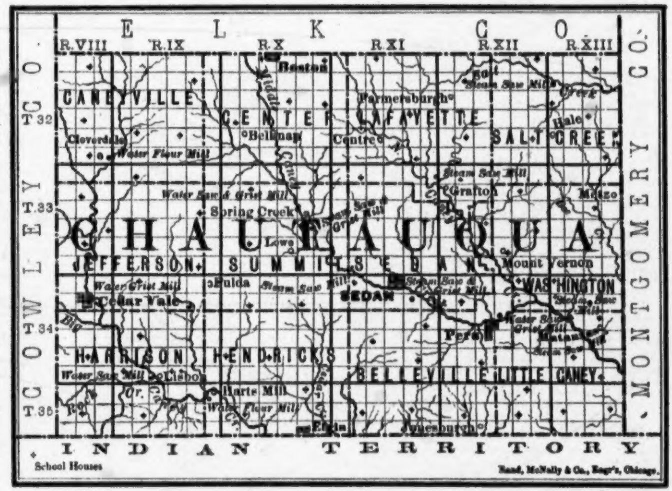

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS).

		1880.
(a)	Belleville Township	1,262
(b)	Caneyville Township	864
(c)	Center Township	631
(d)	Harrison Township	886
(e)	Hendricks Township	860
(f)	Jefferson Township	1,068
(g)	Lafayette Township	817
(h)	Little Caney Township	889
(i)	Salt Creek Township	753
(j)	Sedan Township, including Sedan City	1,476
(k)	Summit Township	782
(l)	Washington Township	804
	Total	11,072
	Sedan City	665

(a) Organized in 1875 from Howard County.
(b) Organized in 1875 from Howard County; in 1878, a part attached to Summit.
(c) Organized in 1875 from Howard County; in 1878, a part attached to Summit.
(d) Organized in 1878 from part of Jefferson.
(e) Organized in 1878 from parts of Jefferson and Sedan.
(f) Organized in 1875 from Howard County; in 1878, parts attached to Harrison, Hendricks and Summit.
(g) Organized in 1875 from Howard County.
(h) Organized in 1875 from Howard County.
(i) Organized in 1875 from Howard County.
(j) Organized in 1875 from Howard County; in 1878, parts attached to Hendricks and Summit.
(k) Organized in 1878 from parts of Caneyville, Center, Jefferson and Sedan.
(l) Organized in 1875 from Howard County.

The general surface of the county is rough and broken, abounding in rocky ridges and high, bluffy elevations. Toward the north, it becomes more even, and in some places sufficiently smooth to admit of cultivation; but a very large portion of the county is incapable of being cultivated at all. There are, however, rich level bottoms lying along the streams susceptible of easy tillage and highly productive. It is estimated that the bottom lands comprise about one-fourth of the entire county, and from these nearly all the agricultural products are derived.

The county is covered with a rich growth of wild grasses, however, which with its numerous streams and springs of healthful water and abundant growth of timber for shelter, makes this one among the finest stock-growing regions in the State.

The principal of the water courses are the Big and Middle Caney Creeks and Salt Creek, each of which is fed by numerous other streams of varied size and importance. A considerable growth of timber is also found in this county, and although the greater portion and the best quality is found along the streams, yet in some places it covers the hills and draws. The principal varieties of the timber are cottonwood and white oak, and other varieties in limited quantities, while that upon the bluffy lands is made up of a species of oak, vulgarly known as "black jack."

The mineral resources of the county are practically unimportant so far as discoveries have been made. Coal has been found in some parts, but in such limited quantities as to render its development unprofitable, the veins being surface veins of from only three to fifteen inches in thickness.

A few specimens of lead ore were discovered in the south part of the county, but further investigation failed to reveal the presence of the mineral in quantities sufficiently large to justify its development, and the enterprise was abandoned. There is, however, an almost inexhaustible supply of sand, and limestone of excellent quality and valuable for building purposes, which abounds generally throughout the county.

Pottery and fire clays have been found in some localities, but in small amounts, the latter having been utilized to some extent.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first white settler that located in what is now Chautauqua County was Richard Slater, who came in July, 1868, and settled on a claim in Salt Creek Valley, in Salt Creek Township, in the northeast corner of the county. The land, however, was not open to settlement at that time, being owned by the Big and Little Osage Indians, from whom it was obtained by the Government under a treaty made with the Indians while holding their grand council on the Verdigris River in 1870. In July, 1869, William Bowcher settled in Lafayette Township, and, in the fall of the same year, settlement was first made in Harrison Township by O. Hanson; in Sedan Township, by H. S. Halladay; Caneyville Township, by Alexander Shawver; in Summit Township, by George M. Ross, and in Belleville Township, by John W. Morris and John Sutton.

O. Hanson, the first settler to enter what is now Sedan Township, having limited means and no vehicle, was compelled to transport his worldly goods to his place of settlement on a "stone-boat."

The population of the county, given for various periods, shows more plainly the rate of increase and degrees of development of the county in point of settlement.

In 1870, the population of Howard County numbered 2,794, and in 1875, just prior to the division of the county, it was 13,632. Just following the creation of Chautauqua County, in 1875, its population was 7,417, and in 1878 it was 9,246, or an increase in three years of 1,829. In 1879, it was 10,537, or an increase in one year of 1,291. In 1882, the population of the county numbered about 12,000.

The first term of the Eleventh Judicial District Court convened at Belleville, Howard County, May 15, 1871; W. P. Campbell, Judge, and Daniel Carr acting as Clerk. The first case docketed for hearing was that of the State of Kansas, *ex rel*, against Daniel Carr and others. It was a mandamus case to compel the county officers to remove from Elk Falls to Peru.

On the 4th day of June, 1870, M. Smith, Probate Judge of Howard County, issued the first marriage license to J. M. Cole and Margaret J. Comer, and on the next day united them in the legal bonds of matrimony.

The first marriage in Salt Creek Township was that of Ebenezer Horton and Martha Starks, February 14, 1869; in Caneyville, John C. Johnson and Helen Cooley July 2, 1871; in Harrison Township, Hiram Winter and Mary Conklin, March, 1871; in Sedan Township, J. M. Culver and C. Helms, February 15, 1872.

The first birth in Harrison Township was that of Grundy White, March 9, 1870; in Salt Creek Township, Abigail Slater, February 20, 1869; in Lafayette Township, Robert Narrow, July 5, 1870.

The only Democrats that have been elected to offices of importance on a square political fight were Col. Donaldson, County Attorney; Eli Titus, Sheriff, and E. S. Cummings, Representative.

L. P. Getman established the first store in the county, at Elgin, and John Lee, William Gamble and Beadle Welsh started the first saw mill at the same place, and which they brought from Wisconsin in 1870.

It was at this place that the first preaching in the county was held by Rev. S. Records, in the first schoolhouse that was erected; and W. C. Watkins was the first class-leader. Watkins, it is claimed by some, was the first settler in the county.

In 1875, two men by the name of John Bybee and Jesse Peterson, living in what is known as "Hell's Bend" in the southwest part of the county, and who had been long-time friends, got into a quarrel which almost resulted in the loss of life. On the 4th of July of that year, Bybee, in company with others, went to Peterson's residence, a log house, and shot at Peterson through a crack between the logs, but without effect. Bybee was arrested and brought to trial, which was delayed by one means and another, lasting through a period of between two and three years, and was finally acquitted. The old feud, however, stood unabated, and in 1877 the parties again came in contact at Cedarvale, and operations began. Bybee shot at Peterson without effect, who in return shot his antagonist through the jaw. Peterson was held for trial and was discharged, and soon afterward left the county, going to Texas. Following this escapade, Bybee fell a mortal victim to a shot fired by a man named Fell, whom Bybee had accused of stealing his horses.

Another instance of a murderous character was that which took place between a sporting man by the name of Jack McCallister, familiarly known as "Happy Jack," and L. M. Finch, the two having become involved in a difficulty, whereupon Finch shot McCallister.

In 1871 is recorded the murder of Jones by one McClarning.

The trouble arose at a dance that was held south of Sedan, a short distance, at which Jones made some remark concerning some of the ladies which the other in resenting, caused a disturbance, resulting as above related. McClarning was arrested, tried and found guilty, and is now serving out the penalty of his offense in the penitentiary.

In the spring of 1872 took place the murder of one Harper, by his brother, the scene of the affray being in the vicinity of Peru.

The quarrel from which the murder took place arose concerning a water bucket.

ORGANIZATION AND OTHER COUNTY MATTERS.

The incorporation of Chautauqua County was provided for in the act under which its formation took place, taking effect June 1, 1875. Upon that day M. B. Light, as Clerk of the county of Chautauqua, removed to Sedan, the place appointed to be the county seat by the terms of the division act. The other county officials were detained at Elk Falls by injunction, until the constitutionality of the act should be tested by the Supreme Court, the matter having been brought before that tribunal.

The constitutionality of the measure, however, was upheld by the judgment of the court; the entire matter was put to rest, and the necessary changes were made.

The sentiment of the people of Chautauqua County upon the location of the county seat was put to the test in the general election of 1875, and by this means all the disagreeable and expensive features of a county seat election were happily avoided. As a further inducement to allow the matter to remain quiet, a proposition was made by the town of Sedan, to donate a court house, in an uncompleted state, to the county, in case the county seat be allowed to remain with them, which offer was accepted. According to the terms of the promise, the substantial stone walls of a court house were at once erected, and turned over into the hands of the county authorities for the completion of the building.

By this means the county was provided with a suitable building for all needful purposes, at the minimum expenditure of only $2,500, which otherwise would have cost the county not less than $8,000. The first corps of officers elected in Chautauqua County were: Representative, H. Berry; Sheriff, J. L. Mattingly; District Clerk, T. N. King; County Clerk, E. B. Hibbard; Probate Judge, N. Wheeler; County Attorney, J. D. McBrian; Superintendent Public Instruction, J. C. Ross; Treasurer, W. W. Jones; Register of Deeds, W. F. Lemmon; Surveyor, A. Ellis; Commissioners, John Lee, E. M. Hewins, J. W. Springer; District Judge, W. P. Campbell; State Senator, H. C. St. Clair.

The present (1882) county officials are: William Boyd, Sheriff; C. M. Knapp, Clerk; E. W. Davis, Treasurer; M. B. Light, Attorney; A. Kilmer, Register of Deeds; R. G. Ward, Clerk of the District Court; N. H. Merrill, Probate Judge; D. E. Shartel, County Superintendent; A. D. Woodman, County Surveyor; C. B. Sipple, Coroner; J. E. Lewis, J. M. Short, S. Holroyd, Commissioners.

Subsequent to the organization of Howard County, the finances of the county suffered very materially from a number of causes, until the people became loaded with a weight of indebtedness, which even yet weighs upon them heavily. This indebtedness was brought about in several ways, beginning as early as 1871, when Elias Lovett, Sheriff of Chautauqua County, swindled it out of $500, and during the same year C. P. Douglas, County Treasurer, from some unknown cause, could not balance his cash account by exactly $1,662.41.

Following this, in 1874, E. D. Custer, County Treasurer, proved a defaulter to the amount of $10,000, making a total sum of more than $12,000 that had been stolen from the people of the county. In 1873, the records had been stolen, requiring heavy expenses in obtaining their recovery; the tax rolls had been destroyed, and had to be duplicated and legalized by the Legislature, by reason of which, parties in some instances were called upon to pay levies they had already paid. This, with the continued drain upon the treasury in the county seat contests, all served to pile upon the people of the county an enormous indebtedness, which at the time the division was made, amounted to nearly $60,000.

When the division of Howard County was effected, and equal division of its indebtedness was also made between the two counties into which it was formed. Thus the new county of Chautauqua sprung into existence, under the unfavorable condition of being weighed down with a debt of almost $30,000.

On the 1st day of July, 1876, the county issued bonds to the amount of $18,060, to fall due at dates ranging from 1885 to 1891, at ten per cent interest, with which the county indebtedness became funded. Later, in October of the same year, another issue of bonds was made, to the amount of $7,560, which were given in exchange for bonds already due.

The bonded indebtedness of the county in 1882 was $26,493.50, and the amount of outstanding county warrants was $873.50. The amount expended for county purposes during the last year was $15,840.92. Funds received during year, $26,343.18, and the total disbursements for the same time aggregated the same amount.

The total liabilities of the county is $37,289.37, while the assets, including the values of such property as belongs to the county in its corporate capacity, amounts to $27,843.60, or $9,445.77 less than the liabilities. The amount of outstanding school bonds at this time, and which were issued by the several school districts, amount to $16,980. From this it will be seen that the bonded indebtedness upon the people of the county for all purposes amounts to $43,473.50.

Directly upon the erection of the county, and the establishment of the county seat, it became supplied with a commodious court house. The promptness with which this want was supplied, was occasioned by the fact that one of the conditions upon which the town of Sedan was made the county seat, was that she should donate the unfinished walls of a court house to the county. The proposition was submitted by the town, and upon its being accepted by the county, no time was allowed to intervene until a compliance was made on the part of the city. Accordingly, in 1875, the substantial walls of the building were prepared and turned over into the hands of the county authorities for their completion.

It is a two-story stone structure, the lower floor being occupied by the several county offices, and the upper as a court room.

A substantial stone jail with steel cages was built in 1877. In connection with the jail is also a residence for the Sheriff of the county.

SCHOOLS, MANUFACTURES AND STATISTICS.

The first schoolhouse in Chautauqua County was erected in 1870, at the village of Elgin, in Hendricks Township, and houses in other townships were erected as follows: Salt Creek, May, 1872; Summit, summer of 1872; Caneyville, October, 1872; Harrison, summer of 1873; Lafayette, 1870; Belleville (Peru), 1875; Sedan (Sedan City), 1872; Jefferson (Cedar Vale), spring of 1872.

Since the first settlement was made in the county, the establishment and improvement of the educational department has kept even pace with the physical and material development. Schools became established in localities as rapidly as the settlements would justify, and no means were spared nor delay suffered to interpose, until suitable and convenient school privileges were secured in every part of the county. There are, at the present time, eighty-seven school districts in the county, an increase of forty-five in the last two years, each of which is supplied with a comfortable building.

The census of 1880 shows the school population of the county to be 2,097, while at present (1882) it is 4,421; or more than double what it was in 1880. The number of teachers employed in 1880 was 54, in 1882, 100. The estimated value of school property in 1880 was $4,550; in 1882, $52,200. The tax raised in 1881 for school purposes aggregated $71,242.48.

J. C. Ross was the first County Superintendent, R. G. Ward second, J. T. Bradley third and D. E. Shartel the fourth and now in office.

There are three graded schools in the county, and are located at Sedan, Peru and Cedar Vale, these being the highest order of educational institutions in the county. Considerable attention is given to the educational interests by the people of the county, great care being taken in the selection of competent and judicious men for the position of Superintendent, under whom the grade of the schools has been advanced as rapidly as practicable, and the schools will compare in point of efficiency with those of older and otherwise more advanced communities.

Chautauqua County boasts of ten manufacturing establishments, aggregating a capital of $21,900. These, however, are mostly flouring and saw mills, there being one cotton gin and a few other unimportant establishments. These are as follows:

At Cloverdale—flouring-mill, Frank Clark proprietor, capital $3,500; corn mill, W. N. Hall, proprietor, capital $600; flour mill, Tabler & Maxwell, proprietors, capital $3,500. At Sedan—Steam flour mill, M. Liebenburg & Co., proprietors, capital $3,000. At Harts Mills—flour mill, William Vail, proprietor, capital $1,000; Peru steam and water, flour and saw mill, P. M. Norris, proprietor, capital $7,000. At Mantanzas—steam saw mill, J. Pennington, proprietor, capital $800. At Peru—cotton gin, horse power, Logan, Fairfax & Co., proprietors, capital $500; saw and grist mill, H. Brauen, proprietor, capital $1,000. Harts Mills—a water-power flour mill, Maim & Kyger, proprietors, capital $1,000.

A careful attendance upon the facts exhibited from the following comparison of statistics for the years 1878, 1880 and 1882, will show the progress of development and the increase of the material wealth and prosperity of the county. In 1878, the number of taxable acres of real estate in the county was 179,108, the assessed value of which was $633,568; the value of town lots was $34,353 and of all personal property $277,786.35, or a grand total of $945,907.35. In 1880, there were 206,966 taxable acres, valued at $659,037; town lots valued at $48,849, and the aggregate value of the personal property was $319,595, making a total value of all the property in the county amounting to $1,027,481, an increase over that of 1878 of $81,573.65. In 1882, the taxable acreage of real estate was 268,901, of which there were 68,377 acres in cultivation. The assessed value of the taxable farm lands was $773,363; of town lots, $73,521; of personal property, $417,921, making, as the aggregate value of all the property in the county, the sum of $1,264,805.15, an increase over 1878 of $318,897.80, and over 1880, $237,324.15.

From these figures it will easily be determined that the increase of the value of property for the two years between 1880 and 1882 exceeds that for the same period between 1878 and 1880 to the amount of $155,750.50.

The increase in value of the live stock in 1880 over 1878 was $31,952.25; of 1882 over 1880, $113,027.75, and the increase of the same for the four years from 1878 to 1882 was $144,980.

In 1882, the number of acres planted to wheat was 1,796; rye, 44; corn, 46,430; barley, 6; oats, 698; buckwheat, 4; Irish potatoes, 366; sweet potatoes, 4; sorghum, 665; castor beans, 513; cotton, 456; flax, 348; tobacco, 5; broom corn, 19; millet and Hungarian, 6,936; timothy, 42; clover, 5.

Of fruit trees, there were in bearing 28,435 apple; 888 pear; 131,729 peach; 2,546 plum, and 8,160 cherry.

The number of fruit trees not bearing were, apple, 46,140; pear, 2,213; peach, 46,539; plum, 3,833; cherry, 10,873.

Number of acres in raspberries, 19; blackberries, 21; strawberries, 2. Number of acres in vineyard, 28, and the number of gallons of wine made, 17.

Artificial forestry has received but slight attention, there being cultivated 33 acres of walnut, 9 acres of maple, 18 of cottonwood and 43 acres of other varieties of trees.

Of dairy products, there were produced 246,865 pounds of butter and 4,830 pounds of cheese.

The value of animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter during the year was $228,308, and the production of wool amounted to 30,171 pounds.

SEDAN.

The city of Sedan, the county seat of Chautauqua County, is situated near the geographical center of the county on the middle of Caney Creek, in Sedan Township.

Until the establishment of the county seat in 1875, Sedan was an unimportant point, at which there was a store, blacksmith shop, a district school building and one or two residences. In 1873, Capt. Farris started a small store which proved unprofitable, and was taken away. He was followed by M. C. Webb and C. Tiffin, who established a business, dealing in general merchandise.

The property upon which the town was founded belonged to F. G. Bowers. When the location of the county seat was fixed, it at once became the busy site of a rapidly growing town. All attention throughout the county was centered at this spot and the process of building was brisk and continuous. Business men became established, and men of other avocations flocked in to obtain the advantages of being first established, and to hold a place, as it was destined to be the chief town in the county. Every effort to assist in its growth was made. A town company, of which L. L. Turner was made President, was formed for the purpose of furthering the project of the building of the town. The leading lights in this organization were Mr. Hewins, Titus Donaldson, Turner and Bowers. As a means of hastening the progress of the place, lots were gratuitously donated to any one who would build upon them.

After the laying off of a town, the first business house was established by L. G. Getman in the fall of 1875, followed in the spring of the next year by J. I. Crouse, who started a general store.

Those who had located at other points in the county, attracted by these flattering prospects, removed thither, and new firms became established. Indeed so rapid was the filling up of the town that in the short period of seven years, since 1875 to the present time, the town has grown from an unimportant country trading point to a city of 1,000 inhabitants. Large business houses supply the demands of a wide, extended and flourishing trade. Substantial brick and stone business blocks adorn the streets, while numerous tasteful residences embellish the outskirts, and back grounds. An air of neatness, thrift and enterprise is everywhere visible, the merchants and tradesmen are industrious and prospering, and everything speaks favorable for the future of the city.

A post office, under the name of Sedan Post Office, was established in April, 1871, and James Dasher held the appointment of Postmaster.

Shortly following this the office was discontinued, there not being sufficient demand for it, and the office was kept at Ross City, about eight miles west of Sedan. On the 1st of October, 1874, however, it was opened under a re-establishment, under the official management of S. U. Stearns.

A. H. King succeeded to the appointment of Postmaster, and began the exercise of his official duties January 1, 1876, which he held until the regular installment of J. T. Hamar, April 1, 1878. Hamar's cupidity was equaled only by his necessities, and being unable to resist the self-appropriation of the pelf he was called upon to handle officially, and after collecting the sum of $1,000 together, absconded, leaving the office to take charge of itself, and the Government Department so much money behind. His whereabouts, however, was discovered and the authorities held communication with him, the arrangement being such that he is permitted to make up the deficit.

Following the defaulting and dethronement of Hamar, D. J. Moore took charge of the office on May 31, 1880, and has since that time occupied the position. The office is now graded as a fourth-class office.

CITY GOVERNMENT AND OFFICERS.

By an order made by W. P. Campbell, then Judge of the District Court, pursuant to a petition presented as required by law, the town of Sedan became incorporated as a city of the third class on the 16th of March, 1876, and an election for the choosing of officers was ordered to be held on April 3 following, and J. I. Crouse, R. S. Turner and G. W. Mullinix were appointed Judges of Election. Frank Addleman and E. B. Lansing, Clerks, and J. D. McBrian, L. P. Getman and R. M. Ross as a board to canvass the votes:

The election was held upon the appointed day, and the following persons were elected to the various official places: A. H. King, Mayor; R. S. Turner, J. P. Rhoads, J. W. Sitton, C. S. Tiffin, J. I. Crouse, Councilmen; F. P. Addleman, Clerk; J. I. Crouse, Treasurer; W. H. Tibbits, City Attorney; G. W. Mullinix, Police Judge; W. D. Jolly, Marshal.

The present city officers are L. L. Turner, Mayor; James Milton, Police Judge; T. N. King, J. R. Tulloss, R. S. Turner, M. Liebenberg, H. H. Albright, Councilmen; M. C. Webb, Treasurer; T. T. Ball, Clerk; C. J. Peckham, City Attorney; C. M. Ellis, Marshal; Dexter Wade, Assistant Marshal.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The matter of education and the establishment of a school had received attention long before the idea of founding a town came into existence. As early as 1872, a district school was provided and a school building erected, which stood upon what was afterward selected as the town site. This same building served the town for school purposes as late as 1877, when the increase of the school population demanded enlarged accommodations. With this a two-story addition was appended to the old house, affording in all the advantages of three apartments. This has now become insufficient for the necessities of the schools, and calls are made for still further enlargement, in consequence of which efforts are being made to secure the erection of a building sufficiently commodious to satisfy all the demands for this purpose. The schools, having an enrollment of 354 pupils, were graded during the fall of 1880 by Prof. J. B. Sands, and comprise two primary, two intermediate and the grammar school departments. The instruction afforded is generally regarded as most excellent and efficient under Prof. J. B. Sands as Principal, Miss Ada Wellington teacher of the first primary, and Miss Anna Taylor, teacher of the second primary, Miss Belle Taylor, teacher of the first intermediate, and T. W. Tout, teacher of second intermediate departments.

The good people living in the vicinity of where the city of Sedan now stands received occasional visitations from itinerant missionaries, who declared to them, not always in very eloquent sentences, the doctrines of religion and the prospects of salvation. With what effect this was done cannot, of course, be determined, but from the attending circumstances it would be exceedingly unwise to imagine that any miraculous change was performed. At this time and place churches were not numerous, nor disciples superabundant.

The Methodists were earliest in the enterprise of establishing a church in the town. This was effected in the fall of 1876 by "Old Father Record," a local preacher. The denomination started off weak and halting, having only six members, but the few were faithful and kept together, securing accessions as fast as the possibilities would admit. The first services were held in the school building, in which they remained until their church edifice was erected.

The church was incorporated April 22, 1878, at which time immediate steps were put forth looking to the erection of a church. The effort proved successful, and during the summer of 1878 the building was completed ready for occupancy, costing $1,600, and during the fall was dedicated to spiritual uses by Rev. D. P. Mitchell. The congregation, now numbering fifty members, is in a flourishing condition under the pastorate of Rev. J. N. Bealls.

The United Brethren Church became established in Sedan in the summer of 1878 by the Rev. J. B. McCue. The services were conducted in the schoolhouse until the erection of a church, which took place in 1880, the house costing $2,000; is a neat one-story brick building forty-five feet in length by twenty-eight feet in width, and finished with a towering spire. The church is in charge of Rev. John Blake, and has a membership of twenty-four.

The Presbyterian Church was organized with ten members in the early spring of 1880, under the direction of Rev. A. H. Lackey, of Peabody Several of the ladies of the town, however, were the prime movers in the work, chief among whom were Mrs. E. A. Merrill and Mrs. M. E. Mathews. The place of organization was in the court room, in which services have since been held, and which are now conducted by Rev. Reuben Hahn, the congregation numbering seventeen members.

The Baptist Church was organized in April, 1882. This also was chiefly the work of several ladies zealous in the cause, the chief of whom were Mrs. Albright and Mrs. L. Kilmer, The congregation numbering twenty members, hold services regularly in the court room on the second Sabbath of each month, conducted by Rev. F. L. Walker.

THE PRESS AND SOCIETIES.

The first news journal established in the town was the *Wide Awake*, which began its issue in June, 1874, by Joseph Mount, a mute. The paper, however, was short lived, having run only little over a year, when it expired in September, 1875.

The Chautauqua Journal was brought here from Elk Falls, where it had been established in 1873 by Ward & Pyle, who sold out in December of that year, to Kelly & Turner. After nearly three years, the removal to Sedan was made, where the firm continued the publication of the paper until January, 1879, at which time it was sold, being purchased by R. H. Turner, the present editor and proprietor. It is a seven-column folio in size, all home print, Republican in politics, and has a circulation of 900 copies.

The Sedan Times first began its existence under the title of the Chautauqua *Times*, in May, 1878, and was owned by P. H. Albright. On the 1st of July, 1880, it was sold to A. D. Dunn, who changed the name of the paper to its present title, March 1, 1881. At first it was a six-column folio, but on May 1, 1881, was changed to a seven-column folio, and in May, 1882, was enlarged to a six-column quarto, its present size. The paper at first was Democratic in politics, but at a subsequent date was changed in sentiment, becoming an advocate of Republicanism, and has a circulation of 675 copies.

The fraternal spirit among the inhabitants of the town is proven conclusively by the establishment of its secret orders, of which there are four in excellent working condition:

Vesper Lodge, No. 136, A., F. & A. M., was instituted under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge, on July 23, 1872, by J. M. Nevins, of Independence, who was named as special Deputy Grand Master for this purpose. On October 16, 1873, the lodge was duly chartered and started upon its mission with seven members. The first officers of the lodge were:

L. P. Getman, Worshipful Master; D. J. Moore, Senior Warden; J. L. Dewey, Junior Warden; Norris Harer, Treasurer; Thomas Stanley, Secretary; J. H. King, Senior Deacon; J. W. Guill, Junior Deacon.

The present officers are C. M. Turner, Worshipful Master; A. H. King, Senior Deacon; J. W. Johnston, Junior Deacon; J. E. Lewis, Treasurer; D. J. Moore, Secretary; J. D. McBrian, Senior Deacon; C. Roe, Junior Deacon; R. R. Turner, Tiler.

The society now has sixty-four members, and is in fine working order, supplied with all the necessary equipments of wardrobe and emblems for the performance of all rites and ceremonies.

The Syroc Chapter, No. 42, R. A. M., became established in the summer of 1880, and was chartered February 15, 1881. The institution took place under W. H. Waters, of Independence, Special Deputy Grand Master.

The officers elected were: L. P. Getman, High Priest; B. E. Bius, King; R. S. Turner, Scribe.

The lodge began weak, but has continued to increase its membership slowly, and at present numbers thirteen members under the official control of B. E. Bius, High Priest; R. S. Turner, King; J. E. Lewis, Scribe.

Sedan Lodge, No. 141, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 18, 1877, with five charter members, viz.: W. W. Jones, J. W. Sitton, Ezra Hayden, L. C. Walt and R. S. Turner. The membership of the lodge has steadily increased, and now numbers about forty-three. At present the lodge is officered as follows: J. S. Wade, Noble Grand; John R. Butler, Vice Grand; O. G. Hayes, Recording Secretary; W. F. Lemmon, Permanent Secretary; B. E. Bius, Treasurer; A. C. Mathews, Warden; M. T. Evans, Conductor.

The Rebecca Lodge was instituted August 25, 1882, by Grand Master, A. H. Dow, at which time degrees were conferred upon four brothers and seven sisters, the total membership of the lodge being twenty-eight.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

G. W. ARNOLD, clerk of the District Court, was born in Bloomfield, Davis Co., Iowa, September 6, 1855. He was raised in town, and when twelve years of age, his parents located on a farm in Scotland County, Mo. Here the subject of this sketch remained until 1875, and engaged in farming and teaching. In 1878, emigrated to Kansas, locating at Peru, where he engaged in farming and teaching. In 1881, he was principal of the schools of Peru, and the following spring was employed as a salesman in one of the dry goods stores until the fall of 1882, when he was elected clerk of the District Court, on the people's ticket, and soon after located in Sedan. Mr. Arnold is a young man of ability and determination, and has discharged the duties of his office with credit to himself and the satisfaction of those having business with him, and in the short time he has been at Sedan, has made a host of friends. In 1875, he was married to Miss Lena E. Baker, of Scotland County, Mo. They have two children—Harry C. and Leo P. Mr. A. is a member of Peru Lodge, No. 106, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Sedan Cornet Band.

CAPT. BENJAMIN E. BINNS, merchant, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1829. Emigrated to America in 1844, locating in Madison County, N. Y. In 1846, he removed to Michigan, locating at Niles, and engaged in cabinet making. The following year located at Buchanan and continued in the same business for a number of years. October 14, 1861, he enlisted in the Twelfth Michigan Infantry, and received a commission as Second Lieutenant of Company C. In 1862, October 10, was promoted, receiving a Captain's commission, serving in all three years and six months. He was wounded during the battle of Pittsburg Landing. After returning from the army, he engaged in the mercantile business in Buchanan, Mich., and in 1877 sold out and emigrated to Kansas, locating at Sedan, Chautauqua County. Soon after he came here, he located a claim on Section 27, Township 33, Range 11, of 160 acres, one mile from the city of Sedan, and for one year was engaged in improving his place. Erecting a large house, he broke thirty acres and planted an orchard, and made many other improvements. The place is well situated and is watered by a fine spring. The first year he began the stock business with one cow and a calf, and at present has seventy-five head of cattle, and six horses. Also owns a farm of 160 acres, on Section 36, same township. In 1878, he engaged in the mercantile business and has doubled his business the last two years. Mr. Binns is one of the best business men in the city, and has made some extensive improvements in the county since he came here. Binns Brothers have put up the largest building in Sedan, a stone store 24x80, two stories. He is also in company with Mr. Bennett, of Chautauqua Springs, engaged in the mercantile business. They also own forty acres on the town site, which they have laid out into lots, and are doing considerable business in city lots at that place. In 1851, he was married to Miss Julia E. Day, of Buchanan, Mich. They have two children—Nancy L. and Andrew F. Mr. B. is a member of Stone River Post, No. 74, G. A. R.; Buchanan Lodge, No. 68, A., F. & A. M.; Syroc Chapter, No. 42, and a charter member of Commandery No. 10, of Independence, Kan., and I. O. O. F., No. 141, Sedan and Verdigris Encampment, 22, I. O. O. F.

JAMES T. BRADLEY, County Superintendent of Schools, was born in London, Ontario, in 1856. When fourteen years of age, he emigrated with his parents to Missouri, locating in Bates County. At the end of one year, they removed to St. Clair County, locating in Appleton City. The subject of this sketch took a course at the high school in that place, and in 1875, emigrated to Kansas, locating at Sedan, where he was employed as a teacher in the Sedan schools for two terms, after which he taught two terms in the county, and was then employed as a salesman in Mr. Webb's store for nearly a year. In the spring of 1878, he attended the Normal School, and in the fall was elected County Superintendent. At the expiration of his term, he returned to the State Normal and graduated in the class of 1881. he was then employed as principal of the Neosho Falls schools for two years, and in the fall of 1882 was again elected Superintendent of public instruction in Chautauqua County. Mr. Bradley is a young man of rare literary attainments, and has given entire satisfaction in the position he has filled. He is a thorough educator and a great student and may virtually be styled a self-made man. During six months in 1880, in company with Prof. Conway, he published the *Home Enterprise*, a monthly paper devoted to education and matters pertaining to teaching, the first and only paper of the kind ever published in the county. Mr. Bradley is a pleasant, courteous gentleman, and takes a lively interest in all matters tending toward elevating the people. In 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Dora Gray, of Sedan. They have one daughter—Lena. He is a member of Vesper Lodge, No. 136, A., F. & A. M.

W. H. BRYAN, merchant, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., 1845, where he was raised until the rebellion. In 1862, enlisted in the Fourth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, serving until 1865. After coming out of the army returned to Tippecanoe County and engaged in the mercantile business, continuing in this until 1871, when he sold out and emigrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County, and took a claim on Section 24, Township 33, Range 9, eighty miles from a railroad. He remained on this farm three years, and sold out and returned East, but not feeling contented there, again returned to Kansas and engaged in stock-raising until July, 1882. He sold out and bought an interest in the firm of Jones & Dennis. In February, 1883, bought out his partners and is now carrying on the business in connection with farm machinery and agricultural implements, in which he is working up a large trade, his sales increasing all the time, he carries a large stock and is making many friends by his liberal dealing. In 1868, was married at LaFayette, Ind., to Miss Geneva Lane. They have three children, viz., George W., Lizzie B. and Susan D. Is a member of Stone River Post, No. 74, G. A. R., Sedan Lodge, No. 141, I. O. O. F.

FRANK BUCK, foreman of the Chautauqua *Journal* office, was born in Lawrence, Kan., in 1865. He is the oldest son of Judge A. Buck, one of the pioneers of Lawrence, who was an active worker in trying to make a free State of Kansas. During Quantrill's raid into Lawrence, his property was burned, and he afterward located in Fort Scott. The subject of this sketch attended school at this point, and in 1872, his parents located in Osage Mission, where he attended the schools of that place for four years. In 1878, his parents located in Sedan, where he again attended school. In 1879, began learning the printer's trade in the Sedan *Times* office, remaining one year; he then attended school for a few months, and the following spring commenced working at his trade in the Times office, remaining there six or eight months, and again attended school for a short time. In 1881, he went to work in the *Journal* office where he at once began the study of job printing, and at present is foreman in both job and news departments. Mr. Buck has devoted his time strictly to business, and by close attention to business, has succeeded in amassing a large property, although he has had a large family to support for some time on account of reverses his father met with. Mr. Buck is a young man but has a host of friends, and as a printer, probably has no superior of his age in the State. He is a pleasant, genial gentleman, and all who meet him are pleased with his courteous treatment.

H. H. BUCKELS, stock-dealer, P. O. Sedan, was born in Logan County, Ill., in 1840, and was raised there until nineteen years of age, going from there to Sangamon County, and engaged in farming and stock-raising, remaining there until 1874, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County, and bought a farm of 640 acres on Sections 7 and 12, Township 35, Range 34, which he at once converted into a stock farm, and he has the entire place enclosed with good fences, 150 acres under cultivation, eighty acres of fine timber. The Caney River flows through the farm, furnishing plenty of water, and has several fine salt springs, furnishing salt necessary for the stock. He has a good frame house 16x42, and ell 16x14, two acres of orchard, and on the whole it is one of the most desirable farms in the county, three miles from Sedan, and it is stocked with twelve head of horses, 125 head of hogs and 350 head of cattle. Mr. Buckels is grading his stock with the celebrated short-horns, and is considered one of the most successful stock men in this part of the county, and is one of the leading men of his township. Mr. B. took an active part in the division of the county, and in getting the county seat located at Sedan. July 18, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Emily Sames, of Mt. Pulaski, Ill. Their children are—Louis W., A. Y., J. W., Julia D., R. D., Mary E., Henry E., Ennis L. and Flora A. He is a member of Sedan Lodge, No. 141, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Christian Church.

JOHN C. CANNON, attorney at law, was born in St. Louis, Mo., 1850, August 3. When but six months of age, his parents located at St. Charles, Mo., where they remained until March, 1854, when they migrated to Kansas, locating in Linn County. His father, Hon. D. W. Cannon, was among the pioneers of that county, where he engaged in farming, and young Cannon was raised on a farm until fifteen years of age, receiving the benefits of a common school and a partial course at the University at Lawrence. In 1869, commenced reading law at Mound City, finishing his course, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, and in September of the same year, began the practice of his profession, and remained there one year. In 1873 became associated with J. D. Snoddy, at LaCygne, in the law business and remained there two years. From 1875 until 1877, was practicing law in Mound City, going from there to Sedan, Chautauqua Co., and at once resumed the practice of law, and although there were several older attorneys in the place, by close attention to his business, has been enabled to build up a practice far exceeding anything else in the county, and although he was a young man among strangers, he did not despair, but was determined to win or give up the profession. He is a pleasant, courteous gentleman, and soon won the respect and good-will of the public, and it is doubtful if there is a man in the county at present with as many warm friends as he has. In 1878, was elected Probate Judge on the Republican ticket, although he is a strong Democrat. During 1881, served as Mayor of Sedan, and in 1882, was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Third District. Mr. Cannon is acknowledged as the leading light of the Chautauqua County bar, and at the present writing is the senior partner in the firm of Cannon & Piles, attorneys at law. February 21, 1877, was united in marriage to Miss Irene M. Rhodes, of Mound City, but in April, 1881, his wife and companion was claimed by death.

Z. CHILL, farmer, P. O. Sedan, was born in Marion County, Ind., in 1835, remaining there until fourteen years of age, when he moved to Morgan County, and remained there until 1854, going from there to Wapello County, Iowa. At the end of three years he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Doniphan County in 1858. Here he engaged in working on a farm until the following year, when he engaged in freighting across the plains. In the spring of 1860, he took a claim on the Blue River, in Washington County, but was obliged to abandon it on account of the drought of 1860. He then returned to the Missouri River, and the following spring enlisted in the Fourth Kansas Infantry, under Col. Weer, in Gen. Jim Lane's brigade. The next spring, the Third and Fourth Regiments were consolidated and was called the Tenth, and he served over four years in the regiment. The greater portion of the time he was in Missouri. After coming out of the army, Mr. Chill engaged in farming and running a saw mill in Doniphan County, until the spring of 1871, when he sold out and located in Howard County, thirty miles from a railroad, and took a claim. His place is on Section 5, Township 34, Range 11; this place he has lived on since and made the following improvements: put 100 acres in cultivation, enclosed the entire place with fence, put up good buildings, planted a fine orchard of all kinds of fruits, and has a desirable place only two and one-half miles from Sedan. He is engaged in stock-raising, and has done well since he settled here. In 1866, he was married in Doniphan County, and had four children, two of whom are living—Arthur and Edgar. He was married again in 1873, to Miss Halloway, of Howard County. They have two children—Carrie and Mamie. Mr. Chill is a member of Stone River Post, No. 74, G. A. R.

J. I. CROUSE, merchant, was born in Center County, Penn., in 1836. In 1842, his parents located in Seneca County, Ohio, where he remained until twenty years of age. In 1856, he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Iowa City, remaining there two years. Thence to Mercer County, Ill., where he engaged in the grocery business from 1857 to 1870. Migrating to Kansas in the spring of 1870, he located at Independence and engaged in the grocery business, remaining there three years. In 1873, he sold out, and engaged in farming at the end of two years. Located at Sedan and put up a building, 20x50, and put in one of the first stocks of goods in the place. In 1878, his business had increased so he was obliged to rebuild, putting up a building 20x80, with a wareroom 20x24, which he filled with a choice stock of goods, increasing his trade from $20,000 to $60,000 per annum. He has a large trade, and employs about four salesmen. He is one of the best business men in the town. He also owns one-half interest in the steam grist-mills at Longton. Was married in 1861, at New Boston, Ill., to Miss K. E. Cuningham. Mr. Crouse is a member of Vesper Lodge, No. 136, A., F. & A. M.

E. W. DAVIS, County Treasurer, was born in Vigo County, Ind., in 1842. He was raised in Illinois and Indiana, and his father, Josiah Davis, is a Universalist minister, and until the subject of this sketch was sixteen years of age, his parents were moving back and forth in the States of Illinois and Indiana. In 1858, located in Urbana, Champaign Co., Ill. At the end of two years, went to Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind., where he remained until 1862. Emigrating from there to Iowa, he located in Oskaloosa, where he was employed as a book-keeper in the National State Bank. In 1865, went West and located in Canon City, Colo., and taught the first public school in the place. At the end of one year, he emigrated to Illinois, and engaged in the mercantile trade at Avon, Fulton County. In the spring of 1870, he emigrated to Kansas, locating at Oswego, Labette County, where he engaged in the mercantile business, remaining one year. The following spring, he formed a copartnership with Mr. E. Slocum, and then came to Howard County and opened a store at Cedar Vale. Mr. Davis entered 160 acres of land, part of the town site of Cedar Vale, and became a stockholder in the town company in 1875. The partnership was dissolved by the death of Mr. Slocum, and Mr. Davis continued the business alone until 1879, when he was elected County Treasurer, and he then disposed of an interest in the business to Mr. Dale, who took charge of it, and Mr. Davis located at Sedan, to attend to his duties as a county officer. In 1881, he was again elected County Treasurer. Mr. Davis is very popular in the county, and is a pleasant, good business man, and one of the leading men of the county. He was married in 1870, at Avon, Ill., to Miss Pussminge, of Warren County, Ill.

A. D. DUNN, editor and proprietor of the Sedan *Times*, was born in Scottsville, N. Y., August 24, 1852. At the age of thirteen, he began to learn the trade of printer on the Fort Scott *Monitor* and subsequently on the Augusta *Crescent*, printed at Augusta, Butler Co., Kan., and then on the Humboldt *Union* at Humboldt, Kan. In September, 1877, he started a paper at Humboldt, called the Humboldt *Inter-State*, and which he sold in March, 1880, and bought the paper in the publication of which he is now engaged.

BEN S. HENDERSON, attorney, was born in Grant County, Ky., in 1843, living there until eighteen years of age. He then enlisted in Company A, Twenty-third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, serving four years and four months, his regiment serving in the Army of the Cumberland, and was vetranized in January, 1864. After coming out of the army, he returned to his native county, where he remained until 1867; thence to Davis County, Ind., where he engaged in teaching and in reading law. In 1870, was admitted to the bar, and soon after began the practice of law in Greene County, remaining there nearly one year; thence to Brazil, Clay County, where he resumed his law practice, remaining until August, 1878. He then emigrated to Kansas, locating at Independence, and was engaged in the practice of his profession for three years at that place. In 1881, was elected a member of the Greenback State Central Committee for a term of two years. In 1882, he located at Sedan, and has succeeded in working up a fine practice. Mr. Henderson is one of the strongest advocates of Prohibition, and has devoted considerable of his time in furthering the interests of temperance. He is an earnest worker, a good lawyer and genial gentleman. In 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Annie E. Berkshire, of Boone County, Ky. They have four children, viz.: Ida V., Katie, Harry D. and John P. Mr. Henderson is a member of Stone River Post, No. 74, G. A. R., Sedan Lodge, No. 141, I. O. O. F., and of Chautauqua County Bar Association.

R. HEIMBAUGH, merchant, was born in Ashland, Ashland Co., Ohio, in 1849. In 1852, his parents emigrated to Iowa, locating in Marion County. When eighteen years of age, he commenced learning the tinners' trade at Knoxville, remaining there three years. In 1870, came West, locating at Lincoln, Neb., where he remained about six months; thence back to Iowa, where he remained a few months, and then took a trip South, and for about six months was below Memphis, Tenn. He then emigrated to Kansas, locating at Oswego, Labette County, where he remained two years working at his trade; from there he came to Peru, Chautauqua County, with his employer, Mr. Englefield, and remained with him until 1876, when he came to Sedan and opened a tin shop in a small building, 20x30, with a capital of $75 and his tools. As there was no other shop in the place, he soon worked up a good trade, and the second year put in a small stock of stoves. At the end of this time, he purchased a building, 14x30, and built a shop 22x20, joining, and moved his stock into this room and remained there two years. In the meantime, he had purchased two vacant lots, and in 1881 sold one to Mr. Moore, and they put up a double store of brick and stone, each store room 25x60 feet, two stories high, making one of the finest buildings in the city. He then built an extension of forty feet for a shop, and put in a heavy stock of stoves and tin ware, carrying at the present time the largest and best assorted stock in the county, and his trade is growing all the time. Mr. Heimbaugh is noted as one of the best business men in the place, and, being a genial gentleman, is very popular, not only with his customers, but with all who come in contact with him, and may be strictly termed a self-made man. He is a member of Sedan Lodge, No. 141, I. O. O. F.

J. K. HINES, proprietor Occidental Hotel, was born in Warren County, Ky., in 1830, where he was raised, living there until 1853; thence to North Carolina. At the end of eighteen months, he emigrated to Kansas and located at Leavenworth, and after a short time became a Government teamster on the overland route to New Mexico and the Rocky Mountains the following spring. In 1857, he became assistant wagon-master, and in the fall became wagon-master for Majors and Waddell in charge of Government trains. He was then employed in taking trains through to the mountains and Salt Lake City, Fort Carney and other Western points; also served part of the time as road-master, and was considered the most competent man who ever took a train across the plains. In 1861, he took charge of the freighting business of E. Majors, going through to Medicine Bow, Montana, and Fort Haslick. In 1862, he made a trip of 4,700 miles with a train of 312 head of cattle, and cleared for his employers $37,000, the largest year's work ever done on the plains. In 1864, he engaged in freighting for himself, taking contracts and doing a large business. In 1865, while filling a Government contract, with a train of twenty-four wagons, of six yoke of cattle to each wagon, the Government took possession of his train, and he was forced to take supplies, from which he lost heavily, receiving nothing in return for his services. Mr. Hines was engaged in freighting from 1856 to 1867. He then engaged in the cattle trade, driving about 1,500 head of cattle from Texas to Kansas, for a number of years, and was in this business until 1873, when he bought a cattle ranch in Howard County, and was farming and stock-raising until 1880, when he sold out, and has since been proprietor of the Occidental Hotel at Sedan. Mr. Hines is a pleasant gentleman, and as a landlord is a success, as he has a fund of anecdotes, and having had many adventures with Indians and desperadoes, can make it very pleasant for his guests. He is ably assisted in his business by his wife, and all who stop with them once are loud in their praises of the treatment received while there. In 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Helen J. Duwese, of Nebraska City, Neb. They have two children, viz.: Virginia L. and Harry H. Is a member of Vesper Lodge, No. 136, A., F. & A. M.

HON. W. A. HOGAN, contractor and builder, was born in Putnam County, Ind., 1841. When six years of age, his parents immigrated to Wapello County, Iowa, and lived there and in Franklin County until 1860, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Miami County; after remaining there a short time, located in Johnson County and engaged in farming with his father. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the Second Missouri Home Guards and served until the following February. Soon after, he enlisted in the Twelfth Kansas Volunteers and served three years, and served the most of the time as Sergeant of his company. After coming out of the army, he returned to Johnson County and remained there until 1872; thence to Sumner County, and for five years was engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1877, he located a claim in Salt Creek Township, Chautauqua County, and improved a 300-acre farm; served as Trustee of his township two terms, and in 1881 was elected to the State Legislature on the Republican ticket; in 1883, sold out and located at Sedan and engaged in contracting and building; also bought a farm on Section 12, Township 32, Range 12, 160 acres, which he is arranging to convert into a stock farm; was married in 1866 in Johnson County, to Miss Abigal Pitt. They have three children—Lord, Lane and Crete. He is a member of Stone River Post, No. 74, G. A. R.

D. B. KEENY, sewing machines and musical instruments, was born in York County, Penn., in 1837, but was raised in Cumberland County. In 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. After serving six months, he received a severe wound in his hand at the battle of Antietam, for which he was discharged. In 1869, he emigrated to Kansas and for a short time was with friends in Douglas and Labette counties. In 1870, he located at Peru, Howard County, there being but three buildings in the place. He opened furniture and undertaking rooms and followed this business until the fall of 1880. The first nine coffins he made while there, seven were for men who came to their death from gunshot or knife wounds, thus showing what the state of society was at that time. While in Peru, he engaged in the nursery and fruit business to some extent and raised the first pears in this part of the county, some of them measuring sixteen and five-eighths inches in circumference and weighing twenty-three ounces. In 1880, he located in Sedan and engaged in handling musical instruments and sewing machines, and has worked up a good trade in the short time he has been here. He has eleven children—Sallie, John, Harry, David, Daniel, Dora, Edward, Alice, Lillie, Garfield and Arthur. He was a charter member of Stone River Post, No. 74, G. A. R., and is also an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Sunday school.

T. N. KING, Under Sheriff, was born in Hart County, Ky., 1844. In 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Second Kentucky Cavalry, serving three years; was in the Army of the Cumberland; was captured in August, 1863, but succeeded in making his escape soon after. After coming out of the army, he engaged in blacksmithing in Hart County, remaining there until 1870, when his health give out and he started West, and located at Peru, Howard Co., Kan., and located a claim near that place. In 1874, he was elected Clerk of the District Court, and while in this position the county was divided and he located at Sedan, the county seat of Chautauqua County, and in 1876 was elected District Clerk of that county, and re-elected in 1878. In 1882, he was elected Under Sheriff and has held the position continuously since, and has given entire satisfaction to his constituents since he has been in office. Was married May 10, 1876, to Miss Ruth A. Gay, of this county. Mr. King is an active member of Stone River Post, No. 74, which he organized, and was the First Commander; also a member of Vesper Lodge, No. 136, A., F. & A. M.; Peru Lodge, No. 106, I. O. O. F.

A. KILMER, Register of Deeds, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., 1833. When twelve years of age, he went into Buchanan, Killman & Co., paper mills, to learn the trade; at the age of seventeen, became foreman of the mill, holding that position for four years. In 1858, he started West and located for a short time in St. Joseph County, Mich., and for one year was employed as a salesman in Sturgis, going from there to Three Rivers, and resumed his old trade in the paper mills at that place. At the end of two years, he returned to Sturgis and was elected Marshal of that place. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourth Michigan Infantry, three years and two months, and was in nearly every battle, the first Bull's Run until the siege of Petersburg. After coming out of the army he settled in Burr Oak, Mich., and was elected Marshal and appointed Deputy Sheriff, remaining there until 1870. Emigrating from there to Kansas, locating in Howard County, and located a claim in Little Cana Township, now Chautauqua County. When he settled here, Thayer was the nearest railroad point, some eighty miles distant. After locating his place he began to improve it by building fencing and planting fruit trees, and has one of the best improved farms in the township, having taken lots of pains to put out ornamental trees and shrubbery, and a large variety of fruit; he has about one-half the place in cultivation and has erected some good buildings. For a number of years he was engaged in breeding fine stock. In 1881, he was elected Register of Deeds on the Republican ticket by 600 majority; he also does some business in real estate, and has a fine set of abstract books, and the records and books are said to be in the best order they have been since the county was organized. He is ably assisted in his labors by his wife, a woman of rare literary attainments, a good writer and quite a poetess; has served on the County Board of Examiners for about four years, and at one time received the nomination for County Superintendent. They were married in 1857 at White Pigeon, Mich., Mrs. K.'s maiden name being Margaret McLaughlin. They have two children—Gussie and Julia C. Mr. Kilmer is a member of Stone River Post, No. 74, G. A. R., Sedan Lodge, No. 141, I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. K. are members of Rebecca Lodge, Mrs. K. serving as Noble Grand of the same.

J. V. LEABO, M. D., was born in Greene County, Ind., 1836, but was brought up in Woodford County, Ill., where he remained until 1850; then back to Clay County, Ind., and in 1856, began reading medicine, and in 1863 finished his course, and graduated at the Rush Medical College, Chicago. In 1864, located in Missouri, and for one year was practicing medicine there; thence to Illinois and remained two years, and in 1869 came West, locating in Miami County, Kan., where he remained about two years; thence to Howard County and located a claim in Washington Township (now Chautauqua County). Was among the early settlers in his township, and engaged in farming and the practice of medicine for four years; since then has been practicing medicine the most of the time in the county. In the spring of 1883, located at Sedan, where he will enter in practice. Was married in 1863, at Brazil, Ind., to Miss Mary E. Allen. They have five children, viz.: Edith, Minnie, May, John, Edwin.

W. F. LEMMON, County Attorney, was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1848, but was raised in Northeast Missouri. In 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-third Illinois Infantry, under Col. D. C. Smith, serving six months. In 1871, he commenced reading law in Kirksville, Mo., and in the fall of 1872, emigrated to Kansas, locating in Peru, Howard County, and was employed in the County Clerk's office. At the end of six months the county seat was removed to Elk Falls, and Mr Lemmon located at that point. In 1875, he was appointed Register of Deeds in Chautauqua County, locating at Sedan, and soon after was elected Register of Deeds and re-elected in 1877, serving three terms. He then resumed the practice of law and opened a real estate and loan office. In the fall of 1882, he was elected County Attorney. Mr. Gibson is associated with him in the real estate business and Mr. Shartell has been in company with him since January, 1883, in the law business. Mr. Lemmon is one of the most popular men in the county and has been identified with the county since its organization. He is a thorough business man and a pleasant gentleman. In 1877, he was married to Miss Martha E. Crockett, of this county. They have three children—Roy F., Ernie L. and Rose L. Mr. L. is a member of Stone River Post, No. 74, G. A. R., of Sedan Lodge, No. 141, I. O. O. F., and of the Knights of Honor.

M. B. LIGHT, attorney at law, was born in Tioga County, N. Y., 1827. In 1843, he emigrated to Ogle County, Ill., and soon after began reading law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853, and began the practice of his profession, which he followed until 1862. He then enlisted in the Ninety-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private. After serving eight months was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Company C; was in the service over two years. After coming out of the army he returned to Ogle County and resumed the practice of law. In 1867, he located in Adair County, and was engaged in the practice of law at Kirksfield, remaining there until 1871. Thence to Kansas, locating at Peru, the county seat of Howard County, and at once began his law practice. In 1872 was appointed Deputy County Clerk. In 1873, was elected County Clerk of Howard County, serving until the division of the county, when he served a short time as Clerk of Chautauqua County, locating at Sedan in 1875; in 1881–82 served as County Attorney of Chautauqua County, since which time he has been devoted to the practice of law, in which he has succeeded in working up a good practice. Mr. Light is one of the best practitioners in the county, and one of the oldest lawyers. He enjoys an extensive acquaintance and has a host of friends. In 1856, was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Light of Tioga County, N. Y. They have four children—Mary B., Miles B., Jr., Ellen F. and John H. Mr. Light is a member of Stone River Post, No. 74, G. A. R.

HON. J. C. LONG is a native of Lost Creek Township, Miami County, Ohio, where he resided until he came to Oswego, Kan., June 12, 1869; remained there only three months, then he took a claim near Independence, Kan., but was soon driven from there by the Osage Indians, who burned his cabin; but he remained in that vicinity, and in 1870 he assisted in surveying the town site of Independence, having the previous fall been connected with the surveying party which run the first line between Labette and Montgomery Counties. After Independence was established, he continued to speculate in real estate until 1872, when he engaged in mercantile business, which he carried on until 1874. In 1876, he removed to Sedan, Chautauqua County, where he now resides, and gives his entire attention to the stock business, operating principally in Texas cattle. He is interested also in mercantile business at Sedan. In 1880, he was elected State Senator from his district.

J. D. McBRIAN, attorney, was born near Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Ill., September, 1840, remaining there until twenty years of age, thence to Salem, where he remained about five years. In 1865, he located in Hamilton County. In 1867, he began reading law. At the expiration of ten years, he returned to Salem, where he remained until the fall of 1872. Emigrating from there to Kansas, he located near Peru, the county seat of Howard County. The following spring, he located at Cedar Vale, where he opened a blacksmith shop and also took a claim in that locality; he also did some law practice during his first year in Kansas, and in the fall of 1874, took an active part in the election of Mr. E. Jaquins, as Representative, who favored the division of the county. When the county was divided in 1875, Mr. McBrian was appointed County Attorney, and the first Monday in June, of that year, met with the County Commissioners and organized the new county of Chautauqua. In the fall of 1875, he was elected County Attorney, and re-elected again in 1878. In 1882, he was nominated on the Greenback ticket for Attorney General, and has always taken an active part in the politics of the State and County. Conducted the first State case in the county, the State of Kansas vs. John Bybee, a noted desperado. In 1860, he was married to Mary E. Huff, of Salem, Ill. They have five children—Bertha E., Lulu, Charles A., John E. and Leo A. He is a member of Vesper Lodge, No. 136, A., F. & A. M., Girock Chapter 42; Sedan Lodge, No. 141. I. O. O. F. and is an active member of the Christian Church, and for a number of years has conducted services in that church.

J. L. MATTINGLEY, liveryman, was born in Union County, Ky., 1839, but was reared in Knox and Fulton Counties, Ill., until twenty years of age. In 1859, went across the plains and was engaged in mining in Colorado and Montana until 1866, when he returned to Illinois and after remaining there a short time, emigrated to Kansas, locating in Neosho County, where he remained until 1871; he then located at Boston, Howard County, and opened the first store in the place, also located a claim near there, and at once took an active part in trying to make Boston the county seat of Howard County; during the county seat wars, was the leader of the Boston party, and at the first election Boston was decided the county seat, but the commissioners and officers not being favorable to Boston, the books and records were held at Elk Falls, and the next election there was so much ballot-stuffing throughout the county, that Boston was left out, and Mr Mattingley and his company made a raid on the county officers and succeeded in capturing the records, which they kept in a wagon traveling around the county for some time, but at last gave up the books and began the work for a division of the county. In the fall of 1874, was elected County Commissioner, serving until the division of the county, when he was appointed Deputy County Treasurer. In the fall of 1875, was elected Sheriff of the county, the first Sheriff-elect of Chautauqua County. Since his term expired, has been engaged in the livery business; has a good barn fifty feet square, and being a genial gentleman, and having an extensive acquaintance in the county has enabled him to work up a fine run of custom. In 1879, was married in Sedan, Kan., to Miss Maria Chapman, of that place. They have one daughter—Mary E. R.

A. L. ROSS, photographer, engraver and map-maker, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1845, where he was raised until thirteen years of age, going from there to New York and shipping on a merchant vessel bound for Melbourne, Australia, thence to China and the East Indies, and was about three years in returning here. In 1865, he entered the Government employ, and for three years was in the United States coast survey in the East and South. In 1868, emigrated to Kansas, locating on Wea Creek, Johnson County, where he erected a saw mill, the first in the county. After remaining there a few months, he sold out and removed to Ohio, where he purchased another mill, which he located at Fort Lincoln, on the Osage River. In November, 1869, moved the mill to Montgomery County, on the present town site of Independence, and ground the first flour and sawed the first lumber in the county. In November, 1872, he moved his mill to Howard County, on the Caney River, and started the town of Ross City; also put up a factory for the manufacture of spokes and felloes. In 1874, he moved his mill in the Indian Territory, remaining there until 1875, when he returned to Howard County, engaged in farming. In 1878 and 1879, served as surveyor of Chautauqua County. In 1880, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and was employed by the Brush Electric Light Company, remaining there one year; at the expiration of that time returned to Kansas, locating at Sedan, where he formed a copartnership with Mr. Ifland and opened a photograph gallery and book and stationary store, and added to this engineering, lithographing and map making. All of their lithograph work is done on stone found near Sedan. They are entitled to a great deal of praise as they will be known as the first lithographers in the State. Mr. Ross is a fine artist and has a great many labor saving machines which he has invented. He is a thorough engineer and surveyor, and is a wide-awake, public spirited man, and in his undertakings has been successful. He was married in 1872, to Miss Louisa Brost, of Independence, Kan. They have two children living—Levert L. and Harry. He is a member of Sedan Lodge, 1,987, K. of H.

W. F. SHEEK, physician and surgeon, was born in North Carolina in 1842, remaining there until nine years of age, when he emigrated with his parents to Poweshiek County, Iowa. At the end of three years, his parents removed to Linn County, Kan., and remained there until 1860, thence to Henry County, Mo. The subject of this sketch spent the most of his early life on a farm, and in the fall of 1862, enlisted in the Sixtieth Missouri Enrolled Militia, and went out as chief bugler of the regiment under Col. Marvin. In the fall of 1863, the regiment was partly disbanded and his company was consolidated with companies from other regiments, and formed the Fifth Provincial Regiment under Col. Henry Neil, and has been chief bugler of this regiment, serving until the fall of 1865; his company was known among the bushwhackers as Weaver's Wild Cats. At the close of the war, he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Stewart, at Clinton, Henry Co., Mo., remaining one year. He then went to St. Louis and took a course at the St. Louis Medical College, and graduated in the spring of 1868; he then located in Bates County, remaining there one year, and the following year returned to Linn County, Kan., and was engaged in the practice of medicine until the spring of 1876. He then located at Sedan, Chautauqua Co., and engaged in the practice of his profession, and succeeded in building up a large practice, as he is a thorough physician and a man highly respected. During his residence in Sedan, his health became impaired and he went to Colorado and for a time was engaged in practicing medicine in Leadville. In 1871, he was married to Miss Mary P. Cheek, of Linn County. The Doctor is a member of Stone River Post, No. 74, G. A. R., Sedan Lodge, No. 141, I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Medical Association of Linn County.

LIEUT. BENTON SMITH, contractor and builder, was born in Somerset County, Me., in 1840. In 1849, his parents emigrated to Illinois, remaining there until 1855: thence to Kansas, locating near Lawrence. His father improved a place near the city, and the subject of this sketch lived there all through the early troubles and border ruffian wars, taking an active part in most of the troubles of Lawrence and Lecompton: joining the Fifty-sixth Militia under Capt. Sam. Walker. During this time, Sheriff Jones, with his followers, had burned the home and property of Mr. Smith's father three different times, with a view of driving him away and securing his place, which was desirable land, and the subject of this sketch was, with his father, doing all they could to release Kansas from the ruffians and make a free State of it. In 1861, he enlisted in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, serving nearly three years as Second Lieutenant of Company A. The most of the time, was on the border fighting the bushwhackers. After coming out of the army, he was engaged in farming near Lawrence, and in 1866 located at Topeka and remained there until 1869, when he engaged in manufacturing brick; thence to the Osage lands in Montgomery County, and took a claim which he partly improved, remaining there two years, when he sold out and located at Independence and engaged in manufacturing brick, and contracting and building. In 1874, he located at Sedan, Chautauqua County, and manufactured the first brick and built the first brick house in the county. In 1877, he engaged in contracting and building in connection with brick-making, which business he has been engaged in since. From 1877 until 1881, he served as Justice of the Peace, and as Police Judge during 1881. Mr. Smith is a pleasant, genial gentlemen, and one of the progressive men of the town. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Sarah Jane Edgerton, of Lawrence. They have ten children—Thomas E., Lucy B., Georgiana, Charles H., Mary T., Grace, Clara, Julia, Samuel and Benton, Jr. Mr. Smith is a member of Stone River Post, No. 74, G. A. R., and Sedan Lodge, No. 1987, K. of H. Mr. Smith served one year in the *Tribune* office with John Speer and Sam. Wood, at Lawrence, a part of 1855 and 1856.

DANIEL STOUGH, of the firm of F. C. Rasler & Co., hardware, lumber and contractors, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1842. In 1844, his parents emigrated to Illinois, locating in Rock Island County. In 1861, he enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois Infantry, serving one year. He then enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and served until August, 1865; was in the Western Department all through the war, taking part in the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth and Vick-burg. Returning to his home, he engaged in farming and dealing in stock. In 1870, he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County. He took a claim on the Elk River near Elk Falls; was among the first settlers there, and began improving his claim. In 1874, he was employed in the general store of Getchell & Son, remaining with them one year. He then accepted a position in the bank of L. L. Turner, and the following year Mr. Turner located his bank at Sedan, and Mr. Stough came to this place with him, and was in his employ until 1878, when he went into the hardware and implement business with Comer & Jones. In June, 1882, he formed a co-partnership with F. C. Roesler and J. C. Swink, and put in a large stock of hardware material, lumber, and engaged in contracting and building, the firm doing the largest business of any one firm in the city. Mr. Stough was married in 1876, to Miss Mary Dye, of Sedan. They have two children, John and Maud. He is a member of Stone River Post, No. 74, G. A. R., Vesper Lodge, No. 136, A., F. & A. M., Syrock Chapter, No. 42, and A. O. U. W., No. 131. Mr. Stough is an active business man and is one who helps to build up a town.

RICHARD S. TURNER, editor of the Chautauqua *Journal*, was born in Carrollton, Carroll Co., Ky., February 23, 1847. When eight years of age his parents settled in Plattsburg, Mo., where he was raised. When eighteen years of age, he commenced learning the printer's trade, and worked at that business in Plattsburg until 1871, when he came to Kansas, stopped at Howard and made arrangements for starting a paper. He then went to Missouri, and purchased an outfit, and returned to Howard, and in January, 1872, had his office in running order, and on February 9, 1872, published the first issue. The paper was called the Howard City *Messenger*, and was conducted in the interests of a division of the county, and to make Howard the county seat of the north half of the county. This was the first paper published in Howard City. Mr. Kelly became a partner and the paper was published until 1874, when they sold out and purchased the Elk Falls *Journal*, which they conducted until the division of the county in 1875, when they moved the office to Sedan, and established the Chautauqua *Journal*. In 1877, he sold out to his brother, R. H. Turner, the present proprietor; since then, he has remained as editor of the paper. Mr. Turner is a pleasant, courteous gentleman, and a good writer, and his paper is a stanch leader of the Republican party. Mr. Turner was elected Councilman on the organization of the city; served as Mayor in 1878-79; Councilman again in 1882, and in 1883 was appointed City Treasurer. December 25, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Webb, of Sedan. They have one daughter—Olive R. He is a member of Vesper Lodge, No. 136, A., F. & A. M., and of Syroc Chapter, No. 42, and has served as Senior Deacon in the Blue Lodge and two terms as Excellent Scribe, one term as Excellent King, and one as Most Excellent High Priest, also two terms as Noble Grand of Sedan Lodge, No. 141, I. O. O. F. He was a charter member of the two last mentioned organizations.

ROBERT H. TURNER, proprietor of the Chautauqua *Journal*, was born in Carrollton, Carroll Co., Ky., in 1854. When six months of age, his parents settled in Clinton County, Mo., where he was raised. When fifteen years of age, he commenced learning the printer's trade. In 1872, he emigrated to Kansas and went to work for his brother at Howard. In 1874, the paper was sold and taken to the neighboring town of Boston, Mr. Turner going there with A. B. Hicks, the proprietor of the paper, and was at work on this paper for one year, and then went to Elk Falls and was employed by Turner & Kelly, on the Elk Falls *Journal*, remaining there until 1875, when the paper was moved to Sedan; Mr. Turner located at this point with them and was in their employ until 1877, when he bought a half interest in the business. In 1879, he bought out his partner and has been sole proprietor of the paper since; his brother, R. S. Turner, remaining on the paper as editor. The paper is run in the interests of the Republican party, and is live and progressive, meeting with the best support. The office is the best equipped in the county and has one of the Campbell power cylinder presses, besides a fine job department which is a credit to the office. Mr. Turner is a wide-awake newspaper man and is a champion of law and order. In August, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Brown, of Sedan. They have one child—Myrtle. Mr. Turner is a member of Vesper Lodge, No. 136, A., F. & A. M., Syroc Chapter, No 42, and of Sedan Lodge, No. 1987, K. of H.

M. C. WEBB, merchant, was born in Akron, Ohio, 1844. When eleven years of age he migrated to Michigan, locating at Paw Paw. In 1861, he enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving three years; two years of the time was Orderly under Gen. L. B. Ranson. After coming out of the army, went on a Western tour to Colorado and Salt Lake City, remaining there about one year. In August, 1868, he located in Marshall County, Kan., where he engaged in the stock business, remaining there until 1875, when he sold out and came to Sedan, Chautauqua County, and put in the second stock of goods in the place, in a building fourteen by thirty feet; at the end of three years, enlarged the store, building a store room twenty by forty feet, and at the end of two years enlarged this building one-half. Mr. Webb is now the oldest merchant in the place; he has worked up a good trade and handles a fine stock of goods, his sales running from $25,000 to $30,000 per annum. Mr. Webb was one of the first to put in a stock of goods in Moline, when the railroad was built there, and was interested there for some time, but his business in the home store compelled him to close out his other interests. Mr. Webb is one of the best business men in the county and has been very successful since he opened in business here. He was married in Sedan in 1878, to Miss E. E. Bussey, of Sedan. They have one daughter—Gracy. He also has three children by a former marriage—Ida, Minnie and Laura M. He is a member of Stone River Post, No. 74, G. A. R.

PERU.

In the southeastern part of Chautauqua County, in the valley of Middle Caney Creek, lies the village of Peru.

The existence of the place takes date July, 1870. The land upon which it is built was entered by a town company composed of E. R. Cutler, L. Blanchard, D. B. Teeny, C. A. Zinglefield, Patrick Looby and John Lee and others, comprising in all ten shares of $100 each. The entry was made upon a full quarter-section, but a part of this was contested by A. Johnston, who succeeded in establishing his right to forty acres of it, leaving the town company only 120 acres. But forty acres of this was sold in order to get money to deed the balance, and the site was then cut down to eighty acres. Later, two tracts, one of twenty acres and the other of fifteen, were taken off from this, thus leaving a tract of forty-five acres, which measures the area of the present town site.

The first structure erected upon the site was a log house belonging to F. F. Spurlock, in which he placed a stock of general merchandise in 1869. He was followed by David Clark, who began business in the same line the next spring. During the same year, H. Brown built a small frame house, in the front part of which he kept a saloon, and a hotel in the rear.

A hotel of respectable size was soon afterward built by a man named Crow, and the house was familiarly known as the "Crow House" or "Crow's Nest." In October, 1870, J. S. Cunningham and C. H. Inglefield established a hardware business as a branch from the house of W. T. Cunningham & Company, of Oswego, Kan., which continued as a branch business until May, 1872, when Inglefield severed his relations with the firm and purchased the entire business at this place.

About the same time, H. C. Draper began the grocery business as a branch of an Oswego house, and in September, 1871, sold out to F. Thomas, who has since added boots and shoes to the stock.

Several business establishments were begun during 1870. Besides those already named, there was a grocery house by L. R. Close, a general store by N. N. Smith and a similar business by J. Sheldon. James Alford started a saloon, as did also L. Stauffer.

The society at this time was very much disorganized, and a good many rough characters abounded in the vicinity. Drunkenness was looked upon as a matter of course, and post mortem examinations were a common thing. A grave-yard was started as a "potter's field," in which the unfortunates found a final resting-place. Out of nine persons who were the first buried in the spot, seven "died with their boots on."

The post office was established here in the summer of 1870, and David Clark held the appointment as Postmaster. At this time there was no Government mail line, and the citizens were compelled to "chip in" and hire some one to ride to Independence for the mails. The office was first kept in Clark's store-house, a small frame which he had built for merchandising purposes. After about a year, Clark was succeeded in the office by A. E. Line, who in about two years gave way to S. D. Moore, and he in turn was succeeded by the present incumbent, A. B. Garlinghouse.

The first school was taught in the place in 1870, by a man named Ward, a sort of Baptist preacher. The school was raised upon subscription, there being no regularly organized district. A school building was erected in the spring of 1872, for the building of which the district voted bonds to the amount of $2,000. The district was organized in the fall of 1871. The house was a frame one, 24x50 feet in its dimensions, finished with belfry and bell. In June, 1879, a light tornado swept across the town, and the schoolhouse was one among the several buildings that was dilapidated by the storm. The house, however, was at once rebuilt, for which the district voted bonds a second time to the amount of $1,000.

The earliest divine mininistrations were held in the town in 1871, by Father Records, and the services were conducted in the second story of a building, the first of which was in use at the time as a saloon. The congregation organized in 1872, but being extremely weak soon fell through, and has not since revived. A congregation of the Christian denomination became organized as a church in 1879, and is in a healthy condition. The body began the erection of a church building in the spring of 1882.

The only secret order in the town is that of Peru Lodge, No. 106, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. This society was instituted in 1873, with six charter members, as follows: E. Hayden, A. Howden, N. N. Smith, J. K. Slaughter, James Sprague and Joseph Baker. During the night of its institution, the order took in thirteen members, which has since liberally increased and at the present there are thirty-five. The present officers of the lodge are R. M. Hartzell, Noble Grand; G. M. Stearns, Vice Grand; C. H. Inglefield, Secretary; F. Thomae, Treasurer; J. W. Morrison, Past Grand. The financial standing of the lodge is excellent, having $1,000 in the treasury. It has also become supplied with a building for lodge purposes.

A water and steam flouring mill was erected in 1874, by A. Norris, since deceased. The mill is now owned by his son, P. M. Norris. The establishment contains three run of buhrs; two for wheat and one for corn, the whole costing when completed about $8,000.

At the election for the location of a county seat for Howard County, in 1871, Peru became the favored spot, and the seat of government for the county was taken from Elk Falls to this place. In this, as in all new countries, the county seat means the best town in the county, and in consequence all eyes became directed toward Peru. Building became brisk and the growth of the town was extremely rapid. Everything now pointed to its future importance and greatness. But the greatest prosperity is sometimes overtaken by adversity, and so was it to be with Peru; so long as she retained the seat of government she enjoyed gratifying prosperity; but the day of removal was at hand, and by an election by the people in 1873, the county seat was returned to its former place at Elk Falls. The scene of commotion was changed. Like a nomadic tribe the people of the town

> "Folded their tents like the Arabs"
> And swiftly sped away—

halting again at Elk Falls, where the county seat was unloaded. With this misfortune, Peru at once fell to decay, the glitter of her prospects became corroded, and in the changes of a day she lost that prestige which she has never since been able to recover. But Peru, although unimportant as a town, is a good trading point, and with its surroundings is destined to witness a moderate growth and prosperity. The place now contains a population of 250, and eight good business houses. A newspaper was established in the town in November, 1875, by S. P. Moore & Son, which continued in operation for several years, and then suspended issue. There is no newspaper now published in the town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL M. DYER, farmer, P. O. Medicine Lodge, Barber Co., Kan., was born in Guilford County, N. C., in 1814. When four years of age, his parents located in Monroe County, Ind. In 1830, the subject of this sketch settled in Lafayette, Tippecanoe Co., Ind., and learned the tinner's trade; then for a year or two was in different parts of the State and in the South, after which he located in Clay County, Ind., and remained there until 1844. Thence to Greencastle, Putnam County, until 1851, when he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Polk County, and engaged in farming. In 1855, was elected Treasurer of Polk County, and served four years and five months. In 1869, he settled in Jasper County, Mo., and in 1870 came to Kansas, and located some claims in what was supposed to be Howard County, and laid out nearly $1,000 in improvements, etc., but when the survey of the south line of Kansas was made, he found he was in the Indian Territory, and he was obliged to leave his land and improvements, receiving nothing for his loss. He then located some land in Bellville Township, on Section 15, Howard County, and secured a farm of 257 acres, which he lived upon and improved. Mr. Dyer was one of the pioneers of the county, and when he settled was eighty miles from a railroad, and had to go eighty-five miles for his mail. In 1839, he was married to Miss Mary E. Gilbrech, of Owen County, Ind. They have eleven children—J. V. B., E. B., W. F., H. J., Viretta H., Samuel M., Jr., William F., Oscar F., T. B., Rebecca J. and Sarah E.

J. P. FINDLEY, farmer, P. O. Chautauqua Springs, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1832, and was raised and lived there until 1855. Thence moved to Mercer County, Ill., and remained there until 1870, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County, and took a claim before the land was surveyed. The nearest point on a railroad was about eighty miles, and for a time he had to go that distance for all supplies, and there were but very few settlers. His claim is on Section 10, Township 35, Range 11. He has 200 acres, watered by two fine springs, which furnish plenty of water; has 100 acres of timber and 50 acres under cultivation, 90 acres fenced, 4 acres of orchard, in fine condition and with a full variety. The place is well stocked with 40 head of cattle, a number of horses and other stock. Mr. Findley has been very successful, and has a choice place now, three-fourths of a mile from Chautauqua Springs. He was married in 1856, at Wapello, Iowa, to Miss Sarah Wilson. They have seven children—Annie May, Lillie J., Maggie W., Amelia, Bruce, Ray and Ed. He is a member of the United Brethren Church.

F. C. HATCH, farmer, P. O. Peru, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1843; he emigrated to America in 1845, his parents locating in Onondaga County, N. Y., where the subject of this sketch was raised and lived until 1864. He then enlisted in the Second New York Cavalry, serving one year. He was in a number of battles, and was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek. After coming out of the army, he located at Manlius Center, on the New York & Erie Canal, remaining there one year; then went to Bridgeport, where he resided for several years; thence to Illinois, locating twenty-five miles from Chicago, and from there back to Bridgeport N. Y. He then emigrated West, stopping in Iowa and Missouri a short time, and reached Kansas in 1871, and located a claim in Howard, now Chautauqua County, on Section 16, Township 34, Range 12, on the Caney River. He has a fine farm of 120 acres, all under cultivation, and has one of the largest and best cultivated orchards in the county, consisting of thirty acres. He has sixty-four varieties of apples and a full variety of other fruits, and is making a specialty of raising fruit for market. Mr. Hatch is also engaged in raising stock, and has fifty head of cattle. He has a farm of the best bottom land, situated one-half mile from the town of Peru. He has a good stone house, stables, and an abundance of water furnished by the Caney River. In 1873, he was married to Miss Corrinna Norris, of Cedar Falls, Iowa. They had two children. In 1876, his wife died, and he was married again in 1877, to Mrs. Severns. They have two children—Freddie J. and Clara. Mr. Hatch is a member of Stone River Post, No. 74, G. A. R., and a member of the M. E. Church.

R. I. HILLMAN, merchant, was born in Grant County, Ind., in 1859 When ten years of age, his parents migrated to Iowa, locating in Fayette County, remaining there three years. Then back to Indiana, remaining there until 1877, and was engaged in running an engine. Coming from there to Kansas, he located at Peru, and engaged in farming. In the winter of 1882, formed a copartnership with Dr. Sipple, under the firm name of Sipple & Hillman, and put in a fine line of drugs. They have a large and complete stock of goods, and their trade is increasing very rapidly. Mr. Hillman is a young man of energy and business qualities, and has many friends in and about Peru. Is Deputy Postmaster under Dr. Sipple.

HON. C. H. INGLEFIELD, merchant, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, in 1846. In 1855, he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Knoxville, Marion County, where he remained until the spring of 1864, when he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, receiving his discharge in the fall. In the spring of 1865, he started across the plains with a train, and after reaching the Rocky Mountains engaged in mining. In 1867, he returned to Iowa, and engaged in the dry goods trade at Knoxville. In 1868, he emigrated to Kansas, and located in Oswego, and, in company with W. T. Cunningham, engaged in the hardware business in the spring of 1869. In the fall of 1869, they opened a branch store at Peru, Howard County, and put in the first stock of the kind in the place. In 1872, they dissolved partnership, and Mr. I. located at Peru, conducting the business at that point, and became a member of the town company, and was elected President of the same. He also has 100 acres adjoining the town site, on which he has put some valuable improvements. He has fifty acres under cultivation, and has the place fenced in five lots, and has a choice lot of fruit planted, covering some ten acres in all—700 apple trees, 160 pear, and a large variety of other fruits, grapes, etc. He has a fine residence, and carries on his farm in connection with his other business. Mr. I. has built up a large trade in his business, and has the first and only stock of hardware in the place. In 1880, he was elected on the Republican ticket to represent his district in the State Legislature. He is one of the leading Republicans in the county, and is a genial gentleman and a thorough business man, enjoying the good will and friendship of all who know him. In January, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss Estella Bailey, of Marion County, Iowa. They have three children—Chester, Flora and Nellie. He is a member of Peru lodge, No. 106, I. O. O. F.

R. F. KINNAMAN, merchant, was born in Madison County, Ind., in 1858. He was brought up on a farm, and followed the business until 1877, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Peru, Chautauqua County, and engaged in farming. In March, 1882, in company with Mr. Hillman, put in a general stock of merchandise at Peru. They have a building, 22x40, with store room 14x20, well filled with a choice line of goods, carrying the largest and best assorted in the place, and have built up a large trade during the time they have been in business. Mr. K. is one of the most energetic men in the city. Besides his business in Peru, he carries on a farm in Jefferson Township of 160 acres, 100 acres being under cultivation, all fenced, and has plenty of wood and water, good orchard and other improvements. In 1880, he was married to Miss Vina Hillman, of Peru.

P. LOOBY, farmer, P. O. Peru, was born in Ireland in 1847. The same year his parents emigrated to America, locating in Ohio, and here the subject of this sketch was raised until seven years of age. Thence went to Illinois, locating in Henderson County. In 1865, he enlisted in the Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was transferred to the Sixty-first, and was discharged in September, 1865. In 1869, he emigrated to Kansas locating in Howard County before the survey was made and the county organized, and was the first settler in Bellville Township. He took a claim on the Caney River, on Sections 16 and 17, Township 34, Range 12. The nearest railroad point was 175 miles, and the country was thoroughly wild. Mr. Looby has a fine farm of 240 acres, all fenced excepting twenty-five acres; has thirty acres of fine timber; 140 acres under cultivation and about seven acres of orchard; a good frame house, 16x26, with wing 14x16, and the place is well watered, making a fine stock farm. He has it stocked with seventy head of cattle and eighty head of hogs and a number of horses. Mr. Looby has a host of friends, and has been very successful, as he is a thorough business man. He was married in 1872, to M. D. Kennedy, of Bellville Township. They have one daughter—Winnie. He is a member of Stone River Post, No. 74, G. A. R.

J. H. SAMS, merchant, was born in Logan County, Ill., in 1856, remaining there until he was twelve years of age, emigrating from there to Kansas in 1868, locating in Howard County, before the surveyed organization of the county. His parents were among the very first settlers in Belleville Township, and at that time the nearest railroad point was 175 miles distant. His father took a claim near Peru, and he, the subject of this sketch, remained helping his father improve the farm until twenty-one years of age. He then engaged in farming for himself until 1882, when he bought a stock of drugs and engaged in that business at Peru, where he has a large trade. He carries a complete stock of drugs and notions, and has his store nicely arranged. In 1881, he was married to Miss N. E. Stevens, of Peru. They have one son—Orie.

C. B. SIPPLE, M. D., was born in Delaware in 1851. In 1853, his parents emigrated to Michigan, locating at Niles, where he remained until 1864. Thence to Iowa, locating at Hamburg, Fremont County, and read medicine a part of the time until 1869, when he attended the medical department of the State University at Ann Arbor, Mich., until 1873. In the winter of 1874-75, he attended the St. Louis Medical College, and graduated in the spring of 1875. He then came to Kansas, and commenced the practice of medicine in Peru, and also engaged in the drug trade. Since his settlement here he returned to Iowa, thence to Michigan, and for a time was in Chicago, engaged in the practice of his profession. He then returned to Peru, where he again resumed the practice of medicine. In the winter of 1882, in company with I. Hillman, he put in a fine stock of drugs at Peru. They are having a large trade, and the Doctor is doing a large business in his practice. In the spring of 1883, he was appointed Postmaster. He was married in 1880, at Independence, Kan., to Miss Della Closson, of Chautauqua County. They have one daughter—Barbara. He is a member of Sedan Cornet Band, and is the examining physician of Chautauqua County for the Government.

J. D. STEVENS, M. D., was born in Harrison County, Ind., in 1836. In 1862, he emigrated to Vincennes, Knox Co., Ind., where he remained about five years, and commenced the study of medicine, finishing his course at the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, in 1867. He then located at Russellville, Lawrence Co., Ill., and began the practice of medicine. In 1874, he returned to Indiana, locating in Davis County. At the end of two years, he emigrated to Kansas, locating at Peru, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, meeting with good success. He was married in 1856, to Miss M. A. Johnson, of Indiana. They were blessed with eight children, seven of whom are living—Thomas A., Nancy E., Dora K., J. C., Abbie A., Mattie M., Edgar M., the seventh child, and Maggie A. In 1878, his wife died, and he was married again in 1879 to Miss Mary D. Jackson, of Topeka, Kan. He is a member of Peru Lodge, No. 106, I. O. O. F.

F. THOMAE, merchant, was born in Saxen, Germany, in 1844. He was brought up there, learning the locksmith's trade, which he followed until 1866, when he emigrated to America, remaining about eight months in the State of Indiana. Thence went to Hancock County, Ohio, where he remained four years, and was employed as a salesman. In 1870, he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County, and located a claim on Section 24, Township 34, Range 12. He was eighty-five miles from a railroad, and for six weeks during the first year had no mail, and then finally hired a man to take the mail through to the nearest post office. In the fall of 1871, he sold his place and put in the first stock of groceries and queensware in Peru, which business he has carried on since. He has added boots and shoes and built up a large trade, and is one of the best business men in the place, understanding the details of trade thoroughly. In December, 1882, he was married to Miss S. Sawyer, of Texas. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of Peru Lodge, No. 106, I. O. O. F.

CHAUTAUQUA SPRINGS.

This little city sprang into existence August 10, 1881. The presence of mineral springs, highly celebrated for the medical properties of the waters, was the chief incentive to its starting.

The place is situated in the south part of Chautauqua County, about eight miles south of the city of Sedan, and one mile from the picturesque Indian Territory. Its surroundings are beautiful, lying as it does on the brink of a small rocky cañon, a branch of Turkey Creek, from which stream it is a short distance. The landscape is interestingly diversified with hill, cañon and rocky cliff, and is covered with a dense growth of shrub and timber. The city lies in the midst of a grove of forest trees, much of the timber being allowed to remain, giving it the appearance of a city in the woods.

The first house erected on the site belonged to B. F. Bennett, which e used for a drug store. Following this, during the fall, and in almost consecutive order, was the establishment of a dry goods house, by T. J. Johnston, a livery barn by F. M. Fairbanks, dry goods store by Thomas Bryant, a grocery and provision store by Bennett & Binns, and a drug store by George Edwards. In February, 1882, "Dick" Foster opened a stock of hardware, which he sold to W. Williams, in September of the same year. About the same time C. C. Purcell began the drug business. A grocery store belonging to James Randall was opened in October, 1881, and about the same time Mrs. Bush started a millinery establishment. James Sipples opened a dry goods store in August, 1882. Besides these, there are also two livery barns, two blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, and a saw mill belonging to James Allreid, who began the business in December, 1881.

The first hotel was built by a man named Castleberry, who ran it about six months, and after changing hands several times, it is still used as a hotel, of which there are now three in the city. Two of these, the Ginn and Meeks houses, are small affairs; but the other, the Eagle Hotel, erected in June, 1882, by James Ferguson, is the finest public house in the county. It is a large two-story stone structure, seventy feet long and forty feet wide, containing twenty-five rooms, having accommodations for about sixty guests. The house is constructed with long verandas on two sides, and on either floor. It stands on the slope of the cañon, a few steps from the springs, and overlooks the deeper cañon of Turkey Creek, and the beautifully timbered hills, stretching far away in the smoky distance, into the Indian Territory.

The original town site comprised eighty acres, one-half of which belonged to Dr. G. W. Woolsey, and the other half to Dr. T. J. Dunn, to which additions of forty acres each were made by J. C. Kiles, Binns and B. F. Bennett, making a total in the town site of 200 acres. The place was incorporated as a city of the third class in February, 1882, and Thomas Bryant was elected Mayor; S. Booth, Clerk; I. H. Wilson, Treasurer; B. F. Atkinson, Marshall, and M. O. Shoupp, N. M. Lee, F. A. Fairbanks, E. Moore and S. Cheny, Councilmen.

At the regular city election held in April, 1882, E. P. Moore was chosen Mayor; S. Booth, Clerk; I. H. Wilson, Treasurer, and F. A. Fairbanks, M. O. Shoupp, N. M. Lee, S. Cheny and C. E. Moore, Councilmen.

The educational advantages of the city are in common with those of the country district within which it is included, the district having been organized and the house built in 1880. It is situated outside of the city limits, a short distance. Religious services are held at periodical times by the Baptist, Methodist, United Brethren and Church of Christ denominations in the schoolhouse, there being no regular church building provided.

The press has only a brief history at the place, only one attempt at journalism having been made. This was the establishment of the paper called the Chautauqua Springs *Spy*, on May 19, 1882, by C. E. Moore and L. G. B. McPheron, and is a seven-column folio, independent in politics, and has a circulation of 350 copies.

THE SPRINGS.

The main attraction in the city and the cause which gave rise to its building, is the presence of the mineral springs. These springs are highly valued on account of the medical properties contained in the waters, which are regarded invaluable in the cure of a variety of chronic sores and other diseases. The curative properties of these waters are known, not only through medical and chemical analysis, but are also attested by the apparently miraculous cures effected by their experimental use and application in many instances.

The discovery of these springs was made in 1873, by Dr. Minna, a physician who practiced in the vicinity at that time. It was his custom, when riding by, to drink of the water, and although recognizing the presence of mineral taste in them, yet made no further analysis. His belief during all this time, however, was that, possibly, there were in these same waters medical ingredients that might prove valuable in the healing of diseases. In the latter years of his life the Doctor was afflicted with dropsy, and for a long time was under the treatment of medical skill, from which he derived little benefit.

Finally the physicians gave up the case as incurable, and the old Doctor turning to the scriptural injunction of "Physician heal thyself," concluded, as a last hope, to try the waters which he had discovered. A quantity of the water was brought, of which he made frequent use and application, and from which he believed himself to experience much benefit. But the old man had too long been weighed down with the wasting disease, and the "treatment of physicians," to ever hope to regain health from any cause, and at length passed away, leaving, as a testimonial, his belief that had he begun the use of the water in time, he would have succeeded in removing the disease, and been restored to health.

Nothing was done toward making further test of these mineral springs until opened by Dr. G. W. Woolsey in August, 1880. The spring is neatly and substantially walled up, and is constructed with a large basin for holding the water, the whole being covered by a commodious spring house, tastefully built, paved with flag rock, and conveniently seated with benches. An analysis of the waters was made by practical chemists of some note, of the cities of St. Joseph and Kansas City, showing the water to contain, in different proportions, iron, potassium, salts and magnetic gas.

While excavating the earth, in opening up the spring, the workmen struck upon rocks, standing upright, and arranged in a sort of basin shape, presenting evidence that it had been the handiwork of man, and giving rise to the theory that perhaps one day these waters were known to some Indian tribe, who made use of them in their primitive way, for the curing of disease.

The curative properties of these springs is as yet but little known, and it is safe to predict that when their efficacy shall become known to the world, and a thorough test is made, hundreds will flock in to partake of the benefits of the healing fountain.

The city as yet presents an appearance of newness, the most of the houses being unpainted and scattered.

The population of the town at this time numbers about 300, to which addition is being made by the incoming of settlers almost constantly.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

B. F. BARRETT, merchant, was born in Medina County, Ohio, in 1831; in 1839, located in Trumbull County, remaining there until 1845; then, until 1861, was traveling through New York and Pennsylvania; from 1861 to 1866, was in Ohio; thence to Omaha, Neb., and after a few months located at Kansas City, where he remained until 1869. He then came to Kansas, locating in Howard County, on a claim five miles west of Howard City, on Clear Creek; the survey was not made, and it was eighty-five miles from a railroad. Was among the pioneers of the county, and after improving his place and remaining there two years, sold out and engaged in the stock business in the south part of the county, now Chautauqua County, and was in this business until 1881. He then bought a lot in the new town of Chautauqua Springs, and built the first business house in the place and put in the first stock of goods, consisting of groceries; at the end of six months, closed out his groceries and put in a stock of drugs. Mr. Barrett has built up a good trade and has made a host of friends. His trade has grown 50 per cent during the past year. In 1852, was married to Miss Annie Grenning, of Williams County, Ohio.

ERI BENNETT, merchant, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., in 1844; emigrated with his parents to Knox County, Ill., there working with his father at the wagon-maker's trade. In 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry, Company F, and served three years; was in the famous march with Sherman to the sea, serving as a scout most of the time. After coming out of the army he returned to Knox County, and there learned the miller's trade; then in 1871, he came to Kansas and took a claim in Summit Township, Howard County, and improved the place, engaging in farming until the summer of 1881; health failing, he then engaged in the mercantile business with Mr. Binns, of Sedan. In the fall of 1882, went to Chautauqua Springs and laid out forty acres in town lots, and these were known as Binns & Bennett's Addition to Chautauqua Springs. He then put up a store building, and put in a stock of goods and has a good trade; the business is carried on under the firm name of Binns & Bennett. The subject of this sketch expects to erect a steam flouring mill in the near future. Mr. Bennett is a thorough business man, and has been successful in all his business moves. He came to Kansas and settled eighty miles from a railroad point. In October, 1871, was married to Miss E. L. Allen, of Monmouth, Ill.; they have four children—Sylvia F., W. Elmo, Walter A. and Edwin D.

JAMES FERGUSON, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, was born in Scotland in 1836; when twenty-two years of age he emigrated to America, locating at York, Clark Co., Ill., and remained there until 1861; he then enlisted in the Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged on account of disability; but in 1862, re-enlisted in the same regiment, serving until the close of the war; he was wounded at Dallas, Ga. In June, 1865, he received his discharge at Chicago, and returned to Clark County and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1870, emigrated to Kansas and took a claim in Belleville Township, Howard County (now Chautauqua); this was before the survey, and he was one of the pioneers of the town. He then improved his place and lived there about ten years, when he sold out and engaged in contracting on the Southern Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific Railroads for about eighteen months. He then returned to his old home and bought lots in Chautauqua Springs and built a fine hotel 40x70 feet, two stories and basement; the house contains twenty-five rooms and in the basement are four bathrooms which are supplied with hot and cold baths, the water of which is supplied from the noted mineral springs of that place; the hotel and goods cost $10,000. The hotel was built as an invalids' hotel and is one of the largest and best hotels in Southern Kansas; Mr. Ferguson is a genial landlord and takes all imaginable pains in making it pleasant for his guests, and all those going there for treatment will receive the best accommodations at reasonable prices. He was married in 1867, at Robinson, Crawford Co., Ill., to Miss Mary A. Brown; they have six children—Robert, George, John, James, Jr., Colista and Helen.

STEPHEN JOHNSON, real estate agent, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1839; when nineteen years of age, he emigrated to America, locating at Forestville, N. Y., remaining there four years. In 1862, he went to Freeport, Ill., and was there about three years, thence to Waterloo, Iowa, remaining there four years. In 1871, emigrated to Kansas, locating at Arkansas City before the Government survey, located on a claim which he improved, remaining there about six years; coming from there to Chautauqua County, and took a claim on Section 12, Town 35, Range 11, Belleville Township, and remained on this place five years, improving the place and engaged in farming. In 1882, he bought a half interest in the original town site of Chautauqua Springs, consisting of eighty acres, laid out in nearly 500 lots, and at once began to deal in real estate and to try and build up the town. There are seven valuable springs on the town site, six of which contain mineral with great healing properties, they have improved one of the springs at a cost of $600, and are at work on the second, which will cost $300, complete, and will build a bath house 18x24, with four bath rooms, which will be arranged for hot or cold baths, and, as there have been many cases of miraculous cures during the past year, they expect to have a good many patients as soon as they get everything in readiness. Besides these improvements, Mr. Johnson is arranging to build a steam flouring mill in company with Eri Bennett; they will put in two run of wheat buhrs and one of corn which will be the most valuable improvement in the place, and if they do this they will certainly have laid a good foundation for the growth of the town. Mr. Johnson served nearly a year in the Ninety-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In 1866, he was married to Miss Jane Helm, of Cedar Falls, Iowa; they have one son and one daughter—William T. and Mandana H. He is a member of the G. A. R.

C. E. MOORE, chief editor of the Chautauqua Springs *Spy*, was born in Greenville, Bond Co., Ill., February 17, 1856; came with his parents to Kansas in July, 1871, and settled at Oswego; and removed to Peru, Chautauqua County, May 17, 1872, at which place he served as Deputy Postmaster from 1872 to 1880, and also learned the trade of printer during that time. In company with his father and brother, he began the publication of the Chautauqua *News* at Peru November 20, 1875, which they ran about four years; then went to Cherryvale and published the Cherryvale *News*, which, in about a year was consolidated with the *Globe*, printed at that place, the new sheet being called the *Globe-News*. In April, 1882, he sold his interest in the *Globe-News*, and came to Chautauqua Springs, where, in company with L. G. B. McPheron, he commenced the publication of the Chautauqua Springs *Spy*, May 19, of the same year.

J. T. PERSHALL, merchant, was born at Knoxville, Marion Co., Iowa, 1850, and was raised there until twenty-one years of age; he then migrated to Kansas and, in company with his father, S. H. Pershall, started a trading post in Belleville Township, and got a post office established, called Golden Gate; they remained in trade about four years, their trade being principally with the Indians; after which he engaged in buying and shipping stock until 1879; he then located at Peru, and, in company with Mr. Sipple, engaged in the mercantile business, and remained there three years; thence to Arkansas, and remained one year; thence to Chautauqua Springs, and opened the first general store in the place. They have worked up a large trade. Was married, in 1870, in Johnson County, Mo., to Miss Sarah L. Hunt; they have four children, viz.: Avery E., Della M., Nellie and Samuel H. He is a member of Peru Lodge, No. 101, I. O. O. F.

CEDAR VALE.

On the 20th of November, 1869, J. R. Marsh left the city of Emporia, journeying toward the southwest in the hope of finding somewhere in the southern part of Kansas, a place of settlement and rest.

After several days of wandering he came to the Valley of Big Caney Creek or river, and being impressed with its beauty and fertility he concluded to spend a few days in exploring it. Although much beautiful and unoccupied land lay along the stream, yet he came to prospect for a place that might prove advantageous for selection as a town site, as well as to locate claims for himself and friends. His first idea was that the site where Cloverdale now is was auspicious for his wishes, and he concluded to make settlement at that place. Upon a second review of the matter he became convinced that perhaps a better selection might be made, and after a careful and judicious weighing of the prospects, etc., determined that the country where Cedar Vale now is, offered advantages in point of surroundings superior to any other along the valley; being far enough from the Indian Territory to shut out the building of a town farther down the valley and also near enough to other prospective points above to discourage the establishment of any place between them; thus absolutely securing the trade of a large scope of country. Upon these considerations he selected his claims and awaited patiently further development.

In the meantime a number of enterprising settlers came in and took claims in the vicinity, among whom were Frederick Kantz, Eli Titus, A. Halverson, S. Gunderson, David Koogle. The matter of establishing a town was talked of among these parties, and an organization into a town company was made for the furtherance of the project, of which Fred. Kantz was made President and Eli Titus, Treasurer. The selection of a site was the next thing to be determined.

Four points along the valley stood prominently before the company, viz.: Osrow, Cedar Vale, Cloverdale and a point called Lookout Mountain. After due consideration the choice was made in March, 1870, and Cedar Vale became the favored spot, being so named from the presence of a few cedar trees which grew not far away, this species of timber being rare in this part of the country. The site was located on unoccupied land which must first be deeded before the company could hold it. Accordingly it fell upon E. W. Davis, one of the company, to file upon the land and to procure a deed for the same, and which he was to turn over to the company as soon as this was done. When it came time for the transfer of the property to be made, some dissensions had been awakened in the company and Davis refused to deed them the land. This refusal caused much indignation among the members who, perhaps, under the circumstances had no legal remedy, and a resort to physical force was determined upon, and threats of hanging Davis were made, through the stern influence of which the company wrung from his hands the coveted instrument.

The legal title to the lands occupied by the town site, was now vested in the company, and everything ready to begin the work of building up the town. The town was advertised in the Eureka *Herald*, a paper printed at Eureka, Greenwood County, for which the editor received one share of the company's stock, the shares being valued at $10 each.

A proposition to build the first house was made in June, 1870, in which J. R. Marsh agreed to furnish the material, provided some other members would put it into a house. Accordingly, Marsh cut and drew logs to the place, but no one volunteered to erect the building, and after permitting the material to lie unused for awhile, Marsh at length drew them away and made a building of them on his own premises.

In November of the same year, J. R. Marsh, Charles Snyder and O. C. Hill, built the first store room and the first building in the town, in which they opened a stock of goods, and in which the post office was first kept. Immediately following this a company composed of F. Kantz, L. Garrett, A. Holverson and Charles Snyder, was formed for the purpose of building a hotel, which was run a short time as a public house, and was sold to D. G. Kenneson for a store room. The next house was built by Riley Brothers, which they occupied with a stock of general goods, and the next was built by three brothers named Grant, and was used as a boarding house by Luke Phelps, and soon afterward as a dwelling by a man named Tubs.

E. W. Davis and E. B. Slocum, as the firm of Slocum & Davis, began dealing in general goods, having erected a house for that purpose.

Previous to these, and immediately following the building of the company hotel, Dr. A. A. Corbin put up a store room in which he kept a stock of drugs, this being the same house now occupied by G. Baird as a hotel, it having since been enlarged by the erection of additions.

Tubs established the first blacksmith shop in the fall of 1870, and in the next spring Woods began the same business. A man named Lynch erected a hall; O. Howard a store room, in which he kept a stock of general merchandise; Mrs. Smith built a hotel, and S. Hill a millinery store; G. Lapp built a room in which he kept a saloon, and is the building now occupied by Dr. Donaldson with a stock of drugs.

These improvements were made during the fall of 1870, and the spring and summer of 1871. Dwelling houses were erected as the necessities demanded, and the town grew steadily and healthily until at the present time it numbers a population of 250, and contains four general stores, two drug stores, two hardware stores, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one repair shop with turning lathe, two livery barns and two hotels.

A grist and flouring mill was built in 1871 by D. F. Tabler, and was a small "one horse concern" propelled by water-power. In 1880, the old mill was torn away and replaced with a commodious new one, the best of the kind in the county. It is run by both water and steam power, and contains two run of buhrs.

Down the Big Caney Valley a distance of four miles, stood the town of Osrow, which started about the same time as Cedar Vale, and which she aspired to rival. For awhile, the place grew equally rapid with Cedar Vale, and although she did not discourage the founders of that place yet she gave them considerable uneasiness. The nearness of the two places made certain the fact that sure death and extinction was the destiny of one or the other, which served to stimulate exertions on the part of both. At length Cedar Vale secured the ascendency and outstripped her rival, and Osrow soon was numbered with things that had been.

A post office called Cedar Vale was located at a point about a mile and a half north of where the town now is, and was established in the spring of 1870, with J. R. Marsh as Postmaster, the office being kept in a house on the claim belonging to David Koogle. The office remained at this point until June, at which time it was taken to a place owned by J. R. Marsh, now known as the "Wheeler farm," about a mile and a half north of the town site.

In November, 1870, the office was removed to the town and was kept in the store-room of Marsh, Hill & Co. Marsh held the position of Postmaster until January, 1872, at which time he was succeeded by W. P. Lynch, who in turn gave way to Charles R. Pollard, the present incumbent.

The first celebration held in the town was on the Fourth of July, 1870, at which it was estimated there was in attendance a crowd of not less than one thousand people, gathered in from all surrounding points. This, for the time and place, was regarded as a large number of people to assemble on such an occasion. Dr. William Stover was orator of the day. Amusements of a primitive and rude character were indulged in, and the day passed off as one of pleasant and peaceful enjoyment. Great solicitude was felt at Cedar Vale as to what should be done for a flag for the day, none being at hand, nor no place near where it could be secured. But to hold a celebration of this kind without a flag would be no celebration at all. So thought many of those interested in the affair, and a party was dispatched to Eureka, where the material was procured, and a few of the zealous ones spent the previous night in making a flag to be used at the celebration of the next day. The significant emblem was completed and in readiness, and the dawn of the famous day witnessed it waving in the breezes, and, although hastily and crudely prepared, yet each recurring Fourth of July sees it floating over the wooden buildings of the little town.

A school district for the town of Cedar Vale and the immediate vicinity was organized May 30, 1871. A preliminary meeting or convention was held to elect a School Board, of which J. R. Marsh was President and A. A. Corbin, Secretary, and a board was elected, consisting of G. W. Dale, Director; O. C. Hills, Clerk, and E. W. Davis, Treasurer. A petition was circulated for signers, asking that an election be called for the purpose of taking a vote on the question of whether bonds should be issued by the district for the building of a schoolhouse. The election was called to be held September 21, 1871, of which five notices were posted in different parts of the district, resulting in favor of the bonds by a majority of twenty-one votes, the vote being twenty-six for, to five against, the bonds. Bonds were at once issued and their sale negotiated at 85 cents on the dollar. The contract for the erection of a schoolhouse to cost $700 was awarded to Bennett & Smith. The building was erected during the winter and spring, and on the 30th of April, 1872, after some caviling over the defects in the construction of the house, it was received by the board.

The first school in the village was taught by Miss Lizzie Conkling in the summer of 1872, and was held in the new school building, with an attendance of thirty-three pupils, fourteen of whom were boys, and nineteen, girls. The district now contains 151 pupils of school age, 126 of whom attended school during the past year.

A commodious new school building was erected in the fall of 1882, at a cost, including furniture, etc., of $1,500, and is a very handsome building, constructed of unchiseled sandstone. It is one story high, comprising but a single large room

The first religious meeting in Cedar Vale was in 1872, services being held by "Old Father Record" at that date, in the school building. At intervals following this, other itinerant preachers held services in the town. A congregation was organized by the Methodists, as the first in the town, and held their worship in the schoolhouse until the erection of a church in 1878. The building is a one-story stone structure and remains yet unfinished, the congregation being weak and the raising of funds a matter of difficulty.

The Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Free-Will Baptists and Universalists have also organizations, but are extremely weak, both in membership and finances.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN APPLEBY, farmer, P. O. Cedar Vale, was born in Marshall County, Tenn., 1825; when seven years of age, his parents settled in Wayne County, Mo., and were there a short time; thence to Greene County, where he remained until 1865; thence to Kansas, locating in Cherokee County, and was the first settler in the county before the treaty with the Indians, and soon after the town site of Columbus was partially laid out on his claim, he becoming a member of the town company, and built the first house on the town site. In 1868 the grasshoppers and drouth starved him out, and he went to Texas, and from there to Arkansas, and in 1873 returned to Kansas and located in Howard County, and took a claim on Section 10, Township 34, Range 9; it was then fifty miles from a railroad; he has 160 acres, with seventy acres in cultivation, the entire place fenced, and good bearing orchard of 150 apple and 200 peach trees, 200 grape vines, and a variety of small fruits; has the place stocked with forty-two head of cattle. In 1865, was married to Miss Sarah Wade, of Lexington, Mo. They have five children—Kate, Addison, Sidney G., Euphenia and Solomon.

PROF. HENRY A. ATTWATER, was born in Allegany County, N. Y., 1842; when nine years of age, his parents located in Berkshire County, Mass., remaining there about three years; thence to Litchfield County, Conn., remaining there until 1859, and then he attended the State Normal School at New Britain; for the next five years, was private tutor, located on the Hudson River; thence to Chicago, and was employed in the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad ticket office for a few months, and in the fall of 1871, migrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County, and took a claim on Section 35, Township 33, Range 8; was among the first settlers, and at that time was about eighty miles from a railroad. He improved his place by fencing eighty acres, putting fifty acres in cultivation, planted three acres of orchard, built a house and various other improvements; after the first three years of his residence here, began teaching, and has taught several terms in the county, and for the past two years has been Principal of the Cedar Vale schools. In 1880, his residence was destroyed by fire, losing all his household goods and a library worth $200, belonging to his father. In 1872, was married at Fort Scott, Kan., to Miss Mary A. Coon, of New York. They have one son—Henry Clarkson. Is a member of the Episcopal Church.

ALEXANDER BELL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Wauneta, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1818, living there until 1850, going from there to West Virginia, remaining there about five years. In 1856, he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Douglas County; was there during the border troubles, and served in the militia, which was raised there for the protection of the settlers. He located a claim near Lawrence, and commenced to improve his place, but was obliged to leave it on account of the troubles with the border ruffians, they burning his house and taking his team on one of their raids. In 1862, he enlisted in the Twelfth Kansas Infantry, serving three years; a part of the time was on detailed duty acting as guide for Government trains through Louisiana. During a skirmish on Cow Creek, in the Indian Territory in 1864, was severely wounded, and was captured, but was paroled on the field. In 1869, he came to Howard County (now Chautauqua) and settled on Grant Creek, his wife being the first white woman on the creek. It was 175 miles to a railroad point, and 100 miles to a point where supplies could be had, and about sixty miles to a post office. The Indians still claimed the land where his claim was located, and there was a camp of 500 near his place the most of the time during the first summer, but they were friendly, and made little trouble. His claim is on Section 34, Township 33, Range 9. He now has a farm of 240 acres watered by the creek, with plenty of timber, and it is one of the best stock farms on the creek. He has the entire place fenced; eighty acres under cultivation, and has planted a good orchard of 700 peach, and 100 apple trees, besides a variety of other fruits. He has erected a good residence 24x24 and good stables. Mr. Bell has been in the stock business for some time, and raises about fifty head of cattle and the same number of hogs annually. He was married in 1862, in Leavenworth, Kan., to Miss Mary C. Betts. They have two boys—Albert B. and George. He is a member of Cedar Vale Post, No. 99, G. A. R.

A. B. BENNETT, farmer, P. O. Cedar Vale, was born in the County of Kent, Eng., 1832; in 1854, emigrated to America, and for one year was located in St. Louis, thence to Iowa, locating in Scott County, where he remained for twelve years; from there to Illinois, and in December, 1870, migrated to Kansas, locating in Chautauqua County (then Howard) and located a claim on Section 4, Township 34, Range 9. At that time, it was 100 miles from a railroad, and for a time, that was the nearest point where supplies could be had. The subject of this sketch at once began to improve his farm, and has added to the original claim of 160 acres, until he has 320, 300 of which is fenced, fifty acres in cultivation; two acres of orchard, good house and stables, forty acres of timber on the place, watered by several fine springs, making a very good stock farm. The place is stocked with about forty head of cattle, twenty-five head of hogs, and four head of horses. Mr. Bennett has done well here, as he started without anything, but by pluck and hard work, has made a good property. He was married in 1857, at St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Sumner. They have no children of their own, but have adopted a daughter—Mary E. He is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

FRANK CLARK, grocer, P. O. Sedan, was born in Broome County, N. Y., 1841; when six years of age, his parents migrated to Lenawee County, Mich., where he lived until 1861, when he enlisted in the Fourth Michigan Infantry, serving until July, 1863; he lost his left leg during the battle of Gettysburg, and was left for dead on the field, and was taken by the rebels, and had his wounds dressed, and soon after was recaptured by the boys in blue; was mustered out in 1864, and returned to Lenawee County, and served as Town Treasurer for two or three terms, and then received the appointment as Postmaster at Morenci, which position he filled until 1871, when he migrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County, and took a claim in Caneyville Township. In 1872, was elected on the Republican ticket as County Clerk, the first County Clerk by election in the county; in 1874, returned to his farm, and at the end of two years, sold out and purchased the Cloverdale Flouring Mills, and was engaged in milling until 1882. He then located at Sedan, and engaged in the grocery business for a short time; also bought a farm in Jefferson Township, consisting of 240 acres, which is well improved, and is now engaged in farming and stock raising, and his grocery. He was married in 1870, in Lenawee County, Mich., to Miss Nellie C. Lowe, of that place. They have two children—Mamie and Robert. He lost his wife in 1874, and was married again in 1876 to Miss Ada Church, of Adrian, Mich. Mr. Clark is a member of Stone River Post, No. 74, G. A. R., and Sedan Lodge, No. 141, I. O. O. F.

J. L. COX, merchant, was born in Hollis, N. H., 1835, where he lived until sixteen years of age; thence to Manchester, where he remained two years, going from there to Massachusetts, and learned the upholsterer's trade, remaining there about three years, thence to Burlington, Iowa, and at the end of eighteen months, returned to Manchester, N. H., and engaged in the mercantile business for the next seven years. In 1870, migrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County (now Chautauqua County), and took a claim near Cedar Vale; was among the early settlers in this part of the county, and was over 100 miles to the nearest railroad point; there were a number of people who came here with him, and they founded a colony, but the most of them returned East. Mr. Cox secured a fine farm on the Caney River; he at once began improvements, and at the end of five years sold out and engaged in the mercantile business with Mr. Kenneson. At the end of three years, Mr. K. sold out, and the firm was known as Cox & Baloo for one year. Since then, Mr. Cox has been carrying on the business alone; he has a store 22x56, with ware-room, and handles a fine line of goods, and has built up a large trade, his present sales being nearly double the first year's trade. He was married in 1859, at New Hampton, N. H., to Miss Martha Harris. They have two children—Estella N. and Lumni M. He is a member of the Masonic order.

PHILIP CROCKER, farmer, was born in Burlington, Vt., 1838, where he lived until 1854, thence to Illinois, locating at Rockford, remaining there until 1861, when he enlisted in the first company which volunteered in the State, and served in the Eleventh Volunteer Infantry, under the first call for 75,000 troops, and served four months, then enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and served about thirteen months. After coming out of the army, took a trip to the mountains, stopping in Salt Lake, Montano and Idaho, and in 1869 went on to the Union Pacific Railroad, and engaged in freighting and contracting. In the fall, returned to Illinois, and the following spring went to Iowa and took a homestead; then in the fall of 1870, migrated to Kansas, locating in Coffey County, and for a time was contracting on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, and the following spring locating near the southern line of Howard County and located a claim, but when the survey was made, found he was in the Indian Territory, and in September, 1871, located a claim near the present site of Cedar Vale. His place was on Section 2, Town 34, Range 8, on the Big Caney River; he then went to Texas, and bought and drove the first cattle into the county ever brought from the South. Since then, has been buying, raising and dealing in stock, and has a fine stock farm of 600 acres, 320 inclosed by fence, 170 in cultivation; has a fine orchard, plenty of timber and water, the place well stocked with 100 head of cattle, 100 head of hogs, and ten head of horses. Mr. Crocker is a thoroughgoing stock man, and has been very successful in his business. In 1870, was married at Homer, Iowa, to Miss Samantha Hoverly. They have three children—Willy, Frank and Mabelle. He is a member of Cedar Vale Post, No. 99, G. A. R.

E. M. DONELSON, M. D., was born at Maysville, Mason Co., Ky., in 1847. In 1857, his parents emigrated to Indiana, living in Shelby County, where he remained until 1864. He enlisted in the Seventy-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving a short time. In 1865, he began reading medicine, devoting his time to this and teaching. In 1867, he emigrated to Kansas with his father, Col. Samuel Donelson, locating in Crawford County, where they engaged in the stock business. In 1868, they moved their business to Labette County, remaining there until the spring of 1870; then came into Howard County, as they supposed, and again engaged in the stock business, but which proved to be in the Indian Territory when the survey was made. In the fall of 1870, the subject of this sketch returned to Labette County, and resumed the study of medicine remaining there two years, and in the winter of 1874-75 finished his course, and was graduated at the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky. He then returned to Kansas, locating at Elgin, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, remaining there until the spring of 1882; thence to Cedar Vale, and resumed the practice of medicine. In the spring of 1883, he formed a partnership with Dr. Smith, and they put in a fine stock of drugs, and have worked up a large trade aside from the extensive practice they have attained. The Doctor is one of the progressive men who are a help to any town which they locate in, is pleasant and courteous, and has a host of friends.

C. W. FOSTER, farmer, P. O. Wauneta, was born in Indiana in 1833. Was raised in Marion County, and lived there until 1865, going from there to Missouri, and remained there until 1868; thence to Arkansas. At the end of three years he came to Kansas, and located a claim on Section 13, Town 33, Range 9. It was then seventy-five miles to a railroad, and there were no improvements to speak of. Mr. Foster has a fine farm of 240 acres—130 acres in cultivation—the entire place fenced; a fine orchard of four acres and two and one-half miles of hedge. Is one of the best farms in the township, and has the place stocked with 100 head of cattle. In 1855, was married in Marion County, Ill., to Miss Blackburn. She died in 1857, and he was married again in 1865 to Miss Mabery, of Marion County. They have nine children—John W., David M., Vesula M., Jasper N., Lucy, Lillie, Edgar, Nettie and Angeline. Mr. Foster is a member of the Christian Church.

C. E. GURNSEY, stock-raiser, P. O. Cloverdale, was born in Michigan in 1849, where he lived until 1863; thence to Decatur County, Iowa, where he remained until 1870, coming from there to Kansas, locating in Howard County, and took a claim. It was 120 miles to a railroad point, and there were but few settlers. He improved his claim and lived there for ten years; he then traded for a farm on Sections 11 and 12, Township 33, Range 8, on the Big Caney River, and proceeded to make a stock farm of it. His place contains 800 acres, with forty-eight acres of timber, and all conveniences for stock-raising; 640 acres are inclosed by fence, 200 acres in cultivation, and good house, and orchard of two and one-half acres; and has the place stocked with forty cows. Besides this, he owns one-half interest in 250 head of fat cattle, and will make it a point to fatten that number or more each season. The subject of this sketch came to Kansas without anything to make a start, and has made a good success. In 1876, he was married to Miss Mary Spears, of Cloverdale. They have four children, viz.: Mary, Evert, Estella and Herman.

COL. F. M. HILLS, merchant, was born in Connecticut in 1829. When twelve years of age, he went to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1847, when he enlisted in the Second Pennsylvania Infantry, and went into the Mexican war, serving one year; and was at the capture of the City of Mexico, and several other battles. In 1861, he volunteered in the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was commissioned Captain in command of Company I. In the spring of 1863, he became Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and took command of the same, and served three years. He was in the following heavy battles: South Mountain, Antietam, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fredericksburg, the Battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor and several other engagements. After coming out of the army, he located at Titusville, Pa., and engaged in the tobacco trade, remaining there until 1874. Emigrating from there to Kansas he located in Chautauqua County, where he engaged in farming. In 1878, he engaged in the hardware and furniture business at Cedar Vale, in which he has built up a large trade; also carries a stock of lumber, etc. His trade has more than doubled, and he has enlarged his building more than one-half to accommodate his increasing trade. He was married in 1860 at Titusville, Penn., to Miss Annie Proper. They have six children—Josephine G., Daisy E., Minnie A., Grace H., Gilbert P. and Albert. He is a member of Cedar Vale Post, No. 99, Grand Army of the Republic.

A. HOLVERSON, farmer, P. O Cedar Vale, was born in Norway in 1825. In 1839, he emigrated to America, locating at Beloit, Wis., and engaged in farming, remaining there until 1869; emigrating from there to Kansas, locating in Howard County (now Chautauqua), and located a claim on Section 1, Township 34, Range 8. The survey had not been made, and the land belonged to the Indians, and for two years he paid a rent or tax of $5 for the use of the land. There were but few settlers in the county at the time, and the nearest neighbor on the north was thirty miles distant, and the nearest railroad was 175 miles, and nothing in the shape of supplies could be had nearer than Eureka, eighty miles distant, and for a time this was the nearest post office. Mr. Holverson has a fine farm on the Caney River bottoms, with plenty of timber and water; has 100 acres under cultivation, with good fences, hedges and orchard, large stone residence, good barns and sheds; and the place is well stocked with 125 head of cattle, 30 hogs, 1,000 sheep and 10 horses. He also owns 160 acres of land near his farm, and is one of the most successful farmers on the river. He is a man highly respected, and a good citizen. He was married in 1845, at Beloit, Wis., to Miss G. Gordon. They have eight children—Holver, Thomas, Oley, Caroline, Nellie, Rebecca, Hannah and Henry. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

O. HOLVERSON, farmer, P. O. Cedar Vale, was born in Beloit, Wis., in 1848, and lived there with his parents until 1869, when he emigrated to Kansas with his father, locating in Howard County (now Chautauqua), locating a claim on the Big Caney River, and is now the oldest settler on the river except his father. The land then belonged to the Indians. The country abounded in game of all kinds. The nearest railroad point was 175 miles distant, and he went about 100 miles for supplies. His claim is on Sections 1 and 2, Township 34, Range 8, consisting of 160 acres of fine valley land, which is watered by the Big Caney River, with an abundance of timber along its banks. He has improved the place by fencing, planting hedges, and a fine orchard. Ninety acres of land are cultivated. He has built a fine residence, and other farm buildings. This place is one of the finest in the county, and is desirably located for stock-raising, which business Mr. Holverson has been engaged in for some time, having stocked the place with fifty head of cattle, and sixty head of hogs, and good horses. He is about three-fourths of a mile from the city of Cedar Vale, and hence has a very valuable farm. The subject of this sketch is one of the most enterprising men of the county, and has accumulated a nice property through his attention to business, starting, as he did, without any capital. In 1880, he was married to Miss Frances Schatz, of Canada. They have one son—George.

HENRY JOHNSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Wauneta, was born in Madison County, Iowa, in 1845, where he lived until nine years of age; thence to Texas, and was there nearly two years; thence to Arkansas; at the end of one year located at Kansas City, Mo. In 1858, located at Lawrence, Kan., and was there but a short time when he took a trip to the Western Territories, and during the war was employed as a scout through the mountains and on the plains. At the close of the war, he returned to Douglas County, Kan., and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1869, he settled in Howard County (now Chautauqua), locating on Grant Creek, and took a claim on Section 27, Township 34, Range 9. The county was not organized, and the survey was not made; there were no improvements on the Creek, and there were plenty of Indians; the distance to the nearest railroad point was 175 miles, and it was sixty miles to a post office. Mr. Johnson has 220 acres of land, with sixty acres in cultivation, the entire place fenced, three acres of orchard, the place watered by several nice springs, and on the whole has a good farm for stock-raising. He raises from twenty-five to thirty head of cattle, besides buying and selling and feeding other stock. He has been very successful in his business, and is noted as one of the enterprising men of his township. He was married in 1864, at Clinton, Kan., to Miss Sarah E. Betts. They have six children, viz.: Mary E., John A., Isaac H., Henry E., Chester A. A. He is a member of the Masonic order.

WILLIAM KELLEY, contractor and builder, was born in West Troy, N. Y., in 1849. When five years of age, he went to Ohio and lived there until 1864, and at the age of fourteen years enlisted in the Fourth Ohio Veteran Cavalry, serving until July, 1865. Mr. Kelley was one of the very youngest men who served in the army as a volunteer. He was in Sherman's army, and on the raid through Georgia; in December, 1865, enlisted in the Eighteenth United States Regulars, and served three years on the plains. After receiving his discharge, he was on the Union Pacific Railroad for a time; thence to Council Grove, Kan., and learned the stonemason's trade, remaining there nearly three years, after which he worked at bridge building on the M. K. & T. R. R. and the Carthage & N. W. R. R. in Missouri; thence to the Osage Mission, at work on the buildings there. In 1874, he came to Howard County, and after remaining at Peru for a short time he located at Cedar Vale, and commenced contracting and building. In 1876, he went to the Black Hills, and was there about twenty months when he returned to Cedar Vale, and bought a farm of 200 acres joining the town site, which is all in cultivation, with three residences; also owns a farm of eighty acres in Jefferson Township. He is still engaged in contracting and building, and is a good workman and a thorough business man. He was married in 1878 to Miss Helen C. Holverson, of Cedar Vale. They have three children—Edward, Ella, Helen. He is a member of Cedar Vale Post, No. 99, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the K. of H.

THOMAS C. LEONARD, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Wauneta, was born in Owen County, Ind., in 1844. In 1863, he enlisted in the Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving three years and four months. He was in the Army of the Potomac, and was at the battles of Gettysburg, South Mountain and Fredericksburg; and received a wound at the battle of Gettysburg. After coming out of the army he located in Putnam County, Ind., where he remained until the fall of 1869; emigrating from there to Kansas, locating in Howard County (now Chautauqua); he located a claim on Section 3, Township 34, Range 9, on what is known as Grant Creek. He is the oldest settler on the creek, and when his claim was made the treaty had not been ratified, and the land virtually belonged to the Indians, and these were camped along the banks in considerable numbers. It was 150 miles to the nearest railroad point, and sixty miles to a post office. Mr. Leonard has a fine stock farm of 280 acres, with an abundance of water; 200 acres are fenced, 50 acres of timber, and 120 are under cultivation. He has a good orchard, hedges and buildings, and for some time has been engaged in the stock business. He has sixty head of hogs, seventy head of cattle, and has done a fine business in stock; and through industry and close attention to business has made considerable property with nothing to start with except determination. He was married in 1871 to Miss Sarah Hooper, of Owen County, Ind. They have four children—Cora, Estella, Rollie and Adolphus. He is a member of Cedar Vale Post, No. 99, Grand Army of the Republic, and of Sheldon Lodge, No. 1,987, K. of P.

H. W. LOOMIS, farmer, P. O. Cedar Vale, was born in Hampshire County, Mass., 1830, where he was raised and lived until 1865; was a carpenter by trade, and followed that business. From Massachusetts he migrated to Des Moines, Iowa, and remained there two years; thence to Washington County, Mo., and was there four years. In 1871, he settled in Kansas, locating in Howard County, taking a claim in Section 30, Town 33, Range 9; it was seventy-five miles to a railroad point, and there were but five settlers in the county. Mr. Loomis has a fine farm of 240 acres, with thirty-five acres in cultivation, fifty acres fenced, a good orchard and buildings, and, besides this, has improved a farm of 100 acres, and has done some work at carpentering and building. For a number of years, has been quite extensively engaged in stock-raising, handling from 100 to 150 head annually. Mr. Loomis is a public-spirited man and takes a lively interest in all public matters; has served two terms as Trustee and Assessor of his township. Was married, 1866, at Des Moines, Iowa, to Miss Amanda Constant; they have one son, William E.

W. P. LYNCH, attorney at law, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1839, where he lived until 1843, thence to Perry County, where he remained until sixteen years of age, thence to Cumberland County. In 1862, he enlisted in Company A, the One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving until June, 1863 In 1870, he went to Philadelphia, Penn., and, after remaining a short time, emigrated to Kansas, settling in Oswego; the following spring, he came to Howard County and located a claim in Jefferson Township, eighty miles from a railroad; the county was organized. He was a delegate for his township when the Republican party of the county was organized, and was elected the first Justice of his township, and took an active part in organizing the Republican party. After remaining on his place one year, he sold out and located at Cedar Vale, and was appointed Postmaster, and engaged in real estate and finished a law course to which he had devoted some time previous to this. In 1876, he was admitted to the bar, and since then has been practicing law. In 1873, he married Miss Laura A. Armstrong, of Howard County; they have four children living—Clarence W., Albert W., Edwin H. and John C. He is a member of the Masonic order, of Cedar Vale Post, No. 99, G. A. R., and of the K. of H.

JAMES R. MARSH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Cedar Vale, was born in Fulton County, N. Y., 1844. In 1860, his parents migrated to Illinois, locating in Bureau County. In 1861, enlisted in the Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry, Company E, serving until the close of the war; was captured once, and received a wound at the battle of Lost Mountain, near Atlanta, in 1864. After coming out of the army, remained one year in Bureau County, and was married to Miss Mary Jones, of that county. In 1866, he migrated to Kansas, locating near Emporia, and engaged in farming and teaching, and took a course at the State Normal School. In 1869, he started South and got lost and came to a creek which proved to be the Big Caney River, and being pleased with the country, was satisfied it was the place to start a town, and picked out a claim; but when he had gone some fifty miles on his road home, felt dissatisfied, and returned and took the claim of the present town site of Cedar Vale. He at once returned with his family, located another claim, and a man by the name of Acres deeded the claim for the town site of Cedar Vale, Mr. Marsh having helped to organize a town company, and being a member of the same; he then opened a store, putting in the first stock of goods in the town. In the spring of 1870, he succeeded in getting a post office established there, and was appointed the first Postmaster at a salary of $12 per year. Mr. Marsh also put up the first frame business house, a building 30x60 feet; the first stock of goods was put into a log cabin. In 1871, he closed out his stock of goods and began working for a mill, and in 1872, succeeded in getting some parties in there with a mill; he becoming responsible for a part of the indebtedness. The following year, he closed out his interests in the town and engaged in farming, his farm consisting of 400 acres, one mile from the town; of this, he has 100 acres in cultivation, has the place nearly inclosed with fences, has five acres of orchard; erected good buildings and has an abundance of water, ninety acres of timber, and has the place stocked with 25 head of horses, 100 head of hogs and about 100 head of cattle, and has made it win merely through attention to business and enterprise. He is one of the most public-spirited men in the county, and is highly respected by all. When he made the settlement, there were but two or three families in the township and it was 150 miles from a railroad, not much to encourage a man to settle, and was considerably worse off than nothing. Mr. and Mrs Marsh have three children, viz.: Robert, Orris and Locen. Mr. Marsh is a member of Cedar Vale Post, No. 99, G. A. R., and of the I. O. O. F. He also served as President of the Settlers' Protective Association, which was organized by the men and officers in the county to settle disputes and claims.

CHARLES R. POLLARD, Postmaster, was born in Suffolk County, England, in 1824, living there until twenty years of age, thence, for a time, was in different parts of England until 1854, when he emigrated to America, and, for one year, was at Beaver, Penn., going from there to McHenry County, Ill., and remained there one year; thence to Dade County, Mo. In 1858, he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Osage County, where he located a claim, and was there until 1868; going from there to Eureka, Greenwood County, where he built the grist, saw and flouring mill, and was in this business three years; he then sold his property, and purchased a portable saw mill, which he moved into Howard (now Chautauqua) County, and took a claim on the Big Caney River, near Cedar Vale, and here he set up the mill and for three years was engaged in lumbering. After remaining on his place five years, he sold out and, in May, 1877, was appointed Postmaster at Cedar Vale. Mr. Pollard also owns a farm of 200 acres in Cowley County. In 1876, he was married to Mrs. Samantha Z. Kew, of Moulton, Iowa. While in Osage County, he served as Deputy Sheriff for seven years.

P. H. SKAVLEN, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Cedar Vale, was born in Rock County, Wis., May 25, 1845, living there until 1864, when he enlisted in the Forty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving until June, 1865. After coming out of the army, he returned to Wisconsin, and soon after went to Minnesota, locating at Rochester, where he remained until 1869; thence back to Wisconsin, and, in the spring of 1870, emigrated to Kansas; arrived on Big Caney River (then called the Osage Diminished Reserve) March 2, 1870; located a claim March 11, which turned out to be Section 11, Town 34, Range 8 east, Howard County, which was changed to Chautauqua, and but five settlers were in the county; the county was not organized and the survey was not completed; it was 120 miles to a railroad. When the town of Cedar Vale was laid out, it took two acres off his claim. He has 158 acres of choice land, eighty-five acres under cultivation, and the entire place is fenced; he has some fine hedge, a good orchard and twenty-five acres of timber, a good frame house 14x26 feet, wing 16x18 feet. Mr. Skavlen has been engaged in raising, feeding and buying stock for a number of years, and has been very successful. He also put up a store building in the village and was in trade about three years. He was married, on November 20, 1872, at Beloit, Wis., to Miss Martha Ereksen, of Dodge County, Minn.; they have two children—Walter P. and Norlen Odeen. He is a member of Cedar Vale Post, No. 99, G. A. R.

MAJ. J. M. SMITH, farmer, P.O. Cedar Vale, was born in Culpepper County, Va., 1819; when quite young, his parents migrated to Ohio, locating in Logan County, where he remained until 1846; he then went into the Mexican war as Major of the Second Ohio Regiment, serving eighteen months, and was in the battle of Buena Vista and at the capture of the City of Mexico, besides many other small battles. After coming out of the army, he returned to Logan County, Ohio, where he remained until 1851, and from that time until 1856, was in Atchison County, Mo.; thence to Iowa, for two years, and, in 1858, returned to Missouri, locating at Independence; from there to Texas, and, in 1860, locating in Jefferson, Kan., where he built a flouring mill, remaining there five years; thence to Medina, and, moving his mill to that point and adding a carding mill, he had the misfortune to lose his property by fire, and, until 1870, was engaged in building and superintending several mills; when he came to Howard County (now Chautauqua) to put up a mill, and, being pleased with the country, located a claim on Section 5, Town 33 Range 9; it was some 120 miles from a railroad, and there were but few settlers in the township. He has a farm of 160 acres, seventy of which are in cultivation, good fences, orchard, etc.; and he is to some extent engaged in dairying. In 1840, he was married to Miss Jennie Soddith, of Logan County, Ohio; she died in 1859 in Texas, leaving three children, Dulcena, Millard F. and Jessie F. In 1863, Mr. Smith was married to Mrs. Melissa E. Atkins. They have one child, William I.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Cedar Vale, was born in Washington County' Ind., in 1819, and lived there until 1855; going from there to Iowa, locating in Benton County, and engaged in blacksmithing, following this business until 1857, when he engaged in farming. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving until December, 1863; was in the battles of Champion Hill, through the siege of Vicksburg, Fort Gibson and many others. In 1871, he came to Kansas, locating in Chautauqua (then Howard) County, and took a claim on Section 26, Town 33, Range 8; it was nearly 100 miles from a railroad, and there were but a few families in this part of the county. Mr. Thompson has improved his place, having it all enclosed with fences, fifty acres under cultivation, a fine orchard of three acres and fine buildings. He has been engaged in stock-raising for the past few years, his farm being well adapted for this business. In 1844, he was married to Miss Eliza Armstrong, of Indiana; their children are—Lizzie S., Richard L., Mary E., Novillie A. (deceased), Jennie E. (deceased), Mattie M., Gertrude B., William O. and Berdie N. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

D. F. TABLER, miller, was born in Miami County, Ohio, 1829. In 1851, migrated to Fayette County, Iowa, where he remained until the spring of 1857, thence to Kansas, settling in Anderson County and located a claim there, remaining there about four years. During his residence here, he belonged to the State militia which was raised in that county at the Free-State election in 1858; cast the first Free-State vote in Coffey County. In 1861, he took charge of the mills at Leroy, for a time; also had charge of the mill at Burlington. In 1866, built a mill at Lowell, and started the town; thence to Missouri, where he put up a mill and remained there until 1872, when he located at Cedar Vale, Chautauqua County, and built the Big Caney Mills; the mill was a small saw and corn-meal mill, but in 1878, commenced building the present mills, 30x50 feet, three run of buhrs, and has both steam and water power; the mill is doing a fine business, and Mr. Tabler is thoroughly posted in milling. In 1851, he was married, in Shelby County, Ohio, to Miss Mary J. Hollingshead; they have five children—Elizabeth C., Samantha F., Clara A., John P. and Passmore W.; his wife died in 1873, and, in 1876, was married to Miss Melissa J. Maxwell, of Cedar Vale; they have one daughter, Gabriella. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

ELGIN.

Elgin is situated in the southern part of Chautauqua County, on the line of the Indian Territory, and about the center of the county east and west. The town was started in 1869, by L. P. Getman. For a time the town grew rapidly and promised much for the future, being located in the beautiful and fertile valley of the Big Caney River, the extensive settlement of which was to be its main support and stay. The land, however, was not then surveyed, and men calculated on prospects merely, for when the survey was made nearly all the best farming lands were cut off into the Indian Territory, and thus shut out from settlement by the whites. This was a death blow to the town, which at the present time contains but a single business house. It was in this place that the first Masonic lodge in the county was organized.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. W. ANDERSON, farmer, P. O. Hart's Mills, was born in Parke County, Ind., in 1847, living there until twenty-one years of age. In 1869, he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Howard County. The county was unorganized, the survey was not finished, and there were but few settlers in the county. The subject of this sketch located a claim on Section 6, Town 36, Range 9, which he improved and has carried on since. When he first located here he commenced handling stock, and has been engaged in the business the most of the time since. In 1879, he engaged in the mercantile business, and served as Postmaster at Hart's Mills, remaining there three years. Mr. Anderson has been very successful in all his business projects, and is one of the enterprising men of his township. In September, 1880, he was united in marriage to Francenia Finch, daughter of Martin Finch, one of the pioneers of Chautauqua County.

B. A. TWEEDY, Postmaster and merchant, Hart's Mills, was born in Vermillion County, Ind., in 1857, and was raised there until twelve years of age, when he located in Edgar County with his parents, remaining there until 1874; thence to Kansas, locating in Chautauqua County. Soon after locating here, he accepted a position in the store of H. Davis at Hart's Mills. At the end of three years, the store changed hands, and he remained in the employ of the new firm. From 1877 until 1883, he served as Assistant Postmaster, and since that time has been Postmaster of Hart's Mills. In April, 1883, he bought the stock of goods of his employer, and at present has the only stock of goods in the place. His store is 25x33, filled with a good stock of general merchandise, and enjoys a good trade. Mr. T. is a wide-awake business man, and has succeeded in getting a good business started, although $2,500 was the extent of his capital when he located in the State. In 1882, he was married to Miss A. C. Hopper, of Chautauqua County, Kan.

L. C. WAIT, merchant and stock dealer, Elgin, was born in Sugaring Falls, Ohio, in 1847. In 1856, he emigrated to Wisconsin, locating in Richland County, where he remained until 1865; then returned East, remaining in New York State one year; thence to Jackson County, Mo., where he remained until 1873. Going from there to Kansas, he located at Elgin, Howard County, and engaged in the drug business. From 1875 to 1882, he had several mail route contracts, a part of them being among the largest contracts in the State. In 1882, he engaged in general merchandising at Elgin, and at present has the only store of the kind in the place. Besides his mercantile business, he is carrying on a large stock farm of 100 acres, close to the town of Elgin. Of this place, has 300 acres in cultivation, the whole place enclosed by fence, except forty acres of timber. The place is watered by the Caney River and Cedar Creek, and is stocked with 700 head of cattle. Since 1879, has been handling from 500 to 700 head annually. Mr. Wait not only raises, but buys, feeds and ships a large amount of stock all the time. He has one of the finest farms in the county, it being all bottom land, surrounded by a range of hills, and he is one of the largest stock dealers in the county, and it was through his close attention to business that he has been enabled to accumulate so much property, as he came to the State with but a few hundred dollars to invest. In 1882, he was elected County Commissioner for the Second District. In 1868, was married to Miss Florence C. Slaughter, of Barber County, Mo. They have four children. Is a member of Vesper Lodge, No. 136, A., F. & A. M., and Sedan Lodge, No. 154, I. O. O. F.

ST. PAUL.

This place was founded by Martin Knuckols in 1869. The prospect upon which the town was started was that it was thought it would fall upon the line of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Gulf Railroad when that road should be built, and from that cause would make a good town.

Knuckols threw his whole soul into the project, in the hope of making a fine speculation. He erected a large hotel at a cost of about $3,000, and was pushing other improvements as rapidly as possible. But the railroad failed to connect as Knuckols had anticipated, and in going in another direction Knuckols and his town were left high and dry. The hotel has since burned down, and the town to all intents and purposes has become defunct, nothing remaining except a few houses, blacksmith shop, post office, etc.

MATANZAS.

This point was started in 1871. A petition was sent to the Post Office Department, asking that a post office be established at the place, to be called Matanzas. The petition was so poorly written that the authorities were unable to make out the name that was desired, and wrote to D. Clark, Postmaster at Peru, asking him what it was. Clark, cognizant of a good joke, wrote back the name Jay Hawk, and accordingly the office under that name was duly established. The people of the village and vicinity were very much perplexed over the joke that had been played upon them, and afterward had the name of the office changed to the name desired.

The place contains one business house, owned by J. Ross, a blacksmith shop, and a saw and grist mill.

JONESBURG.

This place began its existence in 1876, under the proprietorship of H. V. Jones, who erected a hotel called the Jones House. S. White began a merchandising business, which he afterward sold to Mr. McGuire. In the summer of 1880, J. T. Yates opened a general store, and in 1882 Minner & Mayfield started a drug store, and a man named Kidd a general store.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.

T. A. CALVERT, merchant, Wauneta, was born in Campbell County, Ky., in 1846. When eight years of age, his parents emigrated to Kansas, locating at Wathena, Doniphan County. The county was wild, and four houses comprised the town. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm near the town. In 1862, he enlisted in the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, serving until the close of the war. The first of the service was in Kansas and Missouri, and the latter part of the time served on the plains in the Powder River Country. After coming out of the army, he located at Ozark, Ark., and served as Sheriff one year in Franklin County. He was then appointed Clerk of the committee which investivated the murderers of Pope County, after which he was appointed United States Deputy Marshal at Fort Smith, remaining there until 1874. Thence to Southwestern Missouri, where he engaged in blacksmithing. At the end of one year, he engaged in farming. Thence to Chautauqua County, Kan., and built a blacksmith shop at Fulda, now known as Wauneta. He soon after put up a store and put in a stock of general merchandise; soon after sold out and put in a stock of drugs. In the spring of 1883, he laid out the town site of Wauneta and formed a copartnership with Dr. Hahn and put up a large store and put in a large stock of goods. Also handles farm machinery and carries on a blacksmith and wagon shop. He also served one year as Postmaster of the place. He was married in 1870, to Miss A. M. Scrimsher, of Arkansas. They have two children—Leo and Mina. He is a member of Cedar Vale Post, No. 99, G. A. R., and Sedan Lodge, No. 141, I. O. O. F.

M. B. CHRISMAN, farmer and merchant, Wauneta, was born in Scott County, Va., in 1835, but was raised in Carter County, Ky., until twenty-two years of age, going from there to Arkansas, locating near Helena, and engaged in farming and carpentering. Remaining there until the war broke out, and being among the strong Pro-slavery people, he found he could not express his sentiments without getting in trouble, as he was a strong anti-slavery advocate, and when the conscript law was passed they tried to force him into the Confederate army, but he got away and went to Helena and enlisted in the Federal army. As soon as it was known he had gone, a party went to his place and abused his wife and family, and took the most of his goods and furniture and whatever they wanted, and told his wife she must not try to go to the d——d Yankees. She then took a team that night, and put a few things and her children, and started for Helena, fifteen miles distant, but was stopped by some of the Confederates, and taken out of the wagon and the balance of her property taken, and told that she must not go to the Yankees. But she pleaded with the officers to go to the nearest house, and finally received their consent, and that night, with a little help, succeeded in getting an old boat, and after getting her children into it, went down the river to Helena, where her husband was stationed, and he received a furlough and took his family to Illinois. He then returned and served three years in the Second Arkansas Cavalry. After coming out of the army, he returned to his family in Illinois, and in 1867 emigrated to Kansas, locating in Shawnee County, where he engaged in farming, and remained there six years. In 1873, he located in Howard County, and bought a farm of 160 acres on Section 36, Town 33, Range 9, which he improved; has the place improved, with 90 acres in cultivation, 7 acres of orchard, good buildings; the whole place fenced, and stocked with 60 head of cattle, 8 to 15 head of horses, and a good many hogs. In the spring of 1883, he bought one-third interest in the town of Wauneta, and in company with T. Falvert, put in a stock of farm machinery and clothing, and are putting up a store building, 20x40, two stories high. In 1855, he was married to Miss Sarah M. Fugett, of Carter County, Ky. They have nine children, viz.: John, Marion, Isaac, Frederick, Sod, Morton, George, Iva, Lillian. Is a member of Cedar Vale Post, No. 99, G. A. R., and a member of the M. E. Church.

W. J. GROVES, merchant, Wauneta, was born in Carroll County, Mo., in 1849. When sixteen years of age, he emigrated to Indiana, locating in Perry County. After remaining there for a time, he removed to Ohio, locating in Fairfield County, remaining there until March, 1866. He then moved to Vermillion County, Ill., and remained until the spring of 1870. Emigrated from there to Kansas, and remained in Labette County until the spring of 1871. Then removed to Howard County, and was one of the pioneers of Summit Township, now Chautauqua County. Here he located on a claim on Section 36, Township 33, Range 9. Was eighty miles from a railroad. He began improving his place, and remained there until August, 1882, except one year, when he had a Government contract in the Osage Nation. He has fifty acres of his place under cultivation, a good orchard planted, good buildings, fences and stables, well watered by Shanghai Creek, and has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. In August, 1882, he located at Wauneta and engaged in general merchandise. He has a large trade, which is increasing very rapidly; he is also Postmaster at that point, and is an active, practical business man, and is bound to make a success in his new departure. He came to Kansas without anything, and has accumulated all he has since he settled in Chautauqua County. In January, 1876, he was married to Miss N. L. Huff, of Summit Township.

D. G. HAHN, M. D., Wauneta, was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1845, and was raised in Ohio. In 1866, he commenced reading medicine, and in 1868-69, he attended Sterling Medical College at Columbus, graduating in the spring of 1869. He then located in Marshall County, Ind., and practiced medicine there nearly one year; thence to Iowa, where he remained until 1876, and from there he came to Kansas, locating in Sumner County and resumed the practice of medicine. While there, he was identified with several town companies, and laid out the town of Caldwell in 1870, Sumner City in 1871, Wellington in 1871 and Chikaskia. The Doctor was one of the pioneers of this county, as there were but a few settlers here and the surveys had not been made when he settled here. He also took a claim, and he and his partner started a trading post there when the nearest settlers were twelve miles distant. He also practiced medicine all the time while there. In the spring of 1882, he went to Cowley County and remained there until the following September, when he settled in Chautauqua County, and remained in Sedan until March, 1883, when he secured one-third interest in the town site of Wauneta, and located there and put in a stock of drugs, and engaged in the practice of medicine. He is doing a nice business, and has made a host of friends during his short residence at that point. In 1874, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Springer, of Sumner County, Kan. They have two children, viz.: Charley and Murtie.

E. B. HIBBARD, M. D., Wauneta, was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1831. In 1836, his parents migrated to Clark County, Ill., remaining there until sixteen years of age; thence to Peoria, Ill.; began reading medicine, and in 1867, migrated to Kansas, locating in Crawford County. He then took a medical course at the Physiological College of Cincinnati, and graduated in the spring of 1869. He then located at the Osage Mission and engaged in the practice of his profession until 1871; thence to Howard County and located a claim on Grant Creek before the survey was made; lived on this claim until the fall of 1876, when he was elected Clerk of Chautauqua County, on its organization, and held the office two terms. While in Sedan, he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Ackerman, and bought the steam flouring mill at that point. When his last term of office expired, he closed out his interest in the mill, and bought a farm on Section 1, Town 34, Range 9, of 360 acres, on Shanghai Creek; has the place all fenced, 150 acres in cultivation, two acres of orchard, good buildings and good timber. The place is under the supervision of his son, while the Doctor devotes his time to his practice, which keeps him busy. In 1854, he was married, but his wife died the following year, and in 1860, he was married to Miss Hattie A. Harvey, of Tazewell County, Ill. They have five living children, viz.: James B., Charles E., Ross R., Robert L. and Nettie Maud. He is a member of the Masonic order and of Sedan Lodge, No. 1,987, K. of H.

W. W. JONES, farmer, P. O. Wauneta, was born in Wales in 1832. When four years of age, he emigrated to America with his parents, who settled in Cambria County, Penn., and here the subject of this sketch was brought up until nineteen years of age. His opportunities for acquiring an education being very limited and having a desire to learn, he went to Huntingdon County and attended school and then took a scientific course at Lewisburg University. In 1855, he emigrated to Johnson County, Iowa, and engaged in farming and teaching school. In 1859, he took the gold fever and struck out for Pike's Peak, but soon returned as he claimed, "busted." In 1861, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served nearly five years, the greater portion of the time fighting the Indians on the frontier. After the first year he was on detailed service as clerk in the Quartermaster's Department except the last year, when he was transferred to the Adjutant General's office. After receiving his discharge in June, 1866, he located at Ottawa, Kan., and engaged in lumbering. After a few months, he located in Crawford County, and engaged in farming. In 1872, he settled in Howard County, and located a claim near the old town of Boston, on the present line of Chautauqua and Elk Counties, which was then talked of as the county seat, and the next fall was elected County Treasurer of Howard County, and was re-elected in 1875, and when the county was divided he came to Sedan and served out his term as the first Treasurer of Chautauqua County. From 1879 until 1882, he was engaged in the hardware and agricultural implement business in Sedan, carrying the first stock of agricultural implements in the county. Mr. Jones has always taken an active part in all public enterprises, and was the nominee on the Republican ticket in 1878, for Representative, but was defeated with the whole ticket by the fusion of Democrats and Greenbackers. He has been tendered the nomination to several important offices since, but has refused, not caring for a public life. However, he is the present Coroner of the county, the office requiring but little of his time or attention. His appointment was the last official act of Gov. St. John. He is well fitted and thoroughly competent to fill any office, and is one of the best posted and most systematical men in the county. He has been and is a frequent contributor to his county and other papers, and is frequently engaged in addresses and lectures on different topics and subjects. In 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary V. Johnson, of Parsons, Kan. They have four children—Walter W. (first male child born in Sedan), Don Paul, Owen N. and Mary Norma. He is a member of Vesper Lodge, No. 136, A., F. & A. M. Is Secretary of Ciroc Chapter, No. 42, R. A. M.; member of Sedan Lodge, No. 1,987, K. of H., and a member of Sedan Lodge, No. 141, I. O. O. F. Mr. Jones speaks the Welsh language.

D. E. SHARTEL, farmer, P. O. Wauneta, was born in Crawford County, Penn., in 1834, and lived there until the breaking-out of the rebellion. In 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry; was then transferred to the One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Infantry, and served over three years. Received a slight wound at the battle of the Wilderness. After coming out of the army he migrated to Knox County, Mo., where he engaged in teaching; also served three years as Superintendent of Schools, and in 1872, came to Kansas, locating in Howard County; took a claim on Section 31, Town 33, Range 9; was fifty miles from a railroad, and there were but a few families in the township. He has 320 acres enclosed with fence, 150 acres in cultivation, an orchard of 2,000 peach, 150 apple trees and a variety of other fruits, and is engaged in stock-raising; has 125 head of cattle and other stock of various kinds. In 1880, was elected Superintendent of Schools in Chautauqua County. In November, 1882, he engaged in the mercantile business at Wauneta, and in March, 1883, was appointed Postmaster. Mr. Shartel is a pleasant gentleman, and has been a leader in all public matters in his township since he has been there. In 1859, he was married to Miss Mary J. Wiley, of Medina, Mo. They have seven children, viz.; C. M., J. W., Nora, L. S., Dora, Mark and Vernon. Mr. S. is a member of Stone River Post, No 74, G. A. R., and Cedar Vale Lodge, I. O. O. F.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

DANIEL BACON, farmer, P. O. Cedar Vale, was born in Madison County, Ill., in 1820, but lived the most of the time until 1853 in Indiana, going from there to Iowa, locating in Marion County, where he remained until 1872. From there he moved to Kansas, locating in Howard County, and took a claim on Section 15, Town 34, Range 8. At that time, he was 120 miles from a railroad. Mr. Bacon has his place well improved, all inclosed with a good fence, fifty acres under cultivation, has planted a fine orchard, and has the finest grove of soft maples in the county. He has good buildings, his house is 16x30, is well made, and the lumber was drawn in wagons fifty-five miles; barn 14x24 feet, besides stables, granary, corn cribs, etc. Mr. Bacon is one of the best citizens in the township, and is a thrifty and successful farmer. He served seventeen months in the Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, receiving a wound at Jenkin's Ferry, in Arkansas. He was married, in 1843, in White County, Ind., to Miss E. Noel. They have eleven children—Marshall, La Fayette, Orie, Wayne, Sanford, Solan, Edith and Ida, twins; Royal, Anderson and Carrie. He is a member of Cedar Vale Lodge, No. 99, Grand Army of the Republic.

R. T. BLACK, farmer, P. O. Wauneta, was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1837, and lived there until twenty-one years of age; thence to Illinois, and was married to Miss Angeline Zentmire, August, 1860; then returned to Indiana, where he remained until March, 1863; from there he went to Mercer County, Ill., and staid there until the fall of 1866; thence to Chariton County, Mo., where he bought forty acres of railroad land, built a house and fences and broke up about fifteen acres and planted it to corn and raised a fair crop. He thought that luck was his then. Things went on until the next spring. He thought, as he had raised so much on the sod, he would raise a good big crop now that the ground was more pulverized. But dry weather set in in time to prevent very much corn from being raised. In the fall of 1868, he emigrated to Kansas with an ox-team, and located in Allen County, two miles east of Iola. In the spring of 1869, he moved to Labette County and made a claim. After it was deeded, he sold one eighty for $400. In the fall of 1872, he sold the other eighty for $1,000, and moved to Howard County and made a claim on Grant Creek, on southwest quarter of Section 23, Town 34, Range 9 east. He has a good stock farm now of 320 acres, watered by the creek, with an abundance of timber, and about 100 acres under fence, sixty-five acres under cultivation. He has planted a good orchard, and on the whole has a fine stock farm, with about fifty head of cattle. Mr. Black did well in this county, and is an experienced farmer. He has three children—Alice, Nettie and Wesley. Mr. Black and family, except the son, are members of the Christian Church.

J. H. CARNEY, farmer, P. O. Cedar Vale, was born in Allegany County, N. Y., 1841, and was a resident of that county until 1862, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighth New York Infantry, Company B, serving three years; was in the Army of the Potomac and was in the battle of Antietam after which he was appointed Quartermaster, and stationed at Washington, where he remained until his discharge in 1865. Returning to New York, he took a commercial course at Rochester, and in 1866 came West, locating at Baxter Springs, Cherokee Co., Kan., where he engaged in buying and shipping stock, and also carried on a large farm. In 1871, sold out and located in Howard County, locating a claim near the present site of Cedar Vale, and engaging in stock-raising; brought with him 140 head of cattle, among which were some full-blood, thoroughbred Short-horns, the first fine cattle brought into the county. He has devoted his attention to raising fine stock of all kinds, and for a number of years has been engaged in raising Clydesdale horses and jacks. He has a fine farm of 400 acres, watered by the Caney River, and an abundance of timber, which furnishes fine shelter for his stock; has 260 acres inclosed with fences, 240 acres in cultivation, a fine orchard of 400 apple trees, besides a large variety of other fruits; has erected a fine stone house and other buildings. The subject of this sketch is one of the most successful stock men in the county, and has gained a reputation for fine stock. In 1867, was married to Miss Amelia Spence, of Lawrence, Kan. They have two children, viz.: Walter F. and Cora L. Mr. Carney is a member of Cedar Vale Post, No. 99, G. A. R., of Vesper Lodge, No. 136, A., F. & A. M., of Sedan.

SAMUEL FLORER, farmer, P. O. Harts Mill, was born in Monroe County, Ind., in 1842, where he lived until fifteen years of age, thence to Champaign County, Ill. After remaining there two years, went to Jefferson County and from there to Cowles County, and in 1862, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His regiment afterward became a mounted regiment attached to Wilder's Brigade, Mounted Infantry, Army of the Cumberland, and he served until May, 1865. In the spring of 1868, he emigrated to Kansas and located in Neosho County, and took a claim on the Neosho River before the land was in market. This claim he improved and resided on until 1872, when he sold out and located in Howard County, now Chautauqua, and made a claim on Section 22, Town 34, Range 9, and built a blacksmith shop, which he has carried on all the time since, except one year; besides fencing his place, putting sixty acres under cultivation, planted an orchard and made various other improvements In September, 1867, he was married at Charleston, Ill., to Miss Alzina Mitchell, of that place. They have five children—John E., Samuel O., Thomas A., Rosetta May and Lillie C. Mr. F. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

S. HOLROYD, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Cedar Vale, was born in Yorkshire, England, Halifax Parish, in 1818, and was raised there until the age of seventeen years, when he emigrated to America in 1835, locating in Chenango County, N. Y. In 1847, he emigrated to Iowa, locating near Burlington, and engaged in teaching, thence to Bureau County, Ill., remaining there until 1867, where he was engaged in farming, emigrating from there to Kansas. He engaged in the mercantile business in Cherokee County. In 1870, sold out and settled in Howard County and located a claim on Section 32, Town 34, Range 9, and also opened a store and sold the first goods in Harrison Township, and at the end of two years sold out his stock of goods and turned his attention to stock-raising, and is at present about the largest dealer in stock in the county; his farm consists of 1,800 acres all inclosed with fence but half a section; 350 acres are cultivated, eight acres of orchard and good buildings, and has the placed stocked with 400 head of cattle and 200 hogs, also buys, feeds and ships a great many cattle each year. Mr. Holroyd has been one of the most successful stockmen in the county and with all his business to attend to has found time to preach the Gospel the most of the time since he has been here. He is a member of the Baptist Church. In 1881, he was elected County Commissioner for the First District. He was married in September, 1849, in Bureau County, Ill., to Miss Mary M. Coe. Their children are Oscar, E. J., Mary, Mark, William, Locela L. and George W. Mr. H. is one of Chautauqua's best citizens and is highly respected by all.

ANDREW JOHNSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Cedar Vale, was born in Norway, 1816. In 1848, emigrated to America and settled in Racine, Wis., where he remained until 1858, thence to Beloit, remaining there until 1869; migrating from there to Kansas, he became one of the first settlers in Howard County (now Chautauqua). The county was unorganized and the survey was not yet made; it was 175 miles to a railroad and eighty miles to the nearest point where supplies and mail could be had. He took a claim in Section 29, Town 34, Range 9, but was obliged to lose eighty acres of it on account of some trouble when the survey was made. He has since secured 160 acres in Section 28, and has been engaged in the stock business. His place is watered by a creek which runs through the place; he has his land all fenced, a small orchard, large frame house 14x24 with an L 16x26; has about seventy head of cattle on the place, and has been very prosperous and is one of the solid men of his township. He was married in 1840 to Miss Catherine Olson. They have seven children. John, William, Theodore, Ada, Tilda, Hattie and Minnie.

ISAAC STUDY, stock-raiser, P. O. Cedar Vale, was born in Wayne County, Ind., 1848, living there until 1870, when he migrated to Kansas, reaching Howard County in August, and made a claim on Sections 20 and 21, Town 34, Range 9. He was about 100 miles from a railroad, and had to go fifty-five miles for all supplies. The land had not been surveyed and the Indians still owned the land. In 1873, began to handle stock on a small scale; has a place well adapted to stock-raising, consisting of 400 acres, all enclosed with fence, 100 acres in cultivation; has a fine feed lot of thirty acres in which there are ten acres of timber, furnishing fine shelter for his stock; also has a small feed yard of three acres, which is arranged nicely for watering stock by pipes running into a tank from a spring close by; has 200 head of cattle on his place, and buys and ships considerable outside of what he raises; he also has some thoroughbred short-horn Durham, and is making a point of raising fine stock. Mr. Study is one of the active, enterprising men who have built up this county. He was married in 1869 to Miss Millie Roberts, of Wayne County, Ind., and they have three children, viz.: Blenni L., Nellie L. and Edgar. Is a member of Cedar Vale Lodge, No. 151, I. O. O. F.

T. C. TWEEDY, farmer, P. O. Harts Mill, was born in Shelby County, Ind., 1828, but was raised near Terre Haute. In 1852, learned engineering and followed this business until 1862, when he engaged in the mercantile business, continuing in this until 1874; he sold out and migrated to Kansas, locating in Benton County. At the end of two and one-half years located a claim in Chautauqua County on Section 35, Town 23, Range 11, on the Big Caney River, and at once commenced to improve. The place consists of 160 acres with 100 acres fenced, forty-five acres in cultivation, a good orchard, good buildings, and has been engaged in stock-raising the most of the time since he settled there He was among the early settlers of that part of the county and was forty-five miles from a railroad when he secured his claim, and for the first two years it cost all the produce was worth to get it to market. Served as Justice of the Peace of Harrison Township, during 1876-79 and 1880. In 1850, was married to Miss Elizabeth Propst, of Indiana. They have four children, viz.: F. M., B. A., S. J. and S. C. Mr. T. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. W. WALLACE, farmer, P. O. Cedar Vale, was born in Clay County, Mo., in 1849; when three years of age, his parents settled in Iowa, where they remained until he was seven, thence to Platte County, Mo., and were there two years, going from there to Audrain County, Mo., and remained till 1864, thence to Illinois where he remained until the fall of 1869, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Butler County; after remaining there until 1872, he settled in Howard County, and engaged in working on a farm. In 1877, he engaged in farming for himself, and also bought a few cattle and commenced stock-raising. In 1882, he bought a farm on Section 35, Town 33, Range 8, consisting of 160 acres on the Caney River, seventy acres of which are under cultivation, and the entire place is enclosed with fence. He has a good orchard, plenty of timber and water, and has a fine stock farm. He handles about fifty head of cattle per annum, and although he had no money to start with has succeeded much better than many who had plenty of money when they came. Mr. Wallace is a good manager and thoroughly reliable, and has many warm friends. In 1878, he was married to Miss Mary J. Waters, of Harrison Township. They have three children—Mark, Emma and Sadie.

WYANDOTTE COUNTY.

NATURAL FEATURES.

WYANDOTTE county, the smallest in the State, lies mostly between the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, as they approach each other to make a juncture at the city of Wyandotte. With the exception of Shawnee Township, which lies south of the Kaw River, the county is in the general shape of a triangle, bounded west and north by Leavenworth County, northeast by the Missouri, and southeast by the Kansas River. Johnson County lies to the south of Shawnee Township. Wyandotte County contains an area of but 153 square miles. Its surface is undulating and bluffy, being watered by small branches of the great rivers, which form most of its boundary line. Flowing into the Missouri westerly from the mouth of the Kaw, are Jersey Creek, which passes through Wyandotte City; Coal Creek, Marshall Creek, near Pomeroy, and Connor's Creek, Honey Creek and Fifth Island Creek, near Connor's. Running into the Kansas River from the north, and commencing at its mouth are Splitlog's Run, where the old saw-mill was built; Muncie Creek, Mill Creek, Little Turkey Creek, Deep Creek, Mission Creek, Deep Hollow Creek, Necoshecon, a branch of Wolf Creek and named after the Delaware chief, and Wolf Creek itself. Entering from the south are Turkey Creek and Davis Creek. Several spring branches rise in the bluffs of Shawnee Township, and running into the wide bottoms, lose themselves in the sandy soil before reaching the river. The river bottoms along the Kansas average about one mile in width, the bluffs along both rivers rising from 100 to 200 feet above the surface.

The eastern portion of the county was formerly heavily timbered, and cottonwood, hickory, oak, walnut and other varieties still abound to a greater or less extent throughout the county, along the banks of the rivers and streams. The face of the country is divided, according to the last biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture as follows: Bottom land, twenty per cent; upland, eighty per cent; forest (Government survey) twenty-five per cent; prairie, seventy five per cent. The average width of bottoms is from one to two miles. Springs abound throughout the county, and good water is obtained at a depth of from twenty to fifty feet. The soil is of a rich, sandy loam, and especially adapted to fruit-raising, Wyandotte being considered the "banner" section of the State. Garden products are raised also to an enormous extent. The county is also rich in mineral wealth, fine quarries of white magnesian limestone extending for five miles along the Kansas River, and a good blue limestone being found along the Missouri River. Coal has been reached at a depth of 300 feet in the southern part of the county, at Rosedale, the vein now being worked being twenty inches in thickness. For details in regard to the natural and developed wealth of the county, especially as regards its agricultural products, the reader is referred to succeeding pages.

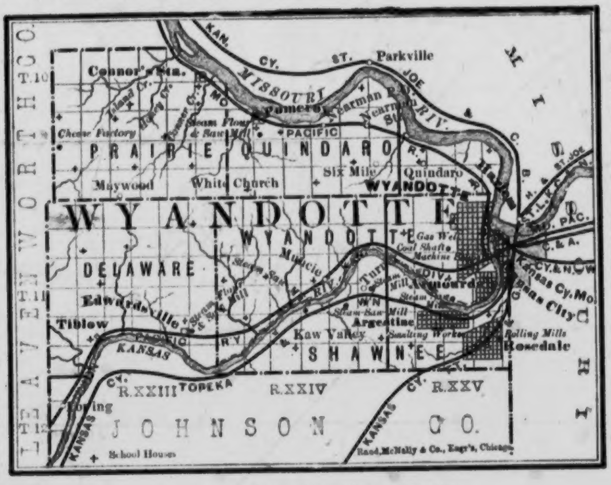

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS).

	1870.	1880.
Delaware Township	926	1,167
Kansas City		3,200
Prairie Township	916	1,151
Quindaro Township	2,139	2,123
Shawnee Township, including Rosedale City	1,243	2,377
Wyandotte City	2,940	6,149
Wyandotte Township	1,851	2,976
Total	10,015	19,143
Rosedale City		962

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

By general consent, Moses Grinter is awarded the priority among the early settlers of Wyandotte County. He located near where the station of Secundine afterward stood, in 1831, and lived there up to the time of his death, which occurred June 12, 1878.

The next white man to stop within the limits of Wyandotte County was Rev. Thomas Johnson, a Methodist minister, who established a mission school among the Delaware Indians, near "the white church."

In April, 1837, Rev. John G. Pratt located upon Section 10, Town 30, Range 23, about sixteen miles west of Wyandotte City, where he still resides. He established a Baptist mission among the Delawares, published several hymn books in their language, and one of his sons married a daughter of Charles Journeycakes, a well-known chief. He is now the oldest settler in the county, and the following account which he gives of the tribe, is therefore of more than usual interest and value:

"That part of the country on the north side of the Kansas River was first settled by the Delawares in 1829. They came from Ohio, and brought with them a knowledge of agriculture, and many of them habits of industry. They opened farms, built houses and cut out roads along the ridges and divides, also erecting a frame church at what is now the village of White Church. The south side of the Kansas River was settled by the Shawnee Indians in 1828. They also afterward came from Ohio, and were about as much advanced in civilization as the Delawares. They had a Methodist mission about three miles from Westport, a long time, it being presided over by Rev. Mr. Johnson; also a Quaker mission about two miles west of that. The population of the Delaware tribe when it first settled in Kansas, was 1,000. It was afterward reduced to 800. This was in consequence of contact with the wilder tribes, who were as hostile to the short-haired Indians as they were to the whites. Still the Delawares would venture out hunting buffalo and beaver, to be inevitably overcome and destroyed. Government finally forbade their leaving the reservation. The effect of this order was soon apparent in the steady increase of the tribe, so that when they removed in 1867, they numbered 1,160. The ruling chiefs from 1829 to 1867, were Ne-con-he-con, Qui-sha-to-wha (Capt. John Ketchum), Nah-ko-mund (Capt. Anderson), Kock-a-to-wha (Sar-cox-ie), Charles Journeycakes, Qua-con-now-ha (James Sacondine or Secundine), Ah-cah-chick (James Connor) and Capt. John Connor."

Capt. John Ketchum, one of the most noted chiefs of the Delawares, died in August, 1857. He lived near White Church on the Lawrence road, and at the time of his death, which occurred at an advanced age, he was almost helpless. His funeral was attended by a large number of Indians, who came in their colored blankets and painted faces, carrying their guns. They were mounted on horseback, and as the procession slowly followed the remains of their chief along the windings of the forest road, they seemed truly the sorrowful survivors of a once powerful race

THE WYANDOT NATION.

The facts which go to make up the early history of Wyandotte County form the singular spectacle of a nation of Indians, brought to a high state of intelligence through the faithful labors of missionaries, joined to their own innate brightness of perception, leading the van of civilization in a community, and first giving to the whites, who succeeded them, the blessings of religious instruction and the privileges of a free education. Descendants of the great Iroquois family, they were driven from their old home in the wars with the Six Nations, more than two centuries ago. After various migrations, the principal one of which was to the shores of Lake Huron after the war of 1812, the majority of those who had remained faithful citizens of the United States occupied the reservation which was granted to them, on the waters of the Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Then commenced the labors of the missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church. First came Rev. John Stewart, a colored minister from Marietta, in 1817. He claims to have had a vision, or a divine call, to teach and preach among the Wyandots. Among the Indians at that time, were some sincere Catholics, who would not accept the Protestant version until William Walker had compared the two and pronounced them the same in effect. In 1819, Dr. Charles Elliott was appointed by the Ohio conference as the first regular missionary of the Wyandots. He commenced reducing their language to writing. From 1820 to the fall of 1828, James B. Finley was Presiding Elder, and John C. Brooks, James Gilruth and Russell Bigelow, the father of Mrs. Lucy B. Armstrong, missionaries. From 1828 to

1832, Mr. Bigelow was Presiding Elder, and Rev. Thomas Thompson missionary and teacher. Mr. Thompson remained three years, Mr. Simms one year, Rev. S. P. Shaw, from 1836 to the fall of 1837, and Rev. S. M. Allen from that time until Rev. James Wheeler assumed the charge, shortly before the Wyandots emigrated to Kansas. Rev. Henry O. Sheldon was Presiding Elder from 1833 to the fall of 1834; J. H. Power, until 1838; Adam Poe, a descendant of the poet, from 1838 to the fall of 1840, and L. B. Gurley, from 1840–42.

The wives of the missionaries were generally women who had a reputation as housekeepers and motherly, refined women the country over, and their influence had much weight in smoothing to a civilized plane the wild habits of the Indians. At first, and within the memory of those now living, the women of the nation rode their steeds in manly fashion, and the nation decked itself in all the flaming colors and fashions of the semi-civilized savage. But within a dozen years, feminine influence and that great civilizing weapon called the needle changed all this, and the Wyandot women were transformed into neat, generally intelligent and often well educated members of society; the men, with the exceptions of course found even in white communities, into industrious workmen, most of them farmers, and some of them noted for their refinement and eloquence, especially in their chosen field of religion; particularly was this true of Manoncue, a hereditary chief. Henry Clay was one in attendance upon the general conference, which met at Baltimore in 1824. After listening to Manoncue, and observing his gestures and general bearing upon the platform, he pronounced him the greatest orator in the United States. His personal appearance was magnificent, and those who were able to understand him, pronounce his eloquence of language equal to his eloquence of bearing.

The reservation of the Wyandots, which was 10x12 miles, was highly improved, an estimate having been made, that previous to their departure for their lands at the junction of the Missouri and Kaw Rivers, in 1843, over $120,000 had been expended upon the Upper Sandusky Reservation. Col. Kirby was appointed a Commissioner to appraise the value of the improvements on the part of the United States, and John Walker on the part of the Wyandot nation. Previous to their departure for the West, the Wyandots had received but $20,000. The treaty by which they sold their lands in the Upper Sandusky district for lands which they understood were awaiting them on the Kansas River was made in 1842. It was found, however, that there was no land in the vicinity in which they desired to locate, which did not belong to some of the tribes which had previously been removed, and the land ceded to them forever. There was a tract in the bottom at the junction of the rivers, but that was reserved for a fort.

The Wyandot nation was originally divided into ten tribes, but soon after their emigration to Wyandotte, two of them became extinct. Those who emigrated from Upper Sandusky in 1843, were 700 strong. They were governed by a council consisting of one head chief and six councilmen. At the time of their coming West, Francis A. Hicks was head chief. Besides the council and the families of the missionaries, there were members of the nation not of full Indian blood, who had much influence and were respected perhaps even more than if they had been lineal descendants of the Wyandots. Of these may be mentioned such men as William Walker, afterward Provisional Governor of Kansas; the Armstrongs—Silas and J. M.; George I. Clark, H. M. Northrup and Mrs. L. B. Armstrong, wife of J. M. When a small boy, Robert A., the father of J. M. Armstrong, was taken temporarily into the family of a man who had no children of his own, and he was stolen by the Indians. He is said to have been a very beautiful boy, and although he was made to run the gantlet, his captors made it a point to put on their lashes very lightly, and he was admitted into full fellowship with the tribe (being adopted) and marrying into a royal family when he had reached the age of eighteen. His wife proved a vixen; the young husband went away in search of his civilized family, and never returned to his "first love." He afterward married Sallie Zane, whose father was English and mother French and Wyandot, and from this union, solemnized in the Christian form, have descended the Armstrongs. George I. Clark and the Walkers were also enough tinctured with Indian blood to be acceptable to the nation, but had so much of the white blood as to be looked up to by the Wyandots more than if they had been lineal descendants.

Mrs. Armstrong, the daughter of Russell Bigelow, the venerable missionary, married J. M. Armstrong, in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1838, and was adopted into the nation. H. M. Northrup, the hardy and enterprising New Yorker who has done so much for Kansas City, married Margaret Clark, the daughter of Thomas Clark, a chief, in 1845, and was also adopted. This, of course, was after the Wyandots had left the Upper Sandusky Reservation. So much for preface.

In May, 1843, Silas Armstrong and George Clark, with their families, and Miss Jane Tilles (now Mrs. William Cook) who had been reared by Mrs. Sarah Armstrong, came to this section to select a reservation for the Wyandots, but more particularly to establish a trading store for the nation. This Mr. Armstrong did, renting a building in Westport. All being in readiness there, two boats having been chartered at Cincinnati, the members of the nation journeyed by team and on horseback to their starting point. Here Matthew Walker selected a reliable band of young men, who, with himself, started for the great West by land, having all the horses in their charge. It had been agreed between the captain and his crew that the first payments of fare should be made at Louisville Falls, the second at St. Louis, and the third at Lexington, Mo. The most of the Wyandots came on the large steamer Nodaway, and all went smoothly until the boat passed Louisville, and the first payment had been made. The boat was nicely furnished, and the *voyageurs* were well treated up to that point. The Captain seemed then to become possessed with the apprehension that the Wyandots would ruin his furnishings. He, therefore, ripped up the carpets and packed them away, put his patrons on short allowance, and otherwise imposed upon them, and made them uncomfortable. The worst of it, however, is yet to come. On July 31, the second, or large boat, arrived at the intersection of the west line of the State of Missouri with the Missouri River. The small boat arrived on the 28th. The sun was down, and a heavy dew was on the grass. There was only one small house which could be occupied, and the captain was requested to allow his passengers to remain on the boat over night. He replied that he *must* get to St. Joe that night, and the Wyandots were turned out like sheep by a heartless shepherd. There was only a small spot, which was treeless, and here the men, women and children huddled together over night, Mr. Garrett and his family, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Armstrong, and a few others occupying the house. The horse cavalcade had not yet arrived, nor did it for several weeks. Early in the morning, the boat was still at the landing, the "hands" having spent much of the night in putting down the carpets again, and "putting things to rights." It is little wonder that when the tired and faint and sick band of travelers perceived this additional harsh treatment, the Captain and his boat were privately and publicly anathematized. It so happened, as fate would have it, that the Nodaway was wrecked during the very next year, and it may be that a little gleam of this feeling shot up in the breasts of some of the nation—"outraged justice satisfied." Their camping ground, from the last of July until October, 1843, consisted of the land then owned by the United States, and reserved for a fort, between the west line of the State of Missouri and the Kansas River, the Missouri River being on the north, and the Shawnee Reserve on the south. For their religious meetings, which they faithfully upheld, they selected the first elevation south of the Missouri River. A few of the Wyandots who could afford them, and were fortunate enough to obtain them, such as the Walkers, the Clarks and the Armstrongs, rented houses in the town or neighborhood of Westport. On December 14, 1843, a purchase of 23,040 acres of land was made from the Delawares. This tract included the present site of Wyandotte* City. It consisted of thirty-six sections, lying between the Kansas and Missouri, and the Delawares presented the new-comers with three sections, next to the confluence of these rivers.

J. M. Armstrong, the United States interpreter, of whom mention has previously been made, had, with his family, become the happy occupant of a little log hut sixteen feet square, near the corner of Wawas and Fifth streets, a short distance southeast of the present residence of his widow. The Armstrongs moved into their house December 10, 1843, and then and there occupied the first house ever erected on the present site of the city. One week from that time, Mrs. Catharine Long and her family moved into their cabin on the north side of Jersey Creek. John W. Grayeyes was at this time building a hewed log house on the west side of what is now Third street, which afterward became part of the residence of Joel Walker. Dr. Gray-Eyes built a cabin on the opposite side of the road. Robert Robitaille built and resided on the same side, near the corner of Nebraska avenue and Third street. The United States blacksmith to the Wyandots, Charles Graham, came during that winter and selected a place for the shop and his residence near the northwest corner of the same streets. A company store, in which most of the leading Wyandots had shares, was located between Kansas and Minnesota avenues, west of Third street. It was a long, log building, divided into two departments—the store room and a back room, used in part for a council house. Joel Walker, who had the management of the store, was clerk to the council. On the hill, on Kansas avenue, opposite Dunning's present hall, Henry Jaques, a chief, built his residence, which he afterward sold to the nation for a jail house, and by which a jail was put up. Jaques built his second house where Dunning's hall now stands. From May, 1845, to the spring af 1849, this was occupied as a United States agency. Silas Armstrong built two cabins near the location of McGrew's slaughter house, and resided there until 1846, when he removed them to a location west of Fifth street, near Kansas avenue, and in 1848, built his brick residence, afterward known as the Eldridge House, which burned in the summer of 1864. Francis Driver built on the Kansas River bluffs, near the ferry, and Sanahas, father of John Sanahas, and Charles Splitlogs settled in the same neighborhood. Matthias Splitlogs was with Jaques, and in 1845, married his great niece, Eliza Barnett. William Walker built a double hewed log house on the north side of Jersey Creek, entering one end of it May, 1844. He and a young man from New York who helped him do the work, camped there during the winter of 1843–44, Mr. Walker naming the creek. Just west of Walker's house was the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, completed in July, 1844. The same month the first school was opened in the new building on the east side of Fourth street, between Kansas and Nebraska avenues.

Returning, however, strictly to the winter of 1843–44. As perceived, it was only those of the wealthier Wyandots who built houses. The winter, fortunately, was mild, as many of them, from lack of means, were obliged to live in camps. It was the expectation of the Wyandots, based upon governmental promises, that an appropriation of $100,000 would be granted them during this session of Congress. The chiefs divided the town called Wyandotte into acre lots, upon which they intended to build, their farming lands being out of town. But the remainder of the improvement fund was not paid over then, nor until October, 1846, and they did not even then obtain this sum until after three delegations had gone to Washington to plead their cause. But from the time the Wyandots purchased the Delaware lands, they paid $4,000 annually out of their annuity fund. Thus it came about, because of this scarcity of funds, and doubt as to the future, that the town of Wyandotte did not improve rapidly. Disease was also busy in the midst of the nation. The cause of it—the great flood of 1844—is thus described by V. J. Lane, of the *Herald*, in an article on the early history of Wyandotte City: "The spring of 1844 was warm and very dry until in May, when it began to rain, and continued for six

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*This town was incorporated with the spelling *Wyandott*, though the name of the tribe has never had more than one *t*. Later, the French form of the name, *Wyandotte*, was adopted for the city and county, and is now in general use by the inhabitants, the press, and other authorities in the State of Kansas and elsewhere.

weeks, rain falling every day. The result was the Kaw River rose so high that what is now Kansas City, Kan., and West Kansas City, Mo., were covered with fourteen feet of water; the Missouri backed up to the mouth of Line Creek; Jersey Creek was backed up to the crossing on the Parallel road. The long, continued rains were succeeded by dry and hot weather, and the overflowed vegetable matter decomposing, caused much sickness among the Wyandots, and by the 1st of November, 100 of them were dead—being-one seventh of the whole number who had come to the county only fifteen months before." The species of sickness which prevailed the most, and made the most havoc in the nation, were chills and fever, and bloody flux. It is stated that there was not a single well person in the nation by the latter part of the fall of 1844. The town of Wyandotte, having these discouragements of poverty and sickness to contend with, could not be expected to grow—neither did it. But while the bulk of the Wyandots were still living in tents, Rev. Esquire Gray-Eyes, "wishing first to have a house for his soul," prevailed upon his people to build a church. This was done, and occupied in April, 1844.

A parsonage, situated about half a mile from the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, was completed soon afterward at a cost of $1,500. It was a two-story frame structure, the first in the county, and was paid for from the proceeds of the Upper Sandusky improvement fund. In July a school building was completed free to all—the first free school in the Territory of Kansas.

Mrs. Armstrong gives the following account of the building of the first church ever erected by the people of Kansas: "At the close of a meeting in January, 1844, Rev. Esq. Gray-Eyes proposed that the brethren should come together soon and cut down trees, hew logs, make puncheons and clapboards and build a church. 'Why,' answered one of them, 'you have no house for yourself.' 'True,' said Gray-Eyes, 'but I want a house for my soul first.' So while they were all busy building their own houses, clearing ground and making rails to enclose their fields preparatory to spring planting, they set apart a day now and then to build the church So faithfully did they labor that they worshiped in it the next April, the preacher standing on one tier of the puncheon floor which was laid, and the congregation sitting on the uncovered sleepers. That was a very pleasant and happy day, never to be forgotten." This first church built by the people themselves in Kansas, was a good hewed-log house, about 30x40 feet, located about three miles from the confluence of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers. It was completed before the return of the missionary Wheeler in May, 1844, and their first quarterly meeting for the year was held in it the first Saturday and Sunday in June, at which time he baptized all infants born to the Wyandots during his absence. A parsonage built about half a mile from the confluence of the said rivers, was nearly completed. This was a two-story frame house costing about $1,500, a part of the proceeds of the mission farm improvements, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio—one result of the labors of the old missionaries, Finley, Gilruth, Bigelow and their successors. The United States Government paid $5,000 for the mission farm improvements, and all but about the $1,500 which this parsonage cost, went into the treasury of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This parsonage was unjustly alienated from the Methodist Episcopal Church by the Wyandot treaty of 1855, George W. Manypenny Commissioner on the part of the United States.

J. M. Armstrong taught the first free school in the Territory, which was opened July 1, 1844. The building was a frame one, with double doors, which but a few years since stood on the east side of Fourth street, between Kansas and Nebraska avenues, Wyandotte City. It was sometimes, but erroneously, called the Council House. J. M. Armstrong contracted to build it, and commenced teaching on the date named. The Council of the nation met in it during vacations, or at night. The expenses of building the school were met out of the fund secured by the Wyandot treaty of March, 1842. The school was managed by directors appointed by the Council, the members of which were elected annually by the people. White children were admitted free. Mr. Armstrong taught until 1845, when he went to Washington as the legal representative of the nation, to prosecute their claims. Rev. Mr. Cramer, of Indiana, succeeded him; then Robert Robitaille, chief of the nation; next Rev. R. Parrott, Indiana; Mrs. Armstrong, December, 1847, to March, 1848; Miss Anna H. Ladd, who came with the Wyandots in 1843, and Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong. She was teaching the school at the time of her husband's death, which occurred at Mansfield, Ohio, while on his way to Washington to prosecute Indian claims, April, 1852. The school was closed in the old building April 16, 1852; resumed in Mrs. Armstrong's dining-room; removed the next winter to the Methodist Episcopal Church, three-quarters of a mile west of her house, and left without a home when that structure was burned by incendiaries, April 8, 1856. That is the correct history of the first free school ever taught in Kansas.

Soon after the first school opened, a schoolhouse was built near M Mudeater's farm, and Mr. Armstrong, Mrs. S. P. Ladd and others taught it

In November, 1845, there occurred an event in the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, which was of importance to the Wyandot Nation in more ways than one—it being no more nor less than the first marriage in the county, between Hiram N. Northrup and Margaret Clark, daughter of Thomas Clark, the Wyandot Chief. He became a trusted member of the nation, acting as their financial agent for many years. In 1858, he was selected to go to Washington and collect $53,000—the balance of the $185,000 still due them from the Government; was not required to give bond or security of any kind; creditably transacted the business, and charged nothing for his services.

The Wyandot nation continued to improve their lands, so that they would be a credit to the most skillful of "white agriculturists." In fact, every missionary who came among them expressed his surprise at their skill in this direction. Matthew Mudeater, James Charloe and George I. Clark were especially distinguished for the energy manifested in making improvements, planting orchards, etc. Silas and John M. Armstrong planted the first fruit trees in March, 1845. Notwithstanding this encouraging feature of their settlement, a serious cause of dissention had been increasing for a number of years, since their departure from Ohio. The conflict between the Pro-slavery and the Free State parties raged in the Wyandot nation six years before it did in the Territory of Kansas. While the Rev. James Wheeler, their beloved missionary, was absent at his new appointment (from the fall of 1843 to the spring of 1844), the Rev. J. C. Berryman, Superintendent of the Shawnee Manual Labor School, and the Rev. E. T. Peery, missionary to the Delaware Indians, talked eloquently against slavery. That they emancipated their own slaves seemed to prove beyond a doubt the sincerity of their eloquence. It was somewhat a surprise to the nation, four years later, after Mr. Peery had become their missionary, to observe him so active in the organization of a "Church South" in their midst—that church, supported by the most pronounced Pro-slavery advocates.

In October, 1846, when the nation received the bulk of the money for the improvements made on their Ohio homes, Mr. Peery proposed that they build a larger and better church. James Big-Tree opposed it, expressing the fear that it would fall into the hands of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Peery said that the building would belong to the majority, and the majority would go with the Methodist Episcopal Church, should a split occur. The next year a brick church was built; the conference met and continued Mr. Peery in the Wyandot charge, and in October, 1848, the Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized by him. A majority did refuse to join the new organization, and were very bitter in their feelings toward Mr. Peery. Bishop Andrews, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, had preached in the Methodist Episcopal Church building, but Mr. Peery refused to recognize Dr. Still, the Methodist Episcopal Presiding Elder of the District. Rev. James Gurley, of the Ohio Conference, was called to the mission by the Methodist Episcopal Church, but as the building was stoned (supposably with the full consent of the Church South), the building was vacated and services held in a private dwelling. He was finally ordered to leave the Territory by the United States Indian Agent, Dr. Richard Hewett, who was a strong Pro-slavery man. From June until October, 1849, the church held services in a grove, and the hostility between the two churches continued to be the hostility between the Free State and the Pro-slavery parties. A log church was erected about two miles from the brick structure; soon after Rev. T. B. Markham became missionary, in August, 1849, and both churches were burned by incendiaries during the excited times of the spring of 1856.

The following bears so forcibly upon these topics, the extract being from an address by Mrs. Armstrong, at Bismarck Grove, Kan., that it is herewith presented:

> I think that I, of all who are assembled here this morning, have the most reason to be proud. When a discussion was held among the people of the Wyandot nation, during all of one night in 1848, in reference to the stand they should make on the slavery question, George I. Clark said: "Let us hold on in our opposition to the slave power, and in fifty years we will be proud of it." They did hold on, and this morning I *am* proud of it. The Wyandots brought themselves to the Territory; and as the United States government failed to furnish them lands, they bought land and provisions for themselves, Silas Armstrong being their contractor. There were among them 200 church members, in a population of 700. Where else has been the colony in which there were so large a proportion of church members? They bought the land for their new home in October, 1843, and in April, 1844, they built and occupied their first church, the first church built by the people in the Territory. Brother Speer, in the *Kansas City Times* of September 7, says that the first Free-State school ever established in the Territory was established in Lawrence, in January, 1855. The first school established in the Territory was at Wyandotte, and my husband, J. M. Armstrong, was contractor for the school house, and taught the first school in it, commencing July 1, 1844. He was a lawyer, but could not practice law then, the Territory not being organized. The school was free—white children in the neighborhood were permitted to attend. The Wyandots were the first in the Territory, except a few of our Baptist brethren, to oppose slavery. In the winter of 1843–44, the Wyandot council enacted a law forbidding the introduction of slaves into their nation. We had our border ruffian war before you had yours. We were mobbed; and after my husband's death, the ruffians would sometimes shoot into my yard and call us Abolitionists. More than three-fourths of the Wyandots were anti-slavery. Those who were Pro-slavery were descendants of Virginians, who had been taken prisoners. The Wyandots sympathized with you in your struggle, and a Wyandot was the messenger that warned Lawrence of the invaders in December, 1855. In May, 1856, when Lawrence was besieged, the border ruffians in our neighborhood were elated and encouraged in their persecution of Free-State people. That day I started to Ohio, and the next day one of them came to my house and asked for that —— Abolitionist. He was answered that I had started to Ohio. Doubting it, he searched the premises, but not finding me, returned to the house, and as he passed out of the door through which he had first entered, he stabbed the wall next the door three times, saying, with an oath, that if that Abolitionist were there, he "would run her through that way." God preserved my life by leading me to start to Ohio the day before.

In 1848, while the conflict between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, or between slavery and freedom, was the hottest, disorder and especially drunkenness increased to a great extent among the Wyandots. A temperance society was organized as early as the winter of 1844–45, it having its origin substantially in this wise: During December, 1844, a prominent member of the nation moved his household goods over from Westport. There being no bridge, he loaded them onto a flat-boat at Kansas City, and engaged a number of the Wyandots to bring them up the river and land them at Wyandotte. It happened they were under the influence of liquor, and having propelled the boat to the mouth of Turkey Creek, left it there to float away and "dump" overboard all his goods. This misfortune suggested the formation of a temperance organization—the first in the Territory. But although the temperance society was strong and influential, a sterner remedy for the increasing evil was found necessary, and a log jail was accordingly built, in the fall of 1846, across the way from the schoolhouse. True enough, its first occupant, a man, was locked up for being drunk. Afterward, a Wyandot man got hold of a Mormon Bible, and induced another woman to live with him when he already had a wife. For this both he and his "second wife" were locked up together.

In June, 1851, the Wyandot nation held a national convention, composed of all men over eighteen years of age who were the legally qualified voters. The national convention, in turn, elected thirteen delegates, who formed a constitutional convention to revise the laws of the nation. This convention sat several weeks, and the constitution, as drafted by John M. Armstrong, Secretary, was unanimously adopted. Having received his legal education in Ohio, Mr. Armstrong had in his possession the laws of that State, and the principal features of the constitution were drawn from that source. By its provisions the Council was divided into one head chief, four councilmen, two Sheriffs and a Secretary, all the officers being elected by the people. The next important political movement made by the nation was the agitation of a territorial organization. Most of the influential members favored it, especially those whose ancestors were of white blood. This resulted in the final calling of an election for the selection of a delegate to Congress, October 12, 1852. Abelard Guthrie, the candidate, was connected by marriage with a noted chief of the Canadian Wyandots. His wife's mother was a Shawnee, and her uncle the last hereditary chief of the Shawnees. Mr. Guthrie was a man of ability and honesty, and popular both because of his inherent worth and his high family connections. He was, therefore, unanimously elected to the Thirty-second Congress by the following voters: Charles B. Garrett, Isaac Baker, Jose Antonio Pieto, Henry C. Norton, Abelard Guthrie (himself—not following the practice of modest modern politicians and voting for somebody else), Henry C. Long, Cyrus Garrett, Francis Cotter, Edward B. Hand, Francis A. Hicks, Russell Garrett, Samuel Rankin, Nicholas Cotter, Joel W. Garrett, Isaac Long, Thomas Coon-Hawk, James Charloe, William Walker, George I. Clark, Benjamin N. C. Anderson, Matthew R. Walker, Samuel Priestley, Henry Garrett, William Gibson, Priestly Muir, Joel Walker, Isaac Brown, James Long, John Lynch, William Trowbridge, John W. Ladd, Daniel McNeal, Edward Fifer, Peter D. Clark and Henry W. Porter—thirty-five voters in all, who cast their ballots in the order named. Mr. Guthrie went to Washington, but it is not known that he returned the richer except in honor. The next step in the political progress of the Wyandot nation which appears on the face to be quite a stride, but is in reality of not much importance, is the holding of the convention on the spot where Dunning Hall now stands. A few people from Fort Leavenworth, officers and others, thought it would be a good thing to get together at some place where there were the most "heads"—the Wyandots were not yet citizens—and form a provincial government—choose officers who might call elections for deciding upon territorial organizations. Some careless historians speak of "delegates to this convention," but if there were any delegates, no notice was ever given for caucuses to select them. It was really an impromptu gathering, and the Wyandots who were most in favor of becoming citizens of the new Territory were most prominent in its deliberations. William Walker, a chief, was chosen Provisional Governor, and George I. Clark Secretary, and the elections were duly called. The statement often made that Matthew Walker was appointed Probate Judge by this so-called "convention" is a blunder. He became Probate Judge under the "bogus laws."

By the treaty of January 31, 1855, the majority of the Wyandot nation received the rights of citizenship. It was signed by George W. Manypenny, United States Indian Commissioner, and on the part of the nation by Silas Armstrong, George I. Clark, Tan-roo-mee, Matthew Mudeater, John Hicks and Joel Walker.

After the Wyandots obtained their rights of citizenship, the next "important event" which occurred, was the landing of Gen. Calhoun and the Surveyor General's office, on the 10th of September, 1855. It was opened in the double log house, opposite where Dunning's Hall now stands, and was engineered here until the following spring, when it was removed to Leavenworth by Robert Ream, father of Vinnie Ream, the sculptress, Chief Clerk, Samuel Parsons, Chief Clerk of the Indian Department, Edwin T. Vedder, Robert Ream, Jr., and Pennymaker, Clerks. Across the way was Isaac Brown's hotel, subsequently dubbed the "Cat-fish Hotel."

The leading chiefs from the time the Wyandots settled here until they became citizens in 1855 were: Francis A. Hicks, Gau-roome, James Bigtree, James Washington, Sarrahass, the father of John Sarrahass, George Armstrong, John Gibson, John W. Gray-Eyes, Henry Jaques, William Walker, Silas Armstrong, George I. Clark, Matthew Mudeater and James G. Clarke.

The first United States Agent to the Wyandots in Kansas was Maj. Phillips, of Columbus, Ohio; interpreters, John M. Armstrong and George I. Clark. The second United States agent was Dr. Richard M. Hewitt; the third, and last exclusively for the Wyandots, Maj. Moseley. William Walker and Silas Armstrong were interpreters from 1849 to the close of the agency.

As a fitting close to this chapter on the Wyandot Nation, the following interesting information is given of some of the best known members, from notes furnished by D. B. Hadley, of Wyandotte: "The Wyandots were much more advanced in civilization than either the Delawares or Shawnees. They cultivated farms, built houses and barns, planted orchards and opened roads. They owned and worked a ferry over the Kansas River, near its mouth. Several of the more advanced in civilization and learning engaged in mercantile business in Kansas City and Wyandotte. Among these were Joel Walker, Isaiah Walker and Henry Garrett. One of their number, John M. Armstrong, was a lawyer, having studied and practiced in Ohio before coming here. Silas Armstrong, his brother, was more than half white, well educated, intelligent and wealthy. William Walker, among strangers, would be taken for a full white man. He was educated, had been Postmaster in Ohio, and wrote interestingly for newspapers, and frequently delivered lectures of much interest. He was Provisional Governor, and a member of the Territorial Legislature after it was organized. Besides the Indian language, he spoke English and French. A perfect gentleman in bearing, he lived here until 1875, when he died at the home of a friend in Kansas City. Matthew Walker, his brother, lived on his farm in the northern part of Wyandotte City. His brick residence stood upon an eminence north of Jersey Creek, corresponding to Splitlog's Hill, south of Jersey Creek. He died in 1860. Joel Walker, another brother, died in the fall of 1857. George I. Clark lived in Quindaro Township, and died in 1857. Francis Hicks lived about a mile northwest of the mouth of the Kaw, and died in 1855. His father, John Hicks, lived one mile further west, and died in 1852. Half a mile west of John Hicks was Jacob Whitecrow, who lived there until he emigrated to the Indian Territory in 1871. A little southeast of Whitecrow lived Robert Robitaille, who went to the Indian Territory with the tribe. He was at one time County Treasurer. Noah E. Zane lived about seven miles west of the mouth of the Kaw, and was chiefly noted for the excellent fruit which he raised. He died in 1867. Charles B. Garrett lived just north of Jersey Creek, and half a mile west of the Missouri River. He died in 1868. Esquire Gray-Eyes, the unschooled but learned and eloquent exhorter of the Wyandots, lived between George I. Clark's and Francis Hicks. His son John was well educated, and often acted as interpreter, going to the Indian Territory with his tribe. Abelard Guthrie, the delegate to the Thirty-second Congress, was a white man, but married Quindaro Brown, was adopted into the tribe, and lived with her until 1868, when he went to Washington, where he died about the year 1873. Matthew Mudeater lived two miles west of the mouth of the Kaw, and had an excellent orchard. Of the Delaware Indians who still live in the county, may be mentioned Lewis Ketchum, about ten miles west of Wyandotte; Isaac Journeycakes, lived ten miles west of Wyandotte, till he moved to the Indian Territory with his tribe in 1867. He was employed by Gen. Fremont, with twelve others, to pilot the party of explorers over the Rocky Mountains. Being a very warm friend of the 'Pathfinder,' when the war began, he raised a company of thirty Delaware braves, and joined Gen. Fremont. But when his friend was removed, Journeycakes refused to follow his successor, disbanded his troops and went home. From that time, he took no part in the war. He was assassinated in the Indian Territory in 1875. Charles Journeycakes, his brother, lived at the edge of the timber, where the prairie begins, fifteen miles west of Wyandotte. His place was a stage station on the route between Wyandotte and Leavenworth in 1858."

Since the above was written, Mrs. Zelinda Armstrong, one of the mothers of the Wyandot nation, has passed away. She had been ill for a number of months, but her great vitality had sustained her to such a degree that her most intimate friends did not suspect her end to be so near. Much of her early life has already been given in the history of the Indian nation into which, by marriage, she was adopted, and many members of which she so justly admired. The funeral services of the beloved and beautiful woman were held at her house, February 14, 1883, and her remains now rest by the side of her husband in the Wyandot Indian Cemetery in Huron Place. The salient facts in her life history are thus presented in a home print:

> Zelinda M. Hunter was born December 7, 1820, in Fairfield County, Ohio. Her father moved his family to the western part of Crawford County, now Wyandotte County, while she was very young. There she was deprived of the advantages for education, very much to her regret in after life. She was naturally very intelligent, and in her youth exceedingly bright and beautiful. October, 1842, she was married to Silas Armstrong in Little Sandusky, Ohio. They removed to Westport, Mo., in the spring of 1843, where they remained one year, when they came to this city, where she has lived ever since.
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> A protracted meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church formerly west of the city, on the site of Mrs. Greenrod's present residence, February, 1848. She attended, was converted and joined the church. In October, 1848, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized, and she went with her husband into that organization, in which she remained until her death, with the exception of a few months during the late war, when she and her husband united with the Presbyterian Church. Her mother was a Presbyterian, and an excellent woman.
>
> Her husband was prominent in the Wyandot nation, was elected Head Chief, and went to the great Indian Council at Fort Gibson September, 1865, was prostrated with severe fever there, and, though he recovered so as to get home, never regained his usual health, and died December 14, 1865, leaving her a good property, which she has carefully preserved, though she always provided well for her family and aided some of her step-children, for by her marriage to Mr. Armstrong she took upon herself the care of his five motherless children. She became the mother of seven children, two of whom preceded her to the spirit land.

QUINDARO.

Why one town should live and another die; why one should flourish continually and another's glory fade in a day are problems which often vex the wisest. Back of Quindaro were such men as Ex-Gov. Robinson, Abelard Guthrie, Joel Walker and S. N. Simpson, at first, and it had as a foundation a rocky channel for a permanent harbor and the united efforts of a host of Free-State men. During the reign of terror of 1856, when Kansas City, Leavenworth, Delaware City and Atchison were closed to Free-State men, several fugitives had, at different times, by the assistance of Mr. Guthrie, who owned much of the land in the vicinity, embarked from this point and passed down the river in safety. Probably this fact induced Ex-Gov. Robinson and his friends to select the site of Quindaro. Several localities were examined, but the rocky channel of the river at Quindaro, and the warm support given the project by Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie, finally decided the matter. Principally through the negotiations of Mrs. Guthrie, a Wyandot lady of royal blood, whose father was chief of the Canadian Wyandots, land was purchased by the company from several members of the tribe, and in December, 1856, was surveyed by O. A. Bassett. The town was named Quindaro, in honor of Mrs. Guthrie, whose maiden name was Quindaro Brown. The town officers chosen were: Joel Walker, President; A. Guthrie, Vice President; C. Robinson, Treasurer; S. N. Simpson, Secretary. On January 1, 1857, ground was first broken on the town site, but little building was done until spring. Three or four buildings, however, were erected by April 1, among others the Quindaro House, the second largest hotel in the Territory—four stories, 60x80 feet. It was opened in February, 1857, being the first hotel in the county. In May, a considerable force of men was put to work grading the ground near the wharf and Kansas avenue, the main street running south from the river. The *Chin-do-wan* made its appearance on the 13th of that month, and in its first issue showed its happy faculty of advertising a new town in the way such business should be done to make an impression. Professional men already were swarming into Quindaro. Real estate and land agents were plenty. There were R. P. Gray, Charles Chadwick, H. J. Bliss, M.

B. Newman, R. M. Ainsworth, and Blood, Bassett & Brackett, Charles Robinson (agent for the Boston Land Trust). Dr. George E. Budington advertised as a physician; F. Johnson and George W. Veale as dealers in general merchandise; William J. McCown and Ed. D. Buck, ditto; H. M. Simpson, O. H. Macauly, J. Grover and S. C. Smith, forwarding and commission merchants; Charles B. Ellis, civil engineer and surveyor; Ireland & M'Corkle, carpenters and joiners; Fred Klaus, who had a quarry a short distance from town, stone cutter and mason; A. C. Strock & Co., drugs and medicines, Dr. J. B. Welborn having an office in the same building; William Shepherd and D. D. Henry, hardware. The largest saw-mill in Kansas, subsequently erected, and started by A. J. Rowell in the fall, was talked of; a large ferry-boat, one of the largest on the Missouri River, and actually put in operation by Capt. Otis Webb in the summer, was building; Messrs. Robinson, Gray, Johnson, Webb and others were rushing around for subscriptions to build the Quindaro, Parkville & Burlington Railroad, to obtain connection with the Hannibal & St. Joe; the Methodist Church was built; Hon. Henry Wilson, who arrived May 24 on the steamer New Lucy, was furnished with rooms at the Quindaro House, and made a little speech to the citizens before he continued on to Lawrence; shares of the town company were going clear out of sight of the $100 from from which they started, and, all in all, the spectacle was presented of a town wild with hope, and riding, apparently, on to success. Everyone was everybody's friend. Gold circulated as freely as water, and in the spring and summer of 1857, few thought it necessary to take security of any kind. The significance of the meaning of the word Quindaro *Chin-do-wan*, as explained by Messrs. Walden & Babb, its proprietors, seemed about to be gloriously realized. Chin-do-wan is a Wyandot word, meaning leader, and Quindaro appeared to be taking the lead in everything. Quindaro is also a Wyandot word, and, freely translated, signified "In union there is strength"—and certainly all the citizens in Quindaro were pulling together. Quindaro was a temperance town, the lots having been deeded with the stipulation that they should not be occupied by liquor dealers. Some groggeries had crept in, however, by June, 1857, and the women petitioned and the men acted, and cleaned them out on the 17th of that month and year. By July, the ferry-boat, 100 feet long, with a 26-foot beam, was running between Quindaro and Parkville; the road to Lawrence was in prime condition, and Messrs. Robinson & Walker were operating a daily line of stages. The next grand triumph was the completion of the saw-mill in October, which cut 15,000 feet of lumber daily. Building continued; there was no end of public confidence in the grand future of Quindaro. She was a rival of Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison and Wyandotte. By June, 1858, she boasted 100 buildings on her town site, many of them of a substantial, metropolitan appearance. The *Chin-do-wan* kept up its trumpeting, and was taken possession of by V. J. Lane (who had been an energetic Quindaroan since the spring of 1857), G. W. Veale and Alfred Gray. They also published the *Kansas Tribune* in the fall and winter of 1858–59. The publication was continued for the benefit of the town company until 1861, when it was removed to Olathe. But the glory of Quindaro was already fading, and when the Second Cavalry, under Col. Davis, quartered themselves there at the commencement of the war, and handled the city so roughly, she gave up the ghost and is no more. The half a dozen buildings comprising the station of Quindaro are so desolate that they hardly could be honored with the name of settlement. In 1871–72, the old town site was vacated—first the western and then the eastern portion.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The first election held in Wyandotte County was that of June, 1857, for a delegate to the Lecompton Constitution. The polls were protected by soldiers, and the votes were deposited in a "candle box," the candle box buried in a wood pile in Lecompton, afterward unearthed, and made infamous in history. In October, the county came into notice again, politically, by the stuffing of a ballot box and other frauds, perpetrated at the Delaware crossing, eight miles west of Wyandotte. It is said that many of the names found on the poll list could also be found, *verbatim*, in a New York City directory, which some enterprising Pro-slavery man happened to have in his possession at the time. Properly, however, the political history of Wyandotte County commences with its formation by the Legislature which convened in January, 1859. The act was passed and approved by Gov. Medary, on the 29th of that month, to create the county of Wyandotte. Its boundaries included that portion of Leavenworth and Johnson counties, within the following limits: "Commencing at a point in the middle of the channel of the Missouri River, where the north line of the Delaware Reserve intersects the same, running thence west on said reserve line to the line between ranges 22 and 23, south on said range line to the south boundary of Leavenworth County, thence easterly on said boundary to the main channel of the Missouri, thence northwesterly with said main channel to place of beginning."

The first meeting of the commissioners—George Russell and George W. Veale (Mr. Veale acting in place of Alfred Gray)—was held at the Eldridge House, February 25, 1859. George Russell was appointed Chairman, and Myron J. Pratt, acting Secretary. Proceeding to canvass the votes cast at the election for officers held on February 22, certificates of election were ordered to be given to the following: Probate Judge, Jacques W. Johnson; Sheriff, Samuel E. Forsythe; Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, Marshall A. Garrett; Register of Deeds, Vincent J. Lane; County Attorney, William L. McMath; Treasurer, Robert Robetaille; Surveyor, Cyrus L. Gordon; Coroner, George B. Wood; Superintendent of common schools, Jacob H. Welborn. At the next meeting Mr. Gray was present, and it was resolved to lease the room on the corner of Nebraska Avenue and Third street, from S. D. McDonald for the county officers. The County Attorney was then established in a room over the post office. At the meeting held June 15, the salary of the Clerk was fixed at $400, of the Probate Judge at $500, and County Attorney $800. Of course the salaries of the county officials have changed since then. The commissioners declared Barzillar Gray elected to the office of Probate Judge (J. W. Johnson having died,) at their meeting held September 2, 1859.

September 20, Messrs. Russell and Gray resolved that the "County Attorney is hereby instructed to strictly enforce the requirements of the act to restrain dram shops and taverns, and regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved February 11, 1859; and he is hereby directed to indict at the next term of the District Court those persons who fail to take out license, and in other respects neglect to comply with the provisions of said law." In October, the taxes levied on the Quindaro Town Company, were remitted upon the petition of Charles Robinson, that said company "did not own any personal property subject to taxation during the year 1858." In April, 1860, William McKay was elected Chairman of the new Board, which consisted of himself, J. E. Bennett and S. E. Forsythe. After talking "jail" for a number of months, in July, 1860, the plan for a jail was adopted, the building to be twenty feet square, two stories, the first story to be divided into five cells, and the upper story into three rooms, approached by an outside stairway, the whole structure to be built of planks laid and spiked together. J. L. Hall was awarded the contract for $2,000. In the meantime claims were being allowed Luther H. Wood for subsisting and guarding prisoners.

RAILROADS, ETC.

As soon as the white settlers commenced to come into the county in any great numbers, they began to lay out roads, establish ferries, build bridges, and, finally, railroads. Among the earliest and best of these roads, was the one from Quindaro to Lawrence, in good order in 1857. During that year a ferry was also established at Quindaro, and one in Wyandotte, by Silas Armstrong, during the next year. The first bridge in the county, was built in 1858, by private subscription. It cost $15,000, and was located three miles above Wyandotte. In 1860, a tornado took out one span, and the balance of the structure soon disappeared. When Quindaro was at the height of its growth, in the summer of 1857, "the Quindaro, Parkville & Burlington railroad," to connect Quindaro with the Hannibal & St. Joe road, was a subject much broached, but the first actual survey of a road in the county, was made from Quindaro to Lawrence, under the charter of the Missouri River & Rocky Mountain railroad. The first actual grading for a road was done at Wyandotte, on the Kansas Valley line, in 1859. James R. Parr, then Mayor of the city, was a prime mover in the enterprise. The grade was about twenty feet higher than the present road-bed of the Kansas Pacific. Before this road was put in operation, in 1863, a number of territorial thoroughfares had been established, under the act approved in February, 1859. In June, one was located from Wyandotte *via* Quindaro, Leavenworth and Atchison to Elwood, Doniphan County; the Santa Fé road in this county, October, 1859; the road from Quindaro to Salina *via* Lawrence and Topeka (fifteen miles in Wyandotte County), in August, 1859, etc., etc. During the next summer the Shawnee & Kansas City, or State Line road, was also repaired, straightened and regulated. Besides this activity manifested in obtaining good means of communication with their neighbors, the people of Wyandotte County put their hands in their pockets, as private individuals, and helped along the good work. In 1863, the Kansas Pacific Road was put in operation through the county, along the north bank of the Kaw, and the Missouri Pacific, in 1866, through the eastern and northeastern portions of the county. At the time the Kansas Pacific road was being pushed up the valley of the Kaw, its value was uncertain, as Missouri was then in the embraces of the war, and its strong rebel element prevented much sympathy being felt for the railroad enterprises of Kansas. The line seemed to have no grip, either East or West. Samuel Hallett, the contractor, was assassinated in the streets of Wyandotte, during August, 1864, and the work passed into the hands of St. Louis capitalists shortly before the war. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroads, give the districts of the county lying south of the Kaw, the necessary means of communication. The stations on the Missouri Pacific, in this county, are Connor's, Pomeroy, Nearman, Quindaro and Wyandotte; on the Kansas Pacific division of the Union Pacific, Muncie, Edwardsville, Tiblow and Loring; on the A., T. & S. F., Argentine, Turner, and Kaw Valley; on the Fort Scott road, Rosedale.

In 1867, the fine wooden bridge across the Kaw, two miles above Armstrong, was constructed. An iron bridge, connecting Kansas City and Wyandotte, was constructed, at a cost of $62,000. The street railway connecting the two places was built in 1873.

The first term of court was held in Constitution Hall, June 6, 1859, Joseph Williams, Associate Justice, presiding; James A. Cruise, Clerk; W. L. McMath, Prosecuting Attorney; S. E. Forsythe, Sheriff. The court was held on the second floor—the eastern portion being partitioned off for the Probate Court, and the western for the District. The Legislature of 1859–60 remodeled the Judicial Districts, Wyandotte County being transferred from the Fort Scott to the Leavenworth District. John Petit, Chief Justice, held the May term of court in Wyandotte.

After leaving Constitution Hall, the county officers moved into Byron Judd's building on Minnesota avenue. They changed around several times. At present (September, 1882) a fine two-story brick Court House, to cost $45,000, is being erected on the northwest corner of Minnesota avenue and Seventh street. The site was purchased from H. M. Northrup for $6,000. The county poor farm is situated about twelve miles west of Wyandotte City.

Among some of the best known residents of the county who have held public positions, may be mentioned, B. Gray, Probate Judge in 1860; Byron Judd, County Treasurer in 1863, and Senator in 1872, 1874 and 1876; V. J. Lane, Register of Deeds in 1859 and 1860, Representative to the Legislature in 1867 and 1869; Isaac Walker, Representative in 1865; Thomas J. Barker, Representative in 1866; Isaac B. Sharp, Senator in 1866, and Probate Judge in 1868 and 1870; John T. McKay, Representative in 1869; W. T. Roberts, Representative in 1860; R. E. Cable, present Mayor of the city, Representative in 1870; W. B. Bowman, Probate Judge in 1863 and 1866; M. B. Newman, County Attorney in 1864, and Clerk in 1865; Silas Armstrong, Sheriff in 1867; James A. Cruise, Clerk of the District Court or Register of Deeds for nearly the whole period between 1861 and 1872; R. B. Taylor, Representative in 1873; W. W. Dickinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1872, and Fred. Speck in 1862; George B. Wood, Commissioner in 1869; Robert Robetaille, Treasurer in 1859 and 1860; W. J. Buchan, Representative in 1872 and 1874, and Senator in 1877; N. McAlpine, Treasurer in 1873 and 1876; D. R. Churchill, Probate Judge in 1873 and 1874; H. W. Cook, Representative in 1875 and 1876; W. H. Ryus, Sheriff in 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878; J. S. Clark, Register of Deeds in 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881.

The county officers elected for 1882 were as follows: Probate Judge, Rufus E. Cable; Sheriff, Thomas B. Bowling; Treasurer, William Albright; Register of Deeds, William H. Bridgens; County Clerk, David R. Emmons; Surveyor, Walter Hale; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Daniel B. Hiatt; Superintendent of County Asylum, John Kern; Coroner, Dr. Thomas C. Baird; Attorney, James S. Gibson; Commissioners, James P. Johnson, Hiram Malott and J. William Wahlenmaier.

STATISTICS.

From the latest figures of the Town Assessors, prepared in August, 1882, it is found that the value of all taxable lands in Wyandotte County is $1,861,336, those of Wyandotte City being placed at $115,935, and of Kansas City, Kan., at $402,180; Shawnee Township, $376,783; Wyandotte Township, $414,164; Quindaro Township, $207,595; Prairie Township, $169,994; Delaware Township, $174,685. Of the 91,053 acres of land, 53,074 acres are under cultivation, and 37,979 acres are not. In Wyandotte City the value of town lots is $894,198, in Kansas City, Kan., $185,692; Shawnee Township, $138,945; other townships, $65,855. The personal property throughout the county is valued at $372,473, of which sum $123,578 is accredited to Wyandotte City, $110,148 to Kansas City, Kan., and the balance to the remaining townships. The railroad property is valued at $550,356.69. Total value of all kinds of property, $4,083,855.69, divided as follows: Wyandotte City, $1,143,906.86; Kansas City, Kan., $730,210.06; Shawnee Township, $718,921.14; Wyandotte Township, $659,576.29; Quindaro Township, $337,800.13; Prairie Township, $225,722.47; Delaware Township, $278,018.75. During the season of 1882, 2,384 acres of wheat were harvested in Wyandotte Township, 1,771 in Shawnee, 1,725 in Quindaro, 1,899 in Prairie, and 2,153 in Delaware. Corn was planted: In Wyandotte Township, 3,281 acres; Shawnee Township, 3,065 acres; Quindaro Township, 1,876 acres; Prairie Township, 3,953 acres; Delaware Township, 3,681 acres. In the county, 4,341 acres of oats were harvested, 3,080 acres of Irish potatoes planted in 1882, garden products marketed in 1881 to the value of $58,811, and 86,334 pounds of butter manufactured. There are 2,095 horses in the county, 1,840 milch cows, and 7,398 swine. The value of animals slaughtered was $128,951.

According to the latest returns made in 1882, the population of Wyandotte County is 23,336, distributed as follows: Wyandotte City, 8,677; Kansas City, Kan., 4,390; Shawnee Township, 2,083; Wyandotte Township, 3,627; Quindaro Township, 1,586; Prairie Township, 1,198; Delaware Township, 1,165. In 1860, the population of the county was 2,609; 1870, 10,015; 1880, 21,342; 1882, 23,336.

The county is divided into forty school districts, seventy-five teachers being employed. Of the 24,000 population which the county contains, 8,000 are of school age. It costs about $30,000 to maintain the district school system of Wyandotte County, the value of school property being $130,000.

WYANDOTTE CITY.

The history of the earliest settlement of the town of Wyandotte is identical with that of the early Indian residents of the county, the Wyandot tribe, elsewhere given in full. The present city is located on the site of the Indian village. In the sketch of the Wyandot Indians, the reader has already found mention of the first beginnings of what is now the handsome and prosperous city of Wyandotte.

EARLY HISTORY.

The majority of the Wyandot nation having become citizens, the time was ripe for a union with any white settlers who might make their appearance. They could now transact any business on equal terms, and their opportunity soon arrived. Dr. J. P. Root, still an honored citizen of Wyandotte, and formerly United States Minister to Chili, states that in December, 1856, he and Thomas B. Eldridge came from Lawrence to Wyandotte, on the north side of the Kansas River, for the purpose of selecting a good town site for a company of Eastern friends and capitalists, who were anxious to invest their money to advantage. All but these two remained in Kansas City. Messrs. Root and Eldridge were entertained over night at the house of Silas Armstrong, and in the morning looked over the ground. They found that Isaiah Walker was busy running a variety store and post office, on the north side of Nebraska avenue, between Third and Fourth streets—the same building afterward used as a court house, and now (with piazzas added) occupied as a private dwelling house. Thomas Barker was then salesman; Maj. Overton was a partner of Silas Armstrong. The bottom between Wyandotte and Kansas City was then nearly covered with a heavy growth of timber, except a few small dwellings near the State line and near the mouth of the river. There was also a small opening amid the heavy growth of thickets made, years ago, when the Government thought of locating the Fort at Wyandotte, instead of Leavenworth. The mouth of the Kaw was nearly one-quarter of a mile further east than it is now, owing to the washing away of the Missouri River. Well, the ground was looked over, and the scouts returned to their friends on the Missouri side the next night and made arrangements to form a town company, the members of which were J. P. Root, T. B. Eldridge, S. W. Eldridge, W. Y. Roberts, Thomas H. Swope, Robert Morrow, Daniel Killen, Gaius Jenkins, John McAlpine and James M. Winchell. Messrs. Roberts, McAlpine, Swope and Jenkins were appointed a committee to go to Wyandotte and see what could be done toward inducing certain former members of the nation to join the company. The members of the town organization on the Missouri side waited some days for the committee to report; became uneasy, and came to investigate; discovered that their agents had formed a company with Isaiah Walker, Joel Walker and Silas Armstrong, among the most influential members of the former Wyandot nation, who were owners of the site. There was naturally some high talk between the two town companies, but a compromise was effected, according to Dr. Root, by which there was to be an equal division of profits. To avoid a long explanation, however, it is generally stated that the town company consisted of these four white men and the three Wyandot Indians. In March, 1857, the town site was surveyed by John H. Miller, of Girard, Penn., who, upon his maps makes the following statement: "The present city company is formed of seven original stockholders, three of whom are Wyandots. They purchased the lands forming the town site from the Wyandot owners, who are to receive patents for these lands as soon as they can be issued. The Government Commissioners completed the assignment to these Wyandots on the town site, only in February, 1857." Upon the organization of the town company, Silas Armstrong became President; W. Y. Roberts, Secretary; Isaiah Walker, Treasurer, and John McAlpine, Trustee, to receive conveyances of the lands bought, and on sale of lots, to convey to purchasers. There were about 400 shares, ten lots to the share. Sales began in March, 1857, when the survey had been completed, and brought $500 a share. There were laid out four avenues, each 100 feet wide, running from the Missouri River two miles west through the heart of the city. These were to be the great thoroughfares of commerce. Of public grounds, there were the levee, extending from the northern boundary of the "Ferry Tract" to the northern boundary of the town, and from the front lots to the river. "Oakland Park" was bounded by Washington avenue on the north, Eleventh street on the west, Kansas avenue on the south and Tenth street on the east—650x628 feet. The rush of immigration to the new town was immense, and almost instantaneous. Houses could not be built fast enough to shelter the comers; carpenters readily obtained $5 a day in gold; lumber was in hot demand; saw-mills went up as if by magic. Collins & Rogers built at the foot of the bluffs, north of Judge Walker's; Armstrong & Overton had a mill in Wyandotte City. Strangers from all parts of the country, and some from Europe, were here to invest their money, many of them purely for speculative purposes. Goods were piled up on the levee and people lived in tents until they could get houses erected. Shares of the company sold so rapidly at $500 that they were advanced to $750, when about 200 of them had already been sold. The avenues were graded as far west from the levee as Fourth street; Second, Third and Fourth streets were also graded. After selling a short time at $750, the shares were advanced to $1,000 apiece. The prospect now was that the entire town site would be bought out of the company's hands, and the balance of the shares were accordingly withdrawn from the market. Delay in making conveyances to the swarm of settlers, who almost threatened the very existence of the town company caused much hard feeling and positive threats of violence against the members. But the matter was finally re-adjusted. Roads were now being laid out from Wyandotte in all directions; but the year 1857 may be considered her season of greatest business activity. The bulk of her trade was then transacted on Nebraska and Washington avenues, east of Fourth street. Besides the quite extensive array of business houses, two newspapers were being published, to advertise the town—the *Telegraph*, by M. W. Delahay, and the *Democrat*, by Mr. Abbott. The physicians were represented by J. C. Bennett, F. Speck, J. Speck and J. P. Root; the attorneys by Bartlett & Glick, Davis & Post, J. W. Johnson, B. Gray and D. B. Hadley. At this time the population of Wyandotte was about 400, and the inhabitants were wild with enthusiasm, and almost splitting with (not suppressed) laughter at the attempt of Gov. Robinson and his Free State friends to found the town of Quindaro, four miles above. But a short time thereafter their despised rival gave them good reason to fear that their laughter would have to be turned to tears.

On June 8, 1858, B. Gray, A. B. Bartlett, Daniel Killen et al, petitioned G. W. Gardner, then Probate Judge of Leavenworth County, of which Wyandotte was then a portion, for a town government. The request was granted, William McKay, George Russell, Daniel Gillen, Charles W. Glick and William F. Simpson being appointed trustees. It was incorporated under the name and style of "The Inhabitants of the Town of Wyandotte." The trustees held their first meeting, June 12, 1858, all being present, being sworn into office by William L. McMath, Justice of the Peace. William McKay was chosen chairman; Joseph W. H. Watson, Clerk; Charles W. Patterson, Assessor; Walter N. Canfield, Collector; Samuel E. Forsythe, Constable.

The town was created a city January 29, 1859, and the first election held in February, 1859. The population was then 1,259. When Wyandotte became a city, the town was $1,500 in debt, which was assumed by the municipal organization.

The first officers of the city of Wyandotte were James R. Parr, Mayor; Aldermen, W. P. Overton, J. N. White, B. Judd, D. Killen, Isaiah Walker and H. McDowell; Clerk, E. T. Vedder; Assessor, David Kirkbride; Treasurer, J. H. Harris; Attorney, W. L. McMath, Marshal, N. A. Kirk; Engineer, W. Miller; Street Commissioner, H. Burgard. George Russell was Mayor of the city the next two terms, then followed in succession S. A. Cobb (1862), J. M. Funk (1863-64), I. B. Sharp (1865-66), J. McGrew (1867), S. A. Cobb (1868), Byron Judd (1869), J. S. Stockton (1870-71-72), James McGrew (1873), G. B. Wood (1874), C. Hains (1875-76), Fred. Speck (1877-78), J. S. Stockton (1879-80), R. E. Cable (1881-82). The present city officers are: Mayor, R. E. Cable; Clerk, Edward H. Sager; Police Judge, F. B. Anderson; City Attorney, H. McGrew; City Treasurer, Chris. Bernhard; City Engineer, Walter Hale; City Marshal, H. T. Harris. There is also a Board of Education, established in 1877. The city is divided into six wards—two councilmen from each ward.

The indebtedness of the city is $152,679.82. For the quarter ending June 15, the salaries of officers amounted to $1,600.40; work on streets, $1,432.86, and total expenses for maintaining the municipal government, $6,140.49.

The first post office was opened by Thomas J. Barker, in the spring of 1857. He held forth in the old court house building, on Nebraska avenue, where he and Isaiah Walker were keeping store. The Postmaster brought the mail from Kansas City on horseback. William Chick, of the banking firm Northrup (H. M.) & Chick, maintaining the service in that city for the first year, out of his own pocket. The Wyandots were great readers, as a rule, and it was as much to accommodate them, as for any other reason, that the post office in Kansas City was established. In 1863, Mr. Barker was succeeded as Postmaster by R. B. Taylor, who held the office three years. E. T. Vedder, who followed him in 1866, remained but a short time, being succeeded by A. D. Downs, who remained until 1881, when George B. Reichenecker, the present incumbent, was appointed.

In closing this chapter of the early history of Wyandotte, it is interesting to trace the seven members of the town company, generally spoken of as the original members. Isaiah Walker lives in Seneca, Indian Territory; Thomas H. Swope in Kansas City; Joel Walker died at Leavenworth, in the summer of 1857; Gaius Jenkins was shot by Gen. Lane, at Lawrence, in the summer of 1858; Silas Armstrong died in December, 1865, at Wyandotte; John McAlpine was killed by the cars in Pittsburgh, and W. Y. Roberts died in Lawrence, a few years ago.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The meeting of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, which took place at Constitutional Hall, Wyandotte, July 5, 1859, is more a State event than one of local interest, and is treated as such in its proper place. Suffice it to say, however, that the present constitution of the State was adopted on the 29th of that month, and, locally treated, the subject will be disposed of, by an extract from an article by William A. Phillips, who thus describes the place of meeting: "The lower floor of the block where it was held, was mostly unoccupied; that block now exists no longer. It suffered from too great economy in brick and mortar; the water from the bluff was permitted to undermine its foundation. Like another building named in Holy Writ, it ultimately fell, and great was the fall thereof. In the second story during the session of the convention was a saloon. In the center of the large, unplastered room, on one side, a bar was hastily improvised. A broad plank resting upon a couple of empty barrels constituted the counter. Behind was a narrow plank or shelf, resting on two other barrels, evidently not empty; at least, a faucet was inserted in each near the base. On the top of each barrel was a small blue keg, each of which had another faucet. Scattered along this shelf were decanters and long-necked, dark-complexioned bottles. On one end of the shelf was an open box of raisins, perched longitudinally, and, with a few boxes of cigars, a piece of cheese, a box of crackers, and a box of plug tobacco, constituted the saloon. A few tumblers and lemons, with a bowl of sugar, lemon squeezer, and a flaring tin cup in which to shake up punches, completed the outfit. The floor was covered with sawdust to avoid annoyance to the solons above, and also to absorb rejected quids of tobacco. The fine arts were represented by a picture of the 'Bird of America' cut from an old hand bill and tacked to the wall. Over all, presided the smiling and genial Boggs. Another flight of stairs carried you into the room where the solons were at work. It was about twenty-five feet wide, and eighty long. It was not plastered, but extended from front to rear of block. There were three windows in front, and three in rear. It was ten feet high. The roof was of composition, called patent. The President's seat was on the south side of the room, near the center, it was on a raised platform; seats, tables and desks were provided by the citizens of Wyandotte for members, clerks and reporters. An official look was procured by tacking on black muslin. There was also a railing, to either keep spectators out, or hold the members in. The 'flag of our country' was draped on the wall, in the rear of the President's chair."

THE WAR.

The space at command will not allow a detailed account of the part taken by citizens of Wyandotte, in the war. Most of her soldiers joined the Kansas First and Second Infantry. In April, 1861, a Rebel flag was raised in Kansas City, and a number of Southern sympathizers in Wyandotte proposed to do the same, but their proposal was met with John A. Dix's spirit, if not his words—the idea was, "Anyone who attempts to raise a Rebel flag, shoot him on the spot." In May, 1861, Capt. W. Y. Roberts organized the Kansas Mounted Riflemen, the members coming from Quindaro and Wyandotte. In May, members of the Second regiment were quartered in Constitutional Hall, the gathering-place, already described, of the Convention. By June, Capts. J. H. Harris and A. C. Davis had raised two volunteer companies, the latter of cavalry. Early that month, the Second Regiment received marching orders, and, accordingly, at about nine o'clock in the morning, marched out to the southern bridge. Luke Havens, the First Lieutenant of Capt. Harris's company, remained behind to swear in nineteen recruits. While they were waiting for him, the four-story building fell, and not a brick was left upon another. Though it took some hours before the men were all dug out, no serious injuries resulted beyond the breaking of a leg by a son of Thomas Ryan. The escape of all was wonderful. The hall was never rebuilt. The building had been undermined by water, and its walls were frail, being only eight inches thick. About this time, also, Capt. Thrasher organized a German artillery company. In August, 1861, came the battle of Wilson's Creek, in which J. W. Dyer was killed, H. H. Sawyer being promoted to his Lieutenancy. The Third Iowa Regiment was attacked near Blue Mills, Clay County, and a hospital was opened here on Washington avenue, to care for the wounded. Major Stone, since Governor of Iowa, was then in command. In October, Capt. Moore organized a cavalry company here for home defense. A. C. Davis raised a regular cavalry troop, assisted by James D. Chestnut; this occurred at Quindaro. When consolidated with Col. Mitchell's command, Dr. J. P. Root, so active in raising the force, was sent as surgeon. Large Union meetings were held all over the county, and by the latter part of the fall, Wyandotte had raised about 300 men—the banner county. The Kansas Second had returned from its conflict with Gen. Price at Lexington, the ferry boat having been seized, and George Scheiner, its pilot, being severely wounded by a cannon ball. William and John H. Miller and Matthias Splitlog, the latter the engineer of the boat, had fared better.

In August, 1862, Gen. Lane commenced recruiting the First Colored Regiment. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here on the 15th, over which he presided. While the recruiting was going on, he sent a squad of men over to Kansas City, to "make converts." They succeeded in gathering together a number of negroes, and, had their boatman been on time, would have landed them safe in Kansas. As it was, while they were secreted in the bushes, one of their number, making signals to attract the attention of some one in Wyandotte, the whole party were set upon by the Missouri militia, and, though they returned the fire, were taken prisoners. One of their number, who was severely wounded and left for dead, returned to tell the tale at once. Within a few weeks the prisoners, who were confined in the Platte County jail, broke out and returned to Kansas. Capt. J. C. Williams established recruiting headquarters here, and his regiment was mustered in as the Seventy-ninth United States Colored Troops. This was the period of greatest excitement over Quantrell's raids. In September, 1862, he entered Olathe, but Wyandotte escaped. Up to this time, the county had enlisted about 500 men, 100 of this number being composed of the Delawares under Sarcoxie, their chief. The Wyandots enlisted as citizens, and their names appear repeatedly in the roll of honor. For further particulars in regard to the part which the people of Wyandotte County took in the war, the reader is referred to the general State History.

During the war and for several years after, the county was infested with bands of lawless men. The "Red Legs," so called from the style of their leggings (red morocco) were virtually guerrillas, favorable, however to the Union cause, and countenanced by Gen. Lane. But their independent and reckless spirit made them offensive not only to the regular militia, but to citizens at large. Among their noted leaders in this region were Lieut. Col. Hoyt (now dead), and Lieut. Swain (alias "Jeff Davis"), who was one of the party sent by Gen. Lane to bring colored recruits from Missouri. A band under Col. Hoyt was called from Leavenworth, when citizens of this county organized a force to "correct" J. A. Bartels and his son, Theodore, who lived in the "six-mile house." Both forces were armed, but the citizens surrendered, and, it is said, were kept prisoners over night.

Then, also, there was a large gang of "bushwhackers," cattle and horse thieves, robbers and murderers, whose presence was a terror for a number of years. Jim Vaughn, one of Quantrell's band, a noted "bushwhacker, who admitted that he had killed many Union men, was captured in Wyandotte in May, 1863, turned over to the military authorities, and hung in Kansas City. Union men were robbed and assaulted, and some of them driven out of the county. "Jay-hawking" raged. The county was so infested with rascals of all descriptions, that the citizens of Wyandotte finally felt called upon to put it on record that they had no sympathy with such doings; which they accordingly did at a public meeting held August 26, 1862, in the following resolutions:

> WHEREAS, Our duty to our country is paramount to all others; and,
>
> WHEREAS, The best authenticated facts warrant us in the belief that an irresponsible band of armed men crossed the Missouri River from Wyandotte, none of whom were citizens thereof, on the night of the 22d of August inst., for the double purpose of stealing negroes and horses, and to that end did steal a large number of both, and collect them on the bank of the river opposite Wyandotte, with a view to crossing into Kansas through Wyandotte; and,
>
> WHEREAS, They stated that their headquarters were in Wyandotte; * * *
>
> *Resolved*, That, while we are in favor of using all means in our power for crushing this rebellion, we unqualifiedly condemn kidnapping, negro stealing and horse-stealing; that we regard bushwhacking and jayhawking as the natural products of rebellion, moral deformities, and disorganizing in their tendencies, and producing war, conflagration and destruction."

The close of the war did not end this lawlessness. In the spring of 1866, John Tehan, a section boss on the Missouri Pacific, was hung on the court house steps of Wyandotte for shooting the liveryman J. L. Conklin. Newt Morrison, a noted desperado, was hung in the summer for an aggravating murder, and a few months afterward two negroes were taken from the calaboose and both shot and hung. It is the old story, and to write it in detail would not throw light upon any historical matter—it is the old story, repeated all over the country, especially in the border districts, of the gradual cooling of the passions of the war through a fearful series of criminal acts.

THE CITY OF TO-DAY.

Wyandotte is now a city of 9,000 inhabitants, growing rapidly in importance in social and business life. Its situation at the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, makes its natural advantages great as a commercial center. The city has already absorbed Armstrong, one of its former suburbs, in which were situated the extensive shops of the Union Pacific road—Kansas Pacific division—and it seems only a question of time when Kansas City, Kansas, Wyandotte, Armourdale, Argentine and Rosedale will form one grand commercial and manufacturing city. The grading of streets, construction of public and private buildings, and general internal improvement of Wyandotte is progressing in a scale which not only evinces confidence on the part of her citizens, but inspires the feeling in others. A system of water-works and gas-works are about to be inaugurated. Her fire and police departments are already sufficient for present needs. The nucleus of a public library has also been formed. The institution for the blind is located here. She abounds in social organizations, schools and churches, and her press is as a unit in working for her progress. What follows, however, will give the best possible idea of "her institutions."

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

Situated upon a commanding eminence and rising from a restful mass of foliage, in the northwestern part of the city, is the State Institution for the education of the blind. The naturally beautiful grove of ten acres, which comprise the grounds, has been tastefully improved, and the number of imposing buildings which have been erected during the last fifteen years, make the scene a stately as well as a beautiful one. What is now the south wing of the main building was erected in 1867, an appropriation of $20,000 having been obtained from the State for the erection of the building and improvement of the grounds. The institution opened September 7, 1868, under the supervision of H. H. Sawyer, and with an attendance of seven. From the first, the aim of the management was to educate pupils, and not to treat them as patients. They were, and are now required to be healthy mentally, morally and physically. In March, 1867, the act was passed by the Legislature to regulate an asylum for the education of the blind, and appointing Dr. Fred. Speck, of Wyandotte, Hon. F. P. Baker, of Topeka, and Gen. William Larimer, of Leavenworth, as a commission to locate the institution. They selected Wyandotte. In March, 1870, Dr. W. W. Updegraff assumed charge, and in 1871, Prof. J. D. Parker. It was during his able administration (in 1872) that the scope of the asylum's usefulness was further enlarged by the establishment of an industrial department—the educational department had been in existence from the first, and the study of music was brought into the course in 1869. In 1872, the Legislature appropriated $3,000 for the erection of a shop, in which the male inmates of the asylum could learn to make brooms, brushes, mattresses, cane seated chairs, etc. It was occupied in the spring of 1873. The hospital building, a substantial three-story brick structure, was erected in 1879. Dr. Speck has always been the physician. The main, or executive building, was erected in 1882, being occupied in June of that year. It is a commodious brick building, three stories and basement, with lofty tower, the schoolroom being in the first story, the chapel in the second and the dormitories in the third, dining-room in the basement. The asylum has accommodations for 125 pupils. Seventy are in attendance.

The faculty consists of five teachers, beside the Superintendent, Hon. George H. Miller. He succeeded Dr. Parker in June, 1875, and under his management the asylum is prospering as never before. Several of the young ladies are anxious to enter the industrial department, heretofore filled by the young men. Their industrial course has been confined to the wielding of the needle, plain and fancy sewing, knitting, etc. But the experiment is soon to be made of putting them in the shop to compete with masculine skill, in the branches named. The male inmates are obliged to pursue both industrial and literary courses, while they remain inmates of the asylum. With the young ladies, it is optional whether they chose the industrial or the musical course. It is thus seen, without going further into details, that the asylum must, as it does, turn out industrious and useful members of society, able, as a rule, to "hold their own" in their struggle with the "worldings" at large, who have all their faculties.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the vicinity of Wyandotte was that among the Wyandot Indians, who emigrated from Upper Sandusky, Ohio, in the month of July, 1843, accompanied by their missionary, Rev. James Wheeler, of the North Ohio Conference, who was transferred to the Missouri Conference the succeeding October, and continued Missionary to the Wyandots. There were at that time two hundred members in the church, with five classes who spoke the Wyandot language, and one English-speaking class, nine class-leaders, three local preachers and several exhorters. Though the Missionary Wheeler returned to Ohio for his family, and remained there during the winter of 1843 and 1844, yet the regular services of the church were kept up, public services twice on the Sabbath, at which one of the missionaries from the other missions sometimes preached. The classes all met on the Sabbath, but at various times and places, and the general prayer-meeting was held Wednesday night and one of the local preachers preached Friday night. All these services were held in their camps at first. But through the instrumentality of Rev. Squire Gray-Eyes, a log church was built, each man doing his share of the work. It was completed by the time of the return of Mr. Wheeler in May, 1844, and the first quarterly meeting was held in it the 1st of June, 1844, at which all the children born during his absence were baptized. The church was on or near Mr. Kerr's place (near Jacob Whitecrow's farm), west of the present city, but attended by all in this neighborhood. A schoolhouse was built on the east side of Fourth street, between Kansas and Nebraska avenues, and occupied July 1, 1844. Occasional public services were held here, both in English and Wyandot. The English-speaking class met here, and the first Sabbath school was organized in June, 1847. Rev. James Wheeler remained until May, 1846. He was succeeded by the Rev. E. T. Peery, who, though sent by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, kept the records of the church in the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1847, a brick church was built about half a mile west of town, and occupied in November of that year. In July, 1848, the official board petitioned the Ohio Conference for a missionary, and the Rev. James Gurley volunteered to come as their missionary. He arrived in November. Previous to his arrival, Rev. Abram Still, M. D., Presiding Elder of the Platte District (which included the Indian missions in this region), came to hold his first quarterly meeting in October, 1848. Dr. Still preached Sabbath morning on the text, "My peace I give unto you," after which Mr. Peery organized the Methodist Episcopal Church South, with forty-one members. There were in the house one hundred and ten members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and sixty-nine refused to go into the new organization. Many of the old members of the church had died since they came to the West, and, at this time, there were but one hundred and sixty remaining. Renewed efforts were made to induce the members of the old church to unite with the new, but the highest number ever obtained was sixty-five, and soon after Mr. Gurley's arrival some of these returned to the old church. But, notwithstanding there was a large majority in the Methodist Episcopal Church, the building was stoned, so as to endanger the house and disturb the services when Mr. Gurley preached in it, and the official board decided to withdraw from it for a time, to a vacant dwelling house. The last week in February, 1849, the United States Indian Agent at Wyandotte expelled Mr. Gurley, at the instance of some members and adherents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, though he had committed no offense against the law, nor caused any of the disturbances. They existed before he came, and continued until 1857. The next Saturday after Mr. Gurley's expulsion, the Presiding Elder, Dr. Still, crossed the Missouri River in a skiff, swimming his horse amidst great blocks of ice, to hold his second quarterly meeting in the old dwelling house. Thirty persons united with the church upon this occasion. As soon as the spring rains were over, the services were held in a grove, and before winter another log church was built near the present Quindaro Cemetery. Rev. Squire Gray-Eyes and J. M. Armstrong were sent to the Missouri Conference at St. Louis (August, 1849) to petition for a missionary. Rev. G. B. Markham was appointed and arrived in a few weeks. He remained two years, being followed by Rev. James Witten, in October, 1851. His wife was in failing health and died January 1, 1852. She was buried near the log church, the first interment in the Quindaro Cemetery. Rev. George W. Robbins was appointed Presiding Elder in October, 1850, and was continued three years. Following Father Witten as missionary, were Rev. M. G. Klepper, M. D., October, 1852; Rev. J. M. Chivington, autumn of 1853; Rev. J. T. Hopkins, P. E.; Rev. J. H. Dennis, fall of 1854; Rev. W. W. Goode, D. D., P. E., and Superintendent of the work in Kansas and Nebraska Territories. He moved his large family from Richmond, Ind., to a small brick house, about two miles from the confluence of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers. Soon after these preachers came, twelve persons returned from the Church South to the old church. One of them was Matthew Mudeater, a Wyandot chief; and the other, Mrs. Hannah Walker, the wife of William Walker, the Provisional Governor of Kansas. She was a white woman. All the white women in the church and Wyandot nation had united with the Church South, except one, and she was rejoiced when an English-speaking class was re-organized, after a lapse of seven years, at Dr. Goode's house. There were present Dr. Goode and family, Rev. J. H. Dennis, lady and daughter, Mrs. Hannah Walker, Lucy B. Armstrong and two of her family, who were then members of the church, and the former missionary, Father Witten, more than the requisite number for a primitive class. The class was continued until Dr. Goode moved into Iowa, in October, 1855, to take charge of the work in Nebraska. Rev. L. B. Dennis succeeded him as Presiding Elder of all of Kansas north of the Kansas River. In the winter of 1855-56, the health of Rev. J. H. Dennis, who was continued missionary, rapidly failed, and near the 1st of May, 1856, he left Wyandotte for his mother's house in Indiana, where he died the following August. His memory is blessed. Before he left, on the night of April 8, 1856, both churches were burned by incendiaries. Rev. William Butt, who had been appointed to the Leavenworth, Delaware and Wyandotte Mission moved here in November, and preached in a schoolhouse near Quindaro. In April, 1857, he was appointed Presiding Elder and Rev. R. P. Duval succeeded him as missionary. Services were held in Lucy B. Armstrong's house from April to the last of December, 1857, when the old frame church, corner of Washington avenue and Fifth street, was completed. The same year a brick church was built at Quindaro. The first quarterly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church after Wyandotte City was settled by white people and the church was re-organized, was held on Mrs. Armstrong's premises, September 1, 1857. The public services of the Sabbath were held on her lawn, under the shade of the trees. There was gathered a vast concourse of people from Wyandotte and Quindaro and the country around. Presiding Elder Butt preached the morning sermon, and Rev. J. M. Walden, local preacher, politician and editor of the Quindaro *Chindowan*, delivered the afternoon sermon. Now he is D. D. and Methodist Book Agent at Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. After Mr. Duval, came as missionaries, April, 1858, Rev. H. H. Moore, who remained one year; Rev. G. W. Paddock, two years; Rev. Strange Brooks, March, 1861 (Rev. N. Gaylor, Presiding Elder), one year; Rev. M. D. Genney, March, 1862 (Rev. W. R. Davis, Presiding Elder), one year. The annual conference was held at Wyandotte, Bishop Simpson presiding. Mr. Genney was First Lieutenant in the United [illegible] volunteer service. He attended conference and resigned his Lieutenancy, but it was not accepted. With the exception of about four months, during which time Rev. C. H. Lovejoy had charge, the Wyandotte and Quindaro Mission was without a pastor this year. At the conference held in Lawrence, in March, 1863, Rev. Strange Brooks was appointed Presiding Elder of the district, and Rev. M. M. Haun, missionary. In 1864, Rev. A. N. Mariatt was appointed missionary, remaining about ten months, when a man was appointed who had been transferred to another conference, and therefore did not fill the appointment at Wyandotte. Rev. D. G. Griffith, a young local preacher, did not complete the conference year. In March, 1866, Wyandotte was made a station, Rev. D. D. Dickinson was appointed pastor, and Rev. J. E. Bryan to the Wyandotte and Quindaro Mission, Rev. H. D. Fisher, Presiding Elder. In March, 1867, came Rev. H. G. Murch, and in March, 1870, Rev. S. G. Frampton. The latter remained one year, but failed to keep up the Quindaro and Wyandotte Mission appointments, partly because most of the Indians were about moving to the Indian Territory. These appointments were therefore dropped. Rev. S. P. Jacobs remained two years from March, 1871, during which time a neat parsonage was built. Rev. H. K. Muth was appointed in March, 1873, Rev. William Smith, who succeeded him, remaining two years. The corner-stone of the new church, the foundation of which had been laid on the corner of Kansas avenue and Fifth street, was laid by Rev. William K. Marshall, and the basement was dedicated by Bishop Thomas Bowman in January, 1876. In March, 1876, Mr. Smith was succeeded by Rev. J. Cook. Rev. C. L. Shackelford came during the next March, and remained three years. Rev. E. R. Brown assumed charge in March, 1880. During his second year, the church was completed and dedicated in October, 1881. The present incumbent, Dr. William Stephenson became pastor in March, 1882. The society is now, as it always has been, one of the strongest in the county, numbering 150 members.

Methodist Episcopal Church South.—Of the one hundred and ten members of the original Methodist Episcopal Church organized by the Wyandot Indians in 1843, forty-one joined the southern branch when it was formally organized in this city by the Rev. E. T. Peery, in October, 1848. In 1873, the present brick edifice, corner of Minnesota avenue and Seventh street, was commenced, and fully completed in 1881, at a cost, with parsonage, of $6,500. Since Rev. Mr. Peery's pastorate, the incumbents have been Revs. B. F. Russell, Daniel Dofflemayer, J. T. Peery, Nathan Scarritt, William Barnett, H. H. Craig, D. C. O'Howell, Joseph King, D. S. Heron, E. G. Frazier, G. J. Warren, T. H. Swearingen and J. W. Payne. Mr. Payne has had charge of the church since September, 1880. The average attendance is between sixty and seventy.

St. Paul's Episcopal Parish.—In 1857, Rev. Rodney S. Nash, late of Lexington, Mo., organized the St. Paul's Episcopal Parish, of Wyandotte. This was the pioneer parish of the Territory of Kansas, and was organized under the authority of Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, the first missionary bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. Among the original incorporators were Dr. Frederick Speck, Col. W. Y. Roberts, A. C. Davis, W. L. McMath and James Chestnut. On the 9th day of July, 1882, the corner stone for the new church, now building at the intersection of Sixth and Ann streets, was laid, Rt. Rev. Thomas H. Vail, Bishop of the Diocese of Kansas, officiating. The building is to be elegantly constructed in the Gothic style of architecture, being of stone. Fourteen windows for memorial purposes have been reserved in the first story. When completed, it is estimated that the cost of the structure will be in the neighborhood of $7,000. The original building was erected soon after the organization of the parish. The little band which then assembled has been increased to over 200. Rev. John Bennett, present rector, at the ceremonies which occurred upon the laying of the corner stone, spoke as follows in regard to the history of the parish:

"St. Paul's parish was organized by the Rev. Rodney S. Nash in 1857. He came to Wyandotte in May of that year, and shortly afterward organized the parish. During the summer immediately ensuing, he went East and collected money sufficient to build the church and parsonage, the latter of which is still the property of the parish, the old church having been sold in April last. Kansas was in 1857 only a missionary jurisdiction under the care of the Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, the first missionary Bishop of the church in America. On July 26, 1859, he issued a call for the purpose of organizing the Territory of Kansas into a diocese, and the primary convention was held in St. Paul's church, Wyandotte, on the 11th and 12th days of August following. Shortly after the organization of the diocese, Bishop Lee, of Iowa, took provisional charge of the same for about four years, until the first Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Thomas Hubbard Vail, D. D., LL. D., who is, by the blessing of God, this day with us, was, in December, 1864, consecrated to the sacred office, and made his first visit to his new field in January, 1865. He made his second visit in the diocese to this parish. Mr. Nash, retained the rectorship of the parish until November, 1862, when he resigned, but again resumed it in May, 1864. Early in April of the following year he again vacated the parish, and the Rev. William H. D. Hatton took charge in June of the same year. Since then, the successive rectors have been the Rev. Messrs. Archibald Beatty, D. D., L. L. Holden, J. G. Jones, Thomas Betts, F. R. Holeman and John Bennett, the present incumbent.

"The parish has passed through many trying vicissitudes and struggles for life. All of its early main-stays have removed from the city, except Dr. Frederick Speck and his family, who are about the only adherents to the interests of the parish now remaining. But a new era has dawned, and during the past year many valuable acquisitions have been made to the twenty families or so of 1880."

The First Congregational Church was organized July 18, 1858, at the Methodist Church North, among the earliest members being the following: W. P. Winner, S. F. Mather, Dr. J. P. Root, Rev. S. D. Storrs, W. F. Downs, D. A. Bartlett, Samuel Crosby, D. C. Collier, J. S. Stockton, Mrs. Mary Walcott, Mrs. Frances E. Root, Mrs. Mary E. Stockton, Mrs. M. Louisa Bartlett, Mrs. Louisa K. Downs, Mrs. M. A. Mather, John Furbish, Mrs. R. B. Taylor, A. D. Downs, E. T. Hovey and wife, Mrs. C. M. Downs, O. S. Bartlett, Jesse Cooper, Mrs. Hester A. Garno (now Mrs. Halford). For six months previous to the organization, Rev. S. D. Storrs, of Quindaro, preached in Wyandotte, doing missionary labor, to an audience of from twenty to thirty persons. He became the first pastor of the church, and was succeeded in 1859 by Rev. R. D. Parker, of Leavenworth, who remained eight years. It was during his administration, in March, 1860, that work was commenced on a new church building, corner of Fifth street and Nebraska avenue. The edifice was completed in July, and dedicated August 1, 1860. The national fast, appointed for September 26, 1861, was observed by this church and congregation, and on that day the Third Iowa Regiment landed here from the battle of Blue Mills, and many of them were at the meeting. On the following evening 250 officers and soldiers held a prayer and conference meeting of intense interest. The ladies of the church administered to the wants of the wounded for many weeks. In 1869, Rev. E. A. Harlow succeeded Mr. Parker. Mr. Harlow remained three years. The church was without a pastor one year, after which Rev. James G. Dougherty was called, and continued in charge three years longer. In the fall of 1875, the present pastor, Rev. R. M. Tunnell, commenced his pastorate. Present number of members, 100.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.—In 1858, Rev. Father Heiman, of Leavenworth, came to Wyandotte and organized St. Mary's Mission, with about thirty members. They first met at the house of John Warren, but during the next year Father Heiman was succeeded by Father Fish, who remained three years, and built a little brick church 25x50 feet, corner of Ninth and Ann streets. Fathers M'Gee and Müller succeeded him, each remaining about a year. From want of support the mission was then abandoned for nearly three years. In 1864, Rev. Anthony Kuhls, present pastor, was sent to Wyandotte on trial. Then but thirty poor Catholic families belonged to the parish. After the war, however, the affairs of the church assumed a more promising aspect. The old church was sold, and in 1866 the structure, corner of Ann and Fifth streets, was erected for $9,000, the site being purchased of Mathias Splitlogs for $800 in gold. Additions have since been made until now the church possesses a fine building, a schoolhouse to accommodate 400 children, a sisters' house, the best parsonage in the diocese, and a hall for society meetings. The whole property is valued at $35,000, upon which there is a debt of only $1,500. The congregation now numbers 150 families, and it is thought that the building of a larger church will be necessary. It is in contemplation to erect a large hospital. To this end, $20,000 has already been promised by an old religious couple and a young man, and ground secured for a site. Connected with St. Mary's Church are sodalities for married men and women, and for young men and young ladies, numbering about 200 members, two insurance unions and two benevolent societies."

In 1872, the settlement ten miles west of Wyandotte, called Delaware, built a church of its own called St. Patrick. In 1880, the eastern portion across the river was taken off, and St. Bridget's Church was built, with a resident pastor in the person of Father Hayden, who has charge, also, of Delaware.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church was organized August 24, 1859, with the following members: Frank Weber, Maria Weber, Louisa Feisel, Maria Feisel, Adelhard Holzbeierlein, Catherine Schatz, Margaret Ortmann, Henry Helm, August Gabriel, Carl Gabriel, Henriette Gabriel, Gottlieb Knœpfer and Margaret Knœpfer. In 1866, the present church edifice, corner of Fifth and Ann streets, was erected at a cost of about $4,000, being dedicated in September of that year by Rev. M. Schnierly. The pastors of the church have been Revs. Gottlieb Widmann, 1858-59; George Schatz, 1859-60; Charles Stuckemann, 1860-62; Jacob Feisel, 1862-64; A. Holzbeierlein, 1864-65; Philipp May, 1865-67; W. Meyer, 1867-68; M. Schnierly, 1868-70; W. Meyer, 1870-71; Jacob Feisel, 1871-72; William Kleinschmidt, 1872-75; J. A. Reitz, 1875-78; J. G. Leist, 1878-81; G. J. Schultz, 1881-82. In 1879, the comfortable brick parsonage adjoining the church was built. The German Methodist Episcopal Church is now in a flourishing condition and constantly growing. It numbers 147 members. The entire value of the church property, including parsonage, is $6,000. In the summer of 1882, an addition to the church building was made, and the structure was completely renovated. The Sunday school, in charge of F. W. Dreyer, has an average attendance of about 105.

First Baptist Church (colored) was organized in 1862, and a frame building on Nebraska avenue erected in 1869. In 1881, the society had grown so large that its trustees purchased the site for a more commodious church structure, corner of Fifth street and Nebraska avenue. The foundation and corner-stone have been laid. The pastors have been Revs. Henry Jennings, William Harris, William Belay, Gabriel Gray, James Lewis and F. D. Ewing. The church has a membership of about 200.

Re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints was organized in October, 1877, with seven members—George Hayward, Presiding Elder. William Newton has been in charge of the society from the start. The organization in Wyandotte now numbers sixty members, nearly three-quarters of whom are natives of England. The leading idea of their faith is that the Gospel of Jesus Christ and His agents always has been the same from the beginning. Faith, repentance, baptism by immersion for the remission of sins, the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, the resurrection of the dead and eternal judgment, are the cardinal principles of their belief. This organization takes Joseph Smith as its guide, repudiating Brigham Young and all polygamists as apostates from the true faith. The church here is arranging to erect a building in which to worship.

Presbyterian Church.—In 1857, a society was organized in Wyandotte, and continued until the close of the war, when it was discontinued. In April, 1881, Rev. Alex. Sterrett located in Wyandotte, and by September had fully organized a church again.

The Congregation of the Disciples of Christ was organized on the Christmas of 1881, through the efforts of Dr. Gentry and Messrs. Johnson, Reeves, Edwards and a number of lady members. Chiefly through Dr. Gentry's untiring exertions a church building has been erected on Barnett street, between Sixth and Seventh. The congregation now numbers forty-five members, and the organization is daily growing in strength and usefulness. Dr. W. D. Gentry and E. B. Reeves are Elders of the church.

The Baptist Church was organized in the spring of 1882. The society has a membership of about sixty. Rev. R. P. Evans, pastor. A church building is about to be erected.

The German Evangelical Church was organized in February, 1882, has now sixty members, and a neat brick building is being erected on Sixth street at a cost of $3,000. The church maintains a German and English day school. Rev. Charles Kraft, pastor.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. Felix Landor in May, 1880. Mr. Landor was formerly a slave in Louisiana, and, being owned by a French master, spoke that language. At the close of the war he was converted from the Catholic faith, educated by the Freedmen's Aid Society in New Orleans, and sent to this field in February, 1880. The society has now a comfortable brick church corner of Seventh and Ann streets, its pastor being Rev. B. F. Watson. The church books show a membership of 275, of whom less than half can be called "working" members.

The above are the leading colored church societies in Wyandotte. There is, however, a little society of colored disciples, and two or three minor organizations.

SCHOOLS AND THE PRESS.

The first public school building was erected in 1867 on the corner of Sixth street and Kansas avenue. It was afterward used for colored pupils. A Central School building was erected the same year. In 1881, the city voted $15,000 to build two new ward schoolhouses, one on the site of the old colored school, and the other on Everett street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. In the spring of 1882, $15,000 additional was voted to complete the two buildings mentioned, to build the one in the Fifth Ward and repair the Central School building. In 1872, before what is known as South Wyandotte was annexed to the city, a two-story brick edifice was erected there at a cost of $5,000. Wyandotte has, therefore, five good brick school buildings. It costs $12,000 to maintain her educational system, which is under the supervision of Prof. P. Sherman, Superintendent of Schools. Twenty teachers train the young ideas. The school population of Wyandotte is 3,000, of which a little less than one-half are in attendance upon school.

Among the private educational establishments which are liberally patronized is the Wyandotte Academy, founded by Prof. O. C. Palmer, in September, 1878. By the spring of 1879, the attendance had so increased, that he found it necessary to abandon temporary for permanent quarters. Accordingly, by the end of the following summer, a large two-story brick structure, corner of Ann and Seventh streets, was erected. There are two courses of study, English and classical, the former including, besides the common branches, book-keeping, the science of government, critical study of authors, geometry, zoology, etc. Both sexes are admitted. As evidence that the Wyandotte Academy is appreciated as an educational institution, it may be stated that the enrollment in September, 1882, was about 180, many of whom came from localities outside the city and county.

Says V. J. Lane, of the Wyandotte *Herald*, in his history of the city press: "In May, 1857, Judge M. W. Delahay began the publication of the Wyandotte *City Register*. The first number was issued in a tent on the corner of Nebraska avenue and Third street Judge Delahay sold to Eddy & Patton. It finally passed into the hands of Mr. Abbot, who changed its name to the *Citizen*, and published it but a few months. It was succeeded by the *Western Argus*, which was printed on the same material, and published by the Western Argus Company, J. E. Bennett, editor, P. Sidney Post, commercial editor. The first number of the *Argus* was issued March 25, 1858, and it was continued till March 9, 1861, when the material was sold to R. B. Taylor, on which to print the Wyandotte *Gazette*."

The oldest paper in Wyandotte is the *Gazette*, established August 7, 1858, by S. D. McDonald, editor and publisher. During the session of the constitutional convention, a daily was issued. Under Mr. McDonald's management, the *Gazette* continued but one year. In August, 1860, after a suspension of some months, the publication of the paper was recommenced, Messrs. McDonald and R. B. Taylor being associated together. The partnership continued but a few weeks, Mr. Taylor hiring the office, and continuing the publication alone. While he was absent in the East, in January, 1861, the establishment, which was still the property of Mr. McDonald, was destroyed by fire. When Mr. Taylor returned in March, he purchased the outfit of the *Western Argus*, which paper had been published for three years, and continued to issue the *Gazette*. After a short interregnum, in the spring of 1867, during which Messrs. Philpott & Brown were only ostensibly proprieters, Mr. Taylor again resumed control of the *Gazette*, and continued to publish it until October, 1869, when he leased the office to Messrs. Kessler & Tuttle. After two months, Mr. Kessler became sole proprietor, and in July, 1870, Mr. Taylor again came into possession of the establishment, remaining editor and sole proprietor until his death, which occurred March 26, 1877. His son, W. B. Taylor, then conducted the paper until October 1, 1879, when R. B. Armstrong and A. N. Moyer assumed charge. They purchased the office, and the *Gazette* has since been published under their management. The paper is Republican in politics, and is ably and consistently conducted.

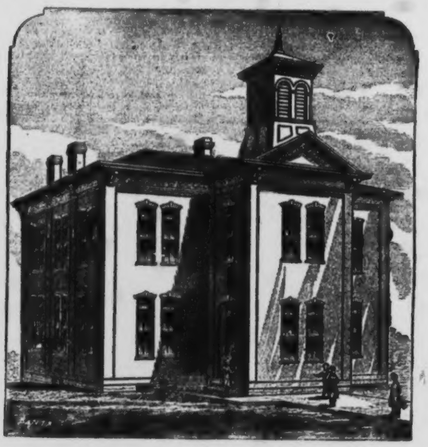
SIXTH STREET SCHOOLHOUSE, WYANDOTTE.

The Wyandotte Herald.—The first number of this widely circulated Democratic journal appeared January 4, 1872, V. J. Lane, its present editor and proprietor, and F. G. Jackson, being its founders. The paper was then, as now, a neatly printed seven-column folio, devoted to the interests, primarily, of Wyandotte and vicinity. The *Herald* was at first published on the corner of Minnesota avenue and Fifth street. Several changes of location were made until in the fall of 1881 the paper moved into its fine building on the north side of Minnesota avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets. In the meantime, in April, 1880, B. R. Lane, son of V. J. Lane, purchased a one-third interest in the *Herald*, and is at present one of the proprietors, acting also as foreman of the job department.

SOCIETIES.

The first dispensation granted to a Masonic lodge in Wyandotte was issued by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, in July, 1854, to J. M. Chivington, W. M.; M. R. Walker, S. W., and Cyrus Garrett, J. W. At the first meeting, held August 11, a lodge, under dispensation, was duly organized. In May, 1855, a charter was granted by the same authority, authorizing M. R. Walker, Russell Garrett and Cyrus Garrett to work under the name of Kansas Lodge, No. 153. The Grand Lodge of Kansas was organized December 27, 1855, and on October 20, 1856, a charter was granted to Cyrus Garrett, W. M.; George C. Vanzandt, S. W., and Henry Garrett, J. W., authorizing them to work under the name of Wyandotte Lodge, No. 3 (A., F. & A. M.). Its present membership is 110, and its officers are (August, 1882,) as follows: J. W. McCluire, W. M.; I. C. Stout, S. W.; J. B. Speck, J. W.; Henry Nye, Secretary; H. T. Harris, Treasurer.

Wyandotte Chapter, No. 6 (R. A. M.), organized in October, 1866. Officers at present J. C. Welsh, M. E. H. P.; P. C. Deuer, S. G. W.; T. B. Roberts, J. G. W.; F. C. Aechternacht Secretary; E. S. W. Drought, Treasurer. Number of members, sixty.

Wyandotte Council, No. 6 (R. S. & M), was organized in October, 1877. It has now (September, 1882,) a membership of forty, its officers being: Charles Ericsson, T. I. M.; Joseph Welsh, D. M.; T. B. Roberts, P. C. W.; William Priestly, Recorder; W. M. D. Drought, Treasurer; Thomas Newton, C. G.; Charles Deuer, C. C.; Charles Morash, Steward; Samuel Milan, Sentinel.

Mendias Chapter, No. 1, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized as early as July, 1856. It was named in honor of Mrs. Lydia B. Walker, whose Indian name was Mendias.

Ivanhoe Commandery was organized in June, 1882. James Snedden is E. C.; John H. Brown, Prelate; George Jenkins, Generalissimo; John MacKenzie, Captain-General; C. Aechternacht, Secretary; W. B. Dean, Treasurer; J. C. Welsh, S. D.; G. W. Bishop, J. D.; J. K. Proudfit, Warden. Membership, twenty.

Summunduwot Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., was instituted in October, 1857, with six charter members—Silas Armstrong, Sr., J. A. Fligor, J. H. Miller, I. N. White, Joseph Rosenwald and J. W. Garrett. The lodge formerly met in the old Constitution Building, but finished their hall in 1876. Present officers: N. G., James Ferguson; V. G., W. B. Cooper; Secretary, N. Dickey; Treasurer, Perley Pike; D. D. G. M., Fred Speck. Number of members 144.

Wyandotte Encampment, No. 9, was instituted in 1869, with J. C. Welch, Fred. Speck, H. W. Cook, John Bolton, W. B. Bowman, Solomon Balmer and O. K. Servise, as charter members. The encampment numbers sixty-two members, with the following officers: C. P., G. W. Robaugh; H. P., E. F. Blum; S. W., J. M. Squires; J. W., N. Dickey; Scribe, J. A. Nelson; Treasurer, William Richart; D. D. G. P., J. C. Welch.

Teutonia Lodge, No. 68, was instituted January, 1871, by District Deputy J. C. Welch. Present membership sixty-eight, with officers as follows: N. G., George Metz; V. G., Simon Eckhold; Secretary, J. J. Bernhard; Treasurer, P. Kaiser.

Tauromee Lodge, No. 30 (A. O. U. W.), organized January 15, 1880, with twenty-three charter members. Present officers (September, 1882): H. H. Sawyer, P. M. W.; C. Crouthers, M. W., Joseph Phillips, Foreman; T. J. Crekweddin, Overseer; J. E. Zeitz, Financier; J. Hopkins, Recorder; J. M. Squires, Receiver. Membership, seventy-two.

Fellowship Lodge, No. 2, Knights of Pythias, was chartered April 11, 1872. Present officers: P. C., T. G. Roberts; C. C., R. Murphy; V. C., W. L. Skinner; P. J., F. Hall; M. of E., A. R. Ford; M. of F., F. P. Strickland; K. of R. and S., B. E. Riveley; M. of A., F. G. Schulenberg; I. G., J. E. Ball; O. G., S. Warrey; Representative to the Grand Lodge, J. F. Hall. Number of members, 100.

Myrtle Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., was chartered February 5, 1880. Present officers: P. C., John A. Hale; C. C., W. B. Dunlevy; V. C., Charles Hardesty; P., F. C. Aechternacht; M. of E., James Phillips; M. of F., W. J. Stevenson; K. of R. and S., James Gibbons; M. at A., A. Hlatky; I. G., James Gribble; O. G., J. W. Walters; Representative to Grand Lodge, John A. Hale. Number of members, ninety.

Germania Lodge, No. 41, K. of P.; instituted July 9, 1881. Present officers (September, 1882): P. C., A. Gardener; C. C., H. Fieser; V. C., H. Wahlenmaier; P., F. Merstetler.; M. of E., H. Schmidt; M. of F., R. Westphal; K. of R. and S., J. F. A. Miller; M. at A., N. Soeder; I. G., August Luetzow; Representative to the Grand Lodge, F. Merstetler. Number of members, forty.

Wyandotte County Industrial Society was organized in April, 1880, as the Wyandotte County Immigration Society. In March, 1881, the name was changed. The present society still aims to induce immigration to this section, and has also in view the proper exhibition of the industrial products of the county at prominent fairs. At the Bismarck fair of 1880, it took the first premium for the best exhibit of agricultural products in the State. Present officers of the society: C. H. Carpenter, President; M. B. Newman, Secretary; Perley Pike, Treasurer; W. H. Young, Superintendent; J. T. Johnson, A. B. Hovey, I. D. Heath, Auditing Committee. Membership, 100.

Equitable Aid Union.—In March, 1879, the order was incorporated by D. A. Dewey, R. N. Seavor, W. B. Howard, H. S. Ayer and W. H. Muzzy, of Columbus, Penn. They perceived the need of a beneficiary system of a more liberal character than heretofore devised. Its objects are thus briefly stated:

1st. To unite fraternally all white persons of both sexes, socially and physically acceptable, between sixteen and sixty-five years of age.

2d. To give equal benefits to both sexes, striving earnestly to improve the moral and social bearing as well as to inspire pure and unalloyed friendship among all its members.

3d. To give woman all the rights that social equality can bestow, and to grant her all the benefits secured to man by secret organizations.

4th. To give all moral and material aid in its power to members of the order by assisting each other in business, in obtaining employment, and in sickness.

5th To establish a benefit fund from which a sum not to exceed $3,000 shall be paid at the death of a member to whomsoever the member shall designate, or if a legatee be not mentioned, to the heirs-at-law of the deceased.

6th. To see that in sickness fraternal care is at all times given, and to advance the social friendship of the members in every possible manner.

Although the first union in Kansas was organized only about two years ago, there are now twenty-two unions in the State with a membership of 1,200. There are two in Wyandotte. Dr. William D. Gentry is the Supreme President for Missouri and Kansas. The union (No. 179) of which he is a charter member, was instituted November 22, 1881, by Supreme President D. A. Dewey, of Columbus, Penn., with about thirty charter members. It has a present membership (September, 1882) of 124, with the following officers: Caleb Crothers, President; Mrs M. Blood, Vice President; Mrs. A. A. Crothers, Auxiliary; Mrs. E. Kreiser, Chancellor; T. G. Roberts, Advocate; Charles R. Yeomans, Secretary; Edward C. Butler, Accountant; Mrs. Hulda Bartlett, Treasurer; Miss Cora Crothers, Warden; Mrs. Belle Anderson, Sentinel; Perley Pike, Watchman; Dr. W. D. Gentry, Chaplain and Medical Examiner.

There is also a German Union in substantial working order, instituted in 1881, of which Jacob Maegley is President. It is No. 257.

Ancient Order of Foresters.—This is one of the most ancient orders now existing, originating in England during the time of bold Robin Hood. It is an insurance organization, and in cases of sickness its members receive $5 per week and medical attendance. The Wyandotte Court, No. 6,677, was organized in August, 1880. It now numbers sixty members, with the following officers: William Mattfeldt, Chief Ranger; William Maegley, Sub. Chief Ranger; Theodore Lippert, Secretary.

The Youths' Temperance Alliance was organized on the first Sunday in April, 1882. The object of the association is to hold an interesting temperance meeting of the children and young people of the city at one of the churches every Sunday afternoon. Present officers of the Alliance: J. W. Deal, President; Dr. W. D. Gentry, Vice President; Edward C. Butler, Secretary and Treasurer. Nearly 450 persons have signed the constitution and pledge of the Alliance.

Burnside Post, No. 30, G. A. R., was organized September 30, 1881; has now about seventy members, with officers as follows: W. H. Hurry, P. C.; George B. Reicheneker, Sr., V. P. C.; William Matfeldt, J. V. P. C.; Perley Pike, Chaplain; J. S. Clark, Adjutant.

The Wyandotte Rifles were re-organized September 4, 1882, with the following officers: Captain, J. P. Northrup; First Lieutentant, H. K. Proudfit; Second Lieutenant, E. F. Servis; First Sergeant, E. Walker; Second Sergeant, H. I. Parr; Third Sergeant, Charles Stone. Membership, fifty.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Division 81), was organized in 1874. Present officers (September, 1882): L. W. Parr, C. E.; Charles Hilton, F. E.; Robert Murphy, S. E.; Charles Ericsson, F. A. E.; Robert C. Murphy, S. A.; John Robison, T. E. The membership is about sixty.

BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING.

Wyandotte is now experiencing a decided growth, and business of all kinds is on the increase. Its retail trade is brisk, and an exhibit of these lines of trade will be found elsewhere. The city has, to some extent, developed the manufacturing interests, having already extensive railroad shops, three good flour mills, canning works, a planing mill, carriage and wagon works, several brick yards, etc., etc., in successful operation. Jacob Maegley has erected a brick building for a foundry, which will also soon be added to the list of manufactories. Notwithstanding Kansas City enterprise and "push," Wyandotte has a large territory to the west which is hers and which is continually growing.

The first manufactory established in the city or county was the grist and saw mill built by Matthias Splitlogs, the Indian, in 1852. It would be considered a sorry affair in these days, and stood near the present site of St. Aloysius Academy. In 1858, John McAlpine and James Washington erected the first steam flour and saw mill in the county, on the present site of the Kansas Valley Mills.

The old Kansas Valley Mills were rebuilt in 1879, having come into possession of Charles Lovelace and W. T. Allsup, the previous year. The old saw mill erected by McAlpine & Washington in 1858, is used for storage purposes. The Kansas Valley Mills have three run of stone, and a double set of rollers; size of building, 35x40 feet, four stories. Its patent brand is "Roller Mills," Messrs. Lovelace & Co. obtaining the first rolls in the county. The value of the property is $15,000. In August, 1882, Mr. Allsup retired from the firm, which became C. Lovelace & Son.

The Riverside Flouring Mills were built in 1877 by Messrs. Zeitz & Moeler. The present proprietors, J. P. & B. J. Northrup, came into possession in May, 1882. Their building is 60x60 feet, has three run of stone, and their best brand of flour is the "Brilliant."

On June 1, 1882, A. Staman took charge of the City Mills, which had been built ten years ago. The building is 40x40, three stories and attic, and has four run of stone. "Cyclone" is the patent brand. The property is valued at $12,000.

Union Pacific Shops.—In the southern portion of the city, in that locality formerly known as Armstrong, are situated the car shops of the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific road. The repairing material for the 1,100 miles of road comprising the division, is furnished by these shops, which also repair all of the rolling stock, and manufacture much of it. An idea of the business transacted may be obtained from the figures furnished by S. W. Meyer, chief clerk of the motive-power department, in September, 1882: Number of men employed, 370; monthly pay roll, $18,000; entire pay roll of the motive-power department of the road, $50,000 monthly, most of this amount being disbursed at this point. James MacKenzie is division master mechanic of motive-power and car department; T. B. Roberts, general foreman of the car department; J. C. Boddington, foreman of the machine department. From September, 1881, to September, 1882, the expense of operating the motive-power department at Wyandotte, was $1,270,000, of which $650,000 was for labor, and $620,000 for material.

These figures indicate in a general way, the extent of the business which operates to the advantage of the city through these shops. A visit to them bears out preconceived ideas of magnitude. They cover fifty of the 220 acres owned by the railroad company, the dimensions of the buildings being: locomotive erecting shop, 112x120 feet; machine shop, 44x132 feet blacksmith shop, 44x132, with addition 40x60 feet; boiler shop, 32x120 feet; tin shop and brass foundry, 25x75 feet; car machine shop, 80x120 feet; coach shop, 70x250 feet; paint shop, 75x100 feet; brick round house, 64x102 feet, with ten stalls, and wooden engine house, 63x144 feet, with eight stalls, besides turn table, store room, facilities for storing coal, and offices of Superintendent of Machinery, and Master Mechanic. The shops "made" Armstrong, being located there in 1870. As stated, they now form a very important item in the business activity of Wyandotte, that vicinity being a scene of life and humming and rattling industry which it is encouraging to contemplate.

The planing mill and sash, door and blind factory of Ryus (W. H.) & Judd (Byron), was built in 1881, being situated on the corner of Fifth street and Washington avenue. They employ on an average fifteen men, and transact an annual business of $10,000.

In July, 1882, R. T. Bowne, of Kansas City, erected buildings and established the canning works which are now identified with the industries of Wyandotte. The works have a capacity of 5,000 cans daily. This year only apples and tomatoes have been canned, next year attention will be given also to beans and peas. Mr. Bowne will make his own cans, and raise the products of his manufacture.

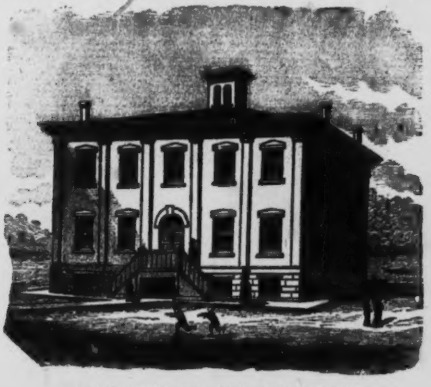

CENTRAL SCHOOLHOUSE, WYANDOTTE.

Banks.—The rushing times of 1857 necessitated the establishment of better financial facilities; consequently, A. C. Davis and P. Sidney Post opened a bank on Kansas avenue, just west of Commercial alley, and Byron Judd and William McKay opened a bank and real estate office in the building adjoining the Augusta House.

H. M. Northrup, who sold the first bill of goods (wholesale) in Kansas City, and who, in 1857, in connection with J. S. Chick, established the first bank west of Lexington, and south of the Missouri River, in 1874, founded the present bank in Wyandotte. His son, M. C., also was a partner. In 1878, A. B. Northrup became a member of the firm. This is the only banking establishment in Wyandotte, the deposits averaging $200,000. The firm have just erected a fine brick building on the southwest corner of Minnesota avenue and Fifth street, which they will soon occupy.

Hotels.—In the fall of 1855, Gen. Calhoun brought his surveyor's office to Wyandotte, and opened it in a double log building, opposite where Dunning Hall now stands. On the site of Dunning Hall was another double log hut, an Indian hotel, kept by Isaac W. Brown. The winter of 1856–57 was so very severe that the ice formed to a great thickness, and when the melting weather came, gorged itself in great masses at the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers. The cat-fish were literally cast out upon the shore in tons. They were cheap food, and the proprietor of this first hotel in Wyandotte took such undue advantage of the fact, that his guests dubbed the house "The Cat-fish Hotel." Thomas J. Barker was then chief cook. Robert Ream, the father of "Vinnie Ream," the famous sculptress, Chief Clerk of the Surveyor's office, kept a hotel which was opened in Silas Armstrong's brick residence in 1857, by Thomas B. Eldridge. Here the stages started for the West. Mr. Ream soon afterward went to Leavenworth, where he became landlord of the old Shawnee House, and in which city he lived many years. Afterward he went to reside in Washington, where his talented daughter had become so famous. Also, to accommodate the large immigration which came to Wyandotte, Col. F. A. Hunt purchased the old steamboat "St. Paul," lying at the foot of Washington avenue, took out her machinery and fitted the craft up as a hotel and a warehouse. Mark W. Delahay—now "Judge"—was the active landlord. Shortly afterward the Garno House was completed by Mrs. Hester A. Garno, and became popular with travelers. The building still stands on the northwest corner of Minnesota avenue and Third street, is a large wooden structure (three stories and basement) has thirty-one rooms, and is kept by D. Maxfield.

The Ryus Hotel, the leading public house of Wyandotte, and one of the neatest and most agreeably maintained in the State, is situated on Minnesota avenue, within easy distance of the depot, and in the center of the business district. It is a new three-story brick building, substantial in appearance without, and tastefully furnished within. The Ryus Hotel was opened June 6, 1882, having been completed by its proprietor, W. H. Ryus, at a cost of $32,000. The building is 100x123 feet, and has comfortable accommodations for seventy-five guests. Dr. P. Eager is the popular manager. Thus has been supplied a long-felt want. Mr. Ryus is an old settler of the county, and one of its most enterprising and keen business men, and in erecting and maintaining a first-class hotel, he has shown his confidence in the continued growth and prosperity of the city.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. HENRY L. ALDEN, County Attorney, was elected to his present position in the fall of 1882. He was born in Hampshire County, Mass., May 8, 1847, receiving his early schooling in his native county. In 1864, he entered Munson Academy at Munson, Mass., remaining one year. He then became connected with the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., where he continued two years. After spending one year in Pennsylvania, where he had charge of a school, he removed to Kansas, settling in Wyandotte, where he took the position of Principal of the public school, retaining this position one year. He then commenced reading law, in the office of Hon. S. A. Cobb. Was admitted to the bar at the spring term of 1870, and immediately began practice. He was in partnership with his old preceptor until the latter's death in 1878. He served as City Clerk in 1870 and 1871. Was elected County Attorney in 1872, and re-elected in 1874. In 1876, he was elected to the Legislature, where he served on several committees, being Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Corporations. Has since been engaged in private practice, until elected to his present position. He was married in Wyandotte in 1870, to Miss Mary F. Cruise, sister of J. A. Cruise, Esq., one of the pioneers of 1855. They have three children—Cora F., Maurice C. and Francis E. Mr. Alden is a member of the K. of P.

F. C. AECHTERNACHT, dealer in fancy, foreign and domestic groceries and fruits, opened trade March 10, 1883. He occupies a room 25x50 feet, and carries an average stock of $2,000. G. H. Green is in company in the above business. F. C Aechternacht came to Wyandotte, Kan., in 1870. He engaged on the Kansas Pacific Railroad as freight brakeman, and was promoted as freight conductor, which position he held for some time. He afterward was employed as freight brakeman on the Missouri Pacific Railway, and by close attention to business and good moral habits soon rose to a conductor's position on freight train, and by paying strict attention to the company's business, he was honored with the position of conductor of a passenger train, which he held for five years. He then engaged in his present occupation. He was born in Pottsville, Penn., January 28, 1848. At a suitable age, he clerked in an office until he came West. His father is a wholesale coal dealer in New York City. He was married in 1874, to Miss M. V. Glick, daughter of Hon. C. S. Glick, and niece of Gov. Glick, of Kansas. They have one daughter—Etta May. Mr. A. is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., Royal Arch Masons, Knight Templars, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the order of Railway Conductors of the United States and Canada.

BAKER & CO., proprietors Comet Soap Works. The business was established in February, 1883. They have a capacity of 30,000 pounds of soap per week at present; are only making the Comet brand, their principle business being the manufacture of private brands for dealers. C. K. Baker, Jr., the senior member of the firm, was born in Carroll County, Mo., September 7, 1861; he was educated in his native county, and has engaged in steamboating up to the present time, his father being in the profession. Mr. Baker, senior, is well known to the early settlers in Kansas, having run on the Missouri River as Pilot and Captain for many years, commencing in 1845. He run the "Excel" up the Kansas River to Fort Riley, being the first steamer on that river. T. Lueallen, of the above firm, was born in Eastern Tennessee, in May, 1852. He commenced in the soap business in St. Louis, Mo., in 1868; afterward continued in the same business some ten years in Sedalia, Mo., where his establishment was destroyed by fire in 1882.

W. H. BALDRIDGE, proprietor of Wyandotte Pharmacy, dealer in drugs, fancy goods, paints, oils, glass, etc. The business was established in 1879, and was purchased by present proprietor in 1881. He employs two clerks, and occupies first floor and basement of a building 25x100 feet in area. Mr. Baldridge was born in Louisa County, Iowa, April 29, 1850. He commenced his business life as a clerk in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in a drug store, about 1864. In 1868, he commenced business on his own account, in which he continued for two years. In 1871, he removed to Kansas, locating in Wyandotte, where he became connected with the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Three years later, he took a position on the Texas Pacific Railway. About 1877, he opened a drug store in Fort Worth, Tex., which he continued to operate until 1880. He then returned to Wyandotte. He was married in Wyandotte, Kan., in 1875, to Miss Fannie, daughter of I. N. White, Esq., one of the pioneers of 1854. They have four children—Charles, John L., Frank G. and Nellie M. Mr. Baldridge is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge and Encampment.

O. S. BARTLETT, undertaker and dealer in all kinds of undertaker's materials. He keeps a full line of wooden and metallic coffins, and has two hearses and two carriages with his own horses, etc. The business was established in 1872, being the first exclusive dealer in Wyandotte in his line. Mr. B. was born near Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1822. He was educated in his native county, and learned the trade of a carpenter, following it in New York State, and also in Wisconsin, where he removed about 1855. In 1857, he settled in Wyandotte, Kan., where he engaged in contracting and building until 1863, when he enlisted as private in Company A, Twelfth Kansas Volunteer Infantry; afterward received a recruiting commission to raise a company of colored troops. He was mustered in as First Lieutenant of the Eighty-third Regiment United States Colored Troops. The Captain being killed at the battle of Jenkin's Ferry in 1864, he was commissioned Captain of Company H., and served until the close of the war. He then returned to Wyandotte and engaged in railroading until poor health compelled him to change his business. Mr. B. was married in Watertown, N. Y., in 1846, to Miss Nancy Tuttle, who died leaving two children—Ella, now Mrs. J. Furness and Frank. He was married to his present wife in Wyandotte in 1871. She was Miss Julia E. Foster of Chautauqua County, N. Y. Mr B. was a member of the City Council at an early day. He is now a member of the G. A. R. and the E. A. U.

HON G. W. BETTS, Police Judge, was elected to present position in the spring of 1883. He was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, April 8, 1840. He was educated in the ward and high schools of his native place. Having the misfortune to lose his father when about eight years old, he was early thrown upon his own resources. At the age of fifteen years, commenced dealing in cattle, in which he continued until 1868, when he moved to Kansas and settled in Edwardsville, where he bought a farm which he operated for some time; then engaged in mercantile business in Edwardsville. In 1870, he commenced reading law in the office of Crook & Sharp in Kansas City, Mo.; was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1873; was shortly afterward appointed Clerk of the District Court to fill vacancy, and re-elected five consecutive terms. He was married in Chillicothe, Ohio, to Miss R. J. Timmins of that city, a daughter of Rev. Stephen Timmins, a member of the Ohio Conference fifty-four years, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have two children—Charles and Blanch. Judge Betts is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and K. of P.

ROBERT T. BOWNE, proprietor of the Occidental Canning Works. The business was established in 1882, some 125 hands being employed that season. He is at present making extensive improvements, both in buildings and machinery; in the latter, having two Jones can machines with a capacity of finishing 5,000 cans per day. Mr. Bowne was born in New Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y, March 29, 1836. He was educated in his native county, in New York City and Virginia, and moved with the family to Harford County, Md., about 1856, where he continued to reside until very recently, being engaged in farming principally, though interested to a certain extent in canning mills there until coming to Kansas in 1881, where he was engaged during the summer in building houses for renting purposes.

DR. A. W. BOUCHER, physician and surgeon, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, May 10, 1850. He was educated in the district and high schools of his native county. In 1870, he commenced his professional studies in the office of Dr. J. A. Royer, of Carey, Ohio. Graduated from Miami Medical College in 1873, and shortly afterward commenced practice in Wyandotte County, Ohio, where he remained about four years; then moved to Seneca County, Ohio. Two years later, 1880, he settled in Wyandotte City, Kan., where he has since been engaged in practice. Mr. Boucher was married, in Wyandotte County, Ohio, March 28, 1872, to Miss Vincie Bryan, of Carey, Ohio. They have one son—Charles Franklin.

ROBERT N. CAMPBELL, attorney at law, was born in Welland County, Province of Ontario, Canada, November 6, 1856. Was educated in his native county, and at Toronto University. Commenced reading law in 1878, in the office of Harkist & Cowper, at Welland. In 1880, he entered the law department of Ann Arbor University, graduating in 1882. The same spring was admitted to the bar, and shortly afterward settled in Wyandotte, Kan., and at once commenced the practice of his profession.

A. W. CARROLL, contractor and builder, came to Topeka, Kan., in May, 1879. He soon went to Osawatomie, and became foreman in building the insane asylum, continuing two years. In July, 1881, he went to Wyandotte, and established the above business. He soon became foreman in the building of the blind asylum, and continued in that capacity until April, 1882. He then began business on his own account. He erected the Hoag & Troup block, 25x90 feet, two stories high, built of brick; Colored Baptist Church, a dwelling corner Sixth and Oakland avenues, Dr. Freeland's dwelling, and is now erecting the Judge's stand in the new court house, also the Morris block. He employs from seven to twelve men. Was born in Butler County, Ohio, August 1, 1837, living there until he came West. Was married, in 1861, to Miss Sallie Heel, of Butler County, Ohio. They have three children—Jennie L., Nellie H. and Lynus B. Mr. Carroll enlisted April 25, 1861, in Company C, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Soon received a commission as Captain of Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment Ohio National Guard. He participated in the battle of Scarey Creek. Was mustered out August 12, 1861. Is a member of Burnside Post, No. 28, G. A. R., and Post Adjutant of same. He is a mustering officer for the Sons of Veterans, ranking as Brevet Major. He is a member of the Board of Education.

CHANNON & WILSON, proprietors Missouri Valley Mills. The mills passed into present proprietorship in March, 1883. The main building is 40x50 feet in area, with an engine house in addition. Three run of stone and two sets of rolls give them a capacity of about eighty barrels in twenty-four hours, the product being mostly shipped to Iowa and Texas. They use winter wheat entirely, the leading brands being "Roller Mills Patent" and "Gold Drop." J. W. Wilson, of above firm, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, September 13, 1834. About 1854, the family moved to Springfield and Dayton, Ohio, where Mr. Wilson, Sr., operated flour mills, J. W. learning the business under him, and afterward following it in Indianapolis, Ind., Providence, R. I., and Warsaw, Ind. In 1878, he moved to Kansas, locating a short time in Sterling, then moving to Ellingwood, Barton County, where he engaged in milling, in company with a Mr. Hall. About 1880, moved to Wyandotte, and formed a partnership with Mr. Lovelace, they being succeeded by present firm. Mr. Wilson was married, in Marion County, Ind., February 15, 1860, to Miss Martha Johnson, of Zionville. They have three children—Horatio H., Walter B. and Joseph P.

PHILO M. CLARK, manufacturer and dealer in soda water, cider, ginger ale, etc. Business established in 1880, by the present proprietor. The works are now producing daily some 300 dozen bottles of all kinds, four wagons being constantly employed in distributing. Mr. Clark was born in Northampton, Mass., August 9, 1835. His parents moved to Wisconsin while he was still an infant. In his early days, he learned telegraphing, and opened an office in Waukegan. In 1857, he moved West, and settled in Kansas City. During the Wyandotte Convention he operated the telegraph wire—the first in the city. In 1859, he engaged in the manufacture of soda water, in Memphis, Tenn., and two years later settled in Louisville, Ky. He had in operation six factories at different places. After the fall of Vicksburg, engaged in the same business in that city. In 1865, returned North, and after locating in Cincinnati for a short time, moved to Oil City, Penn., making this place his headquarters, and operating some half dozen factories in adjoining towns. In 1869, he sold out his manufacturing interests, and engaged in real estate business in Oil City, laying out and selling two additions to the city, building an inclined railway, and making other extensive improvements. The panic of 1873 placed him where he had commenced, and the following year he moved to Kansas City, Mo., engaging in the manufacture of soda water and other occupations until he established his present business.

CLARKE & FORSTER, proprietors Washington Foundry and Machine Works, manufacturers of steam engines, railroad castings, machinery, ornamental iron and brass work; business established in the spring of 1883. The main building is of brick 20x40 feet in area, two stories high, the lower portion being devoted to the machine shop, the upper to a pattern room. The foundry is also of brick, 40x50 feet in area. The brass foundry is detached, being 25x30 feet in area. James Clarke, senior member of the firm, was born in Lancashire, England, August 15, 1842. When very young, his parents removed to Cheshire County; while still a boy, he was placed in the works of London & North, Western Railway, at Crew, where he remained about eight years, afterward working at his trade in different parts of Great Britain. In 1867, he emigrated to the United States. After spending a few months in Schenectady, N. Y., he settled in Gallion, Ohio, where he was employed as a brass-molder by the B. & I. Railroad, now the C. C. C. & I. Railroad. In 1870, he removed to Kansas, and located in Wyandotte in the employ of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, as foreman of the brass foundry. In 1876, he established the Kansas City Brass Foundry, which he continued to operate until the spring of 1883. Mr. Clarke was married in Crestline, Ohio, November 17, 1870, to Miss Sarah C. Hassinger. They have three children—Ida H., Francis M. and Edward B.

ALFR[illegible] COBB, attorney at law, was born at Beloit, Wis., August 8, 1859. He is a son of Steven Al[illegible] and Mrs. Sophia (Allis) Cobb. Stephen A. Cobb was born at Madison, Somerset Co., Me., June 17, 1833. His parents, Stephen and Mary A. (Goodwin) Cobb, were genuine New Englanders, being descended in a direct line from the pilgrim fathers. Under the influence of his mother, Stephen A. Cobb received a thorough classical education, graduating from Providence, Rhode Island, in 1858. Soon afterward, he entered, as a law student, the office of Rockwell & Converse, Beloit, Wis., and pursued his studies with such success that in 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately removed to Kansas, locating at Wyandotte. In 1862, he was elected Mayor of Wyandotte, upon the Republican ticket. Resigning the office to enter the army, he was active in recruiting the famous Twelfth Kansas; was commissioned Captain, and soon afterward Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, serving in the Thirteenth Army Corps, in the Department of the Gulf until the close of the war. Returning to Wyandotte, he was in 1868 re-elected Mayor of the city; he was elected twice to the State Senate, and in 1871 was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1872, he was elected by a large majority to Congress, where he was recognized as a hard worker, and where he was influential in procuring the passage of several important bills; among them the grasshopper relief bill, passed in the winter of 1873; the bill locating the United States post office building at Topeka, and that removing the United States Military Prison from Rock Island, Ill., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. In 1874, he was re-nominated for Congress, but was defeated. Col. Cobb died of malarial fever, August 25, 1878. Alfred H. Cobb was raised and educated in Wyandotte, his parents removing there within a year after his birth. He received his preparatory education in the Wyandotte public schools, and in 1874 entered the Kansas State University at Lawrence, taking a full classical course. In 1880, he entered the law department of the Ann Arbor University, graduating in 1882. He was admitted to the bar the same spring, and at once returned and commenced the practice of the law.

GEORGE S. COLBY, architect and superintendent, is a native of Norfolk County, England; he came to United States at an early age, and located in New York City, where he commenced his professional studies when young, but afterward to practically perfect himself in the profession, he learned the carpenter's trade, to which he devoted about five years; afterward removed to Albany, N. Y., and engaged in contracting and building; also held the position of Building Superintendent on New York Central Railroad for eight years. In 1878, settled in Wyandotte, Kan., where he opened an office, where he is doing a large and increasing business, having designed and put up all of the principal business houses and private residences in the city.

D. E. CORNELL, General Agent of Passenger and Ticket Department Union Pacific Railway, and Mayor of Wyandotte City, was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., January 15, 1837. He was educated at the Bennington Academy at Bennington, N. H. and at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y. The breaking-out of the war found him in California, where he had resided several years. He returned to New York State and enlisted in the Seventh Regiment New York Cavalry. After the disbandment of his regiment, he raised a company for the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned Captain of Company A. At the close of the war, was on the staff of Gen. Rufus Saxon at Beaufort, S. C. In 1866, he settled in Wyandotte, Kan., where he took a position in the passenger department of the Kansas Pacific Railroad on the consolidation with the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1879, was appointed to present position; was elected Mayor of Wyandotte in the spring of 1883. During 1881 and 1882, Mr. Cornell held a commission of Mayor General of Kansas State Militia.

JOHN S. COX, real estate and insurance; business established in 1872; is engaged in a general real estate business, dealing in both city and country property. In insurance, he represents the Kansas Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company, of Abilene, Kan. Mr. Cox was born in Louis County, W. Va., near the town of Weston, December 4, 1825. He was educated at the Northwestern Virginia Academy at Clarksboro, Va.; afterward engaged in teaching and farming. In 1852, he removed to Illinois, first locating in Adams County; two years later, settling in Hamilton, Hancock County, where he engaged in mercantile business. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; three years detailed in hospital service during Banks' Red River expedition; was Steward of the small-pox hospital at Alexandria, La.; was in charge of said hospital at the time of the evacuation of the post of Alexandria, May 13, 1864; fell into the hands of the rebels and was sent as prisoner to Camp Ford, Texas, from which place he made an attempt to escape in August, 1864, but was pursued and overtaken. He again escaped in February 6, 1865, and made his way through the enemy's country to Alexandria, La.; when ten or twelve miles below this place, finding the country overflowed, he made a canoe out of a horse trough and floated down the Red River to its mouth, where he was taken on board the United States Gunboat Lafayette. On account of disability caused by his exposure, he was discharged July 28, 1865, at Marine Hospital, Mobile, Ala., and returned North. He rejoined his family at Zanesville, Ohio, and remained there until he moved to Kansas, engaged for a part of the time in mercantile business; was also connected for a time with the Ohio Iron Company. In 1870, he removed to Kansas, locating in Wyandotte for a few months, then moved to Kansas City, Mo., where he engaged in the sewing machine business until 1871. Mr. Cox was married in Clarksburg, W. Va., March 1, 1849, to Miss Mary A. Hamrick, a native of Rappahannock County, Va. They have two children living—William W. and Ella L., now Mrs. C. P. Harris, of Denver, Colo.

CAPT. CHARLES P. DENISON, passenger conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was born in Essex County, Vt., February 3, 1842. He commenced railroading in 1868, as brakesman on a passenger train of the Kansas Pacific road, and afterward accepted the position of baggage master. He then run a freight train four years, and at the expiration of that time, changed to the Texas Pacific Railroad, but having run on this a short time returned to the former company. In 1876, Capt. Denison became freight conductor for the Missouri Pacific road, and at the expiration of one and one-half years, was advanced to passenger conductor, which is now his vocation. He was a soldier in the late rebellion, volunteering with Company K, of the Seventh New Hampshire Infantry. He served till the close of the war, and took an active part in thirty-two engagements, being promoted to First Lieutenant in 1862, and to Captain in 1863, for gallant and meritorious action. He was wounded three times, first at the battle of Fort Wagner, second, in front of Petersburg, and the last time at Fort Fisher.

E. S. W. DROUGHT, contractor and builder, came to Wyandotte in March, 1858, and being then quite a young man, he attended school about a year, after which, having a desire to see the West, he followed freighting across the great plains, from points on the Missouri River to Denver, Colo., until 1861, when he enlisted in what was known as Williams Company Third Kansas Cavalry; was soon transferred to Fifth Cavalry, and participated in all battles of his command four years and one month, acting a portion of the time as carrier of important dispatches; mustered out 1864; re-enlisted 1865 in the Eighth Regiment, Hancocks' United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and took part in twenty-two noted battles; promoted to Color-Bearer of his regiment, serving in Washington, D. C. and New York City; mustered out March 24, 1866. Having had considerable western experience, he returned to Kansas, stopping at Leavenworth a short time, when he went to Salina and embarked in merchandising and building, a year, when he received the appointment of Postmaster at Fort Larned, in which capacity he remained until December, 1869, and returned once more to Leavenworth. He came to Wyandotte in the spring of 1870, where he has since been prominently identified in the leading interests of the latter city. He followed agriculture some time. In the fall of 1871, he was elected Sheriff of Wyandotte County; moved into the city, and by re-election, performed the duties in that office four years; was then elected County Treasurer, and held that office four years. He represented Wyandotte County in legislative sessions of 1881 and 1883. He began contracting and building in February, 1880, and employs fifty men annually. He erected Wyandotte County Court House in 1882 and 1883; three ward schoolhouses, several business blocks, and many fine residences, besides the Desiccating Works in Armourdale, and assisted in the erection of Fowler Bros. mammoth packing house, and now erecting a building for the Wyandotte City Water Works. He was born in Montreal, Can., November 19, 1843, the family moved to Wisconsin, 1847, where he spent his school days; also learned to hold the plow and drive. He was married in January, 1868, to Miss Emma E. Colby, of Andover, Mass. They have three children—Jessie, Phillip E. and Carlotta. He is a member of the three first branches of masonry, and a member of A. O. U. W. also.

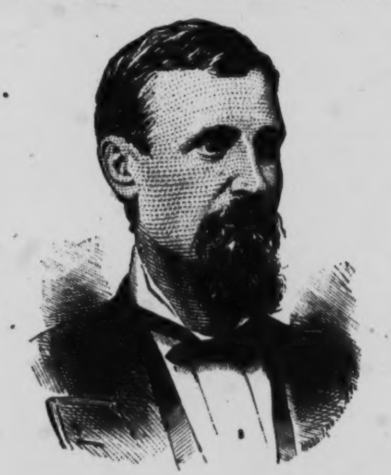

E. S. W. Drought

R. G. DUNNING, proprietor of the Grand Opera House, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., November 12, 1831. His parents moved to Phœnixville; thence to Norristown and other places in Pennsylvania, he being employed in the cotton, woolen and nail mills at various times in these places. In 1856, he moved to Council Bluffs, and the following August he settled in Wyandotte, Kan., where he engaged in house and sign painting, continuing in this until 1879, when he took charge of the grocery business of Dunning Bros., which he still continues to operate. He built the Grand Opera House, then known as Dunning's Hall, about 1869. Mr. Dunning was married in Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1857, to Miss Elvira Beebe, of that city. They have three children—William M., Edward E. and Robert. He is a member of the Lodge and Chapter A., F. & A. M., and of the I. O. O. F.

PETER EAGER, M. D., and dealer in drugs, medicines and druggist sundries. His son, John L. B. Eager, is proprietor of the business and carries a stock of about $2,500. He is First Lieutenant of Camp No. 3, Sons of Veterans of the G. A. R. The Doctor came to Wyandotte, April 25, 1882. He was born at Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., August 24, 1835, and was raised in his native State; was educated in the medical department of the University of New York City, graduating in 1857. Soon after, purchased a part interest in his brothers' drug store which continued until 1863, when he bought the whole business, continuing it until 1873, when, from failing health, he had to retire from active business. He enlisted as private in Company H, Seventh New York Infantry, April 17, 1861; detailed part of the time for hospital duty; mustered out at expiration of term; re-enlisted June, 1862, same company and regiment; was mustered out September, 1862, in the same year. He then resumed medicine and drugs in New York City until August, 1873, then removed to Newburg, N. Y. He was married January 21, 1857, to Miss Phebe A. Wilkin, of Bloomingburg, Sullivan County, N. Y. They have three children—John, L. B., Hattie J., married to Mr. Clifford C. Baker, city editor of the *Commonwealth* of Topeka, Kan., and Mary Eliza. He was Postmaster at North Tarrytown, N. Y., for some time; a member of the New York State Board of Charities; founder of a branch society for prevention of cruelty to children; also to animals at Newburg, N. Y. He is a member of Atlantic Lodge, A., F. & A. M. No. 178; Corinthian Chapter, R. A. M., No. 153, of New York City,; Ivanhoe Commandery, K. T., No. 21, Wyandotte.

J. F. ELLIOTT, M. D., homœopathist, was born in Union, Randolph County, Ind., March 20, 1854. His father, S. J. Elliott, moved to Kansas in 1856, and settled in Johnson County. The subject of our sketch was educated in the district and high schools of Johnson County. In 1872, he entered the Kansas State University, taking a full classical course and graduating in 1875; commenced his professional studies at the Cleveland Hospital College, Cleveland, Ohio, graduating in 1878. He at once commenced practice in Cleveland, remaining about two years, then removed to Wyandotte, Kan., where he has since remained. He was married in Cleveland, Ohio, October 24, 1882, to Miss Lillie Webster, of Cleveland. Dr. Elliott's father was one of the prominent Free-State men, and drew his revolver in defense of Tom Karney in Lecompton.

JOHN O. FIFE, attorney and counselor at law. Mr. Fife was born at Plymouth, Ind., September 10, 1854, and was reared on a farm. He was educated at Smithville Academy, Wayne County, Ohio, where he studied for two years, then for four years, at the Indiana State University. In April, 1875, he began to read law with A. Johnson, of Plymouth, Ind., and in August following moved West, to Gage County, Neb., where he taught school. In February, 1876, he went to Rock Island County, Ill., where he taught school until July, when he went again to Nebraska, and was employed as Principal of the Blue Springs High School for one year. During his years of teaching, he continued to read law, and was admitted to the bar at Beatrice, Neb., in May, 1877. In the fall of 1878, he settled in Humboldt, Kan., and at once opened an office and began the practice of law. November 6, 1880, he was elected County Attorney of Allen County, Kan., and held that office until his term expired in January, 1883, when he moved to Wyandotte, Kan., where he is now engaged in the practice of law.

FRANK FULTON, dealer in furniture, curtains, oilcloths, etc. This is the leading business in this line in town. He occupies a brick building containing four floors, 85x24 feet in area, an elevator giving direct communication. He employs five to six men, and carries a stock of some $10,000. Mr. Fulton is a native of Maryland. His parents moved to Virginia when he was very young, and he was educated and brought up in that State. In 1870, he moved West. After living some time in Western Kansas, he located in Kansas City, Mo., and from there moved to Wyandotte, and commenced his present business in May, 1882. He has a large and increasing business, and has taken some of the largest contracts in the city. Mr. F. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge and Chapter.

W. B. GARLICK, contractor and builder, came to Wyandotte in 1866, and engaged in the above occupation, doing the masonry only. Employs quite a force of men, and during the year does a large amount of work. He did the masonry work on the Ryus Hotel and many important buildings in Wyandotte. He was born in Cass County, Ill., July 28, 1840, and raised in Beardstown, same county. Enlisted March 24, 1861, in Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Taken prisoner May 17, 1864, at a skirmish near Madison Station, Ala., and confined at Cahaba Prison, same State, and Meridian, Miss. Was mustered out June 5, 1865, at the close of the war. Soon afterward came to Kansas. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., ex-member School Board of Wyandotte, and was Postmaster of State Senate, sessions of 1881 and 1883.

JAMES S. GIBSON, attorney at law, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, September 15, 1850. He was educated in the district and high schools of his native county. In 1871, he settled in Wyandotte, Kan., and the following year commenced reading law in the office of Cook & Sharp. Was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1876, and the same year was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Wyandotte County, and was twice re-elected to the same position, holding office until January, 1883. Since that time has been engaged in private practice. He was married in Kansas City, Mo., in 1877, to Miss Flynn, of that city. Mr. Gibson is a member of the K. of P., I. O. O. F. and the A., F. & A. M.

HON. JOHN R. GOODIN, attorney, was born December 14, 1836, at Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio. When about seven years of age, his parents moved to Kenton, Hardin County, where he received his early education. He attended the High School at Kenton; then entered Geneva College; afterward read law with Col. A. S. Ramsey, of Kenton, until 1857, when he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law there until 1859, when he removed to Humboldt, Kan., where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In November, 1866, he was elected to the State Legislature. In November of the following year, he was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial District for a term of four years, commencing in January, 1868. In November, 1871, he was re-elected to the same office, which position he filled up to February, 1875, when he resigned, as he had been elected to the United States Congress. Since the expiration of Judge's Goodin's Congressional term, he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession. At the Democratic Congressional Convention, in September, 1878, held at Wyandotte, he peremptorily declined a nomination for Congress. The State Convention, held at Leavenworth two days later, determined to place him at the head of the ticket, and he was forced to accept the nomination of Governor which was given him. He not only carried the Democratic support, but received many Republican votes in all parts of the State, in that campaign. In the Senatorial election which followed, the Democrats, though greatly in the minority in the Legislature, gave the Judge the complement of their support for United States Senator. Before his removal to Kansas, he was one of the editors and publishers of the *Hardin County Democrat*. He was also associate editor of the first paper published in Humboldt, called the *Herald*, and was for a time editor of a paper called the *Inter-State*, which was established at Humboldt, in October, 1877. Judge Goodin was married at Kenton, in May, 1858, to Miss Naomi Monroe. They have one child, Edwin Delmar, who has been attending the State University at Lawrence, and is being educated for the legal profession. Judge Goodin, in February, 1883, removed to Wyandotte, Kan. where, with Hon. L. W. Keplinger, he has opened an office, and is engaged in his chosen profession. The law firm is Goodin & Keplinger. At the conclusion of his law course, Edwin will also enter the same firm. He is a young man of fine culture and promises for future usefulness.

G. M. GRAY, physician and surgeon, was born in Waukegan, Ill., in 1856, and removed to Kansas, in 1858, with his parents, settling in Quindaro. Began the study of medicine in 1875, with Dr. Schauffler, of Kansas City, Mo., and graduated at Kansas City Medical College, and also at Bell Hospital College, in New York City. In the summer of 1880, he opened an office in Wyandotte, and has practiced there since.

J. M. GRAY, attorney at law, was born in the town of Quindaro, Wyandotte Co., Kan., October 6, 1858. Received his preliminary education in the district schools, and then entered the Kansas State University, from which he graduated in the spring of 1882, taking a full course in the law department of the university. Was admitted to the bar by Judge Wagstaff, in the spring term of 1882, and at once commenced the practice of his profession. He is a son of R. M. Gray, Esq., one of the pioneers of 1856.

D. J. GRIEST is a member of the firm of Wyandotte Lumber Company, Wyandotte. The proprietors are Robert Garrett, A. J. Angell and D. J. Griest. They opened the lumber trade August 1, 1881, and employ six men in the business. They deal in all kinds of lumber, carrying a stock of 1,000,000 feet. Mr. G. came to Kansas in 1854, locating in Leavenworth, where he remained only a short time, and removed to Illinois. He was born in Chester County, Penn., January 24, 1836, living there until he came to Kansas. He was formerly a carpenter and builder, and followed the business a number of years. He has followed building and contracting in many portions of the West. Was married, in 1867, to Miss Sallie Mathews, of Chester County, Penn. They have six children—Harry, Jessie, Sue, Edith, Frankie and Chester. Mr. G. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A., F. & A. M.

GEORGE GRUBLE, proprietor Garno House; N. Busch, chief clerk. This is one of the landmarks of Wyandotte, being the first hotel building erected in the city. The original house was built by Mrs. Garno, in 1857. Additions have since been made at different times. It now consists of a main building, 40x70 feet in area, three stories and attic, and contains twenty-six rooms over the office floor. Attached to this is a wing, 26x32 feet in area, which is devoted to the billiard room and bar. George Gruble is a native of Ratisbon, Bavaria, where he was born April 21, 1828. After leaving school, he learned the machinist's trade which he followed in Germany until he emigrated to the United States; landed at New Orleans, where he remained engaged as a machinist until 1863, when he moved to Kansas. Has since resided in Wyandotte and Kansas City, engaged in hotel keeping and mercantile business. He was married in Wyandotte in 1868, to Miss Mary Leil, a native of Germany. They have four children—George, Edward, Frank and Mary. Mr. G. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P.

CHARLES HAINS, proprietor City Boot and Shoe Store, opened trade in 1857, as a manufacturer and retail dealer in boots and shoes. Quit manufacturing in 1865, and embarked wholly in retailing, with a stock of $3,000. Now carries a stock of $10,000. Erected his present store, 25x75 feet, in 1880. He was born in Germany August 16, 1830; came to America in 1853, and settled in Altoona, Penn., where he engaged in manufacturing boots and shoes, until he came to Kansas in 1857. Was married, in 1865, to Miss Theresa Lugebehl, a native of Germany; they have seven children—Mary, Rosa, Minnie, John, Elloise, Charlie and Henry. Mr. H. has been a member of the School Board, Mayor of Wyandotte, member of the City Council, and member of the Wyandotte County Board of Commissioners. He is a member of I. O. O. F.

HALE & MILLER, attorneys at law; firm composed of John A. Hale and O. L. Miller; firm organized March, 1881. John A. Hale, senior member of the firm, was born in Foxcroft, Piscataquis Co., Me., August, 1852. He was educated at the Little Blue Academy, Farmington, Me., and a Quaker school in Kennebec County, finishing his studies at Hanson Preparatory School in Waterville County. After leaving school, he engaged in clerking for a time. In 1869, moved to Kansas, and settled in Wyandotte, where he took a position in the office of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Commenced reading law in 1871, in the office of Bartlett & Hale; two years later returned to Maine, where he continued his reading in the office of H. W. Paine, at Bangor. Was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1874, then returned to Wyandotte and entered into partnership with J. K. Hale, which continued till the latter's death. Then engaged in practice alone until present firm was formed. Mr. Hale was elected City Attorney in 1879, serving two years. Is at the present time City Attorney of Argentine.

JOHN T. HARLOW, attorney at law, was born in Texas County, Mo., October 21, 1856. His parents moved to Kansas in 1864, and settled in Johnson County. He was educated in the district and high schools of that county. In 1880, he entered the law department of the Kansas State University, and graduated in June, 1882. Was admitted to the bar, and at once commenced practice in Wyandotte.

J. M. HOLLOWAY, dealer in heavy and shelf hardware, stoves, tinware, etc. The business was established in 1880. He carries a general line of stoves, having exclusive control of Comstock, Caswell & Co.'s goods. In his tinware department, he is doing a large and increasing business, employing, in the season, from three to five men. Mr. Holloway was born in La Fayette County, Mo., February 10, 1847. He was partly educated in his native county; finished in Louisville, Ky.; afterward returned to Missouri. In July, 1865, he located in Leavenworth, Kan., where he was connected with the freighting firm of Shrewsbury, Stamm & Co., about eighteen months, leaving them to take a position with Wilson, Bruce & Baker, the leading hardware people in the city. In 1869, he was offered and accepted a position to travel for a Kansas City hardware house, and remained with them about eight years. He then located in Wichita, Kan., six or eight months. Then, after spending a short time looking up a location, finally settled in Wyandotte in 1880. He was married in Kansas City, Mo., in 1875, to Miss Eva B., daughter of J. C. McCoy, Esq., one of the original town company, both of Kansas City and of Wyandotte. They have two children—Kate and Elizabeth S. Mr. H. is a Royal Arch Mason.

F. G. HUSSON, dealer in heavy and shelf hardware, stoves, tinware, etc. The business was established in June, 1883. He occupies the main floor and basement of a brick building 25x60 feet in area, employing three men in his tinware department. Mr. H. was born in Putnam County, Ohio, March 18, 1849. His parents moved to Allen County in 1857. In 1870, he began learning the tinner's trade, in Lima, Ohio, and followed it there and in other places until 1876, when he located in El Dorado, Butler Co., Kan., where he opened a stove store; he remained here about eighteen months, then removed to Caldwell, Sumner County, thence to Longton, Elk Co.; at the latter place engaging in stock business, in addition to his regular business. In 1882, he settled in Wyandotte, and entered into partnership with Mr. Holloway in the hardware business, this firm dissolving in the spring of 1883. He was married in Kalamazoo, Mich., February 1, 1876, to Miss J. R. Myers, of Fort Wayne, Ind. Mr. H. is a member of Summunduwot Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., of Wyandotte, of the K. of H. of Caldwell, and of the I. O. R. M.

JAMES D. HUSTED, real estate, insurance and loans, has also branch offices at Armourdale and Armstrong. The business was established in 1879. He transacts a general real estate business, having control of the Grand View Addition, consisting of thirteen acres all platted; also has charge of the Union Pacific Railroad lands. In insurance, he represents the Liverpool, London & Globe, London Assurance, Queen of England, New York Underwriters, New York Alliance, Westchester, Orient, of Hartford, Connecticut Fire Insurance Company and Fireman's Fund, of California. Mr. Husted was born in Huron County, Ohio, September 26, 1857. He was educated in his native county. At the age of fourteen, he entered the railway service in a clerical capacity. Learned telegraphy, and for some two years previous to his removal to Kansas, was station agent in Chicago and on the line, for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. In 1877, he removed to Kansas, and settled in Wyandotte, taking a position in the storekeeping department of the Union Pacific Railway at Armstrong, which he continued to hold until 1879. He was married in Wyandotte, in 1881, to Miss Jennie Thorpe, of that city. Mr. Husted was nominated for the Legislature at the last County Convention. He was Justice of the Peace at Armstrong for some time.

JAMERSON & RYUS, manufacturers of brick. Present firm was organized in 1880, succeeding Ryus & Servise. The capacity of the yards is 30,000 brick daily, but at present they are only turning out about 11,000, employing some twenty-five hands. J. M. Jamerson, senior member of the firm, was born in Lewis County, N. Y., April 28, 1826. About 1845, he settled in Seneca County, N. Y., where he engaged in operating a threshing machine. In 1852, he became connected with the New York Central Railroad, and, some eighteen months after, was given charge of a train. He continued to act as conductor until 1860, when he resigned, and settled on a farm in Seneca County. Some ten years later, he opened a brick yard at Porter, Ind., making front brick for the Chicago market, having his headquarters in Chicago, and continued to operate the business until he moved to Kansas, some ten years later. Mr. Jamerson was married in Fayette, Seneca Co., N. Y., December 20, 1854, to Miss Jane Feogle, who died leaving one daughter—Minnie, now Mrs. George Stumpf, of Wyandotte. Mr. Jamerson was married to his present wife in Wyandotte, March 28, 1883. She was Miss Clara Jackson, of Leavenworth, Kan.

AUGUST JOST, proprietor Augusta House. The building was erected by Mr. Jost in 1866, for store building, and was changed to a hotel in 1868. The building is 25x72 feet area, two stories and basement, and contains fifteen bedrooms. Mr. Jost was born in Nassau, Germany, January 17, 1842. His father settled in Pettis County, Mo., in 1847, where he was brought up. In 1861, he enlisted in the Fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry for three months, taking part in the battle of Wilson's Creek. On being mustered out, he re-enlisted in Company D, of Fremont Body Guards taking part in the famous charge of that command at Springfield, Mo. After the disbandment of this command, he engaged in mercantile business until 1866, when he moved to Wyandotte, Kan., and engaged in contracting and building until 1868. Then opened the Augusta, and continued to operate it until May, 1881, when he leased the house and moved to Kansas City, returning in the spring of 1883 to again take the hotel. He was married in Morgan County, Mo., August 13, 1863, to Miss Catherine Momberg, of Pettis County; they have three children—Augusta, Laura and Ida. Mr. Jost has been a member of the City Council several terms. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

P. H. KNOBLOCK, contractor and builder of brick and stone work, plastering, etc. He came to Wyandotte, Kan., in 1858, and engaged in the above occupation. Now employs from ten to twenty men. He built the *Gazette* office building, Taylor's brick block, and many other buildings. He superintended all the large brick school buildings in the city. He was born in Germany, July 20, 1835; came to America in 1852, locating in Philadelphia, Penn., where he engaged in mason work until he came to Kansas in 1858. Enlisted May 2, 1861, in Company B, First Kansas Volunteer Infantry; was promoted to First Sergeant of the company; afterward promoted to Captaincy of Twenty-third Kansas Militia. During Gen. Price's raid, he commanded the cavalry on the right, and did some good work and maneuvering during the battle, for which he was publicly thanked. Was mustered out of the First Kansas Volunteer Infantry June 26, 1864. Was married in 1864 to Miss Margaret Moor, a native of Ohio. They have four children—Mary A., Nellie M., Bell B. and Frankie. Mr. K. is a member of McPherson Post, No. 27, G. A. R., Summunduwot, No. 3, I. O. O. F. Was a member of the City Council two terms, Board of Education two terms, and City Assessor one term.

GEORGE L. KROH, proprietor of Wyandotte Nursery, came to Wyandotte in 1870, and engaged in the nursery business. He also owned one-half interest in the Enterprise Nursery at Kansas City, Mo., two years. The Wyandotte Nursery covers forty acres of ground joining the city limits on the southwest. There are all kinds of fruit trees which are well adapted to the West, excepting pear trees. Also has all kinds of small fruits and plants. He plants over 10,000 trees annually, and does an extensive trade. Mr. K. was born in Union County, Ohio, October 28, 1842. Was raised in his native State on a farm. Followed the manufacture of brick nine years, and pearl ash. Owned three large factories. He was married in September, 1865, to Miss Sadie Purmort, a native of Canada, but raised in Illinois. They have six children—Roscoe K., Clifford, Pearley, Ormand, Georgia and Bertram.

VINCENT J. LANE, editor and proprietor of the Wyandotte *Herald*; born January 7, 1838, at West Middletown, Washington Co., Penn. After receiving a common school and partial collegiate education, and teaching in different parts of the country, he became restless, and, in 1852, started to take a journey down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from Hancock County, Va. His mode of conveyance was a flat-boat. During the next year, he settled in Jennings County, Ind. Previous to his settlement at Quindaro March 6, 1857, Mr. Lane was principally engaged in railroad surveying and contracting between Fort Wayne, Ind., and Louisville, Ky. In common with many prominent citizens of Wyandotte County and Kansas, he believed that Quindaro (on account of its natural advantages, and because of its vigorous championship by Free-State leaders) was destined to be *the* city of Eastern Kansas. He was chosen to fill many local offices, and upon the organization of the county in February, 1859, he became its Register of Deeds, and was re-elected in November following. He was a member of the Legislature in 1868 and in 1870, and to his organizing force and ability as Chairman of the Committee on State Library during his latter term, is largely due the present admirable condition of that educational institution of which Kansas citizens are so proud. In 1866, Mr. Lane became a member of the firm of railroad contractors, Parks, Lane & Co., and built twenty miles of the Kansas Pacific road through Ellsworth County. The previous fall he had returned from a two years' residence in Montana, being one of the first settlers in Virginia City and Helena. But Mr. Lane is best known as an editor and a successful newspaper manager. He was connected with the Quindaro *Tribune* in 1858, and afterward, when he removed to Wyandotte, represented the Kansas City *Times* in that city. The account of his connection with the *Herald* which he established is elsewhere given. In September, 1855, Mr. Lane married Sarah J. Robinson at Paris, Ind. Four children have been born to them. B. B. Lane is associated with his father in the publication of the *Herald*.

NICHOLAS McALPINE, dealer in real estate and proprietor of McAlpine's Addition to Armourdale, as well as McAlpine's Addition to Wyandotte City. He came to Wyandotte in 1857, acting as clerk for John McAlpine, his uncle. He afterward embarked in the saw mill and flour mill business until 1861. He, with B. Washington, built the first flour mill in Wyandotte County. At the beginning of the war, returned to Pittsburgh, Penn., and for four years was employed as Teller in the First National Bank, returning to Kansas in 1865, formed a partnership with Dan. Killin, taking contracts to build portions of the Missouri Pacific; also Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was elected City Treasurer in 1866; afterward member of the City Council. He was appointed by the County Commissioner to act as Treasurer of Wyandotte County for one year. Was elected to said office by the Democrats in 1867 one term; again elected in 1871 one term; re-elected to the same office in 1873, serving in all seven years as County Treasurer, since which time he has been engaged in the real estate business very successfully. He was born near Belfast, Ireland, April 5, 1835, receiving his education there. Came to Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1853; during four years thereafter, went through all the routine of banking in the Pittsburgh Trust Company and Exchange Bank. Was married in June, 1866, to Miss Maria Walker, of Wyandotte, Kan. They have three children—Robert L., Jessie S. and Mary A. He is a member of Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 1, A., F. & A. M., and of the Presbyterian congregation. Mr. McAlpine has ever been an active worker for the best interests of Wyandotte City and county, and is well and favorably known, having a host of friends.

HON. J. S. McGREW, old settler, was born in Adams County, Penn., January 26, 1822. His parents moved to Butler County, Ohio, about three years later, thence to Indiana about 1835. In 1836, removed to Illinois, residing in Henderson County for a time, then removed to Warren. In 1840, they settled in Iowa. The subject of our sketch commenced his business life in Lancaster, Keokuk Co., Iowa, in 1840, in partnership with a brother-in-law, engaging in the mercantile business. Shortly afterward, he assumed entire control, and continued in trade here until 1856. In the spring of the following year, he settled in Wyandotte, Kan., and opened a store. This he continued to operate until 1870. In 1860, he commenced packing pork in addition to his other business. In this he continued until very recently. Mr. McGrew has been prominently identified with the politics of the State. He was elected to the Legislature in 1859, and re-elected to the next term. In 1863, was elected to the State Senate, and organized this and the following Senate. In 1865, was elected Lieutenant Governor, serving out the term. He has served as Mayor of Wyandotte City two terms. He was married in Lancaster, Keokuk Co., Iowa, in 1858, to Miss Doggett, of that county. They have five children living—Henry, Josephine E. (now Mrs. H. H. Smalley), Mary, Grace and Louise.

HENRY McGREW, attorney at law, was born in Sigourney, Iowa, April 18, 1857. The same year his parents settled in Wyandotte County, Kan. He was educated in the district and high school of that county. In 1877, entered Ann Arbor University at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating in 1879. He then returned to Wyandotte and entered into partnership in the practice of law with Mr. H. L. Alden, which partnership still continues.

J. H. MAILAND, dealer in staple and fancy groceries, provisions, flour, feed, etc. This business was established by Mr. Mailand in 1873. In 1880, he erected the store he now occupies, which is a handsome brick building 60x25 feet in area and two stories high, the upper part being used as a residence. Mr. Mailand was born in North Schleswig, Denmark (since transferred to Germany), August 28, 1846. He was brought up a farmer, though taking advanced studies in instrumental music, for which he had a natural taste. In 18[illegible], he emigrated to the United States, locating in Jefferson City, Mo., where he engaged in brick-making about four years, then opened a grocery store in the same place, and from there removed to Wyandotte, Kan., in 1873. He was married in Gasconade County, Mo., April 17, 1867, to Miss Helena Jessen, a native of Denmark. They have three children—Annie, Madie and Walter. Mr. Mailand was the first President of the Danish Union Freiga, organized in 1877, of which he is now the Secretary.

R. S. MAUNDER, contractor and builder, came to Wyandotte, Kan., in 1879, and began the above business. He employs eighteen men annually. He has helped to build the Ryus Hotel, Noble's large block, Wood & Roberts' Block, Northrup Bank Building and seven or eight large fine dwellings, etc. He does the brick and stone work. He was born in England, October 24, 1841; came to America with a brother in 1857, settling at Rochester, N. Y., where he lived many years, and learned the carpenter trade; he has always followed that kind of work; has traveled in nearly all portions of the United States and the Canadas. He was married September, 1878, at Grand Rapids, Mich., to Miss Lizzie A. Fletcher, of London, Can. They have one daughter—Percy A. F. He has six children by a former marriage—Emma E., James H., William T., Minnie E., Richard C. and Albert E. Mr. M. is a member of I. O. O. F., of Wyandotte, Kan.

JOHN F. MEYER, contractor and builder, came to Wyandotte in 1866, and soon afterward began the above business, starting alone. He now employs annually eighteen men. He erected Northrup & Son's Bank Building, Seitz & Barker Block, Seitz & Stevens Block, Schultz & Belters Block, George W. Bishop's residence, and many others, of equal importance. He was born in Franklin County, Mo., April 12, 1843; at a suitable age, he followed teaching and agricultural pursuits until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1867 to Miss Carrie M. Harris, of St. Louis County, Mo. They have one daughter—Josephine I. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. M. is a member of I. O. O. F.

HON. GEORGE H. MILLER, Superintendent of the State Institution for the Education of the Blind; took charge of the institution in 1875. He was born in Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., August 31, 1835. His parents moved to Calhoun County, Mich., about 1837, in which county he received his education. In 1854, he located in Adrian, Mich., where he engaged in mercantile business, clerking the first three or four years, then engaging in business on his own account. In 1865, he removed to Kansas, locating in Leavenworth, where, under the firm name of Miller & Stevens, he operated a steam-heating and house-fitting business, until appointed to his present position. He was married in Adrian, Mich., in 1858, to Miss Julia A. Stowers, formerly of Pittston, Penn. They have two children—Fred and Clara. Mr. Miller was elected Postmaster of the Legislature in 1875, serving one term. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES N. H. MOORE, real estate, insurance and loans. The business was established in 1881. He transacts a general real estate business, dealing in city and country property in this and other States. In insurance, he represents the North British and Mercantile, and the Metropole, of France. Mr. Moore was born at New London, Conn., August 3, 1834, the family being direct descendants from Sir John Holt, Lord Chief Justice of England, over whose property a suit is now in progress. The subject of our sketch was educated in his native city. At the age of eighteen years, he started for California, stopping for a time while en route in South America and Acapulco, Mexico. He remained in California about five years, engaged in mining and other occupations; then started across the plains with a pack team. On his arrival in Wyandotte, he determined to remain, and opened and improved a fruit farm west of the city. In 1867, he was ordained minister of the Baptist Church, and took charge of the Wyandotte Forest Baptist Church of Wyandotte County, where he officiated about five years; after five years' pastoral labors, organized a Baptist Church in West Kansas City, Mo. In 1872, took pastoral charge for three years, and two years pastoral labors in Kansas City, Kan. Ill health at this time compelled him to resign his regular pulpit, though he still continues to officiate at times. After leaving the church, he accepted a position on the staff of the Kansas City *Mail*, in which he continued until that paper sold out. In the meantime, he had organized the real estate business which he now operates. During the war, he was commissioned by Gov. Robinson, Captain of the Wyandotte Rangers; also received a commission to recruit a company for the Second Kansas Cavalry, but was shortly after stopped by orders from the General Government; afterward assisted Commissioner Dole in the formation of an Indian brigade, this being also left in an unfinished state by orders from Washington, discontinuing all Indian enlistments. Mr. Moore was married in Wyandotte, Kan., in 1859, to Miss Mary Johnson, of that town. They have one son, Charles W.

H. MORRIS & BROS., Memphis, Tenn. L. Morris manages the retail dry goods and clothing business at 408 Main street, and H. Morris manages the jeans clothing manufacturing business, where they employ at some seasons of the year as high as 300 hands. Sell their goods mostly in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama. Mr. H. Morris, the head manager of all, came to the United States in 1866, and in 1878 opened a small retail store at 408 Main street, with his brother, L. Morris, in partnership, and by hard work and honest dealing have established a splendid business. In 1870, the youngest of the firm, I. Morris, came to the United States, and in 1873 opened another store with Frank Kahn, at 388½ Main street, Memphis, Tenn., and in 1878 dissolved partnership. I. Morris then went to Ottawa County, Kan., and opened the clothing house by name of Blue Store, and in 1882, May 16, opened the so-called Famous Clothing House at Wyandotte, Kan. Style of firm H. Morris & Bro. I. Morris, the manager of the Famous, was born February 16, 1854, in Czarnikan, Prussia. In 1867, he accepted a place to learn the grocery business, at S. M. Samter, Filehue, Prussia. July 1, 1870, he left that place and in August 16, 1870, he embarked for the United States to join his brothers in Memphis, Tenn. In Wyandotte at some seasons of the year they employ from fifteen to thirty-five hands to make jeans clothing and overalls, and they sell them at wholesale and retail. I. Morris is a member of the I. O. Bnai Brith, K. of H. and K. of P.

M. B. NEWMAN, real estate; the business was established about 1871 by Mr. N. He now transacts a general real estate business in city and country, having entire control of Hammerslough's addition to the south part of the city, consisting of ten acres all platted. Mr. Newman was born in Warren County, Ohio, March 9, 1816. He received his schooling in his native county. In 1836, he began reading law in the office of Corwin & Dunlevy, at Lebanon, Ohio; was admitted to the bar in 1840, and shortly afterward began practice in Franklin and Indianapolis, Ind. About 1842, he removed to Lima, Ohio, where he remained in practice about five years, then removed to Sidney, Shelby Co., Ohio, where he remained in practice until he came to Kansas in 1857. He first located in Quindaro, Wyandotte County, where he opened a law office and also engaged in dealing in real estate. In 1860, he removed to Wyandotte, having been elected County Clerk and Clerk of the District Court. In 1866, was elected County Attorney, a position he held two years; was afterward elected Justice of the Peace and Police Judge. In 1873, was appointed Probate Judge by the Governor to fill the vacancy, the former office continuing until 1877. Since that time, he has devoted his entire attention to real estate. He was married in Sidney, Ohio, in 1852, to Miss Harriet Sheppard. They have five children living—Lida, now Mrs. Dr. Diedrich; Marie, now Mrs. W. H. P. Mull; Frank P., Edward P. and Robert W. Mr. Newman has always been very much interested in the study of horticulture. He is at present Vice President of the State Horticultural Society.

HIRAM MILTON NORTHRUP, only son of Andrus Bishop and Martha (McHenry) Northrup, was born in Olean, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., June 4, 1818. His mother died when he was but two years of age, and from that time until he was fourteen, Mrs. Sarah Lockwood, his mother's sister, filled to him the place of the mother he had lost. Under her care, he received a good common school education, and after her death, was able after remaining a year in a store in his native town, to teach a district school of some sixty pupils. After engaging for a time in ship-building in Cincinnati, and being in business with his father from 1839 to 1844, he came in the latter year to Westport Landing, then a few huts and shanties, now Kansas City. Mr. Northrup immediately engaged in the Indian trade, his first venture being with the Comanches of Texas and New Mexico, proving a disastrous one. He escaped barely with his life, but not a whit daunted, started again and was rewarded with abundant success, soon becoming one of the leading traders in the West. Among his partners were E. P. Hart, P. M. Choteau, Silas Armstrong and Joel Walker; Mr. Northrup and his partners being in an especial manner identified with the early growth and progress of Wyandotte and Kansas City. In 1847, Mr. Northrup built a log house on what is now the corner of Main and Fourth streets, Kansas City, in which he resided for several years, and when the town was laid out he built the first house on Main street, having embarked in the Santa Fé trade, in partnership with J. S. Chick, under the firm name of Northrup & Chick, the house in 1857 establishing at Kansas City the first bank west of Lexington, and south of the Missouri River. They also established the first post office at that point, by becoming responsible to the Government for all deficiences in the receipts to meet the mail service. The firm also at one time, when the credit of the city was worth almost nothing, loaned the corporation $60,000, which was expended in public improvements. Mr. Northrup was President of the Kansas City branch of the Union Bank of Missouri, resigning his position in 1860. The banking house of Northrup & Co. was removed to New York City, soon after the breaking out of the war, owing to the Jayhawkers' raids upon it, and the general insecurity of life and property in Western Missouri. The bank was established at No. 33 Nassau street, and subsequently removed to Wall street, where it remained, the business being eminently prosperous until the panic of 1873, when, with many other similar institutions, it was obliged to suspend business. In the course of four months, the business was settled, all claims liquidated, and Mr. Northrup soon after settled in Wyandotte and established the banking house of Northrup & Son, which grew to be one of the most successful and reliable establishments of the kind in the West. Mr. Northrup was married at Wyandotte, at the Methodist Mission, November 27, 1845, to Margaret, the accomplished daughter of Thomas Clark, one of the chiefs of the Canada branch of the Wyandot nation. Mr. Clark died at Wyandotte in 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Northrup have had four children, only two of whom are living—Milton C., born October 5, 1846, Andrus B., born April 27, 1849. Their deceased children are Thomas B., born December 27, 1851, died October 28, 1876, and McHenry, born November 5, 1854, died December 1, 1857.

NORTHRUP BROTHERS, proprietors Riverside Mills; the firm is composed of J. P. Northrup and B. J. Northrup. This firm originally operated the City Mills, succeeding Zeitz & Moler to present mills. The buildings are of frame 40x50 feet in area, with engine house in addition; three run of stones and three sets of rolls, give them a capacity of 120 barrels of flour. The principal brands are "Brilliant" and "Riverside." John P. Northrup, senior member of the firm, was born in Sussex County, N. J., in May, 1844. His father was engaged in milling in Newton, N. J., and the subject of our sketch commenced under him in 1860. In 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, serving with the command about three years, holding a commission as Captain of Company B, when he left the army. On his return home he engaged in milling at Pleasant Valley, N. J.; was burnt out in 1869, and afterward operated a saw mill that had been connected with the flour mill until 1878, when he moved to Kansas, locating in Wyandotte, and taking charge of the City Mill. He was married in Pleasant Valley, N. J., in 1869, to Miss Anna H. Bale, of that town. They have two children—Benjamin J. and Charlotte. Mr. N. is a member of Burnside Post, No. 28, G. A. R.

JAMES W. PLATT, foreman carpenter department of Plankinton & Armour's Packing House. He came to Kansas City, Kan., in May, 1879. Has twenty-five men in his department. He was born in Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., June 15, 1842, and was raised there. Enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Volunteer Infantry, 1864. Transferred soon afterward to New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry; promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and participated in all battles of his command. Mustered out at Ogdensburg, September 16, 1865. Discharged August 29, 1865. Was married in October of the same year to Miss Christina Sawyer, of Whitehall, N. Y. They have four children—Mary A., John P. and Edward and an infant daughter. He is a member of I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. Corbett, Post, No. 128, G. A. R., of Whitehall, N. Y.

GEORGE B. REICHENEKER, Postmaster, was appointed to his present position in March, 1881. He was born in Mansfield, Ohio, November 10, 1843. Came to Kansas with his parents in 1857, and settled in Wyandotte, where he completed his education. In 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Tenth Regiment Kansas Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He then returned home, and shortly afterward engaged in mercantile business in Burlingame, Kan. One year later, moved to Manhattan, where he engaged in general occupations for a time, then returned to Wyandotte, where he opened a restaurant, continuing in business about two years. He then moved to Ellsworth, Kan., taking a position in car builder's department of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Afterward returned to Wyandotte, and engaged for some years in mercantile business. In 1878, was appointed clerk in the railway mail service, in which he continued until appointed Postmaster at Wyandotte. He was married in Manhattan, Kan., April 21, 1866, to Miss Hattie M. Sarber, daughter of Stephen Sarber, Esq., one of the pioneers of 1856. They have two children—Lucy E. and Newton V. Mr. R. is a charter member of Post No. 28, G. A. R. Is also a member of Fellowship Lodge, No. 2, K. of P.

W. P. OVERTON, wholesale and retail dealer in anthracite, Blossburg and soft coal, business established in 1879; the business is a constantly increasing one, the annual sales aggregating at the present time 1,200 to 1,500 cars. Mr. Overton was born in Alabama, September 22, 1826, his mother at the time being on a visit to relatives; the home of the family being in Jackson County, Mo., where the subject of our sketch was brought up. While still young, he went to Texas, where he engaged in surveying, dealing in cattle, etc. During the Mexican war, he was attached to Company A, of Col. Doniphan's Regiment of mounted troops, serving somewhat over one year. After his return home, he engaged for some years in freighting across the plains to Salt Lake City and California. In 1855, he moved to Kansas and settled in Wyandotte, where he formed a partnership with Silas Armstrong, in operating a saw mill; also engaged in merchandising, putting up the first brick business block in the city. About 1863, the firm dissolved, and Mr. O. continued in the business alone some time longer, then sold out and removed to Pomeroy, Kan., where he erected a saw mill, this he afterward changed to a flouring mill; also engaged in mercantile business in the same place. About 1878, he returned to Wyandotte, and shortly afterward established present business. Mr. Overton was married in St. Joseph, Mo., in 1847, to Miss Mary J. Wales, a native of Massachusetts, who died leaving one child—Elizabeth, now Mrs. C. Hetrick, of Kansas City. He was married in Wyandotte, July, 1858, to Miss Sarah M. Barnett, daughter of James Barnett, one of the pioneers. By this marriage, he has seven children—Maud F., Jessie B., William, George R., Estelle, Sarah D. and Margaret A. Mr. O. is a member of Lodge, Chapter and Council, A., F. & A. M., and of Myrtle Lodge, No. 1, K. of P. He has been a member of the City Council and of the Board of County Commissioners.

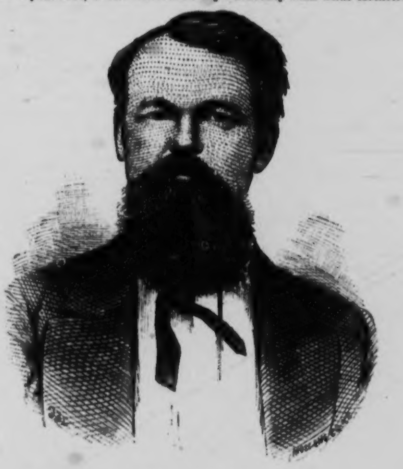

W P Overton

G. W. ROBAUGH, pump manufacturer and steam fitter. This business was established in 1881. He handles all kinds of pumps, though his principal business is the manufacture and sale of a pump patented by himself in 1874 and 1875. Mr. Robaugh was born in Cambria County, Penn., June 14, 1835. He learned the trade of a machinist at Altoona, Penn., and in 1857, moved to Kansas, making Wyandotte his headquarters. He visited different parts of the Territory, putting up mills for the Indians and other parties. In 1860, he returned to Pennsylvania, and in 1862, enlisted in the doctors' corps of the United States Army, being employed as Hospital Steward at Hampton near Fortress Monroe, W. Va., some two years. He then returned to Altoona, where he was connected with the railroad shops. In 1864, he again settled in Wyandotte, Kan., where he put up a saw mill and operated it until the loss of an arm the same year, by accident, compelled him to change his business. He was married in Wyandotte, in 1858, to Miss Mary Reeves, a daughter of A. Reeves, one of the pioneers of 1857. They have two children—Alfretta and Capitola. Mr. R. is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge and Encampment, and of the A. O. U. W. February 1, 1865, he engaged as foreman on the Union Pacific Railroad, then starting out from this place; was engaged on the railroad about two years, then started a wagon and drove throughout all the country near Kansas City, selling dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, taking in exchange farmers' produce. Followed this business until 1875, when he gained his patent on the "Little Giant force pump," and engaged in the manufacture of said pump, and is at present in same business.

A. H. ROGERS, Cashier Wyandotte Bank, was born in Le Claire, Scott Co., Iowa, February 2, 1858. His parents settled in Leavenworth, Kan., in 1866, where he pursued his preparatory studies at the high school. In 1874, he entered Harvard College, taking a full classical course, though making a special study of philosophy, in which he took honors. He graduated in 1878 with the degree of A. B. Shortly afterward commenced the study of law in Wyandotte, in the office of E. Bartlett, and was admitted to the bar in Olathe in 1880. In 1879, he entered the firm of J. C. Rogers & Co., at Spring Hill, Kan., and engaged in the milling and banking business, in which he continued until his present business was established. Mr. Rogers was married in Phœnix, Oswego Co., N. Y., May 18, 1881, to Miss Kittie Coburn, of Phœnix. They have one son, Percival Caldwell.

D. J. ROSS, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Hickman County, Ky., September 7, 1843. He was educated at Asbury University at Greencastle, Ind. Commenced professional studies in 1860, under his father's instructions. The following year, commenced a regular course at the Kentucky School of Medicine, from which institution he graduated in 1865. During his regular course of lectures, he held a commission as Hospital Cadet attached to the military hospitals. In 1865, he settled in Lexington, Ind., where he engaged in practice until 1866, then moved to Illinois, where he engaged in successful practice until 1876. He then took an European tour, visiting the hospitals of Germany and other places. Shortly after his return, he moved to Kansas, settling in Oskaloosa in 1878, where he continued in practice until he moved to Wyandotte in October, 1881.

JOHN B. SCROGGS, attorney at law, was born in Canton, Ohio, November 24, 1837. His parents moved to Crawford County, Ohio, in 1839, where he received his education in the district and high schools. Commenced reading law in 1859, in Bucyrus, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. In 1862, enlisted in Company K, Eighty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in 1862. He then entered the Quartermaster's department in which he continued until 1864, then located for a time in Freeport, Ill. In 1866, he removed to Kansas, settling in Wyandotte, where he has since actively engaged in practice. Was elected County Attorney in 1868, and served one term and then returned to his private practice. He was married in Wyandotte June 1, 1875, to Mrs. M. E. Cruise, one of the pioneers of 1858. Mr. Scroggs is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W.

SCOTT, ORR & CO., dealers in real estate, loans and insurance. This is the leading firm in their line in the city, their sales the last twelve months exceeding $300,000. Thomas A. Scott, of above firm, was born at Port Hope, Canada, October 16, 1854. His parents were farmers of a sturdy and vigorous order, and imparted to their children strong minds and healthy bodies. In 1859, when the subject of this article was but five years of age, his parents moved with him to McHenry Co., Ill., where they resided until 1869. Young Thomas, in the meantime, was attending school at Beloit, Wis., where he received all the education he has. In 1869, he went to Chicago and engaged in the grocery business, and remained there until 1871, when he came to Kansas City, Mo., and engaged in the dairy business with his brother, Samuel F. Scott. He remained in the dairy business one year and a half, and in 1872, returned to Chicago and engaged in the retail market business, in which business he remained about three years. In 1875, he, with C. W. Marsh, of "Marsh Harvester" fame, O. N. McClintock, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Col. E. W. Chapman, of Keokuk, Iowa, incorporated the Northwestern National Planing Machine Company of Chicago, of which he was elected Treasurer. He remained with that enterprise about one year, when he sold out his interest and engaged in the real estate business in Chicago, where he remained until the latter part of 1879, when he again came to Kansas City, Mo., and went into the real estate business with his brother and the firm of S. F. Scott & Company. The firm did a large business, but desiring to widen out his business and extend his dealing, Thomas A. Scott, in July, 1882, founded the well-known "real estate and loan broker" agency, known as Scott, Orr & Company, of Wyandotte, Kan., where he now is. Mr. Scott was married to Alice M. Orr, a daughter of Thomas Orr, one of the wealthiest men in the West, and a resident of Wyandotte, Kan., on the 23d day of November, 1881. Mr. Scott is one of the best business men in the country, and by his indefatigable energy and unquestioned honesty and ability, has made for himself and family a competency; and, although a young man yet, has a business which is second to none west of the Mississippi. Mr. Scott is a man of affable address, courteous with friends and customers, and of splendid physique. A long and useful life is before him, and his many friends are proud of his acquaintance, and not a few remember with grateful feeling his unstinted liberality and generosity.

O. K. SERVISS, Chief of Police, Deputy County Sheriff, and Deputy United States Marshal, was born in Clark County, Ohio, December 9, 1836, and was educated in his native town. In 1856, he settled in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he was engaged in mercantile business. In 1866, he removed to Wyandotte, Kan., where he was engaged in mercantile business until about 1878. In 1879, he was appointed Under Sheriff by Sheriff Bowling, a position he still retains. Mr. Serviss has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Forgy, to whom he was married at Waverly, Ind., in 1857. She died, leaving two children—Edgar F. and Clara. He was married to his present wife in Streator, Ill., in 1873. She was Miss Ella A. Haskell, of that city. Mr. S. is a member of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., also of the Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M. He has been a member of the City Council several terms, also City Treasurer several terms.

SAMUEL NEWELL SIMPSON. The subject of this sketch was born in Deerfield, N. H., October 3, 1826. He has two brothers, Henry M. and William A., who have been intimately associated with him, both in business and in his pioneer work in Kansas. The Simpson family is a distinguished one in American history. John Simpson, the great-grandfather of Samuel N. Simpson, fired the first gun on the American side at the battle of Bunker Hill. A son of this John Simpson, whose name was also John, was a gallant soldier during the entire Revolutionary war. John Simpson, Jr., was the father of four sons and two daughters. Samuel Simpson, one of these four sons, was born in Deerfield, N. H., January 29, 1792, and died at Lawrence, Kan., January 12, 1872. He was one of the truest and firmest friends of the Free-State cause. He was married in Deerfield, N. H., to Miss Hannah Pearson, daughter of Timothy M. and Deborah Pearson. Samuel and Hannah (Pearson) Simpson were the father and mother of the subject of this sketch. Samuel N. Simpson was well instructed in his New England home, in the day school, the Sunday school and the church. He remained at home with his parents until the attainment of his majority, when he made a contract with the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad Company to furnish lumber to fence twenty-six miles of their road. When twenty-two years of age, in company with his brother, Henry M., who was two years younger than himself, he engaged in retail and wholesale trade. The two brothers soon extended their business so as to embrace an extensive real estate and lumber trade, in which they failed, $6,000 in debt. This was about 1849. In 1857, Mr. Simpson sent $11,000 in gold from Kansas to liquidate the indebtedness, principal and interest. He had moved to Kansas in 1854, during the discussion of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in Congress, not at all depressed by his misfortunes in the East. From St. Louis, Mo., to Lawrence, Kan., he made his way on foot, too independent to ask assistance or let his circumstances be known. He reached Lawrence September 29, 1854, bare-footed, carrying his boots upon his shoulder, weary and foot-sore from his tramp. On the next day, he surveyed a claim, with the hope of making it the foundation of a fortune. From this time forward, he was actively engaged in promoting his own interests and those of his fellow-men. On the 1st of October, 1854, he organized a Bible class, and was elected its teacher. On the 7th of January, 1855, he opened a Sunday school, which in time became the Plymouth Congregational Sunday school. He also organized Sunday schools at Franklin and at other places, and it was while he was engaged in his capacity of Sunday school teacher that he discovered the Franklin plots to destroy Lawrence. In the fall of 1854, he assisted in forming the Plymouth Congregational Church at Lawrence. At a meeting held in October of this year, to name the new town, Mr. Simpson moved that it be called Lawrence, which motion was seconded by Dr. Robinson, and thus the city was named after Amos A. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, one of the stanchest friends of early Kansas. Mr. Simpson was active in securing arms and ammunition from the East to aid in the defense of the Free-State cause against the border ruffians of those days, as well as to provide provisions for the Free-State men while they were engaged in the defense of their homes. As a result of arrangements made by him with New York capitalists, the Simpson Bank was started, of which he and his two brothers were the proprietors for several years. For eighteen months of John Brown's career in Kansas, Mr. Simpson had charge of his guns and ammunition, and after the Quantrill massacre he had charge of the interment of the bodies of the hapless victims, which work occupied two days and two nights. Mr. Simpson was married, January 1, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Kate L. Burnett, daughter of Judge Calvin Burnett, of Morrisville, Vt. Mrs. Kate L. Simpson was born in 1833. She is a woman of superior mental endowments and culture, and a successful teacher. The oldest son of this couple, Charles Lyon Simpson, was born November 23, 1866; Theodore was born February 10, 1868, and died in infancy; and Newell was born July 13, 1869. Recently, Mr. Simpson has been actively engaged in business pursuits, principally in the sale of real estate. Some few years since, he laid off a town adjacent to the east line of Kansas, on the banks of the Kansas River, adjoining Kansas City, Mo., calling his town River View. At this new town he lives, in a home well supplied, and surrounded with all that tends to render life enjoyable and dignified, and in the confident hope of a happier life beyond.

JAMES SNEDDEN, mine owner and operator, is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, from which country he emigrated at the age of eight years. He came to America and located in Johnstown, Penn., in 1860, where he remained until 1867, being four years in the Union army, in the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. In 1867, he came to Wyandotte, Kan., and was painter on Union Pacific Railroad for two years, and was then on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad in the same position, seven years. He then traveled as agent for lost cars for the same road for three years. He was then in the Weir City Zinc Works for a short time. He went to Galena, Kan., in mining interests in 1879, and has operated largely on Moll Reserve and school land; also on Folmer ground. He is now operating on Bonanza ground with good prospects. Mr. Snedden's mining operations cover a period of four years. In January, 1883, he returned to Wyandotte and went into the paint, oil and glass business, and is doing a flourishing trade. He is a member, Past Master and Past High Priest in the Freemason order; also Past Thrice Illustrious Master; is Deputy Grand Master of the State; is Eminent Commander of the Knights Templar of Wyandotte. He was married to Miss Mary C. Speck, of Wyandotte, Kan., who is Grand Matron of the order of Eastern Star. They have one child—Irene M.

RICHARD BAXTER TAYLOR was born in Buckland, Franklin Co., Mass., March 26, 1817. The genealogy of the Taylor family is traced to Capt. John Taylor, who was born in 1641, and was killed by the Indians May 30, 1704, in what is now Easthampton, Mass. Richard received a good common school and academic education. When seventeen years of age, he went to Canandaigua, N. Y., where he taught school; next going to Ellenville, Ulster County, where he engaged in the practice of law. Before completing his studies, however, he became connected with the Ellenville *Journal* and was proprietor of that paper until he came West in 1857. He did not bring his family with him until 1858, when he visited Wyandotte, intending to locate in Lawrence. Mr. Taylor came to Kansas with the premeditated purpose of assisting in making it a free State, and had the satisfaction of knowing, finally, that he was considered one of the most earnest leaders of the great movement. He concluded to settle in Wyandotte, purchasing an interest in the *Gazette* of S. D. MacDonald. In January, 1861, the office and its contents were destroyed by fire. Soon afterward, Mr. Taylor purchased a new outfit, and bought the interest of his partner, and continued sole editor and proprietor of the journal up to the time of his death, which occurred at his residence in Wyandotte March 26, 1877. As an editor and a man, Mr. Taylor was bold and honest, an honor to the profession and the State. He was among the foremost of the fraternity who favored the formation of a State Editorial Association, being chairman of the meeting which met in Topeka, January 17, 1866, to effect an organization, and was elected its President in 1868, delivering the annual address in 1870. The Editorial Association which Mr. Taylor was so active in organizing, at its annual meeting held at Manhattan, April 7, 1875, suggested the action which led to the organization of the State Historical Society, and he was made one of its first directors. Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Rachel Broadhead, May 22, 1851. She is the daughter of William and Susan Broadhead, of Ellenville, N. Y. William B. Taylor, their only child, was born December 30, 1855.

J. M. VOSS, dealer in furniture, curtains, etc.; the business was established in 1872, by a Mr. Poehler, the present proprietor succeeding him May 1, 1883. He occupies a room 25x75 feet in area, with a shop in addition. He is adding to his regular business facilities for finishing and making furniture to order, for which his long experience gives him great advantage. Mr. Voss came to Kansas in 1866 with his parents, finishing his education in Wyandotte. In 1872, he went to Lexington, Mo., where he learned the cabinet-making trade in the large furniture factory of that city, and remained there until he bought out present business. Mr. Voss was married in Lexington, Mo., in 1875, to Miss Kate Lierman, of that city; they have three children—George F., Catherine M. and Arthur J. M.

CHARLES WAHLENMAIER, contractor and builder, came to Wyandotte in 1864, and worked at the carpenter's trade until 1873, when he engaged in contracting and building. He employs from four to six men, and has erected many buildings in Wyandotte. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 25, 1847; came to America in June, 1864; was married in 1872, to Miss Mary Herscheman, a native of Hanover, Germany. They have three children—Anna M., John Frederick and Nellie E. In 1876-77, Mr. W. followed contracting and building in California, and employed a large force of men.

J. W. WAHLENMAIER, dealer in lumber and all kinds of building material, came to Wyandotte in 1864, and engaged in contracting and building until 1872; he then opened the lumber trade; now employs six men in the business. He began with a stock of $4,000; now carries a general stock of $10,000. He was born in Germany January 12, 1846; came to America in 1864, coming directly to Kansas; was married in 1868, to Miss Caroline Hosch, a native of Baden, Germany. They have five children—Willie F., Bennie J., Frankie, Minnie and Albert. They are members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, of Wyandotte. He has been a member of the Board of Education two years, and City Treasurer, elected twice, held the office two years, and a member of the City Council the same length of time, and is now serving his second year on the Board of County Commissioners.

I. D. WILSON, President of the Bank of Wyandotte, came to Wyandotte in October, 1882, and soon became President of the above bank; he was born in Crawford County, Ill., June 22, 1832. He resided in his native county until twenty-three years of age; being raised a farmer, he followed agriculture, also kept hotel a number of years. In 1855, he went to Charleston, Ill., and embarked in the mercantile and banking business until 1865, when he went to Chicago, Ill., and engaged in the wholesale business until 1867; thence embarked in the manufacture of lard and oil a year; sold out and moved to Oxford, Wis. He there bought the Oxford City Mills, built them and operated the same successfully until December, 1881; sold out and removed to Olney, Ill. He then engaged in the banking business until he removed to Kansas. He was married in 1863, to Miss Sophia Ricketts, of Coshocton, Ohio. They had one daughter—Sophia R., now living in Coshocton, Ohio. His wife died in 1864; he was again married in 1867, to Ettie Spoor, a native of the State of New York. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. W. is also connected with the Masonic order.

L. H. WOOD, real estate and insurance agent; business established in 1868; transacts a general real estate business, dealing in both city and country property; represents in insurance, Etna of Hartford, Continental of New York, Springfield of Massachusetts, Phenix of Hartford, American of New Jersey, Hartford of Hartford and Home of New York. Luther H. Wood was born in Syracuse, N. Y., April 29, 1828. About 1831, the family moved to Huron County, Ohio, where L. H. was educated at the common schools and academy. About 1843, his parents moved to Crawford County, Ill. His early life was spent in farming; afterward dealing in cattle, buying and shipping. About 1855, he became connected in a clerical capacity with the construction of the first railway across Iowa. In December, 1857, he left Illinois and proceeded by rail to Jefferson City, Mo; thence by stage to Kansas City, landing in Wyandotte the same month. The next spring, he went to St. Louis by the old steamer Sioux City, Gen. Harney and his staff being on the same boat. The same year returned to Wyandotte, establishing the first hack line to Kansas City. In August, 1858, he sold out and bought a saw mill, which he operated until 1860. In 1859, was elected Sheriff, the first in the county, and was re-elected in 1861. In the winter of 1861-62, he assisted in raising the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and in January, 1862 he was commissioned Quartermaster of that regiment. In the spring of the same year, this regiment was consolidated with the Second Kansas Cavalry, and he was commissioned Commissary of the new organization, a position which he retained until October, 1864, when he resigned, and shortly after located in Kansas City, Mo., where he engaged in real estate operations until 1868. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., November 14, 1864, to Miss Louvenia Wood, of Brunswick, Mo. They have six children living—Charles K., Ida, Laura, Edward L., James F. and Luther H. Mr. Wood is a member of the Lodge and Chapter A., F. & A. M. and of the K. of P.

G. W. YATES, attorney at law, is a son of William Yates, Esq., who passed through Kansas in 1849, en route to California, and who returned and settled with his family in that portion of Kansas now known as Douglas County, Kansas, in August, 1854. He was a very prominent figure in the border ruffian times, and organized and commanded a cavalry company of Free-State men, in his county, during the border ruffian war. The subject of this sketch was born in Pittsfield, Ill., September 2, 1844, and came to Douglas County, Kan., with his parents in 1854. He was educated in that county, and was a pupil in the first district school established in the Territory of Kansas. He commenced life in Lawrence, in 1863, as a clerk for George Leis, in Lawrence, and embarked in the drug business on his own account in 1878, continuing the same to June, 1881. Commenced reading law in 1878, in the office of the Hon. George J. Barker in Lawrence, at the same time entering the law department of the Kansas State University, graduating in June, 1880, and was admitted to the bar the same term, and at once commenced practice in Lawrence. In July, 1881, he moved to Wyandotte, where he has since been engaged in practice. He was married in Lawrence, October 31, 1868, to Miss Adelle B. Benedict, of Sherburne, Chenango County, N. Y. Mr. Yates is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 6, A., F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W.

JOHN E. ZEITZ, old settler, retired. Was born in Prussia, December 5, 1831. He was educated in his native place, and after leaving school served an apprenticeship of five years in the dry goods trade. About 1851, he came to the United States, and engaged in the mercantile business in Chicago. In 1857, he removed to Wyandotte, Kansas, where he opened a hardware and grocery store, which he continued to operate until 1863. In that year, he bought an interest in the City Mills in company with Mr. Washington. Shortly afterward the firm was changed to J. E. Zeitz & Co., under which title he operated the old mill, and also the Riverside Mills until 1882. He then disposed of his interest to Northrup Brothers. He was married in Prussia in 1857, to Miss Sophia Stade. They have three children—Esther, Helen and Herman. Mr. Z. is a member of the Common Council, also of the A. O. U. W.

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

It would be almost an impossibility to write in detail the early history of Kansas City, Kan., without treating the topics connected with the early times of the whole region, comprising the establishment of the Chouteaus at a point about three miles below Kansas City, and on the south side of the Kaw River, opposite Muncie, between 1821 and 1825, and the French settlement, or the Kawsmouth settlement, made after the flood of 1826, which washed away M. Chouteau's post-agency houses in the bottom opposite Randolph Bluffs. Again, it would be an impossibility to separate Kansas City, Kan., from Kansas City, Mo., in such an narrative, which partakes at best, much of the nature of fiction, and has been gathered from unreliable sources. Reference is made for the accounts of the Indian and French settlements to the general State history. The first white settler after the French traders to locate upon the present site of Kansas City, was James H. McGee, who made three entries of eighty acres each in Sections 5, 7 and 8, on November 14, 1828. The settlement of Rev. Isaac McCoy, four miles south of Kawsmouth in 1831; the establishment of a trading house at this point by his son, John, during the next year; the removal of the Indians, from 1832 to 1840; the platting of Westport in the meantime; the development of the great Santa Fé trade, and the founding of Kansas City, as a convenient landing place for the goods of the Indian and Santa Fé traders, and the formation of the town company in 1838 are matters which cannot be separated from the history of Kansas City, Kan., nor yet, since the city is treated here as a separate corporate body, can full details be given. A settlement was begun in 1857, on the east side of the Kansas River in what is now Kansas City, Kan., or, more properly, a house was planted on ground where now flows the Missouri River, just east of the mouth of the Kaw. It was built by David E. James, was a two-story frame, and stood there about ten years. This was United States land at that time, being claimed by Silas Armstrong under the treaty between the Wyandots and the United States, as his float. Certain leading Wyandots had been granted a section of land each, to be located in any spot they might choose; hence the term "float." Willis Wills and several others squatted upon different portions of this land, and claimed the right to pre-empt it. But in 1858, through D. E. James, a compromise was effected by which Silas Armstrong released his claim to a portion of it, and the settlers released to him the balance. The log house occupied by Mr. McDowell in 1857 and several years after, may be seen to-day standing on the south side of Sixth street, just this side or west of the State line. This is the only building left of those on the Armstrong "float," in 1857-58. That float comprised what is now Kansas City, Kan., lying between the State line and the Missouri River. Many acres of it have been washed into the river. That year, the traveled road between Kansas City, Mo., and Wyandotte ran where now is the south side of the Missouri River, at its most southerly bend; hence at low water the whole of the river runs where then was a cornfield; but since the riprapping of 1867, it wears no more. Much might be written of the early history of the Armstrong "float," now known as Kansas City, Kan. Several families resided on the point from 1856 to 1860, who were regarded only as squatters. They obtained a living by various means. There was a family named Johnson here then, having a habitation where now the Missouri River runs, a few hundred yards northeast of the Anglo-American Packing House. This family was known to the early settlers as fishermen. The family of Edward Olivet, were recognized by Armstrong as having a squatter's interest in the land, and while the towns of Kansas City, Kan., and Wyandotte were being built, Mr. Olivet was the agent of Armstrong for the sale of sand and wood to the people of either town. Mr. Henry Williams also resided out in land now claimed by the "Big Muddy." There was also a house full of colored people in that now imaginary place on the point. The house heretofore mentioned as the land office building, was a building of twelve rooms, and had its history. Settlers of early date now reside in Kansas City who remember this old house as having had the reputation of being haunted. It was said that the ghost of a Mr. Wills would on certain occasions appear in the house and make claims to the ground on which the house in which he once resided stood, as the property of his heirs. The claims of the Missouri River were pressed with such irresistible force that when the land became water, the occupation of the ghost departed. Business is now too lively in this neighborhood to permit the existence of ghosts, and that old idea is rapidly fading away. Near the State line on Sixth street, the widow of Edward Olivet—Mrs. Sophia Olivet—now lives, the only one of the original squatters on the Armstrong "float" now claiming a home on said track.

The Kansas City (Kan.) Town Company was formed in 1868, by Silas Armstrong, David E. James, Dr. George B. Wood, Luther H. Wood, William Weir, Thomas Ewing, Jr., T. H. Swope and N. McAlpine.

The town site was situated upon parts of fractional Sections Nos. 10, 11 and 14, Town 11 south, of Range 25 east, lying north of the old bed of Turkey Creek, east of the Kansas River, south of the Missouri River, and bounded on the east by the State line between Missouri and Kansas and comprised the following named tracts, viz.: Two tracts of land belonging to George B. Wood; two tracts of land belonging to D. E. James; one tract belonging jointly to George B. Wood and N. McAlpine, and the piece of land lying between the lands of Thomas Ewing on the south and lands of D. E. James on the north, between Armstrong street and Kansas River. The site was surveyed by John McGee, C. E., April 24, 1869, and recorded with the Register of Deeds of Wyandotte County, May 3, 1869.

The streets were named after the original proprietors of the town. Mr. James erected the first dwelling house of any prominence, in 1870, at the south end of James street, near the railroad tracks. Soon followed the establishment of the large packing houses and stock yards, whose business forms the bulk of the city's trade. In October, 1872, Kansas City, Kan., was incorporated. For details as to her city government and the enormous business transacted, the reader is referred to matter following:

INCORPORATION.

The first city election was held October 22, 1872, by order of Judge Hiram Stevens of the Tenth Judicial District, and resulted in the election of the following city officers:

Mayor, James Boyle; Councilmen, S. W. Day, Charles H. Jones, John McKnight, George Forschler and James Lundell; Police Judge, James Kennedy; City Clerk, Cornelius Cushin; Treasurer, Samuel McConnell; City Attorney, H. L. Alden.

The mayors of the city since its organization have been: James Boyle, C. A. Eidemiller, A. S. Orbison, Eli Teed and Samuel McConnell. John Sheehan was appointed Marshal in 1875, by Mayor Eli Teed, and has held the office continuously up to date. He is also Chief of Police, having a force of five men.

In June, 1880, the Governor of Kansas proclaimed the city of Kansas City a city of the second class. The following are the present officers: Mayor, Samuel McConnell; Councilmen, Samuel W. Day, Richard Edwards, Cornelius Butler, George Forschler, Theodore Kennedy and James Sullivan; Police Judge, B. M. Brake; City Attorney, W. S. Carroll; City Clerk, H. C. Stout.

The fire department of Kansas City, Mo., extends its protecting arm over Kansas City, Kan. A public building is now (in September, 1882,) being erected on James street, near Sixth, for the purpose of accommodating the fire and police departments, and also the city officers. The city is attached to Kansas City, Mo., for postal service, and receives its mail by the free delivery system of that office. For banking and postal exchange the five thousand people of this growing town are compelled to go to the stock yards in the extreme south part of the city, to Wyandotte, or to Kansas City, Mo.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The city limits are also the limits of the school district, which contains about 300 acres of land, 5,000 people, and nearly 500 school children; seven teachers are employed. The first building was built in 1871; in 1879, it was enlarged. The Board of Education is now composed of the following named gentlemen: President, L. F. James; Treasurer, Samuel McConnell; Members, Dr. A. H. Vail, George Nelson, John Furguson, E. S. Mattoon and J. H. Spake. The principal and teacher of the sixth and seventh grades, is H. S. Gibson. The colored school is conducted in a separate building and has an average daily attendance of forty-five, out of over seventy enrolled in the district.

On the first floor of St. Bridget's Church, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, the Rev. F. M. Hayden, assisted by two sisters of charity conducts a parochial school of 120 pupils.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kansas City, Kan., was in the year 1872. The church was not sufficiently strong to build a church building until 1882. Early in the summer of that year, Rev. W. A. Crawford, of Illinois conference, was assigned to this charge, and in September a church edifice was erected on the southwest corner of First and Wood streets, at an expense of $4,000. A parsonage on south side of same lot was completed at an expense of $1,700. Although the church books now show a membership of only fifteen, one may readily understand by the amount of building done in 1882, that they are zealous workers.

Wood Street Baptist Church was chartered in the year 1878. In June, 1881, the church building located on the southwest corner of Wood and Sixth streets, was erected, and services have been held therein every Sabbath morning and evening since that date.

In the spring of 1882, the Rev. G. W. Ford, pastor, was removed by the hand of death, and the pulpit is temporarily supplied by Rev. J. W. Irwin. The number of members now enrolled on the church books are sixty, and the number of Sunday school scholars in attendance each Sabbath, 110. The church property is valued at $5,500.

Swedish Baptist Church.—This church was organized in Kansas City, Kan., in 1879, and the present church edifice completed in 1881. It is located on the southwest corner of Wood and Third streets, with a tasty parsonage conveniently in the rear. Services are held every Sabbath morning and evening by the Rev. C. A. Schrogren, pastor. The membership numbers forty. Valuation of church property, $3,500.

St. Bridget's Church (*Catholic*) was organized in December, 1880, and in May, 1881, the new church building on the corner of Fourth and Wood streets was completed and services held therein by Rev. F. M. Hayden. It is a two-story wooden structure, the first floor being used as a parochial school, and the second floor devoted to church purposes. The parish contains nearly 1,000 members. The church property is valued at $7,000.

The Congregational Society has a building known as Kawsmouth Chapel, on the east side of Wood street, between Fourth and Fifth, which is valued at about $4,000. It was erected in 1880, and in addition to being used for church and Sabbath school purposes, is otherwise utilized as follows: The basement is a restaurant, and meals are sold at $3.25 per week; the first floor is a public reading room during the week, but devoted to services on Sunday, and the second floor for lodging rooms. The profits of the lodging and restaurant are used to support the religious services and to keep the reading room supplied with proper literary works and periodicals. Rev. J. T. Breese conducts the devotional exercises, and is the superintendent of the business interests of the chapel. The Swedish Lutheran society also hold services in this chapel every Sunday morning.

The Colored Baptists of this city have a strong and earnest organization. They are now in fall of 1882, renting a building on the southeast corner of Wood and Sixth streets, and hold regular services every Sabbath morning and evening. The church was organized in 1880, and the list of members contains forty-six names.

THE PRESS AND SOCIETIES.

The *Weekly Spy* came into existence in the year 1880, and was the property of B. M Brake. In September, 1882, Charles H. Van Fossen & Felix G. Head bought the material of the *Weekly Spy*, and commenced the publication of the *Daily Evening Globe*, September 5. It is a sprightly evening journal with experienced men in charge, and will till the field now open for it creditably. Mr. Felix G. Head, the editor, was for several years connected with the St. Paul *Pioneer Press;* and Charles H. Van Fossen, the business manager, is an old resident of Kansas City, Kan., one of the early settlers of the Missouri Valley, a man of much newspaper experience and one who has made life and business a success.

The Knights of Labor, a social, political and beneficial secret order, have an assembly in this city, known as the Argo Assembly, No. 2,065. It was organized June 21, 1882, and it now has a membership of over seventy. It is composed of wage-workers, producers and business men and women. The officers are: J. G. Cougher, M. W.; Frank Donnelly, W. T.; Edwin Berg, Secretary; W. O. Henderson, Treasurer; O. T. Angell, Financial Secretary.

Danish Union Freija, of Kansas City and Wyandotte, was organized about 1877, and was incorporated under Missouri State laws, in 1881. Its present membership is forty-five. The present board of officers is made up as follows: L. Brotherman, President; H. Johnson, Vice President; J. H. Mailand, Secretary; J. Carr, Treasurer; L. Johnson, Cashier. This society is organized for benevolent purposes.

Equitable Aid Union.—In the month of May, 1881, Occidental Union, No. 317, E. A. U., was organized in Kansas City, Kan. No. 317 has about twenty members, of whom Jacob Addison is President, A. J. Orcutt, Secretary; W. T. Brown, Treasurer, and S. W. Day, Accountant. When the Occidental Union was only one year old, in May, 1882, the order suffered a loss in the death of the Rev. G. W. Ford, pastor of the Wood Street Baptist Church, a member of No. 317. His family was promptly paid the sum of $1,000.

Half-Acre Mission.—The exodus of so many houseless, homeless, uneducated colored people to Kansas in 1879, made some provision for their future care and education a necessity, and as a great many of these people had settled in Kansas City, Kan., this point was fixed upon by Miss E. P. Newcom as a desirable one to establish a Mission, whose object should be the distribution of charity, and the civilization of the unfortunate colored women and children. Accordingly, the Half-Acre Mission building was erected. It is a two-story frame structure, situated on State Line street, in which is conducted a school for the education of colored women and children in needle-work, house-work, and the common English branches. The manager, Mrs. L. P. Fulton, also distributes clothing, received through various charitable channels, to the needy colored people of both sexes, of the noted Half-Acre District. One hundred pupils are now receiving instruction at the evening school, chiefly women and girls, while during the year several hundred are partially clothed and shod. There is also a branch of this work in Cherokee County.

The Colored Masons of Kansas City, Kan., became strong enough in 1882 to form a separate organization, and in September of that year, a lodge called St. Andrew's Lodge, was organized and has since held its regular meetings in the hall on the corner of Wood and Sixth streets. The officers are: P. T. Toliner, W. M.; B. Smith, S. W.; L. Lably, J. W.; C. J. Bruce, Scribe.

BUSINESS INDUSTRIES.

To read the business history of this marvelous young town will cause readers to open their eyes with astonishment. One can scarcely comprehend that a town only ten years of age should be such a hive of business industry. Over a million of dollars per month change hands here in legitimate and healthy trade. It will be necessary, in order to give the reader a complete understanding of this immense business, to take some of the more important enterprises and describe them in detail.

Plankinton & Armour's Packing House.—In the fall of 1871, this firm moved their packing business from Kansas City, Mo., to its present site near the State line, and commenced the erection of buildings for their present mammoth establishment. They have continued to build each year, until now their buildings cover nearly ten acres of ground, some of them reaching five and six stories in height. During the summer of 1882, two large, four-story warehouses were completed and put in readiness for the fall slaughter. The rooms are illuminated by the Brush Electric light, and the cooling rooms are filled with cool air, produced by four large refrigerating machines. The capacity of this house is so great that in busy times eight hundred hogs per hour are caught by the hind leg, raised on a track, passed before the sticker, on to the scalding vat, through it to the scraping machine, into the hands of the disembowelers and thence to the cooling rooms, where they remain twenty-four hours. They are again started toward the consumer, by way of the cutting department, where they are separated into their several specialties and pass on to the curing, salting, pickling and smoking rooms, and from thence into barrels, boxes, or canvas, ready for shipment. The entrails, blood and refuse go to the fertilizer room, where they are made into fertilizer, valued quite highly in Eastern markets. The tanking department for rendering the lard, is one of the largest branches of the business. There are thirty-one large tanks, each capable of trying-out 10,000 or 12,000 pounds of lard. From the tanks the lard is run to the lard rooms and press rooms, where it is pressed, barrelled, purified and canned. Eight hundred cattle can also be disposed of each day by systematic machinery, constructed solely for the slaughter and packing of beeves. A few sheep are also slaughtered for the home market and for shipment by refrigerator car.

This establishment keeps on its pay-rolls a regiment of men, one thousand strong, and the weekly disbursement each Monday night, amounts to from $10,000 to $13,000.

The expenses of this house for the year ending June 30, 1882, were over $10,000,000, and there were packed therein 450,000 hogs and 35,000 head of cattle. They do everything in their own buildings except manufacture the barrels, although they keep a large force of coopers. The engines of this establishment, including the Brush light, refrigerator engines and motive-power for the various departments, amount to a 625-horse-power capacity.

This firm contemplates still further additions to their business facilities here. The bulk of the hogs killed here come from Kansas, while the products are shipped all over the civilized world.

The proprietors of this business are Plankinton & Armour. The resident officers are: S. B. Armour, General Manager; W. P. Alcutt, General Superintendent, and George and C. C. Alcutt, Assistant Superintendents.

The business of the coming year will be greater than that just recorded of last year, because of increased facilities for handling and the more abundant hog crop of the State of Kansas, which is coming to Kansas City, Kan., through the stock yards.

The Stock Yards.—These yards are situated at the extreme southern limit of Kansas City, Kan., and are occupying every available foot of ground in that locality. This company was chartered in 1871, and commenced operations at once. It has been a Boston investment from the beginning, and the wonderful growth of the business, the readiness with which every railroad company running into Kansas City has availed itself of the opportunity to become a feeder to this business, demonstrates that Yankee pluck, when backed by good judgment and a thrifty foresight, is bound to win. These yards are now the largest in the Missouri valley, covering 130 acres, and having seventy-five acres of dry and comfortable pens. In the year 1871, the number of cattle received was 120,827 head; hogs, 41,036; sheep, 4,527; horses, 809. In 1881, the number of cattle had increased to 285,134; hogs, 1,015,447; sheep, 79,848; horses, 12,604. If the present proportion of increase is maintained, these yards will, in 1882, handle over half a million of cattle and more than one million and a half of hogs.

At the present time this company is under the management of Charles F. Adams, Jr., President; Charles Merriam, Secretary and Treasurer; Charles F. Morse, General Manager; H. P. Childs, Superintendent; E. E. Richardson, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer. Their full capacity is 10,000 head of cattle; 25,000 head of hogs; 2,000 head of sheep, and 500 head of horses and mules, daily. In 1876, the Stock Exchange building was built, at an expense of $35,000. It is a large four-story building, with a three-story wing on the west, fitted up with every modern convenience. There are thirty-four offices rented to banks, commission merchants and live-stock men, besides the rooms used by the officers of the company. The Bank of Kansas City, with a capital of $800,000 has a suite of rooms on the first floor; and the Merchants' National Bank, with a capital of $500,000, occupies apartments adjoining.

The Live-Stock Indicator, a weekly paper, wholly devoted to the live-stock interests, and the interests of Kansas City in live-stock, has an office in the building, and a corps of agile reporters among the cattle kings congregated here.

The growth of the stock business at this point is so very rapid, and gives such promise of still greater increase, that the company is already seriously considering the advisability of moving its whole business across the Kansas River to Armourdale, where it owns several hundred acres of land. The company has gone so far as to survey 220 acres of its tract, and lay it off in suitable alleys and pens for the business. Not many months will elapse ere this change will be made, and the present grounds laid out in building lots, which will be readily taken by business men, who are anxiously waiting for ground to enlarge their business and increase the number of their buildings.

The Soap Works.—In 1879, J. W. Bowen and G. J. Baer came from Leavenworth, Kan., located in Kansas City, built a large factory at 125 and 127 Armstrong street, near Riverview Bridge, and engaged in the manufacture of soaps. They have since made considerable addition to their building and business; have taken a third partner, Mr. C. R. Hallar, and are pushing business vigorously. In 1882, the value of wares they will manufacture here will exceed $100,000.

The Anglo-American Pork and Provision Company.—This immense packing establishment was located at this point in the fall of 1880. They had been operating a similar house of their own at Winthrop, Mo., but finding the hog market more convenient, and the shipping facilities greater, they concluded to build on the peninsula, at the junction of the Kansas River with the Missouri. They therefore purchased the packing house of Mr. T. J. Bigger, and annexed sixteen acres of land on the point, and at once abandoned their works at Winthrop, Mo., and immediately commenced the erection of their system of buildings at Kansas City, Kan. In November, they were ready for business, and have steadily increased their facilities and extended their operations every month since. During the summer of 1882, they converted their ice houses on the bank of the Kansas River into a soap factory, and completed their glue works. To give the reader an idea of the immensity of this enterprise, and its value to a town, his attention is called to the following figures:

This house has a daily slaughtering and packing capacity of 3,000 hogs, 400 beeves, and 200 sheep. Everything required is made on the grounds. They consume $25,000 worth of coal per annum; their cooperage costs them $80,000 each year; boxes and other packing material, $60,000; salt and saltpetre, $60,000; sugars and syrups, $10,000. The item of tin alone foots up to about $30,000 per year, and the machinery for the manufacture of tin cans for their lard and canned beef, cost over $20,000. Their miscellaneous expenses are over $50,000 per annum.

They are not dependent upon the city water works, but have a system of their own, operated by separate engines, with hose connected with hydrants for every room in their many buildings. Their fire department is perfection itself, having a building for its exclusive use.

They no longer put up ice each winter, but have immense refrigerator machines for the production of cold air for their cooling rooms. A Brush Electric Light, with fifty burners in various parts of the buildings, was added in 1882.

Their present buildings in Kansas City, Kan., with the machinery therein, have cost the sum of $750,000.

Near St. Mary's this company has a fine stock farm of about 8,000 acres, on which they have expended $120,000 in improvements and blooded cattle.

The Anglo-American Pork & Provision Company is by no means a firm whose organization is of recent date. Five brothers named Fowler have been in the business for several years, and besides their institution at Winthrop, Mo., now idle, they also have establishments in Chicago, New York, and Liverpool. The manager of the company's affairs here is Mr. George Fowler, who resides in Wyandotte. The first year of their existence in Kansas City, Kan., their business aggregated over $7,000,000. Their second year, at present writing, is not complete, but the ratio already shows that it will be greatly increased.

One of the manufacturing establishments of no small pretensions is the barrel factory of Lain Bros., at 918 State Line street. It was located here in 1878, and is now making about $50,000 worth of barrels per annum, employing steadily over forty coopers.

The Kawsmouth Manufactory is also located in Kansas City, Kan. It is devoted to the exclusive manufacture of overalls. It is located in a deep two-story building, in which the hum of the sewing machines may be heard loud enough to attract attention for several blocks.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

C. W. BANGS, Superintendent Kansas Desiccating and Refining Company, was born in Derby, Vt., December 19, 1834. He learned the soap business as a boy, and followed it in the East until 1866, when he settled in Lawrence, Kan., and engaged in the manufacture of soaps, under firm name of Bangs Brothers; this continued until 1877. The subject of our sketch then moved to Kansas City, Mo., where he engaged in rendering, etc., until the Desiccating and Refining Company was organized. He was married in Boston, Mass., September 10, 1866, to Miss Mariana Mansfield, of Boston, who died, leaving one son—Walter K. Mr. B. is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

CORNELIUS BUTLER, member of Kansas City Common Council, and retail dealer in all kinds of liquors. He came to Atchison, Kan., in 1878, and went into employ of a packing house until spring, 1880. Then engaged in retail tobacco trade, until he engaged in his present business. Elected member of Council in April, 1881, and by re-elections has since held the office. He was born in Greenwich, Me., August 6, 1846. He was raised in Shenandoah County, Va., and followed railroading in his younger days. In May, 1865, he went to Chicago, Ill., and was employed in a packing house, until he came to Kansas. Was married in November, 1871, to Miss Bridget Burns, a native of Ireland. They have seven sons—William J., John D., Edward C., (deceased) Charles J., (deceased) Emmett P., (deceased) and Thomas Ewing. Mr. B. is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division 1, Kansas City, Kan., and President of the same, also Grand Marshal of the Catholic Union Kansas City, Kan.

SAMUEL W. DAY, first came to Wyandotte, Kan., in 1863, engaged in the cooper business, which he has since continued. He employs about eighteen men annually in his shops, and does a general business. He has a capacity of manufacturing seventy-five barrels per day. Residence is 135 Wood street, Kansas City, Kan. He was born in Athens County, Ohio, March 11, 1841. Was raised in Van Buren and Des Moines Counties, Iowa. He enlisted November, 1861, in Company B, Second Colorado Cavalry. Participated in all battles of his command. Wounded in battle of Valverde, N. M., February 21, 1862. Mustered out in December, 1864. Was married in fall of 1865, to Miss Anna H. Haight. They had three children—Ettie, Mary E., Anna H. Wife died May 17, 1873. Again married in November, 1874, to Clarissa D. Coffield. They have four children—Myrtle, Samuel, Lena and James B. Mr. Day is a member I. O. O. F. He served as Treasurer of Shawnee Township two years, and is now a member of the City Council of Kansas City, Kan.

FRANCIS M. P. DONNELLY, Street Commissioner and Road Overseer of Kansas City, Kan., was born in Boone County, Ky., September 25, 1841. Lived in his native place until 1850, when his parents with their family moved to Kenton County adjoining. In 1861, he enlisted in the four months' service, re-enlisted in Company H, Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, September 18, 1862. He participated in all the actions and battles of his command. Was taken prisoner at Mt. Sterling, Ky., paroled and in one month exchanged. His regiment was then detailed to run down rebel guerrillas and raiders from Virginia and Tennessee; they had numerous small battles and skirmishes with bush-whackers. Was mustered out September 17, 1863, having only enlisted for the term of one year. He then returned home, and worked on his father's farm until January, 1865, when he went to Connilton, W. Va., and worked in coal mines a year, and returned to his home in Kentucky, then went to Louisville, Ky. Married January 9, 1866, to Miss Jane McAllen, a native of Ireland. He then returned to West Virginia, and followed mining until 1868, returned to Kentucky, and followed farming until the spring of 1871, and on the 3d of March of that year landed with his wife and two babies in Osage City, Kan., then a very small town. He there worked in coal mines about a year, was promoted to underground foreman, Osage Coal Mine Company. Held the position three years, and then went into coal mining on his own account, but did not succeed. In the spring of 1874, was elected City Councilman of Osage City, and the following November, was elected to represent Osage County in the Kansas Legislature. He was there author of the first mining law, entitled "a Bill for the safety of persons employed in coal mines," which became a law. In the spring of 1875, was elected Mayor of Osage City, Kan., as a reward for his record as Councilman and Representative in the Legislature. In 1876 was re-elected Mayor. In the fall of that year, settled in Lexington, Mo., having failed in business; remained eighteen months, and removed to Camden, Mo., where he worked in coal mines eighteen months. In October, 1879, came to Wyandotte, Kan. He then began work in a packing house in general labor, continuing a year and six months. Thence embarked in the express business, and was appointed to his present position April 12, 1883. They have nine children living—Mary A., Eva, Charles S., Rose A., Joseph, Jane, Isabella, Catherine and Margaret. Now resides in Kansas City, Kan. Mr. D. is a member of the Knights of Labor, of Kansas City, Kan.

GEORGE FOERSCHLER, came to Kansas City, Kan., in 1870, being amongst the first pioneers to locate permanently. He erected the third house in the then wilderness, and soon after engaged at the cooper trade. Embarked in coopering on his own account in 1873, employing about five workmen. In 1874, erected a large shop and employed twenty workmen annually, for seven years. He now employs about fifteen workmen, and does a fine business. He was born in Germany, November 30, 1838. Came to America in 1865, and located at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and followed various occupations until he engaged in cooper trade, which he has since followed. Was married in 1867, to Miss Mary Wolfe, a native of Germany. They have two children—George, Jr., and Louisa. Mr. F. has been a member of the City Council nine years, being one of the first to hold that position, having assisted to organize the city government.

A. J. GILLESPIE & CO., live stock commission merchants, Kansas City Stock Yards. The firm is composed of A. J. Gillespie, L. J. Gillespie, T. E. Gillespie and J. F. Gillespie. The business was established in 1871, by A. J. Gillespie, and the present firm organized in 1878. Annual sales estimated at $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

R. W. HILLIKER, Mayor of Kansas City, Kan., and dealer in watches, silverware, clocks, jewelry and diamonds, also keeps a loan office, real estate, etc. He came to Kansas City, Mo., in 1865, soon took a contract for building and built the bridge across the Kaw River near its mouth, organized a bridge company at that time and owned a half interest in the same, and ran it as a toll bridge for a number of years. The ground where Kansas City, Kan., now stands was then a dense forest. He did a great deal of contract and street work in Kansas City, Mo. In 1867, he erected two bridges across the Smoky Hill River at Junction City, Kan. He then opened and developed the Junction City stone quarries, furnished stone for building purposes in the States of Kansas, Iowa and Missouri. He also furnished stone for the left wing of the capitol building at Topeka. He erected a stone mill at Junction City, and one at Kansas City, Mo.; operated them for some time. In 1868 he opened the Bernard, Kan., brown stone quarries, and furnished stone for the erection of many fine buildings in Kansas City, Mo. He has sold and shipped a large quantity of stone to Chicago, Ill. In 1869, he opened and developed the Warrensburg, Mo., stone quarries and erected the State Normal School at Warrensburg, and Scientific Agricultural College of Columbia, Mo., State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo., etc. He was five or six years interested in the newspaper business, and edited the *Kansas Pioneer* for several years. He has spent two years in exploring and mining in Southern Colorado, and in July, 1881, began business as stated in the heading of the sketch. He also receives deposits and pays checks, etc., doing a banking business. He was elected Mayor of Kansas City, Kan., April 3, 1883. Has served several years in the city government of Kansas City, Mo., being one year chairman of the Finance Committee; two years chairman of the Committee on Public Works, etc. He was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., and lived there till a young lad, when his parents with family moved to Canada, where he first began life as a contractor of public works and railroads. He has followed the business in Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania. He was married in 1861, to Miss Sarah A. Durkee, who was born near Dartmouth College, New York. They have six children—Charles K., now engaged in the transfer business at Kansas City, Mo.; James D., clerking in his father's store; Henry C., Assistant Chief of the Fire Department, Kansas City, Kan.; Delia, married to William Smith, a railroad man of Milwaukee, Wis.; Maggie and Elizabeth at home. His wife died in 1872.

EDWARD HORLEY, City Treasurer of Kansas City, Kan., came to the city in 1871; worked at cooper trade until 1880. In April, 1875, was appointed City Treasurer and has held the office since. Has been Clerk of the Board of Education six years. He was born in Montgomeryshire, England, August 4, 1827. Came to America in December, 1868. In his native country, he was a cooper by trade. He was married in October, 1849, to Miss Ann Richards, a native of Wales, England. They have six children living—Elizabeth, married to a Mr. Johnson, of Stonewall County, La.; Sarah, married to Charles Hillimer, Kansas City, Kan., Thomas, a cooper by trade; George, now employed in a packing house; William, a painter by trade. Mr. H. is a member of two first branches Masonic order Kansas City, Kan. He is widely and favorably known and respected for his many qualities as a good citizen.

IRWIN, ALLEN & CO., live-stock commission merchants. The firm consists of S. D. Irwin, L. A. Allen and J. N. Irwin. Business established in 1875. The partners are all active men, the employes consisting of book-keepers, yard-men, etc. They are doing a large and increasing business, the sales of 1882, exceeding $2,000,000, cattle sales alone exceeding 40,000 head. Mr. Allen has been connected with the cattle trade since a very early day, at first being engaged in driving from Colorado and New Mexico. Has been connected with the trade here since 1883.

J. R. KELLEY, of the firm of Kelley & Berberich, manufacturers of a general line of cooperage. They employ from twelve to thirty men annually. Began operations in September, 1882. They have a capacity of turning out from $100 to $300 worth of work per day. Mr. J. R. Kelley came to Kansas in 1877 and engaged in the cooper trade until he began business for himself in Kansas City, Kan., in 1881. He was born in Sandusky City, Ohio, October 1, 1856. Lived on Kelley's Island, near that city, until twelve years old, thence moved with his parents on a farm in Huron County, Ohio, and lived three years; thence went to Genoa, Ohio, at the age of fifteen years, and learned the cooper's trade, where he worked five years, and after traveling in various States and Canada, finally located in Kansas.

PETER R. KENNEDY, general foreman of the car department, West Division, Missouri Pacific Railway, came to Kansas City, Mo., in 1873. He employs from forty to fifty men in his department. He was born in Monroe County, N. Y., September 30, 1832, and was raised forty miles northeast of Toronto, Canada; lived there until 1859, where he followed lumbering and saw-milling business. In the spring of 1860, went to Lenawee County, Mich., and engaged in agriculture and building bridges until the spring of 1867, when he went to Crawford County, Mo.; he there engaged in railroad bridge building, and in the fall of 1869, he became foreman of car department, which position he holds at the present time. He moved to Springfield, Mo., in 1870; here he lived until he came to Kansas City, Mo. in 1873. Lived in Kansas City until 1879, when he moved to Kansas City, Kan., where he now lives. He served one term as President of School Board in Kansas City, Kan. In the spring of 1883, was elected member of the City Council. He was married, in 1854, to Miss Harriet Bowen, a native of Haldeman County, Canada. They have four children—Ann Olsia, Delfina Alberta, Charles A. and Corea B. His wife died in 1872, in Springfield, Mo. He was again married in 1873, to Miss Nancy A. Jackson, of Springfield, Greene County, Mo. They have one daughter—Maude Myrtle.

SAMUEL McCONNELL, foreman in the lard department of Plankinton & Armour's Packing House, came to Kansas City, Mo., in 1868, and became an employe for Thomas J. Bigger, in same business as at present. Came to Kansas City, Kan., in 1870, for same parties, until 1880, when he accepted his present position. He has charge of about thirty men under his supervision. In 1871, he was Treasurer of Kansas City, Kan., Clerk of Board of Education, from 1872, until spring, 1880. Was a member City Council three years, and Mayor four years. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, December 16, 1847; came to America in August, 1862, alone, and lived in New York city three and one-half years. He was married in 1872, to Miss Isabella Beggs, a native of Ireland. They have five children—Mary A., Thomas J., Samuel, Agnes, Lizzie, (deceased), and Isabella. He is a member of K. of P.

McCOY & UNDERWOOD, commission merchants, for the sale of cattle, hogs and sheep, Kansas City Stock Yards. The firm is composed of A. J. McCoy and D. S. Underwood. Business established in November, 1881; yearly sales will aggregate $800,000.

GEORGE W. MARSH, dealer in a general line of drugs, medicines and druggists' sundries, corner of Sixth and James streets, also at 249 James street. He began trade in the fall of 1880, with a stock of $2,000; now carries a stock of $6,000. He came West in the spring of 1871, pre-empting some land in Nebraska, where he farmed one year. Thence he went to Ft. Scott, Kan., and engaged in the drug trade eight years, until he came to Kansas City, Mo., connected with the Marsh Patent Medicine Company, finally locating in his present business. He was born in Dundas, Canada, February 22, 1846; was raised in Wautoma, Wis., and lived in various places in the latter State. Enlisted December, 1861, in the Eighth Wisconsin Light Artillery. Participated in all the battles of his command; was promoted to Hospital Steward; was mustered out in 1865. He then served an apprenticeship of three years in the drug business, in Milwaukee. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Alice Dodson, of Ft. Scott, Kan. They have three children—Arnott L., Lillian A., by a former marriage, and Georgie Lee, by the latter marriage. Mr. Marsh is a member of the K. of L., of Kansas City, Kan.

COL. C. F. MORSE, general manager, Kansas City Stock Yards Company, and a general manager of the Kaw Valley Town Site and Bridge Company, is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Boston, September 22, 1839. From 1871 to 1879, he was connected with railroads in different parts of the West. His last position was that of General Superintendent of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., which he resigned to take his present position.

FRANK E. PELLETE, dealer in drugs and medicines, paints, oils and druggist's sundries. He embarked in drug trade in Kansas City, Kan., in March, 1882. Carries a stock of $3,000. He came to Kansas City, Mo., in June, 1878, and engaged in real estate, speculating, erecting over twenty dwellings, etc. He was born in Windham County, Conn., November 9, 1844, and was raised there. He began life as a clerk, and has followed various occupations since. During four years' time in the rebellion, he was Inspector of United States Armory at Springfield, Mass., in the manufacture of Springfield guns. He was married in 1868 to Miss Isabella Smith, of Sagg Harbor, Long Island, N. Y. He is a member of Masonic order and Knights of Labor, Kansas City, Kansas.

PLATT & EVANS, commission merchants for the sale of live stock, Kansas City Stock Yards. The firm is composed of M. B. Platt and Jesse Evans. This business was established in 1880. They have two salesmen and three other employes.

E. E. RICHARDSON, Assistant Treasurer and Secretary of the Kansas City Stock Yard Company, Kaw Valley Town Site & Bridge Company, and the Kansas Desiccating and Refining Company, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., April 29, 1847, and made that his home until June 8, 1869. He is a son of E. K. and Hannah L. (Martin) Richardson, his father being a miller. E. E. was so reared until seventeen. He was educated in the public schools of Buffalo and the high school of Grand Rapids, Mich. October 7, 1864, he accepted a position as book-keeper in Martin Comstock's wholesale store of seeds and fruits, at that time the largest house in the city of Buffalo. Resigned that position May 1, 1868, and took charge of the wholesale produce store of Wallace Johnson, remaining one year, part of the time as traveling buyer and salesman. June 8, 1869, he went to Milwaukee, Wis., and engaged as traveling salesman for Johnson & Thyng, soap and candle manufacturers. Not being satisfied with this position, he resigned July 27, 1869, shortly afterward going to Chicago, being on the Board of Trade with Wright & Beebe, from August 16 to October 12, 1869. That day, he accepted a position as book-keeper for Gregory Strader & Co., live-stock dealers, remaining with this firm until January 21, 1874, when he was appointed to the office he now fills by the authority of J. M. Walker, who was at that time President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and also of Kansas City Stock Yards. He was married to Miss Anna M. Nevins December 21, 1868, a native of New Orleans, La. They have five children living—Dwight N., Anna L., Clara B., Frances L. and John E. Mr. R. is a member of the Uniform Rank, K. of P., of Kansas City, Mo., also of the Craig Rifles, of the same city.

ROGERS & ROGERS, live-stock commission merchants, Kansas City Stock Yards. The firm here is composed of W. A. and H. D. Rogers, and is a branch of Harrison, Rogers & Co., live-stock commission merchants, Chicago. The business was established in 1875, and they are now doing a business of $2,500,000.

W. L. SEAMAN, physician and surgeon, came to Kansas City, Kan., in 1878 and opened a medical office, where he has since practiced his profession. He was born in Waukesha, Wis., May 21, 1852. Family lived there until 1856 and removed to Kilbourn City, Wis., where they lived until 1860, and emigrated to Milwaukee, where he lived until 1871, when he entered the Chicago, Ill., Medical College, as a student, and graduated March 16, 1875. He then practiced his profession at Mercy Hospital, Cook County, Ill. He occupied the position of Interne and Free Dispensary in the latter hospital some time. Finally went to Rochelle, Ill., and practiced medicine several months. Thence to Kansas City, Kan. Was married in 1875, to Miss Anna M. Chappelle, of Rochelle, Ill. They have one daughter, Erma May, born August 24, 1881. He is a member of Knights of Labor, I. O. O. F. and Y. M. C. A., of Kansas City, Kan. He is Vice President of Eureka Reform Club and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Within the last five months he has issued over 2,000 prescriptions. He is physician to the free dispensary of Kansas City, Kan.

JOHN SHEEHAN, City Marshal of Kansas City, Kan. He first came to his present city in 1870, where he was employed as a general laborer in packing house until 1875 inclusive. He was appointed to his present position in April, 1875; by appointment has since held the office. Has served as Deputy Sheriff, Wyandotte County, five years, Constable, four years. He was born in Ireland February 2, 1845. Came to America in 1857, and made Washington City, D. C., his home during school days. Enlisted 1861, in Company D, Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He participated in all battles of his command in the Army of the Potomac. Mustered out in July, 1864. He then went to Baltimore, Md. He worked in [illegible] mills and copper works, United States Government, at Ft. Foot, Md., a year or more; thence [illegible] Kansas. Was married in 1875, to Miss Mary O'Niel, a native of Ireland. They have four sons and one daughter—Mary, Daniel, James, John P. and Timothy. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

ANDY J. SNIDER & CO., commission merchants for the sale of live stock. The business was established in 1873, the present firm succeeding Barse & Snyder in 1881. There are four salesmen employed, besides book-keepers, etc. The sales for 1882 aggregated $13,800,000. The cattle sales represent 84,000 head, hogs 368,000 head. In addition to this some 49,000 head of cattle on ranches. Mr. Snyder commenced the cattle business in 1869, buying and shipping until 1872. Since that time in commission business. In addition to regular business, he is interested in the Drum & Snyder ranch in Indian Territory. This ranch contains 165,000 acres, all under fence, the herd consisting of 17,000 head of cattle; the output for 1883, will be some 9,800 head.

HENRY C. STOUT, City Clerk of Kansas City, Kan. He came to Topeka, February 2, 1875. Invested $5,800 in a farm near by, and followed agriculture some time, sold out and moved to Kansas City, Kan., and went into the employ of Plankinton & Armour in 1877. He is now foreman of the fertilizing and lumber department, and has about forty-one men under his supervision. He was born in New York City, August 15, 1846; was raised as a book-keeper until twenty years old. He graduated in a scientific course, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., class of 1864. In 1866, went to Chicago, Ill., and followed book-keeping four years; was agent for Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company, of Chicago four years, and about twenty months a reporter for the Chicago *Times*; thence came to Kansas. Was elected City Clerk, November 15, 1878, and by re-election has since held the office. Has served as City Assessor four years. Was married in 1866, to Miss Anna Adams, of Paris, Ky. They have one daughter, Edith, born December 13, 1867. He is a member of Kelwinning Lodge, No. 311, A., F. & A. M., Corinthian Chapter, No. 60, R. A. M., St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar Lodge, Sigma Chi, of Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind.

P. H. SULLIVAN, receiving clerk in Abernathy Furniture House, and a member of City Council, Kansas City, Kan. He came to Kansas City, Kan., in the fall of 1879, and went into the employ of the above house. He was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, December 25, 1854; was raised in Missouri until sixteen years old, when he came to Kansas City, Kan. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and President of the same, Knights of Labor, and member and Secretary of the I. C. B. U. He is favorably known for his good business qualities and strict integrity.

WHITE & HOLMES, live-stock commission merchants, Kansas City Stock Yards. The firm is composed of Robert C. White and George Holmes. The business was established January 1, 1876, by the present firm. They give their personal attention to all sales, and each has an able assistant salesman. They employ three traveling men and two book-keepers, and the annual sales will exceed $6,000,000.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

CHARLES L. DUNHAM, Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad from Kansas City, Mo., to Omaha, Neb., and from Atchison, Kan., to St. Joe, Mo., commenced railroading, in 1853, as a brakeman on the Michigan Southern, between Toledo and Chicago, at a salary of $26 per month. In about one year's time he was offered the position of baggage-master, which he accepted, and was afterward conductor on a freight train. In 1858, Mr. Dunham came to St. Louis, and accepted a position on the line of road now known as the Indianapolis & St. Louis, and was passenger conductor on this road during the entire rebellion, and Mr. A. A. Talmage, who is now General Manager of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was then Assistant Superintendent of the road on which Mr. Dunham run. In 1864, his train was brought into requisition for the purpose of removing a lot of rebel prisoners. In 1868, he took charge of a division on the North Missouri Railroad, which now forms a part of the Wabash from St. Louis to Ottawa, Iowa, where he continued up to the time of his engagement with the Missouri Pacific road, which occurred in 1871, and where he has since been employed, with the exception of a very short time. Mr. D. is a native of Syracuse, N. Y., born March 7, 1835; he has been very successful in this his chosen career, having risen from a brakeman to his present influential position by careful attention to and thorough study of the duties of the various positions assigned him, and with his thorough knowledge of railroading and its appurtenances, having been educated to it from his youth up, as it were, he is a gentleman well calculated to fill the position, and is one of the most expert railroad men in the West.

ARMOURDALE.

Armourdale is a very neat young city of ten or twelve hundred inhabitants, situated on the north bank of the Kansas River, one mile from its junction with the Missouri. This city contains about eighty acres and was platted in 1880. It is a part of the southwest quarter of southeast quarter of Section 15, and part of northwest quarter of northeast quarter of Section 22, Town 11, Range 25 east. The proprietors of the town site are, The Kaw Valley Town Site & Bridge Company, composed of Boston capitalists, named John Quincy Adams, Charles Merriam, Nathaniel Thayer, H. H. Hunnewell, John A. Burnham and Charles F. Adams. This company owns a large tract of land not embraced in the town site of Armourdale, which is rapidly being sold for manufacturing purposes.

The city was incorporated in the spring of 1882; and the first city election was held May 5. The officers are: Mayor, Frank W. Patterson; Councilmen: Nehemiah Shirrick, Daniel Herbert, E. W. Anderson, S.

Snyder and Joseph Bradley; Police Judge, John C. Foore; Marshal, William Ross; City Clerk, Granville Patterson.

Early in the spring of 1882, the old school district in which a school had been maintained for over twenty years, was divided, and that portion of the school district containing the schoolhouse was set over to South Wyandotte. In May the Armourdale District, No. 9, voted bonds for a $9,000 schoolhouse, which was completed on October 5. The present officers of the School Board are: N. Sherrick, President; E. Sheldon, Secretary, and F. W. Dreyer, Treasurer.

The colored school is taught in the old wooden school building in the west end of town.

Presbyterian services have been held here several years, but it was not until April 15, 1882, that the Central Presbyterian Church was organized. The society immediately commenced building a house of worship, which is located on the corner of Wyandotte avenue and Eleventh street. It was completed in June, at a cost of $1,800. In addition to the regular services a Union Sabbath school, with 100 scholars, is zealously conducted by the Protestant people of Armourdale. The church, which numbers twenty members, is now making arrangements for a permanent pastor, to arrive next month.

The city of Armourdale was named for the Armours, bankers and pork packers. It gives promise of being the center of many great manufacturing interests, and already many large establishments have bought ground here and are moving out of Kansas City, which is just across the river. A new bridge, by the Belt Line Company, is now being erected across the Kansas River, in the southeast part of Armourdale. This will let the various railroads in to the elevators and other interests now building in that part of Armourdale.

MANUFACTURES.

The Kansas Desiccating and Refining Company of Armourdale, is composed chiefly of members of the Kaw Valley Town Site & Bridge Company, some of the members of the Stock Yards Company, while a few shares are owned by the packing houses in Kansas City, Kan. The company owns about twelve acres of land on the west or north bank of the Kansas River, adjoining the city of Armourdale, on which they have erected a three-story brick building, 145x150 feet, on the ground, with several wings, engine houses, etc., and placed therein necessary machinery at an expense of $75,000. These works are for the purpose of extracting the fatty matter from dead animals and converting the refuse into fertilizer. They obtain the dead animals at the stock yards, of the packing-houses and throughout the city. There are four large rendering tanks, with a capacity of 20,000 pounds each. On the 6th of March, 1882, one of these tanks exploded with such terrible force as to completely raze the building to the ground except the engine and boiler room. An immense force of men was immediately set to work by the energetic proprietors, and in the month of May the establishment again resumed operations. They now employ about twenty hands, most of their work being done by machinery. Their engine is of seventy horse-power, and occupies a building, 40x40, one story and a half high. Mr. C. W. Bange, formerly of Lawrence, is the Superintendent. The works are not so offensive as one would suppose. There is an invention operated by a system of fans which forces nearly all the disagreeable odors through a long pipe into a condenser, from which a sewer conducts the gas and water to the river. North of the desiccating works, on the same belt line railroad track, the pedestrian will find the elevator, which at present is the only elevator in Armourdale, although this city will be the headquarters for all the elevators as soon as the belt line is completed. The elevator we refer to, however, was removed from Kansas City, Mo., to its present location in the summer of 1882 by Arthur S. Pierce, the proprietor. It has a storage capacity of 200,000 bushels. Large additions are being made to the south side of the building to accommodate prospective business.

The Kansas City Bridge and Iron Company.—The yards, sheds and shops of the bridge company above mentioned are situated directly north of the elevator just mentioned. This is a Kansas City firm, at the head of which appears the name of G. H. Wheelock as President, and A. Blodgett as Secretary. They, too, were forced out of Kansas City for want of space, and have followed the natural channel of trade and improvements up the Kaw River. They are here, at Armourdale, extensively engaged in the manufacture of every variety of bridges for railroads and highways. They employ a capital of $30,000, and employ about thirty skilled mechanics.

The Armourdale Foundry was incorporated in June, 1882, with C. E. Moss, President, and G. H. Wheelock, Secretary. They commenced the erection of their buildings on Kansas avenue, and in September of said year were in operation. Their capital stock is $30,000. It is also a Kansas City business, and employs a large force of men. It is situated near the bridge leading across the river to Kansas City.

Agricultural Implement Factory.—In September, 1882, the firm of Trumbull & Reynolds, of Kansas City, Mo., commenced the erection of a building on Kansas avenue, in Armourdale, in which to engage in the manufacture of several varieties of agricultural implements. The buildings and ware rooms cover about four acres of ground, and an immense capital will be required to put in the machinery and operate the factory.

Armourdale is connected with Kansas City in Kansas and Missouri by a street car line. This line is to be extended to Argentine, and also by way of Armstrong to Wyandotte at an early day.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MAJ. E. W. ANDERSON, Postmaster and dealer in books, stationery and notions. He came to Armourdale, Kan., in November, 1881; took charge of post office July 26, 1882. He was born in Greene County, Ohio, August 12, 1836, and was raised there. Enlisted in June, 1862, in Company I, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to all the offices of his company, and finally Major of his regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. He had charge of four pieces of artillery during the latter battle. He resigned on account of his wound, February 29, 1864. He afterward engaged in the grocery trade, at Homer, Champaign County, Ill. In 1869, he went to Danville, Ill., where he engaged in the same business. He was afterward a policeman eight years at the Union Depot, Indianapolis, Ind., after which he came to Kansas City, Mo. He engaged one and one-half years at the packing-house of Plankinton & Armour, adjusting machinery. He then engaged in his trade, erecting cars in Kansas City, Mo., for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, until October, 1882, when he came to Armourdale. His wound, received at the battle of Chickamauga, was so painful that he was obliged to quit manual labor. He was married, November 19, 1865, to Miss Alice Earl, of Newtown, Fountain County, Ind. They have two children—Frank and Harry. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Masonic order, and McPherson Post, G. A. R. He assisted to organize the Armourdale city government in May, 1882, and is now a member of the City Council.

BEATON & CO., dealers in dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, hats and caps. They began business March 10, 1883, with a general stock of $4,500 and upwards. They occupy a two-story brick building, 24 by 60 feet, erected at a cost of $3,500.

JOHN T. BLANTON, foreman of Armourdale Desiccating & Refining Company's Works, came to Leavenworth County in 1863, and engaged in agriculture until 1864; thence went to Weston, Platte County, Mo., and followed butchering and stock business until 1872, when he came to Kansas City, Mo., and followed the same occupation until 1880, when he took charge of the above works. He was born in Platte City, Mo., June 12, 1851, and made that his home until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Hyre, of McDonough County, Ill. They have one son—Charles Lewis. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Kansas City, Mo. The Armourdale Desiccating and Refining Works were erected of brick in 1882. The size of the main building is 50 by 100 feet, three stories high; dry room, 50 by 50 feet, two stories high, and two store rooms same size, besides one store room 40 by 50 feet, two stories. Boiler room, 40 by 50 feet, two stories. The buildings, machinery and grounds cost about $100,000.

ROBERT E. CHANCE, contractor and builder, and a part lessor of Chance Brothers' Park. This is a beautiful park, consisting of many varieties of timber common to Kansas, and it is located in the northwestern portion of Armourdale. Mr. Chance was born in Weston, Mo., August 29, 1856, where he lived until 1867. He then went into the employ of the United States Government on river surveys, etc.; has followed the latter occupation two and one-half years, and during that time visited ten States and two Territories. Then locating at Armourdale, he began the carpenter and builders' trade, and has since followed it. He was married January 5, 1881, to Miss Mary K. Harmon, of Rockingham County, Va., born August 9, 1862. They had one son—Robert Franklin Chance, deceased.

SAMSON CHURCH, dealer in real estate and agent for the Kaw Valley Town Site & Bridge Company, having charge of a branch office at Armourdale. He also represents about twenty of the leading fire insurance companies. He located in Wyandotte Township May 5, 1871, and engaged in agricultural pursuits three years; thence embarked in the hotel business at Armstrong a year, that being the first hotel in the latter place. He then went into the grocery trade three years, after which he went into the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as engineer of stationary engine two years, had charge of coach department a year, and in March, 1881, located in Armourdale, when he engaged in his present occupation, being the first real estate dealer to locate in that business in the village. He still carries on agriculture, owning over 470 acres of good land. He was born in Wise County, Va., June 30, 1848; lived there until 1865, and went to Jackson, Breathitt County, Ky., where he ran a saw-mill and carding factory two years. He then followed agriculture at Rising Sun, Ind., until he came to Kansas. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Emma Anderson, a native of Indiana. They have five children—Mamie, Freddie, John, Harry, and Pearl.

WILLIAM B. DOUGLASS, dealer in general merchandise, opened trade in January, 1882, with a stock of $500. He now carries a stock of $4,000. He came to the Kaw Valley, near Armourdale, in 1871, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1882. In the fall of 1881, he bought and shipped twenty-two car loads of vegetables to Denver, Colo., and has dealt in farmers' produce since. He was the first City Treasurer in 1882, and Treasurer of the district schools the same year. He was born in Clermont County, Ohio, February 10, 1821, and was raised, after eight years, in Switzerland County, Ind., until 1869, when he moved to Howard County, Southern Ill., and lived there a year. Thence he returned to Switzerland County, and remained until 1871; thence to Wyandotte County, Kan. He has followed flatboating about eight years on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, from Cincinnati, Ohio, to New Orleans, La., having made twenty-four full trips, besides many short ones. He followed agriculture the remainder of the time. While flatboating, he was once robbed of $300. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company C, Eighty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the first battle of Vicksburg, beginning the second battle of the same; also in the capture of Arkansas Post. He was discharged for disability, contracted in the service of 1863. He was married, in 1848, to Miss Martha A. McIntire, who died in 1869. They had eight children—William F., Martha M., Thomas J., Mary C., Stephen A., Henrietta, Edwin and Melissa. He was again married, in 1870, to Lucinda Anderson, of Switzerland County, Ind. They have one son—Theodore. They are members of the Christian Church. Mr. D. is a member of Armourdale Post, No. 263. Mr. D. petitioned for Armourdale city government, and was afterward appointed City Treasurer.

FRANK M. HEILMAN, dealer in a general stock of hardware, stoves and tinware. He began trade April 6, 1882. Erected his store in the winter of 1883, size of which is 22x50 feet, two stories high and cost $1,600. He carries a stock of $1,200. He came to Armourdale, Kan., in the fall of 1881, and worked in the tin department of the Union Pacific Railroad until he began business. He was born in Baden, Germany, March 24, 1843. Came to America in 1851, locating at St. Genevieve, Mo., where he lived some time with his parents on a farm. Moved to Cooper County, Mo., with his parents and farmed until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1873, to Miss Susan Penrood, born March 28, 1856, in Indiana County, Penn. They have one daughter, Julia Olive. They are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. H. enlisted in the summer of 1861, in Company G, First Missouri State Militia, participating in the battle of Pilot Knob and several skirmishes; mustered out in the fall of 1864.

ERVIN S. MERRILL, real estate dealer, Notary Public and fire insurance agent, located in Montgomery County, Kan., on a farm in 1870, and followed agriculture until 1879, when he emigrated to Indiana, but returned to Kansas soon afterward and permanently settled at Armourdale, where in December, 1882, he embarked in his present occupation. He was born in Oxford County, Me., January 16, 1834. Lived there until sixteen years old and was then apprentice to an iron moulder at Lowell, Mass., three years. After the expiration of the time he worked at the trade in Manchester, N. H., and assisted to build the first locomotive in Messrs. Blood & Bailey's manufactory. He then started for Kansas, but changed his mind, taking a steamer for San Francisco in the spring of 1855, and remaining until September, 1859; thence to Virginia City, Nev., until 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Second Volunteer Cavalry. Participated in all the battles of his command as Ordnance Sergeant. Was mustered out in the spring of 1865, returned to New York, finally located in Elgin, Ill., where he followed his trade. Was married in Elgin, Ill., in the fall of 1866, to Jane Goodwin, of New York State. He followed his trade some time, then engaged in agriculture in Kansas. He has been a member of the Masonic order for the past seventeen years.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, proprietors of the Armourdale Agricultural Works. These works occupy four acres of ground, have a switch railroad track 650 feet long and are connected with all the public highways. The factory building is 40x100 feet, two stories high, and basement. The engine house is 24x30 feet, dry house 16x24 feet, each one story; warehouse 70x125 feet, two stories and basement. They employ thirty men and pay out $65 per day for labor. In 1883, they expect to manufacture $60,000 worth of farm implements, consisting of hay stackers, hay rakes and field rollers. These works are just begun and of course the capacity will be greatly increased within a short time. Mr. A. G. Trumbull is a native of East Craftsbury, Orleans Co., Vt. He came to Kansas City, Mo., in 1872. The other members of the firm are J. T. Reynolds and I. N. Allen, all residents of Kansas City, Mo., at which latter city their main agricultural store and warehouses are located. Office at 1311 West Thirteenth street, Kansas City, Mo.

ARMSTRONG.

R. H. ARRINGTON, physician and surgeon, of the regular school, came to Armstrong in 1879, since which time he has practiced medicine. He was born in Oglethorpe, Macon Co., Ga., August 4, 1850; was principally raised in Kentucky, Georgia, and Illinois. He began the study of medicine at the age of seventeen. He graduated in a scientific course at Pennfield University, Georgia, class of 1866; he then entered the Louisville, Ky., Medical College as a student, and attended a full course of instructions, but being too young to receive a diploma, he received a certificate of graduation in 1874. In March, 1877, he graduated from the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio. He began the practice of medicine in Jasper County, Ill., in 1874. He is a member of I. O. O. F., K. of P. and A. O. U. W. Has been County Physician of Wyandotte County, Kan., two terms, and is now an examining surgeon for several life insurance companies.

WILLIAM BITTLES, retail dealer in liquors, located in Wyandotte County in February, 1869; was born February 17, 1836, at Glasgow, Scotland. Learned the machinist's trade and came to America November 23, 1849, locating at Holyoke, Mass. Worked at his trade there seven years, and moved to Chicago, where he remained about eight years; removed to Rockford, Conn., and remained two years, and from there to Springfield, Mass., Worcester, Thompsonville, Conn., and Fort Atkinson, Wis., from which last place he came to Kansas. Was married February 14, 1851, at Chickopee Falls, Mass., to Martha A. Starker, of Paterson, N. J. They have three children—William H., Mary and Hattie E. He enlisted in 1862, in Company K, Forty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers. Was stationed at New Orleans most of the time, and was mustered out in 1863 at Redville, Mass.

JOHN C. BODDINGTON, assistant master mechanic, Kaw Valley Division, Union Pacific Railroad, was appointed to his present position in June, 1881. First connected with the Kansas Pacific Railroad in 1868 as machinist; was made foreman in 1870, and retained that position until 1881. He was born in Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England, October 21, 1838. He commenced the machinist's trade at the age of fourteen years in Birmingham, England, and followed it in different parts of the island till he came to the United States. He commenced his railway life in 1866, in the shops of the Jersey City Locomotive Works, then under control of the Erie Railroad. After leaving this place, he was employed a short time at Secor's, in Jersey City, working on torpedo boats; from there he went to the State Line shops of the New York Central Railroad; thence to the Fort Wayne shops of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad; thence to the Chicago & Alton Railroad at Bloomington, Ill., where he remained until he moved to Kansas. He was married in Wyandotte, Kan., January 1, 1877, to Miss Lela Beattie, a native of England, who died, leaving two children—William and Edna. He was married to his present wife in Armstrong May 24, 1881; she was Miss Annie Mosley, of Lawrence, Kan., a graduate of the State University. They have one child—John M. Mr. B. is a member of the City Council of Wyandotte; he is a member of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Machinists, of the K. of P., and of the Blue Lodge and Chapter A., F. & A. M.

J. J. BURNS, assistant store keeper and chief operator of the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, was appointed to his present position in July, 1880. Previous to this, was operator, agent, clerk for Division Superintendent, chief train dispatcher, etc. First connected with the Union Pacific Railroad in 1867.

WILLIAM J. BURNS, dealer in general merchandise. He began trade in May, 1881, with a stock of $1,500. He came to Wyandotte in 1867, and engaged as engineer on a road engine a number of years. He was then promoted to conductor on a freight train for some time; thence promoted to conductor of a passenger train and held that responsible position a number of years, after which he embarked in his present business. He was born in Dungan, County Tyrone, Ireland, November 28, 1846. Came with his parents to America in 1851; lived in Canada until 1863; came to the United States and enlisted in February, 1865, in Company I, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, a regiment raised at Pittsburg. Participated in battles at Ft. Steadman, capitulation of Petersburg, Va., Sailors Hill, Fannville, Hanover Court-House and Clover Hill; mustered out July 4, 1865. He is a member of the associations of B. L. E., E. A. U., A., F. & A. M. and Burnside Post, G. A. R. He was married in 1869, to Miss E. M. Reichenecker, of Mansfield, Ohio. They have three children—Nellie E., Mary E. and Revina.

GEORGE W. CHALK, Postmaster, was appointed to present position April 17, 1875, and has held it continuously since. He was born in Morgan County, Ohio, May 4, 1857. His father, Ransom Chalk, brought the family to Kansas April 22, 1858, settling in Wyandotte City, Kan., where he engaged in carpentering and undertaking, under the firm name of Chalk & Hance. In 1870, he moved to Armstrong, Kan., where he was engaged in milling; he was also a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and while on his way to attend the conference at Lawrence, was accidentally killed by the cars at Bismarck in attempting to get off the train. Ransom Chalk was born in Washington County, Ohio. He was connected with the Kansas State militia during the war of the rebellion. He was married in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1856, to Miss Caroline Jumper, of that county. They had eight children—George W., John W., Eliza J., Joseph R., James H., Lucilla A., Lilly M. and Ida P. George W., the subject of this sketch, was educated in Wyandotte; he commenced his business life as book-keeper for his father in Pleasant Valley Mills, retaining that position until he was appointed Postmaster. He was married February 14, 1879, to Miss Mary L. Shaffer, of Pennsylvania. They have one child—Josie M. Mr. C. is a member of the E. A. U. Lodge, No. 315, of Armstrong.

E. C. CONNOR, lumber and tie inspector of the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas Division, was appointed to his present position in 1875. He was first connected with the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas Department, in 1867, in the bridge and building department, and has been with the road continuously since. He was born in Alexandria, Huntingdon Co., Penn., May 24, 1845. First commenced railroad life in 1863, on the military roads in Virginia and Tennessee, in fuel department, continuing until 1866. Mr. C. is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Lawrence, Kan.

JAMES W. FULTON, foreman machinists' departments of Union Pacific Railway Shops, Armstrong, Kan., was appointed to his present position February 1, 1882. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in March, 1839; commenced the machinist's trade in 1854, and followed it in his native city until 1866, when he came to the United States; of this time he was employed seven years in Nelson's Hyde Park Locomotive Works. In 1866, he became connected with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, in the shops at Chicago, Ill., where he remained until 1870, when he moved to Kansas, and entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad at Wyandotte, where he has since remained. He was married in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1862, to Miss M. MacEwan, of that city. They have five children—Agnes, William, Elizabeth, James and Frank. Mr. F. is at present serving his third term on the City School Board. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

JAMES FURGUSON, car inspector Union Pacific Railroad shops, was appointed to his present position in 1876. First became connected with the Kansas Pacific Railroad in 1869, as a carpenter in the car-building department, being promoted from that to his present position. He was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., March 29, 1840. Learned the carpenter's trade under James Graham, a prominent contractor and builder in the city. In 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving out the call of ninety days, then returned to Pittsburgh, where he worked at his trade until 1864, when he moved to Kansas. After remaining for a short time in Kansas City and Wyandotte, he settled in Leavenworth, engaging in house carpentering. Shortly afterward, was engaged by Col. Gregg, to go to Hennosello, N. M., to put up a residence and other buildings; then on his return he located in Wyandotte, where he remained until the fall of 1866, engaged in contracting and building, thence returned to Pittsburgh, Penn., engaging there in house carpentering, until he returned to Wyandotte, and entered the employ of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. He was married in Pittsburgh, Penn., December 5, 1866, to Miss Catharine Gardner, of Allegheny City. They have four children—Mary B., William G., Isabelle and James, Jr. Mr. F. is a member of the Lodge and Encampment, I. O. O. F., being Past Grand, and is Past Chancellor in the K. of P. Is now President of the school board, serving his third term. He was three times President, and was a member six years.

JAMES F. HALL, foreman of the erecting department of the Union Pacific Railroad shops, was appointed to his present position in 1875. He was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, September 27, 1824; commenced learning the machinist's trade at the age of fourteen years. His first railroad work was in the shops of the North British Railroad, at Newcastle. In 1853, he moved to the United States, and located in Paterson, N. J., where he was employed by Danforth, Cork, Smith & Jackson, about two years. He then entered the employ of the New York & Erie Railroad, at Piermont. He remained in the employ of the company about eleven years, moving to Elmira, N. Y., when the shops were moved. After spending a few months at Alexandria, Va., in Government employ, he settled in Nashville, Tenn., where he held the position as foreman of the round-house in the shops of the N. & C. Railroad. His health failing, he returned to Elmira, N. Y., where he held the same position in the shops of the New York & Erie Railroad about two years. From there he removed to Springfield, Ill., where he was employed in the shops of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad; thence to Chicago. After spending a short time here and in Memphis, Tenn., he returned to Springfield, and then moved to Omaha, where he was employed in the Union Pacific Railroad shops. He was first connected with the Kansas Pacific Railroad in 1870, as machinist, and has since remained in that department. He was married in Chicago, in 1867, to Miss Mattie Southerall, of that city. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and K. of P.

JOSEPH LEAF, foreman boiler department of the Union Pacific Railroad shops, was appointed to his present position May 1, 1881. He was first connected with the Kansas Pacific Railroad in 1870, in this same department. He was born in Quincy, Ill., August 15, 1849, and commenced his trade at the age of fifteen years, and followed it in Quincy, Ill., and afterward in St. Louis, Mo., in the Rohn & Allison Boiler Works, where he remained until 1870. Since beginning his trade, he has not lost a single week's time, being continuously employed. He was married in Wyandotte, Kan., in 1870, to Miss Cecilia Houg, a native of Quincy, Ill. They have four children, Joseph, Jr., John, Theresa and Harvey.

JAMES MACKENZIE, master mechanic Kaw Valley Division Union Pacific Railway, was appointed to his present position in June, 1881. He was born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire County, Scotland, June 13, 1824. He was apprenticed to the machinist's trade at the age of seventeen years. In 1844, he came to the United States, locating in New York City, where he followed his trade until 1847, when he moved to Schenectady, N. Y., where he worked in the locomotive works some six years. He then moved to Susquehanna, Penn., where he was employed in the New York & Erie Railroad shops, remaining some years. After spending about two years in the employ of the Toronto Locomotive works, he returned to New York State, and took charge of the Eagle Foundry, at Troy. About one year later, he returned to the Susquehanna shops. About 1857, he went South to take the position as foreman of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad shops at Memphis, Tenn. During the war, he was in the shops at Chattanooga, Tenn., and remained there after the town was captured by the United States troops, and was afterward at Bowling Green, Nashville, and other points, until about 1875. He then came north, to take the position of foreman of the shops at Jackson, Mich., of the Lansing & Saginaw Railroad. Shortly afterward he took the same position at Detroit, with the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, where he remained a number of years. From this road, he went to the Union Pacific Railway, as foreman of the machine shops. From that was promoted to his present position. He was married in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1844, to Miss M. White, of that county, who died leaving six children, of whom there survive, John, now Superintendent of the New York, Chicago, & St. Louis Railroad; James, Adam, Margaret, now Mrs. John Lindsey; Sarah, now Mrs. William White. He was married to his present wife at Nashville, Tenn. She was Mrs. Sallie (Cook) West of that city.

S. W. MEYER, chief clerk motive power and car department of the Kaw Valley Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, was born in Franklin County, Mo., October 10, 1854. He was educated in Wyandotte County, Kan. In 1869, he took a position as clerk in car shops of the Kansas Pacific Railway at Wyandotte. In 1871, he was transferred to the Superintendent of machinery's office of same road at Armstrong, and in 1873 he was transferred to the Auditor's office of the same road at Kansas City, Mo. On the consolidation of the Union and Kansas Pacific Railroad Companies in 1879, he was promoted to the chief clerkship of motive power and car department of the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, which position he has since retained, excepting a few months' interval, which he spent in the Auditor's office of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha, Neb. He was married in Kansas City, Mo., December 16, 1875, to Miss Lucy Bell.

CHARLES MULBEY, proprietor Armstrong Brick Yard, and manufacturer of a fine quality of brick, began operations in the spring of 1882; employs six men in the business, and manufactures 6,000 brick per day. He came to Wyandotte, Kan., in the spring of 1882. He opened a brick yard at Kansas City, Mo., in the spring of 1881, and continued until he came to Armstrong. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, July 4, 1847, and was raised a farmer and brickmaker. He was married in the spring of 1881, to Miss Mattie Edgar, of Hocking County, Ohio. They are members of the Catholic Church.

THOMAS NEWTON, foreman of the wood-working machinery department of the Union Pacific Railroad shops, was appointed to his present position in 1875. He was first connected with the Kansas Pacific Railway in 1872, in the same department of which he is now foreman. He was born near Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, September 21, 1842, of Scotch parentage. His parents moved to Roxburyshire, Scotland, while he was an infant. He commenced as a boy in the saw-mill there, and continued until 1861, when he located in Woodstock, Canada West, where he was employed in a saw-mill about two years; then moved to Detroit, Mich., working for a time in private mills. In 1865, he became connected with the Detroit Car Company shops, remaining about three years; then went to the Michigan Central Railroad shops in the same department, remaining there until he went to the Kansas Pacific Railroad. He was married in Detroit, Mich., January 2, 1873, to Miss Josephine MacQuillin, a native of Monroe, Mich. They have three children—George C., Thomas W. and William R. Mr. N. is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council, A., F. & A. M., and also of the I. O. O. F.

ALMOND NOBLE, engineer, now running an engine on the Union Pacific Railroad, came to Leavenworth in 1855, where he spent his school days. Enlisted in 1862, in Company A, Twelfth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all the battles of his command, and was once badly wounded; mustered out in 1865. He then engaged as a fireman on an engine two years, after which he was promoted to engineer, and has since had charge of an engine. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1845, and was raised in that city until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1879, to Miss Delia Van Netten. They have two children—Harry V., and an infant daughter, not yet named.

THOMAS B. ROBERTS, master car builder in the Union Pacific Railroad shops, was appointed to his present position August 18, 1871, and has held it continuously since. He began his connection with railroad work about 1858, under William Dodd, contractor of bridges and buildings in the Great Western Railroad, of Canada, at Toronto, and was afterward employed in the car building department of that road. He then moved to Detroit, where he was appointed foreman of the car building department of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad. Remained in the employ of this company from August 15, 1860, until August 15, 1865. He then resigned, and took the position of general foreman of the Crogan street car shops for H. H. Leroy. He continued in this place from August 18, 1865, to July 18, 1867, when he was called by Supt. J. B. Southerland to the Michigan Central Railroad, to take charge of the shops of the company at Detroit. He held the position of foreman of the shops here from July 18, 1867, until August 15, 1871, when he resigned to take his present position. He was born in Bromley, England, December 18, 1828. His parents moved to Toronto, Canada, about 1831, where he commenced his trade at the age of fifteen years. He spent six years at carpentering, joining, stair building, etc. He then went into contracting and building on his own account, putting up mills, etc., until 1858. He was married at Thornhill, near Toronto, Canada, to Miss Nancy Dunlap, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. They have eleven children—Thomas G., David R., Joseph, John, James, Emily A., Susan J., Ellen G., Margaret, Minnie and Elmira. Mr. Roberts has been a member of the City Council two terms. He is Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Eastern Star Lo[illegible] and also the K. of P.

DAVID E. TYLE[illegible] chief clerk of the store department of the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, was appointed to his present position in 1883. Has been connected with the Union Pacific Railroad since August, 1881, always in this department. He was born in Clarksville, Huron Co., Ohio, August 2, 1842. He was educated in his native county, and engaged in clerking until the breaking-out of the war. In 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Third Regiment Ohio Cavalry; veteranized in 1864, and was shortly afterward appointed Adjutant of the regiment. He was in all the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland. On the close of the war, he removed to Missouri, and engaged in farming there until 1872, when he removed to Kansas, locating in Brookville, Saline County, engaging in dairy farming until 1881. He was married in Huron County, Ohio, September 28, 1865, to Miss Gertrude A. Seger, of that county. They have four children—Maude, Winnie, Charles S. and Orno.

JOHN VOLK, foreman of the blacksmithing department of the Union Pacific Railroad shops, was appointed to his present position in July, 1878. He was born in Piermont, Rockland Co., N. Y., March 27, 1829. He first became connected with railroad work in 1846, in the shops of the New York & Erie Railroad, at Piermont, where he remained until he came of age. He then took charge of machinery in a bridge shop at Oswego, N. Y., about one year, and afterward went to Chicago, where he was employed in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad shops, holding a position as foreman some two or three years. He was called by Supt. Walsh, of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, to take charge of the mechanical department at Joliet, and was employed to take charge with Mr. Walsh of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad shops at Hannibal, Mo., where he remained twenty two years and one month. While at Hannibal, he was Alderman sixteen years, and member and Secretary of the Board of Education six years. He has been foreman in all some thirty years. From the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad he moved to Kansas, to take his present position. He was married in Joliet, Ill., November 25, 1854, to Miss Helen Van Auken, a native of New York State. They have four children—Ida, now Mrs. Arthur Cole; Helen, now Mrs. MacArmstrong; Alice and Anna. Mr. Volk is a member of Blue Lodge and Chapter, A., F. & A. M.

WILLIAM WHITE, foreman of the copper and tin department of the Union Pacific Railroad shops, was appointed to his present position in 1870. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, September 17, 1843. He began his trade at the age of twelve years, and followed it in his native city until he came to the United States in 1868. He settled in Chicago, where he was employed at distillery work until 1870, when he was called by George W. Cushing, Superintendent of motive power, to take his present position. Mr. White was married in Wyandotte, Kan., to Miss Sarah Mackenzie, daughter of James Mackenzie, Esq.

ROSEDALE.

Rosedale City was platted in 1872, by James G. Brown, and covers the territory embraced in the following description: South half of the southwest quarter of Section 27, northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 11, Range 25 east; also a strip of land on south part of the north half of southwest quarter of Section 27, Township 11, Range 25 east. The building of the town was commenced in 1875, the rolling mills which will be hereinafter mentioned having been located here in that year. It was not until the year 1877, however, that the city contained the necessary population of 600 to demand a government under the act authorizing the existence of cities of the third class. August 3, of that year, Judge Stevens ordered an election for the 28th of that month, which resulted in the selection of the following city officers for the year to ensue: Mayor, D. S. Mathias; Councilmen, John Hutchinson, Sr., Henry Juergens, William Bowen, John Haddock, Benjamin Bousman; Police Judge, Edward Blanford; City Clerk, William Dauks. Since that time nearly all the trades and professions have looked upon Rosedale, and the result has been that each is now represented here. The present city government is administered by, Mayor, David E. Jones; Councilmen, L. A. Wohlfarth, Morgan Lewis, Henry Juergens, D. S. Mathias, Richard Hughes; Police Judge, W. A. Purviance; City Clerk, W. D. Mathias.

Arrangements have been made by the city to build an immense reservoir south of the city, and 150 feet above the level of the streets for the purpose of supplying the town with water. The water will be pumped from Turkey Creek, a beautiful natural stream which impetuously rushes through the vale in which the town is situated. The ponderous engines at the rolling mills are to pump the water from the creek to the reservoir for the sum of three mills per barrel. Fire hydrants will be conveniently located throughout the town for the benefit of the city. This will be the cheapest and most complete system of water works in the West.

The city has an elegant school building conveniently located on Kansas City avenue; nearly 300 hundred scholars are in attendance; four teachers are employed in the white school, and one in the colored department, which has an average attendance of fifty scholars.

The School Board is composed of Hon. Horatio Gates, G. F. Espenlaub and George Wood.

The city has a population of 1,800, and is one of the neatest and most prosperous towns in this part of the State. Churches and societies are well attended and supported in Rosedale, and have ever been prosperous since the town was in its infancy.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The Catholic Church in Rosedale, is one of the oldest church organizations in the city, having come into existence in 1876. It built a church building the following year, which, in February, 1881, was consumed by fire. It had, however, previously completed the frame edifice on Kansas City avenue, and was not without a house of worship. The church books show fifty-four names enrolled, and their actual church property is worth $1,500. Rev. A. M. Weikman, the pastor in charge, resides at Shawnee.

The Methodist Church is located on Bluff street, and is an elegant building erected in 1881 at an expense of $2,000. Services are held therein regularly every Sunday by Rev. J. H. Colt, the pastor, and a well attended Sabbath school attests the zeal of the church organization.

The Union Sunday School has the largest attendance of any school in the city. In the winter of 1882, the number of scholars in attendance reached 280. D. S. Mathias, superintendent.

The Colored Baptist Society built a church in 1882 valued at $1,000. Previous to the erection of this building, the church held regular service in the schoolhouse. Their organization numbers forty-three members.

In September, 1882, a society bearing the name of "Law and Order Society," was organized in Rosedale. Its avowed object is to oppose in every legal manner the open and repeated violation of the prohibitory law in this otherwise peaceful and orderly city.

The existence of the rolling mills and other manufacturing institutions in the town has led to the organization and maintenance of numerous secret, moral and beneficiary societies. A perusal of the list will convince the reader that the people of Rosedale know the value of organization in whatever they attempt.

The Lodge of Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers is one of the largest and most important in Rosedale, numbering over 100 members. The order meets regularly, and at this writing is presided over by William Rankin, President; William Vaughn, Vice President; James B. Mullay, Recording Secretary; Newton Watson, Financial Secretary: S. P. Lewis, Corresponding Reporter. This union was organized August 13, 1881.

The Court of the A. O. of Foresters, which was instituted September 28, 1880, meets every Monday evening, and is called "Pride of Rosedale," No. 6663. The officers for the present term are John Wolfe, C. R.; William Bowen, S. C. R.; W. A. Purviance, Secretary; S. J. Jones, Treasurer; Dr. L. A. Wohlfarth, Court Physician. The roll of the Court shows over forty members.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen has a lodge in Rosedal[illegible]h was organized in 1881, and now contains over 100 members. George Wood is M. W., William Mathias, Financier, and D. E. Jones, Recorder.

The Good Templars organized a lodge and commenced holding regular meetings in 1879. The present officers are Morgan Lewis, W. C. T.; Ja[illegible] P. Mallay, R. S.; Amanda Smallwood, W. V. T.; Newton Watson, F. S.; D. J. Watkin[illegible]rer.

Achilles, No. 54, K. of P.—Not until the 9th day of Sep[illegible] 1882, was a lodge of the Knights of Pythias established in Rosedale. On that date, ninety-seven visiting Knights, accompanied by P. G. C. Lyon, instituted Achilles, No. 54, K. of P., of Rosedale, with forty-six charter members. The officers are Daniel E. Davis, C. C.; W. P. Vaughn, V. C.; George Gilbert, M. of T.; G. Whipple, M. of E.; G. Kilmer, K. of R. and S.

MANUFACTURES.

The Kansas Rolling Mills—Were established in Rosedale in the year 1875; what little machinery then constituted the mills was brought here from Decatur, Ill. The company has been constantly making additions to their works until their present capacity is something marvelous for so young an institution in such a small young city. The mills now employ 500 men, and manufacture nearly every variety of railroad supplies, including iron rails, and anything that can be thought of in the way of miners' tools and equipments. They also make a specialty of harrow teeth, girder plates and many articles of builders' supplies. The engines aggregate 500 horse-power, and together with the furnaces consume twelve car loads of coal per day. The capacity of these mills enables them to manufacture each week 500 tons of rails; 33,000 splice bars; 270,000 pounds of spikes, and 30,000 pounds of bolts. Their cooper shop on the premises, for the manufacture of kegs for spikes, turns out 500 kegs daily. The company at present is officered by, A. B. Stone, President; Ira Harris, Vice President and General Manager: Edward V. Wilkes, Secretary and Treasurer; and D. S. Mathias, Superintendent. They have about ten tenement houses in the town occupied by employes. A forging shop is connected with the mills, in which is operated a 700 pound steam hammer. Quite important changes and improvements are contemplated by the company for the coming year. Their monthly pay roll varies from $10,000 to $25,000, and skilled workmen who work by the piece realize big wages.

These mills manufactured during the year ending July 1, 13,000 tons of rails; 5,200 tons of splice bars; 4,500 tons of spikes; 4,000 tons of miscellaneous goods.

Next in importance among the manufacturing interests of Rosedale come the following:

Thor Iron Works.—This company which is now officered by Ira Harris, President; George H. Nettleton, Vice President; E. V. Wilkes, Treasurer; and B. F. Pierce, Secretary and Manager, commenced operations in Rosedale early in the summer of 1878. It was then known as the Kansas Iron Fence Company, and was an off-shoot of the rolling mills just mentioned. The special attention of this company is given to iron fencing of every style, and to the manufacturing of all kinds of machinery. They are now engaged in making bridge castings and girders. The company employs about seventy-five men, and their monthly pay roll amounts to $3,500. Their buildings are located just north of the rolling mills, and the general office is in Kansas City, Mo., corner of Sixth and Wyandotte streets.

The Rosedale Coal and Mining Company, Capt. Ira Harris, President, and John Haigh Superintendent, is next in order of importance in Rosedale. In the fall of 1881, at a depth of 335 feet, this company struck a twenty-inch vein of coal, which they have been operating since that time. They are now sinking a shaft 75 or 100 feet deeper where they expect to find a thicker vein. The company at present employs eighteen men at the shaft.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. C. COPLEY, proprietor of Rosedale Hotel, was born in Cass County, Mo., February 25, 1847; is a son of Almon and Lydia Ann Copley. When he was only three years of age, his father was caught in the shafting of a mill near Harrisonville, Mo., and killed. They continued their residence in Missouri until August, 1861, when the Confederates destroyed their mill, burned their house and nearly all that it contained; took all their horses, ran off with their cattle and sheep, and threatened their lives, and they were compelled to leave the State in the night; were overtaken on the road, and but for the remonstrances of his mother and the timely arrival of Col. Jennison's regiment, they would have been massacred. After their arrival in Kansas, they lived for a short time at Baldwin City, one year at Ohio City, and since then his mother, step-father and family have lived at Paola, Kan. He entered Kalamazoo College, Michigan, in the spring of 1862. After attending four years, he returned to Paola, Kan., in the spring of 1866, and engaged as clerk in a mercantile house three years. He next assisted in the survey of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad one year, and afterward acted as agent for the Western Pump Company two years. He then bought and improved a farm of 163 acres. He still owns and leases his farm, but is at present engaged in the hotel business at Rosedale. This house is first-class, and convenient to depot, and is supplied with the modern arrangements for the convenience of the traveling public. He was married at Freeman, Cass County, Mo., December 1, 1870, to Carrie Wygal, daughter of Daniel and Mary Wygal. They have three children, Charlie Almon, Le Grand Anderson and George William.

DAVID E. JONES, Assistant Superintendent of Kansas Rolling Mills, was born in Wales, October 13, 1855, son of John E. and Ann Jones. When about six years of age, he moved with his parents to America, stopped a short time at Philadelphia, and then moved to Cleveland. His father was engaged in a rolling mill here, and afterward at Chicago; he attended school in both these cities until 1867, when he went into the office of the Chicago Plate and Bar Mill Company; served over three years as shipping clerk. Next went to Pittsburgh and entered the Western University of Pennsylvania; attended one term. He attended the public schools in Pittsburgh about six months, and then for the next eighteen months was connected with a sash and door factory. From Pittsburgh he went to Chicago, and, after three months' stay there, he came to Rosedale, Kan., but the next year returned to Pittsburgh, and three or four months afterward, was sent for to fill the position which he has ever since occupied in the Kansas Rolling Mill Company. In addition to the duties of an Assistant Superintendent of the rolling mills, he is serving as Mayor of the City of Rosedale, having twice been elected to this office. He was married in Rosedale September 22, 1881, to Lenora E. Mathias, an educated and accomplished lady, a native of Indiana, and daughter of David and Mary Mathias. He is financier of the A. O. U. W., and is a young man of more than ordinary promise, having already served acceptably in several very responsible positions, both in business and official life.

FRANKLIN A. McDOWELL, contractor, came to Kansas in the fall of 1855, and located where he lives at present. He engaged in teaming three years, then, in company with H. Wood, of Wyandotte, owned and operated a saw-mill eighteen months, on Kaw River, where Argentine is now located. He next engaged in merchandising a short time, at his original place, then farmed one season, and the next two years lived in Shelby County, Ky. He then came to Westport in the fall of 1865, and took charge of an ox train for J. W. Prowers, which left Westport September 9, and reached Fort Union November 9. On return trip, laid over in Raton Mountains eight days, and at Fort Lyons left most of wagons, and about the 1st of December started for home with two wagons and twenty men; were afterward joined by another outfit of six wagons and thirty men. Thirty miles above Fort Larned, a snow storm set in, but they moved on to Coon Creek, twelve miles from Larned, where they camped, and the storm was so severe that they lost all their cattle, and were obliged to send into the fort for relief. The Governor sent out two ambulances, one of which broke down on the way back. Two men who could not get in, and had attempted to walk, gave out, and were stowed away in the broken down ambulance, and rescued with frozen feet the next day. After a rest of ten days in Larned, Mr. McDowell hired a man with a two-horse wagon to haul their blankets and provisions to Council Grove, while the men walked. At Council Grove he hired conveyance for his men to Westport, while he went in advance by stage to Lawrence, and thence by rail to Westport. He reached home December 25, 1865; engaged in the grocery business at Westport the next two years; then opened and improved a farm in the southeast corner of Wyandotte County. In 1872, he moved to West Kansas City and operated a saw-mill one year; returned to his farm, and for the next six years engaged in the dairy business, one year at the farm and the remaining five years at the place where he now lives. The last year he has been contracting. His home is only one mile from Kansas City, and his yard fence is on the Kansas and Missouri State line. He has been quite successful in business, and has a comfortable home and an intelligent family. He was the first constable ever elected in Shawnee Township. He has served as Justice of the Peace one term, and for many years has been a member of the School Board. He was born in Johnson County, Mo., January 28, 1835; son of Joseph and Nancy McDowell. When twelve years of age, he moved to Kansas City and lived in that city from 1847 to 1855, when he came to Kansas. He was married in Wyandotte County, Kan., September 27, 1859, to Mary Elizabeth Beatty, an accomplished lady from Kentucky, and daughter of William and Elizabeth Beatty. He has four children, viz., Sue Fannie, Jessie, Perie Soule and Laura May. He and wife are worthy members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

DAVID MATHIAS, master roll turner in Kansas Rolling Mills, was born in Dowlais, Wales, December 31, 1823; is a son of David and Margaret Mathias. Was raised and educated in the city of Dowlais. Learned his trade there and understood every branch of the iron business. Served as master roller in his native city. Went to Gune, France, in 1845; worked in a rolling mill one year; then to Scotland, and superintended a rolling mill at Mossend eight years; then moved to Pittsburgh, United States, and worked as roller in a mill one year; thence to Indianapolis, where he worked in the same capacity, until 1863, when he went to Chicago, built and took charge of the Union Rolling Mills. Remained three years, then took charge of the Great Western Rolling Mills at Hamilton, Canada West, until 1867, when he took charge of the Superior Rail Mill, of Pittsburgh, and two years after bought and operated the mill under the firm name of Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens, and in 1874, went under on account of the great financial panic. He next superintended the Newark Rolling Mill in Ohio, until he came to Rosedale, Kan., in the summer of 1875, where he has been steadily at work as master roll turner ever since, with the exception of a few months spent in Colorado. His son, D. S. Mathias, was the first Mayor of Rosedale, and served two terms, and in April, 1879, was himself made Mayor, and served one term. He was married in Rhymney, Wales, January 3, 1843, to Mary Llewellyn, daughter of Stephen and Ann Llewellyn. He has seven children, viz.: David S., Margaret, Mary Ann, Emma, William D., Leonora and General Ulysses Grant. He is a worthy Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F.; the Ivorites, also of the Congregational Church. Is an active worker in the Sunday school. He has one of the finest residences in Rosedale, and owns besides his residence, eight other houses which he lets or leases.

GEORGE H. WOOD, Superintendent of Thor Iron Works, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 12, 1838. Son of William N. and Phœbe E. Woods. At the age of fourteen, left Buffalo and went to sea; served on a merchant's vessel. In the winter of 1859, sailed from New York for Sydney, Australia, on the bark Crusader, sailed around Cape of Good Hope to Sydney, thence to Valparaiso on the coast of Chili, then up the coast of Ecuador and finally around Cape Horn to Baltimore, Md., completing the entire journey around the world in eleven months and twenty-one days. Was on another voyage from New York to Buenos Ayres, South America, and returned to Baltimore, Md., then went home, and his father fitted him up a blacksmith and machine shop, but the rebellion breaking out a few months afterward, he enlisted at New York City in the United States Navy, April 22, 1861. Was mustered in May 9, as an able seaman. Went out under command of Com. Dupon in the United States steam frigate Wabash. Just six months after his enlistment and following the engagement at Fort Pulaski, he was promoted to a master's mate. Afterward transferred from the Wabash and put in command of the celebrated yacht America, captured from the rebels; he run her as a dispatch boat, along the coast from Port Royal to Charleston, and as far as Fernandina, Fla., and made several important captures with her. He afterward applied for a transfer, and served as ensign on the gunboat Seneca. He was in the engagements at Charleston, Port Royal, Fort Fisher, Hatteras Inlet, Wilmington and Richmond. Was mustered out October 14, 1865. After close of war, sailed two seasons on the upper lakes, then went into the machine shops at Cambridge City, Ind., thence to Decatur, Ill., 1871, and finally came to Rosedale, Kan., in the summer of 1875, and has been engaged as Superintendent of Thor Iron Works ever since, until its recent consolidation with the rolling mills, and he is now serving in the capacity of Assistant Superintendent of the Kansas Rolling Mills. Mr. Woods is also Treasurer of Shawnee Township, and Treasurer of School District No. 15. He was married in Cambridge, Ind., November 12, 1862, to Mary M. Jackson, an intelligent and accomplished lady, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Wilson and Lydia Jackson. He has five children—all boys, viz.: George H., Charles Judson, Arthur Rodgers, William Wilson and Walter Woods. Mr. Woods is a member of the I. O. O. F., also K. of P. and is P. M., A. O. U. W. He and wife are worthy members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and recognized leaders in society.

ARGENTINE.

The thriving young city of Argentine is situated on the south bank of the Kansas River, three miles from its mouth. The location of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe transfer depot here was rendered necessary in order to find room for their side tracks, round house, coal chute and sheds. This location on the south bank of the river is pleasant, convenient, dry and roomy. A town sprung up here at once, and as the different business interests have continued to select this as a location for manufacturing, the town has grown accordingly. The town site proper is a subdivision of Sections 20 and 29, Township 11, Range 25 east. It was platted in November, 1880, and originally contained sixty acres. James M. Coburn was proprietor of the first town site.

The Kansas Town Company, of Wyandotte County, was organized under its charter of date of April 9, 1881; capital, $100,000. Incorporators, William B. Strong, George O. Manchester, Joab Mulvane, E. Wilder, J. R. Mulvane, the same being Directors for the first year. Officers elected, Joab Mulvane, President and Manager, and E. Wilder, Secretary and Treasurer. There were purchased for this company some 415 acres of land in Sections 20, 21, 28, 29, Town 11, Range 25 east, in Wyandotte County, Kan., and after turning over to the Kansas City, Topeka & Western Railroad what was desired for railroad purposes, the remainder, some 300 acres, was platted and put upon the market as Mulvane's Addition to the town of Argentine.

In 1882, Judge Dexter having become satisfied that this young city had a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle it to a city government therefore ordered an election to be held on the first Tuesday in August, 1882. The following are the names of the officers then elected: Mayor, G. W. Gully; Councilmen, John Steffins, A. Borgstede, W. C. Blue, Patrick O'Brien and George Simmons; Police Judge, A. J. Dolley; Marshal, Charles Duvall; City Clerk, J. H. Halderman.

In October, 1881, District No. 40 was made a separate district to include the city of Argentine, and the following School Board elected: A. T. Smith, President; John Steffins, Treasurer; William Erwin, Secretary.

During the winter of 1881 and 1882, a very successful school was held. The colored children attended a separate school taught by a colored lady. The necessity of a public school building now becoming apparent, on the 28th day of August, 1882, an election was held to vote bonds to the amount of $7,000 for the purpose of building a schoolhouse. The bonds were carried and the building is now in process of erection.

The Congregationalists of this city have held services in this town since the summer of 1881, but it was not until the 21st day of May, 1882, that the church was organized. It commenced with a membership of forty-five. They were temporarily using a building for divine service while devising ways and means for the erection of a church, when the wind of June, 1882, which destroyed so much church and school property in eastern Kansas, almost completely destroyed their house of worship. Then was their opportunity, and in three months they had completed their new church building, corner of Ruby avenue and Second street. The property is richly worth $3,000. Their pastor is the Rev. J. W. Johnson. A Sunday school is held and an average attendance of sixty-five scholars reported.

This town was called into existence by the pressure of business a few miles east of it, and although now only on the out-post of the trade and commerce marching up the valley of the Kansas River, it is already taking advantage of the tide and putting its house in order.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company located at Argentine in 1880 and was ready for business in August of the same year. This company employs something over 250 men and the work never ceases. Day and night are only known here by the change of gangs of men. The buildings are a series of structures not specially designed for their beauty, but adapted to the business of separating from the ores and base bullion the several marketable metals. The ore and base bullion is received from the mining districts of the mountains and is here crushed, separated and refined. It is known as a lead smelter, but their refining process produces from a ton of base bullion from one-tenth of an ounce to ten ounces of gold; from two ounces to five hundred ounces of silver, and the balance nearly all lead. The capital stock of the company is $200,000. The officers of the company are A. R. Meyer, President and Treasurer; O. F. Morse, Vice President; and M. E. Smith, Secretary. In the summer of 1882, they purchased the building and business of the "Western Lead Manufacturing Company" and moved the business within their own enclosure, leaving the building of the Lead Manufacturing Company at present unoccupied.

These works have twenty acres of land at the smelter, and the necessary buildings offices, guard houses, sheds and dwellings, nearly covering the grounds. Mr. W. N. Ewing, the originator of the enterprise in Argentine, disposed of his interest in the smelter early in 1882, and has since devoted himself to his real estate interests and the growth of Argentine.

The Transfer Depot of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway at this place is a business of no small importance. At present writing, nearly 600 men are employed by the Santa Fe Company at this point. The round house, the coal chute, and something like twelve miles of side track and 70,000 or 80,000 feet of transfer platform will give the reader an idea of how and where these men are employed. Not all of them, however, reside in Argentine, although this young city has a population of about 800.

With all the adjuncts of a thriving town, with a rapid sale of property and advance in values, resultant from the patent fact that this is already one of, if not the very best point for manufacturing, in view of its nearness to Kansas City, with her concentration of railroads, and the further fact that the Union Stock Yards, within a year or two, are to be removed to a point opposite, on the north bank of the river, now connected by a wagon bridge, and in the near future, this, with Armourdale, Armstrong, Wyandotte and Kansas City, will be one great city.

The Myers House, a large and handsome two-story frame building near the depot, is the largest hotel in town up to date, although several others are projected. It was completed in the summer of 1882.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOSEPH F. BAEHR, druggist, was born in Dunluth, Ill., December 15, 1859, son of Joseph and Mary Baehr. At an early age he left Illinois, and with his parents immigrated to Iowa, and thence to Wisconsin, where his father engaged several years in lead mining, but finally went to Lexington, Mo., where he engaged in the grocery business about fifteen years, with the exception of two or three years spent in the meantime at Leavenworth City, Kan. The subject of this sketch was educated partly in the public schools at Lexington, Mo., and Leavenworth, Kan., but afterward attended the College of the Christian Brothers, at St. Louis, Mo., one year, and graduated from the College of Pharmacy, March 12, 1879. He was employed as prescription clerk in a drug store in St. Louis, from July 8, 1874, until December 31, 1879, than came to Kansas City, Mo., where he was engaged as prescription clerk in the drug firm of James M. Love & Company, until June, 1880, when he went to Las Vegas, N. M., and took charge of drug business for Griswold & Company, until November 20, of same year. He then went to Alamosa, Col., where he had charge of the drug store of P. L. Craig, until April, 1881, when he bought it out, and with a partner carried on the business till March, 1882. He then sold out and came to Kansas and opened a drug store at Armourdale, but moved his business in September, to present location, where he has carried it on ever since. He was married in St. Louis, April 18, 1881, to Lizzie Schub, a native of St. Louis, and the accomplished daughter of Carl and Hermina Schub. Mr. Baehr carries a complete stock of drugs, toilet articles and notions, and has already won the confidence and respect of the people, and is justly recognized as one of the representative men of Argentine.

CHARLES LEROY BURKE, M. D., physician and surgeon, came to Kansas in the fall of 1864, located at Spring Hill, Johnson Co., Kan. Was then only eleven years of age. Lived with his parents on a farm five years, then engaged with his father in the drug business at Spring Hill about five years. He then attended the Illinois State Normal School about one year, and afterward the Kansas State University four years, and then attended the Kansas City University of Medicine where he graduated March 2, 1882, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Argentine, Wyandotte Co., Kan., and has had a growing practice ever since, indeed has already won an enviable reputation as a physician, and has enjoyed a lucrative patronage from the beginning. He was born in Summerfield, St. Clair Co., Ill., February 8, 1854. Is a son of Ira and Caroline C. Burke. He was raised on a farm until eleven years of age, and came direct from his native county in Illinois, to Johnson County, Kan. He is unmarried. He has, combined with a prepossessing personal appearance, the native talent, the education and culture required to render him proficient in his profession.

JAMES R. HOWE, Justice of the Peace and Police Judge, came to Kansas April 20, 1871; located near Belmont, Woodson County, and taught school one year; then bought a farm in Wilson County, Kan.; farmed in the summer and taught in the winter for four years; then devoted his entire time to his farm. In February, 1880, was elected Justice of the Peace, and served until he came to Argentine, October, 1881; was very much broken down in health when he came to Wyandotte, but was cured of general debility by two months' attendance at Dickinson's Medical Institute, Kansas City, Mo., after which he engaged in teaming about six months. He is recognized as one of the useful men in Argentine; is now serving as Justice of the Peace, Police Judge and Director of the School Board. He was born in Shelby County, Ill., November 7, 1841; is a son of Eliakim and Hannah Howe; he was educated at Newbury Seminary, in the State of Vermont, and completed the prescribed course of that institution, and afterward taught two years in his native county; he then engaged in farming four years, and again taught for five or six years, until his removal to Kansas, in the spring of 1877. He was married in Wilson County, Kan., April 24, 1873, to Mary L. Gillaspie, a native of Iowa, and daughter of Thomas and Mary Gillaspie. Mr. Howe has four children, viz.: Mark M., Oral A., John C. and Marinda Howe.

JOHN B. MARSHEL, assistant freight agent A., T. & S. F. R. R., at Argentine, came to Kansas September, 1867, and accepted a position as operator at Junction City, Kan., for the U. P. E. D. R. R., now called the U. R. R. W., Kansas Division, served eighteen months, then served the Memphis & Ohio Railroad in same capacity at Humboldt, Tenn., until October, 1874; he then continued in the employ of this road as night dispatcher at Memphis two years. The next five or six years, he was engaged as chief clerk of the Union Transfer Company, at Louisville, Ky., and in May, 1882, was made assistant freight agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, at Argentine. He was born in New Albany, Ind., April 28, 1849, son of Blaine and Mary Marshel. He lived in New Albany till 1860, and then moved to Louisville, Ky. He was engaged one month in 1862 on the gunboat Tuscumbia; was discharged on account of youth; returned to Louisville, where he remained until 1863; and the next four years lived in New Haven, Nelson Co., Ky., and in September, 1867, moved to Junction City, Davis Co., Kan. He was married in New Albany, Ind., November 20, 1872, to Louise L. Sabin, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Elijah and Martha Sabin. They have three children, viz.: Addison, Jennie and Charlotte. Mr. Marshel was educated in the public schools of New Albany and Louisville; is a man of pleasing address, quick perception and industrious habits, possessing in a marked degree all those qualities which make a successful business man.

JOHN E. MYERS, practical engineer and proprietor of Argentine Hotel, was born in Canfield, Mahoning Co., Ohio, June 26, 1829, is a son of George and Eliza Myers. At an early age, went with his parents to Trumbull County, Ohio. He was educated partly in the public schools of that county, but afterward attended Hiram College, at the time Garfield was President of the institution. He learned his trade at Cleveland, in the shops of the Cleveland & Erie Railroad, now the Lake Shore & Southern Railroad, and then served as engineer of the Michigan Central Railroad fourteen years. He next moved his family to Parsons, Kan., and accepted a position as engineer on the M. K. & T. R. R., and afterward on Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. He served the latter company about four years. He moved his family in the meantime to Kansas City, where he very judiciously invested in town property, in which he has already realized a handsome profit. He has built four dwellings in Kansas City, which bring him quite an income from rentals. He also bought four vacant lots for $125 each, for two of which he has refused an offer of $9,000. He was transferred from the Gulf road to the K. C., Lawrence & Southern Kansas Branch, since purchased by the A., T. & S. F. Co. He has erected a large two-story hotel in Argentine, where his family moved August, 1882; his house is first-class in every respect, is 22x60 feet, with an ell 30x50, containing about thirty rooms, with a broad veranda seventy-two feet long; hotel convenient to the depot, and the only first-class hotel in Argentine. Mr. Myers was married in Calhoun County, Mich., September 23, 1867, to Augusta Starks, a native of Michigan, and the daughter of Samuel C. and Mary Jane Starks. They have one child—Orrin J. Myers. Mrs. Myers is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. GEORGE W. NEVILLE, was born in Barren County, Ky., June 17, 1822, is a son of James and Phœbe Neville; was raised on a farm in his native county until the year 1844; read medicine under Doctors Jett and Gardener, Munfordville, Ky., and under Green and McMichael, of Blue Springs, Barren Co., Ky. Dr. Neville has been a studious man all his life, and is self-made. He moved to Booneville, Cooper Co., Mo., March, 1854. He practiced medicine in Cooper County about eighteen months, and was then sent by the St. Louis & M. E. South Conference to Westport and Kansas City on the Independent Circuit as junior minister with Samuel Colburne, and at the solicitation of the Stewards, was retained as retention minister at Kansas City and Westport one quarter, but then gave up his charge and moved with the tide then flowing into Kansas, and took a Government claim on the first Delaware trust lands, near where the Kansas State Penitentiary is now located. He disposed of his place claim for $4,000, and thus with his practice cleared nearly $5,000 the first year. He spent the fall of 1857 and the following winter visiting in his native county, in Kentucky, but returned in the spring of 1858 to Johnson County, Mo., where he farmed and practiced medicine until December, 1875, but four years of the intervening time was spent as a refugee in Kansas City, where he was obliged to take refuge during the war on account of his loyalty to his country. In 1861, he was Recruiting Officer of the Second Battalion Missouri Mounted State Militia, and also organized a company of seventy home guards. In 1861, he served for a time as First Lieutenant. In 1862, Quantrill and Parker, with a force of over 300 bushwhackers, attacked the town of Harrison Mills, Mo., defended by less than one hundred men, all raw recruits of the Second Battalion Missouri Mounted State Militia, Dr. Neville assuming command. By his coolness and self-possession in directing the movements of his men, succeeded in saving the town. He suffered a loss of $12,000 or $15,000 on account of the war. In December, 1874, he moved to Wyandotte County, Kan., and farmed and practiced medicine near Pomeroy until November, 1881, when he moved to his present location, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession. He has served, by appointment, as Coroner of Wyandotte County, filling an unexpired term to supply a vacancy, and was then elected for a term of two years. He was married in Cooper County, Mo., October 18, 1854, to Melinda Corum, daughter of Hiram and Mary Corum. They have six children, viz.: Katura, Delora, Laura, Cora, Leona and Sierra. Dr. Neville is an active temperance worker; he is a speaker of ability, and his voice has always been on the side of temperance, truth and virtue; he has always borne an unblemished reputation for honesty and uprightness, and is generous to a fault. His wife was educated at Tracy's Female Seminary, Booneville, Mo., and after her graduation taught about six years in her native county. Dr. Neville was raised a Whig, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay, President in 1844; he afterward became a Democrat through investigation of the issue which divided the two parties, and supported Polk's administration; voted for Stephen A. Douglas, but heartily endorsed Lincoln's administration and supported him in 1864; has ever since voted the Republican ticket, and sees no cause to change his position.

GEDDES SIMMONS, speculator and Postmaster of Argentine, came to Kansas in 1879, and located in Winfield, Cowley County, where he carried on a meat market two years. During the spring of 1881, spent a month traveling and prospecting in Colorado, and the following six months in Illinois, and on the 28th day of December, 1881, came to Argentine, where he has been engaged in buying and selling town property. He first built a dwelling house, then put up a livery stable, which he stocked and ran about one year. In the meantime, he has built two large stores and three dwellings, all of which he lets or leases; he is at present arranging for the erection of another dwelling. He is Postmaster of Argentine, and will soon establish a real estate and insurance agency. He was born in Will County, Ill., May 12, 1841; is a son of Harriet and Philander Simmons. He was reared and educated in Will County, and lived on a farm during his youth, and was thus inured to hard labor, but during the last seven years in Illinois prior to his removal to Kansas, he lived in Gilman, Iroquois County, where he engaged in the grocery business and carried on a meat market. He was married in Will County December 18, 1861, to Lydia Mellen, a native of Vermont, and the accomplished daughter of William M. and Elvira Mellen. Their children are Hattie E., Jennie B., Dora E. and Lydia O. Mr. Simmons and wife are consistent members of the Baptist Church; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and is recognized as one of the leading men of Argentine.

THEODORE A. SMITH, machinist, came to Kansas March, 1875; settled at Newton and was employed by C. H. Hobert, as machinist and engineer, in a flouring mill eighteen months. He then engaged in the grocery business at Burton, Harvey County, over one year, after which he bought and improved a 160-acre farm in Harper County; lived on this farm three years, and then moved his family to Newton, while he worked in Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad shops, at Raton, New Mexico, four months. He next spent two months working at his trade in McPherson, Kan., and finally settled with his family in Argentine, where he is now a permanent fixture; he still owns and lets his farm in Harper County; he has been engaged since coming to Argentine as machinist for the Kansas City Smelting & Refining Company several months, and put up the machinery for the Western Lead Pipe Company, and is now employed as machinist in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad shops. He was one of the first permanent settlers in Argentine; circulated a petition for incorporation as a city of the third class; took it before the District Court and saw it through from the beginning. He was elected School Director, and was largely instrumental in securing bonds for the building of a large and commodious schoolhouse, now in course of erection, which, when completed, will be a credit to the educational enterprise of the citizens of Argentine. Mr. Smith is now City Clerk of Argentine, and is recognized as one of the most public spirited men of the town. He was born in Ohio County, Ind., February 2, 1850, son of Hayes and Ann E. Smith. His father died when he was but a child, and his mother removed with her family to Cincinnati, Ohio. He remained in Cincinnati till 1865, and then drove a freight team with a private train of seventy-five wagons to Denver, Col., and then returned with the teams to Doniphan County, Kan., same fall, where he in company with another man, took charge of them during the winter, and the following spring went to Groveland, Tazewell Co., Ill., where his mother and her family had moved in the meantime, and with the exception of eleven months spent in Delaware County, Iowa, was employed as machinist for the Groveland Milling Company from 1866 till 1875; then came to Kansas. He was married in Pekin, Ill., April 2, 1873, to Ettie Shurtleff, native of Illinois, and accomplished daughter of Lot and Fannie Shurtleff. Mrs. Smith's uncle, Charles Shurtleff, endowed the Shurtleff Female College at Alton, Ill., with a fund of $20,000; another uncle, Flavel Shurtleff, was at one time Mayor of Boston, and George Shurtleff, still another uncle, has for years been Superintendent of the California State Insane Asylum at Stockton. The name was formerly Schiercliffe, but has been changed to Shurtleff, the great progenitor of the family in America was Lot Schiercliffe, who came over in the Mayflower; for many years after his settlement in this county, there was not a natural death occurred in the family, but all were caused by lightning. A history is now being compiled entitled "Thunder and Lightning, or the lives of the Shurtleff Family." Mr. Smith has two children—Harry C. and Gertrude B. Smith.

DAVID S. YOUNG, real estate agent at Argentine and Wyandotte, also clothing merchant, Wyandotte; came to Kansas November, 1869, and located at Argentine; purchased 200 acres of land near Argentine at $14.50 per acre; sold 100 acres soon afterward for $25 per acre, and 60 acres in 1876 for $100 per acre, and the last 40 acres for $150 per acre. He was engaged in farming for several years after coming to Kansas, and raised the first broom corn and sorghum ever cultivated in Wyandotte County. He has served as Township Trustee three terms, and is at present engaged in the real estate business with an office at Argentine, and also at Wyandotte City. He is also engaged in mercantile business in Wyandotte. He was born in Prince Edward County, Canada, August 7, 1822, son of William and Margaret Young. He is of Scotch Irish descent, and has a remarkably active brain, with a turn for speculating, and is regarded one of the shrewdest business men in Wyandotte County. He was educated in the public schools of Canada, and reared on a farm; taught school one year, and at the age of nineteen years engaged in the mercantile business as clerk in the town of Wellington for a short time; then managed a farm and at the same time engaged in a general speculating business until he sold out and moved to Clay County, Mo., in the year 1865. He lived in Missouri till the fall of 1869, when he came to Kansas. He was married in Wellington, Canada, December 24, 1850, to Minerva Lane, by whom he had two children—Anna and Emma J. Young. His first wife died in 1853, and in 1854 he was married a second time in Wellington to Mary Short, daughter of Adam and Mary Short, by whom he has six children—Maggie, Mamie, William, John, Frankie and Edith Young. Mr. Young is a worthy Mason, and a member of the Equitable Aid's Union.

TURNER.

CHARLES LOVELACE, farmer and contractor, proprietor of Kansas Valley Flouring Mills, at Wyandotte, P. O. Turner. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1856, and established a saw mill near where he now lives; moved his family here the following spring. He has lived in Wyandotte County ever since, and few men in Kansas have done as much hard labor, transacted as much business, and altogether led as active a life as Mr. Lovelace. While living on a large farm, and managing it ever since he came to the State, he also operated a saw mill from 1856 till 1878, and from 1878 till the present time; has owned and operated a large flouring mill, four stories, three run of buhrs, and a set of rollers; capacity fifty barrels per day, and has at the same time been extensively engaged in contracting. At one time took the contract for furnishing a railroad company with ties to the amount of eleven thousand dollars ($11,000), and has furnished in smaller contracts double that amount. In company with two others, he contracted to furnish the Santa Fé Railroad Company with a large amount of ballast, for which they received $50,000. He has also filled several contracts with the Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company; did all the excavating and grading, burned and furnished all the brick, and did the mason work for their buildings at Argentine, all of which amounted to $25,000. At present is engaged in building the substructure for a bridge across the Kansas River at Kansas City, for Santa Fé Railroad Company, for which he will receive $14,000, and with all his other duties, he has found time to serve as Justice of the Peace one term, Township Treasurer two years, and member of the School Board ever since his district was organized; and besides all this, he is an active and exemplary member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and exhibits a remarkable degree of religious culture for a man of such active business habits, furnishing in his own case a sure proof that secular diligence and Christian culture are not at all incompatible. He was born in East Tennessee, June 20, 1833; son of Charles and Rachel Lovelace; was reared on the farm; moved from Tennessee to Wright County, Mo., when fourteen years of age, and lived two years in Wright County, and the remainder of the time until fall of 1856, in Jackson County, Mo.; then came to Kansas. He was married in Jackson County, Mo., October 25, 1855, to Louisa Hewitt, native of Ohio, and daughter of Richard and Hannah Hewitt. They have six children living—Eldridge H., Almus A., Charles F., Roxana Irena, Alfred, Linnie L. Two dead, Alice and Ida. Mr. Lovelace lives on his farm, about six miles from Kansas City; has 300 acres of choice farming land, with fine improvements. Another incident in his remarkably active life, worthy of mention, and which we have neglected to note in its proper connection, was a trip with ox-train to California in the year 1850, which proved a financial success. On his return by water, was shipwrecked on the Island of Chandileur, seventy miles northeast of the delta of the Mississippi River, being driven on to the island by a heavy gale, accompanied with dense fog. The vessel was abandoned, and the passengers and crew were picked up by two fishing boats which carried them safely to the shore of Lake Pontchartrain, where they took the train for New Orleans, thence to Jackson County, Mo.

J. J. SWINGLEY, merchant, cigar manufacturer and jobber, Turner, came to Kansas in spring of 1860; located in Johnson County, near Olathe, and engaged in farming until 1876; received a business education at the Olathe Commercial College and taught school one year, and in 1878, went to Olathe, and for three years engaged in the manufacture of cigars, and on April 12, 1881, established his present business at Turner, where he carries a large stock of general merchandise, and engages extensively in the manufacture and sale of cigars. He was born in Ogle County, Ill., January 23, 1852; son of Samuel and Mary Swingley. When only eight years of age, he moved to Johnson County, Kan., as above noted. He is favored with fine *personnel* and affable manners, and is highly respected by all who know him. His father, Samuel N. Swingley, is engaged in business with him, and is a native of Maryland; was born October 22, 1817; son of Michael and Mary Swingley; lived in Maryland twenty-five years; Ogle County, Ill., eighteen years, and the last twenty-two years in Kansas. He was married in Maryland, December, 1842, to Anna L. Locher, daughter of George and Elizabeth Locher. He has eight children—Elizabeth, Rose E., Henry, Michael, James, Samuel, Mollie and Charley.

SHAWNEE TOWNSHIP.

MERRICK K. BARBER, farmer, Sections 23, 13 and 14, P. O. Turner, was born near the line of Chemung and Tompkin's County, N. Y., January 25, 1823; son of William and Charity Barber. His father died when he was eight years of age, and about one year after this event, he left home, and has shifted for himself ever since. He went to Pine Creek, where it empties into the Tioga River, and learned the millwright's trade, and about five years afterward, traveled in his business, setting up buildings, overhauling and repairing saw and grist mills. He travels in Pennsylvania and New York, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan and Upper Canada, and built some of the finest and most extensive mills in the country; continued the business until 1850, when he settled in Wyandotte County, Kan., and has since been engaged in farming. He was married in Mount Elgin, Gore District, Can., September 15, 1852, to Joanna Malvina Woodward, daughter of Jesse and Joanna Woodward. They have had one child, Anna, who died in August, 1853. Mr. B. has a fine farm of 200 acres, with fine improvements, and is one of the prominent and successful men of Wyandotte.

SAMUEL BEATTIE, farmer, Sections 28, 27 and 21, P. O. Turner, came to Kansas May 1, 1858. After prospecting one year, he settled at Shawnee, Johnson County, and engaged in the mercantile business till the fall of 1863. In June, 1863, the bushwackers from Missouri burned the town, and killed three men, one of whom was murdered in Mr. Beattie's store. After breaking up the china ware and destroying many other things, they carried off $1,600 worth of goods. He then took what little was left, added a stock of $3,000 worth, and opened business in Booneville, Col., but returned to Shawnee the following June. Engaged for a short time in putting up hay for Government uses, and in 1865 made a profitable trip to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and same fall graded by contract Twelfth street, Kansas City, from Main street to the west bottom, and in October, 1866, came to his present location, where he has since cleared 250 acres of timber land. Has been engaged in cultivating and improving his farm ever since. Has 520 acres of fine land, all of which is bottom except fifty acres, and 300 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation, the balance in blue grass pasture. He has served as County Commissioner four years, and as Treasurer of School Board six or seven years. He acted as scout for Ferguson's militia in the Price raid. Was born in Ireland, October 13, 1833, son of William and Nancy Beattie. Was educated in the National schools of Ireland, and public schools of America. Came to America when thirteen years of age, and farmed three years in Stevenson County, Ill. In 1852, went to New Orleans. Was engaged in business with his uncle till the breaking-out of yellow fever in 1853, when he returned to Illinois and clerked in grocery store one year. Was then under medical treatment for several years, in New Orleans and other places, for inflammation of the lining membrane of the femur bone. Finally came to Kansas May, 1856. He was married in Wyandotte County, January 21, 1875, to Florence C. Hoffman, a native of Ohio, and the accomplished daughter of Henry T. and Mary Hoffman. They have two children—William A. and Margaret Beattie. Mr. Beattie is a worthy Mason, a very quiet and unassuming man, but one of the wealthy, intelligent leading men of Wyandotte County.

THEODORE BENDER, farmer, Sections 27 and 33, P. O. Turner, came to Kansas City May, 1855. Engaged in blacksmithing five years. In 1861, went with private train of twenty-seven wagons to California. Worked at his trade in San Francisco one year, and in Virginia City, Idaho, six years. Then took steamer at San Francisco for New York City. Was shipwrecked in a storm off the coast of New Jersey, and twelve passengers lost their lives in an attempt to escape by life boats. The rest of the passengers, numbering about 450, were picked up by wreckers and saved. He returned via Philadelphia to Kansas City, and thence, in 1867, to his present location, where he bought 120 acres of land, which he has since cleared and improved. He has one of the best barns in the township, a good one and one-half story house, and other good improvements. He was born in Germany, on the Lahn River, at Lollscheit, July 15, 1834, son of Phillip and Catherine Bender. He attended school till fourteen years of age, in Germany. Followed blacksmithing three and one-half years, and in 1852 came to America. Lived three years in Belleville, Ill., just prior to his removal to Kansas City. He was married in Independence, Mo., June 15, 1858, to Gertrude Schuck, a native of Germany, and daughter of K. and Sophia Schuck. They have six children, viz.: Katie, Lizzie, Mealy, Emma, Willie and John Bender. Mr. Bender and wife are worthy members of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE W. BROWN, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Argentine, came to Kansas border, near Kansas City, in the fall of 1851, and in June, 1852, he started for Independence, Mo., with Yeagers and Major's ox train of twenty-five wagons and thirty men for Santa Fe, N. M. Made the round trip in three months, and took out another train the same summer, and reached home on return just before Christmas in the spring of 1853. He took out a Government train loaded with beads, blankets, tobacco and other Indian supplies. On their arrival at Cherry Creek, near Pike's Peak, 1,500 wild Indians from the mountains and plains were assembled to receive their presents from the Government. The Indians were greatly pleased, and held a general jubilee and feast, indulging in roast dog for a luxury. After the usual formalities they dispersed to their mountain homes. Mr. Brown returned with the train; his brother was taken sick with the rheumatism on the way, and he was obliged to drive both teams part of the way. In October, 1853, he took a claim on Wakarusa Bottom, south of Topeka, but soon after took his sick brother back to Virginia, where he died after lingering until the summer of 1854. He did not return to his claim, but remained in Virginia, farming about five years. Having married in the meantime, he emigrated to Tarrant County, Tex., in the fall of 1859; after completing about two-thirds of the journey, he was taken sick, and the rest of the train, consisting of fifteen wagons, went on and left him with a wife and three children and a friend. He was unable to travel for three weeks, and then moved on and joined the colony near Fort Worth, where he made his home about nine years, engaged while there in gathering up and driving beef cattle to Louisiana, and other places for soldier's supplies. Was in the employ of Government contractors during the war; the rest of the time was engaged in farming. He had, during a nine years' residence in Texas, only half a bushel of Irish potatoes, for which he paid $1. Left Texas August 10, 1868, and after one year and a half residence in Jackson County, Mo., moved to Wyandotte County, where he rented a farm of George Matney; gave him half the crop, and then made more money than he had ever made before in one season. He then rented a 200-acre farm of a wealthy Indian woman for six years. She died in 1875, and the farm fell to the only heir a neice, Mary Rodgers. Before the lease expired, Mr. Brown bought eighty acres of the land, which he has owned and cultivated ever since. He has put good improvements on the place, building him a good, commodious two-story residence, planting an orchard, and ornamenting his home in a manner creditable to his taste and industry. He was born in Tazewell County, Va., September 8, 1830, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Brown. He was reared on a farm in his native county, until twenty-one years of age, when he came to Missouri, on Kansas border, as before stated. He was married in Tazewell County, December 11, 1855, to Lillie Young, also a native of Tazewell County, Va., and the accomplished daughter of Hugh and Visa Young. Mr. Brown has eight children—Mary Alice, wife of W. B. Peart; Reese B., Charles H., Joseph C., Elizabeth, George Thomas, John H. and Robert W. Brown. He is a worthy Mason, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Brown always had a hard struggle in life until he reached Kansas, which has been to him a veritable land of promise. He has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity since coming here. He is sober, honest, industrious and hospitable, and his wife is in every way worthy to be his companion.

LESTER COLBY, farmer and horticulturist, Section 32, P. O. Rosedale, came to Kansas February 2, 1859, settled in Oskaloosa, and lived there seven years. Was engaged in carpentering and building five years in Oskaloosa, and the last two years of his residence there he was away from home, assisting in building up Lawrence, after Quantrell's raid. In May, 1866, he moved to Kansas City, where he worked at his trade in a sash and door factory most of the time for five years. He then moved, February, 1871, to his present location, where he is principally engaged in fruit culture. He was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., October 29, 1833, son of William and Phoebe Colby. Was raised on a farm till seventeen years of age, and then moved to Genesee County, N. Y. Worked at house building until September, 1858. He then came to Kansas, stopping on the way about four months at Vernon County, Mo., arriving in Kansas February, 1859. He was married in Rochester, N. Y., July 10, 1856, to Elizabeth Randall, daughter of Hiram and Nancy Randall. She is a native of Genesee County, N. Y. They have six children, viz.: Frank, Gertrude, Grace, Addie, Hiram and Fenton.

G. F. ESPENLAUB, horticulturist, Section 28, P. O. Rosedale, came to Kansas in July, 1859; located near Bellmont, Doniphan County. Bought a tract of land and carried on the nursery business for seven years, but in the meantime went across the plains. Started from Fort Leavenworth April 11, 1862, with a Government train of twenty-six wagons, ox teams. Reached Fort Union about the 20th of June; remained about two weeks, and re-loaded with provisions for Peralto, N. M., ten or twelve days' journey across the mountains. Brought them to Peralto, where they discharged their freight and re-loaded for Fort Craig. Delivered their freight at Ft. Craig in due time, and returned with the teams and wagons to Leavenworth. He then continued the nursery business in Doniphan County until 1866 or 1867. Next lived one year at Blue Springs, Mo.; then moved to his present location, where he has ever since engaged in the nursery and fruit business. He has sixty acres of very fine land, twenty-five acres of which are planted in fruit. His fruit yield for 1882 had a market value of about $5,000. His residence is a two-story brick, main part 17x36, handsomely finished and furnished throughout; architectural design very pleasing, the grounds, ornamented with shade and evergreen trees, walks and shrubbery, presenting one of the most pleasing views that greets the eye on driving out on the Shawnee road from Kansas City. His home commands a fine view of Kansas City, Wyandotte, Armourdale and Armstrong. He has served ten years as District Clerk, and is at present acting Director. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, August 19, 1837, son of William and Elizabeth Espenlaub. He was raised on a farm until sixteen years of age. His father died in 1844, and in December, 1853, he embarked at Havre for America; came via New Orleans to Evansville, Ind., where he farmed and raised nursery stock six years; then moved to Doniphan County, Kan. He was married in Doniphan County, near Troy, December 20, 1863, to Elvira Gromer, an educated and accomplished lady of St. Joseph, Mo., daughter of Greenberry and Elizabeth C. Gromer. They have a family of eight children—Elizabeth, William, Annie, Albert, Bertha, Sophia, David and Gracie. Mr. E. is one of our practical, scientific and successful horticulturists, a good citizen and a reliable business man.

JAMES W. GALLAGHER, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Glenwood; came to Kansas in the fall of 1861, and farmed four years in Douglas County; also did some missionary work as a Union Baptist minister. He then moved his family to Saline County, Mo., in the fall of 1864. He was away from home, in Osage County, at the time of the Price raid, and escaped capture by hiding in a brush three days with a furloughed soldier from Indianapolis named Campbell. He then moved his family back to Douglas County, Kan., December 25, of the same year. Farmed here two years, and then engaged in teaming at Pleasant Hill, Mo., for three months. The next three years, was employed in clearing and improving a farm near Sarcoxieville, Kan., and in preaching to three congregations. He then moved to Shawnee Township, where he has been engaged in tilling and improving his farm and preaching on Sunday ever since. In 1878, he lost four children, three boys and one girl, with typhoid malarial fever. Aside from this sad misfortune, his work has been pleasant and profitable in the State of Kansas. He was born in Alton, Ill., October 14, 1840, son of Peter B. and Lydia Gallagher. He moved with his parents at an early age to Osage County, Mo., and shortly afterward to Pettis County, Mo., where he was raised on a farm until 1859; then moved to Saline County, and from there, in 1861, to Kansas. He was married, in Douglas County, Kan., December 8, 1861, to Virginia A. Carey, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Newton and Nancy Carey. They have four children living—Henry Leander, Emma F., Charlie and Peter. Mr. G. was ordained a minister of the Union Baptist Church in the spring of 1868, in Wyandotte County, and while supporting himself and family, principally by the labors of his own hands, he has devoted much time and labor in proclaiming the Word through the borders of Missouri and Kansas, and his labors have been fruitful and of much good.

JOHN GIBBS, Jr., farmer, Sections 25 and 36, P. O. Shawnee, Johnson County, came to Kansas October, 1855, and located a claim on the Delaware Trust Lands, in Jefferson County, which he bought at the land sales at Fort Leavenworth, November, 1856. He afterward bought, in 1857, 160 acres in Franklin County, and in 1858 bought 320 acres in Shawnee County, and now owns the 320-acre tract in addition to the well-improved farm on which he lives, in Wyandotte County. In 1855, while in search of a claim, in company with others, he stopped at a lone cabin near Big Stranger for dinner. The lady of the house gathered some corn, grated it, and quickly prepared a repast of corn bread, bacon and coffee, which they devoured with a relish. On inquiring the bill, the lady replied, "If you are Free-State men, nothing, if Pro-slavery, your bill is $1." Mr. Gibbs replied, "According to your proposition, we are entitled to a free dinner, but we insist on your accepting the pay." On her positive refusal to take anything, he deposited $1.50 on the table, wished her God's protection, and took his departure. Mr. Gibbs was in Kansas during the entire border war, and witnessed many of those disgraceful attempts to control the elections by violence and by stuffing the ballot box. Was in the company of seventeen men who went to the rescue of Mr. Manard and family, at Easton, Kan., in 1856, where a company of ruffians were held at bay for forty-eight hours by Manard and two women, who stood guard at doors and windows of their residence, shot-guns in hand. On the approach of the rescuers, the ruffians fled. He was harvesting in Platte County, Mo., during the summer of 1856, and was threatened with tar and feathers if he did not leave by a certain time. He defied the mob, and though the threat was repeated and the time distinctly stated, he remained and was not molested. During the winter of 1858–59, he was in the Government service, freighting to Fort Smith, Ark., and also to Indian Territory. In the spring of 1859, in company with his father and others, he started with ox teams to Denver. After many hardships and dangers from hostile Indians, reached Denver safely. From Denver, went to Russell Gulch and Clear Creek. There left his father, and with pack animals went over the range and up the Arkansas River, camping over night where Leadville is now located. He also explored the Blue and Swan River country, and returned to Denver with satisfactory evidence that gold existed in paying quantities on the head-waters of the Arkansas, and on the 15th of February, 1860, he returned, via South Park, reaching California Gulch the last of April, and remained three years, mining and merchandising and freighting, and, in 1863, went from Denver with an ox team to Virginia City, reaching his destination about the 1st of July. He remained in Montana until October, 1866, when, in company with his brother and eight others, he came down the Missouri River in a row boat. Encountering the ice, it became necessary to row all night at times to keep ahead of the floating ice. Reached Omaha about the 5th of December. After spending the winter with friends in the East, returned to Kansas in the spring of 1867, and after spending two years on his farm in Shawnee County, bought the farm in Wyandotte County, which he has made his home ever since. He was born in Kalamazoo County, Mich., February 28, 1835. Is a son of John and Miranda Gibbs. He left his father's home when fifteen years of age, and worked on a farm summers, and in the winter did chores for his board, while attending school until twenty years of age, and came to Kansas, October, 1865. He was married in Wyandotte County, Kan., May 30, 1878, to Elmira Holsinger, an estimable lady, daughter of William and Catharine Holsinger. She was born in Covington, Ohio, August 28, 1850. They have one child, viz., John W. Gibbs, born July 15, 1881. Mr. Gibbs is a man of much nerve, strong will, great firmness, settled convictions and engrafted principles, honest and reliable in business.

FRANK HOLSINGER, farmer and horticulturist, Section 32, Town 11, Range 25, P. O. Rosedale, was born in Bedford County, Penn., April 3, 1836, son of George and Susan Holsinger. He was educated in the common school and in Mount Morris Seminary, attending school until nineteen years of age; then went to Ogle County, Ill., and engaged in railroad service as station agent at Haldane; was also Postmaster at that place until March, 1857, when he emigrated to Kansas, and engaged in farming near Clinton, Douglas County, for two years, and was a delegate to the Grasshopper Convention in 1857, which nominated Marcus J. Parrott Delegate to Congress. He returned to Bedford County, Penn., in 1859; taught school two years, then enlisted April 14, 1861, with the Marietta, Ohio, Blues. Not being mustered in, he was discharged to go into a Pennsylvania regiment, and on May 8, 1861, enlisted in Company I, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Was in many of the heaviest engagements of the war; was in that of Dranesville, Mechanicsville, Peach Orchard, Fair Oaks, Charles City, Cross Roads and Malvern Hill, under McClellan; Aqua Creek, Rappahannock, Manassas Junction, under Gen. Pope; South Mountain and Antietam in Hooker's corps; Fredericksburg, under Burnside, and in storming the heights on the left of Fredericksburg; was wounded and sent to the hospital at Washington. Three months afterward was ordered before the Board of Examiners to examine officers to command colored troops. Passed as Captain of the first class, and was mustered into the Nineteenth Colored United States Infantry March 23, 1864, at Baltimore, commanding a company. May 1, was assigned to Burnside's corps, crossed the Rapidan May 4, and participated in all Grant's engagements before Richmond until November 28, when he was wounded in the right arm at Bermuda Hundred, necessitating an ex-section of the radius of the right arm; was sent to Chesapeake Hospital at Fort Monroe, where he remained until the capture of Richmond, his regiment being one of the first to enter the city. The war being over, his regiment was sent with corps of observation to the Rio Grande, where he continued until the expiration of his term of enlistment. He was mustered out at Baltimore March 27, 1867; was placed on the pension list on account of disability from wounds, and was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war. On his return from the army, he engaged in farming in Bedford County, Penn., about two years; then moved to Wyandotte County, Kan.; settled near Rosedale, March 27, 1869; cleared and improved a 160-acre farm, and for several years has confined his attention principally to fruit culture. He bought his present location during the spring of 1874, and now owns 300 acres of choice land, about seventy-five acres of which are in orchard. He has gathered this season about 2,500 bushels of apples, and about 2,000 bushels of fine budded peaches; has marketed the present season over $600 worth of berries, has sold $4,000 worth of nursery stock, and besides has received as rental from lands which he lets $2,000 bushels of potatoes, about 1,800 bushels of corn and 600 bushels of wheat. He was married near Sharpsburg, Md., November 26, 1868, to Mary Frances Long, an intelligent and accomplished lady, daughter of Elder David and Mary Long. He has six children—Mary, Gerald, Clarence, George, Edna and Maud. Mr. H. is the Treasurer of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, and is one of the leading horticulturists of the State. He and his wife are members of the Progressive Branch of the Dunkard Church.

WILLIAM JUSTICE, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Turner, came to Kansas in the fall of 1854, and settled on the Wakarusa River, seven miles southwest of Lawrence. The country was then unsettled, only two or three families lived in that locality. He farmed eight years on the Wakarusa bottom, and then moved to where he now lives, on a well-improved farm of 100 acres of choice bottom land. Mr. Justice is one of the oldest settlers in Kansas, and while he is a quiet and unassuming man, he is recognized as one of the solid men of his county. He has been very attentive to home duties, and hence has never figured prominently in public matters. He has furnished ties to some extent for construction of K. C., Ft. S. & G. R. R., but has been principally engaged in farming all his life. He was born near Nashville, E. Tenn., February 22, 1826, son of Alfred and Sarah Justice. At an early age, moved with his parents to Jackson County, Mo., where he was raised on a farm. About the year 1848, moved to Westport, Mo., where he farmed and teamed till 1854, when he moved to Kansas. He was married in Westport August 14, 1851, to Jane Corel, who was born March 17, 1830, in West Virginia, daughter of William and Rebecca Corel. They have eight children, viz.: Albert, John G., Samuel M., James Monroe, Alice Ellen, Ella Lee, Hattie Ann and Eva Lena. Mr. Justice and wife are worthy members of the South Methodist Episcopal Church.

AMBROSE KEY, farmer and horticulturist, Section 35, P. O. Rosedale, was born in Crawfordsville, Ind., November 27, 1829, son of George and Rebecca Key. At an early age, removed to Louisa County, Iowa; remained there until 1858, and then moved to Texas; bought the Baker & Thomson saw mill on the San Jacinto River, and in combination with a sash, door and blind factory, operated about four years, and at the same time was proprietor of a general store; then moved to Navasota, near the old capital, where he carried on a general commission business until the fall of 1860, when he moved to Fall County, Tex., and there bought a saw mill and started a tannery; remained in this business until the close of the war, and then went to St. Louis, and one year afterward moved his family to Westport, on the Kansas border in spring of 1869, while he went to the Indian Territory, and carried on a general trading business for three years, and then bought a farm in Shawnee Township, which he has made his home ever since, and has engaged since 1872 in horticultural pursuits; has made the business quite profitable, and besides his market gardening and general farming, has raised and sold $500 worth of small fruits, and has gathered 1,200 bushels of apples this year. He was married in Tipton, Mo., May 21, 1859, to Mary Garrett, a native of Ohio, and an intelligent and accomplished lady, daughter of Elisha and Eleanor Garrett. Their children are Sidney D., born December 30, 1862; Joseph F., born June 22, 1865; Nellie, born June 15, 1867; Gertrude S. P., born January 15, 1870.

JOHN W. KINGSCOTT, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Argentine, came to Kansas in April, 1870; located where he now lives near Argentine, and has been engaged in farming ever since. In 1873, he was elected a member of the School Board, and has served in that capacity ever since. In 1874, was appointed Township Clerk to fill vacancy; served the unexpired term and was re-elected. In the year 1880, was elected Justice of the Peace; served one term, and is now serving as Township Clerk. Was elected Justice of the Peace February 6, 1883. He was born in the city of London, November 27, 1822; son of John and Barbara Ann Kingscott. When four years of age, moved with his parents to Nantyglo, Monmouthshire, England; lived there until eleven years of age; came to America and settled in Genesee County, N. Y.; farmed until 1839, and then enlisted in Company A, Fifth United States Infantry, Regular Army, December 10, 1839; served for six years as drummer boy; was then made Corporal on March 12, 1846; served continuously through the Mexican war; helped to build Fort Brown; was in several heavy engagements under Gen. Taylor; joined Gen. Scott in front of Vera Cruz, and participated in the siege of that city; was under Scott in the advance toward the City of Mexico, and was in all the engagements of the campaign, including the capture of the City. After serving three full consecutive enlistments, he was honorably discharged as Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant August 10, 1854; he then farmed in Macomb County, Mich., until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he enlisted August 24, 1861, in Company H, Second Michigan Cavalry; was mustered in as First Sergeant September 16, 1861. In the engagements of New Madrid and Corinth, fought Bragg at Perryville, Ky.; had running fights with John Morgan at Glasgow and Bacon Creek; was in the engagements at Chattanooga and Chickamauga; fought Longstreet at Knoxville, Strawberry Plains and Massey Creek; was under Thomas in the battles of Nashville and Franklin; under command of Gen. Wilson raided through Alabama, took Selma and Montgomery; thence through Georgia to Macon, where the news of Lee's surrender was received; was present when Jefferson Davis and family were turned over to Gen. Wilson, just after the capture; from Macon was ordered to Nashville, and then served as Depot Quartermaster at Edgefield until ordered home to be mustered out December 27, 1865; he entered the service as First Sergeant, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant January 20, 1862; afterward made First Lieutenant, and June 7, 1864, was promoted to Captain. He served in six heavy engagements in the Mexican war, ten or twelve heavy battles, and altogether 110 battles and skirmishes in the war of the rebellion; never received a scratch, was never taken prisoner and was never relieved from duty on account of sickness. After his return from the army, he engaged in farming in Macomb County, Mich., until 1870, and then moved to Kansas. He was married in Detroit, Mich., July 15, 1857, to Ellen Morehead, a native of Ireland, and daughter of John and Sarah Morehead. Their children are John C., Frances R., Ellen L., Mary Ann, Eleanora and Rosana Ann. Mr. Kingscott is one of the most intelligent and useful men in Shawnee Township.

JOSEPH McDOWELL, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Rosedale; entered a claim on Armstrong Reservation in the fall of 1855, and moved his family in March, 1856. His claim was one and a half miles from Kansas City, in Wyandotte County, bordering on the Missouri State line. He cleared, improved and cultivated it until June, 1877; then came to his present location, adjoining the town of Rosedale, where he has lived ever since. He has a valuable rock quarry and several teams, and is extensively engaged in contracting and teaming; also deals in real estate and town property; at present lets five dwellings in the town of Rosedale. He has thirty-two acres of land adjoining the town, on which he lives. He was born in Madison County, Ala., December 25, 1816; son of Samuel and Abigail McDowell; left his native county when ten years of age, and after five years in Rutherford County emigrated to Johnson County, Mo., and was present when Warrensburg was laid off. He farmed most of the time in Johnson County until the spring of 1847. In 1846, he took charge of an ox train for Russell and Wadell, loaded with Government stores. This was during the Mexican war. Started from Fort Leavenworth in the fall, with thirty wagons, bound for New Mexico; the weather was severe and the men and teams suffered much from cold. Three men and many cattle perished on the way out, and they were obliged to send on into Santa Fé for more teams. They finally pulled into Santa Fé January 11, 1847. They remained here until the 1st of February, during which time fourteen of the men died with the measles, and Mr. James Brown in charge of two mule teams, four and six mules respectively, and an ox wagon drawn by three yoke of oxen, started on the return trip, accompanied by five men, including Mr. McDowell. The cold was intense and feed scarce, and nine out of the ten mules perished, and when within two days' journey of Council Grove all but one yoke of oxen had given out. The wagons were all abandoned except one. Mr. Brown here backed the only remaining mule, and calling Mr. McDowell to him, he divided the last half gallon of meal equally with him, and said: "You must now take charge of this outfit until my return. When the men are asleep to-night, bake you a pan of bread from this quart of meal, parch one quart of corn and conceal it, and if you are obliged to walk for your life, you may manage to get into Westport; if possible, I will meet you with relief in a few days." With this instruction, Mr. Brown left them, and rode on. At Council Grove, which then consisted of an old abandoned blacksmith shop, and not an inhabitant, he found a live ox, which had given out, and was left behind by some other train. This ox he killed and dressed, and hung up a quarter in a tree to relieve the party who were coming on. When the party arrived in sight of this old shop in the woods, their last yoke of oxen gave out. The wagon-bed was removed, the wagon uncoupled, and the two sick men of the company tenderly laid on the hounds of the fore wheels, and the oxen induced to pull them on to the shops at Council Grove. Here the cattle laid down and died. About this time, a terrible snow-storm set in, and during this terrible night of suffering and hunger, there fell eighteen inches of snow. The night was one of bitter cold, and the morning brought nothing but despair. It was now decided that Mr. McDowell, accompanied by one young man, should go on foot to Westport, and, if possible, bring relief to the rest of the party, all hopes of Brown's return having been given up. Swearing they would bring provisions or lose their lives in the attempt, they started out with a single blanket each, and the pan of corn bread and quart of parched corn. After traveling all day, and just at night-fall, came Brown's wagon coming to their relief. Never did food taste sweeter, nor sleep more refreshing than to these half-starved and weary men that night. After camping here all night, and taking an early breakfast next morning, they moved on to the relief of the little company at Council Grove, arriving just at sundown. Their feelings can better be imagined than described, when to their desponding souls came the sudden joy of an immediate rescue. The sick men got well, and, after five days' travel, they pulled into Westport, March 16, 1847. Mr. McDowell took conveyance for home, and reached Warrensburg March 18, and the same spring returned with his family to Kansas City, where he lived until his removal to Kansas in the spring of 1856. He has been married three times, the first time in Johnson County, Mo., in June, 1834, to Nancy Harrison, by whom he has had five children—Franklin A., Elizabeth, Samuel, Jesse and William H. His first wife died in December, 1848, and he was married a second time in Kansas City, in August, 1851, to Rebecca French, who died in August, 1876, and his last marriage took place in Wyandotte County in July, 1878, to Sarah E. Carter, an estimable widow lady, whose maiden name was Brown, daughter of James and Ruth Brown. Mr. and Mrs. McDowell are worthy church members, and both are highly respected for their many excellent qualities of mind and heart.

THOMAS McMAHON, farmer, Sections 29 and 32, P. O. Rosedale, came to Kansas spring of 1854; stopped a few days at Leavenworth City, then went to Kansas City and contracted public work until spring of 1861; next farmed near Olathe, Kan., till fall of 1862, and in the spring of 1863 he fitted out an ox-train of five wagons and went to Colorado, and in company with three brothers owned and worked a mine in California Gulch, near where Leadville is now located; sold out his mine, and returned same fall to Kansas City, the trip having netted him about $1,000. The next spring, with two wagons, one of which was loaded with 4,000 pounds of choice provisions, and drawn by four mules, the other a spring wagon, containing his family, drawn by two horses, he started to Montana. It was very early in the spring, and they encountered snow, sleet, cold and other hardships on the way, but finally reached Horse Prairie Valley June 22, 1864. He mined in the Placer diggings during the summer, and made it very profitable. He moved his family to Bannock November, 1865, and engaged in freighting from Salt Lake Valley to different points in Montana, until the spring of 1869. Left Bannock March 22, and arrived at Kansas City May 11, 1869, and in June bought of an Indian named Pumpkin and his white son-in-law, Franklin, the farm of ninety-eight and one-half acres, which he cleared and improved, and has ever since made his home. He has a large two-story frame residence, twenty-two acres of fruit, and other substantial improvements, which make his place one of the most desirable in that vicinity. He was born in Kings County, Ireland, in the year 1832; son of Hubert and Mary McMahon; lived in Ireland till eighteen years of age, then came direct to America; lived in New Jersey one year, then went to New Orleans, where he worked in a wholesale house till the spring of 1854, when he came up the river to Leavenworth, Kan. He was married in Kansas City, Mo., April 25, 1859, to Bridget O. Flaherty, an intelligent and accomplished lady, daughter of Eugene and Kate Flaherty. She was born in Maryland, raised in Virginia, and afterward moved to Ohio, thence to Kansas City. They have twelve children—John Hubert and Mary Catherine (twins), Ellen, Annie, Thomas F., Nora, Lawrence, Josephine, James, Agnes, Catherine and Joseph Patrick. Mr. McMahon and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and are counted among the most thriving and enterprising citizens of Shawnee Township.

JOHN TILGHMAN MACKOY, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Rosedale, was born in Mason County, Ky., October 4, 1811. His father, James Mackoy, was a Revolutionary soldier, enlisted just in time to participate in the battle of Yorktown. He was only fifteen years of age. Arrived at the scene of action on Saturday; fought under La Fayette until the capitulation of Cornwallis on the following Wednesday; his mother, Mary Mackoy, whose maiden name was Walton, was the grand-daughter of George Walton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; he was a direct descendant of the Lawrence and Chase families, who were very noted. Mr. Mackoy was raised principally on the farm. His father was also proprietor of Mackoy's flouring mill, located on Lee's Creek, Mason Co., Ky. He attended Beasley Creek Academy and received a good academic education. At the age of fifteen, was put to work on the farm and in the mill. He left his native place in 1859, and moved to Holt County, Mo., where he lived on a farm until it was well improved, and he was able to live comfortably when the war broke out, and his horses were stolen by Jayhawkers, his life threatened, one of his neighbors killed, and his family so frightened that he returned to Kentucky and remained during the war. In 1865, he returned through Missouri to Council Bluffs, where he farmed three years, and in the spring of 1868 moved to his present location, where he has made a comfortable home, which is a model in the way of taste, tidiness and culture, and where his old age is made comfortable by the companionship of an intelligent wife and loving children. He was married in Mason County, Ky., May 17, 1836, to Frances A. Craig; she was the daughter of Elijah and Mary Craig, grand-daughter of Joseph Davis, a Major in the Emmett's rebellion. James Kempe, great-uncle, was a Colonel in the same rebellion, and afterward Gen. Jackson's aid-de-camp in the battle of New Orleans. Mr. Mackoy has seven living children—James Craig, Jane Elizabeth, Frances Mary, John Beckett, Sarah Gresham, Annie Lawrence and Thomas Oliver.

DAVID B. MATNEY, farmer, Sections 30 and 31, P. O. Rosedale; came to Kansas in the fall of 1858; located in Shawneetown; lived there until 1863. In 1862, Quantrill raided the town at midnight, and burned most of the houses, seventeen in number. They raided Mr. Matney's business house, piled up on the counter all the combustibles they could gather, and fired them, but the fire was extinguished before it had done any considerable damage; but in July, 1863, Quantrill made a second attack and burned Mr. Matney's residence, and the rest of the town; he still preserves a bureau that was saved from the flames, but it bears the marks of fire, being badly scorched. In 1863, he moved to Westport, where he farmed until the fall of 1865, then came to his present location, where he has cleared, improved and cultivated a farm of 200 acres ever since. Mr. Matney is recognized as one of the best farmers in Shawnee Township, and has served as School Treasurer five or six years. He is a representative man, an old settler and a useful citizen; is a worthy Mason, and he and wife are both consistent members of the Union Baptist Church. He was born in Tazewell County, Va., August 3, 1836, son of Charles and Abigail Matney. He lived on what is known as Rich Lands on Clinch River, Va., until 1844, when he moved to Platte County, Mo., where he farmed two years, then to Jackson County where he farmed until 1857, when he went with an ox-train to Fort Union; again in 1859, started to Pike's Peak; on reaching Fort Lyons, Bent Co., Colo., sold out and returned. He again started across the plains in 1864, this time in the employ of other parties, with a mule train of twenty-five wagons; on reaching Cow Creek, 250 miles this side of Fort Lyons, news was received of the massacre of men on Walnut Creek, twenty miles further on. The train on Walnut Creek was fired into by Indians, who were riding along conversing in a friendly manner with the drivers. Besides the ten killed, two were scalped alive and taken prisoners; they afterward made good their escape, and recovered; news of this disaster reached Mr. Bryant's train on Cow Creek, just in time for them to corral, and as soon as this was effected the Indians were seen approaching in a cloud of dust, five or six hundred strong; but with a force of only twenty-seven men, the train men held them at bay fourteen days with a loss of only two in number. A well was dug inside the corral to furnish the train with water. The Indians finally scattered and disappeared. The train moved on, but after about six days' journey, and 125 miles this side of Fort Lyons, they were again attacked by Indians just before day, and ninety-three mules were captured and carried off; the wagons were not molested, and in about two days another train belonging to Mr. Byrant came up; the teams were divided and the wagons pulled into Fort Lyons. Mr. Matney remained at the fort six days, and returned, reaching home September 16, 1864. He was married at Westport, Mo., January 26, 1860, to Emily M. Puckett, a native of Tazewell County, Va., and daughter of John and Mary E. Puckett. They have four living children—John R., Elisha M., George H. and Joseph D.

GEORGE Q. A. MATNEY, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Rosedale, came to Kansas in the fall of 1854; took a claim on the Wakarusa River, southwest of Lawrence, but sold it soon afterward. He made Shawneetown his first stopping place in the State; made a trip across the plains to old Fort McKey in 1854, another to Fort Laramie in 1855, and had profitable journeys both times. He next went in the employ of other parties with an ox-train to Fort Union in 1857. He came to his present location in 1861, where he has been engaged ever since in clearing, improving and cultivating his farm of 120 acres; his home is pleasantly situated on one of the finest roads leading out of Kansas City. He was born in Tazewell County, Va., September 28, 1831, son of Charles and Abigail Matney. He has made farming his principal occupation through life, and lived thirteen years in his native county in Virginia; farmed one and a half years in Platte County, Mo., fifteen years in Jackson County, and since then in Johnson and Wyandotte Counties, Kan. He was married at Westport, Mo., January 6, 1859, to Frances Jane Johnson, daughter of David Johnson; she died the same year, and his second marriage took place at Westport, April 8, 1860, to Susan M. Broomfield, native of Virginia, and daughter of Jordan and Emily Broomfield, by whom he had two children—Charles and Minnie Matney. She died February, 1867, and he was a third time married in Shawnee Township, February 2, 1868, to Fannie T. Carter, native of Virginia, and daughter of William and Sarah Carter, by whom he has four children—Sarah, Hattie, David and an infant.

JOHN R. MATNEY, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Rosedale, came to Westport on the Kansas and Missouri border October, 1846, and engaged in farming until 1865. In 1854, made one trip with a private ox train to Old Fort McKey, on the Arkansas River; found no settlements on the route. What is now a wealthy and populous State was then a wild waste of prairie land; he moved to his present home in March, 1866, and has been engaged in farming ever since. He has served as Township Clerk two terms, also served as Township Treasurer; has served on the School Board five years; has twice been honored as a delegate to State Conventions. He was born in West Virginia January 23, 1834, son of Charles and Abigail Matney; left his native place when only ten years of age, and moved to Platte County, Mo., near Parkville, and in the fall of 1846 moved to Westport, near the Kansas line; was married at the latter place March 15, 1855, to Missouri Matney, daughter of William and Sarah Matney. She was born in the State of Missouri, while her parents are natives of Mississippi. They have nine children—Sarah, William, David, Ella, Henry, Albert, Alexander, Minnie and Edith. Mr. Matney is a worthy Mason and one of the wealthy and influential men of Wyandotte County. He has a large farm of 283 acres, 185 acres in cultivation, and the rest in blue grass pasture. He has made very fine and substantial improvements on his farm; his residence is a new, large two-story frame, well finished and furnished throughout, and is located on one of the finest roads leading out of Kansas City, about five miles from that place.

JOHN S. PAYNE, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Shawnee, Johnson County, came to Kansas in the winter of 1855, and worked by the month for a wealthy and intelligent Indian named Jackson Rodgers. About five months afterward, his father rented a place, and cultivated it one year. He lived with his father during the year, and moved with him in the spring of 1857 to a claim which he pre-empted on the Kaw Bottom, near where Turner is now located. Remained on this farm three or four years, and then removed again with his father to a tract of Indian land which he had purchased, and which they cleared and improved. In July, 1863, a squad of bushwackers came to the house near midnight, called the father out of bed, and on his opening the door they shot and killed him in the presence of his family, and then plundered the house, carrying off all the valuables. Previous to this time, John S. Payne, the subject of our sketch, enlisted in Company B, Second Kansas Cavalry, on March 1, 1862. Was in nearly all the engagements of his command, including Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Honey Springs and many skirmishes. In October, 1862, captured a battery at Fort Wayne, in the Cherokee Nation, and his company was organized into the Third Kansas Battery. He served as Corporal through the war, and was mustered out in March, 1865. He was born in McDonough County, Ill., February 25, 1840. At two years of age, moved with his parents to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he remained about twelve years; then moved to Jackson County, Mo., in 1854, and the following winter came to Kansas. He was married on the place which he now occupies, May 24, 1866, to Sarah Webb, daughter of John A. and Barbara Webb. They have one adopted child, William, born November 20, 1878.

PETER J. PRETZ, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Turner, came to Kansas February 1, 1857, and has been engaged in farming in the following places, consecutively: Two miles west of Wyandotte, one year; Charles Armstrong's place, one mile from the old Delaware Mission, one year; Franklin County, Kan., one year; near Wyandotte again, two years; and again near the Delaware Mission one year; then bought of an Indian named Charlie Tooley, the farm which he cleared and improved, and has cultivated ever since. He has been a member of the School Board for five years. He was born in Germany, January 18, 1820, son of Peter and Adelheid Pretz. He was raised in the city of Limburg, on the Lahn River, where he was educated, and where he learned the painter's trade. He worked at his trade two years, and was engaged in the manufacture and sale of woolen goods ten years. He then sailed for America, remained in New York City one year, worked at the painter's trade in Macounta, Ill., two years, and Kansas City two years, and then commenced farming in Kansas, near Wyandotte. He was married in St. Clair County, Ill., in September, 1854, to Augusta Erhart, a native of Siegmaringen, Germany, daughter of George and Elizabeth Erhart. He has six children—Adelheid, Annie, Theresa, Henry, George and August Pretz. Mr. P. is a member of the Catholic Church, and one of the successful farmers of Wyandotte County, and an influential citizen.

JOSEPH BOSTON STEEL, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Argentine, was born in Tazewell County, Va., June 10, 1828, son of William and Mary Steel. His grandfather, Ralph Steel, was a veteran of the war of 1812. He lived until sixteen years of age in his native county, then moved to Jackson County, Mo. Farmed two years, and then in the spring of 1855, moved to a new place on the Wakarusa Bottom, southwest of Topeka, in Shawnee County, Kan., where he remained eighteen months, during which time his mother died, and he returned to Jackson County, Mo., but in 1857, fall of the year, he moved into Wyandotte County, Kan., and engaged in teaming four years. He then rented a farm four miles from Kansas City, and after cultivating it four years, he bought it and greatly improved it, and five years afterward sold out and purchased the farm which he has cultivated ever since. His home consists of 120 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, and well improved. Mr. Steel has served four years as Township Trustee, and is the present incumbent. Has also served eight years as Road Supervisor, and two years as Director of school district. He was married in Shawneetown, Johnson County, Kan., July 21, 1861, to Mary L. Peart, native of Jackson County, Mo., and daughter of Jonathan and Ouey Peart. They have five children, viz.: John F., Edward, Lizzie, William C. and Ophelia. Mr. Steel is one of Wyandotte's best citizens.

WHITE CHURCH.

White Church, nearly in the center of the county, about ten miles west of Wyandotte, is a pretty little hamlet, and is the historical scene of the old Delaware mission and the building of the "White Church," for the Indians' benefit. Four miles north is Pomeroy, on the Missouri Pacific Road, is its nearest station. White Church contains a good school, a Masonic hall, two churches, and half a dozen stores.

The Presbyterian Church was organized April 19, 1869. Its membership numbered forty. The pastor is Rev. A. A. Allen. The Sunday school has been maintained thirteen years, and averages a membership of twenty-five.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has an organization and church property.

The Masonic Lodge was chartered October 20, 1870, membership, twenty-five. Officers, W. M., T. W. Noland; S. W., Gus Hovey; J. W., J. C. Gnute; Treasurer, Joshua Blankonship; Secretary, P. C. Hinton.

The Presbyterian Church, of White Church, was organized April 19, 1869, with membership of forty, A. A. Allen, pastor. Value of church property, $1,200. A public school has been maintained here thirteen years, with an average attendance of twenty-five pupils. There are two Sunday schools in the place, average attendance, thirty. There is also a Masonic Lodge, chartered October 20, 1870, with a membership of thirty-five. Its officers are: T. W. Noland, W. M.; Gus Hovey, S. W.; J. C. Gnute, J. W.; Joshua Blankonship, Treasurer; P. C. Hinton, Secretary.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South, and Methodist Episcopal Church, have an organization and a good church property.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—QUINDARO TOWNSHIP.

JEFFERSON F. BARKER, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Quindaro, was born in Mercer County, W. Va., January 24, 1860. Is a son of Joseph and Eliza A. Barker; was reared on a farm and attended the public schools in his native county until he came to Kansas in 1877, March 31. He settled on the farm where he now lives, consisting of 212 acres of fine fruit and farming land, all in cultivation except about seventy-five acres of timbered pasture. He has twenty acres in fruit. His residence commands a fine view of the Missouri River and an extensive landscape of varied beauty. His father was a native of Virginia, and died March 5, 1862. His mother, who lives with him at present, is a native of Illinois. Her maiden name was Nichols. Mr. Barker is quite young, only twenty-two years old. Has only been a resident of the State five and one-half years, but has won an enviable reputation.

ROBERT J. BARKER, merchant and grain dealer, Pomeroy, came to Kansas September 20, 1870. Located in Wyandotte County; taught school nine years, and in 1879 opened a general store at Pomeroy, where he has been engaged in merchandising ever since. He has also served as agent for Missouri Pacific Railroad Company at this place three years, and is still employed in that capacity. He was appointed Postmaster in April, 1882. He was born in West Virginia April 28, 1848, son of Messina C. and Julia A. Barker. He was reared on the farm, but attended and taught school much of the time until he came to Kansas in 1870. He was married in Wyandotte County, December 31, 1871, to Melissa Malott, daughter of Hiram and Susan Malott, and a native of Missouri. He had by his first wife one child, still living—Maud O. Barker. His wife died March 26, 1874. He was married again in Wyandotte County, February 26, 1877, to Bettie K. Palmer, a native of Indiana and daughter of Wilkinson and Guinna Palmer, by whom he has two children—Ella E. and Frederick C. Barker. Mr. Barker is District Deputy Grand Master I. O. O. F., of District No. 88, also P. C. K. of P. He carries a large stock of general merchandise and occupies, in addition to a capacious salesroom, an extensive wareroom and commands the entire trade of the place. He also deals in wood, grain and country produce of all kinds.

ANDREW J. BATES, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Quindaro, was born in Cherokee County, Ga., December 18, 1837. Son of Frances Marion and Sarah Bates. He left his native State and moved to Pine Bluffs, Ark., in the spring of 1856. Though Southern born and raised, he was true to his country and determined if possible to reach the Union lines, and on the night of July 10, 1862, left Pine Bluff, in company with two others, and crossed the river by night, traveled through swamps and cane, resting only by day; took their route up White River, passed through the rebel pickets in the dark; at one time went three days and nights without food, slept on the wet ground in the rain; on account of exposure one of the company took sick and was very low for a week, but after many hair-breadth escapes and perilous adventures they at last, on the 5th day of August, espied the old stars and stripes and at once enlisted in Company H, First Michigan Artillery. Served till the close of war. Was with Grant at Vicksburg, Sherman at Atlanta and Thomas at Nashville; was under fire 300 days during the war; was in all the engagements of his command and was mustered out last of June, 1865. In September of same year, came to Kansas; settled where he now lives and has been engaged in farming ever since. He was married in Unadilla, Mich., August 15, 1865, to Mary Cleveland, a native of Michigan, and daughter of John and Nancy Cleveland. He has two children—James and Elizabeth Bates. Mr. Bates is erecting a fine two-story residence, which will be another ornament among the many fine country homes which adorn the vicinity of Wyandotte. He and wife are consistent members of the Congregational Church.

FRANK H. BETTON, P. O. Pomeroy. The subject of this sketch is a lineal descendant of Matthew Thornton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and President of the convention which assumed the government of the colony of New Hampshire. His father, Thornton Betton, was a prominent lawyer and a graduate of Dartmouth College. His grandfather, Hon. Silas Betton, was a graduate of the same institution, and a Member of Congress. His grandmother, the wife of Hon. Silas Betton, was the daughter of Matthew Thornton, who signed the Declaration. He was born in Derry, N. H., August 1, 1835; is a son of Thornton and Mary E. B. H. Betton. Eight years of his early life were passed in Derry, two years in Newburyport, Mass., one year at Portsmouth, N. H. a short time in Dover, N. H., and three years in Boston, Mass. At the latter place he engaged as clerk in a mercantile house. He then went to Petersburg, Va., where he remained two years, and in May, 1856, came to Kansas. He landed at Leavenworth City on the 8th day of May, and at once went about finding business. He had $2,000 in money to invest, and, proceeding to the old historic town of Easton, he fell in company with others who agreed to interest themselves with him in building up a town on Red Vermillion Creek. The new town was to have at once a hotel, store, blacksmith shop, and saw-mill. After the suffering the privations and disappointments common to such an enterprise in a new country, Mr. Betton found the project abandoned by the others, and himself the owner of a saw-mill in a town and country without inhabitants. He returned to Leavenworth, and during the winter engaged in a general speculating business, dealing principally, however, in Geary City town property, by which he realized about $500. He attended the sale of town shares (10 lots) in Wyandotte, advertised to take place March 1, 1857, the first 100 shares to be sold at $500 a share. He bought share No. 92. There was a perfect craze for these shares. People came from far and near, and it was by chance that he managed to buy an interest. Isaiah Walker's store was the only frame building in the town at the time. It still stands on the north side of Nebraska avenue, below Fourth street. Silas Armstrong's brick residence stood on the hill, near the corner of Fifth street and Minnesota avenue. Ike Brown's log house stood where Dunning's Hall now stands. The land office building was located nearly opposite, and Joel Walker lived in a log house near Jersey Creek. The Widow Splitlog's cabin occupied the hill south of Minnesota avenue, and the Cotter's lived at the ferry, and those houses constituted the city of Wyandotte in 1857. Mr. Betton was offered $750 for one lot while on his way to Leavenworth, just after the purchase, but refused to take it. Wyandotte had her collapse, and values shrunk amazingly. Mr. Betton disposed of his interest at a sacrifice. He next entered a claim of 160 acres of farming land, and forty acres of timber, near Osawkie, on the Delaware Trust Lands. He also speculated in claims, and was very successful in this enterprise. After Osawkie land sales, he returned to Leavenworth, but the same fall located in Wyandotte and engaged in lumbering and logging for a saw mill, and in December, 1859, bought it. It was located where the town of Argentine has since been built up. In 1860, he bought forty acres of land, and built a house on it, which is still standing. The smelting works are now located on this forty acres, which he sold in 1863 for $500, now worth over $100,000. In 1863, the mill was moved over to the Missouri River, near Nearman Station, where he continued the business until the fall of 1867, his family living in the meantime at Wyandotte. In company with Mr. Overton, he bought a half section of land of Alexander Caldwell and Lucien Scott, near Pomeroy, and in June, 1868, located a new saw-mill at that place. The mill exploded the first day's run, killing one man and injuring another. The mill was immediately rebuilt, and other lands were subsequently bought, until Overton & Betton were the owners of 1,100 acres of fine timber land. They and their employes, mill hands and wood-choppers, were the only white settlers in the vicinity. Mr. Betton solicited the County Superintendent to lay out a school district, which was done immediately. Bonds were voted to build a schoolhouse. They were purchased by Overton & Betton, and the commodious school room was erected, which still stands to do credit to the enterprise of its first proprietors. They also built a side track on the Missouri Pacific Railroad at their own expense, erected a store room, and secured a post office. The store room was first occupied by Derrick Stone, Pomeroy's first merchant. In 1873, they erected their three-story flouring-mill, called Maple Cliff Mills. They also sold lands to the amount of about 400 acres, and still retain about 700 acres. The mill was operated by Overton & Betton until 1878, when Mr. Young purchased the half-interest of Mr. Overton, and the mill was owned and operated by Betton & Young until the spring of 1883, when they disposed of their entire interest to the Pomeroy Milling Company. Mr. Betton has striven to do his part in the labors which, in a period of twenty-five years, have served to carve out of the wilderness the foremost county in his State. He has been identified with many enterprises, public and private, and, like most old settlers, has reaped but a moderate reward. He has written much for the press since his residence in Kansas, and displays a literary ability remarkable for a man who has been so actively engaged in business pursuits. He was married in Wyandotte, March 8, 1860, to Susanna Mudeater, an accomplished and educated daughter of Matthew Mudeater, head chief of the Wyandotte nation. Her father was educated at the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Her mother was educated at the same mission. Both were exceedingly fair and handsome. They emigrated with the Wyandottes to Indian Territory in 1843. Mr. Betton has six children—Florence, Frank H., Cora E., Matthew Thornton, Susanna W. and Ernest L. He has been Grand Master of the R. W. Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., State of Kansas, and its Grand Representative in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States; also, Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of the K. of P. of the State of Kansas, and its Representative to the Supreme Lodge of the United States.

DANIEL BRAMAN, farmer and merchant, Section 35, P. O. Braman Hill. Came to Kansas January 12, 1858. Located here, and has made this his home ever since. From 1867 to 1878, was in the colporteur work for the American Tract Society. His field was confined part of the time to Johnson, Wyandotte and Leavenworth Counties, but the remainder of the time was colporteur at large for the northern half of Kansas and border counties of Missouri. He then resumed farming, and in connection with this has carried on a country store, dealing in general merchandise and country produce. He enlisted in Company G, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, and was mustered in at Leavenworth, in November, 1861. He did border service, scouting, hunting bushwhackers, etc., but was in several heavy engagements, such as Maysville, Ark., Prairie Grove, and Cane Hill, Mo., and many others. Was in active service until mustered out, November, 1864. He enlisted as a private, but was several times promoted, and was last commissioned as Second Lieutenant, which commission he held until his term of service expired. He was born in Waterford, New London Co., Conn., May 16, 1832. He is a son of Daniel S. and Mary L. Braman. He was educated in the public schools of Waterford. At the age of sixteen, he went to New London, and worked at the sail-maker's trade seven or eight years. He also spent a short time in Brooklyn, N. Y., just prior to his removal to Kansas in 1858. He was married, in Waterford, Conn., September 11, 1853, to Sarah H. Moore, an intelligent and accomplished lady, a native of Connecticut, and a daughter of Enoch and Mary L. Moore. They have four children—Mary Eva, Ida Florine, Edward Everett and Dottie Lizette, and seldom are children blessed with such parents, both of whom exhibit a Christian culture rarely to be found. They are consistent members of the Baptist Church. He was elected to the office of Treasurer of Quindaro Township in November, 1877, and has been re-elected each year since, and holds the office now. He was chosen Deacon of the Baptist Church, 9th of December, 1867, and has filled that office since that time.

ABRAM H. BROWN, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Quindaro. His grandfather was a veteran of the war of 1812, and his father beat the roll call on Bunker Hill at La Fayette's visit to America in 1824. The subject of this sketch was born on Bunker Hill, Charleston, Mass., July 26, 1826, son of Jonathan and Mary Brown. His parents moved to Adams County, Ill., in the spring of 1833. He was brought up on a farm till seventeen years of age, then moved to Quincy, Ill., and learned the brick-layer's trade, worked in Quincy two and a half years, then went to Peoria, Ill., where he contracted brick work and plastering for two years. He then started with an ox train as wagon master for Santa Fé, N. M. Struck the Kansas line in the spring of 1847. He was taken down with the cholera at Black Jack, on account of which the train was detained three days. Six train men had the cholera, only one of whom died. They reached Santa Fé July 26, 1847, and the two years following, he was engaged in burning and furnishing lime for the Government uses and was superintendent of the laying of rock for the State House at Santa Fé. He next accompanied Capt. Love's expedition to the Gila River, prospecting for gold, but the enterprise failing on account of hostile Indians, he returned to the old copper mines at Ft. Webster, where he laid up about four months and then returned to Santa Fé to spend the winter. The following spring he came back to Kansas and from there went to New York, where he was married, February 17, 1857, to Lydia M. Ward, a teacher and a native of New York, and daughter of Lemuel and Hannah Ward. He then returned with his bride to Kansas City and made that his home till 1878. But enlisted in Company C, Vanhorn's Battalion, attached to Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry; was taken prisoner at Lexington, Mo., was Quartermaster Sergeant, acting as Quartermaster at the time. After his parole, he was made Wagonmaster for Capt. Case, Assistant Quartermaster, and was in active service as Master of Transportation for Capt. Case till nearly the close of the war. On his return to Kansas City, he resumed his business as a contractor and did the brick work on Plankington & Armour's original packing house. He was also contractor for the brick work and plastering on the first schoolhouse built in Kansas City, Kan. He moved to his present location in 1878, where he has engaged in farming ever since. He is P. G. I. O. O. F.

HENRY BUTTERWECK, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Wyandotte. He was born in Furstenthum Waldeck, Germany, October 8, 1834; son of Stephen and Mary Butterweck. Attended school in his native town till about fifteen years of age; he then worked in a factory at Brownson three years, after which he was engaged in a blacksmith and wagon shop four years, and March 7, 1857, left for America, settling on a farm near Uniontown, Fayette Co., Penn., and in August, 1860, moved to Ohio, where he engaged in farming until the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted at London in Company C, Fortieth Ohio, September 11, 1861. He was in many of the hardest fought battles of the great rebellion, among which were the engagements at Franklin, Tenn., Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Pine Mountain and many others; was under Garfield in Kentucky, and was with Sherman in the famous march through Georgia as far as Atlanta. He was mustered out October 8, 1864. At the close of the war, he returned to his old home in Pennsylvania, spent the winter, and then moved to Ohio, where he resided until he came to Kansas September, 1868. He was married in Uniontown, Penn., December 25, 1864, to Malinda McLaughlin, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Joseph and Mary McLaughlin. They have six children, viz.: Mary M., Lidie C., Sallie Adaline, Henry Rinehart, Joseph T. and George Edwin. Mr. Butterweck cleared the farm which he now owns and cultivates, and has made all the improvements, which render it one of the most comfortable homes in the vicinity.

LYMAN COMSTOCK, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Braman Hill. Came to Kansas December 12, 1866. Lived near Nearman Station till the spring of 1872, when he purchased the farm on which he has lived ever since. During the winters of 1866-67 and 1868, he was engaged in getting out wood and ties for railroad companies. He has served on the School Board for three years. Is one of the solid men of Wyandotte County. Was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, March 31, 1833, son of Lyman and Harriet Comstock. Attended the public schools until fifteen years of age, then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and made brick three years; thence to Clarion County, Penn., where he engaged in tie making over one year, manufacturing lumber two years, farming and boat-making about nine years, and then moved to Kansas in the fall of 1866. He was married in Pennsylvania, April 1, 1856, to Sophia McLain, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth McLain. He has six children—Millard Fillmore, Harriet E., George W., John Wesley, Sarah Ellen and Mary Frances. Mr. Comstock and wife are worthy members of the Congregational Church.

THOMAS CROOKS, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Braman Hill; came to Kansas April 2, 1857. First worked as a farm hand for an educated, wealthy and influential Indian, named Francis Cotter, one year. Then rented Cotter's farm and worked it two years; then went to Pike's Peak and returned the same summer; cleared a piece of timber land during the winter; taught school the next spring and summer until harvest, and then enlisted in the army in the summer of 1861. He enlisted in Company E, Fourth Kansas Cavalry, and was afterward transferred to Kansas Sixth. He was mustered in as Orderly Sergeant, and in January, 1863, was made Second Lieutenant, and six months afterward, by petition of his company, he was commissioned as Captain and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He was in all the engagements of his command and was mustered out April 14, 1865, when he resumed the more agreeable occupation of a farmer, locating three and a half miles west of Wyandotte City, where he has given special attention to fruit growing and has one of the many fine orchards of Wyandotte County. He was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, September 8, 1831. Is a son of Henry and Catharine Crooks. He grew up on a farm in his native county, was educated at Hagerstown Academy, and came direct from his native town to Kansas in 1857. He was married in Clay County, Mo., April 11, 1867, to Julia A. Farnesworth, native of Wheeling, Va., and daughter of Isaac and Louisa Farnesworth. They have three children—Carrie L., Lillie May and Adeline Inzie. They are both members of the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM W. DICKINSON, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Quindaro, was born in Heath, Franklin Co., Mass., December 27, 1831. Is a son of Solomon and Eunice S. Dickinson. He attended the common and select schools of his native town, and afterward Shelburne Falls and Amherst Academies. He then taught during the winters and farmed through the summers, and to some extent engaged in civil engineering, until the spring of 1856, when he came to Kansas. On his way to Kansas, he accidentally took the same steamer at St. Louis on which a company of South Carolina ruffians had taken passage. They were armed to the teeth, and were intending to reach Kansas in time to participate in the sacking of Lawrence. The steamer landed at Kansas City on the very day that Lawrence was sacked. The border ruffians had established a kind of custom house at Westport, by which all baggage was examined, and if destined for Kansas was not allowed to pass if it came from any of the Free States. When Mr. Dickinson arrived at Westport, the hack stopped for dinner at Smith's Hotel, and his trunk, marked Franklin County, Mass., and his surveyor's compass were piled up with other baggage to be examined by the custom house officers. While waiting for dinner, he managed, while standing near his trunk, by a dexterous movement of his heel, to disfigure the abbreviation of Mass. so as to have more of the appearance of Mo., and this passed his trunk, while S. C., for surveyor's compass, on the box containing that article, passed for South Carolina, and Mr. Dickinson was thus enabled to pass Westport. But a short distance on the road to Lawrence, he was met by hordes of ruffians coming from the disgraceful affair which had desolated Lawrence the night before, and was compelled to return to Kansas City, where he met at Eldridge House A. D. Richardson, of literary fame. The Eldridge House was headquarters for the Free-State men remaining over night here. He took a steamer the next morning for Nebraska. He remained in Omaha, Neb., one year, and taught the first school ever taught in that city by a male teacher. He then returned to Massachusetts, and was engaged for awhile in settling up his father's estate. April 1, 1859, he started again for Kansas, arriving in Quindaro April 9, where he engaged in the mercantile business until the fall of 1861, and has been engaged in farming ever since. He was elected to the first Kansas State Legislature in 1861. Served one term. He has twice been elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction, serving four years in that capacity. He is a worthy member of the Congregational Church. He has sixty acres of fine farming land, six acres in fruit and lawn. His residence, a large two-story frame house, is beautifully situated in the pretty little village of Quindaro, three miles from Wyandotte, and commands one of the most charming views in the State of Kansas. His grounds are handsomely laid out, and tastefully decorated with ornamental trees and shrubbery, making one of the most desirable among the many pleasant homes which adorn the vicinity of Wyandotte.

ASA ELLIS, farmer, Section 29, P. O. White Church, came to Kansas in the spring of 1869, settled in Quindaro Township, and for eleven years carried on a farm two miles east of where he now resides, and then came to his present location, where he has continued farming ever since. He proposes to engage quite extensively in fruit growing. He enlisted in Company F, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, in December, 1863, at Fort Leavenworth. Was living at the time in Platte County, Mo. In February, 1865, was sent on an expedition to Powder River, Montana. Left Leavenworth February 14, went to Powder River country, and down the river till they came in sight of the Yellowstone. Was then ordered to return, and was mustered out December 19, 1865. He was born in Montgomery County, Mo., November 7, 1842, son of David Ellis. His mother died when he was an infant. He came to Platte County in the fall of 1858, and farmed there till his removal to Kansas in 1869. Was married in Platte County, Mo., September 2, 1861, to Catherine King, daughter of Andrew C. and Elizabeth King. They have seven children, viz.: Mary, Elizabeth, Francis M., Flora, Ellen, Floyd and Asa.

WILEY W. ENGLISH was one of the substantial citizens of Wyandotte County, and was universally esteemed for his many excellent traits of character. He was born in Tennessee in November, 1817. His parents moved to Louisville, Ky., when he was quite young, and his boyhood days were spent in and near that city. He came to Independence, Mo., when quite young, and learned the saddler's trade. He remained at Independence several years, and then moved to St. Joseph, Mo., where he carried on a harness shop for seven or eight years. He then moved to Platte County, Mo., and engaged in farming sixteen or seventeen years, after which he moved to Weston to educate his family, and remained there about four years, doing a general trading business, and in May, 1868, came to White Church, and engaged in farming until his death, April 8, 1880. He was married November 3, 1839, in Platte County, Mo., to Martha J. Downing, daughter of John H. and Eliza Downing. She is a native of Lincoln County, Mo., and is still living on the old homestead. Is the mother of the following children: Eliza Jane, Martha B., Theodore Warner, Wiley W., Angie M. and Davie English. In connection with this sketch, Wiley Worth English is worthy of especial mention. He is the sole executor of his father's estate, farmer, Section 31, P. O. White Church. Was born in Platte County, Mo., April 14, 1858. Was educated principally at Weston, Mo., and came to Kansas in the spring of 1869, and attended school in Leavenworth City about one year and six months, and attended Palmer's Academy in Wyandotte one year. He is unmarried, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Is considerably above the average in intelligence and moral worth, and is destined to figure in the future history of Kansas.

R. M. GRAY, merchant and horticulturist, has been Postmaster at Quindaro ten years; home farm, Section 29, thirty acres, fruit and lawn, also farm in Section 13, P. O. Quindaro. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1858, and located where he now lives. Engaged in farming till 1861. Then entered the Government service, and was connected with the Quartermaster's department during the entire war. Started with the Kansas Second. Was with Gen. Curtis' army from Pea Ridge to Helena, and was afterward with Grant's army, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. Went via New Orleans, La., to the mouth of the Rio Grande River. Curtis' Red River expedition failing, he was ordered back to New Orleans, where he remained till the close of the war. Returning to Quindaro, he engaged in farming till January, 1873, when he opened a general store, and has been merchandising ever since. He was born in Erie County, N. Y., December 29, 1821, son of Isaiah and Mary Gray. He was reared on a farm till about nineteen years of age. Came West as far as Chicago in 1840, and spent the winter of that year at Elgin. In the following spring, he moved to Waukegan, and engaged in merchandising until 1858, when he came to Kansas. He was married in Waukegan, Ill., June 10, 1847, to Susan G. Doust, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Doust. They have four children, viz.: Eldrid M., Mary Ann, George M. and Joseph M. Mr. Gray commands the entire trade at Quindaro. He occupies a sales room 20x50, ware room 20x45, and cellar 40x50. Carries a heavy stock of general merchandise, and deals to some extent in feed and country produce. At the same time, he manages a fruit farm of thirty acres of fine fruit.

WILLIAM P. HOGARTY, Lieutenant. U. S. A., retired, residence and P. O. Quindaro. He was born in New York City February 16, 1840. Is a son of Patrick and Hannah Hogarity. When three years of age, his parents moved to near Elmira, Chemung Co., N. Y., where they both died in 1849. He remained here until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when on the 1st day of April, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-third New York Volunteer Infantry. Was mustered into service May 16, 1861. He belonged to what was known as the Iron Brigade, Army of the Potomac. Was most of the time on detached service with Battery B, Fourth Artillery, commanded by Capt. John Gibbon, afterward Gen. Gibbon. He was in all the engagements of his command. Was in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Groveton, second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and several engagements of minor importance. He lost his arm December 13, 1862, at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Was discharged January 29, 1863, on account of disability. Was appointed Second Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, January 30, 1865, and brevetted First Lieutenant and Captain of Volunteers, March 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. Was appointed Second Lieutenant Forty-fifth United States Infantry, July 28, 1866, and was retired December 31, 1870, on account of loss of arm from wounds received in battle, and partial deafness resulting from exposure in line of duty; he was brevetted First Lieutenant, United States Army, March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va. His service in the regular army since the war has principally been in the Freedman's Bureau, in Kentucky and Tennessee, capturing ku-klux, guerrillas, and desperadoes who infested that section of the country after the war; also paying bounties and establishing schools. At the time of his retirement he was on recruiting service at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Mr. Hogarty is a man of considerable literary ability, and has several times engaged in the discussion of military measures being considered by Congress. He was largely instrumental in defeating the Hon. E. S. Bragg's amendment to the army appropriation bill, stopping all further argument of longevity allowance for service in retirement. He has now on hand an important fight in Congress, on the bill 1,555, Forty-sixth Congress, which provides "that any Lieutenant of the army retired from active service on account of the loss of an arm or leg from wounds received in line of duty, and who has been in the military service of the United States fifteen years, shall have, upon the retired list, the rank of Captain in the same arm or department of service in which such loss of limb was incurred." He has discussed with much ability the ethical principles involved in this measure, in letters to Senators Logan, of Illinois, Plumb, of Kansas, and Bragg, of Wisconsin, also in the columns of the *Army and Navy Journal*. Through his personal efforts was secured the favorable indorsements to this measure from Gens. U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman, W. S. Hancock, Phil. Sheridan, and the Secretary of War, and although the military committee reported adversely upon this bill, it was placed on the calendar of Congress. He expects, however, to prosecute the effort to a successful issue. He was married in Kansas City, Mo., August 8, 1872, to Harriet R. Carr, a native of Chemung County, N. Y., and daughter of Wyatt S. and Ann Carr. She is an accomplished and intelligent lady and presides with queenly grace and dignity over the household. They have four children—Sadie H., Ella T., Maggie J. and Kate E. They have lived since their marriage, in Kansas City one year, in Independence, Mo., three years, and at their present location six years. Everything about their home is expressive of taste and culture. Capt. Hogarty was educated at Alfred University, New York, where he was a student when he entered the army in 1861.

ELFONZO HOLLY, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Braman Hill. Came to Kansas in the fall of 1859, locating near Wyandotte and engaged in farming at that place about seven years, then purchased the farm on which he has lived ever since. During the first three winters spent in the State, he was engaged in getting out and furnishing wood and ties for the railroad company. He has served two terms as Township Treasurer and about ten years as member of the School Board. Was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson Co., N. Y., September 27, 1827; son of Alonzo and Rebecca Jane Holly. He left his native place August, 1844; went to Wisconsin and two years afterward settled on a farm near Albany, Green Co. About the year 1851, returned to New York and remained four years, and then returned to the same county in Wisconsin and purchased another farm, on which he lived until he moved to Kansas. He was married in Dane County, Wis., December 4, 1856, to Maria Vandawark, daughter of John and Catherine Vandawark; she is a native of Ellery, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. They have two children, viz.: Luella, wife of Adolph Miller, and Viola, wife of Frank Miller.

WILLIAM F. HOUGHTON, farmer and horticulturist, Section 30, P. O. Quindaro, was born in Saratoga, N. Y., June 17, 1833. Is a son of William and Hannah Houghton. He was reared in Mechanicsville until eleven years of age, where he attended school with Col. Ellsworth, afterward killed at Alexandria, Va. He went with his parents to Dreffield, Yorkshire, England, May, 1844, and remained there three and one-half years, and in the fall of 1847 he engaged as an errand boy in a seed store in Liverpool, and in 1849, emigrated with his father to America. Settled in Troy, N. Y., and clerked for his aunt in a resturant for two years, and afterward in a clothing store for five years; then came to Illinois and worked a short time on a farm in McHenry County. Went from there the same season to Lake County, Ill., and clerked in Waukegan until 1860, and in the spring of that year came to Quindaro, and in company with R. M. Gray, Mr. Priestly, Frank Sluman and others, went to Denver, and after a short prospecting tour in the mountains, he returned to Chicago and engaged in mercantile business as clerk until September 7, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Eighth Illinois Calvary. He served as clerk for his Captain about three and a half months, and December 23, 1861, was honorably discharged on account of disability. He returned to Chicago and engaged to clerk for the same firm which he had served before, viz., H. & E. Goodrich, Desplaines street, remaining with them one year and then engaged in book-keeping for Kirby, Carpenter & Co., lumber manufacturers at Menominee, on the shores of Green Bay, Upper Peninsula of Michigan, where he remained until he came to Kansas in the spring of 1866. He located his family at Quindaro and clerked at Lawrence for about seven years, his family residing in Lawrence about a year and a half of that time. The remainder of his time in Kansas from the spring of 1875 until the present has been spent at his home in Quindaro, with the exception of about six months, during which time he engaged in clerking in the wholesale department of Bullene, Moore & Emery's dry goods establishment in Kansas City, Mo. He is at present engaged in fruit raising and gardening, which he makes quite profitable. He was married in Chicago, Ill., November 4, 1862, to Mary L. Butrick, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Hiram and Mary Butrick. They have two children living—Frederick B. and Carrie; two dead—William H. and Lotta. They are both active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their home is a model of tidiness and exhibits the taste and refinement and Christian culture which characterize the family.

GEORGE U. S. HOVEY, merchant and farmer, Postmaster at White Church, Section 31. Came to Kansas in the summer of 1869; located at White Church, and has been engaged in farming and merchandising ever since. Has served as Justice of the Peace and Notary Public ten years. Has several times been a delegate to the State Convention. He was born in Ulster County, N. Y., July 19, 1842; son of Alfred L. and Elizabeth Hovey. He left his native place when about nineteen years of age, and went to New York City; was educated in Ward School No. 3; returned to farm about the winter of 1857. Left home again in 1859, and after stopping a few weeks in Brooklyn, took a steamer for California via Nicaragua. While in the State of California, he made his headquarters at Petaluma, and engaged in farming and stock dealing until 1868, when he came overland to Wyandotte, Kan. He prospected about one year and finally settled at White Church, where he still resides. He was married in New York City, February 10, 1870, to Ella Jane Jones, daughter of John and Ellen Jones. Their children are Ellen Jane, John P., Emma (dead), Josephine B., George U. (dead), Anna T. and Alfred Clement. Mr. Hovey and wife are members of the Christian Church. He has a full stock of merchandise, deals also in grain and stock, and is one of the most influential men in Wyandotte County.

MARCUS HURLA, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Wyandotte. Came to Kansas City March, 1857, and kept a boarding house three years, then moved to Johnson County, Kan., and farmed nine years, after which he came to his present location, where he owns 137 acres of very fine land, with fine improvements. His residence, a large two-story brick house, well finished and furnished, is located about one mile from the city of Wyandotte and commands a fine view of Wyandotte and surrounding country. He was born in Baden, Germany, April 19, 1822; son of Georick and Arich Hurla. Was educated in Germany and learned the tailor's trade, which he followed till he emigrated to America in 1850. He settled in Rochester, N. Y., and remained there three years, then moved to Chicago, where he worked at his trade three years and then came to Kansas City and finally to Kansas. He was married in Rochester, N. Y., April 24, 1850, to Frances Propst, a native of Germany, by whom he had one child, Theodore Hurla. His first wife died September 16, 1852. Was again married in Rochester, May 16, 1853, to Benhartina Merkle, also a native of Germany, by whom he has six children—Mollie, Lewis, Lena, Rosa, Marcus and Mary Hurla. Mr. Hurla and wife are both members of the Catholic Church.

CALVIN E. KLINE, blacksmith and proprietor of the Keystone Carriage Works, Quindaro. Came to Kansas March, 1879; located in Wyandotte; worked in the Kansas Pacific Railroad shops seven months, then came to Quindaro and purchased a wagon shop. Occupied this shop from February till October, and found business so increased as to demand a larger shop; tore away the old buildings and erected the commodious shops which he now occupies. He was born in Luzerne County, Penn., December 9, 1851, son of Leonard and Mary Ann Kline. Moved to Columbus County, Penn., in the spring of 1861, where his father ran a farm and blacksmith shop about seventeen years. He lived at home till sixteen years of age, then worked in Snyder Bros'. foundry and machine shops at Williamsport, Penn., two years and nine months, after which he returned home and worked at his trade about four years. He then moved to Hughesville, Lycoming Co., Penn., where he worked one year, then took charge of his father's shops at home one year, and from there came direct to Wyandotte, Kan. He was married at Rohrsburg, Penn., December 25, 1873, to Laura L. Preston, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of James L. and Carrie T. Preston. They have four children—Emma, Carrie, Wilbur and Lizzie. They are both worthy members of the Congregational Church. In connection with this sketch we mention as worthy a place in this department of our work, Mr. Marcus L. Kline, blacksmith, and one of the proprietors of the Keystone Carriage and Wagon Works, who came to Kansas November, 1878, settled in Wyandotte; worked in the Kansas Pacific Railroad shops two years and four months, and has since been a partner in the Keystone Carriage Works. He was born in Luzerne County, Penn., November 3, 1857, son of Leonard and Mary Ann Kline. He lived with his parents till seven years of age, then with his grandparents, Harman and Sarah Labour, in Columbia County, till their death in 1869. He then went to Rohrsburg, Penn., where he was educated and began his trade; worked at his trade one year here and six months at the town of Espy, on the north branch of the Susquehanna River; returned home and put in two years' hard, faithful, steady work at his trade, after which he farmed two years. He then went to Williamsport, Lycoming Co., and worked in Rhen & Co.'s Keystone Carriage Works one year, and in Gottchal's Empire Works nine months, thence to Roaring Branch same county, and did general blacksmithing six months, after which he returned to Williamsport and remained one year, and from thence came to Kansas visiting and prospecting on the way at Erie, Penn., Cleveland, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Michigan City, Ind., Chicago and other places, landing in Wyandotte September 7, 1878; thence to Quindaro, where he has remained ever since. Kline Bros. are enterprising and prosperous business men; are running three forges, have five men employed in shops and have a capacity of turning out twelve lumber wagons per month.

HIRAM MALOTT, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Wyandotte. Came to Kansas, April 2, 1865. Settled in Quindaro Township, and has engaged in farming ever since. Was elected County Commissioner of Wyandotte County in 1868, and served two years. In 1871, he was elected Representative from his district, and served one term. In 1877, he was elected County Commissioner, and has served as chairman of the board ever since; is now serving on sixth year. In the spring of 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-seventh Missouri State Militia, and served as First Lieutenant of his company till some time in 1863, when a reorganization of militia took place, which made him First Lieutenant, Company E, Third Missouri Provisional Militia. He served in this company about two months, and on November 10, 1863, was commissioned by Gov. Carney, of Kansas, as recruiting officer. He recruited Company F, of the Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and was commissioned First Lieutenant, January 21, 1864. He served in this regiment till March 8, 1865, when the war closed, but was on detached service most of the time. He was born in Madison County, Ky., September 5, 1819, son of Joseph and Mary E. Malott. Came to Clay County, Mo., in fall of 1829. His father died in this county in 1834, and his mother in 1837. He then moved to Platte County, and made it his home till he settled in Kansas in 1865. On the 9th of April, 1850, he started overland, with a train of three ox wagons, to California. He reached his destination after the usual hardships attending such an undertaking, remained in California about one year, and came home via Panama and New Orleans, touching at Havana. He was married in Platte County, September 8, 1844, to Susan E. Rupe, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of William and Sarah Rupe. They have six children—Mary E. (wife of T. W. Noland), W. R. Malott, David Ann (wife of N. J. Myers), Martha Jane (wife of T. J. Barker), Loretta E. (wife of W. P. Hinton) and James Raven Malott. Mr. Malott is deservedly one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Wyandotte County. He and wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM GEORGE MILLER, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Quindaro. Came to Kansas in the fall of 1870, and engaged in gardening, near Wyandotte. In the fall of 1873, he moved to Quincy, Ill., and remained there three years, then returned to Kansas, farmed in Quindaro Township three years, and in Wyandotte Township, near White Church, one year, then came to his present location. He was born in Quincy, Ill., December 28, 1847. His mother died when he was an infant. He was the son of Herman Miller. He was reared in Quincy until eleven years of age, and then went on a farm with his father ten miles from Quincy. Remained there until twenty-one years of age, then went to Cincinnati and remained there two years, and in 1870 came to Kansas. Was married in Kansas City, Mo., February 8, 1873, to Mary Winker, a native of Germany, and daughter of Christian and Margaret Winker. She came to America when only eleven years old. They have four children—Albert H., George W. Charles E. and Matilda A. They are both worthy members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church.

ISAAC P. MOORE, printer and horticulturist, Section 31, P. O. Kansas City; place of business No. 12, West Missouri avenue, Kansas City, Mo. His residence, a fine three-story stone building, is situated near Quindaro, Wyandotte Co., Kan., three miles from Wyandotte, on one of the finest carriage drives in the State. His home of fifty-three and three-quarters acres of choice land is divided into orchard, garden and lawn. He has forty-five acres of fruit. The lawn is tastefully decorated with evergreen and forest trees and ornamental shrubbery, and presents one of the many pleasing views which greet the eye on driving from Wyandotte out to the suburban village of Quindaro. Mr. Moore came to Kansas City in February, 1868, and for about one year and a half had charge of the Kansas City *Journal* job rooms. Resigning his position, he established an independent job printing establishment, which he carried on for about two years. Having sold his office, he bought into the Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*, and was its President and Business Manager for six years. He then sold out in Kansas City, and came to his present location, where he has resided ever since. After about one year spent on his fruit farm, he again entered the printing business, and now operates an extensive book and job printing establishment in Kansas City, Mo. He occupies three stories with his business, which includes book-binding and the manufacture of blank books; runs three large hydraulic-power presses to their fullest capacity. He was born in Clinton County, N. Y., February 25, 1835. He is a son of Abram B. and Bridget Moore. When four years of age, his mother (his father having died about one year previous) moved to St. Clair County, Ill., and thence to St. Louis, where he was brought up and educated, graduating at St. Xavier College in 1846. He remained in St. Louis until December, 1848, part of the time engaged as clerk in a drug store, and the remaining time in a printing office. In January, 1849, he began the drug business in Cincinnati, Ohio, and followed it one year, and from 1850 until he came to Kansas City, in 1868, was engaged in printing establishments in various sections of the United States. He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 2, 1861, to Mary D. Hagen, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Joseph and Ellen D. Hagen.

CHARLES MORASCH, farmer, Sections 29 and 32, P. O. Wyandotte. Came to Kansas in the fall of 1855, and settled on Mill Creek, Wabaunsee County. Alma, the county seat of Wabaunsee, County, is now located on the land which he entered. He spent about two years in that county, then moved to the thriving town of Quindaro. About 500 men were working on the streets and grades. A large saw mill with three boilers and six saws could not supply material fast enough for the building that was then going on. He engaged in business at Quindaro till 1860, then moved to his farm, two and a half miles from Wyandotte, where he still resides. He has served as Director of School District No. 4, over six years, also served as Coroner of Wyandotte. He was born in Germany November. 4, 1832, son of Jacob and Mary Morasch. Left his native country April 1, 1846, came direct to America, settled in Jackson County, Ind., and remained there until he came to Kansas October, 1855. He was married in Jackson County, Ind., February 8, 1859, to Sarah Winkler, a very intelligent and accomplished lady, and a native of Indiana. They have eight children—Charles C., Otto, William, Frederick, Frank, Jennie, Louisa and Tiny. Mr. Morsch belongs to the order of Masons, also I. O. O. F. His home is one of the finest in the county. The residence is two stories high, built of brick, large and commodious; the architectural design is pleasing, the arrangement is convenient, and altogether it furnishes one of the most comfortable homes in the vicinity.

PEREANDER C. NEWTON, physician, farmer and merchant, White Church. His home farm is in Section 5, but he also has land in Prairie Township. He manages two farms, practices medicine and carries on a large country store. Came to Kansas March 12, 1855, and with his father lived one mile and a half from Atchison City, engaged in farming until 1863. Then attended the St. Louis Medical College eight months, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn., six months, at which he graduated, and Nashville Medical College several months. He began the practice of medicine at Nashville, Tenn., and practiced there about two and a half years, then returned to Kansas and located at White Church, Wyandotte County, where he has practiced medicine and farming ever since, and from 1870 to 1872, ran a saw mill and then opened a general store, which he is still conducting. He occupies a salesroom 20x32 feet and a wareroom 10x32 feet. Carries a heavy stock of general merchandise and also deals in stock. He was born in Robinson County, Tenn., June 11, 1842, is a son of Robert H. and Martha C. Newton. His parents moved to Logan County, Ky., in the winter of 1844, and to Holt County, Mo., in the winter of 1850. After farming one year in Holt County, his father took the management of the Government Mission Farm at Highland, Kan., one year. He next farmed in De Kalb County, Mo., and then moved to Buchanan County and remained there until he came to Kansas in 1855. The subject of this sketch was married in White Church, Kan., September 14, 1873, to Hattie English, daughter of W. M. and Martha English, by whom he had one child, Jennie Newton. His first wife died June 9, 1879. He married a second time in Prairie Township November 23, 1881, to Julia Donahue, daughter of Henry and Sarah Donahue.

ELISHA SORTORE, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Quindaro. Came to Kansas March 20, 1857, located in Quindaro, engaged in teaming five years, then kept a wood yard on the Missouri River and supplied steamboats with wood, also sold to Government contractors; was in this business about five years, next went to farming and has been engaged at it ever since. He has 150 acres all under cultivation, with fine improvements, only three miles from Wyandotte City. He has thirty acres in orchard. He helped to organize Quindaro Township, and was a member of the original Township Board. He has also served on the School Board two or three terms. He served in the Kansas State Militia as Second Lieutenant, and was in the battle of Westport, during the Price raid. He was born in Belmont, Allegany Co., N. Y., February 24, 1823, son of William and Cynthia Sortore. He was raised and remained on a farm in New York until he came to Kansas in 1857. He was married in Allen, Allegany Co., N. Y. September 21, 1845, to Effie A. Brundage, daughter of Mathew and Fannie Brundage. Her mother's maiden name was Knickerbocker. They have four children living, viz.: Cynthia, born June 26, 1851; Henry E., born March 25, 1866; Charles R., born August 8, 1858; Fred, born July 6, 1861. They have lost six, viz.: Fannie A., born March 25, 1847; William A., born October 4, 1849; Willis M., born May 20, 1854; Effie, born January 9, 1866; George, born August 5, 1867; Elisha, Jr., born August 12, 1869. Mr. Sortore and wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MARTIN STEWART, farmer, fruit and vegetable grower, Section 33, P.O. Wyandotte, came to Kansas May 1, 1857, located in the city of Wyandotte, and engaged first in teaming until he could find a suitable farm. In the spring of 1858, he took charge of a farm known as the Clark farm, which once belonged to an Indian chief by the name of Clark. He cultivated this farm one year, and during this year bought the place where he now resides, consisting of 129 acres of choice land, twenty acres of which are in orchard. His residence, a fine two-story house, is beautifully situated in a grove of natural trees, only one and a half miles from the city of Wyandotte, on one of the finest roads leading out of the city. At the first election after his arrival in Kansas, he was made Constable, and the following year was elected Justice of the Peace. In the year 1866, was elected County Commissioner, and served two years. He was born in Baden, Germany, November 11, 1825; is a son of Christian and Frances Stewart. When three years of age, he came with the family, consisting of father, mother, one brother and three sisters, to America. On landing at New Orleans, his father was taken down with yellow fever, and died and was buried in New Orleans. The family continued their journey to Cincinnati, where they remained until 1857. Mr. Stewart was brought up and educated in the Catholic schools of Cincinnati. When eight years of age, he was put to hard work, and earned his living after that. He engaged in drafting until twenty-one years of age, and then for ten years followed market gardening, and in the spring of 1857 came to Kansas. He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 28, 1848, to Catharine Maninger, a native of Germany, and daughter of John Henry and Catharine Maninger; they have seven children living—Martin W., Catharine A., Rose S., Elizabeth H., George A., Caroline Cecelia and Henry Edward; three dead, viz., Mary Frances, Joseph and Emma Theresa. They are both members of the Catholic Church, and recognized leaders in society.

ISAAC TURNER, son of Thomas G. and Mary Turner, was born in Spartenburg District, South Carolina, December 22, 1841. His father moved to Polk County, North Carolina, in 1856. He was brought up on a farm, where he labored until October, 1862, when at his country's call, he enlisted in the Confederate States service in Company G, Sixtieth North Carolina Volunteers, under Col McDowell and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, where he served with distinction until the close of the war in 1865. He then returned to his former home, and engaged in farming. Here he formed and cultivated the acquaintance of Mrs. Nancy A. Wilson, daughter of Ambrose and Phalby Mills, whom he married July 9, 1865. They were prosperous, and in the spring of 1870 moved to Kansas, settled and engaged in farming where they now reside. By industry and economy, they have acquired an ample competency, as well as the esteem and confidence of their acquaintances. They are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and Mr. Turner is a Knight and P. G. in the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM HENRY YOUNG, proprietor of Maple Cliff Flouring Mills and practical miller, Pomeroy, came to Kansas, November, 1865. Made Wyandotte his headquarters, and was a tie contractor on the Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific Railroads for about eight months. He then engaged in the lumber business at Wyandotte for a few months, and was afterward engaged in railroad service, by which he lost his right hand by an accident at Lawrence, about seven weeks after he began, and as soon as he was able for duty was employed by the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, as receiving and shipping clerk at Fort Scott. Served in this capacity about seven months, then went on a visit to Illinois, but soon returned to Kansas, and, after prospecting for over a year, finally engaged as traveling salesman for Maple Cliff Mills, which was then operated by Overman & Betton; at the end of one year, he purchased a half interest of Mr. Overton, and since May, 1875, in company with Mr. Betton, owned and operated the mills. He enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers, ninety days' service, April 26, 1861; served full time, and was mustered out July of the same year. He re-enlisted in Company B, Tenth Missouri Infantry, November, 1861. He was in all the engagements of his command; was slightly wounded at the battle of Corinth, Miss., and was mustered out January 22, 1863, but immediately re-enlisted in Company A, Cavalry, Mississippi Marine Brigade, under Gen. Elliott. He served in this brigade as First Duty Sergeant until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner while carrying a message from Gen. Elliott, at Yazoo City, to Gen. McCarthy, at Brighton; he was picked up on the road, taken to Canton, Miss., where he jumped from the third-story window, and broke his right foot in an attempt to escape. Was re-captured, and taken to Jackson Miss., and soon after taken to Vicksburg and exchanged. He was slightly wounded twice in the battle of Lake Beaver Dam, but never left his post. He was born in East Tennessee, near the Kentucky line, May 2, 1841; is a son of George H. and Sarah Elizabeth Young. His father was a Methodist minister and physician, and moved to Cairo, Ill., about the year 1848. Remained only one year at Cairo, and then moved near Decatur, Ill., and three years later to Columbus, Ill. Here the subject of this sketch attended school until 1856, when he removed to Doddsville, and two years afterward to Middleton, where he farmed one year, and then worked in grist and saw mill about three years, and when the war broke out he enlisted in the service, and at its close was employed by Col. Rees to take charge of seventeen men engaged in getting out wood and timber at Etlah, Mo. Then came to Kansas. He was married at Conner, Kan., October 1, 1878, to Martha E. Gephart, daughter of William and Elizabeth Gephart; she is a native of Indiana; they have two children, viz., Henry Edmond and Maude May. Mr. Young and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is P. G. I. O. O. F., Subordinate Lodge, and P. C. C. K. of P., Camp Lodge, also R. W. C. T., I. O. G. T., and a member of the G. A. R. and the A. O. U. W.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN CUMMINS, otherwise John O'Brien, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Lansing, came to Kansas, spring of 1861, and was the first settler in Fairmount Township, where he lived till 1878, when he came to present location in Wyandotte County. He belonged to Kansas State Militia during the war, and was called out during Price's raid. Was in the engagement at Westport. He was born in Ireland, June 22, 1818; son of Daniel and Mary Cummins. In 1838, he went to England and remained there till 1853, and then sailed for the United States, and settled in LaSalle, Ill.; from there he moved to Alton, and during the winter of 1855, engaged in railroading; the next spring, moved to Keokuk, Iowa; lived there till 1861, when he came to Kansas. He was married in London, England, July, 1851, to Catherine Sullivan, who is a native of Cork, Ireland. They have ten children—Michael and Dennis, born in London, John, born in Iowa, Ellen, born in Kansas City, Mo., Katie, born in Leavenworth County, Kan.; Mary, born in Kansas City, Maggie, Daniel, Julia and Steven, born in Leavenworth County. Mr. Cummins and wife are consistent members of the Catholic Church.

MRS. ADELL FISHER, Section 18, P. O. Conner, came to Kansas City, 1859, where her husband Abel Fisher, engaged in the manufacture of sash and blinds until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he enlisted in the Federal Army, was taken prisoner at Lexington, Mo., afterward paroled and immediately went into hospital service, and there remained until the close of the war. In 1872, the family moved to Wyandotte County, where they have remained engaged in farming ever since. Mrs. Fisher was born in Hinckley, Medina Co., Ohio; her maiden name was Bullard; she was the daughter of Curtis and Sarah Bullard. She was married at Sheridan, Putnam County, Ohio, February, 1858, to Abel Fisher, son of Abel and Ruth Fisher. He was a native of Newburgh, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, and departed this life, July 17, 1877. Mrs. Fisher has a comfortable home beautifully situated on a commanding eminence overlooking the Missouri River and an extensive landscape of diversified beauty. On leaving her native place, she came direct to Kansas City. She has seven children—Charley Fisher, born November 13, 1858, died September 15, 1859; Anna J., born June 17, 1866, died October 8, 1866; Susan M., born December 17, 1861; Curtis Abel, born April 11, 1869; Alexis, born December 27, 1871; Augustus James, born February 21, 1874, and Sarah Mabel, born March 9, 1877. The last five are all living.

JEPTHA H. HOLLINSWORTH, farmer, Section 13, Township 10, Range 23 east, P. O. Conner, came to Kansas, November 10, 1868, and settled on Delaware lands, where he has resided ever since. The farm which he now cultivates was purchased of James Conner, chief of the Delaware tribe. It was the chief's home, and the buildings which he occupied are still standing. Mr. Hollingsworth has engaged in farming ever since he came to Kansas. He has been engaged in every public-spirited enterprise that sought the development of his neighborhood and county from the organization of his school district down to the present time. He organized the district and was appointed its first clerk. He also helped to organize Prairie Township, and was elected its first clerk. He has been a member of the school board for nine years; was at one time unanimously nominated by two conventions for County Attorney; was also a Democrat to the Congressional convention which convened in Wyandotte, in 1878. He helped to organize Col. Cummins' battalion of Confederate soldiers in Bates County, Mo., in 1861. He served in different capacities during the entire war, first, as Major, then as Commissary, and afterward as Quartermaster. He was in the engagements at Pea Ridge and Drywood, and in many skirmishes of minor importance. He was born in Todd County, Ky., March 17, 1829. He is the son of Jeptha and Mary B. Hollinsworth. He left his native home May 14, 1852, and came West to Liberty, Clay Co., Mo., engaged in the practice of law at Liberty until 1857, then moved to Bates County, Mo., and practiced law at Butler about four years; then entered the army, his family moving to Texas, and remained there until the close of the war. At the close of the war, he came back with his family to Bates County, Mo., accepting fully the result of the conflict, and fully resolved to do all in his power to heal the breach and to promote the peace and prosperity of the country, but his life was threatened by a band of outlaws, who ordered him to leave the country under penalty of death. He moved over to Clay County one year, and then to Platte, where he lived two years, and then came to Kansas, where he has remained ever since. He received a collegiate education at Elkton, Ky., and was there a class-mate of Benjamin H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, of Grant's Cabinet. He was married in Elkton, Ky., June 16, 1853, to Sarah F. Jessup, niece and adopted daughter of Col. Thomas S. Jessup, who, for twenty years was Quartermaster General of the United States Army. She was a native of Kentucky. They have seven children—Thomas J., Mollie C., Elizabeth V., Ruth, B., Virgil H., Ella B. and Fannie Eugenia. He is a consistent member of the Baptist Church, while his wife is a worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian. Mr. Hollingsworth organized the first Sunday school ever organized in this school district; has continuously for the last five years been Superintendent of Conner Sunday school; was voted a member of the Kansas State Historical Society in 1872.

OLA JOHNSON, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Connor, came to Kansas in the spring of 1870; lived four years and six months at Kansas City, Kan., during the corporation of that place, then moved to his present location, and has engaged here in farming ever since. He was born near Malmo, Sweden, February 3, 1843; is a son of John Nelson and Boel Nelson; he lived with his parents until he left Sweden, in 1869; he served an apprenticeship at the cooper's trade, but afterward followed house carpentering. He left Sweden in the spring of 1869, and the same year settled in Illinois, but the following spring removed to Kansas. He was married in Kansas City, Mo., November 7, 1870, to Cecilia Nilson, daughter of Nils Swanson and Hannah Pearson. She is a native of Sweden. They have three children, viz.: Bettie, Hadda and Ellen. Mr. Johnson and wife are worthy members of the Lutheran Church.

ALEXANDER KELLY, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Conner, came to Kansas in the fall of 1856, settled in Delaware, Leavenworth County, and came to his present place fourteen years ago and engaged in farming ever since. He belonged to the Kansas State militia during the Price raid; was in the engagement at Westport. He was born in Boone County, Mo., August 1, 1829; is the son of Benjamin and Debiby Kelly. He left his native place in 1841, and moved to Linn County, Mo.; remained there nearly four years, and in 1844, moved to Platte County. In 1846, he went with Gen. Harney's command as a teamster. Left Ft. Leavenworth with twenty-seven, wagons, accompanied by Gen. Harney's army, and went through what is now the State of Kansas, then a wilderness of prairie, and occupied by the Indians, to old Bent's Fort, in New Mexico. The round trip occupied three months and five days. On his return, he resumed farming in Platte County, and in 1856, came to Kansas. He was married in Platte County, in May, 1845, to Agnes Finley. He has five children—Ellen, Francis, Emeranda, Mary and William.

B. R. McCLOUD, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Maywood, came to Kansas, spring of 1878; settled where he now resides, and has been engaged in farming ever since. He was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., January 1, 1840, the son of Abram and Eveline McCloud. At an early age his parents moved to Union County, Ohio, and after a short stay in Ohio, moved to Illinois and lived in that State about eighteen years. On the first day of April, 1860, started from Genesee, Ill., with emigrant train for California. The trip was made in about seven months, via Des Moines, Omaha and Salt Lake to San Francisco, and was attended with considerable danger from hostile Indians. Lost some cattle and two horses. Two men were killed by Indians. After reaching California, Mr. McCloud engaged in freighting and mining; spent about eighteen months in Placer Diggings, Forest City, Cal., and in Ophir mines, Virginia City; he then went to Idaho, and from there to Oregon, spending about two years in each place. His mining operations netted him about $10,000. He then returned to Illinois and farmed five years, and in 1878, came to Kansas. He was married in Henry County, Ill., 1867, to Jemima Riley, daughter of James and Sarah Ann Riley, by whom he had three children—Elmer, Arthur and Minnie. His wife died March 19, 1873, and he was married a second time August, 1877, to Isaline Miles, daughter of John and Cynthnia Miles. She is a native of Illinois. This last union has been blessed with one child—Flora May.

WILLIAM LYON McKENZIE, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Maywood. He was born in Canada West, August 31, 1824. He is the son of William and Jane McKenzie. He left his native place in September, 1840, and went to Fowlerville, Livingston Co., N. Y.; engaged there in cabinet-making four years, then returned to Canada and remained there about four years and moved to Waukesha, Wis.; seven months afterward, he moved to Montello, Marquette Co., Wis., where he resided until he came to Kansas, in the fall of 1865. He enlisted at Kingston, Marquette County, October 18, 1861, in Company C, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, served three years and four months, and was mustered out February 17, 1865. In March, 1862, was ordered to St. Louis, thence to Leavenworth, Kan., and a few weeks later the second battalion under command of S. B. Henning, was ordered to Ft. Scott. From this time on, he did border service, hunting and fighting bushwhackers, scouting, escorting trains, etc. He was in the engagement at Baxter Springs, where the notorious guerrilla, Quantrill, with a force of about 300 men, surprised the camp, and but for the coolness of one man would have slaughtered the entire Federal force. Fifty Union soldiers under command of Captain Pond were sent from Fort Scott to Baxter Springs, where about 100 colored troops under command of Capt. Cook were already stationed. On the morning after their arrival at Baxter, about twenty-five of the best mounted men in camp were sent out into Missouri on a foraging expedition. They crossed Spring River about one-fourth of a mile from camp, and taking one road, Quantrill came in on the other and crossed the river at the same point. The camp was off guard and the men were either in their tents or eating dinner. Mr. McKenzie happened to be the only man out and unengaged at the time the attack was made. The first note of warning was a volley of fire and a yell from the woods adjoining. Mr. McKenzie cried "To arms!" and while the camp was in confusion, he voluntarily took command of the south side of the camp while Capt. Pond directed the north side. In a few moments, the bushwhackers charged right through the camp, then back again and joined the main force who were skulking along the edge of the woods. Seven Federals were killed and four guerrillas bit the dust, two of whom were shot by Mr. McKenzie himself. But for his cool, self-possession, promptness and bravery in sounding the alarm and in organizing and directing the movements of the little command, the entire force would have been surprised and slaughtered. Quantrill's entire command took the Ft. Scott road, and just over the ridge and out of sight of Baxter Springs, three-fourths of a mile from Pond's camp, they met and surprised Gen. Blunt's body-guard, consisting of 125 men, killed 86 of Blunt's men, burned the band-wagon, massacred the band, only one of whom escaped, covered the drummer boy with music books and other combustibles, and literally burned him to a crisp. Quantrill's men then scattered and escaped south. The survivors of the massacre, including Gen. Blunt, scattered and came in small squads in Pond's camp. Thus ended one of the most touching and sad events which has ever transpired on Kansas soil. Mr. McKenzie enlisted as a private and was elected first Sergeant, and refusing further promotion served in that capacity until the close of the war. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1865, worked at his trade in Leavenworth City for a few months, and in the spring of 1866, went to farming as a renter. He farmed for two years in Wyandotte County before purchasing, then bought the home which he now occupies. He has 320 acres of fine farming and pasture land, and has one of the most beautiful country homes in Kansas. He was married in Paris, Canada West, by Rev. A. Cleghorn, April 25, 1850, to Elizabeth Dixon, daughter of James and Martha Dixon. His wife is a native of Canada and of Scotch descent. They have five living children—William, Henry, Frank, Charles J., Robert and Mary Maranda. Mr. McKenzie and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

ALONZO F. MORROW, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Lansing, came to Kansas September, 1866. Settled in Leavenworth City, and engaged in gardening and fruit growing until spring of 1881 when he moved to his present location, where he is engaged in farming. He was born in Brady's Bend, Armstrong Co., Penn., March 1, 1857, son of John and Elizabeth Morrow, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1865, moved to Queenstown and remained one year, then came to Kansas. Mr. Morrow is unmarried. Has eighty acres of choice land, well improved, and is an industrious and enterprising young man, and will doubtless be prominently identified with the future history and development of Kansas.

HERMAN SCHLAGEL, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Connor, came to Kansas March 4, 1868, and settled in Leavenworth City, and for the first year and a half was engaged in furnishing ties for the construction of Missouri Pacific Railroad, after which he came to Wyandotte County, and settled where he now lives. He also owns a farm in Leavenworth County, and is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a German by birth, but is thoroughly American in his tastes and in his habits of thought and action. While a stirring, active business man, he devotes some time to reading, and takes a lively interest in educational matters. Has been a member of School Board ever since he settled in Wyandotte County. He was born in Germany, February 2, 1837, son of John and Mary Schlagel. His father died in Germany, and at the age of six years he came with his mother to America, and settled in St. Louis, Mo. Remained there about ten years, and in 1853 moved to Illinois, where he remained till spring of 1868, and then came to Kansas. He was married in St. Louis, November 16, 1864, to Isabell Snyder, by whom he had two children—Jessie Isabel, and Charles Edgar Schlagel. His first wife died February 28, 1879, aged thirty-three years, two months and ten days. He was married a second time in Kansas, March 31, 1881, to Mary Donahoe, a widow lady, whose maiden name was Kincade. She is a native of Ohio. Mr. Schlagel is a member of the Lutheran Church.

THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Maywood, settled in Wyandotte County in 1865, and has engaged in farming in same county ever since. He was born in East Tennessee February 4, 1834, son of Joseph and Nancy A. Williams. His parents moved to Tama County, Mo., in 1836, and remained there till 1857, and in June 13, 1855, the subject of this sketch enlisted in the United States Regular Army. Was sent to Fort Leavenworth in August, same year, and first set foot on Kansas soil as a soldier, August, 1855. Was soon after sent with a company of twenty-five men under command of Lieut. McIntosh, in pursuit of a band of hostile Comanche Indians, who had been trying to rob a stage coach, and had committed other depredations on the frontier settlements, and after three days' ride from Fort Leavenworth came up with them, surprised them in camp, killed fourteen out of a force of 300, took 114 ponies, and captured all their arms, consisting principally of bows and arrows. Found only two guns among them. Only one white man wounded, and that only a slight finger wound. The command then returned to Fort Leavenworth, where Mr. Williams was honorably discharged on account of disability, having served about six months. He moved to Arkansas in 1857, and remained there till 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate Army, Company H, First Arkansas Cavalry. He served during the entire war, and was in many of the heaviest engagements. At the close of the war, he came to Kansas, and has lived here ever since. He was married in Tama County, Mo., March 4, 1855, to Mary Ann Roberts, a native of Brown County, Ind. They have seven children, viz.: Calvin V., Minerva J., George T. N., Tilghmon H., Joseph M., William Jasper and Vinila. They are both members of Missionary Baptist Church.

EDWARDSVILLE.

There are several neat little stations and hamlets scattered throughout the county, the largest being Edwardsville, located about fourteen miles west of Wyandotte, on the Union Pacific Railroad. It was named for Hon. John H. Edwards, then General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the road, since then a State Senator from Ellis County, Kan. The land where this rural village now stands was once the farm of Half-Moon, a Chief of some degree among the Delawares. He sold the land to Gen. T. Smith, of Leavenworth, and others, who in turn sold it to William Kouns. A post office was established here in 1867. The Methodist Episcopal Church effected an organization here in 1868, and had quite a large membership. In 1868, through the personal influence and direct labors of William Kouns, the County Commissioners, created the town of Delaware, in which Edwardsville is located. It was platted in 1869, the proprietor being Mr. William Kouns. Some time in 1870, the Christian Church was organized here, and now numbers sixty members. There is only one church organization in the town now, the Methodist Episcopal Church having disbanded because of the removal to the adjoining cities of so many of its members. Composit Lodge, No. 152, A., F. & A. M., was organized here in 1872, but in 1877 surrendered its charter. The station now consists of thirty or forty dwellings, a number of business houses, a good depot and fine school.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

FRANCIS MARION DOWNS, physician and merchant, Tiblow, came to Kansas February, 1876. Located at Lanape, and practiced medicine there until June, 1879, then came to Tiblow, where he continued the practice of his profession and engaged in merchandising. Has served as Treasurer of School District No. 27, two years. He was born in White County, Ind., November 13, 1850; is a son of Eli and Caroline Downs. In the fall of 1865, he moved with his parents to Lafayette County, Mo. He soon afterward engaged in clerking, and continued in that business nearly three years. During this time, he read medicine, and afterward attended the medical college at Keokuk, Iowa, from which institution he graduated February 17, 1875. He then returned to Lafayette County, Mo., and remained one year, and early in 1876 came to Lanape, Kan., and began the practice of medicine. Besides doing a good mercantile business, he enjoys a successful and lucrative medical practice. He was married in Wyandotte, Kan., September 6, 1882, to Mary Kane, who is a native of the State of Pennsylvania. Dr. Downs carries a very complete stock of drugs and general merchandise.

JOHN A. FLIGOR, carpenter and builder, Edwardsville, came to Kansas April 9, 1859. Settled in Wyandotte City, and boarded on the old steamer St. Paul, which was tied up at Wyandotte landing, and used as a hotel. Built one of the first business houses in the city, which was intended for a hardware store. In June, 1858, he came out into the Delaware Nation, and built the first residence in the neighborhood of Edwardsville, for James C. Grinter. Remained in the Delaware Nation about two years, then went to Leavenworth County, and labored about one year, and then to Johnson County, and labored there some two years, after which returned to Wyandotte County, and remained there ever since. He has worked in this district of country ever since, visiting, however, in the State of Pennsylvania, during the winter of 1863, but returning in the spring of 1864, and continuing his trade until the present time. He was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., September 26, 1829; is a son of William and Sarah Fligor. He moved to Hardin County, Ohio, in the spring of 1855, and the following fall moved to Clyde, Ohio, and worked here at his trade during the winter, and in the next spring went to Fremont, the same State, and after working here about one year moved to Kansas, in company with Maj. Downs, afterward Superintendent of Central Branch of the U. P. R. R. He was married in Wyandotte City, September 2, 1871, to Marie E. Fray, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza Fray, and a native of Doniphan County, Kan. They have two children—Libbie E., born March 22, 1873, and Maggie E., born March 29, 1876.

D. S. HAINES, merchant, Edwardsville, came to Kansas in the fall of 1871. Taught school in Johnson County one year, and then came to Edwardsville and taught one year; then entered mercantile business, and has engaged in merchandising ever since. He has served as Township Clerk seven years, and has twice been honored as a delegate to the State Conventions. He was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, March 31, 1847. Is a son of Joseph and Mary Haines. Moved to Illinois August, 1870. Remained one year, and then came to Kansas. He was married in Edwardsville June 18, 1874, to Miss Ella J. Kouns, daughter of William and Sarah Kouns. She was born in Ohio August 14, 1851; they have two children—Alta May and Metta K. Mr. Haines has been Postmaster at Edwardsville ever since 1874. Carries a large stock of general merchandise and drugs, and also deals quite extensively in grain.

JOHN C. McGEE, Jr., farmer and stock-raiser, dealer in native breeds and breeder of fine grade cattle, P. O. Loring, was born and reared in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1869, he settled in this State and has been prominently identified with his present industry here since; his farm contains 400 acres of valuable land, devoted to the production of hay and grain and stock-raising; is surrounded and divided by nice wire fences; has beautiful dwellings and stables, and equipped with all the modern improved machinery. Mr. McGee's breeding ranch contains the short-horn Durham stock principally. John McGee, Sr., deceased, father of the above, was born in Kentucky; was prominently identified there in insurance business until the war, when his political creed made it necessary to seek a home in the North, and he settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was actively engaged in the insurance business until his death, which occurred in 1868. He is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, leaving a wife, Mrs. Agnes McGee nee Carson, who was born and reared in his native State, and has two sons and seven daughters.

JAMES M. MICHAEL, farmer, Sections 27 and 28, P. O. Tiblow, came to Kansas April 1, 1865, and settled where he now lives. Engaged in farming two years, then opened a stock of general merchandise at Edwardsville, and continued that business eight years; then moved back to the farm, and has engaged in farming and stock-raising ever since. He has served as Township Clerk two years, and as Township Treasurer eight years; has been a member of the Township Board ever since the township was organized. Was made an Elder of the Christian Church at its organization in 1868, and has served the church in that capacity ever since. He began preaching in 1875, and has held several remarkable meetings, among which we mention his first protracted meeting at Edwardsville in February, 1876, at which forty-one were added to the church, and another at the same place in 1879, at which twenty-six were added, and, immediately after, at Fall Leaf, where forty-three were added to the membership. He has been actively engaged in preaching ever since he began the work; has done a large amount of gratuitous labor, and his work has been blessed with an abundant fruitage. He has a pleasant home, and an intelligent and happy family, who sympathize with him in his work. He was born in Monroe County, Ohio, January 10, 1830, son of Daniel and Margaret Michael. In 1838, his parents moved to Washington County, Ohio, where they farmed about eighteen years, then moved to Lawrence County, Ohio, and after a residence of ten years there, Mr. Michael moved to Kansas. He was married in Noble County, Ohio, June 26, 1851, to Catherine McPeek, daughter of Daniel R. and Elizabeth McPeek, by whom he had four children, viz., Mary E., Rosana, Addison H., Martha K. His wife died February 15, 1859, and he was married again in Lawrence County, Ohio, November 20, 1862, to Sarah A. Marks, daughter of T. W. and Frances E. Marks; she is a native of Ohio; he has by his last wife six children—Eva A., Daniel T., Ulysses P., Francis E., James E. and Honema.

DR. DAVID C. MURPHY, physician and farmer, Section 25, P. O. Edwardsville, came to Kansas August 1, 1874, and settled in Edwardsville, and has engaged in the practice of medicine ever since. He has served as Township Treasurer two terms, Township Trustee one term, School District Treasurer two terms, and has been honored as delegate to State Convention. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 25, 1847; is a son of Robert and Hannah Murphy. In the fall of 1866, he moved to LaFayette County, Mo., and engaged in farming and studying medicine. Had a residence of eight years in LaFayette County, during which time he attended Keokuk Medical College, situated at Keokuk, Iowa, and graduated from this institution December 17, 1874, soon after which he came to his present location and began the practice of his profession, in which he has gained an enviable and well-deserved reputation. He was married in Edwardsville November 16, 1876, to Margaretta E. Thompson, daughter of Moses L. and Sarah G. Thompson. She is a native of Connecticut. Dr. Murphy and wife are both members of the Christian Church.

JOHN G. PRATT, farmer and minister of the gospel, home farm of 320 acres in Section 10, also 160 acres in Section 9, P. O. Maywood, came to what is now the State of Kansas, April, 1837, then called Indian Territory. He was sent here and sustained by the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. He first located a few miles south of the Kansas River, and about three miles from the Missouri line, near Shawneetown. An alphabet was invented, and with the help of others a number of elementary books were written and published for the Shawnee and other tribes. Mr. Pratt had charge of the printing press, and not only published books for his own, but also for other missions. He labored among the Shawnees at this point from 1837 to 1844. He then moved to a point four miles south of Fort Leavenworth, where a band of Green Bay Indians had settled for a time, waiting for the United States Government to set apart some promised lands for their occupancy further south. He here preached to the Indians, conducted a school, and continued the publishing business. The Green Bays were quite intelligent, having originated near Stockbridge, Mass., and having come direct from Green Bay, Wis., where they had already been partly civilized. The Government failing to make the promised allotment of land to them, they became discouraged and nearly all moved back to Wisconsin, and after about four and a half years' labor among them, Mr. Pratt moved to his present location among the Delawares. He here took charge of a boarding school for the Indians, built, furnished and sustained by the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. The Delawares showed that much appreciation of educational advantages, that they requested the Government to set aside a certain part of their annuities for educational purposes, to the amount of $25 per year for each pupil in school. This was to clothe, feed and furnish the pupil and sustain the teacher, leaving the deficiency, of course, to be furnished by the mission board. In this school was taught all the elementary branches of an English education, together with algebra, natural philosophy and some of the academic branches. The result of Mr. Pratt's large experience in teaching and preaching among the Indians is the opinion that if taken when young they are susceptible of a high degree of mental and moral culture. The small children were about as apt as white children of the same age, but after they became older, while not wanting in mental capacity, they have not the application necessary to insure rapid progress. From 1864 until 1867, Mr. Pratt acted as United States Indian Agent for both the Delawares and Wyandottes. He paid the Delawares for their land in Kansas, and removed them to the Cherokee Nation in 1867, and has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He preaches considerably since, doing a kind of home missionary work on his own account. He was born in Hingham, Mass., September 9, 1814; is a son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Pratt. His father died when he was quite young, and when four years old, he went to live with his grandfather, Mr. Aaron Pratt, a sea captain, living at Cohassett. At the age of fourteen, he entered an academy at South Reading, now called Wakefield, and attended there two years. Then matriculated in Andover Seminary, entering the classical department. He finished the entire course, theological included, and graduated in the fall of 1836. He was licensed, at Andover, to preach the Gospel, and was immediately employed by the Baptist Missionary Society, and sent to the Indian Territory. He continued in the service of this society, laboring among the Indians, thirty years. He was married in Reading, Mass., March 26, 1837, to Olivia Evans, daughter of Amos and Catharine Evans, and a native of Reading. They have three children living, viz., Mrs. Flora J. Black, of Leavenworth City, whose husband is a conductor on the Leavenworth, Topeka & South-western Railroad; Mrs. Rosamond O. Burt, also of Leavenworth, whose husband is a proprietor in the Great Western Foundry; Eber H. Pratt, who is now engaged in an extensive mercantile and milling business among the Cherokee Indians. Mr. Pratt had also another son, who is now dead—Lucius B. Pratt, educated at Granville College, Ohio. His wife was educated at the same college, and was the daughter of the Indian Chief, Journey Cake. She is but quarter blood, however, and remarkably beautiful. She is at present largely interested in an extensive business among the Cherokees, aided in part by her brother-in-law, E. H. Pratt. Mr. John G. Pratt, the subject of this sketch is widely known and universally esteemed for his many excellent qualities of mind and heart. He is a man of fine culture, and has a wife who is in every way fitted to be the companion of such a man. Their home is a model of neatness, taste and refinement.

GARRETT TRANT, farmer, Section 26, P.O. Edwardsville, came to Kansas in May, 1868, purchased the farm on which he now lives, and has engaged in farming ever since. Though quite an old man, his mind is still active, and he takes a lively interest in new improvements and enterprises, and is especially interested in educational matters, having served as School Director three years. He was born in County Kerry, Ireland, August 3, 1810; is a son of Thomas and Ellen Hickson Trant. He was raised on a farm until about sixteen years of age, when he obtained a clerkship in a general store, and afterward in salmon fishery; but as soon as he was of age, he joined the Irish constabulary, and served his country in that capacity for fourteen years; was then honorably discharged on compensation, as a non-commissioned officer, at his own request, and after spending the winter at a watering place, he embarked for America. He first went to Hamilton, Canada West, where he visited about three months, and then left for Southport, Wis., now called Kenosha. He engaged at this place in the grain business for two years, and then moved to Peoria, Ill., where he conducted for eighteen years three branches of trade, viz., grain dealing, pork packing and merchandising, doing an extensive business in each branch. In 1867, he went by way of New York and Aspinwall to California, and returned early in the spring of 1868 by the same route to Peoria. He then made an extensive prospecting tour through Illinois and Iowa, to Omaha, Neb., and thence down the river by the first boat of the season, in the spring of 1868, to Kansas City, Mo. Just at this time, the Indians were being removed from Delaware Reserve, and he bought the farm which he has cultivated ever since, consisting of 160 acres of choice farm and orchard land. The country was then a wilderness, without roads or bridges, and the only inhabitants were a few straggling Indians, and the very lowest and laziest class of poverty-stricken whites, who had been living among the Indians. He was married in Princeton, Ill., September 9, 1851, to Bridget Carroll, daughter of Thomas and Catharine Carroll. She is a native of County Louth, Ireland. They have four children dead, viz., Thomas, Mary and two infants; and three who are living, viz., John, James and Katy. Mr. Trant and wife are consistent members of the Roman Catholic Church. John has been serving as an officer in the United States Army for several years. He is stationed on the Yellowstone River, M. T.

RUSSELL P. TWIST, farmer and horticulturist, Sections 16, 17, 20 and 21, P. O. Tiblow, came to Kansas in the spring of 1871. He settled where he now lives, and has engaged in farming and fruit-raising ever since. He has 800 acres of fine farming and pasture land, all under fence, 300 acres of which are in cultivation, 80 acres in fruit, 100 acres in timber, and the balance in pasture. He proposes to engage extensively in canning and evaporating fruit. His orchard is just coming into bearing. He enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteers, April 14, 1861. Served as Sergeant three months, and then recruited the Sixteenth Ohio Battery. Was elected its Captain, and retained command until the close of the war. He was in all the engagements of his command. Was in the battle of Phillipi, and chased the rebels from Bealington to Carrick's Ford, marching forty miles, and wading Cheat River sixteen times in a single day. Battery left Springfield, Ohio, September 5, numbering 166 men; arrived at Cincinnati the same evening. Mustered into United States service the same evening. Left Cincinnati the same evening for St. Louis. Arrived there on the 7th, after many changes, severe marches and much suffering from sickness, fatigue, poor water, short rations, etc. The battery having marched through Missouri and Arkansas, and joined the Army of the Southwest, under command of Gen. Curtis, were in the engagement of Cotton Plant, Ark., where 140 confederates were killed. After two expeditions up White River, the battery embarked at Helena on transport for Milliken's Bend, April 12, 1863. Joined Gen. Grant's army and marched through Louisiana; crossed the Mississippi River at Bruinsburg, and by forced marches arrived in time to take part in the battle of Port Gibson. Fought the enemy here the afternoon of their arrival until dark, and as night closed round, the enemy retreated. The battery expended 350 rounds of ammunition in this afternoon's engagement. His battery was also in the battle of Champion Hill, and finally took position in the rear of Vicksburg May 21, and did good execution through the siege, expending 6,594 rounds, dismounting seven guns, with a loss of but two wounded, and had the honor of throwing the last shot into Vicksburg from the land batteries. They went, after the fall of Vicksburg, to Jackson, Miss., and were under fire five days without loss. They were in active service during the entire war; wore out one set of guns and made considerable use of another set before they were mustered out, August 2, 1865. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 3, 1827. Is a son of Peter and Catharine Twist. At about ten years of age, moved to Ohio and remained in that State until he came to Kansas. Part of the time was contractor and house builder. He ran a machine shop at Yellow Springs, Ohio, six years. Burned out there, and moved to Springfield, where he resided two years. He was married in Springfield, Ohio, June 21, 1851, to Nannie E. Foreman, daughter of William and Nancy Foreman. They had six children—Elnora, William Fremont, Ella Eliza, Willie Star, Emma Lilly and Charles Albert. His first wife died February 1, 1875, and he was married a second time, in Wyandotte County, Kan., January 16, 1876, to Willahamina Kern, daughter of John and Elizabeth Kern. She is a native of Ohio. He has by his last wife five children, viz., Dora Elizabeth, John R., Franklin A., Lonie Pearl and Katy, all living. Mr. Twist belongs to the Bible Christians, and also the G. A. R.

HENRY C. WARNER, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Tiblow, came to Kansas in the winter of 1866, settled in the city of Wyandotte, and for three years engaged in the grocery and general merchandising business. He then moved to a farm near Wyandotte, and engaged in arming two years, after which he came to Tiblow, and from 1871 to 1878, kept a general store and post office in this place, but since 1878 he has been engaged in farming. He was born in Greene County, N. Y., March 20, 1832. Is a son of William B. and Marchie Warner. About 1853, he moved to Ohio, and was engaged in manufacturing chairs for a chair company in Bedford, Ohio. After three years of this business in Bedford, he moved to Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., and for ten years was engaged in the furniture business at that place. He then came to Wyandotte, Kan. He was married, in Charlotteville, N. Y., January 15, 1857, to Mattie E. Howie, daughter of James E. and Eliza Howie, and a native herself of New York. They have two children, both living, Frank and Mark. Mr. and Mrs. Warner are worthy members of the Christian Church.

JACOB T. WILLIAMSON, farmer and potato specialist, Section 26, P. O. Edwardsville, came to Kansas in the fall of 1858, and settled near Stanton, Franklin County, and remained there two years and moved to Ohio, but again came to Kansas, and has lived in Wyandotte County ever since. He came to his present location February, 1882. He has a very fine potato farm of 300 acres, choice land, well improved. Markets about 4,000 bushels of sweet potatoes a year, and raises from seventy-five to one hundred acres of Irish potatoes yearly. He has recently added a small fruit department, with his brother, J. K. Williamson, as superintendent, and is constructing a large pool (supplied with water from some of the most magnificent springs in the State), from which to draw water for irrigating his strawberry plantations. He proposes adding a general nursery, and also an experimental department, for the testing, production and introduction of new varieties of cereals, fruits and vegetables. He enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, May, 1864. Served four months, and was mustered out September, 1864, having enlisted in what was known as the hundred day service. He was born in Pike County, Ill., July 10, 1838. Is a son of Amos and Clarissa Williamson. In the fall of 1854, he moved to Des Moines County, Iowa, and from there, in 1858, to Kansas. He was married, at New Burlington, Ohio, October 4, 1863, to Rebecca A. Chadwick, daughter of Cyrus and Elizabeth Chadwick. She was born in Hamilton County, Ohio. They have six children, viz., Lillie, Park A., Roy C., Alice May, Edna Walker and Ora Kilborne. Mr. Williamson and wife are worthy members of the Christian Church.

OTHER TOWNS AND STATIONS.

Maywood is a small hamlet, prettily situated in the midst of a beautiful prairie country, five miles west of White Church.

Connors is the extreme northwestern station on the Missouri Pacific Road, twelve miles northwest of Wyandotte. It was platted in February, 1868, the owners of the town site being Alfred W. and William S. Hughes. The village contains several stores, a schoolhouse, in which religious services are held, and a small hotel.

Pomeroy, the next station southeast of Connors, was platted in the spring of 1871, William P. Overton and Frank H. Belton being the proprietors of the town. It contains several stores, and a steam, flour and saw mill.

Muncie, on the Union Pacific road, is six miles west of Wyandotte, being named from the old Muncie Indian settlement here. Opposite, on the other side of the Kaw, Chouteau established his trading post, in 1825. Near it is found a fine variety of magnesian limestone.

Tiblow, the station on the Union Pacific next west of Edwardsville, shows signs of prosperity in a good brick schoolhouse, and several flourishing business houses. It was platted in November, 1870, John McDanield being proprietor of the town site.

Loring is the last station in the county on the Union Pacific Railroad.

Turner is a few miles west of Argentine, on the A., T. & S. F. Road, containing a schoolhouse and several stores.

MARION COUNTY.

BOUNDARIES, TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.

MARION County is situated nearly in the center of the organized counties of Kansas, the center of population being, according to the census of 1880, twelve miles west of the western boundary line of the county.

The original location of Marion County, as created by an act of the Territorial Legislature February 17, 1860, is as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of Township 21, Range 5; thence north to the northeast corner of Township 18, Range 5; thence west to the northeast corner of Township 18, Range 4; thence north to the southeast corner of Dickinson County; thence west to the Sixth Principal Meridian, thence south to the southwest corner of Township 21, Range 1; thence east to the place of beginning.

By this location its area was 864 square miles. Its present area is 954 square miles, having an increase by Township 22, of Ranges 3, 4 and 5, and a decrease of the east tier of sections in Towns 20, 21 and 22, of Range 5, these sections having been attached to Chase County. Under this act, there was no organization, for the population of the county in 1860 was but 74; in 1865, it was 162. It had then but 200 cultivated acres.

A special act of the Legislature February 22, 1865, extended the northern boundary of the county on the line between Townships 16 and 17 to the west line of the State, making its west boundary identical with the State line, and also its southern to the west line of Butler County (then including Cowley). But Marion County comprised all Southeastern Kansas but a few months, for in June of the same year, in response to a petition from the inhabitants, the Governor restored the boundaries previously established and ordered a separate organization of the county.

The face of the country here shows much variety—valleys, bluffs, plains and wooded dells, alternating in a most picturesque degree, and rendering Marion County one of the most beautiful in the State. The average width of the bottom lands exceeds a mile; the surface of the country away from the streams is gently undulating for the most part, though apparently there are extensive level tracts. It may be classified as 15 per cent of bottom; 85 per cent upland; 3 per cent timber; 97 per cent prairie.

The Cottonwood River rises in the northwest part of the county, and flows through it in a southeasterly direction. Its principal tributaries from the north are Mud, Clear, Martin's and Bruno Creeks; from the south, French, South Branch, Catlin and Doyle Creeks. Three other large creeks have their head-waters in this county—Middle, Lyons and Turkey Creeks. No county in the State has a more abundant water supply. Much timber grows along the valleys of the streams, mainly cottonwood, elm, hackberry, hickory, oak, sycamore and walnut trees. There is also much cultivated timber.

The soil in the bottom lands comprises a rich loam of from two to ten feet in depth, underlaid by a bed of sand, which acts as a natural sewer. The upland is a dark loam, on an average a foot in depth. Pure and strong salt water has been discovered at Peabody, at a depth of 640 feet. In this neighborhood, gypsum beds have been found, and hydraulic cement, mineral paint, fire, pottery and brick clay exist in very considerable quantities. Pure magnesian limestone of different shades in great quantity and of excellent quality abounds.

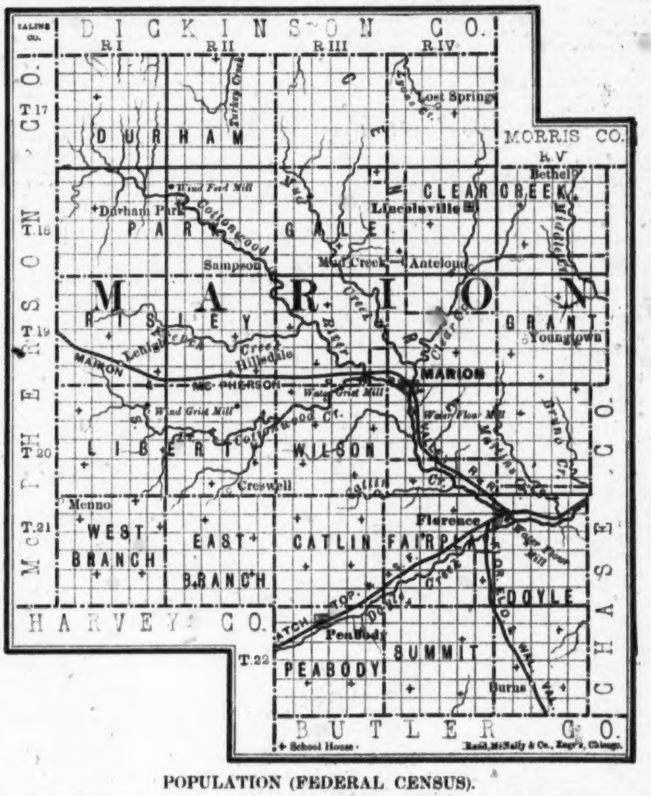

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS).

		1870.	1880.			1870.	1880.
(a)	Branch Township		1,131	(g)	Grant Township		481
(b)	Catlin Township		598	(h)	Liberty Township		1,702
(c)	Center Township, including Marion Center City	539	1,724	(i)	Peabody Township, including Peabody City		1,585
(d)	Clear Creek Township		671	(j)	Risley Township		698
	Doyle Township, including Florence City	124	1,489	(k)	Summit Township		421
(e)	Fairplay Township		447	(l)	Wilson Township		640
(f)	Gale Township		866		Total	663	12,453
	Marion Center City		857		Peabody City		1,087
	Florence City		954				

(a) Organized since 1870, from part of Santa Fé.
(b) Organized since 1870, from part of Peabody.
(c) Organized since 1870, from part of Marion; part detached to from Gale.
(d) Organized since 1870, from part of Marion.
(e) Organized since 1870, from part of Cedar Creek.
(f) Organized since 1870, from part of Center.
(g) Organized since 1870, from part of Marion.
(h) Organized since 1870, from part of Risley.
(i) Organized since 1870, from part of Santa Fé; part detached to form Catlin.
(j) Organized since 1870, from part of Marion; part detached to form Liberty.
(k) Organized since 1870, from part of Cedar Creek.
(l) Organized since 1870, from part of Marion.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement made in the county was by an Irishman of the name of Moses Shane, who located at the spot where now stands Florence, early in the spring of 1858. He built a log house, broke several acres of ground, and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1859. Patrick Doyle, in the year 1859, located near Florence, on what is now called Doyle's Creek, but soon afterward returned to Leavenworth, from whence he came. In the lapse of a few years, he returned to the place, and lived where he first located.

In August, 1859, the first white child was born in the county, and was of Irish extraction, by the name of Welsh. The birth occurred on what is known as the Potter place, two miles from Florence. Its parents emigrated to Kansas from Wisconsin.

At Lost Springs, which is located on Section 21, Town 17, Range 4, Clear Creek Township, a trading post was established in the spring of 1859. It was located on the great thoroughfare from Independence, Mo., to New Mexico and the Territories, which was largely traveled by the emigrants in quest of gold, and by freighters who took supplies to the Western forts. J. H. Costello was Postmaster at Lost Springs in 1861. On July 4, 1862, Robert Bailey, on Clear Creek, was killed by the premature discharge of a gun. This was the first death among the settlers. Late in the year 1859, on his return from a Pike's Peak adventure, Thomas J. Wise, Sr., made a settlement on Clear Creek. December 28, 1862, the first marriage in the county occurred, that of J. H. Costello and Abigail Wise. Reuben Riggs and Mahlon Riggs settled on Clear Creek in 1864, but afterward removed to the Cottonwood, near Florence. In the spring of 1864, T. J. Wise, Sr., purchased a mower and reaper, at Lawrence, which was the first one brought into the county. On Clear Creek, in 1864, Miss Maggie H. Norris taught the first school that was organized in the county, having obtained her teacher's certificate in Chase County. She is now the wife of Mr. J. C. Rath, who is the Postmaster at Antelope.

In the late autumn of 1859, A. A. Moore established a trading post at what was called Cottonwood Crossing, and later known as Moore's Ranche. In the spring of 1861, Mr. Moore was made Postmaster at this place; and in the month of April there was an attempt made to organize Marion County, under and by virtue of the Territorial law of Kansas. A meeting of the settlers was called and a proclamation was issued for an election to be held at this place. The polls having been opened on the day set apart for the election, an Election Board was organized, a few ballots were cast by those present, when the fact presented itself that there were not enough men in the county qualified to fill all the offices of honor, profit and trust.

Early in 1860, W. H. Billings, George Griffith and William Shreve settled at or near Marion Center; C. R. Roberts, an Episcopalian, from Rutland, Vt., came October 1, 1861, and Nelson Miller established a hotel north of Marion Center on the east side of Muddy in 1862, which for years was the main objective point for food and shelter for the traveler, after leaving Council Grove, as he wended his way across the plains in a west, southwesterly course, on the great Santa Fé trail.

The post office at Marion Center was established in 1862, W. H. Billings, Postmaster. This place was on a mail route from Cottonwood Falls to Moore's Ranch. A store was started here by Mr. Billings and A. A. Moore in 1861; a schoolhouse was erected in 1862; here was the first Methodist Episcopal Church building of the county, and on July 4, 1863, there was a patriotic celebration of the ninety persons of the county at Billings' Park, where the feathered songsters united their songs of rejoicing with those of the hardy pioneers.

Wilson Campbell was the first settler in Wilson Township. He located in 1870. The first birth in this township was that of Hans Olsen, in March, 1871.

In October, 1872, the first water grist mill erected in the county was put in operation by Messrs. Moore & Fuller, on the Cottonwood, nearly two miles west of Marion Center. Its site is in the southeast part of Gale Township. If ever the grasshopper was specially a burden to any people, the early settlers of Marion so realized it in August, 1874, as they came swooping in like the rushing of mighty waters, with the besom of destruction, destroying the vegetation of the county, and causing destitution terrible in the extreme. County Relief Bonds to the amount of $10,000 were issued March 13, 1875, as a partial mitigation of the loss of crops.

In the summer of 1868, the Cheyenne Indians committed depredations in the northern portion of the county, many of the settlers losing cattle and horses, though it may be said that during that period many horses were taken by white thieves assuming the dress and appearance of the wild Indian. Many of the settlers came to Marion Center and sought refuge in the stone building used as a store by J. H. Costello, which stands on the southeast corner of Main and Fifth streets. Mr. David Lucas, a former County Commissioner, in some indirect manner, learned of the intended line of pursuit of the Indians, and he lost no time in riding his horse with the utmost speed to Council Grove, to inform Maj. E. S. Stover, the Kaw Indian agent, of the probable Indian attack, and this warning served to avert the possible disaster that might have ensued but for the thwarting of the plans of the aggressive barbarous foe. Often has the head of a family gathered his loved ones about him at night and found refuge in a corn-field, for fear of an Indian raid upon the house.

Marion County has a funded indebtedness for bonds issued to the Kansas & Nebraska Railroad, a line surveyed from the northeastern to the southwestern portion of the county. The proposition was for the sum of $200,000, one-half to be paid in thirty-year bonds with interest, when the grading was completed to Marion Center from the north line of the county. The grade has been made, but it is not known when there will be a road, as per expectation. This is the main financial burden resting on the county.

The county has had a conviction for murder, and it has sent a prisoner to the State Penitentiary for twenty-one years. It was for a cold-blooded murder committed at Peabody, February 14, 1872, by Lewis Crawford upon the esteemed citizen, Mr. C. H. Davenport.

The county, aside from these instances, may be said to have been measurably free from debt and crime.

In 1870, the municipal townships of the county were Center, Clear Creek and Doyle; in 1875, the additional ones were Branch, Grant, Peabody, Risley, Summit and Wilson; in 1880, the additional ones were Catlin, Fairplay, Gale and Liberty; in 1882, Durham Park, East Branch and West Branch, which are two townships created from "Branch." Peabody is the most densely settled township, having forty-four people to the square mile; Durham Park the least densely settled, having about two to the square mile.

Marion County has three good towns—Peabody, in the southwest in the central part of Range 3; Marion Center, centrally located from north to south, in the west part of Range 4; Florence, near the southeast part of the county in the west part of Range 5, and east part of Range 4.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION, ELECTIONS AND OFFICERS.

In June, 1865, Gov. Samuel J. Crawford received a petition forwarded to him by citizens of Marion County, praying for the detachment of Marion from Chase County, and that the same be organized into a separate government. The petition was granted, and in July, 1865, William H. Billings, Thomas J. Wise, Sr., and Levi Billings were appointed the first Board of County Commissioners. Their first meeting was held at the house of W. H. Billings, Marion Center. There were present, W. H. Billings and Mr. Wise, and they appointed R. C. Coble County Clerk. The county was formed into three municipal townships—Marion, in the north; Cedar, in the southeast; Santa Fé in the southwest.

The first election of county officers was held August 7, and the vote was canvassed August 10, 1865. There were twenty-three votes polled. W. H. Billings was elected County Commissioner and Probate Judge; T. J. Wise, Commissioner and County Treasurer; Levi Billings, Commissioner; R. C. Coble, County Clerk and Register of Deeds; John C. Snow, Sheriff; W. P. Shreve, County Surveyor; Mr. Wise, being ineligible to the office of Treasurer, the board appointed A. A. Moore. Reuben Riggs was elected County Attorney. The first county seat was established at the northeast quarter of Section 6, Town 20, Range 4.

At the annual election in November, 1865, Reuben Riggs was chosen Senator, receiving twenty-five votes in the county, and 230 votes in the Senatorial district, having a majority of sixty-five in a vote of 395. A. A. Moore was elected Representative and County Treasurer; Reuben Riggs, County Attorney; R. C. Coble, County Clerk; G. C. Coble, Sheriff; C. R. Roberts, Surveyor and Coroner; E. Hoops, Register of Deeds; Assessor, B. Gibson; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Levi Billings; County Commissioners, W. H. Billings, Charles O. Fuller, William Renfro. Newton Rodgers was afterward appointed to the positions of Assessor and County Superintendent, the persons elected declining to qualify. In August, 1865, it was found that Chase County owed Marion County $85.49, and $25.40 was paid Chase County for the assessment of Marion, and $22.95 for record books obtained of John S. Doolittle.

At an election held December 29, 1866, the county seat was located on the public square at Marion Center. The name of the county and the shire town perpetuates the memory of Gen. Francis Marion, a South Carolina patriot of the Revolutionary period, whose valorous deeds and devotion to the principles of universal liberty have made his name famous in story and in song.

The court house and school building at Marion Center were one and the same, and on December 19, 1867, the county appropriated for this building the sum of $999. The building is in the rear part of the present court house, which was completed in 1881. A county seat election was held April 27, 1881, and the vote cast for Marion Center was 1,165; for Hillsboro, 745. June 14, 1881, on a proposition to vote $5,000, to aid in building a court house, the vote was 790 for; 520 against. The building is made of the Marion Center magnesian limestone, and the new front is an attractive, convenient structure of two stories. The whole upper story is the District Court room, the east side of which enters into the jail, which has been remodeled from the original court house, and is very substantial, having good cells, like those of the county of Chase. The court room is admirably and conveniently arranged for the officers of the court, the jurors and the spectators, its dimensions being 32x54 feet. In the lower story, on the north side of the hallway, are the offices of the Register of Deeds, Probate Judge, Superintendent of Public Instruction; on the south side are the offices of County Clerk, County Treasurer and Surveyor. The building is well arranged and is a monumental evidence of the economy and good sense of the people of the county.

The Senatorial district of which Marion County has been a part, has been represented by Marion County men as follows: In 1866, by Reuben Riggs; 1868, A. W. Moore; 1875, Samuel R. Peters; 1881 and 1883, R. M. Crane. In the House the representation of the county has been as follows:

1866, 1867 and 1871, A. A. Moore; 1868, C. O. Fuller; 1869, A. E. Case; 1870, Levi Billings; 1872, Frank Doster; 1873, J. K. McLean; 1874, B. Pinkney; 1875, R. C. Bates; 1876, G. W. Campbell; 1877, J. N. Rodgers; 1879, F. H. Kollock; 1881, W. W. Waring; 1883, J. Ware Butterfield.

S. N. Wood, the first Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, was the first attorney to practice law in the county in an action of replevin, July 10, 1865, at Marion Center, which was the first law-suit in the county. The first papers filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court were by Isaac Sharp, Esq., of Council Grove, Morris County, October 5, 1867, who appeared as an attorney for the plaintiff in the case. S. N. Wood was then Judge. Judge W. R. Brown presided over the first term of the District Court, and it commenced Tuesday, May 5, 1858. There was a summary disposition of many cases at this term of the court. The Ninth District, composed of the counties of Butler, Chase and Marion, polled at the election in 1867, 431 votes, of which Marion cast 73. The counties of Greenwood, Elk, Chautauqua, Cowley, Sumner, Sedgwick and Reno had been at first attached to Butler County for judicial purposes; McPherson, Rice, Stafford and Pratt to Marion. In 1872, the counties of Butler, Greenwood, Elk, Chautauqua, Cowley, Sumner and Sedgwick, made up the Thirteenth Judicial District, which cast 10,230 votes; McPherson was in the Fourteenth Judicial District, and cast 481 votes, while the Ninth was made up of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno and Rice, polling 2,747 votes; Marion casting 819.

Judge Brown was re-elected in 1872, and in 1874 was elected to Congress. Samuel R. Peters, of Marion, succeeded Judge Brown on the bench of the Ninth Judicial District. Judge Peters was last elected to the position in 1879, having then the nine additional counties of Barton, Pawnee, Stafford, Pratt, Kingman, Barbour, Edwards, Ford and Rush. The Legislature of 1881 reconstructed judicial districts, and eliminated one-half of the counties of the Ninth District, leaving therein Chase, Marion, Harvey, Rice, Reno, Kingman and Harper. The terms of court for Marion commence the first Tuesday of May, and the second Tuesday of November. The court officers in the year 1883 are Thomas Jefferson Smith, Sheriff; Samuel Bowen, Clerk; T. A. Bogle, County Attorney. The attorneys of the county are C. Reed, retiring County Attorney; L. F. Keller, former County Attorney; C. W. Keller, Frank Doster, T. A. Bogle, R. M. Crane, A. E. Case and C. H. Frybarger, of Marion Center; J. Ware Butterfield, J. R. Crouch and A. M. White, of Florence; G. W. Camp, J. M. Holcomb, A. B. Knowlton, F. H. Kollock, J. Hudson Morse and James Hamilton, of Peabody.

The county officers not above named in office in January, 1883, are as follows: Commissioner of First District, J. N. Rogers; Second District, D. J. Frazer; Third District, Thomas Osborn; County Clerk, W. H. Hamilton; County Treasurer, F. L. Frazier; Judge of Ninth Judicial District, L. Houk; Register of Deeds, T. L. Fife; Probate Judge, B. F. Brockett; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. B. Zercher; County Surveyor, W. C. Nye; Coroner, T. J. Conroy. Samuel T. Howe was elected Clerk of the District Court in 1874, 1876 and in 1878. In 1879 and in 1881, he was elected County Treasurer, and soon after entering upon his second term in October, 1882, he was elected to the office of Treasurer of the State of Kansas, his vote on the 7th of November in Marion County being 1,314; that of C. E. Gifford, Democrat, was 348; J. H. Ludlow, National, 133; in a vote of 1,795, Howe received a majority of 833.

Center, Wilson, Gale, Risley and Durham Park Townships form the First District; Clear Creek, Grant, Doyle, Summit and Fairplay, the Second; Peabody, Catlin, Wilson, East Branch and West Branch in the Third.

The Presidential vote of Marion County has been as follows: 1868, Grant 52, Seymour, 47; 1872, Grant 676, Greeley 148; 1876, Hayes 860, Tilden 369, Cooper 224; 1880, Garfield, 1,229, Hancock 539, Weaver 271. In 1876, Green Clay Smith, received twelve votes.

The vote on the prohibition amendment to the State Constitution, November 2, 1880, was 1,020 for; 825 against.

Frank Doster, as the National candidate for Congress in 1878, received in Marion County 595 out of 1,577 votes. In 1872, he received in the county 579 out of 812 votes, for Judge of the Ninth Judicial District.

SCHOOL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

Marion County, "a howling wilderness" in 1865, had in the centennial year, 74 organized school districts, though in 1871 it had but three schoolhouses. It had eighty in 1882, of which there is one joint district with Chase, one with Dickinson and one with Harvey. In 1882, it had four teachers of grade one; sixty-two of grade two; thirty-five of grade three. The number of children of school age is 4,359; number of male teachers, forty-two; female, fifty-four; average age of teachers, twenty-two. The average monthly pay of male teachers is $36.73, of female $32.48. Mrs. J. M. Sharon held the position of County Superintendent of Public Instruction for the term January, 1875–1877. The average school district tax levy for 1882 was fifteen mills. The bonded indebtedness for schoolhouses is about $35,000. Hillsboro employs two teachers; Florence and Peabody four each; Marion Center, five; the other districts one each. There are ninety-seven rooms used for school purposes.

The following is the statement of the acreage in different grains in 1877: Winter wheat, 18,141; rye, 1,222; corn, 26,769; oats, 7,264; Irish potatoes, 571; sorghum, 199; flax, 264; broom corn, 21; Hungarian and millet, 1,306; timothy, 94; clover, 14; prairie hay, 2,159. Acreage in the same grains in 1880 was as follows: Winter wheat, 48,790; rye, 1,869; corn, 54,557; oats, 10,371; Irish potatoes, 751; sorghum, 373; flax, 314; broom corn, 64; Hungarian and millet, 2,454; timothy, 170; clover, 53; prairie hay, 10,877.

In 1882, Marion County is the eighth in rank in the production of winter wheat, its crop being reported 1,219,750 bushels. Its preferred varieties are *Fultz*, *May*, *Odessa* and *Russia*. Isaac Kuhn, Marion P. O., reports twenty-five acres of wheat; yield, sixty-two bushels per acre; George Overholtzer, Peabody, forty acres, forty bushels per acre, for the year 1882. The herd law is in operation in this county; about one-fourth of the land is open range. Prairie hay is secured at $2.50 per ton; the cost per head for grazing cattle is $1.50 for the season. Besides Crane's ranche, which comprises 10,000 acres of land, there is Hon. David Christie, a member of the Canadian Parliament, has a ranche three miles square, about a dozen miles northwest of Marion Center, which is managed by his sons.

Mr. Abram Williams, near Lincolnville, has some 3,500 acres of land, which is mostly fenced with hedge. His specialty has been high grade beef stock, but in 1882 he raised about 10,000 bushels of wheat. In the county there is much available cheap land; of unsold school lands, 13,500 acres, in the Wichita Land District. Of lands located in Townships 21 and 22 in Harvey County, there are upward of 7,000 acres; on October 1, 1882, there were 32,187 acres, 178,664 acres having been sold within the last ten years. In 1877, there were 2,664 horses; in 1882, 5,607. Milch cows in 1877, 1,836; in 1882, 4,444. Other cattle in 1877, 4,162; in 1882, 10,245. Sheep in 1877, 2,980; in 1882, 12,709. Swine in 1877, 5,811; in 1882, 11,354.

In 1867, the assessed valuation of the county was $106,447; in 1870, $640,320; in 1873, $987,702; in 1875, $1,499,128; in 1876, $1,499,128; in 1880, $2,112,247.45; in 1882, $2,292,776.38. Of the 610,560 acres of land in the county, about 150,000 are under cultivation, and in 1880, 561,720 were taxable.

The percentage of increase of population in the county from 1870 to 1875 is 555; from 1875 to 1880, it is 142; from 1870 to 1880 1,522 per cent. In 1880, Marion Center had a population of 857; Florence 954; Peabody 1,087.

MARION CENTER.

Marion Center is on the north bank of the Cottonwood River, at the point of the confluence therewith of Mud Creek. Its first settlement was made in 1860. December 8, 1866, the laying-out of Marion Center, proper, was made, in accordance with the forms of law. It was the first town in the county. Billings & Bower's Addition, on part of the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 32, Town 19, Range 4, was made March 15, 1871. On March 27, another small addition was made. July 12, 1872, W. H. Billings and Atlantic A. Moore conveyed parts of Sections 5 and 6 of Town 20, Range 4. Freeborn's Addition was made January 2, 1873, and Beebe's July 10, 1873

West Marion, located on the east side of the southwest quarter of Section 31, Town 19, Range 4, was laid out June 24, 1879. and a southern addition was made by Lawrence Weldon on the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 5, Town 20, Range 4, was made November 10, 1879. Billings & Case made a subdivided addition, and July 16, 1872, there was filed an amended plat of Billings & Bowen's Addition.

The lay of the town is one of the most peculiar in Kansas. Entering it on the Marion & McPherson Railroad from Florence, which road passes along the valley of the Cottonwood on the east, the road crosses Mud Creek near the southeastern part of the town, and running mainly in a northwesterly direction, it leaves the town a little north of its northwest corner, and for twelve miles has a due west course. The depot is located on the bottom south of the business portion of the town. At the left of it is an extensive switch, along which are capacious elevators, where there are immense quantities of grain handled. G. F. Roberts is the station agent and telegraph operator. Northwest from the depot, north of the track, stands the Marion City Mills, which is a roomy, substantial structure, fitted up in an admirable manner with all necessary modern mill machinery.

Coming northward from the depot, the court house, on the east side of First street, is the main objective point, which is but a few steps from Main street. Nearly all the business is done on this street, and the beautiful stone structures standing thereon, with the best ones not yet finished, justly gives the town the appellation of "Stone City," for there are in public buildings, business houses and residences, nearly half a hundred built of this material of beautiful colors, prized at home and used largely abroad. This material is used in the new court house at Abilene, Dickinson County.

Passing on the main street east on an iron bridge across Mud Creek, over on the hill to the right stands the pride of the city—the elegant and convenient stone school building, which cost about $15,000. Its height is thirty-three feet; its dimensions 56x60. It has a hip roof, from the center of which arises a belfry, in which is hung a fine-toned bell of 500 pounds weight. There are two fine school rooms and two recitation rooms in the lower story; in the upper, there is a hall and two recitation rooms and a large, airy auditorium. There is no building in the county that can be seen so far and from so many directions. At the west of it, on the creek, is the beautiful school park, with its wealth of forest trees and grasses, assuming a magnificent verdure during the period of vegetation. May 11, 1872, terminated a long-standing contest on the location of this schoolhouse site; the vote for locating it on the hill was 84; in the bottom, 56. George A. Boyle is the present Principal of the school.

In the southwestern suburbs of the city, on the farm of W. H. Billings, is one of the most beautiful peninsular parks in the State of Kansas. It is entered on the north by a roadway of just enough ground at its neck to prevent a union of the waters of the Cottonwood on the east and on the west of it to form an island. Here are about twelve acres of ground, with a fine carpet of grass; growing on it are hundreds of the choicest hackberry trees, making it, with flowers, shrubbery and an entertainment hall on the grounds, a royal place for out-door meetings, being literally a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Swings, pleasure boats and croquet grounds are among its attractions.

Marion Center became a city of the third class August 17, 1875. In 1882, its Mayor was Thomas W. Bowen; Clerk, Charles S. Triplett; Police Judge, C. W. Keller; City Attorney, L. F. Keller.

Linking the old to the new civilization, in front of the substantial court house stands one of the first log dwellings of the town, and northwest of the model grist mill stands a log house, 12x14 feet, erected by E. Lewis in June, 1865. He came from Macoupin County, Ill., and brought with him apple sprouts, which he set out around his cabin, and to this day stand a dozen of his apple trees.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Presbyterian Church has a prosperous organization here. Its handsome church edifice, built of stone, stands on the summit of the hill above the town. Rev. O. J. King has for a long time ministered to this church, and R. C. Coble is the Superintendent of its Sunday school.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has nearly 150 members here, and in 1881 they completed a good brick edifice on the north of Main street, at a cost exceeding $2,000. Its Sunday school averages ninety members, and its earnest Superintendent is E. W. Hoch, of the Marion *Record*. The pastor of the church is Rev. Charles B. Mitchell, a son of the late Rev. D. P. Mitchell, who in his day and generation was a power in the Kansas churches.

The Church of the Disciples has about twenty members, and they have a neat white frame structure, erected in 1882. Dr. McQuiller Green is the Superintendent of the Sunday school.

There is quite a number of Roman Catholics in and about Marion Center, and they expect to have a good house of worship during the year 1883. There are a few Protestant Episcopalians in the city. C. R. Roberts, an early settler, a native of Rutland, Vt., is prominent among them.

Masonic orders, Odd Fellows societies, temperance and martial organizations, here abound. The Odd Fellows are building an excellent hall, on the northeast corner of First and Main streets, and they are very prosperous.

Center Lodge, No. 147, A., F. & A. M., was organized in 1875, and it now has about fifty members. Samuel R. Peters was its first W. M. In 1882, E. N. Ebey is W. M., W. H. Dudley, Secretary.

Delta Chapter, R. A. M., holds its regular convocations each alternate Wednesday evening in its chapter room over the Cottonwood Valley Bank. W. H. Dudley is Secretary; Charles B. Mitchell, H. P.

Marion Lodge, No. 104, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1870, with thirty members. Its membership January, 1883, was about forty-five. F. Lewis is Secretary, R. H. Baker, N. G.

Pioneer Lodge, No. 264, I. O. G. T., was organized in the autumn of 1872. Its membership is nearly fifty. Its officers are: George Howe, W. C. T.; M. O. Billings, P. W. C. T.; P. C. Mitchell, P. R. T.

Pollock Post, No. 42, G. A. R., was organized March 27, 1872, with eighty charter members, J. C. Walkinshaw, Deputy Commander, organizer. Its membership January, 1883, is nearly 100. Its officers are: F. Doster, P. C.; F. Lewis, Adjutant.

The Press.—In July, 1869, an organization composed of W. H. Billings, A. E. Case, Levi Billings, J. H. Costello, A. A. Moore and J. N. Rogers, was formed for the purpose of securing a paper at the county seat, and these gentlemen effected an arrangement with A. W. Robinson, of Detroit, Dickinson County, whereby he came to Marion Center in September, 1869, and started a paper, calling it the *Western News*. It was small enough to be designated a "Handkerchief Sheet;" it was printed a page at a time, on an inferior jobber. In April, 1871, Mr Robinson sold the office to John E. Murphy, who changed the name to the *Western Giant*. In September, 1871, C. S. Triplett, a newspaper man of experience, bought the interests of Mr. Murphy, and changed the name to the *Marion County Record*. Mr. Triplett continued as publisher until October 10, 1874, enlarging and improving the paper, when he sold to the Hock brothers. It is now the official paper of the county, and has the benefit of a good subscription list, and an excellent advertising patronage. E. W. Hock is editor; W. F. Hoch, business manager. It is Republican in politics.

The Marion Banner, E. D. Hunt editor and proprietor, was published at Marion Center, about two years. His paper was issued in the interest of the National Labor party. He removed it to London, Osage County, and from there went to Scranton. October 9, 1872, his wife, two boys and one girl were killed by the falling in of the dirt roof of their cabin upon them while asleep. Mr. Hunt narrowly escaped the same fate. The dwelling was about one and a half miles from Marion Center.

Marion Choral Club.—Music and literature have their votaries at Marion Center. A choral club was organized at the residence of Mr. A. W. Brewerton November 11, 1882, by the vocalists of the city. The officers elected are as follows:

President, A. W. Brewerton; Vice President, R. Calhoun; Secretary, Miss Mary Smith; Assistant Secretary, Miss Nellie Turner; Treasurer, William Brockett; Leader, Edward Coles; Assistant Leader, W. H. Dudley; Organist, Miss Bell Coble. The club meetings are Tuesday evening of each week.

Marion Center has three banks, three hotels, three real estate agents, three druggists, three physicians, three milliners, three boot and shoe dealers, three lumber dealers, three livery stables, three butchers, three harness and saddle makers and dealers, nine general merchants, two insurance agents, two billiard halls, two bakers and confectioners, two hardware dealers, two barbers, two painters, two blacksmiths, three carpenters and contractors, three stone cutters and contractors, two dentists, one book seller, one jeweller, one gunsmith, one furniture dealer, one brick-maker, one photographer, one tailor, one plasterer, one mantua-maker. The Marion City Flouring Mills, thirty-four feet high, 34x65 feet, went into operation May 1, 1882, Strowig and Weber, proprietors. A. Comstock, living one mile east of Marion Center, is an extensive lime burner, using the Osage shaft coal. His market is extensive at home and abroad. E. M. Rugg & Co. erected in 1881, on Block 38, a sugar factory at a cost of $3,000. Sugar-making did not succeed with them.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN AUMANN, blacksmith, was born in Hesse-Darnstadt, Prussia, in 1843. Came to America in 1857. He began learning the trade of a blacksmith, which he has continued ever since. He came to Marion in 1878, and at once began working at his trade. In February, 1867, he married Miss Magdalena Eby, of Canada, by whom he has had seven children. Mr. Aumann is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a respected and influential citizen.

REV. J. R. BAKER, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, came to Marion from Council Grove, Kan., where he had been Principal of the schools of that place during the winter of 1881 and 1882. Was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., July 1, 1849. He began life as a school teacher, teaching thirteen years in his native State, and having charge for three years of the academy at Shade Gap, Penn. He began studying for the ministry under the care of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, in the spring of 1878. His first charge was three churches, two in Morris County and one in Davis County, Kan., in the summer of 1882, since which time he has been pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Marion. His father, Jacob Baker, was a prosperous farmer of Huntingdon County, Penn., where the subject of this sketch was married, May 13, 1873, to Miss Mary E. Grazier. Eight older brothers served in the United States Army during the war of the rebellion.

COL. R. C. BATES was born in Dauphin County, Penn., October 23, 1322. Remained there until about 1858, when he went to Philadelphia; worked on the canal and railroad as State agent for the State. Gov. Bigler appointed him aid-de-camp, with the rank of Colonel. Remained there until June, 1861, and went to Washington City, where he remained during the war in the Quartermaster's Department. At the threatened invasion of Washington, took command of a company of colored troops; finally helped to organize a regiment, and was appointed Major, commanding regiment. Continued in the service until the close of the war. He was appointed Superintendent of United States Burial Corps, and established a national cemetery in West Virginia. In January, 1868, was appointed Forage Master in the regular army, and reported at Fort Leavenworth, and was sent to Forts Harper, Lyon and Hayes. Resigned May 1, 1871, and came to Marion County. Was elected to the Legislature in 1874, on an independent ticket. Was married, in 1842, at Philadelphia, Penn., to Miss Maud A. Boner, who died about 1851; had two children—William G. and Katie. He was married again, in 1852, to Miss Leah Gilbert. Is G. C. of I. O. O. F., Grand Lodge, member of the State and County Grange, and G. A. R.

WILLIAM M. BENWARD, proprietor of Marion Bakery, was born in Warren County, N. J., January 7, 1850. In 1865, he left there and went to Clinton, DeWitt Co., Ill., where he worked on a farm for six years and four months, and then returned to New Jersey, where he remained six years in the employ of the Central Railroad Company, of New Jersey, coming to Marion, Marion Co., Kan., in 1878. Worked in the stone quarry for two years. Becoming tired of that business, started his present business, in 1882, which has been a success. Was married, at Dover, N. J., in 1873, to Miss Ellen Eathorne, from England.

WILLIAM H. BILLINGS was born in Broome County, N. Y., September 6, 1812. When about three years of age, moved with his parents to near Rochester, and there attained his majority. Mr. B., in 1837, emigrated to Ohio, settling in the extreme northwest township of the State, in Williams County, and there built the first cabin in the township, and cleared a farm. He had previously been married, in New York, to Miss Angeline Butler. He remained in Williams County about twenty-one years, and during a portion of the time kept a country store. In 1860, he again emigrated westward, and came to the then wilderness of Kansas, locating his claim on Cottonwood Creek, about one mile west of the present town of Marion. He afterward pre-empted the land which he now occupies. He was the first actual white settler in Marion County, and built the first cabin. Mr. Billings has experienced all the different phases of Kansas life. In the very outset, he met with many difficulties, which he now recounts to his favored listeners. The beautiful town of Marion is built on his land, and there is no fact in the progress of the town and county with which he is not familiar. Mr. Billings, with his many acquirements, has a natural taste for adorning and beautifying his home and grounds. On every hand are seen evidences of this fact. Flowers of every hue, ornamental and shade trees, surrounding a fountain built by his own hands, with almost every variety of fruit trees, may be seen. There is, perhaps, no more thrifty orchard in the county than his. Having given the subject of fruit-raising years of study, with years of experience as to the varieties best adapted to Kansas climate, we cannot wonder at his success in this line. Mr. B.'s first marriage did not prove a happy one. He was married to his present wife in 1863. One child resulted from the first marriage—Chauncy. Mr. B. has held the office of Justice, Probate Judge, County Commissioner, Register of Deeds, and Postmaster of Marion. His home is a model of neatness and comfort, well worthy the occupant—the pioneer, through whose privations and hardships a happy, prosperous community has been founded to honor his memory when he shall have been laid away to rest.

FRANK BOWER, Postmaster, came to the State in 1868, locating here, and engaged in mercantile business about four years. Was appointed Postmaster in March, 1870, and has held the position since. Was born in Yorkshire, England, January 24, 1842. Came to America with his parents, and located in Lagrange County, Ind. Left there, at the age of fourteen, and went to St. Joseph County. There remained until enlisting in the army, in January, 1862, in Company L, Ninth Michigan Cavalry. Was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, under Burnside, in Tennessee and Kentucky, and was in Gen. Kilpatrick's Division in Sherman's Atlanta campaign. Was mustered out in August, 1865. Then returned to Michigan, and farmed until coming to Kansas. Was married, December 29, 1870, at Topeka, Kan., to Miss Caroline Woolpert, of Miami County, Ind., and has one child living—George B. Was elected Register of Deeds, and served one term. Has been Township Treasurer one term. Is a member of Center Lodge, No. 147, A., F. & A. M., K. of H., No. 1,986, and I. O. O. F., No. 104, and Pollock Post, G. A. R.

THOMAS W. BOWN, real estate, loans and collections, was born in Columbus, Ohio, July 9, 1838; removed to Cincinnati, where his youth and boyhood was spent. Learned the trade of decorating and designing with his father, and removed to Clark County, Ohio, with his father, in 1860. Entered the three months' service, in Company C, Fifth Ohio Infantry, as Orderly Sergeant. At the expiration of his term of service, he returned home, and assisted in organizing the Fifty-second Ohio, but was assigned to the Seventy-first Regiment, as Captain of Company K. Was in Sherman's Division of the Army of the Tennessee, and in the battle of Shiloh. Afterward went into the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment, as Major. Was mustered out at Camp Dennison, Ohio, in 1864. Came to Marion County, Kan., in the spring of 1869. Was elected County Clerk the same year, and held the position eight years. Was appointed by Gov. Harvey, in 1871, as member of the Board of Commissioners to audit and settle Indian raid claims; also served on the State Relief Committee, to receive clothing from the Government for those made destitute by grasshoppers. Has held the position of Mayor, and member of the City Council of Marion. Was married, in 1874, at Marion, to Miss Belle C. Smith, of Missouri, and has three children—Nellie F., Gertrude B. and Morton. He is a member of Marion Lodge, No. 104, I. O. O. F.

SAM BOWN, Clerk of the District Court, was born in Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, February 5, 1848. His father was a plumber and tinner by trade. When Mr. B. was quite young, his father moved to Columbus, where he remained some eight years, and from thence to Cincinnati, where he lived ten years. Removed from there to Clark County, and farmed until 1870, when he came to Kansas, locating in Marion. For about three years, engaged in farming and stock-raising; for the following four years taught school in various districts. Was elected Clerk of Court in 1880, and re-elected in 1882. Was married, September 15, 1879, at Marion, to Miss Hattie Howard, of Warren County, Ind., who died February 27, 1883. One child survives—Maud. Mr. B. is a member of Pioneer Lodge, No. 104, I. O. O. F., Marion.

W. W. BREWER, farmer and stock-raiser, one mile north of Marion, has 411 acres, 300 of which are under cultivation; improvements consist of frame house of seven rooms and cellar, stone barn with capacity for twenty-four horses, crib-room for 3,000 bushels of grain and ten tons of hay; usually feeds 200 head of cattle of high grade; has an orchard of about three acres. Mr. Brewer was born in Marion County, Ga., July 28, 1832, resided there until sixteen years old, and moved to Russell County, Ala.; resided there three years, and moved to Gonzales County, Tex., and after two years, removed to Horton County, Tex., and from thence to Austin County; enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Texas Dismounted Cavalry. He was married in Marion County, Kan., June 6, 1872, to Miss Mary M. Dunham, of Pennsylvania; they have four children—Vida, George D., William W. and Jennie Corinne. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Center Lodge, No. 147, and K. of L.

JOSEPH BRIGGS, cigars and tobaccos, was born in Lincoln, Logan Co., Ill., October 2, 1836. Came to Marion in 1875, and farmed seven years two miles west; removed to town in January, 1883; was married 1878, in Marion, to Miss E. M. Reed, and has one child—Edith Viola, aged five years; is also engaged in cattle business.

B. F. BROCKETT, Probate Judge, was born in Gallatin County, Ill., August 23, 1818; when an infant, his parents removed to White County, Ill., where he remained until twenty-four years of age; worked on a farm and learned the carpenter's trade; he then removed to Memphis, Tenn. He was married in that city, in 1850, to Miss Lenora B. Mixon, of Bolivar; returned to White County, Ill., the same year, and remained until 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, as First Lieutenant. At the end of three months, he was promoted to Captain; went to Memphis, and thence to Vicksburg, where he received injuries from which he has never recovered, while in the line of duty in command of a foraging party. He was discharged for age and disability December 15, 1863, at New Iberia, Miss. He returned to Illinois, where he was unfortunate in building a mill, and lost most of his means. In 1866, he removed to Garnett, Kan. In 1873, he removed to Peabody. He was elected Probate Judge in November, 1880. While in Peabody, he held the position of Police Judge and Justice of the Peace. Mrs. B. died in 1860; six children resulted from this marriage, four of whom are still living; John O., the eldest, held the position of Principal of Schools at Peabody for some two years prior to his death, which occurred in September, 1877. The four now living are Anna, now Mrs. Dr. Buck, of Peabody; Hettie L., student of the State Normal, Emporia; Lenora A., now Mrs. Frank Ruland, of Augusta; and William F., of Marion. Judge Brockett was again married at El Dorado, in June, 1875, to Mrs. Sarah A. Keve, and they have one daughter—Lola May.

SAMUEL F. CARTER, of the firm of M. A. Berkley & Co., dealers in hardware and agricultural implements. Store was opened in 1879, under the firm name of Joseph Berkley & Co., he dying in February, 1883. The firm carry a stock valued at $10,000. In 1882, sales reached $50,000, and the trade of 1883 will be about the same. Mr. Carter was born in Woodford County, Ky., October 27, 1830; remained there twenty-one years, learning the carpenter's trade. Came to Kansas in 1871; engaged in contracting and building until 1879; was married in November, 1876, at Marion, Kan., to Miss Lida McMullen, a native of Ohio. Mrs. C. died in August, 1877. Is a member of I. O. O. F., No. 104, and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. E. COBURN, foreman of York Nursery Company, Fort Scott, Kan.; came to Kansas in 1876, locating in Ellsworth County; resided there five years, having a mail contract while there, and came to Marion in 1881. Was born in Erie County, Penn., January 12, 1855; from there moved to Winnebago County, Ill., where he resided about two years, and attended school at Logansport, Ind.; was married in May, 1879, at Ellsworth, Kan., to Miss Mary S. Roos, of Sweden, and have two children living—Myrtle and Frank.

ANDRUS COMSTOCK, proprietor of the Marion Lime Works, located one mile east of Marion; came to Marion May 13, 1872; was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., November 27, 1834; resided there until twenty-one; engaged in farming, and went to Fond du Lac, Wis., April 1, 1855. He enlisted in Company B, Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteers; was in the Army of the Cumberland, and was relieved from field duty at Decatur, Ala. He has been twice married—first to Miss Ester R. Waite, November 2, 1854, who is now deceased; was married again July 12, 1868, to Miss Sylvia Gee, at Redding, Iowa, and has four children—Lillie B., Olie P., Lenora and Archie. He is a member of the K. of L. and Pollock Post, G. A. R.

J. H. COSTELLO, dealer in general merchandise, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, about 1832; removed to Canada when quite young; remained there a few years, and removed to New York. Enlisted on Governor's Island in 1846, and served in the war with Mexico as a musician; re-enlisted in the Mounted Rifles, and served five years. In the winter of 1860, came to Marion County, and located a ranch at Lost Springs, on the old Santa Fé trail; suffered some damage by depredation from Indians. Mr. C. relates many thrilling narratives of escape from Indian depredations. In 1863, the Arapahoes, led by Big Mouth, surrounded his ranch, fired his hay stacks and destroyed his grain, and several days elapsed before the siege was raised. One night in April, 1862, Bill Anderson's gang of guerrilla's called at his ranch, dismounted and entered. In the crowd, Mr. C. recognized Yeager, who probably saved his life. At another time, a nude woman on horseback came to his ranch, having made her escape from the Indians. Mr. C. was married January 30, 1862, to Miss Abigal A. Wise, who died in 1878; was married to Miss Fannie Patton, of Fulton, Mo.; had four children by first wife—Addie, John W., Lee and Valley. Mr. Costello opened the second store in Marion in 1867. Has acted as Clerk of District Court, Mayor, Police Judge and Councilman.

HON. RICHARD M. CRANE, banker, was born in the town of Mt. Pleasant, Racine Co., Wis., October 7, 1843; lived there until he was eight years of age, then spent one winter at Janesville; afterward his home was in Rutland, Dane Co., Wis., until 1871, when he entered the law department of the Wisconsin University (from which he graduated), having previously pursued literary studies in the same institution, and at a date several years prior to that he had attended the Evansville and Union Schools, the latter, conducted by the well-known instructor, Prof. Searing, afterward State Superintendent of Public Instruction. After attending these schools, Mr. Crane enlisted March 30, 1862, in Company D, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, doing active service until May 25, 1864, when, at North Ann River, after five days' fighting in the battle of the Wilderness, he was permanently disabled, but was not discharged until May 20, 1865, having participated, however, in nearly all important engagements of his command. After his return to Wisconsin, and recovering sufficient health to enable him to labor, he worked on the farm for a while, and attended the Wisconsin University, as before mentioned. After graduating from the law school, he spent one year in the law office of J. H. Carpenter, one of the best lawyers of the State; then for three years he was employed in the pension office at Madison; leaving that position, he came to Kansas in August, 1876, locating at Marion Center. After devoting two years almost exclusively to the practice of law, he purchased an interest in the Bank of Marion Center, and became cashier thereof, holding that position until the spring of 1880, when a friend of his from Illinois, Mr. A. W. Brewerton, became associated with him, and they purchased the institution, at that time changing the name to the Bank of Marion, Crane & Brewerton, proprietors. Mr. Crane continues to transact the legal business of the bank, and does some general practice, notably for non-residents, correspondents of the bank, etc. He was elected State Senator in November, 1880, although he has never been an aspirant for political honors; he has made for himself, however, a remarkable record for ability and success as a legislator. He was married at Madison, Wis., August 5, 1873, to Mary Ella Shultz, a native of Indiana. They have two children living—Richard M., Jr., who was born in Marion, October 28, 1879, and Bertha, who was born April 21, 1883, at Marion. Lost one infant son.

WILLIAM H. DUDLEY, cashier of the Bank of Marion. This bank was incorporated in 1872, with the following officers: N. W. Gordon, President; George M. Knox, Cashier. Capital stock, $50,000. In 1880, the stock was bought up by R. M. Crane and A. W. Brewerton, with William H. Dudley, Cashier. Mr. Dudley located in Marion in 1879, and has been connected with the bank since. He was born in Windsor, Vt., December 1, 1840. When five years of age, his parents moved to Rutland, Wis., where he farmed until twenty-one years of age. Then went to Chicago and engaged in pork-packing three years. Returned to Rutland and engaged in mercantile pursuits, farming and school teaching until coming to Kansas. Was married, in 1862, at Rutland, to Miss Anna E. Crane, and has three children—Lillian N., Chester A. and Avery. Mr. Dudley owns the bank building, a grain elevator and other valuable city property. Has held the office of Mayor of Marion for three terms. Is a member of Center Lodge, A., F. & A. M., Delta Chapter, No. 19, Marion, and Garfield Commandery, K. T., No. 18, McPherson, Kan.

E. N. EBY, manufacturer of and dealer in harness and saddles, located here in 1879, opening the first harness shop in the county. Was born in Wells County, Ind., January 28, 1844. Moved to De Witt County, Ill., in 1855. In 1865, moved to Menard County. Enlisted, September 4, 1862, in Company A, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois, under Col. Tomas Snell. Was detailed as a saddler at division headquarters. Was with his command at Nashville, Knoxville, Resaca. Was made Orderly Sergeant and Brevet Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1865. Was mustered out June 21, 1865, at Springfield, Ill. Was married September, 1865, in Menard County, Ill., to Miss Mary E. McAllister, and has three children—Edward E., Oliver O. and Bertie. Is Police Judge and Justice of the Peace. Is a member of Center Lodge and Delta Chapter, A., F. & A. M.

THOMAS L. FIFE, Register of Deeds, Marion County, Kan., was born in Pittsburgh, Penn, May 28, 1847. When about seven years of age, his parents moved to Johnson County, Iowa. Mr. F. attended the Iowa State University three years, 1868–69–70, and graduated from Peter Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1866. Came to Marion County, Kan., in 1871, where he engaged in farming near Peabody. He was elected Register of Deeds in 1879. He is a member of Center Lodge, No. 147, A., F. & A. M., Delta Chapter, No. 19, Marion, and Garfield Commandery, No. 18, McPherson, Kan. He is also a member of Marion Lodge, No. 1,986, K. of H. Mr. F. was married, April 5, 1875, in Branch Township, Marion County, to Miss Rachel Gratton, of Canada.

FRED L. FRAZER, County Treasurer, was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, September 11, 1853. Lived in the city of Portsmouth, Sciota County, until eighteen years of age, when in 1871 he came direct with his family to this county, where his father owned some 1,100 acres of land. Mr. F. improved a quarter-section of it, and resided on it about a year, and has since resided in Marion. Here he was married, in January, 1878, to Miss Mattie E. Jarrett, who died in August of the same year. He was appointed County Treasurer, December 25, 1882, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Howe, now State Treasurer, with whom he served as Deputy two years. Also served as Deputy Clerk and Clerk of the District Court for some time.

WILLIAM M. GLOVER, of Glover Bros., painters, blacksmiths and wagon-makers. Mr. Glover was born in Cass County, Ill., March 12, 1850. Resided subsequently in Sangamon, Logan and Champaign Counties, from which latter county he came to Marion County in August, 1879. Started his present business in February, 1881, having learned his trade in Illinois. Was married February 10, 1882, at Marion, to Miss Fannie A. King, and they have one child. Is a member and Past Dictator of K. of H.

J. W. HAMMILL, foreman of Marion Marble Works, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, June 18, 1842. Resided there about twenty-five years. Began his trade July 12, 1861, at Fort Wayne, Ind., where he remained three years, and from there went to Armstrong County, Penn., where he remained eight years. In February, 1865, he entered the Philadelphia School of Art, graduating in 1869. Is also a graduate of Oberlin Ohio College, in the class of 1857. Was married January 17, 1880, in Butler County, Penn., to Miss Dora C. King. Came to Kansas in December, 1880.

W. H. HAMILTON, County Clerk, was born in Chester, Mass., December 20, 1833. When a child, his parents moved to Macoupin County, Ill., where he remained until grown, and was married in 1852 to Miss A. A. Sturges, of Illinois. Came to Marion County in 1872, and located on a farm near Florence, which he still owns, consisting of a half section of improved land. Mr. H. enlisted in Company A, Ninety-seventh Illinois. In 1862, his regiment was assigned to the Tenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps; participated in the siege of Vicksburg, where he was wounded and disabled. He was promoted from the ranks to First Lieutenant, and discharged September 3, 1863. Returned to Illinois and engaged in farming until he came to Kansas. Has three boys—William A., James W. and Frederick S. James W. is his father's Deputy, and the other two are on the farm. Mr. H. was elected County Clerk in 1879, an independent Republican. He is a member of the K. of H., and Pollock Post, G. A. R.

A. L. HANNAFORD, Deputy County Treasurer, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1865. Came to Kansas in 1876, and located in Marion County. Has been Deputy County Treasurer since Mr. Frazer was appointed to the office.

DR. JOSEPH N. HANNAFORD, physician and surgeon, was born in Devonshire, England, June 22, 1836, emigrated to America in 1844. Located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the drug business. Began reading medicine in 1868, graduating from Rush Medical College in the class of 1870–71. Practiced his profession in Elkhart, Ind., until 1876, when he came direct to Marion County. Was married in Hamilton, Ohio, in 1859, to Miss Anna M. Gest, of Batavia, Ohio. They have five children living—Roger G., Anna L., Harrie E., George S. and Herbert W. He is Medical Examiner of K. of H., and United States Medical Examiner. Is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society.

AMERICUS HISE, proprietor of Park Hotel, was born in Mason County, Ky., August 16, 1833. Mr. H. learned the carpenter's trade and resided at Maysville, Ky., until 1869, when he removed to Illinois, residing in Decatur ten years. He enlisted in Company K, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry; served thirteen months, and then enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-third Ohio Infantry, and served fourteen months. Was in the Nashville campaign and mustered out at the close of the war. Came to Marion in April, 1876, and opened the Park Hotel in October, 1882. Was married in 1853, at Aberdeen, Ohio, to Elizabeth Jones, and they have six children, the youngest of whom is ten years of age, and the eldest twenty-eight. Mr. Hise is a member of I. O. G. T.

HON. SAMUEL T. HOWE, State Treasurer, was born in Savannah, Wayne Co., N. Y., July 23, 1848. When four years of age, his parents removed with their family to Toledo, Ohio, where he was reared and educated, and that was his home until he came to Kansas in December, 1868, first locating near Springdale, Leavenworth County, remaining there until September, 1869. He then removed to Topeka, making that city his home until January, 1871, when he located in Marion County. Soon after locating in this county, he was appointed Clerk of Doyle Township. In November, 1871, he was elected Sheriff of the county. He was re-elected in 1873, but in consequence of absence failed to qualify, but was afterward appointed to that position by the Governor and served one year. Then for a period of six years, was Clerk of the District Court of his county, during which time he read law in the office of L. F. Keller, Esq., and was admitted to the bar by Hon. Samuel R. Peters, Judge of the Ninth Judicial District. He was then elected and served two years as County Treasurer, and had just entered upon the duties of that office for a second term when he was nominated and elected State Treasurer. Mr. Howe was too young to enter the army during the first years of the war, but in January, 1865, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until October, 1865, being detailed as Post Orderly at Huntsville, Ala., most of the time. Prior to his enlistment, he had been in civil service for about one year at the Southern points where our army was stationed. He is a member of the G. A. R., A., F. & A. M., and K. of H. He was married at Marion, Kan., December 25, 1876, to Clara B. Frazer, a native of Portsmouth, Ohio. They have one child—Beatrice A.

EVIN HOOPS, contractor in stone work, located on a homestead one mile south of Marion in 1863. Resided there until the spring of 1872, when he removed to Marion, and has since been engaged in contracting. Was born in Rockingham County, Va., January 16, 1832. When about five years of age, his parents moved to New Paris, Elkhart Co., Ind., where he remained until coming to Kansas, and learned the trade of stone mason. Was married in Elkhart County, Ind., February 2, 1860, to Miss Mary A. Griffith, and has six children—Carrie B., now Mrs. Levi Billings, of Marion; Nettie, Mary, Jennie, Hugh and Bessie. Has served as Register of Deeds and Deputy Sheriff. In the fall of 1882, Mr. Hoops paid a visit to California, for the purpose of improving his health, and his determination is to settle in the Golden State in the near future.

J. T. HOPPER, of the firm of Hopper & Andrews, livery, feed and sale stable, was born in San Antonia, Texas, December 25, 1853. At the age of eight years, he went with his family to Marshall, Saline Co., Mo., where he lived on his father's farm until he came to Kansas in 1878, and began buying horses and mules in St. Louis, shipping them to Kansas for sale. In October, 1882, he, with his present partner, started in the livery business at Marion, still continuing the importation of horses and mules. His father is one of the largest stock dealers in Kansas. Mr. Hopper was married in 1872, to Miss Jennie Packwood, of Eureka Springs, Kan. Has one child, Pearl, aged nine.

BUFF JONES was born in Carroll County, Ky., January 27, 1843. When seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company K, Thirteenth Kentucky Volunteers. Was wounded at Shiloh, and at the expiration of two years was discharged for disability (heart disease), and returned to Carrollton, and remained there seven years. He then came to Marion, Kan., and has lived there ever since. He is now contracting in this city for stone work, wells, cisterns, etc.

F. A. JONES, dealer in live stock, commenced business here in September, 1879. Has done a business of $5,000 a month since. Was born in Harrison County, Ohio, February 25, 1840. Remained there until twenty-one, learning the trade of a blacksmith. Enlisted in three months' service in 1861, in Company I, Thirteenth Ohio. Was with his command at Corinth, Chickamauga, Shiloh and Mission Ridge. Was slightly wounded in the last-named engagement. Was afterward in the Atlanta campaign. In 1866, he removed to Springfield, Ill. Was married in Illinois December 25, 1866, to Miss Ann McMillen, of Tennessee. Came to Kansas in 1879. Is a member of A., F. & A. M. and G. A. R.

C. W. KELLER, attorney at law, was born in Crawford County, Penn., September 24, 1833. Resided there and in Erie County about thirty-three years. Learned the carpenter's trade. Enlisted in August, 1862, in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry. Was with his command at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. Was wounded in the series of engagements about Gettysburg, and lost his left arm in consequence, and was discharged June 12, 1865. He then returned to Erie County, Penn., and began the study of law. Was admitted to practice in August, 1869. Removed to Streeter, Ill., in 1871, and there practiced his profession seven years, coming to Kansas in 1878. Was married in 1858, in La Salle County, Ill., to Miss Ellen M. Wright. They have four children—Frank, Fred, Jessie and Edith. Was City Attorney of Streeter four years. Is a member of the M. E. Church, Marion, and a member and Reporter of Marion Lodge, No. 1,986, K. of H. Has always been an active and earnest temperance advocate.

WILLIAM KELLISON came to Marion County in the spring of 1870, and engaged in the cattle business. Then engaged in general merchandise for nine years. Mr. K. is at present engaged in looking after his farms, as he owns 800 acres in the county, and in 1883 had 650 acres under cultivation. He was born in Trenton, N. J., March 11, 1825. When four years old, removed to Cattaraugus County, N. Y.; remained five years, and resided afterward in Lenawee, Jackson and Branch counties, Mich. Moved to Cedar Rapids and Marysville, Iowa, about 1850, and there engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits. He was married in 1846, in Jackson, Mich., to Miss Katharine St. Clair, of New York, and has four children—L. W. K., two miles north of Marion; Cornelia, now Mrs. V. S. Pratt, two miles northeast; Lucy A., now Mrs. B. A. Griffith, near town, and Arvilla A., now Mrs. V. B. Rouse, telegraph operator at depot. He is a member of Center Lodge, No 147, A., F. & A. M. Was in partnership with Mr. Coble and others in Freborn's Addition to Marion. Was President of the bank of Marion Center, Kan.

REV. JOHN H. KIPLINGER was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 4, 1841. At an early age, his family removed to Kosciusko County, Ind. After a five-years residence, the family went to Fulton County, Ind. After teaching school five years in Indiana and four years in Missouri, he began his ministerial labors at Carthage, Mo., since which time he has had charges in Lyon County, Kan., in Holt and Daviess Counties, Mo., and Afton, Iowa, and now (1883) has charge of the Marion Circuit, Marion County, Kan., numbering six in all. He was married in December 25, 1871, in Holt County, Mo., to Miss Amanda Anselment. Has three children living. December 25, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and served nearly two years, being discharged on account of disability.

JOHN L. LEACHMAN, dealer in farm machinery, was born in Carroll County, Ky., May 11, 1838. Resided there until October, 1868, when he came to Marion, and has since engaged in various business pursuits. Was married in Carroll County, Ky., March, 1860, to Miss Susan Webster, and has seven children. Enlisted in Company B, Fifty-fourth Kentucky and served one year.

W. C. LOCKWOOD & CO., dealer in hardware and farm implements, Marion, began business here in 1879, in the Gordon building and during the summer of 1879, built his present stone building 50x80 feet, two stories high. In 1882, sold over $65,000, and in 1883 his sales will reach $75,000. His sales for March, 1881, were $2,700; March, 1882, $4,200, and March, 1883, $5,700. The trade in August, 1882, was $12,000. Carries a stock of $15,000 to $25,000. William Lockwood was born in Erie County, Ohio, September 30, 1853. Moved to Hamilton, Iowa, in 1855, and remained until 1861, then moved to LaSalle County, Ill., and remained until coming to Kansas. Was in the hardware business in Ottawa, Ill., from 1878 until 1879. Was married at Collinsville, Ill., in 1874, to Miss Elizabeth Peers, a native of that place, and have two children—Alfred and Lois. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church, Marion.

DAVID LUCAS was born in Page County, Va., May 14, 1839. In 1856, moved to Menard County, Ill., where he resided nine years learning the trade of a plasterer. Enlisted August 2, 1861, in Company F, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry. Was in the battles of Belmont, Fort Donelson and was wounded at Pittsburg Landing. While on a furlough assisted in recruiting men for Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Twenty-eighth Illinois Regiments. Was Postmaster of his regiment one year. Was mustered out at Boonsville, Tex., June 25, 1865. Came to Kansas in 1867, and located on a farm in Marion County. Was elected County Commissioner in 1868, and held the office two terms. Moved to Marion in 1873, was elected Postmaster of the House of Representatives in 1877, and held the position during three sessions of that body. Was married January 30, 1860, at Petersburg, Menard Co., Ill., to Miss H. J. Dugan, and has had seven children—John W., Samuel U. S. G., Laura A., Louisa J., Lenora Bates and Freddie, Effa May died in December, 1882, from the accidental discharge of a gun, aged seven years. Is a member of A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. Lodges.

S. McLEOD, of the firm of S. McLeod & Sons, dealers in grain and coal. Their elevator will contain 12,000 bushels of wheat, and ten cars a day can be loaded. They also run a corn sheller by which two cars a day can be shelled and loaded. Mr. McLead was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1833. Resided there twenty-five years engaged in merchandise, and removed to Ross County and engaged in stock-raising until 1871, when he removed to Madison County, and engaged in farming and stock-raising until removing to Marion County, Kan., in October, 1882. Was married in Athens, Ohio, 1853, to Elvira P. Beebe, and has eight children. Enlisted in Company B, Fifty-third Ohio Volunteers, and served two years. Participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Holly Springs and Memphis. Was discharged at Holly Springs on account of sickness, holding the commission of Second Lieutenant at the time. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Marion.

REV. CHARLES B. MITCHELL, A. M., son of Rev. D. P. Mitchell, was born in Allegheny City, Penn., August 27, 1857, and at the age of five years he came with his father's family to Kansas. After completing the high school course, and receiving further preparations in the classics by his sister, Mrs. L. B. Kellogg, at the age of eighteen, he entered the freshmen's class at Mount Union College, Mount Union, Ohio, and in two years completed the first three years of the college course. He then left that school for Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., a school of higher grade, and entered the senior class and graduated in June, 1879. While at the latter school, he was editor-in-chief of the "Crescent," the official organ of the Delta Tau Delta Greek letter fraternity. He graduated with the honors of his class, being "master orator." Immediately after graduation, he commenced preaching as a supply under the Presiding Elder, his father, having been licensed to preach while in college. In March, 1880, he joined the South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a probationer, and is now an ordained Elder in that church. He has served as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Churches at Coyville, Burton and Marion; remained three years, the limit of the term, at the latter place. On the 6th of July, 1882, he was married in Pittsburgh, Penn., to Miss Clara Aull, of that city, daughter of James Aull and sister of Major William F. Aull, State Senator from the Pittsburgh District. In June, 1882, the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater. He has one of the largest and best selected theological libraries in the State, it being a legacy from his father.

REV. DANIEL P. MITCHELL, deceased, was born near Phillipi, Barbour Co., W. Va., February 2, 1821, and died suddenly on the cars near Newton, Kan., August 24, 1881, in his sixty-first year. His parents were among the solid yeomanry of that mountainous country, and from them he inherited a strong physical organization and endowments of brain and heart which promised for him a prominent position among men. Under the preaching of the pioneer Methodist preachers of that day, he was in early life led to Christ, and at the age of twenty-three years entered the Pittsburgh conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In that conference of strong men, he soon became known as a young man of promise, and in a brief period took a foremost place in the church. His appointments were Kingwood, Murraysville, Johnstown, Coshocton two years, Normal two years, Cadiz two years, Carrollton two years, South Common Church, Allegheny City two years and Presiding Elder of Allegheny District two years; the latter appointment being a mark of distinction in those early days. His last appointment in that conference was Jonnston, Penn. Bishop Ames, who knew him best of any of the older Bishops, selected him for the Kansas work, and charged him to come to Kansas, and help build up a conference for God and Methodism. He was first appointed to Leavenworth, where he attracted the leading men of the State, preached to large audiences, conducted large revivals and built up the property interests of his church in that city. The next two years were spent as Presiding Elder of the Leavenworth District, followed by two years as pastor of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church of that city, and Chaplain of the Penitentiary. In 1870, he was re-appointed to the First Church in Leavenworth. Following this, he was pastor of the First Church of Topeka two years, then Presiding Elder of the Fort Scott District four years, then two years Presiding Elder of the Emporia District, then one year Presiding Elder of the Independence District, and then his last charge Hu[illegible]inson, making thirty-three years of active service, and leaving a record of work acco[illegible]ished, that few men have equalled. He was a member of the general conference, the [illegible]w making body of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at four different times, representing each of the three conferences with which he had been connected, and was for several years the representative of his general conference district in the missionary society of that church. At different times he was a prominent candidate for Governor of Kansas, and for Congress. At one time he received the solid vote of his party for United States Senator, against his own wishes and best interests. He was urged by his party for the above positions. He was universally recognized as the head of the National Greenback party of this State, and when the head died the body died also. In all his political career, there were no opponents to his views who were disposed to meet him in debate. Some of the strong leading men who were opposed to his political position, testify that his career was not derogatory to him, either as a man or as a minister of the Gospel. During his residence in the State, he was universally regarded as the leading man of the church in Kansas. As a preacher, he was vigorous and oftentimes eloquent. As a reasoner, he was clear and concise. As a debater, he had but few equals whether on the conference floor, the platform, the pulpit, or in the open field, warding off the sophistries of infidelity. He was a constant worker, and literally worked himself to death. He left a wife and eight children. Mrs. Mitchell was a help-meet in all his itinerant toils. She is a woman of deep piety and marked intellectuality. She is the daughter of Rev. Henry Baker who was a prominent member of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The oldest son, Henry B., is both a civil and locomotive engineer, but now employed in the State Auditor's office as draughtsman. Mrs. L. B. Kellogg, the oldest daughter, is a practicing attorney in Emporia, and is the first woman admitted to the practice in the Supreme Court of the State. Joseph T. is one of the officers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and resides at Portland, Oregon. Annie E. has been book-keeper at G. W. Newman's, Emporia, for the past six years. Charles B. is a minister and member of the Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. George T. Guernsey, is the wife of a banker, and resides in Independence, Kan. Dove and Nettie, the two youngest, live with their mother. For full particulars of the life of D. P. Mitchell see "Sisson's Life of Mitchell."

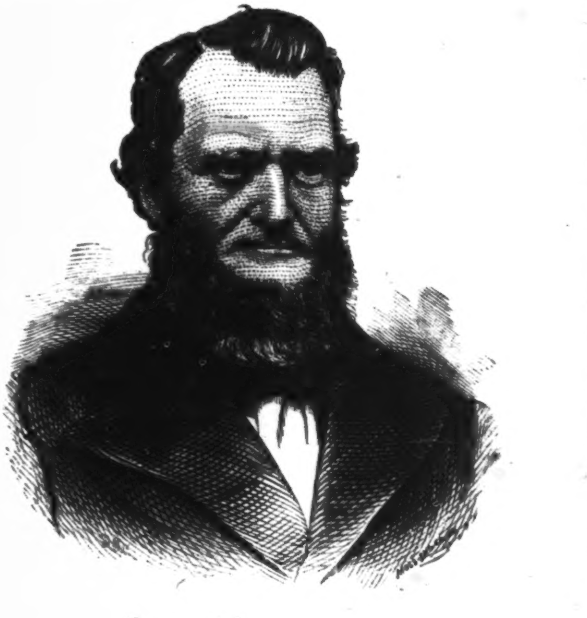

D. P. Mitchell

JAMES MYERS, dealer in confectionery and fruits, came to the State in 1875, and located on a farm in Clear Creek Township. Remained there two years and moved to Marion. Was born in Menard County, Ill., 1850. Removed to Atchison County, Mo., when three years of age. Was married June 19, 1870, in Menard County, Ill., to Miss Brooks. Is a member of Center Lodge, A., F. & A. M., No. 147, and Delta Chapter, No. 19, A., F. & A. M., Marion.

J. J. PIERSON, photographer, was born in the State of Arkansas, October 7, 1839. Was employed by Government one year during the war. Resided in Illinois and New Mexico, and came to Kansas in 1864, locating at Junction City, teaching school there about two years, and farming some four years. Was married at Junction City in 1866. His wife died in the spring of 1870, leaving two children, one of whom died shortly after. In the meantime, he had returned from Arkansas to Kansas in 1876. Resided in Manhattan and Wamego. Came to Marion in 1881, since which time he has devoted his entire time to photographic business.

TAYLOR RIDDLE, Under Sheriff and Jailer, was born in Madison County, Ohio, May 2, 1851; when three years of age his parents moved to Piatt County, Ill., where he resided twenty years engaged in farming; lived in Benton County, Ind., three years, where he was married to M. C. Kious, a native of Montgomery County, Ind. They have three children—Humbert, Wayne and Tell. He came to Kansas in November, 1878, locating on a farm three miles northwest of Marion, which he still owns. He was appointed Under Sheriff in 1881, and has held that position since. He is a member of Center Lodge, A., F. & A. M., No. 147, and of Forest Lodge, No. 77, K. of P., and has always been a Republican.

C. R. ROBERTS, farmer, owns the east half of northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 20, Range 4 east, adjoins Marion (city) on the west. Mr. R. was born in Bennington County, Vt., November 16, 1816; moved to Rutland County when quite young, and remained several years; was educated at Burr Seminary, Manchester, Bennington County; engaged as a clerk with his father and others; came to Pettis County, Mo. in 1856, and resided there three years; went to Pike's Peak in 1859; on his return in 1861, stopped in Marion County; took a homestead on South Fork of Cottonwood Creek. Mr. R. assisted in the organization of the county, and held the offices of Commissioner, County Surveyor, Clerk of District Court and Township Trustee; kept a ranche for two years on the old Santa Fé trail in McPherson County, but was constantly harassed by Indians and obliged to leave the ranche. He was married at Marion in August, 1864, to Mrs. Margaret Strawhacker, she having one son, William Henry, and adopted by Mr. Roberts, and now farming on his own place of 200 acres, and his mother's homestead. Mr. R. has passed through some rough periods since coming to Kansas, having shared the common lot of the pioneer, but he now has a competence earned by patient industry, and an abiding faith in the future greatness of Kansas. He is an ancient member of the I. O. O. F., and was originally a Granger.

DR. J. N. ROGERS, physician and surgeon, located in Marion in the fall of 1865, and opened the first drug store in the town, and was the first resident physician of the county.

T. J. SMITH, Sheriff, was born in Henry County, Ky., March 12, 1844; resided there until twenty-three years of age; engaged in farming, and removed to McLean County, Ill., and engaged in farming there about eight years, and from thence came to this county and located in Clear Creek Township, where he engaged in farming about three years. He was appointed Under Sheriff in January, 1878; served in that capacity until his election. He was married in December, 1865, in Henry County, Ky., to Miss Sallie Williamson. of Madison County. Ky., and has seven children—Mattie B., W. A., Elizabeth, Emma A., A. N., S. W. and Richard. He is a member of Forest Lodge, K. of P., No. 77, Marion.

J. L. SPIVEY, restaurant, dealer in confectionery, fruits, tobacco and cigars, was born in Lee County, Va., July 4, 1851; resided in Claybourn County, Tenn. for four years; from there removed to Proctor, Owsley County, Ky., and remained until twenty-six years of age; occupation a farmer; went from there to Carroll County, Ky., and remained three years; has been in Kansas over three years in present business, since September 22, 1882; is a member of Center Lodge, No. 147, and Delta Chapter, No. 19, A., F. & A. M.

M. H. STONE, dealer in coal and plastering material, gasoline stoves and coal oil; also proprietor of Marion Baggage and Dray Line; was born in Licking County, Ohio, September 22, 1848; remained there until 1868, and engaged in farming; attended Dennison University at Granville, Ohio, one year, and took a commercial course at Bush and Marshall's Commercial College, Columbus, Ohio. In 1868, removed to McLean County, Ill., and resided there six years; engaged in mercantile business at Bloomington and Le Roy; located here in 1874; teamed for three years, and went into coal business in 1877; opened a lumber yard which he sold to J. G. Morse in the fall of 1880. In 1882, sold ninety-nine cars of coal, and paid out on freights, $1,000; business will reach $20,000 a year. He was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 26, 1867, to Miss Mary A. Judy, of Westerville, Ohio, and has three children—Lulu A., Daisey G. and Oliver C.; is a member of Marion Lodge, No. 104, I. O. O. F., and Forest Lodge, No. 77, K. of P. Has served two terms on City Council.

FRANK R. STROWIG, of the Marion Mill Company. The mill was completed and began work June 23, 1882. Mr. S. was born in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, November 23, 1855; came to Kansas, when quite young, locating at Holton, Jackson County, where he resided until 1879, engaged in farming; from thence moved to Wabaunsee County, and resided until coming to Marion in March, 1882; was married in July, 1878, at Holton, Kas., to Miss Josie Williams. The mill is a fine stone structure, and has a capacity of 100 barrels in twenty-four hours.

LARS STROM, manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddles, boots and shoes, Marion. Carries a stock of $3,000; trade will reach about $15,000. Mr. Strom was born in Wesbey, Sweden, December 31, 1845; went to Stockholm when about fourteen, and there learned his trade, and carried on business. Came to America in 1872, and remained in St. Joe, Mo., eighteen months; then removed to Council Grove, and remained about six years in business, and has since been in Marion. Was married in September, 1877, at Emporia, Kan., to Miss Emma Peterson, who died soon after.

DR. G. M. TIDYMAN, surgeon dentist, located in Marion, December 16, 1878; was born in Dodge County, Wis., December 26, 1857; remained there until twenty years of age, and attended the union school at Mayville; began studying dentistry in June, 1877, with Dr. J. G. Clark, of Mayville. He was married July 17, 1881, at Marion, to Miss Lydia J. Gibson, of Marion County, and has one child—Carrie L. He is a member of Marion Lodge, No. 1,986, K. of H., and also of Centre Lodge, No. 147, A., F. & A. M.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, hotel, was born in Parke County, Ind., March 15, 1832; lived on a farm in Indiana until eighteen years old, when he went to Keokuk County, Iowa, where he followed farming one year, and then went to Jacksonville, Ill. After one year there, he removed to Putnam County, Ind., where he engaged in the stock and mercantile business. After another trip West, in which he followed surveying for nearly a year, he again returned to Indiana, and engaged in the stock and mercantile business. He enlisted in Company F, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, in 1863; served two years; was taken prisoner in July, 1863, and after being in a number of Southern prisons, was paroled at Wilmington, N. C. Came to Marion in May, 1880; was married in Putnam County, Mo., in 1856. His wife died in 1878, and he was again married in 1879. Has eight children living.

EDWIN R. TRENNER, abstractor, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 15, 1838; resided there until the civil war began; engaged in reading law and book-keeping, and pursued a course of study in Woodard High School; pursued his law studies in the office of A. N. Riddle, Esq., and was admitted to practice in 1859; opened an office and practiced two years; was then appointed to a position in the Quartermaster's Department of the Railway Auditor's office, at Nashville, where he remained two and a half years, and returned to Cincinnati, and remained until May, 1870. Came to Marion County, Kan., September 20, 1871, and began to set off real estate abstracts, which he has since kept up. Was appointed Deputy County Clerk the same year, which he held until 1877, when he was elected County Clerk, holding the office one term; was married at Cincinnati in 1871, to Miss Lillie M. Goodman, of that city. They have three children—George, Alice and Annie M. He is a member of Marion Lodge, No. 104, I. O. O. F.

JOHN WAND, dealer in drugs and fancy goods; carries a stock of $6,000 and $8,000, and his annual trade will reach $16,000. Mr. Wand does a jobbing trade in certain articles, and his goods are imported direct from Germany. He will, this year, extend his trade into New Mexico. He is now handling a cigar lighter, an improvement over all previous inventions, of which his father, John Wand, of Birkungen, Prussia, is the inventor. Mr. Wand was born December 16, 1854, in Prussia; engaged early in the drug business, and graduated from the Vienna University in 1874; came to America in the fall of 1874, and located at Brenham, Tex., where he clerked in a drug store; opened business here in 1877. He was married in the spring of 1878, at St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Belle Ancker, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and has two children—Hettie and Julius. He is a member of Marion Lodge, No. 104, I. O. O. F., K. of H., No. 1,986. He is a member of the Kansas State Pharmaceutical Association.

W. T. WATSON, Deputy Register of Deeds, was born in Coles County, Ill., in 1858. In the fall of 1876, he went South, and resided there until quite recently.

REV. B. F. WONDER, was born in Juniata, Penn. At the age of five, he went with his parents to Peoria County, Ill. With the exception of his army life, he lived in that county thirteen years. He enlisted in Company C, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry; was in some of the most important engagements of the war, and went with Sherman to the sea. After the war, he attended school at Lewiston and Bloomington, Ill., and joined the Central Illinois Conference in 1868. Three years later, he came to Kansas; joined the Kansas Conference in 1873, and was stationed three years at Cedar Vale. He has since had charge at Lyons, Rice County, at Walnut Valley, at Kingman, and has been two years at Marion. There are four appointments on his circuit, with a membership of fifty. Was married in Farmington, Ill., July 4, 1867, to Miss Mary J. Holt, by whom he has had four children.

W. B. ZERCHER, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, of Marion County, Kan., was elected in November, 1882. He was born in Decatur, Brown Co., Ohio, December 4, 1847; resided there until eleven years of age, and moved to Adams County, where he remained until 1869; attended Lebanon, Ohio, College in 1868; has made a profession of teaching; enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-third Ohio, October 17, 1864, in the one year service; was in the battle of Franklin and the second battle of Nashville; was mustered out August 17, 1865; went to Jackson County, Mo., in 1869, and was there married June 16, 1872, to Miss A. K. Smith; came to Kansas in 1871; took a homestead near Peabody, and has been teaching continuously since. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Florence, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PEABODY.

The first settlement made in Peabody Township was in the autumn of 1870, the pioneers coming in advance of the railroad, and living for several weeks in tents. A colony from Wisconsin consisting of J. E. Cone, W. C. Nye, C. D. Bradley, F. H. Hopkins and M. Birdsall had filed for record February 15, 1871, a plat of a town named Coneburg, located on the east half of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of Section 4, Town 22, Range 3. In June, 1871, the town of Peabody as platted and filed, was located on the south half of Section 4, Town 22, Range 3. S. N. Robinson was President of the town company; R. K. Taber, Secretary.

April 27, 1872, Coneburg practically became North Peabody. A revised plat of Peabody was made July 5, 1875, and a supplemental plat of North Peabody was made April 27, 1878. May 10, 1879, there was still a location made on the southwest quarter of Section 34, Town 21, Range 3. Peabody, as it now exists, is located on Doyle Creek, Spring Creek running irregularly through it. F. H. Hopkins, Esq., was appointed Postmaster in February, 1871, and until about the first of July he carried the mail to and from the post office at Florence. At that time regular trains began running on the road, and the town gained a new impetus. B. Pinkney is the Postmaster at Peabody.

The city was named in honor of F. H. Peabody, of Boston, formerly President of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, who erected a fine library building on a commanding square of ground, Block 84, located on the corner of Walnut street and Division avenue, donated by the city for that purpose. It is kept open every afternoon and evening, a lady librarian—Mrs. Kincaid—having the management of the same. New books are constantly added to the library, and the reading room is well supplied with newspapers and periodicals.

The city authorities for 1882, are as follows: Mayor, F. C. Bush; Councilmen, G. W. Neal, C. A. Hanlenbeck, F. B. McKercher, A. K. Stewart and D. J. Roberts; Police Judge, J. M. Holcomb; City Attorney, G. W. Camp; Clerk, G. W. Camp; Treasurer, F. H. Kollock; Marshal, E. S. Crisfield.

Prof. L. M. Knowles, one of the State's best educators, has charge of the school as Principal, and there are four other teachers. A large stone structure was built in 1872, for school purposes, but the school increasing then very rapidly, a large frame building was erected just north of it in 1879.

Peabody has a Quartette Band, a Cornet Band, a Lotus Club, a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, organized July 10, 1882, Knights of Honor, Odd Fellows and Masonic organizations. It has a Co-operative Temperance Union, organized July 16, 1882; R. L. Cochran, President. Frank McKircher is the station agent; J. M. Amborn has the nursery west of the city; the Marion County Agricultural Society have located their fair grounds here. There are twenty acres, very well arranged for such a purpose. There is a neat half mile track very nearly circular in form.

Incorporated in 1879, the town has made rapid strides since it became an organized city of the third class. As a market place, it has an advantage of having western as well as eastern outlets. Butter, eggs, poultry and baled hay, find their way day by day to the mining towns of Colorado and New Mexico, and the half score of elevators and the cattle yards, point as evidences of the extensive grain and stock shipments to the East.

CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, THE PRESS, ETC.

In January, 1871, the people of the burg assembled themselves together for the worship of the Lord, and in 1882 there are Baptist, Christian, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal and United Presbyterian societies here, with their church organizations.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1872. It has a membership of about 120. Rev. E. D. Walker is pastor; G. P. Vandenberg, Sunday school Superintendent. They have a frame church building, valued at $3,000.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has upwards of 100 members. They built a good frame house in 1874, at a cost of $3,000. Rev. Thomas Auders is their pastor; Dr. L. E. Disney, Superintendent of their Sunday school.

The Baptist Church erected a neat frame building, costing about $2,000, in 1873. George W. Shute [illegible] their Sunday school Superintendent.

The Lutheran Church, containing about eighty members, erected a building in 1878. It was named St. Paul's Church, and cost about $3,500.

The Christian Church contains about fifty members. Their house of worship, erected in 1881, cost about $2,500. Rev. Alexander Ellet is their pastor.

Knights of Pythias—J. H. Lyon, P. G. C., assisted by Knight John Burns, organized Tuesday, November 14, 1882. The members are R. S. Riehl, S. B. Chilcote, S. A. Stauffer, A. Hyman, F. Medlam, C. D. Rogers, H. B. Robertson, H. C. Rushmon, H. Rolfs, Guy Johnston, J. C. King, G. C. Nold, Thomas O'Meara, F. B. Landon, Henry Storch, Charles E. Thomas, R. A. Enfly, W. F. Richardson, H. S. Minor. Officers—H. B. Robertson, P. C.; Guy Johnston, C. C.; C. D. Rogers, V. C.; F. B. Landon, K. of R. and S.; H. C. Bushmore, M. of F.; Thomas O'Meara, M. of E.; F. Melam, M. at A.; J. C. King, I. G.; H. Minor, O. G.

Newspaper History.—J. P. Church, on May 1, 1873, issued the first number of the Peabody *Gazette*. In December, 1873, the Atchison *Globe* office, where the *Gazette* had been printed, having ceased to be, the *Gazette* was suspended until April, 1874. The *Shaft*, a twenty-eight-column paper, had been established by W. H. Morgan, in August, 1871. In April, 1874, he also put material in Peabody to establish the *Gazette*, continuing the publication of the *Shaft*. The *Gazette*, having been under the management of Church & Morgan, Mr. Morgan retired from it in November, 1874, selling to Mr. Church. For a period of about three years, several changes had been made in the proprietorship, and W. H. Walker taking the helm in September, 1877, running it until January, 1880, when H. D. Morgan became associated with him. Henderson & Briggs obtained the office in March, and in September Mr. Briggs retired from the firm, leaving Mr. Henderson sole owner. Mr. W. H. Morgan, in 1875, sold the Osage City *Shaft* to J. P. Campbell, who enlarged it to a six-column quarto, and changed its name to the *Free Press*. Mr. Morgan, in 1876, re-purchased the office and continued its publication, in 1878 enlarging it to a fifty-six-column paper. In April, 1881, he sold the *Free Press* to J. V. Admire. In December, 1880, he had bought of Mr. Henderson the Peabody *Gazette*, and, after selling the *Free Press*, he moved to Peabody and made that place his home. Enlarged the *Gazette* until it is, in 1882, a fifty-six-column paper. He is still its publisher, and he makes it a credit to himself, to the city in which he lives, and to the great Southwest. A. B. Knowlton started the Peabody *Post* in 1882, and published No. 22, the last number, August 24. He sold it to Mr. Morgan, of the *Gazette*, who merged it into the *Gazette*. Both papers were Republican in their politics.

Peabody has three hotels, two banks, four drug stores, seven general stores, one flour and feed store, two barber shops, four real estate, insurance and loan agencies, two meat markets, four blacksmith and wagon shops, two grocery establishments, two bakeries and confectioneries, two hardware and farm implement establishments, one foundry and machine shop, one carriage and paint shop, three millinery establishments, one livery stable, two dealers in books, periodicals and stationery, six carpenters and builders, one auctioneer, one photographer, one dentist, three physicians, one merchant tailor, two boot and shoe makers, one mason and contractor, three lumber dealers, two coal dealers, one house painter and paper-hanger, one jeweler, one gunsmith, one furniture dealer and undertaker, one veterinary surgeon, one poultry yard proprietor. The Peabody Flouring Mills is one of the best, and it is tributary to a great wheat-raising region, the Russian settlers making wheat a special crop.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

AYERS & WAREHAM, wholesale and retail dealers in baled hay, grain and coal; have been in business four years; shipped 163 cars of grain and hay in 1882. Are agents for the Osage shaft coal, of which they sold fifty-four cars from September, 1881, until May 10, 1883. C. H. Wareham was born in Oswego County, N. Y., March 22, 1845; moved to Ozaukee County, Wis., when eight years of age, where he engaged in farming until the spring of 1864, when he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin as private. Was with his command at the capture of Spanish Fort and those adjacent to Mobile, and was promoted to Sergeant Major of his regiment. Was also commissioned Second and First Lieutenant in his company. Was mustered out in April, 1865; removed to Moniteau County, Mo., in the spring of 1867; there engaged in teaching and working at his trade, that of a carpenter, until the spring of 1871, when he came to Marion County and took a soldier's homestead seven miles northwest of Peabody. In the fall of 1881, removed to Peabody. Was married, in May, 1873, in Marion County, to Miss Angie Ayers, of Portage County, Ohio, and has one child living—Manly Charles, one, Maud Evaline, having died of scarlet fever February 23, 1877, aged two years and eleven months. Was Treasurer of the School District No. 28 for ten years. Mr. W. was ordained at the Peabody Baptist Church in August, 1873, and is now pastor of the Baptist Churches at Strong City and Walton, Kan. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post, Peabody.

C. W. BRAGUNIER, dealer in general merchandise. The business was begun here in 1871 by Jerry and C. W. Bragunier as a branch of their Emporia store. May 22, 1873, C. W. took charge of the store here. The cash value of the stock January, 1883, was $13,000, and the annual sales will reach $30,000. In 1883, their present commodious store room was built at No. 35 Walnut street, which is a one story stone structure 25x100 feet, with iron and plate glass front, costing $3,500, and the stock was moved there June 1, 1883. Mr. B. was born in Indianapolis, Ind., February 26, 1851, and attended the city schools. His father was a farmer near the city. In 1871, came to Emporia, where he remained in business with his brother until coming to Peabody. Was married in November, 1874, at Peabody, Kan., to Miss Sarah A. Mahood, of Amherst Island, Can., and have three children—Charles W., George Edgar (twins), born March 24, 1879, and Pearl Irene, born July 11, 1881. Is a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 113, I. O. O. F., and Halcyon Lodge, No. 120, A., F. & A. M., Peabody, Newton Commandery, No. 9, and Arkansas Valley Chapter, No. 27, Newton, Kan.

J. D. BROWN was born in Pennsylvania in 1830, but soon after moved to Illinois, where he worked on a farm for ten years. In 1854, he went to California, where he spent fourteen years mining and freighting. Returning to Illinois, he engaged in the fine stock business, which he continued there and in Missouri until 1872, when he moved to Peabody, Kan. He has probably done more than any other man in the county toward improving the breed of work-horses. Among his more noted horses are Seraglio, a dapple grey stallion, imported in 1881 at a cost of over $2,000; one dapple gray mare, Molly, high grade Norman, five-year-old; Humboldt, a dapple gray, high grade, and St. John, five and four years old—two of the finest horses in the State, the offspring from an imported horse from Dillon & Co., Illinois.

J. H. C. BREWER, dealer in general merchandise, located on a homestead nine miles northwest of Peabody, in May, 1871. In August, 1872, opened a store in Peabody. Carries a stock of $6,000; an average annual trade of $20,000. He was born in Washington County, Md., July 11, 1838, and, in 1855, moved to Charleston, Va., and remained one year. In 1857, went to Keokuk, Iowa, and remained one year. In 1858, moved to Baltimore, Md., and resided a short time and returned to his native place and engaged in mercantile pursuits. Enlisted June 14, 1862, as Second Lieutenant of Company H, Sixth Maryland Infantry. Participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Winchester, Mine Run, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Ream's Station and Petersburg. Was Acting Adjutant most of the time, and was promoted to Quartermaster in 1864. Was mustered out June 26, 1865, at Baltimore, Md., then returned to Clear Spring, Md., and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was married there December 20, 1866, to Miss Mary C. Loose. They have four children—Carrie V., William E., Nellie F. and James Clifford. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., K. of H., and G. A. R. Is Secretary of Marion County Agricultural Society, and President of the Peabody Elevator Company.

DR. L. A. BUCK, physician and surgeon, was born in Buckfield, Oxford County, Me., August 17, 1840. After completing his schooling in English branches, and when eighteen years of age, began reading medicine with his uncle, Dr. William Bridgeham, of Buckfield, Me. At the commencement of the war, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Second Regiment U. S. A., Burdan's United States Sharpshooters. In 1863, was appointed a Hospital Steward U. S. A., and, in 1864, was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Twentieth Maine Volunteers and while in that position attended medical lectures at the Georgetown Medical College, Washington, D. C., and graduated from that institution in 1865. Practiced in Washington about one and a half years, and returned to Paris, Oxford County, Me., where he practiced until October, 1870, when he removed to Augusta, Butler County, Kan., and remained there five years and came to Peabody. He has been twice married, first in 1866 to Miss Adelia F. Pearce, of Hartford, Me. Mrs. B. died in Augusta August 13, 1873. Two children survive her—Lulu Clare and Charles B. He was married again July 4, 1875, to Miss Anna Brockett, daughter of Judge Brockett, of Marion. Dr. Buck was appointed local Surgeon of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad in 1877. Is Vice President of the Marion County Agricultural Society, and takes a great interest in fine horses, being the owner of some fine Hambletonian colts. Dr. Buck is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

F. C. BUSH, dealer in general merchandise, carries a stock of $10,000, and does an annual trade of $35,000. Located in Peabody in 1871, and commenced business in 1874. Was born in Orleans County, N. Y., September 13, 1839. In 1846, moved to Washington County, Wis., and remained there until 1855, and removed to Hudson, Mich. Attended school two years and entered mercantile business, which he pursued until coming to Kansas. He was married in Saline, Mich., November 5, 1862, to Miss Josephine A. Bedford, and has one child—Nina J., now a student of Bethany College, Topeka. He has served several terms on the City Council, and, in 1882, was elected Mayor of the city. Was a member of the A., F. & A. M., K. of H., and a stockholder of the Marion County Agricultural Society.

HON. GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, dealer in grain and stock, came to this locality in 1871, and located on a farm adjoining the old town of Coneberg. Opened the first lumber yard in the town. Was elected President of North Peabody Town Company in the winter of 1871. Was born in Indiana County, Penn., September 29, 1829, his father's name being Michael Campbell, and his mother's maiden name being Elizabeth Ramsey. Mr. Campbell engaged in mercantile pursuits in Blairsville, Penn., when a young man, and was married there September 16, 1849, to Miss Sarah E. Giberson. In 1855, removed to Columbus, Wis., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits and grain business for sixteen years. In 1863, he was elected to the Legislature on the Republican ticket. In 1863-64, was appointed Deputy Provost Marshal, and also appointed in the revenue service of the Government. In 1876, he was elected to the Legislature from Marion County. Mr. Campbell erected a residence on his farm adjoining Peabody, which cost $5,000, and his present residence in the city cost $3,000 and is a model of elegance and comfort. His stock interests have been very extensive, and he has associated with him Dr. Hoffman, his son-in-law. Mr. Campbell is a one-third owner of the Peabody Flouring Mills, and superintends the same. He was the founder, and, for years, a Deacon of the Presbyterian Church. Is also connected with the A., F. & A. M. and Legion of Honor.

GEORGE W. CAMP, attorney at law, loan and real estate dealer. Mr. Camp homesteaded the southeast quarter of Section 22, Town 21, Range 3, in March, 1871. Was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., July 21, 1836. Enlisted April 18, 1861, in the three months' service, and served in Company F, Third Pennsylvania. Assisted in recruiting Company I, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania, and re-enlisted in that company August 6, 1861. Was commissioned First Lieutenant August 6, 1861; was wounded at Winchester September 19, 1864, and mustered out October 11, 1864. Removed to Jackson County, Ind., in December, 1864. Was admitted to the bar in 1867, and remained until coming to Kansas in 1871. Was married July 3, 1866, in Jackson County, Ind., to Mrs. Margaret Righter. Was elected County Commissioner in 1871, and served until 1873. Has been Justice of the Peace for three years. Has been Secretary of Halcyon Lodge No. 120, A., F. & A. M. for four years, and a member of Arkansas Chapter, No. 27, and Newton Commandery, No. 9. In October, 1882, formed a co-partnership with D. Severy and E. S. Crisfield in the land and loan business.

JOHN D. CATON, firm of Caton & Son, was born in McLean County, Ill., March 4, 1842. Lived there thirty-eight years farming and feeding cattle. He enlisted in Company F, Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, at Atlanta, Ill., in 1861, and served a year and a half. He was married, in McLean County, September 29, 1862, to Miss Mary E. Gore. He has three children, of whom the eldest, John M., owns the brick manufactory at Peabody. Mr. Caton owns a ranch at Pawnee Rocks, where he generally has from 2,500 to 3,000 head of cattle. He ships every year several hundred head of Texas ponies to the Eastern markets, and feeds several thousand head of hogs each year. He is a wide-awake business man, always looking out for the main chance.

JESSE COLLINS, of the firm of Durby & Collins, was born in Thaxted, Essex, England, February 10, 1833, and came to America, at the age of eighteen, locating in Hinkley, Medina Co., Ohio. He worked on a farm until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Third Ohio Infantry, with which he served two years and ten months. He was with his regiment in the campaign against Kirby Smith in Kentucky, at the battle of Armstrong Hill, all through the East Tennessee campaign, and followed Longstreet to Greenville, N. C. At the battle of Resaca his company went into battle forty strong, and left fully one-half of that number on the field. On account of a sunstroke he received, he was granted a ten-weeks' furlough, and when he reported for duty was sent to the hospital at Chattanooga, where he remained until mustered out at the close of the war. He was married July 20, 1865, to Miss M. D. Hobbs, of Ohio, and came to Kansas in the fall of 1870.

PHILIP L. CORBY, was born in Maryland in 1841, living there until twenty-two years of age, when he removed to Springfield, where he worked at his trade, that of a shoe-maker, for five years. He then went to Mount Pulaski, Ill., where he remained five years, coming to Kansas in 1873. He was married in 1863, to Miss Martha E. Baker. Besides doing a general shoe-making business, he is the proprietor of a flour and feed store.

DR. L. E. DISNEY, surgeon dentist, located here September 4, 1879, and opened an office February 16, 1880; studied dentistry at Mount Vernon, Ohio, with Dr. D. McBriar, now of Columbus, Ohio, and student of Dr. S. P. Hullihen, who was a student of the famous Dr. Fundenberg, the founder of dentistry. Dr. Disney was born in Knox County, Ohio, January 12, 1837, and remained in that county until entering the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1855, where he prepared himself for his profession; began the study of dentistry immediately; began the practice of dentistry at Coshocton in 1863, and practiced there until 1870; was a member, and also one of the examiners of Tuscarora Valley Dental Association. On April 10, 1867, he was married at Coshocton, Ohio, to Miss Anna H. Spangler, formerly of Greenup County, Ky. In 1870, Dr. Disney engaged in the drug trade until the spring of 1878 and then came to Iowa, with the hope of improving his health, and remained there one year, and came from thence to Kansas. Dr. Disney is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Superintendent of the Sabbath school, and a member of the A. L. of H.

EDWIN P. DUBOIS, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., June 20, 1827. In 1836, his family removed to Michigan, locating on a farm. The subject of this sketch was married June 30, 1851, to Miss Clarissa Holmes, and in 1870 removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he farmed for two years, coming to Kansas in 1872. He located on a farm in Section 22, Town 20, Range 2, and farmed it five years; sold, and has since lived in Peabody, and runs the stage and mail line from Peabody to Towanda. His wife died in 1854, leaving one child.

J. M. FEISTER, a citizen of Peabody, and proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, came to this locality in the spring of 1878, and purchased the Commercial Hotel property, which was then partially completed, and he finished it, and has since been sole owner and manager of the hotel. He was born in Lancaster County, Penn., December 17, 1813. He lived in various parts of the State for fifty-odd years, during which time he learned the tailoring trade, and also engaged in the hotel and general merchandise business at various times, and in 1843 was married to Miss Sarah Erwine. They have had six children, of whom three are still living. In 1864, he removed to Griggsville, Pike Co., Ill., where he followed the hotel-keeping and merchandising for fourteen years, although he will soon have passed his threescore years and ten. Mr. Feister is still hale and hearty, and contemplates soon resigning the busy cares of life, to spend the remainder of his days in the ease and luxury that a hard earned competency will allow him.

J. W. FERRIER, was born in Indiana County, Penn., in 1842. Left there at an early age and went to Kentucky, and from there to Iowa; from Iowa to Missouri; from there to Illinois. At the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in the First Missouri Infantry, serving three years and eight months. After the war, he located in Ironton, Mo., but soon moved to St. Louis, where he learned the watchmaking and silversmith trade. In 1868, he came to Kansas, locating for a short time at Augusta, and then removed to Peabody in 1871. He carries one of the finest and largest stocks of jewelry in this part of the State. Was married, August 6, 1873, to Miss Louisa Jones, by whom he has had four children. Mr. Ferrier is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Legion of Honor, Knights of Honor, and a member of the Baptist Church.

H. A. FREELAND, veterinary surgeon, came to Kansas in 1868, and located in White Cloud, and engaged in his profession. Traveled over the western country until 1878, when he returned East to Pennsylvania and remained there until 1881, when he returned to Peabody. Was born in Chester County, Penn., June 17, 1845. His father's name was Samuel Freeland; his mother's name was Lena Andrews. Obtained a common school education; studied homœopathy veterinary science with Dr. Evans, of Pottstown, Penn. Was married to Miss Margaret V. Yates, of Philadelphia, Penn., December 14, 1876, in Sterling, Ill. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and Chapter, Norristown, Penn.

DR. J. L. GRINNELL, physician and surgeon, located here in October, 1872. He was born in Chittenden County, Vt., September 26, 1826. He was educated in the common schools, and began the study of medicine in 1848 at Willistown, Vt., with Dr. White; attended lectures in 1855–56 at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, and his preceptor at that time was Prof. R. S. Newton. He began practice at Morgantown, Ind., May 1, 1856, where he remained until 1862, when he became Contract Surgeon of the Government under Dr. McDougle at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. At the end of six months, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry, his commission bearing date March 1, 1863. Served in that capacity until February, 1866. Returned to Morgantown and remained in practice of medicine until coming to Kansas in 1872. He was married, in 1850, at Willistown, Vt., to Miss A. H. Evans, of New York. They have three children living—Emory E., Ella M. and Mary S. Esther Louisa died in June, 1877, aged eighteen years. Dr. G. was elected President of the Southwestern Kansas Eclectic Medical Association in 1882. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., K. of H. and G. A. R.

REV. JOHN HERITAGE, pastor of the First Baptist Church, was born in the county of Kent, England, in December, 1821. He was a missionary there for sixteen years under the auspices of the County Towns' Mission. He resigned the mission in 1870, and came to America, locating at Leroy, Coffey Co., Kan., where he had charge of the First Baptist Church for nearly two years. During this time he organized two churches in the county, one at Turkey Creek and one at Big Creek. He preached at Burlington, Kan., one year, still preaching at the two churches he had organized, and also starting another church at Hartford. He came to Peabody in January, 1883, and took charge of the church here. Was married in Canterbury, Eng., in 1846, to Miss Ann M. Hunt. Has four children, one of whom, John, is a Baptist minister in Michigan.

REV. A. J. HESSON, pastor of the Lutheran Church, was born in Pennsylvania January 24, 1839. He lived on his father's farm until seventeen years of age, and then attended a preparatory school at Selin's Grove, Penn., for four years, and then studied two years at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, graduating there. He then took a theological course at Gettysburg, Penn., finishing the course in 1867. His first charge was the Mission Church at Topeka, Kan., where he remained four years. Afterward, he returned to Mercersburg, Penn., and had charge of a church there for ten years. Ill health from overwork compelled him to rest for a time, but in April, 1882, he took charge of a church at Salina, Kan., and, in December of the same year, removed to Peabody, and has since had charge of the church there. He was married, in Scotland, Penn., in 1871, to Miss Mary A. Garver. Has six children, five boys and one girl.

MILTON HILL, was born in Canton, Ohio, in 1835, but left there at an early age and went to Williams County, Ohio, thence to Illinois in 1849, settling in Henry County, near Rock Island. In 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, serving to the close of the war. Was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. His regiment was mustered out at Chicago. Returning to Henry County, he began a general merchandise and milling business with his brother, continuing that until 1878, when he came to Kansas and farmed until 1882. He was married in Henry County, Ill., in 1872, to Miss Sarah A. Hooker, and has four children. His store in Peabody contains a general stock of groceries and provisions, flour and queensware.

I. W. HITCHCOCK, coal dealer, was born in Richland County, Ohio, December 13, 1830. His father, Isaac Hitchcock, owned a large woolen mill. Until he attained his majority, he was engaged in farming and working in the woolen factory. In 1851, Mr. H. removed to Lafayette, Ind., where he engaged in carpenter work until 1863, when he enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry. Was in the Hood-Nashville campaign, and was afterward captured in Tennessee, but soon effected his escape. After the war closed, he returned to Lafayette and resided there until 1867, when he moved to Champaign County, Ill. Came to Butler County, Kan., in 1870. Farmed until 1879, when he removed to Peabody. Was married in 1856 at Lafayette, Ind., to Miss Hannah Freeman. Has three boys and four girls, the eldest being twenty-six years old. Is Officer of the Day of G. A. R.

LEVI HOOVER, of the firm of Neal & Hoover, hardware and lumber dealers, came to this State in the fall of 1872. Located on a farm in Wilson on Section 19, Town 20, Range 3, eleven miles northwest of Peabody. Improved a farm of 160 acres, and resided there until the fall of 1875, and then came to Peabody and clerked for W. D. Butler & Co. for five years. In the spring of 1880, he opened a hardware and implement store in Hillsboro, Marion Co., Kan. Was there eighteen months, and came here and formed a copartnership with Mr. Neal January 1, 1883. Mr. Hoover was born in Elkhart County, Ind., June 12, 1846. Resided there until the spring of 1871. Engaged in farming and emigrated to Stevenson County, Ill., and remained there until coming to Kansas. Mr. Hoover was one of the first of the numerous settlers of Elkhart County to locate in this county. He was married in Elkhart, Ind., in 1870, to Miss Sophia Bechtle, and has four children—Oliver M. (born August 29, 1873), Francis E. (born August 24, 1877), Vernon (born November 3, 1882), Anna M. (born May 11, 1871). He is a member of the K. of H. and of the Marion County Agricultural Society.

DR. A. G. HUFFMAN, druggist, was born in Garrett, Ky., June 6, 1808. Was educated there, and began reading medicine in 1828 with Dr. William Craig at Stanford, Ky. Graduated from Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., in 1832. Began practice at Stanford, where he remained until coming to Kansas. Has been twice married, first in 1833 at Stanford, to Miss Sophia Lee, who died in 1847, and had five children, four of whom are living—Montgomery, Richard E., Jennie (now Mrs. R. L. Cochran), and Thomas. Was married again in 1848 to Pamelia P. Lee, of Lincoln County, Ky. Came to Kansas in 1871, and located at Americus, Lyon Co., Kan., where he remained until coming to Peabody. Dr. Huffman was appointed Surgeon of the First Kentucky Cavalry in 1862, and served until the close of the war. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., Peabody.

ALFRED H. HUTCHINGS, came to Kansas in the fall of 1873, and farmed for two years near Peabody, and then removed to town and opened a tin shop, finally adding a stock of hardware. He now has one of the finest establishments in the city. He was born in Aurora, Ind., in 1851, and was married at Claysville, Ind., August 3, 1871, to Miss Mary C. Shanks. Four sons have been the result of this marriage. Mr. Hutchings is a careful and energetic business man, and by fair dealing has established a trade that is second to none in his line of business.

PROF. L. M. KNOWLES, Principal of the Peabody Public School, was born near Augusta, Me., August 8, 1841. He left Maine at an early age and went with his parents to Winnebago County, Ill., among the first settlers of that State, where he resided fifteen years. He then went with his father's family to Green County, Wis., and remained there, with the exception of four years' service in the late civil war, till July 14, 1868, when he married Miss Electa Allen, and made a new home in Kansas, where he engaged in teaching, first, in Bourbon County, at Mapleton, next at Independence, where he was employed as teacher and Superintendent ten years. He took charge of the Peabody schools in 1880, and to his untiring efforts is due the present high standing of the schools, a certificate of graduation from them admitting the applicant to the freshman year of the State University. He has four children.

A. LEE, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel. This house is centrally located; is a three-story building, containing twenty-eight rooms. Mr. Lee took charge of the house and refitted it in 1882. Mr. Lee was born in Nova Scotia, May 6, 1818; moved to Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1824, and resided there until 1848; then moved to Bourbon County, Ky., and resided until coming to Kansas; engaged in mercantile business. He was married April 30, 1845, in Jefferson County, Ohio, to Miss Anna Bell, and has one son, H. V., who is now a traveling concert singer. Mr. Lee is a member of the Christian Church.

DR. C. A. LOOSE, physician and surgeon, located here in May, 1878; was born in Lebanon County, Penn., October 2, 1843, removed to Mauch Chunk, Penn., when about fifteen years of age, and worked in the foundry and machine shops of his uncle, Hon. Charles Allright, a prominent lawyer, politician and manufacturer of Pennsylvania. While thus engaged at work during the day, at night he would attend school or private instruction, and at the breaking-out of the rebellion he went to Berks County and taught school in winter, and attended the State Normal School at Millersville during the summer. Served in the three months' service and re-enlisted in Company H, Two Hundred and Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers September 30, 1864. October 10, of that year, he was wounded and captured by Gen. Mosby's command, but recaptured by his comrades the same day; was discharged August 3, 1865; then prepared for Dickinson College, located at Carlisle, Penn., graduated at this institution in June, 1870; read medicine at Mauch Chunk with Dr. Horace De Young, and graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania (not Pennsylvania University) March 3, 1873; located at Wilkesbarre, and practiced there until coming to Kansas; was Surgeon of the Wyoming Division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and attended as surgeon during the great mine fire of the Hollenback Mine, of Wilkesbarre Coal & Iron Company, January 1, 1875. Was married to Emma R. Mosser, of Myers town, Lebanon Co., Penn., in the spring of 1875; had one child, a daughter, Alice. His wife died June, 1876, and child in August following. He was again married January 17, 1878, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., to Alice V. Spangler, and has one child—Mary Eva. He is a member of the Kansas State Medical Association, and is also a member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of H. and G. A. R. of Peabody.

C. LYNCH came to Kansas in 1873, located on a homestead on Section 22, Township 2, Range 1, in Marion County; remained on that farm five years and disposed of it; then purchased a farm on Section 14, in Butler County, seven miles southeast of Peabody, which he still owns. He has engaged in mercantile and other business in the city; was born in county of Cork, Ireland, August 12, 1841; when about ten years of age, he came to America, and located in Hamilton County, Ohio, where he remained until coming to Kansas; enlisted September 9, 1862, at Camp Dennison, Ohio, in Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Company C; was in Kilpatrick's Division of Sherman's army, and in the famous march to the sea; was twice captured and paroled and exchanged. Was married February 12, 1868, at Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Kate Lind, and has seven children—Nettie, John and Andy (twins), Nora, Dan, Tom and Willie. He is a member of I. O. O. F. and G. A. R.

COL. DUNCAN McKERCHER, engaged in loan, insurance and real estate business. Col McKercher came to Peabody in the fall of 1870, virtually before there was any town, and as a member of the Wisconsin Kansas Colony, but subsequently withdrew from that organization, and improved a farm northeast of town two miles, on Section 34. This was his home until 1877, when he removed to the town. Col. McKercher was born in Livingston County, N. Y., January 14, 1819. His father, John McKercher, was a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Margaret McMartin. His early schooling was obtained at Temple Hill Academy, Geneseo, N. Y. At seventeen, he showed an aptitude for mechanical work, and was apprenticed to a carpenter, and learned the trade; removed to Perry, and in 1843 was married to Miss Betsey Benedict. In 1846, he, with his family, moved to Oconomowoc, Waukesha County, Wis.; there worked at his trade until about 1856, when he moved to Juneau County, Wis., where he remained until he was enrolled by the Governor of the State of Wisconsin, on the 29th of July, 1861, and commissioned as Captain, and ordered to raise a company, which, when raised, was assigned to the Tenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was, with the regiment, mustered into the United States service at Milwaukee, Wis., on the 5th of October, and left the State from that point on the 9th of November following; they went to Kentucky, and were under the command of Gen. Mitchell. Was at the taking of Bowling Green, Nashville, Murfreesboro and Huntsville, Ala., where we cut the communication between the two rebel armies about the time the battle of Pittsburg Landing was fought, in April, 1862. Soon after, he was at Bridgeport, where the Union forces drove the enemy across the bridge, and they burned one-half of the same. In September, of the same year, he was in that retrograde movement of Gen. Buell from Huntsville to Louisville, and the first day out his regiment, with a Michigan regiment, had a fight with the rebels at Stevenson, while transferring some trains. They were twenty-two days on that march, and it was extremely hot and dusty, and suffered much. Col. McKercher was present with his regiment at the battle of Perryville on the 8th of October, and out of 276 men he lost 145 in killed and wounded in two and a half hours, and had six men killed within six feet of him, and two of them he caught in his arms as they fell. He was at the battle of Stone River on the 31st of December, 1862, and the first days of January, 1863, and did considerable scouting and skirmishing during the following summer; was at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., on the 19th and 20th of September, 1863. On the first day of the battle, in a charge, his horse was shot and killed. On the second day his brigade held a good location, and had repulsed the enemy four times, and at 4 o'clock P. M. he received orders from Col. Scribner, who commanded the brigade, to hold the line that night, if possible. He held it till about sundown, while the Union forces were forming a new line in the rear, when the enemy concentrated a heavy force and charged them. They held their ground till the enemy came right in amongst them, and captured a large number, the Colonel among the rest; was sent to Richmond, Va., and put in Libby Prison, on the night of the 30th of September, 1863, and was there till the 10th of May following, when he, with others, was sent to Macon, Ga.; was there till about the middle of July, when 600 of the officers of the highest rank were selected, to be sent to Charleston, S. C. Col. McKercher was of that number, to be placed before the fire of our own guns, for the protection of that city. He remained there till the 5th of October. Some time before that date, the yellow fever had broken out among the officers in the prison, and on the above date they were removed to Columbia, at which place he remained until Sherman came through, when he, with the others, were sent to Raleigh, and from there were sent to Wilmington, N. C., where they were paroled, and sent to our lines on March 1, 1865. From Wilmington he went to Annapolis, Md., where he was mustered out on account of expiration of his term of service. Col. McKercher at once tendered his services again to the Governor of Wisconsin, but before taking the field again the rebellion was virtually broken, and he did not leave the State. On his return from the service, he moved to Ripon, and was appointed Postmaster of that city by President Johnson, which position he held for four years. He had previously held the position of clerk of the District Court of Juneau County. Col. McKercher has been connected with the municipal government of Peabody nearly constantly since his residence in the city. He is the father of four children, three of whom are living—Sarah (now Mrs. William Holmes, of Chicago), Emma (now Mrs. Lockwood, of Kansas City), Frank B., (agent Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad at Peabody), Helen (Mrs. William Cole, of Olathe, Kan., died January 1, 1881, aged thirty-six years). Col. McKercher is a member of Halcyon Lodge, No. 120, A., F. & A. M., and the G. A. R. of Peabody. He is the present Mayor of the city.

J. HUDSON MORSE, attorney at law, located here in 1877, and engaged also in banking business until 1881, since which time he has devoted himself exclusively to the profession of law. He was born in Leominster, Mass., August 13, 1848; removed to Annapolis, Md., in 1866, where he entered St. John's College, which he left voluntarily because of his disagreement with the faculty and some of the students, on a question of political allegiance. In 1867, entered University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Va., and studied two years, and then read law in the office of Hon. Alexander Randall, of Annapolis, and from his office was admitted to practice before the Circuit Court of Maryland. After two years spent as managing clerk in the law office of Chas. H. Smith & Sons in New York City, he began practice in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he remained until coming West. Was married in 1880, at Peabody, Kan., to Miss Carrie A. Prescott, formerly of Galesburg, Ill. He is a charter member of Peabody Literary Club, auxiliary to the Peabody Public Library, and is also a member of K. of H., Peabody Lodge, No. 63.

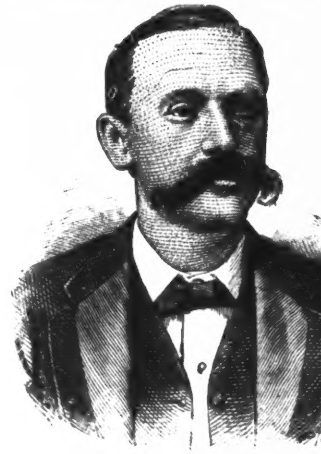

J. Hudson Morse

N. MAYES, photographer, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 9, 1857. He afterward removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he learned the photographic business and then removed to Topeka, Kan., where he conducted the business until the early part of 1883, when he came to Peabody.

GEORGE M. MILLER, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1838. In 1873, he removed to Missouri, engaging in pottery making near Fulton, which he followed for two years, and then came to Peabody. He began farming two miles south of town, but discontinued it after one year's trial and engaged in the mercantile business, which he has since followed. He carries a fine stock of general and fancy groceries and canned goods. He was married in Perry County, Penn., in 1865, and he has five children.

A. MILLER, restaurant, came to Marion County in 1872, and located on a farm in Summit Township. Subsequently, he ran the Stealy House. Was born in Elkhart Co., Ind., December 2, 1837, where he remained until coming to Kansas; August 22, 1862, enlisted in Company D, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteers; was assigned to the Fifteenth Army Corps under Gen. Logan; was with his command in twenty-seven engagements, and discharged June 8, 1865, at Washington, D. C; was married June 22, 1858, at Wakarusa, Elkhart Co., Ind., to Miss Maria Solsbury, and has four children—George, Byron, Charles and Adda.

DR. J. M. MILLER, physician and surgeon, located a soldier's homestead June 27, 1871, on Section 6, Town 22, Range 4, east of sixth principal meridian, in Summit Township, and resided there until October, 1881, when he removed to Peabody to resume the practice of medicine. He was born in Lancaster City, Penn., June 27, 1834, and removed with his parents to Perry County, Penn., in 1838, where he attended public school from 1839 to 1847, being usually a term of three months each winter; graduated from Airyview Academy in 1855; in the following year, 1856, began reading medicine with Dr. R. S. Brown, in Newport, Perry Co., Penn.; entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn., in 1857, and practiced in the meantime; graduated from that institution in March, 1861; began practice in the village of Markleeville, Penn.; and in August, 1862, was appointed Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, and assigned to duty at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Penn., to take charge of all enlisted men not fully organized into regiments. In October, 1862, he was assigned to duty as Assistant Surgeon to the One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He remained with the regiment during its term of service. On the Peninsula in Virginia and in the pursuit of Lee's army after the battle of Gettysburg until the regiment was mustered out at Harrisburg, Penn., August, 1, 1863. He located in Newport, Penn., in the spring of 1864, where he practiced medicine for several years, but was obliged to retire from active practice on account of failing health, the result of injuries received in the army. He visited Florida expecting that climate to restore him to health; being disappointed in this he accepted the position of Medical Examiner for the Continental Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at Harrisburg, Penn., in 1870, which place he resigned in a few months and accepted the secretaryship of the Juniata Valley Fire Insurance Company, located at Huntingdon, Penn., where he remained until coming to Kansas. He has been twice married, first to Mary A. Biceline, in 1859, who was the mother of five children, only one of whom survives—George B. His first wife died in 1868, and in 1871, he married Mary E. Long.

GEORGE W. NEAL, of the firm of Neal & Hoover, dealers in hardware, lumber and agricultural implements. The firm carry a stock of about $10,000, and annual sales will reach from $60,000 to $70,000. Mr. Hoover went into the firm January 1, 1883. George W. Neal came to Peabody in 1873, and opened a stock of hardware and lumber, but was out of the lumber business from 1879 to 1881. Mr. Neal was born in Butler County, Penn., August 29, 1839. In 1850, he moved to Sheboygan County, Wis., and resided there until 1868; enlisted in April, 1861, in Company D, Third Infantry; was in the Army of the Potomac in 1863; was in Banks' army at Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, in Chancellorsville, Resaca and Dallas. He was mustered out in August, 1864, at Madison, Wis.; afterward engaged in the lumber business at Mayfield, Grand Traverse Co., Mich., until coming to Kansas. He was married at Gibbeville, Wis., to Miss Elsie J. Campbell, of New York, and has four children—Edward, aged sixteen; Mary, who died August 19, 1871, aged nineteen months; Carrie, nine years, and Jessie, seven years of age. He was elected Mayor of Peabody in 1880, and has been a member of the City Council two terms.

R. O. NELSON, carpenter, located here in December, 1870, and was among the first settlers of the old town of Coniburg and a member of the Wisconsin-Kansas colony. Mr. Nelson was born in Oneida County, N. Y., October 16, 1833. Learned his trade, and removed to Columbia County, Wis., in 1854. In the fall of 1861, enlisted in Company C, Fifty-seventh Illinois, at Chicago; was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and in the engagement at Forts Henry and Donnelson, and at Shiloh and Corinth, and Sherman's march to the sea; was mustered out December 26, 1864. Was married November 8, 1858, at Fort Winnebago, Columbia Co., Wis., to Miss Amanda M. Kincaid, of Elk County, Penn., and have had four children, two of whom are living—Fannie Adelia, born February 24, 1866; Minnie S. M., born April 6, 1871—the first white child born in Peabody Township; Ernest, born April 16, 1869, and died the same day; Ida May, born December 5, 1861, died December 6. Mr. Nelson resided in Adams County, Wis., two years, and was Constable while there; was Township Clerk of Winnebago Township, Columbia County, two years; was elected Township Trustee of Peabody Township, Kan., in 1876, and has held the position since. He is a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 113, I. O. O. F., and Peabody Encampment, No. 43. Is also a member of the G. A. R.

DAVID D. PERRY, farmer and stock-raiser; has 160 acres on Section 5, Township 22, Range 3 east, one mile northwest of Peabody, all under cultivation and fenced with hedge, stone house two stories, main part sixteen feet square, ell 14x24; contains four rooms and cost $1,200; frame barn with basement 22x46; has five acres of walnut and cottonwood trees, planted in 1874; five acres of bearing orchard and one acre of grapes; has twelve head of Jersey cattle and fifteen head Durham; breeder of Poland China hogs, and fifteen head of horses. Came to Butler County, Kan., in 1871, locating near El Dorado; resided there two years, and then came to this county; was born in Morrow County, Ohio July 4, 1844. When twelve years of age, moved to Hillsdale County, Mich., and remained until 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, Eighteenth Michigan; was with his command at Franklin, Decatur, Danville, Nashville and other engagements, and was mustered out June 26, 1865; then settled in Fayette County, Ill., and resided there until coming to Kansas. Has been twice married—first in 1867, in Van Buren County, Mich., to Miss Martha Perry, and has one son living—Clarence H. Mrs. Perry died in April, 1872, and he was married again at Peabody, Kan., August 5, 1873, to Mrs. Minerva Stephens, of Michigan. He is a director and stockholder of Marion County Agricultural Society; a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the A. L. of H., No. 36, and G. A. R.

COL. BERTINE PINKNEY, Postmaster, was born in New York City, April 26, 1824; his father's name was William H. Pinkney, and his mother's Hannah Bertine Pinkney. In 1817, he moved to Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he resided until coming to Kansas. In 1861, he enlisted in the Third Wisconsin Volunteers, and was elected Major of that regiment; was assigned to the Army of the Potomac under Gen. Banks. He participated in the Shenandoah campaign, and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. In 1861, was made Colonel of the Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteers, and was ordered to the frontier under Gens. Curtis and Schofield; was soon afterward afflicted with a stroke of paralysis; and in 1864 resigned and returned to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming. He was honored by his fellow-citizens with one term in the House and two terms in the Senate of Wisconsin; was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the first ticket put in nomination by the Republican party of that State in 1855. Col. P. was married at Ithaca, N. Y., in 1851, to Miss Louisa Frear, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and has two children living—Bertine, now a publisher of Minneapolis, Minn.; Charles C., of Durango, Colo.; William H., a law student, died April 14, 1883, aged twenty-three years and two months; he had graduated from the Kansas State University in 1882, and was a student of Albany Law School when taken sick. Col. P. located in Peabody in 1871, and in 1875 was elected to the Legislature; was appointed Postmaster in 1877. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and of Newton Chapter.

THOMAS M. POTTER, stock-dealer, located on south half of Section 3, Township 22, Range 3, adjoining Peabody on the east. His farm consists of nine tracts; the home tract embraces sixteen acres, which is ornamented with fruit and ornamental trees; the orchard includes some 2,500 fruit trees of the varieties best adapted to the climate of Kansas. Mr. Potter's residence is a handsome structure finished in the best style of architectural art. It has three fronts, north, south and west; the main part is 16x32 feet, with an ell 16x22, and another, also, 12x32. There are verandas and bay windows on the west and south. It was built in 1877, at a cost of $5,000. Mr. Potter is extensively engaged in the stock business; he feeds here usually 300 head, and besides has a half interest in 1,750 head of cattle, located on a ranche twenty-five miles south of Medicine Lodge, Kan. He was born in Washtenaw County, Mich., April 16, 1840, and graduated from the Michigan State University, classical course, in the class of 1867; came to Kansas in the spring of 1870, and for two years taught the school at Marion; came to Peabody in 1875; was married in 1868, at Richmond, Ind., to Miss Mary C. Pedrick, and has three children—Dwight, Fred and Susie. Mr. Potter owned the tract of land on which the town of Peabody is now located, and organized a town company in 1871, and has been the President of the company most of the time since. He left college to enlist in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois, and served from 1864 until expiration of term of enlistment, the close of the war.

O. J. ROBERTS, dealer in general merchandise, located here in 1872; began business December 2, 1880; carries a stock of $6,000, and trade will reach $12,000; was born in Cornwall, England, November 18, 1855. Came to the United States in March, 1872; clerked and worked at the carpenter trade. Is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOSHUA SAUSSER, harness-maker, residence one mile from Peabody, located here in 1875, and opened a shop, which he ran until 1881, when he sold out to A. F. Sausser. Was born near Reading, Berks Co., Penn., March 22, 1824. When seventeen years of age, moved to Lebanon, and there learned his trade; went to Millersburg and worked there three years. In 1845, moved to Stark County, Ohio, and from thence moved to Steubenville; was married in 1848 to Miss Elizabeth Addill, of Cadiz, Ohio. In 1850, moved to Paris, Washington Co., Penn., and opened a shop; remained there two years, and moved to Carrollton, Ind., and was in business three years; from there he removed to Leavenworth, Ind., and remained two years; and from thence to Monmouth, Ill.; moved to Galva in 1862, and enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois; was in the harness department of the Army of the Tennessee, at Knoxville, sixteen months; was afterward in the battles of Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out July 4, 1865; returned to Galva, and remained in business until he came to Kansas, and located in Oskaloosa, and remained five years; from thence to Florence and El Dorado, and from thence to this place. Has four children alive—Ida E., Frank, Clara N. and Gala E. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Legion of Honor and G. A. R.

D. SEVERY, real estate, loan and collection business; began business here in 1880; was born in Niagara County, N. Y., August 1, 1826. In 1832, moved to St. Joe County, Mich., where he engaged in farming; was married there in 1850, to Miss Hannah E. Chase, of New York; enlisted in the United States Navy in August, 1864, at New York, on board the United States steamer Nyac; was in the bombardment of Forts Fisher and Taswell. Removed to Kansas in 1870, and located a farm on the Marais Des Cygnes River, in Osage County; remained there two years, and moved to Butler County, purchasing a farm four miles west of Augusta, on the Wichita road; farmed there five years, and in 1879 removed to Emporia, where he resided until coming to Peabody; is a member of I. O. O. F. and G. A. R.

DR. C. J. SEYBOLD, druggist, was born in Chicago, Ill., March 5, 1848; began reading medicine in 1866, with Dr. A. L. Clark, and attended Bennett Medical College in 1876. Came direct to Peabody and practiced his profession until 1878; was married at Elmhurst, near Chicago, in 1875, to Miss Amelia M. Wakeman, and has one child—Blanche L. Dr. Seybold commenced the drug trade in 1878; his handsome stone building was erected in 1879; it is 25x55 feet, two stories, and cost $3,200, and he carries a stock of $6,000, and trade will average $12,000 per annum.

HENRY SHOMBER, M. D., physician and surgeon, came to the State in 1874, and located on a farm ten miles north of Peabody, where he remained six months; then moved to the town; graduated from the American Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., in January, 1883; was born in Somerset County, Penn., July 15, 1849; remained there until fifteen years of age, then moved to Miami County, Ohio, and remained there seven years, engaged in farming, and then moved to Elkhart County, Ind., where he remained until coming to Kansas; was married December 17, 1871, in Elkhart County, Ind., to Miss Mary Wise, of Miami County, Ohio. Dr. Shomber read medicine with Dr. Grinnell, of Peabody. He owns 160 acres of land four miles northwest of Peabody.

SHUPE & TRESSLER, proprietors of the Peabody Bank; the bank was established in 1879 by Saulsbury. Messrs. Shupe & Tressler bought out Morse & Weidlein, successors to Saulsbury, June 20, 1882. They have a paid in capital of $20,000, and real estate interests of a like amount. George W. Shupe began the real estate business in Peabody in 1879; he was born at Mendon, Adams Co., Ill., December 25, 1854; when eighteen years, of age, he began a course of study in Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., and graduated with the honors of the class in 1880. June 27, of that year, he was married at his home in Mendon, to Miss Sadie E. Chittenden, of that place. They have one child—Pearl L., born August 12, 1881. Mr. Shupe was appointed City Treasurer of Peabody May 5, 1883; he is a member and Elder of the Presbyterian Church, and Superintendent of the Sabbath school; is also a member of Peabody Literary Club. The firm are extensively engaged in real estate loans, and since commencing business have placed over half a million dollars out, of which May 1, 1883, there was not a dollar delinquent interest due.

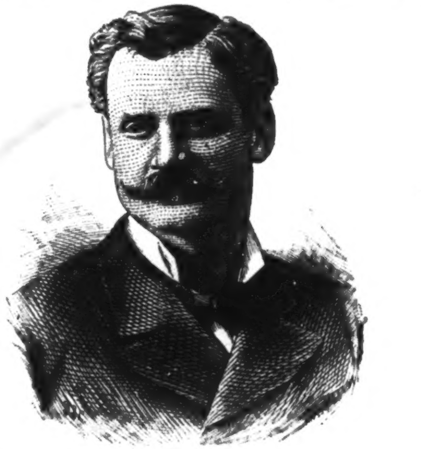

Geo. W. Shupe

C. A. SINEX, was born in Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind., in 1841. In 1867, he came to Kansas, locating at Leavenworth, where he remained five years, working at the blacksmith trade. In 1872, he came to Marion County, took a homestead seven miles east of Peabody, and farmed until "grasshopper year," and then came to Peabody, and has since worked at his trade. He served two years in the army, being in the Atlanta and at the Hood-Nashville campaigns; was married in Leavenworth, Kan., February 9, 1871, to Miss Starbuck, by whom he has had three children.

CHESTER SMITH, located a farm on Sections 20 and 23, in Marion County, in 1871; remained there until 1876, and bought on Section 8, one mile west of town, and resided there until March 20, 1882, and then opened a bakery and restaurant July 3, 1883, corner of Main and Walnut, streets; May 15, 1883, he sold his stock of goods to Wilson Bros. Was born in Portage County Ohio, November 16, 1847, and resided there until coming to Kansas.

W. W. SPAWR, nurseryman, came to Labette County, Kan., in 1880, and engaged in nursery business until coming to Peabody, in 1883; was born in Franklin County, Ill., January 5, 1846; remained there until eighteen, and removed to McLean County, and remained there about twelve years; then removed to Shelby County, and remained until coming to Kansas; enlisted in July, 1862, in Seventy-first Illinois, in three months' service. At the end of his term of enlistment, re-enlisted in One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois Infantry; served one year; was married February 3, 1869, at Lexington, Ill., to Miss Mary E. Bowers, of that place and has three children—Edgar Elmer, Nelly May and Alena Maud.

AMOS STEALY, proprietor of Stealy House, came to Peabody April 29, 1874; clerked for Mr. Brewer about two and a half years, then went to Dodge City, where he engaged in stock business for some time; then went into Pan Handle, in Texas, September 20, 1876, and engaged in a buffalo hunt for six months, and the party killed 1,700 head and cured 85,000 lbs. of meat, which was taken to Kansas City and disposed of, but did not prove a profitable investment. Mr. Stealy returned to Peabody and engaged in various vocations, and bought the present hotel property in February, 1882. The house is well located and does a thriving business. Mr. Stealy was born in Richland County, Ohio, near Mansfield, August 27, 1813; emigrated to Elkhart, Ind., in 1851. In 1861, enlisted in Company E, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry; was with his command at Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and was mustered out September 21, 1864; re-enlisted November 17, 1864 in Company I, Twenty-sixth Indiana, and was at the capture of Mobile and adjacent forts; was mustered out in November, 1865; returned to Elkhart County, Ind., and engaged in real estate business; was married April 5, 1874, at Wakarusa, Ind., to Miss Katharine Seitz, of Pennsylvania, and has three children—Asa, Haldane and Albert Leroy. Is a member of G. A. R.

JAMES STEWART came here in April, 1871; was born in Blair County, Penn., March 25, 1835. In 1857 moved to Dixon, Ill.; there worked at his trade, that of a carpenter, until coming to Kansas; was married there March 5, 1863, to Miss M. F. Burket; they have one child—Charles E. Is P. M. of Halcyon Lodge, No. 120, A., F. & A. M., and Newton Commandery and Chapter.

B. D. STERLING, of the firm of W. A. Sterling & Bro., grain and coal dealers, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., in 1825. At the age of twenty, he began teaching school, at which he continued until thirty years of age, when he went to Iowa; from there he went to California in 1855, remaining fourteen years, engaged in mining; returning to St. Louis, he was eight years in the real estate title business; then he went to Colorado and Arizona, spending three years at mining, after which he came to Peabody, associating himself with his brother in the grain and coal business. He was married in St. Louis, in 1881, to Miss Jones, of that city. The firm handled during the season of 1882-83, over one hundred thousand bushels of grain.

E. H. UMSTED, manufacturer of and dealer in harness and saddles, Peabody, Kan., located here in 1879, and worked for J. Sausser in the year 1878; commenced business for himself in October, 1880. Carries a stock of $700, and average trade will reach $6,000 per annum. Keeps two men employed. Was born in Seneca County, Ohio, October 23, 1857. Moved to Huron County, when about seven, and remained there until coming to Kansas with his parents.

REV. E. D. WALKER, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, was born in Warren County, Ohio, October 9, 1847. When sixteen years old, went to live with his uncle, Thomas D. Walker, in the same county, where he remained until 1869. He then spent four years as a student at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; then entered Wooster University, from which institution he graduated in June, 1874. He then entered Lane Theological Seminary, where he spent three years in the study of theology. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Cincinnati in April, 1876. He came to Peabody, Kansas, June 1, 1877, and immediately took charge of the Presbyterian Church. He was ordained to the full ministry by the Presbytery of Emporia at Osage City, Kan., September 10, 1877. He was married to Miss Martha Wise, of Cincinnati, July 2, 1878, and two children have been born to them—Mary Margaretta and George Thomas.

REV. HARRISON WAITT was born in Malden, Mass., November 8, 1843. He graduated at the high school of his native town, and at the age of twenty-five, came to Kansas and located on a farm near El Dorado, remaining there seven years. In March, 1877, he joined the South Kansas Conference, and entered upon his work in the ministry at Quito, Butler County. After two years there he was transferred to the East Wichita Circuit, remaining there two years, then at Belle Plains. He came to Peabody in March, 1883. Mr. Waitt was married in Shirley, Mass., in February, 1867, to Miss Mary E. Prescott, who died in 1881, leaving two children—Alice G., aged 15, and Lester M., aged 10. He served in the United States Signal Corps throughout the war, is a member of several secret societies, and an earnest, active worker in the cause of Christianity.

PIRL T. WARD came to Kansas in 1871, from Madison County, Ohio, where he was born, November 6, 1854. His father, J. E. Ward, was a merchant of Amity, that county. On coming to Kansas, Mr. Ward first located on a farm five miles from Peabody, and remained there until the spring of 1883, at which time he moved to the town and bought out a stock of groceries and general merchandise, and still continues in the same business. He was married in Peabody, in 1878, to Miss Emma Thomas. Has two children--Pirl A., aged four and John E., aged two years. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member and Warden of the American Legion of Honor.

WILSON BROTHERS, bakery and lunch room. Carry a stock of $400 and trade will reach $3,000. G. C. Wilson was born February 13, 1857, and S. M. Wilson was born February 27, 1855, in McMahon County, Tenn. They subsequently removed to Mills County, Iowa, and from there came to Kansas, in 1878. S. M. Wilson was married, May 3, 1882, at Newton, Kan., to Miss Jennie Mitchell, of New York State.

HENRY E. WOOLHEATER, dealer in cigars, tobacco and confectionery, came here in 1874 and engaged in teaching and the sewing machine business until 1880, when he went into his present business. He was born in Monroe, Jasper County, Iowa, April 30, 1859. His father, Henry S. Woodheater, was born in Middleton, Delaware County, N. Y., August 3, 1825, and died February 5, 1860. His mother, Rachel Lockwood, was born in Andes, Delaware County, N. Y., January 23, 1827, and was educated at Margaretville Seminary, N. Y., and taught in many of the villages of Sullivan and Delaware Counties, N. Y., and taught in the Monroe, Iowa, High School. She was married November 19, 1855, and died March 5, 1879, at Peabody, Kan., aged fifty-two years; Edwin, an older brother, was born June 8, 1857, and is a railroad man, being a freight conductor on the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Henry received his education at McDonough Normal and Scientific College, at Macomb, Ill., where the family removed in 1870. He is a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 113, and Peabody Encampment, No. 43, I. O. O. F.; also a member of Newton Lodge, No. 60, K. of P. He has taken some interest in political matters and has devoted considerable attention to newspaper correspondence, and is a prominent and influential member of the various secret orders to which he belongs.

FLORENCE.

Florence is at the junction of Doyle Creek and the Cottonwood, ten miles southeast of Marion Center.

December 1, 1870, Samuel J. Crawford, President of the Florence Town Company, had filed for record a plat of Florence that embraced the northwest quarter of Section 7, Town 21, Range 5. Kimball's Addition was made April 30, 1871, containing the northeast quarter of Section 12, Town 21, Range 4. Barker's Addition was made June 30, 1871, and J. B. McAfee's July 6, 1871, taking in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 6, Town 21, Range 5. This is the oldest railroad town in the county, situated at the junction of Doyle Creek and the Cottonwood. Was incorporated as a city of the third class on June 12, 1872. This is an important eating station on the A., T. & S. F. R. R. The road has a south branch from this place, running into Butler County. Surrounding this place are the finest and most available stone quarries that have been opened in Western Kansas.

W. M. Mitchell and John McReynolds, in April, 1871, removed the material of the *Miami County Advertiser* from Paola to Florence, and began the publication, April 23, of the Florence *Pioneer*. C. H. and J. A. Kurtz came into possession of the paper the following autumn, but in the spring of 1872 the property was in litigation, the Kurtz Brothers were ejected, and a Mr. Aller, a banker, assumed the control, until in the spring of 1873, when he absconded. At the solicitation of the people of Florence, E. W. Hoch issued the paper for six months, awaiting the result of the trial, and then because of its unprofitableness discontinued its publication. In the spring of 1874, the Messrs. Kurtz recovered possession of the property, removed it to Augusta, Butler County, where they now publish the *Southern Kansas Gazette*.

June 23, 1876, Isaac Howe and H. D. Morgan started the Florence *Herald*. April 15, 1882, Mr. Morgan, then sole proprietor, sold to White & Hanchett, and in the latter part of May J. B. Crouch became editor and proprietor.

There are four church organizations, and all but the Baptists have a house of worship. Rev. J. A. Heagy is the pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was completed in 1881; it cost about $3,500. Its membership is about sixty. Rev. J. Hartman is pastor.

The Presbyterian Church was rebuilt in 1882. It has about fifty members. Rev. P. J. Leenhouse is pastor.

The Catholics have a neat house of worship, erected in 1871. Rev. N. Fowler, pastor.

Advance Lodge, No. 114, *A., F. & A. M.*, R. T. Batty, W. M.; J. Ware Butterfield, Secretary.

Grand Valley Lodge, No. 127, *I. O. O. F.*, has a hall at the corner of Main and Third streets. P. J. Anderson, N. G.

Florence Lodge, No. 1,082, *K. of H.*, C. W. Miller, Dictator; B. F. Houlton, Reporter.

Banner Lodge, No. 386, *K. & L. of H.*—Meetings every alternate Tuesday evening at Knight's Hall.

There are four teachers in the Florence public schools, all females: Miss Frankie Davis, Principal. There are 360 children of school age, and they are distributed in three different buildings. The old school building was erected in 1868. The new substantial stone edifice will cost $7,500, and will be opened in 1883.

The Marion Bank has a capital of $50,000. Charles Barker, President; P. B. Plumb, Vice President; R. T. Batty, Cashier. Here is a superior water-power flouring mill, six hotel keepers, four grocery stores, four general stores, three meat markets, three livery stables, three dealers and quarrymen of Florence stone, three blacksmiths, two druggists, two lumber dealers, two cattle shippers and grain dealers, two milliners, three coal dealers, one hardware merchant, one boot and shoe dealer, one saddle and harness maker, one baker, one auctioneer, one photographer, one jeweler, one dentist, four physicians, one pork packer, one billiard saloon, one furniture establishment, two wagon-makers, four loan, insurance and real estate agents.

W. W. Stanford is Postmaster.

G. J. Hartman is station agent and Mayor of the city; W. F. File, Pension Agent and City Clerk; A. Z. Hamilton, City Treasurer; James Carter, Police Judge; J. Ware Butterfield, City Attorney; G. F. Minturn, Marshal; P. Hinkle, President Board of Councilmen.

FLORENCE CREAMERY.

The Florence Creamery, which is destined to become one of the most important manufacturing interests of Marion County and of the flourishing city of Florence, was completed and began operations in May, 1883. The enterprise owes its existence to the joint efforts and capital of the citizens of Florence, as the cash capital, $7,000, was all contributed by the business men of the place. The contract for the building and machinery was let to John W. Hall, of Osceola, Iowa, and the creamery is built after the model of the Wellington Creamery. The main building is 32x46, and the ice house 30x50, with a capacity of 400 tons of ice. The churn and vat room is 26 feet square, containing two revolving churns, which will hold 275 gallons of cream each. In this room are also located the vats, two in number, which will hold 400 gallons each. Adjoining this department on the north are two rooms for working butter, 14x16 feet in size. In the first is located an immense circular butter worker, from which can be turned off 75 pounds of butter in ten minutes. The entire machinery is operated by a ten horse-power engine of the most approved pattern. Hot and cold water is supplied to all parts of the apparatus by pipes connected with pumps and the engine. Mr. Charley Miller is President of the association.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

T. P. ALEXANDER, dealer in hardware and agricultural implements, came to Emporia in 1870, and came from there to Florence in May, 1871. Opened a small stock, but has built up a fine trade, and now has as complete a store as can be found in the county. In 1878, he built his present commodious store room, which is of stone, 25x125 feet. In the rear, and separated from the store, is a stone ware room, 25x50 feet. His stock will average in value $12,000. He was born in Eugene, Vermillion Co., Ind., August 26, 1840. When seventeen, he removed to Danville, Ill., where, in 1861, he enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Infantry. He participated in the engagements of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Fort Gibson, Champion Hill, Winchester, Va., Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Was wounded at Champion Hill, and was in the hospital five months. Rejoined his command at New Orleans, and remained with it until mustered out. Was promoted to Second Lieutenant in May, 1865. Was married at Danville, Ill., in 1868, to Miss Esther Stewart. Mr. Alexander was the first Mayor of the city, and now holds that position. He has been Township Treasurer since 1872, and School District Treasurer since 1877. Mr. A. has four children—James, Lucy, John and Mary. His father, William Alexander, was a pioneer of Eugene, Ind., locating there in 1838. His mother, Esther Henry, was born in Morristown, Penn. Mr. Alexander is one of the Board of Directors of the Florence Creamery.

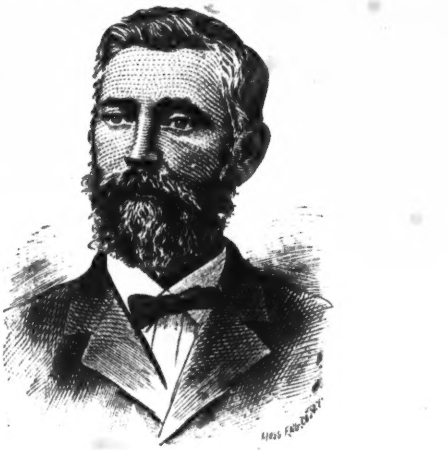

Thos J. Conry, M. D.

CHARLES BARKER, farmer and stock-raiser, located here in the fall of 1866, and before the Santa Fe Railroad was built he had to drive his cattle to Abilene for shipment. Sold part of his land to the Florence Town Company. On the organization of the Marion Bank in 1873, Mr. B. became President, and has since held that position. Mr. B. was born in Boone County, Ind., July 15, 1834. His father and mother were natives of North Carolina. Removed to Lee County, Iowa, in 1842, and remained four years, and removed to Wayne County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until coming to Kansas. Mr. Barker was married there in 1855, to Miss Lucinthia Fouts, of Putnam County, Ind. They have four children—Diana, Lafayette, Bert and Anna. Was elected County Commissioner in 1867, and held the office six years. He is one of the stockholders of the Florence Creamery.

R. T. BATTY, Cashier of Marion Bank, was born in Providence, R. I., September 16, 1849. When nine years of age, his parents located in Topeka. There Mr. B. learned the tinsmith's trade, and engaged in that for some three years. Afterward, he went with a freighting outfit to Colorado, being absent about two years. On his return, he engaged in the hardware trade in Topeka, and in 1871, in partnership with his brother, engaged in the hardware business at Florence. In 1875, he became Cashier of the bank, and has since held that position. He was married May 15, 1880, at Florence, to Miss Mary E. Riggs, daughter of James D. Riggs, one of the early settlers of Marion County. They have one child—Andrew F. He is a member of Advance Lodge, No. 114, A., F. & A. M., Florence.

DR. T. J. CONRY, physician and surgeon, located here in May, 1871; was born in Buffalo, N. Y., November 24, 1839. His father, Capt. John W. Conry was Captain of the ship Milwaukee, a vessel of the Evans line, and was shipwrecked at the mouth of the Kalamazoo River in Lake Michigan in November 1842. After his father's death, his mother moved to Carroll County, Ohio, in 1843. Dr. Conry returned to Buffalo in 1860, and engaged in the book business there until 1868, when he came West to Kansas City, Mo., where he graduated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1871, and afterward attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago. He was married at Carrollton, Ohio, in 1862, to Miss Maggie Nivin, and has three children living—William H., of Topeka, Daisy and Lizzie A. His wife died in 1877, and he was married to his present wife in 1878, Miss Gussie A. Holmberg, who graduated from the Women's Medical College in Chicago in 1881, and who is now practicing her profession with her husband. Dr. C. was appointed United States Medical Examiner in 1872. He is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society; is also a member of the A., F. & A. M., R. A. M. and K. of H., and is a stockholder in the Florence Building Association and Creamery.

J. B. CROUCH, attorney at law, Florence, came to Marion County in 1881. He was born in St. Albans, Kanawha Co., W. Va., September 17, 1851; and in 1869, entered the newspaper business in Charleston. In 1874, he married Miss Lida E McIntire, a native of Gallipolis, Ohio, and in the following year removed to the latter State and took a position on the Cambridge *Jeffersonian*. Returned to his native State in 1878, and in partnership with William Lawrence, son of ex-Congressman Lawrence, of Ohio, founded the Grafton *Eagle*. He held the position of Committee Clerk in the West Virginia Legislature at its session in 1879, after which he sold his interest in the Grafton *Eagle* and commenced the publication of the Moundsville *Commercial*. This paper was one of only three or four in the State that supported the action of A. W. Campbell in resisting the Conklin expulsion resolutions in the Chicago Convention; but Republican sentiment in the State was soon reversed by the more thoughtful members of the party, and in a short time Mr. Crouch witnessed a demonstration in the city of Wheeling, at which the correctness of his position was acknowledged by the highest commendations being bestowed upon Mr. Campbell. While publishing the *Commercial*, Mr. Crouch was admitted to the bar upon examination by the Supreme Judges of West Virginia, and in December of the same year he returned to Cambridge, Ohio, and accepted an editorial connection with the *Jeffersonian*. Owing to ill health of self and wife, he severed his connection with that paper, came to Kansas, and took a position on the editorial staff of the Atchison *Evening Globe*. In 1881, he established the Hillsboro *Intelligencer*, and in April, the following year, he bought the Florence *Herald*, and consolidated the two papers. January 20, 1883, he sold the *Herald* to A. M. White, since which time he has devoted himself to the practice of law.

D. C. DESMOND, photographer, located here in August, 1882. He was born in Geneva, N. Y., November 8, 1853. Moved to La Salle County, Ill., when quite young, and remained three years. Then removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and remained until 1876, when he moved to Malvern, Iowa. He there learned the photographic art, and traveled with a car through Iowa, Nebraska, Texas and New Mexico. He was married in April, 1881, to Miss Martha Billups, of Missouri.

J. C. DWELLE, attorney at law and real estate agent, located at Cedar Point, Chase Co. Kan., in 1870. Was born in Ontario County, N. Y., April 10, 1846. Resided there until 1866, engaged in farming, and removed to Jackson County, Mich. Entered the law department of Michigan University the same year, and pursued his studies, some two years since moving to Kansas, and has been engaged in farming and stock raising. Was admitted to practice in the December term, 1882, of the District Court of Chase County, before Hon. S. R. Peters, Judge. In 1875, he ran for Representative of Chase County, against the notorious S. N. Wood, and has been connected very prominently with the politics of the county until recently. Has been extensively engaged in raising fine wool sheep for the last six years, and now has a large ranch in Chase County. He was married January 8, 1868, at Gorham, Ontario Co., N. Y., to Miss Amelia A. Lake, of that county. They have six children—Johanna M., Harold L., James C., Horatio S., Frank A. and Louis. Mr. Dwelle was active in all matters of substantial interest in Chase County during his long residence there. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

REV. W. F. FILE born October 16, 1848, in Bond County, Ill.; married Miss Sinah M. Rankin, April 24, 1873; was educated in the common schools of the county principally, but spent some time in the Greenville High School and at Shurtleff College; taught school a number of years before entering the ministry; was ordained to the Baptist's ministry January 16, 1876; came to Kansas immediately afterward; settled first as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Wichita; remained pastor from June, 1876, to February, 1877, when he resigned and moved to Marion County, when he became pastor of the Zion Star and Catlin Valley Churches. In July, 1879, he purchased the Florence *Herald*, and was editor and proprietor of that journal until December, 1880, when he severed his connection with the paper and became pastor of the First Baptist Church; resigned after serving more than a year to take a mission field embracing Chase and part of Marion Counties; has been an active worker in the temperance cause, and has stood fearlessly for his opinions at all times.

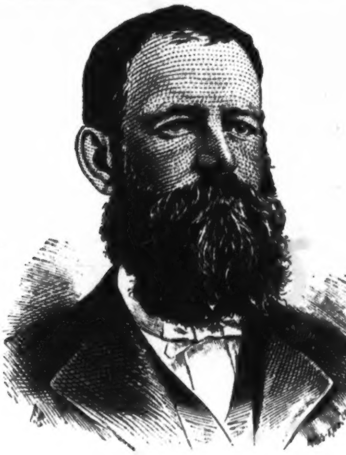

J. C. Dwelle

REV. EDWARD P. FOSTER, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, was born at Bloom Furnace, Scioto County, Ohio, October 5, 1853. Removed to Kentucky when quite young, and when seventeen years of age removed to Marietta, Ohio, where he entered college, graduating in the class of 1874, then spent three years at Yale and Union, N. Y., theological seminaries, graduating at Union in 1877. His first church was at Florence, where he came the year of his graduation, and remained until 1880, when he visited Europe, attending lectures six months at each of the great universities—Berlin and Leipsic. On his return to this country, he was supply of the Eureka church four months, and Caldwell for one year, and came thence to Florence again. He was married June 28, 1882, to Miss Julia Fitch.

REV. NICHOLAS FOWLER, pastor of the Holy Catholic Church, was born near Luxemburg, Germany, May 8, 1857. Studied at the Gymnasium of Treves. Following this, studied at Aimea, Belgium, and from thence entered the American University at Lourain, his entire course of study occupying about ten years. Came to America in September, 1882. Has charge of the Florence Church and some four other churches located near here. The church is in a flourishing condition.

C. M. HEATH, livery, feed and sale stable, came to the State in 1874, and located on a farm four miles north of Florence. In 1876, built his present commodious barn, and removed to the town. Was born in Merrimac County, N. H., May 13, 1842, his father being David G. Heath, and his mother's maiden name Sarah S. Moore, both natives of New Hampshire. His great-grandfather Col. Jesse Heath, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and cleared the farm where two generations have since resided. Mr. Heath attended Franklin Academy, and in 1861, enlisted in the Third New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry as wagonmaster. Was at the bombardment of Port Royal, and was commissioned First Lieutenant in 1862, but detailed as Division Wagonmaster, and remained until 1863. He returned to Franklin and engaged in mercantile business until 1865, and then went to Boston, Mass. He came west to St. Joe, Mo., soon after, and took a freight train to Denver. He remained in the territories two years, and then returned to New Hampshire, and was appointed State Agent for New Hampshire of the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, which he held three years, after which he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Franklin, N. H., until coming to Kansas. He was married March 11, 1874, at Frauklin, to Miss Ellen M. Colby, of Henniker, N. H. Mr. Heath was Deputy Sheriff under Mr. Howe, of Marion County.

PHILLIP HINKLE, Justice of the Peace and Collector, also proprietor of extensive stone quarries near the city. Located in Florence in 1873. Engaged in mercantile business until 1879. Was born in Bucks County, Penn., June 14, 1836. In the spring of 1861, he enlisted in the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Infantry. At the expiration of his term of service, he re-enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was commissioned First Lieutenant. He was in Key's Army Corps, Cozier's Division, Army of the Potomac. Participated in all the battles of the Peninsula campaign, and was afterward on detached service. Was promoted to Captain after the battle of Seven Pines, and was mustered out at Harrisburg in 1864. Returned to Bucks County and learned the trade of a plasterer. After coming to Kansas, he resided in Topeka and Emporia, before removing to Florence. He has been a member of the City Council, and Police Judge; his stone quarries are among the most important industries of Florence, the pay-roll amounting to $1,000 per month. Mr. Hinkle is a member of Grand Valley Lodge No. 127, I. O. O. F., A., F. & A. M., and G. A. R.

S. W. HOWE, insurance and real estate, located in Kansas in 1873, at first engaged in Government land survey, and afterward assisted in appraising A., T. & S. F. Railroad lands. Was elected Sheriff of Marion County in 1877, and held the office two terms. Was born in Caledonia County, Vt., April 18, 1843. He enlisted in the army in July, 1863, in Company D, Sixth Vermont Infantry, and participated in the engagements of Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and was mustered out June 26, 1865. He removed to Madison, Wis., and engaged in general merchandise until coming to Kansas. He was married November 13, 1879, in Dane County, Wis., to Miss Elizabeth Colby, a native of New York. They have one child, Edith. While on the frontier engaged in surveying lands, Mr. Howe and party had some hair-breadth escapes from hostile bands of Indians, and August 24, 1874, six of the party were surprised, captured and massacred by the Indians. Mr. Howe is a member of the A., F. & A. M. of Florence.

THOMAS H. KELLY, conductor on the Douglas Branch of the A., T. & S. F. Mr. K. is a veteran with the company, and there are few, if any, that have been with them longer; he commencing in 1873, as an engineer on the main line. At that time it had no branches. He continued in that capacity up to 1877, in which year a terrible casualty befell him three miles west of Elmdale. In this accident, his engine jumped the track, went down an embankment, and being unable to extricate himself, was badly scalded by the escaping steam, besides being severely bruised. After three months, he had sufficiently recovered to again be on duty, and was assigned the conductor's position on the main line, and on the completion of its branch to El Dorado, took the route he now runs. Since coming to the State, Mr. K. has been a resident of Topeka, Emporia, El Dorado and Florence. He was the engineer that pulled the first train into Pueblo, Colo., which was in 1876. The subject of this sketch was born at Hales Corners, Milwaukee Co., Wis., August 25, 1847; was educated and reared in Sheboygan County, Wis. In 1864, he made his departure in railroading with the C. & N. W., running between Chicago and Janesville. Previous to 1873, had been for a time on the Central Railroad of Iowa. Mr. K. was married in Albia, Iowa, to Miss Addie Wilson. They have one child—Frankie.

CHARLES W. MILLER, dealer in general merchandise, began business here in 1874 with a small stock of goods, but has steadily increased his stock, until he now enjoys a fine trade, and carries a stock of from $12,000 to $15,000, and his annual trade will reach $50,000. He was born in Monroe County, Mich., in 1842. In 1861, he enlisted in the Fifth Indiana Light Artillery. Was with his command at Shiloh, Chickamauga, Resaca, Mission Ridge, Stone River and Perryville; at the latter engagement, he was wounded by the explosion of an ammunition chest, and was promoted to Sergeant. Returned to Cold Water, Mich., and clerked five years. He was married at Cold Water, Mich., in 1867, to Miss E. J. Lincoln, of that city. They have three children—Harry, Fannie and Maud. Has been a member of the City Council several terms and Mayor three terms. He is also at the present time President of the Florence Creamery Association, a chartered company, with a paid up capital of $7,000.

F. S. MITCHELL, dealer in furniture and undertaking goods, came here in 1871, locating in Chase County. Engaged in farming until 1876, when he came to Florence. He carries a stock of about $3,000, and his annual trade wil reach $6,000. Mr. M. was born in Orange County, N. Y., November 6, 1845, and when ten years of age moved to McHenry County, Ill., and learned the trade of a cabinet-maker. Enlisted in 1862, in Company G, Second Battalion Eighteenth United States Regulars. Was at Missionary Ridge and in the Atlanta campaign. Mustered out in 1865. He was married May 1, 1868, at Mechanicsville, Iowa, to Miss Matilda McMullen, of Ohio, and they have two children—Myrtie and Mabel. Is a member of the City Council and M. E. Church; also a member of K. of H. and A., F. & A. M.

CAPT. THOMAS MORRISON, real estate and loan business, agent for the A., T. & S. F. R. R. lands, came to Emporia in 1870, where he engaged in the lumber trade until 1877. He was born in Washington County, Vt., December 22, 1823. He went to sea when twelve years of age, and remained for twenty-eight years, during which time he was commanding officer and part owner of several vessels. He was married June 2, 1856, at Edgartown, Mass., to Miss Elizabeth P. Morse, and they have one child—Leila M. He was elected Mayor of Emporia in 1876, and was a member of the City Council five years. Has been Mayor and Councilman of Florence. Is a member of K. of H. of Emporia.

J. G. MORSE, dealer in lumber and coal, commenced business here in October, 1876, and has branch yards at Hillsboro and Burns. He was born in Edgartown, Mass., on the island of Martha's Vineyard, August 17, 1845. His father, John O. Morse, was one of the most successful Captains in the whaling service from that place, having made nineteen voyages before he was thirty-one years of age, and taking 20,000 barrels of sperm oil. In 1849, he purchased the barque Sarah, and took a party of miners to San Francisco to prospect for gold. On his way home, he was taken sick and died at Payta, on the Chilian coast, in 1851. Left without a father so early in life, Mr. Morse continued in school until fifteen years of age, then went to sea in the whaling and merchant's service. At the age of twenty, he was fourth officer of the ship. In 1870, he left the sea, came to Kansas, and pre-empted 160 acres of land adjoining the city of Newton, which he has since surveyed into city lots, and is now selling at a handsome profit. He was married at Newton, Kan., in 1875, to Miss T. Vernette House, of Virgil, N. Y. They have two children—Belle Laverne and Charles Gaylord. He is a member of Florence Lodge, K. of H., No. 1,082, Advance Lodge, No. 114, A., F. & A. M., Florence, Delta Chapter, No. 19, Marion, and Newton Commandery, No. 9, A., F. & A. M.

J. H. PALMER, auctioneer and commission merchant, came to Kansas in 1872, and located on a farm eleven miles northwest of Peabody; came to Florence in March, 1876. Was born in Bourbon County, Ky., May 17, 1816; learned the carpenter's trade. Enlisted in 1860, in Company C, Seventeenth Ohio Infantry. Served three months, and re-enlisted in Company C, Fortieth Ohio; was discharged December 24, 1862, on account of disability. He has been twice married—first in 1839, to Arabella Cryder, who had six children, two of whom are now living—S. C. and J. N. Mrs. P. died September 1, 1876, and he was married to Mrs. Mary E. Stevens, November 18, 1878. Mr. P. is a member of the G. A. R.

WILLIS POPE, farmer, Lincolnville, owns 240 acres of land on Section 11. Now has 130 head of cattle, and a herd of twenty head of Durham thoroughbred cattle, from the celebrated herd of J. H. Pickard, of Macon County, Ill. Mr. Pope was a resident of Macon County fifty years, and the thriving cities of Springfield, Bloomington and Decatur have grown up within his recollection. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1877. Was married in 1857, at Decatur, Ill., to Miss Lucina Allison, of Miami County, Ohio, and they have six children living—W. B., now in the employ of the Champion Reaper Company, Chicago; N. A., in the stock business with his father; Augusta, R. J. Oglesby, Alice and Willis T. Mr. Pope is a member of Decatur Lodge, No. 8, A., F. & A. M., Decatur, Ill.

H. A. STURGES, dealer in lumber, pumps and windmills; opened his business in 1879, and carries a stock of about $2,000, while his trade will reach $7,000. Was born in Crawfordsville, Ind., June 20, 1835. About 1841, he removed to St. Louis, Mo. Enlisted in May 1862, in Company F, Thitry third Illinois Infantry, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant. He participated in the engagements at Murfreesboro and Vicksburg, and was mustered out in 1863. He entered the mercantile business at Carlinville, McCoupin County, Ill., where he remained until coming to Kansas. Was married April 13, 1865, at that place, to Miss Hannah Underkoeffer, and has three children, Jessie, Walter, and Frank. Learned civil engineering, by practice, when a young man; his residence is located at the corner of Fifth and Doyle streets. It is 16x24 feet, two stories, hip roof, built in 1882 at a cost of $550. Mr. Sturges is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

F. W. R. ZACHORECKY, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes, located here in 1871, and carries a stock of $4,000, and his trade will average $5,000. He was born in Warsaw, Russia, March 25, 1837; he came to America in 1866, and worked in nearly all the principal cities of the East before locating here. Was married August 3, 1873, at Florence, Kan., to Miss Matta C. Calleson, born in Kashoe, Denmark. He owns eighty acres of land located three miles southeast of Florence.

GNADENAU.

Gnadenau town site is Section 11, Township 20, Range 2. It is in Liberty Township, a little southeast of Hillsboro, one street from east to west runs through its center. The town lots in fact are town farms; each lot is about half a mile long, having a front of 150 feet. The four center lots, two on either side of the street, are for a school, church, store and public hall. After religious services on Sunday, these people—the Mennonites—consider every kind of public business; improvements are ordered, and all must bear an equitable portion of the labor and expense incident thereto. The heads of households enact the laws and regulations of the colony.

Menno or (Simonis) the founder of this sect, was a contemporary of Martin Luther. This man's votaries were gathered in Holland, and in 1790 their first settlement was made in Russia. In 1873, the Mennonites sent out from Russia delegations to explore the United States and Canada. After the return of their agents, a few single families of considerable wealth, heeding the advice of their delegates, came to Marion Center, and selected several sections of land, in the vicinity of their town, *Gnadenau*, which, having a liberal translation, means "Valley of Mercy." In 1876, 80,000 acres were sold to a colony of Bohemians, the land being in Town

18, Ranges 3 and 4. The Mennonites have large settlements in Towns 19, 20 and 21 in Range 1, and in Towns 19 and 20 in Range 2. They are honest, industrious people, and many of them are very wealthy. They are attracted to Kansas because the laws exempt them from military duty, and they have their own titles in fee simple to so many valuable, attractive homes.

Gnadenau has two blacksmith shops, a store, the keeper of which is elected, and the tenure of office is conditioned upon the satisfaction he gives. He is not permitted to sell tobacco or any intoxicating liquors.

Hoffnungsthall and Moscow are Mennonite communities. The Russian Baptist Church was built in Gnadenau, 1876.

HILLSBORO.

Hillsboro, ten miles from Marion Center, on the Marion & McPherson Railroad, has J. F. Hay for its station agent; Christian Ramsier for its Postmaster. The town of Hillsboro was laid out on the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 34, Town 19, Range 4, June 24, 1879. Beebe's Addition to Hillsboro was laid out on the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Town 19, Range 12, August 3, 1880; Kliever's Addition to Hillsboro is a recent enlargement of the town. The town is improving quite rapidly. Funk & Son opened up one of the best steam mills in the West, in April, 1882. It stands about thirty rods west of the station. Here are four grain shippers, two lumber dealers, two physicians, three hardware stores, four general stores, two blacksmith shops, two banks, one restaurant, one meat market, one drug store, one hotel, one furniture store. The Methodist Episcopal Church has an organization, and there are several Mennonites in the town, also some German Catholics. Here is School District No. 82. The school building is a two-story stone structure; W. P. Rife is the Principal. Prof. Burgdorph has a private German school; it is well patronized.

The *Phonograph* was started by the Groat Brothers; W. J. Groat was editor in chief; J. T. Groat, local editor.

J. B. Crouch, now of the Florence *Herald*, purchased the *Phonograph*. The enterprise did not promise the necessary success, and it was abandoned in May, 1882, about thirty-five numbers having been published.

OTHER TOWNS.

Burns is ten miles southeast of Florence, on the El Dorado Branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. It is a thriving little station. Josephus Collett is Postmaster. St. Francis City is somewhat more than a mile south of Burns. This place was located September 28, 1882, by the Franciscan Brothers, a Catholic order, on part of the west one-half of the southeast quarter, and the east one-half of the southwest quarter of Section 33, Town 22, Range 5. Lincolnville, Bethel and Lost Springs are post offices in Clear Creek Township. I. F. Shupe is the merchant at Lost Springs; Lincolnville has a general store, a blacksmith shop, a fine school building, and is a center of an excellent agricultural region. It was located by Robert F. McAllister on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 14, Town 18, Range 4, May 11, 1872. L. L. Evans is Postmaster at Bethel; W. H. Evans, at Lincolnville; A. Terry, at Lost Springs.

Lehigh.—Alden Speare, of Boston, filed a plat of this burg, August 23, 1881. It is located on the northeast quarter of Section 27, Town 19, Range 1. It is six miles west of Hillsboro. L. Monninger is Postmaster and merchant here. Mud Creek is a post office in Gale Township; G. Hutchins, Postmaster. Youngtown is in Grant Township, L. D. Pierce, Postmaster. Creswell is in Liberty Township, C. E. Whitney, Postmaster.

DURHAM PARK.

Nearly in the geographical center of Durham Park Township is located the great cattle ranche of the State owned by Mr. Albert Crane, of Chicago, the proprietor of Durham Park, and the owner of the best families of thoroughbred bulls, and of Airdrie Dutchess third, and of Airdrie Dutchess second, the cost of both $44,600. The present Postmaster at Durham Park is William Hallowell.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MAJ. J. K. McLEAN is a native of Guilford County, N. C. He was born July 31, 1823. His boyhood and youth were spent on the farm, during which time he received a common school education. At the age of twenty, he was married to Miss Mary P. McLean who, a few months after her marriage, died. Mr. McLean then left North Carolina to seek his fortune in the far West, as Illinois was then known. He settled in Bond County, of that State, and in 1847 was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Donnell, of Greenville, Ill., with whom he lived till her death, which occurred early in 1879, near Florence, Marion Co., Kan. This lady was the mother of his five children—the eldest, Mary P. and the youngest, Henry A., Superintendent of the city schools of Wellington, Kan. In the fall of 1880, Maj. McLean was married to Mrs. D. J. Rankin, of Donnellson, Iowa. For more than twenty years, Mr. McLean was a citizen of Bond County, Ill., during which time he was extensively engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits. For two terms, he was Treasurer of his county. At the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in Company D, Third Illinois Cavalry, and upon its organization was elected First Lieutenant. After two years of active duty, he was appointed Captain of his company. In July, 1865, he received the appointment of Major. He served in many of the important battles of the Southwest. He was among those ordered to the protection of the Northwest against the Indians, who were giving trouble in Minnesota and Dakota. In October, of 1865, he was mustered out at Fort Snelling, Minn. In 1868, with his family he located in Topeka, and after a two years' residence in the capital he moved to Florence, where he established the first store. In 1871, he was appointed Postmaster of Florence, which position, having been elected a member of the State Legislature, he resigned in 1873. He is one of the oldest settlers of Marion County, and has been much connected with municipal affairs. He is now a farmer and stock-raiser, located on his beautiful farm called Silent Shades, located one mile northeast of Florence.

ALONZO G. REYNOLDS, farmer, located four miles from Florence, on Section 21, Township 21, Range 4, Fairplay Township, P. O. Florence, was born in Erie County, N. Y., in 1827. Resided there until 1868, engaged in farming. Was married in 1850, in Monroe County, N. Y., to Marinda C. Munson, and has six children. In 1868, moved to Wisconsin and engaged there in farming until the fall of 1870, when he came to Kansas. Has held the office of Township Trustee since the fall of 1879.

JOHN C. ROTH, farmer, Section 22, Clear Creek Township, P. O. Marion Center, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, March 3, 1835. Came to Kansas when about nineteen years of age. Was married in May, 1866, to Miss Mary A. Wise, of Virginia, and has two children—Gaby and Charles.

PRATT COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

PRATT County is located in the second tier of counties from the south line of the State, and is in the first tier of counties west of a central line drawn through the State from north to south. Iuka, the county seat, is 180 miles east of the west line of the State, and 220 west of the east line. The county is bounded on the north by Stafford County, on the south by Barber, on the east by Kingman and Reno, and on the west by Edwards and Comanche Counties. It is twenty-four miles north and south by thirty east and west, containing 460,800 acres, or 720 square miles. For local government purposes, the county is divided into three commissioner districts and four municipal townships.

The greater portion of the county is a beautiful rolling prairie, many portions of it being, apparently, quite level. This description of the surface, however, does not apply to the northern portion of the county, as the north tier of Congressional townships is quite rough and broken, except a tract in the extreme northwest which is excellent farming land. This rough strip in the north is a succession of sand knolls, some much higher and larger than others, but all huge piles of shifting sand. This strip of sand hills or broken land does not extend into the county further south than about four miles. At the west side of the county, north of the center, there is a strip of sand hills about five miles wide and eight miles long, that is exceedingly rough. This cluster of hills is part of a chain that extends westward into Edwards County. With these exceptions, the surface of the county, except in the vicinity of the Ninnescah, is one grand, undulating prairie, without either a hill, bluff or knoll. It may be said that the county is destitute of timber, although in the southwest corner there is a little cluster of trees around the head of Turkey Creek.

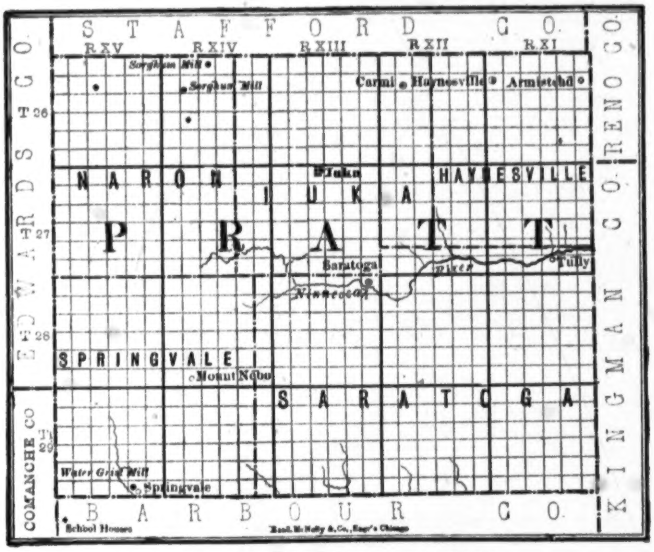

There are few streams in the county, the only creek of any note being the Ninnescah, which has its rise about nine miles east of the west line of the county, and a little south of a central line drawn from east to west. Its course is almost due east, and, being fed by springs, its water is pure and clear. It is a stream about forty feet wide, and, no matter what the character of the season, it never goes dry. The Chikaskia, an important stream that flows through Kingman and Sumner Counties, has its rise in the southeast corner of Pratt County, about six miles north of the south line of the county, where it forms two branches, which are about six miles apart and called forks. Elm Creek, a tributary of Medicine Lodge Creek, also takes its rise a little north of the south line of Pratt County, and these creeks and branches constitute all the water-courses in the county. The purest of well water can be obtained without much difficulty, at depths ranging from thirty to eighty feet. In the northern portion of the county, wells have to be sunk about thirty feet; in the central portion, from forty to fifty feet; and in the southern portion, from seventy to eighty. Water is always found, however, and when found is of the purest kind and inexhaustible.

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS).*

(ORGANIZED IN 1879.)

	1880.
Haynesville Township	532
Iuka Township	1,039
Ludwick Township	81
Naron Township	155
Spring Vale Township	83
Total	1,890

*All the townships organized in 1879, from original territory.

Excepting a strip in the northern portion of the county about four miles wide, and another in the western portion, both of which have been referred to in the topographical description, the soil of the county is of a dark mulatto loam, slightly mixed with sand. It differs in depth from four to eight feet and is very productive. In general, the subsoil is a sandy loam of a yellowish color, and in some places gypsum is found at a depth of from eight to ten feet. A peculiarity of this gypsum is, that it pulverizes readily, and, by mixing it with water, makes excellent mortar for plastering purposes. All kinds of cereals can be raised on the soil without difficulty, and in no country can crops be successfully cultivated with as little labor. As an evidence of the productiveness of the soil, it may be stated that in 1882 wheat that did not yield thirty-five bushels to the acre was an exception, and in most cases forty bushels was the average yield, and in one case ten acres yielded 528 bushels, or fifty-two and four-fifths bushels to the acre. Seventy bushels of oats to the acre were harvested, and corn, though the season was unfavorable, yielded as high as fifty-five bushels. Nearly all kinds of roots are of easy cultivation, and fruit grows finely. Efforts to cultivate small fruit, such as berries, grapes, etc., have thus far proved failures. Trees grow rapidly, and under the timber culture act, immense quantities are being planted. The soil of Pratt County is well adapted for agricultural pursuits, and farming judging from past years, can be successfully and profitably followed as a business. While it is an excellent agricultural county, it has also superior advantages for stock-raising. True, its streams are few, but good well-water is easily obtained, and one well, with the use of a wind mill, is capable of watering 500 head of cattle, and this system of providing cattle with water is preferred by stockmen to the streams and creeks.

EARLY HISTORY.

Pratt County was first organized in 1873, and with that transaction commences the narrative history of the county. The organization that took place then has become familiarly known as the "fraudulent organization." It was accomplished by a party from Hutchinson who traveled through the country with a tent, going from county to county organizing them as they went. Pratt was one of the counties thus organized. At that time there was not a *bona fide* settler in the county and the organization could only be accomplished by false returns and representations to the Governor. These men even went so far as to issue bonds and elect a nonentity to the Legislature, but the Representative thus chosen never took his seat, and the bonds issued were never sold. The organization thus effected, being procured by fraud, was never recognized, and the county remained unorganized territory until 1879.

The first actual settler in the county was A. J. Johnson, who located in the southwestern corner of the county, in the vicinity of Springvale, in the fall of 1873. Johnson was the first man in the county to break sod and raise a crop. J. W. Black and A. Kelly were the next to settle in the county, and they also located in the southwest corner of the county. I. M. Powell was the next to locate in the county, he also going to the southwest corner in September, 1875. The first male child born in the county was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Black, in September, 1875, and being the first born in the county was named Pratt. The first female child born in the county was born to Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Powell, in 1875, and was named Laura.

In the early part of 1874, a man known as "Skunk Johnson," who followed trapping and hunting for a living, selected a spot near the head of the Ninnescah Creek, where he prepared himself a dugout, which became and is still known as Skunk Johnson's cave. It is one of the curiosities or interesting points in the county. The cave is very artistically made. It is cut in the side of one of the bluffs that marks the course of the creek. The entrance is a small hole, but the interior is divided into two compartments—one used for a kitchen and the other for a sleeping apartment. The walls of the cave are a kind of hard clay or soapstone, capable of being chiseled into any form. In the kitchen a very artistic fire-place was made, from which a spiral chimney was cut, terminating in a small orifice at the surface of the hill. Over the fire-place a neat mantel-piece was cut, and in one corner a hole was sunk in which he kept his water-pail.

Johnson was a character, and became noted far and near. In 1874, bands of Indians went prowling over the country, and woe betide the white man they met in their path. In one of their expeditions they came across Johnson, who was out on a hunt, and chased him to his cave. There were about twenty of the Indians, but Johnson's aim was sure and his rifle deadly, and every savage that came within its range was sure to bite the dust. After he had killed several of them, they were extremely cautious about getting in front of the entrance to the cave. They tried to smoke him out from above, but the smoke escaped through the entrance, and when they tried to smoke him out at the entrance, he would ascend the spiral chimney and open the orifice above. For fifteen days he was thus besieged, until finally the Indians, finding themselves outwitted, and after losing several of their number, moved away. While thus besieged, it so happened that Johnson had a number of skunks in his cave which he was compelled to eat, and from this he derived the name of "Skunk Johnson." Buffalo becoming scarce, Johnson abandoned his cave and moved West, but it served a grand and noble purpose, for it became a retreat for freighters who accidentally got caught in a storm or benighted. "Skunk Johnson's" cave became as well known to ranchmen and freighters in Southwestern Kansas as Niagara Falls are to tourists, and as many as fifteen men have been known to find shelter in it for three days at a time during a storm. The cave is a curiosity in itself, and a person can interest himself considerably by reading the inscriptions on the walls.

Although the settlers in the county in 1876 were exceedingly few, and confined, chiefly, to the southwest corner of the county, yet they did not get along altogether peaceably. A. Kelly, who came to the county with J. W. Black early in 1874, boarded with the latter's family and owed him about $75 for board. Kelly was making preparations to move on to his own claim, and had built thereon a little house. When the house was finished, Black took possession of it for the board money owed by Kelly. The latter ordered Black to surrender and quit the premises, when Black told him he could have possession when he paid his board bill, whereupon Kelly drew his revolver and shot Black, killing him instantly, and Kelly immediately fled the county.

Few, if any, settlers came to the county in 1876, but 1877 brought a great many. Early in the spring of that year, several new-comers located in the northeast corner of the county, two men named Haynes being among the first. During the summer of that year, quite a large settlement came from Iowa and moved to what was then the center of the county, where they took claims and located the town of Iuka. With this colony came Robert Anderson, J. W. Ellis, Rev A. Axline, Eugene Ellis, Charles Dunn, Dr. Greenleaf, Fred Frazee, A. W. Ellis, John Stephens, Dr. Hughes, R. T. Peak, Mrs. Spruill, J. W. Byerly, O. L. Peak, Miss Annie Risley, Clyde McCann and Charles Abbott, who were followed that same year by large numbers of people from Davis, Appanoose and Van Buren Counties, Iowa. This, virtually, was the commencement of the real settlement of the county, for up to that time no settlers had ventured into the center of the county. Over 100 families settled in the county in 1877, most of whom came from Iowa, but this was no comparison to the settlement that took place the following year.

In 1878, settlers pushed into the county from all sections, and the officials in the United States Land Office were kept busy entering up preemption claims. The abundant crops of that year added greatly to the immigration, and during the fall of 1878 and spring of 1879, new settlers located in the county by the hundred. The years 1879 and 1880 were unpropitious for crops, and a good many of the new settlers left the county. In 1881, the county about held its own, but the following year the tide of emigration set in again and a great many new-comers located in the county. The county is yet without any railway facilities, and, there being no stone in the county that can be used for building purposes, building material is only obtained by much difficulty, lumber having to be hauled from sixty to eighty miles. This makes it very difficult to build houses, and poor people make themselves either sod houses or dug-outs, of which there are a great many in the county. The people of the county, generally, are progressive, industrious, frugal and hospitable, and all that is required to make Pratt County a prosperous agricultural county is railroad facilities.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND COUNTY SEAT CONTEST.

By the partition of Stafford County in 1874, the two southern tiers of Congressional townships of that county were annexed to Pratt, but, in 1879, Stafford was restored to its original boundaries, and the townships that had been annexed to were severed from Pratt. The population of the county had so increased by the spring of 1879 that in April of that year, the Governor was memorialized to organize the county. A census-taker was appointed by the Governor to take the census of the county, and upon his report being made, the Governor issued a proclamation organizing the county of Pratt, and locating the temporary county seat at Iuka. He also appointed John Sillin, Thomas Goodwin and L. H. Naron, County Commissioners, and L. C. Thompson, County Clerk.

The Commissioners appointed by the foregoing proclamation held their first meeting at Iuka, July 29, 1879, and were sworn to a faithful performance of their duty by J. W. Ellis. They then organized by electing L. H. Naron Chairman.

Various opinions are expressed by the early settlers as to what became of the first Commissioners' journal, but whatever the facts connected with it may have been, certain it is that it mysteriously disappeared, and the business transacted by the first Commissioners is written in this history from information given by the early settlers who are acquainted with all the details. About the only business of their first meeting was to divide the county into five municipal townships and three Commissioner districts, and to designate various voting precincts. A special election was ordered to be held September 2, 1879, to perfect the organization of the county, by electing a full set of county officers, and to permanently locate the county seat. The officers chosen at that election were John Sillin, L. H. Naron and Thomas Goodwin, County Commissioners; L. C. Thompson, County Clerk; Samuel Brumsey, Clerk of District Court; James Neely, Probate Judge; R. T. Peak, Treasurer; Samuel McAvoy, Sheriff; M. G. Barney, County Attorney; A. H. Hubbs, County Superintendent of Schools; Phillip Haines, Register of Deeds; J. W. Ellis, Surveyor, and P. Small, Coroner All the interest in the election was centered in the contest for the county seat, for which there were three competitive points—Iuka, Saratoga and Anderson. The fight was hotly contested, but when the Commissioners met to canvass the vote, the returns of three townships were thrown out on account of irregularities, and Iuka was declared the county seat. This result gave great dissatisfaction to the people of Saratoga, and they sued out a writ of mandamus in the Supreme Court, by which the Commissioners were compelled to count the votes of the three townships they had thrown out. The result of the re-count was that neither place had a majority of the votes cast, and a new election was ordered, Anderson being dropped from the list of competitive points.

The second election on the county seat question was ordered to be held on August 19, 1880, and the people of Iuka and Saratoga exerted themselves to the utmost. Means not recognized as being altogether legitimate were resorted to, and one of the champions for Saratoga, named W. F. Gibbons, went down to Medicine Lodge, in Barbour County, and agreed with W. H. Weidner to pay him $40 if he would take about fifteen cowboys into Pratt County thirty days before the election to vote for Saratoga. Each cowboy imported was to receive $5, free whisky and a free dance at Saratoga on the night of the election. Weidner located the cowboys and furnished a list of the names to Gibbons, as per agreement, and received $25 as part payment. Before the election took place, another party from Saratoga, named W. F. Foster, went down to see the cowboys, and to make sure they were all right. While there he saw Weidner, who demanded the balance due him on the contract, $15. Foster told him he ought not to charge so much, that he had had very little trouble, and that he ought to be satisfied with the $25 he had received. Weidner contended that a contract was a contract, and insisted upon Foster paying the balance due. Foster said that Gibbons had instructed him to pay no more. "All right," said Weidner, and he went away, remarking that he would have his pay. He then revealed the whole scheme to George Orner, of Medicine Lodge, who guaranteed him his $15, which was paid. When Gibbons failed to comply with his agreement with Weidner, the cowboys all left Pratt County, and Saratoga lost their vote. The election took place upon the day ordered, and the result of it was that Iuka had an overwhelming majority, and was declared the permanent county seat.

SCHOOLS, THE PRESS, ETC.

There were in 1882, twenty-one organized school districts in the county, and only eight school buildings, each building containing one room. The schoolhouses are all very inferior buildings, the greater portion of them being built of sods. Some of these sod schoolhouses are quite comfortable, being plastered on the inside and reasonably well furnished with seats and benches. In some of the districts, school is held in private houses. The great difficulty in getting material with which to build is one reason why the school buildings are not of a better class. In 1881, the school population of the county, that is, children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, was 365, of which the females outnumbered the males by five. In 1882, the school population increased to 506, a gain in one year of 141, which would indicate quite an advance in the population of the county. The increase was about evenly divided between males and females, the former numbering 249 and the latter 257. The number of pupils enrolled in 1881 was 342, and in 1882 the enrollment was 371. The average daily attendance in the former year was 200, and in the latter 220. In 1881, the number of teachers employed in the county was fifteen, of whom two were males and thirteen females, and in 1882 the number employed was eighteen, the males being five and the females thirteen. The average wages per month paid teachers in 1881, was, males $22, and females $14.86, and in 1882 the pay of male teachers was the same as the preceding year, while that paid females was advanced to $15.53. In 1882, the number of districts sustaining public schools for three months or more during the year was fifteen, and the number failing to sustain school for three months was six. The assessed valuation of the county per school district in 1882 was $7,141, and the number of mills levied for school purposes was fifteen. The school bonded indebtedness was $1,591, and the estimated value of school property in the county was $2,416. In 1882, there were twenty persons examined for teachers, and seventeen certificates granted, of which seven were of second grade, and ten of third. On August 1, 1881, the amount in the hands of the District Treasurer was $68.77; the amount received during the year following from district taxes was $711.69; from the apportionment of State and county funds, $213.68; from sale of bonds, $381; from all other sources, $186.45, making a total received during the year for all school purposes of $1,561.59. The amount paid out during the year, for teachers' wages and supervision was $864.03; for rents, fuel, repairs, etc., $71.23; for sites, buildings and furniture, $18.35; for all other purposes, $123.53, making a total of $1,077.14, leaving a balance in the hands of the District Treasurer on July 31, 1882, of $484.45. The first school established in the county was at Iuka, in 1878, and the person who taught the school was Miss Laura Long, whose wages were paid by private subscription.

Pratt County Press was established in August, 1878, by M. C. Davis and J. B. King, who continued to publish it until the spring of 1880, when King retired, leaving Davis sole editor and proprietor, by whom the paper was published until November, 1880, when he sold it to B. F. Lane and A. S. Thomson. In May, 1881, Lane sold his interest in the paper to H. P. Cooper, after which it was published under the firm name of Cooper & Thomson, until September, when Cooper parted with his interest to Thomson, by whom the paper has been published since that time. The paper is a seven-column folio, Republican in politics, and has a circulation of about 300.

Pratt County Times, was established in October, 1881, by H. P. Cooper, with C. T. Warren as editor and publisher. In September, 1882, Mr. Warren purchased the paper and became sole editor and proprietor, and by him the paper still continues to be published. The paper is a five-column quarto, Republican in politics, and has a circulation of about 500.

Excepting two flouring mills, there are no manufactories of any kind in the county. One of the flouring mills is located at Springvale, in the southwest corner of the county, a little south of the head-water of Turkey Creek, on which creek it is located. It is a small water mill, having two run of stone, and was built by Johnson & Stiles, in 1879, at a cost of $10,000.

The other mill in the county is located at Iuka, the county seat, and was erected in 1883, by Knapp, Casebolt & Co. This mill is operated by steam-power, and has four run of buhrs. The building is 30x60 feet, and three stories high, and is valued at $12,000.

STATISTICS OF GROWTH.

The growth in the population of the county has been rather slow, owing to certain causes that operated against its settlement. All the land in the county, except the northern tier of Congressional townships, being embraced in the fifty-mile strip included in the Osage Reservation, or Trust Lands, left only a strip of six miles wide across the northern portion of the county subject to homestead, and that that was so subject, was about the poorest portion of the county, and hence it was not desirable land for homesteaders. The remainder of the county was subject to pre-emption, but in order to pre-empt required the payment of $1.25 per acre, and settlers did not deem it necessary to pay this so long as Government land was to be had for nothing. Another drawback to the settlement of the county was the long distance it was from a railroad, the nearest railroad point being forty miles away. The absence of fuel was another serious drawback. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, however, two or three settlers did locate in the southwestern portion of the county as early as 1873. Actual emigration, however, did not take place until 1877, and during that and the two years following, the emigration to the county was quite large. The United States census for 1880 shows the population of the county that year to have been 1,890. During the next two years there was a falling off, as shown by the Assessor's returns for 1882, of 366, but in the summer of that year the tide of emigration turned again, and by the spring of 1883, the population had grown to over 2,000. The following statistics, taken from the compiled record of 1882, will tend to show what progress the county has made in material wealth. The number of acres in farms that year was 48,334, of which 15,900 were under cultivation. For assessment purposes, these lands were valued at $113,437, or about one-fifth the actual value. During the year ending March 1, 1882, there were erected fifty-three farm dwellings, valued at $5,135, or about $97 each. Very many of these houses were made of sod, and hence the low average value. The winter wheat sown in 1881 was 2,935 acres; rye, 117; spring wheat sown in 1882 was 67 acres; corn, 7,500; oats, 293; buckwheat, 23; Irish potatoes, 71; sweet potatoes, 75; sorghum, 787; broom corn, 569; millet and Hungarian, 2,372; pearl millet, 18; rice corn, 301, and prairie pasture, 656. This average has been greatly increased since the above returns were made. The tons of tame hay cut in 1881 were 387, and of prairie hay there were cut 2,232 tons. The value of garden products sold during the year was $373, and of eggs and poultry, $1,408. There were only 170 pounds of cheese made in the county during the year ending March 1, 1882, while the amount of butter made was 28,377 pounds. The live stock in the county was represented by 447 horses, 148 mules and asses, 570 milch cows, 1,429 other cattle, 16,488 sheep, and 952 swine. These figures have been greatly augmented during the past year, the sheep alone trebling in number, and cattle more than trebling. The animals sold for slaughter during the same period amounted in value to $8,618, and the wool clip was 32,497 pounds. Considerable progress has been made in the cultivation of fruit trees, of which there were in bearing 455 apple trees, 2,132 peach trees, 18 plum, and 182 cherry. The number not in bearing was 440 apple, 6 pear, 32,870 peach, 936 plum, and 333 cherry. But very little fencing has been put up in the county, the aggregate being only 5,008 rods, of which 212 are board, 660 rail, 25 hedge, and 4,111 wire. The value of agricultural implements in the county was $13,181. Forest trees have been planted to the extent of 227 acres, but during 1882 a great many timber claims were located, and thousands of trees planted.

IUKA.

Iuka, the county seat, is located on the northeast quarter of Section 4, Town 27, Range 13 west, of the Sixth Principal Meridian. The land on which the town is situated was a claim that had been taken by Rev. A. Axline, but subsequently a town company was formed consisting of Rev. A. Axline, J. W. Ellis, Robert Anderson, Eugene Ellis, A. W. Ellis, Charles Dunn, Calhoun & Sidorn and Annie Risley, and to the company thus organized the claim was deeded. The town site was surveyed and platted in July, 1877, by J. W. Ellis, after which the lots were equally divided among the company, except that Mr. Axline received two lots for every one received by each of the other members. This division having been made, the company then deeded half of the lots to the county, with a view of securing the county seat. The first building erected on the town site was put up by William Daum in August, 1877, who also, about the same time, put up a store building, he having been the first man in town to sell goods. About the time Daum put up his store, J. W. Ellis put up a small land office and also erected a dwelling house. Simultaneously with the going up of these buildings, Mr. Axline built the Iuka House, a building 16x32 feet and two stories high. This was the first, and thus far, is the only hotel in town. Hotel purposes were not the only purposes served by the erection of the Iuka House, as during the fall and winter of 1877, the office was used for a church and Sunday school. Several other buildings were put up during 1877, among them one built by Charles Dunn, one by Eugene Ellis, one by A. W. Ellis, a drug and grocery store built by J. D. Sherwood, a grocery store put up by S. C. Calhoun, a printing office by Davis & King, and two or three residences. The town company that located the town of Iuka was composed of people from Iowa exclusively, from the counties of Davis, Van Buren and Appanoose, but chiefly from Davis County. A good many others soon followed, and so far as the people are concerned, Iuka is an Iowa town out and out, only located in Kansas. For some months after the town was started, the people were without mail facilities, they having to go to Hutchinson, a distance of sixty miles, for their mail. This was a great inconvenience, but in the fall of 1877 this was removed by the establishment of a post office in the town, Rev. A. Axline being the first Postmaster. In 1878, the town made but little progress, but during that year the first schoolhouse, not only in town, but in the county, was opened, with Miss Laura Long as teacher. The immense crops that were raised in Kansas in 1878 caused great immigration to the State, of which Pratt County and Iuka received a goodly share. In the fall of 1878 and spring of 1879, the population of Iuka was considerably increased by the arrival of new comers. In the latter year, quite a number of new buildings were put up, but the chief improvement of that year was the erection of the Presbyterian Church, as up to that time there was no church edifice in the town. There were several church organizations, however, and services were regularly held, Rev. John Prey, of the Baptist Church, preaching the first sermon ever preached in the town. The first church organized in town was the Presbyterian, which was organized in the fall of 1877, by Rev. A. Axline. Two years subsequently, they built a very fine frame church, at a cost of $1,500, capable of seating 400 persons. The church has now a membership of fifty, and Rev. A. Axline continues as its pastor. The year 1880 was a very prosperous one for Iuka, and that year the town improved rapidly. A fine one-story store building, 24x80 feet, was put up by E. L. Maxwell, now used by Briggs & Son as a dry goods and grocery store. The building now used as a court house was put up in that year by Cooper & Anderson, and a large two-story building that stood several miles from Iuka, at a place named Anderson—one of the competing points for the county seat—was purchased by Mr. Cooper and moved into Iuka, where he had it converted into a drug and dry goods store, being the one now occupied by Stephenson & Stewart as a dry goods store. The building now occupied by Dr. O. L. Peak as a drug store was built that year by J. A. Gray, and Seneca Taylor about the same time built the one in which the post office is now located. The improvements of 1880 were not confined to business houses, as quite a number of residences were put up, and a very fine livery stable, which was built by A. P. Johnson. During the years 1880–81, the population of the town was considerably increased by people who had located upon Government claims, moving in after having proved up on their land. The year 1882 was one of little, if any, progress. The accessions made that year, either in population or in buildings, were limited to the smallest possible number. One improvement was made, however, worthy of mention in the history of the town. That year the ownership of the Iuka House passed to Robert Anderson, who, a few months after it came into his possession, had it enlarged to about three times it original size, making it sufficiently commodious to meet the wants of the public. Having enlarged the house, the name was changed from Iuka House to Lindell Hotel, by which it is now known. Never has a year opened more auspiciously for a town than 1883 has for Iuka. The Methodists, although having an organization since 1878, were at the commencement of 1883 without a church building, but about the beginning of the year work was commenced on a very neat frame edifice, which was completed in April. The building is of good size and neatly finished, and is not only quite an improvement, but an ornament to the place. The church was built at a cost of $2,000, nearly all of which was subscribed by the inhabitants. The Methodist Church at Iuka was organized with but very few members, in the spring of 1878, by Rev. Guy Hamilton, but since that time has grown to be quite strong. The Baptists and Christians have also organizations in town, but no edifices. J. A. Craig has just completed a very neat store building; H. P. Cooper has just finished a small drug store; L. C. Thompson is now erecting a fine two-story business house; Samuel McAvoy is putting up a residence; Knapp, Casebolt & Co. have about completed a fine flouring mill, and L. Creps has just established quite an extensive lumber yard, so that 1883 gives promise to be a year of unprecedented prosperity and progress. Iuka is quite a mail center, having one daily, two tri-weekly and five semi-weekly mails. The business of Iuka is represented by one grocery and hardware store, one general merchandising store, one grocery, one dry goods, hats and caps, one notion and stationery store, one harness shop, one tin shop, two drug stores, one dealer in agricultural implements, one livery stable and one lumber yard.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ROBERT ANDERSON, attorney at law. William and Elizabeth Anderson, the parents of Robert, were both natives of Pennsylvania, in which State, in Indiana County, Robert was born on October 10, 1844. His school education was such as he acquired at the common school. On October 10, 1861, he celebrated his seventeenth birthday by enlisting in Company C of the Nineteenth Infantry of the regular army, in which he served for three years, and was discharged October 10, 1864. While in the service, he was engaged in the battles of Stone River, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro. In the spring of 1865, he went to Iowa, and located in Davis County, where he located upon a farm and commenced farming. On October 21, 1867, at Bloomfield, Davis Co., Iowa, he was married to Miss Julia P. Edmondson, a native of Illinois, by which marriage children have been born to him as follows: Charles P., born in Davis County, Iowa, July 16, 1868; Cora E., same place, September 27, 1870; Nellie B., same place, February 19, 1873; Robert E., born at Iuka, Pratt Co., Kan., January 2, 1882, died September 25, 1882. For some years, in Iowa, Mr. Anderson was a very active member of the Grange, and was the purchasing agent for the Co-operative Association of Davis County, which he resigned to accept the general agency of the manufacturing establishment of P. Yrich & Co., of Pekin, Ill. In June, 1877, he moved to Kansas and located in Pratt County, pitching his tent upon a claim on the 15th of that month, the nearest house to him being fifteen miles distant. January 19, 1880, he was appointed Probate Judge to fill a vacancy, and at the general election of that year, was elected to the office, to which he was again elected as his own successor in the fall of 1882, and is now serving his third term. In the years 1878–79–80, he studied law, and was admitted to practice at the bar in June, 1881, and now follows his profession, in addition to attending to the duties of his office as Probate Judge.

C. S. CALHOUN, merchant, was born in Beaver County, Penn., July 22, 1853. When five years old, he moved with his parents to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he remained until October, 1860, when he went with his parents to Bates County, Mo., returning to Van Buren County in June, 1862. There he lived until February, 1878, when he moved to Kansas and located in Iuka, in Pratt County, where he engaged in the mercantile business, being the second man to open store and sell goods in the town. Mr. C. was married at Iuka, March 26, 1879, to Miss Laura E. Long, of Fairfield, Jefferson Co., Iowa. One child was the issue of this marriage, Laura C., born at Fairfield, Iowa, February 13, 1880. Nine days after the birth of his child, Mr. Calhoun was left a widower, his wife dying on the 22d of February, 1880. Mr. C. has studiously avoided taking any active part in politics, and confined himself strictly to business, but in the fall of 1882 the people elected him to represent the county in the Legislature, and in January, 1883, he took his seat as a member from Pratt County in the third biennial re-union of the Kansas Legislature.

HENRY P. COOPER, attorney and counselor, was born at Chepstow, Monmouthshire, England, April 27, 1830. His father was a barrister and counselor. He received his education at home, under the instruction of a family tutor. When eighteen years old, he commenced to read law with his father, and in 1850 he came to the United States, and located in the city of New York, where he entered a law office and resumed the study of law, and in 1859 was admitted to practice at the bar. In 1857, Mr. Cooper returned to England, and was there married, on the 5th of April of that year, to Miss Ellen Scruton, a native of Goldsborough, England. By this marriage two children were born to him—Charlotte E., born at the city of York, England, April 10, 1858, and Ellen M., born at Goldsborough, England, February 22, 1860. He came back to the United States in the spring of 1859, and in the fall of that year returned to England, returning again to the United States in August, 1860. His wife dying in 1866, he again returned to England, where, on December 4, 1867, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Dobbs, in Gloucester. In March, 1868, he again returned to the United States, and, in 1869, came to Kansas, and located in Washington County, where he tried farming about a year, after which he opened a law office in Waterville, where he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1878, he moved to Salina, Kan., where he remained until August, 1879, when he removed to Pratt County and located at Iuka. Mr. Cooper has held several important and lucrative positions. For three years he was clerk to the Commissioner of Taxes in New York City. He has served as attorney to the city of Waterville. He was one of the directors and attorney for the Marshall County, Kan., Savings Bank, and served as County Attorney of Pratt County, to which office he was elected in the fall of 1880.

LA FAYETTE CREPS, lumber merchant, was born at Fort Madison, Lee Co., Iowa, August 19, 1855, being the third child and second son of Reuben and Catherine Creps. He received his education at the common schools and academy of Fort Madison, entering the latter in 1868, and graduating in 1871. Leaving the academy, he entered a shoe store as clerk, where he remained eighteen months, when he went to Chicago and entered the business college of Bryant & Stratton. Leaving that, he went to Burlington, Iowa, and engaged in the shoe business, at which he remained five years, when he went to Red Cloud, Neb., and engaged in the general mercantile business under the firm name of Johnson & Creps. Remained in Red Cloud two years and four months, and then went to Colorado, where he remained six months, and then returned to Red Cloud and opened a broker's office, and was engaged in the brokerage business for eight months, when he moved to Kansas and located at Iuka, in Pratt County, where he opened a lumber yard and is now dealing in lumber.

GEORGE HELSEL, farmer, P. O. Iuka, was born at Dayton, Ohio, February 3, 1847. His education was received at the common schools, and when seventeen years old, on May 4, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Leaving the army, he returned to his home, and learned the trade of carriage-making. In 1869, he moved with his parents to Allen County, Ind., and located on a farm. Was married in Allen County, October 2, 1872, to Miss Melissa Powers, a native of Indiana, by which marriage five children have been born to him, as follows: Ada J., born in Allen County, Ind., September 8, 1873; Anna L., same place, December, 1875; Benjamin F., same place, December, 1877; Charles, same place, December, 1879; and Edward W., born in Pratt County, Kan., July 9, 1881. In 1878, Mr. Helsel was elected Constable in Allen County, but he resigned the office in the fall of that year, and removed to Kansas, locating in Pratt County, where he filed a claim and settled upon it and commenced farming, which he is now pursuing successfully, and by industry and frugality has succeeded in accumulating a considerable number of stock.

THOMAS MARTIN, farmer and Deputy County Clerk, P. O. Iuka, was born in Indiana County, Penn., August 31, 1832. His father was a farmer, and Thomas remained at home attending school and working on the farm until he was twenty years old, when he entered Jacksonville Academy, Indiana County, which he attended for three years, leaving which he taught school during the winter seasons, and worked on the farm during summer. On May 10, 1861, in Armstrong County, Penn., he married Miss Anna Maria Bryan, a native of Indiana County, Penn. Mr. Martin had two brothers, both of whom entered the army early in the war, his elder brother dying in Andersonville. Thomas enlisted March 10, 1865, in Company B, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out with his regiment July 1, 1865. Leaving the army, he returned to his native place, where he lived until March, 1878, when he moved to Kansas, and located in Pratt County, where he settled upon a claim. In 1882, he was appointed Deputy County Clerk, in which capacity he is now serving.

OSCAR L. PEAK, physician and druggist, was born in Dallas County, Mo., November 20, 1849; when three years of age, he moved with his father to Davis County, Iowa, his mother having died a short time previously. His early education was received at the public school, and at seventeen years of age, he entered the Troy Academy in Davis County, which he attended about a year, when he removed to Camden County, Mo., and became engaged as a clerk in a store, at which he remained nearly a year, when he went to Illinois, and entered Shurtleff College in Madison County, which he attended for three years, when he went to Bloomfield, Davis Co., Iowa, and commenced the study of medicine, which he pursued for three years, when he went to Cincinnati and attended a course of lectures in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, after which he went to Missouri, where he entered upon the practice of medicine, following his profession until the following winter, when he returned to Cincinnati, and attended another course of lectures, taking also a private course in the Cincinnati Hospital, graduating in February, 1878. Having graduated, he came to Kansas, and located at Iuka, in Pratt County, where he resumed the practice of his profession. He was married April 13, 1880, at Iuka, to Miss E. Viola Moore, a native of Davis County, Iowa, by which marriage two children have been born to him—Burt T., born February 22, 1881, died February 28, 1882, and Bird C., born May 24, 1882. In February, 1879, he was appointed United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions, and in November, 1882, he was elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction, both of which positions he now occupies.

GEORGE W. STEWART, merchant miller and stock farmer, was born in Putnam County, Ind., January 27, 1847, and is the son of Ichabod and Rebekah S. Stewart. His father was a farmer and dealer in stock. When five years old, George W. moved with his parents to Centreville, Appanoose Co., Iowa. His scholastic education was received at the common school. He attended school and worked on the farm until he was nineteen years old, when he became engaged in buying and selling stock. On November 28, 1869, he was married at Centreville, Iowa, to Miss Sarah E. Shaw, a native of Indiana. The issue of this marriage has been Ora B., born at Centreville, Iowa, November 16, 1870; Lela E., born at same place March 30, 1873; Ada C., at same place, October 14, 1875; and Maud E., born at Iuka, Kan., September 17, 1879. In March, 1878, he moved to Kansas, and located in Pratt County, where he engaged in the business of farming and stock-raising. While at Centreville, he served one term in the Common Council, and in November, 1879, was elected to the office of Register of Deeds of Pratt County, Kan. Mr. Stewart is interested in a flouring mill at Iuka, and is also a member of the mercantile firm known as Stephenson & Stewart.

LEWIS C. THOMPSON, contractor, was born at Meredosia, Morgan Co., Ill., August 20, 1851. He attended the common school of his native place until of age to work, after which, for some years, he would attend school in winter and work on the farm during summer. In 1876, he moved to Spencer County, Ind., where he remained about a year, when he moved to Kansas, and located in Pratt County. Was married in Iuka, Pratt County, May 19, 1881, to Miss Ellen Mary Cooper, a native of England. Upon the organization of Pratt County in July, 1879, Mr. Thompson was appointed by the Governor, County Clerk, to which he was afterward elected twice in succession, and received a commission as Notary Public in 1882.

CHARLES T. WARREN, County Attorney, was born in Sunbury, Northumberland Co., Penn., April 22, 1859. He is the son of Rev. George Warren and Louisa Warren, both natives of Pennsylvania. Charles T. received his early education at the public school, and at the age of seventeen years he entered the printing office of the *Mountain Echo*, in Chickahinny, to learn the printing trade. He remained in the office a little over a year, when he entered the Dickinson Seminary, located at Williamsport, Lycoming Co., Penn., where he remained two years, taking a special course in scientific and classical studies, graduating in 1881. Having graduated, he entered the office of Hazelton *Daily Sentinel* as local editor and proof-reader, where he remained two months, when he entered the law office of C. W. Kline, at Hazelton, and commenced the study of law. In October, 1881, he moved to Kansas, and located at Iuka, in Pratt County, where he took charge of the *Pratt County Times*, in connection with which he continued to read law, and in June, 1882, was admitted to practice at the bar. In September, 1882, he purchased the *Times*, which he still continues to edit and publish, and in November, 1882, he was elected to the office of County Attorney, in which capacity he is now serving.

STAFFORD COUNTY.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.

STAFFORD County is a portion of that wide stretch of territory of the State of Kansas embraced in the great bend of the Arkansas River. At a point twelve miles south, and thirty miles west of the southwest corner of the county, the river takes a northeasterly direction, which it follows for a distance of about seventy miles, until it reaches a point seven miles north of the center of the north line of Stafford County, when it turns to the southeast, which course it pursues until it reaches a point about twelve miles south and sixty miles east of the southeast corner of the county, from which point its course is almost due south. Stafford County is centrally located in the territory embraced within this bend of the river. It is in the third tier of counties from the south line of the State, and in the first tier west of a central line drawn through the State from north to south. The county seat is 180 miles east of the west line of the State, and 220 miles west of the east line. The county is bounded on the north by Barton County, on the south by Pratt, on the east by Reno and Rice, and on the west by Edwards and Pawnee Counties. It contains 506,880 acres, or 792 square miles, and, for municipal purposes, is divided into twelve civil townships, and for local government into three Commissioner districts.

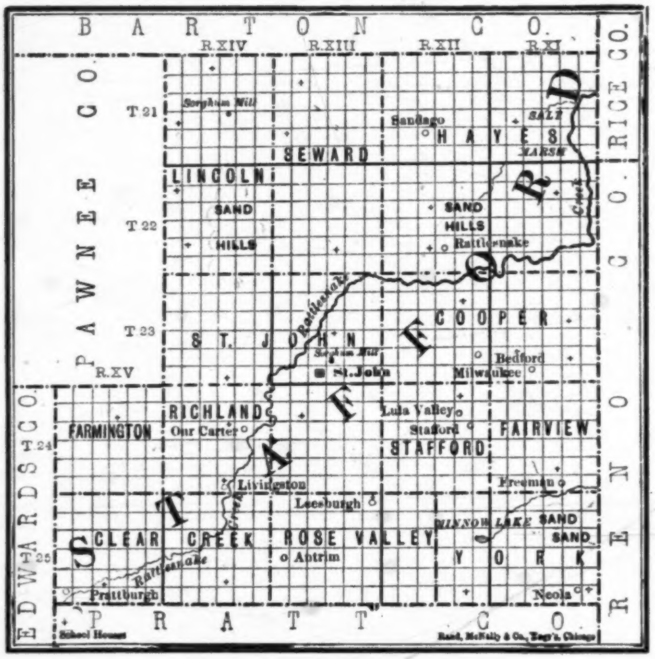

The surface of the county is one vast level plain, except that at intervals there are long lines of numerous sand hills, some of which reach a considerable altitude. One line of these hills extends diagonally across the entire county, from the northeast to the southwest, and another line stretches across the northern portion of the county. To a person unacquainted with the country, these hills, at a distance, look like great belts of timber, and so deceptive are they in appearance that absolute observation is required to dispel the illusion. The county is almost without either streams or creeks, the only one of any importance within its borders being Rattlesnake Creek, which runs diagonally across the county from the southwest to the northeast. An abundance of good well water, however, can be had in almost any part of the county at various depths, from ten to thirty feet. Farmers living away from the vicinity of the stream, experience no difficulty in finding ample water for stock from wells, the pumping being done by wind-mills, with which nearly every farmer having stock is supplied. The county is utterly destitute of timber, and substitutes for fuel are found in corn cobs, corn stalks, and other material, which answer the purpose very satisfactorily. Coal can be had by going to the railway stations, but the long distances it has to be transported by rail and wagon makes it rather expensive.

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS).*

ORGANIZED IN 1879.

	1880.
Clear Creek Township	808
Cooper Township	516
Hayes Township	329
Lincoln Township	371
Saint John Township	678
Seward Township	390
Stafford Township	576
York Township	775
Total	4,746

* All the townships organized from original territory in 1879.

The nature of the soil is light and extremely sandy, and in many portions of the county it is so sandy as to be utterly unfit for cultivation. The untillable portion, however, is confined to the sand hill elevations, and although the small valleys between the sand hills are also of a very sandy character, they are yet capable of cultivation, and are quite productive. Beneath the surface are various kinds of sub-soil; in some places it is a kind of bluish colored loam, and in others it is loam of a yellowish hue. In some places gypsum forms the sub-soil, and in a few considerable alkali is found.

The soil seems to be suitable for the raising of all kinds of cereals, and wheat, oats and rye yield abundantly. Sorghum is a never-failing crop, and one that can be relied upon with certainty in all seasons. The entire county is sub-irrigated, and in sinking wells a sheet of water is invariably struck at various depths, corresponding with the elevations of the surface. In the flat or level places it is usually met with at a depth of from ten to twelve feet. This subterranean water is not in veins, but one vast sheet from three to four feet in depth, and is confined to no particular locality, but underlies the entire county. Like most of the western counties in Kansas, Stafford is excellently adapted to stock-raising, and to this industry farmers are turning their attention, many having herds of cattle numbering from 200 to 800 head. A good deal of attention is also given to sheep raising, there being over 30,000 head in the county, in flocks ranging from 300 to 2,500. In most part the grass is that kind known as "buffalo," but in some places bluestem exists. The abundance of these grasses, and the facility with which a never-failing supply of good, pure fresh water can be had, give the county superior advantages for stock-raising.

EARLY HISTORY.

The boundary lines of Stafford County were defined by the Legislature of 1870, and for several years the county remained unorganized. The Legislature of 1875, with the intention of obliterating the county from the map, partitioned the territory embraced in Stafford County, and added that portion included in Towns 21, 22 and 23, Range 15 west, to Pawnee County, and that portion included in Ranges 11, 12, 13 and 14, of said towns, was annexed to Barton County, while the south half of the county, excepting that portion embraced in Range 15, Towns 24 and 25, was added to Pratt County. By this division, it was thought that Stafford County was wiped out; but after each of the counties mentioned had taken its apportioned part, two Congressional townships remained, being Towns 24 and 25, Range 15, so that, while Stafford County did not lose its identity, its dimensions were cut down to a strip of territory six miles east and west by twelve north and south. This was the condition of the county until 1879, when, by a decision of the Supreme Court, the act of the Legislature dividing the county was declared unconstitutional, and the county was restored to its original boundaries.

In the meantime, a good many settlers had located in the county, W. R. Hoole taking and settling upon the first claim entered in the county in May, 1874. His claim was the north half of Section 4, Town 21, Range 14 west, where he prepared himself a dugout in which he lived. In June, 1874, John Birbeck located on the southwest quarter of Section 10, Town 21, Range 14 west, upon which he built a frame house, and this was the first frame building erected in the county. About the same time, Martin Fitzpatrick and James O'Connor entered claims, upon which they located, followed soon after by Elisha Williamson, Ed. Williamson, F. Williamson, Abe. Lash and H. Campbell, all of whom settled in the northern portion of the county, while J. C. Stone, R. M. Blair, Jesse Vickers, E. B. Crawford, Ed. Hadlock and W. Z. Nutting settled in the eastern portion of the county, and James Neeland and two or three others in the southwestern portion. These were among the very earliest settlers of the county, but these were not the only settlers who came to the county in 1874, as there was a settlement of some ten or twelve families settled in the eastern portion of the county, that was known as the "Missouri settlement," and a few families were also located some distance north of what is now St. John. The first prairie broken in the county was by John Birbeck in 1874. The first child born in the county was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hoole, on April 8, 1875, a boy, whom they named Edwin.

In the spring of 1875, a large settlement of Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints, located in the county, in the vicinity of what is now St. John. There were about forty families in the settlement, and they named the place Zion Valley. Here the first post office in the county was established, with William Bickerton as Postmaster. This William Bickerton was the prophet of the community. Shortly after their settlement, they erected a frame temple, about 40x70 feet; but, dissentions entering the flock, it became scattered, and a few years later the temple was sold to Swartz Bros., who converted it into a hardware and drug store.

In 1876, but few settlers came to the county. No attempt at settlement in the northeast portion of the county had been made prior to that year, but during 1876 a few moved into that locality and located in the vicinity of what is known as the "Salt Marsh," F. M. Morgan being one of the first. The "Salt Marsh" is a tract of land in the northeastern portion of the county, extending in a southwesterly direction, about eight miles long and ranging from one to four miles wide. In 1876, a company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing salt, but ascertaining by experiment that its manufacture would be unremunerative, the undertaking was abandoned, and the marsh became an excellent pasturage for stock, several parties in the township having from 300 to 800 head of cattle. The first schoolhouse built in the county was erected in the summer of 1876, on Section 4, Town 21, Range 14 west, and was known as the Hoole Schoolhouse. It was a frame building, and the first teacher was Miss Ella Miller.

The principal industry of the county during the first two or three years of its settlement was gathering the buffalo bones that lay thickly scattered all over the county. Men would go out with their teams and wagons, some of whom had racks made for the business, and gather up the bones, which they would haul to the nearest railroad station, where they would sell them at prices ranging from $3 to $9 a ton. Very good wages could be made at the business at first, but the bones were soon all gathered within distances at which it could be followed profitably, and then bone-gathering was discontinued. During the years 1877–78, a great many new comers settled in the county, and by 1879 the population was sufficient to have the county organized.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The county having been restored to its original boundaries, a memorial was presented to the Governor, asking for the organization of the county, and on the 2d day of July, 1879, a proclamation was issued by the Governor, appointing J. C. Towsley, Fred Baumgardner and M. B. Walker, County Commissioners, and Frank Cox, County Clerk, and designating the town of St. John as the temporary county seat.

The Commissioners appointed by this proclamation met for the first time, July 14, 1879, and organized by electing J. C. Towsley Chairman. At that meeting, the county was divided into six municipal townships, named Hayes, Seward, Lincoln, St. John, Clear Creek, York and Stafford. A special election was ordered to be held August 18, 1879, to perfect the organization by the election of county and township officers, and to permanently locate the county seat. At that special election, the officers elected were C. M. Johnson, Representative; G. M. Detwiler, F. R. Baumgardner and J. C. Towsley, Commissioners; S. M. Nolder, County Clerk; J. B. Smith, Treasurer; George W. Hovey, Probate Judge; Berlin Zenor, Register of Deeds; J. W. Miles, Sheriff; George W. Bausman, Clerk of the Court; F. M. Morgan, County Attorney; W. S. Tyrrell, Coroner; H. L. Fitch, Surveyor, and N. L. D. Smith, County Superintendent.

There were five contesting points for the county seat, as follows: St. John, Stafford, Newburg, Livingston and Center. The total vote cast at the election was 822, of which St. John received 411, lacking just one of a majority, and that one was in town, but either through carelessness or laziness the man did not vote. There being no choice, St. John was continued as the temporary county seat. Another special election on the county seat question was ordered to be held April 5, 1882, and on the 12th of the same month the board met to canvass the vote, but owing to some omission or irregularity in the return of Stafford, the vote of that township was thrown out, and another election ordered to be held April 14. The total vote cast at that election was 697, of which St. John had 290 votes, Stafford had 214, and Bedford had 193. None of the places having received a majority of the votes cast, Bedford was dropped from the list of competitors, and another election was ordered to be held April 18, 1882, the competitive points being St. John and Stafford. At the election held in compliance with this order, 799 votes were cast, of which St. John received 431 and Stafford 368, and the former place was declared the permanent county seat.

The Representatives that have served in the Legislature from Stafford County have been C. M. Johnson, elected in 1879; J. C. Towsley, elected in 1880, and E. B. Crawford, the present member, elected in 1882. The county officers for 1883 have been as follows: E. H. Young, J. B. Cook, E. W. Dewey, County Commissioners; T. A. Hays, County Clerk; J. Neelands, Treasurer; E. M. Broughton, Probate Judge; C. S. Mace, Sheriff; C. B. Weeks, County Attorney; W. Dixon, Clerk of District Court; J. A. Steelman, County Superintendent; W. S. Tyrrell, Coroner.

The following appropriation for the benefit of Stafford County was made in March, 1883, by the Legislature:

"For the payment of the expenses incurred in restoring Stafford County to its original boundaries, the sum of $1,000. Said amount to be paid out as follows: To E. B. Crawford, $650; to Jesse Vickers, $250; to Samuel R. Estle, $250; to Joseph W. Tyrrell, $250. *Provided*, that said sums appropriated to Messrs. Crawford, Vickers, Estle and Tyrrell shall be received as full compensation for any and all claims against the State of Kansas arising out of said restoration of Stafford County."

Since Stafford County was organized, there has not been as much as one single criminal case tried in the District Court, nor are there any on the docket for trial. The county has a bonded indebtedness of $18,000, but no floating indebtedness, and her scrip is at par, with money in the treasury to pay every warrant upon presentation.

SCHOOLS AND THE PRESS.

The first schoolhouse erected in Stafford County was in the summer of 1874, and was built on Section 4, Town 21, Range 14 west. It was known as the Hoole Schoolhouse, and the first person to teach school in the county was Miss Ella Miller. There are now in the county thirty-seven school buildings, some of which are sod constructions and the remainder frame. The total school population of the county in 1881, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, was 1,331, of which 704 were males and 627 females. In 1882, the total school population was 1,309, of which 705 were males and 604 females, showing an increase of 1 male and a decrease of 24 females, being a decrease in the total school population during the year of 22. The number of pupils enrolled in 1881 was 707, males 384, females 323, and in 1882 the number enrolled was 832, males 442, females 390. The average daily attendance in the former year was 428, and in the latter 456. While there were, in 1882, only thirty-seven school buildings in the county, there were fifty organized districts, so that thirteen of the districts had no schoolhouses. The whole number of teachers employed in the county in 1881 was 45, of whom 16 were males and 29 females. In 1882, the number decreased to 39, of which 19 were males and 20 were females. The average salary per month, in 1881, paid teachers was, males $23.21, and females $17.05, and in 1882 for the former it was $25.27, and the latter $22.34. The school bonded indebtedness of the county in 1882 was $2,451, and the number of districts that sustained public school for three months or over during the year was thirty-six, and the number failing to do so was fourteen. The average assessed valuation of each district was $5,624, and seventeen mills were levied for school purposes. There were 42 persons examined for teachers in 1882, and 40 certificates granted, of which 6 were first grade, 19 second grade, and 15 third grade. There were in the hands of the District Treasurer, on August 1, 1881, the sum of $673.58; the amount received from district taxes was $2,991.36; from State and county funds, $1,054.84; from sale of school bonds, $437, and from all other sources, $655.64, making the total receipts during the year $5,812.42. The expenditures during the year were, for teachers' wages, $3,084.14; rents, repairs, fuel, etc., $949.10; school apparatus, $19.78; for sites, buildings and furniture, $449.81; for all other purposes, $121.23; total paid out for all purposes, $4,624.06, leaving a balance in the hands of the District Treasurer on August 1, 1882, of $1,188.36.

The Stafford *Citizen* was the first paper established in the county, and was started at Stafford in November, 1877, by T. L. Kerr. It lived about eight months and then passed out of existence.

The *News* was started in April, 1879, at St. John, by C. B. Weeks, but its existence only covered a period of four months.

The *Herald* was established in the summer of 1879, at Stafford, by Joel Reese, who continued to publish it until November, 1881, when it passed into the hands of R. M. Blair, who has continued to publish it since that time. It is a five-column quarto, Republican in politics, and has a circulation of about 400.

The *Advance* was established at St. John in March, 1880, by T. C. Austin, in whose possession it remained until September of that year, when C. B. Weeks took charge and control of the paper, and continued to publish it until April 1, 1881, when W. R. Hoole succeeded to the ownership, and published it until August, 1882, when he disposed of it to F. B. Gilmore, who remained at its head until March 12, 1883, when it passed into the possession of W. K. P. Dow. At that time Mr. Dow was publishing the *Bee*, but on getting possession of the *Advance*, he merged the former into the latter. It is a seven-column folio, Republican in politics, and has a circulation of about 450.

STATISTICS OF GROWTH.

The population of the county has not increased very rapidly, and some years it decreased rather than increased. By taking the population in 1882, which was 3,413 according to the returns of the Assessors, and dividing it by nine, the number of years that have elapsed since the first settlement was made in the county, the average yearly increase is shown to be 379. The years 1878–79 witnessed great immigration to the county, and the census of 1880 shows the population that year to have been 4,519. The following year it dropped to 3,215, showing a loss in one year of 1,304. The next year the tendency was upward, as the census of 1882 shows the population of that year to have been 3,413, again over 1881 of 198.

As to the material growth no comparisons can be made with former years, as prior to 1880 the county was without statistical records, having been partitioned and attached to other counties. The first claim taken in the county was in the spring of 1874, but the real settlement of the county did not take place for several years afterward, so that all the material advancement that has taken place in the county, has virtually occurred within the last five years. The statistical records of the county show the number of acres in farms in the county in 1882, to have been 142,994, valued for assessment at $402,148. There were erected in the county during the year ending March 31, 1882, farm dwellings to the number of 104, which were valued at $18,111. The acreage of winter wheat sown in 1881, was 8,068 acres, and in the spring of 1882 there were planted to corn 17,671 acres; oats had 562 acres, buckwheat, 22; Irish potatoes, 103; sweet potatoes, 43; sorghum, 2,495; tobacco, 23; broom corn, 3,942; millet and Hungarian, 8,107; pearl millet, 167; rice corn, 1,565, and the grass in cultivation and under fence, 16,190, showing a total acreage of field crops in 1882 of 58,083 acres. The tame hay cut in the county in 1881 was 4,027 tons, and the prairie hay 5,454 tons; garden products were sold to the amount of $960, and eggs and poultry to the amount of $12,640. The cheese product was 800 pounds, and that of butter 113,003 pounds. The livestock in the county in 1882 was represented by 1,125 horses, 354 mules and asses, 2,954 milch cows, 6,241 other cattle, 30,059 sheep, and 1,881 swine, while the value of the animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter was $40,502, an increase over the preceding year of $25,641; cows, cattle and sheep more than doubled what they were in 1881, while all the other animals, excepting swine, showed a considerable increase. The wool clip for the year ending March 1, 1882, was 29,499 pounds, being four times greater than the year preceding. Considerable improvement has taken place in the shape of orchards, although but few of the trees have reached a bearing state. The trees in bearing in 1882 were apple, 286; pear, 1; peach, 6,815; plum, 1; and cherry, 88. Not in bearing there were apple, 1,495; pear, 122; peach, 37,543; plum, 563; and cherry, 1,120. There is but very little fence in the county, all told being only 15,631 rods, of which 337 are board, 2,960 hedge, and 12,334 wire.

The agricultural implements in the county in 1882 were valued at $23,496. The acres devoted to artificial forestry were 1,244, of which 108 were planted to walnut, 2 to honey locust, 929 to cottonwood, and 205 to other varieties.

ST. JOHN.

St. John is the county seat of Stafford County, and is named after Ex-Gov. St. John, of Kansas. Where the town now stands was formerly known as Zion Valley, this name having been given to it by a settlement of Latter-Day Saints that located in the vicinity. Its location in the county is about two and a half miles south of the center. The town is located on Section 33, Township 23, Range 13 west, and was surveyed and platted by H. L. Fitch in 1879. The land embraced in the town site was formerly the claim of Fred Hawkins, he having entered it as a homestead some years previous. After the county was restored to its place among the counties of the State in 1879, a party, consisting of W. C. Belzer, C. B. Weeks, William Dixon, William Glasscock, J. Westwood and George Breckenridge, organized themselves into a town company, and purchased Hawkins' claim. Of this company, W. C. Belzer was President, and C. B. Weeks, Secretary. Having purchased the claim, they had it surveyed and platted, and when this was done they named it St. John. This name was given to it with the expectation that it might exercise some influence in having it declared the temporary county seat, when the time came to temporarily organize the county. There was only one building on the town site when it was surveyed, and that was a good sized frame building put up by the Latter-Day Saints as a church, and known among the people as the Mormon Temple.

The first building erected in St. John was put up by Henry Rohr, on the west side of the square, in September, 1879. Prior to this, however, one or two buildings had been moved on to the town site from the country. One of these was a building owned by John Askew, which he moved in in June, 1879, and converted into a hotel, and which is still used for such purposes, and is now known as the City Hotel. Another, that was moved in a little later, was that of John Fish, in which was opened the first store in town, he having commenced selling goods a few weeks prior to Mr. Rohr. Mail for people at St. John in the early part of 1879 came to Zion Valley Post Office, but in May of that year the office was moved to St. John, and on the first of July, 1880, the name of the office was changed to correspond with that of the town, C. B. Weeks being the first Postmaster, who held the office until September, 1881, when he was succeeded by W. R. Hoole, the present incumbent.

The first settlers in St. John were C. B. Weeks, John Askew and family, John Fish, Henry Rohr, J. B. Smith, Frank Cox, W. R. Hoole and Mr. Alexander. These are the seventy-niners. In the spring of 1879, a small frame schoolhouse was built, in which school was commenced in the summer of that year, the first teacher being Miss Ida M. Forman. The building becoming too small to accommodate the number of school children, it was sold in February, 1883, and preparatory steps are now being taken to erect a commodious brick building. School is now held in the court room.

The first child born in town was St. John Cox, his birth occurring in September, 1880; and the first death was that of Alice A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Smith. The first couple married in town was Fred Hawkins and Miss Delilah Kendall, the marriage taking place in September, 1879. In 1882, E. R. and F. C. Swartz located in town, and purchased the Mormon Temple, which they moved to the west side of the square and converted into two store rooms, one of which they occupied themselves as a hardware store, and the other is used by Mr. Sparks as a drug store, and by Mr. Hoole as a post office and savings bank. They also put up two very fine residences that fall. That same fall, the town company erected a goodly sized two-story frame building, the first floor of which they finished and partitioned into offices, and the upper story as a hall, the free use of which they gave to the county for county purposes for five years.

As yet the town has no church edifice, but there are several church organizations, including Methodists, Baptists, United Brethren and Latter-Day Saints, all of which meet for worship alternately in the court room. The Methodists, however, have just commenced the erection of a frame church, the estimated cost of which is $2,000. Preparations are also being made for the opening of a brick yard. The town contains about fifty buildings in all, and the business of the place is represented by the general merchandising store of Henry Rohr, which was the first erected in town, and is quite an extensive two-story frame building; general store kept by Lovejoy & Glasscock; one of the same kind by I. W. Reeves; a furniture store by Charles Smith; a drug store by A. Sparks; a hardware store by Swartz Brothers; a savings bank, established in 1879; one hotel, a restaurant, three blacksmith shops, and two livery stables. A good weekly newspaper is published in town, the *Advance*, owned and edited by W. K. P. Dow.

On October 1, 1882, De Long Post, No. 103, G. A. R., was organized at St. John, with eighteen charter members. The first officers were: H. H. Smith, P. C.; Charles Bristol, S. V.; C. S. Mace, J. V.; George Bousman, Adjt.; W. R. Hoole, O. D.; Lewis Estle, O. G.; Frank Cox, Q. M. George Breckenridge, S. M.; William Glasscock, Q. M. S., and R. M. Blair, Chaplain. The Post has now a membership of twenty-two, the officers being the same, except that C. S. Mace is S. V.; Jonathan Taylor, J. V., and Henry Rohr, Adjt.

The town is beautifully located on dry, undulating prairie, and derives trade from an extensive stretch of country. While the place is yet small, there is an air of thrift and neatness about it which bespeaks taste and progress. The stores and houses are all painted, and the manner in which the stores are stocked indicate a prosperous business with the merchants. The population of the place does not exceed 150.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN T. ASKEW, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Macksville, was born in Will County, Ill., May 3, 1853. His parents, Thomas and Isabella Askew, were English. In 1855, he moved with his parents to Iroquois County, and lived with them there until 1873, when he moved to Kansas and located in Rice County, where he remained but six months, when he went to Colorado, returning to Kansas in the fall of 1875, and locating in Stafford County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married at Zion Valley, Stafford Co., December 25, 1877, to Miss Carrie Sievert, a native of Indiana. By this marriage one child has been born to him—Inez I., born in Stafford County, Kan., September 1, 1880. At present, Mr. Askew is both Clerk and Treasurer of the township in which he resides.

WILLIAM DIXON, Clerk of the District Court. The parents of the subject of this sketch were William and Rebecca Dixon, the former a native of England, and the latter of Ohio. William Dixon, Jr., was born in Wheeling, W. Va., February 4, 1853, where he lived until June, 1878, when he moved to Kansas and located at St. John in Stafford County. He received his education at the common schools of Wheeling. In the fall of 1879, he was elected Clerk of the District Court of Stafford County, as which he served until December 6, 1880, when he resigned, and was immediately appointed Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he served until November, 1882, when he was re-elected Clerk of the Court. In connection with his official duties, he studied law, and on December 13, 1881, was admitted to practice at the bar. On June 22, 1876, at Wheeling, W. Va., he was married to Miss Josephine Driller, a native of West Virginia, by which marriage one child has been born to him, a son, named William, the date of his birth being January 14, 1878.

W. K. P. DOW, editor and farmer, son of Warren D. and Lydia D. Dow. His father, Warren D., was a native of Maine, and his mother, Lydia D., a native of Virginia. W. K. P. was born at Bethany, Brooke Co., Va., June 20, 1852. In 1859, he moved with his parents to Clarke County, Mo., where he remained until 1877, when he removed to Kansas, and located in Stafford County. A desire to enter the field of journalism caused him to purchase an office and learn the printing trade, and in January, 1882, he established the *Stafford County Bee*, which he edited and published until March, 1883, when he purchased the St. John *Advance*, merging the former into the latter. On March 7, 1875, in Clarke County, Mo., Mr. Dow was married to Miss Laura E. Clay, a native of Missouri, by which marriage four children have been born to him—John, born in Clarke County, Mo., December 16, 1875; Emma, in Stafford County, Kan., October 31, 1877, died February 20, 1879; Clarence, at the same place, January 17, 1880, and Samuel C., born at the same place February 11, 1882. Mr. Dow has served as township officer in various capacities, and was for three years Postmaster at Milwaukee, Stafford Co., Kan.

FRANK B. GILLMORE, Register of Deeds, was the seventh child and fifth son of Benjamin P. and Mariam S. Gillmore, and was born in Lake County, Ill., June 1, 1853. Both his parents were natives of New York State. His father was a farmer. The common schools of his native State furnished the only sources from which he derived his education. He lived with his parents on the farm until he was fifteen years of age, when he entered a store as a clerk, which occupation he followed for nearly three years. He then learned the painting trade, and followed this until November, 1877, when he moved to Kansas and located in Stafford County, where he took a homestead claim and embarked in farming. On April 3, 1876, at Waukegan, Ill., he was married to Mary Ann Ellis, a native of England. The issue of this marriage has been—Robert E., born at Waukegan, Ill., February 12, 1877; Lois M., born at Ellinwood, Barton Co., Kan., September 19, 1879; Libbie, born at Sandago, Stafford Co., Kan., January 31, 1881, and Edna, born at St. John, October 13, 1882. From February, 1880, until March, 1882, Mr. Gillmore was Postmaster at Sandago; and from August 21, 1882, to March 12, 1883, he was editor and manager of the St. John *Advance*, a Republican weekly newspaper, published at St. John, Kan. He also served as Township Treasurer for three successive terms, and in the fall of 1881 was elected to the office of Register of Deeds of Stafford County, in which capacity he is still serving.

WILLIAM R. HOOLE, Postmaster and cashier of the St. John Savings Bank, was the fourth child and third son of Joseph and Lucy Ann Hoole, and was born at Rising Sun, Ohio Co., Ind., March 30, 1846. His father was a native of Sheffield, England, and his mother a native of Ohio. William R. received his education in the public schools, and lived with his parents until he was fifteen years and six months of age, when he enlisted in Company G, of the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry, the date of his enlistment being September 14, 1861. He served three years and nine months, and was mustered out at the close of the war. The engagements in which he took part were: Mount Zion, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, battle of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Hatchie River, Chattanooga, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Ball's Bluff, Jonesboro, Atlanta, and was with Sherman's army in the march to the sea, participating in the attack on Savannah. Mr. Hoole received injuries at Rome, Ga., while in the discharge of his duties, which he is yet suffering from. For many years after leaving the army, he passed his time in traveling, partly for pleasure, but chiefly for health. In the spring of 1874, he moved to Kansas and located in Stafford County, taking the first Government claim that was entered in that county. He took a very active part in having Stafford restored to its place among the counties of the State, and was one of the founders of the town of St. John, of which he is still a resident. On September 6, 1881, he was appointed Postmaster, which position he still occupies. He is also cashier of the St. John Savings Bank. Mr. Hoole was married at St. Louis on October 14, 1874, to Miss Augusta Henderson, a native of Illinois, of which marriage one child has been the issue—Edwin, born in Stafford County, Kan., April 28, 1876.

CORNELIUS S. MACE, Sheriff and farmer, was born in the State of Maine, November 19, 1842. His father, Benjamin B. Mace, and his mother, Rhoda Mace, were both natives of Maine. Cornelius lived with his parents on a farm until he was thirteen years old, when he went to live with his sister at Winchester, Randolph Co., Ind., where he remained for six years, when he returned to his home in Maine. He received his education in the common schools of his native county, the high school at Winchester, Ind., and the Farmington Academy, of Maine. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, of the Twelfth Maine Infantry, and served three years and two months, having been mustered out December 5, 1864. While in the army, he took part in the siege of Port Hudson, the battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek, and participated in the attack on Petersburg. At Port Hudson, he was severely wounded in the leg by a fragment of shell. After leaving the army, he went to Muirton, Grundy County, Mo., where he engaged in mercantile business, and was Postmaster of the place from 1868 to 1870. Giving up the mercantile business, he purchased a farm, and engaged in farming. In 1877, he moved to Kansas and located upon a farm in Stafford County. On October 4, 1868, at Muirton, Mo., he was married to Miss Jennie L. Duff, a native of Iowa. The issue of said marriage—Jennie I., born at Muirton, Mo., August 5, 1869; Eugence C., born at the same place, May 4, 1871; Annie R., at the same place, December 20, 1872; Mary M., same place, September 10, 1877, and Edward D., born at St. John, Stafford Co., Kan., October 13, 1881. Mr. Mace had held various school and township offices, and in the fall of 1881 he was elected Sheriff of Stafford County, Kan., which office he at present occupies.

JAMES B. SMITH, banker, is the son of Henry and Keziah Smith, and was born in Fayette County, Penn., November 19, 1826. His father was a farmer, and J. B. was raised to work on the farm. His means of receiving an education were rather limited, being confined to the old district school of fifty years ago. On February 4, 1849, he was married in Fayette County, Penn., to Miss Mary Bryson, a native of that State, six children being the issue of the marriage—Alice A., born in Fayette County, Penn., January 5, 1850, died July 30, 1881; Emma A., born in the same county, March 31, 1852; William B., born in Van Buren County, Iowa, March 4, 1855; James H., same county, January 1, 1857; Sarah E., same county, born September 8, 1859; and Charles F., in the same county, January 17, 1861. In 1854, Mr. Smith moved to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he continued farming until 1870, when he went to Henry County, Mo., where he resided until April, 1876, when he removed to Kansas and located in Stafford County. In the fall of 1879, he was elected to the office of Treasurer of Stafford County, and was re-elected in the fall of 1880. In 1881, Mr. Smith was one of a company that organized and established the St. John Savings Bank, of which he is now President.

JESSE A. STEELMAN, M. D., County Superintendent. David L. Steelman and Rosetta Steelman, the parents of Jesse A., were both natives of New Jersey. Jesse A. was born in Atlantic County, N. J., June 18, 1848. His early education was received at the common school. The teachers' profession he followed for three years, at the end of which time he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he pursued his studies for three years, and then, after graduation, commenced the practice of medicine in his native county. In 1878, his health failing, he moved to Kansas and located at what is now St. John, in Stafford County. On October 6, 1880, he was married to Miss Annie J. Somers, a native of Atlantic County, N. J., but their wedded life was only of short duration, his wife dying in the following April. In the fall of 1879, he was elected County Superintendent of Stafford County, to fill an unexpired term of thirteen months, and was re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1882.

CHARLES B. WEEKS, County Attorney and real estate agent, is the son of Joseph M. and Martha Weeks, the former a native of Maine, and the latter of New York State. Charles B. was born in Will County, Ill., February 10, 1846, where he lived until after the death of his father in 1859, when the family moved to Chicago. His education was received at the public schools of his native county, and Well's Grammar School, of Chicago. In December, 1862, not then seventeen years old, he enlisted in Phillips' battery, and served until the close of the war. On October 21, 1864, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant. He was engaged in both the battles of Bristol, and also in that of Nashville, besides numerous severe skirmishes and unimportant engagements. Leaving the army, he returned to Chicago, where he entered the machine shops of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad Company, and learned the machinist's trade. In 1867, he commenced the study of law, which he pursued until 1869, when he engaged in the brokerage and real estate business. In October, 1876, he moved to Kansas and located at what is now St. John, in Stafford County, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, and in September, 1880, was appointed County Attorney, which office he held until November of that year, and to which he was re-elected in the fall of 1882. He also served as Postmaster at St. John, from May, 1879, until September, 1881. Mr. Weeks was married at St. John, September 11, 1880, to Miss Mary J. Dixon, a native of Virginia. The issue of this marriage has been a son, George D., born at St. John, July 4, 1881. Two children have been born to him by a former marriage—Alice H., born at Chicago, September 17, 1869, and McCleary Weeks, born at same place, February 27, 1871.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY.

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY.

ELLSWORTH County is comprised in that portion of the State of Kansas which commences at the east line of Range 6, west of the Sixth Principal Meridian, running thence west to the west line of Range 10, and embracing Townships 14, 15, 16 and 17. The county is twenty-four miles north and south, and thirty miles east and west, and contains 460,800 acres, or 720 square miles. This territory is divided into eight civil townships, and three commissioner districts.

The boundary lines of the county are straight, except that the north half of the county appears to be pushed over to the westward about one-fourth of a mile, which causes the east line of the south half of the county to be a little further eastward than the corresponding line of the north half, and, correspondingly therewith, the west line of the north half is a little westward of the same line of the south half. The geographical position of the county is central, the exact center of the State being about a mile east of the south west corner of Township 17, Range 9, of Ellsworth County. A line drawn across the center of the State, from east to west, would pass along the southern boundary line of the county, while a central line from north to south would pass through Range 9 in said county, and close to the west line of said range. The county is bounded on the north by Lincoln County, on the south by Rice County, on the east by Saline and the northern portion of McPherson, and on the west by the south half of Russell County and the north half of Barton. The east line of Ellsworth County is one hundred and eighty miles west of the east line of the State.

The surface of the county is somewhat diversified, and may be divided into bottom land, upland, and land that is bluffy. The bottom land is confined to the margins of streams and creeks, and are denominated valleys. These valleys are very limited in extent, not exceeding one mile in width at the widest part, and in many places being as narrow as one-fourth of a mile. The aggregate of these valleys is not quite equal to one-eighth of the area of the county. Township 14, Range 6, which is the northeastern township of the county, is exceedingly bluffy. In Township 14, Range 7, a long line of bluffs extends from the north line of the township, as far south as Section 28, following the east bank of the Elkhorn, while from the west bank of the creek, long stretches of bluffy land extend westward. The north half of the northwest township of the county is beautiful undulating prairie, but in the south half of the township there is a chain of bluffs which extend to the west line of the county, about a mile or so north of the Smoky Hill River. In the extreme southwest of the township, there is a cluster of bluffs, known as Cedar Bluffs, the average height of which is over one hundred feet.

In Township 15, Range 10, a range of bluffs extend along the north bank of the Smoky, which run as far east as the east line of Section 35, in Range 8, varying in distance from one-fourth to a mile from the river. Commencing at the west line of the county, and immediately south of the Smoky, which is the northwest corner of Township 15, Range 10, there is a chain of bluffs which extend as far east as Blood Creek, and at this point they make a turn and follow the west bank of the creek as far south as Section 16. Another line of bluffs extend from the west bank of Blood Creek north to the Smoky, and thence south to Section 24, when they change to a southwestern direction, running as far as Section 27.

Commencing again at the southeast corner of Section 13, the land is bluffy to the south line of the township. In Township 15, Range 9, besides the bluffs on the north of the Smoky, there is a range beginning at the west line of the township, which runs in a southeastern direction as far as Section 29, when they take a northward turn as far as Section 21, and thence to the east line of the township. Section 25 of this township and range is extremely bluffy. The eastern portion of Township 15, Range 6, is exceedingly bluffy, with here and there large ledges of rock.

The southern half of the county is mostly undulating upland, except that there are some bluffs along Ash Creek and on both sides of the Smoky, and the southeastern township of the county which is very bluffy, as it is also in the vicinity of Bluff Creek, in Township 17, Range 7. The remainder of the county, which is by far the greater part, is beautiful rolling prairie and table land.

The face of the county is considerably scarified with creeks, all of which, with the exception of Elkhorn on the north, and Plum Creek on the south, empty into the Smoky Hill River, the course of the latter being from the northwest to the southeast. The timber land of the county, taken altogether, does not equal one per cent of the whole area, and what there is, is confined entirely to the streams, although not all of these have timber upon them. The timber is not in heavy bodies, but in narrow strips along the Smoky Hill River, and Buffalo, Oak, Elkhorn, Blood, Turkey, Oxhide, Ash, Thompson and Bluff creeks. That on the Smoky is chiefly cottonwood, but on the other streams it is a mixture of box elder, hackberry, walnut, ash, elm and oak.

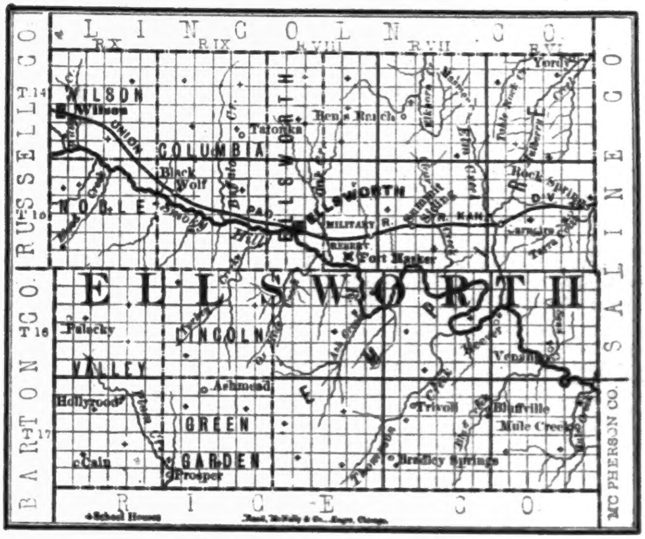

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

	1870.	188 .
(a) Columbia Township	....	1,017
(b) Ellsworth Township, including Ellsworth City	448	1,578
Empire Township	.. .	3,134
(c) Green Garden Township	....	436
(d) Lincoln Township	....	302
(e) Noble Township	....	406
(f) Valley Township	....	738
(g) Wilson Township	..	1,066
Total	448	8,494
Ellsworth City	....	929

STREAMS, SOIL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.

The principal stream in the county is the Smoky Hill River, which, entering the county about six miles south of the northwest corner, flows in a southwesterly direction until it reaches Fort Harker, located in nearly the center of the county, when its course becomes due south for about three miles, when it makes a sudden turn northeast, which course it follows about five miles, when it makes another sudden turn to the southeast, and pursuing this direction for nearly two miles, it again turns northeast, which following for a few miles, the next turn it makes is to the southwest, following which it makes a curve and runs towards the northeast, when it again bends and takes up its southeasterly direction until it leaves the county about five miles north of the southeast corner.

The Smoky is fed by several tributaries, chief of which is Mule, Bluff, Thompson, Ash and Turkey creeks from the south, and Elm, Clear, Oak, Buffalo and Wilson from the north. Besides these are numerous minor streams both north and south, which occasionally help to swell the Smoky, but which are as often without water as with it. The only stream in the county that does not empty into the Smoky, is Plum Creek, which has its rise in the western portion of the county, and, after flowing about ten miles in a southeasterly direction, leaves the county and enters Rice County on the south, where it empties into Cow Creek. There are several very excellent springs in the county, chief of which is the Bradley Spring in the south, and Rock Spring in the east. Good well-water can be found anywhere in the county without much difficulty, at depths varying from fifteen to fifty feet.

The soil is of about the same character as that of most counties in Central Kansas—a black loam. In the bottom lands or valleys along the streams, the soil is very deep. These valleys, however, are very limited in extent, being long, narrow strips, along the margins of the creeks, located sometimes on one side of the streams, and sometimes on the other, alternating in accordance with the changes in the direction of the water courses.

(a) Organized in 1874, from part of Ellsworth. (b) In 1873, part detached to form Wilson; in 1874, part to Columbia; in 1878, part to Valley. (c) Organized in 1880, from part of Valley. (d) Organized in 1880, from part of Valley. (e) Organized in 1880, from part of Wilson. (f) Organized in 1878, from part of Ellsworth; in 1880, parts detached to form Green Garden and Lincoln. (g) Organized in 1873, from part of Ellsworth; in 1880, part detached to form Noble.

The soil in these valleys is of great depth and richness. In the higher lands, however, it is far different. In the center of the county, the soil on the table-lands is not over eighteen inches in depth, while in the southeastern portion it goes to a depth of two and a half or three feet, and in the southwestern portion much deeper. In the northeast again, it is very shallow, while in the northwest, north of the line of bluffs that mark the Smoky, the soil is excellent.

Different sub-soils are found in different portions of the county. In one place it will be clay, in another sand, in another limestone and in another sandstone. The county, however, is included in the "Golden Belt," and, in proportion to the acreage in cultivation, yields immense crops. The extensive stretch of beautiful rolling prairie which includes about the west three-fourths of the south half of the county, is as magnificent a country as the eye ever rested upon. So beautiful is it that a portion of it has been given the name of "Green Garden."

The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of all kinds of cereals, and with a moderate rainfall, yields abundantly. Ellsworth County, however, is one more adapted by nature for sheep and stock-raising, than it is for agriculture, but that portion which may be termed agricultural possesses every advantage that nature could give it.

So far as yet developed, coal has been the only product in the mineral line yet discovered, and this has been found in different portions of the county. Where a country is so destitute of timber as is Ellsworth County, no happier discovery could have been made, and none of greater value to the people, or from which greater benefits could flow. By this discovery, fuel was brought within easy reach of a great many settlers, and within a reasonable distance of all, at reasonable rates and in sufficient quantity to meet all home demands. At present, seven banks are being worked with a considerable degree of success. Three of these banks are located immediately south of Wilson, in the bluffs south of the Smoky. These banks are located within a distance of one-half mile. One of them is owned by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, but is leased to and operated by, John Balridge. The output from this bank in 1882 was about two thousand tons.

Another of these banks is operated by the Smoky Hill Coal Company, composed of Messrs. Eckert, Hines and Latshaw. The product of this bank in 1882 was fifteen hundred tons, valued at $4,500. The wages paid to employes engaged by this company was $3,500.

The third one of these banks is owned by H. Carhartt, but is operated by Jacob Sackman. The output from this bank during 1882, was not as large as that of either of the others, an approximate estimate setting it down at twelve hundred tons.

To what extent the coal deposits underlying the bluffs exist, has not been demonstrated, and whether they will develop into extensive fields, or prove to be mere pockets, is yet to be determined. The next bank in point of importance, is that of L. H. Westerman, located on Elkhorn Creek about nine miles from Ellsworth. This bank is developing well, and at present (January 1883,) gives employment to thirty hands. The product of this bank in 1882 was one thousand tons. Another bank, but not so well developed, is worked by J. D. Sibley, on Spring Creek, about three miles west of the east line of the county. In 1882, this bank yielded two hundred tons; and another bank, operated by J. Shoemaker, in the northeastern portion of the county, yielded a similar amount.

The quality of the coal mined thus far, is rather inferior, although it burns freely, and answers admirably for fuel. The method pursued in mining is rather primitive, being that system known as drifting, or digging in from the face of the bluffs. There have been no shafts sunk, nor has the work of getting the coal been facilitated by the aid of machinery, all the work, so far, having been done by manual labor. The coal, so far as it has been discovered in the county, runs from two to two and a half feet in thickness.

In some portions of the county a very fair quality of pottery clay is found, but no efforts have been made to utilize it. A clay, said to be terra cotta, is found in the eastern portion of the county, from whitch "Terra Cotta," a station on the Kansas Pacific Railway, derives its name. Some efforts have been made at making brick, and with considerable success, but the demand not being sufficient to make the business profitable, put a stop to brick-making. The brick in the Grand Central Hotel, court house and schoolhouse, the only three exclusively brick buildings in the county-seat, were made at Ellsworth. There is an abundance of good limestone in the county, alike excellent for building purposes and for making lime.

EARLY HISTORY.

Ellsworth County was organized in 1867, but, ante-dating this by ten years, attempts were made at settlement in portions of the territory now embraced within its borders. Some discrepancies exist as to the date of attempted first settlement, some placing it as early as 1857, and others not sooner than 1860. There is no disagreement, however, as to the names of the parties who attempted the first settlement of the county. It is conceded t[illegible] M. Thompson, known by the early settlers, as "Smoky Hill Thomp[illegible]eph Lehman, D. H. Page, Adam Weadle and D. Cushman, were t[illegible]ho attempted permanent settlement in the county. Upon this there is no difference of opinion, the discrepancy, as before stated, being as to the date. This settlement was made on Thompson Creek, which took its name from Thompson, the leader of the party mentioned, and who was the first to discover the creek.

The next attempt at settlement was made by Henry and Irwin Farris, S. D. Walker, C. L. and J. J. Prather. This party came in 1860 and located on Clear Creek. H. Wait and H. P. Spurgeon came to the county late in 1860, the former locating in the Thompson settlement, while the latter cast his lot with the Farris party. Up to August, 1861, there was not a white woman in the county, but in that month a man named T. D. Bennett, moved from Dickinson County with his family, and located in the Thompson settlement, so that Bennett's wife was the first white woman that ever resided in the county.

These parties supported themselves, chiefly, by hunting, although some attempts at farming were made upon a small scale. At that time game of all kinds was abundant. Herds of buffalo roamed all over the country, and organized parties from other counties would come to enjoy the sport of the hunt, and also for the profit to be derived therefrom. Swarms of wild turkeys inhabited every stream and creek, and antelope grazed upon the hills and in the valleys in immense droves.

In the fall of 1862, a man by the name of Lewis, with his family, located in the Thompson neighborhood, and to this man and his wife was born the first white child ever born in Ellsworth County, the birth taking place in February, 1863.

In the summer of that year, the Indian trouble, which had been anticipated for some time, commenced, the first attack of the savages being made upon the settlers on Cow Creek. By treachery the Indians lured Walker, one of the early settlers in the Farris settlement, into a snare, and instantly killed him. The white men replied to the fire of the Indians, and killed three of their number. Knowing that the Indians greatly outnumbered them, and fearing that they would renew the attack during the night, they made their escape, and succeeded in reaching the stage station on the Smoky late in the afternoon. From this point word was sent to every settler in the county, to apprise them of the approaching danger. Page's ranch, located on the Smoky, at a point where the military road crossed the stream, was considered the best place from which resistance could be offered in case of an attack, and there the settlers all centered. Sentinels were posted, and a sharp lookout was maintained throughout the night, but the only attack they encountered was a false alarm, to the effect that hosts of Indians were coming over the hill to attack the ranch. The settlers held a consultation, and concluded that their lives were more dear to them than the amount they had at stake, and next morning, after packing up all of their worldly goods that they could take with them, took their departure, and Ellsworth County relapsed into its primitive condition where the buffalo, deer, elk and antelope could roam without the foot of a white man trespassing upon their native domain.

As to how Ellsworth County received its name has often given rise to some doubt, and many have believed that it was named in honor of Col. E. E. Ellsworth, who was shot and killed by Jackson, in Alexandria, Va., in his attempt to pull down a Rebel flag at the commencement of the war. The belief that the county was so named is erroneous, as will be seen from a letter addressed to Mr. F. G. Adams who was at the date of the letter, Secretary of the State Historical Society, of which the following is a copy, the original of which is still on file in the office of the State Historical Society:

> "ELDEN, IOWA, February 20, 1878.
>
> "F. G ADAMS:
>
> "*Sir:*—
>
> "Some time ago I received a letter from you asking for information concerning the history of Fort Ellsworth. You are correct as to the Adjutant's report. I was mustered in as Second Lieutenant, Company H, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, July 13, 1863, at Davenport, Iowa. I was in service in Kansas, and I am the man who established Fort Ellsworth, in June of 1864. I was stationed there with about forty men, and built that block-house. General Curtis gave it its name in July of the same year, when he came up to the fort. He was then in command of that division. We were ordered out on an Indian expedition I had about twenty men, and a Company of the Fifteenth Kansas was with us. At Fort Larned, while on dress parade, General Curtis read the name of Fort Ellsworth.
>
> "ALLEN ELLSWORTH."

Where this Lieutenant Ellsworth was stationed with his Company, and where he built the block-house or fort, was at Page's deserted ranch on the Smoky, about three-fourths of a mile southwest of where Fort Harker was afterwards located. Fort Ellsworth soon became known, not only in Kansas, but in other States, and hence, when the boundaries of the county were defined by the legislature in 1867, and the county was named, it was given the name of Ellsworth.

The second settlement of the county began in 1865, when Harry Anderson took a claim and located on Clear Creek. In 1866, Rev. Levi Sternberg came to the county, having been preceded by one of his sons, Dr. George Sternberg. Shortly after the elder Sternberg came, he was followed by another son, Frederick, who took a claim, and located on the Smoky. In the spring of the following year, two more of his sons, Charles and Edward, arrived, this family making quite a settlement in itself. In 1866, Fort Ellsworth was abandoned, and a large military post was established about three-fourths of a mile northeast of where it stood. Four large frame buildings were erected for barracks for the troops, two on each side of the square, while a third side was occupied by buildings erected for officer's quarters. Several large stables were erected, and a good-sized guard house, two stories high. A magnificent stone building was erected for a hospital, at a cost of $80,000. The military reservation upon which this post was located embraced sixteen sections of land, being four miles square.

At that time, General Hancock was in command of the Division of the Mississippi, and named the post Fort Harker. The first year after the post was established, the cholera broke out, and caused fearful fatality among the troops and government employes. This was a terrible calamity to strike the county in the first year of its existence, and nearly every settler that could get away sought refuge from the scourge.

The first marriage ceremony performed in the county was by Henry New, on the 2d day of April, 1868, when, in his official capacity of Justice of the Peace, he united in the bonds of matrimony, George W. Hughes and Miss Rusha Maxson.

The year 1873 witnessed the departure of the military from Fort Harker. This was the distributing point for all military posts further west, and was one of the most important military stations west of the Missouri River. The advent and extension of the Kansas Pacific Railway put an end to its usefulness, and in the fall of 1873 it was abandoned, and the reservation on which it stood was thrown open to settlement. The roofs of some of the buildings were taken off and sent to Leavenworth, and the remainder of the buildings were sold in the spring of 1882 to a man named Johnson. The officers' quarters and some of the barracks still stand intact, as also the stone guardhouse and wooden stables, but in a short time all these will disappear, as the material is being sold as rapidly as purchasers can be found, and in a few years nothing will be left to indicate where once stood the great military post of Fort Harker.

For several years immigration to the county was exceedingly slow, but yet scarcely a season passed without bringing more or less new settlers. A great portion of those who came up to 1876 were foreigners, and consisted chiefly of Swedes, Bohemians and Germans. The Swedes settled chiefly in the southeastern portion of the county, and the Bohemians in the western portion, while the Germans distributed themselves more generally over the county, a great many of them, however, locating in the southern portion. In 1877 a large immigration of Bohemians set in, who located chiefly east, west and south of Wilson.

While among the new settlers the foreign element greatly predominated, quite a good many came from States further east and north. In the spring of 1878 a very large settlement arrived in the county from Pennsylvania, under the leadership of Samuel Killian. They came in a body and numbered over two hundred souls. This settlement located around Wilson, some of them going over into Russell County. Since that time immigration has been gradual, and although a good many have come to the county, the population during the last two years, if it has not decreased, has not increased. By comparing the population of the county in 1882, as returned by the respective township assessors, with that given by the United States census for 1880, there has been a considerable falling off. As returned by the assessors, the population in 1882 was 7,347, whereas, in 1880, the United States census shows it to have been 8,485. This falling off, if such really has been the case, can be traced to causes other than any inherent in the soil or climate. The county is noted for its superior advantages for stock-raising, and during the last two years, stock men have come in and bought up large tracts of land, in many cases buying out the settlers who moved out of the county.

A few instances will serve to show how the opening up of these large ranches affects population. The "Elkhorn Ranch," owned by H. C. Adams, contains 4,000 acres, on which at present he has 5,000 head of sheep. The ranch is well supplied with sheds and good buildings. The "Eden Ranch" on the Smoky, owned by Mr. Collins, contains 9,000 acres, all under fence and is well stocked with cattle. "Idaville Ranch," on Bluff Creek and the Smoky, owned by Capt. Millett, contains 18,000 acres, all under fence. At present there are between 4,000 and 5,000 head of cattle on the ranch. "White Bluff's Ranch," on the Smoky, owned by Richardson & Bates, contains 3,000 acres, on which there are 3,000 head of cattle. "Black Walnut Ranch," on Thompson Creek, contains 5,500 acres, and is owned by H. B. Clark. At present it is stocked with 7,000 head of sheep and 250 head of cattle. "Monte Cenario Ranch," on Mulberry and Alum creeks, contains 7,000 acres, and is owned by Mr. Wellington. This ranch is stocked with sheep, on which, at present, there are 9,000 head. The place is very highly improved. It is all under fence, and $16,000 were expended in the erection of sheds and buildings, the residence alone costing $8,000. These six ranches represent one-tenth the entire area of the county, and in order to get such large tracts of land in one body, a good many settlers had to be bought out. Besides these, there are several smaller ranches, ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 acres. The immense amount of stock on these ranches adds greatly to the wealth of the county, but such extensive bodies of land being in the hands of a few individuals, precludes population, and to the establishment of these gigantic stock farms is to be attributed whatever difference there may be between the population of 1882 and that of 1880.

In October, 1881, the entire community was startled by the news of one of the most cold blooded murders ever perpetrated in Ellsworth or any other county. The terrible tragedy was enacted in the southeast part of the county, Andrew Weir and his son, Bennie, being the victims, and Lewis A. Rose and wife the murderers. Rose and Weir lived upon adjoining farms, and some enmity arose between them over the division of some crop, in which both were interested. This feud had existed for some time, until one day Weir went to the house of Rose, when an altercation of words arose, and as Weir started out to go home, Rose followed and shot him dead. Weir was a widower and lived alone with his son Bennie, a little lad about twelve years old. The boy thinking his father was staying away unusually long, started over to Rose's to see if he was there, and when Rose and his wife saw the lad coming, they consulted together and concluded that it was necessary to their own safety to kill the boy. When the lad reached the house and inquired for his father, Rose took him to the barn, and there knocked out the innocent boy's brains with a club and threw him into a manger. After dispatching little Bennie, Rose went out to a field and dug a hole, in which he buried father and son, and having covered them over with earth he harrowed the field so as to escape detection. The neighbors, however, began to miss Weir and his boy, and suspicions of foul play began to be bruited in the vicinity. Finally a search was instituted, which led to a discovery of Weir and his son in the place where Rose had buried them. Rose and his wife were arrested, tried and convicted, he for murder, and she as accessory to the crime.

The trial took place in May, 1882, and both Rose and his wife are now in the penitentiary, she serving a term of eighteen months, and he serving the preliminary year, at the end of which his case is subject to the decision of the governor, whether his further punishment shall be death by hanging or imprisonment for life.

Scarcely had the people recovered from the shock occasioned by this terrible murder, when they were startled by another. This occurred in November, 1882, on the farm owned by Rev. Levi Sternberg, about five miles east of Ellsworth. The farm was worked by one of Doctor Sternberg's sons, named Fred, who had in his employ a hired man named Hughes. The forenoon of the day on which the murder was committed, young Sternberg and Hughes were out in the field gathering corn, at which they worked until noon, when they went to the house for dinner. What occurred between them, if anything, will, probably, never be known, but as they were returning to the field after dinner, and just as they had crossed the bed of the Smoky, Sternberg drew a revolver and shot Hughes, causing him to fall from the wagon, and while lying on the ground, Sternberg jumped down from the wagon and shot him again, although he was dead at the time, as it was proven at the coroner's inquest that it was the first shot that killed him. Sternberg immediately surrendered himself, and is now in jail awaiting trial, and no excuse can be offered for the commission of the deed, except that Sternberg was insane, which, people believe, must have been the case.

The opening of 1883 found Ellsworth County in a prosperous condition. The bountiful crops of 1882, not only bettered the condition of the agricultural classes, but was of immense benefit to all those engaged in mercantile pursuits. There are sixty-six schoolhouses in the county and six churches, and several church organizations, besides several other societies, benevolent, literary and sociable. The financial condition of the county is good. The assessed valuation of the county is $1,500,000, and the real valuation, $5,000,000. The county bonded indebtedness is $34,000, and it has no floating debt. County warrants are at par, and are paid by the County Treasurer upon presentation, which would indicate that the county government has been honestly and economically conducted.

Only one railroad traverses the county, the Kansas Pacific, which enters from the east at Rock Spring, and follows a due west course until it reaches Ellsworth, when, following the course of the Smoky Hill, it takes a northwestern direction and leaves the county at Wilson, three miles south of the northwest corner. The principal stations on the road are Ellsworth and Wilson. The road was built through the county in 1868.

COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

After its limits had been defined, and the county named by the Legislature, as elsewhere detailed, Governor Crawford, appointed J. H. Edwards, V. B. Osborn and Ira Clark to be Commissioners of the county, E. W. Kingsbury to be Sheriff, and M. O. Hall, Clerk. The Commissioners met for the first time at Ellsworth on July 9, 1867. The following is a copy of the record entry of their first meeting:

"Ellsworth, July 9, 1867. Board met; present: J. H. Edwards, V. B. Osborn, and Ira Clark, who had been appointed Commissioners by Gov. Crawford; E. W. Kingsbury, Sheriff; M. O. Hall, Clerk. After being duly sworn in it was ordered that an election be held on August 10, 1867, for township and county officers, to serve till next general election, one polling place to be at Ellsworth, another at the house of Mr. Merriman, on Elkhorn Creek, also one on Thompson Creek, at the house of Mr. Clark, and one at Clear Creek, at the house of Mr. Farris"

In pursuance of this order, an election was held on the 10th of August, 1867, at which the following-named persons were elected to the respective offices:

Commissioners, V. B. Osborn, W. J. Ewing and J. H. Blake; Sheriff, E. W. Kingsbury; Clerk, M. O. Hall; Probate Judge, J. C. Hill; Register of Deeds, Thomas Delacour; Treasurer, M. Newton; County Attorney, J. H. Runkle; Superintendent of Public Instruction, C. C. Duncan; Surveyor, J. C. Ayers; Coroner, M. Joyce; and Assessor, J. E. New. These were the first regularly elected officers in the county. This perfected the organization of the county, prior to which it had been attached to Saline County for municipal purposes. The next meeting of the Board was held August 21, 1867, of which the record shows the following entry:

"Rented upper part of H. R. Johnson's house on the following condition, to-wit: The county rents it for three months from August 19, 1867, with the privilege till May 1, 1868. If the county only retain possession for the three months, Mr. Johnson is to put in a partition across the room as the Commissioners may direct, and the county is to pay $100 per month in advance after first payment, which will be paid on the 10th of September. If the county keeps it till May 1, 1868, they are only to pay $85 per month for whole term of lease, and Johnson is to plaster or ceil it when called upon.

V. B. OSBORN }
W. J. EWING } Commissioners."
J. H. BLAKE }

In the early part of 1871, the question of building a court-house began to be agitated, and after having been discussed *pro* and *con* for nearly a year, the question of voting bonds to the amount of $12,000 for that purpose was submitted to the people by the Commissioners. The greatest interest was not centered in the court house itself, but as to what particular place in the town of Ellsworth it would be located. Some wanted it one place and some another and for a time the contest waxed warm. The vote on the question of issuing the bonds took place on April 20, 1872, and the fact that the proposition was carried by only twenty-one majority will show how strongly the proposition was contested. The bond question having been settled in favor of their issuance, all interest became centered in the question as to where the court house should be erected. Some wanted it here and some wanted it there, and petitions and counter-petitions were presented to the Board on the subject. The question was finally settled by the Commissioners on June 7, 1872, by the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Board that it is better to locate the court house in a business part of the city, and that when said building is not sufficient for a court house it will sell for money enough to build a larger building, and whereas, Mr. Arthur Larkin having by his warranty deed, donated two lots to the county for such purposes, therefore it is ordered by this Board, that the court house shall be erected on Main street on lots, number one and two, in block number eighteen, in the town of Ellsworth, formerly known in the plats as the first addition to the said town, and that the County Clerk be instructed to accept the warranty deed of Mr. Larkin for said lots, and immediately place the same in the County Register's office for record.

It was thought that this action of the Board would end the contest, and steps were taken looking to the immediate erection of the building, but just about this time, J. W. Phelps and others, sued out a writ of injunction restraining the Commissioners from issuing the bonds. After some litigation the injunction suit was dismissed and the bonds were issued on July 30, 1872. The writ having been dissolved, the Commissioners instructed the County Attorney to institute suit against J. W. Phelps, Perry Hodgen and others, to recover damages to the amount of $1,500, sustained by their wrongful suing out of the injunction. How this terminated the records saith not, but the following year the court house was built. The first instrument recorded in the county, as shown by the records, is a bill of sale made by L. C. Palmer to D. Thomas Smith, conveying to him sixty-six yoke of working cattle, fifteen wagons, and yoke chains, sheets, camp outfit and all appurtenances belonging to a train belonging to him at Ellsworth. The consideration was $5,400, and was to be paid in ninety days, and if so paid, then the instrument was to be null and void. Dated August 12, 1867. The county officers for 1883 are as follows: H. F. Hoesman, J. F. Baker, Frederick Deisroth, Commissioners; A. H. Evans, Probate Judge; E. R. Lyons, County Clerk; A. B. Hepperly, Clerk of the District Court; J. A. Wiggins, Treasurer; G. E

Alden, Register of Deeds; S. Hamilton, Sheriff; L. H. Sewer, County Attorney: J. A. Hopkins, Superintendent of Public Instruction; F. W. Rossiter, Surveyor; E. R. Lang, Coroner.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS, MANUFACTURES, ETC.

The Ellsworth County Agricultural, Mechanical and Fair Association was organized in 1877, for the purpose of advancing the agricultural, horticultural and mechanical interests of the county, and to carry out the objects of the association. Fairs are held annually, at which are exhibited stock, agricultural and horticultural products, cereals, products of the mechanical arts, and the various products of the garden and farm. The fair ground of the association contains forty acres, and is surrounded by a board fence. It is located about one-half mile east of Ellsworth, and about one-fourth of a mile north of the railway track. It is situated on the open prairie, with neither a tree nor bush on the premises. Necessary buildings, stalls and sheds have been erected to accommodate exhibitors, and there is also a good one-half mile track for the convenience of those who wish to interest themselves in trials of speed. Liberal premiums are offered to those who are the successful competitors in the various departments which they enter, and paid to those to whom they are awarded. The fair of 1882 was a grand success, the receipts more than paying all premiums and expenses. The association is under the management of a board of directors, and the present officers are: M. D. Morse, president; A. O. Whaley, secretary, and H. F. Hoesman, treasurer.

The manufactories in the county are very limited in number, and are confined, chiefly, to flouring mills, of which there are five in the county, but of this number there are only four in operation, the other one being just about completed and ready to start. The first mill in the county was built by Foster and Everett in 1876, at the town of Ellsworth. Late in 1879 it was completely destroyed by fire, all that was left of it being the four walls, which were of stone. In the following year it was re-built, and has been in operation since that time. It is a small mill, having only two run of stone, and is operated by steam. It represents a capital of $6,000, and employs six hands.

The next mill erected was by Getty & Larkin in 1879, at Ellsworth. This is the largest mill in the county, and was built at a cost of $12,000. It has five run of stone and one roller, and is fitted up with the latest improved machinery. It gives employment to ten hands.

Latshaw & Bro. erected the next mill in the county, at Wilson. It is a three-run mill and does an immense business for one of its size. It was built in 1880, and supplies a very extensive region with flour. To meet the demands upon it, the proprietors have to run it night and day to its fullest capacity.

A small mill has just been completed and put in operation in the vicinity of Green Garden, and still another has been erected at a small village in the southern portion of the county, named Cain City, which will be ready to be set in motion in the course of a few weeks.

The manufacturing establishment in which the greatest amount of capital is invested, is the sugar-mill at Ellsworth, which was erected in 1881. The amount invested is $25,000. But little has been done yet towards the manufacture of sugar; what little has been done in that direction being more of a test of the works then for profit. There was manufactured in the mill, however, during 1882, thirty thousand gallons of amber cane syrup, pronounced as fine as ever was put upon the market. This mill, as also every other in the county, is operated by steam.

About a mile east of Ellsworth, on the railway line, B. S. Rice has a cheese and butter factory, in which $6,000 are invested. There are two or three creameries in the county, the most important of which is that owned by George Gibson, about five miles east of Ellsworth. This creamery is fitted up with everything necessary to facilitate and perfect the manufacture of butter, of which immense quantities are manufactured, all of which is shipped to the Western market.

SCHOOL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

The educational interests are among those to which people, generally, pay the most attention, and the people of Ellsworth County have been no way backward in manifesting an earnest desire for the advancement of education. Whenever, and wherever, it has been found necessary to build a schoolhouse for the accommodation of children in the neighborhood, though few in number, it has been erected. There are in the county sixty-six schoolhouses, of which one is brick, twenty stone, and forty-five frame. Excepting those at Ellsworth and Wilson, they are all located on the prairie, without a tree to shelter them from the storms of winter, or protect the children, in their minutes of amusements, from the burning sun of summer. Naked and exposed they stand, a great many of them without even as much as a fence. In a country where trees are of such easy growth, there can be no excuse for not protecting both the schoolhouses and the children who attend them, by sheltering groves. The number of school children enrolled in 1882 was nearly one hundred less than the number enrolled in 1881. This would indicate a decrease in population, and is accounted for by the fact that parties coming into the county, are desirous of establishing extensive ranches, buy out the settlers, who move away to other counties and States. These transactions have chiefly taken place in the eastern portion of the county, and last year two school districts, in which there were about fifty school children, were, in this manner, completely wiped out. The school population of the county in 1882, between the age of five and twenty-one years, was 2,971, being 1,546 males and 1,425 females. The total number of pupils enrolled, was 2,193, of which 1,116 were males and 1,077 females. Of this number the average daily attendance was 1,465, the males and females being about equal, the former being 747, and the latter 718. The total number of teachers required to supply the schools in the county, was eighty-two, but only sixty-two were employed, forty of whom were females, and twenty-two males. The average salary paid to teachers was: Males, $25.73, and females, $19.72. There were, during the year ending July 31, 1882, seventy-one applicants for teachers' certificates, none of whom were rejected, their average age being nineteen years. Of the seventy-one certificates granted, six were of the first grade, forty of the second, and twenty-five of the third. The receipts for all school purposes during the year, including the balance on hand at the close of the year preceding, was $17,137.82; and the amount expended was $15,878.64, leaving a balance on hand on July 31, 1882, of $1,259.18. The difference between the estimated value of school buildings and grounds in the county, and the bonded indebtedness is $14,464, the former being $39,760, and the latter $25,296. The schools, generally, are well furnished with seats, desks, globes, maps, charts, and other apparatus to aid the teacher and pupils, and facilitate the imparting of instruction.

The following statistics, taken from the latest returns made by the respective Township Assessors for 1882, will show how the county has advanced in material wealth during the decade of its existence, because, virtually, there was little or no agricultural settlement in the county until 1872, and even later. The statistical record in the County Clerk's office shows that the number of acres in farms in the county in 1882 was 257,188, the value of which is set down at $1,528,432. There were ninety farm dwellings erected during the year, valued at $38,510. The number of acres sown to fall wheat in 1881, was 70,220; rye, 19,742. The number of acres sown to spring wheat in 1882, was 2,3 6; corn, 36,191; barley, 209; oats, 5,217; buckwheat, 65; Irish potatoes, 469; sweet potatoes, 49; sorghum, 2,092; castor beans, 33; flax 80; broom corn, 340; millet and Hungarian, 1,795; pearl millet, 31; rice corn, 164. The number of acres of grass in cultivation and under fence, were as follows: Timothy meadow, 125; clover meadow, 22; clover pasture, 2 ; other grasses, 436; and prairie pasture, 88,474. There were cut in 1882, tame hay to the amount of 9,871 tons, and of prairie hay, 7,411 tons. The value of garden produce marketed during the year ending March 1, 1882, was $2,044, and eggs and poultry were marketed to the amount of $8,305. The cheese product amounted to 33,265 pounds, and butter to 188,252 pounds. There were in the county 3,118 horses, 445 mules and asses, 2,946 milch cows, 8,708 other cattle, 16,880 sheep, and 6,283 swine. The value of animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter, amounted to $138,765, and the wool clipped was 72,072 pounds. The interest taken in horticulture was represented by the following number of fruit trees in bearing: Apple, 702; pear, 105; peach, 11,717; plum, 565; cherry, 612. Not in bearing: Apple, 14,343; pear, 1,594; peach, 37,001; plum, 2,980; and cherry, 2,578. The fences of the county represent a value of about $1 .0,000, proportioned as to kind as follows: Board fence, 7,250 rods; rail, 2,062; stone, 9,122; hedge, 34,918; wire, 56,018. Forestry is receiving some attention in the county, the number of acres devoted to this interest, in 1882, being as follows: Walnut, 290 acres; maple, 73; honey locust, 25; cottonwood, 617; and other varieties, 3 8, making an aggregate of 1,308 acres. A good evidence of the adaptability of the soil to arboriculture is given on the farm of W. S. Gile, who resides on Section 36, Township 16, Range 6 west. It is what is called a bottom farm, the "Colonel" having settled upon it eleven years ago. Since then he has set out with his own hands 80,000 trees of different varieties, the oldest of which is now ten years old. Some of these are forty feet high and eighteen inches in diameter, and all are in a good, healthy condition.

POST-OFFICES.

The following is a list of the post-offices of the county, with their postmasters:

NAME.	TOWNSHIP.	POSTMASTER.
Alum Creek	Empire	Mrs. S. B. Luni.
Ashmead	Green Garden	H. B. Mohlman.
Ben's Ranch	Empire	W. McLaughlin.
Black Wolf	Columbia	Phil Jung.
Bluffville	Empire	—— Williams.
Bradley Springs	"	H. W. Coonkete.
Delight	"	—— Wiesbach.
*Ellsworth	Ellsworth	Z. Jackson.
Fairsville	Empire	Mrs. H. V. Faris.
Fort Harker	"	H. Johnson.
Green Valley	Valley	John Cain.
Hollyrood	"	Ed. Sternberg.
Mule Creek	Empire	Wesley Lovens.
Palacky	Valley	W. F. Seckaveck.
Tatonka	Columbia	A. O. Whaley.
Terra Cotta	Empire	S. Loomis.
Trivoli	"	L. R. Johnson.
Venango	"	Mrs. R. A. Stuart.
Wilson	Wilson	J. W. Briggs.
Yordy	Empire	A. G. McGill.

* County Seat.

ELLSWORTH.

Ellsworth is the county seat of Ellsworth County, and is located on the Kansas Pacific Railway, about two hundred and twenty miles west of Kansas City. The original town site was surveyed in the spring of 1867, by William McGrath and Col. Greenwood. The town site was selected and laid out by a Town Company, of which H. J. Latshaw was president. As originally surveyed and platted, it was located on the north bank of the Smoky Hill River, and embraced all of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, a part of the northwest quarter, and a part of the southwest quarter of Section 28, and a part of the northeast quarter of Section 29, Township 15 south, Range 8 west. There are few towns that had such rapid growth for the first few months of their existence as had Ellsworth. The plat of the town and certificate was filed for record in Saline County, to which Ellsworth County was then attached for judicial and municipal purposes, on the 8th day of May, 1867.

Scarcely was the town site surveyed and platted, when buildings began to spring up like mushrooms, E. W. Kingsbury leading the way by building the first house, which was known as the "Stockade," and which was used in the double capacity of store and hotel. At that time there was scarcely a settler in the county, but the belief that Ellsworth would be the western terminus of the Kansas Pacific road for some time, caused people to flock there by the dozen. No sooner was the way opened, than buildings sprung up as if by magic, and three months after the first house was built, the following parties were engaged in business: Lockstone & Phelps, groceries and provisions; O. Hall, groceries and provisions; Coffin & Haikes, groceries and provisions; J. L. Bell, tinware and stoves; Arthur Larkin, hotel; Geiger & Co., dry goods and clothing; Robbins & Matthews, groceries and provisions; H. F. Hoesman had a building up, but his stock of goods had not yet arrived; Vaughn & Sweezy, groceries and provisions; Andrew Schmitt, boots and shoes; Chick, Brown & Co., and —— Nye, forwarding and commission houses. There was a wonderful growth for less than three months.

In those days, whisky was one of the staple articles of a well-regulated grocery store, and the grocer that tried to do business without it, was not troubled with many customers. At that time there were stationed at Fort Harker, distant some four miles from Ellsworth, about 1,500 soldiers and Government employes, who patronized the grocery stores to a wonderful extent, most of whom consumed what they bought on the premises or carried it away in liquid form. Another source of trade, and not a small one either, was derived from the long trains moving westward across the plains, nearly all of which, at that time, followed the Smoky Hill route.

The Smoky Hill, in Ellsworth County, is dignified by being styled a river, but in dry seasons the stranger will look for it in vain. He will see a small stream of water resembling a brooklet, over which a child might step without wetting its foot, but when it does assume the dignity of a river, it does it in grand style. On the 8th day of June, 1867, it suddenly arose to this dignity, and in a short time the flourishing town of Ellsworth was standing in about four feet of water. Many of the buildings were washed from their foundations, and all kinds of business was brought to a sudden stop. To make the condition of the people still more critical, the Indians, about that time, began to hunger for scalps and plunder, and scarcely had the waters subsided, when a band of Cheyennes began to commit depredations. They killed one man about three miles west of town, and about two weeks afterwards, they killed three men between Ellsworth and Wilson. The citizens formed themselves into reliefs and guarded the town, and one night the Indians came within a quarter of a mile of town and ran off quite a lot of stock.

The flood and the Indians were bad enough, but a still greater calamity awaited them. About the 1st of July, 1867, the cholera broke out simultaneously at Ellsworth and Fort Harker, and made terrible ravages at both places. People fled from the dread plague, as though death was about to seize them. During the two or three weeks the scourge raged, it carried off about three hundred people at the Fort, and about fifty of the citizens of Ellsworth. Out of a population of nearly one thousand, only about forty remained, all the rest having fled.

The Town Company having been brought to a knowledge of their mistake in locating the town on the low ground close to the river, immediately set to work and had Mr. Marian survey and plat a portion of the south half of Section 20, Township 15 south, Range 8 west, which was placed on record July 18, 1867, as the Town Company's first addition. It is on the land embraced in this addition, and subsequent additions made at various times by King, Briscoe, Hodgens and Butler, that the present town of Ellsworth now stands. When the addition of the Town Company was surveyed and platted, lots corresponding with those in the original site were given in exchange to those who had purchased, and all the buildings were moved up to the new site, except that known as the "Stockade," which subsequently was burned down.

In a short time the town was again on the high road to prosperity, and the business men received an accession to their numbers in 1867, by the arrival of M. Goldsomm, who opened up a general outfitting store, and Walker & Co., who embarked in the grocery business. In 1868, however, the railroad pushed westward, and a great many of the merchants of Ellsworth pushed westward with it. In that year, also, the Indians again threatened the place and ran off a quantity of stock, almost from the limits of town, belonging to Sanderson and White, who kept a livery stable at that time. On that raid they killed a man named Dougherty, so that, what with the flood, cholera and Indians, the first year in the history of Ellsworth was a very trying one. As if these were not enough to contend against, right upon their heels came a set of roughs and cut-throats who undertook to run the town, and who, by their desperado deeds, sought to rule the people by establishing a "reign of terror." Two desperate characters, by the name of Craig and Johnson, were the recognized leaders of this gang, and, like all such scoundrels, undertook to govern with a high hand.

Finally the citizens determined to rid the town of this gang of bandits, and, to accomplish this end, a number of them organized themselves into a vigilance committee. They concluded that the speediest way to disperse the cut-throats was to strike at the head, and one night Craig and Johnson, after committing some of their depredations, were seized, carried to the Smoky, and there hung to the limb of a cottonwood tree. The others of the gang took the hint and hied themselves to other regions, and Ellsworth became a peaceable town.

In 1868, Ellsworth was incorporated as a village and was governed by a council of five, of which J. H. Edwards was president. The first hotel in town was built by Arthur Larkin in the fall of 1867. It was a frame building and stood on North Main Street, near Lincoln Avenue.

In the fall of 1869 the town was visited by quite an extensive fire which originated in the "Larkin House," of which, at that time, the Betee Bros. were proprietors. The fire spread with great rapidity, and before it could be extinguished, all the buildings in the block in which the hotel was located, and also part of those in the block west, were utterly destroyed. The damage entailed by the fire amounted to over $15,000.

In 1869 a small stone schoolhouse was erected, which was the first school building in town, although prior to that time, school had been taught by a Mr. Wellington in a small frame building south of the railroad track.

In 1868, two strangers came to Ellsworth, and one day, while in a billiard saloon, one of them lay down upon a billiard table and went to sleep. The other, not liking this, took out his revolver and commenced tapping him on the head to wake him up. He succeeded, and upon the man opening his eyes and seeing the other with a revolver in his hands, he immediately ran for the door, and just as he was passing out, the other deliberately shot him dead. Next day the murderer graced the limb of a cottonwood on the banks of the Smoky. Ellsworth was no place for evil-doers at that time, and they soon learned to give it a wide berth.

Except for one or two incidents, 1871, like the year that preceded it, would have been an uneventful one. It happened in that year, that a party of Pawnee Indians were returning northward from a marauding expedition, in which they had been engaged against a tribe to which they were hostile, and had got as far north as Ellsworth, when a Deputy United States Marshal, named Fox, collected a *posse* and attacked the unsuspecting and peaceable Pawnees. Fox and his gang killed one of the Indians in the streets of Ellsworth, and chased the band to the Smoky, where they killed three more, and took a number of them prisoners and locked them up. The citizens stigmatized the act as uncalled for, cold-blooded murder, and set those at liberty whom Fox and his gang had placed in confinement.

The year 1872 was one of considerable improvement, and some good buildings were erected. In that year the court house was built, a very fine two-story brick building. The lower floor is divided into county offices, and the upper floor is used for a court room. Immediately in rear of the court house a solidly built stone jail was erected, two stories high, the upper story being finished off as a residence for the sheriff, while the lower story is partitioned off into cells.

In that year, also, Minnick & Hounson erected a very neat two-story brick building on South Main Street, the lower part of which was fitted up for a drug store, and the upper part as a hall, which the Masons rented as a lodge room. It was also in that year that Col. Gore erected the "Cottage Hotel" and a livery stable in connection therewith, and not the least improvement of that year was an iron bridge, three hundred feet long, across the Smoky, which was built at a cost of $15,000. Among the many fine improvements of 1872, the most important was that made by Arthur Larkin in the re-building of a hotel, to take the place of the one that had been destroyed by fire in the fall of 1869. This new hotel, erected by Mr. Larkin, was a fine brick structure, large and commodious, well built and neatly finished. It was not built on the same ground occupied by the old "Larkin House," but was moved a lot or two west, and was built on the corner of North Main Street and Lincoln Avenue. The old name was dropped, and the new hotel entered upon its career under the name of the "Grand Central," which it still retains. It has a frontage on North Main Street of 48 feet, and on Lincoln Avenue of 90 feet. It was the grandest improvement made in the city up to that time.

The year previous the town had been advanced a grade, by being promoted to the rank of a city of the third class, of which H. F. Hoesman was honored by being made first mayor. After the first year of its existence, the town had no spasmodic growth, but grew slowly and steadily, those who came, coming with the intention to stay. The progress of the place, up to 1872, was not confined to the building of business houses alone, as a great many very neat and comfortable residences had been built in different portions of the city, but chiefly north of the railway track.

Population had so increased that the small stone schoolhouse which had been built in 1869, became altogether inadequate in 1873 to meet the demands of the community for school facilities. To supply the deficiency existing in this regard, bonds to the amount of $9,000 were voted, and a very fine school building, not large, but neat and ample, was erected. It is a two-story brick building, surmounted by a cupola, and contains six rooms, which, with the old building, which is still used as a primary department, furnishes ample accommodation for all the pupils that attend school.

The year 1874 was more remarkable for disasters than for progress. That was the year of the grasshopper raid, the effect of which was felt by the merchants of Ellsworth, but, in addition to this, a disaster more direct and tangible in its results occurred on the 8th day of August of that year in the shape of another destructive conflagration. How the fire originated is not clearly shown, but its disasterous effects were none the less felt. It swept away the entire block of frame buildings on the east side of Douglas Avenue, between First and North Main streets, and also several on North Main Street. The loss occasioned by that fire is set down at not less than $25,000. No sooner was the fire extinguished than the work of clearing away the *debris* began, preparatory to the erection of other buildings. George Seitz, Andrew Schmitt, Z. Jackson and Leo Herzig, immediately set to work and erected, simultaneously, and side by side, fronting on North Main Street, four one-story stone buildings, or rather, one building containing four store-rooms. That of George Seitz stands on the corner of Douglas Avenue and North Main Street, which is handsomely fitted up and occupied by him as a drug store. The one adjoining this on the east, is owned by Andrew Schmitt, and is occupied by him as a boot and shoe store. To the eastward of these are the two rooms put up and owned by Z. Jackson and Leo Herzig.

In the fall of 1873, the cattle trade commenced coming to Ellsworth, and with it came a new element into society, which, while making business somewhat lucrative, was rather detrimental to morality. In 1874, Ellsworth was the headquarters of the cattle trade, and the place was known as a cow-boy town. The thugs, blacklegs and cut-throats, with the attendant train of prostitutes that usually accompany them, which the cattle trade brought to Ellsworth, made it, for a time, far from being a place in which a piously inclined person would choose to reside. Gambling, drinking, shooting, and those sinful practices in which women lost to every sense of shame and virtue seem to take delight, constituted their greatest pastime. One season of such characters satisfied the people of Ellsworth that the evils of the cattle trade, or rather those that followed it, were more detrimental to the real interests of the place than it was benefitted by any advantages derived from it in point of increased trade, and when, in the following year the cattle men took their trade farther west, the citizens of Ellsworth were very much relieved, and felt greatly rejoiced. During the short time the cattle trade remained at Ellsworth, no less than ten persons were shot and killed either on the street or in some gambling den. The Sheriff of the county, C. G. Whitney, met his death at the hands of one of the desperate characters then infesting the town, named Bill Thompson, who claimed to be a Texan. The revolver or bowie-knife was the arbiter of all disagreements, and were frequently used when all the disagreement that existed was, that one man had a pocket-book and the other wanted it. Thompson and the Sheriff had disagreed about some frivolous matter, and scarcely had they exchanged a half dozen words, when Thompson's revolver concluded the argument by silencing the Sheriff forever.

This dangerous element having been removed, the town settled down to peace and quietness; and if the merchants did not take in quite as many dollars, they, and the citizens generally, breathed a purified moral atmosphere. The destruction of the crops in 1874, made times exceedingly dull in the year that followed, and a great many became discouraged. The worst had not come yet, however, for another disastrous blow was about to fall on Ellsworth that the people little expected. On November 12, 1875, another fire struck the town and carried away an entire block on South Main Street, running west from Douglas Avenue. Minnick's brick building, the upper part of which was used as a Masonic Hall, perished in that fire. The loss occasioned by the fire was not less than $50,000. Prior to that time, South Main constituted the principal business street of the city, but the November blaze wiped the greater portion of it out of existence. It was then abandoned as a business quarter of the city, and the merchants who had been burned out moved north of the railway track, where they re-established themselves, chiefly on Douglas Avenue.

In the spring of 1876, a handsome stone block was erected on the east side of Douglas Avenue, between First and Second streets. This block is two stories high, and was built by E. A. Powers, I. W. Phelps, Arthur Larkin and J. L. Bell. The building on the corner of First Street and Douglas Avenue was built by E. A. Powers for a bank, which he continues to use as such. The institution is known as the Powers Bank, and was established by E. A. Powers in 1870. In 1882 it passed under the control of a company, and was incorporated in November of that year. The capital of the bank is $50,000, and the officers of the institution are: E. A. Powers, president; I. W. Phelps, vice-president; J. W. Powers, cashier, and W. F. Tompkins, assistant cashier. This is the only bank in the city. The next building to the bank is the one erected by I. W. Phelps, and is used by him as a grocery store; the next was put up by Arthur Larkin and is now used by him as a dry goods store; the fourth and last of the block was put up by J. L. Bell, which he uses for a hardware store. These four buildings constitute one of the most substantial and neatest blocks in Central Kansas. Subsequent to the building of this block, Mr. Larkin, finding that his room was too small for his business, widened the store by tearing down the hall partition and added to its depth by building fifty-five feet to the east end. This made the dimensions of the store 26¼x125 feet. Having done this, he built a stair six feet wide from the center of the store to the floor above. The ground floor of the original building is used for dry goods exclusively, while that of the addition is devoted to clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes. The upper floor is the salesroom for carpets, rugs, mattings and oil cloths, also ladies' cloaks, mantillas, dolmans, sacques, etc. This block, extending from the bank to Bell's hardware store, is the best improvement yet made in the city. That same year, 1876, and adjoining this block on the north, two one-story stone buildings were erected, one by E. G. Minnick and the other by D. B. Long.

The year 1876 was one of substantial improvements, experience having taught the people that wooden buildings were the poorest kind of protection against fire. The fires of 1869, 1874 and 1875, by which property to the amount of $100,000 was destroyed, gave them a lesson of which they took advantage, and the result was, that good, substantial business houses were erected of either brick or stone. Three times during its short existence had Ellsworth been fire-tried, and yet a fourth one was close at hand. In March, 1877, another fire visited the town, carrying away the only remaining block that stood on South Main Street. This was located between Douglas and Lincoln avenues, but the fire made quick work of it and a reminder of it can still be seen in some old stone walls that stand south of the railroad track, a short way from the depot. The loss occasioned by this fire was estimated at $20,000.

If 1877 was a year of some disaster, it was also a year of great improvement. J. Beebe, built in that year a very fine two-story stone building on North Main Street which he uses for a grocery, furniture and hardware store. Two lots east of Beebe's, a similar building was put up by F. Bornschiem, which is now used for a bakery and restaurant. Adjoining this to the west, Dr. Seevert erected a one-story stone building, and next to this H. Rainelsberg put up a very handsomely finished two-story double building, the ground floor of which is in one room and is used by him as a clothing and dry goods store, while the upper floor is used partly for goods and partly for a residence. The erection of these buildings made almost a solid stone block on the north side of North Main Street between Lincoln and Douglas avenues. In 1877, Arthur Larkin built the Golden Belt elevator which is operated by steam-power. Its capacity is between 15,000 and 20,000 bushels. If 1877 started in disastrously, it closed with a good record, and in the number and character of improvements made, far excelled any year that preceded it.

The place was now commencing to bear a citified appearance and to assume an air of solidity and healthful prosperity. Up to that time no substantial improvements had been made on the west side of Douglas Avenue, but in 1877 a commencement was made by Tom May, who erected a two-story stone building on the northwest corner of Douglas Avenue and First Street.

Notwithstanding the great improvement the city had made, and the love of the people for law and order, the ushering in of 1878 found but one church building in town which had been built by the Catholics in 1869. It is a neat frame edifice, the construction of which cost about $1,000. Although there were no church buildings save the one mentioned; there had been for some time two or three church organizations. As early as 1873, Rev. Levi Sternberg organized a Presbyterian Church of nine members. By 1878, this little band had grown to be quite strong, and in that year commenced the erection of a very neat frame church building which was finished in 1879, at a cost of $1,500. The church has now a membership of seventy-five, and the present pastor is Rev. J. S. Carruthers. This and the Catholic Church are the only church edifices in town, although the Methodists and Lutherans have quite strong organizations and resident pastors.

The year 1878 was not very remarkable for any great improvements, those that were made being confined chiefly to the erection of residences. Two elevators were erected that year, one by Schmucker & Work, and one by W. G. Smith. Both are operated by horse-power, and of about equal capacity, 10,000 bushels each. The year 1878 closed with about as many business houses in the place as the requirements of the county demanded, but Arthur Larkin thinking that his "Grand Central Hotel" and the "Cottage House," did not furnish sufficient hotel accommodation, erected the "American House," a very fine stone building which stands on the south side of the railroad track, a short distance from the depot. Shortly after the hotel was built he sold it to John Kelly, who is still owner and proprietor. About the only substantial improvement made in 1879, was a brick building on the west side of Douglas Avenue, north of and adjoining the one erected by Tom May in 1877.

Towards the close of 1879, Ellsworth was doomed to experience another fire, which, though not quite so disastrous as either of those that preceded it was severe enough as it destroyed the only flouring-mill in the county at that time. The mill that was swept out of existence by this fire had been built by Everett & Foster in 1876, and, fortunately for the town, stood far enough away from either the business or resident portion of the place as not to endanger the safety of either. The loss of this mill was a source of great inconvenience to the people, and farmers had to take their grists to other counties to be ground. A company was formed the following year and the mill was rebuilt, and is known as the "Foster Mill." It is of rather small dimensions, has only two run of stone and is operated by steam-power.

The same year that Foster's mill was rebuilt, Getty & Larkins built a more extensive one in the west part of town which is also operated by steam-power. The building is frame, and all the machinery of the mill is of the latest and most improved pattern. This mill has five run of stone, and also makes flour by the roller process. The capacity of the mill is about 150 barrels of flour per day. In connection with the mill is an elevator of 30,000 bushels capacity.

In 1881 the "Ellsworth Sugar Works Company" was formed, and that same year quite an extensive sugar-mill was erected in the western part of town. The capital invested in this mill is $25,000. It is operated by steam, and when running gives employment to seventy-five hands. Its success is, as yet, a matter of speculation, but if properly managed, it cannot fail to be a profitable investment.

Another of the improvements of 1881, was the erection of quite a large block on the east side of Douglas Avenue between First and Second streets, by Z. Jackson. The north, south and west walls of this block are stone and the front wall is brick. The ground floor is divided into three storerooms, and the front part of the upper floor is partitioned off into offices, while the remainder of it is handsomely fitted up for an opera hall. On the west side of the hall is the stage and dressing rooms, and a gallery extends along the entire length of the east side. The hall is seated with chairs and the stage well mounted with scenery tastefully and artistically painted. Four hundred persons can be seated comfortably in the hall, and by a little crowding, five hundred could find room.

The only improvement of any note made in 1882, was the two-story stone building erected by H. Nunamaker, on Douglas Avenue, and an elevator put up by the Foster Mill Company, the capacity of which is 20,000 bushels.

In 1881 there lived in the southeastern portion of the county a man named Phillip Angley. He lived by himself in a "dug out." This kind of a habitation is what constitutes the cellar or basement of an ordinary house, or a hole dug in the ground, over which is placed a roof of prairie grass and earth. Sometimes they are only dug to a depth of three or four feet, but in such cases sod walls are built to about the same height above the ground as the depth of the dug out is below. It was in one of these abodes that Phillip Angley lived, and there his nephew Graham, found him in 1881, when he came to live with him.

Angley had neither wife nor child, and before the advent of his nephew, lived in his primitive abode solitary and alone. Uncle and nephew got along all right until January, 1882, when Angley sold some land to a neighbor' taking the money he received as the purchase price with him to the dug out. It was fatal money to him, because, for it, his nephew taking advantage of him while he was asleep, murdered him, and after getting possession of the money set fire to the rafters that supported the roof and then fled towards Ellsworth. When the rafters were so weakened by fire that they could not support the roof, all the earth on the top fell into the dug-out and covered up the murdered man except his feet. In this position he was discovered a few days after by some of his neighbors who dug him out, and then it was ascertained that he had been foully murdered. Graham, the murderer, was in Ellsworth lavishly spending the murdered man's money when the news of the deed reached town. Suspicion instantly fell upon him as being the perpetrator of the crime, and he was lodged in jail. While in jail he was called upon by another uncle of his, named Shafer, to whom he made a full confession of the crime. That night he was taken from the jail and hung to a telegraph pole along side the railway track nearly opposite the court house. At that time there was another murderer in jail named Rose, and after hanging Graham, the crowd went back to the jail to get him and serve him in like manner, but the Sheriff, anticipating their action, had the prisoner removed to a place of safety.

Having in the foregoing, given briefly the history of the town from its commencement until the close of 1882, it may be interesting to some to be told how the place received the name of Ellsworth. Upon this point, different and erroneous beliefs exist: Some believe that the town of Ellsworth being the county-seat, took as its name that of the county, and that the latter was named in honor of Col. E. E. Ellsworth, who was killed by Jackson in Alexandria, Virginia, and who, it is said was the first victim of the war of the rebellion. The name of the town is not derived from that source, but from a fort that was built during the war about four miles east of the present town site, at a point where the old Santa Fe trail crosses the Smoky Hill. This fort became known as Fort Ellsworth, and from this the town of Ellsworth derived its name. As showing the moving disposition of the people that came to Ellsworth, it may be remarked that the population of the place now, is just about what it was at the end of the first year of its existence. Hundreds came and hundreds went, and each year found the population about the same in number, but different in people. The town receives little or none of this floating population now, and the place has settled down to a permanent, steady growth. Its present population is about one thousand, and those who come now, come to stay. The town is beautifully situated on the northeast bank of the Smoky Hill River, on a wide plateau of second bottom land. To the north of town the ground takes a sudden rise and stretches away into high table-land. To the south is Smoky, with a solitary tree at intervals marking its course, and beyond is the high and broken upland. The business of the place is now so fixed that merchants can make their calculations as to trade, to a considerable degree of certainty. The business portion of the town is mostly substantially built of stone and brick, and some of the stones will compare very favorably with those in much larger places. Those engaged in mercantile pursuits, transact a large amount of business during the year, and the fact that 400,000 bushels of wheat passed through the three elevators in town in 1882, will be sufficient to show the kind of country the merchants have to depend upon for trade. The business of the town is represented by three general merchandising stores; seven grocery stores; two boot and shoe stores; two drug stores; three hardware dealers; one dealer in furniture; two lumber dealers; one millinery establishment; three hotels; one jewelry store; two restaurants; two harness-shops; one wagon and carriage-shop; three livery stables; one bakery; two flouring-mills; one sugar-mill, and three grain-elevators, every branch seeming to be carrying on a prosperous business.

THE PRESS AND SOCIETIES.

Ellsworth Reporter.—This paper was established November, 1870, by M. C. Davis, who continued to publish the paper as sole editor and proprietor for two years, when he sold out to G. A. Atwood, under whose management it remained about three years, when it passed into the hands of Inman & Montgomery, by whom it was published about two years, when it again reverted to Atwood, who held possession about a year, when it passed into the hands of R. F. Kellogg, who retained it about a year, and then sold it to W. A. Gebhardt. Mr. Gebhardt took possession in July, 1879, and in November, 1880, parted with a half interest to George Huycke, since which time the paper has continued to be published with Gebhardt & Huycke as sole editors and proprietors. The paper is a nine-column, four-page weekly, is Republican in politics, and has a circulation of 1,800. The office is well fitted up, and has a steam-power printing and job press.

Rural West.—This paper is published at Ellsworth, and was established in May, 1880, by W. E. Fosnot, in whose possession it still remains, and who continues to publish it as sole editor and proprietor. It is a seven-column, four-page weekly, and has a circulation of 500. In politics it is neutral.

There are three lodges in the town, representing three different benevolent societies, as follows:

Masons.—Ellsworth Lodge, No. 146, A., F. & A. M., was instituted July 21, 1873, under dispensation from the Grand Lodge, dated June 28, 1873. The lodge was organized with ten charter members, and its first officers were: H. F. Hoesman, W. M.; William Micher, S. W.; M. E. Young, J. W.; George Seitz, Treas.; W. H. Brinkman, Sec.; Robert Baker, S. D.; H. W. Vance, J. D.; E. A. Kesler, T.; Samuel Hamilton, S. S.; and James Young, J. S. The lodge has now a membership of sixty-five, and the present officers are: George Huycke, W. M.; Samuel Hamilton, S. W.; R. R. Lyons, J. W.; H. Nunamaker, Treas.; J. A. Wiggins, Sec.; M. K. Brundige, S. D.; George Seitz, J. D.; D. C. Bascom, S. S.; S. Atwood, J. S., and Joseph Kalina, T. The charter of the lodge bears date October 22, 1874.

Ellsworth Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, was instituted in June, 1882, and is yet working under dispensation. The officers are: R. R. Lyons, H. P.; H. F. Hoesman, K.; W. H. Gebhardt, Secy.; J. L. Bell, P. S.

Odd Fellows.—Ellsworth Lodge, No. 109, I. O. O. F., was organized September 3, 1873, with six charter members. The first officers of the lodge were: J. W. Powers, N. G.; M. Amrine, V. G.; M. C. Close, R. S.; James Veatch, P. S.; A. J. Logback, Treas.; A. Houson, Con.; S. G. Pepper, W.; C. E. Bell, I. G.; and Ed. Schermerhorn, O. G. For some time the lodge made but very slow progress, and at one time its condition was such as almost to compel a surrender of its charter. Through the activity of some of its members, a new life was instilled into it, and it is now in a very flourishing condition, and meets weekly in an elegantly furnished hall over the Powers Bank. The lodge has now a membership of forty, and the present officers are: A. Flanders, N. G.; G. A. Collett, V. G.; R. W. Carter, R. S.; N. B. McCammon, P. S.; J. Powers, Treas.; I. E. Lloyd, Con.; T. J. Noble, W.; August Feistal, I. G.; J. P. Nunamaker, O. G.

G. A. R.—Elmer E. Ellsworth Post No. 22, G. A. R., was instituted in September, 1879, with eleven charter members. This post was named in honor of Col. E. E. Ellsworth, who fell in Alexandria, Va., the first victim of the war. The first officers of the post were: J. G. Wiggin, P. C.; John Kelly, S. V. C.; A. Schmitt, J. V. C.; F. Melville, O. of D., William Tibbitts, O. of G.; C. L. Myers, Adjt.; J. Stoddard, Q. M.; G. E. Alden, Chap. The post has now sixty-five members, and the present officers are: W. A. Gebhardt, P. C.; G. W. Sparr, S. V. C.; W. A. Talkadorff, J. V. C.; H. J. Patterson, O. of D.; Mr. Hoagland, O. of G.; C. L. Myers, Adjt.; A. Smith, Q. M.; A. R. Hepperly, Chap.

Ellsworth has been sorely tested by fire, by flood, and by cholera epidemic, to say nothing of the other scourges, in shape of desperadoes and other loose characters with which all frontier towns at some time of their existence have been afflicted. All these have been survived, and Ellsworth now is one of the thriving towns of Central Kansas.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE E. ALDEN, Register of Deeds of Ellsworth County, Kan., moved from Pittsburg, Pa., to Elwood, Kan., in 1858. Resided at St. Joseph, Mo., where he was engaged in the hotel business until September, 1861, when he enlisted in Col. J. W. Birge's regiment of sharp-shooters. Served with his regiment, afterwards known as the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry, in the Army of the Tennessee, until August, 1863, when he was promoted to be captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers, and assigned to duty in the Army of the Cumberland. Served on the staff of Maj. Gen. Kilpatrick, commanding the Third Cavalry Division District of Columbia until the close of the Atlanta campaign, from which time until the close of the war was on duty as depot quartermaster at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Bridgeport, Ala., when he was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster United States Army. Was brevetted major for faithful and meritorious services during the war. Assigned to duty as depot and disbursing quartermaster at Pittsburg, Pa., until September, 1867, and afterwards in the same capacity at Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., also as acting chief quartermaster, Department of the South, at Atlanta, Ga., on the staff of Maj. Gen. Mead. In June, 1869, was ordered to Texas, and assigned to duty as assistant chief quartermaster, Department of Texas, until May, 1870, when he was relieved from such duty and ordered to Fort McIntosh, Texas. Resigned his commission in December, 1871, and was engaged in business in Savannah, Ga., until 1877, when he removed to Ellsworth, Kan. Was Deputy Register of Deeds, County Clerk, and Clerk of District Court until November, 1879, when he was elected Register of Deeds; was re-elected in 1881. Was born in Cambridge, Mass., in April, 1838. Married in March, 1869, to Miss Ellen Brown, of Savannah, Ga. Had seven children—Hattie E., Leonilla V. (deceased), George E., Susie G., Monroe, William F. and John R. Is a prominent member of the Masonic order, having held various offices in Franklin Lodge, No. 221.; Duquesne Chapter, R. A. M.; Mount Moriah Council, R. & S. M., and Pittsburg Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and Pennsylvania Consistory of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

JOHN L. BELL, dealer in a general line of hardware, stoves, tinware, farm implements, wagons and buggies. He opened the trade in the spring of 1867 with a stock of $1,000, and now carries a stock of $15,000. He is also a member of the Western Hardware House, Ellsworth, and employs six men. He was born in Monroe County, N. Y., in 1845, where he lived until coming to Kansas. Enlisted in 1861 in Company E, Twenty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, he participated in all the battles of his command, and was mustered out in 1863. In the fall of the same year he re-enlisted in Company L, Twenty-first New York Cavalry, participated in several battles and was mustered out in 1866. He came to Leavenworth, Kan., in 1866, and followed the tinsmith trade for some time. Then he came to Ellsworth, and was married in 1870 to Miss Emma Gilbert of Niles, Mich. They have two children—Charles E., and John L. Jr. He was Township Treasurer from 1869 to 1873, City Treasurer four years, County Treasurer two years, City Councilman two years, member of Ellsworth Lodge No. 146, Ellsworth Chapter, and Askelon Commandery Salina A. F. & A. M.

J. H. CLARK, proprietor of the Golden Belt Elevator, and dealer in all kinds of grain. He erected the Golden Belt Elevator in 1878, at a cost of $3,000. The size of the building is 22x40 feet, the capacity 15,000 bushels. He handled from 20 to 40 carloads of grain per week during the business season of 1882. He also deals in coal. He first located in Ellsworth in 1875 and engaged in the present business, having bought and shipped the first grain in Ellsworth in the fall of 1875. He was born in Western Virginia 1833. His parents moved to Ohio in 1834, settling in Newark, where he was raised. He first set out to farming in life, afterward in merchandising; first in Newark, Ohio, thence to Kansas City, Mo., where for sixteen years he followed the latter business, thence to Ellsworth. Married in 1866 to Miss Mattie E. Smith, of Springfield, Ohio. He was elected Mayor of Ellsworth in the spring of 1882. He has been a member of the School Board since he has been in Ellsworth.

A. H. EVANS, Probate Judge. He located in the above place in October, 1875. He began farming in the following spring and continued the same occupation until the fall of 1879, when he was appointed Probate Judge to fill a vacancy. He was elected to the same office in November 1880. He was born in Owen County, Ind., December 25, 1818. Moved to Carrol County, Ind., in 1848, where he lived until May 1875. He enlisted in November 1861 in Company K, Second Indiana Cavalry, was promoted to First Lieutenant, and afterward to Captain of his Company, participated in all the battles of his command, until he resigned in July 1862. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the I. O. O. F. of his native State. Married in 1858 to Miss Martha Munger of North Madison, Conn. They have two daughters and a son—Fannie M., Esther N., and Jesse M.

J. H. FOSTER, of the firm of J. H. Foster & Co., proprietors Ellsworth City Flouring Mills and Elevator. The Mills were erected in 1876, at a cost of $12,000. Size 32x44, four stories high; capacity, 75 barrels in twenty-four hours. The elevator is 21x50 feet; 35 feet high; capacity 20,000 bushels. It was erected in 1882, at the cost of $3,000. All built of stone. They employ six men. J. H. Foster came to Kansas in September 1876 and began the above business. He was born in Perry County, Pa., in 1834. His parents removed to Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1837, where he was raised on a farm. When he first set out in business, he followed merchandising for six years; then milling. He was married in 1861 to Miss Harriet E. Sharon of Pennsylvania. They have four children—Frank S., William H., Carrie M., and Herbert E. His wife died in 1878. He was again married in 1880, to Miss Harriet E. Yarger of Pennsylvania. He has held several city offices in Ellsworth

D. H. FRAKER, dealer in a general line of groceries, provisions, crockery, glass and queensware, and farmers' produce. He began trade in February 1880, and carries a stock of $3,000. He occupies rooms 22x70 feet. In 1868 he made a trip West to Illinois and Missouri, and returned to Pennsylvania in 1870, resuming business with his former employers, where he remained until his removal to Kansas in April 1872. He came to Wilson, Kan., in April 1872, where he clerked in a store until May 1874, when he located in Ellsworth and followed the same occupation five and a half years for one firm. He was born near Shippingsburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., December 31, 1847; was raised and educated in his native place, and farmed until 1866; clerked in his native place for some time and then came to Kansas. He was married in December 1880 to Miss Mary S. Maberly, a native of England. They have one daughter—Eva May. He is a member of Ellsworth Lodge No. 109, I. O. O. F.

JOHN GETTY, of the firm of J. Getty & Co., proprietors of the Getty and Larkin Steam Flouring Mills and Elevator. The erection of the mills was completed in January 1880, and the elevator in 1882. The mills are 40x50 feet, three stories and basement; capacity 120 barrels in twenty-four hours; erected at a cost of $20,000. The elevator is 25x35 feet and 34 feet high; capacity 20,000 bushels; cost $3,500; all built of stone. They employ ten men. Mr. Getty located in Ellsworth in 1878 and engaged in the hardware business until he became interested in milling. He was born in Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa., in 1841, and was raised and educated in his native State. He located in Oswego, Kan., in 1870, where he followed merchandising until 1874. He engaged in milling at Rossville, Kan., until he came to Ellsworth. Entered the service in 1862 in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry as First Lieutenant. He resigned after two years service. Married in 1871 to Miss Carrie Urwig, a native of Pennsylvania, they have two children—Sarah C., and John.

H. F. HOESMAN, dealer in hardware, farm implements, etc., opened trade in the spring of 1867, under the firm name of the Western Hardware House, carrying a general stock of $10,000. He was born in Anglaize County, Ohio, in 1841. Lived in his native State until 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Promoted to Captain of his Company. Participated in all the battles of his command and was mustered out in April 26, 1866. He enlisted July 8, 1861, came to Ellsworth, Kan., in 1867. He is a member of the G. A. R. of Terre Haute, Ind. He was president of Ellsworth City Council in 1868, County Clerk in 1869-70, Representative of his county in the Kansas Legislature in 1872-73, was Township Trustee and Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners three years, Under-Sheriff in 1876, Deputy United States Marshal the same year, Justice of the Peace in 1870. He was the first Master of the Ellsworth Lodge No. 146, A., F. & A. M., and for several years. He is also a member of Ellsworth Chapter U. D. and Askelon Commandery Salina.

Z. JACKSON, postmaster, was born in Erie County, Pa., in 1831; moved to Knox County, Ill., in 1839, when a boy nine years old; was raised on a farm; taught school; bought out a store and commenced merchandising at Cambridge, Ill., in 1851; built a steam flouring-mill in that town in 1853; went to Washington County, Neb., in 1854; published the *Desoto Pilot* in 1857-58, and also speculated in real estate; went to Pike's Peak in 1859; there became one of the incorporators of a mountain toll road; was a member of the Legislature under the old "Provisional Government," in 1860; returned to Nebraska and enlisted in the army, in 1862, in Company B, Second Nebraska Cavalry; re-enlisted in the First Batallion Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, and was mustered as Captain of his Company in February, 1864. Was in the Indian service on the Upper Missouri River in 1862-63, was mustered out at the close of the war, in 1865, and came to Kansas the same year. Made the first location at Junction City, Kan., and built a house there in 1866. Went to Mitchell County, in Solomon Valley, the same year, and built the first log cabin in that county, but soon abandoned it and returned to Junction City. First came to Ellsworth County in June, 1867, locating at Fort Harker, where he engaged in the produce, vegetable and fruit business until the spring of 1869, then farmed two years in connection with the dairy business. He then followed general merchandising at the Fort, in partnership with A. Larkin, eighteen months; moved the store to Ellsworth in 1872, and continued in the business three years longer. Was a member of the Kansas Legislature in 1868-69; was County Commissioner in 1871-72. He was appointed postmaster in 1874, holding the office ever since. Has always had a farm. He stands firmly "on deck," taking no thought of the "undiscovered country."

DR. E. R. LANG, physician and surgeon, came to Ellsworth in August, 1881, where he has since continued the practice of medicine. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, February 6, 1848. Educated at Kenyon College, Ohio. Graduated from the medical department of Worcester University of Cleveland, Ohio, 1871. He began the practice of medicine in Marinette, Wis., where he remained six years. He then went to Ottumwa, Iowa, and practiced two years; thence to Ellsworth, Kan. He is now United States Penson Examining Surgeon for Central Kansas. Elected County Coroner in the fall of 1881. He is a member of Masonic Order, I. O. O. F., and Knights of Pythias. Was married June 4, 1873, to Miss Agnes Smith, of Fond du Lac, Wis. They have one daughter—Marion E. His wife died in March, 1877.

ARTHUR LARKIN, merchant, was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, on the 20th day of August, 1832. He was the third child born to Thomas and Anne Larkin. His early education was received at a Seminary on Wicklow Street, Dublin, under the charge of Mr. William Stapleton, who, prior to the establishment of the Seminary, had been one of the faculty of Trinity College, Dublin. His father was a coal merchant and Arthur, while yet a boy, assisted his father in his business, by attending to his collections. When sixteen years old, seized with a desire to try his fortune in the New World, he left Dublin and proceeded to Liverpool, where, on the 6th day of July 1848, he engaged passage on a sailing vessel bound for New York, and arrived at the latter city in July. Shortly after his arrival he hired to a farmer residing at Cranberry Neck, N. J., for whom he went to work. After trying farming for about a year, he enlisted in the regular army and served as a Texas Ranger during two terms of service under Captain Ford, and was discharged at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in 1861. After leaving the service he married Miss Alice Baird, in Leavenworth, who was a native of Indiana. By this marriage six children have been born to him, three of whom are dead and three yet living, and all born at Ellsworth, Kan. Thomas, the eldest, was born November 20, 1869, and died April 18, 1870. Arthur, the oldest now living, was born February 28, 1871. Mary Ann, born September 21, 1873; died October 28, 1873. Francis, born June 25, 1875. Eddie, born October 13, 1878; died January 4, 1881. Hubert F., born February 6, 1880. Quitting the army, Mr. Larkin engaged in the restaurant business at Leavenworth, and while thus engaged, he fitted up a wagon train and made a freighting trip to Denver and back. In the fall of 1866 he left Leavenworth and moved to Junction City, where he re-established himself in the restaurant business and continued freighting from there to the end of the Kansas Pacific Railway, which was then at Salina. In the spring of 1867, he moved from Junction City to Ellsworth, where he built and opened the first hotel in that town. In the latter part of 1868, he embarked in the mercantile business, opening up with a line of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps. Since then he has established a store at Lincoln Center, and another at Little River, in Rice County. In company with Mr. Getty, he built a large flouring-mill at Ellsworth, in which he still has a half interest. He also deals quite extensively in live-stock, and superintends the working of two large farms, which he owns in the vicinity of Ellsworth. This great accumulation of wealth in the short space of twenty years, is the result of hard work, energy, industry and economy.

IRA E. LLOYD, of the law firm of Lloyd & Evans, was born in De Kalb County, Ill., in May 25, 1850. Self-educated; began study of law in 1868; admitted to the bar at Emmetsburg, Iowa, in 1872, where he commenced practice. Came to Ellsworth, Kan., in 1873; held office of County Attorney in 1875-76-77-78. In the spring of 1879 formed partnership with C. J. Evans, in the practice of law, and in the real estate, insurance and collection business. In 1878 he married Miss Etta Huntington, a native of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

R. R. LYONS, County Clerk and County Attorney, first located in Ellsworth, June 8, 1878, where he engaged in the practice of law. Was elected to the present office in the fall of 1880. He was born in West Elizabeth, Washington County, Pa., in 1852, and was educated at the Iowa Wesleyan University of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, graduating in 1872. Was admitted to the bar of practice at Keosauqua, Iowa, in 1875. He began the study of law in 1873; began practice at Ellsworth, being admitted by motion in 1878. He was married in 1876 to Mrs. Mary E Lusk, formerly Gebhardt, of Keosauqua, Iowa. They have two children—Esther B. and Florence W. He is a member of Ellsworth Lodge, No. 148, and High Priest of Chapter R. A. U. D., A., F. & A. M.

NELSON H. McCOY, of the firm of Work & McCoy, dealers in grain, farm implements, wagons and buggies; business opened in 1878, by Schmucker & Work. N. H. McCoy purchased the interest of Schmuker in 1880. They carry a stock of agricultural implements of $3,000 value; they shipped about six car loads of wheat per week during the business season of 1882, and during the whole season about 150 car loads. Mr. McCoy first located in Ellsworth in the spring of 1878, and engaged as a clerk in a grocery store two years, when he returned to Iowa and remained some time; thence to his present business. He was born in Delphos, Allen County, Ohio, in 1838; was educated at Cornell College, in Mt. Vernon, Iowa. His father served our country during the late war, and died from the effects of exposure while in service. His mother moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, when he was nine years old, where he was raised.

DR. E. G. MINNICK, physician and surgeon, and dealer in drugs, medicines, druggists' sundries, etc. He opened the business in August, 1872, with a general stock of about $3,500; now carries a stock of $5,000. He first came to Ellsworth in 1871, and continued the practice of medicine. He has one-fourth interest in the Ellsworth Sugar Factory, which was erected in the summer of 1881, at a cost of $26,450, including 800 acres of land belonging to the company, on which they produce a large amount of cane. The building is 64x64 feet, 58 feet high, machinery room 32x66 feet, with fifty-horse-power engine, including three boilers with an aggregate of 180 horse-power. They employ, when in full operation, eighty men. Capacity, 4,800 gallons of syrup per day. The doctor is a native of Valpariso, Ind., born in 1841. His parents moved to Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1848, where he lived until coming to Kansas. Began the study of medicine in 1864, and graduated at the winter session of 1870-'71, at Rush Medical College, Chicago. Began to practice medicine at Ottumwa, Iowa, where he continued until coming to Kansas. Married in 1863 to Miss Mary A. Lander, of Elkhart, Ind. They have two children living—Ella, born in 1867 and Arthur, born in 1874. He is a member of Ellsworth Lodge, No. 100, I. O. O. F., and the Kansas State Central Medical Society.

REV. J. B. ORWIG, dealer in a general line of groceries provisions, willowware, glass and queensware, and farmers' produce; opened business in December, 1881. He occupies a building 25x60 feet, on Douglas Avenue, one door south of the post-office, and carries a stock of $2,000. He first came to Burlingame, Osage County, Kan., as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in August, 1865, where he preached three years, at Baldwin City one year, Paola, three years, Oswego, two years, North Topeka, two years, Osborne, two years, and Marion one year. Mr. Orwig was married December 7, 1850, to Miss Sarah E. Albin, of Mercer, Pa., daughter of William Albin. Mrs. Orwig died in Ellsworth, September 19, 1878. Mr. Orwig has been a minister of the Gospel for thirty years, having preached in Erie Conference, Pa., thirteen years before coming to Kansas. He was born in Center County, Pa., September 4, 1828. After preaching the Gospel for five years, he returned to Meadville Allegheny College, where he had been at school before, and graduated in the Biblical department in 1859. He was married the second time July 18, 1881, in the city of Cleveland, to Miss Idalia A. Burt, daughter of D. A. Burt, of Cleveland. Mr. Orwig has one daughter—Carolina Electa, now married to Mr. John Getty, of Ellsworth, Kan. Mr. Orwig is a member of the Masonic order, and also of the I. O. O. F., No. 79, North Topeka, Kan.

I. W. PHELPS, dealer in a general line of groceries, provisions, etc. He opened trade in Ellsworth in the spring of 1867, erecting his present store building in the spring of 1876, at a cost of $8,000, the size of which is 27½x120 feet, two stories and a basement. He carried about $2,000 worth of stock on beginning, now carries a general stock of $15,000 and employs four men. He first came to Ellsworth in 1867, and sold the first goods in the village April 4th of that year. He was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y. in 1836, lived in his native State until 1845, when the family moved to Erie County and lived four years, thence to Elgin, Ill., where they lived two years, and to Oswego, remaining two years, then to Ogalla, Wis., where they resided four years. He then went to the Rocky Mountains, and engaged in merchandising and mining two years. He then enlisted in Company H, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, whose record was 150 battles and skirmishes during the rebellion. Re-enlisted December 31, 1863, and was made saddler sergeant of his regiment, being mustered in on non-commissioned staff; was mustered out in November, 1865. He was married September 15, 1875, to Miss Rose Sternberg, a native of the State of New York. They have three children—Bertha M., Frank W. and Mary L. Mr. Phelps was County Commissioner of Ellsworth County in 1869-71. He is largely interested in the stock business. Has a ranch of 640 acres, where he now has about 100 head of cattle.

J. W. POWERS, cashier of the Powers Bank; established in 1870; incorporated in 1882; capital, $50,000; deposits equal to about $70,000. They do a general banking business; their correspondents are: Donnell, Lawson & Simpson, New York City; Union National Bank, Chicago, Ill.; Valley National Bank, St. Louis; Bank of Kansas City, Mo.; First National Bank of Leavenworth, Kan. Mr. J. W. Powers came to Kansas in 1860. He was born in Jessamine County, Ky., in 1844. His parents emigrated near St. Joe, Mo., in 1848. The subject of this sketch engaged with an uncle, then in Leavenworth, Kan., in the transportation of Government supplies; became a partner in 1865, continuing until 1868, then went into the cattle business until 1870, when they opened a bank at Salina, Kan.; continued until 1873, and moved to Ellsworth. He was married in 1867 to Miss Martha B. Hale, a native of Pulaski County, Ky. They have four children—Oscar E., Gracie, Emma B. and Edmund Everett Thornton. He is a member of Ellsworth Lodge, No. 100, and State Encampment, for past eight years.

JOHN PRESSNEY, dealer in staple and fancy groceries, and all kinds of country produce; opened trade in 1878, and carries an average stock of $8,000. He erected his store in 1878, at a cost of $2,000, size of which is 22x95 feet; he employs three men. He located in Abilene, Ky., in 1868, where he engaged in contracting and building for ten years; thence to Ellsworth. He was born in London, England, in 1850; came to America in 1866, and located in London, Canada, where he worked at the carpenters' trade until coming to Kansas. He was married in 1872 to Miss Elizabeth Johns, of Galena, Ill. His wife died in the spring of 1876. Again married in 1880, to Miss Philinda Small, a native of Indiana. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Abilene.

HENRY RAMMELSBERG, dealer in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, millinery, notions, etc. He opened trade in May, 1879; occupies rooms 36x75 feet. He erected his store building in 1879, at a cost of $4,500. He employs four clerks and carries a stock of from $16,000 to $18,000. He was born in Germany in 1833; came to America in 1861, and settled in Davenport, Iowa, where he engaged in the cigar and tobacco business, with a capital of $21. He followed the latter business until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1878 to Miss Sidonia Karst, of Davenport, Iowa. He has one daughter by a former marriage—Helena.

F. N. ROSSITER, County Surveyor, first located in Brookville, Saline County, Kan., in August, 1876, where he engaged in surveying and civil engineering, farming and cattle business. Moved to Ellsworth in September, 1878. He was elected County Surveyor in the fall of 1879; was Deputy a year previous to that; has since held the office by re-election. He was born in Oberlin, Ohio, in 1848, and was educated at the Oberlin College. Lived in his native State until 1867, when he went to Chicago, Ill., and engaged in surveying about three years; he then went to Milwaukee, Wis., and took charge of the construction of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad as civil engineer for three years, after which he returned to Chicago, where he was engaged in surveying until coming to Kansas. He was married in 1872 to Miss Emma E. Tyler, of Clarksfield, Huron County, Ohio. They have one daughter—Vera M.

GEORGE SEITZ, dealer in a general line of drugs, medicines, druggists' sundries, paints, oils, etc. He opened the business in the fall of 1868, with a stock of about $700. He now carries a general stock of about $7,000 to $8,000. He erected a stone building in 1874, at a cost of $2,000, which he occupies for a store. Was born in Germany in 1847, began at the age of fourteen years in his native country to learn pharmacy with his father, remained eight years, came to America in 1865, remained in Leavenworth, Kan., a few months as clerk, thence to St. Louis, Mo., as clerk in a drug store, after which he went into the cigar business in Montgomery, Ala., until he came to Ellsworth. Married in 1874 to Miss Emma Holzschuher, of Ma-eritz, Germany. They have two children—Hans, and George. He is a member of Ellsworth Lodge No. 164, A., F. & A. M. Has been a member of the City Council seven years, and is the present Township Treasurer.

W. Z. SMITH, proprietor of the Grange Elevator, and dealer in all kinds of grain. He opened the trade in September, 1877. He ships on an average 200 carloads of grain and 50 cars of hogs per year. The capacity of the elevator is 2,000 bushels. He first came to Kansas in 1877. He was born in Manchester, England, November 20, 1846, came with his parents to America in 1849, locating in Brandenburg, Ky., where he was raised and educated. Moved to Chicago, Ill., in 1866, where he engaged in the cigar trade for some time and after the big fire, in 1871, in the building and real estate business, and also in the grain trade, until 1877. He was married in 1873 to Miss Susan Proctor, a native of Michigan. They have four children—Ada, Neta, Freddie, and Hattie. He is a member of Ellsworth Lodge No. 146, also of Chapter U. D., A., F. & A. M.

C. C. SPRIGG, deceased, came to Ellsworth in July 1867, and engaged as a clerk in the Quartermasters' Department at Fort Harker until 1870, when he farmed two years. He was elected Clerk of the District Court in 1872, and by re-election held the office. In 1875 he was appointed County Clerk and elected to the same office in the fall of that year, which office he held until the time of his death. He was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1843, where he lived until 1866. He attended the Kenyon College of Ohio three years. He was a member of the Sir Knight Lodge A., F. & A. M. He died suddenly in Kansas City November 27, 1882.

D. R. THOMAS, proprietor of the Golden Belt Livery, Sale and Feed Stables. He began business in May 1873 and keeps a good stock in livery. He was born in De Kalb County, Ill., in 1847 and raised on a farm. He came to Abilene, Kan., in 1869, where he followed bakery and restaurant business until he came to Ellsworth. Married in 1874 to Miss Joanna Terney, a native of Missouri. They have four children—Edna M., Cora L., Addie, and Daniel D. Mr. Thomas is the present Under Sheriff of Ellsworth County.

W. F. TOMPKINS, Assistant Cashier of the Powers Bank. He first came to Ellsworth in 1878 and accepted the above position. He was born in Janesville, Wis., in 1854, lived in his native city until 1865, when the family moved to Quincy, Ill., where they lived a year or two, thence to Lockport, N. Y., where the subject of this sketch received his education. He then came to Saline, Kan., and became Assistant Cashier of D. W. Powers & Co.'s Bank, and from thence to Ellsworth. He was married in 1880 to Miss Minnie E. Howard, of Hubbardstown, Mich. They have one daughter—Mattie C.

A. O. WHALEY, County Superintendent of Public Instruction. He first came to Ellsworth County and engaged in farming in 1874, which occupation he has since followed, was elected County Superintendent in the fall of 1876, and by re-election has since held the office. Born in St. Joseph County Mich., in 1840. His parents lived in Mendon, Mich., many years, and after he obtained a common school education, he went to Hesper, Iowa, in 1855. He graduated from Upper Iowa University of Fayette County in class of 1861. He afterward farmed near Pawnee City, Neb., and was Superintendent of Public Schools of that County eight years, and five years County Surveyor also, and one term County Assessor. Engaged in merchandising in Pawnee City two years. Thence came to Kansas. He assisted to take the United States Census in Kansas in 1880. Married in 1863 to Miss Anna M. Shellhorn, of Mount Vernon, Ohio. They have three children—Flora Ella, George S., and Harry L. They keep the Tatonka post-office at their house in Columbia Township, Section 26, Township 14, Range 9. Have 320 acres of land.

JOSEPH A. WIGGIN, County Treasurer and agent for the Kansas Pacific lands, and National Land Company. He first located in Wyandotte, Kan., in 1874, where he engaged in various occupations for some time. He then went into the employ of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company in the land department, two years after which he came to Ellsworth. He was appointed County Commissioner in the spring of 1877, and was elected to the same office the following fall. By re-election he held the office for three years. He was elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1878, and re-elected in 1881. He was born in Boston, Mass., August 17, 1838. He is a graduate of the high school of his native city. He was Clerk and Paymaster of the Boston Water Works for nine years. Mr. Wiggin was married in 1859 to Miss Priscilla Russell, a native of New York. He is a member of the Ellsworth Lodge No. 146, A., F. & A. M., and Chapter U. D.; also Askelon Commandery of Salina, Kan.

A. ZESSLER, dealer in a general line of groceries, crockery, stoneware, and provisions, opened trade in 1879 and carries a general stock of $1,500. He was born in Germany in 1848 and came to America in 1872. He engaged in the grocery business for two years at Long Island, N. Y. Thence he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he was clerk of Turner Hall until he came to Ellsworth. He was married in 1879 to Miss Dora Evers, of Davenport, Iowa. They have one daughter—Meta Zessler. Mr. Zessler is a member of the Ellsworth Lodge 146, A., F. & A. M.

WILSON.

Wilson, is the name of a thriving town located about one mile and a half north of the Smoky Hill River, in the northwestern portion of the county, and almost on the line between Russell and Ellsworth counties. It is the last station on the Kansas Pacific Railway in Ellsworth County. While the town is known by the name of Wilson, and is so set down on all the maps, the plats and records in the office of Register of Deeds fail to show any such town. The name of the town as shown by the records is "Bosland," but for some reason or other, this name has been discarded and "Wilson" substituted, and by the latter it is generally known.

The originators of the town were impressed with the idea that it would become the greatest cattle point in the West, and in casting about for a name, struck upon "Bosland" as being the most appropriate, believing it would be as attractive to cattle as the co-bos, co-bos, of the milkmaid is to the cows. This idea proved to be rather delusive, because "Bosland" never became famous as a cattle point, and the name was soon lost in that of Wilson. The town was located and surveyed in September, 1871, by the National Land Company, but prior to that time, it had been known as Wilson Station, the railway company having built a depot there in 1868. This name was derived from the township in which the depot was located, that being Wilson.

The first building erected in town after the site was surveyed and platted, was built by Phillip Gabel, on the west side of Michigan Avenue near the railroad track, in which he opened the pioneer store of Wilson. The first settlement around Wilson was made in the spring of 1871, about six months before the town of Wilson was located, and the first person to make permanent settlement on a piece of government land in the vicinity was J. T. McKittrick, he having located on the northeast quarter of Section 20, Township 14, Range 10, west of the Sixth Principal Meridian. The town of Wilson proper is situated on the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 14, Range 10. Subsequently, Tyler's addition was added, and February, 1879, Eckert's addition to Tyler's addition was added.

Wilson has had a good, healthy growth since it first started; people who came, came with the intention of making their settlement permanent. The town has superior advantages to many other towns in Central Kansas. It has an excellent agricultural country to support it, and located as it is in the northwest corner of the county, draws a great deal of trade from the southern portion of Lincoln County and the eastern part of Russell County. It also has an additional advantage in the coal discoveries that have been made in its vicinity, and which are being successfully operated. This advantage, in a country like Central Kansas, where fuel is so very scarce, cannot be over-estimated.

In the fall of 1871 and spring of 1872, a good many settlers located in and around Wilson, most of whom, however, settled upon claims in Russell County, a few miles west of town. These people were mostly from Pennsylvania, and among them were Mr. Himes, with three sons; Jacob Sackman, Michael Ship, John Sellers, Michael Boland, Henry White and John Dellinger. Of this party, Mr. Himes and two of his sons crossed the Ellsworth County line and located in Russell County. The other son, S. P. Himes, remained in Wilson and entered as clerk, in the store of J. Beebe & Co., which had been built and opened a short time previous to his arrival.

At the time Wilson was laid out as a town, a man named George Wright was employed as express agent, and he, in company with one J. Briggs, went into the lumber trade and started a lumber yard. Among the first settlers in town, was Jacob Fowle, since deceased, who put up a building on the south side of the railway track, being that now occupied as a grocery store by Stuckie & Lewis.

Scarcely had anything of a settlement been made in the town, when steps were taken to erect a schoolhouse, and in 1872, the erection of one was commenced, but when it was part way up it was blown down by a wind storm, and work upon it was not resumed until 1874, when a very fine stone school house was erected in the southeast part of town. It is a very neat stone building, surmounted with a cupola. It is rather small, and contains only two rooms, one above and one below. It is only used, however, for pupils that are well advanced in their studies, another building being used for the primary department, and pupils not sufficiently advanced to attend the higher school.

The years 1877–78 were years of marked improvement in the town, and a good many buildings were erected both as stores and residences. These years were also remarkable for an immense immigration into the section of country in which Wilson is located. To accommodate the new-comers, a large wooden building was erected about twenty rods west of the town and north of the track, which was partitioned off into rooms, and there the new comers were quartered, until those who concluded to remain in town could build houses, and those who concluded to homestead it could select claims and put up suitable buildings to live in. This building was known as the "barracks," and when there was no further use for it, it was torn down and converted to other uses.

Like the first buildings in all new frontier towns, those in Wilson were rather inferior, and mostly only one-story high. The "Wilson House" is a stone building, and was built in 1877 by A. Jellison. It is a very neat two-story house and stands on the south side of the railroad track opposite the depot. H. M. Keyser and family arrived in Wilson in the spring of 1878, and upon their arrival, Mr. Keyser purchased two lots, and immediately commenced the erection of a good two-story frame building. This was the first two-story frame building in town.

About as many buildings went up in Wilson in 1878, as had been erected in all the years that preceded it. In the fall of that year, the Kansas Pacific Railway Company commenced the erection of a magnificent stone depot. The lateness of the season at the time of its commencement did not admit of its being finished that year, but in the spring following it was completed. The building is one hundred feet long and thirty feet wide, and is among the finest depots on the entire line of road between Kansas City and Denver.

In regard to improvement, 1879 was nearly a repetition of what had been done in 1878, and while the buildings that went up were not quite as numerous, they were of a better class. To supply a want that was badly felt, H. Greenough erected a steam flouring mill, which he fitted up with the most improved machinery, and set in motion in May, 1879. It is not an extensive institution, but is sufficiently large to supply the demands of the surrounding country. It has three run of stone, and is capable of grinding five hundred bushels of wheat per day. In that year also, Schermerhorn and Thompson put up a very fine frame store building on Michigan Avenue, in which they put a stock of dry goods and commenced business. In the January following, Thompson sold out to Mr. Lang, after which the building was greatly enlarged.

Wilson was now commencing to look something like a town. It had a first class depot, a good schoolhouse, two or three hotels, a flouring-mill, a bank, a printing office, several business houses, two or three church organizations, but no church building. The following year, however, saw a handsome stone edifice erected by the Presbyterians at a cost of $3,000, and up to this time there is no other church building in town. The church has a membership of fifty and is under the pastoral charge of Rev. D. R. Hindman. The Methodist and Evangelical churches have organizations, but no edifices. The former occupy the Presbyterian Church every alternate Sunday, and the latter hold service every other Sunday in the schoolhouse. Rev. Father Kelly, whose residence is at Ellsworth, holds Catholic service at Wilson once a month.

Some substantial improvements were made in 1880, aside from the erection of the Presbyterian Church. Messrs. Nesmith & Walmer erected a fine two-story stone building on Michigan Avenue, as did also Barton & Carbiener. The former is used as a grocery store and the latter as a hardware store.

Wilson is a progressive, prosperous town, and is inhabited by a thrifty, enterprising, and energetic people, who are not discouraged by difficulties, or rendered reckless by prosperity. For a town only twelve years old it has made wonderful progress, and gives evidence of what a few determined people can do. The business of the town is represented by M. H. Keyser, F. Deissworth, Schermerhorn & Lang, and John Tobias, dealers in general merchandise. Jellison & Hindman, Stassen & Danner, Nesmith & Walmer, Stuckie & Lewis, and B. F. Himes, dealers in groceries; N. Lewis, boots and shoes; James Briggs, books and stationery; James Latta, drugs; Barton & Carbiener, hardware and furniture; E. Y. Dollenmeyer, watches, clocks and jewelry; Weatherby & Co., millinery; Claussen & Co., hardware; Anspach & Youngman, bankers; and several others, engaged in miscellaneous business, such as dealers in real estate and agricultural implements, lime and cement, coal, grain, lumber, meat markets, and in fact, every branch of business to be found in a live, progressive town. There are three grain elevators in the place, through which an immense amount of grain passes annually, while the extent of general mercantile business transactions establishes the fact that Wilson is in the full enjoyment of business prosperity. According to the Assessor's return for 1882, the town has a population of 503, but yet it never has been incorporated.

The Wilson Echo, the only paper published at Wilson at this time, was established by S. A. Coover in August, 1879, in whose possession the paper has remained since it was first started, and who still continues to publish it, as sole editor and proprietor. It is an eight-column, four-page weekly, Republican in politics, and has a circulation of 800.

The Cain City News is published in the southern part of the county, in a small village containing about seventy-five inhabitants, named Cain City. The paper was started in January, 1882, by Henry Trump, by whom it is still owned, Dr. B. Grant Jeffris being editor. It is a six-column, four-page weekly.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. W. BRIGGS, postmaster, and dealer in confectionery, cigars and notions. He took charge of the post office in the fall of 1878, and began trade at the same time. Carries a stock of about $1,500. He came to Wilson in 1872, and went into the lumber trade for two years. Farmed some time. He then returned to Rock County, Wis., and remained two years. Came back to Wilson and farmed a year, and then clerked in a grocery store until he became postmaster. He was born in Funda, Montgomery Co., N. Y., in 1838. The family moved to Rock County, Wis., in 1842. He was raised on a farm, and educated in the common schools and the Milton Academy, in Rock County. He enlisted, in the fall of 1861, in Company F, Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Was made Second Sergeant, and was mustered out as Captain of his company in December, 1865, at Madison, Wis. He participated in all the battles of his command. He was married in 1869 to Miss Isora L. Fowle, of Rock County. They have one son—Freddie. Mr. Briggs is a member of the Masonic order of Oshkosh, Wis., and Wilson Post, No. 115, G. A. R.

BARTON & CARBIENER, dealers in a general line of hardware, stoves, tinware and household furniture. They occupy two rooms and basement, 30x65 feet, and carry a stock of about $5,000. Employ three men. They also keep a full line of agricultural implements. S. E. Barton first came to Wilson in the spring of 1874, locating on a homestead. He farmed one season, then returned to Iowa and farmed until 1880, when he returned to Wilson and became interested in the above business. Born in Westmoreland, Pa., in 1851. Parents moved to Iowa County, Iowa, in 1856, where he was raised a farmer. Married in 1873 to Mrs. Jennie Griswold (Nesmith), of Van Buren County, Iowa. They have two children—Grace Edith and Earl Clifton. He is a member of Ellsworth Lodge, No. 146, A., F. & A. M., and temperance organizations of Wilson.

DANIEL CARBIENER, firm of Barton & Carbiener, dealers in general line hardware, stoves, tinware and agricultural implements—first came to Wilson, Kan., in the spring of 1877. Locating on a homestead, he farmed until he became a part of the above firm. He was born in St. Joseph County, Ind., in 1853. Raised and educated in his native State. He first followed agricultural pursuits for several years, but finding merchandising more congenial to his taste, soon became interested in trade, which he is now actively engaged in.

J. H. CLAUSSEN, of the firm of Claussen & Co., dealers in farm implements, hardware, stoves, tinware and household furniture. He opened trade in February, 1877, under the firm name of Deissroth & Claussen, which was continued until January 1, 1882, since which time the style of the firm has been as above named. His store was erected in October, 1878, size 30x50 feet, with an addition 20 feet long. They occupy a basement and two floors, and carry a stock of about $10,000, and employ four men. They also buy all kinds of grain, and are proprietors of the Eastern elevator, which has a capacity of 5,000 bushels. They buy, on an average, eight car loads per week. Mr. Claussen was born in Germany, in 1847, and came to America in 1866, locating in Philadelphia, Pa., where he engaged as a traveling salesman in the cutlery and hardware trade until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1872 to Anna Claussen, of Philadelphia, Pa. They have one daughter—Addie Dora.

FREDERICK DEISSROTH, dealer in dry goods, hats, caps, boots and shoes. He opened the business January 4, 1882. He first landed in Wilson March 19, 1877, being at the head of the Kansas Colonization Company, of Philadelphia, Pa. He located over forty families at the time of coming from Philadelphia. He afterward became a partner in a hardware, implement and harness business, under the firm name of Deissroth & Claussen, which was continued until he began alone. He occupies rooms 20x50 feet, basement and two floors, and carries a stock of $15,000; employs two clerks. Born in Germany in 1846, he came to America in 1865, locating in Philadelphia, Pa., where he followed his trade of stone-mason, contracting and building nine years, when he became principal of the above colony. Married in 1869 to Ernsteina Linsenbarth, of Germany, who came to America with her parents at the age of six years. They have six children—Frederick William, August Rudolph, Charles Henry, Ernestina, Theresa and Daisy. Mr. Deissroth is a member of Ellsworth Lodge, No. 146, A., F. & A. M., and Philadelphia Lodge, 312, I. O. O. F., Order of Seven White Men, and Turner Society, of Philadelphia, Pa. He is County Commissioner for Third District of Ellsworth County.

HIMES & LATSHAW, dealers in lumber and all kinds of building material. They carry a stock of about $10,000. They are also proprietors of Smoky Hill coal banks, which are located two and one-half miles south of Wilson on a river of the same name. Their interests comprise about 200 acres of coal land, the coal of which is of a bituminous nature, and employ about twenty men in their mines in the season for mining it. The Smoky Hill Coal Company is composed of Joseph Latshaw, Ecker and S. P. Himes. Mr. Himes located in Wilson in the spring of 1871, and engaged in general merchandising until 1874, then in the hardware trade until he opened a lumber-yard in 1876. Born in Cumberland County, Pa., in 1851, and was raised and educated in his native State. He opened the first store in Wilson. He has been a member of the Wilson School Board many years. Married in 1878 to Miss Lena J. Claussen, a native of Philadelphia, Pa. They have two children—William J. H. and Edward.

A. C. JELLISON, of the firm of McKenzie & Jellison, dealers in all kinds of grain and farm implements, wagons, buggies, sewing machines, windmills and pumps. Mr. McKenzie opened the grain trade in the summer of 1881, and implement trade the same spring. They carry a $1,500 stock of implements. A. C. Jellison became a partner in the above firm in April, 1882. He first came to Wilson in the fall of 1873, and soon engaged in the lumber trade, which he continued seven years. The first year in Wilson, however, he was in mercantile business. He was born in Wood County, Ohio, in 1858. Moved to La Fayette County, Wis., in 1862 with his parents. Was raised on a farm until 1873. Married in February, 1876, to Miss Nellie Ray, of Pittsburg, Pa. They have one son—Frank C. Mr. Jellison has been City School Treasurer five years, Township Treasurer two years and Town Clerk one year. He has one-half interest in the Wilson Creamery, which is two miles south of Wilson. The building is constructed of stone, 24x36 feet, two stories high and cost $3,000. It has a capacity of 1,000 pounds of butter per day, and contains all latest improved machinery.

W. D. JELLISON, dealer in all kinds of lumber and building material, coal, etc. He opened the business in September, 1882, and carries a stock of about $6,000. He came to Wilson in October, 1873, assisting his father in the stock business, merchandising, etc. He was born in Wood County, Ohio, in 1860. His parents moved to La Fayette County, Wis., in 1862, where they lived until 1873, when the family moved to Kansas. Mr. Jellison's first experience in business began in Wilson; but in the midst of a fine grazing and agricultural country, and full of enterprise and ambition, coupled with good business qualifications, he will make his mark in the business world.

S. B. JELLISON, firm of Jellison & Carhart, dealers in queensware, glassware, groceries, boots and shoes, notions, etc. They opened trade in April, 1882, and carry a stock of $2,000. They also buy all kinds of farmers' produce. Mr. Jellison came to Wilson in the spring of 1874, and farmed until he became interested in the above business. Born in Wood County, Ohio, in 1860. Parents moved to La Fayette County, Wis., in 1862. Moved to Mason City, Iowa, in the spring of 1871, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until he came to Kansas. He is a member of Wilson temperance organizations.

JOHN A. LANG, of the firm of Schermerhorn & Lang, came to Kansas in March, 1879. He went to farming with the intention of going into the stock business. He engaged in the latter business, in which he is still interested. He became a part of the above firm January 24, 1881, and moved to Wilson in February, 1881. He was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1840. He was raised and educated in that county, and enlisted in 1861 in Company E, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Was wounded by bushwhackers in Louisiana opposite Vicksburg, Miss., and afterward participated in all the battles of his command, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, in number about fifty-five including the skirmishes. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., in August, 1864. He then returned home and lived there until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1867 to Miss Caroline Nussbaum, a native of Switzerland. He is a member of Wilson Post No. 115, G. A. R. He is a member of the Kansas Benevolent Society.

LATSHAW & GREENOUGH, proprietors of the Golden Belt Steam Flouring Mills. These mills were erected in 1879, size 30x40 feet three stories high; storeroom, 15x40 feet; engine-room, 2 x40 feet; engine, fifty-five horse-power. The capacity of the mills is 100 barrels flour in twenty-four hours; employ four men. The mills were erected at a cost of $10,000. Their principal flour markets are in Colorado. Mr. George Greenough came to Wilson to reside in the fall of 1878, when he started the foundation for the above mills. He was born in Lacon, Marshall Co., Ill., February 8, 1859. Was raised and educated in his native State. He followed the occupation of engineer in Illinois.

JOSEPH LATSHAW, firm of A. Latshaw & Co. The company is composed of three brothers, A., J. and E Latshaw. They are proprietors of the Latshaw Steam Grain Elevator, which was erected in 1876, size of which is 40x30 feet, 30 feet high; capacity, 4,000 bushels per day; employ three men, and shipped 120 car-loads of grain in the season of 1882. They buy all kinds of grain and produce. Mr. J. Latshaw is a part of the company, Latshaw & Greenough, proprietors Golden Belt Steam Flouring Mills, and Hines & Latshaw, dealers in lumber and building materials and proprietors Smoky Hill coal banks. He came to Wilson in the fall of 1876 and engaged in the lumber and grain trade. Born in Paris, Canada West, in 1844. Came to the United States, locating in Kansas City, Mo., in 1869, when he embarked in the grain trade, having erected the first grain elevator in that city in company with his brothers. Their elevator burned down at a loss of $15,000 to them. He soon afterward came to Wilson. Married in 1882 to Miss Mary Bassett, of Berlin, Wis.

JAMES LATTA, dealer in drugs, medicines, paints, oils and druggists' sundries, opened business in November, 1877. He erected his store building in 1877, and occupies rooms 18x54 feet. He carries an average stock of about $2,000. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1848; went to Glasgow, Scotland, in 1856 with his father (John Latta), where he was educated; he clerked there in a clothing store; he returned to his native city in 1869 and engaged in bookkeeping until coming to Kansas on account of health; but about six months after he landed he engaged in the above business. Married in 1878 to Miss Janet Mair, of Philadelphia, Pa. They have one son, James Mair Latta. Mr. Latta is a member of the Masonic order, and I. O. O. F. of Philadelphia, Pa.

N. LEWIS, dealer in boots and shoes, and manufactures harness, saddles, etc., began business in 1875; erected his store building in 1878, size of which is 24x40 feet, at a cost of $600; carries a stock of about $3,000. He first came to Wilson in 1872 and followed farming until he began business. He was born in Germany in 1832 and came to America in 1854, locating in Cumberland County, Pa., where he worked at his trade of shoemaking until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1861 to Miss Margaret Finkenbinder, a native of Cumberland County, Pa. They have five children—Fred R., William N., Daniel A., Jennie B., and Samuel A. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Pennsylvania.

D. A. McKENZIE, firm of McKenzie & Jellison, dealers in all kinds of grain and agricultural implements. They opened the business in 1880. They shipped at least 240 car-loads of grain in the season of 1882. The capacity of their elevator is about four car-loads per day; employ four men in the business. D. A. McKenzie also owns a farm of 160 acres all under cultivation, which joins the village site on the west. He first came to Wilson in the spring of 1878, when he began farming and dairy business, which he still carries on. He was born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1858. Was raised on a farm, living in his native State until he came to Kansas. He assisted in taking the United States census of Kansas in 1880. He is one of the best business men in his village.

J. T. McKITRICK, land agent for the U. P. R. R. lands. He has been justice of the peace, notary public and insurance agent since 1873. He first came to Wilson, in April, 1871, moved his family in July of the same year, locating on a homestead one half mile east of Wilson. He now owns 320 acres of land skirting the town site and considerable town property. He has his land all improved and twenty-five milch cows. He was born in Lancaster County, Pa., October 8, 1826. He went to California in 1850, where he worked at the carpenters' trade and followed the sea, making trips to Alaska, Sitka and the Sandwich Islands. On his return home he joined a vessel and went to Calcutta, India, arriving in New York City February 14, 1856, when he returned to his native county. He soon afterward superintended the building of the Union Depot, at Harrisburgh, Pa.; went to Pittsburg, Pa., in March, 1858, and soon afterward to Cincinnati, Ohio. He was married in the fall of 1858, to Miss Sarah M. McVety, of Leeds, England. He remained in Cincinnati until he came to Kansas, where, after prospecting for some time, he finally located in Wilson. He was one of the delegates to the Ohio Soldiers' Colony of Hamilton County Branch. He was also one of five to prospect and locate 600 families under the organization of the above colony. He has been the means of locating many families on homesteads in Ellsworth County. They have four children—Ida, now married to John A. Johnson, Edward, Ella, and Julia. He enlisted in May, 1864, in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Ohio National Guards, was mustered out in September, 1864. He was Second Lieutenant of Company C, and participated in the battles of White House Landing, Petersburg and Richmond. He was the guide for the Alexis Buffalo Hunting Tournament several years ago.

NESMITH & WALMER, dealers in groceries, queensware and tinware. They began trade in 1879, and erected their store building, 25x70 feet, two stories high, of stone, at a cost of $3,500 in 1879. They carry a general stock of about $3,500. Joseph Walmer came to Wilson in 1877, and engaged in farming until he began in trade. He was born in St. Joseph County, Ind., in 1855, and was raised and educated in his native county. W. L. Nesmith came to Wilson in 1877, and engaged in the grocery business, which he has since continued. They formed the co-partnership in 1879. Mr. Nesmith was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1852, and was raised and educated in his native county. He was married in 1874 to Miss Clara H. Carhatta, a native of Missouri. They have two children—Edgar L. and Joseph Hal.

E. D. SCHERMERHORN, firm of Schermerhorn & Lang, dealers in dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, boots and shoes, etc. They opened the trade April 8, 1879, and occupy rooms 22x70 feet, employ four clerks, and carry an average stock of $15,000. Mr. Schermerhorn came to Ellsworth County in 1866, and clerked in a sutler's store until spring, 1870, thence to Spirit Springs on Solomon River, being sutler for G troops, Seventh Cavalry and Fourth Battery United States Artillery until October 15, same year. He then located twelve miles north of Wilson in the stock business, which he followed one and one-half years. He removed thence to Kaw Canyon, and followed the same business until March 1, 1878, when he went into the employ of a dry goods house in Ellsworth until 1879, when he came to Wilson and began business. He was born in West Stephentown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1848; and was married in 1875 to Miss Christine Caline, a native of Sweden. They have one son, Frank J. Mr. Schermerhorn is a member of Ellsworth Lodge, I. O. O. F.

STASSON & DANNER, dealers in hardware, queensware, glassware, groceries, provisions, etc., opened trade in June, 1881, and carry a stock of about $2,000. Ira M. Danner came to Wilson in 1878, and engaged in various occupations until he became interested in the above trade. Born in Farmers City, De Witt County, Ill. in 1847. Was raised on a farm, which business and stock-raising he followed until coming to Kansas. Married in 1868 to Miss Mary Strausbury, of the latter city. They have four children—Clark L, R. Orville, Etna and Bertha. He enlisted in 1863 in Company L, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, participating in all the battles of his command. Mustered out in Macon, Ga., in August, 1865, as Second Sergeant. He is a member of Wilson Post, No. 15, G. A. R.

JOHN TOBIAS, dealer in a general stock of groceries, crockery, boots, shoes and farm implements; carries a stock of about $5,000. He opened the trade in 1877, with dry goods also. Went out of trade in 1881, excepting farm implements. Soon after opened the grocery trade, etc. Born in Bohemia, Europe, he came to America in 1855, and located in Minnesota, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business, and added general merchandise in 1872, which he continued until coming to Kansas. Married January 2, 1867, to Miss Rosalie Pichner, who was born in Bohemia in 1847. They have five children—Joseph F., John C., Emma, Henry, Agnes (deceased) and Frederick. He is at present a Justice of the Peace, also a member of the Reading and Agricultural Society of Wilson, Ellsworth County.

JUDGE G. M. WOODWARD came to Wilson July 31, 1875, and engaged in stock-raising. He has now 200 head of cattle, mostly of Durham stock. He also has a farm in Vernon County, Mo., of 280 acres, well improved. He is, therefore, making agricultural pursuits and stock-raising his business. He is a native of Windsor County, Vt., born in 1822. He moved to Harper's Ferry, Va., when he was young. He was there made prisoner by the celebrated John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, in 1859. He was engaged in lumbering on the Alleghany Mountains, in Maryland, a number of years. He then went into the tannery business at New Creek, Mineral County, Va.—it was then Hampshire County, Va.—where his fortunes were reversed, and he lost his property during the war. He then shifted about for several years, was on the extreme border of civilization in Texas, and spent two years in the wilds of that State outside of any mark of civilized country. He then went to Vernon County, Mo., and began agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. He officiated as Judge of the County Court of Vernon County for one term. He was married in 1850 to Miss Abigail Arnold, of Hampshire County, Va. They have one son—David Frank. The Judge was a member of the I. O. O. F., the Independent Order of Red Men, and the Masonic order before the late war.

RUSSELL COUNTY.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

RUSSELL County is one of the central counties of Kansas, it being two hundred and forty-four miles from the Missouri River to the east line of the county, and one hundred and ninty-two miles from the east line of the county to the west line of the State. A line drawn through the center of the State, from east to west, would pass about three miles south of the south line of the county. The county is bounded on the north by Osborne County, on the south by Barton, on the east by Ellsworth and Lincoln counties, and on the west by Ellis County. The county contains 576,000 acres, or 900 square miles, and is divided into eight civil, or municipal, townships, those of Paradise and Fairview embracing nearly the northern half of the county, the other portion being divided into six townships of very unequal size. The county is governed by a Board of three Commissioners, who are elected for three years, and is so arranged that one is elected each year. That all portions of the county may be fairly represented on the Board, the county is divided into three Commissioner Districts, and the election of each Commissioner is confined to the Electors of the District in which he resides.

To all intents and purposes, Russell is a prairie county, and for miles and miles, not a sign of a tree or bush can be seen. Standing upon the highest point in the vicinity of the county seat, which is located very near the geographical center of the county, one sees nothing but a wide extent of prairie to the north, south, east and west, with nothing to break the monotony of the view, but a house here and there at long intervals. Stretch the vision to the farthest extent, and one will look in vain to catch a glimpse of a tree. The prairie appears almost as level as the surface of a lake, except that its undulations can be observed rising and falling like the gentle swells of a rising tide. While the general surface presents this appearance to the eye of a person occupying a central position in the county, he will, by a personal survey, discover considerable bluffs in various portions, but chiefly along the Saline River and Salt Creek. The bluffs along these stream are very high and broken, some reaching an altitude of four hundred feet. Most of the other creeks have very high, steep banks, but not bluffy, as the land extends away from the streams in wide stretches of beautiful upland.

The surface of the county presents no diversity of scenery, except that on Paradise Creek, and Wolf Creek and its branches, in the northern portion of the county, there is some timber, and a little on some of the creeks in the extreme south of the county. The center of the county from east to west is high table land, sloping towards the Smoky Hill River on the south and towards the Saline River on the north. These two rivers run parallel to each other across the county from west to east, at an average distance from each other of about twelve miles, except at the extreme west of the county, where the distance between the rivers is about twenty miles, the Smoky entering the county about two miles north of the southwest corner, and the Saline about six miles south of the northwest corner. After entering the county the Saline runs southeast about seven miles, and the Smoky about seven miles northeast, after which the course of both rivers is almost due east.

The Saline and Smoky are the principal streams in the county, each having several tributaries. Paradise and Wolf creeks are the northern feeders of the Saline, and Salt and Cedar creeks feed it from the south. The tributaries to the Smoky from the north are Big and Fossil creeks, and from the south Langdon, Sellers, Wright, Beaver and Walnut creeks. The Saline and Smoky are almost completely destitute of timber, and that along the other creeks is chiefly confined to long, narrow strips that fringe the streams. The prevailing varieties are cottonwood, elm, ash, and willow, but oak, cedar, and black walnut are found on Paradise Creek. Most of the streams have narrow stretches of bottom land, or valley, on either side, varying from a half to three miles wide. In some portions of the county, but more particularly along the divide between the Saline and Smoky Hill rivers, it is extremely difficult to find well water fit for drinking or domestic purposes, but in others excellent water can be had at a depth of from 15 to 30 feet.

The character of the upland soil is a black loam, and of considerable depth, ranging from three to eight feet, and upwards. The soil of the valleys of the Saline and Smoky is also a black loam, but mixed with a good deal of sand. With anything like ordinary rains all kinds of cereals are of easy cultivation, but the county cannot be relied upon for agricultural purposes, owing to the scarcity and uncertainty of rain. Seasons in which there is a reasonable rainfall, excellent crops are assured, and some immense yields of wheat have been produced in the county. Wheat is more certain than corn, as the spring rains are, generally, sufficient to mature a crop of some kind, but the months when rain is required to make a corn crop are usually the driest, and hence this crop is generally short and very uncertain. As an agricultural county, however, no superior advantages are claimed for it, although there are some very highly improved farms in the county. It may be justly claimed for it, however, that for stock and sheep-raising purposes its advantages are excellent, and these industries are commencing to receive a good deal of attention. There are not, however, a great variety of grasses in the county, the greater portion of the county producing no other kind than buffalo grass. Along the creeks and in the ravines are about the only places where prairie grass for mowing purposes can be found. Hay, however, is not an indispensable article, as but very little of it is necessary for feeding purposes, the buffalo grass furnishing ample grazing through both summer and winter. This buffalo grass grows to about four or six inches in height, and curls over towards the ground forming a regular matting all over the prairie. The characteristic of the grass, is that the bottom grass is always green and fresh, and cattle and sheep can always find plenty to eat. This is one of the great advantages that Russell County has as a stock-raising county. Some attempts have been made at upland farming in the county with more or less success, according to the character of the season, wheat being the principal crop. One great drawback to this kind of farming is the difficulty experienced in finding water for domestic uses, it having in most cases, to be hauled in barrels a distance of two or three miles. Some people have cisterns built of greater or smaller capacity which they fill from distant springs or wells, while others haul daily what they use. This difficulty in finding good water for domestic purposes is one of the great disadvantages to be contended against in upland farming.

The only thing in the shape of mineral yet discovered in the county has been coal, and this has been found, and is being mined, in different portions of the county. It is of rather inferior quality, and is of that kind

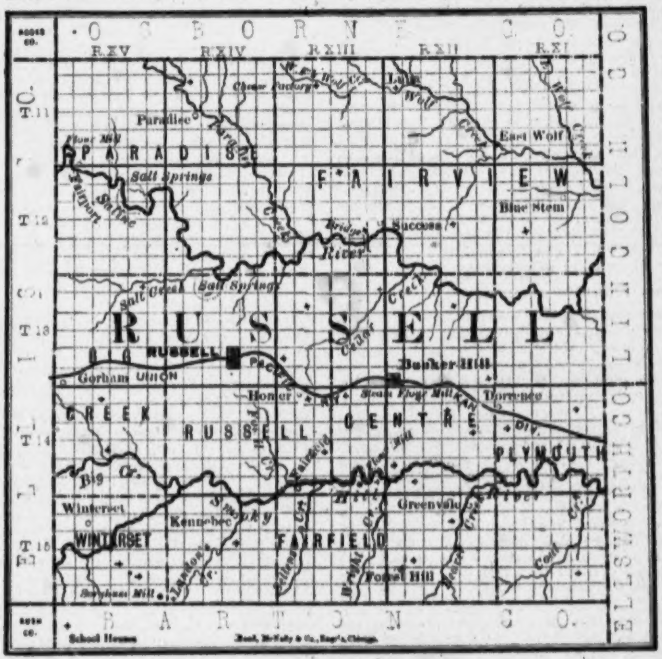

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

(Organized in 1872.)

	1880.
Big Creek Township	846
Center Township	1,019
Fairview Township	1,828
Paradise Township	584
Plymouth Township	1,073
Russell Township, including Russell City	2,001
	7,351
Russell City	861

known as lignite. It possesses none of that brilliancy that characterizes the anthracite and bituminous coal of other States, but yet it burns well and throws out good heat. No happier discovery could have been made for the people, as ninety-nine per cent of the county is destitute of timber. Sufficient developments have not yet been made to establish to a certainty whether the coal deposits exist to any great extent, but the amount mined keeps increasing each year, and each year new banks are opened. The veins yet found run from one and one half to three feet in depth, and the quality of some is much superior to that of others. There are, at the present time, eleven banks worked in different portions of the county, nine by drifting, and two by shaft. Holland Bros.' mine is located in the south center of the county, between the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway and the Smoky Hill River, and is operated by means of a shaft, which is sixty-five feet in depth. Marsh's mine, just south of this, is also operated in the same manner, the shaft being one hundred and three feet deep. All the others are worked by drifting in from the face of the bluffs. These banks are located in various parts of the county, two being located almost at the east line, in the vicinity of Wilson, one at Blue Stem, in the northeast, one in the southwest, near the mouth of Big Creek, one on the Saline, about five miles northeast of Bunker Hill, one a few miles southwest of Russell, one northwest of Russell, and three in the south center of the county, and by being thus distributed, fuel is brought within easy reach of every settler in the county. The price of the coal at the banks is $2.50 and $3.00 per ton. In 1878, the coal mined in Russell County was only five hundred tons, whereas, the statistical record in the office of the County Clerk shows, that in 1882, the amount mined was six thousand one hundred and seventy-five tons, being a little over a ton for every man, woman, and child in the county.

There are some excellent salt springs in the county, but, as yet, no attempts have been made to utilize them.

There is an abundance of stone in the county, well adapted for building purposes and flagging. There is a good deal of limestone of fair quality, the greater portion of which is to be found in the western portion of the county, although it is not confined to that particular locality. In building, the limestone is only used for corners, caps and sills, the walls of the building being made of a soft kind of stone strongly resembling solidified clay. It is of a yellowish color and is entirely free from grit, and can be cut with a knife just like chalk. In nearly every place where there is a depression in the surface of the soil this stone crops out. The stone is quarried in layers and is taken out of the ground in large squares, after which they are sawed and dressed into blocks about the size of an ordinary brick, or larger, according to the taste of the person who is going to build. For building purposes it is excellent, being both beautiful and durable.

GENERAL HISTORY.

Prior to 1869, Russell County was without a settler. In July of that year, one A. E. Mathews settled on a claim at the eastern edge of the county about three miles southwest of Wilson. About that time coal had been discovered in that locality, and the object of Mathews settling there was more to engage in coal mining than farming. Be that as it may, he was the first white person to take up a residence within the borders of Russell County.

In November, 1870, C. M. Harshburger, James Dorman, James Haight and Samuel Janes, took claims on East Wolf Creek, and went into camp and passed the winter hunting buffalo and antelope, of which there were plenty. These were followed in the winter of 1870-71, by C. M. Hibbard, A. C., and Charles Birdsall, N. R. Cowan and John Deering, all of whom, excepting Deering, returned to their homes after selecting their claims. In 1869, some section hands, while at work on the railway, had been killed by Indians, and as roving bands of red men would frequently come to the county on hunting expeditions, Deering deemed it advisable to be prepared for all emergencies that might arise, and to make himself as secure as possible against any attack, he surrounded his shanty with a stockade made of logs, pierced at intervals with loopholes.

The Northwestern Colony, of which Benjamin Pratt was president, was organized at Ripon, Wisconsin, in January, 1871. A committee of three was appointed by the organization to visit Kansas with a view of looking up a location for the colony. Benjamin Pratt, O. P. Reed, and H. S. Hollinbeck constituted that committee. They left Ripon on February 21, 1871, and after traveling about a month, during which time they visited a great many localities, they went back and reported to the association at Ripon. Russell County was decided upon by the colony as the place where to locate, and on the 17th of April, 1871, they left Ripon, one passenger coach being provided for their exclusive use, and arrived at Fossil Station, now Russell, in Russell County, on the 19th of the same month. There were about seventy persons in the colony and among them five families. Excepting a small frame depot and a section house, there was not another building in the county, unless it was the dug-out of Mathews already mentioned. Buffalo and antelope were in full possession, immense herds of which could be seen in almost every direction. Having reached their point of destination, the coach assigned them was switched off, and they found themselves in the center of a vast prairie, without a tree or house in sight. Prior to their arrival, the railroad company had furnished three box cars, and these, with the passenger coach, served as houses for the colonists until they had opportunity to provide themselves with suitable buildings.

From the arrival of this colony may be dated the permanent settlement of the county. Soon after their location at Russell, another colony, but much smaller, arrived from Ohio and located at a point ten miles east of Russell, on the Kansas Pacific Railway, where they started a town to which they gave the name of Bunker Hill. Settlers now began to come in and locate in different parts of the county, and among those who came the first year was Jesse Connell, formerly State Senator from Leavenworth, who was the first person to make settlement on Paradise Creek, in the northwestern portion of the county.

About the same time, another small colony from Ohio arrived, and located on claims which they had taken on the line of railroad between Bunker Hill and Russell. This colony only remained a short time, when they abandoned their claims and dispersed, some returning to Ohio, and others going to other parts of Kansas. Early in 1872, a large colony from Pennsylvania came, who settled chiefly in the eastern portion of the county, in the vicinity of Dorrance.

As yet, the county was not organized, but had, until that time been attached to Ellsworth County for judicial and municipal purposes. In 1872, Governor Harvey appointed J. B. Corbett, John Dodge and E. W. Durkey, County Commissioners, J. L. V. Himes, County Clerk, and Stillman Mann, Justice of the Peace. These were the first officers of the county. In the appointment of the Commissioners, Russell was designated the county-seat. The first meeting of the Commissioners was held on August 18, 1872, and the Board organized by electing J. B. Corbett Chairman. About the only business transacted at that meeting was the ordering of a special election, to be held September 9, to complete the organization of the county by electing a full set of county officers. The officers elected at the special election were John Fritts, John Dodge and Benjamin Pratt, Commissioners; E. W. Durkey, County Clerk; John Hemminger, Sheriff; L. Landon, Treasurer; H. J. Cornell, Probate Judge; H. C. Hibbard, Superintendent of Public Instruction; R. G. Kennedy, Register of Deeds; James Selling, Surveyor, and J. W. Vanscoyc, Coroner. The foregoing were the first officers elected in the county, and upon their qualifying the organization of the county was made complete. In canvassing the vote, the Commissioners ascertained that there were more votes cast at Bunker Hill than at Russell, whereupon the former place was declared to be the county-seat, and what little records they had were moved accordingly. This action of the Board considerably enraged the people of Russell, and a spirit of rivalry, not altogether too friendly, sprang up between the two places. The county-seat question became one of constant agitation, the people of Bunker Hill being determined to retain it, if possible, and the people of Russell as fully determined to recover it.

At the general election, held November 5, 1872, the Commissioners elected at the special election in September, were re-elected, but some changes were made in the other officers. The people of Russell never admitted the removal of the county-seat from Russell to Bunker Hill as being legal, and when the time came to canvass the vote of the November election, two of the Commissioners, Fritts and Dodge, met at Bunker Hill, and the third one, Mr. Pratt, with the County Clerk, Durkey, met at Russell. A quorum of the Board were at Bunker Hill, but they had no Clerk, while the other Commissioner at Russell had the Clerk but no quorum.

The returns of the election from the west half of the county were returned to Russell and those of the east half were returned to Bunker Hill. The two Commissioners at Bunker Hill appointed a Clerk and proceeded to canvass the returns as made to them, and the one at Russell, with the assistance of the Clerk, performed the same operation with the returns they had received. The task was not very laborious to either, as the total vote of the county at the November election was only 169. Neither recognized the action of the other, and the matter finally found its way into court, and finally went to the Supreme Court where, after a delay of about two years, it was decided in favor of Russell.

Pending the settlement of the matter in court, the business of the county, for some time, was conducted in a rather peculiar manner. The two Commissioners continued to meet at Bunker Hill, but Mr. Pratt would not meet with them, and county matters were in rather a chaotic state. While matters were in this shape, the district from which Mr. Pratt was elected held a special election and elected A. B. Cornell, Commissioner, but when he went to take his seat on the Board the other two Commissioners would not recognize him, but held that Pratt was the duly elected and qualified Commissioner. Finally, Mr. Pratt resigned, and the Board appointed A. B. Cornell to succeed him and thus order was restored from chaos.

On March 21, 1874, the Commissioners ordered an election to be held on April 23, for the purpose of re-locating the county-seat, and the candidates for the honor were Russell and Bunker Hill.

At that time the County Attorney was one David Adams, who had made himself very active in the interests of Bunker Hill. Russell had no Attorney at that time to look after its interests, and the citizens appointed a committee to go to some of the towns east of them and employ the services of one. The committee went as far east as Lawrence, and upon consulting with some attorneys there, and others at Topeka, the advice they received was to employ Adams. "Yes, but he is employed by the people of Bunker Hill." "Oh, never mind that, you see him, you can easily fix that." With this advice the Committee started for home and who should they meet on the train but Mr. Adams. One of the Committee became engaged in conversation with him, during which the county-seat question came up. The conversation led up to a certain point, when Adams was asked, how much it would take to silence him during the contest. "One hundred town lots in the town of Russell," was the reply. When the Committee returned, a meeting of the town authorities and business men was held, to whom the proposition of Adams was submitted, and after discussing it *pro* and *con* it was agreed to give him seventy-five lots, which offer Adams accepted.

Having silenced Adams the people of Russell devised another scheme in order to secure the votes of those residing in the eastern portion of the county, This was to go a few miles east of Bunker Hill and start another town, and cause to be agitated a plan that had been thought of for some time, which contemplated the cutting out of a new county from the counties of Lincoln, Ellsworth, and Russell, of which Wilson, located almost on the boundary line of the two latter counties, should be the county seat. Should this plan succeed, which a great many believed, then the farther the county-seat of Russell could be removed from Wilson the better, and as the former place was ten miles west of Bunker Hill the votes of many of the eastern residents were secured for Russell. The 23d of April came, the election was held as ordered, and the result was that Russell was declared the county-seat, which it has continued to be since that time.

From 1874 until 1877 the population of the county increased steadily, and although they came neither in crowds nor colonies, each year saw new farms opened up and new dwellings going up over the prairie.

In 1877, quite a large colony of Russians settled in the county, locating south of the Smoky Hill River, about twelve miles southwest of Russell. This colony was followed by two others of the same nationality in 1878, many of whom joined the settlement already located while others located upon claims in different portions of the county. That year a great many other settlers came to the county from Eastern and other States and the close of the year found the county in a very prosperous condition. Many of the new settlers engaged in sheep-raising, and the beginning of 1879 found over 10,000 sheep in the county. Some attention was also given to cattle, but stockmen gave the preference to sheep, the raising of which has increased yearly since that time.

There are now, 1883, not less than 30,000 sheep in the county, and as the business has proved to be highly profitable, the number engaging in it is increasing annually. The number owned by individuals runs all the way from 200 to 3,500, the latter being the largest number owned in the county by any one person. Since 1880, the county has, in point of population, been rather retrogressive, but yet it has made considerable advancement in material wealth.

The railroad facilities of the county are confined to one line, the Kansas Pacific, which runs through the center of the county from east to west, nearly midway between the Saline and Smoky Hill rivers. Russell is the principal station on the line, the others being Bunker Hill and Dorrance to the east, and Gorham, which is located almost on the west line of the county.

The first conveyance recorded in the county, that appears on record, was a deed from the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company to the Russell Town Site Company, granting, selling, and conveying for the consideration of one dollar, the east one-half of Section 27, Township 13, Range 14 west of the Sixth Principal Meridian. The instrument was dated September 1, 1871.

The first marriage in the county, as shown by the record in the office of the Probate Judge, was that of J. E. Brown and Miss Mary A. Shultz, which took place November 20, 1873, the officiating clergyman being Rev. J. J. A. T. Dixon. While this is the first marriage that appears on record it was not the first that occurred in the county, as E. W. Durkey and Mrs. Hattie Burt were married in November, 1871, by Stillman Mann, who was the first Justice of the Peace of the county.

Financially, the county is in good condition, its real valuation being $2,500,000 and its bonded indebtedness only $20,000. It has no floating debt, and there is always money in the treasury to pay all orders upon presentation.

SCHOOLS AND MILLS.

The first school established in Russell County, was a private school in the town of Russell, in July 1871. It was supported by the colonists who located at Russell in April of that year. This school was kept in a small frame building, erected by the colonists for school purposes. It was large enough to accommodate all the pupils there were to attend, because, while the colony numbered about seventy souls, only five families came with it, and only two of these had children of school age. Of this little school Mrs. Annas, wife of Rev. A. H. Annas, was the first teacher. Shortly after this, the colony that had located at Bunker Hill, opened a school, and from this small beginning the school interests of the county have developed until now, 1883, there are sixty-two organized school districts in the county. The report of the County Superintendent, made to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the year ending July 31, 1882, shows the school population of the county to have been 2,182. In this number are included all children between the ages of five and twenty-one years. These were divided according to sex into 1,106 males, and 1,076 females. The total number of pupils enrolled was 1,186, of which 626 were males and 560 females. Of these, the average daily attendance at school was 680, the male average being 331, and the female 349. The average salary paid male teachers was $30 per month, and female $25. The number of persons examined during the year was 57, and a corresponding number of certificates were granted, classified as follows:—First Class, 2; Second Class, 31; Third Class, 24. Scarcely any of the school grounds are enclosed, but the schools are, mostly, well supplied with globes, maps and charts, and well seated and furnished. There is nothing that commands more attention than the school interests, and while the schools are generally small, teachers are reasonably well compensated for their labor. Besides the public schools in the county, there are three private schools that have an average attendance of fifty-three pupils. The total school bonded indebtedness of the county is $13,469.87, and the school property is valued at $40,000.

The receipts from all sources, during the year, including the balance on hand July 31, 1881, was $12,946.67, and the expenditures amounted to $11,425.61, leaving a balance in the hands of district treasurers on July 31, 1882, of $1,521.06.

While there are sixty-two organized school districts in the county, there are only fifty-four school buildings, of which twenty-seven are stone, eighteen frame and are set as temporary. Some of the latter are log, some sod, and some, part stone and part sod.

There are, virtually, no manufacturing establishments in the county except flouring-mills. Of these there are five, one at Russell, built by Ames, Chisholm & King in 1875. It is quite a large stone mill and is operated by steam-power. The mill is valued at $25,000.

The next mill was erected in the county in 1878, by Edgar Nichols, and is located on the Smoky, about five miles south of Bunker Hill. It is a small water mill, and was put up at a cost of about $6,000.

The Fairport Mills were the next erected, and these were built in 1879, by Knight & Bradshaw. The mills are operated by both steam and water-power. They are located on the Saline River, about twelve miles northwest of Russell. The building is of stone, three stories high, with a basement, and was put up at a cost of about $12,000.

In 1882 Moore & Sons put up a fine stone flouring-mill at Bunker Hill, at a cost of $18,000. It is operated by steam-power. The Farmers' Mill was also built in 1882, by L. D. Smith & Son. It is three stories high, the two lower ones being stone and the upper one frame. This mill is located on the Smoky, about three-fourths of a mile from the mouth of Big Creek, and ten miles southwest of Russell.

The only other manufacturing establishment of any kind in the county, is Hilder's Broom Factory at Russell. It is not very extensive, but gives employment to three or four hands, and besides supplying the Russell market, ships a great many brooms to other portions of the county and adjoining counties.

THE PRESS OF THE COUNTY.

The first newspaper in the county was established in April 1872, but ante-dating its appearance, a small monthly journal was published and issued by Harbough & Corbett, which was devoted entirely to land business, and was named the *Pioneer*. That publication, however, is not entitled to any place in the history of the press of the county, as it was an advertising sheet exclusively.

The Western Kansas Plainsman was the first newspaper established in the county, having been started by A. B. Cornell, in April 1872, at Russell, the first issue of the paper appearing on the twenty-fifth of that month. Some months after it was started, the name of the paper was shortened to the *Plainsman*, and under this name it was published until October 1876, when the paper and office material was sold by Mr. Cornell to Prof. Robinson, who had it removed to Kirwin, in Phillips County. This was a seven column, four page, weekly, and was Republican in politics.

The New Republic.—This was the name of the next paper started in the county, and was established at Bunker Hill in May, 1872, by J. R. Rankin, who run it a few months when he sold it to B. W. Goodhue, from whom it passed to Harbaugh & Corbett when W. B. Christopher became editor. Subsequent to this it passed into the hands of Dollison Bros., with W. T. Dollison as editor. The county seat having been removed from Bunker Hill to Russell in 1874. Dollison Bros. followed with the *New Republic* the following year, when the name of the paper was changed to the *Record*. The paper remained in possession of Dollison Bros. until the latter end of 1881, when it passed into the hands of W. A. Lewis & Co., who, in March, 1882, sold it to W. L. Evans, who is now the sole editor and proprietor, and by whom the paper is at present published. The paper is an eight column folio, Republican in politics, and has a circulation of 600.

Advance.—The paper that made its appearance under this name, was established in March, 1878, by Johnson & Maxwell, who, in October of the same year, finding their venture rather unprofitable, moved the press and material to Saline County.

Advertiser.—The next paper to make its appearance in Russell County, was the one whose name appears as a side caption to this item. It was started in 1879, at Bunker Hill, by J. B. Powers, in whose possession it remained about a year, when it passed into the hands of Rev. J. J. A. T. Dixon, who changed the name of the paper to that of *Banner*. Under Mr. Dixon's management the paper lived about two years when, in January 1883, it passed out of existence.

Independent.—This paper was started at Russell in the fall of 1879, by W. P. Tomlinson, who, after running it a short time, sold a half interest to W. A. Lewis, and subsequently sold the other half interest to Asa Kinney, the paper then appearing under the editor and proprietorship of Lewis & Kinney, under whose management it was published for several months, when it passed into the hands of E. S. L. Banton. Six months subsequently, the paper was purchased by Dollison Bros., who consolidated it with the *Record* which they were publishing at that time.

Hawkeye.—This is the last newspaper venture made in the county, and was established in March 1882, by the Hawkeye Printing Company, with A. B. Cornell as editor, whose name still appears as such at the head of its columns. It is a six column quarto, weekly, Greenback in politics, and has a circulation of 450.

STATISTICS OF GROWTH.

In population, the county has advanced rather slowly, some years being quite progressive and others retrogressive. In 1870, the population of the county was 156, and this was confined entirely to a small locality in the neighborhood of the coal banks on the Smoky at the eastern line of the county. The population at that time was composed of men who were brought to the county for the purpose of opening up coal mines, and outside of these there was not a settler in the county at the time the census was taken in 1870. By 1875, the population had increased to 1,212, and by 1878 it had reached 3,830. The years of 1878-79, were remarkable for the immense emigration that came to the county, and the United States census for 1880, shows the population at that time to have been 7,351. Since that time, however, the population of the county has been gradually and constantly decreasing, until 1882, according to the assessors' returns for that year, the population of the county had fallen to 5,960. These are the figures regarding population that appear on the statististical record for 1882, as found in the office of the County Clerk, although it is maintained by many that the figures are not correct, and that the population is much greater.

Prior to 1872 no attempt had been made at farming in the county. Up to that time the soil remained in its primitive state, not a single furrow having been turned over by the plow. The total area of field crops in 1872 was 601 acres, of which 19 were in wheat, 567 in corn, 2 in barley, 7 in oats, 5 in buckwheat, and one acre in sorghum. This attempt was more of an experiment to test the capabilities of the soil than anything else. The first real attempt at genuine farming was made by Luther Landon, who moved out in the summer of 1871, and located on a claim in the southern part of the county, on what is now known as Landon's Creek, where he erected a stone house, and turned over some prairie, most of which he planted to corn the following year. Others followed in 1873 and 1874, but the grasshoppers in the latter year destroyed the promising prospect. In 1875, the total acreage of field crops was 6,417.54, of which 966.50 were in winter wheat, 310.50 in rye, 584 spring wheat, 1,833 corn, and 507.50 in oats. This increase would indicate that the people were not discouraged by the disaster of the preceding year, and the abundance of the crop gave good encouragement for the future. The following year the acreage increased to 6,487 acres. The three following years the crops were extremely good, and the fact was now established that the soil of Russell County, with ordinary rains, could produce large crops of all kinds of cereals. The statistical record for 1882, compiled from the returns of the various assessors, shows the number of acres in farms, at that time, to have been 214,960, valued at $859,014. This valuation would make the acres in improved farms worth only a fraction over $4 per acre; but to more correctly approximate the real value, the valuation above must be multiplied by three, as the assessed valuation is only one-third of the real value, and in many instances not even that much. The farm dwellings erected during the year ending March 1, 1882, were 30, valued at $5,878. The number of acres sown to winter wheat in 1881, was 34,573; rye, 2,023; spring wheat, 1882, 769; corn, 25,441; oats, 3,724; Irish potatoes, 846; sorghum, 1,089; flax, 164; broom corn, 97; millet and hungarian, 2,687; rice corn, 1,208. Grasses in cultivation and under fence; prairie meadow, 8,036; prairie pasture, 25,002, making a total of 107,264 acres, an increase in acreage of field crops in four years of 56,128 acres. These figures would indicate either an increase in the farming population, or great improvement by those already engaged in that industry. If the farming population has increased, then the loss in population that has taken place in the last two years, as shown by the census of 1880, and the assessors' returns for 1882, must have occurred in the towns and villages, and the populations of the latter show this must have been the case. The statistical record further shows that there were out of tame hay in 1881, one thousand two hundred and forty-seven tons, and of prairie hay nine thousand two hundred and sixteen tons. The value of garden products marketed during the year ending March 1, 1882, was $705, and the eggs and poultry sold amounted to $7,911. The cheese made in the county during the year amounted to only 170 pounds, while the butter product reached 188,058 pounds. The county has made some progress in the live stock line, but sheep-raising is commencing to receive more attention than either cattle or swine. The live stock in the county in 1882, was:—Horses, 2,364; mules and asses, 411; milch cows, 2,412; other cattle, 6,638; sheep, 24,718; swine, 5,590. The value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter during the year was $50,260. The wool clip for the year was 49,264 pounds. But little progress has been made in horticulture, and for some years no attention whatever was paid to it. The statistical record shows that in 1882, there were only 96 apple trees in bearing, 5 pear trees, 1,822 peach trees, 148 plum, and 329 cherry. The number not in bearing was: Apple, 9,606; pear, 378; peach, 17,190; plum, 806, and cherry 2,567. Thus far in the history of the county, attempts at raising the larger kinds of fruit, such as apples, pears, and peaches, have not been very successful, but the smaller fruits have been cultivated with satisfactory success.

Artificial forestry has commanded some little attention, but far from anything like what the timberless prairies demand. The efforts that have been made in this respect are more of an experimental character than anything else, in order to ascertain to what varieties the soil and climate are best adapted. Walnut and ash have been found to do best thus far. Cottonwood grows well for the first four or five years, and after that dies under the ravages of an insect known as "borer." The total number of acres devoted to artificial forestry in the county in 1883, was 336 as follows: Walnut, 64; maple, 4; honey locust, 2; cottonwood, 126; other varieties, 128. Some of the groves set out are doing remarkably well, while others are not encouragingly promising.

There were in the county in 1883, 46,466 rods of fence constructed of material as follows: Board fence, 1,022 rods; rail, 279; stone, 4,081; hedge, 5,165; and wire, 37,978. This amount of fence would enclose 122 square miles, less a fraction, or an area equal to about one-sixth of the entire county. The agricultural implements in the county were valued at $48,679. While these statistics do not show any wonderful advancement in material growth, they are yet far from discouraging; and when it is borne in mind that only eleven years have elapsed since the first settlement was made in the county, the degree of prosperity that has been attained by the settlers give them good grounds on which to found hopes for a prosperous future.

COUNTY OFFICERS, 1883.

Charles Shaffer, J. B. Vanscoyc, Charles Wolcott, Commissioners; C. M. Harshberger, County Clerk; J. S. Chadbourne, District Clerk; C. P. Copeland, Treasurer; O. L. Atherton, Probate Judge; G. H. Johnson, Register of Deeds; W. G. Eastland, County Attorney; J. B. Corbett, Superintendent of Public Instruction; W. H. Dewey, Sheriff; S. L. Austin, Surveyor; N. I. Sturdevant, Coroner.

POST-OFFICES IN COUNTY, 1883.

OFFICE.	TOWNSHIP.	POSTMASTER.
Bunker Hill	Centre	W. H. Biays.
Blue Stem	Fairview	Mr. Townsend.
Dorrance	Plymouth	E. W. Davis.
East Wolf	Fairview	L. D. Hibbard.
Fairport	Paradise	D. V. Caldwell.
Forest Hill	Centre	Jehiel Forrest.
Gorham	Big Creek	E. D. Gorham.
Greenvale	Centre	Aaron Ford.
Hawley	Hawley	R. A. Hefferman.
Homer	Russell	Levi Overholser.
Kennebeck	Russell	J. W Clark.
Lura	Fairview	David Schurr.
Paradise	Paradise	E. S. C. Foster.
*Russell	Russell	W. M. Pennell.
Success	Fairview	F. Balcomb.
Winterset	Winterset	O. Dickenson.
Woodville	Paradise	Alvin Wilson.

*County-seat.

RUSSELL.

Russell is the seat of justice of the county, and has been since 1874. The town is located on the east half of Section 27, Township 13, south of Range 14, west of the Sixth Principal Meridian. The town was founded by the Northwestern Colony Association, whose headquarters were, formerly, at Ripon, Wis. The Association consisted chiefly, if not entirely, of Wisconsin people, and hence, it has been frequently designated the Wisconsin Colony. This colony arrived at what is now Russell, but what at that time was known as Fossil Station, on the 19th day of April, 1871. The business of the Colony or Association, was conducted by a board consisting of five trustees, of which B. Pratt was chairman and also president of the Association.

Before locating the town site of Russell, the trustees went about five miles east to look up a location, their object being to establish themselves as near the geographical center of the county as possible, having in view the future location of the county-seat. After some time had been spent in useless attempts to discover water by digging and boring, they returned to the colony and reported, and it was then decided to locate at Fossil Station. Among the powers given to the trustees by their articles of association was that of purchasing, holding and receiving by gift, real property, the same to be conveyed as directed by the colony. Under these conferred powers, the trustees received as a gift from the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, the northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 13, south of Range 14, west of the Sixth Principal Meridian. When this fact was reported to the colony, another difficulty presented itself by the articles governing the association, which prescribed that not less than 320 acres should be procured for a town site. To obviate this, Benjamin Pratt, chairman of the trustees and president of the association, purchased of the railroad company, the quarter section lying immediately south of the one to which the colony had acquired title by gift, and thereupon the survey of the town site was commenced. The site was surveyed and laid off into streets, blocks and lots, in April and May, 1871, and was given the name of Russell. At that time, the entire county was one vast stretch of uninhabited prairie, the only thing in shape of a building being the section house at Fossil Station. The first thing in shape of a house erected on the town site, was a shanty, 16x16 feet, put up by H. W. Tustin and Stillman Mann, which, when completed, was occupied by both their families. They also used it as a boarding-house, where table board was furnished to many of the colonists, who found sleeping accommodation in the cars. The first frame building put up in the town was by L. Bicknell, in the summer of 1871, at the corner of Ninth Street and Kansas Avenue. Several of the colonists had brought with them houses already made and fitted, so that all they had to do when a location was determined upon was to raise them and put them together. Asa Kinney and H. C. Waterman brought these kind of houses with them, and a third one was brought for a company office. Besides these, several were brought for sale. The latter were soon disposed of, and it was not long before Russell assumed the appearance of being quite a village. H. W. Tustin came with the colony, and brought a stock of goods with him for the purpose of going into business. Upon arrival, he found that a man had a small shanty near the railroad track, in which he had a few goods for the purpose of supplying railroad employes. Mr. Tustin immediately purchased the shanty with the stock of goods the man had, to which he added those he had brought with him; and established himself in business, and this was the first store started in Russell.

The colonists put up houses as fast as they possibly could, and these, with others, built by parties who came to try what fortune the new town would bring them, soon gave Russell the appearance of being a thrifty prosperous town. A frame schoolhouse was erected in July 1871, and during the summer one or two small stores were put up and opened. In December, 1871, the first hotel in town was opened, by Stillman Mann, in a small frame building which he had erected on the corner of Main and Ninth streets.

At the close of 1871, or eight months after the town site was surveyed and platted, Russell had a population of about 200 souls. The year 1872 was quite a prosperous one for the town, and a good many buildings went up, but mostly of an inferior character. No settlements had yet been made in the county within miles of Russell, although a few settlers had come in and located on some of the creeks in the northern portion of the county.

A lumber-yard was opened in town by W. C. Hobbs in the fall of 1871, and in the spring of 1872, he erected the first regular store building that was put up in the town. It was a two-story frame building, located at the corner of Main and Seventh streets, the bottom story being fitted up for a store, and the upper one for a dwelling. As soon as the building was completed, it was taken possession of and occupied by H. W. Tustin. That same year, G. A. Hart, with his family, located in town, and in the fall he put up a fine two-story stone business house on Main Street, in which he commenced the business of general merchandising.

The year following was one of but little improvement, although in that year H. C. Waterman put up quite a large frame building on the southeast corner of Main and Seventh streets. The ground floor was fitted up for offices and the upper floor was used for a hall.

Up to that time Bunker Hill had been the county-seat, but the following year it was changed to Russell, and there being no building suitable for county purposes, the one erected by Mr. Waterman was purchased by the County Commissioners, and fitted up into county offices, the hall above being used for a court-room. The building is still used for the purposes for which it was purchased, no attempt ever having been made towards the erection of a more substantial building.

Having been made the county-seat, Russell, in 1874, made considerable advancement. Quite an impetus was given to the town by the fact of it having been made the shire town, and the place grew very rapidly, so much so, that the first school-building erected became altogether inadequate for the number of school children. To overcome this difficulty, bonds were voted to the amount of $5,000 for the purpose of erecting a new schoolhouse, and in 1874, a very fine stone edifice was put up, with two rooms above and two below.

In 1874 the old depot was burned. The following year a fine stone depot was built, followed soon after by a handsome two-story stone block on the corner of Eighth and Main streets. This block was named Union Block, from the fact that the three buildings embraced in it, though belonging to different parties, were erected simultaneously. The first of these buildings, or the one on the corner, was put up by Ackerman & Copeland, the next one by H. Wentworth, and the third one by C. M. Lewis.

The year 1875 may be set down as the commencement of the era of substantial improvements, because, although the town had improved rapidly, the character of the improvements were of rather an inferior order. In 1876, another very fine stone, two-story building was erected on the northwest corner of Eighth and Main streets, by W. D. Hart, now occupied by E. Humphrey as a general store. In that year also, a very fine frame hotel was built by J. J. Helm, and several people put up very comfortable residences. A good-sized elevator was also erected that year by Knight & Bradshaw, and altogther the Centennial year was one of considerable progress. About the only substantial improvements made the year following, was a large two-story stone building on the northeast corner of Main and Eighth streets. It is a large well-finished building, the lower story being fitted up for a store, and the upper story for a hall, which is now used for lodge purposes by the Masonic, Odd Fellows and A. O. U. W, fraternities. The other substantial improvement of 1877 was that made by Stillman Mann in the erection of the new Russell House.

The year 1878 eclipsed any that preceded it in the line of improvement. Up to that time, although there had been several church organizations in town, and services had been held regularly every Sabbath in the schoolhouse, yet the town was without a church-building. In that year, however, the Congregationalists put up a building.

The year 1878 was remarkable for the unprecedented progress made in building, and the superior order of the improvements made. That was the year in which the Opera Block was built by Fargo, Hendershott & Guernon. It is located on Eighth Street, the ground floor being used as a billiard hall and livery-stable, and the upper portion being fitted up as an entertainment hall, with stage, scenery, etc. Up to that year, the town had been without a bank, although Ackerman & Copeland, in connection with their store business, had carried on brokerage on a very limited scale. In 1878, they sold their stock of goods, and devoted themselves to banking exclusively. They erected a handsome two-story stone building on Main Street, between Eighth and Ninth, the lower story of which they fitted up as a bank and the upper story into offices. Immediately north of the bank building and simultaneously with its erection, W. M. Pennell put up a similar building, which is now used as a furniture store and post-office.

While these improvements were being made in the business portion of the town, the residence portion was being greatly improved by the erection of a magnificent dwelling in the south part of town put up by Mr. Copeland. It is a large stone residence, handsomely constructed and of a beautiful style of architecture. An elevator, put up by E. Latshaw, was also among the improvements of 1878. Substantial improvements in town, virtually ended with 1878, although quite a number of buildings of less note have been erected since that time.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Fires.—In 1874, Russell was visited by its first fire, but the only damage done was the destruction of the depot.

In 1880, a fire originated in Mr. Tustin's store, being the one formerly occupied by Ackerman & Copeland, on the southeast corner of Main and Eighth streets, and before it could be extinguished, that, with the adjoining building, owned and occupied by H. Wentworth as a hardware store, were completely destroyed, with nearly all their contents. That fire occurred on March 20, 1880, and by the fall of that year, the buildings were re-placed by others, larger in size and superior in structure to those that had been destroyed. Ante-dating that fire by a few months, Knight & Bradshaw's elevator had met a similar fate.

On the evening of Sunday, October 1, 1882, as the people were assembled at church, they were suddenly startled by a cry of—*Fire*! The services were brought to a sudden close by the people rushing from the churches *en masse*, to ascertain where the fire was and its extent. Its locality was soon discovered, as the flames could be distinctly seen from every street in town. The fire originated in one of a row of frame buildings that stood on the east side of Main Street, between Eighth and Ninth, and to save either of them was utterly impossible, as the flames spread with almost lightning rapidity. Six buildings were destroyed by the fire, including a harness shop and store, the *Hawkeye* printing office, a meat market, a gun shop, a barber shop, and a grocery store.

Churches.—In 1878, the Congregationalists, who had an organization since August, 1872, erected a very neat frame edifice on the corner of Sixth Street and Kansas Avenue, at a cost of $4,000. This church was first organized by Rev. W. B. Christopher, but the first resident pastor was Rev. William Payne. The first sermon ever preached in town was by Rev. A. H. Annas, who came with the colony from Wisconsin. His hearers were the colonists, and his church was a box car.

The Methodists, although having an organization in town since December, 1872, when the church was organized by Rev. John O'Connor; ten being the membership at that time; had no edifice of their own in which to worship until 1880, when they built a very neat frame church on Main Street, at a cost of $5,000. The church has now a membership of 100, and at present is under the pastoral charge of Rev. W. E. Cannon

The Russell House.—This hotel is very neatly built of dressed stone, and is the only three-story building in town. It is located on Main Street, immediately south of the frame hotel erected by the same person in 1871. The house contains thirty sleeping rooms, the original frame building serving for a kitchen, dining room, and office.

Societies.—Russell Lodge, No. 119, I. O. O. F, was instituted August 14, 1874, with nine charter members. The first officers of the Lodge were: A. L. Voorhis, N. G; H. Wentworth, V. G.; W. M. Pennell, R. S.; C. Harshberger, P. S.; G. L. Hart, Treas.; G. A. Hart, W.; J. G. Weekly, I. G., and P. Carrier, O. G. The present membership of the lodge is forty-two, and the present officers are: A. L. Voorhis, N. G.; P. J. Warner, V. G.; G. G. Nichols, R. S.; W. G. Eastland, P. S.; D. E. Winfield, Treas.; H. C. Hibbard, Con.; J. H. Hill, I. G.

Russell Lodge, No. 177, A., F. & A. M., was instituted January 1, 1878, with eleven charter members. The first officers of the lodge were: William Michner, W. M.; H. D. Palmer, S. W.; A. G. Weed, J. W; John Wilson, Treas.; H. C. Waterman, Sec. The present membership of the lodge is forty-nine, and the present officers are: P. L. Hulet, W. M.; J. S. Chadbourne, S. W.; J. M. Brundage, J. W.; A. L. Voorhis, Sec., and A. G. Weed, Treas.

Pioneer Lodge, No. 43, A. O. U. W., was instituted April 28, 1880, with sixteen charter members. The first officers of the lodge were: G. T. Bradshaw, M. W.; G W. Smyser, P. M. W.; F. L Parker, G. F.; C. A. Ames, O.; R. J. Wallace, Recorder; S. J. Kahler, R.; J. S. Chase, F.; L. Banker, G.; R. S. Giddings, I. W.; C. H. Purinton, O. W. The lodge has now a membership of sixty-five, and the present officers are: E. Sutter, M. W.; D. W. McKeen, P. M W.; L. E. Ellithrope, G. F.; J. Jacoby, O.; N. W. Woolcott, Rec.; G. T. Bradshaw, R.; M. K. Ames, F.; W. H. Teed, G.; W. H. Keyes, I. W., and J. J. Corneilson, O. W.

The Russell County Driving Park Association is not an agricultural society, but is a stock company, composed of private individuals. The company owns eighty acres of land adjoining the town site of Russell to the south, the south forty of which is enclosed by a high picket fence. There is a good half mile track on the grounds, and several buildings for the accommodation of exhibitors. Trees have been set out on the grounds, but the prospect of their growing to any size is not very promising. The association was organized in 1879, and three fairs have been held since, in 1879-80-81, but owing to the dry season of 1882, which injured all farm crops, excepting wheat, the managers of the association deemed it advisable to dispense with holding a fair that year and, consequently, none was held.

Business Interests.—For the last three years the town has been rather retrogressive than progressive, and the population is not within by about four hundred as many now as it was in 1880, the assessor's return for 1882, as furnished to the County Clerk, giving the population at 587, whereas, in 1880, it was about 1,000.

The town of Russell is situated on the ridge between the Saline and Smoky Hill rivers, distant from the former four miles, and from the latter seven. While, within a short distance of Russell, good well-water for domestic uses is almost impossible to find, yet, within the limits of the town site, excellent water can be found almost anywhere at a depth of from fifteen to thirty feet. The class of store buildings in town, though few in number, are greatly superior to the average business houses of Western towns. The stores are all well stocked with goods, and those engaged in mercantile pursuits carry on a prosperous trade. The business of the place is represented by four general merchandising stores, five groceries exclusively, two drug stores, two hardware, four millinery establishments, one furniture store, one book and stationery, two lumber yards, three elevators, one flouring-mill, one broom factory, two carriage and wagon shops, and two hotels. The legal and medical professions are also fairly represented. The town has a fine schoolhouse, two churches, and its chief sidewalks are made of beautiful flagging. The town was incorporated in 1872, and its first Mayor was H. C. Waterman, and the present Mayor is W. E. Banks.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THEODORE ACKERMAN, president of Russell Bank. This bank was opened for business July 10, 1877. The bank building was erected in 1878, at a cost of $3,700 It is built of stone, 22x40 feet, two stories high. Charles P. Copeland is cashier. E. Copeland, of Middletown Springs, Vt., is interested in the same. The bank correspondents are: United States National Bank of New York City, First National Bank of Chicago, Ill.; Bank of Kansas City, Mo.; and First National Bank of Leavenworth, Kan The deposits equal $40,000 to $90,000. Mr. Ackerman first came to Russell, Kan., in 1871, with the Northwestern Colony He then embarked in merchandising until 1878. He was born in Rodendale, Wis., in 1849. He began life as a clerk for his father, Henry I. Ackerman, in general merchandise, which he continued until coming to Kansas. Was married, in 1877, to Miss Libbie Holly, a native of New York State. They have one daughter—Myrtle Jessie. He was the first County Clerk of Russell County; was also secretary of the Northwestern Colony, and is now president of it. He has held several town offices, etc.

W. E. BANKS, dealer in a general line of drugs, medicines, books, stationery and druggists' sundries. He opened the business in 1877, and carries a stock of $5,000. He first came to Russell in 1877, and opened the above business. Born in Putnam County, Ind., in 1855. Parents moved to Appanoose County, Iowa, in 1864. He began business in life as clerk in a drug store in 1874. Lived in Iowa until he came to Kansas. Married in 1878, to Miss Emma Crist, of Indiana. They have two sons—Emmett E. and Eugene O. He is the present Mayor of Russell, and a member of Russell Lodge, No. 119, I. O. O. F.; member of the City Council in 1878.

D. S. BEEMER, photographer and undertaker. Keeps a general stock of $1,000 in undertakers' goods He came to Russell October 7, 1877, and engaged in undertaking business in 1878; he also began the real estate business in the spring of 1882. He was born in Luzerne County, Pa., in 1849, living in his native State until he came to Kansas. He spent three years as salesman of farm machinery in Iowa. Returned to Pennsylvania and remained four years. Learned painters' trade, but did not follow it, as it disagreed with him. He was married in 1881, to Miss Edith Tisdale, a native of Canada West. Mr. Beemer is a member of Russell Lodge, No. 177, A., F. & A. M., and A. O. U. W., No. 43.

GEORGE T. BRADSHAW, dealer in grain, coal, flour, feed, paints, etc., opened business in 1876. The firm of Knight, Bradshaw & Potter are proprietors of Fairport Flouring Mills, which are located at Fairport, fifteen miles northwest of Russell. These mills are 38x40 feet, three stories high, built of stone in 1879, at a cost of $12,000. The mills are propelled by both steam and water. The capacity is sixty barrels in twenty-four hours. Mr. Bradshaw first came to Russell in April, 1871, with the Northwestern Colony. He was born in Schenectady County, N. Y., in 1836, and reared on a farm. He moved to Waupun, Wis., in January, 1867, where he was principal of South Ward School two years. He then clerked for a grain firm two years. He graduated in the Jonesville Seminary, Saratoga, N. Y. He was a member of freshmen, sophomore and junior classes of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. He was married in 1868 to Miss D. O. Weld, of Wells, Hamilton Co., N. Y. They have two children, Marion and Charles W. He is a member of A. O. U. W., Pioneer Lodge, No. 43.

J. S. CHADBOURNE, Clerk of the District Court, first came here in 1872. He engaged in farming a few years, and was telegraph operator for three years. Was elected to his present position in the fall of 1878, and has since held the office by re-election. Is now Deputy County Clerk, and Deputy County Superintendent of Schools. He was born in Harrison, Me., in 1842; lived in his native State until 1856, when he went to Ripon, Wis., and after a number of years learned telegraphy, and became operator there for two years. He then engaged in lumbering until he came to Kansas. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Ella A. Bowen, of Russell, Kan. They have one son—Willie S. Mr. Chadbourne is a member of Russell Lodge, No. 177, A., F. & A. M.; is also a member of the Congregational Church.

CHARLES P. COPELAND, cashier of Russell Bank, and County Treasurer, first came to Kansas in April, 1874. He embarked in mercantile business until 1878, and began banking in 1877. Was elected County Treasurer in 1879; re-elected in 1881. He was born at Middletown Springs, Rutland Co., Vt., in 1854, and was raised on a farm. He graduated from Eastman's Commercial College, of Poughkeepsie, N Y., in 1874. He then came to Kansas. Married in 1876 to Miss Josephine Ackerman, of Rosendale, Wis. They have one son—Cecil Edwin. Mr. Copeland is a member of Russell Lodge, No. 119, I. O. O. F. Has been a member of the City Council three terms, and City Treasurer four years. Ackerman & Copeland own 1,920 acres of land, 600 of which are under cultivation.

W. G. EASTLAND, of the firm of Eastland & Pierce, attorneys-at-law, came to Russell in the summer of 1872, and engaged in the practice of law. He served as County Attorney two terms, and was Representative to the Kansas Legislature for the years 1879-1880. He is a native of Mississippi; his parents moved from that State to Richland County, Wis, in 1853, where he was raised and educated. He was a member of the Wisconsin State University for a short time. Began the study of law in 1867, entering the law office of Eastland & Eastland, his uncles, and was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court of Richland County in 1870. Began the practice of law in Russell. He enlisted in the three-months' service in 1864, in Company D, Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at Madison, Wis., in the fall of the same year. He is a member of Russell Lodge, No. 119, I. O O. F. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Kansas and of the bar of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Kansas.

GIDDINGS, BANKER & CO., dealers in general merchandise. They opened trade September 14, 1881, and carry a stock of about $8,000, in a general line of merchandise. The firm is composed of Louis Banker, R. S. Giddings and M. A. Blaine, of Middleburg, Mass. Louis Banker first came to Russell in 1876 and took charge of a general store for G. A. Hart, five years. He then became a partner of the above firm. Born in Belleville, Canada West, in 1858, went to Rosendale and Waupun, Wis., in 1864, with parents and to Cass County, Iowa in 1871, then to Kansas. R. S. Giddings of the above firm first came to Russell in January, 1878 and engaged as clerk for a general merchandise store until he became a partner in the above firm. He was born in Seneca County, N. Y., in 1852. Mr. Giddings lived in his native county until 1876, when he went to Joliet, Ill., and clerked in a dry goods house until 1878 when he came to Russell. This is an enterprising firm and deserves the patronage of the public.

C. M. HARSHBARGER, County Clerk, first came to Russell in the fall of 1870. He engaged in farming which occupation he still follows He owns one-half section of land, raises stock and cultivates about 110 acres of his farm, was elected County Clerk in 1873, and by re-election has held that office ever since, excepting from 1878 to 1880, (one term.) During the interval he was out of the above office he was Township Trustee. He is the first settler in Russell County, and located on the first land by a squatter's right. He has seen many of the variations in pioneer life on the great plains. He was born in Spencer County, Ind., in 1841, moved to Keokuk County, Iowa with parents in 1850, where he lived until he came to Kansas. He was raised on a farm, consequently continues an interest in that substantial occupation. He enlisted in 1861, in Company K, Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all the battles of his command; mustered out in July, 1865, was married in 1876, to Miss E. J. Haling, a native of Fayette County, Iowa. They have four children; Charles B., Selma C., Clara E. and Grace A. He is a member of Russell Lodge No. 119, I. O. O. F. Deputy Clerk of the District Court for the past two years.

G. A. HART, dealer in general merchandise, opened business October 2, 1872. He now has the oldest established store in Russell. He erected the first store building in the village in the summer of 1874, size of which is 22x60 feet at a cost of $1,800, since built an addition 12x40 feet at a cost of $500. He now carries a stock of $10,000. He owns 320 acres of land nearly all cultivated. Has been Township Treasurer and City Councilman four terms. Born April 2, 1845, in Upper Canada. Was raised on a farm, moved to Neenah, Wis., in 1856. Moved to Waupun, Dodge Co. 1865, following farming. Enlisted February 24, 1864, in Company F, Twenty-first, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, participated in fourteen battles, and never received a scratch, was mustered out in July, 1865, when he returned to Wisconsin and farmed until he came to Kansas; married in 1868 to Miss Deborah A. Comer, of Upper Canada. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a member of the G. A. R. of Waupun, Wis.

H. C. HIBBARD, attorney-at-law, and insurance agent, first came to Russell County, Kan. in May, 1871, farmed until 1874, and came to Russell village, where he engaged in the practice of law, was born in Fulton County, Ill, in 1847, educated in his native State, attended an Academy in McDonough County, Ill. Enlisted in January, 1864, in Company I, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, participated in all the battles of his command, mustered out at Benton Barracks, Mo., June 17, 1865. He came to Kansas in September of the same year, located in Johnson County. He attended the State University at Lawrence in 1870. Previous to the latter dates he also taught school, was married in 1878 to Miss Sonora White of Franklin County, Ind. They have one child, Duane Hibbord, born in 1879. Mr Hibbard was the first superintendent of schools in Russell County, has served as Deputy Register of Deeds one and one half years Has served as Police Judge and Deputy County Attorney. He was admitted to bar practice November 16, 1876, in District Court of Russell County.

HON. ASA KINNEY. The parents of Mr. Kinney were Abel and Freelove Kinney, of Cortland County, N Y.; their place of nativity being New London, Conn. They were among the early settlers of Cortland County, N. Y., and the father was a man of influence and prominence. His grandparents were of revolutionary stock, having served their country in the struggle for liberty. Asa Kinney was the fourth son of the family, and was born at Homer, Cortland County, N. Y., May 21, 1810. He received a common school education; was also noted as a debater when a young man. He resided in Homer, N. Y., Preston City, Conn., and Cattaraugus County, N. Y. Previous to coming West, he went to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1836, and settled at Oak Creek on the 5th of July of the same year, where he followed farming. Previous to coming West he had been identified with several town offices, and was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment in New York. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace in Milwaukee County; was a member of the last Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, and he was elected as a Representative from Milwaukee County to the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and served on the committee on the organization and affairs of counties and towns; and their powers and duties He was noted for good, solid sense, but not for speech-making. He served in the State Senate in the sessions of 1848 and 1849. In 1852 he went to California and was a member of the Legislature of that State in 1853-54; then returned to Brookfield, Wis., and settled. Was Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate in the sessions of 1859 and 1860. He then located at Ripon, where in 1857, he was a member of the City Council, and was two years Street Commissioner. Mr. Kinney settled in Russell, Kan., in 1871, where he has since served as City Clerk, Police Judge, Clerk of the District Court, and has been Justice of the Peace for the last ten years. In 1861 he entered as private in the Ripon Rifles; was mustered into the Fourth Regiment Infantry, and was promoted Quartermaster Sergeant, and in December was discharged on account of ill-health. He was afterward commissioned as First Lieutenant, and Quartermaster in the First Wisconsin Cavalry; joined the regiment at Eastport, Miss., and remained with it until the close of the war. After the war he acted as land and insurance agent for several years. For some time he was a director and agent for the Madison Mutual Insurance Co. Mr. Kinney has been married four times; September 15, 1830, to Miss Diana Spicer, of Preston City, Conn., who died May 8, 1834; January 15, 1835, to Miss Lucretia Grinnell, of Rutledge, N. Y., who died September 21, 1836; March 15, 1837, to Miss Delia A. Rawson, of Oak Creek; November 15, 1878, to Mrs R. C. Wilson, of Albia, Iowa. Thus it is shown that the life of Mr. Kinney has been one of unusual activity, mixed with a wonderful variety of experiences. He has held a large number of civil offices, served in the war, crossed the plains to the land of gold, and has traveled through the Central States and Mexico. It would be hardly possible to give his varied experiences in life. From the above record the reader can imagine, perhaps, a part of his doings with the outside world. He is a man of pleasing address, fluent in conversation, and intelligent on an immense variety of subjects. At the age of seventy-one he is in the enjoyment of good health, with a fair prospect of several years of usefulness in life to the world.

D. W. McKEEN, physician and surgeon, located in Russell, Kan., in December, 1878, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. He was born in Ackworth, N. H., in 1852; began the study of medicine at the age of twenty-one; he was educated at the Kimbal Union Academy of Meridan, N. H., graduating in June, 1875; began reading medicine the latter year; attended lectures at Long Island College, and at the hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1876. He graduated from the college of physicians and surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa; began the practice of medicine in Russell; he has been county physician two years. Is a member of the A. O. U W., and the examining physician for that order. Was married in May, 1882, to Miss Ella B. Loring, a native of Missouri, recently of Wichita, Kan.

STILLMAN MANN, proprietor of the Russell House. Mr. Mann erected the stone part of his hotel in the summer of 1877; it is 25x48 feet, and three stories high. There is also a wooden addition, 26x68 feet. The hotel cost $7,000. Capacity is about seventy-five guests. He first came to Russell in April, 1871, with the Northwestern Colony from Eastern Wisconsin; at that time there was only a section house in the place. He, in company with H. W. Tusten, built a small shanty, and both families lived in that until other arrangements could be made. Mrs. Mann first began to bake bread and sell it to settlers, and finally, after they got more room, they began to lodge people, and that is the way the Russell House first started. The Northwestern Colony were citizens of Ripon, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac, Wis. The biographies of the most active men in this colony will appear in the history of Russell County. Dr. C. W. Bond came with the colony, but remained only a short time and returned to Wisconsin. The only meat the settlers had for over two years was buffalo, deer, antelope and elk, which roamed over the plains in vast herds, and could be shot down in any direction. Mr. Mann was born in Orange County, Vt., in 1825, where he lived until he was twenty-one years old. He went to Wisconsin in 1848, to Fond du Lac in 1852, where he embarked in the boot and shoe trade until 1857. He then clerked some time, then went to Ripon, Wis., and engaged in the grocery business two years, then to Pittsfield, Mass., and clerked in a boot and shoe house some time, then returned to Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1866, and went into the gents' furnishing and clothing business until he came to Kansas, arriving with nothing but his family and able-bodied. He was married in 1855 to Miss Sarah S. Hubbard, of Pittsfield, Mass. She died in 1865. He was again married in 1866 to Miss Addie L. Dunham, of Washington, Mass. They have two children—Roy E. and Gilbert H. Mr. Mann is an active member of the Congregational Church. He served four years as Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. He has been a member of the city school board two years. He is superintendent of the Sunday-school, and assisted to organize the Congregational Church, of which he is a member, in 1872.

W. H. MOSES, of the firm of Lawson & Moses, dealers in a general line of dry goods, gents' furnishing goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, groceries, queensware and crockery. They opened business October 28, 1877. They occupy rooms 26x100 feet and 16x36 feet, and carry an average stock of $1[illegible],000. They first opened with a stock of $4,000. Mr. Moses was born in McHenry County, Ill., in 1852 He went to Republican City, Neb., in 1870, and embarked in merchandising, following it three years; he then went into the stock business a few months; he then returned to McHenry County, Ill., to replenish; he clerked there until he came to Kansas. He is a member of the Russell Lodge, No. 175, A., F. & A. M.

J. W. OLIVER, dealer in general line of dry goods, notions, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and groceries. He opened the trade June 6, 1879, under the firm name of Oliver & Michaelis, and changed to the present style in January, 1882. He occupies rooms 22x72 feet, first floor and basement; carries an average stock of $18,000. He came to Russell in May, 1877, and engaged in the hotel business until March, 1879. He was born in Wabash County, Ind., in 1840; lived on a farm until twenty-one years old; he then enlisted in Company H, Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; participated in all the battles of his command until detailed to division headquarters. He was in Sherman's campaigns in the South; detailed as Second Lieutenant; mustered out in the spring of 1865. He then engaged in merchandising in Clinton, Ill., until he came to Kansas. He was married in June, 1881, to Rebecca Billingsly, of Axtel, Kan. They have one son—Benjamin M. Mr. Oliver is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Russell, Kan.

F. L. PARKER, dealer in grain, lumber and coal. Mr. W. C. Hobbs opened the business in 1871. The firm was changed to Hobbs & Parker in 1879. They carry a stock of about $1[illegible],000 in lumber, building material, etc. Mr. Parker came to Russell in the fall of 1877, and became interested in the above business. He was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., July 27, 1848. Moved to Fond du Lac, Wis., with his parents in 1851, where they resided until the fall of 1855, when they moved to Oshkosh, Wis. At a suitable age he engaged in the hardware business, in which he remained about five years. He then embarked in the manufacture of handles, also the woodwork of carriages and wagons, until he came to Kansas. He was married on March 28, 1871, to Miss Lizzie V. Hobbs. They have two children—William H. and Frederick L. Mr. Parker is a member of Pioneer Lodge, No. 48, A. O. U. W., of Russell. Has been a member of the City Council, etc.

WILLIAM PERCE, dealer in a general line of groceries, provisions and queensware, opened trade on October 4, 1880. He carries a stock of about $2,500. Came to Russell in 1874 and farmed five years. Was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1817, and raised as a farmer. Moved to Springfield, Ill., in 1849, and engaged in the manufacture of brooms a few years. He was City Marshal of Springfield for one year, and Captain of the Police in 1860-61. Enlisted as First Lieutenant in Company C, Eleventh Missouri Volunteers, in July 1861. Resigned the next May on account of ill-health, and re-enlisted again in 1862, in the Seventieth Illinois Volunteers, a three months' regiment, and was elected Captain of Company B of this regiment. Served four months. Went to farming in 1863, and was appointed United States Deputy Marshal, under John Logan, in 1869, serving two years. Was also an operative of the Secret Service for the Southern District of Illinois. He was married in 1842 to Miss Roxana Vittium, a native of Ohio. They have five children—Mary, now married to Mr. S. Spindle; E. L., married to W. T. Shaw; Wm. A., married; Lewis A., married, and Clarinda A., now Mrs. J. F. Dollison. He has been Justice of the Peace in Russell for many years.

J. W. ROBB, physician and surgeon, came here in September 1879 where he has since continued the practice of medicine. He was born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1839, and got a common school education in his native place. He then attended the Shelbyville, Ky., Academy, under Prof. J. W. Dodd, graduating in 1858. Began to study medicine in the same year, and after a year or two, attended the University at Louisville, Ky., and graduated from the medical department of that college in 1862. Began the practice of medicine at Shelbyville, Ky., where he continued until 1875. He then took charge of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, at Louisville, Ky. Having charge three years, he soon after came to Russell, Kan. Was married in 1864 to Miss Sallie E. Robinson, a native of Shelby County, Ky. The Doctor is a member and Master of the Russell Lodge No. 177, A., F. & A. M.

EDWARD & EMILE SUTTER, dealers in musical instruments, watches, clocks and jewelry. They opened business in March of 1879, and carry a general stock of $600. Emile Sutter was born in France, October 1, 1855, learned the trade of watchmaker and jeweler in Locle, Switzerland, came to America in 1879, and located in Russell, Kan. He was married May 20, 1876, to Miss Laura Amanda Marchand, a native of Switzerland. They have three children—Henry E., Lina and Jennie. Edward, his brother, is also a native of France, born February 6, 1858. They went to Locle, Switzerland, at the same time and learned the same trade, but Edward came to America in 1876 and located in Wooster, Ohio, remaining there a year. Then he came to Kirwin, Kan., where he engaged in the jewelry business, and thence he came to Russell. He is unmarried. The brothers are members of the Russell Lodge, A. O. U. W.

H. W. TUSTEN, farmer, P. O. Russell, came here with the Northwestern Colony, in the spring of 1871. He opened the first general store and continued merchandising for six years. At the same time he opened a farm of 320 acres, and now has 200 acres of it under cultivation. He makes a specialty in the stock business, dealing largely in cattle and horses. He keeps the Membrino stock of horses. He was born in Ontario County, N. Y., in 1833, lived in his native State until 1841, and then came with his parents to Kenosha, Wis., where they lived about seven years. Thence went to Green Lake County, where they farmed for some time. He then went to Minnesota and followed various occupations for six years. He then engaged in lumbering at Fond du Lac, Wis., for four years, and in merchandising for three years. Thence he came to Kansas. He was married in 1867 to Miss Matilda de Neveu, a native of the latter city. They have four children—Herman W., Hattie D., Arthur E. and Emma. He is president of the town site, member of the City Council, etc.

JOSEPH H. WALKER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Fairport, Russell County, located in Saline Township, Ellis County, August 5, 1882, on Section 20. He has a homestead and timber claim, and railroad land, consisting of Section 20, 640 acres of land, sixty acres of which he has under plow. He has 300 head of cattle, amongst which can be found some fine Durham stock. He first landed in Kansas in April, 1881, and prospected until he located as above named. He was born in West Townsend, Mass., in 1857, and removed to Cambridge, Mass., in 1865. Lived in his native State until 1881, and attended school until he came to Kansas. His ranch is twenty miles northwest of Russell, and twenty-five miles northeast of Hays City. The Saline River has its course through his ranch. This place is known as Lost Canon Ranch. There are many natural curiosities to be found in this vicinity, amongst which are sharks' teeth and many specimens of fossil shells, etc., which are worthy of the attention of the sojourner.

ALBERT YOXALL, farmer. His parents came with the Northwestern Colony from Oshkosh, Wis. to Russell in the spring of 1871. His father opened a lumber-yard in Russell and continued until 1876. Then engaged in farming, locating on Section 32 Has 160 acres of fine land, 140 of which are cultivated. His father, John Yoxall, died in October, 1880. He was a native of England, born in 1815, came to America in 1869, and settled in Oshkosh, Wisconsin where he engaged in lumbering, until he came to Kansas. Albert Yoxall, his son, was born in England, January 1, 1856, married in 1881 to Miss Alice Overholswr, of Lancaster County, Pa. He was engaged as associate cashier of Russell bank three years, and before and after the death of his father he has been engaged as first stated.

BUNKER HILL.

The above caption is the name of a small town on the Kansas Pacific Railway, twelve miles west of the east line of the county. The town was first started in the early part of the summer of 1871, by J. B. Corbett and V. Harbaugh, who, at the head of a colony from Ohio, located there and laid out the town. The first house built on the town site was put up by J. C. Warner, which served him for the double purpose of a store and dwelling, he having commenced business with a general stock of goods as soon as the building was completed, which was in 1871. The town started off well and quite a number of houses were put up during the first year of its existence.

Soon after the town was started, a small building was rented for a school, of which Miss Clara Carrier was the first teacher.

At the special election held on September 9, 1872, for county officers, and to complete the organization of the county, more votes having been cast at Bunker Hill than at Russell, the County Commissioners who had been appointed by the Governor, declared the former to be the county-seat, which it became and remained such until it was changed to Russell by a vote of the people, April 23, 1874. The removal of the county-seat was a hard blow to the town, by which were dashed all its promising future prospects. Retrogression now took the place of progression, and many who had located there owing to the town being the county-seat, left and went to Russell, upon its removal to that point. Since that time the town has made but little advancement.

In 1873 bonds were issued to erect a new schoolhouse, and a very fine stone building, two stories high, and containing three classrooms, was completed that year. In 1878 a very comfortable hotel was built by Andrew Hill, and in 1880, a very fine stone church edifice was erected by the Evangelical English Lutherans.

In 1882, a very substantial and much needed improvement was made by Moore & Sons, in the erection of a good stone flouring-mill at a cost of $18,000. One great disadvantage the town has had to contend against, is the almost utter impossibility to find well-water, that which is used having to be hauled about two miles, the cost being 25 cents a barrel. The place contains, not to exceed 150 inhabitants, but notwithstanding its disadvantages and paucity of population, those engaged in mercantile pursuits transact a good deal of business in the course of the year. The business of the place is confined to three general stores, one drug store, one millinery store, one hardware, one lumber-yard, one harness and shoe shop, two blacksmith shops and two elevators.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. M. BRADBURY, dealer in grain, farm implements, and general merchandise. Began the grain trade in 1873, coming to Bunker Hill in February, 1871. He bought the first grain and erected the first elevator in the village in 1878. The elevator is 21x36 feet, 28 feet high with a capacity of 10,000 bushels. He carries a general stock in merchandise of $8,000. He has officiated as Probate Judge and Clerk of the Court, each one term. Born in Ross County, Ohio in 1841. Was raised and educated in his native state. He began business in life as a clerk then photographing, etc. Enlisted in 1861 in Company A, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer infantry, participated in all battles of his command, discharged on account of heart disease in 1863. He then engaged in photographing two years, married in 1876 to Miss Ella Exline; a native of Ohio, she was raised in Minnesota. He is a member of the Masonic order of Ohio. Mr. Bradbury assisted to organize the town in 1871. Bradbury & Cooper own 800 acres of fine coal land. The coal is of a bituminous quality. The veins of coal are from 16 to 42 inches in thickness. The coal mines are located twelve miles northeast of Wilson in Fairfield and Plymouth townships, in Ellsworth County.

JAMES J. A. T. DIXON & CO., dealers in dry goods groceries, hardware, etc., opened business in February, 1882 and carry a stock of $1,500. Mr. Dixon first came to Bunker Hill October 5, 1873 for his health, and after eighteen months he began agricultural pursuits and became pastor of the Congregational Church, since which time he has followed preaching irregularly. In the fall of 1875 he was elected to represent Russell County in Kansas State Legislature. Re-elected to same position in the fall of 1876. He was appointed to fill vacancy of Probate Judge in 1878, elected to the office the fall following. He has been a member of the County Board for examination of teachers for eight years. Born in Bond County, Ill. in 1828. Raised on a farm. Began studies for college in 1846. Graduated from college at Jacksonville, Ill., in 1852 Studied theology at Lane Seminary, Walnut Hills, Ohio. Was principal of an academy in Livingston County, Ill., eighteen months. He then began preaching the Gospel at Metamora, Ill. Went into service in the spring of 1864 as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was commissioned Chaplain of his regiment with the rank of Major and served until mustered out, September 1, 1865. He then preached in Northern Illinois until 1871 when he came to Omaha, Neb. and preached two years, thence to Kansas. Began the publication of Bunker Hill *Banner* in February, 1881 He is a nominee on the Republican ticket to represent Russell County in Kansas Legislature, in the fall 1882. Married in 1854 to Miss Anna L. Holmes of Grant County, Wis. They have two children: Lydia F., now married to Wm. Harbaugh of Russell County, and Ernest H.

IRA S. FLECK, dealer in agricultural implements, and farmer is the son of Gabriel and Rebecca Fleck, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Ira S. was born in Sinking Valley, Blain Co., Pa., March 24, 1847. While a lad he attended common school, and such advantages as the public schools offered were the only means he ever had of receiving an education. As he became older he would work on the farm in summer and attend school in winter, and this course he pursued until 1866, when his time was divided between farm work and teaching. In March, 1870 he moved to Dixon, Illinois where he continued his business of farming and teaching until the spring of 1873, when he moved to Kansas and located in Russell County, about three miles south of the village of Bunker Hill, where his time was given to farming exclusively. On January 27, 1874 he was married at Dixon, Ill., to Miss Sarah Fleck, a native of Blair County, Pa. One child has been the issue of this marriage: Alice May, born June 8, 1875. Mr. Fleck has held various township offices and in the fall of 1874 was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction of Russell County, which office he held for three successive terms. In the fall of 1880 he was elected to represent Russell County in the General Assembly, and served in the Legislature of 1881. In 1876 Mr. Fleck organized the Republican party of Russell County and put an end to a feud that had long existed in which the only political distinction known was "county-seat" and "anti-county-seat". Mr. Fleck, in addition to looking after the interests of his farm, is also engaged in dealing in agricultural implements, at Bunker Hill.

DANIEL GROSS first came to Abilene, Kan. in 1874 and clerked some time, finally came to Bunker Hill and became a member of the firm of Eyler & Gross, dealers in general merchandise, opening the business July 21, 1879, and carrying a stock of about $12,000, occupying two rooms, 22x40 and 20x50 feet. Mr. Gross was born in York County, Pa in 1857. Was raised and educated in his native county; married in 1879 to Miss Katie Gardner, a native of Ohio.

MOORE & SONS, proprietors of the Golden Rule steam flouring-mills. These mills were erected in 1880, size of which are 32x52 feet and 45 feet high, built of stone, capacity is 100 barrels in twenty-four hours, cost is $22,000. They do an exchange business only in custom work They employ six men besides their own help. Mr. O. S. Moore first came to Bunker Hill in August, 1878. He was born in Brown County, Ohio in 1848; was raised and educated in Rush County, Ind.; family moving there in 1854. Married in 1879 to Miss Carrie S. Edwards, of Bunghamton, N. Y. They have two children: Jessie G. and an infant son not yet named. He is a member of Russell Lodge No. 115, I. O. O. F.

GEO. W. SMYSER of the firm of J J. A. T. Dixon & Co., located on a homestead near Dorrance, in 1871 and farmed three years. He then served as County Treasurer four years, then into general hardware trade at Russell two years, then farmed two years south of the latter village, then went into business at Bunker Hill. Born in York County, Pa., in 1832, where he was raised and educated. Married in 1854 to Mary Hunes of same place. They have three children: Leila J. Emma E. and Martin B. He is a member of the A. O. U. W and I. O. O. F He enlisted in 1864 in Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Re-enlisted in 1864 in Company I, Two Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Participated in all the battles of his command. Mustered out in Alexandria, Va. in May, 1865.

ELLIS COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

ELLIS County was named after Lieut. George Ellis, of the Twelfth Kansas Infantry, who was killed April 30, 1864, in a battle at Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas. Until 1867, the county was embraced in the unorganized territory of the western portion of the State, but the Legislature of that year defined its boundaries and named it as above. The county contains 576,000 acres, or 900 square miles, and is bounded on the north by Rooks County, on the south by Rush, on the east by Russell, and on the west by Trego County.

In formation, the county is exactly square, being thirty miles north and south and the same number east and west. The territory embraced within the county limits is divided into five civil townships, Ellis embracing a strip nine miles wide on the west side of the county, extending from the north to the south line of the county. Saline Township embraces a strip nine miles wide in the northern portion, extending from the east line of the county to the east line of Ellis Township. Big Creek Township is twelve miles wide, joining Ellis Township on the east, and extending from the south line of Saline Township to the south line of the county. Victoria Township joins Big Creek on the east and its formation is very irregular, being only three miles wide on the north, which width it maintains for nine miles, when it widens to five miles, and three miles further south the width is increased to six miles, when three miles still farther south it is again increased to seven miles, which it maintains to the south line of the county. Walker is the remaining and eastern township of the county, whose formation is the same as that of Victoria, with the exception that as the latter widens the former narrows until the southern portion of it is only two miles wide. Ellis is in the fifth tier of counties from the west line of the State.

The surface of the county is of the same character as that of most of Western Kansas, one vast stretch of prairie, almost completely destitute of timber, what little there was originally having almost disappeared, except a small portion on Big Creek, within the limits of the military reservation at Fort Hays. The face of the country, however, is very far from being uniform, some portions, especially the southeastern, being quite level or gently undulating, the central portion, though not bluffy, is very high and uneven while in the western and northern portion, especially in the vicinity of the Saline River, there are considerable bluffs. About ten or twelve per cent of the county may properly be termed bottom-lands, that is, lands that lie in strips of valley along the streams.

The only streams in the county of any importance are the Saline River, which runs from west to east along the northern boundary of the county, the Smoky Hill River, that runs in the same direction close to the southern boundary line, and Big Creek, that enters the county from the west, midway between the northern and southern boundary lines of the county, and flows in a southeasterly direction. The lesser creeks that flow into these streams are rather insignificant, and even the larger streams, as a usual thing, contain but very little water.

At one time the timber-land of the county was estimated at one per cent of the total area, but even this little has been greatly diminished by settlers cutting it down for fuel. The valleys along the creeks average about a mile in width, some being much less than this, and some considerably more. There are a few springs in the county, especially in the northern portion, but almost in all parts of the county good well-water can be had at various depths, ranging from fifteen to forty feet.

The soil of the county is good, being a rich, black loam, varying in depth from two to eight feet. With ordinary rains it is capable of producing almost anything that grows out of the ground. When the seasons are favorable, immense yields of wheat are raised, but the scarcity of rain renders crops very uncertain. Notwithstanding the richness and depth of the soil, Ellis cannot be classed as an agricultural county, its chief adaptation being wool-growing and stock-raising. Cattle and sheep-raising are the most profitable, as they can sustain themselves the year round on the nutritious buffalo-grass which grows all over the county. Swine, and stock that require to be corn-fed in the winter, are not so profitable, as it is only in exceptionally wet seasons that any corn can be raised, and in most seasons the corn required for feeding purposes has to be shipped in from other counties. Owing to the uncertainty of the seasons, farming in the county is not engaged in to any great extent, but with anything like a reasonable rainfall, the soil is very productive.

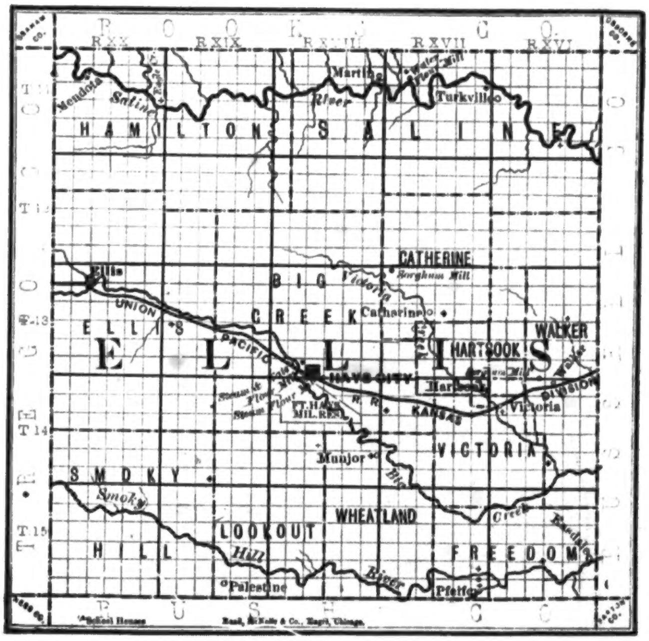

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

(Not published by townships in 1870).

	1880.
(a) Big Creek Township	1,390
(b) Catherine Township	244
(c) Ellis Township	1,198
(d) Freedom and Wheatland Townships	791
(e) Hamilton Township	232
(f) Hartsook Township	439
(g) Lookout Township	252
(h) Saline Township	496
(i) Smoky Hill Township	265
(j) Victoria Township	349
(k) Walker Township	538
	6,179

(a) In 1877, part detached to form Saline; in 1878, part to Walker; in 1879, parts to Catherine, Victoria and Wheatland; in 1880, parts to Hartsook and Lookout. (b) Organized in 1879, from part of Big Creek. (c) In 1880, parts detached to form Hamilton and Smoky Hill. (d) Not separately returned. (e) Organized in 1880, from parts of Ellis and Saline. (f) Organized in 1879, from parts of Big Creek and Victoria. (g) Organized in 1880, from part of Big Creek. (h) Organized in 1877, from part of Big Creek; in 1880, part detached to form Hamilton. (i) Organized in 1880, from part of Ellis. (j) Organized in 1879, from part of Big Creek; in 1880, parts detached to form Freedom and Hartsook. (k) Organized in 1878, from part of Big Creek; in 1880, part detached to form Freedom.

GENERAL HISTORY.

But little information concerning the early history of the county could be obtained from the records, as they were very imperfectly kept. When the first election was ordered and held in the county, there is nothing in the records to indicate, nor is the appointment by the Governor of the first County Commissioners an authenticated fact of record, although it is pretty well established that the first County Commissioners were J. E. Walker, Dennis Ryan, and William Rose. The first County Clerk was J. W. Connor, and the first Sheriff was Thomas Ganlon, and the first Justice of the Peace in the county was M. E. Joyce, who had been appointed to the office by the Governor early in 1867.

In 1864 or 1865, a military post was established in Ellis County, on Big Creek, about fourteen miles southeast of where Hays City now stands. This post was known as Fort Fletcher, and had quarters for several companies of troops. The post was located on the low-lying land along the margin of the creek, and was utterly destroyed by the flood that occurred in the spring of 1867, by which several colored soldiers lost their lives. Fort Fletcher was then abandoned and immediately thereafter Fort Hays was established on its present site by Gen. Pope. Up to that time the county was without settlement, but the location of Fort Hays, and the near approach of the Kansas Pacific Railway to that point, attracted a good many settlers to that locality, and then followed the founding of Hays City. Some early attempts to cultivate the prairie in the vicinity of Hays City were made, but they proved failures, and nothing further in this line was essayed until the summer of 1871, when Thomas Arrowsmith, J. H. Edwards, and Louis Watson made some attempts at experimental farming adjacent to the town of Ellis, but the success they met with was far from encouraging. Aside from a few wood-claims that had been taken in the county, but very little of the land was taken, and in 1872 ten or twelve homestead and pre-emption claims were all that had been settled upon in the county. In that year a small colony from Ohio located at what is now known as Walker Station in the eastern portion of the county, but the object of the colony seems to have been to found a town rather than become engaged in agricultural pursuits. The town, however, has had a very slow growth, and though it has passed its first decade it does not contain more than half a dozen houses and one store, and is merely a station on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway.

Following this colony, two others, very limited in number, arrived the following year, one from New York, that settled in and about Ellis, and one from Pennsylvania, that located at Hays City. It was in that same year that George Grant arrived from England and purchased of the Railway Company 50,000 acres of land in the eastern portion of the county, for the purpose of colonizing it with English agriculturists, and stocking it with improved imported sheep and cattle. This was the greatest accession the county had received, and during the next two or three years some two or three hundred Englishmen, many of them with their families, arrived in the county and located on the Grant purchase. Large numbers of fine sheep and cattle were brought from England and the colony started out under very promising auspices. A town was started on the line of railway, a few miles west of Walker, to which was given the name of Victoria, and by which it is still known. A very fine stone depot was built, and a handsome stone church known as St. George's Chapel. The latter was erected by the colonists and by subscriptions collected in England. A very fine elevator was also built and the place gave promise of growing to be quite a town. A store was put up and in a short time the place had about twenty-five houses and one hundred and fifty people. Experience, however, soon taught the colonists that Ellis County was not an agricultural country, and meeting with nothing but failure and disappointment in their efforts at farming, they became discouraged and began to return to England, and now, of all those that came, but very few remain. In 1879, the originator of the scheme, George Grant, died, and his remains are interred in front of St. George's Chapel at Victoria, while the colony he sought to found has about ceased to exist.

In 1875, and the two years following, large numbers of Russians came into the county and located in colonies. There are, in all, about twelve hundred Russians in the county, located in five separate settlements. Two of these colonies are located on the Smoky, close to the south line of the county, one on Big Creek, about a mile south of the military reservation, one just north of the Kansas Pacific Railway, about half a mile from Victoria, and one on Victoria Creek, about five miles farther north. Most of these Russians took claims upon their arrival, which they immediately commenced to improve. They also built villages to which they gave names after some place in their native country. The village to the north is named Schoenchen and contains about 150 people; the one on Big Creek is named Catherine and has about 200 people; the two on the Smoky are named respectively, Munjor and Peifer, the former having a population of about 300, and the latter of about 150. The most important of the Russian villages is that just north of Victoria, which is named Herzog, and which contains a population of about 400. This latter has the appearance of being quite a town, and in building it some attention has been paid to regularity in laying off the streets. Many of the buildings are very comfortable frame houses, but the majority of them are made of sod, and so constructed as to afford the inmates a considerable degree of comfort. The other villages are similarly built, with the exception that regularity in laying off streets has been disregarded.

Herzog is regarded as the capital of this Russia Minor, and there is established the chief patriarch and priests. The place has a very fine stone Catholic Church, which was erected by Sir Walter Maxwell, who took considerable interest in the English Colony under George Grant. The Russians also erected a large stone monastery, 45x120 feet, to which another wing similar in dimensions is now being added. These Russian villages are occupied, chiefly, in the winter season, as the people reside upon their farms during the other seasons of the year, and only retire to the villages when the weather will not permit them to work on their farms.

The early history of Ellis County is confined chiefly to Hays City, as no attempt at settlement of the county was made until several years after its organization. The early settlement of the county was characterized by those incidents which are usually peculiar to frontier life, in which the revolver generally plays such a conspicuous part. The first three Sheriffs of the county met with violent deaths. The manner of Ganlon's death, the first Sheriff of the county, is not authenticated, but that he met his death at the hands of some desperadoes has been so strongly proven as not to admit of a doubt. How Lanahan, the second Sheriff of the county, came by his death will be recorded at length in the history of Hays City. The third Sheriff, Alexander Ramsy, a brave and courageous officer, was killed in attempting to arrest two horse-thieves. In the summer of 1875, Ramsy went in pursuit of two horse-thieves and overtook them at Stockton, in Rooks County. Upon calling upon them to surrender, they drew their revolvers, whereupon Ramsy fired, killing one of them instantly. Almost simultaneously with his shot, the thieves fired, the fire from one of their revolvers taking effect in the abdomen of Ramsy, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few hours. A witness of the affair, on seeing Ramsy wounded, drew his revolver and fired, wounding the other thief in the neck, the ball passing through his jaw. He was then captured, tried at Stockton, and while the jury was out deliberating upon a verdict he escaped.

Many other incidents not quite so tragical in character, but which illustrate frontier life occurred, and the manner in which justice was administered is worthy of mention. M. E. Joyce, as already stated, was the first Justice of the Peace in the county and had his office at Hays City. In the winter of 1867–68, one man who had killed another came in, confessed his crime, and surrendered himself to the Justice mentioned. A day was set for the hearing and the man was allowed to go, upon his promise to appear and answer. The day came and a large crowd was assembled in the office of the Justice when the man who had surrendered himself entered. The case was called and upon the defendant's answering, the Justice asked him if he was "guilty or not guilty." To the surprise of the Justice and everyone else, the man answered "guilty," whereupon the Justice adjusted his spectacles on his nose, looked at the man a moment, and then said, "You are a d——d fool, and I will discharge you for want of evidence."

In another case tried before this same Justice, the party against whom he rendered judgment desired to give notice that he would take an appeal from his decision, when the Justice gave him to understand that no appeal could be taken, as his was the highest court in Kansas.

The first case tried in the District Court in the county was "Ruggles & Ryan *vs.* Ranahan," and the presiding Judge was Hon. Judge Humphrey. A great deal of interest was manifested in the case by the people, although the matter at issue was only a question of debt. The Judge decided in favor of the defendant, and this so enraged one class of the people that they made preparations to handle the Judge roughly, and to escape being mobbed he was obliged to flee to the fort and seek the protection of the troops.

The first couple married in Ellis County was Peter Tondell and Elizabeth Duncan in 1868, and the first child born in the county was John Bauer, his birth occurring on January 29, 1868.

The first instrument recorded in the county as appears by the books in the office of the Register of Deeds, was a deed from Hiram L. Cowdry to O. B. Taylor, conveying Lot 23, in Block 5, of Hays City, the consideration being $300. The instrument was dated March 3, 1871.

Ellis County is not an agricultural country as has been shown by experience. Thinking it was such, thousands of people have located within its borders from time to time, only to learn, after years of effort, that they had made a mistake, and left it for other fields. Proof of this is found in the falling away of the population within the two years from 1880 to 1882. In the former year, according to the United States Census, the population of the county was 6,179, while according to the census taken by the Township Assessors in 1882, the population was only 4,699. While not an agricultural county, it has its advantages; however, and for stock-raising purposes it is very desirable. Cattle and sheep-raising can be followed both to advantage and profit, as the rich buffalo-grass with which the surface of the county is matted, is amply sufficient to carry them through the winter without feed of any other kind. The almost utter impossibility of raising corn for feeding purposes precludes the raising of hogs for profit, although in seasons when there is a reasonably fair rainfall, which is very seldom, cereals of all kinds can be raised in abundance. Stockmen, however, find it an excellent county for their business, and both cattle and sheep-ranches are becoming more numerous each year. Financially, the county is in very good condition. It has an excellent court house, and its debt is very trifling, and all orders drawn on the County Treasurer are paid to their full face value upon presentation.

SCHOOLS, MANUFACTORIES, ETC.

There were in Ellis County in 1882, according to the annual report furnished by the County Superintendent to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, thirty-nine organized school districts. There were however, only twenty-two school buildings in the county, containing in all twenty-eight rooms, showing that seventeen of the districts had no school buildings. How it is thus, is not shown. That the organized districts should so far exceed the number of school-buildings, may suggest an inquiry which cannot be answered from the records. It may be accounted for by the fact that many of the districts are very sparsely settled, and the few people residing in them, do not feel disposed to be taxed for schoolhouse purposes so long as they can send their children to school in the adjoining district. The school population of the county in 1882, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, was 2,623, divided as to sex into 1,376 males and 1,247 females. Of this number there were enrolled in the public schools 1,061, of which number 532 were males and 529 females, and the average daily attendance was 738. The number of teachers employed was 32, of whom 7 were males and 25 females. The average salary per month paid teachers was, males $44, and females $26. While the difference in the rates paid between the sexes is quite striking, it was not nearly as great as it was in 1881. In the latter year the average saltary per month paid male teachers, was $33.85, while all that females received, was $18.43. Of the thirty-nine organized school districts in the county, but twenty of them sustained public school for three months in the year, while fifteen failed to sustain school even for three months. The average number of mills levied in the county for school purposes in 1882, was 15.50, and the estimated value of all school property was $31,500. In 1882, there were issued school bonds to the amount of $7,285, and the total school bonded indebtedness of the county was $25,800, or $5,700 less than the estimated value.

On August 1, 1881, the commencement of the school year, there was a balance in the hands of the District Treasurer of $2,306.69, and the amount received during the year from district taxes, was $4,724.88, and from State and county funds $1,724.73; from sale of school bonds $7,285, and from all other sources $391.99, making a total of $16,433.29 received for all school purposes. The total amount paid out during the year for all school purposes was $14,332.96, leaving a balance in the hands of the District Treasurer on August 1, 1882, of $2,100.33.

The only establishments in the county of a manufacturing character, are flouring-mills, of which there are four, one on the Saline River, about twenty miles nearly due north from Hays City. This was the first mill built in the county, and was erected by Jacob Meiers in 1876. The mill is built of stone, and is run by water-power. It is valued at $15,000.

The next mill built in the county was that of M. Yost, about three fourths of a mile west of Hays City It is a frame constructed mill, and was erected in 1879, at a cost of $30,000. It is operated by steam-power and makes flour by both the grinding process and roller system.

The third mill is that erected at Hays City, by Jacob Meiers, in 1881. It is a substantially constructed stone mill, with four run of stone, and operated by steam-power. This mill is fitted up with the most improved machinery, and was built at a cost of $30,000.

The fourth mill is that erected at Victoria, by Brungardt, and completed in January 1883. It is a small frame-structure, fitted up and furnished in an excellent style, is operated by steam-power, and was put up at a cost of $15,000.

STATISTICS OF PROGRESS.

In regard to population, the growth of the county has been exceedingly slow, and the latest returns show that it is more on the decrease than increase. For the first two or three years after the limits of the county were defined by the Legislature in 1867, the population increased quite rapidly, and in 1870 had reached 1,336. During the five years following it decreased to 940, being 396 less in 1875 than it was in 1870. The greater portion of this falling off took place after the grasshopper raid in 1874. Those who left must have been of the original settlers, as during the five years for which the decrease is reported, the county received several accessions in the shape of colonies. During the three years following 1875, the population had increased again to 2,437. From 1878 to 1880, very large accessions were made to the population, as according to the United States Census for the latter year the population was 6,179, showing a gain of nearly 4,000 in two years. This increase, however, did not continue, as during the two following years quite an exodus from the county took place, by which the county lost in population nearly as much as it had gained during the three years preceding.* The Census of 1882, as furnished by the various Township Assessors, sets the population down at 4,699, showing that the population in 1882 was 1,480 less than it was in 1880.

The material growth of the county, while it does not show any unusual degree of advancement in the aggregate, yet, when compared with the population, is very far from being unfavorable. Whatever progress has been made in the county towards increasing its material wealth, has, virtually, been made since 1875, because what few attempts had been made prior to that time at agricultural farming, had been, chiefly, experimental, except in 1874 when farming was entered upon quite extensively, but the bright promises created by the spring of that year were dashed by the grasshoppers, and hundreds of people left the county. The condition of the county in 1875, will be better understood by the fact that in that year the total area of field crops in the county was only 1,391 acres, of which about one-third was devoted to different kinds of grass. The following year the acreage increased by only 400 acres, but by 1878 it had reached to 10,754. For the next three years the increase in the acreage of field crops averaged over one hundred per cent per annum, as shown by the statistical record of 1882. According to the same record, the number of acres included in farms was 97,823, the assessed value of which was $361,022, which valuation represents about one-third of the real value During the year ending March 31, 1882, there were thirty-eight farm dwellings erected in the county, valued at $6,225. The field crops of 1881 were distributed as follows:—Winter wheat, 16,993 acres; rye, 1,223; spring wheat, 521; corn, 11,138; barley, 60; oats, 836; buckwheat, 14; Irish potatoes, 193; sweet potatoes, 62; sorghum, 1,230; castor beans, 29; flax, 270; tobacco, 45; broom corn, 980; millet and hungarian, 3,734; pearl millet, 169; rice-corn, 1,374; grasses of various kinds, 1,423, making a total of 40,345. Tame grasses were not very extensively cultivated, there having been only 130 tons of tame hay cut, and 5,441 tons of prairie hay. But very little was done at gardening, there having been only $758 worth of garden products marketed during the year. The income from eggs and poultry was much larger, it being $3,258. The cheese product of the county, for the year ending March 31, 1882, was 1,680 pounds, and that of butter was 54,799 pounds.

The increase in the live-stock of the county has not been very rapid, as compared with that of some other counties, but yet a gradual increase has taken place from year to year. The returns for 1882, give the number of horses in the county at 1,467; mules and asses, 194; milch cows, 1,650; other cattle, 5,176; sheep, 13,278, and swine, 1,496. The value of animals slaughtered, or sold for slaughter, was $9 518. The wool clip for the year was 16,747 pounds. Some efforts have been made at horticulture, but they have not met with that success so far as to render fruit raising a source of any income. In 1882 the trees in bearing in the county were:—Apple, 106; pear, 11; peach, 774; plum, 176, and cherry, 146. The number not in bearing was:—Apple, 2,129; pear, 91; peach, 7,469; plum, 717, and cherry, 759. The people who take an interest in the fruit culture and endeavor to make it a success, labor under considerable disadvantages, chief of which is the prevailing dryness of the season. Were it not for the absence of rain, horticulture would be a very profitable industry.

But very little of the county is under fence, the total number of rods of fence being 17,720, divided as follows:—Board-fence, 113 rods; rail, 40; stone, 491; hedge, 4,000, and wire, 13,076; or about sufficient to enclose 196 square miles, or an area equal to nearly one-fifth of the entire county. The agricultural implements in the county in 1882 were valued at $26,761.

Other attempts at material advancement have been made in the cultivation of artificial forestry, but the success that has attended such attempts has been of a rather doubtful and discouraging character. The number of acres in the county in 1882, devoted to artificial forestry, was 694, of which 108 acres were set out to walnut, 2 to maple, 56 to honey locust, 368 to cottonwood, and 160 to other varieties. Some three or four miles east of Hays City, and immediately south of the railroad track, one Martin Allen has a timber claim of eighty acres, on which there is a grove containing about twenty-five acres, the trees of which were set out about six years ago. Some of the trees have attained a height of ten, twelve and fifteen feet, and though the grove looks remarkably well when in foliage, yet a personal examination of it shows a large percentage of the trees to be dead, and parties who have given considerable study to the subject of arboriculture, express grave doubts as to the success of tree growing in the county without some climatic changes take place.

County Officers.—The officers chosen at the last election were as follows:—M. M. Fuller, C. W Miller, M. M. Shores, Commissioners; M. M. Bannister, County Clerk; J. M. Stahley, District Clerk; John Schlyer, Treasurer; Eli Fox, Register of Deeds; B. F. Miller, Probate Judge; Charles Howard, Sheriff; J. C. Leahey, County Attorney; W. L. Fuller, Superintendent of Public Instruction; G. R. Wolfe, Surveyor; T. B. Yates, Coroner.

HAYS CITY.

Hays City is located on Big Creek, and exactly midway between the east and west boundary lines of the county, and five miles south of the geographical center. The records do not show when or by whom the town site was surveyed and platted, but from the best sources of information obtainable, it was in 1867. Near to where Hays City now stands, but south of the creek, a few adventurous individuals had located and had erected a few rudely constructed buildings, with the expectation that the place would grow to be quite a town; and that it might be known abroad, they gave the place the name of Rome.

The establishment of Fort Hays in the early part of 1867, had considerable to do with the location of Hays City. That same year the Kansas Pacific Railway, in its westward course, had reached the eastern boundary line of the county, and, anticipating its early completion as far as Fort Hays, a party from St. Louis, consisting of William E. Webb, W. J. Wells, and one Judge Knight, in the latter part of 1866, proceeded as far westward as Fort Hays, where they selected three sections of land for the purpose of colonization. The land thus selected embraced that on which Hays City now stands. Having selected the lands deemed necessary for their purpose, the party returned East, and in the following June Mr. Webb again visited Fort Hays. During the interval between his first and second visit, several parties had arrived and established themselves at Rome. Mr. Webb then went to work and selected a tract of land for a town site, which he had surveyed and platted, and to which he gave the name of Hays City. People flocked to the new town by the score, and the railway reaching it shortly afterwards, gave quite an impetus to its growth. Houses sprung up as if by magic, and in a short time it had grown to such proportions as to totally eclipse the town south of the creek, and Rome disappeared. Few towns ever spring into notoriety in less time than did Hays City, and the notorious characters that flocked there, gave the place anything but an enviable reputation. Not that Hays City was an exception to other frontier towns that sprung into existence as the railway stretched westward, the only difference being in the numerical superiority of the disreputable characters that, for a time, were a curse to the place.

The town was not a year old when it contained over 1,000 population. Where the growth was so rapid, it could not be permanent, and after events proved that the early settlement of the place was nothing more than temporary. For awhile Hays City remained the western terminus of the railway, and while it was such, it was one of the most stirring, as well as one of the deadliest places in the West. Business, for a time, was exceedingly lively, as it became the outfitting station for all wagon trains following the Smoky Hill route eastward. Business houses, many of which were only of a temporary character, sprung up like mushrooms, and saloons were opened in great number. At the first meeting of the Board of County Commissioners no less than thirty-seven licenses to sell liquor were granted in two days. For a time it seemed as if all the disreputable characters of both sexes on the frontier were centered in Hays City. Saloons and bagnios flourished, and against the characters that attended these resorts the better element of the community was powerless. The completion of the railway to Sheridan in 1868, while it put a temporary check to the business of Hays, had also its compensatory advantages, as it eliminated from the town those desperate and lewd characters who always desire to live on the line between civilization and barbarism, where they can carry on their nefarious practices undeterred by law and unchecked by restraint.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

The early history of Hays City is one of bloodshed, and the class of desperadoes by which the place was infested, placed but very little value on human life. The town was the scene of many an exploit of J. B. Hickok, *alias* "Wild Bill," from 1867 to 1869. An erroneous statement has found its way into print, and has been published in books whose authoritative character entitles them to credence that "Wild Bill" was, at one time, Sheriff of Ellis County. The records of the county refute such statement. He was a candidate for Sheriff in 1869, but he was defeated for election by one Peter Lanahan. Bill's character for daring and recklessness of life, and his established reputation for expertness in getting the "drop" on a fellow, and sureness of aim made him the dread of others equally bad and reckless of life as himself. Believing that such a man was the best person to protect the law-abiding people against the thugs by which the place was infested, the citizens, and the business men especially, employed him as a special marshal. While thus employed, he killed two soldiers, two citizens, and wounded several others, and the only way he answered admonition or brooked interference was with the revolver. After killing the soldiers to evade the military authorities he left the place and was next heard of at Abilene, where he continued his murderous practices.

"Wild Bill," however, was far from the worst character that found his way to Hays City during its early days. One who was known by the name of "Jim Curry" was one of the most depraved specimens that ever visited the western country. He was the embodiment of everything bad and disreputable, the very quintessence of all wickedness, and a living personification of crime in its worst forms, without a single redeeming quality. No person was safe against his attacks; his murderous weapons were aimed at all alike. It would require pages to recite all his murderous acts, but a few will suffice to show the desperate character of the man during his short stay at Hays City. He killed several colored men, some of whom he threw into a dry well; he killed a man named Brady by cutting his throat, after which he threw him into an empty box car and fastened up the door. Another time he was going up the street, and meeting a quiet, inoffensive youth, named Estes, who was about eighteen years of age, told him to throw up his hands. The youth begged that he would not kill him, but the villain, deaf to all such appeals, placed a revolver to the boy's breast and sent a bullet through his heart, stepped over his dead body and walked away.

This cowardly act aroused the citizens, and they then determined to protect themselves, and to deal out summary and condign punishment upon all offenders against life and property. This action on the part of the people had the effect of driving many of the evil-doers from the place, but notwithstanding this, a great deal had to be accomplished before the better class of the citizens could depend upon the law for protection.

While many of the worst characters had decamped and followed the railway to Sheridan, the majority of the bagnios and saloons, with their inmates, remained, and in these took place many a bloody encounter. In the spring of 1872, a row occurred one evening in front of "Old Man"

Kelly's saloon on North Main Street. At that time Peter Lanahan was Sheriff of the county, and hearing of what was going on went down to quell the disturbance. Pistols were being freely used and upon the Sheriff undertaking to interfere, one Charles Harris, who, at that time, was bar-tender for one Thomas Dunn, commonly known as "Tommy," fired at him, inflicting a mortal wound in the abdomen. Upon the Sheriff being shot and wounded by Harris, one Em. Bowen, the proprietress of a noted bagnio, ran out with two revolvers which she gave to the Sheriff, whereupon he immediately commenced firing, killing Harris instantly. Mortally wounded as he was, the Sheriff, after killing Harris, went into the saloon of "Old Man" Kelly, where the shooting became general. Another Kelly who kept a saloon in another part of the town was a participant in the *melee*, and when the Sheriff commenced firing in the saloon, this younger Kelly crept under the table, and while there Lanahan reached over and fired four shots at him, but becoming weak and unsteady from the wound he had received himself, his aim was uncertain and Kelly escaped unhurt. Lanahan, becoming exhausted, sank to the floor and was carried into the bagnio of Em. Bowen, where some parties undertook to render him the best assistance they could. While there, the younger Kelly, who had escaped from "Old Man" Kelly's, returned with a rifle, and placing himself in front of the bagnio where Lanahan lay dying, commenced firing into the house, wounding a man named May in the knee. The Sheriff was then carried to the court house where he died the following day.

The history of Hays City for the first few years of its existence is one of lawlessness, bloodshed, and feuds, differing only in degree of recklessness. The only object to be accomplished in reciting these tragical enactments in history, is to show the state of society that existed in the frontier towns of Kansas as civilization moved westward, and also to show how those dangerous and terrorizing elements disappeared before the onward march of law and order. But few places in Kansas have such a blood-stained history as Hays City, and in no place had the better element of society so much to contend against.

Not the least of those transactions which so darken the pages of the history of this city, was that which occurred in 1869. That year the government had more military supplies accumulated at the military post than could be stored in the room provided, and a large quantity were piled alongside the track, which were covered with a tarpaulin. To prevent any of the goods from being stolen, two watchmen were employed to watch them, who relieved each other at midnight. The name of one of the watchmen was John Hays. One night Hays was on duty and about midnight he stepped across the street to Tommy Drumm's saloon to see what time it was, and just as he was about opening the door three colored soldiers came along, one of whom shot Hays dead. These soldiers belonged to the Thirty-eighth Infantry, at that time stationed at Fort Hays, and having come to town that evening, had become slightly intoxicated. While in this condition they undertook to enter a bagnio and were refused admission, whereupon they concluded to raise a row. They next went to a barber's shop, where they commenced to smash things generally, and caused the colored barber to secrete himself for safety. They next resolved to go out and kill the first man they met, and Hays being the first man they saw they unceremoniously shot and killed him. Next morning the barber related to the Sheriff how the three colored soldiers had acted in his shop and what he had heard them say, whereupon the Sheriff, taking the barber with him to identify the soldiers, went over to the fort and reported to the military authorities there what had happened and said that he was there to arrest the three soldiers who had participated in the murder of Hays. The troops were drawn up in line and the three soldiers were identified by the barber and turned over to the custody of the Sheriff, who took them over to Hays City where a supposed preliminary examination was held which was protracted until evening.

The three colored soldiers were then locked up in a cellar to await a further examination the following morning. That same night they were taken from the cellar by a party of men who took them to the trestle-work that crosses a ravine about four hundred yards west of the depot, where ropes were adjusted to their necks, the other end being fastened to the sleepers, after which they were lifted up and dropped down between the ties where they hung until morning, when the ropes were cut by some section-men and their lifeless bodies were allowed to drop to the bottom of the ravine, from which they were taken to the fort by a party of soldiers where they were buried.

About one-fourth of a mile from Hays City there is a patch of ground known as "Boot Hill," and why it was thus named will sufficiently indicate what kind of a place Hays City was during its early days. This particular piece of ground was the burial place for those who died violent deaths, that is, those of the ruffians with which the place was infested who were killed at each other's hands. These parties were buried without ceremony, with their boots on, and from the fact that forty-five of the characters who thus died were thus buried in that particular spot the place received the name of "Boot Hill," and by this name it is still known.

In 1874, an outbreak occurred, consequent upon the murder of John Hays. At that time the fort was garrisoned by the Ninth Regiment of Colored Cavalry, who sought to wreak vengeance upon the citizens for the hanging of the three colored soldiers of the Thirty-eighth Infantry that we have just detailed. One night a party of the Ninth went to town prepared to "clean it out," as they expressed it. The people hearing of this, armed themselves and determined to resist the premeditated "cleaning out" process. The colored cavalry commenced the ball and the fight became general between them and the citizens. The people were victors, and six of the soldiers were killed and thrown into a dry well. From that time on the better class of citizens were in the ascendancy, and while their determined resistance put an end to all future trouble with the soldiers, it also served as a lesson to the few desperate characters that still remained in the town, who, finding that the people were determined that law and order should rule, sought other fields where they could carry on their nefarious practices with greater assurance of impunity.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Hays City was made the first county seat of the county, which position it has occupied since Ellis County was organized, and which position it still retains. Among the first to establish themselves in business in the place were W. A. Rose, Ryan & Carl, Mr. Walker, Mr. Robbins, and Moses & Bloomfield, all of whom started in 1867. The buildings in which they commenced business were all one-story frame buildings. The first hotel in town was built by Joseph Perry, in September, 1867, which was followed by another in October of the same year, erected by a man named Boggs. The first school taught in town was by a man named Reese, who started a private school in 1869, and the following year a public school was opened, the first teacher of which was one Mrs. Jones.

The first substantial improvement made in town was by James O'Brien, on North Main Street, being the stone building now occupied by John Hobbs as a drug store. In 1873 bonds were issued to build a court house, and a very fine stone building was erected, the basement of which is used for a county jail. It is a good, substantial building, the first floor of which is partitioned off into well-finished county offices, the upper floor being used for a court room. That same year $12,000 in bonds were issued for the erection of a school-house, which was built about two blocks west of the court house.

From the time the railway was pushed westward from Hays City to Sheridan, the growth of the former place was rather backward than forward, and a good many business men and others took down their buildings and moved to the latter point.

The Forty-sixth Congress having created a land district in Western Kansas, and designated Hays City as the place where the United States Land Office should be located, it was established there in March, 1875, occupying as an office a frame building on North Fort Street. The following year Henry Krueger erected a very fine two-story stone building on North Fort Street, into which, when completed, the United States Land Office was moved, and was so occupied until the office was moved to Wakeenay, in October, 1879.

The same year in which the land office was built, H. P. Wilson put up a fine two-story stone building on Chestnut Street, which for some time was used for hotel purposes, and known as the Pennsylvania House, and also a one-story building of the same material. In 1877, Henry Krueger erected a large two-story stone building on South Fort Street. It is a double building, the ground floor being fitted up into one large store room, while the upper story is used as a public hall.

Up to 1877 the town was without a church, although there were two or three church societies in the place. In 1877 a Catholic Church was organized by Father Fogarty, of Solomon City, and in that same year a very neat frame chapel was erected, which was the first church edifice in town. The present pastor of the church is Rev. Father Athanase.

On January 13, 1879, the town was visited by a fire which carried away the Gibbs House, which was the hotel built by Joseph Perry in 1867. Besides the hotel, two grocery stores and harness shop were also swept out of existence. Notwithstanding the loss occasioned by this fire, there were better and more substantial improvements made in 1879 than had been made in any year since the town had an existence. Hall & Son erected a beautiful two-story stone building on South Main Street, which they now occupy as a hardware store. A few lots east of Hall & Son's building, H. P. Wilson put up a one-story stone building, in which he opened a bank, and where he still continues to carry on a banking business. This was the first, and is the only bank in town. That same year an elevator of not very large dimensions was put up alongside the railroad track by Simon Motz. While these improvements of a public character were going on, several very handsome residences were being built. J. B. Millner erected a very fine two-story stone residence on North Fort Street. Beach Brothers put up, about the same time, one of the finest and neatest finished stone residences in Western Kansas; and that of A. S. Hall, on Fourth Avenue, while it is frame, is a very elegant dwelling. The town was further improved that year by the erection of the Presbyterian Church, and this was followed in 1880 by a very neat church which the Lutherans erected.

In 1880, also, a goodly-sized elevator was erected by Henry Krueger, and a still larger one in 1881 by Simon Motz. In the latter year an extensive addition was made to the school-house, and Hays City now has one of the finest school buildings in all of Western Kansas.

In December, 1881, Hays City was again visited by a fire, which carried away six buildings on South Fort Street, none of them, however, very extensive, but yet the loss occasioned thereby was considerable, as the entire stock of goods in some of the buildings was completely destroyed. Neither in business houses nor in residences has any improvement been made in Hays City since 1879, but, on the contrary, the place has lost largely in population since that time. At that time the population of the town was estimated at 1,000; whereas, according to the assessor's returns for 1882, the population of Big Creek Township, in which Hays City is located, and which is twelve miles east and west by twenty-one north and south, contained, all told, a population of 969; and while considerable of this falling off took place in the country, a great portion of it occurred in town.

The location of Hays City is quite beautiful, and the military post of Fort Hays adds not a little to its appearance; and being located almost immediately beyond the corporate limits of the town, makes the city appear much larger than it really is. It is a six-company post, but at present the garrison is composed of but three companies—two white and one colored. The barracks, officers' quarters and grounds are handsomely planned, and the towering flag-staff, from which floats daily the Star-spangled Banner, all add to the picturesqueness of the place.

A heavy belt of timber, which extends along the banks of Big Creek the entire length of the land embraced within the military reservation, separates the fort from the city, and adds to the beauty of the location. Hays City is quite a business point and commands a good trade, and most of its business houses are good, substantial buildings, and are well stocked with goods.

The benevolent fraternities are represented by a Masonic and an Odd Fellows' Lodge, the latter instituted in February, 1882, with five charter members. The first officers of the lodge were: B. C. Arnold, N. G.; G. W. Kay, V. G.; W. L. Fuller, R. S.; C. Swallow, Treas.; S. Motz, W., and D. C. Nellis Con. The lodge has now a membership of twenty-three, and the present officers are: W. L. Fuller, N. G.; D. C. Nellis, V. G.; A. K. Shade, R. S.; Cephas Grasse, Treas.; G. B. Snyder, Con.; John Nichols, W.

The business of the place is represented by six general merchandise stores; three hardware stores; three drug stores; three hotels—all very inferior buildings, being small frame structures; one dry goods store; one harness and saddlery shop; one millinery establishment; two book, notions and stationery stores; two jewelry stores; two bakeries and restaurants; two carriage and wagon-shops; two lumber-yards; two newspapers, and one bank. The palmiest days of Hays City were in its early years; and as the country surrounding it has proved, thus far, unremunerative to those who engaged in agricultural pursuits, there is not much on which to base encouragement for the future, although, situated as it is, it will always be a fair trading point.

The Press.—The first attempt to establish a newspaper in Ellis County was made in 1867, by Joseph Clarke & Co., who in that year, at Hays City, established and published a paper named the *Railway Advance*. It was Republican in politics, and was issued tri-weekly; but its existence was very brief, having expired early the following year.

The Hays City *Times* was the next to make its appearance, having been established in 1873, by Allen & Jones; but like the one that preceded it, its existence was very short.

In February, 1874, the Hays City *Sentinel* was established by W. H. Johnson, but in the following August it passed into the possession of Reed & Motz, who remained at the head of the paper until November of the same year, when the paper, office and material passed into the hands of W. P. Montgomery & Son, by whom the paper was published until February, 1882, when the press and office material were taken by F. C. Montgomery to Cheeney, Washington Territory, where he continues to publish a paper. Upon the removal of the office from Hays City, the unfulfilled contracts between the *Sentinel* and its patrons were completed by the *Star*, the latter becoming the official organ of the county.

The *Star* was established at Hays City in March, 1876, by J. H. Downing, who has been and continues to be sole editor and proprietor since the paper was first issued. When the press and material of the *Sentinel* were taken to Washington Territory in 1882, its subscription list passed to the *Star*, the latter changing its name to that of the *Star-Sentinel*. The paper is still owned and edited by Mr. Downing, and is the official paper of the county. It is an eight-column folio, Republican in politics, and has a circulation of between 700 and 800.

German-American Advocate is the name of a paper, the first number of which was issued at Hays City on October 4, 1882. The paper was started and published by the Advocate Publishing Company, with Nathaniel Robbins as editor, but subsequently it passed into the hands of Charles Miller, who is now sole editor and proprietor. The paper is published in both English and German. It is a seven-column folio, independent in politics, and has a circulation of about 450.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MARTIN ALLEN, farmer, and the present Representative in the State Legislature from Ellis County. He first came to Hays City in 1872, and was one of the first to engage in agriculture, in what is known as the "Plain Region" of Western Kansas. He was also one of the proprietors of the town of Hays City and its additions, and still owns a large number of lots there, and while in the land business, located most of the early settlers of Ellis County on their homesteads and other claims. He was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1829; settled at Mendota, Ill., in 1852, and followed farming and horticultural pursuits until coming to Kansas. He was married in 1854 to Miss Elizabeth Augustine, a native of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. They have two children living—Charles T., now clerking in a sutler's store at Fort Hays, and Lizzie, now a school teacher. Mr. Allan has served as Justice of the Peace in both Illinois and Kansas, and was United States Circuit Court Commissioner from August, 1874, to December, 1880, when he resigned on account of representing his county in the Legislature; has been County Surveyor, and is now a member of the State Horticultural Society, and one of its vice-presidents, and chairman of its Standing Committee on Forestry. He identified himself with the old Free-soil party at the time of its first organization in 1848, and has generally been considered a reformer, and sometimes a fanatic, but since the war of the Rebellion has always been conceded to be a Republicanin politics.

B. C. ARNOLD, manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddles, shoe findings and sundries. He began the trade in 1877, and carries a general stock of $3,500. He erected his building at a cost of $1,200, the size of which is 20x30 feet, two stories high, built of wood. Mr. Arnold was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1843; went to Virginia City, Montana, in 1863, where he engaged in mining until 1866. He then returned down the Yellow Stone and Missouri rivers to St. Joseph, Mo., where he engaged in the harness and saddlery business until 1871, thence to St. Mary's, Kan., where he followed the same business, coming to Hays City in 1877. He has served as County Commissioner; also as chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and in the fall of 1882 was a candidate for Representative from his county to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket. He was married in 1877 to Miss Ida Gregory, a native of Huntsville, Ala.

F. R. BUSSARD, manufacturer of carriages, buggies and fine work, also general repairing. He located in Hays City in the fall of 1877, and began the above business. He was born in Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, in 1845. When quite a young man he moved to Jasper County, Ill., and farmed two years, then went to Laramie City, Wyoming, as a bookkeeper and salesman six years, thence to Hays City. He was married in 1867 to Miss Lucy E. Hall, of Connersville, Ind. They have three children—Daniel H., Felix R. and Samuel. Mr. Bussard joined Harmar Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Harmar, Ohio, and is now a member of the Fidelity Lodge, No. 196, I. O. O. F., Hays City, Kan.

FRANK F. CORLISS, dealer in drugs, paints, oils and druggists' sundries, began trade May 1, 1878, and carries a general stock of $3,000. He erected his building at a cost of $3,000. It is built of wood, two stories high, 25x40 feet, with basement same size. He was born in Boston, Mass., February 23, 1856. Lived in his native city until he came to Hays City, Kan. He began as clerk in a drug store at the age of fifteen years. Married in December, 1880, to Miss Estella Robbins, a native of Knoxville, Iowa. Mr. Corliss is Notary Public for Hays City.

J. H. DOWNING, editor and proprietor of the *Star-Sentinel*, was born in Scott County, Ill., in 1842. Lived in his native place until 1860, when he went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and attended school, etc. Enlisted in the early part of 1864 in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private; was Commissary Sergeant of his company; participated in the battle of Memphis, August 20, 1864, and many skirmishes; was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in the fall of 1864. He then returned to Council Bluffs and clerked, etc., and also went to Yankton, D. T., and clerked in 1867-68; then returned to the former city, where he secured a position on the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, which was his first newspaper work. He went to Leavenworth, Kan., in August, 1868, where he engaged in reportorial work until late in 1869, when he went on the road as a correspondent for the Leavenworth *Bulletin*, in which position he remained until late in 1871; then was traveling correspondent for the Leavenworth *Commercial* until January, 1876. Came to Hays City in March of that year, where he established the Ellis County *Star*, a weekly paper, and ran the same until January 1, 1882, when he purchased the Hays City *Sentinel*, and consolidated the two papers. The *Star-Sentinel*, which now has a circulation of 700, is the official organ of Ellis County. Early in 1880 he was appointed United States Commissioner. Married in November, 1879, to Miss Ella L. West, of Council Bluffs.

MARTIN GATES, dealer in general merchandise, opened trade in 1878. He erected his store building the same year, size of which is 20x88 feet, two stories high, costing $2,000. Employs three clerks and he carries a general stock of $6,000. He came to Ellis County in 1877, and followed farming a year. He has a farm of 160 acres, 120 of which is cultivated. He was born in Blair County, Pa., in 1842, and was raised and educated in his native county. He started business in life in the furniture trade, and followed it a few months. He then opened the grocery trade and continued it until he came to Kansas. He enlisted in the spring of 1861, and in the three months' service, served his time and re-enlisted for three years in Company C, Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; participated in all the battles of his command, and served until shot through his right lung in the skirmish in front of Petersburg, June 30, 1864; was mustered out July 12, 1865. His was a terrible wound for a person to survive. The ball entered in front, passed through the right lung and came out on his back. He was married in 1872 to Miss Anna Beamer, of Duncansville, Blair County, Pa. They have six children—William A. L. by a former marriage, and by the latter marriage—Charles H., John B., Edward, Mary J. and George. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Gates of the Lutheran Church. He is a member of Vance Post, No. 2, G. A. R., of Hays City, and a member of Hays City school board.

JOHN W. GOODALL, carriage-maker and general carriage work and repair shop. He located in Hays City January 1, 1877, and engaged as a carpenter, etc. He was born in England in 1826; came to America alone in 1854, and settled in Wayne County, Pa., where he engaged in carriage making until he came to Kansas. He was married October 11, 1846, to Miss Esther Biddlecombe, also a native of England. They have three children—Alfred Alexander, Mary Matilda and William Warren. His wife died April 25, 1880. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, of Washington, D. C., Knights of Pythias, also Ellis Lodge, No. 146, I. O. O. F., and the Presbyterian Church. He served a twelve years' apprenticeship in his native country. He has some of the finest carriages and buggies of his own make to be found in the West; also manufactures all kinds of edge tools, and does all kinds of painting. He is also the inventor of making over common guns into breach loaders, said to be one of the greatest inventions of this age.

MICHAEL HAFFAMIER, manufacturer of carriages, wagons and general repair shop, he also manufactures farm implements. He located in Hays City in 1871. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1845; came to America in 1854 with his parents. They located near Detroit, Mich., where they farmed one year, then moved to Buchanan County, Mo., where they farmed three years. He then went to Platte County, Mo., and began learning his trade. He enlisted in 1862 in Company F, Sixth Regiment, Kansas Cavalry, and participated in all the battles of his command, and was mustered out in July, 1865. He was married in 1871 to Miss Kate Ryan, a native of Ireland. They have four children—Mary, Frederick, Clarence M. and Agnes. He is a member of Vance Post, No. 2, G. A. R.

A. S. HALL, of the firm of Hall & Son—Frank F.—dealers in a general line of hardware, stoves, tinware and farm implements. Opened trade in 1872, and erected a store building of stone in 1878, size of which is 25x75 feet, two stories high and basement, at a cost of $6,500. They carry a general stock of $24,000. Mr. Hall first came to Hays City, Kan., in 1873. He was born in Seneca County, N. Y., in 1827. His parents moved to Monroe, Mich., in 1835, where he was raised and educated. He went to Fort Wayne, Ind., and clerked for several years. He then went into the boot and shoe business for twelve years, in the meantime went to the Pacific Coast, where he engaged in general merchandising; followed mining in Montana some time, thence to Fort Wayne, Ind., and remained some time, and thence to Kansas. He was married in 1855 to Miss Priscilla J. Fairfield, of Kennebunk, Maine. They have three children—Frank F., Bertha J. and Carrie E. Mr. Hall is a member of the Masonic Order and the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM S. HANNIFORD, barber and dealer in cigars and tobacco, came to Hays City in 1876 and began in business. Born in Ireland March 1, 1838. Came to America in July, 1862. Enlisted in Company F, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and participated in all the battles of his command; mustered out in the fall of 1865. He then engaged in the barber business in Boston, Mass., and afterward in New York City, San Francisco, Cal., Jacksonville, Oregon, etc. Returned to New York City and thence to Hays City, Kan. Married in 1872 to Miss Catherine A. Donovan, a native of Ireland. They have three children—Mary Agnes, Hattie and Frederick S. He is a member of Vance Post No. 2, of G. A. R.

FRANK HAVEMANN, agent for the sale of lumber, building material, and coal, carrying a stock of $5,000. Mr. Haveman is also a dealer in household furniture and coffins. He opened the business in 1874 and carries a stock of $1,500. He came to Hays City in April, 1873, and followed contracting and building until 1878. He was born in Germany in 1848. Came to America in 1873 and immediately to Kansas. Mr. Haveman was a member of the German army during the Franco-Prussian war but took leave after its close and wisely came to America. Married in 1873 to Miss Dorris Wedemeyer, a native of Germany. They have five children—Freddie, Emma, Frank, Gustaf and Henry. Mr. Haveman has served four years as Treasurer of Big Creek Township, Ellis County. He is a member of Hays Lodge, No. 195, A. F. & A. M.

CONNELL HENLEY, bookkeeper for the mercantile house of H. Krueger. He first came to Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1867 where he clerked in the Quartermaster's Department for two years, thence to Hays City in the same occupation at Fort Hays until 1872. He then engaged in general merchandising in Hays City until 1879, after which he took his present position. He was born in Ireland in 1839; came to America in 1862; enlisted July 8, of the same year in the Third United States Artillery; afterward was transferred to the war department where he remained until the close of the war. He was mustered out in October, 1865. He then went into the Quartermaster's Department Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., as clerk, until he came to Fort Riley. He was married in 1875 to Miss Ellen Glynn, a native of Fort Wayne, Ind. They have one daughter, Irma.

CHARLES HOWARD, Sheriff of Ellis County. He first came to Kansas in the winter of 1867, and went on an expedition after the Cheyenne Indians, being a member of the Nineteenth United States Infantry. He served in Kansas, New Mexico and the Indian Territory, and was mustered out at Dodge City, Kan., in 1870. He was born in Prussia in 1844. Came to America early in 1859; remained until 1860, when he returned to his native country. Returned to America in the early part of 1863, when he enlisted in Company F, Forty second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry. Some time afterward re-enlisted in Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. Participated in all the battles of his command, and was mustered out in July, 1866. He then returned to his native land and was soon drafted to serve in the Prussian-Austrian war; was sent to the front and served three months, when he returned to America and enlisted in the Nineteenth United States Infantry. He has served about seven years in the United States and European armies. After his discharge of time in the regular army he located in Hays City. He was mail-carrier a year, and since that time has served in various capacities. Elected Sheriff in the fall of 1879; re-elected in the fall of 1881. Was County Assessor in 1877-78. Was Deputy Sheriff three preceding terms before his election. He has made several important arrests, and has taken seventeen men to the penitentiary. He was also principal in the arrest of the notorious train robber, Michael Roarke, who is now serving out a term in the State prison. He is also at present United States Deputy Marshal.

JUDGE B. T. MILLER, Probate Judge of Ellis County. He located in Jewell County, Kan., in 1870; lived there six months and then came to Ellis County, where he raised stock and farmed four years. He then became agent at Victoria, Kan., for the Kansas Pacific Railroad three years. Also followed general merchandising two years of the time. He then moved to Hays City and was elected Probate Judge in the fall of 1880. Born in Williamsport, Pa., in 1833. Left his native place in 1850 and engaged in different occupations. Was in the fur trade for fifteen years in the country from Chicago to Hudson Bay. He was married at Hazel Green, Wis., in 1861 to Miss Clara A. Smith, who was born near Rochester, N. Y. They have two children—Eva L., married to Mr. Alexander Grant, a nephew of the late George Grant of Victoria, and Benjamin, now clerking in Hays City.

SAMUEL MELLISON, post trader, Fort Hays, first came to Kansas in 1871, and located near Saline River, Ellis County, on a farm where he engaged in stock-raising and farming until 1878. He then came to Hays City, where he engaged in the restaurant business two years, when he was appointed sutler at Fort Hays. Born in Prospect, Butler Co., Pa., in 1849. Moved with parents to Bad Ax County, Wis., in 1854, where he lived until August, 1862, and enlisted in First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Battery C. Participated in all the battles of his command. Mustered out in the fall of 1865. He then went to Minnesota and Dakota and remained until 1871. He is a member of Vance Post No. 2, G. A. R. Married in 1879 to Miss Bessie Normoyle, a native of the State of New York. They have two children—Anna May and Nellie Elizabeth.

S. MOTZ, dealer in general merchandise and all kinds of grain, broom corn, etc. He opened the business of merchandising in 1871 and grain business in 1876. He carries a general stock of about $10,000. He erected his store building in 1873, size 42x80 feet, built of wood at a cost of $4,000. He erected the first elevator in Hays City in 1876, and his present elevator in 1879 and named it the Union elevator, size of which is 45x28 feet and 40 feet high. It is built of wood at a cost of $5,000, capacity of which is 3,000 bushels of grain. In 1881 he handled 300 car-loads. He employs five men. He first came to Hays City in June, 1867 and clerked in a general store until 1868. When he first came to Hays City, he was penniless, but he went to hunting buffalo and other wild game from which he made his first accumulations. Born in Centre County, Pa., in 1835; raised and educated in Union County. Graduated from Union County Seminary. He enlisted in October, 1861, in Company B, Second Colorado Cavalry and participated in all the battles of his command. Mustered out in February, 1865. After locating in Hays City he studied law and was admitted to the bar of of practice in 1881, and occasionally pratices. In 1859 he went to Colorado, where he engaged in mining until he enlisted. He has been on several trips to Texas in the cattle trade. Married in 1881 to Miss Bertha Hall of Fort Wayne, Ind. He is a member of Fidelity Lodge No. 192, I. O. O. F., of Hays City. Was elected to Kansas State Senate in the fall of 1880. Has held all the county offices except Treasurer and County Clerk. He served as Representative in the Kansas Legislature in 1869-70-71. He was Delegate at large to the National Convention for the nomination of James A. Garfield.

D. C. NELLIS, of the firm of Nellis & Reeder, attorneys-at-law and collecting agents, etc. He located in Hays City March 26, 1873, and began the practice of law. He was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1849. Educated in the Fairfield Collegiate Institute of Fairfield, N. Y. Began the study of law in 1870 at Canajoharie, N. Y., in a law office and continued a year. Thence to Topeka, Kansas, and entered the office of Martin, Burns & Case, September 12, 1871. Continued until February 21, 1873, when he was admitted to the bar of practice in the district courts. Came to Hays City March 26, 1873. Was appointed County Attorney for Ellis County, April 30, 1873, and elected for the four succeeding terms. He was appointed District Judge of the Seventeenth District, comprising fifteen counties in Northwestern Kansas, serving one year. Married March 4, 1873, to Miss Emma V. McAfee of Topeka, Kan. They have three children—Luther Mc., Celeste B., and Anna M. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Masonic order of Hays City.

S. C. RAMEY came to Hays City in March, 1879, and began merchandising in August of the same year. He was born in Blair County, Pa., in July, 1850; was raised in his native county and educated at Williamsport, Pa. He kept books for the Williamsburgh Manufacturing Company for some time, then engaged in merchandising in the same place, under the firm name of John Sewhab & Co., until 1875. Thence to Tyrone, Pa., where he engaged in the same business under the firm name of Smith & Ramey, until 1876; thence to Hollidaysburg in various occupations until he came to Kansas and became one of the firm of Metz & Ramey, wholesale and retail dealers in general merchandise. They opened trade in August, 1879, and occupy two floors, 25x100 feet, and a basement, carrying a general line of goods to the amount of $30,000. They also deal in all kinds of farmers' produce, and control a large trade.

JAMES REEDER, of the firm of Nellis & Reeder, attorneys-at-law and collecting agents, came to Hays City in the spring of 1878, and engaged in the practice of law. He was born in Park County, Ind., in 1855. Was educated in the Ashbury University at Green Castle, Ind., graduating in the class of 1878. Began the study of law in 1876; took a law course in the literary department of that institution, and was admitted to the bar of practice in 1878, at Greencastle, Putnam County, Ind. Admitted to the bar in Hays City the same year. He was elected County Clerk in the fall of 1880, and served one term. He is a charter member of the Masonic order, Hays City, also a member of Beta Theta Pi, a college fraternity of Greencastle, Ind. He began the practice of law in 1878.

JOHN SCHYLER, County Treasurer, came to Hays City in 1868. He engaged in hunting buffalo and other game four years on the great plains, after which he farmed and was post butcher at Fort Hays, and raised stock until 1878. Was elected Sheriff in the fall of 1877 and served two years. He followed merchandising some time. Was elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1841. He has been identified in farming all the time since he came to Kansas. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1849, and lived in his native State until 1868, when he came out to the great plains. He was married in 1872 to Miss Barbara Uhlein, a native of Buffalo, N. Y. They have five children—Rosa, Anna, Frances J., Henry A. and Catherine.

H. D. SHAFFER, Clerk of the District Court, first came to Hays City in July, 1877, when he engaged in sheep-raising and stock business generally. He has a sheep ranch on Big Creek, three miles southeast of Hays City, of 880 acres, where he now owns 1,100 head of merino sheep and cotswolds. He sheared 8,000 pounds of wool in 1882, and realized 20 cents per pound. He was elected Clerk of the District Court in the fall of 1878, and by re-elections has since held the office. He was born in Somerset County, Pa., in 1843; moved to Canton, Ohio, in 1865; attended Mount Union College three years, and was postmaster eight years at Canton, Ohio, after which he came to Kansas. He enlisted September 1, 1861, in Company C, Fifty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at Lynchburg, Va., June 18, 1863, and taken prisoner at the same time, and was confined in Libby prison three months and over. Was discharged in February, 1865, on account of his wound. He was married in 1867 to Miss Addie Ritz, of Canton, Ohio. They have four children—Harry, Joseph, Ida and Frank. He is a member of Fidelity Post, No. 124, G. A. R., of Hays City.

GEORGE B. SNYDER, physician and surgeon, located in Hays City in 1876, where he has since continued the practice of medicine. He was born in Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa., in 1853. He attended the common schools and the academy of his native place. Began the study of medicine in 1872; entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia in 1873, graduating in March, 1876, and began the practice of his chosen profession in Hays City. He has been County Coroner and County Physician of Ellis County. He is a member of the Blair County Medical Society, and the Juniata Valley Medical Association of Pennsylvania. He is United States Examining Surgeon for pensions for Ellis County. He is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 194, of Hays City, Kan.

J. E. WILSON, Postmaster, came to Hays City in the fall of 1867. The following spring he was employed as clerk in the post trader's store; after serving eight years in that capacity, he was appointed post trader. He resigned in 1880 and was appointed postmaster. He was born in Williamsburg, Pa., in 1838. When the war broke out he was serving on board the United States Sloop of War—"Susquehanna." He was in the battle of Forts Clark and Hatteras, and soon after in the battle at Port Royal. His term of service expired in September, 1863; during the same month he enlisted in the Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers; was wounded and taken prisoner in the battle of the Wilderness, May 4, 1864. After being in Andersonville six months he was exchanged. The Ninetieth having been mustered out of service, he was transferred to the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, where he remained till the war was over. In 1872 he was married to Miss Jane S. Martin, of Williamsburg, Pa.

HILL P. WILSON, owner of the Bank of Hays City. This bank was opened for business January 1, 1880, being the first and only bank in the place. The bank correspondents are the American Exchange, National Bank of New York, Bank of Kansas City, Mo., and First National Bank of Leavenworth. Mr. Wilson was born in Williamsburgh, Blair Co., Pa., in 1840. He came to Fort Hays, Kan., in 1867, and was post trader at the post until 1878. In 1882 he raised 285 acres of wheat, which produced over 7,000 bushels, one field of 132 acres averaging thirty and one-half bushels per acre. He was married January 20, 1880, to Miss Mary V. Montgomery, daughter of W. P. Montgomery, Esq., of Hays City.

T. B. YATES, physician and surgeon, of the firm of Yates & Middlekauf; they also deal in drugs, medicines and druggists' sundries. They opened the drug trade in January, 1881, and carry a stock of $1,200. He located in Hays City and began the practice of his profession in the fall of 1878. He was born in Grafton, West Virginia, in 185[illegible], and educated in the home schools and West Virginia University. He began the study of medicine at the age of twenty years, entering the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, graduating in the spring of 1878. Practiced in Grafton, West Virginia, where he continued until he came to Hays City, Kan. He is a member of the Masonic Order of Hays City. Was married in 1878 to Miss Georgela K. Mackin, of West Virginia. Mr. Yates is County Coroner of Ellis County, Kan.

I. M. YOST, dealer in all kinds of grain, seed, and manufacturer of *semolino*, etc. He located in Hays City in 1877, and followed the lumbering business for six months, then into his present business. He erected a flouring-mill in 1878, with a capacity of 100 barrels in twenty-four hours, at a cost of $15,000. He has recently introduced the gradual reduction process by the roller and granulation system, and now manufactures the finest grades of flour. He erected an elevator in 1878, with a capacity of 5,000 bushels, at a cost of $1,500. He shipped 250 car loads of grain in the season of 1882. He is also engaged in farming, and has 320 acres of land, 150 of which is cultivated. He raised 1,900 bushels of wheat in 1882 from 100 acres. He was born in Norristown, Montgomery County, Pa., in 1848, and lived in his native county until he came to Kansas. At the age of nineteen years he engaged in the dry goods and carpet trade. He came to Kansas with J. M. Yost, a brother. Was married in 1871 to Miss Sallie T. Johnson, of Norristown, Pa. They have three children—Edward, Rosina and Genie. Mr. Yost also owns a saw-mill at Breckinridge, Col., with a capacity of 6,000 feet in ten hours. It was built at a cost of $2,000. He established a flour and feed store at Ellis, Kan., in 1881, where they sell a part of their own production.

ELLIS.

The town known by the name of Ellis was laid out by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company in 1873, and was surveyed and platted by Holland Wheeler, a civil engineer in the employ of the company. It is located on the northeast quarter of Section 8, Township 13 south, Range 20 west of the Sixth Principal Meridian. It is situated on the north bank of Big Creek, and just one mile east of the west line of the county.

It is what is usually known as a railroad town, and the fact of it being the terminus of the third division of the Kansas Pacific Railway, it is dependent, chiefly for its support, on the employes of the company. The roundhouse and machine shops of the company being located there, gives employment to a great many men, and aside from the support derived from these sources, the town has very little to rely upon. It is surrounded by a rough, broken country, altogether unsuited for agricultural pursuits, so that its country trade is very limited.

The railway runs through the center of the town from east to west, and that portion north of the track is designated the North side, and the opposite portion the South side. All the business portion of the town is north of the track, and confined chiefly to the street fronting the railway, whilst the greater portion of the residence part is south of the track. The buildings of the railway company are all good, substantial, stone structures, and quite extensive, the roundhouse having stalls for fourteen locomotives. The building erected by the company for a depot is a very fine two-story stone building, and is both a depot and hotel combined. All the business houses are rather inferior buildings, there being only one two-story stone business house in town, that of Kelly & Ormrod. The others are all one-story buildings, some stone and some frame.

The first man to start merchandising in town was Thomas Daily, who erected a one-story double storeroom, one room being devoted to the sale of clothing exclusively, and the other to general merchandising. There are but few business houses in the town, but what there are, is amply sufficient for the trade. The business men of the place are Thomas Daily, Nichols & Bros., Reading & Bowen, G. F. Lee, Kelly & Ormrod, and Eli Sheldon. The majority of the residences of the town are plain, unpretentious, but neat and comfortable looking buildings, and such as would indicate the home of the thrifty, industrious mechanic.

In 1882, a very fine improvement was made to the town in the erection of a very fine two-story stone school building in the southern portion of the town. It is a very neat, well-finished structure, surmounted by a belfry that is quite ornamental in design. Although there have been for some years several church organizations in town, there never has been a church building erected. After the new schoolhouse was completed, however, in 1882, the members of the Congregational Church Society purchased the old frame school building, which they are now converting into a church. There is a Masonic Lodge in town, and one of Odd Fellows has been organized recently.

Like most of the other towns west of Abilene on the Kansas Pacific Railway, Ellis had for a brief period the advantages and disadvantages of the cattle trade. This was during 1877–78, and the history of the place during that time was about similar to that of other places similarly situated. If business was increased by the trade, crime was also increased, and a certain class of characters attracted to Ellis by the cattle trade could be very well dispensed with in any society. So long as Ellis remains a terminus of a division of the railroad, and the company maintains its shops and roundhouse there, it will be a town of some importance, but aside from these it has very little to support it.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. H. BELL, postmaster and dealer in stationery, fruits, cigars and tobacco, came to Ellis, Kan., in 1872. He farmed until 1873, then worked for the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company until February, 1877, when he took charge of the post-office. Has been identified in farming since he settled in Kansas. He now has a farm of 160 acres north of Ellis, eighty of which are cultivated. He opened a general store after taking charge of the post-office; was burned out March 10, 1881, with a total loss of $3,000. He was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1837. Was engaged in photographing in Troy, N. Y., and afterward in grocery business in Syracuse, N. Y. Married in 1860 to Miss Laura A. Hall, a native of Edenville, Herkimer Co., N. Y. They have seven children—Jessie M., Harry W., Beecher, Bradley, Allie, William and Lynn. He is a member of Apollo Lodge, No. 13, Masonic, of Troy, N. Y.

R. S. ORMEROD, firm of Kelley & Omerod, dealers in general merchandise. They opened trade in 1878, and carry a stock of about $5,000. They erected their store building in 1877, at a cost of $1,500; size of main building, 25x45 feet, and built of stone. R. S. Omerod first came to Ellis, Kan., in January, 1873. Being a machinist by trade, he worked in that capacity for the Kansas Pacific Railroad five years, then went into merchandising. Born in England in 1853, he came to America with his parents in 1863, and settled in Peoria, Ill., where they lived until coming to Kansas.

THOMAS DALY, dealer in a general line of merchandise. He keeps all varieties of goods, and carries a stock of $40,000. He opened trade in 1870, and erected his present large store a few years afterward; occupies two rooms, 23x80 feet, built of stone. He came to Ellsworth in 1868, where he engaged in merchandising a short time, and was also in the employ of the United States Government some time. Afterward located in Ellis and began the above trade. He was born in Ireland in 1839, and came to America when a small boy. He enlisted May 25, 1861, in Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, participating in all the battles of his company; was mustered out in June, 1864.

DANIEL GRIEST, land agent for the Union Pacific Railroad; land office located at Ellis, Ellis County. He came to Ellis March 23, 1881, and took charge of the above business. Came to Larned, Pawnee Co., Kan., in January, 1878, where he engaged in the same business as at present for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad two years. He was born in York County, Pa., in 1837, and made that county his home twenty-five years. He lived in Indiana five years and six months, Maryland eleven months, then went back to Pennsylvania, Adams County, and remained ten years, and from there came to Kansas. He first began business in life as a salesman for fruit trees, and followed it for fifteen years. He began to shift for himself at the age of twelve years. He was married in 1861 to Miss Rose D Mendelson, a native of Philadelphia, Pa. They have three sons and three daughters—Emily R., married to Oscar Erway, of Pawnee County; Wilmer M., who now has charge of their dairy ranch in Pawnee County of 240 acres; Mary, Lizzie, John E., Florence T., and Mordecai P. Mr. Griest was a member of Moneellen meeting of Hicksite Friends, Pennsylvania, and Relief Lodge, No. 145, I. O. O. F., of Camden, Ind. His wife is a Homœopathic physician and surgeon, self-taught, and has quite a practice in the place where they live. He followed teaching in the winter until thirty-one years of age. He has now 200,000 acres of land for sale for the Union Pacific Railroad Company; also agent for 10,000 acres in Pulaski County, Ky.

J. E. HUBBARD, superintendent of bridges and building on Smoky Hill Division, Union Pacific Railroad, in Kansas. He has forty men under his supervision, and the pay-rolls show $800 paid out monthly on this division. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1866, and located at Leavenworth, where he worked at the carpenters' trade a year. He then engaged in the same capacity for the United States Government at Fort Riley a year; thence to Fort Harker a year; thence to Fort Dodge, Kan., a year. Then entered the railroad service as a carpenter, and by strict attention to duty secured his present position in 1872. He was married in 1875 to Miss Louisa Palmer, a native of Buffalo, N. Y. They have two daughters—Irene and Stella. Mr. Hubbard is a native of Aurora, Ind., born in 1843. He enlisted in September, 1861, in Company A, Seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry; participated in all the battles of his command, comprising thirty-two engagements. He was mustered out in 1864.

H. W. MORGAN, physician and surgeon, came to Wa Keeney, Kan., in April 1879, where he practiced medicine for two years. He then moved to Ellis on account of its being a central location. He is a physician and surgeon for the Union Pacific Railroad. His private practice extends west from Ellis on the line of the road as far as Wallace (119 miles). His practice for the Union Pacific Railroad Company extends from Wallace on the west to Brookville on the east. He was born in Burlington, Iowa, in 1849. Was educated in New York City, and graduated from the medical department of the University of New York City in 1879. He practiced medicine three years in Dallas County, Iowa, previous to his going to New York City. He was married in September 1877 to Miss Della C. Baldwin, of Grafton, N. H. He is a member of Wa Keeney Lodge No. 148, Masonic.

VICTORIA.

Victoria was the scene of the attempt by George Grant to establish a prosperous colony in the wilderness, elsewhere described. This colony was established in 1873. It brought considerable capital with it, and for a time its success seemed very probable. The first church in the county was built by this colony in 1877. It was intended for Episcopal services, nearly all of the colony holding the faith of the established church of England. The final dissolution of the colony is detailed in the general history of the county.

St. Fidelis Church, of Victoria, Ellis County, Kan., was founded by Rev. Father Anthony Mary, and the erection began November 1, 1881, and will be completed in the fall of 1883. The size of the church building is 50x123 feet; including sacristy, it is 169 feet long. The walls are of cut Magnesia limestone, 30 feet high and 2½ feet thick. The steeple walls are 3 feet thick. Every 12½ feet around the building is a pillow 2x2½ feet. The sanctuary is 24x30 feet. The sacristy is 22x30 feet. The above church is built entirely by Russians. The walls, including steeple tower, will cost $2,417. Total cost of structure will exceed $8,000. There are 152 families who are members of the above church.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

REV. FATHER ANTHONY MARY, a Catholic priest, was born in Westphalia, in the kingdom of Prussia, in 1834. He began his scientific education in the Gymnasium at Muenster, in Westphalia. Afterward he made his philosophical and theological studies at Mainz, in Hessia, and became priest in 1859. Then he worked as priest, especially as missionary, in Westphalia until 1875, when he came to America and located in Cumberland, Md., where he worked as priest in the Saint Peter and Paul's Church. Two years afterward he came to Metamora, Ill., and built there a church, monastery and schoolhouses. In the year 1879 he went to Peoria, Ill., and built there the Church of the Sacred Heart, a monastery and schoolhouse, and worked there for two years as priest. Thence he came to Victoria, Kan., in 1881, where he is building a large church. He has there twenty-three missions under charge, besides his own church at Herzog, Victoria Station. He has built many churches, monasteries and schoolhouses in his life-time. In 1870-71 he was Chaplain in the Franco-Prussian war. He is a member of the Capuchin Order.

TREGO COUNTY.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL, ETC.

TREGO County is in the western part of Kansas, and is included in what was once known as the Great American Desert. It is located in the fourth tier of counties from the west line of the State, and in the third tier from the north line, and is about 315 miles west from Kansas City, or the eastern boundary line of the State. The county being thirty miles square, contains 576,000 acres or 900 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Graham County, on the south by Ness, on the east by Ellis, and on the west by Gove County. Its location is about midway between Kansas City and Denver; the second standard parallel, south, forming its northern boundary line, and the third standard parallel its southern line.

The surface of the county, in general, is rolling prairie, but in the northern tier of townships, through which the Saline River runs, it is quite broken and bluffy, and this irregularity in the surface extends about four miles south of the river. Along the Smoky Hill River, in the south center of the county, it is also quite bluffy and broken, a chain of bluffs, known as Cedar Bluffs, extending for a distance of about ten miles along the course of the stream. With these exceptions there is no other portion of the county that may be termed bluffy, although there is a good deal of high prairie land within the limits of the county; but by far the greater portion of the county is undulating prairie.

The principal streams of the county are the Saline River, which runs from west to east, parallel with and almost along the northern boundary line of the county; the Smoky Hill, which runs in the same direction through the county, about six miles north of its southern boundary line, and Big Creek, that runs parallel with and between the Saline and Smoky. The two latter have a number of tributaries, some of which are fed by springs, but the major portion of them are dry the greater part of the year except in wet seasons. The county is, virtually, destitute of timber, the supply being confined to an occasional tree along the Saline and some of its tributaries. Some fifteen years ago some of the creeks, especially those in the northwest portion of the county were reasonably well-timbered, but the most of it was cut down to supply contracts with the government, and what was left soon disappeared upon the arrival of settlers, until now there is scarcely a tree to be found in the county. Excellent well-water can be found in almost any portion of the county at depths ranging from fifteen to forty feet.

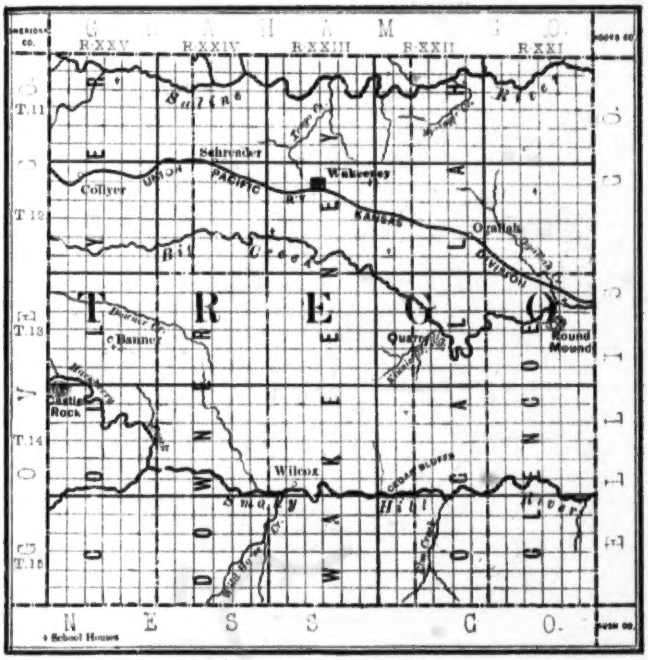

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

	1880.
Collyer, Downer and Wakeeney Townships*	1,852
Glencoe Township	200
Ogallah Township	493
	2,535

*Townships not separately returned.

The soil of Trego County is of the choicest kind, and no better can be found anywhere. The streams being without valleys, the county has none of that land denominated "bottom land," which constitute the choicest lands of many of the counties farther east. While the land of the county is all "upland," the soil is rich and deep, and, with sufficient moisture, is capable of yielding immense crops, all kinds of cereals growing in great abundance in seasons when there is a fair amount of rainfall. It can not be called an agricultural county, however, and so extremely uncertain are the seasons that but little effort is made at farming. Several years experience by skillful farmers has confirmed a belief that long existed, that Trego County, like the large majority of counties in Western Kansas, is not adapted to anything like a successful following of agricultural pursuits. The value of the county, however, to stock-men, cannot be over-estimated. Even in the driest seasons, there is usually an abundance of water in the creeks and streams for cattle, and when these sources are insufficient, which does not often occur, an ample supply of good well-water can be obtained with little labor. There is very little prairie, or blue-stem grass in the county, but there is an abundance of rich buffalo grass, which is very nutritious, and which neither rain nor drouth can destroy, as cattle eat it as readily when it is dry as when it is green. Stock men do not think of feeding their cattle during the winter, as they find feed enough in the buffalo grass to bring them out in fair condition in the spring. The kinds of stock that are most remunerative, are cattle and sheep, as they require but little of any kind of feed the year round, but that which the soil, in its primitive state, produces. No attention is paid to the raising of hogs for profit, for the reason that hogs require corn, and Trego County is exceedingly unreliable for the successful cultivation of this cereal. When it is said that Trego County is unsurpassed as a stock county, all is said that can be, truthfully, touching its adaptability and natural advantages.

Shallow veins of coal have been reported to exist in Collyer and Ogallah townships, the former embracing the western portion of the county and the latter the eastern. No developments have yet been made, however, by which such reports can be stated as facts. A deposit has been found in Trego County, the like of which has never been developed in any other portion of the country. This is a chalk bed, discovered by George Pinkham on his claim, near Wa Keeney in 1877. These chalk beds are wide in extent and of great depth, and very pure in character. Upon the discovery of this valuable deposit, Mr. Pinkham visited many of the leading cities of the East to ascertain the best methods of manufacturing whiting, and, returning to Trego County, immediately commenced the erection of whiting works, investing $5,000 in buildings and machinery. The whiting works constitute the only manufacturing establishment of any kind in the county, there being not even a flouring-mill beside. Steps are being taken to considerably enlarge the whiting works, and to put in more extensive machinery and a more powerful crushing or grinding mill. Mr. Pinkham is meeting with considerable success in his undertaking, and although the works are yet in their infancy, he manufactured and shipped in 1882, 150,000 pounds of whiting. Considering all the uses chalk can be put to, and the many articles of which, in their manufacture, it forms a constituent and indispensable part, the chalk beds of Trego County may, in time, be a source of great wealth to the shire.

Of good building material the county has an abundance, both in common and magnesian limestone. Nearly the whole of the entire county is sub-soiled with limestone, and in the ravines, and along the bluffs of the streams and creeks it crops out through the surface. It is of various colors, brown, white and yellow, and also differs greatly as to hardness. In some places it is so soft that it can be easily sawed into bricks of any dimension, and is excellent for building purposes, as it hardens by exposure; while in other places it is found to be so hard that the mallet and chisel are necessary to give it shape. This latter quality is used, and is very excellent, for caps and sills. Beds have also been found of a material known as native lime. This material is easily dug with pick and shovel, and makes good mortar for building and plastering without being burned, its adhesive qualities being equal to those of first-class cement. It has been used in the erection of the depot at Wakeeney, also in the large Keeney Block, and, in fact, in almost every stone building in the county.

GENERAL HISTORY.

The person to whom is conceded the credit of being the first settler in Trego County, is B. O. Richards, who located at a place named Coyote, near the present site of Collyer, in the extreme west of the county. At that time Richards was a railway employe and kept a boarding house, but subsequently took a claim and tried farming, but failing at this he went into stock-raising, in which business he is now engaged.

Richards, however, was not the first man in the county to attempt farming, the credit for this belonging to J. R. Snyder, who moved into the county in 1877, and who was the first man in the county to turn over the virgin sod for the purpose of trying to raise a crop. The settlers in the county who had preceded the Chicago Colony in 1877, were J. C. Henry, Harlow Orton, Earl Spaulding, J. K. Snyder, D. O. Adams, George Brown, George McCaslin, George Pinkham and Peleg Richards. When Mr. Warren went to the county in the fall of 1877, for the purpose of establishing a colony and founding a city, there went with him W. S. Harrison, George Barrell, F. O. Ellsworth, Thomas Peck and C. W. F. Street, all of whom located upon claims in different parts of the county. The following year witnessed the rush, and the Government Land Office was besieged by large crowds daily who wished to center claims.

The settlers of 1878 were mostly from in and around Chicago, and among them were P. W. Miller, James Duckworth, James McGuire, J. M. Davis, S. C. Robb, David Fouts, T. A. Shorthill, S. Shorthill, John Lempke, J. F. Allen, George Dobson, George Baker, John Weckler, B. C. Gaisford, C. H. Gibbs, W. C. Olson, W. H. Fuson, W. T. Hunter, Harmon Pence, J. R. Kershaw, B. W. S. Huffaker, and about fifty or seventy-five others, all of whom took claims upon which they located. The rush of people to Trego County in 1878, although wonderfully great, was nothing in comparison with that of 1879. People flocked in by the hundreds, and for a time it seemed that there would not be an acre of land in the county but that would be taken. The records of the Goverment Land Office at Wakeeney, for that year, show that nearly all the available land in the county was either pre-empted or homesteaded. The influx of people was so great that by the middle, of 1879, the population of the county was estimated at 3,500.

The crop of 1879, however, was a total failure, and this experience caused a great many to think that the county was not adapted to agricultural pursuits, and a great many left, but others, believing that the failure of 1879 was only exceptional, remained, determined to test the productive qualities of the county still further. The year 1880, however, proved more disastrous to the crops than the one preceding it, and the faith of many was utterly destroyed. In that year the number of acres sown to wheat was 5,428, and the total product was only 16,284 bushels, being an average of only three bushels to the acre. The average yield of rye was five bushels to the acre. Corn was no better, there being 5,924 acres planted, which yielded only 71,088 bushels, or twelve bushels to the acre. This was very far from affording any encouragement, and people began to leave the county as rapidly as they had come.

The year 1881 was very little better, and the exodus continued and is still going on until now, according to the best information obtainable, there are not more than 1,500 or 1,600 people in the county.

When the county first began to be settled, buffalo, elk and antelope roamed over its plains in countless numbers, and even now (1883) large herds of antelope are found within its borders.

Like most other western counties the people of Trego have had a little Indian experience. In September, 1878, a tribe of Cheyennes moving northward, characterized their movements in usual Indian fashion by killing men, outraging and murdering women and stealing cattle. People from the country flocked into Wa Keeney, and all was excitement and confusion. Arms and munitions were sent out from Topeka, and a company of eighty men was organized, of which John M. Keeney was Captain, W. H. Fuson First Lieutenant, and C. W. Mulford Second Lieutenant. The company was named the Trego County Home Guards, and was ready to defend Wa Keeney against any attack the Indians might make. The Cheyennes, in their northward march, kept to the west of Trego County, crossing the railway track about twenty-five miles west of Wakeeney, at a place named Buffalo Park, in Gove County, in the vicinity of which several persons were murdered, the Indians killing in all fifty-two men, women and children.

One of the pleasant incidents in the history of the county was the grand Fourth of July celebration held at Wakeeney in 1879. The year preceding had been one of excellent crops, the wheat yield being fully thirty bushels to the acre, while corn went as high as seventy-five bushels. People were enthusiastic over the county and filled with hope as to its future, and they could think of no better way of giving vent to their exuberance of spirit than to hold a grand Fourth of July celebration. It was a gorgeous affair, and nothing was left undone to make it a success. A large pavillion was erected on the north side of the depot, the wide platform being utilized as part of the floor. People attended from all quarters, north, south, east, and west, and the number present was estimated at 4,000. Not less than 400 people from Topeka participated in the festivities. The dinner was of the picnic order, and of the best. Ice cream and lemonade were plentifully distributed, and a barrel of ice water, with drinking cups attached, was placed at every street corner. Two brass bands discoursed music, and appropriate speeches were made by some of the best speakers in the State, the orator of the day being His Excellency, Governor St. John. The Fourth of July, 1879, will long be remembered by the old settlers of the county.

After Trego County was organized the Sheriff of the county, J. F. Allen, and also the county authorities, had considerable trouble caused by the failure of the legislature to attach the unorganized territory west of Trego to any organized county for judicial purposes. In what is now Wichita County, a murder was committed by one John Conway. He was arrested by some citizens of the place and handed over to the Sheriff of Trego County. He could not be tried in Trego County, because the murder was committed outside of the judicial district of which Trego formed a part. He could not be tried in Wichita County, because it was unorganized territory and unattached to any organized county. After keeping the prisoner in custody for some time the matter was submitted to the State authorities, when it was decided by the Governor and Attorney-General, that the State Courts had no jurisdiction over offenses committed in unattached, unorganized territory, and in consequence of this decision three murderers and several horse-thieves were permitted to go scot-free, after having been arrested and in custody. The legislature of 1881 remedied this evil by attaching all unorganized territory to counties already organized, and the unorganized counties of Gove, St. John, and Wallace, all lying west of Trego, on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, became attached to Trego County for judicial and revenue purposes.

On the 15th of March, 1882, a row occurred at a place known as "Gopher," in Trego County, which ended tragically, and which created a good deal of excitement. The parties engaged were two brothers, named Pitman, a man named Thomas B. Wooton, another named James McCullom, and one named John Evarts. Wooton and McCullom had been in the employ of the railway company, but had been discharged, and were notified to leave the country. It is not altogether clear as to how the row commenced, but certain it is that John Pitman was killed, his brother Thomas badly wounded, and John Evarts wounded in the face. McCullom and Wooton fled, and a reward of $500 was offered by the State for their arrest and conviction. Joseph Lucas, who was then Deputy Sheriff, in the absence of Mr. Allen, the Sheriff, who was off on other duty, went with a warrant and arrested Wm. Wooton, a brother of Thomas Wooton, and also the wife of the latter. After he had taken this party into custody word was sent to the Sheriff of Trego County that Thomas Wooton, one of the murderers, had been arrested and was then in custody at Lakin, in Kearney County, the other, McCullom, having been killed in a fight with the Sheriff of Ford County, by whom Wooton had been arrested.

Mr. Lucas started to Kearney County after Wooton, whom he found to be suffering from quite a severe wound in the shoulder, received in the fight with the Sheriff when McCullom was killed. Mr. Lucas brought Wooton back to Wakeeney, and, waiving an examination, was ordered to be taken to Ellis County jail. The first train East was due at 3:30 in the morning, and that night while Mr. Lucas was sitting in the Union House with his three prisoners, all of whom were hand-cuffed, awaiting the arrival of the train, he happened to fall into a light sleep, and while in that condition he received a blow over the head which knocked him from his chair. Gathering himself up he saw several masked men in the office of the hotel with whom he entered into a general fight. They fought through the office and out on to the porch, keeping it up back through the hall and into the parlor, from which they emerged into the dining room where tables were overturned, dishes broken, and the stove upset, and where Mr. Lucas received a blow on the head which knocked him senseless. While the fight was going on a rope was thrown around Wooton's neck, and he was dragged out and taken to an empty box-car, on which the masked party had arrived from the West. From this point the fate of Wooton is in doubt, some contending that he was lynched, while others say, that while in the box-car, he seized the revolver of one of his captors and immediately commenced firing, killing two of the party and wounding some of the others, after which he jumped from the car, with the rope still around his neck, and made his escape.

In the fall of 1882, word was sent to Sheriff Allen, at Wakeeney, that a party had started northward from Camp Supply, in the Indian Territory, with about twenty stolen horses, and for him to look out for them. Some time after this, one evening just about dark, two men rode into Wakeeney leading twenty-one head of horses, and as soon as Mr. Allen saw them he was satisfied they were the parties he had been on the lookout for, for some time. Not having a warrant he did not arrest them that night, and the following morning, bright and early, they were on their way northward with the horses. Procuring a warrant at the earliest possible moment, the Sheriff hired a livery team and, taking a man with him to drive, started in pursuit.

The thieves having "hobbled" the horses, that is, fastened their forelegs together, their progress was rather slow, and before they had got out of Trego County the Sheriff had overtaken them. While yet a little way from them, the Sheriff, in order to save the team he was driving from being shot, got out, and, taking his Winchester rifle in his hand started after them on foot. When within about fifty yards of them he called to them to "throw up," to which they responded by wheeling around and opening fire upon him from two rifles. He returned the fire and unhorsed one of them, who went by the name of Jones, the first shot killing his horse. Upon Jones being unhorsed he ran and placed himself behind a slight elevation in the ground from which he kept up his fire. A shot from the Sheriff's rifle took effect on Jones' cheek, whereupon he "threw up" and surrendered, but the second thief, who was none other than the notorious Dick Edwards, upon seeing Jones surrender wheeled his horse and galloped off.

The Sheriff fired after as he ran, the bullet taking effect in the neck of the horse that Edwards was riding. While the skirmish was going on the "hobbled" horses had gone on about three-fourths of a mile, and Edwards, seeing that his only chance for escape was to secure another horse, put spurs to his wounded and fast sinking animal, and merely succeeded in reaching the drove when the horse he had ridden dropped dead. It required but a moment to cut the rope by which one of the horses was hobbled, and to change saddles, inasmuch as he had unbuckled the saddle as he rode, and did not take time to buckle it before mounting and riding away. Mr. Allen succeeded in capturing all of the stolen horses, excepting two that were killed, and the one upon which Edwards escaped. He also secured Jones, one of the thieves, who was put in the Ford County jail to await his trial, which was fixed to take place in March, 1883.

The first marriage in the county that appears of record was that of George W. Houseman and Anna M. Gladwell, which occurred September 19, 1879. This couple had been previously married, however, but the ceremony had been performed by a notary public, and as the law does not recognize such marriages as valid, they had to be re-married.

The first child born in the county was born to Fred and Mary Best, September 25, 1874, five years before the county was organized.

Trego County is a beautiful looking county, but until some climatic changes occur by which the soil can retain moisture, it will be next to worthless for agricultural pursuits, but for cattle and sheep-raising its place is in the foremost rank.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

The proclamation of the Governor, organizing the County of Trego was issued June 21, 1879, prior to which time it had been attached to Ellis County for judicial and revenue purposes. The following is a copy of the proclamation:—

"PROCLAMATION

Organizing the county of Trego and locating the temporary county-seat.

WHEREAS: A memorial signed by two hundred and fifty house-holders residents of Trego County, Kansas, and legal electors of the State, whose signatures have been duly attested by the affidavits of three householders thereof, showing that said county had 1,500 inhabitants, and praying for the organization of the same; said affidavits setting forth that they had reason to, and did, believe said memorial to be true, and,

WHEREAS: It appears from actual enumeration by census returns duly made and certified according to law, by an officer regularly appointed, commissioned, and qualified, that there are 1,500 *bona fide* inhabitants in said county of Trego. Now, therefore, know ye:—That I, John P. St. John, Governor of the State of Kansas, by authority of law vested in me, have appointed and commissioned T. W. Miller, H. C. Bryant, and W. H Fuson, County Commissioners, and George Pinkham as County Clerk for said county of Trego and do hereby designate and declare the town of Wakeeney to be the temporary county-seat.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of the State.

Done at the city of Topeka the twenty-first day of June, 1879.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN,
Governor."

By virtue of this proclamation, a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held at the office of Morse & Hays, on June 26, 1879. The board organized by electing T. W. Miller Chairman. At that meeting the county was divided into three townships, namely, Ogallah, embracing all the eastern portion of the county; Collyer, the western portion, and Wakeeney the central. Each of the townships thus created was made a Commissioner District.

The ordering of an election for county and township officers, to be held on the 26th day of July, 1879, completed the business transacted by the board at its first meeting. At the election thus ordered, the first held in the county, the following named persons were elected to the respective offices:—County Commissioners, Enos Glick, D. Barclay and J. C. Brown; County Clerk, George Pinkham; Treasurer, John Weckel; Probate Judge, W. H. Fuson; Register of Deeds, A. H. Deppe; Sheriff, J. F. Allen; Coroner, J. W. Scott; County Attorney, J. C. Phillips; Clerk of District Court, A. B Puler; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. K Wilson; Surveyor, T. K. Peck; Justices of the Peace, Wakeeney Township, B. C. Rich and C. C. Yetter; Collyer Township, J. L. McGarvey and W. H. Burnham; Ogallah Township, E. L. Drake. For county-seat Wakeeney had fifty-one votes and Ogallah thirteen, and Wakeeney was declared the permanent county-seat.

The first Representative to represent the county in the Legislature was J. F. Keeney, who was elected at the November election in 1880.

The following is a list of the county officials of 1882: J. W. Welsh, C. C. Ridgeway, A. W. Purinton, Commissioners; George Pinkham, County Clerk; A. W. Blair, District Clerk; W. H. Fuson, Probate Judge; George T. Stonex, Treasurer; J. F. Allen, Sheriff; A. M. Allen, Register of Deeds; John Nelson, County Attorney; O. W. Barnes, Superintendent of Public Instruction; C. J. Ferris, Surveyor; Joshua Groft, Coroner.

SCHOOL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

The school history of the county will serve as an indicator as to how the county has retrograded in point of population within the past two or three years. In 1881, the school population of the county, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, was 825, being 448 males and 377 females. In 1882, the total was 719, being 402 males and 317 females, showing a decrease in one year of 106. The total number of pupils enrolled in 1881, in the public schools of the county, was 404, and in 1882 the number was 188, being a falling off in enrollment of 216. The average daily attendance at the public schools in 1881, was 274; in 1882 it was 78, the difference between the two years being 196. There are in the county twenty-two organized school districts, and the number of teachers employed during 1882, at different times, was twenty-seven, the male teachers being eight, and the females nineteen. The average salary per month paid to male teachers was $27.37, being less by $3.13 than in 1881. The average salary per month paid to female teachers in 1882, was $28.61, being an increase of $3.61 over the salary paid in 1881. There are only eight school buildings in the county, containing, in all, nine rooms. The number of districts sustaining public schools for three months during the school year ending July 31, 1882, was twenty, and the number of districts failing to sustain a three months' school, was two. The county has no school indebtedness, and the estimated value of school property in the county is $1,800. The number of mills on the dollar levied on the taxable property of the county for school purposes was 11.25. The balance in the hands of the District Treasurer on August 1, 1881, was $159 95; the amount received from district taxes, was $3,978 27; from State apportionment, $470.72, and from all other sources $1,148.59, making a total of $6,057 53. The amount paid for teachers' wages during the year ending July 31, 1882, was $3,045.27; for rents, fuel, repairs, etc., $863.76; for buildings and furniture, $927.27; for all other purposes, $139.79, making a total of $4,976.29, leaving a balance in the hands of the District Treasurer on August 1, 1882, of $1,081.24. The first school taught in the county, was a private school which was opened in 1879 by a man known as Rev. W. S. Woodruff, whose stay in Wakeeney, owing to circumstances rather suspicious, was exceedingly short. The building he erected for a school was a two-story frame, which was afterward purchased by the district and is the one now used for school purposes.

The years 1878-79 witnessed a great influx of people to Trego County. The immense crops of wheat that were raised in some of the western counties in the former year, led many to believe that the aridness of Western Kansas was more imaginary than real, and the beautiful appearance of the surface as it stretched out wide and green, had a tendency to strengthen this belief. Laboring under this impression, hundreds of people seeking homes in the West took claims in Trego County and located there. The starting of the town of Wakeeney in 1878 attracted a great many people there, and the population of few counties in the West increased with greater rapidity than that of Trego County. By 1880, the population of the county was estimated at between 3,000 and 4,000, the town of Wakeeney alone claiming about one-third of the whole. Those who had located in the county expecting to follow farming, soon discovered that they had made a mistake, and for the last two or three years the exodus from the county has been as great as the influx was in 1878-79. Very many who took claims, upon discovering the inadaptability of the soil for farming purposes, did not remain to perfect their title to the lands on which they had located, but emigrated to other and more favorable localities. Many others who have battled since 1878-79 against the disadvantages of climate and failure of crops, are only waiting to perfect their titles to their claims, when they can leave them without any risk of their being "jumped." Others again who came to farm, and who had means, have gone into the stock business and are doing well; but the settlers who came with little means, and whose chief dependence was upon their own labor and that of their teams have been obliged to leave. This falling away in the country population had its effects upon Wakeeney, as without a farming community to support it, the town could not prosper, there being no other industry upon which it could rely, and hence hundreds of people who went to Wakeeney, with the intention of permanently locating there, and who had built houses for themselves, were, obliged by circumstances, to relinquish their homes and seek others elsewhere; and at present the entire population of Trego County is very little more, if any, than was that of Wakeeney four years ago, not exceeding, according to the best information obtainable, more than 1,500.

The growth of the county in material wealth has not been very great, and some of the most valuable improvements in the county are rendered worthless by non-use. The statistics furnished by the township assessors for the year ending March 1, 1882, show that the number of acres included in farms in the county, was 63,180. The number of farm dwellings erected during the year was twenty-one, valued at $4,996, being an average of $237 each, which would indicate that the buildings were of rather inferior order. In 1880, the number of acres sown to winter wheat was 5,406, but in 1881 the acreage was only 1,770, showing a falling off in one year of 3,636 acres. In 1880 the acreage of rye was 128 acres, and in 1881 it was 191, an increase of 63 acres. The number of acres planted to corn in 1880 was 5,924, and in 1881 the number was 3,986, a decrease in one year of 1,938 acres. A corresponding decrease also occurred in all other field crops, the total acreage in 1880 being 16,047, whereas in 1881 it was only 10,287, a decrease of 5,760 acres, which was still further decreased in 1882. The value of garden products marketed in the county in 1881, was $308; and the value of eggs and poultry sold was $1,076. The amount of cheese made in the county during the year was 485 pounds, and of butter the amount was 20,678 pounds. At the commencement of 1882, the live stock in the county was: Horses, 518; mules and asses, 128; milch cows, 869; other cattle, 2,389; sheep, 20,421, and swine 380. These figures show that raising hogs is not considered profitable, and that the attention of stock-men is given to cattle and sheep. The value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter in 1881 was $3,173; and the amount of wool clipped was 33,945 pounds. There is not a single fruit tree in in the county reported in bearing, and the number not in bearing are: Apple, 2,919; pear, 161; peach, 15,481; plum, 1,012; and cherry, 180. It is a mooted question, negatively answered by some, and affirmatively by others, whether fruit trees or trees of any kind, can be successfully cultivated in the county, which can only be solved conclusively by time. It would seem that the faith of the people in the success of arboriculture is not exceedingly strong, as the number of acres reported in the county, devoted to artificial forestry is only 30, of which 3 are walnut, 13 honey locust, 11 cottonwood, and 3 of other varieties. There is but little fencing in the county, the total being 1,298 rods, divided as follows:—Board fence, 40 rods; stone, 64; hedge, 40; and wire, 1,154. The value of agricultural implements in the county is set down at $8,196.

WAKEENEY.

Wakeeney, the county-seat of Trego County, is located on Section 9, Township 12 south, Range 23 west of the Sixth Principal Meridian. The town was founded by James F. Keeney and Albert E. Warren, of Chicago, who purchased two entire townships of land from the Kansas Pacific Railway Company. The town site was surveyed and platted in March, 1878, by Peck and Ellsworth, and on the 3rd day of April, 1878, the town plat was filed for record.

Prior to the founding of Wakeeney, there was a station on the line of railway, about one mile west of the new town site, named Trego, but when Wakeeney was surveyed and platted, the depot at Trego was moved to Wakeeney. The town derived its name from its founders, the first two letters of Warren's name having been taken for the first syllable of the name of the town—Wa—to which was added the full name of the other founder, Keeney, and by a combination of the two, the word Wakeeney is derived, which is frequently written Wa-Keeney. When Warren and Keeney made their purchase of the tract of land on which Wakeeney is located, in the fall of 1877, there were but very few settlers in the county, not more than a dozen permanent settlers in all. John Henry was found located on a claim about a mile west of Wakeeney, George Pinkham about a mile and a half northwest, Arthur Pratt and family were also located on a claim, the other settlers being Harlow Orton, Earl Spaulding, J. K. Snyder, D. O. Adams, George Brown, George McCaslin and Peleg Richards. These constituted about all the settlers in Trego County, when Warren and Keeney arrived in the fall of 1877. Having selected and purchased the lands they desired, and made arrangements for locating the town, Warren and Keeney returned to Chicago and did not return to Trego County until the following spring.

Before the survey of the town site was completed, people began flocking to Wakeeney by the score, the majority of them going from Chicago. The first house built on the town site was put up by Peck & Ellsworth, late in 1877, and was used as a real estate office. At that time these gentlemen lived in a "dug out" at Trego Station. The first business house in the town was erected by C. P. Keeney at the foot of Franklin Street, and is the two-story frame now occupied as a general merchandising store by Thomas Caddick. About the time that building was erected, Warren & Keeney put up the Commercial House, directly across the street from Caddick's store. This is a frame building, and was the first hotel built in the town. Never did people flock to a place as they did to Wakeeney. Merchants by the score, professional men by the dozen, mechanics and tradesmen by the hundred, and speculators by the horde, all rushed to Wakeeney as though it was a new Eldorado. About one hundred carpenters were kept busy night and day, and yet houses could not go up fast enough to accommodate the people. Buildings would be occupied long before they were finished, and although they sprung up as if by magic, "more houses" was still the cry. The immense crops of that year added to the rush, and during the fall of 1878 and spring of 1879, Wakeeney was literally jammed with people.

In 1879, Warren & Keeney entered into an arrangement with the railway company to build a depot, by which the company was to pay them so much if they finished it in one year, and so much if not finished within a longer period. The railroad company gave Warren & Keeney notes, and they in turn sold the mechanics, that worked on the building, town lots, for the payment of which half their pay was deducted until the lots were paid for. The building is constructed of a kind of chalk limestone, and is the neatest finished depot on the entire line of road. It is 40x80 feet, and is built for beauty as well as usefulness, with wide platforms on either side, and verandas, which are supported by four large columns, the whole surmounted by a beautifully finished and ornamental cupola.

The year 1879 saw no check to the rush of people to Wakeeney, and the place grew with astonishing rapidity. Improvements were made as fast as workmen could make them. The Oakes House was built in that year by D. Barclay. It is a very fine building, 30x100 feet, with a large ell on the north end. It is built of sawed stone and finished in good style, but has been closed up for some time, owing to want of patronage. The Grand Central Hotel was also built in 1879 by B. W. S. Huffaker. It is a two-story building, half stone and half wood, and is still used for hotel purposes. A third hotel built in 1879 was the Union House, put up by W. C. Olson. It is a two-story frame building, of fair dimensions, and is still occupied as a hotel. A fourth one was the Trego House, but this is no longer used as a hotel.

Throughout this year all these hotels were constantly crowded to overflowing, and landlords were put to their wits' end to furnish accommodations for all the guests that arrived. Aside from the hotels built in 1879, many good, substantial improvements were made. Lawrence & Hall put up a very fine two-story stone building, which they still continue to use as a general merchandising store. One Mr. Thorpe erected a very handsome two-story stone building on the east side of Franklin Street. There was no neater building in Western Kansas, and was finished off in very elegant style, having large plate-glass windows in front, and the whole building fitted up, apparently, regardless of expense. The first floor was used as a store by Mr. Thorpe, and the upper floor was fitted up for, and used as, the United States Land Office.

About three o'clock on the morning of February 3, 1880, an alarm of fire was raised, and people rushed from their houses to see the cause thereof. The fire was first discovered issuing from the basement of Thorpe's new building, and might have been readily extinguished before it spread to the building above, but when the bystanders attempted to enter, Thorpe told them there were several kegs of powder in the basement, which caused those who came to help, to give the place a wide berth, and let the fire take its course. No attempt was made to save anything, and the building, with all its contents, including all the books and records in the Government Land Office, with ten other frame buildings, were all totally destroyed. The loss occasioned by the fire was estimated at $40,000, and though everybody, during the progress of the fire was expecting to hear a loud explosion, none occurred, so that the powder, if any there was, must have possessed the extraordinary quality of being non-combustible. The following summer Verbeck & Blair, whose store had been swept away by the fire of February, erected a very fine two-story stone building on the site of the one that had been destroyed, and which they now occupy as a general store. A grand improvement was made to the town that year in the erection of the Opera Block by J. F. Keeney. It is an improvement that would be a credit to any town. The building has an east front of 100 feet, and a south front of 80 feet. It is two stories high, with a basement, the walls of the latter coming up about two feet above the surface of the ground. The walls of the building are constructed of chalk limestone, sawed into blocks of uniform dimension, while the steps, caps and sills are made from hard limestone, all the material having been taken from quarries adjacent to town. The lower story is divided into four storerooms, and the upper story was intended for an Opera Hall and offices.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE TOWN.

The crop failures of the years 1879 and 1880 having convinced people generally that Trego County was altogether unreliable and unsuited for agricultural pursuits, people began to leave about as rapidly as they had come, and the zenith of the glory of Wakeeney was reached. Family after family moved away, and business men packed up their goods and sought more remunerative fields. Mr. Keeney felt the blow, and his handsome block was left uncompleted, and stands unfinished at the present time. One of the store rooms in the building is finished, and is used for the Government Land Office, and some offices are fixed up temporarily and are rented by the county, and used for county offices. No attempt has been made to finish any other part of the building, and while its external appearance is worthy of admiration, inside it plainly tells of the decline of Wakeeney.

Since 1880 the town has been going down, and all that remains of its once flourishing business are four general merchandising stores, and one furniture store to which business is added that of boots and shoes. The town outgrew itself in its infancy, and soon reached that stage which was soon followed by a rapid decline.

There are three church organizations in the town, Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist. There are no regular church buildings in the place, but the Presbyterians purchased in 1879 the old Trego depot, which they converted into a church. The other societies hold service in part of the Keeney Block.

Wakeeney Lodge No. 148, A., F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation June 2, 1881, and was chartered February 15, 1882. It was instituted with twenty charter members, the first officers being B. J. F. Hanna, W. M.; S. J. Osborn, S. W.; F. H. Conger, J. W.; W. B. Kritchfield, Secretary, and W. T. Hunter, Treasurer. The lodge has now a membership of twenty-seven, the present officers being S. J. Osborn, W. M.; F. H. Conger, S. W.; W. H. Fuson, J. W.; A. B. Jones, Secretary, and W. T. Hunter, Treasurer.

The United States Land Office for the district embracing the counties of Ellis, Rush, Trego, Ness, Gove, St. John, Wallace, Scott, Wichita and Greeley, and part of Lane, Rooks, Graham, Sheridan, Thomas and Sherman, is located at Wakeeney, having been removed from Hays City there October 20, 1879.

The business men of Wakeeney are Lawrence & Hall, Baldwin, Morgan & Dann, Verbeck & Blair, and Thomas Caddick, these names representing four general merchandising stores, and Joseph Lucas, who deals in furniture, and boots and shoes. F. Ellsworth is a grain and coal dealer, and this list embraces all the business of Wakeeney.

The Press.—The first newspaper established in Trego County, and the only one now published within its borders, was the *Wakeeney World*. The paper was first issued March 8, 1879, under the sole editor and proprietorship of W. S. Tilton, by whom the paper still continues to be published. It started as a six column paper, but in August 1879 it was enlarged to seven columns, and was further enlarged to eight columns in October 1881. It is folio in form, Republican in politics, and has a circulation of 400.

The Leader was started in September 1879, by H. P. Stultz. It was a six column, folio, and Republican in politics. It only lived a little over a year, having expired in December 1880. The paper was revived in May 1881, by A. J. R. Smith, but only lived a few months, expiring again in August 1881.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

AMOS M. ALLEN, Register of Deeds, and farmer, was the first child born to John C. and Keziah Allen, and was born November 11, 1835, in Tioga, Tioga Co., N. Y. His father was a farmer and the son was raised to the same business. His education was received in the public schools of his native county. He was married January 1, 1862, to Miss Amelia R. Cowden, by whom three children have been born to him:—Mabel, born May 20, 1866; Mertie, born February 19, 1868, and John C., born in April 1876. His father dying in 1872, upon the settlement of his estate, Amos M. Allen moved to Iowa, locating in Anamosa, Jones County, where he became engaged in mercantile pursuits, and subsequently embarked in the wholesale millinery business. Declining health compelled him to retire from business, and he became traveling agent for the Singer Manufacturing Company. In the fall of 1880 he emigrated from Iowa to Kansas, and located upon a homestead claim in Trego County. He served as Trustee of the Township in which he resided, for the year 1882, and in November of that year was elected at the general election, to the office of Register of Deeds of the county, which position he now occupies.

JOHN F. ALLEN, Sheriff and farmer, was the sixth child and second son of James P. and Margaret M. Allen, and was born in the city of Chicago, October 1, 1847. His father was one of the very earliest settlers in Chicago, and was the first man to engage in the lumber business in that city. He attended the public schools of the city for a number of years, after which he entered the Douglas University, which he attended several terms, and there completing whatever educational training he received. Leaving the university, he assisted his father in his business, working at the books in the office, and attending to collections. Subsequently he became engaged in business himself, by starting a saw and planing-mill in the city which proved quite successful, and in 1873 he established a similar mill in Clark County, Wis. In 1875 he disposed of his Chicago mill and moved to Wisconsin, but failing health compelled him to sell out his Wisconsin mill the following year, and in 1877 he returned to Chicago. On his return to the city, he entered the detective service, in which he remained until in the spring of 1878, when the state of his health required a change of climate, and he moved to Kansas, locating near Wakeeney, being among the first settlers in Trego County. In company with Mr. Peck he opened a land office in Wakeeney and became engaged in the real estate business. At the first election held in Trego County, in July, 1879, Mr. Allen was elected Sheriff, which office he has held continually ever since and still continues to hold. On November 9, 1870, John F. Allen and Mrs. Julia R. Boyer were joined in wedlock in the city of Chicago, by which marriage they have had three children—Laura C., born May 4, 1872; Frank Leroy, born February 27, 1874, died March 25, 1874, and Ellen F., born July 29, 1876. Besides being Sheriff, Mr. Allen is also a member of the Rocky Mountain Detective Association, and as such has had many desperate encounters with desperadoes and horse-thieves of the West, several times narrowly escaping with his life. There are few men whose names are better known to, and more feared by, desperadoes and law-breakers of the West than is that of John F. Allen, the Sheriff of Trego County.

WILLIS H. FUSON, Probate Judge and real estate agent. Willis H. was the fourth son born to William S. and Sarah Fuson, his birth occurring on the 14th of February, 1843. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Ohio. When four years old his parents moved to Fulton County, Ill., and settled upon a farm where Willis H. resided until January 29, 1862, upon which day he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was in the engagement at Shiloh, participated in the siege and capture of Corinth, was severely wounded through the right hand and wrist at the battle of Big Hatchie in an engagement with the Rebels under Price and Van Dorn, by reason of which he was discharged for disability on March 3, 1863. His only means of obtaining an education before the war were those afforded by the common schools, but after leaving the service he attended Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., during 1863 and 1864. Not having sufficient funds to enable him to pay his tuition until his studies were completed, he taught school for several terms to get the necessary means, and re-entering the university, he completed the course, and graduated in 1871. Leaving the university he became the principal of the graded schools at Bath, Ill., where he remained for one year, when he went to Summum and entered upon like duties. In the fall of 1873 he became engaged as principal of the graded school at Yates City, Ill. In 1874 he was married to Miss Annie L. Nelson, a native of Sweden, who is also a graduate of Lombard University. While in charge of the school at Yates City he found time to read law, and at the close of the school engagement he moved to Galesburg, where he completed his law studies, and in September 1876, was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession in Galesburg until the fall of 1878, when he moved with his family to Kansas, locating in Wakeeney, Trego County. Mr. Fuson took an active part in the settlement and development of the county and upon the organization of the county, in June, 1879, he was appointed by the Governor as one of the first County Commissioners. At the first election held in the county, in 1879, he was elected Probate Judge, which office he has held without interruption from that time to the present. By his marriage with Miss Nelson, two children have been born to them, a daughter and a son, the former born at Galesburg, Ill., March 9, 1877, and the latter at Wakeeney, Trego County, Kan., May 18, 1881.

BENJAMIN J. F. HANNA, Register of United States Land Office, was born in Golconda, Pope County, Ill., February 24, 1825. He was the only son of John C. and Lucy G. Hanna. His father was a native of Tennessee, and lived to reach the ripe age of eighty-two years, and died in Leavenworth, Kan., on the 25th day of April, 1874. His mother is still living in Salina, Saline County, Kan., and has attained the age of eighty years. The boyhood days of Captain Hanna were passed in that locality of Illinois, known as Egypt, where ample opportunities were given him for muscular development, while the log schoolhouses of that early day were the only means of acquiring an education within his reach. From 1841 until 1845 his time was devoted to working on the farm in summer, and teaching school in winter, but in the latter year he entered a printing office at Sparta, Ill., where he learned the printing trade. With a thorough knowledge of printing in all its branches, and possessor of a pocketbook containing about $5 in money, he moved to Chester, Randolph County, Ill., where, in 1849, he established a newspaper, known as the Chester *Herald*, but in the following year his office and material were totally destroyed by fire. He immediately purchased a new press and other office material, and the issuance of the paper was continued without interruption. In 1856 he disposed of his interest in the *Herald* and what other interest he had in Chester, and moved to Alton, where he took charge of the editorial department of the Alton *Courier*, which position he occupied until the commencement of the war in 1861, when he severed his connection with the paper, and entered the service of the government. In November, 1862, he was appointed Quartermaster of United States Volunteers, with rank of Captain, by President Lincoln, which appointment the Senate confirmed, and from that time until January, 1866, his post of duty was in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, and Alabama. After leaving the service, he removed to Kansas, locating in Salina, Saline County, where he established The Salina *Herald*, the first number of the paper appearing February 16, 1867. Captain Hanna was appointed Register of the United States Land Office at Hays City, November 10, 1877, and was re-appointed January 24, 1882. In 1849 he connected himself with the I. O. O. F., and has held, at various times, the highest offices in the order, having served as Grand Master and Grand Patriarch, and also two terms as Representative in the Grand Lodge of the United States. He has also passed all the degrees pertaining to American Rite Masonry, and in 1878-79 was R. E. Grand Commander of Knights Templar, of Kansas. At Chester, Ill., on the 3rd day of August, 1849, B. J. F. Hanna was joined in wedlock to Miss Margaret Phillips, a native of Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland. By this marriage they have five children—Edwin P., born at Chester, Ill., December 25, 1850, and married at Salina, Saline County, Kan., to Louisa J. Hines, April 2, 1872, and who is now private secretary to the Secretary of the Interior, at Washington, D. C., which position he has held under Secretaries Schurz, Kirkwood and Teller. Franklin R., born August 15, 1854; died March 28, 1857. Christina A., born at Chester, Ill., July 22, 1857, and married to Wm. H. Dann, at Salina, Kan., December 25, 1876. Benjamin W., born at Alton, Ill., June 12, 1860, and married to Imogen A. Cole, at Washington, D. C., May 30, 1882; is now employed as private secretary to the Secretary of the Navy, which position he has held for two years. Lucie M., born at Chester, Ill., July 22, 1864, and married to B. F. Morgan, at Wakeeney, Trego County, Kan., May 22, 1882.

JOSEPH LUCAS, merchant, was born in Jersey County, Ill., February 6, 1835, and was the third child born to Napoleon B. and Lydia Lucas. His paternal grandfather was twice

Governor of Ohio, and the first Governor of the Territory of Iowa. His father was a farmer, and Joseph remained at home until he was twenty-three years old, attending the public schools until he was well advanced toward his majority, after which all his time was devoted to farm work. In 1858 he started out for himself, going to Madison County, Ill., where he engaged in farming. While thus engaged the war broke out, and he enlisted for three months in Company F, Seventh Illinois Infantry. At the end of his term of service he re-enlisted for three years in Company G, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry. His three-years' term of service expiring, he again re-enlisted, and served until September, 1865, when he was mustered out with his regiment at Paducah, Ky., after having served four years and six months. He was present at, and took part in, the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Little Rock; was with the force that accompanied Gen. Sherman in his expedition into Alabama; also with Gen. Banks in his Red River expedition. He was engaged in the attack on Fort Darouche, the battles of Pleasant Hill, Tallahatchie, Franklin, Nashville, and several severe skirmishes. Upon his first re-enlistment he was appointed Third Sergeant; February 1, 1865, he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant; April 20, of the same year he was commissiond as Second Lieutenant, and in August, 1865, was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment, which position he held when mustered out. Leaving the army he returned to Jersey County, Ill., where he resumed farming, and in 1868 moved to Kansas, settling in Jefferson County, locating on a quarter-section of land he purchased of the railroad company. In 1877 he moved to Lawrence, Kan., where he became engaged in the hardware and implement business, in which he remained until April, 1878, when he sold out his business and became traveling agent for the McCormick Reaper Company. In December, 1879, he moved to Wakeeney, Trego County, where he is now engaged in the furniture business, and also that of boots and shoes. In October, 1881, he was appointed Sheriff of Trego County, to fill an unexpired term, and is now holding the position of Under Sheriff. In Jersey County, Ill., June 30, 1864, while at home on a veteran furlough, he was married to Miss Catherine Aulthouse, the issue of this marriage being Georgiana, born July 6, 1866, and died August 10, 1867; Elmer E., born May 19, 1868; William P., the survivor of twins, born February 3, 1870; Mary Alice, born January 3, 1873; Rosa, born February 1, 1876, and died January 26, 1880; Albert M., born August 22, 1877, and Ethel May, born April 18, 1881.

GEORGE PINKHAM, County Clerk, farmer, and proprietor of whiting works, was born in the city of Detroit, Mich., April 3, 1846. While yet a child, his parents moved to Port Huron, where George passed his boyhood days, and grew to that age in life that marks the dividing line between boyhood and manhood. His father, George W. Pinkham, was a merchant, and the time George had to spare from school was given to the assistance of his father in business. His early education was received in the public schools of Port Huron, leaving which he attended the Ypsilanti Seminary for several terms. Leaving the seminary in 1864, he went to Oconto, Wis., where he taught four terms. In December, 1865, he moved to Kansas, and located at Fort Hays, in Ellis County, where he was engaged as clerk in the commissariat department at the fort, and where he remained until the winter of 1866, when he removed to Fort Dodge, where he was similarly employed until the summer of 1867, when he joined a company in the United States service known as Forsyth's Scouts. Was engaged in several severe engagements with the Indians in Kansas, and accompanied Generals Sheridan and Custer in their expedition against the Indians in the Indian Territory in 1868. In the spring of 1869 the company was disbanded, and for the following five years the business he followed was quite diversified, doing whatever he found most convenient for his hands to do. In 1874 he was employed by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company as a painter, and had charge of the painting work on the Smoky Hill division of the road. He remained in the employ of the company until 1877, and while thus employed he discovered a chalk bed in Trego County, and shortly afterwards quit the employ of the company and took a homestead claim and located thereon, the chalk bed being embraced in the land upon which he filed his homestead claim, and which he immediately began to utilize by erecting whiting works, which he is now operating quite successfully. Mr. Pinkham was the first County Clerk of Trego County, having been appointed by the Governor in June, 1879, when the county was first organized, to which office he was afterwards elected at the special election held in July. From January, 1880, until January, 1882, his entire time was devoted to the manufacture of whiting; but having been again elected, in November, 1881, to the office of County Clerk, he entered upon the duties of the office in January, 1882, and is now serving in that capacity. On December, 29, 1877, Mr. Pinkham was married in the city of St. Louis, by Rev. Dr. Betts, to Miss Matilda Upton, a native of New York State. They have three children—Minnie Maud, born September 18, 1879; Charles F., born February 24, 1881, and Bessie May, born May 4, 1882.

GEORGE TIPPLE STONEX, County Treasurer and farmer. The parents of George T. Stonex were William and Elizabeth Stonex, both natives of England. George T. was born in the city of London, Eng., September, 26, 1810. He came with his parents to the United States in March, 1830, and located in Westchester, Chester County, Pa., where they remained until 1833, when they removed to Lancaster County. In the spring of 1835 the family moved to Dearborn County, Ind., where they lived about nineteen years. George T. received his education in the common schools of London and Pennsylvania. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was elected to the rank of First Lieutenant of Company F in said regiment. He served all through the Missouri and Arkansas campaigns under Generals Siegel and Curtis until after the battle of Pea Ridge, when he went with his regiment to Shiloh. He participated in the siege of Corinth, after the capture of which, on account of his family, he resigned and returned home. Subsequently he was appointed Deputy Provost-Marshal, and was assigned to duty in the secret service of the Government, his field of service being chiefly in Illinois, remaining in this service until finally discharged at the close of the war. Returning to civil life, he engaged in the mercantile business in Mendota, Ill., where he remained for two years, when he sold out and removed to Dwight, where he established himself in the hardware business, where he remained for several years, until failing health compelled him to seek other pursuits, and disposing of his business he engaged in farming. On May 18, 1844, he was married to Miss Kate B. Peterson in Franklin County, Ind., but no issue followed the marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Stonex, however, have had quite a large family of children by adoption, raising three to manhood and womanhood, and four others for a number of years. One of their adopted sons was captured at Cedar Mountain and died in camp. In September, 1878, Mr. Stonex moved from Douglas County, Ill., to Kansas, and located in the eastern part of Trego County, and in November, 1879, was elected Treasurer of the county, and two years afterwards was re-elected to the same office, and is now serving on his second term; and in addition to his other duties and business, he has given much of his time to the service of the church, having been a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty-two years, and with which he is still connected.

WINFIELD S. TILTON, proprietor of the Wakeeney *World*, was born of poor but respectable parents in Effingham County, Ill, May 27, 1848. His father, Elijah Tilton, was a physician, born in Ohio in 1822; his mother was a school teacher, who was born in the State of New York. His parents moved to Fayette County, Ill., when he was two years of age. In 1860, his parents moved to Minnesota, where he farmed under his father's direction and went to school. In 1862 his parents moved to Central Iowa. In 1863 he enlisted in Company H, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, and served twenty-seven months, until the mustering out of the regiment. He returned to Des Moines, Iowa, where he attended school in 1866, then taught school awhile. He received a commission as Lieutenant of Company L, Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry, in the fall of 1868, and served with the regiment in the Indian Territory and Western Kansas until its muster out in the following spring. He was married the following December to Miss Annie M. Wilcox, of Miami County, Kan., who died in 1873. They have had two children. In 1871 he worked as a compositor on the La Cygne, Kan., *Journal*. He then went to Mound City, in the same county, and the same year, and for eighteen months worked as compositor, associate editor and editor on the *Border Sentinel*. In 1874 he was traveling agent, correspondent and city editor of the Leavenworth *Daily Times*. The same year he went to Sedalia, Mo.; worked as a compositor, and for a time conducted the *Daily Republican*. In 1875 he was one of two to start the *Stone County Bowlder*, at Galena, Mo.; then went to Carroll County, Ark., where he ran the *Carroll County Bowlder*, at Carrollton. In 1877 was married to Miss Jessie McClure, of Carroll County, Ark., by whom he has three children. In March, 1879, he started the Wakeeney *Weekly World*, which he has conducted ever since. In 1880 was appointed Paymaster-General of Kansas militia, with the rank of Colonel, by Gov. St. John.

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RILEY COUNTY.

LOCATION, AREA AND NAME.

RILEY County was the westernmost county of Kansas, having the Kansas River for its southern boundary, among those organized by the Territorial Legislature of 1855. Its northern boundary was the county of Marshall; its western, the line between Ranges 5 and 6 east; its eastern, Calhoun County, lying east of the line dividing Ranges 10 and 11 east. Between it and the Missouri River, were the counties of Calhoun, Jefferson and Leavenworth. Going northward and westward from Leavenworth, Atchison, Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, and Marshall were traversed, as the Northern River and Nebraska line counties, making eight counties to the north and east of Riley. What was then Western Kansas is in 1882, Northeastern Kansas, for west of the four then northern tier counties, are now eight organized ones, only one unorganized county — Cheyenne — lying in Northwestern Kansas, on the Nebraska-Colorado line. From 1857 to 1873, changes have been made in the county lines of Riley. That part of it east of the Big Blue River is now the major portion of Pottawatomie County. Its western boundary was extended eight miles west from the line dividing Ranges 5 and 6. From its southwestern portion, Davis County has been enlarged by territory from Riley, and on the south and southeastern portion of Riley has there come additions from the counties of Davis and Wabaunsee. On the north it is bounded by Washington, Marshall, and Pottawatomie; on the east by Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee; on the south by Wabaunsee and Davis; on the west by Davis and Clay. There is no more irregularly shaped county than this in Kansas.

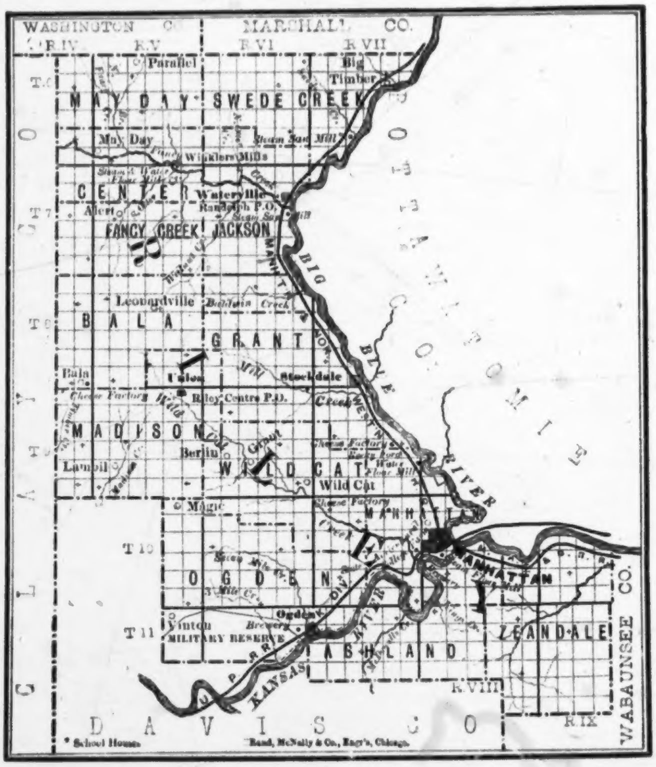

Its present area is about 620 square miles; with the United States Military Reserve taken out it has in round numbers 600 square miles. On its longest continuous line from north to south, it is thirty-four miles. At its widest place it is twenty-six miles across it from east to west; at its narrowest point, it is twelve and one-half miles across it.

In parting with Milford and South Milford Townships, as they were known at different times, Riley County gained strength for Manhattan, and Davis for Junction City as county seats; especially with the addition of other territory to Riley from Davis and Wabaunsee.

Riley County received its name directly from the military post of Fort Riley, and indirectly from General Benjamin Riley, an officer of the United States Army. July 31, 1852, Col. T. T. Fauntleroy, of the First Dragoons, while in Washington, D. C., in a letter to Maj.-Gen. T. S. Jessup, Quartermaster-General of the United States Army, urged the establishment of a military post at or near a point on the Kansas River, where the Republican Fork unites with it. He also recommended the "discontinuance of the Leavenworth, Scott, Atchison, Kearney and Laramie Posts, and the concentration of troops at the post proposed." In the autumn of 1852, Col. Fauntleroy, Maj. E. A. Ogden, and an officer of the Engineer Corps, were appointed a Commission to select a site on the Smoky Hill River for a ten-company cavalry post, and the point chosen was the present site of Fort Riley. May 19, 1853, Captain Lovell, of the Sixth Infantry, formed an encampment and named it "Camp Center, at the mouth of the Pawnee River." July 26, 1853, it took the name of "Fort Riley." The buildings of the post were constructed under the supervision of Maj. Ogden, who died at the fort, of cholera in July, 1855. At the highest eminence of the post a fine monument of native limestone has been erected to his memory.

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

	1870.	1880.
(a) Ashland Township	....	236
(b) Bala Township	....	681
(c) Fancy Creek Township		769
(d) Grant Township	616	1,695
(e) Jackson Township	1,249	4,054
(f) Madison Township	....	727
Manhattan City	1,173	2,105
(g) Manhattan Township	796	961
(h) May Day Township	....	705
Ogden Township	530	828
(i) Swede Creek Township	....	609
(j) Zeandale Township	....	569
Total	4,364	10,439

Fort Riley is about half a mile from the confluence of the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers, about three miles from Junction City. The buildings are of a white, magnesian limestone and are very complete in all their appurtenances. It is now a twelve-company post.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTY.

Of its nearly 400,000 acres of land, about 20 per cent are bottom-lands, 80 per cent uplands, and 5 per cent forest, according to government survey; 95 per cent prairie. The eastern and southern portions of the county are quite bluffy and furnish some most picturesque scenery; the western and northern are for the most part gently undulating, the rolling prairie being most beautiful in its waving swells and varied slopes. On the small creeks the strips of bottom are quite narrow; the belts of alluvial lands along the Kansas, Big Blue, Fancy, Mill, and Wild Cat, vary from one-half to four miles in width.

The composition of the soil is so varied in its chemical elements that nearly almost everything in the nature of grasses, grains, fruits and vegetables can be produced from it. The dark, easily-worked soil of the bottom-lands is very productive. Its depth, ranging from two to fifteen feet, comparatively makes its fertility inexhaustible. Sand largely predominates over the clayey element, and it very readily admits of drainage, so that it may be said there is next to nothing of stagnation in these bottom-lands of large expanse. The uplands, less sandy than the bottoms, are fully as certain of bountiful crops, except in the occasional periods when burning drouths prevail. The almost total exemption from early and late frosts, of the crops on the high prairie, and the salubrity of the climate, causes the settlement of the uplands with great rapidity as compared with the early days. The bluffs, though presenting something of an appearance of barrenness, are exceedingly valuable for pastoral purposes, supplied, as their sides are so often, with excellent springs of living water; and the contiguous ravines, with their shady nooks, make most excellent ranges for neat cattle and sheep. Good brick-clay is found in the bottom-lands and a beautiful magnesian limestone is distributed over the county, immense quarries being in the vicinity of Manhattan.

A large part of the Kansas River between the Big Blue and the Republican rivers is in Riley County, and on it are some of the garden-lands of the State. During the territorial days of Kansas steamboats came up the river to Manhattan and as far as Junction City; and should the Mississippi, Missouri, and Kansas rivers, under the fostering care of the General Government, receive bountiful appropriations, the bulky products of the soil are likely to be transported in floating barges down these improved navigable streams to the Gulf of Mexico, where they may be readily shipped to the Old World. The Kaw, this noblest of Kansas rivers, is on the north line of Zeandale Township; it runs very irregularly through Manhattan, and forms considerable of the north and the northwestern boundary of Ashland, and the southwestern boundary of Ogden Township.

(a) Not separately returned 1870; in 1875, part to Davis County. (b) In 1878, from part of Milford. (c) In 1872, from part of Jackson. (d) In 1870, from parts of Jackson and Manhattan. (e) In 1870, part to Grant; in 874, parts to Fancy Creek and May Day; in 1879, part to Swede Creek. (f) In 1873, from part of Milford. (g) In 1870, part to Grant. (h) In 1872, from part of Jackson. (i) In 1879, from part of Jackson. (j) In 1871, from part of Wabaunsee County.

The Big Blue, forming the larger portion of the eastern boundary of the county, has fewer sharp bends than the Kaw, into which it flows at the east of Manhattan, and it is so bountifully furnished with water-power as to cause it to be designated the "Merrimac" of Kansas. It is dammed at Rocky Ford, some three miles above Manhattan; the fall is ten feet, and the dam 342 feet in length, is built of heavy oak timbers bolted into the solid rock foundation. The Rocky Ford mill was built here in 1866. It is a four-story stone building, 40x60 feet. Its foundations are laid on the solid rock, and its walls, laid in cement, are four feet thick from the bottom of the river to the second floor. The river can be dammed below at Manhattan and above at Stockdale, Randolph, and Mariadahl. Swede Creek, Jackson, Grant and Manhattan townships are the Riley County townships bordering on the Big Blue. Fancy and Mill creeks, flowing southeast into the Kansas, water the center of the county, and Madison, Timber and Three Mile creeks running west into the Republican, water the western portion; while south of the Kansas, McDowell, Deep and School creeks, traverse the southern part, the two latter in Zeandale Township. The "Zeandale Bottoms" are regarded as the choice bottom-lands of the county. Besides these, there are other small creeks, which, with their branches, give the county a most bountiful water-supply.

There are quite a variety of kinds of timber of which the most abundant are cottonwood, several kinds of oak and elm, black walnut, soft maple, hackberry, hickory, locust, ash, linden, sycamore, mulberry, box elder, and coffee-bean. Of the cultivated groves, soft maple predominates, though black walnut, locust and cottonwood are quite common. Out on the high prairies, the groves of forest-trees, and the cultivated orchards which now bear in copious quantities some of the choicest of apples, pears and peaches, all attest to the assiduous care of the lover of horticulture, and the most excellent climate for various fruits.

EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

In the latter part of 1853, a Tennesseean by the name of Samuel D. Dyer, was running a government ferry at Juniata, about one mile below Rocky Ford, on the Big Blue. Soon after, the Government built a bridge at this point, but in 1855 it was swept away by a flood. Mr. Dyer, the first white inhabitant of Riley County, died in February, 1875. His politics were Pro-slavery; he was of good, common sense, excellent judgment, and great kindness of heart. His house has been described as "one story high and two stories long."

Rev. Charles Emerson Blood, a native of Mason, New Hampshire, commenced his labors as a Home Missionary, at Juniata, November, 4, 1854, having with others in his own words, "left their homes in the States not simply to improve their worldly interests, but to fight the battles of freedom and save this beautiful country from the blighting curse of slavery."

Zeandale Township.—Mr. J. H. Pillsbury, who settled in this township in 1855, gave this name to it, which is a combination of the Greek word *zea*, meaning corn or spelt, and the English word dale, the signification being corn-dale or corn-valley. Its location is the extreme southeastern part of the county. It borders on the Kansas River and is intersected by Deep Creek. Originally a part of Davis County, it was transferred to Wabaunsee, and it became a part of Riley County by an act of the Legislature of 1871, compensating for the loss of the territory in the southwest part of the county, that became a portion of Davis County. In 1854, John M. McCormick, C. P. McDonald, and William Wiley located their claims; Daniel S. Bates, J, M. Burleigh, H. D. Hall, E. R. McCurdy, and John C. Mossman settled in the township in 1855. Abner Allen, Jesse Allen, Robert Earl and G. R. Moses in 1856; D. M. Adams and Harvey Marshall in 1857. A town was laid out, Mr. Adams was appointed Postmaster; the first post-office was kept at the house of J. H. Pillsbury.

A Congregational Church was organized in 1858; a church edifice was begun but never completed, Rev. Harvey Jones, of Wabaunsee, preached here alternate Sundays during 1856. Mrs. M. Pillsbury taught at her home the first private school in 1858. Miss Mattie Keyes, in 1859, taught the first district school in a small building on the farm of Mr. Abner Allen. In 1862 the first schoolhouse was built. It was made of hewn logs, and called the "Conic Section," because of its hexagonal shape. Mrs. E. Van Antwerp taught the first school in the building.

Ernest McCurdy, son of E. R. McCurdy, was the first child born in the township. The birth occurred April 26, 1856.

Rev. Harvey Jones performed the first marriage ceremony, December 11, 1856. The parties united were C. P. McDonald and Mary E. McCurdy.

Clinton H. Pillsbury, infant son of J. H. Pillsbury, died early in 1857, the first death in the township.

The recorder of the weather from Christmas, 1855, to February 11, 1856, gives the average temperature, at eight degrees below zero; the coldest stood 31 degrees below. The snow, February 1, 1856, was three feet deep.

Ashland Township.—This township, originally a part of Davis County, was transferred to Riley by an act of the legislature of 1873. Its area is some thirty square miles. Thomas Reynolds, one of the first County Commissioners and a Probate Judge, made the first settlement early in 1855, on Section 10, Township 11, Range 7. April 22, 1855, a colony made up in Covington, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio, arrived, consisting of thirty-five members. It came by steamer from Cincinnati to Kansas City, and from there in emigrant wagons. Among these colonists were many ardent admirers of the great Commoner, Henry Clay, and to honor his memory they gave the name of his late residence to the township and city which they attempted to build. The settlement was made on McDowell Creek. F. G. Adams was President; Rev. N. B. White, Vice President; Henry J. Adams, Treasurer. C. N. Barclay, W. H. Mackay, John E. Ross, C. L. Sanford, William Stone, M. Weightman, and J. S. Williams were among the members. In March, 1857, Ashland became the county-seat of Davis County; and remained so until November, 1860, when it gave way to Junction City. There were several terms of the Territorial District Courts held here, Rush Elmore, Judge. In 1858, a post-office was established; M. D. Fisher, Postmaster. Dr. E. L. Patee was the first County Clerk. He settled in the township in 1856. He was County Treasurer of Riley County in 1864 and 1865.

Miss Marcia Woodward taught the first school. It was in 1857, and the first schoolhouse was erected in 1865. Rev. N. B. White married the first pair, William Stone and Matilda Williams, December 13, 1857. John McDonald, of the Ashland Colony, died on the day after his arrival, April 23, 1855. Clarence Patee, son of Dr. E. L. Patee, was the first child born, March 6, 1857.

In 1860, a Christian Church was organized, but it has ceased to be.

Ogden Township.—This township obtained its name from Maj. Ogden of the United States Army. Thomas Reynolds erected a 10x12 log cabin, without glass for its windows, in June, 1854, on the southwest quarter of Section 6, Township 11, Range 7. It was the first dwelling in the present limits of the county. Here was held an election for the first Territorial Delegate, November 29, 1854. The site is on the knoll a little east of where the iron bridge crosses Seven Mile Creek. Dr Daniel L. Chandler is the owner of the tract at this time, 1882. Dr. Chandler, the Dixon brothers—James, John, Patrick and Thomas—C. M. Dyche, B. B. Edmonds, Robert Mallon, Daniel Mitchell, C. R. Mobley, R. D. Mobley, John M. Morris, Joseph Myers, P. O'Malley, J. U. Parsons, Jacob Theirer, Moses Walker Josephus Warner, M. D. Waters and S. B. White were among the first, settlers. John Dixon died in August, 1855, and a Mr. Allen the same month. In July eight died of cholera at Pawnee.

The first marriages in the township were that of Thomas Dixon and Mary Hoffman, May 1, 1856; C. M. Dyche and Miss B. A. O'Malley in December, 1856. Alla, daughter of C. R. Mobley was the first birth, born in 1856. Robert Wilson, at Pawnee in 1855, opened the first store in the township; a Mr. Johnson, of Kansas City, the first store at Ogden. D. L. Chandler, B. B. Edmonds, J. U. Parsons and Moses Walker brought in the first saw and corn-mill in 1856, and they manufactured considerable meal and lumber. Mrs. E. Myers taught the first school in 1859; James Weston taught the second one. In 1857, religious services were held, and a Congregational Church was organized; Rev. J. U. Parsons preached, and a neat stone edifice was erected in 1859. In 1882, the church is partially supplied by services from Rev. M S. Riddle, the pastor at Milford. The first Roman Catholic Church in the county was organized at Ogden in 1865. The church property is valued at $1,200. Fathers DeMather, Remley, Vanderburg and Cairns have been the pastors.

The Ogden Town Company was chartered by the Legislature of 1857, and the town was at once laid out in blocks and lots. The streets running north and south are named Elk, Walnut, Park and Oak. There are seventeen streets running east and west; Riley, which is the business one, is 110 feet wide; Park is 150 and Water, which runs along the river, is 150 feet.

Ogden has one hotel, the Union Pacific House. West of it was the residence of Daniel Mitchell, one of its earliest and most prominent citizens; east of it was the log residence of Governor Reeder, moved from Pawnee after its extinction. Theodore Weischelbaum, its prominent merchant, came in 1860, and for years did a large freighting business across the plains, and had five stores out at Western forts. He has been an extensive brewer. Thomas Dixon has a large stone warehouse north of the railroad track, and he has heretofore been an extensive shipper. Henry Roberts and George Micholland are merchants; L. Bailey is the blacksmith; A. J. Turner, shoemaker; William Foster, carpenter and wagonmaker; Frederic Rehfield, saddler, and A. Friedenstein, general mechanic. Here is an excellent stone school building; the school is graded. Frank Eastman is auctioneer for the town and country.

Ogden Division, No. 3, Sons of Temperance, commenced February 19, 1877. Its first officers were: William J. Rich, Worthy Patriarch; S. J. Engle, Worthy Assistant; H. Haucke, Recording Secretary; M. White, Assistant Recording Secretary; R. W. Estres, Financial Secretary. Its members exceed fifty.

Ogden, since 1870, has been a city of the second class. Its Mayors have been Frederic Hubert, Theodore Weichselbaum, Frederic Rehfield and C. C. Emerson.

In October, 1857, the United States Land Office was located here, but soon thereafter it went to Junction City.

The Ogden postmaster is George W. Campbell; the one at Vinton, which is near the home of Ex-Senator Harvey, is J. B. Reynolds.

Madison Township.—This township, organized April 5, 1872, took its name from the creek, which was given it in honor of the fourth President of the United States. Its area is fifty-nine square miles. At its longest place from north to south, it is eight miles; from east to west nine miles.

The first claims were near the head of Wild Cat Creek; taken by the Hairs in May, 1855. Jonas Hair located on the southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 9, Range 6; T. R. Hair on the southeast quarter of Section 12, and J. P. Hair on the northwest quarter of Section 7, Township 9, Range 6. In 1856, George Lyall settled on the northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 9, Range 5, on the Upper Wild Cat Creek: John Forman, Bradley E. Hellington, Lorenzo Gates and A. B. Whiting located on Madison Creek; A. D. Reed on Timber Creek. In 1857, James Kester settled on the northwest quarter of Section 11, Township 9 Range 4, on Timber Creek. In 1858, among the new-comers were George Avery, Lewis Parish, Gilbert Steel and D. C. Walbridge.

In 1860, George Avery and H. H. Whiting, in company with some teams from Manhattan, started for Denver with corn. It was the first attempt to find a Western market and it proved to be successful. For years afterwards there was considerable freighting across the plains from this vicinity. In 1861, George Avery brought the first threshing machine into the settlement that was owned west of Manhattan, and in 1882 the power is used by B. E. Fullington on a corn-cracker. Mr. Fullington lives just south of the township, having been legislated into Davis County.

Dr. J. Crans, a distinguished physician and druggist at Riley Centre, dispenses stimulating fluids for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes as the prohibitory liquor law provides.

Joseph Roberts keeps the "Central House," which is the half way place between Manhattan and Clay Centre. It was built in 1879, and with it and his feed stable he has five acres of ground in the burg. Ira Wilcox has a livery, feed and sale stable.

The first marriage in the township occurred March 30, 1856. The parties united were James Johnson and Mary A. Hair. In 1857, Thomas was born to E. C. Bartell and wife; Alice, to A. H. Bartell and wife, the first births. The parents settled the same year on Madison Creek.

There is a post-office at Riley Center; C. W. Hessebroeck is postmaster. He located at Riley Center in 1871, opening a store there. The building when first erected was a frame, two stories in height, 24x60 feet. He has made several additions to the original building, and the structure compares favorably with any store in the county in the convenience of its arrangements and stock of goods carried.

Bala Township.—From a town in North Wales this township received its name. As at present constituted its area is forty-two miles.

In the spring of 1862, Mr. A. D. Phelps settled on the fork of Timber Creek, near the present town site of Bala. Twelve miles distant on the north was Rowland Spurrier, his nearest neighbor; nearest on the east, Rev. Aaron Silvers, eight miles distant; on the south, A. B. Whiting and B. E. Fullington.

In 1870, a Welsh colony was organized in the State of New York, under the name of "The Welsh Land and Emigration Society of America." James H. Jenkins, general agent for the colony, bought on time considerable of the Kansas Pacific Railroad lands. In 1870, with Mr. Jenkins came Thomas Daniels, Rowland Daviess, J. Griffin, John E. Hughes, Owen R. Jones, Theodore Morgan, William Randall, Richard W. Roberts, J. P. Thomas, David Watkins, E. C. Williams and others.

The village of Bala is a thriving one. Its avenues running north and south are Park and Powys. Its streets are Kansas, Caroline, Louisa, John, Daviess, Laura, Emma, Broadway and Genesee. Its lanes are Welsh, Ann and Elizabeth. Its post-office was established in 1871, succeeding the Old Timber Creek post-office. Rowland Daviess is postmaster. L. Kilbourne is the postmaster at Alembia in Bala Township. The first marriage in the township was that of Christopher Young and Mary Lock in 1866. George Carrighan was the first child born in the township.

There is a Welsh Calvinist, an English Methodist Episcopal and a Congregational (Welsh and English) Church.

The first cheese factory in the county was erected here in 1876, by James Sharpless, and it is successfully carried on. Mr. Sharpless, Mr. Davis and Mrs. Jenkins have the general stores; J. H. Jenkins, the drug store. The town has a good hotel, harness shop, shoe shop and blacksmith shop.

Leonard, the only station on the Kansas Central Railroad in this county is situated in Bala Township, in Section 19, Township 8, Range 5, was started in October, 1881, and it was named after Leonard T. Smith of Leavenworth, formerly President of the road. Here is a new schoolhouse, and the Methodists are building a parsonage. The town has four general stores, of which the most prominent are those of the Erpelding Brothers and William Sikes. Meetings are held in the fine hall of the store building of Erpelding Brothers. The hotel is the Jones House. H. Wilcox has an excellent livery stable. J. H. Jenkins has a drug store. There is an elevator, a lumber-yard, and a blacksmith shop. The town is twenty-six miles northwest from Manhattan; sixteen from Clay Center; six from Riley Center, and fourteen from Randolph.

The Leonardville Brass Band has six instruments. William Fryhoffer is leader. This was organized in 1878.

Fancy Creek Township.—This township was named from the creek which flows through it. The Randolph family named the creek, and it is said, that whoever has wandered up and down its charming valley, or has enjoyed a look down upon the picturesque panorama spread out at its feet from an adjacent bluff, will exclaim, "A singularly appropriate name."

The township was organized September 8, 1879, and embraced the south one half of what was then May Day Township, containing forty-eight square miles each.

August Winkler came up from St. Louis, Mo., in the spring of 1857, and F. Winkler, C. L. Caley and J. J. Myers were settlers here soon afterwards. August Winkler built the first permanent grist-mill in the county. He has been a very successful miller and farmer, and has the largest flock of sheep in the county.

In 1872, Richard Burk established a general store.

In 1880, a Baptist Church was erected at a cost of $1,500.

Center Township.—This township was organized August 13, 1881, and it embraces what was the south one-third of May Day and the north one-third of Fancy Creek townships, containing thirty-two square miles. May Day and Fancy Creek each contains the same.

May Day Township.—In January, 1872, this township was organized, the territory having been taken from Jackson Township. It embraced a tract 8x12 miles in the northwest part of the county. Its name was suggested by Hon. A. S. Edgerton, who was postmaster of an office established there in 1869, and first called Stanton. This name was objected to, because of there being other offices of that name in the State.

In the year 1857, Frank Droll and Rudolph Niehenke settled in the township. Peter Dick, A. S. Edgerton, O. E. Osborne, George Pickett and Fred Schartz came soon after. In 1871, Solomon Weichselbaum established a store at May Day.

The first marriage was that of A. Brockhart and Sarah Morris in 1862. The first birth that of John H. Schartz, August 1, 1859.

Parallel Post-Office, M. Jerome, postmaster, is on the first standard parallel.

Farmer's Lodge, No. 166, was organized at May Day under a dispensation, January 15, 1876. G. T. Polson was chosen Worshipful Master; J. W. Smith, Senior Warden; Frank Coffle, Junior Warden; H. A. Freeman, Treasurer; Sol Weichselbaum, Secretary. It was organized under a charter October 18, 1876. Its membership is upwards of thirty.

W. W. Jones is the physician at Parallel; H. A. Meier, physician and surgeon at May Day.

Swede Creek Township.—This township is in the northeast part of the county, and its area is about fifty miles. It was organized August 4, 1879. H. H. Rice was its first Trustee. Frederic Toburen was Trustee 1880–82. Its post-office is Big Timber; Maynus Vilander is postmaster. The township receives its name from the creek which flows through it, and the creek was named in honor of Peter Carlson, a Scandinavian, who settled on it in 1857. In 1858, L. Pierson settled just below the mouth of Swede Creek, and N. Christenson, a Dane, settled a little farther down the Big Blue. The same year the Meyer brothers and Frederic Toburen made a settlement in the township, and later Mr. Toburen's parents and his brothers, Herman and Adolph.

In 1877, a German Evangelical Church was erected. The township contains three stone and two frame schoolhouses.

Jackson Township.—The early settlers of this township came from Jackson County, Ind., hence the name. Formerly it embraced all the territory now included in Jackson, May Day, Madison, Bala and a part of Grant townships. Early in 1855, Gardner Randolph and his large, grown-up family of sons, daughters and sons-in-law, near the mouth of Fancy Creek, made the first settlement. They claimed all the land, with the exception of a single tract on Fancy Creek, between Peter Heller's on Section 4, Township 7, Range 6, and the mouth of Baldwin Creek, also a slice east of the Blue called Timber City. Though this family came from Illinois, they avowed their purpose of aiding in making Kansas a slave State.

In November, 1856, Edward Secrest, Solomon Secrest and Henry Shellenbaum, three young men, natives of Switzerland, but recently from Seymour, Jackson Co., Ind., came up the Blue River, and built the first log cabin on the Big Blue, above Fancy Creek. In the early part of 1857 they settled on Fancy Creek, where they were joined by Mr. John Fryhoffer. The father of the Secrest brothers joined his sons in the fall of 1860. William Fryhoffer and Peter Heller came in 1863, and the father of the Fryhoffers in 1864.

Fancy Creek Valley is settled with some of the best farmers in the county, who are largely Swedes and Germans, the large portion of whom were in the territory of Jackson Township. The township, as constituted in 1882, embraces about fifty-five square miles. Its eastern boundary is the Big Blue, the western, the line between Ranges 5 and 6.

In the original bounds of the township the first school was taught by J. M. Byarlay in 1863. The first schoolhouse was built in 1867. The first church was built in 1876, by the German Evangelical Association.

The first regular religious meetings were held at Mr. Randolph's early in 1857, by ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The first marriage was that of Lewis Baldwin and Matilda Randolph in 1856, and the first birth was that of their son in 1857.

Randolph, first called Waterville, was laid out in 1856, by J. K. Whitson; the first inhabitant, G. L. Ruthstreno, established the first store. In 1882, its population is about 300. It has a graded school, with two teachers. The Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church is organized and the Swedish Mission Church has a good building. Its postmaster in 1882, is J. W. Nelson. The first post-office here was at the house of Gardner Randolph, and it was on the weekly mail route between Ogden and Marysville.

The town has a lumber-yard, a millinery establishment, a livery stable, a jewelry establishment, a tin shop, a cabinet shop, a drug store, two harness shops, three blacksmith shops, three hotels, and three physicians. Its attorneys are T. B. Lewis and R. C. Walter. J. F. Beckman & Bro., and A. Wikander carry the largest stock of goods.

In 1881, A. A. Chapman and Milton Foreman, practical carpenters and mill-wrights, got their three-story wood and stone grist-mill in running order. It has three run of stone, and the mill is moved by a turbine wheel of forty horse-power. The mill is situated south of the town, and the water running it is taken from near the bend of Fancy Creek and conveyed through a canal to the bulkhead.

Randolph is a peninsula, North Otter being on the east; Fancy Creek on the south and considerably on the west of it. The original plat of the town contains five blocks. Whitson's Addition has nine, north of the same; Beckman's is a few lots south and west of the original plat. The town contains some eleven acres, and is located on the south part of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 33, Township 8, Range 7.

Grant Township.—This township was formed from Jackson and Manhattan townships, April 11, 1870, and was named in honor of President

Grant. It contained ninety-two square miles. J. W. Paul was the Township Trustee in 1870, 1874, 1878, 1880, 1882; H. P. Dow in 1871; Charles McGiloray in 1872; James E. Freeman in 1873; Edelbute in 1879.

On Wild Cat Creek the first settlers were S. D. Houston and Henry Eubank, who settled in 1855. The same year Henry Condray, and his sons Mincher, William and John settled near the mouth of Mill Creek, built dwellings, and started a mill and blacksmith shop. In 1856 came Jonas Kress; in 1857 and 1858, Lemuel Knapp, Samuel Kimble, George Slye, John Warner and his sons John and George, Lorenzo Westover, Jesse White and Joshua Williams.

H. C. Kennedy is the postmaster at Grant post-office; J. D. Sweet at Stockdale. The first schoolhouse was built in 1859; first teacher, V. Ruddrick. The first printing was by Newell Trafton; the first church the Methodist Episcopalian.

The first marriage was that of William Frake to Catherine Condray, in 1856. The first births were Newton Frake and George Eubank.

Stockdale is located at the junction of Mill Creek and Big Blue. There was a saw-mill here in the early days, and the ample water-power can be easily utilized. J. D. Sweet has a store and a blacksmith shop.

Wild Cat Township.—This, the newest township in the county, was organized February 15, 1882. It was taken from Grant, and it embraces just about one-half of its original territory. W. W. Taylor is Trustee; H. J. Romig, Treasurer; L. Clapp, Clerk. Its postmaster is J. W. Stephens, at the Wild Cat post-office.

Manhattan Township.—The history of the settlement of this, the most important township of the county, is given with the history of the city of Manhattan.

ELECTION DISTRICTS, ELECTIONS, AND DISTRICT COURTS.

In obedience to a proclamation from Governor Reeder for the election of a Territorial delegate to Congress, November 29, 1854, Election Districts Nos. 9 and 10—Reynolds and Big Blue Crossing—two of the eighteen districts formed by Governor Reeder, participated, and their united vote was 77. The number of voters by census was 99; Free-State votes, 66; Pro-slavery, 11. By the census taken early in 1865, by Martin F. Conway, District No. 9, contained 36 voters; 61 males; 25 females; 14 negroes, 3 slaves. No. 10 contained 63 voters; 97 males; 54 females. No. 9 was then known as Pawnee; Number 10, Big Blue and Rock Creek. March 8, 1855, Governor Reeder issued a proclamation for an election to be held March 30, for the purpose of electing a Territorial Legislature. Election Districts Numbers 9 and 10 gave for Martin F. Conway, Free-State candidate for Councilman, 113 votes; for John Donaldson, Pro-slavery, 53 votes; for Representative, Samuel D. Houston, Free-State, had 120 votes; Russell Garrett, Pro-slavery, 41 votes. Rock Creek was near where Westmoreland is now located, the present county-seat of Pottawatomie. Sixteen Delegates had assembled in March, 1855, at the house of Seth I. Childs, on the west side of the Big Blue, at the crossing at Juniata—St. Mary's, Louisville, Juniata and Fort Riley being represented. Asahel G. Allen was made Chairman, and a Mr. Hascall, Secretary. Mr. Conway was nominated for Councilman; E. M. Thurston, for Representative. Mr. Thurston lived south of the Kaw from where Manhattan now stands. He was then absent, and it was then ordered that should he not return, Mr. Houston should be the Candidate.

Kansas, December 6, 1859, held an election for State Officers, Members of the Legislature, and Judges of the District Court, under the Wyandotte Constitution. Riley County polled 332 votes, and Dr. John W. Robinson, of Manhattan, was elected Secretary of State. In November, 1861, her vote for George A. Crawford, for Governor, was 245; on location of the State Capital, it was 144 for Topeka; 75 for Manhattan; 21 for Ogden; 3 for Ashland. The Supreme Court—Thomas Ewing, Jr., Chief Justice—decided that the term of the State officers then in possession, held till January, 1863.

In 1862—the vote of the county—275. Isaac F. Goodnow, of Manhattan, elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1863—vote of the county—239. B. E. Fullington, for Representative, had 150 votes. In 1864, Mr. Goodnow was re-elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Lincoln's vote for President was 229; McClellan's 51. In 1865—whole vote polled—295. In 1866, Nehemiah Green, of Riley, was elected Lieutenant-Governor; he had 366 votes out of 392. In 1867—whole vote—673. D. M. Johnson elected Representative; had 246 votes. In 1868, James M. Harvey, of Riley, was elected Governor. He had 588 votes; General Grant, for President, 587. The whole vote was 719. Lieutenant-Governor Green was Governor from November 4, 1868, to January 12, 1869, Governor Crawford having resigned to take command of the Nineteenth Regiment. In 1869—whole vote, 709. Edward Secrest elected Representative; had 372. In 1870—whole vote—843. Governor Harvey re-elected; his vote in the county, 693. In 1871—whole vote, 1,348. On a vote to grant $200,000 in bonds to two railroad companies, there were 494 votes in favor, and 425 against the proposition. In 1872—whole vote, 1,398; President Grant, 1,055. In 1873—whole vote, 1,348; H. P. Dow, successful candidate for Representative, had 777. In 1874—whole vote, 1,239; for Congress, W. A. Phillips had 957; M. J. Parrot, 212; N. Green, 68 votes. In 1875—whole vote, 1,330; R. B. Spilman, for Judge of the District Court, had 1,096. In 1876—whole vote, 1,426; for President, Hayes had 1,133; Tilden, 223; Cooper, 65 votes. In 1877—whole vote, 1,137; William Burgoyne, for County Clerk, had 1,167 votes. In 1878—whole vote, 1,566; for Congress, John A. Anderson, Republican, had 873 votes; E. Gale, National, 416; J. R. McClure, Democrat, 246. In 1879—whole vote, 1,655; F. A. Schermerhorn, for County Clerk, had 1,640. In 1880—whole vote, 2,207. The following is the vote on President, Governor and Congressman;—President—Garfield, Republican, 1,484; Hancock, Democrat, 376; Weaver, National, 347. Governor—St. John, Republican, 1,387; Ross, Democrat, 436; Vrooman, National, 359. Congressman—Anderson, Republican, 1,310; Barnes, Democrat, 277; Davis, National, 604. For the Prohibition Amendment, 1,178; against it, 828. In 1881—whole vote, 1,890; J. M. Myers, successful candidate for Sheriff, had 691 votes.

Ex-Governor Harvey, February 2, 1873, was elected United States Senator by a vote of 76 out of 132, to succeed Alexander Caldwell, who had resigned his seat March 24, 1872, the vacancy having been filled by Robert Crozier, an appointee of Governor Osborn, who had been Chief Justice of the Kansas Supreme Court. Senator Harvey's term expired March 3, 1877. Riley County is also the home of Hon. John A. Anderson, a member of the House of Representatives, for the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses.

The Republican party of Kansas, organized May 18, 1859, at Osawatomie, placed Charles F. DeVivaldi—the editor and publisher of the Manhattan *Express*—and William H. Smyth, on the Platform Committee, and S. D. Houston on the Central Territorial Committee. Robert Wilson was one of the Kansas delegates to the National Democratic Convention, at Charleston, South Carolina, April, 1860. Andrew J. Mead, a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, at New York, July, 1868, and was a member of the State Central Committee.

N. A. Adams was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, in 1868; was a prominent candidate for Governor in 1876; a member of the State Republican Committee of 1880; Commissioner of Pensions in 1882. Gottlieb Schauble was the Democratic candidate for Auditor of State, in 1868; Theodore Weichselbaum, the candidate for Treasurer, in 1880; D. E. Lautz, for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in 1882.

On a vote to amend the State Constitution by striking out the word "white" from the qualifications of electors, Riley County gave 74 majority for it on a vote of 628. Allen, Ottawa, and Wabaunsee counties were the only other counties that voted for it.

Riley County, in a vote of 596, gave 160 majority against striking out the word "male," at the same election. Ottawa gave 2 majority for it, the only county in which it carried in the State.

At the first organization of the Judicial Districts in Kansas Territory, Riley County belonged to the Third, and Davis was attached to it for judicial purposes. The court officers at the term of court held at Manhattan, April 4, 1859, were: Rush Elmore, Judge; Scott Newell, Sheriff; J. D. Patterson, Clerk. Henry Hessen was Foreman of the Grand Jury. Benjamin H. Keyser, who had practiced law in the courts of California, and Joshua E. Clardy, now of Wamego, were admitted to the bar.

At the October term, 1859, W. J. Bassett was Sheriff. J. Frank Cooper, who had practiced in the courts of Virginia, and Walter C. Dunton, in the Wisconsin courts, were admitted as attorneys and counselors-at-law.

The April term, 1863, was held at Ashland; Norman Kinney, Sheriff. The military-famed J. E. B. Stewart, was admitted to the bar. Captain Fred Emory, a United States Mail Contractor in 1856, who had a somewhat unsavory history as connected with the killing of William Phillips at Leavenworth, September 1, 1856, was entered on the records as a judgment debtor in the sum of $700.

April 6, 1860, Julius E. Hibbard was appointed Master-Commissioner for the county of Riley.

September 2, 1860, S. McArthur appears as Clerk, though J. D. Patterson is the Deputy. In December, 1860, Judge Elmore's service as Territorial Judge closed.

Riley County was in the Third Judicial District, with Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Pottawatomie, Davis, and Dickinson counties. Jacob Safford, of Shawnee County was Judge, having been elected by receiving 590 votes out of 1,437. Riley County gave him 10; J. R. McClure 140; R. S. Wilson, 177.

C. K. Gilchrist, of Shawnee County, was elected Judge in November, 1864. Riley County gave him half her votes, 132. Jefferson, Jackson, and Saline counties were added to the district. Four new judicial Districts were created by the Legislature of 1867, and James Humphrey, March 4, 1867, was appointed Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Riley, Davis, Dickinson, Clay, Cloud, Ottawa and Saline. He was elected Judge, November 5, 1867, receiving 515 out of 519 votes cast in Riley County. The vote of the District, November 8, 1870, was cast unanimously for James H. Austin, of Junction City. Republic, Jewell, Mitchell, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Rice, and McPherson counties voted at this election.

In November, 1871, Judge Canfield was elected for a full term. The additional counties then in the district were Ellis and Wallace. Riley County gave Judge Canfield 308 votes; H. G. Barner, one of her citizens, 1,076 votes.

Clay, Cloud, Republic, Jewell and Mitchell had been formed into the Twelfth Judicial District.

James H. Austin, of Junction City, November 3, 1875, received the unanimous vote of the district. It then comprised the counties of Riley, Davis, Morris, Dickinson and Ottawa. Judge Austin, re-elected November 7, 1879, received 1,618 out of the 1,635 votes cast in Riley County.

The Third Judicial District, as re-cast by the Legislature of 1881, is composed of the counties of Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Pottawatomie and Riley; John T. Morton, of Shawnee, Judge. The terms of court for Riley County commence the fourth Monday of February, the last Monday of August, the second Monday of December.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The Territorial Legislature, consisting of thirteen Councilmen and twenty-six Representatives,—of which Samuel D. Houston, registered as a farmer, a native of Ohio, thirty-six years of age, was the only Free-State member—convened July 2, 1855, at Pawnee, a little town on the Military Reservation, about two miles east of Fort Riley, which had been started in the autumn of 1854, by Dr. William A. Hammond, Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, Robert Klotz, Robert Wilson and others of Fort Riley, most of them Free-State men. Its growth was rapid, scores of houses were erected, and hundreds of people settled on the town site. The Legislature, July 6, adjourned to meet at the Shawnee Manual Labor School in Johnson

County on the 16th, and on the 23rd Representative Houston resigned his seat. John Donaldson, the Councilman who represented Election Districts Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12,—Pawnee, Big Blue, Marsville, Rock Creek, St. Mary's and Silver Lake—July 6, gave notice that he would introduce a bill to incorporate Pawnee. Governor Reeder vetoed the Act to remove the seat of government from Pawnee and July 21, in a Message to the Legislature, said "it was in session, in contravention with the Act of Congress, where they have no right to sit, and can make no valid legislation". Pawnee, Lecompton, Lawrence, Leavenworth and Kickapoo were the incorporated cities of Kansas in August 1855.

By order of Governor Reeder, a two-story stone building, 33x6 feet, about 30 feet in height, had been erected for the accommodation of the Legislature. The Council occupied the upper part, the House the lower part. October 2, 1882, the walls of the building were standing in good condition, save where a cannon ball had gone through the west end. There had been a door on each side of the building; that on the south, the side near the Kansas River, was six feet wide and seven feet high. There had been no windows in the end of the building, but a good supply in each side. From July 2, 1855, to October 2, 1882, the roof had remained undisturbed, but on that day its demolition on the south side commenced. The roof was shingled with a long shaved oak shingle, the roof boards, rafters and cross timbers were cottonwood. The structure is within twenty-five feet of the Kansas division of the Union Pacific Railroad, on the south side thereof, and in close proximity to the river across which stood Riley City. This, and an unroofed store building built by Robert Wilson, are all that remains of what once promised to be the great metropolis of Kansas. Here Governor Reeder had his two-story log mansion of ten rooms, which was removed to Ogden, four miles east, and stood opposite the primitive court building of Riley County in the autumn of 1855. For the ostensible reason that the city had been built on the Military Reservation, Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of the War Department, ordered the town vacated, and in September 1855 its inhabitants removed, a few to Riley City, several to Ogden, and some returned East; several of them thereby were reduced to inconvenient want. Hon. Robert Klotz, now a member of the Forty-seventh Congress from Pennsylvania, was Pawnee's hotel-keeper and it is a tradition that his stock of fluids was usually more ample than that of his solids. Governor Reeder on his way to the capital city stopped with Mr. Seth J. Childs, whose place was at Juniata, on the west side of the Big Blue at the crossing on the Government roads. In the spring of 1855, Governor Reeder commissioned Mr. Childs as Sheriff of the region of country extending north to what is Marshall County, east to the Pottawatomie Reservation, south to Council Grove, west to the Rocky Mountains, as Kansas Territory then extended there. But the Legislature of 1855, on the 25th of August, elected John T. Price Sheriff of Riley County; Clay Thomson, Probate Judge; Thomas Reynolds and William Cuddy, County Commissioners. The county as organized took all the territory between Marshall County and the Kansas River.

At Ogden, Monday, September 17, 1855, the court convened, consisting of Messrs. Thomson and Reynolds. On the 18th, they made choice of Claiborne R. Mobley for Commissioner—Mr. Cuddy having never qualified—and John S. Reynolds was chosen Clerk of the Court.

The First Records.—The journal in which the proceedings of the court were recorded, considering its character, has been very well preserved. Standing first on the record is the oath of office taken before Judge Thomson, September 5, 1855, by Commissioner Reynolds, who swears to support the Constitution of the United States, and "An Act entitled, an Act to organize the Territory of Nebraska and Kansas, and the provisions of the laws of the United States commonly known as the Fugitive Slave Act," and to be faithful and impartial as County Commissioner. This done, the official bonds of the Sheriff and the Clerk were each fixed at $1,000; the Treasurer's, Coroner's and Constable's at $500 each. Governor Shannon, October 15, 1855, commissioned C. R. Mobley as County Commissioner, Samuel Dean as County Treasurer, F. C. Sonnomaker as Coroner, and A. A. Garrett and L. B. Perry as Justices of the Peace, and this is made a matter of record. The first financial transaction recorded is as follows: "Ordered, that the account of R. D. Mobley, amounting to thirty-four dollars, for sevices rendered the county, be allowed, and issue a warrant therefor."

LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

February 18, 1856, the Commissioners made the following order: "That until the court house be erected in the county-seat of Riley County, the courts of said county are to be held in the town of Ogden, and we will rent a house belonging to C. R. and R. D. Mobley at a stated sum per month." This building stood on the south side of Riley Street, in Block 19, the cellar over which it stood being visible in 1882, the walls of which remain, and west of which stands a large cottonwood that will mark its site. The house was a small, cheap wooden one, illy contrasting with the Reeder mansion across the street

Some business for the county seems to have been transacted at the hamlet of Riley City, a place south of the Kansas River, not far from Fort Riley, for in the following journal entry for March 25, 1857, stands recorded: "The County Commissioners went to Riley City this day and brought from there the secretary, table, seals and what records they could find, and deposited them in the Clerk's Office."

The Probate Court had been held in a log-house at Ogden, owned by Lemuel Knapp. It was fourteen feet square and nearly minus windows. But June 1, 1857, an agreement was made with J. U. Parsons to lease his most easterly house, on Riley Street, for the purpose of holding Probate and County Courts, at $12 per month, payable every three months.

Preparatory to a vote on the permanent establishment of the county-seat, four Election Precincts were established September 21, 1857, viz:—Randolph, Manhattan, Ogden and Montague. At the election on October 5, the vote for Ogden was, Randolph, 9; Manhattan, 8; Ogden, 158; Montague, 23; total, 193. For Manhattan, Randolph, 11; Manhattan, 127; Ogden, 3; Montague, 21; total, 162. Majority for Ogden, 31. A belief that fraud had been practiced at Ogden, existed so strongly in the minds of the citizens of Manhattan, that they delegated John Pipher and W. M. Snow to go to Lecompton and obtain some remedy at the hands of the Territorial Governor, but he refused to do anything in the matter. Then the examination of the tally-sheet was the next thing attempted, but the officers in charge of it refused to have it examined. But Esquire Pipher summoned Lemuel Knapp before him at his court in Manhattan, to give testimony concerning the names of minors and soldiers at Fort Riley on the list, and through him mainly it was established that there had been over fifty illegal votes cast, which established Manhattan as the shire town for Riley County.

Daniel Mitchell, who had been County Clerk for nine months, a most efficient officer, resigned his office, December 12, 1857, and was succeeded by Dr. J. W. Robisson, of Manhattan. December 10, Judge Westover ordered that the books, papers, stationery, furniture and all chattels belonging to the county, be delivered into the hands of the Sheriff, subject to the order of the Probate Court. On the 11th, the Sheriff made the following return:—

"The within has been duly served. Did not get the books on account of the Clerk being under bonds not to give them up. He came to see the Judge.

D. A. BUTTERFIELD,
Sheriff of Riley County."

Dr. Amory Hunting, one of the County Commissioners, on December 14, deposed and said that on December 12, he as one of the Commissioners received the resignation of Daniel Mitchell, Clerk of Riley County, and recovered from him sundry books and papers, and things belonging to the county. Six or more men assaulted him and Judge Westover, and they thereby embezzled the said county property. The Sheriff having a search-warrant for said property, made this return:—

"The within has been duly served by bringing county-seals, desk, table, three blank books, two small blank books and inkstand. Papers and documents on file not found.

D. A. BUTTERFIELD,
December 14, 1857. Sheriff of Riley County."

The following preamble and order was adopted, December 21, 1857, at the first Commissioners' Court meeting held at Manhattan: "WHEREAS the Commissioners in and for the County of Riley, in the Territory of Kansas, have neglected and refused to cause to be erected or otherwise procure suitable court house for the holding of the courts in and for the said county, THEREFORE be it ordered that the Probate Court be holden in the Hoar Building, in the city of Manhattan, during the remainder of the December term of said court, and until other suitable rooms can be erected or otherwise be procured for the holding of said court and for the office of the Clerk of said court."

June 1, 1858, the following journal entry was made:—"Ordered that the Clerk be authorized to purchase of West, James & Strouse, of Kansas City, Mo., the building and lot in the First Ward of the city of Manhattan, known as the Scammon Building, for county purposes, provided a good and sufficient title can be obtained, at an amount not to exceed $600, payable in county bonds in twelve months, with or without interest, as said Clerk may elect." August 16, 1858, the Clerk was authorized to issue specifications and call for proposals for building a county jail of stone, 14x20 feet, with walls eight feet in height, and to rent of Robert Wilson four rooms in the east end of the Barnes' Building on Poyntz Avenue for the use of the county officers, at a rent not to exceed $60 per annum. November 8, 1858, Andrew J. Mead received $45 for four and one-half months' rent of a stone building for District Court purposes. The Scammon Building was destroyed by fire, August 21, 1859. The Barnes' Building in 1882 stood at the foot of the north side of Poyntz Avenue, by the railroad track, was occupied as a dwelling, and the lettering on it, "Cheap Cash Store, Groceries, Rope, etc.," indicated the purposes for which it had been used, and it remains as an "ancient land mark" of Riley County.

The following was an order of May 31, 1859: "That a county jail be erected immediately, 18x24 feet, of stone, and that the Chairman and Clerk be appointed a committee to receive proposals for building the same on the court house lots, provided the same can be done for county bonds, payable in six months, bearing ten per cent interest." July 5, 1860, in noticing some complaints emanating from sundry tax-payers, the County Board declared: "That the purchase of the court house and lot, and the building of the jail, are legal and legitimate transactions; that the laws of the Territory make it obligatory upon the county to pay its court expenses in criminal cases as well as in others; therefore we recommend the tax-payers of the county, as law-abiding citizens to bear the burdens for the present year." January 12, 1861, it was ordered: "That the Chairman of the Board and the County Clerk be a committee to sell the wood building standing near the jail, provided the same can be sold for not less than $300; if it cannot be sold, to receive proposals for repairing said building in a suitable manner for county offices." July 2, 1861, the "Old Court House" was sold to Lewis Kurtz for $300.

April 9, 1862, the following order was passed: "Ordered that the building now occupied for county offices be vacated on or previous to the first day of May next, and that the Chairman and County Clerk be authorized to lease from J. E. Hibbard for the use of the county the stone building now occupied by him, on Poyntz Avenue, for one year, at a rent not exceeding $75 per annum." November 10, 1865, on a vote to loan $15,000, for the purpose of erecting county buildings, the vote was 150 for the loan, and 140 against the loan. Douglas County boarded Riley County prisoners in 1866 and 1867, and received about $750 therefor.

At an election held April 20, 1867, on Jail Bonds, the vote was 262 for, and 46 against. Jacob Winnie had the contract for building the jail for $10,441.33. The jail was located near the southeast corner of the Public Square, 40 feet from the east side and 50 feet from the south side of the Square. The area of the Square is about three acres. The building is 40x50 feet. It contains eight cells, which are detached from the outer walls with hall extending around the cells. The cells are 6x7 feet, and seven and one-half feet high. The jail-yard in the rear is 20x23 feet. The County Board voted bonds to the amount of $8,000 for these cells and appurtenances, and they were sold to George W. Higinbotham & Co. for sixty-seven cents on the dollar. In front of the cells is an open hall, on each side of which are two good sized rooms, which are occupied by the Sheriff as the home of his family. In the upper story are two jury rooms, one on each side of the hallway. The hall enters a fair sized court room, furnished in a manner not at all extravagant.

At the southeast corner of Third Street and Poyntz Avenue, the County Clerk and County Treasurer occupy a commodious room, rented for $2 0 per year. Lower down on the same side of the avenue, the County Attorney's office is that of Spilman & Brown, rented for $60 per year. In the block east, the County Superintendent has an office at the same rent. The Register of Deeds and Judge of Probate occupy a frame building belonging to the county, on lot 197, Poyntz Avenue, and the Clerk of the District Court has an office in a brick building on lot 198, Poyntz Avenue, for which the county pays a rent of $60 per year. The Coroner has his physician's office nearly opposite. The offices are supplied with necessary safes. The county jail is one of the best in the State.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

In the names of the municipal townships and election precincts, with shifting boundaries, there has been many and frequent changes. Ogden, Manhattan, Dyer and Pierce were the names given to the townships of the county, April 2, 1856. Dyer lay between the Big Blue and Calhoun County, and Marshall County and the Kansas River, becoming afterwards the most of what became Pottawatomie County. Rock Creek Township was formed from it May 18, 1856 Pierce, Manhattan and Ogden were wholly in what is now Riley County. Deep Creek, McDowell's Creek and Douglas townships were in territory, belonging now to Davis County. Reynold's Township was formed out of the territory between the Smoky Hill and Republican rivers, September 16, 1858. Dixon Township embraced territory north of it.

January 17, 1859, the municipalities were designated Ogden, Manhattan City, Blue Mont, Kent, Indiana, Randolph, Madison and Kansas Falls. March 21, 1859, they were known as Manhattan, Madison, Ogden and Junction City. Clay County, then unorganized, had a voting place established at the house of Isaiah Scott, near Mount Pleasant, Dickinson County, unorganized November 14, 1859, had a voting place established at the house of John Erwin. November 17, 1859, the townships were Jackson, Junction, Manhattan and Ogden. April 14, 1868, Milford was formed from Jackson, and a little later South Milford was created, the latter territory being, in 1873, a part of Davis County. Milford Township, as such, is now Madison and Bala townships. Manhattan is a city of the second class; Ogden one of the third class. The other villages are not distinct from their municipal townships. Commencing with Manhattan Township, as the political center, adjoining it on the southeast is Zeandale, westward of Zeandale is Ashland, west and northwest of Ashland is Ogden. Jogging out six miles westward on the north line of Ogden, and northward of it, is Madison; north of Madison is Bala; Fancy Creek is north of Bala; Center north of Fancy Creek; May Day north of Center, terminating on the county line of Washington. Swede Creek is in the northeast part of the county; east of it is the Big Blue, separating it from Pottawatomie County. Jackson lies south of Swede Creek; Grant south of Jackson; Wild Cat south of Grant, being northwest of Manhattan Township.

County Commissioner Districts.—The first district embraces the townships of Manhattan and Zeandale. There are three voting places in the city—First, Second and Third Wards; a precinct in the township north, and one south of the Kansas River. The population in 1875 was 2,508; in 1880, 3,635. The second district embraces Ashland, Ogden, Madison, Bala, Fancy Creek, Center and May Day. The population in 1855 was 2,713; in 1880, 3,957. The third district comprises Swede Creek, Jackson, Grant and Wild Cat. The population in 1875 was 1,844; in 1880, 2,838. In 1875 the population of the county was 7,06 ; in 1880, 10,430.

School Districts.—There are sixty-five districts in the county; one joint district, with Pottawatomie, one with Marshall, one with Washington, and six with Davis.

OFFICERS OF THE EARLY TIME.

While Kansas was a Territory, the County Commissioners for Riley were:—Clay, Thompson, Thomas Reynolds, Claiborne R. Mobley, Fox Booth, Thomas N. Lilly, Stephen B. White, Lorenzo Westover, Amory Hunting, F. N. Blake, Jesse Ingraham, George Taylor, Jonas Kress, Amasa Huntress, O. E. Osborne and J. K. Whitson.

County Clerks.—John S. Reynolds, Daniel Mitchell, John W. Robinson, William M. Snow and R. J. Harper.

County Treasurers.—Samuel Dean, John M. Morris, Henry Condray and Amory Hunting.

Sheriffs.—John T. Price, Stephen B. Williams, William H. Davis, David A. Butterfield, Scott Newell, W. J. Bassett, C. M. Dyche, George W. Higinbotham and Samuel Long.

Probate Judges.—Clay Thomson, Thomas Reynolds, John S. Randolph, Washington I. Gilbert, Lorenzo Westover and John Pipher.

Register of Deeds.—William M. Snow and R. J. Harper.

Surveyors.—Daniel Mitchell, Davina Furrow and Davies Wilson.

County Attorneys.—Abraham Barry and M. L. Essick.

Superintendents of Public Instruction.—William A. McCullom and Washington Marlatt.

County Assessors.—Richard D. Mobley, John M. Morris, Henry Condray and J. P. Ryan. Since Kansas was a State, Lewis Parish, Rudolph Nienke and Amasa Huntress.

Coroners.—F. C. Sonnamaker, Henry Condray, Ambrose Todd, R. C. Whitney and Jesse Ingraham While a State, Ingraham, A. Carlton, E. L. Patee, W. P. Higinbotham and H. S. Roberts have had the office.

Riley County has kept several of her public servants in long employ. Amasa Huntress was County Clerk, Treasurer and Register of Deeds four years each; three years Assessor; two years County Commissioner. R. J. Harper was sixteen years Clerk of the District

Court; twelve years Judge of Probate; County Clerk and Register of Deeds each two years; Samuel G. Hoyt was Register of Deeds eight years; County Clerk six years. William Burgoyne was County Clerk eight years; in October, 1882, he entered upon the duties of County Treasurer. Henry C. Crump has ten years service as Register of Deeds. R. B. Spilman has been eleven years County Attorney; one year Superintendent of Public Instruction, and one year in the House of Representatives. J. H. Pillsbury and J. W. Paul each eight years County Surveyor. Jesse Ingraham and H. S. Roberts were each nine years Coroner; J. F. Billings was nine years Superintendent of Public Instruction. John Pipher was seven years Probate Judge. William H. Bower was five years Clerk of the District Court. John M. Morris was four years Treasurer; two years Assessor; one year in the house of Representatives. J. W. Blain and John Tennant have each been four years Treasurer. John C. Peck, Jacob Van Antwerp, Jeff. D. Brown and A. L. Houghton have each been four years Sheriff. W. J. Hunter, George Pickett and T. S. St. John have each been four years Commissioners; one year Representative. Edward Secrest was two years Commissioner, two years Representative. George T. Polson was five years Commissioner. E. Warner, S. J. Childs, M. Condray and J. M. Myers each four years. James Humphrey was one year County Attorney; two years Treasurer; three years Judge of the District Court. Below are tables of court and miscellaneous county officers:

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

District Judge.—1861-64, Jacob Safford; 1865-66, C. K. Gilchrist; 1867-69, James Humphrey; 1870-74, William H. Canfield; 1875-80, James H. Austin; 1881-82, John T. Morton.

District Clerk.—1861, N. D. Horton; 1862-66, William H. Bower; 1867-82, R. J. Harper.

County Attorney.—1861, M. L. Esseck; 1862-63, A. H. Case; 1864, C. K. Gilchrist; 1865-66, A. M. Burns; 1867, James Humphrey; 1868-70, R. B. Spilman; 1871-72, George S. Green; 1873-74, R. C. Walter; 1875-82, R. B. Spilman.

Sheriff.—1861-63, Samuel Long; 1864-65, G. J. Haulenbeck; 1866-69, John C. Peck; 1870-73, J. Van Antwerp; 1874-77, J. D. Brown; 1878-81, A. L. Houghton; 1882, J. M. Myers.

County Commissioners.—1861, A. Huntress, O. E. Osborne, J. K. Whitson; 1862-63, J. P. Ryan, Ambrose Todd, E. Warner; 1864-67, S. J. Childs, M. Condray, E. Warner, (in 1866, J. M. Myers was elected to take the place of E. Warner); 1868-69, Edward Secrest, R. Allingham, J. M. Myers; 1870-71, W. J. Hunter, W. W. Taylor, J. M. Myers, (in 1871, William K. Rich); 1872-73, W. J. Hunter, William K. Rich, George Pickett; 1874-75, T. S. St. John, C. E. Eastman, George Pickett; 1876-77, T. S. St. John, A. D. Phelps, G. T. Polson; 1878-79, Samuel Long, C. M. Dyche, G. T. Polson, (in 1879, P. W. Zeigler was elected to take the place of Samuel Long); 1880-81, P. W. Zeigler, Henry Tidyman, G. T. Polson, (in 1881, John Condray was elected to take the place of G. T. Polson); 1882, Cyrus Foltz, Henry Tidgman, John Condray.

County Clerk.—1861, R. J. Harper; 1862-65, A. Huntress; 1866-71, S. G. Hoyt; 1872-73, William Burgoyne; 1874-79, William Burgoyne; 1880-82, F. A. Schermerhorn.

Treasurer.—1861, Amory Hunting; 1862-63, James Humphrey; 1864-65, E. L. Patee; 1866-69, A. Huntress; 1870-73, John M. Morris; 1874-77, J. W. Blain; 1878-81, John Tennant; 1882, William Burgoyne.

Register of Deeds.—1861, R. J. Harper; 1862-65, A. Huntress; 1866-73, S. G. Hoyt; 1874-82, H. C. Crump.

Probate Judge.—1861-66, John Pipher; 1867-78, R. J. Harper; 1879-82, D. Hungerford.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—1861-62, Washington Marlatt; 1863-64, J. M. Lackey; 1865-68, J. E. Platt; 1869-71, Elbridge Gale; 1872, R. B. Spilman; 1874-80, J. F. Billings; 1881-82, J. H. Lee.

Surveyor.—1861-63, Davis Wilson; 1864-71, J. H. Pillsbury; 1872-75, J. W. Paul; 1876-77, C. D. Greeley; 1878-80, J. W. Paul; 1881, S. D. Moses; 1882, J. W. Paul.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

Since 1868, trustees of municipal townships have been the assessors for their respective townships. The following named person have filled the positions since that date.

Manhattan Township.—B. W. Powers in 1869; George S. Green in 1870 and 1871; C. L. Wilson in 1872; John Elliot in 1873; James Gahan in 1874 and 1875; Joseph Davis, 1876-1878; J. P. Peckham in 1879 and 1880; R. H. Kimball in 1881 and 1882; J. P. Peckham was assessor of Manhattan City in 1882.

Ogden Township.—C. M. Dyche in 1869; J. D. Warner, 1870-1873; D. O'Malley, 1874-1877; Charles E. Eastman, 1878-1882.

Jackson Township.—Samuel Long in 1869; Rudolph Niehenke in 1870 and 1871; William Fryhoffer, 1872-1874; H. H. Rice in 1875; John Condray, 1876-1880; George C. Woods in 1881 and 1882.

Grant Township.—J. W. Paul in 1870, 1874-78, 1880-82; H. P. Dow in 1871; Charles McGiloray in 1872; James E. Freeman in 1873; W. H. Edelbute in 1879.

Zeandale Township.—T. S. St. John, 1871-73; Cyrus Foltz, 1874-76, 1878 and 1880; E. St. John in 1874 and 1875; R. Stewart in 1881; James M. Fostner in 1882.

Ashland Township.—E. L. Foster, 1873-75; M. Vandewort and Hamilton Irish, in 1876; William Stone, 1877-80; S. A. Black in 1881; S. J. Yenawine in 1882.

Bala Township.—G. B. McCord in 1872 and 1873; W. A. Ensign, 1874-76; W. E. Ford, 1877-79; J. W. Kettleman in 1880; J. R. Warren in 1881 and 1882.

Madison Township.—Jefferson D. Brown in 1872 and 1873; C. C. Adams in 1874, 1875, 1880 and 1881; George Avery in 1876 and 1877; Henry Tidyman in 1878 and 1879; William Woodbury in 1882.

May Day Township.—M. V. Jerome in 1872 and 1879; N. E. Dickey in 1873; J. A. Reece, 1874-76; T. W. Osborne in 1877; J. J. Myers in 1878; S. A. Byarlay in 1880 and 1881; J. E. Powell in 1882.

Fancy Creek Township.—J. Hamer, 1879-81; J. J. Myers in 1882.

Center Township.—S. A. Byarlay in 1881; T. W. Osborne in 1882.

Swede Creek Township.—H. H. Rice in 1879; Frederic Toburen, 1880-82.

Wild Cat Township.—W. W. Taylor in 1882.

Manhattan City.—J. P. Peckham, assessor, in 1882.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Riley County has been first and foremost in the various political movements of the Territory and State of Kansas. Below is given a brief note of her delegates, councilmen, senators and representatives.

Dr. Amory Hunting and Robert Klotz were elected from Riley County, October 9, 1855, as delegates to the Topeka Convention, which assembled October 23, 1855. Dr. Hunting, the oldest member of the body, sixty-one years of age, was Republican in his politics, a native of Massachusetts, but came from Rhode Island to Kansas.

Mr. Klotz was a merchant, thirty-five years of age, a Democrat, a native of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Forty-seventh Congress from that State.

Martin F. Conway was elected from the St. Mary's and Silver Lake precincts, at that time a part of Riley County.

Pawnee polled forty-five votes for the Topeka Constitution, December 15, 1855; St. Mary's, fourteen votes.

Lecompton Convention.—June 15, 1857, Riley and Pottawatomie counties elected C. R. Mobley, J. S. Randolph, P. Z. Taylor and Robert Wilson, delegates to the Lecompton Convention which met September 7, 1857. Under this constitution, N. Berry was elected a Representative, and Dr. Hunting a Senator from the district of which Riley formed a part.

Leavenworth Convention.—Riley County, March 9, 1858, elected J. T. Goodnow, Freeman N. Blake and George W. Higinbotham, delegates to the Leavenworth Convention, which convened April 30, 1858. At a Free State Convention held to elect officers under this constitution, Dr. John W. Robinson, of Riley, was nominated for Commissioner of School Land.

Lecompton Constitution—English Bill.—The vote of Riley County, August 2, 1858, on this constitution as submitted by the bill drafted by Congressman English, of Indiana, was: Proposition rejected, 258; proposition accepted, 22.

Wyandotte Convention.—March 28, 1859, Riley County gave 119 votes in favor of a constitutional convention; against it, 54.

In June, 1859, S. D. Houston was elected as delegate from Riley County. October 4, 1859, the county gave 296 votes for the constitution, 198 against it.

TERRITORIAL COUNCILMEN AND REPRESENTATIVES.

John Donaldson represented the Council District, of which Riley was a part. In 1855, Samuel D. Houston was a member of the House. In 1856, Russell Garrett was elected to the House. In 1857, Abraham Barry and Charles Jenkins were elected from Riley and Pottawatomie counties; Benjamin Harding and Andrew J. Mead, councilmen from the district comprising the counties of Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Marshall, Riley and Pottawatomie. In 1858, Abraham Barry and Thomas R. Points were elected Representatives from Riley and Pottawatomie counties. In 1859, J. B. Woodward was elected Councilman from the counties of Riley, Clay, Davis, Dickinson, Wabaunsee and Morris. Daniel L. Chandler was elected Representative from Riley and Clay counties. In 1860, Walter C. Dunton was elected Representative from Riley and Clay counties, the last Representative from Riley County, while Kansas was a Territory.

State Senators.—Riley and Pottawatomie counties were represented in the State Senate of 1861 by Samuel D. Houston; in 1862, by M. L. Essick. Mr. Houston had been appointed Receiver of the Land Office at Junction City.

Riley, Marshall and Washington counties constituted the Seventh Senatorial District, 1863-1866. Thomas H. Baker, of Marshall, was the Senator in 1863 and 1864; E. C. Manning, of Marshall, in 1865 and 1866.

These counties, with Republic and Cloud, remained the Seventh District, 1867-1872. James M. Harvey, of Riley, was the Senator in 1867 and 1868; A. A. Cornahan, of Cloud, in 1869 and 1870; Phillip Rockefeller, of Washington, in 1871 and 1872.

Under the legislative apportionment of 1871, Riley, Davis and Dickinson constituted the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District. Under the apportionment of 1876, the Thirtieth District. V. P. Wilson, of Dickinson, was the Senator in 1873 and 1874; Harlow P. Dow in 1875, 1876 and 1877. The biennial sessions of the Legislature commenced with 1877, and Mr. Dow having become connected with the Internal Revenue Department, resigned his place in the Senate and T. C. Henry, of Dickinson, was Senator in 1879. In 1881, F. H. Burris, of Dickinson, was the Senator. He resigned in consequence of removing from the State, and in November, 1882, was chosen to fill the unexpired term.

By the apportionment of 1881, Riley, Davis and Wabaunsee constituted the Nineteenth Senatorial District; the first election of a Senator therefrom will be in 1884.

Members of the House of Representatives.—Riley and Pottawatomie counties were represented in the State Legislature of 1861, by Frederic N. Blake, Ambrose W. Mussey, Thomas Pierce and William H. Smythe.

Riley County was the Seventy-second Representative District, 1863-1871; the Twelfth, 1872-1876. From 1877-81, the county had two Representative Districts, Nos. 76 and 77. Under the apportionment of 1881, the county had one district, which is numbered 58.

The following table shows her members from 1863 to 1883:

1863, District No. 72, Bradley E. Fullington; 1864, District No. 72, Bradley E. Fullington; 1865, District No. 72, James M. Harvey; 1866, District No. 72, James M. Harvey; 1867, District No. 72, Henry Booth; 1868, District No. 72, D. M. Johnson; 1869, District No. 72, Edward Secrest; 1870, District No. 72, Edward Secrest; 1871, District No. 72, John M. Morris; 1872, District No. 12, John H. Pinkerton; 1873, District No. 12, W. J. Hunter; 1874, District No. 12, Harlon P. Dow; 1875, District No. 12, George Pickett; 1876, District No. 12, Charles F. Little; 1877, District No. 76, T. St. John; 1877, District No. 77, A. S. Edgerton; 1879, District No. 76, R. B. Spilman; 1879, District No. 77, J. J. Myers; 1881, District No. 76, George S. Green; 1881, District No. 77, Nehemiah Green; 1883.

SCHOOL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

Settled with the kind of people that Riley County was, it would have been expected that they would have taken a great interest in the common school, and in academic and collegiate course of instruction. This they have done and their present and prospective privileges attest their zeal and devotion to these things. With seventy-five school districts, ten of which are joint ones with the surrounding counties, and with seventy school houses, the children of school age have good facilities for an education, as the superintendence of them has been good. The report of the County Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1882, shows 3,887 persons of school age; number of enrolled pupils, 2,641; average daily attendance, 1,525; number of teachers required, 87 males, and 58 females. The average pay of male teachers is $34.70 per month; of females, $29.19. During the year male teachers have taught 213 months; females, 812. The average number of weeks of instruction for a district is 25. There have been four private schools, taught by females; one by a male teacher. The average levy of district school tax is 11.3 mills for the year 1882. The bonds voted for schoolhouse purposes in 1882 are $12,200. Bonded indebtedness of the district is $18,700.

Manhattan has a corps of ten teachers; Prof. D. E. Loutz, principal. The main public school building is a little to the north of Poyntz Avenue, quite centrally located. It is 73x96 feet, two stories high above the basement. It has four large rooms upon each floor, spacious halls, and neat cloak rooms. It is a nice stone structure, and cost about $15,000. The block upon which it stands is exceedingly well supplied with shade trees, that were set out years ago, and it has ample and neat play grounds. To the southwest of this near the outskirts of the city is a nice new stone structure two stories high, built in 1882, to supplement the needs of the increasing population, which now reaches 2,500.

Randolph, which has a population of about 500, employs two teachers in its graded school. Ogden has a population of about 400; Leonard, a thrifty growing town, the station in this county on the Kansas Central Railway, has about 400; Riley Centre about 300; Bala, about 250. All these places have excellent schools. The schoolhouses in the rural districts, in many instances are not adequate to the needs of the people, and another year, there will be an increased number of new houses.

The first record in the Commissioners' journal, relating to taxes, reads as follows:

Received of the Clerk of the tribunal transacting county business of the county of tRiley, Kansas Territory, the tax-book of said county, upon which I am to collect $248.91 in erritorial tax; $185.98 county tax, and $93 as Assessor's fees. All the above amounts I promise to pay over or return the book as the law directs. This August 5, 1856.

STEPHEN B. WILLIAMS,
Sheriff of Riley County.

The amount of territorial sent to the Auditor of public accounts for the Territory of Kansas. August 5, 1856.

JOHN S. REYNOLD, Clerk,
By L. B. PERRY, Deputy.

July 5, 1860, the County Commissioners in a manifesto say:

The county was organized in 1855 and no tax was levied until 1858, and the small amount of property subject to taxation on the valuation of 1859, was only $103,000.

The published expenditures for the county in 1860, was $1,392.13; 1861, $2,175.57; for 1864, $3,434.76; for 1865, $4,462.24; for 1866, $3,403.37; for 1867, $6,931.05; for 1868, $10,040.50. The levy for county taxes for 1870, was 7.5 mills on the dollar, so as to raise $10,600. In 1871, it was 9 mills; the amount to be raised was $11,640. In 1872, it was 10 mills, three of which was to meet the interest coupons on the Manhattan & Northwestern Railway bonds. In 1873 and 1874 it was 13 mills, six of which was to pay interest on the Manhattan & Northwestern Railway bonds. In 1875, the levy was 15 mills, seven of which was for the payment of interest coupons on the Manhattan & Northwestern Railway bonds. In 1876 the levy was 13.5 mills; five and one-half was for the bonds of the Manhattan & Northwestern Railway. In 1877 there was a levy of 12.5 mills, six of which was for the railway bonds. In 1878 there was a levy of 7 mills. There was no levy to meet the bonded indebtedness arising out of the Manhattan & Northwestern Railway, a petition having been signed by 1,155 residents that none be made. In 1879-1882, 6 mills was the county levy.

The aggregated judgments against Riley County, consequent upon the refusal of her Commissioners to levy taxes to meet the accrued and accruing interest on the Manhattan & Northwestern Railway bonds is $30,558.09. The assessed valuation of the county for 1882 is as follows: Real estate, $1,109,407; city property, $335,166; personal property, $540,158; railroads, $248,081; total, $2,217,757.

There are four railroad lines, which may be mentioned in connection with the assessment in the following manner: A few miles of the Manhattan & Blue Valley Railroad is assessed at $12,500; the Manhattan & Burlingame, 9.2 miles, $40,043; the Kansas division of the Union Pacific, 14.16 miles, $123,252; the Kansas Central, 18.11 miles, $67,236.29.

This county has been singularly free from crimes and its court calenders are comparatively exempt from cases of persons charged with capital crime. The latest case was the trial of Charles W. Bates, charged with the murder of P. W. Peak in the Christian Church at Manhattan on the evening of February 3, 1879. At the first trial the verdict of the jury was manslaughter in the first degree, but at the second trial in December, 1879, the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." This killing had a connection with the procurement of evidence furnished against persons in the liquor traffic, Mr. Bates playing the role of a detective in the matter. The good morals and high civilization of this county stand unsurpassed anywhere.

MANHATTAN.

Manhattan Township embraces about 40 square miles. On this territory is the beautiful city of Manhattan, around which blessings gather in the greatest profusion. No such limited area in Kansas, has more of the combined works of nature and art to commend it than the township of Manhattan. Watered by the Big Blue and Kansas rivers, and Wild Cat Creek, in their circuitous courses: its bottomlands are very extensive. South of the Kansas, Mount Prospect rises almost to a perpendicular height of more than 200 feet above the river, and from this sightly eminence may be viewed scenes that are perfectly enchanting. To the east and southeast lies the unrivaled Kaw Valley, dotted with improved fields, beautiful and commodious stone farm dwellings, expansive barns and extensive orchards, the scene so enrapturing as to suggest "Pisgah's heights," with its surrounding fertile, meandering vales. Blue Mont, to the north of the city of Manhattan, is less precipitous than Mount Prospect but nearly as high; it stands a perpetual sentinel over the Big Blue, whose clear and limpid waters lave its base. Here, at the confluence of these two majestic streams is a grandeur in the outlook, and this trysting point where comes the rustling of the autumnal leaves, the melody of the feathered songsters in their harmoniously tuneful notes, and the rippling, gurgling voices of many waters tells one of the great "Father of Waters" to the east, of the everlasting Rocky Mountains of the west, which the long railway trains of the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific, as they move to Denver on the west, to Kansas City on the east, unite. This township takes the lead in short horn herds. The Agricultural College, Charles E. Allen, Bill & Burnham, William P. Higinbotham, A. W. Rollins, and others, have this choice breed of cattle, and most of them breed pure-blooded Berkshire and Poland China swine. Gen. J. S. Casement is breeding fine horses.

Col. George S. Park, of Parkville, Missouri, in the autumn of 1854, located a town site on the Kansas River, at the southwest part of the present site of Manhattan, and called it Poleska. Seth I. Childs built thereon the first house.

Later in the same season, Samuel D. Houston, of Illinois, Judge Sanders W. Johnson, of Ohio, Judge J. M. Russell, of Iowa, E. M. Thurston, of Maine, and Dr. A. H. Wilcox, of Rhode Island, met at the mouth of the Big Blue and located a town site, calling it Canton.

March 24, 1855, Isaac T. Goodnow, Luke P. Lincoln, C. H. Lovejoy, C. N. Wilson, Joseph Wintersaid and N. R. Wright, a Committee of a New England Company, which left Boston on the 6th of March, reached this place and at once decided to consolidate the two town companies with their own, and make one good town of them. The improvements then consisted of a log cabin, built by Colonel Park for a blacksmith shop, and a dug-out at the foot of Blue Mont. March 26, Mr. Goodnow pitched his tent upon the claim of Park and protected it with sod walls. Fifteen of the New England Company, March 30, 1855, voted at Juniata for S. D. Houston, for Representative to the First Territorial Legislature. There were no Missouri voters sent out here to out-vote the Free-State settlers, hence Mr. Houston was the only Free-State member.

April 4, 1855, a consolidation of all these town interests was effected. Twenty-four persons were present, who organized as the Boston Association and named the town Boston. Several rough claim-houses were erected, and they were placed upon the most important quarter-sections of the town site, consisting of some two sections and selections were made of men to hold them from claim-jumpers. William E. Goodnow used one of these houses as a store; it stood where William Smith now resides, and was the first store in Manhattan.

The names of the members of the Boston Town Association were George S. Park, S. D. Houston, S. W. Johnson, J. M. Russell, E. M. Thurston, and H. A. Wilcox, members of the old organization, and Charles Barnes, Stephen Barnes, C. W. Beebe, Cyrus Bishop, C. E. Blood, G. H. Brown, A. Browning, S. I. Childs, Martin F. Conway, Joseph Denison, John Flagg, Isaac T. Goodnow, William E. Goodnow, John Hoar, Amory Hunting, C. H. Lovejoy, Luke P. Lincoln, J. H. McClure, H. B. Neeley, E. C. Persons, T. J. Roosa, Freeman Shattock, Frank B. Smith, Newell Trafton, B. Welden, T. C. Wells, S. Whitehorn and C. N. Wilson.

April 27, 1855, a colony left Cincinnati, Ohio, on the steamboat Hartford, bound for Central Kansas, *via* the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, and Kansas rivers. The name of Manhattan had been fixed upon as the prospective town, as it was thought there would be room for a town that might bear some comparison to New York. At St. Louis the company numbered about eighty. Deeming the steamer an abolition boat, the authorities at St. Louis delayed her some days. A pilot was hired at the extravagant price of $750, and the voyage for Kansas City was begun. Cholera broke out on the steamer and the death of several members of the colony ensued. Arriving at Kansas City there was a tarry of a week because of low water on the Kansas, and when at Lecompton the steamer got aground, another heavy rain so raised the river that there was no further delay until the steamer passed the mouth of the Big Blue, about half a mile, where it grounded and was obliged to land its passengers and freight. This was June 1, 1855. The company numbered seventy-five persons. They brought with them ten houses all ready to put up. John Pipher, Andrew J. Mead and H. Palmer hired a wagon and drove to what is now Junction City, and there laid out the town of Manhattan. During their absence John W. Pipher had an interview with the Boston Association, which resulted in the Association voting to give half the town site to the Cincinnati Company if they would locate upon it and help build up the town. The offer was accepted and Boston became Manhattan, now the "Beautiful City" of Kansas.

One of the Cincinnati buildings that was shipped on the Hartford now stands at the north foot of Poyntz Avenue, near the railroad track, and with its nine rooms is occupied by several colored families. Another one was a store at the corner of First Street and Poyntz Avenue, and in 1882 it stood in the rear of the livery stable of A. L. Houghton. The first stone building in the town was erected by William E. Goodnow, in the northern part, southwest of the Gove place. David A. Butterfield, of Utica, New York, the Overland Stage Route man from Atchison to Pike's Peak, erected the second one.

The wife of Rev. C. E. Blood taught the first school in 1855. The first schoolhouse was erected in 1858, at a cost of $2,500.

The first church was the Methodist Episcopal, built of stone, in 1858, at a cost of $4,800. Isaac T. Goodnow raised $4,000 of it in the East, mostly from town-lot sales. The remaining $800 was raised here in 1857.

Irvine Lovejoy, son of Rev. C. F. Lovejoy, was the first birth. He was born in 1855, is a graduate at Baker University, and a theological student at Boston. The first death was that of G. W. Barnes, son of Charles Barnes, a very promising young man. Rev. Joseph Denison performed the first marriage ceremony, which was in January, 1856. Thomas Platt and Sally E. Pipher were the parties united. John Pipher was the first postmaster, appointed in 1856.

Incorporation.—The city was incorporated May 14, 1857, and the first election held May 30. The Election Judges were John Pipher, William M. Snow and Andrew J. Mead. Mr. Mead was the first Mayor; A. Scammon, President of the Board of Councilmen: W. M. Snow, Clerk; James F. Gardner, Marshal. In 1870 its population was 1,173: in 1880, it was 2,104. Governor St. John, June 26, 1880, issued a proclamation declaring it to be a city of the second class. Its Mayors have been Andrew J. Mead, E. M. Thurston, S. G. Hoyt, C. F. DeVivaldi, James Humphrey, Welcome Wells, M. J. Gove, Henry Laffer, G. W. Higinbotham, Amasa Huntress, E. C. Manning, N. A. Adams, R. B. Spilman, G. W. Wisner, J. K. Perry, S. A. Sawyer, William Dent, R. Allingham, Jr., John Pipher, and W. M. Beverly.

J. E. Hibbard, James Humphrey, R. B. Spilman, William McKay, George S. Green, T. L. Magruder, Samuel Kimble and W. A. Scott have been the City Attorneys. H. W. Stackpole is Police Judge, and J. R. Young, City Clerk.

CHURCHES.

The following table shows the status of the ten churches of the city:

Denominations.	*Value.*	*Seating Room.*	*Members.*
Methodist Episcopal	$15,000	500	300
Presbyterian	12,000	600	125
Protestant Episcopal	6,000	400	60
Congregational	5,500	450	160
Roman Catholic	3,000	250	40
Church of the Disciples	2,500	250	100
Baptist	2,000	200	80
Colored Methodist Episcopal	800	175	35
African Methodist Episcopal	700	150	25
Colored Baptist	500	125	40

Congregational.—This church was the second organized, of this order, between the Missouri River and Rocky Mountains. The first services were held in a tent, April 22, 1855. The desk was a trunk on its end, the seats were trunks, beds and boxes. The log cabin succeeded the tent. The "Hartford" steamer brought materials for a frame building. January 6, 1856, in the log house of Dr. Amory Hunting, the church was formally organized; Rev. Harvey Jones, of Wabaunsee, was moderator, and Asaph Browning, from Fitchburg, Massachusetts, clerk. Here was the independence of the local church, liberty of conscience, antagonism to American chattel slavery, and abstinence from intoxicating drinks most fully affirmed. A donation of forty town lots, and contributions from people in the East, gave the church a good start. The names of Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln and Owen Lovejoy appear as donors, written with their own hands. The building, when nearly finished, was unroofed by a tornado, May 15, 1859, but it was built and dedicated July 24, 1859. Rev. Charles E. Blood, was the first pastor. He was succeeded on May 28, 1862, by Rev. Roswell D. Parker, a graduate of Michigan University, 1854, and of Andover Theological Seminary, 1857, accepted a call from the church, October, 1867. He closed his labors in 1880, as the pastor of the church, and was succeeded by Rev. A. H. Votaw. Rev. Mr. Parker still labors as a preacher, but his time is given considerably to the *Telephone*, a valuable State paper of the denomination.

Methodist Episcopal.—This organization was commenced on the steamer "Hartford," when on the Ohio River, *en route* for central Kansas, April 30, 1854, by John Pipher. Its membership was twenty-three. On the journey a few were received on probation, and religious services were held nearly every night. The history of this church is coeval with Manhattan. Rev. C. H. Lovejoy, Rev. Isaac T. Goodenow and Rev. Joseph Denison, were the pastors, prior to 1856. Since then, the pastors have been N. Trafton, Joseph Denison, J. Paulson, J. F. W. Auld, F. H. Mudge, R L. Harford, B. C. Dennis, N. Green, R. P. Duval, G S. Dearborn, J. M. Sullivan, S. W. Lloyd, R. Wake, E. Gill, J. A. Motter and William Friend. A church building was erected in 1857, a parsonage in 1864. The old boat bell of the "Hartford" was used in the church. The present church edifice was dedicated October 17, 1880. It is one of the most beautiful in the State. The annual conference was held here in 1875, Bishop Merrill presiding.

Presbyterian.—A movement was set on foot here to organize a Presbyterian Church in 1866. Rev. Alexander Sterrett, of Evansville, Ind., began to preach in the autumn, and for the first four months services were held Sunday afternoons in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Soon after, morning services were held in Gove's Hall. Prayer meetings and sociables were held from house to house, and, on July 28, 1867, the church was organized. R. J. Harper was ruling elder. The other members were C. F. Harper, E. S. Baird, Deborah Baird, C. P. Blatchly, Mary A. Crane, Caroline Higinbotham, Pauline Hunter, G. W. King, John Mails, Martha Mails, J. Mails, R. B. Spilman, Anna M. Sterrett, John Stingley, Mary A. Stingley. The church has had the following pastors:—Rev. Alexander Sterrett, three years; Rev. Dr. Anderson, six months; Rev. J. H. Reid, five years; Rev. William Campbell, the present pastor, began his labors in 1876.

Protestant Episcopal (*St. Paul's*).—Rev. Charles M. Calloway conducted the first services for this organization, in July, 1857. The parish was organized in May, 1858, and Rev. N. O. Preston was chosen rector. Bishop Kemper made the first Episcopal visitation in 1859, and during the same year the church building was begun; it was completed in 1867, and consecrated May 13, 1870. Rector Preston suddenly died February, 14, 1866; Vestryman, M. J. Gove, was killed by a railway accident, March 1, 1873, and Senior Warden, Ambrose Todd, died December 4, 1880, after twenty-two years of official relations. He was the first in that office; Edward Newell as Junior Warden; A. J. Mead, E. M. Thurston, Scott Newell and William M. Snow as Vestryman. The rectors have been Rev. N. O. Preston, Rev. James H. Lee, Rev. Daniel W. Cox, Rev. James P. Fugett. Organization in 1882: Rector, R. E. G. Huntington, D. D.; Senior Warden, George F. Brown; Junior Warden, Charles F. Keables; Vestrymen, George W. Higinbotham, Charles F. Keables, William Dalton, William M. Snow, John C Russell, Lieutenant A. Todd; Clerk, Charles F. Keables; Treasurer, Lieutenant A. Todd.

Baptist.—This church organized August 14, 1858; was incorporated November 13, 1880. Its members were Rev. M. L. Wisner and wife, who had letters from a church in Wisconsin, Dr. George Ferguson and wife from Michigan, James H. Young and wife from Kansas City, Mo., E Colburne and Jane A. Williston from Massachusetts, and W. S. Hurlburt from Vermont. The first preaching services were held Sunday morning in the stone schoolhouse. Later they worshipped in the Congregational Church, but a cyclone taking off the roof, they returned to the school building, and still later in the old City Hall. Their present church building was commenced in 1882, but not completed until 1886. Its pastors have

been Rev. M. L. Wisner, Rev. M. J. Kermott, Rev. J. M. Lackey, Rev. Elbredge Gale, Rev. Isaac Sawyer, Rev. I. S. Woods, Rev. S. Pillsbury, Rev. J. G. Mayer, who commenced his pastorate in December, 1878.

Church of the Disciples.—This church organized at an early day, was re-organized in 1872, and a church building was erected in 1873. Its regular pastors have been Rev. A. J. White, Rev. A. D. Goodwin, Rev. Henry Coyswell, Rev. A. B. Campbell.

Roman Catholic.—This church purchased the building formerly used by the Methodists, in the summer of 1880. Rev. Father McCune has been the pastor since its organization.

The Second Methodist Episcopal (*Colored*).—This church was organized as a Mission in 1866, and during the year a church building was erected. Rev. James S. Griffing was its pastor. He became insane, and died in 1881. Rev. Mr. Wilson is the pastor. His labors commenced in March, 1882.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion (*Colored*).—This church was organized in October, 1879, and a church building was erected in 1880. Rev. Oscar Hoskins was the first pastor. Rev. Mathew Jones commenced his labors October 13, 1881.

Colored Baptist.—This organization, now consisting of forty members, was organized in March, 1880. Its Sunday School numbers seventy-five; superintendent, Lewis Call. The pastor is Rev. Abraham Cooper. The church edifice, a frame 22x30 feet, was built in 1883. This is known as the Second Baptist.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

La Fayette Lodge, No. 16, *A., F. & A. M.*—A dispensation was granted this lodge, October 18, 1859. Major Beebe was Master; A. A. Garrett, Senior Warden; D. A. Butterfield, Junior Warden. The early movers in the work here were Major Beebe, D. A. Butterfield, A. A. Garrett, S. G. Hoyt, Samuel Long, J. W. Robinson and Major Scammon. The first lodge meetings were held in a building, owned by Robert Wilson, of Fort Riley; it was situated on the bank of the Big Blue; it has since been moved, and is now used as a grocery store by C. F. Briggs. The present officers are S. M. Fox, Worshipful Master; H. C. Crump, Senior. Warden; I. G. Hacker, Juniorr Warden. Its membership is about seventy-five.

Manhattan Chapter, No. 14. *R. A. M.*—This Chapter was organized in 1869, with fifteen charter members. Present officers are George S. Green, H. P., S. M. Fox, King, Wm. M. Beverly, Scribe.

Manhattan Lodge, No. 1,465, *Knights of Honor*, instituted by A. Howland, D. S. D., February 27, 1879, with twenty-seven charter members. Organized by electing the following officers: William C. Johnston, D.; W. H. Stewart, V. D.; Charles F. Briggs, A. D.; James R. Young, Rec.; George B. Himes, Fin. Rec.; Orville Huntress, Treas.; William M. Beverly, Chap.; William A. Brown, Guide; William H. Stingley, Guard; Charles W. Whelan, Sent.; L. J. Lyman, P. D.; Drs. L. J. Lyman and H. S. Roberts, Med. Exrs.; William M. Beverly, Robert Allingham, Jr., and Dr. H. S. Roberts, Trustees. Meets second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Present membership sixty-two. Each membership carries with it $2,000 life insurance. One member, J. K. Winchip, has died since its organization.

Corinthian Lodge, No. 59, *A., F. & A. M.*, was instituted February 15, 1882, with fourteen charter members. The following officers were elected: W. M., M. Jones; S. W., H. Welch; J. W., C. Mathews; Sec., G. S. Morgan; Treas., E. D. Williams. The lodge has now upwards of twenty members, and is in sound financial condition. Meets monthly.

Manhattan Lodge, No. 17, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted January 28, 1866, with twenty-three charter members, of whom the following are the elective officers for that term: N. G., John Pipher; V. G., J. G. Hollenbeck; Per. Sec., N. Dundore; Treas., M. Maurehan. The lodge has now a membership of seventy-five in good standing. Has had twelve deaths since organization, and has $2,000 cash on hands. Meetings are held weekly in their own well-furnished hall.

Blue Valley Encampment No. 42, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized April 26, 1882, with eighteen charter members, officers for the term being: C. P., J. H. Strong; H. P., H. T. Merryfield; E. W., S. B. Smith; J. W., B. L. Bredburg; Sec., I. D. Graham; Treas., D. Evans. Semi-monthly meetings are held, and the encampment is in a flourishing condition.

Phœnix Lodge No. 85, *K. of P.*, was instituted May 18, 1881, with twenty-three members. Has since had slight increase in membership. Is free of debt, with balance in treasury. No deaths have yet occurred. Meetings are held semi-monthly in Odd Fellows Hall.

Western Star Division No. 1, *S. of T.*, was instituted January 1, 1875, and has had a somewhat checkered career. It has now upwards of forty members, and is doing good work. The division is out of debt, with small balance of cash on hand. Meets every Tuesday evening in Mr. King's new hall.

Blue Valley Assembly No. 1999, *K. of L.*, was organized June 17, 1882, with a membership of twenty-one, which has since been increased to upwards of seventy. Is in good condition financially, and meets semi-monthly.

Manhattan Grange No. 748, *Patrons of Husbandry*, was organized April 4, 1874, and has a large list of members. Mr. William F. Allen is Master. The grange is in good financial condition. Meetings are held monthly in Odd Fellows Hall.

Len Gove Post No. 100, *G. A. R.*, of Manhattan, was organized July 21, 1882. Its first officers were: H. F. Christie, Commander; H. C. Crump, J. V. C.; S. M. Fox, S. V. C.; G. J. Green, O. D.; J. M. Myers, O. G.; R. B. Sarber, Q. M.; W. Burgoyne, Adjutant. The post is free from debt and meets in Odd Fellows Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

The number of societies, temperance, literary, musical, agricultural and social are very considerable, as might be expected from as earnest, active, intelligent and progressive a people as are found within the limits of Riley County.

Temperance.—The Western Star Division, No 1, S. of T. was organized in 1868; the Young People's Temperance Alliance, in 1877; Prohibition Phalanx No 9, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, each in 1880; Manhattan Temple, No. 18, A. O. U. T., in 1881; D. E. Lautz is Templar; Charles Marvin, Recorder of the last named lodge. The colored people have a lodge of Good Templars.

Kaw Valley District Medical Society.—This organization was effected June 17, 1880. The district is composed of Riley, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee, Davis and Clay counties. It embraces graduates of medical colleges, and its object is to increase and diffuse the usefulness of the science and art of medicine and surgery, and to harmonize the intercourse of the medical profession within the district. The officers chosen were: H. P. Woodward of Wamego, President; C. F. Little of Manhattan, Vice-President; J. W. Thayer of Ogden, Secretary; J. Greene of Alma, Treasurer. Its membership in 1882 was thirty-five. L. J. Lyman of Manhattan is President; Dr. Beach of Junction City, Vice-President; J. W. Thayer, Secretary and Treasurer.

Riley County Bible Society.—Depository at A. J. Whitford's store, Manhattan.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Reading room open every evening, Sundays excepted. Dr. S. D. Rose, President; A. F. Blair, Vice-President; Charles D. Marvin, Secretary; E. M. Fairchild, Treasurer.

Blue Mont Farmers' Club.—This organization near Manhattan was effected January 31, 1872. Its officers were Frederick E. Miller, President; O. W. Bill, Vice-President; C. W. Kimball, Recording Secetary; Washington Marlatt, Corresponding Secretary; G. C. Campbell, Treasurer. Its objects were: First, to cultivate more intimate social relation among the farmers, and more especially among the members of the club. Second, to discuss topics relating to practical agriculture in all its branches and diversified interests. Third, to form a nucleus of an organization, with a view to a concert of action with the farmers throughout the county and State for the advancement and protection of their special interests. This has become a corporate body under the law of Kansas. At its meetings there have been essays and discussions covering almost the entire round of practical agriculture in Kansas.

The Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society was organized in 1869, and it holds a fair each year. The fair grounds embrace a forty-acre park in the western part of the city, and but a little distance removed from the Agricultural College farm. Riley County can show in horses, neat cattle, sheep, swine, fowls, in vegetables, grains, and fruits, as choice a selection as anywhere exist. In 1881, it was "The Blue Ribbon County," receiving in September, 1880, a premium of $1,000, from the Western National Fair Association at the Bismarck fair ground for the county in Kansas, making the fullest and best general display of its products at its fair, eight counties entering the list of competitors: Apples of 100 varieties; pears, 20; grapes, 12; peaches, 9; Irish potatoes 16; squashes, 11; beets, 8; peppers, 6; turnips and sweet potatoes, each 5: pumpkins, 4; tomatoes, 3; wheat, 26; corn, 12; oats, 6; rye, 3; native woods, 33; specimens of stuffed birds, 88; of animals, 17; fine specimens of Riley County magnesia limestone. There were 60 choice hogs, 33 head of cattle, 17 horses, 40 coops of poultry. All these and immensely more of various specimens were on exhibition.

Farmers' Convention Granges.—March 26, 1873, a State convention of farmers was held at Topeka. Riley County's delegates were O. W. Bill, W. Fisher, Washington Marlatt and Edward Secrest. The animating spirit of the convention is expressed in the following:

"*Resolved*, That organization is the great want of the producing classes, at the present time, and we recommend every farmer in the State to become a member of some farmers' club, grange of the patrons of husbandry, or other local or State organization."

J. A. Cramer, General Deputy of the State Grange, organized granges in the county, and farmers' clubs were formed in every portion of this and Pottawatomie counties. The granges were known by the names of Stockdale, Blue Mont, Bala, Zeandale, Wild Cat, May Day, Parallel, Peach Grove, Ogden, Manhattan, Deep Creek, Ashland, Fancy Creek, Prairie Rose, Madison, McDowell, Rocky Ford and Fairview.

George T. Polson was Master of Riley County Patrons of Husbandry in 1873, and its Trustees were: N. B. White, of Blue Mont Grange; Solomon Secrest, Fancy Creek; C. S. Caley, May Day; A. Sweet, Stockdale; J. H. Pinkerton, Zeandale.

Co-operative Store.—The Blue and Kansas Valley Merchants' Exchange was organized in 1873, at Manhattan, on the Rockdale (England) system. J. A. Limbocker, President; J. S. Randolph, Vice-President; Frederick E. Miller, Secretary; Seth I. Shields, Treasurer. September 16, 1882, the corner-stone was laid for the new two-story grange building of magnesia limestone, which stands as a thing of use and beauty on the south side of Poyntz Avenue, at the southwest corner of Fourth. O. W. Bill, Past Worthy Master, of Riley County Pomona Grange, introduced Prof. E. Gale, as the orator, and W. F. Allen, P.W. M. of the Manhattan Grange No. 748, P. of H., prepared the box for the corner-stone and deposited therein the following contents:

"Copy of Nationalist, Independent, Republic, Industrialist, Telephone, Age of Progress, American Grange Bulletin, Proceedings of National Grange, Digest and Ritual of Grange Proceedings of State Grange 1876, other documents relating to insurance, etc., of Grange, bill-heads for Store, blank checks, envelopes, shipping tags, etc., address of Prof. E. Gale, poem of Mrs. Kate R. Hill, and a history of the Manhattan Grange and how the building was erected."

The poem closed as follows:

> O'er these gifts, nor poor, nor few—
> Oh, ye angels, sweet and true,
> Bend a little from the throne,
> As we lay this corner-stone;
> And cross the mystic border,
> Send a good word "for the order;"
> Till adown the earthward track,
> Echoes float sublimely back,
> And the world to which ye're strangers,
> Seems a little heaven of—"Grangers."

Domestic Science Club.—This organization is well attended and the following is a sample of the subjects discussed: "Domestic Science," Mrs. Higinbotham; "Art," Mrs. Hill; "Natural Science," Mrs. Ward; "Literature," Mrs. Adams; "Education," Mrs. French; "Gold Dust from a Book," Mrs. Griffin; "General Intelligence," Mrs. Green.

Knights of Labor.—Blue Valley Assembly, No. 1,999, was organized June 17, 1882. The number of its members, October 16, 1882 was about seventy. George B. Hines is Worthy Master; L. C. Stone, Financial Secretary; J. M. Limbocker, Recording Secretary.

Riley County Horticultural Society.—This organization was effected in January, 1874. J. W. Blain was chosen president; E. Gale, secretary. It is one of the very best locality organizations, and its many meetings have largely stimulated fruit-growers in the county to raise the choicest varieties of many kinds of fruit. Premiums at State fairs have yearly been awarded the horticulturists of the county, and at St. Louis, in 1882, several premiums came to men engaged in husbanding in Riley County.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.—Arcadia Lodge, No. 413, was organized by Deputy Supreme Protector H. S. Roberts, March 23, 1881, with forty-three charter members. Its officers were as follows: Protector, W. C. Johnston; Vice-Protector, Mrs. C. F. Briggs; Secretary, William Dalton; Financial Secretary, O. C. Barner; Treasurer, O. Huntress; Guide, Mrs. W. H. Stewart; Chaplain, J. J. Davis; Guardian, Mrs. John Drew; Sentinel, B. F. Short; Past Protector, C. F. Briggs; Medical Examiner, Dr. H. S. Roberts; Trustees, J. F. Ellicott, Robert Allingham, Jr., Solomon Whitney. Its officers in 1882 were: Protector, C. F. Briggs; Secretary, O. C. Barner. Financial Secretary, D. G. Lautz.

The Kansas and Blue Valley Poultry and Pet Stock Association.—This joint-stock association was organized in 1879. It gives exhibitions annually.

The Manhattan Cornet Band.—This was organized in 1880.

The Choral Union.—Organized in 1868, it has given many public concerts, and it has developed a great deal of fine musical talent.

The Manhattan Institute.—This literary society, an organization of the territorial period, has had most benificent uses. Its assets are a bank deposit, $400; a town lot, $500; a library of 500 volumes, $300. It has the Annals of Congress in neat volumes from 1789 to 1824. R. B. Spilman is President, George C. Wilder, Secretary, and John W. Webb, Treasurer.

THE PRESS AND OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Newspapers are a prominent feature of the history of the city and county, and they have been from the early time well encouraged and supported.

The Western Kansas Express.—The first number of this paper was printed at Wyandotte in May, 1859. The press and appurtenances of the office came by steamer on the Kansas River soon after. It was the first Kansas newspaper published west of Topeka. Mr. Charles F. De Vivaldi, an Italian Republican refugee, was the editor and proprietor. In 1860 the paper was called the Manhattan *Express*. President Lincoln, in 1861, appointed Mr. De Vivaldi Consul to Santos in Brazil. Mr. James Humphrey, now a leading attorney in Junction City, became editor in 1861, and in 1863 Mr. J. H. Pillsbury purchased the paper and called it the Manhattan *Independent*.

The Kansas Radical.—This paper was started in July, 1866, by Hon. E. C. Manning.

The Manhattan Standard.—Mr. L. R. Elliott, in July, 1868, purchased the *Independent* of Mr. Pillsbury; on September 18 he purchased the *Radical* of Manning, consolidating them, September 19, into the *Standard*.

The Nationalist.—Mr. Albert Griffin, in December, 1870, bought the paper of Mr. Elliott, and changed it to the *Nationalist*, which, in 1882, is an eight-page, seven-column paper, having a large circulation, and being able and valuable as to local news and its bearing on many subjects that interest the general public. It has been all the while Republican.

Real Estate Papers.—The Manhattan *Homestead* was started in March, 1869, and the *Land Register* in January, 1870. Both cease to exist. Mr. Elliott is a leading real estate man in Manhattan. Mr. Manning was one of the pioneers of Cowley County, founding the Winfield *Courier*. Mr. Pillsbury died as the postmaster of Manhattan, and his daughter, Annie M. Pillsbury, is postmistress at this time—1882.

The Beacon.—Messrs. A. D. and A. G. Goodwin began the publication of the paper in 1872. Mr. L. V. Taft afterwards became its editor, and in 1874 its existence terminated. It was Liberal Republican in politics.

The Manhattan Enterprise.—The first number of this paper was published May 8, 1876, by C. M. Patee and A. L. Runyan, Mr. Runyan being editor. In January, 1877, Mr. Patee went out of the office, and June 23, 1882, he sold the paper to Mr. George A. Atwood, formerly a newspaper man at Ellsworth, Lawrence and Leavenworth, who changed it into the *Republic*. It is neatly and ably conducted; in politics, Republican. In October, 1882, Mr. Runyan became connected with the *Times*, at Clay Center.

The Industrialist.—In April, 1875, this paper, devoted to the interests of the State Agricultural College, was started. It is published by the students in the printing department of the college; edited by the faculty, E. M. Shelton being its managing editor. It is a neat four-page, four-column paper.

The Telephone.—In June, 1880, Rev. R. D. Parker established this paper as a monthly, "devoted to the interests of church and home." Mr. Parker makes this an organ especially of the Congregationalists.

The Independent.—This is a neat eight-column quarto, published by Messrs A. Southwick & Co. It is devoted to the principles of the National Greenback Labor party. It was started at Riley Center in January, 1879, as the *News.* In September it was changed to the *Independent*, and in November, 1881, it was removed to Manhattan. In 1882 it became the official paper of Riley County.

The city of Manhattan is located on an almost level plain, something more than one square mile. Poyntz Avenue, 100 feet in width, is the business part of the place. Juliaette Avenue, south of which on East Poyntz Avenue stands the Court House Square, and north of which stands the Schoolhouse Square, is also 100 feet in width. There are five other streets 100 feet wide; the others are sixty feet in width. The lots are 50x150 feet; the blocks 315x400 feet, with a fifteen-foot alley running east and west through their center. Scattered over the town are modest cottages and palatial residences, tasty church edifices, store buildings of large and small proportions, banks, hotels, mills and elevators, while in the suburbs are many most beautiful and desirable homes. Battery Park, east of the town, by the river, is mostly unimproved. Forest Park, of forty acres, in the western part of the town, is used as the fair grounds of the Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society

Railroad Depot.—Manhattan has as yet but one passenger depot. There are two railroad and two wagon-road bridges, one of each across the rivers at the city. The township has a bonded bridge indebtedness of $57,500; of aid to the Agricultural College of $2,500. Its funded previous indebtedness amounted to $55,000.

E. B. Purcell Elevator Improvement, Loan and Trust Company.—This company, incorporated under the laws of Kansas, has for its officers: E. B. Purcell, President; John B. Anderson, Treasurer; James T. Ritchie, Secretary. The elevator is one of the largest in the State, and combines all the late improvements. It has an invention for elevating and cribbing ear corn by machinery. The capacity of the elevator is 25,000 bushels; the corn cribs hold about 15,000 bushels. The corn-sheller can shell 600 bushels of corn per hour.

The Flouring-Mill.—This structure, unexcelled in Kansas, stands near the railway depot. It is 32x46 feet, four stories high, with basement. Its engine-house is built of stone, 32x40 feet; one story is above ground. Its engine is a genuine "Corliss," from Providence, R. I., 120 horse-power. The office is a two-story frame structure, 24x24 feet; the second story is used for storing sacks and light supplies for the mill and elevator. This company has an elevator and store at St. George, in Pottawatomie County, seven miles east of Manhattan. The elevator is the same as the one at Manhattan. They have branch stores at Wabaunsee, Fairfield and Alma, in the County of Wabaunsee, and they do business of this kind at Ames, Cloud County, on the Central Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway. The places in Wabaunsee County are on the Manhattan, Alma & Burlingame Railroad.

The Blue Valley Bank.—This is the oldest banking-house in Central Kansas. Its correspondents are among the leading monetary houses in this country. George A. Higinbotham, the son of the banker, William P., is the competent and efficient cashier.

The Blue Valley Mills, the new Grange store building, the Purcell establishment and the Adams House, are the leading central attractive points of business on and about Poyntz Avenue.

The Kansas State Agricultural College.—In 1857 the Blue Mont College Association was chartered to build a college at or near Manhattan, under the management of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The prominent men in the movement were: Rev. Joseph Denison, afterward the president of the college; Isaac T. Goodnow, for four years State Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Washington Marlatt, now a scientific farmer located on College Hill. The college trustees received a large number of Manhattan town lots as a donation to aid the enterprise; and Messrs. Denison and Goodnow, from these returns, and by personal solicitations here and in the Eastern States, secured a considerable amount in personal donations, with which fund a farm was obtained, and a three-story building erected in 1859 on a commanding hill a mile west of the buildings now used by its successor, the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Consequent upon the failure of continued bountiful contributions to the trustees to further the movement, and with a consciousness that denominational institutions of that class in other portions of Kansas needed a specially fostering care, with the disturbed state of affairs throughout the State, the trustees were pleased to offer, in fee simple, this property to the Legislature of 1863, of the State of Kansas, if, by so doing, it could be converted into a State institution, in accordance with an act entitled, "An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanical arts," which gave Kansas 90,000 acres of land for the endorsement, support and perpetual maintenance of not less than one college for agriculture and mechanical purposes.

The Legislature adopted the following joint resolution, which was approved February 3, 1863:—"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, That the provisions of the act of Congress entitled 'An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862, are hereby accepted by the State of Kansas; and the State hereby agrees and obligates itself to comply with all the provisions of said act." The offer of the trustees of Blue Mont College to grant in "fee simple" the premises to the State, was accepted February 16, 1863, and thus Manhattan became the seat of the college. The grant was really 82,315.53 acres of land, because a portion of the selected lands was within railroad limits, and the college could not obtain a prior claim to nearly 8,000 acres. There have been sold 69,878.39 acres of these lands, from which there has been realized some $395,000. There remained unsold in 1882, some 12,000 acres, appraised at about $140,000, lying in Riley, Marshall, Washington and Dickinson counties.

Its Re-organization.—The college in 1873 was placed upon a thoroughly industrial basis, practical agriculture and related sciences having a prominence; and in 1875 a change was made from the Blue Mont location to the buildings upon the farm of 171 acres, one mile nearer the city of Manhattan. The value of the buildings erected by the State reaches $75,000. The college under the care of its founders and donators, had a classic ideal that does not now obtain. The course was laid out for four years, with the usual preparatory. The first published catalogue gave ninety-four students in the preparatory department, and fourteen in the collegiate. Of these seventy-four were from Riley County. Up to 1873, but fifteen students had graduated; some of the reasons being the newness of Kansas, the western location of the school, inadequate means, the fact that industrial education was something of an experiment, and the conductors were classical scholars rather than practical scientists, Little was done for agriculture and the mechanic arts aside from the occasional lectures. The faculty at first consisted of Rev. Joseph Denison, A. M., president, and professor of ancient languages and mental and moral science; J. G. Schnebly, A. M., professor of natural history and lecturer on agricultural chemistry; Rev. N. O. Preston, A. M., professor of mathematics and English literature; J. Evarts Platt, principal of the preparatory department; Miss Belle Haines, assistant teacher in the preparatory department, and Mrs. Eliza C. Beckwith, teacher of instrumental music. Prof. B. F. Mudge was elected to the chair of natural science in 1865. He made a good collection of geological specimens and donated them to the college. In 1866, the United States War Department detailed Brevet-General J. W. Davidson to teach military tactics at the institution, and he was ordered back again in 1868. A veterinary department was organized and put under the management of H. J. Detmers in 1872, but it was discontinued in 1874 for want of patronage. An act of the Legislature, approved March 6, 1873, reconstructed the governments of the several State institutions, and Governor Osborn appointed a new Board. President Denison soon after resigned and Rev. John A. Anderson, of Junction City, became president. A change occurred in the policy of the institution. Agriculture and the mechanic arts took the place of the department of literature. Prof. J. S. Whitman became professor of botany and entomology; Prof. W. R. Kedzie, professor of chemistry and physics, and Prof. M. L. Ward, professor of mathematics. Educational labor became a factor in the new curriculum; a printing office, a telegraph office and a sewing department, and workshops in wood and iron, were fully equipped and provided with instructors. The *Industrialist*, a weekly paper, edited by the faculty and printed by the printing department, was started April 24, 1875. At this time the course was reduced to four years. In 1876, the laboratory and horticultural buildings were erected; in 1877, the barn; in 1878, the north wing of the main building; in 1882, the south wing. President Anderson was elected in 1878 to Congress from the First District of Kansas, and Prof. Ward, as acting president, discharged the duties of the office until December 1, 1879, when Prof. George T. Fairchild, of the Michigan Agricultural College of Lansing, entered upon his duties as president. The faculty in 1882 is as follows: George T. Fairchild, A. M., president, professor of logic and political economy; Milan L. Ward, A. M., professor of mathematics and English, librarian; Edward M. Shelton, M. S., professor of practical agriculture, superintendent of farm; George H. Failyer, M. S., professor of chemistry and physics; Edwin A. Popenoe, A. M., professor of botany and zoology, superintendent of orchards and gardens; Jeremiah E. Platt, A. M., professor of elementary English and mathematics; Albert Todd, A. M., Lieutenant First United States Artillery, professor of military science and tactics; W. H. Cowles, A. B., instructor in English and history; John D. Walters, instructor in industrial drawing; M. A. Reeve, acting superintendent of the workshops; George F. Thompson, acting superintendent of printing; Ira D. Graham, superintendent of telegraphy, secretary; Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie, B. S., teacher of household economy and hygiene, superintendent of sewing; William L. Hofer, teacher of instrumental music; Wirt S. Myers, B. S., foreman of farm; Aaron Winder, foreman of gardens; student assistants—Julius T. Willard, chemistry; Mark A. Reeve, carpentry; John Linder, blacksmithing. The following is the Board of Regents for 1882:—Hon. Stephen M. Wood, of Elmdale, Chase County, president of the Board; Hon. A. J. Hoisington, of Great Bend, Barton County, vice-president; Hon. D C. McKay, of Ames, Cloud County, treasurer; Hon. A. L. Redden, of El Dorado, Butler County, attorney; Hon Jno. Elliot, of Manhattan, Riley County; Hon. V. V. Adamson, of Holton, Jackson County; President Geo. T. Fairchild (*ex officio*), secretary; L. R. Elliott, land agent; M. L. Ward, loan commissioner, Manhattan, Riley County.

Fourteen States, and fifty-four counties of Kansas are represented at the college in 1882. The average age of the students is 19.35 years. The following is a classification of the students for the year ending June 1882:

Classes:—	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Special course	3	2	5
First year	168	59	227
Second year	34	16	50
Third year	12	7	19
Fourth year	7	4	11
	224	88	312

Expenses and Earnings.—The tuition is free; and no general fee is charged for incidental or contingent expenses. Payments are required in advance in a few special departments. In analytical chemistry, $3 a term is charged for the chemicals and apparatus used in laboratory practice; in telegraphy, $3 a term for office expenses; in instrumental music, $5 to $14 a term, according to the number of lessons. Labor performed outside of required hours of labor, is paid for at rates from eight to ten cents an hour. The work of the shops and offices is turned to account as far as practicable for the benefit of the students, and the increasing extent of the grounds and sample gardens brings more labor. A few students are able to earn their way through college, who are allowed to work in the shops somewhat for their own profit, in the manufacture of articles for sale or use. Ordinary expenditures, aside from clothing and traveling expenses, range from $60 to $150 a year.

Terms of Admission.—The college year begins with the fall term, about the middle of September, and lasts fourteen weeks; the winter term of twelve weeks, early in January; the spring term of eleven weeks early in April. Applicants for admission at the beginning of the year, must be at least fourteen years of age, and able to pass a satisfactory examination in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic to percentage, geography, and elements of English grammar. Those applying later must show sufficient advancement to enter the classes already in progress. Applicants of mature age, who, for lack of advantages, are unable to pass the full examination, may be received upon special conditions

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN A. ALLEN, merchant, was born in Roxbury (now Boston Highlands), Mass., June 11, 1842. In 1854 his parents removed to Kansas, stopping for a time in Riley County, but soon after settling in Pottawatomie. He enlisted in August, 1863, in Company G of the Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Infantry (afterwards Cavalry), and served three years, having been discharged June 13, 1865. After the war he farmed until 1872, when he entered the service of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, at Manhattan station, where he remained two years. He then became an organizer for the Sons of Temperance, and for a year, 1876-77, was engaged in lecturing, organizing in that time over thirty divisions. In 1878 was appointed manager of the Grange Co-operative Store, and has conducted the business with ability and fidelity since. In 1882 he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and helped to nominate the great temperance apostle, J. P. St. John, for Governor of the State. Is a member of the Masonic order. Was married January 13, 1879, at Kansas City, Mo., to Miss Belle P. Perry, of Manhattan.

JOHN A. ANDERSON, M. C., was born in Washington County, Pa., June 26, 1834. He was educated at Oxford, Ohio, Miami University, graduated in the class of 1853. His grandfather was a noted Presbyterian clergyman, as was also his father. The profession seemed a heritage in the family to be handed down from father to son, and young John became the third of his line to embrace the sacred calling. His first pastorate was in California, to which State he removed in 1862, locating at Stockton. A few months later he entered the Army as a chaplain in the Third California Infantry, and served in that capacity about one year. At the end of this period a wider field of usefulness was presented to him by the Sanitary Commission, which he accepted. His first duty was that of relief agent of the twelfth Army Corps. He was next transferred to the New York central office, and while there it was a portion of his duties to write up for the newspaper the great fairs held in the interest of the Commission in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities. When Grant began his march through the wilderness, Mr. Anderson was made superintendent of transportation. He had under his command half a dozen steamers. He was required to have the supplies as convenient to the wounded as possible, and the movement of the steamers up one river and down another, and along the dangerous coast, through torpedoes and amid ambuscades, necessitated a daring and skill equal to that of any other possible duty. Upon the completion of this campaign he edited for a time a paper in Philadelphia, called the *Sanitary Commission Bulletin*. At the close of the war he was transferred to the Historical Bureau of the Commission at Washington. He remained there a twelve-month, collecting data and writing a portion of the Commission's history. In 1866, at the close of his labors with the Sanitary Commission, he was appointed statistician of the Citizens' Association of Pennsylvania. This was an organization for the purpose of relieving the suffering resulting from pauperism, vagrancy, and crime in large cities. He served two years, visiting jails, penitentiaries, alms-houses, asylums, publishing the results of his observations, and contributing to the scientific world, valuable information and some important conclusions on the great social questions involved. Early in 1868, Mr. Anderson removed to Kansas, where, in 1873, he was made President of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. When Mr. Anderson's name was first proposed in this connection, he declined on the ground of want of experience as an educator. After long and careful consideration of the whole subject, he accepted, and instead of following in the old grooves with the customary results, he inaugurated a "new departure," that bids fair to exert a lasting influence on educational affairs. This position he retained until his election to Congress at the close of the next decade. Here his career as a politician begins, but it is fitting, before going further, that his methods as a preacher should receive some attention. It may be assumed that his sermons were scholarly rather than intense; in other words, they affected the mind more than the heart, but all agree that they were able productions. His manners were rather unclerical, in that he disregarded many conventionalities erroneously supposed to hedge about a clerical life. For this reason there were some who misunderstood him. But those who know him well are aware that his heart is full of the real vital spirit of Christianity—the love of God and man. As it took much persuasion to induce Mr. Anderson to temporarily leave the ministry for the college, it required even more to induce him to allow his name to be used as a candidate for Congress, but his friends are satisfied that he is even better fitted to succeed in his present sphere than in the one he has heretofore adorned. His first canvass was made at a trying period in the history of the party. Resumption had been ordered, but it was not an accomplished fact, and his predecessor was one of the leaders of the Greenback Republicans. He, however, visited and spoke in every organized county in his district, the largest and most populous in the United States, and received the largest majority then ever given in the district. Great efforts were made by the corruptionists of the district to prevent his re-nomination, but when the convention met he received the votes of all but two counties. He again canvassed his district even more thoroughly than before, and was re-elected by the largest majority ever received by a Republican candidate for Congress. In debate he is aggressive rather than conservative, is a fluent and ready talker, and always fortifies himself well with facts before rising to speak on any subject. In the present House he stands third on the Agricultural Committee, and second on the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads. During the long discussion which grew out of the apportionment of the House for the next decade, Mr. Anderson's amendment fixing the number at 325 was adopted, it being considered the fairest and most practicable of any suggested. As a member of the Postal Committee. Mr. Anderson labored zealously for the passage of a bill reducing the rate of postage from three to two cents. His argument was that there is no occasion for the Post-office Department to be self-sustaining; that the greatest good of the greatest number should be the distinguishing characteristics of all governments, and that at the present rate of income the national debt would be entirely liquidated in twenty years more. In this it will be seen that his sympathies are with the masses—with the poor rather than the rich—especially in such unjust legislation as the extension of bank charters and the little revenue bill During the present session, Mr. Anderson has urged the passage of a bill to compel the Kansas Pacific Railway to pay to the Government the cost of location, survey, and patents on lands received as subsidy, and to pay taxes on the same to the State of Kansas. Under the present law this great monopoly has been given land to the extent of millions of acres from the public domain, and yet the State derives no revenue from these lands in the way of taxes until the company shall have sold them to private individuals. In the debate on the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill, the passage of which has been the subject of great speculation during the past fortnight, Mr. Anderson advocated liberal appropriations for the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, while strenuously opposing extravagant expenditures for streams that are not national in character. In short, John Anderson is a useful man in whatever capacity he may serve, whether it be in the ministry, in the halls of Congress, as a public educator, or in the walks of private life.

J. H. BARNES, farmer, P. O. Manhattan, was born in Billerica, Mass., April 3, 1840, and was educated in the Lawrence High School. In 1854 he came to Riley County, Kan., and engaged in farming. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was afterward mounted, and Mr. Barnes was made saddler of the regiment with the rank of Sergeant. Was discharged by reason of the expiration of his term of service in August, 1865, and again began operation of his farm. In 1877 he went into the mercantile business, as agent of the Manhattan Grange, and carried on their store for two years. He then became manager of Gen J. S Casement's magnificent stock farm of over 3,000 acres, 633 acres being in the Blue Valley, and still manages the general's great interests. The farm is run as a dairy stock farm, supplying the local markets and shipping supplies to Denver. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Was married in Manhattan, Kan., April 28, 1867, to Miss Mary L. Hubbard, of Caton, N. Y.

WILLIAM H. BOWER was born in New York City, October 13, 1829. When a child, his parents moved onto a farm in Chatham, N. J., where he was educated in the academy of that place. At about the age of seventeen he went to learn the cabinet-making business, and served an apprenticeship of four years. He then went West to South Bend, Ind., and Southern Michigan, and worked a year. In 1850-51 he traveled through Illinois, and returned to his old home, where he remained until July, 1854, when he traveled West, through Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, looking upon the site of Leavenworth, then covered with a forest just beginning to be cleared away for the future city. Returning to Illinois, he worked for a time at Jerseyville, but the next spring, 1855, he again traveled through Southern Illinois, and finally located at Springfield, where he lived until February, 1858, when he came to Riley County to stay. He settled at Manhattan, and worked as a contractor and builder until the war, when he enlisted as a private, in April, 1861, in Company B of the Second Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He served six months, when the regiment was mustered out by reason of the expiration of term of service. He was in the regiment sent against the Indians in July, 1864, and in the militia of the Price raid, in October of that year. In November, 1861, he was elected Clerk of the District Court, and re-elected in 1863, serving four years in that office, meanwhile acting as Deputy County Clerk and Register of Deeds. He has been City Marshal and Collector of Taxes, and is now a member of the City Council, which office he has before filled. In 1875 he opened his present business, undertaker, in the city of Manhattan. He belongs to the Odd Fellows. He was married September 24, 1862, to Miss Hannah H. Hornby, of Manhattan. They have one child—Mary C., born September 19, 1863.

H. F. CHRISTY, attorney, was born July 30, 1842, in Butler County, Pa., and on April 21, 1861, enlisted at West Sunbury, Pa., in the Dixon Guards, which afterwards became Company C of the Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves. The regiment was first sent to Camp Wright, near Pittsburg, where it remained until after the first battle of Bull Run, when it was ordered to Washington, where it arrived July 19, 1861, and was immediately placed on garrison duty at Tennallytown until October, when the whole division of Pennsylvania Reserves crossed the chain bridge into Virginia, and took up winter quarters on the Leesburg Pike. At Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862, the Eleventh Regiment held a part of the original line of battle while the army was being transferred to the south side of the Chickahominy. Just at dusk of that disastrous day, being entirely cut off from the rest of the army, almost the entire regiment was captured. Mr. Christy was one of those who were sent to Castle Thunder, where he remained several weeks, being sent thence to Belle Isle, remaining there until exchanged (about August 4) with 3,000 others. He reached Aiken's Landing on the James River, the point of exchange, after a march of more than twenty miles, without shoes or stockings, having only a blouse and pants, even shirt and cap having been appropriated by his captors. Rejoining his regiment in time for the Fredericksburg *fiasco* under Burnside, he was again captured by Stonewall Jackson's men, and confined in Libby Prison for six weeks when he was paroled, and reaching Annapolis, was placed on detached service until discharged June 13, 1864. After leaving the army, he engaged in the oil business at Oil City, Pa., for some time, when he removed to Ohio and engaged with the Graffton Iron Company at Leetonia, Ohio. Mr. Christy's first visit to Kansas was in 1870, but in 1871 he returned to Ohio, and again engaged in the coal and iron business, becoming treasurer of the Leetonia Iron and Coal Company, at Leetonia. On the failure of this corporation, he turned his attention to the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1874 at Canfield, Mahoning County, Ohio. He at once began practice at Leetonia, Columbiana County, continuing there until 1879, when he returned to Kansas, locating at Manhattan, and is now in charge of the insurance department of Hon. E. B. Purcell. Mr. Christy is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was the first Commander of Lew Gove Post, No. 100, G. A. R. He is a member of the Kansas bar, and though a staunch Republican, does not take an active or prominent part in politics.

HARLAN P. DOW, real estate, loan and insurance agent, and Deputy United States Collector of Internal Revenue, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., February 20, 1840. He was educated at Hartwick Seminary, in his native county. At the age of seventeen, his parents, Daniel and Sarah Dow, moved to Page County, Iowa, where he attended Amity College, but did not graduate. He taught school until the war began, when he entered the army and enlisted August 18, 1861, in Company E, Kimball's Regiment in Missouri service. On the organization of the regiment, he was made Second Lieutenant. The regiment was discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment—six months—and Mr. Dow re-entered the service as a private in Company C of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry (M. S. M.), and again after six months' service, was commissioned Second Lieutenant; served three years and was discharged by reason of expiration of term of service. In April, 1865, he was commissioned by Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, as Captain of a company of State troops, engaged in guarding railroads and bridges until August, 1865, when his military career was finally concluded, his company being mustered out. After the war he returned to Iowa and engaged in farming. In May, 1869, he removed to Kansas, settling on a farm, near the center of Riley County. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Kansas House of Representatives, and in 1874 to the Senate, and in 1876 he was re-elected to a term of four years, but resigned in 1878. On being appointed Deputy United States Collector for the Third Revenue Division of the district of Kansas, he soon after his appointment removed to Manhattan, where he now resides. He belongs to the I O. O. F , G. A. R., and United Order Ancient Templars, of which he is Supreme Vice-Templar. He was married July 25, 1860, at College Springs, Page County, Iowa, to Miss Nannie M. Brown. They have four children - George H, born August 9, 1861; Minnie Weber, born December 3, 1866; Albert H., born August 11, 1868; Helen Pearl, born October 14, 1871.

GEORGE T. FAIRCHILD, A. M., president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, was born in Brownhelm, Lorain County, Ohio, October 6, 1838. His father was a farmer and a teacher. There were four sons and four daughters, of whom President Fairchild was the youngest. Two of his brothers are also college presidents. The next older, James H. Fairchild, was for years the presiding officer at Oberlin; E. H. Fairchild at Berea, Ky. He was educated at Oberlin College, graduating in the class of 1862; studied theology in the same institution, graduating in 1865. In the same year he was elected instructor in the Michigan Agricultural College, and the next year was made professor of English Literature, which chair he ably filled until 1879, when he was called by the Board of Regents to the presidency of the Kansas Agricultural College. This position was unsolicited, the first intimation he had of the honor being the notice by telegraph of his appointment. In addition to his official duties, he fills the chair of Logic and Political Economy. He was ordained to the ministry in the Congregational Church in 1870, but owing to his professional duties, has not regularly entered the work. He was married November 24, 1863, on the fiftieth anniversary of his parents' marriage, the golden wedding, at the old homestead of his parents, to Miss Charlotte Halstead, a classmate in college. They have five children, all living.

GEORGE H. FAILYER, M. S., professor of chemistry and physics in the Kansas State Agricultural College, was born in Mahaska County, Iowa, December 14, 1849. He was educated in the college with which he is now connected, graduating at the head of his class in 1877. In 1878 he was appointed to his present professorship, and has been in charge since. Under his management the equipment of the chemical department of the college has been greatly enlarged and its efficiency increased. He is one of the foremost men of the State in his department of learning, and is popular with the faculty and students.

ISAAC T. GOODNOW was born in Whitingham, Windham Co., Vt., January 17, 1814. At the age of fourteen, he lost his father and by farm and factory labor supported himself and aided his mother and sisters. He was a merchant's clerk in Marlboro, Vt., and Colerain, Mass., several years. Spent several winters in school and his leisure hours in reading and study. In 1833 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1834, after some preliminary study, he walked fifty miles to Wilbraham Academy, Mass., and entered that popular institution. With this he was connected till 1848, first as pupil then as teacher in the primary and English department; and in the last ten years as professor in the natural sciences, having previously also taught with success in Oxford, Maine, Chicapee and West Springfield, Mass. He was now called to the same professorship in Providence Seminary, East Greenwich, R. I., where he remained till 1855, establishing a reputation as a successful teacher, skillful experimenter, and attractive lecturer, and a faithful but kind disciplinarian. Not confining himself to his special department, he as a matter of choice, for self improvement, instructed classes in Greek, rhetoric, mental and moral science, mathematics, etc., pursuing at the same time a course of untiring self-culture. In twenty years the pupils in his own classes numbered some 6,000. In 1845, he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the Wesleyan University, Middleton, Conn. In 1838 he was married to Miss Ellen D. Denison, of Colerain, Mass., daughter of Major David Denison, and sister of Rev. Joseph Denison, D. D. In the winter of 1854-5, with his brother-in-law, Rev. J. Denison, he entered with all his energies into the Kansas struggle; wrote the first appeal in *Zion's Herald* of Boston to the Anti-slavery men of New England, taking the ground that upon the prairies of Kansas was to be fought the great battle between slavery and freedom; that as went Kansas, so would the nation go; that the crusaders of freedom must rush to this battle field to the rescue. In March, 1855, he went in advance of a colony and selected the present site of Manhattan for their location, which was held in spite of a border ruffian raid; and the votes of his company, March 30, 1855, essentially aided in the election of S. D. Houston and Martin F. Conway, the only Free-State members of the first Territorial Legislature of Kansas. He was a member of the first celebrated Laurence Free-State Convention August 14-15, 1855, and in March, 1858, of the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention. It was a favorite object with him and Rev. J. Denison and W. Marlatt to establish a great central college. They secured a site of 160 acres and the "Blue Mont Central College Association" was chartered, in 1858, and in 1860 a building capable of accommodating 250 students was completed, and a library and apparatus secured, all costing some $20,000, mainly the result of three years' untiring effort on the part of Prof. Goodnow among his Eastern friends. While the building was in an unfinished state, in the winter of 1859-60, the first school was successfully commenced by Rev. W. Marlatt as principal and upon his resignation Mr. Goodnow was elected president in 1861, and the institution continued to flourish. In March, 1861, he was the agent at Manhattan to secure the location of the State University, which failed by the veto of Gov. Robinson. November 5, 1861, he was elected Representative to the Second Kansas Legislature. In 1869 he was appointed land commissioner of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, still holding his position as college agent till 1873, and as commissioner till 1876, having sold one and one-half million dollars' worth of land. In 1877 he returned to his rural home, beautifully located upon high ground between the old and new college buildings, and overlooking the city of Manhattan, two miles away. There he finds full employment in laboring upon his little farm, and in the enjoyment of a fine library and the numerous friends that his pursuits and public business have secured him. He is well supplied with the newspapers and periodicals of the day and consequently thoroughly posted upon all passing events. He takes special interest in benevolent enterprises of the day, devoting one-tenth of all incomes to charitable purposes, having systematically practiced this for the last forty-four years. November 4, 1862, he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and was an active participant in the contest that located the State Agricultural College at Manhattan in 1863, with its endowment of 90,000 acres of choice land. This was accomplished by the donation of Blue Mont College building, etc., to the State. As Superintendent he traveled the first year in his own conveyance 4,000 miles, lecturing in twenty-nine counties, visiting schools of every grade, consulting school officers, acquainting the people with their school system and stirring them up to immediate action. In 1864 he was re-elected by a heavy majority. The statistics of the several years of his school administration, amid war, raids, and invasions, show a record of improvement such as no other State under similar circumstances ever effected. In 1867 he was appointed agent for the sale of land belonging to the Agricultural College, and in three years sold enough to create an endowment fund yielding $18,000 a year, devoted expressly to the payment of the professors. The Anti-slavery and temperance causes with him have been specialties from the first. He was among the 7,000 who voted for James G. Birney, the first Liberty party candidate for President in the great Harrison campaign of 1840; and his voting ever since has been in accord with these great principles. In short he has still a lively interest in the mental, moral and physical improvement of the human race.

PROF. IRA D. GRAHAM, superintendent of telegraphy in the Kansas Agricultural College, was born in Benton County, Iowa, August 29, 1855. Educated at Abingdon College, Abingdon, Ill., leaving the institution, on account of business, but a few days before graduating. He immediately entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company and remained three years. He then taught in the public schools of Illinois two years; and in 1878, came to Kansas and taught a year at Elmdale, Chase County. In 1879 he was appointed to his present position, and has been in the chair since. He is secretary of the Faculty, and bookkeeper to the Board of Regents. He is now devoting his leisure to the study of natural history, to which department he expects to devote his future life work. Is a correspondent of eminent scientists in Switzerland, Germany and London. He has made collections in geology, entomology and zoology, and is a practical taxidermist. He was married at Manhattan, June 12, 1882, to Miss Mary McConnell of Topeka.

ROBERT J. HARPER, Clerk of the District Court of Riley County, was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 25, 1823. The Judge was raised a farmer's boy, obtained a fair education and spent several years in teaching in the public schools of Ohio. In 1847 he removed to Des Moines County, Iowa, where he taught school for two years and after entered into commercial pursuits. In February, 1859, he came to Kansas and in May of the same year settled at Manhattan. The same fall he was elected to the office of County Clerk and Register of Deeds for Riley County, which offices he filled for two years. August 25, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company G, of the Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and on the organization of the regiment he was appointed Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant September 23, 1862. He was commissioned First Lieutenant and Regimental Commissary of Subsistence. He was on detached service during a large part of his term of service as Post Quartermaster at Independence, Mo., and as Commissary of Subsistence on the staffs of Generals McKean, Sikes and Blunt. He was finally discharged from service August 19, 1865, and returned to his home in Manhattan. In 1867 he was elected to the offices of Probate Judge and Clerk of the District Court. He has held the latter office continuously until the present time, and was Judge of Probate Court until January, 1879. He has been a member of the City Council several terms and is now Treasurer of the city government. He is a member of the G. A. R. He was married July 21, 1862, at Woodburn, Ill , to Miss Catharine F. Pierce. They have no children by birth, but have two adopted daughters, Josie and Nellie Maud, who grace their elegant home in the city.

GEORGE W. HARROP, druggist, was born at Pittsburg, Pa., August 17, 1848. When a child, his parents moved to Gallipolis, Ohio, where he lived until the age of twenty years. He was brought up to the business of pharmacy. In 1869, he moved to Leavenworth, Kan., and clerked in Brown's drug store until 1871, when he and a brother began business for themselves in the same line, in South Leavenworth. In September 1875, he moved to Manhattan and bought a drug store on Poyntz Avenue. He has a fine store and business, and is popular and prosperous. He is a member of the City Council, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. He was married November 21, 1872, at Leavenworth, to Miss Fannie Brown. They have one child—George Bertrand, born August 7, 1873.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, druggist, was born in Moscow, Clermont Co., Ohio September 22, 1844. Attended the common schools until September 14, 1862, when he enlisted in the First Ohio Volunteer Independent Battery, served in the Army of the

Potomac, Eighth Army Corps, and was discharged July 1, 1865. Returned to Ohio and entered the Mount Hygiene College at Clermontville, Ohio, where he was a student for a year. In December 1866, he came to Kansas, settling in Manhattan, and engaged as a clerk in a drug store. In 1868, he opened business in the same line on his own account, on the south side of Poyntz Avenue, where he has a very fine store and a fine trade. He is a member of the K. of P., K. of H. and K. & L. of H., having been the first presiding officer of each of these orders in the Manhattan lodges. He was married January 2, 1872, at Manhattan, to Miss Myra J. Dimmock. They have one child—Nellie.

J. W. KING, merchant, is a native of Indiana, and came to Kansas with his parents in 1857, locating upon a farm in Pottawatomie County, where he remained until 1867, when they removed to Riley County. Mr. King was engaged for upwards of nine years in "running" a horse-power (and subsequently steam) threshing machine, but in 1879 he went into the furniture business in Manhattan, although he still continues to have his men engaged upon the "thresher" during the season. He is the owner of several dwelling-houses in town and has lately fitted up a commodious hall above his store (which is a two-story stone building), suitable for society meetings, etc. His town property is valued at $4,000 to $5,000. Mr. King is essentially a self-made and self-educated man, and affords another example of what can be accomplished by perseverance and industry. He is a P. W. P. of the Western Star Division, Sons of Temperance, and has done much to sustain and strengthen it.

CHARLES F. LITTLE, M. D. was born in Milford, Hillsboro Co., N. H., January 27, 1836. At the age of three years, his parents removed to Kewanee, Henry Co., Ill., where he was educated in the high schools of that place. He studied medicine with Dr. T. D. Fitch, and entered Rush Medical College, from whence he graduated in the class of 1863. He was commissioned as First Assistant Surgeon of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, February 16, 1863, and served with the Regiment until their term of service expired in July 1864, when he began practice in Princeton, Ill. In July 1866, he came to Manhattan, Kan., and has been in continuous practice here since. In 1875, he was elected a member of the Kansas House of Representatives, serving with ability and fidelity to the trust. He was a member of the Committee on Railroads and also of the Committee on Legislature Appointment. He is a member of the firm of T. E. Williams & Co., druggists. He is a member of the Masonic order and the G. A. R. He was married February 22, 1866, at Princeton, Ill., to Miss Charlotte Swift. They have four children—Elsie Ada, born June 22, 1867; Nellie P., December 15, 1869; Jennie Belle, October 8, 1871, and Frederick Swift, June 25, 1873.

SAMUEL LONG, merchant, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, November 16, 1833. In 1855, he removed to Minnesota, and after two years came to Kansas, settling in Manhattan in that year. He enlisted in September 1861 in Company G of the Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Infantry, which was afterward changed to Cavalry. He served three years and was discharged at the close of the war, having in 1864 been promoted to the office of Second Lieutenant. He was elected Sheriff of Riley County in 1859, re-elected in 1861, and was serving his second term, when he entered the army, abandoning the emoluments of the office for the service of his country. After the war he became a farmer, but after four years of farm life he again moved to town and began business as a merchant, which he still pursues, carrying at the present time a fine stock, exclusively of boots and shoes. In 1880, he was elected County Commissioner for a short term of one year and declined a re-election the following year. He has been for years a member of the City Council. He is a Mason in good standing. He was married in Manhattan, February 3, 1861, to Miss C. J. Huntress. They have three children—Mary, born July 17, 1862; Albina, born April 9, 1867, and Susie, born October 12, 1875.

GEORGE S. MORGAN was born in 1858 in Fredericksburg, Va., and in 1862 he accompanied his parents to Washington, D. C. He received his education in the common schools and subsequently learned the trade of barber. He remained in the capital until June 14, 1881, when he removed to Kansas, locating in this city, where he shortly afterward opened a first class tonsorial establishment, on Poyntz Avenue, which he still continues. October 10, 1879, Mr. Morgan married Miss Hermine Strong, of Farmville, Va. He is a charter member and secretary of the Corinthian Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and takes a lively interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his adopted State.

JOSEPH M. MYERS, Sheriff of Riley County, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, December 17, 1843. When he was a year old, his parents moved to Hancock County, Ill., where they lived until 1859. In 1858, his father had located a homestead in Riley County, and returning to Illinois for his family, sickened and died. The family, however, followed his intentions and settled on the homestead chosen, where the widowed mother still resides. Enlisted August 11, 1862, in Company A, Ninth Kansas, as a private, and served until the close of the war, in the Army of the Frontier. After the war he returned to the farm, where he continued until 1881, when he was elected Sheriff of the county, which office he now fills with ability. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. He was married in January 1868, at Paola, to Miss Belle White. They have five children—Mattie, born May 1, 1869; Josephine, born October 10, 1871; Phoebe, born November 9, 1877; Dollie, born December 13, 1879, and Louis, born December 17, 1881.

E. L. PATEE, M. D., was born in Oxford, Delaware County, Ohio, February 23, 1822. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, graduating in the scientific course in 1849. Was a student one year at the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, and for two years at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, graduating therefrom in the class of 1852. Afterwards he took a one term course at a Homœopathic Medical College in Cleveland. He began the practice of his profession at Portland, Meigs County, Ohio, in the fall of 1853, where he continued until January, 1854, when he settled and practiced a year, and took a post graduate course at Miami Medical College. In the fall of 1855 he came to Kansas, taking a homestead at Ashland, in Riley County, and the following year moved his family to the State where he had determined to make his home. He came with the Cincinnati Colony, but left the boat at Kansas City, purchased a team, and came the remainder of the way overland. April 14, 1861, he entered the Second Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned First Assistant Surgeon. Was mustered into the United States service, June 20, 1861. After the battle of Wilson's Creek and the death of Gen. Lyon, the troops with which he served retreated to Rolla. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Blair ordered him to remove the sick and wounded to St. Louis. His train arrived at night with the suffering men, covered with dust and overpowered with heat. Working all night, he succeeded in dressing the wounds and caring for all his men. Gen. Fremont visited the hospital early in the day, and detecting the marvelous energy and power of the man, ordered him not to return to the front, but placed him in charge of the hospital—New House of Refuge. In July, at his personal request, he was again ordered to the front. Gen. Blunt gave him detached service until September, and then ordered him to report at his headquarters at Fort Scott. He was promoted to be Surgeon, rank of Major, September 19, 1862, and was Medical Director of Blunt's army, until July, 1863, when he was detailed upon the staff of Gov. Kearney, ranking as Colonel. In this capacity he helped organize the Fifth and Fourteenth Kansas regiments. He served until the close of the war, and then returned to his practice at Manhattan, where he has been in continuous practice since, and ranks as one of the best surgeons in Kansas. He is purely eclectic in his practice, counseling all schools of practice. He has held several important civil offices. In 1867 he was appointed Clerk of the District Court for Davis County, then attached to Riley for judicial purposes, which position he held by appointment and election for four years. In 1864 he was elected Treasurer of Riley County, and re-elected in 1866, holding the office four years. He has also been Coroner of the county several terms. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the I. O. O. F., G. A. R., and K. of L. He was married September 22, 1852, in Morgan County, Ohio, to Miss Cynthia A. Dye. They have three children—Alice (Mrs. Dickens), Clarence and Henry, all grown up and away from the parental homestead.

JOHN PIPHER, farmer, P. O. Manhattan, is one of the first settlers of the place, and has been active in every improvement of the city. He was born in Chester County, Pa., August 28, 1811. At the age of twenty-one years he went to Harrisburg, Pa., and learned the trade of tobacconist. Here he worked three years and then went to New Lisbon, Ohio, where he lived seven years, and finally to Cincinnati, where he spent eleven years, where we find him in the spring of 1855, preparing to emigrate to the then young territory of Kansas. A company of seven persons, of which Mr. Pipher was one, purchased a steamboat, the "Hartford," and started with a colony of Cincinnatians, intending to locate at or near the mouth of the Republican River and near Fort Riley. Leaving Cincinnati in the latter part of April, the steamer made St. Louis in four days. Here a delay of several days took place in trying to secure a pilot, the Missouri River pilot refusing to navigate an abolition boat. Finally leaving St. Louis, they made Kansas City in nine days. The Kaw River being low, the boat was unable to proceed at once, and Mr. Pipher, with two others of the colony and a surveyor, purchased a team, and traveled overland to a point where Junction City now stands, and began surveying the contemplated town which they had determined before leaving Cincinnati to name Manhattan. Finally the boat was started up the Kaw, and after a long and tedious passage, reached the mouth of the Blue River. Here they landed in response to an invitation of a colony from Boston, which they found occupying the land, and after consulting with them, Mr. Pipher and his associates at Fort Riley were sent for and a consolidation of the two colonies finally effected, the Boston Company taking the lands north of Poyntz Avenue, the Cincinnati colony south of that street, amounting in all to over 1,400 acres. The Boston Company, by their very liberal management, had thus secured a powerful ally, avoided a formidable rival, secured building material, the "Hartford" having on board ten frame houses complete, and more than all, the use of the steamboat designed to run regularly between the new settlement and the Eastern markets. But the boat was destined to never again leave the Kansas River. On her return trip the river had become so low that she was laid up at St. Mary's Mission to await the flood from the autumn rains. While lying against the bank of the river, a prairie fire, probably set by two Indians, that the mate had driven from the boat for begging tobacco, swept over the country, leaped on board, and before aught could be done to arrest the flames, the "Hartford" was a smouldering ruin. The boat had cost the company $7,000; was insured for $3,500, and this, together with $200 derived from the sale of boilers, was all the company realized from their investment. The bell, with which the pilot was wont to control her movements, was afterward recovered, and is still doing good service in the tower of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Manhattan. The Cincinnati Company having by the terms of settlement been allowed the honor of naming the future city. After the settlement had been effected, Mr. Pipher became a leader in every enterprise, looking to the future development of the place. For a year he was engaged entirely as a resident agent of the Cincinnati Company, being the only one of the capitalists that had a permanent residence here. Although afterward, one of the company, A. J. Mead, lived here for several years. At the end of the first year Mr. Pipher began business as a merchant, which he continued for some dozen years or more. In 1855, on the organization of the town, he was appointed Justice of the Peace by Gov. Reeder, and by appointment and re-election held the office for five years. He was also elected Mayor in the year of the settlement, and Colonel of a regiment designed to protect the State from the inroads of the border ruffians of Missouri. Mr. Pipher was appointed postmaster, the first for Manhattan, in 1855, and held the office for several years. In 1860 he was elected Probate Judge of Riley County, and continued to be re-elected until 1868, when he declined a re-election. The judge is a man foremost in every good work. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than fifty-eight years, and an officer thereof for more than half a century. He organized the first Methodist Episcopal Society of Manhattan while on board the steamer "Hartford," before they had left the Ohio River. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since he was twenty years of age, having by dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania been admitted to a membership before his majority, and for the last twelve years he has been Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Kansas; has also been Deputy Grand Master. He has belonged to all temperance organizations, and is still an active temperance worker. He has frequently been Police Judge of the city, and in 1878 was elected Mayor for his last term, although the people are liable to honor him in the same way at any election. The judge has been twice married, living with his first wife for twenty years, and with the present Mrs. Pipher for a period of upward of thirty years in all, in double harness. His two surviving children—John W. and Mrs. George T. Brown, are married and living in Manhattan, and the judge is hale and hearty, and surrounded by grandchildren and great-grandchildren. He is passing his last years peacefully and in comfort, loved and respected by the whole community of his beloved Manhattan.

JEFFERSON ROBINSON, M. D., was born in Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., May 4, 1835. When he was five years old his parents moved to Chicago. At the age of fourteen years he went to Rome, Wis., and worked at the wood turner's trade until his majority was passed. Entered Rush Medical College, and abandoned the college to enter the army, September 6, 1861, in Company I, Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, Fifty-fourth United States Colored Infantry, March 2, 1865, and was discharged from service in August, 1866. He returned to Chicago and re-entered Rush Medical College, from whence he graduated in the class of 1867. March 9 of the same year he came to Kansas and settled at Manhattan, where he has been practicing since. He is also the proprietor of a very fine drug store in the city, located on Poyntz Avenue. He has been a member of the City Council, belongs to the Masonic order, and has attained to the Royal Arch degree. He was married in February, 1867, at Milwaukee, Wis., to Miss Mary E. Burnell, who has borne him three children—Charles Nash, born February 19, 1869; Stanley R., born February 28, 1874, and Elsie M., born November 20, 1879.

E. M. SHELTON, professor of agriculture, in the Kansas Agricultural College, and editor of the *Industrialist*, was born in England, August 7, 1846. At the age of eight years his parents emigrated with him to America, settling in Western New York. In 1860 they moved to Shiawassee County, Mich. Mr. Shelton was educated in the Michigan Agricultural College, graduating in the class of 1871. Immediately after graduation, he was employed by the Japanese Government to make a collection of pure blood horses, cattle, sheep and swine, amounting to five car loads, which, together with agricultural implements, etc., he accompanied to that empire, and for a year was the superintendent of an experimental farm near Tokio. At the end of the year, having lost his health in the unfavorable climate, he returned to Colorado and settled at Greeley, and became a farmer, remaining there one year. In 1874 he was elected to his professorship, and has been in charge of the State farm ever since. In 1879 he was elected to the same chair in the Michigan Agricultural College, but remained in the Kansas Institution. He has been editor of the college paper since 1878. Was married December 24, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth E. Sessions, of Ionia, Mich. They have two children—Frank, born in 1877, and Mary, born in 1879.

ALBERT TODD, A. M., First Lieutenant, First Artillery, United States Army, and professor of military science in the Kansas Agricultural College, was born in Rhode Island, October 21, 1854. In 1866 his parents removed to Kansas, settling in Riley County. At an early age he entered the Kansas Agricultural College, graduating with the class of 1872. The following year Hon. William A. Philips, Member of Congress of the First Kansas District, appointed him to a Cadetship at the Military Academy, whence he graduated in due course, in the class of 1877, standing number five in a class of seventy-six. He was immediately after his graduation appointed Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery, and was stationed at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, and was afterward transferred to the school of artillery and practice at Fortress Monroe, Va. In July, 1881, he was detailed by Secretary Lincoln as instructor of military science in the Kansas Agricultural College. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, First Artillery, in April, 1882, and is now in his second years' work in the college.

H. A. YOUNG & CO., dealers in lumber and all kinds of building material, Manhattan, Kan.

THOMAS E. WILLIAMS, druggist, was born in Kenton County, Ky., December 11, 1851. In 1855, his parents removed to Ashland Township, then Davis, but now a part of Riley County, where they still reside. Entered the Kansas Agricultural College where he was a student for two years. Returning to his farm, he remained until 1879, when he went into business with Robinson & Little as clerk, and continued with them and their successor, Dr. Robinson, until August, 1882, when he formed a partnership with Dr. Little, under the firm name of T. E. Williams & Co., and opened present business on his own account. They have a splendid store, and a fine trade. He was married, May 6, 1872, to Miss Octavia Westbrook, of Riley County. The have one child—Ada Florence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN F. BECKMAN, merchant, was born in Hanover, Germany, December 9, 1846. In 1863, he and his brother, C. W. Beckman, came to America, locating at Leavenworth, Kan. After passing a few years in a clerkship at Leavenworth, he engaged in the mercantile business on his own account, at Randolph, Kan., October 1, 1870. By close attention to business his trade rapidly increased, until, in 1879, he erected a spacious and commodious business house for his use. January 1, 1882, he took into partnership with himself, C. W. Beckman, under the firm name of John F. Beckman & Brother, and their business now ranks third in Riley County. He is a genial and cultured gentleman; a careful business man, and a good citizen. He belongs to the Masonic order, being a member of Farmers Lodge, No. 166, Randolph, Manhattan Chapter and Topeka Commandery. He was married, April 19, 1872, to Miss Anna Louisa Grall, of Randolph, and has apparently settled down into a permanent resident of this place.

J. CRANS, M. D., Riley Center, was born in Orange County, N. Y., August 6, 1842. He was educated at Middletown Academy. Prepared to enter college, but the war coming on, he abandoned the halls of education for the field. He enlisted in September, 1862, in Company B of the One Hundred and Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry. After serving three months as a private, he was promoted to Hospital Steward United States Army. Served three years and resigned at Mobile, Ala., in the spring of 1865. He commenced the study of medicine when but fifteen years of age, attended one course of lectures at Georgetown, D. C., and continued it after leaving the army, in Chicago, Ill., where he resided five years attending lectures. He then came to Riley Center in 1870. Finding that there was but little sickness in this healthy and thinly settled country, he commenced raising stock, which business he has been engaged in extensively up to the present time. In 1878 Riley Center had begun to boom, and being much in need of a drug store, the doctor built his present cosy little building, and filled it with a choice line of pure drugs and medicines. During the winter of 1879-80, he attended another course of lectures at Keokuk, Iowa, where he graduated with high honors, and returned to Riley Center, where he has established a large practice, and is recognized by the medical fraternity of Kansas as one of the most promising young doctors in the State. He belongs to the Masonic order, having attained to thirty-two degrees. Is a member of the Chicago Consistory. He was married at Chicago, Ill., May 6, 1868, to Miss Edith C. Landall. They have two children—Eulila, born July 1, 1871, and Daisy, born February 28, 1881.

CYRUS FOLTZ, County Commissioner of Riley County, P. O. Manhattan, was born in Franklin County, Pa., January 18, 1833. In 1855 moved to Fulton County, Ill., engaged in the trade until the spring of 1857, when he moved to Shawnee County, Kan., where he resided until the fall of 1864, when he moved back to Abingdon, Knox County, Ill., engaged in trade as druggist and grocer. In the spring of 1867 he returned to Kansas, settling in Riley County on a farm in Zeandale Township, then a part of Wabaunsee County, where he still resides. During the Rebellion he was in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department of the army for one year. He is a member of the Knights of Honor. He was married July 4, 1860, at Auburn, Kan., to Miss Helen M. Thomas, who bore him five children. Mrs. Foltz died in March, 1866, and he again, August 23, 1877, entered the marriage state, allying himself with Miss Mattie E. Whitney, of Riley County. They have one child—Mildred, born March 14, 1883.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM GORDON, farmer, P. O Bala, was born in Ireland, February 6, 1833. He came to America in 1847, joining his parents who had preceded him in Philadelphia. They lived in Montgomery County, Pa., in 1851, at Philadelphia. He enlisted in the United States Army, and was assigned to Company I of the First Dragoons. He served in New Mexico until the expiration of his term of enlistment, being discharged from Fort Thornton. He returned to Weston, Mo., and was soon afterwards employed in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army of Fort Leavenworth. He was sent to Fort Riley, where he continued in Government employ from July, 1856, to August, 1858. He then settled on a farm in Township 9, Range 4, being in Riley County, where he lived until the spring of 1860. He spent the summer of that year in Colorado, returning in the fall. In December, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company F of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry Regiment. After a month's service he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Company, was promoted to First Lieutenant in July, 1862, and to Captain soon after; he served two years, and was forced to resign on account of disability from wounds and disease. He returned to Riley County and settled on a farm in Township 9, Range 5, where he is still living, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is well-fixed and raises cattle, horses and swine. He was Township Trustee in 1866. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married April 6, 1861, in Riley County, to Miss Jane Thompson. They have five children—Ellen May, John Ross, Katie Belle, William Robey, and Rutherford B. Hayes. The Captain and his excellent wife have reared two orphan children of a soldier, whose parents died during the war. They have just past their majority, and have been kindly cared for and are good children.

J. H. JENKINS, druggist, Bala, was born in Wales, November 6, 1840. He was educated at New Kingswood College, Bath, England. After graduating, he was engaged in the service of various banking-houses of Wales and England as accountant and teller. In 1869 he resigned his position as receiving teller in the Provincial Bank of England and came to America, settling at Utica, N. Y., where he was employed for a year as accountant in the wholesale drug trade by Comstock Bros. In 1870 he came to Kansas, living six months in Osage County, and settling in the fall of that year in Bala, Riley County, he established a drug store, and in the spring of 1882 opened another at Leonard. Both of these stores he still owns, and does a thriving trade in both. Is also engaged in real estate and loan business. He was married April 9, 1879, to Miss Elizabeth H. Jenkins, of Riley County. They have one child—Isaac John, born October 1, 1882. Has probably the most extensive notary public practice in the county.

R. H. MOODY, P. O. Vinton, was born in North Carolina, May 10, 1828. Began to preach at the age of twenty-one. Preached eight years in Caldwell County, N. C. Was educated at Furman University, in Greenville, S. C. Taught school in the academy at Waynesville, N. C., six years, and preached on Sunday till the war commenced; then returned to his farm in North Carolina, where he continued to preach during the war. Went and preached some time in Livingston County, Mo Returned home and preached till 1877; then removed to Kansas and engaged in farming and preaching. Preached some months in Carroll County, Mo. Was married in Caldwell County, N. C., to Miss B B. Chambers, a native of Illinois. They never had but sixteen children—John (deceased), Mary E., Nancy F., Jane E., Cynthia E., William E., Robert H., Thomas L. (deceased) Marcus D., James N., Caleb J., Rachel B. (deceased), Joseph C., Sarah L., Josephine C., Horace A. Nine of the family are members of the Baptist Church. William, James and Caleb are now at William Jewell College, Mo.

SOLOMON SECREST, farmer and merchant, Randolph, was born in Canton Zurich, Switzerland, December 30, 1834. In 1846 his parents removed to Jackson County, Ind., where he lived until September, 1856, when he moved to Kansas, settling on a claim a few miles up Fancy Creek, where he still resides. Mr. Secrest is owner of one of the best farms in Kansas. In 1864 he built a large stone dwelling-house, the first one built on the creek, hauling the lumber, shingles, etc., from the Missouri River. In 1864 he served in the Kansas State Militia in a campaign against the Indians of Western Kansas. From 1869 to 1878 he was one of the Justices of the Peace for Jackson Township. In 1879 he opened a general store in Randolph, where he is ably assisted by his son, John. Mr. Secrest still makes farming and stock-raising his chief business. In March, 1861, he was married to Miss Melvina Dealy, of Marshall County. They have six children living—Cara, John, Edwin, William, Emma and Viola. Mr. Secrest is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the neat little church adjoining his farm was built largely by his aid and influence. In politics he is a Republican, sharing in the struggle then existing to make Kansas a Free-State, and he now has the satisfaction of seeing the young commonwealth grow both thrifty and populous.

WILLIAM H. SIKES, merchant, Leonardville, was born in Du Page County, Ill., August 1, 1858. His father was a minister of the Congregational Church, and consequently often moved from place to place. The youth of Mr. Sikes was spent in Michigan until 1870, when his parents removed to Kansas. He was educated at the Kansas Agricultural College, graduating in the class of 1879. After graduation, he taught in the public schools of Wamego one year, and then, in partnership with Mr. Landon, opened a store of general merchandise at the town of Garrison. In 1881 Mr. Sikes bought the interest of his partner, and soon after removed the stock to the new town of Leonard, Riley County, where we still find him in business. He resigned the postmastership at Garrison on removing to Leonard. He is also, in addition to his other business, engaged in the live-stock trade, buying, shipping and selling in the Eastern market. He does a good business, and is a rising man.

CLAY COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

CLAY County is situated in the second tier of counties south of the State of Nebraska, about one hundred miles west of the Missouri River, and lies on the east side of the sixth principal meridian. It is bounded on the north by Washington, on the east by Riley and Davis counties, on the south by Dickinson, and on the west by Ottawa and Cloud counties, between which extends the sixth principal meridian. It lies wholly within the valley of the Republican River, which enters at the northwest corner, and flows southeast through the center of the county, one-half of which consists of first and second bottom lands. It is, therefore, destined to be one of the richest agricultural counties in the State.

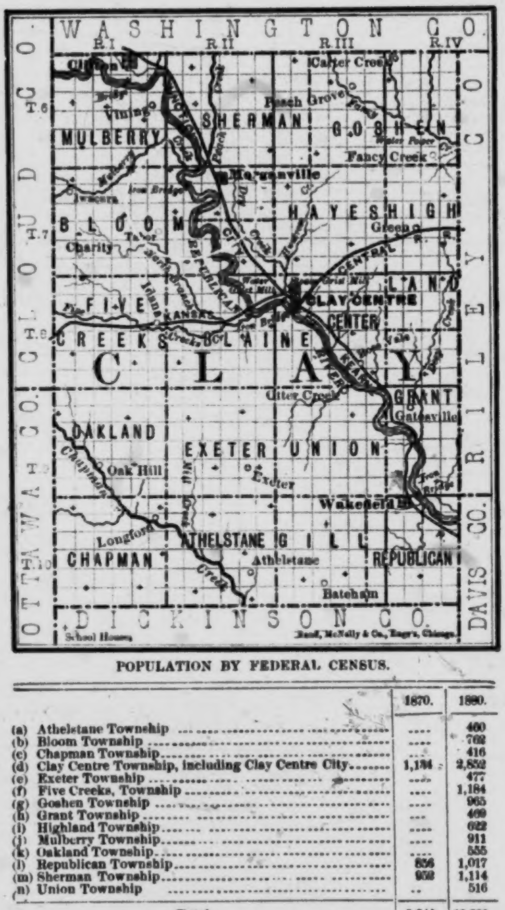

The valley land, which is about sixty per cent. of the county, is exceedingly rich. The soil a rich, black loam and bottom deposit is from four to ten feet in depth. The drainage of most of this land is good, the soil being porous, with a gradual slope towards the river whose bed is sufficiently deep to prevent extensive overflows. The soil is not so well adapted to the growth of wheat as that of the Smoky Hill and Solomon valleys, but produces a good quality with a fair yield, but is admirably adapted to all other grains. The hills skirting the valley are generally low and rounded, in a few places broken. The upland prairie is beautifully undulating, and only in a few places too broken, to be easily tilled. The soil of the uplands is not so fertile as that of the valley, principally because it is not so deep, averaging a depth of perhaps two and a half feet. Yet it is rich, exceedingly friable, well adapted to general farming, and excellent for grazing; producing the native grasses in great abundance.

The county is well watered, every part having streams of running water. The central portion, from the northwest to the southeast corner is watered by the devious windings of the great Republican River, a difficult and treacherous stream to dam, but furnishing, when properly dammed, immense water power throughout the year. The river is broad and shallow, but there are but few places where it can be forded, on account of the quicksand bottom, which is constantly shifting and changing the water channel. Tributary to the Republican, from the north, are Peach, Huntress, Deep and Mall creeks, and from the west Five Creeks Creek, the last being the largest. The northeast corner of the county is watered by Fancy Creek, and the southwest part by Chapman, the largest creek in the county and a tributary of the Smoky Hill River.

The principal building material, besides an excellent quality of brick clay, is limestone, which abounds in vast quantities, and in all qualities, in every part of the county.

EARLY HISTORY.

In April, 1856, Moses, William and Jerome Younkens and John P. King, settled near the mouth of Timber Creek. They were the first white men to permanently locate within the present limits of Clay County, and it is pleasing to add that all except Moses have continued to make this locality their home. Shortly after them came J. B. Quimby and William E Payne, and took up claims on the west side of the river, south of Wakefield. Lorenzo Gates and John Gill settled near Deep Creek in the fall of 1857. At the same time William Mall took the claim where his brother Jacob now lives, but remained only two years, returning to the East. In 1857 Peter Dobbins took a claim at the mouth of Pete's Creek, which event gave a name to the creek that before had only a "local habitation." He soon went to Texas, but returning found that he had forfeited his right, and that the claim was in possession of William Silvers, who still occupies the farm. During the two succeeding years a large number of settlers came into this neighborhood.

The drouth of 1860 quite completely stopped emigration until after the war, when after five or six bountiful harvests the settlers came in plentifully, and the county commenced a new era of progress, which with the exception of 1875 has been rapid and substantial.

Most of the settlers after the war were soldiers who came to take advantage of their soldier's claims.

As stated, the first settlers of Clay were Moses, William and Jeremiah Younkens and John P. King, who came together from Pennsylvania, and settled in the county in April, 1856. Mrs. Moses Younkens was the first white woman and Mrs. J. B. Quimby the next.

The first marriage occurred the 18th of December, 1859, and the contracting parties were Lorenzo Gates, the first Postmaster on Mall Creek, and Miss Lucinda Gill. Mrs. Gates still lives on the old place. George H. Purington and Miss Helen A. M. Morse were married May 6, 1860. In the winter of 1868–9, John Cain and Miss Alice Arnold were married by J. B. McLaughlin, Justice of the Peace, who stood on the opposite bank of the Republican from the contracting parties.

The first birth was that of Edward L., son of Moses and Mrs. Younkens, occurring December 2, 1858. Joseph Simpson was born January 5, 1859.

September 21, 1860, John A., son of A. Van Nosten died, being the first death among the settlers. It is stated that one or two of the Government Surveyors died while at work in the county. A Mr. Simons settled, in 1861, on the claim afterwards taken by Orville Huntress. Several of his family, consisting of seven persons besides himself, died, and he returned East.

The first schoolhouse was built of logs in 1864. It was on Government land, and when nearly completed, Samuel Allen went to Junction City and filed on the land. A log cabin was then bought of F. Kuhnle, in which Mrs. Lack taught the first school in 1865. The first sermon was preached in the county was delivered in 1863, by Rev. R. P. West of the Methodist denomination. The Baptists were the first to organize. Dr. J. W. Shepperd came in 1862, and was the first physician in the county.

The first mail route on the east side of the river was established in 1862, between Manhattan and Clifton; on the west side in 1868, between Junction City and Concordia, Cloud County. The first daily mails were established when the first railroad passed through the county—1873.

The first paper in the county was the *Clay County Independent*, whose first issue bears the date of August 20, 1871, E. P. Huston and David Downer were the editors.

In 1861, Orville Huntress brought a stock of goods and opened the first store. He also opened about the same time the first hotel where the military road crosses Huntress Creek. H. N. Dawson, in 1865, started the first saw-mill in the county. It was on Timber Creek, and run with horse power.

In 1865, Dexter Brothers started the first steam saw and flouring mill,

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

	1870.	1880.
(a) Athelstane Township	....	460
(b) Bloom Township	....	762
(c) Chapman Township	....	416
(d) Clay Centre Township, including Clay Centre City	1,134	2,852
(e) Exeter Township	....	477
(f) Five Creeks, Township	....	1,184
(g) Goshen Township	....	965
(h) Grant Township	...	469
(i) Highland Township	....	622
(j) Mulberry Township	....	911
(k) Oakland Township	....	555
(l) Republican Township	856	1,017
(m) Sherman Township	952	1,114
(n) Union Township	..	516
Total	2,942	12,320
Clay Centre City	....	1,753

(a) Organized in 1877. from part of Republican. (b) Organized in 1875, from parts of Clay, Centre and Sherman. (c) Organized in 1873, from part of Republican. (d) In 1872, parts detached to form Five Creeks and Grant; in 1873, part to Highland; in 1875, part to Bloom. (e) Organized in 1874, from part of Republican. (f) Organized in 1872, from part of Clay Centre. (g) Organized in 1871, from part of Sherman. (h) Organized in 1872, from part of Clay Centre. (i) Organized in 1873, from parts of Clay Centre and Sherman. (j) Organized in 1871, from part of Sherman. (k) Organized in 1876, from part of Republican. (l) In 1873, part detached to form Chapman; in 1874, parts to Exeter and Union; in 1876, part to Oakland; in 1877, part to Athelstane. (m) In 1871, parts detached to form Goshen and Mulberry; in 1873, part to Highland; in 1875, part to Bloom. (n) Organized in 1874, from part of Republican.

and in 1876, on the 4th of July, started the first water wheel. Jim Gilbert opened, at Wakefield, in 1859, the first blacksmith-shop.

October 26, 1869, the first term of the District Court was opened at Clay Centre, with James Humphrey as Judge; Philip Rothman as Sheriff, and Orville Huntress as Clerk. The first civil case was that of Joseph N. Hagaman *vs.* Clay County Commissioners. The case was dismissed. The first criminal case was the indictment of William Harman for the murder of Joseph N. Hagaman. It was continued from time to time and never came to trial. It was generally believed that the deed was committed in self-defense.

The last Indian scare occurred in 1869. The last buffalo in the county was killed by Aaron Dexter in the spring of 1865. Ten years before, this was the favorite pasture country of the buffalo.

WAR HISTORY AND INDIAN TROUBLES.

Though an unorganized county, and with but few inhabitants, none of whom could have been compelled to enter the service, Clay County has a war history of which she is justly proud. At the commencement of the war there were only forty-three voters in the county, and forty-seven men enlisted in the Union army, a large number of whom returned to their new State after the war was over. In 1860, there were eleven families in the Quimby neighborhood, but in 1863, J. B. Quimby and Ed. Kerby were the only men there, and John Butler, Lorenzo Gates and Jacob Mall were the only men on Mall Creek.

The first settlers found the county in possession of the Kaw Indians, who were comparatively peaceful and harmless people. The Indians never committed depredations as in Ottawa, Cloud, Republic and Jewell counties, but the settlers were a number of times so scared by reports from those counties that they fled, still farther from danger.

The war between the Pawnee and Delaware tribes, in the Smoky Hill valley, in 1857, scared the settlers, who fled to Riley County, but returned as soon as assured the war would not extend into their territory.

In August, 1864, the great Indian raid on the Little Blue, in Nebraska, which was one of the most thoroughly planned, skillfully executed and disastrous raids in the history of the western States, frightened the settlers of Ottawa, Cloud and Clay counties from their homes. Two hundred persons collected at Mr. Huntress' cabin, near the present site of Clay Center, and remained in camp for a month. Many returned to their claims, but some sought new homes, removed from such disturbances. The raid was confined to the Little Blue or old California trail, from Gage County, Neb., to Denver, Col. The militia was called out and sent toward Fort Harker, but found no Indians. Went to White Rock with same result. The valley of the White Rock suffered more by Indian incursions than any portion of northern Kansas; it being their favorite hunting ground.

In 1868, the settlers again collected at Clay Center, owing to Indian depredations in Cloud, Republic and Jewell counties. The militia was again called out, the Indians captured and returned to their reservation. W. H. Fletcher, the County Clerk, was away with the militia, and Mrs. Huntress fearing that they might be suddenly driven away, placed the county records in a valise and hid it in a hollow tree. The records were most thoroughly soaked by a thunder storm the first night. John W. Haynes was the only citizen of Clay County killed by the Indians, and he was not killed in the county. With five others, he was hunting in Jewell, Mitchell and Cloud counties, when the party was attacked by savages. They retreated, fighting their way toward the settlements, but were all killed on Little Cheyenne, in Cloud County, May 20, 1866. An extended account of their fruitless struggle for life can be found in Cloud County history.

In 1869-70-71, large numbers of English colonists settled in the southern part of the county, and by their intelligence and industry have done much to beautify that portion of the county and have established for themselves permanent and prosperous homes in a free country.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIAL ROSTER.

The Legislature, in 1860, laid out Clay County and named it in honor of Kentucky's illustrious statesman, Henry Clay. It was at first attached to Riley County for judicial purposes, and afterwards to Davis County. In 1866 there was some dissatisfaction felt in regard to the tax imposed by the latter county and a meeting was held at Clay Centre July 28, 1866, to consider the question of organizing the county. Orville Huntress was chairman and George D. Seabury clerk of the meeting. It was decided to take steps towards organization, and Lorenzo Gates, William Silvers, J. G. Haynes and Joseph P. Ryan were appointed a committee on petition and affidavit to Governor Crawford. The Governor signed the papers the 10th of August, appointed Lorenzo Gates, William Silvers and J. P. Ryan County Commissioners, George D. Seabury County Clerk, and designated Clay Centre as the county-seat. At the first election, November 6, 1866, the county seat was permanently located at Clay Centre. Republic City, an imaginary town, two miles west of Clay Centre, was an aspirant for the honor. When attached to other counties there were two offices, that of Justice and Constable, filled by resident citizens. The Justices from 1863 to 1866, were D. H. Myers, J. W. Shepperd, D. H. Myers and Orville Huntress. Constables: A. Van Nosten, Philip Rothman, each serving two terms.

The following is the official roster of the county:

Commissioners.—‡Lorenzo Gates, ‡J. P. Ryan, ‡William Silvers, appointed; elected in 1866, Thomas Sherwood, Henry Avery, William Silvers; 1868, T. Sherwood, D. H. Myers, William Silvers; 1870, M. H. Ristine, J. R. Taylor, J. B. Quinby; 1872, M. Lathrop, J. Miles, J. B. Quinby; 1874, A. Burt, Jr., S. C. Chester, M. A. Schoonover; 1876, A. Burt, Jr., M. Lathrop, A. D. P. Ferguson; 1878, A. Burt, Jr., A. N. Crawford, B. Ristine; 1879, A. Burt, Jr., A. P. Fullerton, B. Ristine; 1880, A. Burt, Jr., A. P. Fullerton, A. S. Pierce; 1881, George Emerich, A. P. Fullerton, G. H. Fullington; 1882, George Emerich, A. P. Fullerton, G. H. Fullington, A. S. Pierce.

County Clerks.—George D. Seabury, 1866; S. N. Ackly, 1867; S. N. Ackly* and W. H. Fletcher,† 1868-9; J. W. Kennedy, 1870-1; E. P. Huston, 1872-80; J. S. Noble, 1880-81; L. A. Huston, 1882-3.

County Treasurers.—Orville Huntress, 1866-7; O. Huntress,* S. N. Ackley,† W. E. Payne,* 1868-9; A. F. Daxter, 1870-1 H. H. Taylor, 1872-5; A. Wilson, 1876-9; J. S. Sterling, 1880-1; A. Wilson, 1881-2; L. McChesney, 1882-3.

County Registers.—S. N. Ackley, 1866-7; W. H. Fletcher, 1868-9; J. H. Hudson, 1870-3; H. M. Frazier, 1874-82.

County Surveyors.—J. B. McLaughlin, 1866-9; E. P. Ingersoll, 1870-71; R. Franken, 1872-9; A. N. Crawford, 1880-1; William McLaughlin, 1882-3.

Sheriffs.—Russell Allen, 1866-7; P. Rothman, 1868-71; E. Cummins, 1872-5; J. S. Sterling, 1876-9; George Morgan, 1880-1; George W. Martin, 1882.

Coroners.—James Hemphill, 1866-9; H. Boss, 1870-1; J. W. Shepperd, 1872-3; J. P. Stewart, 1874-5; J. H. Wade, 1876-9. William Read, 1880-1; George Wigg, 1882.

Assessors.—Orville Huntress, 1866-7; O. H. Smith, 1868-9; A. Shaeber, 1870-1. Discontinued.

Attorneys.—Capt. McClure, 1867-8; C. M. Kellog, 1869-70; C. M. Anthony, 1871-2; C. M. Kellog, 1873-4; M. M. Miller, 1875-6; E. H. Wyatt, 1877-82.

County Superintendents of Schools.—George D. Seabury, 1867-72; J. S. Dodson, 1873-8; A. Smith, 1879-80; J. L. Starkweather, 1881-2.

Probate Judges.—M. H. Ristie,* W. H. Fletcher,† 1867-8; C. M. Kellog, 1869-70; J. P. Ryan, 1871-4; R. D. McCord, 1875-8; J. F. Reyson, 1879-82.

District Judges.—James Humphrey, 1867-8; W. H. Canfield, 1869-70; A. S. Wilson, 1871-83.

Clerks of District Court.—C. O. Huntress, 1867-8; W. P. Anthony, 1869-70; C. A. Leffingwell, 1871-2; A. Wilson, 1873-6; J. F. Reyson, 1877-82.

State Senators.—L. F. Parsons, 1867-8; W. S. Blakely, 1869-70; J. H. Prescott, 1871-2; E. Barker, 1873-4; H. Cooper, 1875-6; C. M. Kellog, Clay Centre, 1877-80; J. W. Rector, 1881-2.

State Representatives.—Lorenzo Gates, 1867; M. H. Ristine, 1868-9; L. Gates, 1870; J. B. McLaughlin, 1871; C. M. Kellog, 1872; S. L. Stratton, 1873; S. D. Beegle, 1874-5; C. M. Kellog, 1876; W. H. Fretcher, 1877; George Taylor, 1879-82. W. W. Walton of Clay Centre, was Clerk of the House for last two terms.

The court house and jail are inferior buildings. The former is rented, and the latter is the original court house, built of stone by Dexter brothers, in 1868. In the center of Clay Centre is the Court House Square, beautifully ornamented with shade trees. When the county becomes able, it is the design to erect one of the finest court houses in Northern Kansas. The county farm is well supplied with farm buildings and good dwellings.

SCHOOLS AND RAILROADS.

From the first the people of Clay have manifested a deep and active interest in education. This has enabled the county to become in so short a time one of the foremost, for its age, in the ranks of school privileges. The first schoolhouse was built in 1864 and Mrs. Lack taught the first school with about fifteen pupils. There are now eighty-four schoolhouses and 145 teachers are required to teach the schools. The first district was organized in 1865. There are now ninety-five districts, or one to every 140 inhabitants. The first schoolhouse cost about $50; the last, that of Clay Centre, cost $25,000. From a school population of about 25 when the first school was taught it has increased in sixteen years to about 5,000. The increase in school property in the same time from $50 to nearly $90,000, shows more conclusively than any other comparison, the prevailing interest in the cause of education.

The school system of the county is a good one, and the schools generally are in a flourishing condition. The standard of qualification of teachers is gradually advancing and is now quite equal to that of counties in the older States. Township and county normals and institutes are held at intervals during the year. The progress here in education has been remarkable and if the active interest in the cause is maintained, Clay County will ere long become a model not only for the West but for the East.

Until 1862, Manhattan and Junction City were the nearest post-offices. During this year the first mail route in Clay County was established. This route was from Manhattan to Clifton, passing along the river valleys, with the offices in the county. The first was on Mall Creek, and the first postmaster was Lorenzo Gates; the second at Clay Centre, with Orville Huntress as postmaster; and the third office at Clifton, was kept by James Fox. The first trip on this route was made by James E. Parkerson on the 1st day of July, 1862. It was at first a weekly mail (and often weakly in amount of matter) but was afterwards a tri-weekly. Junction City later became the southern terminus of the route.

The Junction City & Fort Kearney Railroad reached Clay Centre the 12th of March, 1873, which was its northern terminus until 1878, when it was extended to Clifton, where it connected with the Central Branch of the Union Pacific. These roads are now under the same management. This road has been the principal agent in developing so rapidly the interior of Clay County and making Clay Centre one of the best business points west of Topeka. The road commences at Junction City and runs parallel with the Republican River to Clifton, wholly within the valley.

The Kansas Central, a narrow gauge railroad, running west from Leavenworth, has reached a point twenty miles west of Clay Centre.

There are four ferries across the Republican: Rock Ford, Air Line Ferry, Morgantown and Wakefield, and four excellent bridges: Clifton, Morganville, Clay Centre and Wakefield.

STATISTICS.

Acres in the county, 422,400; acres taxable 292,536; under cultivation, 135,940. Number of acres of winter wheat, 28,425; rye, 10,250; spring wheat, 20,185; corn, 48,270; barley, 2,295; oats, 14,255; buckwheat, 75; Irish potatoes, 84; sweet potatoes, 33; sorghum, 210; castor beans, 233; flax, 419; broom corn, 297; millet and Hungarian, 2,315; timothy meadow, 73; prairie meadow, 8,106; prairie pasture, 6,643; blue grass pasture, 60.

Number of horses, 4,301; mules and asses, 346; milch cows, 3,549; other cattle, 4,400; sheep, 1,368; swine, 16,501.

Number of acres in nurseries, 84. Number of trees in bearing: Apple, 2,475; pear, 354; peach, 75,428; plum, 4,089; cherry, 1,218. Number not in bearing: Apple, 17,654; pear, 676; peach, 85,681; plum, 3,998; cherry, 7,790.

In March, 1882, the population of the county was 12,297. Clay Centre City had 2,348 people. The most populous of the seventeen townships, are Sherman, 968; Blaine, 730; Clay Centre, 738.

CLAY CENTRE.

Clay Centre, one of the most attractive towns in northern central Kansas, is situated as its name implies at about the center of Clay County, on the east bank of the Republican River. It has a charming location, occupying the second bottom of the valley, and extending into the elevated prairie land to the northeast. From any part of the city a picturesque view can be had, but from the elevated portion, in the vicinity of the public school building the view is more extensive, becoming beautiful and even imposing. The broad valley extending far to the southeast and to the northwest, with its low, rounded, bordering hills, with others beautifully rolling rising behind them, and the serpentine course of the broad river, traced by its trimming of forest trees and the silver sheen appearing here and there, produce a charming picture. The city itself is attractive. Its citizens have been awake to their interests, comforts and aesthetic wants. They early commenced the planting of trees, which are now both useful and ornamental. The great majority of Western towns have sadly neglected this. The residence portion of the town is remarkable for the neatness of its dwellings, and the air of comfort and convenience that surrounds them. The cottages and elegant residences have that genial air of home about them which reminds one of much older towns. The business portion of the place is rapidly improving, the small frame building of the village giving place to the large, substantial stone or brick block of the city. This indicates the general prosperity of her business men, which has earned for Clay Centre the name of being one of the best and most promising commercial points in the great Republican valley.

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*Resigned. †Appointed by Commissioners. ‡Appointed by Governor.

*Died. †Appointed by Commissioners.

The first settlement on the town site was made by the Dexter brothers, John and Alonzo F., in May, 1862, and the second by Orville Huntress. The town was laid out by the Clay Centre Town Company, which consisted principally of the Dexter family. John and Alonzo F. Dexter, who are considered the fathers of the town, secured A. C. Pierce, of Junction City, to survey the new town. R. Franken made a second survey and plat of the town, which was filed in the Recorder's office, and has remained unchanged—the official map of Clay Centre.

In June, 1862, Dexter brothers obtained the services of two men from Fancy Creek and erected two log houses. This was done that they might hold their claims on the town site. John returned to Illinois, and his brother, A. F., to California. The latter did not come back until August, 1864. John returned to Clay Centre in the spring of 1863. In 1864, he bought a house on Pete's Creek, and removed to a location just south of the Dispatch livery stable. But the second house on the town site was erected by William S. Hutchinson. About the middle of August, 1864, two hundred settlers from Clay and the counties west collected around Mr. Huntress' cabin, owing to the great Indian raid on the Little Blue and Platte rivers, in Nebraska. They remained here in camp for over a month.

In 1862, the post-office was established at Mr. Huntress' cabin, where it remained until 1869, when it was removed to the town site, and Charles Huntress appointed postmaster.

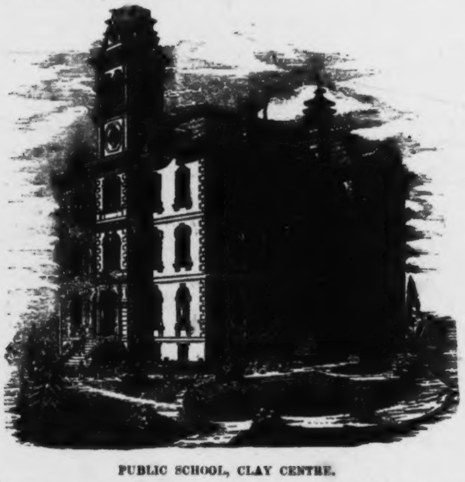

PUBLIC SCHOOL, CLAY CENTRE.

The town grew very slowly at first, scarcely averaging one house a year, until 1866, when it became the county-seat. Its growth was very slow from this time until 1870. In 1873, when the Junction City & Fort Kearney Railroad reached Clay Centre, it seemed to take a new start, a revival of business commenced which has not since abated, but steadily increased. Its population has increased, since then, from about 200 to 3,400. The arrival of the Kansas Central in 1880 added but little to its growth.

The first birth on the town site was Allie, daughter of Aaron Dexter. This interesting event occurred the 13th of May, 1865. It was during this year that the first schoolhouse was built.

Clay Centre was incorporated, as a city of the third class, the 11th of June, 1875, at which time the inhabitants numbered 350. The first election took place June 26, and the first council meeting was held July 1, 1875.

In April, 1880, the population having reached 2,250, a petition was presented to the Governor, for a change in the city government, and in July Gov. J. P. St. John issued a proclamation declaring Clay Centre a city of the second class.

The first council was composed of W. L. Johnson, G. Kuhule, M. R. Mudge, A. F. Dexter and J. S. Bowen. Present council: C. E Gifford, S. S. McIntire, P. P. Kehoe, I. A. Flood, O. F. Lutt and W. S. Beatty.

Mayors.—1875–6, A. Wilson; 1877, M. H. Ristine, resigned, and was succeeded by J. H. Pinkerton, who served until 1880; 1881, C. R. Barnes; 1882, C. R. Barnes.

Clerks.—1875–6, E. P. Huston; 1877, C. C. Coleman; 1878–9–80, Newton Allen; 1881. B. F. Flenniken; 1882, H. E. Lacey.

Police Judges.– 1875–6–7, J. W. Miller; 1877–8–9, William P. Ensey; 1880–1–2, J. W. Miller.

Treasurers.—1875–6, M. R. Mudge; 1877, J. Higinbotham, Sr., resigned, and J. W. Miller appointed; 1878, J. W. Miller; 1879–80–1–2, George Wigg.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The first schoolhouse in Clay Centre was built in 1865 and the first school was taught that year by Mrs. Lack. The building cost about $50, and there were about fifteen pupils at the first school. The number of pupils has increased quite as rapidly as the population, until there are now about 700 in the city. A new building, the finest in Central Kansas, has just been completed, at a cost of $35,000, equal to 500 similar to the first. This building, situated on the most elevated block in the town, is built of brick with stone trimmings and has an attractive and commanding appearance. The schools are graded and are noted for the thoroughness of work undertaken and the excellent discipline maintained.

There are six organized religious denominations in Clay Centre—White and colored Methodist Episcopal, white and colored Baptist, Presbyterian and Catholic. All have church buildings except the colored, which, however, are now making preparations to build. The churches are all in a flourishing condition. The Methodist congregation is becoming too large for their church and they are preparing to build a $10,000 edifice. The organization of the churches may be found in the county history. The religious elements have been as assiduous in their worship and labor to bring the erring into a better life as the people in general have been in building up the public schools.

The Baptists were the first to effect an organization in Clay County. This took place at Mr. Huntress' cabin, some time before the Union Church at Clifton. The Clay Centre Baptist Church was organized with twelve members in August, 1868. The church has been very prosperous The membership is large and the society owns a neat and commodious building, dedicated in 1874.

The Clay Centre Methodist Episcopal Circuit was established in 1865, under the supervision of Rev. W. Marlatt, of Manhattan The Methodist Episcopal Church of Clay Center was organized in 1866. It has become the strongest church in the county. Its members are preparing to erect a $10,000 house of worship.

The Clay Centre Presbyterian Church was organized at the schoolhouse the 1st of April, 1871, by Rev. J. D. Perring. Their church building, which was nearly completed, was damaged by the cyclone of July 2, 1872.

The Swedenborg Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized by Rev. O. Chiben, September 4, 1871. Rev. Chiben was the first pastor. Its membership includes over forty heads of families. A church was built in 1876.

The Clay Centre Catholic Church was established under the direction of Father Pichler in April 1877. There are forty families in the parish.

The Second Methodist Episcopal Church of Clay Centre, colored, was organized in April 1882, with twelve members. The pastor is Rev. Robert Rector.

The Second Baptist Church of Clay Centre, colored, was organized in the winter of 1881–82, with seventeen members. Rev. Rogers is pastor.

The Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons, which is the oldest organization, the *Independent Order of Odd Fellows* and the *Knights of Pythias* are the hand-maids of civilization, carrying wherever civilization leads their fraternizing influence of incalculable value. As the Christian carries his religion, so the traveler and pioneer carries the harmonizing principles and influence of his order in his wanderings and to his distant frontier home. Here the pioneers early plant the seeds of their order which grow and spread to the good and advancement of the new country.

Clay Centre Lodge No. 131, A., F & A. M—Instituted April 1, 1872. It is now a large and flourishing society. First officers: C. M. Kellog, W. M.; J. W. Smith, S. W.; F. M. Coffell, J. W.; J. B. McLaughlin, Treas.; M. M. Miller, Sec,; J. W. Johnston, S. D.; A. J. Pinkerton, J. D.

Bethany Chapter No. 38, R. A. M.—Organized in March, 1880. First officers: M. M. Miller, High Priest; W. H. Mize, K.; H. H. Taylor, S.; J. B. Hall, C. of H.; U. H. Emick, C. of G.; W. S. Beatty, P. S,; A. H. Neal, G. M., 3rd V.; E. H. Russell, G. M, 2nd V.; W. Roberts, G. M, 1st V.; A. J. Gaibhart, Tyler. Membership in October 1882 about twenty-five.

Valley Lodge of Perfection No. 4, A. & C., Scottish Rite.—Was instituted June 25, 1880, with the following officers: M. M. Miller, V. M.; K. M. Frazier, S. W.; C. W Lindner, J. W.; W. W. Walton, Orator; H. H. Taylor, A.; J. A. Moss, Sec.; Wm. Sharpe, Treas.; J. W. Miller, E.; S. Langworthy, A. E.; W. S. Beatty, M. of C.; U. H. Emick, C. of G.; W. P. Gates, Tyler. Membership in October, 1882, about fifteen.

Clay Lodge No 115, I. O. O. F.—Instituted October 14, 1874, with the following officers: R. T. Carr, N. G.; A. D P. Ferguson, V. G.; Lot Pugh, P. G.; H. A. Ruthruff, R. S.; J. M. Frank, P. S.; A. Wilson, T.; J. B. Hall, W.; O M. Pugh, C.; B. W. Quinn, J. G.

Queen Esther Lodge No. 19, Daughter of Rebekah Degree—Instituted at Clay Centre September 11, 1877. First officers: H. M. Frazier, N. G.; Mrs. K. M. Dieter, V. G.; J. W. Miller, S.; S. J. Spicer, F. S.; A. J. Miller, T.; J. B. Hall, W.; J. W. Miller, C. Membership, 120.

Custer Lodge No 19, K. of P.—Instituted September 5, 1876. First officers: Wm. Sharpe, P. C.; H. M. Frazier, C. C.; W. S. Beatty, V. C.; Geo. Wigg, P.; J. B. Besack, K. of R. and S.; J. W. Miller, M. of E.; J. S. Sterling, M. of F.; H. C. Ackenback, M. at A.; H. A. Ruthruff, J. G.; G. Kuhnle, O. G. Membership thirty-six.

Commandery No. 3 of Kansas, Universal Brotherhood of the World.—Instituted May 29, 1880. First officers: W. H. Munger, C.; S. B, Woodside, V. C.; N. W. Jewett, R. S.; T. C. Jewett, F. S.; W. L. Simpson, T.; N. A. Starr, P.; E. S. Pearson, H.; J. Plant, M.; M. Parimatear, S.; A. M. Tripp, O. G.

Clay Centre Division No. 24, Sons of Temperance.—Organized September 5, 1877. First officers: J. H. Pinkerton, W. P.; O. T. Miller, W. A. P.; W. H. Munger, P. W. P.; C G. Wood, W. R. S.; W. Wisner, W. A. R. S.; H. G. Higinbotham, W. F. S.; N A. Starr, W. F.; W. B. Miller, W. C.; S. B. Woodside, W. A. C.; J. J. Johnson, W. I. S; F. B. Bixler, W. O. S.; J. C. Wade, W. C.

The Dispatch Band.—Was organized July, 1880, and named after the leading newspaper of the city. In September of that year it succeeded in winning the second prize at the Bismark fair, where competition was open to all bands of the State. The same season at Waterville, Marshall County, they won the first money over some of the best bands in Northern Kansas, and steady practice and the acquisition of several new members enabled them to take away first honors in the Knights of Pythias contest held at Leavenworth in May, 1882, the noted Beloit Knights' Band being there and competing. At the Kansas Band Union meeting held during the session of the Kansas State Fair, at Topeka, it was universally acknowledged to be one of the leading bands in the State. Among its honorary members can be numbered Miss Emma Abbott, who is one of its most enthusiastic admirers and supporters. Sixteen active members besides a great many who could be styled "severely passive" compose the organization. Its officers since the first election have been John Johnston, president, and H. G. Higinbotham, secretary and treasurer. To George Hapgood, leader and conductor, is much of its present excellence due.

THE PRESS AND OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The Dispatch.—It was first published as the *Clay County Independent*, the first issue of which appeared August 20, 1871, with E. P. Huston and David Downer as editors and proprietors. The press was bought of the *Junction City Union* and brought to Clay Centre by Philip Rothman and M. H. Ristine. Mr. Huston soon withdrew and the paper was published by a joint-stock company, with Mr. Downer as head, until January 11, 1873, when the office and paper were sold under foreclosure of mortgage. J. W. Miller bought it and changed the name to *The Dispatch*, the first number of which appeared March 12, 1873. In April, O. M, Pugh became editor, and on the 1st of June assumed all responsibilities. In December, 1873, his brother became partner. In 1875 the paper was sold to J. B. Besack, who in turn sold it to J. P. Campbell in October 1876, who added a power-press to the office. It passed into the hands of Wirt W. Walton & Co. January 8, 1880, and is now the property of Walton & Valentine, Mr. Valentine having purchased a half interest in January, 1881. It was the successful competitor for honors at the State Fair in 1881. It has always been Republican in politics, except under the management of O. M. Pugh, when it was Independent.

The Times.—This paper was first printed at Clifton as the *Localist*, by F Cunningham. The first issue bears the date of April 17, 1878. It was removed to Clay Centre in January, 1879, and the name changed to *Clay County Times*. September 23, 1881, Miller, Linsley & Co. purchased the paper and changed the name to *The Times*, and its politics from Independent to Republican. In March, 1882, the firm name was changed to Miller & Co. J. W. Miller is the editor and is making the *Times* an excellent paper. It is printed on a Prouty power-press.

The Democrat.—This paper was started by O. M. Pugh the 30th of May, 1879. Its politics was indicated by its name. It has since suspended.

Republican Valley Banner.—A monthly real estate journal, issued by Ruthruff & Pinkerton, was established in March, 1878.

The Little Hatchet—A monthly and semi-occasional publication, edited by J. W. Miller, was established September 28, 1878. It is a humorous sheet and radically Republican.

There are a number of very fair hotels in Clay Centre, but the only one requiring special mention is the Dispatch, owned by Walton & Valentine, editors and proprietors of *The Dispatch*, and managed by H. G. Allen. It is a large, three story brick building, with stone basement, situated on the northeast corner of Court House Square. It is one of the largest and most convenient hotels in northern Kansas, with forty large, neatly furnished rooms, and is quite popular under the present management. The building and furniture cost $30,000; the hotel being opened in February, 1882.

Clay Centre has three reliable banking houses. The Republican Valley bank, of Meyers & Campbell, incorporated June 1, 1882. It has $30,000 paid up capital, and an authorized capital of $50,000. The Farmers and Merchants Bank was incorporated in January, 1876, and has a subscribed capital of $50,000. H H. Taylor, president; John N. Moss, cashier. The Clay County Bank, the first institution of the kind in the county, was established by John Higinbotham. It occupies a fine building, valued, with its furniture, at $6,000.

In 1866, the Dexter Brothers erected a steam saw and grist-mill. For six or seven years they supplied all this region with lumber. In 1873 they turned their energies toward the creation of a water-power, and the establishment, principally, of a flour-mill. The power, which is valuable, has been created at an expenditure of $60,000, the first wheel being started July 4, 1876. The dam across the Republican is over a mile above town, the water being turned into the deep, narrow channel of Huntress Creek, across which is another dam. At different times, portions of the river dam have been carried away, and the whole structure has sunk thirty feet in the sand. This has necessitated large expenditures of money. Until December, 1881, the mill was operated by Dexter Brothers, but it then passed, with the power, into the hands of A. F. Dexter. The property is valued at $10,000, the mills having four run of burrs, and a capacity of 200 bushel of flour and 1,000 of corn per day.

The two steam-mills are the Quaker City, owned and operated by C. R. Barnes, and built about seven years ago, four run of stone; and the Kansas Pacific elevater and mill, four run of stone, erected by O. F. Lutt, in the summer of 1882, and now operated by him.

Clay Centre has made a rapid, but a permanent growth. It is surrounded by a rich country; has an abundance of water-power, and has a class of intelligent and energetic citizens. These advantages will certainly make of Clay Centre a large and flourishing city.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM ALLAWAY, carpenter, was born in Berkshire, England, January 7, 1837. Became architect and builder, was four years at Aldershott, in the Army Depot, in the Civil Engineer Department. In 1870 he came to America and settled at Junction City. Built and kept the Wakefield House. In 1872 purchased a farm in Clay County. Moved there on and worked at his business, and farming also. In 1880 moved to Clay Center. He has built some of the best buildings in the county, notably the high school building, Wakefield Congregational Church, etc. He was married December 24, 1860, in London, to Miss Anna Waterman. They brought with them five children, one of whom died in Junction City, and a sixth was born at same place. Elizabeth A., born September 11, 1861; Susannah, born July 2, 1863; Anna, born July 4, 1865; Edith, born June 2, 1867; William H., born March 17, 1870; Sarah Amy, born April 9, 1873.

JACOB AUGUST, merchant, was born in Prussia, July 11, 1833. Received an academic education, and in 1849 came to America. He located in New York, and was a traveling salesman for two years Then he went into trade on his own account, at Warrenton, N. C., having a general stock of merchandise. At the age of twenty-one, he had stock, valued at more than $60,000. In 1859 he removed to New York City, where he was in business until 1879, when he came to Kansas, settling in Clay Centre. He occupies a large double store, each room being 24x70 feet. He carries an immense stock of dry goods, clothing boots and shoes, hats and caps, and furnishing goods of all kinds for gentlemen and ladies. His store is known as August's Red Store, and does an immense trade. He is a member of the Masonic order. September 25, 1855, he was married, in the city of New York to Miss Eppstein. They are parents to eight children, five splendid boys and three beautiful girls.

R. C. BAGBY, life insurance agent, was born in Yadkin County, N. C., November 5, 1847. He attended an academy in Jonesville, N. C. In 1869 he went to Iowa where he lived a year in Poweshiek and Jasper counties, and then returned to his native county. In 1871 he came West and was a student in the Normal School, at Kirksville, Mo., until 1872, when he came to Kansas, locating a homestead fourteen miles west of Clay Centre, Clay County. In 1877 he sold his farm and moved to Concordia, Cloud County, where he was in the photograph business until 1878, when he removed to Clay Centre, working at the same business until December, 1881, when he sold out his studio and entered upon his present business. He represents several strong companies, and is doing a good business. He was married in Clay County, Mo., March 4, 1873, to Miss Josephine Spencer. They have two children—Nannie Luzetta, born March 20, 1875, Robert A., born July 15, 1882.

C. R. BARNES, miller, was born at Lowell, Mass., May 25, 1827, and was educated in the grammar schools of his native city. In 1852 he came into the western country, locating in Hebron, Wis., in the milling business and has been in the business ever since. In 1859 he removed to Manhattan, Kan., and built the Manhattan Mills, the eighth flour-mill in the State, and the first west of Topeka. In 1874 located at Clay Centre and built the Quaker City Mills, and in 1880 changed it to a gradual reduction mill, using both burrs and rolls; has a capacity of 110 barrels of flour per day, and runs up to its full capacity. Ships his product to Louisiana, Texas, California, and the whole South and West. Mr. Barnes is the real inventor of the brush machine for cleaning wheat. He was married January 1, 1852, at Lawrence, Mass., to Miss Esther L. Gower. Mrs. Barnes died in 1862, and Mr. Barnes was again married December 12, 1866, to Miss Ellen E. Knapp, of Manhattan, Kan. He has four children—Evangeline, born October 23, 1868; Adelbert B., born July 16, 1870; Neva Estelle, born January 1, 1878, and Walter K., born November 4, 1879.

THOMAS BLACKWOOD, M. D., was born in Lawrence County, Pa., April 23, 1848. When a child his parents removed to Harrison County, Ohio. He was educated at Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio, graduating in the class of 1868. Studied medicine graduating from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the class of 1874. He was resident physician of Charity Hospital, Philadelphia, for a year and a half. In the fall of 1875 he came to Clay Centre, and has been in practice here since. He was married May 28, 1877, in Beaver County, Pa., to Miss Belle Waterson. They have two children.

ARNOLD BUCHMAN, jeweler, was born in Chicago, Ill., June 29, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of that city. Learned the jeweler and watchmaker's trade with C. F. Heppel & Co, In 1879 he came to Kansas, locating at Stockton, Rooks County, and opened a store. In September, 1880, he moved to Clay Centre, where he still carries on his store. Has a large and complete stock of watches, clocks, silverware, and general stock of handsome and stylish jewelry. He is unmarried.

S. P. BURNELL, farmer, P. O. Clay Centre, was born in Bridgeton, Cumberland County, Maine, February 5, 843. Enlisted June 21, 1862, in Company F., Sixteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry. Was discharged March 4, 1865, by reason of disability from a gunshot wound in left leg received before Petersburg, July 21, 1864. After the war he began trade in fancy dry-goods, in Lewiston, Maine. From 1868 to 1878, was traveling salesman in the kid glove trade, and was also in the service of the United States as an agent of the Treasury Secret Service. In 1878, he located at Gatesville, Clay County, and has been a farmer since. He was married December 14, 1878, at Gatesville, Kansas, to Mrs. Fidella Dunham. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., and G. A. R. Has been a member of the Lewiston City Council.

J. P. CAMPBELL, banker, was born in Lincoln County, Ky., March 18, 1852. Educated at Stanford Seminary, and by a private tutor. In 1871 removed to Eldorado, Kansas, and entered the service of the First National Bank as bookkeeper and assistant cashier. Two years afterward he became the acting cashier of the First National Bank of Wichita. From Wichita he moved to Osage City, and established the *Free Press*, which he published for more than a year. Sold newspaper and entered dry-goods trade at Neosho Falls. In 1876 he came to Clay Centre, and bought the *Dispatch*, which he published alone until January 1, 1879, when Mr. Walton became a partner. The next year he sold his interest in the *Dispatch*, and January 1, 1880, began banking with Mr. Myers in Clay Centre. The bank is now an incorporated institution of which Mr. Campbell is president. Was an independent candidate for the Legislature in 1882, and has been member of the City Council. He was married May 18, 1876, to Miss Nellie Hosmer, at Nashville, Ill. They have one child—Ruth, born March 7, 1878.

H. P. CAMPBELL, merchant, was born in Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa., April 28, 1854. He was educated in Waynesburg College. After leaving college, he went into the bank of B. F. Fleniken & Co., as teller, but in 1873, he began business as a grocer on his own account, both in his native town. In 1875, he sold his grocery business and opened business in tin-roofing, spouting, and lightning-rods. In 1876, he moved to Kansas, and settled at Clay Centre. Clerked for John Higinbotham & Co. for a year and a half; for Wickstrom & Swenson two years; and then for Lavy & Allen. In September, 1880, in partnership with D. G. Smith, again began business for his own account in general merchandise. In June, 1882, Mr. Smith retired, and Mr. Campbell continues the business. He does a good business, and is prospering. He was married June 10, 1878, at Clay Centre, Kan., to Miss Mary Smith. They have two children—Libbie, born May 14, 1879, and Frankie, born October 25, 1881.

R. T. CARR, druggist, was born in Rush County, Ind., February 28, 1847. November, 2, 1863, he enlisted in Company M., Twenty-first Indiana Heavy Artillery, and was discharged January 10, 1866. After the war he was a student at Greencastle, Ind., for a year, and then went into the drug trade. He began business on his own account at Martinsville, Ind., and in 1871, removed to Junction City, Kan., and in the following year came to Clay Centre, and has been in trade here since. He was married May 21, 1872, at Junction City, to Miss Ella Harris. Mrs. Carr departed from this life, February 24, 1881. He has two children—Birdie Blanche, born October 18, 1873; and Ella Linnell, born July 8, 1875. Mr. Carr is a member of the I. O. O. F., and was the father and first N. G. of Clay Lodge, No. 115. Also a member of the G. A. R.

F. B. DAWES, attorney, was born in Allen County, Ind., Nov. 14, 1854; was educated at Fort Wayne College. Studied law in the office of M. Van B. Spencer, of Fort Wayne, Ind. He was admitted to practice in 1876, in the Circuit Court of Allen County. In 1877 he came to Clay Centre, and in 1878 began practice with William Higinbotham, the firm being styled Higinbotham & Dawes. He was elected City Attorney in 1881, and still holds the office. He was married November 18, 1875, at Zanesville, Ind., to Miss Olive E. Wilson. They have three children—Leona O., born in 1876; Iona, 1878, and Raymond B., 1881. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

ALONZO DEXTER, miller and stockman, was born in Windsor County, Vt., June 3, 1833. His parents died when he was five years of age, and he went to New Hampshire, living with a married sister, who died when Alonzo was ten years of age. Thereafter he lived sometimes in Lowell, Mass., and sometimes in Vermont, as his guardian directed, until at the age of twenty he went, *via* St. Louis and New Orleans, to Panama and California. He remained there ten years, engaged in mining and farming. In 1862 he came to Clay County purchased land, located present site of his mill, and laid out Clay Center. Returning to California, he disposed of his interests there, and in 864 returned to Clay Center, where he has since resided. In 1866 built and started his mill, the first in Clay County. For ten years he used steam-power, but in 1876 he dammed the Republican River, and utilized one of the best water-powers in the State. His mill has a capacity of 200 barrels of flour per day. Ships flour, grain and live-stock. He still owns about 200 town lots in the city. Was married in California September 29, 1862, to Miss Emma A. Dunbar. Is now making money, and deserves unbounded success.

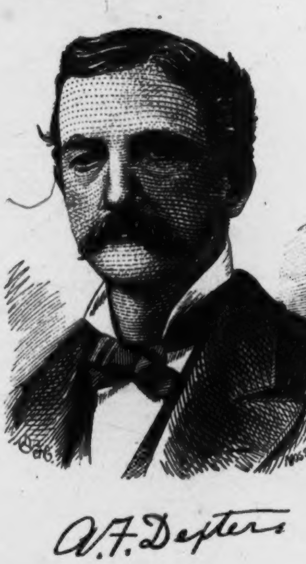

A.F. Dexter

ADAM DILLER, farmer, P. O., Clay Centre, was born in Huntington County, Pa., December 22, 1843. At nine years of age he removed with his parents to Henry County, Ill., where he was raised a farmer. He enlisted August 15, 1862, in Company H, of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served three years, and took part in several battles, among them Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Fort Blakely, etc. After the war he returned to Illinois. He took a course of study in Eastman's Business College, Chicago, Ill. He again engaged in farming in Henry County until 1866, when he went to Texas and stayed two years, and again returned to Illinois. In 1870 he came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Clay County, in Township 8, Range 3, Section 1. He has a fine farm, and is paying great attention to the development of fruit-raising. He has a fine orchard of bearing apples, and has planted 500 more, besides peaches, plums, apricots, pears, etc.; also an extensive vineyard. He belongs to the G. A. R He was married January 1, 1870, in Henry County, Ill., to Miss Selina F. Whitehead. They have five children—Wilber, born December 14, 1870; Gertrude, March 31, 1873; Rutherford, December 2, 1877; Ruth, December 2, 1877; Roy, July 28, 1879.

W. B. DUDLEY, real estate agent, was born in Lawrence County, Illinois, May 10, 1844. When he was a boy his parents removed to Switzerland County, Ind. He enlisted August 31, 1861, in Company B, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private. At the battle of Perryville he received a gunshot wound in the head; but recovering, he again took the field, and at Chickamauga he was again wounded, in the right leg, and was captured by the enemy. He was confined in Rebel prisons for the period of four months, when he was exchanged. October 10, 1864, he was mustered out of service, his term of enlistment having expired. After the war he lived in Marion County, Ohio, until 1871, when he came to Kansas, settling on a homestead on Section 9, Township 9, Range 2 east. Here he lived until November, 1881, when he moved to Clay Centre and began his present business. He was a Justice of the Peace in Exeter Township for eight years; also Director and Treasurer of his school district. In 1880 he was enumerator of the census for Exeter and Oakland townships. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the G. A. R. He was married in Clermont County, Ohio, December, 1868, to Miss Sarah S. Scott. They have two children—Effie E. and Scott N.

W. H. FLETCHER, real estate and loans. Born in Cornish, N. H., October 10, 1837. Enlisted October 12, 1861, in Company G, Second United States (Berdan's) Sharpshooters, and took part in nearly all the battles in which that celebrated body of men participated. The regiment, by order of army and corps commanders, was permitted to inscribe on its standard the names of over eighty battles and skirmishes. Mr. Fletcher was a Sergeant until December 24, 1862, when he was mustered Second Lieutenant, and May 1865, was commissioned First Lieutenant, and soon after the corps was mustered out. In 1866 removed to

Kansas and settled in Clay County, taking a homestead in Blaine Township. Was a farmer until 1880, when he moved into the city and began business as a real estate and loan agent. He still owns a splendid farm—his old homestead. In 1867 he was appointed County Clerk, and elected to the office the next year; was Probate Judge in 1869, and also District Court Clerk; held all three offices at the same time. Mr. Fletcher was a Representative in the State Legislature in 1877. He is a member of the Board of Education, and Chief of the Clay Center Fire Company, No. 1. He was married March 12, 1868, to Miss Cassie C. Freeman, of Cornish, N. H. They have three children living—Frankie L., Freddie O., and Harry W. They have buried three—Elmer, Bertie and Silas B. Mr. Fletcher is a Mason and a member of the G. A. R.

IRA A. FLOOD, hardware merchant, was born in Muhlenburg County, Ky., February 8, 1840 When eight years old his parents removed to Cincinnati, and thence to Rush County, Ind., thence to Crawford County, Ill Enlisted August 15, 1861, in Company H, of the Eleventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and at the end of a year was mustered out on special order. August 5, 1862, re-enlisted as a private in Company E, Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to First Lieutenant October 1, 1862; Captain, April 3, 1864, and commissioned Major, but did not muster until a few days before the expiration of his term of service. After the war, engaged in trade at Vincennes, Ind., first in dry goods on his own account, and for seven years was a traveling salesman for a Boston firm—wholesale dealers in boots and shoes. In 1877 came to Kansas on a visit, and was so well pleased with the country that he has remained ever since. Located in Clay Centre, and began a very successful career as a merchant in the hardware line; also handles stoves, tinware and harness. Has one of the best businesses in the county. He was married March 5, 1867, at Vincennes, Ind., to Miss Mary E. Wyant. Has a very fine home, and enjoys it. Is a member of the I. O. O. F.

H. M. FRAIZER, Register of Deeds, was born in Boone County, Ky., May 31, 1840. Was educated at Center College, Danville, Ky., graduating in the class of 1860. Was engaged in teaching until 1871, meanwhile having, in 1868, removed to Buchanan County, Mo. In May, 1871, moved to Clay County, Kan., settling in Clay Centre. Was a photographer until June 8, 1872, when he was appointed Deputy Register of Deeds. Was elected Register in 1873, re-elected in '75, '77, '79, and '81, and is still in office. In 1882 he was Representative from Kansas to the Supreme Lodge of the World, K. of P. Has been three times Representative to the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. for three years. Is a Mason of R. A. degree, and of the Scottish Rite, Fourteenth degree Is at present W. M. of Clay Centre Lodge, No 134. He was married May 10, 1881, at Parkersville, Morris Co., Kan., to Miss Rosa Sharpe. They have one child—John M., born July 3, 1882.

GEORGE H. FULLINGTON, merchant and County Commissioner, was born in Lamoile County, Vt., July 12, 1845. In 1865 he came to Kansas, and settled in Riley County. The next year he bought land in Clay County and has lived here since. In 1874 he moved into Clay Centre, opening a general stock of merchandise. Two years after he sold his business and went to clerking. Soon after, in partnership with Mr. McIntire, established another business. The firm of Fullington & McIntire own the Clay County Furniture Company and the Clay Centre book store, carrying in the former business about $8,000, and in the latter about $6,000, stock. In 1880 Mr. Fullington was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Board of County Commissioners, and the same year was elected to the office. He was married September 15, 1875, and has two children—Scott J., born October 4, 1878, and Clayton B., born December 11, 1880. Mr. Fullington is a member of the K. of P.

JOSEPH GAZIN, builder, was born in Wayne County, Mich., March 27, 1848. When a child, his parents removed to Chicago, thence to Wisconsin, and then to Minnesota. Joseph learned the carpenters' trade. In 1876 he came to Clay Centre, and has lived here since. He is one of the leading men in his line. Has built such works as Grumme's and Frank's blocks, J. A. Flood's residence, and many other good buildings. He was married March 7, 1869, and has four children—Louise, born March 2, 1870; Lewis, March 9, 1875; William, August 10, 1877; Albert, January 17, 1879.

CHARLES E GIFFORD, lumber merchant, was born in Essex County, N. Y., May 18, 1850. In 1860 his parents moved to Kansas, settling at Irving, Marshall County. He was educated at the Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan. In 1872 engaged in general merchandise at Jewell City. In 1878 established his present business at Clay Centre. In 1880 was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, at Cincinnati, that nominated Gen. Hancock for President. In the same year was the candidate of his party for State Senator in the Twelfth District. In 1882 was the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. Is the Captain of the Golden Belt Guards, Company H, First Kansas National Guard. Is a Mason of the R. A. degree; also belongs to the K. of P. He is unmarried.

A. A. GODARD, of the firm of Harkness and Godard, attorneys, was born in Bradford County, Pa., December 11, 1855, and graduated from the high school at Waverly, N. Y. Then entered Syracuse University. He read law in Syracuse, N. Y., and Holton, Kan., and was admitted to the bar in October, 1879, by the District Court of Jackson County. In July, 1878, he came to Kansas, and to Clay Centre, November 1, 1879. He is a member of Company H, Second Regiment, Kansas National Guards.

FRANK P. HARKNESS, of the firm of Harkness and Godard, attorneys, was born in Bradford County, Pa., December 14, 1854, and was educated at the high school, Waverly, N. Y. Studied law in Union University, Albany, N. Y., and graduated from the law college in the class of 1877. He began practice at Waverly, N. Y., in partnership with the Hon. J. B. Floyd, where he remained for two years. In 1879 he came to Clay County, Kan., and located at Clay Centre, and has practiced here since. In the session of 1879, he was clerk of the Assembly Committee on Banks and General Laws, in the New York Legislature. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married in November, 1882, to Alma Streville, daughter of George Streville, Albany, N. Y.

S. D. HATHAWAY, broker, was born in Walworth County, Wis., April 16, 1851. Educated in common schools. In 1870 he moved to Kansas, his parents having previously settled in Clay County. Was a farmer until February 22, 1878; when he opened an office in Clay Centre. Deals in short time loans, etc. Also has a bank at Miltonville, Cloud County, and has a partnership interest in a store at the same place He was married September 4, 1874, at Clay Centre, to Miss Emma D. Kelly. They have three children—Laura, born April 20, 1875; Frankie, born July 4, 1876; Chester

JAMES A. HENRY, hardware merchant, was born in Ross County, Ohio. At the age of five years his parents removed to Dubuque, Iowa, but soon after to Jo Daviess County, Ill., settling in Elizabethtown. Again, after seven years, returned to Dubuque, living there twelve years, during which time, he was two years a student in Dubuque College. Then clerked for his brother in a hardware store in Sparta, Wis., until 1861. He enlisted April 15, 1861, in Company G, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, for three months. Re-enlisted for three years in the same company. Again in 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Ninth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and was discharged November, 1865. After the war he moved to Ottumwa, Iowa, and became a traveling salesman for Henry & How, wholesale hardware. In 1868 he went to Chicago, and was a salesman in same line four years. Thence to Kansas City, where he was a salesman, traveling for G. W. Henry, in same line four years, then with J. L. Kelly & Co., for two years. Again he went to Chicago, with Brintnall, Lamb, & Co., for three years. Then with Seaberger & Breakwater, one year. Meanwhile, had established four hardware stores in Kansas, one of which was a partnership with Ira A. Flood, Clay Centre. October 15, 1880, he moved to Clay Centre, and has since resided here. Is in the hardware business, corner of Lincoln Avenue and Fifth Street. He was married November 8, 1870, at Chicago, Ill., to Mrs. C. H. Little.

H. G. HIGINBOTHAM, banker, was born in Connersville, Fayette Co., Ind., December 18, 1853. In 1856 he moved with his parents to Illinois, and in the following year came to Kansas, settling at Leavenworth. He was educated at the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan, Cornell University, New York, and entered Columbia College, but was forced on account of poor health to abandon study. In 1874, in partnership with his father, John Higinbotham, started the Clay County Bank, at Clay Centre. Mr. Higinbotham is the resident manager, and does a prosperous business in general banking, insurance and kindred business; is one of the substantial men of this town; is Treasurer of the city schools. He was married December 18, 1877, to Miss Lillian G. Starkweather, of Clay Centre. They have one child—John Charles, born March 7, 1879.

WILLIAM HIGINBOTHAM, attorney, was born in Greene County, Pa., January 10, 1849. When a child, his parents removed to Connersville, Ind., and when nine years old, moved to Urbana, Ill. The next removal brought him to Leavenworth, Kan. He was educated at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., leaving the institution three months before graduating in the class of 1868. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in March, 1872, in Leavenworth. Practiced in Leavenworth until 1877, when he settled in Clay Centre. Is a member of the firm of Higinbotham and Dawes. Is unmarried.

REZIN IAMS, loan and real estate agent, was born in Greene County, Pa., January 27, 1850, of a good family. When a child, his parents removed to Noble County, Ohio. When he was less than three years old he lost his father, and at the age of fifteen his mother died, leaving him to make his own way in the world. When he was seventeen years old he went to Bloomington, Ill., and worked for his board while attending school for two years. In 1871 the old home in Ohio was sold, and the property divided among the heirs of his father, consisting of seven children. Each received $1,000, and Mr. Rezin Iams, in company with an older brother, went into Clay County, Kan., and began stock-raising, but in 1872, the fever killed nearly all their cattle, reducing his capital to about $400. Nothing daunted, he took a homestead and broke ninety acres, built with his hands a stone house, planted an orchard and shade trees, making a beautiful home. This place he still owns. In 1879 he moved to Clay Centre, and began business as a loan and real estate agent. He does a large business and is a rising man. He is Treasurer of the Clay Centre Mining, Milling and Prospecting Company, operating in Chaffee County, Col. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and K. of P. Is a keen business man and a fluent talker, and always to be found abreast of his fellow-men

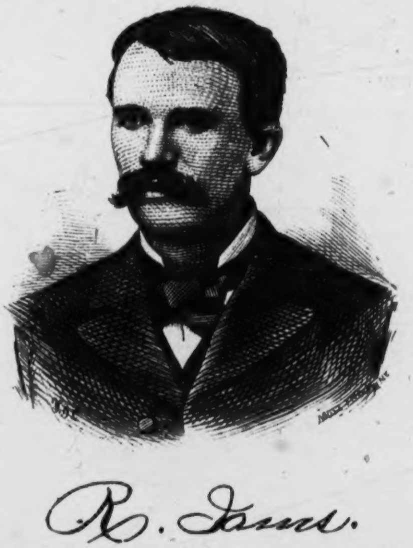

R. Iams.

F. H. JACKMAN, grocer, was born in Gloucester County, Va., October 13, 1845. In the war between the States, he took a hand on the Southern side. He enlisted in October, 1861, in Company A of the Thirty-fourth Virginia Volunteer Infantry. Fought through the war, and was paroled April 13, 1865. Returned to his home and worked at his trade—harness-maker. In 1872 he came to Kansas and settled at Wakefield, and clerked for W. P. Gates, grocer, for two years. In 1874 he moved to Clay Centre and clerked for C. E. Peters, and afterwards for J. M. Frank. September 17, 1878, he began business on his own account, in company with George A. Robinson, his brother-in-law. He has a fine store on the corner of Fifth and Court streets, Grumme's Block, and does a fine business. He was married January 13, 1875, at Clay Centre, to Miss Elnora J. Robinson. They have one child—Madge L., born July 13, 1879. He is a member of the Masonic order.

R. W. JONES, architect and builder, was born in Utica, N. Y., April 23, 1841. At the age of four years his parents removed to Boston, Mass., where he was educated in the city schools, and learned the trade of a carpenter. April 16, 1861, he enlisted in the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, and served three months. In 1862 he removed to Waterville, N. Y., where he worked at his trade, and in 1868, to Aurora, Ill. Here he was engaged in shop work until 1870, when he came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Grant Township, Clay County. In 1865 he moved to Clay Centre, where he has since been engaged in his work as architect and contractor. He has built many good houses in the city and county, and is now mainly employed in drafting and superintending a superior class of buildings. He is a member and secretary of Clay Centre Lodge of the I. O. G. T. He was married November 5, 1867, at Utica, N. Y., to Miss Annie H. Davies. They have four children—Charles H., Thomas E., Alice E. and Arthur W.

P. P. KEHOE, dealer in general merchandise, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, August 29, 1845. At the age of nineteen years he went to Duquoin, Ill., as telegraph operator for the Illinois Central Railroad, and thence to Milwaukee, Wis., in the same service. In the spring of 1870 he came to Manhattan, Kan., and was in the drug trade there for six years. In 1876 he removed to Clay Centre and began business as a general merchant, and has a fine business on the corner of Fifth and Court streets. He is a Mason, and was married October 14, 1873, at Manhattan, Kan., to Miss Emma Peckham. They have one child—William F., born June 9, 1879.

D. A. KENDALL, grain dealer, was born in Sauk County, Wis., April 10, 1847 Was educated at Baraboo Academy. Was raised on a farm, and continued thereon until twenty-one years old. He then moved to Mankato, Minn., and became manager of a lumber business for John Robson, of Winona, with whom he remained five years. Then went into the insurance business at Howard Lake, Wright County, Minn., remaining there a year and a half. In September, 1879, he moved to Clay Centre, Kan., and has been in the grain trade there since, the firm being styled D. A. Kendall & Co. He was married July 6, 1871, at Saint Peters, Minn., to Miss E. M. Taylor. They have two children—John A., born May 30, 1872, and Harry T., born May 26, 1882.

GEORGE LAMKIN, grocer, was born in Noble County, Ind., March 28, 1844. He was raised a farmer. In 1871 he removed to Minnesota, where he lived for a short time, when he came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Clay County. In November, 1881, he sold his farm, moved into the city, and began his present business. He was the first Township Trustee of Oakland Township, and was a Justice of the Peace for four years. Was married March 28, 1865, in Noble County, Ind., to Miss Cynthia Codwell. They have five children—Lois, born March 3, 1866; Mary, born April 5, 1872; Sarah, born October 17, 1874; Arthur, born May 1, 1876; George, born March 9, 1882.

P. S. LOOFBOURROW, Justice of the Peace, was born in Adams County, Ind., March 11, 1834. He was raised a farmer, and educated at Liber College, Jay County, Ind. In 1861 he established the Jay *Torchlight*, a newspaper, which he continued to publish until April, 1864, when he enlisted in Company E of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served five months and was discharged for disability. He returned to Indiana and again took charge of his paper, which, meanwhile, had been published by his wife and her sister, Miss Adams. In November, 1864, he sold the paper, and engaged in the boot and shoe trade. This business was discontinued until 1869, when he came to Kansas and taught school in Doniphan County until the spring of 1870, when he came to Clay County, settling on a homestead in Township 8, Range 4, where he lived until 1877, when he sold his farm and removed to Clay Centre. He is engaged in the insurance and collecting business. He was a Justice of the Peace in Grant Township three years. April 14, 1880, he was appointed by the Governor as Justice of the Peace for the city of Clay Centre, and in 1881 was elected to the office, and re-elected in 1883. He is a member of G. A. R. and Good Templars. He was married March 9, 1861, in Jay County, Ind., to Mrs. E. A. Montgomery. They had one daughter, now Mrs. S. S. Simpson. Mrs. Loofbourrow died in 1864, and he was again married December 31, 1865, in the same county, to Miss Sarah M. Arnett. They have one child—Orpha Ann, born April 14, 1872.

O. F. LUTT, miller, was born in Holstein, Prussia, October 19, 1851. He came to America at the age of sixteen years, settling first at Chicago, where he lived three years. In 1869 he came to Kansas and clerked two years at Medina, Jefferson County. In 1871 he moved to Valley Falls, where he worked four years in the grain business. In 1876 he moved to Clay Centre, and began business as a wholesale liquor merchant; also bought and shipped grain. He built the Kansas Pacific mills and elevator in 1878, which he still operates. He was elected to the City Council in 1882. Was married October 9, 1878, at Clay Centre, to Miss Emma Schaubel. They have two children—Nora, born May 11, 1879, and Leo, born February 12, 1881.

WESLEY McLAUGHLIN, county surveyor, was born in Indiana County, Pa., February 2, 1841. He was educated at an academy in Armstrong County, and was engaged on private surveys until the fall of 1861, when he entered the army in Company F of the Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which regiment he served through the war. In 1865 he came West, stopping in Missouri until the spring of 1866, when he came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Township 8, Range 2, Clay County, where he lived until 1878, when he moved to Clay Centre, since which time he has been engaged in professional work. In 1879 he was appointed county surveyor to fill a vacancy, and in 1881 was elected to the office for the full term of two years, and he is now in the office. He is a Mason and a member of the G. A. R. He was married March 6, 1865, in Indiana County, Pa., to Miss Maria Rankin. They have four children—Letitia May, Jessie Anna, Ella Mary and Earl Wayne.

GEORGE W. MARTIN, Sheriff, was born in Fulton County, Ind, October 7, 1842. At the age of twelve years he removed with his parents to Appanoose County, Iowa. He enlisted May 11, 1863, in Company E, Seventh Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and served until May 27, 1866. Returned to Iowa and began farming, and afterward engaged in the grocery trade. He was Deputy Sheriff of Appanoose County for five years. In April, 1878, he came to Clay County, Kan., and worked at the trade of plastering. In 1881 he was elected Sheriff of Clay County. He is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., and is the First Lieutenant of Company H, Second Regiment Kansas National Guard of Clay Centre—"The Golden Belt Guards." He was married November 8, 1866, at Centerville, Iowa, to Miss Mary J. Morris. They have six children—Jesse C., Amy A., George E., Clara G., Mary S. and Grant G.

B. F. MERTEN, teacher, P. O. Clay Centre, was born in Delaware County, Iowa, April 20, 1847, and educated at Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio. In 1868 he was elected professor of mathematics in the Northwestern German-English Normal School at Galena, Ill. Five years thereafter he became principal of the school and held the office five years. In 1878 he moved to Kansas and was elected Superintendent of Schools and principal of the high-school at Clay Centre. This position he held until the fall of 1882, when he was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction for Clay County. He was married, August 10, 1871, at Galena, Ill., to Miss Virginia J. Miller. They have three children—Eliza, born August 31, 1872; Florence, born May 18, 1875, and Frederic, born December 6, 1876. Mr. Merten is a member of the Masonic order of the K. T. degree.

R. H. MILLEN, dentist, was born in Indiana County, Pa., March 29, 1836. Studied dental surgery and practiced until the war between the States. He enlisted September 2, 1861, in Company K, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged October 2, 1864. After the war he practiced his professon in Pennsylvania until 1869, when he removed to Elmwood, Ill. In 1870 he came to Kansas, settling first at Atchison, but in 1871 he moved to Clay Centre and has been in active practice in this city since. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P. Mr. Millen was married June 16, 1873, at Tecumseh, Neb., to Miss M. M. Alford, of Indiana, Pa. They have one child—Aurora Alford, born May 26, 1882.

J. W. MILLER, Justice of the Peace, was born in New London, Conn., May 16, 1831. His parents were William and Eliza Miller. Mr. Miller, Senior, was a ship builder, and J. W. was brought up to the same business, showing a genius for the business early in life. At the age of seventeen, he built a miniature schooner, about eight feet long and two feet beam, with fourteen inches depth of hold, making her complete in spars, rigging, sails, anchors, etc. He named her after a wealthy ship-owner and friend, Thomas Fitch, who presented her with a full set of colors. At the age of nineteen, Mr. Miller took charge of his father's works, and made the drafts and models for all the vessels built by him. About this time he was married to Miss Almira Josephine Burrows, of Groton, New London Co., Conn. In 1861 he became superintendent of the works of Mr. Williams at Hunters Point, Long Island. While there he engaged to go to China to build some river steamers for parties in the celestial empire, Messrs. Thomas Hunt & Co. Sailed in the ship N. B. Palmer, and arrived at Hong Kong in February, 1862. He built one steamer at Wampoa, and then, under a new contract, went to Shanghai and there built three river steamers. The climate proving deleterious to his constitution, his health failing, he returned to America, arriving in New York June 6, 1864. Returning to Groton, Conn., he went into the business of building on his own account and built several very fast vessels, among them the yacht Calypso, 120 tons burthen, and the schooner Thomas Fitch, 140 tons. Then in partnership with Col. Morgan and Capt. Baker he built marine railway, which proved an unsuccessful venture. Mr. Miller then resolved on going to Kansas, and in pursuance thereof he arrived in Clay Centre March 29, 1870. In the same year, jointly with N. H. Starr, they built a shop of cottonwood lumber, Mr. Miller occupying one half as a wagon shop. Since his arrival in Clay County he has been actively engaged in business, a part of his business life appearing in the history of the *Times*, newspaper, is omitted here. In 1871 he was appointed Justice of the Peace, and elected the same year for the full term. He has been re-elected every second year since, and is now in office. In the same year, 1871, he was appointed postmaster at Clay Centre, which position he held until May 4, 1878, when he resigned the same. Was also City Treasurer. On the organization of the city, he was elected Police Judge, and continuously re-elected term after term until 1883, when he declined a further service in that office. He owns much valuable city property, is in easy circumstances, and is a generous public-spirited man. He is a member of the Masonic order, K. of P., K. of H., and I. O. O. F., having attained to all the encampment degrees in the last named order, and to the thirty-second degree in Masonry. Since he sold the *Times*, he publishes occasionally the *Little Hatchet*, a newspaper of the politico-humorous character. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have raised four children—the oldest, William B., is in Seattle, Washington Territory; Olin F. is in the *Times* office in this city; Myra M., ten years of age; John H., seven years of age.

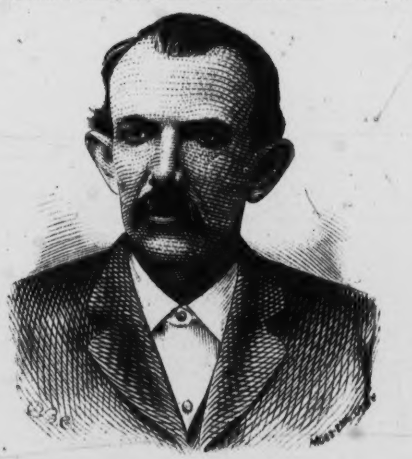

J. W. Miller

RICHARD MILLER, farmer, P. O. Clay Centre, was born in Jo Daviess County, Ill., March 1, 1843. He was educated at Sinsinowa College, Grant County, Wis. He enlisted August 4, 1862, in Company A, Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private. He served three years and was discharged at the close of the war. He returned to Illinois and was engaged in lumbering on the Mississippi River until November 1, 1870, when he enlisted in the regular army, being assigned to Company G of the Tenth Infantry. He served the full term of enlistment, five years, in Texas, going through all the non-commissioned grades in the regiment. In 1877 he came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Clay Centre Township and County, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has the largest herd in the county, all graded stock. He belongs to the G. A. R. He was married, at Galena, Ill., to Miss Josephine Reed. They have one child—Walter Whittaker, born November 27, 1882

D. H. MYERS, banker and stock man, was born in Somerset County, Pa., March 5, 1838. At the age of seventeen he removed to Carroll County, Ill., where he worked on a farm for two years. In 1856 he came to Kansas and went as Government teamster in the expedition of Albert Sidney Johnson against the Mormons. While on the expedition, he enlisted in Company A of the volunteer regiment known as the First United States Volunteers. Was discharged at Salt Lake, and went to California from thence, arriving in the valley in August, 1858 In 1859 he returned *via* Panama and New York to his Pennsylvania home. In May, 1860, he came again to Kansas, and settled at a ranch in Clay County. In 1862 he was the First Lieutenent of the Militia raised to help to repel the army of General Price. In October, 1878, he moved to Clay Centre and began banking with J. P. Campbell. He is the president of the Republican Valley Bank, has been County Commissioner, and the first Justice of the Peace in the county, then a part of Davis County. He handles more live-stock than any other man in Central Kansas. He raises cattle, buys and ships. Mr. Myres was married to Miss Catherine Yankin in his native county on March 23, 1861. Their children are Henry, Catherine, Frank, and Ada.

JOHN L. NOBLE, County Clerk, was born in Medina County, Ohio, May 26, 1836 He was educated at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio. In 1856 he started for the West; lived for a year in Michigan, thence went to Mendota, Ill., and thence to St. Joseph, Mo. Was engaged in the milling business. In 1861 he moved to Chicago, where he was engaged in milling and the commission business for about four years. In 1864 he went still further west, to Montana Territory, where he lived six years. In that Territory he held the office of Probate Judge for Gallatin County, and in 1869 he was a member of the Territorial Council. In 1870 he came to Kansas and began milling in Junction City. In the year of 1875 he removed to Clay Centre and started in same business. He was elected County Clerk in 1879 and re-elected in 1881. Has been Mayor of Junction City, member of the Council and Board of Education of Clay Centre. He is a member of the Masonic order of the R. A. degree, also a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Noble was married at Mendota, Ill., November 16, 1859, to Miss Posah Panton. They have two children—Isabella, born October 4, 1861, and Alice, born July 12, 1870.

D J. OSBORN, farmer, P. O. Clay Centre, was born in Pulaski County, Ky., August 18, 1842. He was educated at an academy in Somerset, Pulaski County, and taught in the schools of his native county for several years. In the fall of 1865 he went to Putnam County, Ind., and taught in the public schools until the spring of 1866, when he came to Kansas, settling on a farm near Clay Centre, Clay County, where he has since resided engaged in farming. He was married November 27, 1875, in Clay County, to Viola Quinn. They have two children—Minnie L., born February 1, 1878; Donnie, born September 5, 1880.

J. H. PINKERTON, real estate and insurance agent, was born in De Kalb County, Ala., Januury 20, 1835. Removed with his parents when a child to Weakley County, Tenn., where he lived until 1858, when he came to Kansas. He drove an ox team from Tennessee to Manhattan, arriving in February, 1859. He settled on a farm in Wabaunsee County, where he lived seventeen years, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He enlisted, September 5, 1862, in Company K. Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and served three years. In 1866 he was elected Sheriff of Wabaunsee County and re-elected in 1868, serving four years. In 1870 he was elected Representative in the State Legislature and re-elected in 1872. In the session of 1873 the township in which Mr. Pinkerton resided, was attached to Riley County, and in 1874 he was elected from Riley County. In 1875 he came to Clay Centre and engaged in the real estate, insurance and loan business. In 1876 he was elected Mayor and re-elected for four successive terms. Has an office at Miltonvale, Cloud County, and publishes, in connection with a partner, the Miltonvale *News*. He handles as many acres as any man in Central Kansas. He was married at Dresden, Tenn., February 12, 1857, to Miss Nancy J. Freeman. They have four children—Ernest, born December 7, 1857; Laura, March 30, 1860; John Charles, May 26, 1870; Nancy Ella, December 1, 18.5.

B. RISTINE, farmer, P. O. Clay Centre, was born in Galatine County, Ky., February 28, 1822. When four years of age his parents moved to Montgomery County, Ind. In 1838 they removed to Louisa County, Iowa, where he worked as a carpenter until 1861, when he came to Kansas, and was employed as a carpenter at Fort Riley for two years. He returned to Iowa in 1867, sold his land in that State, and in 1868 bought the farm he now occupies. He had previously—1866—bought a piece of land in the same vicinity. He served in the Fourteenth Regiment of Militia during the Price raid in 1864. In 1877 he was elected County Commissioner, serving two years. He was married December 4, 1853, in Des Moines County, Iowa, to Miss Margaret McGriffey. They had one son, William, born August 8, 1862. Mrs Ristine dying, June 21, 1863, he was married May 12, 1872, in Clay County, Kansas, to Miss Nancy L. Love.

M. H. RISTINE, farmer, P. O. Clay Centre, was born in Crawfordsville, Ind., June 9, 1828. At the age of twelve years his parents removed to Louisa County, Iowa, where he was brought up on a farm until the age of sixteen, when he began the work of a carpenter. He worked in Burlington and vicinity for twelve years, and in 1859 came to Kansas and helped build a mill at Milford on the Republican River. He returned to Iowa in September, 1860, and lived on a farm for four years, but in 1864, removed to Kansas, settled on a farm near Clay Centre, and has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising, and at times, has worked at his trade. He owns a splendid farm in Section 16, Township 8, Range 3; also lands in Sections 21 and 23. At the organization of the county, he was appointed Probate Judge for two years. In 1868, he was elected Representative from Clay County, and re-elected in 1870, and in 1872 was elected County Commissioner. He has also been Township Treasurer for several terms. He belongs to the Masonic order. Was married February 24, 1850, at Wapello, Iowa, to Miss Nancy J. Hemphill. They have three children—Benjamin I., J. R. and Walter.

PHILIP ROTHMAN was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, May 12, 1828. His father taught him the wagon-makers' trade. In 1849, he came to America to escape the service during the rebellion in Germany. He landed at New Orleans, Christmas Day, 1849; proceeded to St. Louis and worked for a short time at his trade. Then he went to farming in St. Clair County, Ill. He was married at Hannibal, Mo., October 6, 1856, to Miss Regina Traut, who was born in Kurhessen, Germany. He then engaged in railroading, but did not succeed, and in 1858, came to Kansas, rented a farm in Doniphan County. He decided to go farther west, and in July, 1862, he reached Clay County, located a homestead, and improved the same until it become a splendid farm, which he held until 1880, when he sold it to the county for a county farm. He still owns a farm in Clay Centre Township, but lives in the city. He moved to Clay Centre in 1873, and took out the first license in the county as a retail dealer in liquors. In 1874, he closed the saloon, and opened a hotel, which was long a popular hostelry, and was under his management until the beginning of 1883, when he rented it. He is now engaged in manufacturing mineral and soda water. Mr. Rothman has held several important offices. He was Constable for the northern half of the county, when it was attached to Davis. In 1868, he was elected Sheriff of the county, and re-elected in 1870, serving four years. He was also Deputy United States Marshal for twelve years. He has had six children, of whom three are still living, Mary Christina, Lizzie, Regina and Eva Margaret.

JOHN F. RYERSON, Judge of Probate and Clerk of District Court, was born in Hartford County, Me., March 19, 1842, and educated at Lewiston College. He enlisted August 15, 1861, in Company F, Ninth Maine Volunteer Infantry. Lost his left arm in front of Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864, and was discharged from service November 25, 1864. In 1866, came West, settling on a homestead near Irving, Marshall County. In 1870 he settled on a farm in Clay County. In 1876, was appointed by Judge Wilson, Clerk, *pro tem*, of the District Court. In the same year was elected for the full term, and was re-elected in 1878, 1880, and 1882, and still holds the office. Also was appointed by the Governor Judge of the Probate Court in 1878, and was elected to the office in 1878, and re-elected in 1880. In 1880, received a majority of 1,500 votes out of a total of 1,800. While on a furlough, was married March 3, 1864, to Miss Abilene Green, at Lewiston, Me. He has four children—Ora M., born March 5, 1871; Maud, June 13, 1872; Merten, January 20, 1878; and Frank, January 13, 1842.

HARRY SANDERS, farmer, P. O. Clay Centre, was born in Sussex, England, October 13, 1840. In 1854 he came to America with his brother, Maxwell, and was constantly with his brother and engaged in the same work with him in Newport and St. Louis. They came to Kansas together in 1860, took homesteads adjoining and are still living on the farms which they have made. He enlisted, September 1, 1861, in Company I, of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry. He entered a private, was made Corporal, transferred to Company D, and was promoted Sergeant, and then Commissary Sergeant. He served until the close of the war, and returned to his farm in Clay County, where he has since resided, engaged in farming. He is a member of the G. A. R. The Sanders brothers were the first to organize a brass band in Clay County, the Rose Vale band, which took the first premium ($150) at Bismarck fair in 1880, Marysville the same year ($100), and Junction City, 1878, ($100). Seven members of the famous Dispatch band of Clay Centre, are of the Sanders families. He was married August 29, 1865, at Clay Centre, to Miss Susanna A. Simpson. They have five children: Anna Laurie, born September 5, 1866; William H., June 3, 1868; Susan M., March 18, 1876; George E., October 14, 1878; Bessie Rose, September 19, 1880.

MAXWELL SANDERS, farmer, P.O. Rose Vale, was born in the parish of East Grimsted, Sussex, England, January 1, 1833. He was educated in the common schools, and was in various businesses until 1851, when he was appointed on the Metropolitan police, London. He remained on the force nearly four years, being a member of Division A. In 1854, he resigned and came to America, worked for a time in Ohio, and in the spring of 1855, settled in Newport, Ky., where he was engaged in the transfer express between that city and Cincinnati. March 19, 1859, he moved to St. Louis with his brother Harry, and both were employed in the nursery and gardening establishment of Coleman & Sanders. In 1860 they came together to Kansas and lived a short time in Riley County. In the summer of 1868 they came into Clay County and pre-empted a piece of land, which by some informality in the filing they finally lost. In August, 1862, he took a homestead in Sections 28 and 27, Township 8, Range 3, which is now a splendid farm. In 1864 he was compelled to return to Kentucky on a business trip and was detained there by sickness in his family and by business affairs until 1870, when he again moved to Kansas and has resided here since, engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1870 he was appointed postmaster of Rose Vale post-office and still holds the office. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 14, 1857, to Miss Sarah R. Williams. They had eight children: Annie E., (now Mrs. William Sherbert) born January 14, 1858; Edgar C., January 22, 1860; Susanna E. (now Mrs. Willard Wetherell), August 22, 1861; Margaret, August 29, 1863; Harry M., February 17, 1866; Frederick, March 25, 1868; Edith M., May 22, 1870; Archie, born May 18, 1871, died in September of same year. Mrs. Sanders died May 25, 18.1, and he again married at Danville, Ind., November 24, 1879, Miss Leah J. Comingore.

WILLIAM SHARPE, druggist, was born in New Bolingbroke, England, September 30, 1851. Educated in the grammar schools of his native town and studied pharmacy in London. In 1870 he came to America, locating at Junction City, Kansas. Was clerk with B. Rockwell & Co., for two years. In 1872 he went into the service of Hall & Porter, wholesale druggists, same city. He was local and traveling salesman for three years. In 1875 he came to Clay Centre and began business on his own account with a cash capital of $157. He now owns one of the best drug stores in the country. He carries about $8,000 stock, and has an elegant residence and some fine real estate in the city. He is a K. of T., Mason, and has taken Scottish Rite degrees 18; also belongs to the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. Was married December 4, 1875, at Parkerville, Morris County, Kan., to Miss Jessie G. Oxley.

J. W. SHEPPEARD, M. D., physician and surgeon, and farmer, P. O. Clay Centre, Kan., was born in Wood County, W. Va., March 21, 1820. He was educated at Marietta, Ohio. Studied medicine under W. A. M. Reed, of Wood County, W. Va. Settled in Meigs County, Ohio, where he practiced until 1853, when he moved to Mason County, Va., in 1853, and in 1857 moved to Macoupin County, Ill. Practiced in Girard for a short time, when he purchased a farm in Montgomery County. Here he practiced his profession. In 1858 he moved to St. Louis, Mo., and practiced until May 15, 1859. Then came to Kansas, May 15, 1859; settled in Bellemont, Doniphan County, where he practiced his profession until 1862, when he moved to Clay County, settling on a farm in Clay Centre Township. He is engaged in professional work and in farming. He has a fine farm well improved. He served one term as Justice of the Peace, and two terms as Coroner of the county. During the war of the Rebellion he gave two sons to the service of his country, one sixteen and the other eighteen years of age. He was married November 22, 1843, at Parkersburg, W. Va., to Miss Lucinda Phelps, by whom he had eight children, all now grown up and married. Mrs. Sheppeard dying, he again, November 6, 1864, was married in Clay County, to Miss Susanna Worley. They have one child, Nancy Alvira, born September 12, 1872.

J. D. SPICER, butcher, was born in New London County, Conn., August 11, 1835. Educated in the common schools and in Eaton Business College, Worcester, Mass. In 1862 went into business on his own account as a dealer in cut meats, in Noank, Conn., which he continued until 1870, when he removed to Kansas and settled in Clay Centre. Is still there and in the same business. Owns a fine farm two miles north of town and does a large business in farming and in the butcher business. Has been for five years the Assessor of Clay Centre Township. He is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor. He was married February 11, 1868, to Miss Sarah J. Hill, of Noank, Conn. They have one child—Harry, born August 11, 1871.

J. S. STERLING, County Treasurer, was born in Preston County, Va. (now West Virginia), September 28, 1839. He lived in his native county until 1857, when he removed to Keokuk County, Iowa. Afterwards moved to Logan County, Ill. Enlisted, August 28, 1861, in Company H Fourth Illinois Cavalry. In 1865 the regiment was consolidated into a battalion, and he became a member of Company B. The battalion was consolidated with the Twelfth Cavalry, in which he served until mustered out, June 17, 1866. Received final discharge on July 3, 1866. In April, 1870, came to Clay County, and took a homestead in Goshen Township. Farmed until 1873, when he opened a drug store in Morgan City. In 1875 he was elected Sheriff of Clay County, and re-elected in 1877. In 1879 was elected County Treasurer. He is a member of the I.O.O.F., Grand Army of the Republic, and Knights of Pythias. He was married February 1, 1874, in Clay County, to Miss Martha E. Rogers. They have four children—Belle, born February 3, 1875; Minnie, born February 9, 1877; Albert W., born August 19, 1879; Charles R., born October 25, 1881.

J. P. STEWART, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Pike County, Mo., October 1, 1844. His father, Dr. Charles W. Stewart removed, when the subject of this sketch was a child, to Buchanan County. J. P. was educated at Pleasant Ridge Academy, Missouri. Studied medicine under his father and in Chicago. Began practice at Rushville, Mo., in partnership with his father (he was then a partner of Dr. W. W. Freeman, at Saverton, Mo.) for two years, returning to Rushville, Mo., he became the associate of Dr. James Sanders in business, with whom he practiced two years. In 1869 he removed to Waterville, Marshall County, Kan., and the next year settled on a farm in Fancy Creek, Clay County. In 1873 he removed to Clay Centre, and has been in active practice ever since. Dr. Stewart was married December 9, 1866, at De Kalb, Mo., to Miss Addie V. Clasby. They have two children—Eulah Lee, born November 9, 1867, and Elizabeth D., born July 9, 1871. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor. He has been Coroner of Clay County, and is now Chairman of the Board of Education of Clay Centre.

G. M. STRATTON, postmaster, was born in Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, July 9, 1845. In 1848 his parents moved to Peru, Miami County, Ind., and 1854 from there to Grant County, Wis. January 5, 1864, he enlisted in Company C Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served in that regiment in the army of the Potomac, following the explosion of the mine at Petersburgh, Va., July 30, 1864, he received a bayonet wound in the knee. He was discharged from the service, July 29, 1865, at Madison, Wis. In March, 1870, he came to Clay County, Kan., and settled on a farm. In 1875 he moved to Clay Centre and engaged in mercantile business, carrying a stock of general merchandise, and afterwards was engaged in the furniture trade. He was appointed postmaster in May, 1878, and re-appointed in May, 1882. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge, and, also, the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Stratton was married January 10, 1866, in Grant County, Wis., to Mary E. Snider. They have five children—Nellie, born December 20, 1868; Addie, born April 5, 1872; Allie, born November 27, 1874; Annie, born February 28, 1876; Lottie, born April 14, 1878.

H. H. TAYLOR, hardware, was born in Jo Daviess County, Ill., July 4, 1841. He was raised a farmer. September 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company C of the Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was Sergeant and color-bearer for two years, and the writer is informed by Col. M. M. Miller, now of Clay Centre, that in the terrible assault upon the works of the beleaguered city of Vicksburg, June 9, 1863, Mr. Taylor planted the colors of the Forty-fifth Illinois first upon the ramparts. Among the many battles in which Mr. Taylor participated, were the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and a score of others. September 20, 1862, he was taken a prisoner and paroled by Gen. Armstrong of the Confederate States of America, but soon after was exchanged, and joined his command, serving three years, the last year being in the army postal service. He was mustered out at the close of his term, and returned to Illinois and engaged in farming. In 1869 he came to Kansas, settling in Clay County on a farm in Mulberry Township. He was the first Township Treasurer, and in 1871 was elected Treasurer of Clay County, and re-elected in 1873. He served four years in all. During his official career, 1872, he moved to Clay Center, and while Treasurer, established a hardware business, which he still carries on. He carries a general hardware stock, stoves, etc. He is a Mason of the R. A. degree, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married November 1, 1864, in Galena, Ill., to Miss Margie A. Turner. They have three children—Walter W., Vernie F., and Lillie E.

A. B. TRUMAN, lawyer, was born in Courtland County, N. Y., October 26, 1842. At the age of three years his parents moved to Rock County, Wis. He was a student in Milton College for three years, but on account of impaired health had to close his career in the schools at the junior year. He was in the regular course. He enlisted, May 24, 1861, in Company C Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Was discharged May 23, 1864. Studied law at Palmyra and Edgerton, and was admitted to the bar at the August term of the Circuit Court, for Rock County, in 1868. In 1869 he moved to Missouri, and was special solicitor for the Life Association of America for two years. In 1871 settled at Parsons, Kan., and practiced law about three years, but his health again failing he retired for two years, and in April, 1876, he again began law business at Clay Centre. He is in law and real estate business. Does the greatest loan business of any man in the county probably. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Was married July 19, 1866, to Miss Ella Bodurtha. They had two children—Leora May, born August 19, 1867, now living, and Methe Maud, born June 12, 1879, died October 12, 1881.

L. J. WARREN, M. D., was born in Windham County, Conn., April 15, 1850. He graduated from Yale College classical course, in the class of 1876. Studied medicine; graduated from the Medical College of Harvard University, in the class of 1879. In June, 1880, he settled at Clay Centre, where he has since been in practice. He is a Mason and a member of Bethany Chapter, No. 38, Royal Arch Masons, and of Coronado Commandry, No. 20, Knights Templar, and a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Boylston Medical Society of Boston, and the Kaw Valley Medical Society, and also a United States Examining Surgeon. He was married December 3, 1879, at Boston, Mass., to Miss Ardinelle Safford.

GEORGE WIGG, M. D., was born in England, March 9, 1842. Educated at the Colchester grammar school. Studied medicine under Dr. Churchill and at Essex Homœopathic College. Graduating June 14, 1863. In 1870 he came to America and settled in Clay County, and in 1875 moved to the city, and has been in active practice since. He is P. M. of Clay Center Lodge, No. 134; also P. C. of the Knights of Pythias. The Doctor was City Treasurer and Councilman 1879-80 and 1881, and was elected Coroner in 1881, for four years. He was married in June, 1873, in Washington County, Kan., to Miss Emma Wilson. They have three children—Harry, born September 15, 1875; Laura, born July 15, 1877, and Duke, born January 2, 1879.

ALLEN WILSON, real estate, loan, and insurance agent, was born in Campbell County, W. Va., May 26, 1835. At the age of fifteen years he moved to Hancock County, Ind., and learned the trade of harness-maker. In 1856 he located at Manhattan Kan., thence to Junction City. In 1864 he enlisted in Company D, Seventeenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, served three months, and was honorably discharged. Again settled at Manhattan, and in 1871 moved to Clay Centre, and began business in his present line. Was the first Mayor of Clay Centre, serving two terms. In 1872 he was elected Clerk of the District Court, and was re-elected in 1874. In 1875 he was elected County Treasurer, and re-elected in 1877. He was a member of the Board of Education eight years. Is a Mason of the R. A. degree, and belongs to the I. O. O. F., and K. of P; and K. of H. He was married September 11, 1869, at Blue Rapids, Kan, to Miss Marcella Webber. They have two children—May, born September 4, 1871, and Fannie, born February 24, 1878.

E. L. WOODS, M. D., was born in Buffalo, N. Y., December 30, 1853. He was educated at Hillsdale College, Michigan. He studied medicine in the Medical Department of the Michigan University, and in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, graduating from the last named institution in the class of 1880. The same year he came to Kansas, and located at Clay Centre, where he has since been in practice. In December, 1882, in partnership with John C. Kraus, they opened a retail drug store in Clay Centre, under the firm name of Woods and Kraus. The doctor has a large and rapidly increasing practice. He was married April 14, 1877, at Hillsdale, Mich., to Miss Mary J. Hoag.

CLIFTON.

This town, a portion of which is in Washington County, was laid out by a company from Manhattan and St. George in 1859. Its name is that of the surveyor who platted the town. The company built a log hut when they abandoned their design of building a city at this point. All that is left of their labor is the name, which was perpetuated by the post-office kept by J. P. Fox. The present town site was laid out as East Clifton, in 1870, by Rufus Berry. It is a pleasantly situated town, occupying the high ground north of the big bend in the Republican, where it turns south in Clay County. It is on the Central Branch railroad and the Junction City and Fort Kearney road. The former road reached Clifton, December 15, 1877; and the latter on June 13, 1878. These roads have been the means of trebling the size of the town in four years. The first store was opened in 1870, by Wm. Funnel. It is now a town of about 500 population.

West Clifton was laid out in the fall of 1877, by Amanda and Winslow Haynes and Olive Cooper. Building commenced the following spring. The two places are only about half a mile apart, and will eventually become one city. As usual, the ubiquitous circuit preacher was the first to arrive in the sparsely settled country, coming as soon as there were two or three to gather in some rude hut, or in "God's first temple," the grove, to listen to his ministrations. In the fall of 1863, the Rev. R. P. West, of Republic County, of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, commenced holding religious services from Chester's to Younken's. Mr. West early immigrated to the frontier of Kansas, and commenced his labor of love. He was somewhat eccentric, but wherever known, was respected and loved for his benevolent and Christian disposition, and his desire to do good, and relieve suffering in body or mind. His was an animated and cheerful nature, always ready to enjoy a laugh, and equally as ready to shed a tear of sympathy. He generally enlivened his discourses with some amusing anecdote, which according to his experience was the best means of preparing the minds of his hearers to entertain the truths of the religion he was trying to promulgate. In 1864, he organized a Union Church at Clifton, where all religious creeds were united. This church has since become the Methodist Episcopal Church of Clifton. Clifton, Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in January, 1878, by Rev. J. H. Colt. In the same year the society built a $400 parsonage, and completed a $2,000 church edifice. An extended notice of Clifton will be found in the history of Washington County.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN W. CHADWICK, attorney-at-law, was born in Greenup County, Ky., August 8, 1854. He was educated at Holbrooks Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio. Studied law in his native county, and was admitted at the September term of the Circuit Court for Greenup County, in 1877. In May, 1878, he came to Kansas, locating in Clifton, Clay County, where he has since practiced his profession. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the A. O. U. W. He was married at Clifton, Kan., February 24, 1881, to Miss Sara C. Graham. They have one child—John W. Jr., born December 19, 1881.

MORGANVILLE.

Morganville, formerly known as Morgan City, situated on the Junction City & Fort Kearney Railroad and the Republican River, eight miles northwest of Clay Centre, was laid out in 1870, by Ebenezer Morgan. W. R. Mudge opened the first store in 1871.

The Morganville Baptist Church was organized by Rev. George Balcam in 1872.

The Morganville Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1872. It has a good building and an active membership.

REPUBLICAN CITY.

Republican City, now the ruins of a fond ambition, was laid out in 1867, by Stickney and Streeter. Milton Clark started the first store. It was Clay Centre's rival for the county-seat. It was in the exact center of the county from which Clay Centre is two miles removed. It, therefore, was more entitled to the honor, but the location was not so favorable it was claimed, at any rate, it failed to receive a requisite number of votes, and the fond hopes of its founders failed to "materialize."

The Republican City Reformed Presbyterian Church was organized July 20, 1871, with twenty-five members, which have increased to seventy.

COUNTY CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The Hebron Church of Reformed Presbyterians was organized November 9, 1871, by Revs. J. S. T. Milligan and S. M. Stevenson.

The Hebron United Presbyterian Church, October 31, 1874, by Rev. B. F. Baldrige. Hebron has been changed to Chapmanville. A church building was erected in 1880.

Fancy Creek Baptist Church was organized by Rev. H. S. Cloud, March 12, 1873. Dedicated a neat church the 11th of May, 1880.

The Uniondale Church organized as a Union Church, May 6, 1873, with six members. April 14, 1877, re-organized as a Free-Will Baptist Church, and, July 2, 1877, adopted articles of faith of the Regular Baptist Church, to which forty-three members subscribed. In May, 1877, they dedicated a substantial and commodious church edifice.

The Mulberry Creek German Presbyterian Church was organized at the schoolhouse in District No. 40, July 14, 1875, by Revs. Hays and F. Schmidt, the latter becoming the first pastor.

The Swede Methodist Episcopal Church, of Township 7, Range 3, Section 6, was organized in the winter of 1871–2, by Rev. M. Stevenson. Built parsonage in 1877, and a commodious church in 1880.

New Salem Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in January, 1875.

North Exeter Division No. 35, Sons of Temperance, organized May 7, 1880. First officers: A. W. Avery, W. P.; Mrs. F. M. Tompkins, W. A. P.; Clara Smith, P. W. P.; J. Thompon, W. C.; C. A. Kendall, W. R. S.; Hattie Chapman W. A. R. S.

Republic City Lodge, No. 24, I. O. G. T.; organized March 28, 1873. First officers: J. W. Reeder, W. C. T.; Lillie Perkins, W. V. T.; William Avery, W. S.; Byron Gallup, W. F. S.; Alice Hasty, W. T.; I Tompkins.

Mount Pleasant Lodge, No. 127, I. O. G. T.; organized February 14, 1876, at Mall schoolhouse. Officers: P. T. Loofbourrow, W. C. T.; Mary Jones, W. V. T.; Martin Jones, P. W. C. T.; John Gentry, W. S.; Dorothy Gentry, W. A. S.; P. T. Loofbourrow, W. F. S.

Exeter Lodge, No. 245, I. O. G. T.; organized in March, 1880. The following were the first officers: Thadius Knox, W. C. T.; Mrs. S. M. Tompkins, W. V. T.; Miss Nora S. Tubbs, W. S.; Eugene Tompkins, W. F. S.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN H. MERTEN, farmer, P. O. Morganville, was born in Quincy, Ill., October 5, 1857. He was educated in a normal school in Galena, Ill., graduating with the class of 1878. The same year he went to Delaware County, Iowa, and taught one year. In April, 1879, he came to Kansas, bought a farm of 240 acres, and since has taught during the winters, and superintended his farm in summer. He has a splendid farm and is an excellent farmer. He was married October 24, 1880, in Greene County, Mo., to Miss Hattie Klipsch. They have one child—John Herman, born June 4, 1882.

WILLIAM SILVER, farmer and grain merchant, was born in Greene County, Ohio, March 14, 1832. When he was three years of age his parents moved to Allen County, Ind., where he spent his boyhood at work on a farm. At the age of nineteen he began the trade of a blacksmith at Three Rivers, Mich. He worked five years at his trade, and in the spring of 1857, came to Kansas; worked during the summer at his trade in Manhattan in Riley County, coming to Clay County in March, 1858. In April of the same year he pre-empted a quarter section of land in Section 32, Township 6, Range 2 east. He continued on his claim until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company G of the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry. He served two years and eight months, taking part in the battles of the regiment. After his term of service expired, he returned to his farm. At the organization of the county, he was appointed one of the commissioners, and was twice elected to the office, serving over four years. He was the first postmaster at Wyoming Valley. Afterwards the name was changed to Lima, and then to Morganville. He continued to reside on his farm until November, 1879, when he moved to the town, and has since resided in Morganville. He still has a good farm of 400 acres, but is now engaged in the grain and live-stock trade. He was married April 18, 1863, in Riley County, Kan., to Miss Lucinda C. Edelblute. They have four children—Mary Ellen, Frederick C., Lonsdale Valle and Edna.

WAKEFIELD.

Wakefield was laid out August 26, 1869, by the Kansas Land and Emigration Company, composed of Richard Wake, in honor of whom the place was named, J. Wormald, A. Maitland, Col. Loomis, C. Wake, R. H. Drew and J. D. Bennett. The first house was built by J. S. Dodson. A. Maitland was the first postmaster, and B. Budden opened the first store. The town has a good situation on the banks of the Republican, about fifteen miles southeast of Clay Centre. The Junction City & Fort Kearney Railroad passes through the town and has greatly increased the growth and business of the town since its completion in 1873.

The Wakefield Methodist Episcopal Church was organized May 8, 1870, by Rev. Richard Wake, in honor of whom the town was afterwards named. The church has a commodious church building, dedicated January 18, 1880, and is in a flourishing condition.

The only Congregational Church in the county was organized as a Union Church in the winter of 1868–9, at Madura schoolhouse, just below Wakefield, by Rev. William Todd.

St. John's Episcopal Church, three miles west of Wakefield, held its first vestry meeting at Dr. Hewitt's, October 14, 1872. A stone church was built in 1873, and blown down in 1874. The present church and parsonage were erected in 1875–6.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

SAMUEL E. RICHARDS, merchant, was born in Shropshire, England, April 14, 1851. He came to America in 1870, and settled in Clay County, working as a farm hand for five years, then clerked four years. In 1879 he began in business for himself at Wakefield He carries a large stock of general merchandise, and is doing a good business and is a rising man. He now carries an average stock of $5,000; but when he first saw Wakefield he had $1 in cash. Pluck and industry has won for him, however, an honorable place among the merchants of Clay County.

INDUSTRY.

In the fall of 1879, A. L. Beard, an Eastern speculator laid out the town of Industry. It is situated in Athelstone Township, in the extreme southern portion of the county, sixteen miles from the railroad. Industry contains a few business houses and a small hotel, but from its position it can never attain to the dignity of more than a brisk trading hamlet.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—MISCELLANEOUS.

REV. H. R. HARDER, farmer, P. O. Clay Centre, Goshen Township, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., November 7, 1847. In 1857 his parents removed to Livingston County, Ill., where he lived until January 4, 1864, when he enlisted in Company A of the Third Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. The regiment served in Texas until May, 1865, when it was sent against the Indians in Dakota. After being mustered out in the fall of 1865, he returned to Illinois, and soon after entered Union Christian College at Meron, Sullivan County, Ind. Here he was a student for three years, and while in the institution he was, on June 21, 1868, married to Miss Mattie Dougherty, a fellow student, whose parents resided in the city. In the spring of 1870 he came to Kansas, settling at Columbus, Cherokee County, where he engaged in farming, and also was proprietor of a hotel. Here he lived three years, and then removed to Decatur County, Iowa. He engaged in business as a building contractor, which he followed for five years, in connection with farming. In 1878 he sold out and again came to Kansas, settling in Goshen Township, Clay County, where he has a fine farm, and also carries on his work as a builder and contractor. In 1876 he entered the ministry of the Re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of the Later Day Saints. He has preached extensively in the States of Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, and is now pastor of a church in Goshen Township. In 1882 he was elected a Justice of the Peace for Goshen Township, and is now in office. He is the father of five children—Hiram, born June 7, 1869; Herbert, born December 12, 1871; David, born September 19, 1875; Mary E., born October 6, 1878; Asa A., born April 6, 1881.

W. V. HENSTED, farmer, P. O. Clay Centre, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., December 19, 1840. At the age of three years, his parents removed to Oakland County, Mich., where he was raised on a farm. He enlisted September 21, 1861, in Company I, of the Third Michigan Cavalry, and served in the Army of the Mississippi, taking part in the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Holly Springs, and many other engagements. He re-enlisted as a veteran soldier, and served until December 14, 1864, when he was discharged to accept promotion, having been recommended by the Casey Board for an office in the United States Colored troops. He was wounded July 18, 1864, in an affair near Clarendon, on the White River, Ark., receiving a gunshot wound in the right arm which greatly disabled him, and from which he still suffers. He was commissioned by President Lincoln Captain of Company B, of the Twenty-ninth United States Colored Infantry. He was in the Army of the Potomac, and then transferred with his command to the Army of the James—a part of the Twenty-fifth Corps. It is a matter of history that the colored corps first entered Richmond. After the war he returned to Michigan and engaged in farming. In October, 1869, he came to Kansas, settling in Clay County, Bloom Township, on a farm, where he still resides, engaged in farming. He has served as a Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee. He is a member of the G. A. R. March 18, 1866, in Genesee County, Mich., he was married to Miss Mary R. Campbell. They have five children—Lyman J., Mary A., Harriet E., Margaret and Albert.

DR. H. B. JONES, druggist, Industry, was born in Witney, Oxfordshire, England, June 21, 1836, and is a graduate of Christ Church College, Oxford, after which he studied medicine and walked the London Hospitals; from thence he came to America in 1870, stopping in Junction City one year. In 1871 he moved to Wakefield, Kan., living there for some time. From there he moved to Victoria, Ellis County, thence to Clay County, and in 1876 settled in Industry, where he is engaged in the drug trade.

NOYES J. LAMB., farmer, P. O. Clay Centre, Hayes Township, was born in New London, Conn., May 10, 1836. He was an operative in the cotton and woolen mills of his father until September 10, 1862, when he enlisted in the Sixteenth Connecticut Infantry. He was wounded at the siege of Port Hudson. He was mustered out of service August 17, 1863, by reason of the expiration of his term of service. After his discharge he returned to Connecticut, and was employed in the factories until he came to Kansas in 1869, settling on a farm on Section 21, Township 7, Range 3, Clay County, where he has lived since, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. G. T. He was married at Ledyard, Conn., September 8, 1857, to Miss Martha E. Main. They have had three children—Charles W., Martha A (now Mrs. Ernest Bowers), and Otis Mrs. Lamb died January 16, 1875, and he again married, in Clay County, Kan., September 2, 1875, to Miss Mary E. Niles.

LEWIS LAFLIN, farmer, P. O Rose Vale, Grant Township, was born in Springfield, Mass., June 20, 1835. When a child, his parents moved to St. Albans, Vt. At the age of sixteen years he went to Clinton County, N. Y., and in 1850 went to Fond du Lac, Wis. In

1857 he came to Kansas, and lived at Bellemont, Doniphan County, where he was an engineer on the St. Joseph ferry. June 6, 1862, he came into Clay County, and located on a homestead on Township 8, Range 4. After it was patented to him, he sold out and bought his present splendid farm on Section 4, Township 9, Range 4, where he is now living, engaged in farming and stock-raising. February 23, 1864, he enlisted in Company L, of the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and served until the fall of 1865. He was wounded in the right thigh by a gunshot. In 1876 he was elected Township Trustee, and re-elected the two following terms. He is now serving his second term as Township Clerk. He is a member of the G. A, R. He was married July 6, 1860, in Doniphan County, Kan., to Miss Esther Ann Phelps. They have five children—Norman, born September 28, 1862; Milton, January 23, 1864; Lewis A., August 28, 1874; William A., December 23, 1876; Edward S., March 3, 1879.

JACOB MALL, farmer, P. O. Rose Vale, Grant Township, was born in Baden, Germany, April 10, 1836. In 1855, he came to America with a brother; stopped a short time in St. Louis, and then went to work in Kendall County, Ill. In March, 1856, he went to Benton County, Iowa, where he bought a farm. In 1860 he sold out and moved to Kansas, settling on Section 4, Township 9, Range 4, Clay County, where he has since lived, engaged in farming. He has a splendid farm well improved. March 17, 1864, he enlisted in Company L, of the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and served until November, 1865, when he was mustered out of service and returned to his farm. He has been Township Treasurer two terms. He is a member of the G. A. R. He was married November 27, 1857, at Marengo, Iowa, to Miss Louise Wehrmann. They have seven children—Emma (now Mrs. John M. Younken), Louise, Ida May, Henry, Martha, Katie, and Walter Garfield.

JOHN C. MALL, farmer, P. O. Rose Vale, Grant Township, was born in Baden, Germany, December 14, 1831. He was brought up on a farm. In 1850 he came to America, settling in Benton County, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming. In 1868 he sold out in Iowa and came to Kansas, locating in Township 8, Range 4, Clay County. He has a splendid farm of 500 acres well improved, and raises grain and stock. Has good, substantial improvements, and is one of the solid men of the county. He is also a large manufacturer of sorghum syrup. He was married in 1854, in Benton County, Iowa, to Miss Katherine Zilley. They had three children—Frank, Katie (now Mrs. Miles Jones), and William. Mrs. Mall dying, he again married, in Benton County, Iowa, December 14, 1863, Miss Caroline Rhenfuse. They have six children—Laura A., Alfred S., George, Charles, John and Carrie.

SAMUEL MALL, farmer, P. O. Rose Vale, Grant Township, was born in Baden, Germany, September 19, 1843. In 1855 he came to America with a brother. They stopped in St. Louis a few months, and in the spring of 1856 went to Benton County, Iowa, where he lived four years. Thence he went to Kendall County, Ill., where he lived until August 10, 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteers as a private. At the battle of Chickamauga he was severely wounded by a gunshot in the face, the bullet entering just below the left eye and lodging behind the right ear. At the battle of Adairsville he was again wounded, by a piece of shell which crushed his right foot. He was discharged on account of disability December 19, 1864. He returned to Iowa after the war, where he lived until 1868, when he came to Kansas, settling in Clay County on a homestead on Section 32, Township 8, Range 4. He belongs to the G. A. R. Has a splendid farm and is well fixed. He was married September 22, 1865, at Belle Plain, Iowa, to Miss Henrietta Wiese. They have four children—Emma, born September 14, 1866; Albert, November 28, 1867; Samuel, October 9, 1869; Viola, August 14, 1880.

WILLIAM K. McAULIS, farmer, P. O., Clay Centre, Hayes Township, was born in Lawrence County, Pa., May 1, 1857. He was educated at Geneva College, in Logan County, Ohio, graduating in the class of 1878. He taught one year at Parnassus, Westmoreland Co., Pa., but his health failing, he determined to come West. In the fall of 1879 he reached Marshall County, Ill., where he rested a short time, reaching Clay Centre January 10, 1880. He settled in the city and, in partnership with George H. Pullington, was engaged in the furniture trade until December, 1882, when he sold out the business and bought a farm in Hayes Township, where he now resides, engaged in farming. He was married October 12, 1881, at Clay Centre, Kan., to Miss Emma Twist.

L. McCHESNEY, farmer and County Treasurer, was born in Orange, N. J., August 30, 1842. Enlisted, August 1, 1861, in Battery B, First New Jersey Volunteer Artillery. Served in the Second Army Corps. Was a Sergeant, and promoted Second Lieutenant in September, 1864. Was mustered out June 26, 1865. In 1865 went to Montana, and lived there until 1866, when he went to Oregon and thence to Idaho. Was engaged in stock raising. In 1873 came to Kansas from New Jersey, having returned to his old home the previous year. Settled in Exeter Township, Clay County; now lives in Five Creeks Township. In 1881 was elected County Treasurer of Clay County, entering on his duties in October, 1882. Was married in Clay County, May 10, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Perry.

HENRY NICOD, farmer, P. O. Clay Centre, Hayes Township, was born in Vevey, Switzerland, June 24, 1846. He was educated in a college in his native city, spending three years in the industrial and two years in the classical department; then for a year he studied the German language in a private school at Ettlingen, near Carlsruhe, Baden. He was then a bookkeeper in a banking-house in Vevey for three years, and two years in a watch-factory in St. Imier. He then returned to his native city, at the beginning of the French and German war, and soon after went to Paris, France, where he was a bookkeeper in a boot and shoe factory for six months, and then clerked in a commission house for a short time, but was compelled to return to Vevey to settle his father's estate, he being deceased recently. He returned to Paris, and July 25, 1873, was married in that city to Miss Mary Weiss. In 1874 he came to America, and directly to Clay County, where he bought a homestead near Clay Centre. He has a splendid farm of one full section, which is well improved. Raises grain and stock and Jersey red hogs. He has one child—Emma, born December 7, 1876.

JAMES SMITH, farmer, P. O. Peach Grove, Goshen Township, was born in Tariffville, Conn., March 3, 1839. When a child, his parents moved to Essex County, Mass. He was educated in the public schools in Danvers, and learned shoemaking. For five years preceding the war he followed the sea. He enlisted April 30, 1861, in Company C, of the Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He entered the service as a private, went through the non-commissioned grades, and in 1864 was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company G of his regiment, having previously re-enlisted. He was promoted First Lieutenant of the same company in 1865, and was mustered out of service July 11, 1865, at Greensboro, N. C. He returned to Lynn, Mass., and engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. In September, 1866, he closed business and came West to St. Louis, and was foreman of a factory in St. Louis until 1870, when he came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Goshen Township, Clay County. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a member of the K. of P. and G. A. R. He was married December —, 1869, at St. Charles, Mo., to Miss H. M. Tuffts. They have five children—Clarence E., Lewis A., Jennie T., Maggie W. and Archie W.

REV. S. D. STONE, P. O. Clay Centre, Highland Township, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., August 12, 1833. At the age of two years his parents removed to Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he was raised on a farm. He received an academical education at the Ottobein University, a school mainly under the patronage of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. He entered the Western Reserve Annual Conference of said church, in which he continued to labor as an itinerant minister for about twelve years. While pastor of the United Brethren Church in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, he, in August, about the 15th, 1862, enlisted in the United States Army, Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private. He served about one year, and was discharged on account of disability contracted in line of duty, and returned to his charge in Cleveland. In 1864 removed to the State of Iowa, where he was engaged in the work of the ministry for about twelve years, laboring in the various charges, villages and cities of said State. In 1876 removed to the State of Kansas and settled on the farm where he now resides. He is engaged in farming, and is also the minister in charge of Milton Vale circuit of said denomination. He was married July 3, 1854, at Westerville, Ohio, to Miss Maryette Fenton. They have no children of their own, but have adopted two—the orphaned children of a relative—Charley and Mabel.

SAMUEL THORNTON, farmer, P. O. Clay Centre, Hayes Township, was born in Devonshire, England, March 7, 1828. He was raised a farmer. June 9, 1871, he sailed for the United States, and reached Clay Centre, Kan., July 5 of the same year, and bought a farm on Sections 26 and 27, Township 7, Range 3, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married May 17, 1848, in Devonshire, England, to Miss Ann B. Lapthorn. They have had thirteen children, all of whom are still living—John, Ann L., Mary E., William, Samuel, Caroline Helena, Selina E., Thomas, Jessie H., Richard, Frances J., Herbert and Benjamin. The five last named live with their parents.

A. W. WOLCOTT, farmer, P. O. Fancy Creek, Goshen Township, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, July 20, 1838. He was raised a farmer. In 1860 he went to Iowa, and lived in Harrison County. July 8, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, of the Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He took part with his regiment in the battles of Pea Ridge, Vicksburg, and several other hard-fought battles, serving three years. He returned to Ohio after being mustered out of the service, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company C, of the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at the close of the war. After the war he lived in Harrison County until 1866, when he came to Kansas, settling in Goshen Township, Clay County. Here he still lives, engaged in farming. Has a fine farm, and is well pleased with the country. In 1881 he was elected a Justice of the Peace for Goshen Township, and is still in office. He was married March 6, 1869, in Crawford County, Pa., to Miss Eliza M. Usher. They have two children—Hallie M. and Angie.

*ANDERSON COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

ANDERSON County is situated in the second tier of counties west from Missouri, fifty miles south from the Kansas River, and seventy miles north from the Indian Territory. It is in extent twenty-four miles square, and is bounded on the north by Franklin County, on the east by Linn, on the south by Allen, and on the west by Coffey.

The county is well watered by numerous streams. North Pottawatomie Creek enters the county from the west and flows east and northeast, crossing the northern boundary about on Range line 21. Its principal southern tributaries are Thomas and Cedar creeks. On the north are Kenoma, Iantha and Sac creeks.

The South Pottawatomie Creek rises in the central part of the county, and flows northeast, entering the North Pottawatomie at Greeley. Of the other streams, Sugar Creek with its branches, in the eastern part of the county, flows northeast. Little Osage River with its numerous tributaries, in the southeast, flows southeast through Bourbon County. Deer and Indian creeks flow south into Allen County. Some of these streams abound with fine fish.

Of bottom land there is 10 per cent, of upland, 90 per cent. The average width of the bottoms is about two miles. The general surface of the country is a gently rolling prairie, though this is in many places diversified by steep hills and bluffs, which add to the picturesque appearance of the scenery. The soil is very rich, and well adapted to growing the cereals, flax, hemp, tobacco, castor beans, broom corn and vegetables.

According to the Government survey, about 6 per cent of the county is forest, but this has been largely increased, as the timber which generally borders the streams from year to year, grows further out on the prairie. Besides this, large groves of trees have been planted on the farms. The principal varieties of trees are: Black walnut, burr oak, red oak, hickory, elm, hackberry, sycamore, hard and soft maple, basswood, cottonwood, cherry, locust and mulberry.

Coal is supposed to underlie all the area of the county. In the southeastern and in the northwestern parts, good coal, free from sulphur, has been found in shallow veins, at a depth of from two to four feet. This coal is used only for local domestic purposes. Prospecting is now going on at Garnett.

Good building stone is abundant, of the best quality of lime and sandstone, and is obtained very easily, in layers, varying from eight to twenty-eight inches in thickness, and smooth on the surface of the stratum. There is some shale, an excellent fire-proof stone used for building furnaces for steam engines. A good quality of whetstone is plentiful. A mass of fire clay about seven inches thick, is found between the layers of mountain limestone, which contains considerable quantities of sulphuret of iron. Pottery clay is found in the western part of the county. Mineral paint has been discovered, but is of poor quality, containing too much iron.

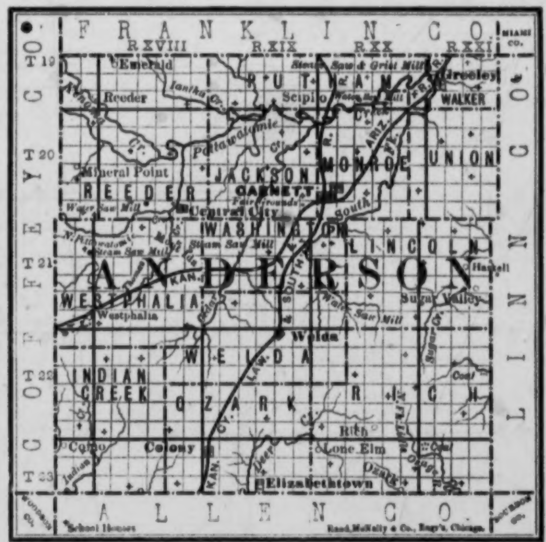

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS

		1870.	1880.
(a)	Indian Creek Township	....	[illegible]
	Jackson Township	580	625
(b)	Lincoln Township	....	560
	Monroe Township, including Garnett City	2,044	2,144
(c)	Ozark Township	617	636
(d)	Putnam Township	....	585
(e)	Reeder Township	702	1,294
(f)	Rich Township	....	1,139
(g)	Walker Township	891	1,135
	Washington Township	487	685
	Total	5,220	9,067
	Garnett City	1,219	1,880

EARLY HISTORY.

Previous to the settlement of the county by white men, it was occupied by the Pottawatomie Indians, who were removed from Indiana to their Kansas Reserve in 1837, by the United States Government. This principal village was just across the northern boundary of what is now Anderson County, at the place known as Dutch Henry's crossing, on the Pottawatomie. That stream derives its name from the above named tribe of Indians, and was so called about the time of their arrival.

Soon after they located, they extended their settlement south and west along the various streams. In 1838 they made some improvements on the present town site of Greeley, building bark shanties, planting peach trees, and cultivating small tracts of land. This was the first settlement of any kind in what is now Anderson County.

In 1847–48, the Indians were removed from the county. They had a number of Baptist and Methodist missionaries among them.

The first white settlement in the county was commenced early in May, 1854, on the present town site of Greeley, by Valentine Gerth and Francis Myer. They came from Missouri, were young men without families, and as soon as they arrived, they planted a crop of corn on an old Indian field, and raised a good crop the first year. A few days after the location of the two young men, Henry Harmon, with his family, located just north of where Greeley now is. Next came Oliver P. Rand, who settled in Sutton Valley. During the summer and fall they were joined by a few more settlers, among whom were Henderson Rice, J. S. Waitman, W. D. West, Thomas Totton, Anderson Cassel, and Dr. Rufus Gilpatrick.

In the winter of 1854–55 a number of Germans from St. Louis located south of Greeley, and made some improvements, but in the spring of 1855, they left the Territory never to return, and their claims were soon taken by other new settlers.

When Gov. Reeder, on November 8, 1854, appointed the first election, the territory, now Anderson County, was made a part of the Fifth District, and the election was ordered held at the house of Henry Sherman, near what is known as Dutch Henry's crossing, on the Pottawatomie, just across the line in Franklin County. At the election, November 29, Henderson Rice, J. S. Waitman, W. D. West and Thomas Totton voted from Anderson County.

When the first census was taken in January, 1855, the names returned from Anderson County were: Francis Myer, Valentine Gerth and John C. Clark.

At an election for members of the First Territorial Legislature, A. M. Coffey, David Lykins, Allen Wilkerson and H. W. Younger were elected. There were about fifty legal voters in the precinct, though but few of them went to the polls. The Missourians came over, however, and cast 109 Pro-slavery votes. Those voting from Anderson County were: A. Cassel, V. Gerth and Henry Harmon. The election was held at the same place as before.

At the election of a delegate to Congress, in October, 1855, George Wilson was the only person voting from Anderson County. Samuel Mack was one of the judges, but refused to vote, regarding the election, as conducted, only a farce.

Owing to the outrages committed upon Free-State settlers, a military company was organized in the fall of 1855, and was made up of Franklin and Anderson County men. It was called the Pottawatomie Rifle Company. John Brown, Jr., was elected Captain. Among the men from Anderson County were: Jacob Benjamin, James Townsley, Allen Jaqua, Frank Ayres, D. G. Watt, Samuel Mack, August Bondi, H. H. Williams, W. Ayres, M. Kilbourne and Dr. Rufus Gilpatrick. This was one of the John Brown Companies that made itself feared by the border ruffians.

Noted Settlers of 1855 *and* 1856, *etc.*—Among the prominent settlers of 1855 were: Darius Frankenberger, M. M. Minkler, C. E. Dewey, H. H. Williams, E. Reynolds, James Sutton, Benjamin Davis, J. H. Wolken, J. H. Rockers, H. M. Rumley, Samuel Mack, John McDaniel, Zach Schutte, Charles Backer, James Townsley, C. H. Price, Jesse Sutton and Henderson Rice.

At the election of delegates to the Topeka Constitutional Convention, forty-nine votes were polled at Pottawatomie precinct, by Free-State voters. At the election for its adoption or rejection, fourteen persons from Anderson County voted.

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*In 1876 a county historical committee, consisting of sixteen members, was formed, and Hon. W. A. Johnson appointed to write a history of the county. It is a creditable work and was published the next year by Kauffman & Iler. A great part of this history is, re-written and revised from its pages, by permission from Mr. Johnson.

(a) Detached from Ozark in 1873. (b) Detached from Walker in 1870. (c) From Ozark, Rich set off in 1870; Indian Creek in 1873. (d) Detached from Reeder in 1870. (e) Putnam set off in 1870. (f) Detached from Ozark in 1870. (g) Lincoln set off in 1870.

At the election of State officers under the Topeka Constitution, on January 15, 1856, eighteen persons from Anderson County voted at Pottawatomie precinct. Among others voting there were: John Brown, Jr., Fred Brown and Owen Brown, sons, and Henry Thompson, son-in-law of Old John Brown. The poll book and tally-list of this election are signed by Frederick Brown, S. B. Moore and William Partridge, as judges; and H. H. Williams and Ephraim Reynolds, as clerks.

Among the prominent settlers of 1856 were: W. C. McDow, A. Simons, Samuel Anderson, Jacob Benjamin, August Bondi, James Y. Campbell, John S. Robinson, Solomon Kauffman, C. W. Peckham, William G. Hill, R. D. Chase, Samuel McDaniel, G. W. Yandall, William Tull, A. G. West, C. G. Ellis, R. Porter, John Kirkland, William Dennis, J. F. Wadsworth, H. Cavender, Frederick Tochterman and W. G. Nichols.

First Fourth of July Celebration.—Though suffering so many privations and dangers during the summer of 1856, the settlers concluded to celebrate the Nation's Birthday, and therefore assembled, for the purpose, at the cabin of W. L. Frankenberger, about two miles east of Garnett. Though the attendance was small, it numbered most of the Free-State settlers of the county, and a more enthusiastic celebration was never held. C. E. Dewey read the Declaration of Independence; H. H. Williams, Capt. Samuel Anderson and J. Y. Campbell delivered orations, and the ladies sang patriotic songs. This was the first Fourth of July Celebration in the county.

BORDER TROUBLES.

During the summer and fall of 1856, the county was overrun by bands of lawless Pro-slavery men from Missouri and other Southern States. The Free-State men were robbed of their property, their cabins burned, and they were often ordered to leave the Territory at once, or suffer death.

Of the officers of the county, George Wilson, the Probate Judge and Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, Francis Myer and John S. Waitman, the other members, had been chosen to these offices on account of their loyalty to the slave power. When the difficulties culminated in 1856, they all took an active and leading part in behalf of the border ruffians, who were committing outrages on the Free-State settlers.

The Free-State men did not submit tamely to the wrongs, but fought manfully for the defence of their principles, their families, and their homes. Late in the spring, Francis Myer, John S. Waitman, David McCammon and George Wilson, having been concerned in several of the Pro-slavery atrocities, fled from the country, fearing retaliatory measures by the Free-State men. Wilson returned again the next year, but the two Commissioners and Sheriff never again appeared in the county.

About the same time Wilkinson, Sherman and the three Doyles were killed on Pottawatomie Creek, just across the line in Franklin County. They had been committing outrages on Free-State men in the vicinity, and the latter being refused protection by the United States troops, felt that they had to resort to lynch law to protect themselves. After this there was a great deal of trouble all along Pottawatomie Creek, and the Free-State people were in great danger. About twenty of the Anderson County men were members of the John Brown Company.

Soon after the Pottawatomie tragedy, the Government ordered a company of United States soldiers to the neighborhood. They camped for several weeks at a spring a short distance northeast of Greeley. They were also stationed just across the Franklin County line for some time. The company was commanded by Capt. De Sancer, a hot headed Pro-slavery man, and had been recruited in South Carolina. The Captain made frequent efforts to capture leading Free-State men, especially James Townsley. Whenever he was to make his night raids on the citizens, they always learned of the intended attack from one or two of the soldiers, who were really in sympathy with the Free-State cause. Therefore not a single arrest was made while the company remained in the neighborhood. De Sancer afterward figured in the first Rebel attacks on Forts Moultrie and Sumter.

In the spring of 1856, a company of Maj. Buford's Georgians camped in the timber on the Franklin County line, and remained some time, stealing all the cattle and horses they could find belonging to the Free-State men, and committing other depredations. One morning Wilber D. West was riding along the road near Greeley, when he met a Georgian, who drew a pistol and commanded him to dismount. He did so and the Georgian took the horse, and proceeded a little further, when he met Hardy Warren and I. P. Sutton with a two-horse team and wagon. The latter was then a mere boy, but is now a member of the State Legislature from the county. The Georgian said: "Are you a Free-State man?" Warren answered: "I am a Free-State man." The Georgian then rode a short distance to consult with John S. Waitman, when he again followed the wagon, demanding that it and the horses should be given to him. Warren refused, but the ruffian being reinforced, he was compelled to submit. One of the horses being useless to him he let Sutton go with it, but kept the rest of the property and detained Warren as a prisoner for some time.

When Warren was taken by the ruffians to their camp, Capt. Wood then in command of a company of soldiers stationed near, was present, and Warren appealed to him for protection, but he simply laughed and walked quietly away. Thus it will be seen that the settlers had a hard time with both the robbers and soldiers to contend with. Troops were kept in the neighborhood all summer, and saw such outrages committed daily without any attempt to interfere.

In order to protect themselves against the invasions of the border ruffians, who were committing so many atrocities, the Free-State men, in the summer of 1856, met at the house of W. L. Frankenberger, on the South Pottawatomie, and organized a military company called the Pottawatomie Guards, and elected Samuel Anderson Captain. The drill grounds were at the farm of Frankenberger, and the company numbered about thirty men, including all the able-bodied Free-State men living south of Greeley. The company participated in many of the expeditions of 1856–7, and did valuable service in protecting the settlers against the depredations of raiding parties from the Slave States. During the summer and fall of 1856, the invasions from Missouri were so frequent that it was unsafe for the settlers to remain at home over night with their families. For several months the families of the settlers would collect at night at Frankenberger's claim on the Pottawatomie, the women and children shelter themselves in the cabin, while the men kept guard outside. Such was the state of the country all summer, that the men would work on their claims, during the day with arms within their reach, and at night stand guard, or march to the defense of some neighboring settlement.

In the month of August, 1856, the struggle between the contending parties was rapidly approaching a crisis. It was plain that the Pro-slavery party was fast gaining the advantage. Blockhouses were erected and fortified, and well supplied with provisions. On the other hand it was a serious question among the Free-State men how their wants should be supplied. Everything had to come from Kansas City, by way of Westport, and the roads were guarded by the ruffians. At last, pressed by want, the Free-State men, in council assembled, resolved to appropriate to their own use enough of the Pro-slavery men's cattle, to furnish them with food. There were many large herds ranging on the prairie, and it was not long before their owners advocated the opening of the roads, that provisions could be brought in to the settlers.

When the town of Osawatomie was defended by John Brown from an attack by Missourians, the Anderson County men, commanded by Dr. Rufus Gilpatrick, assisted in the defense.

The most discouraging period for the Free-State men was when Governor Woodson issued a proclamation, declaring the territory in a state of insurrection and rebellion, and calling out the militia. Several left the county for this reason. The southern division of the Pro-slavery militia was commanded by Gen. Coffey. About this time a force of about 200 Missourians camped on Middle Creek, at Battle Mound. Here they waited for reinforcements, preparatory to a general movement against the Free-State settlements along the Pottawatomie, and many were the outrages committed in the corners of the counties of Anderson, Linn, Miami and Franklin.

On August 27th, the ruffians took George Partridge from his bed, when sick, and carried him away a prisoner. The same day they burned the house of Kilbourne and Cochran, near Greeley. Dr. Rufus Gilpatrick was visiting a patient on Middle Creek, and discovering the Pro-slavery camp, at once gave warning to his neighbors. Capt. Stewart, of Lawrence, with his company, Capt. Samuel Anderson, with the Pottawatomie Guards, and Capt. Cline started to make an attack upon the enemy. They were accompanied by Capt. John Brown until near the camp, when he learned that a party of ruffians were moving up the Pottawatomie, near Greeley. He, therefore, started in pursuit of the marauders.

The attack on the camp of the enemy was made on the morning of August 28, 1856. The Missourians were preparing breakfast and did not discover the Free-State men until they were close upon them. A sudden dash was made and the enemy fled in confusion, some leaving their horses. Most of them did not stop until they got to Missouri where they reported that they had been attacked by 10,000 jayhawkers, armed with Sharps' rifles and many cannon. The attacking party numbered about 100 men. John Brown joined the main force just after the capture of the camp. A large quantity of commissaries and other property was captured, but destroyed for want of transportation. George Partridge was rescued. Two Pro-slavery men were wounded, one mortally. Fifteen prisoners were taken, and kept over night, when they were admonished by John Brown as to their fate if caught again, and released.

The raiding party that started for Greeley robbed Zack Schutte, and started to hang Dr. Gilpatrick, but before reaching his place they heard of the capture of the camp, and hastily fled for Missouri.

EARLY LAND TROUBLES.

The survey of public lands began in the fall of 1855, and closed in the spring of 1856, and was under supervision of John Calhoun, the Surveyor-General.

Among the first settlers of the county came a class who had kept in advance of civilization, and made their living in speculating in claims on Government lands. These men selected the finest timber and valley lands along the streams, and after having formed an actual settlement, they would select many other valuable tracts, drive stakes, and put up some fictitious names, as owners of the land. When a man desirous to settle would come to look for lands, he would generally be told by these speculators, that these tracts marked by stakes had been selected by claimants, but that they could be bought of some man in the neighborhood who was an agent for the claimant. The stranger naturally supposing that the land had been honestly selected, would in most instances buy the claim rather than go farther West. The prices generally ranged all the way from one hundred to two thousand dollars. The settlers would many times after the purchase of these claims, erect cabins, and go East after their families, and on their return would find some one else occupying the cabin, the claim having been sold twice by the rascally speculator. These claims caused much trouble in the United States Land Office, and many quarrels and contests among the different claimants of the land, each of whom had bought it in good faith. Whenever the claims were contested, the costs became so great, that whichever party got the land, had to borrow money to pay for it, paying an enormous rate of interest, and was obliged to give a mortgage on the land as security, which generally resulted in the money-lender getting the land.

So serious had the troubles between the settlers become, that in November, 1858, a Free-State Squatters' Court was organized in the counties of Linn, Anderson and Bourbon, for the trial of land claims, and the settlement of difficulties arising therefrom. In order to secure more ready obedience to its mandates, the Judge of this court was called "Old Brown," though Capt. John Brown was not in the territory at that time. Dr. Rufus Gilpatrick was elected Judge of this court. As no Bible could be found in the neighborhood, witnesses were sworn on Dr. Gunn's "Family Physician." The action and degrees of the court were generally satisfactory to the settlers. Major Abbott and Rev. Stewart (the fighting preacher) went about with the court to enforce its orders.

First Mail Routes.—On January 11, 1858, a mail route was established from Leavenworth to Humboldt, *via* Hyatt, in Anderson County. The route was staked out in March, and service commenced on April 24. There was also a road from Carlyle, and another from Fairview to Hyatt. Zack Squires was the first carrier and expressman. The mail was first weekly, but was soon changed to tri-weekly. In the spring of 1859 the route was changed to extend through Garnett.

Early County Roads.—In November, 1858, the County Board of Supervisors received petitions for the opening of five Territorial roads. W. F. M. Arny[*] was the projector of these and all centered in the town of Hyatt, and are so shown by the old maps of the territory, with none at Garnett or Shannon.

First Tax Levy.—On September 25, 1858, the first tax levy for county purposes was made. It was six mills on the dollar, according to the tax rolls of 1858, for county purposes; two and one-half mills for schools; one and one-half mills for roads. The total value of taxable property of the county by townships was as follows: Monroe, $69,568.50; Walker, $36,888; Reeder, $26,355; Jackson, $24,737, and Washington, $20,610. Total, $178,158.50. There had been assessments before, but this is the first one recorded.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

The Territorial Legislature of 1855 defined the boundaries of the county as they still exist, and named it in honor of Joseph C. Anderson, speaker *pro tem* of the House, and member from the Fort Scott District, though a resident of Lexington, Mo. Provisions were also made for the organization of the county and the election of officers. George Wilson was appointed Probate Judge. He took the oath of office and was commissioned by acting Governor Woodson, on September 1, 1855. He then went to the house of Francis Myer, near where Greeley now is, and which he had designated as the temporary county-seat, arriving there September 15. He had notified William R. True and John C. Clark, who had been appointed Commissioners, and A. V. Cummings, who had been appointed Sheriff, to meet him there on that day and proceed to organize the county. Those gentlemen refused to do so, though Wilson made several attempts to have them qualify. On October 30 he made a personal appeal to Gov. Shannon for assistance, whereupon Francis Myer and F. P. Brown were appointed County Commissioners, and Henderson Rice, Sheriff. Myer qualified on January 2, 1856, but the others refused to do so.

On January 7, 1856, Wilson and Myer met at the house of the latter and formed themselves into a Probate and Commissioners' Court. Therefore the organization of the county dates from that time.

On January 12, 1856, the second session of the Probate and Commissioners' Court was held at Myer's house. Wilson as Judge, and Myer as Commissioner, were the only officers. A petition was presented, asking the appointment of David McCammon as Sheriff. This was done, and on January 18 McCammon qualified for the office.

On January 18, the next session of the Probate and Commissioners' Court was held at the same place. J. S. Waitman was appointed Commissioner, and qualified and entered upon the duties of his office the same day. This made a full Board, with George Wilson as President. On the same day C. H. Price was appointed County Treasurer, and entered upon the duties of his office at once. He was also appointed Justice of the Peace for the county, and qualified on the 15th of the following March. He was the first to fill either of these offices for the county.

On February 4, the next Commissioners' meeting was held at the house of Sheriff McCammon. Thomas Totton was appointed Clerk for the County Board.

On March 9, at another meeting, a petition from Richard Golding and others, for the location of a road from Henry Sherman's, in Franklin County, to Cofachique, the county-seat of Allen, passing through the county-seat of Anderson, was considered, and David McCammon, James Townsley and Samuel Mack were appointed Commissioners to open the road, which was to be seventy feet wide. This was the first road located in the county.

The first legal notice was issued February 11, by George Wilson, Probate Judge, to Zack Schutte, commanding him to desist from trespass on school lands, Section 30, Township 19, Range 20. The notice was served the same day by the Sheriff. Another notice was served on John Waitman for the same cause.

On February 18, 1856, a petition was presented to the Commissioners, signed by A. McConnell and fifteen others, requesting a permanent location of the county-seat. After consideration, David McCammon, James Townsley and Thomas Totton were appointed to locate the county-seat of Anderson County, with positive instructions that it should be located within three miles of the geographical center of the county.

On February 28, the committee reported the selection of the east half of Section 31, Township 20, Range 20 east. On March 1, the report was accepted, and the county-seat declared located at the above named place, which was named Shannon. All the county business was afterward transacted there until April 5, 1859.

March 1, 1856, the Commissioners allowed the first accounts against the county as follow: Francis Myer, $18; John Waitman, $15; George Wilson, $102.95; D. McCammon, $18. This was for services as Commissioners and Sheriff of the county up to February 18, 1856. On February 29, Thomas Totton was commissioned County Clerk by the Governor. On March 6, William Rogers was appointed Justice of the Peace, and John Rogers, Constable. On April 19, Anderson Cassel was commissioned Coroner by the Governor.

The first term of the District Court was held at the house of F. Myer, on the southeast quarter of Section 19, Township 19, Range 21 east. Court convened on the fourth Monday in April, 1856, with Sterling G. Cato, one of the United States District Judges on the bench. The Judge brought his clerk and prosecuting attorney with him. Court was in session an entire week, and devoted to securing indictments, but no arrests were made. The first grand jury was composed of C. E. Dewey, J. S. Waitman, H. Britten, J. Vanderman, C. H. Price, P. Tyler, William Rogers, J. Griffith, D. Frankenberger, I. B. Tenbrook, S. Mack and A. Wilkerson. Waitman was foreman.

First County Organization under State Law.—The first county officers under the State government after Kansas was admitted, in 1861, were: William Spriggs, State Senator; S. J. Crawford and W. F. M. Arny, Representatives; A. Simons, County and District Clerk; Matthew Porter, Richard Robinson and T. G. Headley, Commissioners; J. Y. Campbell, Probate Judge; Henderson Cavender, Treasurer; C. J. Farley, Register of Deeds; G. A. Cook, Sheriff; B. F. Ridgeway, Surveyor; Rufus Gilpatrick, Superintendent of Schools; and B. P. Brown, Assessor.

EARLY COUNTY ELECTIONS, ETC.

From May, 1856, to January, 1857, no county business of any importance was transacted, on account of the warfare constantly going on between the Pro-slavery and Free-State parties.

In May, 1857, Thomas Hill was commissioned Sheriff of Anderson County, by the Governor, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of McCammon. Hill was a resident of Franklin County.

On May 25, 1857, John McDaniel and Darius Frankenberger were appointed County Commissioners, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Waitman and Meyer from the county. Samuel Anderson was appointed Justice of the Peace.

The election of delegates to the Lecompton Constitution was held June 15, 1857. James Y. Campbell and one other were chosen, each receiving thirty-two votes. This was the first election held in the county.

On July 20, 1857, the Commissioners established three election precincts and appointed an election board for each. Alanson Simons was appointed County Clerk, and Samuel Anderson Probate Judge.

On September 10, 1857, a Free-State convention was held at the Sac and Fox Agency, to nominate candidates to the Free-State Legislature, from the nineteen disfranchised counties, of which Anderson was one. Samuel J. Stewart, Christopher Columbia and John Curtis were nominated, and were elected the following October.

On September 21 a voting precinct was established at Hyatt, and another at Cresco.

On October 7, 1857, the County Commissioners divided the county into municipal townships, which were named Walker, Monroe, Jackson, Reeder, Harrison, Washington, Geary, Madison, Clay and Franklin. The four last named were never organized, and afterward became parts of other townships.

On November 16, M. T. Williams was appointed County Clerk, and on the 25th of the same month B. F. Ridgeway was appointed County Surveyor.

On August 15, 1857, a mass meeting of the citizens of the county was held in the timber near the residence of A. Simons. William Puett was Chairman, and J. G. Reese, Secretary. Speeches were made, and a committee of nine were appointed to select candidates for the county offices, and representatives to the Territorial Legislature. W. F. M. Arny with his friends then withdrew, as they opposed doing anything that would recognize the "bogus laws." Arny and his friends held a meeting just across the ravine, and after deliberating decided that they would take no part in an election under the old law. Of this meeting Isaac Hall was Chairman.

On September 15 a Free-State convention was held at Hyatt, for the nomination of county officers. Isaac Hall was President. A full county ticket was nominated.

The first election of county officers took place on October 5, 1857. Returns were only given from four precincts, Cresco, Adington, Hyatt and Shannon. The result of this election gave a large majority for the nominees of the Free-State convention, but when the vote was canvassed, which was not until November 26, George Wilson, who was still Probate Judge, ordered all the returns except those from Shannon to be thrown out. This gave the election to the nominees of the Simons Grove convention, over which Puett had presided. Wilson then wrote a letter giving an explanation of his rejection of the precincts of Hyatt, Adington, Cresco and Greeley. He stated that in Greeley (or Blunt) precinct the returns were not properly signed by the judges and clerks of election; that in Hyatt and Adington precincts every kind of fraud was practiced; and that in Robinson precinct he believed many illegal votes had been cast. He stated that he sustained the vote of Shannon precinct as it was the only legal one in the county, and that the division of the others had not been properly authenticated until two days after the election, the Board of Commissioners having laid them off without sending any returns to the Secretary of State.

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[*] W. F. M. Arny was a member of the Legislature from Anderson County in 1861; made a good reputation for ability; was appointed Indian Agent in New Mexico in the summer of 1861, and removed from Anderson County. He was afterward appointed Secretary of the above named Territory, and was its acting Governor for many years, during the absence of the incumbent of that office.

The decision of Wilson gave the election to Samuel Anderson as Probate Judge; G. A. Cook, Sheriff; A. Simons, Clerk; Isaac Hiner, Treasurer; Darius Frankenberger and John McDaniel, Commissioners, and B. F. Ridgeway, Surveyor. Acting Governor Stanton issued commissions to all the above, on November 28, 1857, and all qualified, except that Frankenberger, Simons and Cook refused to take the oath to support the "fugitive slave law," which part was omitted when they were sworn.

The Territorial Legislature of 1857 provided for a Recorder in each land district. Anderson County was in the Pawnee or Lecompton district. Geo. A. Reynolds was appointed to the office. Most of the instruments affecting real estate in the county were recorded at Lecompton for about three years after. The records were afterward moved to Lawrence, and destroyed by the rebel Quantrell when he made his raid on that town in 1863. The titles of many tracts of Anderson County land were recorded there, and this has necessarily caused trouble to procure a clear title.

On November 30, 1857, the County Commissioners entered into a contract with Dr. Preston Bowen to build a court house and jail at Shannon, and an appropriation of $1,000 was made.

The above act, as well as the action of the Probate Court in the canvass of the returns of the October election, aroused the indignation of the people, and the commissioners ordered an election that they might give expression to their sentiments.

This election was held on January 26, 1858, and the returns, canvassed on the 29th, showed a large majority for the resignation of the county officers and against the erection of public buildings. Therefore the two Commissioners elected in October, the Probate Judge, Sheriff and Clerk at once tendered their resignation, to take effect the third Monday of the next March.

On March 9, W. F. M. Arny, William Spriggs and W. L. Webster were elected delegates to the Leavenworth constitutional convention.

On February 12, 1858, the Legislature passed a law changing the Board of County Commissioners to a Board of Supervisors, consisting of the Chairman of each Township Board. The election was held on the fourth Monday in March, and resulted in the choice of James Y. Campbell for Probate Judge; G. A. Cook, Sheriff; M. Puett, Register of Deeds; B. F. Ridgeway, Surveyor; Jno. B. Still, County Attorney; and B. L. Adington, Clerk.

The first Board of Supervisors, and elected on the above date, were James E. White, Rezin Porter, Jno. McDaniel, A. McArthur, and Solomon Kauffman. Their first meeting was on June 2, and the first named was elected Chairman.

On June 14, 1858, the Supervisors entered into a contract with Dr. Preston Bowen to build a jail and court house, at his own expense, to be completed within one year. Shannon, the county-seat, was owned exclusively by Dr. Bowen. The jail was completed and work commenced on the court house when, in the spring of 1859, the county-seat was located at Garnett, by an Act of the Legislature, upon which work was stopped on the buildings at Shannon. The county at one time used the jail, but it was afterward taken back by Bowen.

On August 2 an election was held on the adoption or rejection of the Lecompton constitution, and the result in Anderson County was 306 for and 4 against.

On October 4, 1858, L. D. Bailey, T. R. Roberts and William Spriggs were elected to the Territorial Legislature, from the nineteen disfranchised counties.

The first meeting of the County Supervisors was held at Garnett, on April 5, 1859.

At an election in March, 1859, on the proposition for a State Constitutional convention, there were in Anderson County, out of one hundred and eighty-five votes, only seven against it.

An election was held on the first Tuesday in June, for a delegate to the convention from Anderson County, to frame a State Constitution. Dr. James G. Blunt and W. F. M. Arny were candidates. The former was elected, and in the convention at Wyandotte, which assembled in July, distinguished himself for ability.

EARLY TOWN SITES.

In the early history of the county a number of town sites were laid out, but which, with two exceptions, failed to become places of either permanence or importance.

Kansas City was the name of the first town site in the county. Its location was on Iantha Creek, on the west half of Section 27, and the east half of Section 28, Township 19, Range 18 east. It was selected by Dr. G. W. Cooper, who came from Louisville, Kentucky, to found a town somewhere in the Territory. He arrived at Kansas City, Missouri, May 1, 1856, and getting a letter—a sort of passport—from Gen. McClain, as a safeguard among the Pro-slavery men, he started on an exploring trip, and in the latter part of the same month he selected and laid out the above named town site, on Iantha Creek. The name of the town was soon changed to Iantha. It was afterward pre-empted by John Murphy, John L. Clemens, Stephen B. Shotwell and Alex. Cassday. The first named built a cabin and made some improvements, but the remainder was pre-empted by one cabin, which was moved from one claim to another. This is all there ever was of the town.

Garnett and Greeley.—These towns were both surveyed in 1856, and have since become places of importance, their full history being given in the following pages.

Hyatt.—A colony for the purpose of settling in Anderson County was formed in Lawrence by Thaddeus Hyatt and W. F. M. Arny, in December, 1856. The colony numbered about eighty men, who had just been discharged from a Territorial militia company. On December 18 they selected the north half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 21, Range 19 east. There were then but three families in the western part of the county. Claims were selected by the colonists on Cedar and South Pottawatomie creeks. They lived in tents all winter, after which they moved to their claims. While in camp they prepared timbers and built a hotel, store and blacksmith shop on the town site of Hyatt.

The Town Company was formed in February, 1857, with W. F. M. Arny, President, and C. J. Farley, Secretary. A plat of the town site was filed in the district land office at Lecompton, and in the office of the Probate Judge of the county. It was the project of its founders to make this town the county-seat. In the spring of 1857 a saw-mill was built, and the next fall a grist-mill was attached. During the summer a store was opened by B. F. Allen. In June a post-office was established, with W. F. M. Arny, postmaster. In 1858 a school was established with Miss Josephine Ramsey, teacher. During the summer of 1857 there was much sickness and many deaths. The town soon began to go down, and in 1859 many of its citizens went to Pike's Peak, and the county-seat being permanently located at Garnett, the town was soon after abandoned. Nothing now remains of what was once the principal town of the county.

Mineral Point.—Though not a town site this place was the center of a settlement which had been formed in 1855 and 1856. The first Fourth of July celebration for the western part of the county was held here in 1857, and the place given the above name on account of a mound supposed to contain minerals. A military company was formed the same day, and had thirty-one members. J. Aliff was Captain; L. L. Hayden, First Lieutenant; and J. H. Hadley, Second Lieutenant. Mineral Point has always been the center of a prosperous settlement, and it is still a post-office.

Cresco.—On May 16, 1857, the Cresco Town Company was formed with John S. Robinson, President; William C. Howard, Treasurer, and Solomon Kauffman, Secretary. The company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, February 11, 1858. The town site included the southwest quarter of Section 21, and the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 20, Range 18 east. A plat of the town site was filed in the district land office. Several buildings were erected during the summer. A blacksmith shop was opened by William C. Howard, and a wagon shop by Jas. C. Kelso. A post-office was established, and W. C. Howard appointed postmaster. This was the third post-office in the county. There being no regular mail route to Cresco, the office was supplied by private conveyance from Hyatt. This town was also a voting place. Late in 1857 the Town Company erected a steam saw-mill on a branch of the Pottawatomie. In 1859 most of the citizens went to Pike's Peak, and soon the town was abandoned. The voting place was removed to Central City, where it still remains.

Central City.—This town site was situated on the Pottawatomie River, on Section 35, Township 20, Range 18 east. The location was made in 1857. In June of that year, Stephen Marsh, Mrs. Hoskins, C. C. Hoskins, Simpson Lake and others, settled in the neighborhood. The next winter John B. Lambdin & Sons put up a saw mill near the town site. The first store was opened in the summer of 1858, by W. S. Eastwood, and H. N. F. Reed. The same year Stephen Marsh and his son Oliver erected a large two-story frame building, and established a store, with a large stock of everything needed in a country trade. For several years this was the best store in the county. Though it never became a town, Central City has always been the center of a prosperous settlement, and still has a store, post-office, blacksmith shop, and a few other buildings.

Pottawatomie, or Mount Gilead.—Soon after the town of Greeley was laid out, a rival town was surveyed on the opposite side of the Pottawatomie River. About September 1, 1857, a Town Company was organized, and was composed of Rufus Gilpatrick, James G. Blunt, Henry Nugent, Willis Ayres, J. F. Wadsworth, and others. On September 11, Rufus Gilpatrick, as President of the Pottawatomie Town Company, presented a plat of a town of that name to John Shannon, a notary public, which was certified to. The name of the town was afterward changed to Mount Gilead. A saw-mill was built, and soon nearly all that existed of Greeley, including the post-office, was moved to the new town, which grew quite rapidly for some time, but there being difficulty in procuring water the site was afterward abandoned, and is now a portion of the farm of Rufus G. Blunt, and all that now remains of Mount Gilead is one old building now used as a granary.

Shannon.—The county-seat was in 1856, located on Section 31, Township 20, Range 20. The place was named in honor of Governor Wilson Shannon. In 1857, the town was surveyed by Dr. Preston Bowen, with public parks, and with expectation of its remaining the county-seat. For the next two years some improvements were made, and county buildings commenced; but in 1859, the county-seat was removed to Garnett, and the Shannon town site was soon abandoned. It is now a part of Dr. Bowen's farm.

Canton.—In 1857, a town was located and surveyed on Section 23, Township 20, Range 20. It was laid out by B. Tyler, as a rival to Garnett. For about two years it was occupied and some improvements made, but when Garnett secured the county-seat, Canton was soon abandoned.

Mandovi.—This was a town site laid out in 1858, by Dr. G. W. Cooper. It joined the Garnett site on the south, and though no town improvements were ever made, a fine lithographed map was made, and circulated in the East, in consequence of which many lots were sold.

Elba.—On January 23, 1858, a Town Company was organized, and composed of Harvey Springer, B. F. Ridgeway, A. G. Poteet, and Wm. Springer. This company surveyed and platted a town on the west half of Section 8, Township 21, Range 21 east, which they called Elba. The site was abandoned before any buildings were erected.

Elizabethtown.—In 1859, this town was located, surveyed, and platted on Section 15, Township 23, Range 19. The town was founded by Joseph Price, Thos. J. Day, and James A. Dorsey, who formed the Town Company. A store was soon opened by W. Stubblefield & Co. The post-office was established in 1859. Though it never became a village, Elizabethtown is surrounded by a thrifty class of people, and is still a post-office.

FLOODS, DROUGHT, GRASSHOPPERS, ETC.

The year 1859 was a prosperous one. There was a heavy immigration to the county, much greater than before, the population numbering about three thousand. During the spring there were heavy rains, so that travel was, at times, almost stopped. On June 1st, the rainfall had been so great that the Pottawatomie overflowed its banks, and the settlers along the valley were compelled to remove to the hills for safety. In some places the overflow was so sudden that the settlers had to climb to the roofs of their cabins, and remain until the waters subsided. After this extremely wet spring, the dry season commenced.

Drought of 1860.—About the last of July, 1859, the rainy season closed, and was followed by a dry fall. During the winter there was but little rain or snow. The spring of 1860 was dry, and then came the long, dry and hot summer, with no rain until October. In July, hot, dry winds blew from the southwest, and so scorching were they, that all vegetation was dried to a crisp. The earth became so dry that it cracked open, leaving crevices many rods in length, and so large that the feet of horses and cattle would go down for several inches. By the first of June, the crops then being all destroyed, a panic seized the people, and more than half the population of the county left the Territory, the most of them never to return. Nearly all who had enough left to get away did so.

In 1860, the census was taken by L. A. Jones, and showed a population of 466 families, with an aggregate population of 2,398. He reported great suffering on account of the drought, and that one family with ten children, subsisted for two weeks on wild plums and the milk from one cow, with nothing else to eat. This was only one of the hundreds of cases where the families of the settlers suffered from want of food. During all the next winter there was great suffering from hunger and cold, but the poor settlers who remained bore all with patience, and made preparations to plant another crop in the spring.

Grasshoppers.—The first visitation of the grasshoppers in the county, was in the fall of 1854. They deposited their eggs, and the next spring hatched out in immense numbers. In July, 1855, they came down in the northeastern part of the county, stayed two or three days, and destroyed all the growing crops.

In September, 1860, the grasshoppers came again, but as the drought had destroyed all the crops, no damage was done, but the next spring they hatched out in great numbers, and the damage done by them was considerable. They left the county about the middle of June.

Again on September 10, 1866, the pests visited the county, and it was not long till all vegetation, that was yet green, was destroyed. They also deposited their eggs by countless millions, but the winter was wet and cold, alternately freezing and thawing, which damaged the eggs so much that but few of them hatched out the next spring. After doing a little damage, the young grasshoppers left the country about the middle of June.

The last great raid of the grasshoppers was in 1874. On August 22, they began to descend in perfect clouds. That year many of the crops matured early, therefore fully half a crop of corn and other late crops were saved, while it was after the small grain crop had been harvested. The crops were cut short, the price of provisions was high and work was scarce. Though there was perhaps no actual suffering, times were hard, and a great many privations were endured by the poorer classes who had lost a portion of their crops.

The grasshoppers had deposited their eggs, which in the spring began to hatch in great numbers. It was not long until about two-thirds of the cultivated lands of the county were covered with the young pests, and almost everything was destroyed in the fields they visited. In some places they piled up in drifts of several inches in thickness, where they remained for some time. By the 10th of June they began to leave, and by the 16th nearly all were gone, and by re-planting, good crops were raised that year.

WAR RECORD.

As soon as the news of the firing on Fort Sumter and the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion reached the settlers of Anderson County, all were greatly excited. The early political struggles and drought of 1860 had reduced the population, and those who remained were very poor. For the settlers to enter the army was to leave their families in distressing circumstances. But when the call for volunteers came they responded nobly. An entire company volunteered in one day, and three days after was on the march to the front. Anderson County was represented in almost every regiment of the Kansas troops, about three-fourths of the able-bodied men entering the Union army. In 1861 the population of the county was but little more than one thousand; but during the war, four hundred and twenty volunteers entered the service to aid in putting down the Rebellion. Of this number fifty-six died or were killed in battle.

Many of the soldiers' families were in the spring of 1861 reduced almost to a state of pauperism, but nobly did the brave and patriotic wives give up their husbands to the service of the country. In their absence the women planted and cultivated the fields, raised and harvested their crops, and struggled in all ways to support themselves and children till the return of their brave husbands after four years' hard service on the field of battle. How brave and noble were all of these sacrificing women; but how much more so were those of their number whose husbands returned helpless cripples; and especially those who still toiled on, patiently, for the support of themselves and their fatherless children, with hearts nearly breaking from grief for their loved protectors who rested in unmarked graves on the bloody battle fields of the South.

A number of the officers of Kansas troops from Anderson County distinguished themselves for meritorious service.

James G. Blunt, Lieutenant Colonel, Third Regiment Kansas Volunteers, was soon promoted to Brigadier-General, and afterwards to Major-General.

In Company E, (three months' service) Second Kansas Infantry, Samuel J. Crawford was Captain; John G. Lindsay First Lieutenant; Samuel K. Cross Second Lieutenant; Henry Nugent, Ensign; John Johnson, Orderly Sergeant; David Wright, R. H. P. Snodgrass, Zack Norris, and Hugh Quinn, Sergeants; James F. Walker, James L. Kercheval, James L. Wilson, Corporals.

Of Company A, Second Kansas Cavalry, (three years' service) Samuel J. Crawford was the first Captain, but was promoted to Colonel; John Johnson, the next Captain, was afterwards promoted to Major. Samuel K. Cross was First Lieutenant. Hugh Quinn, a Sergeant was afterward promoted to the rank of Captain in the Second Arkansas Cavalry.

Of Company K, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, Jeremiah C. Johnson was First Lieutenant, and Alexander Rush, Second Lieutenant.

Of Company G, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, D. W. Houston was First Lieutenant; was soon promoted to Captain and afterward to Lieutenant-Colonel. Zack Norris was first Lieutenant.

Of the Eighth Kansas Infantry, John Buterbaugh was Assistant Surgeon.

Of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, Charles T. Cooper was Regimental Commissary. Of Company C, Benjamin F. Ayres was promoted to First Lieutenant. Of Company H, H. N. F. Reed was Second Lieutenant, and afterward Captain. David Hester was Orderly Sergeant and afterward First Lieutenant of Company C.

Of Company C, Tenth Kansas Infantry, Charles Brown, Sergeant, was promoted to First Lieutenant, and John E. Blunt, First Lieutenant afterward.

Of Company F, Eleventh Kansas, J. G. Rosse and John G. Lindsay, Captains; George W. Simons, First Lieutenant; Marvin H. Payne, Second Lieutenant.

Of the Twelfth Kansas Infantry, Thomas Lindsay was Assistant Surgeon. Of Company G, Alexander McArthur was First Lieutenant.

Of the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, Company M, W. A. Johnson was Captain.

Of Company H, Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, H. W. Stubblefield was Captain

Of the Second Kansas Colored Regiment, G. W. Walgamott was Surgeon, J. R. Montgomery, Adjutant; George W. Sands, Captain, Company E.

Of the Eleventh United States Colored Regiment, E. P. Gilpatrick and Alanson Simons, First Lieutenants.

STATISTICS OF PROGRESS, ETC.

Until 1859, the great year of immigration, the progress of the county was comparatively slow. In 1860, on account of the drouth, hundreds left the country. Then the war broke out and during its continuance, the county improved slowly. But commencing in 1865, immigration and improvement went steadily on until the building of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad in 1870. The progress of the county was then very rapid until the grasshopper raid in 1874, after which there was a dull season for a few years, when immigration again began, and has since continued. The county is now enjoying greater prosperity than ever before in its history.

In 1860, the population was 2,398; in 1870, 5,220; in 1875, 5,809; in 1878, 6,000; in 1880, 9,032. The population of the county by townships for the year 1882, is as follows:

Reeder	1,495
Putman	901
Jackson	929
Monroe	864
Walker	852
Washington	504
Lincoln	649
Welda	519
Rich	1,329
Ozark	979
Indian Creek	568
Garnett City	1,509
Greeley City	950
Total	15,560

Besides the two railroads now extending across the county, bonds have been voted to the Kansas & Nebraska Central Railroad Company and that road will doubtless soon be built across the county from the northwest to Garnett, thence south to Iola.

Following is a crop report of Anderson County for the year 1882. Of winter wheat there were 3,835 acres yielding 80,365 bushels; spring wheat, 45 acres producing 450 bushels; corn, 48,585, yielding 2,037,210 bushels; rye, 136 acres, 2,312 bushels; oats, 7,181 acres, 267,340 bushels; barley, 42 acres, 1,176 bushels; potatoes, 571 acres, 45,680 bushels; sweet potatoes, 11 acres, 825 bushels; sorghum, 349 acres, 31,410 gallons; castor beans, 99 acres, 990 bushels; flax, 2,918 acres, 35,016 bushels; broom corn, 115 acres, 57,500 pounds; millet and hungarian, 6,790 acres, 20,370 tons; timothy and clover hay, 703 acres, 1,406 tons; prairie hay, 36,597 acres, 54,896 tons. The number of pounds of wool produced was 36,322; of cheese, 3,690; of butter, 275,670. The total value of all horticultural and garden products, of poultry, eggs, and milk sold was fully $30,000. The number of horses and mules in the county is 5,825; cattle, 21,886; sheep, 9,089; swine, 18,104. All kinds of live-stock are in good condition. The herd law is not in operation. There are but few farmers engaged in sheep raising, but those that are, find it profitable. The raising of swine is very successful. The favorite breeds are Berkshire and Poland-Chinas.

Education.—The education of the young was one of the very first things looked to by the early settlers of the county. As soon as means of sustenance had been provided, the next thing was to employ a teacher and establish a school. As soon as possible, school districts were formed and schoolhouses built. The first Superintendent of Schools for the county was John R. Slentz, who was appointed about the close of the year 1858, by Acting Governor Hugh S. Walsh. Several school districts had already been formed ready for organization, which they at once proceeded to do under the authority of the Superintendent. By the end of the first year school districts had been formed and schools established in all the settled parts of the county. The first school district in the county was near Scipio, in Putnam Township, in December, 1858. The School Board was A. Garrett, James Farrah, and M. Puett. This district erected the first schoolhouse in the county. As soon as a neighborhood was settled, a school district was organized, a house built and a good school established. The facilities for education have increased as the settlement and improvement of the country has advanced. There are now in the county seventy-six school districts, each having a good schoolhouse. Those in the towns and villages are described in the proper place. Those of the rural districts are substantial frame or stone buildings. The grounds of a great number of the districts are surrounded by good fences, and planted to shade trees. In the schools of the county eighty-five teachers are employed and the salary paid averages $35.65 per month for males, and $26.48 for females. The normal institutes held each year are well attended. During the last school year 118 teachers' certificates have been issued. The average length of the school terms is thirty weeks. There are in the county 3,908 children of school age, of which number 3,140 are enrolled as pupils. The schools of the county are all prosperous, and the educational advantages may be said to be of a superior order.

Mount Carmel College.—This is a college founded by the Roman Catholic Church and situated near the railroad station of Scipio, some six miles north of Garnett. In 1857 there was a large settlement of Catholics in this part of the county. In 1860 the Saint Boniface Church was erected by them, this being the first church-building in the county. In 1871 the college was established, and since that time a good school has been maintained.

Public Buildings.—The county owns a Square in the city of Garnett, but only the jail is on that property. It is a stone building two stories high and is both a jail and jailer's residence. It was erected in 1864, at a cost of $3,000. The court house is located on Oak Street, west of the Public Square, and is a two-story brick and stone building, constructed on the plan of a business house. It was erected in 1869, and the county offices and records have been kept there since the spring of 1869.

County Officers.—Since its organization the county has generally had good and faithful officers. It is now in a sound financial condition, with able and efficient officers. Their names will be found in the biographical sketches.

Anderson County Fair Association.—This society was organized on November 13, 1878, as a joint stock company, and incorporated with a paid up capital of $5,000. The charter members were Thomas Gowdy, J. E. White, John Moler, W. W. Kirkpatrick, J. S. Kirkpatrick and H. C. Reppert. The first Board of Directors was as follows: J. Q. Bowdell, J. M. Jones, Jno. Moler, G. W. Flint, R. T. Stokes, J. E. White, A. E. Rogers, C. S. Elder, R. H. Cunningham, W. A. Johnson, D. D. Judy, J. S. Kirkpatrick, and M. E. Osborn. The association owns thirty acres of land, one mile southwest of Garnett, which has been improved, and on which are erected permanent buildings for the fair exhibits. The first fair held in the county was in 1869. The present officers are: A. C. Messenger, President; P. P. Elder, Vice-President; J. N. Caldwell, Secretary; O. W. Wyatt, Treasurer. Board of Directors: D. D. Judy, Robert Mundell, A. C. Messenger, J. W. Lewellin, B. S. Denthott, John Moler, jr., William Shields, P. P. Elder, A. T. Cook, O. W. Wyatt, J. N. Caldwell and S. H. Davis.

Fish Culture.—Many of the streams of the county abound with a supply of good fish. Besides this, in several localities attempts are being made to raise fish in artificial ponds. All of these ponds have been lately stocked, and it is yet too early for marketable fish to be produced: but it now looks as if this would prove a profitable industry. The largest of these ponds is on the land of E. S. Hunt, which adjoins the Garnett town site on the south. The pond covers sixteen and one-half acres, is fed by springs and is twenty-two feet in depth. In the spring of 1881, Mr. Hunt planted 25,000 salmon trout, and the following October fifty carp. These are apparently thriving, and when the waters are still, thousands of them can be seen in the shallow places. In July, 1882, fish were caught that weighed three-fourths of a pound each. Around this pond a park of eighty acres is being prepared.

Railroads.—The Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad extends through the county from north to south. It was built in 1870, and then called the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Southwestern Railroad. The stations are Scipio, Garnett, Welda and Colony. The Arizona division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad extends through the county from east to west. It was constructed in 1879. The stations are Greeley, Garnett, Mont Ida and Westphalia.

Post-offices.—The post-offices in the county are Garnett, Greeley, Colony, Welda, Mont Ida, Westphalia, Haskell, Sugar Valley, Scipio, Central City, Mineral Point, Rich, Ozark, Lone Elm, Elizabethtown and Como. Only the first named six of the above named places are villages, the others being merely country post-offices.

GARNETT.

Garnett is the county seat and metropolis of Anderson County. Its location is a particularly pleasant and desirable one, on the gently sloping prairie, but a few miles from the geographical center of the county. Located as it is at the junction of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas and the Arizona Division of the Missouri Pacific Railroads, each of which has a passenger and freight depot, shipping advantages are afforded, which make this one of the most prosperous towns of Southeastern Kansas.

The population of the city of Garnett is about 1,600, but just outside of the corporation, and laid off in town lots occupied by residences, are additions on both the north and west, which swell the number of inhabitants properly belonging to the city, to fully 2,000. The citizens are of an exceptionally moral and enterprising class, are thrifty and public-spirited.

The most of the business houses are located around or near the Public Square. A great many of them are large and costly structures of brick and stone, while most of the others are substantial and well-planned frame buildings. The public buildings are a credit to the town, being large, and imposing in appearance. The residences are generally neat, comfortable and attractive, while the lots are ornamented by shade trees. Almost all branches of business are carried on, and with a trade from a radius of fifteen miles or more, the business interests are enjoying great prosperity.

The history of Garnett begins with the summer of 1856, when the town site was selected by Dr. George W. Cooper, who had a few months before selected a town site on Iantha Creek. At Wyandotte he met George A. Dunn, who had just returned from Anderson County, the most of the territory of which had been surveyed by him as United States Surveyor. After agreeing upon a plan, Cooper and Dunn started for the Pottawatomie River, intending to lay out a town, and then to secure the location of the county-seat. Going to the geographical center of the county, they failed to find a desirable location. Dunn then suggested that they should go to Section 30, Township 20, Range 20 east, where there was a fine spring of water. They followed down the Pottawatomie to the residence of Samuel McDaniel, where they remained for a few days, and surveyed a town site on the above-named section. They then returned to Wyandotte, and soon after Cooper returned to Louisville, Kentucky, where he organized a Town Company consisting of W. A. Garnett, President; R. B. Hall, Vice-President; G. W. Cooper, George A. Dunn and Theodore Harris. The last named was Secretary. The town was named Garnett in honor of the President of the company, who was a wealthy business man of Louisville. Arrangements were at once made for sending a colony from Kentucky, and the machinery was purchased for a saw and grist-mill, but the colony was unable to leave that year.

In March, 1857, Dr. Cooper again visited the town site, and in May had it again surveyed, staked out and platted. He also had a double log cabin built at a point where Fourth Street now crosses the railroad track. During the summer Dr. Preston Bowen moved from Shannon and opened a store in this log house, it being the first business house in Garnett.

Dr. Cooper returned to Louisville as soon as he had surveyed the town, and had lithographed maps of it made, which he used for advertising purposes. He then set to work to organize a colony. The Town Company elected new officers, as follows: R. B. Hall, President; George A. Dunn, Vice-President; and Theodore Harris, Secretary.

Before the arrival of the Louisville colony, several other settlers located in Garnett and in the vicinity. Among them were Capt. John G. Lindsay, who built the first dwelling on the town site, William Smith, Dr. Thomas Lindsay and Thomas Owen.

About July 25, Cooper and Hall arrived with a portion of the Louisville colony. On August 1, 1857, Robert B. Hall, as President, George A. Dunn, G. W. Cooper and Theodore Harris, as associates, filed a plat of the town of Garnett in the office of the Probate Judge, with a petition setting forth the fact that the town site had been regularly surveyed and platted about May 10, 1857. The site covered the south half of Section 30, Township 20, Range 20 east. About the same time, another store was built.

On September 8, George Wilson, the Probate Judge, pre-empted the town site, to be held in trust for its occupants.

On August 7, 1857, William C. Hall, Isaac N. Locke and Joseph Barclay presented a petition and a plat of the north half of Section 30, Township 20, Range 20, under the name of the town of Troy. On September 8 George Wilson, the Probate Judge, pre-empted the above described land as a town site, to be held in trust for its occupants.

The Louisville colony brought the machinery for a new saw and flouring-mill, and at once began building dwellings and the mill. The colony was composed of Charles Hidden and family, F. G. Bruns and family, W. C. and R. B. Hall, Theodore Harris, G. W. Cooper and family, Mrs. Adaline Duren and family, John Lambdin and family, and M. T. Williams and family. Of these, only F. G. Bruns and wife, and Dr. G. W. Cooper and Mary L. Cooper still remain in the county.

In December, 1857, the town companies of Garnett and Troy were united under the name of the Town Company of Garnett. During the year quite a number of buildings, including the mill, were erected.

During the years 1858 and 1859, there were many improvements made, and many settlers located in Garnett.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first frame house was built in Garnett in the fall of 1857, by F. G. Bruns. It is the one where he now resides.

The first birth took place on the 13th day of March, 1858, and was that of two children to Mrs. F. G. Bruns. They were named Charles Garnett and Mary. A town lot was deeded to the boy, who is now a young man and still resides with his parents. Mary died when but nine weeks old. This was the first death in Garnett.

In 1858, the old Garnett Town Company built a schoolhouse on the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Oak Street, and, on the formation of the school district, donated to it the building. This was the second school district formed in the county. The schoolhouse was the first public building in Garnett, and for several years was used for all public meetings, courts, etc. In 1862, it was sold to H. Cavender for $300, and a two-story frame schoolhouse was built on the corner of Third Avenue and Cedar Street, at a cost of $3,500. In 1872, the present large brick schoolhouse was erected.

When Garnett was first founded, no mail route extended through it. The nearest post-office was nearly two miles distant, at Cedar Bluff, and Samuel Anderson was postmaster. In 1859, the mail route was changed from the west side of Cedar Creek, *via* Garnett, and in the spring of that year the post-office of Garnett was established, and Dr. Thomas Lindsay appointed postmaster. The first mail was received in May, and consisted of about twenty-five letters and fifty papers.

In April, 1859, the county-seat was removed to Garnett, and the records removed from Shannon.

On February 9, 1859, the Territorial Legislature passed an act to incorporate the Town Company, with R. B. Hall, T. Harris, J. Y. Campbell, James Locke, D. W. Houston and W. C. Hall as incorporators. This company met on April 9, elected R. B. Hall, President, and T. Harris, Secretary, and issued certificates of stock to the members.

In the fall of 1859, the Commissioner of the General Land Office made an order canceling the entry of the towns of Garnett and Troy, for the reason that there was a law of Congress preventing the entry of an entire section of government land for town purposes. This left the occupants of the two town sites on Government land, to which they had no legal claim. Therefore Dr. John B. Chapman pre-empted the south half of the old Garnett site, and W. A. Johnson settled and pre-empted the north half of the old Troy town site.

On April 4, 1860, the settlers on the north half of the old Garnett site, and on the south half of the Troy site, formed themselves into a Town Company under the name of the Town Company of Garnett, with a capital stock of $8,000, divided into two hundred shares of $40 each. This was for the purpose of securing a title to the lots occupied. On April 9, a certificate of corporation was drawn up, and was acknowledged before Charles Hidden, a Justice of the Peace. The town incorporators were: D. W. Houston, B. D. Benedict, J. G. Smith, C. P. Alvey, G. W. Iler, W. A. Johnson, M. J. Alkire and B. F. Ridgeway. The certificate was duly filed in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, on May 14, 1860. The company then opened books for a subscription of stock. The two hundred shares were soon taken by fifty-seven stockholders. The directors and officers elected were: D. W. Houston, President; B. D. Benedict, Vice-President; J. G. Smith, Secretary; and C. P. Alvey, Treasurer.

The company then surveyed and laid off the town site into streets, alleys, blocks and lots. A plat was made, duly signed and acknowledged by the President, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county. The company then applied to J. Y. Campbell, then Probate Judge of the county, requesting him to pre-empt the town site for the use and benefit of its occupants. This Judge Campbell refused to do, as he was the agent of the old Louisville Town Company. The company then petitioned him to grant an order declaring them a municipal corporation, and though the petition was signed by more than two-thirds of the legal voters of the town, the Judge refused to issue the order.

The citizens then held a mass meeting and appointed G. A. Cook, B. F. Ridgeway and A. Simmons a committee to confer with the Judge, but still he refused. The meeting then appointed a committee of fifteen to consult with him, but the result was the same. The citizens then applied to the Territorial Legislature of 1861, for a charter of incorporation of the town of Garnett. The bill passed the House, but when it came before the Council it was defeated.

To the citizens of Garnett, matters began to assume a serious aspect. About five hundred people resided on the town site, to which they had no legal title, and which it was impossible to secure without the action of the Probate Judge. In September, 1861, the citizens appointed A. W. Johnson and D. W. Houston to investigate the matter and see what could be done, legally, to secure to the occupants of the town site their homes. They found on consulting the county records, that Judge Campbell who had been elected to his office for a term of two years, under the Wyandotte constitution, had not qualified according to the law, in some respects. They then procured certificates and affidavits of that fact and presented the matter to Gov. Robinson, with a petition for the appointment of Charles Hidden as Probate Judge. After a thorough examination of the case, the Governor complied with the request of the petitioners.

The Governor's commission to Charles Hidden appointing him Probate Judge, arrived late in the evening, but he qualified for the office that night, and the next morning called on Campbell, and demanded the books and papers belonging to the office, but he refused to give them up. Application was then made to District Judge S. O. Thacher, for an order to compel him to do so. The parties were summoned to appear before Judge Thacher at Lawrence, and he, after a full hearing, granted the order, addressed it to G. A, Cook, Sheriff of Anderson County, and directed him to seize all the effects of the Probate Judge's office and deliver them to Charles Hidden. Campbell then appealed to Thomas Ewing, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Sheriff Cook proceeded to execute the order, but found nothing but the seal of the court and an empty desk. Though forbidden by Campbell, the Sheriff took possession of these and delivered them to Hidden.

On October 7, 1861, Charles Hidden, Probate Judge of Anderson County, declared the town of Garnett, a municipal corporation, under the law of February, 1859, and at the same time appointed G. W. Iler, G. A. Cook, William McLaughlin, B. F. Ridgeway and Thomas Lindsay, Trustees. On the 17th of the same month, G. W. Iler as Chairman of the Board of Trustees, pre-empted the town site in trust for the use and benefit of its occupants.

At the January term of the Supreme Court, 1862, the appeal of Judge Campbell was argued, and after considering the case two weeks, Chief Justice Ewing affirmed the decision of Judge Thacher. This settled the title of the town site.

During the years of the controversy over the town site, the growth of Garnett was very slow, as new comers were afraid to invest in town property. After that until the close of the war but little improvement was made, as nearly every able-bodied man residing in the town was either in the army or was enlisted in the State militia. Besides this, from the same cause, immigration to the county was slow during those years. After the close of the war the county began to be settled quite rapidly, and the town improved slowly until the building of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad (now the K. C., L. & S. K. R. R.) in the spring of 1870, it being completed to Garnett on March 1. The town then began to grow very rapidly. This improvement was kept up until the financial crash of 1873, and the grasshopper devastation the next year. For two or three years, times were very dull, when the town again began to increase in population and in the number of business houses. In 1878, there were upward of 1,100 inhabitants. In 1879 the Arizona Division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was built, since which time the city of Garnett has continued to grow steadily until the present date. Of late years the business houses and residences built have generally been of a substantial character, many of them being constructed from brick and stone.

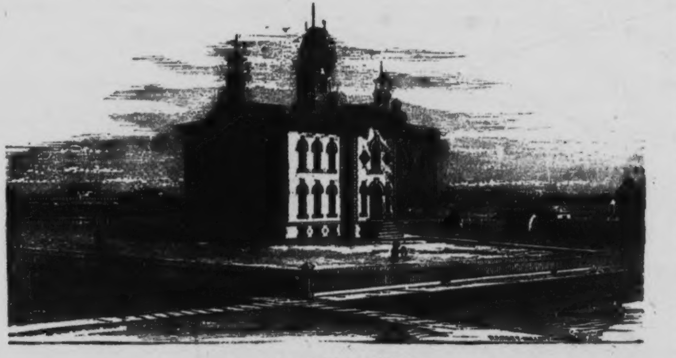
PUBLIC SCHOOL, GARNETT.

The Big Fire.—On the night of March 23, 1881, at about eleven o'clock, an alarm of fire was given. There were among the business houses on the south side of the public square a number of frame buildings, built closely together, and it was in one of these that the fire started. So rapidly did the flames spread, that within fifty-five minutes from the time the alarm was sounded, eleven buildings were destroyed. They were all in the business center of the city, and some of them contained large stocks of goods. But little was saved, and altogether, many thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed. This fire was a hard blow on the losers, but resulted in giving the town a better class of buildings, as the entire street was soon built up with large and substantial structures of brick and stone. This is now the finest and most magnificent part of the city.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Garnett was incorporated as a town on October 7, 1861. The first Board of Trustees were: G. W. Iler, Thomas Lindsay, B. F. Ridgeway, G. A. Cook and William McLauglin. G. W. Iler was chosen Chairman, and G. W. Arrell, Clerk.

On February 26, 1870, the citizens voted to change the form of government to that of a city of the third class, and on the fourth day of the succeeding April an election was held. L. K. Kirk was elected Mayor, and Joseph Coe, E. S. Hunt, C. P. Alvey, C. T. Chapin and John Cox, Councilmen. J. Q. Hutchinson was the first City Clerk. The present city officers are as follows: J. D. Woodworth, Mayor; Samuel Crum, J. G. Hiatt, H. K. Winans, Wesley Huff, and H. K. Herbert, Councilmen; George T. Hutchinson, City Treasurer; J. S. Whitford, City Attorney; George M. Everline, Police Judge and City Clerk.

Fire Department.—The city has an efficient fire company, composed of forty members. Harry Cox is Chief; J. Shaw and J. R. Whitney, Assistants. It was organized February 1, 1877. The department has one engine, a hose-cart and hook-and-ladder fixtures.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, AND SOCIETIES.

As soon as the settlement of the town commenced schools were established, since which time the educational interests of Garnett have developed as the town has increased in population and wealth. The present schoolhouse is a large two-story structure of red brick, with white cut-stone trimmings. On the inside it is finely finished with black walnut and oak. The ceilings are high, and the ventilation and heating apparatus good. The first floor contains four rooms, and on the upper floor are three. Eight teachers are employed, and the school is ably conducted, under the charge of H. M. Upp. The number of pupils is 398. The schoolhouse was built in 1872, at a cost of $28,000, and has a good basement story. It is located on the corner of Third Avenue and Pine Street.

Ever since the settlement of the town, all religious institutions have been liberally supported. There are now several church organizations, all in a prosperous condition.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—Early in the history of Garnett this church organized a society. In 1870 a large church was built, and in 1881 it was remodeled and an addition made to it on the south side, making it one of the most convenient church buildings in the city. The church property is valued at $5,000. The church has a very large membership. Rev. F. M. Sisson is the pastor. The Sabbath-school is well attended.

The United Presbyterian Church.—This is one of the oldest organized religious societies in Garnett. The first church was erected in 1860. This is also one of the largest organizations of the denomination in the State. For a time the society supported a college here, but it was finally abandoned. Regular services are held in one of the finest churches in the county. Rev. C. H. Strong, the pastor, has had charge of the society for a number of years. The new church was built in 1881, at a cost of $4,000.

The First Presbyterian Church.—This society was organized in 1868, and in 1870 a neat and substantial church edifice was erected. The society has quite a large membership, and is in charge of Rev. William Coleman. The Sabbath-school is well attended, and N. J. Paxton is superintendent.

The Christian Church.—This society has a small membership. The church building is a neat little structure, and was erected in 1872. Prayer meeting is held every Wednesday evening, and Sabbath-school and Bible-class every Sabbath; regular services twice each month, by Rev. Henry Martan, pastor.

The First Baptist Church.—This church was organized in 1860, and has a good membership. Their house of worship is a neat and comfortable structure, built in 1881, at a cost of $3,000. Services are held regularly. Elder E. H. Stewart is pastor, and John Neville, superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

The Roman Catholic Church.—This church has held regular services for a number of years, and has quite a large membership. The church was built in 1871, and is a neat stone structure. Services are held twice each month by Rev. Father Albert Heiman, of Mount Carmel College.

The Universalist Church.—This society has quite a large membership, and services were held regularly until the death of the pastor, Rev. W. P. Shockey, a few months since. The society is now without a pastor.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church—Quinn Chapel.—This church society has a small membership. The church is a small stone building, and was erected in 1874. Services are held regularly by Rev. Daniel Oaks. The superintendent of the Sabbath-school is Mr. Whitford.

The Second Baptist Church (African).—Services are held in this church every two weeks. The membership is small, and the church is a small building. Elder John Brown is pastor, and Sadie Irvin, superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Delphian Lodge, No. 44, A., F. & A. M.—This lodge was instituted in 1864, under a dispensation from the State Grand Lodge to W. C. McDow, J. T. Lanter, C. T. Chapin, M. A. Page, J. W. Stewart, I. E. Hallowell, E. W. Robertson, and Benjamin Lewellin. The first Officers were: W. C. McDow, W. M.; M. A. Page, S. W.; E. W. Robertson, J. W. The lodge is now in a flourishing condition and has about eighty members. Of the present officers L. H. Osborn is W. M.; W. H Stewart, S. W.; E. K. Naylor, J. W.; B. Hubbard, Sec.; and A. Bergen, Treas.

Evergreen Lodge, No 51, A., F. & A. M.—This is the African lodge of Masons, and was instituted August 12, 1878, with eleven charter members William Armstrong was the first W. M. There are now nine members F. H. Alexander, W. M.; and William Armstrong, Secretary.

Garnett Lodge, No. 480, Equitable Aid Union.—This lodge was instituted in April, 1882, with a membership of twelve. The first officers were: R. A. Davis, President; Mrs. D. N. Simmons, Vice-President; E. E. Hamilton, Chancellor; A. D. Collins, Advocate; I. H. Patton, Secretary; D. N. Simmons, Treasurer; D. T. Barnett, Chaplain; Geo. A. Blake, Sentinel; and Mrs. D. T. Barnett, Auxiliary. The lodge is now in a prosperous condition and has twenty-three members. D. N. Simmons is President; and I. H. Patton, Secretary.

Garnett Lodge, No. 16, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted December 27, 1866, with the following charter members: I. E. Olney, D. D. Judy, J. W. Stewart, A. M. Mullin, P. T. Mathews, and G. W. Iler. The first officers were I. E. Olney, N. G.; C. P. Alvey, V. G.; G. W. Arrell, Sec.; and G. W. Cooper, Treas. The lodge is now in a prosperous condition, with J. H. Houston, N. G.; and Harry Cox, Sec.

Zion Chapter, No. 24, Royal Arch Masons.—This chapter was chartered in 1872, with W. H. McKeaney, H. P.; J. T. Lanter, K.; and B Pritchard, S. The other charter members were W. A. Gilham, J. T. B. Booth, E. L. Hawk, E. S. Niccolls, J. Falls, and R. S. Doll. The chapter is now in a flourishing condition and has a large membership. J. B. Thornton is High Priest.

Knights of Labor, Assembly 2,208.—This society was organized September 17, 1882, with fifteen members, but now has twenty-two. The charter officers were J. N. Cline, M. W.; C. N. Cline, C. S.; George W. Cooper, V. S.; F. Hill, F. S.; C. C. Steward, W. F.; Chas. Gregg, Treas. The order starts with good prospects.

Knights of Pythias, Garnett Lodge No 25.—This lodge was organized April 21, 1880, with thirty-three members. The first officers were: Jacob Morris, P. C.; James B. McMahon, C. C.; W. A. McCafferty, V. C.; A. C. Sims, M. of F.; R. L. Row, M. of F.; S. S. Tipton, K. of R. & S. The lodge now has fifty-one members, and is in a prosperous condition. The present officers are: H. K. Winans, C. C.; Chas. McCrum, V. C.; J. L. Kirchival, P.; James Wagstaff, K. of R. & S.; H. M. Ellis, M. of E.; W. A. Post, M. of F.; W. H. Cox, M at A.

THE PRESS AND OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The Garnett Plaindealer.—This was the first newspaper published in the county, and was established in January, 1865, by I. E. Olney, who continued its publication until his death in the fall of 1866, after which it was conducted by his widow, Mrs. Olney, until the spring of 1870, being edited the most of that period, at different times, by William Duncan, George W. Cooper and Adrian Reynolds. In 1870, the office was purchased by Leslie J. Perry, who sold the old material, and put in a new office throughout. The next year the office was sold to John S. Wilson, who published the paper for about two years, when it was purchased by W. R. Spooner, who added new material, enlarged the paper, and edited it in an able manner until September, 1874, when it was sold to Kauffman & Iler. S. H. Dodge then became editor. In 1877, Solomon Kauffman purchased the entire office and assumed the editorial management. In 1880, the firm name became Kauffman & Brooke, the junior member of the firm being now the editor. *The Plaindealer* is a large and well edited newspaper, printed on a Campbell power-press. Since 1880 it has been Republican in politics. It has a large circulation.

The Garnett Courant.—This was the second newspaper published in the county, and was established in October, 1868, by W. H. Johnson, but after a few weeks it was discontinued.

The Garnett Weekly Journal.—This is the official paper of Anderson County. It was established January 3, 1878, by Dr. Geo. W. Cooper, who has since continued to edit it in a very able manner. It has a large circulation, and in politics it is said to be independent, though for the last few years it has advocated the principles of the Greenback party.

In 1870, John R. Foster & Co. established a bank which continued in business until 1872, when the Anderson County Savings Bank was incorporated with a capital of $50,000. The first Board of Directors were: W. H. Conover, E. I. Meeker, Thomas W. Foster, Wm. Spriggs, Isaac Knouff, John R. Foster, A. Bergen, J. P. Crane and W. F. Smith. W. H. Conover was elected President; and John R. Foster, Cashier. These positions they still occupy. J. T. Walker was the first Vice-President, but he was succeeded by R. H. Moore. The present Board of Directors are: W. H. Conover, M. A. Crouse, R. H. Moore, A. J. Seber, L. K. Kirk, John R. Foster and J. D. Woodward. The above named are all residents of the county. The bank does a general banking and collection business, and enjoys a large patronage.

The first manufacturing industry was a saw and grist-mill, brought in by the Louisville colony in 1857. This was kept in operation for several years changing owners several times. There have at different times been other mills operated on the Garnett town site.

The Garnett Mills.—This is a large steam flouring and grist-mill which has been in operation for several years, and is located about on the site of the Louisville colony mill. It is the largest mill in the county, manufactures an excellent quality of flour, and is owned and operated by Charles McCrum.

The Elevator Mills.—In 1876, a large grain elevator was built by Kirkpatrick & Harbison. In 1878, a saw-mill was attached. In 1881 the flour-mill was added. It is run by steam, and has a capacity for sawing 2,000 feet of lumber, and forty barrels of flour per day. Kirkpatrick & Witherspoon are the proprietors.

Washing Machine Factory.—W. H. Stein, proprietor and inventor of Stein's Washer, has a small factory where quite a number of machines are made each year.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

R. S. AYRES, Agent, K. C. L., & S. K. R. R. Co., was born in Owen County, Ky., December 2, 1844, and when quite young, emigrated with his parents to Macon County, Ill., where he was reared on a farm. He came to Kansas, January 2, 1869. Was for about three years employed as assistant freight agent at Paola, for the K. C., Ft. S., & G. R. R. Co. His next permanent location was at Iola, Allen County, where he was employed as station agent for the K. C., L., & S. K. R. R. Co., which position he occupied until September 1, 1882, when he was transferred to Garnett. Mr. Ayres has had considerable experience in his present capacity and is popular with the traveling public.

FRANK G. BARBER, merchant, was born in Cedarville, Green Co., Ohio, in 1841, and was reared on a farm. He enlisted in June, 1861, in Company D, Twelfth Ohio Infantry. He was severely wounded at the battles of Skerry Creek and Cloyd Mountain, and at the latter was taken prisoner and confined in Rebel hospitals for about six months. Mr. Barber served four years in the war and was discharged on account of wounds. After the war he followed mercantile pursuits at Cedarville. He came to Garnett, March 26, 1869, and at once engaged in merchandise business in company with his brother, A. G. Barber. Three years later he purchased his brother's interest and has since conducted the business alone. The firm began with a stock of about $2,500, and a $14,000 stock is now carried to supply the demands of the business. He was elected County Commissioner in 1879, and resigned eighteen months later.

J. H. BEATTY, was born in Bellefontaine, Logan Co., Ohio, September, 6, 1845. At the age of fourteen years he was employed as a clerk in the dry goods house of Beatty & Hinkle. He continued to sell goods until 1862. He enlisted in 1862, in Company I, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Served about one year. Re-enlisted February, 1864, joining the same company and regiment, and was discharged February, 1866, serving altogether about three years. He came to Kansas in 1869, engaged in different branches of business, traveling as special agent for the Continental Life Insurance Company; also managed the State for the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis. Removing from Lawrence to Williamsburg, Franklin, Co., Kan., he established the first paper in that town. Disposing of his printing office, he started the Great Central Land Office at that place; after conducting this successfully, he disposed of the business to Hewitt Craik, removing to Garnett, he established the Kansas Land and Investment Company of which he is superintendent. $40,000 worth of Anderson County Land changed hands through this agency the first five months of business. One of the principal features of this agency is investing money for non-residents. Money loaned on Kansas farm property, taxes paid, etc., etc., etc. Have about 100,000 of choice land in Kansas, ranging in prices from $3 to $10 per acre. Improved farms from $8 to $30 per acre.

JACOB BLUM, meat market, dealer in live stock, hides, etc., was born in Logan, Hocking Co., Ohio., December 17, 1842. There he learned the trade of tanner, and for two years carried on a tannery, and was also employed for a time in butcher business. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1869, located at Garnett, and established himself in present business. He has the oldest meat market in the place; has a large trade, and does a considerable business in jobbing meats, etc., to the trade. He is also a partner in the grocery business of Scott & Co., at this place. Mr. Blum owns two large stone buildings, his own business building which is brick, and a fine residence, to which is attached four acres, largely in fruit trees.

DR. D. T. BROWN, was born at Sparta, Ill., in 1837. He studied medicine at Michigan University, Ann Arbor, graduating in class of 1857 and 1858. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served two years; he was then appointed Hospital Steward, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. The Doctor then attended the college of physicians and surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating June, 1865, afterwards practiced in Randolph County, Ill. In 1868, he changed his location to Cass County, Wis., and in 1869, removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he continued to practice his profession until November, 1880, when he came to Garnett. The Doctor is building up quite an extensive practice in the city and surrounding country. He is a member of the Iowa State Medical Society, and also the Union Medical Society of that State.

F. G. BRUNS, farmer, P. O. Garnett, was born in Germany, June 11, 1829. There he learned the trade of cabinet-maker, and followed that occupation for a livelihood. In 1854, he emigrated to Louisville, Ky., where he worked at his trade. He came to Garnett, August 10, 1857, and was for a time engaged in building a flour and grist-mill. In November, 1858, he engaged in the furniture business. In 1865, he admitted to a partnership, O. F. Fabricius. They built up a large and extensive trade. In 1878, Mr. Fabricius sold out his interest, and Mr. Bruns conducted the business until February, 1880, when he disposed of it. He has 355 acres of land in Anderson County. Of this he cultivates eighty-five acres, and raises considerable live-stock. He also has a nice orchard. Mr. Bruns was for four years a member of the City Council of Garnett. He was married in Germany, in 1858, to Dorette Kollmann. They have a family of seven children—Charles G., the first child born in Garnett; Amelia, Sophia, August, Lewis, Frank, and Mary. Mr. Bruns is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and K. of P.

WM. H. CONOVER, president of the Anderson County Savings Bank, was born in Cass County, Ill., February 14, 1832, and reared on a farm, and for some years conducted a farm of 660 acres on his own account. He came to Kansas in March, 1870, and located in Garnett. Mr. Conover is one of the largest raisers and shippers of live-stock in Anderson County. He owns a stock-farm of 1,100 acres in this county—besides other lands. He still owns his farm in Illinois, and is interested in a rancho of 15,000 acres in Clay County, Tex., where he has, with others, about 6,000 head of cattle. Mr. Conover was one of the organizers of the Anderson County Savings Bank in 1870, and has been elected president of the same at each annual election.

J. M. CRAIG, dealer in drugs, etc., was born at Bloomington, Ind., in 1845, and reared on a farm, following agricultural pursuits there until May, 1872, when he came to Garnett, and engaged in the drug business, in company with J. A. Gailey. He sold out his interest a year later, and embarked in the same business alone, carrying it on since. He has a nice store and fixtures. Has a good trade and carries a stock of $2,000 to $2,500. Mr. Craig was elected Probate Judge of Anderson County, in the fall of 1874, and re-elected in 1876, serving in all four years. He was Deputy Treasurer of the county for a time, and on February 1, 1882, was appointed Treasurer to fill a vacancy, which position he held until November 15th following.

DR. GEO. W. COOPER, editor and proprietor of the *Journal*, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., December 16, 1828. His father was Maj. Samuel Cooper, a lawyer by profession, but a Major in the regular army during the war of 1812. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Joseph Weigley, a graduate of the University of Leipsic, Germany. At the suggestion of his mother, Geo. W. was at an early age made an apprentice in the printing office of the Pittsburgh *Sun*. At the age of fourteen years, he was a local reporter on that paper, and at the age of eighteen years, he was local editor. Soon afterwards he began the study of medicine with his brother James, at York, Pa. He finished his course of study, graduated and received his diploma from the Cincinnati Eclectic Institute. He was married November 14th, 1849, to Mary Latshaw, of Johnstown, Pa. In 1850 he removed to Alliance, Ohio, where he engaged in the practice of medicine. After two years he returned to Pittsburgh, but in a short time removed to Paris, Ill., where, in partnership with Wm. D. Latshaw, he began the publication of the Wabash Valley *Republican*, which was continued until the fall of 1854, when the office was burned. The next year he went to Louisville, Ky.; and founded the *Daily Mercury*, which he published until the Know-Nothing riot of 1856. He then removed to Anderson County, Kan., founded the town of Garnett, and laid out other town sites. Since 1856, he has been one of the leading public men of the county. He was surgeon of the Tenth Kansas Militia. He was also United States Examining Surgeon for pension during Johnson's administration, and a part of Grant's. He is a prominent Odd Fellow, having first joined Paris Lodge, No 96, in the year 1852.

M. A. CROUSE, retired merchant, was born in Circleville, Pickaway Co., Ohio, November 15, 1844. He was for some time employed as a collection clerk in the First National Bank at that place, and during the war was employed in the United States Quartermaster's Department at Chattanooga, Tenn., for ten months, after which he returned to Circleville, where he kept books for an extensive wholesale grocery house. In February, 1870, he came to Garnett and engaged in the general merchandise business, in company with George E. Wittich. They built up a large and extensive trade throughout the neighboring country, and in August, 1882, sold out to Pollard & Pierce. Mr. Crouse is largely engaged in real estate speculations in Kansas City and is a stock owner in the Clay County Cattle Company, Texas, which concern has 15,000 acres of land and about 6,000 head of cattle.

R. A. DAVIS, of R. A. Davis & Co., druggists, is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, and came to Anderson County, Kan., in 1869. He assisted his father on the farm and also taught school for several terms. In October, 1875, he came to Garnett and was employed as a clerk in the drug business. In 1876 he purchased an interest in his employer's business, and in June, 1878, the firm changed to R. A. Davis & Co., R. A. Miles being his partner. Mr. Davis has had quite an extensive experience in this business and is a practical druggist. The firm do an extensive business, and carry a stock of about $4,000 to supply the demands of their trade.

GEORGE M. EVERLINE, insurance, claim and collection agent, was born in Bavaria in 1831, and emigrated in 1838 with his parents to Pickaway County, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm. In 1854 he moved to Macon County, Ill., where he farmed, and in 1857 he engaged in the general merchandise business at Oakley in that county, and was also postmaster and railroad agent at that place until he ceased and came to Kansas in May, 1864. In June he enlisted at Paola in Company H, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and was mustered out in September 1865, after which he was employed in the mercantile business at Ottawa for three months, and taught school for a time in Franklin County. In the spring of 1866 he came to Garnett, clerking for five months. In the fall he was elected Clerk of the District Court, served four years, and was re-elected in the fall of 1870. He established his present business in the fall of 1867, and is now the oldest insurance agent in this city. He represents about twenty-two leading home and foreign companies. Mr. Everline has held the office of Police Judge for the past eight years, has been Justice of the Peace since 1878, and in 1876 held the office of Deputy Register of Deeds for a year.

JOHN R. FOSTER, cashier of the Anderson County Savings Bank, was born in Tennessee in 1841 and reared in Webster County, Mo., where his parents removed when he was quite young. He pursued for some years the business of stock-raising. When war was declared, the Southern States were in arms, demanding the recognition of a Southern Confederacy, and the nation's life was in peril, he took sides with the loyal citizens of Missouri, who so earnestly supported the National Administration. He enlisted in the Union Army in 1861, was commissioned Captain of Company F, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry (Col. J. W. McClurg's regiment). Was wounded at the battle of Lone Jack, Mo., August 16, 1862, where forty-one men of his company were killed and wounded. This was almost a hand-to-hand fight, probably one of the hardest-fought battles in Western Missouri. Was with General Schofield's campaign in Arkansas in the fall of 1862. Was Provost-Marshal at Marshfield, Mo., in 1863. Was with General Pleasanton's campaign through the States of Missouri and Kansas after the rebel General Price in October 1864. Was in seven hotly contested engagements during this campaign and had his mare shot from under him while fighting Joe Shelby's rebel Brigade at the crossing of the Marrow south of Jefferson City, Mo. He was in General John B. Sanborn's Brigade, which received a handsome mention by General Pleasanton in General Order No. 6, for brave and gallant fighting displayed in the many engagements during the campaign. This is a part of the Captain's history of which he feels justly proud, the more so from having come from a slave State, reared and educated amid the Southern element, and having at that time considerable interest in slaves as property; however, his loyalty to the Government outweighed all pecuniary interests. After being honorably mustered out of the service in May, 1865, he engaged in business pursuits at Lebanon, Mo. In 1867 he removed to Pleasant Hill, Mo., where he was employed in the banking house of Leonard Dunbaugh & Co., first as bookkeeper and then as teller. He came to Garnett in the spring of 1870 and established the banking firm of John R. Foster & Co., which in the summer of 1872 was incorporated into the Anderson County Savings Bank, with a capital of $50,000, and he has since been cashier of the same. This bank is one of the solid institutions of the county and is backed by the leading men in Garnett and the surrounding country, as will be seen by the history of the bank elsewhere. Mr. Foster has, since 1873, resided on his farm near the city of Garnett. He has 960 acres of land and is an extensive raiser and dealer in cattle, hogs and mules.

THOMAS W. FOSTER, County Clerk, was born in Webster County, Mo., in 1849 and was reared on a farm, after which he followed mercantile pursuits at Lebanon and Pleasant Hill, and was for two years employed as bookkeeper at St. Louis, Mo. He came to Kansas May 5, 1870, and located at Garnett, where in March of said year he established in company with his brother the banking firm of John R. Foster & Co. Two years later this business was changed to the Anderson County Savings Bank, and he was assistant cashier of the same until 1876, when he sold his interest in the bank and moved onto his farm near the city and embarked in the live-stock business. He was appointed Deputy Treasurer of Anderson County in 1876, filling that position for three years. He was elected Clerk of the county in November, 1879, and was re-elected in November, 1881. He has also served as a member of the City Council for four years.

H. W. FRENCH, general merchant, was born in Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio. He was for a short time employed as a clerk in mercantile pursuits at Columbus, Ohio. He enlisted December 15, 1864, in Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry, and served three months. He went to Davenport, Iowa; was employed as a clerk and in the spring of 1870 came to Garnett. For three years he followed mercantile pursuits as a clerk and in 1873 established his present business. He began in a small way, but has now a large and lucrative trade, carrying a well assorted stock to supply the demands of his business.

HON. CHARLES A. GREGG, brick and stone mason by trade, was born in New York City, March 15, 1828. At or near the age of ten years his parents removed to Lake County, Ind., where he was raised on a farm. About 1850 he removed to La Porte, where he learned the trade of bricklayer and followed it as an occupation. In March, 1857, he came to Anderson County, Kan., took up and pre-empted 160 acres of land, but on account of illness in the family returned east to Kansas City, where he was employed at his trade for three years. In 1860 he moved to Paola, Kan., and engaged in the mercantile business, but owing to the severe drouth of that year his business dwindled down in a few months till it did not pay, so he sold out and quit. In the fall of 1860 he was appointed Deputy Treasurer of the county under W. J. McCown and was engaged in Treasurer's office between two and three months until the Treasurer died, when his deputyship ended, and J. H. Pratt succeeded to the office. In 1861 he was appointed, by the County Board of Commissioners, Assessor of Miami County to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of the Assessor-elect, and filled the office to the apparent satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. During the years 1862 and 1863 he worked at his trade some, and also assessed several of the townships as Deputy Assessor a portion of the time, also being employed as enrolling officer to enroll names preparatory to raising a draft (which however it did not become necessary as enlistments were sufficient). On March 24, 1864, he enlisted in the service of his country, and he with his comrades to the number of about 100 formed Company I, Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry. Soon after the company was formed he was chosen First Sergeant of the company, and with the exception of a few days, (when the boys becoming a little dissatisfied, clamored for a change, which when made, was not satisfactory,) he was re-instated and held the position until he was mustered out, which occurrence took place November 28, 1865. In March, 1866, he returned to Anderson County and was engaged in farming until 1869, during which time in 1868 he was nominated on the Republican ticket and was elected to the Legislature without any opposition, which position he tried to fill—as as has ever been his desire when trust has been reposed in him—honestly, faithfully and without dissimulation. In the fall of 1869 he moved to Garnett, since which time, he has been engaged part of the time, in the bricklaying business, and part of the time in mercantile pursuits.

C. F. HENSON & BROTHER, lumber and building materials. This business was established in 1873 by J. D. Woodworth. In 1876 Mr. Woodworth purchased a hardware stock, and March 11, 1878, C. F. Henson was admitted as a partner, the business being conducted under the style of J. D. Woodworth & Co. In January, 1881, the style changed to Woodworth & Henson. In April, 1882, Mr. Woodworth sold out his interest to the above firm. They have an extensive trade, carrying in the yard all kinds of lumber, building materials, etc. The stock in that business amounts to about $12,000. Their store is also well supplied with all kinds of hardware, etc., and the demands of their trade in this business compelled them to carry a fine stock of about $5,000. They do quite a business in the manufacture of tinware. C. F. Henson, the senior member of the firm, came to Garnett in 1870 and was for a time engaged in contracting and building. J. F. Henson, his partner came here in 1871 and followed the same business for several years. Was also for a time employed as a clerk in store of Woodworth & Henson. The brothers are natives of Clinton County, Ohio, are both practical business men, and do a heavy business in their line.

J. G. HIATT, of Hiatt & Lanter, merchants, was born in Wayne County, Ind., March 24, 1838, and was raised on a farm. In 1852 he moved to Madison County, Iowa, where he followed agricultural pursuits. In July, 1858, he came to Anderson County; resided with his father, Nathan Hiatt, and assisted on the farm. Two years later he purchased land four miles from Garnett and began to farm on his own account. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Second Kansas Cavalry, and was mustered out in April, 1865, after which he followed agricultural pursuits up to February, 1871, when he engaged in the grocery business in Garnett. This he disposed of eighteen months later, and for six months was engaged in the livery business, afterward employed as a salesman in the general merchandise business. On January 1, 1879 he engaged in this business in company with C. W. Durstine. The latter died, and his interest was sold to J. T. Lanter in February, 1882. The firm carry a nice stock of general merchandise with some $8,000, and do an extensive trade. Mr. Hiatt was married in Greeley, Kansas, in 1860, to Mary E. Pattie. They have seven children.

EDWARD S. HUNT, the oldest real estate man in Anderson County, his office being established in 1867. Was born of Quaker parentage in South Charleston, Clark County, Ohio, in 1832. Was educated for a civil engineer. Was married in 1855 to Delphina Coffin of Wayne County, Ind. Removed from Ohio to Indiana in the fall of 1863 and engaged in pork-packing and dry goods. Removed to Kansas in November, 1867, and engaged in the real estate business at Garnett. Was appointed right of way commissioner on the L. L. & G. R. R., in 1870 and has since been in the real estate department of that road. He was elected County Treasurer in 1872 and re-elected in 1874, serving two terms. Received the appointment of local land agent from the M. K. & T. R. R. Company in 1876, which he still holds. He is a member of Delphian Lodge No. 44, A., F. & A. M., Zion Chapter No. 24, Garnett, Kan., and Tancred Commandery No. 11, Ottawa, Kan. He is now engaged in real estate and fish culture.

GEORGE W. ILER, real estate and loan agent, was born in Fredericks County, Md., February 28, 1830, and reared on a farm. At the age of nineteen years he removed to Indianapolis, Ind., and there learned the trade of house and sign painter and followed it as an occupation. He came to Leavenworth, Kan., May 14, 1857, and carried on a painting and wall paper establishment at Leavenworth until February, 1859. He went to Neosho County and with others located Osage City, which he afterward abandoned. In the latter part of March, 1859, he came to Anderson County and located at Garnett and formed a partnership with J. G. Smith and carried on a general merchandise business until the fall of 1861, when he sold out and went East for a time on account of his wife's ill health. During the war he served in the Tenth Kansas State Militia and was Captain of Company B, of that regiment from 1863 until after the Price raid. During this period his main business was dealing in live-stock. In 1866 he again engaged in general merchandise business, continuing until some time in 1869. Was then for some four years engaged in agricultural pursuits, general trading, etc. In 1873 he became associated with S. Kaufman in real estate business. In August, 1874, they purchased the *Plain Dealer*, and when the firm dissolved in 1878, Mr. Iler took the real estate business, which he has since continued. He is land agent for the M. K. & T. R. R. Company. He was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Garnett at the time it was pre-empted in 1862, and held that office for several years. Was elected County Commissioner in 1879 and served two years, and has served many times in the City Council of Garnett. Mr. Iler is District Deputy Grand Master of the I. O. O. F., and has filled that position almost continuously since 1866.

HON W. A. JOHNSON, attorney, is of Scottish parentage, and was born in Gillford County, N. C., January 19, 1830. Colonel Daniel Johnson, his father, removed to Vernon, Ind., in 1832. He intended to give his son, the subject of this sketch, a good classical education, and for this purpose sent him for a while to the Vernon Academy and then to the College at Hanover. But his death in 1846 put a period to his calculations and the collegiate education of his son; for, being the eldest, he was obliged to assume the cares and responsibilities of the farm. In 1852 he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He then came westward to find a location, but did not bring his family until 1858, at which time he settled in Garnett and began the practice of law. In the fall of 1859 he was elected County Attorney of Anderson County, but the war coming on in 1861 brought him before the public in another manner, for he was one of the first who responded to the call for soldiers. He began as one of General Lane's staff officers and was connected with the army in different capacities until 1863, when he was made Captain of Company M, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry and served until mustered out in October, 1865. He returned to Garnett, and on the day of his arrival was elected County Attorney, which office he however declined. He was elected to the State Senate from the Seventeenth District in 1872. When the choice of a President was agitating the people, he canvassed the State. He was elected Presidential Elector, and cast a vote for R. B. Hayes. In 1876 he was appointed by a committee of the citizens of Anderson County to write a history of the county. He labored zealously at the work of historian, and completed the most perfect history that has been written of any county in Kansas. He was appointed early in 1879 assistant attorney in this State of the St. L., K. & A. R. R. Company, and when this road was purchased by the M. P. R. R. Company in November of that year, they confirmed the appointment and he is now assistant attorney for that line in this State.

SOLOMON KAUFFMAN, postmaster, was born in Mifflin County, Pa., January 6, 1832. In 1845 his parents emigrated to Champaign County, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm. At the age of eighteen he learned the trade of carpenter and in 1853 moved to McLain County, Ill., where he worked at his trade a year, then to Iowa City, and in Marshall County, Iowa, for about two years. In May, 1856, he came to Anderson County, Kan., pre-empted 160 acres in Reeder Township, which he improved, and purchased other lands adjoining until he owned 345 acres. He was elected to the office of County Judge in 1857, but refused to qualify under the "bogus laws" then in force. In 1858 he served as a member of the County Board of Supervisors. He took an active part with the Free-State men of Kansas in the troubles of 1856. In December of that year he was instrumental in bringing to the county a colony of eighty-six men who had been in the Free-State army and they established the town of Hiatt. On August 6, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Third Kansas Infantry. This regiment was afterward consolidated into the Tenth Kansas and he was placed in Company C, of that regiment. On the 11th of September, 1862, he was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company L, Third Indiana Regiment and on May 28, 1863, to Captain and placed in charge of a battery attached to the Indian Brigade. He was mustered out May 31, 1865, and returned to his farm. On the 29th day of August he was joined in wedlock with Miss Melissa J. Patton, who still continues to share the joys and hardships of life with him. In 1868 he was elected to the office of Clerk of the District Court and moved to Garnett. He served as Clerk one term. He was elected Clerk of the District Court in November of that year and served one term. In 1870 he embarked in the real estate business and three years later associated with him in that business George W. Iler. In 1874 they purchased the *Plain Dealer* and continued to conduct both businesses until February, 1878, when they dissolved and Mr. Kauffman took the paper and published it alone until he admitted his present partner, H. M. Brook, in 1881. On June 14, 1878, Mr. Kauffman was appointed postmaster at Garnett, which position he still occupies.

HON. LESTER K. KIRK, attorney, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, December 6, 1841, removing with his parents to Mercer County, Pa., when quite young where he was reared on a farm. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Infantry. Was promoted to Second Lieutenant March 18, 1863, to First Lieutenant February 25, 1864, and to Captain on June the 1st following. While participating in the attack on Petersburg in June, 1864, he received a severe wound in the left shoulder, and on account of this was discharged in the following October. He then studied law at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, with Ambler Bros., and was admitted to the bar in 1865. Mr. Kirk came to Anderson County, Kan., in the Spring of 1866, located near Garnett, and for a few months was engaged in sheep raising. He then moved into Garnett and has since been engaged in the practice of law. He was elected first Mayor of Garnett in 1870, a member of the State Legislature in 1876, and in 1879 he was elected for a term of four years to the State Senate from the Seventeenth District.

W. W. KIRKPATRICK, of Kirkpatrick & Witherspoon, proprietors of the Elevator Mills, was born in Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, March 1, 1832, and six years later his parents emigrated to Kosciusko County, Indiana, where he was reared on a farm, and where for some years he conducted a farm of 320 acres. He came to Kansas in 1867 and located in Monroe Township, Anderson County, where he followed agricultural pursuits for some years. In 1876 he built, in company with A. Harbison, an elevator at Garnett, with capacity of 7,000 bushels. In 1878 they added a saw-mill, and in the fall of 1881 built a flour-mill adjoining. In the fall of 1881, Mr. Kirkpatrick moved into Garnett. He has been in partnership with J. O. Witherspoon since July, 1882.

JOHN T. LANTER, of Hiatt & Lanter, merchants, was born February 10, 1835, in Wayne County, Indiana, and reared on a farm. At the age of seventeen he went to Arkansas, where he remained about five years. In the spring of 1857 he moved to Kansas and located near Greeley, Anderson County. He at once identified himself with the Free State party, and was sent as a delegate from Anderson County, in 1858, to the Osawatomie Convention, which organized the Republican party in Kansas, and from that time to the present he has been a firm supporter in that party. In May, 1858, he was elected to the Territorial Legislature on the Free-State ticket under the Leavenworth Constitution. In the same year he was a delegate to the Ottumwa Convention, in which nineteen counties that had been disfranchised by the bogus Legislature were represented. He was the author of the Resolution adopted by that Convention which brought the grievances of southern Kansas to the notice of the public. In the spring of 1860 he was elected County Assessor, and the following winter was Engrossing Clerk of the last Territorial Legislature. In 1864 he was appointed United States Assistant Assessor and held that position until the office was abolished. In 1863 he was commissioned Assistant Provost-Marshal with the rank of Lieutenant, and assigned to duty on the border. He remained there about eighteen months. In 1872 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he was active and instrumental in defeating Pomeroy for the United States Senate. In 1873 he was appointed one of the trustees for the State Insane Asylum. He was elected Mayor of the city of Garnett in 1874, and served one term. In 1876 he was appointed one of the State Board of Charities. In 1872 he organized the Citizens' Bank at Garnett, elected President, which position he filled for some years. Since 1878 he has been largely interested in lead mines at Galena, Kansas, and in February, 1882, he became associated with J. G. Hiatt in mercantile business. Previous to organizing the Citizens' Bank, Mr. Lanter followed agricultural pursuits.

HON. JOHN G. LINDSAY, attorney, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, November 13, 1836, and six years later his parents moved to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he followed agricultural pursuits. He received his education at Washington College, Iowa. On June 5, 1857, he came to Garnett, and pre-empted 160 acres of land, eighty of which are now in the town site. He followed farming. In 1858 he began the study of law with ex-Governor S. J. Crawford. He also attended the law school of the Cincinnati College, Ohio, where he graduated early in 1860, and a few months later was admitted to the bar in Franklin County, Kansas. He enlisted May 15, 1861, in Company E, Second Kansas Infantry; was at once appointed First Lieutenant. The regiment was re-organized in November of that year and he was mustered out, after which he was employed in the Recruiting Service of the Government, until April, 1862. Returning to Garnett he recruited a company, which was mustered into the Eleventh Kansas Infantry, afterwards changed to cavalry. He was appointed First Lieutenant September 11, 1862, and promoted to Captain May 1, 1865, serving until mustered out August 31, 1865. Returning to Garnett, he at once resumed the practice of his profession. He was County Attorney for Anderson County from 1866 to 1870 and from 1876 to 1878, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1870 and 1871.

CONWAY MARSHALL, Sheriff of Anderson County, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, July, 28, 1840, and was reared on a farm. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served four months. Afterward followed farming in his native county. In March, 1866, he came to Kansas, located in Jackson Township, Anderson County, and has since followed agricultural pursuits. He has a farm of 320 acres, all improved, and 120 of which are in cultivation. He also raises considerable stock. Mr. Marshall was for three years Trustee of his Township, and in the fall of 1881 was elected Sheriff on joint Greenback and Democratic ticket.

W. H. MELLEN, real estate and loan broker, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., August 5, 1840, where for three years he followed mercantile pursuits. He came to Kansas in August 1868, located in Franklin County and was engaged in sheep-raising near Lane for about four years, after which he removed to Greeley, Anderson County, and taught school. In the fall of 1873 he was elected Register of Deeds and served two years, after which he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the County Treasurer's office, which position he occupied a few months. In 1876 he established the Western Business Agency, to which he has given his sole attention. Since August, 1880, he has been in partnership with J. J. Houston. The agency does a large real estate, loan, and insurance brokerage business. Mr. Mellen is also interested in twenty-two mines in Colorado and does quite an extensive business as a stock-broker.

JOSEPH P. MORGAN, carriage repair shop, was born near Cleveland, Ohio, August 19, 1838. Removing with his parents when quite young to Essex, Conn., there he learned the trade of carriage-maker, and followed it as an occupation in that State. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry, and served three years. Mr. Morgan came to Garnett in May 1869 and at once established himself in this business. He does general repairing work and carriage painting. He is a good workman and has had twenty-six years' experience in his business.

L. H. OSBORN, of Osborn & Thomas, merchants, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1846, and was reared on a farm. In August, 1866, he came to Anderson County, and followed agricultural pursuits. His farm consisted of 160 acres, and was located five miles west of Garnett. He also taught school for a time. In 1875 he was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction for Anderson County on the Greenback ticket. He then moved into Garnett and filled the office for two years. In 1877 he was appointed agent for the Anderson County Co-operative Association, and managed their store at this place. In January, 1880, he purchased the business in company with his present partner, D. O. Thomas. The firm do a large business and carry a well assorted stock of about $7,000. Mr. Osborn was elected to the City Council in 1881, and has been a member of the School Board for several years.

POLLARD & PEIRCE, general merchants. This business was originally established in the spring of 1870 by Crouse & Wittich, with a stock of about $1,200. In August, 1880, the business was purchased by the present firm. H. G. Pollard, the senior member of the firm, was in the employ of the old firm for some seven years, has an extensive acquaintance throughout the country, and being popular controls considerable trade. S. Peirce, his partner, is from Hagerstown, Ind., where for six years he was engaged in conducting a flax-mill. They carry a well assorted stock of goods of about $15,000 and do the leading business in Garnett.

NICHOLAS FONTIOUS, Deputy Sheriff of Anderson County, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, November 25, 1838. There he followed agricultural pursuits, carrying on a farm of 160 acres. In September, 1869, he came to Anderson County, Kan., and farmed for seven years in Monroe Township. Afterward he opened a restaurant at Garnett and conducted it for a year. He then opened the Garnett House, which hotel he carried on for two years. Afterward gave his attention to teaming, draying, etc. During 1881 he served as Constable in the city of Garnett and in January, 1882, was appointed to his present position.

DR. G. J. ROGERS, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1827. He studied medicine at Warren, Ohio, with Prof. William Payne, attending Cleveland Medical College, and graduating there. He practiced in Ashland County for two years, then at Bowling Green, the county-seat of Wood County. In February, 1868, he came to Garnett, and for several years was engaged in the cattle business. In 1875 he embarked in the drug business, carrying it on for three years. Afterward he engaged in sheep-raising, following that business for two years, and in February, 1881, he purchased a livery stable, which business is conducted chiefly by his son, Charles M., who is a partner in the concern. The Doctor has been practicing his profession in this State since 1875.

REUBEN L. ROW, Register of Deeds of Anderson County, Kan., was born in Washington Township, Pickaway Co., Ohio, in 1840, and reared on a farm. On August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Was promoted to Second Lieutenant May 4, 1863, and to First Lieutenant March 25, 1864. He was mustered out in September, 1865, and went to Jackson County, Ind., where he was employed as overseer of a farm of 640 acres. Mr. Row came to Garnett in the spring of 1867, and was employed in various capacities for some five years, after which he followed agricultural pursuits in Washington Township. He was elected Register of Deeds in 1879, and re-elected in 1881.

DR. GEORGE SCHOONOVER was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1834, and two years later his parents removed to Warren County, Ind., where he was reared on a farm. During his early youth he read many medical works and in 1867 removed to Bonaparte, Iowa, where he studied medicine with Dr. F. A. Steinmeyer, and in 1872 began to practice. In 1873 he removed to Holden, Johnston Co., Mo., where he continued to practice his profession until in September, 1876, when he came to Garnett. He at once opened an office at this place and is now considered one of the leading physicians in this section of the country. The Doctor is a member of the Eclectic Medical Society of Kansas.

REV. F. M. SISSON, pastor First Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Bennington, Switzerland Co., Ind., November 21, 1851. He was educated at Morris Hill College, Ind., graduating in 1874 and was admitted to the Southeast Indiana Conference in 1875. He was stationed first on the Connersville circuit for a year; then for a year on the Liberty circuit, and for two years on Arlington circuit, Ind. He was ordained deacon in September, 1877, by Bishop Foster at Madison, Ind., and elder at Hutchinson, Kan., in March, 1880, by Bishop Wiley. The subject of this sketch was transferred to Kansas in March, 1877, and stationed at Eureka, Greenwood County, for two years. There he built the first Methodist Episcopal Church in the county. In March, 1879, he was stationed at Garnett, and at once entered upon his present duties. He has been very successful in his labors and has largely increased the membership of his church.

JAMES H. SLICER, County Treasurer, was born in Cumberland, Md., October 27, 1831, where he was, after reaching the age of manhood, engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1864 he went to Bellefontaine, Ohio, where he followed agricultural pursuits for two years and was then employed in the mercantile business. He came to Kansas in January, 1871; located at Garnett; for two years he carried on the grocery business, after which he was employed as a clerk in the general merchandise business. He was elected Treasurer of Anderson County in November, 1879, and re-elected in 1881.

SLONAKER & PAXTON, dealers in agricultural implements, wagons, etc. This business was established in 1870 by R. T. Stokes, and purchased by the above parties, February 1, 1881. They carry a stock of $15,000 to $16,000, and do a very large business. They represent the Weir Plow Company, John Deere Plow Company, Mitchell wagons, Bain wagons, Buckeye reapers, Aultman & Taylor threshers, Watertown and Columbus buggies, besides many other prominent manufacturers; also deal extensively in barbed wire. They are leaders in their line in Garnett, and extensive dealers in grain, etc. R. M. Slonaker, the senior member of the firm, is a native of Ashland County, Ohio, where he was engaged in sheep raising on an extensive scale. He came to Anderson County, Kan., in February, 1871; located in Monroe Township and followed agricultural pursuits for about nine years, making a specialty of raising live-stock, after which he embarked in his present business. His partner, N. J. Paxton, is also a native of Ashland County, Ohio. There he followed agricultural pursuits, and was also for some years engaged, in the town of Savannah in that county, in the manufacture of drain tile. He came to Kansas in October, 1880, [illegible] located in Garnett, engaging in this business the following February.

[illegible]ES B SNAVELY, dealer in agricultural implements, wagons, etc., was born in McLean County, Ill., October 16, 1852, and followed agricultural pursuits during his residence in that county. He came to Anderson County in the fall of 1877 and followed agricultural pursuits until May, 1882. In August of that year he established his present business at Garnett. He carries a stock of about $3,000 and represents a large number of leading manufacturers, among which are the Pekin Plow Company, Buford plows, Abbott buggies and Weber wagons.

EDGAR SPANGLE, Clerk of the Fourth Judicial District Court, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, March 4, 1848, and eighteen months after his parents moved to Steuben County, Ind., where he was reared on a farm. He came to Anderson County, March 18, 1871, and located in Rich Township, where he farmed and taught school. He has a fine farm of eighty acres and is an extensive raiser of live-stock. He was elected to his present office in November, 1878, re-elected in 1880 and again in 1882.

JOHN H. SOLLENBERGER, County Surveyor, was born in Starke County, Ohio, in 1836, and reared on a farm. He was for some years employed in the rudiments of surveying and attended the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., taking a special course, after which he followed his profession in Starke County until October 1878, when he came to Garnett. He at once established himself in his profession at this place. In the fall of 1880 he was appointed City Engineer, and is the present incumbent of that office. He was elected Surveyor of Anderson County in the fall of 1881.

W. H. STEIN, carpenter and builder, was born in Lehigh County, Pa., in October 1838, and reared on a farm in Pickaway County, Ohio. In 1866 he began work as a carpenter and in 1868 he emigrated to Garnett, Kan., where he has since conducted business as a carpenter and builder. In March 1882 he built a shop which has machinery run by steam-power for wood-turning, scroll-sawing, rip-sawing, planing, etc. He also manufactures a washmachine, which he patented April 16, 1878. Mr. Stein has a residence property of twenty-two acres east of Garnett which he has improved and set out in all kinds of fruit-trees, grapevines, berries, etc., making his place one of the best producing fruit-farms in this locality.

R. T. STOKES, undertaker and dealer in furniture, carpets, etc., was born in Putnam County, Ind., in 1840, and eight years later his parents emigrated to McDonough County, Ill., where he was reared on a farm. In August 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Tenth Missouri Infantry. One year later he was promoted to the Quartermaster's Department, and in October 1863 he was made Quartermaster of his regiment, serving in that capacity until September 1864. In August 1865 he came to Kansas and was employed as a clerk in the United States Commissary Department at Leavenworth. In the following spring he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he was employed as a traveling salesman. Returning to Kansas in March 1869, he located at Garnett. He established an implement business and carried it on for twelve years. In 1879 he purchased an interest in the Garnett Mills. In October 1880 he bought out his partners, conducting the mills alone until October 1881, when he sold out and went to Kansas City, where he was employed as a traveling salesman. Returning to Garnett in 1882, he embarked in his present business. He has the leading trade in this line in Garnett, to supply the demands of which he carries a large stock of goods.

HON. ISCO P. SUTTON was born in Osage County, Mo., in 1844. In June 1855 his father, James Sutton, emigrated to Anderson County, Kan., and located in Walker Township. The subject of this sketch assisted him in farming. On March 19, 1865, he enlisted in Company L, Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, and served eighteen months, after which he gave his attention to farming in Sutton Valley, Anderson County, where he still owns a farm of 165 acres. In January 1878 he removed his place of residence to Garnett, and in February 1881 became associated with Geo. L. Putnam in livery business, and is still a partner in this concern. He was elected Sheriff of Anderson County in 1877, and re-elected in 1879. In the fall of 1882 he was elected Representative on the Greenback ticket from Anderson County.

WILLIAM WAGSTAFF, merchant, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, May 22, 1834. He learned the trade of harness-maker at Uhrichsville and followed that occupation for several years. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company I, Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was elected Second Lieutenant. On April 24, 1863, he was promoted First Lieutenant and made Captain of Company F in February 1863, serving until mustered out February 15, 1865. Returning to Uhrichsville, he carried on a grocery business for several years. In 1871 he came to Kansas, resided one summer in Bourbon County and came to Anderson County in 1872. He located in Rich Township and carried on a farm of eighty acres for two years; then in the same capacity in Jackson Township. He located in Garnett in August 1876 and established his present business with a stock of $800. He has built up a nice trade and now carries a thoroughly assorted stock of clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes, etc., worth $5,000 or more.

M. L. WHITE, dealer in groceries and queensware, was born in Stark County, Ill., November 27, 1846, and came to Anderson County, Kan., with his father, James E. White, in May 1857. He assisted him on the farm in Walker Township until 1867, when he came to Garnett. For four years he was employed as a clerk in the mercantile business, after which he engaged in this business in the firm of Meeker & White. This firm dissolved in 1874, and Mr. White embarked in the grain business, buying and shipping. This he ceased in September 1876, and once more embarked in groceries, queensware, etc. He started with a stock of about $600. His trade has increased and he now carries a fine stock of about $3,500. He is well known throughout the county and is popular.

DR. JAMES H. WHITFORD was born at Circleville, Pickaway Co., Ohio, in April 1822, and for some years assisted his father in wool-carding mills. After reaching the age of manhood he was for a time engaged in contracting for and in the construction of public works through Ohio and Virginia. In 1852 he went to California, where for two years he followed gold-mining. In 1856 he began the study of medicine, attended Starling Medical College, Ohio, and graduated in the class of 1858. He then practiced his profession at Royalton, Ohio, for three years. In August 1861 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and was commissioned Surgeon in March 1862, which position he filled until July 29, 1865. After the battle of Antietam he acted as Brigade Surgeon. After the battle of Chickamauga he acted as Medical Director of the Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and was for some months Medical Director of the Wheeling district. After the war he practiced at Circleville. The Doctor came to Garnett in May 1867, and has since followed the practice of his profession in this locality.

JOHN STUART WHITFORD, County Attorney, was born at Circleville, Ohio, December 20, 1852, and came with his father, Dr. J. H. Whitford, to Anderson County, in May, 1867. He attended school at Garnett for a year, and assisted his father on his farm in Jackson Township, where he resided up to 1875. During the school terms of 1874-75, and 1876, he taught district school. In 1874, he began the study of law with Judge A. Bergen. In 1876 he went to the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and graduated in the class of 1878. He was admitted to the bar at Garnett in September, 1878, and was associated in the practice of law with A. Bergen until the judge removed to Topeka, in October, 1882. Mr. Whitford was elected County Attorney of Anderson County in the fall of 1880.

J. R. WHITNEY, dealer in drugs, wall-paper, etc., was born in Essex County, N. Y., in 1847. He was educated there and at the Middlebury Academy, Vermont. He came to Kansas in April, 1868, located in Lawrence, and was employed in the drug store of B. W. Woodward. In 1870 he came to Garnett, and worked in the branch store of Mr. Woodward at this place for some time. He was then in the employ of W. R. Judson, dealer in drugs, for about three years. In 1875, he embarked in the drug business on his own account. He had very little means—about $50—but has by energy and close application to business, accumulated quite a little property, and built an extensive trade. He owns his brick store, dwelling-house, and has some $4,000 in stock and fixtures. He has been Clerk of Monroe Township, which includes the city of Garnett, for the past four years, and is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F.

GEORGE E. WITTICH, retired merchant, was born in Circleville, Pickaway Co., Ohio, where he followed mercantile business as a clerk. In the spring of 1870, he came to Garnett, and at once established a grocery business in company with M. A Crouse, under the style of Crouse & Wittich, in the same year, Isaac Knouff was taken in and the firm name changed to Knouff, Wittich & Co., which was dissolved in the spring of 1871, at which time George E. Wittich bought Henry Moler's stock of general merchandise, taking in M. A. Crouse, under style of Wittich & Crouse. This firm built up a large and lucrative business which they disposed of in August, 1882, to Pollard & Peirce. Mr. Wittich has considerable real estate in Kansas City, and gives the greater portion of his time to the management of the same in connection with his mining interests in Colorado, where he is interested in several different mines. He is also a stockholder in the Clay County Cattle Company, Texas, which concern has 15,000 acres of land, and over 6,000 head of cattle. He served one term in the City Council.

J. D. WOODWORTH, retired merchant, was born in Greene County, N. Y., September 13, 1835, and reared in Chautauqua County. In 1856, he emigrated to Hancock, Ill. For three years he was employed as a clerk in mercantile business, then he engaged in the dry goods business, which he continued to conduct until he sold out and came to Garnett, in September, 1873. He brought a portion of his stock with him, and was for several months engaged in the disposal of the same. In 1874, he embarked in the lumber business. In the fall of 1876 he purchased a hardware stock, and conducted both businesses alone, up to the spring of 1878, when he admitted to a partnership, C. F. Henson. In August, 1882, he sold out his interest in both businesses, and to some extent is now engaged in dealing in real estate. He was appointed a County Commissioner in 1876, and elected in 1877. He was elected Mayor of Garnett in the spring of 1881, and re-elected in 1882. Mr. Woodworth is one of the leading, enterprising citizens of Garnett.

JOHN C. WOOSTER, fruit grower, Section 30, P. O. Garnett, was born in New Haven County, Conn., in 1804, and nineteen years later removed to Wood County, Ohio. He engaged in agricultural pursuits, accumulated a section of land and cultivated 400 acres of it, besides growing large quantities of fruit. In 1850 he sold his farm and moved to Bowling Green, the county-seat, where for five years he conducted a hotel, afterward followed agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1862, he was elected Treasurer of the county and served two years. He then returned to New Haven County, Conn., and purchased 900 acres of land, and again followed farming. Mr. Wooster came to Anderson County, Kan., in November, 1873, and engaged in the manufacture of cheese, at Garnett, but only continued that enterprise for a few months. In March, 1874, he purchased his present property, consisting of about seven acres, near the city of Garnett. This he has improved and set out in fruit trees, etc. He has 400 trees of various kinds of fruit, one acre in grapevines, and large quantities of all kinds of berries.

JOSEPH H. WRIGHT, grocer, was born in Warren County, Mo., October 20, 1839, and educated in St. Louis. In 1849, his parents moved to Osage County, Mo., where he was reared on a farm. He came to Anderson County, Kan., in the spring of 1860, and farmed in Monroe Township, until 1878. In February of that year he came to Garnett, and established his present business. He carries a nice stock of about $800. During the Rebellion Mr. Wright served in Company B, Tenth Kansas Militia.

GREELEY.

Greeley is one of the oldest towns in Anderson County, and is situated in Walker Township, in the northeastern part of the county, and on Section 30, Township 19, Range 21 east. The location is a pleasant and favorable one, on the east bank of the Pottawatomie River.

The population of the town is about 400. Almost all branches of business are represented, and with a trade extending far out into a country well settled by a thrifty class of farmers and stock-raisers, the business interests receive a liberal support.

The railroad communications are by the Arizona division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Since its building in the fall of 1879, the shipping interests of Greeley have developed very rapidly, it now being the best point between Paola and Garnett.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settlement where Greeley now is, was in May 1854, when two young men, Valentine Gerth and Francis Myer, came with an ox-team and a few horses and cattle, and pitched their tent on the present town site. It was then an Indian field and had just been left by the Indians. After planting and raising the crop, they during the following October built a log cabin on the bank of the river near where the bridge now is. For the next two years the principal settlements of the county were made in the same neighborhood.

The town site of Greeley was selected in the spring of 1856, but was not surveyed and laid out until April 7, 1857. On November 21, 1857, Jacob Benjamin, August Bondi, and Fred. Weimer, associates of the Greeley

Town Company, filed their plat of the town and petition in the office of the Probate Judge, and on the fourteenth day of the following October it was pre-empted by George Wilson, the Probate Judge, for the benefit of the occupants of the town site.

In the spring of 1857 several building were erected and business was lively. The houses were generally built of logs, until a saw-mill could be erected, and timbers sawed. The first store was opened in the spring, by B. F. Smith. A post-office was established about the same time, but as the town was named in honor of Horace Greeley, to whom the Administration was not friendly, the office was named Walker, after Governor R. J. Walker, for whom the township was named the same year. Jacob Benjamin was appointed postmaster. A mail-route was established from Ossawatomie to Neosho City, *via* Walker and Hyatt. In the spring of 1858 the Greeley Town Company built a saw and grist-mill, which was operated for several years afterward.

The town of Mount Gilead having started up, the post-office was removed to that place in 1858, and soon almost all there was of Greeley was moved over to the new town. For some years Mount Gilead took the lead, but it finally died out, having many disadvantages to contend with, and the post-office was moved back to Greeley, since which time that has been the only village in the township, though for many years its population was less than one hundred.

The first marriage in the vicinity was in 1856, and was that of Oliver P. Rand and Patsy Sutton. This was the first marriage in the county.

The first school taught in the neighborhood was by T. Wadsworth, in a cabin on the claim of M. E. Mitchell. This was the first school in the county and was taught for a term of three months, beginning in November 1856. There were twelve pupils in attendance, some coming from a distance of five miles from the schoolhouse. The salary paid the teacher was $30 per month, with free board among the pupils. The next fall and winter a four months' term was taught in the same cabin by Allen Jaqua, with an average attendance of twenty pupils.

Until after the close of the War of the Rebellion in 1865, Greeley was but a very small village, with a store, post-office, blacksmith-shop, and a few other buildings. About the above date some improvement began and continued slowly until 1874, when it again came to a stand-still, owing to a failure of crops, incident to the grasshopper raid. After one or two dull years the village again began to improve, though not very fast until the railroad was built in 1879. At that time it was a prosperous country town and has ever since improved steadily, until it is now one of the most thriving towns in the county, and is a shipping point of considerable importance.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Greeley was incorporated as a city of the third class, and the first election held July 5, 1881. The officers elected at that time were: Clark Decker, Mayor; D. W. Smith, Police Judge; J. E. Calvert, J. K. Gardner, A. D. McFadden, A. Kincaid, and A. J. Frank, Councilmen. In April, 1882, the first regular election was held and resulted as follows: Clark Decker, Mayor; A. B. Benson, Police Judge; S. F. Stowe, Clerk; Chris. Bouck, Marshal; T. Z. Stevenson, Treasurer; A. Kincaid, W. Frank, J. E. Calvert, T. Z. Stevenson, and W. G. Roth, Councilmen.

As soon as the country was settled schools were established by the enterprising and intelligent settlers. This was one of the first school districts formed and has always had a good school. The present house is rather small, but it is expected a new one will soon be built. The school has now two departments. The teachers are A. D. McFadden and Belle Judy.

The only newspaper published in the town is *The Greeley News*, which was established June 9, 1881, by Major Samuel E. Rankin. In October, 1881, Rev. S. W. Gilkey became editor and proprietor. In April, 1882, J. H. Gilkey became a partner, and it is now published under the firm name of S. W. & J. H. Gilkey. It is a weekly newspaper, independent in politics, and in size an eight column folio.

The United Brethren in Christ.—As early as the year 1859, W. H. McClure, B. D. Edwards, Henry Hamler, and others began making arrangements for the building of a house of worship for the above named denomination. In 1860, the building of this church was commenced. It was soon enclosed but was not finished for several years. This was the second church edifice in the county. A Union Sabbath-school was organized at the church in the spring of 1860, with W. H. McClure, superintendent, and with about thirty attendants. In 1874, it became a United Brethren school, with L. Champe superintendent. The church society has always been in a prosperous condition. The present membership is thirty-five. Rev. William Strope is pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—A society was organized by this denomination, soon after the settlement of the country, and services held at the homes of the different members of the congregation. In the spring of 1857, a Methodist Sabbath school was organized by W. C. McDow, at his claim near Greeley. This was the first Sabbath-school in the county, and was well attended. In the summer another Sabbath school was organized in Sutton Valley with R. Robinson superintendent. The church society now has about seventy members, and Rev. N. P. Teddrick is pastor. Arrangements are now being made to erect a house of worship.

The United Presbyterian Church.—This church society was organized March 25, 1880, with twenty-one members. The Trustees then were: R. H. Calvert, T. L. Calvert, Jas. W. Lyon, G G. McFadden, and W. C. Calvert, Sr. The church was built in the summer of 1880, at a cost of $1,300. The society is in a prosperous condition. The pastor Rev. S. W. Gilkey, assumed charge in July, 1881, and became settled pastor in July, 1882.

The Catholic Church.—Church services are held here by the Roman Catholics, but they have no place of worship.

Greeley Lodge, A. F. & A. M.—This lodge was instituted under dispensation, on March 27, 1882. The officers were J. D. Wait, W. M.; Clark Decker, S. W.; L. U. Harrison, J. W.; J. M. DeBall, Sec.; Jesse N. Sutton, Treas.; Henry Boucher, S. D.; S. F. Stowe, J. D.; T. Z. Stevenson, T.; Samuel Rankin, T. The other members were: John Weaver, J. F. King, J. G. Reese, J. Griffith, and J. A. Poyer. The lodge now numbers sixteen members, and starts out with good prospects.

Knights of Pythias, Greeley Lodge, No. 55.—This lodge was instituted September 4, 1882. The first officers were: Robert Sutherland, P. C.; A. B. Benson, C. C; John Weaver, V. C.; John Villhard, M. of F.; R. G. Blunt, M. of E; George Holley, K. of R. & S.; E. R. Stevenson, M. at A.; J. H. Asher, I. G.; and W. E. Carpenter, O. G. The other members were: V. M. Benson, J. S. Goodrich, John Glaze, M. Stanley, James Sutton, G. Sutton, S. Latham, C. Bouck, Thomas Cattle and Arthur McCoy.

United Order Ancient Templars, Greeley Temple, No. 2.—This temple was instituted in June, 1880, with twenty-one members. Following are the names of the officers: U. S. Hickman, P. T.; J. H. Asher, T.; Jennie McFadden, V. T.; Mrs. E. Benson, L.; H. Walker, Rec.; John Ranzenberger, F., John Watt, Treas.; D. McFadden, Mar.; Ella McFadden, I. G.;, Robert Wood, O. G. The present membership is about the same as on its organization. Though not increasing in numbers, it is in a prosperous condition.

In the spring of 1858, a saw and grist-mill was built by the Greeley Town Company, which after being operated several years was abandoned. In 1867, another mill was built by Robinson & McLaughlin, which for several years did a good business. The present Greeley Mills are located in the western part of the town, and are owned and operated by Clark Decker. The mill was commenced in 1874, by Chris. Bouck, who, lacking means to complete it, in the fall of 1875, associated with himself J. K. Gardner and John Weaver of Albany, N. Y., and the building was soon completed. After being operated until 1877, by the above firm, it was purchased by the present proprietor, Clark Decker. The mill is built of stone, and is valued at $13,000. It contains four run of burrs, and is operated by an engine of forty horse-power. Its average grinding capacity is twenty barrels of flour, and 10,000 pounds of meal and feed per day.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CAMMERBEKE & BOUDEWYNS, manufacturers of brick. This business was established early in the spring of 1882 by the above firm. They manufactured about 200,000 brick in the season of 1882, besides a considerable quantity of drain tile. Their business is the only one of this nature in the county and gives employment to about ten men. Peter Cammerbeke of this firm was born in Anderson County, Kan., December 1, 1857, and was reared on a farm. He was for three years in the mercantile business at Greeley. He has had a practical experience in the manufacture of brick of about three years. His partner, Albert Boudewyns, is a native of Holland. He came to America when he was thirteen years old and learned his trade in St. Louis. He came to Kansas about two years ago and has had a practical experience in this business of about twenty-five years.

CLARK DECKER, proprietor of the Greeley Flouring Mills, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1835, and moved to Delaware County, Ohio, with his parents in 1848, where for some years he followed agricultural pursuits, and also carried on a saw-mill for eleven years. While residing there he held the office of Justice of the Peace for three years. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Ohio Infantry and served eleven months. Mr. Decker came to Kansas in 1876 and located in Anderson County and has since been interested in agricultural pursuits. He has 366 acres of land and raises considerable live-stock. In the spring of 1876 he bought a saw-mill which he conducted for about five years. In December, 1877, he purchased the Greeley Mills and has added large improvements. They are now valued at $13,000, and he has a large and extensive trade. The mills have a capacity of forty barrels per day, besides which 10,0 0 pounds of feed, meal, etc., are ground out each day. Mr. Decker also deals extensively in all kinds of grain. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1876 and still retains the office. Elected Mayor of Greeley in 1881, and re-elected in 1882.

HARRISON & KINCAID, dealers in lumber and general merchandise. L. U. Harrison, the senior member of the firm, was born in Jones County, N. C., and when young moved with his parents to Muscatine County, Iowa, where he followed mercantile pursuits with his father and also farmed to some extent. He came to Kansas in October, 1869, located in Linn County, and followed agricultural pursuits and also raised considerable live-stock. He had a farm of some 300 acres and still owns a farm there of 168 acres. He came to Greeley in March, 1880, and engaged in the lumber business. In January, 1880, he became associated with A. Kincaid, and in January, 1881, they purchased the merchandise business of Peter Cammerbeke, his stock being estimated at $3,400. The firm have a large trade in both businesses. In lumber, they carry a stock of $6,000; and in general merchandise, $8,000 to $10,000, and are the leading business house in Greeley. The junior member of the firm, A. Kincaid, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, and was reared in Mahoning County. When twenty years old he went to Illinois and remained one year. He came to Kansas in 1858 and located in Linn County, where he pre-empted 160 acres and followed agricultural pursuits. He went to Colorado in 1860 and engaged in mining. Returned to Kansas in 1864. During the war he enlisted and served 100 days in the Seventeenth Kansas Infantry. At the close of the war he farmed for seven years, then went into business at Mound City, Linn Co., Kan., and came to Greeley in March, 1880, at which time he purchased a hardware stock and carried on that line of business for some months, and in January, 1881, became associated with his present partner. This firm is extending its business rapidly. In November, 1882, they opened a branch store at Goodrich, Linn County, with a stock of $3,000 to $4,000, that portion of the business being under the management of J. W. Harrison.

GERARD HOLLEY, meat market and dealer in live-stock, hides, etc., was born in Western New York, November 13, 1849, and reared on a farm. Some years later he moved to the city of Rochester, where he was for two years employed as a bookkeeper. He came to Anderson County, Kan., in October, 1878, located at Central City and for two years followed gardening; afterward moved to Greeley and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In August, 1881, he purchased the meat market of M. Staley, which business he continues and in connection with the same business buys and ships cattle, hides, tallow, etc.

SMITH LATHEN, dealer in stoves and tinware, was born in Franklin County, Kansas, in April, 1860, and four years later accompanied his parents to Greeley. He learned the trade of harness-maker with his father, M. W. Lathen, and followed that occupation for several years. He purchased his present business from T. Z. Stephenson in February, 1882. Mr. Lathen carries a nice stock of about $600 to $1,000. He manufactures tinware and is building up quite a nice trade. He is the only one here engaged in this special line of business.

ROTH & LYON, general merchants. This firm is composed of W. G. Roth and C. H. Lyon. The business was established in 1874 by Henry Calvert and in 1877 Mr. Lyon was admitted as a partner. Two years later Mr. Calvert sold out his interest to W. G. Roth and the firm changed as above. The firm do a large and increasing business, to supply the demands of which they carry a stock of about $9,000. W. G. Roth, of this firm, is a native of Allegheny County, Pa., where he followed agricultural pursuits. He came to Greeley, Kan., in 1878, and previous to entering into the business was employed in the Greeley Mills. C. H. Lyon, his partner, was born in Mercer County, Pa., in 1856. Came with his parents to Franklin County, Kan., in 1858. Ten years later they removed to Mount Gilead, Anderson County. He followed mercantile pursuits (as a clerk) at Greeley for several years and in 1877 embarked in this business. Both members of the firm are young and enterprising business men, and they have the oldest continuous business in Greeley.

HON. WILLIAM H. McCLURE, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Greeley, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1829. He learned the trade of tinner in Germantown in that county, and followed that occupation in various parts of that State until June, 1857, when he came to Anderson County, Kansas. He pre-empted 160 acres in Monroe Township, and improved the same, residing there about five years. In 1862 he went to Paola, where he engaged in hardware business, continuing there until 1869, when he returned to Anderson County and located on his present farm. He has about 300 acres, 200 acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. McClure is making a specialty of wheat growing, in which he is quite successful, and is also raising considerable live-stock of the Durham and Short-horn breed. In 1867 he purchased the east half of Section 30, which included the original town site of Greeley consisting or 90 acres, a large portion of which he has since disposed of. Mr. McClure was a member of the last Territorial legislature of Kansas. He is one of the enterprising and successful farmers in this section of the country.

EDWARD A. MOREY, dealer and manufacturer of harness, saddlery, etc., was born at Cairo, Ill., January 17, 1860. His parents emigrated to Miami County, Kan., in July, 1869, and located at Paola. Here the subject of this sketch attended school for some years. His father removed to Baldwin City some years later and opened in mercantile business, his son assisting him in conducting the store. In April, 1880, Edward Morey went to Garnett, where he learned the trade of harness-maker. In September, 1882, he came to Greeley and purchased the business from W. T. Weldon. He carries a stock of about $800 to $1,000, has a nice trade and employs two men in the manufacturing department.

DANIEL W. SMITH, real estate, etc., was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 6, 1820, and twelve years later accompanied his parents to Preble County, where after reaching the age of maturity he followed agricultural pursuits. He came to Kansas in October, 1859, and located in Walker Township, Anderson County, and for fifteen years followed farming. In 1863 he was appointed postmaster at Greeley, which position he retained until 1869, and in the fall of 1870 was re-appointed and still retains the office. In connection with this he conducts a real estate and insurance business and carries a stock of stationery, etc. He has also a good farm of 140 acres adjoining the town. Mr. Smith was first elected Justice of the Peace in 1860 and held the office off and on up to 1880. He has been notary public for the past fifteen years.

DELOS WALKER, M. D., was born on a farm two miles south of Conneautville, Crawford Co., Pa., October 19, 1837. He received his preliminary education at Conneautville Academy. He having manifested an inclination for medical pursuits, his education was conducted with this object in view, but when the war of the Rebellion broke out he deferred his studies. On April 27, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Colonel McLean's regiment, and was made Orderly Sergeant. He served three months, and on returning home, entered the Medical Department of the Michigan University. At the end of one term the call for Volunteers became more urgent, and he enlisted for nine months in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and was given the rank of Captain. In the following year he was elected Major, in which he continued for his full term of service. Participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. At the expiration of the term for which he had enlisted, Major Walker again returned to Michigan University, graduating with the class of 1864. He first began the practice of his profession at Medina, Michigan, afterward going to his former place of residence, Conneautville, Pa., and was soon appointed Examining Surgeon of the Twentieth Provost District, which he retained until February, 1865, when he again entered military service, and taking charge of eight companies of Infantry, went to Roanoke Island, and completed the re-organization of the old One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Regiment. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment at the close of the war. He settled at Union City, Pa., and again entered upon the duties of his profession, and was appointed United States Examining Surgeon, and also Surgeon of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. In February, 1867, he came to Kansas and settled at Greeley, Anderson County, where he has a large practice, and enjoys an enviable reputation. The Doctor was married in 1860, to Miss Emerette Greenfield, of Crawford County, Pa.

HON. JOHN D. WAIT, merchant, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., January 3, 1836, and was reared on a farm. In 1856, he removed to Pike County, Ill., where he followed agricultural pursuits, and also worked as carpenter. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company E, Ninety-first Illinois Infantry. Was promoted to Second Lieutenant in the following December, and resigned in March, 1864, after which he followed agricultural and mechanical pursuits in Pike County. Mr. Wait came to Kansas in the spring of 1869, and located in Liberty Township, Linn County, where he improved a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits for about twelve years. In the fall of 1879, he was elected to the State Legislature, to represent Linn County. Mr. Wait came to Greeley in November, 1881, and purchased his present business from H. Decanniere; he has increased his trade largely since that time, and carries a nice stock of about $7,000 to supply the demand of the same. Mr. Wait is an enterprising merchant, displays considerable energy, and is building up a fine business in this locality.

WELDA.

This thriving little village is situated on the gently rolling upland prairie, on the line of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Kansas Southern Railroad about eight miles south from Garnett.

The history of Welda begins with the year 1870, when the railroad company established a station of that name. But the town was not surveyed and platted until 1873.

The first settlers were J. M. Kauble and family, who located in August, 1873. The next to locate was John Hogan, in 1875, and D. H. Morey in 1876.

The post-office was established June 23, 1874, and J. M. Kauble appointed postmaster.

The first birth was that of Harry, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kauble, April 20, 1875.

On December 23, 1876, T. J. Gilmore was united in marriage to Miss Mary Kauble. This was the first marriage in Welda.

The first store was opened in May, 1879, by D. H. Morey.

During the earlier years, the schoolhouse was located at some distance from the town, but in the fall of 1879, a schoolhouse was built in the northeastern part of the village, and a term of school taught therein the same fall, by G. W. Patterson.

The first sermon was preached at the schoolhouse, soon after its completion, by Rev. Hanson.

The first death to take place in the town site was that of Daniel Lovell, in October, 1882.

The town made no progress until within the past three years. There are now two stores, a schoolhouse, railroad depot, a blacksmith and wagon shop, two hotels, a post-office, and a few dwellings. The population is now about one hundred and fifty. The principal industry is the baling and shipping of hay, which amounts to several thousand tons annually. There are two large steam-presses in operation, one started in 1879, and the other in 1881.

There are no church buildings, though religious services are held regularly. The United Presbyterian Church was organized in September, 1879, Rev. C. H. Strong officiating. Soon afterward the Methodist Episcopal Church organized a society and built a parsonage. The Presbyterians are now making arrangements to organize a society.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

B. F. HENRY, stock-raiser, Section 30, P. O. Garnett, is a native of Clarke County, Ohio where he was reared on a farm. In 1872 he moved to De Witt County, Ill., where he followed agricultural pursuits for two years. He came to Anderson County, Kan., August 21, 1874, and located at Central City, and was for three years engaged in buying and shipping live-stock. He then went to Garnett, clerked for M. L. White, in the grocery business, and in 1878 entered into partnership with him; a year later he sold out his interest and moved on to his present farm, which consists of 1,200 acres, 320 of which are in cultivation, the balance he uses for stock purposes. His principal business is fattening cattle for the Eastern markets. He carries on an average about 250 head. His land is located near the head of Cedar Creek, has abundance of water, and his stock-raising facilities are second to none in the county.

COLONY.

This thriving village is situated on the high upland prairie, in the southern part of Anderson County, on the line of Kansas City, Lawrence & Kansas Southern Railroad, about sixteen miles from Garnett. The location is a pleasant one, but situated as it is on a spur from the Ozark Mountains, it is impossible to obtain well-water, and rain water has to take its place altogether.

The population of Colony is about 400, and is made up of an exceptionally enterprising class of people. The business houses represent nearly all branches of trade, and are all doing well. The adjoining country is fast being settled, and the land brought under cultivation, in consequence of which the town is growing very rapidly.

The history of the village begins with the year 1870, at which time the railroad was completed through the county. A town was laid out, and a depot built on Section 6, Township 22, Range 19. This was done by the railroad company, who named the new place Divide. The plat was recorded August 2, 1870.

It was not long until a post-office was established at the depot and kept by the railroad agent Wyman. He was succeeded by D. O. McAllister, who was also depot agent.

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining water, no improvement in the town was made until 1872. A colony had been formed in Ohio and Indiana by Col. Henry Wilson, Col. N. Bostwick, J. J. Fairbanks, J. G. Norton and others, and after examining Colorado and Kansas, Divide station was chosen as the most favorable point at which to locate. The colonists began to arrive early in the year, and by the middle of May, fully one hundred had selected land and most of them began making some improvements. On their arrival they elected Col. Wilson President; J. J. Fairbanks, Vice-President; J. P. Ewing, Secretary; and D. W. Ream, Treasurer. Though at first so large, the colony soon disbanded and the greater number of the settlers returned to the East, some abandoning land on which they had made a payment. A few families remained, however, and have all done well and accumulated property. Of this colony now living on the town site, are only the families of A. G. Perkins and Thomas Bell.

The station and town was named Colony in 1872, from the large settlement by the above named colonists.

The first store was opened early in 1872 by Fairbanks & Reams in what is now the Grandview Hotel.

The first birth was that of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Reams, in August, 1872.

The first sermon was preached by Rev. Travis, Sunday March 31, 1872.

The second birth was that of Matilda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs Thomas Bell, and occurred on December 12, 1872.

The first marriage took place on July 3, 1879, and was that of Frank P. Ewing and Narcissa Fullenwider.

The first death occurred in August, 1875, and was that of Minnie May Fairbanks, child of J. J. Fairbanks.

As only a few of the colony remained the town did not improve any until about the year 1879. Up to that time it contained only a store, post-office, blacksmith shop, hotel, and a few other buildings. About the above date the lands adjoining the village were fast being settled and improved, therefore the town began to build up, and has continued to progress until the present time. The greatest growth was in the years 1881 and 1882.

About the middle of August, 1881, a number of the best buildings in the town were swept away by a conflagration. The fire broke out at about half-past six o'clock in the evening in a meat market, between the hotel and a large store. The building was soon in flames, which was rapidly communicated to others, and in a short time the Empire House, Roberts' meat market, Buford's store, Dr. Malone's office, Yokum & Matthews' furniture store, and Matthews' grocery store were in ashes. But little was saved from any of these houses. Though a hard blow to the losers, it was not long until most of the buildings were replaced.

In the early history of the town, the schoolhouse was about three miles distant, but in 1876, the present school building was built on the town site, and in the fall of the same year a term of school was taught therein by Frank P. Ewing. The school has always been well conducted and now has two departments.

The only newspaper published in the village is the *Colony Free Press*, J. J. Burke, editor and proprietor. It was established January 5, 1882, and is a bright and newsy paper. In size it is a seven-column folio.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church society was organized in 1877, from what was then known as the Deer Creek circuit. The church was built in 1880. The society has about sixty members. Rev. N. T. Ryne is pastor. J. McD. Martin is superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

The Baptist Church.—This church society was organized in 1881, and the church was erected in 1882. The society is in a prosperous condition. Rev. C. J. Coulter is pastor, and C. B. Randall superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

The Catholic Church.—Services are held here by the Roman Catholics, but they have not yet erected a house of worship.

One of the chief industries of the town is the baling and shipping of hay. There are in operation three portable presses, besides two large ones operated by steam-power. The steam presses are owned and operated by Hall & Rogers, who ship fully 15,000 tons of hay annually.

Olive Branch Lodge, A., F. & A. M.—This lodge was instituted in April, 1882, under dispensation. The first officers were: S. C. Varner, W. M.; E. F. Ewing, J. W.; J. M. Axtell, Treas.; Samuel Mooberry, Sec.; Thomas Church, S. W.; J. K. Corbin, S. D. The other members were J. M. Savage, Obid Newcomb and Sylvester Durall. The lodge now numbers sixteen members and is in a prosperous condition.

Knights of Pythias, Prairie Lodge, No. 49.—This lodge was instituted in March, 1882, with J. J. Burke, C. C.; T. P. Turner, K. of R. & S.; James McCartney, P.; E. D. Thomas, V. C.; R. A. Gant, M. at A. The other original members were C. P. Walker, James Walker, W. S. Roberts, W. N. Marshall, J. McD. Martin, J. Biben, C. P. Richardson E. E. Varner, and J. O. Smith. The lodge now numbers twenty-three members and is in a flourishing condition. The present officers are: Dr. E. D. Thomas, C. C.; T. J. Turner, V. C.; McD. Martin, P. J.; J. O. Smith, K of R. & S.; J. L. Bibens, M. of E.; R. M. Gaut, M. of F.; J. F. Walker, M. at A.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE EDWARDS, agent for S. A. Brown & Co., lumber dealers, was born in Miami County, Ind., October 4, 1846, where he learned the trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker. In 1869 he came to Kansas and remained for a year in Marshall County. Returning East, he located at Mexico, Ind., and followed his trade. In 1878 he went to Glencoe, Minn., where he was employed in a lumber-yard and also worked at his trade, returning to Marshall County, Kan., in April 1880. He was for a few months employed on a farm. Then he went to Atchison, where he worked at his trade in a furniture establishment. In June 1882 he came to Colony and entered upon his present duties.

T. L. ELLIOT, merchant, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., December 29, 1836, and was reared on a farm in Wayne and Clinton counties, Mich., where his parents were engaged in agricultural pursuits. In May, 1857 he came to Kansas, locating in Allen County and remaining there in camp until December with the Union Settlement Company. He assisted in laying out the town of Geneva, and was a member of the Town Company. Removing to Woodson County, he took up a farm and followed agricultural pursuits. July 24, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Tenth Kansas Infantry, and was discharged in August 1864 and returned to his farm, but remained there only a short time, removing to Allen County, where he purchased a farm. This he traded two years later for a stock of goods at Geneva, and continued to carry on business there until January 1882, when he came to Colony and opened a general merchandise store. He carries a good stock of about $5,000 and is building up a nice trade.

ED. F. EWING, salesman, with T. L. Elliot, was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 22, 1839. There he was educated and for a time attended the Denison University at Granville, Ohio. In September 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed Second Lieutenant, serving eighteen months. He then re-enlisted in the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was appointed Regimental Sergeant, and served until September, 1865. He afterward followed mercantile and agricultural pursuits in Licking County. He came to Anderson County, Kan., in May 1872, and located in Ozark Township. There he improved a farm of eighty acres, which he still owns. In 1879 he came to Colony and has since followed mercantile pursuits as a salesman. He was Clerk of the township three years and Trustee one. In 1880 he took the United States Census of Ozark Township, and in 1881 he was Secretary of the Republican Central Committee of Anderson County. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for twenty-one years and at present is J. W. of the lodge.

JOHN L. HALL, of Hall & Rogers, balers and shippers of hay, was born in Bartlett, N. H., in March 1831, and removed when young with his parents to Portland, Me., where he learned the trade of carpenter. He was then employed in that occupation, and as engineer in various parts of the State of Maine. In March, 1856, he came to Kansas, located at Wyandotte, and was for several years employed as carpenter. In 1857 he engaged in the furniture and undertakers' business, and while so engaged, he located a fine cemetery in Wyandotte. During the early part of the war he began to run steamers on the Missouri River, between Leavenworth and Lexington, Mo., and carried on that business for about fifteen years. He built five new steamers, and lost while engaged in the river business seven boats. He was then engaged in milling for several years, in Wyandotte and Leavenworth, also followed that business at Spring Hill, Kan., for two years. He came to Colony May 25, 1882, and engaged in the present business with R. H. Rogers. They run two steam presses of ten horse-power each, employ twelve men and bale from 15,000 to 20,000 tons of hay per annum.

JOHN HOLZAPFEL, postmaster, was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, April 11, 1856, and in May, 1858, his parents emigrated to Douglas County, Kan. His father, Nicholas Holzapfel, was one of the pioneers of Baldwin City and resided there seventeen years, during which period the subject of this sketch was for a few years employed in agricultural pursuits. In March, 1875, he came to Colony, several years he followed farming and was also for a time employed in the real estate office of C. P. Walker. In March, 1882, he, in company with the Bush Bros., purchased the general merchandising stock of J. B. Rhodes. The business is conducted under the style of Bush Bros. & Co. They have a large trade and carry a stock of about $6,000. Mr. Holzapfel was appointed postmaster at this place June 7, 1882.

JOHN McD. MARTIN, of Martin & Shockey, merchants, was born in Jackson County, Ga., November 24, 1836. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1857 and located in Bourbon County. During the troubles prevailing at that period he was a supporter of the Free-State party. In the spring of 1859 he removed to Pike's Peak, Col. Returning the following fall, he pre-empted 120 acres in Allen County, and at once engaged in agricultural pursuits. He enlisted, August 29, 1862, in Company B, Tenth Kansas Infantry, and was discharged at the close of the war, having served in all thirty-five months. In 1866 he sold his farm in Allen County, removed to Anderson County, purchased land in Deer Creek and once more embarked in farming and stock-raising. In 1877 he moved to Colony and engaged in the general merchandise business, and has followed it, off and on, since. On December 15, 1881, he became associated with his present partner, M. Shockey. The firm do a large business and carry a stock of $6,000 to supply the demands of their trade. Mr. Martin owns 487 acres of land in Anderson County and is also engaged in the grain business with S. C. Varner. He has held the offices of Clerk and Treasurer of Ozark Township several times.

GEORGE W. MATTHEWS, merchant, was born in Illinois in 1844 and when young his parents moved to Macon County, Mo., and in 1860 he accompanied them to Kansas. His father, P. T. Matthews, located on Deer Creek, Anderson County, and practiced medicine, while the boys conducted the farm. He has continued to practice his profession ever since until the present time, but his physical strength having failed, he has at length been obliged to give it up. The subject of this sketch enlisted, in November, 1861, in Company F, Eighth Kansas Infantry, served three years, and was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. He then resided with his father at Greeley and attended the school there and at Garnett. In 1866 he engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account, carrying on a farm on Deer Creek until the spring of 1881, when he came to Colony and was engaged in the grocery business. He was burned out in the summer of 1882, and in October started again with a general stock, of which he carries about $2,500.

JOHN B. RHODES, farmer, was born at West Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass., April 8, 1839. A year later his parents emigrated to Wyoming County, Pa., and he assisted his father in milling and farming until he arrived at twenty-one years of age, when he attended the Luzerne Institute, Pa., for some time. Afterward he read law at Wilkesbarre with S. P. Longstreet, and was admitted there to the bar in 1864. He then practiced in Wyoming County, at the town of Tunkhannock. He was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction for Wyoming County in 1867, and again in 1869. This position he resigned and came to Anderson County, Kan., in the spring of 1870. He located in Ozark Township and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He had charge of the post-office at Elizabethtown from 1874 to 1879. In March of the latter year he removed to Colony and embarked in the general merchandise business. He built up a large and lucrative trade and disposed of the same to Bush Bros. & Co. in March, 1882, since which time he has given his attention to his farm, etc. Mr. Rhodes has 245 acres of land, 140 acres of which he cultivates, and also raises considerable live-stock. He has held the offices of Treasurer and Trustee of Ozark Township and was in 1880 elected a member of the County Board of Commissioners of Anderson County for a term of three years.

SAMUEL C. VARNER, dealer in grain and implements, was born in Monongahela City, Penn., December 10, 1845, ten years later his parents removed to Fulton County, Ill., and he was employed as a clerk in mercantile business at Canton, for several years. In May, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Sixty-seventh Illinois Infantry, served one year, re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth, and was elected Second Lieutenent of Company B, was promoted to First Lieutenent in April, 1865, and mustered out in September following. In 1867 he moved to Des Moines, Iowa, clerked a year, and then engaged in grocery business, a year later he sold out and went to Adair County, where he followed agricultural pursuits. In 1876 he moved to McLean County, Ill., where he carried on a farm of 800 acres. Mr. Varner came to Colony in April, 1879, and established a lumber-yard, this he sold out in June, 1882. In 1881 he embarked in hardware business, built up a nice trade and disposed of that business in October, 1882. In 1880 he engaged in agricultural implement business, he is the only one engaged in that line of business at this place, and has a nice trade. He is also engaged in grain business in company with John McD. Martin.

JOSEPH WALKER, carpenter and builder, was born in Crawford County, Penn., June 17, 1829, there he learned the trade of carpenter, and followed that occupation and boat building until he came to Kansas in September, 1866. He located in Garnett and followed contracting and building. In July, 1868, he purchased a farm on Deer Creek, Anderson County, and farmed in connection with his trade until March, 1881, when he moved to Colony, since which time he has given his sole attention to building, etc.

CHARLES PORTER WALKER, real estate, was born near Conneautville, Crawford County, Penn., May 11, 1849, and came to Anderson County, Kan., in April, 1866. He located on Deer Creek and four years later homesteaded eighty acres, there he followed agricultural pursuits. In July, 1876, he moved to Colony and engaged in the real estate business, he was at that time appointed local land agent for what is now the K. C. L. & S. K. R. R. Co., and the M. K. & T. R. R. Co. Both positions he still retains and in connection he conducts a general real estate and loan business.

WESTPHALIA.

Westphalia is a thriving village in the midst of a German settlement, situated in the western part of the county. Its location is on the gently sloping upland prairie, not far from timber, and on the line of the Arizona Division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, about seventeen miles west and south from Garnett.

The present population of Westphalia is about one hundred and fifty. There are altogether, including shops, etc., seventeen business houses, with an aggregate annual trade of $120,000. The hay trade is a profitable industry, and several thousand tons of baled and pressed hay are shipped annually.

The first settlement in the vicinity of the present town was made in September, 1879, by Smith P. Cornell, who then located on his farm. He was soon followed by J. Critchlow and P. Hartmann.

After the completion of the railroad a town was surveyed and platted, in the spring of 1880, and called Cornell, in honor of S. P. Cornell.

In November, 1879, a post-office had been established at the residence of Mr. Cornell, who was appointed postmaster and the office named in his honor. On July 1, 1880, the post-office was moved to the town site, and the name changed to Westphalia, this name having been selected by the railroad company as the name of the station. Anthony Flusche, who had located at the new town a short time before was appointed postmaster as well as depot agent. Some time afterward the name of the town was changed to Westphalia that it might correspond with the name of the post-office and railroad station.

On May 15, 1880, the first store was opened by Flusche Bros., on Lot 2, Block 4.

The first hay press was established in 1881, by J. D. Hawes.

The first birth was that of Anthony, son to Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Flusche, on March 16, 1881.

On January 20, 1881, Anton Berles and Katherine Schmitt were united in marriage. This was the first marriage in the village.

The first death took place on May 20, 1881, and was that of Mrs. Eva K. Flusche, an old and respected lady.

The first sermon was preached at the residence of A. Flusche, by Rev. P. A. Peters, on April 12, 1880. In the spring of 1881, the first church—the Roman Catholic—was built. It is a well furnished building, 22x40 feet in size. Services are held regularly therein.

The first school taught in Westphalia began May 1, 1881. It was kept in the Catholic Church. Rev. P. Brocarde was the teacher. The schoolhouse was afterward moved in from the country, since when the school has been kept in it.

The only mill is a corn-mill, opened in the fall of 1882, by Thomas & Hawes, in the large hay-press building, south of the depot.

The town is peopled by an energetic and intelligent class of people, principally Germans. The school is a good one, having about fifty pupils. The Roman Catholic is the only church organization. There is a Literary Society which is in a prosperous condition.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACOB AFFOLTER, M. D., was born in Switzerland in 1831. He studied medicine at Berne College, and graduated there. In 1852 he came to America, traveled for some months then settled at Davenport, Iowa, where he was employed in drug business. He attended Humboldt Medical College, St. Louis, graduating August 13, 1862, and was immediately appointed First Assistant Surgeon, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, serving in that capacity over two years. Then practiced in Milwaukee for a few months, afterwards located at the town of Breese, Clinton County, Ill., where he continued to practice his profession until January 1882, when he immigrated to Westphalia, Kan., since which time he has practiced in Anderson County.

C. C. ELKINS, of C. C. Elkins & Co., dealers in lumber, building material, etc., was born in Greene County, Ind., in 1850, and for some years was employed in teaching school in that State, Missouri and Colorado. In 1876 he came to Kansas and located in Rich Township, Anderson County, where he was engaged in farming and raising stock. He still owns his farm, which consists of 200 acres. In February 1882, he came to Westphalia and embarked in this business under present style. He carries a nice stock of about $5,000, and is building up a good business. During his residence in Rich Township, he was Justice of the Peace for five years, and Trustee of the Township for one year.

ANTON FLUSCHE, of Flusche Bros., merchants, was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1847. There he was for a time employed in the drug business. In 1871 he emigrated to St. Louis, Mo., there he followed the drug business, and in 1874 moved to Westphalia, Iowa, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In April 1880, he came to Kansas, located at Westphalia, and embarked in mercantile business in company with his brothers Emil and August, on the following May. They carry a stock of about $5,000. Mr. Flusche was appointed postmaster at this place, April 28, 1880, and has retained the office since.

EMIL FLUSCHE, of Flusche Bros., merchants, was born in Germany in 1849, and he was employed for some years in the capacity of book-keeper. In 1872 he emigrated to Shelby County, Iowa, there he established the town and German Colony of Westphalia, and while residing there carried on a real estate and insurance business, and also followed farming pursuits. He came to Kansas in March, 1880, located in Anderson County, and established the town of Westphalia. Mr. Flusche is engaged in the land and insurance business and is also engaged in general merchandise business in company with his brothers August and Anton, besides which he has a farm of 300 acres adjoining the town site. The subject of this sketch was married in Westphalia, Kan., November 23, 1881, to Annie Heese.

RUDOLPH F. GRAUPNER was born in Radibor, Prussia, Germany, August 12, 1845. His parents emigrated to America, when he was about three years of age. Located at Manyouk, Mass. He has lived in different portions of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. Enlisted in the Federal army at Davenport, Iowa, October 1, 1861, in Company B, Sixteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served during the Rebellion to the end of the war under Gen. Sherman. Re-enlisted as a veteran in the same company and regiment at Vicksburg, Miss., in 1864. Served an apprenticeship as druggist at Augusta, Ill., in 1867, from which time he adapted himself to different occupations, whichever proved the most lucrative and afforded him the best means of support. Was married at Muscatine, Iowa, in March, 1872. In 1874 served an apprenticeship as barber at Waterloo, Iowa, after which followed the tonsorial art at Greene, Iowa, until 1876; purchased a quarter section in Floyd County, Iowa, and farmed two years, after which moved to Missouri, where he sojourned about two years. In February, 1880, took a flying trip to Kansas and purchased some lots in the then town of Cornell, since changed to Westphalia, in Anderson County, Kan., and the following August, moved his family from Winston, Mo., here, but not finding the prospects very encouraging, decided on locating at Le Roy, Coffey Co., Kan. May 1, 1882, he moved his stock of drugs and druggists' sundries to Westphalia, since which he has added general merchandise. Carries stock of about $5,000 to be increased and enlarged.

J. D. HAWES, dealer in hay, grain, farm and mill products and live-stock, Westphalia, Kan., was born in Sherman, Fairfield Co., Conn., July 17, 1835. When quite young took charge of his father's large dairy, shipping and selling the product in New York City. In 1853 he moved to Bradford, Chickasaw Co., Iowa, and was commissioned by Governor Grimes as a notary public, and engaged in the banking and real estate business. In 1858 he married Miss F. M., the youngest daughter of Colonel Alvard Fuller, and soon after moved to East Temple, where milling and real estate speculation occupied his attention until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he was conscripted into the Rebel service, but escaped to the Union lines in Kentucky; received a recruiting commission and was also sutler for the First East Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Robert Johnson. He also opened a wholesale store at 46 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., from which he supplied a large number of sutlers, keeping up his stock by shipping from Cincinnati, Ohio, by the steamboat load. His attention was also turned to photographing and Harper's and Leslie's monthlies are indebted to him for many of their views of battle scenes and historical localities. He employed twenty-seven artists, and there is scarce a Union soldier that does not remember the gallery of the Cumberland and the many photograph tents of Hawes Brothers. In 1864 he turned his attention to railroading and was for twelve years in the employ of the A. & M. Railroad, Missouri Pacific and other lines as conductor. It was during this period that he conducted a large commission house in Cincinnati, keeping his brother, G. W. Hawes, in charge of the same. In 1876 he moved to Kansas. Purchased a large tract of land and tried his hand at farming. This proved to be too slow to suit his high pressure ideas, and he engaged in baling and shipping hay and general merchandise at Leloup. Soon after selling out to Purdy & Scott, he entered the service of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad as conductor, but after a year resigned and put in steam hay presses at Colony, Iola, Humboldt, Mount Ida and Westphalia. Was elected President of the Valley Hay Company, a corporation that for a season greatly influenced the hay and grain trade in Southern Kansas, and giving the towns where his presses were located new life and energy. After the season of 1881 he disposed of all interest except in the presses and mills at Westphalia, where he is still doing a large business as indicated above, furnishing employment to from 80 to 300 men and paying the farmers of this and adjoining counties over $100,000 per annum.

J. R. McCORMICK, proprietor Westphalia House, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 27, 1824, and reared on a farm. In 1847-48 he served in the Mexican war in the Third Kentucky troops, after which he was engaged in general trading. On July 16, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, John Morgan's Squadron, Confederate troops. Early in 1863 he was promoted to Captain of Company B, Ninth Kentucky Infantry. In July of that year he was captured by the Union troops, and not released until May, 1865. He returned to Kentucky and conducted a hotel at Carlisle for ten months; at Blue Licks Springs for four years, and carried on the Southern Hotel at Lexington for two years; afterward engaged in general trading, speculating, etc., until November, 1877, when he came to Kansas. Mr. McCormick farmed for over two years in Anderson County. In March, 1880, he went to Coffey County, where he continued to farm up to March, 1882, when he came to Westphalia and at once opened his present hotel. He keeps a good house and has accommodation for sixteen guests.

MONT IDA.

Mont Ida is a very small town situated about nine miles southwest from Garnett, on the line of the Arizona Division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The location is a fine one on the nearly level high upland prairie.

Surrounded as it is by an old and well developed agricultural country, a great deal of business is done. Besides the trade in general merchandise, the baling and shipping of hay is a profitable industry. There is also a railroad depot, schoolhouse, post-office, and blacksmith shop.

The land on which the town is located was settled in 1857, by E. J. Broomhall, who still resides there. The town was surveyed and platted in 1880, by the railroad company. It was named by them, and it is said the name was selected in honor of a daughter of Mr. Broomhall.

The first settlers to locate on the town site were J. D. Huffman, J. A. Stoner, and Frank Gray. The first named settled in September, 1880.

The post-office was established January 1, 1882, and Frank Gray, who still retains the office was appointed postmaster.

The first store was opened December 1, 1881, by Frank Gray, in a stone building.

The first blacksmith shop was opened by J. A. Stoner.

The schoolhouse was built in the spring of 1882, and after completion the first term of school was taught by Maggie Moore.

The first sermon preached on the town site was by Rev. Mr. Huffman, at the new school-house, in the spring of 1882.

The town starts with the prospect of soon making a thriving village.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WM. R. BORROW, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Garnett, was born in West Virginia, April 14, 1818, where he followed agricultural pursuits. He emmigrated to Kansas, Nov. 7, 1859, and located on his present farm. He has 522 acres of land, of which he cultivates 120, and is an extensive breeder of cattle and hogs. On August 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Eleventh Kansas Infantry, and was discharged May 24, 1864.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL, farmer, Section 20, P.O. Garnett, was born in Scotland in 1838. At the age of sixteen years he emigrated to Syracuse, N. Y.; was for a time employed at farm work, then moved to Herkimer County, where he worked eighteen months at the trade of tinner. He emigrated to Kansas, April, 1856, resided a few months at Osawatomie, and participated with the Free-State party in the troubles prevailing at that period. In the fall of that year he enlisted in the militia attached to the Sixth United States Infantry, and served two months. Early in 1857 he came to Anderson County, resided at the village of Hiatt, and in the summer moved to Washington Township, since which time he has followed agricultural pursuits. On September 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Eleventh Kansas Infantry and served three years. Mr. Campbell has 410 acres of land, 100 of which he cultivates. Has a nice orchard of four acres, and raises considerable live-stock. On his place is a fine stone residence. He was Justice of the Peace at this place for three years. The subject of this sketch was married at Garnett, Kansas, in the fall of 1860, to Melissa Smith, who died in July, 1870, leaving two children. He was married again October 12, 1871, to Rebecca Hopkins. They have four children.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT H. MOORE, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Garnett, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, December 11, 1827. There he learned the carpenters trade, and followed that occupation for thirteen years in that and adjoining counties. He emigrated to Anderson County in 1857, and pre-empted 160 acres on which he still resides. He has now 331 acres, all improved, and is quite an extensive raiser of live-stock. In August, 1862, He enlisted in Company F, Eleventh Kansas Infantry and served three years. Has been Trustee of this township two terms, and is the present incumbent. He was elected Vice-President of the Anderson County Savings Bank in 1880, and still retains that position. Mr. Moore was married in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1853 to Martha Hutton. They have six children.

A. A. ADAMS, fruit grower, Section 18, Township 20, Range 19, P. O. Garnett, was born at Holiday's Cove, Hancock County, West Virginia, September 21, 1839. Was reared on a farm and also for some years was employed on boats running from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati on the Ohio River. In the spring of 1857, he came to Kansas with his father J. W. Adams, who located in Franklin County. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Kansas Home Guards, was mustered into the Ninth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry and served seven months. In the spring of 1863, he went to Lawrence, where he began the study of photography, and also traveled a few months in the Eastern States perfecting himself in that profession. Afterwards conducting an extensive gallery at Lawrence. In 1867, he came to Anderson County, purchased a farm in this township, to which he has since given his main attention. He has 170 acres of land, all highly improved, thirty-five acres of it he has set out in fruit trees, grape vines, berries, etc., and has one of the best fruit-producing farms in the county. In November, 1880, he established a photograph gallery at Garnett which he proposes to conduct but a short time as his farm requires his whole attention. He is also a breeder of Ayrshire dairy cattle, of which he has made a success. Has traveled in the United States from New York to San Francisco, and from Dakota to the Gulf of Mexico, now lives, and expects to die in the faith that Kansas is the best State in the United States.

JACKSON COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

JACKSON County (formerly Calhoun), was one of thirty-three counties organized by the first Territorial Legislature of Kansas, at its session in 1855, at the Shawnee Manual Labor School, in Johnson County. Calhoun County embraced upwards of 1,140 square miles.

February 11, 1859, by act of the Territorial Legislature, the name of Calhoun—suggestive of treason to the American nation—gave way to Jackson, in honor of the President who boldly denounced nullification, and "by the Eternal" declared "nation" constitutionally written with a big "*N.*"

The lines of Brown, Jackson and Shawnee counties were changed by an act of the Legislature of 1868, and the county-seat of Jackson County was thereby permanently located at Holton.

The northwest portion of the county was government land; from Netawaka east in the northeast part of the county, having for a southern boundary the line of Straight Creek, was the land of the Kickapoos. Their diminished reserve is now entirely within the limits of Brown County. The Delaware lands lay south of the Kickapoo Reserve, in the east part of the county. In the southwest part of the county was the Pottawatomie Reservation, now diminished to a tract eleven by eleven miles, with an area of 121 square miles, leaving some 530 square miles of territory in the county available for settlement.

The Delaware lands were brought into market July, 1857, at a public sale held at Osawkee, prior to which time settlements had been made on these lands, and the appraisements were from $1.25 to $2 per acre, where the occupant had a cabin and slight improvements on a quarter section. The Kickapoo Reservation was purchased or granted as a subsidy to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1867, and settlement commenced on these lands in June of that year.

The Diminished Pottawatomie Reserve has long been looked upon as a section exceedingly fertile, and highly desirable for settlement, but since 1875, there has been but little expectation that it would become a part of the taxable domain of Jackson County, until at a somewhat distant period. State Senator John S. Hopkins, at Topeka, February 15, 1875, wrote to Frank A. Root, then Editor of the Holton *Express and News*, as follows:

> The prospect is good for the early selling out of the lands and removal of the diminished reserve band of Pottawatomie Indians, located in the bowels of our county. No fact will be left unpresented by those having the matter in hand, showing the situation of our county—the demoralizing effects, both upon the Indians and settlers, of the policy of surrounding a band of Indians by white settlements, the willingness on the part of the reserve band to remove beyond the white man's plow. Earnest work in the right direction is now being performed.

The general surface of Jackson County is undulating; the rolling prairies rising and falling in gentle swells; the elevation averaging about thirty feet in a distance of a mile or more. These crestlines of motionless waves are intersecting each other at every conceivable angle, which brings into view the most extensive landscape, and shows the light green of the prairie grasses in pleasing contrast with the dark green foliage of the forest trees of greater or less size, which skirt the many streams of running water that pass through the county. Of upland prairie there is 87 per cent, of bottom land 13 per cent, of timber land 7 per cent. The average width of the creek bottom lands is one mile, of timber belts one-half mile.

Lime and sandstone exist in large quantities. A most excellent whitish magnesian limestone is found in different portions of the county, which though easily worked when first quarried, becomes hard and exceedingly durable when exposed to the air. The Linscott Bank building on the west side of the public square at Holton, and the Campbell University building, furnish excellent specimens of this choice material for public and private structures. To the northeast and south of Holton, on the Elk and Barmer creeks, may be found the best specimens of brick-clay, and large quantities of brick have been made therefrom. Coal has been discovered in some parts of the county, but few mines have as yet been opened; the thickness of the veins not warranting the expense of excavating for it.

In the bottom lands the soil is a rich sandy loam: it is a heavier black soil on the upland prairie, but it is all easily cultivated, and there are scarcely any untillable lands in the county. The depths of soil varies from eighteen inches to four feet. Stagnant pools, common to extensive bottoms along rivers and near the mouth of large creeks, are unknown in this county, hence the easy and rapid drainage of the soil, and the consequent fertility and the salubrity of the atmosphere.

The supply of timber in Jackson County is hardly surpassed by that of any county in the State, and its area is constantly on the increase caused by the rapid diminution of prairie fires, and the very considerable culture of prairie groves. The streams are so numerous that the distribution of timber over the county is very well equalized; the traveler is hardly ever out of sight of timber. Conspicuous among the native varieties are cottonwood, black walnut, oak of the black, white, red, and burr varieties; hickory, elm, hackberry, linden, sycamore, willow, and boxelder. The cultivated groves are generally soft maple, cottonwood, elm, and black walnut.

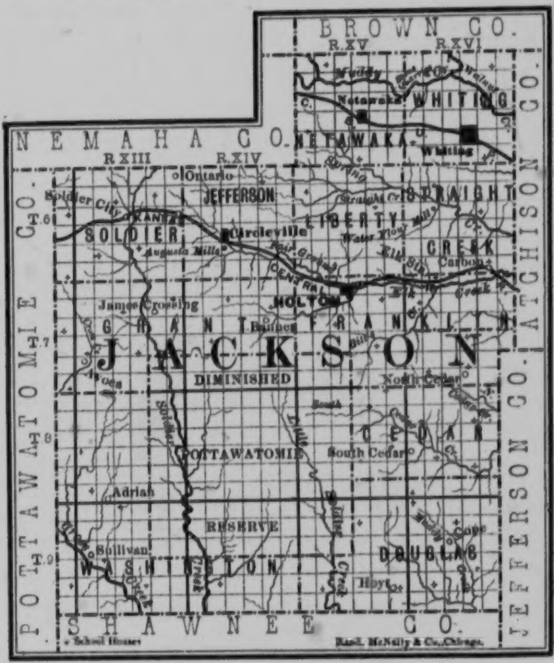

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

	1870.	1880.		1870.	1880.
(a) Cedar Township	....	1,209	(h) Soldier Township	....	599
(b) Douglas Township	1,760	1,051	(i) Straight Creek Township	....	976
(c) Franklin Township	2,395	2,521	(j) Washington Township	....	723
(d) Grant Township	....	992	(k) Whiting Township	....	417
(e) Jefferson Township	1,542	826			
(f) Liberty Township	....	646			
(g) Netawaka Township	....	758	Total	5,697	10,718

MUNICIPAL TOWNSHIPS.

October 16, 1855, by act of the Commissioners' Court, Calhoun County was divided into the three municipal townships of Douglas, Atchison, and Half Day. Douglas, including from the Kansas River northward to the Military road running across the county, known as the Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley road, forming the southern township. Atchison comprised the northeastern and Half Day the northwestern township.

December 15, 1856, Franklin Township was formed seven miles from north to south; twelve miles from east to west, virtually taking the place of Atchison. March 15, 1858, in a recast of boundaries and change of names, there were three townships, located as follows: Douglas—which was the southern township, its northern boundary being the line between Townships 7 and 8; Franklin, embracing the eastern north part, while the western north part was named Jefferson. The Legislature of 1868, in changing the boundaries of Shawnee, Jackson, and Brown counties, made the line between Townships 9 and 10 the southern boundary of Jackson County, Township 5, in Ranges 15 and 16 was detached from Brown and made the northeastern portion of Jackson County, becoming a part of Franklin Township. In 1868, there were three townships; in 1873, eleven. In 1871, Holton became a city of the third class by an act of the Legislature, and in 1882 there were twelve distinct municipalities in the county.

At an election held for electing a Territorial Delegate, October 5, 1857, Marcus J. Parrott, the Free-State Candidate, was chosen. The first Justices of the Peace in these townships were the following named persons:

(a) Organized in 1873, from part of Douglas; in 1875, part detached to form Franklin. (b) In 1873, parts detached to form Cedar and Washington. (c) In 1871, part detached to form Netawaka; in 1872, parts to form Liberty, Straight Creek and Whiting; in 1875, part of Cedar attached. (d) Organized in 1870, from part of Jefferson. (e) In 1870, part detached to form Grant: in 1872, part to form Soldier. (f) Organized in 1872, from part of Franklin. (g) Organized in 1871, from part of Franklin. (h) Organized in 1870, from part of Jefferson. (i) Organized in 1872, from part of Franklin. (j) Organized in 1873, from part of Douglas. (k) Organized in 1872, from part of Franklin.

Half Day Township, George L. Young; Atchison Township, Richard Reese; Douglas Township, Perry Fleshman and Samuel S. Lockhart; Franklin Township, Nathaniel Boydston.

The census taken April 1, 1857, showed a population of 885; voters, 291; yet at the election June 1, 1857, for Lecompton delegates, Oden received 23; Kuykendall, 20 votes.

Following is the early history of the municipal townships, as at present constituted:

Douglas.—It was meet that the great representative of popular sovereignty—Stephen A. Douglas—should have his name perpetuated in Jackson County. In its southeast corner is an irregularly shaped township by that name, containing sixty-five sections of land. It is watered by the Little Soldier Creek and by branches of the Muddy. Its population in 1875 was 589; in 1880 it was 1,051. Its present boundaries were fixed in 1873.

J. W. Williams, a native of Ohio, settled upon Section 10, Township 9, Range 16, in 1858, one of the first settlers upon the high prairie. He has a hedge enclosing twenty acres, that was planted in 1859. He has been county Commissioner, Representative to the Legislature, and his son, A. H. Williams, has been Sheriff of Jackson County for four years.

John Rippetoe, a native of Kentucky, settled on Section 20, Township 9, Range 16, April 3, 1855, the first settler in the township. He was County Commissioner in 1868 and 1869. Rev. Byron Steward settled on Section 28, Township 9, Range 16, June 21, 1855. He was one of the Board of County Supervisors in Territorial times, and has been in the House of Representatives. Other early settlers were A. W. Bainbridge, William Cunningham, Hugh Piper, John Piper, David R. Rice, Rufus J. Rice, Josiah Seal and John N. Willard.

The first schoolhouse in the township was built in 1858. It was made of logs, 16x18 feet, by the inhabitants of the vicinity, and Miss Harriet Warfield, of Clay County, Missouri, taught the first, a subscription school, in 1857. School District Number 12, was organized November 5, 1859, the first in the township. A. W. Bainbridge was Director; John Rippetoe, Clerk; J. J. Grooling, Treasurer. There are now two stone and four frame school buildings in the six organized school districts in the township. Dr. J. W. Pettijohn is the physician of the township, and Byron Steward is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Eli H. Robinson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached for the settlement in the winters of 1855 and 1856. There are many church members in this township, of different denominations, but no church edifices as yet.

The wife of Alfred Ferrell died in June, 1855. O. F. Cunningham was born in July, 1855. Peter Steward and Lucinda Drum were married in the spring of 1856.

Cedar takes its name from a small lot of cedars found on the banks of the North and South Cedar creeks, which flow in a southeasterly direction out of this township into Jefferson County. The area of the township is 50 sections.

Luther M. Myers settled upon the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 8, Range 16, in April, 1856. He was Treasurer of Cedar Township in 1874 and 1875, and ended a four years' service as County Treasurer in October, 1882. George Coleman, born in Sussex County, England, November 27, 1815, lived in Canada and in Illinois twenty-two years, and in 1856 settled upon Section 21, Township 8, Range 16. He was three years Township Treasurer; was Treasurer of Douglas Township in 1871 and 1872; its Trustee for 1868 and 1869; Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners in 1874 and 1875.

Stephen J. Elliot came to the township in 1855, and was its earliest settler. James McLellan, a native of Maine, settled upon Section 7, Township 8, Range 16. He was in the Kansas House in 1865 and 1866; in the Senate in 1871 and 1872. At the election in 1874, as a candidate for Senator, he had 203 majority in Jackson County. R. S. Gillies, a native of Scotland, a County Commissioner in 1876 and 1877, settled upon Section 33, Township 7, Range 16. B. H. Bradshaw, a native of Kentucky, a breeder of Short-horns and Norman horses, prominent among the Patrons of Husbandry, settled upon Section 17, Township 7, Range 16.

John Coleman and Phœbe Hastings were united in the bonds of matrimony by William Cornforth, Esq., January 1, 1857. Viola Luddington was born in the spring of 1857—the first birth in the township.

At Tippinville there is a Union Cheese Factory, owned by a joint stock company. It is doing a very good business and is the only one in the county. John Dult and John Chestnut each have a blacksmith shop; Joseph Kevan, a wagon shop; A. J. Parker, a harness shop; George Warck, a shoe shop; Mrs. J. Bradley has a millinery store, and there has been a firm doing a big business in a general store, whose operations ceased in 1882. The town took its name from Welwood Tippin—its first merchant—but the people have sought to have it named Bloomfield. The post-office here is North Cedar. There are three organized churches in this township—the United Presbyterians, the Christian and the Reformed Presbyterian. This organization at North Cedar was formed on April 1, 1880, with twenty-two members. June 1, 1881, a neat and substantial house of worship, 32x42 feet was erected. Its present membership is about fifty. The Reformed Presbyterians or Covenanters organized their church October 16, 1871, by a commission of Kansas Presbytery, of which the Chairman was Rev. Josiah Dodds. The elders chosen were John M. Law, John L. Wright and Hugh Woodburn; the deacons, Andrew M. Law, Simon McCrory and Samuel W. Patterson. Rev. J. S. T. Milligan, a resident missionary from March 11, 1871, on April 19, 1872, was elected and installed pastor of the congregation. He has been thirty years in the ministry of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. The membership of the church is one hundred and twenty. Its Sunday-school numbers about two hundred. Their church edifice is a nice frame building, 45x63 feet. This body believes the authority of God, Christ and the Bible should be acknowledged in the constitution of the United States of America, and because of its non-acknowledgment they neither vote nor hold office under the constitution, and they thereby rest in the belief that they avoid responsibilities for the sins of atheism and infidelity in the American nation. August 30, 1881, they organized the National Reform Association. Its officers are as follows: President, John Wright; Vice-Presidents, James Keers and Hugh Woodburn; Secretary, John A. Kirkpatrick; Treasurer, Matthew Brown; Corresponding Secretary, James Barnett.

John Early, in 1862, made an appointment for a meeting to organize a Methodist Church, and the first one was held at the house of William T. Butson, then living on Section 2, Township 8, Range 13. The organizers of the church were L. Elliot, Luke Finacum, Orlan Jones, Walter Parmenter and H. Mitchell. In 1879 the first steps were taken toward erecting an edifice; in 1880 it was finished, at a cost of about $1,200. The preachers here have been Rev. John Early, Rev. A. G. Channell and Rev. W. G. Campbell. W. C. Jones was the Sunday-school superintendent in 1882.

Washington.—In the southwestern part of the county the name of the "Father of his Country" is given to a municipal township. Up to 1864 it had been included in the Pottawatomie Indian Reservation. It was organized February 21, 1873. In 1875 its population was 330; in 1880 it was 723. It embraces 84 sections of land.

Edward McNieve, the first settler, purchased several Indian head rights. He was Township Trustee three years; Richard Reddy, five years; H. Holligan, one year, and Michael Brown is the present Trustee.

E. L. Stalker and four others built the first schoolhouse in 1870, in the county without any tax levy. Mr. Stalker is from Indiana. He entered upon the duties of County Commissioner in January, 1878, and was Chairman of the Board for four years. He is located upon Section 19, Township 8, Range 13. W. H. Chase is located upon the north half of Section 22, Township 9, Range 14. He is a native of Maine; has been County Commissioner four years; was Chairman for two years; a Representative to the State Legislature in 1877. Adrian post-office, in this township, is located on Section 32, Township 8, Range 13. Sullivan is upon the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 9, Range 13. The population of this township is largely of Irish origin, and the Roman Catholic religion is the prevailing one in the township.

Franklin.—In the east central portion of the county is the township named after the statesman and philosopher—Benjamin Franklin. When organized, December 15, 1856, it contained 84 sections; its present area is 48. In November, 1853, N. D. Lewis, a native of Ohio, but a long-time resident of Platte County, Missouri, laid a foundation for a claim on Elk, near the mouth of Bill's Creek. April 2, 1854, he landed with his family, his children consisting of one daughter and four sons, and now where there was then a howling wilderness, with red men as companions, Mr. Lewis has a magnificent farm of some 600 acres, over 350 of which is in a high state of cultivation, the whole enclosed with good rail and hedge fences. His dwelling is worth $5,000, and his barn nearly as much. In the summer of 1855 Michael Baker and a partner, a Mr. Smythe, brought in a stock of dry goods and groceries and put them in a log building owned by Mr. Lewis, and for a few years this was quite a trading point for the settlers and Indians. In the autumn of 1855 Phineas Skinner, from near Camden Point, Platte Co., Mo., drove a large lot of hogs from his home to this township, and butchering them sold the pork to the Indians, and while here he decided upon locating here with a colony. Returning to Missouri, he came out in the spring of 1856 with quite a number of colonists, and had arrangements made to improve several quarter sections of land, proposing to divide accumulations at the end of five years. A widow, by the name of Cole, and her family were among the immigrants. For her Mr. Skinner built a house, and the men he employed boarded with her. He laid out a town two miles west of Holton, called it Elk City, built a stone house, placed in it goods to the amount of $4,000, and put a son-in-law—Mr. Croysdale—in charge of it. He had not been in very good health, and one day starting out for a ride on his mule, for the apparent purpose of looking after his varied business, one of the farm hands, going to the spring for water, saw the mule tied to a bush on the bank of a ravine near the spring, and found the body of Mr. Skinner lying dead at the spring, his face submerged in the water. His death caused a change in the plans that had been so extensively made, and the agreements he had made were brought to an end. His remains were taken to Missouri for interment. Some of the store goods were taken back; tradition has it that some were used by the Lane troops, and Dr. Henry Dent Oden made a purchase of the remainder, and with John J. Preston, his son-in-law, the store was continued at this place. Dr. Oden was a native of Kentucky, and had settled upon a farm four miles west of Holton. He was a member of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, and was one of the leading Pro-slavery men. He went to California and Oregon, and died in 1879.

Mr. Preston was a native of Indiana. Emigrated to Kentucky; from there he came to Platte County, Mo., in 1843, and first settled in Kansas in Nemaha County, on the old Ft. Leavenworth and Ft. Laramie road, northwest of Granada, and came to Elk Creek in April, 1856. He ran a saw-mill at Elk City for a few years, and furnished the lumber for the first shanty that was built on the town site of Holton, which was a store building, put up by Capt. William, F. Creitz and his brother Lewis. This mill was afterwards purchased by Peter Reiderer, who moved it to the northwest quarter of Section 1, Township 7, Range 15, where now, as proprietor of the Elk Mills, he has a property assessed at $10,000, having both steam and water-power.

Among the early settlers of the township are George Bainbridge, Chauncey J. Cowell, George W. Drake, Simeon Fees, Garret Groomer, Godfrey Hafer, W. K. Lutz, Jacob Morrold, Walter Parmenter, George

Smith, Cyrus G. Waynant, John Arnold, W. D. Barnett, Thomas Fennell and B. Hafer.

William D. Barnett was born at Barnett, Caledonia County, Vt., April 1, 1820, and at seventeen years of age came to Alton, Illinois, and, at Brighton, Macoupin County, taught school, having Ex-Governor John M. Palmer one of his pupils. Leaving St. Louis in 1840, on April 1, he reached Fort Leavenworth, and was there for a few years as steward. Settling in Platte County, Mo., in April, 1854, he built a cabin back of the city of Kickapoo, but settled a short time after on the Delaware, in Atchison County, and in April, 1864, he settled on Section 6, Township 7, Range 16, and is now an extensive nurseryman and fruit grower.

Rev. Pardee Butler, of Atchison County, assisted by Rev. J. W. Williams, of Douglas Township, held the first religious services in the township at Elk City in the summer of 1857. South of Holton, School District No 1, was organized in 1859; the school building had been built of logs in 1858, and in 1869, a brick structure took its place costing $1,500. The population of Franklin Township is the densest of any in the county, as it embraces the county-seat, Holton, and Larkin on the eastern border.

Larkin is a little hamlet on the county line of Jackson and Atchison. That portion of it in Jackson County is situated on the southeast quarter of Section 1, and on the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 7, Range 16. It was laid out in 1880, and took its name from Hon. M. E. Larkin, an extensive farmer, dealer in cattle and hogs and breeder of Durham cattle. The town has several stores, a blacksmith shop, wagon shop and livery stable. Dr. G. W. England is their physician. It has a schoolhouse costing about $1,200.

I. C. Hitchcock was the Trustee of Franklin Township in 1868; H. J. Snyder in 1876 and 1882. J. A. Scott, the County Treasurer, was Township Treasurer for five years. Elk, Banner and Bill's creeks furnish excellent timber and a fine supply of water for this township.

Jefferson.—March 15, 1858, the name of Thomas Jefferson suggested itself to those who were making a new township in the northwestern part of the county, and so to the satisfaction of all concerned, Jefferson was properly given as the name of the township. Originally large, the township is now Township 6, Range 15. In 1868 R. M. Cook, one of the prominent educators in the county, six years County Superintendent of Public Instruction, was its Trustee; its present one is G. R. Sharp. In 1875, its population was 583; in 1880, it was 826. Its post-offices are at Circleville and Ontario. The township is mainly watered by the Elk and its tributaries. Among the settlers that came in 1856–57, were James H. Baxter, W. H. Chapman, John Deardorf, Aaron Foster, W. S. Hoaglin, S. W. McComas, Charles Poppy, S. W. Richardson, J. B. Sympson and Thomas Taylor. Rufus Oursler, the first member from this district in the Kansas State Senate, had the first store in the township; Mrs. H. S. Hart taught the first school, one of her patrons paying her tuition with a flat-iron; Rev. William Knipe, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held the first religious meeting in a saw-mill, where now stands Henry Stanley's fine flouring-mill and carding machines.

Grant.—September 6, 1870, this township was organized from the southern portion of Jefferson. It embraces sixty-two sections, and takes its name from the "Captain of the Age," who was then serving his first term as President. S. Stephenson, the first and present Trustee, has served five years. There are post-offices at James Crossing and at Avoca. Among its early settlers are Peter Bryant, William Cruzan, Peter Dickson, J. P. Faidley, R. P. Hamm, John James, T. Keir, J. F. Pomeroy, Abraham Ray and S. Stephenson. The first schoolhouse was built on the farm of Mr. Keir in 1860; Mr. E. S. Hulan taught the first school in 1858. School District No. 5 has one of the finest schoolhouses in the county, built of the fine, white magnesia limestone common to their region. There was an organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church here in 1858; Rev. E. H. Robinson preached the first sermon at the log house of Abraham Ray, on which site a neat church was built in the autumn of 1880, and dedicated in the spring of 1881, by the Rev. S. D. Madison of Leavenworth. Its cost was about $1,600. Rev. Mr. Gray was the pastor in 1882; Mrs. Hollis superintends the Sunday-school work. This township is well watered by Banner, Cross and Soldier creeks. George Groomer, an early settler, gave his name to what is now Banner Creek, but as Groomer was a somewhat distasteful name, and this was a Banner Republican locality, the name became changed. There is a Methodist Episcopal Church organization at Buck's Grove, but it is not numerically strong. There are a few Dunkards scattered in the township, but they have no church organization. J. F. Pomeroy, born in Hampshire County, Mass., 1832, settled on Section 23, Township 7, Range 14, in 1859. He has a large tract of land and usually winters about 200 head of cattle. He has been County Commissioner and Township Treasurer, and has wielded large influence in the community. Rev. R. P. Hamm, a native of Kentucky, has been County Commissioner, and is a local preacher of considerable prominence. The first marriage in the township was between Dr. Francis and Maggie Ray in 1858.

Liberty.—"Where liberty dwells there is my country," was probably the sentiment that animated Mr. J. W. Taylor as he named this township at its birth, January 19, 1872. It is watered by Spring and Straight creeks, and by branches of the Elk. Its population in 1875, was 515; in 1880, it was 646. Among the early settlers were A. Ash, a native of Pennsylvania, a farmer and breeder of draft horses; J. H. Bateman of Ohio, the present efficient Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and James Piper from Ohio. Sophia Lattimer taught in a log schoolhouse, the first school, which was supported by subscription. School District No. 15 built the first school house, in 1861. In February, 1858, the first marriage occurred, which was that of W. T. Wilcox to Lucretia Green. W. R. Hodges was its first Township Trustee; Edson Wolverton is the present one.

The southeast quarter of Section 10, Township 6, Range 15, was historic ground in February, 1859. Here was the home of Albert Fuller, a native of Lebanon, Conn. His wife, the daughter of Deacon Joel Button, of Griswold, Conn., had for her guests old John Brown, Aaron Dwight Stevens, other free persons and nearly a dozen of sable hues, in whom a title of ownership had conventionally vested in American citizens residing in Missouri. Here was New England Congregationalism, proving true to the immortal declaration of nearly a century previous made in the home of old Ben Franklin: "All men are created equal; endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Captain John Brown, with his precious freightage, had successfully passed his Concord—Holton—on his northern march, and high waters at Straight Creek Crossing at Fuller's Place had unwillingly detained him. The marching of a Marshal's *posse* on the part of the Federal Government, and an opposing force on the part of Free-State Topekans, have been chronicled by the historian.

The Battle of the Spurs, the ironical martial history of a memorable though unsanguinary battle, has been so well described by the fertile pens of James Ridpath and others that it were a work of supererogation to further elucidate any incidents of the conflict that ensued on the high prairie north of Straight Creek, between Holton and Netawaka. But, as "One shall chase a thousand and two shall put ten thousand to flight," these knights of chivalry furnished in themselves a forcible illustration of the couplet:

> He who fights and runs away,
> May live to fight another day.

Old John Brown's body and soul went marching on, with his little band of emancipated slaves, to pass into Nebraska, move across Iowa, and through Illinois and Michigan, go over into the Queen's Dominions, where Cowper says: "Slaves can breathe the air of freedom." Liberty Township had a fresh baptism of its gospel, and it might be said of the whilom brave, though vanquished foe:

> Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note,
> As this corpse of slavery, here was buried;
> Quoth many a fellow, "Hard is my lot,"
> As on horse, or with heels, he quickly hurried.

Straight Creek.—This township takes its name from the creek which runs in a northwesterly to a southeasterly direction across it. It is Township 6, Range 16. The northeastern portion of the township was a part of the Kickapoo Indian Reservation until 1869, when the reservation was diminished and the land was opened to settlement. The municipal township was organized April 15, 1872. G. A. Waynant was its first Trustee; T. W. Easly is Trustee in 1882. In 1875 its population was 359; in 1880, it is reported 976, which must be too large by a few hundred. J. H. Thompson laid claim to a piece of land on Section 26 in 1854, and settled in 1855; John Hibbard in 1856, and S. J. Rose and R. L. Thompson in 1857. Mary, daughter of S. J. Rose, was born in 1857, the first birth in the township. James B. Hastings' wife and child died in 1857, the first death in the township; and his marriage to a second wife, was the first one; and he was the first teacher in the township. The first schoolhouse was built in 1859, in what is now School District No. 4, on the southwest corner of Section 22. George W. Weister, on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 17, has a water-power grist-mill, which is valued at $3,000.

Soldier.—This township takes its name from the creek that runs through it, and which, with the Elk, makes it well watered. It was detached from Jefferson Township July 4, 1872. Its first Trustee was P. M. Hodges; its present one is John Nuzman. William Cline was the oldest settler; he came here from Illinois in 1857, and bought a claim of a man by the name of Smithland, and here was the first post-office, now the same name, removed to Soldier City, on the Kansas Central Railway. W. Branham, E. Fairbanks, William Knipe and Henry Rancier, were among the early settlers. The first death was that of Louisa M. Cline, in May, 1857. She was the daughter of William Cline. He died in January, 1882. In the fall of 1857, was the first child born in the township, a son to David Rancier and wife. The marriages of John Rancier to Emily Reynolds and a Mr. Dean to Hannah Rancier, were the first in the township.

Netawaka.—This word signifying "fine view," is the only township of Indian name in the county. Its east part belonged to the Kickapoo Reservaltion unti it came into possession of the C. B. U. P. R. R. Company. The township was organized October 4, 1871. Among the early settlers are Jacob Kern, Roger O'Meara, P. B. Rust, D. H. Sutherland and I. Travis. The first township election was held November 7, 1871; L. D. Nichols was elected Trusee; Ralph Westover is the present one. New Eureka, situated three miles at little west of south of the village of Netawaka is where the first post-office in the township was, and I. N. Seaman and P. B. Rust, were the oldest settlers about that point. Daniel H. Sutherland, a resident of Section 20, Township 5, Range 15, was in the Kansas House of Representatives in 1865. This territory was then in Brown County.

Whiting.—The maiden name of the wife of ex-Senator Samuel C. Pomeroy was Whiting, after whom this township was named. Until 1867 this territory Township 5, Range 16, was included in the Kickapoo Reserve. When obtained by the C. B. U. P. R. R. Company, it was opened for homes. Among it sfirst settlers were Andrew Brown, John M. Duff, Henry Haub, Michael O'Neill, George T. Watkins, George C. Weibles and D. R. Williams. The township was organized January 1, 1872; its first Trustee was Charles Shedd, who held the office six years; its present one is D. J. Nash. The first schoolhouse in the township was built in District Number 38. George T. Watkins, a native of New Hampshire, now living in Whiting, was in the Kansas House of Representatives in 1877 and 1881. This, the last settled section of the county, improves relatively faster than any other part of the surrounding country.

THE PRAIRIE BAND OF POTTAWATOMIE INDIANS.

In the south central portion of Jackson County is the Diminished Pottawatomie Indian Reservation, embracing in round numbers 77,400 acres of land. Here are located 440 Pottawatomies; 280 being in Wisconsin, 80 in Iowa, and 24 in the Indian Territory.

The Pottawatomies came from the islands near the entrance of Green Bay, and were a branch of the Chippewas or Ojibways, who held the country from the mouth of Green Bay to the head-waters of Lake Superior.

The word Pottawatomie is said by some authorities to signify the act of blowing out the cheeks, as in kindling a fire, and is supposed to refer to the facility which the nation possessed in kindling the ancient council fires of their forefathers. The word is also rendered by some, "I am a man."

Mention is made of the early history of this tribe in the "Sketches of Indian Tribes," in this work. The three bands of Pottawatomies.—The Pottawatomies of the Woods, the Christian or Mission band, and the Prairie band occupied the reservation of thirty miles square on the Kansas River from 1847–48 until November 15, 1861, when under provisions of a treaty made and concluded at the Pottawatomie Agency on Cross Creek, now Rossville, the Mission and Wood bands elected to become citizens of the United States, receive patents in fee simple for their allotments of lands, their *pro rata* shares of the cash credits of the tribe amounting to about $685 for each allottee. There were then about 1,650 allottees. At that time the Prairie band consisted of 780 persons. They elected to hold their lands in common, and accordingly there was set apart for them an undivided quantity, sufficient to allow one section to each chief, half a section to each head man; 160 acres to each head of a family, and 80 acres to each other person, which aggregated 77,357.57 acres.

In 1866, George W. James, born in 1842, in Baltimore County, Maryland, starting for California, was detained at Rossville on account of sickness, and, on recovering, he became identified with the interests of these people, and has ever since devoted his attention to them. Dr. H. C. Linn, their present agent, regards him as standard authority on any mattter connected with them. He is general clerk. In 1874, there were but five houses on the Reserve occupied by Indians; in 1882 there are 105, all of which are habitable, and some of which are very comfortable. In 1875, the Indians thought they could not live in dwellings like white people, they could not get air, and the cyclones would sweep them away. In 1882, they cannot be supplied with the amount of timber they desire and could make a good use of. They have 105 fields, ranging in area from 3 to 150 acres. Surrounding them are some of the very best rail woven fences in Kansas, made of good oak and walnut, eight rails high, staked and double ridered. Forty per cent of them have good gardens, in which they raise a great variety of vegetables in their season. They raise corn and hogs for market in considerable quantities, and they sell other products. There are some 20 mowing machines on the Reserve, and the average Indian has skill to that degree that he can properly use one. In 1880 they had herds of cattle; 1,150 horses; 10 mules; 1,275 swine; 65 sheep; hundreds of fowls.

The Indian boarding school located at the new mission, fifteen miles southwest of Holton, opened in 1875. The grounds embrace 63 acres; and on the farm here opened, the Indian children are taught to labor, and are instructed in good methods of husbandry. The school building, boarding-house, barn, laundry, etc. cost $12,000. Consequent upon the last treaty made, November 15, 1861, the Prairie band was entitled to 39-100 of the entire assets of the Pottawatomies, which has been set apart for them, and on the books in the Interior Department, their credits are as follows: Permanent annuity, $395,636.42. For support of blacksmith shop, $20,179.86. For support of school, $80,000. Improvement fund, $18,000. General fund with accrued interest, $122,000. Total amount, $635,816.28.

The Prairie band still maintain a tribal government. After the death of Se-noge-wone, his son Wab-sai became head-chief, which he held until his death in 1872. The present head-chief is Sough-nes-see. The first speaker is Masqui, the second, Pis-she-quin. August 5, 1878, the matter came before them in regard to transferring the control of the Indians to the War Department, and the sense of the tribe was expressed by Masqui, who said:

> Chiefs and others have stated: "We feel happy and pleased to have a choice to elect how we shall be controlled." I have heard the opinions of the chiefs who say that at the time peace was made with us, they were glad that we inferred from them (the President and Commissioners) that we would be as one people as long as the earth should exist; the President would be our father, who promised to look after our rights; that the day would come when his wars would be settled all over the face of the earth, and for all time the President would protect us in the possession of our property. Therefore the chiefs were satisfied, and are satisfied that such acts have been done. I am indeed ignorant as to how we should be treated if turned over to his (the President's) braves for protection, therefore I would remain as at present, under the care of the Interior Department. I will receive full protection and encouragement, and where my property will not be squandered; but will be saved to our children and our children's children, for all time to come. I do not wish to make new rules or contracts, but desire to remain under the guardianship of the government as stipulated in our treaties, and as have been exercised in the past.

At a recent funeral occasion, the speaker alluding to the deceased woman said substantially: "The person now before us, but a few days ago was walking around with us. We may learn from this that we should truthfully speak of, and kindly treat, our fellows; we should be charitable, for as this one needs our charity, so ere long, will we need some of yours."

"The noble red man" does not alone exist in song and story; for among these created intelligences, residing on this Diminished Reservation, are those who have chords, which, if properly touched, are susceptible to that kind of vibration, that this race, the Aborigines of America, may come to the noble Caucasian, and teach him perhaps not wordy lessons so much as worthy examples.

This Prairie band of Indians are many of them, resolutely cultivating the arts of peace. They are just and honest with the whites and themselves; they are developing the holy love of a personal, permanent home; they are comprehending subjects of business presented to them; they are substituting for the sixteen English letters they have heretofore used in their Indian language, all of the English alphabet found necessary to express vocal sounds; they are learning to acquire property; in fine, they are making gradual progress, and their permanent location in Jackson County may bring mutual compensation to themselves and the "superior race."

Jackson County, with a little over one-half of the original territory embraced in Calhoun, when organized in 1855, in 1882 presents herself, when viewed in a physical aspect, as regards the natural wealth of her soil, enhanced as it is by the hand of art and the skill of man; in the inherent richness of manhood, fostered by the generous culture of her schools, churches, societies and the press; in the free and ready commingling of so many of the different races and nationalities of the earth, as the peer of her sister counties, and all these furnish for coming time, much interesting food for the historical student, who, ever and anon, is impressed with the truth of the declaration, "History is philosophy teaching by examples."

Towns of the County.—In the *ante-bellum* days, Elk City, Calhoun, Silver Lake, St. Mary's, Indianola, Rochester, Holton, New Brighton, Smithland, Ontario, and New Eureka, were the centers; though the three last named places were little else than post-offices. Elk City, two miles west of Holton, had a short existence. Calhoun, in the extreme southeastern portion of the county, became defunct in October, 1858, when it ceased to be the shire town. Silver Lake is now a thriving town in Shawnee County, and St. Mary's is in Pottawatomie County; both on the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific. Indianola, near where the State Reform School is located, now exists in story. Rochester retains a few of its old dwellings on the east side of the highway; it has a nice brick schoolhouse, and is now a voting place in Soldier Township, Shawnee County. New Brighton has now become Circleville, a place of some importance on the Kansas Central Railroad. Smithland has gone down to Soldier City on the Kansas Central. The post-office at New Eureka has gone to the high divide, Netawaka. Whiting, on Central Branch of Missouri Pacific, six miles east of Netawaka is thirty-one miles west of Atchison, the main grain-shipping point of the county; in population next to Holton. Larkin, laid out in 1880, near the Kansas Central Railroad, is situated on the county line of Jackson and Atchison counties, the larger portion being in Jackson County. Tippinsville, sometimes called North Cedar, and again Bloomfield, is a few miles southwest of Larkin, an important center in Cedar Township.

In the spring of 1857, Bellevue was laid out as a prospective county-seat town on the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 8, Range 16, and on its site was a frame house and blacksmith shop. Its life was very short.

CALAMITIES AND CRIMES.

The struggling pioneers of Jackson County in 1860, as the heavens refused to furnish the seasonable rains for the sustenance of the seed that had been planted and sown, in the later summer days, began anxiously to inquire, "What shall we eat, and what shall we drink, and wherewithal shall we be clothed?" But a Territorial Relief Committee at Atchison, reported January 18, 1861, goods received to the amount of 1,062,552 pounds, besides articles for wear; and the people of this county went with their teams during the winter and obtained their supposed quota; their greatest relief being the seed that the obtained, from which they received a bountiful harvest in 1861. The personal donations from friends in the East, blessed what had been otherwise many a famished home.

Chintz Bugs and Grasshoppers pestered the people, specially in 1862, 1866, 1867, 1874, and 1875. The most serious damage done was by the grasshoppers in the summer and autumn of 1874, and the spring of 1875. To supply the needs of the people of the destitute in that county, the Commissioners sought systematically to ascertain through the Township Trustees, what families were in need, and a "County Warrant Bill," not exceeding $15,000, was passed to furnish necessaries, seed, etc., to destitute inhabitants under the provisions of an act of the Legislature, approved February 18, 1875. This act was a matured bill of Senator Hopkins, of this county. The maximum for each head of a family was fifty bushels of corn, fifteen of oats, ten of wheat, and five of potatoes, for which mortgage notes were required, due in one year, at 10 per cent. interest. This was a serviceable measure.

Grocery, tavern, and dram shop licenses were granted in the Territorial days. The Calhoun County Commissioners, had authorized David Milne, February 23, 1856, to take out a tavern license, he paying therefor $20; April 21, James Kuykendall, had one; August 9, C. A. Fulton, a grocery license; August 18, Andrew Johnson, a tavern license; April 8, 1857, David Milne, John Kennedy, and John F. Cailoz, had dram shop licenses, paying each $30; September 5, 1857, two others were issued, and on October 18, 1859, an applicant's petition for license, was held under advisement at the Commissioners' Court at Holton; Aaron Foster being in favor of the petitioner paying $495 a year, Byron Stewart, $250, C. J. Cowell, $75.

The Holton City Council, June 20, 1872, fixed the license for a dram-shop keeper—to be paid in advance—not less than $100, nor more than $300 per year. The vote of Jackson County, November 2, 1880, on the Prohibition Amendment to the State Constitution, was 1,056 votes for, and 1,098 against, whole number, 2,154; on Governor, 2,317; on President, 2,370 votes were cast. Under the Prohibitory Liquor Law, druggists have taken out licenses as follows: May, 1881, M. M. Beck, Holton; Love & Green, Whiting; F. T. Brown & Co., Circleville; July, M. A. Funchess, Netawaka; August, J. W. Fleming, W. W. Naylor, and A. H. Williams, Holton; September, J. D, Pruett, Circleville.

Brown & Co., Circleville were succeeded by Pruett; Messrs. Beck, and Naylor & William, and Love & Green have made a renewal of their permits.

The last dram-shop license granted by the municipal authorities of Holton, was June 10, 1875. The amount of license was $200 per year.

On the vote on the Prohibition Amendment, Grant gave the largest majority for it, 47; Washington Township, the largest majority against it, 87. Six of the townships gave majorities for; four, against the amendment.

The first settler known to have been murdered on the soil of Jackson County, was Felix G. Braden, who came from Jackson County, Mo., in 1854, and located near Easton, in the County of Leavenworth. He came out west of Holton and obtained a claim, early in 1857, and on the night of April 10, 1857, he was shot through the head with a musket ball and three buckshot. It is supposed the murderer was Martin Thomas, a nephew, who probably obtained some $100 in money. Mr. Braden was a Free-State man; Thomas was Pro-slavery. David Coffin arrested Thomas, but in absence of any direct proof of his guilt, and of courts, he was not detained. Thomas was killed in 1858, at Atchison, in some altercation that arose between him and another outlaw.

The family of the deceased man reached the claim the day after the murder, and Mr. Braden's remains were entombed on what he had struggled to obtain for a home for his family, which consisted of a wife, two daughters, a son, and step-son, all of whom have done most commendable work in the great battlefield of life.

RAILROADS.

The voters of Jackson County, August 22, 1871, by a vote of 750 to 501, adopted a bond proposition aggregating $160,000 to aid the Kansas Central; $60,000 to be paid when the road reach[illegible]lton, $50,000 for a connection at Netawaka with the Missouri Pacific, $50,000, when the road was completed and in running order to the west line of the county. May 4, 1872, by a vote of 555 to 544, the county donated its railroad stock of $160,000 to the company. August [illegible] the road was completed to Holton, and a depot built at the point most available to the city, and the County Commissioners at their session, September 4, 1872, regarded $60,000 in bonds as their due. The delay to go on from Holton on the part of the Railroad Company, caused a forfeiture of the balance of the bonds voted, and subsequently the townships of Jefferson and Soldier each voted $18,000 in bonds to aid the road. The bonded railroad indebtedness amounts, therefore, to $96,000, for the county and township; the bonds run for thirty years, and bear interest at 7 per cent, interest payable semi-annually.

August 22, 1872, the first passenger train came over the Kansas Central from Leavenworth to Holton. It was the occasion of a great railroad excursion from Leavenworth, and the Holtonites were very much rejoiced to have a railroad connection with the largest town in the State, and with the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railroad, at Valley Falls.

The stations on the road in the county are Kimball (formerly Larkin—just on the county line), Elk, Holton, Circleville, Lawndale and Soldier.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

At a joint session of the Council and House of the first Territorial Legislature in August 1855, county officers for Calhoun County were elected as follows: James Kuykendall, Probate Judge, who was *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, William Alley and Richard P. Beeler, Commissioners; James T. Wilson, Sheriff.

The first meeting of the County Commissioners, September 24, 1855, was at Calhoun, which was in the southeast corner of the county, north of the Kansas River, seven miles from Topeka. It lay up the bend of the river, northwest of Tecumseh, and was on the East one-half of Section 14 in Township 11 of Range 16. It is now described as Lot Number 3, and is in the name of L. R. Taylor, a tax-payer of Shawnee County. At this meeting Messrs. Kuykendall, Beeler and Wilson, were present, and William L. Kuykendall was appointed Clerk of the Commissioners' Court.

By order of the Board, the election provided to be held for Delegate to Congress, October 1, 1855, was to be at the house of James M. Houds, and Perry Fleshman and Samuel S. Lockhart, were elected as the Judges. There were no Free-State votes cast, and John W. Whitfield received twenty-nine votes for Delegate to Congress.

The following order was adopted: "Ordered that we resolve to build a Court House out of brick, and that we adjourn until Saturday next, at which time we request the attendance of William Alley, our Associate Justice, and that the Court of Calhoun County be held at the house of James Knykendall until otherwise ordered by the Court."

September 29, 1855. William Alley met with the Board and Judge Kuykendall swore him to the following oath of office which was politically orthodox at that time:

"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA } ss
Territory of Kansas }

I William Alley do Solemnly Swear upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that I will Support and Sustain the Constitution of the United States and that I will Support and Sustain the provisions of an Act Entitled an Act to Organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska and the provisions of the Laws of the United States commonly known as the Fugitive Slave Law, and faithfully and impartially and to the best of my ability demean myself in the Discharge of my duties in the Office of Commissioner in the County of Calhoun in Said Territory So help me God.
William Alley.

Sworn to subscribed before the undersigned this 29th day of September A. D. 1855.
James Kuykendall.
Judge Probate Court of C. C. K. T."

Governor Shannon commissioned Raleigh J. Fulton, Constable of Douglas Township, November 24, 1855; he took the oath of office, December 28, 1858; gave his official bond January 21, 1856.

The following order, relating to the Court House and Jail was passed: "Ordered that the Court House and Jail be built on Court House Square, and that sealed proposals for the stone work be received at the Clerk's office near the town of Calhoun, until the 15th of October, 1855, and that the same be inserted in some weekly newspaper published in the Territory of Kansas, for two successive weeks."

October 15, 1855, it was ordered by the Commissioners' Court, "that the plans and specifications of the Court House of the County of Calhoun be placed on the records of said Court." Elaborate specifications were presented as to stone work, brick work, hall doors, height of rooms, stairway, doors, windows, amphitheatre platforms, bar, ring for bar, Judges' seat, floors, etc., Court House to front 50 feet by 55 feet deep. October 16, 1855, the Court ordered the time extended for receiving proposals, until October 27, 1855. April 21, 1856, proposals were submitted for bids for building a Jail 16x24 feet, 8 feet high. May 19, 1856, the order heretofore made concerning proposals for a Court House was rescinded and it was ordered that James Kuykendall, Commissioner of Public Buildings: "Be authorized and required to let the building of a frame Court House, thirty-five feet square and two stories high, either by public outcry to the highest bidder, after advertising ten days or by private contract, provided said building does not exceed in cost $2,500."

December 15, 1856, it was ordered by the Court that James Kuykendall be allowed the sum of $90 for rent and use of house for office of Probate, and Commissioners' Court, also office for the Clerk thereof from September 24, 1855, to December 31, 1856, at $6 per month, and October 25, 1857, he was allowed $60; October 8, 1858, the last rent paid by Calhoun County, $78.

Concerning the Jail, January 9, 1857, the following order was made: "Whereas the building of a Jail for Calhoun County was let to Perry Fleshman on or about the First of January, 1856, at and for the sum of $2,000, and said undertaker having given his bond to the County aforesaid in the penal sum of $4,000 for the faithful performance of the contract, it is now ordered that the contract and bond be rescinded."

It appears that Judge Kuykendall had made persistent efforts to have the County supplied with a Court House and Jail, and the matter having failed, he complied with the Territorial Statute in having the County pay rent for office room.

October 4, 1858, was the time for an election of members of the Territorial House, and Golden Silvers, whose name suggests the proverb, "Speech is silver, silence is golden," was chosen the member for Calhoun County. At the same time a vote was had on county seat, and Holton had a majority of seventy-nine votes over all competitors. The glory of Calhoun City had thus passed out forever, and in a few months later, the name of Calhoun County had ceased to exist.

Mr. Silvers, as a legislator, had the honor of having Jackson as the new name of the County, for February 11, 1859, the bill passed providing for the change, the law going into effect immediately after its passage. Though Calhoun, Calhoun County, had given way to Holton, Jackson County, yet for many months thereafter conveyances were made, the instrument reciting, "Territory of Kansas, County of Calhoun, ss.," and county officials recognized Calhoun County into the midsummer of 1859.

The building once occupied as the Court House is now the property of Schillinger & Meck, and is a furniture establishment. Its original dimensions were 20x26 feet, two stories high, a modest wooden structure. The lot on which it stood was conveyed November 12, 1859, by William F. Creitz, James Walters and Edward A. Squire, Trustees of the Town of Holton, to Chauncey J. Cowell, Byron Steward, and Aaron Foster, Supervisors in and for the County of Jackson. It was Lot 48, Pennsylvania Avenue, and is situated a little south of east of the present Court House. The consideration was $1, and the property was to revert to the grantors or their successors in office, should the county seat be removed from Holton.

The county by its Board of Commissioners, E. L. Stalker, John Deardorff, and J. H. Bateman, conveyed the property to Jason Dickey, August 30, 1879, for the consideration of $491; Mr. Dickey having leased the same July 6, 1875, of the county for a yearly rent of $50.

A vote was had April 5, 1870, on the erection of public buildings and levy of tax, and the vote stood 396, for, and 350, against; May 20, 1870, the Board of County Commissioners having visited Oskaloosa and Leavenworth, for the purpose of examining their Court House, decided to adopt the plans and specifications as drawn by John S. McKeen, of Leavenworth, and decided to receive sealed proposals for bids up to June 16, 1870. As an appropriation was made of $16,000 for Court House purposes, and as the several bids received exceeded that amount, there was an order for modifying the plans, time for completion of the building, and amending the bids, and a contract was finally made for the erection of the building at a cost of $21,000. June 17, 1870, the contractors being Joseph Hockham, Amos A. Fenn, Van Liddell and John S. Anderson, of Leavenworth, their sureties on the $42,000 bonds being W. P. Borland, H. L. Bickford, H. L. Newman. The structure was built in the center of the public square, which is a beautiful tract of ground, 320 feet from east to west, 450 from north to south, having an area of 3 and 30-100 acres, the main slope being from southwest to northeast. The tract was conveyed by the Trustees of the town of Holton to Jackson County, and the following is a copy of a receipt on file in the County Clerk's office: "Holton, November 12, 1860. Received of Jackson County, $1, by W. S. Hoaglin, in full of considerations of deed to Public Square, from Trustees of Town of Holton, Ed. Vetter Treasurer." The Court House is a neat brick structure 40x60 feet, two stories high, with a basement, which is used for the storage of coal, and for jail purposes when necessary, there being cells for the accommodation of prisoners. Entering the building from the west, is the Treasurer's, Judges of Probate's and County Clerk's offices, on the north side of the hall; on the south side are the offices of Clerk of the District Court and Sheriff, the Register of Deeds and the County Attorney. The last named office is unoccupied; County Attorney Hopkins having an office over the City Bank, at the northeast corner of the Public Square. The Superintendent of Public Instruction has an office in the southwest part of the upper story. The court room is 40x40 feet; in height 20 feet. The grounds are covered with a bountiful growth of clover and other grasses, and there are a considerable number of thrifty trees growing on the same; many of them being the enduring elm.

At each corner of the Court House Block, on the outside of the same, is a public well. These wells prove a general benefaction to citizens and strangers. The Court House has a bell which is often utilized

Jackson County has had but a small number of its citizens who have been "held in durance vile," neither has it had a large pauper list; eight persons in 1882 being the number that the county provided for. In January 1876, the county made purchase of the west one-half of Section 14, Township 7, Range 16, the consideration being $2,500; the grantors were William A. Allen, and Lewis Sarbach. Upon consideration this was not deemed an eligible site for a Poor Farm, and on August 30, 1879, the county exchanged this half section with W. R. Wright for the southwest quarter of Section 25, Township 6, Range 15, receiving in exchange $250. Soon thereafter a dwelling was erected on the farm, the contract price being about $825.

The first Superintendent of the Poor Farm was A. C. Blankenship, who took possession in March 1880, at a salary of $350 a year, and living found. In 1881, M. B. Parrott succeeded him, at an advance of $100 per year, and in 1882 at an increase of $150. Everything about the farm indicates good management.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

James Kuykendall, the pioneer man in county business in the old County of Calhoun had held the office of Sheriff in Platte County, Mo., for four years; had been Probate Judge for a decade, and a public man generally. Here he was Probate Judge, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, Register of Deeds, County Clerk, and Prosecuting Attorney, having performed his last official duties as prosecutor, receiving $80 for such service, in October 1859, in July 1860, $25. January 21, 1856, Anthony S. Wilson was appointed County Treasurer, Albert Fuller was elected in 1857, and Edward A. Squire was Treasurer, when Kansas became a State. Raleigh J. Fulton succeeded James T. Wilson as Sheriff, April 22, 1856; in November 1857, William Owens succeeded Fulton; in March 1859, Henry S. Westlake succeeded Owens, and Amos Landon held the office when Kansas was admitted as a State.

January 21, 1856, Thomas Jenner was appointed Public Administrator; January 18, 1858, George W. Brassbridge was appointed. Garrett S. Cozine was appointed Surveyor, June 16, 1856; J. B. Parrott, November 16, 1857; Thomas J. Anderson, November 25, 1859. The early Assessors were Perry Fleshman, Joseph M. Cole. John J. Preston was appointed June 25, 1859; Alfred Richards, April 5, 1860: Golden Silvers was the first under the State Government, appointed June 18, 1861. Ira I. Taber organized the first dozen school districts of the county; he resigned the office May 28, 1859; George W. Packard succeeded him; December 10, 1860, Stephen E. Olmstead was appointed. Mr. Taber was the first under the State Government. After the Kuykendall regime had ceased to be, Samuel Branham was County Clerk, but his duties were performed mainly by Lewis Stafford, Deputy. Mr. Stafford afterwards became Clerk, and was succeeded by Ira I. Taber, who held the office in 1862. Samuel Ashmore, of murder wife fame, was Clerk for a time in 1859. Isaac T. Hite succeeded Richard P. Beeler, May 12, 1857; Alfred Matthews and Cyrus G. Allen succeeded Messrs. Alley and Kuykendall; Jesse Hendrickson was elected October 5, 1857. Chauncey J. Cowell, Robert C. Callahan and J. B. Parrott, were of the Board of Supervisors in 1858, and at the first term held at Holton, October 18, 1858, Mr. Cowell was Chairman and Lewis Stafford was Clerk. In 1859, the Supervisors were C. J. Cowell, Aaron Foster, and Byron Steward; in 1860, Mr. Cowell, William Cline and George Coleman, were the Commissioners; Mr. Cline, R. S. Craft, and J. W. Williams were the first under the State rule. Under the Territorial rule, the Clerks of the District Court for the greater part of the time were James R. Whitehead, of Leavenworth, and Laomi McArthur, of Topeka, represented almost wholly by Deputies, who were quite numerous. Martin Anderson succeeded Judge Kuykendall, and Judge Anderson was succeeded by Ward S. Hoaglin, who was the first Judge under State rule.

In the old court house at Holton, the officers were apportioned among the county officers July 7, 1860, in the following manner, as appears of record: Southeast room as the District Clerk's and Sheriff's office; the west room as the County Clerk's, Probate Judge, and Register of Deeds' office, and the northeast room as the office of the Treasurer and County Attorney. Following is a complete roster of the county officers since 1861:

County Commissioners, R. S. Craft, J. W. Williams, William Cline, 1861. J. W. Williams, S. J. Rose, N. Tolbert, 1862-63. J. G. Erwin, S. J. Rose, S. Fairbanks, 1864. J. G. Erwin, S. J. Rose, R. P. Hamm, 1865. Jacob Hixon, J. Loughmiller, A. McKeeber, 1866-67. C. J. Waynant, William Cline, J. Rippetoe, 1868-69. J. F. Pomeroy, G. W. Drake, W. H. Chase, 1870-71. William Cline, G. W. Drake, W. H. Chase, 1872-73. G. T. Watkins, D. Blosser, Geo. Coleman, 1874-75; F. Stephenson, H. Kirkpatrick, R. S. Gillies, 1876-77; John Deardorff, J. H. Bateman, E. L. Stalker, 1878-81; E. W. Kenyon, J. H. Bateman, E. L. Stalker, 1882.

Sheriff.—Amos Landon, 1861-63; John N. Walton, 1864-65; B. T. Parkhurst, 1866-67; R. J. Waterhouse, 1868-69; F. Stephenson, 1870-73; A. H. Williams, 1874-77; B. F. Nelsnander, 1878; E. F. Jones, 1879-82.

County Clerk.—Ira I. Taber, 1861-62; Amos Landon, 1863; J. B. Waynant, 1864-67; Elisha D. Rose, 1868-75; J. G. Porterfield, 1876-81; John Q. Myers, 1882.

County Treasurer.—Edward A. Squire, 1861; Hugh McBride, 1862-63; R. S. Craft, 1864-65; W. F. Creitz, 1866-69; G. Leeper, 1870-73; W. A. Allen, 1874-77; L. M. Myers, 1878-81; J. A. Scott, 1882.

Register of Deeds.—John B. Coffin, 1861; J. P. Irwin, 1862-63; Thomas G. Watters, 1864-65; George L. Hamm, 1866; L. V. Bryan, 1867-75; M. H. McCormick, 1876; Mrs. E. L. McCormick, 1877; John Q. Myres, 1878-81; W. H. Webster, 1882.

District Judge.—William C. McDowell, 1861-63; Jacob Safford, 1864; Charles K. Gilchrist, 1865-68; John T. Morton, 1869-80; Robert Crozier, 1881-82.

County Attorney.—R. C. Callahan, 1861-62; C. K. Gilchrist, 1863-64; R. C. Callahan, 1865-66; M. L. Snyder, 1867-68; W. S. Hoaglin, 1869-70; John S. Hopkins, 1871-73; Charles Hayden, 1874; J. H. Lowell, 1875-76; Case Broderick, 1877-80; John S. Hopkins, 1881-82.

District Clerk.—Aquila J. Reid, 1861; William H. Dodge, 1862; Aquila J. Reid, 1863-64; M. L. Snyder, 1865-66; J. L. Peck, 1867-68; Ira I. Taber, 1869-74; A. D. Walker, 1875-80; E. E. Birkett, 1881-82.

Probate Judge.—W. S. Hoaglin, 1861-66; S. J. Foster, 1867; C. J. Cowell, 1868; Case Broderick, 1869-76; A. D. Stone, 1877-78; J. T. Price, 1879-82.

Surveyor.—C. N. Johnson, 1862-63; John McCrury, 1864-66; Peter Bryant, 1867-73; Peter Dickinson, 1874-82.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Ira I. Taber, 1861-62; Jacob B. Waynant, 1863-64; William D. Bassett, 1865-66; James Telfer, 1867-68; R. M. Cook, 1869-73; T. W. Ramey, 1874; Mrs. O. E. Stout, 1874-82.

October 9, 1857, Martin F. Conway was elected to the Topeka convention which met October 23. June 15, 1857, Henry D. Oden, of Elk City, and James Kuykendall, of Calhoun, were elected as delegates to the Lecompton convention which convened September 7, 1857. February 15, 1858, William E. Bowker, of Rochester, and Adam Fuller, of Franklin Township, were elected delegates to the Leavenworth convention which convened March 25, 1858.

In June 1859, Ephraim Moore, then and now living near Circleville, was elected from Jackson County over Aaron Foster as a delegate to the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, which met July 5, and adjourned July 29, having adopted the Constitution, which with sundry amendments is now the organic law of Kansas.

The total vote of Jackson County cast October 4, 1859, on the Constitution, was 224 for, and 170 against. The vote in Calhoun County on the Lecompton Constitution, as submitted by the English bill, August 2, 1858, was 32 for it, and 250 against it. Jackson County, March 28, 1859, on the vote for or against a Constitutional Convention, gave 107 for, and 47 against. In June 1859, Mr. Moore's majority over Mr. Foster was 41 in a vote of 321. Mr. Moore acted with the Democrats in the convention and did not sign the Constitution. He was returned as a native of Ohio, a manufacturer, 38 years of age; hence in 1882 is 61.

At the State election, December 6, 1859, under the Wyandotte Constitution, the vote was evenly divided on State officers as near as might be. Root, Lieutenant Governor; Robinson, Secretary of State; Thoman, Treasurer; Griffith, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Ewing, Chief Justice; Simpson, Attorney General; Conway, Congressman;—these seven Republicans each had one majority. Governor Medary, Democrat, had one majority over Governor Robinson; and for three State offices there was a tie vote. The highest vote polled on any office was 339. The vote on Senators was for Holliday and Buck, Democrats, 168 each; Lynde, Republican, 168; Farnsworth, Republican, 167. Ever since then Jackson County has been Republican at State elections, it having sent only one Democrat to the State Legislature. In 1874 its vote was the closest; in a vote of 1,130, Governor Osborn had a majority of 136.

In its county offices, since Kansas became a State, there have been Democrats in the offices of County Commissioner, Treasurer, County Clerk, Register of Deeds, County Attorney and Superintendent of Public Instruction. In the first Presidential election in which Kansas participated—that of 1864—Jackson County polled 870 votes. Sixteen years later on President it cast 2,870, a gain of 2,000.

The Territorial Legislature of 1855 had no Representatives in either the Council or House who were residents on the soil that was organized into Calhoun County by that body. But on October 6, 1856, James Kuykendall and George L. Young were elected Representatives, and Francis J. Marshall, Councilman; Calhoun County giving a vote of 30 for Kuykendall, 22 for Young, 19 for Marshall and 52 for John W. Whitfield, for Territorial Delegate. Mr. Marshall lived at Marysville, and the counties of Arapahoe, Calhoun, Davis, Marshall and Riley voted for him, being in the Council district.

October 5, 1857, A. G. Patrick was elected Councilman, the district being Calhoun and Jefferson counties. Asa Reynard, of Holton, was elected Representative. This was the beginning of Free-State triumphs. Marcus J. Parrott had for Delegate to Congress from Calhoun County 205 votes; E. Ransom, 39. Golden Silvers was elected Representative in 1858; Byron Steward in 1859. The counties of Atchison and Calhoun at that time constituted a Council district, and William J. Marion was returned as Councilman, but Milton R. Benton was admitted on a contest. Martin Anderson was elected Representative in 1860, and when Kansas was admitted as a State, January 29, 1861, Mr. Anderson was serving as such, his labors terminating February 2, 1861. He was the only State officer Jackson County ever had, having been State Treasurer in 1867 and in 1868.

State Senators and Representatives.—The first State Legislature, met March 26, 1861. Jackson County, which formed a part of the Sixth Senatorial District, was represented by Edward Lynde, of Jefferson, and H. W. Farnsworth, of Shawnee.

Under the Wyandotte Constitution the Sixth Election District was composed of the counties of Shawnee, Jefferson and Jackson; entitled to two Senators and eight Representatives. The Senators were H. W. Farnsworth, of Shawnee, and Edward Lynde, of Jefferson; the Representatives from Jackson County were William E. Bowker, of Indianola, and Abraham Ray, of Holton. These gentlemen were in the first State Legislature in the spring of 1861. In the winter of 1862 Senator Farnsworth's place was filled by Cyrus K. Holliday; Mr. Farnsworth having been appointed Kaw Indian Agent. Golden Silvers and Martin Anderson were the Representatives.

The Legislature of 1862 made the first State Legislative apportionment. Jackson County was the Eighteenth Representative District, and Jackson and Pottawatomie counties were the Sixth Senatorial District. Ever since then these counties have been a senatorial district, remaining as the Sixth ten years; as the Fifth, four; as the Fourth, eight, and in 1885 becoming the Seventeenth.

The Senators have alternated between the two counties, and in twenty-two years its eight Senators have been as follows: 1863-1865, Rufus Oursler, of Jackson; 1865-1867, O. J. Grover, of Pottawatomie; 1867-1869, William H. Dodge, of Jackson; 1869-1871, O. J. Grover, of Pottawatomie; 1871-1873, James McLellan, of Jackson; 1873-1875, Luther R. Palmer, of Pottawatomie; 1875-1877, John S. Hopkins, of Jackson; 1877-1881, Welcome Wells, of Pottawatomie; 1881-1885, Case Broderick, of Jackson.

Jackson County under the first State apportionment had one member in the House; under the second, two; under the third, one; under the fourth, two; under the fifth, one—which gives her but one member in the Legislature of 1883. Electing twenty-five Representatives since 1862, only three have been chosen for two terms, and but two for three terms each. The Representatives to the State Legislature have been as follows: R. S. Craft, J. W. Williams, James McLellan, Peter Bryant, J. B. Oliver, J. L. Williams, Norman J. Allen, D. W. C. Locke, George W. Miller, J. L. Williams, Byron Steward, J. L. Williams, C. R. Burns, Jacob Loughmiller, P. M. Hodges, John Birkett, J. W. Williams, George T. Watkins, W. H. Chase, J. H. Keller, W. H. Wilson, George T. Watkins, W. H. Wilson.

In January 1877 the biennial legislative system commenced, therefore at the election in 1876 members for the House were elected for two years; for the Senate, four years.

Organization of the Republican Party.—February 11, 1859, Calhoun County became Jackson. March 12, 1859, a meeting was held at Holton for the purpose of organizing the Republican party. This was some two months before the Territorial organization of the party at Osawatomie, where Horace Greeley said: "I often regard the struggle of 1860 with less hope than apprehension." Jackson County Free-State men had presumed that they might meet in peace and organize a political movement at that late day, with "none to molest or make afraid"; but, they were destined to be mistaken. For an opposition element met thereafter and presented resolutions in antagonism to those adopted by the Republicans. Judge Martin Anderson suffered violence, and was for a time senseless. Thomas Keer and others were wounded, revolvers were discharged, but fortunately none were killed. It was the last blow struck in Jackson County by the Slavery Propaganda against Free thought and Free speech.

MILITARY RECORD.

The record of Jackson County in the war of the Rebellion is worthy of its name. It furnished commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates.

The number of volunteers furnished was 175, and they were mainly in the Kansas Eighth and Eleventh regiments.

Thomas J. Anderson was commissioned by President Lincoln, Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Major-General Blunt.

Martin Anderson was mustered as Major of the Kansas Eleventh, November 22, 1863.

Ira I. Taber was mustered as Adjutant of the Kansas Eleventh, October 12, 1864.

John B. Parrott was mustered as First Lieutenant, Company B, Kansas Eleventh, December 15, 1864.

James B. Hastings was mustered as Second Lieutenant, Company B, Kansas Eleventh, December 30, 1864.

Milton Rose was mustered as First Lieutenant, Company E, Kansas Eighth, November 5, 1864.

Elisha D. Rose was mustered as First Lieutenant, Company E, Kansas Eighth, December 6, 1864.

Robert J. Waterhouse was connected with the Commissary Department by appointment from Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., and held commission to recruit loyal Arkansans and others.

William Henry Dodge and many others might be named as among the gallant band from the county.

James K. Burnes, William L. Wendall, and Woodward Hindman were killed in battle at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. William M. Thompson was drowned off the steamer "Prairie Rose", February 28, 1863. James H. Thompson died of fever at Cairo, Ill., January 1, 1866, before receiving his final discharge. Volney N. Brown, Cyrus Grant and Abraham Stanley died of disease. These soldiers had friends in the vicinity of Holton and Indianola. The Thompsons were sons of Mr. John H. Thompson, of Holton.

Twentieth Regiment, Kansas State Militia.—This regiment was organized in June 1864, and made up of 340 men, nearly all of whom were from Jackson County. There were a few of the citizens in the southern part of the county who joined a company in Jefferson County. The officers of the regiment were: John R. Hubbell, Colonel; James McLellan, Lieutenant-Colonel; William Knipe, Major; W. L. Burns, Adjutant; P. M. Hodges, Quartermaster; B. F. Fuller, Surgeon. J. F. M. Walters, W. S. Hoaglin, S. J. Foster, J. L. Finnicum, R. J. Tolin were among the captains of the companies. The military service rendered by this regiment in October 1864, when Gen. Sterling Price with his Rebel force menaced the peace of the State, is an excellent subject for the annalist. Governor Thomas Carney issued an order, October 10, 1864, summoning the militia to rally for the defense of Kansas and the Nation. This regiment at once prepared to march for the field of battle, and on October 22, it was in the State of Missouri. The services rendered by this body of men were appreciated by those in command, and, after eighteen days' absence, they returned to their homes, fortunately without a list of killed or wounded.

George Washington Myers, a settler at Holton, in 1882, is a veteran in the service of his country. Entering the navy in boyhood, he has gone under his country's flag to many a foreign port. He has been with Walker's Nicaragua Expedition, in the South American waters, and in the late Rebellion he distinguished himself by many a brave and hazardous exploit, and he carries on his body visible evidences of severe warfare.

SCHOOLS AND COUNTY SOCIETIES.

The State of Kansas is challenged to find another county surpassing Jackson in its zealous devotion to educational matters. The first school building erected in the county was south of Holton, in the year 1858. It was a structure of logs, and gave way to a good brick building in 1869, costing $1,500. The territory in which this was located, was organized as District No. 1 in 1859. No. 2 is Holton. No. 3 is on North Cedar; the building is one mile south of Tippinville. No. 4 is the most easterly district, on Straight Creek. No. 5 is Banner, situated in the east part of Grant Township. The cost of the house, furniture and apparatus was $2,000; the house, for a long time, was also used for religious worship. No. 6 is in Liberty Township, north of Holton. No. 7 joins Holton on the east, No. 8 adjoins Banner on the west. No. 9 is on Straight Creek, west of No. 4. No. 10 is the most easterly district on South Cedar. No. 11 is on both sides of the Big Soldier, about twelve miles west of Holton. No. 12 is the Star schoolhouse in the southeast corner of the county. This section furnishes pupils for the Campbell University. No. 13 is located on both sides of East Muddy, near its source. Hon. J. W. Williams, for a long time its District Clerk, may be called the father of it, and for several terms he "taught the young idea how to shoot" in the original log structure in which the school was taught. Hon. John Rippetoe was for a long time school officer in District No. 12 and may be entitled to be named as its father. No. 14 is at the head of South Cedar, its western boundary being the eastern line of the Pottawatomie Reserve, four miles south of Holton. No. 15, the second district north and northwest of Holton, bounded on the north by the parallel, located in Jefferson Township, has a model frame school building, costing $1,300. No. 16 is the Circleville District; having no school building, it occupies what was erected as "the North Kansas Male and Female Seminary" in 1865 and in 1866, at a cost of $10,000. It is a most beautiful limestone building, standing on the rolling prairie so as to command a fine view of the surrounding country. The late Rev. D. P. Mitchell was one of the Committee on Location.

In 1860, Jackson County, with a population of 2,297, had 806 persons of school age,—between the ages of five and twenty-one. In 1872 the number was 2,587; males, 1,390; females, 1,197. In 1880 the number was 3,855. In 1872 the number of districts was 51; joint districts, 6; in 1882 it was 70; joint districts, 6. Total, 76. There is one joint district with Atchison County; one with Brown; one with Nemaha; three with Pottawatomie. Seven teachers are employed in the school at Holton, two at Circleville, two at Netawaka, two at Whiting, two at Drake's (No. 49), two at North Cedar and two at Soldier, and there would be two at Banner, were there more school room. Some of the districts have libraries, notably that of Holton, having the ample gift from Hon. E. D. Holton, besides encyclopedias, etc. Mrs. Olive E. Stout and R. M. Cook, Esq., have done the larger part of County Superintendent work.

Campbell Normal University.—This school was opened in September, 1882. The building is an admirably planned school edifice. It is built of magnesian limestone, and has a splendid external appearance. The internal arrangement is very complete; the office, the library, the different study and recitation rooms are well arranged to suit the needs of the pupils and the convenience of the instructors. It stands on a commanding eminence, just north of the city of Holton. The grounds embrace some eleven acres, on the north part of which is one of the most beautiful natural groves that can anywhere be found. From the top of the building can be seen one of the most beautiful sections of country anywhere in the State—fine prairie-land connected with large belts of excellent timber. The cost of ground, buildings and all appurtenances will exceed $25,000.

To Hon. A. G. Campbell, an early settler in Jackson and Nemaha counties, who has amassed wealth through large mining interests in the Rocky Mountains, and who was supported by the Gentile element for Delegate to Congress from Utah in 1880, is this munificent work primarily due. He was seconded in his efforts by public-spirited citizens of Holton and other portions of the county. Its Board of Directors are as follows: T. P. Moore, President; S. K. Linscott, Treasurer; J. A. Scott, Secretary; Dr. A. Y. Hanson, Peter Bryant, James Baxter, Henry Stanley, W. W. Naylor; Charles Hayden, Attorney. The school has a teachers' course, a scientific, a classic, a business, and a course in music.

Agricultural and Mechanical Association.—Alfred Gray, the late honored and efficient Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, February 27, 1873, issued a call for a Farmers' State Convention, at Topeka, March 26, 1873. This was in obedience to many calls from agriculturists that there should be a delegate convention, and that the Kansas farmers should organize themselves into district clubs. March 22, 1873, Jackson County responded, and at a Farmers' Convention held at Holton, of which Hon. James McLellan was chosen President and J. W. Taylor, Secretary, William Cline and S. J. England were elected delegates; A. L. Stevens and Hon. D. H. Southerland, alternates. One of the resolutions adopted at the State Convention is as follows: "That we earnestly request the Legislature of our State, at its next session, to enact a law regulating freights and fares upon the railroads, upon a basis of justice; and that we further request our members of Congress to urge the favorable action of that body, where the full power exists beyond all doubt, to the same end, and, if need be, to construct the National highways at the expense of the Government."

April 5, 1873, the Jackson County farmers met, and approving of the action of the State Convention, formed a County Farmers' Co-operative Union, the objects of which were stated to be as follows: "The collection of statistics relating to the products of the county—their amount, cost and value; to assist the farmers in securing just compensation for their labors; to co-operate with similar organizations of the counties and States in procuring cheap transportation and remunerative prices for surplus products, and act generally in the interest of the producing classes."

Officers of the Union were elected as follows: President, James McLellan; Vice-President, S. J. England; Secretary, A. L. Stevens; Treasurer, D. Blosser; Directors, J. Hixon, E. L. Shields, R. J. Tolin, D. H. Sutherland and B. H. Bradshaw. June 7, 1873, a committee, consisting of B. H. Bradshaw, W. J. England, D. H. Sutherland, William Cline, R. J. Tolin and D. Blosser, were appointed to canvass the county and organize farmers' clubs. J. L. Williams, George Smith, W. T. Scott and A. L. Stevens were appointed a committee to procure Fair grounds at or near Holton. Grounds were purchased July 12, 1873, one-half mile north of Holton for this purpose, of Mr. F. H. Inland, twenty acres, at $80 per acre.

The Association held its First Annual Fair September 30, and October 1, and 2, 1873. Its officers were; A. L. Stevens, President; David Blosser, Vice-President; Ira I. Taber, Secretary; J. W. Williams, Treasurer. The premium list was $1,000. The Fair was a complete success, and there was a grand display of fruit. At the grand exposition at Leavenworth, October 6, 1873, fruit exhibited at the Jackson County Fair took the first and second premiums, it being the best and largest display of Kansas fruits, and the best collection of Kansas apples. There were over one hundred varieties, raised by some twenty fruit growers of the county. This was in competition with fruit from Missouri and Michigan.

Granges.—In the autumn of 1873, B. H. Bradshaw, a farmer living near North Cedar P. O., received a commission as deputy organizer of granges and he organized the first one in the county, which was properly named Jackson Grange—B. H. Bradshaw, Master; W. A. Dodson, Secretary. Then came sixteen others as follows: Holton Grange—D. W. C. Locke, Master; John Edwards, Secretary. Cedar Grange—C. B. Monroe, Master; Ed. F. Jones, Secretary. Hoyt Grange—George I. Mosher, Master; W. W. Fish, Secretary; Pleasant Grange—G. A. Wynant, Master; E. E. Rafter, Secretary. Circleville Grange—James Baxter, Master; James Thompson, Secretary. Jefferson Grange—E. B. Clowe, Master; William A. Allen, Secretary. Whiting Grange—George T. Watkins, Master; George W. Bailey, Secretary. Star Grange—J. B. Hodges, Master; John Rippetoe, Secretary. North Cedar Grange—J. B. Moore, Master; L. Y. Bradshaw, Secretary. Liberty Grange—Joseph W. Taylor, Master; G. W. Todd, Secretary. Carbon Grange—M. Easley, Master; John J. Preston, Secretary. Little Cross Creek Grange—Wilson Bowen, Master; Lewis Smith, Secretary. Netawaka Grange—D. H. Sutherland, Master; J. A. Kennedy, Secretary. Social Grange—John King, Master; E. T. Hibbard, Secretary. South Cedar Grange—James McLellan, Master; John Q. Myers, Secretary. Smithland Grange—C. W. Branham, Master; R. B. Francis, Secretary.

Central Council of Patrons of Husbandry.—The following are the names of the principal officers of the Jackson County Council, April 3, 1874: Worthy Master, D. W. C. Locke; Overseer, Joseph W. Taylor; Lecturer, S. J. England; Steward, C. B. Monroe; Chaplain, W. H. Jones; Treasurer, N. Kline; Secretary, G. A. Wynant; Gatekeeper, J. J. Preston; Ceres, Mrs. E. A. Monroe; Pomona, Mrs. J. W. Taylor; Flora, Mrs. H. Jones; Business Agent, G. A. Wynant.

The Second Annual Fair was set for September 2, 3, and 4, 1874, and extended to the 5th, and was quite a success considered with reference to the grasshopper raid. George Coleman, William R. Baxter, William D. Barnett, Alfred Dodson and J. W. Williams were the main fruit exhibitors at the Fair. Neither Shawnee, Jefferson, Atchison, Brown, Nemaha, Pottawatomie nor Riley counties deemed it wise to hold Fairs in 1874, and Jackson indeed excelled them all.

In May, 1881, the Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association sold the Fair Grounds to a company of ten gentlemen who intended to convert them into a driving-park. In 1882, most of these gentlemen have disposed of their interests,—the driving-park has been abandoned, and the grounds have become private property.

Horticultural Society.—Taking a high rank among the fruit-growing counties of the State, the fruit growers of Jackson County are displaying a commendable zeal in their persistent effort to encourage and promote the growth of fruit and shrubbery, shade, ornamental and forest trees, and hedging for fencing.

At Boston, in September, 1878, this county had a fine display of fruit; C. C. Grubb, living four miles north of Netawaka, had there fifty-one varieties of apples on exhibition.

The State Horticultural Society in 1873 held its third semi-annual meeting at Holton, June 10 and 11, than which none of its meetings have ever proved to be of more general interest.

In 1882 meetings of the county society have been frequently held and committees have reported upon the conditions of the orchards of many of the fruit-raisers of the county. Under the auspices of the society a County Fruit Show was held at the court house, September 8, 1882, at which there was a fine display of fruits and vegetables. The finest specimens were taken to the State Fair at Topeka. Mr. W. D. Barnett accepted an invitation from the State Horticultural Society to act as one of the judges on the fruit there exhibited. The President of the county society is Jacob Thornburgh; Vice-President, Jacob Hixon; Secretary and Treasurer, V. V. Adamson. Post-office address of all, Holton. Quite a majority of the local granges have ceased to be. There are still in existence the Holton, Whiting, Netawaka, Jefferson and Soldier granges. William H. Jones, of the Holton Grange, for six years was Chairman of the Executive Board of the State Grange. He has been in charge of the Holton Grange Store for seven years. This store in 1882 ceased to run under the auspices of the grange. No more active work in the interest of agriculture has been done in Kansas than in this county at times, and a revival in that line is one of the signs of the times.

The Jackson County Medical Society.—June 14, 1872, a number of the physicians of the county met at the office of Dr. V. V. Adamson, of Holton, and formed a medical society; their objects having been stated as follows: "The advancement of medical knowledge, the elevation of professional character, the extension of the boundary of medical science, and the promotion of all measures adapted to the relief of the suffering, and to improve the health and protect the lives of the community." Dr. L. S. Paddock, of Netawaka, was its first President. Its present officers are: President, J. A. Rafter, Holton; Vice-President, G. W. England, Larkin; Secretary, John T. Scott, Holton; Treasurer, V. V. Adamson, Holton; Censors, J. W. Love, Whiting; R. J. Dodds, North Cedar; T. H. Murray, Circleville.

HOLTON.

Hon. Edward Holton, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has his name perpetuated, in what, in 1856, was but a howling wilderness, but in 1882 is one of the most quiet, beautiful and substantial inland cities in Kansas.

Milwaukee, in common with the rest of the country, in 1854 and 1855, had her share of excitement over the passage of the Nebraska Bill, and the troubles in "bleeding Kansas." A Kansas society was organized as the outgrowth of this sentiment, and for its support several hundred dollars was raised, and in May 1856, a train composed of six wagons, with two yoke of oxen to each wagon, left Milwaukee for Kansas. The emigrating families were those of John B. Coffin, consisting of four members; Edmund G. Ross's, six; John B. Hutt's, four; Mr. Earl's, eight; Mr. Lathrop's, four, and there were six single men in the "Bachelor's wagon." Mr. Ross was chosen captain of the train. On arriving at Janesville, Wis., the band was joined by the family of the father of Mr. Ross, five members; Andrew Smith's family, five; Mr. Lyme's family, five.

Iowa City and Oskaloosa were made objective points in Iowa; Nebraska City was the point made west of the Missouri River, and Kansas was entered at Range 15, and Plymouth soon reached, at which place Mr. Stowell of Massachusetts, had a colony of about thirty. Lexington was the next point after leaving the headwaters of the Pony, and the "Lane road" was then followed southward. The party met on the route Gen. James H. Lane, John Brown and S. C. Pomeroy. Arriving at Elk Creek, they occupied nearly a day in bridging it, and after crossing it they struck a beautiful location, and having with them a civil engineer, a survey of the outlines of a town, which they named Holton, was made.

A hewed log building, 20x20 feet, was commenced; the logs were laid close to each other so as to make a good place of defense, and it was afterwards known as "Jim Lane's Fort." All the heads of families had selected claims, and laid foundations on the same.

One rainy morning, about four o'clock, General Lane and another man came into camp and informed them that Captain Shombrey had been killed at the fight at Fort Titus. Captain Shombrey had met them in Iowa and Nebraska, and he was leading a brave band of emigrants from Bloomington, Indiana, to Kansas.

They were told by General Lane that it was unsafe to stop at Holton, and the families had better be taken to Topeka, but some of the men should come back and stay at Holton, so as to keep the road open, this being the only way that provisions or emigrants could get through; the border ruffians having guarded the other routes.

Decison and action in two hours time took the party southward. South of town they stopped and, taking a backward glance remarked: "What a beautiful site for a town, and what a pity to leave it; but we will come back."

The Kaw River was crossed at the Pappan Ferry, and Mr. E. C. K. Garvey, of Topeka, was with other citizens waiting for them, who invited them all to his house to dinner, the first meal they had eaten inside a house since leaving Dubuque, Iowa. After dinner they drove out east of town, and went into camp, and here the company broke up; but it may be said that there was hardly a skirmish in the Territory but that some members of this company were engaged in it. In December, 1856, a meeting of the remaining forces was held in the office of Dr. Penfield, in the "Old Constitution Hall," of Topeka, and re-organized. Additions to the original force having been made, a committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. E. H. Grant, Dr. Penfield and Capt. W. F. Creitz, who came up to Holton and reported everything "all right," and the land was soon after filed upon as a town-site at the land office at Lecompton. In February, 1857, J. B. Ingersoll surveyed the town into lots, and soon after William F. and Lewis Creitz built a house on part of Lot Number 1, and opened a small grocery store, selling the first goods at the town of Holton.

During the summer, Thomas G. Walters, coming to Holton, had a man come from Iowa and put up the building known as the "Holton House," which was on the site of the "Commercial." Soon afterwards E. M. Parks put up the "Banner Hotel," which has been greatly enlarged into what is now the "City Hotel." On the south side of the Square was a building erected known as "Old Uncle Tom's Cabin," built by Henry S. Westlake for a grocery and a saloon."

Robert J. Waterhouse, who had been in Northern Wisconsin, managing certain interests of William B. Ogden, of Chicago, returned to Chicago in the spring of 1858, and resolving to come to Kansas, landed at Leavenworth in the month of May, came to Valley Falls, from there to Holton and bought one of the claims that Phineas Stewart had improved in 1855, of a Mr. Woodruff, who had been shot in the neck by the party claiming said quarter section. Mr. Waterhouse erected a store-building in Holton, which was occupied as a store by Edward A. Squires and Lewis Stafford. Ira I. Taber and Edward Olmsted built a small building on the south-west corner of the Public Square, and they erected the first schoolhouse, in which Miss Anna Parrott taught the first school, teaching two terms.

William Morrison, in 1858, put up the first steam saw and grist-mill, in the northwest corner of the town. He moved the mill from Tecumseh, and was given five shares in the town, but after obtaining the deeds the mill was moved to Southern Kansas. Dr. R. S. Craft moved his steam saw-mill from Missouri to this place, and attached to it a pair of burrs, and after operating it for some years, sold it to parties, who have changed it to a first-class flouring-mill, which now does a large business. J. W. Gordon, in 1860, opened a stock of general merchandise in a 13x14 feet room, and his business increased to large proportions. The building is a store room in the rear of L. Sarbach's store.

Holton, when pre-empted as a town-site by the Town Association in 1859, had seven dwellings, one store, a steam saw-mill, and a blacksmith shop. Several of the early builders have moved to other places, some have gone to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns."

At an early day, Holton made some attempts to develop a municipal government, but by an act of the Legislature of 1871, it was organized as a city of the third class; its first Mayor being T. J. Adamson; its Councilmen. Ira I. Taber, Ed. Vetter, M. M. Beck, J. T. Scott and H. P. Bishop; Clerk, H. J. Ransom; Treasurer, H. P. Bishop; Marshal, R. G. Waterhouse; Police Judge, J. H. Lowell; Attorney, Charles Hayden. Since then its Mayors have been: T. J. Adamson, E. F. Perley, E. D. Rose, Case Broderick, Martin Anderson, A. D. Walker, M. B. Smyth, A. H. Williams and T. P. Moore.

The city officers for 1882 are as follows: Mayor, T. P. Moore; Police Judge, E. E. Rafter; City Attorney, Sidney Hayden; Treasurer, C. H. Williams; Clerk, W. W. Sargent; Auctioneer, W. R. Fisher; Fire Warden, R. E. Smithers; Marshal and Street Commissioner, M. C. Mowry; Councilmen, Ira I. Taber, J. A. Scott, C. H. Williams, Ed. F. Jones, A. W. Post. Mr. Taber is President of the Board.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1858, the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. Eli H. Robertson, preacher in charge, assisted by James Lawrence, and at the time formed a part of a very large circuit; but in 1879, Holton was made a station. The first parsonage was built in 1866, the present one in 1870. The church edifice was commenced in 1868, and dedicated in 1871. In March, 1877, the North Kansas Conference was held with this church, the venerable Bishop Simpson, and Chaplain McCabe being present. Ira I. Taber has been Sunday-school Superintendent since the school was organized in

September, 1868, and it has in 1882 an average membership of 200. Under Mr. Taber's skillful management it has become one of the best organized in the State. The value of the parsonage is $1,000; of the church edifice, $4,000. The church has had the brothers Green, Nehemiah and Lewis F., Joseph Dennison and other distinguished preachers among its pastors. In 1882, the Pastor was Rev. J. A. Motter.

First Presbyterian.—Rev. Charles Parker organized this church March 9, 1867. Its first members were: J. B. Waynant, Mary M. Waynant, Jacob Hixon, Casandra Hixon, R. M. Kennedy, Nancy Kennedy, John McCreary, Mary McCreary, Frederick Seele, Catharine Seele, William Boettcher, Herman Boettcher and John Edwards. The elders were: Jacob Hixon, and J. B. Waynant. The church edifice was erected in 1868, the first one in Holton. Its value is $2,000. In 1869 a parsonage was built. In 1880 a new one, costing $1,200. The membership of the church is 180; of the Sunday-school 150 (in 1882). Mr. J. A. Scott is superintendent; Dr. D. W. Havens is pastor of the church, one of the most scholarly theologians there are in Kansas. His predecessors were: Rev. Charles Parker, Rev. S. A. Stoddard, Rev. A. Thompson and Rev. M. Wade. Hon. E. D. Holton, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, presented the church with its nice clear sounding bell.

Church of Christ.—The Christian Church was organized here by Mr. and Mrs. Allen B. Scholes, Mr. and Mrs J. P. Nichols, Miss Jane Walters and two others, July 13, 1862. The first services were held in the old court house, by Elder A. J. Francis, in 1862. In 1872, a church was built at a cost of $2,000. Its membership in 1882 was 755. The Pastor is Rev. J. H. Bauserman; Matthew Jacobs, elder; Oscar Williams and Mr. Goodrich, deacons; Charles Morris, clerk.

Baptist Church.—The Baptists of Holton, in March, 1872, met at the Christian Church and organized with seven members. Rev. Granville Gates, State Missionary, was the organizer, and Rev. S. Colton and wife, Mr. and Mrs. C. Farr, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Monroe, and Mrs. Mary Clement were the members. Its pastors have been: Rev. Mr. McCreary, Rev. S. Cozard, Rev. S. Taylor, Rev. A. B. Abrams, and Rev. N. P. Hotchkiss. The membership of the church and Sunday-school in 1882, was each about seventy-five. George Barker was Sunday-school superintendent. The organization in 1880, erected a nice frame church edifice at a cost of $1,000.

Reformed Church.—This church lays claim to priority of all the Protestant Evangelical organizations in coming out from the "Mother Church." Ulrich Zwingle, of Switzerland, was one year in advance of Martin Luther Frederick the Great summoned before him these reformers, that he might know their creeds, and Ulrich Zwingle presented the Heidleberg Catechism in 1563, and the "Reformed Church" stands upon the doctrine therein contained.

The Holton church was formed in April, 1880, with a membership of about twenty. Rev. J. Roach was the organizer. The congregation worship at the court house. Rev. H. Shumaker was pastor in 1882.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1874, Rev. A. H. Daily organized this church with eight members. Its church edifice, formerly a saloon, cost $350. Its Sunday-school is prosperous, and its pastor in 1882, Rev. F. M. Dale, is an untiring worker. It has one local preacher, one exhorter, thirty-two members, six probationers.

Colored Baptist.—Rev. Dennis Young, of Missouri, organized this church in June, 1880, with thirty-seven members. Not having stated preaching, they worship with the First Baptist Church.

Roman Catholic.—The Catholics have a good-sized frame building located in the east part of the city, which was erected in 1873. Rev. Father Begley is the Pastor. Mrs. H. P. Bishop is one of the pillars of the church. Services are usually held the first Sunday in each month. The congregation is largely from the surrounding country.

The Public Schools.—The graded school is the great pride and glory of the city. It has seven departments, and is under the management of Prof. C. Y. Roop, a most skillful instructor and thorough disciplinarian. He has a very efficient corps of assistants. Prof. Roop is a weekly contributor to the educational department of the *Holton Recorder*, and the matter is valuable alike to teachers and pupils. Hon E. D. Holton contributed a good library to the school. The edifice is a neat two-story brick. It has an excellent bell.

The Holton Cemetery.—One mile west of Holton is the Cemetery. It contains six acres, and in 1867, it was surrounded by a nice board fence, neatly capped. In the southwest corner is a natural forest, and evergreens and beautiful shrubbery exist here in considerable profusion, evidencing the tender affection which is maintained towards those who but a short time ago were in the flesh, and whose daily walk among their associates was of that character that prompts a beautifying of the grounds where reposes their sacred dust.

The site is a nice dry locality sloping to the south. There is a small building near the entrance where all requisites for excavation are safely stored. Ira I. Taber is President of the Cemetery Association, and W. T. Scott has charge of the grounds. The lay-out into lots and drives is admirable.

Holton Lodge, No. 42, A., F. & A. M.—This lodge was organized October 20, 1863 with twelve charter members. Its first officers were as follows: N. Tolbert, W. M.; J. B. Hubbell, S. W.; George Smith, J. W. The lodge owns the building which contains their hall. The officers in 1882 were as follows: Charles Hayden, W. M.; I. T. Price, S. W.; A. W. Post, J. W.; V. V. Adamson, Treasurer; C.C. Free, Secretary; J. W. Patten, Tiler; Frank Craig, S. D.; E. F. Jones, J. D.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—Holton Lodge, No. 34, was organized May 1, 1869. Its charter members were as follows: J. H. Keller, N. G.; A. W. Moore, V. G.; Victor Sarbach, Secretary; Dr. V. V. Adamson, Treasurer. Its membership in 1882 is about 150. Its present officers are: John Q. Myers, N. G.; Carl Wagner, V. G.; C. Y. Roop, Corresponding Secretary; J. H. Keller, Financial Secretary; Edward Vetter, Treasurer. The lodge is in quite a flourishing condition. It owns a fine hall, costing $4,000.

Knights of Pythias.—Friendship Lodge, No. 15, of this order, was organized May 6, 1875, with thirteen charter members. The first officers were as follows: H. D. Sprague, P. C.; V. Sarbach, C. C.; C. A. Walker, V. C.; L. V. Bryan, K. of R. & S.; T. J. Scott, M. at A.; J. Dickey, M. F.; E. D. Rose, M. E.; W. W. Naylor, Prelate; A. H. Williams, I. G.; A. Roberts, O. G. The following are its present officers: W. L. Hoaglin, P. C.; E. E. Rafler, C. C.; F. H. Stout, V. C.; F. S. Scott, P.; C. E. Rose, K. of R. & S.; C. H. Farr, M. of F.; W. W. Naylor, M. of E.; J. C. Weiss, M. at A.; Charles Bateman, I. G.; J. M. Fisher, O. G. Trustees: John Q. Myers, E. E. Rafler and A. H. Williams. The present number of members exceeds fifty.

Knights of Honor.—Jackson Lodge, No. 1769, was organized August 30, 1879, with twenty-one charter members. Its first officers were as follows: H. Tucker, Dictator; J. H. Lowell, Vice-Dictator; J. A. Scott, Assistant Dictator. Ira I. Taber, Chaplain; W. W. Naylor, Reporter; T. P. Moore, Financial Reporter; J. Q. Myers, Treasurer; M. H. Larkin, Guide; Sidney Hayden, Guardian; C. C. Free, Sentinel; John Davis, Past Dictator. Its present officers are: T. P. Moore, Dictator; Ira I. Taber, Vice-Dictator; Dr. M. B. Smyth, Assistant Dictator; C. H. Williams, Chaplain; J. P. Moore, Reporter; S. H. Scott, Financial Reporter; W. W. Naylor, Treasurer; R. C. Moore, Guide; D. U. Townsend, Guardian; C. H. Farr, Sentinel; John Q. Myers, Past Dictator. The membership is about forty. Its meetings are held in Masonic Hall.

Grand Army of the Republic.—The Will Wendell Post, No 46, G. A.R., organized April 11, 1882, with fifteen members. Its corps of officers are as follows; Ira I. Taber, Commander; E. D. Rose, Senior Vice-Commander; E. F. Jones, Junior Vice-Commander; R. N. Adamson, Officer-of-the-Day; George H. Barker, Quartermaster; T. T. Spence, Officer-of-the-Guard; John F. Fuller, Adjutant; V. V. Adamson, Surgeon. Its present membership is about thirty.

United Order of Ancient Templars.—Holton Temple, No. 26, was organized by Mr. H. C. W. Deshler, of Topeka, Associate Past Supreme Templar, June 2, 1881, with forty charter members. Its officers were as follows: C. C. Free, Templar; C. H. Williams, Past Templar; Mrs. J. K. Bethel, Vice-Templar; Rev. John Wuerth, Lecturer; E. E. Birkett, Recorder; L. E. Ashton, Financier; Ira I. Taber, Treasurer; S. B. McGrew, Marshal; J. M. Ferguson, Guard; C. G. Townsend, Watchman. This order has a mortuary fund, and M. B. Smyth M. D. is the Medical Examiner for the Holton Temple. Its officers for 1882 are as follows: I. T. Price, Templar; C. C. Free, Past Templar; Miss Adda Adair, Vice-Templar; Edward E. Birkett, Recorder; Thomas E. Ashton, Financier; Dr. E. A. Junkin, Treasurer; Rev. John Birkett, Lecturer; S. F. Richardson, Marshal; S. B. McGrew, Guard; G. C. Jacobs, Watchman.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen.—Holton Lodge No. 107, A. O. U. W., was organized by Dr C. H. Gilman, Instituting Officer, August 31, 1882, with twenty-one charter members. Its officers are as follows: C. H. Gilman, W. M.; N. C. Boles, Recorder; Dr. V. V. Adamson, Financier.

Holton Choral Society.—September 19, 1881, this city of sentiment and song, organized the above named association, choosing its officers as follows: Ira I. Taber, President; Miss Eddy, Vice-President; E. A. Junkin, Secretary; T. C. McConnell, Treasurer; J. C. Chase, Conductor; Edward Chase, Organist; M. C. Mowry, Mrs. A. H. Williams, Mrs. Dr. Scott, J. C. Chase, E. A. Junkin, Executive Committee. The membership is about sixty.

Holton Cornet Band.—The present leader of the band is Professor Graves. It has a corps of ten performers. The band has given splendid concerts, and has performed the spectacular tableau of "Andersonville Prison."

Eastern Star Lodge, A., F. & A. M.—This has been a very prosperous organization in the city. It contained in 1882, about forty members.

Daughters of Rebecca.—This band of workers here has quite a good membership.

THE PRESS AND OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The many intelligent inhabitants of Jackson County are a well-read people and they handsomely sustain papers at home and give good support to many abroad In the fall of 1858, Thomas G. Watters, without possessing either type or press, started the *Cricket*. It ran about two months. The articles were written in ink, and political events were illustrated with colored pencils. In October, 1867, Mr. A. W. Moore brought to Holton the first press and type, and commenced the publication of a seven-column paper, Republican in politics, called the *Jackson County News*. Mr. Frank H. Stout became a fourth-owner in October, 1871, but he sold out his interest. January 4, 1872, Mr. George S. Irwin became a half-owner in the *News* which he sold November 7, 1872. June 4, 1872, the paper was enlarged to eight columns and its name changed to the Holton *News*. After Irwin's withdrawal, Moore continued the publication of the paper until February 6, 1874, when Frank A. Root purchased the good-will and consolidated it with his paper, the *Express*, which had been in existence nearly two years. Mr. Moore moved his printing materials to Dodge City, and began the publication of the *Messenger*.

The Jackson Democrat.—In May, 1868, this paper was commenced under the auspices of a stock company made up of Democrats, with T. G. Williams as editor. J. W. Fox purchased it in 1869, and published it as an independent paper for about a year, when he moved it to St. Mary's. Mr. Fox had changed its name to the Holton *Leader*.

The Holton Express.—Mr. Frank A. Root brought the material for a newspaper from Seneca to Holton, April 13, 1872, and started the Holton *Express*, Republican in politics. Having purchased the *News*, on February 6, 1874, he consolidated it with the *Express*, and continued to publish the paper until March 26, 1875, under the title of the *Express and News*, when he sold it to Messrs. Beck & Shiner. Messrs. Moore, Root, and Irwin are all in the newspaper business at Gunnison, Colorado. Root & Irwin were, after leaving Holton, publishers of the North Topeka *Times*.

The Holton Recorder.—J. W. Shiner and Edward C. Laithe, March 2, 1875, started the *Recorder*. Two weeks later Mr. M. M. Beck purchased the interest of Mr. Laithe. March 30, 1875, Messrs. M. M. Beck and J. W. Shiner began the publication of the *Recorder and Express*; Mr. Frank A. Root having sold them the *Express*. January 1, 1877, the word "Express" was dropped from the heading. Mr. Beck became sole editor and proprietor, in April, 1881. It is now a well-managed, eight-page paper, and the official one of the county. Mr. Beck has the post-office and an excellent drug store He is a member of the State Republican Central Committee for the First Judicial District.

The Holton Argus.—Mr. J. C. Lillie, of Leavenworth, started this as a Democratic paper, April 1, 1867, and it was published for eight months.

The Real Estate Bulletin.—Mr. Ira I. Taber published this monthly in 1871 and in 1872, devoting it to the landed interests of Holton, and Jackson County.

The Daily Express.—During the three days of the Jackson County Fair in 1874, Frank A. Root published the only daily ever in the county.—*The Express.*

The Holton Signal.—January 16, 1878, Messrs. Thomas A. Fairchild and W. W. Sargent commenced the publication of an eight-column Democratic paper with the above name. Mr. Fairchild severed his connection with it January 1, 1879, since which time it has been under the creditable management of Mr. Sargent. It is the official city paper. Mr. Sargent is the City Clerk. His paper commands an influence at home and abroad, and he is one of the rising journalists of the State. Mr. Fairchild has been connected with the North Topeka *Times*, the Topeka *Daily Post*, the Leavenworth *Standard* and the Burlingame *Chronicle*, of Osage County. He is now at the State Printing Office at Topeka.

Holton, from the rude hamlet of two decades ago, presents in 1882 a very metropolitan aspect, and is in fact a beautiful, progressive city. A great variety of trades, professions and branches of business are represented in the place, and they are of that nature that assures a very general permanency. There are now located at Holton seven physicians, of whom Dr. V. V. Adamson has been longest a resident in the city, having settled in 1859.

There are numerous law firms; Judge Hoaglin, whose office is on the west side of the Public Square, being one of the very early settlers and attorneys of Kansas, and formerly Probate Judge and also District Attorney. John S. Hopkins, of the firm of Hopkins & Hunter, was also six years County Attorney, and two years State Senator; and Case Broderick, of the firm of Broderick & Rafter, now member of the State Senate, has filled the office of Probate Judge and County Attorney. Sidney Hayden, of the firm of Hayden & Hayden, is now City Attorney.

The Farmers' Bank and Saving Institution was the first bank established in Holton. Martin Anderson was President; William Cline, Vice-President; H. J. Ransom, Cashier. It was established in 1872. In 1874, H. P. Bishop became President. It became a Loan Agency and finally went the way of all the earth. Its location was west of the Square, now the office of C. C. Frae, Esq.

The Exchange Bank.—On the northeast corner of the Public Square, F. P. Moore and S. K. Linscott made excavations for this building in June, 1873, and the structure, costing $6,000, was ready for occupancy September 1, 1873. The front room of the bank is 20x30 feet; the rear room is 12x20 feet. In its strong and handsome vault, which has an entrance door of chilled steel, is one of MacNeale & Urban's fire and burglar-proof safes, costing $900, which has a "Yale Time Lock." The bank first commenced operations in 1872. S. K. Linscott was its first President; T. P. Moore its Cashier. Mr. Moore is now President and T. P. Moore, Cashier. Its correspondents are the First National Bank, Leavenworth, Kansas; the Ninth National Bank, New York.

Holton City Bank.—This bank now doing business in a nice brick structure situated diagonally from the Exchange Bank, has everything fixed up with reference to completeness in running a banking institution. George W. Drake is President; Ira I. Taber, Cashier. This building was first occupied in November, 1880. Before that, the business was done in a wooden structure, directly north of the court house. The bank safe has "Hall's Double Chronometer Lock."

Linscott's Bank.—The finest structure in Holton is the building in which this bank is located. It was erected in 1881, and the bank was opened in November. North of the banking department is a fine store occupied by McGrew & Williams; in the basement is a barber's shop and laundry; the upper story contains two law offices, and the offices of two dentists: C. H. Gilmore and Frank M. Davis. The building cost $18,000. It is directly west of the court house. S. K. Linscott is President; S. B. McGrew, Cashier. The bank has a new patent steel dove-tailed burglar-proof safe with a "Hall's Double Chronometer Lock" that has an additional safety, in that, when the movements stop from any cause, there is a combination attachment by which the safe can be opened as any other. Mr. Linscott severed his relations with the Exchange Bank, January 1, 1875. He started a bank in a wooden building where the new one now is.

The City Mills.—A. W. Post & Co., proprietors, are adequate to the wants of the city and county, as there is here manufactured all fancy and straight grades of flour, and everything in the way of meal, chop-feed, etc. This mill was owned by Dr. J. L. Williams, Sewart, and Nixon, and it has had a large outlay made on it.

Elk Flouring Mills.—Peter Keiderer, one of the pioneer's of the county, has a mill two miles east of the city which does a large business and excellent work.

The hotels of the city have undergone very many changes since the town began to be; the names of the houses have been changed, and there has been a large number of proprietors.

The City Hotel was opened eight years ago by William Yeer, formerly a thrifty merchant tailor of Holton. His patronage permanent and transient is very large. Commercial travelers find here a neat well-ordered hotel, and the house is largely advertised through Northeastern Kansas. Mr. Yeer took possession of the house in 1874.

The Commercial.—This is the original hotel of 1859. It has been very successfully run and inside of its walls have been performed heroic and semi-tragic acts. There have been many different proprietors. The present manager, Thomas Sumner took possession August, 1880, and is doing a good business.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM D. BARNETT, deceased, was born at Barnett, Caledonia Co., Vt., March 1, 1820. His education was received at the Concord schools and the Peacham Academy. When seventeen years of age, he removed, with his parents, to Macoupin County, Ill. One year later he began the study of medicine in the office of his brother-in-law, at Rock River, Ill., and in 1839 he attended medical lectures at St. Louis. With the preparation thus made, Dr. Barnett was enabled to accept the position of hospital steward and meteorologist at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he remained in active service until 1844. Going from there to Weston, Mo., he engaged in the drug business, and also taught school a portion of the time. In 1854 Mr. Barnett became the first settler in Muscotah, Kan., naming the town, and erecting the first wooden bridge in Atchison County. Among the pioneer accomplishments accredited to him are the burning of the first kiln of lime and the setting out of the first orchard. He also organized the Jackson County Horticultural Society, of which he was Vice-President at the time of his death. In 1854 he was appointed Justice of the Peace for Muscotah, and held the office several years. During the political troubles which agitated Kansas at an early day, Mr. Barnett took positive stand with the Free-State party. He was elected a member of the first Free-State Legislature, which met at Topeka, in 1856, and was dispersed by the United States troops. His experience at that period was fraught with danger. In 1857 he was elected County Commissioner of Atchison County, and in 1866, he was chosen Superintendent of Public Instruction of Jackson County. In 1864 Mr. Barnett located upon the northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 6, Range 16, in Jackson County, where he resided at the date of his death, which occurred in March, 1883. For about four years after his arrival here he owned and operated a grist-mill and saw-mill, but of late years was engaged in farming. He owned the largest nursery in the county, and probably no man contributed more to the pomological interests of the region than he. The deceased was a man of more than ordinary natural intellectual abilities, which, in the absence of educational advantages, he had improved by reading and study. Had he been placed in more favorable conditions and circumstances, he would have been a man of marked influence. As it was, what he did entitles him to the grateful remembrance of the people of his county. Mr. Barnett was twice married, first to Miss Roach, by whom he had four children—Samuel, William, Albert and Ella. His second wife was Miss Ewell, of Kentucky, by whom he had five children—Emeline, Lucy, Belle, Clara and Cora.

PROF. E. GRAVES, bandmaster of the Holton Cornet Band, was born in London, England, and comes of a family of remarkable musicians. His father, William Graves, himself a fine musician, is the father of ten children, and each and every one of them are performers of far more than ordinary merit. John, the eldest, has played in the band of the Grenadier Guards and others of note, and is now leader of the orchestra in the Alhambra Theatre, London. W. T. Graves is undoubtedly the first cornetist in England to-day, as he took Levy's place in the Argyle Rooms, and as a musical composer has few equals in that city. John Graves went through the Indian mutiny in the band of the Seventeenth Lancers, and is now bandmaster of the Cambridge Volunteers. Charles Graves is one of the band in Inns at Court, one of the finest in London, and W. W. Graves and the father are at Watford. E. Graves came to America in 1871, and soon won a fine position. His solo instrument is the slide trombone. In his opinion the Americans are bright, smart, and quick to learn music He has taught the Holton band for about eighteen months past and made it one of the popular institutions of that city, and likewise organized a fine band of sixteen pieces at Tippinsville in Jackson County, and the Netawaka and Wetmore bands have both been thoroughly re-organized and trained by him. His duties as teacher prevented his acceptance of the proffered judgeship at the State band contest held in Topeka during the fall of 1882. The Professor is about to take charge of the Seneca and Sabetha bands, and is probably the only professional band instructor in Northeastern Kansas.

MADISON GREEN JACOBS, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Holton, came to Kansas in March, 1868, settled near where he now lives and has been engaged in farming ever since. He bought the farm, which he has ever since occupied as a home, in the spring of 1869, cleared, fenced and improved it. He has been closely attentive to his farm and family, having in fifteen years been away from home but twice, once in 1880 and once on a visit to his old home in Kentucky, leaving home September 12, and returning October 29, and recently on a visit to friends and relatives in the State of Illinois. He has never aspired to office, but has always been regarded as a useful man in his neighborhood, serving as Road Supervisor four years and a member of the School Board four years. He was born in Lawrence County, Ky., May 20, 1837, son of Carter H. and Mary Jacobs. His parents were natives of Virginia. At an early age he removed with his parents into the woods of Carter County, Ky., where they cleared and improved a new farm. He was reared and schooled in this county until sixteen years of age, and from childhood was inured to labor and hardships. In the spring of 1853 he moved with his parents to an improved farm on the Little Fork of Little Sandy River, and again in 1856 to Tygert's Creek, same county, and in June, 1857, his father, aged sixty-six, died of fever. He was the father of fourteen children, one of whom preceded him to the spirit world and two others shortly followed. When the estate was finally settled up the mother and children were scattered and Madison Green Jacobs moved to Kansas in the spring of 1868. He was married in Carter County, Ky., December 9, 1858, to Zerilda E. Riggs, a native of Kentucky and daughter of George W. and Delilah Riggs. They have ten living children—George C., Joseph S., Clarinda A., Delilah M., William M., James T., Nathan A., Charles Q., Arthur G., and Ida May, and one son who was twin of Charles Q., deceased. Mr. Jacobs was baptized in Carter County, Ky., in the year 1853 by Henry Mavity, a minister of the Christian Church, and has ever since been a faithful and consistent member of the Church of Christ. He has served during the last nine years as elder of the Holton City Christian Church and bears an unblemished reputation as an honest man and zealous Christian.

L. M. MYERS, County Treasurer, was born in Shenandoah County, Va., in 1828, receiving his education at the academy at New Market. In 1852 when twenty-four years of age he went to California, where he remained until 1853, when he went to Iowa, and then to Kansas in 1856, being one of the earliest settlers in Cedar Township, Jackson County, and has lived on his place continuously until 1878, when he was elected County Treasurer and re-elected in 1880, serving two terms. He has a farm of 327 acres all well improved. He was married at Weston, Mo., in 1858 to Miss Anna Rightlinger and has four children—Emma F., Laura, Frank and Alice.

SAMUEL N. NEWMAN, of Holton, is a native of Fleming County, Ky., who came to Kansas as a young man with "everything to get and nothing to lose," about sixteen years ago. His first venture was to make the acquaintance and win the friendship of the Sheriff of Jackson County and was by him appointed Deputy Sheriff, which office he held for two years. He had not a dollar in the world, but the duties incident to his office led to his forming and keeping a host of valuable acquaintances. His first investment was a pony, worth $50, for which he gave his note, paying it at maturity. This and other like transactions established his credit and since that time he has been enabled to do an unlimited amount of business so far as capital was concerned. During 1868 he married Miss Libbie McCoy, formerly of Oskaloosa, Iowa, bought a small pair of horses and a cow and began farming. His wife and himself were enabled to retire from the farm at the end of ten years the owners of a splendid 600-acre farm five miles west of Holton, 100 head of cattle, all necessary improvements and teams, and a comfortable competence in cash. Mr. Newman is a true son of Kentucky, and of course he intuitively knew all about horses and cattle from the outset. Together with his farming he has followed auctioneering ever since living in Kansas and has become as well known as any man in Northeastern Kansas in that connection. Since 1878 has resided in Holton, where he has built an elegant residence costing $3,000, and to-day we find him a partner in the mercantile firm of T. D. Bradley & Co., the owner of the finest livery stable in Jackson County, a stockholder in Holton City Bank, and worth about $31,000. But few men have done better in the same time, even in Kansas. He is a Knight of Honor in Holton Lodge and is independent in religion and politics.

MADISON WOODS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Larkin, was born in Clay County, Mo., in 1830. He lived on his birthplace until his removal to Kansas in 1857, when he settled in Jackson County and has lived on the same place and within a few rods of his first cabin ever since. He was brought up on a farm and has always followed that calling. He was married in 1855 in Clay County, Mo., to Miss Anna Hamon, and has five children—William, Mary A., John W., Simon H., Emma. He is a member of the Holton Lodge, A., F. & A. M. He has always been a Democrat and is at present the nominee for County Commissioner on that ticket.

CIRCLEVILLE.

This thriving village, situated on the Kansas Central Railroad, eight and one-half miles from Holton, was surveyed in 1863, by Thomas Jefferson Anderson. A Town Company, prior to this, had filed on the half section north of this, for the town of New Brighton, but the Land Agent refused to let them pre-empt it, and Mr. Rufus Oursler started the town of Circleville. It received its name from a suggestion that as the town had been circling round the prairie Circleville would be a fitting name. Mr. Oursler started a store, and purchased a saw-mill that had been erected there, and converted it into an establishment for grinding wheat and corn, carding wool, and sawing lumber. In the middle of 1880 Mr. Henry Stanley completed one of the best mills in the country on the site of the old one.

Circleville proper contains fifteen blocks. The Kansas Central Railroad passes through the southwest corner of Block 11, which lies in the southwest part of the town. The railroad depot is just south of Block 11, the Augusta Flouring Mills of Henry Stanley, on the Elk, being west of the depot. The village contains a hotel, bank, Methodist Episcopal Church and parsonage, and the usual number of general stores and workshops that make a flourishing Kansas town.

The Circleville Hotel, Dr. A. Y. Hanson, proprietor, is situated in the south side of Cain's Addition, a block east of the central part of the town. North of Cain's Addition and extending five lots further east, is Nazman's Addition.

Oursler's Bank is on the southwest corner of Block 3. Rufus Oursler attends to the banking business, and C. A. Oursler is postmaster of the place.

Circleville Lodge, No. 20, A., F. & A. M.—This lodge is large and prosperous. James H. Baxter is W. M., and C. A. Oursler Secretary. T. J. Anderson, present postmaster of Topeka, and who surveyed this town in 1863, located with his father near its site in December, 1857. March 12, 1858, he and his father went to Holton to assist in the organization of the Republican party there. Attempts were made to mob the members of the convention by the Pro-slavery party, and in the *melee*, the elder Mr. Anderson had his skull broken. He recovered from the injury, however, and is now a resident of Topeka, coming first to that city as State Treasurer, and afterwards living in Holton.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES H. BAXTER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O., Circleville, was born in Campbell County, Tenn., in 1830. In 1859 he moved to Platte County, Mo., and in 1858 to Jackson County, Kan., settling about a mile from his present location on Section 32, Township 36, Range 14. He has been twice married, first in 1852, in Platte County, Mo., to Miss Eliza McClair, who died in 1870, and by whom he had eight children, Allison W., Thomas, Franklin, William H., William P., Levi G., Matilda, E. and John. In 1874 he married again to Miss Lucy A. McComas, and has five children by this marriage, Clarence, Edwin, Fanny, Lloyd and an infant. He has served one term as Trustee of Jefferson Township. Is a member of Circleville Lodge, No. 20, A., F. & A. M.

EBER L. BROWN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 5, Township 6, Range 14, P. O., Ontario, is the son of Zara and Nancy E. Brown, and was born in Iroquis County, Ill., November 24, 1854. In the spring of 1859 the family removed to Kansas, locating on the farm on which Mr. Brown now resides. His father died February 20, 1864. Subsequently his mother married M. Blue. She has been the efficient postmistress of Ontario for eight years. The family ranks among the old, prominent and prosperous settlers of the State. Mr. Brown was married near Independence, Mo., in 1878, to Miss Isabella Dalton, a native of Missouri. They have three children who are named Dora Josephine, Gracie Isabel and Frank Lorenzo. Mr. Brown owns the farm on which his father located in 1859. It is fine second bottom, contains ninety acres, is all enclosed, is in a good state of cultivation and has plenty of timber and water. The improvements are first-class and embrace among others, a spacious and elegant eight-room frame dwelling, a frame barn twenty-four feet square, and other out buildings Mr. Brown grows 1,500 bushels of corn, keeps half a dozen milch cows, thirty to fifty stock hogs and six head of fine horses. Mr. Brown is an industrious, economical and thoroughly practical farmer, is popular among his neighbors and is accumulating a handsome competence.

JOSEPH COOK, farmer, P. O. Circleville, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1813. He was brought up to the carpenter trade. In 1858 he moved to Kansas and located on his present location, Section 9, Township 6, Range 14. He worked at his trade for some twelve to fifteen years after his removal to Kansas, since which time he has turned his attention to farming. He was married in 1845 at Circleville, Pike Co., Ohio, and has one child living, Ellen E. Myers. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Is also a member of Exchange Grange, No. 1,202.

JOHN DEARDORFF, farmer, Section 20, Township 6, Range 14, P.O. Circleville, was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1827. In 1833 his parents moved to Indiana, and shortly afterwards to Iowa, locating first in Henry and then in Mahaska County. In 1856 he moved to Kansas Territory, settling within one half mile from where he now resides. He was married in Mahaska County, Iowa, in 1851 to Miss Mary A. Gorsuch, and has six children, Joshua Mary, William, Laura, Effie and Hugh. He was the first Justice of the Peace elected in Jefferson Township, and was first elected in 1859 and served some years. In 1879 he was elected County Commissioner, and served two terms. He has also served as Township Trustee. He was a member of the Twentieth Kansas Militia, and was called out during Price's raid in this State, in 1864.

GEORGE KARNS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 5, Township 6, Range 14, P. O., Ontario, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, in 1843, and lived in his native State until June 16, 1861, when he entered the Union army as a member of Company I, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, enlisting at Cardington, Ohio, and was discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio, June 21, 1864. He participated in the battles of Rich Mountain, Va., Perryville, Murfreesboro, and numerous minor engagements. On the "Streight Raid" he was captured by the Rebel forces under Maj.-Gen. Forrest, near Rome, Ga., and after being held a prisoner about a month, part of this time being confined on Belle Isle, he was paroled. After his release he was on detached duty at Chattanooga, Tenn., until the final muster out of his regiment. After his discharge from the Third Ohio, he proceeded to St. Louis where he joined "Merrill's Horse," becoming a member of Company M of this regiment. He enlisted in September, 1864, and served until the close of the war, being finally discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., in June, 1865. In the spring of 1866 he became a resident of Kansas, locating in America, Nemaha County, where he resided eighteen months and then returned to Ohio where he resided but three months and then returned to Kansas and located on his farm in Jefferson Township, Jackson County, where he has since resided. He is a demitted member of Nemaha Lodge, No. 13, A., F. & A. M., and of Graham Post of Wetmore, G. A. R. Mr. Karns was married in Cardington, Ohio, January 23, 1868, to Miss Caroline Kehrwecker, a native of Ohio. They have seven children whose names are Mary Francis, John Wesley, Anna Bell, Albert Clay, Maude May, Sarah Catherine, and William Edward. Mr. Karns is the fortunate owner of four fine farms which together contain 720 acres. These farms are all enclosed, are in a high state of cultivation, are well supplied with timber and water, and rank among the best in Nemaha and Jackson counties. The home farm is well improved by a neat and cosy residence, a good barn and outbuildings and handsome groves and orchards. Mr Karns grows 3,000 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of small grain, and cuts 200 tons of hay yearly, has 300 acres in pasture, feeds three car loads of cattle, keeps 100 fine grade cattle, 100 to 150 stock hogs, eight head of horses and in connection with Mr. M. Worthy has 700 choice merino sheep. At the head of his fine herd of cattle is "Little Oxford," a thoroughbred Short-horn bull, a magnificent animal and of undoubted pedigree. Mr. Karns is an intelligent, enterprising and thorough farmer and stock-raiser and a prosperous, popular and trustworthy citizen.

THOMAS F. LAMAR, farmer, P. O. Wetmore, was born December, 19, 1833, in Frederick County, Md., where his father and grandfather were born. The family settled in 1846 or 1847, in Champaign County, Ohio, and from that State, in April 1861, T. F. Lamar enlisted in the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served out three months, and re-enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Ohio. Was in the Army of the Cumberland, and with the gallant General Nelson, whose advance succored Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing. Fought at Shiloh and Corinth, and pursued Bragg into Kentucky, and was under Rosecrans at Stone River, where for seven days and nights he did not divest himself of overcoat or boots. Was then in camp till June, 1863, and after the Cumberland Mountain Campaign, took part in the bloody Chattanooga Campaign, and the terrible slaughter at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, when he was captured by the Confederates and held prisoner in prisons in Danville, Va., Richmond, Andersonville, and Florence, S. C., until April, 1865. Was in the Andersonville prison pen from April to September, 1864, witnessing and experiencing all the horrors, beyond the power of human tongue or pen to describe, of that awful place. He, with 6,000 others, was placed therein, kept there six months, and not over 500 ever came out alive. Released on a parole of honor at Salisbury, N. C., he came north about the close of the war, remained about two years in Ohio, and in 1867, brought his wife, (*nee* Emma I. Reid, of Liberty, Champaign County, Ohio), to Kansas and settled on the farm where he now lives. Mr. Lamar has made good improvements and reared a family of six children —Robert, Bennie, Charles Wm. (now deceased), Jennie, Schuyler Colfax, May R., Hamilton Grant, all born in Kansas.

WILLIAM S. LEWIS, farmer, P. O. Circleville, was born in Harrison County, Ky., in 1833. In 1856 he went to Platte County Mo., and in 1861 to Jackson County, Kan., locating on Elk Creek, two miles northwest of Circleville, and in 1879, to his present location on Section 5, Township 6, Range 14. In 1864, he was a member of the Kansas Militia. He was married in 1858 in Platte County, Mo., to Miss America J. Treble, and has five children—James A., Robert D., Richard D., Margaret A., and Missouri E. He was Clerk of the School Board for three years.

G. W. LOGAN, farmer, Massillon, Ohio, came to Jackson County in 1868, and bought southeast quarter Section 2, Township 7, Range 16, which he intends to make his future home. He was born in Beaver County, Pa., in 1838, where he was raised. In 1859 he went to Ohio, and engaged in farming near Massillon. In 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry, but after three months service he was discharged for physical disability. He returned to Ohio and to his farm, where he has since lived. He was married in 1860 to Miss Clara Barber, of Beaver County, Pa., and has three children—John M., Edwin E., and Clara B. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MOSES W. MYERS, farmer, P. O. Circleville, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, June 4, 1845. In 1860 his parents moved to Jackson County, Kan. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and was in the battles of Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, and all the engagements of his regiment, and was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, in 1865, when he returned to Jackson County, and engaged in farming. He was married in 1867, to Miss Ellen E. Cook, and has one child—Martha M. He is a member of Circleville Grange, No. 1,202.

F. C. NUZMAN, dealer in hardware and lumber, was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, in 1834. In 1855 he emigrated to America, and settled near Westville, La Porte County, Ind., where he engaged in farming until 1860, when he removed to Jackson County, Kan., settling on a farm one mile west of Circleville. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and was at the battles of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Fort Wayne, and all the engagements of his regiment. He was mustered out at the close of the war in 1865, and returned to his farm in Jackson County, where he remained until 1881, when he engaged in the hardware and lumber trade at Circleville. His sales amounted to $21,000 the first year. He has been twice married, first in 1857, in La Porte County, Ind., to Miss Catherine Hendricks, who died in 1866. He was again married in 1868, to Miss Mary J. Anderson, of Jefferson township, and has five children, four living, viz.:—Elsie, Nora, Fred and Scott. He has at different times held the offices of Township Trustee and Clerk. He is a member of Circleville Lodge, No. 20, A., F. & A. M.

HON. RUFUS OURSLER, banker, is one of the earliest settlers of Jefferson Township, and the founder of Circleville, was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1826, and is the fourth son of John Oursler. In 1830 his parents moved to Putnam, and shortly after to Hendricks County, Ind., settling near Plainfield, where the subject of this sketch received his education, and where he lived in 1853, when he went to Indianapolis and engaged in the mercantile business. In May, 1857, he located at Leavenworth, Kan., and engaged in general merchandising. In 1858 he moved to New Brighton, about one mile from the present site of Circleville, and opened a general store. In 1860 he laid out the present town site of Circleville, starting a grist and saw-mill, a carding machine and a general store. From 1865 to 1867 he was in the wholesale dry goods business at Leavenworth, still retaining his business interests at Circleville. In 1868 he sold out his store and mill and engaged in the stock business until 1876, when he started the bank of Circleville. He was united in marriage to Miss Pheba A. Worth, at Plainfield, Ind., in 1849, and has three children—C. A., Alphonso, and Florence. In 1863 he was elected to the State Senate and served one term. He is a member of Circleville Lodge, No. 20, A., F. & A. M.

HENRY STANLEY, proprietor Augusta Mills, was born in Campbell County, Tenn., in 1826. In 1830 his parents moved to Putnam County, Ind., and in 1839 to Dallas County, Mo., and subsequently to Ray County. He learned the carpenters' and the wagon makers' trade. In 1859 he moved to Kansas Territory, and located in the southern part of Nemaha County. In 1860 he moved to Leavenworth County, and in 1867 to this place. In 1880 he built the Augusta Mills, at a cost of $8,000. In 1846 he was married to Miss Sarah A. Campbell, in Dallas County, Mo., who died in 1872, leaving Edwin J., Laura E., Julia A., John J., and William B. In 1873 he was married to Miss Letitia Baxter, of Jackson County, Kan., by whom he has five children—Elizabeth, Laura M., Stella M., Lulu, and Allen C. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a member of the State Militia during the war, and was called out to repel Price when on his raid in 1864, and was taken prisoner at Westport, but escaped through the hurry of Price's movements.

GEORGE W. WHITE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Circleville, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1807. In 1822 he went to Huron County, Ohio, and in 1837 moved to Tazewell County, Ill., and in 1840 to Arkansas, and in 1852 to Dade County Mo., and in May, 1861, he located in Jackson County, first on Soldier Creek, then at Tippinsville, and in 1877, to his present location on Section 34, Township 6, Range 14. He was married near Fremont, Ohio, in 1834, to Miss Margaret Minter, and has twelve children—Mary, Henrietta, Margaret, Emeline, Julia, Elizabeth, and Lucy, James P., John M., Daniel W., Henry C., and George V. Mr. White served in the Mexican war, enlisting in Company B, Second Arkansas Cavalry in 1846, serving one year, his term of enlistment. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NETAWAKA.

This village is situated ten miles north of Holton, on the Central Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, thirty-seven miles west of Atchison, and was laid out in 1866. The railroad runs from southeast to northwest, and the town is blocked out to adjust itself with the same: the railroad running on Commercial Street and Main, on which the bulk of the business is done, being parallel thereto on the north.

B. F. Baughn was the first settler on the town site. He commenced the first building, which he called the Netawaka House, and partially finished it. The original proprietor of the house was Mrs. Brown. The building is now the property of P. G. Kinney, and its present proprietor Mrs. L. D. Nichols. The City Hotel is under the management of Mrs. Amanda Bibb.

Edward W. Kenyon, the pioneer merchant, is a native of Windham County, Conn. In the autumn of 1867, he built the first store in Netawaka, and in January, 1868, opened the first stock of goods. He was the first station agent and land agent for the Kickapoo lands in charge of the C. B. U. P. Railroad. He was appointed postmaster in 1868, and still holds the office. The office at New Eureka, in the south part of the township, has been discontinued since 1870. The Kenyon Hall, which is used for public purposes, lectures, concerts, etc., is in the second story of Mr. Kenyon's store.

The Grangers have a hall and a store in the town, but their meetings are irregularly held.

The grist-mill was built in 1881, by A. J. Evans & Sons. It is a fine mill; value, $11,000, and is a great acquisition to the town. The Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists have each church organizations, but the Baptists are few in number, and without a pastor. The other denominations worship in a church edifice, in which they both have interests. The Presbyterian Church has about twenty members. Its pastor is Rev. D. R. Todd. The organization was commenced in 1878. The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1876 with ten members. Rev. Mr. Mayer is the present Pastor. The Protestant Episcopalians organized a church in 1870. Rev. Mr. Turner, pastor; but a removal of some of the members to other sections has weakened the church so that it rarely holds service. In March, 1881, the Liberal Lecture Association was organized. Hon. D. H. Sutherland, who lives some two miles southwest of Netawaka, was chosen President, and E. W. Kenyon, Secretary. Their meetings are held at Kenyon's Hall, from time to time.

In 1870, Mr. Frank H. Stout, who is now connected with the Holton *Recorder*, started the Netawaka *Herald*, but in October, 1871, he sold the paper to parties from Irving, who removed it to that place.

June 4, 1872, George S. Irwin commenced the publication of the *Netawaka Chief*, but September 24, 1872 he sold it to A. J. Best and H. D. Sprague. Messrs. Best & Sprague in January, 1873, sold the *Chief* to H. L. Roberts, who published it till July 14, 1874, when he moved to Hiawatha, and there established the *Herald*, and has now associated with him in its management, T. L. Brundage.

Netawaka has a good schoolhouse costing $2,000, and ten teachers are employed. The Masons have a thriving lodge, of which Mr. John Gibbons is the present W. M.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ADAM AMON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 2, Township 5, Range 15, P. O. Netawaka, was born in Germany in 1842. When six years old his parents emigrated to America, settling near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1852, they moved to Marshall County, Illinois. On becoming old enough to work, Adam found employment at coal mining which he followed until 1867, when he engaged in farming. In 1870 he moved to his present location in Jackson County, Kansas, where he bought eighty acres, and now owns 320 acres, 170 being under cultivation, with excellent buildings, orchard and other improvements. His attention is largely turned to stock-raising. He was married April 5, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Bennett, of Marshall County, Illinois, and has four children: Ella, Charles, Clara and Roscoe.

THOMAS DAILEY, farmer, P. O. Netawaka, was born in 1830, in Grand Isle County, Vt. The family removed in 1844, to Licking County, Ohio, then to Miami County where his mother died in 1853. The father and his sons came to Kansas in 1860, and settled near the line of Brown and Nemaha counties. Thomas Dailey remained in Atchison County during 1860, and settled where he now is on Spring Creek in 1862. He began with raw prairie, the only improvement being a new frame house. He now has good buildings, an apple orchard of 200 trees, and is in good circumstances. His father, Thomas Dailey, born in 1789, in Ireland, died July 24, 1865 in Kansas. His son and namesake married Anna E. Davidson, a native of Pennsylvania, as a second wife. He has a daughter Alice, by this marriage; by former marriage has two children, Charles Dailey and Mary A. Dailey.

M. A. FUNCHESS, dealer in drugs, stationery and jewelry, was born in Copiah County, Mississippi, in June, 1854. In January, 1871, he moved with his parents to Netawaka, Kansas, where he attended the public schools. In 1873-74 he attended the Normal School at Lawrence, Kansas; in 1875-76 he attended the University at Highland, Kansas. In 1877-78, was principal of the Netawaka high school. In 1878, on a limited capital opened a drug store and now has a large stock of goods and a prosperous trade. He was married in 1880, to Miss Rosa Hoaglin, a daughter of Judge Hoaglin, of Holton, Kansas. They have one child, Clyde.

E. W. KENYON, dealer in general merchandise, and postmaster, was born in Plainfield, Windham County, Connecticut, in 1838. Here he attended the commercial schools, then the Plainfield Academy. At the age of eighteen he taught his first school. In 1856, he attended the high school in East Greenwich, R. I. and the Suffield Academy until 1860, when he went to Illinois, where he engaged in farming and teaching school until 1864, when he enlisted as a recruit in Company C., Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, joining the company at Pulaski, Tennessee, and took part in the battles of Nashville and Franklin, and was discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, June 14, 1865 when he returned to his old home in Connecticut where he remained for a short time; going in the fall of the same year to Vineland, New Jersey, where he engaged in general merchandise, until the fall of 1867, when he came to Kansas and opened the first stock of general merchandise in that place, and during the early days his sales ran as high as $30,000. In 1868 on the establishing of a post-office, he was appointed postmaster which position, with the exception of two years he has since filled. He was station and express agent from 1868 to 1870. He has been prominently identified with the settlement of Netawaka and has been foremost in everything that would add to the place. He was married in 1865 at Waltham, La Salle County, Illinois, to Miss Susan Lathrop, of Griswold, Connecticut. They have three children: Julia A., Allie E. and Arthur E. In politics Mr. Kenyon has always been a Republican and has always been an active worker for that party. He has been Justice of the Peace and member of the School Board for some years and is at present one of the County Commissioners.

ROBERT LITTLE, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Netawaka, was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, in 1819, and was raised a farmer. In 1860, he moved to Kansas and located near Circleville for one season, when he moved to his present location then a piece of raw prairie. He now owns 540 acres of Kansas soil, 200 of which are under plow. In 1860 he was married to Miss Maria Worth, of Hendricks County, Indiana, and has six children: Mary A., Harriet A., Lawrence, Charles, Alice and Emma.

HENRY LUECK, farmer, P. O. Netawaka, was born in 1843, in Pomerania, Prussia, and came with his parents to the United States in 1856. In April, 1857, the family came to Kansas buying for $50 a 160 acre claim 80 acres of which are part of the Lueck farm of to-day. A clapboard-roofed log house was built here and for two years the family lived on the bare ground; no doors or windows save apertures cut in the log sides of this indeed primitive habitation. The father, Daniel Lueck, died January 18, 1881, and the two sons, Ferdinand and Henry, are both wealthy farmers, the former owning 640, and the latter 400 acres. Louisa Lueck, a sister, married Fred Mell who owns eighty acres of the original claim. Henry Lueck has first-class buildings and improvements, as have his brother and brother-in-law. His wife was Elizabeth Porr, a native of Rhenish Bavaria, and they have six children all born on the Netawaka farm. Mr. Lueck served as a Kansas volunteer in the Civil war from 1862 to 1865, serving in the pursuit of the Rebel guerrillas Quantrell and Price, in Arkansas and the Cherokee country, losing part of his hand in January, 1863.

ANDREW NEAL, law and real estate, is one of the pioneers of Kansas, coming to the State in 1856, and settled in Ellwood, Doniphan County, where he obtained a clerkship in a general store, which position he held until 1866, when he went to Wathena in the same capacity, remaining until 1869, when he went to Missouri. In 1870 he located in Netawaka and engaged in the mercantile business with T. D. S. McDonald under the firm of McDonald & Co. In 1870 the firm became Riggs & Co., and in 1874 he sold out to his partner, when he opened a law and real estate office and has since followed that calling. In addition to his profession he has devoted a portion of his time to the successful raising of all kinds of fruit grown in the State and now has forty acres in bearing condition. He was born in New Brunswick, B. P., in 1831. In 1839 his parents moved to Eastern Maine where he was raised, and lived until 1856, when he came to Kansas. He was married in 1855 at Gardiner, Maine to Miss Mary A. Olives, and has three children: Florence, Cora and Nora. His politics are Republican, and he has always taken an active part in local issues. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for nine years. Is a member of Polar Star Lodge No. 130, A., F.& A. M., Netawaka.

L. P. PADDOCK, physician and surgeon, oculist and aurist, was born in Herkimer County, New York, in 1828, and was raised in Monroe County, where he attended school and graduated at Genesee College. From 1853 to 1856 he was a teacher in Penn Yan Academy. In 1857 he was chosen principal of Henderson College, Mendota, Illinois, remaining in that position until 1861 when he returned to New York and was appointed principal of Avon Springs University where he remained until 1864, when he began the study of medicine at Rush Medical College, Illinois, graduating in 1867, when he came to Kansas, locating in Leavenworth where he remained three years, coming to Netawaka in 1870, where he has since been engaged in the practice of medicine and the treatment of eye and ear diseases, at which he has been remarkably successful. Mr. Paddock has been twice married: in 1855 at Mendon, New York, to Miss Elizabeth S. Wood who died leaving one child, Elizabeth A.; in 1866, he was married to Mrs. Josephine A. Bowen, at Morrison, Illinois. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society and also of the State Medical Association, and takes an active part in all the meetings of the societies.

H. H. POSTON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 4, Township 15, Range 15, P. O. Netawaka, was born in Athens County, Ohio. In 1852 his parents moved to La Porte County, Ind. In May, 1862, when but twenty years old, he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and took part in the battles of Crab Orchard, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and in all the battles of his regiment, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was not absent from his regiment from the time of his enlistment until his discharge at Indianapolis in June, 1865. After the war he returned to La Porte County and engaged in farming until 1868, when he came to Kansas, homesteading forty acres on Section 4, Township 5, Range 15, Jackson County. Coming here with no capital but energy, he has added to his original homestead until he now has 410 acres, all under fence and 200 acres under cultivation, with good orchard, buildings and other improvements. He was married in 1870 to Miss Lydia Grubb, of Brown County, Kan., and has three children—Walter, Ernest and Leonard, the latter twins. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

A. P. RIDER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 27, Township 5, Range 15, P. O. Netawaka, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1835, and was educated in Perry Centre, N. Y. In 1855 he went to Calhoun County, Mich., where he engaged in farming until 1865, when he moved to Jackson County, Kan., and engaged in stock-raising and farming and was at one time a very large buyer and shipper of stock. He has 320 acres of land finely improved. He was married in 1865 in Calhoun County, Mich., and has two children—Ida and Hattie. He has served one term as Township Trustee.

J. F. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Netawaka, came to the State in 1860, settling at Atchison, where he engaged in freighting across the plains until 1869, when he purchased and moved to his present farm in Jackson County. He now owns 700 acres, 400 acres under cultivation, and is largely engaged in stock-raising. Mr. Smith is a native of Ireland and was born in 1835. His parents emigrated to America in 1845, settling at Evansville, Ind.; thence to Warren County, Ind., where he lived until 1852, going to Kentucky, where he stayed one year, moving to Burlington, Iowa. He was married in 1859 at Burlington, Iowa, to Miss Bridget Reagan, and has ten children, viz: Annie M., John T., Nellie, Eliza, Kate, Phenie, Maggie, Mathias, James and Rophie. During the war Mr. Smith was a member of the State Militia and took part in the battle of Westport during Price's raid.

GEORGE SPRAGUE, livery stable and drug store, was born Beardstown, Cass County, Ill., in 1853. In 1864 his parents moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he attended school until 1868, when he came to Kansas and located in Jackson County three miles west of Netawaka and engaged in farming until 1874, when he moved to Netawaka and engaged in the drug business and shortly afterwards in the livery, and has since followed the same. He was married at Netawaka, Kan., September 8, 1873, to Miss Lavina Winlan, and has four children—Grace, Harry, Frank and Vina.

I. TRAVIS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Netawaka, was born in Fayette County, Pa., August 14, 1820. In 1828 his parents moved to West Virginia, settling below Wheeling; here he lived until 1852, when he went to Van Buren County, Iowa, and engaged in farming until 1859, when he moved to Jackson, then Calhoun County, settling on Straight Creek five miles north of Holton. He was one of the pioneers of this county and was an active member of the Free-State party in Territorial days. September 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fifth Kansas Cavalry and was wounded at Barnesville, in 1861, in the hand, so badly that an amputation was necessary. On his recoveay he was discharged on account of disability, at Fort Scott, Kan., March 17, 1862. He was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Safeman, at Wheeling, W. Va., August 25, 1844, and has two children—F. G. W. and Eliza J. He is a member of Will Wendell Post No. 46, Holton, Jackson Co., Kan.

WHITING.

This village, the second in size in the county, located thirty-one miles from Atchison on the Central Branch of the Missouri Railroad, was first platted in 1866, but was re-surveyed in 1872, and another plat was recorded May 31, 1882. In November, 1869, A. D. Stone settled on the town site. He was joined early in 1870, by Charles Shedd, and together they opened the first store in the village, which was the only building on the town site for two years.

Mr. Shedd was for six years Trustee of Whiting Township. Mr. Stone, for six years Clerk of the District Court of Jackson County, is a law partner of Judge James H. Lowell. He was for some time a resident of Socorra, New Mexico, but is now at Holton. Mr. Stone's family was the first in Whiting.

Messrs. Shedd and Marshall established themselves in business in 1871, in a small building north of the railroad, which was built by P. B. Rust and in 1882 is occupied as a shoe store by C. A. Heeins. In 1881, they built south of the railroad a very beautiful substantial building of Bigelow stone, from the Frankfort magnesian limestone quarry. The building is 28x80 feet, the second story finished and furnished as an elegant public hall, with accommodations for about 500 persons.

The Baptists organized a church in 1880. A Sabbath-school is connected with the church, which hold's services in Love & Green's Hall. The pastor is Rev. Mr. Abrams.

The Methodists own a church building which cost $1,700. Their pastor is Rev. T. J. Mayer.

The Presbyterians worship in the Methodist Church building. Pastor, Rev. D. R. Todd of Netawaka.

There is a good graded school; the building estimated at $3,000.

The Whiting House was first kept by William H. Sumner, succeeded by John Campbell The present proprietor is H. A. Lewis. The Commercial was established in 1878, as Bull's Restaurant, by J. F. Bull. Charles B. Hayes is proprietor.

The Independent Order of Good Templars was organized in the spring of 1877, with twenty-two members. Its membership in 1882 is some sixty. It is considered the second best lodge in the State.

The Knights of Honor. This association was organized May 1, 1882, at Shedd & Marshall's Hall, with thirty-one members. It meets the first and third Fridays of each month. Its officers are as follows: H. E. Turner, Dictator; William H. Hedge, Past Dictator; J. F. Wheeler, Assistant Dictator; S. J. Dowd, Vice-Dictator; F. M. Morgan, Recorder; J. W. Fritz, Financial Recorder; A. T. Brown, Treasurer; Reuben Matthews, Sentinel.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

C. H. EVANS, farmer, P. O. Whiting, was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1854. In 1857 his parents moved to Atchison County, Kan., settling near Good Intent, and at this place the subject of this sketch was reared and lived until 1881, when he moved to Whiting. Was married in 1879, to Miss Lillie Harris, of Brown County, Kan., and has one child.

C. B. HAYES, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, was born in Griggsville, Pike County, Ill., in 1842. In May, 1861, at the first call for volunteers, he enlisted in Company G, Eighth Illinois Infantry. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, August, 1861, he re-enlisted in Company I, Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, and took part in the battles of Fredericktown, Mo., Cache River, Ark., Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River, siege of Vicksburg, and Jackson, Miss., and with the exception of two months during 1863, which were spent in the hospital at St. Louis, he was in every skirmish and engagement of his regiment until the expiration of his term of enlistment. He was mustered out at Oldtown Landing, Texas, and discharged at Springfield, Ill., October 11, 1864, when he took charge of a commission and storage house at Griggsville Landing, Ill., until 1868, when he engaged in farming near that place for one year. In 1869 he came to Kansas and settled on the southeast quarter of Section 29, Township 5, Range 16, and engaged in farming until January 1, 1882, when he leased the Commercial Hotel at Whiting. He was married, November 15, 1867, at Griggsville, Ill., to Miss Mary A. Thackmay. They have two children—Birdie and Eva. Is a member of Whiting Lodge No. 153, I. O. G. T.

SAMUEL RICHMOND, farmer, P. O. Whiting, was born in Ohio in 1817, and was brought up a farmer and has followed that pursuit all his life. In 1844 he went to Steuben County, Ind., where he remained until 1870, when he moved to Kansas. He was married in 1844 to Miss Caroline Kline of Butler County, Ohio, and has four children; two are now living, Elizabeth and Caroline. Mr. Richmond is a member of the Lutheran Church.

G. T. WATKINS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O Whiting, was born in Warner, Merrimack County, N. H., but was reared in Lowell, Mass., where he attended school; the last two years of his school life were spent at Andover, Mass. In 1841 he went to his birthplace and engaged in general merchandising, which he followed until 1859, when he moved to Madison County, Mo., settling near Fredericktown, where he purchased a large tract of land and engaged in farming. In 1864 he moved to Griggsville, Pike County, Ill., where he followed the same pursuit. In 1869 he came to Jackson County, Kan., settling on the southeast quarter of Section 4, Township 5, Range 16, and engaged in stock-raising and farming. He was married January 1, 1843, at Warner, N. H., to Miss Abbie C. Bean; they have six children. Previous to 1861 Mr. Watkins acted with the Democratic party and held the office of Township Clerk at Warner, N. H., from 1854 to 1859. In 1874–75 he was one of the Commissioners of Jackson County. He has represented the county in the Legislature for two terms, the sessions of 1877–81. In 1878 he was elected Township Trustee of Whiting Township. He has always taken an active part in Kansas politics. He is a member of Whiting Grange No. 1,027.

HENRY YEAGER, proprietor of Commercial Hotel, was born in Clinton County, Pa., in 1840, and lived in his native State until the fall of 1861, when he entered the Union army as a member of Company A, Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, enlisting at Lockhaven, Pa., and was discharged at Louisville, Ky., in June, 1862, for disability contracted while in the service, from which he suffers to-day. After his discharge he returned to his home in Pennsylvania where he remained until he had partially regained his health, and in the fall of 1863 re-enlisted in the United States service at Williamsport, Pa., as a member of Company I, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, being discharged at Philadelphia, Pa., at the close of the war in July, 1865. Owing to the state of his health, Mr. Yeager was kept constantly on detatched duty while a member of the last named regiment. After his final discharge he again returned to his Pennsylvania home where he resided until the spring of 1867, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Monrovia, Atchison County, where he resided about six years. Thence he removed to Arrington, in the same county, where he lived two years and then returned to Monrovia where he lived until the winter of 1882, when he removed to Whiting, Jackson County, where he took charge of the Commercial Hotel, of which he is now the proprietor. Mr. Yeager was Constable of Center Township, Atchison County, five years, and held the same office in Kapioma Township, in the same county, two years. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He is also a member of the Page Post, No. 136, of Whiting, G. A. R. He was married in 1860, in Clinton County, Pa., to Miss Delilah Dobson, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had eight children, six of whom are living. The Commercial Hotel, of Whiting, under Mr Yeager's able management, assisted in no small degree by his capable wife, has a large profitable patronage and is steadily growing into favor. Mr. Yeager is an agreeable and obliging host, provides the best the markets afford, is reasonable in his charges (in this respect differing in toto from most of the small landlords in the small towns of Kansas who appear to think that the poorer their accommodations are, the higher they should charge their victims), and so, consequently, highly popular with the traveling public who quite frequently fill his house to overflowing.

SOLDIER CITY.

Soldier City, in the central portion of Soldier Township, is a nice thriving village of four blocks, with twenty-four lots each, situated on the Kansas Central Railroad, fifteen miles from Holton. It was laid out in September, 1878, and F. M. Wilson, the oldest settler erected the first building, which was a store in that year. January 9, 1879, Wilson Bros. opened the first stock of goods, their trade having now increased to large proportions. The town is rapidly growing, its population being now about 130. The Methodist Episcopal Church has an organization and own a good house of worship. There is a graded school, the cost of the school building being $2,000, two hotels, the Wilson House and Thompson House, and a large number of general stores and shops.

Francis' Addition to the town was filed August, 1881. It lies south of the original plat and is about 325x1,100 feet.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY B. BAIR, Justice of the Peace, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 2, Township 7, Range 14, P. O., Holton, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1837, and lived in his native State until April, 1879, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Grant Township, Jackson County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has been an efficient member of the Board of School District No. 5, Jackson County, for three years, Treasurer of Grant Township two years and at present is Justice of the Peace of his township. Mr. Bair has been married twice. The first marriage occurred in 1859, in Westmoreland County, Pa., to Miss Amanda E. Baker, a native of Pennsylvania. Four children were the fruits of this marriage whose names are: A. Otilia, Samuel M. S., Jesse M. and George B. The second marriage took place in 1870, in Westmoreland County, Pa., to Miss Margaret M. Lotta, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children, named: Thomas L., Edwin A., John L., Harry B., Richard D. and Hattie L. Esquire Bair is the fortunate owner of a fine upland farm containing 183½ acres—100 acres lying in Grant and the remaining 83½ acres in Jefferson Township. The farm is enclosed by substantial fences, is in a high state of cultivaton and is well supplied with timber and water. The improvements are good and consist in part of a cosy and comfortable frame dwelling containing five rooms, a frame barn, 22x42 feet, fourteen feet high and other outbuildings, a young and thrifty orchard, etc. Esquire Bair, grows 1,000 to 1,800 bushels of corn, 200 to 600 bushels of wheat, 400 to 600 bushels of oats, and cuts 40 to 50 acres of hay yearly. In addition to the splendid crops he grew on his own farm, he also raised last year, 2,400 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of flax seed, 400 bushels of oats and 40 tons of hay on land rented from other parties. He keeps forty head of stock cattle, twenty-five stock hogs, and eight head of fine horses. Esquire Bair is an honest, upright and prominent citizen, a thorough and prosperous farmer, an honored magistrate of his county and he and his estimable wife are well pleased with this country.

P. BRYANT, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 24, Township 7, Range 14, P. O. Holton, is the son of Cyrus and Julia Byrant, early settlers of Bureau County, Ill. Cyrus Bryant was a brother of William Cullen Bryant, the poet. The subject of this sketch was born in Princeton, Ill., in 1837, and lived in his native State until the spring of 1859, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Grant Township, Jackson County, where he has resided since. He was a member of the Kansas House of Representatives, sessions of 1866-67, and Surveyor of Jackson County ten years. He participated in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company K, Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was enlisted in Princeton, Ill., in August, 1862, and was discharged at Memphis, Tenn., for disability contracted while in the service, in January, 1863. Mr. Bryant was married at Hennepin, Ill., September 1, 1862, to Miss Henrietta Bacon, a native of Massachusetts. They have five children, whose names are: William C., Marcus, Julia, Emma, and John. "Oakdale," as the magnificent estate of Mr. Bryant is called, contains 420 acres. It is all enclosed by substantial fences, is in a high state of cultivation and is well supplied with timber and water—Bryant's branch of the Banner flowing through the farm in a northerly direction. The property is handsomely improved by a spacious and elegant residence, a large and convenient frame barn 30x50 feet, granaries, cribs, splendid groves and orchards, etc., etc. Mr. Bryant devotes his attention almost exclusively to raising corn, fine cattle and hogs. He grows from 4,000 to 6,000 bushels of corn, and cuts 200 tons of hay yearly, feeds two to six car loads of cattle, keeps 100 head of grade and thoroughbred cattle 100 to 200 stock hogs and fourteen head of horses. A Victoria bull called the "Second Duke of Lawndale" is at the head of his fine herd of cattle, and is an animal of superior personal traits and pure lineage. Mr. Bryant is an old Kansas settler and relates many graphic tales and incidents that occurred in his neighborhood during the border troubles, some of which would be repeated here did not a lack of space forbid. One incident as possessing some historical value may be, however, here related. It has reference to how Banner Creek and Precincts received their name. This precinct having given in 1860, the largest Republican majority given by any precinct in Jackson County, was presented with a flag or banner by the ladies of Holton, friends of that political party, and from that day forth was known as the "Banner Precinct," subsequently shortened to Banner, which name was also given to the Creek, replacing that of Groom by which it had been known before. It having been so called after an old Missouri Rebel of that name who had lived previous to this time, on its banks. Mr. Bryant is a veteran of the last war, an honored and respected citizen, and an intelligent, earnest and progressive farmer and stock-raiser, of liberal views and decided public spirit.

H. C. CARTER, farmer, Section 5, Township 6, Range 13, P. O. Holton, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, in 1852, where he lived until 1876, when he came to Kansas, locating on his present place and has it now well improved. He was married in Marion, Ohio, in 1875, to Miss Harriet Snow and has two children: Harvey and Jane. He is a member of the Holton Lodge I. O. G. T., also belongs to the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM CRUZAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 14, Township 7, Range 13, P. O. James' Crossing, was born in Rush County, Ind., in 1827, and lived in his native State but a short time, when his parents removed to Coles County, Ill., where Mr. Cruzan resided until April 5, 1857, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in the following August on his farm in Grant Township, Jackson County, where he has resided since. He participated in the war of the Rebellion during the Price raid as a member of Company D, Twentieth Regiment Kansas Militia, enlisting in Holton in the fall of 1864, serving eighteen days and being discharged at Holton, Jackson County. He took part in the engagement at Westport, Mo. He has been married twice. The first marriage occurred in Coles County, Ill., in 1848, to Miss Mary Bennett, a native of Illinois. Four children were the fruits of this marriage, three of whom are living and who are named: Hiram (married to Miss Katie Meek, a native of Kansas), Sarah Jane (married to Phillip Claypoole, a native of Ohio), and Kansas (married to M. B. Meek, a native of Missouri). The second marriage took place in 1864, in Grant Township to Miss Elizabeth Bowen, a native of Ohio. They have three children, whose names are: Ross, Nettie and Robert. Mr. Cruzan owns a magnificent estate of 1,300 acres, lying on Soldier Creek, divided into bottom and upland. It is all enclosed except fifty acres in timber, is in a high state of cultivation and is well supplied with water by wells and springs and the creek which flows in a southeasterly direction through the farm. The improvements are first class and embrace among others an elegant residence containing eight rooms, a frame barn 30x50 feet, and other outbuildings. There are two orchards on the farm—one covering three acres and containing 250 apple trees, and the other covering one acre and having 100 fruit trees of different varieties. Mr. Cruzan devotes his attention chiefly to raising corn, cattle and hogs. He grows 4,000 bushels of corn, 700 bushels of oats, cuts 150 tons of hay and millet, and feeds three car loads of cattle yearly, keeps 125 head of fine grade and a few thoroughbred cattle, 100 stock-hogs and fourteen head of excellent horses. At the head of his herd of fine cattle stands the "Prince of Kansas", a thoroughbred Bates' bull, an animal of faultless pedigree and superior personal traits. Mr. Cruzan is an old Kansas pioneer, an honest, unassuming, straight-forward and practical farmer and stock-raiser, and a good and useful citizen and man of high standing and respectability.

A. A. GORDON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 21, Township 7, Range 14, P. O. Holton, was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1828, and lived in his native State until the spring of 1858, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Grant Township, Jackson County, where he resided one summer and then returned to Champaign County, Ohio, where he resided until March, 1871, when he returned to his farm in Kansas, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has been an efficient and valued member of the Board of School District No. 20, Jackson County, five years. He was married in Xenia, Ohio, in 1859, to Miss Lydia A. Gallaway, a native of Ohio. They have one child, a son, whose name is George A. Mr. Gordon is the fortunate owner of a choice upland farm of 440 acres. The farm is all enclosed except ten acres of timber, is in a good state of cultivation and well supplied with water. The improvements are first class and consist in part of a comfortable and cozy dwelling containing five rooms, a large frame barn 36x80 feet, stock sheds and lots and magnificent orchards and groves. Mr. Gordon grows 2,000 bushels of corn and 500 bushels of small grain, and cuts 200 tons of hay yearly, has 240 acres in pastures, feeds a car load of cattle annually, keeps 100 fine grade cattle, 75 to 100 stock-hogs and ten head of horses. He is an old resident of the State, a thorough, energetic and practical farmer, a good citizen and neighbor, and he and his amiable wife are well pleased with the country.

THOMAS KEIR, farmer and stock-raiser, northwest of Section 13, Township 7, Range 14, P. O. Holton, was born in Rasharkin, County Antrim, Ireland, July 16, 1826, and lived in his native country until his seventeenth year, when he went to the city of Glasgow, Scotland, where he lived three years and then removed to Dumfrieshire, in the same country, where he also resided three years, and then emigrated to America, landing in the city of New York, February 2, 1852, from whence he proceeded to Cayuga County, N. Y., where he resided two years, and then removed to Rock Island County, Ill., where he resided until the spring of 1856, when he joined Gen. James H. Lane's emigration party and proceeded to Kansas. He arrived in Topeka on August 15, 1856, remaining there, meantime taking part in several contests between the Free-State forces and border ruffians, until the spring of 1858, when he located on his farm in what is now Grant Township, Jackson County, where he has since resided. Mr. Keir participated in the war of the Rebellion, during the Price raid, as a member of Capt. Dan. Horn's Company of Kansas Militia, enlisting at Holton, serving three weeks and being discharged at Topeka. He was married, March 14, 1869, in Grant Township, Jackson County, to Mrs. Rebecca Talbert, a native of Washington County, Pa. They have one child, a son, whose name is Frank O. Mr. Keir owns two fine farms in Grant Township, one containing 160 acres and the other, the home farm, embracing 133 acres. These farms are all enclosed, are in a good state of cultivation, are well supplied with timber and water, and have magnificent groves and orchards. The improvements on the home farm are good and consist among others of a large stone house, 17½x35 feet, with a "T" 17x15 feet, stock stables, sheds and lots, granaries, cribs, etc. Mr. Keir grows 2,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of small grain, cuts 200 tons of hay and feeds a car load of cattle yearly, keeps from forty to fifty fine grade cattle, thirty to forty stock-hogs and half a dozen head of horses. Mr. Keir also owns a choice farm of 160 acres in Grant Township. It is all enclosed, is in a good state of cultivation, is well supplied with timber and water, and has good improvements. Mr. Keir is an old Kansas pioneer, a prominent and prosperous farmer, a good citizen and neighbor, and has a high standing in his community. Mr. Keir has two brothers and four sisters living somewhere in the United States, whose whereabouts he is anxious to find out. His brothers are named John and William, and his sisters are named Lena (married to James Irvin, a native of Rasharkin, County Antrim, Ireland), Margaret Jane (married to Thomas Webb, who is supposed to reside somewhere in Illinois), Eliza and Hester. His eldest brother, John, went with a party of gold hunters from near Brantfort, Canada, in the spring of 1852, to California, since which time Mr. Keir has had no tidings of him. Should any one acquainted with any of these parties, chance to read these lines, they will do Mr. Keir a great favor which will be duly reciprocated, by addressing him at Holton, Jackson County, Kansas.

J. F. POMEROY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 23, Township 7, Range 14, P. O. Holton, was born in Worthington, Mass., in 1832, and lived in his native State until his twenty-second year and then removed to Hartford, Conn., where he resided two years. Thence he removed to Bureau County, Ill., where he resided two years, and in July, 1859 became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Grant Township, Jackson County, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Grange at Holton. He was Trustee of what was then Jefferson Township in 1860, and one of the Commissoners of Jackson County in 1870-72. He participated in the war of the Rebellion during the Price raid, as a member of Capt. Hoaglin's Company of Kansas Militia, enlisting at Holton, Jackson County, served eighteen days and was discharged at Holton. Mr. Pomeroy has been married twice. The first marriage occurred at Circleville, Jackson County, in December, 1862, to Miss Martha J. Blake, a native of Putnam County, Ind. She died in January, 1872. Four children were the fruits of this marriage, only one of whom is living and who is named Charles William. The second marriage took place in September, 1872, in Grant Township, Jackson County, to Miss Isabella C. Clark, a native of Indiana. They have five children living, whose names are Frank C., Horace G., Alice, Hattie and Clara Bell. "Banner stock farm", as the magnificent 730 acre estate of Mr. Pomeroy is called, lies on Banner Creek, six miles southwest of the city of Holton. It is one of the largest and finest stock farms in Grant Township and is nearly all enclosed by about ten miles of fine hedge, is in a high state of cultivation and is well supplied with timber, and with water by means of springs, wells and the creek which flows in a northeasterly direction through the farm. The improvements are costly and extensive and embrace, among others, a spacious and elegant residence, a large frame barn, 45x50 feet, granaries, cribs, wagon and stock sheds, stock lots, etc. There are superb groves and orchards on the property—the orchards alone covering eleven acres and containing 650 fruit trees of various varieties. Mr. Pomeroy grows 8,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of small grain, and cuts 300 tons of hay yearly, has 160 acres in pasture, feeds three car loads of cattle annually, keeps 200 head of fine grade cattle, 150 stock-hogs and twenty-five head of horses. Mr. Pomeroy is an old Kansas pioneer, a prominent, prosperous and intelligent farmer, has an estate fit for a prince, is well and favorably known, and is an honored citizen of his county. Coming to Kansas with but $300 in his possession, he has since that time made every dollar he now possesses by his untiring energy and legitimate farming. It is scarcely necessary to say that he is more than pleased with his adopted State.

LORENZO D. STEPHENSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 3, Township 7, Range 13, P. O. James' Crossing, was born in Mercer County, Ohio, in 1841, and lived in his native State until his twenty-second year, when he entered the Union army as a member of Company A, Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, enlisted in Salina, Ohio, October 9, 1861, and was discharged at Gallitin, Tenn., in February 1864, re-enlisting the same day in the same company and regiment, and was finally discharged at Columbus, Ohio, January 6, 1866. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Jonesboro, Atlanta, Nashville and numerous minor engagements. After his discharge he returned to his Ohio home, where he resided nearly one year, and on the 17th day of December, 1866, became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Grant Township, Jackson County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in Soldier Township, Jackson County, April 29, 1875, to Miss Mary Tolin, a native of Indiana. They have four children, whose names are: Lorin, Albert, Walter and Naomi. Mr. Stephenson is the fortunate owner of a fine farm lying on Soldier Creek, containing 720 acres. It is all upland but 160 acres, which is bottom land of the finest quality. It is all enclosed, is in a good state of cultivation, and is well supplied with timber and water. The improvements are good and consist in part of a comfortable and cozy dwelling containing six rooms, a fine barn, 32x30 feet, stock stables, sheds and lots, and handsome groves and orchards. Mr. Stephenson grows 6,000 bushels of corn, 2,600 bushels of small grain, and cuts 100 tons of hay yearly, keeps seventy-five fine grade cattle, 100 stock hogs and fifteen to twenty fine horses and mules. Mr. Stephenson is an energetic, industrious and model farmer, an honorable and straight-forward man, and a good citizen and neighbor.

SAMUEL STEPHENSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 10, Township 7, Range 13, P. O. James' Crossing, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1834, and lived in his native State until April, 1860, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Miami County, where he resided one year. He then removed to Fort Scott, Bourbon County, where he resided until February, 1863, when he settled on his farm in Grant Township, Jackson County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the German Baptist Church. He has been a member of and Treasurer of School District No. 11, Jackson County, about ten years, and has served as Trustee of Grant Township five terms. He participated in the war of the Rebellion during the Price raid, as a member of the Kansas Militia, enlisting at, and being discharged at James' Crossing, Jackson County, after serving eighteen days. He was married January 2, 1870, in Washington County, Kan., to Miss Katie Burr, a native of Indiana. They have four children, whose names are: Nellie Blanche, Mary May, Mary Elizabeth and Etha Lucretia. Mr. Stephenson owns a fine farm of 340 acres lying on Soldier Creek. The farm is all enclosed, is in a good state of cultivation and is well supplied with water by means of wells, springs, spring branches and the creek which flows through the centre of it. The improvements are first class, embracing in part an elegant new, modern residence containing seven rooms, surrounded by handsome grounds. The dwelling is erected on an elevated site which commands a magnificent view for miles of the surrounding country. The property is also further improved by two tenant houses, a frame barn, 20x40 feet, a large new granary and other outbuildings, two fine orchards covering ten acres and containing 1,000 fruit trees of various kinds, etc. Mr. Stephenson grows from 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of oats, 125 bushels of flax seed, cuts 100 tons of hay yearly, keeps 75 to 100 head of stock cattle, 75 to 100 stock hogs and twenty head of horses. Mr. Stephenson is a thorough practical farmer, a prosperous and substantial citizen and enjoys the confidence of the people.

MRS. MARY WEST, widow of Frederic West, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 24, Township 7, Range 14, P. O. Holton. Mr. Frederic West was born in Berkshire County, Mass., in 1809, and lived in his native State until his twenty-second year, when he removed to the then Territory of Iowa, where he resided two years. Thence he removed to Knox County, Ill., where he resided until September 1857, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in what is now Grant Township, Jackson County, where he resided until his death in December 1881. He was a steadfast and consistent member of the Congregational Church. He was one of Jackson's representative and honored citizens and was, one of the Commissioners of this county in 1861-62. He was a prominent pioneer of the State, an honorable, upright man and was well and favorably known. He was married in 1852 at Knoxville, Ill., to Miss Mary Shannon, a native of Jefferson County, Ohio. They had one child, a daughter, whose name is Jennie, and who is married to Alfred Peace, a native of England. Mrs. West owns a fine upland farm of 160 acres. It is all enclosed, is in a good state of cultivation, is amply supplied with timber and has plenty of water, having wells, springs, the Banner Creek and the west branch of the Banner, which flows through the farm in an easterly direction. There are splendid groves and a young and thrifty orchard on the property, which contains 300 fruit trees of various varieties. There is also an abundance of small fruits on the farm. The improvements are good and consist in part of a comfortable and cozy home, a frame barn, 36x25 feet, granaries, cribs, etc. The farm is under the able superintendence of Mr. Alfred Peace, Mrs. West's son-in-law, a young, energetic, practical and thorough farmer. He grows yearly from 2,500 to 3,000 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of small grain, keeps fifty head of fine stock cattle, forty to fifty stock hogs, and nine head of horses. The farm is well known for its productiveness and fertility and ranks among the best in Grant Township.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

JAMES L. ANDERSON, stock-raiser, Section 9, Township 9, Range 13, P. O. Holton, was born in Buchanan County, Mo., in 1855. In 1863 his parents moved to Kansas, settling in Atchison County. In 1869 to 1872, he attended school in Atchison City, Kan. In 1879 he came to his present location and engaged in stock-raising, and from a small beginning he now has about 250 head of cattle, and is in every way a prosperous young man.

WILLIAM G. BRADLEY, farmer, Section 4, Township 9, Range 13, P. O. Sullivan, was born in Lake County, Ohio, in 1825, and was brought up on a farm. In 1846 he rented a farm in his native county, where he remained until 1850, when he moved to La Salle County, Ill., and engaged in farming, until 1862, when he went to Perry County, Iowa, and engaged in general merchandising until 1864, when he sold out and bought a farm in Story County, where he remained until 1874, when he moved to Kansas, locating in Brown County. In 1877 he moved to his present location in Jackson County. He was married in Lake County, Ohio, in 1852, to Miss Sarah A. Glass, and has four children—Emma, Charles, Gaston, and Wallace. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Good Templars Order.

GEORGE L. CURTIS, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Adrian, was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1837, and was brought up a farmer. In 1857 he left his father's farm and moved to Miami County, Ohio, where he worked as a farm hand for five years, when he bought forty acres of land, and in 1864 he went to Colorado, where he remained until 1866, when he came to Kansas, locating in Johnston County, and in 1870 moved to his present location, in Township 8, Range 13, Washington Township, Jackson County. He was married in 1867, to Miss Mary A. Carson, Jonnston County, Kan., and has two children—James L., and George S. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and has held various school offices in his township.

C. H. DAY, farmer, P. O. Adrian, was born in Canton, Ohio, in 1839. In 1843 his parents moved to a farm in Franklin County, Ind., where young Day attended school and worked on a farm until 1860, when he moved to Iowa, where he remained one year, when he moved to Kansas, locating in Jackson County, and engaged in farming. He was married in Linn County, Iowa, June 20, 1862, to Miss Louisa Mercer, and has three children—Caroline E. Mary C., and George W.

JAMES D. FULLER, farmer, Section 3, Township 9, Range 13, P. O. Sullivan, was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1840, where he attended school and learned the blacksmith's trade in his father's shop. In 1857, he went to Burlington, Wis., where he worked at his trade for one year, then he went to La Crosse, Wis., where he followed his trade until 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Eighth Wisconsin Cavalry, as farrier, but was discharged for disability in 1863, when he went to Paris, Ill., and worked at his trade until 1866, when he went to Marion County, Iowa, and engaged in farming. In 1872 he moved on to his present location, and has followed farming and blacksmithing. He was married in 1867, in Paris, Ill., to Miss Emma Norcross, and has one child—Thomas C.

AMOS HAMMON, farmer, P. O. Holton, was born in Kentucky, in 1806, and is a native of Woodford County in that State, and there he learned the wagon makers' trade which he followed until 1846, when he moved to Clay County, Mo., where he engaged in farming. In 1857 he came to Kansas, settling in Atchison County. In 1871 he moved to his present location. He was married in 1857, in Fayette County, Mo., to Miss Sarah Thompson, and has four children living—Amos, Woods, Smith, and Ellen.

J. A. WHARTON, farmer, P. O. Holton, was born in Audrain County, Mo., in 1851. In 1857, his parents moved to Brown County, Kan., where he attended school and worked on the farm until 1878, when he moved to his present location, and devoted his time to the improvement of his farm. He was married in 1878, to Miss Sarah Yates, of Brown County, Kan., and has one child—Clarence.

DOUGLAS TOWNSHIP.

A. W. BAINBRIDGE, farmer, and stock-raiser, Section 22, P. O. Meriden, Jefferson County, one of the early settlers and representative citizens of Jackson County. He is a native of Missouri, and was born a short distance from St. Louis. When five or six years of age his parents emigrated to Wisconsin, locating in Grant County, where A. W. was educated and reared. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1857, locating where he now resides, March 22. Previous to coming to Kansas he resided in Missouri five years. His father, Rev. Darius Bainbridge, of the Baptist denomination, was one of the pioneer ministers in that part, and held the first services. He contributed amply towards the building of the first schoolhouse, reserving the privilege of using the room for divine worship once a month His death occurred in Jackson County, in 1869. He had been in the pulpit for forty-five years. Miss Harriet Warfield, a niece of the subject of this sketch, taught the first school in that part, in a claim cabin on Section 23. Mr. Bainbridge during his long sojourn has been identified by the educational interests of his district. Mr. Bainbridge has been twice married, first, in Wisconsin, to Miss Elvira Elton. By this union he has three children—Mary E., George L., Alvira. Mrs. Bainbridge's death occurred in Wisconsin. His present wife's maiden name was Rosana Aker, of Missouri. He has seven children by this marriage—Henrietta, Almeda, Alpine, Darius A., Lillie M., Effie, and Bertie.

CHARLES R. BURNS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 13, Township 9, Range 15, P. O. Hoyt, was born in Clark County, Ind., July 6, and resided in his native State until the fall of 1858, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Douglas Township, Jackson County, where he has since resided. Mr Burns was the Representative from the Seventy-ninth district to the Kansas Legislature, session of 1871. He has been Trustee of Douglas Township two years, and Treasurer of the same township, three years, all of which positions he filled with ability and with credit to himself and constituents. Mr. Burns was married in Daviess County, Ind., in 1851, to Miss Emily J. Hastings, a native of Indiana. They have had six children, five of whom are living, and whose names are—Frances R , married to Frank Chase, a native of N. Y., and a resident of Jackson County ; Margaret A., married to John McKenge, a native of Pennsylvania; Eliza, married to Ephraim Aikens, a native of Pennsylvania; Joseph M., married to Miss Susan Maris, a native of Pennsylvania; John M., and William Sherman, who died in 1873. Mr. Burns owns a choice farm of 360 acres. It is divided into upland and bottom, is all enclosed by substantial fences, is in a high state of cultivation, has eighty acres each of mowing and pasture land and thirty acres of timber land and is well supplied with water. The improvements are first-class, and embrace among others an elegant residence, containing six rooms; a frame barn, 26x30 feet, corn cribs and other outbuildings. There are two young thrifty, bearing orchards on this magnificent estate, covering together about six acres, and containing 400 apple, and a number of peach and cherry trees. Mr. Burns grows from 2,000 to 2,500 bushels of corn and 400 bushels of oats yearly. Keeps from fifty to seventy stock cattle, twenty to twenty-five stock hogs, and four work horses. Mr. Burns is a prominent and prosperous farmer, an honored and representative citizen of Jackson County, and has a high standing in his county, and is respected and esteemed by all who are fortunate enough to know him.

HUGH GUTHRIE, farmer, Section 34, Township 8, Range 15, P. O. South Cedar, was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1835, and lived in his native State until 1842, when his parents removed to LaGrange County, Ind., where Mr. Guthrie lived until September 1, 1861, when he entered the Union army as a member of Company A, Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, enlisting at Waterloo City, Ind., and was discharged at Bridgeport, Ala., December 5, 1863, re-enlisting the same day in the same company and regiment, and was finally discharged from the United States service December 2, 1865, at Marietta, Ga. He participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chattanooga and numerous minor engagements. After his discharge he returned to his home in Indiana, where he resided until the spring of 1869, when he removed to Kansas, locating in Cedar Township, Jackson County, where he lived one year and then removed to his farm in Douglas Township, in the same county, where he has since resided. He was married in 1857, in Indiana, to Miss Susan Frederic, a native of Ohio. They have six children whose names are: Martha J., Maria, Nancy E., Isabel, Mary F. and Alice. Mr. Guthrie owns a fine upland farm of eighty acres. It is all enclosed, is in a high state of cultivation and is well supplied with timber and water. The improvements are fair and consist among others of a comfortable dwelling, stock stable, sheds, etc. Mr. Guthrie grows 500 bushels of corn yearly, keeps twenty stock cattle, half-a-dozen hogs, and eight head of horses. He is a veteran of the last war, an honest, upright man and a good citizen and neighbor.

HON. J. W. PETTIJOHN, physician and surgeon, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 21, Township 9, Range 15. P. O. Hoyt, Jackson County. The subject of this sketch is now a resident of Jackson County, Kan. He was born in Brown County, Ohio, October 27, 1833, and is the son of William B. and E. Pettijohn, who were Virginians by birth. He was raised under the strict Presbyterian code, but belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church in which faith he was brought up, and joined in his early youth, and is still a member of the same. His father was among the early abolitionists of Southern Ohio, and as a boy, J. W. was often called upon to make a trip on the "Underground Rail Road," as it was called in that day. He has always been an advocate of reform, and has been connected with all the great leading reforms of the day. The temperance question has always received his sanction and support, from the day of the Washingtonian pledge, down along the line of temperance societies to the present day, excepting the crusade, as inaugurated a few years ago in Ohio. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the distinction in the latter as a Sir Knight. He received a common school education, and studied medicine with his uncle, A. L. Pettijohn. Matriculated in the University of Michigan, in 1855, and graduated in the Georgetown Medical College, District of Columbia. He was married November 1, 1860, to Miss Frank E. Ridings, of Hillsboro, Ohio. Her parents were also Virginians and identified with the early history of Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio. Their only son, William R. was born October 10, 1863. Dr. Pettijohn commenced the practice of medicine with Dr. Jno. Buchanan, in 1857, and continued in active practice until the spring of 1863, at which time he accepted the position of a surgeon in the United States army in the department at Washington, D. C.. In the fall of the same year, by order of the Secretary of War, he went before the medical examiners then sitting in Washington City, and after a thorough examination of six days, received a commission as surgeon, and was assigned to the Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry. Not being able for active campaign work, he was forced, after some months, to resign, and was again assigned to duty at the hospital on Arlington Heights; from thence he went to Anticosta Island, and from there to Patuxant River, remaining in the service until the spring of 1866. The war ending, he returned to his native State and engaged in the practice of his profession in the town of Lynchburg, Ohio, situated on the Miami River, forty miles east of Cincinnati.. He continued in active business for twelve years, when, being admonished by failing health, he sold out, gave up a pleasant home, resigned a lucrative practice, and started West in quest of health, which he has found in the pure air of Kansas. He is now comfortably situated, enjoying the fruits of his labors, on the sunny banks of the Little Soldier, engaged in growing stock and farming and administering to the wants of the sick in his immediate neighborhood. Dr. Pettijohn was elected by the Republicans, as their Representative to the last legislature from the Forty-ninth district. He has always affiliated with that party, (it being the champion of advanced ideas and reform) but reserves to himself the right of a free thinker. His sympathies are always with the weak and oppressed.

A. A. POWERS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hoyt, was born near Hackettstown, Warner County, N. J., May 5, 1842. His parents were both natives of New Jersey. When three years old his father died; he received a common school education in his native county. In 1856 he went to Indiana and farmed for two years. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eighth New Jersey. He was in the army [illegible] the Potomac from its organization till the battle of Petersburg and was engaged in twenty-eight important battles of the war. Returning to New Jersey he found employment on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and was afterwards agent for a wholesale house. In 1872 he came to Kansas, settling first in Reno County. In 1876 he moved to Jackson County, where he has since resided. His politics are Republican and he has been twice elected Trustee of Douglas Township.

AMELIA V. RICE, widow of David S. Rice, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 29, Township 9, Range 16, P. O. Meriden, Jefferson County. David S. Rice was born in 1828, in Scott County, Ind., where he resided until nineteen years of age. Thence he removed to Trimble County, Ky., where he was engaged in farming and where he resided for seven years. He then removed to Platte County, Mo., where he resided one year. On the 9th day of April, 1855, he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Douglas Township, Jackson County, where he resided until his death, August 18, 1877. He was a consistent member of the Church of the United Brethren. He was an efficient member of the Board of School District No. 4, in Jackson County for four years. He took part in the late war during the Price Raid, as a member of the Kansas Militia, enlisting in the fall of 1864, at Leavenworth, and serving eighteen days and was discharged at Fort Leavenworth. During his life Mr. Rice was extensively engaged in feeding and dealing in live stock and managing his large farm. He also owned and operated a steam saw-mill for a number of years. He was an honorable, upright, Christian man and highly respected and esteemed in his neighborhood. Mr. Rice was married to Miss Amelia V. Pennington, a native of Garrard County, Ky., September 30, 1847, in Trimble County, Ky. They had nine children, eight of whom are living, named : William E., married to Miss Melinda Sherman, a native of Indiana; Mary W., married to William Kemp, a native of Maryland; Rachael E., married to William F. Cunningham, a native of Missouri; John Wesley; David S., married to Miss Josephine Miller, a native of Kansas, who died December 10, 1882; Amelia V., married to Thomas Hutchinson, a native of Ohio ; Annie E., married to Matthew Cole, a native of Ohio; Charles Ellsworth, died December 11, 1882 and Ida J. Mrs. Rice is the owner of a farm of 316 acres lying on West Muddy Creek. The farm is under the able management of her son John Wesley, who is a thorough and practical farmer and a young man of indomitable energy and perseverance. The farm is all enclosed with substantial fences, is in a high state of cultivation and is well supplied with water by wells, springs and the creek which flows through the south part of the farm. The property is as well adapted to a stock farm as any in Jackson County. It has eighty acres in timber and the same number in pasture and has good improvements, embracing a large and elegant residence containing eleven rooms, stock stables, sheds and lots, a large stone granary and handsome groves and orchards. Mrs. Rice grows 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 to 1,500 bushels of small grain, cuts 100 tons of hay yearly, keeps from sixty to seventy-five fine grade cattle, twenty-five to thirty stock hogs and a dozen head of horses and mules. The farm is noted in the neighborhood for its fertility, its fine meadows, its well sheltered and convenient stock lots and its abundant supply of pure water.

JACOB SEAL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 34, P. O. Meriden, Jefferson County. The spring of 1855 the subject of this sketch located on Muddy Creek, where he now resides, being one among the first in that region. He has since been a constant resident and few persons have been more closely identified with the development of Jackson County. Mr. Seal is a native of Ohio, and was born in Crawford County, January 16, 1834. When eleven years of age he came to Missouri with his parents and was there educated and reared. He has been three times married, his first two wives being dead, their names were respectively Bradshaw and Bainbridge. His present wife's maiden name was Susan Michael. By his first marriage he has two children: Theodore B. and Julia A. By the second union he has four children: William E., Mary M. C., Josiah D. and Almira D. By the latter union he has two sons: Ulysses A. and Elmer F.

D. W. STANLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 3, Township 9, Range 15, P. O. Hoyt, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1840, and lived in his native State until his twenty-first year, he then removed to Jefferson County, Wis., where he resided until August, 1862, when he entered the Union army as a member of Company D, Twenty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at Madison, Wis., June 9, 1865. He participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Miss. and Champion Hills. In the last named engagement Mr. Stanley, was wounded and taken prisoner and being paroled a short time after was sent to the United States general hospital at Memphis, Tenn., where he was confined suffering from his wounds for over six months. After his recovery he rejoined his regiment at New Ibera, La., where he did duty with his regiment, taking part in the interim, in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, and a number of minor engagements until the 9th day of June, 1865, when he was taken sick suffering from general disability, and allowed leave of absence to go to his home in Wisconsin, where he remained until his discharge from the United States service. After his discharge he removed to Howard County, Iowa, where he lived one year and then returned to Wisconsin, where he resided until the spring of 1870, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Douglas Township, Jackson County, where he has resided since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of Holton Lodge, No. 1,769 K. of H. He has been Justice of the Peace of Douglas Township five years. He has been married twice. The first marriage took place in Lake Mills, Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1866, to Miss Anna D. Rutherford, a native of Wisconsin. She died in 1867. They had one child, a daughter, whose name was Anna D. The second marriage took place November 2, 1868, in Lake Mills, Wisconsin, to Miss Elizabeth Philips, a native of Pennsylvania. She died September 28, 1881. They had five children three of whom are living and whose names are Dan, Frank and Willie Case. Esquire Stanley owns a large and choice upland farm of 258 acres lying on Stanley's branch of the Soldier, and also owns five acres of timber lying in Cedar Township, Jackson County. The farm is all enclosed by substantial fences, is in a good state of cultivation and is well supplied with water. The improvements are good and consist of a comfortable and cozy dwelling, stock stables, sheds and lots, corn cribs and handsome groves and orchards. Esquire Stanley devotes his attention exclusively to raising corn, hogs, cattle and fine horses. He grows from 1,000 to 1,200 bushels of corn, cuts 250 acres of hay yearly, keeps 100 choice grade cattle forty to fifty hogs and half-a-dozen head of horses. He is an honored magistrate of his county, a veteran of the last war, a thorough and practical farmer and an honorable and upright man.

P. H. STEWARD, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 15, Township 9, Range 15, P. O. Hoyt, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1832, and lived in his native State until his eighth year, when his parents removed to Jasper County, Ind., where Mr. Steward resided until his twenty-first year, when he removed to Jones County, Iowa, where he lived one and a half years. In February, 1856, he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Jefferson County, where he resided until 1863, when he removed to his farm in Douglas Township, Jackson County, where he has resided since. He holds demit of Holton Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and Meriden Lodge, A. O. U. W. Mr. Steward has been married twice. The first marriage took place in Jefferson County, May 15, 1856, being the first marriage recorded in that county, to Miss Lucinda Dunn, a native of Indiana. They had two children whose names are Columbus and Marcus. The second marriage occurred November 25, 1873, in Jackson County, to Mrs. Cornelia Vennard, a native of Illinois. They have one son whose name is Walter. Mr. Steward owns a fine farm of 240 acres. It is second bottom, is enclosed by substantial fences, is in a good state of cultivation and is well supplied with water, Steward's branch of the Little Soldier flowing through the centre of the farm. The improvements are good, and consist of a neat and cozy home, a frame granary, corn cribs, stock sheds and lots and a young and thrifty orchard. Mr. Steward grows 1,000 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of small grain and cuts 100 acres of hay yearly. Has been quite an extensive stock man though at present is building and improving a quarter Section, which has previously been used for grass purposes. Keeps a few cattle and hogs and seven head of horses. He is an old Kansas pioneer, and was among the number that helped to defend their homes in early troubles, is a practical and thorough farmer, an honorable, upright man and is well and favorably known.

EZRA K. SWARTZ, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 34, Township 8, Range 15, P. O. South Cedar, was born in Indiana in 1839, and lived in his native State until his twenty-ninth year and then removed to Champaign County, Ill., where he resided nine years, and then removed to the city of Peoria, in the same State where he lived one summer, thence removed to Kansas City where he resided about six years, and then removed to his farm in Douglas Township, Jackson County, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the McPherson Post No. 4, G. A. ,R, of Kansas City. Mr. Swartz participated in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company I, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was enlisted August 19, 1861, at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., and was discharged at Chester, Pa., in November, 1862, for disability contracted while in the United States service, from the effects of which he suffers to-day. He was married in Putnamville, Indiana, in 1866, to Miss Amanda Mangun, a native of Maryland. They have two children whose names are Carrie and Freddie F. Mr. Swartz owns a fine upland farm of sixty acres. It is all enclosed, is in a good state of cultivation and is well supplied with water. The improvements consist in part, of a comfortable dwelling, a stock stable, sheds and lots, etc. Mr. Swartz has thirty acres in corn, five acres in oats, and fourteen acres in flax. He is a thorough and practical farmer and a brave veteran of the last war. He is a good citizen and neighbor.

J. W. WILLIAMS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 10, Township 9, Range 16, P. O, Cope. Among the prominent men of Jackson County, who have risen to places of influence and honor, from the smallest beginnings may be classed the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article. Mr. Williams is the eldest son of Richard Williams, who was a native of Virginia, but removed to Ohio in an early day becoming one of the pioneer settlers of that State. The subject of this sketch was born in Belmont County, Ohio, on the 7th day of October, 1819. When ten years of age he moved with his parents to Morgan County, Ohio. His education was received in the common schools of Belmont and Morgan counties, and one year's attendance at Marietta College. In 1856, he took a trip through the West, and on his return settled in Hocking County, Ohio, where he remained until 1858, when he came to Kansas, arriving on the site of his present home on the 7th day of April. His object in coming to Kansas was to secure land for his children and to make for himself a home in the great West. Although he has met with some misfortunes, and endured many of the hardships incident to a new country, he has, in the main, been very successful. He was the first to settle on the open prairie in his neighborhood. He now possesses a farm well improved and cultivated. Since coming to Kansas his business has been farming, and his well-tilled fields are convincing proofs of his proficiency. His political views have been in sympathy with the Republican party, since 1856, previous to which time he acted with the Democratic party. Although in no respect a professional politician, his fellow citizens recognizing his merit, have elected him to various important positions. Was elected, and served nine years as Justice of the Peace,—seven years in Ohio, and two years in Kansas. He was one of the Commissioners of Jackson County in the years 1861, 1862 and 1863, and Trustee of Douglas Township, in 1873 and 1874. Was one of the Enumerators, and took the Census of Douglas Township in 1880. In the years 1864, 1875 and 1876 he represented his county in the State Legislature. He has filled all these offices with credit to himself and to his county. He was married in 1842, in Morgan County, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth McKeever, by whom he has had ten children, eight of whom are living whose names are: Alonzo H., married to Miss Hattie Jones, a native of Illinois; Margaret J., married to A. H. Black, a native of Ohio and a resident of Jackson County; S. Matilda, married to W. O. Brown, a native of Indiana and a resident of Jackson County; William Hollis, married to Miss Mary A. Herr, a native of Illinois; Richard A. T. W. Sherman; Mary, married to Newton Z. Fulton, a native of Ohio; and Charles Sumner. Mr. Williams participated in the war of the Rebellion during the Price raid, as Lieutetant of Company A, Fourth Kansas Militia, and was enrolled at Meriden, Jefferson County, in 1862, and was discharged in Oskaloosa in the same county in October, 1864. He took part in the battle of Little Blue. Has been a member of the Christian Church since his eighteenth year, and has led a consistent life, and is well known as an honest and upright man. Mr. Williams is to be classed among Jackson County's pioneer settlers, and as such, he has watched the development of its resources with much interest. In public improvements he is ever ready to lend a helping hand, and where donations are required for the furtherance of such improvements he is never less generous than his neighbors. During his long residence in the county he has shown himself worthy of the esteem and confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

MICHAEL BAKER, farmer, P. O. North Cedar, was born in Greenbrier County, Va., November 15, 1813. In 1833, he went to Saline County, and afterwards Platte County, Missouri, where he was engaged in selling goods and farming, remaining until 1856 when he came to Kansas with a stock of goods and started a store at the mouth of Bill's Creek. In 1858 he went to Pike's Peak and engaged in mining for two years, returning to Jackson County where he has since resided. In 1840 he was married to Miss Julia Ann Mayo; she died in 1842 leaving one son. In 1862 he was again married to Sarah Isaacs. He has always been an out-and-out Democrat.

B. H. BRADSHAW, farmer and breeder of Durham cattte and Norman horses, P. O. North Cedar, is a native of Kentucky and was born and raised in Adair County. He was born September 1, 1822. In 1840 he entered a store at Columbia as a clerk where he remained until 1845, when he went into the cattle business. In 1848 he moved to Vernon County, Missouri, and was one of the pioneers of that county, and was one of the Board of Commissioners that located the county-seat at Nevada. He took an active part in politics, and was for six years a Justice of the Peace and County Judge for four years. In 1863, owing to his Union sentiments he was compelled to leave the State with only the clothes on his back. He came to Jackson County, Kansas, and located on North Cedar Creek, where he remained until 1867, when he moved to his present location, then a piece of wild prairie. He now has 200 acres under cultivation, 100 acres being in tame grass, and devotes his time to raising blooded stock. He was married in 1843, to Miss Belinda Collins, a native of Virginia. They have eight children: Lafayette Y., Henry C., Mary E., Jasper N., Sarah U., Lucretia A., Diana J. and B. H., Jr. In the temperance movement Mr. Bradshaw has always taken an active part. While in Missouri, he was Deputy District Grand Master of the I. O. G. T. Lodge, and for two years lectured and instituted lodges. During the Grange movement he was District Deputy Grand Master, and organized and instituted all the Granges in Jackson County, Kansas. He is an active member of the Christian Church and has been an Elder in that church for the past twenty years.

J. BUCKINGHAM, farmer, Section 15, Township 7, Range 16, P. O. North Cedar, was born in Platte County Missouri, in 1830. In 1864 he came to Jackson County, Kansas. In 1865 he was married to Miss Mary Hopkins, of Platte County, Missouri, and has two children, Julia and Josie. His politics have always been Republican.

JOHN BOOTH, school teacher, Section 11, Township 8, Range 15, P. O. South Cedar, was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in 1828, and lived in his native State until May, 1864, when he removed to Tama County, Iowa where he resided about five years. On the 14th day of May, 1869, he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Cedar Township, Jackson County, where he has resided since. He has been Trustee of Cedar Township four terms in succession. During the greater part of the time that Mr. Booth has resided in Kansas, he has been engaged in teaching in the public schools of Jackson County. He is an able and popular teacher and educator of rare merit and thorough culture. Mr. Booth was married in the city of Topeka, May 29, 1878, to Miss Caroline Williams, a native of Ireland. She died July 5, 1881, leaving behind her a daughter whose name is Nannie Jennie Caroline.

GEORGE COLEMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 21, Township 8, Range 16, P. O. North Cedar. There are few sketches of the representative men of Jackson County that will be read with more interest and pleasure than that of George Coleman or "Uncle George" as he is familliarly called. He may justly be called a self-made man, being a man who by his own determination and energy has risen from a small beginning to a place of influence and honor, and who to-day commands the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens. He was born in Sussex County, England on the 27th day of November, 1815. He passed his childhood days in his native country, when, as his parents were not in affluent circumstances, his school advantages were necessarily somewhat limited; but this did not prevent him from acquiring a good, practical education, which, with his surroundings, has been of more value than any other. When nineteen years of age he came with his parents to America and settled in Upper Canada, where he remained three years. Here his father died, and as he disliked the climate and the government of Canada, the subject of this sketch determined to try his fortune in the United States. He accordingly moved to Illinois and settled about twelve miles south of Chicago, which he describes as being at that time a small village. After a residence of nineteen years in Illinois he decided to come to Kansas in order to obtain farms for his children. He came to Jackson, or as it was then called Calhoun County, in July, 1855, and took up the claim which he now occupies. He then returned to Illinois and sent out his son, and in October he moved with his family in wagons, arriving on the 20th day of October, 1856. Since that time Mr. Coleman has remained in Kansas. He has been successful in the object for which he came to Kansas. He has one of the best farms in Cedar Township, and has lived to see all his children very prosperously situated. Politically, he has always affiliated with the Democratic party. Although never an office-seeker, his fellow citizens have had such confidence in his ability and honesty that they have elevated him to various important positions, both Township and County. He was one of the County Commissioners of Jackson in the years 1860, 1873, 1874. He has been at various times elected to the office of Treasurer of Cedar Township, and has long been Treasurer of his school district. He was married in 1835 to Miss Elizabeth Voice, a native of Sussex County, England. They have seven children, five of whom are living, whose names are: Cornelius, married to Miss Sarah Renfrew, a native of Kentucky; Daniel, married to Miss Celia Sanderson, a native of Vermont; Edwin, married to Miss Mary Miller, a native of Ohio; Walter and David. As one of the earliest settlers, as an able writer in *Bird's Historical Plat Book of Jackson County*, (from which work most of this article has been drawn), applicably says: Mr. Coleman has taken a deep interest and pride in the growth and development of Jackson County. His life has not been tarnished by one unworthy act, and his private character has been equally blameless. He is a generous, kind-hearted man and a good neighbor, and in his declining years enjoys the love and confidence of all who know him.

W. A. DOUGLAS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 32, Township 7, Range 16, P. O. North Cedar, was born in Ritchie County, W. Va., March 3, 1841. In 1851 his parents moved to Buchanan County, Mo. In April, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, and took part in the engagements of Springfield, Newtonia, Humansville, Marshall, and the battle of Price's raid; in fact all the skirmishes and battles of his regiment. After an active service of three years, he was discharged at Warrensburg, Mo., April 30, 1865, when he returned to Buchanan County, Mo., and engaged in farming. He was married in Buchanan County, Mo., on February 22, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth McConnell, and has five children—Alonzo C., Joseph R., Cora B., John McC., and Winifred. In 1876 he moved to Jackson County, Kan., locating one mile north of his present location, where he lived one year, when he moved to his present location. He has 160 acres, well improved, with good building, orchard, and fences. Mr. Douglas has always taken a live interest in school matters, and he has been a member of the School Board of his district since his advent to the State.

JOHN R. DUTT, blacksmith, North Cedar, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1844, where he learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, and where he worked at his trade until he removed to Jackson County, Kan., in 1877, and engaged in farming on South Cedar, for one year, moving to North Cedar, where he built a blacksmith shop, feed stable, and hotel, and has since followed that business. He was married in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1870, to Miss Emma Masterson, a daughter of John Masterson, and has six children—David, John, Samuel, Zachariah, Lizzie, and Mary. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. Lodge, at Mount Joy, Pa., and to the Order of Red Men at Renova, Pa. Is School Director of his district.

R. L. FIPPIN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 20, Township 7, Range 16, P. O. North Cedar, was born July 10, 1826, in Washington County, Ind. He was brought up on a farm, and on reaching manhood he bought a farm near his native place, where he remained until 1836, when he moved to Morning Star, Des Moines Co., Iowa, eighteen miles northwest of Burlington, where he bought a piece of wild land and commenced to improve it, remaining on this place until 1873, when he came to Jackson County Kan., and located as above stated; that he has been prosperous his many fine improvements fully testify. He was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Rock, in 1849, at Washington County, Ind., and has six children—E. R., G. G., Nancy A., Elizabeth T., Cassa J., and Edwin B. He is member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at North Cedar.

A. A. GATES, proprietor of cheese factory and feed-mill, was born in Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1850, and was raised on a farm. In 1871 he commenced to learn the butter and cheese business, and followed that business since. In 1881 he came to this State, and started a cheese factory at North Cedar, and has been only moderately successful. In 1882 he added grinding machinery to his factory, and will engage in grinding feed. He was married in 1872, to Miss Frank C. Bacon, at Morrison, Ill.

R. S. GILLIES, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 33, Township 7, Range 16, P. O. North Cedar, is a native of Scotland, and was born in Ayrshire, in 1823, and was raised to the life of a farmer. In 1855, he emigrated to America, and settled in Chicago, Ill., where he found employment in a machine shop. In 1861 he moved to Aurora, Ill., where he worked in the railroad machine shop until 1865, when he moved to Jackson County, Kan., locating on his present homestead, and engaged in improving it. He has ninety acres under cultivation, and good building, fences, orchards, etc. He was married in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1840, to Miss Agnes Blair, and has three children—John, Elizabeth, and James. In 1876, he was elected County Commissioner of Jackson County, serving one term.

S. R. JONES, postmaster and dealer in general merchandise, was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1840, and lived in his native State until his tenth year, when his parents removed to Parke County, Ind., where the family resided until August, 1855, when they settled in Kansas. The long distance from their former home, Indiana, was traveled by ox-teams. The family located near Kickapoo, Leavenworth County, where they resided nearly two years. On the 5th day of May, 1857, they removed to Cedar Township, Jackson County, where Mr. Jones has resided with the exception of four years, continuously since. Mr. Jones' family were pronounced Free-State advocates, and suffered considerably at the hands of the Pro-slavery faction, many interesting and graphic tales being related by different members of the family of these troublesome times. Mr. Jones is a member of Holton Lodge, No. 42, A., F. & A. M. He has been the accommodating and efficient postmaster of South Cedar, Jackson County, for nine years. He was married at Oak Mills, Atchison County, in 1863, to Miss Sarah J. Johnson, a native of Missouri, by whom he has had seven children, whose names are—Permelia J., Lucy N., Harriet Adeline, Nora, Ruth, Samuel R., Jr., and Albert Jesse. Mr. Jones has been engaged in the general mercantile business at South Cedar, for ten years. As he is the only merchant in the place, and is kind, genial, and courteous in his manner, he does, and is deserving of a thriving trade. He attends closely to business, is very popular in his neighborhood, and has a high social and commercial standing.

SIMON McCRORY, farmer and stock-raiser Section 8, Township 8, Range 16, P. O. North Cedar, was born November 12, 1845, in County Antrim, Ireland, and lived in his native country until his twelfth year, when his parents emigrated to America, locating in Gentry County, Mo., where they resided three years, and thence removed to Page County, Iowa, where the family still reside. In March, 1870, Mr. McCrory became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Cedar Township, Jackson County, where he has since lived. He is a prominent and zealous member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North Cedar. He was married in Page County, Iowa, October 13, 1870, to Miss Agnes Stevenson, a native of Ohio. They have seven children living—Maggie, Robert, Samuel, Mary, James, Thomas, and William. Mr. McCrory owns a fine upland farm of ninety acres, ten acres of which is timber land. It is enclosed by substantial fences, is in a good state of cultivation, is well supplied with water, and handsomely improved by an elegant new frame dwelling, stock stables, lots, sheds, granary, corn crib, and splendid groves, and orchards. Mr. McCrory devotes his attention to raising corn, cattle, hogs, and horses. He grows 1,000 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of small grain, keeps twenty-five choice stock cattle, twenty-five stock hogs, and six head of fine horses. Mr. McCrory is an industrious, practical and thorough farmer, a good citizen, and honorable, high-toned man. He and his amiable wife are highly pleased with this country.

JOHN HENRY MILLER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 12, Township 8, Range 15, P. O. South Cedar, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1841, and lived in his native county until his fourth year, when his parents removed to Holmes County, in the same State, where Mr. Miller resided until December, 1869, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Leavenworth County, where he lived two years, and then removed to his present farm in Cedar Township, Jackson County, where he has resided since. He was married in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1861, to Miss Sarah Combs, a native of Holmes County, Ohio. They have three children— William O. E., Mary H., and Robert Long. Mr. Miller owns a choice upland farm of 200 acres. It is all enclosed, is in a high state of cultivation, and is well supplied with water and timber. The improvements are first-class, and consist of a new and comfortable cottage, a large frame barn, 40x42 feet, and other outbuildings. There is a fine young bearing orchard on the farm which covers seven acres, and contains 500 apple, and a number of pear, plum, Siberian crab, quince, and cherry trees. Mr. Miller grows from 2,500 to 3,500 bushels of corn, 2,000 bushels of small grain and cuts 100 acres of hay yearly. Keeps eighty to one hundred stock-cattle, forty to sixty stock-hogs, and 15 head of horses. He is a hard-working, practical and thorough farmer, and a prominent and prosperous citizen.

G. W. MYERS, carpenter and farmer, P O. North Cedar, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1831. He learned the carpenters' trade at Steubenville, Ohio, and in 1856 he came to Kansas, and located at Leavenworth, where he worked at his trade. In 1868 he moved to his present location on the northeast quarter of Section 28, Township 7, Range 16, which he has now finely improved, although he has followed his trade the greater part of his time since his removal to his farm. Mr. Myers has been twice married, his first wife to whom he was married in 1866, being a Miss Elliott, who died in 1867. In 1870 he was married to Miss Eliza Cody, a sister of "Buffalo Bill,", and by this marriage he has four children—Nellie M., Harry C., Charles Lulo, and Roy George. Mr. Myers has always been a Republican, and in the early days of Kansas was three times driven from the territory for his "Free State principles. During the war he was a member of the Militia, and was at the engagement with Price's troops at Westport, Mo.

E. D. M. ROBERTS, postmaster at North Cedar, was born in Fayette County, Iowa, in 1858, where he was raised and attended school. In 1878 he came to North Cedar, Jackson County, Kan., and was employed as a clerk in a general store until 1881. In 1882, he was appointed postmaster, and engaged in the hardware and agricultural implement trade. May 4, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Saunders, a daughter of J. S. Saunders, of North Cedar, and has one child.

HUGH WOODBURN, farmer and stock-raiser, Sections 7 and 8, Township 3, Range 16, P. O. North Cedar, was born in Ayershire, Scotland, in 1830, and lived in his native country only a short time, when his parents emigrated to America, locating in Orleans County, Vt., where the family resided three years, and thence to Livingston County, Mich., where they lived two years. Thence they moved to Rochester, N. Y., where they remained four years, and then returned to La Peer County, Mich., where they lived seven years. From there the family removed to Oakland County, in the same State, where Mr. Woodburn resided until April, 1871, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating on his farm in Cedar Township, Jackson County, where he has resided since. He is a prominent and consistent member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North Cedar. He was married in Wayne County, Mich., in 1856, to Miss Anna McKinney, a native of the city of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Woodburn owns a fine upland farm of 160 acres. It is all enclosed, is in a good state of cultivation, is well supplied with water and has first-class improvements, among others being an elegant frame residence containing seven rooms, a large corn-crib 24x24 feet, frame stable 14x24 feet, granary, handsome groves, and orchards, etc. etc. Mr. Woodburn grows 600 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of small grain, and cuts forty tons of hay yearly; keeps thirty stock-cattle, a dozen hogs and five head of horses. He is an industrious and practical farmer, a leading, useful and prosperous citizen, and has a high standing in his community.

JOSEPH WORLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 29, Township 8, Range 4 east, P. O. Moreno, Clay County, was born in Putnam County, Ind., in 1831, and lived in his native State twenty-four years and then removed to Davis County, Iowa, where he resided three years. On the 15th day of May, 1858, he became a resident of Kansas, locating at Valley Falls, Jefferson County, where he resided one summer and then removed to Greenwood County. Here on the 20th day of March, 1862, he entered the Union army as a member of Company I, Ninth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, enlisting at Iola, Allen County, and was discharged at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., March 20, 1865. He took part in an engagement near Little Rock, Ark., with the Seventh Texas (Confederate) Cavalry and several minor engagements. After his discharge from the army he returned to Jackson County in this State, where he resided five years and then removed to his farm in Grant Township, Clay County, where he has since lived. He is a member of Clay Centre Post, No. 86, G. A. R. He was married in 1857, in Davis County, Iowa, to Miss Rachael A. England, a native of Illinois. They have five children—Charles W., Joseph Lincoln, James C., Martha S. B., and Mary N. Mr. Worley owns a fine upland farm of 200 acres. It is mostly enclosed, is in a fair state of cultivation, is well supplied with water, and has fine improvements embracing good buildings and splendid groves and orchards. Mr. Worley devotes his attention to raising corn, hogs and fine horses. He grows 4,000 bushels of corn yearly, keeps a half-dozen milch cows, forty to fifty hogs and eight head of fine horses. Among them are the splendid young horses, "Henry Clay" and "Clyde." The former is six years old, is a dapple bay and weighs 1,600 pounds. The latter is three years old is also a dapple bay and weighs 1,800 pounds. Mr. Worley is a veteran of the late war, an honest and industrious farmer a good citizen and neighbor.

JOHN L. WRIGHT, farmer and stock-raiser. Section 4. Township 8, Range 16, P. O. North Cedar, was born in Craigs, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1822, and lived in his native country until 1854, when he emigrated to America, locating in Livingston County, N. Y., where he lived until 1862, when he removed to Delaware County, Iowa, where he lived one and one-half years. He then returned to the State of New York, where he resided until April, 1865, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Johnson County, near Olathe, where he resided until 1869, when he removed to his farm in Jackson County, where he has resided since. He is an elder of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North Cedar. He was married in Waukesha, Wis., March 4, 1858, to Miss Eliza Jane Mann, a native of Craigs, County Antrim, Ireland. They have five children living, whose names are: James M., William A., John L., Mary Alice and Sarah Jane. Mr. Wright is the fortunate owner of a fine upland farm containing 281 acres. It is enclosed by substantial fences, is in a high state of cultivation, is well supplied with water and has splendid improvements embracing a comfortable and cozy dwelling, large frame barn 35x46 feet, granary, corn cribs, stock stables and magnificent groves and orchards. Mr. Wright grows 800 bushels of corn, 400 bushels of small grain and cuts 100 tons of hay yearly; keeps forty to sixty stock-cattle, a dozen stock-hogs and nine head of fine horses. He is an industrious, practical and model farmer, a good citizen and has a high standing in his community.

STRAIGHT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

C. C. HART, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 12, Township 6, Range 16, P. O. Muscotah, was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, in 1842. In 1845 his parents moved to McHenry County, Ill., on the State-line of Wisconsin and Illinois. He received his education at the common schools and at the Walworth County Institute at Genoa Junction. On leaving school he engaged in farming near Genoa Junction. In 1868 he came to Kansas and located on his present place and has his place highly improved. He was married in December, 1867, at Genoa Junction, Wis., to Miss Emma A. Olden, and has one child, Arthur C. He has been Township Clerk for three years. Is a member of the Congregational Church.

E. C. PHILLIPI, farmer, Section 33, Township 6, Range 16, P. O. Muscotah, was born in Pennsylvania in 1845 and was raised on a farm, where he remained until 1867, coming to Kansas and locating in Jackson County one mile west and one mile north of his present location, moving to his present location a few years ago. He has 120 acres all under cultivation with good buildings, fences, etc. He was united in marriage in 1866, to Miss Catharine A. Schraek, and has four children, viz: Edmund, Samuel, Ann, Marietta. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

B. RAWLINS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 15, Township 6, Range 16, P. O. Holton, was born in Kentucky in 1829. Early in life he was apprenticed to a hatter at Irving, Ky., and followed the hatters' trade for ten years. In 1855 he engaged in farming, and has since followed that occupation. In 1868 he came to Kansas, settling on his present location. He was married in 1856, in Kentucky, to Miss Vennetta Rawlins, and has one child—Anna.

VALENTINE WORLEY, farmer, Section 35, Township 6, Range 16, P. O. Larkin, was born in Virginia, in 1801. In 1820, he went to Tennessee, where he remained until 1835, moving to Putnam County, Ind.; going to Pike County, Ill., in 1843, and 1850 to Jo Daviess County, Iowa, and in 1866 he moved to his present location in Jackson County, Kan., where he owns 300 acres of land. He was married in Carter County, Tenn., in 1827 to Miss Elizabeth Arnold, and has raised a family of nine children—James, Henry, Rebecca, Michael, John, Andrew, Jacob, David and Elizabeth. During his residence in Tennessee he raised a company of militia and was for many years the captain of the company. During the war of the Rebellion all of his sons responded to the call for volunteers and all served their term of enlistment. He, as well as his family, have been connected with the Methodist Church for some years.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

ISAAC CORDON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Netawaka, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, in 1806. In 1856 he emigrated to America and settled at Princeton, N. Y., where he lived one year, when he moved to Vermont, Ill., there he engaged in farming until 1862, when he moved to Kansas, locating on his present site. He has [illegible] acres of land, with good fences and improvements. He has been twice married. The first marriage took place in 1826, in England, to Miss Charlotte Roberts, by whom he had six children—Charlotte, George, Robert, Isaac, Mahalia and Thedwick. His second marriage occurred in England, in 1855, to Mrs. Mary Holmes, by whom he has four children—William, Lizzie Susie and Etta.

J. M. HARTMAN, farmer, P. O. Larkin, was born in Boone County, Mo., September 2, 1831. In 1835 his parents moved to Platte County, Mo., where he remained until 1858 when he moved to Jackson County, Kansas, but shortly afterwards returned to Missouri and then to Johnson County, Kan., where he remained one year, moving to Jackson County, settling four miles southeast of Holton. In 1867 he moved to his present place near the Jackson and Atchison county-line. When twenty-four years of age he was married to Miss Lucinda J. Hubbard, by whom he has had ten children, nine of whom are living. In politics Mr. Hartman has always been a liberal Democrat.

PRESTON M. HUMPHREY, retired farmer, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, November 7, 1820. His father, Theron Humphrey, and his mother, whose maiden name was Harriet Miner, were both natives of Connecticut, but moved to Ohio in an early day. The subject of this sketch began life on a farm in his native county in Ohio, and there passed his boyhood days. At the age of twenty, feeling that he should begin life on his own account, he set out for the far West. He passed the winter of 1840-41 working near St. Louis. In the spring of 1841 he went to Platte County, Mo., where he engaged in farming. In 1846, during the Mexican war he was in the employ of the Government, he drove team to New Mexico, arriving at Santa Fe on August 18, 1846. He remained at Santa Fe and its vicinity nearly a year, when he returned to Platte County, Mo. In 1857 he took up the claim in Jackson County on which he now resides. In 1858 he pre-empted a claim in Johnson County, Kan. In 1859 he moved to the farm on which he now resides. Mr. Humphrey's business has always been farming, as the fine improvements on his farm fully testify. In 1881, in company with S. T. Mulligan, he engaged in general merchandising at Larkin. On June 15, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Drantha D. Hubbel, a native of Bradford County, Pa., and has two children—Charles P. and Hattie. He was a staunch supporter of the principles of the old Whig party till its dissolution; since that time he has been identified with the Democratic party. He held the office of Trustee of Kapioma Township, Atchison County, one term.

J. JOHNSTON, farmer, P. O. Larkin, was born in Ireland in 1838. At ten years of age his parents emigrated to America, settling in New York City, where they lived until 1858 when they moved to Michigan, locating near Jackson. In 1860 young Johnston entered a dry goods store at that place, where he remained until 1865, when he went to Linn County, Iowa, and engaged in stock-raising and farming. In 1879 he moved to Kansas and located at Valley Falls. In 1881 he moved to Larkin and engaged in general merchandising. In 1882 he sold out and is now engaged in farming and stock-raising.

R. C. SWEANEY, postmaster, Larkin, was born in Estill County, Ky., in 1817, and was raised at Brush Creek Iron Works, Green County. In 1839 he engaged in the manufacturing of tobacco which he followed until 1845, when he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Green County, Ky., which office he held until his removal to Buchanan County, Mo., in 1849. While in Kentucky he held the rank of Colonel of militia. On his removal to Missouri he engaged in farming for one year. 1850 he bought a large flouring-mill near St. Joseph, but shortly afterwards it was burned, devolving on him a considerable loss. In 1852 he bought a mill in St. Joseph. In 1855 he built a mill at Stewartsville, Mo. In 1857 he was engaged in milling at Elwood, Kan. In 1854 he took up a claim near Wathena, Kan., but shortly afterwards sold it. In 1860 he moved to Arrington, Kan., where he engaged in teaching school and farming until 1864 when he went to Montana, but returned in 1866 to Arrington, where he remained until 1874 when he went to Georgia but returned in 1875 to Larkin, Kan., where he has since resided. In 1880 he was appointed postmaster of the place. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace at various times and holds that office at present. He was married in Russell County, Ky., in 1844, to Miss Caroline McCraven, and has had fourteen children, two only are now living—Robert M. and Rosilla.

PAWNEE COUNTY.

PAWNEE County was a part of the original hunting grounds of the once powerful tribe of Pawnee Indians, and after them it was named. There are two counties between it and the Indian Territory; four between it and Nebraska; five between it and Colorado; nine between it and Missouri. Its present area is 756 square miles, in Ranges 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20. As first constituted in 1868 it contained 540 square miles, being eighteen miles from north to south; thirty miles from east to west.

The Arkansas River running through from the southwestern to the northeastern portion of the county, has on it and on its main tributary, Pawnee Fork, which passes through the central portion of the county and empties into the Arkansas at Larned, a body of bottom land, which makes about 25 per cent of the county. There is also a small tributary of the Arkansas in the northeastern part of the county, and there is Big Coon Creek coming in from the southwest, from Edwards County, emptying into the Arkansas at Garfield. Four miles is the average width of the bottoms; the general surface of the 75 per cent of upland is gently undulating. About 1 per cent of the county is forest, by government survey.

Sandstone of excellent quality abounds in the county; it is specially abundant on Pawnee Fork. Magnesium limestone is found in the northwest part of the county. In Pawnee Township, gypsum is reported; in Larned Township, fire and pottery clay and ochre are found; in Pleasant Valley Township, fire clay and ochre. There are some indications of coal in the high lands between the Pawnee and Arkansas. The county is well supplied with springs, and well water is obtained at an average depth of 15 feet. The leading varieties of timber are ash, box-elder and elm.

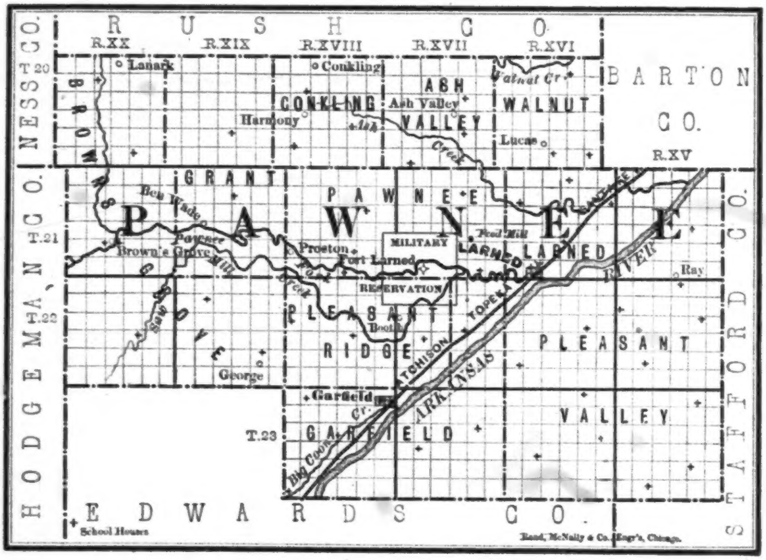

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

(Organized in 1872.)

		1880.
(a)	Brown's Grove Township	570
(b)	Garfield Township	446
(c)	Grant Township	228
(d)	Larned Township, including Larned City	1,842
(e)	Pawnee Township	572
(f)	Pleasant Ridge Township	326
(g)	Pleasant Valley Township	913
(h)	Walnut Township	499
	Total	5,396
	Larned City	1,06

GENERAL HISTORY.

In 1872, George B. Cox settled in Larned Township; a colony from Geneva, Ohio, settled in Garfield Township in May, 1873; Adams Peabody in Pleasant Valley Township in 1873; Gallatin Brown in Brown's Grove Township in 1875. Colegrove & Russell established a general store at Larned in June, 1872; E. W. Grover, at Garfield, in 1873. He was postmaster at Garfield, June 14, 1873; George B. Cox, at Larned, in 1872; in 1862 a post-office was established at the military post at Fort Larned. D. A. Bright and Emma Post were married at Larned, September 15, 1873; a daughter was born at Larned February 22, 1873, to Mrs. R. J. Garrison; to Mr. and Mrs. William Cary, at Garfield, in August, 1873. It is said that there are only six persons in Pawnee County who were living there in 1872, to wit: Henry Booth, A. H. Boyd, F. S. Burleson, F. C. Hawkins, T. McCarthy and George Nolan. Messrs. Booth, Boyd and McCarthy were there in 1871; Boyd and Booth in 1869; Mr. Booth in 1864.

A greater number of counties were organized in Kansas in the year 1872, than there had been in any year since 1855. Reno County was organized January 1, 1872; Smith, February 1; Harvey, April 10; Barton, May 16; Russell and Phillips in July; Norton, August 22; Pawnee, November 4; Rooks, November 26; Pawnee being the eighth one of the year, and as then existing, the sixty-fifth in order, in the State. Its special County Commissioners were A. H. Boyd, (Chairman,) George B. Cox and W. A. Russell and D. A. Bright, Special County Clerk. These officers were in power by virtue of a proclamation, issued by Governor James M. Harvey, fixing the date of county organizations, November 4, and Larned as temporary county seat. At this meeting Larned Township was formed, with voting place at Boyd's & Cox's hotel; Pawnee Township voting place, at Booth's sutler store.

June 4, 1873, three municipal townships were established. Pawnee in the northwest; Larned in the southeast; Garfield in the southwest. At the election November 4, 1873, in Larned 38 votes were polled; 26 in Pawnee; 16 in Garfield Township. August 1, 1876, Plum Township was formed; afterwards it was changed to the name of Pleasant Valley. August 7, 1877, Walnut Township was organized. August 27, Brown's Grove Township; in 1878, Pleasant Ridge Township was formed; in 1880, Grant Township; in 1881, Ash Valley and Conkling townships. Pleasant Valley in the southeast, contains something more than four Congressional townships. Brown's Grove in the northwest has four; Grant lying east of it has two; Pawnee east of the south part of Grant has two; Larned and Pleasant Ridge on the east and south, are of Pawnee, are more or less irregular in their shape; Garfield on the south, contains a little more than two Congressional townships; Walnut is Township 20, Range 16; Ash Valley is Township 20, Range 17; Conkling is Township 20, Range 17.

ELECTIONS.

The first general election occurred November 5, 1872; the canvass of the vote showed that A. H. Boyd, George B. Cox and W. S. Patton were elected County Commissioners; George Nolan, County Clerk and Clerk of the District Court; D. A. Bright, Register of Deeds, County Attorney, and Probate Judge; F. C. Hawkins, Sheriff; W. A. Russell, County Treasurer; Henry Booth, County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The county has never had a court house. Its yearly rentals for offices amount to about $475. May 10, 1873, the County Commissioners contracted with Cox and Boyd at $350 a year for county offices at their hotel.

The record of the votes cast by Pawnee County, at the Presidential elections during the last ten years, is as follows: 1872, Grant, 22, Greeley, 27; 1876, Hayes, 369, Tilden, 49, Cooper, 9; 1880, Garfield, 697, Hancock, 235, Weaver, 17. The following has been the Gubernatorial vote: 1872, Osborne, Republican, 20, Walker, Liberal, 17; 1874, Osborne, Republican, 110, Cusey, Liberal, 64; 1876, Anthony, Republican, 355, Martin, Democrat, 129, Hudson, National 9, Paulsen, Temperance, 1; 1878, St. John, Republican, 647, Goodin, Democrat, 196, Mitchell, National, 30; 1880, St. John, Republican, 689, Ross, Democrat, 243, Vrooman, National, 14; 1882, St. John, Republican, 427, Glick, Democrat, 308, Robinson, National, 3.

The vote on the Prohibition Amendment in 1880, was 604, for; 218, against. On the proposition for a Constitutional Convention, the vote was 406, for; 349, against; the only county in the State giving a majority for it.

Legislative Representation.—The county has been represented in the Senate by M. M. Murdock, of Sedgwick; Henry C. St. Clair, of Sumner; Thomas T. Taylor, of Reno; J. C. Strang, of Pawnee; and Simon Motz, of Ellis. Its Representatives have been Henry Booth, J. M. Miller, William White, Nelson Adams, David H. Waite, John Bennyworth and William Rhea.

Pawnee County is the One Hundred and Sixteenth Representative District by the Apportionment Act of 1881, and a part of the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District. Its Judge of the District Court was Samuel R. Peters when it was a part of the Ninth Judicial District; since it has been in the Sixteenth Judicial District, J. C. Strang is its Judge.

Its list of county officers has been as follows:

County Commissioners.—A. H. Boyd, George B. Cox, W. A. Russell, T. J. Clark, H. P. Walcott, Timothy McCarty, Paul T. Caslett, W. S. Patton, Henry Salmons, William Haylock, R. C. Waterman, George E. Hubbard, E. B. Stilson, Jacob G. Heaton, W. H. Brinkman, G. A. Fell.

County Clerks.—D. A. Bright, George Nolan, Timothy McCarthy, Elijah A. Hanon, James F. Whitney.

(a) In 1877, from part of Pawnee, and embraces territory formerly in Rush County; in 1880, part to Grant. (b) In 1873, from original territory; in 1878, part to Pleasant Ridge. (c) In 1880, from part of Brown's Grove. (d) In 1873, from original territory; in 1876, part to Pleasant Valley; in 1877, part to Walnut. (e) In 1873, from part of Rush County; in 1877, parts to Brown's Grove and Walnut. (f) In 1878, from part of Garfield. (g) In 1876, from part of Larned. (h) In 1877, from parts of Larned and Pawnee.

County Treasurers.—W. A. Russell, J. M. Miller, A. O. Bruner, J. N. Jenkins, W. H. Brown.

Registers of Deeds.—D. A. Bright, George Nolan, James F. Whitney, W. C. Edwards.

Sheriffs.—F. C. Hawkins, Archibald Bracken, D. B. Christy, J. B. Bratten, Burton L. Keeney.

County Surveyors.—J. P. Worrall, J. C. McElroy, S. S. Dickinson, Gilbert Bedell, W. K. Truesdell.

Probate Judges.—D. A. Bright, Wester R. Davis, Jr., T. H. Edwards, C. C. McCombs, Charles Sturdevant.

County Attorneys.—D. A. Bright, J. M. Van Winkle, N. B. Freeland, J. C. Strang, J. M. Van Winkle.

Clerks of District Court.—George Nolan, W. J. Christie, Daniel Funk, George W. Sroufe.

Superintendents of Public Instruction.—Henry Booth, Miss Emma Johnston, Leonard Manning, M. D. Bailey, Mrs. Emma Bedell.

Its Coroners have been J. C. Tousley, Gallatin Brown, W. H. Brown, W. H. Hardison, R. A. Trimble, J. M. Cummins.

Henry Booth was Chief Clerk of the Kansas House of Representatives in 1875 and in 1876. Gilbert Bedell was Assistant Postmaster of the House, at the session of 1881; he was Postmaster at the session of 1883.

J. C. Strang resigned his position as State Senator to become Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District.

STATISTICS.

The assessment of property in the county for, 1878, was $992,543; for 1882, it was $1,092,869.23. The railroad assessment for 1880, was $215,775 94; in 1882, it was $298,643.23. Of its taxable lands, 35,101 acres are under cultivation; it has 461 improved town lots; 259,976 acres of its unimproved land are taxable.

In 1882, by the returns of the Township Assessor, the population of the county was 4,823.

In 1874, the first farm was cultivated in the county. There was that year in crops 5 acres of Hungarian, 10 acres of millet, 33 of spring wheat, 45 of oats, 59 of Irish potatoes, 83 of old land corn, 1,217 acres on sod.

Of swine, there was 26; sheep, 110; mules, 29; horses, 138; cattle, 320; in orchards, 61 acres; 3,050 pounds of butter. In 1875 there were 1,561 sheep; 7,095 pounds of butter; 2,660 acres in corn; 748, in winter wheat; 556, in oats; 94 in rye. In 1876 there were 3,415 sheep; 3,131 acres in winter wheat; 239 acres, in barley; 39 acres in sorghum; 16 acres, in broom corn. In 1877, there were 5,208 sheep; 8,908 acres in winter wheat; 5,768 acres in corn; 1,501, in Hungarian and millet; 534 horses. In 1878, there were 6,393 sheep; 1,312 swine; 835 milch cows; 17,719 pounds of butter; 930 horses; 19,207 acres in winter wheat; 9,157, in corn; 2,194, in oats, 229 in broom corn. In 1879, there were 1,682 horses; 1,227 milch cows; 2,188 swine; 72,935 pounds of butter; 450 pounds of cheese; 32,094 acres in winter wheat; 14,084, in corn; 7,546 in oats. In 1880, there were 7,243 sheep; 1,391 milch cows; 82,227 pounds of butter; 35,566 acres in winter wheat; 2,262 in broom corn; 7,072 in rice corn; 7,882 in Hungarian and millet. In 1881, there were 15,402 sheep; 1,551 milch cows; 2,788 pounds of cheese; 130,203 pounds of butter; 433 mules. In 1882, there were 28,482 sheep; 6,990 pounds of cheese; 1,919 milch cows; other cattle, 3,819; 10,726 acres in broom corn; 5,195 acres in sorghum, 1,643 acres in rye.

The wool clip from Pawnee County for the year 1881, of 75,940 pounds, and its increase of 13,090 sheep—nearly 100 per cent—from 1881 to 1882, is an earnest of the great development of this interest in the county in the future. The high dry land away from the valleys is especially adapted to this branch of business, and the climate is almost unexcelled. Among the large sheep owners of 1882 were the following: G. H. Wadsworth, 3,300; J. Huddlestone, 3,100; G. Wright, 1,400; Joshua Smith, 1,100; William Crosby, 600; Carter & Lewis, 400; H. A. Smith, 300; E. Rogers, 164; D. T. Sabin, 108.

In 1872 there were 3 organized school districts; in 1875, there were 11, with a valuation of school property of $650; in 1876, there were 15 school districts and 9 school buildings, which with grounds, furniture and apparatus were valued at $10,120; in 1877, there were 22 districts, valuation of school property was $24,886; in 1878, there were 38 districts, valuation of school property $32,103; in 1879, there were 50 school districts; in 1880, 53 school districts, valuation of school property $39,867; in 1882, there were 54 organized school districts. The school building at Larned is a neat brick structure, situated at the north part of the town on quite a commanding eminence. Six teachers are employed; Jonas M. Ross is the principal. The present County Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Bedell, was Superintendent six years previously as Miss Emma Johnston.

LARNED.

The southeast quarter of Section 32, Township 21, Range 16, was laid out as a town site, December 15, 1873. It was proved up as such before D. A. Bright, the Probate Judge. The west half of the west half of Section 33, Township 21, Range 16, became a part of the town. Jerry Toles and John W. Adams and Mary his wife, were the grantors.

Adams' Addition of about fifty acres, was made January 30, 1875. Adams, Strang, Krusen & Smith's Addition, which included what remained outside of the town in the northeast quarter of Section 32, Township 21, Range 16, was platted and recorded January 24, 1876. Adam's Second Addition, a tract 800 feet square was platted and recorded June 19, 1876. Adams' Park Addition, a small tract east of the former additions, was made a matter of record, June 10, 1878.

The city officers for 1882, were William Rhea, Mayor; Isaac Booth, William Crosby, Henry Reed, H. W. Schroder, Charles Van Horn, Councilmen; L. H. Corse, Police Judge; M. D. Bennyworth, Marshal; J. W. Morris, City Attorney; James Doughty, City Clerk; J. E. Wood, City Treasurer; H. S. Roff, City Weigher.

The hotels are the Windsor, Larned, Farmers' and Central; there are four grain dealers, five dry-goods houses, four grocery houses, three druggists, two hardware stores, three jewelry establishments, two boot and shoe dealers, two blacksmiths, two wagon makers, two meat markets, two lumber dealers, three livery stables, two harness and saddle makers and dealers, six confectioners and bakers, two banking houses, two barbers, three coal dealers, five physicians, four attorneys, two tailors, two millinery establishments, three real estate and insurance agents, one painter. Marymee & Co. run the Larned Broom Factory; Cement Baker furnishes concrete chimneys. The Larned Pottery Company manufacture large quantities of jugs, crocks, jars, tile, etc. E. G. Seeley deals in books, stationary and fancy goods, at the post-office news stand, and keeps daily papers and periodicals. Tim McCarthy is the postmaster.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Churches.—There are several church organizations at Larned, and some of them have commodious houses of worship. Bishop G. P. Herzay is pastor of the First Missionary Baptist (colored). Pawnee County had a population of thirty-two colored, by the census of 1880. Rev. J. V. Allison is pastor of the Baptist Church at Larned, which holds services at the Centennial schoolhouse. There are five organizations of this church in Pawnee County, and a membership of about 200. Rev. J. M. Rich is pastor of the Methodist Church at Larned. There are fifteen church organizations in the county, with a membership of about 300. There are two Presbyterian organizations in the county; and a membership exceeding 200. The Larned Church has a neat edifice on Main Street and Rev. A. E. Thompson is pastor. The Church of Christ holds meetings in Foles' Hall. There are three organizations in the county, and a membership of 300. Rev. J. Ferdinand Wolf, O. S. B., is pastor of the Roman Catholic Church at Larned. There are two organizations in the county, with a membership of 200. Of Lutherans there are about 25 in the county. Adams Peabody, the State Missionary of the Swedenborgians has a home across the Arkansas, southwest of Larned. He preaches here semi-occasionally, and labors at Dodge, Osage City, Parsons, Morris County, and elsewhere.

Societies.—Larned Lodge No. 167, A.,F. & A. M., has a large membership. Henry Booth, W. M.; W. A. Garver, Sec. Excelsior Chapter No. 40, Royal Arch Masons, has a good membership. W. O. Oldham, H. P., George A. Sells, Sec. Apollo Commandery, No. 16, K. T., meets in regular conclave at Masonic Hall, first and third Fridays of each month. N. J. Krusen, E. C.; W. C. Edwards, Rec. Larned Lodge, No. 129, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Frank Spencer, N. G.; H. Kling, V. G.; S. K. Van Voorhees, Sec.; Daniel Funk, per. Sec. The Equitable Aid Union meets every Saturday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Rev. John Thomas, Chancellor; Mrs. L. C. Thomas, Advocate; T. M. Johnson, Pres.; A. J. Burdick, Sec.; W. R. Carr, Accnt. The Grand Army of the Republic has a Post here.

Newspaper History.—Larned has been much of a newspaper town; having had about half a dozen different papers. The Larned *Press* was established by W. C. Thompkins, in 1878. It was a newsy paper, devoted to the upbuilding of the great interests of the Arkansas Valley, and aggressively Republican in its politics. The *Press* was merged into the *Enterprise* which was established April 1, 1878. Henry Inman, one of the most graceful journalists of the State was its editor. It is now (1883), the *Chronoscope*, R. H. Ballinger, editor and proprietor.

The Larned *Republican* was started in 1876, its existence was for about one year.

The *Pawnee County Herald*—"A bulletin of news, a disseminator of useful knowledge, an advocate of industry," was started January 6, 1877; S. W. Davis, editor and proprietor. It was discontinued in November, 1878 and its material was used in the publication of the *Optic*.

The Larned *Optic* was started November 27, 1878, by H. H. Doyle. Its motto was: "Independent in all things; neutral in nothing." It is now (1883), Republican in politics, T. E. Leftwich, editor and proprietor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NELSON ADAMS, attorney-at-law. He came to Ogletree, Johnson County, Kan., in December, 1869, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1871; thence to Iola, Allen Co., in same occupation. In 1873 he went to Topeka, and the same winter clerked in Legislature, and in March, 1874, came to Larned, Kan., and opened a law office. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, June 21, 1830, and was raised in his native county, living there until 1864. Enlisted in March of latter year in Company K, Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Participated in the Atlanta Campaign, Jonesburg, etc. He was mustered out August 26, 1865. He then emigrated to Independence, Mo., and lived there two years; thence to Kansas. He began the study of law at the latter place in Missouri, in 1866, and was admitted to the bar May 7, 1873, at Great Bend. Appointed County Attorney same year. Elected Representative to the Legislature from the 116th district in 1873. He was married in 1875, to Miss Lillie Brecken, of Henry County, Ill. They have three children—Wirt, George, and Ross. He is a member of B. F. Larned Post, No. 8, G. A. R.

AVERY AINSWORTH, clerk in receiving office of United States Land Office. He came to Augusta, Butler Co., Kan., in the spring of 1870; went into the United States Land Office there in October, 1870, as clerk, removed with the office to Wichita, Kan., in March, 1872, where he remained until the office was removed to Larned, since which he has been in the above capacity. He was born in Medina County, Ohio, May 1, 1847, and was raised and educated in his native county. He was married January 18, 1871, to Miss Hattie A. Ainsworth, of Pleasant Hill, Mo. They have three children—Bruce, Charles, and Ruth. He is a member of the Masonic order of Larned.

R. H. BALLINGER, editor and proprietor of the Larned *Chronoscope*, newspaper. He came to Pawnee County, Kan., in May, 1873, and engaged in farming and stock-raising, which he yet continues. He now owns about 300 head of cattle. He became the proprietor of the *Chronoscope* July 9, 1880. His paper has now a circulation of 800, and is Republican in politics. He was born in Knox County, Ky., February 7, 1833, and lived in his native place until 1848. He then lived for some time in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, in the practice of law. He enlisted August 21, 1861, in Company A, Third Illinois Cavalry. His first promotion was to Second Lieutenant, then Captain of his company, he afterward became Colonel of the Third Mississippi Colored Regiment. He was mustered out in March, 1864. He was educated under John Russell, a graduate of Yale College. He began the study of law in 1856, in the law office of A. Lincoln, Springfield, Ill. He was admitted to the bar in Polk County, Iowa, in 1857. He was postmaster of Virden, Ill., six years. Subsequent to enlisting he served as assistant journal clerk of the Kansas Legislature. He was married in 1857, to Miss Mary E. Norton, of Chatham, Ill. They have one son—Richard A., now completing his junior year in Williams College, Mass. He is a member of the B. F. Larned Post, No. 8, G. A. R.

D. BARDRICK, dealer in a general line of hardware and groceries. He opened trade in the fall of 1877, now carries a stock of $5,500. He first came to Larned, Kan., in the spring of 1877. He was born in Bedfordshire, England, May 29, 1827. Came to America with his parents in 1837, locating in Vermillion County, Ill., where they lived a few years; thence to Sangamon County, Ill. He was raised on a farm. He studied and was ordained to the holy ministry in 1857. His first charge was at Decatur, Ill., in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has followed preaching twenty-two years of his life, having been an active laborer in the Methodist Episcopal Church in various places in Illinois, until he came to Larned, Kan.; he has also preached many times in the latter State. He was married in 1878, to Miss Sarah Bennyworth, of Macoupin County, Ill.

JOHN R. BASIGER, manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddlery, trunks and valises and everything pertaining to a first class harness shop. He opened trade in March 1879 and employs from three to five men. He carries an average stock of $3,000. His store is 22x60 feet. He first came to Larned in March, 1879, sold goods as a traveling salesman two years in Kansas. He was born in Wangen, Switzerland, March 31, 1840. He came with his parents to America in 1854 and was raised in Delaware County, Ohio. He enlisted April 22, 1861, in Company, I, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, transferred January 8, 1863, into Company B, Thirteenth Veteran Reserve Corps and served as hospital steward in the latter. He was mustered out April 22, 1864, being the first soldier mustered out of the United States volunteer service who had served a three years term. He re-entered the service July 27, 1864, as Second Lieutenant, and was mustered in as Captain of Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry the September following, and participated in the battles of Overall Creek and Cedars, Tenn., and Kingston, N. C., and many skirmishes. Was mustered out on July 8, 1865. He soon went to Cass County, Mo., and farmed a year and then went into the harness business at Harrisonville, Mo., until 1877, when he went on the road as a salesman for a St. Louis leather house and to introduce his patent hook and terrett pad and hame strap buckle. He was married in December, 1870, to Miss Ellen J. Smith, of Kenton, Ohio. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of Larned.

DR. H. H. BLACK, physician and surgeon, came to Larned, Kansas, in November, 1882, and opened a medical office, he is also largely engaged in raising sheep, having a ranch a few miles from Larned. He was born in Elkton, Todd County, Ky., November 14, 1840. His parents moved to Hancock County, Ill., when he was a small boy, where he was raised. He was educated in Indianapolis, Ind., graduating from Butler University, in the class of 1865. He soon afterwards began the study and practice of medicine, graduating from the Indiana Medical College of Indianapolis in the class of 1877. He then practiced medicine in Hancock County, Ill., until he came to Kansas. He enlisted in 1862 in Company E, Seventy-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Participating in all the battles of his command he was mustered out in the fall of 1863. He was married in November, 1869, to Miss Sarah J. Kelley, of Eastport, Me. They have four children—Mary Eva, Charles Alden, James Robert and Clarence Garfield. He and his family are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Equitable Aid Union and Hancock County, Ill., Medical Association.

CAPTAIN HENRY BOOTH, Recorder, United States Land Office, was born in Yorkshire, England May 11, 1838; came to the United States with his parents in 1841, locating at Woonsocket, R. I., where he resided until he was eighteen years of age. He then came West, and in September, 1856, settled at Manhattan, Riley Co., Kan., and took a claim of 160 acres on the Big Blue. In August, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company F, Eleventh Kansas Infantry. He was promoted to First Sergeant of his company shortly after. He served about one year and a half in this company. He was given authority to raise a company for this regiment at the time it was transferred to cavalry. He was first commissioned as First Lieutenant. As soon as the company had its complement of men he was commissioned Captain of Company L, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Cavalry. He participated in the battles of Old Fort Wayne, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove and Van Buren, in Arkansas. During the Price raid the regiment was ordered to Kansas, while here, Captain Booth was in command of Fort Riley. He was detailed on the staff of the commanding officer of the district as Chief of Cavalry and Inspecting Officer of the district of the upper Arkansas While on an inspection tour, Captain Booth, accompanied by another officer, while separated from their escort, were attacked by twenty-eight Indians and had a very narrow escape from death. He was wounded in two places, and the other officer received four wounds; twenty-two arrows were taken from the wagon in which they were. One Indian was killed by Capt. Booth. The regiment was afterwards sent to the plains and had several battles and skirmishes with the Indians in the Wyoming Territory. He was mustered out in September, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth. He returned to Riley County and went into the hard ware and agricultural implement business at Manhattan. In 1867 he was elected to the legislature, receiving the unanimous vote of the county. In 1869 he was appointed postmaster at Fort Larned, in which he continued until the spring of 1873, when, with others, he started the town of Larned, Pawnee County. He built and resided in the first house in the town. He was elected to the legislature from Pawnee County, in the fall of 1873, and again in the fall of 1874. In 1875 he was elected Chief Clerk of the Kansas House of Representatives, and elected again to the position in 1876. In 1878 he was appointed Receiver of the United States Land Office at Larned; re-appointed to the same position in 1882. Capt. Booth has taken an active and important part in building up the southwestern part of the State. May 1, 1867, he married Miss Lucy M. Preston, of Manhattan, daughter of Rev. N. O. Preston, who was until his death in February, 1866, a professor in the State Agricultural College, at Manhattan. By this marriage he has four children—Frederick P., Nathaniel O, Lottie and William, all living. He is a member of the Presbyterian Episcopal Church; also a member of Apollo Commanding No. 16 K. T., of Larned.

C. BOWER, of the firm of C. Bower & Bro. His brother, Henry A., became a partner in 1878. They manufacture wagons, buggies and do general blacksmithing, employ three men. Mr. C. Bower opened business alone in the spring of 1876. He first came to Burlington, Kan., in the fall of 1865; farmed until 1873, when he went to Dodge City and followed blacksmithing two years. He then came to Fort Larned and engaged in the same business two and one half years; he then located permanently in Larned. Erected his shops spring 1877. Size of which are 35x90 feet, two stories high, at a cost of $1,500. They do an annual business of $4,000. He was born near Lexington, Gallatin Co., Ky., April 27, 1854. Parents moved with their family to Edwards County, Ill , 1860, where he lived until 1865. Married January 1, 1876, to Miss Elisa Pierce, a native of Waukesha County, Wis. They have three children: Maude, Flora, and Frederick. He is a member of Masonic order and has been a member of the Larned City Council three terms.

A. BRACKEN, dealer in all kinds of fresh and salt meats, also buys and ships live stock by the car load. He opened the first meat market in Larned in 1873. He was born in Woodford County, Ill., June 21, 1829, and lived in his native county until 1854, thence to Marshall County, in the same State, and engaged in boating on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. He enlisted in July, 1862, in Company B, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Participated in all the battles of his command; after eighteen months of service he was appointed regimental quartermaster. He participated in William T. Sherman's march to the sea and also the Atlanta campaign and was mustered out June 11, 1865. He was married in 1856, to Miss Esther York, of Marshall County, Ill., formerly of Bangor, Me. They have three children—Lillie E , married to Nelson Adams, a lawyer, of Larned; Willard S., a clerk in the United States Land Office at Larned and Charles at home. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He has served as Deputy Sheriff of Pawnee County one term and one term as Sheriff. He has served as a member of the City Council of Larned one term.

J. B. BRATTEN, dealer in horses and cattle, came to Larned February 28, 1876, and engaged in hotel business and livery. Elected Sheriff of Pawnee County in the fall of 1878 and served one term. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., March 29, 1850. lived in native County until twenty-six years old. Married in 1875 to Miss Sadie Grier of same place. They have two children—Carrie A., born March 31. 1880; Elgie, born November 8, 1882. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of Larned.

WILLIAM H. BRINKMAN, of Brinkman Bros., dealers in lumber and grain. He opened trade in Larned, Kan., in 1874, and carries a general stock of lumber and building material of all kinds, a stock of $5,000. He first came to Kansas in March, 1871, locating in Ellsworth, came to Larned in September, 1874. He was born in Carroll County, Ohio, June 28, 1837. Was raised in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Married in 1875 to Miss Mary M. Walters, of Delta, Fulton Co., Ohio. They have two children—Ada M. and Frank Waters. He is a member of Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery A., F. & A. M. of Larned, Kan.

A. BROWN, dealer in coal, grain and flour, feed, seeds and vegetables. He opened trade March 3, 1878. He deals in general produce and employs three men constantly in the business and does a trade of $2,000 per annum. He first came to Kansas February 22, 1878, locating at Larned. He was born in Livingston County, Lester Township, N. Y. August 24, 1825. He lived in his native place until thirty years old, thence went to Will County, Ill., and engaged in agricultural pursuits about twenty years, thence to Larned, Kan. He was married in February, 1852, to Miss Martha M. Terney, of Fairfield, Conn. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, I. O. O. F. and Equitable Aid Union.

W. H. CAMP. proprietor of Cherry Dale cattle ranch, Pawnee County, Kan., was born in Campbell County, Ga., November 12, 1842. Was raised in his native county. During the civil war he was a member of the First Georgia Cavalry. He was married in 1868 to Miss Annie E. Galbreath, of Knox County, Tenn. At the close of the war he commenced business in the South, as a cotton planter; followed that until 1869, when he moved to Atlanta, Ga., and commenced the wholesale grocery business. In 1877 he moved to Larned, Kan., opening a farm and stock ranch. The Cherry Dale ranch comprises over 1,000 acres of fine grazing land, on which he holds a fine herd of cattle. He has 600 acres of land under cultivation, 500 planted in wheat this year. In connection with his agricultural and stock-raising, he does a loan and real estate business in the city of Larned. They have eight children—Kate E.. William Mathew, Joseph A., Awilda W., Annie Gertrude, Maude T., Charles H. and Lee.

P. T. CURLETT, dealer in dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, etc. He opened the present trade in 1882. He first came to Kansas in 1865 and was appointed post trader in 1872. From 1866 to 1872 he clerked in the Quartermaster's Department in various places in Kansas. He then continued as post trader until 1879, at Fort Larned. He then continued agricultural pursuits until he came to Larned. He is yet quite extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. Since coming to Kansas he has followed various occupations; at one time he edited a newspaper. He was born in Canada in 1847 and was raised in his native country. He came to the United States at the age of eighteen years. He camped at Fort Larned, July 4, 1866, then on his way to New Mexico. He has served as Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners for five years. He was postmaster at Fort Larned seven years, and held the same office at Fort Harker for some time. He took the United States Census for 1880 in Pawnee County. He is a member of the three branches of Masonry and the I. O. O F. He was married in 1877 to Miss Hattie Johnson, of Corning, N. Y. They have two children—Donald B. and Richard V.

S. B. CURLETT, dealer in, and manufacturer of, harness, saddles, etc., opened trade in July 1882, and carries an average stock of $1,000. J. E. Curlett, manager of the above business, first came to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in 1866. He came to Pawnee County in 1873 and remained two years as a clerk at Fort Larned. He then traveled extensively in various localities and finally returned to Fort Larned. He worked eighteen months at Fort Dodge as post saddler. He was born on Prince Edwards Island, Canada, September 1, 1843, living there twenty years. He began the harness trade when only seventeen years old. Worked at the business four years at Titusville, Pa. He was married in 1873, to Miss S. B. Johnson, of Beaver, Beaver Co., Pa. They have one daughter—Edith A. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M.

M. L. DANIELS, physician and surgeon, came to Pawnee Rock, Kan., in September, 1876, and continued the practice of medicine until October, 1882, when he permanently located in Larned, where he has since continued the practice of his profession. He was born in Franklin County, Pa., June 8, 1847, lived in his native county until ten years of age, when he with his family moved to Christian County, Ill., where he was raised. He began the study of medicine when he was a boy, attended one term at McDowell's Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., and began his profession in Christian County, Ill., where he continued until he came to Kansas. He has been engaged steadily in his profession since 1870. He was married in 1869 to Miss L. C. Braffstetter, of Pike County, Mo. He is a member of the Pawnee County Medical Society.

JAMES K. DOUGHTY, of the firm of Freeland & Doughty, attorneys-at-law. He came to Larned, Kan., in November 1878, and opened a law office. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 26, 1853, and was raised in his native place and in Chicago, Ill., living in the latter place until thirteen years old. He began the study of law in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1874, and graduated from the law department of Cincinnati College in May, 1878, and was admitted to the bar of practice in all the courts of Ohio at the same time. He began the practice of his profession in his native city and there continued until he came to Kansas. He was appointed Justice of the Peace in April, 1879 and elected to the same office in the spring of 1880; he was also appointed City Clerk of Larned in April, 1882. He was admitted to the bar of practice in the district courts of Pawnee County in 1879.

G. A. DUNN, dealer in a general line of household furniture, carpets and undertaking goods. He is also undertaker for Larned City. He also keeps a large stock of musical instruments, sewing machines, etc. He opened trade December 8, 1881, and now carries a general stock of $8,000. He has the most extensive store of the kind in Pawnee County. The size of his rooms is 130x25 feet. He employs two men in the business. He first came to Kansas in the fall of 1877, locating on a farm near Larned. He followed agricultural pursuits and stock-raising until he opened the above trade. He was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, December 19, 1849, and was raised and educated in that county. Went to Clinton, Henry Co., Mo., in 1869, and farmed for eight years, when he came to Kansas. Mr. Dunn was married in 1868 to Miss Emma A. Smith, of Van Buren County, Iowa. They have three sons—Clinton M., Edwin, and Bert Mr. Dunn is a member of the I. O. O, F. He has served as Township Trustee, and as Census Enumerator in the United States Census of 1880.

N. B. FREELAND, attorney, of the firm of Freeland & Doughty, attorneys and counselors-at-law. They do a regular law business, and represent the North British Mercantile Insurance Company. They also transact business before the United States Land Office. Mr. Freeland came to Beloit, Kan., in 1872, where he taught school for some time. He was admitted to the bar of practice in the district courts of Mitchell County Kan,, in the winter of 1872-73. He came to Larned in 1874 and opened a law office. He was born in Blandinville, Ill., December 22, 1844, and raised in McDonough County, Ill. Enlisted August 3, 1861, in Companies D and E, Twenty-eight Illinois Volunteer Infantry, participating in all the battles of his command. Was mustered out April 6, 1866. He then attended a private school at Monroe, Mo., for some time and began the study of law in 1872. He was married in 1877 to Miss Alice Town, of Ellington, N. Y. They have three children—Edwin S., Edith L., and Arthur L. He is a member of B. F. Larned Post, No. 8, G. A. R. He was County Attorney of Pawnee County, Kan., for the term of 1878-79.

DANIEL FUNK, Clerk of District Court, came to Larned in April 1876 and engaged in the lumber and coal business until August 15, 1876. In November of the same year he was elected Clerk of the District Court and re-elected the succeeding term. Re-elected in November 1882. He has served one year as City Clerk of Larned. He was born in Hocking County, Ohio, near Logan, the county-seat, February 16, 1840; lived in his native place until 1864 and emigrated to Macon, Illinois, where he followed teaching until 1870; he then engaged in buying and shipping grain, produce, etc., until he came to Kansas. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a Democrat in politics.

W. H. GILL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Larned. He owns the northwest quarter of Section 8, northeast quarter of Section 7, and Section 5, comprising 960 acres of fine land, 540 of which are cultivated. He came to this place in March, 1874. He raised and threshed the first bushel of wheat in Pawnee County. In 1882 he raised 2,000 bushels of wheat. In 1878 he raised 4,300 bushels. He was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, June 19, 1826. He lived in his native county until sixteen years of age, moved to Lee County, Iowa, in 1843, where he followed farming and stock-raising. He enlisted August 14, 1862, in Company E, Nineteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was made First Lieutenant and participated in the siege of Vicksburg and several battles, having command of his company a share of the time. He was mustered out July 8, 1863. He lived in Iowa until he emigrated to Kansas. He was married in October, 1850, to Miss E. B. Arnold of Dearborn County, Indiana. They have three children—William A., Pearl I. and Minnie E. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is Vice-President of the Kansas State Fair Association and is one of the original directors of the same. He is superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-school at Larned.

E. A. HANON, of the firm of Hanon & Wolfe, dealers in dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, etc. Mr. Hanon opened business September 22, 1881. Their store is 143 feet long, by 25 feet wide. They now carry a stock of $7,000. Mr. Hanon came to Larned in the spring of 1874, and followed farming until the fall of 1877, when he was elected County Clerk and served two years, after which he served as deputy of the same office until he embarked in the mercantile business. He was born in Christian County, Illinois, August 18, 1846, living in his native county until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1873 to Miss Mary J. Gore of the same place. They have four children—Owen M., Walter S., William V. and Aeola Blanche. He is a member of the Blue Lodge A., F. & A. M.

F. C. HAWKINS, proprietor of livery, sale and feed stable and city auctioneer. He keeps a number one livery. He first came to Park City, Kansas, in 1870, became President of the Town Site Company and engaged in locating immigrants, etc. He came to Larned April 1, 1872, labored on the A., T. & S. F. R. R. and various kinds of labor, some time. He was the first Sheriff of Pawnee County, being elected in the fall of 1872, and, by re-election, held the office four years; also has served as Deputy United States Marshal for the district of Kansas. He arrested the notorious desperado John Murray and other noted criminals during his term of office as Sheriff. He has, like many Western men, followed various occupations, such as the grocery business, dealing in Texas horses etc. and opened the livery business in December, 1882. He was born in Preble County, Ohio, March 24, 1840. His parents moved to Howard County, Indiana, in 1850, where he was raised and lived until he came to Kansas. He is a member of the three orders of Masonry of Larned, Kansas.

GEORGE E. HUBBARD, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O., Larned, Pleasant Valley Township, Section 18, Township 22, Range 15 west. He has 640 acres of land, 400 of which are cultivated. In 1882 he raised 4,000 bushels of wheat, an average of 25½ bushels per acre. His oats averaged 40 bushels per acre and his corn 20 bushels, sorghum 40 bushels of seed per acre. He is also engaged in stock-raising quite largely. He came to this place March 1, 1876, and built the first dwelling on the south side of the Arkansas River, in Pawnee County. He was a member of the Pawnee County Board of 1878, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and B. F. Larned Post No. 8, G. A. R. He was born in Schoharie County, New York, July 15, 1834, lived in his native county until twenty years of age, and then moved to La Salle County, Ill., where he followed farming and his trade of masonry for twenty-one years. He enlisted, February 11, 1865, in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was made Second Lieutenant of his company and was mustered out September 14, 1865. He was married October 22, 1856, to Miss Hettie A. Neal, of Westmoreland County, Pa. They had three children—Franklin C., Eugene F. and Emma A. His wife died March 27, 1871. He was again married April 14, 1872, to Caroline M. Davis, of Berkshire County, Massachusetts. They have one daughter, Edna E.

P. C. HUGHES, attorney-at-law, land, loan and collection agent. He came to Larned in April, 1876 and opened a law office. He first came to Eureka, Greenwood County, Kansas, in September, 1869, and opened a law office and continued there until he located in Larned. He has served as Justice of the Peace nine months, has been United States Commissioners by appointment since 1876, and city attorney at the same time. He was born in Adams County, Illinois, June 15, 1842, and was raised in that county; enlisted April 17, 1861, in Company E, Tenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry; three months service. Re-enlisted, in May, 1864, Company H, Forty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; mustered out in September, 1864. He was educated at Quincy, Illinois College and Wesleyan University, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa; began studying law in 1864, in college course; after army life he entered the law office of E. H. Stiles as a student; admitted to the bar at Ottumwa, Iowa, in December, 1865; began the practice of law in the spring of 1866, at Sedalia, Mo., where he continued until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1867, to Miss C. Josephine Middleton, of Ross County, Ohio. They have four children—Otis A., Wirt M., Myrtle H. and Edwin R. He is a member of the Masonic order, Methodist Episcopal Church and B. F. Larned Post, No. 8.

E. M. JACKSON, superintendent of the Pawnee Valley Stock Breeders' Association, was born in London, Canada, September 24, 1842, and was raised on a farm in his native country until 1862, and obtained a practical business education. At the latter date he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and engaged as an assistant bookkeeper for six months, then he went to Chicago, Illinois, and there became a clerk in the mercantile houses of De Forest & Co., and afterward in the large establishment of J. V. Farwell, beginning as a notion boy in the fancy goods, and by gradual promotion, became general salesman and remained until 1878, when his health failed and he went to Colfax County, northeast New Mexico, where he engaged in the sheep ranching business and continued until August, 1881, at which time he came to Kansas and with the assistance of his Mexican herders the above gentleman brought 9,500 sheep to Larned and sold them. He was married in May, 1871, to Miss Mary M. Blood, who was born in Sauk County, Wisconsin, August 1, 1844. They have two sons—Willard F. and Frederick C. The Pawnee Valley Stock Breeders Association was incorporated by act of the legislature April 10, 1882; They now control 2,800 acres of as fine grazing lands as can be found in the State of Kansas; 2,200 acres are fenced. It has the Pawnee Creek running through the entire length east and west for a distance of four miles. This ranch is beautifully located in the midst of as fine a grazing country as can be found in the West. It is two miles west of Fort Larned and nine miles west of the city of the same name, located in east and west Pawnee Township, Township 19, Range 21 west. The grass is principally buffalo, and occasionally patches of gramma grass. They have about 200 head of all fine bred Clydesdale horses and Kentucky bred mares. They have also the pure bred Spanish and Kentucky mammoth jacks; also one hundred head of Kentucky short-horn Durham heifers. This company was incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000; now all paid up excepting $6,000. F. E. Sage is president; W. H. Brinkman Vice-President; W. C. Edwards, Secretary; E. M. Jackson, Superintendent and J. W. Rush, Treasurer.

THOMAS M. JOHNSON, of the firm of Smith & Johnson, pension, real estate, loan and insurance agents. He came to Larned, Kansas in November, 1881, and engaged as a common laborer until he became a member of the above firm. He was born in northwest Arkansas, November 5, 1858, and was raised in that country; was in Springfield, Mo., in 1863-64 and in Alton, Ill., in 1864-65; thence returned to his native place and lived until he came to Kansas. He was raised on a farm, and graduated from the Arkansas Industrial University at Fayetteville in June, 1880; he then engaged in teaching school at Eureka Springs, Arkansas. Served as postmaster at the latter place for a number of months. He was married in 1878 to Miss Anna Degge, of Sarcoxie, Missouri. They have one son—Millard Frederick. Mr. Johnson is President of the Equitable Aid Union fraternity. He began the study of law in 1880.

M. A. W. JORDAAN, dealer in general merchandise; he began trade in the spring of 1879. His rooms are 25x60 feet. He employs three persons in the business and carries a stock of $10,000. He first came to Larned at the time of opening trade. He was born in Holland, April 27, 1848, and came to America in 1866, locating in St. Louis, Missouri, and became a salesman in the boot and shoe trade. He went into business at High Point, Monitau County, Mo., in 1872, in general merchandising, and continued it until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1878 to Miss Julia Cramer, of Hermon, Mo. They have three children—Walter V., John D. and Thera M.

B. L. KEENEY, Sheriff. He first located in Pawnee County, October 4, 1876, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until August, 1879, when he came to Larned and clerked; was Deputy Sheriff two years and elected Sheriff of Pawnee County in the fall of 1881. He was born in Wyoming County, Pa., December 10, 1840, and raised in his native county. He enlisted April 23, 1861, in Company I, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves. He participated in all the battles of his command; was wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864, and taken prisoner, being held three days, and was re-captured by Union soldiers; discharged on account of wound December 29, 1864. After his army life he returned to his native place and lived until he came to Kansas. He was married September 20, 1865, to Miss Clara Thayer, of Laceyville, Wyoming County, Penn. His wife died May 19, 1875; was again married October 5, 1882, to Miss Dora Williams, of the latter place. He is a member of the Blue Lodge Chapter, and Commandery A., F & A. M.; also of B. F., Larned Post No. 8, G. A. R.

RUFUS KIRK, stock-raiser, came to Larned, Kansas, in the spring of 1876, and engaged in the cattle business on a small scale. He is one of the members of the Comanche County, Kansas, Cattle Pool. This cattle pool was formed in the spring of 1879, and is composed of twelve members. They control 1,250,000 acres of land in southeast Comanche County and the Indian Territory. They own 50,080 head of cattle. In 1882 they fenced the whole tract of land at a cost of $33,000, making 160 miles of barbed wire fence, four wires high. They employ forty-eight men, one superintendent and three directors. Each member of the pool has his own brand and pays expenses according to the number of cattle owned by him. Mr. Kirk has 1,832 head. He was born in Stark County, Ohio, May 7, 1824; his father was a farmer and moved to Freeport, Illinois, in 1857. The subject of this sketch farmed there eight years and followed the livery business some length of time with the sale of farm implements, etc., until the spring of 1876, when he came to Kansas. He was married in 1852 to Miss May S. Davis, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children—Ada C., now Mrs. A. J. Runner; Mina V. married Mr. W. H. Ziegler, of Larned; Truman H., a clerk in Lowrey Bros.' store, of Larned; Burton D., at home. Mr. Kirk is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Larned.

N. J. KRUSEN, stock-raiser and dealer, southwest quarter of Section 32, Township 21, Range 16. He owns 160 acres adjoining Larned town site on the west; seventy acres of it are cultivated. He has a stock ranch thirty miles west of the village of Pawnee Creek. He came to Larned in 1875, and invested quite largely in real estate and the stock business. He owns a half-interest in the town site. He was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1846, and lived in his native place until twenty-three years of age, and moved to Lapeer County, Mich., and engaged in the drug business until he came to Kansas. He enlisted August 13, 1864, in Company D, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to Commissary Sergeant of his regiment. He participated in the battle of Fort Steadman, March 25, and at Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and skirmishes at Winchester Picket Line, and was mustered out June 7, 1865. He was married in 1864 to Miss Elide M. Closson, of Allegany County, New York. They have two children, Maude M., and George N. He is a member of the first three orders of Masonry, and Encampment Lodge I. O. O. F. and B. F., Larned Post, No. 8, G. A. R. He has been a member of the City Council for three years.

LOWREY BROTHERS, dealers in a general line of hardware, groceries and agricultural implements. They opened trade in March, 1874, and employed one man in the business, and carried a stock of $2,500. They now employ nine men and carry an average stock of $25,000. They occupy a brick store of 140 feet, and sixty feet deep and twenty-five feet wide, fronting on two streets. Their individual names are: E. W. and H. J. Lowrey. E. W. Lowrey first came to Great Bend, Kansas, in August, 1873, and remained six months. Thence came to Larned and opened the hardware business under the firm name of Fry & Lowrey, and changed to the present style in the fall of 1878. He was born in Summit County, Ohio, February 22, 1853, and was raised and educated in his native county. He went to Iowa City, Iowa, and attended the Iowa State University two years. He married in 1880, Miss Mamie McCracken, of London, Ohio. They have two children, Bessie and Ernest B. Mr. Lowrey is a Director of the First National Bank of Larned, and a Director of the Pawnee Valley Stock Breeders Association. He is extensively engaged in stock-raising. He is a member of the three branches of Masonry.

TIM McCARTHY, postmaster, was born in Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland, in 1835. Came to the United States in 1851, living in Boston, Mass., about three years, and in August, 1854 enlisted for general service in the United States army, and was assigned to Company K, First United States Infantry; served at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor; Fort Duncan, Texas, and was discharged by reason of expiration of service at Fort Lancaster, same State, in August, 1859. He went to New Orleans, La., and from there to New York, on July 4, 1860, when he again enlisted March 11, 1861. Was one of the two hundred selected to re-enforce Fort Sumter, and sailed in the steamer "Baltic" for that purpose, in, April, 1861; returned, after the surrender, with Major Anderson and his command to Governor's Island New York Harbor, and was assigned to Company K, Third United States Infantry. He participated in the following battles; First Bull Run, July 21, 1861; Siege of Yorktown, April and May, 1862; Gaines Mills, June 27, 1862; Malvern Hills, June 30, and July 1, 1862; Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862; Antietam, September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, December 13, 14 and 15, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 2, 3 and 4, 1863; Gettysburg, July 2, 3, and 4, 1863; Rappahannock Station, November 7, 1863; after which the regiment was ordered to Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, for the purpose of recruiting and re-organizing, at which place he was discharged March 11, 1864, as Sergeant-Major of the regiment. Re-enlisted May 12, 1864, in Company E, Third United States Infantry, then at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, went with his regiment to the front, and was engaged through General Grant's Campaign in front of Petersburg, including the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. Returned to Washington, D. C., after the war closed and was sent to St. Louis, Missouri, and from there to Jefferson Barracks, same State, and from there to Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1866, and on the expiration of term of service was discharged May 12, 1867, at Fort Wallace, Kansas, as First Sergeant of his Company. He went to Larned, Kansas, in 1870; was County Commissioner of Pawnee County in 1873; County Clerk two terms from 1874 to 1878 inclusive, and Mayor of Larned in 1877; appointed postmaster in 1878; re-appointed in 1879, when the office was made presidential, and again re-appointed February 26, 1883. He was married in 1875 to Miss Julia Seely of Knoxville, Pennsylvania. They have one daughter, Nora. He is Post Commander of B. F., Larned Post No. 8, Department of Kansas Grand Army of the Republic.

CHARLES A. MORRIS, Register United States Land Office at Larned, Kansas, was born in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1839, and when a child moved with his parents to Allegany County, New York, educated in the common schools, and at Friendship and Richburg Academies, New York; engaged in teaching school at the age of eighteen, and continued in this vocation until the war of the Rebellion. Enlisted as a private in Company E, Fifth Regiment New York Cavalry, in July, 1861; participated in all the battles of his command, until August 2, 1862, when he was severely wounded in a cavalry engagement at Orange Court House, Virginia, from the effects of which he was subsequently discharged, when he resumed teaching and the study of law in Clinton County, Pa. In September, 1864, having partly recovered from his wounds, he raised a company of which he was made captain and the company was assigned to the Two Hundred and Third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, as Company G. He participated in all the engagements of his command and was mustered out with his regiment, at Raleigh, North Carolina, June 22, 1865. Removed from Pennsylvania to Kansas in November, 1865, locating at Fort Scott, and took charge of the mercantile house of J. F. White for one year; was then appointed Deputy Treasurer of Bourbon County, and remained in that position two years, was then elected County Treasurer for two consecutive terms; was re-appointed Adjutant-General of Kansas and private Secretary to Governor Thomas A. Osborn in January, 1873, which position he held until February, 1875, when he resigned them and accepted the appointment of Register of the United States Land Office at Larned, Kansas; was re-appointed in 1879, and has since held this position. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1875. While residing at Fort Scott he was for several years City Treasurer and a member of the City Council. He was a delegate from Kansas to the National Republican Convention held at Philadelphia in 1872, and was a member of the Committee on Resolutions. He was married in 1864 to Miss Elizabeth F. Stewart, a daughter of Robert Stewart, of Clinton County, Pa., now of Fort Scott, Kansas. They have five children: Annie F., Mary E., Ellen G., Louisa and Charles A. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the I. O. O. F.

J. W. MORRIS, attorney-at-law, loan and collection agent. He first came to Fort Scott, Kansas, in August, 1866, where he took charge of the Fort Scott Mills and Woolen Factory a year. He then became a clerk in the wholesale and retail house of McDonald & Co. a year. He then engaged in the hotel business about the same length of time. Then clerked in a drug store four years. Thence went to Topeka, and took charge of Kansas State Militia during the Indian war of 1874-75, and in February of the latter year he came to Larned, Kansas, and opened a law office. He was born in Allegany County, New York, February 2, 1844. Was raised and educated in his native county. Began the study of law in 1867, and was admitted to the bar of practice in the district courts of Pawnee County in 1875. He served as City Attorney in 1882-83. Was married in 1874 to Miss Ella G. Stewart, of Fort Scott, Kansas, a native of Clinton County, Pennsylvania. They have one daughter, Emma E. He is a member of the Masonic order and I. O. O. F.

T. G. PAYNE, general dealer in live-stock and produce, also city auctioneer. Came to Kansas in 1873. He is interested in cattle raising to quite an extent, having 400 acres of land near the Arkansas River, all improved, where he also keeps a large amount of cattle. He was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1838, lived there until a young man grown, when he went to Coles County, Ill., where he farmed and peddled until he came to Kansas. In 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all the battles of his command, and was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, and the second battle of the Wilderness. Was mustered out in June, 1864. He was married in February, 1873, to Miss L. G. Carr, of Coles County, Ill. They have three children—George G., Richard E., and Ada. He is now Deputy United States Marshal. Has served as Deputy Sheriff of Pawnee County, five years, and ably filled several minor offices.

O. V. PROCTOR, dealer in fruits, foreign and domestic confectionery, cigars etc. He first came to Larned, Kan., in 1876, and engaged in his present business. He owns a stock ranch seven miles above Larned, on the Arkansas River, where he keeps live-stock. He was born in Rutland County, Vt., May 21, 1843, in Fair Haven Township, and was raised in his native county. Enlisted November, 1861, in Barton's Sharpshooters Brigade, and participated in all the battles of his command. He lost his health from exposure in the army, and was discharged for disability, contracted while in service, in the fall of 1862. He returned to his home and followed agricultural pursuits for some time. He first came to Eastern Kansas in 1875, soon he went to Colorado, and returned to Pawnee County in the spring of 1876. He is a member of B. F. Larned Post, No. 8. Draws a pension of $18 per month. Is a Republican in politics.

DR. W. M. RHEA, physician and surgeon; he first came to Larned in the spring of 1878, and opened a medical office, where he has since practiced his profession. He was born in Juniata County, Pa., January 26, 1840; lived in Juniata County, Pa., until he was seven years of age; received his literary education at Mount Holly Institute at Adesville, Pa. He graduated from the Medical Department of the Ann Arbor, Mich., University, in the class of 1869. He commenced the practice of his profession at Shade Gap, Huntingdon Co., Pa., and continued there until he came to Kansas, excepting nine months practice at Mount Union, Pa. He was married September 29, 1874, to Miss Ellen V. Lupfer, of Perry County, Pa. They have three children—Oliver L., Mabel M., and Willie. He was Mayor of Larned in 1882. He was elected to the House of Representatives, State Legislature, in the fall of 1882, from the One Hundred and Sixteenth District of Kansas. He is United States Examining Surgeon for pensions. He is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M.; I. O. O. F. of East and E. A. U. of Larned.

FRANK E. SAGE, president of the Pawnee Valley Stock Breeders Association. He first came to Larned, Kan. in August, 1881, and engaged in the stock business. He was born in London, Canada, January 26, 1842, and lived in his native country until nineteen years old; thence went to Chicago, Ill., and was a traveling salesman until the fall of 1875, He then went to Colfax County, N. M., and engaged in the raising of sheep. He had an extensive ranch, beginning with 2,200 head of sheep, and in July, 1881, sold 10,000 head. He has been a director and stockholder of the First National Bank of Larned. He is now a member of the Masonic fraternity of the latter city. He was married July 26, 1864, to Miss Mary M. Jackson, a native of Canada.

WILLIAM B. SMITH, real estate, loan, insurance, and United States pension agent. All kinds of government claims successfully prosecuted. He came to Larned, Kan., August 1, 1875, and engaged in the above business. He has also been extensively engaged in erecting buildings, some of which are among the best in the city. He is one of the proprietors of the town site. His dwelling is built of cut stone at a cost of $4,000, size 40x30 feet, two stories high. He was born in Hornellsville, Steuben Co., N. Y., September 14, 1837, and was raised in Tioga County, Pa.; lived there until 1859; thence went to Richmond, Ray Co,. Mo., and taught school two years, thence to Garnett, Anderson Co., Kan., where he bought a farm of 800 acres and followed agricultural pursuits two years. Returned to Pennsylvaina, and enlisted October 30, 1863, in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was soon after transferred to the Eighteenth Veteran Reserve Corps. He was discharged by general order, July 21, 1865. He then located in Tioga County, Pa., and engaged in real estate, insurance, and pension business, and there attended to over 3,000 pensions. He was married March 25, 1866, to Miss Sarah H. Shove, of Tioga County, Pa., a native of Dutchess County, N. Y. They have four children—Gracie, Maggie B., William H., and Francis. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Masonic order, I. O. O. F., and the Equitable Aid Union.

JUDGE J. C. STRANG, of the Sixteenth Judicial District, comprising ten organized counties of Kansas, located in Larned, April 21, 1877 and opened a law office in connection with Mr. Van Winkle, under the firm name of Van Winkle and Strang. In the fall of 1878, he was elected County Attorney, and served one term. He was elected State Senator from the Thirty-seventh or Empire District in the fall of 1880, and after serving during the session of 1880-81, was appointed judge of the same district in March, 1881, and elected to the same office for a term of four years in the following year, commencing January 8, 1882. Judge Strang was born in Newfield, Tompkins Co., N. Y., December 31, 1842. He attended the Ithica and Watkins Academies, graduating from the latter in 1863, after which he attended the private academy of John A. Jewett, and then commenced the study of law in the office of B. B. Strang, in Westfield, Pa. He was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of Wellsboro, Pa., in 1867, and in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and the United States Circuit and District Courts of the same State in 1868, having commenced the practice of his profession a

Westfield, in the fall of 1867. He was subsequently elected District Attorney of Tioga County Pa., and served a full term of three years in that position, practicing in all the courts of the State. In 1866 he was married to Mrs. Mary E. Strang, *nee* Lyon, their only child being Lulu, born July 16, 1878. Judge Strang was one of the organizers of the Temperance Volunteers of Kansas, being elected associate G. C. at the first election in Topeka, and at the second election at Bismarck Grove, taking the place of Mr. Albert Griffin as G. C. The bill, which after some modifications by the Senate, became the Kansas Prohibitory Law, was drafted and introduced to that body by Judge Strang.

B. F. STOKES, proprietor of livery, sale, and feed stables. He began the business in June 1875, was burned out July 1, 1877, rebuilt same fall. He now keeps a stock of twenty horses and ten buggies and carriages. He first came to Larned in the fall of 1874, farmed until he began the above business. He was born in Nichols County, Ky., November 27, 1827. Emigrated with his parents to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1831, where he was raised and educated. Since lived in Eureka and Christian counties, and followed farming until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1849 to Miss Elzira C. Cooper of the latter county, Illinois. They have two children—John Wesley and Minnie Melvina. He and his family are members of the Christian Church. His wife died November 21, 1881. He was again married October 7, 1882, to M. E. Lorence, of Larned, Kan., a native of Missouri He has been a member of the City Council two years. He has 160 acres of fine land, 100 acres of which are cultivated. John Wesley, his son, has charge of the same.

W. L. TANNER, general dealer in all kinds of farmers' produce, live-stock, etc. He came to Kansas in 1869 and located in Larned in business in 1876. He engaged in butchering and running a meat market four years; then into his present business, etc. He was born in Bradford County, Pa., September 18, 1843, and was raised in his native county. Enlisted May 15, 1861, in Company F, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, and served for three years; re-enlisted in One Hundred and Ninety-first Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry; participated in all the battles of his command and was discharged from hospital June 14, 1865; wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor and taken prisoner August 19, 1864; wounded April 9, 1865, at Appomatox Court House, at Gen. R. E. Lee's surrender. After his army life he farmed and followed various occupations until he came to Kansas. Married in 1875, to Miss Mary E. Evans, of Tioga County, Pa. They have two children—Gracie A. and Daniel C.

R. A. TRIMBLE, physician and surgeon and dealer in a general line of drugs and medicines. He came to Larned in the fall of 1875, where he has since continued the practice of his profession. He opened the drug business in the fall of 1880, and carries an average stock of $2,000. He first came to Douglas County, Kan., in the summer of 1869, and practiced medicine at Lecompton, until he came to Larned. He was born in Flemingsburg, Ky., October 17, 1838, and was raised and educated in his native county. He began the study of medicine at the age of eighteen under a private instructor. He began the practice of his profession in Missouri in 1867, in which State he enjoyed an extensive practice. He was married in the spring of 1861, to Miss Mary E. Liter of Bourbon County, Ky. They have seven children—Berta, Joseph W., Robert L., Burgess, Susie and Harry, also a daughter not yet named. The Doctor is a member of the State Central Democratic Committee, and Chairman of the Pawnee County Central Democratic Committee and appointed Surgeon-General State Militia by Governor Glick.

CHARLES VAN HORNE, firm of E. R. & C. Van Horn, proprietors Larned City Steam Flouring Mills. These mills were moved from Macon City, Ill., and erected in Larned in the summer of 1876. Size, 40 feet square, with one elevator 24x40 feet, three stories high and basement, propelled by a forty-five horse-power engine. The capacity of the mills is 20,000 pounds of flour in twenty-four hours. Capacity of the elevator is 400 bushels per hour. The mills and elevator cost $30,000 in round numbers. They employ six men in the business. Mr. Charles Van Horne came to Larned in November, 1875, and began improvements, etc.; came with his family in 1877. He was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., August 3, 1828; moved with his parents to Jersey County, Ill, in 1833, where he was raised; moved to Macon County, Ill., on a farm in 1866, and engaged in agricultural pursuits one year; clerked in Macon County Flouring Mills a short time, after which he bought and operated them until he removed to Kansas. Sold one-half interest to his brother, E. R. Van Horne, in 1868. Charles Van Horne was married in 1855, to Miss Sarah A. Van Horne of Delaware County, N. Y. They have three children—Charles E., now clerk in Lowrey Brothers' store at Larned; Nellie and Willard E., students in Larned City school. Mr. Van Horne has been a member of City Council some time.

J. M. VAN WINKLE, County Attorney, came to Larned in March, 1874, and opened a law office. He was born in Shelby County, Ill., August 12, 1847, and was raised in Christian County, Ill.; educated in his native State; attended Lenox Collegiate Institute of Hopkinton, Iowa; entered the law office of J. C. McBride as a student in 1871, at Taylorsville, Ill.; admitted to the bar of practice in the District Court in June, 1874. He was elected to the office of County Attorney the following fall, and by re-election has held the office three terms. Married in October, 1878, to Miss Anna Lyon of Steuben County, N. Y. They have one son and a daughter—Paul, born September 6, 1879, and Gretchen, born September 19, 1881. He is a member of the Masonic order of Larned, and a Republican in politics. He is now extensively engaged in the stock business, owning a ranch ten miles north of Larned consisting of 320 acres fine land, and keeps the improved shorthorn Durhams and Herford cattle imported.

W. H. VERNON, attorney at-law, is a member of the firm of Van Winkle & Vernon. They do a regular law and general collection business. He first came to Douglas County, Kan., from Linn County, Mo., in the fall of 1869. He taught and attended school for some time; was also a student in the North Missouri State Normal School two years. Began the study of law in 1873, in the law office of Thacher & Stevens, of Lawrence, Kan. He was admitted to the bar to practice in the District Courts of Douglas County, May 20, 1875. He then began the practice of law, and clerked in the office of the County Attorney of Douglas County until he came to Larned, where he opened a law and loan office in October, 1875. He was married April 8, 1874, to Miss Ella S. Pate, of Clarksville, Va. They have four children—Estella N., Laura P., William H., and Robert Pate. Mrs. Vernon is a niece of Territorial Governor Woodson. Mr. Vernon was born in Athens County, Ohio, February 6, 1852, where he lived until fourteen years of age, when he came to Linn County, Mo.

G. H. WADSWORTH, stock-raiser and dealer in real estate. He is also agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad lands. He also deals largely in wool. In 1882 he bought and shipped 350,000 pounds of wool, all the product of Southwestern Kansas. He has a sheep ranch eleven miles southeast of Larned, consisting of 1,200 acres fine grazing lands. He contemplates making an additional purchase which will include 2,560 acres total. He is the pioneer sheep man of Pawnee County, and now has a stock of over 8,000 graded merino sheep. He deals also quite largely in cattle. He first came to Pawnee County in 1875, and brought over 2,000 head of the above varieties of sheep. He was born in Courtland County, N. Y., August 18, 1830, and was raised in Cattaragus and Chantauqua counties until 1854. He then went to Kane County, Ill., where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1866; thence emigrated to Cedar County, Iowa, and followed the same business until he came to Kansas. He was married in December, 1854, to Miss Adaline F. Woodward of Chantauqua County, N. Y. They have two children—Mattie D., married to Mr. Jacob Holfrinch, now a widow; husband died in 1878; Charles F. now has charge of their sheep ranch.

JAMES F. WHITNEY, County Clerk, came to Larned, Kan., in April, 1874, locating on a homestead. He followed agricultural pursuits until elected Register of Deeds in the fall of 1875 for one term; expired in 1878; again farmed until elected to his present office in the fall of 1879 and by re-election has since held the office. He was born in Coles County, Ill., September 4, 1843. Lived in his native county until 1851; thence went to Pendleton County, Ky., where he lived until 1861, and July 31, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was wounded in the battles of Fort Donaldson and Shiloh, and was discharged November 10, 1862, on account of wounds. He then clerked in a sutler's store of different regiments for two years, after which he settled on a farm near Nattoon, Ill., and farmed until 1870; thence went to Texas, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising for some time and then came to Kansas. He was married in 1865 to Miss Alice Hamblen, of Mattoon, Ill. They have five children—Walter H., Ruby A., James F., Mary P., and Jerry T., Bessie (deceased). He is a member of B. F. Larned Post, G. A. R.

OTHER TOWNS.

Garfield.—In Pawnee County the grasshoppers appeared about the 25th of July, and made a total destruction of crops. Consequent upon the destitution that followed, a writer said: "We think that if energy is displayed but few in our county will require outside aid. We have no utter deprivation yet." I. H. Leavitt, from the Ohio Township, or Garfield district, wrote that seven families of thirty persons would require assistance. Harrison Nelson was President of the Garfield Town Company, and the town was located December 8, 1873, on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 1, Township 23, Range 18. There was a serpentine addition to the town made March 4, 1879; H. P. Wolcott was President of the Town Company. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company located an experimental garden of forestry here. It embraces the southeast corner and extends across Big Coon Creek, to the southwest corner. Trees have been grown of many varieties with very considerable success. A beautifully arranged cemetery was laid out here, and its plat recorded February 23, 1882. The plat of Point View cemetery was recorded August 3, 1880.

Fort Larned. About six miles west of Larned, in the center of the Military Reservation of 11,000 acres of land, is Fort Larned, which is neat in all of its apartments. The buildings are of stone. Troops occupy this beautiful fort.

Brown's Grove is a thriving inland village in the township of the same name, about two miles and a half from the west line of the county. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the Pawnee River. This village was platted in 1876, on Section 28, Township 21, Range 20. It is surrounded by a very fine farming country; some of the finest yields of wheat ever known in Kansas have been harvested in this part of the Pawnee valley.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—MISCELLANEOUS.

T. H. BARRETT, stock raiser, Section 24, Township 21, Range 20, P. O. Browns Grove. He has 480 acres of land and now has eighty head of cattle. The firm name is Barrett & Roche. Five years ago, or in 1879, they began with one cow and a yoke of oxen. They began farming and bought what cattle their scanty means would allow. They farmed two years and never realized as much grain as they sowed in the ground. Mr. Barrett was born in Honesdale, Wayne Co., Pa., March 25, 1850, and was raised in his native county. Lived some time in the State of New York He was married in 1878, to Miss Mary E. Roche, a native of Canada They raise their stock at an annual cost of $1.50 per head.

MAJ. L. H. BOWLUS, stock-dealer, Garfield, handles all kinds of live-stock. He first came to Sun City, Barber County, and engaged in merchandising in 1871; followed the business until 1875; was absent from the State a year. In June, 1876, he came to Garfield and engaged in the above business. He was born in Fremont, Sandusky Co., Ohio, April 25, 1839. He lived in his native county until he came to Kansas. Enlisted in April, 1862, in Company E, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; transferred to the Ninth Ohio Cavalry in 1863; participated in all the battles of his command; promoted to Captain of Company E, and afterward of Company K, Ninth Ohio Cavalry, and finally to Major of his regiment; mustered out in August, 1865. He then went to Knoxville, Tenn., and engaged in the mercantile business until 1867. Thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, in the same business until he came to Kansas. Married in 1876, to Sarah A. Cross of Wood County, Ohio. They have five children—Harry T., Ida M., Maud B., Don L. and Roscoe V. V. He served as County Commissioner of Barber County two terms.

R. A. BRADLEY, dealer in a general stock of drugs, medicines, dry goods and groceries, Garfield. He opened trade in December, 1877, and first carried a stock of $3,500; has since reduced stock to $3,000; erected his store in 1877, size of which is 20x50 feet, two stories high, at a cost of $1,800. He was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, October 9, 1845, and was raised in his native county. Enlisted in April, 1861, in Company K, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Re-enlisted October 8, same year, in Company K, Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a veteran, and was promoted to First Sergeant, participating in all the battles of his command; mustered out in March, 1865. He then traveled for his health some time. Then engaged in merchandising three years at Windsor, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, after which he came to Kansas. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F. Was married in 1880 to Mrs. Hattie A. Coy (Coates). They have two children—Bertha and Irwin R.

C. R. CASE, dealer in general merchandise, Brown's Grove, opened trade in November, 1881; carries an average stock of about $2,000. He first located on a farm five miles west of Brown's Grove in 1877, and followed agricultural pursuits until he opened trade. He was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., February 6, 1844, and was raised in his native county. Went to New York City in 1869, and engaged in trucking until he came to Kansas. He was married in May, 1865, to Miss Ann Russell of the same county, N. Y. They have four children—Lillie, Ella, Charlie and Florence. He is a member of Brown's Grove School Board.

A. B. DEATON, stock-raiser, Section 24, Township 21, Range 20, P. O. Brown's Grove. He has 320 acres of land, 40 of which are cultivated. He came to his place in July, 1875 He owns seventy-five head of cattle. They cost annually for keeping about $3 per head. In this place he can raise steers up to four years for about $12. He was born in Woodford County, Ill., November 22, 1839, and was raised in Morgan County. He moved to Nebraska, locating in Richardson County, in 1864, and farmed there until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1864, to Miss Filena McCarty of Gallia County, Ohio. She was born February 14, 1844. They have four children—Manual L., Nellie, Ernest and Frederick.

THEODORE DIRLAM, firm of Erickson, Polson & Dirlam, dealers in general merchandise, Garfield, opened trade in December, 1879. Mr. Dirlam became part of the above firm in November, 1882. Their store was erected in the fall of 1882, size 20x40 feet. They carry a stock of $6,000. Mr. Dirlam came to Kansas in March, 1873; moved with his family in June, 1874. He followed farming, stock-raising and dairying until he became interested in the above business. Was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, January 22, 1842, and raised on a farm in Loraine County, Ohio. In 1864 he enlisted in the one-hundred-day service, Company B, One Hundred and Sixty ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in the fall of the same year. He returned home and followed farming and dairying some time; finally embarked in the grocery trade which he followed some time. Married in 1865 to Miss Philena Harrington of Sullivan, Ashland Co., Ohio. They have two children—Minnie A. and Lena A.

FRED DITUS, stock raiser, keeps a livery and feed stable at Brown's Grove; came to Edwards County, Kan., in March, 1877, and followed farming for three years. He then moved to Brown's Grove, and engaged in the above business. He now has about eighty head of cattle. He paid out $1.50 per annum per head for keeping his cattle in 1882. He was born in Baden, Germany, January 1, 1844. He came to America in 1851 with his parents and settled in Will County, Ill., and was raised on a farm. He enlisted in 1862, in Company [illegible], One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all the battles of his command, and was mustered out in the fall of 1865. He was married January 1, 1868, to Miss Lucilla Ludington, a native of Ohio. They have seven children—Alma F., Jessie R., Kate, Lucy, Nellie, Carl and Effie R. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is now Deputy Sheriff of Pawnee County.

E. A. JOHNSON, firm of Johnson & Wright, proprietors Pawnee Valley Water Mills, Browns Grove. These mills were erected in 1879 by Mayer & Johnson; changed to present firm name in May, 1882. These mills are built of cut-stone at a cost of $10,000, 25x38 feet, 35 feet high and three stories. Has a head of 20 feet; capacity is seventy-five barrels in a day. Mr. E. A. Johnson came to Emporia Kansas, in 1876, and engaged in milling. He was born in Denmark, July 17, 1850; came to America in 1860 with his parents and located in Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1865, where he was raised. He began milling at the age of twenty-one years, going to Iowa at that time. Married in 1880, to Miss Lizzie H. Hall, of Emporia, Kan. They have one daughter—Gertrude M. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife is a member of the Congregational Church.

JOHN HALL, farmer and stock-raiser, Riverside Township, P. O. Pawnee Rock, Barton County, Section 10, Township 21, Range 15. He came to this place February 25, 1876. He owns 360 acres of land, 200 acres of which are cultivated. In 1882 he raised twenty-one and one-half tons of broom corn. In 1881 he realized $2,000 for his broom corn. He keeps a dairy of forty cows. His farm has a river front of a mile. He was born in Oneida County, N. Y., December 19, 1822, and lived there until he was nine years old. Then his parents with their family moved to Northeastern, Ohio, where he lived until 1859, when he moved to Shelby County, Ill., and engaged in farming until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1855, to Miss Polly Pelton, of Geauga County, Ohio. They have ten children—Lydia (married to Mr. W. Chase, now of Pawnee Rock), Sarah, Howard, Harry, Della, John, James, Jane, Maggie and Effie.

D. Y. SABIN, stock-raiser and farmer, came to Brown's Grove in September 1877, engaged in agricultural pursuits and sheep raising, and changed to the cattle business in the spring of 1882. He has 300 acres of land fenced and keeps 100 head of cattle, etc. He was born in Franklin County, Vt., January 14, 1832, living in his native county until he was sixteen years old, when he went with his parents to Norfolk, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. He soon afterward went to Ripon, Wis., where he lived from 1851 to 1877, being principally engaged in mercantile business. Was married May 23, 1880, to Miss Lillie Brown, of Carrolton, Greene Co., Ill. They have one daughter, Lutie M. He is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and the K. of P.

N. O. WAYMIRE, dealer in shelf and heavy hardware, paints, oils and tinware, Garfield. He established the business in Garfield, on the Arkansas River, in 1878, opening with a stock of $1,000, and erected the store in the same year, the size of which is 20x44 feet and two stories high, built at a cost of $2,000. He now carries a stock of $1,500. In 1878 Mr. B. R. Gee was taken into partnership, and the firm was known as Waymire & Gee, and did business under that name until April, 1880, when Mr. Waymire purchased Mr. Gee's interest, and has conducted the business since. He was born in Saybrook, Ashtabula Co., Ohio., September 20, 1849, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas, being raised on a farm. He was married, December 24, 1877, to Miss Mary Stephens, of Geneva, Ohio, who was born in Cornwall, England, and came to America at the age of five years. They have no children.

A. W. WELWOOD, stock dealer and raiser, came to Brown's Grove in the fall of 1880 and engaged in the stock business. He has a stock ranch near the above place and now has 250 head of cattle. He was born on Long Island, N. Y., December 1, 1855, and lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., until he came to Kansas. His stock cost $2.50 per head to tend and feed them in 1882.

CHASE COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

CHASE County, named after Salmon P. Chase, who was United States Senator from, and Governor of, Ohio, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was organized in 1859. It was south and west of the center of population of Kansas in 1875, and in 1880 this center had moved some distance west of it. The northern boundary of the county is 102 miles south of the Nebraska line; its eastern line, 96 miles from the State of Missouri; its southern boundary, 75 miles from the Indian Territory; and its western boundary, 285 miles from the State of Colorado. Between it and Missouri there are four counties; there are six organized counties on the line west of it. Its area is about 750 square miles. The Cottonwood River flows through the county in a general northeasterly and easterly direction, emptying into the Neosho, in Lyon County. The valley of this river ranges from one to three miles in width; its soil is chiefly a dark friable loam, varying from five to twenty-five feet deep, the accumulation of the decayed vegetation of ages. The river has high steep banks, and it has a fall of from five to eight feet in every half a dozen miles, thus making a series of good water-powers.

The limits of the river valley are most clearly defined by lines of bluffs or low and rounded sloping hills on either side, out of which crop ledges of magnesian limestone. The land is very rolling above the line of bluffs, and in many places it is broken by the ledges of stone that come out to the surface. Lying between the hills are swells of greater or less dimensions, that possess the elements of great fertility. The Cottonwood has numerous tributaries; the principal streams flowing into it from the north being French, Silver, Middle, Diamond, Fox, Peyton and Buckeye, the general course of which is southeast; from the south, are Jacobs, Bloody, South Fork, Rock, Spring, Corn Branch, Coon and Cedar, whose general course is north. The head-waters of the Verdigris are in the southeastern part of the county; the stream runs southeasterly into Lyon and Greenwood and empties into the Neosho. In the northeast part of the county is Canola Creek; it passes through the southeast corner of Marion and empties into the Neosho, in the southwest corner of Lyon County. There are branches of all these tributaries fed by abounding springs of living water, and this network of running waters, great and small, give to this county the justly earned reputation of being one of the finest watered portions of the State of Kansas. These branches of the Cottonwood possess rich, fertile valleys, varying from half a mile to a mile in width. The valleys are mostly on the west and north side of the streams; on the south and east the land usually rises abruptly to a summit, then gradually descends southwardly and eastwardly to the adjacent valley and stream. About 15 per cent of the county is valley land; 50 per cent, good tillable, undulating prairie, and 35 per cent of a bluffy character. Good well water can be obtained at a depth of about twenty-five feet.

The streams are well skirted with timber, but the average width of the belt is less than one half a mile; the forest land of the county is estimated at 5 per cent. Cottonwood, hackberry, sycamore, hickory, walnut, and burr oak are the prevailing kinds of timber.

The soil is generally quite strongly impregnated with lime; the subsoil is of a clayish cast, but in the western part of the county, there is a smaller percentage of lime in the soil, and the subsoil is more porous. Building stone exists in great quantities, and it is of a most excellent quality. The west of the State house is built of it. It is seen in the public and private buildings at Leavenworth, Kansas City and in many of the principal towns along the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and its branches. Good brick clay is found in the valley of the Cottonwood. The grasses growing from this soil are superior in their qualities for fattening stock, and the sheltered sides of the bluffs, the nooks at the head of the valleys, with the abounding timber, with artificial shelters, make this a peculiarly good county for the raising and fattening of cattle.

There is comparatively no stagnant water in the county, nor swampy lands, and with the high altitude of the country, there is a great freedom from malaria. The winters are usually short, the spring opens early, and the autumn days are balmy, breathing an atmosphere of great purity with healing in its wings.

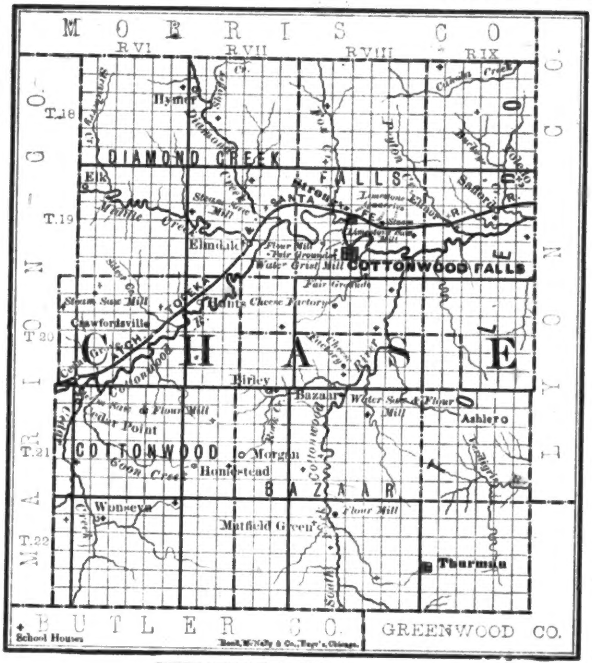

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS

	1870.	1880.
Bazaar Township	364	1,096
Cottonwood Township	315	1,139
Diamond Creek Township	469	994
Falls Township, including Cottonwood City and Cottonwood Falls City	459	1,871
Toledo Township	368	981
Total	1,975	6,081
Cottonwood City	----	394
Cottonwood Falls City	----	518

TOWNSHIP HISTORY.

March 24, 1860, Toledo and Diamond Creek townships were created, and the 750 square miles of Chase County are comprised in five municipal townships. Diamond Creek is in the northwest part of the county, Falls, in the north central; Toledo, in the northeast and eastern; Bazaar, in the southeast and south central: Cottonwood, in the southwestern. The two cities in the county are in Falls Township, Cottonwood Falls and Strong City. The County Commissioners' districts are as follows: First district, Toledo and Bazaar; Second, Falls; Third, Cottonwood and Diamond Creek.

Toledo.—The area of this township is 138 square miles. Safford and Elinor, stations on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, are its principal villages. Safford is two miles from the Lyon County line, and Elinor is three miles west of Safford. J. F. Gill is the station agent and

L. P. Ravenscroft is the physician at Safford. It is located on the northeast quarter of Section 15, Township 19, Range 9. It contained 537,100 acres January 5, 1875. In June, 1856, Nathan Cory, Daniel Holsinger and Gabriel Jacobs settled in the township. Mr. Pine and Jane Wentworth of this township were married in 1857. George Holsinger was born in this township in 1857. O. Thompson started the first general store at Toledo. It was in 1859. John Buchanan was the first postmaster. The office was established in 1858.

In 1863, the Friends erected a house of worship, on the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 19, Range 9. Their church was organized in 1859. Schools were kept in private houses in this township; its first schoolhouse was built in 1864, school district No. 9. The town site of Toledo was abandoned January 2, 1865. Here is a general store, and a blacksmith shop and a physician.

Bazaar.—This township has an area of 178 square miles. Some families from Illinois settled here in 1857, among whom were Dr. M. R. Leonard, J. Lane and Barnard McCabe. The wife of Dr. Leonard died in 1859, and John Sharp of this township died in 1860. The first postmaster of Bazaar, in 1860, was George Leonard. Streckle & Co. started a general store in 1870. Its first school building was built of logs. It was erected in district No. 7, in 1860. The Methodists erected their first church building in 1864. Bazaar, Berley, Morgan and Thurman are country post-offices; Matfield Green has two general stores, a blacksmith shop, and a good water flouring-mill. Henry Brandley from this township, has been Representative, Senator, and Secretary of the State Senate.

Cottonwood.—This township contains 180 square miles. Homestead and Wonsevu are country post-offices, located in the limits. Cedar Point is situated one half mile south of Cedar Grove Station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, which is the westernmost one in the county. At the Point there are two general stores, a blacksmith shop, and here Drinkwater & Schriver have one of the best water grist-mills in the county. The proprietors of Cedar Point are Orlo H. Drinkwater, Peter Schriver, A. B. Emerson, Henry Weaver, Philip Frank, Richard O'Neil, and Sumner L. Roberts. The location is on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 21, Range 6, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 21, Range 5.

J. W. Byrom is the station agent at Cedar Grove, and J. W. Cope is the agent at Crawfordsville, which is six miles east of Cedar Grove. Joseph L. Crawford laid out this place, February 25, 1882, on the northwest quarter of Section 23, Township 20, Range 6. This place has two stores, and it has absorbed what has been known as "Hunt's." M. Coyne settled in this township in 1857; the first birth here was December 25, 1857, Lafayette Hawkins. Mr. Fratchet opened a grocery store in 1859. O. H. Drinkwater was postmaster at Cedar Point in 1862; school district No. 3 was formed here in 1863, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, a house of worship in 1876.

Diamond Creek embraces Townships 18 and 19, of Ranges 6 and 7. Hymer, Woodhull, and Elk are country post-offices; at Elk is a blacksmith shop. Elmdale is located on a part of Section 27, Township 19, Range 7. Stephen M. Wood is President of the Town Company. He has been a Representative and Senator, and is now the President of the Board of Regents, of the State Agricultural College. A. Seaton is the station agent, and the hamlet is a neat little town containing a hotel, a drug store, a hardware store, three general stores, two blacksmith shops, a saw and grist-mill, a loan agent, a nice passenger depot, post-office, church and schoolhouse. The town is about four miles due west of Cottonwood Falls. The main street running east and west has a thrifty, beautiful appearance. In 1854, Seth Hayes, an Indian trader at Council Grove, located a stock ranch on the Cottonwood, near the mouth of Diamond Spring Creek. School district No. 1, was formed in this township in 1865; Samuel Beverlin, Probate Judge of the county, was postmaster at Middle Creek, now Elmdale, in 1866; William Jeffrey & Son opened a general store in 1872, at Elmdale.

Falls contains an area of 110 square miles. The towns are Cottonwood Falls and Strong, which are a little over one mile apart, and are the objective points of the county. James Fisher, a single man from Columbiana County, Ohio, was the first settler in the county. He located on the southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 19, Range 8, in 1855, and in 1873 was robbed and murdered at his own house, by Martin Goss. For the commission of this crime, Goss had a sentence to the penitentiary for twenty-one years. Susan Borders, the daughter of Christopher Borders, was born near Cottonwood Falls, in 1858. She was the first child born in the county. The family soon after moved into Missouri. In December, 1858, Sidney A. Breese settled in what became Cottonwood Falls; the oldest living settler. He was one of the county organizers, the first Assessor, Register of Deeds, and County Attorney of the county. He has been Clerk of the District Court, and he entered upon the duties of the office of County Clerk in January, 1870, and his seventh term closes in January, 1884. J. S. Doolittle has been County Commissioner, Clerk of the District Court, County Treasurer and Representative. J. B. Smith has been County Treasurer, Commissioner, Assessor and Probate Judge. A. P. Gandy has been County Treasurer, County Clerk, and Register of Deeds. A. S. Williams has been Commissioner and Sheriff. W. S. Romigh has been County Attorney, Surveyor and County Clerk. A. S. Howard has been Superintendent of Public Instruction, District Attorney, County Clerk, Probate Judge and County Treasurer. J. S. Shipman has been Clerk of the District Court, County Superintendent and County Treasurer. E. A. Alford has been County Commissioner and Representative. D. F. Drinkwater has been Assessor and Clerk of the District Court. O. H. Drinkwater has been Commissioner and Representative. F. B. Hunt has been County Attorney and Superintendent. H. E. Snyder has been Assessor and County Commissioner. M. R. Leonard has been Clerk of the District Court, Representative and Senator. H. L. Hunt has been Commissioner and Senator. C. C. Whitson has been twelve years Probate Judge; Miss Mary E. Hunt, six years Superintendent of Public Instruction; Samuel Buchanan, four years County Treasurer. S. N. Wood has been Commissioner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, County Attorney, District Judge, Representative and Senator, Among the earliest settlers in Falls Township were James Fisher, Milton Ford and A. P. Wentworth, who came in 1857. C. S. Hills was the postmaster at Cottonwood Falls, in 1858; L. D. Hinckley opened a grocery store here in 1859; school district No. 6 was organized here in 1862; the Congregational Church in 1870; the Methodist Episcopal, in 1871. The mention made of county officers in connection with the history of this township, has been because of their necessary residence therein. As a matter of fact, since 1872, there has not been a county warrant, township order or bond of any kind that was not paid at maturity.

The receipts from the magnificent stone quarries of Falls Township are rapidly increasing from year to year. There is no county in Kansas where the wealth per capita is greater than in Chase County. J. S. Shipman, the proprietor of the Osage mill, which is situated on the Cottonwood, near Elmdale, who manufactures the "Wife's Choice," and "Gilt Edge," brands of flour, and entered upon his second term as County Treasurer in October, 1882, has twenty-two persons upon his Treasurer's bond, among whom are a dozen names good for over $1,000,000. Chase County has a good climate, a good soil, a good range, excellent public buildings, and an active, cultured and progressive people.

WAR RECORD.

Probably no county in the United States of America could show that 27 per cent of its voting population enlisted in 1861, except this one of Chase. Here were seventy volunteers out of a body of 262 voters. In Company I, of the second Kansas Infantry, Samuel N. Wood was mustered in as Captain June 20, 1861, and was afterwards transferred to Fremont's Battalion. In "New Company B," of the Ninth Kansas, Henry Brantley was mustered out as Captain, July 17, 1865, at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas. Charles S. Hills was mustered in as Captain of Company D, of the Tenth Kansas, May 11, 1862, assigned to Company A, and made Lieutenant Colonel, March, 1, 1865. Of the Kansas State Militia, S. N. Wood was commissioned Brigadier-General February 29, 1864; William S. Smith, of Cottonwood Falls, was commissioned Colonel of the Eighth Regiment, July 4, 1864; A. S. Howard, Captain of Company B, January 13, 1864; H. E. Snyder, First Lieutenant, same date; H. L. Hunt, Second Lieutenant, September 16, 1863. In Company F, H. H. Doolittle was commissioned Captain November 11, 1863; George W. Williams, March 17, 1864; O. H. Drinkwater was commissioned First Lieutenant, November 11, 1863; M. R. Leonard, November 25, 1863; Asa Taylor, Second Lieutenant, November 11, 1863.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND ELECTIONS.

Chase County was established by an act of the Territorial Legislature of 1859, which was approved by Governor Medary, February 11. Its territory was taken from the counties of Wise and Butler; the township line between Townships 17 and 18 was made the south boundary of Wise; that between Townships 21 and 22 the north boundary of Butler.

Wise and Butler were formed by the Territorial Legislature of 1855, and the name of Wise was changed to Morris by an act of the Legislature of 1859. The Legislature of 1860 made the eastern boundary of Chase and Butler counties the range line between 9 and 10. The State Legislature of 1864 provided for the taking off of Township 22 in Ranges 6, 7, 8 and 9 from Butler and making it the southern portion of Chase. In 1873 eighteen sections were taken off of the east side of Townships 20, 21 and 22, Range 5, and made a part of Chase. Governor Samuel J. Crawford appointed J. M. Pherson, Sidney A. Breese and Frank Leonard as a Board of Supervisors to organize Chase County, and on March 15, 1859, the Board met and elected Charles S. Hills as Clerk. It also divided the county into three municipal townships: Falls in the northeast part of the county; Bazaar, in the southeast; Cottonwood, in the west. The voting places in Falls Township were established at the houses of S. A. Breese and Milton Ford; in Bazaar, at the house of Josiah Leonard; in Cottonwood, at the houses of Levin Daimes and Mr. Boggs. The election was held on March 26, and the whole number of votes polled was seventy-two.

The Board of Supervisors met April 1, and on the 2nd canvassed the vote. M. R. Leonard was elected Probate Judge; A. W. Smith, Sheriff; Sidney A. Breese, Register of Deeds; R. C. Farnsworth, County Superintendent of Public Instruction; J. F. R. Leonard, Surveyor; J. W. Hawkins, Coroner; C. S. Hills, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. June 8, 1859, the new Board of County Supervisors met at the house of Samuel N. Wood, east of the present site of Cottonwood Falls, the members being Mr. Wood, Augustus Howell and Barnard McCabe. Mr. Howell was chosen Chairman.

At the election November 8, 1859, Chase County polled 125 votes. Her county officers elected were as follows: M. R. Leonard, Probate Judge; S. N. Wood, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Sidney A. Breese, Register of Deeds; M. A. Morris, Sheriff; J. B. Smith, Treasurer; W. S. Conanty, County Clerk; J. F. R. Leonard, Surveyor; E. F. Williams, Coroner. The counties of Madison, Chase and Morris constituted the Twenty-third Representative District, and T. S. Huffaker of Council Grove, was the Representative. The county of Madison embraced what is now the southern portion of Lyon and the northern portion of Greenwood. Chase County was included in the Thirteenth Council District, and John C. Lambdin was chosen Councilman. In the Territorial House of 1861, S. N. Wood was the Representative, and in the State Legislature of 1861, he was Senator. At the election under the Wyandotte Constitution held December 6, 1859, Chase County gave Charles Robinson 109 votes for Governor; Samuel Medary, 10. Morris, Chase and Butler counties constituted the Thirteenth Legislative District; S. N. Wood of Chase was chosen Senator; A. J. Chipman of Morris and P. G. D. Morton of Butler were the Representatives. Chase County on Judge for the Fifth Judicial District cast 96 votes for O. E. Learnard; 31 for J. H. Watson, and Learnard had 9 majority in the district. In the Legislature of 1862, M. R. Leonard of Chase and C. Columbia of Morris were elected Representatives from the Thirteenth District. Under the first State appointment the counties of Butler, Chase and Morris constituted respectively the Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Representative Districts, and Fifteenth Senatorial District. The Senatorial Representation has been as follows: 1863-64, M. R. Leonard of Chase; 1865, H. L. Hunt of Chase; 1866, Reuben Riggs of Marion; 1867, S. N. Wood of Chase; 1868, A. A. Moore of Marion; 1869-70, J. R. Mead of Butler; 1871-72, Elias S. Stover of Morris.

Marion became a part of the district in 1865; in 1870 the counties of Cowley and Sedgwick. In the apportionment of 1871, the counties of Chase, Marion and Morris became the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District and its Senators have been as follows: 1873-74, Henry Brandley of Chase; 1875, Samuel R. Peters of Marion; 1876, Stephen M. Wood of Chase; 1877-80, John T. Bradly of Morris; 1881-83, R. M. Crane of Marion.

Under the Apportionment Act of 1876, these counties constituted the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District; under that of 1881, it was the Twenty-fourth.

Chase County since 1862 has been reprpesentented in the House by the following members: E. A. Alfred, M. R. Leonard, S. N. Wood, Henry Brandley, Orlo H. Drinkwater, E.

B. Crocker, F. B. Hunt, Stephen M. Wood, J.W. McWilliams, William Jeffrey, T. S. Jones, Stephen M. Wood, Samuel N. Wood, William A. Morgan, J. S. Doolittle, W. H. Carter. In the latter part of the session of 1877, S. N. Wood was Speaker of the House.

The Presidential vote of Chase County has been as follows: 1864, Lincoln, 79, McLellan, 47; 1868, Grant, 243, Seymour, 71; 1872, Grant, 481, Greeley, 187; 1876, Hayes, 594, Tilden, 214, Cooper, 40; 1880, Garfield, 716, Hancock, 224, Weaver, 409. In 1876 Green Clay Smith received 6 votes. On the Prohibition Amendment to the State Constitution, the vote cast in 1880, was 597 for; 660, against. In 1867, on the amendment to strike out the word "white" from the constitution, the vote was 120 for; 123 against. To strike out the word "male" the vote stood 118 for; 125 against.

Chase County was located in the Fifth Judicial District, and on November 5, 1861, R. M. Ruggles was elected Judge, receiving 376 majority over his opponent, W. R. Saunders, in a vote of 1,554. Ruggles had 3 majority in the county. In 1864 J. H. Watson had 285 majority over Ruggles in a vote of 1,781. Chase County had a tie vote on Judge. March 4, 1867, Samuel N. Wood was appointed by Governor Crawford, Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, which was composed of the counties of Butler, Chase and Marion. November 5, 1867, William R. Brown was elected Judge over Judge Wood, both being residents of Cottonwood Falls. Judge Brown was again chosen in 1872, having a majority of 302 votes in a vote of 676 cast in the county of Chase. He had 347 less votes than Frank Doster in Marion.

The Ninth District had taken from it the county of Butler, which was made a part of the Thirteenth, and the new counties of Harvey, Reno and Rice were made a part of the Ninth Judicial District. Judge Brown in 1874 was elected Member of Congress from the Third Congressional District, and Samuel R. Peters of Marion in 1875 was appointed Judge to fill the vacancy. In 1875 Judge Peters was elected without opposition, and again in 1879; the counties of Barton, Rush, Pawnee, Stafford, Edwards, Ford, Pratt, Kingman and Barbour being the newly organized counties of the district, making then fourteen counties in all. In 1881 the district was re-organized, the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice, Kingman and Harper remaining in it. The terms of court in Chase County commenced on the fourth Tuesday in May and the first Tuesday in December.

The roster of county officers in January, 1883, is as follows: County Commissioners, P. C. Jeffrey, Archibald Miller, Aaron Jones; County Clerk, Sidney A. Breese; County Treasurer, J. S. Shipman; County Attorney, S. P. Young; County Surveyor, W. W. Sanders; County Superintendent, Miss Mary E. Hunt; Register of Deeds, A. P. Gandy; Probate Judge, C. C. Whitson; Clerk of District Court, E. A. Kinne; Coroner, R. Walsh; Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, Samuel R. Peters, of Newton, Harvey County, Member-elect of the Forty-eighth Congress; Secretary of the State Senate from 1877 to 1883, Henry Brandley.

COUNTY BUILDINGS AND GRANGES.

April 3, 1863, the county purchased of George W. Williams, a log-house and a lot for a court house for $175. It is situated northwest of the present court house, and its present existence in its primitive condition is an illustrative example of a county "living within its means." Terms of the District Court were held for a considerable time in the Congregational Church.

The voters of Chase County on May 23, 1871, gave 235 votes for public buildings; 107 against. Bonds to the amount of $40,000 were voted for public buildings on August 16, 1871, by a vote of 301 to 234. September 5, 1871, Isaac Alexander donated the west one-half of Block 28, and the east one-half of Block 29, comprising with the street between, about two and one-half acres for court house and jail purposes, whenever Cottonwood Falls was incorporated and could convey to the County of Chase. The Public Square was donated for school purposes. The town became a city of the third class in 1872. Its first Mayor was W. S. Smith; M. C. Newton, City Clerk; C. C. Whitson, Marshal; J. S. Doolittle, Police Judge; George W. Williams and A. S. Howard, were among its Councilmen.

The court house bonds were sold October 1, 1871, at a discount of 12 per cent, and on October 28, a contract was entered into with James Bannan, of Leavenworth, to erect the structure for $36,245. It was finished November 13, 1873, and accepted by the County Commissioners at a cost of $42,599.88, certain additions having been made to it. The jail is on the south end of the building, and it is admirably fitted up for the convenience and safety of its prisoners, being furnished with the best of cells. The court house is one of the best in Kansas, it is built on the Renaissance style of architecture, of the period of Louis XIII. It is three stories high, with a basement and cupola. The jail is two stories high. John G. Haskell, of Lawrence, was the architect.

Diamond Grange, No. 432, organized August 21, 1873, was the first one in the county. William Jeffrey, Master; B. Jeffrey, Secretary. Thirteen granges followed this, which are mentioned in order: Toledo, No. 620, October 14, 1873, C. S. Myser, Master; Thomas Barber, Secretary. South Fork, No. 676, November 14, 1873, E. B. Crocker, Master; C. W. Royler, Secretary; Bazaar, No. 707, November 29, 1873, W. G. Patten, Master; C. M. Brown, Secretary. Silver Creek, No. 863, January 19, 1874, A. B. Ice, Master; M. E. Hunt, Secretary. Falls, No. 913, January 27, 1874, S. N. Wood, Master; J. S. Doolittle, Secretary. Hymer, No. 298, January 29, 1874, D. B. Rude, Master; C. M. Rice, Secretary. Vernon, No. 698, February 5, 1874, J. T. Way, Master; W. P. Martin, Secretary. Cedar Valley, No. 1,408, February 17, 1874, C. A. Mead, Master; F. L. Giddings, Secretary. Diamond Center, No. 1,403, February 18, 1874, William Jeffrey, Master; Robert Brash, Secretary. Diamond Valley, No. 1,405, June 13, 1874, Hewett Craik, Master; William Osmer, Secretary. Matfield Green, No. 1,106, June 15, 1874, D. W. Mercer, Master; T. A. Bryant, Secretary. Middle Creek, No. 1,218, March 24, 1874, Ellis Smith, Master; Henry Collet, Secretary. Pleasant Hill, No. 1,385, May 7, 1875, Fred Pracht, Master; J. F. Campbell, Secretary. Chase County District Grange, No. 26, organized September 16, 1875, E. Stolts, Master; T. H. Warton, Secretary.

SCHOOL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

There are four teachers employed in the new schoolhouse, completed in 1882, at a cost of $10,000. This school has a high reputation throughout the State. The pupils number nearly 300. This site is one of the most sightly places in the town; objects here can be seen twenty miles distant. In 1867, there were nine schoolhouses in Chase County; in 1870, 18; in 1878, 35; in 1882, 45, and 53 school rooms. The school population is 2,140. The visitations of schools by the Superintendent in 1882, was 73. There are 44 School Districts in the county; three of which are joint with Lyon, one with Morris, and one with Marion. The average school levy is 9.95 mills on the dollar; the schoolhouse bonds voted in 1882, were $12,850; the total amount of bonds is $16,130. There were 10 teachers of grade one; 42 of grade two; 12 of grade three. There was one Normal graduate.

In 1859, the population of the county was 549; in 1860, 1,046; in 1870, 1,980; in 1875, 3,116; in 1880, 6,081.

The valuation of church property in the county is estimated at $15,000. The organizations are classified as follows: Roman Catholic, United Presbyterians, and Universalists, each one; Baptist, Congregationalist, and Christians, each two; Methodists, fourteen; Quakers, one.

The county management of Chase has been on a very economical basis. Its early County Officers worked without pay, and acting upon the admonition: "Despise not the day of small things," the early settlers preferred to labor under inconveniences, rather than to place themselves under burdensome taxation. The first tax levy was made November 11, 1859, and seven mills was levied for county, and three mills for school purposes. In 1859, the valuation of real estate was $45,725; of personal property, $25,811; total assessment, $71,536. In 1860, the assessment was as follows: real estate, $131,147; personal property, $43,187; town lots, $1,794.50; total, $176,078.40. In 1871, the assessment was $749,457; in 1882, it was $1,822,860.90, of which $289,400.90 was the assessment of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

Chase County's average yield of winter wheat per acre in 1882, was 24 bushels. William Wood, near Cottonwood Falls, had 24 acres that yielded 44 bushels per acre. Little May and Fultz are the preferred varieties. The spring wheat average was 16 bushels to the acre; corn, 40; oats, 45; rye, 18; flax, 10. It has 3,648 horses and mules; 19,500 head of cattle; 7,097 sheep; 5,047 swine, which are mostly of the Berkshire and Poland-China breeds. Here are six months of good grazing; the cost per head for grazing cattle for the season is $1.25. Prairie hay in stack $3 per ton. There is no herd law in force, and 75 per cent of the county is open range.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Cottonwood Falls, at the organization of Chase County, was made the temporary county seat. At the general election held November, 1862, North Cottonwood Falls received 74 votes; Poland, 26; Bazaar, 2; Cottonwood Valley, one vote. North Cottonwood Falls was located on the northeast quarter of Section 29, Township 19, Range 8. Its plat was filed for record January 29, 1861; its proprietors were S. D. Hinkley, J. M. Pherson and J. B. Smith. Its public square, which is in the site of its new, beautiful and spacious school building, contains nearly five acres, and its valuable and attractive court house, stands on the west half of block 28 and on the east half of 29. Cottonwood Falls, proper, was located on the southeast quarter of Section 29, Township 19, Range 8. The plat was filed for record July 25, 1860. Wood's Addition to Cottonwood Falls embraced the west half of the west half of Section 28, Township 19, Range 8. The plat was recorded September 23, 1872. September 19, 1870, J. W. McWilliams and F. B. Hunt recorded an addition to the town, which was located on the west half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 33, Township 19, Range 8.

The business of the city is done in what is technically North Cottonwood Falls. In reaching this place by rail travelers stop at Strong City, where there is a conveyance in readiness to take them to the Union House, at the Falls, which is located but a little distance from the Cottonwood, on the west side of Broadway, the main street. This street runs directly south to its termination at the court house ground. At the right of the bridge, on the south side of the Cottonwood River, is an excellent water-mill, and the music of the falling waters as they flow over the dam, added to the romantic appearance of the country and the attractions created by art, make the scene at once joyous, impressive and suggestive. D. C. Webb, the merchant prince of Strong City, has his business elaborately lettered by an advertisement on the roof of the mill.

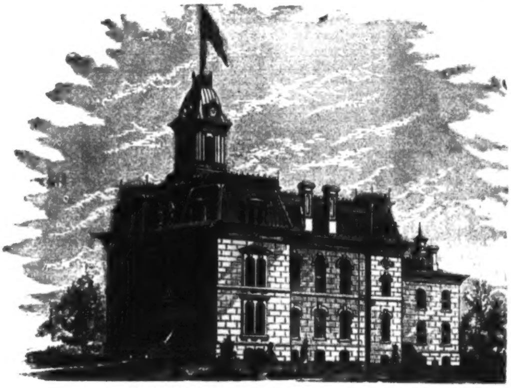

COURT HOUSE, COTTONWOOD FALLS.

The bridge is of the King pattern, 150 feet in length, and either way from the river margin, is heavily timbered, and the rich bottom lands contiguous thereto are quite expansive. Cottonwood Falls has two hotels, two bakeries, two billiard rooms, two confectioneries, two meat markets, two livery stables, two coal yards, two blacksmith shops, two millinery establishments, two furniture houses, two music and sewing machine stores, two hardware stores, two drug stores, two newspapers, the *Leader*, Republican; the *Courant*, Democrat; one lumber yard, one brick yard, one feed store, one barber shop, one shoe shop, one paint shop, one harness shop, one carpenter shop, and seven general stores.

The physicians are W. P. Pugh, J. W. Stone, and W. H. Castler, who is also a dealer in thoroughbred shorthorns and Berkshire hogs. The attorneys are F. P. Cochran, T. H. Grisham, S. P. Young, Thomas O. Kelley, C. H. Carswell, the Madden Brothers. C. C. Whitson is an insurance agent, W. H. Hosinger is a real estate and loan agent. J. W. McWilliams established the Chase County Land Agency in 1869, and he has the special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad lands, of which there are nearly 100,000 acres in the county remaining unsold. A. S. Perrigo is the postmaster.

The Chase County National Bank was organized June, 1882, and began business August 28, 1882. Its capital is $50,000. The officers are: President, A. S. Howard; Vice-President, J. D. Minick; Cashier, W. W. Sanders. Directors, Arch. Miller, C. W. Rogler, William Jeffrey, J. D. Minick, F. Bernard, Samuel Baker, J. R. Blackshire, A. J. Crocker, A. S. Howard. A new stone bank building was completed during 1882, at a cost of $9,000, and occupied by the bank January 1, 1883.

The Congregationalists have a neat frame building, at the southeastern terminus of Broadway. It was built in 1870 at a cost of about $1,800. S. N. Wood, S. H. Perrigo and W. R. Brown were among the pioneers in this church work. Its first pastor was Rev. H. S. Brundage. Since then J. G. Freeborn, Harvey Jones and W. B. Fisher have ministered to the church. A. J. Crocker and H. N. Simmons are the deacons. It has about 50 members in its Sunday-school, and the church membership is about the same.

The Methodist Episcopal Church erected a building in 1870, at a cost of about $2,500. This church organized June 12, 1859, with seven members, J. C. Fraker, pastor.

The United Presbyterians are now building a stone structure, northwest of the court house, which will be an ornament to the city. They organized in 1872.

There are a few Universalists and Spiritualists here, and some of other Christian denominations.

The Press.—S. N. Wood commenced the publication of the *Kansas Press*, a four page, six column paper, at Cottonwood Falls, May 30, 1859. It was removed to Council Grove, Morris County, in October, 1859, and afterwards the material was taken to Salina.

In the summer of 1866, S. N. Wood started the *Chase County Banner* and ran it until August 3, 1867, when Theodore Alvord managed it until November, 1868. Mr. Wood continued its publication until the spring of 1859, when some of the business men of Cottonwood Falls purchased it, and W. R. Brown and H. L. Hunt were its editors until April, 1870, and F. E. Smith was publisher. It was then discontinued and its material was taken to Winfield, Cowley County.

In the summer of 1870, Frank J. Beck, Albert Follett and R. J. McClure began the publication of the *Kansas Central Index*, but soon after John Gifford and Albert Yale obtained it, and in January, 1871, they removed it to Wichita. The above named papers were all Republican in politics.

William A. Morgan established the *Chase County Leader*, at Cottonwood Falls, February 6, 1871. It is a financial success and is well sustained by the Republicans of the county. The office is well located, being on the corner just north of the Chase County National Banking Association, which was erected in 1882, on corner of Broadway and Friend Street, one of the nicest two-story buildings in the city. Both buildings are of the Cottonwood magnesian limestone.

The *Chase County Courant* was established at Cottonwood Falls October 26, 1874, by J. C. Martin and W. E. Timmons. Sept. 1, 1876, W. E. Timmons assumed editorial control, and J. C. Martin became local editor. April 13, 1877, Martin again became associate editor with Timmons. May 15, 1878, Martin sold his interest in the paper to A. J. Crutchfield and Timmons again became sole editor. July 13,1878, Crutchfield retired, leaving Timmons editor and proprietor. The *Courant* is Democratic in politics, having been Independent up to the retirement of Mr. Martin from it. It is a six-column folio, and Mr. Timmons acts as editor, compositor, "devil," bookkeeper, business manager, etc., getting out the paper entirely alone, except on press day when he gets some one to turn the machine—a Taylor press—while he feeds in the papers. This is the only paper of the same size in the State, or perhaps in the United States, that is gotten out by one man unaided, except about one hour each week, while the paper is being run off.

Two real estate papers have been temporarily published at Cottonwood Falls.

Zeredatha Lodge, No. 80, *A., F. & A. M.*, was organized at Cottonwood Falls, October 22, 1867. William R. Brown was W. W.; W. A. Cormack, S. W; H. L. Hunt, J. W. This is an active, prosperous organization.

Angola Lodge, No. 58, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized at Cottonwood Falls, October 15, 1870. Its officers were F. J. Beck, N. G; George W. Williams, V. G.

Elmdale Lodge, No. 128, was organized October 5, 1875. Its officers were as follows: S. N. Wood, N. G.; J. Critton, V. G., S. E. Yeomans, Secretary.

Faith Lodge, No. 204, *I. O. G. T.* organized at Cottonwood Falls, June 15, 1871, made choice of the following officers: W. B. Hackett, W. C. T.; E. A. Thomas, W. V. G. Lodges have been formed in different parts of the country since that time, and they have been in good working condition.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, quarryman and contractor, was born September 12, 1833, at Salem, N. H. His early life was spent as a sailor, when tiring of this life he came to Kansas in May, 1856. He located first at Lawrence, where he remained about six months, engaged in following the trade of a carpenter. He then went to Prairie City, where he remained about the same length of time. In July, 1857, he came to Wise (now Chase) County, locating at Cottonwood Falls. He then pre-empted a claim of 160 acres, being the northwest quarter of Section 29, Township 19, Range 8, which he held about fifteen months; becoming dissatisfied he then abandoned it and took the northeast quarter of the same Section. This being part of the present site of the city of Cottonwood Falls. In February, 1861, the survey of the city was made, including part of the claim of Mr. Alexander. The other owners of the original site were: J. M. Pherson, J. B Smith, and L. D. Hinkley. In November, 1861, Mr. Alexander entered the army as a private, in Company B, of the Ninth Regiment, Kansas Volunteers. He participated in all the battles in which his company took an active part, and was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, in January, 1865. He then returned to Chase County and engaged in farming, starting an orchard of 1,125 apple, 1,000 peach, 100 pear and 100 cherry trees, besides other small fruits, and one and one-half acres converted into a vineyard. He has been a resident of Chase County ever since his return from the war, and started in the business of quarrying in 1873. The first quarry he opened was in the town site of Cottonwood Falls. Since then he has opened quarries east of the city, and has at present four quarries, furnishing a large quantity of stone for shipment, including the foundation for the main structure of the State Capitol at Topeka. He at present owns 302 acres in Chase County, a great portion of it being quarry land. Mr. Alexander is a Republican in politics, and although having never sought or accepted office, wields a great influence in the political affairs of the county. One of the oldest settlers of the county, he has remained upon his original ground.

GEORGE BALCH, Sheriff of Chase County, was born in Niagara County, N. Y., September 6, 1833. When he was nine years old his parents removed to Ogle County, Ill., where he remained until 1856. He was brought up on a farm, and received a common school education. He came to Kansas in 1856, with a colony of 250 men from Illinois, and remained about a year at Lawrence. He was afterwards in different parts of the State and in 1859 located in Chase County, pre-empting 160 acres situated on Middle Creek, in Diamond Creek Township. This farm he at once commenced to improve, and cultivated it until March, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company A, Fifth Regiment, Kansas Cavalry. He participated in all the battles and skirmishes in which his company was engaged. He was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., in March, 1865. He then returned to his farm and continued to operate it until his election to the office of Sheriff; since then he has resided in Cottonwood Falls and rented his farm. He has since purchased forty acres adjoining, and has made valuable improvements upon his farm, including a substantial stone dwelling, barn, corn cribs etc. Mr. Balch is a member of the order of I. O. O. F. and a member of J. W. Geary Post, No. 15, G. A. R. He was elected Sheriff of Chase County in the fall of 1881. He has held several local offices in his township. He married Miss Jennie M. Houston, of Chase County, January 1, 1866, by which marriage he has had six children, of whom Albert C., Charles G., William O., Edwin E. and Jessie G. are now living.

SIDNEY A. BREESE, County Clerk of Chase County, was born in Mount Gilead, Morrow Co., Ohio, October 4, 1836. He received a common school education and resided in his native county until 1855, when he removed to Muscatine County, Iowa, where he remained until he came to Kansas in the fall of 1857. He remained at Lawrence about a year, a part of this time engaged in the law office of S. N. Wood Esq. In November, 1858, he came to Chase County, and in the following spring he received a commission from Gov. Medary, as one of the members of the first Board of County Supervisors, the other members being Frank Leonard and J. M. Pherson. This board held its first meeting March 15, 1859, and proceeded to organize the county of Chase. In April of that year, Mr. Breese was elected Register of Deeds of Chase County, and was afterwards re-elected, and held the office until he entered the army, October 10, 1861. He enlisted as a Corporal in Capt. Wood's Independent Company, known as Kansas Rangers. This company was afterwards attached to the Sixth Regiment, Missouri Cavalry, and served in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. Mr. Breese was subsequently promoted to the position of Captain of his Company. He participated in many skirmishes and engagements with the enemy in Missouri and Arkansas, and in the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Jackson, Miss., and the Red River campaign, under Gen. Banks. He was wounded, April 8, 1864, in the battle at Sabine Cross Roads, La. This wound disabled him from further service, and he resigned in New Orleans, in September, 1864. He returned to his home in Ohio, on a visit, and remained until the following fall, being married during this time. He then returned to Cottonwood Falls and engaged in mercantile business, in which he continued two years. In 1867 he was again elected Register of Deeds, holding the office two years. In 1868 he bought an unimproved farm of 360 acres, situated two miles west of Elmsdale, in Diamond Creek Township, and removed to this farm during the last year of his official term. He afterwards continued the cultivation of his farm until in the fall of 1871, he was elected to the dual office of County Clerk and Clerk of the District Court. He held the office of Clerk of the District Court until January, 1877, and has held the office of County Clerk continuously since his election in 1871. He was elected County Assessor in 1859, and in 1860 made the first assessment in Chase County. He also made the official United States census in Chase County, and the then unorganized county of Marion during the same year. The first post office in the co[illegible]s on a farm near the present site of Strong City. This office was removed to Co[illegible]ood Falls in 1859, and Mr. Breese was appointed the first postmaster, holding the o[illegible] he entered the army. He is a member of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 747, K. of H. [illegible]rried Miss Maggie Irwin, of Mount Gilead, Ohio, May 19, 1864. She died August 10, 1873, leaving two children,—Carrie H., and Maggie B., both now living. He married Miss Theresa L. Young, of Cottonwood Falls, October 5, 1876, by whom he has two children—Harris Young and Victor Irwin, both living.

MALCOLM A. CAMPBELL, hardware and agricultural implement dealer, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, August 20, 1835. He came to the United States with his parents in 1853, locating in DeKalb County, Ill., where he remained until March, 1857, when he came to Kansas. He located in Lyon County, on the Cottonwood River, near the present site of the village of Plymouth, and pre-empted 160 acres of land, which he improved and still owns. During the war he was Captain of a company of the State Militia, and was called into service at the time of the Price raid, and upon several occasions to resist threatened Indian outbreaks and invasions. For sixteen years Mr. Campbell was extensively engaged in raising, handling and shipping cattle and hogs. In June, 1880, he removed to Cottonwood Falls and established his present business. He carries a large stock of hardware and agricultural implements and operates a tin shop in connection with his tin store. He is one of the old settlers of the Cottonwood Valley and has been for many years identified with the history and business prosperity of Lyon and Chase counties, living over twenty years near the county line. He has an extended acquaintance in both counties, and has the respect and esteem of hundreds of sturdy tillers of the soil in Lyon and Chase. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES H. CARSWELL, attorney-at-law, was born November 7, 1854, at Salem, N. Y. He received an academic education, graduating from Washington Academy, N. Y. in 1869. He came to Kansas in 1870, locating at Emporia, where he attended the academic department of the State Normal School about three years. He commenced the study of law in 1876, in the office of Randolph & Sedgwick, prominent attorneys of Emporia, and was admitted to the bar in September,1877, by the District Court of Lyon County, Judge E. B. Peyton, presiding. In 1878 he began the practice of law at Emporia; and in May, 1879, came to Chase County, locating at Cottonwood Falls, where he has since resided and been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Though yet comparatively a young man, he has won for himself, by close application to his profession, by his ability and faithful performance of the business entrusted to him, a leading position at the bar in Chase County. Mr. Carswell is unmarried. He is a member of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 80, A., F. & A. M.

W. H. CARTTER, M D., farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Cleveland, Ohio. Educated as a physician, and served twelve years in the United States Navy. Prior to the war he was connected with the Paruguay Expedition and laying the Atlantic cable. During the war of the rebellion he was attached to the North Atlantic and Gulf squadrons. At the close of the war he returned to Cleveland, and continued in practice there until 1874, when he came to Cottonwood Falls to engage in his present business. He is largely interested in farming and raising graded and thoroughbred cattle, only in cases of emergency practicing surgery. The doctor was elected a member of the Kansas House of Representatives in November, 1882. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and K. of P.

FENNIMORE P. COCHRAN, attorney-at-law, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, September 19, 1844 His early life was spent in his native county. His preparatory studies were made at Oberlin College, and he graduated from Athens College in the class of 1860. His law studies were commenced soon after, in the office of his brother, Judge R. H Cochran, of Wheeling, Va. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Fifteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers. The regiment re-enlisted in August for three years. Mr. Cochran was promoted to Sergeant of his company, and afterwards promoted to Sergeant-Major of his regiment, and in November, 1862, received a commission as First Lieutenant. His regiment was in the western army, and upon the re-organization of the armies, he was assigned to the Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Cochran participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, Perrysville, Stone River, Fort Donelson, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, the siege of Atlanta, and the battles of Franklin and Nashville. He was wounded in the Stone River engagement, and taken prisoner. He was held only one night, then re-captured while in the hospital of the enemy. He was again wounded in the battle of Chickamauga. Lieutenant Cochran served about eight months as A. D. C. upon the staff of Gen. Negley; and about two years upon the staff of Gen. Wood. He was mustered out of service at San Antonio, Tex., in November, 1865; he then resumed his law studies, and December, 10, 1866, was admitted to the bar by the Belmont Court of Common Pleas; and in the same month was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Ohio. He located at Wheeling, W. Va., in 1866 and commenced the practice of law. He remained there until the summer of 1871, when he came to Kansas; he located at Cottonwood Falls, and established himself in the practice of his profession. He has resided here continuously since that time. Has held the office of City Attorney four years and the office of County Attorney of Chase County two years. He is a member of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 80; also a member of J. W. Geary Post, No. 15, G. A. R. and a member of the order of A., F. & A. M. He married Miss Mabel M. Lindsay, of Cottonwood Falls, January 11, 1873, by which marriage he has two children—Dora E. and Robert L.

ELISHA COOLEY, dealer in sewing machines, pianos, organs and musical merchandise, Cottonwood Falls, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., April 15, 1838. He received an academic education, but before entering upon a contemplated college course entered the volunteer service for the war of the Rebellion He enlisted in October, 1861, as a private in Company H, Ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry; was assigned to the army under Gen. Burnside, and participated in the expedition into North Carolina, which resulted in the capture of Roanoke Island, Newberne and Fort Macon, N. C. in all of which battles Mr. Cooley took an active part. He was also in the battles of Kinston, Whitehall and Goldsboro. He then remained on garrison duty, with occasional expeditions into the enemy's country, until the spring of 1864. He then joined the army of the James, and took part in the battles of Bermuda Hundred, Drury's Bluff, Arrowfield Church, Cold Harbor and the siege of Petersburg. His regiment then returned to Newberne, N. C., to recruit, and was not engaged in any heavy fighting until the army of Gen. Schofield entered North Carolina, March, 1865; the regiment was then ordered to Raleigh, and had some hot engagements on the old battlegrounds at Kinston and Goldsboro. The regiment traveled by land and water, over 7,600 miles, during its term of service. Mr. Cooley was mustered out of service July 12, 1865. He then returned home, and in the following winter attended a course of four months at Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In the spring of 1866 he removed to Bushnell, Ill., and started in business, but was soon after elected Constable and City Marshal. After holding these offices a few months he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of McDonough County. The duties of these three offices occupied his time until he came to Kansas in July, 1871. He located in Cottonwood Falls, where he has since resided with the exception of two years of this time, when he was engaged in farming. He has the only store in his line in the city, and carries a stock of sewing machines and machine supplies, pianos, organs and musical merchandise. He has also in the same store a millinery department, containing a good stock, which is operated by Mrs. Cooley. Mr. Cooley is a member of J. W. Geary Post, No. 15, G. A. R. He married Miss Cynthia A. Drake, of Bushnell, Ill., December 24, 1868.

JOHN S. DOOLITTLE, general merchant, was born in Williams County, Ohio, June 27, 1836. He received a common school education in his native county, where he resided until he attained his majority. In 1857 he removed to Lee County, Ill., where he engaged in farming, and remained until the spring of 1860, when he came to Kansas. After remaining a few months in Morris County, Kan., he settled in Chase County, and bought 160 acres of unimproved land situated on the Cottonwood River, in Cottonwood Township, which he began at once to improve, and cultivated it for about two years. He then sold it and removed to Cottonwood Falls and engaged in general merchandising, continuing until 1874, when he disposed of his business and bought a farm of 670 acres, situated on Diamond Creek, in Diamond Creek Township. This farm he has ever since operated. He has about 500 acres under cultivation. The principal crops are corn and wheat; also raises cattle and hogs, feeding all his crops to his own stock. In 1881 he again engaged in general merchandising, at Cottonwood Falls, in addition to the operation of his farm, under the firm name of Doolittle & Son. They carry a large stock of general merchandise, and do an extensive business. He has been elected to the office of County Commissioner twice, holding the office four years. Has been Clerk of the District Court four years, twice elected Treasurer of Chase County, for a term of two years each; and has represented this district in the State Legislature two years. He has also held other local offices. He married Miss Sylvia A. Gifford, of Williams County, Ohio, December 18, 1854, by which marriage he has had nine children, of whom Harmon J. and Hattie M. only are now living.

REV. WILLIAM B. FISHER, pastor of the first Congregational Church, Cottonwood Falls, was born in Northumberland County, Pa., October 12, 1851. When he was four years old his parents removed to Huron County, Ohio, where he was brought up on a farm. He was converted in 1872, and united with the First Congregational Church of Norwalk, O. His theological studies were begun in the Chicago Theological Seminary and were completed at Oberlin, Ohio, where he graduated June 5, 1880. He came to Kansas the following month, locating in Johnson County. The first Sabbath in August he began his ministerial duties as pastor of the Congregational Church at Spring Hill, where he was ordained the 19th of the same month. This pastorate he held for one year. In August, 1881, he came to Cottonwood Falls. The first Sabbath in September he assumed his present pastorate. This church was organized February 3, 1868, with a membership of twenty-seven. It was for some time without a pastor. Interest was revived in 1881. The present membership of the church is twenty-five of whom eight have been added during the ministry of Mr. Fisher. In addition to the church at Cottonwood Falls, he has charge of the First Congregational Church at Strong City, which was organized with a membership of eleven, under his ministry in March, 1882. Fourteen have since united with this church and they now have in progress of erection a house of worship. He also has charge of the Congregational Church of Elmdale, Chase County, which was organized under his ministry in February, 1883, with a membership of twelve. He married Miss Linda L. Pierce, of Collins, Ohio, June 23, 1880. Mrs. Fisher is a Christian lady, possessing talents well qualified to aid him in his duties. She taught for nine years in the schools of Ohio, and is at present engaged in teaching in the graded schools at Cottonwood Falls.

ASBURY P. GANDY, Register of Deeds, Chase County, was born in Preston County, W.Va., July 13, 1825. He received a common school education in his native county, where he remained until after attaining his majority. In 1848 he removed to Lee County, Iowa, and there followed his trade—that of a carpenter—until the spring of 1859, when he came to Kansas, located in Cottonwood Falls, and engaged in chair-making. He followed this business about three years. In 1861 he was elected Register of Deeds of Chase County. In 1863 he was elected County Clerk, holding this office two years. In 1865 he was appointed County Treasurer to fill an unexpired term, and elected at the next election. He then held the office about three years. In 1869 he was again elected Register of Deeds, and has been re-elected at each subsequent election. He is now serving his sixteenth year in this office, which fact is an indication of the esteem in which he is held by all political parties and the inhabitants of Chase County. His election on several occasions has been unanimous, and yet has never been strongly opposed by other candidates. He is an outspoken Republican, and has been identified with that party since it sprang into life, with the great struggle for liberty and union, where Columbia's banner waves. Mr. Gandy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church He is a member of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 80, A., F. & A. M., and a member of Angola Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F. He married Miss Nancy E. Williams, of Lee County, Iowa, December 11, 1853 by which marriage he has had ten children, of whom Flora M., married to William Holsinger, Esq., of Cottonwood Falls; Chester F. S., Florence J., Mary E. and Willie E. are now living.

THOMAS H. GRISHAM, attorney-at-law, was born in McMinn County, Tenn., January 16, 1849. When he was seven years old his parents removed to Cooper County, Mo., where he remained until August, 1864, when he ran away from home and enlisted as a private in Company C, Forty-fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Participated in the battle of Castle Rock, crossing of the Osage River in Missouri during the Price raid. Then went to Nashville, Tenn., and was assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. Participated in the battle of Franklin and in the two battles before Nashville. He remained in Tennessee until February, 1865, having several skirmishes with the enemy. Then returned to Missouri, and was mustered out of the service at St. Louis, July 4, 1865. He remained in Missouri from that time until he came to Kansas. In 1876 he began the study of law in the office of Judge Benjamin Tompkins, at Booneville, Mo., and was admitted to the bar in October, 1878, by the Circuit Court of the Ninth Judicial District of Missouri, Judge G. W. Miller, presiding. While in Missouri, he served three years as a member of the Board of Registration. In the spring of 1879 he came to Kansas, locating at Cottonwood Falls, where he began the practice of law. In the fall of 1880 he was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Chase County, which office he held for two years. Retiring in January, 1883, he resumed the general practice of his profession in partnership with Mr. E. N Evans, under the firm name of Grisham & Evans. Mr. Grisham is a member of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 80, A., F. & A. M., also a member of J. W. Geary Post, No. 15, G. A. R. He married Miss Sadie Park, of Chase County, December 28, 1882.

HON. AUGUSTIN S. HOWARD, President of Chase County National Bank, was born in Windsor County, Vt., December 4, 1830. He was fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meridan, N. H., and graduated from Dartmouth in 1858. In the fall of that year he went to Mississippi and engaged in teaching, remaining about two years. In July, 1860, he came to Kansas, and entered the law office of Ewing & McCook, at Leavenworth, Kansas, with whom he studied through that season. He was admitted to the bar in 1860 by the United States District Court at Leavenworth. He then returned home and spent the winter, and in the following spring entered the law office of Hon. Alfred Russell, at Detroit, Mich., with whom he studied about ten months. He then entered the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., attending the law course during that winter. In the spring of 1862 he returned to Kansas, locating at Cottonwood Falls, where he has since resided. He was engaged in active practice about ten years. He has since been more or less in official positions, and engaged in the management of his individual business. He was elected County Superintendent of Schools in 1864, holding the office three years. He was elected District Attorney in 1864, holding the office two years; was elected County Clerk in 1868, holding the office two years; was elected Probate Judge in 1870, holding the office two years; was appointed County Treasurer in 1872 to fill an unexpired term, and twice elected to the same office, thus holding the position about five years. He married Miss Carrie R. Shaft, of Chase County, November 23, 1863, by which marriage he has had eight children, of whom B. Franklin, Mabel G., Nellie, Bessie, Herbert, Augustine B., and an un-named infant, are now living.

THOMAS S. JONES, attorney-at-law, was born in Pittsylvania County, Va., August 17, 1845. He was educated at the University of Virginia, and in law at Brockenborough's Law School at Lexington, Va. He commenced practice in the eastern circuits of his native State, continuing until he came to Kansas in the fall of 1873. He located at Cottonwood Falls and engaged in the practice of his profession. He resided here until 1879. He was elected to the State Legislature in the fall of 1874, and represented this district one term. He was Mayor of the city in 1874, and held various local offices prior to his removal to Dodge City in January, 1879. He there engaged in law practice. In the spring of 1882 he was appointed County Attorney of Ford County, to fill an unexpired term. He remained at Dodge City until April, 1883, when he returned to Cottonwood Falls, and resumed his former practice. Mr. Jones is one of the leading men of his profession in this part of the State. He possesses an extended knowledge of general law, is able in argument, and attentive to the interests of his clients. He married Miss Mary G. West, of Halifax, Va., by whom he has two children—Mary C. and Edgar W., both living.

EDWARD A. KINNE, Clerk of the District Court, Chase County, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., November 14, 1841. He received a common school education in his native county, where he remained until August, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company K, Forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers. He was assigned to the Fifth Corps (Gen. Porter), Army of the Potomac. He was afterwards promoted to the position of Sergeant. While with this regiment Mr. Kinne participated in the siege of Yorktown, the battle of Hanover Court House, the seven days fight on the Peninsula, the second battle of Bull Run, the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant in March, 1863, and transferred to Company C, Ninety-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, who were at that time stationed at Suffolk, Va., and afterwards on garrison duty at different points in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. Mr. Kinne was subsequently promoted to First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the regiment, and was mustered out of service in June, 1865, at Raleigh, N. C. He then returned to his native county, where he remained, engaged most of the time in the drug business, until he came to Kansas in in the spring of 1871. He located in Chase County, and took a claim (under the Homestead Act) of 160 acres, situated on Rock Creek, in Bazaar Township. This farm he improved and cultivated for eight years. He then sold it, and in March, 1879, removed to Cottonwood Falls He was soon after appointed a Justice of the Peace to fill a vacancy, and in the following spring was elected to the same office. He was again elected in February, 1881, and held the office until May of the same year, when he resigned and engaged in mercantile business at Cottonwood Falls. In the fall of 1882 he was elected Clerk of the District Court of Chase County, which office he now fills. He married Miss Julia E. Ransford, of Chenango County, N. Y., in February, 1865, by which marriage he has had three children, of whom Mae H. and Rena M. are living.

JOHN P. KUHL, harness and saddle manufacturer and dealer, was born in Rhenish Province, Germany, April 20, 1845. He came to the United States with his parents in 1854, locating at Manitowoc, Wis., where the subject of this sketch remained until 1859, when he went to Bloomington, Ill., and there learned the saddlery trade. In April, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. During the whole of his service he was stationed in Missouri. Was in no active service; but was one of the three soldiers who captured a spy from Gen. Price's army, who was hung at Rolla, Mo., September 30, 1864. After a residence of about a year and a half in Illinois he came to Kansas and located at Topeka in April, 1866, where he engaged in the pursuit of his trade until June 15, 1868, when he came to Cottonwood Falls and engaged in the harness and saddlery business, which he continued until 1872. He then sold out and tried farming and stock-raising for two years. Not meeting with success as a farmer and stock-dealer, he again purchased his former business, which he has followed ever since in the same place. He has the only establishment of this kind in the city, and does a large and prosperous business. Mr. Kuhl is a Democrat in politics, and has held the office of Mayor two terms, being re-elected to the office last April. He was a member of the City Council two years. He was under Sheriff of the county from 1869 to 1871, besides holding several minor offices in the city and county. Mr. Kuhl is a member of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 80, A., F. & A. M., being Master in 1869 and holding the same office for 1883, and is also a member of Falls Lodge, No. 747, K. of H.

JOHN W. McWILLIAMS, real estate, loans and insurance agent. Was born in Cannonsburg, Washington Co., Pa., September 8, 1841. His early life was spent in his native county where he was educated; graduated from Jefferson College at Cannonsburg in 1861, in the United States Signal Corps of the regular army. He was mustered out of service as Sergeant in September, 1865. He soon afterward entered the law office of Col. Enoch Totten, at Washington, District of Columbia, and in June, 1867, graduated from Columbia Law School, at Washington, District of Columbia. He has never engaged in regular practice in his profession, but in the fall of 1867 engaged in literary pursuits, as one of the editors and publishers of the Washington, Pa., *Reporter*. He followed the business until the summer of 1869, when he came to Kansas. He located at Cottonwood Falls, and engaged in his present business. In 1874 he was appointed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, agent for the sale of their land in Chase and adjoining counties. He also does a general real estate and loan business, and represents seven insurance companies, including fire and tornado insurance. He has sold over 100,000 acres of land in Kansas. Mr. McWilliams is a member of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 80, A., F. & A. M.; member of Angola Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F.; member of Falls Lodge, No. 747, K. of H.; also a member of J. W. Geary Post, No. 15, G. A. R. He held the office of Justice of the Peace five years during his early residence here. He was Mayor of the city three years and was elected to the Legislature in the fall of 1872, serving one term. He married Miss Emma Clark of Washington, Pa., July 4, 1869; she died January 21, 1870, without issue. He married Miss Louise D. Walker of Chenango County, N. Y., June 24, 1876, by whom he has had male twins, both of whom died in infancy.

WILLIAM A. MORGAN, editor and proprietor of *Chase County Leader*, was born in County of Cork, Ireland, March 7, 1840. Came to the United States in 1847 with his father, who located at Cincinnati, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch spent his early life. He received a common school education and learned the trade of a printer. In 1860 he removed to Newport, Ky., and in 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company D, Twenty-third Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. Was afterwards promoted to Corporal, Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant. Was assigned to the army of the Ohio and participated in the battle of Perryville. The regiment was then transferred to the army of the Cumberland, and he afterwards participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, the campaign and siege of Atlanta, then took part in the pursuit of Hood, and participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. He resigned while at Nashville in December, 1864. Then returned to Cincinnati and engaged in his trade which he followed until he came to Kansas, in February, 1871. He located at Cottonwood Falls, and on March 4, 1871, issued the first copy of the *Chase County Leader*. This was one of the first papers published in Southwestern Kansas, and has ever since appeared regularly to its patrons. It is Republican in politics, and one of the leading papers in this part of the State. Mr. Morgan was elected to the Legislature in the fall of 1878 and served two years. He is a member of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 80, A., F. & A. M., a member of Falls Lodge, No. 747, K. of H., and a member of Geary Post, No. 15, G. A. R. He married Miss Wilhelmina D. Yoast of Cincinnati, Ohio, March 21, 1864, by whom he has two children—William Y. and Annie K., both living.

STEPHEN A. PERRIGO, postmaster, was born in Clinton County, N. Y., July 26, 1824. When he was about seven years old his parents removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and resided there about five years. In 1836 they removed to Toledo, Ohio, but after a short residence there located in Ashtabula County, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch remained until after attaining his majority. In the fall of 1848 he went to California by the overland route, wintering in Independence, Mo., and reaching the headwaters of Bear River in September, 1849. He remained there about four years, engaged principally in mercantile business. He then retutned to Ohio and engaged in milling and farming, in which he continued until 1863. He then removed to Lake City, Wabasha Co., Minn., and engaged in hardware and agricultural implement business, continuing there until the spring of 1871, when he came to Kansas. He located at Cottonwood Falls and engaged in general merchandising; he continued in this business until 1876, when his son succeeded him in the business. He was appointed postmaster in February, 1876, and has since held the office; he has held the office of clerk of Falls Township for three years. Mr. Perrigo was a charter member of the Falls Lodge, No. 747, K. of H. He married Miss Louisa E. Miller of Madison, Ohio, in 1854, by which marriage he has had three children, of whom Samuel F. and Stephen M. are living.

W. W. SANDERS, Cashier of Chase County National Bank, Cottonwood Falls, was born December 24, 1840, at Mifflin, Pa.; during the next summer his parents removed to Belmont County, Ohio, locating near St. Clairsville. His mother died when he was only a little over nine years of age and he was from that time thrown among strangers, but fate cast his lines in pleasant places and he lived with a fine family named Bickham, residing five miles north of St. Clairsville. He applied himself especially to mathematics and other branches fitting himself for a teacher in which he engaged in his nineteenth year. He attended Franklin College at New Athens in 1860, and in May, 1862, he graduated from Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburg. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Ninety-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers. His regiment was in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Jeff. C. Davis, of the Fourteenth Corps. On the 7th of October he was wounded below the left knee at the battle of Perry Hill. This wound confined him to the hospital until January, 1863, when he rejoined his regiment at Franklin, Tenn. He participated in the battle of Chickamauga in which his company lost several men and the regiment lost nearly all its commanding officers, yet held its ground long after the loss of all its ammunition and retreated to Rossville, thence to Chattanooga. He was in the charge upon Missionary Ridge, and went towards Knoxville to relieve Burnside; camped for the winter at Chattanooga. Was with Sherman's army in all its Atlanta campaign, and in the fight at Jonesboro, was wounded by a minnie ball in the right thigh joint. Was sent to Atlanta and was discharged March 15, 1865. Had the ball extracted August 22, 1866. In 1867 he removed to Washington, Ohio, and took charge of a grocery store. During the years 1868 and 1869 he was principal of the Union School, but was compelled by ill health to resign this position and then came to Kansas. Located at Cottonwood Falls in March, 1871, and in the fall of that year he was elected County Surveyor, and re-elected in 1872, and again elected to the position in 1881. At the time of his election by the directors of the bank to his present position he was County Surveyor and also clerking in the store of Doolittle & Son. The election was a complete surprise to him as he had never applied for the office. It was purely a just recognition of his honesty and business qualities. Mr. Sanders is a member and elder of the United Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Ella M. McDowell, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, April 3, 1867, by whom he has four children—John B., Charles M., Bella M. and Nellie A.

JOSEPH A. SMITH, attorney-at-law, the third child of F. E. and Julia A. Smith, was born September 25, 1863, at Highland, Madison Co., Ill. His parents soon after moved to Carthage, Ill., and there resided until 1873, when they came to Kansas, locating at Emporia. Mr. Smith began the study of law at an early age, in the office of his father, and received a college education at the Lutheran College at Carthage, Ill. He afterward read law in the office of Scott & Lynn, eminent attorneys at Emporia, and was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Lyon County, March term, 1883, Judge Graves presiding. He then entered into partnership with Judge J. V. Sanders, and April 3, 1883, opened an office at Cottonwood Falls. Mr. Smith is the only resident partner and is assisted by Judge Sanders, who resides in Emporia, in all their court practice, thus making a strong and able firm who have built up in a short time a large business, ranking with the leading practitioners before the Chase County bar. Though young in years he has brilliant prospects before him and may confidently hope to attain eminence in his profession at an early age.

NELSON J. SWAYZE, private banker, was born in Niagara District, Canada, near Canada Falls, September 28, 1836. He came to the United States in 1853. He located at Detroit, Mich., and for several years his life was migratory. In 1865 he settled in Champaign, Ill. He there engaged in business as an architect and builder until 1870, when he came to Kansas. In the spring of 1871 he located at Cottonwood Falls, and engaged in the lumber business, in which he continued about a year, under the firm name of Swayze & Edwards. He then sold his interest in the business to his partner and occupied himself as a street broker or money loaner. In July, 1873, he opened the Chase County Bank of N. J. Swayze, and has since been engaged in the general banking business. Average deposits from $20,000 to $50,000. He also owns a farm of 1,100 acres, situated upon the Cottonwood River west of Strong City; this he rents. He also owns about 160 acres of land in Bazaar Township, and about 200 acres in Rice County. He is likewise engaged in sheep grazing and wool growing, having about 1,500 head in his flock. Mr. Swayze has risen from comparative poverty to his present position and may justly be proud of it as his wealth has truly been earned by the sweat of his brow. Mr. Swayze is a member of Zeredatha Lodge No. 80, A., F. & A. M., and of Emporia Chapter No. 12, R. A. M. He married Miss Anna Thomas of Cannonsburg, Mich., November 15, 1866, by whom he has two children—William H. and Fred H., both living.

JOHN M. TUTTLE general merchant, was born in McHenry County, Ill., December 17, 1839. He was brought up on a farm and received a common school education in his native county, where he remained until September, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company H, Eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. The regiment was assigned to the "Army of the Potomac," and served in the Third Corps, (Gen. Sumner,) until the formation of the cavalry corps. He was then placed under command of Gen. Sheridan. Mr. Tuttle participated in the battle of Williamsburg, (in which he received a flesh wound in the foot which confined him to the hospital for about a month,) the Peninsula campaign of Gen. McClellan and the Antietam and Cold Harbor battles, with many others, besides numerous skirmishes. He was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, in September, 1864; and decided to try the charms of peace He returned to Illinois and engaged in farming, continuing until the fall of 1869, when he came to Kansas. In 1870 he located in Chase County, and purchased a partly improved farm of 160 acres, situated on Fox Creek, in Falls Township. He afterward purchased eighty acres adjoining. This farm he improved and operated two years. He then rented it and in the fall of 1872 removed to Cottonwood Falls and engaged in general merchandising. In 1874 he built the store building he now occupies; it is situated upon Broadway. He has since that time been engaged in business here. He carries a large stock of dry-goods, boots and shoes, glass and queensware, groceries, etc., and does an extensive and prosperous business. Mr. Tuttle is a member of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 80, A., F. & A. M; a member of Falls Lodge, No. 747, K of H.; and a member of J. W. Geary Post, No. 15, G. A. R. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Adelaide Chamberlain of Emporia, to whom he was married October 20, 1870. She died October 6, 1871, leaving a child, who died a month later. He married Miss Annette Winter, of Cottonwood Falls, September 22, 1873, by whom he has two children—Miriam E. and Evelyn, both living.

CLARENCE C. WATSON, merchant and farmer, was born June 14, 1849, at Lynchburg, Va., where he resided until the fall of 1865, when he removed to Nebraska, and was for a year Military Store-keeper at Fort Kearney, under Gen. William Meyers. He then went to Omaha, and clerked in a real estate office for a year; then, after three months' experience in a wholesale dry goods and notion establishment, started on the road with a four-horse wagon, selling notions at wholesale through Nebraska, Dakota Territory and Northern Kansas. He continued in this business about a year and a half; met with poor success, when, becoming discouraged, he discontinued this business, and went to Bullionville, Nevada, and started a restaurant and hotel. He continued this business about eighteen months, to his great pecuniary advantage; then sold out, and came to Kansas in the fall of 1872. Located on Rock Creek, in Bazaar Township, and bought 480 acres of unimproved land. He has since purchased additional land to the extent of 3,160 acres, which he now owns. He has made many valuable improvements upon this farm, having about 200 acres under cultivation, and uses the remainder for a cattle range. In November, 1873, he started in the mercantile business at Cottonwood Falls, opening a general store, in which he is still interested; he has, also since that time, had several business interests at Cottonwood Falls; starting several stores, and selling to other parties when under good headway. These enterprises include a drug store; hardware, furniture and undertaking establishment; a livery stable; a lumber-yard, and a blacksmith shop. In this manner Mr. Watson has done much for the advancement of the commercial and industrial interests of Cottonwood Falls and Chase County. Though yet a young man, he has had a varied experience. At the age of fifteen, a mounted courier in the Southern army; at twenty, driving a peddler's wagon; then running a hotel in a mining town in the mountains; and, finally, controlling extensive business interests in peaceful Kansas. He married Miss Ida E. Hinckley, of Cottonwood Falls, January 11, 1874, by whom he has three children—Ferry T., Rollie W. and Frank J , all living.

HON. C. C. WHITSON, Probate Judge of Chase County, was born in Lancaster County, Pa , March 23, 1822. He was educated in the common schools of Lancaster, the Kirkwood Academy in Chester County, and the Friends' Academy at Philadelphia. In 1844 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained engaged in mercantile business until April, 1861, when he entered the volunteer army, under the first call of President Lincoln, as Quartermaster of the Fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was shortly afterward commissioned Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, which rank he held during the three years of his service, a large part of the time serving upon the staff of Gen. J. W. Geary, of Pennsylvania. He was mustered out in 1864. He then returned to Cincinnati, and remained until the spring of 1869, when he came to Kansas, locating first at Lawrence, where he remained a year engaged in the mercantile business. In the spring of 1870 he came to Chase County, locating at Cottonwood Falls. In the fall of 1872 he was elected Probate Judge of the county, and has been re-elected at every subsequent election. Is now serving his sixth term in this office, probably a longer time than any other incumbent has held the office in this State. He is a member of Angola Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F. Is also a member of John W. Geary Post, No. 15, G. A. R., in which he is now serving his second term as Commander.

HON. SAMUEL P. YOUNG, County Attorney of Chase County, was born in Rush County, Ind., December 11, 1823. He received a common school education in his native county, where he resided until 1841, when he removed to Washington County, Iowa. He first engaged in farming, then in the drug business, in which he continued about three years. The last eight years of his residence in Iowa he held the office of County Judge of Washington County. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1871, locating at Plymouth, Lyon County, where he remained engaged in live-stock business until 1874. He then came to Cottonwood Falls, where he has since resided. He was admitted to the bar in 1874 by the District Court of Lyon County, and admitted to practice before the Supreme Court in July, 1882. He commenced practice upon his location in Chase County. In November, 1882, he was elected to the office of County Attorney, and assumed the office in January, 1883. He married Miss Martha E. Parker, of Rush County, Ind., October 9, 1845, by which marriage he has had five children, of whom Martha E. and Theresa L. are now living.

STRONG CITY.

Strong City was organized by the Cottonwood Town Company, D. L. Lakin, President, and Edward Wilder, Secretary, February 29, 1872. It is located on the east one-half of the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 19, Range 8, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 19, Range 8. Emslie's addition to Cottonwood was made May 9, 1879. Hon. David K. Cartter, John Emslie, E. A. Hildebrand, George O. Hildebrand and Richard Hoffman were the parties in interest. This addition was located north of the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, on the east one-half of the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 19, Range 8, and on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 16, Township 19, Range 8. The railroad company completed their line of railroad through the county in the spring of 1872. The county was fortunate in securing it without aiding it with railroad bonds. Cottonwood station, now Strong, is the objective railroad point in the county. Cottonwood Falls, the county-seat, had expected to be a main station on the road, but for certain reasons the road was directed from there for more than a mile to the northward, and Strong is a prosperous and rapidly growing city. In all directions around it are inexhaustible quarries of the best of building stone. Here are stone-crushers and stone-sawing establishments that furnish employment to hundreds of men. Here is one of the largest and most metropolitan structures in Central Kansas. It contains a bank, a city hall and D. C. Webb's famous store. S. F. Jones is President and E. A. Hildebrand is Cashier of the Strong City bank, which has a capital of $100,000. The town has three general stores, three groceries, an extensive hardware store, a druggist, two physicians, two attorneys, two shoemakers, a livery, feed and sale stable, a milliner, a blacksmith, an auctioneer, a drayman, a carpenter and builder, a meat market, a well-driller, a tobacconist, keeper of a hotel and a restaurant. The town has the second best school building in the county, an excellent stone structure of ample proportions. There are in 1882 two teachers employed. The Strong City bank was chartered under State laws. The officers are; S. F. Jones, President; E. A. Hildebrand Cashier; the bank transacts a general banking business. It was organized in June, 1882, and began business July 1, 1882, capital $100,000. The approximate statement April 1, 1883, showed: loans and discounts, $57,000; deposits, $60,000. It has notes in circulation. Strong is a city of the third class. J. T. Dickeson is Mayor; J. J. Massey, Police Judge; A. W. Harris, City Attorney; E. A. Hildebrand, F. M. Jones, C. I. Moule, L. P. Santy and J. G. Winters, Councilmen.

The Congregationalists have an organization here, of which the Rev. T. Maxey is pastor. The Baptists also have an organization, with Rev. W. F. File as pastor, and the Roman Catholics have a neat church building. R. M. Watson is editor and proprietor of the *Independent*, which was established about the first of August, 1880. It is devoted to the principles of the National Labor party.

Strong City Lodge, No. 110, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen has a large membership.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DAVID BIGGAM, farmer and railroad contractor, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, April 20, 1838. He came to the United States in 1859, locating at Leavenworth. For five years he was in the United States Government service, in the capacities of teamster and train-master. In 1864 he settled in Jefferson County, and bought a farm of 160 acres, which he operated for about ten years. Then, in March, 1875, he came to Chase County and bought a farm of eighty acres, situated in Diamond Creek Township, which he still owns. The same year he commenced business as a contractor, taking contracts for grading on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. He has since had contracts for grading nine miles of this railroad, besides several contracts for surfacing, raising track, ballasting, etc. He stands well in the esteem of the railroad company, and with the community in which he resides. He is a member of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 80, A., F. & A. M. He married Miss Mary Frasher, of Ayrshire, Scotland, December 31, 1857, and by this marriage has had nine children, of whom William, David, Jr , James F., Joseph F. and Mary E. are now living.

ALFRED C. BURTON, general merchant, was born in Shelby County, Ill., March 8, 1860. When he was four years old his parents moved to Arcola, Douglas County, Ill., where his father engaged in the dry goods business. Here the subject of this sketch remained until 1876, when he went to Texas and engaged in clerking in a wholesale grocery establishment, remaining until the fall of 1878. He then went to Pueblo and engaged as a traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery for two years. In December, 1880, he came to Kansas, and, in connection with his brother, George K. Burton, established the retail grocery business at Strong City. In the fall of 1881 he bought the interest of his brother, and continued the business alone until March, 1883. He then connected with D. B. Berry under the firm name of Berry & Burton. In May, 1883, they added to their stock a full line of dry goods and clothing, boots and shoes, etc. They then removed to the fine new store building just completed by E. A. Hildebrand and D. Rettiger, on Cottonwood Avenue. They carry a large and well-selected stock of general merchandise, and have an extended business field. Mr. Burton is a member of Strong City Lodge, No. 110, A. O. U. W. He is unmarried. Although yet a young man, he possesses business ability and shrewdness of no mean order, and bids, ere many years, to make a name and fortune in so thriving and energetic a city as Strong.

JAMES T. DICKESON, agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., February 20, 1848. When he was six months old his parents removed to Davis County, Iowa. He remained there until after attaining his majority. He was brought up on a farm, and followed farming until 1868. He then commenced his railroad career as an operator on the DesMoines Valley Railroad. He continued with this road about two years. He then engaged with the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, and held the position of agent at different stations on that line about five years. He came to Kansas in April, 1879. Four months later he accepted the position of agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad at Strong City. He still holds this position. Mr. Dickeson was elected Mayor of the city in 1881, and re-elected in 1882. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He married Miss Annie E. McGhee, of Ottumwa, Iowa, January 16, 1873, by which marriage he has had three children, of whom Bertie and Amabel are living.

JOHN EMSLIE, contractor and stone-cutter, also proprietor of the celebrated Cottonwood stone quarries and stone saw-mills, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, August 14, 1823; emigrated to Canada in 1836, and came to the United States in 1862, and to Kansas the same year. In early life he learned the trade of stone mason, and followed it for years before he came to this country. His first work here was as a contractor for stone work on the eastern division of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Leavenworth. He remained at Leavenworth, engaging in stone-quarrying and masonry until 1872, when he came to Chase County, having been awarded the contract for the stone and brick work of the court house at Cottonwood Falls. This building he completed in 1873, and it is considered the finest court house in the State, built of limestone from the celebrated Cottonwood quarries. Upon the completion of this contract he engaged in quarrying and shipping, and still continues supplying large quantities of stone, dressed, sawed and in the rough, for a large proportion of the most prominent public and private buildings in this State, also the States of Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and Colorado; also furnishing large quantities of bridge stone for the A., T. & S. F. R. R.; F. S. & G. R. R.; K. C., St. Joe & C. B. R. R., and Missouri River bridge at Atchison. He has identified himself with the growth of the city ever since he located here, and has done much to advance the prosperity of the place, and furnishes employment to many men who have located here. Mr. Emslie is a member of the Presbyterian Church N. S. He married Miss Jane Sim, of Guelph, Canada, March 24, 1856. They have no children.

REDFORD W. FISK, M. D., was born June 22, 1846, in Ripley County, Ind. His grandfather, Abraham J. Fisk, was Captain of the Nineteenth Regular Infantry in the war of 1812, and received meritorious mention in letters to the then Acting Secretary of War, James Monroe, from Maj.-Gen. Brown, dated November 14, 1814. His father was an eminent physician, and also took a prominent part in the politics of Indiana. In 1857 he was elected to the State Senate by a large Democratic majority in a strong Whig district. He removed to Olney, Ill., in 1861, where he continued the practice of his profession until his death, July 18, 1874. Under the direction of his father, the subject of this sketch began the study of medicine at an early age, and enjoyed his thorough teaching for many years. His first practice was at Springfield, Mo., in 1871, where he remained over two years. Upon the failure of his father's health, in July, 1873, he returned to Illinois, and upon his father's death succeeded to his practice, and there remained until 1878. In June, 1878, he graduated from the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio. In November, 1878, on account of his ill-health, he removed to San Antonio, Texas, where he remained two years engaged in the stock business. In July, 1880, he came to Kansas with stock, and met and married Miss Noah L. Webb. Returning to Texas in December, the climate and surroundings not suiting his wife, he returned to Council Grove in July, 1881, and began the practice of his profession. In June, 1882, he removed to Strong City, Kansas, to superintend a large branch store for his father-in-law, Mr. D. C. Webb. Dr. Fisk, in addition to the management of this extensive business, continues to devote some of his attention to the practice of his profession. He is still a young man, active, ambitious and energetic in business, and generous in his social relations, enjoying the respect and esteem of those who come in contact with him. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He married Miss Noah L. Webb, of Council Grove, December 29, 1880.

HUGH HARVEY, druggist, Strong City, was born in County of Donegal, Ireland, and raised in Lanarkshire, Scotland. He came to the United States in 1867, locating first in Ritchie County, W. Va., where he remained about three years engaged in coal mining. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1871, locating in Morris County, where he engaged in farming, and remained until October, 1881. He then removed to Strong City, and bought a drug store and stock. He has since been engaged in the drug business. His store is located upon Cottonwood Avenue, the main street in the city, and he carries a stock of drugs, paints and oils, notions and fancy goods. Mr. Harvey is a member of the Catholic Church. He married Miss Mary McCloskey, of Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1853 She died in February, 1882, after bearing him seven children, of whom Catharine T. (married to Mr. Charles T. White, of Osage City) and Rosanna are now living

EDWARD A. HILDEBRAND, Cashier of Strong City Bank, also lumber, hardware and cattle dealer, of the firm of Hildebrand Brothers & Jones, was born at West Liberty, Logan Co., Ohio, December 13, 1849. He was educated in the common schools of his native county, where he resided until the spring of 1868, when he came to Kansas. After a residence at Leavenworth of only a few months he removed to Independence, Mo., and engaged in woolen manufacturing, in which business he continued until the spring of 1871, when he returned to Kansas and engaged in the lumber business at Strong City, where he has remained since. In 1876 his brother, George O., became interested with him in the business and the firm name was changed to Hildebrand Brothers. In 1878 they added the hardware business and in connection with the lumber and agricultural implement business, continued until June, 1882, when Mr. S. F. Jones took an interest in the firm, the name being changed to Hildebrand Brothers & Jones, and the business enlarged and extended. Upon the organization of the Strong City Bank in June, 1882, Mr. Hildebrand became its Cashier, which position he now holds. Though yet a young man he possesses a large business experience and great ability He is a member of Emporia Commandery, No. 8, K. T., a member of Angola Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F., of Cottonwood Falls, and a member of Falls Lodge, No. 747, K. of H. He married Miss Lottie F. Oliver of St. Joseph, Mo., April 16, 1873, by whom he has three children, of whom Lillie M. and Charles E. are now living.

GEORGE O. HILDEBRAND, of the firm of Hildebrand Brothers & Jones, dealers in hardware, lumber and agricultural implements, grains and cattle, was born at West Liberty, Logan Co., Ohio, April 20, 1840. He spent his early life at this place, and here received his education. Before attaining his majority he engaged in the dry goods business and followed it until April, 1861. He then enlisted as a private in an independent company raised and commanded by Don Piatt. Before leaving the State the company re-enlisted for three years and was designated as Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers. It was assigned to the Western army under General Thomas, and upon the re-organization of the army formed part of the Fourteenth Corps. Mr. Hildebrand participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Stone River, Chattanooga, and in many skirmishes. He was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, in July, 1864. He returned to West Liberty, Ohio, and re-engaged in the dry goods business at which he continued until 1871. He then went to Bellefontaine, Ohio, and remained a year; from this place he went to Minneapolis, Minn., and engaged in business with the Minneapolis Harvesting Company, with whom he continued until January, 1876, when he came to Kansas and located at Strong City. He then engaged in the lumber and agricultural implement business in connection with his brother under the firm name of Hildebrand Brothers. In 1879 they added the retail hardware business and continued until June, 1882, when Mr. S. F. Jones bought an interest in the firm, which has since been continued under the present name. The business was at this time enlarged and extended, until at present it is quite a power in Chase County, and is established upon a firm foundation of prosperity. Mr. Hildebrand is a member of the order of K. of P., the I. O. O. F., and the I. O. of R. M., belonging to Ohio lodges, not having as yet connected himself with the organizations in this State. He married Miss Ella S. Marsell of Nashville, Tenn., July 20, 1864, by whom he has two children—Alma and Katie M., both living.

CHARLES W. JONES, postmaster, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, January 19, 1849. He received a common school education in his native county. After attaining his majority he learned the trade of carpenter and engaged in the business as carpenter and builder. In February, 1878, he came to Kansas, locating at Strong City, where he has since resided. He engaged in business as a contractor and builder. He continued in this occupation until January, 1880, when he was appointed postmaster at Strong City. He took a prominent part in getting Strong incorporated and filled the office of Mayor, being the first Mayor of Strong City. He then discontinued his business and entered upon his official duties and in connection with his office established a grocery store which he operated until January, 1882. He then disposed of it and put in a stock of books, stationery and notions. This business he now operates in connection with the office. He also takes some contracts for building. Mr. Jones is a member of the Fayette Lodge, No. 449, A., F. & A. M., and is a member of Strong City Lodge, No. 110, A. O. U. W. He married Miss Eliza Nicholas of Strong City, February 18, 1879, by whom he has two children—Charles G., born November 24, 1880; and Daisy May, born May 22, 1883.

FRANK M. JONES, M. D., physician and druggist, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, February 21, 1847. He was educated at Bloomsburg Academy, Fayette County. After attaining his majority he engaged in the publication of the *News*, in which he continued about two years at Washington Court House. The paper was then removed to Mount Sterling, Madison County, where he continued its publication about four months. He then sold it and returned to Washington Court House and began the study of medicine with Dr. C. A. Foster. In February, 1878, he came to Kansas, locating at Strong City, where he began the practice of medicine and engaged also in the drug business. In 1880 he went back to Ohio and attended the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he graduated in March, 1881. He then returned to Strong City, where he has since resided engaged in the active practice of his profession and in the drug business. Dr. Jones is a member of the order of A., F. & A. M., and of the order of K. of P., also a member of Strong City Lodge, No. 110, A. O. U. W., of which he is Medical Examiner. His medical ability is unquestioned, and his practice is quite equal to his theory. The latter fact makes him a very popular physician in Strong City and vicinity. He married Miss Lucy A. Gray of Hamilton County, Ohio, November 17, 1870, by which marriage he had one child—now deceased.

STEPHEN F. JONES, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 6, Township 19, Range 8, also dealer in lumber and hardware, and President of the Strong City Bank, was born November 5, 1826, in Wilson County, Tenn., where he remained until after attaining his majority. In 1849 he went to Alabama and engaged on a cotton plantation, remaining one year. He then went to Texas and engaged in farming and stock-raising. His start in life was made in that State, where he remained eighteen years. In 1868 he removed to the Arkansas Valley, Southeastern Colorado, and was also here engaged in farming, stock-raising, dealing and shipping His stock interests were very large and he was very successful in his business enterprises, amassing a large property. In 1878 he came to Kansas, locating on Fox Creek, in Falls Township, Chase County. He has since acquired land by different purchases to the amount of 7,000 acres which is the present extent of his farm. All his lands are enclosed with stone fence. He has about 300 acres under cultivation. His principal business is raising stock. He has in his herd thoroughbred Herford, Galloway and Durham stock to a considerable number. His hogs are of the Berkshire and Poland China breeds. He also raises some horses and sheep. He has the best improved farm in Chase County. His improvements include a very fine and commodious stone residence, a stone barn three stories high, and so arranged that a farm wagon can be driven into each story to unload grain, other stone farm buildings and an orchard of about five acres. In the summer of 1882 Mr. Jones bought an interest in the lumber and hardware business of Hildebrand Brothers at Strong City and the business has since been conducted under the firm name of Hildebrand Brothers & Jones. In June, 1882, he organized the Strong City Bank, of which he is the principal stockholder and the President. The bank has a capital of $100,000, and transacts a general banking business. Mr. Jones is recognized by all as one of the most "solid men" in Chase County, and he has done and is doing much to advance the prosperity of the young and ambitious Strong City. Mr. Jones married in Alabama, in November, 1849, Miss Louisa M. Barber of Tallapoosa County, by which marriage he has had five children, of whom Christiana A. and Louisa M. are living. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a member of the order of A., F. & A. M.

JOHN F. KIRK, merchant, Strong City, was born July 28, 1858, at Hamilton, Ontario. He received an academic education and before attaining his majority learned the trade of carriage-maker, which he followed several years. He came to the United States in 1874, locating at Dayton, Ohio, where he remained about two years, following his trade. He then removed to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and engaged in business as a carriage manufacturer, remaining there about one year. He then returned to Dayton and remained another two years, then removed to Danville, Ill., whence he came to Kansas in the fall of 1882; located at Strong City and engaged in the grocery business, starting on a small scale in a store-room 20x28 feet. Mr. Kirk has within a year built up a large and prosperous business. Has greatly enlarged his store room and added to his stock of groceries a line of boots and shoes, glass and queensware and notions. He has purchased a lot on Cottonwood Avenue and has in process of erection a fine stone store building. The rapid development of his business is a good indication of what is to be accomplished in Kansas by industry, honest dealing and attention to business. Mr. Kirk is yet a young man, and with a good prospect before him, may confidently hope by the application of the qualities he has shown, to early rank with the leading merchants of Chase County. He married Miss Addie M. Gassett, of Woonsocket, R. I., September 21, 1876, by which marriage he has had three children, of whom Edwin H. and Hazel are living.

BARNEY LANTRY & SON, contractors and builders, railroad bridge masonry a specialty, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., August 10, 1833. At the age of seventeen he went to Rutland, Vermont, and learned the trade of a stone-cutter. In 1853 he removed to Madison, Wis., and followed his trade three years, then removed to Prairie Du Chien, Wis., and engaged in steamboating, and in railroad contracting in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. His home was at Prairie Du Chien for twenty-two years, and in the summer of 1877 he came to Kansas, located at Strong City, and engaged in business as a contractor of railroad stone masonry, on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. He has extensive quarries of magnesian stone at Strong City and ships stone as far as Mexico, where he has a large contract on the Mexican Central R. R. Mr. Lantry also owns and operates a farm of 3,800 acres, situated on Fox Creek and the Cottonwood River, in Falls Township. His farm is enclosed by nineteen miles of stone fence. He has about 500 acres under cultivation. His principal crop is corn, but he also raises wheat and oats. He raises many cattle, sheep and hogs, paying special attention to the breeding of fine stock. Mr. Lantry owns considerable town property at Strong City, where his residence is also located, and he has done much to build up and improve this rapidly growing city. He is Democratic in politics, but is not an active politician. He married Miss Bridget Fogerty, of Ru land, Vermont, February 6, 1854, and by the marriage has had six children, four of whom are living, Henry E., Lizzie L., Charles J. and Nellie A. Mr. Lantry and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES I. MAULE, general merchant, was born in Wayne County, Ind., March 26, 1846. His father died when he was a year old. Three years later his mother took him to Chester County, Pa., and bound him out to a farmer, with whom he continued until 1861. He then returned to Indiana. In October, 1863, he enlisted as a private in Company F., One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. The regiment was assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps, army of the Cumberland. Mr. Maule was afterwards promoted to Corporal and Sergeant, and participated in the battle of Buzzard's Roost, the campaign and siege of Atlanta, the battles of Pulaski, Spring Hill, Franklin, and the second battle of Nashville. The regiment then proceeded by land and water to Moorehead, North Carolina, and joined the army of General Sherman in its march through that State, and was afterward stationed at Charlotte and Greensboro, North Carolina. He was mustered out at the latter place in October, 1865. Mr. Maule then started to obtain an education, having had poor opportunities for doing so in his youth. He afterward learned the trade of a plasterer, which he followed most of the time until he came to Kansas. In November, 1878, he located at Strong City and engaged in merchandising, which business he has since followed. He carries a large stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, glass and queensware, etc. He does a large and prosperous business. Mr. Maule has been a member of the City Council of Strong City two years, and is now serving his second term as Mayor of the city. He also holds the office of Treasurer of Falls Township. Mr. Maule is a member of Angola Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F., a member of J. W. Geary Post, No. 15, G. A. R., and a member of Strong City Assembly, No. 2,578, Knights of Labor. He married Miss Mattie A. Stephenson, of Wayne County, Indiana, May, 1870, by which marriage he has had seven children, of whom George S., Frank K., Joseph V., Alexander G., Llewellyn and Mattie M. are living.

WILLIAM H. MOORE, deputy postmaster, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, January 10, 1858. In 1872 he came to Kansas with his parents. His father located on Spring Creek, in Falls Township, and entered eighty acres of land under the Homestead Act. Upon this farm the subject of this sketch remained about four years, then began business for himself, engaging in cattle dealing. In 1880 he rented a farm, which he operated one season. In November, 1881, he came to Strong City and engaged in the grocery business with C. K. Nichols, under the firm name of Nichols & Moore. Six months later he sold his interest in the business to his partner and accepted the position of deputy postmaster, and with the exception of six months when he was engaged in the hardware establishment of Hildebrand Brothers & Jones, he has since filled. He has the whole management of the office, the postmaster being engaged in other business. He also has an interest in a hardware and agricultural implement business at Quenemo, Osage County, in connection with his brother-in-law, Mr. J. F. Kirker. Mr. Moore is a member of Strong City Lodge, No. 110, A. O. U. W. He married Miss Agnes A. Freeborn, of Chase County, July 23, 1879.

P. J. NORTON was born in Park County, Ind., January 31, 1853. Two years later his parents came to Kansas, locating in Shawnee County, where his father died in 1856. In the spring of 1859 his mother removed to Chase County, where the subject of this sketch has ever since resided, except during his absence at school. He received an academic education, and graduated from the St. Louis University in June, 1873. He then taught in the public schools of Chase County for two terms. In 1874 he was appointed Deputy County Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the District Court. In the fall of 1877 he was elected Clerk of the District Court, re-elected in 1879 and again in 1881, thus holding the office six years. During this time he studied law under Cogran & Carswell, attorneys at Cottonwood Falls, and in December, 1882, he was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Chase County, Judge S. R. Peters presiding. Retiring from office in January, 1883, he accepted the position of chief clerk in the office of Barney Lantry, Esq., extensive contractor of stone masonry at Strong City, which position he now holds. Mr. Norton is a member of the Catholic Church.

M. S. PETERSON, formerly merchant, but now engaged in painting for A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co., Topeka, residence Meriden, Kan. Came to Kansas in the fall of 1858, and located at Osawkie, where he remained about eight years, dealing in general merchandise, and drugs in connection with his father, who was a physician. Mr. Peterson was also postmaster. Removed to Oskaloosa, and remained about eight years, dealing in general merchandise and removed from there to Meriden, where he followed the same business, besides being postmaster, Justice of the Peace, and Notary Public. Went to Topeka in May, 1882, in the employ of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co., and May 29, while painting on a scaffold suspended a short distance from the ground, met with a severe accident, by the scaffold falling and breaking his leg, which will permanently disable him. Mr. Peterson was with the Fourth Kansas Militia in their pursuit of Price in 1864; and was captured at Hickman's Mill's Jackson Co., Mo., and taken to Newtonia, in southwestern Missouri, and paroled after eight days. He was born August 13, 1846, at Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland Co. Pa. Moved to Gettysburg, Ohio, when three years old, and remained about two years, and moved to Robinson, Ill., stayed a short time and moved to Newton, where he remained about two years and moved back to Gettysburg. Removed to Pinkneyville, Ill., Shelbyville, Mo., and to Mount Vernon,, Mo., and from thence to Kansas. He was married May 11, 1868, at Oskaloosa, Kan., to Miss Antonette Patrick, a native of California, and has two children—Mary B., and John M. Is a member of Eagle Lodge, No. 32, I. O. O. F., Oskaloosa Kan., Meriden Lodge, No. 29, A. O. U. W., Meriden, Kan. Is also a member of First Methodist Episcopal Church, Topeka.

DAVID F. SHOLLY, general merchant, Strong City, was born in Union County, Pa., October 17, 1852. He was brought up on a farm, and received an academic education. Before attaining his majority, he began clerking in a store in New Berlin, Pa. In 1872 he removed to Three Rivers, Mich., and clerked in a store about six months, then returned to Pennsylvania, and clerked in a general store at Selins Grove, until he came to Kansas, in the spring of 1878. He located at Emporia,and clerked in the dry goods establishment of Sherman and Richardson, until January, 1880, when he came to Strong City,and operated a branch of their business here, until October, 1880; he then established himself in the dry goods business, which he continued to operate until the spring of 1883, when he secured more store room, and added a line of groceries, etc. He occupies a large and fine stone store room on Cottonwood Avenue, and carries a large and well-selected stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, furnishing goods, groceries, crockery, glassware, etc. He has already secured a large trade, and is doing a prosperous business. He speaks both English and German, and finds the latter language of great benefit to him in his business.

R. M. WATSON and **J. C. HILDEBRAND**, editors and proprietors of the Strong City *Independent*, the second newspaper printed in Strong City; was established in August, 1881, by R. M. Watson, a practical printer and journalist of fifteen years experience. It continued Independent in politics until the heated campaign in the fall of that year, when it supported the Greenback candidates for the County Offices; since which time it has continued to espouse the Greenback cause. The paper received the hearty support of the people, and its circulation increased rapidly. In the spring of 1883, J. Clarence Hildebrand, a journalist of some experience, purchased a half interest and became associate editor with Mr. Watson. The office was removed to more commodious quarters and new material added. The *Independent* is considered to-day one of the most prosperous county papers in the State.

FALLS TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL B. HARVEY, stock-farmer, Section 26, Township 19, Range 8, P. O. Strong City, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, July 22, 1831. His father, Henry Harvey, came to Kansas in 1840, as a Quaker missionary to the Shawnee Indians, remaining three years. The first language learned by Samuel B., was the Shawnee, learned while a child, in Ohio, where his father was a missionary to that tribe before their removal to Kansas. In 1850, his father again came to Kansas, appointed Government Agent by President Taylor, to the Osage tribe. Since that time the subject of this sketch has made Kansas his home. He was educated in the Government Indian Schools. In August, 1854, upon the opening of Kansas lands to settlers, he pre-empted 160 acres in Wabaunsee County, at the present location of the village of Harveyville, named in honor of his father. He remained upon this farm about twelve years, then removed to Dade County, Mo., where he remained about five years, engaged in farming. He then returned to Kansas, locating in Coffey County, whence he removed to Colorado three years later, remaining there until 1880, most of the time holding office in Gunnison County, as County Clerk, and *ex officio* Recorder of Deeds. He came to his present location, at the junction of the South Fork of the Cottonwood River with the main stream, in the fall of 1880. In partnership with his son-in-law, A. Hinkle, he started a stock-farm. They have 150 acres in the home-farm, and 200 acres of grazing land about two miles east. They have made extensive improvements upon the place, have about ninety acres under cultivation, fifty acres of timber land, most of which has been successfully sowed with blue grass, the remainder of their land being used for grazing purposes. They have about thirty head of thoroughbred short-horn cattle, and about 100 head of good graded stock. Mr. Harvey was the second Sheriff of Wabaunsee County under Territorial Government, and has since held several Township and local offices in Kansas. He is well pleased with Kansas as a farming country, and intends to remain upon his present location during life. Mr. Harvey married Miss Elizabeth C. Akins, of Cass County, Mo., June 2, 1853; she died January 24, 1855, leaving one child—Elizabeth A., now living.

ARCHIBALD MILLER, stock-farmer, Section 35, Township 19, Range 8, P. O. Cottonwood Falls, was born in County of Antrim, Ireland, September 12, 1833; came to the United States in 1854, located first in Michigan, whence he came to Kansas in October, 1857. In the spring of 1858 he settled upon his present location, and pre empted 160 acres of land, which he began at once to improve. He was one of the earliest settlers on the South Fork of the Cottonwood River, and has remained upon his claim ever since his first location. He has made additional purchases of land and now has in his farm 800 acres He has made valuable improvements upon his farm, including a substantial stone dwelling, a large stone barn and other farm buildings, and an orchard of about three acres. He has about 200 acres under cultivation, 80 acres of timber land, about 100 acres of good hay producing land, and uses the remainder for grazing purposes. He is quite extensively engaged in raising cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep. Has a herd numbering about 200 head, some thoroughbred cattle, and his sheep are of a high grade of the cotswold breed. Mr. Miller is a stockholder and director in the Chase County National Bank. He is an attendant of the United Presbyterian Church of which Mrs. Miller is a member. He is a member of the Board of Commissioners of Chase County, and has held every office in the township, from member of School Board to Trustee and Treasurer. He married Miss Mary McNee, of Lyon County, July 28, 1868, by which marriage he has had seven children, of whom John, Jane, Archibald Jr., James M., George H. and William S., are now living.

CHARLES McDOWELL, farmer, Section 17, Township 19, Range 8, P. O. Cottonwood Falls, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, December 28, 1816, locating first in Belmont County, Ohio, where he remained engaged in farming until he came to Kansas in the spring of 1871. Located on the Cottonwood River, two miles northwest of Cottonwood Falls and purchased eighty acres of land. He has since made additional purchases and now owns 380 acres, upon which he has made valuable improvements, including a commodious and substantial stone dwelling house and other necessary farm buildings. His principal crop is corn, but he also raises wheat, cattle, horses and hogs. His land is all fine bottom land, and very productive. Mr. McDowell is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and has held some local offices. He was married to Miss Isabella Clements of County Tyrone, March 5, 1841, by which marriage he has had seven children, of whom Ellen, James G., Anna M., Charles C., John and William D., are now living.

GIDEON C. MILLAR, stock-farmer, Section 11, Township 20, Range 8, P. O. Cottonwood Falls, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, July 9, 1843. When he was four years old his parents removed to Sangamon County, Ill., where he was raised on a farm. He received a good common school education and graduated from the National Union Commercial College, at Springfield, Ill., in March, 1866. After attaining his majority, he engaged in stock business in Sangamon County, continuing until the spring of 1873, when he came to Kansas, located in Falls Township, on the South Fork of the Cottonwood River, where he has since resided. He has made purchases of land at different times until he now has in his farm 2,880 acres, all fenced with stone or wire. He has placed valuable improvements upon his farm, including a good frame dwelling, barn and other farm buildings; an orchard of about 600 apple and 250 pear trees besides other fruit. From a never failing spring upon a bluff, about fifty feet higher than his yard, he brings water through 2,600 feet of pipe to a reservoir holding 325 barrels, in sufficient quantity to water his stock and supply all domestic and other requirements. Mr. Millar has on an average about 250 head of high grade cattle in his herd. He also raises horses and hogs. He has about 250 acres under cultivation, 175 acres of timberland, the remainder devoted to hay and grazing purposes. Principal crop is corn. He also has about forty acres of tame grasses. Mr. Millar is a member of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 80, A., F. & A. M., and of Emporia Commandry, No. 8, K. T. He married Miss Jennie McGinnis, of Falls Township, April 13, 1875, by whom he has two children, Charles and Nellie A., both living.

JOHN T. AND WILLIAM E. PRATHER, stock-farmers, Section 30, Township 19, Range 8, P. O. Cottonwood Falls, were born in Ross County, Ohio; where they were brought up on a farm and remained until the spring of 1859, when they came to Kansas with their parents, locating on Prather Creek, about one mile and a half west of Cottonwood Falls. Here they have since resided upon 160 acres pre-empted by their father, since deceased, 160 acres pre-empted by John T. and other land acquired by purchase. They have at present in their farm 720 acres, of which about 200 acres are under cultivation, the remainder good grazing land. Nearly all their land is fenced with stone, wire or hedge fence. They operate their farm in partnership, under the firm name of John T. Prather & Bro., and have one of the finest herds of stock in Chase County, numbering about 350 head. They have a number of imported and thoroughbred cattle of the Galloway, Durham, Shorthorn, Holstien and Hereford breeds, and most of their stock is of a high grade. They also raise horses, mules and hogs to quite an extent, and have a flock of thoroughbred and high grade Cotswold sheep. Mrs. Prather raises a large number of Plymouth Rock fowls, and took the second premium for poultry at the Chase County Agricultural Fair, in the fall of 1882. Also makes a large quantity of butter and furnishes it to private families at 20 cents per pound for the entire year. John T. was born August 28, 1838, and married Miss Samantha J. Griffith, of Sangamon County, Ill,, June 5, 1877. William E. was born July 8, 1849.

JOHN H. SCRIBNER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 20, Township 19, Range 8, P. O. Cottonwood Falls, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, October 2, 1828. He was brought up on a farm and followed farming and stock business, in connection with lumbering, until he came to Kansas, living most of the time in his native county. In the spring of 1860 he located in Chase County, and entered, by land warrants, 320 acres of land, situated on Fox Creek, in Falls Township, which he improved and farmed until 1866, when he bought 175 acres of partly improved land, situated on the Cottonwood River, opposite Cottonwood Falls. This he has improved by the erection of a commodious stone dwelling, barn, stock sheds, corn cribs, granaries and other farm buildings. Also has an orchard of about 300 apple trees, beside other fruit. He also owns 480 acres of land in Bazaar Township, which he uses for grazing purposes, and owns a half interest in 160 acres adjoining his ranch. He is quite extensively engaged in stock-raising, having in his herd about 350 head of cattle, including some thoroughbred and many high grade. He also raises many hogs and some horses. He has about 140 acres under cultivation, raising corn as his principal crop. His home farm is all very fine bottom land, and its location being but a few rods from the business portion of the county-seat makes it very valuable. Mr. Scribner was Quartermaster of the Eighth Regiment, Kansas Militia, during the war, and was called into service upon several occasions. He is not an active politician, but has held the office of Sheriff of Chase County one term and has held some other local offices. He is a member of the order of A , F. & A. M. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Luana Baker, of Ashtabula County, Ohio, whom he married February 14, 1849. She died in August, 1851, leaving one child, since deceased. He married Miss Betsey E. Hogle, of Erie County, Pa., August 24, 1852, by which marriage he has had nine children, of whom A. Z., Cora E., Nat. B., Lulu Luma and Ridgel R. are now living.

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

DAVID B. BERRY, of the firm of Berry and Burton, general merchants Strong City, and stock farmer, residence Section 4, Township 18, Range 7, P. O. Strong City, was born March 23, 1846, at Wurtemburg, Germany. He received an academic education in his fatherland and came to the United States in 1865. First located in Denver, Col., and engaged in the mercantile business, remaining there one year, and then started in business in Southern Colorado and New Mexico, driving a four horse peddler's wagon, and trading principally with Mexicans and Indians. After following this business about a year he engaged in merchandising at Pueblo, Colorado, where he remained until 1873, when he sold his interest in the store to his brother and engaged in live stock business in Southern Colorado. In 1880 he removed part of his herds to the Pan Handle of Texas. In the summer of 1879, he made his first purchase of 160 acres in Chase County, to which he has since added by subsequent purchases over nine sections of land, situated at the head of Shaffer Creek and lying partly in Chase County and partly in Morris County. He now has on his stock farm in this State over 6,000 acres all fenced with stone and wire fence and stocked with one of the finest herds of Hereford and Polled Angus cattle in the State, numbering over 600 head. He has about 400 acres of his land under cultivation and raises sufficient corn to winter his stock. Mr. Berry also owns land in Pueblo County, Colorado, where he has stock raising interests. In March, 1883, he formed a partnership with Mr. A. C. Burton, under the firm name of Berry & Burton, who have since established at Strong City one of the largest general merchandise establishments in the county. They occupy a large and very fine stone store building and carry an extensive and well-selected stock. Mr. Burton, a young man of experience and business ability is the resident partner, and they have already built up an extensive and prosperous trade.

ROBERT BRASH, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 22, Township 19, Range 7, P. O. Elmdale, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, July 17, 1834. He came to the United States in 1854, locating first in Schuylkill County, Pa., where he remained about two years engaged in engineering. He then went to California and engaged in mining, remaining five years and meeting with good success. In 1860 he came to Kansas, locating on Middle Creek in Diamond Creek Township, where he has ever since resided. He has a farm of 160 acres upon which he has placed many valuable improvements, including a commodious farmhouse, barn, cattle sheds, etc., and an orchard of three acres. He has 100 acres under cultivation, principal crop is corn, but deals most extensively in cattle. Mr. Brash came to this part of the State when there were but few settlers here, and has ever since remained upon his first location, becoming firmly identified with the interests of Elmdale and Chase County. He is a member of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 80, A., F. & A. M. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace ten years, and has been Trustee of Diamond Creek Township twice. Mr. Brash is a stockholder in the Chase County National Bank, of Cottonwood Falls.

JOHN R. HOLMES, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 28, Township 19, Range 7, P. O. Elmdale, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, December 14, 1834. Came to the United States with his parents in 1848, locating in Livingston County, Mich. He was there engaged upon a farm the most of the time until the fall of 1869, when he came to Kansas and located in Diamond Creek Township, about two miles southwest of Elmdale. He first purchased 160 acres of land to which he has since added by purchase 1,600 acres. His principal interest at present is stock-raising, although he has about 300 acres under cultivation. He has in his herd about thirty-five head of thoroughbred shorthorns, and about 400 head of high grade cattle. Mr. Holmes is an active Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Zeredatha Lodge, No. 80, A., F. & A. M. He married Miss Mary E. Lare, of Livingston County, Michigan, March 15, 1860, by whom he has had two children, John A. and Jennie A., both living on the home farm.

WILLIAM JEFFREY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 3, Township 19, Range 7, P. O. Elmdale, was born May 22, 1834, in Harrison County, W. Va., where he remained until he came to Kansas. He was raised on a farm and received a common school education. Upon attaining his majority he studied civil engineering and afterward followed the business of a surveyor in his native State. In 1848 he engaged in farming, which he continued during his residence in West Virginia. In 1854 he established himself in the mercantile business at New Milton, Harrison County, and in addition to the operation of his farm, conducted a general store for two years. In the spring of 1867 he came to Kansas, locating in Lyon County, upon the Neosho River, about two miles north of Emporia. Here he purchased a farm which he operated two and a half years. He then sold his farm and located in Chase County, on Diamond Creek, in Diamond Creek Township, where he has ever since resided. He has a farm of 320 acres upon which he has placed valuable improvements. He has about 100 acres under cultivation and has an orchard containing 250 apple and 200 peach trees, besides other fruits. He raises cattle and hogs quite extensively. His principal crop is corn. Mr. Jeffrey is a stockholder and director of the Chase County National Bank. He is a member of the Seventh day Baptist Church. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace for ten years, and represented his district in the State Legislature session of 1883. He married Miss Mary A. F. Randolph, of Harrison County, W. Va., September 30, 1849, by which marriage he has had ten children, of whom Phineas C., Benoni I., Joseph, John, James R., Ellsworth W., Clement L., Ferdinand W. and Maggie L., are now living.

PHINEAS C. JEFFREY, general merchant, Elmdale, was born in Doddridge County, W. Va., February 24, 1850. He received a common school education and remained in his native county until he came to Kansas in the fall of 1866. He located in Chase County, and in the fall of 1867, went to Lyon County. He remained there upon his father's farm until the fall of 1869; he then settled in Elmdale and engaged in farming in the summer, and school teaching in the winter. In May, 1872, he established himself in business as a general merchant at Elmdale, under the firm name of William Jeffrey & Son. His father had no interest in the business, and his name was used only to give weight to the standing of the firm. He has ever since been engaged in this business. In 1882 he bought an improved farm of 900 acres, situated on the Cottonwood River about three miles southwest of Elmdale. He rents this farm on shares. He also raises cattle and hogs, feeding the most of his crops to his own stock. He has about 500 acres under cultivation, and 700 acres fenced. Principal crop is corn. He carries a general stock of dry goods, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, notions and everything usually kept in a first class country store. Commencing business with a capital of $225, Mr. Jeffreys has built up a large trade, which ranks with the largest in Chase County, his sales amounting to between $40,000 and $50, 000 per annum. Mr. Jeffrey was postmaster of Elmdale from 1873 to 1879. He has held the office of Township Clerk one year. He was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Chase County, at the fall election of 1880, for a three years' term. Mr. Jeffrey is a member of Elmdale Lodge, No. 128, I. O. O. F. He married Miss Hattie Everett, of Elmdale, June 9, 1881.

FRANK JOHNSON, M. D., physician and druggist, postmaster at Elmdale, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, September 1, 1840, graduating at Oberlin, in March, 1861. In April, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, for three months. Before leaving the State the Regiment re-enlisted for three years, and was assigned to the army in Western Virginia. Dr. Johnson participated in the battles of Cheat Mountain, Winchester, Strausburg, Front Royal and Port Republic. He was wounded in the left leg in this last engagement, and after remaining about two months in the hospital, was discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability. In January, 1863, he re-entered the service as First Sergeant of Company B, Twelfth Regiment, Indiana Cavalry; was assigned to the army of the Cumberland. Here he rose from Sergeant to Captain, this last honor being attained April 12, 1865. After much honorable service, having partaken in many hot engagements, Captain Johnson was mustered out of service at Vicksburg, November 10, 1865. He then began the study of medicine with S. G. Johnson, M. D., of Bucyrus, Ohio, and on March 20, 1867, he graduated from the medical department of the Ann Arbor, University. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Grand Rapids, Mich. Two years later he discontinued his practice and engaged in the lumber business in Kent County, Mich. He was burned out in September, 1874, at the time of the great fire in Michigan. In the spring of 1875 he came to Kansas, locating first in Butler County, where he remained one year engaged in the practice of his profession. In April, 1876, he came to Chase County, locating at Elmdale, where he has since remained. Besides being engaged in the practice of his profession he has operated a drug store, which he established in the fall of 1878. In 1882 he moved to more commodious quarters and added a general stock of merchandise, and now operates a general store. He was appointed postmaster of Elmdale, in the spring of 1878. He married Miss Maggie Mooney, of Butler County, June 19, 1876, by whom he has had three children, of whom, Frank and Maggie Ethel, are now living.

WILLIAM MAXWELL, farmer, Section 20, Township 19, Range 7, P. O. Elmdale, was born in Clay County, Ind., March 16, 1832. He was brought up on a farm and received a common school education. In 1854 he moved to Iowa and remained there until the spring of 1858, when he came to Kansas. He pre-empted 160 acres of land situated on Middle Creek, in Diamond Creek Township. This he at once began to improve, and has ever since resided upon. He has since purchased 200 acres adjoining the home farm and has about 140 acres under cultivation and an orchard containing about 300 apple trees, besides other fruits. His principal crop is corn; also raises many hogs, and some horses and cattle. Mr. Maxwell is a member of the Christian Church. He married Miss Susan Hartley, of Vigo County, Ind., October 19, 1852, by whom he has had three children, of whom John H. and William T. are now living.

GEORGE McNEE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 14, Township 19, Range 6, P. O. Elmdale, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, March 17, 1832. He came to the United States in 1856, and for the next three years lived in Rock County, Wis, after which he was employed as a farm hand in various places until he came to Kansas, in the summer of 1860. He located on Middle Creek, in Diamond Creek Township, and bought a claim of 160 acres which he afterwards pre-empted. He made no improvements until 1863, when he settled on his farm and has ever since operated it. He has since made additional purchases of land, and now owns 760 acres, divided into five farms, each of which is improved by the erection of a dwelling and other farm buildings. He rents all but the home farm, and is quite extensively engaged in raising cattle, horses and hogs. Mr. McNee is one of the most enterprising of the early settlers of Chase County, and has become identified with the interests of the township in which he lives.

ISAIAH D. RIDER, farmer, Section 34, Township 19, Range 7, P. O. Elmdale, was born March 10, 1823, at Winchendon, Mass., and when ten years old removed with his parents to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where he was brought up on a farm. In 1843 he removed to Ohio, remaining two years; then, after a residence of two years in Michigan, located in La Salle County, Ill. Here he engaged in the operation of a saw-mill, and after remaining six years, removed to Whiteside County, and engaged in farming. From Illinois he came to Kansas in the spring of 1860, locating in Chase County, on Diamond Creek, in Diamond Creek Township. He was one of the early settlers at the head of the creek, and had considerable trouble with the Indians, and more from the groundless reports of their coming raids. Mr Rider purchased a farm of 160 acres which he improved and farmed about eight years. He then sold it and came to his present location on the Cottonwood River, about two miles south of Elmdale. Here he purchased 320 acres of unimproved land. He has about 180 acres under cultivation and an orchard of five acres. He has placed valuable improvements upon his farm including a good dwelling, barn and other necessary farm buildings. He formerly raised many cattle here but about two years ago he sent his herd to the Indian Nation. He has there in connection with his sons, about 500 head of cattle. Mr. Rider is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Mrs. Catherine Speaker, of La Salle County, Ill., March 5, 1851, by which marriage he has had five children, of whom Isaiah D., Jr., Franklin G., George R. and Christopher C. are now living.

ALBERT SEATON, agent A., T. & S. F. R. R., was born at Stephensport, Breckenridge County, Ky., August 22, 1856. He received a good common school education, and at the age of fourteen years he came to Kansas with his parents, who, after residing a few months at Lacygne, located at Sedgwick City, Sedgwick County, where he remained about five years, spending most of his time in school and in acquiring a knowledge of telegraphy. After he had mastered this science he engaged as an operator at Larned, upon the line of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., and has ever since been in the employ of this great corporation. After a few months' service as operator, he was appointed agent at Raymond, and remained there fifteen months, and then was appointed agent at Elmdale, which position he has ever since held. The estimation in which he is held by the company may be inferred from the fact that he is one of the oldest station agents on the line of the road, though still a young man.

JOSHUA S. SHIPMAN, County Treasurer, was born at Marietta, Ohio, March 6, 1832. He was raised upon a farm in Washington, and received a common school education. His father died when he was seven years of age, leaving a family of four children, of whom Mr. Shipman was the next to the eldest. From early youth a large share of the maintenance of the family devolved upon him. He remained in his native county until 1858, when he moved to Lee County, Iowa, and engaged in teaching. In March, 1860, he came to Kansas, and located upon a claim of 160 acres situated upon the Cottonwood River, in Diamond Creek Township, near the present site of Elmdale. This claim he has ever since held. In the fall of 1860 he walked to Missouri, 200 miles, and taught school through the winter, walking back through the snow, some of the way fourteen inches deep. The following spring he went to Atchison three times to receive the allotted aid for his township from the Territorial Committee having charge of soliciting and distributing aid to the sufferers by the drouth of 1860. During the war he was enrolled in the State militia, and was called into service upon two or three occasions to resist Indian invasions and raids. He has since made additional purchase of land, and now has in his farm 700 acres of land, upon which he has placed valuable improvements, including frame dwelling, barn, cattle sheds, corn cribs and an orchard of about two acres. He raises cattle, horses and hogs, and feeds all his crops to his own stock and buys additional feed. Principal crop is corn. He also operates a water grist and saw-mill, known as the Osage Mills, completed in 1870, and located on the Cottonwood River. Mr. Shipman held the office of County Superintendent of Schools two years; being elected in 1865. He held the office of Clerk of the District Court two years, being elected in 1868. He was elected County Treasurer in 1880, and re-elected to the office in 1882. He has been married three times, having children by each marriage. All of them are still living, as follows: C. Frederick, Julia S., Arthur B., Annie M. and Harry L.

EBENEZER STOTTS, banker, farmer and stock-raiser, Elmdale, was born in Noble County, Ohio, March 1, 1834. His education is principally self-acquired, having enjoyed but three months' schooling in his life. He was brought up on a farm. After attaining his majority he engaged in farming in his native county. In the fall of 1856 he removed to Dallas County, Iowa, whence he came to Kansas in 1857, making the journey on foot. He located in Chase County in June, 1857, pre-empting 160 acres of land situated in the Cottonwood Valley, in Falls Township. This he improved and operated until 1862, when he sold it and removed to Cottonwood Falls, engaging in the mercantile business. He operated a general store there for four years. He then disposed of his stock and bought a farm situated on Diamond Creek, in Diamond Creek Township, which he operated ten years and still owns. This farm comprises 320 acres of bottom and upland land, and has valuable improvements. In the fall of 1876 Mr. Stotts rented his farm, but is still interested in stock-raising and is also handling and shipping stock. He removed to Elmdale in 1876 and built a storehouse with the intention of engaging in the mercantile business. He afterward changed his plans, rented his storehouse and engaged in business as a broker. In May, 1881, he completed his bank building and started a general banking business at Elmdale. His capital is ample for the transaction of the business. The monthly average of deposits is about $10,000. Mr. Stotts is a member of Elmdale Lodge, No. 128, I. O. O. F. He has been married three times. He has one child, by his first wife—William Riley, born December 4, 1862.

STEPHEN M. WOOD, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 33, Township 19, Range 7, P. O. Elmdale, was born at Mount Gilead, Morrow Co., Ohio, June 10, 1832. He was brought up on a farm and received a common school education. He was married May 22, 1855, and about two years after moved to Cedar County, Iowa, where he remained engaged in farming until November, 1861, when he entered the army as Second Lieutenant of Company B, Sixth Regiment, Missouri Cavalry. He was promoted to First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the regiment, August 1, 1863; and April 12, 1864, he was detailed as Brigade Commissary of Subsistance of First Brigade Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf. November 25, 1864, he was detailed as Quartermaster of the Pontoon Brigade. Most of his service was in Missouri, Louisiana and Mississippi. He was mustered out of service at New Orleans, September 12, 1865. In the spring of 1866 he came to Kansas and located in Diamond Creek Township, two miles southwest of Elmdale, where he has ever since resided. He has a farm of 640 acres upon which he has placed valuable improvements, including a very fine and large orchard. Mr. Wood has taken quite an active part in politics, and is one of the most prominent men of Chase County and has several times received the suffrages of the electors of the County, besides local and minor offices He has twice represented the county in the Legislature from the Sixty-eighth Representative District, and has held the office of State Senator one term from Chase, Marion and Morris counties. In April, 1877, he was appointed as Regent of the State Agricultural College, and re-appointed in 1880. During the last four years of office he was the presiding officer of the board, and no small part of the present prosperity of the college is due to his clear insight in all matters of financial or practical nature and his earnest and energetic performance of the duties of his trust. He married Miss Caroline H. Breese, of Morrow County, Ohio, by whom he has four children—Wallace A., Clarence D., Carrie and Sidney B., all living.

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.

FRANCIS BERNARD, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 33, Township 20, Range 6, P. O. Cedar Point, was born at Dijon, France, April 19, 1822. He came to the United States in 1854, locating first in New York City. The following year he removed to Illinois, and in 1856 he began farming in Kankakee County. In August, 1857, he came to Kansas, locating on the Cottonwood River, in Cottonwood Township, where he pre-empted 160 acres. This he at once began to improve, and has ever since cultivated. He has since made additional purchases of land, and now has in his farm 440 acres, upon which he has made valuable improvements, including three frame dwelling houses, (two being used by renters) good barn, corn cribs, wheat granary and an orchard of about two acres. He has about 300 acres under cultivation, and 100 acres of timber land. His principal crop is wheat. He is also quite extensively engaged in raising cattle and horses. Mr. Bernard is one of the earliest settlers in Chase County. He came with the intention of starting a French settlement, and brought with him a stock of goods to establish a store; he concluded however, to go to farming instead. He married Miss Hermance Cenver, of Dijon, France, May 11, 1852. He has no children by this marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Bernard are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Bernard is a member of the Board of Directors of the Chase County National Bank.

JACOB R. BLACKSHERE, stock-breeder and dealer, Section 7, Township 20, Range 7, P. O. Elmdale, was born in Marion County, W. Va., September 3, 1834. He received a common school education in his native county, and before attaining his majority engaged in the dry goods business. In 1857 he started in business for himself at Mannington, Marion County, continuing in this business until 1860, when he came to Kansas and located in Chase County, entered and purchased 960 acres of land in Cottonwood Township, which he somewhat improved; he also, the same year, put some cattle on the range. In the spring of 1861 he returned to Virginia and engaged in the dry goods business at his former location. In the fall of 1867 he disposed of his business there and returned to his farm in Chase County. He has since purchased 1,000 acres adjoining his original purchase, so that now he has a farm of over 2,000 acres upon which he has placed valuable improvements, including a commodious stone dwelling-house, barn, cattle sheds and a good orchard. Mr. Blackshere is extensively engaged in stock-breeding, feeding and dealing. He has in his herd a number of Galloway cattle, being the first to bring that breed of stock to Chase County. He also has a number of thoroughbred Durham cattle, and most of his stock, about 500 in number, is bred to a high grade. Mr. Blackshere is Director of the Chase County National Bank. He is a member of the Zeradetha Lodge, No. 8, A., F. & A. M. He married Miss Melissa A. Marion, of Marion County, W. Va., July 22, 1857, by whom he has six children—Carl E., Cora B., Earl M., Frank R., Jesse R. and Harold M., all living.

JOSEPH L. CRAWFORD, farmer, Section 23, Township 20, Range 6, P. O. Crawfordville, was born in Huron County, Ohio, May 2, 1826. He was brought up on a farm until he was fourteen years of age. He then went to Plymouth, Ohio and learned the trade of a wagon-maker, which he followed for six years. In 1848 he removed to Evansport and engaged in business as a wagon-maker, continuing about three years, and then removed to Lee County, Ill., and remained there engaged in farming until the fall of 1859, when he came to Kansas, located in Morris County and took a claim of 160 acres of land belonging to the diminished reserve of the Kaws. He remained upon this land about two years, raising one good crop. In the spring of 1862 he was compelled to relinquish his claim. He then came to Chase County and pre-empted 160 acres of land situated upon the Cottonwood River, in Cottonwood Township. He built a log cabin and began at once to improve his land, part of which he still owns. Since then he has entered 160 acres under the homestead act, and bought 160 acres, but has sold part of his land. In 1869 he laid out the village of Crawfordsville, situated on the line of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., which has a station at this point called Crawford. The village has as an impetus to its growth began the development of one of the finest stone quarries in the county, the stone being a fine magnesian limestone, and the ledges of an unusual thickness. Mr. Crawford rents most of his farm, containing 160 acres, and devotes the most of his attention to milling and mechanical pursuits. He operated the first threshing machine, the first saw-mill and the first grist-mill in Marion County. He has at present two steam saw-mills, one located at Crawfordsville and the other on Cottonwood River, below Cottonwood Falls. Mr. Crawford has held the office of Justice of the Peace two years in Cottonwood Township. He has been married twice, first to Miss Amie Columbia, of Fort Wayne Ind., March 13, 1847; she died May 29, 1871, leaving eight children, all now living. He married Miss Mary E. Watson, of Diamond Creek Township, December 29, 1871, by whom he has three children, all living.

CAPT. O. H. DRINKWATER, senior partner of the firm of Drinkwater & Shriver, millers, Cedar Point, one of the early settlers of Chase County and one of the leading citizens of Cedar Point and Cottonwood Township, came to Kansas in April, 1855, from Pennsylvania. He located near Topeka and took an active part in the border war. Was an ardent Free-State man and a follower of old John Brown and Jim Lane. Was present at the organization of the Free-State party at the Big Springs Convention in 1855, and a member of the Free-State Legislature at its last session at Topeka in 1857. Located in the Cottonwood Valley at what is now Cedar Point in Chase County in 1857 and became an active politician in State and local politics. Was commissioned Captain in January, 1863, and served in that capacity in Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory until July, 1863. While in charge of a large fatigue force engaged in constructing fortifications at Fort Gibson, he received a sunstroke which very nearly cost him his life and entirely incapacitated him for further service during the war, and from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. Capt. Drinkwater is forty-eight years of age, September 1, 1883, and twenty-nine years of his life has been spent in Kansas, in which he never lost faith from the beginning. He is now engaged in milling and farming. The mill is the largest and finest in Chase County or in this part of the State and manufactures flour of a very fine quality which is shipped East and West to points at considerable distance. Capt. Drinkwater's farm adjoins the town site of Cedar Point and contains about 500 acres, upon which he has placed valuable improvements including a commodious dwelling, good barn, cattle sheds and other farm buildings, also a fine orchard. Captain Drinkwater has been quite active in politics and has always held a leading position in the community in which he resides. He has been Representative in the Legislature, County Commissioner of Chase County and has held other local offices. Delos F. Drinkwater, who was Secretary of the United Press Association of Washington, D. C., now deceased, was his brother, and they came to Kansas together when mere boys. He cast his first vote for President for Abraham Lincoln, and continued to vote and work with the Republican party until the organization of the Greenback party of which he is now a member.

JAMES M. FRENCH, stock-farmer, Range 21, Township 5, P. O. Cedar Point, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, March 23, 1850. He was brought up in his native county, and when nineteen years old commenced clerking in a general store in Jackson. In 1871 he engaged as a commercial traveler for a wholesale clothing establishment located in Ohio. This business he followed one year. In 1872 he began business for himself at Jackson and operated a general store until the spring of 1878, when he sold out and came to Kansas. Located at Cedar Point and in August established a general store which he continued to operate until the spring of 1883. In 1882 he engaged in the live-stock business in connection with his mercantile business. He has a farm of 133 acres, 20 acres of which is under cultivation, the remainder being used for hay and grazing purposes. He has a herd numbering about 265 head including two thoroughbred males of the short-horn breed and most of his herd are of high grade cattle. He also raises hogs and horses. Mr. French has a fine frame residence, good barn and stone buildings upon his farm. Also owns a store building and some other town property at Cedar Point. He has a good orchard of about two acres containing an extensive variety of both small and large fruit. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Miss Elizabeth O. Mitchell, daughter of Dr. D. H. Mitchell, of Jackson, Ohio, February 17, 1872, by which marriage he has had four children, of whom John David and James Harry are now living.

WILLIAM J. KELLER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 5, Range 20, Township 7, P. O. Elmdale, was born in Coles County, Ill., January 26, 1836. He was brought up on a farm and resided in Illinois until he came to Kansas in May, 1854. He located near Leavenworth and took a claim of 160 acres, which he held about a month; then he was driven off by Missourians. He went from there to Grasshopper Falls and took another claim of 160 acres, which he sold in 1857. He was a firm adherent of martyred John Brown and took part in the famous "Black Jack" fight. He was also a soldier under that redoubtable knight, Jim Lane, being in Captain Harvey's company. He was at Grasshopper Falls at the time it was burned by the Kickapoo Rangers. He was then under command of Captain Clark. Finding it pretty hot in that part of the country, and remembering the old maxim that,

> "He who fights and runs away,
> May live to fight another day,"

concluded to seek fairer fields and greener pastures. He found said fields and pastures in Chase County, and located on the north of the Cottonwood River, in Cottonwood Township, in the fall of 1858. He then bought 120 acres of improved land and has since made purchases of 80 adjoining acres and still later 160 acres. He has sold all but 80 acres of his last purchase. Upon this he now resides. He has sixty-five acres under cultivation, the remainder being meadow land. He raises cattle, horses and hogs, feeding all his crops to his own stock. Mr. Keller is a member of Elmdale Lodge No. 128, I. O. O. F. He married Levicie J. Pratt of Chase County, August 15, 1861, by whom he has six children—Edward E., Olive M., Wesley T., Minnie F. and Daisy and Dairy (twins), all now living.

DR. J. MARTIN, physician and surgeon, was born in Yorkshire, England, March 11, 1851. Received his academic education at Low Row Academy, graduating in 1869. Came to the United States the following year. Read medicine at La Salle, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, graduating from the medical department of the Iowa State University, March 1, 1876. His preceptor at Davenport was Dr. Peck, Professor of Surgery in the university. Was House Surgeon of Scott County Hospital in 1875. Practiced in Davenport, Iowa, until 1876 and on account of failing health removed to Dallas, Texas, where he practiced three years. In the summer of 1879, came to Florence, Kan., where he remained until the summer of 1883, when he removed to Cedar Point, Chase County. Was married in 1876 at Iowa City, Iowa, to Miss S. M. Fitch, of Vermont, and graduate of the class of 1875, Iowa State University. Dr. Martin is Local Surgeon for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and a member of Kansas State Medical Society. Is a member of A., F. & A. M., K of H., Florence.

EPHRIAM W. PINKSTON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 31, Range 20, Township 6, P. O. Cedar Point, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., March 1, 1830. He was brought up on a farm and resided in his native county until he attained his majority. His educational advantages were very limited. He then went to Illinois, and there acquired an academic education. He then entered mercantile life in Illinois, which he continued until the spring of 1857, when he came to Kansas in April of that year. He located a claim, August 12, on the Cottonwood River in Cottonwood Township—then Wise County now Chase—and left it in charge of friends while he returned to Indianola and closed out his mercantile business in which he had been engaged since April. In April, 1858, he settled on his claim, built a log cabin and began to make improvements. He has added to his farm by subsequent purchases so that it contains 545 acres. He also owns 160 acres situated on the Cottonwood River one mile east of the home farm. He has placed valuable improvements upon his farm including a substantial stone dwelling, a good barn, granary and other farm buildings and an orchard of about three acres. He has about 300 acres under cultivation and 100 acres of timber land. His principal crops are corn, wheat and rye. He keeps a herd of about 250 head of cattle, including some thoroughbred and high grade short-horn stock. Mr. Pinkston has been a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Chase County for eight years. Has held the office of Treasurer of Cottonwood Township one term, and has held other local offices. One of the earliest settlers of Chase County, he has ever since remained upon his original location, and although he came here with limited means and has met with several reverses and lost considerable by fire upon two occasions, he has by the exercise of industry, frugality and good business principles placed himself upon a level with the most prominent farmers in Chase County. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Clara J. Young, of Cottonwood Township, whom he married May 12, 1867. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 24, 1848; came to Kansas in May, 1866; died January 10, 1875. They had four children, of whom Hattie M. and Florence L. are now living. He married Mrs. Sarah A. L. Mack of Lawrence, December 12, 1876. Mrs. E. W. Pinkston was Sarah A. Lyon, youngest daughter of William and Elizabeth Lyon; was born May 2, 1837, in Richland County, Ohio; received a good school education, and in 1854 came West with her parents, two sisters and one brother. After a sojourn of four weeks in Independence, Mo., the family moved into Kansas. On the last Sunday in July, 1854, they stopped to rest on the very ground where now stands the State University. From that elevated position no sign of human habitation could be seen except down near the river a few logs were laid up. The family decided that it must be a deserted Indian lodge; it proved to be the foundation of a house on a claim taken by a Missourian who had returned to his home in Missouri. Two weeks later the first company came from New England, bought out the Missouri settler and located the city of Lawrence. Three miles farther west, on the old California road, the father located a claim and commenced improving it. Many a weary, hungry claim hunter found rest and comfort in their hospitable home. Sarah, then seventeen years old, walked the three miles to the city of tents to attend divine services; heard Rev. S. Y. Lum preach the first sermon ever preached in the city of Lawrence. She was the first young lady in Lawrence. Was married November 28, 1857, to John W. Mack, who was born in Milton, Mass., February 10, 1835. They lived thirteen happy years together; no children; he died October 9, 1870. He came here a young man of nineteen years with no fortune but a strong, robust constitution and a willing heart and hand to take hold of any work by which he could make an honest living. He will be remembered by many old settlers as the cheery, hospitable landlord of the Cincinnati House of Lawrence. He was Orderly Sergeant in Company A, a volunteer company of "Border Ruffian" times. He was in the employ of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company and United States Express Company several years prior to his death. He was express messenger on the L., L. & G. R. R., when he was taken sick from exposure and overwork and laid down the burden of life with many friends around him. His widow was married December 12, 1876, to Ephraim W. Pinkston, of Cedar Point, Chase County.

PETER P. SHRIVER, of the firm of Drinkwater & Shriver, millers, Cedar Point, was born in Yorktown, Pa., in May 1845. He was brought up on a farm in his native county, where he resided until September, 1864, when he enlisted as a private in Company D, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry; was assigned to the Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac, and participated in the campaign of Petersburg and Richmond and the pursuit and capitulation of Lee's army. He was mustered out in May, 1865, at Richmond, Va. He then returned to Pennsylvania and remained until the spring of 1867, when he removed to Elkart County, Ind., where he remained one year and then came to Kansas. He located at Cedar Point in the spring of 1868 and engaged in the milling business with O. H. Drinkwater. They erected a frame mill that year, which they operated until 1876, when they replaced it with a substantial stone mill three stories in height, with a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day, and are doing a general exchange and merchant business.

ALLEN C. STEPHENSON, general merchant, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, May 25, 1849. He was brought up on a farm, receiving a common school education, and after attaining his majority, engaged in farming in his native county, continuing until the fall of 1877, when he came to Kansas; located in Cottonwood Township and engaged in farming, in which he continued until the fall of 1882, when he sold his farm and established his present business. He at that time built a commodious storehouse which he has stocked with a general line of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, glass and queensware. He has already built up a large trade and is doing a prosperous business. Mr. Stephenson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Miss Ivy D. Wingar of Butler County, Kan., September 16, 1879, by whom he has two children—Mary Ophelia and Nellie W., both living.

HENRY WEAVER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 36, Range 20, Township 5, P. O. Cedar Point, was born in Mercer County, Pa., November 22, 1835. He was brought up on a farm, and before attaining his majority learned the trade of carpenter, which together with farming, he followed until August 3, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company F, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, the second battle of Bull Run and Antietam. He was promoted to Corporal and Sergeant; was discharged for disability in January, 1863. In June, 1863, he re-enlisted as a private in the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, and participated in the battles of Gettysburg, the Wilderness and the campaign against Petersburg and Richmond. Was taken sick in the fall of 1864 and sent to the hospital at Philadelphia, from which he was discharged in December, 1864. He then returned to Mercer County and there followed his trade until 1870, when he came to Kansas; located in Cottonwood Township in June and engaged in business as a carpenter and builder at Cedar Point, continuing until 1876, when he engaged in farming, in which he has ever since continued. He operates a farm of about 500 acres, of which about 300 acres are under cultivation. His principal crops are corn and wheat. He also raises cattle and hogs. He owns a residence in the village of Cedar Point, where he resides. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Miss Lorana A. Keen, of Mercer County, Pa., December 29, 1858, by whom he has two children—Ida Jane and Joseph Edwin, both living.

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL BAKER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 19, Range 21, Township 8, P. O. Bazaar, was born in Templeton, Mass., September 1, 1829. When he was three years old, his parents removed to Niagara County, N. Y., where he was brought up on a farm. After attaining his majority, he engaged in farming, and in 1852, removed to Ogle County, Ill., and there engaged in farming. In the summer of 1856, he came to Kansas on a tour of observation. Being an outspoken champion of freedom and in favor of making Kansas a Free State, he took an active part in the agitation of the times, and was with Capt. Cutler's party at Hickory Point. He was wounded in the leg by a rifle ball in that action and taken prisoner by the United States troops, acting under orders of Gov. Geary, but was at once released on account of his wounds. He soon after returned to his home in Illinois and there remained until the fall of 1866, when he came to Kansas. He located in Bazaar Township and bought a claim of 160 acres of land situated on the South Fork of the Cottonwood River, which he entered under the Homestead Act. He has since purchased additional land and now has a farm of 440 acres of land, upon which he has placed valuable improvements including a commodious frame dwelling, a good stone barn, corn cribs and other farm buildings. He also has 160 acres of grazing land one and one-half miles west of the home farm. He has about 280 acres under cultivation. His principal crops are corn, oats and millet. His herd of cattle numbering over 200 head is composed principally of high grade stock. He also raises many hogs and some horses and sheep. Mr. Baker is a stockholder and Director in the Chase County National Bank. He has been a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Chase County two terms and has held several township offices. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He married Miss Joanna Gould, of Ogle County, Ill., October 3, 1871. She died October 23, 1881, after bearing him two children, of whom Edith is now living.

GEORGE W. BOCOOK, M. D., Matfield Green, was born in Lawrence County, Ky., August 7, 1837. He was educated in his native State, and before attaining his majority, began the study of medicine with Dr. E. W. Burnham of Olive Hill, Ky. In September, 1861, he enlisted as a Sergeant in Company D, Twenty-second Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers. Was assigned to the army of the Ohio, and participated in the battles of Pound Gap, Cumberland Gap, Tazewell and the siege of Vicksburg. The Regiment was then transferred to the Department of the Gulf; but before the campaign had fairly begun, Dr. Bocook was discharged on account of ill health. He then returned to Olive Hill and resumed the study of medicine, and completed his studies at Louisville, Ky. He then attended the Cincinnati Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he graduated in 1868. He then began the practice of medicine at Morehead, Rowan Co., Ky., continuing one year, and in the fall of 1869 he came to Kansas. Located at Marysville, Marshall County, where he remained about five years, engaged in the practice of his profession and also in farming. He then removed to Augusta, Butler County, where he followed his profession until the spring of 1878. He then came to Chase County locating at Matfield Green, where he has ever since resided. In addition to his practice, Dr. Bocook operates a farm of 280 acres, situated on the South Fork of the Cottonwood River in Bazaar Township. He also has a half interest in a general merchandising business, conducted at Matfield Green, under the firm name of Cameron & Bocook. Dr. Bocook is a member of the Christian Church. He has been twice married, first to Miss Martha Scott, of Olive Hill, Ky., whom he married in 1859. She died in 1862, after bearing him two children, of whom George M. is now living. He married Miss Amanda E. Richards, of Olive Hill, Ky., July 10, 1864, by which marriage he has had nine children, of whom Julia A., Evanda, Sarah E., John E., Florence E., Alfred N. and Adah are now living.

CAPT. HENRY BRANDLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 29, Township 22, Range 8, P. O. Matfield Green, was born in the Canton of Grison, Switzerland, October 12, 18[illegible].

He came to the United States with his parents in 1832, and located at Cincinnati, Ohio. After a residence of four years removed to Randolph County, Ind. Capt. Brandley removed to Cass County, Iowa, in the spring of 1859, but remained there only one season, and in the fall of 1859 came to Kansas. Located in Bazaar Township, and took a claim of 160 acres of land, situated on the South Fork of the Cottonwood River, which he began at once to improve, and farmed until September 6, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company B, Ninth Regiment Cavalry, Kansas Volunteers. He was promoted through the intermediate grades to the rank of Captain, and commanded Company B most of the time he was in service after he was commissioned. He was mustered out of service at Fort Leavenworth, in August, 1865. Then returned to his farm which he has since continued to operate. He has purchased additional land to the extent of 700 acres, which now comprises his farm, upon which he has placed valuable improvements. He has about 130 acres under cultivation, 200 acres of timber land and uses the remainder for hay and grazing. His farm is about all enclosed with a substantial stone fence. He has a herd of about 200 head of cattle of high grade. He also raises many hogs and some horses. Capt. Brandley enjoys to a high degree the esteem and confidence of the citzens of Chase County. He was a Representative in the State Legislature from this district, session of 1867. He was Journal Clerk of the Kansas House of Representatives, session of 1870 and 1872. He also represented this Senatorial district in the State Senate of 1873-74. He was also Journal Clerk in the State Senate, sessions of 1875, and Secretary of the Senate, sessions of 1877-79-81 and 83. He was a delegate to two Republican State Conventions and Secretary of one. He held the office of Trustee of Bazaar Township one term by appointment, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace. Capt. Brandley is an active Republican, and has been a member of the County Central Committee twelve years, being Chairman of the Committee and Secretary of the same for several years. He married Miss Kittie Patterson of Berea, Ohio, in 1868. She died the following year. He married Miss Lizzie Romigh of Cottonwood Falls, April. 1870, by whom he has seven children—Clara, Maud, Harry, Ruby, Daisey, Pearl and Robert C., all living.

EDWIN CAMERON, general merchant, Matfield Green, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, October, 8, 1838. He was brought up on a farm in his native county. He received a collegiate education, and after attaining his majority engaged in teaching in the common schools of his native county, continuing through eleven terms. He afterwards taught in the high schools and in the Union Christian College, at Meron, Ind. He was for two years Superintendent of Schools at Mount Union, Ohio, and has in fact devoted most of his life to the education of the young. In the spring of 1879 he came to Kansas, locating at Matfield Green, Chase County, where he engaged in teaching, continuing over two years. In February, 1882, he bought a half interest in the business of Bocook & Mitchell, the firm name being changed to Mitchell & Cameron. This firm continued to transact a general merchandising business until May, 1883, when Mr. Cameron bought the interest of Mr. Mitchell and subsequently formed a partnership with Dr. G. W. Bocook, under the firm name of Cameron & Bocook. The business was then removed to a more commodious store building and the stock enlarged and business extended. The firm carry a general stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, glass, tin and queensware, notions, drugs, etc. Mr. Cameron is an elder in the Christian Church and has been ordained to preach since 1871. He holds services semi-monthly at Matfield Green, monthly at the Charp Creek schoolhouse, and semi-monthly at the Mitchell schoolhouse. He married Miss Elizabeth Elliot of Columbiana County, Ohio, October 25, 1866, by whom he has two children—Marvin J. and Adrian L., both living.

LOT LEONARD, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 33, Township 20, Range 8, P.O. Bazaar, was born in Jefferson, Greene County, Pa., October 1, 1830. He was brought up on a farm and resided in his native township until he came to Kansas in the spring of 1857. On the 15th day of April he located on the South Fork of the Cottonwood River, about seven and one half miles south of Cottonwood Falls, and took a claim of 160 acres of land, which he afterward bought from the government and still owns. He was one of the first white settlers that located on the South Fork, and has since remained upon his original claim, to which he has added by subsequent purchases, so that he now has a farm of 820 acres. He has about 140 acres under cultivation, about 100 acres of timber land, and uses the remainder for hay and grazing purposes. Principal crop is corn but also raises oats and millet. He has a herd of 125 head of cattle, including a thoroughbred male of the short-horn breed, and most of his herd are high grade cattle. He also raises some horses and hogs. Mr. Leonard was postmaster at Bazaar two years, and has been a member of the school board about twenty years. He is a Republican, but of late years has not taken an active part in politics. Shortly after the arrival of Mr. Leonard and his party on the Cottonwood, and before the completion of their cabins, they were camped under a large oak tree and had a reversed wagon box covering their provisions, when about 300 Kaw Indians pitched camp near them. The next morning the Indians visited their camp, and, after knocking his party about in a very rough manner, for a while, and twice snapping a flint-lock gun pointed at Mr. Leonard, not over three feet away, they forcibly took all the provisions and other possessions of the party, except their ox team. The party had to live on fish, without salt, for four days, when a fresh supply of provisions was obtained from Emporia. Mr. Leonard married Miss Julietta Lane of Bazaar Township, February 4, 1860, by which marriage he has had eight children, of whom John B., Mary F., Nettie A., Minnie M., George W. and Jennie E. are now living.

HON. JAMES S. MITCHELL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 30, Township 21, Range 8, P. O. Matfield Green, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., November 25, 1819. He was brought up on a farm in his native county, and after attaining his majority engaged in farming on his own account, continuing until 1857. He then removed to Iowa, but after a residence of two years he came to Kansas, driving through by team, and arrived in Chase County, October 27, 1859. He pre-empted 160 acres of land, situated on the South Fork of the Cottonwood River in Bazaar Township. He located in February and at once began to improve his farm. Sowing that year two acres of wheat which failed, he then planted it in corn which also failed; he then tried buck-wheat, but this also failing he sowed it to fall wheat, which produced a successful crop. He continued to break more land yearly, and produced the first crop of oats on the South Fork, and was one of the first to successfully grow wheat. He has ever since remained upon his original location, and has added to his farm by subsequent purchases, so that he now owns 440 acres, upon which he has placed valuable improvements, including a commodious frame dwelling, and a large, very fine stone barn, excelled by only one in the county. He has an orchard of about four acres, which has produced fruit since 1870. He has about 200 acres under cultivation, 15 acres of timber land, and the remainder meadow land. He raises cattle and hogs and some horses. He is a Republican in politics, and has held several offices in the county and township. Has been Treasurer of Bazaar Township four years, and Justice of the Peace four years. Has held the office of Judge of Probate for Chase County, two years by election, and one year by appointment. Also held the office of Coroner of Chase County two years. He married Miss Clarissa A. Evans of Schoharie County, N. Y., April 12, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM G. PATTEN, farmer, Section 22, Township 20, Range 8, P. O. Cottonwood Falls, was born in Clark County, Ohio, April 14, 1827. He received an academic education in his native State, and in 1850 removed to Williamsburg, Clermont County, and engaged in teaching music, remaining there until the fall of 1856. He then removed to Jersey County, Ill., and for two years was engaged in the lumber business and in the operation of a steam saw-mill. He then went to McDonough County, locating at Prairie City, where he engaged in commission and live-stock business. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Engineer Regiment of the West. Upon the full organization of his Company Mr. Patten was elected by the members First Lieutenant, but before the arrival of his commission he was promoted to the rank of Captain. During the campaign of 1861, the regiment was with Gen. Fremont in his operations in Missouri. In March, 1862, went with Gen. Pope's command to New Madrid, Mo., and participated in the siege of Island No. 10, being engaged in building fortifications and cutting a canal around the Island, repairing the railroad and other duties devolving upon their line in the service. Was next engaged in the siege of Corinth, being present until the evacuation, and afterward was in the army under Gen. Grant, in the advance toward Granada and the retreat therefrom. Their next movement was the siege of Vicksburg, Capt. Patten's Company being engaged in the early part of the siege, then ordered to the line of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, and on duty repairing the road the remainder of the season. In the spring of 1864, the companies of the regiment were re-united, and were for several months engaged in the construction of the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad. Was then ordered to the army under Gen. Sherman, and participated in the siege of Atlanta, until the surrender, after which the regiment was engaged in the repair of the fortifications around Atlanta until Sherman's departure for the sea. The term of enlistment of the regiment having expired, Capt. Patten was mustered out of service at Nashville, November 19, 1864. He returned to Illinois and in 1865 engaged in mercantile business at Abingdon, Ill. He continued in this business until the spring of 1867, when he sold out, taking as part payment 160 acres of unimproved land situated on the South Fork of the Cottonwood River in Bazaar Township. In August, 1868, he came to Kansas, locating upon this land, which he began at once to improve, and has since continued to farm. He has made an additional purchase of 160 acres adjoining, and has placed valuable improvements upon the farm including a commodious frame dwelling and other farm buildings. He has an orchard of about 100 apple and 100 peach trees besides other fruit. He has 200 acres under cultivation, 20 acres of timber land and uses the balance for grazing purposes. Mr. Patten is a member of the Congregational Church at Cottonwood Falls. He is a member of Angola Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F., also a member of J. W. Geary Post, No. 15, G. A. R. He married Miss Sarah E. White of Clermont County, Ohio, May 21, 1851. She died December 28, 1863, after bearing him five children, all now deceased. He married Miss Myra E. Latimer of Knox County, Ill., November 30, 1865, by which marriage he has one child—Walter Glenn, born November 24, 1881.

CHARLES W. ROGLER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 31, Township 21, Range 8, P. O. Matfield Green, was born in Saxony, Germany, March 5, 1836. He came to the United States in 1853, locating first in Huron County, Ohio, where he remained three years engaged in farming. He then went to Johnson County, Iowa, whence he removed to Cass County, Iowa, two years later. In the spring of 1859 he came to Kansas and bought a claim of 160 acres of land situated on the South Fork of the Cottonwood River in Bazaar Township. Leaving a man to hold his claim he returned to Iowa to dispose of his property there, and in the following spring located upon his claim, which he afterwards entered under the homestead law. He at once began to improve his place, built a log cabin and remained upon the farm until 1864, when he enlisted as a private in Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, for 100 days. He was mustered out of service at Fort Leavenworth in December, 1864, and returned to his farm, which he has ever since continued to operate. He has since purchased land at different times to the amount of 720 acres, which comprises the home farm and 160 acres on Thurman's Creek 80 acres on Crocker Creek, in Greenwood County. He has placed valuable improvements upon the home farm, including a commodious frame dwelling, good barn, corn cribs and other farm buildings, an orchard containing 250 apple and 100 peach trees, besides other fruit. He has divided the home farm and erected buildings for the use of his tenants, and made other improvements. He has about 250 acres under cultivation and has 160 acres of timber land, the remainder devoted to hay and grazing purposes. He has a herd of about 300 head of cattle, including one thoroughbred male short-horn and some high grade stock. He also raises many hogs and some horses. Mr. Rogler is a Republican in politics and has held the office of County Commissioner of Chase County two years, has been Trustee of Bazaar Township three years and Justice of the Peace six years, besides holding some other local offices. He is a stock-holder and director in the Chase County National Bank. One of the earliest settlers on the South Fork, coming here with little means, by industry and frugality, Mr. Rogler has placed himself in the list of successful stock farmers of Chase County. He married Miss Mary Satchel, of Butler County, June 20, 1869, by whom he has five children, Albert, Catharine, Emma, Henry and Mary Jane, all living.

HORACE G. WHITE, farmer and dairyman, Section 29, Township 20, Range 8, P. O. Bazaar, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., January 18, 1831. He was brought up on a dairy farm, in his native county, where he resided until October, 1861. He then entered the volunteer service as Second Lieutenant of Company F, Ninety-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers. Was assigned to the army of the Potomac, and participated in the battle of South Mountain and the second battle of Bull Run. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in May, 1862, and after the battle of Bull Run was promoted to Captain and assigned to the command of Company A. He afterwards participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Stone Mountain, Antietam and Gettysburg. In the latter engagement Capt White was taken prisoner, with most of the men of his Regiment, and was confined in Libby prison, at Richmond, at Danville, Macon, Charleston and Columbia. From the latter point he made his escape February 14, 1865, with about seventy-five others, and succeeded in reaching the lines of General Sherman's army. He was then sent to Washington, and being in poor health from his long confinement of nearly two years, he resigned. He then returned to his farm, which he operated until 1869, when he removed to Richland County, Wisconsin, and engaged in the dairy and hop-raising business, continuing until the fall of 1877, when he came to Kansas, located on the South Fork of the Cottonwood River, in Bazaar Township, and engaged in dairy business. In 1882 he bought 240 acres of land and is now engaged in stock-raising and farming in connection with his dairy business. In the spring of 1883 he formed a partnership with Charles and George W. Cosper, under the firm name of White & Cosper Bros. The firm have since bought 240 acres of bottom land, situated on the South Fork of the Cottonwood River, and made great improvements in their cheese factory. They have about 100 acres under cultivation and the remainder devoted to hay and grazing purposes. They have a herd of 112 head of cattle, mostly dairy cows, and operate the only cheese factory in the Township. Mr. White is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was appointed postmaster at Bazaar, in April, 1878, and has held the office ever since. He married Miss Delia A. Matson, of Cayuga County, N. Y., December 30, 1851, by which marriage he has had six children, of whom Minnie C., Julia G., Charlotte E. and Lucretia T., are now living.

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL T. BENNETT, stock farmer, Section 17, Township 19, Range 9, P.O. Safford, was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, November 27, 1841. His father died when he was about three years old, and he shortly after removed with his mother to Pike County, Ohio, where he was brought up on a farm and resided until July, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company G, Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers. He was afterward promoted to Sergeant, was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps, army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, and the siege of Atlanta. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, after the Atlanta campaign, but was soon after mustered out of service on account of sickness. He then returned to Ohio and attended school for two years, then engaged in farming, in which he continued until the spring of 1869, when he came to Kansas, located in Toledo Township, and engaged in stock business, in which he has since continued, in partnership with J. F. Prather, who resides at Williamsville, Illinois, under the firm name of S. T. Bennett & Co. He operates a stock farm of 3,500 acres and has, on an average, a herd of 800 head of cattle. They have a fine herd of imported and thoroughbred short-horn cattle, numbering nearly 100 head, representing the Booth, Bates and Rose, of Sharon families. They make a specialty of breeding pure-blooded and high grade animals for sale. Mr. Bennett married Miss Mary McGinnis, of Toledo Township, March 13, 1873, by whom he has three children, Henry W., Samuel H. and Rose, all living.

ASHBEL J. CROCKER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 19, Township 19, Range 9, P. O. Safford, was born October 29, 1833, at Lockport, N. Y. When six years of age he removed to Calhoun County, Mich., where he was brought up on a farm. In 1855 he removed to Ogle County, Ill., where he engaged in farming, continuing until September 1, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company G, Second Regiment Illinois Light Artillery. He participated in the battle of Columbus, Ky., after which he was sent to Rockford, Ill., upon recruiting duty. After his return to his company he participated in the siege of Vicksburg, the defense of Nashville, the capture of Mobile, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. Mr. Crocker was promoted to the various grades of Corporal, Sergeant, Orderly Sergeant, and commissioned Second Lieutenant and Battery Quartermaster, which rank he held when mustered out of the service at Nashville, September 4, 1865. He spent some time in prospecting and visiting, and in the spring of 1866 came to Kansas, located in Cottonwood Valley Township, where he purchased 186 acres of land and became a Kansas farmer. He has ever since remained upon his farm, to which he has added by subsequent purchases, to the present extent of 1,000 acres. Upon this he has placed valuable improvements, including substantial buildings and an orchard. He is largely engaged in stock raising and has in his herd a number of thoroughbred Durham cattle and all his cattle are bred to a high grade. Mr Crocker is a stockholder and Director in the Chase County National Bank. He is a member of the Congregational Church. He married Miss Louise W. Gould, of Ogle County Ill., June 3, 1867, by whom he has four children, Charles A., Gertrude L., Carrie E. and Herbert G., all living.

ALONZO M. CONAWAY, M. D., farmer and physician, Section 35, Township 18, Range 9, P. O. Toledo, was born August 7, 1829, at Cadiz, Ohio, where his early life was spent. His father was a physician, and under paternal instruction he early began the study of medicine, and graduated from the Eclectic Medical College, at Cincinnati, in March, 1853. He soon after located at Lancaster, Ohio, and began the practice of medicine. He continued in this until April, 1861, when he entered the army as a First Lieutenant in Company C, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers, for three months. Was assigned to the army in Western Virginia, and participated in the battles of Cheat Mountain, Winchester and Louray. He then entered the Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteers as First Lieutenant, and was afterward transferred to the Medical Department, and served for three years as Assistant Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteers. He was in the army of the Potomac and participated in all the great battles fought by that army, being wounded in the breast by a shell at the battle of Fredericksburg, and in the left leg by a minnie ball at Chancellorsville, and again wounded in the left foot by a minnie ball at the battle of Mine Run. He was mustered out of service in August, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. He then located at Coshocton, Ohio, where he remained, engaged in the practice of his profession, until the spring of 1870, when he came to Kansas. He located in Toledo Township, and bought forty acres of unimproved land, situated on Buckeye Creek. He has since purchased 300 acres and now operates a farm of 340 acres, upon which he has placed valuable improvements, including a commodious dwelling, good farm buildings, and an orchard of twenty acres containing over 500 apple and 1,000 peach trees, besides other fruits. In addition to the operation of his farm, Dr. Conway has had an extensive medical practice during his whole residence in Chase County. He is a member of the order of A., F. and A. M., and of the I. O. O. F. He married Miss Elizabeth Loveless, of Coshocton County, Ohio, April 6, 1851, by which marriage he has had eight children, of whom Frances E., Cornelia A., Belle, Charles L., William T. S. and Ada B. are now living.

CHARLES A. HANCOCK, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 11, Township 19, Range 9, P. O. Toledo, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, February 25, 1830. He came to the United States in 1853, locating in Lorain County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming until the fall of 1855, when he came to Kansas in the spring of 1856 and located first at Lawrence, where he was employed in the saw-mill of Gen. Jim. Lane for a time, and in other pursuits until the summer of 1858, when he came to his present location. He was one of the soldiers of Gen. Jim. Lane and John Brown, was present at the sack of Lawrence, and participated in several engagements with the Missouri border ruffians. He pre-empted 80 acres of land, to which he has since added by purchase 145 acres, so that he now owns and operates 225 acres. He has placed valuable improvements on his farm, including a fine new dwelling house, completed in 1883, a good barn and other necessary farm buildings, and an orchard of over two acres. He has about eighty acres under cultivation. His principal crops are corn and oats and wheat. Average yield in 1882 per acre wheat, thirty-two bushels; oats, fifty bushels. He also raises cattle and hogs. Mr. Hancock has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Casebier, of Douglas County, whom he married December 1, 1858. She died in 1861, after bearing him two children, of whom Henry T. is now living. He married Miss Eliza L. Moffit, of Toledo Township, in November, 1865, and by this marriage has had seven children, of whom Willie R., Leone F., Charlie P., Pearl M., and May E. are living.

EPHRAIM W. LEE, farmer, stock-raiser, feeder and dealer, Section 12, Township 19, Range 9, P. O. Toledo; was born in Blount County, Tenn., March 13, 1836. He received a common school education and resided on a farm in his native county until he attained his majority. His father was also a veterinary surgeon and he began the study of his profession under him at an early age, and has since had much study and a great deal of experience and practice in his profession. He afterward engaged in farming in Tennesse, where he was residing at the breaking out of the war. Being a strong Union man he was for a long time engaged as a scout and guide, assisting in taking more than a thousand conscripts and refugees across the mountains. He then removed to Centerville, Ind., and there engaged in the slaughtering business for about two years. He then returned to Tennessee and was married. After a residence of three years he came to Kansas in the spring of 1868, locating in Toledo Township, where he has ever since resided. He has a farm of eighty acres under cultivation and 240 acres of pasture about three miles west of the village. He has been engaged in the cattle business ever since he came to Kansas and was one of the first men in Chase County to ship corn-fed cattle. He is one of the most extensive stock dealers and shippers in this part of the State. Mr. Lee is a member of the Society of Friends. He married Miss Rebecca Allen, of Blount County, Tenn., March 7, 1865. She died December 10, 1871, leaving one child—William Chase, who is now living.

JAMES MAHOLM, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 10, Township 18, Range 9, P. O. Toledo; was born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 17, 1834. He was brought up on a farm in his native county, where he continued to reside until 1859, when he removed to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and remained engaged in farming for three years. He then returned to his native county and operated the old home farm until the spring of 1876, when he came to Kansas. Located in Marion County and bought a farm of 240 acres, which he improved and operated until the summer of 1881, when he came to Chase County. He located in Toledo Township and purchased an improved farm of 160 acres situated on Buckeye Creek, which he now operates. He also owns 160 acres of grazing land in Marion County. His home farm is well improved, having a good dwelling and farm buildings, and an orchard containing 225 apple, and 500 peach trees, besides other fruits. He has about seventy-five acres under cultivation, his principal crop is corn, all of which he feeds to his own stock. He is quite extensively engaged in raising cattle and hogs. Mr. Maholm is a member of Marion Lodge, I. O. O. F. He married Miss Rebecca A. Lewis, of Harrison County, March 17, 1859. She died in November, 1880, after bearing him nine children, of whom Hannah M., James W., and Nettie V., are now living. His wife and two daughters aged sixteen and thirteen, died suddenly within the space of four months, of typhoid fever. The other four children died in infancy or youth while the family resided in Ohio.

JOHN H. MARTIN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 17, Township 19, Range 9, P. O. Cottonwood Falls, was born in Gibson County, Ind., March 15, 1858. When he was six years old his parents moved to Henderson County, Ky., where they remained until they came to Kansas in June, 1871; located on Peyton Creek in Toledo Township, where the subject of this sketch has since resided. When he was eighteen years of age he began farming on his own account and married in his twentieth year. He has ever since been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has a farm of 320 acres of which 165 are under cultivation; principal crops are corn and oats Mr. Martin is a member of Strong City Lodge, of the A. O. U. W. He married Miss Frankie A. Jones, of Falls Township, April 16, 1878, by whom he has one child—Orville O., born February 18, 1879.

PARIS MILLS, general merchant and postmaster, was born in Vermillion County, Ill., August 30, 1832. He was brought up on a farm in his native county; received a common school education, and after attaining his majority engaged in mercantile life in farming and in following the carpenters' trade, at different periods of about equal proportions. In the spring of 1869 he came to Kansas, locating first in Leavenworth County, where he remained about two years engaged principally in farming. In the fall of 1870 he removed to Toledo and engaged in general merchandizing, in which business he has ever since continued. In February, 1881, he took D. C. Allen into partnership with him, the style of the firm being Mills and Allen. In the spring of 1882 they opened a store at Safford, which they have since operated in connection with the establishment at Toledo. Mr. Mills was appointed postmaster in December, 1870, and has since held the office. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and is also a member of Buckeye Lodge, No. 2,038, K. of H. He has held the office of Treasurer of Toledo Township five years has held other local offices. He marri,ed Miss Lydia Hinshaw, of Indianola, Iowa, October 22, 1857. She died January 4, 1863, leaving two children, of whom Elreen is still living. He married Miss Lucy E. Pearson, of Leavenworth County, November 17, 1870.

WILLIAM OSBORN, farmer, Section 2, Township 19, Range 9, P. O. Toledo. was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, May 14, 1834 He resided upon a farm in his native county until he came to Kansas in the spring of 1857, located on Buckeye Creek in Toledo Township. Bought forty acres of partly improved land in 1866. He was one of the first settlers on the Creek who gave it the name of their native State. During the war of the Rebellion he was enrolled in the State militia, and was called into service at the time of the Price raid, and upon the occasion of several Indian invasions. With the exception of about two years, when he was in Colorado and on the Plains, Mr. Osborne has remained upon his present location since his settlement. He has since bought eighty acres adjoining his original purchase, and has about sixty acres under cultivation. Mr. Osborne married Miss Hannah Moffitt, of Toledo Township, October 22, 1865; she died March 18, 1873, after bearing him three children, of whom Lizzie I. B., and Bertha E. B., are now living. He afterward married Miss Lydia Maria Cope, of Morgan County, Ohio, August 18, 1874, by which marriage he has had three children, of whom Guy C., and Maggie N., are now living.

NELSON SHALLENBARGER, farmer, Section 14, Township 19, Range 9, P. O. Toledo, was born in Juniata County, Pa., March 24, 1834. He was brought up on a farm in his native county, where he remained until 1853, he then removed to Miami County, Ohio, where he learned the carpenters' trade and remained about one year, he then removed to Henry County, Mo., whence he went to Iowa a year later. He remained in Iowa engaged in following his trade until he came to Kansas in the spring of 1857. He located in Toledo Township and bought a claim of 160 acres situated on Buckeye Creek. This land he afterwards pre-empted and now owns. He has made additional purchases of land and now has in his home farm 300 acres and 160 acres of pasture land in the northern part of the township. He has placed valuable improvements upon his farm, including a good dwelling, and two dwellings for tenants, a barn and other farm buildings. Mr. Shallenbarger raises cattle, horses and hogs. He came to Kansas with less than $300 and by good management, industry and frugality has placed himself in the list of successful and prosperous farmers of Chase County. He is a member of Toledo Grange, P. of H. He married Miss Amanda C. Spencer, of Lyon County, January 15, 1862; she died April 2, 1881, leaving four children, Lorena B., Weston G., Wilson N., and Luella A.; all now living

THOMAS J. SMILEY, farmer, Section 3, Township 19, Range 9, P. O. Safford, was born in Butler County, Ohio, May 1, 1830. His father died when he was three years of age, and and at the age of seven he removed with his mother to Bureau County, Ill., where his early life was passed on a farm. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company I, Ninety-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Was assigned to the Fifteenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battles of Jackson, Champion Hill, Black River, and the siege of Vicksburg; then marched to Helena, Ark., to reinforce General Steele. Upon the return of the command to the department of the Cumberland, he took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge, in which engagement he was wounded in the neck, and in the right hand. He was disabled from duty for about sixty days, then rejoined his regiment and participated in the battle of Altoona, in which he was wounded in the right shoulder by a shell He still suffers from the effects of this wound. In addition to the three wounds received Mr. Smiley lost his sight for several days by the explosion over his head of a shell, at the battle of Champion Hill, and has never fully recovered it. He was with General Sherman in his famous march to the sea. The next engagement in which he took part was at Bentonville, North Carolina, after which he marched to Raleigh, and thence to Washington. He was present at the grand review at the National Capital, and was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., in July, 1865. He returned to Bureau County, where he remained engaged in farming, until he came to Kansas in the fall of 1872. He first located in Butler County, and the next spring removed to McPherson County, where he remained two years, then, in the spring of 1875, removed to his present location, about one mile north of Safford. He bought 160 acres of unimproved land, to which he has added by subsequent purchase, so that now he has a farm of 240 acres, upon which he has placed valuable improvements. He has sixty acres under cultivation, and an orchard of four acres. Mr. Smiley is a Republican, but takes no active part in politics. He married Miss Catherine Young, of Bureau County, Ill., June 27, 1850, by which marriage he had eleven children, of whom George W., and Thomas J., Jr., are now living. He lost three children within one month in February, 1879.

JACOB G. WINNE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 10, Township 19, Range 9, P. O. Safford, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., April 14, 1828. He received an academic education and was brought up on a farm in his native county, where he remained until he came to Kansas in April, 1858. He located in the Cottonwood valley and pre-empted 160 acres of land situated in Toledo Township, using for this purpose the Land Warrant issued to his father for service in the war of 1812. This he improved but a little, and in 1861 returned to New York, from which State he entered the Volunteer army in December, 1863, as a private in Company L, Sixteenth New York Artillery. This regiment was the largest that entered the service, containing 4,200 men, which is said to be a larger number than was ever in one regiment since the organization of the United States Government. He was assigned to the army of the James, and participated in the battle of Chapin's Farm, Virginia, the capture of Fort Fisher, North Carolina, and the occupation of Richmond. He was mustered out of service at Fairfax Seminary, Va., August, 1865. Mr. Winne then resided for about two years in Shiawassee County, Mich., engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds. In May, 1868, he returned to Kansas, and after remaining about a year at Emporia, again located on his farm. He has since purchased eighty-five acres additional land, and has placed valuable improvements upon this farm. He has about 130 acres under cultivation, and an orchard containing about 400 trees. Principal crop is corn, also raises cattle and hogs. Mr. Winne is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 80, A., F. & A. M., and of the Buckeye Lodge, No. 2,038, K. of H., at Toledo. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace two years, and other local offices; and was for four years Superintendent of Schools in Chase County. He married Miss Caroline E. Wallace, of Steuben County, N. Y., October 29, 1859, by which marriage he has three children—Scott E., Nellie B. V. and Hester E., all living.

* * *

EDWARDS COUNTY.

EDWARDS County when created contained Township 23 of Ranges 19 and 20; Townships 24, 25 and 26, of Ranges 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, aggregating seventeen Congressional Townships. Pawnee County was its northern boundary, and also lay east of its two northwestern townships. Stafford and Pratt were on the east; Kiowa on the south; Ford and Hodgeman on the west. The Legislature of 1875 enlarged its territory by taking the north one-half of Kiowa County, and making it the south part of Edwards County; the south one-half of Kiowa became the northern part of Comanche County. The present area of the county is twenty-seven Congressional Townships, embracing 972 square miles.

There is next to no timber in the county. The Arkansas River runs in a northeasterly direction near the northwestern part of the county. The head waters of the Little Coon and the Big Coon creeks are in Trenton and Jackson townships. The Little Coon enters the Big Coon about midway between Kinsley and Nettleton, and the Big Coon empties into the Arkansas at Garfield, Pawnee County. The Rattlesnake, the main stream of Stafford County, has its head waters near the central portion of Franklin Township, and has only about six miles length in Edwards County. The country away from the Arkansas is an undulating upland prairie. The river bottom along the Arkansas is about three miles wide, and sand hills are open to view on the river, for many miles, at Kinsley. There are several cattle and sheep ranches in the county.

GENERAL HISTORY.

W. C. and R. E. Edwards were among the very earliest settlers. . They built the first brick building in the county, and it was occupied as a court house for many years. After them, this county is said to have been named. The county offices in 1883, are held for the most part in a frame building, south of the Edwards County Bank Building, which was the one formerly used for county purposes. H. M. McCaddy & Son carry on the banking business, in the building now occupied by the county, and the County Treasurer's office is held in the banking room. A robbery of the bank occurred in December, 1882, but the funds stolen therefrom were shortly after recovered. In April, 1873, there were settlers in the county who came from Maine. N. L. Humphrey, Beza Blanchard, F. C. Blanchard, his son, W. F. Blanchard, a son-in-law, and two or three daughters made up the number. E. K. Smart started a lumber-yard at Kinsley, in March, 1873; T. L. Rogers opened a general store there in April, 1873; N. C. Boles, now of Holton, Jackson County, was the first postmaster at Kinsley—then Peters—in May, 1873. A daughter was born to Simon Cass, in August, 1873; William Emerson and Nellie Chase were united in marriage, April 11, 1874. The first church edifice—the Congregationalist—was completed early in 1875, and it was largely the gift of E. W. Kinsley, of Boston, Mass., after whom the town of Kinsley was named. Its cost was about $2,000

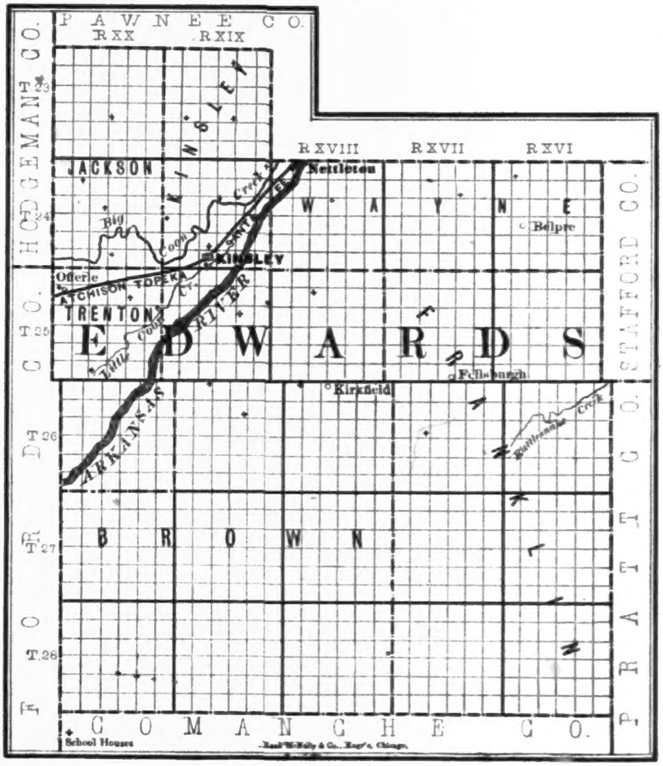

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

(Organized in 1874, from part of Kiowa County.)

	1880.		1880.
(a) Brown Township	360	(f) Jackson Township	296
(b) Franklin Township	253	Total	2,409
(c) Kinsley Township, incleding Kinsley City	1,032		
(d) Trenton Township	233		
(e) Wayne Township	235	Kinsley City	457

In 1874 occurred the memorable grasshopper raid, which did much damage in Edwards County. The first meeting of the County Commissioners occurred on September 5, of this year, and an order was passed authorizing the Commissioners severally, and in person to ascertain the effects of the grasshopper raid in the county, and to report the number of persons rendered destitute thereby, with a view of making the facts known to the Legislature, which had been called to meet in special session, September 15. In October this report was sent in to Governor Osborn, and was as follows:

> Our crops are totally destroyed; not one bushel of vegetables or grain being saved for man or beast. Our people are mostly poor people, without wealthy relatives or friends to assist them in their extremity. We are the furthest west of any agricultural settlement in the State. We have personally and carefully investigated each case and find six families, containing twenty-two persons, totally destitute; five families, containing eighteen persons, partially destitute. The above are the only persons in the county that will need aid to carry them to another crop. We believe $500, judiciously expended, will be sufficient with what they can earn, to keep them in the necessaries of life. If not considered out of place for the junior county of the State, we would suggest that if money is appropriated by the forthcoming extra session of the Legislature for the relief of the destitute, the Commissioners or Committee, who will by law have the expending of the funds, be instructed to employ all able-bodied, destitute persons, to whom relief is to be granted, to work on public improvements, such as highways, bridges, etc., paying them reasonable wages therefor, thereby encouraging industry and self-reliance, to say nothing of the benefits in the way of improvements. The really worthy would prefer that mode to gratuitous charity, which often encourages laziness and pauperism. We have not included those people having stock, etc., upon which they can realize money to help themselves till more prosperous times. All of which is respectfully submitted.
>
> C. L. Hubbs,
> N. L. Humphrey,
> George W. Wilson,
> County Commissioners.

School District No. 1, was organized November 14, 1874, and the school house was completed in Kinsley in 1877. In 1883 there are twenty-two School Districts in the county; one of which is a joint one with Pawnee County. The County Superintendents have been W. C. Knight, W. F. Blanchard, George W. Milner, and Joseph Ferguson. There are graded schools at Kinsley, and at Offerle.

The Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodist Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics are the religious denominations of the county. The Catholics have two church edifices, and have the greatest number of communicants. The Methodists and Presbyterians are the next strongest. The Congregationalists, Methodists, and Catholics each own church edifices at Kinsley.

On September 16, 1873, the Kinsley *Reporter* was issued as a monthly; in April, 1874, it became a semi-monthly; in January, 1875, a weekly publication. Two years later it passed into the hands of W. T. Bruer, and was united with the Edwards County *Leader*, the first number of which was issued March 29, 1877, with W. T. Bruer as editor and proprietor. It was Republican in its politics. The Valley *Republican*, Charles L. Hubbs, proprietor, issued its first number November 3, 1877. It became the Kinsley *Graphic*, May 4, 1878; Werter R. Davis, proprietor, and M. M. Lewis, editor. As a party organ it was Republican. June 1, 1878, Mr. Hubbs started the

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(a) Organized in 1874, from original territory; in 1879, part detached to form Franklin. (b) Organized in 1879, from part of Brown. (c) Organized in 1874, from original territory; in 1879, part detached to form Wayne. (d) Organized in 1874, from original territory; in 1878, part detached to form Jackson. (e) Organized in 1879, from part of Kinsley. (f) Organized in 1878, from part of Trenton.

Kinsley *Republican*. These papers became united as the Kinsley *Republican-Graphic*, under the management of C. C. Sellers, editor; L. A. Sauber, local editor; C. C. Moore, business manager. It is an eight column paper, and is well patronized in Kinsley and the surrounding country. July 13, 1878, Dr. L. Rick ventured on the *Staats Zeitung*, a German paper. It had ceased to be in 1880.

COUNTY ELECTIONS AND OFFICERS.

By virtue of a proclamation issued by Gov. Thomas A. Osborne, in August, 1874, Charles L. Hubbs, Nicholas L. Humphrey and George W. Wilson were appointed special County Commissioners of Edwards County, and James A. Walker was appointed special County Clerk. These men met at the Buffalo House, in Kinsley, September 3, 1874, and Charles L. Hubbs was appointed Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. One of the first acts of this Court was to divide the county into the municipal townships of Kinsley, Trenton and Brown, and designate places for holding elections therein at the regular State election, November 3, 1874. At the Commissioners' Court meeting held October 5, 1874, W. C. Knight was chosen County Superintendent of Public Instruction; an order was passed providing for a vote on the location of the permanent county-seat, and for a loan of the credit of the county for $1,000 for the purchase of books for county records, seals, etc. These matters were voted on at the general election, November 3, 1874. Kinsley received 69 out of the 74 votes cast. The vote on the loan was 47 for, 23 against, and George W. Crane, of Topeka, furnished the necessary records for the county. At this election Thomas A. Osborn received 71 votes for Governor, and James C Casey had 1 vote. Charles L. Hubbs was elected Representative; F. C. Blanchard, J. A. Brothers and T. L. Rogers, County Commissioners; William Emerson, County Clerk; E. A. Boyd, County Treasurer; V. D. Billings, Sheriff; J. L. Perry, Coroner, L. W. Higgins, Register of Deeds; J. H. Woods, Clerk of the District Court; Taylor Flick, County Attorney; Massena Moore, Probate Judge; W. C. Knight, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Frank A. White, County Surveyor.

Kinsley Township cast 44 votes. J. A. Walker was chosen Trustee; N. D. Humphrey and V. D. Billings, Justices of the Peace. Trenton Township cast 22 votes. Emmett. Dickens was elected Trustee; Marion Soward and David P. Daniels, Justices of the Peace. Brown Township cast 8 votes; elected William Williams, Jr., Trustee; B. Blanchard and E. A. Boyd, Justices of the Peace.

The Commissioners elected November 3 met on the 14th, and made choice of T L. Rogers for Chairman. At the session of December 17, 1874, W. C. Reed and Miss Florence G. Blanchard were appointed School Examiners. A contract was made with W. C. Edwards for three rooms in the second story of his brick building, to be leased for one year to the county at $30 per month.

At the time of the organization of Edwards County it was included in the Twenty-fifth Senatorial district, and Henry Clay St Clair, of Sumner County, represented it in the Senate of 1875 and 1876. By the Apportionment Act of 1876 it was located in the Thirty-seventh Senatorial district, and Thomas F. Taylor, of Reno, represented it in the Senate of 1877 and 1879; J. C. Strong, of Pawnee, in the Senate of 1881; Simon Motz, of Ellis, in the Senate of 1883. By the Legislative Apportionment Act of 1881 it becomes a part of the Thirty-fifth Senatorial district in 1884, which then elects a Senator for four years, the term commencing in January, 1885.

Charles L. Hubbs was admitted as a member of the House from Edwards County, January 12, 1875. On the 21st of January, Atty.-Gen. Randolph gave an opinion that the members from Edwards and eleven other counties were not legally entitled to seats, because of the smallness of the votes cast in their respective counties at the election of 1874. The House declared the seat of Mr. Hubbs vacant on the 28th of January, and adopted the resolution that he have the *per diem* pay of the members and mileage in coming to and returning from the Legislature. On February 10 the House seceded partially from its former action, and adopted the following preambles and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Hon. C L. Hubbs was duly returned as elected to this House from Edwards County, and subsequently his seat was declared vacant under the constitutional amendment; and

WHEREAS, There is no person entitled to represent the people of that county; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Hubbs has remained here, and is engaged in attending to the wants of his constituents; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Mr. Hubbs be allowed the privileges of this House, but without the right to vote, and that he be allowed the *per diem* of a member during the session.

Mr. Hubbs is the only member of a Kansas Legislature whose failure to secure a title to a seat in the Legislature has not deprived him of his right to draw his pay as a member. There were 74 votes cast for Representative at the election in 1874 and in 1875. In the former year C. L. Hubbs had 46: A. L. Kendall, 28. In 1875 Taylor Flick had 52; A. L Kendall, 20; scattering, 2. The county was not represented in the House in 1876, but Mr. Flick was the Representative in 1877. The vote cast in 1876 was 338; in 1878 it was 546; in 1880, 416; in 1882, 429.

Edwards County was not included in the legislative apportionment of 1876. It is District No. 117 in the apportionment of 1881. Its Representative in 1877 was Taylor Flick, in 1879 it was John E. Willey, in 1881 it was C. H. Kirkpatrick, in 1883 it was Dr. B. R. Mosher. From 1875 to 1880 changes were made in the boundaries of the townships, and the number has been increased from three to six. There have been but a few long term men in the offices of the county. The following shows who have been in possession of the offices from the time of the county organization:

County Commissioners—C. L. Hubbs, N. L. Humphrey and G. W. Wilson, 1874; F. C. Blanchard, J. A. Brothers and T. L. Rogers, 1875; F. C. Blanchard, George Bell and William Plag, 1876-77; J. R. Lovell, E. H. Hough and George Bell, 1878; H H. Fritz, E. H. Hough and George Bell, 1879; H. H. Fritz, J. W. Edwards and George Bell, 1880; H. H. Fritz, J. W. Edwards and W. A. Johnson, 1881; T. K. Stedham, M. D. Hatzel and G. B. Hampton, 1882; T. K. Stedham, D. K. Iliff and G. B. Hampton, 1883.

County Clerks—James A. Walker, 1874; William Emerson, 1875-77; R. L. Ford, 1878-82; C. C. Sellers, 1882-83.

County Treasurers—E. A. Boyd. 1874-75; N. L Humphrey, 1876-77; A. L. Kendall, 1878-79; J. W. Crawford, 1880-82; Edwin Bartlett, 1883.

Sheriffs—V. D Billings, 1874-75; Robert McCause, 1876-77; J. W. Fuller, 1878-81; V. D. Billings, 1882-83.

Clerks of District Court—Taylor Flick, 1874-76; J. E. McArthur, 1877-83.

Probate Judges—Morsena Moore, 1874-77; J. A. Freeland, 1878; Jacob Shapley, 1879-80; N. L. Humphrey, 1881-83.

Register of Deeds—L. W. Higgins, 1874-83.

STATISTICS.

The presidential vote of Edwards County in 1876 was: Hayes, 183; Tilden, 155; in 1880, Garfield, 313; Hancock, 102. Its gubernatorial vote in 1876 was: Anthony (Republican), 178; Martin (Democrat), 126. In 1878: St. John (Republican), 413; Goodin (Democrat), 99; Mitchell (National), 33 In 1880: St John (Republican), 306; Ross (Democrat), 108. In 1882: St John (Republican), 147; Glick (Democrat), 190; Robinson (National), 89. The vote on the constitutional amendment in 1880 stood 121 votes for, 194 against.

The assessed valuation of Edwards County for 1876 was $419,318, for 1877 it was $452,-928.97, for 1879 it was $508,128 15, for 1880 it was $607,552.72.

The cultivated acreage of the county is continually increasing. In 1878 there was 2,205 acres in winter w[illegible]nd in 1880 there was 4,465. There was an increase of 681 acres of oats, 1,618 in br[illegible], 2,377 of sorghum, over the acreage of 1878.

In 1875 th[illegible]n of the county was 234; in 1878 it was 1,700; in 1880, 2,409; in 1882, 1,570.

KINSLEY.

At one time, W. C. Edwards and Taylor Flick held about all the real interests of the place. The city is now spread out over a large area, extending for a long distance each side of the railroad track. It has been afflicted with famine, pestilence and fire; it has had two boldly planned train robberies, and a bank robbery on December 9, 1882, in which the County Treasurer, J. W. Crawford, was seemingly implicated, and the duties of his office have since been performed by another; yet with these calamities it has risen Phœnix-like from its ashes, and is now indeed a thriving business town. It is abundantly supplied with stores of the different kinds, with banks, mills, lumber-yards, and here are mechanics of almost every kind. It has the Ohio House, the Carlin House, and the pleasant and spacious eating house of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, situated a few rods west of the station, where the noonday meals are furnished eastern and western passengers. Here are three resident clergymen, and the Rev. William M. Honnell, an early Kansas Missionary, ministers to the Presbyterian organization at stated intervals. The legal and medical professions are well represented, and from their ranks have men arisen here of quite marked distinction. Kinsley has a Masonic Lodge, known as Mount Moriah. Its last elected officers were installed by Capt. Henry Booth, of Larned, December 26, 1882. They are: Robert McCause, W. M.; W. I. Nichols, Secretary; J. E. McArthur, S. W.; W. D. Erwin, J. W.; E. A. Noble, Treasurer.

Kinsley is a city of the third class, and its city officers can be enrolled as follows: Mayor, L. G. Boies; Police Judge, P. C. Clapp; Clerk, H. C. Bingham; Treasurer, W. D. Erwin; Attorney, J. W. Crawford; Marshal, W. A. Snow; Councilmen, S. F. Griffith, John Fulton, George Grassell, I. V. Lewis, and Charles Reitler. Several secret organizations exist here in a prosperous condition. The robbery of the bank before referred to, has proved to be but a small loss, all of the $12,000 supposed to have been taken therefrom has been recovered, excepting about $400. The matter comes before the court at the March term.

Kinsley is about centrally located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, between Nettleton on the northeast, and Offerle on the southwest. Nettleton is a little trading point, near the line of Edwards and Pawnee counties. Offerle is near the boundary of Ford County. In 1876, Lawrence Offerle, a native of France, accompanied by a number of the settlers from Geneseo, Ill., bought land at Offerle and vicinity; he had the town site surveyed, and put up the first building in April, and opened a store there in May, and had a post-office established in June. Here is a church where there is preaching both in English and in German. The town is nicely located on the grand western plateau of the Upper Arkansas Valley. Mr. Offerle's sons, Abner and E. E., have a general store here, and Henry F., is an extensive cattle-raiser and finds a large range.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

L. G. BOIES, Cashier Edwards County Bank. The above bank was opened for business, October 17, 1882, chartered September 18, of the same year, with an authorized capital of $50,000, and paid up capital of $30,000, R. E. Edwards, President; E. Howard, Vice-President. Eastern correspondents are First National Bank, of New York City, Bank of Kansas City, Mo., and First National Bank, of Emporia, Kansas. Mr. Boies came to Kinsley in August, 1877, and kept books for Edwards Brothers until he became the Cashier of the above bank. He was born in Homer, Cortland County, N. Y., March 20, 1847, and was raised and educated in his native county. Lived in Marengo, McHenry County, Ill., for two years previous to emigrating to Kansas. He was educated at Cornell University, Ithica, N. Y., graduating in the class of 1873. Being educated for the law profession he entered the law office of A. B. Coons, of Marengo, Ill., and remained some time as a student. Then followed agricultural pursuits until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1876 to Miss Ella Stone, of Homer, N. Y. They have two children, Emma Kate and Bessie Alice. He is the present Mayor of Kinsley, Kansas.

GEORGE W. FULTON, proprietor of the Anchor Steam Flouring Mills, of Kinsley. These mills were erected in the spring of 1878 at a cost of $20,000, the size of which is 30x50 feet, three stories high; engine room 23x30 feet, one story. Forty horse-power engine; capacity, 300 bushels of wheat every twenty-four hours. He employs five men in the business. He first came to Rice County, Kansas in 1873, and farmed until he came to Kinsley. He was born in Fayette County. Pa., November 23, 1821. His parents moved with their family to Perry County, Ohio, in 1833, where he was raised as a farmer. He enlisted in the spring of 1861 in Company E, Twenty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He was afterward commissioned to raising a company, and after completing the full quota was made Captain of the same. He was a conspicuous Union man He was assigned to the Twenty-first Missouri Regiment, and was soon promoted to Major He was a participant in the battles of Shiloh, Tupelo, siege of Corinth and battle of Corinth, and many skirmishes, and finally resigned in November, 1864. He had the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment but declined on account of being elected Sheriff of Knox County, Mo In the fall of 1864, after serving one term, he was re-elected to the same office. He afterward followed the milling and mercantile business until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1847 to Miss Hannah Sycks, of Perry County, Ohio. They have eight children, John A., Francis E, Phœba S., Dora A., George W. Jr., Margaret W., U. S. Grant and Charles L. He is a member of the Masonic Order and is a Republican.

JOHN F. MARSH, member of the firm of Edward Bros., Noble & Marsh, first came to Kansas in the spring of 1878, locating in Kinsley. He clerked in a store for some time and thence became a partner in the above business, December 1, 1879. He was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., February 8, 1852, and was raised and educated in his native county. He married in September, 1882, to Miss S. Bidwell, a native of Illinois.

E. A. NOBLE, dealer in general merchandise, of the firm of Edward Bros., Noble & Marsh. They carry an average stock of $15,000, and employ six men in the business. They opened trade in 1876. The above is the most extensive store in Edwards County. Mr. Noble became a partner in 1878. He first came to Kinsley, Kansas, in 1877, and prospected and clerked in a store for some time. He was born in Summit County, Ohio, October 19, 1842, and was raised and educated in Pittsburg. Pa. He followed the milling business in early life. He enlisted August 9, 1862, in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and re-enlisted in Company D, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, and served on Gen. N. Kimball's staff of the First Division Fourth Corps, and he participated in all the principal engagements of his command. He was mustered out December 6, 1865. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

JOHN E. WILLEY, dealer in hardware and groceries. He opened trade in April, 1877, at Kinsley, in a general hardware line, and added groceries in August, 1880. His store building is 20x44 feet front, and 24x40 feet back part, making a total of 84 feet in length; erected April, 1877, at a cost of $1,000. He carries an average stock of $4,000 and employs two men. He first came to Kinsley in December, 1876. He was born in Sussex County, Del., January 21, 1842, His parents moved to Eastern Maryland in 1852. He enlisted in the spring of 1861 in Company H, First Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and re-enlisted in the following January in Company F, Third Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to First Orderly Sergeant and afterward to Second Lieutenant. He participated in all battles in his command, and was wounded in front of Petersburg in June 1864, and discharged by special order of the War Department. He lived afterward in Philadelphia, Pa., and was a bookkeeper. He was married in 1876 to Miss Sallie Seaman, of Philadelphia, Pa. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has served as Justice of the Peace of Kinsley Township. He represented Edwards County in the Kansas Legislature of 1879. He is a member of Corinthian Lodge, A. Y. M., Philadelphia, Pa., No. 368.

RENO COUNTY.

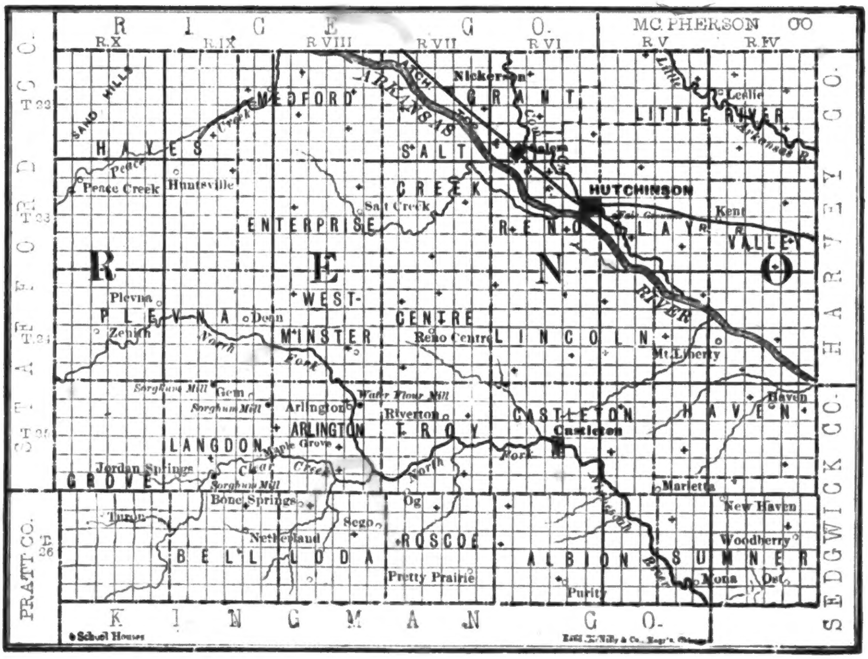
RICE CO.
R.X
R.IX
R.VIII
R.VII
R.VI
R.V
R.IV
MC PHERSON CO
STAFFORD CO.
HARVEY CO.
SEDGWICK CO.
PRATT CO.
KINGMAN CO.
T 22
T 23
T 24
T 25
T 26
R E N O
SAND HILLS
MEDFORD
HAYES
ARKANSAS
GRANT
SALT CREEK
LITTLE RIVER
Nickerson
Leslie
Peace Creek
Huntsville
Salt Creek
ENTERPRISE
HUTCHINSON
RENO
CLAY
Kent
VALLEY
RIVER
Plevna
PLEVNA
Dean
WEST-MINSTER
CENTRE
Reno Centre
LINCOLN
Mt.Liberty
Zenith
North Fork
Sorghum Mill
Gem
Arlington
ARLINGTON
Water Flour Mill
Riverton
TROY
CASTLETON
Castleton
HAVEN
Haven
LANGDON
Maple Grove
Jordan Springs
Clear Creek
GROVE
Marietta
Bone Springs
Og
Sego
New Haven
Turon
Netherland
ROSCOE
Woodberry
BELL
LODA
ALBION
SUMNER
Pretty Prairie
Mona
Purity
• School Houses
Rand, McNally & Co., Engr's, Chicago

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS).

(Organized in 1872.)

	1880.
(a) Albion Township	436
(b) Bell Township	348
(c) Castleton Township	352
(d) Center Township	311
(e) Clay Township	441
(f) Enterprise Township	429
(g) Grant Township, including Nickerson City	1,207
(h) Grove Township	238
(i) Haven Township	867
(j) Hayes Township	664
(k) Langdon Township	565
(l) Lincoln Township	568
(m) Little River Township	731
(n) Loda Township	388
(o) Medford Township	577
(p) Plevna Township	198
(q) Reno Township, including Hutchinson City	2,116
(r) Roscoe Township	328
(s) Salt Creek Township	478
(t) Sumner Township	536
(u) Troy Township	181
(v) Valley Township	645
(w) Westminster Township	222
	12,826
Nickerson City	597
Hutchinson City	1,540

(a) In 1878, from part of Castleton.
(b) In 1878, from part of Grove.
(c) In 1872, from part of Reno; in 1878, part to Albion.
(d) In 1873, from part of Reno; in 1874, part to Westminster.
(e) In 1872, from part of Reno.
(f) In 1879, from part of Medford.
(g) In 1872, from part of Reno, and comprises territory formerly in Rice County.
(h) In 1876, from part of Langdon; in 1878, part to Bell.
(i) In 1872, from part of Reno, and comprises territory formerly in Sedgwick County; in 1877, part to Sumner.
(j) In 1877, from part of Medford, and comprises territory formerly in Rice County.
(k) In 1874, from part of Reno; in 1876, part to Grove; in 1877, part to Loda.
(l) In 1873, from part of Reno.
(m) In 1872, from part of Reno, and comprises territory formerly in McPherson and Sedgwick counties.
(n) In 1877, from part of Langdon.
(o) In 1874, from part of Reno, and comprises territory formerly in Rice County; in 1877, part to Hayes; in 1879, part to Enterprise.
(p) In 1879, from part of Westminster.
(q) In 1872, from original territory, and composed the whole county; in 1872, parts to Castleton, Clay, Grant, Haven, Little River and Valley; in 1873, parts to Center and Lincoln; in 1874, parts to Langdon, Medford, Salt Creek and Troy.
(r) In 1879, from part of Troy.
(s) In 1879, from part of Reno, and comprises territory formerly in Rice County.
(t) In 1877, from part of Haven, and comprises territory formerly in Sedgwick County.
(u) In 1874, from part of Reno; in 1879, part to Roscoe.
(v) In 1872, from part of Reno, and comprises territory formerly in Sedgwick County.
(w) In 1874, from part of Center; in 1879, part to Plevna.

LOCATION AND GENERAL FEATURES.

RENO County is located on both sides of the Arkansas River, in the south-central part of the State. It is bounded on the north by Rice and McPherson; on the east by Harvey and Sedgwick; on the south, by Sedgwick and Kingman, and on the west, by Pratt and Barton counties. The county, which is the second largest county in the State, is forty-two miles long, from east to west, and thirty miles from north to south, and contains thirty-five congressional townships, or 1,260 square miles. Its topographical features are common to other counties in this section of the State, and especially those traversed by the Arkansas River. An exceptional feature is noticed and found to consist in a ridge of sand hills, which were first apparent in the northwest part of Harvey County, and in parts of McPherson and Sedgwick. The hills entering Reno from the northeast, run nearly west until within four miles north of Hutchinson, when they deflect northward and extend into Rice County; here they are interrupted by Cow Creek, and farther west by the Arkansas River. They are forty miles long and from two to four miles in width, and rise above the valley in gentle slopes, from forty to eighty feet. The summits of these hills are composed of little hillocks, separated by table lands, containing from 50 to 250 acres. Aside from these hills, the general surface is gently undulating. The face of the county is divided into bottom land, 15 per cent; upland, 85 per cent; forest (Government survey), 1 per cent; prairie, 99 per cent.

A glance at the map will convince the most skeptical, that Reno is one of the well-watered counties in the State. The Arkansas River flows through the county in a southeasterly direction, for forty miles, with one important tributary on the north, known as Cow Creek, which enters the county from the north, and empties into it six miles below Hutchinson. The northeast part of the county is watered for fifteen miles by the Little Arkansas, while the northwestern portion is drained by Peace and Salt creeks. The North Fork of the Ninnescah enters the county from the west, and flows in a southeasterly direction, for forty miles, leaving the county near the southeast corner. An important tributary of the Ninnescah, is Clear River, which rises in the southwestern part, and flowing northeast, empties into it, five miles below Arlington. These streams, with numerous smaller tributaries, are ever flowing over gravelly bottoms. Numerous springs are found in all portions of the county, especially in the sand hills, where good water is always abundant.

The soil in the Arkansas Valley is composed chiefly of a mineral element, washed down from the mountains, which forms a light sandy loam, from two to four feet in depth resting on a sub-soil of sand and gravel, and is sub-irrigated by the waters of the river. The soil on the uplands is a black loam, from two to five feet in depth, resting on a sub-soil composed of clay and sand, so intermixed as to form compactness, but readily permits the sub-drainage of the soil in wet seasons. The soil of the sand hills, as the name signifies, is "Sand, sand; still sand, and sand, and sand again." But they are not so sandy as to prevent the growing of nutritious grasses, and on many of the side slopes, good crops are raised. Many stockmen prefer these hills for grazing purposes.

Reno County has a mean altitude of about 1,500 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, and is traversed by the Thirty-eighth parallel. Always swept by breezes, its inhabitants are not troubled by malaria influences; while those who come with diseases of the respiratory organs, find relief. Long summers and short winters, as a general rule, are noticeable.

It is known as the Banner county of the State, having taken the premium at the State Fair, held in 1882. Out of 557,816 taxable acres of land, 135,672 are under cultivation. The value of the said acres being $1,280,745. The total value of all taxable property is $2,123,800.98; and of railroad lands, $271,481.98. During the year 1882, 27,774 acres were sown in winter wheat; 2,640 acres of rye; 154, spring wheat; 65,708, of corn; 7,417, of oats; 2,177, of broom-corn; and of millet and Hungarian, 22,350 acres; 41,000 tons of wild and tame hay was cut; 23,222 pounds of cheese, and 385,072 pounds of butter made. In the county there are 23,693 cattle, 25,250 sheep and 10,850 swine. In nurseries there are 239 acres, and in artificial forest 4,985 acres. Population, which has increased rapidly, is now 11,439.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

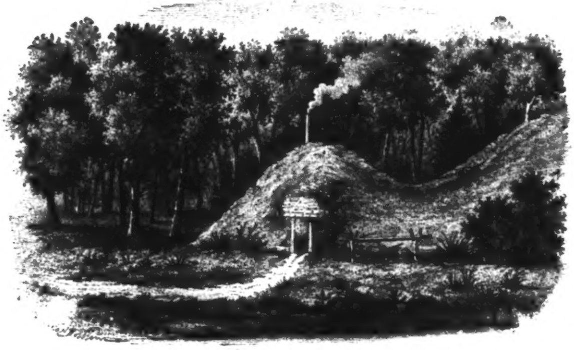

FIRST WHITE MAN'S DWELLING IN RENO COUNTY.*

To retain clear and lucid impressions of the early settlement of Reno County, it will be necessary for the reader to first bear in mind, changes have been made in its original boundaries. In 1872, that tier of townships embraced in Range 4 on the east, and Township 22 on the north, were added to the county. It was in this north tier of townships the first settlement of Reno County occurred, and it is necessary to make this distinction in order to give the first settlers of Rice County credit as being the first in Reno. In the autumn of 1870, Lewis M. Thomas, after prospecting through the valleys of the Solomon and Smoky Hill rivers, turned his course southward, and following along the valley of Turkey Creek, in McPherson County, to a short distance above its confluence with the Little River. He then turned to the northwest, crossed the river at the Stone Corral, a stopping place on the Santa Fe trail, and visited a small settlement near Atlanta, in Rice County. Not being satisfied with the advantages at that point, he returned to McPherson County, and being attracted by the cottonwood groves that at that time covered the sand hills and the abundant herbage which covered the hill slopes came to the conclusion to locate on Section 8, Township 22 south, Range 5 west. November, 1870, dates his arrival as the first settler of Reno County, under its present boundaries. In December of the same year, Mr. Thomas, visiting Lawrence, purchased stock and supplies, and returned to his home, where he continued to reside up to a late period. On his return he was accompanied by John Hunt, an Englishman, who located and settled in the valley of the Little Arkansas, but afterwards, owing to his having occupied a railroad section of land, left the county. Antedating Mr. Hunt's settlement a few days was that of J. H. D. Rosan, who, in looking up the cattle business, decided to make a permanent location on Section 4, Township 22 Range 6. This was in the fore part of December, 1870. Mr. Rosan, who was accompanied by James C. Burnett, "ranched" at Thomas' until February 1, when they crossed the sand hills and settled at a place known for many years afterward as Rosan's Ranch. In March, Rosan, his brother, Charles W. Rosan, and Charles Street, drove in a large herd of Texas cattle. During the next month, a surveyor was procured from Salina, and their land was surveyed—the first in Rice or Reno counties. George H. Watson located in the valley of Cow Creek in March, 1871. While these settlements were being made in the northern part of what is now known as Grant and Little River townships, a party of sixteen persons entered the county from the east and encamped near the mouth of Cow Creek, early in March, 1871. The party was composed of John N. Shahan, William and Robert Bell, William Cadwell, Mr. Haverlin, John Butcher, P. Welch, William Kacy, F. Foley, Isaac Ijams and wife, James Freese, William Shoop and wife, Westley Ijams, Hannah and Mary Freese. Many of this party located claims along the river, as far north as present city of Hutchinson, March 14, 1871. Ante-dating their arrival was that of A. S. Demock, who located February 9, 1871, in what was then known as the "Sedgwick Strip," in the eastern part of the (present) Reno County. He was followed by Luther A. Dodge, February 13, 1871, who was the first settler in what is now Clay Township. During the spring, John Swanson, a brother of Lewis Thomas, and several Swedes located in that part of the county. In the summer of the same year, Charles Collins, D. B. Miller, A. Smith, L. S. Shields and his two sons, Samuel and George, Peter Shafer, George Mills, E. Shafer, B. F. Evarts, George Lafferty, Dr. A. S. Crane, William Lockart, and John Curley located in different parts of the county lying north of the Arkansas River. About this time claims were taken in the upper Cow Creek valley by A. K. Burrell, Mrs. Mead and sons, and Messrs. Parker and Decker.

Up to the spring of 1872, the settlement of Reno County was confined to the northeastern portion, north of the Arkansas River. Over three-fourths of the county south of the Arkansas, not a settler could be found, with the exception of I. M. Gray, J. B. Risting, and perhaps a few others, who located in the southeast, in Haven Township, in June, 1871. The non-settlement of this portion of the county, at an early date, was due to the difficulty in crossing the river. This was, however, amended by the construction of a bridge, of which mention is made elsewhere, across the river at Hutchinson, in the fall of 1872. The first settlers in that part of the county, south and west of the river, by townships, according to the original boundaries, may be classified as follows: Lincoln Township, by A. B. Cory, W. R. Marshall, J. H. and J. A. Grayson, A. M. Switzer, W. W. Pierce, J. Jeffreys, A. Hutchinson, S. Ryan, and W. White, in April, 1872; in Castleton Township, William McDemett, A. W. Smith and John R. Smith, H. T. Wheeler, William Hayes, William Wallace, and J. Medberry, in the spring of 1872; in Centre Township, in December, 1872, by Bollin, W. L. Teeter, and in March, 1873, Edward Jones and Richard Cravalsy; they were followed in September and October by Samuel and Zenas Dilley, H. O. Hasa, Hugh Ghormly, Thomas Crotts, R. King, with their families. Westminster Township was first settled by John Martin, in the spring of 1873. He was followed by Messrs. Fryrear, Howell, and Harriman. Troy Township was first settled by Samuel Slack and Thomas Scorsby, in April, 1873; Loda Township, in August, 1873, by J. F. Stevens, M. A. Long, and J. T. Stevens; Salt Creek Townships, by T. B. Hand, in October, 1872; Grove and Langdon townships in February and May, 1874, by Jacob Armstrong and Jesse Sinclair, respectively. The first settler in Medford Township was R. D. Kelsey, in the fall of 1873. Sumner Township, in the southeast corner of the county, was first settled by John L. Gill, in March, 1872. Whole pages might be devoted to mentioning names and dates of early settlement in the county, but for further information the reader is referred to the biographical department of this work.

EARLY EVENTS.

About the first prominent object that relieved the weary eyes of the first settlers of Reno County, as they entered it from the northeast, were the sand hills, covered with a heavy growth of cottonwood timber. This belt of timber commenced in little straggling bunches on the hill summits, near the edge of Harvey County, and growing more dense westward, ended four or five miles west of Rosan's Ranch. Trees were found nearly eight feet in circumference, and fifty feet to the limbs. As this belt was about the only timber for miles around, it disappeared rapidly until the winter of 1872-'73, when the supply was almost entirely exhausted.

Nothing causes so much terror and consternation among frontier settlements as an "Indian Scare." Early in April, 1871, a large hunting party of Kaw Indians pitched their tents on the north side of the Arkansas River near the present city of Hutchinson, and another party of Sacs and Foxes, on the south side. As these Indians were half civilized and amicable, the settlers had no apprehensions of danger. Nothing occurred to relieve the monotony of an every-day life until some time in July, when one day, a commotion was observed in both camps. On inquiry it was found that a large party of Cheyennes were in the immediate vicinity and threatening an attack on their red brethren for a former invasion in their territory. So great was their haste that the news soon spread to parties gathering wood on the Sand hill, who immediately ceased that occupation and "vamosed" to the general camping place. A few hours later the whole party suddenly decamped. As the Cheyennes are noted to be among the most ferocious and blood-thirsty savages on the plains, the white settlers were alarmed at the probable critical situation. Some of them, throwing their movables into wagons, hastily fled to Sedgwick City and other places of refuge. A greater number remained to defend their homes. Among those who fled was a small party from Wisconsin, which had selected land along Cow Creek, but were still living in their wagons. At the first alarm they hurriedly departed for the East, and being so terrified, did not return. The Cheyennes did not make the expected attack, with the exception of one party, which dashed into the grazing grounds near Rosan's Ranch, and drove off a number of cattle, belonging to Mr. Rosan, and others living in northern Reno and southern Rice counties. The cattlemen organized a party of thirty-five or forty men, pursued the savages, and overtaking them fifty miles southwest, recovered their stock. This ended the first great Indian scare.

Reno County ten years ago, was the home of the American bison, or buffalo. We make the following extracts from a sketch published in the *Hutchinson News*, descriptive of a buffalo hunt:

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*This was a cattle ranche building, upon the northeast quarter of Section 4, Township No. 22 south, Range 6 west, occupied by J. H. D. Rosan while engaged in cattle raising. The corral was just back of it, both house and corral being then surrounded by heavy timber.

It was a small but brave party who set out to explore the vast plains that cradle the beautiful Ninnescah and Cimarron. The 17th (September, 1872) dawned bright and fresh as the moon which sprang into life at the divine "let there be light." In the early daylight before the sun had purloined the brilliants which the lavish night had spread upon the grass, upon the flowers, etc., our train, consisting of two wagons, moved off majestically from town (Hutchinson) across the broad, green prairie toward the noble old river which bends lovingly in a glistening segment around our little town. Ariving at its banks, we alighted, took the boat, and were floated over its rippling surface without accident. * * We were soon seated in comfortable prairie schooners and skimming over the grand expanse which stretched before us as free and light-hearted as the prairie swallows, which described such graceful circles above our heads. There were no traces of bison the first day out, but like the veterans of the ocean, we were determined, fearless, anddeclared that we would find buffalo, or go to—Medicine Lodge! Fortunately we were not called to place our precious scalps in jeopardy, by a near approach to the vicinity of the noble red man, for in the picturesque valley that lies beyond the lovely Ninnescah, we descried in the far distance upon the porcelain of the sky, a long black line of buffalo, gently feeding upon the rich grass that lay beneath them, while nearer a number of antelope gamboled in all their untaught grace, in fearless innocence. After a fruitless attempt to destroy these "innocent creatures," * * * we lashed our teams and bore down in full sail upon the herd of buffalo. As we drew near it was decided that the wagon should stop and allow the huntsmen to approach on foot, and accordingly three of the party, Mr. Halowell, Mr. Rosan, and Mr. Flick, accoutered for the fray, started off in a half run, while Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Whitelaw sat complacently upon their past laurels, as "buffalo slayers" with a perfect big Indian indifference as to the exciting scenes.

Disdainful of inequalities of the ground and ignoring sand burs, our heroes sped along, half bent, like true sons of the forest, until within 300 yards of the herd, when they dropped upon the ground, three great human anacondas, silently, relentlessly. At last when patience was almost exhausted, as we stood upon the wagon seats, straining our eyes to catch sight of the smoke as it was belched forth from the carbines of the recumbent trio, they rose simultaneously, and rushing forward as one man, sent the pitiless discharges into the midst of the defenceless herd. There was a mad start and the vast black line surged and wavered, and threw itself into wild targets and then concentrating, swept around to the east, a huge crescent of furious quadrupeds. * * * The earth seemed to quiver under their furious tramp as they rushed by their undaunted foes, leaving the fair plains cumbered with the huge form of one of their number, reeking in the gore of its death wounds. Drawing near the poor victim, it was impossible to repress a pang, as its large, soft eyes wandered beseechingly from face to face, seeming to ask, "What comes next, in this the fulness of my agony?" A few moments and the glittering knives were flashing in and out, * * in the quivering flesh, until the choicest bits were selected and placed in the wagons, partly as trophies, partly to add to our evening banquet.

Among the first events occurring in Reno County may be mentioned the following: The first marriage was that of James Carrington and Miss Emma, a daughter of A. S. Coombs, of Grant Township, in January, 1872.

The first birth occurred in Hutchinson, and was a son of Mr. Johnson. The first death, a man called Mountain Jack, who was accidentally shot by a companion named Jacob Eisenberger, while a party were making preparations for a buffalo hunt. The first lawsuit in the county was held before D. D. Olmstead, Justice of the Peace, April 3, 1872. The case involved an action of replevin of a certain gray pony, valued at $35. Lewis Josephine *vs.* Jacob Eisenberger, being the contestants. During the season of 1873, Jno. N. Shahan brought into the county the first threshing machine, which weighed 6,585 pounds. That season he and William Bell operated it, first threshing their own wheat, then that of George Leverty. Oats yielded from seventeen to forty bushels, and spring wheat ten to eighteen bushels per acre. The first political convention in Reno County was held at Hutchinson, February 1, 1872, in a room over Young's shoe store. At this meeting occurred the nomination of the first county officers, who were subsequently elected. Regarding the second political convention held in the county, the following appeared in the Hutchinson *News*, of August 3, 1872: "Pursuant to a call, published in the *News*, the Republicans of Reno County met in the court house last Saturday. The meeting organized by electing W. W. Updegraff, chairman, and H. Whiteside, secretary. Secretary read call for a meeting, and H. Hodson and C. W. Ellis were chosen as a committee to report a list of names for county central committee. The following gentlemen were appointed: D. M. Lewis, A. S. Dimock, A. Lynch, Dr. Dedding, and W. W. Updegraff."

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The county of Reno was first created by the State Legislature, early as March, 1868 and the name Reno conferred upon it in honor of that gallant soldier, Gen. Reno, who fell in the battle of Gettysburg. The territorial limits were established as follows: "Commencing where the south line of Township 23 south, intersects the east of Range 5 west; thence south with said range line to the southwest corner of Sedgwick County; thence west to the east of Range 11 west; thence north with said range line to the south line of Township 22, thence east to the place of beginning." In 1872 the State Legislature made the following changes: Five Congressional townships were taken from the south end of Rice County, two from the southwest corner of McPherson County, four from the northwest corner of Sedgwick County, and added to Reno County, while three tiers of townships were detached on the south and added to the present county of Kingman.

The provisional organization of the county was effected January 1, 1872, by the appointment, by the Governor, of C. C. Bemis, W. H. Bell, Thomas Allen as a Board of County Commissioners, and A. C. Kies, County Clerk. At a special election held January 6, 1872, at which 112 votes were cast, C. C. Hutchinson was elected as a Representative to the State Legislature. On February 3, of the same year, the momentous question as to the location of the county seat was effectually settled by a unanimous vote, the result of which gave the honor to Hutchinson. Another special election was held March 12, at which the following county officials were chosen: A. C. Kies, County Clerk; Harry Hodgson, District Clerk; Charles Collins, Sheriff; W. E. Hutchinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; S. H. Hammond, Register of Deeds; W. W. Updegraff, Probate Judge; Luther Dodge, Surveyor; C. S. Martin, Coroner; L. Houk, County Attorney, and C. C. Bemis, W. H. Bell and W. J. Vansickle, County Commissioners.

At this time a sub-division of the county into municipal townships had not been made, and at an election held April 16, 1872, the following township officers were elected, and had jurisdiction over the entire county, as Reno Township: Peter Shafer, Trustee; D. B. Miller, Treasurer; S. N. Parker, Clerk; J. Rhoades and D. D. Olmstead, Justices of the Peace, and John McMurray and J. Brown, Constables. At a meeting of the County Board, October 8, 1872, Valley Township was organized and an election ordered to be held November 14, 1872, but "owing to a disastrous prairie fire and other calamities," it did not take place until January 3, 1873. At a meeting held April 12, 1873, the following named townships were laid off: Nickerson (changed to Grant, May 20, 1873), Little River, Haven, Castleton and Clay. September 1, 1873, Lincoln and Centre townships were organized. Salt Creek, Medford, Westminster, Langdon and Troy townships were organized March 24, 1874. At this time the sub-division of the county was complete, but owing to the increase in population and the size of the townships, changes have been made in the boundaries, and new townships formed, as follows: Grove Township, October 3, 1876; Grant and Reno townships, January 8, 1877; Loda and Sumner townships, July 3 1877; Hayes Township, October 6, 1877; Albion Township, October 8, 1878; Bell Township, October 17, 1878; Enterprise Township, April 9, 1879; Rosco and Plevna, July 9, 1879; Arlington Township, January 4, 1881.

During the spring of 1872 a petition was circulated among the legal voters of the county asking that an election be ordered held, for the purpose of determining the feasibility of issuing bonds to the amount of $60,000, to be used as follows: $15,000 for a court house; $35,000 for a bridge across the Arkansas at Hutchinson, an iron bridge across the Little Arkansas, and two iron bridges across Cow Creek; and $10,000 to pay the first year's interest on the bonds and current expenses, which could not be provided for by taxation. At an election, held April 25, the three propositions were separately submitted, and the bonds were carried by majorities of eighty-eight, ninety-five and eighty-seven respectively. The contract for building the bridges was let to the King Bridge Company on the 8th day of June, who completed them in the fall of the same year.

The contract for building the court house was let to W. E. Hutchinson, July 27, 1872. Work was begun on the building and continued until the fall of the same year, when, owing to a change in the original plans, including the addition of an iron jail in the basement, it was claimed that the amount voted was not sufficient to complete the building. A second bond election was ordered, held December 21st, at which the following propositions were submitted to the voters: Shall bonds to the amount of $7,000 be issued for the completion of the court house; $2,000 for a bridge across the Ninnescah; and $9,000 for general expenses. The intelligent voters decided that they should, the proposition being carried by majorities of seventy, fifty-three and forty-nine respectively, in a total vote of 252; a falling off of more than 100 from the preceding general election. The court house, as completed, is a large two-story brick and stone building 40x60 feet, and stands to-day as a monument of Western enterprise and progress. In the basement is located the jail, which is constructed in a solid and substantial manner.

November 18, 1873, bonds to the amount of $10,000 were voted for the purpose of establishing an asylum for the county poor. Owing to the grasshopper visitation in 1874 it was deemed advisable to use the amount above mentioned in aiding those who had lost all from the ravages made by the aforesaid 'hopper.

The first division of the county into Commissioners' Districts was made August 13, 1874, and included the following: District No. 1—Grant, Little River, Clay, Valley and Reno townships; District No. 2—Castleton, Lincoln and Haven; District No. 3—Balance of the county.

The first term of the District Court for Reno County was opened August 14, 1872, in a temporary court house erected by the county, Judge W. R. Brown presiding. There were also present L. Houk, County Attorney; H. Hodgson, District Clerk; Chas. Collins, Sheriff; Jno. McMurray, Under Sheriff. The first case taken up was that of Chas. Meyers, indicted for running a gambling house. Only two or three important cases were tried during the term.

Under the faithful administration of the different sets of county officials, who have up to the present time been careful and efficient in their several capacities, the county of Reno is to be congratulated for the excellent condition of affairs in its official organization. The present county official roster is as follows: Clerk, W. R. Marshall; Treasurer, Wilson McCandless; Register of Deeds, Jno. Payne; Probate Judge, S. B. Zimmerman; Clerk of District Court, E. S. Handy; Attorney, R. A. Campbell; Coroner, A. W. McKinney; Surveyor, J. M. Harsha; Superintendent, E. L. Jewell; Sheriff, J. M. Hedrick; Commissioners, E. W. Elliot, A. M. Switzer, Elmer and Everett.

SCHOOLS AND COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Early in 1872, District No. 1 was organized, and embraced Hutchinson and vicinity, its territorial limits being at that time similar to its present boundaries. In connection with the district a select school was opened in Hutchinson by Miss Jennie Hodgson, in a frame building on Main street. Other districts were soon organized, principally north of the river. In March, 1873, District No. 2 issued bonds to the amount of $1,000, and a schoolhouse was soon erected. South of the river, District No. 17 was the first to issue bonds and build a schoolhouse. Bonds to the amount of $800 were issued May 17, 1873, for that purpose. At the first county election, held March 12, 1872, W. E. Hutchinson was elected as County Superintendent, but resigned his position July 6, of the same year. D. M. Hunt was appointed his successor, but he too resigned, August 2, 1872. He was succeeded by Alexander Lynch, who officiated the remainder of the year. January 1, 1873, Taylor Flick entered upon his arduous duties as Superintendent. During his official career in that capacity, a large portion of the county was divided into school districts. His labors deserve credit, but his records, censure. J. P. Cassidy, the next incumbent, officiated from January 1, 1874, until the summer of 1876, when on account of pressing and urgent business he was suddenly obliged to leave the country. The remainder of his term was filled by L. Houk. The next four years, the office was acceptably filled by J. W. Kanaga. E. L. Jewell, the present incumbent, was elected November 3, 1880, and is now in his second term. The following statistical information will show that the educational interests in Reno County have kept pace with her prosperity: In the 103 organized school districts in the county there are 109 school houses, four of which were erected in 1882, at a combined cost of $6,188. Out of the 4,267 persons within school age, 3,406 were enrolled as pupils, and 116 teachers are employed, at an average salary of—males, $35.35; females, $29.44. During the year, $6,673 in bonds were issued, making the total bonded indebtedness $45,662. $32,756.47 was received for the school year ending July, 1882 and of this amount $28,389.14 was expended for the laudable purpose—the educational interests in Reno County.

Reno County Agricultural and Joint Stock Association.—The first attempt towards organizing a Fair Association was made as early as January 18, 1873, when an organization was effected and the following officers elected: B. F. Evarts, president; M. Hoagland, vice-president; James M. Leidigh, recording secretary; J. H. Lawson, corresponding secretary; C. W. Clapp, treasurer; F. Ames, librarian. Neither records nor traditions state whether this organization ever held a fair or exhibition of any kind. It is averred, however, that agricultural exhibitions were held during the years 1876 and 1877. A society known as the "Reno County Agricultural and Joint Stock Association" was incorporated September 2, 1878, with a capital stock of $2,000. Following were the first officers and directors: W. McCandless, president; D. J. Cole, vice-president; H. Raff, treasurer; E. S. Handy, secretary; (no librarian); and Z. Tharp, S. A. Atwood, Charles Collins, A. S. Dimock, A. L. Kellogg, directors. During the same year the society purchased a tract of twenty acres adjoining the city on the east, and since that time have expended about $1,000 on improvements. The present officers are A. S. Dimcock, president; A. M. Switzer, vice-president; W. R. Marshall, treasurer; R. M. Easley, secretary; J. W. Kanaga, corresponding secretary; directors, William Astile, E. W. Elliott, C. L. Easley, S. A. Atwood, G. L. Dye.

HUTCHINSON.

The city of Hutchinson, sometimes known at the "gate city," and the metropolis and county seat of Reno County, is pleasantly located at a point where the A., T. & S. F. Railway strikes the Arkansas River. The city proper is located on both sides of Cow Creek, a stream that is utilized for its water-power. The appellation of the "Belle of the Arkansas Valley," has often been given to this place, situated as it is, in a country tributary to it, teeming with "milk and honey." But a little over ten years old, Hutchinson, with a population of 3,000, shows to-day convicting evidence of prosperity, in its magnificent business blocks, school buildings, court house, manufacturing establishments and private residences.

EARLY AND GENERAL HISTORY.

Twenty-five years ago, C. C. Hutchinson, came to Kansas and identified himself with her early history. He was prominent in the early history of Lawrence, and was the founder of Ottawa, Franklin County. Mr. Hutchinson was also author of "The Resources of Kansas," a work so valuable that the State Legislature passed a bill authorizing the purchase of 2,500 copies. During the building of the A., T. & S. Fe road westward from Topeka, he watched its progress carefully, and when the grade stakes of the present line were set prior to October, 1871, he closed a contract with the company for the purchase of Section 13, Township 23, Range 6, in Reno County. At that time the terminus of the road was at Newton, and when Mr. Hutchinson came out there was no wagon road, and to reach the site of this embryo city he followed the line of stakes set by the railroad engineers. On his arrival he found a few families in the immediate vicinity of the prospective town site. Captain D. Bell was located one mile north, George Laverty on the east, and two young men from Boston, who were occupying a small shanty used as a store, on the claim of A. F. Homer, adjoining the town on the west. Shortly after his arrival he was followed by his cousin, W. E. Hutchinson, who immediately took charge of the work of surveying off the town site, which up to this time had not been commenced. In all the contracts and deeds, a clause was inserted to the effect, that all lots and improvements thereon would revert back to the original owner in case the owner sold or gave away any spirituous or malt liquors prior to 1875. At the expiration of the time limited to, it was expected that the moral sentiment of the people would control the liquor traffic. In direct antagonism to this clause, a saloonist from Newton, opened the first business (?) enterprise in the place, by pitching a tent on the town site, and opening a stock of goods, consisting of a barrel of "go-as-you-please whiskey." At that time there was no county organization, consequently no county officers, and the founder of the town was perplexed as to what to do in the matter. The affair was suddenly ended by the action of Charles Collins, Deputy United States Marshal, who arrested the parties, took them to Newton and turned them over to a United States Commissioner.

The first lumber arrived on the town site November 12, 1871, and was a part of a building owned by A. F. Hormer, the first building put up in Rossville, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It was moved from there to Florence on the A., T. & S. Fe R. R., and was one of the first at that place. Taken to pieces, it was brought to Hutchinson in sections, and on the 13th of November, 1871, its third and last erection was begun. It was 16x60 feet and seven feet high, and the lumber was principally oak and black-walnut. The structure is still standing, occupied by M. J. Ruddy as a furniture store. On its completion Messrs. Tucker & Clapp moved in and opened a stock of goods, a hotel, and run the postoffice, which was established at that time. In one corner of the room C. C. Hutchinson opened a real estate office—the first in the county. In this office were made contracts for the erection of the Commercial House, the drug store of A. Dickey, the old jewelry store built by Jordan & Bemis, etc. The next building of note erected was moved from Newton by A. H. Williams and set up on the southeast corner of Main and First avenue. It was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Williams, the latter being the first, lady in town, and, being such, was donated a corner lot by the accommodating founder. The building was used as a hotel, store, stage and express office, etc. During the winter the little settlement was increased by the arrival of E. Wilcox, A. B. Dickey, D. Alexander, Messrs. Hallowell and Sanders, and others who came and established themselves in business. In January, 1872, W. Bailey opened a stock of general merchandise in Williams' building, and was shortly followed by T. F. Leidigh with a grocery and provision store. Jordan & Bemis opened the next store, and about the same time E. Wilcox opened a hardware and agricultural implement store, and shortly afterwards J. S. Fay opened the Eagle Hotel. About the same time Messrs. J. & C. McMurray started a livery stable. During that year, 1872, the place grew rapidly, and soon had a population of several hundred souls. As the city progressed schools were established, churches and Sunday schools organized, brick buildings erected, trees planted, manufacturies established, societies organized, and in a few years the future success of Hutchinson was assured. To-day has not proved to the contrary.

INCORPORATION.

Hutchinson was incorporated as a city of the third class, and her first municipal election was held August 26, 1872. The result, according to the *News* of that date, "was a glorious victory for temperance and improvement over whisky and stagnation." The following named gentlemen composed the first elected officials: Mayor, Taylor Flick; Council, J. McMurray, G. A. Brazee, E. Wilcox, R. C. Bailey, D. M. Lewis; Police Judge, J. B. Brown. The present (1882) city roster comprises S. H. Sidlinger, Mayor; G. T. Empey, W. R. Marshall, M. J. Ruddy, J. T. Lane, L. A. Bigger, Councilmen; G. D. Barckley Police Judge; A. R. Scheble, Attorney; D. S. Alexander, Clerk; C. B. Winslow, Treasurer; A. Shafer, Marshal.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, AND SOCIETIES.

The first school taught in Hutchinson was a select or subscription school, held in a small frame building on Main street, by Miss Jennie Hodgson, early in 1872. A second term was taught by a Mrs. Malesberry. By this time provision had been made for the erection of of a public school building, in which the first term was taught by J. G. Lane, with an enrollment of seventy pupils. A second term was taught by J. R. Lindsey, with eighty pupils. The next three terms were taught by Miss Hattie Smith, assisted by Miss Jennie Mills, with one hundred and twenty-five pupils. August 13, 1872, a contract was let to D. D. Olmstead for the erection of the present magnificent school building. The building, which was completed in April, 1874, is a substantial brick structure, and cost $15,000. The lower rooms were furnished and school began April 13, 1874, in charge of Prof. Burn, assisted by Miss Frescolm. Since that time other rooms have been built in order to keep pace with the rapid growth and development. From a small gathering of about twenty-five the enrollment has increased to about seven hundred pupils, who are in charge of intelligent and competent instructors.

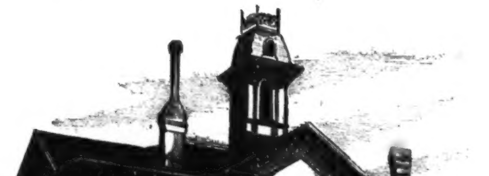

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The first religious services in Hutchinson were held in a two-story frame building, now occupied by W. C. Devier, by Rev. J. S. Saxly, a minister of the Baptist persuasion. About the same time, March, 1872, Rev. T. J. Griffith, of the Methodist denomination, held services. During the same spring Rev. Mr. Woodruff supplied the district for a short period, when he was succeeded, by appointment, by his predecessor, Rev. T. J. Griffith, who remained until August 1, 1872.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized July 11, 1872, by Rev. T. J. Griffith, with twelve members. The following named pastors have had charge of the society up to the present time: S. B. Presby, one year; J. W. Fox, two years; B. C. Swartz, one year; C. Martindale, one year; N. Asher, one year; D. P. Mitchell, one year; S. W. Richards, one year; and L. O. Mead, the present incumbent, since August, 1882. The first church building used by the denomination was erected in 1872, by popular subscription and used by all denominations. The corner-stone of the present edifice was laid August 22, 1874, and the dedication occurred February 14, 1875. The structure is 32x60 feet, is substantially built of brick, and is one of the finest edifices in the Southwestern Kansas Conference. Present membership, 200.

First Presbyterian Church, was an outgrowth of a union Sunday school, being organized in July, 1872, by Rev. I. T. Whitmore, in a school room on South Main street, with sixteen members. At a meeting of the citizens, held August 10, 1872, $1,500 was raised for the praiseworthy purpose of building a church edifice. The Methodist organization put up the frame, and not being able to complete it, gave it up, and the building was finally completed at a cost of $3,000, by the Presbyterian Society. This church, which was the first and only one in Reno County for a period of two years, was dedicated the fourth Sunday in June, 1873. The first regular pastor, Rev. J. T. Potter, remained in charge until January 1, 1874, when he was succeeded by Rev. D. M. Moore, who remained seven years. He was succeeded July, 1881, by the present pastor, Rev. H. M. Shockley. Present membership, eighty.

First Baptist Church, was organized in December, 1872, by Rev. J. S. Saxby, with seven members. The first services were held in a building used for school purposes on Main street. Mr. Saxby remained two years; J. C. Post, three years; E. B. Tucker, two years. No regular pastor since 1881. The present church edifice, a frame structure 28x44 feet, was erected in the spring of 1878, at a cost of $1,000. Present membership, twenty-five.

Universalist Parish, was organized in December, 1881, with forty members, by Rev. T. W. Woodrow. Services are held in the Baptist Church. Officers: W. R. Brown, chairman; G. A. Ricksecker, secretary; J. F. Redhead, treasurer; Rev. T. W. Woodrow, pastor. The erection of a church edifice is contemplated in the near future.

Catholic Church.—Services of this organization were held as early as 1872-3, by Rev. F. P. Swembergh, who had charge of a large diocese in this section of the State. The present church, a frame structure, was completed in 1879. Since 1882, Father Hontman has been in charge of the congregation, which numbers about fifty families.

Reno Chapter, No. 34, R. A. M. was instituted under dispensation February 14, 1876. A charter was granted October 17, 1876, to twelve members, with the following officers: E. A. Smith, H. P.; C. Fisher, H. K.; G. F. Tucker S. Present officers are: M. T. D. Robinson, M. E. H. P.; A. C. Walker, M. E. H. K.; G. B. Ricksecker, S.; F. R. Chintman, Treas.; G. F. Tucker, Sec'y. Regular communications are held the fourth Saturday of each month at Masonic Hall. Present membership thirty-eight.

Reno Lodge, No. 140, A., F. & A. M. was instituted October 10, 1872, and was organized under a charter in November, 1873. First officers were: J. McMurray, W. M.; D. D. Olmstead, S. W.; G. W. Irvin, J. W.; T. M. Cochram, Treas.; S. A. Atwood, Sec'y. Present officers: G. V. Ricksecker W. M.; A. C. Walker, S. W.; W. J. Harmony, J. W.; J. T. Lane Treas.; William M. Ingham, Sec'y. Regular meetings on first and third Thursdays at Masonic Hall. Present membership 121.

Reno Lodge, No. 99, I. O. O. F. was instituted October 11, 1872, with twelve members. First officers were: L. S. Shields, N. G.; J. K. Fical, V. G.; S. Malesberry, Treas.; James Coom, Rec. Sec'y.; H. Chadcayne, Per. Sec'y. Present officers: R. B. Shaddick, N. G.; S. A. Atwood, Treas.; I. N. Carter, Rec. Sec'y; J. L. Smith, Per. Sec'y. Meet every Tuesday evening at the I. O. O. F. Hall. Present membership sixty-five.

Reno Encampment, No. 32, I. O. O. F. was instituted in October, 1882. Officers; J. P. Theobold, C. P.; B. B. Shaddock, S. W.; D. W. Willchom, J. W.; F. M. Carter, F. S.; F. Ryde, T.; J. Grayson, A. P. Regular meetings are held on second and fourth Wednesdays at I. O. O. F. Hall. Present membership fifteen.

Hutchinson Lodge, No. 77, A. O. U. W. was instituted August 9, 1881, with thirteen members. First officers were: J. L. Penny, M. W.; F. C. Leach, P. M. W.; A. J. Higley, For.; W. J. Bollinger, O.; A. W. McKinney, Rec.; D. W. Stimmel, Fin.; F. L. Meddy, R. Present officers: A. J. Higley, W. M.; H. W. Dice, For.; I. M. Carter, O.; A. W. McKinney, Rec'd; F. Vincent, Fin.; James Riley, R. Meets on second and fourth Thursdays at I. O. O. F. Hall. Present membership thirty-seven.

Joe Hooker Post, No. 17, G. A. R., was instituted in the summer of 1879, with twenty-five members: S. B. Zimmerman, Post Comr.; S. A. Atwood, Q. M.; and E. S. Hendy, Adjt. Present officers: R. A. Campbell, P. C.; J. J. Carey, S. V. C.; D. Barnes, J. V. C.; William Teeter, Adjt.; S. A. Atwood, Q. M.; H. H. Craig, O. of D.; F. J. Hawkins, O. of G.; J. M. Bean, S. M.; M. B. Cochman, Q. M. S. Regular meetings are held on first and second Fridays, at I. O. O. F. Hall. Present membership, 130.

Caley Union, No. 500, E. A. U., was organized November 13, 1882, with forty-three members. Present officers; J. W. Crist, Pres.; Miss B. Aulman, V. P.; George Randolph, A.; I. N. Baughn, Ch.; J. F. St. John, Treas.; Charles Clark, Sec.; S. J. Soper, Acct.; I. Douglas, Sen.; J. W. Downs, W.; H. Harpole, Chap.; George Thomas, Aux. Meets on first and third Wednesdays, at I. O. O. F. Hall. Present membership, 60.

In Hutchinson there are two banks, viz., the private banking institution of James F. Redhead & Co. and the Reno County State Bank. The officers of the latter are T. Hosea, Pres.; E. L. Meyer, Vice-Pres.; and S. W. Campbell, cashier.

THE PRESS AND OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The first number of the first newspaper published in Reno County was issued at Hutchinson, on July 4, 1872, as the *Hutchinson News*. It was started under the management of Perry Bros. & Co. It soon passed into the hands of H. Whiteside, who continued its publication until January, 1875, when he sold it to F. Meredith. January 1, 1881, Ralph M. Easley, the present proprietor and publisher, purchased Meredith's interest. The *News* is now and always has been a strong Republican organ. January 1, 1882, it was enlarged from a six to a seven-column quarto. The *News*, under its present editor, assisted by an able corps of writers, is recognized as one of the leading papers in Southwestern Kansas.

The Reno *Independent*, without any political bias, was established in October, 1875, by W. F. Wallace. In the spring of 1876, E. C. Bruffy & Co. took charge and published it as a Democratic organ, under the name of the *Examiner*. Late in 1876 the office passed into the hands of J. W. Turpen, who published it as the Hutchinson *Herald*, Democratic, until February, 1879, when it was purchased by McKinstry & Scheble. It continued under this management until May, 1880, when A. R. Scheble became sole proprietor. January 1, 1881, the firm name became Scheble & Ely, until March, 1882, when S. Ely became the sole proprietor. In September, 1882, Messrs. Higley & Decker purchased the paper and changed its name to its original appellation, the *Independent*. The paper, which is an eight-column folio, is devoted to the interests of Hutchinson, Reno County and the Southwest.

The first number of the Hutchinson *Interior* was issued in January, 1877, by Henry Inman. In the spring following Major Inman retired and was succeeded by M. M. Lewis, who had charge of the paper a few months, when he gave way to J. W. Kanaga. Mr. Kanaga published the paper until September, 1878, when R. M. Easley assumed control. In November following the firm name became Coutant & Easley, and remained so until May, 1879, when J. W. Kanaga took charge. In January, 1883, J. H. Lawson purchased an interest, and the firm's name became Kanaga & Lawson. The *Interior* is Republican in politics, progressive in ideas, and is a leading exponent of Hutchinson and vicinity.

The first number of the *Sunday Democrat* was issued as the *Independent*, in June, 1882, by W. H. Freeman, who continued its publication until January 1, 1883, when S. Ely, its present editor and publisher, assumed control, and changed its name to its present appellation. The *Democrat* is an eight-column folio, and is issued in the interests of local news.

The Hutchinson Postoffice was established late in 1871. John Clapp being appointed first Postmaster. He was succeeded by E. Wilcox, in 1872, who officiated until March, 1877, when M. C. Boles was appointed. December 10, 1878, Hiram Raff was appointed, and during his administration the money-order system was established. Mr. Raff was succeeded in January, 1883, by Ralph M. Easley, the present incumbent. During the administration of H. Raff, it was made a distributing point for 120 interior offices, and is now an office of the third class.

In 1882, a stock company, composed of the best business men of Hutchinson, was organized for the construction of an opera-house. Following are the officers: President—W. T. Atkinson; Secretary—C. B. Winslow; Treasurer—S. W. Campbell; Board of Directors—L. A. Bigger, A. R. Scheble, C. B. Winslow, James Redhead, B. A. Colville, E. L. Meyer, H. Whiteside, W. T. Atkinson, and S. W. Campbell. The building, which was completed and opened in November, 1882, is a three-story brick structure, 50x100 feet, and was erected at a cost of $18,000. The auditorium, with a seating capacity of 800, is divided into a parquette and dress-circle. The stage, which is 25x50 feet, is provided with ten sets of scenery, fine, commodious dressing rooms and all modern stage appointments.

Hutchinson Water Mills.—The first water-power flouring mill in Reno County was erected at Hutchinson, by the Hutchinson Water Power Company, in 1876. In July, 1878, it passed into the hands of A. M. West, M. E. Allison, C. Bloom, and W. C. D. Deveir, who owned and run it under the firm name of West, Allison & Co. The motive power is furnished by the Arkansas River in conjunction with a ninety-horse power turbine wheel which propels five run of buhrs and several sets of rolls. The flour manufactured at this mill is equal to the best Minnesota brands.

City Steam Flouring Mills were completed in October, 1875, by M. Sonders, C. B. Myton, and A. L. Kellogg. W. C. Edwards afterwards purchased it, who, in turn, sold it to Messrs. Woods & Brown, since which time it has passed into the hands of B. A. Coville, its present proprietor, C. H. Hobart, lessee. The mill has four run of buhrs, with a capacity of 400 bushels daily, and does an annual business of $40,000.

Kansas Sugar Refining.—The process of manufacturing syrups and sugar from sugar cane, was first introduced into Hutchinson in 1882, when an incorporated stock company, known as the Kansas Sugar Refining Company, was organized with J. Harrison Clark, Pres.; S. E. Temple, Sec., and Prof. W. H. C. Onderdonk, Supt. A large four-story store and brick building, 75x85 feet, was erected, in a style of architecture, suitable for the business, and filled with the latest improved machinery, regardless of cost. The massive machinery is propelled by a 100-horse power engine, with a boiler capacity of 300-horse power. The company's ground, consisting of three and one-half acres, is located in the eastern part of the city. During the year 1883, the company will cultivate 2,000 acres in sugar cane of their own, besides using all that is raised in the surrounding country. The mill has a capacity of 150 barrels daily, which will be increased according to the demand.

The manufacturing interests of Hutchinson are yet in their infancy, but besides those above mentioned, it has the usual complement of founderies, feed mills, cigar factories, a windmill manufacturing establishment and a soda and pop bottling works.

Templer & Co. are a heavy shipping firm. Their business gives an idea of the vast amount shipped from this point. They shipped from Hutchinson, from July 1, 1882, to December 6, 170 cars of grain, produce, and cattle—mostly wheat. The firm have buyers at Burrton and Galva, and from those two points shipped 157 cars during the period before mentioned.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

L. H. ALLBRIGHT, druggist, settled in Hutchinson, April 1, 1873, and with Mr. Charles B. Winslow engaged in the drug business, building the first stone or brick building west of Emporia, which, with additions, they still occupy. Their business amounts to about $20,000 per annum, exclusively drugs, having increased from about $5,000 the first year. Mr. Allbright is secretary of the White Pine Gold and Silver Mining Company in the Tomichi Mining District of Colorado. He has a very fine collection of minerals, fossils, etc., gathered from all parts of the world. Mr. Allbright is a native of Dalton, Wayne Co., Ohio, born November 15, 1847, and when twelve years of age removed to Orrville, Ohio, thence to Clinton, Ohio. He afterwards lived at Wooster, Ohio, about one year, and subsequently at Canton, Ohio, two years. He is a graduate of the Pharmaceutical Department of Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio, where he received the degree of bachelor of medicine, and was in the drug business a short time at Akron, Ohio, subsequent to leaving college, then removed to Pittsburg, making that his home until he came to Kansas. He is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Kansas State Pharmaceutical Association and the A., F. & A. M.

W. T. ATKINSON settled in Holton, Jackson Co., Kan., in 1871, and was engaged in the mercantile business at that point until April, 1873, when he came to Hutchinson. He was engaged in the clothing business here until March, 1875, when he entered the office of the County Treasurer, serving as deputy two terms, then as Treasurer for the same length of time. Since October, 1882, he has been employed as a book-keeper and has also been somewhat interested in insurance business. Mr. Atkinson is the originator of the Hutchinson Opera House Company, and is now president and manager of the Opera House. He is native of London, Eng., born July 9, 1848, and came to America with his parents in 1851 and located in Erie County, N. Y., near Buffalo. About one year later they removed to Indiana, and in 1856 to Shelbyville, Ill., where he remained until he came to Kansas. He was married in Shelbyville, Ill., November 25, 1873, to Laura F. Kelley, a native of that town. They have two children—Lloyd Hardy and Lee Kelley.

E. BANE, farmer, was born in West Virginia, April 3, 1843, and moved with his parents to Illinois when a child. Enlisted in Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Infantry, in August, 1861, and served with his command in the Department of the West, and participated in the campaign against New Madrid and taking of Island No. 10, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Iuka, second fight at Corinth, Holly Springs, and in the fighting and different engagements in rear of Vicksburg and at the capture of that place, and was in the expedition to Meridian, Miss., and the next day after his return, started on the Red River expedition, under A. J. Smith, and engaged in the fights at Fort De Russy and Pleasant Hill, and was for two weeks constantly under fire, covering the retreat of the army and helped build the dam on Red River to get the fleet out of the hands of the Rebels, and was in the fights at Cain River and Zelloy Bayou, and was wounded by a shell and left for dead at Marksville Prairie, and was in the fight at Lake Chicot and veteranized and furloughed in July, 1864. After furlough, returned to his command at Memphis and engaged in the fight at Tupelo, then at Duval's Bluff, and followed Price in his raid into Missouri, and was engaged at the Big Blue fight, and from there went to Nashville and engaged there and followed Hood to Eastport, and was in the siege of Mobile, and taking of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and mustered out January 21, 1866. Came to Kansas in 1871, first located in Greenwood County, and remained until 1874, when he returned to Illinois and came back in 1878, and located in Hutchinson. Was married May 20, 1870, to Miss Sarah Bishop, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children—Irene, Harley and Fanny. Is a member of the G. A. R.

GEORGE D. BARCLAY, Police Judge, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., June 3, 1844. In May 1861, enlisted in Ewing's Battery G, First West Virginia Light Artillery, and served with his command in Virginia and Maryland, participating in a great many engagements, among others Camp Alleghany, McDowell, Cross Keys, Freeman's Ford, Sulphur Springs, Waterloo Bridge, and Second Bull Run. His command was then sent back to West Virginia, and he was in the engagements at Beverly, Rocky Gap, and Droop Mountain, and with Gen. W. W. Averill, on his raid to Salem, and with Gen. Sigel, at the battle of New Market. Was discharged on expiration of service at Wheeling, Va., June 20, 1864. Re-enlisted in Company M, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was with his company and regiment in front of Petersburg until Lee's surrender. Mustered out of service at Harrisburg, Pa., July 22, 1865. In 1867 he went to Nebraska, and was made First Lieutenant of a company of Pawnee Scouts, under Maj. Frank North. Was with Gen. Carr in his fight at Lilian Springs, Col., and after two years hard service on the plains, was mustered out at Columbus, Neb., December 20, 1869. He came to Kansas November 13, 1871, and took a homestead in Reno County, and engaged in farming until 1878, when he went to Trinidad, Col., and started a hotel. After two years he went to Las Vegas, New Mexico, and started a newspaper, the Las Vegas *Optic*. Returning to Hutchinson, Kan., in 1880, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Reno Township, and re-elected in February, 1882. Was elected Police Judge of the city of Hutchinson in 1880, and re-elected three times in succession. He was married February 14, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth Shuster, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children—Maude, Stella, Bessie and Andrew. He is a Mason, and past grand of the I. O. O. F., and past commander of Joe Hooker Post, No. 17, G. A. R.

J. P. BATCHELER, general merchant, located at Atchison, 1871, where he remained two years, and then removed to Valley Falls, Jefferson County. On the 2d of June, 1882, he came to Hutchinson, having been employed for several years prior to that time as traveling salesman. Since coming to Hutchinson, Mr. B. has been employed in the mercantile pursuits, and is now doing considerable jobbing business. He was born at Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y., June 12, 1852. When nine years of age moved with his parents to Linn County, Mo., where he remained until he came to Atchison. He was married at Valley Falls, Kan., May 18, 1882, to Mettie V. Beland, a native of Valley Falls, Kan. Mr. Batcheler is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and of the Northwestern Traveling Mens' Association.

J. M. BEAM, Constable, was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 8, 1848. In 1863 he enlisted in Company C, Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with his command in the Fifteenth Corps, and participated in the battle of Lookout Mountain, and all the general engagements of the Atlanta Campaign, as well as a great many skirmishes and minor engagements. After the taking of Atlanta, followed Hood back to the Tennessee River, and returned and joined Sherman's army, just as they started on the trip to the sea, and participated in that campaign, and north through the Carolinas and was on the skirmish line when they entered Columbia, S. C., and among the first in that city, and the city was on fire when they entered it, and engaged in his last fight at Bentonsville, N. C. After the surrender of Joe Johnston's army, marched to Washington City, and participated in the Grand Review, and mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in July, 1865, and discharged at Columbus, Ohio. After the war he returned to Ohio, and remained there until 1871, when he came to Kansas, and located on Section 26, Reno Township, Reno County, and engaged in farming until 1877, when he removed to Hutchinson, and engaged in business for two years. Then went to Colorado, and remained there until 1882, when he returned and located in Hutchinson, and was elected Constable, and is now acting in that capacity. Was County Commissioner in 1876-77. Was married April 16, 1868, to Miss Emma Huff, a native of Ohio. They have two children—Frank M. and Blanche. Is a Mason.

J. W. BEDWELL, proprietor of Howard House, was born in Indiana, January 9, 1856, and came to Kansas with his parents in the fall of 1859. His early life was spent on the border, in the counties of Bourbon, Douglas and Leavenworth, during the border troubles and the War of the Rebellion. In 1864, his parents moved to California, crossing the plains, being six months on the way, having to frequently fight the Indians, and remained in California eighteen months, then moved to Roseburg, Douglas Co., Ore., and remained there until 1876, when he returned to Kansas, and located at Fort Scott, where he was married April 18, 1877, to Miss Malinda Troy, a native of West Virginia, who died November 22, 1880, leaving one child—Laura. He was married the second time, October 30, 1881, to Miss Della Wohlfart, a native of Ohio. They have one child—George H. He came to Hutchinson in 1882, and engaged in the hotel business.

THOMAS H. BEDWELL was born in Philadelphia, Penn., November 1, 1831, and made it his home until 1852, when he went to Indiana, where he was married in 1854, to Miss Margaret A. McCalister. In 1859, they moved to Kansas, and located on the Marmaton River, in Bourbon County, and settled on a farm, and commenced improvements in 1860. The season being very dry, they had no crops, no turnips, and were without bread; but in 1861, they had an abundant crop of everything, but the raiders came in from Missouri, and captured the Union men, and killed all they found who had served under Jim Lane, and although Mr. Bedwell had been thirty days with Jim, his Pro-slavery friends saved him, by representing him as one of them. After the party left, they told him to get away at once, as they could not protect him another time. So he had to sacrifice his goods, and a farm, which has since proven to be very valuable, taking just what he could get, and fleeing to Douglas County, he located in Prairie City, where they were living at the time of the Quantrell raid on Lawrence; at that time they had a sick child, who died that night; they set fire to the house after the child was buried. Then moved to Leavenworth County, where they remained until 1864, when they crossed the plains to California, and remained there eighteen months, then went to Roseburg, Douglas Co., Ore., and lived there until November, 1876; they returned to Fort Scott, Kan., and died January 25, 1876, leaving his wife, Mrs. M. O. Bedwell, with four childred—J. W., Jessie R., Arthur S., and Harrie G. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bedwell are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN B. BROWN settled in Hutchinson, in May, 1872, and has been engaged in the real estate business most of the time since, having been agent for the land department of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. for the last seven years. He has been in partnership with L. A. Bigger since October, 1872, during which time they have located not less than 250,000 acres of land, under the homestead act. In nine months, in 1882, they sold over 100,000 acres of land, in Reno, Rice, McPherson, Kingman, Pratt and Stafford counties, the unimproved railroad lands ranging from $4 to $6 per acre. They represent the A., T. & S. F. R. R., for the sale of all its lands in Reno County, where there are still fully 100,000 acres of railroad land unsold. Mr. Brown is a native of Attica, Seneca Co., Ohio, where he lived until September, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in that regiment until September, 1865. He then returned to Ohio, and located at Napoleon, Henry County, where he remained until 1868. He then lived in South Carolina for one year, and from there removed to Ottawa, Kan., where he remained, engaged in farming, until he came to Hutchinson. Mr. Brown was once Mayor of Hutchinson, and has served as Police Judge. He is also a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge. He was married at Napoleon, Ohio, February 15, 1872, to Almira Roff, a native of that place.

HON. W. R. BROWN was born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 16, 1840. He received his education at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., from which institution he graduated in July, 1862. The same year he removed to Lawrence, Kansas, where he read law with ex-Gov. Wilson Shannon. In 1863 he removed to Topeka, where he served as Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court and was Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives during the sessions of 1866 and 1867. In 1866 he made his home at Emporia, Kansas, and entered upon the practice of the law with Judge R. M. Ruggles. In 1867 he removed to Cottonwood Falls, in Chase County, and was elected that same fall as District Judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Kansas, and served in that capacity till March 1, 1875, when he resigned, having in the fall of 1874 been elected to Congress from the Third Congressional District of the State. He served but one term, and has since 1877 been engaged in the practice of the law. He moved from Cottonwood Falls to Hutchinson in 1873, and is still a resident of Hutchinson, and member of the law firm of Brown & Zimmerman. Judge Brown was married in Lawrence, Kan., October 28, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth E. Balcom, a native of Worcester County, Mass. They have two children—Margaret and William. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and was a charter member and first master of the lodge at Cottonwood Falls. He is also a member of I. O. O. F.

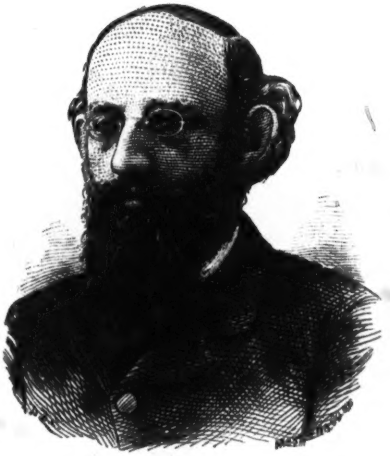

W R Brown.

S. W. CAMPBELL, cashier of Reno County State Bank, came to Hutchinson in April, 1876; organized the above named bank and has been its cashier ever since. He is a native of Gentry County, Mo.; in October, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Fifth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and served four years, being a non-commissioned officer at the time of his discharge. He was then employed in the hardware business, in St. Joseph, Mo., until 1873, and was subsequently engaged in banking, being assistant cashier of the St. Joseph savings bank. He was married at St. Joseph, in May, 1869, to Emma Lee Keedy, a native of that city. They have three children—Fred F., Reuben C. and Daniel Keedy.

G. W. CARPENTER, was born in Stephentown, near Lebanon Springs, N. Y., August 22, 1834. In 1850, he removed from his native county to New York city, and remained there until 1865, when he came west as far as Illinois, and located in Grundy County, living in Morris and in Chicago, prior to his removal to Kansas. He was married in Stephentown, N. Y., November 6, 1856, to Diana Howard, a native of that place, and has three children—Fred H., Minnie L. and Florence. In June, 1871, he came to Kansas and located at Newton. In the following October he took a claim on the southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 23, Range 5, W. Clay Township. He spent the winter of 1871 in Wichita and graded the A., T. & S. F. R. R. through Newton, commencing grading on the Wichita branch in September, 1871, and finishing the contract in February, 1872. The following March, 1872, he did about three miles of grading on the road east of Hutchinson, and the last of the same month commenced farming in Clay Township, continuing on the farm until March, 1881, when he moved to Hutchinson and engaged in the livery, trading and dealing in horses, and also dealing in coal. Mr. C. was Township Trustee in Clay Township two years. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

WILLIAM S. CLAYPOOL was born at North Salem, Ind., August 6, 1853. After remaining there but six weeks his parents removed to Peoria County, Ill., near Farmington. He lived there for five years; returned to Indiana and resided there for eleven years. In 1869 he went to live in Hancock County, Ill., and during the same winter to Henry County, Ill. In the spring of 1870 his parents settled with him in Ralls County, Mo. He remained there until the spring of 1876, his father, John Wesley Claypool, locating on Section 6, Township 23, Range 7, Salt Creek Township, where he still resides. He is now a representative from the Ninety-eighth Assembly District. This has been the home of William S. Claypool since that time. Nine months after coming here, however, he returned to Abingdon, Ill., and attended Hedding College for two terms, preparing himself to teach and practice law. In 1878, he returned to Reno County, Kansas, and taught school three winters. He began prospecting for mines in Colorado in April, 1881, having now an interest in the Gunnison County Mining Company, and also the coin silver mine and tunnel site, which is represented by the Montgomery County Gold and Silver Mining Company; also one-quarter interest in the Ella Rea Mine, and one-quarter interest in the Lilley Mine, all located at White Pine, in Gunnison County, Tomicha Mining District.

F. R. CHRISMAN was born March 17, 1846, in Pulaski County, Ky. He was the son of a farmer, and raised to that business. After arriving at manhood he was employed for three years as a teacher in the public schools of Pulaski County, Ky. In 1870 he removed to Hillsboro, Ill., where he engaged in the mercantile business for three and a half years, with marked success. He afterward assisted in the organization of the Farmers' Exchange Bank at that place, and was cashier of that institution until he left for Hutchinson, Kansas. September 19, 1873, he was married to Mary J. Slayback, of Hillsboro, Ill. They have three children now living—Joseph F., Mabel I. and Dora. Mr. Chrisman arrived with his family in Hutchinson February 18, 1875. He was engaged in the harness trade from 1876 to 1878, and in the book and stationery trade from 1878 to November, 1882, when he again retired from the mercantile pursuits, having large real estate and live stock interests. He is now giving his attention to these investments, and is one of the largest and most successful wool growers in Reno County. Mr. Chrisman is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery, A., F. & A. M. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a delegate from the South Kansas Conference to the General Conference of that church, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1880.

H. CONSTANT, grain dealer, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., July 25, 1842, and made it his home until he came to Kansas in 1872, and located in Hutchinson, and started a blacksmith shop, and followed that business until the country being developed, and the grain interest becoming of sufficient magnitude, in 1874 he commenced buying and shipping grain, and was the second dealer in that line in Hutchinson. In July, 1882, he organized the same business in Burrton, Harvey County, and up to the 1st of March, 1883, has shipped from that point over 43,000 bushels of grain. Was married, December 28, 1865, to Miss Ada Briney, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Frank, Nettie and Nina. Is a member of the I. O. O. F.

REV. J. W. CROW was born near Harrietsville, Noble Co., Ohio, October 13, 1857. That was his home until he came to Hutchinson, in April, 1878. While in Ohio he attended both High and Normal schools, and after coming to Kansas he taught two years. During that period he also attended Normal school two full terms, and part of another. Prior to coming to Hutchinson, Mr. Crow had pursued his theological studies, and been engaged in evangelical work, joining the Southern Kansas Conference, March 1, 1880. His first charge was at Little River, Rice County, where he remained one year. During this time he also preached at Highland, Bluffville, and Mule Creek. In 1881 he was stationed at Matfield Green, in the southern part of Chase County, preaching also at Bazaar, Rock Creek, Prairie Hill, and Valley Center. He continued there until March, 1882, when he was obliged to relinquish work, on account of ill-health. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Crow was married in Hutchinson, June 29, 1880, to Lynda Schafer. She is a native of Harrietsville, Noble Co., Ohio. They have one daughter, Nellie. Mr. Crow is a son of Martin Crow, who came to Hutchinson in March, 1878. Although he lives in town, he has been engaged in farming most of the time since coming to Hutchinson. He is a native of Ohio also.

THEO. A. DECKER, editor of the Hutchinson *Herald*, was born in the town of Adamsville, Muskingum Co., Ohio, February 11, 1847. He resided in that county until he came to Kansas, acting as correspondent and local editor prior to entering the army, in 1863. In August of that year he enlisted in Company E, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out of the service in October, 1865, having acted as war correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. After leaving the service he returned to Zanesville, and was for a time employed as a teacher, at the same time engaging in newspaper work. He continued in these occupations until he came to Hutchinson, in 1879. He then commenced to read law, and now associates its practice with editorial work.

W. C. DEVIER settled in Topeka in January, 1870, and remained there until he came to Hutchinson, in June, 1872. He was employed in the Reno House two years, and then engaged in the grocery and drug business, under the firm name of Devier & Blackburn, where J. F. Blackburn is now located. He sold out his interest March 20, 1882, and is now a member of the firm of West, Allison & Co., proprietors of the First Water Mill. He is also engaged in the stock business, having about 500 head of cattle, and since December, 1882, has been interested in the grocery and queensware trade. He was a member of the Allison-Devier Mercantile Co., until October, 1882. Mr. Devier is a native of Shenandoah Valley, Va., born January 7, 1852, and lived there until 1869, when he removed to Boone County, in the same State, remaining there until he came to Kansas. He was married in Hutchinson, January, 1878, to Alice Burrell, a native of Wisconsin. They have one child, Mary.

R. M. EASLEY, Postmaster and proprietor of the Hutchinson *News*, settled in Hutchinson in November, 1875, and was employed as a teacher in the county schools six months. He then accepted a position as clerk, and six months later became assistant principal of the Hutchinson school, acting in that capacity for one year. He then assumed control of the *Interior* for about six months, and subsequently founded and published the St. John *Advance* at St. John, Stafford County, for one year. He bought the Hutchinson *News* January 1, 1881, and has since published and edited that paper. Mr. Easley has always been identified with the Republican party, and the papers with which he has been connected have always been exponents of the principles of that party. He is a native of Schuyler County, Ill., and lived in Knox and Adams counties prior to coming to Kansas. He was married at Mechanicsburg, Ohio, February 23, 1881, to Minerva J. Cheney, a native of Urbana, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Easley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE T. EMPEY, proprietor of the Arlington Mill, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., July 11, 1839, and when seventeen years of age moved to Stephenson County, Ill., making that his home until he came to Hutchinson, January 15, 1874. He was engaged in the grocery business for about seven years, and in 1877 built the mill at Arlington, operating it in company with A. K. Burrell until 1881. The mill was started with two run of stone, but now has four, with a capacity of about 200 bushels of wheat per day. Mr. Empey is one of the Alderman of the city, and is serving his second term in that capacity. He was married at Beloit, Ill., December 4, 1862, to Sarah Knoor, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children—Clarence B. James L., and Mabel A.

MARK M. EVANS was born in Berwick, Columbia Co., Pa., September 13, 1835, and lived in that county until 1852, when he removed to Dixon, Ill., making his home there and in that vicinity until he came to Kansas. He enlisted May 24, 1861, in Company A, Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until August 12, 1865, participating in all the engagements of his command, and was never wounded or sick while in the service. July 10, 1872, Mr. Evans took a soldier's homestead on Section 10, Castleton Township, Reno Co., Kas., and after living on his claim about one year moved to Hutchinson, where he was engaged in painting about two years. He then returned to Dixon, Lee Co., Ill., and lived there until 1880, at which time he came back to Hutchinson, where he has since been engaged in selling agricultural implements and hardware. He was married at Dixon, Ill., in July, 1867, to Ellen S. Hill, a native of Ohio, born near Sandusky. They have two children—Amanda May and Lulu J.

H. C. FREEMAN, merchant and painter, of the firm of Ryde & Freeman, dealers in paints, oils, glass, putty, wall-paper and painters' supplies generally, came to Kansas in 1875, locating in Hutchinson and commenced working at his trade of painter. The same year he and Mr. Chas. J. Ryde, a native of Sweden, associated in the present business, and by energy and management have a good business with a capital of $1,500 to $2,000, and they also work five hands, and are the leading firm in the business. Was born in Ohio, September 27, 1850, and went to Illinois in 1865, and has spent a number of years in Memphis and New Orleans. His father was a dealer in carriages and buggies and had a large trade in the South, and Mr. Freeman was engaged with him. Was married, in 1873, to Miss Margaret Myers, a native of Illinois. Is a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters.

J. A. GRAYSON, came to Hutchinson April 13, 1872, locating on Section 4, Township 24, Range 6. He lived there until December, 1874. Prior to coming to town he spent two winters on the buffalo range, his party killing 642 buffalo. When he came to Hutchinson he engaged in the coal, hay and grain business. In 1880 he commenced to deal in farm machinery. He has added to this a full line of agricultural implements and is also operating his farm, being largely interested in wool growing. He is a member of the Opera House Company and has mining interests in the Tomichi District, Gunnison Co., Col. Mr. Grayson is also one of the directors of the Montgomery County Gold and Silver Mining Company, headquarters at Dayton, Ohio, and White Pine, Col. Gen. E. F. Brown, General Inspector of the National Soldiers' Home, is president. Mr. Grayson was born in Ritchie County, W. Va., about eighteen miles from Parkersburg, May 24, 1845. He lived there until August, 1861, then enlisted in Company D, Sixth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and served until he was mustered out at Wheeling, June 12, 1865. He was wounded in Calhoun County, W. Va., August 28, 1864; he had his right leg amputated on August 8, 1865. In 1867 he removed from West Virginia to Middleport, Meigs Co., Ohio, and in 1869 he went to the National Military Asylum at Dayton, Ohio, having charge of the dining-room and the barracks most of the time, until he came to Kansas in 1872. Mr. Grayson was married at Chester, Ohio, January 1, 1874, to Mary L. Garen, daughter of Milton Garen, a merchant of that town. She was born in Beaver, Pa. Mr. Grayson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., having filled all the chairs of that order. He is at present chief patriarch of the Encampment, and has been quartermaster of G. A. R. since the first quarter of its existence. He is also treasurer of the Equitable Aid Union.

E. H. GREGG, hardware merchant, was born in Belmont, Belmont Co., Ohio, March 20, 1834. He was married in Napoleon, Ohio, September, 1862, to Minnie E. Scribner, a native of Henry County, Ohio, and has three children—Bertha M., Edwin S. and Franklin H. From Napoleon Mr. Gregg removed and settled in Hutchinson, in the fall of 1875, where he engaged in cattle raising and stock dealing until January, 1877, since when he has been in the hardware business.

J. A. GREGG, proprietor of livery stable and veterinary surgeon, came to Hutchinson November 20, 1877, and has practiced his profession in the place since 1878. He was born in Scotland, and from an early age reared in Castile, Wyoming Co., N. Y. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fifth New York Cavalry, and served until July, 1865. He was taken prisoner at Amosville, Va., July 24, 1863, and remained a captive on Belle Island until February, 1864, when he was taken to Andersonville, where he was kept until April, 1865, and then paroled. After he left the army he returned to Castile and thence came to Kansas. He has been a veterinary surgeon for sixteen years.

EUGENE HALLOWELL, drug clerk, came to Hutchinson December 7, 1871, and remained about two months. He then went to Bourbon County, and a few months later returned to Hutchinson, and when E. L. Meyer opened his drug store, entered his employ as a clerk. About a year later they established a branch store on Main street, below the Reno House, which they maintained for two years. Mr. Hallowell was born near Norristown, Montgomery Co., Pa., March 5, 1847, and that was his home until about sixteen years of age. He then went to Phœnixville, Pa., to learn the drug business, and about two years later went to Philadelphia, where he was employed in a wholesale drug establishment until October, 1871, when he came to Kansas. He was married in Topeka, September 18, 1879, to Dollie Campbell, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child—Paul. Mr. Hallowell is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

EDWARD S. HANDY came to Lincoln Township, Reno County, November 27, 1872, and settled on the northeast quarter, Section 28, Township 24, Range 6. He still retains his homestead. Mr. Handy was engaged in farming there until the fall of 1876. In January, 1877, he was elected Clerk of the District Court; was re-elected in 1878, 1880 and 1882. He has served as a school director and Clerk of Lincoln Township, and, at the time of his election as Clerk of the District Court, he was Justice of the Peace. Mr. Handy was born in York, Clark Co., Ill., February 28, 1846. He enlisted in Company F, Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862, and served until June, 1865. He was wounded at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24, 1863, and was incapacitated for further duty for fifteen months. Being then appointed to a position in the Adjutant-General's office, he acted in this capacity until the close of the war. Besides attending to his duties as Clerk of the Court, Mr. Handy carries on his farm. He was married in Hutchinson, December 25, 1879, to Minnie A. Hale, a native of Waterloo, Ind. They have one child—Inez L.

FRANK J. HAWKINS, contractor and builder, firm name Cathcart & Hawkins, was born in Michigan February 3, 1847, and when only two years of age moved with his parents to Wisconsin, and when fifteen years old went back to Michigan, and was learning his trade there, but in 1863, being only sixteen years of age, he enlisted in Company K, First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, and with his command was in Tennessee under Rosecrans and Sherman, and built the block house and bridges on the line of the road from Nashville South, and was at the campaign of Atlanta, and through to the sea, and through the Carolinas, and to Washington on the Grand Review, and mustered out in October, 1865. Although not the battle line, they were armed, and had frequently to quit work and fight to repulse an attack, and had to work under a heavy skirmish fire very often. After the war he returned to Michigan, and came from there to Kansas in 1871, first locating a homestead twelve miles south of Hutchinson, and in addition to farming, worked at his trade until May, 1882, when the present firm of Cathcart & Hawkins was organized. They employ from three to five hands, and contracts to present time are about $10,000. Mr. H. was married, in 1867, but his wife died in 1873, leaving two children—Alda F. and Carrie O. Was married again in 1877, but his wife died in 1879, leaving one child—Leo R. Was married October 10, 1881, to Miss Sarah Crowley, a native of Michigan. They have a baby not named. Is member of G. A. R.

A. J. HIGLEY, came to Hutchinson, in November, 1878, and located here permanently in March, of the following year. He was born in Rutland, Meigs Co., Ohio, October 1, 1851, living there until he was sixteen years of age; then went to Jackson County, Mo., where his father still resides. When he was nineteen years of age he entered Beloit College and took a three years' course, he then traveled two years, having read law prior to coming to Kansas. Mr. H. was appointed Justice of the Peace in August, 1880, and re-elected in 1882. He practices law and is proprietor of the *Herald*. He is also engaged in the loan business, representing the Kansas Loan and Trust Company. He was married in Kewanee, Ill., September 6, 1876, to Emma E. Howe, a native of Unionville, Ohio. She came to Kewanee, with her father, Gen. Howe, when she was four years of age. They have two children, Florence E. and Clyde S. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

WILLIAM E. HUTCHINSON, was born in Francestown, Hillsborough Co., N.H., December 4, 1847, but removed to Steuben, N. Y., at an early age, remaining in that county until he came to Kansas in the fall of 1867. His first location in this State was at Ottawa, where he taught school in the winter of 1867. The following spring he located near Buffalo, Wilson County, where he was engaged in the stock business with George W. Hutchinson until late in October, 1871, when he came to Hutchinson and became engaged in the real estate business with his cousin, Clinton C. Hutchinson, who had visited the site of the town one month previous, but permanently settled here at that time. They were the agents of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. lands, and owners of eleven-twelfths of the town site of Hutchinson, comprising in all 640 acres of land. He was engaged in the real estate and banking business until the fall of 1876, when he sold his interest to the Reno County State Bank. He has since been engaged in the study and practice of law, being at present in partnership with Mr. Whiteside. In addition to their law business they do an extensive business in loaning money, and are largely interested in live stock. Mr. Hutchinson was the first Superintendent of Public Instruction in Reno County, but resigned the position soon after his election. He and his cousin, C. C. Hutchinson, laid out the town of Castleton, in Reno County. He was also interested in the laying out of Medicine

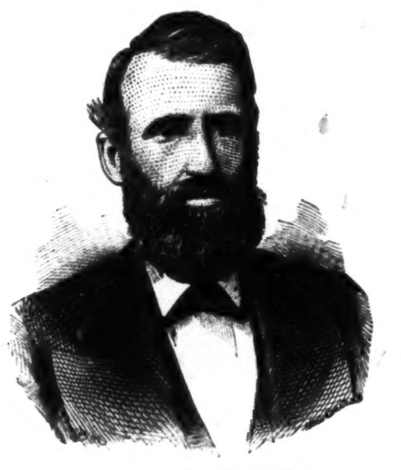

C. C. Hutchinson

Lodge, Barber County, and was the first member of the Legislature from that county. He was married in Hutchinson, October 7, 1875, to Annie P. Whiteside, a native of Shelbyville, Tenn. They have three daughters—Loto M., Annie W., and Willie H.

J. M. HERRICK, Sheriff, came to Reno County, Kan., in September, 1872, and located on the southwest quarter of Section 30 Township 24, Range 5, Lincoln Township, making that his home for three and a half years. He then sold his farm, but has since purchased two others in the same township. He was elected Sheriff in November, 1875, re-elected in 1877, and again in 1881. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Herrick is a native of South Charleston, Clarke Co., Ohio. April 19, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and September 17, 1861, re-enlisted in Company B, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, serving until August 15, 1865. He entered the service as a private and was discharged as Captain of Company I, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. At the close of the war he returned to Ohio, remaining there until April, 1878, when he removed to Brown County, Ill., making that his home until December, 1870. At that date he moved to Grundy County, Mo., making that his home until he came to Kansas. He was married in London, Madison Co., Ohio, October 16, 1865, to Anna Catharine Kennester, a native of that town. They have three children, Dollie May, born in London, Ohio; Joanna Fay, born in Lincoln Township, Reno County, and Edward McKee, born at the Court House, in Hutchinson, Reno Co., Kan.

HON. L. HOUK, District Judge, was born in Sevier County, East Tenn., fourteen miles from Knoxville, February 22, 1834. When about one year of age he removed to Morgan County, Ala., remaining there until 1850, when he returned to Tennessee. After attending the Union University at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and taking a four years course, he graduated in 1874, and entered the Law Department of the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn. He was licensed to practice in 1856, and moved to Brownsville, Tenn., in 1857. Judge Houk was a professor in Madison College, Madison County, Tenn., continuing in that capacity until 1861. Building a schoolhouse near Brownsville, Tenn., he engaged in teaching until he was conscripted into the Confederate service, in September, 1861. In June, 1862, he escaped further service, and went to St. Louis, residing there until 1865. Next he engaged in the real estate business in Dent County, Mo., for three years, then returned to Brownsville, and was in practice there until he came to Hutchinson. Judge Houk voted and acted against secession, being a Henry Clay Whig, and subsequently a consistent and unswerving Republican. He came to Hutchinson, in January, 1872, and was the first lawyer in Reno County. When he first settled in Hutchinson, his office was in the building whose site is now occupied by Young's store. He afterwards moved to the little building south of Redfield's bank. Judge Houk was elected County Attorney in April, 1872, and served until January 1, 1873. He was re-elected in 1880, and again in 1882. In May, 1872, Wm. Whitelaw became his partner and they were together under the firm name of Houk & Whitelaw. He entered into partnership with Judge Brown, in May, 1879, S. B. Zimmerman becoming a member of the firm in February, 1881. Judge Houk served as County Superintendent, by appointment, after the resignation of Taylor Flick, remaining in that office about one year. Judge Houk was married at Brownsville, Tenn., May 7, 1860, to Nannie Whitelaw, a native of that place. They have six children living; Elise, Eleanor, Russell W., Herman, Whitelaw, Lysander W. John H. is deceased. Judge Houk is a member of the Phi Gamma-Delta College Society, and belongs to the Baptist Church.

E. L. JEWELL, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, came to Reno County, October 20, 1873, and was engaged in Hutchinson most of the time until January, 1874, when he located two miles south of Arlington, on a farm, remaining there for a few months. He then located one mile north of Arlington, remaining in that location, teaching and farming until he was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the fall of 1880. He then came to Hutchinson and has since made that his home, having been re-elected to the office of Superintendent in the fall of 1882. Mr. Jewell has held the various School District offices, and has been Township Trustee and Township Clerk two years each. He was born in Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind., January 16, 1850, and when six years of age removed to Hamilton Township, the same county, and lived there until he was about twenty years of age. He attended the public schools in his native county until he was fifteen years of age, and then the Academy and High School at Muncie, Ind., and Nelson's Commercial College at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1870, he removed to Illinois and was engaged in teaching in that State, and Iowa and Indiana, until he came to Kansas. He was married in Westminster Township, near Arlington, Reno Co., Kan., November 10, 1878, to Sarah J. Fryrear. They have one child—Viola.

A. P. JORDAN, located in Kansas, March, 1873, and engaged in farming in Lincoln Township, southwest quarter Section 8, Township 24, Range 6 west. He remained in Lincoln, Castleton and Albion townships, until January 12, 1880, being Township Treasurer, and on the School Board of Lincoln Township. He was elected Sheriff in November, 1879, and served from January, 1880 until January, 1882, since which time he has been buying and shipping cattle, and is now the proprietor of the livery and feed stable, known as the "Red Front" stable, Second avenue, west of Main street. Mr. Jordan was born in Silver Creek Township, Cass Co., Mich., March 25, 1846. He lived in his native county until he enlisted in Company K, Twelfth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, November 15, 1861, in which he served until March, 1866. At the close of the war he returned to Michigan, and was married in Niles, Mich., July 21, 1867, to Florence E. Field, a native of Van Buren County, Mich. They have four children—Adelbert C., Alline G., Roy E., and Ethel LeVerne. Mr. J. is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and the G. A. R.

JOHN M. JORDAN, came to Hutchinson in November, 1871, engaging at once in the mercantile business. He occupied the building known as the Guessay jewelry store, until April, 1872, then moved to the northeast corner of Main and Sherman streets. Here he remained two years. He next occupied the Goldberg brick store, two years; then sold out and was not in active business for a year. He engaged in the clothing business two years; bought out the postoffice book-store, which he conducted one year, having been interested, more or less, in stock. In June, 1882, Mr. Jordan entered into partnership with Judge Ricksecker, in the real estate business. Mr. J. was born in Cabell County, W. Va., August 30, 1839, living there until 1854, when his father moved to Madison County, Ind. There, and in Hancock County, Ind., he remained until 1865, when he located at Reno, Leavenworth Co., Kas., living here until he came to Hutchinson, in 1871. Mr. Jordan was married in Jackson Township, Hancock County, Ind., February 19, 1858, to Maria J. Lacy, a native of that place. They have six children living—Madison M., Elbert L., Morgan L., Frank, Eddie and Stella. He is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter.

GEORGE B. KIFF, settled in North Topeka, and engaged in the hardware business, in October, 1871. The following February he removed to Valley Township, Reno County, and took up a homestead, working at his trade, that of a tinner, for George W. Hardy, of Hutchinson. In 1877 he entered into business for himself, establishing a trade in hardware and farm machinery, which has continued up to the present time. He was a member of the School Board and Justice of the Peace in Valley Township, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., subordinate lodge and encampment. Mr. Kiff was born in Delaware County, N. Y., October 14, 1835, and when fourteen years of age removed to Bradford County, Pa., with his parents, Andrew and Rebecca, who still reside in that county. The subject of this sketch removed to Tioga County, Pa., and lived in Mansfield most of the time until he came West. He was married in Knoxville, Tioga Co., Pa., March 8, 1851, to Myra S. Teft, a native of Norwich, Conn. They have two children—Flora Defranchia and George Augustus.

I. A. KITSMILLER, blacksmith, was born in West Virginia, October 18, 1855, where he learned his trade of blacksmith, and lived until February, 1879, when he came to Kansas, and located in Hutchinson, and started his present business. He employs one hand besides himself. Owns his own property, and has about $500 invested in tools, stock, etc., and is increasing his business rapidly. He was married in 1881, to Miss Arminda Mortina, a native of West Virginia. They have one child, Ora.

T. F. LEIDIGH, grocer, settled in Topeka, in July, 1869, and was engaged in the lumber business at that point until 1871, when he removed to Chase County, and spent about eight months at Cottonwood Falls, Florence and Newton, before coming to Hutchinson, in January, 1872. He has been engaged in the mercantile business since that time, and has done a jobbing business, to some extent, from the start. When he began business here there were five grocers in Hutchinson, doing an aggregate of from $40,000 to $50,000. His business amounting to about $10,000, the first year. There are now eleven grocers here, doing a business of about $250,000 per annum, of which he does about twenty per cent. In 1874, Mr. Leidigh built his residence on Second avenue east, and in 1875, erected his business block on the southwest corner of Main street and Second avenue. The main building is 65x25 feet, and it has a brick addition 25x25 feet, put up in 1879. Mr. Leidigh was born in Newville, Cumberland Co., Pa., April 27, 1849, and lived in his native county until he came to Kansas. He was married at Newville, Pa., January 6, 1874, to Lizzie E. Reed, a native of Newville. They have six children—Ellen R., Anna M., Fred H., Martha Alma, Arthur H. and Lucy E.

WILLIAM H. LEWIS, attorney-at-law, was born in West Bedford, Coshocton Co., Ohio, October 6, 1851. He was quite young when his parents removed to Jay County, Ind., where, at the public schools and at Liber College he obtained his education. After reading law in the office of Jaqua & Gray, at Union City, he was admitted to the bar in 1871 and commenced the practice of his profession. He was elected District Attorney for the Eighteenth Common Pleas District of Indiana and served out his term of office. Coming to Kansas in June, 1874, he located at Hutchinson, where he has since resided and successfully practiced his profession. He has served two terms, four years in all, as County Attorney, and one year as City Attorney. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. He was married in Newton, Kansas, in May, 1879, to Miss Sadie E. Hale, a native of Lewiston, Ill. They have two children—Ida M. and Arthur H.

ARCHIBALD W. McCANDLESS, Deputy County Treasurer, is a native of Allegheny County, Pa., being born April 19, 1855. He remained there until three years of age when he came to Macomb, Ill. Spending three years in the schools of Pittsburgh, he graduated, in 1868, from the Macomb, Ill., public schools; then attended college at Fulton, Ill. He acted for one year as Deputy Clerk in the Circuit Court of McDonough County, and taught school about six years prior to his removal to Valley Township, Reno County, Kansas, in the fall of 1879. After teaching three months, he became assistant principal of the Hutchinson schools for two years. Since June, 1882, he has been Deputy County Treasurer. Mr. McCandless was married at Hutchinson, November 16, 1882, to Agnes St. John. His wife is a native of Bloomfield, Iowa. Mr. McCandless is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILSON McCANDLESS, County Treasurer, settled in Reno County, Kansas, in March, 1874, on the northwest quarter of Section 32, Township 23, Range 4, in Valley Township, which is still his home. He was engaged in farming until the fall of 1881, when he was elected to his present office. He was born at Macomb, Ill., December 5, 1840, and lived in his native town until 1871, when he removed to Bushnell, Ill, making that his home until he came to Kansas. On the 14th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until June, 1865, participating in all the engagements of his command. He was wounded at Franklin, Tenn., and disabled for about three months, but was not absent from any general engagement. Mr. McCandless was married in Bardolph, Ill., December 5, 1865, to Mary A. Lawson, a native of Macomb, Ill. They have five children—Charles, Margaret Ann, William F., Susie and Lizzie E. He was one of the seven charter members of the Presbyterian Church at Hutchinson.

DAVID B. McKEE, M. D., visited Hutchinson in the fall of 1873, but did not permanently settle here until January, 1874. He has been engaged in practice the most of the time since, but has also been somewhat engaged in farming and real estate investments. He is a member of the Kansas State Eclectic Medical Society, and of the Southern Medical Association, being Vice President of the latter society.

D. McKEE, coal dealer, was born in Noble County, Ohio. His father, Robert McKee, was one of the pioneers of that part of Ohio, and widely known as the proprietor of McKee's Salt Works. Mr. McKee was for a number of years Postmaster at Olive, Noble County, and was also engaged in speculating and developing oil territory when the oil excitement was at its height. Came to Kansas in September, 1877, and located in Hutchinson, and first run a public house, but shortly thereafter bought out parties in his present business, and since December, 1878, has been engaged in the coal trade exclusively, and has a large and growing business, averaging during the cold months from twenty to twenty-five car loads per month. Was married in October, 1842, to Miss Caroline Ogle, a native of Ohio. They have four children—Elizabeth, Francis M., Warren S. and Ida B.

A. W. McKINNEY, M. D., came to Hutchinson June 15, 1872; saw first engine cross Main street going west, the road being finished about 100 yards west of Main street. There were then only thirty-five buildings in the place, all unfinished, including residences, of which there were but three. Of these buildings but eight are still standing. He located on the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 22, Range 5, Little River Township, and remained there until 1874, when he came to Hutchinson, commencing practice here in September of that year. When he settled in Little River there were but two houses, exclusive of dug-outs, there; and about fifteen people, among them Messrs. Riggs, Dingman, Reynolds, Gaither, Zimmerman and L. W. Thomas. When he left the place he sold his farm, but has since purchased one in the same neighborhood, and since coming to Hutchinson, has devoted his entire attention to the practice of his profession. He has been Coroner of Reno three terms, and still holds that office. Dr. McKinney was born in Livonia, Washington Co., Ind., October 20, 1831, and lived there and in that vicinity until he came to Kansas. He graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in February, 1860, having commenced practice in Owensburg, in Greene Co., Ind., November 9, 1851. September 5, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as First Sergeant, retaining that rank until May 1, 1862, when he became hospital steward. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant January 22, 1863. Became Assistant Surgeon of the regiment May 30, 1863, and was made Surgeon of the regiment September 13, 1864. He was discharged in Texas, December 8, 1865, but drew pay up to January 9, 1866, the intervening month being occupied in reaching his home. He was present in all the battles of his command excepting that of Mission Ridge, being at the taking of Fort Donelson; battle of Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Chickamauga, Nashville, Tenn., Ashville, N. C., April 6, 1865, and the entire Atlanta campaign. He was taken prisoner at Stone River, and released on parole after twenty-two days' imprisonment. After leaving the army he returned to Indiana and lived at Lavonia until May, 1872. Dr. McKinney is a member of the A., F. & A. M., A. O. U. W. and the G. A. R. He was married at Lavonia, Ind., December 24, 1851, to Nancy Jane Orr, who died April, 1872, leaving two children—Mary Ellen, now Mrs. J. W. Harmony, of Hutchinson, and Lavinah B. He was married to his present wife, Dovey M. Wible, a native of Orange County, Ind., at Hutchinson, July 12, 1875.

WILLIAM B. MARSHALL, County Clerk, was born in Belleville, Richland Co., Ohio, May 11, 1840. He enlisted in April, 1861, in Company H, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in August. Returning to Ohio, he was engaged in farming and the mercantile pursuits until he came to Reno County, April 18, 1872. He then took a homestead in Lincoln Township, on Section 10, northwest quarter, Township 24, Range 6, and still owns this property. Before he came to Hutchinson, fall of 1877, he lived on his farm five years. For about two years he was connected with the grocery establishment of De Vere & Blackburn. Mr. Marshall was elected County Clerk in the fall of 1879, and re-elected in 1881. He has held many minor offices, such as Township Trustee and Clerk, School District Treasurer, etc. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., and in 1882, represented Reno Lodge, No. 99, I. O. O. F., in the Grand Lodge of the State. Mr. Marshall was married at Belleville, Ohio, February 23, 1865, to Martha J. Shafer, a native of that place. They have two children, Guy S. and Myra Iona R.

J. H. MAURITZIUS, wholesale produce dealer, was born at Savannah, Mo., May 12, 1850, and when two years of age removed with his family to Amazonia, Mo., where he remained eight years. He then removed to St. Joseph, and in 1870 to Doniphan County, Kan., where he was engaged in farming for three years. He then moved to Leavenworth, where he became bookkeeper and salesman for the dry goods house of Jaggard & Foster. He remained with them for about four years, and then traveled three years for a wholesale house in Kansas City. In February, 1881, he came to Hutchinson, where he has since been engaged in various mercantile pursuits. Since June, 1882, he has been engaged exclusively in the wholesale produce business. Mr. M. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery. He was married in Leavenworth, November 20, 1879, to Rose S. Kirch, a native of Wisconsin.

EUGENE L. MEYER, druggist, was born in Paris, France, April 15, 1849. His father, Michael, left the place of his birth, September 8, 1853, and arrived at New Orleans, November 6. His family consisted of his wife and young Eugene. From thence the party proceeded up the Mississippi River, arriving at Nauvoo, Ill., November 23, 1853. They next removed to Rock Island, in March, 1854. In June, 1857, they departed for Kansas, reaching Leavenworth on the 10th of that month. Removing to Sumner, Atchison County, they were the fourth family to arrive in that historic town. In March, 1860, Eugene followed his parents to Atchison, where they remained until April, 1873. He attended school at St. Benedict's College, which was then the only college in the Missouri Valley. He began learning the drug business at Leavenworth, with Theo. Egersdorf, and continued with him four years, following that business for three years in Atchison and three years in New York. Eugene L. Meyer came to Hutchinson in March, 1872, continuing in the same line of business. He was appointed Commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1878. He is now proprietor of a large drug store; is also vice-president of the Reno State Bank. He is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M. Mr. Meyer was married in Hutchinson, April 7, 1874, to Mary Emma Moore, daughter of Rev. D. M. Moore, of Lawrence, Kan. She was born in Greenfield, Ohio. They have five children—Anna Marie, Edward, Margaret E., Daniel E., and Louis.

JOHN PAYNE, Register of Deeds, was born in Shropshire, England, September 12, 1812. He came to America in 1850, locating in Marshall County, Ill., in July of that year. In 1857, he removed from Illinois to Iowa, locating in Lucas County, where he remained until he came to Hutchinson, April 1, 1873. He resided here one year, when he located on Section 16, Clay Township, where he still resides. In 1879, he was elected Register of Deeds, and re-elected in 1881. Mr. Payne was married in England, in 1842, to Elizabeth Jones. She was born in Shropshire. They have six children living—Thomas W., Ann Elizabeth, John R., Richard E., George E. and Jonathan. They have lost three children.

J. L. PENNEY, came to Topeka in the fall of 1870, and was engaged in office work until he came to Hutchinson in April, 1872. He was then connected with C. C. Hutchinson in the banking and real estate business until 1876, in the capacity of cashier, and was subsequently engaged for one year in the grocery business. In 1877 he removed to Illinois, but two years later returned to Hutchinson, where he has since had control of a meal and feed mill, with a capacity of about forty bushels per hour. Since October, 1882, he has been engaged in the produce business in partnership with J. H. Mauritzius. Mr. Penney was born in Lorraine, Jefferson Co., N. Y., June 5, 1848, and lived in his native county until about twenty years of age, when he removed to La Salle County, Ill., which was his home until he came to Kansas. He was married in Topeka in April, 1873, to Mary E. McLaughlin, a native of Indianapolis, Ind. They have two children living, Elizabeth Alice and Edith Louise, and have lost one child.

AMOS S. PLANK, jeweler and dealer in musical instruments, settled in Hutchinson in June, 1877, and has since been engaged in his present business, which has doubled in magnitude since its establishment. He was born in Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, May 27, 1843, and when three years of age removed with his parents to Lee County, Iowa, and seven years later to Davis County, Iowa. He remained at this point, engaged in the jewelry business about four years of the time, until he came to Kansas. Mr. Plank was married in Hutchinson, in February, 1880, to Mary Hayes. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

G. V. RICKSECKER was born near St. Joseph, Ind., August 4, 1837. During infancy his father moved to Hamilton County, Ohio; resided there about two years, and then settled in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where young Ricksecker lived until he was eighteen years of age. His father then moved to Stark County, near Canton, Ohio, and lived at home on the farm until he was twenty years old. He then went to Bolivar, Ohio, and attended the High School at that place for one year. He then spent several years teaching and attending school, and in his twenty-fourth year married Susan Shoemaker, August 30, 1860. In the

the fall of 1861 he went to Nashville, Tenn., and until August, 1864, was engaged in the Quartermaster's Department at that place. He then returned home and engaged in mercantile pursuits until November 5, 1866, when he and his family arrived in Ottawa, Kansas. He was Superintendent of the city schools for one term, in the spring of 1867, and then went to work at his trade as contractor and builder, in which pursuit he continued until incapacitated for work by a fall. In 1870 he moved to Pomona, Kansas, and engaged in the hardware, agricultural implement and lumber trade, until the spring of 1873, when he sold out, and arrived in Hutchinson, Kansas, on the 8th day of May, 1873. Went to work in C. C. Hutchinson's land office, selling the A., T. & S. F. R. R. lands until August, 1874. The grasshopper year, the land business being entirely suspended, he was employed by the Railroad Company to purchase seed wheat for those who had lost their crops by the grasshopper invasion. He bought and distributed a little over ten thousand bushels of wheat to the farmers along the line of that railroad, beginning at Hutchinson and going as far west as Kinsley. In November, 1874, he was elected Probate Judge of Reno County, Kansas, but before taking charge of the office he was appointed as one of a committee of three to go East and solicit aid for the grasshopper sufferers. New York City was the field in which he was to work. Arrived there December 3, 1874, and remained until March 13, 1875, during which time there was sent by him, or through his work, to the Kansas Central Relief Committee, at Topeka, Kansas, about $7,000 in cash and $35,000 worth of clothing, tea, and such articles as would bear transportation so far. Returning home he opened a loan and law office, in connection with his duties as Probate Judge. He was re-elected in 1876 and 1878. Resigned his office in 1879 and went to Colorado. Remained in the West two years, making an extended tour through Southern Colorado and New Mexico, visiting every point of interest. Returned home in 1881, and again opened a loan, law and real estate office, in which business he is now engaged. Judge Ricksecker has been a member of the City School Board; is a member of Reno Lodge, No. 140, A., F. & A. Masons, and of Reno Chapter No. 34, R. A. Masons. He is the father of six children—Carrie E., Charles H., Edward H., Willie L., George V. and Nellie M.

N. T. P. ROBERTSON M.D., came to Hutchinson, April 28, 1876, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession and in farming pursuits. When he first visited this place in the fall of 1875, he purchased property here. The doctor was born in Mount Eden, Spencer Co., Ky., March 3, 1827. He lived there but a few years when his parents located at Hannibal, Mo., where his father died in 1833. The next year his mother removed to Jacksonville, Bourbon Co., Ky. His home was there until 1850, when he went to Union, Boone Co., Ky., where he lived for six years, then he spent one and a half years at Lexington, McLean Co., Ill., and in 1857, went to St. Louis, to attend the Missouri Medical College, before graduating, in 1859, he commenced the practice of his profession in Moniteau County, Mo. After he graduated he settled in Jamestown, the same county, remaining there until 1864, after which he removed to Fairbury, Ill., where he lived until the spring of 1876. Dr. Robertson is a member of the State Medical, and the South Kansas State Medical Societies. He was the president of the Kansas Central Medical Society, when it existed. He has filled all the chairs in the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Council. Was also Sovereign of Orient Conclave, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre and St. John, for four years, and Grand Junior General of the Grand Imperial Conclave of Illinois, for the same term He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the K. of. P., being an ancient Knight of the latter. He was married near Lexington, Ill., April 14, 1859, to Eliza P. Smith, a native of Boone County, Ky. They have five children living—William K., a resident of Nickerson, Kan., Nathan Smith, Fannie M., now Mrs. Charles W. Patchen, of Hutchinson, Permelia P., and Evangeline. They have lost one son, who died in infancy.

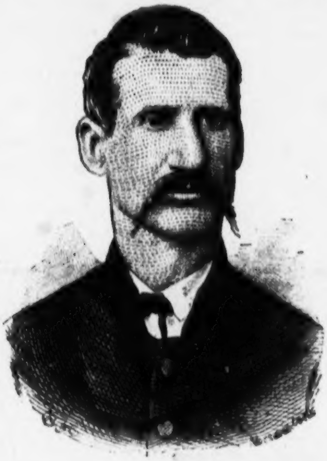

N. T. P. Robertson M. D.

H. ROGERS, livery, feed and sale stable, was born in Illinois, in 1844, and in 1861, enlisted in Company D, Seventh Regiment Iowa Infantry, and was engaged in the battle of Belmont where he was captured and kept a prisoner for seven months, first at Memphis, Tenn., and there to Tuscaloosa, Ala., he made his escape from the latter place, May 13, 1862, and was sixteen days and nights making his way into the Union lines, and rejoined his command at Corinth, Miss., and was in the second fight at that place, and at Iuka where he had the top of his ear shot off, and after that did garrison duty for a long time on the R. R. from Nashville to Chattanooga and mustered out July, 24, 1864. After the war he returned to Illinois and made it his home until he came to Kansas in September, 1878, and first located near Arlington, Reno County, on a homestead and came to Hutchinson and organized present business in July, 1882. He has a roomy barn and lot large enough to accommodate from seventy-five to 100 head of horses; has five carriages, fifteen teams and does a large sale business, and is also running two teams in the transfer business; has a splendid stand for business, and it is one of the first stables built in Hutchinson. His average sales are $1,000 per month. Was married in 1867, to Miss Anna E. Doyle, a native of Missouri. Is a member of the G. A. R.

FREDERICK RYDE, baker, confectioner and fancy groceries. Was born in Sweden, April 27, 1841, and came to the United States in 1864, first locating in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and from there to Chicago and to Little Rock, Ark., working at his trade of baker. In 1866 he came to Kansas and stopped first in Leavenworth, working at his trade there. He worked for the railroad for a time and in June, 1872, came to Hutchinson, and thinking the prospect good here concluded to locate permanently. He was married June 18, 1872, to Miss Katie Johnston, also a native of Sweden, and they together organized his present business with only $15 capital, and by economy, industry and energy they have built up their present flourishing business. He now owns his business house and lot, situated in the best business part of the town, and carries a $4,000 to $5,000 stock, and his present business is over $14,000 per year. They have four children, Oscar, Herbert, Enos, and Frederick. Is a member of the Lutheran Church and of the I. O. O. F., both subordinate and encampment.

M. SANDERS was born in Hanover, York Co., Pa., March 15, 1846. In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until November, 1865, participating in all the battles in which his command was engaged after the battle of Chattanooga. After leaving the army he located at Dayton, Ohio, and worked at his trade of harness-making, which he had learned prior to entering the service. He resided in Dayton until October, 1871, when he came to Kansas, and engaged in harness-making at Florence, from which place he removed in March, 1873, to Hutchinson. He was engaged in his harness business until 1874, and for the succeeding four years in steam flouring mill and sewing machine business, returning to his old trade again at the conclusion of that time. His business, which he carried on alone at first, now requires the aid of three employes in the manufacturing department.

JUDGE L. S. SHIELDS, was born in Tennessee, in 1817, and moved with his parents to Alabama, when five years old, and in 1830 moved to Illinois, where he lived until 1856, when he moved to Iowa, and came from Iowa to Kansas in the fall of 1870, and located at Cottonwood Falls, and was a contractor on the A., T. & S. F. R. R., and when the road reached Newton, located there. In August, 1871, he came to Reno County, and located on a homestead just north of Hutchinson, and moved his family here in November of the same year, and was engaged in farming and dealing in coal. In the fall of 1872 he was elected Probate Judge of Reno County, and also Justice of the Peace five years in Kansas, and served in both capacities. After the expiration of his term of office he was a contractor on the extension of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., and on the A. & P. R. R., in Arizona for three years. In 1881 he returned and located in Hutchinson, and has a number of teams engaged in hauling and has the contract for sprinkling the streets of the city. He was married, in 1842, to Miss Mary A. Launders, a native of Illinois. They have eight children—Sophronia J., George S., Samuel L., Daniel A., Florence, Alice, Nellie and Green W. He is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. While in Iowa, in 1856, he was appointed Postmaster and held the office until 1861, when he resigned it, and was also Justice of the Peace six years in Iowa. He was the Assessor for Reno County in 1872, and there were then only 350 acres broken in the county. He was a buffalo hunter in 1872, and killed a great many buffalo.

HON. A. R. SCHEBLE, lawyer and politician, was born in Westfield, Morrow Co., Ohio, May 17, 1849, and was educated at Capital University, Columbus, Ohio. He read law at Mansfield, Ohio, was admitted to the bar in 1870, and immediately began the practice of his profession in that city. In 1872 he removed to Napoleon, Ohio, where he resided till 1877 when, in December of that year, he located at Hutchinson, Kan., where he now resides. In 1875 he was elected Representative for Henry County to the Sixty-second General Assembly of Ohio, as a Democrat, and in June, 1877, was renominated, but declined to run on account of bad health. Since he came to Hutchinson he has practiced his profession with marked success, and in addition, from April, 1879, to June, 1882, owned and edited the Hutchinson *Herald*, a Democratic weekly newspaper. In 1882 he was elected Representative of the Ninety-seventh District in the Kansas Legislature, which office he now holds. Mr. Scheble was married at Napoleon, Ohio, October 20, 1874, to El Dora Belle Richards, a native of Melmore, Seneca Co., Ohio. They have three children—Max Carl, Elma Janette and A. R., Jr.

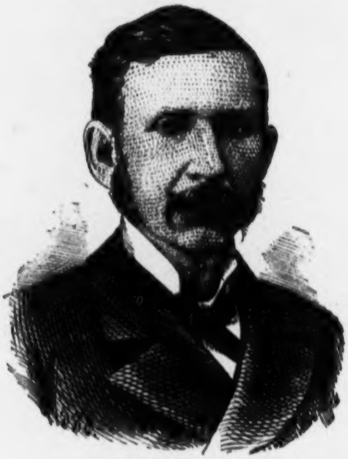

A. R. Scheble

JOHN N. SHANAN, hardware merchant and money loaner, was one of the early settlers of the county. He took a homestead claim on the northwest quarter of Section 20, Township 23, Range 5 west, in Clay Township, and resided on his farm, engaged in farming and stock raising, until March, 1877. He ran the first threshing machine in the county, in 1873, one of the manufacture of Aultman & Taylor. In 1877 he removed to Hutchinson, where he engaged in the grocery business until the fall of 1878, and the two following years he was employed in loaning money. About this time he took a trip to Europe. He has been associated with E. H. Gregg in the hardware trade since January, 1881. Mr. Shanan was born near Grafton, Taylor Co., W. Va., February 16, 1845, and when two years of age removed to Edina, Knox Co., Mo., where he was engaged in farming until he came to Kansas. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

EMANUEL SLOUGHENHOUP, brickmaker, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1839, and enlisted in 1862 in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in most of the engagements under McClellan in front of Richmond and in South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and in the Campaign of 1864, under Grant at the Wilderness, Dunwiddie Court House, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and in front of Petersburg, through the whole campaign, until the surrender of Lee's Army and was wounded three times, and mustered out in June, 1865. Came to Kansas in April, 1879, located in Hutchinson, and is engaged in manufacturing brick, for which the demand is increasing rapidly.

S. H. SIDLINGER, M. D., and Mayor of Hutchinson, is a native of Massillon, Ohio, where he was born June 23, 1845 He lived there for ten years, after which he removed to Napoleon, Ohio, and entered the Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry Band as second leader. Early in 1861, a year thereafter, an order was issued, discharging all bands. He then returned and immediately went out as a principal musician of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being detailed to assist the surgeon of the regiment as hospital steward. Dr. Sidlinger was finally mustered out of the service June 20, 1865. He had practiced dentistry two years before entering the service, and afterward read medicine and practiced in the service. Returning to Ohio, he entered a drug store, where he continued the study of medicine, commencing in 1870. He pursued a four-years' course in the medical department of the Ann Arbor University of Michigan. He remained in the drug business for over eight years and practiced more or less during that time. In 1874, he went to Florida, Henry Co., Ohio, and remained there until he came to Hutchinson, in April, 1875. He has been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession ever since. Dr. Sidlinger is a stockholder in the Hutchinson Opera House Company, and has always been identified with public interests. He is now serving his second term as Mayor of the city. Has been Alderman several terms, four years County Physician, acts at present as Examining Surgeon for Pensions, and has been for several years an incumbent of that position. The Doctor is surgeon of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, and of the A. O. U. W. He was married in Newton, Iowa, June 30, 1868, to Lucinda Welty. She was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio. They have one child—Lila.

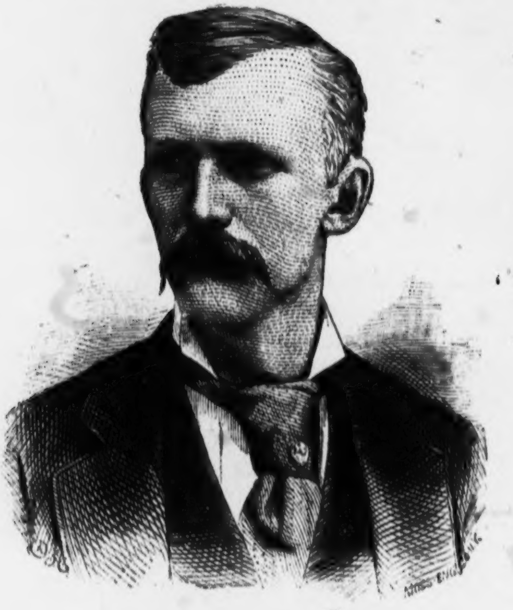

J. H. D. Rosan

JOSEPH H. D. ROSAN was born in Baltimore County, Md., October 10, 1844. Son of C. J. Rosan, one of the largest oyster, fruit, and vegetable packers of Baltimore, before the war of 1861. Lived here in the city of Monuments until he was eight years of age, when he with his parents removed to St. Louis for the brief period of two years. Returning to Baltimore he attended school at Newton Academy three years, then took a collegiate course of three years. After this entered the grocery house of C. Lewis Dunlap, remaining with him for three years. Leaving here he took charge of Rosedale farm, belonging to his father, in Howard County, twenty-five miles from Baltimore, for a period of about four years. In 1867 he came to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and engaged with his brother, C. W., in the grain, hide, and wool business, and remained there until January, 1870, when he came to Reno County, Kas., settling in Grant Township, on Section 4, Township 22, south of Range 6 west. After two years residence here removed to Section 31, Township 21, south of Range 6 west, in Rice County, Kas., and with his brother, C. W., engaged in the stock raising business, continuing in this business for five years, at what was known as Rosan's ranch, and when Rice County was organized he and his brother Charles W., organized what is called Sterling township, naming the township after their younger brother, the town of Sterling being named after Sterling Township. After this C. W. Rosan went to New York, and Joseph H. D. Rosan engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business at Hutchinson, Kas., representing the Corbin Banking Company of New York and other large Eastern corporations. In July, 1877, he laid out the town of Saratoga, Pratt Co., Kas., which is now a prosperous and flourishing town. Is a member of the K. of P., secretary of the Cherokee Salt Manufacturing Company, and secretary of the H. A. R. & S. W. R. R. Co. Was married to Eleanor W. Whitelaw, October 27, 1875, who was born near Brownsville, Tenn. They have two children living, Marshall W. and Irene W., and have lost two children.

DANIEL W. STIMMEL, proprietor of the Howard House, came to Kansas March 16, 1874, and located in Reno County, about four and a half miles southwest of Hutchinson. The following January he came to Hutchinson and purchased the furniture of the Commercial Hotel, conducted that house one year. He then engaged in the grocery business for one year and subsequently conducted the city restaurant for two years. He was then engaged in baling and shipping hay nearly two years, and on the 8th of January, 1881, he became proprietor of the Howard House, which he purchased in October of the following year. He has also been engaged in wool-growing nearly a year, but has recently disposed of his interests in that pursuit. He has been Justice of the Peace and served as Police Judge one term. Mr. Stimmel was born near Mechanicsburg, Champaign Co., Ohio, April 8, 1832, and in 1840, removed with his father to Columbus, where he lived until 1860. He then removed to Millbrook Township, Peoria County, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company G, Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until July 10, 1865. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Mansfield, La., on the Red River expedition April 8, 1864, and confined at Camp Ford, Smith Co., Texas, until May 27, 1865, returning to Illinois shortly afterward and settling in West Jersey, Starke County, where he was engaged in farming. Mr. Stimmel was married at Toulon, Ill., May 24, 1856, to Adelaide Tripplett, a native of Loudoun County, Va. They have two children—Effie M. and Roderick T. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. subordinate and encampment, and of the A. O. U. W. Lodge and Encampment, and has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church for about twenty years.

ROBERT E. TAYLOR, dealer in dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes and notions, came to Hutchinson in June, 1877, his father, Calvin Taylor, having arrived several months before. He was in partnership with his father until the death of the latter, which occurred August 17, 18-2, and now carries on the business in which the estate still has an interest. The firm gives employment to three men besides Mr. Taylor, and carries a stock of about $12,000, doing an annual business of some $30,000. He was born near Troy, Davis Co., Iowa, March 16, 1847, and reared at Bloomfield, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until he came to Kansas. He was married at Bloomfield May 12, 1874 to Miss Ruth Alley, a native of Indianapolis, Ind. They have one child—Mary R.

WILLIAM R. TEDRICK, teacher, came to Kansas in October, 1878, and located in Clay Township, Reno County, teaching school there during the winter and the following spring. In 1880-81 taught two terms in Valley and Clay Township. Was employed in the Hutchinson schools in 1882. He is a native of Cambridge, Guernsey Co., Ohio. Born October 17, 1856, and was educated at Cambridge, beginning to teach after he came to Kansas. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. R. UNDERWOOD, bookkeeper, was born in Ohio in October, 1846, and when a child moved to Indiana with his parents. His father was a merchant, and after his school days he was for a number of years in his father's store. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Seventy-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and after three months was discharged. Re-enlisted in Company E, Seventh Regiment Indiana Cavalry, and served with his command in the West, participating in the engagements at Okolona, Guntown, Tupelo, Hurricane Creek, Oxford, and in a number of skirmishes and raids, and was made Orderly Sergeant of the company, and was mustered out September 19, 1865, on special order. After the war he was engaged in repairing telegraph lines for several years. He came to Kansas in 1876, and was employed in keeping books in his present location, in the flouring mill of West, Allison & Co. He was married February 15, 1874, to Miss Alida Smith, a native of Indiana. He is a Mason in the Blue Lodge, and is a member of the G. A. R.

GEORGE C. UPDEGRAFF, merchant, made his first location in Kansas at Hiawatha, in January, 1873, remaining at that point about seven months. He then removed to Springfield, Mo., and in March, 1874, came to Reno County, Kas., and settled at Bell Township, where he remained five years. On the 12th of May, 1881, he commenced the mercantile business at Nickerson. On January 12, 1882, his brother, R. H. Updegraff, became connected with him in business, and March 7, of the same year, they removed to Hutchinson, their present place of business. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., November 25, 1852, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas. He was married in Kansas, October 18, 1882, near Allington, Reno Co., Kas., to Florence L. Ross, a native of Center County, Pa. Mr. Updegraff is a member of the I. O. O. F.

FRANK VINCENT, Deputy Register of Deeds, was born in Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio, May 6, 1853. When he was quite young his parents moved to Marion County, Iowa, where he lived until he came to Kansas, in 1868, on a prospecting tour. He first visited Fort Scott. In March, 1874, he located at Hutchinson. For the first five months he engaged in no active business, but then located in Castleton Township, on Section 4, Township 25, Range 6. He lived here until 1876, after which for two years he engaged in the mercantile business at Castleton. After spending another year on a farm, he was appointed Deputy Register of Deeds, which position he has since held. Since 1879 Mr. Vincent has also been engaged in the real estate and loan business. He was Assessor of Castleton Township when it embraced Albion, and part of Haven and Sumner. Mr. Vincent was married near Chariton, Lucas Co., Iowa, August 20, 1874, to Annie E. Payne, a native of Knox County, Ill. They have four children—Annie E., John F., George O., and Mary Sophia.

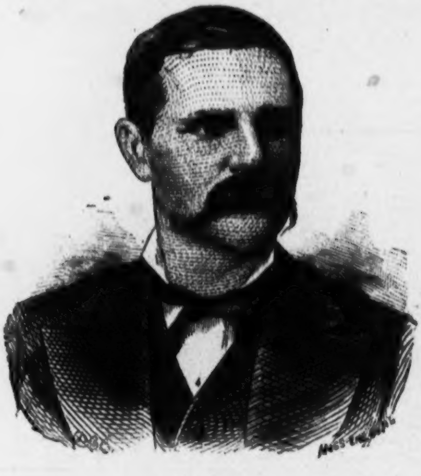

H. Whiteside

HOUSTON WHITESIDE, attorney-at-law, settled in Hutchinson, Kas., in May, 1872, and established the *Hutchinson News*, issuing the first paper on July 4, 1872. In November, 1872, he was elected County Attorney of Reno County, and held that office until January, 1877, and has a number of times represented his county in State and congressional conventions. He also held the office of City Attorney for three years and has been engaged in the practice of law since March 1, 1873. He is one of the directors of the Reno County State Bank and of the Hutchinson Opera House Company. Secretary of the Water Power Company and one of the incorporators of the Hutchinson Lumber Company. Mr. Whiteside is also engaged in farming and the cattle business, in money loaning operations, and is interested in some mines in Colorado. He was born six miles north of Shelbyville, Tenn., October 6, 1848, and received his education in the public schools of his native town and at Francina Institution at Middleton, Tenn. He read law with an uncle, Thomas C. Whiteside, one of the directors of the Chattanooga & Nashville Railroad, and was admitted to the bar of Tennessee. His family were Unionists during the war, and he has always been identified with the Republican party. Mr. Whiteside had charge of a cotton plantation in Mississippi in 1870. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge. He is quite wealthy and occupies a high standing, both in society and in business circles. Notwithstanding his various interests he has not neglected his profession, but on the contrary keeps in the front rank, both as counselor and as an advocate. His office is one of the best appointed in the State and his practice wide. Though often pressed by his friends, on account of business engagements Mr. Whiteside has steadily refused to run for office.

E. WILCOX settled in Topeka in May, 1869, and was engaged in the hardware trade at that point until January, 1872, when he came to Hutchinson. He was engaged in the hardware and implement trade in partnership with S. Lehman until the spring of 1875, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Wilcox carried on the business alone until January 1, 1882, since which time Mr. Dice, a practical machinist, has been associated with him. In 1879 he opened a machine shop in connection with his regular business, and in 1882 added a foundry. Their business is principally job work, though they manufacture iron store fronts, windmills and pumps. Their hardware business has increased from $10,000, in 1872, to $100,000. Mr. Wilcox was Postmaster in 1872 and erected the first brick block in town. He was the first County Treasurer of Reno County, serving in that capacity from 1872 until 1875, and has served as Mayor two terms and also as Alderman two terms. He was the first president of the Reno County State Bank and is vice-president of the White Pine Mining Company of Colorado, having headquarters at Hutchinson; also a director of the Gunnison County Mining Company of Colorado. Mr. Wilcox is a native of Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., and lived in Jefferson County, N. Y., and Oberlin, Ohio, until he came to Kansas. He was married in Oberlin, Ohio, August 8, 1850, to Emma Ames, a native of Beckett, Mass. They have two children—Edward Berdett and Nettie. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge and Chapter.

THOMAS WILSON, of the firm of Smith & Wilson, came to Hutchinson August 1, 1882, and has been a member of this firm since that time. From August 12 until November 27 the firm sold fifty-two organs and seven pianos, besides handling other musical instruments and publications. Since Mr. Wilson became a member of the firm they have added a jewelry department to their business, dealing in clocks at wholesale and retail, and have four agencies at different points in the State. Mr. Wilson is a native of West Somersetshire, England, and came to America in 1870. He resided in New York State, engaged in railroad work on the A., T. & S. F. R. R. in Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas for over four years, being a conductor on that road, when he left their employ to go into his present business with Mr. Smith. He is a member of the K. of H.

G. W. WINANS came to Kansas and settled in Douglas County, in the winter of 1868-69, and was engaged in teaching in Eudora, in that county, for two or three years. In 1872 he was a candidate for County Superintendent, and in 1874 went to Waterville, Marshall County, where he taught school for five years. In 1876 he was elected County Superintendent, and in 1881 went with a Government surveying party to the Pan-handle of the Indian Territory. He returned to Topeka in December, 1881, and in January, 1882, went to Hutchinson and taught school for about four months. He was then engaged on institute work for two months, after which he again took charge of his school until the summer of 1883. He was born in Preston Hollow, Albany Co., N. Y., August 15, 1846, and lived there until he was thirteen years of age. He then attended the High School in New York city for three years, after which he taught school in New York State until he was twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, when he came to Kansas. Mr. Winans is a member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. He was married at Blue Rapids, Kan., November 29, 1876, to Flora B. Green, a native of Bentonsport, Van Buren Co., Iowa. They have one child, Louise.

CHARLES B. WINSLOW, druggist, settled in Hutchinson in May, 1872, and has since been engaged in his present business, in partnership with L. H. Allbright. At first they did a purely retail business, but since 1874 have done considerable jobbing in the southwestern portion of the State. Their first store was 25x50 feet, but several additions and improvements have been made and they now do the largest business in their line in the southern part of the State. Mr Winslow has been Township Treasurer for eight years and City Treasurer for two years, and is secretary and one of the directors of the Hutchinson Opera House. He was born in Boston, Mass., October 28, 1838, and that was his home until fifteen years of age, when he went to Pittsburgh, Pa., making that his home until he came to Kansas. He was married at Pittsburgh, Pa., to Emma Cupples, a native of that city. They have two children, Annie L. and Harry D. Mr. Winslow is a member of the I. O. O. F., subordinate lodge and encampment, and of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

W. L. WINSLOW, dentist, was born in Randolph County, N. C., February 10. 1832. Removing to the neighborhood of Marion, Grant County, Ind., he commenced the practice of his profession there in 1861. Here he resided for ten years, when he went to Kokomo, Howard County, Ind., which place he made his home until he came to Kingman County, Kansas, in January, 1878. Dr. Winslow located at Hutchinson in March, 1879. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and of the A. O. U. W. He was married in Berlin, Clinton County, Ind , July 17, 1853, to Lindamira McLeland, a native of Wayne County, Ind. They have five children; Alfareta, Hezekiah T., Allanson M., E. Belle, and Lenna R.

JAMES A. YOUNG, druggist, settled in Hutchinson, November 21, 1875, and has been engaged in mercantile business, in partnership with his brother John H., since June 1, 1878, in the drug and fancy goods business He was born in Cicero, Onondaga County, N. Y., November 7, 1847, and lived in his native town until 1866, when he located in Syracuse N. Y. In 1872 he removed to Chicago, and remained there until he came to Kansas, engaged in the carpenter business. He was married on Pretty Prairie, Reno Co., Kan., October 23, 1877, to Dora N. Eraham, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child, John W.

JOHN H. YOUNG, druggist, came to Kansas May 15, 1873, and settled at Syracuse, where he was engaged in the drug business until March 8, 1874, when he removed to Hutchinson. He has been engaged in mercantile business since his arrival here, for the last four years in the drug business. Mr. Young was born in Cicero, Onondaga County, N. Y., June 22, 1850, and remained there until fifteen years of age. He then went to Syracuse, N. Y., and in the spring of 1871 removed to Colorado, making that his home until he came to Kansas. He was engaged in the furniture business at Trinidad, Col., while in that State. Mr. Young is a member of the A., F. & A. M. He was married March 8, 1874, at Syracuse, Kan., to Eva A. Hand, a native of Warners, Onondaga Co., N. Y. They have three children, Mabel A., Bertie L., and Lulu A.

SAMUEL B. ZIMMERMAN, Probate Judge, came to Kansas in October, 1872. He was born in Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, July 30, 1842. In 1852, his parents removed to Iowa, locating four miles from Iowa City, Johnson County. He entered the Iowa University in 1860, and he enlisted in September, 1861, in Company A, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He remained in the same county, but was transferred to the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, and afterwards to the Seventh Iowa Cavalry. Mr. Zimmerman entered the service as a private, but soon after was made a Lieutenant and commanded a company in the Eighth Regiment. After being mustered out of service in March, 1866, he returned to Iowa and again entered the University at Iowa City, taking a three years' course. In 1870, he went to Warrensburg, Mo., and acted as manager of the *Journal* until he came to Kansas in 1872. Returning to Warrensburg he acted in the same capacity during the winter of 1872-'73; came back to Kansas during the following summer, and became again connected with a Warrensburg paper in the winter of 1873-'74. In the spring of 1874 he became a permanent resident of Hutchinson, and in September, 1874, Principal of the Hutchinson schools. He taught three years and then commenced the practice of law, which he has continued ever since. Judge Zimmerman had been admitted to the bar, in 1872, while a resident of Warrensburg. He was elected to his present position by the Republicans in November, 1880, and re-elected in 1882, having served a short time by appointment, prior to his first election. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Reno Lodge, No. 140, Chapter 34, and of Joseph Hooker Post, G. A. R. Judge Zimmerman was married in Page County, Iowa, to Anna B. English, on July 22, 1879. She is a native of Carroll County, Ill.

NICKERSON.

The young, but progressive city of Nickerson, with a population of 1,300 inhabitants, is located in the northwestern portion of the county, ten miles from Hutchinson and one hundred and seventy-seven southwest of Topeka. It is the end of the second division of the A., T. & S. F. Railway, and is the site of the large and extensive machine and repair shops of the road. The future of the place is assured, as it is surrounded by a rich and fertile country, and within its limits about $200,000 is paid out annually by the railroad company.

EARLY HISTORY.

The original town site of Nickerson was laid off (on paper) in 1875, one mile east of the present site, by the railroad company. Early as 1872, a depot was built at that point, and the station was known as Nickerson, so named in honor of Thomas Nickerson, then President of the A., T. & S. F. Railway. The next building was erected by the railroad company in the fall of 1872, and used as a section house. In the fall of 1874 a schoolhouse was built. In August, 1875, Dr. L. A. Reeves located on the town site and erected a two-story frame building, and opened a stock of goods. In 1876 he sold his store to A Sievart. For the next two years these buildings comprised "Old Nickerson." In October, 1878, the present town site of Nickerson was laid off, on ground which was then covered by an extensive corn field owned by Mr. Sears. A very few days after the town site was surveyed, James Devitt commenced the foundation for the hotel known as the Dominion House. About the same time A. L. Harlow commenced the foundations for a building, afterwards known as the Harlow House. But before these buildings were completed, Dr. L. A. Reeves moved the building now occupied as the postoffice from Old Nickerson, and with the exception of a small frame structure, occupied by John Sears, it was the first building on the town site. By March, 1879, Dr. Reeves had the whole block up, now known as the Reeves Block. Probably the first building *built* on the town site was that erected by M. McCormick, and used as a drug store, in October, 1878. This was followed by a building used as a general store, and occupied by Sievart & Smith. Within sixty days Nickerson had two hotels, one dozen stores, two livery stables, two lumber yards, and a printing office.

Among the first settlers who identified themselves with the early history of Nickerson may be mentioned—Dr. L. A. Reeves, M. McCormick, Wm. Smalley, Wm. Scott, James Devitt, A. L. Harlow, A. Tucker, Charles Heath, Smith & Sievart, A Clark, A. J. Knight, Mr. Kent, L. Young, Joseph Kaufman, C. S. Brown, F. Wiers, John Haynes, H. Appel, G. A. Wagoner, and others.

The Nickerson postoffice was established in the summer of 1873, Mrs. M. J. Sears, Postmistress. The office was then located in a little sod house on the southeast corner of the present town site. In 1876, Mrs. Col. Budd was appointed, but officiated only a short time, when Dr. L. A. Reeves received the appointment. He acceptably filled the position up to the time of his death, October, 1882, since which time Mrs. L. A. Reeves has occupied the position. The Money Order System was established at this office in August, 1880, Charles E. Heath, purchasing the first order.

The first school building was erected in Old Nickerson, in the fall of 1874, and the first term was taught by Mary Kinney. In 1879, the building was moved onto the new town site and occupied until 1882, when the present building was completed at a cost of $7,000. The building is a large two-story brick, contains seven rooms, and is a credit to its district.

The Nickerson *Argosy* was first issued December 11, 1878, by Sargant & Bowman. February 12, 1879, Mr. Sargant purchased Bowman's interest and ran it until September 10, of the same year, when I. N. Bundy became sole proprietor. October 8, 1879, the paper was purchased by Hill, Brown & Co., who ran it until May 1, 1880, when L. C. Brown, the present editor and publisher, assumed control. The *Argosy* is a seven-column folio, Republican in politics, and is devoted to the interests of that section in general, and Nickerson in particular.

The wooden bridge across the Arkansas River at Nickerson, was completed in June, 1879, at a cost of $7,000, which sum was made up by the donation by the county, of $1,000, and the balance in bonds issued to the amounts of $4,500 and $5,100, by Grant and Salt Creek townships, respectively. The structure is 1,100 feet in length, and is an advantage, the value of which can not be estimated.

Nickerson was incorporated as a city of the third class, June 7, 1879, and the first set of city officials comprised the following named gentlemen: Mayor, L. A. Reeves; Council, M. McCormick, C. S. Brown, J. A. Moorse, J. O. Smith, H. R. Nickerson; Police Judge, D. D. Olmstead; Treasurer, C. E. Heath; Clerk, A. H. Jackson; Marshal, J. D. Reed. The present city officers are: Mayor, J. N. Woods; Councilmen, S. M. Wirt, A. S. Kent, E. J. Arnold, J. W. Mallory, J. M. Williams; Police Judge, D. D. Olmstead; Clerk, G. W. Cook; Marshal, D. W. Wright.

CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, ETC.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in old Nickerson, in 1875, by Elder J. W. Fox. The following pastors have had charge in the order mentioned: G. W. Honey, one year; H. Conery, two years; George Reed, one year; J. A. Mattern, two years; H. Shipe, seven months, to October, 1882. In January, 1883, Rev. A. J. Taylor was appointed. First services were held in the schoolhouse on the old town site until 1878, when the organization moved to "New" Nickerson. In the fall of 1879, the present church, a brick structure, 32x52 feet, was completed at a cost of $3,500. Present membership, 175.

The Congregational Society was organized in the winter of 1878-79, by Rev. R. J. Schlicter, with nine members. The present church edifice, a handsome brick structure, was completed in the summer of 1879. Rev. J. F. Bacon, present pastor. In 1878, services of the Catholic denomination were held by Rev. F. P. Swembergh in private residences, Rev. F. Hartman, present pastor. Present membership, twenty-five families. An organization of the Episcopal denomination was effected in 1880, by Rev. Newman. During the first year the church had no regular pastor. Regular services were held in the Methodist Church, Rev. Canfield pastor. A church edifice is now under construction. The Baptist denomination was organized in the fall of 1882, by Rev. J. N. Kidds, the present incumbent. In the winter of 1882-83, the society purchased the fine school building, which they now occupy.

Nickerson Lodge, No. 21, A. O. U. W., was instituted under a charter, October 11, 1879. First officers were: A. J. Lock, P. M. W.; G. N. Harper, M. W.; A. R. Pierce, Fin.; L. A. Rolland, O.; E. J. Arnold, Rec'd.; J. P. Herman, F.; C. F. Smolt, R. Present officers: J. N. Woods, M. W.; E. W. Elliot, P. M. W.; C. J. O'Rouke, F.; C. R. Marsh, O.; P. Hyitt, R.; E. J. Arnold, Treas.; H. Appel, Fin. Regular meetings are held every Wednesday evening. Present membership, eighty.

Nickerson Lodge, No. 190, I. O. O. F., was instituted under a charter dated October 12, 188 , with ten members. First officers: Th. Inman, N. G ; G. W. Brown, V. G.; M. McCormick, Treas.; H. T. Barrett, Sec'y. Its present officers are: William Pells, N. G.; P. Hayes, V. G.; Th. Inman, Treas.; H. T. Barrett, Sec'y. Meets every Saturday evening. Present membership, forty-six.

Banana Division, No. 65, R. C. A., was organized July 30, 1882, with twenty-two charter members. Present officers: J. W. Mallory, C. C.; C. R. Maratt, Sec'y and Treas.; E. Meyers, A.; W. A. Nolan, Sen. C.; A. D. Butts, Jr. C.; L. J. Lemere, I.S.; P. Wells, O. S. Meets first and third Sundays. Present membership, twenty-eight.

Nickerson Lodge, No. 42, A., F. & A. M., was organized under a charter February 15, 1882, with thirty-four members. Present officers are: J. D. Mallory, W. M.; J. N. Woods, S. W.; E. J. Arnold, J. W.; G. S. Bosworth, S. D.; J. B. Le Coy, J. D.; Wm. Scott, Treas.; Geo. Merritt, Sec'y. Regular meetings are held on first and third Fridays. Present membership, forty-four.

Occidental Division No. 8, S. K., was organized July 19, 1881, and received its charter December 12, 1881. Present officers are: C. F. Smolt, P. M. C.; J. N. Woods, S. C.; E. W. Elliott, L. C.; E. J. Arnold Chap.; J. P. Herman, S. Treas.; L. J. Lemere, R. Treas.; G. H. Saunders, Rec.; P. Wells, S W.; C. R. Marsh, J. W. Meets first and second Tuesdays of each month. Present membership, thirty.

Reno Post No. 80, G. A. R., was organized under a charter dated June 6, 1882. Its present officers are: J. B. Vincent, P. C.; Thomas Inman, Sen. Vice-Com.; S. D. Nolton, Jr. Vice-Com.; W. F. Hendry, Adj't.; Wm. Brown, Q. M.; C. J. Davis, O. of D.; C. M. Booth, O. of G.; A. Clark, Chap.; S. M. Wertz, Sergt.; D. B. Green, Sergt. Maj.; G. W. Lotz, Q. M. Sergt. Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month. Present membership, fifty-two.

The Nickerson Mills were built in 1880, by a stock company, at a cost of $4,480.17, without the machinery. In the spring of 1882, it passed into the hands of Elliott & Tallin, who, in January, 1883, turned it over to Smith & Lawthen. The mill is a three-story brick, with basement, 36x56 feet, and has not yet been put into active operation.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

E. J. ARNOLD, business manager of the firm of Edwards Bros. & Fair, lumber, hardware, stone, and all kinds of building material, also coal and grain. Business was established in November, 1878; capital employed in the business about $15,000; monthly sales about $3,000. Mr. A. was born in Ontario, Canada, January 19, 1848, and came to Indiana when a child with his parents, and when a man, went to Wisconsin, and from there came to Kansas in 1872, locating in Rice County, and came to Nickerson in 1879, and engaged in his present business. He was married in 1876, to Miss Sarah M. Howard, a native of Indiana. They have three children—Grace A., Ames M., and Charles E. While living in Rice County he served one term, 1875 and 1876, as Register of Deeds, and is now a member of the City Council of Nickerson, serving his third term. He is a Mason, member of Blue Lodge and Commandery, and also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Select Knights.

THOMAS BROWN, blacksmith and wagon maker, was born in Ohio, in 1837, and his parents moved to Indiana in 1842, where he resided until 1868, when he went to California, where he spent a number of years, returning to Indiana for a time, and back to California, and from there to Missouri in 1875, and came to Nickerson, Kas., in 1879, when the town was first located, and engaged in contracting and building, and has eight houses of his own, that he rents, worth about $6,000. He commenced his present business in 1880, and has a good shop, 20x40, and about $500 in stock tools. Is also interested in stock raising, and has now twenty-five head of cattle. Was married in 1857, and wife died in 1869, leaving three children—Parthenia, Emma and Thomas. Was married again in 1873, to Miss Helen Eddy a native of New York. They have one child—Browney May. He is a Mason.

D. S. DILL, attorney-at-law, located in Kansas in March, 1877, taking a claim at Haynesville, Pratt County, where he lived two summers, and assisted in the organization of the county. He was elected the first County Surveyor, but never qualified. The following winter he read law at Hutchinson, with Brown & Gillett, and subsequently with Houk & Brown. In 1880, he helped to organize Rural Springs, in Kingman County, being admitted to the bar in July of that year. In the winter of 1880-81, he returned to Hutchinson, and re-entered the law office of Houk & Brown, where he pursued his studies and assisted in the business of the office, remaining with them until he established himself at Nickerson, in April, 1881, where he is now engaged in law, real estate and insurance business. He is agent of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., and of the Arkansas Valley Town Company. He is a native of Toledo, Ohio, where he was born March 30, 1858. He was educated in his native State, where he resided until he emigrated to Kansas. Mr. D. has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Kansas, and in the United States Courts, and is identified with State and county political movements, serving as a delegate to various political conventions.

E. W. ELLIOTT, grain dealer, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, December 11, 1837, and when a young man, removed to Ross County, same State. In 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Eighty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with his command in the Department of Tennessee, for a time doing railroad duty, and having an occasional skirmish with the enemy, and was engaged for the first time in a regular battle at Chickamauga, and was captured in that fight, September, 1863, and was held a prisoner of war in Richmond, Belle Isle, Andersonville and Florence for fifteen months, being paroled in December, 1864, and mustered out in June, 1865. Came to Kansas in November, 1879, and located in Nickerson, and organized his present business in July of 1882, and from that time to the end of the year shipped 50,000 bushels of wheat, and is also engaged in stock, and has at present on the range sixty head. Was married April 5, 1865, to Miss Ruth Dixon, a native of Ohio; they have four children—Cora S., Simon O., Austin A., and Edith. Is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the G. A. R., and is County Commissioner of Reno County, and has just received his appointment of Postmaster of Nickerson.

J. P. HERMANN, furniture and undertaker, was born in Lake County, Ind., December 12, 1845, and when a child removed with his parents to Chicago, and remained there for six years, then to Lake County, Ill., where he resided until 1862, when he removed to Michigan, and came from there to Kansas in 1868, first locating in Bourbon County, and went from there to Wilson County, where he remained until 1872. That year he returned to Michigan, and came to Kansas in 1878, and located in Nickerson, Reno County, in 1879, and engaged in his present business. He was also interested and connected with the publication of the first newspaper in the place, and until recently was interested in the drug firm of Smoull & Hermann, and is the present owner of the business house in which the drug business is conducted. He carries about $3,500 in stock, and his average monthly sales are about $1,000. He was married April 15, 1873, to Miss Minnie King, a native of Buffalo, N. Y. They have three children—Kate A., John C., and William J. He is a Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W., and is also a Select Knight of the same order. He has been Township Treasurer one term, and also a member of the City Council.

W. J. JOHNSTON, merchant, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1856, and came from his native place to Kansas in 1878, first locating in Wichita. In the fall of 1881, he came to Nickerson and engaged in the grocery and queensware business, and carries about $2,500 worth of goods, and his monthly sales average about $1,500.

A. S. KENT, watchmaker and jeweler, was born in Massachusetts, in March, 1852, where he resided until 1875, when he came West, and first stopped in Minnesota; from there he went to Dakota, then to Nebraska, and then to Missouri, where he was located for a year, and then he came to Kansas, and located in Nickerson, in January, 1879, and erected one of the first business buildings in the place, 20x60 feet, two stories. After remaining here about six months he went west and came back in 1881, and started his present business. He carries a stock of about $3,000, and is doing a good business, being constantly kept busy at his trade, watch repairing. He is a member of the Nickerson Brass Band, and has been Treasurer of Grant Township two years, and a member of the Council of the city of Nickerson two years.

J. H. LEEMAN was born near Putnamville, Putnam Co., Ind., April 27, 1833. In 1850, he removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, Western Reserve, and thence moved to Lucas County, Iowa, in 1867, removing from Chariton, in that county, to Kansas. He enlisted early in 1861, when the first call for soldiers was made, in Company C, Sixth Ohio Cavalry, and re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, serving until October, 1865. He participated in all the general engagements of his command, entering the service as a private, and being mustered out as Captain, and then ranking officer of his regiment, of which he was in command. He was married at Salem, Columbus Co., Ohio, October, 1860, to Lydia A. Miller, of Ohio, and has four children living—America Ann, now Mrs. Richard E. Payne, Katie Emma, James Henry, Jr. and Stephen Edgar. Mr. Leeman located in Hutchinson, Kan., June 15, 1872, where he was in the brick business, and engaged in coal prospecting for a year, then City Marshal two years, and subsequently in meat market and boarding house business, until he removed to Nickerson, and became proprietor of the Reeves House, May 19, 1882. He is a member of Reno Lodge, No. 99, I. O. O. F., and Joe Hooker Post G. A. R., located at Hutchinson.

M. McCORMICK, druggist, engaged in his present business in Nickerson October 10, 1878, in his store on Peabody street, at present occupied by Mrs. J. D. Reed, milliner. In 1881 he built, and August 5, 1881, moved into his present store on Main street, in the upper story of which is the Masonic hall, occupied also by the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., G. A. R., Conductors' Union and Select Knights. His business has increased from $6,000, the amount of the first year's sales, to $23,000 in 1882. Mr. McCormick is a native of Napoleon, Ohio, born, December 13, 1847. He resided in Napoleon until 1873, at which time he removed to Hutchinson, Kan., where he was in the employ of E. H. Gregg, until he removed to Nickerson. He enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August, 1863, and served until July, 1865, when he was mustered out at Charlotte, N. C., and discharged at Camp Todd, Columbus, Ohio, in 1865. He was married in Nickerson, October 18, 1881, to May Reed, a native of Galesburg, Ill. Mr. McCormick was a member of the first Board of Aldermen of Nickerson, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., G. A. R. and A. O. U. W.

SAMUEL R. MARSHALL, proprietor of the Exchange Bank, and hardware merchant, came to Kansas in 1856, with his father, S. A. Marshall, who located and still resides in Leavenworth. July 1, 1877, Samuel R. removed to Halstead, Harvey County, and engaged in the hardware business, remaining there until he came to Nickerson to reside, in the spring of 1880, having become interested in the hardware business there when the town was first started. His banking business was established in March, 1882. Mr. M. was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., September 23, 1847, and removed from that place with his father's family, to Kansas, May 9, 1856.

WILLIAM SCOTT is a native of Vermillion County, Ill., where he was born September 28, 1833. His parents removed to Fulton County, Ill., when he was three years of age, and that place remained his home until he was twenty-three, when he located in Joshua Township, Knox Co., Ill., and lived there about eighteen years. He then returned to Fulton Co.; settled at Farmington, and removed from that place to Nickerson, Kan., March 27, 1879. He engaged in farming one year, and since the spring of 1881, has been in the grocery business. He was married in Elmwood, Peoria Co., Ill., November 30, 1856, to Mary Doyle, who died December 25, 1872, leaving five children—Alice S., Charles E., Edson A., Emma N. (died July 29, 1882), and Leonora A. Mr. S. was married at Farmington, Ill., March 2, 1874, to Martha E. Horde, his present wife, a native of New York. Mr. Scott has been a deacon and trustee of the Congregational Church of Nickerson since its organization, and is also a member of the School Board, of A., F. & A. M., and A. O. U. W. He erected the first building on the west side of Main street, commenced December 17, 1878, and completed about the first of April, 1879.

L. A. SHIELDS, grain dealer, was born in Illinois, April 20, 1841, and moved to Iowa in March, 1863, where he resided until the summer of 1882, when, being in poor health, he came to Kansas on a visit, and his health improving so rapidly, he decided to remain, and located in Nickerson in July, and organized his present business. His shipments from that time to the end of 1882, were about 35,000 bushels of wheat and 20,000 bushels of corn. Was married February 17, 1866, to Miss Minnie Reed, a native of Canada. They have one child, Kate L. While in Iowa he occupied the position of Township Trustee and School Director. Is a member of the Congregational Church.

C. F. SMOLT, M. D., located in Nickerson, September 27, 1878, and has resided in the place since that time, engaged in medical practice; and since January, 1882, in drug business. He was appointed surgeon of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. in the fall of 1879. Dr. S. was born in Geneva, Ill., September 25, 1852, and resided in his native town until 1860, when he went to Syracuse, Ill., and remained three years. Prior to coming to Kansas, he resided in Lee County, near Mendota, Ill. He graduated from East Paw Classical Seminary, with degree of B. S., and from Rush Medical College in the spring of 1878. He was married at Nickerson, March 31, 1882, to Emma Mahon, a native of Ohio. Dr. Smolt is a member of Kansas State, Kansas Southern, and Kansas Central Medical societies; also of A., F. & A. M., A. O. U. W., and Select Knights.

G. W. WRIGHT, livery, feed, and sale stable, was born in Ohio, April 4, 1839, and when about fifteen years of age moved with his parents to Illinois. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Ninety-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and served with his command in the Western and Gulf departments, and participated in a great number of engagements, among them Prairie Grove, Ark., Vicksburg, Atchafalaya, La., Titi, Miss., and at Forts Morgan and Gaines, Mobile, and was mustered out in the summer of 1865. In 1869 he moved to Missouri and came from there to Kansas in 1871, and located a homestead in Reno County, four miles east of Nickerson and engaged in farming. In 1874 when the crops were destroyed by the grasshoppers he and Mr. G. D. Barclay engaged in buffalo hunting, having in charge a number of the citizens of Reno County, and in this manner supplied the settlers with meat, and continued hunting in connection with his farming for several years. In 1878 he came to Nickerson and engaged in the livery business. He now has a stable 30x80, with a capacity for sixty horses, and has capital to the amount of $1,500 invested in stock. He also owns a large billiard hall 20x58, with two tables worth at least $1,000, and owns three residences in town. Was married in 1861 to Miss Mary J. Parmer, a native of Ohio. They have six children, Lincoln, John E., Dick, Gertrude, Maud, and Nellie. In 1881-2 he served as Deputy Sheriff of Reno County. Is Constable and has held the position ever since the organization of the township, and is also City Marshal and has been for three years.

ARLINGTON.

The little village bearing the name of the famous "Heights of Arlington," is located on the north Ninnescah, eighteen miles southwest of Hutchinson on the "Sun City Stage Route." The town site was laid off in August, 1877, by Messrs. G. T. Empey and A. K. Burrall. The first building was a three-story frame mill, 30x40 feet, erected that summer by Messrs. Empey and Burrall. The mill is run by water power from the Ninnescah, and has four run of buhrs, and a daily capacity of fifty barrels. The next building was moved down from Hutchinson by the same firm and used for store purposes. The next building, known as the Arlington House, was erected by P. Howell. The postoffice was established in the spring of 1878, H. Purdy being appointed Postmaster. In 1879, John J. Gains was appointed and officiated one year, when he was succeeded by W. A. Knorr. In the spring of 1878, M. C. Rogers opened a drug store, and was followed by William Ankron, who opened a hotel.

The first school was taught in the winter of 1878-9, by Miss Juliet Cartright, in a small building owned by Empey & Burrall. In the fall of 1879 the present frame schoolhouse, 24x32 feet, was erected at a cost of $700, E. L. Jewell being the first teacher in the new building. The Methodist and Presbyterian organizations hold regular services in the schoolhouse. The business interests of the place now include one hotel, one drug store, one hardware store, two general merchandise, one blacksmith shop, one mill, and the usual complement of professions.

CASTLETON.

The town site of Castleton, is pleasantly located on the north bank of the Ninnescah River, twelve miles south of Hutchinson, and is an important station on the Hutchinson, Kingman and Medicine Lodge Stage Route. The town site, which consisted of forty acres was laid in June, 1872, by W. E. and C. C. Hutchinson. The first building was a fine structure erected in July, 1872, by Wm. Wallace, and used as a store and dwelling. He was followed by a Mr. Smith, who put up a dwelling. The postoffice was established in the summer of 1872, Wm. Wallace, the present incumbent, being appointed Postmaster. Although not situated on the "gory plains of Castleton," the place has not improved since its first impetus. In reality, the place only exists in name.

The Harmony Baptist Church was organized November 3, 1875, with ten members. Its first officers were: Deacons, H. D. Freeman, H. Bramwell; Clerk, L. B. Tunnell; First Pastor, A. B. Friorear. The present membership numbers fifty-seven. The officers are: Deacons, H. D. Freeman, H. Bramwell, G. R. Bowser; Clerk, B. F. Tucker; Pastor, J. V. T. Hungate. A church building was commenced, July, 1882, and it was completed in April, 1883, at a cost of $1,500. The church building was dedicated May 20, 1883.

JOHN H. MEDBERY, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Castleton, came to Newton, in March, 1872, and on the 1st of April, of the same year moved to Hutchinson where he was engaged in prospecting for a few months. He then located on the north fork of Ninnescah River, on Section 26, where he now owns three quarter sections, having received his title to one under the pre-emption laws, and another being a homestead claim; when he first took up his claim in Reno County, there were no white settlers within ten miles of him, and he broke the first land and raised the first corn in that part of the county. His first neighbors were Austin B. Smith and his two brothers, Anthony and John, who settled at Castleton, in the summer of 1872. Mr. Medbery has been engaged in farming and stock raising ever since he settled here and has now at least 300 acres of his own land under cultivation, and fully as much more rented out to other parties. He organized Castleton Township, and was its first Trustee, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for two years. He was born and raised in Milwaukee, Wis. He was born April 7, 1848, and was educated in private and public schools of Milwaukee, and at Racine College. His father, John W. Medbery was one of the early settlers of Milwaukee, having settled there when it had a population of only about 8,000. He built and operated the Empire Mills, and was also engaged in the banking business for several years. He then went to Pike's Peak, and on his return was in the manufacturing business at Washington, D. C., where he died in 1870. The subject of this sketch was married in Hutchinson, February 11, 1880, to Flora Harsha. They have two children, John Harsha and Mary A.

RENO TOWNSHIP.

CAPTAIN MARSHALL BATTEY, farmer, Section 6, Township 23, Range 6, P. O. Hutchinson; owns 262 acres, 100 in cultivation, 125 fenced with barb wire, a fine bearing orchard of fifty apple trees and 300 peach, also small fruits; ten acres in timber, dwelling 20x24, stable 14x38, corn-crib 10x16, barn 20x40, chicken house, smoke house, etc. Has thirty head of cattle, forty hogs, and six horses. Was born in Rhode Island, February 26, 1843, and in May, 1854 moved to Bureau County, Ill., with his parents. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and with his command participated in the taking of Fort Donelson, battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth and in the defense of Corinth October 3 and 4, 1862, as his regiment was stationed there after the siege and capture, and participated in the raid under General Dodge to Tuscumbia, Ala. His regiment returned to Corinth and was stationed there for some time and then went to Linnville, Tenn., where the regiment veteranized, at which time Captain B., was recommended by his Colonel for a position in a colored regiment, and he was commissioned First Lieutenant December 26, 1863, and while his regiment was on veteran furlough, he was recruiting his company; when his company was full, he was mustered in as First Lieutenant of Company C, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, United States Colored Infantry, but shortly afterward promoted to Captain, and was on duty on the line of the Nashville & Decatur R. R., at Elk River. At the time of the Forrest raid had a number of hard fights with him, and finally fell back to Pulaski and repulsed him after two days fighting. When Hood made his raid, his command was withdrawn to Nashville and participated in that engagement; after Nashville, he was stationed on the Harpeth River guarding railroad bridges, and while there went home on leave of absence, the first and only time while in the service. After his return his command was sent to Murfreesboro, Tenn., was promoted to Captain November 9, 1865, while stationed there, and he was stationed at the Stone River Soldiers Cemetery, until mustered out, April 30, 1866. Mr. B. came to Kansas in October, 1871, from Vernon County, Mo., where he spent two years previous and located his claim November 6, same year, it being the first claim located south of the river six miles from Hutchinson, before the town was located. He shipped the first car of lumber to Hutchinson and had to raft it across the river, which was up at the time, to build his first house; swimming his horses attached to the wagon across the Arkansas River (there being no bridge) to haul the lumber from Hutchinson. In 1873 there was news of Indians coming in south of the river, and nearly all the settlers but himself and those on the river northwest fled to Hutchinson for protection, but it proved to be a false alarm. Was married January 24, 1875, to Miss Jessie M. Pace. They have two children—Lottie L. and Marshall W. Is a member of the Baptist Church and of Star Grange, No. 1,000. Is Road Master and Clerk of School Board, and has served as Justice of the Peace, one term.

G. F. COLEMAN, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Hutchinson, rents and farms 160 acres, in fine cultivation; the whole place being in crops, with the exception of ten acres in orchard, grove and grounds around dwelling and barn. Has three horses, twenty hogs and one milch cow. Came to Kansas in 1879, and first located west of here, but came to this place in 1880. Was born in Illinois, October 18, 1861, and came from native place to Kansas. Was married in November 1882, to Miss Emma Ostrom, a native of Illinois.

H. C. GALLUP, farmer and stock raiser, P.O. Hutchinson, rents and farms 640 acres. Has 200 acres in general crops, and the rest is used for pasture and meadow, and is also engaged in the dairy business, manufacturing and shipping to Colorado an average of fifty pounds of butter per week. Has forty-seven head of stock, including twenty-five milch cows and twenty hogs. Is also extensively engaged in raising poultry. Was born in the State of New York, in 1842, and moved to Illinois in the spring of 1860. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served with his command in Kentucky and Tennessee, participating in a number of scouts' skirmishes and heavy engagements, among others, Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and the Atlanta campaign until the taking of Atlanta, and after that sent back to Thomas at Nashville, and was mustered out June 5, 1865. Came to Kansas in 1876, and located one mile west of present location, and came here in 1881. Was married August 16, 1865, to Miss Salina C. Shottenkirk, a native of New York. They have seven children—Jennie, Edward P., Benjamin, Charles, Frank, James and Salina. Is a member of the G. A. R. and A. O. U. W.

JOHN GUYER, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 160 acres, 105 in cultivation; one mile of hedge; dwelling 14x20 L 12x12, with porch; stable and granary, and bearing orchard, and two groves of cultivated timber. Has seven horses, four cows and twelve hogs. Was born in Pennsylvania, November 14, 1823, and raised on a farm, making it his home until he entered the army, in 1862, as a private in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under the nine-months' call, and participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and re-enlisted in Company A, Two Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was engaged in garrison duty until the war closed, and mustered out in January, 1865, and returned to his home in Pennsylvania and remained there until 1869, when he moved to Missouri, but not having good health there, came to Kansas in 1872, and located on his present farm, taking it as a homestead. Was married March 24, 1857, to Miss Eliza McMillen, a native of Pennsylvania. They have twelve children—Anabel, Jonathan M., Frank B., William J., Thomas R., Lizzie, Daniel W., Eugene, Charles E., Arthur L., Benjamin W. and Robert L. Mr. G. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a member of the School Board on the organization of school district, and also when their fine brick schoolhouse was built.

WILLIAM HODGSON, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 160 acres, all in a fine state of cultivation, nine acres in cultivated timber and three acres in orchards, two miles of hedge fence, frame dwelling, stable, granary, sheds and yards for stock, windmill pump, and all conveniences for handling stock successfully; has 100 head of cattle, twelve hogs and seven horses. Was born in England, September 25, 1842, and when a child came with his parents to the United States, locating in Massachusetts. In the spring of 1857 he removed to Minnesota, and in 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Fourth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served with his command in the Western Army, joining the army at Pittsburg Landing just after the battle of Shiloh. He was identified in all it's scouts, campaigns, battles and skirmishes from that on to the end of the war, and participated in the siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, capture of Jackson, Baker Creek and Champion Hills, and in the assault on Fort Pemberton, Vicksburg, May 22, in which his command charged and took the ditch and outside of the works, but could go no further, and had to wait until dark to get back to the Union lines, and in the siege and final capture of Vicksburg. After the capture of Vicksburg, Mr. H. was taken down with the camp fever, which prevailed in his regiment in a very malignant form, and was the only one out of eighty-three who recovered, and from the effects of which he has never recovered, his health being entirely ruined, and a once vigorous and almost iron constitution entirely wrecked. After his partial recovery, being opposed to going to the hospital, and unfit for regular duty, he was made a Color Sergeant of his regiment, and bore the colors from that on through the war to the close. After Vicksburg went to Chattanooga, and was engaged in the battle of Mission Ridge, and in the Atlanta Compaign, in most of the engagements until the taking of Atlanta, and in the memorable and successful defence of Altoona pass with a force of 1,750 men under Gen. Corse, when attacked by a force of 10,000; and in the march to the sea, and in the fight at Fort McAllister, and north through the Carolinas, where he marched 200 miles barefooted; and was in the engagement at Bentonville N.C., his last battle; and after the surrender of Joe Johnston's army was on the march to Washington, and in the Grand Review, and mustered out at Louisville, Ky., August 17, 1865. Mr. H. was a veteran, having re-enlisted at Huntsville, Ala., January 19, 1864. Was wounded at the charge on Fort Pemberton by a gun-shot in the forehead, but saved by the front piece of his cap from a fatal wound, and at the taking of Fort McAlister was knocked senseless by a shell which passed between his arms while holding the colors aloft, and lay for hours senseless. After the war Mr. H. returned to Minnesota, and in September, 1867, moved to Missouri, and remained there until the spring of 1873, when he came to Kansas and located on his present place, at that time quite on the front of civilization and in the buffalo country. For years after Mr. H. came here, there was quite a business of hunting buffalo for the hides and beef, and after the buffalo had been driven further west there was a great trade in the bones, which were covering the country, dealers realizing $4 to $8 and $9 per ton for them. Shortly after coming here he organized a party for a buffalo hunt, composed of six ladies and twelve gentlemen, among them some railroad men and visitors from the East. They soon found a large herd of buffalo and the sport commenced, and four of the ladies in the party, Mrs. William Hodgson, Miss M. Hodgson, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Allen Shafer, each killed her buffalo. Mr. H. was married, November 8, 1865, to Miss Ellen Ware, a native of New York State. They have four children—Minnie, Edwin, Herbert and William. Mr. H. takes an active part in educational matters, and has occupied a position on the School Board most of the time since the organization of school district. Is a member of the G. A. R. and the Grange, and during the grasshopper year was the agent for the Grange in distribution of assistance to those in need.

HENRY OBEE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 22, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 488 acres, 150 under cultivation, four acres in orchard, stock yards and sheds for both cattle and hogs, fine frame dwelling, 18x30, with L 14x26, one story and one-half high, and two porches, 7x26, with stone cellar, stable and granary combined, 14x36, corn crib, 10x20, cattle sheds, 16x90, 100 head of cattle, 50 hogs, 2 mules and 2 horses. Wheat average for 1882 was a fraction less than thirty bushels to the acre. He was born in England April 14, 1838, and came to the United States with his parent in 1854, locating in Ohio, where he lived when the war broke out. He enlisted in July, 1862, in Company D, One Hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on organization was made Second Sergeant. His first serious engagement was at the siege of Knoxville, where he was wounded by the explosion of a shell, but was able for duty, and engaged in all the actions of the Atlanta Campaign at Peach Orchard. His regiment made a charge with 300 men and lost 110. He was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and shortly after going into active service. In March, 1864, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant; after the Atlanta campaign to First Lieutenant. After the taking of Atlanta his command fought Hood's advance until they fell back to Franklin, where his company being the center, was desperately engaged, and he was severely wounded, and was disabled for a long time, and re-joining his command at Kingston, N. C. After the surrender of Johnston's army he was for a time stationed at Greensburgh, N. C., and was mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio, July 3, 1865. After the war he was engaged for several years in the employ of the Wabash railroad, and came to Kansas in February, 1873, first locating east of Hutchinson in Clay Township, and came to his present location July 4, 1881. He was married February 28, 1865, to Miss Louisa Raff, a native of Ohio. They have four children—Morton C., Alice F., Louis H. and Helen. He is a Mason, and while he lived in Clay Township was for some three years Township Treasurer. He is now treasurer of the School Board.

DANIEL McMILLAN, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 160 acres, seventy in cultivation, four in cultivated timber and two in orchard. Dwelling 14x28, L 10x16, corn crib, stable, granary and windmill pump. Has fifteen head of cattle, fifteen hogs, four horses and two mules. Came to Kansas in 1872, and located on present farm; at that time there were only four or five claims taken south of the river, and his was the extreme western claim in this locality, and the buffalo roamed at will across his place. Shortly after, putting up a small house, a wind storm blew it away, and his cows died, and on the heels of this came the grasshoppers and ate up his crops and left him in a desperate condition, but he persevered and stuck to his claim, and is now in good circumstances. He was born in Pennsylvania, June 10, 1823, and moved to Illinois in 1857, and in 1870 to Missouri, coming from there to Kansas. Was married November 25, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Mauk, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children—Thomas, who owns 160 acres of fine land joining his father's on the west, which is finely cultivated and has a large body of cultivated timber on it; Kate, Ella, Daniel, Priscilla and Frank. Mr. McMillan is a member of the United Presbyterian Church and member of the School Board.

JOHN SIEGRIST, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 320 acres, 160 acres under cultivation, five acres in orchard, and thirteen in cultivated timber. Dwelling 26x36, two stories, barn 16x45, shed for farm implements and grain 40x40, hog sheds 160 feet long, and large yards for hogs. Makes a specialty of hogs, and feeds all the products of his farm and buys and feeds mill feed. He has turned off 250 fat hogs, and has now 122 stock hogs on hand. He was born in Pennsylvania, January 18, 1823, and when twenty-one years of age went to Illinois, and remained there until he came to Kansas in the spring of 1877. He remained the first year in Hutchinson and located here in 1878. He also own 320 acres in Salt Creek Township. He was married in 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Yontz, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children—Mary, Hettie, Annie, Jacob, Abraham and George.

J. A. STEVENSON, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 160 acres, seventy-five in cultivation, thirty-five acres fenced with wire; has a small orchard, frame dwelling, stable and corrals for stock; has 28 head of cattle, 14 hogs and 3 horses. Was born in Indiana, February 21, 1846, in New Albany, and when five years old moved with his parents to Montgomery County, and lived there until 1863, when he enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Cavalry; was after John Morgan in his raid into Indiana and Ohio, and afterwards went with his command to Larkinsville, Tenn., and engaged in scouting and patrolling until Hood made his raid on Nashville, when they were in his front resisting his advance, and almost continually under fire, and participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and followed Hood on his retreat to the Tennessee River in a constant running fight with his rear guard. After this campaign was sent to St. Louis, and from there in 1865 to Leavenworth, Kas., and was on duty at various places, Fort Riley, Council Grove, and at one time encamped in what is now Reno County, near where Hutchinson now stands, and while here was engaged in carrying dispatches, and was mustered out in the fall of 1865, at Leavenworth when he returned to Indiana and took a collegiate course. Came to Kansas in 1870, and taught school in Douglas County for two years, and while there, in 1871, was married to Miss Elizabeth E. McKinney, whose father was an old settler of that county. They have one child—Pearlie May. In 1873 he came to Reno County and located on his present farm, and helped organize School District No. 65, Reno Township, being one of the first school board.

S. WILSON, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 160 acres all under cultivation, all enclosed and divided into forty-acre lots with hedge, good orchard of all kinds of fruit, brick dwelling of six rooms, a portico, stable 16x40, barn and granary combined 40x42, corn crib 8x16, windmill pump and tank for watering stock, and a dairy 12x14 with water tank for butter and milk, with pipes from pump so that a stream of fresh water is flowing through it continually. He is now milking ten cows and intends making a dairy farm; he has 23 head of cattle, 14 hogs and 5 horses. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1832, and was raised on a farm, and made it his home until September, 1861, when he enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and with his command was in the department of Virginia and North Carolina, with headquarters at Fortress Monroe, under Generals Wool and Butler, and was for two years in the country near Norfolk and Suffolk, and in frequent skirmishes and scouts on the Blackwater. After the first year Mr. Wilson was promoted to Orderly Sergeant of his company, which position he held until finally mustered out in 1864. His command acted with General Grant in front of Petersburg, and in all the scout campaigns and engagements on the flanks of the army, and was mustered out in August, 1864, on expiration of term of service. After leaving the army he returned to Pennsylvania, and followed farming there until May, 1879, when he came to Kansas and located on his present farm. He was married in 1875, to Miss Mary E. Ingram, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child—James O. He is a member of the G. A. R., also a member of the School Board at the present time.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

D. J. COLE, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 240 acres, about one half under cultivation and the balance in pasture and meadow, all enclosed with hedge and wire fence and a cross hedge dividing it. He has a fine orchard of three acres and sixteen acres in cultivated timber, consisting of cottonwood, ailantus, willow, sycamore, black walnut and box-elder. He has also a fine pond in his pasture about eighty feet wide and 100 rods long, fed by springs. Has a large frame dwelling of eight rooms, barn 60x60, combining stable, granary, corn crib, sheds for stock, etc. His dwelling and barn cost about $3,500. He is combining fine stock with his farming and has eighteen head of cattle, all thoroughbreds, and eleven thoroughbred Berkshire hogs and eight horses. Mr. Cole was born in Culpepper County, Va., in 1824, and in 1834 he moved with his parents to Illinois, which he made his home for forty-two years. During the war he took an active part in favor of the Union, although surrounded by rebel sympathizers. He was a member of the Union League and took a leading part in all their meetings. He came to Kansas in 1876 and bought his present farm, and was for a time Trustee of Clay Township. He was married, in 1849, to Miss Mary E. Smith, who died in August, 1862, leaving one child—Barbara L. A. L. (now wife of W. S. Lurton, of Jacksonville, Ill.). He was married a second time in October, 1865, to Mrs. H. E. Monroe. They have seven children—Loyal L., Mary E., Hannah E., Ida G., Thaddeus C., Ena B. and Ina C. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

LUTHER DODGE, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 117 acres, fifty-one in cultivation, twenty acres fenced with wire, small orchard, dwelling 16x22, L 12x16, stable 24x28, and is also making a specialty of fine cattle, of which he has twenty-three head, twenty-five hogs and two horses. He raises good corn crops every year. Mr. Dodge was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., July 23, 1825. In 1856 he moved to Goodhue County, Minn., and was one of the pioneers of that county. During the war, when the Indians were doing so much killing and destruction in the adjoining county, they expected them at the place, and only the presence of troops stopped them. He came from Minnesota to Kansas and located here March 16, 1871, and is the first settler in Reno County. Was married, in 1850, to Miss Anne Daniels, a native of Vermont. They have six children—Mary, Martha, Hattie, Lillie E., Luther and Francis. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HOBART JONES, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 320 acres of land, 160 of which are under cultivation; has a small orchard, and five acres of cultivated timber—the largest growth in Reno County. This is the first claim located in Reno County; the lines were set out in 1872. He has a dwelling 16x24 feet, with L 16x18 feet, stable, stock yards, and sheds. Mr. J. makes a specialty of stock raising, and has 130 head of high grade and thoroughbred cattle, twelve head of hogs, and five horses and mules. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., June 4, 1832. His father, S. C. Jones, was one of the early settlers of Rochester, and was a heavy manufacturer and boat builder, and carried on a large and varied business. Hobart Jones moved to Illinois with his father in 1856, and started a fruit farm in Jackson County, and had over 100 acres of peach trees alone, besides large orchards of other fruits, and made a success of the business. In 1861 he elisted in the Second Illinois Battery, Light Artillery, and served with his command at the taking of Island No. 10, after which they went to Corinth and from there to the battle of Perryville, in General Sheridan's division, which held their ground, repulsing every charge of the Rebels, and at Stone River, Chattanooga, and Chickamauga, when his battery held the pass until the army passed through on their retreat, and then muffling their wheels and horses' feet with blankets, made their escape from capture in the night; also participated in the capture of Mission Ridge, and the Atlanta campaign, and in the march to the sea, and the march through the Carolinas, and his last fight was at Bentonville, when his battery, being attacked both front and rear, had to fire part of the time to the front, and part of the time to the rear, and then marched to Washington and was in the grand review, and was mustered out June 15, 1865, when of the original 150 men only fourteen were mustered out. He came to Kansas in 1876, and bought this place, and is well satisfied, as he came West for health and finds it here. He was married March 4, 1855, to Miss Isabel Jones, a native of New York. They have two children—Alfred H., and Mary E. He is a member of the School Board; was on the School Board in Illinois for nine years He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ISAAC IJAMS, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Hutchinson. Owns 160 acres, 140 in cultivation; has a fine orchard of all kinds of fruit, a small grove of cultivated timber in the shape of wind-breaks; frame dwelling of four rooms; stable for horses; has four horses, four cows and nine hogs. Mr. I. was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, October 5, 1837. He was raised on a farm, and has followed it all his life. In 1857 he moved to Northern Missouri, and when the war broke out in the spring of 1861 immediately enlisted in Company E, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and was with his regiment for the first year in Missouri, breaking up camps of recruiters for the Southern army, and fighting bushwhackers under Bill Anderson and Quantrell, and afterwards in Arkansas and Louisiana; was at the capture of Little Rock, and in the effort to support Banks on the Red River campaign, when they had to retreat fighting for a number of days, and was mustered out in the summer of 1865, and returned to his farm in Missouri, and in March 1871 came to Kansas, among the first to locate in Reno County, and took his homestead here. He was married April 18, 1867 to Miss Saraphina Parker, a native of Virginia. They have four children, John W., William R., Joseph H. and Emily. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the G. A. R.; has served one term as Township Clerk and is now a member of the School Board and has served a number of terms.

F. MACGUIRE, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 160 acres, 120 in cultivation; a small orchard of choice fruits of all kinds, 15,000 forest trees in cultivation, good frame dwelling 12x18, one and one-half stories, with addition, 12x22, and kitchen, 10x14, stock yards, sheds, etc., and sixty head of cattle, twenty hogs and four horses. Was born in Vermont, September 11, 1841, and came to Illinois in 1859, and from there to Ohio, and to Michigan, in 1861, enlisting in Company G, Third Regiment Michigan Cavalry, and served with his command in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of Blackburn ford, first Bull Run, and his brigade covered the retreat of the army; from thence to Washington. He was disabled and discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability, in December, 1861. In June, 1862 he re-enlisted in the Fourth Regiment Michigan Cavalry, Company G, and served with his regiment in the West, participating in the engagements of Perryville, Stone River and in the Atlanta Campaign, and the raid around Atlanta, under Gen. Kilpatrick. After the Atlanta campaign, his regiment was sent to Louisville to recruit and remount, and in the spring of 1865, was one of the command that helped capture Jeff Davis. Was First Sergeant of his company, for the last year of his enlistment, and was mustered out, July 10, 1865. After the war he returned to Michigan, and in the fall of 1865, went to Alabama, and worked at his trade of carriage painting for two years, then returned to Michigan, and in the spring of 1868, went to Illinois and worked at his trade until he came to Kansas, in 1871, and located here and commenced life as a farmer. Was married, February 8, 1868, to Miss Rosella J. Lockwood, a native of Michigan. They have three children—Ella D., Floyd A. and Frederick A. He is a Mason; has served as Township Trustee two years, and one term as Township Clerk, and has occupied a position on the School Board from the organization of the district until one year ago.

VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

GUSTAV QUERFELD, farmer and stock raiser, Section 29, P. O. Burrton, Harvey County, owns 540 acres, 160 under cultivation, 280 fenced with wire, thirty acres fenced with board and forty acres enclosed with young hedge. Three acres in young orchard, two acres planted with young forest trees. Good frame dwelling, 16x24, L, 14x22, and porch, and the finest barn in Reno County, 56x62, combining stable, granary, corn crib, tool house, wagon shed and stock shed. Has also large stock yards covering eleven acres, with feed-racks, three windmill pumps and tanks for watering stock, stock scales and all the necessary conveniences for successful stock raising. He also feeds largely in addition to his own raising, and has just turned off forty fat steers and sixty fat hogs. Has at present 104 head of fine graded thoroughbred cattle, both Short-horn and Jerseys, and his males are pedigreed, and has also pedigreed Short horn cows. Has also thirty hogs, six mules and four horses, and one herding pony. He also has a blacksmith shop and a full set of blacksmith's tools, that being his trade previous to engaging in farming and stock raising. Mr. Q. was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, July 8, 1855, and came to the United States in 1871, and located in Bloomington, Ill., and followed his trade of blacksmith, and worked in the principal towns of Illinois until he came to Kansas, in 1877, and located here and organized his present business, in which he has been remarkably successful, having the finest facilities in Reno County. He was married, May 1, 1881, to Miss Mollie Comes, a native of Illinois. They have one child—Minnie. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

MOUNT LIBERTY.

This is a small town, off the line of railway communication, in Haven Township. It has a postoffice, a general store or two, and does some business with the thriving farming district around it. The first postoffice in the township was established here March 1, 1873, S. J. Wilson, postmaster.

Mount Liberty M. E. Church was organized in 1874, with thirteen members, Rev. J. Fox first pastor, and Uriah G. Williams first class leader. The first elders were Henry Wentz and Richard Astle; first trustees, Uriah G. Williams, James Astle, A. A. Myers, Richard Astle, T. B. Campbell, H. Wentz.

The present membership of the church is twenty. The present pastor is Rev. S. J. Sutton. Trustees—U. G. Williams, A. H. Beegle, James Astle, E. M. Yoder, A. A. Myers, M. Reger, Richard Astel. The church was erected in 1883; is 35x40 feet, and cost $2,000.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—HAVEN TOWNSHIP.

RICHARD ASTLE, Jr., farmer, Section 2, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 240 acres, 130 of which are under cultivation, 16 acres in timber, 3 acres in orchard, 160 acres enclosed with hedge fence; cottage 14x30, with addition 10x10; barn 24x32; stable and granary. Follows general farming and raising stock. To feed all the products of his farm, he has 7 horses, 18 head of cattle, and 53 hogs. He was born in England, February 4, 1835, and came to the United States with his parents in 1852, and located in Quincy, Ill. He lived here for a time and then moved to La Grange, Mo., for two years, then to Alton, Ill., then to Highland District, Ill., where he resided until coming to Kansas in 1872, and locating here. For a few years after coming here his farming was not a success, the drouth and grasshoppers interferring with his calculations; but of late years he has had good crops, and is satisfied that this is a good agricultural State, and that in time the tame grasses will grow well here. He was married May 3, 1853, to Miss Frances D. Thompson, a native of Tennessee. They have six children—Nora I., Minnie E., George S., Richard J., Ella L., and Bertha E. He served as Director of the School Board two terms when the district was first organized, and three years as Road Overseer.

WILLIAM ASTLE, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Mount Liberty, owns 1,200 acres, 450 in cultivation; 60 acres fenced with wire, 20 with hedge and wire, and two 20-acre lots with hedge; has 3 orchards, in all about 20 acres on Section 32; dwelling 14x24, L 12x18, walled cellar; barn 20x32, granary 24x24, two stories; windmill pump. On Section 34 has good dwelling, barn and stable, and stock corral; on Section 20 good dwelling and barn. Has 65 head of cattle, 60 hogs, 6 horses and mules. Was born in England, November 21, 1841, and came to the United States with his parents in 1852, and located in Quincy, Ill. In 1860 he moved to Madison County and engaged in farming. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Ninety-seventh Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteer, and served with his command in the Western Army, and participated in the battle of Yazoo Bayou, in Sherman's attack on Vicksburg, and in the taking of Arkansas Post, and Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River, and siege of Vicksburg, and capture of Jackson, and in the action on Carrion Crow Bayou, where his command suffered very severely and he only escaped capture by making his escape on a horse, after which he was on provost duty in New Orleans ten months, then in the Red River Expedition under Gen. Banks, and back to New Orleans, and in the campaign against Mobile, Ala., April 9, 1865. Was in the first movement against Fort Blakely, and on the 16th was one of the storming columns that charged and took the fort, where his brigade suffered terribly in killed and wounded. This being the last engagement of the War, he was sent from there to Galveston, Tex., where he was mustered out in July, 1865. After the War he returned to Illinois and made it his home until he came to Kansas in 1872, locating here. Was married December 25, 1866, to Miss Louisa Tisius, a native of Wisconsin. They have four children—Henry J., Thomas F., William, and John W. Mr. A. is a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1875 was County Commissioner, and was on the School Board when the School District was organized, for two years.

CHARLES BARTHOLOMEW, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Mount Liberty, owns 160 acres, 130 in cultivation, four in orchard, forty acres enclosed in hedge and divided into six lots, and eighty rods of hedge in addition has two horses, five milk cows and forty-five hogs is intending to turn his attention to hogs as a specialty; was born in England, April 26, 1833, and came to the United States in his eighteenth year and located near Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained two years. He then moved to Illinois and remained there seven years. From there he went to Indiana, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company E, Ninety-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and, with his regiment, participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the engagements around that place, and from there went to Chattanooga, and in the battle of Mission Ridge, and in the Atlanta campaign and the March to the Sea, and in the storming column that charged and took Fort McAlister, near Savannah, and sent from there by sea to Wilmington, and, after the surrender of Johnston's army, was on the march to Washington, and in the grand review, and mustered out June 14, 1865. In the fall of 1878 he came to Kansas and located his present farm, and for two years saw his labor destroyed by drouth and grasshoppers, and met with loss of stock on account of scarcity of feed and lightning, but in spite of hard times he has been successful. Was married in September, 1867, to Miss Mary J. Gutheridge, a native of Indiana. They have six children, Emma, John, Hurmy, Alfred and Albert (twins), and Elizabeth. He is a member of the Baptist Church and an Odd Fellow; is roadmaster, serving his second term.

A. H. BEEGLE, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Mount Liberty, owns 240 acres, 100 acres under cultivation, six acres enclosed with hedge, and hedge on two sides of 160 acres, three acres in orchard of fine varieties of fruits; dwelling, 21x24; barn, combining stable, corn crib and granary; has three horses, ten hogs and eighteen head of cattle. He was born in Pennsylvania February 14, 1838, and made it his home until 1858, when he moved to Illinois. In 1860 he moved to Kansas, locating at Valley Falls and taking up a claim, but after the election of Lincoln the political feeling was very high and he saw the war approaching. He went back to Illinois and remained there until 1864, when he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and was sent to Sherman and participated in the Atlanta campaign, but after the fall of Atlanta his health failed and he was sent back, while his regiment was sent on to the March to the Sea. He never rejoined his regiment, but was mustered out in September, 1865. After being mustered out he went to Kansas in 1865, and to his old place at Valley Falls. In 1869 he moved to Clay County, Mo., and in 1870 back to Valley Falls, and in 1872 he came to Reno County and located claim, and moved his family here in 1873. The place was then a naked prairie, but by industry, economy and management he has now a most beautiful farm. Mr. B. was married March 25, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Crotzer, a native of Pennsylvania. They have seven children, Nettie, Adelia, John H., Katie, Andrew T., Maud and Ella. Mr. B.'s farm is known as Mount Liberty, and is a postoffice, and Mr. B. is Postmaster and has served on the School Board in this district two terms, and while at Valley Falls he served three terms, and one term in Missouri. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also a Mason and a member of the G. A. R. and Farmers' Alliance, and master of the Lowell Grange.

J. W. DIX, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Mount Liberty, owns 160 acres, eighty-five in cultivation; has quite a large bearing orchard and another lately planted; also grapes, blackberries, plums, etc., etc., and two acres in cultivated timber. He is a general farmer and feeds all the products of his farm, has five horses, forty head of cattle and twenty hogs. He was born in Indiana, November 22, 1837. In 1857 he moved to Kansas with his father and located at Mount Florence, Jefferson County. Although the border troubles were over there was yet a strong feeling of animosity toward the Free-state men on the part of some of his neighbors, and people felt so insecure that they took a revolver when they went to the spring for water. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Tenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and saw service with his command in Kansas, Mo., Arkansas and the Indian Territory, and participated in a number of scouts and skirmishes, as well as in the actions at Osceola, Fort Wayne, Kane Hill, Van Buren and Newtonia. Was mustered out September 12, 1864. After the war he returned to Jefferson County and made that his home until he came to Reno County and located here in 1878. He was married in July, 1865, to Miss Savannah Seal, who died in November, 1868, leaving two children, Alice M. and Charles H. He was married a second time to Miss Nancy A. McArthur, in April, 1871. They have five children, Mary E., Eva B., Bertha D., D. Arthur and Katie E. Mr. Dix is a local preacher in the United Brethren Church, also Justice of the Peace and Director of the School Board. While in Jefferson County he was Constable for seven years and a member of the School Board for seven years. He is superintendent of the Bethel Sunday school.

ADAM HOLLADAY, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Hutchinson owns 160 acres, has 100 under cultivation, 20 in cultivated timber and an orchard of 3 acres, 80 acres enclosed with hedge and one cross hedge dividing it, dwelling, 14x24, with addition, 8x16, stable, granery, stock yards, sheds, with wind mill, pump and water tank; has 37 head of cattle, 20 hogs and 6 horses; raises corn principally and feeds the products of his farm. Mr. H. was born in Illinois, June 23, 1852, and came from his native place to Kansas in the fall of 1871, and took his claim, one-half as a homestead and one-half as a timber filing. Being single at that time he improved the place as he was able, working here for a time and then at other work to raise means to improve his place; part of his timber is eight years old, part six and some three years. He was married June 11, 1874, to Miss Norah I. Astle, a native of Illinois. They have three children—Milton E., Cloyd C. and Edith I. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. Mr. H. was raised a farmer, and is a good, practical farmer, and has a fine well arranged place, nicely improved.

JAMES H. JANES, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 160 acres, 120 in cultivation, with an orchard of 200 peach trees and a grove of 5,000 forest trees; dwelling, 18x20, one and a half stories, stable for six horses cow barn, corn cribs, etc.; has 5 horses, 8 head of cattle and 20 hogs. Raised in 1882, 1,800 bushels wheat, averaging 30 bushels per per acre. Was born in Indiana, in 1843, and went to school until seventeen years of age, and has been farming since. Enlisted in 1864, in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with his command in the Shenandoah Valley and was at Harper's Ferry; there he heard of the assassination of President Lincoln, and was mustered out August, 1865. After the war he returned to Indiana and engaged in farming until he came to Kansas, March, 1878, and located here. Was married in 1868, to Miss Mary A. Groves, a native of Ohio. They have five children—Harry, Lemuel, Bertie, Luella and Sarah E. Is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and has been on the School Board for three years. Mr. J. also owns 160 acres in Kingman County, with thirty acres broken and twenty sown to wheat.

L. C. JANES, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 160 acres, 120 in cultivation, small peach orchard; dwelling 16x24, barn 18x30, corn crib, corral sheds, etc., also another dwelling 14x20, stable, corn crib, sheds and small orchard on same place. Follows general farming. Has 11 head of cattle, 20 hogs, 2 mules and 1 horse. Was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1810, and when a child moved with his parents to Montgomery County, Md., where his father was engaged in farming and market gardening. He was for a time engaged in business in Georgeton, D. C. In 1836, he moved to Indiana and was in various kinds of business; while carrying on a farm had saw mills, contracts on public works and railroad agent. In 1862 he was in the Quartermaster Department, and was in West Virginia and at Gallipolis, Ohio, and had charge of the Supply and Transportation Department. After the war he returned to his farm, and was elected Treasurer of his county, and after serving one term was re-elected by both parties, serving two terms. In 1878 he sold out and came to Kansas, locating here. Was married, in 1832, to Miss Barbara E. Higgins, whose father was an old and influential citizen of Montgomery County, Md. She died in 1877, leaving four children, B. F., Joseph H., Mary C. and Charles W. Was married a second time, in 1878, to Mrs. Sarah J. Groves, a native of Ohio. Is a member of the Baptist Church, and a Mason, being a member of Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council, and a member of Farmers' Alliance. Has also occupied the positions of Postmaster, Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee.

ISAIAH SALMON, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Hutchinson. Owns 160 acres, 125 in cultivation, two in orchard and two in forest trees. Place enclosed, and two twenty-acre fields besides; has a frame dwelling of three rooms, granary, corn crib and stable. Is a general farmer but working into stock. Has 15 head of cattle, 22 hogs and four horses. Crops good in 1882. Born in England in 1840 and came to the United States in 1849, with his father, who located in New York, and in 1859 moved to Michigan. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Third Regiment Michigan Cavalry, and served with his command in the western army and participated in a great many scouts and skirmishes, and was one of forty men who fought their way from Grant at La Grange to Sherman at Memphis: was in the Coffeyville fight and Holly Springs and was stationed at Corinth and at La Grange, Tenn., where he re-enlisted in 1864 and went to Arkansas and from there to Mobile, and was one of the guards when Gen. Dick Taylor surrendered, and was mustered out in June, 1865. He was one of seven brothers and brothers-in-law, who were all in the Union army. After the war he lived in Michigan, with the exception of one year spent in New York, until he came to Kansas, in September, 1872, and located here, with only provision for two weeks. Has had hard times but prospec s good now. Was married in September, 1868, to Miss Caroline R. Knapp, a native of New York. They have six children—Emma A., Bert E., Amos and Ira, twins, Hugh and Andrew. Is a member of the United Brethren Church and class leader, and a member of the Farmers' Alliance. Mr. Salmon has served one term as Constable and is now Township Clerk, and is also a member of the S. B., which he has been a member of for eight years.

REUBEN STOALABARGER, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Hutchinson. Owns 240 acres, 140 in cultivation, 70 fenced with wire, 5 acres in orchard. Dwelling 16x22, L 12x16, porch 10x16, gable front, one and one-half stories, bank barn 16x32, corn cribs, stock yards, sheds, etc. Has 44 head of cattle, 54 hogs, 4 horses and 2 mules. His wheat average for 1882 was thirty bushels per acre. Was born in Pennsylvania May 22, 1827, and when sixteen years of age moved to Iowa with his parents. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Fortieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served with his command in the Western army and participated in the siege of Vicksburg and taking of Little Rock, and marched to join Banks in the Red River campaign, but he being defeated they had to fall back to Little Rock, keeping up a running fight. After that went to Forts Smith and Gibson and was mustered out in August, 1865. Came to Kansas in 1873 and located in Langdon Township and when the grasshoppers ate up his crops started East but finally came to this location in 1875 and is well satisfied with his location. Was married October 12, 1853, to Miss Alvira Holloway, a native of Ohio. They have four children—Mary, Amos, William T. and Sarah. Is a member of the Baptist Church and Farmers' Alliance, also Road Master.

DAVID TAYLOR, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Hutchinson. Owns 320 acres, 170 acres of which are under cultivation 45 in cultivated timber, 5 acres in orchard and 100 acres fenced with wire for pasture; has a dwelling 14x24 and a fine bank barn 40x44, with twelve foot posts; one-half is basement, rock built, making a fine and convenient stable for ten horses. The cost of his barn is from $700 to $800, and one of the best in this locality. He was born in Ireland December 14, 1845, and came to the United States with his father, in 1851, and located in Jersey City, where his father engaged in business, and remained there two years and then removed to Wisconsin, where his father died in 1860. After his father's death he enlisted in Company D, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, April 19, 1862, and served with his command in the Army of the Potomac, participating in the engagements at Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, after which he was sent to New York city, to put down the riot, and remained there in garrison until Grant's move in the year 1864, when he and his company participated in the Wilderness campaign, and the engagements from there to the front of Petersburg, and in the final surrender of Lee's army, and was discharged on expiration of the term of service in 1865, when he returned to Wisconsin and remained a year, when he re-enlisted in Company C, Twenty-second Regiment United States Infantry, and served three years in Dakota Territory, most of the time engaged in building forts, among them new Fort Sully. After his discharge from the army he was engaged in construction of railroads for several years and came to Kansas in the spring of 1873, and located on his present farm. He was married in February, 1878, and his wife died in 1877, leaving one child, James. He was married a second time in October, 1880, to Miss Ida M. Gaston, a native of Illinois. Mr. T. is a trustee of the School Board and a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

MOSES WITTUM, farmer, Section 34, Hutchinson, owns 160 acres, 140 in cultivation, with a fine bearing orchard of 100 apple and 1,000 peach trees; eight acres in cultivated timber, with a beautiful frame cottage of nine rooms, designed by himself, with double gable front east and single gable front south, with verandah around both fronts, making one of the most beautiful homes in Reno County. Barn, 16x24; granary, 16x26, and hen house 10x16. Mr. W. makes a specialty of raising grain and has a finely cultivated farm. His wheat crop in 1882 averaged thirty-five bushels per acre. Was born in Genesee County, N. Y., November 14, 1834, and when quite a child his parents moved to Michigan, where he remained for twenty years, then moved to Wisconsin and from there to Kansas in October, 1873, locating here. During the war Mr. W. was employed in the Quartermaster's Department building at Nashville, Tenn. Was married in 1858 to Miss Sarah M. Kohler, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children—M. I., Orvin, Edwin, Frank, Mary May and Nellie. When he first came here his circumstances were poor and he has made trips to Witchita, a distance of forty-five miles barefooted with a basket to bring home groceries. Is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOSEPH WORTHINGTON, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 160 acres, sixty-five in cultivation, seventy fenced with wire and one and one-half mile of hedge, and an orchard of four acres; dwelling 14x20, one and one-half stories, with L 16x20, stable 12x14; eighteen head of cattle and five horses. He also owns 160 acres in Barber County, which he designs for stock, all enclosed with barb wire fence. Was born in Pennsylvania, August 16, 1842, and when young moved with his parents to Illinois. In 1864 he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and assigned his command to do garrison duty in Tennessee. Was stationed for a time at Clarksville and mustered out July 4, 1865. After the war he engaged in farming in Illinois until 1875, when he came to Kansas, and located on a homestead in Castleton Township, two miles south and improved it. In 1882 he sold his place and bought and commenced improving here in the fall. Was married in 1866, to Miss Mary E. Groves, a native of Ohio. They have one child—Minnie I. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Farmers' Alliance.

SUMNER TOWNSHIP.

JOHN L. GILL, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Mt. Hope, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., in 1847; son of William and Margaret Young Gill. Was married in 1877, to Miss Cora Persell, daughter of Daniel and Emma Wilson Persell. Has three children—Estella, George and Clyde. Came to Kansas in 1872, located on the farm where he now resides, engaged in farming and stock raising· owns 160 acres of land.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT ANDERSON, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 160 acres, 155 in cultivation, five acres in stock-yards and sheds, good frame dwelling, 24x32, seven rooms, stable, 16x32; granary, 16x32, and windmill pump, and is agent for the Champion Wind Pump; has eighty-three head of cattle, seventy-five head of hogs, and ten horses; has 115 acres of corn in and rents 320 acres, in addition to his own farm for grazing. Was born in Ohio, October 12, 1840, and during the war was enrolled in the State National Guard, and was called out and participated in the capture of John Morgan and his men. In 1863 he removed to Illinois and engaged in farming and stock raising, until coming to Kansas in the spring of 1881, and locating here. Was married September 27, 1863, to Miss Martha Myers, a native of Ohio. They have six children—Mahlon L., R. Victor, James A., Martha B., Dora E., John. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Treasurer of School Board.

M. V. BATWOOD, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 160 acres, all under cultivation; twenty-five acres fenced, with wire and boards, three-fourths of a mile of hedge, three acres in orchard, dwelling, 20x24, barn, 26x34, and has four horses. He was born in Vermont, in 1841, but his parents moved to Ohio, when a child, and to Illinois when he was thirteen years of age. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and after eighteen months' service in the Infantry, was detached to serve with the First Missouri Artillery, Company H, and participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Siege of Vicksburg, and in the Atlanta campaign, and march to the sea, and the taking of Fort McAllister, and north through the Carolinas to Bentonville. After the surrender, rejoined his regiment and was mustered out August 11, 1865. He came to Kansas in November, 1873, and located here. He is a member of the G. A. R. Has served as a member of the School Board for a number of years, and is now Justice of the Peace.

EDWARD F. DUKE, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Hutchinson, rents and farms eighty acres, forty-five in cultivation, has four horses, two cows, and six hogs. Makes a business of threshing and shelling corn, in its season—owns thresher and sheller. Was born in Augusta County, Va., July 1, 1845, and when two years of age, moved with his parents to West Virginia. In 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Tenth Regiment, West Virginia Infantry Volunteers, and served with his command in Virginia and Maryland, and was engaged principally in guarding the Mountain Passes and repulsing raids of Contry, and participated in the actions at Beverly and Winchester. In 1863, he was detached to serve in Battery 9, First West Virginia Flying Artillery, and was engaged at Droop Mountain and in the Valley, with Gen. Sheridan, and at the Bermuda Hundred, and Chapin's Farm, and Hatcher's Run, where he was wounded in the shoulder and hip by the explosion of shell, and finally discharged for disability August 19, 1865. Came from West Virginia to Kansas, in 1876, and located in Reno County, near Castleton, and was for a time employed on the railroad, and in Colorado, and came to present location in 1882. Was married March 14, 1864, to Miss Margaret Wentz, a native of West Virginia, who died August 3, 1882. He has five children—John W., David W., Gordon B., James Y. and William G. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Farmer's Alliance.

PERES ELLIS, farmer, Section 3[illegible], P. O. Hutchinson, owns 400 acres, 210 in cultivation, two in orchard—part bearing, five acres in cultivated timber, frame dwelling, stable, corn cribs, granary, etc., and large stock yards and sheds. Makes a specialty of sheep raising and has at present 1,000 head, but intends grading up in general stock. Mr. Ellis was born in Maine January 5, 1838. In 1855 he moved to Illinois and remained there until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Battery Light Artillery and was assigned to duty at Fortress Monroe. At the time of the fight between the Monitor and Merrimac his battery had charge of the two large guns there, the Lincoln and Union. When Grant took charge of the army, his battery participated in the advance, and was in action at Bermuda Hundred and Chapin's Farm; and afterward mounted as a horse battery and operated with the cavalry in a number of raids, at one time engaging with artillery in the fortifications at Richmond, and was mustered out, in the fall of 1864, on expiration of term of service, when he returned to Illinois and engaged in farming and stock raising. He came to Kansas and located here in 1872, and was one of the first to locate in this vicinity, and has suffered from the grasshopper raids and the hail, which have twice destroyed his crops and orchard; but he now has a fairly improved place and is succeeding admirably. Was married, September 17, 1863, to Miss Margaret E. Reser, a native of New York. They have three children—Edward P., Charles F. and Edna C. Is a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Reno County. Has served on School Board here one term and also in Illinois. While in Illinois was Township Clerk three terms.

H. D. FREEMAN, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 423 acres, 233 in cultivation, four in orchard and fifteen in cultivated timber. He has 220 acres with wire fence and about two and a half miles of hedge, a good frame dwelling of five rooms, stable 14x40, granary 16x32, with shed 16x14 for implements, windmill, pump, stock yards and sheds; has 110 head of cattle and six horses. He is a general farm and stock raiser, only raises hogs for home consumption. He was born in West Tennessee in 1834, and has made farming and stock raising his life occupation. In 1859 he moved to Arkansas and lived there until the breaking out of the war, and, as his sentiments were strongly Union, found it not a congenial county, and in 1861 he left there on a boat with his household goods for Memphis. On arriving there, there was such excitement for fear of capture by the Union forces that the boat stopped just long enough to land her passengers and put off with all his effects, and he lost them as the boat was captured and burned while endeavouring to make its escape. This left him in hard circumstances, being sick, with a family of seven persons to support, but he secured a farm and though he met with losses during the war in the way of having stock stolen yet he managed to accumulate in addition to making a living for his family. In November, 1873, he came to Kansas and located on his present farm, and commenced by making the raising of wheat a specialty and was very successful, but, having lost his crops by hail just when they were very promising and realizing the disadvantage to him in having his mainstay destroyed, he has of late years gone into general farming and stock raising as being much more sure. He thinks the failure of crops has been a benefit to this locality in forcing general farming and not confining to any one branch of farming. When he came to Kansas he brought with him about $3,000, but his property to-day is worth at the lowest estimate $15,000. His health and that of the family has been almost perfect since locating here, as his expense for doctors has not exceeded $30 in ten years. He was married in May, 1875, to Miss Martha D. Moore, a native of Tennessee. They have eight children—George H., Stephen A., Ellen, Nancy A, Martha O., Mabel M., Elizabeth A. and Malvina M. He is deacon of the Harmony Baptist Church, which he assisted to organize November 3, 1875, being one of the original trustees. In 1874 he organized their Sunday school, being the first superintendent, which position he retained four years, and which is in a very flourishing condition. Mr. Freeman has taken an active part in the public matters of Tennessee. He was in 1870 Enumerator of Census for one-third of his county, and in 1880 he was Government Enumerator of Census for Lincoln Township. He is now Township Treasurer and has been Justice of the Peace four years, also Township Trustee; and has occupied some one of these positions ever since the organization of the township and has been on the School Board for three years.

E. HIGHBARGER, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 160 acres; 100 are under cultivation, forty-three fenced with wire for pasture, five acres in orchard, and a small grove of 15,000 forest trees; good frame dwelling 20x20; stable 12x20, corn crib 8x16, granary 16x16, cattle yards, sheds, and windmill pump. Has fifty head of cattle, five hogs, two horses and two mules. He came to Kansas in March, 1878, and located on a rented farm in Butler County, but not being satisfied, after looking at the country further west, bought and located here in the fall of the same year. He was born in Pennsylvania, June 22, 1840. Went to Ohio in January, 1860. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Sixty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with his command in the Army of the Potomac, participating in the siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' Fight, and Second Bull Run, where he was wounded and disabled so that he was discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability, April 7, 1863. After leaving the service, he went back to Pennsylvania, and then moved to Ohio in 1865, and then to Indiana in 1868, and came from there to Kansas. He was married August 11, 1864, to Miss Margaret Malone, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children—William Grant, Mary E., Margaret E. and Flora May. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a Mason.

THOMAS HUTCHINSON, farmer and dairyman, Section 26, P.O. Hutchinson, owns 320 acres, 250 in cultivation; a fine orchard of two acres, large grove of cultivated timber, sixty acres pasture, fenced with wire, forty acres sowed to rye and timothy, and forty to clover. Makes a specialty of the dairy business, and is at present milking thirty-six cows, and increasing his business constantly. He has in addition about fifty head of steers and calves, and thirty head of hogs and ten horses. He also has 150 very fine chickens, and makes poultry raising for the western market a part of his business. Has a good frame dwelling of four rooms; stable for horses, ten head, and a cow stable 106 feet long by 14, and all conveniences for the milking and feeding, and a fine milk house and butter dairy, fed by a constant stream of fresh, pure water from a windmill pump. Manufactures 150 pounds of butter per week and ships to the Colorado market, and gets the highest price on account of the fine quality of his butter. Mr. H. was born in Ohio, August 8, 1820, and when a young man settled on the American Bottom, near St. Louis, and from there in 1844 to Burlington, Iowa, and to California in the gold excitement of 1849. Returned to Burlington in 1852. In 1859 he went to Pike's Peak, but returned same year, and located in Chicago, Ill., and was engaged for two years in a packing house. In 1861 he engaged in the transfer business, and built up a large and lucrative business, owning twenty-two large truck and transfer teams, and did all the transfer business for the large business houses in Chicago, and continued this business until 1871. In 1877 he came to Kansas and located here, and engaged in farming, making a specialty of raising grain, and was successful at first, but his crops being ruined by a hail-storm, he turned his attention to general farming and raising stock, and organized his present dairy business in 1881, and is increasing it as fast as circumstances will admit. Although almost sixty-three years of age, Mr. H. is seemingly a young man, full of vim and energy, and does as much work as any of his employes. Was married in 1861, to Miss Mary Pierce, a native of St. Lawrence County, New York. They have one child—Jessie. Mr. H. has two children by a previous marriage—John and Francis. Is a Mason and member of the I. O. O. F.

F. B. HYDE and **O. S. CARPENTER**, farmers and stock raisers, Section 8, P. O. Hutchinson, own 545 acres on Sections 7 and 8, 410 acres under cultivation and thirty-five acres fenced with wire, 185 acres in wheat, 200 in corn, 100 in millet and twenty-five in rye. In addition to being extensive farmers they have all the conveniences for stock raising, they have both cattle and hog yards, sheds and pens and windmill pump. They have some very fine thoroughbred bulls and fine grades, and the best breed of hogs. They have 160 head of cattle, sixty head of hogs and eight mules and horses. F. B. Hyde was born in New York State, April 3, 1846, and being a practical farmer from his childhood, has made a success of it here. He came from his native place to Kansas, in 1878, and located here. He was married August 23, 1881, to Miss M. E. Darrough, a native of Illinois. Mr. H. is Trustee for Lincoln Township. O. S. Carpenter was born in the State of New York, February 6, 1843, and lived on a farm until September, 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry; and served with his command in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred, and was wounded by a gunshot through the right shoulder, at the battle of Chapin's Farm, September 29, 1864, and was discharged in June, 1865. He came to Kansas, in January, 1878, and located here. He was married, May 2, 1867, to Miss Hannah L. Hyde. They have three children, Wilson E., Reed E. and Chloe L. He is a Mason.

J. H. KINGKADE, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Hutchinson. Owns 160 acres, ninety in cultivation, two acres in orchard, two in cultivated timber. Dwelling 16x22, one and a half stories, granary, stock yards, etc.; has fourteen head of cattle, six hogs and four horses. Was born in the State of New York, November 18, 1845. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth New York Infantry, and served with the Fifth Corps in the Army of the Potomac, and was in the siege of Petersburg, and at Hatcher's Run and at the surrender of Lee's Army, and mustered out May 30, 1865. Came to Kansas, in May, 1873, and located here. Was married October 2, 1878, to Miss Susan Smith, a native of Iowa, has been Township Clerk and Clerk of School Board for four years. Is a member and Clerk of the Plymouth Congregational Church, organized March, 1881, with Lyman Hall, pastor, and C. H. Murray and Alexander Miller, deacons. It now has a membership of seventeen.

THOMAS LEWIS, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Hutchinson, rents and farms 480 acres owned by his father-in-law, John Young; 120 is under cultivation and ninety under fence, dwelling 16x26, two stories, with L 16x26, and cellar under the whole house, cost $1,200, stable 23x32, granary, corn crib and implement house combined, 32x36, windmill pump, sheds and stock yards. He has 200 head of sheep, forty head of fine graded cattle, of which sixteen are fine milk cows, fifteen hogs and four head of horses. Makes a specialty also of raising chickens, and supplying eggs and butter for the Colorado market. He was born in Ohio, November 24, 1832, and is a descendant from a French family, who left France on account of religious persecutions and went to Scotland, and from there to England, and finally came to this country and located in New Jersey. The first record in this country is Zephaniah Lewis, born in 1734, and married to Anna Doty, in 1760, and from that time Mr. Lewis has the connected record. In July, 1856, he moved to Illinois, and made it his home until he came to Kansas, in 1878, locating near Hutchinson, and came here in 1880. Mr. L. was married February 14, 1861, to Miss Mary Young, a native of Warren County, Ill. Her parents John Young, a native of Prussia, and Catherine Ehrhardt, a native of France, came to New York, in 1832, and were married in 1835, and were the pioneers of Warren County. Mr. and Mrs. L. have two children, Fred E. and Frank Y. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are members of the Harmony Baptist Church, located on this farm. He is one of the Church Trustees, and on the Building Committee, and also Superintendent of the Sunday school. For two years, he was Township Trustee and on the School Board four years, in Illinois.

DR. JAMES MYERS, farmer, stock raiser and feeder, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 640 acres, 400 acres under cultivation and enclosed and subdivided with seven miles of stock proof hedge fence, and is arranged especially for a stock farm. Has large orchard of all kinds of fruit, part bearing, forty acres well set in timothy and clover, two acres in cultivated timber, dwelling 16x26, one and a half stories, with L 14x20, and porches, two cellars walled with rock, stable, granary for 1,500 bushels of wheat, wind mill, pump, and large cattle and hog yards, and all conveniences for stock raising and feeding. Has 200 head all graded and thoroughbred cattle, 40 head of hogs and 18 horses and mules. In 1882, he raised 3,000 bushels of corn, which he fed and which netted him 60 cents per bushel. Dr. M. was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 25, 1832. When a boy he received an academic education, and studied medicine in the regular school, and attended lectures in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1855, he moved from Ohio to Iowa and commenced the practice of medicine in Salina, Jefferson Co., Iowa. In 1859, he got the Pike's Peak fever and started for that place; but meeting so many coming back, he abandoned the project, and returning, located a claim adjoining the town of Highland, Doniphan Co., Kan., and engaged in the practice of medicine and improving his place. While here the doctor planted fruit trees extensively on his place, and was very successful in raising fine varieties, and was one of the first fruit growers in Kansas to market Kansas fruit. During the early part of the war he was troubled with bushwhackers and jayhawkers who visited the county, stealing horses and other property, until the citizens stopped it by summary measures, resulting in the death of a number of the marauders. Dr. M. was interested in the Highland University, in which he educated his sons. After ten years' practice in Kansas, the doctor turned his attention entirely to farming and raising and dealing in stock and horticulture. In 1881, he sold out in Doniphan County and came here, buying this place, as it just suited him for a stock farm. He was married April 12, 1860, to Miss Latatia O'Neal, a native of Indiana, but raised in Missouri, whose father, John O'Neal, was one of the first settlers on the Iowa trust lands, in Doniphan County. They have six children—Elmer C., Homer J., Minnie, Olive, Alice and Mabel. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an ancient Odd Fellow. The doctor thinks this is destined to be a fine grass country for clover, timothy, and other tame grasses, and also a fine fruit country, and he is satisfied from his experience that both can be made a success. He raised, in 1882, seventy acres of wheat. Part of it went thirty bushels to the acre, but the whole average was twenty-eight bushels to the acre.

JACOB NOKES, farmer, Section 6, Township 24 Range 6, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 160 acres, 125 in cultivation, two miles of hedge fencing, good orchard, dwelling 16x38, one and a half stories, cattle sheds and corrals. Has 35 head of cattle, 13 hogs and 7 horses. Was born in Illinois March 10, 1851, and came from there to Kansas in November, 1877, and located on his present farm. Was married December 28, 1871, to Miss Nannie J. Colgate, a native of Illinois. They have three children—George E., Mamie and Herbert E. Is a member of the School Board, and Constable, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter.

W. F. R. PAUL, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 160 acres, 140 in cultivation, 2 in orchard, 24 acres fenced with barb wire for pasture, dwelling 12x26, with L 16x22, stable 16x22, milk house, corn cribs, cattle yards, etc. Has 24 head of cattle, 10 hogs and 3 horses. Was born in Indiana June 2, 1842, and moved to Illinois with parents when only two years of age, and in 1857, came to Kansas and located in Anderson County, where he lived with his father until August, 1861, when he enlisted in the Kansas State service during Price's raid on Fort Scott, and was on duty for fourteen days, when he enlisted in Company G, Seventh Regiment Kansas Cavalry Volunteers, and served with his command, participating in a great many scouts, skirmishes and raids. Was at the action at Corinth, Guntown, Coffeyville, Ripley and Holly Springs, and finally mustered out at Leavenworth in October, 1865. After the war he returned to his father's place, and made it his home until 1872, when he came to Reno County and located here. Was married January 1, 1874, to Miss Mary J. Cunningham, a native of Indiana. They have three children—Clark O., Allie A. and Elmer C. Is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

J. Q. ROBERTSON, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 160 acres, 110 in a fine state of cultivation, 10 acres in orchard and forest trees, and 40 fenced with wire, dwelling 16x22, L 12x18, barn 20x45, granary and implement house combined 16x32, hen house 12x12, corn crib 16x16, windmill pump, and water running to the house and barn. His wheat in 1880 averaged thirty-five bushels to the acre, and a sample took the premium at the State Fair. He was born in Massachusetts in September, 1832, and followed the business of ship-building. He came to Kansas from Boston in 1876 and located here, and is a model farmer. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Sarah J. Young, a native of Connecticut. They have one son—G. A. Robertson, who is working the farm with his father. He is Director of the School Board and a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 440 acres. 160 are under cultivation and 100 fenced with hedge; has a fine bearing orchard, dwelling 16x22, barn 14x22, windmill pump and feed-mill attached; has fifty head of cattle, thirty hogs and four horses, and has at present 100 acres planted in corn. He was born in Connecticut and raised on a farm, and followed farming until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Boston, Mass., and engaged in ship-building, for a number of years, and came from there to Kansas in 1875, and located here. In 1876 Lincoln Township was visited by a terrible cyclone, sweeping everything before it. Some lives were lost, and not a few more or less bruised or injured. Mr. Williams' child was killed and he had his arm broken, while his wife has not recovered from the effects of it to this day. Mr. Robertson's loss was over $480. Part of his house was picked up over a mile away, and his stock and farm implements were scattered in every direction. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Augusta Comstock, a native of Connecticut. They have three children—Walter, Ida and Frederick.

EGBERT SEELY, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 240 acres, 130 in a fine state of cultivation, six acres in orchard, a portion bearing, and the finest varieties of fruit; fifteen acres in cultivated timber, two miles of hedge fence, good frame dwelling of six rooms, fine barn, 24x54, and all necessary outbuildings, and hog yards and pens. He has

100 hogs, makes hogs a specialty, and has six head of horses. He also farms 160 acres belonging to his brother. In 1882 he raised himself over 4,000 bushels of grain—1,800 bushels wheat, 500 bushels oats, and the rest corn. Came to Kansas in April, 1878, and located here, and had only $10 to start with, but by industry and good management is independent. Born in the State of New York, April 30, 1832, and made it his home, with the exception of four years spent in Pennsylvania, until the war, when he enlisted in Company D, Thirteenth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery, and was doing garrison duty at Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, and mustered out in 1865. Was married, September 13, 1882, to Miss Emma Zimmers, a native of Ohio. Mr. S. is a member of the United Brethren Church.

A. M. SWITZER, farmer and nurseryman, Section 2, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 160 acres, 100 under cultivation, 40 acres in nursery stock, cultivated timber, orchard, vineyard and small fruits. His grove of timber is on the south side, making a complete wind-break for his nursery and orchard. He commenced his nursery in 1876, with the intention of ultimately making it a fruit farm, and from the present time he will turn his attention more to fruit and less to nursery stock. For the past six years his nursery business has averaged $2,000 per year. In 1882 he sold 600 quarts of strawberries and 1,100 quarts of blackberries; besides large quantities of grapes. The rest of his place he uses for general farming. Mr. S. was born in Ohio, March 7, 1849. In the spring of 1864, when only fifteen years of age, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment Ohio National Guards, for 100 days, and with his command, settled in the Valley of Virginia, and with Hunter on his Linchburg raid, where, being cut off from his line of retreat down the valley, his regiment, with part of another regiment, made their way through the mountains of West Virginia to Webster, on the B. & O. R. R., with a large lot of prisoners. He was in the battle of Monocacy, where his command lost heavily, and in front of Washington in the repulse of Early; and from there to the James River; and in front of Petersburg. And when mustered out on expiration of term of service, received a certificate of thanks for honorable service from Abraham Lincoln. In the fall of 1864, he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with his command in Kentucky and Cumberland Gap, and operated against bushwhackers, and at one engagement at Mount Sterling, and was mustered out in September, 1865. After the war he returned home and engaged in farming, and in 1866, moved to Illinois, and came from there to Kansas, in 1872, locating on his present farm; and is the oldest and first settler in Lincoln Township. When he brought his family, consisting of his wife and two children, on his place it was quite dry, and not thinking of rains interfering with his plans, he built a dug-out to live in, two feet in the ground, and sod walls around the walls above the ground, and covered it with poles and sod. Shortly after moving in, he went to town and spent his last cent for groceries, flour and meal, and on his return home it commenced raining, and the water threatened his dug-out, so he began to bank against it. But it rose, and commenced running in, so he had to abandon it; and just at night he took one child and his wife the other, and started for a neighbors who had just put up a small board shanty; and in the heavy rain and darkness, after walking a mile, being guided by the flashes of lightning, they found it; and four families occupied the house that night. When he went back to the dug-out in the morning, he found that the rain had softened the walls and the roof had fallen in, thus destroying everything he had in the world, and leaving his family without anything to eat but ham, which lay on the top. He resorted to every imaginable resource to find food for his family. At one time the river rose so they could not cross, and the people on the south side came near starving to death, having nothing to eat but buffalo meat with no seasoning. Finally they got a skiff made to get over to the stores where Hutchinson now is. At one time, while on a buffalo hunt, the weather suddenly changed from warm to cold, with a terrible north wind, and he only got back to the settlement by the most vigorous measures, the cold being so intense that it caused the blood to gush from the nostrils of his horses as well as himself. He is now in very comfortable circumstances, owing to industry, energy and perseverance. Mr. S. was married March 21, 1866, to Miss Jennie B. Nee, a native of Ohio. They have two children—Lawrence and Percy. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; also a Mason, Postmaster, and was senior steward of the Grand Lodge, in 1881. He has held the position of Township Treasurer, and is now County Commissioner, serving his second term, having been re-elected in 1882.

E. M. YODER, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 240 acres, 210 of which are under cultivation, one-half mile of hedge, three acres in fine orchard of choice fruits, dwelling 12x24, with L 18x20, and tenant house 16x24, one and a half stories, granary 16x42, windmill pump, smoke house and blacksmith shop. He is a general farmer, but makes a specialty of raising a fine quality of wheat, selling a large portion of it from his place for seed. Had wheat that averaged in 1882, forty bushels to the acre, and the gross yearly average for the same ground has been twenty-three and a half bushels per acre. Has 16 head of cattle, 30 hogs, 3 horses and 2 mules. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1845, and removed to Baltimore County, Md., with his parents in 1851. He was raised on a farm and has made farming his life occupation, living on the same place until 1873, when he came West, and after traveling through different States for two years, he finally located here in 1875, and is satisfied with his judgment, as he has been successful and has a model farm, and thinks this will prove a good fruit country, and that the seasons are improving and the rain fall more regular. He was married November 29, 1881, to Miss Mary E. Young, a native of Alton, Ill. They have one child—Edwin. He is a member of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association, and the Farmers' Alliance.

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

JOHN H. CAMPBELL, farmer, Section 10, P.O. Nickerson, was born in Hampshire County, Va., April 5, 1855, and came to Kansas in 1877, and located on Section 21, Rose Valley Township, in Stafford County, and owns 320 acres, fifty in cultivation. The first election was held at his sod shanty, and he has the ballot-box (which was a tin tea-kettle), in his possession as a memento. He engaged in stock raising and remained there until the fall of 1882, when he returned and took charge of his father's farm, and is in management of it at present. He has 34 head of cattle, 6 hogs and 1 horse. Was married December 24, 1882, to Miss Mary M. Warnack, a native of Iowa.

J. M. CAMPBELL, farmer, contractor and builder, Section 10, P. O. Nickerson, owns 320 acres, 125 in cultivation; dwelling 14x23 with L 14x20, and two stories; stable 12x30, with stock yards, sheds, etc. Also rents and farms 320 acres on Section 23, fifty acres in crops and the rest used for grazing. Has 31 head of cattle, 6 hogs and 6 horses; raises general crops. His wheat average in 1882 was twenty-five bushels per acre. Was born in Fayette County, West Va., February 13, 1830. When twenty years of age he moved to Hampshire County, Va., and in 1858 to Lee County, Ill., where he lived until he came to Kansas, in 1878, locating here. Was married October 30, 1851, to Miss Sarah A. McDonald, a native of Hampshire County, Va. They have four children—Joseph W., John H. (who is superintending the place), James C. and Perry L. Mr. Campbell is engaged in contracting and building, in connection with farming. While in Illinois Mr. Campbell was a member of the School Board for seven years, and has been the same since coming to Kansas.

H. EISIMINGER, farmer and stock feeder, Section 24, P. O. Hutchinson owns 160 acres, 130 in cultivation, and two acres in fine bearing orchard of all kinds of fruits; all enclosed with hedge; a grove of cultivated timber of cottonwood, box-elder, maple, and walnut. He also owns 320 acres two miles north, enclosed with wire fencing, used for grazing. Dwelling 32x32 feet, of seven rooms; barn 32x32 feet, 16 feet posts; windmill pump, and tank for watering stock, and large stock yard and sheds, and all conveniences for successful stock handling. He came to Kansas in 1874 and located here, and engaged in farming and stock raising, and for several years had large herds on the range, but since 1878 has confined his trade to buying at two years old and feeding for the market. He has 75 head of fine cattle, principally steers, and 100 hogs. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1841, and when thirteen years old moved with his parents to Illinois, and came from there to Kansas. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Seventy-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served with his command in the Department of the Cumberland, and participated in the engagements at Perryville, Ky., and Stone River, Tenn. Shortly after the engagements at Stone River he was detailed and sent to New York to assist in the enforcement of the draft, and remained on detached service in the guarding of prisoners and forwarding of men to the field in filling up regiments, until the close of the war, and was mustered out on general orders in July, 1865. He was married December 12, 1867, to Miss Matilda Dunmire, a native of Ohio. They have seven children—Ida, Minnie, Charles I., Ralph E., Bufort A., Edward L., and Bertrand. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

J. D. LANGLOIS, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 320 acres, 220 in cultivation, and 160 fenced with hedge, 3 acres in orchard, and plenty of small fruit. Dwelling 14x24, one and one-half stories, stable, granary, corn crib, milk house, and windmill pump, with feed mill and corn sheller attached. Has 5 horses, 27 head of cattle, and 35 hogs. Was born in Canada, of French extraction, July 14, 1845, and came to the United States in 1863, and first located in Ohio, but lived in Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois before coming to Kansas in 1873 and locating on his present farm, and was one of the earliest settlers of this locality, and in the early times, in addition to improving his place, hunted buffalo, and collected the bones for sale, as there was quite a large demand for buffalo bones, and it was quite a business for the early settlers and a great help to many of them. Was married in 1872, to Miss Louisa M. Reed, a natives of Peoria, Ill. They have five children—Clement R., Genevieve, Victor, Eloise, and James D. Is a member of the Catholic Church.

C. E. LIBBEY, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Nickerson, owns 160 acres, 130 in cultivation, one and one-half miles of hedge, 30 acres fenced with barbed wire. Dwelling 22x24, stable and granary combined 21x28, corn crib 8x16, and windmill pump. Has 6 horses and 43 head of cattle. Was born in Maine in 1837, and when only three years of age his parents emigrated to Illinois, coming by ship to New Orleans, and up the river to their destination, and were the pioneers of that locality. He remained there until coming to Kansas in January, 1874, and located here. Enlisted August 15, 1861, in Company H, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in the fight at Fort Donelson, where his company of sixty-eight men lost twenty killed on the field, and he with seven others were captured by Forrest's Cavalry cutting them off, and he was held a prisoner for eight months in different Southern prisons, and finally exchanged from Libby Prison, Richmond, and returned to his command at Memphis, Tenn., in January, 1863. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and was at the surrender of Mobile; his regiment charged Fort Blakely, and was mustered out in November, 1865. Was married October 13, 1869, to Miss M. E. Burdick, a native of Illinois. They have five children—Mary F., Emma S., Morton M., Maud E., and C. E. Is a Baptist. Has served as Township Trustee and member of School Board in Kansas, and was Trustee on School Board when residing in Illinois.

E. C. MARKS, farmer and stockfeeder, Section 11, P. O. Nickerson, owns 800 acres, 110 acres under cultivation, 640 acres fenced with barbed wire for cattle range and eighty acres fenced with board for hogs, pasture, small orchard, dwelling 22x30, L 16x22, two stories, stable 22x32, with stock yards, sheds, wind mill pump, stock scales and all the necessary conveniences for handling stock successfully. He makes a specialty of buying and feeding stock for the market, although to some extent engaged in stock raising. He has 125 head of cattle, 100 hogs, eight horses and mules. Mr. M. was born in the State of New York in 1830. In 1850 he emigrated to Illinois and engaged in stock, being very successful. In 1881 he came to Kansas and located on his present place, which is destined to be one of the finest stock farms in Kansas. He was married November 2, 1853, to Miss Mary Libbey, a native of Maine. They have two children, Lewis M. and Mary C. He is a Mason, and while in Illinois was occupying the position of Township Trustee, Director and Treasurer of the School Board for a period of twenty-eight years.

WILLIAM N. REED, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Nickerson; owns 160 acres, 120 under cultivation, good orchard, grove of cultivated timber consisting of cottonwood, locust, maple, walnut, etc. Dwelling is 12x16, with L 10x12 and addition 8x24; barn 12x32 twelve feet high; stable 10x16, smoke house, hen house, etc. Was born in Ohio in 1838, and moved to Illinois in 1848, and to Michigan in 1852. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and with his command served in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run, but losing his health was discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability in September of the same year. In February, 1865, he re-enlisted in Company F, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, and was on duty at Harper's Ferry and Upper Potomac patroling. After the fighting was over was sent with his command on the plains in the Indian service, and was mustered out in February, 1866 at Fort Bridger. In 1871 he came to Kansas, first locating in Howard County and came here in 1873. For the first two years after coming here he was engaged in hunting buffalo and shipping the hides and meat, and has in connection with improving his farm, been engaged in contracting and building. He was married March 17, 1868, to Miss Ellen Badger, a native of Michigan. They have three children, Albert, William and Herbert. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

J. S. VANDOLAH, farmer, Section 14, Township 23, Range 7, P. O. Hutchinson; owns 160 acres, 80 acres under cultivation, three acres in orchard and forest trees, dwelling 22x26, stable 12x20, corn crib, cattle yards and sheds, two milch cows, two yearlings, ten hogs, two mules and one horse. He was born in Ohio, March 11, 1820, moved to Iowa in 1854, and to Illinois in 1871, and came to Kansas in 1873, locating here. He enlisted in 1862 in Company I, Thirty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry and served with this command on the Mississippi, was in the Yazoo expedition, and at the defense of Helena, Ark., and on account of hardships and exposure, his health failed and he has been an invalid since, but was kept on garrison duty until mustered out May 8, 1865, for disability. He was married April 10, 1845, in Ohio, and his wife died in February, 1859, leaving six children—Rosetta, Beulah, William F., Nancy, John and Josephine. She was a native of Ohio. He was married again in December, 1859, to Miss E. W. Haines, a native of New Jersey. They have one child, Charlie. He is a member of the Christian Church, and also a Mason. He has served on the School Board, and has been Justice of the Peace.

WILLIAM WELLS, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Hutchinson, owns 160 acres, 130 in cultivation, three in orchard, one in cultivated timber, all enclosed with hedge; frame dwelling, stable, stock yards and wind-mill pump; has twenty head of cattle and six horses. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1874 and located here. Was born in the State of New York, June 20, 1840, and in 1874 moved to Pennsylvania and came to Kansas same year. Enlisted in 1861 in Company F, Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, and served with his command in the army of the Potomac, and participated in the advance on Richmond, and in the seven-days' battles in front of Richmond, ending with Malvern Hill and Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg where he was severely wounded by a gun shot which permanently disabled him, so he was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability in July, 1864. Was married January 12, 1870, to Miss Locada Lockwood, a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children—Edmund, John, Mary, William and Gracie. Has been Township Treasurer for five years and School Treasurer for four years.

J. C. WISSERT, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Nickerson, owns 160 acres, all enclosed with hedge; three acres in fine bearing orchard; five in grove and 125 in a fine state of cultivation. Dwelling 16x22, L 16x16; barn 16x28; thirty-seven head of cattle; fourteen hogs and five horses. Was born in Ohio, November 18, 1845. Enlisted in 1864, in Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with his command in the Shenandoah Valley and was near Lynchburg when Lee surrendered and was only engaged in skirmishes with bushwhackers and captured a number of guerrillas and was mustered out in October, 1865. Came to Kansas, March 26, 1878, from Missouri, where he had lived four years and located here. When he came here he had but $75 and a team and had great hardships for some years, at times having nothing but bread and water to live on, but by hard work, energy and management is now in prosperous circumstances. Was married February 22, 1867, to Miss Bettie J. Ordway, a native of Ohio. They have seven children—Carrie E., Amelia C., Alpha A., Charles M., Benjamin F., Betsy Jane and Emma. Is a member of the Christian Church.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

ELDER J. W. BEER, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Nickerson, owns 160 acres, sixty acres in cultivation. Dwelling 12x18, with L 12x14; stable 22x32; granary 6x14; milk house and dairy 12x12, and is also making a specialty of good stock; has at present twenty-one head. Was born in Armstrong County, Pa., in 1848, and came West and located in Iowa in 1868, and 1869 to Illinois, and same year to Louisiana, where he remained until coming to Kansas, and locating on his present farm in the spring of 1872. For several years after locating, was engaged in hunting buffalo, which was then more remunerative than farming. At the same time, however, he was improving his farm. Was married, in 1877, to Miss Elmira Blucher, a native of Maryland. They have three children—Frederick L., Laura L. and Sarah C. Is elder of the German Baptist Church, generally known as Dunkard, and has been preaching since the church organization in 1878, with a membership of sixteen. It now numbers sixty-four members, in a territory comprising parts of Reno, Rice and Kingman counties.

WILLIAM BROWN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 14, P. O. Nickerson owns 160 acres on Section 14, about 40 acres in cultivation, and 22 acres in timber, with a good frame dwelling, corn cribs, stock yards and sheds, and is engaged in buying and selling cows, and has handled about 100 the past winter; also owns 320 acres on Section 8, in Grant Township, on which he has erected a cheese factory, started in 1878; the factory is 32x48, two stories, lower story stone and the upper frame; there is also on the place a good dwelling, barn and the necessary out buildings, and cattle yards and twenty-nine milk cows; also owns eighty acres in Salt Creek Township, Reno County. Was born in Warren County, Pa., August 20, 1835, and came to Kansas in 1854, stopping first in Leavenworth, which at that time contained only a log house and a few tents, and was engaged in the troubles of the early settlements of Kansas, serving for a time with Jim Lane, participating in a number of the engagements of that period, being with the party that captured the cannon from the Kickapoo Rangers and passing himself off as a Southern man from Maysville, Ky., had free access to the camps of the border State men and conveyed intelligence of their movements to Jim Lane, and was for a time engaged with the Government Surveying Party in running lines, and was also present when the treaty was made with the Indians, and attended the first land sale at Osaqua. In 1859 he returned to his native place in Pennsylvania and was living there when the war broke out. In 1863, enlisted in Company D, Pennsylvania Bucktail Regiment, and served for a time with his command in Virginia, and for a time was detailed as Assistant in the Secret Service of the Provost Department, and mustered out in 1865. In January, 1871, he returned to Kansas and located on a farm joining the present town of Newton, Harvey County, and helped lay out the town of Newton, being one of the first settlers; was Postmaster of Newton for five years and was identified with the early history of that place. After resigning his position of Postmaster was for a time mail agent on the A., T. & S. F. R. R., and in 1878 located on Section 8, Reno County, and erected his cheese factory, and also took and commenced improving this place near the same time. Was married in 1861, to Miss Mary Jane McIntyre, a native of Pennsylvania. Is a member of the G. A. R. Mr. B. has made a success in Kansas and thinks the handling of stock as well as the dairy business and cheese manufacturing can be carried on more successfully here than in the old settled States. When he first came to Reno County the main herd of buffalo was in this vicinity, and one day he killed nine buffalo with nine shots, and has known hunters to kill 160 buffalo in a day. He made $800 in one month killing buffalo for their hides.

REV. A. CLARK, farmer and sheep raiser, P. O. Nickerson, owns 160 acres under cultivation, 4 acres of bearing orchard and 5 acres cultivated timber, has a dwelling 16x24, L 14x18, one and a half stories high, barn and stable, combined 28x32 feet, with hen houses, implement house, and all necessary outbuildings, sheds and yards for sheep and has at present over 600 sheep. Makes sheep raising a specialty. He also owns eigthy acres in Salt Creek Township. He was born in Parke County, Ind., in 1831, and in 1836 his parents moved to Illinois. In 1857, he moved to Kansas, and located in Tecumseh, Shawnee County, and in the spring of 1858, joined the Kansas and Nebraska Conference, and located in Nemaha County, and preached there until the spring of 1860, when he went to Colorado, locating at Gregory Diggings, and engaged in preaching there. In the fall he returned to Kansas; while on his way back he met the pony express on a full run, who called out as he passed, "Lincoln is elected, Lincoln is elected." In the spring of 1861, he located in what is

now Jewell County, but the Indians were so bad that he had to abandon his claim, which is the present site of Jewell City. He returned to Illinois, and in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and with his command participated in the campaign from Louisville, Ky., to Atlanta. In the march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, and after the surrender of Joe Johnston marched to Washington, D. C., and was in the grand review. He was mustered out in Chicago, June 22, 1865. After the war he located in Knox County, Ill., until 1868, when he went to Jasper County, Mo., and went from there to Kansas in 1875, and located here. He married, in 1853, Miss Elizabeth C. Harshbarger, a native of Ohio. They have a very interesting family of thirteen children—Wilbur H., Joel M. C., Lucila L., E. Judson, William Sherman, Jennie G., Raymond H., May, Arthur W., Charles M., Amous, Lowell M. and Neal. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the G. A. R of which he is chaplain, and has occupied the position of Clerk of the School Board.

SEDGWICK COUNTY.*

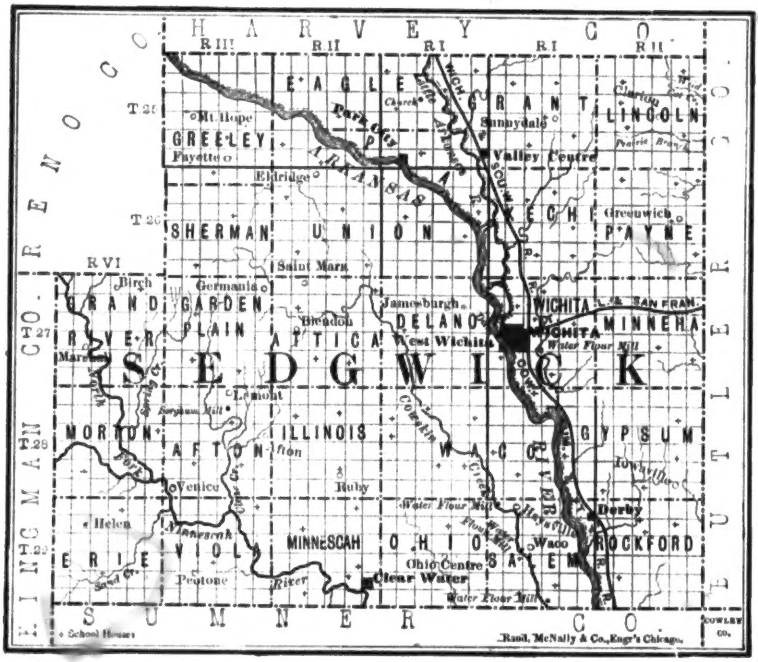

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS.)

	1880.		1880.
Afton Township	407	Ninnescah Township	380
Attica Township	552	Ohio Township	330
Delano Township	630	Park Township	406
Eagle Township	540	Payne Township	524
Erie Township	257	Rockford Township	798
Garden Plain Township	531	Salem Township	584
Grand River Township	291	Sherman Township	354
Grant Township	971	Union Township	983
Greeley Township	461	Viola Township	290
Gypsum Township	576	Waco Township	710
Illinois Township	432	Wichita City	4,911
Kechi Township	617	Wichita Township	935
Lincoln Township	520		
Minneha Township	487		18,758
Morton Township	276		

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

SEDGWICK County embraces the territory between the north line of Township 25 and the south line of Township 26 south, and the east line of Range 2 east and the west line of Range 4 west of the sixth principal meridian, except in Townships 25 and 26, along which the west line of Range 3 west is the western boundary. The center of the county is about 150 miles from the eastern, 250 from the western, 180 from the northern and 48 from the southern line of the State; 129 miles on an air line, from Topeka, 185 from Atchison and Leavenworth, 190 from Kansas City, and 145 from Fort Scott.

The land is about equally divided between bottom and upland, the general surface being only slightly undulating. The average width of the bottoms is about five miles. There is but little timber; probably not more than one per cent; but the timber law, the thrift of the people, and the ease with which timber is cultivated, will in a few years materially change this status.

The soil is a black (some places red or mulatto) loam, intermingled somewhat in the bottoms with sand. It is easily pulverized, good crops often being produced from the sod, an advantageous feature to new beginners. The principal streams are the Arkansas River, a wide and shallow but swift stream, entering the county at the northwest corner and leaving it near the southeast corner; the Little Arkansas, entering the county at the center of the north line, running almost due south and emptying into the larger stream at Wichita; and the Ninnescah, running through the southwest corner of the county. In addition to these are Cowskin, Clearwater, Wildcat, Chisholm, Gypsum and other smaller streams. A large portion of the bed of the Arkansas at times is apparently dry, but the water soaks into the sandy soil and runs under the ground. Probably the width of the valley and this sub-irrigation is a great benefit, especially in extremely dry seasons

Wheat, corn and oats are the principa[illegible]uctions of the soil.

EARLY HISTORY.

The people of Sedgwick County would be destitute of the romantic sentiments that possess the average citizen of historical Kansas if they did not believe that the legendary Coronado had once beheld the glories of their beautiful land. It is, of course, claimed that Wichita was a point on the route of the celebrated march of that adventurer. The French explorer, M. Du Tissenet, who is known to have touched the soil of Kansas in 1719 while on an exploring expedition beyond the Mississippi, under the direction of Bienville, Governor of Louisiana, also, of course, beheld the stars from his camp on the banks of the Arkansas, within the present boundaries of Sedgwick County. It is claimed, too, that Kit Carson, the noted Indian hunter, camped in 1827 near the junction of the two rivers for several weeks. The first *bona fide* white settler in Sedgwick County was C. C. Arnold, who came here, in 1857, with a party of hunters, and who has remained in the county, with the exception of short intervals, ever since. Mr. Arnold came from Coffey County and his companions were Ed. S. Moseley, Mr. Maxley, Thompson Crawford, Robert Dunlap, Robert Durackin and Jacob Cary. Maxley and Moseley located a "ranch" or Indian trading post on the Little Arkansas, a short distance above the present site of Wichita. The others built a cabin and cultivated a little land on what now constitutes William T. Jewett's farm on the Arkansas River, on the old town site of Park City. Their especial business was that of capturing buffalo cows and calves for eastern parks and traveling menageries. Maxley was drowned in the Kansas River in 1864. Moseley had previously taken a claim in Wilson County, and, having entered it, moved into Humboldt, Allen County, and engaged in the butchering business. In the fall of 1863 or spring of 1864, he returned to his first love and again became a trader and Nimrod; his last scene of active life being laid at Medicine Lodge and the surrounding country, and but a short time after leaving Humboldt, he was murdered by Osage Indians. Next in order, disputing with C. C. Arnold the first settlership, was John Ross, a farmer, who, in 1860, came into Sedgwick County and settled upon what is now the Jewett farm, eight miles northeast of Wichita. Mr. Ross removed from Wilson County with his wife and children, built a house and began the work of a farmer. He was murdered in June of the same year; supposed to have been done by a band of Osage Indians that came into the valley on a hunting expedition from the Neosho River.

In the fall of 1863, J. R. Mead, who lived at Towanda, Butler County, established a trading post on what is now the site of Wichita, where he traded with the Indians for several years. In the spring of 1869, he removed his family from Towanda to his claim in Sedgwick County, and has ever since been a resident of this county. This section of the Arkansas Valley, during the early days of Mr. Mead's residence, was the hunter's paradise. During a period of three weeks, assisted by two employes, he killed 330 buffalo, saved 300 hides and 3,500 pounds of tallow, realizing from their labor the sum of

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*Obligations are due to Edward's Historical Atlas, of Sedgwick County, Hon. D. B. Emmert, Hon. J. R. Mead, Captain D. L. Payne, F. A. Sowers, Esq., and the files of the *Vidette Eagle* and *Beacon*, of Wichita, for the data used in the preparation of this history of Sedgwick County.

$400, and killing, in addition, considerable other game, including a large number of antelope and one elk, which they killed only five miles up the Little River, from its mouth. One afternoon, in two hours, he killed thirty-five buffalo, and saved the tallow of eleven, himself. Early in the spring of 1864, the Wichita Indians and affiliating tribes, who had been driven from the Indian Territory in the winter of 1861-62, and who had made temporary homes in Woodson County, removed from there and established a camp at the mouth of the Little Arkansas. The name of their camp was Wichita, from which the present city of Wichita derived its name. These Indians engaged in peaceful avocations, cultivating and harvesting large fields of corn and vegetables. They remained until the fall of 1867, when they returned south. With the Wichitas came Jesse Chisholm, a half-breed Cherokee, and an adopted member of the Wichitas. He built his house on the stream which derived its name from him, east of the present city of Wichita, and moved into it with his family. He also established a "ranch" between the two rivers, three miles above their junction, near the present residence of J. C. Davis. In the spring of 1865, Mr. Chisholm located a trail from his "ranch" to the present site of the Wichita Agency, on the Wichita River, Indian Territory, distance 220 miles. This trail subsequently became, and is still known as the "Chisholm Trail," It was established for the purpose of enabling the traders in the Arkansas Valley to obtain wagon communication with the Indians in the Indian Territory, and the trail was used by these traders for years in the transportation of merchandise to tribes in the Territory. Afterward the trail was used by Texas cattle drivers, and is now used by the Government in the transportation of supplies to Fort Sill, forty miles south of the Wichita Agency. The principal points on this trail are Wichita, Clearwater, Caldwell, Pond Creek, Skeleton Ranch, Buffalo Springs, mouth of Turkey Creek, Cheyenne Agency, Wichita Agency and Fort Sill. Chisholm died on the north fork of the Canadian River, in the Indian Territory, March 4, 1868, of cholera morbus, caused by eating bear's grease that had been poisoned by being melted in a brass kettle.

In the year 1866, a treaty was made with the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes four miles up the Little Arkansas, near the present residence of Hon. E. P. Thompson. All the leading tribes were represented by their chiefs. The United States Commissioners were Generals Harney, and Sanborn, and Kit Carson. They were accompanied by Col. Bent, of Bent's Fort notoriety, and by several others from Washington, acting as clerks, guards, etc. The territory lying east of the Arkansas River was surveyed, during the year 1867, by Coryelle and Bowles, formerly clerks in one of the departments at Washington; that, west of the river by Col. S. S. Smoot, the following year.

Hon. William Greiffenstein came to Sedgwick County in the spring of 1865, and located on Cowskin Creek near the subsequent site of Gainesburg, engaged in trading with the Indians. He was very popular with the various tribes of Indians and well suited for his business. Charles Whittaker took a claim on the Little Arkansas, about eight miles above its mouth, in the spring of 1866. Durfee and Leedrick came in 1867 and started a ranch on the banks of the Little Arkansas, near the site of W. C. Woodman's present residence. Lewellen and Davis traded with the Indians here in 1866-67. Eli Waterman came in the year 1867, and in February, 1868, took a claim and subsequently entered it, of which, what is now Douglas avenue, in Wichita was the south line, and Lawrence avenue the east line. Among the arrivals of 1867 was Jack Lawton, who was in the employ of J. R. Mead, and who was murdered the same year by a desperado named Wells. Of the actual settlers of 1868, in the order of their settlement, is H. W. Vigus, who settled February 13, 1868, then J. R. Mead, who came over from Towanda, Butler County, in the spring of 1868, and settled upon the claim now known as Mead's addition to the city of Wichita. The first settler of that claim, however, was a border terror named Bill Whitman, who was killed in a drunken brawl by a man named Charley Corderie, who kept a groggery near the Little Arkansas at the north end of town. The same year came M. A. Sales and family, D. S. Munger, Milo B. Kellogg, John Allison, Charles Hunter, F. H. Dunlap (who settled in Park Township, in February, 1868), Harvey Dunlap, Robert and William Houston, David Edmunds, John D. Golyer, James French, David Wousick, Joseph Bert, John Gifford, George and Henry Clark, John and Mike Meagher, Walter Walker, wife and sister, Mrs. Hall and family, and Louis Fisher. A detachment of the Fifth United States Infantry was then stationed here, having its headquarters along the Little Arkansas, near the old fair grounds, and under command of Col. Samuel L. Barr. Among the soldiers who were discharged on expiration of service and became settlers here, were John Ward and James Mohen, sergeants; Charles Bush, private; Charles Corderie and John Hurt, scouts. During the year 1869 and the spring of 1870 came Daniel and Samuel Hoover, Charles Allison, John M. Steele, M. Lochard, the Teeters, William Polk, G. W. Smith, Charles Hill, John Peyton, William Matthewson, A. F. Greenway, H. E. Van Trees, Mrs. Everett, Mr. Hopkins, E. P. Thompson, the Sullivans, Reuben Riggs, Mrs. D. S. Munger and Henry C. Sluss.

The first child known to have been born in the county was Sedgwick Hoover, whose parents still reside in Wichita Township. He was born December 23, 1869. The first marriage occurred in the winter of 1869 70, the name of the man being Perry Eaton. The name of the woman is not known.

Sedgwick County was named in honor of Major-General John Sedgwick, who was killed May 9, 1864, at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va. The act establishing the county was approved February 26, 1867, and the boundaries were described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of Butler County, thence south to the southwest corner of same county, thence west to the west line of Range 4 west, thence north to the south line of Township 22, thence east to the place of beginning. By an act of the Legislature approved February 26, 1867, the counties of Sedgwick, Howard, Sumner, Hayes, Reno and Cowley were attached to Butler County for judicial purposes. D. S. Munger was appointed the first Justice of the Peace. In November, 1868, the first election was held, and thirty-five votes were cast. The election was held for school purposes, with the following results: M. A. Sayles, Trustee; H. W. Vigus, Clerk; S. B. Floyd, Treasurer. The mother of Mr. Sayles was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction. The proceedings were informal, and nothing resulted therefrom. In October, 1869, an organization of the county was attempted, conventions having been called, tickets placed in nomination and an election held. A part of the history of that election is lost, as far as the official records are concerned. Col. D. M. V. Stuart, of Park City, was elected to the Legislature; Minnard Hall, Sheriff; H. W. Vigus and T. H. Dunlap two of the Commissioners. This election was declared void by the Governor, owing to informalities and irregularities. A census was then taken, and the result forwarded to Topeka, and, it being ascertained the county had the requisite number of inhabitants, the Governor, in the winter of 1869-70, appointed S. C. Johnson, William Lockard and Henry Stein, Commissioners, with power to complete the organization. The Commissioners appointed John Ward, County Clerk, and divided the county into three districts. They also called an election in April, for county officers and the permanent location of the county seat, Wichita having been temporarily selected. This election, and the canvass preceding it, was one of the most exciting ever held in the county, involving, as it did, a county seat contest, as well as an election for officers. Wichita won the race for county seat over its competitor, Park City, though it was impossible to decide which place received the greatest number of fraudulent votes. From the fact that the friends of Park City gracefully submitted, it is evident that they were not disposed to "first cast a stone." The following officers were elected at that April election: N. A. English, T. S. Floyd and Alex. McWilliams, County Commissioners; J. M. Steele, County Clerk; F. J. Fulton, County Attorney; L. F. Buttles, Register of Deeds; D. A. Bright, Clerk District Court; Reuben Riggs, Probate Judge; W. N. Walker, Sheriff; S. C. Johnson, Treasurer; John Price Hilton, Superintendent of Schools; William Finn, Surveyor; E. B. Allen, Coroner. The total vote was 260. J. M. Steele and H. E. Vantrees were chosen Justices of the Peace; Wm. Smith, Trustee, and I. S. Elder, Constable of Wichita Township.

In June, 1870, the first term of the district court was held in the upper story of a livery stable, in Wichita, Hon. W. R. Brown presiding. W. N. Walker officiated as Sheriff; T. J. Fulton, County Attorney, and E. S. Roe, Deputy Clerk. The resident attorneys were H. C. Sluss, Reuben Riggs and P. T. Weeks. The first meeting of the County Commissioners was held the 27th of April, 1871. The first official act was the granting of a dram shop license. The first county order issued was in favor of T. S. Floyd. In October, 1870, occurred the first regular fall election for county officers and a representative in the Legislature, the result of which, and all subsequent elections, will be found in a table published elsewhere in this sketch.

During the year 1870 immigration poured into the county rapidly. The Osage Trust Lands embraced the territory of the county as far north as the north line of the second of the southern tiers of sections, in Township 26, a little over four miles north of the northern limits of the present site of Wichita, and, for contiguity to the embryo city, the principal settlements were made on these lands.

By an act of the legislature, approved February 29, 1872, the county of Harvey was established. The ten southern townships of this county, being two-thirds of the area of the whole county, were taken from the northern portion of Sedgwick. At the same time, five townships were detached from the western portion of Sedgwick County and added to Reno. The territory detached at this time from Sedgwick County was five hundred and forty square miles, the same number included in the present limits of Harvey County. The friends of Wichita, Newton and Hutchinson were responsible for this depletion of the territory of Sedgwick, and the formation of the new county of Harvey. These changes insured, as was designed, permanent county seats to all these points.

October 13, 1870, a proposition was voted upon by the people of the county, and carried by a majority of 317, to issue bonds of the county, to the amount of $200,000 and subscribe the same to the capital stock of one of the four following railroads, which should be the first completed to Wichita, viz: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Kansas City, Burlington & Santa Fe, Fort Scott, Humboldt & Western, or the St. Joseph & Wichita. In June, 1871, the Wichita & Southwestern Railroad Company was organized, with J. R. Mead, president; William Greiffinstein, treasurer; H. C. Sluss, secretary; Solomon H. Kohn, J. M. Steele, S. C. Johnson, G. H. Smith, George Schlieter, C. F. Gilbert, T. J. Peter, R. W. P. Muse, and F. J. Fulton, the balance of the directors. On the 11th of August, 1871, the county voted $200 000 in bonds to aid in the construction of the road, which was completed to the city, May 16, 1872. On the 8th of June, following, the first shipment of cattle (eighteen car loads) was made. It is estimated that during the year 1871, 800,000 head of Texas cattle were driven through Sedgwick County.

March, 15, 1873, the Sedgwick County Agricultural Society was organized; with officers as follows: A. T. Somesbury, president; D. L. Green, vice-president; R. L. West, secretary; W. R. Smith, treasurer and George Salisbury, reporter. September 4, 1873, the Sedgwick and Harvey County bond case was decided, the townships formerly in Sedgwick County being required to assume payment of $76,000 and the interest thereon. September 30, 1873, was the commencement of the first annual exhibition of the Sedgwick County Agricultural Society, closing October 4.

November 12, 1874, the county jail was completed. This was a disastrous year for the county and State. An unusual drouth prevailed, and such vegetation as was left, was swept away by innumerable swarms of grasshoppers or locusts. In 1875, there were abundant rain showers and bountiful harvests. In 1876, grasshoppers again visited the county, damaging crops. In 1877, the crops were generally good. February 22, 1878, occurred the first reunion of the Old Settlers' Association, at Eagle Hall, Wichita.

In 1880, the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad was completed to Wichita, and the Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society was organized, with C. S. Eichholtz, president, and W. H. Ranson, secretary. In May of this year $155,980 of the bonded indebtedness of the county was wiped out.

The following is a list of the postoffices in the county: Afton, Blendon, Clarion, Clearwater, Coronado, Diana, Eldridge, El Paso, Fayette, Ferris, Good River, Germania, Greenwich, Haysville, Herald, Helen, Iowaville, Lamont, Marshall, Mount Hope, Mulvane (the town is mainly in Sumner County), Magnolia, Ohio Center, Peotone, Ruby, Sunny Dale, St. Mark, Valley Center, Venice, Waco and Wichita.

TOWNSHIP SKETCHES.

Afton.—Afton township was organized in October, 1874, by William Lyman, at present postmaster at Afton. The first settler was Albert Southard, who built a house and opened a farm in 1872. The township is watered by Afton Creek and Clear Creek, with several branches of each. It is rolling prairie, producing good crops in favorable seasons, both corn and wheat. Its present population is 262. Its total tax assessment $95.174.

Attica.—The first settlers located in 1869 and the spring of 1870, among them David Boggs, C. Hester, Henry Shorts, John Gorman, Henry Schwitzer (now of Wichita), Aaron Siever, Jas. Wenderman, W. D. Strong, A. M. Auld, Aaron Green, E. Aldrich, A. H. McConahie, Samuel Speer, A. G. Valentine, and Messrs. McGee, Briggs, McDonald, Dongan, Preston, Russell and Owen, with their families. Closely following them came Miles, Majors, Reese, Knoflock, Leslie, Holmes, Stewart, Shaffers, Dyt, McClelland, Curtis, Wykoff, Anderson, Chirington, Rochelle, Roder, Osborne, Ogden, Davidson, McCalya, Cooper, Dennis, Heighrie, Rogers, Coleman, Flood, Rosenstiel and Kelly—present Hon. John—and the families of all the above. The township was organized in 1873. It is watered by Dry Creek (not always dry), and branches of the classic Cowskin. The surface is undulating, the soil a rich black loam, producing good crops in seasonable years. There are three church organizations, two Sabbath schools, and a free library, located at Blendon postoffice. Present population, 514; present valuation, $190,920.

Delano.—A. E. and E. Dodge were the first *bona fide* settlers of this township, having come prior to the year 1870, though Isaac Walker took the claim at the West Wichita end of the bridge some time in 1869, so the honor could easily be disputed; however settlers came rapidly early in 1870, among them, John McCormick, Richard Farmer, R. E. Lawrence, G. E. Kirkpatrick and S. W. Richmond, all of whom still reside upon their original claims, saving Mr. Farmer, who we trust has found quite as pleasant a climate whither he has gone, over the river, but not the Big Arkansas. The township was organized in 1871, by P. McDonald. The soil is rich, most of it bottom land. It is well watered by the Arkansas and Cowskin. The bottoms are sub-irrigated, and often produce thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, and as high as eighty bushels of corn. It boasts of two church organizations, a Presbyterian and Methodist, also the legendary West Wichita. Population, 631; valuation of property, $219,751.

Erie.—Erie Township was first called Fayette, but changed in 1878. It is watered by Mud Creek, Jocelyn Creek and Sand Creek, besides having many prairie ponds distributed in various localities, furnishing abundance of water for stock purposes, which is largely the pursuit of its people, though excellent crops are raised, and fruit does well. The soil is a dark loam, capable of fine crops, which could be produced to profit by deep plowing. Its first actual settler was Samuel Elkins, but among its active early pioneers were Wm. Embree, Milton W. Tyler, M. A. Swift, M. Davison (blacksmith and preacher), G. Vesey, A. T. Buckeridge, O. H. S. Bartlett and Henry Newton; the last named organized the township. It has several good schoolhouses, wherein church is held by circuit preachers, each Sabbath. Helen postoffice, located on the southwest quarter of Section 9, is surrounded by finely improved farms. Population, 166; valuation of property, $74.505.

Eagle.—Eagle Township was organized January 9, 1872. It was named in honor of the Wichita *Eagle*, it is located north of Park and a little west of north from the confluence of the two rivers; is watered by the Big Arkansas, and is one of the best townships in the county. Its grain producing as well as stock raising industries, are fast coming to the front rank of townships; besides it boasts of several of the finest orchards in the county. Embracing parts of three ranges, 1, 2 and 3 west, it gets with it alike capabilities for farming and stock raising. Population 551; valuation of property, $205,732.

Grant.—Grant Township is settled mostly by old soldiers, and named in honor of the General. Alexander Jester was the first settler, and located with his family upon the banks of what was called Jester Creek (since changed to Badger), as early as January, 1868. In the fall of 1870, he left his family and went to Indiana on his annual predatory excursion; returning he met a sixteen year-old boy enroute West, who was in possession of a good team, some money, a trunk and a silver watch. Jester, acting in a totally different capacity from what his name would imply, worked into the confidence of the boy. Gaining it the more readily owing to his old age, and then assuming the *role* of guide and protector to the poor boy, he allured him to this valley one night, and brutally murdered him with an axe while asleep at their camp fire in Missouri. He burned the body but preserved the effects, coming through Wichita a month afterwards with the boy's team, trunk, etc., and going to his place. Word reached here a few days after; he was arrested and sent back to Missouri, where he broke jail, and was afterwards killed among a band of outlaws, while attempting to rob a wagon train. His wife and family, a boy and two girls, scattered, and have all since died. There were pioneers in Grant Township, however, as early as the spring of 1870; among them were Scott Thomas, D. R. Allen, Ruleson, the blacksmith, S. J. Perrin, O. G. Jacobs, Chris. Pringle, the Ayers. All are still living in Grant except Allen, who resides in Wichita. Ruleson was probably the first to settle after Jester, in Grant Township. Valley Center, now grown to be quite an important village, doing a fine grain and stock trade, with depot, elevator and several good stores, several good church organizations, a fine school edifice, etc., is located in Grant Township. The township is watered by the Little Arkansas, Badger Creek, and the head waters of Chisholm Creek. The soil is very productive, lies mostly in the beautiful valley of the Little Arkansas, or with a valley slope approaching the uplands, which produces nearly equal to the bottom farms, while greatly superior in the matter of fruit culture; one of the finest orchards in the State, that of Mr. McCracken, is upon the uplands of Grant Township, Sedgwick County. Grant Township has eight schoolhouses, and boasts of a handsome park, dark with shade trees, and seats, platforms, etc., arranged for speaking, dancing or celebrating. Population, 891; valuation of property, $340,066.

Gypsum.—Gypsum Township boasts of some of the best producing and finest improved farms in the county. It was first settled by Joseph Gifford, who came here in 1868, and was organized March 2, 1871. Of its early pioneers still engaged in cultivating its soil, are John Dolon, William Sweeney, J. K. Crabb, M. Clapham, the Staffords and L. Bronson. Several fine orchards returning rich yields of fruit, are already there as vouchers for that crop, while corn has averaged from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre in favorable seasons. The township is abundantly watered by tributaries of the Arkansas River, Spring Creek, Spring Branch, Dry Creek, Polecat and Eightmile Creek. It has seven schoolhouses, two or three church organizations and a well reputed literary society. Vegetables of all kinds can be raised with profit. Population, 597; valuation of property, $285,210.

Greeley.—Greeley Township was first settled by J. Lumbert in 1871. Among its best known citizens still claiming it as their home, are A. M. Durand, G. Herendon, D. M. Anderson, William Daily, W. J. Collier, W. C. Brown and H. E. Heisserman. All the above named gentlemen were pioneers, following closely upon Mr. Lumbert in their settlement. The township was named after the lamented editor of the New York *Tribune*. It is watered by the Arkansas River, which runs the length of its northern boundary, giving it some of the finest valley land in the county. The soil is a rich black loam, producing alike, splendid corn and wheat, and is valuable for its fine orchards, great and excellent varieties of its fruit, while it cannot be surpassed for stock raising. The postoffice, Mount Hope, is in the northwest corner of the township. It has an agricultural store, two stocks of general merchandise, and a blacksmith shop, all doing a fair business. There are four good schoolhouses and three church organizations, the Christians, Methodists and Congregationalists, having an average attendance of fifty each. The township was organized in 1872. Population, 455; valuation of property, $157,060.

Garden Plain.—Garden Plain Township, lying directly west of Wichita about twelve miles, is the center of a very fine agricultural region. Its earliest settlers were U. B. Bryan, John Fletcher, and O. S. Northrop. The township is watered by several tributaries of the Ninnescah River, among them Clear Creek and Polecat. The township has a fine church organization, the Mount Olive Baptist, besides circuit preaching in several schoolhouses. Lamont is the postoffice. School districts Nos. 8, 37 and 77, each have fine comfortable buildings and are arranged with reference to settlements, so as to afford the greatest convenience to scholars as to distance. N. M. Southwick organized it, and has one of the finest improved farms west of Wichita, with fine orchards, grove and convenient outbuildings, barn, granary, etc., aside from a good residence building. Garden Plain is as well adapted to stock raising and fruit raising. Crops of all kinds are grown with profit in season. The township was organized in July, 1874. Population, 399; valuation of property, $111,300.

Grand River.—Grand River is located in Range 4, on the western line of the county. It is abundantly watered by the Ninnescah River with its several branches, besides numerous tributaries. It is a paradise for stock raising, while its bottom lands produce as good crops as the Arkansas River bottom lands. Sheep, naturally, do well in this township. David Moore was the first white settler. He located with his family at what was known as "Lone Tree Ranch," an ofttime halting place for freighters, hunters and frontiersmen. The township was organized by A. A. Barlow, whose farm lies joining Marshall, quite a flourishing little village. Marshall boasts of several good stores, carrying stocks of general merchandise, besides a good water flour mill, blacksmith and wagon shop, broom factory, livery stable and hotel. Among the oldest and best known of its settlers, are J. E. Williams, Dr. Shannon, Ira Lamphere, R. Saunders, S. S. Casad, and the Richey brothers. The Methodist, Baptist and Disciple churches have each a fine organization. There are four school districts, each with a substantial building, arranged so as to be easily accessible to the greatest number. The township was organized in 1876. Population, 396; valuation of property, $98.345.

Illinois.—Illinois Township was first settled by William Spencer, who located in 1871. In 1872, the Ralphs, William Dexter, James Dugan, E. E. Basher and J. R. Booth came; and in the spring of 1870, J. D. Nessly (who organized the township the same year), J. M. Lane, William Walton, James Sackett and Barnett. The majority of the first settlers came from Illinois, and gave the name to the township. The soil and products do not differ from the best uplands of the county. Wheat and corn do well, fruit also. The township is watered by Dry Creek, and numerous springs are a spontaneous offering to enhance the value as a stock raising region. The township was organized in 1873. Population, 359; valuation of property, $124.996.

Kechi.—Kechi was first settled by John Allison, as early as the fall of 1868. L. Dunlap settled with his family in the winter of the same year. In July, 1869, the three Sullivan boys, Charles E., William R. and George G., made their settlement, coming from Arizona by wagon. Charles organized the township in 1871. In May, 1870, the balance of the Sullivan family came, consisting of father, mother, three other brothers, two son-in-laws and a sister. All are still living in Kechi, except the elder Sullivan, who died in 1872. E. P. Thompson, who represented Sedgwick County in the Kansas House of Representatives in 1874, removed to this township from Topeka in 1870, with his family, having selected his farm early in 1869. Population, 614; valuation of property, $226,230.

Lincoln.—The first actual settler in this township was Henry Engot, a native of Switzerland, who settled in what is now Lincoln Township, in 1870.

Among those who came shortly after but during the same year, 1870, were Samuel L. Bowers and T. B. McCormick. In 1871, came Oren Smith, W. H. Yazel, William J. Wallace, W. C. Woods, George Lent, Phillip Osman and W. H. Ayers. The township was organized in 1871. It is the extreme northeastern corner of the county, and embodies some of the finest land and best improved farms in the State of Kansas. It is celebrated for its fine and thrifty orchards. Wheat, corn, vegetables, briefly, any product incident to this soil and climate, can be profitably raised there. Watered by Wild Cat and Prairie Branch, besides an abundance of ponds and springs. The postoffices are at Clarion and Edgecomb. Clarion is in the center and Edgecomb in the northeast corner of the township. Four good schoolhouses are impartially distributed to meet the educational wants of its thrifty people. Three church organizations, having circuit preachers, with each a full membership, also grace the township. Population, 509; valuation of property, $140,605.

Morton.—This township was organized in 1875, by E. C. Gobin. It was first settled by George W. Walters, in 1870, at present one of the Commissioners of Sedgwick County. At an early day he kept a country supply store for cattle men and traders, but subsequently he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is still following the same. J. B. Brickhouse, formerly a groceryman at Wichita, became an early settler of Morton, and was kept in the office of Justice of the Peace until 1881, when he was succeeded by Mr. Gobin. Mr. Brickhouse is now Postmaster at Finley. The country is well adapted to stock raising, and fine stock ranges abound. The township is well watered by both branches of the Ninnescah, besides Spring and Mud creeks. Population, 478; valuation of property, $81,082.

Minneha.—Minneha joins Wichita Township on the east, and is undoubtedly one of the very best townships in the county. Its settlement dates as far back as 1870, when W. D. Highly settled with his family upon Section 30, where he still is, engaged in farming and stock raising. Con. Ludlum and William Baldwin were settlers of 1870 also. Among the settlers of 1871 were, R. T. Leach, J. Zody, P. S. Crum, David Fox, J. S. Shank and John Hass. The township was organized in October, 1871, one of the first organized in the county. With the exception of Wichita Township, it probably contains the best farm improvements of any other township in the county. Fine houses, barns, orchards and hedges abound throughout Minneha. It is watered by Gypsum Creek, Four-mile and Spring Creek, with numerous tributaries from a variety of springs. The soil is very productive, and all crops, field or garden, seldom fail of bringing the husbandman a full compensation for his labor. The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad runs through the township, with a station inside its limits called Manchester. It has four good schoolhouses and three church organizations. Population, 469; valuation of property, $192,469.

Ninnescah.—Ninnescah is one of the southern tier of townships bordering upon Sumner County. It is watered by the river from which it derived its name, and is rich in fine bottom lands and in a large belt of timber. The soil is equal to the Arkansas River bottom lands, but its valley is not so extensive. Some of the finest improved and best producing farms in the county are in this township. Its uplands afford the best of pasture, and are well adapted either for farming or stock raising. Fruit culture is largely and successfully engaged in, in this township.

Hon. William Ross, organized the township in October, 1872. The first officers were Thomas W. McCreadie, Trustee; J. G. Dunscomb, Treasurer; J. M Tracey, Clerk; William Ross and F. Summers, Justices. The first settler was Edward Murray, a native of the County Down, Ireland, who located in the winter of 1869. He got out material for a "stockade ranch," on the north bank of the Ninnescah. He then left, and returning in April, 1870, found his claim occupied by Charley Smith, to whom he gave the material. Smith then completed what was known afterwards as the "Ninnescah Ranch." Jacob Swinddinger, known as "Dutch Jake," occupied it some time, and then Bob Lytle, a noted frontiersman, became Smith's partner. They sold to McLean & Russell, and for two years it was the rendezvous for all the desperados along the border. In 1872, J. G. Dunscomb bought them out and they left for Bluff Creek, Sumner County, where McLean came near being lynched with Bill Brooks, George Smith and others, whom the "vigilance" hung just west of Wellington. McLean escaped by interference of several to whom he had done favors in times gone. Murray located on the south side of the river and is still there. William Ross located with his family, August 10th. On the 18th he cleared off about four rods of the river bottom, stirred it with a pitchfork and sowed turnip seeds. About the 15th of November, 300 Osage Indians, on an annual hunt and drunk, camped in the bottom and harvested the first crop. The arrivals up to the last of August, were Messrs. Ingenine and family, Sohn, Cramer, Summers, West and Bright. In September the arrivals were Messrs. McCreadil, Brown, Stafford, Lane, Smith and Spicer. John Stewart came in March, 1871, and his son's is claimed as the first birth in the township. The first death was among the horse thieves at Smith & Lytle's ranch. Rev. J. P. Harson, assisted by Elder H. W. Lawrence, organized the first church (Presbyterian) February 3, 1874. The Ninnescah has numerous tributaries that afford an abundance of water, aside from the river. The postoffices are at Good River and Clearwater, the last mentioned having a very extensive store of general merchandise, besides a blacksmith shop. Four schoolhouses and a Presbyterian Church edifice, the latter on A. H. Mann's farm, are other features not unimportant. A. E. Chambers has a race park on his farm, and handles fine stock. Population, 350; valuation of property, $153,515.

Ohio.—Ohio Township was named in honor of the modern father of heroes, statesmen and presidents. Its first settlers were in majority, from Ohio, and organized the township, with that name, March 8, 1873. It lies upon the line of Sumner County, east of Ninnescah Township and is watered by Spring Creek, several tributaries of the Ninnescah and numerous fine springs. E. H. Brown was its first settler, having arrived in 1870. The Andersons came in 1871, also William Dyer. Ohio is ranked among the best townships, in the character, quality and abundance of its products. It has some splendidly improved farms within its boundaries and is well known for its stock wealth. Ohio Center is the postoffice, and three good schoolhouses are conveniently located in the township. Population, 303; valuation of property, $117,644.

Park.—The first township settled was Park. It really seems to claim most of the earlier incidents narrated in an authentic history of Sedgwick County. It was in Park Township that Clint Arnold and his hunting party located. It was here the first farm settler, John Ross, built his cabin and where he met his tragic death. J. H. Dunlap settled there in February, 1868. Besides, Park city was organized by a town company before Wichita was named, and it was designed not only for the county seat town, but for the metropolis of the valley. It was not organized as a township until May 2d, 1871, and then by W. W. Turner. Park is watered by both the Big and the Little Arkansas rivers—an island almost. It is thoroughly irrigated by the undertow of both rivers, hence never fails of a crop, averaging some years seventy-five to eighty bushels of corn to the acre. All the other cereals, fruits and vegetables, grow abundantly and profitably. Population, 418. Total valuation of property, $124,908.

Payne.—This township was organized in the fall of 1870, and named in honor of its first settler, David L. Payne, who has obtained national celebrity from his connection with the movement to establish the Oklahoma colony in the Indian Territory. Captain Payne was the originator of the scheme and is still president of the Oklahoma Association. He was born December 30, 1838, in Fairmount, Grant Co., Ind., and was raised on a farm. He received a common school education. April 15, 1858, he arrived in Burr Oak Township, Doniphan Co., Kan., and engaged at once in the native lumbering business, which he followed until July 16, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the Fourth Kansas Regiment of Infantry, which afterwards, in connection with the Third Kansas, became the Tenth Kansas. He served three years with this command in the capacity of a private, declining the offer of a Lieutenant's commission five times. In the Kansas Legislature of 1865 he represented one of the districts of Doniphan County, in the Lower House. In the spring of 1865 he joined General Hancock's Veteran Army corps, in which he served until honorably discharged after one year's service. In January, 1867, he was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Kansas State Senate, and served as such through that session. In the spring of 1867 he was appointed Postmaster at Fort Leavenworth, in which position he served personally from April, 1867, until July following, and by deputy until the following September. July 2, 1867, he joined the Eighteenth Kansas Cavalry Regiment, which was organized for six months service on the plains. He served through the campaign in the capacity of Captain of Company D. During the session of the Legislature of 1868 he filled this position as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, to which he had been elected the previous session. In November, 1868, he joined the Nineteenth Regiment of Kansas Cavalry, another command organized for six months' service on the plains. In this regiment he was appointed Captain of Company H, in which position he served during the existence of the command. He was engaged in the campaign against the Cheyennes, in which was effected the rescue of Mrs. Morgan and Miss White, in March, 1869, on the headwaters of the Red River, in the Panhandle of Texas. These ladies had been captured from their homes on the Republican River, in Kansas, in the summer of 1868, by Cheyenne Indians, and had suffered all of the indignities and cruelties that the wild savage is capable of inflicting. During a portion of this campaign Captain Payne served as dispatch bearer for General Custer. April 5, 1870 he removed to Sedgwick County and established "Payne's Ranch" at the crossing of the old Santa Fe trail on Dry Creek, in what is now Payne Township. In the Legislature of 1872 he represented Sedgwick County in the Lower House. He was the author of the bill which passed at this session to remove the disabilities of Confederate soldiers in Kansas. From 1874 to 1879 he was Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at Washington. In 1879 he served four months as Government Steamboat Inspector, his time being divided between Florida and Norfolk, Va. He returned to his home in Payne Township in April, 1880, and immediately organized the Oklahoma Colony, of which he was elected president, and still remains as such. He has been arrested and driven from the Indian Territory six times by United States troops, but he still believes that his cause is sustained by law and equity, and will not surrender his position until the question in dispute has been settled by the Supreme Court. His position is that the lands in the Indian Territory which have not been apportioned to Indian tribes are the sole property of the Government, and as such are subject to settlement by citizens of the United States. Captain Payne is six feet four inches in height and is a fine specimen of manly beauty. He is modest and unassuming, and has none of the appearances of a bravado. He has all of the qualifications for a frontier leader, being cool, courageous, cautious, honorable and thoroughly practical. In Sedgwick County, where he is best known, no man has made more warm friends than Captain David L. Payne. The first Justice of the Peace in Payne Township was Robert Wilson, who was appointed in July, 1870. The township is well watered. Greenwich is the postoffice. There are three good church organizations and five good school buildings in the township. Population, 519; valuation of property, $176,948.

Rockford.—Rockford was organized May 2, 1871, by George N. Litzenberg and George Huffbauer. The first settler was Henry Stein, in June, 1869, shortly followed by Mr. Frielinger and William Yanks. During the fall of 1869, and early in 1880, settlements were made by the following gentlemen: Messrs. Osborn, Eaton, Alexander, McWilliams, Snyder Bros., Garret, McGuire, Woodward (the first justice), Ohlson, Gerties, Putnam, the Tuckers, Cramers, Morrison, Kennedy, Barns, Huffbauer, Hough, Whaley, Burr, the Geoeduers, Minichs, Vance, the Marks, Fortner, Fridays, Armstrong, Goodacre, Dr. Fabrique and David Aley. The first postoffice was named Sanford, established in 1870. A saw-mill at that period made cottonwood lumber for $30 per 1,000 feet. Mr. Haubauer built the first frame house, hauling his lumber from Salina, 118 miles. The first birth in the township was Anna May Garret, who was born in 1870. A Methodist Church was organized in 1871, which has been in active operation ever since. The flourishing town of Derby, and likewise five schoolhouses, are in this township. Population, 700; valuation of property, $222.258.

Sherman.—Sherman Township, named after the General, joins Union on the west, and is near the extreme northwestern line of the county. It was organized in 1877. The Germans are largely settled in the eastern part of it. All the crops are produced abundantly, and stock raising is being successfully prosecuted. It is watered by tributaries of the Cowskin and the "Big Slough," which is rich in fine bottom land. Magnolia is the postoffice, and Germania, a flourishing little village, is on the southeastern line of the township. It has three schoolhouses, a Presbyterian and Catholic Church organization. Population, 386; valuation of property, $139,098.

Salem.—Salem was organized in 1871, by S. Dunkin. W. F. Ransom was the first settler. He located in November, 1869. C. B. Haskins, who was mustered out of service at Wichita, in 1869, located the second claim. J. W. Hubbles, Frank Dunkin and James M. Vigus located the same year. In 1870, came A. Dodge, W. Phillips, William Davis, Mr. Powers, S. Dunkin, J. A. Nelson and W. W. Hays. The township is well watered by the Cowskin Creek and its tributaries, while the Arkansas River is its eastern boundary. The township has three good flouring-mills, four schoolhouses, two good stores with postoffice at Hays' mill, where also is located the well known camp meeting and picnic grove. Corn, wheat, fruit and vegetables are staple products of Salem, while it probably furnishes more stock for the market than any other township in the county. Population, 604; valuation of property, $164 107.

Union.—Union was first settled by Henry Pate and his four sons, in 1869. Early in 1870, the Rhodes, Rutledges, Smiths, Hohns and Burr, settled. Shortly after, the Browns, Packards, Imblees, Minturn and Manamee. The settlements were so rapid that in 1872 all the land in the township had been pre-empted. The township was organized in 1872, by E. A. Dorsey. It is a magnificent body of land, unlimited is to its crop producing qualities, as is abundantly testified by the magnificent farms of the Germans, who settled in the eastern portion of the township. In field crops and fruit, it has no superior in Southern Kansas. It is watered by the Arkansas River, the "Big Slough" and the Cowskin. Eldridge and Ferris are the postoffices. It has fine educational facilities, and is the largest in area of any township in the county. Population, 1,015; value of property, $318,335.

Viola.—Viola was first settled by C. Wood Davis and his two sons, who located in May, 1870. Theirs was the first frame residence in all the valley of the Ninnescah. Charles D. Davis organized the township in 1876, so Viola is the centennial township of the county. S. W. and S. O. Sackett located in 1871, as did Capt. W. S. White (of the Wichita *Beacon*), his brother Norman, and their mother. Viola is abundantly watered by the Ninnescah, Clearwater and Sand Creek. It is splendidly adapted to stock raising, owing to its numerous streams, while the bottom lands produce every crop with profit. Nearly every quarter section has an orchard. Population, 251; valuation of property, $109,542.

Waco.—Waco was settled as early as 1870. The name of the first settler cannot be ascertained. Mr. Jesse had a trading ranch on the Cowskin at an early day. Babcock and Wemple had a trading post on the same stream in 1871. Captain Wemple was one of the first settlers on the Cowskin. Among the early pioneers who have profited and made beautiful homes and fruitful farms, out of the rich deposits in the soil of Waco Township are, Nupus Blood, Simpson, O'Mealy, Owens, Barnett, W. H. and Melville Ranson, Cartwright, Balch, Robbins, Morgan, Hucklebridge, Weir, Wycoff, Bigelow, Snyder, Duncan, Mitchell, Dunn, McKee, Hazen and Wilson. There are seven schoolhouses; three Methodist organizations and one Baptist. It is watered by the Arkansas, Cowskin and Dry Creek, with numerous tributaries. The eastern part of the township, averaging four miles in width, is sub-irrigated, never failing to produce a crop, making it one of the most desirable, as well as richest soil regions in the county. Corn is the main crop, though wheat and other grains do well; also vegetables, while its fruit producing qualities are unsurpassed. A great many farmers have, of late years, turned their attention to successful stock raising. The township was organized on May 2, 1871, by Charles E. Goodyear, one of the first settlers in this valley. Population, 694; valuation of property, $265,387.

Wichita.—Wichita was organized 1870, by A. T. Lonsberry. Probably the first settler who built within the limits of Wichita Township, was Jesse Chisholm, a half breed, who came here with a band of Wichita Indians, in 1864, and built a cabin and trading post on the creek called after his name. What is now the township limits was, until 1869, the frequent resort of frontiersmen and hunters, coming and going as interest diverted them. But in 1869, the pioneer settlers began to seek this valley. Among them were: Doc. Lewellan, C. C. Allison, George E. Clark, John Ward, J. L. Rowton, James Eaman, David and Samuel Hoover, John Falkenstein, Isaac Elder, Charles W. Hill John Meagher and father, Charles Hunter, Caleb Teter and William L. Polk, Following closely, and in the spring of 1870, came A. J. Cook, William Finn, J. S. Mitchell, A. T. Lonsberry, George Lamphere, J. B. Fenton, N. A. English, Julius Johnson, Harry Smith, Joshua Smith, William Smith and others. The first bridge constructed in the county was built by labor subscription, the total cash outlay being ten dollars. It was built upon the site of the one now spanning Chisholm Creek, at the northeast suburb of the city. The first and second school districts then included the entire county. Buffalo, deer and antelope were to be had within sight. The entire township is valley, with the exception of a few sections on the rise east of Chisholm Creek. It is sub-irrigated and is unqualifiedly the garden spot of Kansas. It never fails, with proper care, to produce a crop, and withstands the severest droughts. A confirmation of this is, that in 1868, during the prevalence of hot winds that caused a failure of crops throughout the State, army officers, at Fort Hays, unable to procure even hay for their animals, sent down men and tools to cut hay in this valley, and to procure vegetables from the Indian women, whose "squaw patches" are yet traceable between the rivers and upon Greiffenstein's land, north of the city. The township abounds in elegant farm houses, barns, granaries, and is a wilderness of well-cared-for orchards, bearing an abundance and variety of fruit. Grapes and peaches are prolific, while vegetables of all kinds succeed well. Truly here "you have but to tickle the ground with a hoe, and it laughs into a crop." The township has four schoolhouses. Each district has a church organization. It is watered by the two Arkansas rivers and Chisholm Creek, with a race on the north carrying the waters of the Little Arkansas into Chisholm Creek, the latter emptying into the Big Arkansas, a few miles south of town. A fine water power has thus been created that might run, if properly handled, mills for a number of manufactories. A large flouring mill, built by H. W. Lewis, has been in active operation for over a year, upon one of the many sites this grand water privilege affords. Population, 931; valuation of property, $331,940.

MURDERS AND TRAGICAL EVENTS.

October, 1860, John Ross, the first white man who settled in Sedgwick County, with a family, was murdered by Osage Indians, together with his hired man. The following account of the tragedy is given by Hon. J. R. Mead: "One day in October, Ross, with his hired man and team, crossed the river, to hunt buffalo, and get a load of meat, going in the direction of Cowskin grove, and leaving his wife and children at home. Night came on and he did not return. All the next day his wife watched anxiously for his return—in vain. By a passing hunter, word was sent to Walnut Creek that Ross was missing. About twenty horsemen collected in that settlement and came over. All the next day they scoured the prairie west of the river, but found nothing of the missing man. The following day the search was renewed. In the afternoon, one of the party found a human leg, with a boot on. At a short distance Ross's head was found. Diligent search resulted in nothing more. These remains were taken to the now desolate home, and buried on the bank of the river, near the house, and hunters brought and piled stones upon the grave. And there reposes all that remains of John Ross, the first settler of Sedgwick County."

February 28, 1871, John Ledford was killed in Wichita by Government troops and scouts. About noon of that day a detachment of the Sixth United States Cavalry, of 100 men, under the command of Captain Whee, and scouts Lee Stewart and Jack Bridges, rode in from the north and surrounded the Harris House (now the rear end of the Tremont), of which John Ledford was proprietor. The officers and scouts dismounted, and they, together with a detachment of a Sergeant and six men, began to search the premises. The house was at that time situated on North Main street, at the corner of Third. They inquired for Ledford. His wife, then a young bride, informed them that he was not at home. They searched the house thoroughly, however, but without avail. Finally their attention was attracted to an out-house in the rear of George DeMoose's saloon, nearly opposite, by the frequent visitations of a man from the saloon to the out-house. They immediately surrounded this suspected place, and demanded Ledford'ss urrender. Lieut. Hargis stood in front of the door, Lee Stewart was stationed in the rear of the house, and Jack Bridges at one side. The answer to the lieutenant's summons was a shot from a pistol in the hands of Ledford, who suddenly sprang through the door, and defiantly faced his pursuers. The firing became general. Ledford's pistols, which he had obtained at the saloon, were old and rusty; with his own pistols, he would have, doubtless, killed a half dozen of his enemies, and escaped in the bargain. He handled a pistol expertly; his aim was deadly, and he could fire with either hand, or both simultaneously, with precision. Lee Stewart fired under cover and disabled Ledford's wrist, and as Ledford turned to shoot at Stewart, Ledford was shot in the back by Bridges. Ledford then shot Bridges through one of his arms, the latter wheeling just in time to save the bullet from his breast. Bridges fell, and Ledford jumped upon him, and placing a pistol to his breast, snapped a cap, the charge refusing to leave. Then realizing the worthlessness of his weapons, he cast them away, and while making a retreat he was shot in the back by Bridges, the ball breaking the spine; still he stood erect. A Texas man threw him another revolver, with which he fired two more shots, but they were ineffectual. He then walked to Dagner's cigar store, across the street, and sat down on a barrel, from which he soon fell. He was carried to his house, where he expired within an hour. Bridges was conveyed to camp by the troops. Ledford was charged with complicity in the robbery of a Government train, and the murder of some of its teamsters, and the troops only designed to make his arrest. Bridges soon recovered from his wound.

September 22, 1872, Jackson Davis was shot and killed by Charles Jennison, in a shooting affray. Davis shot Jennison first, the ball passing through the left side of Jennison's neck. Jennison shot Davis through the body, causing death within five minutes. Simultaneously with Jennison's shot, was another shot from Davis' pistol, which hit Jennison in the right arm, below the elbow.

June 2, 1873, a soldier of the Sixth United States Cavalry was shot and killed in John Beard's ("Red's") dance house in West Wichita, by a party of roughs. The soldier had previously shot one of "Red's" girls. A general fight ensued, in which one soldier was killed and two wounded.

In June, 1873, a colored man named Reed was shot and killed by a Texan named Ramsey. Two days afterward, Ramsey was killed on the Ninnescah, by "Billy Bowlegs."

In 1873, S. C. Johnson, who had been Treasurer of Sedgwick County for the previous four years, mysteriously disappeared, and has never been heard of since. His official accounts were correct, and the office of Treasurer had been transferred to his successor, Col. L. N. Woodcock. When last seen he was known to have $1,000 on his person. There was due him from the county for salary, $500, which is still payable to himself or heirs.

August 16, 1873, a Texas cattle herder named Reddis, was shot and killed by a Mexican, at Oges Camp, on the Ninnescah. The Mexican fled, and a couple of days afterward, he in company with another Mexican was halted on Slate Creek, below Wellington, in Summer County, by Ike Walker, a noted frontiersman and desperado, who had been informed of the killing of Reddis. Walker killed both of the Mexicans.

August 20, 1873, William McKee was killed by what was alleged to be an accidental shot from a pistol he was repairing, in a blacksmith shop, in West Wichita. William Anderson, who owned the pistol and who was present at the time of the killing, was arrested on the charge of murder, but was acquitted. About two weeks afterward, Anderson had both of his eyes shot out in a shooting affray at "Rowdy Joe's."

August 23, 1873, John Snider, a blacksmith, age twenty-seven, was thrown from a buggy and killed, while enjoying a ride with a friend in Wichita.

October 27, 1873, John Beard, alias "Red," was shot by Joseph Lowe, alias, "Rowdy Joe," from the effects of which Beard died in a few days. The shooting occurred in Joe's dance house, in West Wichita. "Red" owned a dance house next door to "Rowdy's," and on the night referred to, "Red" and a party of friends were indulging in a drunken frolic at his place. Finally, they visited "Joe's" where a dance was in progress, and "Red's" first salutation to his neighbor "Joe" was a shot into the crowd from his pistol, wounding one of the girls. The firing soon became general, and several were wounded, among others, William Anderson, whose eyes were shot out. "Red" received a shot through the body from "Joe's" pistol, and in a few days he died from the effects of the wound. Beard was a son of the founder of Beardstown, Illinois; had been respectably raised, and well educated and left a comfortable fortune. His sobriquet, "Red" was derived from his red head and beard.

January 1, 1874, Frank Seivers was murdered and his body burned in the paint shop of McNutt & Winner, in Wichita. Seivers, who was a painter, had been induced to come from Kansas City, Mo., to work for McNutt & Winner. He arrived in Wichita late in the night of December 31st, and was taken at once to the paint shop, where lodging had been arranged for him. During the night he was murdered and the shop burned. The next morning, the remains of Seivers were found, which were first supposed to be those of McNutt, it having been known that he lodged in the shop, and he also having disappeared. Soon suspecting that there was foul play somewhere in this business, the authorities caused the arrest of Winner and presently it came to light that there was an insurance policy on McNutt's life for $5,000. About a month afterward, McNutt was discovered and captured in Platte County, Mo. Both were tried for murder in the first degree, at the next term of the District Court, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. They are now in the penitentiary.

January 1, 1876, an omnibus driver, known by the name of "Leg," was shot and killed by Michael Meagher, City Marshal. "Leg" had been taking part in a "Ragtag" procession, had been drinking freely, and was turbulent and boisterous. While in the march he assaulted and broke one of the arms of Mr. Dennison, as "Four-Eyes." Afterward he attacked the City Marshal, known who was compelled to shoot "Leg" in self-defense.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners.—1870, N. A. English, Chairman, T. S. Floyd, Alexander McWilliams; 1871, the same as in 1870; 1872, Solomon H. Kohn, Chairman, S. J. Bentley, R. A. Neeley; 1873, Solomon H. Kohn, Chairman, S. J. Bentley, John Carpenter; 1874-'75, John Carpenter, Chairman, W. J. Hobbs, J. B. York; 1876-'77, J. M. Steele, Chairman, O. G. Jacobs, J. A. Nelson; 1878, J. M. Steele, Chairman, F. W. Chase, J. B. York; 1879, J. M. Steele, Chairman, G. W. Steenrod, J. B. York; 1880, J. B. York, Chairman, G. W. Steenrod, S. E. Jocelyn; 1881, G. W. Steenrod, Chairman, George W. Walter, S. E. Jocelyn; 1882, George W. Walter, Chairman, G. W. Steenrod, S. E. Jocelyn.

County Clerks.—1870, J. M. Steele; 1871, F. A. Sowers; 1872 to 1875 inclusive, Fred Schattner; 1876 to 1879 inclusive, John Tucker; 1880 to 1883 inclusive, E. A. Dorsey.

Treasurers.—1870 to 1873 inclusive, S. C. Johnson; 1874 to October, 1878, L. N. Woodcock; from October, 1878, to October, 1882, John Tucker; from October, 1882, to ——, L. N. Woodcock.

Registers of Deeds.—1870, L. F. Buttles; 1871, '72 and '73, John McIvor; 1874, '75, 76 and '77, Milo B. Kellogg; 1878 to 1881 inclusive, C. S. Caldwell; 1882, H. D. Heiserman.

Superintendents of Public Instruction.—1870, John P. Hilton; 1871-'72, W. K. Boggs; 1873 to 1876 inclusive, A. Emmerson; 1877 to 1880 inclusive, M. H. Bruce; 1881 and 1882, Lydia Benton; 1883, B. D. Hammond.

Surveyors.—1870, William Finn; 1871, '72 and '73, John A. Stronfe; 1874 to 1877 inclusive, H. L. Jackson; 1878-'79, T. L. Nixon; 1880, '81 and '82, J. K. Hamilton.

Coroners.—1870-'71, E. B. Allen; 1872-'73, H. Owens; 1874-'75, S. B. Street; 1876, '77 and '78, D. S. Munger; 1879, E. B. Reutz; 1880, '81 and '82, J. W. Wingard.

Judge District Court.—1870, '71 and '72, W. R. Brown; 1873 to 1880 inclusive, W. P. Campbell; 1881, '82 and '83, E. S. Torrance.

Clerks District Court.—1870, D. A. Bright; 1871-'72, John McIvor; 1873 to 1876 inclusive, George W. Reeves; 1877 to 1883 inclusive, C. A. Van Ness.

Sheriffs.—1870, W. N. Walker; 1871, '72 and '73, John Meagher; 1874-'75, P. H. Massey; 1876 to 1879 inclusive, H. W. Dunning; 1880 to 1883 inclusive, H. R. Watt

County Attorneys.—1870, F. J. Fulton; 1871 to 1874 inclusive, H. C. Sluss; 1875 to 1880 inclusive, W. E. Stanley; 1881, '82 and '83, David M. Dale.

Probate Judges.—1870, Reuben Riggs; 1871-'72, William Baldwin; 1873 to 1876 inclusive, W. C Little; 1877 to 1884 inclusive, E. B. Jewett.

State Senators.—1870, James R. Mead, representing Butler and several adjacent organized and unorganized counties, Sedgwick being one of the latter; 1871-'72, E. S. Stover; 1873-'74, M. M. Murdock; 1875-'76, H. C. St. Clair; 1877-'78, John Kelly; 1879, '80, '81, '82, H. C. Sluss, whose term of office extends to 1885.

Representatives.—1870, D. M. Stuart was elected, but the election was declared illegal. 1871, J. M. Steele; 1872, D. L. Payne; 1873, E. B. Allen; 1874, E. P. Thompson; 1875, E. B. Allen; 1876, John Kelly; 1877-'78, William Baldwin and William Ross; 1879-'80, William Greiffenstein and S. M. Tucker; 1881-'82, W. E. Stanley and F. M. Doffeingre; 1883-'84, E. B. Allen and John Russell.

STATISTICS.

The population of Sedgwick County, May 1, 1882, by townships, was as follows: Attica, 514; Afton, 262; Delano, 631; Erie, 166; Eagle, 551; Grant, 891; Greeley, 455; Gypsum, 597; Garden Plain, 396; Grand River, 324; Illinois, 359; Kechi, 614; Lincoln, 509; Minneha, 469; Morton, 478; Ninnescah, 350; Ohio, 303; Park, 418; Payne, 519; Rockford, 700; Sherman, 386; Salem, 604; Union, 1,015; Viola, 251; Waco, 694; Wichita, 931; Wichita City, 5,779. Total population of the county, 19,166.

The agricultural productions of 1882 were as follows: Number of bushels of wheat, 1,218,250; number of acres in wheat, 48,730; average yield per acre, 25 bushels. Number of bushels of corn, 3,665,610; number of acres in corn, 132,187; average yield per acre nearly 28 bushels. Number of bushels of rye, 26,260; number of acres in rye, 1,313; average yield per acre, 20 bushels. Number of bushels of oats, 422,200; number of acres in oats, 10,555; average yield per acre, 40 bushels. Number of bushels of Irish potatoes, 96,640; number of acres in potatoes, 1,208; average yield per acre, 80 bushels. Number of bushels of sweet potatoes, 4,275; number of acres in sweet potatoes, 57; average yield per acre, 75 bushels. Number of gallons of sorghum, 27,450; number of acres in sorghum cane, 305; average number of gallons per acre, 90. Number of bushels of castor beans, 1,170; number of acres in castor beans, 130; average yield per acre, 9 bushels. Number of bushels of flax seed, 1,496; number of acres in flax, 136; average yield per acre, 11 bushels. Number of pounds of broom corn, 267,600; number of acres in broom corn, 461; average yield per acre, 600 pounds. Number of tons of millet and Hungarian, 49,713; number of acres in millet and Hungarian, 16,571; average yield per acre, 3 tons. Number of pounds of cheese manufactured during the year ending March 1, 1882, 3,250. Number of pounds of butter manufactured during the same period, 505,174.

The following is the value of products sold during the year ending March 1, 1882: Produce of market gardens, $21,124; poultry and eggs, $45,922; milk, $18,744; animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $510,728; horticultural products marketed, $14,531.

Number of pounds of wool clipped in 1881, 49,806.

The following is the estimate of live stock in the county, March 1, 1882: Number of horses, 7,785; number of mules and asses, 1,996; number of milch cows, 7,066; other cattle, 15,966; number of sheep, 22,944; number of swine, 32,780.

The amount of the bonds of Sedgwick County outstanding is $29,000. The amount of school district bonds outstanding is $54,725. Total bonded indebtedness, $78,725. The total taxable valuation of the county is $4,937,254.94. No other county in Kansas makes so fine a financial exhibit as this.

Public Schools, 1882.—Number of organized districts in the county, 133; population between 5 and 21 years (males, 2,883; females, 2,744), 5,627; number of enrolled pupils (males, 2,180; females, 2,090), 4,271; number of teachers employed during the year (males, 52; females, 105), 157; number of school buildings, 131; estimated value of school property, $73,215; total amount received during the year for school purposes, $56,150.51; total amount paid out during the year for school purposes, $49,031.47.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Sedgwick County Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Association, was organized under a charter in 1873. In 1874 the society purchased forty acres, two and one-half miles north of the city, at a cost of $10,000, including improvements. Annual fairs have been held since its organization. The first Board of Directors was composed of R. A. Neeley, W. T. Jewett, A. T. Lanesbury, H. W. Lawrence, G. Salisbury, W. C. Woodman, D. L. Green, L. N. Woodcock, R. L. West, secretary. Present officers: Wm. Mathewson, president; N. A. English, vice-president; M. W. Levy, treasurer; T. M. Lane, secretary. Directors: Wm. Griffenstein, M. Stewart, J. T. McMillan, J. N. Forey, F. Suitzler, J. P. Casey, W. B. Williams, A. A. Moore, and T. M. Lane.

Old Settlers' Association, was organized September 27, 1877, with about fifty members. Its first officers were: H. W. Vigus, president; D. S. Munger, vice-president; C. W. Hill, treasurer; F. Sowers, secretary. The first call was made August 30, 1877, in which all settlers who located in Sedgwick County prior to January, 1872, were invited to join. In 1878 the association received its charter. The first Executive Board was composed of D. B. B. Greenlee, S. W. Fitzgerald (died December 15, 1882), and J. T. Holmes. Present officers: J. R. Mead, president; W. B. Williams, vice-president; J. M. Allen, treasurer; D. B. B. Greenlee, secretary. Reunion meeting held February 22, each year. Present membership, including families of members, 1,500.

Arkansas Valley Agricultural Association, was chartered in the spring of 1880 by D. A. Mitchell, James C. Dean, W. S. Corbett, Wm. H. Ranson and James H. Black. Board of Directors: H. Rice, R. E. Lawrence, J. C. Kinkead, J. C. Dean, D. A. Mitchell, Wm. McCracken, A. G. Burr, T. D. Fouts, Jos. Fuhrman. Capital stock, $5,000. Present officials: Gen. B. B. Eggleston, president; Wm. McCracken, vice-president; J. H. Black, treasurer; C. S. Eichholtz, secretary; T. D. Fouts, general superintendent; J. L. Cooper, assistant superintendent. Directors: D. A. Mitchell, O. G. Jacobs, R. R. Hatfield, L. D. Hanna, Wm. H. Ranson, H. H. Peckham, J. Jumkermann, G. L. Blood, T. D. Fouts. Present number of stockholders, 294.

WICHITA.

Wichita was named after the band of Indians called Wichitas. They came into the Arkansas Valley in 1864 and settled along the Little Arkansas River, between the Junction and the old fair grounds. The country at that time was owned by the Osages. Some of the teepees of the Wichitas were still standing on the land now owned by William Greiffenstein, north of the city, as late as 1871. A chartered company was formed at Topeka, in the summer of 1868; comprised of Governor S. J. Crawford, W. W. H. Lawrence, J. R. Mead, E. P. Bancroft, A. F. Horner and I. S. Munger. Mr. Munger removed from Topeka to Wichita during the year 1868, when the survey and plat of the original town were made by Mr. Finn. William Greiffenstein soon afterwards bought A. A. Moore's claim, now comprising Greiffenstein's additions, when the upper and lower town fight began. At that time, the business and prospects were away north of the present business center. Henry Vigus ran the "Buck-horn tavern," where every class of frontiersmen, as well as border terror, had a home. A music-box was one of the features of the hotel, which was in itself enlivening, often engaging the motley assemblies into a dirt floor dance, until, on one occasion, it provoked the ire of John Ledford, while the Buck-horners were engaged at the evening repast, when he jerked a navy from his belt and silenced it forever. "Durfee's ranch" was the headquarters; Milo B. Kellogg was Postmaster, clerk and book-keeper, assisted by Charles Hunter; Henry Vigus was doing the saddlery job work and Charles Garrison was mail rider. John Gifford, who kept a saloon and refreshment stand in the log house now used as a stable by N. C. Woodman, was the first man who died a natural death among the whites. A great many of the Wichita Indians died here during the cholera epidemic of 1866-67. At that early date there was no lack of amusements, as the soldiers stationed there had formed a negro minstrel troupe, which furnished amusement to the squatters. In 1870, D. S. Munger opened a hotel; Mr. Munger was also Postmaster, carrying the mail in his hat and delivering it to parties in person. Doc. Lewellen kept the first grocery store, in the log house just north of Woodman's, after Durfee's retirement. Lewellen's Hall was at the extreme north end of Maine street, and was once a grocery owned by Lewellen. It is now an adjunct to an elevator. It was in this hall that Uncle Jack Peyton delivered his celebrated lecture on "Theology and Theocracy." Uncle Jack was a character, as well as a saddler. Nature or an accident had shortened one of his legs, making one about two feet shorter than the other. When standing on his long leg he was about six feet high, and he had a ludicrous habit, when talking, of frequently alternating his height. He had a stentorious voice and dealt liberally in expletives. The subject of the lecture had been publicly announced by hand bills, printed at the office of the *Vidette*, which boasted at that time of only one font of wood type. The hall was brilliantly illuminated with six tallow candles, held in their own grease. The stand consisted of a dry goods box and the seats were rough boards resting on nail kegs. The colloquial powers of the lecturer, which were usually quite vigorous and obedient to command, had been stimulated to a greater degree of activity on this occasion, by liberal imbibitions into his stomach of invigorating fluids. Quite a crowd of ladies and gentlemen were present to greet the disseminator of theological knowledge. Standing on his elongated pedestal, as he commenced, he said, in a guttural tone, "Ladies and gentlemen, theology is religion, as taught by the ministerial profession. Theocracy is the—is the—well, by blank anyhow" (assuming his shorter pedestal) "one defines the moral law; the other—blank is to blank." At this point up jumped James Vigus, who shouted, "Jack Peyton don't know what he is talking about. I want to tell you why people get drunk." Here Uncle Jack exclaimed, "Sit down! Who paid for these candles? Who rented this hall?" In this strain the lecture proceeded for nearly an hour, until nothing but shrieks of laughter and the occasional popping off of a revolver through one of the open windows could be heard.

William Matthewson was freighting through Wichita as early as 1860. His wife, who crossed the Arkansas River at Wichita in 1865, is believed to have been the first woman who ever crossed this stream. The first sermon was preached at "Durfee's ranch," in 1868, by Rev. Mr. Saxley, a Baptist; the hymn sung on that occasion was "Old John Brown," which was all the audience knew. Mrs. Vigus was the first white woman that made Wichita her home. She died in 1871, respected and mourned by all who knew her. Mrs. D. S. Munger, the hostess of the Munger House, is still living and held in kind remembrance for her many endearing qualities. Mrs. Waterman, Mrs. Everets, Mrs. Sagles, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. H. Allen, Mrs. Abraham Smith and Mrs. Meagher were all pioneer ladies and are still living in and about Wichita. Sedgwick Hoover was the first child born in the county, December 25, 1869, being the date of his birth. He was named after his native county. The first child born in the village of Wichita was Frank H., son of Joseph Allen; the date of whose birth was July 3, 1870. He survived only two months. Maud Teeter was born a few months prior but not in Wichita. The first marriage was that of Perry Eaton, in the winter of 1869. Reuben Riggs opened the first law office during the winter of 1869-70, and H. C. Sluss in the spring of 1870. Steele, Bright & Roe opened the first real estate office; next was H. E. Van Trees & S. H. Smith, then Stephens, Rouse & Reeves. J. M. Steele is still in the business. Bunnel & Roys, Healey & Neiderlander, Hobbs & Wilhite, Elliott & Mahin, Hatfield & Co., and F. A. Sowers, about in the order named, are the real estate men at present engaged in the calling at Wichita. Joseph Allen opened the first drug store, followed by Aldrich & Simmons. Jack Ledford purchased Mr. Hubbard's interest with Mr. Matsil in the general merchandise business, getting in addition the grand hotel, then being the front (now the rear) part of the Fremont. Ledford named the hotel "Harris House" in honor of the maiden name of his wife. The hotel was not run by him over a month before he was killed in a street fight, almost in front of his hotel, February 28, 1871, by a company of United States soldiers and a band of Government scouts, who sought to arrest him for his complicity in a previous transaction, wherein a Government train of fifty wagons had been plundered, the stock driven off and several of the drivers murdered. Edward W. Smith had a grocery and general outfitting store in the frame building on Main street, now owned by W. C. Woodman, and next door south of his bank. J. H. Black and Lee Nixon were his clerks. J. M. Johnson opened the first exclusive grocery store in the same building that Jacob Wingardt is now using for a carpenter shop on North Main street. Mr. Bailey opened the first hardware store in a little frame building that stood about where J. A. Black's "Diamond Front Grocery" now stands. Michael Zimmerly started a hardware store and tin shop nearly opposite, and Schattner & Shorb kept a saloon in a frame building that stood upon the lot now owned by Deacon Smith, one door north of the present postoffice. H. H. Allen ran the first boarding house on the corner opposite Smith's carpenter shop, on Upper Main street. John Martin ran a restaurant north of Steele's real estate office, and just opposite was the Bismarck saloon. Doc. Oatley had a story and a half residence where the Occidental now stands, and just north, in the building still standing, E. H. Nugent started the first bakery and sunk the first drive well ever operated in Wichita. Where the Lynch building now stands, Hills & Kramer opened the first regular dry goods store, although Mr. Hughes kept a small stock of dry goods and clothing previously, in the building north of W. Mason's dwelling, on Main street. The *Vidette* building stood a few rods farther north. The *Vidette* was the first newspaper printed in the Arkansas Valley, for its entire length. Charles Hill opened a drug store in a small frame building near Kimmerlie & Adams's tombstone shops, afterwards building a few doors farther south. In the meantime Solomon Kohn came down from Hays City and rented the frame store room now south of Lynch's, on Main street, where he opened out in dry goods, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, etc. He soon built lower down, next door to Charles Hill's. The first church edifice was an adobe, with a dirt roof, that stood half a block north of Third street, on the east side of Main street. It was built by the Episcopalians, under the guidance of the then pastor, Rev. J. P, Hilton. It was a unique structure. A rude cross was nailed up in front of the entrance, the light was admitted through two small square apertures cut high up in the mud and secured by wooden shutters; the roof waved in summer with highly colored prairie flowers and a luxuriant growth of tall grass, and rattled in winter time with the wind whistling through the naked sunflower stalks, that grew up there, also. The vestrymen were William B. Hutchinson, of the *Vidette*, Charles Schattner, of the Bon Ton Saloon, George Richards, a tramp printer, "Doctor" William Dow, a professional gambler, and John Edward Martin, whose chief anxiety in life was to find some place where he could not be found by the citizens of the place he last emigrated from. It was during the administration of this vestry, when J. R. Mead, who had donated the church its ground, proposed to swap for another site, farther away, and some of the officers thought, in an inferior location. At a meeting of the vestry called to consider this proposition, the discussion grew warm, but the matter was finally setttled by a powerful speech from Mr. Hutchinson, which was as follows: "Fellow Christians, I don't care a blank what the other officers of this church do on this question, but as for me, I say, most emphatically, that I will never consent to see J. R. Mead or any other one of you, cheat Jesus Christ out of a foot of ground."* The proposition was unanimously declined. In July, 1870, as recorded in its municipal history, Wichita was incorporated as a village. W. C. Woodman & Sons opened the first moneyed institution in 1870, since merged into the Arkansas Valley Bank. The Wichita bank was opened in 1871, as a National Bank, but it closed in 1875.

In 1872; Wichita was made a city of the second class, and out of a vote of 479, E. B. Allen was elected Mayor; Michael Meagher, Marshal; William Baldwin, City Attorney; Charles A. Phillips, Treasurer; J. M. Atwood, Police Judge. During this year, the structure now spanning the Arkansas River, at the west end of Douglas avenue, was erected, at a cost of $27,000. The bridge was built by W. J. Hobson, contractor, and paid for by a joint stock company, organized for the purpose. It nearly paid for itself in tolls the first year, and would have made the company rich, had it not been for the pluck of A. A. Moore, Hills & Kramer, J. C. Fraker and others, "northenders," who forced it to be sold, by starting a free bridge near the junction of the two rivers, where the park now is. The county then bought it, and abolished tolls.

In 1872, Wichita became the principal headquarters in Kansas of the Texas cattle business. It was here where the great herds from Texas centered, and where they obtained their first shipments by rail. Two million dollars exchanged hands in the cattle traffic at Wichita that year. There were driven into Sedgwick County, that year, three hundred and fifty thousand head of Texas cattle, and thirty-five hundred car loads were shipped from there by rail, during the same period. At this time, Wichita was the liveliest and most uproarious town between the two seas. James G. Hope was Mayor. Large sign boards were posted up at the four conspicuous entrances into town, bearing the strange device, "Everything goes in Wichita. Leave your revolvers at police headquarters, and get a check. Carrying concealed weapons strictly forbidden."

Everything did "go" in Wichita. There was not a gambling device known to the world that was not in full operation, openly. A variety theater nightly gave exhibitions in the old building now used as a carpenter shop, south of the residence of Thomas Lynch, on North Main street. It was, in fact, more of a "free and easy" than a theater, and could be more properly called a scarcity than a variety, as the distinguishing feature of the stage was a scarcity of wearing apparel on the part of the female performers.

The streets clanged with the noisy spurs of Texas cow boys and Mexican ranchmen, while the crowds that marched along the resounding sidewalks, were as motley as could be seen at any one spot in America. Texan sombreros and leather leggins; brigandish-looking velvet jackets, with bright buttons, close together, of the Mexicans, buckskin garments of the frontiersmen, and the highly-colored blanket; representatives from a half dozen different tribes of Indians, were familiar sights on the streets. A brass band played from morning until far into the night, on a two story platform raised over the sidewalk, against the large frame building, still standing, opposite the New York store. This music was to attract customers to gambling dens. In the rear of the real estate office of Steele & Smith was pitched a large tent, in which was given the wonderful exhibitions of Prof. S. Gessley, the armless wonder. His performances were described as follows in his programme for that distribution:

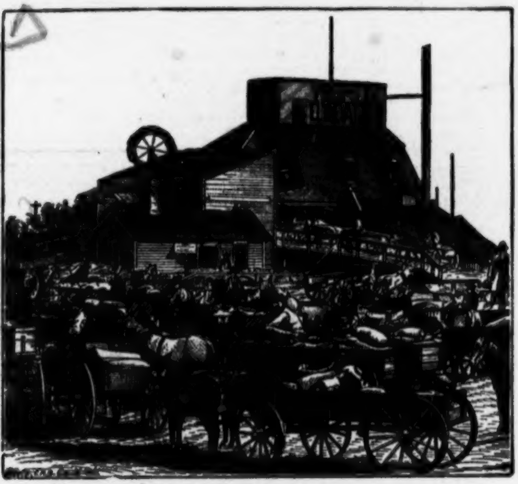

WHEAT MARKET, WICHITA.

"The famous Gessley minus arms,
Sporting in his coach and four,
Sat in calm repose
With the reins between his toes.
He loads, primes, put on a cap,
And fires off a gun,
And often goes to shoot wild game,
For want of better fun.
He handles the pen with the ease
Of any in the land;
In fact, his foot is turned into a hand."

Connected therewith, under the pavilion, was also the child wonder, born alive (but then dead), with two heads, four arms, two feet, and a perfect body; also a pig with two bodies, eight legs, etc. To attract the crowd a hand organ, filled with doleful and disjointed tunes, ground unceasingly, while at ten-minute interludes, all day long, would ring out the sharp report of the gun the professor fired with his toes, followed by the deep Pennsylvania Dutch accent of the professor, yelling in his hilarity until it could be heard above the organ and band over the way, "Dere she goes again; kick like a mool." Mix all this with the motley caravan that thronged the streets; the fighting, yelling, swearing, and the frequent ring of the revolver, sometimes carrying death with it; the night scenes at the dance houses, with the painted courtesans, drunken brawls, and occasional shooting carnivals of death—and you have something of an idea of the appearance of Wichita in 1872-'73. S. S. Prouty, in a letter to his paper the Topeka *Daily Commonwealth*, from Wichita, written in October, 1872, says: "The population of Wichita is decidedly heterogeneous. Here may be seen people of every class, shade and character. The sleek and well dressed speculator, with airs suggestive of genteel living and plethoric purses; the independent, money-making, somewhat don't-care-a-cuss-ativeness cattle-drover; the rollicking, reckless, free and-easy and money-spending herder; the substantial citizen; the professional gambler, and the long-haired desperado of the plains, are here brought together of necessity. A description of Wichita would be incomplete without a notice of the notorious dance house on the west side of the river, kept by that singular personage, 'Rowdy Joe,' or Joseph Lowe, his real name. Joe has been a frontiersman for many years, and has experienced about as much roughness as any other man. His dance house is patronised mainly by cattle herders, though all classes visit it, the respectable mostly from curiosity. I understand that the receipts at his bar have averaged over $100 per night for months. The receipts are from drinks. No charge is made for dancing, but it is expected that the males will purchase drinks for themselves and female partners at the conclusion of each dance. Joe is his own policeman, and maintains the best of order. No one is disposed to pick a quarrel with him, or infringe upon the rules of his house. A dancing party at this place is unique, as well as interesting. The Texan, with mammoth spurs on his boots, which are all exposed, and a broad-brimmed sombrero on his head, is seen dancing by the side of a well dressed, gentlemanly appearing stranger from some eastern city, both having painted and jeweled courtesans for partners. In the corners of the hall are seen gamblers, playing at their favorite game of poker. Jests and conversation suitable to the place and occasion are heard."

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*Since this page has been electrotyped we have been assured from reliable sources that these words were never used by Mr. Hutchinson.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

The history of Wichita as a municipality dates from July, 1870, when it was incorporated as a village. The first Town Board comprised C. A. Stafford, Pres.; E. W. Smith, Treas.; Jno. Peyton, Morgan Cox and C. T. Pierce. C. H. Smith was appointed Clerk; I. Walker, Marshal, and H. E. Vantrees officiated as Police Judge.

In November of the same year, the original town site was enlarged by the filing of the plat of Hilton's addition, and in December, English's addition was entered.

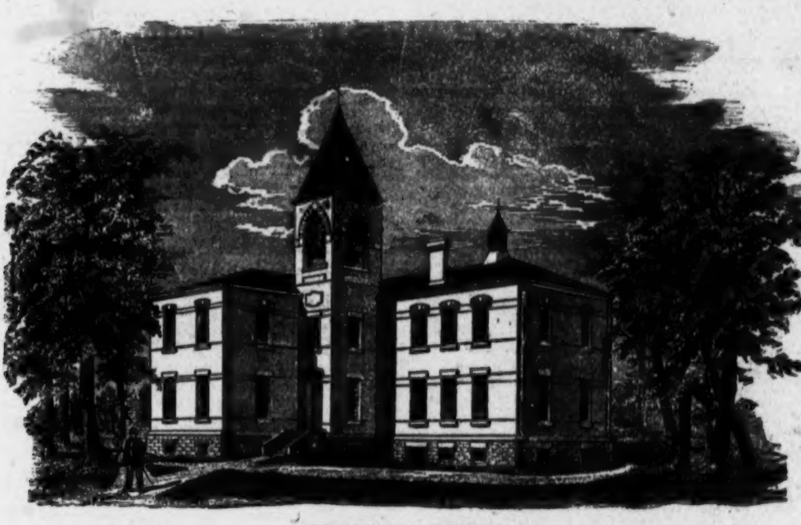

PUBLIC SCHOOL, WICHITA.

April 3, 1871, Wichita entered upon its existence as a city of the third class, and polled 156 votes at the first election, which resulted in the election of the following officers: Mayor, E. B. Allen; Councilmen, W. B. Hutchinson, S. C. Johnson, C. Schattner, George Schlichter, A. H. Fabrique, George Vantilliburgh. Other officers, D. C. Hackett, Attorney; H. E. Vantrees, Police Judge; O. W. Brownwell, Clerk; N. A. English, Treas.; M. Meagher, Marshal. By the spring of 1872, the population had increased so rapidly that an organization of the second class was effected, and the following officers elected: Mayor, E. B. Allen; Councilmen, J. A. Stevenson, A. Schattner, H. Owens, H. H. Lindsay, J. M. Martin, A. J. Longsdorf, J. C. Fraker, William Smith; Attorney, W. Baldwin; Police Judge, J. M. Atwood; Treasurer, C. A. Phillips; Engineer, M. Kelleher; Assessor, M. B. Pride; Marshal, M. Meagher.

The following named gentlemen have officiated as Mayor from 1871 to 1882, inclusive: 1871-72, E. B. Allen; 1873-74, James G. Hope; 1875, George E. Harris; 1876-77, James G. Hope; 1878, William Grieffenstein; 1879, *Sol. H. Kohn; 1880-82, W. Grieffenstein. Present (1882) officers are Mayor, William Grieffenstein; Councilmen, N. A. English, F. G. Smith, C. E. McAdams, J. P. Allen, M. Zimmerly, P. Getto, J. M. Allen, J. L. Dyer; Police Judge, A. A. Glenn; Justices of the Peace, J. Junkermann, W. W. Thomas; Attorney, W. P. Walker; Treasurer, C. Kimmerle; Clerk, F. Schattner; Constables, J. P. Thomas, E. Grady; Marshal, James Cairns; Engineer, A. Bailey.

An attempt was made in 1871, to organize a hook and ladder company, which partially succeeded, but after a year's duration the company was disbanded. Under an ordinance passed by the City Council in 1872, a company was organized with forty men, under the following officers: C. A. Phillips, Foreman; R. Cogdell, First Asst.; C. H. Horner, Second Asst., and E. B. Jewett, Sec'y. The city purchased two fire extinguishers and hook and ladders at an expense of $1,500. In 1874, C. Phillips was appointed Chief Engineer, and the department was classified into three companies known as "Frontier Fire Company," Nos. 1 and 2, and "Frontier Hook and Ladder Company." The foremen of the companies in the order mentioned were, C. H. Hunter, R. Cogdell, and C. K. Viney. In 1875, the organization disbanded, and for two years the city was without a fire department. In 1877, "Frontier Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1," was organized with about thirty-five men, with the following officers: C. H. Hunter, Foreman; D. Cogdell, Asst. Foreman; Cecil R. Viney, Orderly; C. Jones, Sec'y. In 1878, two Champion Chemical Fire Engines were purchased by the city at a cost of $2,500. April 30, 1879, the company was incorporated under the laws of the State, by J. W. Wingard, J. H. Black, D. X. Williams, W. S. Corbett, William Dibbs, M. B. Kellogg, C. R. Viney, R. W. Aldrich. Officers: J. W. Wingard, Foreman; D. X. Williams, First Asst.; M. B. Kellogg, Orderly; C. E. Rogers, Second Asst.; G. W. Fryer, Sec'y.; C. H. Allen, Treas. Present officers: J. W. Wingard, Foreman; C. E. Rogers, First Asst.; D. X. Williams, Second Asst.; C. R. Viney, Orderly; W. Atkinson, Sec'y; C. H. Allen, Treas. Present number of members, twenty-five.

Wichita Water Works.—November 22, 1882, a stock company was incorporated with a capital of $100,000, the corporators being S. Houck, F. Williams, H. W. Lewis, J. Jones and R. Coggrell. Its officers are S. Houck, President; H. W. Lewis, Treasurer; F. Williams, Secretary, and J. Jones, Superintendent. In the construction of the work, the main principles of the Holley System will be carried out, with the addition of a twenty-five foot "stand-pipe." The works, which are located in the northwest part of the city on the Little Arkansas river, will be completed in March, 1883, at an expense of about $90,000. Sixty hydrants have been purchased by the city, for which eight miles of main will be used. With the efficient Fire Department, and this system of Water Works, insurance policies will not command a premium.

Post Office.—July 3, 1868, a military post office was established where Wichita now stands, Capt. S. L. Barr, Fifth United States Infantry, officiating as Postmaster. Soon after, the civil post office was established, and Milo B. Kellogg appointed Postmaster. After him, in the order mentioned, followed D. S. Munger, John Dickey, J. T. Holmes, R. L. West and M. M. Murdock, the present incumbent. In January, 1870, the first mail route was established from El Dorado to Wichita; C. M. Garrison, carrier. From a small fourth class office, the office is now one of the three largest in the State.

The number of letters mailed per day, on an average, is 1,550, or 585,500 for the past year, as per report. The number of letters delivered exceeds the number sent out by nearly one hundred thousand, or over two thousand daily. The revenues per annum are, per last report:

Box rents	$ [illegible]
Stamped matter sold	[illegible]
Fees on money orders	[illegible]
Total government receipts	[illegible]
Amount of money orders paid during past year	[illegible]
Amount of money orders issued	$131,340.00

United States Land Office.—This important factor in promoting the settlement of a new county was moved from Augusta, Butler Co., Kan., to Wichita in March, 1872. The office was then in charge of W. A. Shannon, Receiver, and Mr. Aikin, Register. In the summer of the same year, W. S. Jimkins, was appointed Register, and J. C. Redfield, Receiver. In May, 1874, Mr. Jimkins was succeeded by H. L. Taylor, and in January, 1877, Redfield was succeeded by Jas. L. Dyer, the present Receiver. In March, 1879, R. L. Walker, the present Register, succeeded H. L. Taylor. The district embraces the counties of Butler, Cowley, Harvey, Reno, Sedgwick, Sumner, Harper, Kingman, and portions of Greenwood, Elk, Chautauqua, Chase, Marion, McPherson and Barbour. In these counties above mentioned there are 1,000,000 acres, not yet entered, divided into the Osage Indian Trust, Cherokee Strip, and Public lands. Since January 1, 1882, about 1,300 entries, embracing 200,000 acres, have been made.

Board of Trade.—The Wichita Board of Trade was chartered July 30, 1882, with a capital stock of $30,000. First Board of Directors—A. W. Oliver, G. N. Byers, J. M. Allen, Wm. Innis, M. W. Levy, J. M. Keller, J. P. Allen, A. Koss, W. S. Corbett, H. H. Richards. Officers: A. W. Oliver, Pres.; G. N. Byers, Sec'y; J. M. Allen, Treas. Present officers: A. W. Oliver, Pres.; W. T. Corbett, 1st Vice-Pres.; J. M. Steele, 2nd Vice-Pres.; J. M. Allen, Treas.; J. H. Black, Treas. The present membership, which includes the principal business men of the city, numbers one hundred.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

From Dr. D. R. B. Greenlee, we are informed that the first school taught, not only in Wichita, but in Sedgwick County, was a subscription school held by Wm. Finn, now of Sedgwick City, in the winter of 1869-70. The school was held in an old army "dug-out" located north of the present site of W. C. Woodman's residence, on the Little Arkansas River. Among the first scholars were Mrs. Ida Elder, Mrs. Martsel, formerly Mrs. Langford, W. Vigus, Mrs. V. Wateman, nee Fanny Hale, the children of Dr. Llewellyn and C. Teter. (From our informant we also learn that Mr. Finn organized the first Sabbath school and assessed the pupils $1 apiece for the purpose of purchasing a library.) The next term of school was held by Miss Nora Yale, now Mrs. John Williams, in a log building erected by John and Charles Gifford, and now used as a granary by W. C. Woodman. The first informal school meeting was held in the fall of 1869, and presided over by A. J. Greenway, president, and Dr. Greenlee, secretary.

In 1871, $5,000 in bonds were voted and the first school building erected by the district. The building was a two-story frame structure, located in what is now known as the First ward. This building was used until November, 1873, when it was destroyed by fire. As the population increased, two new frame buildings were erected in the First and Second wards. In 1879, the first brick building was erected in the First ward, at a cost of $[illegible]. In 1880, two more brick structures for school purposes were erected in the Second and Fourth wards, at a cost of $18,000, containing four and six rooms, respectively. At the present time three brick and two frame buildings are in use, affording facilities for seventeen teachers and 1,143 pupils. Buildings and grounds are valued at $60,000. $[illegible] was paid to teachers for the year ending July 3, 1882, and the total school expenses to the same date amounted to $10,901.76.

The Board of Education, as elected May 13, 1873, was composed of the following named gentlemen: R. L. West, A. H. Fabrique, C. M. Garrison, H. J. Hills, M. R. Moser, W. A. Thomas, W. C. Woodman and M. McClean. The present board is composed of M. W. Levy, C. A. VanNess, H. S. Butler, R. Harris, A. B. Wright, J. E. Caldwell, J. A. Longsdorf, John

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*Resigned in August; term filled by William Grieffenstein.

Fisher, H. T. Kramer and C. A. Walker. Officers: M. W. Levy, Pres.; H. T. Kramer, Treas.; C. A. Walker, Sec'y.

Wichita Academy.—The Wichita Academy Association was incorporated August 4, 1882, with the following named directors: J. H. Mead, D. A. Mitchell, A. A. Glenn, J. M. Allen, J. H. Black, J. P. Yarlough, J. D. Hewitt, H. W. Lewis, W. C. Woodman, M. Allen, M. Stewart, A. W. Oliver, M. M. Murdock, J. L. Dyer, H. C. Sluss. Officers: M. M. Murdock, Pres.; D. A. Mitchell, Treas.; A. A. Glenn, Sec'y. It is the expectation of this association to invest $15,000 in buildings and not less than $10,000 in grounds, in 1883. The Academy, when completed will rank high among the educational institutions of Southern Kansas, and will be but another evidence of the pride that Wichita takes in her educational advantages.

The pioneer church organization of Wichita, is the *First Presbyterian Church*, organized March 13, 1870, with twelve members—Rev. W. R. Boggs, pastor. During the fall of the same year a frame structure was built and used for devotional exercises until 1873, when it was sold to the Catholic denomination. Services were held at various places until July 4, 1876, when the corner stone of the present edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The edifice, including grounds, was completed at a cost of $5,000. December 1, 1871, Mr. Boggs was succeeded by Rev. J. P. Hasson, who remained until the spring of 1879, when he was succeeded after a duration of a few months, by Rev. J. D. Hewitt, the present pastor. Present number of communicants about 200.

St. Johns' Church (Episcopal).—Services of this denomination were held in the city early as 1870, by Bishop Vail. Other services were held until 1877, when a vestry was organized and Rev. Colton, engaged as pastor. The present church edifice was completed in the spring of 1878. In the spring of 1880, Rev. Deleu, D. D., took charge of the organization and officiated until 1882, when he was succeeded by Rev. Chamberlain, the present pastor.

Methodist Episcopal.—This Church was organized early in 1872, and in December of the same year a frame edifice was completed and occupied. The following named pastors have officiated: Rev. J. F. Nessly, March, 1872 to March, 1873; J. W. Staghild, to October, 1873; H. J. Walker, to March, 1874; J. F. Haund, March, 1877; John Kirby, March, 1880; R. M. Sparks, March, 1881; B. Kelly, present pastor (1882). In November, 1879, the present church edifice, known as "Kirby Chapel," one of the finest church edifices in southern Kansas was dedicated. Present membership 200.

The First Baptist Church was organized May 26, 1872, with twenty-six members. Rev. J. C. Post, the first regular pastor, officiated from January, 1873, to January, 1875. During the next year the church was without a regular pastor, when Rev. W. F. File occupied the pulpit eight months. In June, 1877, Rev. J. P. Davis took charge and remained until the summer of 1878. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. D. Leggett who remained until the summer of 1882. Present pastor, Rev. W. F. Harper. The church edifice which is a brick structure, was dedicated February, 1874. Present membership sixty.

The Catholic Church was organized November, 1872, by Father Anton Kuhle of Wyandotte. The present church edifice was purchased of the Presbyterian denomination and dedicated under the name of St. Aloysius Church, November 24, 1873. The following pastors have officiated: E. P. Swinburg, January 2, 1873, to March 15, 1874; J. C. Shurtz, 1882; Rev. J. T. McCaul, present priest. Membership of the circuit, 500; of the local organization, 150.

The Christian Church was organized in 1875, by Rev. J. H. Hughes. He was succeeded in the spring of 1876, by Elder W. M. Trugley, who remained until the summer of 1878. The organization then "lost its identity for a time." In the spring of 1879, the Ladies Christian Aid Society was organized and formed a nucleus, which culminated into the present church organization in February, 1881. Elder Joseph E. Cain was engaged as pastor April 1, 1881, and is the present incumbent (1882). Services are held in Eagle Hall. Present membership forty-five.

The German Methodist Church was organized May 10, 1876, by Rev. P. St. Matnal, who officiated as pastor until September 8, 1878, when he was succeeded by Rev. G. J. Schultz. In May, 1879, the present church edifice was dedicated. Mr. Schultz was succeeded September 15, 1880, by Rev. E. W. Pfaffenberger, who remained two years. Rev. Mr. Fager present pastor. Present membership seventy.

The Colored Methodists and Baptists have organizations here, but owing to the absence of records no data is given.

THE PRESS.

In the summer of 1870, F. A. Sowers purchased of Joseph Clark, of Leavenworth, a printing office, then stored at Fort Harker, from which place he had it hauled to Wichita. On the 18th of August, 1870, the first number of the Wichita *Vidette* appeared, F. A. Sowers, editor and proprietor. Afterwards W. B. Hutchinson became associated with Mr. Sowers, and the two continued the publication of the paper until the summer of 1871, when Mr. Sowers withdrew. Mr. Hutchinson published the paper alone late in the summer of 1872, when it passed into the hands of Rev. Mr. Perkins, who changed its politics from Republican to liberal Republican, supporting Horace Greeley for President. The paper died with the demise of liberalism, and the office was removed to Oxford, Sumner County. The *Vidette* was the first paper published in the Arkansas Valley during its entire length in Kansas. Mr. Hutchinson is now publishing the *Commercial* at Caldwell, and Mr. Sowers is engaged in the real estate business at Wichita.

The *Gazette*, independent in politics, was published through a portion of the year 1871, by Yale Brothers. The material was then moved to Sedgwick City (then in Sedgwick County), where the Sedgwick City *Gazette* was published a short time.

April 22, 1872, was the date of the first issue of the Wichita City *Eagle*, M. M. Murdock, editor and proprietor. On the 17th of July, 1873, R. P. Murdock became a partner, and the two have published the paper ever since. The printing office is one of the best in the State, having power printing presses, run by steam, and a book bindery in connection. The paper is one of the best conducted, and most influential weeklies in the State. M. M. Murdock has served three terms in the State Senate, and has been Postmaster at Wichita for several years.

On the 20th of October, 1872, appeared the first number of the Wichita *Daily Beacon*, F. G. Millison, publisher, and F. A. Sowers, editor. On the 11th of December following, the daily having been suspended, the same parties commenced the publication of the weekly *Beacon*, and published it about a year, again publishing the daily through the bulk of the cattle drive in 1873. Millison then took the job department and Sowers the paper. In February, 1874, Milton Gable purchased Mr. Sowers' interest and conducted the paper until July 1, 1875, when he sold to Frank Smith and Frank Fisher. In March, 1876, Fisher retired and W. S. White having purchased an interest, succeeded him. Messrs. Smith & White have continued its publication ever since. In December, 1877, Mr. Millison sold his job office to C. M. Kellar, who, the next spring, moved it into a room in Herrington's building, over his book store. Smith & White immediately put in an entire new job office, following with a power paper press, and steam engine, January 13, 1879. The politics of the paper is Democratic. It is one of the ablest and most respected political journals in the State.

In the spring of 1877, R. A. Neff started the *Independent*, which lived about six months, when the material passed into the hands of J. W. Robbins, who, in October, 1877, started the *Herald*. Shortly afterward T. L. Nixon became associated with Mr. Robbins. Mr. Nixon was succeeded by R. C. Dean, and Mr. Dean by C. W. Green, who, in a short time retired and started the Anthony *Journal*. Mr. Green now publishes a leading paper at Santa Fe, N. M. In June, 1879, Mr. Robbins sold to George Martin, who published the paper until October of that year, when it was discontinued. Mr. Robbins is now Surveyor-General of the Territory of Arizona. The material of the *Herald* was purchased by Kirkpatrick & Kirk, who, on the 20th of December, 1879, issued the first number of the weekly *Republican*. On the 8th of January, 1880, the first number of the *Daily Republican* was issued, R. C. Dean having again become a partner. He retired the following March, and the 20th of September, Mr. Kirk sold to his partner. Calvin Bidlach bought a half interest October 1, 1880, and F. A. Sowers bought Kirkpatrick's remaining interest, December 12, 1880, and on the 19th of March, 1881, he sold to A. Whitworth, during whose administration the daily was twice enlarged, the last time to twenty-eight columns. About the first of June, Whitworth sold to T. J. Shelton, and during the same month, the name of the paper was changed to *Daily Times*. About the last of July, Mr. Bidlach sold his interest to Mr. Shelton. In February, 1882, Judge W. P. Campbell purchased the paper and published it several months, when he sold it back to Mr. Shelton. The paper is now owned and published by I. N. Stoutemeyer.

The Market Reporter was a sprightly little daily, published by C. M. Kellar, during the wheat season of 1878, its chief feature being the telegraphic market reports. It lived only that season.

On the 1st of January, 1881, appeared the first number of the weekly *Tribune*, published by Hobson & Cox. March 18, 1881, the firm was changed to Hobson & Harris. April 19, 1881, a daily issue appeared. The paper did not live long.

SOCIETIES.

Wichita Lodge, No. 99, A., F. & A. M., was organized under a charter dated, October 19, 1871, with M. Cox, W. M.; M. B. Kellogg, S. W.; and J. P. Allen, J. W. Present officers are: J. W. Knorr, W. M.; O. D. Barnes, S. W.; J. H. Aley, J. W.; R. Sohn, Sec'y; M. W. Levy, Treas. Regular communications are held on the first and third Monday evenings of each month, at Masonic Hall, in County Building. Present membership, 125.

Wichita Chapter, No. 33, R. A. M., was instituted under a charter, October 17, 1876, with twenty members. First officers were: G. F. Hargis, M. E. H. P.; D. A. Mitchell, E. K.; M. S. Adams, E. S.; J. C. Redfield, C. H.; M. Cox, P. S.; W. C. Crawford, R. A. C.; R. P. Murdock, 3rd V.; A. A. Jackson, 2nd V.; T. N. Trickey, 1st V.; M. Zimmerly, Treas.; S. E. Joslin, Sec'y; J. G. Rode, T. Present officers: W. F. Walker, M. E. H. P.; J. L. Dyer, E. K.; J. H. Black, P. H. S.; J. R. Banzant, Treas.; Roy Sohn, Sec'y. Regular meetings are held second and fourth Fridays of each month, at hall in County Building.

Mt. Olivet Commandery, No. 12, K. T., was instituted under a charter, May 15, 1878 with twenty-three charter members. First officers: M. S. Adams, E. C.; J. D. Pryor, Gen.; L. K. Myers, Capt. Gen. Present officers: C. A. Walker, E. C.; O. D. Barnes, Gen.; W. S. Corbett, Capt. Gen.; J. D. Hewett, P.; J. H. Aley, S. W.; F. Ross, J. W.; D. A. Mitchell, Treas.; S. T. Tuttle, Rec. Time of meeting: First and third Friday of each month, at hall in County Building. Present membership, sixty.

Wichita Lodge, No. 93, I. O. O. F., was instituted under a charter, dated October 8, 1872, with seven members. First officers: G. W. Reeves, N. G.; R. C. Parcels, V. G.; W. J. Hobson, Treas.; J. M. Warren, Sec'y. Present officers: E. B. Jewett, N. G.; J. Junkermann, V. G.; G. W. Fryer, Rec. Sec'y; E. H. Nodd, Perm. Sec'y; C. Kimmerle, Treas. Regular meetings, held every Friday evening, at I. O. O. F. Hall in Temple Block. Present membership, 130.

Wichita Encampment, No. 29, I. O. O. F., was organized under a charter, October 1, 1876, with seven members, with C. C. Furley, C. P., and W. A. Richey, H. P. Present officers: H. R. Butler, C. P.; J. Tucker, H. P.; W. Madison, S. W.; E. B. Jewett, J. W.; C. H. Allen, Treas.; A. Smith, scribe. Meets every second and fourth Thursday evening at I. O. O. F. Hall, in Temple Block. Present membership, sixty.

Wichita Lodge, No. 528, K. of H., was organized March 21, 1877, with twenty-two applicant members. First officers elected at meeting held March 21, 1877: G. H. English, P. D.; F. A. Sowers, D.; C. E. McAdams, V. D.; G. W. Riley, A. D.; Finley Ross, R.; H. O. Meigs, F. R.; J. C. Murphy, Treas.; J. K. Sawyer, Chap.; N. A. English, G.; T. Jewell, S.; P. O. Healy, G'd. Present officers: W. P. Walker, D.; E. Hill, V. D.; C. R. Viney, A. D.; J. M. Brownson, G.; A. H. McKee, C.; J. M. Bear, R.; C. E. Jackson, F. R.; John Goodyear, T.; J. S. Hilton, G'd; S. L. Morris, S. Meets every second and third Wednesday evening at hall in Temple block. Present membership, 102.

Wichita Council, No. 384, A. L. of H., was instituted under a charter January 10, 1881, with twenty members. First officers: E. B. Allen, Com.; A. B. Wright, V. C.; W. J. Taylor, P. C.; N. Allen, O.; G. E. Rhodes Sec'y; L. C. Jackson, Col.; W. B. Mead, Treas.; S. P. Cunningham, G.; J. Adams, W.; J. A. Ray, S.; E. R. Allen, Med. Ex.; D. Howarth, Chap. Present officers: E. B. Allen, Com.; A. B. Wright, C.; J. F. Lauck, V. C.; L. C. Jackson, Treas.; J. C. Strong, Sec'y; W. M. Dean, Col.; S. P. Cunningham, G.; O. Mulvey, Chap.; N. Allen, O.; C. L. Adams, W.; S. A. Weaver, S.; E. R. Allen, Med. Ex. Meets alternate Tuesdays at hall in Temple Block. Present membership, thirty-one.

Wichita Lodge, No. 22, A. O. U. W., was chartered November 1, 1879, with thirteen members. First officers: E. Lewis, P. M. W.; J. T. Holmes, M. W.; J. A. Doran, F.; G. M. Calhoun, O.; A. Fox, Rec'd; J. Ricketts, Fin.; D. W. Smith, Rec.; H. Huson, G.; S. P. Martin, I. W.; H. Shrew, O. W. Present officers: L. Cone, P. M. W.; J. A. Doran, M. W.; J. T. Holmes, F.; G. Calhoun, Rec'd.; J. A. Ratliffe, Fin.; H. B. Marshall, O.; W. E. Cooper, G.; C. W. Simmons, I. W.; W. C. Allen, O. W. Regular meetings are held every Monday evening at Barnes' Hall. Present membership, thirty-five.

Warwick Lodge, No. 44, K. of P., was instituted November 25th, 1881, with forty-one members. First officers: C. A. Van Ness, C. C.; J. Junkerman, P. C.; J. T. McMillan, V. C.; H. C. Mann, K. of R. and S.; E. Hill, M. of E.; O. D. Kirk, M. of F.; C. Hatton, M. of A. Present officers: J. T. McMillan, C. C.; C. Hatton, V. C.; C. A. Van Ness, P. C.; J. D. Huston, K. of R. and S.; E. Hill, M. of E.; G. N. Byers, M. of F.; E. P. Harvey, M. of A. Meets every Monday evening at I. O. O. F. Hall, Temple Block. Present membership, fifty.

Wichita Division, No. 12, K. of P., was instituted in April, 1882, with thirty-one members. Officers are L. N. Woodcock, Sir K. C.; L. W. Ong, Sir K. L. C.; S. S. King, Sir K. H.; H. W. Stewart, Sir K. R.; E. Hill, Sir K. T. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month, at I. O. O. F. Hall, in Temple Block. Present membership, thirty.

Garfield Post, No. 25, G. A. R., was organized in August, 1881, with twenty members. First officers: M. Stewart, P. C.; L. N. Woodcock, Sen. V. C.; M. Myers, O. of D.; A. Smith, O. of G.; R. L. Walker, Q. M.; J. Ask, Adjt. Present officers: M. Stewart, P. C.; J. M. Balderson, Sen. V. C.; A. Smith, Jr. V. C.; A. Bruton, O. of D.; S. B. Heiserman, O. of G.; J. Wallace, Adjt.; C. F. Derby, Q. M. Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Eagle Hall. Present membership, 200.

Wichita Guards, Company A, Second Regiment, Kansas State Militia, was organized in January, 1879, with sixty men, under the command of L. N. Woodcock, Capt., who was commissioned March 12, 1879, and W. A. Richey, First Lieut.; J. J. Mohen, Second Lieut. February 11, 1880, J. M. Steele was elected Captain; W. A. Richey, First Lieut.; and C. Smyth, Second Lieut.. The uniforms of the company were purchased July, 1880, at a cost of $1,400. The company, by personal efforts, have raised about $800 since its organization, and now (1882) numbers forty men and three commissioned officers.

Wichita Turn Verein, organized in the fall of 1871, with a membership that included the principal German element in the city. During the same year a small frame hall was built on First and Market streets, at a cost of $500. This building was occupied by the society until 1879, when the present hall was completed on the corner of Market and Second streets. The structure, which is substantially built of brick, is 54x130 feet, and was completed at a cost of $15,000, including grounds. The interior of the building is furnished with a stage, 30x50 feet, and an auditorium, 50x80, divided into parquette and balcony, with a seating capacity of 1,000. Since its completion the building has been known as the Turner Opera House, and is used for theatrical purposes. Present officers: Aug. Wagner, Pres.; D. Grider, Vice-Pres.; H. Balte, Treas.; George Kayser, Sec. Present membership, twenty-five.

Bands.—Wichita stands as the leading musical town in the State for its size, supporting seven cornet bands and other musical organizations. It is a paradise for the lover of "symphony of sounds." The leading organization, known as the Wichita Cornet Band, was organized in 1870, by F. Schalterer, with ten members. A set of instruments was purchased the next year, at a cost of $800. In 1873 the band took first prize at the Butler County Fair. The band is at present under the same leadership and is in a prosperous condition. In 1879 the Eagle Cornet Band was organized, then known as the Juvenile Band, with nine members, Charles Frank, leader. In July, 1881, was organized the Cracker Band, now known as the Beacon Cornet Band, by C. H. Neff, with ten pieces, John Cubberly, present leader. The Southwestern Cornet Band (colored) was organized in 1879, with fourteen members, W. Sanford, present leader. Stearns' Colored Band was organized in the fall of 1882, with eight pieces. The Independent Cornet Band was organized November, 1882, by C. H. Neff, with six pieces.

Wichita Gun Club was organized January, 1879, with nineteen members. First officers: S. G. Smyth, Pres.; G. N. Byers, Vice-Pres.; Ph. Bieler, Sec.; Ch. H. Smyth, Treas. Present officers: J. T. McMillan, Pres.; J. F. Stafford, Vice-Pres.; Ch. H. Smyth, Sec. and Treas. Among its members are some of the best shots in the State.

The Wichita Cemetery Association was incorporated in March, 1872, by the following corporators: J. Smith, H. Smith, J. C. Mossman, Th. Royal and W. Smith. H. Smith was elected president and treasurer, and J. Smith, secretary. The association, with a limit of forty, purchased twenty-six acres, three and three-quarter miles northeast of the city, situated on a commanding knoll, from which an extensive view may be had for miles, and named it Wichita Cemetery. It is estimated that upwards of $15,000 has been laid out in improvements by private individuals. Present Board of Directors: H. Smith, J. C. Mossman and J. Smith. Officers same as in 1872.

BANKS AND HOTELS.

The First Arkansas Valley Bank, a private banking institution, the oldest in Wichita or Southwestern Kansas, was established in the spring of 1870, by W. C. Woodman. The first exchange was sold in September of the same year. In 1871, the bank commenced making loans in this and Sumner counties. The bank, which transacts a general banking business, remains under the same management.

The Wichita Savings Bank was incorporated July 1, 1872, with a capital of $100,000—one-half paid up—and commenced business in August of the same year. First board of directors was composed of A. N. Clark, Sol. H. Kohn, W. A. Thomas, W. Grieffenstein, S. C. Johnson, H. J. Hills, N. A. English, S. Warner, A. A. Hyde. Officers: A. N. Clark, Pres.; Sol. H. Kohn, Vice-Pres.; A. A. Hyde, Sec'y and Cash. April 20, 1875, Sol. H. Kohn was elected Pres.; A. N. Clark, Vice-Pres.; October 27, 1875, S. Levy was elected Vice-Pres., A. N. Clark retiring. March 1, 1879, the bank was merged into the Wichita Bank, of Kohn Bros. & Co., composed of S. H. and M. Kohn and M. W. Levy. January 1, 1883, the institution commenced business as the Wichita National Bank, the certificate of authority having been granted September 29, 1882. Capital, $250,000. Present officers: S. H. Kohn, of New York City, Pres.; A. W. Oliver, Vice-Pres.; M. W. Levy, Cash.; C. A. Walker, Ass't Cash. In 1872, deposits amounted to $5,000; loans and discounts, $44,000. In 1882, deposits, $150,000; loans and discounts, $150,000. Exchange, 1882, $2,000,000.

Kansas National Bank.—The Farmers and Merchants' Bank was established November 1, 1876, by H. W. Lewis, as a private institution. September 1, 1877, it was organized under the State banking law, with a capital of $25,000. Directors and officers: H. W. Lewis, Pres.; A. A. Hyde, Cash.; S. Houck, W. S. Corbett and T. H. Lynch. First year's deposits, $20,000; 1882, $100,000; discounts $600,000; exchange saved, $125,000 per month. November 1, 1882, it was organized under its present appellation, with a capital stock of $50,000. Board of Directors: H. W. Lewis, J. L. Dyer, R. H. Roys, R. E. Lawrence, A. A. Hyde.

The Kansas State Bank was organized December 16, 1880, with a paid up capital of $52,000. Officers: B. Lombard, Jr., Pres.; James L. Lombard, Vice-Pres.; L. D. Skinner, Cash.; G. E. Spalton, Ass't Cash. Deposits have increased from $35,000 to $115,000; loans and discounts to $113,000.

The Lombard Mortgage Company was incorporated December 17, 1880, with a capital of $50,000. Officers since organization: B. Lombard, Pres.; J. L. Lombard, Vice-Pres.; G. E. Spalton, Sec'y; E. E. Skinner, Treas.; $400,000 loaned in 1881. Makes a specialty of first mortgages and loans on real estate.

The Bank of Commerce.—A private banking institution was established by Rodolph

Hatfield and Jno. W. Hartley, January, 1883, with a capital of $25,000, to be increased as business demands.

The Citizens' Bank was incorporated December 29, 1882, with a capital stock of $100,000, by James O. Davidson, S. L. Davidson, O. L. Davidson, W. E. Stanley, E. S. Cates, A. Drum, and Jno. Carpenter. Officers are: Jas. O. Davidson, president; S. L. Davidson, vice-president; O. L. Davidson, secretary; Jno. Durst, cashier. Place of business on Main street, nearly opposite postoffice. Capital stock will be increased as the business demands.

Tremont House.—The first hotel in Wichita, known as the Empire House, was opened in May, 1870, by Wm. Griffenstein, in a two-story frame building located on the corner of Third and Lane streets. During the same year Matzel & Hubbard became its proprietors, and second to it J. Ledford, who called it the "Lewis House." Ledford who was known as a notorious character, was soon afterward killed by a Deputy United States Marshall, while resisting an arrest. After his death the hotel passed into the hands of Rouse & Lamb, who named it the "Harris House." Messrs. Cox & Blood, the next managers, enlarged the building. After passing into litigation and being managed by different parties it was, in 1878, moved to its present location and named the Tremont, which appellation it still bears, being owned by J. G. Farnwell; but was soon afterward purchased by A. M. Denning, the present proprietor.

Occidental Hotel.—This hotel was erected in 1873 by a stock company composed of some of the principal citizens of Wichita, at a cost of $35,000. The building is a three-story brick structure, 80x100 feet, and contains sixty-two guest rooms. Upon the completion of the building it was leased to Rouse & Lamb, who ran it about three years. After passing through different hands it was, in 1880, purchased by Messrs. Platter, Williams & Hewett, who closed it for six months, and re-fitted and furnished it at an expense of $25,000. November 1, 1880, it was opened by A. W. Davis & W. S. Forey, lessees, who operated it until the spring of 1882, when Col. Frank Williams, its present proprietor, took possession. The Occidental is known throughout the West as the "Commercial Men's House."

Douglas Avenue House. This house was erected in the spring of 1873 by Wm. Griffenstein, at a cost of $13,500. On its completion it was leased to Messrs. Cox & Blood, who ran it until 1875, when F. Dailey managed it six months. The building was then purchased by T. M. Lane, the present proprietor. The hotel, which is a three-story frame, 50x120 feet, has fifty rooms, and is a favorite with the traveling public.

MANUFACTURES.

Wichita, being situated in the midst of one of the best wheat growing sections in the West, naturally leads in the manufacture of flour. Besides its five flouring mills, there are innumerable feed mills and elevators located in different portions of the city, and forming no small feature among its industries.

Wichita City Mills.—These mills were erected in May, 1874, by Messrs. Shellabargers, Imboden & Oliver. The mill, which is substantially built of stone, is 45x120 feet, including the elevator, and three stories high. The building and machinery cost $50,000. Up to 1880 four run of buhrs were used, when the capacity was increased to eight run of buhrs, and six sets of rolls, at a cost of $20,000. In order to propel this machinery, a 120 horse-power Harris-Corliss engine is used. With an elevator with a capacity of 50,000 bushels, and a mill that manufactures 250 barrels of flour per day, the firm of Shellabargers, Imboden & Oliver control a large amount of the trade in Southern Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

Hydraulic Mills.—These buildings were erected in 1881, by Messrs. H. W. Lewis and J. and B. Deffenbaugh, who commenced operations in October of the same year. The building is a four and one-half story frame, 40x56 feet, and uses four sets of buhrs, which gives it a capacity of from 80 to 100 barrels every twenty-four hours. The power is obtained from the Little Arkansas River, from which the water is conveyed a distance of five miles. Principal trade in New Mexico and Texas.

Farmers and Merchants' Mill.—This mill was first used by the Derby Bros., as a feed mill, transferring their interest to Messrs. Goodyear & Hall in 1881. The new proprietors fitted it up as a grist mill, with two run of stone, and ran it up to August, 1882, when M. Hurst, its present proprietor, purchased the mill and fixtures. In the winter of 1882 and '83, Mr. Hurst commenced the erection of a new brick mill 34x50 feet, two stories high with basement, and an engine room 26x26½ feet, with a shaft room, 17x25 feet. The new mill, when completed, will cost $15,000; have four run of buhrs, and manufacture from 80 to 100 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours.

Diamond Mills.—In March, 1882, Messrs. Dorsey, Alexander & Co., purchased the old "Grange Elevator," and refitted it for milling purposes. The building is a frame, three stories and basement, 36x40; engine room brick, 20x24, and an addition, two stories, 16x22, erected in December, 1882. In November, 1882, the firm name was changed to Dorsey, Smetzer & Tucker. The mill employs four run of buhrs, with a capacity of eighty barrels per day.

Zephyr Mills.—In the winter of 1882 and '83, the Zephyr Mills Company, J. C. Dean, manager, purchased a three-story frame building, 30x140 feet, including warehouse and engine room, and commenced putting in machinery. The mill, when completed, will be run by steam power; have four run of buhrs, and turn out eighty barrels of flour every twenty-four hours.

Wichita Foundry and Machine Shops.—These shops established in 1877, by R. McFarland, the present proprietor. The first building erected was a small frame, 16x24 feet, located on east side of the Arkansas River bridge. The first "cast" was made October 30, 1877, and was successful in every respect. Horse power was used in propelling the machinery, up to a recent date. In August, 1879, the foundry was moved to its present location and an addition, 24x32 feet built. In 1880, steam power was substituted in place of the former primitive motive power. In the fall of 1881, the building was enlarged to 16x56 feet. From a capital of $75.00, the business has grown until now $6,000 is invested. This foundry was the first established, not only in the county, but in Southern Kansas.

The Globe Iron Works, were established in 1878, by C. F. Price, the present proprietor. During the same year, a two story frame building was erected for the purpose in East Wichita.

Wichita Pork-packing Establishment.—This business was established in 1874, by M. Stewart, who used different buildings at different times. In 1879, the firm name was Stewart & Co., since which time many changes have occurred in the ownership, with the exception of Mr. Stewart, who has always retained an interest in it. In 1881, the present buildings were erected, and consist of the main building, 20x50 feet, with basement; lard-house, 14x26 feet, and the slaughter-house, 14x36 feet. Present capacity, 2,000 hogs per season.

The Wichita Brewery was established June 15, 1872, by A. Weigand, who erected his buildings from time to time, until now the works comprise a frame (main) building, 32x70 feet; three ice houses, 10x60, 16x60, and 20x60 feet, respectively, and a two story brick building, 20x36 feet, erected in 1874. In the fall of 1878, J. G. Murphy purchased an interest, and remains a partner, the firm name being Weigand & Co. The capacity of the different departments of the works is as follows: Ice houses, 1,800 tons; storage, 1,500 barrels; brewery, 3,000 barrels per annum.

The Wichita Soda Factory was opened in 1878, by Peter Getto, the present proprietor, in a frame building, 18x40, on the corner of Second and Water streets. Capacity, first year, twenty-eight dozens daily. In December, 1882, a brick, 25x80 feet, was erected on the corner of Second and Main streets, and occupied for the purpose of manufacturing and bottling all kinds of soda and mineral waters. In 1881 a $33,300 business was transacted.

Wichita has, besides the above manufacturing industries mentioned, three first-class elevators, three cigar manufactories, one planing mill, and several feed mills. The city, yet in her infancy, compared with other places, has a bright prospect in her future of becoming the leading manufacturing city of Southwestern Kansas.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REV. H. WINSLOW ABBETT, Methodist Episcopal clergyman, was born in Marion County, Ky., in 1839, son of William McDowell and Margaret Winslow Abbett. He married in 1864, Miss Lizzie West. They have three children—Minnie, Harry and Stewart. His wife is the daughter of Elijah and Maria (Smoot) West. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.; graduating in the Class of 1860, commenced the ministry in 1861. United with the Kentucky Conference Church South, and remained in that connection until 1876. He was for four years in pastoral work, was then elected Professor of Languages at the High School at Carrollton, Ky., and remained one year, was then elected to the Professorship of Ancient Languages at Wesleyan College, at Millersburg, Ky.; remained in that position for five years, after which spent five years in pastoral work, then took the Presidency of the Carroll High School, and held the position two years; after spending two more years in pastoral work, accepted the Presidency of the Female College at Millersburg, Ky., remained for three years. In 1877, he removed to Kansas, located in Wichita, took the Presidency of the Southern Kansas Institute, held that position for two years and for the last four years has devoted himself to pastoral labor. Is the author of the first sermon in the book entitled "Pulpit of the Kentucky Conference," from the text, "Give me neither Poverty nor Riches."

C. L. ADAMS, proprietor marble works, was born in West Virginia, in 1856, father, J. M. Adams, mother, Anna McClintock. He married in 1880, Miss Mamie Burson. They have one child, Gracie E. Adams. His wife's parentage, Harvey Burson and Elizabeth Martin. He came to Kansas in 1876, and located at Wichita, started the first marble works in the Arkansas Valley, north of the Indian Territory line and west of Topeka. He is a member of the firm of Kimmerle & Adams. They own the building in which business is located, No. 60 Main street, and also own marble works at Newton. Business in 1877 amounted to $4,000; in 1882, $12,000.

B. W. ALDRICH, druggist, firm of Aldrich & Brown, was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., 1846, son of B. W. Aldrich and Mary (Weed) Aldrich. He married in 1874, to Miss Anna E. Stone, of Wichita. Came to Kansas in 1870, located at Wichita. Commenced the drug business the same year under firm name of Aldrich & Simons, continued until 1882, when it was changed to Aldrich & Brown. Enlisted in 1864 in the Thirtieth Regiment, Michigan Volunteers; was rejected on account of disability. Was appointed Deputy Postmaster at Wichita, in 1870. Is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Warwick Lodge, No. 44, also a member of the Knights of Honor, No. 528. A member of City Council from 1876 to 1878.

ALDRICH & BROWN, druggists, located No. 36 Main street, Wichita. Own the building in which business is located. Business increased 500 per cent since its establishment.

BENNETT D. ALLEN, salesman, was born in Kentucky and raised in Missouri, son of Noah and Abigail DeWitt Allen. He was married in 1867, to Miss C. A. Howard, daughter of Osgood and Sarah A Howard. He came to Kansas in 1868, and located in Allen County, engaged in farming for five years, then removed to Iola and engaged in the grocery business. In 1875, was proprietor of the Leland House in Iola. He came to Wichita, in 1876, engaged in the stock business. In 1877 accepted a position as salesman and collector for Smith & Keating, farm implement house; continued with them for five years, when they sold their business to C. F. Derby & Co., and has been in the employ of that firm since that time. He was in the War of the Rebellion, and enlisted in 1861, in the State Militia of Missouri. Received a commission as First Lieutenant, in 1862, and held that commission during the State Service. In 1863, he enlisted in the United States Service in the Eleventh Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, Company M. Received a commission as Second Lieutenant in 1864. Received a commission as First Lieutenant in 1865. He was in all the battles of his command, and was mustered out at the close of the war, in 1865. He then engaged as agent for the State Insurance Company until coming to Kansas in 1868. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and owns a farm of 160 acres in Afton Township in Sedgwick County.

C. H. ALLEN, harnessmaker and saddler, came to Kansas in 1858, located at Leavenworth, was born in Somerset, Pa. Is the son of Hugh and Martha (Wood) Allen. Was married at Leavenworth in 1862, to Miss Anna Glassbrook. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., Wichita Lodge, No. 93, also Treasurer of Wichita Encampment No. 29, I. O. O. F. Business located No. 127 Douglas Avenue; amount of business in 1874, $7,000; has increased to $10,000 in 1882. In 1860 was conductor of U. S. mail service from Independence, Mo. to Santa Fe, N. M. Is a member of Old Settlers Association.

EDWIN B. ALLEN, M. D., first Mayor of Wichita, is a native of Ohio, he was born near Oberlin, Lorain County, March 7, 1836, and lived in Ohio and Indiana until he was 16 years of age, when he located near Newton, Jasper County, Iowa, and remained until 1861, he then removed to Butler County, Iowa, where he engaged in the practice of medicine until 1868 at which time he emigrated to Kansas. His first location in this State was in Wabaunsee County, whence he came to Wichita, August 7, 1869 and filed a claim on west of Section 28, Town 27, Range 1 east. He commenced practice immediately and removed his family in March, 1870. The following month he was elected Coroner and served two terms. He also served two terms in succession as Mayor of Wichita, being the first Mayor of the city. In the fall of 1872, he was elected a member of the State Legislature, re-elected in 1874, and again to the Legislature in 1882. He has for the past seven or eight years taken partial charge of his farm near the city. He is now serving his second term as treasurer of South Kansas Medical Society and is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and American, Legion of Honor. He was married near Greencastle, Jasper Co., Iowa, May 25, 1857, to Eliza Sewell, a native of Indiana, who, died March 30, 1858, leaving one child, Eliza D., now Mrs. Luther Becktell, of Harlan, Iowa. On May 23, 1861 Dr. Allen married at Greencastle, Iowa, Mary J. Garrison, a native of Indiana. They have three children living—Charles C., Edith E., and Edgar P., one of their children died in infancy.

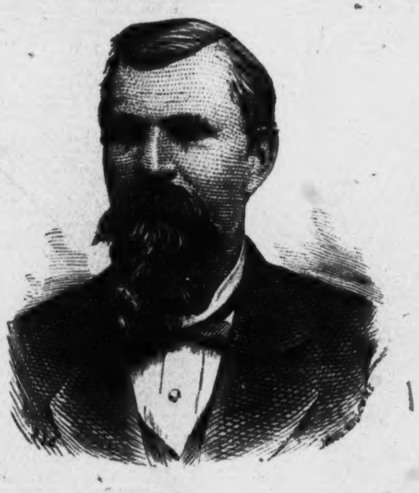

E. B. Allen M D

J. M ALLEN, grocer, of the firm of Allen & Tucker, was born in Union County, Ind. in 1840, son of John Allen and Martha (Elliot) Allen. He was married in 1876 to Miss Martha Lybrook, daughter of William and Elizabeth Lybrook, of Preble County, Ohio. They have three children—Jessie, Roland and Cecil. He came to Kansas in 1870 and located at Wichita in 1871; he engaged in the flour and feed business. In the fall of 1871, he formed a partnership with W. R. Tucker, and engaged in the grocery business. After one year Mr. Tucker retired from the firm, the business was then carried on under the firm name of Allen & McKillip for one year. In 1873 he commenced business and continued until 1875, when he again formed a partnership with W. R. Tucker and built a store now occupied by the firm, No. 96 New York block, on Douglas avenue. Business has increased 200 per cent. since 1875. Was in the war of the Rebellion and enlisted in 1863 in the Ninth Indiana Cavalry, Company D; was in the hospital one year, and was mustered out in 1865. He is a member of Wichita Lodge No. 93, I. O. O. F., and of Warwick Lodge K. of P. No. 44. He is a member of the Wichita City Council and has served in that capacity four years.

JOSEPH P. ALLEN, druggist, was born in Elkhart County, Ind., in 1838; son of William M. Allen and Sophronia (Meeker) Allen, natives of New York. He married, in 1868, Miss Mary E. Tatman. They have two children—Roy E., and Bessie L. He came to Kansas in 1861, and located at Leavenworth. He engaged in selling drugs, and removed to Wichita in 1870, established the drug business, and has continued the same since that time. Business located at No. 92 Douglas avenue. The increase of business since its establishment has been 250 per cent. The business house of J. P. Allen is the oldest one now in the city. He enlisted in the War of the rebellion in 1861, in the Eighth Iowa Volunteers, Company K. Was in the service three years, and was mustered out in 1864. He is a member of Wichita Lodge, No. 99, A., F. & A. M., and of Wichita Chapter, No. 33, and of the Mount Olivet Commandery, No. 12. He is a member of the Garfield Post, G. A. R. No. 25. Is a member of the City Council of Wichita. The first child born in Wichita was Frank H. Allen, born July 3, 1870, and son of J. P. and Mary E. Allen.

JESSE A. ASK, upholsterer and cabinet maker, came to Kansas from Ohio, March, 1877, and located at Wichita. He was born in Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y., in 1844. He is the son of Justus and Susan Albertson Ask. He was married in 1872 to Rebecca Perdue. Has three children by his first wife—George, Dolly and Gerald. He was married a second time to Miss Kate Stice, in 1882. Served in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting August 10, 1862, in Company H, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was engaged in the Morgan and Hood raids, and other important services. Was mustered out at close of war in 1865. During the Morgan raid he was detached from his company and sent to Gen. Burnside's Headquarters, at Cincinnati, as Mounted Orderly, afterwards to Headquarters Department of Ohio, where he served in the same capacity for six months. He is Adjutant of the Second Regiment Kansas State Militia; was commissioned February, 1880. He is also one of the charter members of Garfield Post, No. 25, G. A. R.

JACOB M. BALDERSTON was born in Colerain, Belmont Co., Ohio, January 16, 1842. In 1855 he removed to Magnolia, Putnam Co', Ill., from whence he entered the army July 3, 1861, enlisting in Company A, First Illinois Cavalry, in which regiment he served until July 14, 1862. September 8, 1862, he re-enlisted in Company C, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, and was mustered out July 31, 1865, as Captain of his company. He then returned to Magnolia, Ill., and attended the Seminary at Winona, that State, and the Wesleyan University, at Bloomington; afterward teaching school in Illinois. He read law with Weldon & McNulta, at Bloomington, and was admitted to the bar December 10, 1869, remaining in the law office of the firm, with whom he read until nearly a year later. He came to Kansas in 1870, and located at Wichita April, 1872, and has been engaged in the practice of law in that city since his location. Mr. B was taken prisoner at Lexington, Mo., September 20, 1861, and paroled soon after; again taken prisoner near Nashville, Tenn., December 17, 1864, escaping four and a half days later. He was wounded in Georgia, August 2, 1864, receiving pistol shots in leg and wrist

MILZAR P. BARNES, druggist, of the firm of M. P. Barnes & Son, was born in 1824, in Camden, N. Y. Is the son of Tillotson Barnes and Clarissa Bylington Barnes. He married, in 1849, Miss Susan D. Whitman. They have three children—Ada F., Oscar D. and Nettie I. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Wichita Lodge, No. 99, A., F. & A. M., and of Chapter No. 33. He came to Kansas in 1878. O. D. Barnes, of the firm of M. P. Barnes & Son, commenced in the drug business in Wichita in 1879. Business located at No. 100 Douglas avenue. It has increased 50 per cent. since its establishment; they own the building where business is located. He is a member of Wichita Lodge No. 99, A., F. & A. M., Chapter No. 33, and Mount Olivet Commandery No. 12, K. T.

A. BASLEY, firm of Basley & Leverage, livery and sale stable, was born in England, in 1842. Son of James and Mary Basley. Married, in 1875, to Miss Julia Ralph. They have two children—Charles and Lottie. His wife died in 1881. Came to Kansas in 1867; located at Manhattan and engaged in blacksmithing; remained until 1870, then located at Wichita in 1871; engaged in livery and feed business. In 1880 formed a partnership with J. M. Leverage. Is a member of Masonic fraternity, Wichita Lodge No. 99, and of Chapter No. 33.

BENJAMIN L. BEAR, was born in Plainfield, Cumberland Co., Pa., July 3, 1853, and reared from the age of one year in Decatur, Ill., to which place his parents removed. He commenced the drug business at Decatur and continued it for two years before he removed to Wichita, September 13, 1872, where he has since resided. After locating at Wichita, Mr. Bear carried on farming until October 21, 1874, when he became a resident of the city and engaged in the drug business, being associated with J. P. Allen from April, 1875, to September, 1878. L. N. Woodcock then became his partner, and so continued until the spring of 1880, when they sold the drug store, and Mr. Bear entered the store of J. P. Allen as prescription clerk, remaining in that position until February 1881, and from the latter date until January 1, 1882, being in the law office of Judge Little. Since January 10, 1882, he has been Deputy Register of Deeds of Sedgwick County, Kansas. He was married at Bainbridge, Putnam Co., Ind., December 25, 1877, to Mary Etta Fraker, a native of that place, by whom he has one child—Ethel Gracie. Mr. Bear is now engaged in poultry breeding, and shipping Mahogany Partidge Cochins exclusively.

JOHN W. BEAR, civil engineer and surveyor, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., in 1830. Son of Israel Bear and Eliza Stoy Bear. Married, in 1851, to Miss Mary Longnecker; has four children—Benj. L., Elizabeth, G. W. and Grace. Came to Kansas in 1872, located at Wichita, engaged in real estate and insurance and continued it two years. He was appointed engineer and surveyor of Wichita and served in that capacity three years. Has been engaged in the business of engineer and surveyor, since. Was in the War of the Rebellion. He enlisted in 1862 in the Sixty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company I; was elected Captain of his company, receiving commission in June, 1862. Regiment ordered to Washington, paroled at Alexandria during the second Bull Run, and was mustered out in September, 1862. He was elected Sheriff of Macon County, Ill., held the office for two years; appointed a Deputy in 1864, and recruited a company for the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers; was elected Major of his regiment, receiving commission in June, 1864. He was sent from Camp Butler to Missouri to watch the movements of Gen. Price; was mustered out in October, 1864. He was appointed Deputy United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois and served in that office two years. In 1866 was appointed Internal Revenue Collector for the counties of Macon, Fayette and Moultrie; was also Marshal for the city of Decatur, Ill., in 1866; was Alderman of the city of Decatur in 1860 and Tax Collector from 1862 to 1865. Is a member of the Knights of Honor, Wichita Lodge No. 528. Is a member of the Garfield Post of the G. A. R., No. 25.

C. F. BENFORD, tailor, was born in Somerset County, Penn., in 1826, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Lynk) Benford. Our subject learned the tailor's trade in 1840 to 1844, which trade he steadily followed up to 1861, when he enlisted in the army, where he remained until 1865, when he resigned and came home. Commenced merchant tailoring in 1870. He came to Wichita, Kan., in 1882, and is engaged in the tailoring business on Douglas avenue. His army record is as follows: He belonged to the army of the Cumberland Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company B, and was in all the principal engagements of that command from 1861 to 1865. He was wounded at Shiloh on the 7th of April, 1862, also at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864, and again near Atlanta, Ga., the morning of August 20, 1864. He never was reprimanded on or off duty by his superior officers for neglect of duty; never was absent from his command at the stacking of arms on the march or otherwise, except when wounded or sick. Mr. Benford has been married three times and has four living children, one child by his first wife and three by his second.

R. J. BIGGS, of Biggs & Renshaw, millers, was born in Ohio in 1842, and is the son of Robert P. and Mary Smith Biggs. Was married, in 1873, to Miss Ellen Calaway, daughter of Geo. and Elizabeth Calaway; he has one child, Harry P. Mr. Biggs came to Kansas in 1879, located at Wichita and engaged as engineer for one year, then in hay pressing and thrashing. In 1882 he started feed mill at No. 34 Douglas avenue, in the firm of Stencer, Biggs & Hodson, January, 1883, Stencer and Hodson sold their interest to A. U. Renshaw, the business is now conducted by Biggs & Renshaw. Their mill is steam power, with a capacity of 300 to 400 bushels per day; also a hominy mill with a capacity of 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per day, the only hominy mill in Southern Kansas. He was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting, in 1862, in the Seventy-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company I; was at the siege of Vicksburg, on the Texas expedition and at the siege and capture of Fort Morgan; was brevetted Captain of his company in June, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war; was mustered out in July, 1865. Is a member of the Garfield Post, No. 25, G. A. R.

JACOB BISSANTZ, hardware merchant, was born in Germany in 1846; son of Adolph Bissantz, and Elizabeth Herold Bissantz. He married in 1869 Miss Albertin Kamerer, and has four children—Emily, Lena, Albertin and Robert Bissantz. He came to Kansas in 1872, and located at Wichita, and engaged in the restaurant business for three years. In 1875 he commenced in the hardware business. He was in partnership with H. R. Butler for five years. In 1880 he divided the stock and has since been alone in the business. He owns the building where his business is now located, No. 107 Douglas avenue. Business has increased 100 per cent since its establishment. He is a member of the K. of H. Wichita Lodge, No. 582, and of Warwick Lodge, No. 54, K. of P., and of the Wichita Turn Verein. He owns five lots and a residence on the corner of Second and Market streets.

HORACE G. BLOOM, farmer, P. O. Wichita, born in Ohio, Preble County, in 1853, son of Guy Bloom, and Frances Jameson Bloom. He married in 1867 Miss Ella Kreider. He came to Kansas in 1882, purchased farm of 160 acres in Wichita Township, in Section 22, two miles east of Wichita. He is engaged in general farming and a dealer in thoroughbred Poland-China hogs.

J. T. BLOOMER, member of the firm of W. J. Bloomer & Bro., grocers; was born in Tennessee in 1849, son of W. J. Bloomer and Margaret Merritt Bloomer. He came to Kansas in 1878, and located at Wichita. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, Lodge No. 528.

W. J. BLOOMER, member of the firm of W. J. Bloomer & Bro., grocers. Was born in Tennessee in 1856; son of W. J. Bloomer and Margaret Merritt Bloomer. He came to Kansas in [illegible] and located at Wichita. In 1878 he commenced business under the firm name of W. J. Bloomer & Bro., in the grocery and provision business, located at No. 80 Main street. Business increased 500 per cent since its establishment. They own the building in which their business is located.

A. C. BROKAW, lumber dealer, of the Arkansas River Lumber Company. Born in Ohio in 1847. Son of John Brokaw and Margaret Morris Brokaw. He married in 1874 Miss Juliette Kennedy, and has one child, Mamie A. He came to Kansas in 1878, and located at Anthony, Harper County, and engaged in stock dealing. In 1880 he located at Wichita, and from that time has been engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of York, Brokaw & Tucker, now the Arkansas River Lumber Company. The company own three mills in Washington and Crawford counties, Ark. Started the lumber business in Wichita in 1882. Located on Douglas avenue, south side, near iron bridge; own five lots, occupied as lumber yard. The business of the firm at Wichita is under the management of A. C. Brokaw. He is a member of the Belton Lodge, No. 450.

THOMAS J. BROOK, salesman for M. A. Sayles, farm implements. He was born in Canada West in 1822; son of Samuel and Anna Ray Brook. He married in 1849 Miss Caroline Thacher, daughter of Simeon and Elizabeth Thacher, and has four children. Mr. Brook came to Kansas in 1879 and located at Wichita and has since been engaged as a salesman for agricultural implements. He was formerly a contractor and builder.

B. K. BROWN, auction and commission merchant, came to Kansas in 1872; located at Wichita. Was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1845. Is the son of F. S. and Chloe (Eldred) Brown. Was married in 1874, in Wichita, to Miss Kate C. McCormick. They have two children—Nettie E. and Chloe. Is a member of the Knights of Honor. Commenced business in Wichita in 1872; business located at 123 and 125 Douglas avenue; owns building in which business is conducted. Business increased four fold from 1872 to 1882.

J. H. BROWN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Wichita, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1830; son of Michael Brown and Mary (Folmer) Brown. He married in 1853 Miss Mary A. Hilbish, daughter of Col. Jacob and Hannah Hilbish, of Pennsylvania. They have four children—Adda L., Edward H., Emma J. and Annie M. He came to Kansas in 1877, and located on a farm two and a half miles east of Wichita, on Section 26, in Wichita Township, and owns the northeast quarter. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1863 in the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company F; was in the engagements of Oyster Point, Carlysle and Hagerstown. Was mustered out in 1863. Enlisted in 1864 in the Two Hundred and Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company I. Received a commission as First Lieutenant. In September, 1864, was promoted to Acting Adjutant of his Regiment. Was mustered out in 1865. Is Justice of the Peace in Wichita Township; has held that position for two years. Was re-elected for two years more by a unanimous vote. Is a member of the Episcopal Church, of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M., of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R.

W. J. BROWN, druggist, firm of Aldrich & Brown, was born in Oxford, Ohio, in 1852, son of James Brown and Margaret (Colwell) Brown. Came to Kansas in 1882. Located at Wichita, and commenced business with B. W. Aldrich.

Z. S. BROWN, grocer and hardware merchant, was born in Mecklenburg County, N. C., in 1838; son of Josiah Brown and Sarah E. (Smith) Brown. He was married in 1876 to Miss May H. Matthews, daughter of E. T. and L. B. Matthews, and has two children—Harry and Maud. He came to Kansas in 1869 and located at Topeka and remained two years, engaged as book-keeper. In 1872 he located at Wichita and engaged in the grocery business on Maine street, and in October, 1872, moved to the corner of Douglas and Fifth avenues, where his business is now located. He owns the building, 22x80 feet. In 1877 he added hardware to his stock, and has since carried a line of groceries and hardware. He owns a residence on the corner of Fourth avenue and Second street.

A. T. BUCKERIDGE, of the firm of McGriff & Buckeridge. He was born in Canada West, in 1848; was raised in Michigan; son of William Buckeridge and Margaret M. (Clark) Buckeridge. He married, in 1874, Miss Rosa A. Lambe. They have three children—Florence R., Louise M., and William F. He came to Kansas in 1877 and located in Sedgwick County, on a farm. In 1881 he moved to Wichita and engaged in blacksmithing; formed a partnership with J. H. McGriff. Business is located on Douglas avenue, lot 5, English addition. The property where business is located is owned by the firm. He owns a residence, Nos. 64 and 66 Lawrence avenue. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Wichita Lodge No. 99, A., F. & A. M., and R. A. M., Chapter No. 33, A., F. & A. M.

L. B. BUNNELL, of the firm of Bunnell & Roys, located in Wichita in October, 1877, since which time he has been engaged in law and loan business, the former being almost exclusively devoted to the transaction of their own extensive loan and insurance business. The firm are agents for the A., T. & S. F. R. R. lands, and they have a complete set of abstracts of Sedgwick County. Their loans are made for Eastern capitalists on first mortgage real estate security, the business extending into other counties, where they have agents to attend to their interests Mr. Bunnell was born near Lebanon, Ohio, May 23, 1849. He moved to Indiana when a boy, and was educated in the schools of that State, and in the literary and law department of Indiana State University at Bloomington. He was married at Wichita, June 28, 1880, to Arabella E. West, a native of Illinois. They have one child, Luther Marc. Mr. Bunnell is connected with the Presbyterian Church at Wichita, and is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Wichita Lodge, No. 93.

A. G. BURR, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Wichita, was born in Hampshire County, Mass., in 1834, son of Ames Burr and Relief (Eager) Burr. He was married in 1856, to Miss Lucy H. Bisbee, and has three children—Jennie, Nell, and Lucy. His wife died in 1866. He married again, in 1868, Miss Julia E. Allen, and has two children by the last marriage, Anna and Ames. He came to Kansas in 1870, and located at Topeka, remaining one year, and then located on a farm in Rockford, Sedgwick County. In 1882 he moved to Wichita Township. He was in the war of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1861, in the Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, Company D; was elected First Lieutenant at the organization of his regiment, and received his commission in August, 1861. In April, 1862, was commissioned as Regiment Quartermaster. In 1862 commissioned Captain A. Q. R., and in 1865 was commissioned as Major; was in the battle of Shiloh; was wounded in 1863, near Holly Springs, Miss.; was on duty with Gens. Blair, McPherson and Howard, until the surrender, and afterward with Gen. C. B. Fisk, until December, 1865, when he was mustered out.

H. R. BUTLER, hardware merchant, was born in New York, in 1838, son of S. C. Butler and E. J. Toote Butler. He married in 1861, Miss Lois Oliver, daughter of Andrew and Amanda Oliver, and has three children—Elizabeth, Alice and Minnie. He came to Kansas in 1871, and located at Wichita, and engaged for three years as a tinsmith. In 1875 he formed a partnership with Jacob Bissantz in the hardware business, continued until 1880, when they divided the stock and he commenced business alone, at No. 23, Main street. After one year he removed to No. 94, Douglas avenue, where he is now located. His business has increased 100 per cent since 1875. He was Justice of the Peace for two years in Missouri. Is a member of the Board of Education; has served in that capacity for three years. He is a member of Wichita Lodge, No. 93, I. O. O. F., and of Encampment No. 29.

WILLIAM P. CAMPBELL, attorney-at-law, was born in Lincoln County, Ky., in February, 1845. He was educated in the common schools in the vicinity of his home, and at Stanford Seminary; read law at Somerset, Ky, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. July 4, 1869, arrived in Kansas, and in the following fall he located in Eldorado, Kan., where he commenced and continued the practice of his profession until he removed to Wichita in the spring of 1873. He was appointed Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District, and twice elected to the same office, holding it nine years, since which time he has been actively engaged in practice. Judge Campbell was married January 18, 1869, to Kate Barnes, a native of Estill County, Ky., and seven children have been born to them—Josephus, Lizzie, Nannie, Susie, Kate, Sidney and Mary Willie.

JOHN B. CAREY, lumber merchant, has been engaged in that branch of business in Wichita, since the fall of 1875, his settlement in the place dating from September 1874, at which time he invested in land, and now owns five farms in the vicinity. He is a native of Ireland, and on first coming to America, in 1847, located at Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until 1856. He then moved to Maroa, Ill., which remained his home until he came to Kansas in 1874, he being while there member of the Common Council and Justice of the Peace. He was married in Bloomington, Ill., in October, 1858, to Sarah Bennett, a native of Ohio, who died in 1863, leaving three children, of whom one only now survives—William P. In May, 1866, Mr. Carey was married at El Paso, Ill., to Mary A. Myers, of Ohio. They have five children—Charles W., Lula, Edward, Joseph and Mary E. Mr. C. is a member of K. of P., and I. O. O. F., subordinate Lodge and Encampment.

W. H. CASTATOR, boot and shoemaker, was born in Indiana, in 1840, son of Elijah Castator and Amelia Dill Castator. Married in 1868, to Miss Sarah J. Hobson. They have three children—Frank, Elma and Bert. Came to Kansas in 1877, located at Kingman, remained there for three years, removed to Wichita, in 1880, engaged in farming for one year, then commenced at the boot and shoe business. Is a member of the Christian Church. Is an ancient member of the I. O. O. F. Is a member of the Garfield Post, G. A. R.; was in the war of the Rebellion, enlisted in 1861, Nineteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Company B.; was in the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, second Bull Run, South Mountain, eleven days fight on the Rappahanock, and several other important engagements; was mustered out in 1864.

J. B. CLARK, farmer, P. O. Wichita, was born in California in 1855. Married in 1882 to Mrs. Sarah Sturns, who was born in 1849, and is a daughter of Joseph Wise. She was married to J. H. Sturns in 1869, and has one child—J. H. Sturns. Came to Kansas in 1867. In 1875, located in Wichita Township on the southwest quarter of Section 26. Her husband, J. H. Sturns, died in 1881. She was married in September, 1882, to J. B. Clark. Sold the farm in October, 1882, with the intention of going to Pomona, Los Angeles County, Col.

REV. JACOB SHERRIL CHAMBERLAIN, Episcopal clergyman, son of Sylvester and Hannah Miller Chamberlain, was born in 1820, at Buffalo, N. Y. In 1847, he married Mary Chase, of Robin's Nest, Peoria Co., Ill. From this marriage there are six children, viz.: Sherril, Philander Chase, Ernest, Ruth, Grace and Mary. His wife is the only daughter of Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, First Bishop (Protestant Episcopal) of Illinois. He graduated at Jubilee College, in class of 1847, was ordained the same year by Bishop Chase and immediately entered upon pastoral work. He was missionary in Peoria, Tazewell and Woodford counties, until 1852, when he become Missionary Rector of "St. Anthony Falls Church Mission," Minnesota, in which position he remained eleven years. In 1865, he returned to Peoria County, Ill., and became Itinerant Missionary of "Robin's Nest Church Mission," continuing to carry on that mission until 1882, when he became Rector of St. John's Church, Wichita, Kan., in which position he is now. During his ministry he has built seven churches in Illinois, and thirteen in Minnesota, and is now engaged in the building of another in Midlothian, Kan. He also founded St. Mary's School for Girls, at Knoxville, Ill.

D. J. CHATFIELD, hardware merchant, was born in Lenawee County, Mich., in 1843, son of Lyman Chatfield and Elizabeth Hoag Chatfield. Married in 18[illegible], to Miss Elizabeth Meeker. They have six children—Mary O., George A., Luetta J., Hannah, Ellen and Josiah. Came to Kansas in 1872, located at Oskaloosa; was engaged in painting for two years, then moved to Winchester and engaged as salesman for one year, and one year in the grocery business. In 1876, moved to Wichita, engaged as salesman for two years. In 1878, commenced in the hardware business, located at No. 60 Douglas avenue. Owns residence on Fourth avenue between First and Second streets. Business increased 100 per cent. since its establishment. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1861, in the First Regiment Michigan Volunteers Company K. Was in the battle of the first Bull Run; was present at the taking down of the rebel flag by Ellsworth's Zouaves on the Marshall House in Alexandria, Va. Was mustered out in 1861. November, 1861, he enlisted in the First United States Lancers; that regiment was disbanded in April, 1862. Enlisted in the Third Cavalry in the field, Company C. Was in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Rienzi, and other engagements of his command. Was in the Siege of Mobile at the close of the war. His regiment was Gen.

Canby's body guard, and received Gen. Dick Taylor's surrender twelve miles from Mobile. The Third Cavalry Regiment was brigaded and connected with the Seventh Kansas Cavalry for two years, and was with them in a number of battles and skirmishes. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HUBERT CHILD, upholsterer and furniture dealer, came to Kansas in 1870, locating at Hillsdale, Miami County; lived there for three years, and was agent of the Ft. Scott & Gulf R. R. In 1873 he removed to Wichita, and was bookkeeper and collecting agent for several years. In 1881 he commenced his present business. He was born in Hereford, Herefordshire, England, in 1835. His father's name was Matthew Child; his mother's maiden name, Isabella Munro, daughter of John Munro, Laird of Dulness, Inverness, Scotland. Was married in 1876, to Miss Nellie Stice, and has two children, Ada B. and Hubert M. He was in the United States Telegraph Department during the latter years of the war, was repairer under C. O. Rowe, Superintendent of the Telegraph Department for West Virginia. His father, Matthew Child, was for many years Collector of Customs at Port Stanley, Canada West, and died in 1860.

J. L. COOPER, proprietor Oriental livery stable, was born in South Bend, Ind., in 1847; son of John Cooper and Charlotte Heckman Cooper. He married, in 1879, Miss Lizzie Blood, came to Kansas in 1870 and located near Wichita, on a farm, and engaged in farming for three years; then engaged in the stock business from 1873 to 1876. He was elected Constable of Wichita in 1879, and re-elected in 1880 and 1881, and in 1882 purchased the Oriental livery business, which was established in 1875, located north side of Douglas Avenue. He is a member of Wichita Lodge, No. 93, I. O. O. F.; also of Encampment No. 29; built the first house in Sumner County in which a floor was laid and dug the first well in Minneha Township.

W. U. COX, dealer in hides, pelts and wool, born in Scioto, Ohio, in 1824, son of Henry Cox and Luvica Utt Cox. Married, in 1852, Miss Sophena A. Hull. They have three children, Lillie B., Rosa M. and Willie H. He came to Kansas in 1869, and located at Topeka; in 1872 removed to Wichita and engaged in farming and gardening until 1878, when he engaged in dealing in hides, pelts and wool business located at No. 73 Douglas avenue. During the War of the Rebellion he was engaged for two years buying horses for the Government.

A. J. COOK, farmer, P. O. Wichita, was born in Berkshire County, Mass., in 1819; son of James Cook and Lucy Tolman Cook. He married, in 1846, Miss Ann E. Stephens, and has six children, Helen, Robert S., Emma, William S., Nathan C. and Samuel. He came to Kansas in 1869 and located in Wichita Township, in 1870, on southwest quarter of Section 14, two miles from Wichita; has resided on his farm since and has been engaged in farming; implement business and stock raising. He enlisted in the militia service in New York State, in 1836, during the Patriot War was under Gen. Scott, and was mustered out of the service the same year. He enlisted in the Home Guards, in Missouri, in 1863, and was mustered out in 1864; is patentee of a dredging machine, a channel boat for dredging the Western rivers (patent issued in 1880); has other important inventions in process, among others, one for connecting and moving railroad trains with telegraph; also invented and patented in 1845-46, the first automatic self-rake reaper; in 1853 invented the first harvester ever put into the field, and the same year invented the steel-plated guard, which has been in use from that time to the present on all mowing machines. Mrs. Cook was the daughter of Robert E. Stephens and Rhoda W. Cory, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

ROBERT S. COOK, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Wichita, was born in Ohio in 1849; son of A. J. Cook and Ann E. (Stephens) Cook. Married in 1875, Miss Carrie Copeland, and has two children—Charles E. and Blanch. Mr. Cook came to Kansas in 1869, located on a farm in Wichita Township, in 1870; owns the southeast quarter of Section 14, where he now resides; farm under a high state of cultivation, fine stock of cattle, three miles east of Wichita.

RUFUS CONE, grocer, member of the firm of Ratliff & Cone, was born in Illinois in 1853, son of Lucius Cone and Amanda (Woolsey) Cone. He married in 1878, Miss Ella Center, and has two children—Edwin and Otis. He came to Kansas in 1878, and located at Wichita. Was engaged as a salesman for three years. In 1881, he formed a partnership with J. A. Ratliff, and commenced the grocery business, and located at 113 Douglas avenue; business has increased seventy per cent., since its establishment. He owns a residence on South Main street. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. Wichita Lodge, No. 22.

HARRY CROSKEY, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, in 1846, son of Henry and Ann (Donahue) Croskey. Was married in 1867, to Miss Jennie Quigley, daughter of Cline and Agnes (Thompson) Quigley. Has four children—Henry, Agnes, Ann and Charles. Dr. Croskey was educated in the Lewisburgh University, in 1866. In 1867, commenced the study of medicine, graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College in 1878; commenced the practice of medicine in 1869, in Philadelphia. Came to Kansas in 1878, located at Wichita, and engaged in practice. Office at his residence, No. 81 North Topeka avenue. Is a member of the Baptist Church, and of the K. of H., Wichita Lodge. No. 528; is examining surgeon for the order.

FRANK CROLL, carriagemaker, was born in Pennsylvania in 1841, son of John Croll and Maria (Bain) Croll. He married in 1875, Miss Mary DeLukey; came to Kansas in 1874, and located at Wichita; commenced in the business of carriagemaking, and has been engaged in the same until the present; he was in the War of the Rebellion, and was in the Seventy-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company B; was in all the engagements of his command, and was mustered out in 1864. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post, No. 139.

L. W. CROUCH was born in Warsaw, Ind., April 9, 1848, and resided there until he came to Kansas. He attended the Methodist College at Fort Wayne, Ind., and read law with his uncle, Harrison McNeil, at Indianola, Iowa, where he was admitted to the bar, August 25, 1871. He was then engaged in the practice of law at Warsaw, until he came to Wichita, October 26, 1878. Since coming to Kansas, he has been engaged in the real estate and loan business, besides practicing his profession. Mr. Crouch is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and the K. of P. He was married at Wichita, July 24, 1881, to Annie B. Elliot, a native of St. Joseph, Mo. They had one child—Eva, who died December 20, 1882.

FRANK DALE, attorney-at-law, was born in Somonauk, DeKalb Co., Ill., November 26, 1849, and resided in his native town until 1871, when he came to Kansas, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1880. His first location after coming to Kansas was in Greeley Township, Wichita County, where he was engaged in farming for seven years before coming to Wichita. He was the first Town Clerk in Greeley Township, and held that office during the entire period of his residence in that township. Mr. Dale is a member of the K. of P., and has been engaged in practice here since 1880.

JOHN DAVIDSON, lumber merchant, was born in Scotland, November 30, 1869. He came to America, July 29, 1868, and remained for a short time at Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked on the State Asylum until he left for Leavenworth, Kan., in September, 1868. He resided at Leavenworth through the winter, and in the spring of 1869 moved to Topeka, and remained in that city until he came to Wichita in January, 1870, being foreman of the carpenter work on the State House while in Topeka. He opened a lumber yard in Wichita, in May, 1870, but continued his business as contractor and builder until 1875. Mr. D. was married in Sumner County, September, 1874, to Ellen Paton, also a native of Scotland. Their two children are John Paton and Agnes Wilson.

JOSEPH DAVIDSON, firm of Bloss & Davidson, carriagemakers and blacksmiths, was born in Canada, in 1860; son of Alexander Davidson and Elizabeth (Tage) Davidson. Came to Kansas in 1878, located at Wichita. Is a member of Wichita Lodge, No. 93, I. O. O. F. George Bloss, firm of Bloss & Davidson, was born in Canada, in 1850; son of Frederick Bloss and Etta (Clenson) Bloss. Married, in 1877, to Miss Emma Bath, and came to Kansas in 1878. Business of the firm of Bloss & Davidson was established in 1878, located on the corner of Douglas avenue and Water street. Business increased 200 per cent since its establishment.

S. L. DAVIDSON was born in Ackworth, Cheshire Co., N. H., in 1814. In 1821 he moved to Allegany County, N. Y., and remained in that county until he came to Kansas, being engaged in farming and mercantile business during those years. He came to Wichita in March, 1872, removed his family to the place in the following October, and commenced money loaning business the same year. The present firm composed of S. L. & J. O. Davidson was organized in 1877. The business being especially in real estate loans in Kansas. Mr. D. was married in Ackworth, N. H., in 1839, to Sarah Lancaster, who died in 1844, leaving two children, Mary Jane and Sarah Ann, now Mrs. Levi A. Rogers, residing on the old farm in New York. Mr. D. married again in Cuba, N. Y., in 1846, Susan H. Hampton. The children by this union being James O., Alice, Charles L. and Jennie B.

J. O. DAVIDSON, president of the Citizens Bank, came to Wichita in April, 1872, and soon afterward engaged in mercantile business, which he continued two years, and subsequently became connected with his father in the loan business. He is a native of Cuba, Allegany Co., N. Y., and afterward lived both in Black Creek and Cuba, coming from the latter place to Kansas.

J. C. DEAN, president and manager of Zephyr Mills, was born in Boston, Mass., October 27, 1833. He engaged in wool commission business in that city, in which he was engaged until he moved to Chicago, in 1857. He remained in Peoria three years, and in 1861, went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and attended the Cincinnati Dental College, returning to Chicago after finishing his studies, where he practiced dentistry fourteen years, being at the same time engaged in steam engineering, for a year and a half, as superintendent of steam department of Crane Bros.' immense establishment. He was also interested in the foundry and machine shops of Preble, Dean & Co., continuing in the business until 1873. He came to Kansas in April, 1876, located at Wichita, and purchased a farm in Kechi Township, practicing dentistry the first year of his residence in Wichita, and then moving on to his farm northwest of Section 15, Township 26, Range 1 east, where he remained until the fall of 1882. Mr. Dean had a grist mill on his farm, where he did custom work, and was also engaged in selling agricultural implements. He now has charge of Zephyr Mills, Wichita. He was married at Hudson, Ohio, March, 1863, to Elizabeth Adams, a native of Massachusetts. Their three children are William G., Bessie, and Margie.

C. F. DERBY, dealer in farm implements, was born in Minersville, Pa., in 1842, son of John and Antoinette Blanch Derby. He married in 1873, Miss Kate Dietrick, daughter of George H. and Mary Evens Dietrick. They have two children—George and Frank Derby. He came to Kansas in 1871 and located on a farm in Delano Township, Sedgwick County. In 1873 he returned to Pennsylvania and took the superintendency of the Susquehanna Coal Works of the Pa. R. R. Co. Remained in that position for six years, and in 1878 returned to Kansas, located on his farm, and remained two years, then removed to Wichita and engaged in bookkeeping for J. A. Wallace's implement house, and remained two years. In 1882 he purchased the agricultural implement business of Smith & Keating, located at Nos. 130 and 132 Douglas avenue, and is now engaged in that business under the firm name of C. F. Derby & Co. He was in the War of the Rebellion, and enlisted in 1861 in the Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers as musician; was at the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, and other engagements of his command. He was mustered out in 1862, and assisted in recruiting. Recruited a company in 1864 for the Pennsylvania State Militia Thirtieth Regiment at the time of Gen. Lee's invasion of the State. He is a member of the Knights Templar Lodge, No. 45; is a member of Garfield Post. No. 25, G. A. R.; is vice-commander of the post. Owns a farm of 240 acres in Delano Township, and a residence on Topeka avenue.

J. F. DONALD, dry goods, born in Cohoes, N.Y., in 1857, son of James Donald and Susan (Ferguson) Donald. Came to Kansas in 1877, located at Atchison; came to Wichita in 1881, located business at No. 31 Main street. Dry goods business increased 400 per cent since its establishment. Is a member of the firm of Donald Bros. at Atchison, wholesale and retail dry goods house. Has an extensive business at that place.

EDGAR A. DORSEY, was born near Harmony, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., April 3, 1851. He lived in his native town three years, and then with his parents removed to Vermont, who, after remaining two years in that State, again removed to Page County, Iowa. April 6, 1866, Edgar A. removed to Jersey Co., Ill., and in the fall of 1869 to Montgomery County, where he resided until he came to Kansas in June, 1872, reaching Wichita on the 10th. During June he pre-empted and settled on northeast of Section 32, Township 26, Range 2 west, Osage Indian Lands, and remained on this farm until December 1, 1875, when he moved onto southeast of Section 29, Township 26, Range 2 west, where he lived until he removed to Wichita, January, 1878, having been elected County Clerk in November, 1877. While a resident of Union Township he was Town Trustee one term, and member of School Board. He is a member of K. of P., No. 440, and of I. O. O. F., Wichita Lodge, No. 93. He was married in Wichita, February 17, 1874, to Helen A. Avery, a native of Geneseo, N. Y. They have three children—Eleanor Loy, Margaret and Katie.

DR. W. L. DOYLE, dentist, settled in Wichita in October, 1872, and has practiced dentistry continuously since, being the only member of the profession within a radius of forty miles of Wichita, for the space of five years. He was born in Clinton, La., August 17, 1837. He commenced the practice of dentistry in Greenville, Miss., in 1859, removed from there to Glasgow, Mo., the same year, where he remained till 1872, when he came to Wichita, Kas. He was married at Petersburg, Va., in 1864, to Miss Mattie B. Heath of Sussex County. The doctor is a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge and Encampment.

H. C. DRAVES, restaurant, oyster and ice cream parlors, was born in Germany, in 1848, and is a son of Wm. Draves and Minnie Jaunow. He was married in 1873, at Ripon, Wis., to Miss Elizabeth Keller. They have three children—Alice, Lizzie and Charles. Came to Kansas in 1878, and located at Wichita, commenced business the same year. He located at No. 28 Douglas avenue, and his business has increased 300 per cent since its establishment. He owns the building in which business is located. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Lodge No. 22.

C. S. EICHHOLTZ, farmer and breeder of Short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs, P. O. Wichita, was born in Pennsylvania in 1837, son of Henry Eichholtz and Angeline (Christman) Eichholtz. He married, in 1864, Miss Jennie Updegraff, daughter of Isaac and Mary Updegraff, natives of Pennsylvania. They have four children—Harry S., Levi B., Wilber and Idelette Pearl. He came to Kansas in 1870, to Wichita Township, and in 1878 located on the northeast quarter of Section 34, three miles southeast of Wichita. Was in the war of the rebellion, enlisted in 1861 in the Ninety-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, Company D. Was in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Resaca, Dayton, Ringgold, Rome, Atlanta, Altoona Pass, Brownsville, Marietta, Macon, Havana, Aiken, Goldsboro, and other engagements of his command. Was mustered out in 1864. He has been Councilman of the city of Polo, Ill., for two years. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was president of the Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society in 1880-81, and is now secretary of the same. He makes a specialty of Short-horn cattle and Poland-China thoroughbred hogs.

REV. WARREN J. ELLIOTT, clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Owensboro, Ky., in 1847. He is the son of David and Philisany Elliott, who were natives of Kentucky. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Miranda E. Pinkston. His wife died in January, 1870, and in 1874 he was again married to Miss Caroline E. Green, daughter of J. C. Green, of Mayfield, Ky. Has one child living—James Ulysses Elliott, and one, Jessie D. Elliott, dead. He was educated in Owensboro, Ky. Commenced the ministry in 1872 and remained five years in the Kentucky Conference, and was then transferred by Bishop Bowman to the South Kansas Conference in 1876; and stationed in Chanute, Kas. He has since served Harrisonville charge three years, Rolling Green one year, and his present charge, East Wichita, two years. Has been instrumental in building three churches. He enlisted in the War of the Rebellion in 1861, in the Twenty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers; was consolidated with the Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers in 1862. He was discharged on account of disability in 1862. Re-enlisted in Company D, Thirty-fifth Kentucky in 1863. He was in all the engagements of the command. The heaviest battles were those of Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing. While in the Thirty-fifth Kentucky, his regiment was detached, in 1864, to fight bushwhackers in Kentucky; and Company D was detached for special services in Southwestern Kentucky. During that campaign, for forty-four days and nights with the exception of one night, all the sleep the men got was in the saddle, and in line of march. At one time during that period they were three days and nights without food; and there was scarcely a day during the whole time that they did not have a skirmish with the rebels.

JOHN EXTON, grain elevator and hay baler, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1837, and is the son of John Exton and Julia M. (Smith) Exton. Married, in 1872, Miss Anna Harrington. They have two children—Florence L. and Joseph. Came to Kansas in 1869, was manager of a contract on the Missouri, Kansas & Topeka Railroad. In 1870 located at Wichita and engaged as dealer in coal, building material and grain; has continued in the same from that time. Built the Exton Elevator in 1876. In 1880 commenced hay baling in connection with other business. Increase of business since its establishment has been fifty per cent. The capacity of hay press is sixty tons per week. Hay shipped West. Business located on side track east of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Freight Depot and west of Fort Scott & Wichita Freight Depot. Mr. Exton was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisted, in 1861, in the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company H., and was in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and in front of Washington. He was commissioned in 1863 Second Lieutenant and in 1864, Captain. Re-commissioned Lieutenant in the Invalid Corps in 1864 and commissioned Captain in the United States Veteran Corps in the spring of 1865. Was mustered out of service in May, 1866. He was wounded three times in front of Petersburgh. In 1874-75 had charge of, received and forwarded all supplies for the Military and Indian Departments in the Indian nation. Is a member of the Episcopal Church.

ANDREW H. FABRIQUE, M. D., was born in Hinesburg, Vt., September 9, 1835. When he was one year of age his parents removed to New Albany, Ind., which was the home of A. H. until the close of the war. April 25, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was elected First Lieutenant of his company on its organization. He served until July 21, 1865, having been promoted during service to Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment. He was taken prisoner at Memphis in May, 1862, but escaped about an hour later. He received a gunshot wound through his left arm at the Battle of Shiloh, which disabled him for nearly a year, and afterward less serious ones at Vicksburg, Mission Ridge and Atlanta. After the close of the war he was appointed Lieutenant in the regular army, which position he resigned in 1868. Prior to coming to Kansas in September, 1869, his home had been for a time in Aurora, Ill. Dr. Fabrique received his literary and medical education at Center College, Danville, Ky., and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y. He is a member of the United States Medical Association, South Kansas Medical Association and A., F. & A. M. He was married at Memphis, Tenn., September 26, 1866, to Sarah Philler, a native of New Albany, Ind., by whom he has one child—Mattie L. Dr. F. served on Gen. McPherson's Staff from July 12, 1863, to July 4, 1864, and on Gen. Blair's Staff from July 6, 1864, to July 21, 1865.

BENJAMIN H. FISHER, attorney-at-law, is a native of Dover, Windham Co., Vt. where he was born, March 10, 1816. He was reared near Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, his parents removing to that place when he was six months of age. When he was twenty-one he engaged in canal engineering, department of Wabash & Erie Canal, remaining in the same department five years. He then returned to Cuyahoga County, where he lived about eight years, reading law while residing there, and removing thence to Williams County, where he remained fourteen years before coming to Kansas. He located in Wichita in March, 1872, having visited the place and purchased property in December, 1871. He was engaged in active practice in Wichita until about 1880, serving one term as City Attorney. He was also engaged in cattle business about five years. He was married in Hudson, now Summit County, Ohio, February 21, 1841, to Harriet Letcher, a cousin of Gen. Garfield, her mother and Gen. Garfield's father being brother and sister. Mrs. Fisher was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. The children of Mr. and Mrs. F. are Jonathan, Caroline, Frank and Lane. Mr. F. is a member of the First Spiritualist Society of Wichita. He entered Company C, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April, 1861, as Captain of the company for three months' service. At expiration of term, he re-enlisted in Company I, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being Captain of this company also, but was detailed for first eight months as clerk in medical director's office at Louisville. He then served in the regiment until a few months after the battle of Chickamauga, when he was detailed as Chief Commissary of First Cavalry Division of Army of Cumberland, and served in that position about one year, when he resigned on account of his father's illness.

ELIJAH P. FORD located in Illinois Township, Sedgwick Co., Kan., November 13, 1876, his farm being on the southeast quarter of Section 36, Township 27, Range 1 west. He resided there until August 3, 1881, when he removed to Wichita, and since the 15th of the same month has held the position of Deputy County Clerk. Was born in Chester, Delaware County, Pa., September 27, 1831, where he resided, till October 20, 1846, when with his parents he removed to Macoupin County, Ill., and came from thence to Kansas. He was married, May 15, 1857, at Chesterfield, Macoupin Co., Ill., to Sarah E. Lee, a native of Greene County, Ill. Their children now living are—Frederick L., Frank J., Mary C., Georgianna and Susie S. Mr. F. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the A., F. & A. M., and G. A. R. Was a member of Company H, Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteers. Enlisted August 12, 1862.

ROBERT FORRESTER has been a resident of Kansas since September 12, 1870, at which time he located in Grant Township, Sedgwick County, and engaged in farming and carpenter work. Since removing to Wichita, August 13, 1879, he has devoted himself to his trade. Mr. Forrester was born in Indiana, but reared, from the age of six months, in Columbus, Ohio, from which place he removed to Mercer County, Ill., in April, 1857, remaining in Mercer until August 16, 1861. He then enlisted in Company A, Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until March 30, 1863, when he was discharged, and re-enlisted in Company I, Mississippi Marine Brigade, being mustered in the day of his discharge from the former regiment. He was finally mustered out, January 18, 1865, and returned to Illinois, where he remained until he removed to Kansas. He was married, in Millersburg, Mercer Co., Ill., December 6, 1865, to Hattie Middleton born near Cincinnati, Ohio, and a resident of that city until she moved, when nine years of age, with her parents to Mercer County, Ill. The four children of Mr. & Mrs. F. are—Maud S., Frank L., Harry E. and Pet. Mr. F. is a member of G. A. R. and I. O. O. F.

GEORGE S. FREEMAN, proprietor of Freeman's Dining Rooms, was born in Rockford, Ill., in 1857. Is the son of K. M. Freeman and E. C. (Sheldon) Freeman. Married in 1878 Miss Cora P. Hart and has two children, Jennie E. and an infant. Came to Kansas in 1877 and located at Wichita. Engaged in farming for three years. In 1881 engaged in the loan business and continued in it for two years. In 1883 opened his dining rooms. Has the largest establishment of the kind in Sedgwick County. Has forty boarders and fifty sleeping apartments in connection with transient trade.

JACOB FULLER, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Wichita, was born in Pennsylvania in 1833. Son of John Fuller and Margaret (Engle) Fuller. He married in 1861 Miss Hannah Mitchel, daughter of Andrew and Hannah Mitchel, and has four children, Trueman T., Emma J., Cora E. and Charles M. Came to Kansas in 1878 and located in Wichita Township, where he has since resided. Is engaged in farming five miles northeast of Wichita. Is steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES FULMER, blacksmith, was born in Bucks County, Pa., in 1859. Son of Tobias Fulmer, and Lydia (Mitman) Fulmer. Came to Kansas in 1882 and located at Wichita. Commenced in blacksmith business on the corner of Douglas avenue and Wichita street. Owns the property where his business is located. Business increasing. Is a member of the German Reformed Church.

CHARLES C. FURLEY, the subject of this sketch, was born in Hudson County, N. J., March 28, 1838, and spent his early youth between his native village and the city of New York, which is about five miles distant. About the age of twelve he emigrated to California in company with his family, his father having preceded them to the land of gold, where the subject of our sketch lived, was educated, and studying medicine, graduated in 1860 from the medical department of the University of the Pacific, now called Cooper Medical College. When the late war fired the hearts of the old and the young, Dr. Furley, who had only lately graduated in his profession, was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Second California Cavalry, in which capacity he served until 1863, when he resigned to accept the position of Surgeon in the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and after serving something over a year resigned to return to the army as Assistant Surgeon, in which capacity he served in the Army of the Potomac, Departments of Virginia and of the Gulf until a year after the close of the war. He spent one year in Wyoming Territory prior to his coming to Kansas, which he did in 1869, settling in Abilene, where he practiced his profession for two years and then removed to Wichita. He has continuously practiced his profession since. Dr. Furley is a member of the American Medical Association and the Kansas State Medical Society, having been the president of the latter association two terms—the only man having had that honor conferred upon him twice. He is also a member of the South Kansas Medical Society and was its first president. Capable, kind hearted, and benevolent, possessed of a liberal spirit, Dr. Furley has a distinctive eminence not only in his profession, but in the walks of every day life. As an Odd Fellow he is recognized as one of the first, being at the present time Grand Patriarch—the chief officer of the upper branch of Odd Fellowship in Kansas.

A. M. GARRISON, saddler, and harnessmaker, came to Kansas in 1858, locating at Auburn; lived there for twenty-four years, engaged in farming. Removed to Wichita in 1882 and engaged in his present business. He was born in Rockville, Parke Co., Ind., in 1847. He was married at Topeka, Kansas, in 1874, to Miss Mary Moffitt. Has two children—Numan H. and Charles C. He is the son of Samuel Y., and Margaret B. (McNutt) Garrison, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twelve years.

CHARLES M. GARRISON, harnessmaker and saddler, came to Kansas in 1858, and located at Auburn; engaged in farming and mail contracting. Had the first mail contract to Salina, connecting with the Lawrence and Leavenworth mail. Remained at Auburn ten years. In 1870, he carried the first regular U. S. mail that ever came to Wichita. He located at Wichita the same year, and commenced the harness and saddlery business. He was the first man to engage in that business in Wichita. He was born in Rockville, Parke Co., Ind., in 1836, and is the son of Samuel Y. and Margaret B. (McNutt) Garrison. He was married in Wichita, to Sarah M. Grantham, in July, 1871. Has five children—William L., Etna E., Mary, Walter and Gertrude. Was in Kansas State Militia, Second Regiment, Company G, during the War of the Rebellion, and was called to the United States service in Missouri, and was engaged with Shelby's cavalry. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for eight years, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Wichita Lodge No. 99; was a member of the Board of Education for two years; member of the City Council of the city of Wichita for four years; is a member of the Board of Trade and the Old Settlers' Association. His wife is the daughter of J. W. and Emily E. Huckeybee Grantham, the former born in Georgia in 1823, and the latter in North Carolina in 1824.

ROBERT M. GARDNER, proprietor of livery, sale and feed stable, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1848; son of John S. Gardner and Mary Mickey Gardner. He married, in 1872, Miss Susannah Pearson, and has two children—Mary Pearson and John F. Gardner. He came to Kansas in 1878, and located at Clearwater, engaged in farming and stock raising, and still owns his farm and carries on the business in connection with his business in town. Business in Wichita is located at No. 39 Douglas avenue. He has served two years as Township Trustee.

MARTIN L. GARVER, was born near Chambersburg, Pa., May 16, 1844. He served until the fall of 1863 in Company A, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and in 1874 removed from his native place to Mansfield, Ohio, where he lived until he emigrated to Kansas. His first location in Kansas was at Columbus, in April, 1879, whence he removed to Wichita the following month and engaged in the loan and real estate business, which he continued to the present time. He is agent for H. C. Wilson & Co., of St. Louis, Loan Agents of that place, representing Sedgwick, Sumner, Harper, Kingman and Reno counties, and partially Butler County. Mr. Garver was married at Mansfield, Ohio, April 12, 1871, to Kate B. Emminger, a native of that place. They have four children—Mary L., George J., James L. and Charles L. Mr. G. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and a graduate of Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio, June, 1866.

C. A. GATES, collector and salesman for M. A. Sayles, farm implements. Was born in Ohio in 1856; son of Caleb and Sarah Tucker Gates. He married in 1875 Miss A. E. White, daughter of Stephen T. and P. White. They have three children—Arzemia, Arthur, and Merrill. Mr. Gates was educated in Ohio and studied theology from 1859 to 1862. From that time until 1873 he was engaged as a locomotive engineer. In 1873 he joined the Des Moines Conference and commenced pastoral work. He was ordained deacon in 1875. In 1875 he was obliged to give up his pastoral labor on account of failing health. He came to Kansas that year and located on a farm in Sedgwick County. In 1876 he accepted an appointment on the West Wichita Circuit in place of J. F. Nessley, resigned. He filled that appointment until the close of the Conference year. In 1879 he was appointed on the Cartwright Circuit, and remained on that circuit one year. In 1880 he removed to Wichita and accepted a position as engineer. In 1882 he engaged with M. A. Sayles. He owns a residence on the corner of Fifth avenue and Oak street. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M., Wichita Lodge, No. 99, ancient member of the I. O. O. F.

PETER GETTO, manufacturer of mineral and soda water. He was born in Germany, 1841, son of Michael Getto and Sophia Eckert Getto. He married in 1872 Miss Theressia Zimmerman, and has three children—Sophia, Josephine and Theressia. He came to Kansas in 1871 and located at Wichita. He engaged in the grocery business in the firm of Hess & Getto and continued in that business for six years, then engaged in the business of manufacturing mineral and soda water. His factory is located on the corner of Main and Second streets. He owns the building and also residence on Second street and a farm in Section 10. Is a member of the K. of H., Wichita Lodge, No. 528, and of the K. of P., Warwick Lodge, No. 54, and of the Turn Verein of Wichita. Is a member of the Wichita City Council, and has served in that capacity for four years.

J. F. GLAZBROOK, blacksmith, was born in Tennessee in 1836; son of John R. Glazbrook and Nancy Harrol Glazbrook. He married in 1855 Miss Elizabeth Johnson, and has eight children—Nancy, Margaret, Alice, John W., Leonora Belle, Dora, Annie and Willie. He came to Kansas and located at Chetopa, remaining one year. In 1871 he located at Fort Scott and engaged in blacksmithing and remained for nine years. In 1880 he removed to Wichita and engaged in the blacksmithing business, located on the east side of Market street, near Douglas avenue. He was in the War of the Rebellion, and enlisted in 1862 in the First Arkansas Cavalry, Company B, and was in the Elkhorn, Prairie Grove and other engagements of his command. He was wounded near Bentonville, and at one time was three days without food and surrounded by the enemy. His father was killed at the battle of Prairie Grove. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F.

A. H. GOSSARD, banker, located in Wichita in June, 1870. He was connected with the Wichita Bank, the first banking institution at Wichita, as bookkeeper, afterwards becoming cashier of the First National Bank of Wichita, which position he resigned in January, 1874, since which time he has been connected with other banks. In June, 1880, he, with others, organized the banking house of Gossard Bros. & Co., at Kingman, Kan., which was succeeded by the Bank of Kingman, in February, 1882, he becoming president of the institution and holding that position until the following October, when he sold his interest. He also was the principal of the firm of Gossard Bros. & Donahue, bankers, Belle Plaine, Kan., until October, 1882, when he sold his interest. He is at present the senior member of the firm of A. H. Gossard & Co., bankers, Wichita, Kan., one of the oldest and most successful firms of the place. Mr. Gossard was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, January 14, 1852, and resided in Ohio until he came to Kansas. He was married in Wichita, May 14, 1874, to Alice Davidson, a native of Black Creek, Allegany Co., N. Y. They have two children—Fred and Rodney Merle.

C. W. GRAHAM, dealer in agricultural implements, came to Kansas in March, 1872, and engaged in farming in Illinois Township, northeast of Section 31. In the spring of 1873 he moved to Wichita, and after carrying on the grocery business for two years, engaged in agricultural implements, which he still continues. He was born in Claysville, Washington Co., Pa., December 7, 1837, where he lived until he was three years of age, when his parents moved to Mercer County, Ill., and Ohio Grove Township. Illinois was his home until 1860, at which time he moved to Aledo, same county, and remained until the spring of 1865, when he went to Monmouth, Ill., and remained until December, 1871, when he started for Kansas. He was married in Wichita, April 11, 1877, to Catherine White, a native of Oswego, N. Y. They have two children—Katie L. and Calvin W., Jr. Mr. G. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the I. O. O. F.

G. GRIBI, contractor and builder, was born in Switzerland, in 1844; son of Fred and Anna Gribi. Was married in 1867, to Miss Anna Althous; has four children—Emma, Anna, Lena and John. Mr. Gribi came to Kansas in 1867; located at Topeka; engaged in carpentering; remained two years. In 1869 located at Wichita, and engaged in contracting and building; was the first contractor and builder in Wichita; has continued the business from that time; shop located on the northwest corner of First and Water streets. Owns residence on the southeast corner of First and Water streets. Is a member of Wichita Lodge, No. 93, I. O. O. F., and of the Wichita Turn Verein Society.

REV. R. E. GUTHRIE, Methodist Episcopal clergyman, was born in Ohio, in 1819; is the son of Robert Guthrie and Catherine Spawr, who were natives of Pennsylvania. He married in 1845, Miss Lucy Kelsall, daughter of George Kelsall and Elizabeth Rundell Kelsall, natives of England. They have nine children—Kate, Robert E., Edwin R., Sarah F., Lucy M., Mary B., Fred L., Ada and Maggie. He was educated at Bloomington, Ill., commenced the ministry in 1841, and united with the Illinois Conference in that year, and still remains connected with it; but in 1867 took a superannuated position. During his ministry was for seven years presiding elder, one year financial agent of the Illinois Female College, at Jacksonville, and one year Chaplain in the army, the remainder of the time doing pastoral labor until 1867. He was in the war, enlisting in the Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to duty in Southwestern Missouri, and Northwestern Arkansas; was in the battle of Prairie Grove; was in the Siege of Vicksburg, under Gen. McPherson. Was discharged in 1863, on account of sickness. He was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, in McLean County, Ill., in 1868, and held the position until 1872, then was engaged in farming until 1882, when he removed to Wichita, Kansas.

B. D. HAMMOND, was born in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Ohio, August 28, 1841. He graduated from McNeely Normal College, Hopedale, Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1860, read law with Judge J. C. Hance, at New Philadelphia, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1863. He then returned to his native county, and worked on a farm until 1867, when he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and was engaged in the manufacturing business, and in the practice of his profession, in that city, until 1878, when he moved to Kansas. He located in Wichita, in April, 1878, and engaged in teaching in the City Schools, as Assistant Principal, since which time he has taught in all the County Normal Institutes, except in 1882, and also private classes. He was elected County Superintendent of Schools, in November, 1882. For the last three years, Mr. H. has devoted some attention to wool growing and sheep-raising, and is President of the Arkansas Valley Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders' Association. He was married at Macedonia, Summit Co., Ohio, September 12, 1866, to Amelia M. Foster, a native of that place, and has five children living—Foster E., Myrtie H., Daniel L., Lyman H. and W. Thorne.

REV. W. F. HARPER, Baptist clergyman, came to Kansas in 1882, was born in Danville, Ind. Is the son of Henry C. and Sarah J. (Kelly) Harper, was married in 1874 to Miss Margaret Tincher of Amo, Ind., daughter of Samuel F. and Parthenia J. (Rumley) Tincher, Has three children—Edith, Herbert and Mabel. Was educated at National Normal University, Lebanon, O., graduated in 1873, was licensed by Baptist Church of Amo, Ind. in 1874; was elected to the Chair of Mathematics in the National Normal University, Lebanon, O., held that position for two years; was then elected Principal of the Central Normal School at Danville, Ind., remained in that position for three years, was then elected President of the Normal Institute at Mitchell southern Ind., remained in that position for two years; was ordained by the Baptist Church of Wichita in 1882. During the years spent in teaching, was accustomed to supply Baptist churches that were without pastors. Has a school roll of names of 5,000 students that have been under his tutelage.

RODOLPH HATFIELD, a native of London, Madison Co., Ohio, and was born October 6, 1854, and in 1859, removed with his parents to Logan County, Ill., which was his home except a year spent in Colorado, until he came to Kansas, in the fall of 1879, and located at Wichita. He has resided in that city since that time, engaged in the practice of law and since 1880 in loaning money, being one of the proprietors of the Bank of Commerce. Mr. H. was educated at Lincoln University in Illinois, from which he graduated in 1876. He read law at Lincoln and at Bloomington and attended the law department of the Wesleyan University. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1876, and commenced the practice at Trinidad, Col., in the fall of 1878, remaining there until he came to Wichita. He was married at Lincoln, Ill., June 17, 1878 to Hattie E. Harts, a native of Reading, Pa., by whom he has two children—Rodolph H. and Merle Ethelbert.

P. V. HEALY, located in Wichita in March 1876, and the following July engaged in real estate business with H. O. Meigs, who remained his partner until April, 1878, when Mr. Neiderlander bought Mr. Meigs' interest in the business. Messrs. Healy & Neiderlander added insurance to their business in 1879, and still remain partners. Mr. Healy was born in Scott County, Ky., two and a half miles from Georgetown, February 14, 1848. His parents moved to Brown County, Ill., when he was about seven years of age, which place remained his home until 1869. He then engaged in farming in Ford County, Ill., until he came to Kansas in 1876, since when his time has been divided between his real estate business and farming and stock raising. Mr. H. is a member of K. of H

H. D. HEISERMAN was born in Lancaster, Pa., November 28, 1847. September 7, 1861, when a mere boy, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged March, 1865, on account of the loss of his right leg at the siege of Atlanta, August 5, 1864. He had been wounded and taken prisoner previously at Chickamauga, November, 1863, escaping after three weeks' captivity. After leaving the army he returned to Lancaster, Pa., where he remained until 1870, when he came to Sedgwick County, Kan., arriving March 21. He located a soldiers' homestead on Section 34, Township 25, Range 2, West Union Township, which he sold in 1874, and purchased a farm of southwest Section 14, Township 25, Range 3, west, Greeley Township. He lived on this farm until fall of 1881, serving as Trustee of Greeley Township four years. In November, 1881, he was elected Register of Deeds, and entered upon the duties of his office January 10, 1882. Mr. H. is a member of the I. O. O. F., Wichita Lodge, No. 93, and of G. A. R., Garfield Post, No. 25. He was married in Wichita, October 14, 1874, to Mary E. Tracy, a native of Grant County, Wis.

WILHELM HELLER, meat market. Born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1842; son of Fredrick Heller. He married in 1875, Miss Caroline Boger. Came to Kansas in 1865, located in Davis County, and moved to Wichita in 1872; commenced business in meat market in the same year; business located on Main street, Nos. 72 and 74; owns the building where business is located, and also residence lots Nos. 21 and 23 First street. Is a member of the Knights of Honor Lodge, No. 528.

CASSIUS HENDERSON, business manager of dry goods house, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., in 1845; son of William Henderson and Cecelia (Evans) Henderson. His parents died when he was three years old, and he was raised by his uncle, H. M. Henderson, of Flint, Mich. He married in 1876, Miss L. Markham. Came to Kansas in 1873, and commenced selling goods for the firm of M. Kohn & Co., and is now general business manager for the merchandise department of the extensive business of M. Kohn & Co., located on the corner of Douglas avenue and Main street. The amount of business for 1873, was about $35,000; for 1882, $80,000. He was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting in 1862, in the Twenty-third Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Company K, and was in the engagement of Henry Station. He was mustered out in 1863. Is an ancient member of the I. O. O. F. Is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Warwick Lodge, No. 44.

A. HESS, grocer, was born in Germany in 1848; son of Ezekiel Hess and Lottie (Degginger) Hess. Married in 1879, to Miss Rosa Wohlman, and has two children—Walter and Edgar. Came to Kansas in 1868, located at Topeka. Was salesman for two years. In 1870, located at Wichita, commenced in the grocery business on Main street; remained there until 1876, then moved his stock to No. 111 Douglas avenue, where business is now located. Business increased 500 per cent. since its establishment. He has been a member of Wichita

City Council one year. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Wichita Lodge, No. 99, and of Chapter No. 33.

H. L. HILL, auction and sale stable, was born in West Virginia, son of R. M Hill and Nancy Muirine Hill. He married, in 1874, Miss Emma A. Ransom, daughter of Judge Ransom, of Missouri. They have three children—Harry, Claud D., and Clara. He came to Kansas in 1879, and located on a farm in Pratt County, in 1880; located at Wichita, and commenced business in auction and sale stable, business located on the corner of Douglas avenue and Water street. The business has increased 100 per cent., since its establishment.

WILLIAM G. HOBBS, real estate, loan and insurance agent, was born in Nelson County, Ky., near Bardstown, October 6, 1828, and lived in his native town until he came to Kansas and located in Wichita, in November, 1871. He engaged in mercantile business and pursued it continnously until he was burned out in December, 1876. In April, 1877, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and re-elected in 1879, and at the expiration of his second term, in the spring of 1881, he engaged in real estate and loan business, which he still continues. He was married at Taylorsville, Spencer Co., Ky., April 13, 1854, to Fannie M. Brown, of that place. Their children now living are Smith M., William D., and James H. Mr. Hobbs is a member of the Baptist Church, and the Order of A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

J. T. HOLMES, funeral director, was born in Georgia in 1840, son of Jesse M. Holmes and Melissa (Hudson) Holmes. He married, in 1876, Miss Sarah A. Figg, daughter of Edward M. Figg and Elizabeth (Dooley) Figg. Came to Kansas in 1856; located in Miami County, near Osawatomie. In 1858 located at Leavenworth; engaged with the Stage and Express Company; remained in their employ three years. In 1861 entered the United States service, as Assistant Wagon Master; resigned the position in the fall of 1861, and re-entered the Stage and Express service; remained until 1865, then located at Topeka; remained there until 1870, when he removed to Wichita. Was appointed Postmaster at Wichita in 1871; held that office for two years. Commenced the undertaking business in 1877, and is still engaged in the same; owns the building in which business is located, No. 1 South Main street. Business increased 200 per cent. since commencement; is a member of the Baptist Church; is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Wichita Lodge, No. 22; was a charter member, and the first master workman of the lodge. Is a member of the Old Settlers' Association of Wichita.

J. D. HOUSTON, is a native of Bourbon County, Ky., born near North Middletown, February 17, 1858. He was educated at the Kentucky University, and the Cincinnati Law School, graduating from the literary department of the university in 1877, and from the law school in 1879. He came to Winfield, Kan., in February, 1879, and resided there two years, engaged in the practice of his profession, in association with C. R. Mitchell. He removed from Winfield to Wichita, and formed a partnership with W. P. Campbell, where he has since resided.

J. F. HUMPHREY, machinist for F. G. Smyth & Son, was born in Hillsdale County, Mich., in 1848, son of Chancy G. and Harriet Whitman Humphrey. Was married in 1871, to Miss Martha E. Stout, daughter of Benjamin and Delilah Bowman Stout; has five children—Chancy, Birty, Elda, Luverna and Viola. Mr. Humphrey came to Kansas in 1870, located on a farm in Sedgwick County, remained on the farm until 1871. In 1872 and 1873, engaged in carpenter work; was elected Constable in 1873, held that office for three years, and was Deputy Sheriff during the time. In 1876 and 1877, was engaged as salesman in the hardware business; from 1878 to the present has been salesman and expert in the farm implement business. Was with Smith & Keating for three years, now employed by F. G. Smyth & Son. Is a member of the Wichita Lodge, No. 93, I. O. O. F. Is a member of the Old Settlers' Association.

E. A. HUSE, of the firm of Huse & Charlton, crockery dealers, was born in Farmington, Maine, in 1846. He is the son of Abel W. Huse and Mary Russel Huse. He married in 1874, Miss Lottie S. Smith. They have one child—Florence Huse. He came to Kansas in 1877, and located at Wichita. George Charlton, of the firm of Huse & Charlton crockery dealers; was born in Manchester, England, in 1851, son of George Charlton and Hannah Crowther Charlton. He married in 1875, Miss Abbie L. Huse. They have two children—Vester A. and Lottie A. Charlton. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Masonic fraternity A., F. & A. M. He came to Kansas in 1877. Huse & Charlton, commenced business as dealers in crockery and queensware in 1877; located at No. 24 Maine street. Business has increased 300 per cent, since establishment.

ROBERT JACKS, of the firm of R. Jacks & Co., born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1851, son of Samuel Jacks and Phœbe Cohen Jacks. Married in 1882, Miss Julia Lewisson. He came to Kansas, in 1871, and located at Olathe, remained for six months and removed to Wichita, in March, 1872, and established the clothing house of R. Jacks & Co., carrying a full stock of clothing, hats, caps and furnishing goods and Indian goods. Business located at No. 16, Maine street. The firm is composed of Robert Jacks and Samuel Jacks, of St. Louis, who has been in the business for forty-five years. M. Jacks, salesman for R. Jacks & Co., was born in St. Louis, in 1850, son of Samuel and Phœbe Jacks. Came to Kansas, in 1876, and located at Wichita. He is an expert accountant and has made several examinations of county books.

N. P. JACKSON, proprietor exchange livery stables, born in Ohio, in 1859, son of Jacob Jackson and Rebecca Amrine Jackson. Married in 1877, Miss Ida Allen; came to Kansas, 1870, located at Emporia, in 1871, removed to Wichita, engaged in farming for three years, then started a feed and sale stable at West Wichita; in 1876 commenced the livery business, in 1879, moved the business to Wichita proper, located on Douglas avenue, Nos. 17 and 19. In March, 1882, was burned out, losing his building and stock of hay and grain; rebuilt in summer of 1882, with brick, and now owns a large and commodious building for his business. Was in the war of the Rebellion, enlisted in 1863, in the Signal Service; was in the battles of Mobile, Rodney, Miss., Grand Gulf and engagement near Jackson, Miss., and on the Yazoo River; was three months in the Marine Brigade, was mustered out of service in 1865.

D. W. JONES, dealer in musical instrumens, born in Indiana, in 1836, is the son of John Jones, and Catharine (Kammerrer) Jones. Married in 1856, in Hancock County, Ind., to Miss Mary C. Smith; has two children—S. Alice and Ida May. Is a member of the Kentland Lodge of I. O. O. F., No. 398. Came to Kansas, in 1879. Is a dealer in musical instruments. Is a member of the firm of Jones & Moseley; business located at No. 28 Main street.

S. T. JONES, contractor and builder, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1827; son of Joseph and Anna Jones. He married, in 1882, Mrs. Elizabeth Oldfield, and has one child, an infant. He came to Kansas in 1876, and located in Wichita, and engaged in the lumber business. In 1877, he engaged in contracting and building, and has been engaged in the business since that time. He employs eighteen men; shop located at 86 Main street; and he has also erected a sash, door and blind factory at No. 135 Main street. He was in the Mexican War, and enlisted in February, 1847, in the Sixth Regular United States Infantry, Company D; was in the battles of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Amazuka, Chapultepec and taking the City of Mexico. At the last named engagement he was wounded by a gun shot in the head. He was laid up seven months, and was mustered out in July, 1848, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Was in the War of the Rebellion, and enlisted in May, 1861, in the Seventeenth Regular Indiana Volunteer; was elected Adjutant and received his commission as Captain of Company E, in September. Was in the engagements of Cheat Mountain, Bowling Green, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Perryville and Stone River. At the last named, was wounded by a sabre cut in the head. He was laid up five months, and resigned his commission on account of his wound, in 1863. In 1864, he accepted a position as Gunner on the United States Gun Boat, Fawn, and remained in that position until the close of the war, and was mustered out in June, 1865. He commenced reading law in 1854, and was admitted to practice in 1857, and followed the practice until 1876, excepting the time he was in the army. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

M. B. KELLOGG, salesman, born in Wayne County, N. Y., in 1843,—son of Rodney Kellogg and Hariet (Bailey) Kellogg—married in 1867, and has one child, Marjone. Came to Kansas in 1865, and located at Leavenworth, engaged as a salesman for two years. In 1867 he went to the Indian Nation, and remained one year. In 1868 was employed by E. H. Durfee, at his Trading Post, where the city of Wichita now is; was appointed Postmaster that year, being the first Postmaster at Wichita. Was employed as salesman until 1873, when he was elected Register of Deeds, and held that office for four years. In the spring of 1878, he engaged in the grocery business with S. E. Joslin; continued in the firm of Joslin & Kellogg until 1881, when Mr. Joslin retired from the firm, Mr. Kellogg continuing the business until 1882, when he closed it out, and engaged as salesman for A. Hess's grocery house. Was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisted in 1861, Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteers, Company I. Was in the battles of Fredricksburg, Mine Run, Melvin Hill, Chancellorsville, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburgh, Williamsport, and the Battle of the Wilderness, and others of his command. In the spring of 1863, he was transferred to the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regular New York Volunteers, and in 1864 was veteraned. Was taken prisoner in May, 1864, at the Battle of the Wilderness; was held at Linchburgh, Danville, Va., Andersonville, Ga., Florence, S. C., and at Goldsboro, N. C. Was paroled in February, 1865, at Wilmington, N. C., and was mustered out of the service July, 1865. Is a member of Wichita Lodge No. 99, A., F. & A. M., and of Chapter No. 33. Is a member of the Knights of Honor. Is a member of Garfield Post No. 25, G. A. R.

JOHN T. KELLY was born in 1842, in Platte County, Mo.; son of John and Jane Kelly. Was married in 1869, to Miss Victoria Smith, daughter of Richard and Martha Smith. They have two children—Mary and John C. Mr. Kelly came to Kansas in the year 1855 and located in Leavenworth County, and engaged in farming. Was among the first settlers in the county and remained until 1875, when he removed to Wichita. Is a member of the K. of H., Wichita Lodge, No. 528.

ALBERT D. KENDALL, carpenter, located in Wichita, April 5, 1872, and has been engaged in his present business continuously since his location. He was born in Brattleboro, Vt., October 27, 1842, and lived in that town until March 12, 1865, when he removed to Carthage, Hancock Co., Ill., from whence he came to Kansas. He enlisted in Company C, Second Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the United States service, June 21 1861, remaining until June 29, 1864. He was in the first battle of Bull Run, in the Peninsula campaign, at South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, and afterwards served in the commissary department until he left the service. He is a member of the G. A. R., Garfield Post, No. 25.

H. W. KENDLE, undertaker and sewing machine business. Born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1841; son of Leroy J. Kendle and Mary J. (Carnahar) Kendle. He married in 1863, Miss Sarah E. Francis. They have one child—Jessie B. He came to Kansas in 1872; located on a farm near Wichita; spent the three first years in farming and dairy business; one season in painting. In 1875, commenced in undertaking and sewing machine business. In 1877 he was elected City Assessor; held the office one term, from 1877 to 1880. Was a member of the firm of Kendle & Holmes; business was burned out in 1880, losing the entire stock. From that time commenced business alone; business located at No. 99 Douglas avenue, and from 1880 to 1882, 200 per cent. increase. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Is a member of Wichita Lodge, No. 93, I. O. O. F.; of Encampment No. 29. Is a member of the Garfield Post, G. A. R., No. 25. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1862 in the Fourth Ohio Independent Cavalry; was General McPherson's body guard at the time of his death. Was discharged in 1863. Re-enlisted in 1864 in the One Hundred and Sixty-second Ohio National Guards; was mustered out in same year. Re-enlisted in 1865 in the One Hundred and Ninety-third Ohio Volunteers, Company H. Was mustered out at close of the war.

C. KIMMERLE, marble and stone cutter, was born in Wurttemburg, Germany, October 4, 1845. In 1865 he came to America, and resided in Newark, N. J., until he came to Kansas in the spring of 1867. His first location in this State was in Topeka, where he married and remained until the spring of 1870. While in that city he was employed on the stone work of the State House. He engaged in his present business in 1875, starting a marble yard at Wichita, Mr. C. L. Adams having been associated with him as a partner since 1877. They have a yard at Newton also. Mr. Kimmerle has served four years as City Treasurer of Wichita, and is a member of the various societies there, among which are the I. O. O. F. Lodge, and Encampment No. 29, Lodge No. 93, of which he is treasurer, and the Turner Society. He is also manager of Turner's Opera House. He was married in Topeka, February 22, 1870, to Paulina Gardner, a native of Wurttemburg, Germany.

REV. C. A. KING, Methodist Episcopal clergyman, came to Kansas in 1874, native of Portland, Me., born in 1836; is the son of George W. King and Mary (Hawks) King. He married in 1854, Miss Frances E. Perkins. They have six children—Angie, George, Mabel, Fannie, Ida, and Edna. His wife is the daughter of Jabez and Nancy Pray Perkins. Was educated at Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College. In 1858 united with the Maine Conference; remained in that conference for twelve years, devoting his time to pastoral work. In 1870 was transferred to the Nebraska Conference, and removed to Omaha, remained until 1874, when he removed to Kansas, and in the spring of 1875 was transferred to the South Kansas Conference. First labor in Kansas was on the Beulah and Sherman Circuit. In 1877 took the station at Parsons; remained at that station three years. In the spring of 1880 was appointed presiding elder of Wichita District, which position he still retains. During his pastoral work in Kansas built two churches, and during his district work has been directly or indirectly instrumental in building eight churches, and six more in process of construction. Has dedicated eight churches. Has been instrumental in building seven parsonages. Was connected with the Christian Commission in 1855.

O. D. KIRK, attorney, has been a resident of Wichita, engaged in the practice of law, since August 23, 1877. He was born in Monticello, White Co., Ind., March 29, 1849; was educated at Battle Ground Collegiate Institute in Indiana; read law in Lafayette, Ind., with John R. Coffroth, and was admitted to the bar, April 26, 1875, and commenced practice in the same place, where he remained until August 20, 1877, when he left for Kansas. Mr. Kirk was married in Schuylerville, N. Y., August 13, 1878, to Mary E. Viele, a native of Saratoga County. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the K. of P.

J. F. LAUCK, attorney, came to Kansas in 1868, and settled near Augusta, Butler County, where he resided until he came to Wichita, in May, 1872, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law in that city. Mr. Lauck was born in Brook County, Va., October 10, 1830, and was educated in the schools and colleges of that county, graduating from Bethany College in July, 1851. He then taught school for about five years, reading law in the mean time. He finished his law studies and was admitted to the bar in 1857, and commenced practice at Franklin, Ky., in 1861. From 1862 until 1864, he was commanding officer, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, of the Thirty-third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, which regiment he raised. While in the army he was elected to the Legislature of Kentucky, and served two years. In 1865 he removed from Kentucky to Gallatin, Tenn., and resided there three years; engaged in the mercantile business, and serving during the session of 1866 and '67 as Engrossing Clerk of the Tennessee House of Representatives. In 1867 he was elected Chancellor of the Seventh District in Tennessee, and in 1868 he came to Kansas. In addition to the duties of his profession, Mr. Lauck is engaged in farming to a considerable extent, having a fine farm of 20 acres in a fine state of cultivation, where he has built an elegant home, near the city. He was married at Franklin, Ky., April 16, 1857, to Mary E., daughter of Hensley G. Harris, one of the prominent men and old settlers of Kentucky. They have six children—Robert E., a portrait artist at Eldorado; Edward E., Lucy M. J., Alfred H., William J., and Gertrude H.

HENRY LENTZ, baker, was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1853; is a son of Henry Lentz and Lena (Sebers) Lentz; came to Kansas in 1878, and located at Wichita. Commenced the bakery business, located on Douglas avenue. From 1878 to 1882, business increased 100 per cent. Was married in 1881 to Miss Mary Anderson, daughter of D. H. and Elizabeth Anderson. Is a member of the Lutheran Church. Is a member of the Second Regiment Kansas Infantry, Company A.

J. M. LEVERAGE, born in Missouri in 1845. Son of R. S. Leverage and Rebecca (Munroe) Leverage. Married, in 1881, to Miss Kate Hanley. Came to Kansas in 1878. Located at Wichita and engaged as salesman for three years. In 1880 formed partnership with A. Basley and commenced livery and feed business. Basley & Leverage livery stable located on South Market street, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12. Own the property where business is located.

M. W. LEVY, cashier and manager of the Wichita National Bank, is a native of France. He immigrated to America at an early age, and was a resident of California until 1870, and subsequently of Colorado, removing from the latter State to Kansas in December, 1872. He located in Wichita, and engaged in the real estate, insurance and loan business, becoming connected with the Wichita Savings Bank and with Wichita Bank in 1874. Mr. Levy was married in Leavenworth, Kan., October 18, 1874, to Sarah Kohn, a native of St. Louis, Mo. They have three children—Soloman Herbert, Clarence Sedgwick, and Guy Wallace. He has been for the last five years President of the Board of Education, and has also been a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and Chairman for several years of the County Central Committee, also President of the West Wichita Town Company. He is Treasurer of Wichita Lodge No. 93, A. F. & A., M.; P. C. P. of Eng. No. 28; I. O. O. F., and P. G. of Wichita Lodge No. 99, I. O. O. F.

CASPER LORMANN, farmer, P. O. Wichita, was born in Germany, in 1820, is a son of Matt Lormann and Amelia Lormann. He married in 1841, Miss Mary Aerholds, and has four children—Lizzie, Mary, Annie and Henry. He came to Kansas in 1854, and located in Donaldson County, engaged in farming, and remained there twenty-three years. He came to Wichita in 1877, and located on a farm, in Wichita Township. Owns the northeast quarter of section 24, three and a half miles east Wichita. Has a fine orchard of 150 trees, apples, peaches and pears. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

A. O. LOWELL, real estate dealer, was born in Portland, Me., in 1845; is a son of A. D. Lowell and Caroline Tukey. He married in 1866, Miss J. E. Patchell, daughter of John Patchell and Anna Davenport Patchell. They have two children—Adah Belle and Carrie Bertha. He was in the War of the Rebellion. Enlisted in 1861, in the Fifth Regiment Maine Volunteers, Company A. Was in twenty-three engagements, wounded twice, and once taken prisoner. Mustered out July, 1864, from Fifth Maine; returned home with about thirty-five out of 1,700 that were enlisted and recruited.

THOMAS McCAMPBELL, farmer, P. O. Wichita, was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1818; is a son of William McCampbell and Elizabeth Orbison McCampbell. He married in 1844, Miss Eunice Willard, daughter of Enos and Abigail Willard, and has five children—Martha, Emma, George, Anna and William. He came to Kansas in 1883, located in Wichita Township, on Section 27 north, half of northwest quarter, one mile east of Wichita, and has remained since that time, and also owns the northeast quarter of Section 32, in Minneha Township. In sinking a shaft for coal on this property struck salt leaf; sunk the shaft 450 feet 6x10 feet. It now has 200 feet of salt water, which, by evaporation produces a fourth part of pure salt. He is a Spiritualist from investigation.

REV. T. J. McCAULL, Catholic clergyman, was born in Strausee, Weaktenshire, Scotland, in the year 1848, son of John McCaull and Margaret Roberts McCaull; was educated at Wheeling, W. Va., St. Vincent College; graduated in class 1875, was raised to the degree of priesthood in the same year at Leavenworth, Kan. His first pastorate was at Newman, Jefferson Co., Kan.; remained with that charge four years; was transferred to Wichita in 1879; has been in pastoral charge of the St. Aloysius Church from that time to the present; also has charge of the St. Henry's Church at Augusta and missions at Eldorado and Mulvane; built a church at Big Springs; was founder of the St. Aloysius School, at Wichita.

JAMES C. McCOMB, harnessmaker and saddler, came to Kansas in 1868, located at Wichita in 1870; was born in Allegheny, Pa., 1847; is the son of Thomas and Martha (De Arman) McComb; was married in 1875, to Miss Ida F. Neaves; has two children, Harry and Raymond; was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1861, in Company G, Fifty-Third Indiana Volunteers, was in all the engagements of the command; was mustered out in 1865; is senior member of the firm of McComb Bros., harness and saddlery business, No. 105 Douglas avenue.

JOHN McCOMB, harness and saddlemaker, came to Wichita in 1872; was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1853. He is the son of Thomas and Martha (De Arman) McComb; commenced business in 1871, under the firm name of Smith & McComb Bros.; was succeeded in 1872 by McComb Bros. The firm has remained the same to the present time.

The amount of business in 1872 was $22,000; in 1882 it had increased to $50,000. They own the building in which the business is conducted, No. 105 Douglas avenue.

W. H. McDANIEL, carriage manufacturing (firm, McDaniel & Perrin), born in Shelby County, Ill., in 1848; son of William McDaniel and Mary (Price) McDaniel. He married, in 1873, Miss Lizzie Tipton, and has two children, Bertie and Mabel; came to Kansas in 1882, located at Wichita; commenced in the carriage manufacturing business, increased 100 per cent., to 1883. Business located on the corner of Douglas avenue and Water street; employs twenty men in the business. In January, 1883, formed partnership with M. Perrin. The firm own Wood's patent buggy spring.

ROBERT McFARLAND, of the firm of McFarland & Son, proprietors of foundry and machine shop, Wichita, Kan., was born in New York City, in 1824. He is a son of Robert and Mrs Elizabeth (Joulter) McFarland. In 1851 he was married in Cincinnati to Miss Olive Edwards. They have three sons—Robert, John G. and William. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he was living in Lexington, Mo., was a trusted volunteer under Col. Mulligan, whose command was recruited mainly in Chicago, and although incapacitated by ill health for regular military service, yet served as a volunteer until the end of the war, and, except four months, without pay. He was the foundryman who made shot for Mulligan's command, and assisted to use them on the Rebels. He was with Blunt, Deitzler, Harding, Pleasanton and other commands. After the war closed, in defiance of rebel sentiment and threats, Mrs McFarland in the basement of her house in Lexington, opened and taught a negro school, Mr. McFarland defending her and her school with his guns for many months and until the rebel intention of preventing negro education was abandoned. The school was then turned over to its present management. In 1871 Mr. McFarland moved to Kansas and settled on a farm in Allen County. Here remained three and a half years, when he removed to Iola, Allen Co. In 1877, he located at Wichita, without capital, except an indomitable will. He is now the owner of a good foundry and machine shop, located on Wichita street, and is doing an extensive business. It is the only business of the kind in Wichita.

J. G. McFARLAND, of McFarland & Son, is a son of Robert and Olive McFarland, and was born in 1858. He came to Kansas in 1872, and is engaged in the Foundry and Machine Shop, with Robert McFarland, entering the firm in January 1883. He is a member of the Second Kansas Infantry. He was married in 1880, to Miss Cora B. Roush.

J. H. McGRIFF, firm of McGriff & Buckeridge, blacksmiths, was born in Ohio in 1833, son of Wm. McGriff and Elizabeth (Hale) McGriff. He married in 1856, Miss Frances Wilson, and has five children—Mary, Ida L., J. Homer, F. Loren and Allie; came to Kansas in 1875, located at Afton, Kan, on a farm in 1877, removed to Wichita, engaged in blacksmithing; in 1881 formed partnership with A. F. Buckeridge. Business located on Douglas avenue lot five Englisher addition. Property where business is located is owned by the firm—owns a residence No. 71 Lawrence avenue; in 1863-4 and 5 was employed by the United States in blacksmithing at Camp Nelson, Kentucky. Has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for ten years, is a member of the Masonic Fraternity A., F. & A. M.

ANDREW H. McKEE, of the firm McKee & Stewart, loan, real estate and insurance agent, came to Wichita in August, 1876, being also interested in farming and sheep raising. He was born in Hopewell Township, Washington Co., Pa., July 8, 1833, removing from Washington County to Bloomington, Ill., in 1867, and thence to Kansas in 1876. He was married in Ohio County, West Va., October 24, 1865, to Amanda McDonald.

WILLIAM MATHEWSON, farmer, born in Broome County, N.Y., in 1830, is the son of Joseph Mathewson and Eliza Stickney Mathewson. He came to what is now Kansas, in 1850, in the employ of the Northwestern Fur Company. In 1852 he engaged with William Bent and St. Varine at trading post on the Upper Arkansas Valley, trading with the Indians, and remaining in their employ until 1857, during a portion of the time he was engaged in trapping and hunting. In 1857 he located on the Little Arkansas at a point known as the Crossing, and built a trading post and remained one year. In 1858 built a trading post on Big Cow Creek. In 1860 built a trading post at Great Bend, and remained three years. In 1864 he returned to his Post at Big Cow Creek. The reason of this move was the threatened outbreak of the Indians. All the traders in that vicinity stored their goods at the Big Cow Creek Post, and went with their teams to the Missouri River, leaving William Mathewson with four men at the Post. One of them he sent to notify the stage stations, and settlers, leaving him with three men. They made a fortification of 200 sacks of corn on the top of the building. The attack was made with about 500 or 600 Indians, being well supplied with ammunition, they fought the Indians for three days, killing two chiefs and a large number of warriors, and succeeded in holding this Post and saving his property, and then went to the assistance of a large train that was camped a few miles from his post, and surrounded by Indians. He rode into the camp under fire of the Indians and rallied the men and succeeded in routing the Indians and saving the train. In 1860, during the famine, incident to the drouth of that year, he commenced hunting buffalo for the starving settlers. He continued the hunt until February of 1861, with marked success, sending loads of meat far and near, wherever the destitute were found, earning for himself the title of "Buffalo Bill" of the plains, by which he was known in the early days of Kansas. He married in 1864, Miss Elizabeth Innman, of Fort Larned, daughter of Joseph Innman and Charlotte Crosbey Innman, and has one child, Lucy. He was employed by the United States Government as scout, and by the Interior Department in making treaties with the Indians at different times during his pioneer life. He was an Indian trader for twenty years, and in 1869 located at Wichita, on a farm, but spent most of his time, until 1875, in trading with the Indians. Since that time has been engaged in farming, has a fine farm one mile from the city of Wichita. Mrs. Mathewson is supposed to be the first white woman on the ground where Wichita now stands.

W. B. MEAD, dealer in musical instruments, came to Kansas in 1870. He is a native of Greenwich, Conn., was born in 1824, and is the son of Alvan and Eliza (Peck) Mead. He married, in 1856, Miss Sarah J. Sears. They have three children—Alvan E., Edgar S. and Mary P. On coming to Kansas, located at Augusta. Was in United States Land Office in charge of Contest Department. In February, 1872, the land office was moved to Wichita, at which time he removed to Wichita. In the summer of 1873 was appointed Deputy Postmaster, which position he held until 1875; then he engaged in merchandising. In the spring of 1877 commenced dealing in musical instruments. Business increased in 1882 thirty per cent. Business location, No. 23, Main street. Is a member of the "Wichita Council of the American Legion of Honor," No. 384; was a charter member.

C. R. MILLER, real estate and loan agent, located in Wichita in April, 1876, and engaged in wheat raising, breaking 3,000 acres of land the first ninety days he was in Kansas. Besides his real estate and loan business, in which he has been engaged since his settlement in the town, he is engaged in cattle breeding—Short-horn, and Norman horses. Mr. Miller is a native of Huntingdon, Huntingdon Co., Pa. He was bred in La Salle County, Ill., and prior to his removal to Kansas was a resident of Forrest, Livingston Co., Ill., for ten years.

D. G. MILLISON, was born in Finley, Mercer Co., Pa., June 21, 1836, and lived in his native place until he immigrated to Kansas and located at Council Grove, in September, 1857. He engaged in the daguerreotype and ambrotype business at Council Grove, being the first artist that settled west of Lawrence, and remained there until 1860, when he returned to Pennsylvania; and in November, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, being discharged after serving fifteen months on account of disability caused by sickness contracted in the army. In 1864 he returned to Kansas and again located at Council Grove, where he printed the Council Grove *Democrat* about one year, for S. N. Wood, and then went to Topeka and was employed in the office of the *State Record*, and also in job printing, in company with S. D. Macdonald and T. P. Baker, during 1866-67. He remained in Topeka until 1872 and then established the *Daily Beacon* at Wichita one month as a daily and one year as a weekly, when he took the job department of the *Beacon* office and carried that on until 1877. He was then engaged in job printing in Leavenworth for two years, and in 1879 returned to Wichita and resumed charge of the old department of the *Beacon*. In December, 1881, he commenced job printing under the firm name of D. G. Millison & Co. which he still continues. He was married in Mercer, Mercer Co., Pa., March 21, 1861, to Alice M. Drury, a native of Brookfield, Ohio. They have five children—Ralph Lee, Marion, Wilbert, Mabel Clair and Flora. While Mr. Millison was in the service he participated in the battles of Peach Orchard, Yorktown, Va., front of Richmond, Second Bull Run and Chantilly. Messrs. Millison & Heil published the first Topeka City Directory in 1866.

J. C. MOSSMAN, farmer, P. O. Wichita, born in 1831 in Ohio; son of John S. Mossman and Rachel (Cheney) Mossman. He married, in 1867, Miss Mary M. Smith, daughter of Joshua and Mary Smith. They have five children—Alice R., Abbie E., Rufus S., Ralph C. and Clarence W. Came to Kansas in 1854; located on a farm in Riley County and remained until 1871, when he removed to Wichita Township, Sedgwick County, two miles east of Wichita, on Section 15. Owns the west half of the southeast quarter. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1862 in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, Company B. Was in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Franklin, Nashville, and other engagements of his command. Was mustered out of service in 1865. Was never absent from his command during his term of service.

M. R. MOSER, farmer and fruit raiser, P. O. Wichita; born in Pennsylvania in 1834; son of Henry R. Moser and Sarah (Ruble) Moser. Married, in 1858, to Miss Sarah E. Scott, and has two children—Winona and George C. His wife died in 1876; was married again in 1877, to Miss Lucinda Massey. Came to Kansas in 1870; spent one year at Emporia and one year at Peabody. Came to Wichita in 1872; engaged for two years in carriage and blacksmith work. In 1874 located on the farm where he now resides, in Section 23, east half, two miles east of Wichita. Makes a specialty of fruit raising; has thirty-three acres in fruit, 1,500 apple trees, 1,800 peach trees, 300 cherry trees and 200 pear trees, all grafted fruit. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1862, in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company H. Was commissioned Second Lieutenant in April, 1864. Received Commission as First Lieutenant in June, 1864; Brevet-Captain, in command of the company, from June, 1864, to June, 1865, when he was mustered out of service. Was in the battles of Pollock Mills, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Ann, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburgh and others of his command, nineteen in all, and was wounded four times. Was director of the Kansas State Fair in 1882. Is a member of the Garfield Post, No. 25, G. A. R.

WILLIAM MOUNTZ, carriagemaker, was born in Wheeling, Va., in 1837; son of Jacob Mountz and Elizabeth (Shuff) Mountz. He married in 1860, Miss Kate Malloy, and has six children—Harry E., Vivian K., Elizabeth B., Fenton J., Lester and Blanch. He came to Kansas in 1878, and located in Wichita, and commenced business in carriagemaking; business located on the corner of Douglas and Lawrence avenues. He was in the War of the Rebellion, and enlisted in 1862, in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company D; was in the battles of Sharpsburg, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and other engagements of his command, and was mustered out in 1863. From 1863 to 1865, he was in the Quartermaster's Department. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and owns a residence on lot No. 8, corner First street and Mead avenue.

C. MYERS, carpenter, has been a resident of Kansas since January, 1881, living in Stafford County six months prior to locating in Wichita. He was born in Oxford, Adams Co., Penn., August 12, 1855. In 1870, he removed to Franklin Grove, Ill., and after a residence of two months in that place, to Marshalltown, Iowa, remaining there until he came to Kansas in 1881.

N. F. NIEDERLANDER was born in Buffalo, N. Y., October 2, 1843, which was home until 1876. He raised Company I, Ninety-eighth New York National Guards, for three months' service in 1864, and served four months and twelve days before being mustered out. He then returned to Buffalo, where he lived until April 1876, when he went to Ohio, and remained in that State about eight months, coming from there to Sedgwick County, Kan., in January, 1877. He located in Erie Township (which was so named by Mr. N., from his native county in Pennsylvania), and engaged in farming on east half of Section 5, until April 1, 1878, when he removed to Wichita, and purchased half interest in the business of Meigs and Healy. Mr. Meigs retiring from the firm. He was married at Sandusky Ohio, to Blanche H. Huson, a native of Springport, Cayuga Co., N. Y. His children are—Marion H., Ralph J., Ethel E., Stacie B. and June P. Mr. N. is a member of K. of P., and K. of H.

A. W. OLIVER, of the firm of Sheliabarger, Imboden & Oliver, came to Kansas in September, 1869, located at Topeka, and engaged in the lumber business, remaining in Topeka until March, 1871. Located at Wichita in April, 1872, since which time he has been continuously engaged in the lumber business in that city. Mr. Oliver is now president of the Wichita Board of Trade. He was born in Waterford, Pa., February, 1847. In 1866 he removed to Illinois, in which State he resided until he came to Kansas.

J. G. OLIVER, blacksmith, mill picks a specialty, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., in 1836. Son of John Oliver and Anna (Goodwin) Oliver. Married in 1861 to Miss Ada R. Collins, and has one child, Nannie Oliver. Came to Kansas in 1867 and located in Union Township, Bourbon County. Remained eleven years engaged in blacksmithing, then removed to Oxford. In 1881 located in Cherryvale, and in 1882 located at Wichita. His business is situated on First street, between Main and Water streets. He owns the property where the business is located. Was in the War of the Rebellion. Enlisted in 1861 in the Ninth Indiana Volunteers, Company J. Was in the battle of Buffalo Mountain, Shiloh, and other engagements of his command, and was wounded and taken prisoner. Was held at Libby and Andersonville prisons for nineteen months. Was paroled in 1865. Was broken down in health and for one year after his release was unable to walk without assistance. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Wichita Lodge, No. 99.

HENRY OWENS, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Ohio, in 1823, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Clark) Owens. He was married in 1845 to Miss Ella Gregory, daughter of Patrick Gregory. He was educated at Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio, graduating in the class of 1844; commencing the study of medicine in 1845 at Wheeling, Va. Commenced the practice of medicine in 1857; graduated at the Eclectic Medical College of Ohio, in 1873. Moved from Ohio to Iowa in 1856; practiced medicine in Polk County, Iowa, from 1856 until 1870, when he came to Kansas. In the spring of 1871 he opened an office in Wichita and commenced practice, and continued from that time. He owns a farm of 160 acres in Waco Township. Was in the War of the Rebellion and enlisted in 1862 in the Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers, Company C. Was in the battles of Black River, Champion Hill, Jackson, Vicksburg, Milliken's Bend, Fort Esperanza, Mobile and other engagements of his command. He was wounded at Black River and was detailed as Hospital Steward and Surgeon; served in that capacity until the close of the war and was mustered out in 1865. He was a member of the Wichita City Council for two terms. He was the first Coroner of Sedgwick County, and held the office four years. Was president of the State Eclectic Medical Association in 1880, and a member of the Medical Examining Board from 1879 to 1881.

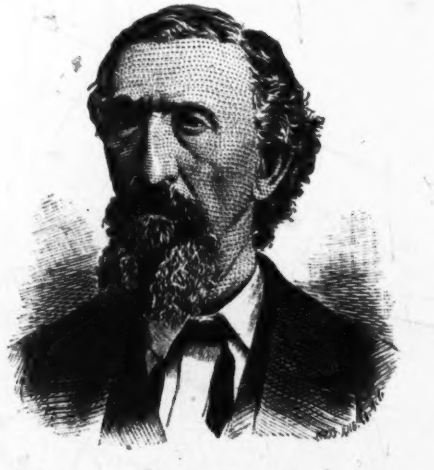

H Owens M D

*A. T. OWEN came to Kansas in May, 1854, and is therefore one of the oldest settlers in the State. His first location was at Fort Leavenworth, where he was in the grocery business one year. He remained in the vicinity of Leavenworth and at Lawrence, being in the latter place six months, until the spring of 1857, when he went to Junction City, where he was Deputy Sheriff two years, and while there helped to build the pontoon bridge across the Smoky Hill River. He enlisted October 4, 1861, in Company F, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, entering the service as a private and served in that regiment until August 22, 1865, having been promoted to Sergeant Major two years prior to leaving the army. Mr. Owen participated in all the battles of his command and was also several times on detached duty. On leaving the service he went to Vermont and visited a few months, and then returned to Junction City and took charge of the steam mill, eight miles above the city on the Smoky Hill. In the fall of 1866 he was elected Clerk of the District Court and served in that position six years. In November, 1873, he came to Wichita and the first summer engaged in shipping cattle for a Chicago commission house, and for the last five years has been connected with law offices, three years with H. G. Ruggles. Mr. Owen is a native of St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he was born April 9, 1838. He received an academic education in his native State, and when he was about seventeen years of age he left home and went to Waverly, Bremer Co., Iowa, where he remained until he emigrated to Kansas. Mr. Owen is a member of the G. A. R. No. 25.

S. D. PALLETT, lumber dealer, of the firm of Fraker & Pallett, was born in Cass County, Mo., in 1843, son of W. M. Pallett and Elizabeth Campbell. He married, in 1871, Miss Carrie E. Cartwright, and has three children—Eddie, Mabel L. and Newtie. Came to Kansas in 1872; located on a farm near Wichita; was engaged in farming for six years. In 1878 commenced merchandising at Venice, Kansas. Located at Wichita, in 1880. In 1881 commenced the manufacture of lumber, lath and shingles at Eureka Springs, Ark., under the firm of Fraker & Pallett. In 1882 the firm started a lumber yard at Wichita. The business of the firm at this place is under the management of S. D. Pallett. Business located on Douglas avenue, North Side, near the bridge. Was appointed Postmaster at Venice in 1879; held the appointment for two years. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member of Wichita Lodge, No. 99, A., F. & A. M.

HON. D. L. PAYNE, born in Grant County, Ind., in December, 1836, is a son of William and Celia Lewis Payne; single. Came to Kansas in 1858; located in Dolphin County. Pre-empted a body of land and erected a saw mill. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1861; served three years. In the fall of 1864 was elected to the Kansas Legislature. Served in 1864 and 1865. At the close of that service volunteered as a substitute for a man that was drafted who had a family and was in indigent circumstances. Refused a commission offered him at that time. His first service in 1861 was in the Tenth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers, Company F; second, in 1865, in the Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteers, Company G; third, as Captain of the Eighteenth Kansas Cavalry, Company D; fourth, as Captain of the Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry. Was Postmaster at Leavenworth. Was for two terms Sergeant-at-Arms in the Kansas Legislature.

W. W. PEARCE, firm of Pollock & Pearce, grocers, was born in Trowbridge, Eng., in 1843, son of James Pearce and Theresa (Mead) Pearce. Married, in 1868, Miss Mary E. Thomas, and has two children—Ira T. and Emma G. Came to Kansas in 1869, located in Butler County on a farm. Was engaged in farming for four years. In 1874 located at Wichita and engaged in grocery business. In 1877 formed a partnership with J. M. Pollock and established the grocery business under the firm name of Pollock & Pearce. Business located at No. 40 Douglas avenue. The firm also deals in stock, and now owns 450 sheep of high grade. Mr. Pearce still owns his farm in Butler County, and a residence in Wichita, corner of Topeka avenue and William street.

J. M. POLLOCK, of the firm of Pollock & Pearce, grocery, was born in Ohio, in 1847; son of Alexander Pollock and Elizabeth Mitchell Pollock. He married, in 1870, Miss Eliza Shaw, and has two children—May and Harry. Mr. P. came to Kansas in 1870, and located on a farm southwest of Wichita. In 1872, he located in Wichita, and engaged in the carpenter business for three years. In 1875, he commenced in the grocery and provision business on Main street. In 1877, he formed a partnership with W. W. Pearce, and established business at No. 44 Douglas avenue. Business has increased 300 per cent since it was established. He owns a farm in Waco Township and a residence in Wichita, on Emporia street, between Second and Third streets. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REV. ANSEL H. POST, Baptist clergyman, came to Kansas in 1868; born in Indiana in 1851; was educated at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill.; graduated in 1874; was ordained by the Baptist Church, Edgington, Ill., in 1875; is the son of John C. and Adeline Whitehead Post; was married, in 1875, to Miss Henrietta Kenworthy, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Maria Eby Kenworthy; have two children—Ada M. and Judson. Gracie E. died in 1879. First pastor at Edgington, Ill.; remained one year there; accepted pastorate of church in Iowa; then located at Burton, Kan.; was pastor of church for five years in Reno County; organized the church at Nickerson.

REV. JOHN C. POST, Baptist clergyman, came to Kansas in 1868. He was born in Montpelier, Vt., in 1814. Is the son of John and Phœbe Clark Post. He was married, in 1840, to Miss Adaline Whitehead. They have four children—Lucinda, John M., Sidney L. and Ansel H. His wife is the daughter of Gad and Thankful (Pearce) Whitehead. He was educated at the Henrietta Academy, New York. Studied theology under Hon. Jesse L. Holman, at Aurora, Ind., during the years 1838-39. Licensed to preach by the Aurora Baptist Church; remained in Indiana as pastor for two years; removed to Michigan, where he was pastor for five years; then removed to Texas, and remained two years; returned to Indiana, and became pastor of Franklin Church and college agent; remained there for five years; then removed to Northwestern Indiana, where he was pastor for nine years, at which time his health failed him, and he then spent two years in organizing churches in Illinois. In 1868, located at Fort Scott, Kan.; was pastor of the Baptist Church at that place for four years; during that time built the church building that now stands there. In 1873, he removed to Wichita, and became pastor of the First Baptist Church of that place; remained pastor for two years, during which time he built the present church building. In 1875, he became pastor of the Baptist Church at Hutchinson; remained pastor four years, during which time he built the present church building. In 1879, he became a missionary for Southwestern Kansas, which position he occupies at the present time. He has, during his ministry, raised $75,000 for denominational purposes. Has built eight church buildings in the past twenty years, and has organized twenty-five Baptist churches.

T. E. PRESTON, commission merchant and dealer in hides and wool, was born in Bridgeton, N. J., in 1849; son of J. W. Preston and Anna M. (Moore) Preston. Married in 1876 and has three children—William R., Charles A. and Pluma B. Came to Kansas in 1867, located at Le Roy, Coffey County, and engaged in farming. In 1869 he came to Wichita, and located on a farm; engaged on a farm until 1880. In 1880 he buried his wife. In 1882, was married to Miss Mary Dillon. Was engaged as travelling salesman from 1880 to 1882. In 1882 he commenced business in hides, wool and commission. Is a member of the "Old Settlers' Association."

WILLIAM RAINEY, farmer, P. O. Wichita, was born in Ireland in 1827, son of John Rainey and Susannah (Orr) Rainey. Married, in 1851, Miss Mary J. Ferguson, daughter of Hugh and Rachael Ferguson, natives of Pennsylvania, and has six children—John, Martha, Anna, James, Emma and Ella. Came to Kansas in 1878; located on a farm in Wichita Township, Section 29, northwest quarter, four miles east of Wichita; has been engaged in farming and stock-raising from that time. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Has been Supervisor and School Director in Ohio and Illinois.

J. W. RANSOME, firm of Ransome & Bond, grocers, was born in St. Louis, in 1853; son of G. M. Ransome and Clara (Holmes) Ransome. He married in 1876, Miss Margaret M. Brogan, and has one child—Joseph S. Came to Kansas in 1880; located at Wichita; was engaged in stock and livery business until 1882, when he commenced in the grocery, in the firm of Ransome & Bond. W. M. Bond, of the firm of Ransome & Bond, was born in Maryland in 1848, son of Thomas Bond and Annie (Morris) Bond. Married, in 1873, to Miss Annie Evans and has four children—Thomas E., T. J., William M. and Annie M. Came to Kansas in 1877; located on a farm near Wichita; engaged in farming for three years; two years in selling goods. In 1882, he formed a partnership with J. W. Ransome and purchased the grocery business of J. B. Turner. Business located at No. 44 Douglas avenue; style of the firm, Ransome & Bond.

JOHN A. RATLIFF, grocer, of the firm of Ratliff & Cone, was born in Illinois in 1852; son of G. W. Ratliff and Elizabeth (Parlier) Ratliff. He married, in 1878, Miss Martha E. Eakins, and has two children—Frank L. and Myrtle E. He came to Kansas in 1878 and engaged as a salesman for three years. In 1881 he formed a partnership with Rufus Cone and commenced the grocery business, located at No. 113 Douglas avenue. Business has increased seventy per cent since its establishment. He owns a residence on Market street, between First and Second streets. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Wichita Lodge, No. 22.

J. C. REDFIELD, commission merchant, was born in Summit County, Ohio, in 1832; son of S. G. Redfield and Esther (Clark) Redfield. Married, in 1859, Miss Hannah A. Nichols. They have five children—Flora G., Frank, Kate, Belle and Pearl. He came to Kansas in 1857; located at Geneva, Allen County; remained till 1861; removed to Humbolt. From 1860 to 1865, was Sheriff of Allen County. In 1869 and 1870 he was a member of the Kansas Legislature. Was appointed Receiver of the United States Land Office in 1865, at Humbolt; held that appointment for three years. In 1870 he was appointed Receiver of the United States land office at Wichita; located at Wichita at that time; held that appointment for four years. In 1875 he engaged in merchandising; continued until 1881, then commenced a general commission business; located on Maine street near First. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Wichita Lodge, No. 99, A., F. & A. M., and also of Wichita Chapter No. 43.

A. W. RENSHAW, firm of Biggs & Renshaw, millers, was born in Macon County, Ill., in 1853; son of Charles and Elizabeth (Morris) Renshaw. Was married, in 1876, to Miss Laura Platte, daughter of Lewis Platte. Has one child, Charles L. Wife died in 1878. Came to Kansas in 1880, located in Harper County on a farm, engaged in farming for two years; went to Colorado and remained until the fall of 1882, then located at Wichita in January, 1883, bought the interest of Stancer & Hudson, in the milling business at No. 34 Douglas avenue, and now engaged in feed and merchant milling in the above firm.

E. B. RENTZ, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Lycoming County, Pa., in 1849; son of S. P. and Lydia Rentz. He was married, in 1874, to Miss Flora E. Lloyd, daughter of William Lloyd. They have two children, Rau W. and Maud E. His wife died in March, 1882. He was educated at the Gettysburg College, graduated at the Medical University of Pennsylvania in 1870. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1870, at Muncy, Pa. In 1875, came to Kansas on account of failing health; spent one year in traveling through the State, then located at Wichita and engaged in the practice of his profession, which he has since continued. Office on Douglas avenue.

JOSIAH RIESER, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Wichita, was born in Bucks County, Penn., in 1836; son of William Rieser and Magdaline (Staller) Rieser. Married, in 1856, to Miss Lydia Jacobs. They have three children—William, Maria A. and James W. His wife died in 1859. Married, in 1860, to Miss Catharine A. Hastings. They have one child by last marriage, Marday Rieser. Came to Kansas in 1879, located on the farm where he now resides, two and a half miles southeast of Wichita. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M., Indiana Lodge, No. 5.

MARTIN S. ROCHELLE, salesman, was born in Ohio, in 1842; son of John Rochelle and Lucinda (Search) Rochelle. Married, in 1860, Miss Margaret J. Hanson, and has two children, Homer L. & Charles C. Came to Kansas in 1870, located at Fort Scott; spent two years in Fort Scott, Independance and Oxford. In 1872, he came to Wichita, located on a farm, remained until 1882, then came to the city and engaged as salesman for Hess' Grocery House. When he located on his farm he was the fartherest west of any settlement in southwestern Kansas. Was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisted, in 1861, in Forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Company C, was in twenty-six battles of his command, which are recorded in his discharge by order of his Colonel; was wounded at Savannah, Ga., in the right schoulder; was mustered out of service in 1865. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; is a member of the Garfield Post, No. 25, G. A. R.

JOHN G. RODE, shoemaker, was born in Germany in 1834, at Hesse Cassel; son of Justus Rode and Elizabeth (Koneg) Rode. Came to the United States in 1851. He married at Washington, Pa., in 1859, Miss Catharine Ditmar. They have three children—August W., Enes M. and Marta F. Mr. Rode commenced the manufacturing of boots and shoes in early life. Came to Kansas in 1873; commenced business at Wichita the same year. Business located on Douglas avenue between Market and Lawrence streets. Was in the War of the Rebellion. Enlisted in 1862, in the Sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company A. Was on guard duty against invasions; was mustered out in the fall of the same year. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; is a member of the Wichita Lodge and Chapter A., F. & A. M., and of Commandery No. 12.

C. E. ROGERS, transfer business, was born in Kenosha, Wis., in 1852; son of A. W. Rogers and Martha (Myers) Rogers. He married in 1873, Miss Georgia Grantham. Their children are—Eniz E., Burrett A., Billie H. and Emma L. Came to Kansas in 1869, located at Topeka and engaged in freighting and farming. Came to Wichita in 1872, and in 1876 commenced the transfer business with one team, now has four teams engaged in the business. Owns residence and barn on the corner of Water and Second streets. His wife died in the spring of 1882. He was married in September 1882, to Miss Lillie Grantham, daughter of I. W. and Emily Grantham. I. W. Grantham was born in Rabun County, Ga., in 1823. Was married in 1843, to Miss Emily E. Hucabee. They have eight children—Susan, William R., Sallie G., M. M., C. C., I. L., Lillie and Virginia. Came to Kansas in 1876, and now resides with C. E. Rogers.

W. S. ROGERS, photographer, was born in Wisconsin in 1853; son of Jacob and Almirie Santee Rogers. Was married in 1878, to Miss Susie Coggeshall, daughter of Peter and Jane Coggeshall. Has two children—Pearl and Albert Rogers. Came to Kansas in 1872; located in Cowley County, on a farm, remained two years, then engaged in teaching pearl and cameo oil painting for four years, and then engaged in merchandising and salesman until 1881, when he opened his photograph gallery at No. 94 Douglas avenue, where he is now engaged in the business; in connection with photographing does work in India ink, pastile and water colors. He owns a residence on the corner of Mosley avenue and Third street.

S. ROOT, of Root Brothers Wichita Transfer Company, was born in Washington County, Wis., in 1847; son of Elisha Root and Amandah (Butler) Root. Married in 1870, to Miss Elvira E. Harper, and has two children—Frank R. and Eva Root. Came to Kansas in 1870, located on a farm in Butler County; in 1872, removed to Wichita and engaged in butter and produce business. In 1873, commenced light express business, continued until 1875; then formed partnership with R. E. Root under firm name of Root Brothers; then engaged in heavy transfer and freight line. In 1878, purchased the 'bus line of the Southwestern Stage Company, and from that time have run a general transfer and 'bus line. In 1882 the firm name was changed to the Wichita Transfer Company. Owns residence on Market street. R. E. Root, of the firm of Root Brothers, was born in Schroon, N. Y., in 1852. Father's name, Elisha Root; mother's name, Amanda Butler. Married in 1875, to Miss Cordelia S. Root. They have one child—Lloyd B. Root. Came to Kansas in 1875. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Witchita Lodge, No. 99. Entered the firm of Root Brothers in 1875. Owns residence and four lots on Market street. Root Brothers own lots 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 on Market street, with building 30x80, with L 24x50. Has carried mail to and from depots for five years.

N. A. ROWLEY, dealer in live stock, was born in Sullivan County, N. Y., in 1847. Son of William Rowley and Elizabeth Riesdorph Rowley. Was married in 1870 to Miss Aurilla Rectom, and has three children—William, Clarence and Alvin. He came to Kansas in 1867, located at Topeka, and engaged in the coal trade for three years. He then removed to Wichita and commenced in the live stock business the same year. Business increased, from 1870 to 1882, 100 per cent. He is located on the corner of Douglas avenue and Water street. He owns 320 acres of land, 240 acres of which is under cultivation; he also owns a residence in Wichita.

REUBEN H. ROYS, of the firm of Bunnell & Roys, located in Wichita, in June, 1876, and the following year went to Topeka, and was connected with the National Loan and Trust Company until July, 1878, when he made a trip to the East, remaining a few months and returning to Wichita. Since his return he has been engaged in the loan business, associated with L. B. Bunnell for the last two years. Mr. Roys was born in Morris, Grundy Co., Ill., July 28, 1853, and from the age of six years was reared in Olivet, Eaton Co., Mich., graduating from Olivet College, in the class of 1873, after which he attended the law college at Ann Arbor, Mich., and read law both at Ann Arbor and Lansing, removing from the latter place to Kansas. Mr. R. is a member of the Masonic Order.

H. G. RUGGLES, attorney-at-law, was born in Canfield, Mahoning Co., Ohio, December 31st, 1835. His education was principally acquired through his own efforts, aided by the instruction of his mother, his school advantages being limited. While working in his father's iron manufactory and store he found time to read law, which study he subsequently continued with Samuel Gilson, an attorney in his native place, and was admitted to the bar May 1, 1861. August 11 of the same year he enlisted as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out of service on account of disability, October 25, 1863. He then returned to Ohio, and remained in that State until October 12, 1874, when he removed to Kansas, locating in Wichita October 20, 1874, where he has been since that time engaged in the practice of law. He was married in Ravenna, Ohio, December 24, 1864, to Amanda Z. Hoyle a native of Berlin Township, Mahoning Co., Ohio. Their two children are Rollin Peter and Charles A.

JOSIAH RYNEARSON, baker, born in Darke County, Ohio, in 1848; son of Barnett Rynearson and Anna V. Drake Rynearson. He married in 1875 Miss Malannie Chartrand, daughter of Annaciat and Margaret Chartrand. They have two children—Arthur and Allie. He came to Kansas in 1871, and locating at Newton remained until 1878, when he removed to Larned and remained one year. He then moved to Peabody, Kan., in 1881 and came to Wichita, and commenced the bakery business, located at No. 74 Main street. He was in the War of the Rebellion and enlisted in 1861, Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Company D. He was in the engagement at Resaca, Peach Creek, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and others. He was mustered out at the close of the war, after four years' and three months' service. He is an ancient member of the I. O. O. F. and encampment; of the G. A. R. of Peabody, Kan., and was a member of the City Council at Newton.

J. M. SANDERS, carpenter, born in Monroe County, Ind., in 1843, son of John Sanders and Elizabeth (Con) Sanders. He married in 1873, Miss Vulgamon, and has two children—Scott and Harry. Came to Kansas in 1869, located at Ottawa, engaged in the carpenter business. In 1873 located on a farm southwest of Wichita, engaged in farming for four years, then located in Wichita, and since that time has been engaged in the carpenter business. Was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisted in 1864, in Indiana, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Volunteers, Company I. Was mustered out in the same year. Was one year engaged under Col. Woolcott division engineer of the Texas Pacific R. R., New Mexico Division

JOHN K. SAWYER, contractor and bridge builder, was born in Somerset County, Me., December 2, 1832. In 1851 he emigrated from his native State and went to California where he remained until 1857, engaged in mining operations and carpenter work. He then returned to Maine, and in the spring of 1858, again turned his steps toward the West, this time locating in Peru, Ill., where he resided until April, 1864; he next removed to Montana and remained in that Territory until the fall of 1868, then was at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory until 1869, when he came to Kansas. His first location in this State was Lawrence, removing from that place after a residence of five months to Marysville, Marshall County, where he lived until December, 1870, when he located in Wichita. After locating in this city, he was engaged in contracting and building until April 1881, commencing his bridge building in 1876. He was associated with Wm. A. Reese until the fall of 1882, but is now without a partner. Among the buildings built by Mr. S. may be mentioned the Eagle Block, W. C. Woodman's store building, Field building, Turner's Opera House, M. M. Murdock's dwelling house, Smith & Keeting and Houch Bros. warehouses. Mr. S. was married at Brooklyn, Hancock Co., Me., December 8, 1857, to Emma B. Herrick, a native of that place and has two children—Fannie L. and Charles H., he is a member of the Baptist Church and of the K. of H. and A. F. & A. M.

M. A. SAYLES, dealer in agricultural implements, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1840; son of Asa and Amy Sayles. He was married in 1874 to Miss Helen E. Cook, daughter of Andrew J. and Ann Cook. They have two children—Asa A. and Mary B. Mr. Sayles came to Kansas from Illinois in 1866, located at Cottonwood Falls, Chase Co., and remained two years engaged in farming. In 1868 he removed to Wichita, and engaged in farming and stockraising in Sedgwick and Reno counties until 1875, when he engaged as a salesman in farm implements. In 1876 he became a partner in the firm of A. J. Cook & Co. In 1880 purchased the entire business. His business has increased 150 per cent since. He was chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Reno County in 1873-74. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Amy Sayles, mother of M. A. and Olive Sayles, was born in Canada in 1819, daughter of Bradford and Mary (Nelson) Ames, was married in

1835 to Asa B. Sayles; her husband died in 1844. In 1866 she came to Kansas with her children; after two years spent at Cottonwood Falls she came to Wichita and was the tenth family located in that city.

FRED SCHATTNER came to Kansas in the spring of 1864. His first location was at Leavenworth, where he was employed in mercantile houses as a clerk for two years. He went from Leavenworth to St. Louis, remaining in the latter city four years, then returned to Leavenworth, and from there came to Wichita, July 28, 1870. After locating in Wichita he engaged in sign painting, which he continued until he was appointed County Clerk, in the latter part of the same year, serving in that position in 1871 to 1873, and to the spring of 1874, since which time he has served as City Clerk. Mr. S. is an artist and musician. He organized the first band in the Southwest, of which he has been the leader from the start, and was also the leader of the first orchestra. He was born in Strasburg (then a province of France), January 25, 1844, and immigrated to America with his parents in 1851, locating at Lexington, Ky., which remained his home until 1858. His father then moved with his family to Kansas City, where Fred remained until he went to Leavenworth. He was married in Wichita, July 30, 1873, to Mary Ann (Green) Jackson, of Louisville, Ky. They have an adopted daughter, Muna Lisa.

L. G. SCHEETZ, was born in Bedminster Township, Bucks Co., Pa., July 24, 1844, and lived in his native county until 1867, then went to Philadelphia, clerked one year in a wholesale and retail grocery store; then went to Applebachsville, a small village in Bucks County, clerked there until April 1, 1869. He then immigrated to the West, not knowing where he would locate. Stopped at Chicago a few days, then went to Sterling, Ill., not liking it there he left for Hannibal, Mo.; stopped there and clerked until June, 1870. Then immigrated to Kansas, located at Emporia and engaged in mercantile business at that place for one year; he then removed to El Dorado, Kan., where he engaged in the wholesale liquor, flour and feed business at that place until 1874, when he formed a co-partnership with E. L. Wheeler and built the water-mill on Chisholm Creek, Wichita, Sedgwick Co., Kan., and after running it a year engaged in the grocery business, which he continued until 1881. He has now retired from active business and resides in Wichita, where he is engaged in looking after his property interests. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, K. of H., and the order of American Mechanics.

JOHN SCHOTT, machinist by occupation, was born in Germany in 1822, and is a son of John Schott and Anna Catherine Roden Schott. Came to the United States in 1845 and located at Baltimore, Md. He married, in 1844, Miss Anna Descher, who was born in 1821, and has four children—John Frederick, Louis Emanuel, Henry and John William. From 1847 to 1852 he was employed in the United States Gun Factory. At Baltimore was engaged in the manufacture of arms for Mexican service. During the Mexican War from 1852 to 1857 he was engaged in the locomotive works in Baltimore. In 1857 he came to Kansas, located at Lawrence and engaged in freighting for six years and then commenced the restaurant business. Remained at Lawrence until 1879, then removed to Wichita and commenced the fruit and confectionery business located on the south side of Douglas avenue, between Main and Water streets. Is a member of Lawrence Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., also of Encampment, No. 4, A. F. P. W.

HENRY SCHWEITER, farmer, Sections 27 and 28, P. O. Wichita, born in Switzerland, in 1844.—son of John Schweiter and Elizabeth Raumen—married in 1873, Miss Caroline Gardner, and has four children—Henry, John, Willie, and Otto. Came to Topeka, Kansas, in 1868; remained two years. In 1870 moved to Wichita, and for six years engaged with Mr. Davidson in contracting and lumber business. In 1874 engaged in the ice business which business he still continues, a partner of the Wichita Ice Company. The company own a building which stores 3,500 tons of ice. In 1876, moved on his farm, two miles southeast of Wichita, in Sections 27 and 28, where he now resides. Owns 400 acres of land. Is a member of the School Board and Clerk of District No. 7. Is a member of Wichita Lodge No. 93, I. O. O. F.

F. M. SCOTT, baker, born in Kentucky, in 1862, son of Minor Scott and Mary (Luchardt) Scott, came to Kansas in 1872, located at Wichita, in 1878; commenced an apprenticeship in the bakery business in the same year; bought an established business in 1882; business is located at No. 40 Main street; the firm of Scott & Pentington.

WILLIAM P. SHIELDS, book-keeper, was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1848, son of William and Mary (McNary) Shields. He was married, in 1876, to Ella Glenn Ross, daughter of A. A. and Lavina Glenn. They have one child, Florence Shields. Mr. S. came to Kansas in 1878, and located at Wichita and engaged in book-keeping for Smith & Keating, for two years, and with the Rogers Coal Company, in 1882. Engaged in merchandising in 1881. In December, 1882, he engaged with F. G. Smyth & Son's farm implement house. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Wichita Lodge No. 99.

L. D. SKINNER, was born near Martinsburg, Keokuk County, Iowa, March 12, 1856. When he was but fourteen years of age, he went to Creston, and in the spring of 1873, entered the bank of S. H. Mallory & Co., remaining with them until January 1, 1876. From 1876 until December 1, 1880, he was in the Bank of Creston, serving also, during a part of this time as Deputy Treasurer, of Union County. He came to Wichita, from Creston, on leaving the bank. He was married in Denver, Col., April 25, 1881, to Maggie Butler, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio.

WILLIAM SKINNER, harness maker, born in New Hampshire in 1842, is the son of Stephen and Louisa (Douge) Skinner. He married in 1864 Miss Ada Shope; has one child, Stephen Skinner. Came to Kansas in 1876, and located at Wichita, engaged in farming for the first three years. Still owns his farm, which he rents; but commenced work at his trade of harness making, in 1879, and has been engaged at it from that time to the present. Is a member of the Wichita Lodge, No. 93, I. O. O. F.

H. C. SMELTZER was born near Gallipolis, Ohio, September 25, 1847, and resided in his native town until 1866, when he removed to Tippecanoe County, Ind. In 1880 he removed from the latter place to Kansas, settling in Wichita in October of that year, where he was connected with the City Mills as second miller. In February, 1882, he purchased an interest in the Diamond Mills, taking charge of the establishment the following month. He now owns a one-third interest in the mill. Mr. S. was married at Lafayette, Ind., July, 1879, to Rebecca Mitchell, a native of Colfax, Ind.

ABRAM SMITH, contractor and builder, is a native of Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y., where he was born July 12, 1842, and resided until he was about three years of age. His parents then removed to Castleton, N. Y., where he lived until 1866, then in Syracuse until May, 1869, and in Quincy, Ill., from that time until February, 1870, when he started for Kansas, February 14, 1870. He located on a homestead in Butler County, working at his trade in Humboldt, Allen County, for six months. In March, 1872, he moved to Wichita, and after contracting for the construction of the house next north of the Presbyterian church, he worked as a journeyman carpenter until the fall of 1874, and has since that time been a contractor and builder. Mr. Smith enlisted in Company I, Ninety-first New York Volunteer Infantry, September 15, 1861, serving in that regiment until April 2, 1864, when he was discharged on account of disability caused by sickness contracted in the army. He re-enlisted in August, 1864, in Company D, Tenth New York Volunteer Infantry, Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, and was finally mustered out June 8, 1865. He was married November 16, 1866, at Schenectady, N. Y., to Cornelia P. Fairchild, a native of Hornellsville, N. Y. They have three children—Frank H., Clarence A., and an infant daughter, Hazel C. Mr. S. is a member of the G. A. R., of Garfield Post, No. 25, and scribe in Wichita Encampment, No. 39. The buildings which he has constructed in Wichita are too numerous to mention in detail, but they comprise nearly all the schoolhouses, the store buildings and residences of R. E. Guthrie, Sr. and Jr., residences for Messrs. Mann, Bassant, Sluss, Innes, Dyer, Wall, Woodman (W. T. and W. C.), Allen, Brown, Pollock, Billings, Woodcock, VanNess, Draley, Tucker, Murdock, Roe, and many other residences and store additions.

CHARLES WESLEY SMITH, son of Charles H. and Dorothy (VanBuren) Smith, came to Wichita in September, 1876, and has been engaged in carpenter work in the city, and on the railroad, since that time. He was born in Ghent, Columbia Co., N. Y., April 24, 1845, and lived in his native State until he came to Kansas, having served in Company I, Ninety-first New York Volunteer Infantry, from September, 1864, until June, 1865, when he received his discharge and returned to New York, in which State he was married, May, 1866, at Schodack, to Susie Curtis, a native of that place. They have three children—Stephen D., Claude E., and James Henry.

D. W. SMITH, dentist, was born in New York, in 1838, son of Chester and Amanda (Howe) Smith. He was married in 1859, to Miss Emily Shawe, daughter of Peter Shawe. They have two children, Artie M. Smith and Ralph W. Smith. He was educated in dentistry in Ohio, in 1862. Commenced practice in 1864, and has been engaged in his profession since that time. He came to Kansas in 1878, and located at Wichita. He opened an office on Douglas avenue, in the Eagle Building. Was in the War of the Rebellion, and enlisted in 1862, in the One Hundred and First Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, Company A; was in the battle of Perrysville, Ky. He was mustered out in 1864. Is a member of the Baptist Church, and the A. O. U. W.

HENRY SMITH, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Wichita, was born in Leicestershire, England, in 1837. Son of Joshua Smith and Elizabeth (Chambers) Smith. Married in 1871 Miss Hattie A. Royal. They had one child, Arthur R. Smith. His wife died in 1874, and he married again in 1875 Miss Sarah E. Sherman. Has three children by the last marriage, Hattie M., Grace L. and John H. Smith. Came to Kansas in 1854 and located at Lawrence. Engaged in freighting for two years, then moved to Wabaunsee County and engaged in farming. In 1869 moved to Sedgwick County. Was a member of a volunteer company at Lawrence in 1855-56, organized to protect the city during the John Brown troubles.

JOSHUA and **F. T. SMITH**, farmers, P. O. Wichita. Joshua Smith was born in England in 1806. Son of John Smith and Mary (Wright) Smith. Married in 1830 Miss Elizabeth Chambers, and has three children, Rebecca, John and Henry. His wife died in 1841 and he married again in 1843 Miss Mary Cook, and they have four children, William, May M., Emma and Frederick T. Came to Kansas in 1854 and located at Lawrence. Remained two years and then went to Wabaunsee County. Engaged in farming for eight years. In 1864 he came to Wichita, Sedgwick County and in 1867 located on Section 22, southeast quarter, one and one-half miles southeast of Wichita, which property he now owns and is engaged in farming and gardening. Frederick T. Smith was born in Lawrence, Kas., in 1854, son of Joshua and Mary Smith, was the second child born in Lawrence. Married in 1880 Elizabeth Royal and has one child, Jesse S. Came to Kansas in 1871 and engaged in farming. Owns the west half of southeast quarter of Section 22, one and one-half miles southeast of Wichita.

F. G. SMYTH & SONS, dealers in agricultural implements. F. G. Smyth was born on the sea in 1827. Son of James and Abigail Doorsay Smyth. He was married in 1850 to Miss Rebecca Box, daughter of William R. and Rebecca Meridith Box. They have five children, William R. B., James F., Frederick G., Charles H., and Robert A. Mr. Smyth came to Kansas in 1876, located at Wichita, and engaged in agricultural implement business, locating on lots A and B, Douglas and Lawrence avenues. The brick building occupied by the firm is 50x120 feet, and thirty-five feet high. Business increased from its establishment from $15,000 the first year to $120,000 in 1882. He was master of a vessel on salt water for four years, and for eight years followed the lakes. He was mate during that time. Came from Madison, Wis., to Kansas. He is a member of Wichita City Council.

F. G. SMYTH, JR., was born in Columbia County, Wis., in 1856. Son of F. G. and Rebecca Smyth. Came to Kansas in 1876 and located at Wichita, and engaged in the firm of F. G. Smyth & Sons. Charles H. Smyth was born in Columbia County, Wis., in 1858. Son of F. G. and Rebecca Smyth. He came to Kansas in 1876 and engaged with the firm of F. G. Smyth & Sons. In 1881-82 he was Captain of Company A, Second Regiment Kansas National Guards. Is a member of the Wichita Gun Club and now carries the medal awarded by that club to the best shot.

FREDERICK SOMMER, jeweler, born in Mannheim, Germany, in 1818, came to the United States in 1850; son of H. F. Sommer and Jacobine Aab Sommer, descendants of the French Huguenots. He married in 1855, at Winterset, Iowa, to Miss Matilda Ellwanger, born in Stuttgart, Germany. They have four children, Matilda, Agnes, Julia and Carl. He came to Kansas in 1876 and located at Wichita. He commenced the jewelry business at No. 24 Main street in 1879; was burned out, losing his entire stock. Business is now located at No. 32 Main street. Miss Agnes Sommer, daughter of Frederick and Matilda Sommer, also engaged in the jewelry business at No. 100 Douglas avenue. Fred Sommer was educated as a civil engineer in the Pyrotechnic School, in Germany, in 1840, practiced engineering until 1849, participated in the revolutionary movement of that year, and, in consequence, emigrated to the United States in 1850; was in the War of the Rebellion, and enlisted in August, 1862, in the Twenty-ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, Company H, as a private, and was promoted to First Lieutenant in March, 1863; was promoted to Captain, Aid-de-Camp, Maj. Gen. Steel's staff, June 7, 1864. During this term of service he was engaged in engineer duty, fortified Helena, Duval's Bluff, on White River, Little Rock and Fort Smith. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and R. A. M. & G. C, also of Wichita Lodge, No. 93, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of Garfield Post, G. A. R., No. 25.

FRED. A. SOWERS, dealer in real estate. Was born in Canton, Ohio, in 1839; is a son of the late Eli Sowers, for thirteen years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Mary (Dunbar) Sowers. He married at Leavenworth, in 1866, Miss Mary L. Schattner. His wife died in 1879, leaving three children, Percy F., Frederick D. and Charles A. Mr. Sowers was educated at Canton, Ohio, graduated in the class of 1856, and came to Kansas in 1863, locating at Leavenworth, where he became connected with Col. J. C. Vaughn, of the *Daily Times*, remained in that connection for seven years, removed to Wichita in 1870, started the first newspaper ever published in the Arkansas Valley, from its source to the Indian Territorial line, the *Vidette*. After the publication of that paper for two years, it was removed to Belle Plaine. In 1872 he became associate editor of the *Eagle*. After one year, started the *Daily Beacon*, the first daily paper ever published in the Arkansas Valley. That was in the days of the early cattle drive. After running the daily for six months it was merged into a weekly, and has since been published as such. In 1875 he sold his interest in the *Beacon* and was associated with the *Eagle* for one year. From 1876 to 1878 he was merchandising. In 1878 he went to Leavenworth and accepted the management of the *Daily Press*, resigned that position in 1879 and returned to Wichita. He went to Arizona in 1880 and spent one year in traveling and prospecting, returned in 1881 and purchased the editorial interest of the *Daily Republican*, now the *Daily Times*. In 1882 he commenced the real estate business, located on Douglas avenue, first block east of Main street. He was County Clerk for the term and made the first tax roll for Sedgwick County; was elected Register of Deeds on the first organization of the Republican party in the county; served two terms in the City Council and two terms on the School Board. In connection with his pioneer newspaper work had an eventful life in the early days of Kansas, having taken the position of right and order against the disorderly element. He was often exposed to personal danger and violence.

GEORGE E. SPALTON, was born in Derby, England, April 3, 1848. He emigrated in 1870, locating on his arrival in America, in Virginia, where he remained a few months, and then resided in Union and Taylor counties, in Iowa, for ten years. From 1871 to 1875, he was engaged in farming, and subsequently in the mortgage and loan department of the Bank of Creston, until he came to Wichita, December 5, 1880. Since that time he has been connected with the Lombard Mortgage Company and with the Kansas State Bank. He was married at Ottawa, La Salle Co., Ill., December 5, 1879, to Lillian C. Clark, of South Ottawa. They have one child, William A.

F. STACKMAN, merchant tailor, came to Kansas in 1869, located at Topeka, and moved to Wichita in 1872. Was born in Marso, Prussia, in 1843. Is the son of Carl and Anna (Hatka) Stackman. Commenced business at Wichita in 1872. Owns building in which business is carried on, No. 54 Main street. His business has steadily increased from the commencement.

JAMES F. STAFFORD, dealer in groceries and guns and ammunition, born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1845, son of Michael Stafford and Mary (Dunlavey) Stafford. He married in 1867, to Miss Ellen Donley. They have three children—Mary Ann, Josephine and George. Mrs. Stafford died in 1873, at Auburn, N. Y. He came to Kansas in 1876, located at Wichita, and commenced the grocery business the same year. In 1878 added the sale of guns and pistols to his trade, and carries a full line of ammunition and all appurtenances to the gun trade. Business located at No. 49 Main street, and owns the building in which business is located. Is a member of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM E. STANLEY, located at Perryville, Jefferson Co., Kas., in April, 1870. In the fall of the same year he removed to Oskaloosa, where he remained until September, 1872, when he settled in Wichita, resigning the office of County Attorney, which he held two years when he left Jefferson County. After locating at Wichita he was elected County Attorney, in 1874-76-78; and in 1880, was elected Representative of the State Legislature. Mr. Stanley was born in Danville, Knox Co., Ohio, December 28, 1844. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and read law with Judge Bain at Kenton, Ohio, and with Conover and Craighead at Dayton, Ohio, being admitted to the bar before removing to Kansas. He was married at Wichita, May 30, 1876, to Emma L. Hills, a native of Indiana. They have one child—Henry W., born August 25, 1880.

J. A. STEDMAN, insurance agent, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where he lived until 1872. He became connected with the hardware house of Hibbard & Spencer, of Chicago, and removed to that city. He remained with that house until he came to Kansas in June, 1876, and located at Sedgwick City, from whence he moved to Wichita in 1878. Mr. S. represents fourteen fire insurance companies, his fire and life insurance extending to many points in the Arkansas Valley. Mr. Stedman represents the following companies—Fire: Sun Fire of London; Phoenix, London; North British and Mercantile, London; Commercial Union, London; Lancashire of Manchester, England; Queen of London, England; Continental, New York; Franklin, Philadelphia; Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia; Springfield Fire and Marine, Massachusetts; British America of Toronto, Canada; Glenn Falls, New York; Life and Accident: Mutual Life, New York; Travelers Life and Accident, Hartford.

J. M. STEELE, real estate, insurance and loan agent, came to Wichita in 1869. Took a claim on Section 4, Township 27, Range 1 east, and engaged in farming until the spring of 1870, when, after doing carpenter work for two months he commenced the business in which he is now engaged. Mr. Steele was born in Westfield, Tioga Co., Pa., July 31, 1844. He resided in his native town until 1866, when he located in Troy, Doniphan Co., Kansas, and remained in that place until he came to Wichita. While living in Tioga County he enlisted, in June, 1861, in Company A, First Pennsylvania Rifles (old Bucktail Regiment) in which he served until discharged after the battle of Appomatox. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Gaine's Mills and kept at Libby and Belle Isle forty-two days before he was discharged. He re-enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry of which he was made First Lieutenant.

GEORGE W. STEENROD, was born in Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y., July 7, 1845, his native State and town remaining his home until he started for Kansas in the spring of 1872. He enlisted in Company C, Eighty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry October 16, 1861, and served until July 15, 1865. He was taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864, and confined at Andersonville until the following August, afterwards at Charleston about a month; then at Florence, S. C., until December 18, 1864, at which time he was paroled, and exchanged about a month later. At the time of his capture nineteen of his comrades from Nile and Friendship, N. Y., were also taken prisoners, of whom sixteen died in the rebel prisons. Of the 443 members of the regiment that were captured, only thirty-five ever rejoined it, the others dying in prison or becoming disabled by starvation and exposure from performing active service. After leaving the army Mr. Steenrod returned to Allegany County and remained until the spring of 1872, when he came to Kansas and located in Union Township, Sedgwick County, on the northeast quarter of Section 20, Township 26, Range 2 west, his experience confirming him in the opinion that the country of that region is well adapted to farming having had but one failure of crops, in 1874, since he located. He has served two terms as Justice of the Peace and twice as County Commissioner. He was married in Friendship, N. Y., April 2, 1865, to Louisa Axtell, a native of that place. They have four children—Charles C., May, Floyd L. and Le Roy. Mr. S. is a member of the G. A. R.

E. STEPHENS, proprietor of stock and sale stable, born in Butler County, Ohio, son of William Stephens and Margaret (Charlton) Stephens. Married, in 1879, Miss Nannie Stephens, M. D. Mrs. Stephens was born in 1854, educated at the Women's Medical College in Chicago; graduated in the class of 1878. Commenced practice of medicine in 1879. In the winter of 1878 and 1879 attended medical lectures in Philadelphia. Came to Kansas in 1879. Mr. Stephens came to Kansas in 1873; located at Wichita, engaged in the grocery business. Continued in that business until the fall of 1876. In 1877 commenced the stock and feed business, located on Douglas avenue, between Main and Water streets. Owns the building and a residence, also a farm from which he realized this year, from the crops, enough to pay for the farm and $100 in excess, after hiring all the work done. Was in the United States service in Ohio, in 1862, in resisting Morgan's raid.

W. P. STEIN, contractor and builder, was born in Ohio, in 1844, son of John and Sarah Armstrong Stein. Was married in 1876 to Miss Dora George, daughter of Hudson George. Has two children—Albert and Edna. Came to Kansas in 1867; located at Topeka; engaged in contracting and building; remained until 1870. In 1871 located at Wichita, where he established his business and continued the same from that time. Shop located on South Main street. Employs ten men. Has been secretary of Sedgwick County Agricultural Society for five years, from 1875 to 1880. Is a member of the Wichita Lodge, No. 93, I. O. O. F., and of Encampment No. 29.

WILLIAM H. STERNBERG, contractor and builder, was born in Root, Montgomery Co., N. Y., February 17, 1831. When he was five years of age, he removed with his parents to Chenango County, which remained his home until 1877, when he emigrated to Kansas. Mr. S. resided in Norwich, Chenango County, for twenty-five years, prior to his removal to Kansas, and was married in Plymouth, in the same county, July 25, 1852, to Catherine Havens, a native of Otselic, same county, by whom he has two children—Oscar E. and Wm. Olin. Mr. S. located in Wichita, in February, 1877, and engaged in carpenter work one season, since which time he has been contracting and building. Among the buildings which he has erected, are the Hydraulic Mills, Temple Block, Roys Block, Second Ward Schoolhouse, F. Ross' Furniture Store, and the residences of Peter Gettos, C. R. Miller, C. N. Lewis, Aaron Katz, Wm. H. Whiteman, two for Kos Harris, J. R. Van Zandt, Dr. J. Russell, his own residence, and many other buildings, including Eads Block, Smyth & Sons' Block, Elliott's store, Gettoes' store, H. Imboden's residence, A. W. Oliver's residence.

M. STEWART, proprietor packing house, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1843. He is a son of Andrew Stewart and Susan (Ankeny) Stewart. He married in 1875, Miss Emma R. Newcomer, and has one child—Charles F. Stewart. He came to Kansas in 1867, and located at Junction City, and remained for five years, engaged in the grocery business. In 1872, located at Wichita, and engaged in the grocery business; continued for two years. In 1874 he engaged in the packing business, located on Douglas avenue, near the iron bridge. He was burned out in 1880, and the same year built the building now occupied by the business. Business has increased 500 per cent since its establishment. He is also engaged as a breeder of Poland-China thoroughbred hogs. Is the only one engaged in the business, and has the largest herd of thoroughbred Poland-China stock in Sedgwick County. He was in the War of the Rebellion, and enlisted in 1861, in the Fourth Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, Company K. Enlisted as a private, and in 1862 was commissioned as Captain in the Thirteenth Regiment. In 1864 was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864. Served on the staff of Major Gen. George Crook, Inspector General Department of West Virginia, in 1864-65. He was mustered out in 1865, and was commissioned Captain of the Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry, in 1868. Was in the service for six months, and on the resignation of Col. Crawford was promoted to Major. Was mustered out in 1869. Is now post commander of Garfield Post, No. 25, G. A. R. Has been three times elected to that position. He was President of the Board of Trade for the City of Wichita for 1882. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

S. H. STEWART, contracter and builder, located at Wichita March 1, 1877, and has been engaged in contracting and building since that time, with the exception of the first year, when he was employed as a carpenter. He was born in McKeesport, Allegheny Co., Pa., May 9, 1829, and resided mainly in his native county until he came to Kansas. He was married at McKeesport, December 1858, to Maria E. Sill, a native of that place. Mrs. S. died in July, 1867, leaving two children—Harry W. and Emma S. He again married at McKeesport, in June, 1870, Mary I. Bair, a native of New Athens, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have three children living—Morton H., Gilbert H. and Bessie E. They have lost two children—Nannie B., aged over three years, and Rettie B., an infant daughter. Mr. Stewart is one of the proprietors of the Zephyr Flouring Mills, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. F. and W. F. STITES, farmers, P. O. Wichita, twin brothers, born in St. Clair County, Ill., in 1844. Sons of John Stites and Catherine (Mace) Stites. Were married in 1873, to twin sisters, Alice R. and Carrie E. Worth. They came to Kansas in 1872, located in Wichita Township, Section 16, one mile east of Wichita, own 146 acres; have been engaged in farming and stock raising from that time. Are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Masonic fraternity, A., F. & A. M.

O. B. STOCKER, contractor, came to Kansas in October, 1878, and located permanently at Wichita. His business is exclusively contracting and furnishing material for plastering and finishing buildings. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and has held the position of warder of the commandery for the last three years. He is a native of Northampton County, Penn., where he was born June 8, 1852, and was reared and educated in Lucerne County, Penn., which was his home until he came to Kansas.

MARTIN LUTHER STONER, carpenter, immigrated to Kansas in December, 1873. He located in Illinois Township, Sedgwick County, where he remained, engaged in farming, until the spring of 1881, when he removed to Wichita, and has been working at his trade in that city since the fall of the same year. He was born in Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio, April 7, 1849, and when a child, removed with his parents to Jersey County, Ill. In 1871, he again moved to Macoupin County, Ill., and from that place to Kansas. He was married at Madora, Macoupin County Ill., June, 1877, to Louisa M. Wagoner, a native of Madison County, Ill.

J. W. & J. P. STURNS, farmers and nurserymen, P. O. Wichita. J. W. Sturns was born in Switzerland County, Ind., in 1822; son of John W. Sturns and Naomi (McCuin) Sterns. Married in 1841, Miss Synthia Renan, and has four children—J. H., Edward, Washington and James P. Came to Kansas in 1866, located at Ottawa, in nursery business, remained nine years, came to Wichita in 1875, engaged in nursery business, and has been engaged in the same. Has a stock of 800 apple trees, 300 evergreen and a variety of ornamental trees and shrubbery. Was married the second time in 1881, to Mrs. Sedenia J. Kellogg. Had two children—Armal A. and Eda M. Kellogg. J. P. Sturns, son of J. W. and Naomi Sturns, born in 1856. Married in 1881, Miss Rettie Burton. Came to Kansas in 1866, located at Wichita Township, and engaged in the nursery business with G. Sturns, in 1882, located on five acres of land in southeast quarter of Section 21, one mile east of Wichita. Has a stock of 14,000 fruit trees, and a variety of ornamental stock and shrubbery.

B. M. TABLER, grocer, born in 1825, son of Jacob Tabler and Nancy (McMichen) Tabler. He married in 1848, Mariah Harrison, and has six children—Amanda, Alexander, Andrew N., Miliard T., Lawrence B. and Lewis W. Came to Kansas, in 1877, located in West Wichita, engaged in farming until 1882, commenced grocery business. Was in the Mexican War, enlisted in the First Regiment Mounted Riflemen, Company G, Captain, J. S. Simonson. Was in the battles of his command; was wounded at the battle of Belen Gate, September 19, 1847; was discharged for disability, in December of same year. Enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, in 1861, Thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company A; was commissioned Captain in same year, was in the engagement of Wilson Creek, Pea Ridge, Nashville and other battles of his command; mustered out in 1864.

J. P. THOMAS, contractor and builder, was born in Canada East, in 1829; son of William Thomas. He married in 1849, Miss Eliza M. Orne. They have nine children—Edwin F., Alice M., Jessie J., Emma J., Julia M., William G., Phœbe M., Nellie E. and Gracie M. Mr. Thomas came to Kansas, in 1879, located at Wichita, and engaged in carpenter work and building. In 1882, he located business at No. 53 Main street. He also does millwright work in connection with his business. In the spring of 1883, he commenced milling at 51 Main street, where he has a feed and merchant mill, run by steam power. He was in the War of the Rebellion, and enlisted in 1864, in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, Company F; was stationed at Chattanooga, was mustered out in 1865. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM M. THOMAS, carpenter, was born in St. Louis, September 7, 1840. From the age of nine until fifteen years, he attended school in Boston, Mass., returning then to St. Louis and remaining in that city a year. His home from that time until he came to Kansas, and located at Wichita, in 1878, was at Sedalia and St. Louis, Mo. August 10, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and after participating in all the engagements of his command, and being wounded at Tupalo, Miss., August 16, 1864, was mustered out August 10, 1865. He was married at Sedalia, Mo., June 1, 1872, to Lillie M. Stoddard, a native of Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y. Their children are Lillian L., and Pansey Pearl. Mr. Thomas has been engaged in working at his trade since his residence in Wichita, and is a member of G. A. R., Garfield Post, No. 5.

FRANK M. TODD, bookkeeper, was born in Peru, Ind., in 1852; son of James H. and Mary C. Todd; was married, in 1877, to Miss J. L. Packer, daughter of Isaac Packer; has two children—J. Harry and Rebekah Todd; came to Kansas in 1868; located at Topeka; remained until 1871, then came to Wichita. In 1874 was appointed Assistant Postmaster and clerk of the money order department. Held that position for five years. In the fall of 1868 engaged with Todd & Harrelson as bookkeeper, and has remained with them from that time. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Wichita Lodge, No. 99, of Chapter No. 33, and of Mount Olivet Commandery, No. 12.

JAMES H. TODD, grain dealer, was born in Indiana in 1827; son of David and Sarah Todd. Was married, in 1849, to Miss Mary C. McCabe; has three children—Frank, Ida and Martha. Mr. Todd came to Kansas in 1868; located at Topeka; engaged in merchandising remained for three years, then removed to Wichita. Engaged in merchandising for two years, and in 1874 engaged in buying grain under the firm of Todd & Harrelson, and has continued in the business from that time. Their shipments of grain, in 1882, amounted to 450,000 bushels. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1861 in the Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers. Was elected First Lieutenant, and received his commission in December, 1861. Was also Acting Adjutant of the regiment. Was mustered out in 1862. Is a member the Presbyterian Church, and of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M.

WHITNEY R. TUCKER, of the firm of Allen & Tucker was born in 1844, son of Stephen Tucker and Christiana (Freeman) Tucker. He married in 1877 Miss Anna Pope, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Pope. They have two children—Gilbert and Joel. He came to Kansas and in 1871 engaged in the flour and feed business; in 1873-74 was salesman for J. M. Allen. He owns a farm on Section 33, Wichita Township; in 1875 formed a partnership with J. M. Allen in grocery business, firm of Allen & Tucker, No. 96 Douglas avenue. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity A., F. & A. M. Wichita Lodge No. 99.

CHARLES A. VANNESS, Clerk of the District Court, located in Lincoln Township, Sedgwick County, in December, 1870, his homestead being on northwest quarter section, Township 25, Range 2 east. He was the first Trustee of this township, and held the position three terms. In 1873 he became Deputy County Treasurer, and remained in the Treasurer's office nearly all the time until January, 1877, when, having been elected Clerk of District Court in November, 1876, he assumed the duties of the office. He has been re-elected to the same position until the present time, entering upon its duties for the fourth term January, 1883. Mr. VanNess is a member Board of Education of Wichita; of I. O. O. F. No. 93, Encampment 29; K. of P., No. 44, Uniform Div. No. 2, and G. A. R. Mr. VanNess was born in Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., May 25, 1838. In the spring of 1856 he moved to Minnesota; lived there one year, then one year in Illinois, ten years in Ohio and one year in Iowa before coming to Kansas. He served in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (one hundred days' service,) doing garrison duty, and prior to that was in the Provost Marshal's office, Gen. Rosecrans' Army. He was married at Macomb, Ill., November 12, 1858, to Marion J. Phillips. They have three children—Minnie M., now Mrs. P. S. Smith, of Wichita; Fred W. and Louis C.

C. A. WALKER was born in Cherokee County, N. C., November 1, 1845. In 1865 he removed from his native State and located in St. Louis, where he remained until 1868, when he emigrated to Kansas. His first location in this State was Leavenworth, in which city he remained one year and returned to St. Louis, where he remained until 1870. He then came again to Kansas and settled at Humboldt, and came thence to Wichita in July, 1872. Until 1876 he was employed as chief clerk in Receiver's office, U. S. Land Office, when he became connected with Wichita Bank, remaining with that institution and its successors until the present time. Since his residence in Wichita, Mr. Walker has served as Alderman of the city, and for several years as Clerk of the Board of Education. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He was married in Leavenworth, March, 1868, to Aria Odell, a native of Cleveland, Ohio. They have one child Elvie.

R. L. WALKER, located in Montgomery County, Kan., in December, 1868, before the Osage Indians had left the region. In July, 1869, he removed to Ottawa, Kan., and after living there a few months went to Arkansas City, Cowley County, and lived there and at other localities in the same county until April 28, 1879. In the fall of 1873, he was elected Sheriff of the county and was re-elected in 1875, and in 1876 was elected Mayor of Winfield. In March, 1879, he was appointed Register of the United States Land Office of Wichita Land District. Mr. Walker was born in Jacksonville, Center Co., Pa., June 30, 1842, and reared in Ohio from two years of age; residing there until he came to Kansas. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months' service; re-enlisted in August, 1861. Six months later he became Captain of his company. December, 1864, he was appointed Assistant Inspector General on Gen. Samuel Beatty's Staff and served until mustered out of service, in December, 1865. He was married at Winfield, Kan., January 4, 1876, to Sadie A. Webb, a native of Wis. They have two children—Edward William and Rebecca. Mr. W. is a member of the G. A. R.

W. F. WALKER, attorney, was born in North Carolina, August 8, 1833. In the spring of 1837, his parents removed to Henry County, Ind., where he was reared and educated, attending Franklin College, Johnson County, Ind., in addition to the public schools and academies of his neighborhood. He taught school six terms and also read law in Henry County, afterwards attending Cincinnati Law College, from which he graduated in April, 1861. He was admitted to the bar of Hamilton County, Ohio, and the following month was admitted to practice in Indiana; commencing his practice in New Castle, Ind., of which city he was Mayor in 1863. In 1866, he was elected District Attorney of Common Pleas Court and served two terms in that position. In 1870, he was appointed Deputy United States Internal Revenue Assessor, and in 1874, was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Circuit Court, holding the position two years. From May 1, 1864, to September 29, 1864, he served in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In November, 1877, he came to Kansas, and after spending about a year in prospecting, located and removed his family to Wichita in the fall of 1878, and has been engaged in the practice of law there, since the spring of 1879, and in April, 1881, was elected City Attorney of Wichita. Mr. Walker was married at Lewisville, Henry Co., Ind., April 26, 1855, to Sarah E. Carr, a native of that county. They have four children living—Frank B., Mattie A., James A., and Carl J. Mr. W. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, being M. E. H. P. of his Chapter, also Dictator of the K. of H., Lodge No. 528, and a member of the G. A. R., Garfield Post, No. 25.

T. B. WALL, attorney, was born in Cottonwood Township, Cumberland Co., Ill., January 1, 1857. He was educated at Lee's Academy, Coles County, Ill., graduating from that institution and also from the Law Department of McKendrie College, Ill. He passed an examination before the Supreme Court, at Mt. Vernon, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in June, 1877, commencing his practice in St. Clair County, and removed from there to Wichita, July 6, 1878. Since August 15, 1878, he has been associated with W. E. Stanley in the practice of law. He was married in Wichita, August 15, 1880, to Kate M. Alexander, a native of St. Clair County, Ill. They have one child—Alexander B.

J. A. WALLACE, agricultural implement dealer, was born in Cooper County, Mo., in 1840; son of Robert and Margaret (Steel) Wallace. Was married in 1879 to Miss Pamelia Hutchinson, daughter of Thomas and Polly (Finley) Hutchinson. Came to Kansas in 1878; located at Wichita. For six years previous to his locating in Kansas, he had traveled in the State, as agent for W. A. Wood's Mower and Reaper Manufacturing Company. On locating at Wichita he established business in the farm implement business, and in 1879, purchased the implement business of Hauck Bros., and the large stone building where the business was located on Douglas avenue. Business has increased from sales of $10,000 per year in 1878 to $125,000 in 1882. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M., Royal Arch and Commandery, and of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment.

HUGH R. WALT, Sheriff, was born in Mifflin County, Pa., July 18, 1852. In the spring of 1864 he removed to Center County, Pa., where he resided until the spring of 1869, locating at that time near Norwood, Mercer Co., Ill. In June, 1872, he came to Sedgwick County, Kas., and in the following fall returned to Pennsylvania, remaining about a year and a half in the East. In February, 1874 he located in Ninnescah Township, Sedgwick County, on southeast Section 9, Township 29, Range 2, west, and lived there until January, 1880, when he removed to Wichita, having been elected Sheriff November, 1879, to which office he was re-elected November, 1881. Mr. W. still owns the farm on which he first settled in Sedgwick County, and is engaged in stock and grain raising. He was married in Wichita December 16, 1875, to Belle Bebster, a native of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, by whom he has one child, Howard Vance. Mr. Walt is a member of K. of H., and Kansas Benevolent Association.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Deputy Sheriff, was born in Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, February 25, 1852. When he was a few years of age his parents removed to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, which was his home until 1874, when he removed to Oskaloosa, Mahaska Co., Iowa. He remained in that place until he came to Kansas and located at Atchison in 1878, from whence, after a residence of about six months he came to Wichita. He was engaged in prospecting for about one year, and then engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, which he still continues. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff March 1, 1882.

A. D. WHEELER, grocery, born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1849. Son of V. M. Wheeler and Eunice Reed Wheeler. He married in 1869, Miss Helen A. Reed. Came to Kansas in 1871 and located at Topeka, and in the fall of the same year came to Wichita. In 1869 he commenced the produce business, and located at No. 22 Main street. He started the first delivery wagon at Wichita. In 1873 he commenced the grocery business and has continued in the same since that time. The business is located on the corner of Douglas and Lawrence avenues, Roy's Block. He was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting in 1864, in the Third New York Light Artillery, Company A. He was in the battle of Kingston, 9th and 10th of March, 1865, and other engagements of his command, and was wounded at Kingston 10th of March, 1865. Was mustered out at the close of the war. He is a member of Wichita Lodge No. 93, and of Encampment No. 29, I. O. O. F. He is a member of Garfield Post No. 25, G. A. R.

S. S. WILBUR, M. D., was born in Waterville, Lamoille Co., Vt., November 10, 1828, and lived in his native State until July, 1877, when he located at Belleville, St. Clair Co., Ill., and practiced medicine in that place until he came to Kansas, in March, 1880. Dr. Wilbur graduated from the Medical Department of Burlington University, Vt., and was engaged in practice at Montgomery, Franklin Co., Vt., seventeen years before removing to Illinois. He located at Wichita in March, 1880, and has been engaged in practice in that city since that time. He was married in Johnson, Vt., March, 1850, to Miss Sarah Ann Payne, a native of Topsham, Vt., who died in 1854. In March, 1880, he was married at Belleville, Ill., to Lucetta Stookey, a native of Franklin County, Vt.

FERDINAND WILKE, proprietor of the Wichita Cracker Manufactory, born in Greiffenberg in Pommern, Germany, July 19, 1850, son of Fred Wilke and Sophia (Dahlke) Wilke, natives of Germany. He married May 10, 1877, Miss Frances Schunmacher, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 2, 1854, daughter of John Schuumacher and Catherine Hilgeford, who came to this country from Oldenburg, Germany, in 1847. There is one child of this union, George Wilke, born May 24, 1878. Mr. Wilke came to Kansas in 1875, and located at Wichita, commenced in the bakery business in the same year. Business located at No. 42 Douglas avenue. Business has increased 100 per cent, since its establishment, and he has recently bought machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of crackers, snaps, jumbles,etc. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, also member of Wichita Lodge No. 93, I. O. O. F.

FREDERICK W. WHITLOCK, M. D., homœopathist, of Wichita, was born in Pyrmont, Germany, November 8, 1825. He came to the United States in July, 1837; and went direct to Van Buren County, Iowa, and practiced his profession there from 1858 to 1880, when he moved to Wichita, where he has ever since engaged in the practice of medicine. He graduated at the homœopathic college of Missouri in 1868. Dr. Whitlock has had a very peculiar experience as a physician. Physics came natural to him and he practiced medicine ten years before he graduated, being urgently requested to do so by his neighbors. The doctor was one of the first settlers of Van Buren County, Iowa, and still owns considerable property in Farmington, of that county. He married Miss Catharine Reckmeyer in St. Louis, in 1848. She was born in 1830, and died April 13, 1861, leaving three children, now living, Edward A., aged thirty; Albert, aged twenty-seven, and Caroline E, aged twenty-four. Edward and Albert are graduates of the Pulte Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Albert is still practicing medicine in Farmington, Iowa, and Edward is connected with his father in Wichita, Kas. Dr. Whitlock married again Miss Christiana Behme, July 6, 1862. He is a member of the German Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

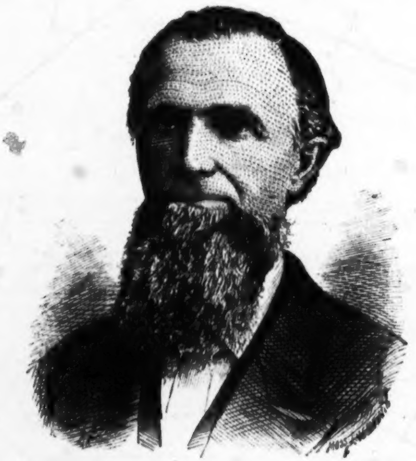

F. W. Whitlock M. D

JOHN M. WILSON, wholesale merchant, was born in Fayette County, Ill., in December, 1848; son of John and Elizabeth (Harris) Wilson. Was married in 1876, to Miss Nellie A. Rankin, daughter of David and Maria L. Rankin. They have one child—Edith May. Came to Kansas in 1879, and located in Douglas, Butler County; engaged in merchandising for three years. In the fall of 1882, he located at Wichita and engaged in the wholesale notion business, at 32 Main Street. He was in the War of the Rebellion, and enlisted in 1864, in the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, Company C. He was mustered out in the fall of the same year. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M., of the I. O. O. F., and the Independent Order of United Aid Society.

ELIAS U. WINDERS, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Wichita, was born in Maryland, in 1832; son of Jacob Winders and Sarah (Landis) Winders. He married in 1853, Miss Elizabeth Eyerly, and has four children—Elva K., Harry, Mary A. and George E. He came to Kansas in 1876, and located on the farm where he now resides. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Harry Winders, farmer, Section 12, was born in Ohio, in 1857; son of Elias U. and Elizabeth Winders. He married in 1881, Miss Matilda Long. He came to Kansas with his parents, in 1876, and has been engaged in farming since that time

JOHN A. WINDSOR, first came to Wichita in December, 1875, and finally located there in July, 1876. He has since been engaged in the business of loaning money with the exception of a short time in the spring of 1881, when he was engaged in the cattle business in company with his brother, Charles A. Windsor. Mr. Windsor is a native of Pike, Wyoming Co., N. Y. born April 12, 1836. In 1840, he moved to Angelica, Allegany Co., N. Y., and ten years later to Belfast in the same county, residing there and in Cuba of the same county, until 1868. He then removed to Springfield, Ill., and remained there engaged in the nursery business, until he came to Wichita, in 1875. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Mr. Windsor was engaged in speculating in the South during the war.

J. W. WINGARD, was born near Delphi, Carroll Co., Ind., September 25, 1843. He lived in his native county until the fall of 1870, when he came to Kansas and on the 14th of October, 1870, located at Mount Florence, Jefferson County, where he remained until he came to Wichita, November 24, 1871. During his first two years of his residence in Wichita he was engaged in carpenter work and since that time has been engaged in contracting and building, having erected many of the prominent business buildings, among others those of Corbett, Black & Zimmerly. Mr. W. has been a member of the Board of Education and was elected Coroner in November, 1879, holding the office by re-election, in 1881. He has been Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, since January, 1879, and is a member of the Old Settlers Society, and of the K. of H. He was married in Carroll County, Ind., November 27, 1862, to Emeline Idsking, a native of New Philadelphia, Ohio. Mrs. Wingard died August 21, 1866, leaving two children—Orra Anna, now Mrs. Frank Kennedy, of Carroll, County, Ind., and Charles Elmer. He was married again April 7, 1872, in Wichita, to Rachel S. Grandstaff, a native of Carroll County, Ind., by whom he has one child—Mary Emma.

AMBROS WOENCH, gunsmith and safe lock expert, was born in Germany in 1832; son of Joseph and Caroline (Schlee) Woench; was married, in 1866, to Miss Amelia Stemphler, and has one child—Clara. His wife died in 1872. Married, in 1875, to Miss Tillie Lickfield; has four children—Emma, Augusta, Willie and Ambros. Mr. Woench came to Kansas in 1878; located at Topeka; remained three years; engaged at his trade. In 1881, located in Wichita; on Douglas avenue, where he now carries on the business. Was conscripted into the Confederate army, in 1861, at Galveston, Tex., where he then resided. Served until 1863, when he left the South and located in Philadelphia, and remained there until coming to Kansas, in 1878. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALLEN A. WOOD, commission merchant, member of the firm of Redfield & Wood; born in Swanton, Vt., in 1858; son of Benjamin D. Wood and Sophia E. (Pratt) Wood; natives of Vermont; married, in 1877, to Miss Flora G. Redfield, daughter of J. C. and Hannah Redfield. They have one child—Carrie E. He came to Kansas in 1875; engaged as dry goods salesman; continued until 1879; then removed to Parsons, Kan.; engaged in business with G. Y. Smith & Co.; remained member of that firm for one year; returned to Wichita, and in 1881, went to Wellington, and in 1882, returned to Wichita, and in same year commenced business in firm of Redfield & Allen, west side of Main street, near First. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Wichita Lodge, No. 99, A., F. & A. M.

L. N. WOODCOCK, County Treasurer, is a native of Marion, Marion Co., Ohio. He moved from his native county to McLean County, the latter remaining his home until he came to Kansas in October, 1870. In June, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until August 25, 1865, when he was mustered out as First Lieutenant. After coming to Kansas, Mr. W. spent several months prospecting, locating in January, 1871, in Lincoln Township, on Section 8, Township 25, Range 2 east, where he remained until July, 1874, engaged in farming, and in 1872 and 1873 serving as Justice of the Peace. At that time he assumed the duties of County Treasurer, having been elected to the office in November, 1873, since which time he has been twice re-elected, in 1875 and in 1881. He removed to Wichita in 1874, and in the fall of 1878, engaged in drug business, which he continued until the spring of 1880, when he started his present book business. Mr. W. is a member of I. O. O. F., Wichita Lodge, No. 93; K. of P., No. 44; and G. A. R., Garfield Post, No. 25.

W. C. WOODMAN was born in Philadelphia, and prior to his removal to Kansas, resided in Jacksonville, Ill. After locating in Wichita, he engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued for five years. In September, 1870, he commenced selling exchange, and in the spring of 1871, in banking and farm loaning business, having now in his bank, as assistants, two sons and a nephew. His son, W. S. Woodman, is cashier of the bank. Besides his business in the city, Mr. Woodman devotes much of his attention to stock raising, having a large sheep ranch nine miles south of Wichita, containing 800 acres, and 1,000 head of Merino and other valuable sheep, and well provided with all the accessories necessary for having them well cared for. This ranch is in charge of his son Thomas. Mr. Woodman has six sons and three daughters.

CHARLES ZEININGER, baker, born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1839, son of Christopher Zeininger and Eva R. (Spieth) Zeininger. He came to the United States in 1866 and located at Des Moines, Iowa. He married, in 1871, Miss Caroline Baumann, daughter of John Baumann and Anna B. (Clouse) Baumann. They have four children—Anna R., Daisie, Lillie and Carl. He came to Kansas in 1873, and located at Wichita and engaged in farming for seven years. Commenced in the bakery business in 1880. His business increased 500 per cent. from 1880 to 1882. He is located on Douglas avenue, No. 22. Is an ancient member of the I. O. O. F.; is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

DERBY.

In the winter of 1870, John Haufbauer owned eighty acres of land in Section 12, Township 29, Range 1 east, platted. By agreement he subsequently withdrew forty acres, and J. H. Minnich joined him, adding about the same amount. Mr. Haufbauer had previously built a house and rented it to Schlicter & Smith for a general merchandise store, who failed, however, to comply with their part of the agreement, and the building was leased to Neelee & Vance, who filled it with goods. The same year a ferry boat was started, and a blacksmith and wagon shop erected, followed by another store for general merchandise, and a drug store. In 1872 a large schoolhouse was built, the Methodist Episcopal and Union Sabbath schools organized, and a grocery store and hotel opened. In 1873, a bridge across the river took the place of the ferry boat. The town improved slowly until the completion of the railroad thereto, July, 1879, when it received a new impetus. The depot was completed in November, 1879, and during the winter following another bridge was constructed, the old one having been washed away by the flood of 1877. On the last of March, 1879, a portion of the town was consumed by fire, but it has been rapidly rebuilt. In September following, the Town Company was reorganized, the railroad campany becoming interested. Derby is the second town in the county. The original name of the town was El Paso.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

S. W. McCOY, attorney, was born in 1813, in Greene County, O., son of John and Ann Wade McCoy, was married in 1835 to Miss Charlotte Pollock, daughter of Robert and Mary Pollock, has two children, Mary A. and John W., wife died in 1839; was married in 1848 to Miss Anna Stewart. She died, 1870; was married in 1874 to Mrs. Lucinda Galloway Mounts, daughter of James and Nancy Galloway. She had one child by former marriage, James F. which has been adopted by Mr. McCoy. Came to Kansas in 1873, located at Wichita, engaged in practice of law. In 1874 was burned out losing his entire library, clothing etc. He then moved to El Paso, and has been engaged in farming and the practice of law from that time. He was educated in Greene County, O., commenced reading law in 1846, was admitted to practice in 1856, has been Justice of the Peace in El Paso for two years, is member of the School Board, and Treasurer of the school district, is Notary Public, was deputy Provost Marshal during the late war, made the enrollment of five townships in Mercer County, Ill., is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Took the census in Greene County, O., in 1856.

H. C. TUCKER, physician and surgeon, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Derby was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1833, son of John and Mary A. Tucker. He married in 1861, Miss Mary J. Clark, daughter of Justin and Mary Minnick Clark. They have two children, Marietta and Robert H. Mr. Tucker was educated at New Philadelphia and New Hagerstown, Ohio, commenced the study of medicine in 1855 with Dr. E. P. Buel, attended lectures at the National Medical College in Washington, D. C., in 1858 and 1859, and commenced the practice of medicine in 1859 He was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting in 1864, in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer, Company A. He was made Assistant Surgeon of the Regiment, served in that capacity until September 1864, when he was mustered out of the service. He came to Kansas in 1871, and located on his farm which he still owns. He has been engaged in farming and the practice of medicine since that time. He also owns a residence and drug store at El Paso. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of Wichita Lodge, No. 99, A. F. & A. M., of El Paso Lodge, No. 112, I. O. O. F., and of Encampment, No. 53, of the Old Settlers' Association. He has been Postmaster of El Paso for eight years.

BENJAMIN H. WARD, lumber dealer and merchant, was born in Tennessee in 1844; son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Patten Ward. Was married in 1870, to Miss Lydia J. Butts, daughter of Archibell and Martha Butts. Has four children—Emmit, Asa D., Morris and an infant. Came to Kansas in 1859; located near Spring Hill, Miami County; engaged in farming until 1871, when he removed to Butler County and engaged in contracting and building; remained until 1882, when he moved to El Paso, Sedgwick County, and engaged in the lumber business, and also a partner in the general merchandising business of F. M. Tong & Co., who carry a full line of goods.

VALLEY CENTER.

Valley Center was surveyed into town lots in 1872. It is located on the railroad, on the banks of the Little Arkansas, about twelve miles north of Wichita. It has a postoffice, three stores, two blacksmith shops, considerable storage capacity for grain, and several dwelling-houses. Its principal proprietors are John Carpenter and son.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—GRANT TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM N. AYRES, M. D., physician and surgeon and farmer, P. O. Valley Center, was born in Ohio, in 1811; son of William and Elizabeth Ayres. Was married in 1836, to Miss Evaline H. Hanger, daughter of Martin and Elizabeth Hanger. Has two children—William W. and Augusta Ayres, now Mrs. Rose. He has buried eight children. At the age of sixteen he left Ohio for Louisville, Ky., and soon after commenced to read medicine. Attended lectures at the Louisville Medical University, where he graduated in the class of 1844. His first practice of medicine was in 1834, and has made it his life work. After thirteen years removed to Illinois, where he practiced for thirty-four years. Came to Kansas in 1882. After a short time spent at the residence of his son, on his farm in Park Township, he located at Valley Center and engaged in the practice of his profession. In April of this year established the drug business in company with his grandson, Wm. P. Ralph, under the firm name of Ayres & Ralph. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Masonic Fraternity. He is past master of A., F. & A. M., having occupied the position of worshipful master two terms. Has been Justice of the Peace and Sheriff of Hardin County, Ill. Was Representative from Hardin and Gallatin counties to the Illinois Legislature in 1871-72.

W. W. AYRES, Section 26, Park Township, P. O. Valley Center, son of Dr. William N. Ayres, was born in Indiana in 1838. Was married in 1861, to Miss Catharine Drum, daughter of Mary and Jacob Drum; has two children—George and William. His wife died in 1870. Was married in 1871 to Miss Mariah Baldwin, daughter of John and Manerva H. Baldwin; has four children—Evaline, Laura M., Manerva and John. Came to Kansas in 1880; located in Park Township, on the farm where he now resides; owns eighty acres; engaged in farming. Is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church also of the Masonic fraternity, A. F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F., Sedgwick Lodge No. 177. Has been a teacher for twenty-seven years before coming to Kansas; commenced at the age of sixteen. Was County Superintendent of Public Instruction of Harden County, Ill., for eight years, and Deputy Sheriff of that county for the same length of time, and Sheriff for two years.

C. P. BAKER, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Sunnydale, was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1821; son of Ezekiel and Sally Baker. Was married in 1845, to Miss Mary A. Kenyan; has six children—Charles D., Madelia H., Daniel A., Joseph E., Frank H. and Erwin. Wife died in 1858. Was married in 1873, to Mrs. Clara Beach, *nee* Dewine; she had one child by her former husband—Hattie Beach, and one by her last marriage—Cassini Baker. Mr. B. came to Kansas in 1870; located on the farm on which he now resides, containing eighty acres, of which sixty-eight are under cultivation. He was in the army during the late war; enlisted in 1861, in the Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company A; was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Kenesaw Mountain, Franklin and Nashville; was slightly wounded at Pea Ridge; had seven ball holes through his clothing; was taken prisoner, but succeeded in making his escape and joined his command; was mustered out in 1864. Is a member of the Garfield Post No. 25, G. A. R., and of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County. Settled in the township before its organization. Mr. and Mrs. Baker were the first couple married in Grant Township. Mr. Baker is a descendant of the Bakers and Pattens of Rhode Island, and of English and Irish extraction.

J. C. BAXTER, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Sunnydale, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1834, son of John and Lucinda Baxter. He was married in 1854, to Miss Rosina Zellner, daughter of Jacob and Susannah Zellner. Has seven children—Arabell, Loffness C., Alanda, Emerillis, Emma E., Alfrieda A., and Davis J. He came to Kansas in 1871, located on the farm on which he now resides, containing 160 acres, 100 of which are in cultivation, which yields him a good average of wheat, oats and corn. He has a good orchard of 500 fruit trees now in bearing and a fine grove of about two acres of forest trees. Mr. Baxter enlisted in Company K, Eighty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, in 1863. Was detailed on entering the service as prison steward, served in that capacity until the close of the war. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and Trustee. Settled in the Township before its organization. He has served on the School Board of his district for six years.

DWIGHT BEACH, carpenter and builder, was born in Orleans County, Vt., in 1850, son of Solomon and Harriet Beach; was married in 1869 to Miss Pyra Spinks, daughter of Richard and Jane Spinks; has one child—Pearl Beach. Came to Kansas in 1870, located in Kechi Township, engaged in farming, remained for two years, then moved to Harvey County, where he remained for five years, then returned to Kechi Township, this county, and remained two years, then moved to Valley Center, Grant Township, where he still resides. He has been engaged in the mercantile business for the last three years. In 1883 he sold his business and is now engaged at his trade, which is that of a carpenter. He has been successful in his farming and other pursuits. Owns a farm of eighty acres, sixty acres of which are under cultivation, and a house and two lots in Valley Center.

S. H. BRITAIN, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Sunnydale, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1827, is a son of James and Relief Britain. Was married in 1859 to Miss Mary A. McIntosh, daughter of Alexander and Rachel McIntosh. Has three children—Frank L., Albert P. and Loree L. Britain. Came to Kansas in the fall of 1868, remained one year and a half in Topeka, and then removed to Burlingame, and in December, 1870, located on his present farm of 160 acres, 100 of which are in cultivation, and twelve in forest trees, eight acres devoted to an orchard of assorted fruits and one acre in blackberries. His residence is surrounded by fine shade trees, rendering it very attractive. His average grain yield is: corn, 35; wheat, 12, and oats, 40 bushels per acre. Mr. Britain enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered out after ten months' service. Was educated for a physician, and after leaving the army practiced several years at Hayfield, Crawford Co., Penn., but private reasons induced him to abandon the profession and move West. Was one of the organizers of Grant Township. Has been three years Director of the School Board of his district, and was elected Township Trustee in February, 1882.

H. C. BOYLE, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Valley Center, was born in Putnam County, Ill., in 1846, son of David and Lavina Boyle. Was married, in 1869, to Miss Lydia T. Morris, daughter of Edward and Hannah Morris. Has two children—Orvil A. and Myron D. Boyle. Came to Kansas, in 1876, from Illinois, purchased the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 240 acres, 160 of which are under cultivation; corn and wheat are his principal crops, which have invariably yielded well. He keeps about forty head of cattle of high grade Short-horn, and fifty hogs of Poland-China breed. Mr. B. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is church and district steward. Is a member of the Arkansas Valley Agricultural Association of Sedgwick County, was Director, and in 1882, was Assistant Superintendent of the Society. His farm joins the town site of Valley Center. Has a good orchard now in bearing, and a variety of small fruit. Has a grove of forest trees of about two acres surrounding his residence.

E. C. CARNAHAN, merchant and farmer, Section 27, was born in Logan County, Ill., in 1860, son of M. C. and Lodema Carnahan; single. Came to Kansas in 1876 with his parents; located in Grant Township, engaged in farming, remained six years; then associated with L. C. Waller, and established the hardware business, under the firm name of Carnahan & Waller, and is now carrying a full line of hardware and all kinds of farming implements; owns the building in which the business is located, 20x40 feet, and an agricultural warehouse, 20x40 feet; the business has increased about 50 per cent since its establishment; owns a farm of eighty acres, on which he keeps stock. Is a member of the Christian Church. L. C. Waller, of the firm of Carnahan & Waller, was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1848; is a son of Frederick and Christina Waller. Was married in 1877, to Miss Sarah B. Westfall, daughter of John and Sarah Westfall; has one child—Myrtle E. Waller. Came to Kansas in 1882, located at Valley Center; owns a farm of eighty acres, engaged in stock raising; has recently established the hardware business in connection with E. C. Carnahan; the firm has a very fine trade, surrounded as they are by as fine a farming community as there is in the county. Is a member of the Christian Church. Was Supervisor of Piatt County, Ill., held the office two years.

J. T. CARPENTER, farmer, Section 36, and dealer in coal, lumber, etc., P. O. Valley Center, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1823. Is a son of Asa and Catharine Carpenter, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and moved to Du Page County, Ill., when the subject of this sketch was twelve years of age. At the age of twenty, he was married to Miss Eliza Emerson. In 1850, with his wife and child, went to California, going by the overland route, to try his fortunes among the vicissitudes of the land of gold, where he remained for five years, during which time he was successful and succeeded in accumulating $10,000, but was overwhelmed with grief at the death of his wife and child. In 1855, he returned to Illinois, where he was engaged in farming until he came to Kansas in 1870. In 1855, he was married to Miss Sarah Hudson, daughter of the Rev. James and Rebecca Hudson. He has three children by the last marriage—Horace, Clara and Arthur Carpenter. On coming to Kansas he located on a farm on the Little Arkansas River, in Park Township, this county, but subsequently removed to Wichita, where he was engaged in the grain business for four years. He then removed to his farm, on which he has since resided, consisting of 500 acres, located in Grant and adjoining townships, 350 acres of which are under cultivation. In 1878, he laid out the town site of Valley Center, from a portion of his farm. Since moving to this farm he has devoted his time to the interests of his farm, and has also been engaged in the coal and lumber business and buying grain. Has been successful in all his business ventures, and has acquired a competency which he is now enjoying in his declining years as the result of his energy and business ability. He was elected County Commissioner in 1873, serving one term of two years, and re-elected in 1875, and served another term, during which time he assisted in organizing over one half of the townships of Sedgwick County. Has never been an aspirant for office, studiously avoiding all, excepting the one mentioned, but has ever been a zealous worker for the public interest's of the communities in which he has lived. He is a director and stockholder of the Citizens Bank of Wichita. Is a Free-will Baptist. Was deacon of the church for twenty years before coming to Kansas. Is a member of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County. He is an earnest temperance man, never having used tobacco or stimulants in his lifetime, not even to the extent of drinking a glass of beer. His son, Arthur, who is associated with him in business, was born in Illinois in 1861. Was married in 1881, to Miss Della Sherman. Has one child—Ray Carpenter. Was appointed R. R. agent at Valley Center, in 1879, for the A., T. & S. F. Co., and in 1882 for the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., which office he held until 1883, when he resigned on account of other business. He was appointed Postmaster of Valley Center in 1881, which office he now holds. Mr. Carpenter's son-in-law, A. C. Race, station agent at Valley Center, was born in Wisconsin, in 1856. Is a son of Calvin and Annis Race. Was married in 1880, to Miss Clara Carpenter, daughter of the subject of this sketch. He located in Grant Township, in 1879, engaged in the grocery business for two years. Received the appointment of agent for the R. R. Co., in February of the present year.

STEPHEN P. DAVISON, farmer, section 2, P. O. Sunnydale owns 160 acres, 95 acres under cultivation, with small orchard and good frame dwelling. Has two horses, four cows and 12 hogs. He came to Kansas in 1877 and located here. Was born in Illinois, January 19, 1841, and came from his native State to Kansas. Enlisted in May, 1861, in the Sturgis Rifles, of Chicago, an independent organization, and served as a body-guard to Gen. McClellan; was relieved from command of the army and was discharged. Re-enlisted, February 9, 1865, in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and was with his command in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, doing provost duty and assisting U. S. Marshals, etc., and was discharged February 8, 1866. He married, in 1868, Miss Emma McLaughlin. They have two children—Georgia A. and Lucy E. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALONZO J. FINCH, blacksmith, was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1840. Is a son of Lewis and Mary Finch. Was married, in 1866, to Miss Maggie French. His wife died in 1867. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Annie E. Brooks, daughter of Joseph H. and Emily Brooks. Has two children—Willie E. and Laura E. Finch; buried two infants. Came to Kansas in 1872; located at Hutchinson, Reno County; remained three years, engaged in farming and blacksmithing, then returned to New York, and there remained until 1879, engaged at his trade, then removed to Illinois and remained for three years, when he returned to Kansas and located at Valley Centre, establishing himself in business. Is successor to A. Clark. He owns his shop with two lots, a good residence with three lots, and six business lots. His business has increased about 150 per cent since his location at Valley Centre. He was in the late war. Enlisted in 1862 in the Forty-third Regiment N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, Company G, Second Battalion, Second Division, Sixth Army Corps attached to the Army of the Potomac. Was in the battle of Fredericksburg, and other engagements of his command. Was wounded at Fredericksburg by a shell, on the 13th day of December, 1862. Was disabled from further service, and was discharged by Surgeon's certificate of disability in May, 1863. Is a member of the Second Advent Church, Masonic Fraternity, Knights of Pythias and the National Union.

W. Y. GOODRICK, Justice of the Peace and farmer, Section 2, P. O. Valley Centre, was born in Ohio in 1834; son of W. W. and Charity Goodrick. Was married, in 1855, to Miss Mary E. Figgins, daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth Figgins. Has three children—William A., Elizabeth J. and John E.; buried one child. His wife died in 1874; was married, in 1878, to Miss S. A. Graham. Came to Kansas in 1867; located in Davis County; remained three years, engaged in farming, then removed to Sedgwick County; located in Kechi Township; remained for five years, then removed to Grant Township, where he now resides. Has been engaged in farming; has in a crop of forty-two acres of corn; has usually been successful in his farming pursuits. Was in the War of the Rebellion. Enlisted in 1861, in the Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B. Was in the battles of Chickamauga, and other engagements of his command, nine in all. Was wounded in the engagement of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, by gun-shot in the left eye, the ball still remaining in his head. Was transferred to the Invalid Corps. Was unable to do service after receiving the wound; his general health was impaired, from which he has never fully recovered. Was mustered out in 1864. Held the office of Justice of the Peace for four years in Kechi Township, and is now holding the same office for the fourth term in Grant Township. Is a member of the Garfield Post No. 25, G. A. R.

WILLIAM J. HENNESSY, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1856; son of John and Mary Hennessy; is single; was educated in the Rochester and Macedon Academy; took collegiate course at the Syracuse University, medical department; graduated in the class of 1881. His first practice of his profession was in Palmyra, N. Y., where he remained until 1883, when he removed to Kansas, locating at Valley Center, Grant Township, where he purchased the drug business of H. R. Dean, in company with Mr. Davis, under the firm name of Hennessy & Davis, Mr. D. devoting his time to the drug business and Mr. H. to his practice, which has already become quite extensive in the townships of Grant, Eagle, Kechi, Lincoln and Park. He is a physician of the regular school.

THOMAS O. HOSS, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Valley Center, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1832; son of James and Susan Hass. Was married in 1855, to Miss Mary J. McNeal, daughter of Joseph and Martha McNeal. Their children are Frank J., Fred J., Edward F., Kate O., William W., John and Helen M. His wife died in 1874. He was married again in 1875, and buried his second wife in 1877. Was married again in 1882, to Miss Laura B. Summers, daughter of Rev. W. C and Mary L. Summers. Came to Kansas in 1870, and located in Lynn County; after one year removed to Grant Township, this county, and located on the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 160 acres, 120 of which are under cultivation; engaged in farming and stock raising; feeds his surplus corn; fats about fifty hogs and thirty head of cattle. Mr. H. was in the late war, enlisted in the Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Company D. Was in the battles of Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth, Shiloh; was wounded in the last named engagement, and was unfit for service until the fall of the same year. Served as Orderly Sergeant. In the spring of 1863, was detailed to recruit a company of colored troops. In August was transferred to the Sixty-first United States Colored Infantry, and was appointed Captain; received his commission in the fall of the same year, and held the same until the close of the war. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, the Garfield Post, No. 25, G. A. R., and of the Old Settlers' Association, of Sedgwick County. Was elected Justice of the Peace at the first election held in the township, and has held that office from that time. He married the first couple in the township. Is treasurer of the Maple Grove Cemetary Association of Grant Township. He had but twenty-five cents on reaching Kansas. He lived in a sod house. In 1871, hauled lumber from Newton and built him a house, which at the time of its completion was burned by a prairie fire, together with all his hay. His oxen died with the Texas cattle fever, leaving him destitute and in debt; but undaunted at the misfortunes that would have discouraged a less resolute man, he set to work to rebuild his house, and by labor and perseverance, succeeded in getting a house, and procuring another team; but misfortune still awaited him—in 1874, his crops were all destroyed; but with the same spirit that had previously characterized him in misfortune, he has been able to surmount all discouragements, and is now reaping the reward of his energy, being surrounded by all the comforts of life on as good a farm as there is in his community.

O. G. JACOBS, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Valley Center, was born in Tioga County, N. Y., in 1844; is a son of Joseph C. and Margaret Jacobs. Was married in 1870, to Miss Cora Tusler, daughter of William and Survina Tusler. They buried one child at the age of one year. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1870, and located on the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 240 acres, all of which are under improvement, 155 under the plow. He has been very successful in his farming, getting good yields of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. Has a good orchard in bearing; has a fine residence 30x26 feet, two stories high, erected at the cost of $2,000, one mile and a half from Valley Center. Mr. Jacobs had but $400 when he came to Kansas, and by energy and perseverance, notwithstanding the discouragements of pioneer life, has now one of the finest farms and pleasantest homes in the township as the reward of his labors. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M., of the Old Settlers Association, of Sedgwick County, and of the Arkansas Valley Agricultural Association, of Sedgwick County. Has been a Trustee of Grant Township two terms. Was County Commissioner of Sedgwick County one term, and has served on the School Board several terms.

WILLIAM McCRACKEN, farmer and fruit grower, Section 22, P. O. Sunnydale, is the son of Robert and Catharine McCracken. Was born in 1826, in Allegheny County, Pa., and in 1853, married Miss Mary Lindsey. Mr. McCracken removed to Illinois where he resided for many years, and came to Kansas in the fall of 1872 and located the following spring. Of his 270 acres the greater part has been improved, and while devoting considerable attention to agriculture he has made a specialty of fruit raising. His orchard contains 25,000 peach, 3,500 apple, 3,000 cherry, 1,000 pear and about 500 plum trees, while ten acres are devoted to raising choice varieties of berries and other small fruits. Flora, too, has been remembered, there being in addition to other flowers at least forty varieties of the rose, while throughout the entire farm evergreens and other ornamental shrubs are tastefully interspersed so as to blend in one harmonious whole, while at a short distance from his residence he has a fish-pond well stocked with German carp. His residence, which was erected in 1879, at a cost of $4,000, is one of the finest in the county. Although now possessing one of the finest fruit farms in the State, Mr. McCracken had from the first to contend with many difficulties; having naturally a taste for horticulture, he determined from his first location here to establish such a farm as he now has. At great labor and expense he had in 1874 made considerable progress when the grasshoppers destroyed all his trees, thus entailing upon him a loss of $4,000; but nothing daunted, he determined to succeed in his undertaking and replanting the following spring, his industry was rewarded three years later by selling $2,200 worth of fruit in the short space of three months. In 1879 he sold $5,000 worth of fruit. He has never since had a failure of his crop, thus showing what may be attained by industry, perseverance and patience, assisted by the fertile soil and genial climate of Kansas. Mr. McCracken is a member of the Horticultural Society, which meets monthly at his house. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a liberal-minded, public-spirited and enterprising citizen. He has contributed towards building five different churches. The money which he expends in charity amounts to hundreds of dollars annually, while he has ever evinced a warm and active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community.

W. J. McKEY, merchant, was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1848. He is a son of Andrew and Anna B. McKey. Was married in 1870, to Miss Jennie Wilcox, daughter of Harvey and Rosa M. Wilcox. They have two children, William A. and George R. They buried one child, Rosa Belle, at the age of four years. He came to Kansas in 1877, and located in Elk County and remained five years, engaged in farming and stock raising, then moved to Valley Center, Grant Township, this county, and engaged in the mercantile business, successor to Beach Bros. In March of this year formed a partnership with Messrs. Beckmyer and Shreve, under the firm name of McKey & Co., and now carries a full line of groceries and dry goods. He owns a farm of 240 acres which he rents. The firm are doing an extensive business, which is rapidly increasing. Mr. McKey owns a residence, 24x26 feet one and a half stories.

L. C. NOBLE, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Sunnydale, was born in Pennsylvania in 1833. Is a son of Noble and Rebecca Noble, was married, in 1865, to Miss Nancy J. Clark, daughter of Alexander and Mary J. Clark, has four children—U. S. G. Noble, Anna M., William S. and Ida L. Mr. Noble came to Fort Scott, Kan., in 1869. After one year removed to his present home which contains 160 acres, eighty acres of which are in cultivation. His principal crops are corn, wheat and oats, with an average yield of corn, forty-five bushels to the acre, wheat, sixteen bushels per acre, and oats thirty bushels per acre. Mr. Noble enlisted in Company E, Thirtieth, Regiment Ohio Volunteers, was in the engagements of second Bull Run, South Mountain Antietam, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Atlanta, and other engagements of his command. Veteraned in 1864, and was mustered out in 1865.

SAMUEL I. PERIN, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Valley Center, was born in Ohio in 1836. Is a son of Ira Perin; was married in 1868 to Miss Catherine Lear; has two children—William H. and Myrtel Perin. He came to Kansas with his family in 1870, located on the farm on which he now resides which consists of 320 acres, 140 of which are under cultivation. The principal crops are corn and wheat which yield a good average. He is also engaged in raising stock. He has a fine orchard in bearing, containing apple, peach, cherry, and plum trees, and a variety of small fruits. Has a grove of forest trees surrounding his residence. He has been Treasurer of Grant Township for two terms, has served for five years on the School Board.

C. PINGEL, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Valley Center, was born in Germany in 1841, son of David and Dora Pingel. He came to Kansas in 1870, located on the farm which he now owns containing 160 acres, of which 140 are under cultivation; wheat, corn and oats are his principal crops, which have always yielded a fair average; has an orchard of apple and peach trees in bearing, and a nice grove of forest trees, his farm is under a good state of cultivation, is surrounded with a hedge, and other improvements which do credit to its owner's industry.

JOHN D. PINGEL, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Sedgwick City, was born in Germany in 1835, is a son of David and Dora Pingel; was married in 1858, to Miss Axana Welch, came to Kansas in 1870, located on the farm on which he now resides; owns 200 acres of land of which 171 are under cultivation, and is engaged in farming and stock raising; has a good orchard in bearing and a fine grove of forest trees; was in the army during the late war; enlisted in 1861, in the Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, Company B, Cavalry, was transferred in the fall of 1862, to the Fifteenth Cavalry, Company K.; was in the battles of Bentonville, Pea Ridge, Corinth, Crab Orchard, Stone River, Chickamauga and in the engagements of the Atlanta Campaign; was mustered out in 1864, was in the Township one year before its organization; is a member of the School Board.

ERASTUS A. POLLARD, farmer and stock feeder, Section 5. P. O. Sedgwick, owns 160 acres, 115 acres under cultivation and the rest in pasture, all enclosed with hedge and wire fence; a good frame dwelling 16x26 with an ell 12x18, one and a half stories; has just sold a quantity of stock, but has at present four horses, six cows and forty-two hogs. He was born in Vermont June 18, 1818, and moved to Illinois in 1846 and came from there to Kansas in March, 1873, locating on his present farm. He was married in 1840 to Miss Rhoda A. Willmarth, they have five children—Elliot E., Luman A., Laura L, Clark and Grant. Mr. P. while in Illinois was quite a prominent citizen of his locality, serving as Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Highways, Collector and Assessor, Postmaster and for a short time freight and expressagent on the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. In Kansas has been Township Treasurer and on the School Board for years. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

S. L. RAYMOND, proprietor of the Cottage House and insurance agent, was born in Danbury, Conn., in 1834, son of Charles and Harriet Raymond. Was married in 1876, to Miss Catherine Ash, daughter of James E. and Catherine Ash. Has three children—Maud E., Mabel P., and Edward E. He came to Kansas in 1873 from Illinois, located in Grant Township, engaged in farming for nine years, then moved to Valley Center, opened the Cottage House, and engaged in the insurance business. Was in the late war, enlisted in 1861, in Seventh Illinois Volunteers, Company D, Second Battalion, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, attached to the Army of the Mississippi. Was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Bentonville, and other engagements of his command. Entered the service as private; promoted to Orderly Sergeant. In 1862 received commission as Second Lieutenant, six months later the commission as First Lieutenant, and in July, 1864, received the commission of Captain, which he held until the close of the war.

REV. JOSEPH M. ROMINE, Methodist Episcopal clergyman, was born in De Witt County, Ill., in 1853; is a son of Samuel F. and Sarah Romine. Was married in 1877, to Miss D. Ella Jones, daughter of James and Arthuema Jones. Has one child—Merrill W. Mr. R. was educated at the public schools of Montgomery County. Studied theology under Rev. T. H. Herdman, of the Southern Illinois Conference, and Rev. B. F. Rhodes, of the Illinois Conference. He was admitted to the Illinois Conference, at Bloomington, in 1873. Was ordained deacon in 1875, and elder in 1880. Remained with the Illinois Conference one year, when he was transferred to the Southern Illinois Conference, where he remained for three years, then was transferred to the South Kansas Conference, where he still remains. His first charge in Kansas was the South Haven Church, Sumner County; the second, Oxford, in the same county, and his third was Valley Center, where he has been for the last three years. He built a parsonage at South Haven, and organized a church at Palestine; organized the Park Church at Sunnydale, and has erected three church buildings, one at Sunnydale, Grant Township, at a cost of $2,000, and one at Valley Center, at $2,000, and one at Eldridge, Union Township, at a cost of $1,500. Has received forty members in the church since coming to Valley Center. Owns a farm of 160 acres.

J. M. V. SHREVE, merchant, P. O. Leon, Butler County, was born in Indiana in 1839; is a son of William and Susan Shreve. Was married in 1871, to Miss Eva Mann, daughter of M. B. Mann. His wife died in 1873. He has since remained single. Came to Kansas in 1880, located at El Dorado, Butler County, where he engaged in dealing in stock. In 1882, established his business at Leon, Butler County; associated with Mr. Beckmyer, under the firm name of Beckmyer & Shreve, where they have been doing an extensive business in general merchandising. In March, of this year, the firm associated themselves with Mr. McKey, of Valley Center, under the firm name of McKey & Co. Mr. Shreve expects soon to return to Leon, where the business demands his attention, leaving the management of the Valley Center store with Mr. McKey. He is a member of the Christian Church.

REV. W. C. SOMERS, farmer, Section 23, and Presbyterian clergyman, P. O. Sunnydale, was born in Vermont, in 1820; is a son of William and Margaret Somers. He was married in 1856, to Miss Mary L. Trimble, daughter of John and Mary Trimble. He has three children living—Fanny, Laura B., and George Somers; and William L. Somers, who died at the age of nineteen years. Mr. Somers was educated at the Newburg Theological Seminary; graduated in the class of 1851. Was ordained to the ministry in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1852, and has made it his life work. Has held the pastorate of Eastern churches for thirty years. In 1877 he came to Kansas from Ohio, located on his farm on which he now resides, which contains 160 acres, 120 of which are in cultivation. Wheat, corn, and oats are his principal crops. His son, George Somers, is living with him, and takes the management of the farm. At the time Mr. Somers came to Kansas there was neither church organization nor church building in the township, of his denomination. He succeeded in organising a church, which now numbers fifty-one communicants, and has erected a commodious church building, at a cost of $2,000—the Sunnydale United Presbyterian Church.

W. S. SPAULDING, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Sunnydale, was born in Lewistown, Pa., in 1834; son of Dustin and Rachael R. Spaulding. Was married in 1862 to Miss Caroline Taylor, daughter of Lyman Taylor. He has buried his three children, and in 1869 Mrs. Spaulding's death occurred. He came to Kansas in 1870, and after a short stay at Burlington, located in the fall of the same year upon the farm of 160 acres upon which he now resides; 122 acres are in cultivation, principally in wheat and oats. In 1864 Mr. Spaulding enlisted in Company C, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, and participated in the engagements of Cold Harbor, Burden's Plank Road, Poplar Grove Church, Warren's Raid, Dunwiddie Courthouse, Five Forks. Was on the picket line when Lee surrendered, and was mustered out in July, 1865.

ST. MARK.

The village of St. Mark is situated on the line between Union and Attica townships, in the midst of the German settlement. It has a large Catholic Church, with school buildings, a postoffice, a stock of general merchandise, drug store, hotel, blacksmith shop, tin and carpenter shops.

Blendon is also located in Attica Township, ten miles west of Wichita. It is a beautiful little village, with two stores, a restaurant, blacksmith shop, etc.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—ATTICA TOWNSHIP.

E. S. ALDRICH, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Wichita, was born in Michigan, in 1852; son of Bennajah and Mary Weed Aldrich. Was married in 1875 to Miss Alida Smith, daughter of Jacob and Rosannah Smith. Has five children—Claud, Willard, Bennajah, Elijah and Garfield Aldrich. Came to Kansas in 1871; located on the farm where he now resides; owns 320 acres of land; engaged in farming and stock raising. Was the second settler in the township. Is member of the School Board, a member of the Baptist Church, and of the Old Settlers' Association, of Sedgwick County. Is superintendent of the Harmony Union Sunday school; has been its superintendent for eight years; was the organizer of the school, in 1874; it now numbers forty-five scholars; has always been a Sabbath school worker, and an earnest temperance man. Was president of the Delano Temperance Society.

THOMAS BRAZILL, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Wichita, was born in Ohio in 1850. Son of Thomas and Mary Condarn Brazill. Was married in 1875 to Miss Mary Fullum. Has four children—Nellie, Walter, Willie and Albert Brazill. Came to Kansas in 1870; located at Wichita; remained five years, engaged in meat work in hotels. In 1875 located on his farm in Attica Township, where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land; engaged in farming and stock raising.

P. BRIGGS, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Blendon, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., in 1841; son of W. A. and Fanny Barber, Briggs. Was married in 1869 to Miss Augusta Watkins, daughter of John and Evaline Smith Watkins. Have two children—Willis H. and Robert Briggs. Came to Kansas in 1871; located on the farm where he now resides; owns eighty acres of land; engaged in farming. Is the oldest settler in the township. Mrs. Briggs was the first woman in the township west of the Cowskin Creek. He was in the township two years before its organization; was elected constable at the first election; has been member of the School Board. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1861 in the Third Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Company E; re-enlisted in the Regular United States Service. Was in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, and other engagements of his command; was wounded at Green River Bridge; was in the hospital nine months; was prostrated with the typhoid fever before recovering from his wound. After leaving the hospital returned to Michigan. After one month, re-enlisted in the Third Michigan Cavalry, Company F; was quartered in the Western Department, engaged in scouting; was mustered out in Texas, in 1866.

FOSTER COLEMAN, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Blendon, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1814; is a son of James and Amy (Foster) Coleman. Was married in 1834, to Miss Jane Peoples. Has two children—Joseph R. and Mary M. Coleman. His wife died in 1840. Was married in 1842, to Miss Nancy Sullivan, daughter of David and Christiana Sullivan. Has four children—John H., Andrew S., William W. and Francis M. Coleman. Came to Kansas in 1872, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land, and engaged in farming and stock raising. Was among the first settlers in the part of the township where he now resides. Was one of the organizers of the township; was Treasurer from 1878 until 1882. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, holds the office of steward and class leader. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M.

EDWIN H. CROSS, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Wichita. Was born in Clinton County, Mich., in 1846. Is a son of Thomas and Louisa (Matthews) Cross, single. Came to Kansas in 1873, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 240 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Has been member of the School Board.

J. F. CURTIS, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Wichita, was born in Illinois, in 1845; son of Israel and Olive (Flint) Curtis, single. Came to Kansas in 1872, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 640 acres of land; engaged in wheat raising. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in March, 1863, in the Second Nebraska Cavalry, Company M. Was in the battles with the Indians on the Upper Missouri River, at the mouth of the Yellowstone, and at Stoney Lake, near Devil's Lake, and in other engagements of his command. Enlisted for nine months' service. Was mustered out in December, 1863. Was one of the organizers of Attica Township. Was its first Clerk, held the office for four years. Has been Trustee for two years. Was one of the organizers of the School District. At the first meeting there were four persons present voted to build a schoolhouse. The first school tax paid by him was $21.70. The only taxable property owned by him at that time, was two yoke of steers, and a plow.

NOAH FINK, farmer, Section 8, P. O. St. Mark, was born in Rockingham County, Va., in 1842. Is a son of Isaac and Mary (Mayers) Fink. Was married in 1869, to Miss Clara Sieber, daughter of Soloman and Elizabeth Sieber. Has two children—Emory L. and Calvin S. Fink. Came to Kansas in 1872, and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Was conscripted in the Confederate service, in Virginia, in 1861, served three years. Is the oldest settler in the northern part of Attica Township. Was there before the organization of the township. Has been a member of the School Board for six years.

JOHN KELLY, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Blendon, was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1831; son of Abraham and Mary (Durbin) Kelly. Was married in 1854 to Miss Kate N. Wylie, daughter of David and Mary Edie Wylie. Came to Kansas in 1873, from McLean County, Ill., and located in Attica Township. Owns 320 acres of land; engaged in farming and stock raising. Was one of the organizers of the township. Was the organizer of the Grange movement in Sedgwick County, and was master of the town and county Grange. To encourage the movement, he and E. P. Thompson built the Grange Elevator, at Wichita. Was elected Director of the State Board of Agriculture, in 1874; was President of the Board in 1875 and '76, remained member of the Board until 1882. Was elected Representative of Sedgwick County, in the Legislature of 1875. In 1876 was elected State Senator from the Thirty-eighth District. Served in the session of 1877; resigned his position the following summer. Was appointed member of the Centennial Board to represent the State at the Centennial at Philadelphia, in 1876. Is President of the West Side Library Association, of Attica Township, chartered in 1880; 150 volumes in the library. Crossed the plains in 1850, to California; remained one year, engaged in mining.

J. S. KNOBLAUCH, farmer, Section 6, P. O. St. Mark, was born in Germany in 1854. Is a son of John B. and Josephine Knoblauch. Was married, in 1880, to Miss Bichsel, daughter of George and Elsie Bichsel. Came to Kansas in 1876 from Minnesota and located on the farm where he now resides. He owns 200 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Was elected Treasurer of Attica Township in 1882 and re-elected in 1883. Is a member of the School Board and of the St. Mark Catholic Church.

JOHN LEIENDECKER, farmer, Sections 7 and 11, P. O. St. Mark, was born in Prussia in 1845, and is a son of Matt and Anna M. Schafer-Leiendecker. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Mary Wilkins, daughter of August and Magdaline Wilkins. Has seven children—John, August, Mary, Peter, Lizzie, Anton and Anna. Mr. Leiendecker came to Kansas from Minnesota in 1875 and located on Section 11. Owns 800 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. He has 700 acres of land under cultivation. He has been a member of the School Board for three years. Is a member of St. Mark Catholic Church.

MARKUS LIES, farmer, Sections 9 and 10, P.O. St. Mark, was born in Luxemburgh in 1829, and is a son of Henry and Susie Tomerill Lies. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Catharine Gorgan, daughter of Nicholas and Anna Gorgan. He has nine children—Susie, Nicholas, Anna, Barney, Kate, Peter, Lizzie, Abbie and Mary. His wife died in 1881; single. He came to Kansas in 1878 and located on the farm where he now resides. He owns 480 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. He has 440 acres under cultivation. He came from Minnesota to Kansas. Is a member of St. Mark Catholic Church.

A. H. McCONAHIE, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Blendon, was born in Ireland, County Antrim, September 4, 1847, and with his parents, in 1849, immigrated to America, and located in Randolph County, Ill. He is a son of David and Violet Hunter McConahie. Was married, November 27, 1878, to Miss Ruthe E. Wikoff, daughter of H. B. and Mary Wikoff. He has three children—Willie A., Mary V. and Jennie A. Mr. McConahie came to Kansas on the 27th of November, 1866, located in Johnson County and engaged in farming. In August, 1872, he moved to Sedgwick County, and on the 19th of August bought from Mr. Nicholas Clous for $500 the farm he now lives on; and then located on the southeast quarter of Section 25, Garden Plain Township, Sedgwick County. He was the first settler in that township and built the first house. In 1876 he located on the farm where he now resides. He owns 160 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. He was in the War of the Rebellion. Enlisted, April 21, 1864, in the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, Company K, and was in the engagements of his command; he was mustered out at Memphis, Tenn. May 28, 1865. He has been Trustee of Attica Township two years.

CHARLES M. MILES, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Blendon, was born in Connecticut in 1835, and is the son of William and Harriet Collins Miles. Was married, in 1864, to Miss Mary A. Lyman, daughter of William and Mary A. Ives Lyman. He has six children—Nelson L., Charles W., Edgar M., Helen C., Lucy S. and infant. He came to Kansas in 1872 and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 480 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. He was one of the organizers of the township and was the first Trustee of the township; has been Treasurer. He is a member of the School Board and has been Treasurer of the district for nine years.

L. B. MILLER, farmer and blacksmith, farmer, Grand River Township, Section 5 and 6, P. O. Blendon, was born in Harding County, Ky., in 1838, son of Thomas and Frances (Culley) Miller; was married in 1869, to Miss Candace Harris, daughter of Anderson and Elizabeth (Daniels) Harris; has five children—Mary M., Elizabeth S., Willie E., Jesse P. and Lucien E. Miller. Came to Kansas in 1872, located in Coffey County, and engaged in blacksmithing, remaining four years, then moved to Wichita and remained two years. In 1878 he located on his farm in Grand River Township, and engaged in farming and blacksmithing, remaining three years; then moved to Blendon, Attica Township, where he now resides, working at his trade and farming. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M., and of the I. O. O. F. His farm consists of 166 acres; owns a house and lot where he resides, and farms 100 acres of land.

J. P. PARKHURST, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Blendon, was born in Hampshire County, Mass., in 1840, is a son of Jacob and Melinda (Thayer) Parkhurst, was married in 1868, to Miss Martha M. McAdam, daughter of Robert and Hannah McAdam. Has five children—Susie, Nellie, Mattie, Flora and Ada Parkhurst. Came to Kansas in 1875; located at Wichita, and engaged in teaching and farming. In 1877, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 620 acres of land, and is engaged in general farming. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in August, 1862, in the Eighty-sixth Regular Illinois Volunteer Company D, and was appointed First Sergeant at the organization of the company; was in the battles of Perryville, Missionary Ridge, Reseca, Rome, Ga., Kenesaw Mountain, and in other engagements of his command. Was wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, a ball passing through both arms, causing the amputation of the right arm, above the elbow. He was taken prisoner at the time, and was held from the 27th of June until the 12th of August, at the hospital, at Atlanta, Ga. The amputation of his arm was made on the 4th of July. He made his escape from the hospital on the 12th, and reached the Union lines on the 31st of August. Was treated with kindness while held as prisoner. Was in the hospital until he received his discharge, in March, 1865. Was able to give information to Generals Williams and Slocum, in regard to the strength and power of the enemy at Atlanta, which resulted in the capture of that city, the next day.

WILLIAM J. PITTENGER, farmer Section 28, P. O. Blendon, was born in Ohio, in 1838; is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Gladfelter) Pittenger. Was married in 1867, to Miss Ella Shafer, daughter of William P., and Harriet Shafer. Has five children—Oliver M., Charles E., Flora E., William A. and Clara E. Pittenger. Came to Kansas in 1879, from Illinois, and located on the farm where he now resides, engaged in farming. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1862, in the Ninety-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company D, and was detailed in the Signal Corps Service, in 1863. Was in the siege of Vicksburgh and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, July 22 and 28, 1864, Reseca. Was with Sherman in his march to the sea, and other engagements of his command. Joined his regiment in April, 1865, and was mustered out in June of the same year. Is a member of the ancient order of I. O. O. F. Is a member of the School Board, and has served three years. Was elected Township Trustee in 1882, and re-elected in 1883.

MARCUS SCHAFER, farmer, Section 9, P. O. St. Marks, was born in Prussia, in 1819, son of Anton and Catharine Schafer; was married in 1855, to Miss Catharine Topin. Wife died in 1872. Was married in 1872, to Johanna Traxalus; has two children, Anton and Mattie Schafer. Came from Minnesota to Kansas, in 1874, and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 880 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Has 400 acres under cultivation. Is a member of the St. Mark Catholic Church.

C. P. SHAFER, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Blendon, was born in Delaware County, Ind., in 1842, son of William and Harriet (Pelling) Shafer, natives of Pennsylvania; was married in 1864, to Miss Sophronie Ford, daughter of Thomas and Maria Ford, has three children—Hattie, Nellie and Howard Shafer. Came to Kansas in 1875, and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 240 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Is Justice of the Peace, has held that office for seven years; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and trustee of the church. Is a member of the School Board, has served for six years.

AARON SIEVER, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Wichita, was born in Virginia, in 1836; son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Caplinger) Siever. Was married in 1856, to Miss Sarah Morgan, daughter of James and Mary Morgan. Has ten children—Jasper, Noah, Charles, Matilda, James, Lucinda, Andrew, William and Blanche Siever. Came to Kansas in 1872, from Illinois, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 520 acres of land; engaged in farming and stock raising; fattens a large number of cattle each year, has now fifty-eight ready for market. Is a member of the Baptist Church. Was Postmaster of Jamesburgh for three years. Has been Constable of the township.

S. M. SPEER, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Wichita, was born in Franklin County, Ind., in 1842. Is a son of Joseph and Anna (Masters) Speer. Was married in 1873, to Miss Maggie Stout. Has one child—Russell P. Speer. Came to Kansas in 1872, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 400 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisted in 1862, in the Eighteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, Company F; was in the battles of Magnolia Hills, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, siege and charge, second battle of Jackson, Fort Esperanza, Berryville, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill and other engagements of his command. Was taken prisoner at Cedar Creek, on the 19th of October. Was held at Libby and Salisbury prisons for eight months, during which time he suffered great hardships; was prostrated by sickness for two months after his release. Was mustered out June 27, 1865.

H. B. WIKOFF, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Blendon, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1829; son of Samuel S. and Ann (Henderson) Wikoff. Was married in 1852, to Miss Mary A. Mallory, daughter of William and Mary (Reed) Mallory. Has seven children—William M., Caroline F., Ruth E., Elizabeth A., Mary A., Anno Nettie and Lula Alta Wikoff. Came to Kansas in 1872, located in Miami County, remained one year. In 1873, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land. Is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and elder of the church. Was master of the Grange in 1875.

JOHN ZENNER, M. D., physician and surgeon, P. O. St. Mark, was born in Prussia in 1844. Is a son of Joseph and Barbara (Thiel) Zenner. Was married in 1867, to Miss Christine Englert. Has four children—John, Edward, Frank and Rosa Zenner. Came to Kansas in 1870, from Pittsburgh, Penn., located in Wabaunsee County, remained six years, engaged in the practice of medicine. In 1876, located at Wichita, and engaged in his practice there for three years. In 1879, located at St. Mark, Attica Township, where he now resides, and has a large practice. Was educated in Prussia, in the medical and military college, graduated in 1865. Came to the United States in 1867; has been engaged in the practice of medicine from that time. In 1879, established a drug store at St. Mark. The business has increased 100 per cent since its establishment. Is a member of the St. Mark Catholic Church. Is a Justice of the Peace.

GERMANIA.

This is a small town about one and a half miles west of St. Mark, in Garden Plain Township. Its population is mainly composed of Germans. It has several stores, a postoffice, hotel, good school and church building. The surrounding county is well settled with a very prosperous class of farmers.

Garden Plain is a very small hamlet in the southwestern part of the township.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—GARDEN PLAIN TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM BLACK, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Germania, is a native of Orleans County, N. Y., and was born in 1834. In 1859 he was married to Miss Sarah McElroy, who has borne him three children, viz.: William, Sarah and Emma. In the spring of 1878 Mr. Black sold his farm in New York State and removing to Kansas, located upon his present farm of 160 acres, 120 of which are now under cultivation, with an average grain yield of wheat 20, corn 40 and oats 35 bushels per acre, on what is called "second" bottom land. Mr. Black is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM H. BALL, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Marshall, and one of the pioneer settlers of the township, was born in 1829 in Parke County, Ind., his father, Abel Ball, being a native of Redstone, Pa., and is of German and English descent. Born upon a farm he continued to pursue the vocation of his father with the exception of twelve years spent in running a saw mill, until November 16, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the siege of New Madrid, and the engagements at Tiptonville, Riddles Point, Fort Pillow, Randolph and Memphis; from thence to Helena and up the White River to the Yazoo Pass; thence to Bearskin Lake and Little Rock, where he was mustered out January, 1863, and at once re-enlisted in the same Company and Regiment; participated in the fight at Camden and returning to Mart's Mills had a brush with the enemy in which his Regiment was captured, with the exception of himself and twenty-seven others, who cut their way through and escaped. Proceeding to Little Rock he obtained a thirty-days' furlough, upon the expiration of which he returned to duty and remained in Indianapolis as prison guard until mustered out May 12, 1865, with the rank of Corporal. Mr. Ball was married January 16, 1848, to Miss Lydia A. Adams, of Parke County. They have had ten children, six of whom survive, viz.—Sally Ann, born in 1848 and now Mrs. C. Ellswick, of this county; George, 1850, and who is also married and residing in Indiana; Zopher, 1854, married and living in Illinois Township, this county; Charles, 1857; John, 1867, and Rosella, 1868. Mrs. Ball died in 1869, and July 9, 1873, he married Miss Melissa Rouse, of Iowa, by whom he has had five children, four of whom are living—Howard, born in 1874; Ella, 1876, and Henry C. and Alice (twins), July 5, 1878. Mr. Ball came to Kansas in May, 1874, locating here; 100 of his 160 acres are under cultivation, with an average yield of wheat fifteen and corn forty bushels per acre. He has a very fine orchard of 1,100 peach trees, 800 of which are bearing, and he has also several hundred forest trees. He is now the senior settler of the township. Has been a member of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church since its organization. Is a member of Garfield Post, G. A. R., and in 1876 was elected Justice of the Peace.

N. B. BRYAN, Justice of the Peace and farmer, Section 35, P. O. Lamont, was born in Hancock County, Ind., in 1830, his father, Hampton Bryan, having removed there from Campbell County, Ky., where the family had been represented since 1730. His parents returned to their native State in 1833, and in 1852 the subject of this sketch went to California where he worked at wood cutting, mining, etc., and in 1874 located in Kansas, where he now has 160 acres, of which 115 acres are under cultivation, with a good average yield of wheat and corn. April 12, 1864, he was married to Miss Annie Taylor, of Kentucky, who has borne him five children, viz.—Ada, born in 1865; Taylor, 1866; May, 1867; Hampton, 1877, and Esther in 1878. Mr. Bryan is a member of the Baptist Church, and in February, 1882, was elected Justice of the Peace, which position he still worthily fills.

A. BUDWEISER, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Lamont, was born in the Province of Saarbruck, in Germany, in 1832, and is a blacksmith by trade. In 1871 he took part in the Franco-Prussian war, and the following year came to this country, whither some of his relatives had preceded him. He located first in Pettis County, Mo., where he worked at his trade until four years ago, when he came to Kansas, locating upon his present farm of 160 acres. So far Mr. B. has given his attention to agriculture only, and has had good crops of wheat and corn. He was married in Germany in 1872, for the second time, and has three children by the first marriage, who are all married and residing in this State. Henry, aged seven years, is the only issue of the second marriage. Mr. B. belongs to the Reformed Lutheran Church.

L. A. CADDICK, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Germania, is a native of Bristol, England, and when a child came to this country with his parents, who settled in Shelby County, Ohio, in 1844. August 19, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the engagements at Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Harper's Ferry, and Fort McDowell, and was mustered out in September, 1865. Upon leaving the army he returned to Ohio, and August 3, 1867, was married to Miss Eliza Shaver, of Auglaize County, Ohio. In 1871 Mr. C. removed to Hancock County, Ind., where he engaged in business, but sold out in 1874 and came to Kansas, locating upon a farm in Coffey County, where he remained until the fall of 1878, when he removed to his present location. Of his 160 acres, 125 are under cultivation; his corn and wheat yield being fully up to the average. Mr. Caddick has five children living, viz.: Lambert, Maggie, Sarah, John C. and Eva. He is a member of the Odd-Fellow and Masonic orders and of the G. A. R.

SIMEON CLARK, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Garden Plain, was born in Kentucky in 1826, and when a boy removed to Missouri, from whence he soon after went to Greene County, Ill., where he remained two years and then located in Pike County, same State, where he pre-empted a farm, which he cultivated for three years, when, leaving the farm in charge of his mother, he went to Quincy, where, for a period of twenty-two years, he was in the employ of Van Dorn & Co., occupying the position of foreman in their large saw mills, when he left to come to Kansas. Mr. Clark was married in 1850 to Miss Susan Wilson, who died in 1855, leaving one child—James W., now residing in Galesburg, Ill. January 18, 1877, he married his present consort, Miss Mary M. Reed, of Mobile, Ala., who has borne him three children, the only one now surviving being William A. J. Clark, who was born in Quincy, Ill., October 8, 1857, and who now resides with his parents upon the farm. Mr. Clark came to Kansas in September, 1873, and after a residence of eighteen months in Wichita, located upon his present homestead, containing 160 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation, with a good average grain yield. In early life he learned the trade of a carpenter, at which he still continues to work, being assisted in the management of the farm by his youngest son. March 22, 1865, Mr. C. enlisted at Grand Rapids, Mich., and was soon afterwards transferred to Company F, Thirty-eighth Virginia Volunteers, and after a year's active service was discharged at Brazos, Santiago, Texas, his term of service having expired, and received honorable mention from his commanding officer for his excellent soldierly qualities. February 9, 1883, Mrs. Clark was appointed Postmistress of Garden Plain Office. Mr. Clark and family are among the pioneer settlers of this township, there being but two other families here upon their arrival and only one of whom now resides in the Township. Mr. Clark is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE H. GILSON, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Blendon, was born in 1831 in Livingston County, N. Y., and in 1837, with his parents, removed to Ohio, and in 1846 to Campbell County, Ky., where he was engaged in farming, and where he on May 15, 1851, married Miss Sarah P. Harrison. Mr. Gilson has five children living—Lucy E., born June 19, 1852, George W., August 28, 1859, Thomas J., September 29, 1862, John L., born March 23, 1869, Vina, July 25, 1873, and two—Nancy J. and Harvey L.—deceased. Mr. Gilson enlisted in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 22, 1865, in Company F, One Hundred and Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Shenandoah Valley until mustered out at Winchester, Va., September 1, 1865. He removed to Kansas in 1876, and located upon his present farm of 160 acres, of which 130 are under cultivation, with an average wheat yield of fifteen and corn of thirty bushels to the acre. He has a fine orchard of 300 assorted fruit trees. Mr. and Mrs. Gilson are members of the Olive Baptist Church, of which he is the Clerk, and for the past five years has been Clerk of the School Board of district No. 37. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1878, and was in that office for a period of four years and three months, and is now one of the early settlers of Garden Plain Township.

JOHN W. GOSNEY, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Lamont, was born in the State of Kentucky in 1844, where he remained engaged in farming until 1871, when he went to Texas, and in 1875 located in Kansas upon his present farm of 240 acres, 125 of which are under plow, with an average grain yield of wheat fifteen and corn thirty-five bushels per acre. He has also found his oat crop yield well. He was married in 1869 to Miss S. L. Griffin, of Kenton County, Ky. Their children are Honora, born in 1871, Charles M., 1873, Carrie Bell, 1877, Maggie M., 1879, and Zuella, born in 1881. As a farmer, Mr. G. has been very successful, and although he has studiously avoided taking any public office, he has always been considered one of the representative men of this township. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and also of the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church.

CAPTAIN WALTER B. HAMILTON, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Marshall, was born in Perry County, Ill., November 25, 1837. His father, who died when the subject of this sketch was ten years old, being a native of Kentucky; when the war broke out he was in Texas, and at once hastened East, responsive to the call of his country. Arriving in North Missouri early in 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and participated in the engagements at Cassville, Springfield, Jefferson City, Booneville, etc. In an engagement with guerrillas he was shot in the hip and in falling from his horse fell on his head, which eventually caused total deafness, and in the engagement at Byron's Ford on the Big Blue his left arm was shattered, necessitating amputation. He received a commission as Captain for bravery and merit, having enlisted as a private. September 22, 1867 he married Miss Catharine McIlvaine, the issue of this marriage being Ora, born April 15, 1869, Don A., April 27, 1873, and Andrew, January 27, 1878. Upon leaving the army he returned to Missouri, where he held a commission as Notary Public from Governor McClurg. He was registering officer of Worth County. He was appointed Assistant United States Marshal for taking the ninth census. He was Postmaster of Allendale from 1867 to 1870, and Sergeant-at-Arms of the twenty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri. Captain H. came to Kansas December 3, 1874, and located upon his present farm of 160 acres, 120 of which are under cultivation, sixty-five acres this year—1882—being wheat. Since his residence here, although he has always taken a warm interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community, the Captain has studiously avoided taking any public office.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Lamont, was born in Kentucky in 1841, and in July, 1862, enlisted at Covington, Ky., in Company H, Thirty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Infantry, and served under Gen. Burbridge until mustered out at Louisville December 29, 1864. Re-enlisting in February, 1865, in Company F, One Hundred and Ninety-second Ohio, and serving until September, 1865, when he was again and permanently discharged. Mr. Harrison was married in 1870 to Miss B. M. Gosney, of Kentucky. They have three children, Charles W., born in 1871, Flora B., in 1873, and B. C. Harrison, born in 1875. His first location was in Attica Township, in which place he owns a farm of 160 acres. He also owns and resides upon 160 acres in this township, seventy acres of which are under cultivation, his grain yield being exceptionally good. He has held the office of Road Overseer and Treasurer of the School Board of his district, and is a member of the Olivet Baptist Church.

WILLIAM HEISEL, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Germania, is a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, and came to the United States in 1854. In 1857 he was married to Miss Susan Rathbone, of Livingston County, N. Y., and removing to St. Joe County, Mich., resided there for upwards of twenty-five years; engaged in farming, with the exception of five years spent in Kalamazoo as foreman in the gas works. Mr. Heisel has seven children, the eldest, William, being married and residing in this township. Carrie is now engaged in teaching in Attica Township. John, Edward, Charles, Alfred and Nellie. Mr. H. came to Kansas in 1879, locating here, where he now has 160 acres of good land, 130 acres of which are in cultivation, wheat and corn, which yield a fair average, being his principal crops. His farm also contains a good orchard of assorted trees, and substantial outbuildings. He is one of the Directors of the School Board of his district.

G. HAUNDTHAUSEN, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Germania, was born in the Province of Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1838, and is a cabinetmaker by trade. He immigrated to this country in 1866, and landing at New York worked at his trade in that city and Brooklyn until 1876, when he went to Philadelphia, Pa., where in August, 1877, he married Miss K. Feuerstein, who has borne him two children, viz.: Charles W., born September 12, 1878, and Gertrude, born February 26th, 1881. Mr. H. came to Kansas in the fall of 1880, and after a short stay in Fort Scott moved on to his present farm of 160 acres. His average grain yield is wheat twelve, and corn thirty bushels per acre. Mr. H. is a member of the Roman Catholic Church and Democratic in politics.

THOMAS JENKINSON, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Lamont, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1846, and while yet a boy was employed in the large rolling mills and other iron manufactories, his education being gained at night schools at a cost of three pence per week. Upon reaching man's estate he learned the trade of a roller and in 1870 came to the United States and worked at his trade in the States of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. May 16, 1879, he married Miss Josephine Rogers, of Troy, N. Y., and in 1880 located upon his present farm of 160 acres, eighty of which are under cultivation, and during the past two years have yielded a fair average grain return. Mr. J. has no children. He intends going into the business of cattle breeding in addition to agriculture. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

HARRISON KEITH, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Germania, was born in Jennings County, Ind., in 1834. Son of M. P. and Nancy Lewis Keith. Was married in 1863 to Miss Nancy J. Cromwell, daughter of Vincent and Deborah Cromwell. Has two children, Ida B. and Ada M. Keith. Came to Kansas in 1873 and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land, engaged in general farming. Was one of the first settlers in Garden Plain Township, and one of the organizers of the township. Was its first Treasurer, appointed by the County Commissioners, and was elected to the same office at the first election held in the township. Was elected Trustee in 1875 and again in 1879. In 1873 was elected Clerk and still holds the office. Was appointed Postmaster in 1877 and still holds the office. The two first years after he settled on his farm buffalo were quite plenty. He killed two on his farm. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M., Wichita Lodge No. 99.

RILEY OSBORN, farmer, Sections 5 and 6, P. O. Marshall, was born in 1824, in Casey County, Ky., his father, Elijah Osborn, having been a native of Virginia, and his mother of the former State. Mr. O. was engaged in farming in his native State, and in 1861, removed to and located in Gentry County, Mo., and upon the breaking out of the late war, entered the State Militia, in which he remained engaged upon active duty for a period of six months, and was subsequently called out at intervals until October, 1864, when he enlisted in Company I, Eighteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and after several months' active service, was taken ill, and remained in hospital at Buford, S. C., until March, 1865, when he rejoined his regiment, remaining with it until mustered out in July, 1865, and ordered to St. Louis, Mo., for final discharge. He returned to Missouri, where he continued to reside; engaged in farming until his removal to this State. In 1846, Mr. Osborn married Miss S. J. Muse, of Kentucky. Their children are—Mary E. (who is married, and a resident of Missouri), James W. (married, and residing in this township), Sarah Jane, John M. (who is married, and a resident of Morton Township), Harriet Julia (also married, and residing in Sherman Township, where also resides her married sister Martha Kansas), Stella May (married, and residing in Union Township), and Caswell H. and Dora Bell (who reside at home). Mr. Osborn is one of the first settlers of Garden Plain Township. His farm consists of 320 acres in this township, ninety acres of which are under cultivation, while he has also 160 acres in Erie Township, of which ninety-five acres are being cultivated, each farm yielding an average of corn forty-five and wheat twenty bushels per acre while his millet yield has been exceptionally large. His orchard contains 500 peach and 100 apple trees, and the entire farm bears evidence to the industry and progperity of its owner. Mr. Osborn has been Director of the School Board of his district, and is a member of Garfield Post, No. 25, G. A. R., located in Wichita.

THEO. OSSWEILER, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Germania, and Trustee of the township. Was born in Fliessem, Reg. Bez. Trier, Prussia, in 1847, and immigrated to this country in 1867; remained for several years in Chicago, where he was employed as a clerk in a grocery store, etc.; parents reside in Kenosha, Wis. Mr. O. was married, in 1874, to Miss Frances Ruehl, a native of Weisbaden, Germany. They have had five children, only two of whom survive—John (born November 22, 1874) and Mary (born July 3, 1881). Mr. O. came to Kansas in 1878, locating upon his present homestead of 240 acres, 170 of which are under cultivation, with an average grain yield of wheat fifteen and oats and corn thirty bushels per acre. Mr. O. is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and an independent Democrat in politics. He is a member of the School Board, and was Treasurer of his township in 1881, and elected Trustee in February, 1882, and returned in February, 1883.

J. S. PIPKIN, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Garden Plain, was born in Madison County, West Tenn., in 1841, his father, Lewis C. Pipkin, and his mother, Mary E. Pipkin, being natives of that State. Mr. Pipkin is descended from a race of farmers, and from his youth has followed the ancestral vocation. In 1846, he moved to Graves County, Ky., where he continued to reside until his removal to Kansas in 1876, this being his first location, purchasing his farm, which had then been slightly improved, and built his residence the same year, which was destroyed by fire the following year; but, undismayed, he at once rebuilt upon a larger scale, and now has a fine frame residence. In October, 1850, he married Miss Susan C. Dockins, of Tennessee, who has borne him five children, four of whom are now living, viz.: Henry N. (born September 3, 1852), Jonas R. (born January 7, 1855), Mary L. (December 21, 1860), Alice (January 17, 1864). In 1863, the Confederates endeavored to make him join their ranks, which he absolutely refused to do; and although being a strong Union man, was averse to becoming engaged in warfare against his friends and neighbors, and so remained neutral. His farm of 160 acres contains eighty acres under cultivation, with an average yield of wheat sixteen and corn thirty bushels per acre. He has a fine orchard of his own planting, containing 500 peach, 100 apple and a variety of other fruits. He has also 1,500 forest trees, chiefly cottonwood, box elder and mulberry. He has held the office of Treasurer of the township, having been elected in 1881; and has also been a Director of the School Board of his district; and is a member of the A., F. & A. M. His farm, which is one of the best cultivated in the township, is situated upon the south side of the Medicine Lodge road, is called Fancy Farm, and by its appearance of neatness, industry and prosperity at once strikes the eye of the traveler.

WILLIAM L. SHIVELY, farmer, Section 9, P.O. Germania, was born in 1833, in Orange County, Ind., his father, Henry B. Shively, who was a farmer and millwright, being a native of Kentucky. In early life he learned the trade of a carpenter, and 6th September, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and with his company participated in the battles of Antietam, Winchester, Chancellorsville, Cedar Mountain, Gettysburg and Peach Tree Creek, and was mustered out at Atlanta, in September, 1864, when he returned to Indiana. In 1854, William Shively married Miss L. Jones, of Indiana, who bore him two children, viz., Sarah, now Mrs. L. Boler, of Missouri, and Emma Zillie, now Mrs. Emory, of Indiana. Mrs. Shively died in December, 1856, and in November, 1865, Mr. Shively married Miss Mary Humphries, his present consort who is also a native of Indiana. The issue of this marriage are, Carrie, born in 1866; Henry, 1868; Susie, 1881; and one daughter, Melissa, deceased. In 1874, Mr. Shively came to Kansas, locating upon his present homestead, where he has upwards of sixty acres under cultivation, principally in corn and wheat, a good frame residence, etc. Mr. Shively is a member of the G. A. R.

ISAAC D. STOVER, farmer, Section 36, P.O. Lamont, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., January 16, 1839, his paternal grandfather having removed there from Virginia, and is of German descent, the name having been originally written Stauffer. Mr. Stover learned the trade of a carpenter, and in June, 1863, enlisted in Company D, Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three months' service, and was mustered out at Philadelphia, sometime after the term of service had expired. December 5, 1863, he was married to Miss Elmina Kindig, daughter of Mr. Joseph Kindig, of Montgomery County, Pa. They have five children living, viz., Henry, born February 27, 1865; Joseph, October 9, 1867; William, April 12, 1873; Clara November 19, 1875, and Charles, June 26, 1881. Mr. Stover came to Kansas in 1870, locating first in Leavenworth, where he remained two years, when he removed to Attica Township, this county; and after a residence there of four years, located upon his present farm of 560 acres, 375 of which are under cultivation, 265 acres being this year in wheat, the balance in corn. He has a good frame residence and barn, and in March, 1880, erected a windmill power for the purpose of drawing water. His farm is one of the best in the township, he having successfully surmounted many obstacles and met with the usual hardships incident to the life of the pioneer settler. He has been Road Overseer and member of the School Board, in both Attica and Garden Plain Township, in the latter of which he was Clerk of the Board, whilst his family was the first which settled in what is now Attica Township.

W. H. TAYLOR, Jr., farmer, Section 20, P.O. Marshall, was born in 1845, in Washington County, Ohio, to which State his father, Mr. W. H. Taylor, Sr., removed from Virginia, his native State, when a young man, and in 1857, to Henry County, Ia., where the subject of this sketch was educated, and where he, in the spring of 1864, enlisted in Company A, Forty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, for the one-hundred-days term, but eventually served five months, being mustered out at Keokuk, in September, 1864. He has a certificate of thanks, dated Washington, December 15, 1864, and signed by Ed. M. Stanton and the late President Lincoln. Upon leaving the army, Mr. Taylor returned to Iowa, where he engaged for a time in farming, subsequently engaging in the manufacture of trunks, opening a factory in Mount Pleasant, for that purpose, and at the expiration of three years disposed of his business interests, and, coming to Kansas, located upon his present farm in 1877. His farm of 160 acres, of which eighty are under cultivation, is situated upon Section 21, and is rented, while he is cultivating 280 out of 320 upon Sections 20 and 29, upon the former of which (Section 20) he has resided ever since his removal to the State, his average corn yield being thirty, with wheat eighteen bushels per acre, and millet about three tons. The farm contains an excellent peach orchard, substantial residence, barns, etc. Mr. Taylor was married in 1866, to Miss Emma J. Potter, of Ohio, who died October 11, 1880, leaving three children—Edward M., born February 20, 1867; William A., November 23, 1868, and George H., January 16, 1871. In addition to his farm in this county, Mr. Taylor has one of 240 acres in Kingman County, which is partly improved. He has been Constable of Garden Plain Township, and Clerk of the School Board of his district, and is a member of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church.

MARSHALL.

The village of Marshall is situated in Grand River Township, on the Ninnescah River. It is a busy village, with a flouring-mill, two stores, two blacksmith shops, two feed-stables, a broom-factory, boarding-house and restaurant. Messrs. Jones and Joslyn are the principal proprietors. The surrounding country is settling up with marvelous rapidity, and Marshall is growing very fast toward the proportions of a town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—GRAND RIVER TOWNSHIP.

J. A. ANDERSON, miller. The Marshall Flour Mill, located upon the east bank of the North Ninnescah River, was built in 1879, by Harp, Fager & Co., and then contained but two run of stone. In 1881 Mr. Fager sold his interest in the mill to Mr. J. A. Anderson, who put in a third "run" of stone, a purifier, and made general and requisite improvements. The motive power is supplied by two large turbine wheels, and the capacity of the mill is forty barrels of flour and 300 bushels of meal per day. Building and machinery are valued at $4,000. Mr. Anderson is a native of the District of Columbia, and was born in 1829, and for upwards of thirty years was engaged in railroad contracting and building, and prior to his removal to this State, had resided for fifteen years in the northern peninsula of Michigan. He located upon a farm of 160 acres, on Section 28, this township, in May, 1877. Mr. Anderson has a family of seven children, his eldest son, John R., who is also Constable of the township, being associated with him in the milling business, the firm being known as Harp, Anderson & Co. Mr. Anderson held the office of Trustee of this township in 1880, and has also been a member of the School Board. He was Justice of the Peace for two years, and was re-elected, but not desiring to continue longer in the office, declined to qualify. The Marshall Flour Mill does a large and increasing business, as the next nearest mill is at Wichita, twenty-four miles distant.

D. ASENDORF, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Marshall, was born in the Province of Hanover, Germany, in 1854, and, until his removal to this country, in 1876, was engaged upon his father's farm. This is his first location in the State. He now has 200 acres of improved land, ninety acres being in corn and wheat, and for newly broken land has hitherto yielded well, his wheat in 1882 turning out twenty-two bushels per acre. He has a good frame barn and residence, the latter a neat two-story, being built in 1882, at a cost of $500, and, with their contents, are insured. March 2, 1882, Mr. Asendorf was married to Miss Doretta Semarott, also a Hanoverian, in which province her father, Henry Semarott, still resides, engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. A. have one child, Annie, born February 2, 1883. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

A. A. BARLOW, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Marshall, was born in Catskill, Greene Co., N. Y., in 1834, and his father's death occurring in 1838, he was brought up and educated by his grandfather, in Herkimer County. Upon attaining his majority, he went to Madison, Wis., where he, for a time, found employment at house painting, and in 1859 removed to Brookfield, Mo., where he was engaged, first as brakeman, and subsequently as conductor, on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. Upon the breaking out of the war, he responded to the call for ninety days' men, and was in Company E, of what was called the Railroad Brigade, and was on detatched service as part of the army escort for the recruits who were being constantly forwarded to St. Louis. Sickness intervening, he was laid up for three months, and upon recovery returned to his duties on the railroad until 1867, when he came to Kansas, his first location being in Doniphan County, where he engaged in the business of burning lime by patent process, shipping to St. Joe, Mo. In the spring of 1871 he removed to Sedgwick County, and after a residence of five years in Wichita, removed to his present farm of 160 acres, and on which he has an average grain yield, of corn 35 to 40, and wheat 25 bushels per acre. Mr. B. was married in 1857, to Miss Lydia Hills, a native of New York State, who died in 1879, leaving five children—William E., born in 1859; Frank C., 1863; Lydia May, 1868; Effie, 1870; and Adelbert A., in 1876. July 21, 1881, he married his present consort, Miss Frances P. Franklin, a native of Putnam County, Mo., but then a resident of this county. Della M., born August 5, 1882, is the only issue of this marriage. Mr. Barlow is one of the pioneer settlers of this region, and has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of his adopted county and State. He has been Clerk of this township from the second year of its organization until February, 1883, when he was elected to the Trusteeship, and is also one of the Directors of the School Board of his district.

S. S. CASAD, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Birch, was born in 1825, in St. Clair County, Ill., his father, Dr. A. Casad, having settled there in 1818, from Ohio, but was originally from New Jersey. Mr. Casad's early life was spent in farming, and prior to the breaking out of the late war he, with his brother Thomas, was engaged in operating a flour mill in Summerfield, Ill. July 8, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Second Illinois Cavalry, and participated in the engagements at Vicksburg, under Gen. Grant, and afterwards his regiment was attached to the Department of the Gulf, under command of Gen. Banks. He participated in the Red River expedition, and was constantly on active service until mustered out at Baton Rouge, August 12, 1864, with the rank of Sergeant. He returned to Illinois and removed from there to Kansas, March 7, 1865, locating upon a farm in Johnson County, where he remained ten years, when he sold his farm and removed to Lawrence, where he remained until the spring of 1876, when he located upon his present farm in this township. Mr. Casad was married in 1847, to Miss S. C. Dew, also a native of St. Clair County, and daughter of the Rev. John Dew, of Botetourt County, Va. They have had eight children, six of whom now survive, viz.: Preble, born in 1850; Mrs. Mary Colton, of Butler County, born 1853; Mrs. Lucy Wishart, of Humboldt, born 1856; Samuel S., born 1861; Ada, born 1865; and Harry Lincoln, born in 1869. Mr. C.'s farm consists of 800 acres, 300 of which are under cultivation, with an average grain yield of thirty bushels of corn and eighteen of wheat per acre. His stock interests are represented by about sixty to seventy-five head of high grade native cattle, and it is his intention to increase their number, with hogs and other stock in proportion. His residence (a substantial two-story frame) and his commodious barns are insured, with their contents. Mr. Casad is one of the pioneer settlers of this region. He was one of the Judges of the first election held in the township, was the first Trustee elected in the township, and returned to the same office in the succeeding year. He is a member of Garfield Post, No. 25, G. A. R., and of the A., F. & A. M., and is one of the representative men of Grand River Township.

R. H. CHAMBERLIN, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Marshall, was born in Union County, Pa., in 1834. His early life was spent upon his father's farm, and at the age of twenty-one he went into business as general merchant, in Louisburg, Pa., continuing therein until the spring of 1865, when he sold out and entered the employ of Messrs. Waterman and Beaver, proprietors of the Pennsylvania Iron Works, at Danville, Pa., as receiving clerk in their general supply department. In May, 1867, he went to Montana as superintendent of a mining company, and upon the failure of the company returned to Pennsylvania, and in 1868 bought a farm in Virginia, upon which he settled for a time, when he sold it to advantage and, returning to his native State, continued farming there until his departure for Kansas in the spring of 1878. His first location was upon the farm he at present owns, which contains 170 acres, eighty of which are under cultivation, with an average corn yield of forty, wheat twenty bushels, and millet, two and a half tons per acre. His residence, which is a neat frame one, and his barns, which are large and substantial, are insured. Mr. Chamberlin was married in 1874, to Miss Harriet R. Van Valzah, of Union County, Pa. They have but one child, John, who was born May 2, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin, who were among the early settlers of this region, assisted in organizing the Methodist Episcopal Church Society here in the spring of 1879, and although the original membership has greatly decreased, services are still held semi-monthly in the Morton Center and Marshall schoolhouses, by the clergyman, who is stationed at Waterloo. Mr. Chamberlin is one of the prominent men of the township and has been Treasurer of the School Board of his district, and is now Treasurer of Grand River Township.

J. W. FOLLETT, Justice of the Peace, farmer, Section 3, and Postmaster, Birch, was born in Lake County, Ohio, in 1824, and when twenty-one years of age, removed to Steuben County, Ind., and locating in the town of Fremont, engaged in business, as general merchant, in which he continued until his departure for Kansas in 1878. Mr. Follett was married in 1845, to Miss Angeline Trask, of Madison, Ohio. They have four children, viz.: Ethe, who is now Mrs. Bricker; Alma, now Mrs. Melendy; Nellie, now Mrs. Greenemyer, and all of whom are now residing in Indiana, and Ralph W., who is now residing with his parents. Upon coming to Kansas, Mr. F. resided for a short time in Wichita, prior to his removal to his present home. His farm, in this county, consists of eighty acres, which is all under cultivation and surrounded by trees of his own planting; a fine orchard of 600 peach and 100 other fruits; a good frame residence, barn, etc. In addition to which he possesses a well-improved farm of 160 acres in Reno County. Mr. Follett was appointed Postmaster of Birch office in 1879, and was elected Justice of the Peace in February, 1882. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., and, although not as large as many others, his farm is one of the finest and best improved in this part of the county.

JOHN N. GADER, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Marshall, was born in Belgium in 1839, and came to this country in 1871, and located in Wyoming County, N. Y., removing in the following year to Defiance, Ohio, where he remained four years, and then spent two years in Paulding County, same State, moving thence to Kansas in 1878, locating first in Afton, and the following year removed to his present farm, of 160 acres, seventy of which are under cultivation, corn being his present crop, much of which is fed to stock. He was married July 17, 1882, to Miss Mary Seerener, a native of Bavaria, and who was then a resident of Wichita. In addition to his farm property, he is the owner of two dwelling-houses and building lots in the town of Marshall, where his brother Frank, who was born in 1856, and came to the United States in 1873, built the first house in the town. Frank, who is married, is now in Colorado. The Messrs. Gader are members of the Catholic Church.

HICKSON BROS., farmers, Section 29, P. O. Marshall, are natives of Boone County, Ind. and are named respectively William O., Joseph H., John R. and Albert A., and have always been engaged in farming, and came to Kansas in November, 1881, accompanied by their sisters Miss Sarah and Miss Maggie, and located upon a farm of 160 acres, eighty of which are under cultivation. There is also an orchard of 800 peach and 100 other trees. Residence and outbuildings insured. Miss Maggie Hickson was one of the organizers of the Baptist Church Society.

E. W. JOSLYN, Postmaster, was born in 1852, in Herkimer County, N. Y. His father Mr. Daniel W. Joslyn, who was Lockmaster at Frankfort, dying when the subject of this sketch was but four years of age, and his mother's decease occurring about eight years afterward, he was brought up and educated at Oneida, Madison Co. N. Y. by a maternal aunt. In 1870, he went to Wisconsin and located in Waupaca County, engaged in farming for two years, when he went to Iowa, where he remained for eighteen months and returning to Wisconsin, remained there until December, 1877, when he came to Kansas, and January 1, 1878, opened a grocery store in the village of Marshall which he conducted for a year when he associated with him a partner, Mr. L. F. Jones, and continued business under the firm name of Jones & Joslyn until May, 1881, when he disposed of his interest to his partner with whom he continued to remain in a clerical capacity until November, 1882, when he opened a drug store which he still conducts with an assorted stock valued at $1,200 to $1,500. Building and stock are insured. He is the owner of a farm of 160 acres, partly improved, located in Kingman County. November 10, 1880, Mr. Joslyn was married to Miss Della King, of Waupaca County, Wis., he returning there for that purpose. On January 22, 1878, he was appointed Postmaster of Marshall, he is at present Clerk of the Township and also of the School Board of his District and is secretary and treasurer of the Marshall Cemetery Association.

ROBERT A. SAUNDERS, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Marshall, was born in Richmond, Va. in 1823 and is of Scotch and English descent, although both his parents were natives of Virginia. In early life he learned the trade of a plasterer; and while yet a young man went into business as a merchant in his native State, and in three years sold out and removed to Buchanan County, Mo., where he engaged in stock raising, making a specialty of horses and mules for several years, when he removed to Gentry County, where he again turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, continuing therein until his departure for this State in February, 1876. His farm of 160 acres, situated upon the north side of Medicine Lodge Road, has eighty acres under cultivation, his corn yielding forty and wheat twenty-five bushels per acre. He was married in 1855 to Miss Laura White, of Whitesville, Andrew Co. Mo. and has had ten children, only six of whom survive, viz:—Mary E. born in 1860, and now Mrs. W. T. Rouse of Medicine Lodge; Edmond, born 1861, John I., 1862, Ella, 1864, Clara, 1869, and Odie in 1876. While in Missouri Mr. Saunders served in the State Militia from the beginning to the close of the war. He is one of the pioneer settlers of this Township if not *the* pioneer owing to the removal of others, and is a member of the Christian Church, of the A., F. & A. M. and was the first Justice of the Peace elected in the Township, serving two terms in succession.

T. H. SHANNON, M. D., is a native of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he was born in 1835. His parents were natives of that State, and his father, Mr. Enos Shannon, one of the representative farmers of the county. In 1850, his parents removed to Fulton County, Ill., in the select school of which county the Doctor received his elementary education. He subsequently studied medicine under Drs. Steele and Towler, of Astoria, Ill., and in 1856 entered the Iowa University of Medicine at Keokuk, from which he graduated in 1859, with the degree of M. D., and at once commenced the practice of his profession in Astoria, Ill., continuing therein (with the exception of a year spent in Adams County, and the time spent in the army) until his removal to Kansas in 1866. Dr. Shannon entered the army as a private in Company F, Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in September, 1864, and participated in the engagements at Franklin and Nashville, in addition to several skirmishes, and was mustered out at Nashville in June, 1865. The doctor was married, in 1857, to Miss Sarah M. Gallagher, of Illinois, and has three children, viz.: Leonidas and Velpean and one daughter, Gertrude, who is now being educated in Burlington, Coffey County. Dr. Shannon's first location in this State was in Le Roy, Coffey County, where he continued to practice until 1876, a period of ten years, when he removed to Wichita, and after a residence of one year there removed to a claim which he had purchased in this township, but finding that his rapidly increasing practice required his whole attention, he, in September, 1882, removed to the village of Marshall. His farm which contains 160 acres, 120 of which are under cultivation, and situated in Sections 8 and 17, this township, is well watered by the North Ninnescah River and Rock Creek, and contains two dwelling houses, barns, etc., and since his removal therefrom has been in charge of his two sons. The doctor is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and in 1878 was appointed a Justice of the Peace by Gov. Anthony. He was the first physician practicing in Grand River Township, and has a very large and increasing practice, there being but two other physicians within a radius of eighteen or twenty miles.

S. SPIGER, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Marshall, was born September 16, 1821, in Alleghany County, Md. His parents who were of German descent having been born in Virginia. He removed to Meigs County, Ohio when twenty-three years of age, and resided there, engaged in farming, for a period of twenty years, when he removed to Licking County, Ohio, and in the summer of 1877, came to Kansas, locating upon his present farm of 160 acres, thirty of which are under cultivation, corn and wheat being his principal crops. Mr. Spiger was married, in 1847, to Miss Nancy Ann Topping. They have had twelve children, eight of whom, seven sons and one daughter, survive, four being married and residing in Ohio, the younger members residing at home. Mr. S. enlisted, in 1863, in the Ohio Independent Battery of Artillery, and after a service of six months was taken sick and ordered home, where he was laid up with a severe illness, which ultimately incapacitated him for further service in the field. Mr. Spiger's farm is situated upon the south side of the Medicine Lodge highway, and his residence is one of the best in the township.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Marshall, was born in Wayne County, Ohio in 1822, and by his father's family, is of Dutch, and by his mother's of Scotch descent. His early life was spent upon a farm and in 1852, he removed to Indiana, where he remained a short time, and then went to Iowa, where he sojourned three years; here located in Gentry County, Mo., in 1857, and where he in the summer of 1861, joined the State Militia in which he remained, often upon active service, until the expiration of the war. Mr. Williams was married December 30, 1847, to Miss Margaret Howard, a native of Ohio, and daughter of John and Abigail Howard. Mr. and Mrs. Williams, have had seven children, only three of whom now survive—Howard R., born December 18, 1850; Jane, born June 1, 1855, and now the wife of Mr. William H. Rose, of this county, and Samuel H., born March 19, 1858. Both his sons are married and reside upon farms in this county. Mr. W. came to Kansas in the fall of 1875, and remained in Wichita, until the spring, when he removed on to his present farm of 160 acres, 125 of which are under cultivation, corn and wheat being the principal crops, and yielding an average, the former of forty and the latter twenty bushels to the acre. His farm is in an advanced state of cultivation and contains a fine orchard of assorted fruit trees, and a grove of over 3,000 walnuts, planted by himself, the seeds having been brought by Mrs. Williams from Medicine Lodge, seventy-five miles distant. While in Missouri, from 1875, until his departure for Kansas, Mr. Williams dealt extensively in stock raising, but since his residence here has directed his attention principally to agricultural pursuits. When he first located here, there were but two other families in the township, and they have since removed to other States, thus leaving Mr. Williams and family the oldest settlers in the township. In 1877, he drew up a petition for the organization of the Grand River Township, it then being included in the township of Garden Plain, and securing the requisite number of signatures, upon its being laid before the Board of County Commissioners, at Wichita, Grand River Township was forthwith organized and Mr. W. was appointed to the office of Treasurer in the first year of its existence, but has since declined to assume the cares of public office, although he has always been one of the officers of the election in his district. Mr. Williams is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

HIRAM WITTEN, merchant, Marshall, is a native of Tazewell County, Va., where he was born in 1836, and is a son of Hiram and Jane Witten, who, also were natives of that State. His boyhood days, until the age of fifteen years, were spent upon a farm, when he entered the employ of Mr. J. B. Hundley, of Gentry County, Mo., to which State he, with his mother and the other surviving members of the family had removed in 1845; Mr. W. remained behind the counter but a year, when he proceeded to learn the trade of a cabinet-maker, at which he continued to work until twenty-two years of age, when he was married to Miss Hannah Hunt (daughter of Mr. Jabez Hunt, of Gentry County,) May 6, 1858, who has borne him seven children, but six of whom now survive—Louisa Imogine, who was born October, 9, 1860; Ella Eudora, October 18, 1862; Marinda Jane, May 5, 1864; Lizzie W., July 5, 1866; Anna L., January 1, 1871, and Gracie G., October 16, 1878. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Witten located upon a farm in Gentry County, Mo., where he resided until 1869, when he engaged in business as general merchant, in Union Grove, in the above named county. During the War of the Rebellion, Mr. W. was a member of the State Militia of Missouri, and was often out upon active service. In 1877, he disposed of his business interests, real estate and other property, and retaining only his stock in trade and household goods, removed to Gentryville, same State, where he continued in business until his removal to this State, in September, 1878. His first location being two miles west of the present town of Marshall, and upon the Medicine Lodge road, in which he continued until the spring of 1880, when finding the tide of settlement bearing towards the east, he removed his store and residence to their present location, upon Bridge street, Marshall, and has since continued in business there. His well assorted stock of general merchandise is valued at upwards of $5,000, whilst store and residence, valued at $1,000, are with contents, insured for about one third. His was the first dry goods store opened in the town, June 20 1878. In addition to his business interests, he owns six building lots in Marshall, a farm of sixty acres, in Section 32, this township, thirty-five acres being under cultivation, and also contains 200 peach trees. Since his residence in this township, he has been Clerk of the School Board of his district, and is a member of the order of A., F. & A. M.

JOHN D. WOLF, Justice of the Peace, was born in 1855; his parents were natives of Union County, Pa., where he was educated, and afterward learned the trade of blacksmith. In 1878, he went to Kansas, and in 1882, returned and brought his parents, brothers and sisters. His father, Mr. Samuel Wolf, located in Morton Township, where he engaged in farming. Mr. J. D. had built a shop in Marshall, Kan. In the fall of 1882, he disposed of his shop, tools, etc., and entered the employ of L. F. Jones, merchant, as clerk. In 1879, Mr. Wolf married Miss Ellie Brown, daughter of Mr. William Brown, of this township. They have two children—Samuel William, born in 1880, and Frederick Cecil, born in 1882. Mr. Wolf has held the office of Constable of the township, and has been Clerk of the School Board of his district. He owns a farm of eighty acres in Morton Township, and five lots and two houses in Marshall. He is a member of the German Reformed Church, and in February, 1883, was elected Justice of the Peace.

CLEARWATER.

This pretty little village was platted in 1872. It is quite off the line of railway communication, and has not grown very much. It is in Ninnescah Township, on the banks of the Ninnescah River, one of the most beautiful streams in Southern Kansas. Clearwater has a postoffice, two general stores, and a blacksmith shop. It has a good class of settlers in and surrounding the village.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—NINNESCAH TOWNSHIP.

ALFRED N. BLACKMAN, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Clearwater, was born in Kentucky in 1842; is a son of L. V. and Sophia Allen Blackman. Was married in 1881, to Mrs. Alice E. Hammers, daughter of Harvey and Laura Carrington. Came to Kansas in 1877, and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 320 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting in 1862, in the Seventy-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company C. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., and was on the Red River expedition, Sabine Cross Roads, Mobile, Spanish Fort, Blakely and other engagements, seventeen in all. Was wounded at Vicksburg. He was injured in a transfer boat going from New Orleans to the mouth of Mobile Bay, by falling through a hatchway, and was disabled from this injury for four months. Was mustered out in July, 1865.

J. M. BOYD, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Beverly, was born in North Carolina, in 1836; is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Smith) Boyd. Was married in 1882, to Miss Christiana Beaton, daughter of Peter and Mary Beaton. Came to Kansas in 1872, and located on the farm where he now lives. Owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in farming. Was elected Constable in 1874. Was Postmaster at Little River, N. C. He moved from North Carolina to Missouri; came from Missouri to Kansas. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. E. BUNCE, farmer and blacksmith, P. O. Clearwater was born in Scotland in 1833; is a son of Richard and Annis (Low) Bunce. Was married in 1856, to Miss Elizabeth McCaughey. Has four children—Laura, Huldah, Emma and Stanley W. Bunce. His wife died in 1868. Was married in 1870, to Miss Adaline Little. Has four children—Charles, Addie, Arthur and Cecil Bunce. Came to Kansas in 1877, and located at Augusta, Butler County, and engaged in blacksmithing; remained two years, then moved to Wichita, and engaged in millwrighting. In 1882, moved to Clearwater, Ninnescah Township, and engaged in blacksmithing and farming. Owns 160 acres of land. He was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting in 1861, in the Thirty-ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, Company B. Was in the battle of Parker's Cross Roads, and was wounded in that engagement, and was in Jackson Hospital for fifteen months. He was then appointed Regimental Blacksmith; served in that capacity until 1864, when he was discharged from the service on account of his wounds. He was Deputy Sheriff in Warren County, Iowa, for two years before coming to Kansas.

JOSEPH H. BURSON, farmer, Sections 28 and 29, P. O. Clearwater, was born in Marshall County, Ill., in 1852, son of Edward and Sarah Elliott Burson. Was married, in 1876, to Miss Ella Moore, daughter of Andrew D and Susan Kaler Moore. Has one child—Arthur E. Burson. Came to Kansas in 1876, located on the farm where he now resides, engaged in farming and stock raising. Was elected Justice of the Peace in 1880. Is a member of the Baptist Church and superintendent of the Sunday school, has held that position for four years. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity A., F. & A. M.

WORTH CHAMBERS, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Clearwater, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., in 1848, son of Ahimaaz and Jane Patton Chambers; single; came to Kansas, in November, 1872, located at Leavenworth, in 1873, located on the farm where he now resides; owns 160 acres of land; engaged in farming; has served as Constable for Ninnescah Township for three years. Is a member of the School Board and has been Treasurer for two years. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M., Pawnee Lodge, Ill., No. 675.

JOSEPH T. HAMMERS, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Clearwater, was born in Greene County, Pa., in 1814, is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Hanna Hammers. Was married in 1836 to Miss Phoebe T. Evans, daughter of George and Lydia Evans. Has four children—George E., Joseph B., Phoebe and Benjamin Hammers. Came to Kansas in 1874, purchased the farm he now owns and located his family on the farm in 1875. Came from Illinois to Kansas. Owns 1,160 acres of land, in company with his sons; has been a cattle drover and shipper for fifty years. At the age of sixty-eight years drove a herd of cattle from Texas, through the Indian Territory to Kansas. Was Colonel of a regiment of Pennsylvania Militia for seven years. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M., and a Royal Arch Mason. Is a member of the Baptist Church; has held the office of deacon of the church for twenty years. At the time of his coming to Kansas there was no Baptist Church south of the Arkansas River in Sedgwick or Harper counties; now there is an association of twenty churches.

THOMAS K. KIMEL, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Clearwater, was born in Ohio, in 1831, son of Henry and Ann M. Hurst Kimel. Was married, in 1859, to Miss Rebecca Mounts, daughter of William and Martha Mounts. Has nine children—William E., Martha G., Jonathan M., Harvey O., Thos. K., Mary R., Abbie M., Samuel and Temperance Kimel. Came to Kansas in 1873, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 480 acres of land; engaged in farming and stock raising; moved from Ohio to Illinois, in 1840; remained there until coming to Kansas.

W. G. McGOVNEY, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Ruby, was born in Ohio, in 1847, is a son of James and Eliza Holmes McGovney. Was married, in 1873, to Miss Rebecca J. Parker, daughter of John Parker. Has one child—Clara F. McGovney. Came to Kansas in 1872, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

LEVI McLAUGHLIN, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Clearwater, was born in Mercer County, Penn., in 1821, and is a son of Henry and Jane Latta McLaughlin. Was married, in 1856, to Miss Mary M. Moore, daughter of George and Margaret Ewing Moore, natives of Pennsylvania. He has eleven children—Florence A., Amelia J., Thaddeus G., Elizabeth, Margaret M., Josiah B., Thorwaldson, William, Minnie, Laura and James. He came to Kansas in 1874 and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M., Wichita Lodge, No. 99. He is Justice of the Peace and has held that office for three years. He was Justice of the Peace in Illinois, also Constable and Deputy Sheriff for eight years in Illinois.

THOS. J. MACREDIE, farmer, Sections 26, 27 and 23, P. O. Clearwater, was born in Scotland in 1843, and is a son of Samuel and Janet Jaap Macredie. Was married, in 1872, to Miss Janet Jamieson, daughter of James and Tudhope Jamieson. He has three children—Samuel T., James J. and Agnes R. Came to Kansas in August, 1870, and located on the farm where he now resides. He owns 240 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. He was one of the organizers of the township, and was elected Trustee at the first election held in the township in the fall of 1870; has held that office for four terms since that time and holds the office of Treasurer at this time; has held that office for three years. He is a member of the School Board and has served in that capacity for nine years. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church, being deacon and clerk of the same.

WILLIS P. MANION, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Clearwater, was born in Hart County, Ky., in 1847, and is a son of Geo. W. and Mary Pratt Manion; single. He came to Kansas in 1879, located on Section 9, remained one year, then located on the farm where he now resides. He owns eighty acres of land, and is engaged in farming. In July, 1882, he took a contract for carrying the mail from Clearwater, Ohio Center, Waco, Haysville to Wichita; making three trips per week; contract remaining until July, 1886. He was elected Constable of Ninnescah Township in 1882 and re-elected in 1883. He enlisted in the regular United States Army in September, 1866, and was discharged same year for disability. Is a member of the Baptist Church. He left Kentucky at the age of seven years for New Albany, Ind., and remained there fourteen years; he then went to Greene County, Ind., remained there two years, then went to Martin County, Ind.; he remained there eight years, then moved to Illinois, remained two years and then came to Kansas.

S. R. MOORE, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Clearwater, was born in New Castle, Pa., in 1819, and is a son of John and Nancy Burk Moore. Was married, in 1845, to Miss Elizabeth McKinley, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth McKinley. He has four children—Joseph M., Fidelia M., John P. Hale and Rose. His wife died in 1855. He was married, in 1856, to Mrs. Margaret A. McLaughlin Morford, daughter of Henry and Jane Lotta McLaughlin. He has five children, viz.: Jessie A., Lizzie B., Louie, Albert T. and A. Lincoln. He came to Kansas in 1874 and located on the farm where he now lives. Owns 250 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Was in the War of the Rebellion. He enlisted, in 1862, in the One Hundred and Second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company E, and was in the battles and engagements of his command. Was discharged in January, 1863, for disability. He was Justice of the Peace in Illinois for fourteen years, and is a member of the Masonic Fraternity A., F. & A. M.

J. P. MORRISON, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Clearwater, was born in Pennsylvania in 1841, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Parshall Morrison. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Louisa McLaughlin, daughter of Henry and Louisa McLaughlin. He has three children—Harry, Ira and Charlie. Came to Kansas in 1872 and located on the farm where he now resides. He owns 160 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Was in the War of the Rebellion. He enlisted, in 1862, in the One Hundred and Second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company E, and was in the battle of Resaca, Ga. He was wounded in that engagement on the 14th day of May, 1864, and was in the hospital until August, 1865, when he was mustered out with his regiment; was then unable to walk without the aid of crutches. Is a pensioner and still experiences much trouble with his wound.

GEORGE L. MUNN, hardware dealer and farmer, P. O. Clearwater, was born in Medina County, Ohio, in 1854, and is a son of E. D. and Sarah J. Meade Munn. Was married in 1877, to Miss Viola F. Churchill, daughter of O. S. and Sarah Van Auken Churchill. Came to Kansas in 1879, located at Wichita Township on a farm, remained two years and then moved to Wichita, and engaged as tinner for G. N. Byers; remained there one and a half years, then located in Ninnescah Township, where he now resides. Owns a farm of seventy acres, and a store 20x40 feet, two stories, and keeps a general assortment of hardware and queensware; the business has increased 100 per cent since its establishment; is a member of the Baptist Church.

MOSES PARKER, farmer, Section 31, and clergyman, P. O. Beverly, was born in Ireland, in 1826. Is a son of John and Margaret McBride Parker. Was married in 1858, to Miss Mary Shuck, daughter of William and Elizabeth Sappenfield Shuck. Has eight children—Anna C., Margaret E., John W., Robert L., Elmer E., Ira E., Elmira M., and Charles L. Parker. Came to Kansas in 1876, located on a farm, where he now resides. Owns 480 acres of land. Is engaged in farming and stock raising. Commenced the work of the ministry in 1858; was ordained as pastor of the Huron Baptist Church, in Iowa. Remained pastor for seven years, then went to Carlisle to assist in erecting a church building. Was pastor of the church until the completion of the building. Was appointed missionary for the American Baptist Publication Society, supported by the Burlington and Keokuk Associations. Was engaged in that work for two years, then took the pastorate of two churches in Woodford County, Ill. Remained five years, then removed to Des Moines County, Iowa, remained four years, then moved to Kansas. Since coming to Kansas, has been instrumental in organizing five Baptist Churches. Is Postmaster of Beverly P. O. Has held the office for two years.

C. C. PHILLIPS, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Clearwater, was born near Rutland, Vt., in 1839; is a son of Joseph M. and Lydia Davis Phillips. Was married in 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Lutton, daughter of Jacob and Ruth Hazen Lutton. Has had nine children—Relief, Joseph Odley, William, Bessie, Mary, Charles, George and Every Phillips; came to Kansas in 1869, located in Riley County; remained one year, then returned to Illinois. In 1874, came from Illinois to Kansas, and located on the farm where he now resides; owns 240 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Was Democratic candidate for the Kansas Legislature in 1876.

WILLIAM ROSS, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Clearwater, was born in Scotland, in 1830. Is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth McGregor Ross. Was married in 1855, to Miss Janet Macredie, daughter of Samuel and Janet Jaap Macredie. Has six children—Andrew, Janet, Elizabeth J., Agnes B., Sarah M., and Maggie M. Ross. Came to Kansas in August, 1870, locating on the farm where he now resides. Owns 320 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. His family was the first settled in what is now Ninnescah Township, was one of the organizers of the town. Has been Justice of the Peace for four years. Was elected Representative of the Ninety-third District to the Kansas Legislature in 1876. Represented his District in the Legislature in 1877 and 1878. Is Justice of the Peace at the present time (third time) for two years more.

W. H. STAFFORD, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Clearwater, was born in Fountain County, Ind., in 1842; is a son of James and Fanny Savage Stafford. Was married in 1882, to Miss Emma A. Boyd, daughter of Thomas and Martha Smith Boyd. Came to Kansas in 1870, located on the farm where he now lives. Owns 490 acres of land, and is engaged in farming. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1862, in the Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Company H. Was in the engagements of his command; was discharged in February, 1863, for disability; re-enlisted in August, 1863, in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Company C; enlisted for six months' service; his Regiment was in pursuit of Gen. Morgan. After eight months service, was mustered out in March, 1864. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M. Moved from Indiana to Gila, Illinois, and remained two years, engaged in shipping grain. Came from Illinois to Kansas.

C. SUMMERS, farmer, Sections 34 and 27, P. O. Clearwater, was born in Virginia, in 1819. Is a son of Samuel and Anna Hall Summers. Was married in 1847 to Miss Agnes J. Tinsley, by whom he had five children—James F., Nancie E., Sallie, Elisha B. and Lucy J. who died in 1880, aged twenty-nine. His wife died in 1861. He was again married in 1861 to Miss Mary J. Bacon, daughter of Samuel and Mary E. Edoys Bacon. They have one child, Ida M. Summers. Came to Kansas in 1868, locating at Atchison. Remained for two years, engaged in railroading. In 1870 located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Came from Virginia to Kansas in 1868; was Justice of the Peace six years in Virginia. Was one of the organizers of Ninnescah Township. Was elected Trustee in the spring of 1873 Made the first assessment after the organization of the town. Is a member of the Baptist Church and trustee of the same. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M., Wichita Lodge, No. 99.

JAMES M. TRACY, farmer and merchant, Section 26, P. O. Clearwater, was born in Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., in 1846. Is a son of James H. and Elmina (Wheat) Tracy. Was married in 1875 to Miss Laura E. Davis, daughter of John and Margaret (Adams) Davis. Has two children—Clifton H. and John Tracy. Came to Kansas in 1871; located on the farm where he now resides. Engaged in farming one year, and then engaged as salesman for A. G. Dunscomb, who located a store on the Chisholm cattle trail, at the crossing of the Ninnescah. Remained until 1874, when Mr. Dunscomb moved his store to West Wichita; After one year he moved to Wichita, continuing as salesman until 1878, when he returned to his farm in Ninnescah, and commenced improvements and engaged in farming and cattle raising, and also commenced merchandising. In 1882 formed a partnership with G. N. Byers, firm name Tracy & Byers. Owns 320 acres of land and also carries on a general merchandising business. Business increased from $6,000 the first year, to $60,000 in 1882. Enlisted in 1867 in the New York Militia. Was Regimental Quartermaster. Served in that capacity until he came West. Was appointed Postmaster at Clearwater in 1878. Has held the office since that time.

GEORGE N. BYERS was born in Hagerstown, Md., in 1851; is a son of John and Ann M. (Weys) Byers. Was married in 1873 to Miss S. M. Gorin, daughter of Gladdin and Mary C. (Webber) Gorin. Has two children—Gladdin G. and Mary W. Byers. Came to Kansas in 1878. Located at Wichita. Engaged in the hardware business, located at No. 95 Douglas avenue. Continued the business until 1882, when he sold to George G. Matthews. In the same year located in Ninnescah Township and formed a partnership with James M. Tracy, firm of Tracy & Byers; engaged in farming and merchandising. Is a member of the Warwick Lodge, No. 44, K. of P., and of the Wichita Lodge of the Knights of Honor.

ALBERT H. WOOD, harnessmaker, P. O. Clearwater, was born in Ohio, in 1848; son of Thomas and Evaline (Hardy) Wood. Was married in 1881 to Miss Margaret I. Pigg, daughter of Joshua C. and Eliza (McAdams) Pigg. Came to Kansas in 1881; located at Wichita. Engaged in harness making. Remained fifteen months, then moved to Clearwater, Ninnescah Township, where he is now engaged in the harness business. Enlisted in 1878 in the Illinois State Militia, Hilliard Rifles, Company G. Served two years. Came from Illinois to Kansas.,

CHARLES W. WOOD, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Clearwater, was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1840; is a son of Thomas and Evaline (Hardy) Wood. Was married in 1871 to Miss Virginia A. Armstrong, daughter of Wesley and Martha (Sawrey) Armstrong. Has four children—Ralph E. Pearl, Effie and Carl Wood. Came to Kansas in 1873. Located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 158 acres of land; engaged in farming. Was in the War of the Rebellion. Enlisted in 1861 in the Twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company D. Was in the battles of Belmont, Mo., Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Kennesaw Mountain. Was with Gen. Sherman's command in his march to Atlanta, and at the taking of Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, and other engagements of his command. In November, 1862, was discharged by reason of re-enlisting in the regular army in the Fourth Cavalry, Company K. Was wounded in the charge at Middleton, Tenn.; was in hospital one month. Was mustered out in November, 1865. Has been Trustee of Ninnescah Township for three years, and Town Clerk. Has been member of the School Board for nine years. Is Justice of the Peace; has held that office for three years. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and elder of the church. Is member of the Garfield Post, No. 25, G. A. R.

JAMESBURGH.

This little settlement, a little over two miles northwest of Wichita, was once a village of some promise, but is regarded as a place of little importance now. It was laid out in the winter of 1872 and '73. It was named after James Morgan, the proprietor, whose heirs still own the land. It once had a store, shop, and postoffice, but they have all been removed.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—DELANO TOWNSHIP.

S. W. BAILEY, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Wichita, was born in Lorain County, Ohio, in 1843, and is a son of Hiram and Zephra Bennett Bailey. Was married in 1867, to Miss Caroline Brinley, daughter of J. B. and Aurelia Gilborson Brinley. Has five children—Flora, George, Isaac E., Ella, and Willie. Buried one child. Came to Kansas in 1871, located on the farm where he now lives. Owns 320 acres of land, and engaged in farming and stock raising. Was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisted in 1862, in One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Company H. Was in the battles of Knoxville, Buzzards Roost, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Pulaski, Duck River, Franklin, Nashville, Fort Fisher Fort Anderson, Wilmington, and in other engagements of his command—twenty-two in all Was mustered out in 1865. Is a member of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County. Is a member of the School Board; has served four years.

J. B. BRINLEY, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Wichita, was born in Exeter, Eng., in 1832; is a son of Joseph and Caroline Brinley. Was married in 1851, to Miss Amelia Gilborson, daughter of James and Caroline Gilborson. Has three children—Caroline, married to Mr. Bailey; Maria, married to Mr. Williams; and George Brinley. Came to Kansas in 1871, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 600 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M., and of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County. Came to the United States in 1852, located in Jersey City, N. J., and remained two years, then moved to South Bend, Ind., and remained there eight years, and then moved to Michigan, and from Michigan to Kansas.

C. B. CAMPBELL, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Wichita, was born in Pennsylvania in 1846; is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Fair Campbell. Was married in 1871, to Miss Margaret Ellis, daughter of John and Mary Ellis. Has two children—Maud and Galla Campbell. Came to Kansas from Illinois in 1875, located on the farm on which he now resides, Owns 320 acres of land, engaged in farming and stock raising. Was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisted in 1863, in the Second Illinois Light Artillery, Company A. Was in the engagements of Mobile, the bombardment of Fort Morgan, and other engagements of his command. Was mustered out at the close of the war, in 1865. Has been a member of the School Board for three years. A. F. Campbell, brother of C. B. Campbell, was killed in the Lawrence massacre, near Lawrence, with ten others.

FRED S. DENNIS, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Wichita, was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1858, and is a son of Byram and Gertrude Smith Dennis. Single. Came to Kansas with his parents in 1871, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in general farming. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County. Is a member of the Arkansas Valley Agricultural Association of Sedgwick County. Byram Dennis, father of Fred S. Dennis, was born in Ancram, N. Y., in 1821; is a son of Jacob and Nellie Dennis. Was married in 1845, to Miss Gertrude Smith, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Smith. Had two children—Fred S. and Henrietta Dennis. Came to Kansas in 1871, located on the farm his son now owns. Was one of the organizers of Delano Township; was elected Township Trustee in 1880; was a member of the School Board; helped to organize the district, and built the first school house. Died in July, 1880. Mrs. Dennis is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

A. E. DODGE, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Wichita, was born in Will County, Ill., in 1846; son of Enoch and Susan Adams Dodge. Was married, in 1871, to Miss Harriet E. Gaines, daughter of Samuel W. and Elmira Lung Gaines; had one child, Elmira Dodge. Came to Kansas in 1870; located on the farm where he now resides; owns 200 acres of land, one mile from the city of Wichita; engaged in farming and stock raising; has a fine herd of cattle. Was elected Justice of the Peace in 1871 at the Wichita election before the organization of Delano Township. Was the first Justice west of the Arkansas River. Was Trustee of Delano in 1878; held the office for two terms. Is a member of the School Board; has served for seven years. Is a member of the Arkansas Valley Association, and of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County. Was the third settler in Delano Township.

ENOCH DODGE, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Wichita, was born in Will County, Ill, in 1843; son of Enoch and Susan Adams Dodge. Was married, in 1877, to Miss Lizzie Hughes, daughter of Young S. and Ann Jones Hughes; has two children—Arthur and Lee Dodge. Came to Kansas in 1870, and located on the farm where he now resides; owns 136 acres of land; engaged in farming and stock raising, one mile from the city of Wichita. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1862 in the One Hundredth Regiment Illinois Volunteers Company G. Was in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Franklin, Nashville, and in the battles of the Atlantic Campaign, and other engagements of his command. Was never absent from his command during his three years' service. Was mustered out in 1865. Has been Treasurer of Delano Township. Settled in the township with his brother, A. E. Dodge, there being only three settlers before him.

ALEX. FARDY, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Wichita, was born in Waukesha County, Wis., in 1846; is a son of Michael and Ann Lyons Fardy; single; came to Kansas in 1866; located at Leavenworth; engaged in carriage making; remained five years, then located at Wichita; engaged in bridge building. Located on the farm where he now resides in 1872; owns 160 acres of land; engaged in farming and stock raising.

JOHN FARMER, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Wichita, was born in Canada West in 1849; son of Richard and Ann Ham Farmer; was married, in 1874, to Miss Jessie A. Chapman, daughter of Jesse B. and Elizabeth J. West Chapman. Has four children—Harry J., Ella B., George A. and Pearl Farmer. Came to Kansas in 1870; located in Delano Township, near the Arkansas River; in 1872, located on the farm where he now resides; owns 110 acres of land; engaged in farming and stock raising. Is a member of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County; was in the township one year before its organization, and was one of its organizers. His house was the fourth one built in the township.

A. B. JOHNSON, farmer, Sections 7 and 18, P. O. Wichita, was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1827; son of Samuel and Margaret McFarland Johnson; was married, in 1852, to Miss Susannah Johnson; has two children—Mary E. and Joanna L. Johnson. His wife died in 1868; he was married, in 1871, to Mrs. Rachel Tate Jay, daughter of James and Elizabeth Tate; have three children—Dora D. Jay, Cora B. and Maggie V. Johnson. Came to Kansas in 1872; located on the farm where he now resides; owns 460 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Has a peach orchard of 2,000 trees; the fourth year from the seed he had 300 bushels of peaches; has a walnut grove raised from the seed planted in 1873; trees now from two to four inches in diameter. Was elected Justice of the Peace in 1875; held the office four years. Has been a member of the School Board; served three terms. Is a member of the Congregational Church.

J. W. KEITH, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Wichita, was born in Greene County, N. Y. in 1826, son of Luke and Hannah Wolcott Keith, was married in 1851 to Miss Harriet Blaklee, daughter of Asahel W. and Elizabeth Carey Blaklee, has five children, Edith, Ellis A., Harvy J., Libbie and Grant Keith. Came to Kansas in 1874, located on the farm where he now resides, owns 160 acres of land, engaged in farming and stock raising. Was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisted in 1864 in the Thirteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteers; Company A., was in the battle of Savannah, Averysboro, Bentonville, the Georgia Campaign and other engagements of his command. Was mustered out in June, 1865, was elected Justice of the Peace in 1878, held the office for two years. Is a member of the School Board, has served eight years.

G. E. KIRKPATRICK, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Wichita, was born in Brown County, O., in 1834; is a son of Alexander and Lavina Evans Kirkpatrick; was married in 1857 to Miss Carolina M. Henry, daughter of Samuel and Phœbe Moore; Henry has seven children, Effie, Julia, Phœbe, Henry, Willie, Charles and Percy Kirkpatrick. Came to Kansas in 1871, located on the farm where he now resides; owns 154½ acres of land, engaged in farming and stock raising. Was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisted in 1861 in the Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Company C., had been in the service six weeks when he was taken with typhoid fever, was confined one year; re-enlisted in 1864 in the One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, Company K., was mustered out in the fall of 1864 at the close of his term of enlistment. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church, has been member of the School Board for four years, is a member of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick. His wife died in February, 1883.

WILLIAM H. KING, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Wichita, was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1816, is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth McClellan King. Was married in 1843 to Miss Sophia Mills, daughter of Timothy and Hannah Burr Mills. Has six children, George T., Frances A., Emma J., Willis A., Chester E. and Leslie E. Came to Kansas in 1871 and located on the farm where now resides. Is a member of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County. Built the first bridge across the Cow Skin Creek. Mrs. King has been a member of the School Board, served three years, was Treasurer of the district at the time of building the first schoolhouse. She came to Kansas and located their claim and with the assistance of her son, a lad of ten years, made the necessary improvements and held the claim until her husband came in the fall of the same year. Chester E. King was born in Michigan in 1854; is a son of W. H. and Sophia King; was married in 1882 to Miss Joanna F. L. Johnson, daughter of A. B. and Susannah Johnson; has one child, Clarence A. King. Came to Kansas with his parents in 1871; was educated for a teacher at Galesburg, Michigan, commenced teaching in 1874 and followed it until 1881. He is now engaged in farming, owns 154 acres; is a member of the Second Regiment Kansas Militia. A member of the Presbyterian Church and elder of the same, and a member of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick Co. Was Clerk and Lecturer of the Grange of Delano Township in 1877. Is a temperance man, was treasurer of the temperance society of Delano Township; was candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction for Sedgwick County. Leslie, son of William H. and Sophia King, was born in Michigan in 1861; was married in 1880 to Miss Ruth A. Stout, daughter of William D. and Zerelda Stout. Came to Kansas with his parents in 1871. Owns 160 acres of land in Kingman County. Is a member of the Second Regiment Kansas Militia, and of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County.

JOHN KRUCKENBERG, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Wichita, was born in Germany in 1846. Son of Henry and Catherine Kruckenberg. Was married in 1880, to Miss Augusta Schiel. Has one child—Arthur. Mr. Kruckenberg came to Kansas in 1870, from Missouri. In 1871, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land; engaged in farming and stock raising. Is a member of the Lutheran Church. Came from Germany to the United States, in 1865.

HENRY W. LAWRENCE, Section 29, P. O. Wichita, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., in 1819; son of Putnam and Ruth (Williams) Lawrence. He married, in 1845, Miss Abigail Doolittle, daughter of Henry and Mary (Richards) Doolittle. They have five children—James B., Robert E., Charles, Reuben and Mary. He came to Kansas in 1872, and located on the farm where he now resides. He has been Justice of the Peace six years in Delano Township. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and elder ten years.

ROBERT E. LAWRENCE, proprietor Maplewood Farm and breeder of Holstein and Polled Angus cattle, Section 30, P. O. Wichita, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., in 1847; son of Henry W. and Abigail (Doolittle) Lawrence. He married, in 1873, Miss Laura L. Smith, daughter of Frederick and Aurilla Smith, natives of Massachusetts. He came to Kansas in 1870, and located on the farm where he now resides. He owns 580 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. He is Trustee of Delano Township, and has been Clerk and Treasurer. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been elder in the church for thirteen years. He is a member of the Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, and has been director for two years. Is also a member of the Old Settlers' Association.

N. McCORMICK, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Wichita, was born in Indiana in 1839. Is a son of John and Sarah (Bush) McCormick. Was married, in 1859, to Miss Rachael N. Way, daughter of Henry and Lucinda (Hines) Way. Has four children—Wilber, Lillian, Gertrude and Herbert McCormick. Came to Kansas in 1871, located on a farm in Waco, remained five years. In 1876, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 320 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and dairying; milks thirty-five cows. Was a member of the School Board, and Clerk of School District in Waco Township.

JOHN McCORMICK, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Wichita, was born in Henry County, Iowa, in 1842, son of John and Sarah (Bush) McCormick. Was married in 1866, to Miss Mary Elder, daughter of Perry and Eliza Elder. Has five children—Elfie E., Lula P., Nellie, Myrtie M. and Arthur E. Came to Kansas in 1869, located in the spring of 1870, on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1861, in the First Regiment, Iowa Cavalry, Company E; was in the battle of Prairie Grove and other engagements of his command. At the close of his three years' enlistment, re-enlisted in the same regiment and company; was mustered out in 1866, at Davenport, Iowa. Is a member of the Old Settlers' Association.

S. W. RICHMOND, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Wichita, was born in Switzerland County, Ind., in 1825. Son of George and Catharine Richmond. He was married, in 1850, to Miss Amelia J. Leatherbury, daughter of Charles and Ann Leatherbury. They have four children—Irving, Gustavus, Corydon and Grant. Mr. Richmond was educated in Oberlin College; graduated in the class of 1859. In 1866, in connection with D. R. Hughs and George I. Yager, organized the Western Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, at Chicago; D. R. Hughs, president, S. W. Richmond, vice-president George I. Yager, secretary. He came to Kansas in 1870, and located on a farm in Section 31, Delano Township, where he remained until 1883, when he sold his farm and moved to Waco Township. Owns 152 acres. He has been Justice of the Peace in Delano for years. Is a member of the Spiritualist organization of Wichita.

C. W. TALLMAN, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Wichita, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1844. Son of Charles and Isabelle Brown Tallman. He was married, in 1875 to Miss Nellie A. Swarts, daughter of David and Mary C. Swarts. They have three children—Flora B., Annie L. and Samuel P. He came to Kansas in 1868, and located at Leavenworth County, and remained five years, engaged in farming and gardening. In 1873 he located in Delano Township, Sedgwick County. He owns 160 acres of land in Ninnescah Township, Section 17. In the spring of 1879 he located on his farm in Ninnescah Township, and remained until 1881, when he removed to Delano Township, where he now resides. He was in the War of the Rebellion, and enlisted in August, 1864, in the Forty-eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, Company E. He was mustered out in 1865, at the close of the war. He has been Clerk of Delano Township, and member of the School Board of Ninnescah Township. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Tallman was born in Leavenworth County, Kan., in 1856.

JOHN WILKINS, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Wichita. Was born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1852. Son of Perry and Mary Dibble Wilkins. Was married, in 1876, to Miss Mary Benton, daughter of George W. and Susan Simpson Benton. Has one child, Fred B. Wilkins. Came to Kansas with his parents, in 1870. Located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 120 acres of land, about two and a half miles from Wichita. Engaged in farming and stock raising. Is a member of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County. Was elected Trustee of Delano Township, in 1874; held the office for 1874-75. In 1879 made the assessment of the Township as Deputy Trustee. In 1880 was appointed Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Dennis, who was elected to that office. Was one of the Directors of the Delano Township Aid Society during 1874, for the purpose of aiding the sufferers from the ravages of the grasshoppers; was secretary of the society. Perry and Mary Wilkins, parents of the subject of the above sketch, were natives of New York. Came to Kansas in 1870, with their two children, John and Frank H. Wilkins. Located on a claim two miles from the city of Wichita, and immediately commenced improvements and laying the foundation for their future home. Being destitute of means, save energy and determination, Mr. Wilkins, and his two boys, spent the three first summers in freighting and at work on the A. T. & S. F. R. R., which at that time was built as far as Topeka, and was being built West. In the winter seasons of these years were engaged in hunting buffalo. Succeeded in killing about 1,000; the hides averaging about $2.50 each, and the meat three cents per pound fresh, and eleven cents dried. By this means were enabled to open and improve their farm, and with their characteristic energy have secured one of the most valuable and pleasant homes in the township; with a fine house, surrounded by large forest trees, which are of their own planting, which are now from eighteen to twenty inches in diameter, they are now reaping the reward of their industry.

MOUNT HOPE.

The growing village of Mount Hope is situated in Greeley Township in the northwestern corner of the county. It has two stores of general merchandise, one agricultural implement store, and one blacksmith shop—Thomas H. Candall and S. C. Thomas, proprietors.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—GREELEY TOWNSHIP.

F. M. ANDERSON, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Mount Hope, was born in Illinois in 1841, son of John and Anna Breckinridge Anderson. Was married in 1862 to Miss Lenora Moore, daughter of John and Margaret Moore. Has six children—Rosalia A., Mary A., Geneva E., Julian, Eleanor J., and Ora A. Came to Kansas in 1871, located on the farm on which he now resides; owns 160 acres of land; engaged in farming and stock raising; was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisted in 1861 in the Thirty-ninth Illinois, Company C. Was in the battle of Winchester and other engagements of his command; was discharged in 1862 for disability. Is a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Garfield Post, No. 25, G. A. R. Was elected Constable in 1874; has served on the School Board for seven years.

L. W. BAIRD, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Mount Hope, was born in Brown County, Ohio in 1840. Is a son of James and Martha Bower Baird. Was married, in 1868, to Miss Margaret Kirkpatrick, daughter of Finney and Nancy Bratton Kirkpatrick. Has five children—Arthur L., Robert K., Frederick C., Martha R. and James M. Baird. Came to Kansas in 1871, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 240 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted, in 1861, in the Seventieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, Company A. Was in the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Atlanta, Fort McAllister and other engagements of his command. Was wounded at Shiloh, and was laid up from April until September. Was mustered out in 1865. Veteraned in January, 1864. Is a member of the Congregational Church and Trustee of the same, and a member of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County. Was elected Treasurer in 1869, re-elected in 1881. Has served on the School Board ten years.

JOHN S. BECKWITH, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Fayette, was born in Canada in 1840. Is a son of Arunah and Sarah E. Beckwith, whose maiden name was S. E. Sills. Mr. Beckwith was married to Mrs. Sue E. Flower, daughter of Frank and Maria (Webster) Dale, who has one daughter by her first marriage—Florence M. Flower. Mr. Beckwith came to Kansas in 1871, locating on the farm where he now resides. He owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting in 1861 in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Company K. Was in the battles of Antietam, Second Bull Run, Wilderness, and other engagements. Was one of the first settlers in Greeley Township.

JOHN C. BROWN, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Mount Hope, was born in Ohio, in 1840, son of G. W. and Eleanor Bayne Brown. Was married in 1882, to Miss Rosa Kulkweid; came to Kansas in 1870, located on the farm on which he now resides in 1871; owns 160 acres of land, engaged in farming; was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1862, in the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, Company E; was in the engagements of Knoxville, Atlanta, Nashville and other engagements of his command; was mustered out in 1865.

WILLIAM C. BROWN, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Mount Hope, was born in Ohio, in 1844; is a son of G. W. and Eleanor Bayne Brown; was married in 1867, to Miss Melissa Kirkpatrick, daughter of Finny and Nancy Bratton Kirkpatrick; has three children, Mabel C., Lola E. and George F. He came to Kansas in 1871, located on the farm where he now resides; owns 160 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising; has a very fine farm under a high state of cultivation and good outbuildings; has taken much pains in setting out trees and shrubbery; has a very fine cedar hedge about his yard, giving it a beautiful and attractive appearance. His farm is known as Cedar Farm. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1864, in the One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Company K; was mustered out in 1864, re-enlisted in January, 1865, in One Hundred and Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Company G; was mustered out in August, 1865; is a member of the Christian Church and is a deacon; is a Director of the School Board.

WILLIAM J. COLLIER, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Mount Hope, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1841; is a son of George and Susan Haskell Collier. He was married in 1863, to Miss Mary A. Austin, who died, and he was again married in 1875, to Lucretia L. Pierce, daughter of John L. and Sarah A. Lansing Pierce. They have three children, G. N., F. H. and Elizabeth Collier. Came to Kansas in 1866 and located in Emporia; remained five years, then moved to Sedgwick County and located on the farm where he now resides; owns 160 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. He was among the first settlers of the township, and was its second Trustee, and was again appointed to the same office in 1882; is a member of the School Board and has served for six years; is a member of the Congregational Church and deacon and clerk. The Congregational Church was the first one organized in the township. Rev. Samuel Dilley preached the first sermon in 1874. The first Sunday school was organized the same year. Much hardship was experienced by the subject of this sketch in the early settlement of the township, living for a time principally upon buffalo meat; had to go forty miles to mill and pay fifteen cents for grinding. In the fall of 1874 had to pay $1 per bushel for seed wheat and pay 100 per cent. interest for money to make the purchase.

WILLIAM A. DAILY, farmer, Section 20, and real estate dealer, P. O. Mount Hope, was born in Indiana, in 1846, is a son of Samuel G. and Julia Morgan Daily. Was married in 1865, to Miss Maria E. Craig; has five children, Sidney, Oliver W., Jesse, Alva and Carrie M.; has buried two children. Came to Kansas in 1871, located on the farm on which he now resides; owns 720 acres of land, rents the cultivated land; is engaged in the real estate business at Mount Hope and Burrton, Harvey County, in partnership with J. E. Howard; is local agent for the A. T. & S. F. R. R.; is Notary Public and Justice of the Peace; was elected in 1872 and has held that office from that time; was one of the early settlers of Greeley Township; is a member of the Christian Church; was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1862, in the Seventy-seventh Missouri Militia, served for eleven months. From the Seventy-seventh Regiment ten men from each company were detailed for special service, known as the 107, as they were organized by General Order No. 107. Served four months, then enlisted in the Forty-third Missouri, Company B; was in the engagements of his command; was mustered out in 1865.

A. M. DURAND, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Mount Hope, was born in Belmont County, Ohio in 1823, is a son of Merit K. and Julia A. Mix Durand, was married in 1847 to Miss Harriet C. Elliott, she died in 1856; was married in 1857 to Miss Amanda M. Moreland daughter of Moses and Mary M. Jordan, has three children—Ornah L., Charlie G. and Maggie E. His wife died in May 1874; came to Kansas in 1871; located on the farm where he now resides engaged in farming and stock raising; is a member of the Masonic Fraternity A., F. & A. M. and a Royal Arch; was in the rebellion, enlisted in 1861 in the Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Company A, enlisted as a private, was mustered as Hospital Steward, promoted to Assistant Surgeon, served in that capacity until the close of the war, was mustered out in 1865. Resumed the practice of medicine after the close of the war and continued until 1871, when he came to Kansas, continued his practice in this State for eight years. Has since then devoted his time to farming.

WILLIAM H. DWIGHT, M. D., physician and farmer, Section 16, P. O. Mount Hope, was born in Michigan, in 1852. Is a son of Harrison and Harriet (Corydon) Dwight, was married to Miss Frances A. Graves, daughter of Webster and Betsy Marah Graves, has one child—Lottie B. Dwight, came to Kansas in 1879, located on the farm where he now resides, owns eighty acres of land; was educated at Syracuse, N. Y., graduated from the Medical College at that city in 1876; commenced the practice of his profession the same year in Eaton, Madison Co. N. Y., continued his practice until coming to Kansas. Now has an extensive practice in Greeley and adjoining townships, is a descendant of the Dwights of Yale College, is a member of the Masonic Fraternity A., F. & A. M.

GILES HARNDEN, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Mount Hope, was born in Richland County Ohio, in 1830. Is a son of Hosea and Sarah (Kellog) Harden, was married to Miss Danah W. McGoogan Brink, daughter of Cornelius and Hannah Dodley Brink; has six children—George, Hannah, Sarah, Elizabeth, Charles and Frederick. Came to Kansas in 1871, located near Wichita, remaining two years, in 1873, he located on the farm where he now resides; owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising; is a member of the Congregational Church and of the Masonic Fraternity A., F. & A. M.; was Postmaster of Fayette, for seven years.

JAMES W. HINSDALE, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Mount Hope, was born in Monroe County, Mich. in 1843, son of Willis and Hannah Dutton Hinsdale; was married in 1867 to Miss Lucretia Lumbart, Jabez and Eliza Olmsead Lumbart, has four children—Nellie, George, Mary and Henry; came to Kansas in 1870, located on the farm where he now resides; owns 120 acres of land, engaged in farming; was in the war of the Rebellion, enlisted in 1861 in the Fourth Regiment, Michigan Volunteers, Company A., was in the battle of first Bull Run, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Gaines Hill, Antietam, Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and other engagements of his command; was wounded in the engagement of Malvern Hill, was in the hospital six weeks, was wounded at old Grover Church, was laid up three weeks; at Mine received three gun shot wounds, was wounded the 25th of March, was unable to leave his bed until the 17th day of July; was mustered out in 1865.

W. O. HUSS, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Mount Hope, was born in Ohio, in 1846. Son of John and Margaret Hampshire Huss. Was married in 1867, to Miss Flora Irwin, daughter of John and Amanda Calkins Irwin. Has two children, Aldo M. and Ivy O. Came to Kansas in 1871, and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land on the bank of the Arkansas River. Engaged in farming and stock raising. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1864 in the Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteers, Company G. Was in the Berryville, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and other engagements of his command. Was mustered out in 1865. Was the third settler of the township. Ivy O. Huss, daughter of the subject of this sketch, was the first child born in Greeley Township. Mr. Huss brought the first native cows into Greeley, from Iowa, there being none but Texas cattle in the country in those days.

JAMES D. McATEE, physician and surgeon, P. O. Mount Hope, was born in Logan County, Ky., in 1844. Son of Charie W. and Mary E. Breshere McAtee. Was married to Miss Nellie Frayna, daughter of Richard and Anna I. Iven Frayna. Has one child, Frank F. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1874, and located in Burrton, Harvey County, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession six years, during which time he visited Europe; spent some time in travel upon the Continent. Removed from Harvey to Sedgwick County; located at Mount Hope, where he is now engaged in practice. Is a graduate of the Louisville Medical College. Is a member of the Christian Church, and of the Masonic Fraternity A., F. & A. M.

SAMUEL MAXWELL, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Mount Hope, was born in Ohio in 1833. Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Vanderman Maxwell. Was married October 30, 1861, to Miss Emma C. McFarland, daughter of George and Mary A. Cornelus McFarland. Has five children, George A., James H., W. G., Mary B. and Clarence P. Maxwell. Came to Kansas in 1872, and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in farming. Was in the War of the Rebellion. Enlisted in 1863 in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Company G. Was detailed in Hospital service, where he remained until the expiration of his term of service. Was mustered out in 1864. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Was the first Director of School District No. 44, and served six years. Was one of the organizers of the township.

A. J. MORELAND, farmer, Section 22, Township 25, Range 3 west, P. O. Mount Hope. Was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1831. Is a son of Moses and Mary M. Moreland. Was married in 1862 to Miss Missouri A. Ross, daughter of John and Martha Ross. Has five children, M. W., Mary O., Howard R., Ivy D. and Ada B. Subject came to Kansas in 1869, from Brownstown, Ind. Located in Douglas County, and remained two years, engaged in carpenter work, then moved to Sedgwick County, and located on his present farm. Owns 80 acres of land, and is engaged in farming. Was in the United States service, engaged in the Construction Corps. Was discharged for disability in June, 1864. Has been Township Clerk, is a member of the School Board. The first year he had to go sixty-five miles to mill, and give one-third of the grist for grinding.

W. B. OGDEN, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Fayette, was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1847; is a son of Nathaniel and Mahala (Cassida) Ogden. Was married in 1878, to Miss Barbara J. Eckard, daughter of Conrad and Henrietta (Weaver) Eckard. Has three children—Mary W., Ina K. and J. Nettie. He came to Kansas in 1871, and located on the farm where he now resides, engaging in farming and horticulture. Has a fine orchard of peaches, pears and apple trees and a variety of small fruit. He was one of the organizers of Greeley Township.

WALTER S. PRATT, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Fayette, was born in Illinois in 1848; is a son of Enoch and Amandah (Magaw) Pratt. Was married in 1868, to Miss Olive E. Lockwood, daughter of John and Mary M. (Finch) Lockwood. Has five children—Loren E., Carrie A., Ella M., Edith A. and Frank C. Pratt. Came to Kansas in 1871, and located on the farm where he now resides. He owns 300 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company G, and served six months. Was mustered out the fall of the same year. He was the seventh settler of the township; was clerk of the first election in the township. In the fall of 1872, was elected Constable at that election. He has been Township Clerk for four terms. Is a member of the School Board; has served five years. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M.

THOMAS H. RANDALL, merchant and farmer, Section 20, P. O. Mt. Hope, was born in Ohio, in 1840; is a son of Daniel H. and Julia A. (Fink) Randall. Was married in 1865, to Miss Mattie J. Porter, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza A. (Martin) Porter. They have five children—Levi C., Pearl M., Leornah B., Clara E. and Annie. Came to Kansas in 1871, and located in Osage County. After one year moved to Greeley Township, Sedgwick County, and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 490 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising, and is also engaged in merchandising. He carries a full line of hardware and farming implements. Is Postmaster of Mt. Hope postoffice, and has held that appointment for nine years. The mails were first carried by voluntary service, the neighbors taking turns in carrying it. A flour sack was used for a mail bag. He was in the war of 1861, in the Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers Company F. Was transferred to the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, Company F. Was in the battles of Lewisburg, Charleston, Knoxville, Lynchburg, and Beverly; was wounded at the last named engagement, and was laid up for four months. He was mustered out in August, 1865. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the I. O. O. F., and of Garfield Post, No. 25, G. A. R.

HARRY ROBERTS, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Mt. Hope, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1843; son of Joseph and Martha (Hughes) Roberts. Was married in March, 1868, to Miss Louise Marlow, daughter of John and Sarah (Armstrong) Marlow. Has one child—Miflin D. Came to Kansas in 1876, and located at Olathe, and subsequently removed to Sedgwick County, and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 107 acres of bottom land on the Arkansas River. He rents his farm and is engaged in educational interest, and has been a teacher for a number of years, and also engaged in the book business. He was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting in 1864, in the One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Company G. He was in the battles of his command, and was mustered out in 1865. Is a member of the Friends. Is Trustee of Greeley Township; was elected in 1882. He was educated at the McNeeley Normal School at Hopedale, Ohio, graduating in mathematics in class of 1867. Commenced teaching in 1868.

JOHN C. SEVY, Christian clergyman and farmer, Section 30, P. O. Mount Hope, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., in 1828. He is a son of Joseph and Sallie (Drake) Sevy. Was married, in 1850, to Mrs. Mary E. Swallow, daughter of Henry and Eliza Robey. Has three children—Marshall, Alice and Mattie. Came to Kansas in 1876. Located in Stafford County, where he remained for five years, engaged in farming and work of the ministry; subsequently moved to Sedgwick County, and purchased the farm where he now resides; owns eighty acres, which he rents; was educated in Illinois; commenced the ministry in 1856. His first pastorate was in Appanoose County, Iowa; was ordained and called to the pastorate of the Walnut City Christian Church; held the pastoral relations with that church for eighteen years; during that time was pastor of sixteen other churches; on coming to Kansas, was engaged in missionary work for seven months; was in the Saline District on the K. P. R. R., embracing nine counties; took the pastorate of Mount Hope Church in June, 1881; is the pastor of six churches, the appointments of two coming in the middle of the week; during his ministry, for four years, averaged 300 miles travel per month; has organized fourteen churches; been instrumental in building eleven churches; has baptized 1,650 converts, of whom 150 have been in Kansas. Mount Hope Church was organized in 1876, with twenty members. In 1881, the number was increased to forty, and now numbers eighty; has a Sunday school of an average attendance of sixty-five. The school was organized in 1879; is called Evergreen School; has been well supplied with Sunday school literature, and use the national series of lesson leaves. The subject of this sketch was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted, in 1864, in Thirteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteers Company F; was in the engagements of his command; was mustered out in 1865; is a member of the G. A. R.

C. C. SWEETLAND, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Mount Hope, was born in Fulton County, Ohio, in 1850; son of Rial and Harriet S. (Aldrich) Sweetland; was married, in 1878, to Miss Sarah E. Ellis, daughter of John and Cordelia (Harden) Ellis; has one child—Lilian; came to Kansas in 1873; located on the farm where he now resides; owns 160 acres of land; engaged in farming and stock raising; was Trustee of Greeley Township one term.

C. C. THOMAS, merchant and farmer, Section 17, P. O. Mount Hope, was born in Virginia in 1849; son of Garland and Emma (Kirby) Thomas; was married, in 1872, to Miss Susan Porter, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza (Martin) Porter; has two children—Clauda C. and Maud; came to Kansas in 1878; located on the farm where he now resides; established a store of general merchandise the same year; business has increased about 700 per cent. from its establishment; owns 160 acres of land which he rents; store located on his farm, which is at Mount Hope. Is a member of the School Board and Treasurer of the district. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M., Friendship Lodge, No. 222.

N. L. WATSON, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Fayette, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1817, son of Joseph and Jane (McCormick) Watson, was married in 1859, to Miss Mary E Dale, daughter of Frank and Maria (Webster) Dale, has four children—Katie E., Charles S., Robert D. and Ella M. Mr. Watson buried one child, Frank J., in 1870. He came to Kansas in 1871, and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 240 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M., and of the I. O. O. F. Settled in Greeley Township one year before its organization. Was one of the organizers of the township. Was elected Justice of the Peace at the first election, and held the office for two years. Re-elected in 1879, and served two years, and was again elected in 1882. Has been a member of the School Board for four years.

JAMES W. WHITBECK, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Mount Hope, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., in 1839, son of W. A. and Maria (Fosmire) Whitbeck, single, came to Kansas in 1871, and located on Section 32, Greeley Township, and remained on that farm until 1882, engaged in farming and stock raising, when he sold his farm for $3,000. Was Treasurer of Greeley Township for two terms. Was one of the earliest settlers of the township.

JAMES H. WHITBECK, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Mount Hope, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., in 1846, is a son of John P. and Adeline (Clark) Whitbeck, was married, in 1877, to Miss Mary Shafer, daughter of Casper and Gertrude (Brown) Shafer. Has one child, Marion. Came to Kansas in 1872, and located in Reno County, and remained one year; then spent five years in Michigan and New York State; then returned to Kansas, and located on the farm where he now resides, engaged in farming and stock raising. Has been Clerk and Treasurer of the School Board. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity, A., F. & A. M.

PARK CITY.

The town of Park City was platted in 1870, by C. A. Nichols, J. A. McIlvain, F. C. Hawkins and D. A. Bright. D. M. V. Stewart became one of the proprietors, and made active and intelligent efforts in its behalf. It was at first a formidable rival of Wichita, but it risked all on the county seat, and lost. When the railroad passed it by and came to Wichita, the town died, and its houses were removed to Wichita, Newton and Hutchinson.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—PARK TOWNSHIP.

FRANK J. CANTON, occupation, farmer; residence, Section 2, Township 26, Range south of 1 west, P. O. Valley Center, was born January 8, 1849, in New Orleans, La., is a son of Frank J. and Josephine Canton; was married, in 1874, to Miss Maggie J. Canton, daughter of T. H. and Charlotte Dunlap. Has five children—Aggie, Gracie, Ulysses Josie and Lulu. Came to Kansas, and located in Sedgwick County, April 8, 1870. Was a private in Company D, Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers. Mustered out at the close of the war, in 1865. Has held the offices of Constable and Township Trustee. Was one of the oldest settlers of the township.

C. L. DUNCAN, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Wichita, was born in Wisconsin, in 1847. Is a son of Robert and Rachael (Gard) Duncan. Was married in 1870, to Miss Kate Ackerman, daughter of E. B. and Annie Ackerman. Has five children—Estella M., Emma, Laura, Clara and Charles. Came to Kansas in 1867. Located in Pottawatomie County. After two years removed to Wabaunsee County. Subsequently removed to Sedgwick County, and located on the farm on which he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land; has 80 acres under cultivation, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. His farm is finely located on bottom land, between the Big and Little Arkansas rivers. The soil is of a rich sandy loam. Principal crop is corn, with an average yield of forty bushels per acre. Was in the War of the Rebellion. Enlisted in 1863, in the Independent Battalion, Minnesota Cavalry, Company D. Assigned to the department of the Northwest. Principal service in Dakota and Minnesota. Was mustered out in 1865. Is a member of the Universalist Church, and of the Masonic Fraternity, A. F. & A. M., Wichita Lodge, No. 99, and of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County. Is Trustee of Park Township. Was first elected in 1878 and 1879, and re-elected in 1882 and 1883. Has been Clerk and Treasurer of the township, and member of the School Board.

S. A. V. HARTWELL, farmer, Section 2 and 11, P. O. Valley Center, was born in Ohio in 1844. He is a son of David and Harriet N. Hartwell. Was married in 1876, to Miss Lulu McClellan. Came to Kansas in 1870, with his father, and located on Section 2, his father locating on Section 11. His mother died in 1869, his father in 1878. He owns one of the finest farms in Park Township, consisting of 480 acres, all of which is under cultivation. He works 150 acres, and rents the remainder. He makes a specialty of horticulture. Has an orchard second to none in the county, containing 5,549 trees of different varieties of fruit, mostly grafted and budded fruit, occupying thirty acres of ground. His apple trees are the largest in the county, measuring from twelve to fourteen inches in diameter; the growth of twelve years. He has about 2,000 plum trees of native varieties, the fruit of which, by cultivation, has become very choice and sells readily from $2 to $3 per bushel, average yield about 200 bushels. Has a fine grove of forest trees of different varieties, and shrubbery of various kinds, and a variety of small fruit, making his home one of the most attractive in the county. They have four children—Hattie E., Florence R., Fanny M. and Arthur N. Mr. Hartwell is a member of the Masonic Fraternity A., F. & A. M., Wichita Lodge No. 99. He is also the inventor and patentee of "Hartwell's Improved Car Coupler."

ROBERT L. HOUSTON, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Wichita, was born in Knoxville, Tenn., in 1840. Is a son of George B. and Lamanda O. (Mondy) Houston. Was married, in 1873, to Miss Sarah E. Morris, daughter of William and Mary J. Morris. Has two children—L. L. and L. B. Came to Kansas in 1859. Located in Chase County, and engaged in farming. In 1868 removed to Sedgwick County. Located on the farm on which he has since resided. Owns 235 acres of land. Has ninety-five acres under cultivation. His farm is pleasantly located on the east bank of the Arkansas River, eight miles from the city of Wichita. Soil is of a rich sandy loam. Was in the War of the Rebellion. Enlisted, in 1862, in Second Kansas Cavalry, Company K. Was in the battles of Prairie Grove, Poison Spring, Saline, and other engagements of his command. Was mustered out in 1865. Was among the first settlers in Park Township. Is a member of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County.

A. H. JEWETT, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Valley Center, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1849, son of W. T. and Hettie Jewett. Was married in 1877, to Miss Bessie Ferguson; has two children, Edward and Howard Jewett. Came to Kansas in 1870, from Illinois, with his parents, locating upon the land which is now the "Jewett farm," one of the finest in Park Township, consisting of 496 acres of bottom land on the north bank of the Arkansas River, fifteen miles from the city of Wichita. Here Mr. W. T. Jewett settled in the spring of 1871, and laid the foundation for his future home, and subsequently built a fine residence, and in little more than ten years, by his industry and perseverance, aided by the rich and productive soil of Kansas, succeeded in amassing a competence, and has retired from active farm life, and now resides in Wichita, enjoying in rest and quiet, in his advanced years, the reward of his industry. The subject of this sketch, after securing his 160 acres of land from Government, spent some years in the stock business at Medicine Lodge, under a contract from Quinlan, Montgomery & Co., Kansas City, but is now devoting his time to the management of the farm; has 400 acres under cultivation. His principal crop is corn. He feeds about 200 hogs, and 20 head of cattle. Is a member of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County; has a fine orchard of 400 apple and 50 peach trees, now in bearing.

O. C. RAMLOW, farmer, Sections 26 and 23, P. O. Sedgwick City, was born near Berlin, Prussia, in 1846; is a son of Charles and Charlotte Ramlow. Came to Kansas in 1868; located on his present farm. Being entirely destitute of means, he worked at whatever he could find to do, and succeeded in earning enough to hire fifteen acres broke on his place, and planted corn, from which he realized enough to buy him a team. From that start he now has a fine farm, under a high state of cultivation, lying on either side of the Little Arkansas River, 100 acres under the plow, his corn averaging forty bushels per acre and wheat twenty-one; has a fine orchard, consisting of a variety of fruit trees, now in bearing. His farm is one of the many desirable farms in Park Township, adding another proof of the rich reward that Kansas soil yields to the industrious husbandman. In 1882 Mr. Ramlow married Miss Fanny E. Stone, daughter of William and Mary Stone. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a member. At the time of his coming to Kansas there were but five settlers in the township, and only one house.

T. J. SMITH, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Sedgwick City, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1837; is a son of David and Mary Smith. Was married in 1861, to Miss Minerva Linn, daughter of James and Mary Linn; has three children—Benjamin C., Mary A., and Martha P. Came to Kansas in 1869; located on the farm on which he now resides; owns 401 acres of land, situated near the Arkansas River, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising; has 120 acres under cultivation; makes a specialty of stock; has a fine herd of cattle. His farm is under a high state of cultivation. His residence is surrounded by forest trees, which render it attractive and beautiful. Has a fine orchard, consisting of all varieties of fruit trees. Was one of the organizers of Wakuela Township, which comprised Eagle and Park townships. Has been Trustee of Park Township two terms, and Treasurer one term. Is a member of the School Board; has served four years; and is one of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County.

W. W. TURNER, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Valley Center, was born in Indiana in 1832, son of John T. and Catharine Turner. Was married, in 1857, to Miss Hannah Sawyer, daughter of James and Elizabeth Sawyer. Has three children—O. J., R. L. & W. S. Came to Kansas in 1866, located at Baxter Springs, after two years removed to Jackson, Mo. In 1871, came to Sedgwick County, located on the farm on which he now resides; owns 160 acres of bottom land, located near the east bank of the Arkansas River; soil rich sandy loam, underlaid with sand and gravel, which furnishes a sub-irrigation from the Arkansas River. Engaged in farming and stock raising. His principal crop is corn; his stock is principally hogs, of which he has a fine lot of thoroughbred Poland-China. Has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty-five years. Settled in the township before its organization. Has an orchard of 200 apple, 300 peach, together with pear and cherry trees and a variety of small fruit.

O. L. WINTERS, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Sedgwick City, was born in Ohio in 1848. Is a son of William F. and Leutitia Winters. Was married, in 1877, to Miss Jennie Richardson, daughter of William M. and Ruth Richardson. Has two children, Earl J. and Arthur L. Came to Kansas in 1869, located on the farm on which he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land, eighty acres where he resides and eighty acres in Reno County, and is engaged in farming. His farm is situated between the Big and Little Arkansas rivers. The soil is rich sandy loam. Corn is the principal crop, averages forty bushels per acre. Has 105 acres under cultivation. Has a good orchard now in bearing, consisting of apple, peach, cherry and plum trees. Has been a member of the School Board for four years.

KECHI TOWNSHIP.

C. B. ATWOOD, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Wichita, was born in Vermont. Is a son of Buel and Phœbe Clark Atwood. was married, in 1869, to Miss Rhodo Jordan, daughter of William and Arvilla Moore Jordan. Came to Kansas in 1871, located on the farm on which he now resides, containing 160 acres, of which eighty acres are under cultivation. Is engaged in farming. His principal crops are corn and wheat. Has an orchard containing 200 peach, fifty apple trees and a variety of other fruit. Was in the late war. Enlisted, in 1862, in the Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer, Company F, Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. Attached to the Army of the Cumberland. Was in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Rome, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard Roost, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Kenesaw Mountain and other engagements of his command; was mustered out in 1865. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Has been Treasurer of School District No 45, for six years. Was in the township one year before its organization. Has two children, Edward and Phœbe Atwood; has buried one.

M. H. BAKER, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Wichita, was born in Virginia, in 1835; is a son of George and Anna Baker. Was married, in 1857, to Miss L. C Johnson, daughter of Lewis and Francis Johnson. Has ten children, eight of whom are living, as follows: T. N., H. R., Anna M., Mary E., Ella H., Earnest M., George W. and Daisy G. Mr. Baker came to Kansas in January, 1875, located in Wichita, where he remained two years. In 1877, located on the farm on which he now lives. Owns 640 acres of very choice land, 350 of which is under cultivation. Principal crops are corn, wheat, oats, sugar cane and millet. Average of corn per acre is about 40 bushels, wheat 15, oats 25, sugar cane 75 gallons per acre, and millet 3 tons per acre. Has about 40 head of cattle, keeps about 100 head of hogs. Has a fine orchard of fruits of most all kinds. Has one of the nicest locations and one of the best farms in the township. Is assisted in his farming operations by his sons. Mr. Baker came from Adams County, Ill., where his parents located at an early day. His father was one of the leading and prosperous farmers in that county.

H. L. DEWING, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Wichita, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1848; son of Elihu and Orpha Dewing. Was married in 1868, to Miss Edna Beach, daughter of Solomon and Harriet Beach. Has three children—Harry L., Derword D. and Iva M. Came to Kansas in 1870; located on the farm on which he now resides, which consists of 160 acres; engaged in farming and stock raising. Was in the township two years before the organization; was one of its organizers. Has been Township Clerk, and served on the School Board four years. Mrs. Orpha B. Dewing, the mother of the subject of the above sketch, is living with her son at the advanced age of seventy-two years. She came to Kansas with her children in 1870; she came in a wagon from Illinois.

W. D. GOODRICH, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Valley Center, was born in Tioga County, N. Y., in 1844; son of Hiram B. and Rachael D. Goodrich. Was married in 1865, to Miss Sophia Kirkham, daughter of Hiram and Polly Kirkham. Has six children—Thaddeus, Wallace, Myrtle, Eugene, Clarence and Willard. Came to Kansas in 1869, from Wisconsin; located in Neosho County; after one year removed to Sedgwick County, and located on the farm on which he now resides, which consists of 160 acres of fine bottom land. His principal crop is corn, which averages about forty bushels per acre; has never had a failure of crops; 110 acres are under the plow. He was in the army during the late war; enlisted in 1862, in the First Wisconsin Cavalry, Company C, Second Brigade, First Division Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland; was in the engagements of the Atlantic campaign; was mustered out at the close of the war in 1865. Is a member of the Garfield Post No. 25, G. A. R.; was elected Constable at the first election held in Kechi Township; re-elected the two succeeding years; was one of the organizers of Kechi Township; has been Treasurer for three years, and member of the School Board for three years; was among the earliest settlers of the township, and has always taken an active part in all its interests.

GEORGE H. GREGG, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Valley Center, was born in Burlington, Vt., in 1848; is a son of James and Susan Gregg. Was married in 1873, to Mrs. Louise Armour Lambert, daughter of Robert H. and Sallie Armour. Has two children—Addie and Minnie Gregg. Came to Kansas in 1871; located on his farm, which consists of 240 acres, lying on the east bank of the Little Arkansas River. Is engaged in farming and stock raising; has 160 acres under cultivation; average yield of corn about forty bushels per acre. Mr. Gregg was one of the earliest settlers of the township, and now has one of the best farms in his neighborhood, situated nine miles from Wichita and one and a half miles from Valley Center. He has been identified with the interests of Kechi Township from its organization. Has been Constable, and served on the School Board for three years.

JOHN GUEST, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Wichita, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, in 1836, and is a son of Richard and Hannah Guest. Was married, 1858, to Miss R. L. Dewing, daughter of Elisha and Orpha Dewing. He has eight children—Norman, Arthur, Nora, Richard, Elizabeth, Lula, John and William. He has buried seven children. Came to Kansas in 1871 from Ohio and located on the farm on which he now resides. Owns 240 acres of land, of which 115 acres are under cultivation, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Keeps about forty head of cattle and sixty hogs; feeds his crops. Was in the late war; enlisted, in 1862, in the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, Company I, and was in the battles of Helena, siege of Fort Spanish, and other engagements of his command; was mustered out in 1865. Is a member of Garfield Post, No. 25, G. A. R., and of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County. Settled in the township before its organization and has been Road Overseer for four years. Is a member of the School Board. When he arrived in Kansas he had $300, which he invested in oxen and one cow; they all died the same year of the Texas cattle fever, leaving him without means, save his undaunted spirit, which has enabled him to surmount all discouragements, and as the result of his energy and perseverance is now the possessor of a fine farm surrounded with all that can add to his comfort and pleasure in life, as the result of his industry.

RICHARD JACKSON, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Wichita, was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1839, and is a son of Richard and Isabel Jackson, natives of Ohio. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Almira Harness, daughter of Frederick and Rosana Harness. He has six children—John H., Rosana, Orlando, Frederick H., Clarence A. and George W. Came to Kansas, in 1871, from Iowa and located on the farm on which he now resides, containing 246 acres, of which 120 are under cultivation. He is engaged in farming and stock raising. His principal crop is corn, which averages about thirty-five bushels per acre. Keeps about forty head of cattle and thirty head of hogs; feeds his surplus crop. He was in the army during the late war, enlisted, in 1862, in the Thirty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, Company E, and was in the battles of Helena, Marks Mills and other engagements of his command; was taken prisoner on April 5, 1864, and held at Tyler, Tex., until February, 1865, during which time he suffered great hardship. He was afflicted with scurvy and his general health greatly impaired. He was unfitted for service for two years after his release and has never recovered entirely from the effects of his prison life. Was mustered out at the close of the war in 1865. Is a member of the Garfield Post, No. 25, G. A. R., and of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County. Is a member of the School Board and has served for six years.

ALBERT E. JOHNSTON, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Valley Center, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1838, and is a son of John H. and Jane Johnston. Was married, in 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Itiner, who died in April, 1879, leaving four children—Jane, Frances, Julius and Albert. Mr. Johnston was married, in 1880, to Mrs. Lucinda Pawling nee Norton. He came to Kansas in 1872 and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 400 acres, 320 of which are under cultivation. He is engaged in farming and stock raising. His principal crop is corn, which has averaged forty-five bushels per acre; his last year's crop amounted to 7 000 bushels. He feeds about 100 hogs of the Poland-China breed and has twenty head of cattle. Intends to increase the number and make a specialty of cattle raising. He has one of the finest residence locations in the township, it being upon an elevation, from which there is a view of his whole farm; surrounded with forest trees, consisting of box elder, cottonwood and soft maple, which afford a protection from the winds, and making it one of the most desirable and beautiful locations in the community. He has a fine orchard of 100 apple and 600 peach trees, also a large number of cherry, plum and a variety of small fruits all in bearing. The improvements on his farm were made in 1876. He was in the army during the late war. Enlisted, in 1862, in the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company C, and was in the siege of Vicksburg, Stone River, Little Rock, Pine Bluff and other engagements of his command; he was mustered out in 1865.

Is a member of the Masonic fraternity, A., F. & A. M., Wichita Lodge, No. 99, and Justice of the Peace; a member of the School Board and a director of the Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society of Sedgwick County.

WILLIAM JORDAN, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Valley Center, was born in Ohio in 1818; son of Nathaniel and Nancy Jordan. Was married, in 1845, to Miss Arvilla Moore, daughter of William and Lydia Moore; has five children—Obid, Alden, Rhoda, Albert and Eva M. Came to Kansas in 1871, locating on the farm on which he now resides, which consists of eighty acres; engaged in farming. Has a fine farm, soil of rich, sandy loam, underlaid with sand and gravel, which affords a sub-irrigation. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; also of I. O. O. F. Was one of the organizers of the township. Has been member of the School Board for three years. Mrs. Jordan's mother died in March, 1883, at the advanced age of ninety-three years; was in good health to within three days of her death. Albert M. Jordan, who resides with his father and carries on the farm, was born in 1854, in Ohio. Was married, in 1882, to Miss Sarah A. Mathers, daughter of Benjamin F. and Amanda Mathers, Is a member of the Christian Church.

J. B. LEMMON, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Wichita, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1842; son of Alexander and Harriet Lemmon. Was married, in 1873, to Miss Anna M. Brichler, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Brichler; has five children—Otho W., Hattie M., John A., Lewis A. and Alma V. Came to Kansas in 1870, and located on the farm where he now resides, which contains 160 acres of land. Engaged in farming and stock raising. Was in the army during the late war. Enlisted, in 1864, in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Company B., and was in the battles of Buzzard Roost, Resaca, and in other engagements of his command. Was discharged in the fall of 1864, for disability; has never fully recovered from the effect of the service. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS RAINES, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Valley Center, was born in Hull, Yorkshire, England, in 1819. Is a son of John and Mary Raines, natives of England. Was married, in 1845, to Miss Esther Williams, daughter of Solomon and Phœbe Williams, natives of Connecticut; has two children—Mary Rigel and Anne Raines. Had one son, Thomas H., deceased at the age of thirty-one, in 1880. He had been engaged in mining at Leadville, Colo.; started to make a visit to make a visit to his parents, and died on the cars when he was within sixty miles of home. Mr. Raines came to Kansas in 1870; located on the farm on which he now resides, which contains 160 acres of land. Is engaged in general farming. He has a very beautifully located farm on the east bank of the Little Arkansas River, within three-quarters of a mile from Valley Center. It is all second bottom land, of a rich, dark, sandy loam. Mr. Raines has always been a representative man of Kechi Township, alive to all its interests. Is Treasurer of the township; was elected in 1882 and re-elected in 1883. Has been a member of the School Board for five years. Mrs. Raines is a member of the Episcopal Church.

P. G. RICKARD, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Valley Center, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1848; son of Lorenzo and Lucy Rickard. Was married, in 1875, to Miss Carrie L. Rhodes, daughter of Charles and Nancy Rhodes; has two children—Ralph L. and Charles W. Rickard. Came to Kansas in 1869 from Wisconsin; located in Neosho County; after one year removed to Sedgwick County and located on the farm on which he now resides, which consists of 160 acres of land; engaged in farming and stock raising; has eighty acres under cultivation. Was in the army during the late war. Enlisted in 1864 in the Thirty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Company K; was in the engagements of his command. Was discharged at the close of his term of service. Re-enlisted in February, 1865, in Fifty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Company H; was mustered out at the close of the war, in 1865. Has been Township Clerk for nine years; was elected at the first election held in the township, and re-elected for the eight next succeeding years. Is member of the School Board; has served for seven years; was one of the organizers of the township.

J. W. ROCKEY, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Wichita, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1838. Is a son of Jacob and Matilda Rockey. Was married in 1861 to Miss Angelica Massy, daughter of Ezekiel C. and Mary A. Massy. Has one child, Arthur E. Buried one at the age of two years. Came to Kansas in 1870. Located on Section 26, and remained for nine years, when he sold that farm and purchased the one on which he now resides, which consists of eighty acres. Was in the War of the Rebellion. Enlisted in 1862 in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Company C. Was in the Army of the Gulf. Was in the battles of Thompson's Hill, Chickasaw Bluffs, and other engagements of his command. Was wounded in the first attack of Vicksburg. Served three years. Was mustered out in 1865. Is a member of Garfield Post No. 25, G. A. R., and of the Old Settler's Association of Sedgwick County. Has been Constable of the Township of Kechi. Attends the Baptist Church, of which his wife has been an honored member for twenty-four years.

M. M. SMITH, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Valley Center, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1839. Is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Smith, natives of Pennsylvania, but moved to Ohio at an early day. Mr. Smith was married in 1864, to Miss Susannah A. Whitford, daughter of Nathaniel and Rebecca Whitford, natives of New York. Has seven children, George W., Eva E., Benona A., Edith E., Francis M., Emerett A., and J. Morris. Came to Kansas in 1873 and located on the farm on which he now resides. He owns 160 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Has been very successful in farming and has never met with a failure of crops. His soil is a rich, sandy loam, underlaid with red clay. Our subject was in the army during the late war, enlisting in 1862, in the Third Michigan Cavalry, Company A, attached to the trans-Mississippi army. Was in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, and other engagements of his command. Was mustered out in 1865. Is a member of the Baptist Church and deacon and clerk of the church, and a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M., and of the U. B. Wichita Lodge. Is a trustee of Kechi cemetery. Is a carpenter and builder by trade, at which he works a portion of his time.

SAMUEL VANDERGRAFT, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Wichita, was born in Virginia in 1833. Son of Leonard and Mary Vandergraft. Was married in 1858 to Miss Mary Crookston, daughter of John and Malinda Crookston. Has ten children, E. C., Rosa, Laura, Ida, Minnie, Albert, Ellsworth, Herman, Ira and William. Came to Kansas in 1859 and located in Pottawatomie County. Remained for ten years excepting the time he was in the army. In 1869 removed to Sedgwick County, on a farm near Wichita. After two years removed to the farm on which he now resides. Owns 560 acres of land. Is engaged in farming and stock raising. Has 225 acres under cultivation. Has eighty head of cattle and 125 hogs. Was in the War of the Rebellion. Enlisted in 1862 in the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Company G. Was in the battles of Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, Van Buren Mine Run, and other engagements of his command. Mustered out in May, 1865. Was in the township before its organization, and was one of its organizers. Is a member of the School Board and has served for the last three years. Was a delegate to the presidential county convention.

G. M. WIGHT, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Wichita, was born in Wayne County, Mich., in 1839. Is a son of William W. and Henrietta Wight. Was married, in 1861, to Miss Marion O. Crosby, daughter of Ami and Hannah Crosby. Has five children—Wallace W., Grant A., Arietta A., Avray B. and Clara M. Came to Kansas in 1871; located on the farm where he now resides, which consists of 160 acres of fine land which is now under a high state of cultivation, Mr. Wight being one of the most successful farmers in the township. His corn average is forty-one bushels per acre. He keeps a dairy of from twenty to thirty cows. In 1881, from twenty cows, made 100 cheese, which weighed twenty-five pounds each and 1,000 pounds of butter. In 1879, from fourteen cows, made sixty cheese of fifteen pounds each, and 700 pounds of butter from ten cows, as he only kept ten cows after finishing cheese making. This year he proposes to patronize the creamery which has just been completed at Wichita. He keeps about 100 hogs and has some fine horses, three-fourths bred. Was in the township before its organization and was one of its organizers. Was elected Justice of the Peace, but declined to serve on account of the pressure of other business. Has a fine orchard, with a variety of fruit trees and a fine grove of forest trees, consisting of twelve acres containing walnut, box elder, coffee bean, cottonwood and elm, which adds much in beauty and attractiveness to his home.

MINNEHA TOWNSHIP.

R. T. LEACH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Wichita, was born in Wayne County, Mich., in 1835; son of C. C. Leach and Maria (Peck) Leach. He married, in 1872, Miss Susan H. Van Houten, and has five children—Frank, Sidney, Cassie M., Nettie and Harry. He came to Kansas in 1857. In 1870 he located on a farm in Minneha Township, where he now resides. He owns the southwest quarter of Section 17 and northwest quarter of Section 20. Is now Treasurer of the township, and has held the office for the last seven years. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity of A., F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F.

DAVID C. SLOAN, farmer, P. O. Andover, was born in Pennsylvania in 1858; son of Nathaniel Sloan and Susan (Moorhead) Sloan. Came to Kansas in 1881; engaged in school teaching one season; has formerly been a teacher. Was educated at the Reid Institute and Carrier Seminary in Pennsylvania. Owns a farm in Minneha Township, southeast quarter of Section 27.

C. B. VAIL, farmer, P. O. Wichita, born in New Jersey, in 1853, son of John B. Vail and Phœbe (Blackford) Vail. Came to Kansas in 1878, located in Wichita Township. Has been engaged in farming from that time; in 1882, purchased the west half of the southwest quarter, of Section 18, Minneha Township, four and one-half miles east of Wichita, where he is now located.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

J. S. CARSON, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Waco. He was born in Reading, Ohio, in 1848; son of Robert and Hannah (Nichols) Carson. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Ella M. Fink. They have one child—Lizzie M. His wife died in March, 1876, and he was married in the fall of the same year to Miss Mary E. Tomlin, daughter of James S. and Annie Tomlin. They have three children—Ada B., Annie D., and Carrie. He came to Kansas, in 1872, and located on the farm where he now resides. He was Treasurer of Salem Township and Director of the School District for five years.

C. A. CARTWRIGHT, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Haysville, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., in 1852; son of V. C. and Cynthia Scott Cartwright. Was married in 1876 to Miss Ida Robinson, daughter of N. H. and Martha Beckwith Robinson. Has two children—Alice and Nellie. Came to Kansas in 1872, located on the farm where he now resides; owns 160 acres of land; has been Treasurer of Salem Township one term.

VIRGIL CLOUD, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Haysville; son of Newton and Elizabeth Wood Cloud; was born in Morgan County, Ill., in 1846. Married, in 1868, to Miss Mary A. Hays, daughter of Lewis L. and Mary Lewis Hays. Has four children—Edgar, Eugene, Walter and Georgia. Came to Kansas in 1871, located on Section 12, Ohio Township; remained for two years, then moved to Section 5, Salem Township, where he now resides; owns eighty acres in Section 5, and 160 acres in Ohio Township. Was Township Clerk of Ohio Township.

S. DUNKIN, farmer and merchant, Section 6, P. O. Haysville; was born in Indiana, in 1851; son of B. M. and Elizabeth Peyton Dunkin. He was married in 1873 to Miss Salome Sence, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Sence. He has two children—May and Daisie. He came to Kansas in 1871, and located on his farm in Section 6. Has also twenty acres in Section 5, with a residence and a store, which he built in 1882, 20x40 feet, and carries a general assortment of goods. He commenced mercandising in 1879 as a successor to Mr. Fuller. The business has increased from $7,000 in 1879 to $18,000 in 1883. In 1880 he was engaged in taking the census of Salem Township. He was Trustee of Salem Township in 1878. Is Deputy Postmaster of Haysville. Is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOSIAH F. FAGER, farmer, miller and fruit grower, Sections 5 and 32, P. O. Haysville was born in Ogle County, Ill., in 1849; son of Conrad and Mary Myers Fager. He was married in 1877 to Miss Antonia Shaw, daughter of Caleb and Mary Shaw, who was born in 1858 in Shelby County, Ill. They have one child, Clinton. Mr. F. came to Kansas in 1871, and located on his farm in Ohio Township, Section 12. He moved to Section 5 in 1878. He owns 160 acres in Waco Township, and ten acres on Section 5, Salem Township, where he resides. Owns a half interest in the grist mill with W. W. Hays. Was assistant Postmaster at Haysville for five years.

ADAM GLASER, farmer, Section 14 and 15, P. O. Waco, was born in Germany, in 1830; son of Caspar and Catharine Glaser. Was married in 1857 to Miss Elizabeth Zener, daughter of John and Margaret Zener. Has eight children—Mary, John, Margaret, William, Lizzie, Kate, Eddie and Bertie. Mr. Glaser came to Kansas in 1864, located in Douglas County, engaged in farming; remained there nine years, and then moved to Sedgwick County, and located on the farm where he now resides; owns 320 acres of land. Is a member of the Evangelical Church.

HENRY I. F. GROSH, farmer, Sections 5 and 6, P. O. Haysville, was born in Maryland, in 1836; son of George W. and Catherine Fisher Grosh. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Marion J. Hays, daughter of Lewis L. and Mary Lewis Hays, who was born in Illinois, in 1848. Have four children—Mabel, Inez, Viola and Lulu. He came to Kansas in 1873, and located at Wichita, engaged in shoemaking, and remained five years. In 1878 he located on his farm, where he now resides, in Salem Township. Was in the War of the Rebellion, and enlisted in 1864, in the First Regiment Maryland Volunteers, Company F, Potomac Brigade. The regiment was changed to the Thirteenth Maryland Volunteers, and was mustered out in 1865. From 1861 to 1864, he was engaged at different times doing guard duty on the Potomac. Is a member of the I. O. O. F.

LEWIS L. HAYES, farmer, Section 5, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1812. Came to Kansas in 1871, located on a farm in Section 5, and engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1878.

WILLIAM W. HAYS, farmer and miller, Section 5, Salem Township, P. O. Haysville, son of Lewis L. and Mary Lewis Hays, was born in Franklin, Ill., in 1840. Was married in 1865, to Miss Julia Cavanaugh, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Cavanaugh. Has five children—Annie, Katie, Amy, William and Richard. Came to Kansas in 1871, located on Section 5, where he now resides. In 1875 built a grist mill on the Cowskin Creek, in section 5, which he now owns in company with Mr. J. F. Fager. He also owns a grist mill at Marshall, Sedgwick County, and one in London Township, Sumner County. In 1876 started the village of Haysville, which now consists of a store, blacksmith shop and mill. The postoffice was located in 1876; Mr. Hays appointed Postmaster, which office he now holds; owns a fine grove, which is a noted resort for pleasure parties in summer, and for camp meetings. Is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOSEPH W. JOLLY, blacksmith, Section 5, P. O. Haysville, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1857; son of Jackson and Martha (Carr) Jolly. Was married in 1882, to Miss Mary S. Sitten, daughter of William V. Sitten. Came to Kansas in 1877, located in Cowley County, engaged in blacksmithing, remained one year, and then moved to South Haven, Sumner County; remained until 1880, then located at Salt Springs. In the spring of 1882, built a shop and started the business at Geuda, and remained until 1883, when he moved to Haysville, where he is now engaged in blacksmithing; successor to Mr. Murphy in the business.

PETER KLEINEGGER, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Derby, was born in Prussia, in 1827; son of Francis J. and Elizabeth Kleinegger. Was married, in 1859, to Miss Mary Fix. Has two children—Frances W. and Mary Ann Kleinegger; wife died in 1862. Married in 1866, to Miss Ellen Perney, have one child, Peter. Mr. Kleinegger came to Kansas in 1878, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land in company with J. J. Kleinegger. Is a member of the Catholic Church.

J. J. KLEINEGGER, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Derby, was born in Ohio, in 1837; son of Francis J. and Elizabeth Kleinegger. Was married in 1863, to Miss Angeline Gurno, daughter of Joseph and Sallie Gurno. Has four children—George L., John E., James P. and Mary A. Mr. Kleinegger came to Kansas in 1878, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land in company with Peter Kleinegger. Is a member of the Catholic Church. Francis Kleinegger, father of Peter and J. J. Kleinegger located in Ohio in 1835, on the Western Reserve, what is now Ottawa County.

JAMES M. KIRBY, farmer, Sections 5 and 8, P. O. Haysville, was born in Vigo County, Ind., in 1837, son of John and Mary (Anderson) Kirby. He was married in 1865, to Miss Lucind Isbell, daughter of H. C. and Jane Isbell. They have three children—Emma, Melissa and Samuel. Mr. Kirby came to Kansas in 1876, and located on the farm where he now resides. He owns 160 acres of land, and has a fine orchard, 200 apple trees, 700 peach and 100 cherry trees, besides a variety of small fruit. He was in the War of the Rebellion, and enlisted in 1861, in the Thirty-fifth Illinois Regiment, Volunteers, Company A; was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamaugua, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, and other engagements. He was Color Bearer in an engagement near Dallas. Was with Gen. Sherman's command in his march to Atlanta, and was mustered out in September, 1864, at Springfield, Ill. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

G. D. KRIEBEL, farmer and miller, Section 17, P. O. Waco, was born in Lehigh County, Penn., in 1829, son of Jacob and Anna Kriebel. Was married in 1853, to Miss Susannah Strunk, daughter of Charles and Barbara Strunk, born in Pennsylvania in 1830. Has five children—Joel, Mahlon, Emma, Hannah and Ellen C. Came to Kansas in 1872, located on Section 17, where he now resides; engaged in farming and manufacturing of sorghum. In 1879, commenced milling with one corn buhr and a water wheel, on the Cow Skin Creek, without a building. In July, 1880, commenced building a mill, completed it in 1881, with two wheat buhrs, one corn buhr, with all the latest improvements in machinery, two turbine wheels. Building 20x36, two stories. In the fall of 1882, opened a store, and now has a general assortment of goods. Was appointed Postmaster for Waco, in 1880, which office he now holds. Is a member of the Evangelical Society. Is an ancient member of the I. O. O. F.

JAMES B. LAWRENCE, physician, Section 5, P. O. Haysville, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., in 1846; son of Henry W. and Abigail Doolittle Lawrence. Was married in 1872, to Miss Edith E. Lee, daughter of Alfred and Susan J. Lee; born in 1856. Has one child—Ethel Lawrence. Was educated at South Berkshire Institute, Mass.; graduated in class of 1869; graduated in the medical department of Georgetown College, in Washington, D. C., in class of 1872. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1864, in the Marine Corps, and served on the blockade; was with the fleet in taking Fort Fisher. In March, 1865, joined the United States Steamer Wachusetts; spent one year in the Atlantic and Indian oceans; joined the Asiatic Squadron in March, 1866; was with that squadron two years; returned to the United States in 1868, and was discharged; was apothecary in the naval hospital at Washington from 1870 to 1872; was Clerk in the Money Order Bureau, General Postoffice Department from 1872 to 1873; was acting assistant surgeon in army from 1873 to 1879, serving at various stations in the division of the Pacific a large portion of the time; under General Crook in Arizona from 1879 to 1881; was engaged in practice and in mining in Arizona. In 1882 came to Kansas on account of broken health; located in Salem Township, where he now resides engaged in the practice of medicine. Is a member of the G. A. R. Garfield Post, No. 25. Was County Treasurer of Mohave County, Arizona.

JAMES MCADAM, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Waco, was born in Ireland in 1837; son of James and Jane Hegan McAdam. Was married in 1865 to Miss Jane Allen, daughter of John and Jane Wann Allen. Has three children—Owidlel, John and Nellie. Mr. McAdam came to Kansas in 1871; located on the farm where he now resides; owns 600 acres of land; is engaged in general farming and stock raising; has a good orchard of six acres, containing apple, peach, pear and cherry trees, with a variety of small fruit. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity, A., F. & A. M.

CHRISTOPHER MEYER, farmer and merchant, Sections 16 and 22, P. O. Waco, was born in Germany in 1850; son of Herman and Dora Meyer. He was married in 1877, to Miss Mary Stadtman, daughter of John and Mary Stadtman. He came to Kansas in 1878 and located in Kingman County; engaged in farming and remained until 1881, when he moved to Salem Township and commenced merchandising. He started the first store in Waco, and now carries a general assortment of goods; also carries on his farm.

J. M. MIARS, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Derby, was born in Ohio, in 1836; son of Samuel and Hannah (Haines) Miars. Was married in 1871 to Miss Mattie Mason, daughter of Thomas and Assnath (Davis) Mason. Has one child, Gracie. Mr. Miars came to Kansas in

1871 and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 608 acres of land; has an orchard of three acres. Was in the United States service, in the Ohio Militia, in resisting the Morgan raid into that State during the late war. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the I. O. O. F.

J. E. NELSON, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Waco, was born in Vigo County, Ind., in 1832; son of James and Susannah (Cruse) Nelson. Came to Kansas in 1871 and located on the farm where he now resides. Engaged in general farming. Was in Illinois from 1874 to 1877. Was in the War of the Rebellion. Enlisted in April, 1865, in the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, Company A. Was ordered to Washington and at Fortress Monroe. Was mustered out in 1865.

J. A. NELSON, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Haysville, was born in Vigo County, Ind., in 1828; son of James and Susannah (Cruse) Nelson. Was married to Miss Sarah J. Hautsford, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Bruce) Hautsford; born in Kentucky, in 1841. Has three children—Thomas H., John and James. Came to Kansas in 1871 and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres. Has a fine orchard of 175 apple trees, 300 peach trees and a few apricots, which are now bearing, and has a variety of small fruits. Was in the War of the Rebellion. Enlisted in 1865 in the Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, Company G. Was ordered to Mobile. Was in the hospital at Memphis four months, and then removed to Jefferson barracks, Mo. Was mustered out in August, 1865. Has been Township Trustee of Salem for four years. Was County Commissioner of Sedgwick County, in 1876 and 1877. Is a member of Garfield Post, No. 25, G. A. R., and of the Old Settlers' Association.

WILLIAM NEVIL, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Haysville, was born in Edgar County, Ill., in 1841. He is the son of James and Sarah (Nixon) Nevil. He married Miss Leonah Ripple, in 1880, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Davis) Ripple, who was born in Illinois, in 1851. They have one child, William B. He came to Kansas in 1881, locating on the farm where he now resides. He was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting in 1861, in the Ninth Missouri Volunteers, Company H. Was transferred from the Ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Company H, to the Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, Company H, in 1862. Was in the battles of Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Perryville and other engagements of his command. He was wounded in Perryville, Ky. Was in the hospital four months with his wounds. Veteraned in 1863. He was mustered out in December, 1865, in Texas. Is a member of the Old Settlers' Association.

WILLIAM PARKER, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Mulvane, was born in Erie County, N. Y., in 1833, son of Thomas and Mary A. (Jameson) Parker. Was married in 1856, to Miss Eliza Myers, daughter of Isaac and Eliza (Grey) Myers, born in Ohio in 1835; has eight children—Huldah, Stephen A., Emma, Laura, Henry, William, Annie, and Lewis. Came to Kansas in 1877; located on the farm where he now resides; owns 182 acres; engaged in general farming. Has been a member of the School Board in Salem Township for four years.

J. M. PEGRAM, miller and farmer, Section 33, P. O. Mulvane, was born in North Carolina in 1829, son of Jacob and Ursula (Dwiggins) Pegram. He married, in 1851, Miss Lydia Stephens, daughter of George and Sarah Stephens, born in North Carolina in 1810. They have one child, Albert. Mr. Pegram came to Kansas in 1875, located in Belle Plaine, Sumner County, and engaged in farming until 1878, when he moved to Mulvane and engaged in merchandising. In 1882 he moved to Salem Township, and purchased the flouring mill on the Cow Skin Creek, Section 33; mill 28x30 feet, two stories, known as the Mulvane Mill; has two run of stone, with a capacity of 100 bushels per day. He was elected Justice of the Peace in Mulvane in 1881; resigned in the fall of the same year, on account of other business. He is a member of the Society of Friends. Left North Carolina in 1861, on account of persecution, he being a strong Anti-slavery man.

E. W. PHILLIPS, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Mulvane, was born in Addison County, Vt., in 1847, son of Joseph and Dorethea (Eastman) Phillips. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Jennie E. Adams, daughter of William and Nancy Adams. They have four children—Albert L., Luella M., Arthur L., and Willard R. Phillips. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1870, and located on Section 25, remaining ten years. In 1881 he located on the farm where he now resides, Section 35. When he first located on the described land, the plats had not been received at the land office. He located on a claim that had been claimed and abandoned by one John Marshall, better known in those days as "Curly Marshall," and after some trouble and threats of personal violence, compromised with Marshall, and secured his title from the Government. He was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting in March, 1864, in the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, Company B. Was in the engagement of Egypt Station, where his command encountered Gen. Hood, and at Yazoo City, Miss., and other engagements of his command. He was mustered out in October, 1865. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Mulvane Lodge, No. 174.

MATTHEW ROSSWOG, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Waco, was born in Germany in 1827, son of Andrew and Mary A. (Zimmerman) Rosswog. He was married in 1858, to Miss Louise Leyotel, daughter of Augustus and Julia (Hube) Leyotel, who was born in Henry, Ill., in 1838. They have one child, Martha. Mr. Rosswog came to Kansas in 1871, from Illinois. He located on the farm where he now resides, when there were only thirty persons in what is now Salem Township. At that time there was not a traveled road in the town. He has a fine farm, with good buildings and orchard, and is engaged in stock-raising in connection with his farming. He was in the War of the Rebellion, and enlisted, in 1864, in the Forty-eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, Company A. He was in the battles of Nashville, Snow Hill, Decatur, Ala., and other engagements of his command. He was mustered out in December, 1865. He is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church; is an ancient member of the I. O. O. F.

GEORGE RUTER, farmer, Sections 15 and 10, P. O. Derby. Was born in Germany, in 1843. Son of Chris. and Mary Ruter. Was married, in 1867, to Miss Mary Seekamp, daughter of Henry and Anna Seekamp. Has one child—Minnie. Mr. Ruter came to Kansas in 1866, located in Wabaunsee County. Remained three years. In 1869 located in Sedgwick County, on a farm, in Section 11, Salem Township. Remained until 1882, when he moved on the farm where he now resides. Owns 240 acres of land. Is a member of the Lutheran Church.

LEWIS SCOTT, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Waco, was born in Clinton County, Ind., in 1842. He is the son of E. W. and Hannah Scott. He was married in 1868, to Miss Maria Porter, daughter of Tivis and Sarah Porter. She was born in Indiana in 1848. Has six children—Clara A., James B., William F., Birdie, Ella M., and Lewis Scott. Came to Kansas in 1870, located Section 28; in 1874 located on the farm where he now resides. Was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisted in 1862, in the Fifth Cavalry, Ninetieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Company L. Was in the siege of Knoxville, and in the battles of his command. Was taken prisoner at Macon, Ga., in July, 1864; was held at Andersonville Prison for eight months. Was on the ill-fated Sultana from Vicksburg to Memphis when she exploded her boiler, and was one of the 700 saved out of the 2,200 on board. Was mustered out of service in 1865.

JESSE SENCE, farmer, Sections 17 and 8, P. O. Haysville, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1851; is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Sence. He was married in 1879, to Miss Effie Tucker, daughter of Rollins and Abigail Tucker. They have two children—Ira and Maud. He came to Kansas in 1874, and located on the farm where he now resides. He built his present residence in 1882, on Section 17. He owns 160 acres of land.

WILLIAM H. SILVERWOOD, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Mulvane, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1844; son of Thomas and Sarah Taynor Silverwood. He was married in 1867, to Miss Sarah Poskitt, daughter of John and Hannah (Joyce) Poskitt. He came to Kansas in 1871 from Ohio, and located on Section 22, Salem Township. In 1880 he located on the farm where he now resides. They have five children—John, Minnie L., Harry, Annie, and Ada Silverwood. He was in the War of the Rebellion, and enlisted in 1861, in the Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Company I. Was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain. He carried the colors for 1,900 forlorn-hope men down the Tennessee River, around Lookout Mountain, and at Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, and Orchard Knob, and Atlanta. He was promoted to Lance Sergeant, and commanded Gen. T. J. Wood's escort. Held the position until the close of the war, and was mustered out in November, 1865. Was also Color Sergeant for the Forty-first Ohio Regiment.

JAMES STEWART, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Mulvane. Was born in Ireland, in 1842, son of John and Mary Mulholland Stewart. He was married in 1868, to Miss Susannah Ely, daughter of Solomon and Rachel Ely, born in Illinois in 1842. They have three children—Rachel, June and John. Susie died in 1877, aged two years. He came to Kansas in 1871, and located on the farm where he now resides. He was in the War of the Rebellion and enlisted in 1861, in the Forty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company K. Was in the battle of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh and other engagements of his command. He was wounded four times at Fort Donelson; one wound in the back from which the ball was not extracted. He draws a pension. He was mustered out in 1862, on account of disability. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Mulvane Lodge No. 174.

WILLIAM THOMANN, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Derby. Was born in Switzerland in 1854. Son of Rudolf and Elizabeth Buscher Thomann. Was married in 1881 to Miss Mary Glaser, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Zener Glaser. Has one child Anna. Mr. Thomann came to Kansas in 1869, located in Douglas County, remained one year then located in Sedgwick County, Salem Township, Sections 11 and 14. Remained for nine years, then moved on the farm where he now resides. Owns eighty acres of land, also one-fifth interest in the estate of Rudolf Thomann, deceased, of 160 acres.

JAMES S. TOMLIN, farmer, Section 18, P. O., Haysville. Was born in New Jersey in 1835, son of Almorin and Rhoda Smith Tomlin. He was married in 1857 to Miss Anna E. Townsend, daughter of John and Mary A Sutton Townsend, who was born in 1839. They have twelve children—Mary E., Louie E., William E., Samuel B., Mattie B., Howard S., Edgar W., James N., Frank M., Albert Q., Anna J. and Fred L. Mr. T. came to Kansas in 1871, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land. Has been engaged in farming from that time. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. M. TYRRELL, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Waco. He was born in Berkshire County, Mass., in 1821, son of Truman and Aurelia Morse Tyrrell. He was married in September, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Ferris, daughter of James C. and Alida Winekoop Ferris, who was born in 1832, in Wyoming County, N. Y. They have one child, Frank Tyrrell. He came to Kansas in 1871, and located on Section 21, where he now resides engaged in farming. He was engaged as a civilian in the United States service in Minnesota in 1863 and 1864. During the Indian outbreak he was Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department up the Missouri River. He was elected Justice of the Peace of Waco Township at the first election held. Waco then contained four townships. He held the office for nine years, and was also Justice four years in New York State. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M. His wife died in Minneapolis, Minn., in January, 1882.

JAMES E. WATT, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Haysville, was born in Canada, in 1856, son of Robert and Olive Sales Watt. Was married in 1876 to Miss Addie Lloyd, daughter of Stephen and Eliza Zimmerman Lloyd, who was born in Grant County, Wis., in 1856; has three children, Milton R., Emma F. and James E. He came to Kansas in 1866 with his uncle, located at Cottonwood Falls, Chase Co., in 1866 went to Wichita for five years, was engaged in herding and working on farm. In 1873 went to Reno County, and engaged in farming one year. In 1874 he located in Salem Township, where he now resides.

J. L. WILEY, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Haysville, was born in Vermillion County, Ill., in 1848, son of William and Sarah Lowman Wiley. He was married in 1867 to Miss Sarah J. Moore, daughter of Luther and Mary J. Stewart Moore, born in Illinois in 1848, has two children—Mary A. and Homer E. He came to Kansas in 1878, located on the farm where he now resides, owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in general farming. He buried an infant son in 1868.

OHIO TOWNSHIP.

LORENZO ANDERSON, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Ohio Center, was born in Freeport, Maine, in 1818; son of Stephen and Patience Randall Anderson, natives of Maine. He was married in 1841 to Miss Lucy A. Soul, and has four children—Edwin A., Herbert E., Lorenzo D., Rufus S. Mrs. Anderson died in 1852. Was married in 1854 to Miss Mary L. Randall, daughter of Isaac and Betsey Randall. The children of the last marriage are John A., Clara M., Kate M., Gertrude G., Lucy H. and Charles A. Charles A. was the first child born in Ohio Township. He came to Kansas in June, 1871, and located on the farm where he now resides. He owns 160 acres of land, was one of the organizers of the town, and has been Town Clerk.

E. A. ANDERSON, son of Lorenzo and Lucy Anderson; was born in Freeport, Maine, in 1843. He came to Kansas in 1871 and located on the farm where he now resides. He 160 acres of land, was one of the organizers of the town of Ohio, was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisted in 1861 in the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Company B, was in the battles of Nashville, Corinth, and other engagements—twenty-six in all. Was mustered out in 1865. Is a member of the Good Templars.

W. H. BAUGHMAN, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Ohio Center, was born in Knox County, Ky., in 1837, son of John and Cynthia Evans Baughman; was married in 1860 to Miss Malinda Hoskins, daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth Hoskins, and has three children—James A., Rosa B. and Willie E. Mr. Baughman came to Kansas in the spring of 1871, located in Allen County, engaged in farming and remained until the fall of 1872, when he moved to Sedgwick County and located on the farm where he now resides. He owns 240 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. He was one of the organizers of Ohio Township in March, 1873. He was the first Trustee of the town, was elected in April, 1873. He is a member of the School Board, has been Treasurer of the school district for two years. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and superintendent of the Sabbath school of the Haysville Circuit. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M. He is an earnest temperance man and worker.

CHESTER P. BERTRAND, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Ohio Center, was born in Ohio in 1841; son of John and Mary Bertrand. He was married in 1875, to Miss Frances E. Duncan, daughter of John and Cyrene Duncan. They have four children—Orion, Clarissa, Laura and Jerome. Mr. Bertrand came to Kansas in 1870, and located on the farm where he now resides. He owns 160 acres of land; was one of the organizers of Ohio Township in 1873. He was elected Trustee of the town in 1876. He has been a member of the School Board for two years. He was in the War of the Rebellion and enlisted in the Eighteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, Company C, Ninety Days service. He was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, in August, 1861; re-enlisted in September, 1861, in the West Virginia Second Cavalry, Company B. Was in the engagements of his command and was wounded at Jennis Creek, in Gen. Garfield's command, in the left arm, hand and head, in a skirmish the day before the battle at Prestonburg, Ky. He was laid up for eight months with his wounds and was mustered out 1862 on account of his wounds; is a pensioner. He is a member of the G. A. R. Mr. Bertrand's filing was the second in Ohio Township.

SQUIRE N. BROOMFIELD, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Ohio Center, was born in Kentucky in 1854; son of Nelson & Martha (Walters) Broomfield. Was married in 1879, to Mrs. Clarissa C. Harper. Came to Kansas in 1876; located in Sumner County; engaged in farming; remained two years, then moved to Sedgwick County; located on the farm where he now resides; owns 500 acres of land; engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mrs. S. N. Broomfield was born in Ohio in 1837; daughter of John B. and Mary (Hard) Bertrand. Was married in 1871, to Elihu Harper. Came to Kansas in 1871; located on the farm where she now resides. Her husband died in 1873; he was one of the organizers of Ohio Township. He was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1861 in the Second Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers, Company F. Was in the engagements of his command; mustered out in 1864. She was married to S. N. Broomfield in 1879.

WILLIAM H. DYER, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Clearwater, was born in Tennessee, in 1843; is a son of Joel and Martha (Bosbean) Dyer. Was married in 1876 to Miss Mary E. Chambers, daughter of A. and Mary J. (Patton) Chambers; has three children—Sidney E., Arthur H. and Joel A. Dyer. Came to Kansas from Iowa in 1871; located on the farm where he now resides; owns 460 acres of land; engaged in farming and stock-raising. Was the ninth settler in Ohio Township and one of its organizers. Was the first Road Overseer of the town. Held the office of Justice of the Peace from 1876 to 1879. Is a member of the Old Settlers' Association.

CHARLES F. GUYER, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Ohio Center, was born in Pennsylvania in 1852; is a son of William and Mary (Buffington) Guyer. Was married, in 1871, to Miss Josephine Fager, daughter of Conrad and Mary (Myers) Fager, a native of Pennsylvania; has two children—Jennetta and Mary Guyer. Came to Kansas in 1881; located on the farm where he now resides; owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in general farming. Came from Chicago, Ill., to Kansas. Is a member of the School Board, and Treasurer of the School District. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; is recording and district secretary of the church and secretary and treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school of the Haysville charge.

JOSEPH HOPE, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Clearwater, was born in England, near London, in 1829; son of William and Ann (Warren) Hope. Married in 1851, to Miss Ann E. Young, daughter of Thomas and Mary Young, natives of England. Has seven children—Jane, Walter, Stewart, Augusta, Alonzo, Anna and Burton. Mr. Hope came to Kansas in March, 1871, and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land. Was one of the organizers of the town of Ohio, in March, 1873 His filing was the fifth in the town. Engaged in farming and stock raising. Has been member of the School Board three years, and Treasurer of the District for the same time. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

GEO. W. JORDAN, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Ohio Center, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1819; son of Ralph and Abigail (Waters) Jordon. Was married in 1842, to Miss Anna Chrispell, daughter of Abraham and Cynthia (Northway) Chrispell. Has four children—Lucy, Lettie, Ralph and Fredrick. Mr. Jordon came to Kansas in 1871, located in Doniphan County, and engaged in farming. Remained two years, and then moved to Sedgwick County. Located on the farm where he now resides. Owns eighty acres of land. Has an orchard of three acres, containing apple, peach, plum and cherry trees.

RALPH JORDAN, son of Geo. W. and Anna (Chrispell) Jordon, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1855. Came to Kansas in 1871, with his parents, and now resides with them. Owns eighty acres of land in Section 11; farms in connection with his father.

ALEXANDER McCORMICK, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Ohio Center, was born in Scotland, in 1843, son of Frank and Ann A. (McKinzie) McCormick. Was married in 1878, to Miss Josie Cartwright, daughter of V. C. and Cynthalia Cartwright. Has two children—Earnest and Frank McCormick. Came to Kansas in 1876, located in Kingman County, and engaged in farming. Remained two years, then moved to Sedgwick County, and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Good Templars.

WM. MAECHTLEN, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Ohio Center, was born in Germany, in 1848, son of Christian and Wilhelmine Maechtlen. Was married in 1868, to Miss Caroline Moriz, daughter of Conrad and Johanna Moriz. Has seven children—William, Caroline, Minie, Jacob, Ernest, Carl, and infant. Came to Kansas in March, 1871, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns eighty acres of land. Was one of the organizers of the town of Ohio. Has been Road Overseer and member of the School Board. There was but one settler in the town when he arrived.

JESSE SUMNER, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Boone, Sumner County, was born in North Carolina, in 1833, son of William and Catharine Sumner. Was married in 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Sheriff, daughter of A. M. and Sarah Sheriff; has six children, James F., Jefferson D., William M., Jesse S., Joshua L., Mary E. Mr. Sumner came to Kansas in 1871, located on the farm where he now resides; owns 160 acres of land; was the fifth settler in the town of Ohio; was one of the signers of the petition for the organization of the town of Ohio; is a member of the Christian Church.

HENRY E. TEACHOUT, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Ohio Center, was born in Canada, in 1844, son of Patterson and Lorenda Teachout. Was married in 1870, to Miss Catharine Bull, daughter of George and Margaret Bull; has four children, Genevieve A., Lucian W., Mabel M. and Julia A. Mr. Teachout came to Kansas in 1871, located on the farm where he now resides; owns 160 acres of land; was one of the organizers of the town of Ohio; was the first Treasurer of the Township elected in April, 1878; is Justice of the Peace and was elected in 1882; was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1861, in the Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company B; was in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Spring Hill, Franklin and other engagements; was wounded in the battle of Franklin; was in the hospital for two months; was mustered out in 1866; was Sergeant, promoted to Orderly, and received commission as Second Lieutenant in December, 1865; first enlisted for three years in 1864; re-enlisted in same Regiment and Company.

WACO TOWNSHIP.

J. J. P. BALCH, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Wichita, was born in Indiana, in 1816, son of Amos P. and Martha Leach Balch. Was married in 1840, to Miss Elizabeth Nicholson, daughter of Joseph and Ann Nicholson; has eight children, Martha A., Harriet C., John, Joseph, Jennie, Ruth, Stephen and Lizzie. His wife died in February, 1858; was married in June, 1858, to Miss Serena Morrison, daughter of S. W. and Sarah Morrison; has two children from last marriage, Sada and Maggie Balch. Came to Kansas in 1864, located in Johnson County and engaged in farming. In 1876 moved to Sedgwick County and located on the farm where he now resides; owns 110 acres of land; has a fine orchard of ten acres, consisting of apple, peach, pear, cherry and plum trees, and a variety of small fruits; is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ENOS BARRETT, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Wichita, was born in Ohio, 1832, is the son of John and Jane Cree Barrett. He was married in 1869, to Mrs. Perlina Harvey Barlow, daughter of George and Charity Randolph Barlow; has five children, Virginia, John A., William F., Iva M. and Olive. Mrs. Barrett had two children by a former marriage, Susannah and Minnie F. Harvey. Came to Kansas in 1870, located on the farm where he now resides; was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in August, 1861, in the Eleventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Company D; was at the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of his command; was transferred to the One Hundred and Eighteenth Battalion, Invalid Corps and to the Veteran Reserve Corps, Twentieth Regiment, and sent to the mouth of the Potomac to guard prisoners; was mustered out in September, 1864; was elected Constable in the first election ever held in Waco Township; was the first Director in School District 15; is a member of the Old Settlers' Association.

ALBERT B. CARTWRIGHT, farmer, Section 23, P.O. Wichita, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., in 1855—son of V. C. and Cynthelia Cartwright; was married in 1878, to Miss Lillie McCormick, daughter of Nicholas and Rachael McCormick; has two children—Charles and Jessie. Mr. Cartwright came to Kansas in 1874; located on the farm where he now resides; owns 160 acres of land; engaged in farming and stock-raising; has been Treasurer of Waco Township one term.

T. B. CARTWRIGHT, farmer, Section 22, P.O. Wichita; was born in Sangamon County, Ill., in 1844; son of V. C. and Cynthelia Cartwright; was married in 1866, to Miss Mary G. Cloud, daughter of Newton and Elizabeth Cloud; has five children—Maud, Claud N., Madge E., Oliver V. and Arthur T. Mr. Cartwright came to Kansas in 1872; located on Section 30, Salem Township; for eight years engaged in farming; in 1880, moved to Waco Township, and located on the farm where he now resides; owns seventy-five acres of land.

V. C. CARTWRIGHT, farmer, Section 22, P.O. Wichita, was born in Kentucky, in 1821—son of Peter and Frances Gaines Cartwright; was married in 1841 to Miss Cynthelia Scott, daughter of Dallas and Sarah Scott; has eight children—Sarah F. J., Thomas B., Carrie E., Hattie J., Charles A., Albert B. Minnie P. and Walter L. Mr. Cartwright came to Kansas in 1874, located on the farm where he now resides, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Owns 310 acres of land. Came from Illinois to Kansas. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. B. CARROLL, Baptist clergyman and farmer, Section 16, P.O. Wichita, was born in Jersey County, Ill., in 1839—son of Richard V. and Mary A. Degeer Carroll; was married in 1861, to Miss Caroline A. Slifer, daughter of David and Margaret Slifer; has five children—Mary A., Idella, Margaret, John B. and William B. Mr. Carroll came to Kansas in 1875, from Illinois, located on the farm where he now resides; owns 320 acres of land; engaged in farming and stock-raising; was educated at Bunker Hill, Ill.; his first pastorate, Clear Creek Baptist Church, Afton Township; has held that pastorate from that time, and is also pastor of the Mount Zion Baptist Church, Eagle Township, and of the First Baptist Church of Kingman County, and the Fidelity Baptist Church, Sedgwick County, and a charge at Starwins. As the result of his labor in the ministry, has organized six Baptist Churches and baptized about one hundred converts.

JAMES H. COLLEY, farmer, Section 25, P.O. Wichita, was born in Sciota County, Ohio, in 1843; son of Robert and Emeline Hurt Colley; was married in 1869, to Miss Phœbe Moore, daughter of Richard and Rebecca Moore; has five children—Laura, Maud, Lelia, Emma and Walter. Mr. Colley came to Kansas in 1865, located in Shawnee County, and engaged in coal-mining; remained two years; in 1867 engaged with William Greiffinstein at his trading-post, on the Cow Skin Creek, eight miles from where Wichita now is. He remained at this post for two years, then moved to Wichita and engaged in farming. In 1872, located in Waco Township, where he now resides; was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1862, in the Ninety-first Ohio Regiment, Company F; was in the battles of Lynchburg, Winchester, July 19 and 24, and September 19, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and other engagements of his command; was mustered out in 1865.

S. D. HAZEN, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Wichita, was born in Portage County, Ohio, in 1849. Son of Simon J. and Sarah Cogan Hazen. Was married in 1873 to Miss Charlotte O'Mealey, daughter of William and Julia O'Mealey. Has one child, Clyde Hazen. Came to Kansas in 1876, and located on the farm where he now resides. Was in the War of the Rebellion. Enlisted in 1864 in the One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Company K. Was in the engagements of his command, and was mustered out in August, 1865. Was 14 years and 11 months old when he enlisted.

PATRICK MARTIN, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Wichita, was born in Ireland in 1830; son of James and Bridget Cassidy Martin. Was married in 1863 to Miss Eliza M. Winmaster, daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth Snyder Winmaster, natives of Germany. Has eight children, Owen J., Mary E., Edward P., Kate E., Birtha M., Nellie J., Annie J. and Thomas F. Came to Kansas in 1870, and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 320 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Was in the military service in Ohio. Enlisted in the State Militia of Ohio in 1861, for one hundred days' service, and was mustered out at the expiration of the time. Was in the employ of the United States in the Indian Territory in 1872-3, as night watchman, guarding the Commissary Department. Is a member of the Old Settlers' Association.

JAMES R. MEAD, farmer, Sections 15 and 16, P. O. Wichita. He was born in New Haven, Vt., in 1837, son of Enoch and Mary E. James Mead. He was married in 1837 to Miss Agnes Bascome. They have three children living, James L., Lizzie A. and Mary E. His wife died in Butler County, Kansas, in 1869, and he was married again in 1873 to Miss Lucy Inman. He came to Kansas in 1859, and located at Burlingame. In the fall of 1859 he went on the plains, engaged in hunting and fur dealing. In the winter of the same year he commenced trading with the Indians. He established a trading post on the Saline River, 15 miles northwest of the point where Salina now is. Remained there until 1863, when he located at Towanda, Butler County and established a trading post at that place. Soon after there came from the Indian Nation 3,000 to 4,000 Indian refugees who located near his post. In 1864 the Government sent an agent among these Indians, who made his headquarters at Mr. Mead's post, and remained there until the close of the war, and the Indians returned to their nation. Mr. Mead remained at that post until 1869, he not only supplying the Indians at this point, but sent out expeditions among the wild Indians of the plains. His trade averaged about $30,000. In 1869 he located at Wichita, and entered 160 acres of land where the city now stands, he having established a trading post on the Little Arkansas River near Wichita in 1865. He continued the trade until 1873. Since that time he has been engaged in banking, stock raising and farming, and is now engaged in stock raising, farming and mining, in Gunnison County, Colorado. He owns 1,000 acres of bottom land, mostly in Waco Township, Sedgwick County. His residence in Wichita is one of the largest and most beautiful in the city. During his life on the plains he was frequently employed by the United States Government in making treaties with the Indians. He was elected to the House of Representatives from Butler County in 1865. In 1868 he was elected State Senator from the District comprising Morris, Chase, Marion and Butler counties. He was Chairman on the Committee of Ways and Means of the Kansas Legislature for two years, and was Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners in Butler County. Was State Delegate to the Convention that nominated Gov. Thomas Carney and Gov. James M. Harvey. He was one of the organizers of the Wichita and Southwestern R. R.; was the first President of the Company, and one of the Directors for a number of years. He was one of the individuals who contributed and built the first bridge across the Arkansas at Wichita. The bridge was built in 1872, and is still standing. The first bell in the Arkansas Valley was purchased by him at St. Louis, and donated to the Public School at Wichita. He donated lots to the churches of the different denominations and to the Public Schools. The grounds occupied by the Railroad Company for their buildings and side tracks for one half mile from Douglas to Centre avenues, was donated by him. He is a member and vice-president of the Academy of Science of the State of Kansas. His family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Mead's parents moved to Davenport, Iowa, in 1838, where they now reside. His father is a graduate of Yale College and is a Presbyterian clergyman. His mother is a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary.

JOHN MENDENHALL, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Wichita, was born in Ohio, in 1839; is a son of William and Susan (Caswell) Mendenhall; was married, in 1862, to Miss Emily Gerard, daughter of Isaac and Mary M. (Wyckel) Gerard. Has four children—John A., Lewis O., Alice M. and Adelbert G. Mendenhall. Came to Kansas in 1870, and located in Payne Township, on a farm, and remained two years; then located on a farm in Butler County; remained two years. In 1874, located on the farm where he now resides. Was one of the organizers of Payne Township; built the first house in the township. Was the first Trustee; was Trustee two terms in Benton Township, Butler County. Was elected Trustee in Waco Township, in 1882, and re-elected in 1883. Owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in general farming.

JAMES MENEFEE, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Wichita, was born in Virginia, in 1834; son of Phillip and Catharine (Pendleton) Menefee; was married in 1867, to Miss Minerva Farmer, daughter of Lewis and Nancy (Wilbern) Farmer. Has four children—Charles, Oren, Lewis and Smith. Mr. Menefee came to Kansas in 1871, and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land. Came from Iowa to Kansas. Has an orchard of five acres, containing 725 fruit trees, consisting of apples, peaches, pears and cherries, and a variety of small fruit. Is a member of the School Board, and of the Old Settlers' Association.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Wichita, was born in Huron County, Ohio, in 1838, son of John and Cornelia (Bissell) Morgan, was married in 1860, to Miss Eliza Pond, daughter of Daniel and Clarissa Pond. Has two children—Clara and Luther Morgan. Came to Kansas in 1873, and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 140 acres of land. Was in the War of the Rebellion. Enlisted in 1863, in Hoffman's Battalion; afterwards changed to the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Company C; the Regiment was detailed for guard duty on Johnson's Island, guarding prisoners; was mustered out in 1865. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M., Wichita Lodge No. 99.

T. J. OWENS, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Wichita, was born in Ohio, in 1846, son of Henry and Ella Owens, was married in 1871, to Miss Mandana Snow, daughter of Levi and Jane Snow. Has two children—Charles and Fred. Mr. Owens came to Kansas in 1870, and located on the farm where he now resides. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1863, in the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, Company H.; was in the engagements of his command. Was mustered out in February, 1866. Is a member of the Old Settlers' Association.

A. C. PEASE, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Ruby, was born in Waldo County, Maine, in 1817, son of Palatiah and Nancy (Butler) Pease, was married in 1842, to Miss Marilla A. Halsey, daughter of David and Eunice (Collins) Halsey. Came to Kansas in 1872, and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 157 acres of land, and is engaged in general farming. Came from Illinois to Kansas, and was one of the first settlers in the township; there were no settlers south and west of him, nearer than seven miles. Mr. Pease is a member of the Baptist Church.

HENRY SCARTH, farmer, Sections 26 and 25, P. O. Wichita, was born in Morgan County, Ill., in 1842. Son of Robert and Margaret Sanderson Scarth. Was married in 1863 to Miss Hannah York, daughter of John P. and Mary York. Has six children, William H., Emma, George B., Laura B., Herbert and Hary Scarth. Came to Kansas in 1875 and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 336 acres of land. Engaged in farming and stock raising. Was Clerk of Waco Township one term.

SAMUEL N. SHOEMAKER, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Haysville, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1839. Son of Jacob and Susannah Nicodemus Shoemaker. Was married in 1862 to Miss Leah Hoffman, daughter of George and Adeline Lehman Hoffman, born in Franklin County, Pa., in 1841. Has nine children, John B., Martha A., Emma C., Jacob C. George O., William H., Sarah E., Mary B., and James A. Benjamin F. Shoemaker died in 1876, aged seven years and eleven months. Came to Kansas in 1878 and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 399 acres of land. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM SIMPSON, farmer, Sections 9 and 16, P. O. Wichita. He was born in England in 1829. Son of Robert and Sarah Swift Simpson. He was married in 1852 to Miss Elizabeth Gilden, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Lamb Gilden. They have four children, Mary A., George W., Kate N. and John C. Mr. Simpson came to Kansas in 1870 and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns ninety-seven acres of land. Is a member of the School Board. Has been Treasurer of the school district for the last ten years. He was Town Treasurer for one term and was Town Trustee and Assessor for two terms. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Old Settlers' Association.

STEPHEN SLADE, farmer, Sections 31, 24, and 25, P. O. Haysville, was born born in England in 1838. Son of George and Catherine Vincent Slade. Was married in 1882 to Miss Agnes H. Keller, daughter of W. and Isabelle Keller. Came to Kansas in 1870 and located on the farm where he now resides. Has an orchard of 125 apple, 500 peach trees and a variety of small fruit. After three years spent on his farm he returned to Illinois and for three years was employed in charge of the Reform School farm at Pontiac, and then returned to Kansas, and again located on his farm. Is a landscape gardener by trade. Prior to coming to Kansas was employed in the St. Louis House of Refuge in managing the grounds. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN SPRINGOB, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Wichita, was born in Prussia in 1838. Son of Everat and Martrasa Springob. Was married in 1864 to Miss Mary A. Shulte, daughter of Peter and Mary E. Shulte. Has seven children, Joseph, John, Peter, Alfred, Kate, Lizzie, and Josephine Springob. Came to Kansas in 1868 and located in Pottawatomie County, engaged in farming and working at his trade of stone mason. Remained two years. In 1870 moved to Sedgwick County and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 240 acres of land. Engaged in farming and stock raising. Is a member of the Catholic Church. Is a member of the School Board and has served in that capacity for seven years.

JEROME TURLEY, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Wichita, was born in Illinois in 1849; son of George W. and Susan (Taylor) Turley; was married, in 1872, to Miss Bathsheeba Douglas, daughter of John and Agnes J. (Cheatem) Douglas; has four children—Iola, Vivalley, Elvia and Iva M. Turley; came to Kansas in 1876; located on the farm where he now resides; owns 640 acres of land; engaged in general farming and stock raising. Is a member of the Christian Church, and an earnest temperance man.

M. D. WEMPLE, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Wichita, was born in Rock County, Wis., in 1849; son of Peter D. and Eliza (Davis) Wemple. He was married, in 1874, to Miss Lizzie O'Dell, daughter of William D. and Elizabeth (Foster) O'Dell. They have three children—Stephen H., Agnes E. and Cora D. Mr. Wemple came to Kansas in 1869. In January, 1870, located on the farm where he now resides. He owns 120 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. He was the third settler in Waco Township, and made his filing in the fall of 1870; came from Wisconsin. He was engaged in railroading for two years previous to coming to Kansas. His brother, J. H. Wemple, came to Kansas with him. They, in company, engaged in stock raising and on the cattle drive. In June, of 1870, a man known as Curley Walker, at the head of a band of desperadoes, stole from them seventy-six head of cattle and one horse and drove them across the country to Fort Dodge. Mr. J. H. Wemple was at that time at Sand Springs, near Salina, where they also had a herd of cattle. On hearing of the depredation, started in pursuit. When he reached a point four miles from Fort Dodge, Walker heard of his approach and started on horseback to meet him. On his approach, he was recognized by Mr. Wemple, and as he dismounted, was ordered by him to hold up his hands, upon which he drew two revolvers and commenced firing. Mr. Wemple returned the fire, and the fight continued until twelve shots had been fired, when Walker fell dead, with three bullets through his body. Mr. Wemple proceeded at once to Fort Dodge and gave himself up to the military authorities, but they refused to accept him, claiming that he had done a public service in ridding the country of one of the worst desperadoes. Then went to Fort Hays, gave himself up, and demanded a trial, but with the same result as at Fort Dodge. They raised a purse of $500 for him at Fort Hays, claiming he was a public benefactor. The purse he refused, but succeeded in recovering his stolen stock.

S. WYCKOFF, farmer, P. O. Wichita; born in Ohio in 1827; son of Samuel Wyckoff and Elizabeth (Cooper) Wyckoff; married, in 1857, Miss Letitia Remy, and has ten children—Samuel, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Millberg, Cora, Jane, Rena B., Rawson and an infant; came to Kansas in 1871; located six miles southwest from Wichita in the town of Waco; has been engaged in farming from that time; was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted, in 1862, in the Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Company B; was in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Resaca and other engagements of his command; was wounded at Stone River and taken prisoner, and wounded at the engagement of Kenesaw Mountain; was mustered out of service in 1862. Is a Justice of the Peace in Waco Township.

JEROME B. YORK, farmer, Section 15 and 11, P. O. Wichita, was born in Scott County, Ill., in 1843, son of William K. Phœbe Lyons York. Was married in 1870, to Miss Elizabeth Bowman, daughter of John and Eliza Bowman. Has four children—Minnie, Mary, Grace and Robert. Mr. York came to Kansas, in 1871, located on the farm where he now resides; owns 640 acres of land, engaged in farming and stock raising; has an orchard of 3,000 trees, consisting of apple, peach, pear and cherry trees, and a variety of small fruit. Was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisted in 1862, in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company H; was transferred in 1864, to Battery H, First Illinois Light Artillery, served in that until he was mustered out. Was in the siege of Vicksburgh, Arkansas Post, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, July 22, and 28th, and August 31, Savannah, Ga., Fort McAllister, Columbia, S.C., Goldsboro, N. C., and other engagements of his command; was mustered out in 186*. Has been County Commissioner of Sedgwick County, for two terms. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., Wichita Lodge, No. 93.

ILLINOIS TOWNSHIP.

COLES BARNEY, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Afton, was born in Edwards County, Ill., in 1833, is a son of James and Susan M. Beasley Barney. Was married in 1868, to Miss Martha E. Bacon, daughter of Hiram D. and Nancy Bacon. Has six children—Mary, Ella, George L., William S., Earl and James Barney. Came to Kansas, in 1874, located on the farm where he now resides; owns 320 acres of land. Was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisted in 1861, in the Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company H; was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Altoona, and other engagements of his command; in 1863, veteraned; was Color Bearer in the battle of Shiloh. Was mustered out in July, 1865.

ISAAC BARNETT, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Ruby, was born in Illinois, in 1825, is a son of John C. and Nancy Barnett. Was married in 1846, to Miss Elizabeth A. Taylor, daughter of Ambrose and Nancy Taylor. Has five children—Mary J., Nancy A., Sarah L. R. F. and Rosella B. Came to Kansas, in 1873, located on the farm where he now resides; owns 240 acres of land, and is engaged in general farming. Signed the petition for the organization of Illinois Township. Has been a member of the School Board for three years.

DELAS CROSBY, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Afton, was born in Attica, N. Y., in 1823. Is a son of Timothy and Mary Kinney Crosby. Was married in 1844, to Miss Cynthia A. Brady. Has four children—Frank E., William A., Don C., and Theodore D. Crosby. Came to Kansas in 1874, located on the farm where he now resides, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Owns 160 acres of land. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and class leader. Has been superintendent of the Sabbath school. Is an earnest temperance man and worker, has made it a part of his life work. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M. Wichita Lodge, No. 99.

JOSEPH G. DERICKSON, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Blendon, was born in Cecil County, Md., in 1849; is a son of John P. and Catharine Miller Derickson. Was married in 1874, to Miss Lizzie Arthur. Has three children—Emma O., Harry F., and Willie E. Derickson. Came to Kansas in 1873, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land; engaged in farming and stock raising. Is a member of the School Board, and has served in that capacity for six years. Has been Treasurer of that township one term. Was located in the township one season before its organization.

S. W. DORAN, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Ruby, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1853. Is a son of Samuel and Hannah Gilland Doran. Was married in 1874, to Miss Mary Likely, daughter of Henry and Mary J. Appleby Likely; has three children—Cora C., Harry J., and Bessie M. Doran. Came to Kansas in 1874, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Entered his land in 1875; was one of the first settlers in the part of the township where he resides. Was elected Constable in 1875, and re-elected in 1876. Mrs. Doran is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

W. W. DORMAN, clergyman and farmer, Section 21, P. O. Afton, was born in Macoupin County, Ill., in 1845. Is a son of William and Sarah Deaderick Dorman. Was married in 1866, to Miss Mary J. Barnett, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Taylor Barnett. Has five children—Maggie A., James W., George R., Charles W., and Irmina J. Dorman. Came to Kansas in 1857, located on Section 29, Illinois Township; remained three years, then moved to the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land; was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1864, in the Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company K; was in the battles of Altoona, Ga., Bentonville, N. C., and other engagements of his command; was mustered out at the close of the war in 1865; was educated in Illinois, ordained by the Liberty Baptist Church of Macoupin County, Ill.; his first pastorate was of the First Baptist Church of Kingman County, Kan.; held that relation for three years; was the first Baptist clergyman in that county; has now the pastoral charge of three churches, alternating the services; has been instrumental in organizing seven Baptist churches, and has baptized 225 converts during his labors in Kansas.

A. J. GARD, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Afton, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1848; son of A. V. and Mary A. (Robinson) Gard, natives of New York. Was married in 1874 to Miss Nancy A. Barnett, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth A. (Taylor) Barnett. Has three children—Walter, Florence M. and Fletcher Gard. Came to Kansas in 1873, from Indiana and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 240 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Is a member of the Baptist Church. Has been Clerk of Illinois Township, and member of the School Board and has held that position for six years.

R. R. HITE, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Wichita, was born in Virginia in 1824; son of George and Lucinda (Longacre) Hite. Was married in 1848 to Miss Elizabeth Samsel, daughter of John and Rosa Samsel. Has three children—Rosana, Mary and Gracie Hite. Came to Kansas in 1876 from Illinois, and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land. Engaged in farming and stock raising. Volunteered in the United States service in the late war, but was rejected for disability. Engaged as Train Master in the Commissary Department; remained in that service for thirty-two months. Is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN HUFFMAN, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Afton, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1829; is a son of William and Eliza (Brink) Huffman. Was married in 1852 to Miss Mary J. Cale, daughter of William and Mary (Bailer) Cale. Has six children—Margaret E. James W., Eliza J., Clara A., George P., John F. Huffman. Came to Kansas in February, 1874 and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 132 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, West Wichita charge, and steward of the church. Is an earnest temperance advocate.

JAMES M. LANE, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Wichita, was born in Ulster County, N. Y., in 1839; is a son of Cornelius and Catharine (Elmendorf) Lane. Was married in 1838, to Miss Sylvia J. Crampin, daughter of Watkins and Elizabeth Crampin. Has six children—Isola H., Homer, Frank, Adelbert, Tommie and Katie Lane. Came to Kansas in 1872 and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Was in the War of the Rebellion. Enlisted in 1861 in the Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company B. Was in the battles of Corinth, Iuka and other engagements of his command. Was discharged for disability, in October, 1862. Was a member of the first School Board. Has been Constable one term. Was one of the first settlers in the township, and a signer of the petition for its organization.

W. T. LIKLEY, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Ruby, was born in Pennsylvania in 1847; is a son of Henry and Mary J. Appleby Likley. Was married, in 1870, to Miss Maggie S. Watt, daughter of Andrew and Sarah Rudy Watt; has five children—Bertha M., Harry L., Freddie A., George B, and Willie R. Likley. Came to Kansas in June, 1872; located on the farm where he now resides; owns 160 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1863 in the Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company C. Was in the battles of Gettysburg, Raccoon Ford, Lookout Mountain, and in all the engagements of Gen. Sherman's march to the sea; never missed a roll call during his term of service; was mustered out in July, 1865. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M., Wichita Lodge No. 99. Was elected Trustee of Illinois Township in 1875 and 1879; entered his land in 1873.

J. F. MEYER, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Blendon, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., in 1849; is son of John and Mary Hilsick Meyer. Was married, in 1874, to Miss Annie E. McCaw, daughter of Joseph and Eliza McCaw. Has two children—Anna and Leah Meyer. Came to Kansas in 1876; located in Delano Township; remained one year; in 1877 located on the farm where he now resides; owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Was elected Trustee for Illinois Township in 1881, and re-elected in 1882. Is a member of the School Board; has served for six years in that capacity.

JAMES P. McGOVNEY, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Ruby, was born in Ohio in 1844. Is a son of James and Isabella J. Holmes McGovney. Was married, in 1869, to Miss Martha C. Andson, daughter of James and Elizabeth Huggins Anderson. Has three children—Clarence A., Abbie M. and James C. McGovney. Came to Kansas in February, 1873; located on the farm where he now resides; owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1862, in the Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Company E; was in the battles of Newborn Station, Linchburgh, Winchester, Stephenson Station, Cedar Creek, and other engagements of his command. Was wounded at Cedar Creek and Maryland Heights; was in the hospital two months. Was mustered out in 1865. Is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Clearwater. Signed the petition for the organization of Illinois Township. Has been Justice of the Peace for two terms. Is a member of the School Board; has served two terms.

J. F. NESSLY, clergyman and farmer, Section 1, P. O. Wichita, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1824. Is a son of John and Elizabeth Fawcett Nessly, natives of Pennsylvania. Was married in 1849 to Miss Margaret B. Ford, daughter of Hugh C. and Elizabeth Ford. Has three children—Charles F., John L. and Flora W. Nessly. His first wife died in 1862. Was married in 1863 to Miss Elizabeth W. Riley, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Riley. Came to Kansas in 1868, from Missouri; located at Ottawa. Remained two years, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Was then stationed at Olathe, and was pastor of the church at that place for two years. In 1872 moved to Wichita, and organized the Methodist Episcopal Church of that place, and remained its pastor for one year. He took a supernumerary relation to the Conference in 1873, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land. During the nine years he has resided on his farm, has held the pastorate of the West Wichita charge five years. Was educated at the Grand River Institute. In 1845, was received in the Pittsburgh Conference. His first appointment was Ligonier, Pa. In 1847 was ordained deacon, and in 1849 ordained elder. He married the fifth daughter of Hugh C. and Elizabeth Ford—all marrying Methodist clergymen. The family was known as Ford's Conference, the honored father bearing the title of Bishop of Ford's Conference. From that time until 1874, when he became broken in health, and located on his farm, his life was devoted to the work of the ministry. During his labor in Kansas, has been instrumental in building a church at Ottawa, a church and parsonage at Wichita, and of raising a very embarrassing church debt at Olathe. Was City Clerk of Wichita in 1873. Was Chairman of the Republican County Convention of Sedgwick in 1878. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity A., F. & A. M. In 1873 a buffalo, in crossing his farm, was killed a short distance from his house, which proved a rare treat to himself and neighbors, with whom he divided the meat. In 1878 he was elected Chaplain to the State Senate, which position he sustained for two terms.

A. K. PRUITT, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Afton, was born in Jersey County, Ill., in 1851. Is a son of Amos and Mary H. Stout Pruitt. Was married in 1874, to Miss Sarah Armour, daughter of John and Eliza Armour. Has three children—John, Anna and Albert. Came to Kansas in 1873. Located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Is Treasurer of the township and member of the School Board. Has held the office for two years.

M. A. RALPH, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Blendon, was born in West Windsor, Vt., in 1832; is a son of Jonathan and Marcia Kingsley Ralph; single. Came to Kansas in June, 1873; located on the farm where he now resides; owns 160 acres of land. Was educated in Green Mountain, Liberal Institute, for a teacher; commenced teaching in 1849. Followed his profession during the winter seasons until 1862, when he crossed the plains to California, where he engaged in teaching for five years, when he was obliged to give up his work on account of failing health. Was examiner of teachers for six years in Tuolumne County, Cal. Was Government Surveyor of mineral lands in 1871 and 1872, in the district in which he lived in California. After coming to Kansas he taught for three terms. Was elected Justice of the Peace in 1874, at the first election in the township; held the office for two terms; is now Clerk of the township.

W. A. RALPH, farmer, Section 3, was born in West Windsor, Vt., in 1833. He is a brother of M. A. Ralph. Came to Kansas in 1872; located on the farm where he now resides; owns 320 acres of land, and is engaged in farming; was the first settler in the township; his claim was the second filing. Was in the United States service in Nebraska in 1862. Enlisted in the Second Nebraska Cavalry, Company D; served ten months; was mustered out in 1863.

JEROME K. RALPH, brother of M. A. and W. A. Ralph, was born in West Windsor, Vt., in 1847. Married in 1883 to Miss Alice M. Shafer, daughter of Solomon and Rachael Shafer. Came to Kansas in 1872, with W. A. Ralph. Owns 160 acres of land in Section 15. Was the first Constable of the township. Has been Clerk of the township and member of the Board four terms.

JAMES SACKET, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Ruby, was born in Madison County, Ill., in 1837; son of James and Jennette Parker Sacket. Was married in 1862, to Miss Mary Shippen, daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth Endsley Shippen. Has five children—Jennette E., Martha P., William J., Clarence H. and Josiah A. Sacket. Came to Kansas in 1872; located on the farm where he now resides; owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Good Templar. Was one of the organizers of Illinois Township, and was the first Trustee after its organization; was Treasurer of the township in 1877. Is Justice of the Peace; has held the office four years. Is a member of the School Board. Was the first Treasurer of the district. Was treasurer of the aid society in 1874, organized for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers.

JOSEPH SPEER, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Wichita, was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1809; son of John and Catharine McCune Speer. Was married in 1837, to Miss Ann Masters, daughter of Christopher and Mary Masters. Has seven children—Margaret J., Mary Mary E., John W., Samuel M., Catharine M., Matilda J. and Thomas E. Speer. Came to Kansas in 1873; located on the farm where he now resides; owns 160 acres of land; engaged in farming and stock raising. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His two sons, John and Samuel, were in the War of the Rebellion; they enlisted in 1861; John was discharged in 1862 for disability; Samuel served until the close of the war in the battles of his command; was held prisoner for four months.

W. S. STRUTHERS, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Ruby, was born in Rockbridge County, Va., in 1825, is a son of William and Martha Saville Struthers. Was married in 1849 to Miss Julia A. Dean, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Dean. Has two children—Clark W. and Alonzo H. Struthers. His wife died in 1868 and he was married in 1865 to Miss Mary J. Parry, daughter of Walter and Ann Parry, has four children—Anna M. Oliver C. Ralph D. and Charles P., came to Kansas in 1874 and located on the farm where he now resides; owns 320 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising; was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisted in 1862 in the Eighty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, Company B., was in the second battle of Fort Donelson and other engagements of his command; was promoted to Sergeant and in 1863 to Orderly and held that position until the spring of 1865 then received commission as Second Lieutenant; was mustered out in July, 1865; is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, is Postmaster of Ruby postoffice, was appointed in 1879; was the second Treasurer of the Township.

CLARK M. STRUTHERS, son of W. S. and Julia Struthers was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1850; single; came to Kansas in 1874, located on the farm where he now resides; was Township Treasurer in 1879, Township Clerk in 1880, is a member of the School Board and has held that position for two terms.

JOSEPH STOVER, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Afton, was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1842; is a son of Samuel and Mary Moore Stover; was married in 1863 to Miss Catherine J. Smith, daughter of John F. and Mattie Smith; has five children—George W., Charles E., Eva M., Maud B. and Walter D. Stover; came to Kansas in 1874 located on the farm where he now resides, owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising; was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisted in 1864, in the navy, second division of the Mississippi, Squadron; was in the service one year, mustered out in 1865; has been trustee of the Township two terms, is a member of the School Board, has served on the board for seven years.

AFTON TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT AILLS, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Afton, was born in Ontario, Canada, near the Falls of Niagara in 1841, his father James Aills having settled there upon the expiration of his term of twenty-one years service in the British army. The subject of this sketch was apprenticed to, and learned the trade of wood turner, at which he worked until 1876, when he went to Grand Rapids, Mich., to take charge of a large furniture factory. Mr. A., came to Kansas in 1879 and located for a time at Fort Scott, from whence he removed to his present farm of 160 acres in 1882. He has 75 acres under cultivation, and all his land under fence; whilst his residence (a neat frame) and outbuildings are insured. In May, 1869, he married Miss Sarah Pritchard of Hamilton Ont, who has borne him three children, viz: Robert, James and Azilla. Mr. Aills is a member of the I. O. G. T., and of the American Legion of Honor.

GUSTAVE BARTH, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Afton, was born in Brandenburg, Germany, in 1843, and learning the trade of a machinist, worked at that in his native country until 1859, when he went as engineer upon the New York and Hamburg steamers; and in 1861 came to this country. After a stay of six weeks in New York he went to Pennsylvania where, after experiencing many and varied vicissitudes, occasioned by his inability to speak English or procure work at his trade, he, after six months had elapsed, returned to New York, where he worked at his trade for a year and then went to Breckinridge County, Ky., where he built and worked a blacksmith and machine shop, but sold out in a year's time and removed to Cincinnati, where he remained three years engaged in various occupations, when he returned to Kentucky, and, November 8, 1871, was married to Mrs. Mary Scott, *nee* Leichhardt, and in October, 1872, started by wagon for Kansas, arriving upon his present homestead November 1st. Mr. Barth has now a fine farm of 320 acres, situated upon the banks of Clear Creek; he has 200 acres under cultivation with a good average yield of corn and wheat, whilst his yield of millet has been exceptionally large. His barns are large, and very conveniently arranged and are about the finest in Sedgwick County. Mr. B. has three children—Gustave, born August 24, 1872; Rosa, October 24, 1874, and Mary, born January 14, 1878. Being one of the first two settlers of this region, he experienced all the hardships incident to frontier life, and upon the organization of Afton Township was the first Clerk of the School Board of his district and by his efforts mainly, a schoolhouse was built at an early day, and he has ever been foremost in advancing the interests of the township. He is a member of the Baptist Church and superintendent of the Union Sunday school. He has always been a member of the School Board, and in February, 1882, was elected Township Trustee and returned in 1883.

WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Afton, was born in Ontario County, N. Y., 1834, and in childhood removed with his parents to McHenry County, Ill., where he remained until 1854, when he removed to Fayette County, Iowa, where he engaged in school teaching and farming. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-eighth Iowa Infantry, which was subsequently attached to the Thirteenth Army Corps. He participated in the engagements at Vicksburg and Fort Morgan and Blakely, and was mustered out with the rank of Corporal at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865. Upon leaving the army he returned to Iowa, where, in 1870, he married Miss Ellen C. Bever, who bore him three children—Edward N., born June 27, 1874; Helen E., August 26, 1876, and Charles B., August 18, 1878. Mrs. Johnson died October 6, 1878, and ten days later the child, Charles B. April 26, 1880, Mr. J. was married to his present consort, Miss Eliza Shipley, who has borne him one child—Fannie R., born May 4, 1882. Mr. Johnson came to Kansas in 1875, and located upon his present farm of 160 acres, 120 of which are under cultivation, with a good grain yield. He has a fine orchard, and several fine flowering shrubs adorn the grounds. Mr. Johnson was the first Trustee of the Township, holding the office two years and was also two years in office as Township Treasurer, and two as Clerk. He has also been a member of the School Board and is also Clerk of the Clear Creek Baptist Church.

ALBERT LEICHHARDT, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Afton, was born in 1834, in Berlin, Prussia, and when three years of age left Berlin and resided seven years in Hamburg. Came to this country with his parents, who settled for a time in Brooklyn, N. Y. Farmed seven years two miles from Hudson, N. Y. He then went to Breckinridge County, Ky., where he remained for twenty years engaged in farming, and there he married, in 1862, Miss Julia Reynolds, who has borne him twelve children, nine of whom survive, Annie and Bertha twins; the latter has taught two terms in the district school and is now attending the teacher's institute in Fort Scott, the former, Annie, is attending school at Wichita, Preston, Albert, Olive, Lily, Gustave, Cora and Nellie. Mr. L. is a nephew of the celebrated explorer, Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt, who has received gold medals from the Queen of England and the French Society of Arts and Sciences, and who was at the head of the exploring expedition in the interior of Australia. Mr. L. with his brother-in-law, Mr. Barth, were the earliest settlers now in the township, coming to Kansas in the spring of 1872, and in the fall of 1874, he, with two others gathered buffalo bones upon the prairie which they afterward sold for $8 per ton. This was the grasshopper year. In December of that year, 1874, he formed one of a party of three upon a buffalo hunt, in which they were very successful, but while on their way home they were overtaken by a very severe snow storm, accompanied by cold so intense that they passed upon the prairie the body of a negro whom they had seen but a few hours before in life and vigor but now a stiffened corpse. Finding the storm increasing they were compelled to abandon one wagon and contents and pushing on reached their homes on Christmas morning, but Mr. L. was so badly frost bitten that he was taken to

Wichita for medical treatment, subsequently losing all the toes of both feet and being laid up over a year. Such was his first experience of a Kansas winter. He has now a fine farm of 360 acres, 200 of which are under cultivation, a good orchard, a comfortable residence and stone barns, which cost $1,500 to erect. Mr. L. is a member of the Lutheran Church and has been a member of the School Board of his district for several years.

WILLIAM LYMAN, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Afton, was born in Litchfield County, Conn. Is a son of Erastus and Abigail Starr Lyman. Was married in 1834 to Miss Mary A. Ives, daughter of Minnuas and Mary Ives. Has three children now living. Edgar W., Mary A., and Alfred L. Lyman. Came to Kansas in 1874 and located on the farm where he now lives. Was the organizer of Afton Township. Was Notary Public for four years. There was but one settler in the township when he came. He erected the third house. Is Postmaster of Afton. Was appointed in June, 1874, when the office was established. The first year it was a special office and he was allowed $12 for attending the office and $8 for having the mail carried to Wichita once a week, a distance of eighteen miles. In 1875 a regular United States mail route was established. The first letter received at the office was addressed to Andrew Minnium. There are now over 100 weekly papers received at the office. Started a drug and grocery store in the township.

ALFRED L. LYMAN, son of William and Mary A. Ives Lyman, farmer, Section 13, was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1853. Was married in 1880 to Miss Sara Henderson, daughter of L. F. and F. J. Henderson. Has two children, Edna T. Lyman and Mary Lyman. Came to Kansas in 1872, and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 400 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Built the second house in the township, now used for the Postoffice. Was the first mail carrier. Is Justice of the Peace and member of the School Board, also one of the organizers of the township. Was the founder of the Afton Library, chartered in 1882. Contains over two hundred volumes. Is librarian. William Lyman, president, and Alvin Minneck, secretary.

JOHN McDONALD, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Afton, was born in 1850 in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, where his father, who was a graduate of the Glasgow Medical College, was engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. McDonald received his education at Hutton Hall Academy, in the south of Scotland, a few miles distant from the grave of the poet Burns. By the death of his father when he was only fourteen years of age, he was left an orphan, and was adopted and brought up by a maternal uncle, who was engaged in business as a grocer in the city of Quebec, Canada, and with whom he remained several years. In 1872 he moved to Montreal and subsequently to Ontario, where he engaged in business as a merchant in the town of Almont, but finding the close confinement of the store injurious to his health he sold out, and in 1879 took a voyage and journey to his native land, returning in the spring of 1880, and in the following year came to Kansas, locating upon his present farm of 160 acres, 105 of which are under cultivation, the principal crop being corn, which has given a good yield. He has a fine young orchard of 400 assorted fruit trees, and some thirty-five cattle, hogs, etc. Mr. McDonald is unmarried, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Odd Fellows Fraternity.

WILLIAM MARTIN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 3, P. O. Afton, and one of the early settlers of this part of Sedgwick County. Was born in 1823 in Loudoun County, Va., and is originally of Irish descent, his grandfather having been engaged in the Irish troubles of 1798, fled to this country and settled in Virginia, in that year. Mr. M. was married in 1855 to Miss Hannah J. Leslie, also a native of Virginia, and whose ancestors had resided in that State prior to the Revolution. The issue of this marriage are—Leslie, born February 4, 1856, and who is now married and is the county agent of the Continental Insurance Company; Thomas Page, born November 1, 1857, and now in partnership with his father in the stock business, and Hannah J., born May 10, 1868, and now receiving her education in her native State. Mrs. Martin died July 9, 1868, and December 3, 1870, Mr. M. married her sister, Miss America Virginia Leslie, his present consort. Mr. Martin followed, for many years, the trade of his father, which was that of a tanner, and had tanneries in Farquhar County, Va., and Hannibal, Mo., removing from the latter place to his present home in Kansas, in 1873. Since his residence here he has given his attention principally to stock raising, although 180 of his 320 acres are under cultivation, 60 acres being in corn and 120 in wheat, his grain yield being exceptionally good. He possesses two thoroughbred Durham bulls, and usually "carries" from 200 to 300 head of high grade cattle, with a proportionate number of horses, hogs, etc. Coming here a poor man (owing to business reverses) with less than $100 dollars in his pocket, he has in the short space of ten years, by dint of industry, economy and business tact, reached a position of comparative affluence. Locating upon his present homestead when there were but two other families in the township, he has lived to see himself surrounded by prosperous farms, his being one of the best in the township, and thus adding another proof to the many already adduced of what the fertile State of Kansas can do to assist those, who, in spite of many discouraging obstacles are willing and able to assist themselves, and know no such word as fail.

J. MANSON, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Coronado, was born in 1849, in the city of Perth, Scotland, and is by trade a stone cutter, and came to the United States in 1872, landing in New York, where he continued to reside for several years, working both in that State and the State of New Jersey, until he came West, in 1879. Mr. M. bought his present farm of 180 acres two years ago, but has rented it until the present year, when he purposes enlarging the residence, and working the farm himself. He has since his arrival here, been engaged working at his trade, chiefly in Butler County. He was married, May 10, 1879, to Miss Elizabeth McEwen, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, who has borne him one child, Jessie A., born September 26, 1880. Mr. M. is a member of the Masonic Fraternity

JOHN H. PIKE, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Afton, was born in Springfield, Ill., in 1844, and when twelve years of age, accompanied his parents to Putman County, Mo., where his father, Milton Pike, pursued his trade as a mason until 1860, when the family moved to Leavenworth this State, subsequently returning to Illinois and locating at Auburn. The subject of this sketch has always pursued the vocation of farmer, and after travelling for three years in New York and other Eastern States, came to Kansas in the fall of 1876, and located upon his present farm of 360 acres, 250 of which are under the plow, with a fair average yield of corn, wheat and oats. During the last few years Mr. Pike has given some attention to stock, having now about 75 head of cattle and 80 hogs. February 16, 1870 he married Miss Rachel Shipley, of Chatham, Ill., whose parents, natives of the north of Ireland, emigrated to that State at an early day from Pennsylvania. Their children are, Jane Bertha, born January 27, 1871; William, July 31, 1873; John Chesley, February 13, 1876; George, February 1, 1878; Charles, November 15, 1880, and Lily May, October 26, 1882. Mr. Pike has been Road Overseer, and Treasurer of the School Board for several years, and is a member of the Clear Creek Baptist Church, and in February, 1883, was elected Treasurer of the township. As a farmer he is prosperous, and although yet but a young man, has proven himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him by his constituents.

J. H. RHOADS, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Afton, was born in Macoupin County, Ill., in 1843, and remained in his native State, engaged in farming, until his removal to this, with the exception of the time spent in the army during the late war, he having enlisted July 17, 1861, in Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, Illinois Infantry, and participated in the engagements at Fort Donelson, Corinth, Britains Lane, was in several engagements during Gen. Grant's marching, etc., around Vicksburg, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg, afterwards was in the Atlanta campaign, and was mustered out at Chattanooga, August 27, 1864. January 17, 1866, he was married to Miss Sarah C. Haynes, of Somerville, Ill. They have five children living, viz: Eve, Edward H., Josie, Otto and Alonzo. Mr. Charles Rhoads, his father, was one of the early settlers of Illinois, removing thereto from Kentucky. The family is descended from the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch having been unable to speak aught but his native tongue (German). Mr. R. came from Illinois to Kansas, in 1875, locating upon his present farm of 320 acres in that year. He has about 100 acres under cultivation, his grain yield being good. Since residing here Mr. R. has been Treasurer of the township, of which he was one of the organizers. He is at present Clerk of the School Board, of which he has always been a member. He is a deacon of the Clear Creek Baptist Church, and a member of Garfield Post, G. A. R., and in 1879, was elected Justice of the Peace, and retained the office for two years. He is, in fact, one of the leading men of Afton Township, and has ever taken a warm interest and prominent part in everything likely to prove conducive to the welfare of his adopted State.

N. RETZEL, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Wichita, is a native of Prussia, where he was born in 1837, and when a boy was apprenticed by his father to his own trade, that of a shoemaker, but he subsequently gave up the last, and learned the trade of musical instrument maker, which was more congenial to his tastes, and at which he worked in his native land until 1867, when he immigrated to the United States, and procuring work in New York, continued to reside there until 1876, when he went to Philadelphia to attend the exposition, and remained in that city about a year, when he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. While there, he was taken ill, of a severe attack of scarlet fever, which left his sight and hearing so impaired as practically to unfit him for further work at his trade. Mr. R. came to Kansas in 1878, locating for a time in Butler County, and moving to his present location in 1879. He was married in Germany to Miss G. Kauffman. They have four children living—Albert (born in December, 1851, and now married and residing in Cincinnati), Louisa (born in May, 1854, married and residing in Wichita), and Charles and Catherine (twins, born in August, 1861, and residing at home). Mr. R. has 160 acres of good land, and all under fence, 125 being under plow, principally in corn. He is a member of the Lutheran Church at Wichita.

C. C. VAN GEISON, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Afton, was born near Rochester, N. Y., in 1834, and since boyhood has always been engaged in farming. He removed to Illinois in 1863, and in the fall of 1864, enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, and served under Gen. Canby until mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in July, 1865. In 1866, he returned to and remained a year in his native State, afterwards returning to Illinois, and after a three years' residence, moved to Van Buren County, Mich., and in the fall of 1875, came to Kansas, locating upon his present farm of 320 acres, 160 of which are under cultivation, with a fair grain yield. Mr. Van Geison was married, in 1856, to Miss Fanny Hazen, of Monroe County, N. Y. They have three children—Albert L. (now residing in Union Township, and who married Miss Annie White, of this county), Wheeler E. (residing at home), and Henry. Mr. Van Geison is Road Overseer of the township, deacon in the Clear Creek Baptist Church, and one of the most prosperous and successful farmers in Afton Township.

JOHN C. VAN GIESON, Justice of the Peace and farmer, Section 20, P. O. Afton, was born in 1826, in Paterson, N. J., his ancestors being natives of New Jersey, but moved to New York in 1828. He learned the trade of carpenter, but was principally engaged in farming in New York, until he removed to Illinois, where he worked at his trade until his removal to Kansas in 1876. Mr. Van Gieson married Miss Rachel Ann Hoover, of New York State who has borne him seven children—Mr. L. E. Van Gieson, Livonia, Arletta, who married Mr. Ed. Bever and died in 1880; Mrs. Roena I. Burdick, Mrs. Emma M. Chamberlain, Vincent C., Etta Evalena and Morris J. His farm, of 160 acres, contains ninety acres under cultivation, corn, wheat and millett being the principal crops. During the War of the Rebellion he served for upwards of two years in the Eighth New York Cavalry. First day of August, 1863, at the Battle of Bull Run, Virginia, he received a wound which has rendered him lame for life. He is a member of the School Board of his District, and in 1877 was elected Justice of the Peace and has since continued to fill that office uninterruptedly.

W. M. WIKOFF, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Afton, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1853, and is a son of H. B. Wickoff, of this county. His early life was spent upon a farm, and from 1878 to 1880, he was employed as a fireman on the Iowa Division of C., B. & Q. R. R. He came to Kansas in 1872, and owned and worked his farm for several years prior to his marriage, which occurred in March, 1880, to Miss Eliza Huffman, daughter of John Huffman, of Illinois Township, this county. Mr. W. has two children—Othello Ira, born March 22, 1881, and Mary Gertrude, born February 2, 1883. Of his farm of 160 acres, 100 acres are under cultivation, yielding an average of fifteen bushels of wheat per acre; corn thirty and oats thirty-five bushels per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Wikoff are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and in February, 1882, he was elected Clerk of Afton Township.

JAMES E. WHITELAW, farmer, and Clerk of Afton Township, Section 17, P. O. Afton, was born in 1849, in Eaton, Lorain Co., Ohio; his father, Edward Whitelaw, is a native of Scotland, having come to this country when a boy, and settling in Ohio, engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch removed with his parents to Van Buren County, Mich., in 1855, and upon reaching manhood also engaged in farming, and in the spring of 1877, came to Kansas, locating upon his present farm of 160 acres, 120 of which are under cultivation, his wheat yielding fifteen and corn thirty bushels per acre. November 25, 1875, he was married to Miss Melissa Smith, of Van Buren County, Mich. They have three children, viz.: Glen, born November 8, 1877; Roy, born April 12, 1879, and Frank, born March 23, 1881. Mr. Whitelaw was elected Treasurer of Afton Township, in February, 1881, and Clerk of the township in February, 1883, and now holds the latter office.

VIOLA TOWNSHIP.

W. DUCHESNEAU, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Coronado, was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in 1848, his father, who is by birth a French Canadian, having located there in 1845, and who, upon the breaking out of the war, was one of the first in his neighborhood to respond to the call for men, and who subsequently fell a victim to disease and death in Andersonville. The subject of this sketch has always been a farmer, and came to Kansas in 1870, from Michigan, where he had resided for several years. Mr. D. located upon his present farm in 1875, and has 120 acres under cultivation, with an average grain yield of wheat 15, corn 35, and oats 30 bushels per acre. He has also a fine young orchard, chiefly peach and apple trees, but not yet bearing. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Minnie Schenck, of Ohio. They have no children living. Mr. and Mrs. Duchesneau are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERT McCARTNEY, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Wichita, was born in Orleans County, Vt., his father, William James McCartney, being one of the first men in that region to introduce there the fine wool sheep. Mr. McC. is descended from a race of shepherds, and in partnership with his brother, George, owns about 1,500 sheep, on their sheep ranch in Reno County. He has been in Kansas ten years, during the latter four years residing principally in this county. Of his 320 acres in this county, one-third is devoted to root crops, the rest to cereals. His sheep are all fine-wools, and average eleven to thirteen pounds per fleece. He has been very successful in his operations as a sheep raiser, and gives his whole attention to his business. Mr. McCartney was married, in 1864, to Miss Florence Burt, of Bennington, Vt. His only daughter, Isabel, is now attending Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Mr. McC. is a member of the Knight Templars and of the A. O. U. W.

A. WILSON, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Coronado, was born in St. John, N. B., December 29, 1850. His ancestors, during the Revolution, resided in the State of Connecticut, but, taking the side of the King, upon the declaration of peace, removed into the neighboring Province of New Brunswick, and became what is known as United Empire Loyalists. During the great fire, several years ago, the house which had seen the birth of himself and father, was consumed. Mr. W. is by trade a ship carpenter, and in that capacity has several times made the circuit of the globe. He subsequently worked at his trade in Cramps' shipbuilding yards in Philadelphia, and elsewhere, and, October 17, 1881, he married Miss Linda A. Goss, daughter of Professor Goss, of Erie, Pa. They have one child, Annetta R., born May 8, 1882. Mr. W. has a nice farm of 160 acres, about one-third of which is under cultivation. He is a member of the K. of H., and K. of P.

ERIE TOWNSHIP.

J. W. BROWN, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Brighton, Kingman County, was born in 1830 in Clinton County, N. Y., and when a boy removed with his parents to Ohio, subsequently removing to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he in 1856, married Miss E. Wilman, who died in 1862, leaving two children, Lafayette W., born in 1857, and George in 1860. In March, 1864, he married his present consort, Miss Martha Hopkins, who has borne him three children—Howard, born in 1867, Robert, 1871, and Mary, 1873. Mr. B. came to Kansas in October, 1878, and located upon his present farm of 242 acres, ninety-five of which are under cultivation. He has been Treasurer of the township and also of the School Board, and has been a Justice of the Peace two terms.

O. CULVER, Justice of the Peace and farmer, Section 6, P. O. Brighton, Kingman County, was born in Union County, Ohio, in 1834. He has been a farmer from boyhood, and in 1855 removed to Decatur County, Ohio, where he, September 17, 1865, married Miss Mary M. Shields, who has borne him six children—Emily, born October 11, 1866; Lora, March 16, 1868; Lucretia, November 17, 1870; Sylvanus, April 11, 1872; Ada, February 18, 1874, and Curtis, January 3, 1878. In August, 1863, Mr. Culver enlisted in Company L, Third Iowa Cavalry, and participated in the fight at Currant River, Hartsville, Saline River, and was the first man to cross the river at Little Rock, was also at the siege of Memphis, etc., and was mustered out September, 1864, with the rank of Sergeant. In May, 1876, he came to Kansas, locating upon his present farm of 320 acres, of which 180 are under cultivation. He has also raised considerable stock. Has been a member of the School Board. Voted at the first election in the township, and is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM M. PARHAM, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Brighton, was born in the city of Philadelphia in 1846, and when a boy went with his parents to Iowa, where his father, J. C. Parham, engaged in farming, and subsequently removed to Muscatine, where he died June 8, 1878. The subject of this sketch learned the trade of horse collar maker and house painter, and removed to Kansas in the spring of 1878, locating upon his present farm. January 1, 1878, he married Miss Annie M. Eckel, of Schuylkill County, Pa., who has borne him four children, viz.: Harry C., born October 20, 1867; Edgar L., February 25, 1870; Charles F., June 4, 1873, and Frank E., August 7, 1875. Mr. Parham's farm of 160 acres, contains sixty acres in cultivation. His outbuildings are very large and commodious. He has every facility for the care of stock, in which he largely deals. Having excellent springs upon the premises. Has been clerk of the School Board of his district for the past five years, and is a member of the A. O. U. W., and for three years was Postmaster of Helen office.

MOSES A. SWIFT, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Brighton, was born in 1840, in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and upon arriving at years of maturity was engaged in business as a butcher until August 10, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Sixth United States Cavalry, served with credit and distinction, being in all the engagements of his regiment and was mustered out August 10, 1864. He thereupon returned to Ohio and his former business until 1867, when he went to Montana and engaging for a year in mining, finally locating in Tremont County, Iowa, engaging in farming, and removed to Kansas in 1876, and pre-empting his present farm of 160 acres, sixty-five of which are under cultivation. May 21, 1873, he was married to Miss Marcia J. Everts, a native of Oswego County, N. Y., who died April 9, 1882, leaving three children—Riley C., Ray R. and Charles H. Mr. Swift is one of the pioneer settlers of the township, and has been Treasurer of the township for the last three terms.

GILMAN VESEY, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Brighton, was born in Shipton Province of Quebec, in 1828, and subsequently removed to Lowell, Mass., where he learned the trade of blacksmith, and in 1850, removed to Moultrie County, Ill., from where he went to Peoria, Ill. August 24, 1850, he married Miss F. M. Stone, a native of New Hampshire. There are four surviving children, viz.: Hartwell S., born October 1, 1851; Charles N., born August 24, 1854; William E., born November 22, 1856; and Emma Jane, born March 1, 1872. Mr. Vesey is the oldest settler in the township, coming in December, 1876, and in addition to agriculture has directed his attention to sheep raising, having now about 600 head. He has a beautiful orchard of over 500 trees. In March, 1865, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and serving with distinction, was mustered out in February, 1866, at Selma, Mo. Since his residence here he has filled the office of Justice of the Peace two years, and has been a member of the School Board of his district, No. 114.

MORTON TOWNSHIP.

DAVID BEVERLY, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Marshall, was born in May, 1848, in Cattaraugus County, N. Y. His early life was spent upon a farm, and he continued to reside in his native State until his removal to Kansas in September, 1876, when he located upon his present farm of 160 acres, situated upon the west bank of the North Ninnescah River. He has eighty acres under cultivation, with an average corn yield of thirty-five bushels per acre, that being his principal crop. On March 8, 1877, he was married to Miss Julia T. Preston, a native of Peoria, Ill., and daughter of J. H. and Anna M. Preston, who were natives of New Jersey. Mr. Preston is now a resident of Sumner County, this State. Mr. B. has had three children, two of whom survive, viz.: Alice, born December 24, 1877, and Clarence L., born January 19, 1881. Mr. Beverly is one of the pioneer settlers of Morton Township, there being but two other families in it when he located here. Not caring for any public office, he has devoted his time and attention solely to the improvement of his farm.

WILLIAM CALLIHAN, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Marshall, was born in Pennsylvania in 1822, and is by trade a stonemason. He has been thrice married, his present consort being Miss Margaret Allen, *nee* Brownlee, a native of Washington County, Pa., and daughter of James and Eleanor Brownlee. He removed in 1850, to Carthage, Hancock Co., Ill., from whence he removed to Kansas in 1879, locating first in Newton, and removing to his present location in July, 1880, purchasing a partly improved farm of 160 acres, 120 of which are under cultivation. He has a large two-story frame house, good barns, etc. In February, 1883, he was elected Treasurer of the township.

JOHN COFFEY, Justice of the Peace and farmer, Section 6, P. O. Marshall, and one of the pioneer settlers of this region, was born in Russell County, N. Y., May 22, 1827. He was married in 1850, to Miss Nancy A. Godby, a native of Casey County, Ky., where she was born April 2, 1835. They have had ten children, nine of whom now survive. In 1860 Mr. Coffey removed from Russell County, Ky., where he had been engaged in commercial pursuits, to Christian County, Ill., where he resided for four years, then removed to Bloomington, and in 1876 came to Kansas. His farm of 320 acres is half under cultivation. Since his residence here he has been a member of the School Board of his district, and in February, 1880, was elected Justice of the Peace.

JOHN P. DAWSON, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Marshall, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1823, and in 1836 removed to Warren County, Ind., where he remained until 1864, when he removed to McLean County, Ill., from whence he moved to Kansas in the spring of 1876. May 20, 1850, he was married to Miss Mary Jane Crawford, who has borne him seven children, five of whom now survive—Celina A., born January 13, 1852; Sarah E., January 18, 1853; Louisa E., January 25 1857; John L., March 5, 1860; Agnes O., December 3, 1866. Mr. Dawson came to Kansas in the spring of 1876, and located on his present farm of 480 acres, 360 of which are in cultivation, with an average yield, of corn, 40; wheat 17 bushels; and millet, 2 tons per acre; and has also made a specialty of stock, carrying from 50 to 200 head. He is one of the few surviving members who cast the first vote in the township. Has been Treasurer of the School Board and Justice of the Peace.

E. C. GOBIN, Justice of the Peace and farmer, Section 5, P. O. Marshall. Was born in 1842, in Northumberland County, Pa., and was educated in Mission College, Selina, Pa., where he graduated in 1861, and in 1863 was admitted to practice at the bar of his native State. During the War of the Rebellion he was clerk in the Provost Marshal's office at Harrisburg, and was superintendent of the Enrolling Department, and also acted as special correspondent for several Pennsylvania papers. At the close of the war he removed to Booneville, Mo., where he practiced law for four years, when he returned to his native State, and edited and conducted the Sunbury *Daily*, and subsequently was interested in the *Morning Express*, and the *Daily American*, both published in Sunbury. Mr. Gobin was married in 1865, to Miss Kate E. Brown, of Louisburg, Pa., who has borne him six children—William, Annie, John P. S., Jennie, Abbie, and Samuel. Mr. G. came to Kansas in 1878, locating here, where he has a farm of 160 acres, 50 of which are in cultivation, corn and wheat having hitherto been his principal crops, and yielding a fair average return. Mr. Gobin has been clerk of the School Board of his district, and during his term of office was instrumental in causing the construction of the Morton schoolhouse; and also Clerk of the township for two years. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1881, to fill an unexpired term, and re-elected the following year. In addition to the management of his farm, in the cultivation of which he is assisted by his sons, he still continues the practice of his profession.

D. F. HATHAWAY, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Venice. Was born in Ohio in August, 1843, and, in 1852, removed with his parents to Stark County, Ill., where he remained until 1864, when he went to DeKalb County, Mo., where he continued to reside until the spring of 1876, when he removed to Kansas. August 25, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and upon the expiration of his term of service, enlisted in the Twelfth Cavalry, January, 1864, and was mustered out in the spring of 1865. Three years afterward he married Miss Margaret Butt, of Noble County, Ind. Their children are Goldie L., born March 13th, 1869, and Frank H., March 27th, 1871. Upon coming to Kansas Mr. Hathaway located upon his present farm of 160 acres, 135 of these being under cultivation. In addition to this he has gone into hog raising, usually carrying 200 head. He has a beautiful orchard of over 3,000 peach, plum and other fruits, while the farm buildings are large and substantial. In July, 1881, he was appointed Postmaster of Venice, now the only office in the township.

WILLIAM H. HILL, farmer Section 14, P. O. Marshall. Was born in Clinton County, N. Y., in 1839, and is one of the pioneer settlers of this region, having located here October 21, 1874, from Illinois, to which State his father, Mr. Solomon Hill, had removed at an early date. August 8th, 1862, he enlisted in Company F (Capt. John Chicken), Eighty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which had been partly raised in Chicago. He participated in the engagements at Perryville, first Stone River (where he was taken prisoner, and after a month's sojourn in Libby Prison, he, with others, was paroled and subsequently exchanged, rejoining his company and regiment in August, 1863). Subsequently participating in the fights at Mission Ridge, Atlanta, Adairville, Kenesaw Mountain and Spring Hill, the regiment, after the fight at Franklin, and after assisting in defeating Hood, marched toward Richmond via Alabama and Tennessee, and was at Blue Springs, East Tenn., when they heard of Lee's surrender, and was mustered out at Nashville and ordered to Chicago for final discharge, in June, 1865. Remaining in Illinois engaged in farming in the counties of Bond, Fulton and Hancock, until his removal to this State, his first location being in what is now Greeley Township. Mr. Hill was married, in 1860, to Miss Violet Reeves, a native of Ohio. They have had six children, of whom only three survive, viz:—Samuel, born December 4th, 1868, William, January 4th, 1871, and Charles, June 4th, 1872. In 1877 Mr. Hill located in this township, and in 1882 sold his improved farm of 160 acres in adjoining section, and purchased eighty acres here. Erected his present residence. He has upwards of fifty acres under cultivation, principally in corn. He has directed his attention chiefly to agriculture. He has been elected as one of the Justices of the Peace, but he declined to qualify, and resigned, having no inclination to assume in any manner the cares of office.

JOHN McCOMAS, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Marshall, was born in 1849, in Cabell County, W. Va., and is the eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth McComas. He has always been accustomed to farming, and in 1875 removed to Missouri, locating in Shelby County, from whence he removed to Kansas in the fall of 1876, this being his first location. His farm contains upwards of eighty acres in cultivation, corn and wheat being his principal crops. He is at present the Constable of the township, having been elected in February, 1883. He was married in 1874, to Miss Isadore Willgas, of Brown County, Ill., who has borne him three children—Gertrude, born in 1875; Wirt, 1876, and Walter, 1878. Mr. McComas' mother who resides with him, is one of the original members of the Baptist Church Society of this township.

THOMAS McPHERSON, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Marshall, and son of Leonard and Mary McPherson, was born in Ohio, in 1854, and in 1856, his parents removed to, and located in Fulton County, Ill., where his father engaged in farming, and subsequently removed to Hancock County, from whence the family came to Kansas, in 1873 locating in this county, and removing to the present farm in the spring of 1875, and are one of the very few now remaining of the original early settlers of this township. Of the eighty acres comprising his farm, Mr. McP. has fifty acres under cultivation, with an average corn yield of forty-five bushels per acre. His neat frame residence and good barns are sheltered from the full force of the Kansas winds, by a fine grove of forest trees, chiefly cottonwood. Mr. McPherson is unmarried; his father and sister residing with him. He is now Road Overseer and also Clerk of the School Board of his district. His father was one of the thirty-nine voters at the first election held in the township, in 1876.

OLIVER T. SHEARON, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Marshall, was born in Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind., in 1856. He is one of a race of farmers, and has always followed the ancestral occupation. He was married November 23, 1875, to Miss Alice A. Culbertson, also a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Mr. William Culbertson. They have but one child—Rachel L., who was born April 21, 1878. Mr. Shearon came to Kansas, in March, 1879, locating upon a farm, on which he now resides, and which contains 140 acres, in addition to which he has twenty acres rented. There are seventy acres under cultivation, principally in corn and wheat, the former yielding thirty-five to forty, and the latter eighteen bushels per acre. There is also an orchard containing over 300 assorted fruit trees, and he has also good substantial frame barn and residence. Mr. Shearon has been Road Overseer, and in February, 1883, was elected to the office of Township Trustee.

WILLIAM WADSWORTH, farmer, Section 18, P. O Brighton, was born in England, in 1843, and was brought up in Nottingham, where his father was one of the leading merchants. Mr. W. went to Africa, during the diamond mine excitement, and continued there until the Afghan and Zulu war, being engaged in freighting. Returning to England, until the fall of 1881, when he came to the United States, and located upon his present farm, where he has been engaged in sheep farming, having about 600 of the American Merino. He is unmarried; has always been a member of the Episcopal Church, and is also an A., F. & A. M.

GEORGE W. WALTERS, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Marshall, who is one of the Commissioners of this county, was born in Pike County, Pa., in 1843, from whence his father, Jacob Walters, removed with his family to Dane County, Wis., in 1849, and died there in 1859. The subject of this sketch enlisted January 1, 1862, in Company M, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, which was attached to the First Brigade, Second Division and Sixteenth Army Corps, subsequently being in the Seventeenth Corps, and participated in the engagements at Vicksburg, Jackson, Black River, etc., before and after which his regiment was in pursuit of Forrest, and he was also present at the surrender of Forrest, when his men were paroled, at Grinnell, Miss., soon after which Mr. Walters was under the commands of General Custer, with whom he went to Texas, and was upon frontier service until mustered out, in November 15, 1865, with the rank of First Lieutenant. He then located in and near San Antonio, Texas, where he resided for nine years, and where he, May 26, 1869, married Miss Mollie M. Byrd, daughter of Thomas and Amanda Byrd, of that State. Mr. W. has three children—George W., born May 12, 1870; Byrd, June 29, 1878, and Grace, April 2, 1881. While in Texas, Mr. Walters was engaged in business as a general merchant, in the town of Pleasanton, situated thirty miles south of San Antonio. He disposed of his business there in 1872, and removing to Kansas, located upon the site of his present home, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, his customers being principally men engaged in cattle business; there then being large herds of cattle brought from Texas, and grazing for weeks here, upon the then untenanted prairie, prior to their shipment from Wichita, to the eastern markets. In 1874, he retired from business, and directed his attention solely to farming, until 1880, when he added stock raising to agriculture. His farm of 320 acres contains 140 under cultivation, with an average yield of corn thirty, wheat sixteen bushels, and millet two tons per acre. He has held the office of Township Trustee for three successive terms; he being the first trustee upon the organization of the township, and in 1876, was appointed Postmaster of Finley, continuing therein until 1880, when he resigned, and the office has since been abolished. He has always been a Director of the School Board of his district, in which office he still continues, and in 1880, was elected County Commissoner. He is a member of Garfield Post, No. 25, G. A. R., and also of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Walters is the oldest settler in Morton Township, and was one of its organizers in 1876, and one of the judges in the first election held therein, in the fall of that year, at which thirty-nine votes were cast, and one of the representative men of Sedgwick County.

THOMAS H. CORNWALL, farmer and physician, Section 26, P. O. Mount Hope—was born in England in 1850. Is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth A. U. Cornwall. Was married, in 1880, to Miss Phebe E. McGoogan, daughter of Robert and Dinah W. B. McGoogan Has two children—Ollie B. and Martin L. Cornwall. Came to Kansas in 1876, locating on the the farm on which he now resides; owns 400 acres, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the class of 1874-75. The same year commenced the practice of his profession in Byron, Ogle County, Ill., where he remained until his removal to Kansas. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; also the South Kansas Medical Society.

W. A. FRAZEE, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Mount Hope, was born in Ohio in 1841; is a son of Jehiel and Nancy Grymes Frazee. Was married, in 1868, to Miss Lydia Wood, daughter of Levi and Rebecca Reeves Wood; has five children—Rosa L., Charles, Edward, Lewis and Birt. Came to Kansas in 1869; located in Doniphan County; remained two years; in 1871, located on the farm on which he now resides. Owns 320 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1861, in the Second Colorado Regiment Volunteers, Company B. Was mustered out in 1862. Was one of the earliest settlers in Sherman Township.

NICHOLAS GENSMAN, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Ost, was born in Germany in 1848; son of Phillip and Elizabeth Gensman. Was married, in 1877, to Miss Kansas Osborn, daughter of Riley and Jane Osborn; has three children—Oren M., Edgar L. and Nicholas F. Came to Kansas in 1875; located on the farm on which he now resides; owns 240 acres of land; engaged in farming and blacksmithing. Has 130 acres under cultivation; has been very successful in his farming operations, and has also built up an extensive trade in blacksmithing. Has been member of the School Board for four years; Treasurer and Clerk of the township for two years each. Is a member of the I. O. O. F.

CAPT. DANIEL GUNSAULLUS, P.O. Mount Hope, was born in Richland County, Ohio, July 16, 1830; is a son of Daniel and Nancy Gunsaullus; was married to Miss Emma A., daughter of John and Eleanor Mallory. Has six children—William W., Wilson B., Mary E., John, Edmund and Ruby F. Came to Kansas in May, 1871; located on the northwest quarter Section 10, Township 26, Range 3 west, in Sedgwick County, Kansas. Occupation, farmer; owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. He was in the late war. Enlisted at Defiance, Ohio, August, 1861, in Company F, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Mansfield, and other engagements with his command, and was wounded at Vicksburg, Miss.; was laid up three months; was taken prisoner at Mansfield, La., and held for eight months at Camp Ford, Texas. During his imprisonment suffered great hardships. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

ROBERT R. HATCHER, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Germania. Was born in New York in 1849, son of Robert and Jane Cornwell Hatcher. Was married in 1877, to Miss Susan Monroe, daughter of Milton S. and Elizabeth Ferrel Monroe. Has three children—Rufus, Cora and Jennie. Came to Kansas in 1868. Located in Linn County; after five years removed to Sedgwick County, and located on the farm on which he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land. Engaged in farming and stock raising. Eighty acres under cultivation. Was in the township one year before its organization. Was the second Clerk of the township.

ELISHA J. HULBURT, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Mount Hope. Was born in Erie County, N. Y., in 1838, son of Alonzo and Kaduiga H. Hulburt. Was married in 1864 to Miss Sarah Curnelius, daughter of John and Rachel Curnelius. Has two children—Ivan and Inez. Came to Kansas in 1873, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres. Is engaged in farming and stock raising. Has a fine orchard of peach trees and a variety of other fruits now in bearing. Was in the War of the Rebellion. Enlisted in 1861 in the Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company A, three months' service, at the expiration of which re-enlisted in the same regiment and company for three years. Was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburgh Landing, Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, and other engagements of his command. Was wounded at the siege of Vicksburg in the left arm. Was in the hospital nine months. Has but partial use of his hand. Was commissioned Second Lieutenant. Was mustered out in 1865. Has been a member of the School Board three years.

GEORGE JOHNSON, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Germania, was born in Michigan in 1845, son of John and Ann Johnson. Was married in 1874 to Miss Emma B. Peck, daughter of Alexander and Sarah Peck. Has four children—George C., Warren D., Frank and Mabel C. Came to Kansas in 1870, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land, engaged in farming and stock raising. Is Constable of Sherman Township and member of the School Board.

THOMAS NORTHROP, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Magnolia, was born in Pennsylvania in 1836. He is a son of Harry and Nancy Cox Northrop. Was married in 1864, to Miss Rachel E. Harvy, daughter of Wolcott and Margaret Harvy. Has one child,—Harry W. Northrop. Came to Kansas in 1870, the spring after located in Union Township and was one of the organizers. In 1874, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land, 108 acres under cultivation. Was the organizer of Sherman Township in 1877; was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisted in 1861 in the Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve, Company I. Was in the battles of Dranesville, Harrison Landing, Antietam, Fredericksburg, South Mountain, Second Bull Run, Chantilla and in other engagements of his command, forty-four days in all under fire. Was wounded four times; first time at Dranesville, second time at Fredericksburg, third and fourth times at second battle of Bull Run. Was taken prisoner twice, but in each instance succeeded in making his escape. Was mustered out in August, 1864. In the winter of 1874, during the failure of the crops from grasshoppers, he supported his family by gathering buffalo bones on the plains, hauling them about seventy miles. He gathered [illegible] tons at six dollars per ton.

J. M. POST, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Woodberry, was born in 1844 in Michigan; son of J. C. and Adaline Whitehead Post. Was married in 1872 to Miss Alice J. Parker, daughter of Joseph and Francina Campbell Parker. Has two children, Howard O. and Earnest L. Came to Kansas in 1868, located in Bourbon County. After six years removed to Sedgwick County, located in Sherman Township, owns 300 acres of land, 220 acres under cultivation, engaged in farming and stock raising. Was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisted in 1862 in the Eighty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Company A. Was in the battles of Perryville, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro and other engagements of his command. Veteraned in 1864. Was mustered out at the close of the war in 1865. Is a member of the School Board, has served for four years.

GEORGE G. SIDLES, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Woodberry, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1835, son of Israel and Nancy Morrison Sidles. Was married in 1857 to Miss Nancy E. Shields, daughter of William and Sarah Houston Shields. Has four children—Julia M., Raleigh O., Nellie R. and Orpha L. Came to Kansas in the spring of 1872, located on the farm where he now resides, owns 310 acres of land, engaged in farming and stock raising. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Masonic fraternity, A., F. & A. M. Has taken much interest in educational matters, has been engaged in teaching for four years, and has been Director on the School Board. Is Township Clerk.

JAMES C. WINTERS, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Magnolia, was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1853, son of William and Letitia Winters. Was married in 1880 to Miss Julia Sidles, daughter of George and Nancy Sidles. Has two children—Roy R. and Effie E. Came to Kansas in 1871, located in Park Township, Sedgwick Co. After four years removed to his present location. Owns 160 acres of land, engaged in farming and stock raising, has 130 acres under cultivation, has a fine grove of forest trees and a fruit orchard.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

JAMES P. BARNETT, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Eldridge, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1838. He is a son of Isaac and Lucetta Meeker Barnett. He was married in 1858 to

Miss Sarah E. Swift; has one child—Ernest S. Barnett; came to Kansas in 1871, located on the farm where he now resides, owns 160 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. He was in the township one year before its organization. He is a member of the School Board and has served nine years. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1862 in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company G, and was in the battles of Arkansas Post and the siege of Vicksburg, and all of the engagements of General Sherman's march to Atlanta, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, July 22 and 28, Jonesboro, Fort McAllister, Bentonville and other engagements of his command. He was mustered out in 1865, entered the service as Orderly. He served two years, then received commission as First Lieutenant, and held that commission until the close of the war. He was acting adjutant for one year. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M.

WILLIAM BECKER, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Wichita, was born in Northumberland County, Pa., in 1818, is a son of John and Elizabeth Diurick Becker; was married in 1842 to Miss Rebecca Peters, daughter of John and Margaret Garton Peters, and has three children—Sarah E., John J. and C. P. Becker. He came to Kansas in 1871, located in Anderson County and remained one year. In 1872 he located on the farm where he now resides. He and sons own 320 acres of land and are engaged in farming and stock raising; settled in the township before its organization and was one of the organizers of the school district. He and son J. J. built the first schoolhouse, and Sarah E. Burris, *nee* Becker, taught the first school in the district, using part of her home for a school room, and using the same room for the first Sunday school, which was organized in 1872. Has been a member of the School Board for three years, and also is a member of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County.

R. S. BELL, farmer, Section 8, Township 26 south, Range 2 west, P. O. Eldridge, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1836. Is a son of Peter F. and Sarah Bowman Bell. Was married in 1865 to Miss Sue R. Dychus, daughter of R. F. and Rosanna Dychus; has three children—Frankie G., Carl S. and Sarah E. Bell. He came to Kansas in 1871 and located in Park City, remained one season, then located on the farm where he now resides. He owns 160 acres of land and is engaged in farming, was Town Clerk one term, has been a member of the School Board for eight years, was in the war of the Rebellion, enlisted in 1861 in the Forty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company A, was in the battle of Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Corinth, Siege of Vicksburg, Hatchie River, Jackson, General Bank's campaign up the Red River, under General Smith, and other engagements of his command. He was wounded at Jackson and at White River, Miss., was in the hospital three months, was mustered out in August, 1864, entered the service as private, promoted to Second Lieutenant in 1862 and received commission as First Lieutenant in 1862, held that commission, commanding his company until mustered out. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A. F. & A. M., Wichita Lodge No. 99, and also of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County.

ELLEROY BOONE, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Eldridge, was born in Cortland County, N. Y., in 1817. He is a son of James and Patience Terry Boone. Was married in 1835, to Miss Betsy Ann Greenman. They have two children, Martin and Matilda Boone. His wife died in March, 1842; married again in the fall of 1842, to Miss Catherine Elizabeth DeLong. They have seven children, Ella Maryett, Daniel, Embury, Elizabeth, Margaret, James and Alice Boone. He came to Kansas in 1872, located on the farm where he now resides. He owns 320 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising; was one of the organizers of Union Township; has been a member of the School Board, served two terms.

S. R. BOWMAN, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Wichita, was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1826. He is a son of Elisha and Eunice Condon Bowman. Was married in 1851, to Miss Sarah E. Price, daughter of Joseph and Mary Price; has four children, Charles R., John A., Mary E. and Milton S. Bowman. He came to Kansas in 1871, located on the farm where he now resides. He owns 154 acres of land and is engaged in farming; has been a member of the School Board for two years; was in the Mexican War; mustered in, in 1846, at St. Louis, Mo., as teamster; was mustered out in the fall of 1848, in Texas.

JAMES R. BROWN, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Eldridge, was born in Ireland, in 1842. He is a son of William and Nancy Brown. Was married in 1874, to Miss Ada M. Winters, daughter of William and Letitia Winters; has four children, Carrie, Willie, Etta and Mollie Brown. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1870 and located on the farm where he now resides. He owns 160 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Brown, in company with six others, all disabled from the late war, made the first settlement in the township, in March, 1870. The company were known as the Soldier Boys. He was one of the organizers of the township; was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1861, in the Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company D. He was in the battles of second Bull Run, Gettysburgh, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Hatcher's Run, Five Forks and other engagements of his command. He was wounded in the second Bull Run; was in the hospital two months, then joined his regiment; was wounded at Petersburgh by a gunshot in the right fore arm, which resulted in its amputation above the elbow. He was in the hospital six months, then joined his regiment. He entered the service as private, was promoted to First Sergeant and received commission as Second Lieutenant soon after joining his regiment, after losing his arm. Was promoted to First Lieutenant in December, 1864; held that commission until the close of the war. He veteraned in 1863; was mustered out of service in July, 1865.

J. O. CROCKER, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Eldridge, was born in Orange County, Vt., in 1820; son of James D. and Achsah Ladd Crocker. Was married in 1847, to Miss Sarah N. Mason, daughter of Leonard and Sallie B. Morse Mason; has seven children, Ellen M., W. H., J. H., H. L., C. O., N. M. and J. D. Crocker. He came to Kansas in 1877 and located on the farm where he now resides. He owns 240 acres of land; engaged in farming and stock raising; was elected Trustee of Union Township in 1877, and has been re-elected every year from that time. He was in the Vermont State Militia from 1841 to 1844.

WILLIAM H. CROCKER, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Eldridge, was born in La Salle County, Ill., in 1850; son of J. O. and S. M. Mason Crocker. He was married in 1881, to Miss Katie Tapp, daughter of Elijah and Rachel Dennis Tapp; has two children, Otis R. and Mabel Crocker. He came to Kansas in 1871 and located on the farm where he now lives. He owns 160 acres of land; engaged in farming and stock raising. He was in the township one year before its organization and was one of the organizers of the township.

F. M. DOFFLEMYRE, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Wichita, was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1843, is a son of Noah and Lucinda Peters Dofflemyre; was married in 1872 to Miss Nancy J. Stodghill, daughter of Christopher and Rachael Swope Stodghill, has three children—Bertie, Charles and Ida Dofflemyre. Came to Kansas in 1874, located in Union Township, Sedgwick County in 1876, located on the farm where he now resides, owns 159 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising, was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisted in 1862 in the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer, Company D., was in the battles of Helena, Little Rock, Little Missouri River, Marks Hill, and other engagements of his command; was taken prisoner, held at Tyler, Texas, for ten months, was promoted to third Sergeant; held that position until the close of the war; was mustered out in September, 1865, was elected Representative from the Ninetieth District in 1880, served in the Legislature in the session of 1881; is a member of the Garfield, Post, No. 25, G. A. R.

S. A. GILBREATH, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Eldridge, was born in Washington County Ind., in 1837, is a son of John and Mary Hoke Gilbreath, was married in 1873, to Miss Addie Henson, daughter of Gillum and Lucinda Henson; has one child—Carl C. Gilbreath. Came to Kansas in 1870, located on the farm where he now resides owns 154 acres of land. Was in the war of the rebellion, enlisted in 1862, in the Sixty-Fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Company B.; was in the battles of Franklin, Nashville and the Georgia Campaign, and other engagements of his command; was mustered out in June, 1865.

JOSEPH HILGER, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Germania, was born in Germany in 1849, is a son of Matthias and Agnes Hilger; was married in 1878 to Miss Dora Bunk, daughter of John and Hannah Bunk; has three children—Matthias, John and Theodore Hilger. Came to Kansas in 1870, located in Atchison County, remained two years; then located on the farm where he now resides; owns 192 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising; is a member of the St. Mark Catholic Church; was one of the first settlers in the southern part of the township; is a member of the School Board, has served in that capacity nine years; was one of the organizers of School District No 82.

HENRY C. HOKE, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Eldridge, was born in Washington County, Ind., in 1830, is a son of James and Mary Ann McClure Hoke; was married in 1874 to Miss Mattie Henson, daughter of Gillum and Lucinda Henson; has two children—Mabel and Artie Hoke. Came to Kansas in 1870, located on the farm where he now resides, owns 161 acres of land; was in the War of the Rebellion, enlisted in 1861 in the Twenty-eighth Regiment, First Indiana Cavalry, Company A., was in the battles of Fredericktown, Helena, Little Rock, Pine Bluff and other engagements of his command; was mustered out in September, 1864; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

R. W. HURT, farmer and Baptist clergyman, Section 29, P.O. Wichita, was born in Wayne County, Ky., in 1841; is a son of Thomas and Martha Deering Hurt; was married in 1863, to Miss E. B. Agee, daughter of William and Maria Madden Agee; has five children—Ida V., Mary L., Martha L., Otto F. and H. Moody. Mr. Hurt came to Kansas in 1878, located on the farm where he now resides, owns 140 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising; commenced the work of the ministry in 1869—his first pastorate the Liberty Baptist Church in Waco Township, which position he still retains. Was instrumental in organizing the Fidelity Baptist Church in Union Township. Was in the war of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1861, in the First Kentucky Cavalry, Company C; was in the engagements of his command; was discharged in 1862, for disability. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M., and of the I. O. O. F.; is an earnest temperance man and worker.

C. F. HYDE, farmer, Section 4, P.O. Eldridge, was born in Lake County, Ohio, in 1837; is a son of Charles and Fanny Fletcher Hyde; was married in 1872, to Miss Altera Stephens, daughter of Charles and Cynth Stephens; has three children—Cora, Arthur and Charles H. Hyde. Came to Kansas in 1871. Located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 686 acres of land, 270 of which are under cultivation, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising; was appointed Postmaster of Eldridge, at the establishment of that office, May, 1879; still holds the appointment. Established a grocery store in 1872. Has been engaged in merchandising, from that time, in connection with farming. Now carries a general stock of merchandising. Postoffice and store located northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 4; was in the war of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1862, in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company I; was in the battles of Arkansas Post, Vicksburg—first and second charge, and in other engagements of his command; was in the hospital four months; was mustered out in 1865. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. B. LINGO, farmer, Section 29, P.O. Wichita, was born in Rockingham County, N.C., in 1832; is a son of Reeves and Dolly Lingo; was married in 1871, to Miss Mary Noble, daughter of Peter and Martha Noble; has five children—Ida, Sarah, William, James and Katie Lingo. Came to Kansas in 1872; located on the farm where he now resides; owns 160 acres of land; engaged in farming; was in the war of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1862, in the First Arkansas Cavalry, Company D; was in the battles of Prairie Grove, Van Buren, Fayetteville, Keetsville, Cane Hill, and other engagements of this command, sixteen in all. Was mustered out in 1865; was wounded at Prairie Grove by a blow on his head; was taken prisoner—held for forty days, and then exchanged. Is a member of the Baptist Church and of the Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M.

HENRY H. LOUDENSLAGER, farmer, Sections 17 and 18, P. O. Wichita, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1841. Is a son of Samuel and Hettie Row Loudenslager. Was married in Emma R., Ada M., Cora E., Hettie C. and Cline S. Loudenslager. Came to Kansas in 1871; 1863, to Miss Susan R. Smith, of Jacob F. and Catharine Smith. Has five children—located on the farm where he now resides; owns 210 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Was in the war of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1863, in the Thirty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company K; served three months, and was mustered out in the fall of 1863. Is a member of the Congregational Church and Deacon of the Church. Is a member of the School Board, and has served nine years.

JOSEPH LOUDENSLAGER, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Wichita, was born in Pennsylvania in 1844; is a son of Samuel and Hettie Row Loudenslager. Was married in 1868, to Miss Sarah Packard, daughter of Henry and Catharine Packard. Came to Kansas in 1870; located in Doniphan County; remained one year, and in 1871 located on the farm where he now resides; owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Is a member of the Congregational Church; treasurer of the same. Is a member of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County.

WASHINGTON LUMBART, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Eldridge, was born in Ohio in 1846; son of Jabez and Eliza Olmsted Lumbart. Was married in 1868, to Miss Louisa Augest, daughter of John and Lucinda Augest. Has five children—Ella, Willie, Alice, Laura and Ida Lumbart. Came to Kansas in 1870; located on Section 30, Union Township; engaged in farming and blacksmithing; in 1878 located on the farm where he now resides; owns eighty acres of very choice land, and what stock his farm will accommodate. What time he can spare from his farm duties engages in blacksmithing. Was one of the first settlers in what is now Greeley Township; his cabin was the second one built in that township. His father, Jabez Lumbart, was the first settler in Greeley; was a native of New York; has a family of eight children. Came to Kansas in 1870, and with a true pioneer spirit pushed beyond the borders of settlement, and selected his claim for his future home on a beautiful piece of bottom land near the banks of the Arkansas River, where he still resides.

S. MAINE, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Eldridge, was born in Ohio in 1835; is a son of Daniel and Susan Bales Maine. Was married in 1868, to Miss Nancy Atkinson, daughter of John W. and Maria Kayser Atkinson. Has four children—Charles W., Lettie B., Bertie and Eva. Lettie was born on March 11, 1871; the first child born in the township.

THOMAS MARTIN, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Eldridge, was born in Ireland in 1842; is a son of Edward and Nancy Martin. Was married in 1877, to Miss Ruth VanVolkinburg, daughter of Henry and Margaret VanVolkinburg. Came to Kansas in 1870; located on Section 28; remained for six years, and then removed to the farm where he now resides; owns 220 acres of land; was one of the seven soldier boys who made the first settlement in the township. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1861 in the Fifth United States Cavalry, Company G; was in the siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburgh, Hanover Court House, Seven Days' Fight on the Peninsula, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorville, Mine Run, Kelly's Ford, Wilderness, Spottsylvania and other engagements of his command; was taken prisoner at Stony Creek, Va.; was held at Andersonville for six months; was afflicted with the scurvy and nearly starved; was unable to walk for three months after his release; was taken from prison to Annapolis; remained until his term of service expired; was unable to leave the hospital for six months; was mustered out in March, 1865. Enlisted in April, 1865, in the Seventh Regiment United States Veteran Volunteers, Company A, Hancock's Corps; served one year; was mustered out in 1866.

JAMES MANAMEE, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Eldridge, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1845; son of William and Catherine Manamee. Was married in 1872, to Miss Belle Bunton, daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Bunton. Came to Kansas in 1870, from Maine; was one of the seven that made the first settlement in the township known as the "Soldier Boys." Has been Constable two years. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1861, in the Ninety-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company K. Was in the battles of Bermuda Hundred, Fort Wagoner, Petersburgh, Coal Harbor, Bombardment of Fort Sumter and Port Royal, and other engagements of his command; was wounded at Petersburgh on the 18th of July, 1864, from a gun shot in the right elbow, the ball passing through the elbow into his side, which resulted in the amputation of the right arm near the shoulder; was in hospital one year; was mustered out at the close of the war, in June, 1865; veteraned in February, 1863; was mustered out at Central Park, New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Manamee were married on the 27th day of December, 1871, the first marriage in the township. Joel Bunton, father of Mrs. Manamee, died on the 6th day of June, 1871, the first death in Greeley Township.

C. H. MILLER, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Eldridge, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1847. Is a son of John and Helen (Manchester) Miller. Was married in 1876, to Miss Lizzie Boone, daughter of Elroy and Elizabeth (DeLong) Boone. Has two children—Bertie L. and James H. Miller. Came to Kansas in 1871, from Illinois, and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 240 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Was one of the first settlers in the township, settled here one year before its organization. Was elected Constable at the first election. Is a member of the School Board; has served two years. Is a member of the Old Settlers' Association, of Sedgwick County.

HENRY PACKARD, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Eldridge, was born in Ohio, in 1820; is a son of Henry and Anna Packard. Was married in 1848, to Miss Sarah Conwan. His wife died in 1852, and he was married in 1853, to Miss Margaret Ferrel. Has one child—Charlotte Packard. His wife died in 1856, and he was married in 1857, to Miss Catharine Jones, daughter of John and Margaret (Watkins) Jones. Came to Kansas in 1871, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 480 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Has been a member of the School Board for six years. Was in the township one year before its organization.

JOSEPH REGAN, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Eldridge was born in Ireland, in 1833; is a son of William and Anna (Miles) Regan. Was married in 1853, to Miss Catharine Cormen. Has three children—John, Thomas and Mary Regan. His wife died in 1869. Was married in 1874, to Miss Ellen Jones, daughter of John and Margaret Jones. Has four children—William, Isaac, Catharine and Bartholomew Regan. Came to Kansas in 1870. Was one of the seven soldier boys who made the first settlement. Located on Section 22 remained six years, then moved to the farm where he now resides. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1864, in the Sixty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, Company B. Was in the battles of Bolivar Heights, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and other engagements of his command. Was wounded in the right hand, the ball passing through the wrist, which resulted in the loss of a portion of his hand. Was in the hospital until the close of the war, was then taken to the Soldier's Home, where he remained for five years; his hand not healing, he was unable to work. John Jones, father of Mrs. Regan, was born in Virginia, in 1804; was a son of Thomas and Mary Jones. Was married in 1825, to Miss Margaret Watkins. Has seven children—Levi, Catharine, Thomas, Eliza, Elmer, Ellen and Caroline. Came to Kansas in 1871, located on the farm he now owns. His wife died in 1866. His son, Isaac, was killed in the war.

W. H. REYNOLDS, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Eldridge, was born in Ohio, in 1841. Is a son of John and Lucinda Wilson Reynolds. Was married in 1869, to Miss Ellen M. Crocker, daughter of J. O. and S. M. Crocker. Has four children—Charles F., Ellen M., Ethel L. and James L. Reynolds. Has buried two children. Came to Kansas in 1871. Located on the farm where he now resides; owns 160 acres of land. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in February, 1865, in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company E. Was in the engagements of his command; was mustered out in the fall of 1865. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the School Board; has served six years. Was one of the organizers of Union Township.

LEWIS RHODES, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Eldridge, was born in Illinois, in 1849. Is a son of Hugh and Julia Rhodes. Was married in 1874, to Miss Frances Imbler, daughter of Samuel and Christena Imbler. Has four children—Julia E., Gail V., Royl H. and Roby G. Rhodes. Came to Kansas in 1870, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 324 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Was one of the first settlers in the township; settled there about two years before its organization. Is a member of the Congregational Church, and Deacon and Trustee of the same. He, in connection with his brother, H. F. Rhodes, organized the first Sunday school in the township, March, 1871. The first place of meeting was at H. F. Rhodes' house. The June following Mr. H. P. Fee furnished poles and brush to build a shed for a place of meeting, the neighbors joining in and building it. In that shed was preached the first sermon by Rev. Mr. Adams. The Sunday school has been maintained from that time, Mr. Rhodes having been identified with its interests from the start. He was one of the organizers of the first Methodist Episcopal Class, and remained connected with it until the establishment of the Congregational Church.

SMITH RILEY, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Wichita, was born in Columbia County, Pa., in 1819. Is a son of John and Jane Watson Riley. Was married in 1849, to Miss Orpha Cook. Has four children—Joseph P., Morris E., Charles W. and Leroy Riley. Wife died in 1865, and he was married in 1866, to Mrs. Lydia Burres. Has two children—Ella and John Riley. Came to Kansas in 1871; located on the farm he now owns; has 160 acres of land; engaged in farming. Was one of the organizers of the township. The first election was held at his house. Was elected Justice of the Peace in 1873; held the office about three years. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1861, in the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteers, Company B. Was in the battles of McDowell, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Nashville, and other engagements of his command. Was discharged in 1863, for disability. Re-enlisted in the fall of the same year, in the Nineteenth Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery. Was mustered out in June, 1865. Is a member of the Congregational Church, of the Garfield Post, No. 25, G. A. R., and of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County. Organized School District No. 13; was member of the Board for eight years.

JOHN RUSSELL, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Wichita, was born in Scotland, in 1818, son of William and Ann (Dunlap) Russell, came to the United States in 1838. Was married in 1841, to Miss Jane Allen, daughter of Walter and Jenet Allen. Has nine children—James K., Anna D., Mary, Andrew J., Samuel T., John W., Sheridan, William H. and Eliza Russell. Came to Kansas in 1863, and located in Osage County and remained six years, engaged in farming; then located in Wilson County, remaining four years. In 1873, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 320 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted in 1861, in the Forty-fourth Regular Illinois Volunteer, Company C., and was mustered as Captain. Held that commission until July, 1862; then took command of his regiment, and received commission of Colonel, in February, 1863. Was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Mission Ridge, and all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, Franklin, Nashville and others, twenty-two in all. Was wounded at Chickamauga, on the 20th of September, 1863. Was in the hospital sixty days, then joined his regiment. His right arm is partly paralyzed from the effect of his wound. Was mustered out in 1865. Was elected Representative of the State Legislature, from the Ninetieth District, in 1882. Served in the session of 1883. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity, A., F. & A. M., and of the Garfield Post, No. 25, G. A. R. Presbyterian in sentiment.

BURGESS RUTLEDGE, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Eldridge, was born in Tennessee, in 1835, son of David and Ann (Harris) Rutledge; was married in 1858, to Miss Mary E. Grimes. Has two children—Missouri Ann and Maria J. Rutledge. Was married, in 1863, to Miss Maria Simmons, daughter of William and Sarah (Sanders) Simmons. Has two children—Jessie and Maggie. Mr. Rutledge came to Kansas in 1870, and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Was in the township one year before its organization. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SILAS RUTLEDGE, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Eldridge, was born in Charlotte, Dickson Co., Tenn., in 1837; is a son of David and Ann (Harris) Rutledge; was married, in 1861, to Miss Maria Huffman. His wife died in 1864. Married in 1866, to Mrs. Martha L. Brannen. His second wife died in 1867, and he was married, in 1868, to Miss Olive P. Smith, daughter of Bowen and Lucinda (Wing) Smith; came to Kansas in 1870, and located on the farm where he now resides; owns 400 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising; has 163 acres under cultivation; was in the War of the Rebellion; enlisted, in 1862, in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regular Illinois Volunteers, Company E; was in the battles of Chickamauga, Resaca, Nashville, and other engagements of his command; was wounded at Resaca in May, 1864; was in the hospital five months; was mustered out in 1865; has been Treasurer of Union Township for four years; member of the School Board three years; is a member of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County.

REV. B. SCHMIEHAUSEN, Catholic priest, P. O. St. Mark's, was born in Freckenhorst, Westphalia, Germany, in 1856; son of Herman and Lucia (Hauveldap) Schmiehausen; was educated in classical studies in the Prussian Gymnasium of Warrensdorf; studied philosophy and theology at the Academy of Munster, and studied theology in the American College of Louvain, Belgium; was ordained priest at Roermond, Holland, in 1881; came to the United States in the fall of the same year, and located at St. Marks. His first pastorate was St. Mark's Church. St. Mark's Catholic Church was built in 1875, 16x26 feet; since enlarged in form of a cross to 16x66 feet; has a seating capacity of 250. St. Mark's Catholic School has an attendance of about sixty scholars. His charge includes Kingman County, St. Joseph's Church in Reno County, and St. John's Church in Sedgwick County. He is building a Catholic Church at Waterloo, Kingman County.

JOSIAH SCOTT, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Wichita, was born in Greene Co., Pa., in 1821, and is a son of Abraham and Mary Ann Keisinger Scott. Was married in 1842 to Miss Rebecca Morris. His wife died in 1846. Was married in 1846 to Miss Alice Hedges. Has one child. His second wife died in 1855. Was married in 1858 to Miss Catharine Dodson. Has four children—Leroy W., Morris B., Eliza E. and Sarah J. Scott. His wife died in 1870. Came to Kansas in the fall of 1870, and in April, 1871, located on Section 21, on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Is a member of the Congregational Church. Was one of the organizers of Pleasant View School District. Was a member of the Building Committee that built the first school house in the district. Is a member of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County.

W. F. STEVENS, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Eldridge; was born in Ohio Co., Ky., in 1834. Is a son of Charles W. and Polly Wallace Stevens. Was married in 1854 to Miss Sarah E. Ward. Has three children—Priscilla A., Martha L. and Samuel M. Stevens. His wife died in 1871, and he was married in 1872, to Miss Dorcas A. Imbler. By this union there was one child—Guy V. Stevens. His second wife died in 1877, and he was married, in 1880, to Miss Amanda M. Tyler, daughter of Thomas J. and Nancy R. Roy Tyler. Has one child—Henry A. Stevens. Came to Kansas in 1870, and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 336 acres of land, and is engaged in farming. Has 160 acres under cultivation. Was in the township one and a half years before its organization. He was the first man married in the township, and in his family occurred the first death. Has been a member of the School Board for five years. Was in the War of the Rebellion. Enlisted in 1862 in the Sixty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Company B. Was in the battles of Bluntsville, Walker's Ford, Bean's Station, Dandridge, Delton, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Siege of Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville and Town Creek. Was color bearer through the Georgia Campaign, and Sergeant, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. Was mustered out in July, 1865. Is a member of the Baptist Church, Masonic Fraternity, A., F. & A. M., Wichita Lodge, No. 99, and of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County.

JAMES V. SMITH, Section 2, P. O. Eldridge, was born in Maine, in 1836. Is a son of Bowen and Lucinda Wing Smith. Was married in 1867, to Miss Hannah Swift, daughter of Stephen A. and Sarah Scott Swift. Has three children—Walter, Alvina and Louise Smith. Came to Kansas in 1870, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 400 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Has 1,100 sheep; built the first frame house in the township; raised the first peaches and the first sweet potatoes; has been a member of the School Board; belongs to a religious sect called Positivists.

ROYAL H. TUCKER, farmer, Section 1, Union Township, P. O. Eldridge, was born in Erie County, Ohio, in 1841. Is a son of Newton T. and Martha C. Tucker. Came to Kansas in 1869, and located at Winfield, where he spent several years at carpentering and wagon making. He was married in 1877, to Mrs. Maryetta E. Brown, daughter of Elleroy and Elizabeth Boone. Mrs. Tucker was born in New York, in 1849. Was married in Illinois, in 1866, to John Brown. Has two children—Mary L., and Charles L. Brown. Mr. Brown came with his family to Kansas, in 1870, and located on the farm where Mr. Tucker now resides. Mr. Brown was in the War of the Rebellion, and received injuries from which he never recovered, but died from their effects in 1875. After Mr. Tucker's marriage, he moved to Kingman County, and located on a farm there, where he remained for three years, then removed to Sedgwick County, and located on his farm, which consists of 160 acres of land. He has made a success of farming here, his crops being uniformly good. He has two children—Olive A. and Ella E. Tucker. Has a pleasant home, surrounded by all that makes farm life enjoyable. He was in the army during the late war; enlisted in 1862, in the One Hundred and First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B, Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, attached to the Army of the Cumberland. Was in the battles of Perrysville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and many other engagements; was wounded in front of Stone River, by a gun shot through the left foot; was in the hospital three months. Is a member of the Congregational Church.

CHARLES E. TUPPER, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Eldridge, was born in Iowa County, Mich., in 1842, son of Myron and Milissa Maine Tupper. Was married in 1860, to Miss Orange Lumbert, daughter of Jabez and Eliza Lumbert. Has five children—Calvin, Cora, Dora, Violet and Rosetta Tupper. Came to Kansas in 1871, located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land. Located in the township one year before its organization. Is a member of the School Board; has served three years. Was in the war of the Rebellion. Enlisted in 1864 in the Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Company H. Was mustered out at the close of the war, in 1865.

W. B. WILLIAMS, farmer, Sections 35 and 36, P. O. Wichita, was born in Gallatin, Sumner Co., Tenn., in 1827; is a son of Lemuel and Harriet E. (Ogburn) Williams. Was married in 1849 to Miss Elizabeth Duncan, daughter of Charles and Charity (Gard) Duncan. Has five children—John B., James C., Loretta, Emma and W. H. Williams. Came to Kansas in 1867 and located in Pottawatomie County. Remained three years, then located on Section 26, Kechi Township, Sedgwick County. Remained seven years, then sold his farm and located in Park Township. Remained until 1882, when he sold his farm and located in Union Township. Owns 288½ acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity, A., F. & A. M., Wichita Lodge, No. 99, and of the Knights of Honor, No. 527. Is a member of the Old Settlers' Association of Sedgwick County. Settled in Kechi Township at the time of its organization. Was Justice of the Peace in that township for two years, and Director on the School Board. Was Justice of the Peace in Park Township for four years. Was one of the organizers of the first agricultural association of the county. Was one of the directors that located the fair grounds of the Sedgwick County Agricultural and Mechanical and Stock Growers Association. Has served nine years. Is one of the commissioners of appraisal of the St. Louis, Ft. Scott & Wichita R. R., appointed to secure the right of way for that company. Was a member of the jury in Judge Campbell's court, in which seven cattle and horse thieves were convicted and sent to the State prison, it being the first criminal conviction in the county in 1871.

ADDENDA.

WICHITA.

J. M. HUMPHREY, special examiner of the U. S. Pension Bureau for this district (Wichita,) was born in Coles County, Ill., December 8, 1856, and was educated in Neoga, Cumberland County, where his father, Mr. W. R. Humphrey, was County Clerk for many years. The subject of this sketch acted as Deputy Clerk for four years, and then read law in the office of Stale & Dyas, of Paris, being admitted to the bar in February, 1880; and, in partnership with R. S. Cusick, practiced in Paris, and in December, 1882, was appointed clerk in the U. S Pension Department for the Fifteenth Congressional District; and, February 10, 1883, was commissioned special examiner for the Fourth Kansas District, which embraces all counties west of Greenwood and south of the fourth standard parallel, or a little over one-third of the entire State. Mr. Humphrey's office is situated on Lawrence avenue, Wichita.

PARK TOWNSHIP.

W. R. SULLIVAN, farmer, Sections 18 and 7, P. O. Park City, was born in Vermont in 1830, and when a boy removed with his father, Thomas A. Sullivan, to Ontario, Canada, settling upon a farm there. Arriving at manhood, he engaged alternately in farming and lumbering, etc. He came to Kansas first in 1869, when Wichita could boast of but a few rough houses and dug-outs, which were but little indicative of the future. He and his brother, Charles E., were the first of the family who located here. His farm contains 220 acres, of which 125 are under cultivation. His grain yield averages: Corn, 40; oats, 55; and wheat, 22 bushels per acre. His orchard contains 75 peach, 25 to 30 apple and cherry trees, berries, etc. His farm is in a good state of cultivation; and, in 1882, he built him a large two-story frame residence, which, with his large and commodious outbuildings, are insured. Mr. Sullivan was married in 1870 to Miss Sarah Hunt, a native of Ontario, Canada. They have but one child—William Albert—born November 20, 1879. Since his residence here Mr. S. has confined his attention principally to the care of his farm, which bears every evidence of careful culture. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, although one of Park Township's pioneer settlers, his innate modesty has prevented his taking any public office, although he is always foremost in everything pertaining to the good and welfare of the community amid which he has taken up his abode.

ROCKFORD TOWNSHIP

R. A. HALL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 25, P. O. Mulvane, is identified with educational interests of Southern Kansas. Mr. H. came to Kansas in February, 1872, in connection with carrying on a farm, has taught school the greater portion of the time. He is a native of Ohio; was born in Lawrence County, January 15, 1846; was educated and reared in his native State. Early in the war he enlisted in the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, afterwards the Forty-fifth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, serving until the close of the rebellion. Was in a large number of general engagements, among which was Atlanta in 1864, where he was severely wounded in the left hand. He had four brothers in the service with the following regiments: L. D. was a Lieutenant in the Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; John N. was in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; T. R. in the Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; and Henry Clay in the Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Suffice to state that the Hall family contributed more than a share towards the Union cause. Mr. H. is a member of the Masonic order, and Adjutant of the Mulvane Post, G. A. R. He was married in Mason County, Ill., to Miss Hattie E. Howe; they have four children—Ilena I., Florence D., Nina M. and Neora.

KECHI TOWNSHIP.

C. P. LEE, farmer, Sections 33 and 34, P. O. Wichita, was born in Wayne County, Pa., in 1833, and until 25 years of age was engaged upon his father's farm, but his health failing, he took a trip West, and in 1866 located upon the banks of the Solomon River, and had just gone to Manhattan, then merely a collection of huts, when the Arrapahoes assuming the offensive, drove the settlers from their locations; he thereupon returned to his native State, and in 1870 made his permanent location here by pre-empting the farm, which he now owns. Having secured his claim, built a residence, etc., he again went east February 28, 1871, was married to Miss Ruth Courtwright, of Wayne County, Pa., the couple making their wedding trip journey to their new home in Kansas. Myrta, born February, 1875, is their only child. Mr. Lee's farm of 320 acres is in a good state of cultivation, his corn yields forty and wheat twenty-two to twenty-five bushels to the acre. His orchard contains several hundred trees. He is also interested in stock to some extent, and has been elected Justice of the Peace. Is a member of the School Board of his district, and at one time was a leading member of, and officer in Valley Grange No. 337 P. of H. He takes a great deal of interest in the welfare of his adopted State.

W. H. RANSON, farmer, section 21, P. O. Wichita, was born in Morgan County, Ill., in 1840, and previous to his removal here had been engaged in farming, and subsequently in mercantile pursuits in Jacksonville, Ill.; and in 1861 he enlisted in Company K Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the engagements at Belmont, Columbus, Stone River, Chattanoochee, Chickamauga, Atlanta, etc., etc. At the Belmont affair he was wounded in the shoulder, and still carries the ball. He was mustered out 1864, as Corporal. He returned to Illinois, and subsequently entered the employ of the United States as a post employe in the Quartermaster's Department. He was married March 24, 1868, to Miss Mary E. Groves, of Illinois, who has borne him five children, viz. Della, born August 1, 1869; Lena, September 13, 1871; Ellsworth, February 6, 1874; Bertha, October 28, 1877, and Jessie, September 15, 1879. In August, 1878, he came to Kansas, and has now 160 acres in Section 21, and 160 acres in Section 22. His principal crops are corn, wheat and oats, which yield a fair average. He has also dealt in hogs, sheep and cattle, and to him belongs the honor of having brought in 1872 the first pure Cotswold sheep seen in the county. His orchard contains some 3,000 assorted fruit trees. Mr. R. was the first Secretary of the Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, which he has been mainly instrumental in bringing to its present flourishing state, having now 450 members. He is also a member of the Woolgrowers' Association and of the M. E. Church.

CHARLES E. SULLIVAN, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Wichita, is one of the early pioneers (although not then a settler) having come to the Valley in 1864 as one of a company of 1,600 United States soldiers of the Second Colorado Regiment, and was present at the treaty made in that year upon the ground where E. P. Thompson's farm is now, between the tribes of Kiowas, Comanches, Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, and their Great White Father (Uncle Sam), and by them soon after violated, as usual. He was born in 1828, in Vermont, and is a brother of Mr. W. R. Sullivan, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. He in early life learned the trade of a carpenter, and upon his discharge from the army in 1865, worked at his trade in Leavenworth, and assisted in the building of Fort Harker, and upon the completion of the works there in 1868, he located in this county. His farm is well tilled and yields an average return of corn thirty and wheat twenty-two bushels per acre. Mr. Sullivan was married in 1860 to Miss Emily Graham, of Toronto, Ont. He was instrumental in the organization of the township, and is a member of Garfield Post No. 25 G. A. R., also of the Old Settlers' Society of this township, and for a number of years has been a member of the School Board of his district.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

S. H. BRAGG, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Wichita, was born in Howard County, Mo., in 1838, and has always been engaged in farming except the time spent in the Missouri State Militia. April 20, 1859, he married Miss Sarah M. Smith. There are nine children—viz., J. W., born 1860; S. B., 1862; M. M., in 1865; S. S., in 1868; Z. A., in 1870; C. A., in 1873; C. M., in 1876; O. O., in 1878, and S. E. in 1880. He came to Kansas in 1871 and brought his family in the next spring. His farm contains 120 acres all fenced, and he makes a specialty of raising horses in addition to agriculture. He has been on the School Board for several years; held office in Fair View Grange, P. of H., and is a member of Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

O. E. CLARK, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Clarion, was born in Genesee County, Mich., in 1854, and is the son of the Rev. S. Clark, of the Methodist Protestant Church, and who is now stationed in Pottawatomie County. The family came here in 1870, and the subject of this sketch owns a farm of 160 acres, in addition to that owned by his father. Mr. C. was married February, 1880, to Miss Emma Jackson of Iowa, and with his father is one of the early settlers of the township. His father voted at the first election held in the township and has been Trustee and Township Clerk.

PHILO GRIFFIN, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Sunnydale, was born in Franklin County, Vt., in 1836. When fourteen years of age he went to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and thence to Illinois and Iowa, and coming to Kansas in 1870. In December, 1858, he married Miss Charlotte C. Lee, who has borne him five children—viz., Charles W., Emma E., Maria A., Fred L., and Minnie E. His farm is in good state of cultivation, and in 1883 he erected a fine two-story frame residence. He has been a member of the School Board and is steward in the Methodist Protestant Church, and one of the old settlers of the township.

S. H. HAYDEN, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Clarion, was born in Missouri in 1842, and removed to Kentucky in 1857, and in 1865 married Miss E. E. Hanes, and came to his present farm in 1870, having previously resided a year in Butler County. He is now engaged in farming and stock raising, and August, 1862, enlisted in Company A, Thirty-third Kentucky Regiment, and in 1863 the regiment was consolidated with the old Twenty-sixth Kentucky. He served till May, 1865, and was mustered out at Raleigh, N. C. Since residing here, he has been Justice of the Peace and Township Treasurer, and on School Board. His farm of 160 acres is surrounded by a fine hedge, and in addition to wells is watered by Perry Branch. In 1874 he was a heavy loser by the grasshoppers, but has now a fine farm and barns, etc. He is one of the early settlers of the township and deacon in the Pleasant View Baptist Church.

J. W. HART, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Sunnydale, was born in Cook County, Ill. in 1842, and was engaged in farming when he enlisted August 12, 1862 in Company E, Seventy-Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and known as the Board of Trade Regiment. He was at Vicksburg, Nashville, Champion Hill, etc., etc., and was mustered out in 1865. Returning to Illinois he continued farming, and in 1868 married Miss Ruth Coffin. They have five children, Ozro, Maggie, Lillie, Laura and Luella. In 1870 he located here, and built the first frame house in the township. His farm of 160 acres contains 110 under plow, corn and wheat being sole crops. The orchard contains about 500 assorted trees. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and one of the earliest settlers in the township.

OREN SMITH, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Clarion, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1842. When fourteen years old his father died, and he took charge of the farm, and in August 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Second Ohio Cavalry, and was in all the battles of Grant and Sheridan's campaign, until mustered out in September, 1865. Returning home he married Lydia A. Wilbert September 5, 1867, and located in Randolph County, Mo. till 1871, when he removed to his present location. His farm has 240 acres, 100 being in cultivation, corn, oats and millet. He has seventy-five hogs and forty cattle, and has a well cultivated farm, good out buildings, etc. He voted at the first election held in the township; has been Township Treasurer for two terms and Clerk one. Is a member of the School Board, and also of the Old Settlers' Society; of Garfield Post, G. A. R., and of the Protestant Methodist Church.

WILLIAM YAZEL, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Clarion, was born in Fulton County, Ill. in 1843, and has always been engaged in farming. He came to his present location in 1870 and in 1874 suffered from the grasshoppers; while upon another occasion his residence and its inmates was lifted bodily up by a tornado, the house was smashed in pieces, but fortunately the inmates escaped serious injury. He has now a beautiful place embowered in fruit and forest trees. Has 11 horses, 80 cattle and about 150 hogs. His barns are large and substantial. He is one of the leading men of the township, and is its present Treasurer. Mr. Y. is married and has three very interesting children.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

W. C. BASTOW, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Sunnydale, was born in England in 1832, and in 1853 came to Ohio and thence to Iowa, and in 1855 located in what is now Washington County, this State, and in 1874 located upon his present farm of 240 acres 190 being under cultivation in corn, wheat and oats. His orchard contains 1,000 peach and 340 apple and other trees, while three-fourths of an acre is devoted to berries and five acres to forest trees. In 1862 he married Miss Mary A. Lynd, who has borne him nine children, six of whom are living, viz. William M., Thomas L., Marcia A., Carrie E., Andrew J. and Celia E. While in Washington County his granary was destroyed by an incendiary, and the sudden rise of Mill Creek upon another occasion destroyed all his crops, etc. He has been Township Clerk two years, and has been several times on the School Board, and has a well cultivated and attractive farm, with good wells, barns, etc.

JAMES BEARD, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Sunnydale, was born in 1840, in Rockbridge County, Va., but, when a boy, removed with his parents to Fulton County, Ill. and subsequently engaged in farming until 1860, when he went to Mississippi, where he had a contract to build a levee, but the State seceding in 1861, he came to Kansas, and proceeding to Leavenworth, was engaged as Army Teamster until April, 1864, when he enlisted in Company I, Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, and was engaged on frontier duty until mustered out November 28th, 1865. He then returned to Illinois, and in 1871 married Miss Sarah Coleman, who has borne four children—Ezra, Charles, Maud and John. In 1875 Mr. Beard located upon his present farm of 345 acres, 275 being under cultivation in wheat, oats and millet, 40 cattle, 11 horses and 200 hogs. He is a member of Garfield Post G. A. R., and Trustee of Park Methodist Episcopal Church, and also gave the township fifteen acres for park and cemetery purposes.

C. C. CAMPBELL, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Sunnydale, was born in Indiana County, Pa. in 1845, and was engaged in farming until July 1862, when he enlisted in Company L, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served with distinction until the close of the war in July, 1865. Shortly after he removed to Fulton County, Ills., and in 1869 married Miss E. F. Palmer. There are two children—Mary Ivie, born March 13th, 1870, and Roscoe E. April 20th, 1882. Mr. Campbell left Illinois in the fall of 1871, by wagon, and remained in Allen County, Kans., until spring, when he removed to his present farm of 160 acres, 100 of which are in cultivation in corn and oats. He has also 30 cattle and 100 hogs, while his orchard contains 375 assorted fruits, berries, etc. He has been Treasurer of the School Board for many years, and is also Treasurer of the Township. Is a member of Garfield Post 25, G. A. R., and of the County Fair Association, and in 1874 was distributor of his district to the sufferers from the grasshoppers.

MARTIN C. CARNAHAN, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Valley Centre, was born in Darke County, Ohio, 1838, and was married in 1858 to Miss Lodema Hatfield, of that State. He removed to Logan County, Ill. in 1854, and engaged in farming until October, 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged in guard duty in the States of Tennessee and Mississippi, until mustered out October, 1864, at Vicksburg, and returning to Illinois, remained there until his removal to Kansas in 1876. Located upon his present farm of 160 acres, 130 of which are under cultivation, with an average grain yield of corn 30, wheat 12, and oats 25 bushels per acre. His orchard contains about 500 assorted fruit trees, while one quarter acre is devoted to blackberries, grapes, etc. His children are Marcellus, Lucy, Nellie, Charlotte, May, Alonzo, Henry, Albert and Cora. Mr. Carnahan is one of the early settlers of this region, and is a member of and elder in the Christian Church. His two-story frame residence and outbuildings are insured.

J. W. DEAL, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Sunnydale, is a native of Maryland, and in early life went to Ohio, from whence he came to Kansas February 16th, 1872, and locating upon a farm, at once proceeded to make nature pay tribute, and so well has he succeeded, that he now has one of the most attractive farms in the township. His corn and wheat yield has been rather above the average. His orchard contains about 500 assorted fruit trees, in addition to grapes, blackberries, raspberries, etc. His residence is approached by a finely shaded avenue. Mr. Deal is married and has five children. He enlisted in September, 1862, in Company C, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, and was at White Oak Swamp, Antietam and Fredericksburg, and was mustered out in March, 1864. He has a fine milk house built of stone, and supplied by a never failing spring, so that even in the hottest weather his milk can be kept cold and sweet. The above is of his own construction and invention.

NORMAN H. DEWING, Postmaster and merchant, P.O. Sunnydale, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., February 16, 1836, and until 1855 was engaged in farming in his native State, then removed to Leelenaw County, Mich., remaining there for three years, and in Walworth County, Wis. Upon the call of three months' men was the first man that enlisted in Company A, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, in 1861, and after serving nine months was discharged for disability. Returning home, he in a few months, having recuperated his strength, re-enlisted in the Thirteenth Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery, and served in that until the close of the war, being mustered out with rank of Sergeant in 1865. Mr. D. came to Kansas in the spring of 1875, and for five years was located seven miles northwest of Wichita, where he was engaged in farming. From thence he removed to his present location, and September 25, 1882, he was appointed Postmaster of Sunnydale office. In connection therewith he carries a well assorted stock of general merchandise, which is insured for one-third of its value. In 1876 Mr. Dewing was married to Miss Annie Booter, a native of Illinois, but then residing in Sedgwick County. By this marriage there are three children, viz.: Clarence, born May 28, 1877; Jasper, September 15, 1879; and Earl, May 15, 1881. Mr. Dewing is President of Maple Grove Cemetery Association, organized in 1873, and has been Justice of the Peace of the township upon two several occasions.

LEROY FOSDICK, Section 14, P. O. Sunnydale, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, in 1836, and when a boy removed to Illinois, where his father, Mr. Harry Fosdick, engaged in farming, and where the subject of this sketch, in 1858, was married to Miss Frances Grace, a native of Kilkenney County, Ireland, but who, since the age of six years, has been a resident of this country. Mr. F. enlisted September 18, 1862, in Company A, Tenth Iowa Infantry, and participated in the first siege of Corinth, Iuka and Vicksburg, and was under Grant throughout the whole campaign, and was mustered out May 28, 1865. March 28, 1871, Mr. F. came to Kansas, locating upon the farm where he now resides. He owns 160 acres of land, 70 of which are under cultivation. In addition to agriculture he is raising high-class cattle. His orchard embraces three acres. Of his children only two now survive, viz.: Mrs. Mary Burnley, born October 20, 1862, and now residing in Chase County, and William A., born January 7, 1877. He is one of the representative men of the township. The first sermon in Grant Township was delivered in his house. Like all of the pioneer settlers of Kansas he had his share of hardships, but now has one of the most beautiful farms in Sedgwick County.

GEORGE H. HOLBROOK, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Sunnydale, was born in 1824, in Janesville, Onondaga Co., N. Y., and in 1846 married Miss Catherine Kortright, of Ulster County, N. Y. In 1854 he removed to Henry County, Ill., where he engaged in farming, and in 1873 came to his present farm of eighty acres, all of which is under cultivation. His orchard contains 500 fruit trees, and he has also 5,000 forest trees. There are two children living, viz.: D. W., born December 26, 1847, and George W., July 4, 1849, and who now manages the farm. In February, 1864, Mr. H. enlisted in Company C, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and remained in active service till mustered out, November 20, 1865. He has been one of the members of the School Board, and is one of the pioneer settlers of the township.

E. W. LASALLE, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Sunnydale, was born in 1837, in Ohio, and when eight years of age removed with his parents to Huntington County, Ind., and in 1859 was married to Miss Rebecca A. Cady, who has borne him six children, viz.: Mrs. Allerreta Shepard, of Wayne County, Ind.; John F., Emma, Edward, Achsah and George. Mrs. L. died in 1873, and in 1874 Mr. L. married his present wife, Miss Irene L. Stewart, of Ohio. By this marriage there are three children. In August, 1861, Mr. L. enlisted in Company G, Second Indiana Cavalry, and was in all the engagements of his company, and was mustered out in August, 1864, as Corporal. He came to Kansas in 1872, locating in this township. His farm is well watered by windmill power, is well stocked and shaded. He is a member of Kilpatrick Post, No. 26, and one of the early settlers in Grant Township.

THOMAS MASTERSON, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Sunnydale; was born in Canada in 1827. In 1865 he removed to Illinois, where he engaged in farming; and June 1, 1872, located upon his present homestead. In 1852 he was married to Miss Catherine McGurk, of St. Johns, P. Q., who has borne him seven children, viz., Edward John, born September 22, 1850, and who was murdered at Dodge City, April 9, 1878, while in performance of his duty as Marshal, by a drunken cowboy (the death of Marshal Masterson was noted, together with resolutions of respect and condolence, in the local papers of that date); Bartholomew, November 24, 1851, and is now Marshal of Trinidad, Co., where his brothers James and Thomas are located. Mr. M., as will be seen by date of his location here, is one of the pioneer settlers of this region, and to him is due the honor of giving to Sunnydale its appellation. He is one of the representative men of the county, and has held several offices in his township.

CHARLES M. PEASE, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Sedgwick City, was born in Kane County, Ill., in 1846, and in 1871 came to Kansas, locating here. His farm is beautifully shaded, and is under a high state of cultivation. In July, 1880, Mr. Pease was married to Miss Augusta Wilcox, of Illinois. They have but one child, viz., Nellie C., two years of age. Mr. P. is a member of the Christian Church and one of the earliest settlers of this township.

H. K. WARREN, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Sunnydale, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1847, and when a boy removed with his parents to Michigan, subsequently locating in Illinois, and moving thence to Kansas in 1871. Mr. Warren was married February 27, 1867, to Miss Louise Bartholomew, a native of England. They have the following children, viz., Lewis, A. B., Ceylon K., Esther A., Cora L., Bertha L., Effie A., William Henry, George S. Mr. Warren has one of the finest farms in the township, beautifully shaded by over 7,000 trees. He has been for several years a member of the School Board of his District, and is now one of the officers of the township.

A. J. WEAVER, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Sunnydale, was born in Pennsylvania in 1837, and in early life learned the trade of a carpenter. When the war broke out he enlisted April, 1861, in Company A, Third Pennsylvania Infantry, and upon the expiration of his term at once returned home, and raised a company which became Company D of the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the head of his company Lieut. Weaver was the first man over the stone wall at Winchester, capturing Gen. Jackson's nephew and aide-de-camp George D. Jenkins, and after Chancellorsville was transferred to Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, owing to disability, and at expiration was mustered out as Lieutenant in the United States army. In 1866 he was appointed Postmaster of Williamsburg, remaining three years, and carrying on business as merchant. He was married in 1857 to Miss Clara Benner, who has borne him six children, only two of whom survive—Mrs. Carrie M. Mead and Charles F. Mr. W. came to Kansas in 1877, locating upon his farm of eighty acres, seventy-two of which are under cultivation. In addition to farming he still pursues his trade, and in 1883 built the Park Methodist Episcopal Church, erected at a cost of $2,000. He is also one of the trustees of the church, and donated an acre of land for its erection.

WILLIAM WILLIS, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Valley Centre, was born in Darke County, Ohio, in 1820, and when a young man removed to Logan County, Ill., where he resided for over twenty years, and coming to Kansas in 1876, bought the whole of above Section, which he has since given to his sons George M., Luke A., John C., and Albert P., who have since jointly cultivated it. There are now 540 acres under cultivation in corn, wheat and oats, and there are 200 trees in the orchard. In addition to the above there is a farm of 240 acres in Kichi Township, which is owned by Mr. W. and worked by its future possessor, his youngest son, William T., who is at present unmarried. Of this farm 160 acres are under culture in grain. Mr. Willis has his farms under a high state of cultivation, and upon all are good residences, barns, etc. His son Luke A. was married in the fall of 1878 to Miss Rose Thomson, of this State, and at the same time his brother and partner George M. was married to Miss Annie L. Fisher. Mr. Willis, senior, has a daughter, Mrs. Sarah E. Guthrie, a widow, who resides with and acts as her father's housekeeper. She is also the possessor of a farm of eighty acres in this county. Mr. Luke Willis has been Constable of this township, while his father, Mr. William Willis, has filled the office of Treasurer of Grant Township.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

LINCOLN County, situated just north of the center of the State, is bounded on the north by Mitchel, on the east by Ottawa and Saline, on the south by Ellsworth, and on the west by Osborne and Russell counties. The major portion of the county is rough and undulating, only about fifteen per cent. of the surface being bottom land. The Saline River runs through the center of the county, from west to east; while Salt Creek runs diagonally through the northeast township of the county. The tributaries of the Saline River are Wolf, Spillman, Lost, Beaver, and Twelve Mile creeks on the north; and the Twins, Bull-foot, Spring, Elkhorn, Brush, Owl and Tablerock creeks. The Rattlesnake, Battle, and Prosser creeks run in a northerly direction and empty into Salt Creek.

In the bluff and highland in Range 9 large quantities of coal are being mined for fuel. This coal burns very readily but is not so solid as the Leavenworth or Fort Scott coal. Considerable quantities of zinc are found in the cinders. New banks are being opened in Grant Township, at present writing.

On Salt Creek several salt springs and marshes occur. They are not being utilized at present, except by holders of large herds of cattle who occasionally drive them over this salt lick or range.

Lincoln County is largely open to range and is considered a good grazing county. It has never been a very productive corn county, the average yield this year (1882) being less than eighteen bushels per acre, the total crop of the county being about 600,000 bushels. Winter wheat, however, is more to be relied upon and is consequently the favorite crop of the farmers. In 1882, 33,600 acres were devoted to this crop with an average yield of twenty bushels per acre, making a total yield of 672,180 bushels. This is hauled to Salina, Ellsworth, Minneapolis and Beloit for shipment. Spring wheat has almost entirely gone out of date. Rye and oats are generally a good crop, 127,260 bushels of the former, and 123,640 bushels of the latter being raised in 1882. About 2,000 acres of broom corn were planted and a yield of 1,120,200 pounds was the result.

Lincoln County reports about 11,000 head of cattle and 6,000 head each of swine and sheep. Many more are herded here during the summer but are withdrawn to feed during the winter.

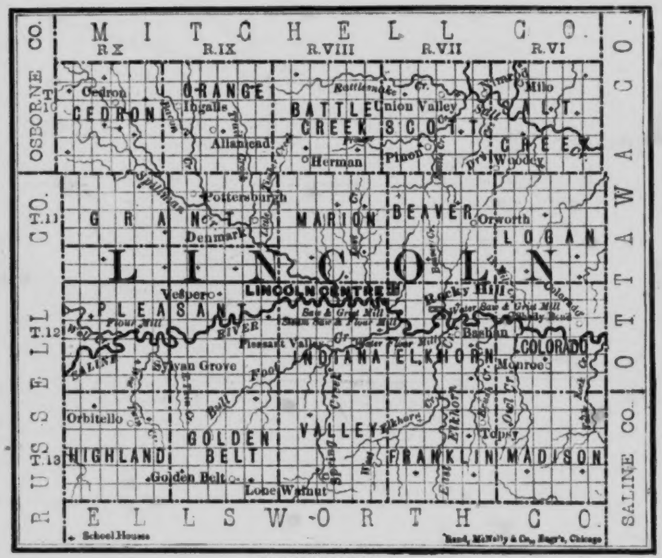

FEDERAL CENSUS.

	1880		1880
(a) Battle Creek Township	459	(j) Indiana Township	463
(b) Beaver Township	472	(k) Logan Township	383
(c) Cedron Township	574	(l) Madison Township	823
(d) Colorado Township	504	(m) Marion Township	467
(e) Elkhorn Township, including Lincoln Centre City	1,009	(n) Orange Township	578
(f) Franklin Township	354	(o) Pleasant Township	803
(g) Golden Belt Township	318	(p) Salt Creek Township	429
(h) Grant Township	576	(q) Scott Township	412
(i) Highland Township	250	(r) Valley Township	206
			8,562
Lincoln Centre City			422

(a) Organized in 1875, from parts of Indiana and Salt Creek; parts detached in 1879 to form Marion and Scott.

(b) Organized in 1879, from part of Salt Creek.

(c) Organized in 1879, from part of Grant.

(d) Organized in 1870, from original territory; in 1879, parts detached to form Logan and Madison.

(e) Organized in 1870, from original territory; in 1873, parts detached to form Pleasant and Valley; in 1879, part to Franklin.

(f) Organized in 1879, from part of Elkhorn.

(g) Organized in 1879, from part of Pleasant.

(h) Organized in 1873, from parts of Indiana and Salt Creek; in 1878, part detached to form Orange; in 1879, part to Cedron.

(i) Organized in 1879, from part of Pleasant.

(j) Organized in 1870, from original territory; in 1873, parts detached to form Grant and Valley, in 1875, part to Battle Creek; in 1879, part to Marion.

(k) Organized in 1879, from parts of Colorado and Salt Creek.

(l) Organized in 1879, from part of Colorado.

(m) Organized in 1879, from parts of Indiana and Battle Creek.

(n) Organized in 1878, from part of Grant.

(o) Organized in 1873, from part of Elkhorn; in 1879, parts detached to form Golden Belt and Highland.

(p) Organized in 1870, from original territory; in 1873, part detached to form Grant; in 1875, part to Battle Creek: in 1879, parts to Beaver, Logan and Scott.

(q) Organized in 1879, from part of Battle Creek.

(r) Organized in 1873, from parts of Elkhorn and Indiana; in 1879, part detached to form Franklin

The Indians did not abandon the Saline Valley peaceably by any means, as many of the early settlers live to testify. In June, 1867, a party of "Dogs," as unauthorized bands of renegade Indians are called, made a raid down Spillman Creek and captured Mrs. Bacon, wife of David G. Bacon, Mrs. Shaw and her sister, Miss Foster. After subjecting them to the most brutal treatment the brutes could conceive they tied them hand and foot and staked them out on the prairie, where they were found nearly two days after by their friends who had escaped. As early as 1864 four buffalo hunters named Houston, Taylor, and brothers named Moffat were surprised in camp near Rocky Hill and killed by the Cheyennes.

It was at the mouth of Spillman Creek in this county, in August, 1868, that Martin Hendrickson found two little girls, aged six and nine years, who had been nearly three days without food. They proved to be the daughters of Aaron Bell, who had been captured near Beloit (see Mitchell County History). Mr. Hendrickson felt an uncontrollable impulse to go up the river six miles, and, although urged to remain at home by his family, he went, with the result stated. Mr. Hendrickson thinks an allwise Providence ordered him to go for the special purpose of saving the little ones.

On the 30th day of May, 1869, quite a large party of "Dogs" appeared in the Saline Valley and commenced their fiendish work. Their first victim was J. H. Strange, a son of J. S. Strange, one of the earliest settlers. Young Strange and a German boy named Smoots were hunting in the breaks of Spillman when the Indians came upon them and, professing to be good Pawnees, managed to get close enough to shoot Strange with an arrow, and crush his skull with a war club. Smoots ran for his life but was hit by a bullet from a rifle, from which wound he died shortly after. Two Danes were killed four miles west of Lincoln Center; and six miles up Spillman Creek a woman escaped, and an attempt to re-capture caused an Indian to brain her with a tomahawk. Mrs. Alderdice and her little child, six months old, and the wife of one of the Danes above mentioned, were captured. Mrs. A. was afterward killed by her captors, and on the second day of the retreat her little child was left hanging to a tree in sight of their camp. A four-year-old son of Mrs. A., named Willis Daly, was shot through the back by an arrow and his mother supposed him to be dead, but two days after the raid Thomas Noon found the boy, being attracted by his moans. The arrow had gone through his body and was sticking fast in his breast bone. In his struggles he had broken it off underneath the skin on his back. Philip Lautz and Washington Smith, by the aid of a pair of cobbler's pinchers, pulled out the arrow and saved the boy's life. In order to get hold of the arrow with the pinchers one pressed down on the boy's back until the arrow protruded from the inflamed wound. Willis Daly is now a resident of Lincoln County. Seven were killed and four wounded on this raid. (It is impossible to get the names of the Danes, as they were land-seekers and had not made their names known.)

The settlement of Lincoln County commenced in 1865 by George Green, E. E. Johnson, R. B. Clark, D. C. Skinner, J. M. Adams, Isaac DeGraff and W. E. Thompson. In the spring of 1866, about June 25, Washington Smith, W. T. Wild, John Dart and two young men named Peate and Gaskill became permanent residents of Lincoln. Oct. 4, 1866, M. D. Green, Martin and William Hendrickson, Volany Ball, John S. Strange, David G. Bacon, M. Zeigler, Thomas Noon, J. C. Parks and families settled throughout the county. For several years buffalo hunting was the chief pursuit.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION, ETC.

It was not until 1870 that any move was made toward a county organization. On the 6th of October of that year a meeting of the Special Board of County Commissioners appointed by the Governor for the purpose of organizing the county was held. Present: John S. Strange, Washington Smith and Isaac De Graff: F. A. Schermerhorn, Special Clerk.

The board divided the county into four townships and ordered an election Nov. 8, 1870. Colorado Township was composed of townships 12 and 13 in range 6.

Elkhorn was composed of townships 12 and 13 in range 7, and south half of township 12 in range 8, and south half of 12 in range 9 and south half of 12 in range 10, and townships 13 in ranges 8, 9 and 10.

Indiana Township comprised the congressional townships 10 and 11 in range 6, and 10 and 11 in range 7.

Salt Creek Township included townships 10 and 11 in range 6, and 10 and 11 in range 7.

The election resulted in the choice of the following county officers: County Commissioners, John S. Strange, Cornelius Delts, James Wild; County Clerk, A. S. Potter; County Treasurer, Volany Ball; Probate Judge, D. C. Skinner; Registrar of Deeds, Thomas Walls; Sheriff, R. B. Clark; Coroner, Francis Seibers; County Attorney, M. D. Green; Clerk of Court, J. A. Cook; Surveyor, Patrick Lowe; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John Lyden; Representative, Ira C. Buzick. In the county seat contest 158 votes were cast, of which Abram received 75; Lincoln Center, 58; Elkhorn, 10; northwest quarter of section 9, township 12, range 7, 15. The last named votes were not counted because the words "county seat" were not written thereon

The county-seat location turned out in Lincoln to be the source of much strife. In April, 1871, the Board of Commissioners were petitioned to call an election to re-locate. At their May meeting another additional petition was presented and both were laid over until the July meeting. At a special meeting June 10, called by order of Judge Canfield in a writ of mandamus demanding action of the board on the laid-over petitions, the petitions were rejected.

The town company of Abram presented the county with a deed to the lot on which the temporary court-house was then standing. On the 19th of February, 1872, an election was held to re-locate the county seat, at which 408 votes were cast. Lincoln Center received 232; Abram, 176.

During the time that the last election was pending a quarrel arose between Ezra Hubbard and John Haley in reference to a stick of timber which Hubbard was about to place in his mill then building just below Abram. The dispute grew fierce and Hubbard seized a carbine and shot and killed Haley. Hubbard was arrested and placed under guard at Abram, and in the evening a mob of forty men in several degrees of intoxication forced open the doors, wounded Hubbard and left him to die. Ascertaining shortly after that he was likely to recover, they again entered the building and, placing a stone under the wounded man's head, beat his brains out with a mallet. This incident was used as an argument for the removal of the county seat. Hon. Ira C. Buzick was tried for the murder of Hubbard and acquitted. The armed guard who had Hubbard in charge was, three years later, murdered and thrown in a well, where his body was discovered nearly three weeks afeer his disappearance. This murder, however, had no connection with the Haley-Hubbard affair of 1872.

On the first of April, 1873, bonds amounting to $4,000 were voted to build a court-house. The present county officers are: Commissioners, M. A. Jackson, J. S. Nygaard, James Little; Probate Judge, A. Artman; County Clerk, H. Hammer; Sheriff, Harry Trask; Registrar of Deeds, A. S. Robinson; Clerk of Court, J. D. Miller; County Treasurer, Ed. M. Harris; County Attorney, Geo. W. Finch; County Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. T. Biggs; Surveyor, Samuel Bloomfield; Coroner, Dr. Frank Coggswell. The Representatives in the State Legislature since the organization of the county have been in regular order: Ira C. Buzick, Alonzo Schermerhorn, George Green, Volany Ball, J. B. Goff, E. S. Pierce, Reuben Williams, W. S. Wait, George W. Anderson, R. F. Bryant.

Lincoln County has ever been ambitious to excel in school matters. The first school taught in the county was at the house of Martin Hendrickson in 1866 by Marion Ivy. The second school was taught in 1869 by David G. Bacon in a dugout near the same place. The first public school was in District No. 2, at Monroe, by Mrs. Skinner, in 1870. The county now has seventy-eight school districts with good comfortable buildings, valued at $19,250. The school expenses for the year ending July 31, 1882, were $10,935. The county has 2,868 children of school age, 2,267 of which are enrolled, and 1,510 of which are in daily attendance. The average salary of male teachers is $25 per month, and females, $22.

LINCOLN CENTER.

Lincoln Center, the county seat is located on the north side of the Saline River, about half a mile from the first bottom. It was originally platted on the 9th of May, 1871, and included the northwest quarter of section 6, township 12, range 7. The members of the Town Company at that time were: W. L. Gilmore, D. W. Henderson, J. S. Strange, Washington Smith, Thomas Boyle, S. M. Bobelette and James Askey. Efforts were made from time to time to re-locate the county seat, and in 1872 Lincoln Center became successful, and its success as a town assured. It did not assume municipal honors until the 23d of September, 1879, when Judge Prescott ordered an election for city officers under the act for the formation of cities of the third class. The result of this election proved favorable to the following: Mayor, George M. Lutes; Councilmen, D. E. Coolbaugh, George Green, Luther Stewart, H. Holcomb, Joseph E. Cheeney; Police Judge, Mortimer Gragg; Clerk, Lon A. Minx. The city has not found it necessary to indulge in any very extensive police or fire departments. The buildings in the business part of the town are nearly all of stone, of good style and well built; hence the feeling of security against fires. The present city officers are: Mayor, C. J. Brown; Councilmen, R. F. Bryant, W. S. McNitt, H. C. Angell, D. H. Malone, Thomas Thompson; Clerk, C. J. Wood.

Early in 1872, when it had become fairly settled that Lincoln Center was for all time to be the capital of the county, the people of School District No. 6 voted $3,500 in bonds for the erection of a handsome stone school-house, which was built the following summer. It is 38 x 42, two stories high, and built of magnesian limestone. The present School Board are: R. F. Bryant, C. G. Wood, J. B. Goff. The school is now enjoying an average daily attendance of 103 and is presided over by James Mallory, assisted by Mrs. Burress.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Lincoln County was without a paper from its organization in 1870 until March 8, 1873, when F. H. Barnhart, whose biography appears in the Osborne County History, commenced the publication of the *Lincoln County News*. April 3 he associated with himself in the publication of the *News* Mr. W. C. Busick, who afterward became County Clerk, and now resides at Sylvan Grove, in this county. Mr. Barnhart sold his interest in the *News*, Dec. 22, 1873, to Rev. P. Barker, who assumed editorial management of the paper and published it until Dec. 22, 1874. July 16, 1874, Barnhart commenced the publication of the *Farmer*, which he maintained until Jan. 1, 1875, when it was moved to Osborne, where it is now published by him.

The *News* passed into the hands of J. W. Newell early in 1875, and the following fall he moved it to Stockton, in Rooks County. At the time Mr. Barker abandoned the publication of the *News*, F. M. Beatty started a paper called the *Western Democrat*, which was continued under that name until June 15, 1875, when it was sold to G. W. Wellman, who changed the name to the *Saline Valley Register*, and made it the county paper until January, 1879, when it was sold to Messrs. Watson & Kime. During the last six months of the *regime* of Wellman, Albert Springer owned a half interest in the *Register*, and assisted editorially in its publication. Watson & Kime ran the paper until the following September, when it was sold to Hon. George W. Anderson, its present publisher.

On the first of December, 1879, Ira Lutes brought material from Illinois and commenced publication of the Lincoln *Argus*, which after seventeen weeks he sold to Hon. Walter S. Wait, who changed the name to the *Beacon*. It is now owned by Mr. Wait, who is assisted in the editorial work by his wife and son, A. H. Wait.

The press on which the *News*, the *Democrat* and the *Register* were printed was brought to St. Mary's Mission, in Kansas, and the St Mary's *Star*, one of the first papers in Kansas, printed thereon. It is now at Cain City, in Ellsworth County. Mr. P. Barker, the second editor of the *News*, was aged about fifty years, and a native of the State of New York, where he had studied for the ministry. He came to this county from Chicago, where he had been a local preacher for the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. He often occupied the pulpits of his church at various places in this county. While publishing the *News* at Lincoln, he also published papers for Brookville and Wilson, on the Kansas Pacific Railway. He is now a resident of the State of New Jersey.

A Presbyterian Church was organized in Lincoln Center in June, 1874, by the Rev. H. C. Bradbury, who was for several years its Pastor. The church building, an elegant stone edifice, was commenced in 1875, and dedicated in July, 1879. It is valued at $3,500. The church numbers some thirty-five members, the following named being the present Trustees: D. E. Coolbaugh, Pres.; Geo. M. Lutes, Capt. J. T. Smith, C. J. Brown, John Stein.

The Vesper Presbyterian Church, in Pleasant Township, is also in charge of Rev. H. C. Bradbury. This class contains twenty-four members and was organized Sept. 8, 1878. They have no church building. A Sabbath-school is regularly held with an average attendance of seventy-five scholars.

The Blue Stem Presbyterian, in the southwestern part of the county, was organized in March, 1882, and now has twenty-eight members and a regular Sabbath-school of eighty-five scholars. Rev. H. C. Bradbury is also the pastor of this church.

Rev. John Kelley, of Ellsworth, was instrumental in founding a class and building a Catholic Church at this place. The congregation numbers over 300, and services are held monthly. They have a plain frame building in the northwest part of the city erected at an expense of $1,000.

The M. E. Church society was organized in this city in the fall of 1872. It now numbers 115 members. The first pastor was Rev. J. D. Mattson. They have built no house of worship, but regular services are held each Sabbath in the commodious hall in Cummings's Bank Building. The children and members assist in maintaining the Union Sunday-school. Rev. J. M. Miller is the present pastor. Arrangements are being made to build a church during the year 1883.

The Bible Christian Church society was organized in Lincoln Center in the winter of 1876. It now numbers twenty-one members, and is under the care and pastoral guidance of Rev. J. S. Strange. The Baptist Church is used as their regular house of worship. Their Sabbath-school scholars attend the Union Sabbath-school.

A Lutheran Church was organized Dec. 17, 1881, with a membership of thirteen, Rev. J. A. Bright, pastor. They are at present occupying the Baptist Church, a frame edifice on Main street, which is not now needed by the Baptists as the society has moved away in detail until only one of the original members remains a resident of Lincoln.

At Denmark, in Salt Creek Township, the Lutherans have a church building which cost about $1,500, and was built in 1880. The society was organized in 1877, and now numbers about forty-two members.

The various churches of Lincoln Center have formed a Union Sabbath-school which is held regularly every Sunday in the Presbyterian Church. Capt. J. T. Smith is the popular and able Superintendent who keeps up the interest in the work. The average attendance is seventy-five. They have a well-patronized library.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association, an auxiliary branch of which was formed in Lincoln in 1881. At present writing the officers are: Mrs. Emily Biggs, President; Mrs. E. Lutes, Vice-President; Mrs. Anna C. Wait, Secretary. This auxiliary numbers sixty-five members, and has two auxiliaries in the county, one at Pinon postoffice and the other at Tower Springs.

Lincoln Intrenchment, No. 62, of the Sir Knights of the Grand Army of the Union, was organized in this city in December, 1881. It now has enrolled over sixty members, of whom D. H. Malone is Colonel-Commanding, and Chas. G. Wood, Adjutant.

Center Lodge, I. O. O. F., was organized in Lincoln, March 23, 1874. The lodge has grown in wealth until now its property is valued at $500, and has twenty-eight members. The present officers are: D. B. Day, N. G.; Geo. M. Lutes, V. G.; S. A. Alton, Sec.; S. Holcomb, Treas.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 154, A., F. & A. M., was organized in this city on the 28th day of March, 1874. It now numbers about fifty members. This lodge united with the bank in erecting an elegant stone building, and their hall is estimated to be worth about $1,500. The present officers are: D. H. Malone, W. M.; J. S. Strange, S. W.; M. Robertson, J. W.; J. D. Miller, Sec.

Lincoln Center has only developed as a trading point, but in this particular is a town of considerable note. Several large stores of considerable pretentions in regard to size of buildings and greater as regards stocks carried are scattered about the town. Nearly all the business houses are built of stone while the majority of the dwellings are frame. South of town a handsome iron bridge spans the Saline River. It was built and put in place by the King Bridge Company, of Kansas City, and the towns of Elkhorn and Indianas have put up their bonds in the sum of $4,000 in payment for the same.

Just above the bridge is the handsome and substantial stone mill building, commenced in the year 1872 by Elias Rees. The mill is now complete and the estate of E. Rees values the property at $12,500. The mill contains four run of stone and has every later improvement for custom mills. A dwelling and store building adjacent causes the crossing at the bridge to have the appearance of a town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE W. ANDERSON, editor and proprietor *Lincoln County Register*, was born on board the ship Wycliffe, 300 miles northeast of the harbor of New York, in September, 1846. His parents, on arriving in the United States, located in Morgan County, Ohio, where they lived until 1856, when they removed to Grant County, Wis., where his father died in 1859, and from then until 1861 he made his home with his guardian until the breaking out of the war, when, in June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company M, Fifth Missouri Cavalry, for three years. He engaged in the battles of Pea Ridge, Ivy Farm, Guntown and Tupelo. He was wounded in the hand, face and thigh, and was discharged as Quartermaster-Sergeant, October, 1864, at St. Louis, Mo., when he returned to Wisconsin, where he was principal of the graded school of Muscoda for three years, when he moved to Mitchell County, Kan., where he homesteaded a farm and carried on farming until the spring of 1875, when he moved to Beloit, Kansas, where he bought the *Gazette* office and was its editor and proprietor until 1879, when he sold out his paper in Beloit and moved to Lincoln, Kan., and bought the *Lincoln County Register*, and is to date its publisher and proprietor. He was married in 1866 to Miss Mary Townsend, of Woodman, Wis., and to them have been born four children—Caddie, Gracie, Roy and Max.

E. B. BISHOP, dealer in flour, meal and grain, established his present business in Lincoln, Kans., Jan. 1, 1883. Was born in Scotland, Oct. 16, 1826. At an early age his parents came to the United States and located in Kentucky, where they lived for three years on a farm, when they moved to McDonough County, Ills., where the family lived until 1870. E. B. was brought up as a farmer, which business he followed until 1870, when he came to Kansas and located in Salina, where he clerked in a hardware store until 1873 when he moved to Lincoln, Kans., and established the first hardware store in the county, which he run until the winter of 1874 and '75, when he sold out and has since been engaged in farming until he established his present business. Was married Feb. 13, 1858, to Miss Sarah Beard, of Burlington, Iowa. He is a member of long standing of the I. O. O. F.

CHARLES J. BROWN, banker, was born in Medford, Mass., May 10, 1846, where he resided until 1852, when his parents moved to Bryant's Pond, Mass. During his residence at Bryant's Pond he attended Bowdoin College for four years, from which he graduated. Then, in 1869, he came West and located in Beloit, Kan., and in 1872 engaged in the real estate business with Mr. Levi Cooper, which he followed until 1880 when he removed to Lincoln, Kan., where he was a land and loan agent until the spring of 1881, when, in connection with A. U. Schuster, of St. Joe, Mo., and H. T. Walker, of Beloit, Kan., they established the Saline Valley Bank. The capital of bank is $50,000 and the deposits to amount of $15,000. Do a general banking business, making loans and collections and dealing in foreign and domestic exchange, with C. J. Brown as Cashier. Mr. Brown is also largely interested in the cattle interest of the county; has now 165 head, 45 of which he is feeding for market. Was County Surveyor, Mitchell County, for five years. Representative to State Legislature from Mitchell County, Kan., 1879 and 188[illegible].

W. W. DAVIS & SON, grocers, located in Lincoln, Kan., in 1874, and established a general merchandising establishment, which they conducted for two years, when they sold out and moved on a farm where they lived for four years, when they came back to Lincoln and established their present place of business, where they carry a full and complete and well-selected stock of fancy and staple groceries. The senior member of the firm was born in Kentucky in 1828. During the time previous to his coming to Kansas he lived in Missouri, Texas, Nebraska and Arkansas, visiting the celebrated watering places and medical institutions for his health. The junior member of the firm, Frank Davis, was born in Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 22, 1860, and at present is a member of his father's family (as he is single), and has in all of the moves made by his father been with him. W. W. Davis was married to Miss Mary Graham, of Missouri. Six children—Fanny F. (now Mrs. Bryant), Frank M., Maud, Florence, Willie and Anna.

N. C. FANCHER, physician, settled in Lincoln, Kan., in the spring of 1880, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was born in Overton County, Tenn., Jan. 18, 1835, where he was brought up as a farmer's boy until 1850, when he went to Harrison County, Mo., where he again farmed until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company G, Sixth Missouri S. Militia, and was discharged as a private April 20, 1865. During his term of service he participated in nearly all the battles of any importance in Missouri, of which the following are a few of them: Engagement with Porter on H. & St. Joe R. R., battle of Humansville, Mo., where Joe Shelby and Quantrell were handsomely whipped, battle of Pineville, Berryville, second battle of Fort Smith, Buffalo Valley, and drove Pap Price from Raleigh to Jefferson, Elm Creek, and many others of less importance. After his discharge from the army he returned to Harrison County, Mo., where he visited friends for one year, when he went to Kansas City, Mo., where he engaged in contracting as a brick and stone mason and plasterer until 1868, when he met with an accident, breaking his leg, compelling him to give up his trade, when he purchased a stock of drugs and located in what was then New Chicago, Kan., the first stock of drugs in the town, where he conducted his business and read medicine under Dr. Sweeney, of the same place, until 1873, when he moved to Sumner County, Kan., where he took up a farm, where he resided as a farmer and a doctor until April, 1879, when he came to Lincoln, where he has since been in the practice of his profession; attended lectures at the Medical College of Kansas City, Mo. He is a member of the Eclectic Board of Physicians of Kansas. He was married to Miss Rebecca Sams, in April, 1857. They have one child—James D. Dr. Fancher is a member of the Order of S. K. G. A. U.

GEORGE W. FINCH, prosecuting attorney, was born in Clay County, Ill., June 21, 1849, where he resided until he was eight years of age, when his parents went to Noblesville, Ind., where he lived for two years, when he returned to Clay County, Ill., where he attended public school until 1869, when he came to Miami County, Kan., where he farmed and read law with Hon. Benjamin Simpson, and in the spring of 1877 commenced the practice of law at Paola, Kan. He was admitted to the bar of the District Court of Kansas at Paola, Oct. 22, 1877, Hon. Judge H. Stevens presiding, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court Sept. 7, 1881, Judge Albert Horton presiding. He followed the practice of law at Paola, Kan., until the spring of 1878, when he came to Lincoln, where he has since filled an honored position in the bar. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Lincoln County in 1880 and re-elected in 1882. He was married to Miss Sallie G. Kilgore, of Miami County, Kan., Jan. 1, 1870, and to them have been born five children—Minnie E., Mary, Harry G., Ursel and Clyde. He is a member of Sir Knights Grand Army of the Union.

EMERSON HAMMER, Postmaster, was born near Montpelier, Ind., Aug. 12, 1855, where he lived until 1873. Until 1873 he was engaged as a farmer near Montpelier, and in 1873 went to Montpelier, where he engaged in the grocery business until 1876; then was employed as a clerk in a general store, which he continued until 1878, when he came to Kansas and located at Wichita, where he remained for one year, and in 1879 came to Lincoln County, Kan., where he farmed for one year, when, in the fall of 1879, he came to Lincoln and engaged in the loan and insurance business until November, 1882, when he was appointed Postmaster at Lincoln. From January, 1880, to the time he was appointed Postmaster he was the Deputy County Clerk for Lincoln County, Kan.

HIRAM HAMMER, County Clerk, was born in Blackford County, Ind., July 11, 1849, where he resided on a farm and attended the public schools, also the Academy of Wells County for three years. Taught school in Wells County for one term. Then to Clay County, Ill., and taught school two terms, and then attended State Normal School at Bloomington, Ill., for one term, when he returned to Montpelier, Ind., and during the fall of 1871 taught a select school, and during the winter one term of public school, and in the following year, 1872, came to Lincoln County, Kan., where he engaged in farming and teaching school until fall of 1880, when he came to the city of Lincoln, he being elected to the office of County Clerk; re-elected fall of 1882. Taught school in Saline County, Kan., for six consecutive terms in one district. Is a member of Masonic Fraternity, being a Master Mason. Married to Miss Katie Donmeyer, of Johnstown, Pa., April 24, 1877. Have two children—Hattie and Kittie. Is one of the original projectors of the Topeka, Salina & Western R. R.

ED. M. HARRIS, County Treasurer, was born in Fayette County, Ind., Sept. 28, 1846, and from his fourteenth year until 1867 he was engaged as a clerk in a general merchandising establishment, and in 1867 he established a general store in Andersonville, which he conducted until 1871, when he closed out his business and came to Kansas, and located in Lincoln County and homesteaded a farm of eighty acres, which he farmed four years. In the fall of 1875, he was elected Clerk of Lincoln County and re-elected in 1877, and in 1879 was elected Treasurer of the county and re-elected in 1881. He was married March 17, 1868, to Miss Mary A. Hedrick, of Franklin County, Ind. They have had born to them eight children, five of whom are living—Grace E., Edith V., Clyde, Victor C. and Bernice C. He is an active member of Lincoln Lodge, No. 154, A., F. & A. M.

S. O. HINDS, attorney at law, came to Lincoln, Kan., in May, 1874, where he resided for one year and then took a claim one mile south of the city, where he lived for five years, when he again moved to Lincoln, where he has since resided. He was born in Jennings County, Ind., Dec. 8, 1845, where he resided on a farm until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged in March, 1863, on surgeon's certificate of disability. He re-enlisted as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Was discharged in March, 1866, under a general order from the War Department. In the battles of Resaca, South Mountain, New Hope Church; through the campaign and around Atlanta, ending at Jonesboro; came back with Thomas. Was in all the engagements until Old Pap took in Hood at Nashville, Tenn. After his discharge from the army he returned to Indiana, visiting for a short time, when he went to Decatur County, Iowa, where his parents had previously moved; attended school at Leon, Iowa, for three years, when he commenced the study of law under John W. Hervey. Was admitted to the bar at Leon, Iowa, Hon. Samuel Forrey presiding, September, 1873. Then in the fall of 1873 he came to Kansas and located in Mitchell County, where he resided until the spring of 1874, when he came to Lincoln County, where he has since been engaged in the practice of law. Was elected County Attorney for Lincoln County, Kan., in the fall of 1874; re-elected in the fall of 1876. Was Justice of the Peace of Elkhorn Township for two years. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Lincoln, Kan. He was married to Miss Jennie Rankin, of Dexter, Iowa, May 1, 1873, who died Aug. 3, 1877, leaving two children—Warren C. and Jessie M. He was married to Miss Luella A. Gilkison, of Lincoln County, Kan., March 27, 1879. They have two children—Josie G. and Franklin J.

HERMAN HOLCOMB, grocer, was born in Tioga County, Pa., March 15, 1820, where he resided until 1835, when he, with his parents, moved to Ashtabula County, O., where they lived on a farm for two years, when they moved to Kane County, Ill., living on farm until 1845, when he moved to Jefferson County, Wis., where he worked as a farm hand for eighteen months, when he went to Dodge County, Wis., and farmed for three years. Then in 1850 he went to Richland County, Wis., where he followed farming until the fall of 1856, when he moved to Richardson County, Neb., where he again farmed until 1874, when he came to Lincoln, Kan., where he engaged in the hardware and implement business until the fall of 1881, when he sold out his stock and settled up his accounts, and in September, 1882, engaged in his present business. He now carries a full and complete stock of staple and fancy groceries. He enlisted as a private in Company G, Second Nebraska Cavalry, Nov. 6, 1862, and was discharged Dec. 6, 1863, expiration of term of service. Was elected as a member of State Legislature of Nebraska, 1872, for one term; Justice of the Peace of Spicer Township, Richardson Co., Neb., for four years. Was married to Miss Nancy L. Loop, Jan. 1, 1853, to whom were born five children, of whom four are living—Clara C., Hester R., Anna C. and Julia M. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

FRANK N. KINNEY, druggist, established his present business July 6 1881, and carries a well and carefully selected stock of drugs to the amount of about $1,500. He was born in Plymouth, Wayne Co., Mich., Aug. 21, 1860. In the year 1861 he, with his parents, removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where his father followed ship-building and carpentering until July, 1863, when his parents again removed to Ovid, Clinton Co., Mich., where they resided until his father, John J. Kinney, enlisted in the first company S. S. attached to the Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry, February, 1864, where he served until the springing of the mine at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864, where he was killed. His mother and family then remained in Michigan until 1868, then moved to St. Paul, Minn., where they lived one year, then again returned to Michigan, and in October, 1862, moved to Lincoln County, Kan., where they took up a homestead and engaged in farming and stock business, until July, 1881, when he commenced his present business. His father, John J. Kinney, married, in Sodus, N. Y., Miss Harriet J. Bradshaw, Dec. 28, 1858, direct descendant of John Bradshaw, of English history. They had three children two of whom are living at the present time—Frank, the subject of this sketch, and Hattie. Frank was married to Miss Jennie Hinds, of Decatur County, Iowa, Sept. 27, 1882. He is a member of the S. K. G. A. U.

GEO. M. LUTES, Cashier, Bank of Lincoln County. The Bank of Lincoln County was established March 1, 1878, by Geo. M. Lutes, acting in the interests of J. P. Cummins, under the firm name of J. P. Cummins & Co., with a capital of $10,000 and deposits $15,000. This is the oldest banking establishment in Lincoln County, and is now doing business in Mr. Cummins's commodious stone building, erected under the management of Mr. Lutes, in 1881, at a cost of $7,000. This firm does a general banking business, buying and selling foreign and domestic exchange, and making a specialty of collections. All the business is managed solely by Mr. Lutes. Mr. Lutes was born in Jackson County, Ind., May 7, 1848. He enlisted as a private of Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in 1864, and was discharged Jan. 6, 1866, under general order from the War Department. In 1866 he removed to Bloomington, Monroe Co., Ind., where he attended the State University for three years, afterward going to Adams County, Iowa, where he served two years as Deputy County Auditor. He engaged in teaching in the public schools both of Indiana and Iowa. He was married June 22, 1879, to Miss Sallie E. Jones, of Hopkins, Mo. They have one child, Elmer Herbert. Mr Lutes is a member of Center Lodge, No. 111, I. O. O. F. He was the first Mayor of Lincoln, serving two terms. He was a member of the Republican convention that nominated Jno. P. St. John for Governor, and has always been an active advocate of temperance reform.

LOU A. MINX, attorney, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, Oct. 6. 1847, where he resided until 1876. In 1868 he left school at Athens, Ohio, and went to Point Pleasant, West Va., and read law under Judge Moore, and was admitted to the bar at Point Pleasant, West Va., in 1872, and until coming to Kansas practiced law at Syracuse and Middleport, Ohio, and Parkersburg, West Va., and in 1876 he came to Lincoln where he has since given the profession his exclusive attention and has established for himself the reputation of being one of the leading members of the bar of Western Kansas. He was married to Miss Julia A. Flemming, of Athens, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1879, to whom has been born one child—Clarence A., two years old. Mr. Minx is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a Master Mason. Was Deputy County Clerk of Lincoln County for one year, also City Attorney for the City of Kansas for one year, and is now the U. P. R'y Land Agent.

M. ROBERTSON, manufacturer and dealer in monuments, tombs, headstones, etc., established his business in July, 1882, and is using in his shop American and Italian marble, and also a native marble discovered by him in Lincoln County. It is variegated in color, of a very fine grain, and takes an excellent polish. It is unlike any other kind of marble; it has curious figures resembling water-courses, mountains, and other natural objects. It is a rare curiosity. Mr. Robertson is turning out some very nice work; he is a skillful workman, having had much experience in his line of business. He worked at his trade in the principal cities of England and Scotland, and many years in the best shops in London. He was born in Scotland, March 22, 1830, and resided there and worked at his trade until 1855, when he went to England, where he resided, still working at his trade, until he came to the United States, in 1868. He worked at the Custom House, at Madison, Wis., for one year, and from there he visited Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, and went to St. Louis, Mo., and worked at the four courts building until the spring of 1871, when he came to Kansas and located on a farm in Saline County; from there he came to Lincoln County, in 1873, and built the court-house. He homesteaded a quarter-section of land in 1876, and resided on it until he proved up on it. Since then he has resided in Lincoln and followed his trade and built the best buildings in the city, the Cummins Bank Building, a very fine structure, and other buildings in the city and county. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and also of the I. O. O. F. He was married in Scotland, in 1855, to Miss Elizabeth MacFarlane of Leith, Scotland. They have five children living—Daniel, Kate, Malcolm, Alex. and Anna.

A. S. ROBINSON, Register of Deeds, is a native of Genesee County, N. Y., where he was born May 18, 1821, and where he resided until 1825, his parents then moving to Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he lived for twelve years attending the public schools during the time, and in 1837 his parents moved to Crawford County, Pa., where, with his father, he followed shoemaking until 1844 when they moved to Trumbull County, O., where he followed his trade until the summer of 1846, when he went to Cook County, Ill., where he farmed for two years, when he went to Will County, Ill., where he worked as a practical shoemaker until 1866, when he moved to Butler County, Iowa, where he farmed and ran a shoe shop until 1875, when he came to Lincoln, Kan., where he kept a hotel until 1879, when he pre-empted a farm, where he lived until January, 1880, when he took charge of the office of Register of Deeds having been elected in the fall of 1879, and re-elected in the fall of 1881. He was married Feb. 14, 1842, to Miss Sarah Marshall, who died in

Wilmington, Ill., in June, 1855, leaving four children—Ellen, Alonzo M., Rosette and George. He was married to his second wife, Mrs. Frutilla Crosby, June 5, 1856, and of this union were born six children of whom are living Carrie and Fredrick. He was Justice of the Peace of Elkhorn Township for three years.

RALPH A. THOMPSON, bakery and restaurant, was born in St. Thomas, Elgin Co., Canada, January 3, 1847, where he resided until 1858, when his parents came to Kansas and settled in Shawnee, Johnson Co., Kan., where he resided, attending school, until 1862, when he went to Kansas City, Mo., where he stayed for one year when he again came to Kansas and located in Wyandotte where he lived until May 7, 1863, when he enlisted as a private in Company I, Sixth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, serving with honor to himself and credit to his Government until July 18, 1865, when his regiment, by general order from the War Department, was discharged at Devall's Bluff, Ark. After his discharge from the army he traveled through the States of Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming Territory and Nebraska, and in the spring of 1868, settled in Saline County, Kan., where he engaged in the hotel business until 1876, when he went to Colorado, where he worked at mining and stamp milling, until early in 1879, when he returned to Salina, Kan., where he visited friends for a short time, when he came to Lincoln, Kan., where he has since conducted a bakery and restaurant. The character of this place is described tersely and to the point like this: "So much like home." He was married to Miss Julia Springer, of Lincoln County, Kan., and to them have been born five children of whom three are living—Minnie B., Julia and Ralph Algernon. He is a member of long standing of the I. O. O. F. He was living with his parents in Shawnee when Quantrell made his murderous raid to Lawrence Kan., and his father was taken out to be *shot*, but through the influence of the Rev. Mr. Palmer his life was saved.

H. A. TRASK, Sheriff, was born in Winnebago County, Ill., July 13, 1846, and when only four years of age his parents moved to Elmore, Ottawa Co., Ohio, where he resided, attending school until Feb. 10, 1863, when he enlisted as a private in Company E, Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged Oct. 25, 1865, under general order from War Department. Aside from being in many skirmish battles he participated in the battles of Gun Town, Tupelo, Red River campaign and Nashville. After visiting a short time in Ohio, after close of the war, he went to Mexico, where he resided for nearly two years, when he came to Kansas and took a homestead in Lincoln County, where he resided as a farmer until 1879, when he moved to the city of Lincoln, he being elected Sheriff of the county; re-elected in 1881. Is an honored member of the Masonic Order, being a Master Mason. He was married to Miss Sarah Jarrett, of Indiana, in 1869, and the happy family is now father, mother and six children—Eva, Dan, Bertie, Sissie, Jenny and Henry.

WALTER S. WAIT, born in Northampton, Summit County, Ohio, July 10, 1836. After leaving the district school he attended the Twinsbury Institute and the Akron High School, both of Summit County. In December, 1857, he was married to Miss Anna Churchill, and in March, 1858, they removed to Missouri, and engaged in teaching. His strong Anti-slavery and Union sentiments made him a marked man with the rebels of that State, and in May, 1861, he found it necessary to remove with his family, a wife and one child, an infant, to Quincy, Ill., where he enlisted as a private in the Fiftieth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers. He was soon promoted to Orderly Sergeant of his company, and in September, 1862, was promoted for meritorious services rendered at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, from Sergeant to Captain. He, with his regiment, was actively engaged in the memorable battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, the siege of Corinth and the battle of Corinth, which followed in October following, and was with Sherman in his Georgia campaign till after the fall of Atlanta; and in October, 1864, he resigned, by reason of bad health, and returned to his former home in Ohio, and read law in the office of Judge Carpenter, and was admitted to the bar. In December, 1866, removed to Indiana, where he practiced till the spring of 1871, when he removed to Kansas, and in March, 1872, located at Lincoln Centre, and served one year as County Attorney, by appointment. In 1878 was elected a member of the Legislature from Lincoln County.

OTHER TOWNS.

Rocky Hill is a natural town which sprang up a few rods east of the old paper town of Abram, which was for a brief time the county seat. The most important industry in this town is the flouring mill of Graham Bros., which was commenced in 1871 by Ezra Hubbard, and was the first mill in the county, and now is one of the good ones; it contains three run of burrs, and is valued at $7,000. Quite a trade has centered about the mill, and several stores and numerous good and substantial dwellings mark an embryo town. In February, 1881, the county of Lincoln voted $75,000 in bonds to aid in building the Topeka, Salina & Western Railroad through the county. The arrival of this road will make Rocky Hill a place of importance.

In Colorado Township the firm of D. Hardesty have a good flouring custom mill in operation, with two run of stones, for which the Saline River furnishes the power. This firm has already expended $5,000 in making this a good property and contemplates still further expenses and improvements.

Sylvan Grove is the name of a rural town in Pleasant Township, at which a postoffice was established in 1873. The most important industry here is the flouring mill of Merriman & Masterson. This place is located fourteen miles west of the center and county capital, and the above mentioned mill is a nucleus about which gathers quite a large business. The mill contains, and operates both night and day, three run of stones. The reputation their flour has obtained makes it one of the better flouring mills of the West.

Pottersburg was laid out and platted by A. S. Potter in June of 1874. This little city is in the center of the coal region of Lincoln County. It is located at the confluence of Bacon and Spillman creeks and on the line of the proposed Topeka, Salina & Western Railroad.

An organized class of the Methodist Episcopal Church is here in prosperous condition. It was organized in 1875 and now numbers over seventy members, with a Sabbath-school of 148 registered scholars in average attendance. The Rev. Ira G. Morrill is the present pastor.

Abram.—It would scarcely be just to omit a mention of this town, although at present it does not exist. It was the first county seat and was platted, as the records show, in April, 1871, embracing the northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 12, Range 7. Myron D. Green, heretofore referred to as first County Attorney, was the president of the town company; but the fates which control the settlement of all new countries decided that this town should die—and it died.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

OTTAWA County, organized in 1866, is situated on the west side of the sixth principal meridian, 125 miles west of the Missouri River, and in the third tier of counties from the north. It is bounded on the north by Cloud County, on the east by Clay, on the south by Saline, and on the west by Lincoln and Mitchell counties. It is twenty-four miles north and south, by thirty east and west, and contains 460,800 acres. It is one of the best counties in Central and Western Kansas, having a rich soil, desirable location, being most admirably watered, and possessing a good supply of timber, and an abundance of excellent building stone, red sandstone, and limestone. It is watered by the Solomon and Saline rivers, and numerous creeks. The Solomon, with a broad and exceedingly fertile valley, flows diagonally from the northwest to the southeast, through the center of the county, affording extensive water power. It has in most places a deep channel, with a solid gravel or stone bottom, and a constant supply of water, requisites of a good manufacturing stream. Its principal tributaries from the north are: Buckeye, Coal, Sand, Lindsey, Pipe, Yockey and Mortimer creeks; from the south or west: Salt, Spring and Sloan creeks. The largest of them are Salt and Pipe creeks, the former being of considerable size and importance. The Saline River runs diagonally across the southwestern corner of the county, watering Culver Township. It is quite as large a stream as the Solomon. Along the rivers and most of the creeks there is a good supply of timber, principally cottonwood and elm; but oak, box elder, walnut, ash and huckleberry are also found in all parts of the county

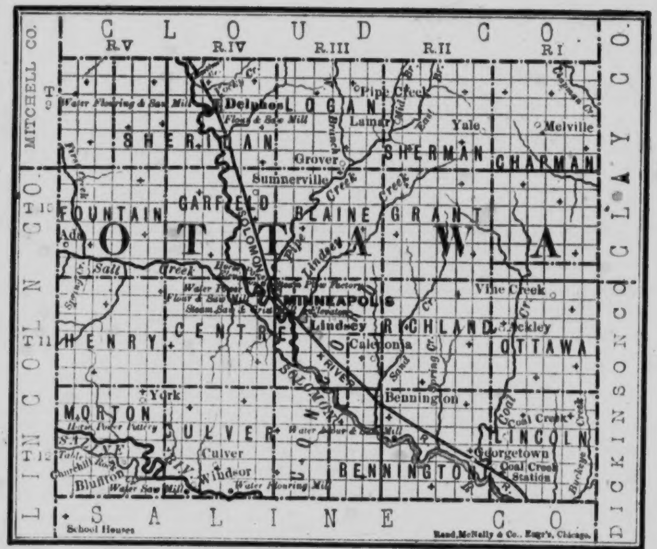

FEDERAL CENSUS.

	1870.	1880.
(a) Bennington Township		832
(b) Centre Township, including Minneapolis City		1,838
(c) Chapman Township		846
(d) Concord Township	720	613
(e) Culver Township	250	1,111
(f) Fountain Township		829
(g) Grant Township		384
(h) Henry Township		364
(i) Lincoln Township		400
(j) Logan Township		1,198
(k) Ottawa Township	359	652
(l) Sheridan Township	798	1,240
	2,127	10,307
Minneapolis City		1,084

(a) In 1872, from parts of Concord and Ottawa.
(b) In 1871, from parts of Concord and Sheridan.
(c) In 1876, from part of Logan.
(d) In 1871, part to Centre; in 1872, part to Bennington.
(e) In 187[illegible], name changed from Trippville; in 1879, part to Henry.
(f) In 1873, from part of Sheridan.
(g) In 1878, from part of Logan.
(h) In 1879, from part of Culver.
(i) In 1879, from part of Ottawa.
(j) In 1871, from part of Ottawa; in 1876, part to Chapman; in 1878, part to Grant.
(k) In 1871, part to Logan; in 1872, part to Bennington; in 1879, part to Lincoln.
(l) In 1871, part to Centre; in 1873, part to Fountain.

Coal has been discovered in various parts of the county, principally along Coal Creek. No mines have been thoroughly tested to ascertain the extent of the supply, which doubtless is quite limited. There are a number of salt springs along the two rivers and Salt Creek, whose waters are highly impregnated with saline matter. An excellent quality of red sandstone is found in great abundance along the streams. It is quite soft when first quarried, but, with exposure, oxidizes, and becomes very hard. It is found in a great variety of shades, which, when artistically arranged, make a very handsome wall. There is also an abundance of limestone, which is very soft and easily worked when first quarried, but hardens with exposure. An excellent quality of brick clay, and clay for pottery and stoneware, is found and utilized in the southern part of the county.

The "City of Rocks" is situated two and a half miles southwest of Minneapolis, on the opposite side of the Solomon Valley, and half way up the bordering hills. It once consisted of several hundred round and oval-shaped rocks, one half of which are now quite perfectly preserved. The remainder are broken, and the fragments somewhat scattered, yet every piece shows the original sphericity. They vary in size from two to fifteen feet in diameter. The stone is a white, flinty sandstone, and is in thin layers or shales. The City of Rocks is one of the most interesting natural curiosities in the State, and to every visitor the question of its origin is puzzling. It is claimed by some that the rocks belong to the cretaceous period; that they have been worn into their present globular shape by the action of the water. The most satisfactory answer is, that when the land was submerged a tribe of marine insects gathered here in spherical masses, in and around which solidified white, shifting sand. There is one place in Lincoln, the adjoining county west, where a similar formation is found, but the specimens are not so numerous nor so perfectly preserved. The imperfectness of the specimens there has caused greater diversity of theory in reference to the mysterious natural exhibition. But whether the true theory is found or not, every visitor will gaze with admiration and wonder on the City of Rocks.

One third of the land in the county is valley, and two thirds table or gently rolling table land, making it an agricultural and stock-raising section. The valley lands are exceedingly fertile, the soil consisting of the alluvial deposits common along Western rivers. There are a great many fine farms on the uplands which yield large crops of grain; yet they are better adapted to grazing, as they are more subject to drought than the valley lands. The soil of the uplands, a dark mold, is from six inches to three feet in depth.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

The early travelers and gold hunters found this country in the possession of the Kaw Indians, a tribe not so treacherous and bloodthirsty as the Sioux and Pawnee. The first white men to venture into this Indian haunted frontier to commence the noble work of winning the country from its thralldom of barbarism were William Still, George Darling, and a Frenchman named La Pere. In May, 1855 they built a cabin near the mouth of Coal Creek (then Myer's) and cultivated a garden that year. They were a part of the Reader colony, the larger portion of which settled at Solomon City, at the junction of the Solomon and Smoky Hill rivers. At this time they were almost beyond the frontier, and within the Indians' hunting grounds. The settlements of safety were many miles east. In June, 1855, a party from Ohio explored the Solomon Valley, with the design of selecting a location for a large colony from that State, but the Sioux war on the Smoky Hill River, and the fact of the Kansas River not being navigable, caused them to abandon their design and seek a location less liable to invasion from the Indians. Of the first three settlers in the county, La Pere was probably killed by the savages. The Sioux were in camp on the Saline River, and to them he went on a friendly visit, but never returned In 1855–'56 the Sioux war and border ruffian troubles had the effect of checking the great immigration in prospect for the valleys west of the Kansas River. In the fall of 1857 Mr. Myers, who gave the name to the creek, came into Ottawa County, but settled on Turkey Creek, Dickinson County. In the fall of 1858 Wm. Frost located near the mouth of Coal Creek. During this same season a number of settlers took claims, but did not permanently locate until in the spring of 1859, when the following came into Ottawa County: S. M. Wright, one and a half miles north of Minneapolis; E. W. Branch, just adjoining the town site; Jacob Humburger, four miles northeast, on Pipe Creek; H. R. Little and Josiah Hocker, adjacent to Wm. Frost's old claim, near the mouth of Coal Creek and the eastern boundary line of Ottawa County. Messrs. Wright and Branch built the first cabins occupied by families in the county, and their wives were the first white women who entered its limits for the purpose of making homes there. In 1857–'58 the hunters and trappers who visited Solomon Valley gave names to many of its creeks. For some unexplained reason these wayfarers left a wagon-load of plunder behind them, just above Minneapolis, for the ownership of which a lawsuit was subsequently tried in the District Court, at Junction City. Judging from the evidence there produced, the "gentlemen" who gave Fisher, Lindsey, Brown and Chriss creeks their names, were not the most savory morsels of humanity in the world. Most of the names of these Solomon Valley creeks have since been changed—in respect to the living. The great drought of 1860 checked immigration. In the fall of 1861 came the Indian scare. Mr. Still moved down into Dickinson County with his family; Messrs. Humburger and Darling into Saline, and the Branches went East to live. Mr. Wright, who had also fled, returned in the fall of 1863, as did Mr. Still. During the early part of 1864 the Indians became again very troublesome. Their raids were frequent in adjoining counties, and some of the settlers in Ottawa County lost their lives. In the spring of 1864 six settlers in Saline, Ottawa and Mitchell counties lost their lives. This induced a number of them to band themselves together for protection. Israel Markley, S. M. Wright, J. C. Boblett, J. C. Stull, A. and S. Z. Boss, Thomas Dalrymple, Chapman, H. S. Wooden, J. M. Jones, Al and Ed Scheilenbrand and others built Fort Solomon, which stood on the river near the present residence of Hon. E. Holingsworth. Log houses were also built in the form of a square, and enclosed with palisades. Inside of the enclosure was a good well, and every precaution was taken to be prepared for a long siege, which, fortunately, the settlers were not obliged to endure. The majority of the people in the county at this time lived in these houses from the summer of 1864 to the spring of 1865. Major-General Custis gave the unpretentious garrison a noted little gun, known as "Jim Lane's Pocket Piece." It is still in the county, a souvenir of those days.

In the year 1865 the county received an influx of discharged soldiers, coming to take advantage of their soldiers' claims. This rapid increase in population induced Israel Markley and J. C. Boblett to build the Elkhorn saw and flour mill, the first of the kind in the county, in 1864–'65. With the exception of horse-stealing, comparative quiet and peace prevailed in this county from 1865 until 1868. Up to this time only one man was known to have been killed by the Indians. His name was Peter Miller. A band of Pawnees came to his place, the farm now owned by Levi Yonkey, in July, 1862, and killed him and plundred his cabin. The Cheyennes, Kiawas, Arapahoes and Sioux used to congregate at the "Great Spirit" spring, "Waconda," and from there make raids on the Republican, Solomon and Saline Valleys. The town Wauconda, on the Solomon River, in Mitchell County, is situated near, and named after, this spring. Early in the morning of August 12, 1868, the Indians came pouring into the valley of the Solomon, and during the three succeeding days laid waste the fair settlements as far down as Yonkey's farm, which was in the northwestern part of the county. There were none killed, however, in Ottawa, but in Mitchell and Cloud counties their victims were many. C. C. Clark was attacked just below Delphos, as he was retreating down the valley, with his family in his wagon, but by fast driving, with his reins in one hand and his revolver in the other, he kept the cowards at bay and reached Minneapolis in safety. On the fourteenth of the following October another raid was made through Ottawa County, which was far more disastrous than the one of August. A large amount of stock was driven off, all the household plunder they could carry stolen, four lives taken, and one woman carried away captive. The victims were Peter Karns, old Mr. Smith, John Andrews and Alexander Smith. A Mr. Morgan was severely wounded, and his wife carried away into captivity, from which she was not released for eight long monthe. Mr. Morgan had gone to gather corn on D. Mortimer's farm, which is close to the river in the northern part of the county, and was in the field when attacked. The attack was so sudden that he did not have time to unhitch his team, which he was in the act of doing when the savages approached him. He left the horses partly unhitched and ran for the river, pursued by one of the Indians, who wounded his victim just as he reached the bank. Morgan fell, rolled over the bank, and was left as dead. In the meantime one of the horses freed himself and started for home, followed by the Indians with the other horse, and what they needed of the harness. Mrs. Morgan, seeing the lone horse and supposing the team had run away and perhaps killed her husband, was returning to the field with the animal when she met the Indians and was taken captive. It was a grand reunion when she returned, for she found her husband alive whom she had believed to be dead, and he found the noble wife he had begun to believe was not among the living. As the Indians were pursuing Mr. Smith, whom they killed, they came upon Mr. Virtue, whom they felled with a spear and left for dead, but he was only slightly injured. On the 9th of June, 1869, they made a raid on Summerville. They surrounded Captain Pierce's house, but his son and Ben Markley succeeded in keeping them out of the building. About the same time they burned the Smithville postoffice and killed two young men—Messrs. Dyer and John Wier. These last raids were made principally for plunder. The Indians in the last raid were pursued by a band of settlers. The same day John Lyon, Hendershot, Sticklet and others pursued some thieving Indians ten miles and killed one of their number, but failed to secure the stolen property.

On the 14th of August, 1868, Governor Crawford was telegraphed the situation at midnight, and in four hours he was in Salina, and on the night of the 15th stopped at Asher Creek. His influence caused the General Government to send out, under Generals Sheridan and Custer, the expedition that recaptured Mrs. Morgan and Miss White. The latter was taken from Cloud County one month before Mrs. Morgan was captured. Her father was killed at the same time. There were no more raids into the county, but it was two or three years before the fear of incursions really passed away.

The first settlers in Ottawa County were William Still, George Darling and La Pere, a Frenchman. They built a cabin in May, 1855, near the mouth of Coal Creek, and cultivated a garden, but the Sioux war induced them to leave in the fall.

The first permanent settlers came in 1859. They were S. M. Wright, E. W. Branch, Jacob Humburger, H. R. Little and Josiah Hocker.

The first white women in the county were Mrs. S. M. Wright and Mrs. E. W. Branch, who located with their husbands in 1859.

The first birth in the county occurred in 1859. The parents were Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Wright, to whom a son was born.

The first death was that of Mrs. E. W. Branch. Her demise occurred on the 13th of August, 1859, soon after occupying her new home, and by her request she was buried on the present site of the Minneapolis Cemetery.

Matilda Jones and W. D. Bruce were the first couple married in Ottawa County, this event occurring in 1865. They were married in old Fort Solomon.

The first school was taught at Concord, in 1864, by Miss Charlotte Ingersoll.

The first sermon was preached by Rev. J. H. Hawley, of the Methodist denomination, in 1865. Most of the citizens were present at this first religious gathering. It was held at Mrs. Boss's log cabin at Fort Solomon.

Seymour Ayers and John Knight, appointed in 1864, were the first Justices of the Peace in the county.

The first Postmasters were S. Z. Boss and J. C. Boblett, appointed in 1864, the former for Bennington and the latter for Ayersburg.

The first physician, Dr. McHenry, came in 1867.

The first mill, at Elkhorn, was built by Israel Markley and J. C. Boblett, in 1865.

Colonel John Kerwin started the first store at Fort Solomon in 1866.

Jerome Ingersoll was the first lawyer, locating at Bennington in 1865.

The Legislature of 1860 bounded the county and named it after the Ottawa tribe of Indians. From that time up to 1865 Ottawa, with Clay, Dickinson, Saline and all the unorganized territory west of these counties, was attached to Davis County for judicial purposes. R H. Little, of Ottawa, was a member of the first grand jury that sat at Junction City, and Isaac Markley was defendant to the first suit docketed in the District Court, under State laws, when Ottawa was a part of Davis County. Mr. Markley gained his suit. The Legislature of 1865 attached Ottawa to Saline County for judicial purposes. Dickinson and Saline counties had been organized, and the change was made for the convenience of the people. S. Z. Boss was appointed Justice for Ottawa.

In July, 1866, Seymour Ayers prepared the papers for the organization of the county, it having, supposedly, the required population of 500. Governor Samuel J. Crawford completed the work by appointing Amassa May, Henry Dresher and A. J. Willis, County Commissioners; J. H. Ingersoll, County Clerk; and designating Ayersburg as the county seat until the people should choose for themselves. The first election took place in the following November; result as follows: Commissioners, G. R. Ingersoll, A. H. Boss and Silas Seaman; County Clerk, H S Wooden; Treasurer, Geo. Culver; Sheriff, D. Pierce; and J. H. Ingersoll, County Attorney.

Minneapolis and Lindsey were candidates for county seat honors. They are equally distant from the exact center of the county. As stated, the Governor designated Ayersburg as the county seat until the people should select a place. This was done in the fall of 1866, the vote resulting in favor of Minneapolis. The votes of 1870 and 1872 resulted also in giving the county seat to that city, and the question is, probably, permanently settled.

The county rents buildings in Minneapolis for the county offices; a square has been set apart whereon to erect a substantial court-house as soon as the county becomes sufficiently settled and wealthy. The poor farm is well supplied with buildings.

The Solomon Valley Railroad, a branch of the Kansas Pacific, runs along the Solomon River, from Solomon City to Beloit, where it connects with the Central Branch R. R. It was built to Minneapolis in 1877 and extended to Beloit in 1879 and 1880. The county issued $100,000 worth of bonds in aid of the Solomon Valley Railroad.

With the exception of the year 1874, the insects have not very materially injured the crops of the county, not having proved so detrimental to its financial prosperity as an insufficent amount of rainfall. For some time the question of a sufficient supply of moisture to produce good crops was a serious one, and many have come and gone on account of not being able to stay and try the experiment. With the exception of 1860, the drought has never destroyed both the early and late crops. This section, however, is more subject to droughts than that further east, being nearer the dry plains of the West.

Ottawa County has been visited by three cyclones since 1878. The first occurred the 30th of May, 1879, and passed in a northeasterly direction, entering the county from the southwest. It did no damage until it reached the valley of Salt Creek, from which point it was very destructive, until it passed the northern line of this county, beyond which point it seems to have done no material damage. Within this short distance of about twelve miles the fields were laid waste, twenty dwellings blown to pieces or badly wrecked, and six lives lost, besides considerable damage being occasioned to stock and fowls. The loss of property, not including crops, was estimated at over $15,000. The names of those killed are Katie Krone and her sisters, Mrs. Vosh and Mrs. Anna Vosh; Mr. McCalmot, and a traveler by the name of Jacob Garber, from Center County, Pa., who had taken shelter from the storm under one of Mr. Krone's sheds. There were a number of other persons seriously injured. On the night of the 10th of June, just ten days after the cyclone above mentioned, the flourishing village of Delphos, twelve miles northwest of Minneapolis, was partially destroyed by a huricane. It commenced at Cawker City and continued down the course of the Solomon River, greatly devastating the center of Ottawa County. At the time it struck Delphos—about 10 o'clock—the citizens of Minneapolis were gathered at an ice-cream festival for the benefit of the sufferers of the former cyclone. The charitable entertainment was not disturbed, as the hurricane passed to the north. Thirty-three houses were totally destroyed at Delphos, which was fully one half of the town and included almost its entire business portion. It is remarkable that no lives were lost, but this is due to the fact that the lesson of the cyclone was fresh in the minds of the citizens, as they were within two miles of its path, and when they saw the threatening cloud and heard the fearful rumble and roar of the maddened elements, they sought safety in cellars. The damage to property was about $26,000. The path of the hurricane, which was here much wider than that of the cyclone, crossed the latter at right angles about two miles southeast of Delphos, and destroyed two new dwellings that were rising from the ruins of the cyclone.

On the 9th of June, 1881, two years after the storm last mentioned, the southern part of the county was visited by a cyclone. The course of the storm was toward the east, and just after crossing the Saline, one mile north of the county line, it took the form of a cyclone, continuing thus for about four miles. Within that distance, in the order given, the houses of Messrs. Powell, Phillips, Frothingham, Peters and Davis were all destroyed. Mr. Parker's, only a part of which stood within the path of the cyclone, partially escaped. There were three occupants of Mr. L. F. Frothingham's house: himself and wife, Mary T., and Mr. George Combs, her cousin, all of whom were killed outright; the timbers of the house were scattered for miles. The body of Mr. Frothingham was found 450 feet from the site of the house, terribly mutilated and disfigured, the end of a board having been driven half way through his head. Mrs. Frothingham was thrown about seventy-five yards, her face and head badly bruised, and her cousin was still nearer the house—not so disfigured, but dead. They must have been killed at once. Some of the other families were severely injured, but all recovered. The cyclone lost its rotary motion and force within three miles of Bennington. It was accompanied by very heavy hail.

SCHOOLS AND COUNTY ROSTER.

The first school in the county was taught at Concord, in 1864, by Miss Charlotte Ingersoll. It was very small, as the school population was not more than twenty at that time. It is now about 4,000. The schools are numerous, and generally in an advanced and flourishing condition. The buildings are good, and the latest and most approved text books and school apparatus are used. There are over eighty organized districts, with nearly as many good school-houses. The total valuation of all school property is about $50,000.

County Commissioners.—1866, appointed, Amassa May, Henry Dresher and A. J. Willis; 1866, elected, G. R. Ingersoll, A. H. Boss, Silas Seaman; 1867, A. H. Boss, C. H. Bellis, Levi Yockey; 1868, G. R. Ingersoll, T. Waddell, H. H. Tucker; 1869, J. C. Boblett, Howard, Morton; 1871, G. T. Root, J. S. Morgan, G. R. Ingersoll; 1873, W. W. Frost, D. W. Fasig, M. Kelley; * * * 1882, Geo. Mackenzie, H. Z. Towner and H. C. Bilderback.

Clerks.—1866, J. H. Ingersoll, appointed; 1866, H. S. Wooden; 1866, A. J. Willis; 1867, Chas. Boyle; 1869, A. C. Stull; 1871, F. M. Sexton; 1875, D. D. Hoag; 1879, Wm. Van Meter; 1881, W. W. Walker.

Treasurers.—1866, Geo. Culver; 1866, A. J. Simpson; 1867, W. J. Simpson; 1869, I. E. Carson; 1873, T. R. Scott; 1875, G. E. Burnham; 1879, J. W. Smith; 1880, J. S. Felt.

Probate Judges.—1866, Elijah Smith; 1870, Wm. Bell; 1872, D. D. Hoag; 1874, J. H. Hannah; 1878, Chas. S. Wyath.

Sheriffs.—1866, D. Pierce; 1866, H. H. Lyon; 1868, Geo. Mackenzie; 1869, A. J. Smith; 1870, E. D. Loing; 1871, W. Tripp; 1873, D. D. Hoag; 1875, A. L. Carson; 1877, J. D. More and D. D. Hoag; 1879, D. D. Hoag.

Registers.—1866 H. C. Mason; 1869, F. M. Ivy; 1871, F. H. Holton; 1873, W. L. Harvey; 1877, W. H. Chappal; 1881, J. W. Thompson.

Superintendents of Schools.—1866, H. H. Tucker; 1870, W. A. Roberts; 1872, A. B. Crosby; 1874, J. H. Elder; 1876–'82, R. L. Hillman.

County Attorneys.—1866, J. H. Ingersoll; 1868, S. Y. Woodhul; 1869, J. F. Walker; 1870, A. J. Ingersoll; 1872, Bishop Perkins; 1874, R. F. Thompson; 1878, C. L. Bosworth.

Surveyors.—1866, Wm. Bell; 1869, More Spears; 1871, D. R. Crosby; 1873, W. L. Harvey; 1875, G. P. Crosby; 1877, H. F. Richards; 1879, W. E. Richards.

Coroners.—1870, David Cleave; 1872, Wm. Harvey; 1874, D. D. Slocum.

State Senators from Ottawa County.—1866, W. S. Blakely and W. A. Johnson.

State Representatives.—1866, R. D. Mobley; 1868, W. W. Lambert; 1870, Jacob Campbell; 1871, E. Hollingsworth; 1872, W. B. Davis; 1873, R. F. Thompson; 1874, R. D. Mobley; 1875, W. A. Johnson; 1877, H. J. Blair; 1879, Thos. Ellison; 1881, R. P. Blaine.

W. A. Johnston, of Ottawa, has been States Attorney.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The "City of Waters," as its name implies, the pleasant and progressive and beautifully situated metropolis and county seat of Ottawa, occupies a central position in the county, on the banks of the famous Solomon River, and on the line of the Solomon Valley Railroad. The town site is one of the finest and most beautiful in the State. Pipe Creek is on the northwest, and Salt Creek here flows parallel to the Solomon a short distance to the south. By these streams the name Minneapolis, the City of Waters, was suggested. The course of the river, the lay of the land, and the view so resemble those of Beatrice, Neb., that one city might have been modeled after the other. The town site is about fifty feet above the bed of the river, and is quite rolling, with the exception of the principal business portion. From the more elevated portions of the town, grand and picturesque views can be obtained of the surrounding country. To the north, on a clear day, the view extends thirty-five miles. The Solomon and Salt Creek valleys, teeming with the fruits of agriculture, can be traced for miles to the west, northwest and southeast; and across the river, two and a half miles to the southwest, half-way up the bluffs that enclose the valley of the Solomon, appears the wonderful City of Rocks. At the foot of the main street, running north and south, a graceful iron bridge spans the river, supported by stone abutments thirty feet in height. Just above the bridge is the mill-dam.

The residence portion of the town is built up with neat and comfortable dwellings, ornamented by lawns and beds of flowers, and a few of them with shade trees. The business portion has a number of good stone business blocks, built of the red sandstone so abundant along the Solomon River. This stone has a great variety of shades, which, when properly arranged, makes a very handsome wall. It is very soft when first quarried, but by exposure becomes hard and durable.

Minneapolis was laid out in 1866 by Israel Markley, Elijah Smith, Dr. James McHenry, A. C. Stull and A. J. Smith, all of whom but one (Elijah Smith) are still residents of the town. Ayersburg was designated as the county seat by the Governor, but at the first election, in the fall of 1866, Minneapolis secured that honor. In 1870, and also in 1872, the county-seat question was before the people, who decided at the polls in favor of Minneapolis. In 1871 it was made a city of the third class. It grew slowly, but steadily, until 1878, when the Solomon Valley Railroad reached the place, and it rapidly increased in business and population. It now has a population of about 1,200.

The people are energetic and industrious, the business class consisting principally of young men of means and ability, who, by hard work and square dealing, have made Minneapolis a growing commercial point. To show the amount of business transacted, it is only necessary to state that from $25,000 to $30,000 are annually paid in freights, and that about 500 cars of stock and grain are shipped from this point every year. Flour is about the only article of manufacture, but there is an abundance of water-power, and in time it may become considerable of a manufacturing town.

HOTELS, BANKS, ETC.

The place is supplied with three hotels, excellent houses for the size of the place. The Commercial House was established in 18[illegible]0 by the present proprietor, J. W. Tom. The Colver House, L. M. Sumner proprietor, was established in 1878; and in 1879 the Truesdell House was opened by J. T. Nichols. They are above the average of Western hotels.

The Bank of Minneapolis was established in 1875 by J. P. Cummins. J. H. Hannah is the Cashier. J. W. Smith & Co., bankers, established their bank in July, 1880. It has a paid up capital of $20,000. The Ottawa County Bank, established in July, 1880, by the bank company, of which A. N. Schuster is President and T. M. Sexton Cashier. The bank stock is $50,000. It has a very attractive and substantial bank building, valued with its furniture at $5,000.

The water-power at this point, which is estimated at about 200 horse-power, is the property of Israel Markley, one of the early settlers. The flouring mill stands on the bank, under which a flume 100 feet is run through solid rock. Another flume, 1,000 feet in length, has been made through the sandstone bed that underlies the town, emptying into the stream below. This operates a wheel in the railroad district, which furnishes power for two elevators, a saw-mill and for pumping water for the railroad tank. Mr. Markley built the grist-mill in 1866-'67, the saw-mill having been erected, as stated, by himself and Mr. Boblett, in 1865. The grist-mill has three run of burrs.

The Minneapolis Opera House, 44 x 90 feet, with a sixteen foot-ceiling, was built in 1880 by a joint stock company. It is an ornament to the town, and a popular place for entertainments.

The people of Minneapolis have a high standard of general intelligence, and are energetic and zealous in the interests of their town. They have, as a unit, taken great interest in the cause of education. Great progress has been made. The public schools of the town, consisting of five departments, are in a flourishing condition. The discipline is good and a high standard of excellence is attained in scholarship.

CHURCHES, THE PRESS AND SOCIETIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1871, properly, although the members held some meetings in 1870. The first quarterly meeting was held in November, 1871, the first pastor being Rev. D. D. Baird. The present stone church was built in 1878, at a cost of about $8,000. The society contains about 185 members, and the church is prosperous in every particular.

The Baptist Church was organized May 9, 1872, with fifteen members. The frame church, valued at $1,500, was dedicated May 4, 1879. The church is in a harmonious and progressive condition, with seventy-five members. Rev. Milo Smith is the present pastor.

The Presbyterians were the first to erect a house of worship, which was for a long time used by the Methodists and other denominations. They have a large membership and Rev. H. Bushnell is the pastor. The church was first organized in 1872.

Church of Christ, organized Oct. 12, 1873, by Elder E. S. Russell, with seven members. They have a comfortable, temporary church building, and have taken steps toward building a permanent house of worship. The have a membership of about eighty. Rev. Geo. J. Root succeeded Mr. Russell as pastor.

The Lutheran Church was organized at the residence of the present pastor, Rev. W. C. Seidel, Nov. 20, 1879. The membership is now about thirty, and the society has a comfortable and commodious house of worship.

The *Independent* was established by J. E. Wharton in 1871. It passed into the hands of Messrs. Markley, Campbell, Goddard and others, and when Mr. Goddard died, in 1880, it suspended. G. Burnham used the press and some of the material in the publication of the *Index*, an anti-monopoly, Greenback paper, still in existence (October, 1882).

The *Sentinel* was established in August, 1875, by Charles Hoyt, its present editor and proprietor. It was at first a six-column folio, but now it is a five-column quarto, all home print. It has one of the best offices in Western Kansas, and is printed on a steam-power press. It has a large circulation and is Republican in politics.

The *Solomon Valley Mirror*, a monthly real estate journal, edited by C. C. Olney, has been issued from the *Sentinel* office since 1878.

Minneapolis is well supplied with secret and benevolent societies. The Odd Fellows and Masons each own elegantly furnished halls in the same building, the corner-stone of which was laid with imposing ceremony in May, 1880.

Minneapolis Lodge, No. 97, I. O. O. F., was instituted Aug. 27, 1872, by Past Grand Master E. P. Baker, there being seven charter members. The lodge worked under a dispensation from Grand Master Sol Miller, when it received a charter by approval of the Grand Lodge, dated Oct. 8, 1872. It has fifty-seven members, and the elected officers are: George Mackenzie, N. G.; Charles Dunn, V. G.; J. S. Kelley, Secretary; F. Penquite, Treasurer.

Nazareth Encampment, No. 38, I. O. O. F. organized in 1881. It has twenty five members. Officers: Wm. Hipkins, H. P.; Geo. Mackenzie, C. P.; F. Penquite, S. W.; Israel Markley, J. W.; E. O. Davis, Secretary; C. L. Botsford, Treasurer.

Minneapolis Lodge, No. 143, A., F. & A. M. The society first met as the Ottawa Lodge, under dispensation, April 22, 1873. The name was changed Nov. 26, 1873. It has ninety members. Officers: D. D. Hoag, W. M.; A. C. Jackson, S. W.; J. W. Smith, J. W.; G. E. Burnham, Treasurer; W. D. Thompson, Secretary.

Apollo Chapter, No. 51, R. A. M., was instituted under dispensation, March 11, 1881. It has thirty-five members. Officers at present: W. D. Thompson, M. E. H. P.; D. D. Hoag, E. K.; Geo. Mackenzie, E. S.

Kenesaw Post, No. 47, G. A. R., was organized in April, 1882. Sixty members. Officers: N. P. Simonds, P. C.; George Mackenzie, Adj.

Hope Lodge, No. 24, K. of P., instituted Nov. 20, 1879. Forty members. Officers: L. A. Henry, C. C.; N. P. Simonds, V. C.; M. O. Potter, K. of R. & S.; I. W. Slaughter, M. of Ex.; C. Bush, M. of F.; R. Stevenson, M. at A.; Dr. D. M. Dunn, District Deputy.

Minneapolis Lodge, No. —, W. O. A. T., organized in 1881. Has about forty members. George Burnham, T.; S. N. Canfield, Sec.

Minneapolis Lodge, No. 188, E. A. U., was organized in December, 1880. It has 110 members. W. M. Campbell, P. C.; J. P. Cummins, C.; D. M. Dunn, A.; R. J. Young, Pres.; J. W. Tom, V. P.; W. M. Campbell, Sec.

Minneapolis Entrenchment, No. 61, S. K. G. A. U., was organized June 15, 1881. Fifty members. J. P. Cummins, Brig.-Gen.; A. L. Carson, Lieut.-Col.; M. Ingram, Maj.; —— Kelley, Sec.

Pioneer Lodge, No. 2,362, K. of H., was organized in January, 1881. Forty members. H. H. Jack, D.; M. A. Arnott, P. D.; D. C. Chapman, V. D.; J. D. More, R.; J. W. Smith, F. R.

The Minneapolis Cadets, organized in June, 1882, with thirty-five members. N. P. Simonds, Capt.; Chas. Dunn, First Lieut.; John Sutton, First Serg.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

L. M. BALLOU, proprietor Colver House. This house was erected in the fall of 1878. Mr. Sumner opened it to the public Jan. 1, 1881. It has a capacity of forty rooms and is kept in first class style for a Western hotel. Mr. Ballou came to Ottawa County in the spring of 1879, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. He now has a fine farm of 196 acres with about 100 acres cultivated, and keeps a fine lot of thoroughbred cattle and hogs, two and a half miles east of the city, on Lindsey Creek. He brought the celebrated trotting horse Harry Pulling to Ottawa County, from Beloit, Wis. Mr. Ballou was born in North Adams, Mass., Jan. 1, 1843. Was raised in the mercantile and hotel business in his native county. He came to Chicago, Ill., in 1868, where he engaged in the commission business some time, then went to Beloit, Wis., in 1876, where he engaged in raising fancy stock until he came to Kansas. He enlisted in nine months' service in Company B, Fifty-second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in the fall of 1863. He was married in 1865 to Miss Harriet O. Tower, of North Adams, Mass. They have four children—Sadie, Grace, Harry and Arthur Garfield. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and he of the Universalist Church.

H. S. BARNES, dealer in general merchandise, opened trade in the fall of 1876, with a stock of $5,000; now carries a stock of $15,000. Employs three clerks and occupies two rooms, each 20 x 60 feet deep, and one room 20 x 40 feet deep. He was born in Sherman, Fairfield Co., Ohio, April 10, 1843. Began life as a clerk in native place. Went to New York City when he was nineteen years old, where he clerked in the dry-goods and commission house of James Talcott. Went to New Haven, Conn., 1868, and became one of the firm in the The Allen City Shirt Company. Continued in that business until Jan. 1, 1876. He then traveled in many portions of the Northwest and finally located at Minneapolis, Kan. Was married in February, 1878, to Miss Nettie A. Hoag, of Lawrence, Kan., a native of New Haven, Conn. They have two children—Sidney Hubbel and Edward David. He is a member and Elder of the Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis, Kan.

FRED A. BOWEN, County Superintendent, came to Ottawa County in 1874 and made teaching his principal occupation; also followed agricultural pursuits. Elected County Superintendent, fall of 1882, and took charge of Ottawa County schools Jan. 8, 1883. He was born in Rock County, Wis., Jan. 21, 1856. Parents moved with family to Grant County, same State, when he was small, and there he was raised. His parents both died when he was quite young. In 1861 he went with friends to Chickasaw County, Iowa, where he lived until 1870, when he returned to Grant County, where he was educated and lived until he came to Kansas. Was married Oct. 30, 1880, to Miss Ida Titus, of Ingham County, Mich.

G. E. BURNHAM, of the firm of Burnham & Clark, dealers in all kinds of grain, live stock and coal, proprietors of the Golden Belt Elevator, the capacity of which is 40,000 bushels. In the season of 1882, until April, 1883, he shipped 290 car loads of wheat and corn. Mr. Burnham commenced trading in land and live stock, and came to Ottawa County in the spring of 1870, and farmed until the fall of 1876, when he was elected County Treasurer of Ottawa County, and by re-election held the office four years. He was born at West Jefferson, Madison Co., Ohio, July 15, 1843, and was raised in his native county. Enlisted in May, 1864, in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in actions of New Creek Station, Va., and actions on Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Was mustered out Sept. 1, 1864. Lived in Ohio until he came to Kansas. Was married in the fall of 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Durflinger, of the same place. They have five children—Lora E., Anna K., Ella M., Mary L. and Daniel L. He is a member of Kennesaw Post, No. 47, G. A. R., and Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Minneapolis.

MOSES BUSH, United States Marshal, Deputy Sheriff and County Coroner. He came to Minneapolis in November, 1876, and engaged in agricultural pursuits; now has 320 acres of fine land. Was elected County Coroner in fall of 1879; appointed Deputy Sheriff in the winter of 1878, and U. S. Marshal same year. Has served as Assessor of Centre Township two years, City Marshal three years, and Street Commissioner for Minneapolis four years. He was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1827. Lived in native State until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1849 to Miss Martha Lewis of Chautauqua Co., N. Y. They have four children—Charles P., William A., Florence M. and Flora B.

JACOB CAMPBELL, proprietor Campbell's Elevator, and dealer in all kinds of grain. This elevator was erected in 1878, being the first elevator erected in Minneapolis. The main building is 36 x 46 feet, and 30 feet high; the two wings each 12 x 30 and 14 x 16 feet. The capacity is 12,000 bushels of grain. In the season of 1882-'83 he shipped 100 car-loads of corn and 150 car-loads of wheat. He came to Minneapolis, Kan., in 1867, and engaged in the live-stock business, and continued that in connection with the grain trade since. He was born in Preble County, O., in 1834; enlisted at Camp Denison, O., 1861, in Company B, Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; participated in all battles of his command, including about forty engagements; mustered out in June, 1865. After army life he lived in Ohio until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1871 to Miss Clara J. Elder, of Preble County, Ohio. They have five children—Boyce, Anna, Ward, Bertha and John. He is a member of Knights of Honor, and Kennesaw Post, No. 47, G. A. R. He represented Ottawa County in the Legislative session of 1871.

W. M. CAMPBELL, physician and surgeon, came to Minneapolis, Kan., in March, 1879, where he opened a medical office, and since has practiced his profession. He was born in Sussex County, Del., April 1, 1837. His parents, with their family, migrated to Preble County, O., in 1839, where the Doctor was raised. He began the study of medicine in 1855, graduated from Cincinnati (Ohio) College of Medicine and Surgery, class of 1860, and began the practice of his chosen profession in Ohio, where he continued until coming to Kansas. He was an examining surgeon in recruiting service in several localities in the latter State during the late war. He is now United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions. He was married Feb. 18, 1855, to Miss Lydia B. Huggins, of West Alexandria, Preble Co., Ohio. They have five children—Jenny Inez, married to Charles E. Waters, of Minneapolis; Herbert R., a book-keeper; Earl K., now married, living in Minneapolis; James E. and Joseph W. The Doctor has a stock ranch, consisting of 800 acres of fine grazing land, where he keeps about 100 head of fine cattle. He is a member of three first branches of Masonry, President and Medical Examiner of E. A. U., and a member of the M. E. Church.

DAVID C. CHIPMAN, County Attorney, came to Kansas and located at Minneapolis in 1879, where he opened a law office. He was elected Mayor of the city in the spring of 1882. He was born in Schuyler County, Ill., Oct. 19, 1847, and was raised in his native county. He enlisted in February, 1864, in Company B, Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was transferred to Company H, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He participated in all the battles of his command, and was mustered out in January, 1865. He began the study of law at the age of twenty-four; graduated at Abingdon College, Knox Co., Ill., in the class of 1870; was admitted to the bar of practice at Ottawa, Ill., in 1874; admitted to the bar of practice in the District Court of Ottawa County, Kan., in the summer of 1879. He was married in 1870 to Miss Juritha Berry, a native of Indiana, but raised in Henderson County, Ill. They have three children—Claude C., Roy R. and Lloyd L. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H. and Kennesaw Post, No. 47, G. A. R.

DR. EZRA CROSBY, physician and surgeon, and dealer in drugs, medicines and druggists' sundries, began trade in Ottawa County, Kan., in the summer of 1878, since which time he has practiced his profession and followed the drug trade in Milo, Lincoln County, three years. He first began in the dry-goods trade, and finally took up the drug trade, and now carries a stock of $3,000. He was born in Plymouth, Penobscot Co., Me., Nov. 7, 1820, living in his native place until 1841, when he went to New Orleans, La., where for a short time he was engaged on public works; thence to Waverly, Pike Co., Ohio, where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Madox, of Highland County, the same State. He lived in Ohio until 1854, employed in contracting and building. He then went to West Union, Fayette Co., Iowa, where he lived until 1878. He began the study of medicine in 1864, and is a home-read physician. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, participating in all the battles of his command, and promoted to First Lieutenant; mustered out in 1865. They have two sons—Gloeus P., in company with his father, and Lorin E., engaged in the drug trade at Milo, Lincoln County. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic order.

J. P. CUMMINS, President and proprietor of the Bank of Minneapolis. This bank was organized in 1875, being the first bank opened in Ottawa County; J. H. Hanners Cashier; capital employed, $15,000 to $20,000. They do a regular banking business, and have as Eastern correspondents, Donnell, Lawson & Co., N. Y. City; Bank of Kansas City, Mo. Bank building was erected in 1880; Opera House was erected in 1882. The banking rooms are 20 x 90 feet; the Opera House above is 44 x 90 feet. The entire building cost $6,500, and was built of cut stone. They also do a real estate and law business, under the firm name of Cummins & Hanners. Mr. C. came to Minneapolis in 1875, and opened a law office. He was born in Jackson County, Ind., Nov. 26, 1838, and was raised there; enlisted in June, 1863, Company F, Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; mustered out the following fall; re-enlisted in October following, and recruited in Company H, for One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was made First Lieutenant, afterward breveted Major; mustered out Jan. 9, 1866. He participated in all battles of his command. He began the study of law at the age of twenty-six; admitted to the bar of practice in 1867. He practiced his profession seven years in Quincy, Iowa, serving four years during the same time as County Auditor. Married in March, 1868, to Miss Sarah Lutes, of Jackson County, Ind. They have seven children—Nancy Emeline, Esther Eveline, Howard Ulysses, Charlotte, George Arthur Marion, James Paine and Freddie David. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1865; also a member of K. of P.

ED. O. DAVIS, dealer in a general line of household furniture, and undertaker. The business was commenced July 4, 1881, by Hoag & Davis and continued until March 15, 1881, when Mr. Davis became proprietor. He occupies rooms 23 x 40 feet deep. They first carried a stock of $1,500. He now carries an average stock of $3,000. He was born in Athol, Mass., Jan. 2, 1858, and lived in his native place until 1866, when the family moved to LaFayette, Tippecanoe Co., Ind., where he was raised until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1881 to Miss Emma C. Nelson, of Iowa County, Wis. They have one daughter—Mabel Nelson. Mr. Davis is a member of Nazareth Encampment, No. 39, I. O. O. F., and A., F. & A. M., No. 143, of Minneapolis.

C. M. DUNN, proprietor of the *Ottawa County Index*, established Feb. 8, 1880, by W. D. Thompson, as Republican, and February, 1881, purchased by J. S. Burnham, Greenback in politics, and in January, 1883, purchased by C. M. Dunn, politics Greenback. Circulation 1,000; county inhabitants, 10,000.

JESSE S. FELT, County Treasurer, came to the above county in fall of 1871, locating on a farm in northern part of the county, where he followed agricultural pursuits and stock-raising until elected to the above office in the fall of 1881. Took charge in October, 1882. The bonds required are $100,000. He has served as Township Trustee of Logan Township two terms and filled vacancy in same office several times. Was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 10, 1844. Was raised in Knox County, Ohio. Enlisted in September, 1861, Co. E, 20th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all battles of his command. Promotions were Corporal, Quartermaster-Sergeant, and First Lieutenant of his company. Mustered out July 15, 1865. Soon after removed to Benton County, Iowa, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1874 to Miss Mary Smith, of Jackson County, Iowa. They have three children—Alva E., Jesse N. and Artie. Mr. F. has 160 acres of fine agricultural lands in Logan Township, ninety of which is cultivated.

JOHN HENRY & SON, dealers in a general stock of merchandise. They opened trade in Minneapolis, Kan., December, 1875. Erected a fine store of cut stone 25 x 84 feet, two stories high, with basement, at a cost of $5,000. They employ three clerks in the business and carry an average stock of $12,000. Lucas Henry, a member of the above firm, came to Tecumseh, Kan., with his parents in 1869; came to Ottawa County in 1870, locating near Minneapolis. Engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1873. Lucas Henry was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1849. Was raised in Warren County, same State, until twenty years old, and came to Kansas. He is a member of K. of P., Minneapolis.

CHARLES HOYT, proprietor of the *Sentinel*, established Aug. 5, 1875, by Charles Hoyt and D. R. Crosby; Jan. 1, 1876, the interest of Crosby was purchased by Thomas Midgely; Jan. 1, 1878, Midgely sold his interest to W. W. Hooper; and Jan. 1, 1879, Mr. Charles Hoyt became sole proprietor of the paper, and has since been its publisher and proprietor. Has a circulation of 1,200, and in politics is Republican.

H. H. JACK, manager of the Chicago Lumber Company's yards, of Minneapolis. Mr. Jack opened this lumber yard in July, 1878; carries a large stock of building material and all kinds of lumber. Mr. J. came to Clay County, Kan., and located on a homestead near Clay Centre, in 1869, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1875; then clerked in a store in the latter place three years; then took charge of a lumber business there, until he went to Concordia, Kan., and opened the lumber trade, where he continued until 1878. He was born in Armstrong County, Pa., Aug. 1, 1848, and lived there until 1867, when he went to Butler County, Ohio, and farmed until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1879 to Miss Emma O. Reddick, a native of Wisconsin. They have one daughter—Alma Reddick. Mr. J. is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and K. of H., of Minneapolis, and is a member of the City Council.

D. H. McCONNELL, of the firm of McConnell, Weckerly & Co., dealers in hardware, stoves, tinware, pumps, cutlery, tools and harness, at Minneapolis and Bennington, Kan. They opened trade in the spring of 1880. They occupy rooms at the former city, 20 x 60 feet deep, basement same size, and employ six men in both places. Carry stock of $15,000. D. H. McConnell came to Lawrence, Kan., in 1871, and worked at his trade of tinsmith until 1876; then came to Minneapolis, working at the same occupation four years, then embarked in the above business. He was born in Canada, Aug. 29, 1848, and lived in that country until he emigrated to Kansas. Was married in 1878 to Florence A. Bush, of Jamestown, N. Y. They have three children—Guy Mensin, Mabel Grace, and Bertha Mary.

JAMES McHENRY, physician and surgeon, came to Minneapolis, Kan., in July, 1867. He was the first physician to establish himself in Solomon Valley, and has practiced since. He was born in Sparta, Randolph Co., Ill., Aug. 16, 1839, and was reared there. He was educated in the Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., graduating from the Kansas City, Mo., Medical College, in March, 1881. He began the practice of medicine in 1867. He enlisted in April, 1861, in Company H, Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all the battles of his command until Chickamauga, where he was taken prisoner, and confined in Southern prisons until the close of the Rebellion, and was mustered out in April, 1865. He was married in 1873 to Miss Amelia V. Stuart, a native of Kentucky. They have two children - Carlotta E. and Beatrice E. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M. He has served in the capacity of Examining Surgeon for Pensions for some time.

ISRAEL MARKLEY, proprietor of the Elkhorn flouring mills. These mills were built at various times. He began their erection in 1861, and began operating in 1869. The size of these mills is 48 x 50 feet, three stories high, with a basement. Capacity, 180 bushels of wheat per day. There is nine-feet head in the water-power. Employs three men in the business. He located in Franklin County, Kan., February, 1877, and farmed. Followed peddling some time, afterward lived in Jackson and Saline counties, where he was engaged in farming and stock-raising. He came to Ottawa County in 1863. There was not a building in Minneapolis at that time. He erected a log cabin in the above place, in the fall of 1863, on the place where he now resides. He was born in Cambridgeshire, England, in 1834. He came to America in 1856, and settled in Lake County, Ill., where he lived until he came to Kansas. Was married in March, 1860, to Miss Mary Link, a native of Germany. They have seven children—Katie, Benjamin Franklin, Lizzie, James, Mary, Johnnie and George. Katie is married to Albert Smith, of Selina, Kan. Mr. Markley is a member of Blue Lodge, of Minneapolis; Council and Commandery of Salina; I. O. O. F. of former city.

G. H. MIDGLEY, proprietor of Livery No. 1. The capacity of his barns is seventy-five horses. He began the above business in the spring of 1878. Came with parents to Minneapolis, Kan., in 1872, and has resided there since. He followed agricultural pursuits some time, lumber business a year; then engaged in his present occupation. He was born in Embro, Oxford Co., Canada, Sept. 28, 1856, and lived in native country until he came to the West.

CORYDON C. OLNEY, dealer in real estate, agent for Fort Scott & Gulf, and Union Pacific Railroad lands and National Land Company's lands, also lands for non-residents. He also keeps a regular loan office. His books show 150,000 acres of fine agricultural and grazing lands on sale, under the firm name of C. C. Olney & Co. They also do a law and collection business, and are editors and proprietors of the *Solomon Valley Mirror*, a paper devoted to the truthful representation of Solomon Valley. They keep the only complete set of abstract books in Ottawa County. C. C. Olney came to Lindsey, Ottawa County, in the summer of 1871. He was born in Livingston County, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1840, and lived in his native county, enlisting Aug. 13, 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and Thirtieth New York Volunteer Infantry, and after a year's service the regiment was transferred to cavalry and called First New York Dragoons. He participated in forty-seven battles and was promoted regularly to Second Lieutenant. He was mustered out July 27, 1865. In the spring of 1867 he came to Atchison County, Mo., and engaged in agricultural pursuits until he came to Kansas. Was married in February, 1868, to Miss Kate M. Smith, of Westfield, Mass., born Jan. 6, 1847. They have three children—Pussie, Roy T. and an infant son. Mr. O. is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and Past Master of the same. Is a member of Kennesaw Post, No. 47, G. A. R.

A. F. SHEPARD, dealer in groceries, hardware, queensware, provisions and seeds, opened trade April 1, 1880, with a stock of $1,300; now carries an average stock of $3,000. His store is 21 x 70 feet and he enjoys a lively trade. He was born in Southeastern Indiana, Oct. 30, 1837, and lived in his native place until he emigrated to Kansas in 1878. Was married in 1861 to Miss Frances O. Hendrick. They have three children, Mary A., Anna and a son not yet named. Mr. Shepard has served as Alderman three years.

N. P. SIMONDS, grain dealer, was born in Boston, Mass., April 4, 1844, where he resided until Sept. 12, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Forty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, as a private. Discharged in September, 1863. Enlisted as a private in Company H, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, July, 1864. Discharged December, 1864, expiration term of service. Then returned to Boston, Mass., where he clerked in a grocery store until 1870, when he moved to Beloit, Kan., where he farmed until the fall of 1871, when he returned to Boston, Mass., where he was engaged as bookkeeper for a mechanical firm until March, 1876, when he returned to Beloit and farmed until 1877, when he engaged in the lumber business until 1878, when Wm. Walker became a partner in the business. The firm continued until 1878, when he sold out and Mr. Simonds engaged in the grain business at Beloit with A. T. Rodgers, and in July, 1881, moved to Minneapolis and established a grain business as the firm Rodgers & Simonds. Was married to Miss Nellie E. Kelley, of Boston, Mass., Feb. 10, 1870. They have three children—Nathaniel J., Edward K., Benjamin S. Captain Company G, First Regiment State Militia; commission dated 15th June, 1882. Member Knights of Pythias.

I. W. SLAUGHTER, manufacturer of and dealer in harness, saddles and everything in the harness line. He opened trade in the fall of 1878, with a stock of $1,000. He now carries a stock of $5,000 and employs five workmen. His store is 20 x 60 feet deep. He was born in Gallipolis, Southern Ohio, Feb. 25, 1851, and was raised in Darke County, Western Ohio. After serving an apprenticeship of several years he came immediately West to Iowa, and from there to Missouri, where he was engaged in the harness business several years before coming to Kansas. He is a member of I. O. O. F. and K. of P. and is now a member of the City Council of Minneapolis.

J. W. THOM, proprietor Commercial House. Mr. T. erected his hotel in the spring of 1870, and opened the first house in Minneapolis. His hotel is forty feet square, three stories high, twenty-seven sleeping rooms. His hotel cost $7,000, not including furniture. Mr. T. has been engaged in the hotel business since he came to Kansas. He was born in Jefferson County, Ky., 1821, and lived there until 1849, when he emigrated to Jefferson County, Ind., and followed blacksmithing and farming. Was married in 1850 to Miss Nancy Custer, of Jefferson County, Ind. They have five children—Mary A., Florence A., George W., Minnie and Mirtle. Mr. T. is a member of E. A. U., of Minneapolis, and U. O. of A. T. of same city. He has served as Mayor of the city one term. He assisted in laying out Minneapolis and erected the first two story building in the place.

JOHN W. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, located in Saline County in March, 1872, and lived in that county during the following summer. Settled in Ottawa County in the fall of 1872. He then engaged in agricultural pursuits until he was elected Register of Deeds in the fall of 1881. He was born in Shelby County, Ind., May 30, 1849, and lived there until 1861, when his parents with their family emigrated to Putnam County, Ind.; from there they removed to Brazil, Clay Co., Ind., in 1863. They then moved to York, Clark Co., Ill., in 1866. Returned to Harmony, Clay Co., Ind., in the spring of 1870, where he remained until he came to Kansas. He was married May 30, 1878, to Miss Henrietta Avenarius, a native of Holland, Europe. They have one son, Antoin.

R. F. THOMPSON, attorney at law, came to Minneapolis, Kan., in December, 1872, and opened a law office, where he has since practiced his chosen profession. He was born at Livermore Falls, Me., Aug. 8, 1846, and lived there with his parents until 1858, when the family moved to Port Allegheny, McKean Co., Penn., where he was raised. He was educated at Alfred Centre and Lima, N. Y. Began the study of law at the age of twenty-three, and was admitted to the bar of practice in December, 1872, in St. Clair County, Mo., and began the practice of law at Minneapolis, Kan. He represented Ottawa County in the Kansas Legislature of 1874, and served as County Attorney from January, 1875, to January, 1879. Was Mayor of Minneapolis in 1880. In 1875 he was married to Miss E. L. Wilson, of Hinsdale, N. Y. They have two children, Ethel May and Grace. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Minneapolis, Kan.

A. J. WELSH, of the firm of McConnell, Weckerly & Co., came to Minneapolis in 1878 with his parents, who settled near the above city. He followed agricultural pursuits until he became a partner of the above firm. He was born in Clinton County, Pa., May 27, 1857. Lived there until about 1863 or 1867, when his parents moved with the family to Winchester, Va., and resided two years. They then returned to Pennsylvania, and lived there until they emigrated to Kansas. He was married in 1880 to Miss Belle Bush, of Jamestown, N. Y. They have one daughter—Winnie.

CHARLES S. WYETH, Probate Judge, came to Fort Leavenworth in the spring of 1867, and clerked in the Subsistence Department until May, 1870, when he came to Ottawa County, and farmed until the spring of 1881, at which time he assumed the duties of his office, being elected in the fall of 1880. Re-elected in the fall of 1882. He was born in Wiconsco, Pa., in 1843, March 1. Lived in his native State until 1848, when he moved to West Tennessee and resided until 1858; then returned to Pennsylvania and taught school, and followed the same until twenty years old. He served in the Eleventh and Forty-eighth Regiments, Pennsylvania Militia. He worked as surveyor on the A. & G. W. R. R., and the Government survey of Rock River, Ill., from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River. He was married in 1875 to Miss Frances M. Burnham, of West Jefferson, Ohio. They have three children—Addie B., Frank B. and Reba. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis.

DELPHOS.

Delphos is a flourishing town of about 400 inhabitants, situated twelve miles northwest of Minneapolis, in the Solomon Valley, and on the line of the Solomon Valley Railroad. The town has a very pleasant location, one half of a mile from the river, not low, nor over-elevated, but occupying a happy medium. The town site was laid out by W. A. Kiser on his land in 1869-'70, but the town did not commence to assume the proportions of a village even, until 1878, when the prospect of a railroad became a certainty. The Solomon Valley Railroad reached the town in October, 1879. During 1879-'80 Delphos grew more rapidly than before or after that date. The business and residence portions of the town suggest a much older place, it having a larger number of good buildings than most towns of its size in the State. Considering its size, it is the best business point in the county. The surrounding country is fertile and quite well settled, which makes Delphos an extensive grain and stock market.

On the thirtieth of June, 1879, the cyclone that visited Ottawa County passed just two miles east of the town, and ten days after, while they were yet caring for the sufferers of that terrible disaster, a hurricane swept away one half of the new village. Fortunately no lives were lost, and before the close of the year all the buildings but one were erected, and fifty new ones added, making a total of eighty-two structures built from June 10, 1879, to the close of the year.

The Bank of Delphos was established by F. M. Sexton in 1880. The Pacific and Commercial hotels, established respectively in 1879 and 1880, are well maintained. The flouring and saw mills owned by White, Towner & Co., and operated by water-power, are the only manufactories in the town. A large amount of the water-power here is not yet utilized.

The Delphos *Herald*, a weekly newspaper, was established by the proprietor, D. B. Londen, in 1879. It is an excellent county paper and well edited. It is the only paper published in the county, outside of Minneapolis.

Delphos Lodge, No. —, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1879. In connection with the Masons they own a commodious and well furnished hall. Officers: Wm. A. Hillhouse, N. G.; James Hollis, Sec.

Delphos Lodge, No. 148, A., F. & A. M., was instituted in 1879. It has a good working membership, and owns a half interest in a good hall. Van E. Butler, W. M.; G. N. Billings, Sec.

The Independent Order of Good Templars is one of the strongest in this part of the State. It was organized in 1879. It meets in the Good Templars' Hall, which is owned by a joint stock company.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in 1874. The building was greatly damaged by the hurricane of June 10, 1879. Rev. T. J. Ream is pastor.

The Baptists meet in the school-house, but are contemplating the erection of a church building. They organized in 1878. Rev. Milo Smith is the present pastor.

The Presbyterians meet in the M. E. church. It organized in 1879. Rev. Newton Bracken is pastor.

The Universalists were the first to build a church, which was used by all the denominations at first. It was destroyed by the storm of 1879, but has been rebuilt, in more substantial form. Rev. Joy Bishop is the pastor.

The Spiritualists organized their society in January, 1877, with thirteen members. It now numbers ninety-two. It has no creed, but subscribes to the motto, "The obtaining and promulgating of knowledge as a means of promoting the physical and moral development of mankind."

The Catholics have a good church and hold meetings every two weeks. Rev. Frederick is pastor. There are about forty families in the parish.

The public school of Delphos, which is now graded, is in good condition. The town has been very unfortunate with its school-houses. The hurricane of the 9th of June, 1879, destroyed one. Another was destroyed by fire. The money for building the present house was loaned the district by the citizens. It is a good two-story building, with belfry and bell, and supplied with excellent furniture.

Considering its misfortunes, and the fact that it was not the county seat, Delphos has made the most remarkable growth of any town in Ottawa County.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. H. CLENDINEN, of the firm of Clendinen & Son, dealers in a general line of hardware, stoves, tinware and farm implements. They began trade in February, 1880. Erected their store in winter of 1879-'80, the size of which is 22 x 70 feet, two stories high, at a cost of $1,800, and first carried a stock of $2,000. Their present stock will average $5,000, and they employ four men in the business. W. H. Clendinen came with his family to Delphos in November, 1879. He was born in Randolph County, Ill., Jan. 19, 1834, and lived in his native county until he came to Kansas. Married in 1859 to Miss Emily C. Jones, of same county, Illinois. They have three children—Walter H., a member of the above firm, Roscoe P., and Daisy G. Mr. C. is a member of the Masonic order and I. O. O. F., of Delphos, Kan.

THOMAS F. DONIGAN, of the firm of Prendergast & Donigan, dealers in general merchandise. They began trade in 1879 with a stock of $5,000; now carry an average stock of $11,000. Their store-room is 20 x 60 feet deep. They employ four men in the business. Mr. Donigan came to Solomon City, Kan., in November, 1877, and taught school for a term of four months. He then came to Delphos and began merchandising, following the business alone one year, when he became a member of the above firm. He was born in Philadelphia, Penn., Feb. 1, 1855, and lived there until he came to Kansas. Married in August, 1879, to Miss Mary A. Wall, of La Salle, Ottawa Co., Ill. They have two children—Winifred and Joseph.

PORTER C. HULL, dealer in general merchandise opened, trade with a stock of $4,500, in September, 1879, erecting a store building July and August of the same year, at a cost of $2,000, the size of which is 22 x 60 feet deep, and two stories high. He now carries a stock of $7,000 and employs three men in the business. He came to Solomon City, Kansas, in 1873, and clerked until he came to Delphos. He was born in Durham, Greene Co., N. Y., April 21, 1852. Lived in his native county until 1869, when he went to Kalamazoo, Mich., and clerked in a general store, until he came West. He was married in 1879, to Miss Fannie J. Blake, of Galesburg, Mich. They have one son—Blake H. Mr. Hull is a member of the Masonic Order, including Chapter, Council and Commandery, and Master of Blue Lodge of Delphos; also Knights of Honor and Master Workman of Delphos Lodge, Ancient Order United Workmen.

CORNELIUS McDONOUGH came to Saline County, Kan., spring of 1867, and followed agricultural pursuits until February, 1871, when he moved to near Delphos village, and farmed until August, 1877, at which time he opened the Pacific House to the traveling public. The above hotel has a capacity for twenty guests, and is kept in first-class order for a small Western village. Joseph McDonough, son of Mr. C. McDonough, is proprietor, and has charge of the business. Mr. C. McDonough was born in Lexington, Ky., Aug. 17, 1831; lived there eleven years, and moved with parents to

McDonough County, Ill., where he was raised on a farm. He was married in 1849, to Miss Sarah Dunwoody, a native of Morgan County, Ill. They have four children—Mary, married to John Seymour, a merchant of Delphos; Robert L., now in Colorado; Samuel (deceased); Joseph, keeping hotel in Delphos; Melvina (deceased), and Catharine, a milliner of Delphos.

JAMES A. NELSON, dealer in general merchandise, began trade in October, 1882. His store-room is 25 x 60 feet deep and he carries a stock of $5,000. He came to Johnson County, Kan., in 1868, and followed agricultural pursuits some time. Then went to Beloit, and embarked in live-stock and grain business, until October, 1882, when he began trade in Delphos. Was born in Columbus, Bartholomew Co., Ind., Nov. 27, 1835. Was raised in Davis County, Iowa, being brought up in mercantile trade. He spent two years at Washington, D. C., in the office of the Second Auditor United States Treasury, from April 1, 1864, to May, 1866. Was in Denver, Col., 1860-'61, and was clerk in first territorial Legislature held there. He served two terms in Beloit, Kan., as Clerk District Court, Mitchell County. Was married in 1859 to Miss Eliza J. Heck, of Caldwell County, Mo. They have seven children—Frederick H., Clarence, Ira J., Guy, Myra, Walter, and a son not yet named.

HOMER Z. TOWNER, farmer, postoffice Delphos, Section 16, Township 9, Range 4, was born in Venango County, Pa., July 2, 1844, where he resided until he was thirty-one years of age. During his residence in Pennsylvania, he was engaged in the lumber business, and in May, 1875, he came to Ottawa County, Kan., where he has since been engaged in the milling business. Capacity of mill, three run of stone; firm, White & Co. He married, Dec. 26, 1872, Miss Evaline White. They have four children, of whom are living—Jennie, Mary E. and Fred W. He enlisted as a private in Company G, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, July 11, 1862. He was discharged as Sergeant, May 29, 1865, at the close of the war. Was wounded at the battle of The Wilderness, May 5, 1864, in the right hip, and is on the pension roll. He is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F. and A., F. & A. M. Is Commander of the Warren Post, No. 116, Delphos, Kan. Was elected County Commissioner of Ottawa County, in 1880.

ED. A. WHITE, dealer in drugs, medicines paints, oils, books, stationery, jewelry, window glass, and druggists' sundries. He began trade May 23, 1878. He opened the first drug store in Delphos, and carried a stock of $300, including fixtures. Erected his new store in 1880, the size of which is 20 x 50 feet, one story, at a cost of $1,000. He now carries a stock of $1,800. He came to Topeka Kan., in July, 1876, and embarked in the above business, continuing a year; thence to Junction City and followed the same business a year; then finally located in Delphos. He was born in Kalamazoo County, Mich., July 2, 1855. His parents with the family moved to West Union, Iowa, in 1865, where he lived until he came to Kansas. Was married Dec. 9, 1880, to Miss Nellie Gabel, of Preble County, Ohio. He is a member of Delphos Lodge, No. 119, I. O. O F.

J. H. WHITE, firm of White & Co., proprietors of the Delphos Flouring and Grist Mills. The above mills were built in the spring and summer of 1871. Capacity, 120 barrels per day. They have a water-power of eight-feet head, and employ five men in the business. In the summer of 1883 they erected a flouring and grist mill 36 x 48 feet, three stories high; basement erected of cut stone, and upper part built of wood. These new mills have a capacity of 150 barrels per day, and were erected near the old mills at a cost of $12,000. The above firm deals largely in cattle and hogs, and now have 100 head of hogs and eighty-eight head of fine steers. Ann E. and F. G. White include the company. J. H. White has charge of the business. He first came to Delphos in June, 1872, and engaged in farming, which he is yet interested in. He began milling in 1878. He was born in Forest County, Pa., June 14, 1857, living in that county until he came to Kansas. Was married in June, 1880, to Miss Laura Skinner, of Fredericksburg, Va. They have two children—William L. and Leonard F. Mr. W. has served as Township Trustee, of Sheridan Township. He is a member I. O. O. F. and I. O. G. T.

C. C. WOOD, dealer in all kinds of agricultural implements, carriages, buggies and wagons, opened trade in March, 1883. He located on a farm near Delphos, Kan., in May, 1870, and followed farming until 1880, then began as salesman of farm implements, continuing until he went into business for himself. He was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., March 10, 1835, and lived in his native county until a young man, then emigrated to Walworth County, Wis. He went to California in 1859 and followed freighting until 1869, and soon afterward came to Kansas. Was married in 1872 to Miss Sadie Norris, a native of Illinois. They have one daughter—Anna C. Mr. W. has served as Under Sheriff of Ottawa County eleven years.

BENNINGTON.

Bennington was not laid out until 1878, the year the Solomon Valley Railroad reached this point; but a store was established here in the winter of 1872-'3 by Geo. P Parker. Bennington is situated nine miles southeast of Minneapolis and one mile north of the Solomon River. The country immediately surrounding the town is bottom land, and, as it extends to the north and east, it becomes rolling, but not broken. South of the river the land is more hilly, but there is sufficient land to make valuable farms. The country is well settled with an excellent class of farmers. In 1878, Messrs. Daniel Struble and C. Nelson laid out the town on portions of their adjoining farms, a quarter of a mile east of the store of Mr. Parker, established in 1873.

The town has been quite prosperous, having attained a population of over 200 in three years. An excellent iron bridge, costing $4,500, spans the Solomon at this point. Markley Brothers' flouring and saw mill, run by water-power, and costing over $20,000, has been of great advantage to the town. The first school was taught in 1879, and in 1880 a $2,000 frame school-house was built. It is well furnished and well attended. The Presbyterians and Methodists have established church organizations. Rev. W. C. Scott is pastor of the former and Rev. J. Pettinger of the latter. The Methodists are erecting a $2,200 church building.

Bennington M. E. Church was formed at the house of Daniel Struble, northeast of where the town now is, in 1871, by the Rev. J. Kahler, of Abilene, about June 1 of that year. The class consisted of the families of Capt. Spitzer and W. W. Walker, who was leader. Meetings were held first in the house of Mr. Struble, then in a school-house near the present site of Bennington, then moved to a temporary school-house three miles north, and during the winter in private dwellings, mostly at Mr. Walker's, until the erection of the Stanton School-house, where the meetings were held. At the next annual conference the class formed a part of the Minneapolis work, and the Sabbath-school was organized. Rev. John Madison, of Solomon, supplied the work for some time, and held two successful protracted meetings during the winters of his three years' pastorate, which added considerably to the membership. In 1880 the place of meeting was moved to Bennington, and in 1882-'83, through the successful efforts of Rev. J. Pettinger, pastor in charge, the membership was increased to over fifty, and a nice frame church was erected at a cost of about $2,200, and a Sabbath-school organized, which is in a flourishing condition. Rev. W. S. R. Bennett now has charge of the work.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. S. DAVIS, deceased, came to Bennington, Kan., in July, 1879 and embarked in the lumber trade and was one of the leading business men of the above village until his death, Jan. 15, 1881. He was born in Canada, Oct. 9, 1845. He graduated from Eastman's Commercial College, Chicago, Ill., February, 1866; afterward attended an agricultural college at Iowa City, Iowa. He then engaged in agricultural pursuits and the raising of fine stock until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1868 to Miss Katie Smith, who was born Aug. 22, 1848, in Canada. They had three children—William Marshall, born June 3, 1869; Nellie C., born Aug. 11, 1871, and Lou E., born June 24, 1873. Mrs. Davis is a member of the M. E. Church, as was also Mr. Davis, of Bennington. At the time of Mr. D.'s death he owned 720 acres of fine agricultural lands, 400 of which is cultivated. Mrs. D. oversees the above lands, does a regular loan business, and keeps several residences which she rents for cash.

ADOLPH GILBERT, dealer in general merchandise, coal, grain, live stock, and proprietor of the Bennington Elevator. His store is 22 x 60 feet. Opened mercantile business in February, 1882, with a stock of $4,000; now carries a stock of $7,000. His elevator is 30 x 55 feet, 24 feet high; capacity, 8,000 bushels. He came to Bennington in 1881. He deals in Moline (Ill.) farm implements, and employs four men in his business. He came first to Minneapolis, Kan., in 1878, where he engaged in the grain trade three years; then to his present location. He was born in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 5, 1858; lived there until 1874, when he went to Chicago, Ill., and engaged in the manufacture of vinegar two years; then went to Texas on a prospecting tour; returned to his native city, and lived with his parents until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1880 to Miss Sarah Nelson, of Bennington, Kan. They have one son—Edwin C. Mr. G. is a member of the Knights of Honor.

ROBERT M. McCONNELL, dealer in a general line of hardware and farm implements; opened trade in August, 1882. His store is 20 x 30 feet; he carries a stock of about $4,000. Mr. McConnell came to Lawrence, Kan., in 1878, where he learned the trade of tinsmith. In 1879 he went to Eureka, where he followed his trade until locating in Bennington. He was born in Canada, April 2, 1855, and lived in his native country until he came to Kansas. He is a member of the I. O. O F., of Eureka, Kan.

CHRIST NELSON (TALLE), farmer and stock-raiser, Section 1, P. O. Bennington, came to this place in the spring of 1870; selected his place in the fall of 1869. There was then no settlement, and only about ten families in the vicinity of Solomon Valley. He owns all of Section 1, and the southeast quarter of Section 2, and the northwest eighty acres of Section 6, making a total of 880 acres of fine land, 500 of which is cultivated; employs three men annually. He was born in Norway, Europe, March 19, 1834, and was reared a farmer; came to America in 1850, locating in Iowa County, Wis. He afterward went to California, where he followed mining and trading five years. Returned to Wisconsin and farmed until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1858 to Miss Nancy J. Heirford, a native of Mercer County, Ill., born in 1835. They have ten children living—Susie J., married to Peter Talle, now living in New Mexico; John H., a farmer in Bennington; Mary C., at home; Sarah M., married to Mr. Adolph Gilbert, a merchant of Bennington; Emma C., married to E. O. Davis, dealer in furniture, Minneapolis; Elizabeth O., Nels Thomas, Esther M., William C. F., and Ernest H. They are members of the Episcopal Church of Bennington. He is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M.

J. K. OSBORNE, physician and surgeon, and dealer in a general line of drugs, medicines and druggists' sundries, first came to Kansas in April, 1866, locating at Salina, where he practiced his profession and opened the first drug store in that place in 1867. He there continued until 1868, and moved to Lindsey, then the county seat of Ottawa County, where he practiced medicine and opened a drug store, continuing until the spring of 1879, when he removed to Bennington. The Doctor erected the second building in Bennington, now his drug store. He was born in Morgan County, O., Aug. 24, 1826, and was raised in his native county until 1848, when he removed to Columbus, O., where he engaged in the practice of medicine. He graduated from the Philadelphia College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1847; was detailed as assistant surgeon at Battle Island No. 10 during the Rebellion; served as examining surgeon for exemptions during drafts. Was married in 1867 to Isabelle Garvin, of Noble County, Ohio; was married in 1844 to Miss Caroline Poston, of Athens County, O. They had four sons and two daughters—Josiah G., John Bartlett (deceased), Franklin Francis, William Wesley, Mary (deceased), and Viola, married to Mr. William Hull, of Athens County, Ohio. Mrs. Osborne died Oct. 12, 1859. He is a member of the I. O O F. Was County Superintendent of schools in Saline County in 1868; held the same office in Ottawa County during 1870-'71; served as Justice of the Peace for four years; is now agent for R. R. Co. at Bennington.

GEORGE P. PARKER, dealer in general merchandise, lumber and farm machinery, also Postmaster at Bennington, came to the above village in the winter of 1870, and opened a general merchandising trade, it being the first business house in the place, and carried a stock of about $1,000. He now carries an average stock of $12,000 to $15,000. In 1882, he erected his present store, 46 x 54 feet deep, wareroom 16 x 46 feet. The whole was erected at a cost of $4,000. He also owns 240 acres of fine land, all cultivated. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, July 30, 1845, and came to America in 1857, traveling six years in various portions of the West from Kansas to California, being a member of Company A, Third U. S. Cavalry, enlisting Jan. 21, 1861, serving principally in Commissary and Quartermaster's department. Was mustered out in January, 1872. Was married in December, 1872, to Miss Maria L. Metcalf, of Newberg, N. Y. Himself and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CAPTAIN G. J. SPITZER, proprietor of the Spitzer House. This hotel was erected in spring of 1883, and opened June 1, 1883, size of which is 36 x 36 feet, two and a half stories high, and contains twenty-five rooms, and was erected at a cost of $2,500. He first came to Bennington in February, 1870; farmed and raised stock until 1881, and since has been engaged in hotel keeping. He has held several township offices. He was born in Schenectady County, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1821, living there until he was twenty-one years old, then moved to Kalamazoo County, Mich. Was married in January, 1854, to Miss Margaret Fisher, of Danville, Pa. They have one son, John H., at home. Mr. S. was Captain of Schoolcraft Light Guards, who were formed in 1859. They were mustered into U. S. service Aug. 20, 1861, as Company C, Sixth Michigan Infantry. They were assigned to Butler's command. Mr. S. participated in all battles of his command until he resigned, 1863. He was wounded at battle of Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862. After army life he returned to Michigan and engaged in the grocery business at Schoolcraft, until he came to Kansas. In connection with his hotel he keeps a good livery.

OTHER STATIONS

Coal Creek is a small station five miles southeast of Bennington, on the Solomon Valley Railroad, a branch of the Kansas Pacific R. R. The name is derived from the supposed existence of coal in its vicinity.

Ada, Lamar, Yale, Melville, Ohio Grove, Culver, Churchill, Bluffton and Windsor are embryo towns and postoffices in different parts of the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ERWIN HOLLINGSWORTH, farmer and stock raiser, section 17, Concord Township, P. O. Lindsey, came to this place in 1871. There were only scattering settlements in Solomon Valley, and the country was almost a complete wild plain. He has 173 acres of fine agricultural and grazing lands, 153 acres of which is cultivated. In 1883, he raised over 4,000 bushels of wheat, making an average of twenty-two bushels per acre. Raised over 3,000 bushels of corn, an average of sixty bushels per acre, and all produced with only the assistance of a son, Jerome, and two hands. Mr. H. represented Ottawa County in the Kansas Legislature of 1873. He was born in Wayne County, Ind., Oct. 19, 1826. Went to Henderson County, Ill., in 1844, where he followed agriculture and stock dealing until 1867, when he came to Topeka, Kan., and went into the sale of farm implements until 1871. Was married in 1849, to Miss Susan Morris, of Dearborn County, Ind. They have eight children—Monroe, Celestia J., Raymond B., Jerome, Charles E., Walter W., Jesse I, and Susan Maude.

2

BUTLER COUNTY.

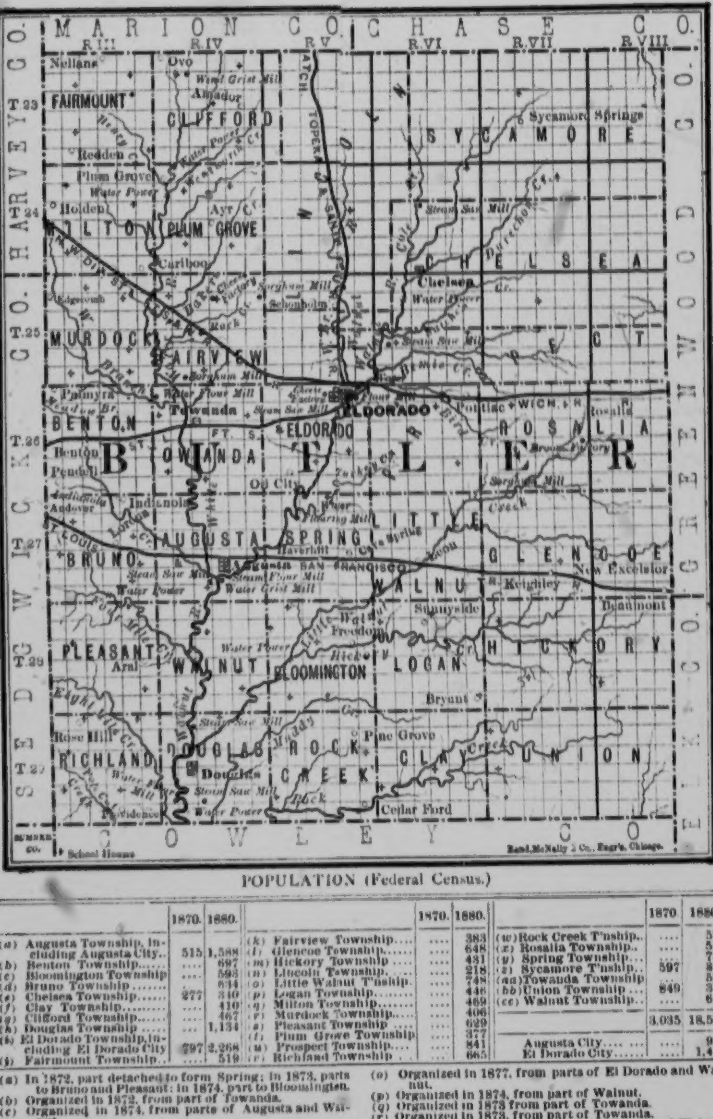

Rand, McNally & Co., Engr's, Chicago.

POPULATION (Federal Census.)

	1870.	1880.		1870.	1880.		1870	1880.
(a) Augusta Township, including Augusta City..	515	1,588	(k) Fairview Township....	....	383	(w) Rock Creek T'nship..	....	532
(b) Benton Township......	....	697	(l) Glencoe Township......	....	648	(x) Rosalia Township..	....	54.
(c) Bloomington Township	....	593	(m) Hickory Township	....	431	(y) Spring Township...	....	743
(d) Bruno Township	.	634	(n) Lincoln Township. ..	....	218	(z) Sycamore T'nship..	597	801
(e) Chelsea Township......	277	340	(o) Little Walnut T'nship.	....	748	(aa) Towanda Township	...	562
(f) Clay Township..........	....	410	(p) Logan Township........	....	446	(bb) Union Township ...	849	351
(g) Clifford Township......	....	467	(q) Milton Township........	....	469	(cc) Walnut Township..	....	641
(h) Douglas Township	...	1,134	(r) Murdock Township.....	....	406			
(i) El Dorado Township, including El Dorado City	797	2,268	(s) Pleasant Township	....	629		3,035	18,582
(j) Fairmount Township..	....	519	(t) Plum Grove Township	....	377			
			(u) Prospect Township....	....	841	Augusta City.... ...	....	922
			(v) Richland Township . .	...	665	El Dorado City......	....	1,411

(a) In 1872, part detached to form Spring; in 1873, parts to Bruno and Pleasant; in 1874, part to Bloomington.
(b) Organized in 1872, from part of Towanda.
(c) Organized in 1874, from parts of Augusta and Walnut.
(d) Organized in 1873, from part of Augusta.
(e) In 1876, part detached to form Clifford; in 1878, part to Sycamore; in 1879, parts to El Dorado and Lincoln.
(f) Organized in 1879, from part of Walnut.
(g) Organized in 1876, from parts of Chelsea and Towanda.
(h) Organized in 1874, from part of Walnut.
(i) Parts detached in 1877, to form Glencoe, Little Walnut, Prospect and Rosalia; in 1879, part of Chelsea attached.
(j) Organized in 1873, from part of Towanda.
(k) Organized in 1873, from part of Towanda.
(l) Organized in 1877, from parts of El Dorado and Walnut.
(m) Organized in 1875, from part of Walnut.
(n) Organized in 1879, from part of Chelsea.
(o) Organized in 1877, from parts of El Dorado and Walnut.
(p) Organized in 1874, from part of Walnut.
(q) Organized in 1873 from part of Towanda.
(r) Organized in 1873, from part of Towanda.
(s) Organized in 1873, from parts of Augusta and Walnut.
(t) Organized in 1873, from part of Towanda.
(u) Organized in 1877, from part of El Dorado.
(v) Organized in 1874, from part of Walnut.
(w) Organized in 1879, from part of Walnut.
(x) Organized in 1877, from part of El Dorado.
(y) Organized in 1872, from part of Augusta.
(z) Organized in 1878, from part of Chelsea.
(aa) Part detached in 1872, to form Benton; parts in 1873 to form Fairmount, Fairview, Milton, Murdock and Plum Grove; in 1876, part to Clifford.
(bb) Organized in 1879, from part of Walnut.
(cc) In 1873, part detached to form Pleasant; in 1874, parts to Bloomington, Douglas, Logan and Richland; in 1875, part to Hickory; in 1877, parts to Glencoe and Little Walnut; in 1879, parts to Clay, Rock Creek and Union.

BOUNDARIES AND TOPOGRAPHY.

BUTLER, the largest organized county in the State, may well be called "the State of Butler." Within its lines lies more territory than that of some of the Eastern States, while its arable land amounts to nearly as much as that of two of the smaller ones. From north to south it stretches forty-two miles, and from east to west thirty-four and a half; making a total area of about one million acres. It is named in honor of Andrew P. Butler, for twelve years United States Senator from South Carolina.

Butler County, as defined geographically in the legislative act of 1855, was a region thirty miles square, the northeast corner of which was the southeast corner of the present Morris County, then called Wise. The same act designated the region immediately south of the original Butler, a tract thirty miles east and west, and about seventy-eight miles north and south, to the southern boundary line of the Territory, as Hunter County. The act of 1857, made Butler to consist of a tract thirty miles wide, directly south of Wise (Morris) County, extending southward thirty-eight miles. Hunter was made to consist of the section south of Butler to the Territorial line.

An act was passed February 11, 1859, organizing the counties of Wise, Butler and Chase. Chase was made of the region south of Wise, twenty-four miles, by thirty miles east and west. The fifth standard parallel was then the south boundary of Butler County.

Irving County was erected February 27, 1860, out of the region commencing where the fifth standard and guide meridian cross, between ranges 8 and 9, west thirty-six and north twenty-four miles. Eldorado was the temporary county seat.

February 24, 1864, Butler was made to include the region from the northwest corner of Township 22, Range 1, south on the sixth meridian to State line, east to line between Ranges 9 and 10 east; north to northeast corner Township 23; west to northeast corner Township 23, Range 5 east; north to northeast corner Township 22, Range 5 east; thence to place of beginning.

The southern boundary of Chase was extended to the northern boundary of Butler.

February 26, 1867, Butler County was given the form now shown on the map.

Butler is essentially a prairie county, having, however, considerable land of a slightly rolling character. Bottom land has fifteen and upland eighty-five per cent of its surface. Forest occupies five per cent and prairie ninety five. The principal streams are the Whitewater, Walnut and Little Walnut. The Whitewater traverses the county from north to south. The Walnut rising in the northeast corner of the county, joins the Whitewater at Augusta, and the Little Walnut, flowing southwest from near Rosalia, at Douglass. Other tributaries of the Whitewater are Hickory, Turkey, Muddy, Rock Creek, Indianola, West Branch, Four Mile and Eight Mile Creek. The bottoms along these water courses average a mile and one-quarter. Upon them are found walnut, oak, hickory, hackberry, sycamore, elm and minor varieties of timber. Limestone of excellent quality is found in all parts of the county, and in the extreme northwest, a bed of sandstone. At other points are small quantities of fire clay and gypsum.

Coal is found in many places in thin layers, but has never been mined to any considerable extent or with profit.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The following record of early settlement has been carefully compiled from the recollection of Martin Vaught, J. D. Connor and D. M. Bronson and from data in their possession. It will be found to differ considerably from the matter found in the report of the State Board of Agriculture into which numerous errors had crept, either through lack of care on the part of the correspondents, or unavoidable typographical mistakes:

The first settlements in the several localities were as follows: Benton Township, April 13, 1878, by J. P. J. Nelson; Bloomington Township, 1867, Samuel Rankin; Bruno Township, May, 1869, V. Smith; Chelsea Township, August, 1857, Bob DeRacken, G. T. Donaldson,

P. G. D. Morton, J. C Lambdin, I. Scott, Martin Vaught, Dr. Lewellen, Charles Jefferson and J. and L. Cole; Clifford Township, 1859, Mr. William Badley; El Dorado Township, May, 1857, William Hildebrande; Fairmount Township, 1869, Holland Ferguson; Hickory Township, 1869, Mr. Myers; Pleasant Township, spring of 1869, Marion Franklin; Plum Grove Township, 1860, Joseph H. Adams; Rock Creek Township, July 1868, D. L. McCabe; Rosalia Township, July, 1869 Philip Karns; Spring Township, April, 1866, Dave, afterward County Commissioner, and H. W. Yates; Towanda Township, 1858, William Vann, A G. Davis, Chandler, Atwood, and others; Union Township, April 2, 1870, A. S McKee; Walnut Township, 1866, George Long.—First churches: Augusta Township, 1876, Methodist; Chelsea Township, no church building; Rev. Winberg, Baptist, 1858, was the first resident preacher. Rev. C. G. Morse, Congregationalist from Emporia, had preached occasionally prior to this, and services were held in the house of J. C. Lambdin; a Presbyterian society was organized in El Dorado township and building commenced in 1872, completed in 1877; Methodist, 1873; Union Township, 1873, Methodist; 1874, Christian. Religious services are held regularly in nearly all the schoolhouses in the county.—First schoolhouses: Augusta, 1869, District No. 13; Bloomington Township, 1872, District No. 5; Bruno Township, by District No. 72, date not given; Chelsea Township, 1860, by District No. 10—first school taught by Miss Sarah Satchel; Clifforp Township, 1871, by District No. 21—first school taught by S. L. Roberds, afterwards County Superintendent; El Dorado Township, first schoolhouse built by subscription of settlers, 1861–2, afterwards purchased by District No. 2; Fairmount Township, 1872, by District No. 70; Little Walnut Township, 1872, by District No 59; Plum Grove Township, 1872, by District No. 53; Prospect Township, by District No. 79; Rock Creek Township, 1870, by subscription of settlers in District No. 30; Rosalia Township, 1872, by District No. 35—there are four schoolhouses in this district; Spring Township, August, 1872, by District No. 45; Towanda Township, 1863, built of logs, by settlers; Union Township, 1874, by Districts Nos. 41 and 42; Walnut Township, by District No. 64.—First business houses: Augusta Township, general merchandise, 1868, Shamleffer & James; Chelsea, 1859, country store, Mr. Kaufman; El Dorado, grocery, Mr. Howland, 1857; Fairmount Township, store, S. S. Saunders; Hickory Township, dry goods, William Cole; Little Walnut Township, at Quito, groceries and drugs, Dr. Pickett, 1871; Plum Grove Township, general merchandise, 1871, Drake & Lobdell; Rock Creek Township, grocery, 1872, A. F. Bittingham; Towanda, general store, J. R. Mead 1862.—First marriages: Jacob E. Chase and Augusta Stewart, El Dorado Township, January, 1859; Berg Atwood and Elizabeth Badley; Towanda Township, September, 1859, J. P. Goodall and Lizzie Cooper, Chelsea Township, 1860.—First births: I. Johnson, Towanda Township, August, 1859; Nellie Martin, El Dorado Township, and Charles Stewart, Plum Grove Township, 1860.—The first postoffices in the county were established at Chelsea, in 1858, C. S. Lambdin, P. M., and at El Dorado, in 1860, D. L. McCabe, P. M.

William Hildebrande, who came in May, 1857, to El Dorado Township, was the first settler in Butler County. In June, 1857, Samuel Stewart, of Lawrence organized a colony to settle in Butler County. Following the old California trail until they came to the crossing, the party pitched the ten wall-tents with which they were provided, in a circle, and erected in the centre of the camp the stars and stripes. This was on June 15, 1857. Two days later the colonists planted some corn—the first ever planted in the county. On July 9, 1857, Henry Martin, William Crimble, Jacob Carey, H. Bemis and William Bemis, with their families, settled near El Dorado. There were in this party ten other families, but their names have been lost.

The first celebration in this county of our national holiday took place long before Butler was a county or Kansas a Territory. In July, 1847, Captain J. J. Clark, with his company of Missouri Mounted Volunteers bound for the Mexican war, came along the old California trail and crossing the Walnut about a mile below the site of El Dorado, on the evening of the 3d camped over night. The following day the eagle screamed, and salutes were fired, and due honors paid to the warriors of an older day.

Ten years later on July 4, 1857, came the second celebration on Butler County land. This was held near Conners, in El Dorado, by the newly arrived settlers. No houses had been put up for the immigrants, and their wagons stood in a circle to serve as a fort in case of Indian attack. Money was scarce in that camp, and had it been as plentiful as sea sands it could have purchased nothing; so the men started out to find in Nature's store-house the materials for a feast. In the Walnut William Crimble caught a large buffalo fish, Samuel Stewart shot a wild turkey and another of the party brought in a deer. While these supplies were being prepared numerous speeches served to show the patriotism of the various members, and Judge Wakefield, of Lawrence, delivered an address. There is no time like the first in anything, and though often a celebration of later days has been memorable, and its echoes have rung in Memory's ears for many a day, there can be none to efface in the hearts of those who heard them the resonant sounds of a quarter-century ago.

One of the earliest items in Butler County's history is the apportionment of the State into judicial districts. The counties of Butler, Hunter, Greenwood, Madison, Weller, Coffey, Anderson and Allen constituted the Thirteenth District, which was entitled to one member. In August, 1857, Samuel L. Adair was elected to the Senate and C. Columbia to the House. In October, 1857, Madison and Butler counties polled sixty-nine Free-State and seven Democratic votes. At the election under the Lecompton constitution December 21, 1857, there were no returns from Butler County. On March 9 1858, Samuel Stewart, who built the first house in the county, and was later killed in the Indian Territory, was elected a delegate to the Minneola convention. On August 2, 1858 an election was held, at the old El Dorado town site on the Lecompton Constitution, and the entire vote (twenty-three) polled was cast against that infamous platform. On April 15, 1859, the county cast fifteen votes for the Wyandotte constitution and two against it. On November 8, 1859, the county cast one vote for Johnson, Democrat, and forty-seven for Parrot, Republican, candidates for Congress. J. C. Lambdin was elected a member of the Territorial Council at the same time.

A Primitive Election.—An election in Butler was held in May, 1858, on the adoption of the Free State Constitution—the "Topeka" constitution. It was held right north of Chelsea under some spreading oaks that still stand at the north end of what is now the lane between J. E. Buchanan's and Joseph McDaniel's farms. No box could be found out of which a ballot box could be made, but after hunting around awhile Mrs. Woodruff handed out a big coffee mill—one of the kind that has a drawer, which was used and answered the purpose. The drawer was pulled out, a ballot dropped in and then shoved up again. There were about a hundred votes cast.

When the first settlement was made in Butler County, the lands south of the Fifth Standard parallel, which runs at the north line of the present city of El Dorado, were largely Indian property. Just south of this line lay what was known as the four-mile strip extending completely across the county from east to west, and open to entry and pre-emption. Next south lay the twenty-mile strip, the property of the Osage tribe. This, at the time of earliest settlement, Indian land, was ceded to the Government by the Little Osages on September 29, 1863, and was held as trust land. Next south lay the diminished Osage Reserve which remained the property of the Indians until September 18, 1870, when it passed into the hands of the Government and was opened for settlement. It was locally known from its width as the "thirty-mile strip."

The first invasion of the grasshoppers took place in the fall of 1860, but, as is quaintly said by an old timer, the settlers had nothing to lose and no damage was done. In March, 1861, the eggs deposited the preceding year hatched out and considerable loss was suffered, though this was very slight compared with the visitations of a later time.

At the breaking out of the war of 1861, a company was raised near Chelsea, for home defence; this company was under P. G. D. Morton. Its only service was shortly after its organization and consisted of the capture of a wagon train proceeding, in violation of a recent order, to the Indian Territory. The entire outfit was by the exertions of Capt. Morton safely forwarded to Leavenworth and delivered to its owners from whom the persons found in charge had attempted to steal it. During the winter of 1861–2 this company built and occupied a fort on what is now John Teter's farm about two miles northeast of El Dorado. In the spring of 1862 the company broke up, the majority of its members joining the United States forces mustered in at Leavenworth.

The pioneer of religion in this as in many other counties was Father Stanberry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At various times in the very early days of the county this zealous old man visited different points, stopping in the rude cabins of the settlers and in his quaint fashion expounding the untiring faith which animated him. The old settlers to this day tell stories of his trips on a weatherbeaten pony that fairly matched the grizzled locks and antiquated appearance of its master. Yet none ever doubted his simple truth or failed to yield him the love and reverence that was his due. The next missionary was Elder Rice, who for some time traveled the indefinite southwestern circuit and held the first quarterly meeting in the county on the east bank of the Walnut, at a spot now part of the farm of Henry Small.

Miss Minnie Post and Miss Maggie Vaught, now Mrs. H. O. Chittenden, of El Dorado, established the first Sunday school in Butler County, at Chelsea, in the summer of 1859. They kept it up until the summer of 1860, when many settlers left on account of the severe drouth and caused a suspension of the school. In this year a Mr. Matice, of Lawrence, a Sunday school agent, attempted to revive the school but failed.

The herd law was passed in April, 1871, by a vote of 569 to 504, and has ever since been in force. Though no systematic effort has ever been made for its repeal, public opinion is still divided upon the question of its advisability, one party claiming that it retards hedge planting and fencing, and the other that it enchances agricultural interests and the value of farm property.

On June 22, 1871, a tornado struck the town of El Dorado, inflicting great damage. The wind was accompanied by hail and rain, which seemed to augment the intense violence of the air and materially aid the work of destruction. Houses were blown down or twisted off their foundations, windows dashed in, trees overturned and crops ruined. In the city the principal losers were: Hazlett & Dick, $1,500; McClaren & Jackson, $2,000; Gardner & Gilmore, $2,500, and W. H. Redden, $2,000. These amounts were swelled by a myriad of smaller ones so that the total loss was not less than $150,000. This looked like a crushing blow, but the hardy citizens began immediately to rebuild, and before another year all traces of the event were obliterated and business once more moving forward with a steady swing.

Horse Thieves and the Vigilantes.—As the tide of civilization rolls in over the level prairies of the new West it carries on its further line a fretted surf of loose characters—men cast up from the deeper sea of close settlement and driven upon an unsettled shore only to be hurled still further by each successive onflow. Many such were within the border of Butler County during the period from its first settlement until 1870. For a long time a party of this sort had been operating about Douglass and between the secret assistance of unsuspected parties and the proximity of the Indian Territory had escaped capture. Matters had, however, reached an unbearable pitch, and on the night November 10, 1870, a decisive step was taken by the settlers.

On the morning of November 10, 1870, the citizens of Douglass found near the house of George Booth four dead bodies, with the warning notice "Shot for horse thieves." It is doubtful if this was much of a surprise to many of the citizens, although the lynching caused a great commotion. The dead men were not without a witness, Mrs. Booth having seen all that passed. Her version of the affair is that while James Smith, Lewis and George Booth and Jack Corbin, a Government scout, were seated in the room a party of men with leveled pistols stepped in and covered the party. George Booth attempted to escape by dashing from the house, but was shot down near by. Lewis Booth was taken out and shot, as was James Smith, and Corbin was taken to a tree and hung. On December 1, William Quimby, a prominent merchant, Dr. Morris and his son and "Mike" Dray were taken quietly from town by the vigilantes and hung. This effectually broke up the gang which had so long been the source of loss to the honest citizens and the business was never resumed in the county.

The Agricultural Society.—The Butler County Horticultural and Agricultural Society which organized in March 1872, is still in a flourishing condition. Large grounds have been purchased in the west part of the city and a fine building erected for the display of all articles of farm and dairy production. Around the high walls which enclose the grounds are suitable stalls for the display of all varieties of stock.

RAILROADS.

The railway history of any county on the broad surface of Kansas is a record of trials and tribulations, of hard struggles to secure the co-operation of settlers in necessary expenditures, of retreat from the field of the companies for which so much had been done, of final success and the arrival of the iron bands which unite the world. The first railway to solicit the aid of this county was the Kansas-Nebraska, which proposed to build across the county in consideration of the subscription of $150,000 to the stock of the railway company and the issuing of an equal amount of the bonds of the county. This proposition was carried by a vote of 1,187 to 811, but the panic of 1873 coming on, the building of the road was deferred and finally abandoned. On May 18, 1872, the question of voting bonds to the amount of $150,000 to the Fort Scott, Humboldt & Western Railway was put to vote and decided in the negative by a vote of 1,037 to 1,240. The next proposal was voted upon July 13, 1872, and lost by a vote of 189 to 1,206. This was for taking stock in the road voluminously spread on the records as the Eureka, Douglass & Santa Fe, Walnut Valley, Kansas Nebraska Railway. At the same time the Ft. Scott, Humboldt & Western Kansas Railway was treated to a dose of cold water—366 votes being cast in its favor and 1,058 against its proposition. In April, 1876, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company proposed to build a road from Cedar Point on the main line down the Walnut Valley to El Dorado and ultimately to and beyond the south line of the county. The proposal of the company was for a cash bonus of $3,000 per mile, no exchange of bonds and stock being asked. While this proposition was being agitated, the citizens of Florence were working hard to have their town made the initial point. It soon became evident that a road would be built to El Dorado from the main line under some conditions, and in February, 1877, bonds aggregating $99 500 were voted to the El Dorado & Walnut Valley Road. Work was at once begun and the track completed to El Dorado at 6:27 P. M. on July 31, 1877. On September 4, an excursion train was run from Topeka and the citizens of El Dorado given a free trip to Florence and return. A grand celebration was held in the grove. Gov. Anthony was present and made a brief speech which was followed by many others, after which the joy of the crowd overflowed in a general jubilee that will be long remembered.

About this time the Kansas City, Burlington & Southwestern Railway and telegraph line made overtures for aid to the amount of not over $4,000 per mile in running an east and west road. This proposition was favorably considered by a vote of 322 to 128 in the townships interested, but the matter stopped there and the road was never built.

On February 21, 1880, the townships of Douglass and Walnut voted aid to the St. Louis, Wichita & Western Railway, but the road was never built.

We now come to the second successful railway project which has affected Butler's interests. As early as 1879, the St. Louis, Ft. Scott & Wichita Railway began the work which finally led to the completion of an east and west road, although bonds were not voted until more than a year later. The road passes through two townships east of El Dorado City, Rosalia and Prospect. From these it receives $10,000 and $18,000 in bonds respectively. El Dorado Township gives $25,000, Towanda $13,500 and Benton $11,000. The payment of the bonds in the two last named townships depends upon the completion of the road to the west line of the county by September 1, 1883. The bonds of the first three are already secured by the completion of the road to El Dorado.

OFFICIAL ROSTER AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

On April 30, 1859, the Board of County Supervisors met at the house of G. T. Donaldson "for the purpose of establishing the offices of the county officers." The board, then consisting of P. G. Barrett, chairman, and G. T. Donaldson and I. S. White, after ruling that their annual meeting should be held at Chelsea Hall, decided that for the present the county officers should hold their offices at their residences. The only exception to this was the "Clerk of Probate," who was commanded to hold office at I. C. Lambdin's until further notice. At the next meeting, June 13, 1859, P. G. D. Morton was appointed County Auditor, the equivalent of county clerk. No record of a successor to Mr. Morton is found until the election of 1863, when M. Vaught was selected. Since that time county clerks have been elected as follows: A. J. Donahoo, 1865; A. H. Morehead (appointed August, 1867, and elected at November election of the same year); H. D. Kellogg (appointed April 6, 1868, and elected 1869); A. W. Stearns, 1870; J. Blivins, 1871; Vincent Brown, 1873-75-77; C. P. Strong, 1879—81.

The first County Treasurer was C. S. Lambdin, appointed September 19, 1859. He was followed by T. W. Satchel, 1863; H. Martin, 1865; (Mr. Martin was appointed in September, 1867, to serve from January 1, to July 1, 1868 but was re-elected in November, 1867); A. Ellis, 1869-71; Joseph Williams, 1873; E. B. Brainard, 1875-77; M. Bradley, 1879-81.

The first Probate Judge was J. C. Lambdin. He was followed by C. S. Lambdin; H. Martin, 1863; S. T. Howell, 1865; W. H. Thomas, 1866; Wm. H. Harrison, 1868; H. T. Sumner, 1870; J. C. Taylor, 1871; S. E. Black, 1871; W. S. Taylor, 1872; S. E. Black, 1874 76-78; E. D. Stratford, 1880-82.

The first Clerk of the District Court was Emmil. He was followed by W. W. Slayton, 1866; A. Morehead, 1867; A. L. Petrie, 1868; J. E. Buchanan (appointed), 1869; H. D. Kelley, 1869; I. C. Adams, 1870; H. M. Winger, 1871; M. D. Ellis, 1872; C. N. James, 1874—76-78-80; N. P. Mooney, 1882.

The first Register of Deeds was John R. Lambdin. He was followed by M. Vaught, 1863; A. H. Morehead, 1867; D. M. Bronson (appointed April 6) 1869; W. A. Sallee, 1870; D. L. Knowles, 1871-73-75; J. D. Porter, 1877; E. E. Harvey, 1879-81.

The records fail to show the election of a sheriff prior to 1863, when J. T. Goodall was elected. Dr. Lewellen was, however, in office in 1859. Mr. Goodall was followed by W. D. Shaw, 1865; James Thomas, 1867; A. A. Jackson, 1869; J. E. Anderson, 1871-73-75; F. M. Anderson, 1877; E. E. Harvey, 1879; W. H. Douglas, 1881.

In 1864 M. Vaught was appointed County Superintendent. He was followed by D. L. McCabe, 1866; H. D. Kellogg (appointed January 1, 1868); J. E. Buchanan, 1870; S. S. Robbards, 1872; John Blivins, 1874; Alvah Sheldon, 1876-78; J. W. Shively, 1880-82.

Representatives from this county, at first one, but now two districts, have been: G. T. Donaldson, 1863; D. L. McCabe, 1865; S. N. Wood, 1866; G. T. Donaldson, 1867; T. R. Wilson, 1868; H. Small, 1869; T. H. Baker, 1870 (This election was also contested, and L. S. Friend, who had been declared elected, lost the seat); I. Mooney, 1871; T. H. Baker, 1872; H. D. Hill, 1873; J. L. Ferguson, 1874-75; M. A. Palmer and H. W. Beck, 1876; U. A. Albin and D. M. Bronson, 1878; G. A. Sears and H. D. Bill, 1880; F. W. Rash and J. H. Fullenwelder, 1882.

On August 20, 1859, the first poll tax in the county was levied on all between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five. March 21, 1860, an election precinct to be known as Toronto was created at the house of Doctor Lewellen. Four years later (March 26, 1864) two additional voting precincts were created: El Dorado and Towanda. The first county order had been issued on January 19th of this year, and read as follows: "State of Kansas, Butler Co., s.s., Jan. 19, 1864. To the Treasurer of Butler Co. Pay Jordan Mabe twenty dollars for services assessing said county.

H. G. Bronson, Chairman."

This order was endorsed by M. Vaught, county clerk, with the magic word "Paid."

Every county in the State, probably, has had its county seat fight, and we need do little more than present the records of the various elections in which the several struggles culminated. On May 21, 1864, the first election was held and El Dorado selected as the county seat (this was the old town), but on July 4 of that year, we learn from the record of the County Commissioners, that no building suitable for county offices had been put up on the town site, and the board resolved not to move there until suitable provision was made. In August, 1867, the question of removal came up again, Whitewater Junction having two votes; County Center, six; the southwest quarter of Section 4, and the northwest quarter of Section 9, Town 25, Range 6, 29, and El Dorado 50. The third election occurred on May 10, 1870, and gave Chelsea 258 and El Dorado 1,524 votes. This was followed in April, 1871, by the contest between Augusta and El Dorado, and the success of the latter by a count of 743 to 712. This settled the question, which has never since been agitated.

As will be seen, the County Commissioners and other officers were for some time without a proper place for transacting business. For some time Dunlevy's building was used, and most of the officers had their offices in their houses, or after a fashion, under their hats. In July, 1870, a strong effort was made to secure the issue of $25,000 in bonds, the proceeds to be used for county buildings. This proposal met with hearty opposition, and was voted down 239 to 550. Nothing daunted, the settlers went to work on another scheme, and on July 19, 1870, the land now occupied by the court house was deeded to the county, in consideration of $1, by Henry and C. C. Martin. The contract for a court house was then let to I. N. Branson for $3,750, and work began at once. In April, 1871, the building was completed and occupied. Although well finished and a good building, the court house was not large enough to accommodate all the officers, and after doing the best that could be done with it, it was decided in July, 1875, to make extensive additions and improvements. All that part of the building west of the hall way was then constructed at a cost of $8,000, making with previous expenditures and the jail on the southwest corner a total cost of $15,000. The building was completed in March, 1876. Its present dimensions are 52x54 feet; its height, two stories.

SCHOOL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

The first school taught in this county was in charge of Miss Sarah Satchel. It was located at Chelsea, the oldest settlement in the county, and was opened in 1860. At this time the school district embraced this county and Cowley, as well as parts of Chase and Greenwood counties. The second school was taught in 1863 in Towanda in a log building, erected by the settlers. A school was also started in El Dorado Township at an early day, a subscription being raised by the citizens, and the school taught by Miss Jane Wentworth. The difficult office of county superintendent of public instruction was also filled, and the machinery of education progressed. The schoolhouses were many of them rough, and, if report speaks truly, some of the teachers were of the same sort. Yet the work was pretty honestly done, and the rising generation compares favorably with that of any other county. Since 1879 very full reports have been made, from which the following summary is drawn: School districts in 1879, 125; in 1880, 130; in 1881, 138; in 1882, 143. School population between the ages of five and twenty-one: In 1879, 6,056; in 1880, 6,397; in 1881, 6,546; in 1882, 6,861. Enrollment: In 1879, 4,590; in 1880, 4,356; in 1881, 5,228; in 1882, 5,303. Average attendance: In 1879, 2,885; in 1880, 2,882; in 1881, 3,294; in 1882, 3,296. Teachers employed: In 1879, 136; in 1880, 176; in 1881, 179; in 1882, 154. Total school expenditures: In 1879, $34,962.76; in 1880, $40,060.08; in 1881, $43,469.22½; in 1882, $53,328.09.

Butler County has more manufacturies of raw material into finished product than any county in Southern Central Kansas. A brief recapitulation of the principal industries gathered from the returns made to the County Clerk is as follows: J. W. Smith, Leon, horse-power sorghum-mill valued at $300; Lytle & Sons, Towanda, water-power flouring-mill, $1,300; H. J. & J. W. Ground, Augusta, steam flouring-mill, $19 000, and water-power flouring-mill, $8,000; J. C. Haines, Augusta, steam corn-mill, $4,000; A. Palmer, Augusta, steam saw-mill, $1,200; John W. Dunn, Douglas, water-power flouring-mill, $10 000; Wise & Kirk, Douglass, steam flouring-mill, $20 000; J. T. Oldham, El Dorado, steam furniture-factory, $1,000; Burdett & Weeks, El Dorado, water and steam-power flouring-mill, $20,000; L. Hunting, El Dorado, brickyard, horse-power, $1,000; L. D. Godfrey, Leon, water-power flouring-mill, $1,500. Besides these are some small industries with a capital of from $500 to $700 not employing any save hand power.

The following table will serve to show the acreage of the principal crops of the county, and how general opinion of their adaptability has changed in the past ten years:

CROPS.	1872	1874	1876	1878	1880	1882
Winter Wheat	1,737	5,827	27,298	41,994	49,249	21,142
Rye	515	706	3,935	1,225	148	546
Spring Wheat	1,013	6,713	502	2 596	210	171
Corn	19,853	34,144	27,172	54,553	80,220	110,810
Barley	121	139	240	205	14	.....
Oats	4,005	6,201	10,702	10,980	10,199	10,485
Buckwheat	143	50	34.50	60	23.50	17
Irish Potatoes	590	1,321	194.25	1,131	1,373 85	1,049
Sweet Potatoes	35	134	32.50	87.65	86.60	114
Sorghum	276	412	316.50	729.70	740.24	581
Castor Beans	.20	32	8	4	122.50	469
Broom Corn	.....	22	46.50	66.31	129.60	......
Millet and Hungarian	288	2,670	5,556	6,397	9,800	20,807

The following figures give the increase of population in the county, and serve to show its rapid growth: It had in 1860, 437; in 1870, 3,035; in 1875, 9,832; in 1882, 18,661, an increase in twelve years of 15,732.

EL DORADO.

El Dorado, the county seat and largest city of Butler County, is located on the Walnut River about fifteen miles above its confluence with the Whitewater. The 140 acre tract which comprised the original town site was entered on March 23, 1868, by B. Frank Gordy, and filed for record in the succeeding month. Shortly after entering his claim, Gordy sold a fifth interest each to Henry Martin, Samuel Langdon and Byron O. Carr, and with them formed the El Dorado town company. Town lots were laid out and sold to all who would improve them, at the rate of ten dollars a lot. The location of the town near the crossing of the old California trail on the Walnut, and its other natural advantages of position, did much to aid it at this critical time, when it needed but a trifle to kill the embryo city. Houses of a very modest description sprang up rapidly, and the town began soon to present a semblance of substantiality. There had been some houses on the town site prior to the entrance of the Gordy claim. As early as 1867 a log house was built in the east part of town, and the same summer E. L. Lower put up a cabin where Dr. A. White's residence now stands. The latter of these buildings has passed away, but the former still stands just west of the livery stable on East Central avenue. The third building on the town site was a frame store erected by Henry Martin. Just prior to the erection of this store, Elias Main put up a saw mill on the Walnut near the present lower bridge. The year 1868 brought many new industries to the town. In the spring D. M. Bronson opened a land office. Dr. Kellogg divided his time between this office and the practice of his profession. A wagon shop was put up by a Mr. Handley, a blacksmith shop by Mat. Strickland and a harness shop by Mr. Gearhart. Mrs. Long opened a millinery store, and some minor branches of business were carried on. This year was also signalized by the opening of the first regular saloon. This institution, after being some time a sore spot in the community, was closed by the suit of Mrs. Thomas Tool for damages to her husband and the ensuing litigation. To counteract the influence of the saloon element thus early arrayed against the prohibition forces, the temperance people organized a lodge of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance. This order flourished for some time, but finally died out and its records have been lost. The year closed upon the town in a flattering state of growth, and bidding fair to become a large central trading point.

Thus far the reputation of El Dorado had spread little beyond its immediately associated towns in the northeast—the places where it touched the line of older settlement, and felt, though distantly, the pulsations of the world's great heart. With 1869 came the publication of a paper of its own, the *Emigrant's Guide*, gotten up by Bronson & Sallee, who had entered extensively into real estate dealings, and printed by Jacob Stotler, of the Emporia *News*. The *Guide* was what would now be called a "rustler," and crowed for Butler County and El Dorado after a very lusty fashion. This year saw the first social gathering of the people in the new settlement, and the first disaster, the drowning of the Johnson family in the June flood in the Walnut. With 1870 came a rush of settlers and a flood of events which deserve more specific description.

With the rush of 1870 came the demand for more room within the town limits, and the specially suave and ready respond to the demand by real estate men. Lower's addition of eighty acres, now forming all of the town north of Central Avenue, was laid out in this year, as were the blocks [illegible]nd belonging to Finley & Gordon, on Main street, and that of Wilson on the west. These, together, made a little less than 320 acres.

The form of the name of the capital city of Butler County is even now a vexed question. When the *Walnut Valley Times* made [illegible] first appearance, its usually well posted editor adopted the spelling of "[illegible]o." This came to be in general use, and when the change in management of the paper was made, and "El Dorado" printed as the name of the city, considerable discussion was evoked. Th: following letter from Captain J. Cracklin, of Lawrence, one of the party who started the town, may fairly be said to settle the matter.

LAWRENCE, KAN., Dec. 11, 1882.

"DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours of the 7th inst., I would say the name El Dorado is two Spanish words, and signifies 'The golden land.' The beautiful appearance of the country upon our arrival at the Walnut, suggested the name, and I exclaimed, 'El Dorado,' and when the town site was selected, the name was unanimously adopted. I proposed the name and Mr. Thomas Cordis seconded it.

Yours very truly, J. CRACKLIN."

William Hildebrand is supposed to have been the first settler near El Dorado, having taken a claim near where J. D. Conner's farm now lies. In 1859, his place which had become a sort of headquarters for horse thieves, was raided, and Hildebrand after joining the order of the flagellants or *anglice*, getting a sound thrashing at the hands of the vigilantes, was given twenty-four hours to effect his escape from the county, and disappeared forever from El Dorado's horizon. In 1859 occurred the first wedding in El Dorado, as well as in the county, the parties united being Miss Augusta Stewart and a Mr. Graham. Shortly after the wedding, the groom received serious injuries from the discharge of an overloaded gun and died. The first child born in El Dorado, was Mattie, daughter of Mr. P. R. Wilson. The first death, that of Mrs. H. D. Kellogg.

El Dorado postoffice, as originally located, stood a mile and one-half south of the present town. The mails were, however, handled at the residence of Henry Martin on the present town site, and the Postmaster, Daniel Stine, lived at Augusta. There was a little frame building at the site of El Dorado proper, but in 1867, when the county lines had been moved to their present southern limit, this had been stripped and stood alone and untenanted. At this juncture D. M. Bronson, who had been appointed County Attorney, proposed to Connor, Representative from this district, to refit the building and employ it as county seat headquarters. After various conferences, in which Connor refused to do anything, Bronson left this part of the country and went to a point below Augusta. On his return the present El Dorado had been located and made the county seat. Had Connor responded to Bronson's wishes, the present site of El Dorado might now be a fine farm.

A postoffice had been opened across the Walnut, opposite the present city, for four or five years before old El Dorado was surveyed, and D. L. McCabe had been Postmaster. Daniel Stine, of Augusta, was, as has already been stated, Postmaster in the old town, though never performing the duties of the office. The officials in the present city have been: Henry Martin, H. D. Kellogg, Mrs. Long, Frank Frazier and Alvah Sheldon. The office has for some years been a presidential one.

The first Fourth of July celebration is thus described by Mrs. D. M. Bronson: "Our first Fourth of July celebration occurred in 1868, which eclipsed anything I had ever seen for pure, unadulterated patriotism and practically illustrated freedom. The grove near Dr. Gordon's was selected for the purpose. The preparations were elaborate, seats were improvised, a speaker's stand erected, an old army flag was resurrected out of some dark corner and suspended in graceful folds from the limb of a tree just over the head of the speaker, which was both inspiring and effective. A public dinner was the order of the day. The men reconnoitered around to secure the financial requisite. The women were occupied preparing the 'grub.' The day arrived, and 'all went merry as a marriage bell.' The sun shone brightly, the birds sang sweetly, and all nature seemed in unison with our hearts. The Marshal of the day was Mr. Elisha Main. The exercises were introduced by singing the 'Star Spangled Banner,' which was executed with spirit; what was lacking in time was supplied in sound. Father Stansberry offered a prayer; the Declaration of Independence was read by W. T. Gallagher; orations were then delivered by D. M. Bronson and W. T. Gallagher, which were both eloquent and patriotic, and so vivid in portrayal that we could almost see the noble bird in his aerial gyrations, and hear the footfall of the Pilgrim Father on the barren Plymouth Rock. The Declaration, our glorious Magna Charta, was literally worn out, what there was remaining of it would hardly make a gun wad. After the exercises closed the table was prepared, looking inviting enough to please the most fastidious epicure. But here came the 'tug of war.' There were about ten bachelors to one woman in the county. All hungry, lean and lank, they made one grand forward march for the table. In about five minutes that table was bare. One lady approaching me with a countenance indicative of sorrow, said: 'Have you seen anything of my fruit cake?—the first one I have seen or made since I left old England's shores.' I told her I supposed it had gone to hunt up my dried apple pies. I did come near on this occasion being converted to the doctrine of total depravity. The day's exercises closed by a grand ball over Henry Martin's store, located where Mr. Denny's store now stands. This was our first 'dress ball.'"

The first hotel opened in the new town was a rough frame, erected in 1869, and occupied by Thomas Bros. This very modest hostelry was later made the rear portion of the El Dorado House of S. Langdon. For the past four years the building has been used as a flour and provision house, and the walls, which have resounded to the baying of hunting dogs or the tales of Indian scares, or later, to the wassail and rude mirth of pre-prohibition times, are covered with dust, and for some time have echoed no sounds save the tramp of footsteps and the scurry of the rats.

El Dorado has been fortunate in its exemption from disastrous fires, the only one of any great importance occurring in December, 1880, and destroying the Walnut Valley Elevator. This structure was built in 1878, at a cost of $10,000, and had a capacity of 40,000 bushels. It was not only an elevator, but also a flouring mill. At the time of its destruction it was nearly full of wheat. The origin of the fire was never precisely ascertained, but was thought to be incendiary.

The city now has a population of fully 2,000, and is growing rapidly. Some idea of its gain in the past year can be taken from a statement of the buildings erected during 1882. This list, which is too long for publication, foots up $59,100. This sum is distributed among a hundred buildings, giving an average cost of $591. Many included in the list were small buildings, offices and the like, but none ran in price above $4,000, and but sixteen reached $1,000, the majority being cozy residences at or near the outskirts of the city.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

El Dorado was laid out and a form of town establishment inaugurated in 1868, but no practical organization was effected until Sept. 12, 1871, when it was organized under the laws applying to cities of the third class. J. C. Lambdin, who had been chairman of the board of trustees, became Mayor pro tem until the election of Henry Falls. The list of principal officials of the city since that time has been as follows: Mayors, H. Falls, 1872; J. C. Lambdin, 1873; J. B. Mitchell, 1874; Wm. J. Cameron, 1875; J. A. McKenzie, 1876-77-78; A. Bassett, 1879; J. A. McKenzie, 1880; A. Bassett, 1881; A. White, 1882. Mr. White died in office in October 1882, and G. M. Weeks became acting Mayor for the unexpired term. D. M. Bronson, the first City Clerk, was followed by John P. Campbell, 1872; W. O. Redden, 1873-74-75; Ed. J. Thomas, 1876; Lafayette Knowles, 1877; T. H. Lemon, 1878; L. Leland, Jr., 1879; C. B. Daughters, 1880-81; E. E. Carr, 1882.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first schoolhouse in El Dorado was a log cabin built by a subscription of the settlers. Here Miss Jane Wentworth taught a class of about fifteen. In 1869-70, the old stone house still standing near the park, was erected at a cost of $2,000, and regular terms of school begun. E. Cowles was principal in 1869; T. R. Wilson, 1870; John Snyder, 1871; Charles Moore, 1872; J. C. Elliott, 1873; E. C. Brooks, 1874-75; Z. M. Riley, 1876; George Edwards, 1877; E. W. Hulse, 1878-79-80-81. The present force consists of Alfred McCaskey, Mrs. Belle Howard, Miss Ida Brown, Mrs. C. B. Daughters, Miss Cora C. Battin, Miss May Schmucker and Mrs. J. Richardson. The old stone schoolhouse although a large structure for that early day in the city's history soon proved inadequate, and on February 22, 1872, the corner stone of the present building was laid. The fine stone so abundant in this part of the country was used and the succeeding fall the building was completed at a cost of $8,000. It soon became evident that the new building was not large enough and its youthful population overflowed into the old school. In 1879 a large addition was constructed at a cost of $4,000. This stayed the tide a little, but in 1882 it again became necessary to have recourse to the old building. What shall be the next step is a knotty problem now vexing the city fathers and awaiting the city's becoming one of the second class and establishing ward schools. The present school population is nearly six hundred.

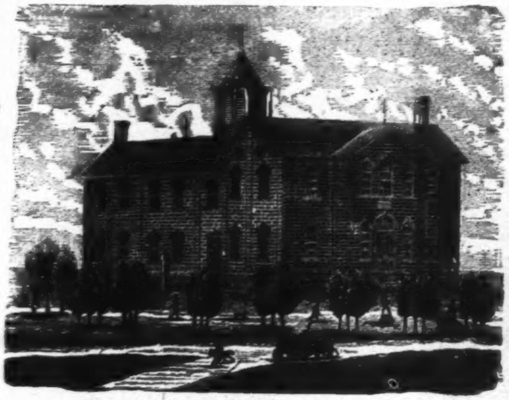

PUBLIC SCHOOL, EL DORADO.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1869 by Rev. James Saxby, who supplied it for some time. During 1870 the church was under the ministrations of Rev. T. G. Grove. The church then went down and held no services until 1875, when Rev. E. W. Melton was made pastor. In 1877 the pulpit again became vacant and so remained until 1879, when Rev. J. D. P. Hungate accepted a call. His ministry lasted until 1881, when Rev. C. H. Remington, the present pastor, took charge of the church. A church building with a seating capacity of 250 was erected in 1880 at a cost of $2,500. A Sabbath school started in 1879 has now an average attendance of 75 and is in charge of John Foutch.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1870 by Rev. James Gordon, who became its stated supply for about one year. The pulpit was then filled by Rev. W. M. Stryker. The pastorate then remained vacant for about three years. In 1877 W. M. Pocock was called to the vacant chair, which he occupied about three years, giving place to Rev. S. McAnderson, the present pastor. A church building was begun in 1873 but when the walls were up the work was stopped until 1877, when the house was completed; the whole costing $3,500. A parsonage was built in 1878 at a cost of $500. The church now has a membership of eighty. A Sabbath school started in 1877 has now an average attendance of 75, and is in charge of F. P. Gillespie.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1870 by Rev. S. F. C. Garrison who supplied it for two or three months and was succeeded by Rev. D. L. Knowles; to this clergyman succeeded Revs. S. L. Roberds, A. Hartman, J. W. Fox, T. C. Hunt, W. Oakly, Paul F. Davis, and Rev. J. T. Burris, the present pastor, who was installed in the spring of 1882. A church building, erected in 1873 at a cost of $1,500, was enlarged in 1879 at a cost of $8,000, and is now one of the most commodious in the city. A parsonage was built in 1875. A Sabbath school, established in 1873, is in a flourishing condition, has an average attendance of 130, and is in charge of M. Fullenwider.

The Christian Church was organized by Rev. E. E. Harvey in February, 1873. Under his leadership it continued to grow for four years. In 1877 E. L. Craig accepted the pastorate. He was followed by Rev. J. F. Floyd who remained until 1882, when Rev. J. J. Henry was installed. A church building was completed in 1875 at a cost of $3,400, most of the money being furnished by Eastern friends, and the labor utilized to aid the needy of the town. It has a seating capacity of 250. The society now numbers 165. A Sabbath school, established in 1875, has now an average attendance of 70, and is in care of J. W. Shively.

The United Brethren Church began to hold meetings at the Satchel schoolhouse in 1876, under Rev. George Gay. After a little time, however, it became dormant, and so remained until 1878, when services were resumed. In 1881 Pastor Guyer commenced his labors, holding services in El Dorado, and in 1882 a church building valued at $1,000 was erected. The society now numbers 80. A Sabbath school, started in 1881, is in a flourishing condition under the superintendence of William Myers.

SOCIETIES AND THE PRESS.

Patmos Lodge, No. 97, A., F. & A. M., was organized on October 19, 1871, with the following officers: T. C. Boswell, W. M.; J. P. Gordon, S. W.; J. C. Lambdin, J. W. The lodge now numbers 106, and has the following officers: V. P. Mooney, W. M.; W. H. Baxter, S. W.; M. I. Morgan, J. W.; A. Bassett, Treasurer; H. C. Fitch, S. D.; James Hughes, J. D.; Lafayette Knowles, Sec. Meetings are held on the first and third Thursday of each month in New Masonic Hall. This hall, which has recently been completed by the three Masonic bodies of the city, is one of the finest in the State; 40x80 feet, and cost unfurnished $6,000.

El Dorado Lodge, No. 74, I. O. O. F., was organized on October 12, 1872, with six charter members. The early records of the lodge have been unfortunately mislaid, and it is impossible to give the names of the charter officers. The lodge now has fifty-two members and the following officers: Robert Long, N. G.; W. J. Gault, V. G.; Oliver Embree, Secretary; A. Conley, F. S.; J. A. McKinzie, Treasurer. Meetings are held on Thursday of each week in the new hall erected by the society. This is one of the finest halls in the State, a two story brick 72x24, and was erected in December, 1882, at a cost of $5,000. The lower floor is rented for business purposes, and the upper occupied as a lodge room. The other property of the lodge consists of regalia valued at $300.

El Dorado Lodge, No. 517, K. of H., was organized on October 17, 1877, with seventeen charter members and the following officers: C. N. James, P. D.; E. Maris, D.; Geo. Weeks, Rep.; Charles Seilg, F. R.; John Friend, Treasurer. The lodge has now a membership of thirty. Meetings are held on the first Monday of each month in Masonic Hall. The present officers are: E. Maris, P. D.; Geo. Weeks, D.; J. DeCow, Rep.; C. H. Seilg, F. R.; C. N. James, Treasurer.

El Dorado Chapter, No. 35, R. A. M., was organized on October 15, 1878, with the following charter officers: J. S. Dutton, H. P.; E. N. Smith, K.; D. Bassett, Scribe. The chapter now has fifty members and the following officers: E. Maris, H. P.; A. Bassett, K.; T. E. Woods, Scribe; V. P. Mooney, Sec.; H. C. Fitch, K. of H.; E. A. Smith, P. S.; F. Anderson, R. A. C.; William H. Baxter, First Vail; C. P. Strong, Second Vail; W. W. Bugbee, Third Vail. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursday of each month in Masonic Hall.

Imo Lodge, No. 48, K. of P., was organized March 8, 1882, with nineteen charter members and the following officers: W. Douglass, C. C.; A. Sheldon, V. C.; John W. Morrison, Prelate; George Gardner, P. C.; M. J. Gordon, K. R. S.; W. H. Dunlevy, M. A.; L. Knowles, M. E.; E. D. Stratford, M. F. The lodge, which now numbers thirty-two, meets on Wednesday of each week in Odd Fellows Hall. Its financial affairs are very flourishing for so young an order, there being $150 in the treasury and other property to the value of $800. The present officers of the lodge are: A. Sheldon, C. C.; M. J. Gordon, V. C.; John Morrison, Prelate; W. H. Douglass, P. C.; George N. Younkman, K. R. S.; C. Richards, M. A.; George E. Waldron, M. E.; E. C. Denny, M. F.

W. H. L. Wallace Post, No. 66, G. A. R., was organized June 10, 1882, with thirty-eight members and the following officers: Thomas E. Woods, P. C.; C. P. Strong, S. V. C.; H. L. Sumner, J. V. C.; E. E. Harvey, Chaplain; William E. McGinnis, Surgeon; D. Boyden, Adjutant; A. J. Ralston, Quartermaster. The post meets in Masonic Hall on Saturday of each week. It had on December 1, 1882, an enrollment of 107.

El Dorado Commandery, No. 19, K. T., was organized in June, 1882, with the following officers: E. N. Smith, E. C.; Thomas Woods, G.; E. Maris, C. G.; L. Knowles, Recorder. The commandery now has a membership of thirty-five. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Monday of each month in Masonic Hall. The present officers are: Thomas Woods, E. C.; C. N. James, G.; W. L. Gibson, C. G.; C. H. Remington, Prelate; H. H. Gardner, S. W.; V. P. Mooney, J. W.; D. Story, Recorder.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 2,093, K. of L., was organized on July 24, 1882, with twenty members, which number had increased in November, 1882, to forty. Its officers are: James Hughes, M. W.; J. H. Gordon, R. S.; I. M. Vail, F. S.; William Hartwell, Treasurer; D. S. Story, W. F. Meetings are held on Monday of each week in Odd Fellows Hall.

Walnut Valley Times.—The first number of the *Times* bears date March 4, 1870, and files the names of Murdock & Danford as publishers. It was a seven column folio of regulation size, and bore at the head of its first column the market quotation "Gold dull at $1.20½. On June 1, 1870 the special partnership between Murdock & Danford was dissolved and T. B. Murdock became sole owner, continuing in this position until March 1, 1881, when Alvah Sheldon, the present proprietor, purchased the paper. On September 30, 1870, the paper appeared enlarged to eight columns. For many years the types responded to the pressure of a Washington hand press, with a brawny arm at the lever, but in January, 1879, a Potter power press was purchased. The paper now has a circulation of 1,320, a proof that its claims as the leading paper of the county, are not without foundation. The paper has always been published within twenty feet of its present location, on the corner of Main Street and Central Avenue. This brief outline would convey no fitting idea of this paper without a word of the admirable spirit exhibited by its late editor, T. B. Murdock. Intensely alive to the great possibilities of his county he prepared for the first number of the *Times* a condensed account of its resources and expectations. This matter appeared on the fourth page week after week and month after month, until it had been read by many thousands, to whom previously this region was *terra incognito*. Not content with this he introduced carefully prepared correspondence, from all over the county, giving the special points of each locality and what was being done to extend settlement. This constant ringing of the changes brought on a settlement rarely paralleled in counties so situated, and seems to justify the statement of the present able editor of the *Times*: 'The county is what Murdock made it."

El Dorado Press.—This paper was started on March 1, 1877 by J. M. Satterthwaite, who still ownes and runs it. It is a six column quarto sheet, of Republican proclivities, and has a circulation of 800 copies weekly. It is published on Thursdays.

The Eagle started in the spring of 1882, on the material of the *Democrat*, which had been purchased by a stock company. T. P. Fulton, who had edited the *Democrat*, became local editor of the new paper and the political work was done by members of the company. On June 1, E. A. Davis, the present editor, took charge of the office. The paper is a six column folio entirely home printed and has a circulation of 900. It advocates Greenback views and has its largest circulation among the farming community. It is published Thursdays.

The Butler County Democrat was established in July, 1880, by T. P. Fulton, and continued under the same management until sold to the company which started the *Eagle*. When Mr. Fulton severed his connection with the *Eagle* a stock company was formed and the *Democrat* revived with Fulton Bros. as publishers. The paper is an eight column folio and has a circulation of 800. It appears on Thursday of each week.

BANKS, ETC.

Exchange Bank.—A private banking house was opened by Neal Wilkie and S. L. Shotwell, on the northeast corner of Main Street and Central Avenue. Here a business was conducted until February, 1877, when the new building was completed, and the bank organized under the new laws concerning State banks, and a few years later changed its organization to that of a national bank. Its officers are: A. L. Redden, President; H. H. Gardner, Cashier; W. L. Gibson, Assistant Cashier.

The Bank of El Dorado was opened for business on April 5, 1881, by Edward C. Ellett and N. F. Frazier. As a private banking concern it makes no official statement of resources. It has, however, a capital of $30,000 and a surplus of $16,000. This surplus will continue to increase until 1886, under a limitation act when the bank was established, which allows neither partner to draw from the funds before the expiration of five years. The bank occupies a fine building on Main Street.

The Butler County Bank was organized in January, 1882, under the laws regulating State banks, and opened its doors on February 1. It has a capital of $42,000, and the following officers: John Foutch, President; F. P. Gillespie, Cashier; F. B. Ewing, Vice-president. Business is transacted in a first floor room in Masonic Block.

The El Dorado Mills were built in 1870 by Wheeler & Burdett. Some few years later the firm was changed to Burdett & Weeks and as such now exists. The mill buildings which stand on the east bank of the Walnut near the bridge, have been twice enlarged (1879 and 1881) and are now 38x40 feet and two stories and one-half in height. Power is obtained from the river through the medium of a forty-inch turbine wheel, and when that fails from a steam engine of forty horse-power. The mill is provided with three wheat and one corn buhr-stones and has a capacity of fifty barrels of fine grade flour per day.

The Walnut Valley Mills were built in the spring of 1881 by Baldwin & Nicholson, by whom they were run until May, 1882, when they passed into the hands of M. A. Asmey, who now operates them. The mills have three run of buhrs—two for wheat and one for corn—and a capacity of forty barrels per day. Power is furnished by an engine of twenty-five horse-power. All the wheat required by this mill is furnished by the farmers of the county. Both "new process" and "Chicago xxxx" flours are made.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GRANVILLE P. AIKMAN, attorney, was born in Laurel County, Ky., December 27, 1857. In 1871, he came to Kansas with his parents, his father, W. A. Aikman, being one of the pioneers of Benton Township, Butler County, where Granville spent a few years in tilling the soil and attending school. He took up the study of law in Wichita in the office of Sluss & Hatton, and was admitted to practice in 1880, at El Dorado. For a time was editor of the *Eagle*, a Greenback paper published in El Dorado.

J. T. ANDERSON, lumber dealer, became a resident of Kansas in 1870, settling at Council Grove, where he was engaged in trade. In 1876, he came to El Dorado, engaging in general merchandising, in which branch he was identified up to 1882, and has since been in the lumber trade. Mr. A. is a native of Kentucky; was born in Harrison County, July 1, 1839. In 1862, was a resident of Chillicothe, Mo., where he enlisted in Company A, Forty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry; was soon after transferred to the Seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in which he served as Lieutenant until the close of the war, being on duty in the Southwest, the Departments of the Cumberland and Tennessee. After the war he resided several years in Missouri, where he was married to Miss J. K. Denham, of Grundy County. They have two children—Annie and Johnnie. Mr. Anderson is a member of the I. O. O. F.

J. R. APPLEMAN, real estate agent, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 14, 1831. Lived for a time in Indiana, removing from there to Victor, Iowa, where he was in trade for several years. Came to Kansas in 1870, El Dorado being his home the greater part of the time since. He is largely interested in real estate throughout the West. During the war Mr. Appleman served two years in Company E, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and for a time was in detached service as Provost Marshal.

CHARLES BAKER, farmer and stockraiser, Section 35, P. O. El Dorado, was born in Campbell County, Ky., July 2, 1832, living principally in that State up to coming to Kansas in the spring of 1881. Was married in Cincinnati to Miss Danriaville. They have had four children—Nellie (Mrs. W. H. Hardin), George, Ida and Francis M.

S. P. BARNES, butcher and packer is a native of Vermont and was born in Orange County, November 6, 1829. Was principally reared and educated in New Hampshire. In 1860, came West, settling in West Union, Iowa. In 1866, came to Kansas, settling at Emporia, where he resided up to 1870, when he came to El Dorado. For three years operated a lumber yard, after which he turned his attention to butchering and packing. Mr. Barnes is one of the pioneers and has been foremost among the enterprising men of El Dorado. He was married in Iowa, to Miss Ellen VanDorn. By this union they have five children—Frank, Allie, Olive, Rollie and Nonie.

A. BASSETT, a native of Windsor County, Vt., born July 27, 1823. Removed to Albany, N. Y., when young, where he received his education. In 1852 came West, lived in Michigan thirteen years when he removed to West Union, Iowa, where he was engaged in the drug trade for eleven years. He came to Kansas in 1876, living at Topeka for a year and came to El Dorado, Kan., 1877. Mr. Bassett is a Mason and a charter member of the Chapter in El Dorado. He was married in New York to Miss Mary A. Robinson. They have two children—Laura and John M. In the spring of 1883 Mr. B. was elected Mayor of El Dorado.

W. H. BAXTER, liveryman, is a native of London, Canada West, and was born May 18, 1849, was educated and reared in his native country. He became a resident of Butler County, Kan., the spring of 1871, locating on a farm on Hickory Creek. Unfortunately he was in the way of the cyclone of 1871 which completely demolished his residence and otherwise damaged his property. In 1877 engaged in the livery business in El Dorado. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic Order, Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He was married in Indiana to Miss Mary Bech; they have one son—Alva C. Previous to coming to Kansas Mr. B. resided in Indiana for a time.

CHARLES O. BEARDSLEY, merchant, is a native of New York and was born in Franklin County, March 30, 1840. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry and served three years, being principally under Gen. Burnside. After being discharged located in Tennessee where he followed farming for seven years, thence came to Madison County, Ill., and after a six years residence came to Kansas in 1878, settling in Prospect Township, Butler County; for a few years followed the stock trade, after which he embarked in mercantile pursuits in El Dorado. He was married in Tennessee to Miss Sarah White; they have five children—Mary E., Sarah J., John H., Stephen A. and Pearlie. Mr. B. is a member of the G. A. R.

S. E. BLACK, attorney, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Greenville, Bond County, where he was educated and reared. In 1864, he entered the army, serving until the close of the war. He took up the study of law in his native town, and was admitted to the bar in Cowley County in March 28, 1873. He came to Kansas in October 29, 1872, and his residence in El Dorado dates from October 29, 1872. In April 30, 1874, he was appointed Probate Judge of Butler County by Governor Thomas A. Osborn, after which he was elected to the same office three consecutive terms. Judge Black is numbered among the leading lights of the Butler County bar. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married in Milwaukee, Wis., to Miss Fannie L. DeGrasse, an estimable lady of rare musical talent. They have one daughter—Gracie L.

DANIEL BOYDEN, Deputy County Recorder, is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Lowell, September 10, 1840. At an early age he removed to Boston, where he was educated and reared, and from there went to New Orleans and eventually located in Mason County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits for several years. He enlisted in Company B., Seventy-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving through the greater portion of the Rebellion. On the 17th of September, 1871, he came to Kansas, settling in Benton Township, Butler County, engaging in farming. For two terms he was Trustee of Benton Township, and for the past three years has been Deputy Register of Deeds. Mr. B. is Adjutant of the W. H. L. Wallace Post, No. 66, G. A. R. He is one of the popularly known men of the county.

MILTON BRADLEY, County Treasurer, was born in Ontario County, N. Y., March 17, 1833. At an early age he came West with his parents; here Milton was educated and reared, his boyhood days being spent in tilling the soil. In 1867 he came to Kansas, locating in Butler County, and turned his attention to farming, pursuing that vocation up to 1879, when he was chosen by the Republicans as their candidate for County Treasurer. He was elected, and the autumn of 1882, re-elected without opposition from any party. Mr. B. has proven himself an efficient official, and occupies one of the most important offices within the gift of the people. Otherwise officially he has been County Commissioner and held minor offices. He was married in Michigan to Miss S. J. Kline, of that State. By this union they have two children—George and Lydia.

D. M. BRONSON, attorney and real estate agent, is a native of New York, and was born in Livingston County, October 11, 1837; was educated and reared in his native State. For nine years he was a resident of Springfield, Ill. He was officially connected with the Wabash and also the Great Western Railroad. In 1866, he came to Kansas, locating at Augusta. Soon after his arrival he was appointed County Attorney by Sam Woods. He has held every county office, except treasurer, and has been continually identified with county affairs. For several years he has been doing an extensive business in real estate. He was married in Illinois to Miss M. E. Cooper, of Morgan County. They have three children—William, Lewis and Kate. Mrs. Bronson is a lady of considerable literary ability. To her the compiler of the general history of Butler County is indebted for much information. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic Order. He was also a member of the Legislature from his county in 1879.

J. G. BURNER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 33, P. O. El Dorado, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Knox County, October 25, 1840. He was educated and reared in that State, coming to Kansas in the spring of 1871. He has since been identified with the stock interests of Butler County. He was married in Knox County, Ill., to Miss Martha J. Shaver, March 24, 1864. They have six children—Alta H., Frank B., Katie G., Oscar G., Judge D. and Ovid B.

J. S. CALDWELL, restaurateur, was born in Erie County, Pa., February 17, 1836; was there reared and educated. For a number of years he resided in McDonough County, Ill., coming from there to Kansas in 1876. In 1877, came to El Dorado, where he has since been in trade. Mr. C. was married in Illinois, to Miss Jane Young. They have four children—Edith, Morell, Agnes and Myrtle.

J. W. CAMMERON, attorney, came to El Dorado, in May, 1870, engaging in the real estate business, in which line he still continues. Mr. C. is a native of Ohio, and was born in Logan County. When young, removed to Southern Illinois where he was educated. In 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was Second Lieutenant in the same on entering the service, and was soon promoted to First Lieutenant. Served two years. For several years was a resident of Carthage, Mo., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar and prominently identified officially. Mr. C. is favorably known throughout the West.

IRA CARPENTER, merchant, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Franklin County, March 18, 1818; was educated and reared in the Buckeye State, following mercantile pursuits for a number of years. The spring of 1869, came to Butler County, Kan., and for three years farmed near El Dorado; aside from that has been in business in town since. He was one of the victims of the 1871 tornado, and was considerably damaged financially by it. Mr. Carpenter was married in Ohio, to Miss Charlotte Broman, a native of Delaware County. By this union they have had eleven children—Flora M., George R., Mary E., Lodora, Martha, Annie, Celia, Albert, Cerena; lost two—Laura J., aged seven years; Charlie, aged three years. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN M. CARPENTER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 4, P. O. El Dorado, is a native of Kentucky and was born in Garrard County, October 29, 1842; was educated and reared in his native State. In 1861 he enlisted in the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, being mustered in as Sergeant and discharged at the expiration of his three years' term as Second Lieutenant. Mr. C. came to Kansas in the fall of 1870, locating where he now resides. He was married in Kentucky to Miss Fannie Reid of that State. By this union they have six children, James, Reid, Samuel, Willie, Ora and an infant. Mr. C. has been Assessor of the township, and held other offices. He is a member of the G. A. R.

E. E. CARR, attorney, was born near Bellevue, Jackson County, Iowa, September 2, 1858; was reared in the Hawkeye State and was principally educated at Lenox Collegiate Institute, Hopkinton, Iowa. He commenced the study of law in the State University of Iowa, of which he is a graduate. Mr. Carr came to El Dorado in the summer of 1881. He was married at Anamosa, Iowa, July 6, 1881, to Miss Della Metcalf. They have one son—Joseph, Jr. Mr. Carr is a member of the K. of P. and A. O. U. W. He is numbered among the successful attorneys of the county.

T. O. CASTLE, Deputy County Clerk, is a native of the State of New York, and was born Dec. 9, 1845; at an early age removed with parents to Ohio, locating in Monroe County where he was educated and reared. During the Rebellion served nineteen months in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. C. came to El Dorado in 1882.

E. H. CLARK, the "Good Luck" grocer, came to Butler County, Kansas, in 1869, engaging in farming near El Dorado, in which he continued for a few years, after which he located in town; for several years was in the employ of J. H. Ewing. The year 1882 he built the store he now occupies and established the "Good Luck" grocery house. Mr. Clark is a native of New York and was born in Westchester County, January 20, 1827; was educated and reared in the Empire State; for a period of years was proprietor of a grocery establishment in New York City. He has been twice married, first in New York to Miss Lavina B. Romer, now deceased. By this marriage has four children, Charles, Geo. W., Frank and Wm. H. He was married in El Dorado to Mrs. Mary J. Long, who for over nine years was Postmistress of the El Dorado office. Mrs. Clark by her former marriage had four children, Jennie, Robert, Lizzie and Muthen. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the M. E. Church.

J. D. CONNER, farmer and stockraiser, Section 10, P. O. El Dorado, is one of the earliest and best known citizens of Butler County. He is a native of the County Kerry, Ireland, and was born June 20, 1837; when nine years of age came to the United States with his parents, who settled at Portsmouth, N. H., where J. D. spent his youthful days, and became proficient in the "art preservative" in the office of the *N. H. Gazette*, the oldest journal in America. In 1857, as a journeyman printer, he drifted westward, arriving in Wyandotte, Kan., in April. For a short time he held "cases" on a small paper that was started in Quindaro, and sojourned for awhile in Johnson County. The spring of 1858 he came down into what is now Butler County, taking the claim which is now his home. His farm was the first regularly entered in the county. Mr. Conner turned his attention to clearing up his land, and has since been identified with its growth and development. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Ninth Kansas, serving through the war until April, 1865, when he was honorably discharged as First Lieutenant. In 1866-7 was a member of the State Legislature. Through his efforts the boundary lines of Butler County were settled, and to him the citizens are indebted for its mammoth size. Mr. Conner politically has always been a Republican. He has been twice married, his first wife being deceased. Her maiden name was Marcilia Fenno. By this marriage has two children—Warren and Alice. His present wife was formerly Miss Mary Petrie, of Lawrence, Kan. They have one daughter, Addie C. He is a member of the K. of H. and the G. A. R.

EDWIN COWLES, M. D., was born in Claremont, N. H., December 24, 1829. He was fitted for college at the New London Literary and Scientific Institution, New London, N. H., after which he spent two years at Brown University. For a few years he followed teaching in the local academies, eventually turning his attention to the study of medicine. After examining the merits of the schools of homœopathy and allopathy, he chose the former. Becoming conversant with the rudiments of his adopted calling under the tutorship of a resident physician of his county, he then took a course at the University of Vermont, then came West, settling at Iron Ridge, Wis., where he practiced for a time, going from there to Chicago, where he attended lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College, graduating in 1866. In June, 1868, he came to Kansas, taking up his abode adjoining the town site of El Dorado. He taught school for four consecutive terms, being the first teacher of the El Dorado school, and has since been identified with its educational interests. In connection with his practice the doctor operates a fine farm adjoining town. He is an active worker in the Baptist Church with which he has been officially associated for several years. He was married at Iron Ridge, Wis., to Miss Sarah McDuffee. They have four children—Leman T., Clara S., Ollie J., and Edgar A. While working in a mill at Claremont, N. H., in 1850, he met with an accident by which he was deprived of his left arm.

J. L. CUPPLES, sheep raiser, Section 4, P. O. El Dorado, was born in Mifflin County, Pa., December 20, 1839; was there raised and learned the carpenter's trade, after which he went to California, pursuing his vocation on the Pacific slope a few years. In 1870 became a resident of Butler County, being one of the pioneers in the vicinity of El Dorado. In connection with his extensive sheep industry he does a large amount of constructing and building. Mr. Cupples is a member of the Masonic Order, and is a charter member of the Lodge in El Dorado. He was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Lizzie Long. They have eight children by this union—Ashley, Jeanette, Samuel, Dora, Ralph, Fred, Robert and Jay.

C. H. DAVIES, M. D., is a native of Ohio, and was born in Miami County, February 4, 1853; was principally reared and educated in Miami County, where he took up the study of medicine, graduating from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1877. The same year he came to Kansas, locating in El Dorado. Dr. Davies is numbered among the representative practitioners of Southern Kansas. He is at present physician for Butler County, and U. S. Examining Surgeon. He was married in Ottawa, La Salle Co., Ill., to Miss Marcia A. Leland, of that city. They have two children—Arthur J., and Charles Leland.

C. B. DAUGHTERS, attorney at law and Justice of the Peace, was born in Lee County, Iowa, March 20, 1848. When six years of age he removed with his parents to Van Buren County, Iowa, where his parents resided until 1863, at which time they located in Scotland County, Mo. C. B. received the benefits of the common schools, after which he took a course in the State University at Kirksville, Mo., graduating in 1873. The same year he came to Kansas, taking up his abode at Hiawatha, remaining two years in the capacity of principal of the school. For a year he was also identified with the educational interests of Troy, Kan. In 1876-77 attended law department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor. During his leisure time while teaching he studied law, and in 1877 he was admitted to the bar of Doniphan County. In 1877, he came to El Dorado, and soon after his arrival he was elected Justice of the Peace, the duties of which office he still continues to discharge. He was married in Brown County, Kan., to Miss Carrie M. Herbert, 1877. Mr. Daughters is a member of the Masonic Order.

JACOB DE COU, grain merchant, is a native of Canada West, and was born at Port Dover, in September, 1843. In 1849, removed with parents to the United States, settling in Winneshiek County, Iowa, where they resided until 1855, when they located in Fillmore County, Minn. For several years Jacob was a resident of Michigan, and came from that State to Kansas in 1870, taking up his abode in Butler County. For a few years was engaged in farming, after which he turned his attention to the hay and grain trade. His trade in hay has been extensive, having Government contracts down in New Mexico. Mr. D. is one of the substantial pioneers of the county. He was married in Michigan to Miss Emma Woods. They have one son—Fred. Mr. D. is a member of the Masonic Order.

JAMES DODWELL, saddler, was born in the State of New York, in 1846; his parents dying when he was young, he was left to his own resources. At an early age Kalamazoo County, Mich., became his home where, in 1861, he enlisted in the Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as drummer; on being mustered out, re-enlisted in the First Illinois Light Artillery as a private, serving eighteen months when he was discharged on account of wounds received at Corinth; his term in the service was with Sherman's army; resided in Michigan until 1871, when he came to El Dorado, engaging in business in 1876; has been identified among the business men of the town, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R., Wallace Post of El Dorado. He was married in Kalamazoo, Mich., in the fall of 1874 to Miss Rebecca De Cou. They have three children—Louis, Lona and Lee.

W. H. DOUGLASS, Sheriff, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., September 14, 1840; was there reared and educated, his early life being that of a farmer boy. In 1861 he was among the first to enlist and as a private in the Eighth New York Cavalry, went to the front serving through to the close; he participated in 62 engagements, having many close calls; a great portion of the time was a scout for General Custer. After the war he returned to New York, turning his attention to farming, and for a period was engaged in compiling county histories of the Empire State. In 1870 he came to Kansas locating in the vicinity of Douglass in the south part of Butler County, here he followed farming until the fall of 1879 when he was elected to the office of Sheriff by the Republican party and in 1882 was re-elected. Mr. D. makes an able and competent official. He is a K. T. Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of P. and G. A. R. He was married in New York, to Miss Mary M. Reaves; they have two children—Amelia T. and Earle M.

J. W. DOUGLASS, deceased, brother of the above, came to Kansas in July, 1868, locating on what is now the town site of Douglass in Butler County; from his name the town derived its name. He selected the location and the choice was a good one, as it is one of the most desirable in the State. Mr. Douglass was closely identified with the development of that locality and was one of the most public spirited men in the county. His death occurred in 1872. He was a native of Wayne County, N. Y., and entered the army at the same time his brother did and in the same company and regiment. He was taken prisoner and spent a year in Andersonville and Salisbury; when released he weighed but sixty-seven pounds. Mr. Douglass was the pioneer merchant and first Postmaster of Douglass.

GEN. A. W. ELLET was born near Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa., October 11, 1820. His father, Charles Ellet, and his mother (who was an Isrial) were natives of Pennsylvania. A. W. received his primary education in Philadelphia. When thirteen years of age he was obliged to leave school on account of his health. In 1836, with an elder brother, he came West, arriving, after a two weeks' journey, at Bunker Hill, Macoupin Co., Ill., where they located, being among the first settlers in that locality. He turned his attention to tilling the soil, and was identified with the agricultural interests of Macoupin County for a quarter of a century. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he organized three companies. He was urged by the troops composing each company to accept the captaincy, which he did finally of the third company. The quota for Illinois, which was ten regiments, was at that time filled, and Capt. Ellet, on assuming command, reported to Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, who had his company enrolled in the Ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry as Company I, which was then recruiting. This regiment was subsequently, by order of the President, designated as the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, the ten companies which composed it being entirely from Illinois. Capt. Ellet served with his original company until after the battle of Pea Ridge, at which time he was ordered to report at Gen. Schofield's headquarters, in St. Louis, "with one hundred men and six officers, none above the grade of First Lieutenant, for secret and dangerous service." Upon his arrival in that city, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, and placed in command of one hundred picked men. The duty assigned him was to assist in operating a ram fleet. His brother, Col. Charles Ellet, Jr., a civil engineer, had been ordered by the Secretary of War to construct a fleet of nine rams, which at this period were under headway at New Albany, Ind. To that point Lieut.-Col. Ellet repaired. Upon his arrival they made an impromptu departure, having the mechanics finish their work on the rams while going down the river. On the 6th of June, 1862, they fought the battle before Memphis, in which they and the gunboats, under command of Com. Davis, completely annihilated the enemy's fleet. In this noted engagement Charles Ellet received a wound, from the effects of which he died, June 20, at Jefferson barracks. He was the only man who received an injury on the ram fleet. When news of his death reached the War Department, the Secretary at once telegraphed Lieut. Col. A. W. Ellet to take command of the fleet. Lieut. Col. Ellet, without waiting for instructions, proceeded down the river, having one object in view—the opening of the Mississippi River to our boats. Upon reaching the mouth of Old River, a few miles above Vicksburg, Lieut. Col. Ellet sent his nephew, Charles Rivers Ellet, and his son, Ed C. Ellet, with three others, across the peninsula, and opened communication with Admiral Farragut, giving to that gallant officer the first intelligence he had yet received of the annihilation of the enemy's fleet opposite Memphis. It was during this period that the rebel ram Arkansas came out of Yazoo River and ran the gauntlet of a hundred guns, passed through the entire Federal fleet almost uninjured, and landed under the Vicksburg batteries. Col. Ellet offered his service to run into the Arkansas with one of his rams, and sink her at her anchorage. This offer was accepted by both Admirals Davis and Farragut, and Col. Ellet proceeded to prepare his vessel for the attack; but before the time for starting had arrived, he received orders from the admirals that the iron-clad gunboat Essex, commanded by Com. Procter, supposed to be the most powerful vessel of the navy, should precede the ram in the attack upon the Arkansas; should run down and grapple with the enemy, haul her from her position into the stream, and fight her broadside to broadside. When the fight began Col. Ellet was to dart out with his ram under full head of steam, run into the Arkansas, and sink her in midriver. Col. Ellet moved out upon the report of the first gun announcing that the engagement was begun; but upon rounding the point above Vicksburg, the Essex was observed proceeding down the river, and the Arkansas was still at her moorings, her position only changed by lengthening her headlines, so that Col. Ellet could only strike her by passing below and coming up stream, thus losing much of the ram's momentum and lessening the violence of the shock. The blow was delivered, however, and the Arkansas was greatly injured, so much so that she could not be properly repaired with the means at command at Vicksburg. For this act of bravery Col. Ellet was promoted to Brigadier General. He next moved on to Vicksburg with the Mississippi ram fleet. Immediately after the capture of that city, in which he took a prominent part, he was ordered to report at the War Department in Washington, where he received a commission to take command of a Mississippi marine brigade and ram fleet. This was composed of a regiment of infantry, a battalion of cavalry and a section of artillery, which was to be carried on large steamers. The base of operations was on the Mississippi south of Memphis. The vessels were so constructed that, upon their touching the shore, the command could be thrown out in line of march in less than five minutes. This fleet did good work up to January, 1864, when, on account of there being no further need of such service, it was discontinued. Gen. Ellet resigned upon hearing of Sherman's capture of Savannah. Gen. Ellet's command was a peculiar one, being organized under special instructions from the War Department to act upon the water. His reports were made direct to the Secretary of War. While an independent commander, he yet received orders from the Admiral of the Navy when acting in concert with him. The principal duty of the brigade and ram fleet was to act against the guerrilla bands of the enemy, who fired upon our vessels in their passage up and down the river. The brigade enjoyed the proud record of having captured more than twice their own number in prisoners. Gen. Ellet resided in Illinois until 1869, when he became a resident of El Dorado, and is largely interested in real estate in Butler County, and city property in El Dorado. The General is commanding in appearance, is a type of the gentleman, and is eminently popular with all. He has always been a total abstainer in the use of tobacco and liquors. He has been twice married; first to Miss Sarah J. Roberts, now deceased. By this union had three children—E. C., William H. and Elvira E., now Mrs. Kendall, of Topeka. The present Mrs. Ellet was formerly Miss Abigail Roberts.

ED. E. ELLET, banker, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Macoupin County, September 17, 1845. In 1861 he enlisted, serving three years and three months, the greater portion of the time being First Lieutenant on his father's (Gen. A. W. Ellet) staff. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge and Vicksburg. After the war, for three years he was engaged in cotton planting in Mississippi. In 1869 he came to El Dorado, embarking in the hardware trade, being the first in that branch, which he continued up to 1882, when he turned his attention to banking. Mr. Ellet was married in Illinois to Miss F. W. Van Dorn, of Macoupin County. He is a member of the G. A. R.

J. H. EWING, merchant, came to Kansas in 1870, engaging in trade in Topeka; in 1871 located in El Dorado where he has since been engaged extensively in mercantile pursuits. Mr. E. is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Somerset County, September 23, 1832, residing for a time in Ohio, and for several years was a resident of Knoxville, Ill., where he was married to Miss Cornelia Weeks. They have three children: William, Charles and Albert. Mr. Ewing is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the K. of H.

I. V. B. FISHER, farmer and stockraiser, Section 25, P. O. El Dorado, is a native of Pennsylvania and was born February 15, 1837; at an early age removed with parents to Adams County, Md., where he was educated and reared, coming from there to Butler County, Kansas, the autumn of 1870, and has since been a resident of El Dorado. He was married in Maryland to Miss Mary Hensley, a native of Adams County.

W. P. FLENNER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 10, P. O. El Dorado, is a native of Pennsylvania and was born in Huntingdon County in 18[illegible]0, and was educated and learned the plasterers' trade in his native State, after which he came West, locating in Urbana, Ill. In 1862 he enlisted in the Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He came to Kansas, locating where he now resides in June, 1877. Previous to this, however, he had been a resident of Nebraska several years. Mr. Flenner has been twice married, first in Pennsylvania to Miss Susan Hoeford, now deceased. She was a native of Somerset County. There were eight children born to them: Mattie, Arizomu, Mary and Walter. They lost four: Ida, Conrod, Grace and Charlie. He was married in Illinois to Miss Jennie Ruddick. She has two children by her first husband: Frank and Lizzie Ruddick. Mr. F. is a member of the I. O. O. F., the G. A. R. and Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he advocates the Greenback doctrine, but is not a man of partisan views.

JOHN FOUTCH, president Butler County bank, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Sangamon County, September 6, 1826 was educated and reared in his native State. For a number of years was prominently identified as a farmer and merchant in Sangamon County. In 1876 was representative to the State Legislature from that county. In 1882 he came to El Dorado where he associated himself with the banking and general commercial interests of Southern Kansas. Politically Mr. F. is a Republican. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

HON. J. H. FULLINWIDER is a native of Kentucky, was born in Shelby County, September 1, 1831. At an early age removed to Sangamon County, Illinois, which was his home until March 1879, when he became a resident of El Dorado. Mr. F. was reared a farmer which industry he still follows in connection with the stock trade. He has and is doing considerable in the way of building up El Dorado. The autumn of 1882 he was elected to the legislature from Butler County by the Republican party, as a representative. His record will compare favorably with any in the House. Mr. F. was married in Sangamon County, Ill., to Miss Isabelle Hall. They have three children. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

M. L. FULLINWIDER, M. D. is a native of Illinois, and was born in Sangamon County June 11, 1849. He was reared in his native State, being principally educated at the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, graduating in 1871, after which he took up the study of medicine, taking lectures in the University of Vermont and Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he passed a creditable examination, and was admitted to practice in 1875. Dr. F. came to El Dorado in 1882. He was married in Illinois to Miss Clara Munsell. They have two children, Charley and Willie. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FULTON BROS., publishers of the *Butler County Democrat*, one of the wiriest, straight out-shoulder hitters and ablest edited advocates of Democracy in Kansas. T. P. Fulton, the senior editor and engraver, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Brown County November 11, 1850. He was educated in the Buckeye State, and followed the profession of teaching for several years in Ohio and Kentucky. In 1873 he came to Kansas and for two years followed teaching in Neosho and Crawford counties. He located in Girard in 1875, where he established the *Crawford County News*, the first Democratic paper in the county. After successfully operating the same for one year, he sold out and returned to Ohio, remaining until 1879, when he again became a resident of Girard, purchasing a half interest in *The News*, and for another year was identified with the press of Crawford County. Disposing of his interest in the *News*, he removed to Joplin, Mo., and was city editor of *The Herald* until June, 1880, when he came to El Dorado. In July of that year was issued the first edition of the *Democrat*. Mr. Fulton is a progressive newspaper man in every sense of the word, and if he is not ahead of the procession, is close behind the band wagon. He is very logical in handling the important issues of the day, has a keen idea of the ridiculous, is pungent when occasion demands it, and when his trenchant pen is dipped in gall, woe be to the victim. G. M. Fulton, the junior editor, was born in Brown County, Ohio, September 19, 1854. He was educated and reared in his native State, residing in Aberdeen and other points, his vocation being that of school teaching and farming, holding at different periods the offices of Town Clerk and Assessor of personal property. In 1881 he went to Colorado, coming from there to El Dorado October 11, 1881. In June 1882 he became associated on *The Democrat*. G. M. is one of the most genial and popular-going men in the county.

GEORGE GARDNER, attorney, a native of Illinois, was born in Cook County July 10, 1854, was principally reared and educated in Cook County, graduating from the academy at Elgin, Ill., in 1875. For several years he followed the vocation of school teaching. He came to El Dorado in the spring of 1879, at which time he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1880. In the autumn of 1882 he was elected County Attorney. In this position he has attained the reputation of attending strictly to business, and is a terror to evil doers. Mr. G. has but few equals as an attorney in Butler County. He is a Mason, K. T., and member of the K. of P. He was married in 1880 to Miss Ada L. Smith. They have one son, George M.

H. H. GARDNER, cashier Exchange Bank, is a native of St. John, New Brunswick, and was born January 28, 1846. He was reared in the Province of New Brunswick, receiving his education in the Wesleyan College at Sackville. When seventeen years of age, he went to India and other countries; upon returning located in Chicago, Ill., and for two years was in the employ of J. V. Farwell & Co. On the 20th of December, 1869, he came to Kansas, locating in El Dorado, January 9, 1870. For a number of years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, his store being among the first erected in the town. Upon the incorporating of the Exchange Bank, of which he is one of the stockholders, he assumed his present position. Few, if any, have contributed more amply towards the upbuilding of El Dorado than Mr. G. For four years he was City Treasurer, and otherwise identified with city affairs. He is a Knight Templar Mason. On the 21st of February, 1872, he was married in El Dorado, to Miss Lillie Sears, of Carson City, Nev.

REV. S. F. C. GARRISON, horticulturist, Section 8, P.O. El Dorado, Kan., is a native of Indiana, and was born in Parke County, June 9, 1832. At an early age he removed to Ohio, where he studied, preparing for the ministry, and also received the benefits of the Illinois College at Jacksonville. The hope and desire of his parents and friends was that he would enter the ministry in the Old Presbyterian Church; but having a broader and more consistent view of the atonement made by Christ, he chose a medium ground between extreme Calvinism and Arminianism. The Methodist Episcopal Church, Iowa Conference, licensed him to preach, and he was admitted in 1857 and appointed to Peoria charge; 1858, to Muscatine; 1859, to Richmond; 1860, 1861, at Green Castle; 1862, at Red Rock. Enlisted for the war; moved his family to Knoxville, Iowa; failed to be elected captain of the company he recruited because he would not pay the whisky bill, but was appointed a Sergeant, and did good service in drilling the men and writing for the Captain and Regiment—Fortieth Iowa Infantry. After one year and ten months, was promoted to the chaplaincy of the Fortieth Iowa Infantry; was zealous and successful as a Chaplain. After the war he was appointed to Montrose, Iowa, 1866 and 1867; to Winfield, 1868; to North Liberty, 1869. The disability contracted while in the army increasing, he located and moved to El Dorado, Kan., where he organized the first Methodist Episcopal Society, and was the first pastor in the place. He has recently identified himself with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is now living on his fine fruit farm near town. Mr. G. has done much toward the fruit-growing interest of the county. His orchard comprises about 4,000 trees of different varieties. Has been here thirteen years, and passed through a maelstrom of privations incident to pioneer life. He has lost by death two wives and two children. His present wife was Miss E. J. Jones, of Knoxville, Iowa. He has seven children living.

W. J. GAULT, brick manufacturer, is one of the versatile and enterprising business men of El Dorado. He located here in the spring of 1876, embarking in the furniture trade. For the past few years, has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of brick, in connection with other branches of industry. Mr. Gault is a native of New York, and was born in Washington County, September 6, 1830; was educated and reared in the Empire State. In 1857, came West, settling in Kansas City, where for ten years he pursued the vocation of brick-making. He enrolled Company D of the Kansas City Station Guards, under the auspices of the State militia, of which he was appointed Captain. In August, 1861, entered the Seventy-seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. Mr. Gault was married in Kansas City to Miss Martha Phillips, of Ray County, Mo. They have had two children—Eliza and William D. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

A. O. GRIGGS, merchant, came to Butler County, settling on the south branch of the Little Walnut in 1870, where for a time he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1879 he engaged in merchandising in El Dorado. Mr. G. is a native of Ohio, and was born in Trumbull County March 17, 1829. At the age of one and a half years he moved with his parents to Ashtabula County. He was educated and reared in his native State. In 1860 he went to Colorado, residing there until 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, afterward Company D, Second Colorado Cavalry. The winter of 1862 he was at Fort Lyon, and the spring of 1863 he came to the States, and was stationed for a time at Hickman Mills. He participated in the Little Blue engagement, and was actively engaged in fighting bushwhackers all through the Southwest until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged at Fort Riley in 1865. Colonel Ford commanded a brigade during the campaign of 1864, after Gen. Price, and had a special escort of twelve men during this campaign. Mr. Griggs was one of this number and took part in the battles of Little Blue, Westport and Newtonia. He resided in Colorado until 1870, when he came to Kansas. Mr. G. is a member of the Masonic order and the G. A. R. He was married October 25, 1874, to Mrs. Nancy Cowley, widow of Lieut. Matthew Cowley, of the Ninth Kansas, who died in Little Rock, Ark., October 7, 1864, while in the United States service. Lieut. Cowley was a man favorably known throughout Southern Kansas for his noble traits. To him many of the pioneers were indebted for assistance in the earlier days of the Southwest. As a just tribute the county of Cowley was named in his honor. Lieut. Cowley was born in Lexington, Ky. When eighteen years of age he removed to Indiana, where he was married to Miss Nancy Johnson, now Mrs. Nancy Griggs, a native of Crawfordsville, Ind. She was born December 24, 1828. Mr. and Mrs. C. soon afterward emigrated to Iowa, settling at Fort Des Moines, being among the first settlers in that part. Mr. C. at that time followed the vocation of school teaching. In October, 1858, they came to Kansas, settling on the Little Walnut, in Butler County; but finding said land belonged to Indians he moved on to the west branch of the Main Walnut, two miles north of where El Dorado now is. The country at that period was in its wild state, no houses or inhabitants within several miles of them, and Indians in abundance. Mrs. G. became quite proficient in their art of medicine, which she has utilized of late years, attaining considerable celebrity throughout the West. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cowley were six—William R., born December 26, 1845; James, April 8, 1852; Matthew, October 2, 1854; Mary A., February 25, 1856; Adaline M., May 4, 1858, and Hetty, October 23, 1863.

J. P. GORDON, M. D. and druggist. This prominent member of the medical fraternity was born in Washington County, Penn., 1819. He removed to Ohio when a child, and was raised and received his education in Holmes County, of that State. In 1842, at the age of twenty-three, he married Miss Lydia E. Miller. He removed to Iowa in 1852 and followed his profession there till 1866, when he moved to Lyon County, Kan., living at Emporia until 1869. He then moved to El Dorado, Butler Co., Kan., and engaged in the land agency business until 1872. He then went into the drug trade, and practices a prescription business only. Mr. Gordon's first wife died in 1863, in Iowa, leaving one child—a son—M. G. Gordon. He was married again in 1863 to Miss Martha Rice. His son by the first marriage—M. G. Gordon—is junior member of the firm of Gordon & Son. Our subject has been a member of the Masonic order for twenty-five years, was a charter member of the lodge in El Dorado, and was one of the organizers of the Walnut Valley Bank. He laid out Gordon's Addition to El Dorado in 1872.

J. V. GORDY, brick manufacturer, is a native of Indiana. When two years of age his father, Benjamin, emigrated to Iowa, locating on Raccoon Forks, the site of the present city of Des Moines. He was one of the first settlers in that part. Mr. Gordy was a brickmaker by trade, and he turned out the brick that was used in building the garrison there, the place soon after being known as Ft. Des Moines. J. V. was educated, reared and resided for a number of years at that point. In 1858 the family came to Kansas, settling at Chelsea, Butler Co. After a two years residence he returned to Iowa, and in 1868 located permanently in Kansas at El Dorado. For five years he was engaged in the livery business, after which he turned his attention to brick manufacturing. His brother laid out the original town plat of El Dorado, and was prominently associated with its development for several years. Mr Gordy is numbered among the progressive men of the town. He was married in Polk County, Iowa, to Miss Amanda Gooding. By this union they have had five children—Rosa, Berdelia and Franklin L.; lost, two. Mr. Gordy is a member of the K. of H.

A. L. L. HAMILTON, attorney, was born in Harrisville, Butler Co., Pa., March 4, 1850, where he was educated and reared until the age of sixteen years. At that age he emigrated to Iowa with his parents, who settled in Davis County. He took up the study of law at Bloomfield, the county seat of Davis County in 1868; afterward pursued his studies at Ottumwa, eventually taking a course in the law department of the State University, and in June, 1871, passed an examination in Des Moines, and was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State. The same year he came to Kansas and located temporarily at Emporia, coming from there to El Dorado on the 24th of April, 1872. He held the office of County Attorney of Butler County during the years of 1877 and 1878. Mr. Hamilton was married in Kansas to Miss Jennie Carr, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two sons—Dillon and Homer.

W. H. HARDIN, farmer and stockraiser, Section 26, P. O. El Dorado; is a native of Wheeling, Va., and was born December 22, 1857; was educated and reared in that State, removing to Kentucky after attaining his majority, where he was married to Nellie Baker. By this union they have one son, W. H. Jr. Mr. Hardin came to Butler County in 1879. By trade is a marble cutter.

CAPT. E. E. HARVEY, the present Register of Deeds for Butler County, was born in Monroe County, Ind., April 1, 1826, and was there educated and reared. Upon the breaking out of the Mexican war he enlisted in the Third Indiana Volunteers. Went to Mexico, serving one year in that memorable conflict, in Jim Lane's regiment. In 1855 he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Appanoose County, being one of the pioneers in that part. He was the founder of the town of Belaire, where he resided several years. When Sumter was fired, he was among the first to respond, and did so by organizing a company which was enrolled in the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, but was soon after transferred to the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, and served as Captain until mustered out. His company was letter B, Sixth Cavalry. They were on scouting duty in the Southwest; had several fights with Quantrell and several other noted bushwhackers. He was honorably discharged at the close of the conflict, having served three years, three months and eighteen days. After the war he resided in Iowa for several years. In 1872 Mr. Harvey came to Butler, engaging in agricultural pursuits in the southern part of the county, where he continued to reside until elected Recorder in 1879. He is now serving the second term. Politically, he is of strict Republican principles. Early in life he became identified with the Christian Church. He has done much wherever his lot has been cast in furthering the cause of Christianity. For several years he has been an ordained preacher of the Christian denomination. Capt. H. is a member of the G. A. R., and is a charter member of the Masonic lodge in Douglass, Butler County.

A. B. HUBBELL, surgeon dentist, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., August 7, 1855. When A. B. was in his fourth year his father, T. B. Hubbell, with family, removed to Europe, spending several years traveling in England, France, and other countries. The maternal ancestors of A. B. were Strattons, Gen. Tom Thumb (Stratton) being his uncle, with whom he spent three and a half years. His education he received principally in France; was attending school at Gealnes, when the France and Prussia war broke out. In his extended travels visited China, remaining in the Orient a considerable time. He took up the study of dentistry in New York city, graduating from the New York College of Dental Surgery in 1872. In 1873 came to Topeka, Kan., where he practiced his profession until 1881, at which time he located in El Dorado. He was married in Topeka, to Miss Nina L. Dickenson. They have one son—Albert B.

C. N. JAMES came to Kansas in the spring of 1860, settling in Linn County, near where Pleasanton now is, and engaged in farming, but the famine of that year left him entirely destitute; and, not wishing to eat the bread of idleness, and live off the Emigrant Aid Society, as was the custom in those times. In the fall of 1860, with ten cents in his pocket, he removed to Butler, Bates Co., Mo., where he engaged in teaching, which occupation he followed until, in the summer of 1861, the war of the rebellion made it too hot for a Union man to remain in Missouri, when, with his wife and child, he returned to Kansas but little better off than when he left it; and where, after much sickness and amid many discouragements, he secured a school at Mound City, Linn County, when he resumed the occupation of teaching, with a net income of about $5 per month. In the summer of 1862 he removed to Leavenworth, and, with his wife, taught in the public schools of Leavenworth for a time, when he obtained a more lucrative position as book-keeper for N. McCracken, a wholesale grocer, which position he retained until the death of Mr. McCracken, when he was immediately tendered a position in the Scott, Ken & Co. bank. In the summer of 1865 he removed to Council Grove, where he engaged in merchandising in company with William F. Shumleffer, of that place. In 1868 he came to Butler County, locating on the present town site of Augusta. Here he erected a log store, the first building on the town site, and engaged in merchandising. Through his efforts this point was soon made a post office and named Augusta, in honor of his wife, Mrs. Augusta C. James, she being the first lady resident on the town site. Augusta to-day is one of the most substantial cities of Southern Kansas, and to Mr. James much credit is due for its growth and prosperity. He was prominently associated with all its early commendable enterprises, contributing both time and money. Officially, while a resident of Augusta, he was Justice of the Peace and Postmaster for six years. In 1874 he was elected Clerk of the District Court by the Republican party. The duties of this office he discharged for four consecutive terms, being elected each time with little opposition. Mr. James is a native of Connecticut, and was born at Stafford Springs, Tolland County, February 5, 1836. When fourteen years of age he emigrated to Kenosha, Wis. A few years later removed to Dane County, which was his home until coming to Kansas. Was educated in Wisconsin and Illinois, being a graduate of Burnham's Commercial and Mathematical Institute of Rockford, Ill. He was married in Wisconsin to Miss Augusta C. Boynton, of Rock County. He is a member of the Masonic order. He was master of the Augusta Blue Lodge six years, and master of Patmos Lodge, El Dorado, three years. He is a charter member of the Commandery of El Dorado, and present Eminent Commander. He is a member of the K. of H. Was Grand Reporter of the State in 1879 and 1880. He has always been a strict temperance man. Mr. and Mrs. James are members of the Baptist Church.

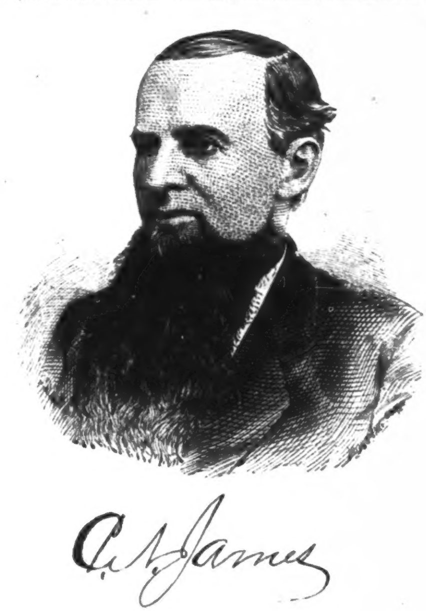

C. N. James

C. C. JONES, of the firm of C. E. Lobdell & Co., was born in Decatur, Ill.; he came to Kansas in 1873, residing in Emporia, in 1878, when he became a resident of El Dorado; for a few years was in the employ of George W. Tolle. Mr. Jones is a gentleman of good business qualifications.

WILLIAM JOY, proprietor Central Hotel, was born in Stark County, Ill., November 7, 1859, and from there went with his parents to Coles County, where he was reared and educated. In 1879 emigrated to Greenwood County, Kan.; from there went to El Dorado, Butler County. Followed farming till he came to El Dorado, February 3, 1883, since which time he has been engaged in hotel business. Mr. Joy has a large patronage.

H. H. KENNEDY, farmer and stockraiser, Section 27, P. O. El Dorado, was born in Jefferson County, Pa., November 22, 1836. He was educated and reared in his native State and came to Kansas, locating where he now resides in the spring of 1870, being among the early settlers in that part. Mr. K. was married in Pennsylvania, to Miss Mary M. Shirley. They have seven children—Laura A., Grant, Meade, Wayne, Lot, Belle and Blanch.

D. L. KNOWLES, is a native of Delaware, and was born in 1838; when sixteen years of age came to Ohio, locating in Pickaway County, which was his home until 1870, when he came to Kansas, locating in El Dorado. In 1871, was elected Recorder of Deeds, which office he filled satisfactorily for several terms. Since holding the office of Recorder, he has been deputy or clerk in the office much of the time. Mr. K. is prominently associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been a local preacher for a number of years. He was married in 1860, to Miss A. M. Owens, a native of Ohio. They have had eleven children, seven of whom are living—Linnie, Sadie, George W., Samuel O., Annie E., Alfred C. and Charles M.

LAFAYETTE KNOWLES, attorney, was born in Circleville, Pickaway Co., Ohio, March 17, 1850. Was educated and resided in his native State until 1873, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating at Fort Scott. On the 17th of March, 1875, took up his abode in El Dorado; commenced the study of law in El Dorado, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1877. For four years has been United States Commissioner, served the people of Butler one term as County Attorney, and has otherwise been officially identified. Politically, Mr. K. is a Republican. He is a K. T. Mason and member of the K. of P., has filled various offices in both orders. He was married in El Dorado to Miss Mary E. Long. They have one daughter, Lula E.

J. T. LAMBDIN, harness and saddlery, is a son of Judge J. C. Lambdin, of Butler County. He was born in Johnson County, Ind., November 22, 1842, came to Butler County in 1857, with his parents, who settled at Chelsea. He has since been a resident of the county, principally of El Dorado, where he learned the trade he now pursues, engaging in business twelve years ago. In 1864 he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Kansas, serving in the Western department until the close of the war. He was married in Butler County, in 1871, to Miss Devina Petrie. They have one son, Earl. Mr. L. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

HON. CYRUS A. LELAND, attorney, was born in Ottawa, Ill. In 1861, at eighteen years of age, he entered Yale College, graduating in 1865; he returned to Ottawa in that year, taking up the study of law and being admitted to the bar a few years later. He was identified with the legal fraternity of La Salle County until 1877, when he located in El Dorado. As an attorney, Mr. L. ranks among the first in the State. Politically he is a Democrat. In 1888 he was appointed by Gov. Glick one of the regents of the State University. In 1882 he was a candidate for Congressman at large on the Democratic ticket and was defeated. He was married in 1870, at Ottawa, Ill., to Miss Nellie A. Thompson. They have three children, Percy S., Flora M. and Cecil P.

CHARLES E. LOBDELL, attorney, was born in Miami County, Kan., September 28, 1861. He is a son of D. J. Lobdell, Esq., of Plum Grove, Butler County, who was a pioneer of Miami County. Charles E. has been a resident of Butler County since 1870. For a few years he followed the vocation of school teaching, taking up the study of law in El Dorado, in the office of A. L. Redden. In September, 1882, he was admitted to the bar. Mr. L. is undoubtedly the first Kansan admitted. He is one of the promising young attorneys of the State. Beside his law practice, he is extensively engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a charter member of the K. of P. Lodge of El Dorado.

D. J. LOBDELL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 34, P. O. Plum Grove, deserving of mention among the pioneers, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of New York and was born in Clinton County, October 20, 1840. In the fall of 1857 he came to Kansas, taking up his abode in Miami County; was identified with the development of the county, which was his home for several years. During the war he served in the Fifteenth Kansas and was mustered as Orderly and held all the positions up to rank of First Lieutenant, continuing in the service until the close. In 1870 he came to Butler County, locating at Plum Grove, where for a few years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Mr. L. was married in Kansas, to Miss Roxanna Godding. They have four children, Charles E., Ada, Fred and Murtie. Charles E. is an attorney of El Dorado.

F. M. McANALLY, grocer, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Franklin County, July 6, 1841. He was educated and reared in his native State, and lived for a time in Ohio, where he was married to Miss Rachel Boyles; for a few years he was a resident of Johnson County, Mo. coming from there to Kansas in 1869; after a sojourn in Allen County, came to Butler and located in Fairview Township, being among the first in that part; he and his family camped in a wagon until he built a log cabin; the extreme wet weather gave them much trouble, the exposure also being unhealthy. Mr. McAnally had all the drawbacks of the early pioneer to contend with but has succeeded through industry and perseverance. Mr. and Mrs. McAnally have three children—T. J., Albert and Ira.

J. M. McANALLY, merchant, is a native of Ohio and was born in Clermont County in 1844; came to Illinois in 1869, and lived in Champaign County until the spring of 1880 when he came to Kansas, locating in Morris County. Came to El Dorado the spring of 1882. Mr. McA. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Presbyterian Church.

PROF. ALFRED McCASKEY, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Crawford County, May 13th, 1854. After receiving the benefits of the common schools of Sulpher Springs where he was reared, he entered Oberlin College, attending that institution of learning continually during the regular terms for seven years, graduating with the class of 1882. His residence in El Dorado dates from July, 1882; his parents located here one year before. In September, 1882, he assumed the principalship of the El Dorado school. Mr. McCaskey is recognized as one of the most efficient educators in southern Kansas.

WILLIAM McDOWELL, liveryman, came to Butler County, in 1869, engaging in business at Towanda, where he carried on merchandising up to 1879, locating in El Dorado in that year. Mr. McD. is a native of Ohio; was born in Cuyahoga County in 1838. In September, 1861, enlisted in the First Ohio, Volunteer Infantry, serving in the capacity of Quartermaster Sergeant; was at Fort Donelson, Stone River and Shiloh; was honorably dischaged after three years; resided in Michigan a few years where he was married to Miss Annie VanDeBogart, they have four children—Fred, Claude, Bessie and Willie. Mr. McD. is a Mason.

J. A. McKENZIE, M. D., was among the first of the medical fraternity to locate in El Dorado. He became a resident in the spring of 1870, and has since been identified as a practitioner of medicine. Dr. McKenzie is a native of Indiana, and was born in Clinton County, November 7, 1841. When the war broke out he was residing in Tipton County, Ind., where he enlisted in the first call, serving three months in Company F, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the expiration of his term he re-enlisted in the Forty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Upon the organization of regiment, was elected Second Lieutenant of Company K. In the spring of 1862, was detailed in the Signal Service and was assigned to the staff of General George W. Morgan, in the Department of the Cumberland. He took up the study of medicine in Tipton County, Ind., and graduated in the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville. Previous to coming to El Dorado, practiced two years in Topeka. The doctor has been Mayor of El Dorado four terms. He was County Physician and otherwise identified. He is a R. A., K. T., Mason and an Odd Fellow, a member of the G. A. R., and the K. of H. He was married in Tipton County, Ind., to Miss Henrietta Norman. They have five children—Gertrude, Maud, Olive, Blanche, J. Alexis and Lolie.

WILLIAM E. McGINNIS, real estate agent, was born in Vigo County, Ind., June 27, 1835. At an early age removed to Vermillion County, Ind., where he was partially reared. Resided several years in Edgar County and other portions of Illinois. In 1856, with parents and other members of his family came to Kansas, settling in Coffey County, being among the early settlers there. At the breaking out of the war enlisted in the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, serving as Lieutenant for eight months. During the border difficulties contributed his assistance toward the Free-soil cause. After the war located in Hartford, Lyon County; subsequently he was engaged in stock raising in Linn and Cherokee counties. For a few years resided in Joplin, Mo., where he was engaged in mining. In 1879 came to El Dorado, engaging in the real estate business. For three years was Justice of the Peace. Mr. McGinnis has been twice married; first in 1860, to Miss R. F. Hunt, of Kansas (now deceased); by this marriage has one daughter—Lucretia F. In 1866, Miss Liddie J. Bacon became his wife. They have two children—William H. and Ira E. He is a member of the G. A. R.

J. A. McGINNIS, M. D., is a native of Indiana, and was born in Vermillion, Marion County, June 5, 1836. When fourteen years of age his parents emigrated to Edgar County, Ill., where J. A. resided until he attained his eighteenth year, when he came to Kansas and located in Coffey County. His father, who was a physician, was induced to come a year after with the balance of the family, settling at Hartford, Lyon County, where the subject of this sketch made his home for several years. He took up the study of medicine under the tutorship of his father and Dr. J. D. Hitchcock. In later years took a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati. During the early troubles of 1856 he took an active part with the Free-state faction, and became one of Gen. Lane's trusted stand-bys, and took many chances on his life in furthering the Free-state cause. On one occasion he carried a dispatch to Kansas City for Gen. Lane, to be delivered to a man by the name of Brown, who was then having a trial at the hands of the border ruffians. His identity was not discovered until about the time he got through with his business, and by clever management he made his escape. He was at Black Jack and other noted engagements of the day. In 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Ninth Kansas, serving two years, the greater portion of the time as Sergeant. During this time when medical aid was needed he assisted, but was not a regular army surgeon. It was the wish of his company that he be made Lieutenant, but owing to the objections of the superior officers from mercenary motives it was unsuccessful. Governor Robinson would not commission him because he was a Lane man. About that time he received from President Abraham Lincoln a commission as First Lieutenant, and at once assumed command in the First Kansas Colored Regiment, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Leavenworth, November 14, 1865. Peace being restored, Dr. McGinnis settled down to the practice of his profession in Coffey County, continuing until 1869, when he came to Butler County, engaging extensively in the stock trade on a ranch near El Dorado. A few years later he came to this township, where he has since been principally engaged in farming and stock raising In 1868 he was elected to the State Legislature by the Republican party of Coffey County. During his residence in Butler County he has been County Commissioner, and otherwise officially identified. The doctor is among the foremost advocates of temperance in the State, and contributes his ample share towards the progress and general intelligence of the commonwealth. He is a member of the G. A. R. He was married in Kansas, March 10, 1858, to Miss Sarah A. Benedict. By this union has two sons—Walter F. and Schuyler A. Mrs. McGinnis' death occurred in 1867. The 18th of August, 1872, Mrs. Carrie Telyea, of Chicago, became his wife. They have an adopted daughter—Mary A. Winn.

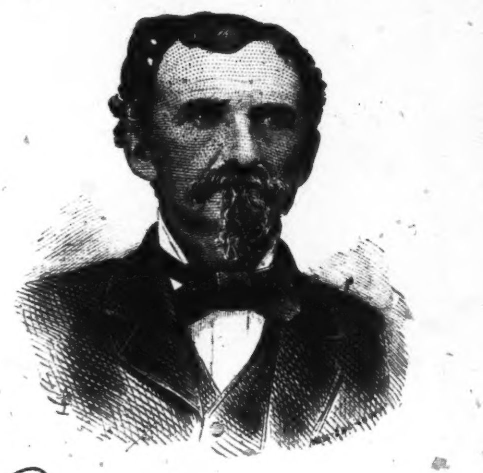

J. A. McGinnis, M. D.

J. B. MARCUM, dealer in musical merchandise, was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, in 1848; at an early age he came west with parents, settling in Nebraska, and for a number of years followed farming in Richardson County, Neb., and Brown County, Kas. Came to Butler County in 1872, and engaged in present business in 1876. For six years resided in Indiana, where he was married to Miss Rebecca Kendall (now deceased). His present wife's maiden name was Emma Linebarger, of Kansas. Mr. M. is closely identified with the United Brethren Church, and is recognized as one of its active members.

ENOCH MARIS, hardware merchant, was born in Parke County, Ind., October 7, 1842, and was reared and educated in native State. In 1861, at the first call for troops, he enlisted in Company F, Fourth United States Cavalry, and after serving three months, re-enlisted in Company A, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving continually, without furlough, until October 30, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. For a while he was regular mail agent in the Mississipi Division; and for a time was assistant agent at Nashville, both positions being hazardous. He participated in twenty-one general engagements; first was with McClellan; was with Sheridan at Winchester; was with Gen. Sherman to the sea; was in the Wheeler raid, and with Gen. Wilson at Franklin; was captured by John Morgan, and held for a short period. At the wind-up of his term in service, he assisted in capturing Wirtz, of Andersonville prison fame. There are but few soldiers that contributed more amply toward suppressing the rebellion than Mr. M. In 1866 he came to Kansas; at that time being in limited circumstances financially. He located at Winfield, which was his home for several years. For a time was engaged in the Texas cattle trade, and later, was prominently identified with the mercantile interests of Winfield. In 1875 he came to El Dorado, where he has since carried on the hardware, tinware and implement business. Mr. M. is a K.T. Mason, is a member of the K. of H., and the G. A. R. is a charter member of the Chapter and Commandery of El Dorado. He was charter member of the Masonic lodge in Winfield. In 1882, was H. P. of the El Dorado chapter. He was married in Winfield, to Miss L. C. Tucker.

J. E. MARSHALL, right-of-way commissioner for the St. L., Ft. S. & W. R. R., is a native of Virginia, and was born in Fairfield County, January 31, 1847. At an early age he removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where he was educated and reared. In 1862 he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving nearly three years in the capacity of First Deputy Sergeant. He was in the Department of the Tennessee on the Red River expedition, and participated in many prominent events of the war, locating in Alabama when the troubles were over, and was there identified as a cotton planter for several years. In May, 1878, he came to Kansas, and for a time was material agent for the A., T. & S. F. R. R., and later for the A. & P. For the past two years he has been connected with the St. L., Ft. S. & W. R. R., with headquarters at El Dorado. He was married in Montgomery County, Ala., to Miss M. E. Caffey, of that city. They have four children—James E., William H., Maggie M., and Jennie P. Mr. Marshall is a K. T. Mason. He was elected Councilman in El Dorado in 1881 and 1882.

MELVIN MICKLE, attorney and pension agent, was born in Cape May County, N. J., November 7, 1839. In 1859 he came to Kansas, locating at Ottawa, and afterward at Fredonia, where he was prominently identified, being Postmaster for eight years, Probate Judge of Wilson County six years, besides filling other county offices. During the war he was in the Fifteenth Kansas, serving three years. He was admitted to the bar of Jefferson County, at Oskaloosa, in 1869. In 1875 he located at El Dorado, where he has conducted a pension agency in connection with his law practice, and continues to make the bounty and pension business a specialty. Mr. Mickle has been twice married; first to Miss Alice Johnson, now deceased. By this marriage had three children, who are also deceased. His present wife was formerly Mrs. Sallie D. Martin, widow of Henry Martin, the founder of El Dorado. They have two children.

J. S. MILAM, merchant tailor. This gentleman is a native of Indiana, and was born in Sullivan County, March 21, 1824. He was reared and educated in his native State, and learned the trade of tailor in Vincennes. In February, 1847, he enlisted in the regular army for the Mexican troubles. During his term he did garrison duty at Jefferson barracks, in Missouri. For several years he lived in different parts of the country, being a resident of Indiana in 1861, when he enlisted in Company D of the Twenty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving eleven months as First Lieutenant, and resigned at New Orleans. For a number of years he carried on a large tailoring establishment at Pekin, Ill., coming from there to El Dorado a few years ago. Mr. Milam was married in 1851 to Miss Ellen Hinsey, of Illinois. By this union they have three children—Mary E. (now Mrs. Bearse), Ruth (no

Mrs. Roberts), and Virginia G. Mr. Milam is a member of the Masonic order and of the G. A. R., Wallace Post, of El Dorado.

JOHN M. MILLER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 33, P. O. El Dorado, was one of the first settlers on the Osage Strip. He came to Butler County in 1866, locating where he now resides in the fall of 1867. He had all the inconveniences to contend with which were current at that period. Mr. Miller is a native of Illinois, and was born in Coles County, June 24, 1841. In 1862 enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was with Gen. Grant at Vicksburg, and served through the Western Department until the close, being discharged in 1865. He was married in Kansas to Miss Raphel Carter. They have seven children—James W., Mary J., Rosa I., Henry O., Robert A. John S. and Mabel.

VOL. P. MOONEY, Clerk of the Court. This well known citizen is a son of Hon. Isaac Mooney, of Towanda. He became a resident of Butler County in 1870. For a few years followed farming, and later was engaged in merchandising in El Dorado. For two years he was Deputy County Clerk. In 1882 he was elected to his present office, receiving a large Republican majority. Mr. M. is a native of Ohio; was born September, 23, 1852; at an early age of his existence removing with his parents to Bureau County, Ill., where he was educated and reared. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He was married in Kansas to Miss Frankie Mooney. They have three children—Cora, Earl and Walter.

C. J. OWEN, merchant, is a native of Pennsylvania and was born in Bradford County, March 30, 1828. Was educated and reared in that State. For a number of years he was a resident of Henry County, Mo., coming from there to Kansas in 1868, settling in Butler County, three miles south of El Dorado. He pursued farming for several years. Mr. Owen was one of the pioneers of this part of Butler County, and is favorably known by the old timers. He was married in Pennsylvania to Betsey Ferryman, a native of that State. They have two children—Frank and Emma.

WILLIAM PRICE, fruit grower, Section 5, P. O. El Dorado, was born in Cromwell County, England, March 12, 1843. In 1858 came to the United States, settling at Elgin, Ill. In 1860 he came to Kansas. At the breaking out of the late war he enlisted in the Fourteenth Kansas, participating in a number of the early engagements in the Southwest. Was on the Red River expedition, serving two years. After the war he spent a few years at the State Normal School in Emporia. In the spring of 1870 he came to El Dorado and took charge of the school. He was principal two years, and has been identified with the educational interests of the county since. In 1876 he turned his attention to horticulture, in which he has been eminently successful. He was married in Kansas to Miss Emma W. Gunn. They have two children—Helen E. and Nellie. Mr. P. is a member of the G. A. R.

NATHAN RECTOR, proprietor Ohio House, is a native of Ohio and was born in Pickaway County, October 5, 1839; was there educated and reared. Came to Kansas in 1873, engaging in farming in Butler County. Settled in El Dorado in 1876; was in the restaurant business until 1878, when he became proprietor of the Ohio House. Mr. R. was married in Ohio to Miss Mary E. Duball. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living—Ella, Essie, Dora, Vonnie M. Lena, Blanchie and Reubie. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. L. REDDEN, attorney and president of the Exchange Bank; is a native of Delaware and was born in Sussex County, December 19, 1844. He was reared and educated in his native State, taking up the study of law in Georgetown, where in due course of time he was admitted to practice. He was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney in Essex County, the duties of which he discharged for three years. In 1870 he came West, locating in El Dorado in January, 1871, and opened a law office, and since that date has been identified with the legal affairs of Butler and adjoining counties. He has been County Attorney and otherwise officially honored in the county. He has been prominently associated with the Republican party, being a delegate in 1876 to the National Convention; delegate to all the State conventions since 1874, and in 1882 was chosen chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, a position he now occupies. When the Exchange Bank changed management, he was selected as its president. Mr. R. is a lawyer of ability, a business man of excellent judgment and a public-spirited citizen. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

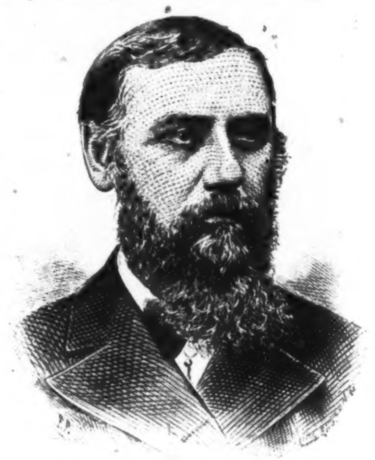

A L Redden

WILLIAM REED, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 28, P. O. El Dorado; is a native of Ohio, and was born in Stark County, August 24, 1825. When eighteen years of age he removed to Indiana, locating in St. Jo County, where he resided until coming to Kansas in the spring of 1878. Mr. Reed is one of the stanch farmers of El Dorado Township. He has been twice married, first to Miss Susan Orndorf, of Indiana, now deceased. By this union he has had seven children—Rebecca, James, Sophia, Mary A., Ella, Jacob, and Martha E. His present wife was formerly Miss Louisa Sairfos.

W. L. RICHARDSON, liveryman, came to Butler County in 1872, and after tilling the soil for three years, engaged in the livery business at El Dorado. Mr. R. is a native of New York; was born in Chautauqua County, October 29, 1844; came to Rock County, Wis., with his parents when about one year of age; his father, J. K., being one of the pioneers of that county. W. L. was there educated and reared, and for a number of years was engaged in handling farm machinery throughout the Northwestern country from Janesville, Wis. He was married in Rock County, Wis., to Miss Mary K. Smith. They have five children—Florence, Archie, Irwin, Lulu and Herbert. Mr. R. is a member of the Masonic Order.

NATE ROBERSON, "the Transfer Man," came to Kansas in 1865 and for several years was in the employ of the Southwestern Stage Company, as driver. In 1870 he was headquartered at El Dorado, and plied over the route leading to Florence, Winfield, Wellington, Wichita, Arkansas City, etc. In 1877 he located permanently in El Dorado, where he has since controlled the transfer business. Mr. R. is a native of Missouri, and was born in Maries County, December 16, 1848; was educated and reared in his native State. When fifteen years of age he entered the Confederate Army, serving in the Fourth Missouri until the close. He was married in Winfield, Kan., to Miss Maggie E. Mentch. They have five children—Jessie, Ernst, Evert, Leonard and an infant.

JOSEPH C. ROSENBERG, clothier, was born in New York City, June 17, 1855; lived there but two years, when his parents removed to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he was reared and educated, and from there removed to Chicago in 1872 where he resided until coming to El Dorado in 1882. Mr. Rosenberg has the leading exclusive clothing house in Butler County, and although but a short time in El Dorado, has built up a solid trade.

W. A. SALLEE, Justice of the Peace and real estate agent, one of the pioneers and best known men of the county, is the subject of this sketch. He became a resident of El Dorado in 1868, at which time he built an office and turned his attention to real estate. Mr. Sallee was interested in making some of the first sales in the county. In company with D. M. Bronson he gave the county the first general advertising. The spring of 1869 he was appointed Register of Deeds. At the November election the same year he was elected to the office. The autumn of 1870 he resigned. He has been Justice of the Peace since 1869. Judge Sallee is a native of Kentucky and was born in Pulaski County, May 15, 1816. In 1837 he came to Missouri where he resided until 1857, when he returned to Kentucky, which was his home until he came to Kansas. While a resident of Missouri he was Sheriff and otherwise identified. He was admitted to the bar of Butler County, Kansas, soon after coming to El Dorado.

S. H. SAPPINGTON, blacksmith, was born in Washington County, Mo., March 28, 1848. At an early age his parents removed to Scott County, Ill., where he was educated and learned his trade. In 1864 enlisted in Company K, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry serving until the close of the war. He was married in Jacksonville, Ill., to Miss E. J. Dickenson, now deceased. By this union has three children—Beulah M., Lena C. and Clara. Mr. S. came to Kansas, locating in El Dorado the spring of 1878, and has since been one of its progressive citizens. He is a member of the Masonic Order and the G. A. R.

J. M. SATTERTHWAITE, editor and proprietor of the *El Dorado Press*, came to El Dorado in 1870. For several years was foreman in the Walnut Valley *Times* office. In 1877 established the *Press*. Mr. S. is a strong advocate of the temperance cause, is an able journalist, and publishes a good newspaper. He is a native of Indiana, and was born in Washington County February 21, 1850. Was educated, reared and became proficient as a compositor in Wilmington, Delaware.

C. H. SELIG, druggist, came to El Dorado in 1870, embarking in business in 1872. Mr. S. is a native of Germany, and was born in the city of Hamburg, February 17, 1849. In 1860, came to the United States with parents, locating in Lawrence, Kansas, which was his home for several years, and where he became proficient in pharmacy. Mr. Selig has been a vigorous worker in putting forward El Dorado's interests, and is one of the solid men of the place. Has been Councilman and otherwise officially identified. Is a member of the K. of H. and charter member of the Lodge in El Dorado. In 1861, enlisted as drummer boy in Company F Second Kansas Cavalry. At that time was eleven years and eleven months old, being the youngest boy in the service as far as ascertained. He participated in the battles of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove and other engagements. His father, W. H. Selig, was in the same company. At Poison Springs was taken prisoner and held two weeks by the Confederates. After serving three years and two months was honorably discharged.

ALVAH SHELDEN, the present editor and publisher of the *Times*, is yet a young man, but has had his full share of the incidents of frontier life. Born in Wisconsin, on January 15, 1849, he moved a few years later to near San Antonio, Texas, where his father was engaged in farming. Here for a time all went well, but as the troubles which led to the war of the Rebellion came on, Mr. Sheldon, senior, who was an avowed Free-state man, received many threats of vengeance to be inflicted unless he changed his views or residence. These were regarded as idle words, and Sheldon remained unterrified until one bright morning in 1859, on answering a call at the door he was shot dead—for no cause save fealty to his government. News of this tragedy reached Mr. Vaught, a brother-in-law of the murdered man and an early settler of Butler County, and he started at once for St. Louis intending to take the steamer down the river. Yellow fever had, however, broken out in violent form and the trip was postponed until the following spring, when the trip was made overland across Indian Territory. After leaving the Indian nation, Vaught was the subject of a call from the vigilance committee, but was enabled to pass muster, and securing Mrs. Sheldon and the family, consisting of three boys and three girls, returned to near Chelsea in this county. Thence the subject of this sketch moved with his family to Edgar County, Ill., where he received his education. Eight years later the family were again in Kansas on a farm at the South Fork of the Cottonwood. Here Mr. Sheldon farmed one year, after which he removed to Chelsea, in this county, and continued his labors in support of his mother and sisters until 1873. Then, with the adventurous spirit of boyhood, he made a prospecting trip through Indian Territory, Texas and Arkansas, but finally decided that no place was as good as Butler County. Returning he soon accepted a position in the Exchange Bank of El Dorado. While in this position he was elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction, holding the office four years, during which he was appointed Postmaster. He married, in January, 1877, Miss May Lamb, of Douglass, and has now three children to perpetuate his name. Of his public life, particularly since his purchase of the *Times*, the county records and the columns of his paper furnish the best criterion, and we need only say that in the constantly increasing duties of his life he has shown that vigor and ability which is so cordially welcomed in this land of manly men and insures its possessor all for which he may rationally seek.

PROF. J. W. SHIVELY, the present Superintendent of Public Instruction for Butler County, is a native of Missouri, was born in Carroll County, September 9, 1845. He was principally educated and reared in his native State. In 1863 he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He was soon promoted to First Lieutenant, and was Acting Adjutant at the close of the war. He was also Regimental and Brigade Clerk. Was with Sherman's army and participated in the famous march to the sea. His father, John W. Shively, was a veteran in the Kansas First. J. W. resided in Missouri until 1867, when he came to Kansas, locating in Miami County, attended the State Normal school at Emporia, Kas., in 1868. In 1875 he became a resident of Butler County. He organized the school at Douglass, which he taught two terms. For four terms he was Principal of the Augusta school. Is now, 1883, serving his second term as County Superintendent, the choice of the Republican party. Prof. S. is numbered among the most efficient educators in the State. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow and a member of the I. O. G. T., also of the Christian Church. His wife was formerly Miss Libbie Admanson, of Numa, Iowa.

S. L. SHOTWELL was born in Genesee County, N. Y., November 21, 1829. Was reared and educated in the Empire State. For a number of years pursued the vocation of school teaching, in New York, with marked success, as testified by a gold medal and other testimonials. In 1869 he came to Butler County, Kan., locating at Douglass. He surveyed and platted the town site of Douglass, and has done considerable in the line of surveying throughout the country. He was Superintendent of Public Instruction for one term. He took the lead in organizing the County Agricultural Society, of which he holds the office of secretary. He was the organizer and one of the incorporators and directors of the Exchange Bank of El Dorado, of which he was cashier for three years. At present Mr. S. is devoting his time to the stock trade. He has a ranch of 880 acres on Sections 15 and 22, El Dorado Township. It has many natural advantages, besides being on the line of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. This extensive farm and country seat is known as Schonholm, a name given by Mr. S. He was married in New York, to Miss Sarah S. Underhill, of Westchester County.

J. W. SIMPSON, dealer in flour and feed, grain and seeds, was born in Lafayette, Tippecanoe Co., Ind., June 13, 1840. He grew to manhood in that State, and in 1861 enlisted in the Twelfth United States Infantry, Sike's Brigade, Fitz John Porter's Corps. Served sixteen months and two weeks, and was in the seven days' fight before Richmond, and other noted engagements. He was severely wounded in the eye, by a piece of flying shell, June 21, 1863, and draws a pension of four dollars per month for the same. He emigrated to Kansas, April 20, 1865, living in Topeka two years, in Burlington two years, in Eureka twelve years, and then coming to El Dorado, where he now resides. Mr. Simpson has seen many ups and downs in his life, and when first coming to Kansas worked at the stone mason trade till he had a start, and then dealt in city property till it decreased in value to such an extent that he went under; then commenced in the grain and feed business on a capital of thirty-five dollars, and is now doing well, and owns his business house on Main street. Mr. Simpson has been twice married, first to Miss Mary L. Ferry, now deceased, by whom he had three children—Martha Ella and Robert B., living, and Joseph Lester, deceased. His second wife was Mrs. Dora Stanley, daughter of Michael Ott, and a native of Fillboch, Wurtemberg, Germany. She was married to William Stanley, a native of Attleboro, Mass., in 1851, by whom she had two children, Mary, living, and Charley, who died in 1869. William Stanley served five years in the army, three months in the Ninth Indiana, and the balance of the time in the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, and was fifty years old at the time of his death.

E. N. SMITH, attorney, is a native of Ohio and was born in Monroe County, April 24, 1846; was there educated and reared. In 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company C, serving one year. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in Ohio. For a time resided in Indiana, coming from there to El Dorado in 1877. During his residence in Butler County has been County Attorney and otherwise officially identified. Mr. S. is a K. T. Mason and has filled the offices in his lodge of H. P. and E. C. He was married, in Ohio, to Miss Matilda Ford, of Monroe County.

G. W. STINSON, liveryman, is a native of Ohio and was born in Ross County, February 22, 1844, was reared in his native State and came to Kansas in 1869, settled at Chelsea, Butler County. In 1879, settled in El Dorado. Mr. S. has been engaged in the stock trade principally since coming to Kansas. In 1869, he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served three months and re-enlisted, serving in all about fifteen months. He was married in Kansas to Miss Jane Rayburn. They have five children—Annie, Archie, Dell, John M. and Mary.

D. S. STORY, grocer, was born in Perry County, Ohio, July 8, 1835. In 1862, he was a recruit of Indiana where he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry; in a short time was transferred to the Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry and assigned the position of Lieutenant, which he held one year when he returned to the Eighty-second Indiana and was placed in command as Captain of Company H, serving until the close of the war. He was with Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea, and on active duty the greater portion of the time. Capt. Story came to Butler County in 1876, and turned his attention to sheep husbandry soon after. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the G. A. R., and Major of the Seventh Kansas Militia. He was married, in Indiana, to Miss Cordelia Wadsworth. They have seven children living—Cyrus L., Enoch, Clara, Rosalia, Ella, Olive M. and Reuben.

E. D. STRATFORD, Probate Judge, was born in Vevay, Switzerland County, Ind., October 15, 1852; at an early age he removed to Tipton County, Ind., where he spent his earlier days, receiving the benefits of the common schools. He afterward attended Howard College at Kokomo, Ind. Before attaining his eighteenth year he turned his attention to school teaching, which he pursued for a time in Indiana. In 1872, he came to Kansas, locating temporarily at Neosho Falls; the same year he came to Butler County, which has since been his home. For several years followed teaching and attended for a few terms the State Normal School at Emporia. He spent his leisure hours reading law and was admitted to practice in Butler County in 1878. In March, 1879, he opened a law office in Douglass. The autumn of 1880 he came before the people as a candidate for Probate Judge on the Republican ticket. He was elected, and in 1882 re-elected by a large majority. During his sojourn in Douglass he was Police Judge and City Clerk. He is at this date, 1883, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee. Judge Stratford is a Master Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the K. of P.

C. P. STRONG, the present county clerk of Butler County, is a native of New York, and was born in Oswego County May 7, 1844. Resided in his native State until about sixteen years of age when he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, serving two years, then veteranized, and went to the front again as First Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war, being in the department of the Potomac, Shenandoah and James. On retiring from the army he located at Akron, Ohio, for a time, and from there came to Quincy, Ill., which was his abiding place for two years. In February, 1869, he located in Butler County, Kan., turning his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he continued until elected to his present position at the fall election of 1879. In 1882 he came before the people the second time, being re-elected by a large majority, which is sufficient evidence of his popularity. Politically Mr. Strong has always been a Republican. He is a Mason, and belongs to the A. F. and A. M., R. A. and Commandery of K. T. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. He was married in Quincy, Ill., to Miss Stella A. Streeter of that city. By this union they have had four children—Nealy H., Mary A., Payson E. (deceased), and Pearl E.

HENRY T. SUMNER, attorney, came to Kansas in 1867, and settled at Baxter Springs, established the Baxter Springs *Herald*, a Republican organ and the first paper south of Ft. Scott in the State. After successfully conducting the *Herald* one year he sold out; then turned his attention to law practice until 1870, when he became a resident of El Dorado. Mr. Sumner is a native of New York, born in Madison County, June 28, 1834; was reared, educated and took up the study of law. In 1854 he came West, and located in Coldwater, Mich., where under the preceptorship of Gov. G. A. Coe he continued the law studies. Subsequently he removed to Nashville, where in 1857 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Nashville; was residing in Nashville, Ill., in 1861, at which time he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. For three years was on detached duty as clerk in the Adjutant General's office, after which he was transferred by order of Gen. Rosecrans to take charge of the military postoffice in the Department of the Mississippi. This important duty he discharged for one year. Was promoted Captain of First Regiment, Alabama Cavalry, U. S. V. for gallant conduct at the battle of Corinth. Upon being discharged he went to Minnesota, and again enlisted, and when mustered out, January 25, 1865, was in the Quartermaster's department in New Orleans. He continued, however, in the department until the forces reached Mobile. Mr. Sumner participated in seventeen general engagements. He was married in Illinois to Nancy N. Free, of St. Clair County. They have three children—Charles P., Georgie S., Alta R. Mr. Sumner is S. V. Commander of Wallace Post G. A. R. of El Dorado.

JOHN TETER, stockman, Section 31, P. O. El Dorado. No man in Butler County is more favorably known than "Uncle John," as he is generally called by his friends. Mr. Teter is a native of West Virginia, and was born in Lewis, now Upshur County, March 19, 1825. He was educated and reared to manhood in his native State. For a few years he was a resident of Scotland County, Mo., coming from there to Kansas in 1865, locating in Coffey County, where for several years he was extensively engaged in stock raising. Selling out his interests in Coffey County he went to the Pacific slope with the intention of locating there. After a temporary sojourn in California, Oregon, Washington Territory, and other parts, he returned to Kansas, settling in Sycamore Township, Butler County, in the autumn of 1868. In 1872 he removed to where he now resides. He was married in Virginia to Miss Lucinda McCoy, in September, 1845. They have eight children—Washington, Virginia, James, Barbara, Mary, Martha, Louisa, and Delia. He is a member of the Masonic order, and the Methodist Episcopal Church. The firm of Teter & Son sell annually from $12,000 to $15,000 worth of cattle. Their Butler County ranch contains over 800 acres; besides they own 4,160 acres of grazing land in Greenwood County.

JAMES THOMAS, stockman, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Lawrence County, November 24, 1835. When seven years of age removed with parents to St. Joe, Mo., where he was educated and resided until eighteen years of age, when he went to California, remaining up to 1862, when he became a resident of Butler County, Kansas, settling at Chelsea. In 1863 enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Kansas, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Thomas has been identified with the stock interest of the county the greater portion of the time during his residence here. For four years was Sheriff, and has held minor offices. He was married in Kansas to Miss Mary Strickland. They have one son—Centennial, born in 1876. Mr. T. is a member of the G. A. R.

G. W. TOLLE, merchant, became identified with the commercial interests of El Dorado in 1872, at which time he engaged in trade in company with H. H. Gardner, the style of the firm being Gardner & Tolle up to 1883, when the former withdrew. Mr. T. is a native of Illinois, and was born in Old Nelson, October 19, 1849. Was educated and reared in his native State. He was married in Butler County, Kansas, to Miss Mary E. Newbry, of Janesville, Wis. They have three children—Liddie A., Ralph P., and George W., Jr. Mr. T. is a member of the Masonic Order.

W. S. TRENT restaurateur, has attained a well merited reputation as a first-class caterer to the public. Established business at El Dorado in 1880. Mr. Trent was born in Platte County, Md., December 1, 1852. In 1854 his parents removed to Leavenworth County, Kansas, where W. S. was educated and brought up. In latter years has been a resident of Neosho, Montgomery, and Barton counties, following school teaching, farming and other pursuits. He was married in Barton County, Kansas, May 13, 1880, to Miss Mary P. Allison, an estimable lady. They have one daughter—Jennettie M.

MARTIN VAUGHT, the subject of this sketch, came to Kansas in March, 1857, locating at Hull's Grove, in Jefferson County. In August, 1857, came to Butler County, being one of the pioneers. He located at Chelsea, and was identified with the early development of that locality. Mr. V. was honored with all the county offices in the early days of the county, and later has been Commissioner, and otherwise officially recognized. There are but few residents now living who came to the county when Mr. V. made his advent. For a number of years has been engaged in the nursery business, residing in El Dorado. Mr. V. is a native of Illinois; was born in Edgar County, January 8, 1835; was reared in his native State; was married in Illinois, to Miss Eliza McReynolds. They have eight children—Cora, John B., Bessie, Fred, Alice, Robert, Ida and Ethel. Mr. V. is a member of the K. of H. and a Mason. While a resident of Jefferson County was Second Lieutenant of a company which vocated the Free-soil doctrine.

DR. ALLEN WHITE, deceased. Among the pioneers of Butler County, who live only in the memory of the people, there are none more volubly spoken of in praise than the late Allen White, M. D. Coming to El Dorado, in 1869, when the place was in its crude state, from that time until his demise, October 4, 1882, he was closely associated not only with its growth and development from a business standpoint, but also with its moral and general intellectual advancement. Dr. White was a native of Ohio, and was born in Huron County, April 20, 1819. He was reared and educated in his native State, graduating in medicine at the Columbus Medical College. In 1859 he came to Kansas, locating at Emporia, where he practiced his profession for several years, and also for a time was a resident of Americus. Politically he was an advocate of Democracy. He was twice married. The widow that survives him was formerly Miss Mary Hatton, a lady of culture, born in Canada, and reared in the State of New York. She has one son by this marriage, William L.

THOMAS E. WOODS, abstractor and real estate agent, and Secretary of the Southern Kansas Loan and Trust Company, was born in Windsor County, Vt., in August, 1837, and was educated and reared in his native State. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Third Vermont Infantry, serving in the army of the Potomac. Upon being discharged he was appointed Clerk in the War Department at Washington, D. C., in which capacity he served several years. After residing in the State of Illinois for a time, he came to Kansas in 1876, locating in El Dorado. Mr. Woods is one of the substantial citizens of Butler County, and is well known in real estate circles throughout the West. He is a member of the G. A. R. and Commander of W.H. Wallace Post, of El Dorado. He is also a Mason, serving as H. P. of the Chapter, and was a charter member of the Commandery in El Dorado, of which he is now Eminent Commander.

A. B. YOUNG, farmer and stock raiser, Section 15, P. O. El Dorado, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Shelby County, February 28, 1821. He was educated and reared in his native State. In 1876, he came to Butler County, settling where he now resides. For a time he was a resident of Logan County, Ill. He was married in Kentucky to Miss Iantha Laura Craig. They have five children—Martha, Mary, Robert, Laura and Anna. He and his family are closely identified with the Christian Church.

AUGUSTA.

Augusta is located at the junction of the Whitewater and the Walnut, on a level plateau. Its history, or rather that of the land upon which it stands, runs back to an early date in the Territorial days of Kansas. In 1857 a party of explorers from Lawrence camped at this point and made it for some time a rendezvous of their trapping and hunting parties. So much were they pleased with its natural advantages that they laid out a town and called it Augusta. In 1858 a party from Topeka jumped the old town and proceeded to lay out Fontanella, surveying streets and laying out business blocks, many of which were disposed of in Eastern markets. This same year, according to another account the town of Orizonia was laid out at the junction of the rivers. In the spring of 1859 the town was raided by the Indians and passed out of existence. These lands, it must be remembered, were then Indian property and no whites had any rights in the premises. At a later day the Creeks, Cherokees, Seminoles and Delawares, all loyal tribes driven from their reservations by the rebels, were quartered here. Near the close of the war a trading post was established by Hagan & Morrill, who were succeeded by Conner & Dunlap and Daniel Stine, one of the early settlers of the present town. Early in 1868 the treaty with the Osages was made and this part of the county opened for settlement. The same year Shamleffer & James opened a trading post on the site of the present town, having purchased the claim on which the town stands for $40. The old log store was completed in July and C. N. James moved into it. This was the initial step in the building of the present fair city, which was named Augusta in honor of Mrs. James.

Early Settlement.—The James & Shamleffer store stood alone until the spring of 1869, when C. C. Grant opened a harness shop. A blacksmith shop and the residence of C. N. James soon followed and the same summer Hon. Thomas H. Baker located a claim adjoining the townsite and put up a general store. This year saw a considerable growth in the new town; a land office was opened by J. M. Herman and an attorney's shingle tacked up by E. E. Eaton and I. N. Phillips. The first hotel, the Augusta House, was also built this year as was a wagon shop and several minor buildings. Thus far although the town was named and had practical existence, it was unsurveyed and the James claim had not even been entered at the proper land office. Both these duties were attended to in the winter of 1869-70. The latter year a new United States land district was established and the land office opened in June at this point. The town was already spreading as only a well located Western town can and the acquisition of the land office was all that was needed to raise the "boom" to a furor. By the close of 1870 nearly every quarter section within ten miles of the town was taken and Herman & McKitrick had laid out a very substantial addition. The following year saw a second addition to the town. This was, however, more than counterbalanced the following year by the removal of the land office to Wichita. In 1872 the city, it is claimed, received a majority of the votes cast for the county seat, but the election was declared illegal and the vote never canvassed. With the struggle for the county seat the early history of the city may be said to terminate, and we pass to the more minute description of its corporate existence.

The Augusta postoffice was established in 1870, and C. N. James appointed Postmaster. In 1874, Mrs. M. S. Harrington succeeded to the office, which she held until November 2, 1881, when C. H. Kurtz, the present official, received his appointment. The postoffice was first kept in the original log building of James & Shamleffer, next in Brown's block, in a small building of its own in the south part of town, and finally in the front room of the *Southern Kansas Gazette*. It was made a Presidential office on October 1, 1882.

The first schoolhouse in Augusta was erected in 1870. This was an exceptionally large and good building for the times, and sufficed for all the wants of the city until 1880, when the present fine building was erected. This is of stone, two stories high and has six rooms. It is in charge of O. E. Olin, principal, and Miss Mary Betts, assistant. Six grades are taught, and six teachers employed. The public schools of the city have always been noted for their excellence, and those of 1882-'83 will suffer nothing by comparison with those of earlier years.

The first train on the St. Louis & San Francisco road reached this city on May 8, 1880. This was the signal for a rapid increase of the city's population and a fair launch upon the tide of prosperity now enjoyed. In the spring of 1881, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road began to build southward from El Dorado, and on August 2d reached this place.

CITY GOVERNMENT, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

Augusta was incorporated as a town in 1871, the Board of Trustees consisting of W. A. Shannon, chairman; C. N. James, G. W. Brown and J. R. Nixon. This organization lasted but a short time, and April 13, 1871, the town became a city of the third class with W. A. Shannon, Mayor; C. P. Garland, City Clerk; N. A. McKitrick, G. W. Brown, T. W. Mitchell, L. N. Blood and O. F. Smith, Councilmen; E. M. Clifford was Mayor in 1872; N. A. McKitrick, 1873; L. N. Blood, 1874; H. D. Hill, 1875-76; A. J. Paul, 1877-78-79; Charles H. Kurtz, 1880; J. W. Ground, 1881-82. J. McCollum became City Clerk in 1871-72; John Reid and Thomas Mason served in 1873; G. P. Garland, 1874; J. W. Champion, 1875-76; C. C. VanWinter, 1877-78-79-80; F. L. Jones, 1881-83.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Augusta circuit was formed in the winter of 1870-71, by Rev. E. S. Snow, a superannuate of the New England circuit. Rev. C. A. Stine took charge of the work in October, 1870, and remained upon it during 1871-72. Rev. Enos S. King was pastor in 1873; Rev. Walter Oakley in 1874, and Rev. Geo. W. Harrison in 1875. Up to this time the society had worshiped in the schoolhouse and in Good Templars Hall, but this year the fine stone church, 30x50 feet, costing $2,485.35, was erected. A parsonage was built near the church in 1878 at a cost of $500. Returning to the list of pastors of the church we find Revs. John Harris, 1876; I. N. Boycourt, 1877; J. Albert Hyden, 1878; W. H. Cline, 1879-81; E. C. Brooks, 1881-83. The society now has a membership of 106. A Sabbath school established in 1877, has an average attendance of 100 and is in charge of Mr. George Sullivan. On one Sabbath of the month services are conducted by Rev. W. H. Munger, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which has a fine building in Fairview Township.

The Baptist Church at this point was at its organization, a very weak one. Its first pastor was Rev. Jesse Stone, who preached about 1875. At that time a small building on Main street, now used as a carpenter shop, was occupied for services. A church edifice was built in 1878 at a cost of $2,000, and a parsonage purchased in 1882 at a cost of $600. This improvement was accomplished in the pastorate of Rev. C. G. Manly, who held office five years, giving place to Rev. Francis Rice, the present incumbent, in 1882. The society now has a membership of sixty-three. A Sabbath school was organized at an early day and now has an average attendance of sixty-three. It is in charge of E. Hill.

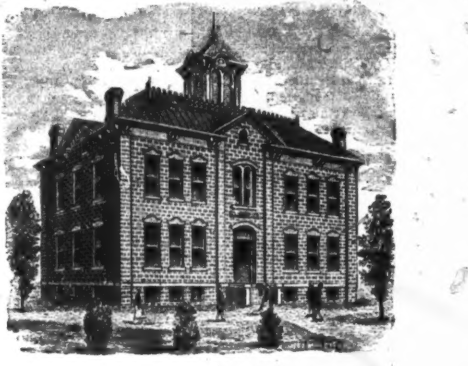

PUBLIC SCHOOL, AUGUSTA.

The Presbyterian Church was organized on November 24, 1878, by a committee sent by the Presbytery. For some time the church was unsupplied, but in October, 1879, secured the services of Rev. P. Reed, who still is in charge. Services were held in the Baptist church for six months, then in Cutter's Opera House, and then in the present church building. This is the old schoolhouse remodeled and refitted at a total cost of $1,500. The present membership of the society is sixteen. A Sabbath school organized August 17, 1880, is now in charge of Dr. J. W. Brown and has an average attendance of sixty. Since the organization of the church at Augusta several branch societies have been organized; one at Waverly schoolhouse, organized in 1879, has a membership of 23 and is supplied by Rev. P. Reed. Another at Indianola schoolhouse is supplied, at present, by Rev. G. E. Bicknell, of Plum Grove.

St. Henry's Catholic Church was organized in 1879 by Father Thomas J. McCaul, of Witchita, who still supplies it. A church building 20x40 and costing $500 was erected the same year, and services conducted once a month. Prior to the location of the church in Augusta there had been irregular services at the houses of communicants in this part of the county. The organization is now one of considerable strength, having a membership of 150.

Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 74, A. F. & A. M. was chartered on October 22, 1868. The charter officers of the lodge were C. N. James, W. M.; J. W. Douglass, S. W.; Thomas Stewart, J. W. The lodge now numbers forty-five, and has the following officers: H. D. Hill, W. M.; L. Viets, S. W.; P. W. Bundick, J. W.; W. A. Shannon, secretary; W. B. Taggert, treasurer. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall on the first and third Tuesday of each month. The property of the lodge consists of regalia and jewels valued at $400

Western Star Lodge, No. 81, I. O. O. F. was organized October, 12, 1872, with five members and the following officers: Miles Copeland, N. G.; E. W. Clifford, V. G.; A. J. Paul, secretary; D. Lines, treasurer. This organization was effected by W. A. Shannon, acting as district deputy grand master. The lodge now has a membership of fifty-eight and the following officers: W. A. Shannon, N. G.; Wm. McGary, V. G.; D. J. Reber, secretary; D. Lines, treasurer. Meetings are held on Saturday evening of each week in Odd Fellows' Hall, a fine lodge room owned by the society, and valued at $2,000.

Emulation Encampment, No. 23, I. O. O. F., was organized October 15, 1873, with the following charter members: A. J. Vane, E. W. Clifford, W. P. McLain, A. Ettenson, D. H. McLain, W. Stewart. The encampment now numbers eighteen members, and has the following officers: W. A. Shannon, C. P.; J. Sullivan, S. W.; C. H. Kurtz, J. W.; D. Lewis, scribe; D. J. Reber, H. P. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Augusta Chapter, No. 25, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized on February 25, 1874, but never made much progress, and has long since died out. Its records cannot be found.

THF PRESS AND OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The Crescent.—This paper was established at Augusta in 1870 by Putnam & Perry. After a brief time the paper passed into the hands of the senior partner, and subsequently into those of Mr. J. B. Davis, who changed the name to the *Republican*, and soon after sold the material out of the county.

The Southern Kansas Gazette was first issued on July 4, 1874, by C. H. & J. A. Kurtz. Under this management it was conducted until the fall of 1879, when it passed into the hands of C. H. Kurtz alone. It has always been an eight column folio sheet of strong Republican views, has now a circulation of 800, and is issued on Thursdays. The press and much of the type are of historic interest, having been the property of old John Brown, of Osawatomie and world-wide fame. In the attack on Brown the printing office was raided, the type pied, and the press thrown into the brush and broken. From Osawatomie the entire outfit traveled to Paola, Florence, and finally to Augusta, where it is now doing good work.

The Augusta Republican was started on June 9, 1879, by W. A. Albin, who still owns and edits it. Its first form, an eight column folio, has been preserved, and the paper has now reached a circulation of 675 weekly. It is issued on Wednesday of each week from the publication office, in the basement of G. W. Brown's bank building. Its politics are straight Republican.

Banking.—The first bank in Augusta, as well as in the county, was the private banking house of G. W. Brown. This institution, as a private concern, gives no statement of its resources, which, however, are known to be ample. A fine stone building was erected in 1880 at a cost of $10,000. This is used on the lower floor for banking and on the upper for residence purposes.

Reid's Bank.—This bank is also a private institution. It was started on September 18, 1880, by John Reid, who now operates it. No statement is made of its resources, but they are known to be about $30,000, of which $20,000 is cash, subject to demand.

City Mills.—The Augusta City Mills were built in 1870 by Manly Bros., who operated them until 1879 when they were purchased by A. J. & J. W. Ground, who now operate them. Upon taking possession the new owners completely remodeled the mills, making them worth to-day $10,000. Four run of buhr stones are kept in motion by a sixty horse power engine and have a capacity of sixty barrels of fine flour per day. The mill building, which is 40x50 and two stories in height, stands on the line of the A., T. & S. F. Ry., in the southeastern part of the city.

The Haines Elevator.—This elevator was built in 1882, the old corn mill, which now forms part of the building, having already been in operation several years. The elevator has a capacity of 2,000 bushels of corn and 500 bushels of wheat per twenty-four hours. Power is furnished by a twelve-horse power engine.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

R. A. ALDRIDGE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 24, P.O. Augusta, is a native of Ohio; was born in Greene County, January 2, 1830. For a number of years resided in Cole and Douglas counties, Illinois. The spring of 1873 became a resident of Butler County, locating where he now resides. Mr. A. has an extensive quarry on his farm, out of which he ships large quantities of stone all over the State. He is numbered among the early settlers in his locality Was married, in Ohio, to Miss Emily Gorden, whose death occurred in Butler County, Kansas, February 18, 1883. They have had seven children born to them, Martha, J. W., B. F., Edmund, Charles, Laura and Pearlie. The family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. A. having been a member for thirty-seven years.

H. C. BATES, farmer and stock raiser, Section 9, P. O. Augusta, is a native of Michigan, and was born in Washtenaw County, September 22, 1836; was educated and reared in his native State. Early in the war, he enlisted in the Fourth Michigan Infantry, Company K, in 1861, for three months; the first call. In 1863, he enlisted in the navy, being stationed at Erie, Pa., for a time, and afterwards in the Mississippi squadron, under Admiral Porter. He was married, in Michigan, to Miss Jennett Negus. In 1871, came to Franklin County, and in March, 1872, came to Butler County, being among the early settlers in the locality where he now resides.

ISAAC B. BLAKER, stockman, P. O. Augusta. In 1877, the subject of this sketch came to Butler County, locating in Augusta. He has an extensive stock ranch on the Walnut, a few miles south of town, and does a large business in cattle, hogs and sheep. Mr. B. is a native of Pennsylvania; was born in Bucks County, March 12, 1850; was educated and reared to manhood in that State. His parents, paternal and maternal, were Pennsylvanians. He was married, in Pennsylvania, to Miss Susan Comly. They have two children—Charlie and Lillie. Mr. B. is a member of the City Council, and one of Augusta's enterprising citizens.

L. N. BLOOD, merchant, is a native of Michigan, and was born in Lenawee County, September 25, 1844; was there educated and reared; became a resident of Kansas in 1869, having charge of the track layers on the A., T. & S. F. R. R. for a time. In August, 1869, came to Butler County, locating in Benton Township, temporarily, on a farm; soon after, came and settled in Augusta. Here he taught the first school, and was the third regular merchant. From that period to the present, has been associated with the commercial interests of the town; has built several houses, besides assisting in the erection of the Opera Block; for six years was Treasurer of Augusta, and has continually held school offices; is a member of the Masonic order, and was instrumental in organizing the first temperance society in Augusta. Mr. B. was married, in Kansas, to Miss L. M. Bellamy, of Illinois.

E. C. BOYLE, hardware merchant, was born in Knox County, Ohio, April 29, 1838. In 1852, he came West by himself, and settled in La Crosse, Wis., between the latter town and Prairie du Chien. He spent several years principally pursuing the vocation of buying furs. In 1861, when north of New Ulm, Minn., he was captured by a party of Sioux Indians and held as a subject by them for several weeks. On one occasion he was tied to a stake to be burned; was eventually rescued by a band of Chippewas. On being released, he enlisted in the Forty-eighth Wisconsin with the expectation of going in pursuit of the Indians, but was sent South, and served as steward in the hospital at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, until the close of the war. In 1865, Mr B. came to Kansas, locating temporarily at Lawrence; afterward went to Osage Mission, where he engaged in the hardware business two years, coming from there to Augusta in the spring of 1870. He established the first hardware store, and has been a leader among the business men of Augusta since that date. Officially, Mr. B. is Treasurer of Augusta Township, and has served several terms in the City Council. He is J. W. of the Masonic Lodge, No. 74, Augusta. He was married, in Kansas, to Miss Ella C. Holland.

C. W. BROWN, loan agent. This prominent fellow-citizen is a native of New York, and was born in Jefferson County, May 29, 1836; was educated and reared in the Empire State. In 1868, became a resident of Clarence, Cedar Co., Iowa, where he was engaged in the banking business in company with his brother, George W., for two years. The autumn of 1870, he came to Augusta; from 1871 to 1874, was identified with the banking interests of the town; since that period has been engaged in farming and stock raising, making a specialty of sheep husbandry; his flock in 1883 numbering 5,000. Mr. Brown is an active business man, and has contributed amply toward the development of Augusta. He was married January 10, 1872, at Clarence, Iowa, to Miss Annie McKibbin. They have three children—Maggie, Annie and George.

Geo. W. Brown

GEORGE W. BROWN, son of Cyrus and Tamar Brown, was born in LeRaysville Jefferson Co., N. Y., January 28, 1834. At twenty-one years of age, he started out, adopting Horace Greeley's advice to young men to "go West and grow up with the country;" first locating for a short time at Shelbyville, Ill., and then going to Whitesides County, where he remained for three years, learning and working at the carpenter's trade. In January, 1858, he returned to New York, and was married to Miss Mary J. Weaver, a resident of Hammond, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and moved West the following spring, and stopped for one year in Ogle County, Ill., where he carried on the building business. In the spring of the next year, he removed to Rockbridge, Greene Co., Ill., where he remained until the fall of 1868, in the contracting and building business. Having by economy and industry accumulated enough to embark in some other business, in the fall of that year he removed to Clarence, Cedar Co., Iowa, where he started in the banking business, in December, 1868. He only remained in Clarence until July, 1870, when he sold out and again started on a tour to a newer country, traveling by wagon, and camping out through Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, and in October, arrived in Butler County, Kan., and located at Augusta. The town was new, and the county just commencing to settle up. In December of that year, he built the largest frame building ever built in Augusta, known as Brown's Block, on State street, and again engaged in the banking business, being the second banking establishment in the county. He continued business in a small wooden building adjoining Brown's Block, until the summer of 1880, when he built a very fine banking house in connection with the Opera Block, that was built in that year. His present banking house will compare favorably with any house in the State. Mr. B. has been connected with the development of the town from its infancy, and has served several terms in the City Council, and has served for six years as Treasurer of the School Board, in which time they have erected a very fine schoolhouse, in which he took great pride. He has always been an ardent supporter of the temperance cause, but is not a member of any church organization. He has only one child, a son—Warren E. Brown, born November 26, 1865.

M. R. BRUCE, M. D., is a native of Tennessee and was born in Sumner County, November 9, 1834. At an early age he removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where he was educated and reared, graduating in medicine in the State University at Keokuk. He engaged in the practice of his profession in Lancaster, Mo., continuing there for twenty years. At the breaking out of the war he was one of the first to respond to the Union call, and was enrolled as First Lieutenant, in which capacity and as Adjutant he served in three regiments. Was mustered out of the Forty-second Missouri Volunteer Infantry at close of war. In Missouri, 1866, the Doctor was commissioned by Gov. Fletcher, Supervisor of Registration, of Schuyler County, for reconstructing the State purposes. He was married at Bevier, Mo., to Miss Maggie I. Taylor. They have three children—Edmond E., Pearl W. and Bertram T. Mrs. Bruce's death occurred in Missouri. His present wife was formerly Miss Josie I. Brush. They have one son—Erle. In the spring of 1878, with his family, he came to Augusta, Kan., engaging in the drug trade in connection with practicing medicine. He is a member of the Masonic Order and the G. A. R., and commands a company of Militia in Second Regiment.

A. A. BURGE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 28, P. O. Augusta, is a native of Illinois and was born in Lake County, October 7, 1845; in 1864 enlisted in the Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He came to Butler County, Kan., in 1868, locating where he now resides. He was married in Kansas to Miss M. E. Aldrich. They have two children—Benjamin and Cora. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic Order.

JOSEPH CARR, farmer and stock raiser, Section 24, P. O. Augusta, located where he now resides the spring of 1871, and there are few if any that have done more in the way of agricultural developement for Augusta Township than Mr. C. He is a native of Pennsylvania; was born in Indiana County September 24, 1812. Was educated and resided in native State until coming to Kansas. Was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Margaret McQuistan. They have one son—Alfred A. They have an adopted daughter—Melia.

J. B. CLARK, farmer and stock raiser, Section 21, P. O. Augusta, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Marion County, September 17, 1824. After attaining his majority he removed to Wisconsin and later to Iowa, being among the pioneers of Clayton and Allamakee counties. From Iowa moved to Olmsted County, Minn., where he resided a number of years. During the Rebellion was a soldier in the First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, being on duty in that State. In 1866 he came to Kansas, locating where he now resides the spring of 1867, being among the first in these parts. Since that time Mr. C. has been one of the most enterprising and active farmers in Butler County, and has been eminently successful. He was married in Iowa to Miss Mary J. Fettermann. They have one daughter—Ida D.

GEORGE CLOUSE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 31, P. O. Augusta, is a native of Alsace, France, and was born in 1821. Came to the United States in 1840, locating in New York State, where he was married to Miss Magdeline Walters. They have seven children—Caroline, George Jr., Michael, Henry, John C., Louisa and Mary. Mr. C. came to Kansas with his family, locating where he now resides in 1871.

A. ETTENSON, merchant, is a native of Poland, and was born October 15, 1840. In 1862, he came to the United States, residing in Leavenworth, Kan., and different points of Colorado and Liberty, Mo., until the spring of 1871, when he came to Augusta. Mr. Ettenson was one of the first in the town and has been continually identified with its interests, being one of the solid merchants of the town. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and charter member of the lodge in Augusta. He was married October 12, 1866, in Leavenworth, to Miss Bitterman, of Bohemia. They have five children—Abraham, Charles, Marks, Esther and Solomon.

DENNIS FITZPATRICK, farmer and stock raiser, Section 19, P. O. Augusta, is a native of New York State, and was born January 3, 1842. When young he came to Cook County, Ill., with his parents, where he was reared and educated. In 1861, he enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until October 5, 1865. For eight months was a prisoner, the greater portion of the time at Macon, Ga., and Libby. He served principally in the department of the Tennessee in the Seventeenth Army Corps. Later in the war he was transferred to the Thirteenth Army Corps. Upon being discharged he returned to Illinois, taking up his abode in Chicago, where for twelve years he was on the police force; six years of the time was Sergeant and had charge of the Twenty-Second Street Station. In 1877, Mr. F. came to Kansas, locating where he now resides. He was married December 23, 1865, in Chicago, to Miss Bridget Coughlin. They have eight children—Dennis, Jr., Luke, Catharine, James, Ellen, Mary, Teresa and William. Mr. Fitzpatrick is one of Butler County's progressive citizens.

DANIEL W. FRIEND, grocer, was born in Somerset County, Pa., April 15th, 1838. In 1861, he came to Brunswick, Mo., residing until 1863, when he settled in Indiana. He became a resident of Kansas in the fall of 1870, being one of the farmers of Walnut Township, Butler County. He was the first Postmaster in Walnut City, and sold goods there for over three years. For the past few years has been the leading merchant of Augusta. Mr. Friend was married in Missouri, in 1863, to Miss Susan M. Mauzey. They have one daughter, Ida B., now Mrs. E. H. Gardiner. Mr. Friend is a member of the I. O. O. F.

H. C. GABBERT, County Surveyor and farmer, Section 36, P. O. Augusta, is a native of Indiana and was born in Monroe County, February 3d, 1843. He was educated and reared in his native State, where he became proficient in civil engineering. During the war he served two and a half years in the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, doing duty principally in the Army of the Potomac. He was mustered in as a private and discharged as First Lieutenant. In the spring of 1873, he came to Kansas, locating where he now resides, engaging in farming. In 1878, he was elected Surveyor for Butler County and re-elected in 1880. He was married in Indiana to Miss L. A. Caralton, of that State. They have four children—W. T., M. O., C. K. and F. A. Mr. Gabbert is a member of the I. O. O. F., Western Star Lodge 81, of Augusta.

G. F. GALLAGHER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 11, P. O. Augusta, was born in Fremont, Sandusky Co., Ohio, March 17, 1830. Was educated and reared in that State. In after years he resided in Indiana, Iowa and Illinois, being a resident of Vermillion County of the latter State in 1861, at which time he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving thirty-nine months. Was at the battle of Pea Ridge, through the Atlanta campaign and other memorable events of the Rebellion. At the battle of Chickamauga was severely wounded. After the war for several years resided in Indiana. Was married in Indiana to Miss Ann Force, January 1, 1856. Their children are—Elizabeth A., Frank and Jessie. In 1881 Mr. G. came to Kansas with his family, locating on his present farm in the spring of 1882, where his residence is located, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country for miles. Mr. G. is a member of the G. A. R.

J. R. GARDNER, liveryman, is a native of New York, and was born in Otsego County, February 29, 1832. In 1844 removed to Ohio, settling in Geauga County, where, in 1851, was married to Miss Charlottie Weston, and at once emigrated to Noble County, Ind., which was their home until 1860, at which period settled in Mason County, Ill. In 1862 he enlisted in the Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving over three years, eleven months of the time being spent in Andersonville prison. Was one of the first to endure the tortures of that modern bastile. Mr. G. enlisted as a private and was detailed with the ambulance corps, thence Regimental Wagon Master and subsequently to Brigade Wagon Master. At the close was acting as scout. In April, 1868, Mr. G. came to Kansas, engaging in farming in Cherokee County and for a time in Crawford County. In the winter of 1874 became a resident of Augusta, taking charge of the National hotel. Mr. G. is identified among the representative business men of the county. For the past few years has been a member of the Augusta City Council, and is connected with the local affairs of the township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. G.—Elijah H. and Effie E. (now Mrs. F. R. Powell) Elijah H. has been associated with the commercial interests of Augusta for several years.

E. GIMLIN, merchant, was born in Tuscarawas County, May 7, 1841. In 1858 he came to Illinois and settled in Christian County. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving three years in the department of the Mississippi, and was severely wounded at Jackson and was taken prisoner, being held for a short time. For several years after his term of service he was engaged in the mercantile business in Christian County, Ill. In 1875 he came to Newton, Kansas, where he carried on business until February, 1880, when he located in Augusta. Mr. G. has been President of the City Council for two years and has always been identified with the cause of temperance and progress. He is prominently known in the Spiritualistic circles of the State and is a member of the G. A. R. He was married in Illinois to Miss Mary Swim. They have four children—Horace, Ara, Albert and Blaine. Horace is foreman in the Augusta *Advance* office.

A. J. & J. W. GROUND, merchant millers. A. J. Ground, the senior member of the firm, came to Augusta in 1879, engaging in the milling business. In company with his son, J. W., owns the City Steam Mill and the water mill at the outskirts of the town. Mr. G. is also the senior member of the firm of Ground & Given, dealers in general merchandise, and in connection with his son, J. W., operates an extensive seed store in Augusta. The capacity of both mills is 125 barrels per day. Mr. G. is a native of North Carolina; when eighteen years of age emigrated to Indiana, where for a number of years he was in active business. Mr. J. W. Ground, the junior member of the firm, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Monroe County, March 26, 1847. He became a resident of Kansas in 1878. Previous to coming to Augusta was in the mill business in Chanute and other points. The years of 1882-83 served the people of Augusta as Mayor. He was married in Indiana to Miss M. E. Holmes. They have four children—Nellie C., Blanch H., Jessie A. and Walter. Mr. Ground is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

J. C. HAINES, grain merchant, was born in Appanoose County, Iowa, March 12, 1847. He was reared, educated and resided in the Hawkeye State until 1872, when he became a resident of Butler County, Kan. For several years he followed agricultural pursuits, engaging in the grain business in 1881. Mr. H. was married in Iowa, to Miss Mary Brown. They have three children, Eph, Ray and Stella.

L. S. HALL, M. D., is a native of New York, and was born in Tioga County; was educated and reared in the Empire State, graduating in medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in 1878. The same year he came to Kansas, locating in Augusta.

CHARLES HAZLEHURST, farmer and stock raiser, Sections 15 and 22, P. O. Augusta, is a native of New York and was born in Oneida County, April 23, 1838. He was educated and reared in his native State. For a number of years he was a resident of Illinois, enlisting from that State in 1861, in the Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He was at the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamanga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, and other noted engagements. Mr. H. came to Kansas in 1870, locating in Benton Township, and afterwards in Towanda Township, and eventually where he now resides. He was married in Louisville, Ky., to Miss Katie McIntosh. Mr. H. is a member of the G. A. R. and Masonic order.

EDWIN HILL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 18, P. O. Augusta, is a native of England, and was born in Bristol, in 1830. When twenty-five years of age he came to the United States, locating at Kenosha, Wis., where he resided until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the First Wisconsin Infantry, serving three months; re-enlisted in the First Wisconsin Infantry Three-year Regiment; was commissioned Lieutenant in Forty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, being on duty in the Department of the Cumberland. He continued to reside in Wisconsin until 1879, when he came to Kansas, settling on his present farm. Mr. Hill was among the first in this locality, and has been actively engaged in developing the resources of his township since coming. He is one of the most extensive stockmen in the county, operating a mill on his farm principally for his own use in grinding feed. Mr. H. is a member of the Masonic order and the G. A. R. He was married in England to Miss T. Champ. They have four children, Edwin H., Willie J., Florence and C[illegible]ie.

H. D. HILL, M. D., was born in Delaware County, Ohio, July 20, 1839. He was educated and reared in his native State and when the war broke out he was studying medicine in Ohio, and on August 8, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After serving seven months, he was transferred to the medical department, in which he served until July 19, 1865. Returning home he continued his studies, and in 1867 graduated from the medical department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. In 1870 Dr. Mill came to Kanas, locating in Augusta Township, and has since been prominently identified with the development of the southern part of the county. He was the first clerk of the township and was elected to the State Legislature in 1874, and again in 1880, and was a member of a special session of the State Legislature during the month of September, 1874, and took an active part in securing the passage of the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors during the session of 1880. Politically he is a Republican. He was married in Ohio to Miss Mary E. Folks. They have three children—Virgil, Harvey and James R. The doctor is a member of the Masonic order.

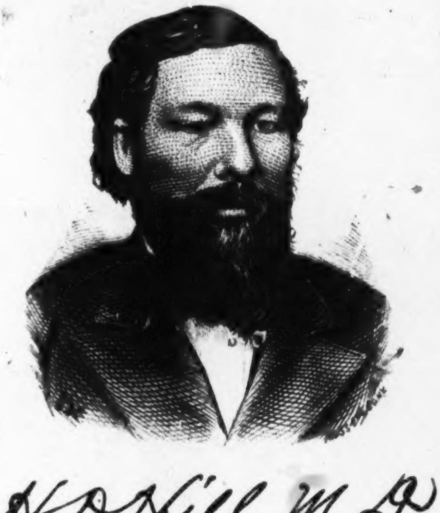

H. D. Hill M. D.

A. HOLMES, farmer and stockraiser, Section 20, P. O. Augusta, is a native of New York, and was born in Oneida County, in 1845. When three years of age he emigrated with his parents to Michigan, where he was educated, reared and resided until coming to Kansas in February, 1879. He was married in Michigan, to Miss Alice Newkirk. They have three children, Myra, Jay and Sylvian.

E. JOHNSON, liveryman and proprietor of the Valley House, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Portage June 10, 1818. When eighteen years of age he came to Illinois. After a residence there of some years he went to Missouri, and from there to Wisconsin, locating in Grant County. While a resident there he took a prominent part in securing the State University for Platteville. He came to Kansas from Wisconsin in August, 1870, settling on Section 18, Bruno Township, then Augusta Township, Butler County, being one of the first settlers in the township. He was identified with the agricultural interests of that locality, having built the first house there, and took a prominent part in organizing Bruno Township, making the canvass for that purpose. In October, 1881, he came to Augusta, engaging in the livery and hotel business. Mr. J. was married in Illinois to Miss Minerva Stiles. They have seven children—Nora, Rebecca, Henry, Warner, Charles, Edward and Jennie.

J. KELLER, Jr., dealer in coal, and farmer and stock raiser, Section 35, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Wabash County November 5, 1836. He was educated and raised in his native State, until 1877, when he came to Augusta, Kan. For several years he was engaged in freighting, and held the office of Justice of the Peace in Augusta for four years and Police Judge for two years. At present he operates a coal yard and runs a transfer line in town in connection with carrying on two farms. Mr. K. was married in Indiana to Miss Lavina Van Dyne. They have seven children—Frank, Archibald, J. B., George W., Freddie, Mary B. and Bessie M. Mr. K. is a member of the K. of H.

J. W. KERR, insurance agent, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Lawrence County July 13, 1855. He was educated and reared in his native State, and came to Kansas in 1877, settling at Newton. The spring of 1880 he became a resident of Augusta, engaging in the insurance business. Mr. Kerr was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Ella Zimmerman. Mrs. K.'s father was one of the original owners of the town site of Topeka, settling there at an early day.

T. P. JACKSON, M. D. This well known veteran, whose portrait appears here, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Bedford County January 28, 1810. When twenty years of age he came to Ohio, living for a number of years in Jefferson and other counties, taking up the study of medicine soon after coming to the State. After pursuing a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College, he settled down to practice in Vinton County, continuing there upward of twenty years. During the war he served eighteen months, enlisting as a private in the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was in charge of the Government drug store at Nashville for five months. Prior to this, however, he had charge of a hospital in the field and was engaged on other detached duty. After the war he came to Springfield, Mo., where he engaged in contracting. In 1871 he came to Kansas, locating a claim in

Sumner County. Mr. Jackson followed mercantile pursuits for a time in Sedgwick County prior to his locating in Butler County. In 1878 he became a resident of Augusta. He built a fine brick drug store, and for a period conducted business, but has virtually retired from both trade and practice. Although past the meridian of life, the doctor is active and well-preserved. He was married in Ohio to Miss Margaret Pepper, now deceased. By this union he had two children—Andrew Benton and Mary E. The former died of disease while serving in an Ohio regiment. Mary E. died in Iowa, five years ago.

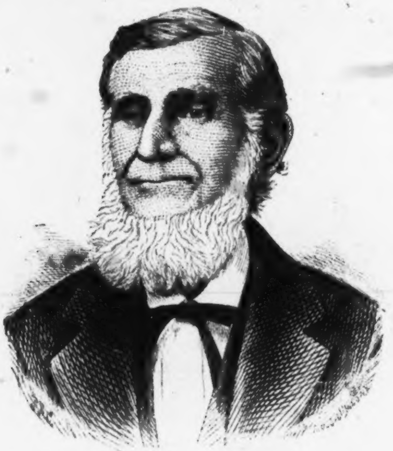

T. P. Jackson M. D.

CHARLES H. KURTZ, editor and proprietor of the *Southern Kansas Gazette* and Postmaster at Augusta, was born in Somerset, Pa., May 15, 1838. He attended the common school of his native place until he was fifteen years old, when he entered the drug business under the supervision of an uncle. He remained in this business until 1868, returning to Indiana in 1856, remaining there until 1859, when he went to Ohio. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Belle Pile, of Somerset, Pa., and opened a store of his own in Wapakoneta, Ohio, in April, 1862. In 1864, he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, and shortly afterward was also appointed Deputy Collector, which two positions he held until President Johnson "swung around the circle" in 1866, when his official head fell into the basket. Several months afterward, under a compromise of the political leaders, he was reinstated to both positions, and retained them until 1870. He moved to Kansas in May, 1871, first locating at Florence, where he purchased the *Pioneer* of McReynolds & Mitchell. In June, 1874, he removed the material of the office and his family to Augusta, and the first number of the *Southern Kansas Gazette* was issued July 4 of that year, and has been continuously published by him since that time. He was a member of the City Council during the years 1877, '78 and '79, and in 1880 was elected Mayor. Was appointed Postmaster in 1881, taking the office on the second day of November, which position he still retains. Is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also of the Knights of Honor. Is at present Mayor of the city, serving his third term in that capacity.

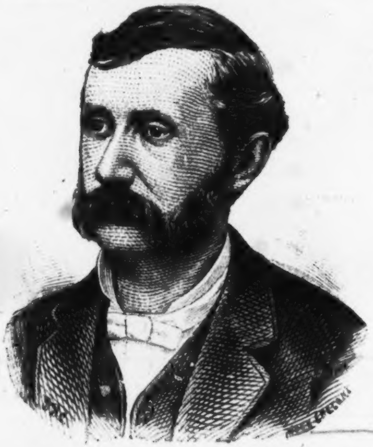

Chas. H. Kurtz

JOHN A. KURTZ, druggist, came to Kansas in 1871, and located at Florence, where, in company with his brother, C. H., they engaged in publishing the *Pioneer* until 1874, when they came to Augusta, establishing the *Southern Kansas Gazette*. He continued his connection with that paper until 1879, when he engaged in the drug trade. Mr. K. is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Somerset County, September 25, 1847. For a number of years he resided in Wapakoneta, Ohio, where he became proficient in pharmacy, coming from Ohio to Kansas. Mr. K. is numbered among the enterprising men of Augusta. He was married, in Kansas, to Miss Jennette Stoll. He is a member of the K. of H.

JAMES LOCKE, druggist, was born in Bethel, Oxford Co., Me., February 8, 1844; was educated and reared in his native State. In 1861, he enlisted in the Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers, serving one year. Mr. L. came to Augusta, Kan., in autumn of 1870, and has constantly since that time been in business. He was married September 16, 1866, in Upton, Me., to Miss Sophia B. Douglass of Upton, Oxford Co., Me. They have three children—Charles, Leon and Gertrude. He is a member of the K. of H. He and his family are associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

N. A. McKITRICK, stockman, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Noble County, July 4, 1847; was principally educated and reared in that State. For a few years was a resident of Sedalia, Mo., coming from there to Augusta in the spring of 1870, where he has since been actively engaged in the stock trade. Politically Col. McKitrick (as he is generally called) is a Democrat. In 1872, he was elected Sheriff of Butler County as an independent candidate. In 1873, was elected Mayor of Augusta, receiving the entire vote. He has been otherwise recognized by the people with minor offices. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Was married, in Sedalia, Mo., to Miss Clara Morehead. They have three children—William, Sarah and Burd.

HENRY MOYLE, merchant, came to Butler County in the spring of 1869, settling on a farm near Augusta; followed agricultural pursuits until 1875; came to town embarking in trade. Mr. M. has built two stores, been a member of the City Council, and otherwise connected with Augusta's welfare. He is a native of England and was born January 23, 1846; came to the United States when young, and was reared in North Carolina. He was married in Kansas to Miss Josephine Saunders. They have four children—John, Grace, Mathew, and an infant. Mr. M. is a Mason and a member of the K. of H.

PROF. O. E. OLIN is a native of Ohio, and was born in Portage County, December 3, 1851. His early life was spent in attending the common schools of Portage County and Clinton County, Iowa; eventually removing with his parents to California. In 1865 he returned to Ohio; remaining until 1870, when he came to Kansas, locating in Douglas County. For three years he was principal of the school in Baldwin City, and for four terms taught the grammar department in the El Dorado school. In the spring of 1881, assumed the control of the Augusta school, which ranks among the first in the State. Prof. Olin was married in Ohio to Miss Marie Seibel, of Cleveland. Her father was a prominent musician and the organizer of Hecker's band of that city.

A. PALMER, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Augusta, is a native of New York, and was born in Oswego County, in May, 1831. At an early age came to Illinois and spent several years in Macoupin and La Salle counties. The autumn of 1868 came to Kansas, locating where he now resides. Mr. A. at that time brought with him a saw-mill, which was the first in this part, and has been operating the same to a greater or less extent since in connection with an extensive farm. He was married in Kansas to Miss A. A. Mather, of this State. They have five children—Lora, John J., Mary, Ray, and Josephine.

JOHN REID, banker, was born in Canada, near Kingston, February 12, 1844. When young his father emigrated to Illinois with his family, locating in Kane County, near Elgin, Ill.; here the subject of this sketch spent his early days tilling the soil and attending the common schools, and after an attendance at the Elgin Academy of two years, entered upon a course of study at Aurora Institute and Clark Seminary, in Aurora, Ill., graduating in 1877, after which he took up the study of law in Elgin. In 1870 he came to Kansas, sojourning for a time at Emporia, where he was admitted to the bar. In September, 1870, he came to Augusta, being among the first professional men in the town. In addition to his law practice he carried on a real estate and loan agency up to 1880, when he engaged in the banking business. Mr. Reid has been Justice of the Peace, and otherwise identified with the political interests of his town. In point of building he has done much towards the city's development. Mr. Reid was married in Illinois to Miss Henrietta Merritt, of Elgin.

J. A. RHOADS, real estate. One of the most extensively known real estate agents in Southern Kansas is Mr. Rhoads. Located in Augusta in October, 1870, being one of the first in that line. He has done much towards advertising Butler County and the city of Augusta. Was commissioner for the St. L. & S. F. and the A., T. & S. F. railroads. Has been Mayor of Augusta, and held minor offices. In connection with his real estate business, is largely engaged in farming. He was born in Vermillion County, Ind., October 18, 1827. Was educated and reared in the Hoosier State. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Sixth Cavalry and Seventy-first Regiment, serving three years in the capacity of wagon and forage master. He participated in the Atlanta campaign and other prominent events of the Rebellion. Mr. Rhoads was married in Indiana to Miss Lucy P. Richardson. They have two children by this union—William A. and Flora

RANDOLPH ROBINSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 22, P. O. Augusta. Was born in Warren County, Ohio, August 3, 1810, and resided there until 1839, when he removed to Jay County, Ind., residing there until 1847, when he went back to Warren County, Ohio, locating at Springborough. In the spring of 1851, he removed to Putnam County, Ill., remaining there but eighteen months, when he removed to Mason County, where he resided twenty-two years, from there going to Jacksonville, Cass County, and in the spring of 1878 moved to Butler County, Kas., where he now resides. Mr. Robinson has been married three times. His first wife was Elizabeth Hewitt, to whom he was united in marriage in May, 1835, and by whom he had seven children, of whom two are deceased—Sidney and Sarah. The surviving children are: Rhoda, John, Eupheme, Amos and Olla. He was married in Illinois in November, 1856, to Mrs. Sarah Hull, who died in December, 1866. They had three children—Amanda, Elizabeth and Phoebe, all deceased. Mr. Robinson was again married, March 6, 1867, to Mrs. Julianna Harp.

L. E. RUSSELL, furniture dealer, was born in Oxford County, Maine, February 29, 1820, and was educated and learned his trade in the lumber State. For several years he worked as journeyman in New York City, Lowell and other points. In 1870 Mr. Russell came to Kansas from the State of Maine. Locating in Augusta, he erected the first store building and established the first furniture store, and has since been identified with that business. He was married, in New Hampshire, to Miss R. J. Weston, who died in 1857. They have two daughters living—Alice J., now Mrs. James Boulders, of Augusta, and Nellie R., a milliner in Augusta. He was married the second time, in 1859, to Lorena J. Buck.

RYAN BROTHERS, proprietors of the Palace Hotel. Of the leading hotels in Kansas, the Palace ranks among the first. The hotel was built in 1879 by the Messrs. Ryan. The firm is composed of D. J., A. J. and Will H. They are genial and popular gentlemen, and enterprising in every sense of the word. D. J. and A. J. were among the earlier settlers in this part, engaging in farming, in 1870 in Spring Township. They were also associated with the earlier business interests of Augusta, conducting for a few years a livery barn and a saddlery establishment. Will H. came to Augusta in 1879. In connection with hotel keeping they are largely interested in sheep husbandry. The Ryans came to Kansas from Brown County, Ill. A. J. was married in Butler County, Kan., to Miss Mary Norris, an estimable lady, who presides as hostess of the hotel.

S. J. SAFFORD, lumber dealer, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Erie County January 5, 1849. At an early age came to Wisconsin with parents and located in Janesville, where he was educated and brought up. In 1880 came to Kansas, locating in Augusta. Has since been identified with the lumber interests of the county. He also owns and operates a restaurant and bakery. Has served the city as councilman one term. M. S. was married in Wisconsin to Miss Jennie E. Boss. They have two children—Hattie and Emma.

R. S. SCOTT, druggist and proprietor of the Augusta *Advance*, came to Kansas in 1880, locating at Eureka, where he carried on the drug business until May, 1882, when he came to Augusta, continuing in the same business. The first of March, 1883, he purchased the Augusta *Republican* office and changed the title of the paper to that of the *Advance*, and its politics straight Democratic. Mr. S. has been a successful druggist, and is making a good record as a newspaper man. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Boyle County, where he was educated and reared. Was married in his native State to Miss Jennie Coffey, also of Kentucky.

T. SEXTON, coal dealer, is a native of Vermont, and was born at Bethel, Windsor Co., February 6, 1853. He came to Kansas in August, 1873, and has since been identified with its business interests. He was married in Kansas to Miss Ora Stevens. They have two children, Mabel and Walter. Mr. S. is a member of the K. of H.

CAPT. W. A. SHANNON is a native of New York, and was born in Livingston County, August 5, 1816. When twenty years of age he came West, and engaged in steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, eventually settling at Hamburg, Ills., where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1851, when he removed to St. Louis, carrying on business in that city up to 1855, when he became identified with the interests of Leavenworth, Kan., five years. He came down to Breckenridge, now Lyon County, and engaged in farming on Dow Creek. Here he was set upon by the noted Quantrell in one of his raids, and deprived of all his available effects. Mr. S. immediately went to Fort Scott, and entered the United States service, being appointed Deputy Property Clerk in the Quartermaster's department, and commissioned Captain of the employes in this department, who were regularly organized and drilled. In this capacity he served until the close of the war. He settled at Fort Scott, and was elected Clerk of the District Court, holding the office two terms. In 1870 he was appointed by President Grant, Receiver of Public Money for the Arkansas Land District, and that year came to Augusta, where the land office was established. When the land office was removed to Wichita two years later, Mr. S. resigned, and since that time has held the office of Justice of the Peace in connection with operating a large tract of land. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. Of the latter he has been P. G., R. S. G. L., U. S. For the past ten years he has been secretary of the Masonic lodge in Augusta. In the I. O. O. F. he was prominently connected with establishing the order in Kansas, and had the honor of calling to order the first lodge in the State, which is known as Leavenworth No. 2, of Leavenworth, Kan. In organizing lodges in Northeastern Kansas in those primitive days, Mr. S. traveled by team from town to town, and did as much in establishing lodges as any man in the State. He is a member of the G. A. R. and Quartermaster of the L. E. King Post No. 105. He was married in Hamburg, Ill., to Miss H. Mary Miner. By this union they have three children, now living.

T. O. SHINN, attorney, came to Butler County in 1871, locating in Little Walnut Township. After farming five years he removed to El Dorado, where he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He located in Augusta in the spring of 1881. Mr. S. is a native of Illinois, and was born in Adams County, December 14, 1848. He was educated in his native State. In February, 1864, he enlisted in the Second Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, serving until January, 1866. He was married in Hancock County, Ill., to Miss Emily Bride. They have two children, Edna E. and John J.

J. W. SHREVE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 32, P. O. Augusta, was born in Perry County, Ohio, February 14, 1833, where he was reared. He moved to Indiana in 1863, where he remained until he came to Kansas in 1877. During the Rebellion he served three months in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was married in Perry County, Ohio, to Miss Elisabeth Taylor. They have seven children—John W., James L., Carrie B., Melissie E., Rosettie, Hattie and Elvie. Mr. Shreve has been Clerk of the School Board three years, and has been otherwise actively identified with the social, political and moral development of his adopted home.

SISCO BROS., merchants. Among the leading merchants of Southern Kansas the above firm ranks. They came to Kansas, locating in Augusta in 1880, and in 1881 embarked in trade. The firm comprises O. A. & O. F. Sisco, both natives of Defiance, Ohio. They are live business men, and have been eminently successful.

DANIEL STINE, livery man, came to Kansas in the spring of 1857, settling near Emporia, Lyon Co. Moved to Butler County in 1858, near El Dorado, for seven years trading with Indians. Settled near Augusta in 1865, and was engaged in freighting for ten years; followed farming and stock-raising. For the last year he has been engaged in the livery business; had many drawbacks to contend with during the early settlement of Butler County, and has contributed amply toward its development. He is a man of excellent judgment, genial and popular with all. Mr. Stine was born in Union County, Pa., February 25, 1828; removed to Ohio in 1835, where he remained until he came to Kansas. He was married in Kansas to Miss M. J. Detrich. They have four children—Nellie, Daniel, Jr., Edwin and Emma. Mrs. Stine died in 1879. Officially Mr. Stine has been Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee and Postmaster.

H. STOLL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 21, Town 27, Range 4 east, was born April 26, 1829 in New Jersey, where he received his early education. He has been a resident of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, Iowa, and is now located in Kansas. He settled in Clinton, Iowa, at an early day where he was engaged in erecting many of the substantial buildings of that city. In 1872 he came to Kansas, locating in Augusta, his present home. In 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry, serving three years. He was for nine months engaged in putting up machinery in the Government shops, and five months as clerk in the barracks at Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Stoll has been married twice; first in Ohio, to Miss Mary Boyd, now deceased; second to Miss Jennie E. Soult, of Lewistown, Penn. He has three children living—Nettie, Alice and J. W.

H. C. WATERS, proprietor of Union Hotel. Mr. Waters' residence in Butler County dates from the spring of 1877, at which time he located at Bryant, engaging in farming. In 1880 he built the Union Hotel, but did not assume the role of landlord of the same until 1882. The Union, under his management, has become one of the first-class houses of Southern Kansas. Mr. W. is a native of North Carolina, and was born in Ashe County, July 22, 1849. He has been identified with the educational interests of Butler County, having taught school several times.

J. H. WISHARD, Section 14, P. O. Augusta, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Vermillion County, February 2, 1830, and was educated and resided in his native State until coming to Kansas in 1876, locating in that year where he now resides, and has been identified with the agricultural interests of the county. He was married in Indiana, to Miss Lizzie Faucett of Vermillion County. They have four children, James E. Frank M., who is a member of the mercantile house of Wishard, Hungate & Co., of Augusta, Attie and Lewis H. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. W. always has been a stanch Republican.

REV. JAMES E. WILLIAMS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 13, P. O. Augusta, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Muskingum County, February 17, 1835. His father moved to Shelby in 1838, and in 1854 removed to Boone River, Iowa, and in 1857 located in Harrison County, Mo., where he was married, in 1858, to Miss Amanda Crisup. They have five children, John, James, Julia, Jessie and Lyda. In the year 1864 came to Chase County, Kansas, returning to Missouri in the spring of 1865. Sold out in Missouri in the fall of 1866 and returned to Chase County, settled where he is now living in April, 1867; was licensed to preach by the Baptist Church of Augusta in 1869, was ordained in June, 1876; has taken an active part in furthering the early religious movements in the community; has been laboring as pastor of Bethel and Mount Olive churches for the past six years. Had the honor of preaching the first discourse ever delivered in Sumner County, Kansas, on the first Lord's day in May, 1870.

HENRY W. WILSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 17, P. O. Augusta, was born in New Hampshire, November 7, 1842; was principally reared in Lowell, Mass., where he resided until nineteen years of age, when he came West, settling in Pensaukee, Oconto Co., Wis. During the war he enlisted in the Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, serving twenty months. In 1870, he came to Kansas, settling in Butler County, and turned his attention to breaking; since that time he has broken 1,200 acres in Augusta Township. In the winter season he has employed his time in the woods. Mr. Wilson is one of the solid and progressive farmers of the county. He was married, in Butler County, to Mrs. Mary Buck. He is a member of the G. A. R.

COL. FRANK M. WOLF, editor of the Augusta *Advance*, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Columbia County, September 12, 1848. When sixteen years of age he moved to Akron, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood and educated, receiving the benefits of the Western Reserve College at Hudson, twelve miles from the city of Akron. He commenced the study of law under the principalship of Gen. Voris, in Akron, in whose office he remained a few years. In 1869, he entered the law department of the State University of Iowa City, and was admitted to the bar, May 11, 1870. For four years he practiced his profession in Harrison County, Iowa. In 1876, he located at Marysville, Mo., where, for six years, he was identified with the bar of Nodaway and adjoining counties. In 1882, he went to Arizona with a view of locating in that Territory. It not being congenial to his views, he returned to the States, locating in Fayetteville, Ark., where he embarked in the newspaper business, and in connection with the Arkansas *Blade*. After a brief period on the *Blade*, he severed his connection with that journal, bought its material, and in connection with Capt. D. Williams, established the Arkansas *Times*, which he made a success; sold out to good advantage, and became connected with the Augusta, Kan., *Advance* in March, 1883. For several years Col. Wolf has been accredited correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. As a writer, there are but few who are his peers in handling the important issues of the day. He is a caustic writer, and forces an issue in an honest and scholarly manner to a logical conclusion. As an attorney, Col. Wolf is numbered among the ablest criminal lawyers in the West. Judge Henry S. Kelley, in whose district he practiced in Missouri, speaks of him in unqualified terms, not only as a counsellor but as a most skillful practitioner. Among his intimate friends and supporters in Missouri may be mentioned Hon. F. M. Posegate, Mayor of St. Joseph, Mo., and Col. Frank M. Tracey, Postmaster of St. Joseph, and editor of St. Joseph, *Daily Herald*. Personally, the Colonel is one of the most genial and companionable of men. In 1874, he was married, in Fremont, Neb., to Miss Mary F. Hazen, a niece of Gen. Hazen, Chief of the United States Signal Service Department.

ISRAEL ZIMMERMAN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 16, P. O. Augusta, came to Kansas in the winter of 1854, locating where the city of Topeka now stands, being one among the first on the town site. He was a carpenter and builder by trade, and many of the old landmarks, which still stand, are among his buildings. Among these are the Hall Block and the Crane Block. He did more in the building line than any of the pioneer mechanics of the now capital city. After a residence of a number of years in Topeka, Mr. Z. was obliged to return East, on account of his wife's health. In 1879, he again came to his adopted State, locating where he now resides. Building has been his specialty, and in connection with carrying on the farm, erected the Augusta schoolhouse and other substantial buildings in this part. In connection with his son-in-law, J. W. Kerr, is engaged in pork packing in Augusta. Mr. Z. is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Meadville, April 26, 1829; was educated, reared and resided in that State until coming to Kansas. He was married, in Pennsylvania, to Miss L. Coburn. By this union they had three children—Topeka Franklin, named after Topeka, on account of his being the first child born there. He grew up a promising young man, and a few years ago was killed by a runaway team. The other children are—William R. and Gaberella, the wife of J. W. Kerr.

DOUGLASS.

Douglass takes its name from Joseph Douglass, by whom it was laid out on December 17, 1869. It is located near the confluence of the Great and Little Walnut, twenty-four miles south of El Dorado, the county seat. It is the terminus of the Walnut Valley branch of the A., T. & S. F. Railway, which was completed to this point on August 1, 1881. Since the completion of this line, the town has had a rapid growth and now claims a population of 700, and twenty-five live business houses.

The accounts of various old settlers differ materially on points of early settlement. It seems to be pretty well settled, however, that the party consisting of C. H. Lamb, two brothers and John S. White were the first to arrive on the scene. They brought with them three wagon-loads of furniture and goods, which were deposited on the unbroken prairie. White, who was a carpenter, went to work at once, and July 22, 1869, two days after their arrival, had constructed a rough house, 12x16, into which all hands were glad to turn for shelter. Work was at once begun on the Douglass hotel, and, on August 24, Lamb and his family moved into the new building.

Douglass had no town organization and no officers prior to those elected in 1879, when it became a city of the third class. C. B. Lowe, the first Mayor, held office until 1882, when L. R. Bump was elected. E. Stratford, the City Clerk of 1879 was succeeded in 1880 by F. W. Rash, who still holds the position. City Treasurers have been D. P. Blood, 1879; F. C. Wise, 1880; R. H. Snell, 1881–82. Police Judges, E. Stratford, 1879; H. S. Hulse, 1880; R. H. Schofield, 1881; H. S. Schofield, 1882. The present Council is composed of Sol. Wise, L. W. Bell, John Mitchell, A. T. Havens and Samuel Cramer.

The first postal facilities afforded the place were obtained by private subscription, in 1869, and the duties of postmaster performed by J. W. Douglass. The following year a government service was secured, and C. H. Lamb placed in charge of the office. Lamb was succeeded on March 19, 1872, by C. Calnoun, and he by David Young, who held the office until December 12, 1877, when J. B. Ives, the present incumbent, took charge. The first money order issued from Douglass bears date October 1, 1877, and was procured by Levi E. Wright, in favor of the Moline Plow Company. The office now occupies the rear portion of Neil Wilkie's bank building.

The educational history of Douglass begins with the spring of 1870, when Miss Stine, now Mrs. George L. Fox, taught a subscription school. A district school house was built in 1871, at a cost of $3,000, and school taught that year by Miss Alma Henderson, now Mrs. Neil Wilkie, who also taught in 1872. From this point to 1876, the records fail to give the names of the teachers employed, the first entry after 1872 being that recording the engagement of Prof. J. W. Shively, who taught in 1876–77; J. C. Elliott taught in 1878–79; H. S. Hulse, in 1880; A. Gridley in 1881, and T. Schumaker in 1882. The school now numbers nearly 200 scholars, and has so far outgrown the school building as to necessitate the renting of two rooms in town, and the employment of four teachers.

CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, ETC.

The first religious service of which there is any account was a Sabbath school conducted in 1868 by Mrs. John T. Stanley, for the benefit of her own children and those of Mr. John Long. It is said that Rev. S. L. Friend preached at this point in 1868, but the report lacks confirmation. According to the recollection of the best informed old settlers the first regular preaching service was conducted in the newly completed Douglass House, on August 29, 1869, Rev. Mr. Saxby, a Baptist minister officiating. The second sermon was delivered by the same clergyman on September 26, 1869. On October 6, following, Rev. C. R. Rice, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered an address. The next religious exercises were held by Rev. J. Copeland, a Congregational preacher who lived at Augusta. Beginning on Thursday, February 8, 1870, he preached four evenings, and on leaving made arrangements to preach at this point once a month. During the summer of 1870 the place of service was changed to the residence of Mr. John T. Stanley. Here, the same year, Rev. John S. Johnston, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, gathered a Sabbath school of twenty-five members. In the spring of 1870, Rev. Mr. Gordon, of El Dorado, made an appointment to preach at Mr. Stanley's, but filled it only a few times. About this time the separate church societies came into being and the religious history of the town began to cluster around the different creeds, and will be found in their history.

The Methodist Church at Douglass was first gathered together by a young clergyman whose name appears as "Bro. Zellers." Coming in May from his claim on the Arkansas, this energetic young man continued to preach until January, 1871, when, being obliged to make all his appointments on foot, and Rev. J. Copeland, of Augusta, being in this field, Mr. Zellers (or Zealers) discontinued preaching. Although no society had been gathered prior to 1870, Rev. C. E. Rice, a Methodist Presiding Elder, had preached here on October 6, 1869. The work was taken up in 1871, by Rev. C. A. Stine; in 1872, by S. A. Green; 1873, J. Vickars; 1874, J. L. Stratford; 1875, D. L. Knowles, and from October 24, J. L. Rose; 1876-77, G. W. Harrison; 1878-79, C. A. Stine. In 1880, B. C. Swartz was appointed, but resigned, and I. N. Wilson took charge. In 1881, Rev. W. H. Rose was appointed, and still remains pastor. A fine stone church was begun in 1879 and completed in November, 1881, at a cost of $3,000. It has a seating capacity of two hundred. The membership of the society is now eighty. A separate Sabbath school was organized in January, 1879, and has now an average attendance of eighty. It is in charge of C. A. Hamlin.

The Christian Church was organized in 1874, by Rev. E. E. Harvey, who remained its pastor until succeeded in 1879 by D. M. Doty. C. W. Yard was placed in charge in 1880, and still remains. A neat church was erected in 1878, at a cost of $1,200. The present enrollment of the society is eighty. Services are held every second Sunday. Besides the church here, there are appointments at Rock Valley schoolhouse and Burden. The congregation numbers thirty-five at each point.

The Congregational Church was organized on December 9, 1877, under the pastorate of Rev. J. B. Ives, who still holds the charge. At the time of organization careful gleaning produced but a membership of twelve, but the growth of the town, and the earnest labors of Mr. Ives, have increased this number to over forty. At present the society has no church building, but one is already designed, and will be built in 1883, at a cost of about $4,000. A Sabbath school was organized some time before the church, and now has an average attendance. Meetings were first held in the Methodist Church, but have recently been transferred to Snell's Hall.

The Baptist Church was organized in June, 1882, with fourteen members, and in charge of Rev. J. Hopkins, who still remains. Services are held twice a month in the Methodist Church. As soon as practicable a church edifice will be erected by this society, which has already a parsonage, valued at $350, and a building lot, 50x140 feet, for church purposes.

Douglass Lodge No. 151, *A. F. & A. M.*, was organized October 22, 1874, the names appearing in the charter being those of G. D. Prindle, W. M.; Sol. Wise, S. W.; Jas. Harney, J. W. The lodge now has a membership of forty-one. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall on each Saturday on or before full moon. This hall was built by the society at a cost of $2,000, and serves as the lodge room of six different orders—all that exist in the city. The present officers of the lodge are: James Shanks, W. M.; Sol. Wise, S. W.; D. Barrett, J. W.; L. E. Wright, secretary; John Harter, treasurer.

Douglass Lodge No. 502, *K. of H.*, was organized October 15, 1877, with thirteen members and the following officers: J. Forgy, D.; J. Van Buskirk, secretary; L. E. Wright, treasurer. The society now has a membership of nine, and the following managers: J. T. Martin, P. D.; L. E. Wright, D.; L. T. Risdon, secretary. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall on the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

Walnut Valley Lodge No. 156, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted March 3, 1879, and received its charter October 15. It had at that time ten charter members, and the following officers: John Mitchell, N. G.; F. W. Rash, R. S.; R. H. Snell, S.; S. M. Pearson, treasurer. The society now has thirty-two members. Meetings are held on Thursday of each week in Masonic Hall. The property of the lodge consists of regalia to the value of $300. Its present officers are: J. H. Thompson, N. G.; R. W. Ogg, V. G.; F. W. Rash, treasurer; L. Shamleffer, P. S.; L. J. Allison, R. S.

Harmony Lodge No. 14, *National Union*, was instituted March 31, 1882, with twelve members and the following officers, who still hold their positions: A. A. Gridley, Pres.; M. Thompson Ex-P.; S. Cramer, V. P.; J. S. Soule, F. S.; Tillie M. Bell, S.; Jas. F. Bell, Treas.

Meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in Masonic hall. The Union now numbers fourteen.

Douglass Post, No. 97, G. A. R. was organized on July 4, 1882, with a membership of thirty-two. The officers first elected are those of the present time. They are: F. W. Rash, P. C.; R. H. Schofield, S. V. C.; C. Johnston, J. V. C.; A. T. Havens, O. D.; John M. Wilson, O. G.; G. W. Knapp, Adj.; J. P. Shanks, Qr.; O S. Barnes, chaplain; S. T. Filson, surgeon. The post, which has now a membership of fifty-seven, meets in Masonic Hall, on the first and third Friday of each month.

Douglass Lodge Royal Templars of Temperance was organized, with thirteen members, September 15, 1882, by R. W. Patton, supreme lecturer. The charter officers are still in power, and are as follows: McGuire Schofield, S. C.; I. J. Durham, V. C.; J. Hale, P. C.; W. H. Rose, chaplain; J. S. Soule, R. S. and F. S.; W. S. White, Treas. Meetings are held on the first and third Monday of each month, in Masonic Hall. The lodge now numbers fifteen.

The Douglass Index appeared for the first time on July 2, 1880, under the management of H. H. Cole. It was first a seven-column folio, but changed with the number of January 14, 1881, to a regulation eight-column. Cole continued the paper until October 22, 1880, when he sold out to M. R. Bowman. On March 4, 1881, the paper came out under the ownership of Bowman & Hulse. December 2, Rev. J. B. Ives took the paper for a few weeks, and January 1, 1882, it passed into the hands of J. S. Soule, the present publisher. January 27, 1882, the paper became an eight-page sheet. It now has a circulation of o er 400. Great credit is due Mr. Soule for the great typographical improvement he has made in his paper as well as for the excellence of its news columns.

The Union Flouring Mill, valued at $13,000, and one of the finest in the State, was built in 1881, by Lee, Wise & Kirk. It has four run of buhr-stones, and can turn out 100 barrels of fine flour daily. Power is furnished by an engine of seventy-five horse power. Wheat is procured direct from the farmers, and none imported, and none but "new process" flour manufactured.

The first banking transacted in the town was done by W. P. Note, who opened a private bank in 1880. In 1881 Neil Wilkie opened a branch of the Exchange Bank of El Dorado, and in 1882, started a private bank of his own, which now does a large business.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. W. ALGER, Section 22, P. O. Douglass, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., April 25, 1837; was reared in his native State, and married Miss Ruth Reeves. They have three children—Annie E., Charles R. and Ethel T. Located in Butler County in 1870.

OWEN BARNES, merchant, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Belmont County, November 13, 1822; was educated and reared to manhood in his native State. In 1861 he enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry; participated at the battle of Shiloh; served in the departments of the Cumberland and Gulf until the close. For three years he was a resident of Indiana. In 1873 he came to Butler County, Kan., locating in Rock Creek Township, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. For several years he has been identified with the commercial interests of Douglass. Mr. B. was married in 1843 to Miss Catherine Young, of Ohio. By this union they have nine children—Sarah E., Nancy J., William, John H., Joseph W., Aaron W., Columbus, Cornelius and Etta M. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. B. is a Mason.

L. W. BENEPE, M. D., was born in Wooster, Ohio, October 2, 1846; was reared in the Buckeye State, where at an early age he took up the study of medicine. After graduating in the Rush Medical College, Chicago, he was employed in the hospital in that city until the great fire of 1871, when he came to Kansas. He lost heavily by the Chicago fire and was in reduced circumstances when he located ten miles east of Douglass; here he commenced practicing and soon had an extensive patronage; a few years later he moved into Douglass, which has since been his home. Dr. Benepe was married in Ohio to Miss A. Weimer. By this union they have four children—Alice, J. W. jr., Selden and Wymer. The doctor is a member of the K. of H.

JAMES BLAKEY, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Douglass, is a native of England and was born May 12th, 1824; was reared and learned the tanners' and curriers' trade in his native country. In 1847, he came to the United States, locating in Pennsylvania, where he resided for several years, removing from there to Juneau County, Wis., where he enlisted 1861, in the Ninth Wisconsin Battery, two years; discharged, re-enlisted, serving as Hospital Steward until after the close of the war. In 1866, he settled at Emporia, Kan., residing there until 1869, when he came to Butler County, where he has since figured as an active farmer. Mr. B. was married in Pennsylvania, to Miss Margaret Wallace. They have seven children—Martha A., now Mrs. Kirkendall, of Emporia; Jennie, now Mrs. G. F. Dunham, lately of the Eureka *Herald*, but now of the *Plaindealer*, at Ridgetown, Ontario, Canada; Louania Harriett, now Mrs. Henry Williams, farmer, of Butler County; Louisa Frances, Wesley Blakey, Donna E., now Mrs. Daily and Edna Blakey.

MILTON W. BROWN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 16, P. O. Douglass; located in Douglass in the fall of 1870. For four years was engaged in the grocery trade. Aside from that has been cultivating a farm adjoining the town. Mr. B. is a native of Pennsylvania; was born in Perry in December, 1848. Was married in Douglass, Kansas, to Miss Susan Uhl; they have two children, Robert and Mabel.

L. R. BUMP, liveryman, was born in Green County, New York, February 3, 1838. For a number of years was a resident of Pennsylvania where he was engaged in various pursuits. The spring of 1876 came to Kansas, settling near El Dorado, where he was engaged in farming up to 1880. Since that date has been in the livery business in Douglass. Mr. Bump has been Mayor of the city and otherwise identified during his residence in Douglass. He was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Mary E. Bunnell, a native of that State. They have six children, Alburtie, Amanda, Lorin, Artie, Ada and Flora. He is a member of the Masonic order. Politically Mr. B. is a Democrat.

MORGAN BUSH, stock raiser, Section 35, P. O. Douglass, one of Butler County's representative stockmen, is the subject of this sketch. Mr. B. came to Kansas the spring of 1877. He has large landed estates in Butler and Cowley counties. He makes a specialty of the cattle trade, and keeps superior grades. Mr. B. is a native of Kentucky; was born in Woodford County, March 29, 1832; was educated and reared in his native State. For ten years was a resident of Platte County, Missouri, previous to coming to Kansas. He was married in Kentucky to Miss Mary E. Ford. They have ten children, John, Zachary, James, Jordan, Ophelia, Mollie, William, Charles, Joseph and Mollie Lee.

A. W. DENNISON, attorney at law, was born in Cortland County, New York, November 2, 1850. His parents removed to Warren County, Pa., in 1851 where he was reared and educated. Mr. Dennison taught several terms of school while in Pennsylvania, and in 1871 commenced the study of law under Hon. G. W. Scofield, a prominent attorney and politician of Warren, Pa., who is an ex-member of Congress, Ex-Register of U. S. Treasury and now Judge of the Court of Claims of Washington, D. C. Mr. Dennison came to Kansas in 1878, settling in El Dorado where he was admitted to the bar in 1879. Has been employed on several important cases and is a successful practitioner. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Honor. Mr. D. was married in 1874 to Miss Nannie C. Wright of Warren County, Pa.

J. W. DUNN, miller and farmer, Section 32, P.O. Douglass, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Fulton County, July 15, 1842. In 1857 came to Kansas, settling in Johnson County, where he resided for several years, following farming. In 1868, he came to Butler County, settling in the locality where he now resides, being among the first to take a claim in this locality, and also engaged in the saw-mill business. In 1871, he located a mill on the Ninnescah, it being the first in Sumner County. He sawed the first lumber used in the towns of Belle Plaine and Wellington. In 1879, he became owner of the flour mill, which he still owns. Mr. D. has refitted the same throughout with modern machinery, and it will compare favorably with any five-run mill in the country. His brother, Samuel T., came to Butler County in 1867, being one of the first to make a claim on the Osage Strip, locating tributary to the Cowley County line. On June 17, 1868, he and two other men were murdered at that point by a party of twelve dissatisfied Indians, under a chief known as Hardrope, of the Osages. The subject of this sketch, in connection with the milling interests, carries on an extensive farm. He was married in Kansas, to Miss Annie Smiotherman, of Missouri. They have six children by this union—Lena, Annie, James M., Berney, George and Frank.

J. C. ELLIOTT, merchant and stationer, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Tioga County, July 23, 1848. His early education he received in Alfred Center, N. Y. For a number of years he was a resident of Muscatine County, Iowa, where his parents settled at an early day. When not engaged in business in the Hawkeye State, J. C. employed his time in teaching school. In 1873, he came to Kansas, taking up his abode in El Dorado, where for three years he was principal of the school, after which he was identified with the educational interests of Chelsie for a time, coming from that point to Douglass. For three years was principal of the Douglass school. In connection with his mercantile trade, Mr. E. conducts a real estate and loan business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Was married in Kansas to Miss Ella D. Patton.

S. T. FILSON, merchant. The spring of 1873, Mr. F. became a resident of Butler County, locating on Section 18, Douglass Township; he engaged in the nursery business in a small way, being the first in this locality to venture in that industry. Until 1882, he followed farming; in that year embarked in trade. Mr. F. ranks as one of the active and substantial business men of the city. He is a native of Kentucky, was born in Flemming County, December 29, 1847; was reared and educated in his native State. In 1870, located in Cass County, Mo., which was his home two years. In 1865, he enlisted in Kentucky, was mustered into the volunteer service, and on duty nine months. Mr. F. is a member of the G. A. R. Douglass Post.

JAMES FORGY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 33, P. O. Douglass, is a native of Ohio. Was born in Morrow County March 17, 1845. For eight years was a resident of Rock Island County, Ill., coming from there to Butler County, Kan., the spring of 1871. Mr. F. located on Section 28, Douglass Township. He has been continuously farming; has a large tract of land and is numbered among the substantial agriculturalists. He was married in Rock Island County, Ill., to Miss Sophia Dunlap. They have three children—Flora Minnie and Annie. Mr. F. is a member of the Masonic Order, Douglass Lodge.

GEORGE R. FOX, farmer and stock raiser, Section 4, P. O. Douglass. On the 28th of October, 1869, the subject of this sketch located where he now resides, being one of the pioneers. He had as many, if not more than the usual drawbacks of the first settlers to contend with. Mr. F. is a native of Ohio. Was born in Geauga County March 20, 1843. The fall of 1863 enlisted in Company L, Twelfth Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the Gen. Stoneman raid, and was at the demolishing of Salisbury, S. C. He came from Ohio to Kansas. Was married in Butler County to Miss Agnes E. Livingstone. They have three children—Emily M., John W. and Niocha C.

JOHN GAYMAN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 19, P. O. Douglass, is a native of Ohio and was born in Pickaway County September 18, 1845. For a number of years resided in Delaware Co., Ind. In 1870 came to Kansas, taking up his abode in the northwest part of Cowley County, which was principally his home, and where he resided until the autumn of 1881, when he settled on present farm. Mr. G. was married in Kansas to Miss Flora Olmstead. They have three children—Ernst, Ralph and an infant. While a resident of Cowley County, Mr. G. was Trustee and otherwise identified. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

JOHN E. GREEN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 20, P. O. Douglass, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Bourbon County in 1840. When young came to Missouri, where he resided several years. Before the war went to Colorado, where he enlisted in 1862 in the Second Colorado Regiment, serving in Kansas, Arkansas and Missouri, participating in the Price raid. In 1869 Mr. G. came to Butler County, locating where he now resides, being among the first who located in this locality. He was married in Kansas to Miss Emily Umbarger. They have four children by this union—Edmond, Frank, Robert and Harley.

J. E. HALE. This well known gentleman is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Lewis County September 28, 1846. In 1858 with his parents, he removed to Kansas, locating in Atchison County, near Atchison, where the family resided about six weeks, moving from there to Missouri, but soon after again took up their abode in Kansas, which has been the home of J. E. since. For several years he followed agricultural pursuits in Jefferson County. In 1871 he came to Butler County, being among the pioneers in the vicinity of Douglass, and closely identified with the growth and development of the south part of Butler County. Mr. Hale has been engaged in dairying and in the confectionery in Douglas the past few years. He has been Justice of the Peace, and otherwise officially connected in Butler County. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Perryville, Kan., and I. O. O. F. of Douglass. He was married in Jefferson County to Miss Caroline Welsh. They have three children—Ernst, Lola L. and Della.

T. W. HALL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 20, P. O. Douglass. Mr. Hall was born in Oneida County, N. Y. April 27, 1827, was reared in the Empire State, learning the blacksmith's trade in the town of Trenton. Later in life he turned his attention to locomotive engineering, and during the war was in the employ of the New York Central Railroad in that capacity. For seven years he was in the establishment of Fuller & Ford of Chicago, coming from that city to Newton, Kan., in 1878. He was in the employ of the A. T. & S. Fe R. R., working in the shops at Newton up to 1879, when he removed to his farm which he had purchased several years previous. Mr. H. has been twice married, first in New York, to Miss Mary Ingalls (now deceased) and by this union has two children, William F. and Elizabeth. He was married in 1871 to Miss Jane Pronger of Chicago.

H. W. HARTENBOWER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 4, P. O. Douglass, is a native of Putnam County, Ill., and was born in 1851; was educated and reared in his native state; came to Butler County, Kan., in 1872. For several years made a specialty of the stock business. In 1880 settled on his present farm. Mr. H. is one of the representative men of the county. In the years 1882 and 1883 was County Commissioner. He was married in Kansas to Miss Dimmitt Livingstone.

GEORGE S. HEWITT, farmer and stock raiser, Section 8, P.O. Douglass, came to Butler County, locating where he now resides, in the spring of 1877. He is a native of Chittendon County, Vt., and was born December 6, 1837. When sixteen years of age he removed to Boston, Mass., where he learned the mason's trade, and for several years carried on contracting and building. He was married in Vermont to Miss Mary Ricker, a native of New Hampshire. They have one son—Willie. Mr. H. is an R. A. Mason, and a charter member of the Commandery of Wichita. His estate comprises 165 acres in Section 8, forty acres in Section 9 and 110 acres on Muddy Creek, all in Douglass Township.

E. H. HUTCHINS, attorney, was born in Chittenden County, Vt., March 12, 1838. At an early age he removed to Southern Wisconsin. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the First Wisconsin Cavalry, passing through the usual routine of promotions. He was mustered out at the end of three years as Lieutenant. The year 1862 was spent in the Department of Tennessee, and the balance of service in the same department. Returning from the service he turned his attention to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar of Faribault County, Minn., having removed to Winnebago City in 1867. For seven years he was Postmaster of Winnebago City, was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, was in the Senate in 1872 and 1873, and also in a special session for the impeachment of the State Treasurer. The climate of Minnesota, being too severe for him, owing to failing health, he removed to Kansas and located at Douglass, in 1882. Mr. H. is a popular gentleman and one of the ablest lawyers in Southern Kansas. He is a member of the Masonic Order and of the G. A. R.

REV. J. B. IVES, Postmaster, editor and proprietor of the *Index*, is a native of the Sandwich Islands, and was born October 16, 1837. His father, Rev. Mark Ives, was a native of Connecticut, a minister of the Congregational Church and a missionary to the Sandwich Island. When J. B. was in his sixteenth year he came to Connecticut with his parents, where he was reared to manhood and educated, graduating in the Yale Theological Seminary. In 1875 he came to Kansas as a missionary and was assigned to Douglass, where he has since been laboring assiduously and successfully in the cause of Christianity. In 1877 he established the Douglass *Index*, a live Republican organ, which he is still editor and proprietor of. For the past six years held the office of Postmaster. No man in Douglass has done more towards the advancement of the moral and religious sentiment of the town than Rev. J. B. Ives. He was married in Connecticut to Miss Mary Tucker of that State. They have one daughter—Nettie.

THOMAS I. KIRKPATRICK, farmer and stock raiser, Section 17, P. O. Douglass, is a native of North Carolina, was born in Orange County, December 8, 1831. For several years was a resident of Guilford, where he was educated, reared, married to Miss Lorena Stanley. In 1869 they immigrated to Kansas, settling where they now reside, being among the pioneers in this part. They have five children—James H., Asa A., Mary N. A., Thomas J., and Nora Leona. The family is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. W. P. KNOTE, banker, is a native of Ohio, was born in Cincinnati, April 18, 1849, was principally reared and educated in Clinton County, graduating in medicine in the Miami Medical College. In 1871 came to Douglass, where he has since practiced his profession in connection with various pursuits. He was married in Butler County to Miss Nina M. Osborn. Dr. Knote is one of the representative men of Butler County.

WILLIAM LENNOX, furniture dealer, is a native of Iowa and was born May 25, 1850. Was educated and reared in Henry County. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1871, locating in Douglass. For several years was in the employ of Wise & Kirk, dealers in general merchandise, and followed other pursuits. In 1878 engaged in the furniture trade. Mr. Lenox was married in Butler County to Miss S. Woodvard.

JOHN T. MARTIN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 17, P. O. Douglass, is one of the first settlers of the town of Douglass. In the spring of 1869 he erected a blacksmith shop, which was the second building on the town site. For several years was actively engaged in attending to the wants of the people in the way of blacksmithing. Few, if any, are more favorably known throughout the country tributary to Douglass, than Mr. Martin. For the past few years has been following agricultural pursuits. He is a native of Maryland and was born in Frederick County in 1844. Was educated, reared and learned a trade in his native State. He was married in Kansas to Miss Olive Wymer. They have two children, Charlie and Harry. Mr. M. is a member of the K. of H.

JAMES PAINE, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Douglass, is a native of Indiana and was born in Vermillion County, January 22, 1845. Was educated, reared and resided in his native State until 1870, when he came to Kansas, locating in Osage County, where he followed farming until removing to Butler County in the autumn of 1882. He was married in Indiana to Miss Narcissus Wright. They have five children, Henry, John, Fred, Frank and Grace. Mr. Paine is a member of the I. O. O. F., Arvonia Lodge, No. 5, of Osage County.

WILLIAM PULVER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 19, P. O. Douglass, is a native of New York and was born in 1840. In 1860 he emigrated to Wisconsin. He resided in the northern country for several years engaged in various pursuits. In 1869 came to Kansas, locating in the south part of Butler County in company with John D. Clark and Joshua Olmstead, operated the first saw mill in this part of the State. Mr. P. is a coooper by trade and for a few years was prominently identified with that branch of industry. He has been on his present farm about ten years. Mr. Pulver has been twice married, first to Maria Olmstead, now deceased. He has five children by this union, Frank, Stella, Mary P., Rosella and William G. His present wife was formerly Della Mott of New York. They have one son, Herbert W.

D. S. ROSE, hardware, agricultural implements and machinery, is a native of Connecticut, and was born November 8th, 1849. Was educated and reared in his native state, and in 1877, came to Kansas, engaging in business in Douglass. For a time he opened branch houses in Winfield and Arkansas City. Mr. R. is one of the most extensive dealers in hardware and implements in Southern Kansas. He was married in Winfield, Kan., September 30, 1880, to Miss Cornelia Clements, of Bushnell, Ill.

HON. F. W. RASH, attorney, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in New Castle in Henry County, April 3, 1843. When thirteen years of age removed with his parents to Lewis County, Mo., where he was educated and reared. In 1865 he enlisted in Quincy, Ill., in Company A, Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Mr. Rash took up the study of the law under the preceptorship of F. L. Marchand, of Lewis Co., Mo., and was admitted to the bar at Monticello in 1867. He practiced law in Lewis County for several years, serving one term as County Attorney. In 1876 he came to Kansas, locating in Douglass. In 1882 was elected a member of the Legislature from his district by the Republican party. As a representative Mr. Rash is conceded a success, as an attorney among the ablest in Southern Kansas. He was married in 1871 to Miss Alice N. Woodyard, of Canton, Mo., and has three children, Lula A., Sudie and Woodyard. Mr. Rash is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R.

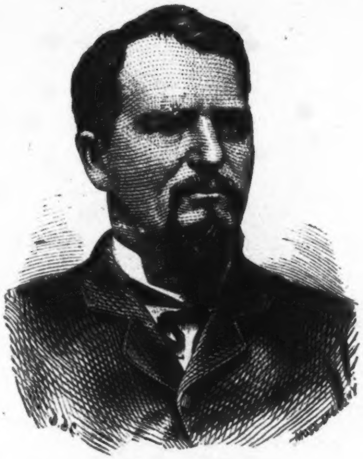

F. W. Rash

R. H. SCOFIELD, Sr., is a native of New York, and was born in Yates County, September 4, 1831. He was married to Miss Emma Sickles, in Monterey, Schuyler Co. N. Y., July 25, 1851. In April, 1854, emigrated to Iowa, and was at the State Convention that nominated Kirkwood for Governor the first time. Mr. Scofield built the first hotel at Decorah, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, also was one of the three contractors who built the court house at Decorah. The firm name was Scofield, Tuttle & Halley. In the fall of 1860, he emigrated to Portland, Mich, which was his home for several years. In 1861 he enlisted in the Ninth Michigan Infantry as First Sergeant, and was afterwards Captain of Independent Company of Michigan Sharp Shooters. The latter part of his term in the service was on Gen. Grant's staff, holding a Captain's commission. He was wounded at Fire Springs and Stone River, Tenn. Petersburg and Weldon, Va. Was taken prisoner once but escaped. Was at the surrender of Gen. Lee, and mustered out as Major. After the war was engaged in merchandising, in Portland, Mich. For two terms represented Iona County in the State Legislature, He became a resident of Douglass in July, 1881. Had been a resident of Cowley County for four years, and other portions of the State previous to that. Has been engaged in the hotel and restaurant business, and operating the Winfield and Wichita stage routes for the past two years. Is at present Justice of the Peace and has been otherwise identified. He has three children—David W., who is in Michigan, Frank J. and Ralph H. Mr. S. is a Mason member of chapter, of the Grand Council, also of the A. O. U. W. and is commander of the G. A. R.

CHARLES B. SCOTT, merchant, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Woodford County in September, 1842. When fifteen years of age he came to Kansas, settling temporarily in Leavenworth, he eventually headquartered at Kansas City and for a few years was employed in freighting across the plains. Upon the breaking out of the war he returned to Kentucky on a visit and was induced to enter the Confederate Army, and until the close of the Rebellion fought for the cause he advocated. After the war he spent some years in Colorado, and was for a time in Chase County, Kan., coming from there to Douglass, August 18, 1871. By a special act of the Legislature of Kansas, he was restored to citizenship in 1870 at his request. Owing to financial reverses Mr. Scott was in limited circumstances. On his arrival at Douglass he commenced as clerk. In a short time became proprietor of a drug store, and since that period has been substantially identified with the commercial interests of the town as well as the farming district adjoining. Mr. Scott was married in Douglass to Miss Alice Holman. They have one daughter Mabel. Mr. Scott is a member of the I. O. O. F.

L. SHAMLEFFER, was born in Baltimore Co., Md., February 11th, 1851. In 1861, he came to Council Grove, Kan., with his brother William F., where he resided several years. In 1870, came to Douglass, engaging in trade, having the first general stock on the town site. Was identified in that branch and the furniture trade the greater portion of the time up to 1882. Mr. S. is favorably known to a large number of Butler County citizens. Was appointed by the State Board of Charities under Gov. G. W. Glick's administration, as steward of the Insane Asylum at Topeka. He was married in Kansas to Miss Alice True, of Douglass. They have one daughter, Daisie. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

R. H. SNELL, merchant, was born in New York City, N. Y., June 22, 1844. Was reared and educated in the Empire State. Was engaged in business in Brooklyn for several years. In 1876 he came to Kansas, settling on a farm a short distance from Douglass. Two years later he embarked in merchandising in town. Mr. Snell has been City Treasurer Councilman, and otherwise identified with Douglass. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Elizabeth Ackerly. They have three children—Robert H., Florence and George C. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

A. J. UHL, stockman, Section 17, P. O. Douglass, is a native of Maryland and was born in Alleghany County, September 12, 1836. In 1846 became a resident of Illinois, where he resided until 1858, when he came to Missouri, settling in Jackson, continuing to reside there until 1870, when he came to Kansas, locating where he now resides. Was among the first settlers in this part, and has been identified with the early development of the town of Douglass. Mr. U. was married in Bloomington, Ill., to Miss Hattie Verden. They have had five children, two of whom are living—Lee and Neil. Cassius, aged eighteen and a half years; Thomas, aged sixteen and half years, and Lincoln, aged fourteen and a half years, died a few years ago.

M. W. WEEKS, clerk, Commercial Hotel; this courteous gentleman is a native of Illinois; was born in Ogle County, October 7, 1839. At an early age removed to Rockport, Atchison Co., Mo., where he was educated and reared. He came to Douglass in the spring of 1872, and has been identified with different hotels since. Mr. W. is a member of the Masonic order.

WILLIAM H. WIDENER, proprietor Commercial Hotel. This popular gentleman is a native of Missouri, and was born in Buchanan County, February 1, 1843. In 1856, with his parents, removed to Atchison County, Kas., his father Henry being one of the pioneers in the vicinity of Monrovia, where W. H. spent several years. In 1862 he enlisted in the Thirteenth Kansas as a private in Company D, serving in the departments of the southwest until the close of the war. He passed through the usual routine of promotion, and was mustered out as Sergeant-Major. In 1866 he engaged in agricultural in Jefferson County, near Perry, where he resided until 1870. Coming to Butler County in that year, was identified with the farming interests in the vicinity of Douglass until the winter of 1882, when he became proprietor of the Commercial Hotel. Mr. W. has been twice married, first to Miss T. A. Ratisel, of Atchison County, Kas., now deceased. By this union has one son—William L. His present wife was formerly Miss Emma Connely. Mr. W. is an active business man, and one of the most genial citizens of Douglass.

HON. NEIL WILKIE, banker, is a Canadian by birth; born in York County, Ontario, April 16, 1840. He came to the States in 1862, and spent seven years in California and other portions of the Pacific slope engaged in mining. In 1869, he came to Kansas and was among the first settlers of Douglass, in the Southern part of Butler County, where he invested largely in land. Since that time he has been prominently identified with the entire county, and especially with the town of Douglass, whose interests he has vigorously endeavored to promote. He was for some time President of the First National Bank of El Dorado, and afterward, in connection with S. L. Shotwell, organized and established the Exchange Bank of El Dorado. In 1881, he withdrew from the Exchange Bank, and established Neil Wilkie's Bank of Douglass. Officially, he has served the county as Commissioner, and the State as Senator, being elected to the Senate in 1880, on the Republican ticket. His service in the Senate has been a credit to himself and eminently satisfactory to his constituents. Mr. Wilkie is a man of sound judgment, and his opinion on important issues is considered good authority. He was married to Miss Alma Henderson, of Newbury, Vermont, in the autumn of 1872.

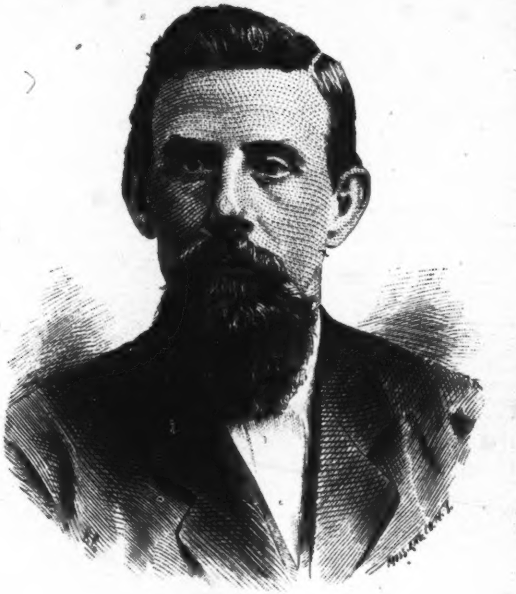

Neil Wilkie

J. A. L. WILLIAMS, M. D., druggist, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Indianapolis, December 23, 1843. During the Rebellion he served over three years in the Third Indiana Cavalry, participating in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and passing through the Atlanta campaign. Was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. His medical education he principally received in the Indianapolis Medical College. In 1871 he came to Butler County, Kas., locating at Brownlow, where he practiced medicine for a time, removing from there to Cowley County. In 1875, he became a resident of Douglass, where he has since been in the drug trade in connection with his practice. Was married in Kansas to Miss Levonia Mercer. They have one son, Charlie B.

SOLOMON WISE, miller and merchant, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Hamilton County, March 22, 1833. In 1856, he went to Minnesota, being among the first settlers of Winona. For a few years he followed farming west of that place. He eventually engaged in the milling business in St. Charles, where he was prominently identified for a number of years. In 1872, he came to Kansas, locating in Douglass, engaging in mercantile pursuits. In December, 1882, he took charge of the mill he now controls. Mr. Wise has been closely associated with the growth and development of Douglass. He has been twice married, first in Minnesota, to Miss Laura Olmstead (now deceased). Was married in Douglass, to Miss Lingenfelter. Mr. W. is a member of the Masonic order.

WILLIAM ZAHL, wagon and carriage manufacturer, blacksmith and machinist, was born in the city of Berlin, Germany, December 17, 1829, and was reared, educated and learned his trade, blacksmithing and machinist, in his native country. In 1865, he came to the United States, and located in the city of New York, where he worked at his trade until 1871, emigrating to Kansas in that year, and located on a farm near Douglass. In 1873, settled in town, where he has since been prominently identified with its general interests. Mr. Z. was married in Copenhagen, Denmark, April 5, 1859, to Miss Cornelia Cederwall, from Sweden. They have two children—William, Jr., and Cornelia. He is a member of the K. of H., and himself and family are members of the Congregational Church.

LEON.

Leon is situated on the line of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, 476 miles west of St. Louis, 113 miles west of Oswego, and 12 miles east of Augusta. It occupies a high point in the world, the west bank of Little Walnut near which the town stands, being 1340 feet above sea level. The town was first christened Noble, but it was discovered that another point in the State bore that name and the new town became the namesake of Leon, Iowa, and also, in the minds of its projectors, of the far-famed Ponce de Leon. The town site was laid out and surveyed in November, 1879, and a town company formed. This consisted of M. A. Palmer, C. Tabing, J. King, J. M. Watson and C. R. Noe. To the latter gentleman belonged the land of the town site—sixty acres. The first building erected in the town was the blacksmith shop of H. Belton, erected in 1879. The second was the store and residence of J. M. Watson, erected early in 1880. What the third was is uncertain, as the rush of construction became so great that not days or weeks but hours gave precedence. This rapid growth continued through the year and at its close Leon had buildings to the value of $33,325, and a population of between 250 and 300. This year saw the advent of the first physician, I. M. Wells; the first attorney, J. M. Dilts; and the first merchant, F. W. Beckmeyer, who occupied the Watson store building. The first birth in the town was that of a child of Joseph Denton; the first death an unknown railroad hand; the first wedding, Charles Craig and Mrs. Carrie Hollander.

Incorporation and Officers.—On March 15, 1882, Leon became a city of the third class without passing through any intermediate town organization. Its officers then elected still hold their positions. They are: Levi Kiser, Mayor; D. W. Poe, City Clerk; J. S. Calvert, Police Judge; W. J. Cunningham, J. Kunkle, C. Lipscomb, G. A. Kenoyer and Ben. H. Wood, Councilmen.

Leon, on October 21, 1882, was a model city for one of its age. Up both sides of the long Main street ran blocks of stores, not palatial by any means but good enough to do a large business in. Early on the morning of Monday the 23d, the street presented a far different aspect. Fire had taken possession of the best block of the city and all efforts to check it with the feeble means at hand were unavailing, it burned till there was no more to destroy, and the block, save the building on the southwest corner, was leveled. The buildings destroyed were the barber shop of Robert Grunewell; harness shop of A. A. Jones; J. H. Cecil's two store buildings, one of which was also used for residence purposes; Waddell & Dick's meat market, the building owned by H. H. Clements; a billiard hall also owned by Clements; Snyder & Dobbins' store building; T. H. McCormick's store building, and the Commercial Hotel. The aggregate loss by this fire may be roughly stated at $10,000. No efforts have thus far been made to rebuild upon the burned block, but there will undoubtedly be a stirring of the ashes ere long.

The postoffice at Leon was established in March, 1880, with G. A. Kenoyer, who still holds the position, as Postmaster. There has been a star postoffice known as Little Walnut, on the creek, about a mile south, and here Kenoyer became Postmaster January 1, 1879. On the establishment of Leon Little Walnut was discontinued. The postoffice was first located in the store of Kenoyer & Chenoweth, and upon the dissolution of that firm, moved across the street to its present quarters. It was made a money order office on August 15, 1881, and the first order purchased by G. W. Churchill.

Prior to the laying out of Leon the district schoolhouse stood a half mile east of the town site. This building was moved to town in the fall of 1881, and formed part of the spacious house completed that year at a cost of $2 000. S. L. Hodge was secured as principal of the school, and still holds that position. One assistant only was needed the first year, but in 1882 a second was engaged to properly handle the 180 children now in attendance. What 1883 will bring forth no one can say, but it seems probable that ere long still further accommodations and more teachers must be secured.

The city now occupies considerably more than the sixty acres of the original town site, C. R Noe having made two additions amounting to fifty-five acres, and J. King one of three acres. Industries of all sorts are constantly increasing and the building of neat residences constantly going on. Already the population numbers 600, and the close of 1883 will bring it well up toward 1,000.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Baptist Church at this point was organized on May 29, 1880, by Rev. G. W. Churchill, who still remains in charge. When first organized the society had but fourteen members, but earnest work has increased this number to sixty-four. A fine church building was erected in 1882, at a cost of $1,200. Prior to its completion services had been held every second Sabbath in the Methodist church. Besides this society Mr. Churchill supplies one of twenty at Logan schoolhouse, and one of thirty-five at Little Walnut. The society has no separate Sabbath-school.

The Methodist Church at this point is in a sense a continuation of the class which prior to 1880 assembled at Chenoweth schoolhouse. A church edifice was begun in 1880 and completed the following year, at a cost of nearly $2,000, the parsonage built at the same time bringing the total outlay up to fully that amount. The society now has over 100 members, and is growing rapidly, under the labors of Rev. L. J. VanLandigham. Services are held on three out of four Sabbaths. A Sabbath school organized in 1881 is flourishing under the superintendence of Prof. S. L. Hodge. Other appointments supplied from this point are the Center, Economy, Quito and Brickley schoolhouses.

The Christian Church.—Like the Methodist, the Christian society had been holding services at the the Chenoweth school house. There they had been in charge of Elder E. E. Harvey, of El Dorado, with A. Butt as local preacher and the same arrangement was continued after the removal to town. A fine church building was completed in November 1882 at a cost of $1,400. The church has a membership of 100. A separate Sabbath school was organized in 1881 and has been successfully carried on since that time by S. H. Wooton, superintendent.

The Leon Indicator was first printed in January, 1880, coming out as a three column folio about the size of a pocket handkerchief from the Walnut Valley *Times* office. The second issue was a trifle larger, had four columns, and appeared May 8, 1880. However, the paper was about fitted to the town, which had but few houses and a future entirely dependent upon the energy of its projectors. This was just the quality they had, however, and on June 18, 1880, the *Indicator* came out as a seven-column folio of regulation size, printed on its own press and from its own type. C. R. Noe who had accomplished this great undertaking for a new town, did not rest content but immediately set about building an office for his material and ere the close of 1880, had a substantial one costing $850. Here, under the same management, the *Indicator* is still published on Thursday of each week. The paper which is straight Republican has attained a circulation of 550.

Leon Lodge, No. 82, A. O. U. W., was organized in November, 1881, with thirty charter members and the following officers: F. M. Beckmeyer, P. M. W.; I. N. Wells, M. W., A. Bowen, Overseer; W. H. Nelson, F.; J. Kunkle, Recorder; W. J. Martin, Financier, G. A. Kenyon, Receiver. The present membership of the society is the same as at first. Meetings are held on Monday of each week in Cunningham's Hall. The present officers are: F. M. Beckmeyer, P. M. W.; J. S. Calvert, M. W.; H. P. Dodson, F.; A. Bowen, O. The Recorder, Financier and Receiver remain the same as at first.

Leon Lodge, No. 203, I. O. O. F., was organized May 24, 1882 with eight charter members and eight initiates. Its first officers were: T. S. Blunt, N. G., J. L. Moore, V. G.; W. H. Nelson, Secretary; Chas. Tabing, Treasurer. The lodge now number thirty. Meetings are held every Saturday in Tabing's hall. Present officers are: W. H. Nelson, N. G.; John Robertson, V. G.; T. T. Rigg, Secretary; J. M. Watson, Treasurer; J. N. Holt, Chaplain.

Leon Post, No. 135, G. A. R., was organized August 30, 1882 with twenty-five charter members and the following officers: J. M. Dilts, P. C.; C. Tabing, S. V. C.; C. C. Miller, J. V. C.; H. T. Dodson, Qr.; B. F. Rickey, Adj. The post has already gained a membership of thirty. Meetings are held on Tuesday of each week, in Tabing's hall. Officers for the ensuing year are: C. R. Noe, P. C.; C. J. Rutlege, S. V. C.; W. H. Runyon, J. V. C.; T. H. McCormick, O. D.; John Hood, Chaplain: Dr. James Wright, Surgeon

Joppa Lodge, A., F. & A. M., was organized in October, 1882, with thirteen members, and the following officers, who still continue in service: A. Letherman, W. M.; Charles King, S. W.; Charles Tobing, J. W.; Thomas Lindsey, Treasurer; D. W. Poe Secretary; E. K. Sumerwell S. D.; Ambrose Butt, J. D. Meetings are held on the first and third Saturday of each month, in Tabing's hall. The lodge now numbers twenty-six.

Leon City Mills.—These mills were completed in April, 1881, by Ward, Petrow & Tong. This firm was shortly after changed to Petrow & Tong, and later to Petrow & Son, under which style it is now conducted. The mill buildings are located in the southeast part of town near the railway; are 50x40 feet, and two stories in height. Power is furnished by an engine of sixty horse-power. Three run of buhr-stones are used, and a capacity of turning out sixty-six barrels of flour per day attained. The total cost of building and fixtures is $12,000; only "new process" flour is manufactured. Both the wheat and corn used here are bought of the neighboring farmers, and so rich are the resources of this part of the country that there has never been a necessity for importing grain.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOS. C. CHENOWETH, merchant, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Darke County, December 27, 1848; when young came to Logan County, Ill., where he resided until 1872, when he became a resident of Kansas, Butler County; settled in little Walnut Township; when Leon became a point on the St. L. & S. F. R. R. he built the second store in the town; and has since been identified with the place. Mr. C. was married, in Olathe, Johnson Co., Kan., to Miss Rose Washington; they have three children—Harry, Dick and Edith.

J. S. CALVERT, proprietor Calvert House, came to Kansas in 1866, settling in Leavenworth County, in 1873; became a resident of Butler County, taking up his abode in El Dorado, where for several years he was proprietor of the Central Hotel. In 1880 came to Leon, where he has since conducted the Calvert House, and has also been interested, to some extent, in the mill business; at present is Police Judge, and has otherwise been officially identified. Mr. C. is a native of Indiana, and was born in Tippecanoe County. He spent a number of years in Johnson County, Iowa. During the rebellion he served three years and eight months in Company F., First Iowa Cavalry.

J. R. PETROW, proprietor City Mill, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in York County, December 6, 1839. Was educated in his native State. During the war served nine months in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Infantry. Was in the State militia previous to the war. For six years was a resident of Illinois, coming from that State, in 1871, to Kansas, settling in Butler County. For several years was engaged in farming. In the year 1881 built his mill, which will compare favorably with any three-run mill in the county. Mr. P. is one of the public spirited citizens of Leon. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the G. A. R. He was married in Kansas to Miss Ida Martinson.

G. A. KENOYER, Postmaster of Leon, came to Butler County in 1877, settling at Little Walnut, where he was engaged in the grocery business, and soon afterwards was appointed Postmaster. Was also identified for a time in the milling interests. When Leon became a point on the St. L. & S. F. R. R. he was commissioned as Postmaster. Was transferred to this point, where he has since been a resident. Mr. K. is a native of Indiana, and was born in Owen County, January 16, 1852. In 1866 came to Scotland County, Mo., where he resided until coming to Kansas. He was married, in Missouri, to Miss Martha Bal inger. They have four children—Pearl, Grace, Vena and Gilbert. Mr. K. is a Mason and Odd Fellow and a member of the A. O. U. W.

LEVI KISER, merchant, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Greene County, September 21, 1824. Was educated in his native State. After attaining his majority he came West, locating in Johnson County, Iowa, where he was prominently identified for several years, being a member of the County Board and Captain of a militia company. For several years he carried on business in Iowa City. Mr. K. became a resident of Leon in the autumn of 1880, has done considerable building, and is at present Mayor and serving on the School Board. His son, Luther L., is the junior member of the firm.

JEREMIAH KUNKLE, merchant, is a native of York County, Pa., and was born in December, 1848. He resided in his native State until coming to Kansas, in 1870, settling in Butler County. In 1881 he embarked in merchandising in Leon. He has done much toward the upbuilding of the town in the way of fine store buildings. An aspiring town cannot have too many men like Mr. Kunkle. He is a member of the A. O U. W.

C. R. NOE, the editor of the *Indicator*, was born in Grant County, Ky., March 24, 1843. In 1856 he moved with his parents to Illinois, where, in the towns of Casey and Charleston, he received his education. On the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Infantry, and in this, the Ninety-seventh Illinois and the Seventy-eighth U. S. C. I. served forty-one months. In 1869 he removed to Kansas and entered the farm on which Leon now stands. In June of that year he began farming, and continued that business until the organization of the town. Leon owes not only its start, but much of its solid improvement, to Mr. Noe, who has re-invested all he has made out of the town in permanent and valuable industries or property.

TOWANDA.

Towanda is a live little town of seventy-five inhabitants, located on the White water, about eight miles west of El Dorado. It was laid out in June, 1870, by Rev. Isaac Mooney. The town consisted of eight blocks of twelve lots each. Streets were sixty-six feet wide except Main street, which was 100. The first house on the town site was erected by G. W. Baker, and used as a store. During 1871 Mr. Mooney built a large hotel and barn, and the other settlers put up residences. A fine schoolhouse was put up this year at a cost of $1,500. Since the building of the St. Louis, Ft. Scott & Wichita Railway, the town has grown rapidly, and bids fair to attain considerable size.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. S. BRALEY, farmer and carpenter, Section 15, P. O. Towanda, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, May 12, 1822. After attaining his majority he emigrated to Southern Minnesota, where he resided for several years. Came to Kansas in 1873, locating at Towanda, being among the early settlers. He has done considerable carpenter work in this part, and many of the old landmarks are his work. For five years he was Justice of the Peace, and has held minor offices. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Braley was married in Ohio to Miss Murella Kelly. They have two children—Theora and Matsis.

D. H. CUPP, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Towanda, one of the first settlers of this part of Kansas, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Milford Township, Somerset County, October 20, 1837; was principally reared in Eaton County, Mich. Was a resident of Michigan, coming from that State to Kansas in 1860. On the 10th day of July of that year he settled a short distance north of his present home on the Whitewater. He had all the difficulties of a frontiersman to contend with, there being at that period no railroads in the State. The Indians at times made it dangerous for the few inhabitants. In September, 1861, he enlisted for three years in the Second Kansas, under Jim Lane; was quartered on the Whitewater; served six months, when with others he was released from duty. In 1864 he again enlisted in the Seventeenth Kansas, serving until the close of the war. Mr. Cupp was the Towanda Postmaster at an early day, the office being one and a half miles north of the present town site. For six years he was Township Trustee, and otherwise officially identified. He was married in Kansas to Miss S. C. Malon, They have five children living—U. S., S. H. M., Burt, C. Verne and Roy L. Four are deceased—Alice, Helvetius and two infants.

S. C. FULTON, farmer and stockraiser, Section 33, P. O. Augusta. He located in the spring of 1863 where he now resides. He had many drawbacks to encounter in those primitive times; but few if any of the early settlers overcame them more successfully than Mr. Fulton. He is a native of Ohio; was born in Summit County, December 20, 1827 Was a resident of Mason Co., Ill., for a number of years, and there married Miss N. J. Underwood. They have four children—Eugene, Ida, Frank and Eva. Mr. Fulton has been Commissioner for Butler County six years, and identified with local offices.

ISAAC HAMMOND, farmer and stock raiser, Section 34, P. O. Augusta. In 1871 the subject of the sketch located where he now resides. He is a native of England and was born in 1837. When young came to the United States, settling in Hancock County, Ill., which was his home for several years. During the Rebellion he enlisted, serving three years in the First Iowa Cavalry. Was married in Illinois to Miss Rebecca Isenberger. They have five children—Walter, Jennie, Harry, Sidney and Ike.

L. M. HOBART, Section 20, P. O. Towanda, is a native of Vermont, and was born in Montpelier, June 9, 1816. When seventeen years of age came to Illinois, living in Schuyler and McDonough Counties, until the spring of 1870, when he came to Kansas, locating where he now resides. Mr. H. had the usual drawbacks to contend with that were incidental in those days. In the spring of 1871, was elected Justice of the Peace, which position he held two years. Was again elected in 1880. Was married in Illinois to Miss H. J. Horton, whose death occurred soon after. His present wife, Miss Frances Bliss, he also married in Illinois. They have had six children, three of whom are living—George F., Harriet J. and Luther G. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On the 14th of July, 1862, he enlisted in Company D., One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving as Hospital Steward until the close of the war.

KULLMANN BROTHERS, hardware merchants. These gentlemen established in trade May 1, 1883, and are carrying an excellent stock of shelf and heavy hardware, tinware and agricultural implements. Peter Kullmann, Jr., the senior member of the firm, is a native of Illinois. Was born in St. Clair County, August 22, 1859. He is a practical tinner by trade. J. C. Kullmann, the junior, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., January 27, 1862. By trade is a miller, having followed that vocation for several years.

ELI LYTLE, proprietor of the Whitewater Mill, P. O. Towanda. This gentleman is a native of Ohio, and was born in Perry County, January 18, 1826. He was principally reared in Western New York, where he learned the millwright trade. Subsequently lived in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. The spring of 1857 came to Kansas settling in Miami County, and later in Johnson County, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1861 he was farming in Missouri, having moved there on account of the hostilities that were prevailing in Kansas. In that year his property was entirely destroyed by the Confederates, so he enlisted in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, serving in the Union cause until 1863, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. In 1869 Mr. L. came to Butler County, settling on the Whitewater, being among the earlier ones in this part. In 1873 he built his mill, which is a two-run substantial structure. He has contributed amply toward the growth and development of Butler County. Mr. L. was married in Fulton County, Ill., to Miss Susan C. Wilson. They have had six children, two of whom are living—Charles F. and William. Mr. L. is a Mason.

DUNCAN McLAUGHLIN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 21, P. O. Towanda. Is a native of West Virginia; was born in Nicholas County, December 31, 1833. He came to Butler County, Kan., locating in Towanda Township in 1869. Mr. McL. had many drawbacks to contend with the first few years. For two years, previous to coming to Butler, was a resident of Leavenworth County, where he was married to Miss Eveline Edmiston. They have two children—Etta and Crea. He was Treasurer of the township, and has held minor offices. During the war he was Representative of the Virginia State Legislature from the district composed of Braxton, Webster, Clay, and Nicholas counties.

W. G. MITCHELL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 4, P. O. Towanda; was born in Macoupin County, Ill., March 13, 1853. He left Illinois when twenty-one years of age. Went to Texas in 1874, and remained there until August, 1879, when he removed to Parsons, Kan., and lived there until December. The same year he visited his old home in Macoupin County, Ill. He returned to Kansas, February 2, 1882, and settled in Butler County on Section 5, Township 26, and is one of the enterprising young farmers of the township. He was married in Texas to Miss Emily E. Erwin; they have three children—Mary, Martin and John.

W. B. MONTGOMERY, merchant, one of the most active young business men in Butler County, is the subject of this sketch. In January, 1883, he embarked in general merchandising in Towanda; he also handles the lumber trade of the town, and deals in produce. Mr. M. is a native of Indiana; was born in Tipton County, April 17, 1854; was educated and raised in his native State. In 1875 came to El Dorado, Kan., which was his home, with the exception of a short time spent in Colorado, until coming to Towanda. He was married in El Dorado to Miss Ella Harvey; they have one daughter—Dora. Mr. M. is a member of the K. of P. and the I. O. O. F.

HON. ISAAC MOONEY, Postmaster, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, May 22, 1820. He was educated and reared in his native State, his early days being spent in tilling the soil. In 1856 he came to Illinois, and for a number of years resided in Whitesides and Henry counties. In 1870 he came to Kansas, locating in Towanda, being one of the pioneers. He built a large hotel, and took an active part in developing the first enterprises of the place. He was appointed Postmaster soon after his arrival, and with the exception of a short interim, has held the office continuously since. Politically, he is a stanch Republican, and was elected by that party to the State Legislature in 1871. He has always been an active worker in the temperance cause, and has always contributed amply towards furthering its interests in Kansas. Early in life he became connected with the Christian Church, and of later years has done considerable in the ministry, organizing the Christian society in Towanda and other places. He was also instrumental in organizing the Southern Kansas Conference, of which he was president, and subsequently president of the State Conference. Mr. Mooney has been twice married, both times in Ohio. His first wife was Miss Angeline Clark, whose death occurred eighteen months after their marriage. His present wife's maiden name was Eliza Rhodehamel. By this marriage they have eight children—S. R., V. P., Sarah M., Celia A., Isaac N. W., Sarepta, Joseph and Luella. By his first wife he has one daughter—Nancy.

GEORGE MURRY, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Towanda, is a native of Ireland, and was born in the County Kildare, October 20, 1817. Came to the United States in 1840, settling in New York State, from there moved to Ohio, and eventually to Illinois. In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He was in the Army of the Tennessee, participated at the Lookout Mountain and other engagements. He came to Kansas, settling in Towanda Township in March, 1869, being one of the pioneers in that part. He was married in Ohio to Miss Z. Underwood. They have had eight children, two of whom are living—Mary E. and William M. Mr. and Mrs. Murry are closely identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. C. FRAZIER, contractor and plasterer, Towanda, is a native of Iowa, and was born in Henry County, April 22, 1846. Was there educated and reared. For several years Mr. F. was engaged in mercantile pursuits in El Dorado, Kan., where he located when that place was in its infancy; took up his abode in Towanda the spring of 1883.

J. R. RALSTON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 29, P. O. Towanda, located here in the spring of 1868. Mr. R. is a native of Ohio, and was born in Belmont County, February 4, 1849. For a number of years was a resident of Illinois, enlisting in 1864 in the Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, serving until the close of the war. Mr. R. was married in Butler County, Kas., to Miss Ida M. Bennet. They have two children—Albert E., and Edna J. Mr. R. is a progressive agriculturist.

A. J. RALSTON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 17, P. O. Towanda, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, August 10, 1845; removed to Warren County, Ill., where he resided several years. In February, 1864, enlisted in Company I, Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. In January, 1868, came to Kansas in company with his brother, J. R., settling on the Whitewater close to Towanda, being among the first settlers in that part. Mr. R. is one of the solid farmers of the county. He has been Trustee of the Township and otherwise identified. Is a member of the G. A. R. He was married in Kansas to Miss Mary L. Stewart, of this State.

D. RUSSELL, physician and druggist, was born at Frewsburg, near Jamestown, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., September 11, 1834. Received his early education at district and select schools, afterwards attending academy at Jamestown, during vacations teaching and reading medicine for three or four years; then attended Chamberlain Institute, Cattaraugus County, N. Y. After leaving college resumed the reading of medicine and study of pharmacy. After receiving a practical knowledge of the drug business, he engaged in the drug trade in Western New York and Pennsylvania, and occasionally practicing until coming to Kansas in 1875. The same fall, on account of impaired health, went across the continent to California. Returned again to Kansas in the fall of 1876. Again resumed the drug business, and in 1879 received a certificate of the Kansas State Medical Examining Board to practice medicine in the State of Kansas. Has continued in the drug business and doing an office business in Towanda up to the present date.

HARRISON STEARNS, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Towanda, is a native of New York, and was born in Ontario County, January 23, 1820. Was educated and brought up in the Empire State. In 1856 came to Illinois, living for several years in Fulton and McDonough counties. In the spring of 1868 came to Butler County, Kansas, settling in Towanda Township, where he has since been prominent as an agriculturist. Mr. Stearns was married in New York, February 4, 1844, to Miss Amanda Russell. They have had three children—Abidallah, Wales and Florence. He and his wife and daughter are members of the Christian Church.

GEORGE SWIGGETT, farmer and stock raiser, Section 9, P. O. Towanda, was born in Casey County, Kentucky, October 20, 1826. He was principally reared and educated in Pike County, Ill., where he followed agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1874 he came to Kansas and located where he now resides. He was married in Illinois, to Miss Mary H. Bryant. They have nine children—Andrew, Izora, Ella, Cecilia, Lilly, Jennie, George, William and Maud. He and his family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. W. TUCKER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 25, Murdock Township, P. O. Towanda, was born in Hartford, Conn., August 14, 1833. When twenty-one years of age he came West, settling in Joliet, Ill., where for a number of years he was identified with the hardware trade. He came to Towanda, Kansas, in the spring of 1870, engaging in agricultural pursuits, and was also identified with merchandising. He had the first mail contract between Towanda and Peabody. He was also one of the pioneers in Towanda, and sold the first hardware in the town. Although he has never been officially identified, Mr. Tucker has been one of the most active politicians in the county. He was the first Justice of the Peace in Towanda, being appointed by Gov. Harvey. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, One Hundredth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Stone River and other engagements, and was discharged June 17, 1864. He is a member of the G. A. R., and a pensioner. He was married in Connecticut to Miss Maria Blake, of that State. By this union they have had four children—Mary, Lillie, Albert and Russel.

JOHN TURNER (deceased). The year of 1875 the subject of this sketch came to Kansas, locating in Towanda Township, which was his home up to the time of his demise, the spring of 1883. Mr. Turner was born in Grasmer, England, December 26, 1829. He learned the shoemaking trade in his native country, and in 1852 was married to Miss Agnes Cartmel, of Lancashire. In 1857 they emigrated to America, locating in Illinois, which was their home for eighteen years. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. T. were six in number—Lizzie, Hannah, Thomas, Belle, William and Jennie. Mr. T. was identified with the Church of England. He was one of the extensive wool growers of the county.

SIMON WAIT, farmer and stock raiser, Section 19, P. O. Towanda, is a native of New York, and was born in Montgomery County, January 5, 1817. When eighteen years of age he came to Ohio, which was his home several years, and from there to Illinois, living in Kane, Grundy, and other counties until the spring of 1871, when he became a resident of Kansas, being among the earlier settlers of this part of Butler County. Mr. W. has been twice married, first to Miss Louisa Goodspeed, of New York, now deceased. By this union has one son—Clark. His present wife was Miss Maria Denman, of Ohio. They have three children—Walter S., Wilber D. and Viola D., now Mrs. Miller.

W. D. WAIT, farmer and stock raiser, Section 19, P. O. Towanda, is a son of Simon Wait, and was born in Grundy County, Ill., in January, 1857. He became a resident of Butler County, Kan., in the fall of 1871, having been a resident of Missouri for a time previous. Mr. W. was married in Butler County to Miss Sarah M. Priest. They have one daughter—Lottie.

W. C. WAIT, farmer and stock raiser Section 7, P. O. Towanda, located where he now resides in the spring of 1871. Mr. W. is a native of New York, and was born in Montgomery County, May 24, 1828. He lived in Ohio, Missouri and Illinois previous to coming to Kansas. Was married in Illinois to Miss Hannah Putnam. They have five children—Ida, Adair, Ella, Florence and Maggie. In 1862 Mr. W. enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. Was mustered out as Sergeant. Is a member of the G. A. R.

GEORGE W. WHITE, proprietor of the National Hotel, is a native of Michigan, and was born in Lapeer County, February 17, 1842. He was there partially reared and educated. For seventeen years he was a resident of Champaign County Ill., where he followed various pursuits. August 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving in the army until August 8, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Louisville, Ky. He participated in a number of general engagements in the Western Department. In 1870 he came to Kansas, settling at Neosho Falls, where he kept a hotel for five years. Was City Marshal for a few years, Police Judge, and otherwise officially identified. Was also a hotel keeper at Humboldt at different periods, going to El Dorado in the fall of 1882, where he was proprietor of the Union hotel until coming to Towanda. Mr. White has for several years been engaged in the show business. During the season of 1882 he traveled through the West exhibiting the mammoth Kansas heifer, the Queen. He has been in the hotel trade since coming to Towanda, in the spring of 1883. Mr. White's wife was formerly Miss Drusilla Holmes. They have five children living—Mary E., P. A., C. K., Margaret A. and George F.

ANDOVER.

Andover is a live little town of five stores and a population of 150. It is located on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, twelve miles west of Augusta and about the same distance east of Wichita. The land upon which it stands was entered by E. Wagner, but later sold to Charles Glancy, who, in December, 1880, laid out the town. The first building on the town site was the store and residence of G. W. Harrison; the second the store of John Bayless. The first birth in the new town was that of a daughter of G. W. Harrison; the first marriage Joseph Haden and Matilda Riddle; the first death is as yet an event of the future. The first hotel was completed in 1881, by J. C. Lines, who still runs it.

Soon after the erection of the first building of the town, the postoffice. which had been located a short distance from town, was moved in, and the present Postmaster, G. W. Harrison, appointed.

In 1875, prior to the laying out of Andover, a wooden district school was built at a point near where the town now stands. Upon the birth of the town it was decided to move the school to that point. This was done and a fine schoolhouse, of which the old building forms the L, erected at a cost of $2,000. This work was completed in 1882. and the building occupied that fall. The school now has enrolled eighty-six scholars and is in charge of Prof. Haskin.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Andover was organized at the Richland schoolhouse in 1884, by the Rev. Mr. Fry. The first regular pastor was Rev. S. M. McKibbon. The membership was small at first, but has now increased to about forty. A neat frame building was erected by the society in 1881-82, at a cost of $1,700. There is a flourishing Sunday school connected with the church.

Presbyterian Society.—This society is recently organized and has as yet no church edifice, although one is in process of construction. Meantime services are held in the schoolhouse.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

F. L. AYRES, farmer and stock raiser, Section 12, P.O. Augusta, is a native of Illinois, and was born in La Salle County, August 10, 1844; was educated, reared and resided in his native State until coming to Kansas in the fall of 1871, at which time he located where he now resides. Mr. A. is one of the solid farmers of Bruno Township. He was married in Illinois to Miss Elizabeth Gunn. They have five children—Lottie, Stella, Warren, Milton and Jessie.

WILLIAM H. CHACE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 23 P.O. Lorena, was born in Niagara County, N. Y., near Lockport, August 7, 1838, and was there educated and reared. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Volunteer Infantry, serving nearly three years. He was married in Columbia County, N. Y., to Miss Anna M. Shufelt. They have five children—Charles C., Frank, Ira, Ida and William H. Mr. C. came to Butler County and located where he now resides, in December, 1877, and was joined by his family in the spring of 1878.

S. H. CHACE, Postmaster and station agent, Lorena, is a carriagemaker by trade; he was born in Columbia County, N. Y., July 6, 1815, and was reared on a farm in his native county. Removing to New York City, he engaged in mercantile pursuits for ten years, after which he came to Michigan, residing at Coldwater and Sturgis Prairie; at the latter place for a number of years he was engaged at his trade in manufacturing carriages. The spring of 1872, Mr. C. located in Kansas, where he now resides and engaged in agricultural pursuits. When the St. L. & S. F. R. R. was surveyed, a town site was laid out on his farm. Mr. C. contributes amply toward making it a point of importance, but owing to the town of Andover being laid out a few miles west, it has had a disastrous effect on the town of Lorena. Mr. C. was married in Niagara County, N. Y., to Miss Julia A. Reynolds. They have one daughter—Lorena, now Mrs. D. J. Reber. Mr. C. named the station in honor of his daughter. The subject of this sketch has been a Mason for over forty years. He has been identified with the school and other matters of his district.

N. R. CHANCE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 35, P.O. Augusta, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Grant County, February 9, 1844. For a number of years was a resident of Lucas County, Iowa, coming from there to Kansas in 1875. Mr. C. is one of the solid farmers of Bruno Township. He was married in Lucas County, Iowa, to Miss Mary E. McKnight. They have two children—Mackey T. and Charlie C.

VAN GILMORE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 5, and dealer in live stock and coal, P.O. Andover, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Madison County, March 16, 1838; was educated and reared in his native State. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1871, settling on Section 5, Bruno Township, being among the first in this locality. For the past few years has been identified with the commercial interests of Andover in connection with carrying on his farm. Mr. Gilmore was married, in Indiana, to Miss Caroline Wagner. They have four children living—Clara, Maurice, Van E. and Eveline M. Oliver M., the eldest, died in the spring of 1882, aged fifteen years. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

G. W. HARRISON, Postmaster and dealer in general merchandise, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Marion County, October 24, 1845; was educated and reared in his native State. At an early age he applied his efforts in preparing for the ministry, and soon after attaining his majority was licensed as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His labors in Illinois were on the Shobiner and Ramsey circuits. During the war Mr. Harrison served one year in the Sixth Illinois Volunteers. In November, 1878, he came to Kansas, settling in Wichita; the following spring came to Richland Township, Butler County, and under the supervision of the Southern Kansas Conference presided over the respective circuits of El Paso one year, Augusta one year, Douglass two years, and for a few years was supernumerary of the Richland and Benton charges. While a resident of Richland was appointed Postmaster at that point. In 1880 he came to Andover and erected the first building in the place, which he used as a store and through his efforts secured the postoffice. He opened his store March 5, and established the postoffice April 18 of that year. He has added to his original building and now has a storeroom which will compare favorably with any in the country. Is at present Notary Public. Mr. H. has done much towards the religious and educational developments in Andover. He was married, in Illinois, to Miss Belle Schumacher, of that State. They have four children—Benjamin T., Rosa B., Walter and Minnie M.

JOHN JACK, farmer and stock raiser, Section 24, P. O. Augusta, is a native of Scotland and was born in Greenock-on-Clyde, about fifty-seven years ago. He became a resident of the United States in 1868, having resided in Canada for a number of years previous to that time. In 1871, Mr. Jack came to Butler County, locating where he now resides, being among the early settlers of Bruno Township. He was married, in Kansas, to Miss Mary C. Pricer. They have two children, Robert J. and Alta M.

JOHN S. McKINLEY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 23, P. O. Lorena, is a native of West Virginia and was born in Wood County, March 4, 1841; was there educated and reared. He came to Kansas in 1869, locating at Girard, residing for a few years, going from there to

California, which was his home for a time. In 1880, he became a resident of Butler County. Mr. McK. was married, in West Virginia, to Miss Amanda Cambden, sister of Senator J. N. Cambden, of that State. They have three children—Virginia, Caroline and Johnson N. Politically Mr. McK. is a Democrat. At present is a Justice of the Peace. Is a member of the I. O. O. F.

ISAAC NELSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 12, P. O. Augusta, is a native of Dutchess County, N. Y., and was born May 4, 1830. When twenty-four years of age came to Grundy County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming until the spring of 1878, when he became a resident of Butler County, Kan. He was married, in New York, to Miss Lavina J. Merritt. They have two sons, Merritt A. and George W.

C. A. TRICK & CO., merchants, Andover. This merchandise emporium was established in the spring of 1880 by Mr. C. A. Trick, who is one of the representative business men of the place. Mr. T. was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 10, 1858, was educated and resided in that city until coming to Kansas. Was married in Chicago to Miss Charlotta Jones. They have two children, Percy and Clark. Mr. A. A. Munn, the junior member of the firm, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Chicago October 20, 1857. For several years he was in the employ of Messrs. G. F. Foster & Co. Mr. M. came to Andover in the autumn of 1882.

W. H. WATSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 13, P. O. Augusta, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Bucks County, October 16th, 1842. Was reared and educated in that State. During the late Rebellion he was a First Sergeant in the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving three years, principally in the army of the Potomac. In the spring of 1870 Mr. W. came to Kansas, settling where he now resides, his being one of the first farms opened in that part. Has since been identified among the substantial farmers. He was married in Kansas to Miss Eva A. Melick. They have three children, Lorrie J., Lena M. and Lillian. Mr. W. is a member of the G. A. R.

OTHER TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS.

There are in Butler County a number of other towns and villages, not very large as yet, it is true, but growing steadily in importance. Among these we may mention the town of Amador, in Clifford Township; Freedom, in Bloomington Township; Plum Grove, in Plum Grove Township; Pontiac, in Prospect Township, each of which has a population of several hundreds. Chelsea, in Chelsea Township, and Indianola in Bruno Township, are of similar size. Keighley, Haverhill and Lorena, on the St. Louis & San Francisco road, and Woodward, Dixon and Walnut on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, are but small stations yet, but have abundant opportunities for growth, which they will in time fully improve.

All of these country towns sustain good public schools, which are a credit to the county and the State. There are a number of country churches, too, which are well attended and sustained, and where the people are not able to build structures for religious services solely the congregations meet in the school houses.

The Baptist Church of Fairview Township was organized in 1870 with a membership of about thirty. Rev. C. G. Manley was the first pastor. Its present membership is 136. The first Sabbath school in this township was organized in 1871. Among the citizens who have taken a very active part in the organization of the church and Sunday school were Geo. Nye, H. H. Hulburt and J. M. Randall.

The Christian Church of Muddy Creek was organized in 1875 with a membership of thirty; its present membership is about sixty. The first pastor was Rev. E. E. Harvey. The services are held in schoolhouse No. 74.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—BENTON TOWNSHIP.

W. A. AIKMAN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 12, P. O. Towanda, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Laurel County January 27, 1828. He was educated and resided in his native State until the autumn of 1871, when he came to Kansas, locating in Butler County. Mr. A. was married in Kentucky to Miss Martha A. Graves. They have four children—Granville P., an attorney of El Dorado, Kan., Christopher, John S., and Conrad A.

J. C. HENRIE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 21, and Postmaster at Benton, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Columbia County, June 8, 1844. When three years of age he removed with his parents to Kane County, Ill., where he was educated and reared. In 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. The greater portion of the time he was on detached service with a topographical engineer corps. The spring of 1872 Mr. H. came to Kansas, locating where he now resides and has been postmaster the most of the time since. He was married in Illinois to Miss Frances White. They have four children—Mary L., Joseph, Cullen and an infant. Mr. H. is a member of the G. A. R.—the W. H. L. Wallace post of El Dorado. He is extensively engaged in stock breeding, and in the horse line keeps Percheron, Norman and Hambletonians that are a credit to the county.

L. J. HERWIG, farmer and stock raiser, Section 34, P. O. Benton. This enterprising young gentleman is a native of Illinois, and was born in Woodford County August 30, 1857. He came to Butler County, Kan., the spring of 1880. He was married in Butler County to Miss Rebecca Davis, daughter of William Davis, Esq.

WILLIAM DAVIS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 3, P. O. Benton. The subject of the sketch is a native of Ohio, was born in Gallion County January 2, 1835. He was educated in his native State. For eight years he resided in Illinois, coming from there to Kansas in 1874. He was married in Ohio to Miss S. B. Pierce, of that State. They have three children—Rebecca, now Mrs. L. J. Herwig, Laura and Eliott. Mr. D. is one of Butler County's progressive citizens.

W. A. McBRIDE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 18, P. O. Benton, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Pittsburg, January 17, 1837. At an early age he removed to Jefferson County, Ind., where he enlisted in 1862 in the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, serving until the close of the war. He was at the battle of Chattanooga, Stone River and other noted events of the Rebellion. In 1870 he came to Butler County, locating where he now resides. Mr. McB. was married in Jefferson County, Ind., to Miss Margaret Fenton, an estimable lady. They have six children by this union—Annie T., Jennie, Julia, Maud L., Ella and Charles.

REV. J. L. McCUNE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 14, P. O. Benton, is a native of Kentucky and was born October 30, 1830. At an early age he removed to Marshall County, Ill., where he was educated and reared. When young he became identified with the Christian Church, and for twenty years preached in Illinois, seven years of the time in Washburn, Marshall, Co. Since locating in Butler County a few years ago, he has taken an active part in furthering the cause of religion, being an elder of the Christian organization in Benton Township. He was married in Illinois to Miss Susan Black. They have five children—Belle, Sarah, Charles, Lewis and Leroy. Rev. Mr. McCune is one of the extensive stockmen and real estate owners of Benton Township.

I. W. MAPLE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 23, P. O. Benton, is a native of Ohio and was born in Guernsey County, December 22, 1829. At an early age he came to Peoria County, Ill., where he was educated and reared. For a few years he was a resident of Lucas County, Iowa, coming from there to Kansas in the spring of 1891. Has since been a resident of Butler County. Mr. M. has been on the School Board. Was Township Clerk and otherwise identified. During the war he volunteered his services, but was rejected on account of disability, enlisting twice in the Union army. He was married in Illinois to Miss Mahala Duffield. They have seven children—W. D., S. S., Rhua, Mary, Isaac H., Joseph A. and Minnie M.

A. R. MELROSE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 4, P. O. Palmyra. The spring of 1870 Mr. M. located where he now resides, being among the first. He had many trials the first few years, which he nobly endured and by untiring industry has placed himself among the substantial farmers of Benton Township. He planted and raised the first corn in his locality, and in other instances has displayed his enterprise as a leader. Mr. M. is a native of Scotland, and was born March 11, 1820, was reared and learned the millwright's trade in his native country. In 1841 came to America settling in West Virginia which was his home until coming to Kansas. He was married in Staunton, W. Va. to Miss Elizabeth C. Fisher. They have had ten children by this union—Isaac, John, Melvina, Albert, Alexander, William Ida and Sheeley. Two deceased—Catherine and Charles. Mr. M. is an Ancient Odd Fellow.

R. P. MOORE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 10, P. O. Benton. This gentleman is a native of Indiana, and was born in Owen County, September 30, 1841. In 1845 removed to Illinois with parents, where he resided until 1855, when the family came to Kansas, locating in Douglas County, near Lawrence. Although but a boy, during the troubles of '56 the subject of this sketch took an active part. He was one of Captain Abbott's company of Free-state men, and participated in the Fort Titus and Lecompton difficulties. Was at Lawrence when the town was burnt. He served as Page one winter in the Lecompton Legislature, under Gov. Geary's administration, and was entrusted with many important errands by that gentleman. He was on the skirmish lines pretty constantly up to 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, of the Twelfth Kansas; participated in the Big Blue engagement, and was on the Red River expedition. He was a prisoner from the 14th of April until the 14th of December, being one of the doomed 216 that were held as hostages on account of the Alabama crew. During this time was in Tyler and other Texas prisons. In July, 1865, was honorably discharged from service and returned to Douglas County. The farm on which his father, Reuben P. Moore, located, is now the County Farm. The spring of 1870 Mr. Moore came to Butler County, locating where he now resides. He has been identified with the general prosperity of Benton Township, being one of its most active citizens. He was married in Fort Scott, Kas., to Miss Mary Black, an estimable lady. They have six children—Charles, James, Jessie, Thomas, George and Minnie. Politically, Mr. Moore is a Republican.

G. W. MOORE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 10, P. O. Benton. G. W. is a brother of R. M. of the preceeding sketch and was one of the pioneers of Douglass County, Kan., his experience during the border troubles being similar to that of his brother. He served three years in Company B, Twelfth Kansas, being mustered out July 4th, 1865 at Little Rock. Mr. M. was born in Owen County, Ind., August 25, 1837. He was married in Douglas County, Kansas, to Miss Mary B. Moore. They have five children—Sherman F., Sarah M., Hattie, Annie and Ida. The spring of 1870 he became a resident of Butler County.

JAMES PARKS, stock raiser, Section 8, P. O. Benton. Classed among the most extensive stockmen in Butler County is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Parks located where he now resides in 1879, at which time he became a resident of Kansas. He makes a specialty of fine horses, keeping animals that will compare with any in the county. Mr. Parks is a native of Ireland, and was born September 25, 1840. At an early age became a resident of the United States, being a resident for a number of years of Logan County, Ill. During the late Rebellion he served three years in Company D, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in the capacity of principal musician. He was married in Illinois, to Miss Sarah McMahon. They have six children living—Francis S., Robert, Thomas H., Emma J., Curtis P. and Harry G. One dead—James E. The family is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MOSES WILLSON PRIEST, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, October 19, 1837, and when fifteen years of age moved to Kosciusko County, Ind., which was his home for fifteen years. He was married August 20, 1859, to Miss Sarah M. Shaffee. Our subject purchased a small farm of eighty acres, on which he resided, raising stock and grain, till the year 1867, when he sold out and moved to Illinois, where he bought a farm in Blackberry Township, Kane County; remained here until 1870, when he again sold out, and emigrated to Kansas, locating a homestead in Benton Township, Butler County, on the northeast of Section 24, Township 26, Range 3 east. He was among the first settlers in his township, there being only a few scattering families along the Whitewater and other smaller streams. Provisions were very high; the nearest railroad was eighty miles distant, at Emporia; Mr. Priest's means were limited, and he and his family endured bravely all the trials, sufferings and hardships incident to pioneer life. Upon his arrival here he built a small box house and began opening up his farm, which is now well improved. He has resided upon the same farm since 1870; owns three quarter sections of land, 480 acres, and some stock. Mr. Priest has six children—Luemma, Mary Ellen, Sarah Malissa, George Henry, Edward and Albert Franklin.

E. K. ROBINSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 10, P. O. Benton, was born near Sharpsburg, Ky., July 16, 1843. Was there educated, and in 1872 came to Butler County, Kan., where he has since resided. He was married, in Butler County, to Miss Mary A. Yowell, of Kentucky. They have two children—Trussell and Ellen.

E. W. ROLLINGS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 24, P. O. Towanda. In the spring of 1870, the subject of this sketch located where he now resides. Mr. R. is a native of Ohio, and was born in Muskingum County, March 27, 1837; lived fourteen years in Edgar County, Ill. In 1862 enlisted in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, serving three years. He was married, in Illinois, to Miss Hannah E. Nichols. They have had fourteen children—eleven of whom are living—E. O., E. E., J. A., Ida, Charles, Elias, Winnie, Rosco, Don, Annie and Lewis. Mr. R. is one of Benton's substantial citizens.

L. C. SLUSSER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 9, P. O. Benton. Mr. S. was born in Darke County, Ohio, September 7, 1848; was reared in his native State. For three years was a resident of Logan County, Ill., where he was married to Miss Mattie E. Parks. He became a resident of Kansas in 1878, locating on present farm. Mr. S. is a fancier of fine stock, and was among the first to introduce fine grade horses in Benton Township. His stables are well supplied, and in horse flesh he keeps in progress with the country.

REV. T. G. STANSBERRY, farmer, P. O. Benton, Section 20, has been identified with the farming interest in Butler County for eleven years. Came to Kansas in 1871, and settled in Benton Township, and has resided in the same up to this date. Was born and raised in Buncombe Co., N. C. Was educated at Swannanoa College of that State. Emigrated to Missouri in 1837; lived there twenty-seven years. Was married in that State to Miss Sarah Crawford. Raised seven children—Martha, William, James D., Sarah, John B., Mary and Isabelle. Was ordained and set apart to the work of the ministry in Decatur, Presbytery of Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Has been regularly installed in different localities in Missouri, Illinois and Kansas. And in connection with his farming interest in Kansas he has organized and built up three congregations or churches in Butler County.

M. T. WALLACE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 20, P. O. Benton, is a native of Tennessee, and was born March 29, 1821. In 1832, with parents removed to Platte County, Mo., where he was educated and reared. At periods he was a resident of Marion County, Iowa, Boone County, Mo., and Macoupin County, Ill., coming from the latter State to Kansas in 1870, locating on present farm the 9th of May. On the 15th of November, in that year, his cabin and all the household effects were destroyed by fire, besides lumber which he had drawn from Emporia to erect a comfortable residence. Mr. W. had a difficult time in making matters even the first few years. He is, and has been, one of the most active men in the county. Was Secretary and organized the school district, and got up the petition to organize the Benton Township. Was Township Trustee two years. Mr. W. has been twice married; first, to Miss Emeranda Liggett of Platte County, Mo., now deceased. By this union has six children—James S., Nancy I., John W., Mary E., Malissa J. and Martha A. His present wife was formerly Miss Martha A. Crawford. They have four children living—Sarah L., Ella L., Emma A. and Ora D. Lost two. The family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

LUCIEN WILKINS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 11, P. O. Towanda. The subject of the sketch was born in Allegany County, N. Y., April 12, 1838. When comparatively young came West, locating in Columbia County, Wis., where he enlisted during the rebellion in Company G, of the Second Wisconsin Infantry, serving three years. He was in Gen. Grant's campaign, and previous to that had participated in over fifteen engagements. When mustered out was Corporal and Acting-Sergeant in the Brigade Pioneer Corps, under Gen. Bragg. After the war Mr. W. removed to Minnesota, locating in Faribault County, where for several years he worked at his trade, that of plastering, being identified with the business interests of Wells and vicinity. In 1873 came to Butler County, locating on present farm. Since his arrival in Benton Township has done considerable at his trade. Mr. W. was married in Columbia County, Wis., to Miss Matilda Wilson. They have five children by this union—Frank, Lewis, James, Berenice and Freddie.

W. C. WILSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 12, P. O. Towanda. This gentleman is a native of Wisconsin, and was born in Columbia County, May 17, 1852. In 1868 came to Kansas, settling in Miami County, which was his abiding place until 1875, when he came to Butler County, locating on present farm. Mr. W. is one of Benton Township's progressive citizens. He was married, in Kansas, to Miss Jennie McBride, of Illinois. They have one son—Lawrence.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

RICHARD CHILDERS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 13, P. O. El Dorado, came to Butler County, Kan., locating where he now resides in the spring of 1872, being among the pioneers in this part of Fairview Township. Had all the early difficulties of the pioneers the first few years. Mr. Childers is one of the progressive farmers of the county. He is a native of the Territory of Iowa, and on April 16, 1835, at an early age removed with parents to Edgar County, Ill., where he was educated, reared and was married to Miss Hannah Doing; by this union they have six children living—Rosetta J., Nancy L., Joshua R., George W., Almeda and Riley O. Six children deceased. Mr. Childers has been associated with the school interests of his district the most of the time since coming to the county.

E. B. COOK, farmer and stock raiser, Section 24, P. O. El Dorado, was born in Medina County, Ohio, February 26, 1846; spent his youthful days and was educated in that State. In the spring of 1870 emigrated to Kansas, settling where he now resides, being among the earliest in that part of the township. He did the first breaking in his locality, and for several years had serious drawbacks to contend with. He was married, in Ohio, to Miss Rosa J. Childers. By this union they have one daughter—Laura E.

S. A. COREY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 28, P. O. Towanda, came to Butler County, where he now resides, in the autumn of 1870. He hauled lumber for his first abode (which was not a very elaborate one) from Emporia. He and his wife had all the hardships to endure the first few years incidental to the settlement of the country. Mr. Childers is a native of New Brunswick and was born in 1830. For several years he was a resident of Massachusetts where he learned the stonemasons' trade and was married to Miss Amanda S. Cole, an estimable lady of Newburyport. They eventually came West, locating in Fulton County, Ill., which was their home until they settled in Kansas. In 1862, Mr. Corey enlisted in the One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving in the Department of the Tennessee until the close of the war. He was in the Atlanta campaign at the battle of Mission Ridge and other engagements. At the battle of Atlanta he was slightly wounded. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Corey, living, are four—Emma M., Edwin L., Lizzie E. and Stephen E.

H. B. HULBURT, farmer and stock raiser, Section 24, P. O. El Dorado, came to Butler

County, locating where he now resides in the fall of 1870, being among the first to locate in that part. He had many serious drawbacks to contend with the first few years. Mr. H. took a live interest in the early religious and educational matters of his locality. He has served in the capacity of Treasurer of the School District, Justice of the Peace, and other offices. He was born in Medina County, Ohio, February 11, 1849. He was educated and reared in his native State, and was married to Miss L. A. Humphrey. They have three children—Nellie, Zachey and Charlie. The family are associated with the Baptist Church, of which Mr. Hulburt is a deacon.

H. H. HULBURT, farmer and stock raiser, Section 26, P. O. El Dorado. Is a native of Ohio, was born in Medina County, March 3, 1847; was educated and reared in the Buckeye State. Came Kansas, locating where he now resides, March 4, 1871. Was among the first to be associated with the school interests of the district, being the first Clerk. For several terms pursued the vocation of teaching in his and other districts. Mr. Hulburt was married in Ohio to Miss A. N. Foskett; by this union they have three children—Rollo, Grace and Chester.

J. W. KINNEY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 6, P. O. Cariboo, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Muskingum County. At an early age he removed to Edgar County, Ill., where he resided for a number of years. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving in the Department of the Tennessee, three years and six months. He was severely wounded at Atlanta. After the war he resided in Illinois, until coming to Kansas in 1876; for several years he resided in Barton and Stafford counties, coming to Butler County in 1879. Mr. K. was married in Illinois to Miss Sarah E. Shively, of that State; they have three children—Orville C., Rosa M. and Victor C. He is a member of the Masonic order and the G. A. R.

EZRA O. NYE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 22, P. O. El Dorado, was born in Portage County, Ohio, June 17, 1839; was principally reared in that county; moved to Ashtabula County in 1858, where he resided for several years. In 1862, he was a resident of Michigan, and in September, of that year, he enlisted in the Nineteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry serving three years, principally in the Army of the Cumberland; he was with Sherman in his march to the sea; he was captured and remained in the hands of the enemy three weeks, serving nine days of the time in Libby Prison. Mr. N. was married in Ashtabula County, Ohio, to Miss M. A. Chilson, a native of that county; they have four children—Mary F., Linnie A., Parke N. and Ava L. In October, 1870, the family emigrated to Kansas, settling in Butler County. Few if any residents of the county have contributed more amply towards the development of Fairview Township than Mr. Nye and his estimable wife; they have been closely associated with all the early educational and religious movements; they labored under the usual drawbacks incident to the first settlers.

L. V. OLIN, farmer, Section 2, P. O. El Dorado, was born in Portage County, Ohio, March 3, 1846; was reared and resided in that State until coming to Kansas in 1871. L. V. Olin was among the early and representative citizens of Fairview Township. He was married in Ohio to Miss Julia Cannon; they have two children—Myrtie and William.

J. M. RANDALL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 15, P. O. El Dorado, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, July 4, 1836. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Twenty-First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in as Second Sergeant. After serving in the three months' call he re-enlisted and was elected First Lieutenant. After the battle of Shiloh he took command of a company and served through until January 19, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Mr. R. came to Butler County in the fall of 1871, being among the first to settle on the prairie in that part and had all the drawbacks to encounter, which he overcame by untiring industry. He was married in Ohio in April, 1865, to Miss Hannah S. Wood. They have one daughter, Mary May. Mr. R. is a member of the G. A. R.

M. E. RUTHERFORD, sheep raiser, Section 27, P. O. El Dorado, came to Butler County in 1881, engaging in sheep raising, in which industry he is the most extensive in Fairview Township, his flock at present numbering upward of 500 head. Mr. R. is a native of Ohio and was born in Meigs County, April 27, 1849. Was there educated, reared, and married Miss N. J. Halliday. By this union they have two children, Laude and Wade.

WILLIAM SNYDER, M. D. farmer, stock raiser and horticulturist, Section 32, P. O. Towanda, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, October 28, 1833, and was educated and reared in Ohio and Indiana. In 1861 he enlisted in the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until January, 1865. He entered the service as Corporal and was discharged as Sergeant. During his term he took up the study of medicine at leisure time and on his return home took lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and was admitted to practice. In 1871 he came to Kansas, locating on the Whitewater in Butler County, being the first regular practitioner in that part and was identified in that capacity for several years. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace and has been otherwise officially connected in the township. The doctor was married in Indiana to Miss Adaline Brackney. They have three children, Irving H., Mabel A. and Lula M. He is a member of the Masonic order.

ISAAC D. VARNER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 12, P. O. El Dorado, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, March 8, 1834. When twenty-six years of age he emigrated to Linn County, Iowa, residing until the spring of 1871 when he located in Butler County, Kansas, on his present farm. Mr. V. was one of the pioneers of the prairie and endured many of the hardships during his agricultural career in the state. He was married in Ohio to Miss Ruth Baker. They have eight children, Mary E., Dora A., Susie A., Milton E., Matilda E., D. M., Ellis A. and Howard F.

GEN. G. F. WILES, stock raiser, P. O. El Dorado, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Muskingum County, April 4, 1826. Was educated and reared in his native State. At the breaking out of the Rebellion tendered his service to the Union cause, taking an active part in organizing a company in Zanesville, which was enrolled in the Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on the 26th of October, 1861, was commissioned First Lieutenant. He soon attained considerable celebrity as a drill officer, and in May, 1862, was appointed Regimental Drill Officer, the same month promoted to Captain, and detailed by Gen. John A. Logan to take charge of an engineer corps. The 16th of May, 1863, was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and participated upon that day in the battle of Champion Hill, where he achieved additional credit for coolness and skill. He contributed amply toward the suppression of Vicksburg and other prominent strongholds. September 1, 1863, he became Colonel, and July, 1864, took charge of a brigade, serving in that capacity until the close; being breveted Brigadier-General for meritorious conduct in the field. The engagements which his regiment was authorized by Gen. W. T. Sherman, to display on their banner were as follows: Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Boliver, Iuka, Thompson's Hill, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Bushy Mountains, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Savannah and Pacotaligo. Was mustered out July 15, 1865. For fourteen years, dating from 1865, was prominently identified with the hardware interests of Zanesville, Ohio, coming to Kansas the spring of 1880. He is ranked among the leading stockmen of Southern Kansas, controlling, in company with Mr. C. W. Potevan, of Ohio, four sections of choice land on the Whitewater. Gen. Wiles is a typical gentleman, commanding in appearance, inclined to modesty, never seeking notoriety. Is firm in his views, liberal in judging, and when his mind is made up it does not change. He is a member of the K. of H. and I. O. O. F. The General's wife was formerly Miss J. H. Chapman, of Zanesville, Ohio. Mrs. W. is a lady of culture, whose graces of mind and heart endear her to all. They have had seven children born to them—Ellen A. (now Mrs. Mudge), Kate S., Laura M. (now Mrs. Goodenough), Ida M., Cora L., Lulu P., and Milton C.

A. L. WOOD, farmer and contractor, Section 30, P.O. El Dorado, is a native of New York, was born in Madison County, February 12, 1825. When sixteen years of age came West, locating in Northern Wisconsin. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Eighth Wisconsin, serving until the close of the Rebellion. At time of enlistment was Orderly Sergeant, and was promoted to Post Commander with the rank of Captain. After the war he located in Faribault County, Minn., residing until 1876, when he came to Kansas, taking up his abode in Butler County. Has been interested in the saw-mill business and for a while carried on a hard wood lumber yard in El Dorado. He does general contracting, besides carrying on a large farm. Mr. W. is one of the representative men of Fairview Township. He is a member of the G. A. R. In Wisconsin, was married to Miss Mary J. Perry; by this union they have nine children living—Amanda, Amos, Stephen, Frank, Emmett, Emma, Laura, Carl and Cora.

MURDOCK TOWNSHIP.

DAVID ADAMS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 12, P. O. Murdock, is a native of New York, and was born in Saratoga County, January 13, 1829. He was educated and reared in the Empire State, following agricultural pursuits in early life. For several years he was a resident of Illinois, where he was married to Miss Sarah J. Waite. Their children are—Lovisa M. (wife of Oscar Moore), Lovina J., Eunice E. (wife of Edgar Moore), and Stephen Elmer. Mr. A. came to Kansas with his family, locating in Butler County, in the spring of 1873. He is one of Murdock Township's representative men.

LEANDER BAKER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 13, P. O. Murdock, came to Butler County, locating where he now resides, in July, 1868. During his sojourn in the State, he has encountered the freshets, droughts, grasshoppers and all the other drawbacks Kansas has been heir to. At times, the first few years, starvation came in close contact to himself and family. However, he has lived through, and by untiring industry, overcome all, and is standing among the solid men of the county. Mr. B. is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Susquehanna County, May 28, 1831. When twenty-five years of age, removed to Rock County, Wis., where he resided until the fall of 1866, when he returned to Pennsylvania, resided there two years, and then came to Kansas. He was married, in Wisconsin, to Miss Mary E. Harvey. By this union they have had five children, two of whom are living—Fred F. and Ettie A.

JAMES R. KELLEY, farmer and horse dealer, Section 1, P. O. El Dorado. Among the early settlers of Butler County, that was identified by its earliest development, none is more favorably known than the subject of the sketch. He located on the Whitewater in the spring of 1861, his father, William Kelley, taking a claim there at that time, residing on it up to the time of his death in 1863. J. R. spent much of his time at that early period in killing buffalos, which proved not only amusing but profitable. He enlisted in the one hundred days' call, and did good service in his immediate locality, where, with other troops, he was on duty. He had all the drawbacks to contend with that Kansas was heir to in the line of Indian troubles, droughts, grasshoppers, etc. For a number of years he has made a specialty of raising horses, in which he has had considerable success. Mr. K. is a native of Ohio, and was born in Delaware County, August 4, 1847. Previous to coming to Kansas, resided several years in Davis County, Mo. He has been twice married—both times in Kansas, first to Miss Louisa Vann. Her death occurred in 1876; by this union had two children—Walter and Nellie. His present wife was formerly Miss Mattie Hall.

OSCAR MOORE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 12, P. O. Murdock, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Kendall County, May 31, 1852. In 1858 his father, Reuben Moore, emigrated with his family to Douglass County, Kan., where they resided until 1868, when Butler County became their abiding place. The senior Moore is at present a resident of Chautauqua County, Kan. Mr. Moore was married in Butler County to Miss Lovisa Adams, daughter of David Adams, Esq. They have three children—Willie E., Sarah E. and Olive M.

R. E. MOORE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 12, P. O. Murdock, was born in Madison County, Iowa, July 3, 1854. Came to Kansas in 1859, with his parents, settling in Douglass County. In 1868 he came to Butler County. He was married in Kansas to Miss Euni[illegible] Adams, of Butler County. Her death occurred January 13, 1883. Mr. Moore is a son of Reuben Moore, Esq.

CHARLES MORNHINWEG, farmer and stock raiser, Section 25, P. O. Murdock, was born in Baden, Germany, May 16, 1833. Was reared, educated and learned the blacksmith trade in his native country. In 1854 he came to the United States, locating in Iowa, and carried on a blacksmith shop at Gosport, Marion County, for several years. In 1869 he came to Kansas, locating where he now resides. Upon coming to Kansas he built a shop, and for several years was the only blacksmith between El Dorado and Wichita. Mr. M. is one of the solid farmers of the county. He was married in Jefferson County, Iowa, to Miss Catherine Stam. They have eight children—Sophia, George, Carrie, Allen, Della, Effie, Carl and Nettie; two dead—David and Minnie. Mr. M. served in the German army seven months

MILTON TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES BIRCH, horse dealer, Section 14, P. O. Plum Grove, is a native of England, and was born in Liverpool, October 4, 1854. Was educated and reared in his native country. He came to the United States the autumn of 1882, locating where he now resides. Mr. B makes a speciality of breeding fine horses.

E. B. BRAINERD, farmer and stock raiser, Section 22, P. O. Holden, came to Kansas in the spring of 1869, settled in Bourbon County, where for a time he pursued the vocation of school teaching. In the spring of 1871 he located in Butler County, on his present farm, where he was identified as an agriculturist until the autumn of 1875, when he was elected Treasurer for Butler County by the Republican party, and re-elected upon the expiration of his first term. He has also been identified with minor offices during his sojourn in the county, being County Commissioner and Township Trustee. Mr. B. was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., January 26, 1840. He was reared and educated in his native State, and in 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in as Second Lieutenant of Company F. He participated in all of the general engagements in the Army of the Potomac; was three times slightly wounded; served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged as Adjutant of his regiment. Mr. B. was married, in Kansas, to Miss Sarah Neiman, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children—William P., George F. Howard and Ray.

H. L. DETALANTE, M. D., P. O. Holden, is a native of France, and was born March 22, 1809; was educated and reared in his native country, receiving the benefits of several years schooling in the medical colleges of Paris, where he graduated. After attaining his majority, he came to New York City, where he resided five years, being closely associated with Gen. Van Rensselaer and his family. He eventually moved to Ohio, where he practiced his profession until he came to Butler County, Kan., in the spring of 1870. The doctor has been eminently successful, and stands at the head of his profession. He was married, in Ohio, to Miss Annie Gates. They have seven children—Josephine, Jerusha, Mary, Stephen, Emerson, Nathaniel and John. Mrs. D. died in Kansas a few years ago.

M. M. HOSS, stockman, Section 23, P.O. Cariboo, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Marion County, March 29, 1853; was educated and reared in his native State. Came to Kansas in 1871, locating in Topeka. His father, Prof. Georgre W. Hoss, is and has been prominently associated with the educational interests of the State. In 1876, came to Butler County, where he has been identified with the stock business. He was married, in Kansas, to Miss Mary Baker. They have two children, Georgiana and Walter.

THOMAS J. POWELL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 12, P. O. Plum Grove, is a native of Maryland, and was born in Worcester County, April 17, 1843. Was principally reared in Ohio and Illinois. In 1861 enlisted in the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving in the department of the Mississippi for four and one-half years, and was honorably discharged as First Lieutenant of Company A. The fall of 1869 came to Kansas, locating where he now resides, being among the pioneers in that part. He was married, in Illinois, to Miss Elizabeth Hart, of that State. By this union they have five children—Lucy, Lewis, Calley, Caroline and Royal.

JOHN ROWLAND, farmer and stock raiser, Section 36, P. O. Cariboo. He located in Marshall County, in 1855, near where Frankfort is now situated, and was identified with the early settlement of that section. From Marshall he came to Butler County in 1878, locating on his present homestead. Mr. Rowland is a native of Ohio, and was born in Harrison County March 18, 1831, and was educated and reared in his native State and married Miss Charity C. Kaubie. They have six children—Marian, Henry, Edmund, Nancy E., Martin V., and Elmer.

PLUM GROVE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN C. ADAMS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 19, P. O. Plum Grove. One of the early settlers of Butler County was Joseph Adams, Esq., father of John C., who located on the Whitewater in 1869, and was identified with the growth of the county up to the time of his death, in 1876. The subject of this sketch, John C. Adams, has been a resident of the homestead since 1869. He is a native of Illinois, and was born in Pike County, March 3, 1845. He was married, in Kansas, to Miss Nancy Pitzer. They have six children—Loretta, Etha G., Margaret S., Amelia J., Lesa F., and Anthony.

CHARLES COPPINS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 26, P. O. El Dorado, is a native of England, and was born in Kent, March 7, 1829. In 1852 came to the United States, settling in New York, where he resided for a time, going from there to Michigan, and for several years was a resident of Lenawee County. Came to Butler County, Kan., the spring of 1871, being among the first settlers in this locality. He was married, in New York, to Miss Elizabeth Auther, an estimable lady. They have three children—Adelbert, Dora and Zelda. Mr. Coppins has been Trustee of the township, and identified with the school interests.

N. K. DUNCAN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 22, P. O. Ayr, is a native of Maine, and was born in Waldo County, December 29, 1831, was there educated, reared, and resided until the autumn of 1871, when he came to Kansas, settling in Butler County. Mr. Duncan has been largely identified with the agricultural and stock interests of this township. Officially has been associated with school matters; has been Justice of the Peace, and is at present Trustee of the township. He has been twice married; first, in Maine, to Miss Agnes M. Drinkwater, whose death occurred in Kansas. By this marriage has two children—Mabel A. and Alfonso W. His present wife was formerly Mrs. Osborne, widow of W. L. Osborne, Esq., an early settler of Plum Grove Township. Of the Osborne children there are six—Ida, Willits, Herbert, Clinton, Susie, and Winnifred.

IRVIN HOWE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 2, P. O. Plum Grove, was born in Marshall County, W. Va., December 29, 1845. At an early age he removed to Iowa, living in Monroe County until the autumn of 1873, when he became a resident of Butler County, Kan. He was married, in Iowa, to Miss Rachel Daughterty. They have three children—George, Flora and Rose May. The family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. H. is extensively engaged in the stock business.

SILAS HULL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 34, P. O. Ayr, is a native of New York, and was born in Saint Lawrence County, October 28, 1835. Was principally reared in Pennsylvania, eventually coming to Illinois. In 1859 went to California, where he resided for several years. In June, 1870, he settled in Butler County, Kan., where he now resides. He was one of the pioneers in this locality, and among the first to break prairie in that part. Mr. Hull's estate embraces 320 acres. He is extensively engaged in stock raising. He was married, in Illinois, to Miss C. E. Hull, of that State.

WILLIAM I. JOSEPH, farmer and stock raiser, Section 19, P. O. Plum Grove, is a native of West Virginia, and was born in Tyler County, February 14, 1835. Was educated and reared in his native State. The spring of 1871 came to Kansas, settling where he now resides. Mr. Joseph has been identified with the school interests of his district, and for several years has been Justice of the Peace. He was married, in West Virginia, to Miss L. A. Perkins. By this union they have four children—Flora, George, Alice and Rufus.

BENTON McGILL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 31, P. O. Cariboo, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Champaign County, September 27, 1840. He was educated and reared in his native State, coming from Ohio to Kansas in the fall of 1870, locating where he now resides. He was among the first settlers in that part, and few, if any, have contributed more amply towards the development of the township. He is numbered among the most extensive real estate owners and stockmen on the Whitewater. Mr. McGill was married, in Illinois, to Miss Sallie Arrowsmith, of Champaign County, Ohio. They have two children—Mima and Willie. The family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. H. RANDALL, stockman and farmer of Ayr, Section 22. This genial gentleman is a native of New York, and was born near Elmira, March 2, 1835. In 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving eleven months. After the war he came West, eventually, in 1870, locating in Butler County, where he now resides. For a few years he was connected with the mail service, contracting and operating routes. He was married, in New York, to Miss Mary E. Cain. Mrs. Randall is at the present time Postmistress of Ayr. They are both closely associated with the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN H. WHITE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 27, P. O. Ayr, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Madison County, March 29, 1834. In 1845 he came to Buchanan County, Mo., with his parents, where he was educated and reared; came to Butler County, Kan., in the spring of 1874; has since been identified with the stock interests of Plum Grove Township. He has been closely associated with the religious sentiments of the community; is elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church—four mile congregation. He was married in Callaway County, Mo., to Miss Amelia A. Herron. By this union they have five children—James M., William S., Susan M., John W. and Ora M. Mrs. W. and Susan M. are also members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

CLIFFORD TOWNSHIP.

W. H. AVERY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 26, P. O. Plum Grove, was born in Hillsdale County, Mich., November 19, 1837. In 1860 he came to Kansas, locating in Lyon County, which was his home until 1862, when he returned to Michigan, and enlisted in the Eighteen Michigan Volunteer Infantry, doing duty in the Department of the Cumberland until the close of the war; returned to Lyon County, Kan., and resided there until 1868, when he came to Butler County. He was among the first to settle in Plum Grove Township and had all the drawbacks of the pioneer to contend with. Few men have been more closely identified with the school and other interests of the township than Mr. Avery. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace and Trustee of the Township for several terms and took an active part in organizing the districts. For several years he has been a reporter for the State Agricultural Board. He was married in 1860 to Miss Maria Hall, of Calhoun County, Mich., an estimable lady. They have two children—Ulysses Sherman and Hattie.

T. A. BAXTER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 6, P. O. Burns, Marion Co., was born in Rutherford County, N. C., Feb. 22, 1832; was reared and educated in his native State after which he, with other members of the family, removed to Arkansas, where he resided for twenty years in Independence County. He is a brother to ex-Gov. Baxter, of Arkansas, a gentleman favorably and prominently known in the Southwest. During the war he assisted in organizing five companies. He was in command of Company A, during their term of six months in the service. He was appointed United States tax collector during the war in which capacity he acted for a considerable time. In the spring of 1872 he came to Kansas, locating where he now resides, being among the first in that vicinity. For a few years he had many drawbacks to contend with, which were incident to all the pioneers. Mr. Baxter has been twice married, first to Miss Charity Patten, of North Carolina, now deceased. By this union he has one son, William E. He was married in Arkansas to Miss P. Turner. They have three children—Susan T., Ella J., and George P. Mr. Baxter is a member of the Masonic Order.

C. F. BRUNN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 7, P. O. Burns, Marion Co., was born in Prussia, Germany, May 22, 1843; came to the United States when eleven years of age, his parents locating in Indiana, where C. F. was educated and reared. In 1864 he enlisted in Company E, Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, serving until the close of the war, and assisting in running down Jeff Davis, being discharged at Macon, Ga. For several years the subject of this sketch followed various pursuits; for a time was engaged in handling dairy goods and agricultural implements, with headquarters in Des Moines, Iowa, and other Western cities. In 1873 he came to Kansas settling on his present farm. Mr. Brunn is one of the solid men of the county. He was married in Kansas to Miss Julia Mosher.

J. A. CLIFFORD, stockman, Section 16, P. O. Amador, one of the stockmen in Southern Kansas, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of New York, and was born in Genesee County, September 6, 1832; was educated and reared in the Empire State, and for several years was a resident of Will County, Ill., came from there to Kansas in June, 1871, locating where he now resides, in Butler County. Plum Grove Township at that time extended to the county line. Upon the organization of the new township, it was named Clifford in honor of Mr. J. A. Clifford. He has contributed amply toward the stock interests of the county. His farm is one of the most desirable, being naturally adapted for the business. Has corrals, barns and outbuildings well arranged. He combines the practical with the theoretical, and has been eminently successful. Mrs. Clifford was formerly Miss Mary Munson, of Illinois, where they were married. They have four children—Samuel R., Hattie S., Ollie and Aura.

I. V. DAVIS, M. D. and farmer, Section 22, P. O. Amador, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Lewis County, May 23, 1840. Was educated and reared in his native State, taking up the study of medicine at an early age. He took a course of lectures in the Cincinnati Medical College and afterward attended the Pennsylvania Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he graduated. In 1868 came to Kansas, settling in Butler County. He was the pioneer physician in the locality of Plum Grove and for a number of years his practice extended far into Chase and Marion counties. A few years ago he retired from active practice owing to his health. The doctor has been prominently associated with the school interests of the neighborhood, besides being Township Trustee and otherwise officially connected. He has been twice married, his first wife, whom he married in Kansas, also died here, her name was Miss L. A. Dean. His present wife was formerly Miss Minnie M. Smith They have three children by this union, Leona M., Minnie A., and have lost one, Chauncy I. By his first marriage he had two children, who are deceased. During the war he served seven months in the Thirtieth Michigan Infantry, enlisting at Fort Scott, Kas. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the A. H. T. A.

D. J. LOBDELL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 34, P. O. Plum Grove. Deserving of mention among the pioneers is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of New York and was born in Clinton County, October 20, 1840. In the fall of 1857 came to Kansas, taking up his abode in Miami County. Was identified with the development of that county, which was his home for several years. During the war he served in the Fifteenth Kansas. Was mustered in Orderly and held all the positions up to the rank of First Lieutenant, continuing in the service up to the close. In 1870 came to Butler County, locating at Plum Grove, where for a few years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Mr. L. was married in Kansas to Miss Roxanna Gooding. They have four children, Charles E., Ada, Fred and Murtie. Charles E. is an attorney of El Dorado.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

P. J. HAWES, farmer and stock raiser, Section 23, P. O. Dixon, is a native of Kentucky and was born in Shelby County, March 26, 1818. In 1835 removed to Logan County, Ill., where he resided until coming to Butler County, Kan., in 1876. During his sojourn in Illinois was prominently identified in Logan County, holding the offices of County Treasurer and County Assessor. From 1871 to 1875 represented his district in the Legislature of the State. Politically Mr. Hawes is of Republican views. He was married in Illinois to Miss Julia Bowles. By this union they have eight children living, Jesse A., Isabella R., May C., Charles W., Louisa F., Joseph A., Nannie M. and Marian C.

W. H. HOOVER, station agent, and Postmaster Dixon, came to Kansas in October, 1878, locating where he now resides. Besides attending to his duties as agent of the A., T. & S. F. R.R. and the Dixon postoffice, he cultivates a fine farm which he owns on Section 26. Mr. H. is a native of Indiana, and was born in Miami Co, Ohio, in 1833. He was a resident of Fulton County, Ind., for several years, coming from there to Kansas. He was married in Indiana to Miss Mary A. Russell. They have six children—Romania, Laura B. Melissa E., Harvey H., Vida J. and Della.

J. C. RILEY Sr., farmer, Section 22, P. O. Dixon, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Washington County, May 10, 1829. He was there educated, reared, and married to Miss Susan Crawford. They have three children: J. C. Jr., Mollie and Susie. Mrs. Riley's death occurred in Kentucky. Mr. R. is now living with his third wife, the second being deceased also. His present wife was formerly Miss Mattie A. Scoggan. In 1871 the family emigrated to Kansas, settling in the southern part of Butler County. Located permanently where they now reside in 1878. Mr. Riley makes a specialty of the stock trade.

J. C. RILEY, Jr., farmer and stock raiser, Section 23, P. O. Dixon, was born in Marion County, Ky., in 1853, was there a resident until 1871, when, with his father, J. C. Sr., came to Kansas, and settled in the south part of Butler County. He took up his present abode in 1878. Mr. Riley is one of Butler County's most practical farmers and progressive citizens. He has been a member of the School Board for a number of years, and otherwise identified with educational interests. He was married in Kansas to Miss Lula Cox, a lady who is a native of Tennessee. They have one daughter, Eva M.

J. M. RHOADS, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Dixon. This prominent farmer and stockman is a native of Illinois, and was born in Jersey County, April 13, 1857. He was educated and reared in his native State, coming to Kansas and locating where he now resides in the spring of 1878. He was married in Illinois to Miss Mary Snow. They have one child. Mr. Rhoads' estate comprises 240 acres.

CHELSEA TOWNSHIP.

G. T. DONALDSON, deceased. One who ranked prominently and took an active part in the border difficulties of 1856, was Lieut. G. T. Donaldson. He was a native of Ohio, and was born in Muskingum County. He was principally reared in Indiana, coming from Illinois to Kansas in the spring of 1855. He located for a time in Hull's Grove, Jefferson County. While there he became associated with Gen. Jim Lane, and contributed an ample share toward sustaining free-State principles in Kansas. In 1857 he came to Butler County, settling in Chelsea, being one of the pioneer agriculturists in that part. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he turned his attention to recruiting and organizing the Indians, in which he was eminently successful. After securing the required amount, he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and in that capacity served with them until the close Before and after the war he was Captain of the Militia. Politically he was a Republican. He was elected to the State Legislature, from Butler County, serving two terms. Lieut. Donaldson's death occurred November 3, 1869, at Chelsea. He was married in 1854, at Paris, Ill., to Miss Eleanor P. Vaught. Mrs. D. accompanied her husband to Kansas in 1855. There were few of the pioneer ladies who watched with greater zeal the progress of the State, or are more conversant with its history. Mrs. D. has reared a family of six children, four of whom reside on the homestead—Edwin M., Alvin J., Flora D., George F., Harry W. and Hallie E.

WILLIAM J. HOY, stockman, Section 16, P. O. El Dorado, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Perry County, June 2, 1847; was there educated and reared. In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving nine months. After being discharged he veteranized in the One Hundredth and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving three months longer. After the war he settled in McLean County, Ill., residing two years, coming from there to Kansas in August, 1868. Mr. Hoy is among the early settlers in the vicinity of Chelsea, and is identified with the stock interests of the county. He was married in Kansas to Miss Hannah J. Carey. By this union they have two daughters—Lillian L. and Annie A. Mr. H. is a member of the K. of P. and the G. A. R. J. A. Carey, father of Mrs. Hoy, was one of the first settlers of Butler County.

HON. J. C. LAMBDIN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 4, P. O. Chelsea. There is perhaps no man in Butler County that is more familiarly and popularly known than Judge Lambdin. He became a citizen of the Territory of Kansas in 1856 and to Butler County in August, 1857. He located and laid out the town of Chelsea, which at that time promised to be considerable of a point. He was appointed Postmaster, erected the first buildings, and was otherwise associated with its interests. Mr. L. was a staunch Free-soil advocate; was a warm friend of Gen. Lane's, and during the border difficulties was in the field a great portion of the time fighting for the cause he advocated. Was under Gen. Lane awhile, joining him at West Point, Mo. During the Rebellion served three years in the Southwestern Department, two years of the time was Regimental Quartermaster, with rank of Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Kansas. Served two terms in the Territorial Legislature, being sent back the second time without any opposition. The district he represented at that time embraced nine counties. Upon the organization of Butler County was elected Probate Judge and has held minor offices in the county since. While a member of the Legislature assisted in organizing the State. Politically he has always been a Republican. For several years was prominently connected with the mercantile interests of El Dorado. The subject of the sketch was a native of Pennsylvania and was born in Pittsburg October 16, 1817. At an early age removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was educated and reared. After a short residence in Indianapolis, Ind., came to Paris, Ill., where for a time was engaged in merchandising, coming from that point to Kansas. The Judge has been twice married, first in Indiana, to Miss Caroline Beachbarb (now deceased); by this union has two children living—W. R. and J. T. He married in Paris, Ill., Miss Mary Vaught. They have one son, R. M. For upward of thirty years has been a member of the Masonic order.

DOCTOR LEWELLEN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 8, P. O. El Dorado. He is a native of Pennsylvania and was born in Fayette County in April, 1826. At an early age removed to West Virginia, where he resided until 1855, when he emigrated to Iowa, coming from there to Kansas in 1857. Officially he has held the offices of County Commissioner and Sheriff, and has been connected with the school affairs of his township. Mr L. has done his portion towards developing the agricultural interests of Butler County. Mr. L. has been twice married, first to Miss Susan Ryan, now deceased. By this marriage has six children: Hannah, Sarah, Emma, Louisa, Birda and John. Was married in Kansas to Miss Dellia Pendegraff. They have one son.

THOMAS W. SATCHEL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 21, P. O. El Dorado, came to Butler County the spring of 1860, locating where he now resides the fall of that year. What is known as Satchel's Creek was named in his honor, it was formerly called Thurman Creek. He was instrumental in having the first school taught in that part; his daughter, Miss Sarah C. Satchel, being the teacher. (This was in what is now known as District Number 2.) Mr. and Mrs. S. had many hardships during their time in Kansas, encountering the drouth, grasshoppers, Indians scares, etc. He lost heavily by having his horses stolen at different times, particularly during the war. He traded considerably with the Indians, his dealing resulting satisfactorily. Mr. S. has been Treasurer of Butler County two terms and connected with minor official matters. He is a native of Maryland, and was born in Dorchester County in 1809. When three years of age came to Ross County, Ohio, with his parents, residing until 1833, when he located in Indiana, coming from there to Kansas. In 1835 was married to Miss Hannah A. Peacock, a native of Ohio; she was principally reared in Indiana. By this union they have had twelve children, six of whom are now living—Sarah C., Mary, William, Ephen, Georgiana and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PROSPECT TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM BAILEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 30, P. O. El Dorado, was born in Union County, Ohio, June 7, 1832, and was there reared and educated. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving three years principally in the Department of the Tennessee. On the 20th of February, 1864, was captured, but soon after made his escape. Returning from the army he located in Ohio, remaining until the spring of 1871, when he became a resident of Butler County, Kan., settling where he now resides. He was married in Ohio, to Miss Caroline L. Smith, a native of that State. They have five children—Smith, Charles, Maggie, Orson and Irena.

W. W. BUGBEE, stockman, Section 26, P. O. El Dorado, is a native of Michigan and was born in Barry County, January 10, 1847, was there educated and reared, his early days being spent in tilling the soil. Was married, in Michigan, to Miss Maria Doty, of that State; they have one daughter, Ethel. Mr. B. is a member of the Mason's and Odd Fellows' lodges of El Dorado. He and his family came to Butler County, Kan., the spring of 1879. He is well known among the leading stockmen.

JOHN A. DUNCAN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 27, P. O. El Dorado, is a native of Ohio, born February 27, 1836. He was educated and reared in that State. In 1861 he enlisted in the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving three years in the Department of the Cumberland. Was mustered out at expiration of three years and came to Illinois. For several years he was a resident of Champaign County, Ill. He was married to Miss Harriet E. Hammond, in Ill. They have eight children—Zella M., James E., Harry E., Lavina B., Charles S., Rose G., Grace A. and Mattie L., (infant).

CHARLES ECKEL, stockman, Section 1, P. O. Pontiac, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Philadelphia, January 9, 1836. He was principally reared and educated in Fulton County, Pa. When seventeen years of age he went west to Preble County, Ohio; served two years as apprentice to the carpenter and joiner's trade. Becoming tired of this he then removed to Ozaukee County, Wis., where he engaged in farming until 1864, at which time he enlisted in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, serving until the close of the war. For a time he was a resident of Michigan, coming from there to Kansas, in August, 1870, locating where he now resides, being a pioneer in that part. For eight years he was proprietor of the stage route between El Dorado and Humboldt. He was the first Postmaster in Prospect Township, when the Pontiac office was established. Mr. Eckel is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of H. He was married, in Wisconsin, to Miss Julia A. Zimpleman. They have eight children—John K., Charles B., Franklin F., George H., William M., Juenetta, Arabella, and Eva M.

CHARLES FOSTER, sheep raiser, Section 20, P. O. El Dorado, is a native of New York, and was born in Tioga County, September 4, 1842; was educated and reared in his native State, following agricultural pursuits all his life. He came to Kansas, locating where he now resides, in the spring of 1874. Has been eminently successful in sheep husbandry, of which he has made a specialty. He was married, in New York, to Miss Lucy Osborne, of Tioga County. By this union they have two children—Eugene and Alice.

HON. WILLIAM HARRISON, farmer, Section 26, Town 25, Range 6, P. O. El Dorado. He is familiarly known to all the early settlers of Butler and adjoining counties. He is a native of England, and was born in North Hamptonshire, near Rugby, August 14, 1813. In 1832 with his parents, he came to the United States, locating in the State of New York, where for four years he worked as a farm hand, attending the country district school for two winters, his educational advantages being very limited both in England and America. Coming West he settled in what is now Kendall County, Ill., where he followed agricultural pursuits for a number of years, and in 1837 he was married to Miss Mary A. Hull, of Lewis County, N. Y. The spring of 1858, with his family, he moved to Kansas, settling in what he supposed was part of what is now Butler County. There he built a cabin, and turned his attention toward developing a farm. When the lines were run a short time afterward, it was found that his claim was on the Osage strip, consequently, he was obliged to relinquish his home. In the spring of 1859 he settled where he now resides, on Harrison Creek, which was named in his honor (formerly it was Beamis Creek). Mr. H. passed through all the inconveniences incident to the early settler in a new country, besides the additional drawbacks Kansas was heir to by the drouth of 1860. He was identified with the early educational interests in his locality, and it was largely through his efforts that church services were held occasionally, in those primitive days, in that sparsely settled portion. In 1869 he was elected to the office of Probate Judge, holding the office four years. Previous to that time had been a member of the State Legislature, and Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, doing most of the writing while Chairman of the Board, the Clerk having joined the Federal Army. Politically, the Judge is of Republican views. Mrs. Harrison's death occurred on Harrison Creek. They had fourteen children, seven of whom are living—Charles S., Franklin, Hugh, John M., Lucretia, Julia and Alice. Charles and Franklin were soldiers in the Eleventh Kansas during the war, from its beginning until the close. Mr. H. was married again, in Kansas, to Mrs. Emily C. Haines, nee Tucker, a native of Vermont, but was reared in Ohio. Mrs. Harrison was among the early settlers of Northern Kansas, and passed through the ordeal of pioneering.

H. W. HINKLE, stockman, Section 30, P. O. El Dorado. Is a native of West Virginia, and was born October 19, 1847. At an early age removed to Tazewell Co., Ill., where he was educated and reared. Came to Kansas, locating where he now resides, in 1878. Mr. H. is numbered among the solid stockmen of the township. He was married, in Illinois, to Miss Kittie Beaver, by this union they have four children—Nellie, Minnie, Dora and Grace.

HARRIE JONES, fruit grower and dealer, Section 26, P. O. El Dorado, became a resident of Butler County in 1868, and for the past eleven years has devoted his attention to the working of a fruit farm, which at present embraces the largest and best collection in Butler County. Mr. J. is a practical nurseryman, and has been eminently successful in all his undertakings. He is a native of Iowa, and was born in Henry County, September 20, 1844. In 1859 came to Kansas, locating in Osage City. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eighth Kansas, doing good service until the close; was mustered out as First Sergeant. During his residence in Butler County, has been Deputy Sheriff, and otherwise identified. Was married, in Kansas, to Miss Emma E. Packard, of Kansas. They have five children—Grace, Myrtle, Lena, Walter and Jessie.

J. OSBORN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 28, P. O. El Dorado, is a native of Tioga County, N. Y., and was born June 29, 1841. Was educated and reared in the Empire State. He came to Kansas in 1874, settling where he now resides. His wealth comprises over 500 acres, on which are situated a fine residence and out buildings. He is engaged extensively in stock, making a specialty of blooded horses. On his farm is a well arranged mill for grinding feed for stock, and with which he also does considerable custom work. Mr. O. has been eminently successful as a farmer. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace a few years, and has been identified with the educational interests of his district. He was married, in New York, to Miss Mary E. Hollenbeck; they have two daughters by this union—Annie D. and Jennie E., both highly educated and recognized teachers of ability in Butler County. The family are associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JESSE PARKER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 29, P. O. El Dorado, is a native of Macoupin County, Ill., and was born April 28, 1849. He was educated and reared in his native State. In 1870 he came to Butler County, Kan., where he has been identified with its agricultural interests. He was married, in Illinois, to Miss E. C. Parker. They have two children—Zula, and an infant. Mr. P. is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Parker, the father of Jesse, who is also a farmer in Prospect Township, is a native of Virginia, and was born Febuary 7, 1813. When one year old moved with his parents to Kentucky, where he resided for several years, and was married to Miss Cynthia Rhodes, of Greyson County, Ky. They have eight children living—Nancy, Mary J., Joel, Jesse, Emmeline, Annie, Sarah F., Effie L. Mrs. P. died in Illinois. He married his present wife in Macoupin County. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Parker. They have three children—Lenora, Nellie and Isaac. Mr. P. came to Butler County, Kan., in 1878, and is numbered among its solid farmers.

R. H. WILLIAMS, farmer and stock raiser Section 28, P.O. El Dorado, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Scott County, December 4, 1842; at an early age removed with parents to Clay County, Ill., where he was educated and reared. He eventually emigrated to Iowa, locating in Mills County, where, in 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving up to the close; he was in the trans-Mississippi Department. For a few years was a resident of Colorado, coming from there to Butler County, Kan., in the spring of 1877. He was married, in Iowa, to Miss Jane Purtle. They have five children—Waldo, George, Maggie, John and Helen. His father, G. A. Williams, who resides on Section 28, Prospect Township, located in Kansas in 1882. He is a native of Oneida County, N. Y., and has been a resident of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Colorado. In Indiana he was married to Miss Mary Tipton, a native of Pennsylvania. By this union has four children living, R. H. being the oldest; the others are John A., Maggie and Helen.

R. C. WRENN, farmer, Section 22, P.O. El Dorado, is a native of Virginia; was born April 11, 1816; at an early age he removed to Ohio, where he was educated and learned the millwright and carpenter's trade. For several years he carried on an extensive business in Cincinnati, also in St. Louis, and later at Waverly, Mo., and Ottawa, Kan.; having some reverses in the latter place, he settled where he now resides, in Butler County, in the fall of 1870, being among the first on the prairie. He was in very limited circumstances at that time, and to make matters more disastrous, he had his house torn to pieces by a cyclone. He has, however, by industry, improved a good farm. He is on the shady side of life. His house is surrounded by a fine grove, which he has planted and tended. Mr. W. was married, in Ohio, in 1840, to Miss Mary M. Kinneger, of that State. They have seven children—Louisa, Jennie, Roseitha, Lafayette, Katie, Clarence and Walter.

SPRING TOWNSHIP.

J. H. ARMSTRONG, farmer and stock raiser, Section 4, P.O. El Dorado, is a native of Delaware County, N. Y., and was born January 26, 1846; he was raised and educated in his native State, after which he emigrated to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he resided until the spring of 1879, when he became a resident of Butler County. During the war he served a year and a half in the Second New York Volunteer Infantry. Mr. A. has been twice married; first, to Miss Henrietta Grote, now deceased. They had three children—Lewis, Nick and Eddie. His present wife was formerly Mrs. Jennie Fisher, *nee* Longman. They have one son—Ross.

S. R. GROW, farmer and stock raiser, Section 6, P. O. Augusta, was born in Windsor County, Vt., in 1818. In 1855 he located at Manchester, Delaware Co., Iowa, being one of the first settlers in that part. For a number of years he was officially identified there, having been Justice of the Peace and held other offices. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1872 and located where he now resides. He has been closely associated with the progress of Spring Township. Mr. G. has been twice married—first in Vermont, to Miss Susan Lyman, of Royalton, Vt., now deceased. He was married in Dubuque, Iowa, to Miss Aggie Howard, a native of Otsego County, N. Y. By this union they have one son, Sanford H., who resides with his parents. Mrs G. is a lady of culture, and followed the vocation of school teaching in Kansas for a few years. She was formerly affiliated with the Episcopalian Church, but at present is associated with the Presbyterian, as is also Mr. G. Politically, Mr. G. is a Republican.

JOHN MANNION, farmer and stock raiser, Section 5, P. O. Augusta. He is one of the pioneers and solid farmers of Spring Township. He is a native of Ireland, and was born in County Galway about the year 1824. In 1847 he came to the United States. For a number of years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Macon County, Mo., coming from there to Kansas in 1867, locating where he now resides on the 4th of July in that year. Mr. M. had all the difficulties to contend with the first few years in Kansas, and has been eminently successful as a farmer. He was early identified with the school interests of his district. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Margaret Gormley. They have had eleven children—Katie, Mary A., Maggie, Ella, Thomas P., John, Eliza, William H. and James C. Lost two—Mollie and an infant.

McKENZIE SUMNER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 3, P.O. El Dorado, was born in Madison County N. Y., in 1838. Was there educated and resided until 1857, when he emigrated to Michigan, where he resided until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the Nineteenth Michigan, serving over two years, when he was transferred to the Seventeenth U. S. Colored Regiment. Was Regimental Quartermaster, and for a time was Post Quartermaster at Nashville. In 1868 came to Kansas, settling in Cherokee County, being among the pioneers there. The fall of 1875 came to Butler County, where has since been identified with its agricultural interests. He was married in Michigan to Miss Annice E. Hodges. By this union has nine children—Annice, George M., Cora, Thos. W., Roy E., Levi, Harry T., Sarah and Mora.

J. R. WARD, farmer and stock raiser, Section 6, P. O. El Dorado, came to Butler County the spring of 1868. In 1869 settled in Benton Township, being one of the pioneers in that part. He took an active part in organizing school district No. 25, and was identified generally with the interests of Benton up to 1874, when he removed to his present homestead. He was one of the prime movers in forming the agricultural and horticultural societies in Butler County. Mr. W. is a native of England, and was born October 14, 1838. At an early age came to the United States with parents, locating in Cook County, Ill., where he was educated and reared. During the rebellion he served four and a half years in the Thirty-Ninth Illinois Volunter Infantry, participating in the capture of Fort Sumter and the surrender of Gen. Lee. Was Orderly Sergeant. He was married in Cook County, Ill., to Miss M. J. Medworth. By this union they have six children—Mary, Joseph, Susie, John, Ralph and Robert.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 35, P. O. Augusta, is a native of Ohio, and was born on December 19, 1833. Was educated and raised in the Buckeye State, and was married to Miss Seretta Counsil. In the winter of 1861 came to Butler County, Kansas, locating where he now lives. In 1874 was elected by the People's party Treasurer of the county. After serving out his term, held appointment of three months. He has been identified in local offices of the township. His landed estate is 1,000 acres. He is one of the most prominent stock men in the county.

A. L. WILSON, farmer and stock raiser, Sections 4 and 5, P. O. El Dorado, was born in Otsego County, N. Y. March 15, 1838. Was educated and resided in New York until the war, when he enlisted in the Thirty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, serving two years. From New York he emigrated to Indiana, settling in Whitley County, where he resided for seven years, coming from there to Kansas in June, 1871, and has since been a resident of Butler County, being one of the pioneer settlers of Spring Township. Mr. Wilson is numbered among the solid farmers of the county. Mr. W. has been twice married, his first wife being dead. Her name was Mrs. Catherine Cole. By this union had five children—David F., H. J., Ida M. Albert H. and Alice. His present wife was formerly Mrs. Eckly.

BLOOMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

J. G. BLUE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 10, P. O. Augusta, is a native of Ohio; was born in Ross County, February 22, 1824. Was reared and educated in Champaign County. For several resided in Illinois, where during the war he enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being mustered into the Thirty-second, in which he served nine months. In 1866 he came to Kansas, locating in Leavenworth County, where he followed farming until 1876, when he became a resident of Butler County. Mr. B. was married in Ohio to Miss Adaline Helmer. They have three children—Herbert L., Mary Ellen B. and Lettie.

G. C. WIRTH, farmer and stock raiser, Section 9, P. O. Augusta, is a native of Germany, and was born October 26, 1841. At an early age came to America, being in New York, Indiana and Missouri; came to Kansas, settling in Kickapoo, April, 1855. He soon after entered the Government employ, serving in various capacities for a number of years, part of the time as cook. During the war was with the army as teamster. For a time was located in the Cherokee Nation. In 1869 came to Butler County, being one of the first in the locality where he now resides. Mr. W. is one of the solid farmers and representative men of the county. He has been Township Trustee four terms, and held other local offices. He was married, in Butler County, to Miss Cordelia Ollinger. They have three children—Walter Carrie and Willie.

N. M. A. WITHROW, farmer and stock raiser, Section 17, P. O. Augusta, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Marion County February 21, 1824. He was reared, educated and resided in his native State until coming to Kansas in 1869. Mr. W. was one of the pioneers of Bloomington Township, and has been prominently associated with its growth and deuelopment Mr. Withrow was married in Kentucky to Miss Mary A. Yowell. They have three children—Sarah T., J. K. and Phœbe A.

WALNUT TOWNSHIP.

E. A. CEASE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 21, P. O. Augusta, is a native of Virginia, and was born in Augusta County, October 7, 1847. He was reared and educated in his native State, and came to Kansas in 1868, being among the pioneers of Walnut Township. For a number of years Mr. C. has been interested in the stock trade, and identified with the general progress of the county. During the war Mr. C. served two years in the Confederate army in the Twentieth Virginia Cavalry. He was married in Kansas to Miss Nannie J. Brooks. They have one son, Forrest Lee.

A. M. FROST, farmer and stock raiser, Section 18, P. O. Augusta, is a native of Wisconsin, and was born in Iowa County, August 9, 1849. He was educated and resided in his native State until 1873, when he came to Kansas, settling on his present farm. Mr. F. is a progressive agriculturist. He was married in Iowa to Miss Mary J. Hurst of that State. They have two children—Lula P. and F.

A. HARTENBOWER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 29, P. O. Douglass, was born in Putnam County, Ill., February 8, 1832. He was a resident of the Sucker State continually until he came to Kansas in the spring of 1872, when he settled in Butler County. Mr. H. is numbered among the substantial agriculturists of the county. He was married in Illinois to Miss Mary E. Allen, a native of Putnam County. They have nine children—Mina F. Mamie M. Annie B., Mattie M., Allen W., John E. William A. Edith L. and Jeremiah J. Mr. H. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

CLARK HASKIN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 20, P. O. Augusta, was born in Rutland County, Vt., July 7, 1831. In the spring of 1857 he came to Kansas, settling in Madison (now Lyon) County on a claim. Here he resided a few years, and in 1860, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs, removed to Van Buren County, Iowa. In 1862 he enlisted in the Third Iowa Cavalry, serving in the department of the Southwest until the close of the war. For two years he resided in Missouri, and in 1871 with family again came to Kansas, locating where he now resides. On returning to the State Mr. H. was in meagre circumstances, but has been eminently successful in stock raising and farming. Before coming to the State in 1857 he had traveled through the Southern States, and for a time was in Wisconsin, where, in 1855, at Muscoda he was married to Miss Almira Purdy of that State. By this union they have five children—Charles E., Lyda A., Frank M., Willie D. and Herman H.

REV. W. W. JARED, P. O. Augusta, is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Putnam County, July 1, 1849; was reared in his native State; receiving a theological education, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He came to Kansas in 1870, and took an active part in organizing the Methodist Episcopal Church South Society in Walnut Township. After a few years he went to Texas, returning to Butler County in 1881; has since been identified with the Walnut circuit. His first labors in the county were on the Walnt circuit.

G. W. LONG, farmer and stock raiser, Section 27, P. O. Augusta. Among the early settlers of Walnut Township was Mr. George Long, wife and family. They located there the spring of 1867, and have since been associated with its general improvements. They were the prime movers in organizing the Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church South Society, which is now in a flourishing condition. G. W., son of George Long, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Switzerland County, November 11, 1844. The spring of 1857 with parents came to Kansas, settling temporarily in Jackson County, afterwards in Morris County, coming from there to Butler. He was married in Butler County to Miss Martha Haines, a native of Tennessee. They have two children—Gertrude and Charles O.

G. A. METCALF, farmer and stock raiser, Section 30, P. O. Augusta. This enterprising farmer is a native of England and was born in Lancashire, September 5, 1846. When young came to the United States with his parents, locating in Iowa County, Wis., where he was educated and reared. In 1864, he enlisted in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, serving until the close of the war. In 1870 removed to Franklin County Iowa, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1878, when he became a resident of Butler County, Kan. He was married in Wisconsin to Miss Liddie Frost; they have four children—Mary E., Dora, Florence, and Ira.

W. M. PIERSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 30, P. O. Douglass, is a native of Morrow County, Ohio; was born October 21, 1843; was educated and reared in his native State. During the war served thirteen months in the Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the Department of the Tennessee. After the war he located in Iowa County, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming until July, 1870, when he emigrated to Kansas, settling where he now resides. Mr. P. was among the first settlers in this part of Walnut Township, and has figured substantially with the progress. He was married in Iowa to Miss Ella J. Lewis. They have four children—Eva R., Gailien M., Carrie E., and Mary A.

T. R. PURCELL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 33, P. O. Augusta, is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Hawkins County, March 4, 1844. Was educated and reared in his native State. During the Rebellion he gave his service to the Union cause, enlisting in the First Tennessee, under command of James P. Brownlow, serving two years and nine months; in 1870 Mr. P. came to Kansas, locating where he now resides; was among the early ones of that part; he was married in Kansas to Miss Alice U. Groomer; he was married a second time to Miss L. Matthews. He has three children, Nettie A., Josie E. and Mary E. He is a member of the Masonic order.

WILLIAM J. SNODGRASS, farmer and sheep raiser, Section 35, P. O. Augusta, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Rock Castle County, October 16, 1835. Was educated and reared in his native State. In 1870 came to Kansas, locating where he now resides, being among the early settlers in that part. Mr. S. was identified with the early school interests of the district. He was married in Kentucky to Miss Sarah F. Yowell; they have had twelve children—William C., Florence Y., Robert Lee, Emma, Annie J., Georgia A., Sarah E., Cora E., Andrew, Larken H., John S., and Minnie. They lost one son, James, the second oldest. Mr. S. is a member of the Masonic Order.

JAMES YOWELL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 26, P. O. Augusta, is a native of Kentucky; was born in Marion County, November 27, 1812; was educated and reared in his native State. In 1871, located permanently in Butler County, Kas.; had been to the State several times previous to this. Mr. Yowell was married in Kentucky, to Miss Rhoda Tucker. They have five children—Sarah Frances, Florence, Norman W., Alice and J. D. Mr. Yowell is one of Butler County's progressive citizens,

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

CAPT. H. A. BILLOW, farmer and stock raiser, Section 30, P. O. Rose Hill. Is a native of Pensylvania; was born in Cumberland County, January 30, 1842; was educated and reared in his native State. May 6, 1861, enlisted and was mustered in as bugler of Company C, Fourth United States Cavalry. Of twenty-one battles and engagements participated in, were Wilson's Creek, Perryville, Stone River and Shelbyville. Was twice wounded, one being a severe one on the scalp. A portion of the time was Sergeant Major. Was honorably discharged at Colleoka, Miss., at the expiration of three years. On May 23, 1864, re-enlisted in Company H, Fifth United States Cavalry, as a private. Was soon promoted to Sergeant, and for one year carried the colors for the First Division, from which position he was discharged as First Sergeant, and promoted to Second Lieutenant of Company I, Sixth United States Cavalry. March 1, 1867, was breveted Captain, serving in that capacity until October 8, 1869, when he was honorably discharged at Fort Ridgeley. During his last term in the service participated in fourteen engagements, among which were Winchester, Cedar Creek, Gordonville and Appomatox Court House. There are but few, if any, who contributed more towards suppressing the Rebellion than Captain Billow. On retiring from the army, located in Martin County, Minn., which was his home until the spring of 1871, when he became a resident of Butler County, Kas., settling two miles north of where he now resides. Since 1878 has been on Section 30. The Captain is a member of the G. A. R., and Past Commander of the Post at Augusta. He is a stanch Republican and a genial gentleman. He was married in Pennsylvania to Miss B. E. Garber. They have one daughter—Minnie.

DAVID B. MEEKER, stockman, Section 34, P. O. Rose Hill. One of the representative stockmen and agriculturists of Pleasant township, is Mr. Meeker, who in 1878 located in Butler County. He is a native of Illinois. Was born in Macon County, August 22, 1857. Was educated and reared in his native State. He was married, in Kansas, to Miss Mary E. Cooley, of Butler County.

THOMAS B. SPURRIER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 28, P. O. Rose Hill. One of the most progressive and enterprising agriculturists of Pleasant Township is Mr. Spurrier. He became identified with the early development of southern Kansas, locating his present farm in 1871, remaining on the same about eight months. In 1877 with family returned taking up their abode permanently. Mr. S. "hails" from Lansing, Iowa, where for a number of years, he was extensively engaged in contracting and plastering. While a resident of that city was prominently associated officially at different periods. During the Rebellion he was one of the Iowa volunteer soldiers who contributed amply in defense of the Union cause. Since his advent in the State has improved a desirable farm, the general surroundings of which indicate comfort and prosperity. Mrs. S., his estimable wife, is a lady of refined tastes and an excellent manager of household affairs.

H. C. STALEY, merchant and postmaster, Rose Hill, settled in Pleasant Township in the spring of 1872, engaging in agricultural pursuits, being among the pioneers in this part. Was appointed Postmaster in the spring of 1880, and has since been engaged in merchandising. Mr. S. came to this State in 1870, his home being at Emporia a few years. He is a native of North Carolina and was born June 3, 1845. Was married, in North Carolina, to Miss Mary G. Cox. They have three children, Charley W., Frank B. and Fred H.

D. W. ULAM, farmer and stock raiser, Section 20, P. O. Douglass; is a native of Pennsylvania. Was born in Armstrong County, March 15, 1845. For a number of years was a resident of Scott County, Iowa, where in 1863, he enlisted in the Second Iowa Cavalry, serving until the close in the Western department. The spring of 1878, Mr. U. came to Butler County. He ranks among the progressive and enterprising citizens of southern Kansas. He was married, in Iowa, to Miss Emma Parkhurst. They have four children by this union, Peter, Clara, Mary and John. Mr. U. is a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W. and the G. A. R. Douglass Post.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

E. COPLAND & SON, wool growers, Section 35, P. O. Douglass. Of the representative wool growers, not only in Kansas but the United States, few are more prominent than E. Copland & Son. They came to Kansas, locating in Butler County in 1871. Mr. E. Copland purchasing at that time upwards of 800 acres of land, and turned his attention to wheat growing and general farming. In 1876 they turned their attention to sheep husbandry, which has since received their entire attention. The American Merino sheep, of which their flock is composed, is conceded by "growers" to be the sheep for Kansas. Their clip the spring of 1883 was a satisfactory one, and for the benefit of those interested we give a few figures, viz.: Stock rams sheared 36 pounds; yearlings, 23 pounds; ewes with lambs, 24 pounds each; one dry ewe sheared 25 pounds. The Coplands are among the most practical in their line, and their wool commands the highest figures in the market. Mr. E. Copland is a native of Indiana, and was born in Delaware County, April 11, 1827. When eight years of age removed to Shelby County, Ind., which was his home until 1844, when he came to Illinois, residing respectively in Menard, Logan and Mason counties. In the latter county for several years was engaged in the hardware trade. He was married in Illinois to Miss Susan Redsecker. They have two sons—E. L., of Iowa, and H. H., the junior member of the firm.

H. B. FERGUSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 31, P. O. Mulvane. Mr. F. came to Butler County in the spring of 1871, and has since been identified with the farming interests of Richland Township, which he helped organize, and suggested the title "Richland," which was adopted. He was associated with forming the first school in the district, which was in 1872. Mr. F. is a native of Ohio, and was born in Richland County, February 22, 1836. Was principally educated and reared in Fayette County, Ohio. When the rebellion broke out he enlisted in Company A, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving one year. Returned home, and while recuperating, tendered his services to the Fayette County Minute Men, and for sixteen days was after the raider, John Morgan. He next enlisted in the First Ohio Cavalry, serving until the autumn of 1865. The greater portion of the time was farrier for Company A. After the war he located in McLean County Ill., which was his home until coming to Kansas. He was married in Illinois to Miss S. E., Rankin They have four children—William H., Levi E., Oscar A. and Arthur E. Mr. F. is member of the G. A. R. Among drawbacks he has had in the county was the loss of his residence, a few years ago by fire.

L. D. HIMEBAUGH, farmer and stock raiser, Section 34, P. O. Douglass, is a native of Ohio; was born in Washington County, April 6, 1846; was educated and reared in his native State. He became a resident of Butler County, Kan., in April, 1870, being among the first to make improvements in the southern part of the county. Since that date, has been identified with its agricultural interests. Mr. H. has been Township Trustee; is at present Justice of the Peace, and has been otherwise officially connected. He was married, in Wisconsin, to Miss Maria Walton. Mrs. H. has been a resident of Butler County, locating here in 1872.

J. H. HODGE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 1, P. O. Douglass. Mr. H. is a native of Tennessee; was born in Wilson County, January 14, 1821; when twenty years of age removed to Kentucky, which was his home until 1874, when he immigrated to Kansas, locating on present farm. He was married, in Kentucky, to Miss Nancy Tate. They have nine children by this union—James A., Thomas M., William C., Mary A., Martha, Charles W., Corda M., Hattie and Tempy Grace.

JOSEPH HOSTETLER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 30, P. O. Mulvane, is a native of Ohio; was born in Holmes County, January [illegible], 1833. At an early age, removed to Illinois, locating in Carroll County, which was his home for several years. He was a pioneer in the Northwestern country, being among the first to settle at Helena, Montana, being engaged in mining in that section. Mr. H. came from Illinois to Kansas in the spring of 1877. He is one of the solid farmers of Butler County. He was married, in Illinois, to Miss Eliza Malin. They have eight children—Lenora, Hattie, Freddie, George, Adel, Mattie, Eddie and Frank.

D REED, farmer and stock raiser, Section 12, P. O. Douglass. In the spring of 1870 Mr. R came to the county, locating on his present farm, being among the first in this part. The first few years he was on the plains, following the vocation of buffalo hunting. Mr. R. has done his part towards developing his township. He is a native of Indiana; was born in Delaware County in 1850; was educated and reared in his native State; was married, in Kansas, to Miss Phœbe Nichols. They have one daughter—Ethel M.

L. M. WILLIAMS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 5, P. O. Rosehill, is a native of West Virginia, and was born in Tyler County, January 14, 1841; was educated and reared in his native State. In the spring of 1865 he came to Kansas, locating in Douglass County, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1872, when he came to Butler County, locating where he now resides. For five years was Postmaster of Rosehill and was largely instrumental in having the office established. Mr. W. is one of the most sterling farmers of the county. He was married, in Kansas, to Miss Eliza J. McKaughan; they have seven children—Ida, Willard, Luella, Otto, Joseph, Clarence and Maud.

GLENCOE TOWNSHIP.

W. B. KEITH, farmer, P. O. Beaumont, was born in Lewis County, W. Va., January 11, 1821, and came to Miami County, Kansas, April 11, 1855. Served three years in the Union Army, during the civil war, in the Third Kansas and Tenth Kansas, as private, mustered out as First Lieutenant; was engaged in twenty-eight battles and skirmishes, and with John Brown during the border warfare. Married in Virginia, March 9, 1843, to Rebecca P. Duvall, who died March 25, 1854, leaving two children—Martha Lorell and Pametia E. Prescott. May 9, 1860, married May M. Butler; children by this marriage are David T., May P., John E., James R. and Joseph L. Justice of the Peace; for sixteen years Township trustee. Capt. Keith settled on Section 14, Township 27, Range 7, Butler County, in the spring of 1875; member of church 42 years; member of G. A. R.; was with John Brown at battles of Black Jack, Washington Creek and Titus; had his clothes literally torn in pieces, but was never wounded; had many hair-breadth escapes; knew Quantrell as a teacher in Miami County, Kan.; was robbed by bushwhackers and taken on horseback to the bush to be hanged, but managed to escape, and lay three days and nights in the woods hiding from his pursuers. The Captain was an excellent shot with a Sharp's rifle; it is said that he could put nine shots in ten into the head of a salt barrel at a half mile distance.

G. W. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Leon, came from Menard County, Ill., 1869, and settled on Section 5, Township 26, Range 6; born in New Jersey, August 22, 1821; married in Illinois, 1846, to Dasia Anderson of Kentucky; have had eight children, five now living—Emma W., Richie, Arthur P., Lucy A., Dasia Bell and Annie E. Been Township Treasurer and School Director; family all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Second Methodist Church in Butler County, organized in a cabin, now standing on the place.

ROCK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

DANIEL KINSEY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 30, P. O. Douglass. This gentleman is a native of Ohio; was born June 25, 1837. For a number of years was a resident of Vermillion County, Ill. In 1861 he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving over three years when honorably discharged. For seven months and ten days was a prisoner, being held principally at Danville, Va. The spring of 1870 Mr. K. came to Kansas, locating where he now resides, being among the early farmers in this part. Has been closely associated with the progress of the community. He took an active part in organizing school district No. 30, and it was largely through his efforts that the present elegant schoolhouse was erected. Mr. K. was married in Illinois, to Miss Matilda Pillars. They have a family of eight children—B. F., Ida E., William H., Margaret J., E. Z., John W., Cora A. and Charles E. He is a member of the G. A. R., and a charter member of the Douglass Post.

J. W. PLUMMER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 7, P. O. Douglass, is a native of North Carolina, and was born in Davis County, September 4, 1826. At an early age removed to Indiana, where he was educated, reared and married to Miss Nettie Stewart, of Putnam County. In 1860 they emigrated to Kansas, settling in Pottawatomie County, where they resided until the spring of 1870, when Butler County became their abiding place. Mr. and Mrs. P. were prominent in organizing the Christian Society of Muddy Creek. The children born to them were ten in number—James J., Ephraim, John F., Martha E., Minerva, Lizzie J., Cynthia A., Nancy F., Nettie O., Eva M.

LABETTE COUNTY.

BOUNDARIES AND NATURAL FEATURES.

LABETTE County is in the southeastern part of Kansas, in the second tier of counties from Missouri. It is bounded on the north by Neosho County, on the East by Crawford and Cherokee counties, on the south by the Indian Territory, and on the west by Montgomery County.

The general surface of the county is undulating, sloping gently toward the south in the direction of the flow of the streams. Along the water courses, are broad level bottom lands, comprising in the aggregate about one-fifth of the entire area of the county. That particularly along the Neosho is remarkable for its extent, beauty and fertility. Rising gracefully from these, are the undulating and picturesque divides. The soil generally is of superior fertility, all of which is susceptible of cultivation, there being no waste land to speak of in the county.

The county is well watered, being traversed by the Neosho River from north to south, with which numerous creeks become confluent, the most important of these being Big and Little Labette, Hackberry, Snow, Big Hill and Pumpkin creeks and others of less size.

The Neosho River, famed for its unsurpassed beauty, is a stream of considerable magnitude on which small steamboats are run on pleasure excursions.

About ten per cent of the area of the county is timbered, which is confined to belts along the streams, and which vary in width from a half to three-quarters of a mile along the smaller streams, and to two miles along the Neosho River. The principal varieties are black walnut, hickory, pecan, sycamore, hackberry, red and white elm, red, burr, barren and Spanish oak, mulberry, willow, cottonwood and maple. The walnut timber is of the best variety and the trees of large size. The largest tree of this kind, in the county, was felled some time since, measuring nine feet in diameter. The hickory timber is considered of the best quality, and of finer grain than that found in the timbered States in the East, and is valued for its excellence in manufacturing. Much attention is given to the growth of artificial timber, and it is only a question of short time when the county will abound with cultivated forests.

Flag, sand and lime stone are abundant and of the best grades, valuable for building and paving purposes.

Coal is found in various parts of the county, but in such limited quantities, as not to justify extensive mining operations, there being only one or two places where mining is carried on in a small way.

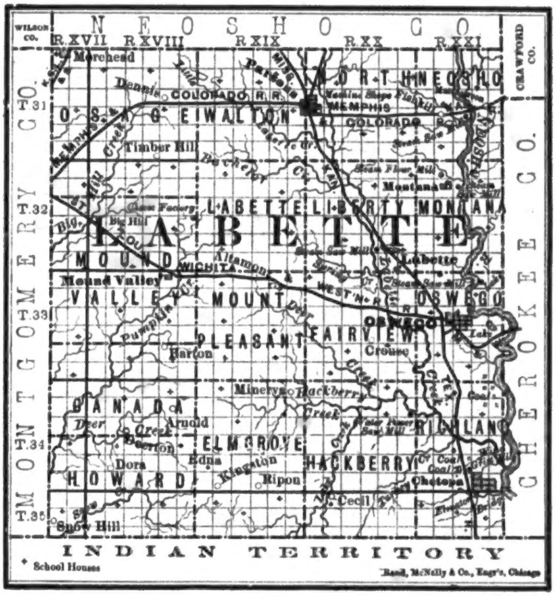

POPULATION (Federal Census.)

	1870.	1880.
(a) Canada Township	480	675
(b) Elm Grove Township	....	1,096
Fair View Township	464	852
(c) Hackberry Township	637	1,104
(d) Howard Township	....	752
Labette Township	282	626
Liberty Township	720	906
Montana Township	783	871
Mound Valley Township	275	1,408
Mount Pleasant Township	249	657
Neosho Township	515	728
North Township	581	895
Osage Township	930	1,394
Oswego City	1,196	2,351
Oswego Township	640	942
Parsons City	....	4,199
Richland Township, including Chetopa City	1,744	2,585
Walton Township	477	694
	9,973	22,735
Chetopa City	960	1,805

(a) In 1872, part detached to form Howard.
(b) Organized in 1870, from part of Hackberry.
(c) In 1870, part detached to form Elm Grove.
(d) Organized in 1872, from part of Canada.

EARLY HISTORY.

The territory now comprising Labette County formerly formed a part of the territory known as the Osage ceded lands. A portion of this territory was laid off, including the counties of Neosho and Labette, and was called Dorn County, in honor of A. J. Dorn, who acted as Indian Agent for the Osages and other tribes from 1857 to 1867. But the patriotic Legislature of 1865 did not favor the name Dorn, by reason of political affiliations, and changed it to that of Neosho. The treaty, through which the United States Government sought to obtain these lands from the Osages, had been pending for several years, but owing to the inauguration of the civil war, and the alliance of some of the tribe with the Confederate cause, its consummation was delayed. The treaty was made by the Government agents and he Indians at a trading post which stood near the town of Erie, September 25, 1865. It was then sent to Washington to be ratified by Congress and the President, and the bill authorizing the settlement of the newly acquired district, after undergoing amendment favoring the donation of a large tract to the railroads under proposal of building, was, with the treaty, ratified and signed by President Johnson.

The territory having thus come into the possession of the Government and opened to settlement, was soon overrun with settlers and emigrants. As a natural result of the situation, the north part of the county was first to be settled up, in which lay the controlling political influence. When settlements became established in the southern part, they began to agitate the division of the county, which now embraced an area inconveniently large. Among those in this section a political organization was effected, and in the fall of 1866 a full corps of county officers was elected; but not being in conformity to the laws, was pronounced invalid. At this election, C. H. Bent was chosen representative, who, when the session of the Legislature convened, went to the capital to take his seat, but his credentials were not recognized until the passage of the division act by that Legislature. Thus was the division of Neosho County effected, and the county of Labette created.

February 7, 1867, an act was passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, organizing Labette County, and defining its boundaries. It was to include the territory extending from the sixth standard parallel on the north, to the boundary of the State on the south, and from the Cherokee Neutral Lands on the east to the Osage Reserve on the west.

February 26, 1867, another act made these boundaries even more definite, by declaring that the western boundary of the Cherokee Neutral Lands should be identical with the eastern boundary of Labette County.

The next and thus far the latest legislation upon the subject, was an act apapproved March 3, 1868, and which took effect October 31, 1868, as follows:

> The county of Labette is bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the sixth standard parallel where the west line of the Cherokee Neutral Lands crosses said sixth standard parallel, etc., as in Section 2, of the act approved February 7, 1867, already quoted, with the following proviso:
>
> That the same shall be the boundaries of Labette County, unless the same shall be changed by the provisions of Section 12, of this bill; and in the event of said provisions taking effect, the boundaries shall conform to the provisions of said Section 12.*

It will be seen that Section 12, without its proviso, establishes the section line commencing at the southwest corner of Section 14, Township 31, Range 21, as the west line of Cherokee County. This section line is one mile and ninety rods west of the west line of the Cherokee Neutral Lands, which, without the proviso of Section 12, is the east line of Labette County. And, as the provisions of Section 12 never went into effect, there having never been any election held to determine whether this strip extending from the sixth standard parallel soutaward to the Neosho River, and one mile and ninety rods in width, the two sections of the statute conflict with each other in such a way as to place the strip in both counties. So far some of the settlers living thereon pay taxes in Labette County, some in Cherokee.

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* For the provisions of Section 12, see history of Cherokee County.

The area of Labette County, approximates 650 square miles, or 416,000 acres.

The county was named after Labette Creek, the largest stream except the Neosho River within its limits. According to tradition the creek obtained its name from the following incident: In the year 1845 some French trappers pitched their camp near a crossing of this creek a few miles above its confluence with the Neosho River. A meal was prepared and the Frenchmen had sat down to partake of it when a deer came in sight. A general chase ensued and the deer was killed. During the absence of the trappers from camp, in pursuit of the deer, a pole-cat came along and made himself so disagreeable that they returned but to depart at once. One of them, who knew the cause of the difficulty, exclaimed as he turned away: *"Oh! La Bete! La Bete!"* Oh! The beast! The beast! Afterwards the name took the form La Bette, and it is frequently so written in the county records. Generally, however, it is written Labette.

The exact date when the first white man made anything like a permanent settlement in what is now Labette County, is not fully determined. Some give it that John Mathews, who established a trading post where Oswego now is in 1840, was the first, and who certainly was the first of whom anything is no known, continuing here as he did until other settlements were made.

Not far from where Oswego now stands, were found the remains of an old ston chimney in ruins; overgrown auger holes in trees and bits of tobacco, pipes, etc., were found, and at another place timber had been cleared away and the ground showed marks of having been once cultivated; trees bearing marks of having been cut with an axe, the scars having long since been overgrown, gave positive evidence that white men had been here and formed some sort of a settlement prior to that made by Mathews. Farther than such traces, no information is found concerning the character of these settlers, nor what became of them.

As early as 1853, Dr. George Lilse, formerly a prominent physician of Belmont, Ohio obtained leave from A. J. Dorn, Indian Agent, to settle in the southeast part of the county, where he carried on a trading business and kept a sort of gun shop. Prior to this, however, James Childers had established a trading post near the same place.

Besides those named, this settlement numbered several others, among whom were G. Hanson, William Doudna, George Walker, Larkin McGee, McMurphy, ths Rogers and Blythe families, etc. In the early part of 1858, J. P. Barnaby, a preacher belonging to the Southern Methodist Church, established a circuit including this settlement and embracing a scope of country of about 150 miles around. In October of that year Rev. J. E. Ryan succeeded to the circuit. These parties, with a number of half breeds and Cherokee Indians along the Neosho, made up the bulk of the settlement that had been made within the territory afterward included within the limits of Labette County, up to the beginning of the Rebellion. At an early stage of the war, Mathews allied himself to the cause of the Confederacy, organized a body of Confederate troops, some of whom killed Union men and brutally treated the inhabitants; burned the town of Humboldt leaving only the Masonic lodge standing.

Several futile attempts were made to capture the band, which was finally pursued by a body of United States troops under Colonel Blunt, overtaken near Chetopa, and Mathews shot and killed, and his houses at Oswego burned. Some writers charge Mathews with being a heartless and brutal man, but this is denied by others, who say that Mathews was by no means a brutal character, but that his son John was a desperado, whose many deeds of crime and murder were often unjnstly imputed to his father. Mathews had an Indian wife and was probably unjustly charged with being surrounded by a pack of Indians, half-breeds, and ruffian whites, he being their leader and exponent.

These acts of disorder and invasion almost annihilated the settlement, some being killed, while others sought more congenial places. It is stated by good authority, that from 1860 to 1865 there were only two white men living within the limits of the county, during any part of this period, so effectually did the disorder produced by the Rebellion destroy the embryo settlements. These were S. M. Collins and A. T. Dickerman, who settled near where Erie was afterward located, and who, in July, 1865, by permit of White Hair, chief of the Osages, removed to a point on Labette Creek about four miles south of the present site of Oswego.

During the fall of 1865, after peace was declared and order restored, the return of refugee settlers began to be made, while others, returning from the wars, finding their places filled or their fortunes destroyed by reason of the conflict, turned to the West with the hope of becoming established in its opening fields and regaining what in the defense of their country, they had lost of time and money. The settlers who came during this time settled along the Neosho valley, extending to the line of the Indian Territory, among whom were: J. C. Rexford, A. P. Elsbee, C. C. Clover, D. M. Clover, Bergen Van Ness, C. E. Simmons, B. F. Simmons, John Modesitt, Norris Harrar, Cal. Watkins, William White and sons, Grant Reaves and others.

The news of the treaty of September 25, 1865, being made with the Osage Indians, and the prospect of the land being soon opened to settlement, was the main stimulus in bringing in settlers, who soon flocked in by the hundreds. After the treaty had been duly signed, and while it was pending before Congress and awaiting ratification by the President, the settlers were in the most anxious suspense. The Indians had gone West upon their annual hunting expedition and most of the whites had come in in their absence and laid claim to their lands.

Realizing their want of authority, the settlers were very much alarmed lest the treaty should not be fully completed and the return of the Indians find them trespassers, insomuch that the inquiry, "Is the treaty ratified yet?" or "When do you think the Osages will return?" became common among settlers. The imperfect and limited means of obtaining information, since postoffices were distant and but few papers found their way thither, added to the necessity of one neighbor seeking his information from another who, perchance, might be in possession of it.

True to the fears of the settlers, the Indians returning found their little farms occupied by the whites, without authority, the treaty not having been ratified nor the Indians paid for their lands according to the stipulations of the treaty. The heavy immigration during the spring of 1866, largely increased the number of settlers, and the Osages were dissatisfied with this unwarranted occupation of their lands. They accordingly demanded of their agent, Maj. Snow, that the intruders be removed, which the settlers were fearful would be done sooner or later. A military order was published commanding all settlers without special permit to at once remove from the territory. This move on the part of the agent, created considerable consternation among settlers and checked immigration.

In May, 1866, about 300 of the settlers assembled in a convention near the mouth of Hickory Creek to determine what was best to be done. It was the voice of the convention to appoint a deputy, whose duty it was to negotiate terms with Agent Snow and the Osages, by which the settlers might be permitted to remain and cultivate their claims. The deputy, whom they had appointed, at once entered upon the discharge of his duty, and upon approaching the lordly official, was treated with humiliating contempt. The agent would listen to nothing, but domineeringly asserted that the settlers must remove or they would be expelled and roughly handled. But his humble petitioner gave him to understand there were many brave men among the alleged wrong-doers, who were not to be frightened by threats. Snow at length became less austere, and an arrangement was finally perfected by which the Osages were willing to allow the settlers to remain by their paying $1 per year, until the treaty was ratified, for the occupancy of a claim, which met the approval of all parties concerned.

The winter of 1866 will long be remembered by the early settlers, as a season of hardship, suffering and dismay. The winter was cold and bleak, with much rainfall, so that the streams were swollen full bank most of the time, which, without ferry or bridges, became impassable by teams, and thus travel and communication were almost entirely cut off, and the settlers literally hemmed in. The dwellings were but rude huts, insufficient to keep out the penetrating winds or the rain, and in consequence there was much sickness. Provisions were often scant, by reason of having to be procured from Missouri, having to be transported from fifty to a hundred miles by team, and being of the coarsest character, consisting chiefly of corn meal and rusty bacon. At one time, the settlers were almost destitute of provisions. Copious rains had prevailed, and the streams were boisterous and impassable As soon as the water had run down, so that the creeks and rivers could be safely forded, teams were dispatched to Missouri to procure provisions. During their absence the rains again set in and the streams again filled, and when the teams reached the Neosho, in return, they found it impossible to cross. Numbers had gathered on the opposite side of the river, anxious to have some means devised by which they might obtain rations. Finally a sort of raft was improvised and launched on the perilous stream, upon which the provisions were transported and dealt out in measure to the famishing men, women and children. Added to this, the feed for stock gave out and nearly all the cattle and horses died, either from disease or starvation. Spring came, the weather had become settled, but many whose stock had died during the winter were without teams to cultivate their lands, nor had they means to procure others. In all, it was a time which required brave men and stout-hearted women to endure.

The treaty with the Osages was ratified during the summer of 1866, and the Indians being paid for their lands were removed, and the territory thrown open to settlement. The stayed tide of immigration broke loose and spread its ebbing waters over the face of the country. The spring of 1867 found the valleys of the Neosho and all the important creeks and streams dotted with squatter shanties and resounding with the busy hum of civilized industry.

For some time bands of Indians roamed over the country on hunting expeditions, stealing and demanding rents from the settlers, which they frequently extorted from the timid, and terrifying women and children by their presence and intruding manners; but they were perfectly harmless to life and person.

In February, 1866, the settlers living on Labette and Hackberry creeks, realizing the strength of unity and uniform action, organized what was called the Labette and Hackberry Mutual Protection Society, for the purpose of protecting its members in their persons, claims and other property. G. W. Kingsbury was made president and A. T. Dickerman secretary. A similar and more extensive organization was soon afterward formed among the settlers along the Neosho, and which soon absorbed the former. In May, the Labette County Vigilance Committee of 1866 was formed, and its decisive and determined action and speedy retributive justice became a terror to law breakers. In no instance, however, did the punishment meted out extend to any very serious length. It remained for after years to present to the world a deed of brutality and bloodshed unparalleled, perhaps, in the annals of criminality. In February, 1871, a family of Hollanders, named Bender, settled on a claim in the west part of the county, about thirteen miles west of Parsons, the residence standing near the wagon road leading from Osage Mission to Independence. The family consisted of John Bender, aged sixty, his wife, aged about fifty-five, Kate, aged twenty-three, and a young man, a son, of about the same age, the relation of the latter being uncertain, since the young woman passed sometimes as the wife of the young man and again as his sister.

The house was a small frame, 16x24 feet, and divided into two apartments by a cloth partition, the front room being used as a storeroom in which they kept a small stock of goods. It was the custom of travelers on this road to stop at the place for meals, whom they brutally murdered, either for their money or to satisfy a blood-thirsty desire, since some of those murdered were known to be penniless. For some time they had been carrying on their work of human butchery before the discovery was made. Dead bodies had been found floating in the river, the cause of their death being unknown; but afterward it was supposed to be the work of the Benders.

In May, 1873, Silas Tale was passing the place, and, attracted by its look of desertion, and the starving condition of the animals about, reported the matter to L. F. Dick, Township Trustee, who, in company with a man named York, began to investigate the place. York's brother had disappeared while endeavoring to discover what had become of a man named Longoer and a little girl, who had started on their way back to Iowa by team and wagon from Independence. The team with which they started was fonud wandering upon the prairie, but the individuals had never been heard from. Upon examination the place was found as reported by Tale, the house being in order apparently as if occupied, but with no signs of any person about. As they entered the house they were met with a strong stench as that of decayed human flesh. The smell appeared to come from beneath the floor, and on endeavoring to pry up the floor a trap door was found in the center of the back room, over which stood a table. Beneath this door a hole about six feet deep was made in the ground, in which was found clotted blood. The lot back of the house, which was always kept freshly stirred, was examined and graves found. Upon exhuming the bodies, which had been buried in all manner of shapes—some with their heads downward and feet almost protruding through the ground, etc.—the body of Dr. William York, of Independence, was found; also that of the man Longoer and the little girl, besides those of four others, all of whom were identified.

The Benders, fearing detection, had fled the place some time in April, 1873, Attempts to discover the fiends were at once made. Several arrests were made of parties thought to be accomplices, but no revelation could be extorted. Tde escape of the parties was so complete that no trace of them was discovered for years after, although the impression has been that they met their just doom at the hands of their pursuers soon after their flight. The impression was confirmed into conviction in December, 1882, by an article published in the St. Louis *Republican*, the information being given by Capt. J. C. Reevs, who was living at Independence, Kan., at the time the tragedy occurred. The statement in substance was as follows:

The Benders kept an inn on a lonely road leading from Parsons to Cherryvale. The house stood in a wide open prairie, in the western part of Labette County, about six miles from Cherryvale.

It was usual for travelers to stop at the place for meals, and often took lodging over night. It was so arranged in the house, that when a traveler was seated at the table, a thin curtain hung loosely behind him, through which might be seen the position of his head. When anyone, whom the Benders supposed had money or valuables upon their person, stopped for a meal, they were given a seat at the table in front of this curtain, and while dispatching the meal, they were struck a blow upon the head with an axe or hammer in the hands of some one behind the curtain. The victim was either killed outright by the blow, or badly stunned, in which case he would be treated to additional blows until life was extinct. After this, his pockets were rifled of their contents, and the body was dropped through the trap door in the floor, into the pit beneath, and from here it was taken, under cover of night, and buried in a rude grave in the lot behind the house. For some time they had carried on their bloody work without detection. The disappearance of Dr. York, a citizen of Independence, and the search that was made to ascertain what had become of him, led to their discovery.

Dr. York had gone to Fort Scott, Kan., to sell a house and lot in that place. The sale was negotiated, but no money was paid, and York, having completed his business, started back to Independence. His wife was very ill at the time, and his return was expected the same night. Failing to put in an appearance, his brother, Col. York, aware of the critical condition of the doctor's wife, went in search of him. Reaching Parsons, Col. York found that his brother had been seen at that place; that he had purchased some cigars, and had left for Independence. Col. York then followed him up, making inquiry for him along the way, finding that he had been seen by three or four different persons between Parsons and the Bender place. Reaching the latter, he made inquiry if they had seen Dr. York, to which they replied that they had seen nothing of him. No traces of his having been seen beyond this point could be found. Col. York returned to Independence, got Sheriff Stone, and the two went to the Bender place. A conversation was had with John Bender, which gave them little satisfaction, but was such as to arouse their suspicions. They rode back to Independence, secured a party of men, who on the next morning repaired to Bender's house for the purpose of making some investigations. Arriving at the place, they found it deserted by the occupants. The premises were then searched, and in the rear of the house the ground showed to have been freshly stirred. Upon a removal of the loose earth, the body of Dr. York was found. Further search discovered the bodies of several other victims. The fresh trail of a wagon could be seen leading from the house across the prairie in a northerly direction. Hon. William Wright and S. S. Peterson, Deputy United States Marshal, two of the searching party, followed this trail. It led them to Thayer, a town about twelve miles to the north. Here they found the team and wagon which the Benders had abandoned, to take the train north on the L., L. & G. railroad. A dispatch was at once sent to the conductor of the train upon which they left, making inquiry in regard to them. In reply, the conductor informed them that the party had left the train at Chanute, or New Chicago. A dispatch was directed to the agent at the latter place, who, in return, reported that he had sold the Benders tickets to Chetopa, a town on the southern part of Labette County, about two miles from the Indian Territory. Wright and Peterson returned to the Bender residence, where they found Col. York and Sheriff Stone. Informing them of their discoveries, the four men hastily started for Chetopa with a relay of fresh horses. Arriving at Oswego, they again changed horses, and started for Chetopa, distant only nine miles. Arriving at the town, they learned that the Benders had taken a team and wagon that had been in waiting for them, and had gone in a southwesterly direction to Grand River, a distance of about thirty miles in the Territory. They also learned that the runaways were only about three hours' travel ahead of them. The pursuit was again hotly pressed and the fugitives were overtaken at a point about four miles from Grand River. They were immediately halted, and being confronted with imputation of their beastly crimes, the entire party was shot and killed. A hole was made in which the four bodies were buried. Thus, unceremoniously, was just and retributive punishment meted out to the Benders for their many dastardly crimes.

RAILROADS.

Labette County is abundantly supplied with the advantages of railroad transportation, four distinct lines of road running through the county north and south, and east and west. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road passing along the east side of the county from north to south, was built in 1870, the line being projected from Hannibal, Mo., to Denison, Texas. A branch called the Neosho Division, from Parsons to Junction City, on the Kansas Pacific Road, was also built at the same time. The St. Louis & San Francisco Road, entering the county on the east side about midway from north to south, and passing across the county in the direction a little north of west, was constructed in 1879. The Memphis, Kansas & Colorado Road, passing across the north part of the county, terminating at Cherryvale, was built during the same year. This road was built as a narrow gauge, but in the fall of 1882 it came into the hands of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad Company, and was made a standard gauge, and the name changed to that of this company. The Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad, built in 1871, passes through the northwest corner of the county on which Morehead Station is located.

ORGANIZATION AND OTHER COUNTY MATTERS.

The question relative to the division of Neosho County became agitated by those living in the southern part, in the summer of 1866. In November of that year they thought to establish a government of their own by the election of a full set of officials, which, no legal division of the county having as yet been made, or a new county created by the Legislature, was pronounced invalid. At this election C. H. Bent was chosen representative for this district, but not bearing legal credentials, was not admitted to a seat. The Legislature soon after assembling took the matter in hand, and passed the division act by which Labette County was created, and when this was done, Bent was duly admitted to a seat in the House

Upon the adjournment of the Legislature in February of the next spring, Bent called upon the Governor, S. J. Crawford, and secured the appointment of county officers, and the temporary location of a seat of government for the new county. Those appointed were: S. W. Collins, J. Rice and C. H. Talbott, Commissioners; Bergen VanNess, Probate Judge; Ellmore Craft, District Clerk; A. T. Dickerman, Clerk, and Benjamin Rice, Sheriff; and the county seat was temporarily located at Oswego.

An election was held on the third Tuesday of May, 1867, for the purpose of regularly electing county officers, at which Nathan Ames, D. C. Lowe and Mr. Shay, were elected Commissioners; Benjamin Rice, Sheriff; Bergen VanNess, Probate Judge; A. W. Jones, County Assessor; A. T. Dickerman, County Clerk; Ellsmore Craft, Clerk of the District Court; C. C. Clover, Treasurer; J. F. Newlon, Superintendent of Schools, and J. W. Parkinson, County Attorney.

The county is divided into sixteen civil township organizations.

With the creation of the county, Oswego was made temporary county seat. The question of the selection of a permanent location of a county seat came before the people in regular election on the third Tuesday of May, 1867. Three places were voted upon, namely, Oswego, Montana and Salem. The vote on each of these stood as follows: Oswego, 156; Montana, 145, and Salem, 84. Since no one place received a majority of all votes cast, there was no choice made. The Commissioners then ordered a special election for locating the seat of government, to be held in two weeks following. The two places receiving the highest number of votes at the last election were the places to be voted upon, which were Oswego and Montana. The election was duly held, and resulted in favor of Oswego, where the seat of government became permanently fixed.

The building first used by the county as a court house, was a small wooden house which the town had erected for school purposes, and was among the first buildings erected in Oswego. After the erection of a new schoolhouse, the town donated the old building to the county for a court house, which, with a small addition that was built to it, served as a court house until the erection of the new court house, in the early part of 1880. The old house, however, was insufficient for the accommodation of all the offices, part of which were kept in whatever place could be secured suitable for the purpose.

The new court house building, a moderately large, plain, two-story brick structure, was built by the citizens of Oswego, and donated to the county.

The first term of the District Court for Labette County began October 7, 1867, with William Spriggs, Judge; R. S. Cornish, Clerk; Benjamin A. Rice, Sheriff, and D. W. Clover, Deputy Clerk.

The first case tried was that of J. P. May vs. John Staginwall, and was an appeal from the Court of James Logan, Justice of the Peace.

The first case brought in the District Court, was that of Jesse A. Shoat against Mary A. Shoat, for divorce, which was withdrawn by the plaintiff, the costs being taxed against him.

H. C. Cook was elected Clerk of the District Court, in the fall of 1874, and has since succeeded to the office at each recurring election.

SCHOOLS AND COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Nothing speaks more highly for the intelligence and progressive spirit of the settlers of Labette County than the early attention they gave toward establishing schools. No sooner had a few gathered together than a school of some sort was provided and maintained for the intellectual training of the youth. And among the first buildings to be erected was that great indicator of material and mental progress, the schoolhouse. As early as 1867 a district was unofficially organized, which included within its limits the town of Oswego, in which a school was taught by Mrs. Herbaugh, and was the first school taught in Labette County. The house in which it was kept stood on Tibbett's farm, in the south part of the town. The building was made of logs, and without a floor, except the bare earth, with rude seats and no desks. Owing to sickness among the pupils the school was broken up before the expiration of the term. This school, although the first in the county, was not the first public school. With the organization of the county, J. F. Newlon held the office of County Superintendent, by appointment of the Governor of the State. Immediately on entering upon the duties of the office he officially organized school districts in the east part of the county, numbered from one to twenty-five inclusive; some of which became disorganized from time to time, which upon re-organization disarranged the order of time in which the respective formations took place. The district in which Oswego is situated being the first organized, became No. 1, and in which the first public school was taught by Robert Elliott, at a salary of $50 per month. No school building had been erected, and a small frame house was rented, and a "frolic" was made to fit it up, or rather supply furniture suitable for the necessities of the school. Among the tools brought for the construction was a two-inch auger, with which holes were bored in the rough planks and legs supplied; the planks hitherto resting upon large stones. In this way seating was provided, and the school building furnished.

The second school taught in the county was in a little log house on Big Hill Creek, about midway between Cherryvale and Mound Valley, and was district No. 19, one of the twenty-five first established by Superintendent Newlon.

The organization of districts did not correspond with any regular territorial lines, but as a general rule, followed upon streams where the earliest settlements were made. In 1867, seventy-three children attended school, fifteen of whom attended subscription school, and fifty-eight in the public schools. In 1879, twelve years later, there were ninety-seven school districts, and a school population of 7,373, and in 1882, there were 105 organized districts, and a population of 8,661, having an enrollment of 7,062, and an average daily attendance of 4,045, under the instruction of 130 teachers. Thus is seen that in a period of three years following 1879, the gain in the school population was more than 1,000 in number.

County institutes were early begun for the training of teachers to greater efficiency in their work. The first effort made in this direction was in 1869, when Robert Elliott was County Superintendent. It was held in a small frame, now used as a carpenter shop, and was both an interesting and profitable session, with about thirty teachers present, and several valuable instructors. These institutes have since been held annually, and are liberally attended and supported.

The Labette County Agricultural Society was formed in 1871; J. M. Wood was elected president of the association, C. B. Woodford, secretary, and C. O. Perkins, treasurer. Shortly after the organization was perfected, the exhibition grounds, comprising twenty-two and a half acres, were procured. These grounds have been fitted up as the means would justify. They are enclosed by a tight board fence, and supplied with floral hall, amphitheatre and other necessary buildings, and contain an excellent speed ring. Annual fairs have been held since the society was organized, and creditable displays have been made. C. Montague is now president of the association; C. A. Wilkin, secretary, and I. W. Patrick, treasurer. Much interest is manifested in the enterprise, which serves materially in stimulating and promoting a more exalted idea of agriculture, both theoretical and practical.

The Labette County Historical Society was organized July 16, 1878, through the exertions of Nelson Case, W. A. Starr and R. M. Donley, who were designated, by a few of the oldest settlers, a committee to take the necessary preliminary steps. At the date of its formation, the society embraced only about a dozen members. The original officers were: Nelson Case, president; George Lisle, vice-president, both of Chetopa; J. S. Waters, of Oswego, secretary; M. W. Reynolds, of Parsons, corresponding secretary; C. M. Monroe, of Fairview, treasurer. The present officers are: Nelson Case, president; W. A. Starr, secretary; T. C. Cory, treasurer; Wesley Farrot, of Elm Grove, and B. W. Perkins, of Oswego, directors. The society was incorporated November 21, 1881. Among the early settlers interested in this society, may be named: A. T. Dickerman, who was a trader with the Indians, a resident of Fairview Township; M. M. Kingsbury, druggist, who came in 1865 or 1866, Oswego; C. C. Clover, John Clover, Bowman Altamont, the Hyatts, John Richardson, J. F. Hill, N. M. Purviance, J. D. Conderman, A. G. Drake and J. A. Gates. Stated meetings are held in the city of Oswego, Kan., on the first Wednesday of each regular term of the District Court, and special meetings at the call of the executive committee or vote of the society. Their rules are, of course, subject to change by proper methods.

STATISTICS.

According to the Assessor's returns the personal property of the county in 1882 was as follows: Horses, 4,524—value, $103,977; cattle, 5,456—value, $65,473; mules, 1,049—value, $32,546; sheep, 8,202—value, $8,541; swine, 7,408—value, $11,200; goats, 10—value, $20; farming implements, $27,197; wagons and carriages, $27,648; bonds, $6,650; stocks, $7,846; National Bank shares, $50,000; moneys, $17,460; credits, $5,561; merchandise, $138,378; notes, $23,045; mortgages, $16,352; other property, $147,814; total, $686,697—less constitutional exemption, $219,054; net taxable personal property, $467,643.

Taxable lands under cultivation, 175,120 acres; not under cultivation, 229,080 acres—aggregate value, $1,324,865; number of improved village lots, 3,616; unimproved, 4,558; value, $646,613; value of railroad property, $582,726.44; total value of all property, $3,021,-847.44.

There were raised in 1882 the following numbers of acres of the principal crops: Winter wheat, 25,571; rye, 566; corn, 83,127; barley, 41; oats, 12,907; buckwheat, 43; potatoes—Irish, 1,030; sweet, 94; castor beans, 12,036; cotton, 130; flax, 2,004; millet and Hungarian, 5,579; pearl millet, 196; rice corn, 22. Meadow—timothy, 1684; clover, 224; prairie, 24,758; other tame grasses, 353; pasture—timothy, 318; clover, 15; other tame grasses, 765; prairie, 50,934.

Nurseries—359 acres. Number of apple trees—bearing, 154,240; not bearing, 99,210; pear trees—bearing, 6,568; not bearing, 13,051; peach trees—bearing, 162,886; not bearing, 43,852; plum—bearing, 6,456; not bearing, 6,370; cherry—bearing, 22,948; not bearing, 18,031; vineyards—144 acres, and 165 gallons of wine made.

The following are the number of rods of the different kinds of fences in the county—Board, 34,299; rail, 124,245; stone, 13,783; hedge, 707,084; wire, 135,990—total, 1,015,401, or 3,173.2 miles.

The following are the number of acres of the different varieties of forest trees so far planted: Honey locust, 3; walnut, 36; cottonwood, 102; maple, 298; other varieties, 974—total, 1,413. But little attention has as yet been paid to the culture of the osage orange tree, red cedar and catalpa. This omission will doubtless be remedied in the near future.

The population of the county in 1870 was 9,973; in 1875, 14,571; in 1878, 17,196; in 1880, 22,736, and in 1882, 25,347—distributed among the townships and cities as follows: Osage, 1,435; Walton, 619; North, 1,025; Neosho, 782; Mound Valley, 1,517; Labette, 576; Liberty, 1,117; Montana, 973; Canada, 628; Mount Pleasant, 833; Fairview, 758; Oswego, 768; Howard, 794; Elm Grove, 1,104; Hackberry, 1,103; Richland, 1,185; Parsons, 5,567; OswegoCity, 3,048, and Chetopa, 1,565.

PARSONS.

Parsons is located in the north part of Labette County, three miles from the Labette and Neosho county line. The site of Parsons is a plateau, slightly elevated above the valley of Labette Creek, a tributary of the Neosho River, on the east, and the valley of the Little Labette Creek on the west and south. Parsons is now a fine, prosperous city of nearly seven thousand inhabitants, regularly laid out, with wide streets, and a large number of substantial brick stores, banks, churches, manufactories, etc., and three railroads.

This city has been of exceedingly rapid growth. Twelve years ago its site and the surrounding country were occupied only by a few early settlers upon their claims. The Neosho Division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was being pushed with all possible energy towards the Indian Territory, in order to gain the right of way through that Territory. Track laying on that division reached the present town site of Parsons, May 20, 1870, and was pushed forward at the rate of one mile a day. The building up of a town was determined upon by railroad gentlemen of high official position, and in the fall of that year, L. F. Olney, of Parkersville, Morris Co., Kan., the engineer who had been appointed to survey and plat the town, arrived upon the ground. A town company had already been formed, consisting of the following gentlemen: R. S. Stevens, Pres.; O. B. Gunn, H. D. Minck, A. D. Jaynes, J. R. Barrett and N. S. Goss. The town was named in honor of Levi Parsons, president of the Neosho Division of the M. P. R. R. Co.

An agent was appointed to purchase the claims in the immediate vicinity of the town site, which consists of 2,560 acres, and was owned at the time of purchase by the following persons: George W. Briggs, Abraham Cary, John Davis, H. L. Partridge, Henry Baker, Anson Kellogg, Angelina Baker, Joseph R. Simpson, Ed. R. Rall, H. Pearson, Abraham Fultz, Samuel Eaves, John Kendall, R. F. Caldwell, W. K. Hayes, Aaron Midkiff and George Wilson, most of whom owned a quarter section. As soon as it became known that a town was to be located here, people flocked in from all directions, living temporarily in wagons, tents, and hastily-built board houses. On the 8th of March, 1871, the Town Company's books were opened for the sale of lots, and on that day Abraham Carey purchased the first lot sold for $500. This lot was the one on the corner of Forest and Central avenues, now occupied by the Opera House. At this time the town had a population of several hundred. After a few small houses had been built, the town of Ladore, five miles to the northwest, in Neosho County, and containing at the time about one thousand inhabitants, was almost wholly moved to Parsons. Montana, a small town on the Neosho, about nine miles southeast, contributed a portion, as also did Labette, another small town, eight miles southeast, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Thus the growth of Parsons was marvelous from the first, and on the 25th of April, 1871, the town was made a city of the third class.

The lots owned by the Town Company were of two classes—business lots and residence lots, the former being 25x120 feet, the latter 50x150, and the price at which they have been sold has varied from $25 to $500. The company has refused to sell lots to speculators.

During the winter of 1870-71, a large number of business and professional men moved to Parsons and conducted their business or professions under difficulties and embarrassing inconveniences, with which their present stores and offices present striking contrasts, and it is difficult to say with exactness to whom belongs the credit of having been first upon the ground. But as near as can be ascertained, the business men came in about the following order: hardware, Mr. Perkins and Gibbert & Cary; grocery, Sipple Brothers and E. K. Currant, who also sold dry goods; stationery, Hays & Pearson; general merchandise, John W. Rhodus, M. Johnson, M. K. Brown and Ed. Foley, none of whom are now in business in Parsons; hotels, W. P. Squires, whose "hotel" consisted of a long row of tents and temporary board houses, and Jacob McLaughlin, whose original hotel building is now used as a livery stable. The first drug store was opened by Dr. T. L. Warren, in November, 1870, who was the first physician in Parsons. He was followed in regular order by Drs. G. E. Kennedy, A. L. Hutchison and G. W. Gabriel. The first lawyer was J. G. Parkhurst; second, E. E. Hastings; third, T. R. Thornton; fourth, T. C. Cory, who came in March, 1871, from Ladore, Neosho County, and is the only one of the four now practicing in Parsons; Willard Davis, afterwards Attorney General of the State, came to Parsons in May, and R. M. Donley, recently shot and killed in Texas, by C. M. Burgess, came here in June, 1871. There are now eleven practicing attorneys in Parsons.

The first school was taught in 1872 by Prof. Taylor, and the first sermon was preached by Rev. H. H. Cambern, in 1871, in a saloon, a whisky barrel being used as a desk or pulpit. Mr. Cambern was a Presbyterian.

The first marriage in Parsons was that of Thomas Deckery to Mary J. Kinnison, January 9, 1871; the first birth was that of Parsons Dana, son of W. W. and Nancy J. Dana, in 1871. A town lot was presented to him by R. S. Stevens.

Parsons was made a city of the third class April 25, 1871, without having been organized as a town. Willard Davis was the first Mayor, and the first Council consisted of J. I. Plato, Abraham Cary, W. W. Dana, J. W. Rhodus and Charles Watson. E. B. Stevens was elected Mayor in the fall of 1871; Angell Matthewson in the spring of 1874; George W. Gabriel, 1875; P. Y. Thomas, 1877; J. W. Thompson, 1879; George W. Gabriel, 1881. Parsons was made a city of the second class, February 25, 1873.

In the fall of 1880, through the enterprise of E. H. Edwards, the city was supplied with an Opera Hall. It is a large two-story brick building, the upper floor being fitted up and furnished as a hall, and the lower floor divided up and occupied as store rooms.

The city government has charitably provided and supports an appropriate cemetery for the repose of her dead. The cemetery grounds are large and tastefully laid off, and are ornamented in keeping with the monrnful solitudes of this city of the dead. Among the stones already marking the repose of the tomb are numerous large and costly monuments. The grounds comprise an area of twenty acres, and were procured from the Town Company, October, 1872.

Parsons now contains 12 hotels, 15 groceries, 24 blacksmiths, 13 general stores, 4 hardware stores, 5 agricultural implement dealers, 3 book stores, 3 boot and shoe stores, 3 furniture stores, 3 harness shops, 3 jewelers, four lumber yards, 8 millinery stores, 4 real estate and insurance agencies, 1 carriage shop, 3 drug stores, 3 livery stables, 5 meat markets, 6 grain dealers, and a population of about 6 500, 1,400 of whom were registered as voters in the fall of 1882.

This city has been generally known as the "Infant Wonder," on account of its rapid and permanent growth. Its streets are regularly laid off at right angles with each other, and many of them are macadamized, guttered and curbed, and bordered by flagged stone sidewalks, the flagging being found in inexhaustible quantities within a few miles of the city. Many of the business blocks are brick buildings, two or three stories in height, with iron fronts, stone trimmings and plate glass windows and doors. In the residence portions of the town there are a considerable number of commodious, tasteful and elegant dwellings, which lack only shade trees around them to be all that could be desired. This defect will in time be remedied in part; not wholly, however, perhaps, on account of the smallness of the lots, which on this account do not permit ideal ornamentation.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The people of the city early availed themselves of every means and convenience for the education of the rising generation. No sooner had a sufficient number of children of school age been gathered into the town than a school was furnished for them to attend. The earliest effort in this direction was made in 1871. A school house, a frame structure, was erected, in which the first school was taught by E. H. Taylor. The influx of settlers and the increase of the population of the town was so rapid that it was not more than one year until the building already erected became inadequate to accommodate the increased number of pupils. Accordingly a large two-story brick building containing four rooms, was erected at a cost of $15,000, and stands in the east part of the city. In 1874, two years later, the cramped condition of the schools demanded still more room, to satisfy which another two-story brick building was erected, costing the same as the former, to which it is very similar in appearance and size and stands in the west part of the city. In 1880 necessity compelled the erection of another building. This one stands in the north part of the city and is a tastefully constructed two-story brick, containing five rooms, three school rooms and two recitation rooms, and although perhaps the largest and finest school building in the city, yet it cost only about $12,000 or less by $3,000 than either of the others. A school building for the accommodation of the colored children was erected recently and is a plain two-story frame building. The schools, numbering a population of 1,596 have been thoroughly graded, the departments and grades corresponding to the schools in other cities, and are under Lee Tomlin as superintendent; J. W. Iden and J. W. Richardson as principals; assisted by a corps of nine competent lady teachers as follows: Misses Helen G. Steele, Lina Diggs, Mary Grover, Elsie Abenchain, Phoebe Reynolds, Alice Wilson, Leta Gabriel, Alice Yarnell and Maude Kyser. The rapid increase of the school population is already beginning to crowd the capacious buildings now in use and will soon necessitate the erection of another building. The present officers of the school board are: William Mole, President; A. D. Arnett, Vice-President; A. H. Tyler, Clerk, and M. Johnson, Treasurer.

Rev. Mr. Cambern, of the Presbyterian Church, preached the first sermon in Parsons, in the spring of 1871, the services being conducted in Cary's building which stood where the Opera house now stands. Since then the spread and influence of religious teaching has kept pace with the progress of the town, the various denominations becoming organized as the respective numbers would permit.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in April, 1872. A small frame church house was built in which services were conducted until 1880, when a spacious brick edifice was erected. The congregation has flourished since its beginning, and now has a membership of 180, with Rev. H. W. Chaffee as pastor.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in February, 1871. Meetings were at first held in whatever place afforded accommodation. The foundation for a regular church building was begun in 1874, but the structure was not built, and what work had been done was afterward torn up with the view of enlargement. The building was erected in 1875, and is a one story frame. The membership is 185, and W. F. H. Keys is pastor.

The Congregational Church was organized July 12, 1873. The church building, a one-story brick, was erected during the same year. The congregation, numbering sixty members, is under charge of Rev. Mr. Hartley.

The Baptist Church became established in 1872. For some time they conducted worship in other churches and in halls, until in 1879, when the present church edifice was erected. It is a small one-story brick structure. The society has a membership of fifty-one, and is under the spiritual guidance of Rev. H. M. Carr.

The Christian Church was organized in 1873. The present membership is sixty, under charge of Rev. Asa Curl. This body also held its meetings in other churches until the erection of a regular church building in 1879, which is a one-story frame.

St. John's Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1873, through the efforts of Angell Matthewson. During the following year a church edifice was erected—a one-story brick building. Rev. W. T. Bowen is the present pastor, and the congregation has a membership of sixty.

The United Brethren became regularly organized as a church body in February, 1875. They for some time depended on the courtesy and christian charity of other churches for a place of worship, until the Methodists built their new one, when these Brethren procured the old frame one, in which they now worship. The society has a membership of forty-one, with Rev. Foley as pastor.

The Catholic Church was established in 1872. The present membership is 350 under the charge of P. J. Roos, priest. A building has been erected and is a substantial structure. During the fall and winter of 1881 this body established a school for the education of children belonging to that church, Protestant children being also admitted. Four teachers, or sisters, are employed in the school, and the whole is managed by Father Roos. A neat frame building was erected for the accommodation of the school, which will be superseded by a larger and more expensive one when the necessities demand it.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in November, 1876, and a *Baptist* organization was effected by the colored people, the latter having erected a house of worship in 1882, a plain one-story frame building.

THE PRESS AND SOCIETIES.

A flourishing newspaper press is the great indicator of the intelligence of any community. Where these flourish there is a reading public and a consequently intelligent one. Thus it is in the city of Parsons, with a wide and liberal patronage, her journals of news and intelligence prosper. There are at present three live newspapers published in the city, two of which being long established enjoy wide circulation, and the third, though but recently started, meets with such encouragement as is conducive to its success, and as only intelligent and reading people bestow.

The Sun, the longest established of all the papers now published in the city, began its career in June 1871, through the enterprise of N. W. Reynolds and L. J. Perry. For several years it was subject to an almost annual change of proprietorship, until in 1878, when it was purchased by H. H. Lusk who has since been engaged in its publication, as a weekly news journal. It is a six column folio, Republican in politics, and has a circulation of 1,400 copies. The addition of a daily paper was made in September, 1880. It is a five column folio, and has a circulation of 1,200 copies. It is a morning paper, and the only one receiving the Associated Press dispatches

The Eclipse was started in April, 1874, by J. B. Lamb, as a weekly paper, which has enjoyed gratifying success, now having a subscription list of 1,000, and is an eight column folio. The additional publication of a daily was begun in April, 1881, at which time also, A. C. Lamb, son of the proprietor, became interested as partner in the concern. The circulation of the daily is 350 copies

The Leader was established by G. F. Kimball, as a Sunday morning paper, in October, 1882, the first issue being made on Sunday, October 29. Being but recently begun the enterprise has, as yet, made but little history, but judging from the ability and experience of its founder, as a newspaper man, and the encouragement bestowed by the people of the city upon undertakings of this kind, it is safe to predict for it a prominent and lasting standing among the journals of the city.

Perhaps nowhere is social and fraternal fellowship so highly cultivated and general as in the city of Parsons as shown by her numerous organizations of this kind. All the various secret, social and mutual benefit organizations are here represented, with large and full membership.

Parsons Lodge, No. 117, *A., F. & A. M.*, was instituted October 17, 1872, and was the second secret organization in the place. It now has a membership of 160, with S. B. Newton, worshipful master, and A. C. Peck, secretary

Parsons Chapter, No. 39, was instituted January 3, 1877. The present membership of the lodge is sixty and the officers are G. W. Gabriel, high priest, and D. K. McPherson, secretary.

Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 38, *A., F. & A. M.*, was instituted July 10, 1876. This organization is composed of colored men, and now has twenty-eight members. George Starr is worshipful master and Ephraim Woods, secretary.

Cœur De Leon Commandery, No. 7, was instituted June 27, 1881. The membership of the society has increased to sixty. D. Kelso is senior commander and E. B. Stevens, recorder.

Parsons Lodge, No. 94, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted June 28, 1872. The present membership is forty, and the officers are: J. M. Shuise, noble grand; J. W. Cowles, secretary. This was the first secret organization in the town.

The Eureka Encampment, No. 24, *I. O. O. F.*, was established July 21, 1874. There are now twenty-five members, and G. K. Ratcliff is chief priest, and A. H. McCleary, secretary.

Parsons Lodge, No. 46, *I. O. G. T.*, was instituted November 12, 1874. The present officers of the lodge, now numbering twenty-five members, are H. E. Thompson, worthy chief templar; James Grimes, worthy secretary.

Pioneer Lodge, No. 10, *K. of P.*, was instituted March 26, 1873. The society, with a membership of eighty-five, is officered as follows: S. B. Newton, C. C., and F. G. Young, K. of R. and S.

Parsons Lodge, No. 1, *A. O. U. W.*, was formed August 10, 1877, and now has a membership of 123. The officers are A. J. McFeely, master workman, and A. H. Tyler recorder.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 12, *A. O. U. W.*, was established March 6, 1879. The present officers are: H. R. Wallace, master workman, and R. H. Herog, recorder, the lodge having a membership of 116.

Coronado Council, No. 357, *A. L. of H.*, was instituted November 27, 1880. It has a membership of twenty five. J. J. McFeely is commander, and James Grimes, secretary.

Empire Lodge, No. 1911, *K. of H.*, was instituted December 5, 1879. There are now sixty-two members in the lodge. J. W. Wilson is dictator, and W. J. Quick, reporter.

Post No. 64 *G. A. R.*, was instituted June 5, 1882. W. H. Morris is post commander, and M. Noyes, adjutant, the organization having a membership of forty-four.

Prairie Valley Grange, No. 37, *P. of H.*, was established in April, 1873. The organization contains about 100 members, of which E. F. Williams is master, A. E. Kees, secretary, and W. H. Porter, treasurer.

A Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was formed in February, 1874, and a similar society among the *Locomotive Firemen* was instituted April 10, 1881, each being fully attended.

Lodge No. 313, *of the Independent Order of the Immaculate Sons of Zion*, was instituted in September, 1881. T. J. Merritt is W. M., and Ed. Dorsey, C. S.

Queen Esther Court, No. 54, was instituted in May, 1881. Mrs. J. W. French is the present queen, and Mrs. Mary Wood, secretary.

Company F of the Second Regiment of Infantry of the Kansas National Guards, was formed in February, 1880, and was regularly mustered into the State service. There are now fifty members.

Forest Park Association.—A stock company known as the Forest Park Association of Parsons, was organized and chartered December 10, 1881. The capital stock of $5,000 is divided into fifty shares of $100 each, all of which have been taken. A tract of eighteen acres of land lying to the southeast of the city, and on the west bank of Labette River was purchased and is being fitted up and beautified with walks, drives, lakelets, fountains, statuary, rustic bridges, etc. This Association is made up from the wealthiest and most enterprising men of the city, and the enterprise they have undertaken is indeed praiseworthy and meets the hearty approval of the pleasure loving public. W. H. Morris is President of the Association; John Dean, Vice President, and S. W. Kniffin, Secretary.

A Library Association, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was formed in 1880, the object being to establish a public reading room. Several efforts of the kind had previously been made, but they met with failure. During the year 1881 Mrs. Augustus Wilson visited the Eastern cities, where she procured aid through the donation of money and books, toward the enterprise. The erection of a large library building began in the spring of 1882, and is a most beautiful brick structure one hundred feet long by sixty feet wide, and three stories high. It is handsomely finished on the exterior, and the interior is elegantly fitted up for library purposes. The library at present contains about 2,000 volumes of miscellaneous books. Mrs. Wilson is president of the association and Mrs. Kate Grimes, secretary.

The Parsons Fair and Driving Park Association was established in 1880, as a stock company, with a capital of $20,000, and is composed of the wealthiest citizens of the place. The grounds of forty-six acres, were procured and fitted up for the purposes desired, in which a large speed ring is included, and such other conveniences as help to render attendance on such places enjoyable.

BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURES.

Parsons, among her institutions, has three banking houses, each of which does a flourishing business. They are as follows:

The First National Bank of Parsons was established and chartered March 29, 1872, by a banking company of which A. D. Jaynes was president, Angell Matthewson, cashier, and R. S. Stevens, A. D. Jaynes, O. B. Greene, Samuel Fry, W. G. Melville, E. B. Stevens, and M. N. Reynolds, were directors. The present officers of the bank are R. S. Stevens, president; Lee Clark, vice-president and cashier, and E. B. Stevens, assistant cashier. The banking capital is $50,000, with a reserve of $4,500, and deposits averaging $110,000.

Parsons Commercial Bank was first started in May, 1874, as the Parsons Savings Bank by a stock company composed of about fifteen members, and was duly incorporated. In 1878 it was changed from a savings bank to its present situation. A. Wilson was first president, and Joshua Hill, cashier. The institution carries on business on a capital of $50,000, and a reserve of $2,000. The deposits amount to $100,000. At present J. Hill is president; A. Wilson, vice-president, and G. W. Hawk, cashier, who is also chief manager of the concern.

The City Bank of Angell Matthewson & Co., was established October 1, 1880, as a private institution, by Angell Matthewson, Merrick Noyes, and F. H. Snyder, who is cashier. The capital is $60,000, with an average of deposits amounting to $45,000.

Each of these institutions has erected a large brick banking house, which is tastefully fitted up for the business.

The Osage Coal and Mining Company was organized in May, 1871, by R. S. Stevens and a number of Eastern parties. The company was formed for the purpose of mining and dealing in coal, and has a capital stock of $500,000. Mines now being operated are in the Indian Territory, Missouri and Kansas, the product being from fifty to sixty car loads per day.

The Telephone Exchange was established in Parsons, in July, 1882, by the Merchants' Telephone and Telegraph Company, located at Kansas City, Mo., the business at Parsons being under the management of J. C. Stimmell. There is also a line connecting with the city of Oswego.

As a manufacturing city, Parsons holds no mean place. The principal establishments of this kind are the shops of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, located and built here in 1872. Of these there is a semi-circular round-house, containing stalls for fourteen engines, and the machine shop proper, which measures 100x300 feet, with an engine house 40x50 feet. These buildings are massive stone structures, costing more than a quarter of a million dollars, and contain machinery valued at $60,000. A new foundry was erected in 1882 taking the place of the old frame one. It is a substantial brick building, 60x166 feet, costing about $10,000. The blacksmith shop is a frame building, 50x120 feet. In all the departments of these shops there is employed an average force of 210 men the year round, to whom is paid annually as wages $180,000. Besides these the Bridge Department for over 800 miles of road, employing about thirty men, is also located at this place.

The Parsons Foundry and Machine Shops were established in 1879, by Robert Crichton, and are employed in the manufacture of all sorts of machinery to order, and in doing all sorts of job and repair work, the foundry being used in making mouldings of all sorts.

The National Flour Mill and Elevator was brought to Parsons from Osage Mission by H. H. Brown and H. D. Mirick, in 1879, and was fitted up by Angell Matthewson. It is a steam mill with five run of buhrs, and has a capacity for grinding 300 bushels of wheat per day. The building is a three-story frame, to which is attached a large frame elevator. The business is now in the hands of H. H. Brown & Co.

A sash and door factory was built in the summer of 1882, by D. P. Deprey and G. L. Ellis. The building is a large two-story brick, the lower story being fitted up with a full line of machinery for the manufacture of all sorts of carpenters' house-furnishing, finishing and ornamental goods.

The Stone Flouring Mill and Elevator was built in 1880, by Mr. Hoke. It is operated by steam-power, and contains three run of buhrs. The building is a large three-story stone structure.

The Foster Automatic Windmill Manufactory was started in June, 1882, by John Keys and William Alexander. The shop is operated in making windmills, as ordered, and also in doing all sorts of wagon and carriage work, and blacksmithing. The building is a one-story brick, measuring 40x60 feet in dimensions.

Besides these establishments are several smaller ones, such as wagon and carriage shops, engaged in the manufacture of these vehicles on a limited scale, etc.

C. C. Keyser operates a plow factory, in the manufacture of his patent breaking plow, which, it is said, possesses points of superiority over any other plows of the kind, and its manufacture bids fair to develop into a large and lucrative enterprise.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MAJOR SOLON B. ABBOTT, oldest son of Elam and Roxey Ellison Abbott, and grandson of Daniel Abbott, a soldier of the War of the Revolution and of 1812, was born December 4, 1833, in the town of Stockbridge, Vt. After receiving an academic education in Newbury, Vt., he learned the trade of carpenter, which he supplemented with that of architect, studying the latter with Downing & Vaux, at Newburgh, on the Hudson. In May, 1853, he sailed from New York for California, where he had decided to try his fortune. After remaining about five months in Central America, during the fillibustering career of Gen. Walker, he sailed from San Juan October, 1853, and arrived at San Francisco November 23d. He remained two years in Southern and Middle California, employed in contracting and mining and was for a time a member of the Vigilance Committee in San Francisco. After building a large steam mill and sash and door factory at Sacramento, he went to Knight's Ferry, on the Stanislaus River, where he built the stone banking house of Shell & Co., and was subsequently appointed Deputy Sheriff, and then Sheriff of the county, in which capacity he had several very desperate encounters with the robbers and bandits that infested the country at that time. For capturing three robbers that had been plundering Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, he received a reward of $3,000 in gold. His term as Sheriff expired in 1858, and he then engaged successively in the Frazier River gold expedition and Col. Stepoe's expedition against the Indians, being promoted after the battle of Ball's Bluff to Major of the Third California Volunteer Infantry. He then located in Victoria, Vancouver's Island, where he carried on the business of architect and builder, and received marked honors at the hands of the English government. In 1862 he went into Seattle, Washington Territory, where he designed and built the University and many of the principal buildings; being also employed on coast and harbor improvements. In 1868 he built the first large sawmill on the Columbus River, and was one-third owner at St. Helens, Oregon, and thence returned to San Francisco and established the extensive wholesale lumber yard of Flatt & Abbott. In 1870 he sold his interest in the lumber business and went to Cementville, on the Columbia River, in Washington Territory, and the following year erected the Cementville mills, of which he was architect and superintendent. In 1872, in consequence of impaired health, he sold his property on the Pacific coast, and after an absence of twenty years, returned to the East. He came to Kansas, and after visiting his old home was appointed Land and Emigrant Agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, for the New England States. In 1874 he resigned that position and located in Parsons, Kas., where he now resides. Since his residence in Parsons he has been active in building up the business of the town. He assisted in establishing the Parsons' Savings Bank, of which he was a director and vice president. He made the plans for the first iron corniced brick building which was erected in the village; built the Savings Bank building, introduced the first omnibus, and has cultivated and improved one of the best farms in Labette County. He is the owner of the Abbott House, which he conducted until June 13, 1881, and now rents, and is one of the Directors of the Chieftain Lead & Zinc Mining Co. He was appointed Deputy United States Marshall in 1874, elected Sheriff in 1875, and has recently been appointed Superintendent of bridges and buildings for the Kansas & Topeka Railroad. After being appointed Superintendent of Depots and Bridges of the Kansas & Topeka Railroad, he resigned to accept the designing and superintending of the fine wholesale building for Messrs. Hobart & May, of Springfield, Mo. Mr. Abbott was married February 6, 1861, to Lenora Harmon, who died in 1871, leaving two sons and one daughter. His present wife was Mrs. Laura E. Dillingham, daughter of E. E. Eastman, of Madrid, N. Y. Mr. Abbott is a member of the orders of A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

WM. D. ALLEN, dairyman, corner of Morton and 22d streets, was born in Livingstone County, N. Y., 1826; is descended from Scotch ancestors. His grandfather, William, was a relative of the celebrated Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame. His father, Cyrus Allen, was born in 1794 and died in 1850. His mother was born December 15, 1795, in Cayuga County, N. Y. Her name was Amanda Durkie. She is still living in Livingstone County, N. Y. Mr. Allen was educated in the common schools and the Academy at Genesee, N. Y. In 1851 he emigrated to Dodge County, Wis., where he engaged in farming. 1855 he returned to New York, where he lived until 1866, when he came to Kansas, Lyon County. Here he was engaged in tilling the soil until 1868, when he moved to Parsons. Having been one of the first settlers, he is closely connected with its history from its beginning to the present. He was married in 1850, to Miss Eleanor Thompson, of Livingstone County, N. Y. She was born in 1830. Her parents were of Puritan origin. They have eight children—Eleanor C., born in Dodge County, Wis., March 8, 1852, and married to George Leggett, December 23, 1879. They live in Lebanon, Mo.; Frank D., born September 26, 1854, and married October 10, 1881, to Martha Laugh; live in Oswego, Kansas; Fred. A., born September 26, 1854, a twin to Frank already mentioned, married to Anna Jarrett, of Cherokee County; lives in Joplin, Mo.; Charles W., born September 19, 1856, married November 24, 1882, to Jennie Thompson, of Springfield, Ill.; now lives in Joplin, Mo.; Celia S., born June 19, 1859; Nelson E., born February 1, 1863; Lincoln J., June 14, 1866; Eleanor A., December 17, 1871. Mr. Allen is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, of which he and his family have been members for many years.

G. S. ANDERSON, grocer, is a native of Rushville, Schuyler Co., Ill., born October 15, 1839. Lived there until the age of six years, afterwards in Sangamon County, Ill., until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until April 5, 1865, participating in all battles of his command during his term of service. After leaving the army he returned to Illinois, and was engaged in mercantile business at Springfield until the fall of 1869, when he removed to Menard County, Ill., where he resided until he came to Kansas, February 10, 1869, locating on northwest quarter Section 9, Osage Township, Labette County, remaining there until January, 1881, when he came to Parsons and engaged in mercantile business. He was the first white settler in his school district (No. 79,) in Labette County. He was the first Postmaster of Sylvandale postoffice. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, A. O. U. W. and G. A. R. His first wife was Lizzie Purynes, a native of Menard, Ill., married in March, 1868. She died in 1870. Mr. Anderson's present wife, Julia Baley, is a native of Sangamon County, Ill. They were married in the spring of 1872, and have four children—Willie T., Cora D., Gertrude L. and Jessie J.

ANDREW D. ARNETT, blacksmith for the Missouri Pacific Railway Co., is a native of Irving, Scotland, born November 22, 1841. Came to America with his parents, Andrew and Sarah Arnett, when he was quite young; located at Cleveland, Ohio, living there until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Re-enlisted in same company and regiment as a veteran, and served until December, 1864, when he was discharged on account of disability caused by a wound which he received in front of Atlanta, Ga. He was in all the battles and skirmishes of his command during his term of service. After his discharge he spent three months at Cleveland, and then went to Warren, Ohio, where he remained until he located at Virgil City, Mo., in 1869, remaining there until he came to Parsons, in September, 1871. He has been in the employ of the railroad company, in the blacksmithing department, since coming here, having worked at the blacksmith's trade since he was sixteen years of age. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W., and is now serving a second term as one of the members of the Board of Education. During the present term he has been vice-president of the Board. Mr. Arnett was married at Virgil City, Mo., July 24, 1872, to Nannie J. Watson, a native of Illinois. They have two children—Lucretia and Ada Gertrude.

S. M. BALEY, real estate, loan and insurance agent, was born near Winchester, Fairfield Co., Ohio, October 6, 1834. One year there, then lived in the central part of Wood County in the same State until he was fourteen years of age, afterward residing in his native county two years, and then removed to Sangamon County, Ill, living twelve miles northwest of Springfield, until August 7, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K., One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was commissioned First Lieutenant, September 13, 1862, and Captain August 13, 1863. September 20, 1863, he was severely wounded, being permanently disabled thereby. He resigned in February, 1864, returning to Sangamon County, Ill., where he remained until he came to Kansas in February, 1874. He purchased a farm in Osage Township, Labette Co. It being situated on the southwest quarter of Section 4; February 22, 1875, he removed to the farm and resided there until January 1, 1882, when he came to Parsons and engaged in his present business, still owning his farm, however. He was one of the School Directors of his district in Osage Township during the entire period of his residence there, and for two years was President of the Osage Township Sunday School Association. Living near the "Bender" place, which had been the scene of many atrocious murders, mysterious disappearances and suspicious circumstances attending the movements of any one in the neighborhood were likely to be attended with summary if not merited punishment of any one connected therewith. Allusion to one particular can illustrate the feeling which existed in that section. One Hank Forrest had a difficulty with Charley Buckles, at the house of the father-in-law of Forrest. Immediately after the trouble between the young men Buckles disappeared, and Forrest was arrested for his murder, and narrowly escaped conviction, only three members of the jury being opposed thereto. Although the body of Buckles had not been discovered, Mr. Bayley became satisfied from the statements of the various parties who were present when the quarrel between the parties occurred, that Buckles was alive, and he was fearless enough to stand alone and declare his opinions when public sentiment was universally against him. And not until Buckles appeared alive and well did people conclude that Mr. B. was entirely sane and sincere in his declarations that injustice would be done if Forrest and his father-in-law were severely dealt with as indicated by the prevailing sentiment. Mr. B. is a member of the A. F. and A. M., K. of H., K. and L. of Honor, and Antietam Post No. 64, G. A. R. and of the Labette County Historical Society. He was married at Salisbury, Sangamon Co., Ill., November 19, 1856, to Elizabeth J. Harvey, a native of Sangamon County, Ill., and reared in Illinois. They have seven children living, Walter H., Theresa, Almeda, William A. Luella F., Maud E., Franklin E. and Paulus E. Lost two children. Erastus M. died at the age of seventeen months, Eva May, aged nine years at the time of her death.

W. L. BARTLETT, of the firm of Dean & Bartlett, dealers in general merchandise, was born in Swanton, Franklin Co., Vt., May 12, 1850, resided there most of the time until 1872, when he went to Boston, where he was engaged in the grocery and provision trade until he came to Parsons, Kan., in September, 1874. He was manager of the Parsons dry goods house of G. Y. Smith, of Kansas City until January 1, 1880, when the present firm of Dean & Bartlett was formed. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. Blue Lodge and Commandery, and of the K. of P. Mr. B was married at Hannibal, Mo., in the spring of 1880, to Lucy Shellabarger. They have two children, John L. and a daugter aged six months.

SAUNDERS ARMSTRONG BIGGS was born in the city of New York, December 14, 1841, and was reared and educated there. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Seventy-first New York Regiment; served three months, the term of enlistment, in that regiment, then entered the Twelfth New York Heavy Artillery as First Lieutenant, and served as such for about fifteen months. Receiving a sunstroke, he was disabled so as to be unfitted for duty, and he therefore resigned. Returning to New York, he became associated with his father, under the firm name of Isaac A. Biggs & Son, real estate dealers and negotiators of all kinds of reliable securities doing a general brokerage business, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street. He remained with his father until 1876, when, on account of ill health, he came West, hoping to find a climate which would prove beneficial to his health. In July, 1876, he located at Parsons, and his failing health soon became very much improved, and he has led an active business life ever since. For over a year he was a member of the firm of Angell Matthewson & Co., in the real estate business, being associated with Angell Matthewson and Merritt Noyes, from July, 1876, to August, 1877. Since then he has been engaged in real estate operations, principally on his own account, although he has always acted for Angell Matthewson & Co., in examining their loans, looking after the details of the loan department of their business, etc. For three years he was in partnership with A. J. Cary, in mercantile business. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., and Episcopal Church, being still connected with the church of his childhood, St. John Chapel, N. Y. He was married, at Fort Plain, Montgomery Co., N. Y., December 11, 1867, to Estella L. Nellis, a native of that place, her parents being among the pioneers of Fort Plain. Mr. Biggs' father, Isaac A. Biggs, was born at Patchogue, L. I. He is now engaged in real estate and loan business. Mother, Harriet A. (Nellis) Biggs, was born at Johnstown, Fulton, Co., N. Y. Both parents still reside in New York.

LOUIS GRANT BIGWOOD, hardware merchant, is a native of Quincy, Adams Co., Ill., born January 27, 1845. Being too young to get into the service when the War of the Rebellion broke out, he went to Indiana, where his age was not known, and, October 23, 1861, he enlisted, as "Louis Grant," in Company F, Twentieth Indiana Volunteers. He was wounded at Charles City Cross-roads, in Virginia, June 30, 1862, and taken prisoner at that time. Two months later, he was exchanged and removed to Bellevue Hospital, New York City, remaining there until January, 1863, then rejoined his regiment and continued with it until the close of the war. He came to Parsons in February, 1880. For one year he was associated with George Rattiff, in the hardware business; since then, with his present partner, O. W. Rowland. Mr. Bigwood was married, at Alton, Ill., July 1, 1880, to Alice V. Huddleston, a native of Virginia. They have one child, Myra. Mr. B. is a member of K. of P., and American Legion of Honor.

JOHN BLAIR, engineer at Barton's elevator, was born in December, 1832, in Parke County, Ind. His father was James Blair, born in Ohio, in 1810, and died in 1848. His mother was born in Canada, in 1810, and died in 1850. Mr. Blair received a common school education, and at the age of thirty-five he emigrated to Bourbon County, Kan., near Fort Scott. From thence he came to Neosho County, and in 1875, to Parsons. He enlisted in September, 1861, in Company A, Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Col. Charles Cruft commanding. He was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, and in the famous march and campaign of Sherman to Atlanta. He was also with Thomas, at Nashville. Was mustered out of the service, in Texas, December 17, 1866. He learned his trade in Indiana, in 1856. He was married to Mary J. Brower, of Preble County, Ohio, in 1867. They have three children—Lillian, born near Fort Scott, in 1868; Herbert, born in Neosho County, in 1869; Maud, born in March, 1880—died in June of the same year. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., also of the K. of H. April, 1882, he was elected a member of the School Board of the city of Parsons.

W. M. BLAU, merchant tailor, was born at Nickolsburg, Austria, August 3, 1844. Came to America in September, 1862; located in New York City, remaining there several years; lived four years in Michigan, coming from there to Parsons, Kan., locating here September 1, 1877. He has worked at his trade of tailor for twenty-four years, having learned it in Europe. He is now one of the most fashionable tailors in this country, employing none but first-class workmen, and he has the patronage of the best citizens of this city, and many other places.

GEORGE W. BRIGGS, retired farmer, was born near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 1838. His parents died when he was quite young; he lived with Mr. Ransom O. Baker until he was twenty-two years of age, when he worked for a sister-in-law, Polly Baker, on the farm one year. He received a good practical education in the common schools. On November 12, 1856, he removed to Indianapolis and staid through the winter. In the following spring he went to Sullivan County, Ind., and soon afterward settled at Prairieton, near Terre Haute, where he lived on a farm about twelve years; 1869 he removed to Homer, Champaign Co., Ill. In the following spring, in company with Mr. Carey, he came to Kansas, stopping first at Fredonia, where he and Mr. C. purchased ponies and camp out-fit and crossed the prairie to Chetopa, Baxter Springs, and Carthage, stopping over night in a cabin near where the city of Parsons is now located. After wandering around, for some time selling flour to the Indians, Mr. B. and his friend returned, and took up their claims where the city of Parsons now stands, May, 1869. In October of the same year he went to Illinois for his family, returning to Kansas after five weeks of travel in wagons. His mother-in-law came with the family, and took up a claim near that of her son. Mr. B. was married to Ellen Baker of Prairieton, Ind., 1856, by whom he had two children—Adelia J., born 1860, and Henry S., born 1865. Mr. Briggs has been honored by his fellow citizens with important offices. He was the first Trustee of the township of Walton 1871; was also elected a member of the School Board two successive terms; afterwards was Marshal of the city for three years. Mrs. B.'s ancestry can be traced back to three brothers, who came from England early in the seventeenth century. Mr. B. was the first settler of Parsons, and has grown with the city, having been identified with its progress at every stage. He has been greatly prosperous in all his undertakings; he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

B. B. BROWN, passenger conductor, Missouri Pacific Railway, Morgan avenue, was born in Sheridan, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 1848. His father, who was a mechanic, was born in Otsego, N. Y., 1821. His mother was Abbey Shelby, born in Chautauqua, N. Y., 1823. His father and mother live in Marengo, Ill. Mr. B. was educated at Marengo and Woodstock, Ill. 1867 he commenced his railroad life, first as brakeman at Omaha on the Union Pacific Railroad; 1869 he went to Iowa, and from thence to Minnesota; while there he was employed as conductor on the Northern Pacific, from Duluth to Fargo. Soon afterwards he was employed by the Missouri Pacific as conductor, with his home at Dennison, Tex., until the spring of 1880, when he moved to Parsons, Kan. Mr. B. was married in the fall of 1872 to Miss Theressa Crawford of Woodstock, Ill. She was born in 1848, at Fruitstown, Montour Co., Pa.; her parents were from Berks County in the same State. Her father died in October, 1879; mother died April, 188*. They had one child, who was born in 1873, died 1874. Mr. Brown was among the first of those who worked on the Union Pacific road as brakeman and conductor until it was connected with the Central at Ogden. He went through to California, where he lived one year. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. Nineteen years of his life he has lived on the rail.

H. H. BROWN, manager of the National Mill & Elevator Company, was born at Athens, Ohio, January 23, 1849. He was educated at the Ohio University, leaving that institution in 1868, he located at once in Cincinnati, Ohio, being connected with the wholesale establishment of Lewis, Stix & Co., for a period of five years. Afterwards at Akron, Ohio, until he came to Parsons in May, 1879, becoming associated with Col. R. S. Stevens of Attica, N. Y., and H. D. Mirick of Athens, Ohio, in the ownership of the National Mill & Elevator Company in January, 1880, being the resident partner and manager of the extensive business of this company. Prior to the organization of this company, Mr. Brown carried on the mill, and was also engaged in grain and coal business. They now manufacture about 150 barrels of flour per day, and ship from 300 to 500 cars of grain per annum. Mr. Brown served about eighteen months in the army during the war of the rebellion; first three months was in the One Hundred and Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the balance of the time in the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Brown was married at Athens, Ohio, to Lydia A. Baird, a native of Athens County, Ohio. Mr. B. is a member of A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and K. of P.

J. R. BROWN, of the firm of Brown & Knapp, real estate, loan and insurance agents, was born near Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., November 14, 1839. Came to Parsons in the fall of 1872, having lived at Nevada, Mo., for a year prior to coming here. He was engaged in the hotel business here until July 1, 1878, being one of the proprietors of the Belmont House. Since disposing of his interest in the hotel, he has been engaged in his present business. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and K. of P. Mr. Brown was married at Watertown, N. Y., March 29, 1869, to Josephine Roberts. They have one child, Sherman R.

THOMAS A. BYRNES, late foreman of the Missouri Pacific Railway Foundry at Parsons. Was born at Philadelphia, Pa., November 15, 1834. When he was five years of age his parents removed to St. Louis, and he lived there until 1860. Afterwards he lived in various Southern States, until about six months prior to locating at Parsons, Kan., in June, 1872, coming from St. Louis to this place. He built the foundry at this point for W. J. Quealy, and managed it for him for a period of two years, then Quealy sold it to the M., K. & T. R. R. Co. (now the Missouri Pacific), and Mr. Byrne has since been foreman for the railroad company, until a recent date, when he accepted a liberal offer to become connected with railroad shops at Portland, Oregon, first going, however, to Brainard, Minn., to put up a foundry, expecting to spend about three months there prior to locating at Portland. He has worked at his present business since the spring of 1850. He is a member of the Catholic Knights of America. December 26, 1856, he was married at St. Louis, Mo., to Ellen J. Hollahan, a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children—John C., Frank, Thomas, Nellie H., and Mary.

A. J. CARY, of the firm of Cary & Graves, dealers in general merchandise, was born in Paris, Edgar Co., Ill., March 3, 1835. When he was eighteen years of age he went to Cincinnati and took a course in a commercial college, afterwards going into the wholesale hardware store of Peter Neff & Sons, remaining with them one year, when he returned to his native place and remained two years. At the end of that time he again went to Cincinnati, and was with J. E. Winn & Co. two years; made Cincinnati his headquarters for about six years, being employed most of the time as traveling salesman, going with Winn & Co. again. When he discontinued traveling as commercial salesman, he returned to Paris, Ill., and was engaged in the hardware business with his brother for a year; afterwards employed as traveling salesman for an Indianapolis house three years, and for two years he was in the mercantile business at Grandview, Edgar Co., Ill. In August, 1870, he located at Oswego, Labette Co., Kan., coming from Indianapolis to this State; employed as a clerk at Oswego, until December, 1870. In January, 1871, he brought a stock of goods to Parsons, and he has been engaged in merchandising here ever since; since 1877 in business for himself. He has served two terms as a member of the Common Council. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge and Chapter, and A. O. U. W. Mr. Cary was married near Grandview, Edgar Co., Ill., in May, 1861, to Mary M. Tate, a native of that county. They have three children—Thomas Walter, Robert Elmer, and Annie.

D. S. CASSELL, manager of S. A. Brown & Co.'s Parsons lumber yard, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., December 1, 1838; lived there until 1867, when he removed to Clinton, Iowa, where he had charge of the extensive sash, door and blind factory of Curtiss Bros. & Co., remaining with that firm until he came to Burlington, Kan., April 1, 1879. In August of that year he put in a lumber yard for the Chicago Lumber Company at Madison, Kan., later establishing a yard for the same company at Howard, Kan., conducting that yard for for a period of sixteen months, then at Emporia, afterwards becoming connected with S. A. Brown & Co., coming to Parsons to take charge of their business in 1882. He was married at Jacksonville, Ill., in May, 1859, to Mary L. Sharp, who died five years later, leaving one child, Mary E. Present wife was Jennie Malette, a native of Jacksonville. They were married in the summer of 1865. She had one daughter by a former marriage, Lizzie K., now Mrs. Andrew Sheldon, of Chicago. By present marriage Mr. C. has two children, Annie E. and Willie T. Mr. Cassell is a member of the Presbyterian Church, A. O. U. W., and Kansas Benevolent Association.

REV. HERBERT W. CHAFFEE, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Willimantic, Conn., in 1844. His earlier ancestors came from England in the early part of the seventeenth century. His mother's name was Hannah S. Snell. She is still living in Connecticut. He has two brothers and two sisters also living in Connecticut. He passed through the common schools of his native town and completed his education at Wilbraham, Mass. In the winter of 1861 and of 1862 he taught school, and in 1863 he graduated at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Soon after that he went to New York City and was bookkeeper for several years in large wholesale houses. In 1870 he removed to Franklin County, Kan., not far from Ottawa. He was engaged in teaching and farming until the spring of 1873, when he entered the ministry, joining the South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was appointed to Florence and Cedar Point in 1873; to Neosho Falls in 1874 and 1875; Americus, in 1876, 1877 and 1878; Burlington, in 1879, 1880 and 1881, and to Parsons in 1882 and 1883. He was married in the fall of 1872 to Miss Rasha A. Smith, of Princeton, Kan. Her parents were from Richland County, Ohio. Her father is a lineal descendent from James Smith, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. They have two children—Arthur G., nine years, and Nellie E., seven years of age. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275, New York City, since 1867. Has been master in the same, also a member of the Chapter in the same city. Rev. Mr. C. has been secretary of the South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Church for the past four years.

M. HERMANN, in the employ of W. M. Blau, merchant tailor, was born in Austria, July 25, 1852. Came to America, June 10, 1870, locating first at Patterson, N. J., where he remained one year, removing then to Chicago. He has spent considerable time in the Southern States. He was worked at the tailor's trade for seventeen years.

SAMUEL C. CHAPMAN, carpenter, contractor and builder, is a native of Madisonville, Monroe Co., Tenn., being a son of Rev. Wilson Chapman, a Baptist clergyman who was compelled to remove from Tennessee in 1850 on account of his outspoken anti-slavery sentiments. Samuel C. was born May 10, 1839. Went with his parents to Pike County, Ill., in 1850, where his father died in October, 1868. He came to Kansas in 1856 and spent about four years in this State, participating in the early struggles to make Kansas a free State, returning to Illinois in 1860. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was immediately commissioned Second Lieutenant of his company, serving in that position until he was discharged on account of disability. February 25, 1865, returned to Pike County, Ill., where he resided until 1869, when he located at Montana, Labette Co., Kan. In the spring of 1870 he assisted in starting Labette city, and resided there until the fall of 1871, when he came to Parsons, having been here prior to the time that the town was located. He has the reputation of being one of the finest workmen in the State. He has done the carpenter work on several of the prominent brick business blocks of this city, among which are Wunderlich's, Rose's, J. Moore's and the Osage Coal Mining Company's office building, besides many of the frame buildings which have been erected. He has also been quite extensively engaged in building in the Indian Territory, doing the work on the government buildings at Muskogee, and also for the Indians, besides erecting buildings for the Osage Coal and Mining Company at McAllister in the Indian Territory. He was City Marshal of Parsons in 1874, and served three years as a member of the Republican Central Committee of Labette County, frequently being an active member of the various Republican Conventions. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and K. of H. Mr. Chapman was married at Naples, Scott Co., Ill., September 18, 1860, to Almira J. Carrel, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Ida, Lulu and Alice.

J. S. CLARK, manager of the firm of G. Y. Smith & Co., corner of Forest avenue and Central, was born near Dayton, Ohio, in 1857. He was educated in the public and high schools of that city, where he lived until 1875, at which time he completed a thorough business and commercial course. His father was born in Ohio—his grandfather in Pennsylvania. He has three sisters living—Lizzie, married to Rev. D. H. Bauslin, of Bucyrus, Ohio; Mrs. Andrews, of Kansas City, Mo., and Manie, living with her parents. Mr. Clark was married to Ida V. Bellmere, of Kansas City, Mo., in 1881. Mr. Clark came to Parsons in 1875 as manager for G. Y. Smith & Co. He continued in business nearly four years until they closed out in October, 1880. He established the business again in the fall of 1882. Mr. C. is a young man of first-class business ability.

I. N. CORNELIUS, of the firm of Cornelius & Porter, real estate, collecting, loan and insurance agents, was born near Washington, Wayne Co., Ind., October 7, 1842. When he was about two and a half years of age, his parents removed to Jefferson Township, Wayne County, and lived there until he was nine years of age, then they located in Hamilton County, Ind., where he resided until 1870, when he went to Hagarstown, Indiana, and engaged in hotel and livery business, which he conducted for five years, afterwards farming in Henry County, Ind. for two years, then he came to Monroe City, Monroe Co., Mo. remaining there about six months prior to locating at Parsons, August 5, 1879. Since that time he has been engaged in real estate business here. He is a member of A., F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W. He was married in Hamilton County, Ind., February 26, 1868, to Nancy M. Copper, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Lulu May, Bertha and John Carl.

THOMAS C. CORY, lawyer, was born in Cranberry Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, July 5, 1838. That was his home until he enlisted in 1861, in Company I, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded seven times; shot through the left shoulder at a charge on Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1-64, and was discharged February 14, 1865. In 1866, he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, subsequently spending about eight months in Missouri, prior to locating near Canville Trading Post in Neosho County, Kan., in March, 1867. At the first term of court held in that county in the spring of 1867, he was appointed County Attorney, and was elected to the same office in the fall of that year but did not qualify. In 1868, he was again elected and then moved to Osage Mission where he afterward resided. In March, 1871, came to Parsons, purchased one of the first lots which was sold here, and erected there on one of the first residences which was erected in Parsons, being located on Morgan avenue. In April the same year removed his family to this place. Since coming here he has given his attention exclusively to the practice of law, except during a period of six months when he was associated with V. J. Knapp in the proprietorship and publication of the *Western Enterprise*. Mr. Cory was married in Canville Township, Neosho Co., Kan., August 9, 1868, to Miss P. L. Comstock. They have four children—Maud, Leroy A., Clarence C. and Paul M.

E. M. CURTIS, dealer in boots and shoes, was born at Columbus, Warren Co., Pa., August 16, 1848, lived there until eight years of age and then at Elkador, Clayton Co., Iowa, for about twelve years. For about eighteen years he has given his attention to the boot and shoe trade, for several years being employed as a traveling salesman for Milwaukee and Chicago wholesale houses. He came to Parsons in November, 1880, establishing a wholesale and retail boot and shoe store here, continuing that until December, 1881, and since then the firm has been E. M. Curtis & Co., retail dealers. They carry one of the most extensive and elegant stocks to be found in Southern Kansas, never calculating to have less than $10,000 in stock. Mr. Curtis was married January 6, 1876, at Racine, Wis., to Emma M. Maxfield. They have three children—Alice, Louise and Willie. Mr. C. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and K. of P.

*HON. WILLARD DAVIS is a native of Kentucky, having been born in Madison County, of that State, on the 26th day of January, 1837. His father, James Davis, was a Kentucky farmer of Welsh descent. His mother was of German parentage. Her father, George Teater, who was of German birth, immigrated to Kentucky in early youth, from the State of New York, and was also, by occupation, a farmer. James Davis died when the subject of this sketch was only two weeks old, leaving a large family—Willard being the youngest of eight children—to the care of a widowed mother, whose resources were limited. The individual history of the members of families so early in youth, bereft of their chief natural supporter and protector, never was, never can be written. The trials, sufferings, hopes, labors, ambitions, disappointments, which enter into the early life and experience of every boy of true spirit and courage can never be portrayed by the pencil of the artist or the pen of biographer. In this respect, young Willard Davis, has, like all others, an unwritten history. Orphaned in early infancy, which orphanage, two years afterwards, was relieved or modified by his introduction to a step-father, it will require but a limited exercise of the imagination to here supply the "missing link" of life. Knowing naught, we would not speak unjustly—it is sufficient in this respect, to say that, in the feeble age of youth, we find Willard Davis in the burning sun of a Kentucky landscape, hoe in hand, laboring for his bread, and toiling for his raiment. And such had been his success in the youthful struggles to overcome the adverse tide of fortune, and to prepare himself for the realization of his higher ambitions, that, at the early age of sixteen he had become a teacher in the schools of his native district. From thence, alternate teacher and student, he plied his mind to his books until he was prepared to enter upon a regular collegiate course, when he entered the Missouri University, where he completed his collegiate education in a three years course. Returning to Kentucky, having selected the profession of law, as his "way of life," he resumed his occupation as a teacher, applying himself assiduously to the study of the law, attended and graduated at the Lexington law school, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Kentucky. Immediately after his admission to the bar, he was nominated by the "opposition" for the office of County Attorney. Parties in the county were about equally divided. The Democratic candidate was a man of greater age, and greater experience, strongly backed by wealthy connections. The canvass was vigorous and animated, but Mr. Davis' victory was complete—being elected over his Democratic opponent by a majority of one hundred and ninety-five votes. It was while yet engaged in the discharge of the duties of this his first official position, in the spring of 1861, when the country was shocked by the bombardment and fall of Fort Sumter. Notwithstanding Willard Davis was a native of Kentucky, when the integrity of his country was assailed, and her flag dishonored, his intuitive love of liberty, his convictions of right, his ardent patriotism, at once pronounced the judgment of Willard Davis' conscience—"The Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Without hesitation, with the Revolutionary fathers, he calmly and fearlessly placed upon the "altar of his country," his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor. By his voice and acts he opposed the secession of Kentucky from the Union. With a Lieutenant's commission he entered the service of his country, in the Thirty-first Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. In the battle of Richmond, the Union forces were defeated, and a large number taken prisoners, by the combined forces of Generals Kirby Smith and John Morgan. Lieut. Davis, with a few others, made his escape through the rebel lines to Louisville, Ky., one hundred and fifty miles distant where he immediately joined the command of Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, and took an active part in preparing for the defense of that city against Gen. Bragg, who, with a large force, was at that time, threatening Louisville from the South. After the battle of Perryville, Lieut. Davis was compelled to retire from the army, because of failing health. A short time after his retirement from the military, he found employment in the civil departments of the Government. On the 14th day of March, 1863, President Lincoln commisioned Mr. Davis Collector of Internal Revenue, for the Second Collection District of the State of Kentucky. This District embraced more than half the State, and adjacent to the borders of Virginia and Tennessee. The duties of this office were discharged by Mr. Davis with zeal and success, under circumstances of great peril, and personal danger, large portions of the District being constantly over-run by guerrilla bands, and divisions of the Confederate army. On one occasion, being surrounded by the forces of the notorious guerrilla, Champ Ferguson, he was compelled, in order to escape capture, to swim the Cumberland river. Subsequently he was successively commissioned Collector of the Fifth and Seventh Collection Districts of the State of Kentucky. It was whilst in the successful and satisfactory discharge of the duties of the Seventh (Ashland) District, Mr. Davis received from the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch, his circular letter, in substance, exacting a pledge from Mr. Davis to support the "policy" of the President, Andrew Johnson. This Mr. Davis firmly but courteously declined, and consequently, on the first day of September, 1866, received his letter of dismissal from the public service. Upon this abrupt termination of his official labors, Mr. Davis resumed the practice of his chosen profession, and was immediately employed at a liberal salary, by the directors of the Cincinnati & Chattanooga Railway Company as their attorney in Kentucky. It is needless to say that, mingled with his professional labors, Mr. Davis embraced all collateral opportunities to impress on the Kentucky Bourbons his Stalwart Republican principles. In the summer of 1867, he was called upon by a committe of colored soldiers to deliver their Fourth of July oration. He at once accepted the invitation, against the protestations and entreaties of many personal friends in both parties, who were apprehensive of his personal safety if he should attempt to carry on the program of the colored soldiery. He chose for his theme, "Colored Suffrage." At that time, no white man in the State of Kentucky had had the temerity to promulgate, in a public speech, a declaration in favor of this great right. But, without this occasion and its eloquent utterances, Mr. Davis' life and character could never have been understood by the world, and never would have been appreciated by the thousands of the good and the true of this land who have read, and will read, the words of heroic eloquence uttered in his Lexington speech, on the 4th of July, 1867. It was the conception of a noble mind—the utterance of a great and good heart. J. B. McCullough, now editor of the *Globe-Democrat*, reported the speech in full for the Cincinnati *Commercial*, an original copy of which paper, containing the speech at length, the writer has now before him. In a speech of the gifted and eloquent Sumner, delivered in the Senate of the United States on the 13th of July, 1867, just one week after the delivery of Mr. Davis' speech in the city of Lexington, the learned Senator paid this merited and beautiful compliment to Mr. Willard Davis. Senator Sumner said: "Mr. President:—I say nothing about Massachusetts. Her history and her character will speak for her. I shall say something, however, of Kentucky. I have in my hands a newspaper, which I have received this morning, which contains the accounts of the celebration of the Fourth of July at Lexington. Is that not a town in Kentucky? I read, therefore, for what I say, only Kentucky authority. * * * * * Then comes another able speaker, Willard Davis, who makes an elaborate, able, compact, forcible address, and any Senator on this floor might court the ability to make such an address as is made by Mr. Willard Davis, of Kentucky."* And the great Senator proceeded to weave that speech—paragraph after paragraph, sentence after sentence, period after period—into his own great argument. Another correspondent, writing upon this subject, says: "I could have naught but admiration for a native of Kentucky, who, making Kansas the home of his adoption, among the privileged classes of that commonwealth, renowned for its statesmen, could 'beard the lion in his den,' and, perilling the safety of his hearthstone, proclaim the inalienable rights of a former enslaved race; and he feels it due to the age in which we live, to rescue from a possible oblivion such thrilling utterances from living public men, wherever found, and whoever they may be." Whilst in Kentucky, Mr. Davis was the same ardent, fearless Republican that he has been in the State of Kansas. He was a member of the State Republican Committee, and Chairman of the Republican Committee of the Seventh Congressional District of the State of Kentucky, which positions he resigned when he came to Kansas in the fall of 1870. Mr. Davis settled, when he first came to Kansas, at Neosho Falls, but had been there but a few months when he was employed as attorney for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, to succeed Ruggles & Plumb, of Emporia—those eminent attorneys of Southern Kansas. Mr. Davis, in the winter of 1870-71, removed to the embryo city of Parsons, subsequently known as Milt. Reynolds' "Infant Wonder," and became the first Mayor of that "aspiring metropolis." In 1873 he resigned the position of attorney for the railway company, and entered upon the general practice of the law with flattering success. In the fall of 1874 he was elected to the office of County Attorney for Labette County, Kansas, which position he filled until his election as Attorney-General in 1876. As Attorney-General, Mr. Davis is now serving the last year of his second term. It would be circumscribing the judgment of the intelligent citizens of Kansas, merely to say that his administration of the legal department of the government had been conducted with ability. No, it would be drawing very mildly upon the archives of that department to say that the administration of Mr. Davis was characterized by marked ability and distinguished integrity. His opinions have been eagerly sought and highly esteemed by the legal profession, and by the people of the State. The records of that office show an immense amount of labor performed. His management of important State cases has been pre-eminent, saving to the State many thousands of dollars. In this as in all other official positions to which he has been called, he has summoned to his aid a ripe judgment, sustained by an intuitive sagacity, and a profound knowledge of human nature, drawn from the deep wells of ancient and modern literature and learning. Fully determined and convinced of the right, his will is of the iron mould, and his tenacity of purpose of the "Latheran order." In short, Mr. Davis, in his nature and being, is aggressive and pronounced. Forward and upward—higher and still higher—are all his aims, purposes and ambitions; whilst all are seasoned

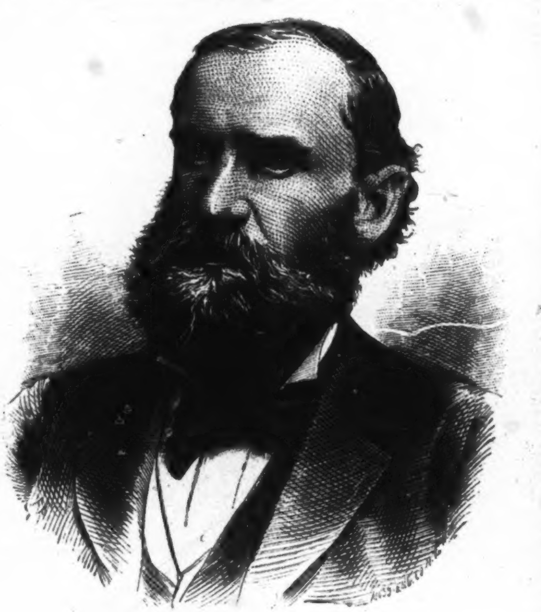

Willard Davis

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*Written by C. J. Ewing, of the Thayer *Headlight*, for the Leavenworth *Daily Times* 1880.

*See *Congressional Globe*, 1st session, Fortieth Congress, page 631.

with the spirit of childlike candor, and the gentle tenderness of a pure benevolence. Mr. Davis is of tall and commanding appearance, and of graceful and lofty bearing; never forgetting that he was born in Kentucky. At this period of life he is of slender figure, his whole personnel witnessing to the observer that the intellectual has been, and now is, overworking the physical man. The blue-gray eye, the delicate texture of the skin, the thin coat of brown hair, the large brain, represented by a large and prominent forehead, with the fine chiseled features, upon which the "finger of time" has written out the life-services and character of Willard Davis in full—all declare him a true man. Religiously, Mr. Davis is a high-toned Christian, of broad and liberal views, having like the late President, General Garfield, been an active and consistent member of the "Disciples" Church since his early youth. Socially, Mr. Davis is an exemplary gentleman. Believing, with Lord Chesterfield, that Paul was the most perfect gentleman the world has ever produced, he, too, would cultivate and imitate the Christian graces. Mr. Davis, in the selection of his life companion, has there, also, evinced that purity of character and refinement of taste which has uniformly characterized all of his public or private conduct. The mother of Mr. Davis' three children was formerly Miss Addie Colman, one of Kentucky's purest and fairest daughters. A woman of talent, culture and attainments, the pride of her husband, and an accomplished conversationalist, she at once becomes the soul and the life of the social circle in which she moves. Mrs. Davis is ever ready, with all the strategy and zeal of her woman's nature, and with strong purpose and loving heart, to encourage, strengthen and support her husband in all the arduous duties of life. [Since Mr. Davis retired from the office of Attorney-General, in January, 1881, he has been engaged in the practice of the law, and mining extensively in Colorado.—EDITOR.]

JOHN DEAN, of the firm of Dean & Bartlett, dealers in general merchandise, was born in Clermont, Sullivan Co., N. H., March 14, 1836. Lived there until April, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H., Second N.H. Volunteers, he being the second man in his town to enlist in the State. He served about twenty-two months in that regiment. Was then detailed for duty at Gen. Hooker's headquarters, having charge of the provost guards for about two months. He was then transferred to Gen. Hientzelman's headquarters, and assigned to duty as superintendent of transportation, remaining in that position with Gen Auger. Afterward was assigned to duty at Washington, D. C. Mr. Dean remain in Government service until 1867, the last two years having charge of the Government farms in Virginia He then returned to New Hampshire, and for two years was in the hotel business at Cornish leaving the hotel to return to Washington, where he received the appointment of farm and house stewart for the Government Hospital for the Insane, remaining in that position four years. He then went to Chicago, and for four years was superintendent of the People's Gas Company, and in June, 1878, he came to Parsons, becoming proprietor of the Belmont House, July 1, 1878, having purchased the interests of the former proprietors, Charles Rasbach and J. R. Brown, in June. Two years later he sold out and engaged in the mercantile business with his present partner, W. L. Bartlett. Mr. Dean is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and A. O. U W. He was married, in Cornish, N. H., October 4, 1864, to Hannah Chase Harlow, a native of that place.

D. T. DEPRY, of the DePry & Nellis Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of sash doors, blinds, mouldings, balusters, etc. Factory 50x120 feet, two-story brick building. The business was established by this firm in August, 1882. Prior to that time Mr. DePry had been engaged in contracting and building, being an architect by profession. He located in Parsons in 1880. He is a native of Pickaway, Miami Co., O., born August 29, 1848. He moved to Alton, Ill., when he was ten years of age, remaining there until he came to Parsons. He served the last year of the War of the Rebellion in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F. He was married at Alton, Ill., June 14, 1869, to Virginia Belle Lowe, a native of that city. They have one child, Harry U., born June 11, 1872.

FRANK DURGAN, foreman of car department, Crawford avenue, was born, in 1838, in Boston, Mass. His father's name was Asahel Durgan, who died in 1872. His grandfather, Jeremiah Durgan, emigrated from the North of Ireland and settled on the Penobscot River, in Maine. He received a good education at the Lyman School in Boston. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a carpenter, and served his time, five years. At the age of twenty he came to Hannibal, Mo., where he engaged in the car department of the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. In 1880 he removed to Parsons and engaged in the shops of the Missouri Pacific R. R. as foreman of the car department. In 1863 he was married to Miss Lucy S. Stanford, of Hannibal, Mo. She was born in Cincinnati, O., in 1841. Her parents died when she was quite young. Her ancestors were from England. They have three children—Alice, born in Hannibal, 1867, educated at Hannibal; Edward F., August 22, 1872; Walter A., July 19, 1876. Mr. Durgan is a member of St. John's Lodge, Hannibal, Mo.

E. H. EDWARDS, of the firm of J. F. Steele & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, proprietor of the Edwards' Opera House, and Vice President of the Parsons & Western Railway Co., was born at Ellisburg, Jefferson Co. N. Y.; removed to Illinois in 1845, living at Earlville, LaSalle County, until he removed to Parsons, Kansas, March 7, 1875. He engaged in the hardware trade here and continued to conduct that business until 1880, since then carrying on an extensive agricultural implement business. He has been one of the directors of the Parsons' Commercial Bank since its organization under that name. In 1880 he began the construction of the Edwards' Opera House, which he opened February 25, 1881. It is one the finest amusement halls in Southern Kansas, having a seating capacity of 800. Mr. Edwards is a member of the A., F. & A. M Blue Lodge Chapter and Commandery. He was married at Grand de Tour, Ogle Co., Ill., in 1859, to Verona M. Palmer, who was born near St. Albans, Vermont; they have two children—Gracia and Myra.

A. H. ELLIS, furniture dealer, was born in Wilstown, in the northwest part of the State of Alabama, November 12, 1829, being the son of Sylvester Ellis who was at that time a missionary among the Cherokee Indians of Alabama. At the age of three years, A. H. Ellis was removed to Ohio where he lived until he was twelve years of age, afterwards in Indiana until he was twenty-four years old, removed then to Vinton, Iowa, where he was engaged in the lumber business until he came to Parsons, January 25, 1877. Since July 19, of the same year, he has been engaged in his present business; from the fall of 1879 until 1881 his brother, Dr. M. D. Ellis, was associated with him in business; the present partner, George Thornton, has been with him in business since January, 1883. Mr. E. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married at Vinton, Iowa, October 15, 1856, to Miss P. Conant, a native of Vermont.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ERWIN, architect, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., nine miles north of the city of Philadelphia, January 1, 1846; he learned the trade of carpenter and builder, and afterward took up the study of architecture, being a student at the Franklin Institute. In May, 1878, he removed from Philadelphia to Parsons, Kan., where he has since resided, now giving his entire attention to architectural work and superintending the construction of buildings for which he makes the drawings. He made the drawings for the library building of this city. He has also prepared designs for several residences and business blocks to be erected here.

C. H. FAVORITE, grocer, was born at Dayton, Ohio, December 2, 1839. He enlisted April 16, 1861, in Company B, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1862 he went into Company B, Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until June, 1865, when he was mustered out. He was wounded (being shot four times) September 19, 1863, and afterward was on detached duty at the Provost Marshal's office at Columbus, Ohio, until he left the service. He lived in Ohio until July, 1868, when he removed to Leavenworth, Kan. In December, 1869, he located at Atchison, making that his home until 1872, when he removed to Parsons. From the time he came to the State until January, 1880, he was engaged in railroading. Since that time he has been carrying on his present business, dealing in groceries, provisions, glass, china and queensware. Mr. Favorite was married at Genoa Junction, Wis., Jannary 26, 1870, to Lottie M. Field, a native of that place.

JAMES W. FEE, retired farmer, is a native of Felicity, Clermont Co., Ohio, born August 22, 1826. He lived in Ohio until the spring of 1848, then removed to Perry, Pike Co., Ill., where he resided until August 23, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, having assisted in raising the company. He was mustered into service as First Lieutenant of his company, and the 24th of the next December he was promoted to Captain, and served as such until August 11, 1865, when he was mustered out. He participated in all the battles of his command and never was wounded or taken prisoner. He came to Walton Township, Labette Co., Kan., March 6, 1879, locating on the southwest quarter of Section 29, and still owns that farm. He also owned a farm on the southwest quarter of Section 28, which he has disposed of. He served one year as Justice of the Peace at Walton, and was the Republican and temperance candidate for State Legislature in 1882. He served as Postmaster five years ending March 1, 1879, at Blandinsville, McDonough Co., Ill. Mr. Fee was married at Griggsville, Pike Co., Ill., October 27, 1852, to Lucy M. Parks. Mr. F. is a member of the Baptist Church, and is now engaged in hardware business.

DR. A. M. FELLOWS, Felix Street, was born in Wethersfield, Windsor Co., Vt., 1839. His ancestors were of the Puritan stock. He graduated at Dartmouth College, and also at the Medical University of the city of New York. At the age of twenty-one years he went to California and Oregon by way of the Isthmus. While in Oregon he was for a time engaged in the Indian war, known as the Yakima War. On his return he fell in with Walker the filibuster, in Nicaragua, who endeavored to force him and others into his service. He spent six years on the Pacific coast, visiting all parts of the West, and returning to Vermont in 1856. In 1859 he removed to Logan County, Ill., where he practiced his profession. In 1861 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, receiving a commission as surgeon. Soon after joining the regiment he was detailed to Grant's army then at Vicksburg, and was all through that memorable campaign. Having lost his health, he resigned his commission; he returned to his home in Illinois, and resumed the practice of his profession in July, 1863. In 1870 he emigrated to Parsons, where he continued the practice of his profession, and became identified with the growth and prosperity of the city from its beginning. In Illinois he was the friend and neighbor of Abraham Lincoln, Judge Davis, Gen. Logan, and many other statesmen and politicians of that State. He retired from the practice of his profession in 1876, and now lives in a beautiful residence on the corner of Central avenue and Felix street, Parsons. He married, in 1860, Miss Emily S. Clossen, of Springfield, Vt., by whom he has three children—Harry E., born in 1864; Bertie W., born in 1868, and Eva L., born in 1874.

S. O. FLETCHER, Postmaster, was born in Martinsville, Morgan Co., Ind., October 10, 1843. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all the engagements of his command, and was mustered out in the summer of 1865, after the close of the war. In October, 1866, he removed to Erie, Kan., and was engaged in farming there until April, 1871, when he came to Parsons, where he has since resided. He was first engaged in mercantile business here, and in 1874 he was appointed to a position in the railway mail service, which place he held until he was appointed Postmaster in March, 1878. He is now serving a second term in that office, having been re-appointed in March, 1882. He was a member of the Common Council in 1874. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. Antietam Post, No. 64. Mr. Fletcher was married at Parsons in September, 1878, to Miss Dora C. Gay, a native of Tennessee, daughter of the Rev. J. L. Gay, who was rector of St. John's Memorial Church, of Parsons, at the time of his daughter's marriage.

GEORGE T. FRYER, contractor and builder, was born at New Boston, Mercer Co., Ill., March 4, 1852; lived there until April, 1867, then came to Kansas, locating at Osage Mission, where he worked at his trade until August 17, 1872, when he located at Parsons which has since been his home. Mr. Fryer has been engaged in carpenter work since he was twelve years of age. Since coming to Parsons he has erected several fine brick blocks, among which are Matthewson's Block, corner of Forest Avenue and Eighteenth Street, Mrs. Rosis Block on Johnson Avenue near the railroad track, Wunderlich's building adjoining that of Mrs. Rosis, Moores' Block, now occupied by C. H. Favorite, O. L. Hall's implement warehouse, now occupied by Prather & Harper, the North Schoolhouse and others too numerous to mention, a large number of private residences among the number, and since coming here he has also been doing a large amount of work in the Indian Territory, spending about one year and a half there. His father, William G. Fryer, had the contract for building the capitol of the Creek Nation, but was taken sick and George completed the work. He also built the Baptist Mission Building in the same Nation, forty miles south of the capital. He works from six to twenty men. He takes considerable interest in brass band matters and assisted to oganize the Parsons Silver Cornet Band, now known as the Cœur de Lion Band. He is a member of the K. of H. He was married at Osage Mission, Kan., July 4, 1872, to Nettie Rice, a native of Waupun, Wis. They have two children, Ella and Lizzie. Mr. Fryer's mother, Lizzie (Christy) Fryer, is still living. His father died in the Indian Territory in September, 1881, he had served three years and three months in Company I, Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the War of the Rebellion.

HON. G. W. GABRIEL, physician and surgeon, was born near Athens, Athens Co. Ohio, November 17, 1843. Received his literary education in the schools of his native county, and graduated from Sterling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, in 1868, and in 1871 he also graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Kansas City. He located at Topeka, Kansas, in March, 1864, remaining there until 1866 when he returned to Ohio, where he continued the study of medicine, subsequently graduating from the college, as before stated. In 1869 he settled in Ladore Township, Neosho Co., Kansas, continuing to reside there until he came to Parsons, April 1, 1871, being one of the early settlers of this place. While in Neosho County he served as County Commissioner, being a member of the board at the time of the county seat struggle. He resigned the position of Commissioner prior to removal to Parsons. He was a member of the first Board of Aldermen of this city, and is now serving a third term as Mayor. In 1877, 1876, 1882 and 1883 he was a member of the Kansas House of Representatives. He is a member of the Southeastern Kansas District Medical Society, and is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. The doctor was married in Ladore Township, Neosho Co. Kas., in August, 1870, to Elizabeth J. Hallowell, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children living, Harry, Mary and an infant son; lost one child. The doctor served about two and a half years in the army, about one year in the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the balance of the time in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteers, except one hundred days service in Kansas at the time of the Price raid.

CHARLES GENTRY, Alderman, residence, Morgan avenue; was born in Monroe County, Ky., 1829. His father was James Gentry. He had twelve children, two having been born in Virginia and ten in Kentucky, Mr. G. being the eleventh in age. Mr. G.'s occupation during his early life was farming. He received a common school education, and emigrated to Fredonia, Kas., in 1870. In the spring of 1872 he came to Parsons, when there were but four houses. Mr. Gentry has traveled in eighteen States of the Union. In 1878 he was employed by the railroad companies to carry freight and make collections, which business he has followed since that time. April, 1881, he was elected a member of the Common Council of the city of Parsons. He was married to Elizabeth S. Glover, of Barron County, Ky., in 1852. She was born in 1834. They have three children living: Elizabeth, born in 1854, married to Andrew Jackson in 1872, and living in Parsons; Jennie G., born in 1856, and married to Michael Tryer, who also lives in Parsons; Florence, born in 1864, married to G. F. Cunningham December 10, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the Baptist Church, of Parsons. Mr. G. enlisted in the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Company C, and continued in the service until May 11, 1864. He was with Kilpatrick in his famous raid through Georgia, and with Sherman fifteen months in his march to the sea. Mr. G. probably saw more active and varied service than many who were soldiers in the late war.

LEWIS B. GRAVES, of the firm of Cary & Graves, dealers in general merchandise, was born in Brunswick, Maine, November 30, 1846. In 1866 he entered Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., taking a thorough course in that institution, returning from there to his native place, where he was employed as a clerk for one year, and in December, 1870, he removed to Junction City, Kansas, afterwards making his headquarters at Sedalia Mo., until he permanently located at Parsons in 1877. He was for several years connected with the M. K. & T. R. R., being employed as carpenter for that company. In September, 1878, he engaged in mercantile business with Cary & Biggs and was a member of that firm until the present firm of Cary & Graves was organized. Mr. G. is a member of A., F. & A. M. In November, 1878, he was married at Chetopa, Kas., to Charlotte E. Lamb, a native of Indiana. They have one child, Franklin L.

JAMES GRIMES, real estate, insurance and collection agency, is a native of Magnolia, Putnam Co., Ill., born July 9, 1845; when he was about nine months old, his mother (his father having died) moved with her family to Utica Township, Clark Co., Ind. James resided there until March, 1868, then came to Kansas, locating two miles north of the city of Atchison, remaining there until July, of that year, when he went to Missouri, residing in Platte and Buchanan counties until he returned to Kansas, in January, 1870, locating this time in Ladore Township, Neosho County. In September, 1870, he removed to the village of Ladore. In November, 1870, he began carpenter work at Parsons, and he also assisted to move several buildings from Ladore to Parsons. When he first began work here there were but two shanties up. In April, 1871, he brought his family to Parsons and continued working at the carpenters' trade until the following fall, when he engaged in buying and shipping grain for Wood & Co., continuing to do business for that firm until after the death of Mr. Wood in the winter of 1872 or '73. After closing up the business of that firm he was in the grain business for E. K. Current, John Gebert, and later in the employ of the Parsons' Flouring Mill Company until 1876. During the winter of 1876-77 and 1877-78 he taught school, having been a professional teacher prior to locating here. In 1878, he published the first city directory of Parsons, issuing a similar publication every two years since then. He has served three years as City Assessor. He was a member of the School Board four years and afterwards served one year as Clerk of the Board. In the fall of 1877, he was elected Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. G. T. for the State of Kansas. In the spring of 1878, he engaged in real estate business, adding the insurance department in the July following. For the last four years he has served as Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. G. T. He is also Lodge Deputy and Secretary of Parsons Lodge, No. 46, of the same order. He is Secretary of the American Legion of Honor Lodge. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being one of the trustees; a member of the Board of Stewards and Recorder of that Board, and also secretary of the Sunday school. He is one of the Directors of the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association and is examiner of titles for that organization. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Parsons Local Board of Underwriters. He is a member of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, of the World, of the I. O. G. T. and was representative to its meetings at Detroit, Mich., and New York City in 1879 and 1880, respectively. In 1881, he was past representative at the session held at Topeka. He made an active canvass in behalf of the adoption of the prohibition amendment, speaking at various places during a period of two months. He was married at Jeffersonville, Ind., May 7, 1865, to Kate Morrow, a native of Utica, Clark Co., Ind. They have five children living—Cora, Everett, Rowland, Ethel and Myrtle. Lost two children, who died in infancy. Mrs. Grimes and eldest daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

R. E. HALLOWAY, U. S. Railway Mail agent, was born in Aurora, Ind., August, 28, 1844. When he was but a few years old, his father died, and his mother started with her family to Iowa, but she died on the journey. R. E. lived in Iowa until October, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company B., Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant after having passed through the various lower offices. He remained in the service until April, 1865, serving as a clerk about six months, having charge of the Freedman's Bureau at Alexandria, Va., and connected with the department at Washington, D. C. After leaving the army he returned to Iowa, and resumed his studies. He was educated at the Iowa University, and for a year and a half prior to coming to Kansas he was employed as a teacher. Came to North Township, Labette Co., Kan., and located on Section 35, Township 31, Range 20, March 1, 1870. He was engaged in teaching for eight years, in addition to looking after his farming interests. He was a member of the Settlers' League, and was secretary of that organization for one year, during the Osage ceded land troubles. He has been connected with the railway mail service since 1878, running on the Sedalia & Parsons route since that time. At the recent civil-service examination, March 14, 1883, his standing was 100 in every respect, which is the highest rating attained on M. K. & T. R. R. in the last eight years. He is a member of Excelsior Lodge No. 12, A. O. U. W., Empire Lodge No. 1911, K. of H., and Antietam Post No. 64, G. A. R. Mr. Halloway was married, in Iowa City, Iowa, March 28, 1868, to Mary E. Callahan, a native of Galena, Ill. She died in July, 1871, leaving two children, one of whom still survives her—Horace H. Mr. Halloway married his present wife, Wealthy A. Shepard, in North Township, Labette Co., Kan., March 10, 1872. They have three children—Ella A., Lee J., and Lole Genevieve. Mrs. Halloway is a native of Monmouth, Warren Co., Ill.

BENJAMIN F. HARDY, contractor and builder, was born in Franklin, Lenawee Co., Mich., November 5, 1844. He enlisted December 15, 1862, in Company I., Seventh Michigan Cavalry (with Gen. Custer); he participated in all the battles and engagements of his command after the battle of Culpepper, in August, 1863, and never received a wound. Remained in the service until December 25, 1865, when he was mustered out. Returning to his native town, he remained there until 1868, when he removed to Osceola Township, Osceola Co., Mich., settling there before the county was organized. February 16, 1881, he removed from there to Parsons, Kan. For about one year after locating here, he was connected with the Bridge Department of the Missouri Pacific Rail Road. Since then he has been engaged in contracting and building. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, A. O. U. W., and G. A. R., Antietam Post No. 64. He was married in Franklin, Mich., to Almeda Morton, a native of Ingham County, Mich. They have two children living—Mary Emma, and Grace Greenwood. Their eldest child, Morton Osgood, died since they came to Parsons, aged eleven years.

FRANK G. HARPER, of the firm of Harper & Prather, dealers in agricultural implements, was born at Vincennes, Knox Co., Ind., April 29, 1846; came to Mound Valley Township, Labette Co., Kan., January 20, 1871, locating on the northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 23, Range 18; lived there until November, 1878. In February, 1880, he engaged in his present business, dealing in farm machinery, wagons, grain and garden seeds, etc. Since September, 1881, his present partner, Henry Prather, has been associated with him. Mr. Harper still owns the farm where he first located in Kansas. He was married in Labette Township, Labette Co., Kan., January 15, 1874, to Laura A. Schick, a native of Hamersville, Brown Co., Ohio. They have one child—Elsie Kate.

G. W. HAWK, cashier of the Parsons Commercial Bank, was born in Washington, Fayette, Co., Ohio, December 1, 1843. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His parents had previously located with their family in Champaign County, Illinois. He served in the army until September, 1864, and was wounded in the battle of Stone River. After leaving the service, he returned to Illinois, and after spending one year in the schools at Chicago, he was employed as Deputy in the County Treasurer's office at Urbana for three years, afterward being connected with the First National Bank of Champaign as bookkeeper, remaining in that position until April, 1872, and came to Parsons in September of the same year. About two months later, he accepted the position of bookkeeper in the First National Bank here, and later, he became assistant cashier, which position he held until July 1, 1878, when he resigned for the purpose of taking the position in the bank which he now manages, this bank succeeding the business of the Parsons Savings Bank, which was organized in 1874, but changing its name at the time Mr. Hawk became connected with it. Mr. H. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and A. O. U. W. He was married in Parsons, March 11, 1875, to Linna J. Hodges, a native of Leavenworth County, Kan.

GEORGE HAYNES, conductor Missouri Pacific Railway, corner of Forest avenue and Twenty-second street, was born at Newark, N. J., in 1844. His father was George Haynes, born and educated in Newark. His mother was also a native of the same city. Mr. Haynes received his education in the public schools of Newark. At the age of twenty-one, he emigrated to Wisconsin, where he was employed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company as brakeman. He rose rapidly to the position of freight conductor, and from that to passenger conductor, in which capacity he is now employed by the Missouri Pacific company, on the road between Parsons and Denison, Tex. Mr. H. came to Fort Scott in 1870, and from thence to Parsons, in 1871, where he has resided ever since. He was married to Miss Julia Tyler, of Madison, Wis., whose parents are still living there. They were originally from Ithaca, N. Y. Mr. Haynes' parents are still living at Newark, N. J. He has taken all the degrees, including the commandery. Mr. H. has two children—Minnie, born in 1867, and Jacob, in 1876. He also learned the jewelers' trade.

J. J. HENDERSON, County Commissioner, was born in Fayette County, Ind., March 23, 1816, and removed to Fountain County in the same State, in 1833, living there most of the time until he came to Kansas. Resided three years at Crawfordsville, Ind., and was a resident of Covington, Ind., prior to locating on Section 23, Township 19, Range 30 (Ladore Township), Neosho Co., Kan., in March, 1870. He was engaged in farming and stock raising there until the spring of 1879, when he removed to Parsons. Since coming to this city, he has invested considerable money in building and improving residence property. He was first married, in 1836, to Jane King, a native of Kentucky. She died, leaving four children—William Franklin, now Register of Deeds of Neosho County; Fannie E., now Mrs. M. E. Board, of Fountain County, Ind.; Albert Wilson, at present the proprietor of a marble yard at Lafayette, Ind., and Washington Louis, a merchant at Osage Mission, Neosho Co., Kan. Mr. Henderson was married to his present wife, Mary J. Knox, at Crawfordsville, Ind. She is a native of Kentucky. Mr. H. is a member of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, Sergeant-at-Arms of Kansas House of Representatives, was born in Norristown, Pa., April 2, 1842, and lived there until 1852, when his father, Patrick Higgins, removed with his family to Missouri, and resided at St. Louis and Liberty until September, 1854, when he brought the family to Leavenworth County, having previously come out there May 16, 1854, and determined on his location. From 1854 to 1857 alternated between Leavenworth and Lexington, Mo., attending school. July 17, 1857, the family removed to Paola, Miami County, where the parents lived until their death. William's mother's, Jane Flannigan Higgins' demise occurred in August, 1868, his father's death taking place July 4, 1872. William enlisted April 4, 1862, in Company G, Second Missouri Battalion, and served in that company for eleven months, and was then discharged on general orders. Re-enlisted August 2, 1863, in Company C, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry. Was in every engagement while with both commands under which he served. He received several manifestations of respect from the officers for his remarkable bravery, being appointed over all line officers to command foraging parties, etc. He was in the army until October 19, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned to Paola and published the Miami *Free Press*, and during a part of 1868 and 1869 he conducted the Le Roy *Pioneer*. February 22, 1870, he removed from Paola to Baxter Springs, but remained but three months and was then at Coffeyville until December of the same year, when he returned to Baxter Springs and remained there until June 2, 1871, when he located at Columbus. He published the Columbus *Journal* until he was appointed claim agent for the M. K. & T. R. R. Company in July, 1876. He then made Parsons his headquarters, although he did not formally locate at that place until November, 1877. He held the position of claim agent until June, 1880. While at Paola he served four years as City Marshal and Deputy Sheriff. He was appointed Justice of the Peace of Parsons in the fall of 1880. He has held the position of Sergeant-at-Arms of the Kansas House of Representatives since 1875. He is a member of the K. of P. and the K. of H. and has been past deputy grand master thereof. He was junior vice commander of Gen. Rice Post No. 71, G. A. R. and is now a member of Lincoln Post, No. 1, G. A. R. at Topeka. Mr. Higgins was married to Laura Virginia Kinsley, Nov. 30, 1879. They have two children—Helen Webster and Theodore Crosby.

EDMUND L. HILL, mail agent on branch of the Missouri Pacific. Born in Pawlet, Rutland Co., Vt., in 1837. Father's name Nathaniel, born in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Was a shoemaker by trade and moved to Vermont from New York at the age of eighteen. His grandfather was a revolutionary soldier, born, lived and died in New York. Mr. H. received his education in the public and select schools of Vermont. In 1864 he left his native town and married Maria Dorsey, sister of Senator Dorsey of Arkansas. She was born in Benson, Vt., in 1842. Her father's name was John Dorsey, a school teacher, who died in 1851. They have three children, Gertie, born in Benson, Vt., July, 1864., educated in Poultney seminary, Vt., Edmund, born in Rutledge, Vt., December 20, 1867, educated at Poultney seminary. Edith, born in Rutland in 1873. In 1864 Mr. H. moved to Rutland where he remained until 1870, when he emigrated to Hannibal, Mo., where he received his appointment as mail agent on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Soon afterward he was transferred to the branch line of the same road from Junction City to Parsons, making his home in that town. Mr. H. had six brothers and four sisters, two of whom are deceased. Thomas lives on a farm near Parsons, Nathaniel and Morrison living in Augusta, Georgia, Charles living in Rutledge, Vt., Clive living in Minnesota, Mrs Vest in Pawlet, Vt., Mrs. Usher in Augusta, Ga. Mr. Hill and family member of the Congregational Church.

GEORGE C. HITCHCOCK, manufacturer of boots and shoes, was born at Arcade Wyoming Co., N. Y., December 31, 1842, and removed from there to Parsons, Kas., in September, 1877. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and A. O. U. W. He was married at Arcade, N. Y., October 23, 1870, to Arabelle Parker, a native of that place. They have three children, Mabel M., Bertha H., and Flora.

JOHN W. HOGUE, one of the proprietors of the Parsons Coal Company, is a native of Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio, and was born April 11, 1842, and lived in his native place until he was fourteen years of age, afterwards at Elmwood, Peoria Co., Ill., until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company H., One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving in that regiment until he was mustered out in July, 1865. He participated in all engagements of his command. After leaving the army, he returned to Elmwood, Ill., and remained there until he came to Parsons in March, 1872; was employed as foreman of the construction of the M. K. & T. machine shops, and for six years he had charge of the Parsons mills. Since then he has been engaged in coal business, for the last year in partnership with L. F. Dick and Ed. Palmer, under the firm name of "Parsons Coal Company." Their coal mines are located at Weir City, Cherokee Co. Kan., where they give employment to 112 men, and mine from twenty to twenty-five car loads of coal per day. They have steam and gin shafts. The coal vein is about four feet in thickness and the bottom of the coal beds is about forty feet below the surface of the ground. Mr. Hogue was married at Parsons, October 2, 1872, to Lizzie McClung, a native of Decatur Brown Co., Ohio. They have one child living—Fred Percy. Lost two children—John Paul died at the age of twenty-two months, and Jessie was only eleven months old when she died. Mr. H. is a prominent member of the Presbyterion Church.

R. T. HOLLOWAY, attorney and City Clerk, was born at Monmouth, Warren Co. Ill., October 2, 1851, and lived there but a few months. Being the son of E. B Holloway, an army officer, he was reared in various States and Territories where his father was stationed. He received his principal literary education at the St. Louis University, where he received the degree of A. B. He read law while at Shelbyville, Ill., with Hon. Anthony Thornton, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in 1874, removing to Parsons, Kansas, in September of the same year. He served two terms as City Attorney, and was appointed City Clerk in the spring of 1882.

E. C. HOSTETTER, dentist, was born at Ligonier, Noble Co., Ind., November 20, 1850, and came to Kansas, April 15, 1867, locating at Ottawa, Franklin County. He afterwards resided at Thayer for several years, coming from there to Parsons in December, 1881. The doctor began working at his present business eighteen years ago, and has studied and practiced the profession since that time. He was married at Ottawa, Kansas, April 15, 1881, to Anna Marquand, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio. They have one child—a daughter.

W. C. HOLMES, druggist, was born in London, England, in April, 1840. He came to the United States in 1870, and was located in Illinois until June, 1871, when he came to Parsons, Kansas, engaging in the drug business here, which he has since continued. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. Mr. Holmes was married in his native city, in 1870, to Eliza Hollis, also a native of London. They have four children—Oliver C., Ethel K., William S. and Charles B.

JOEL L. JAYNES, now a traveling salesman for Mack, Stader & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, resides on Morgan avenue, Parsons, Kan; was born in Otsego, N. Y., in 1828. His father's name was Joel Jaynes, his mother's name was Phœbe Jaynes (*nee* Whiton). His earlier ancestors were Puritans. He received a liberal education in the public district schools. At the age of seventeen years, he learned the shoemaker's trade, and followed it for many years. July 28, 1850, he was married to Adelia D. Barbor, a most excellent and highly accomplished young lady, the daughter of Weightman Barbor and Ruth Barbor (whose maiden name was Record). Both of Mrs. Jaynes's grandfathers were very eminent Baptist preachers. Mr. and Mrs. Jaynes had born to them two daughters—Kate E. and Carrie V. At the breaking out of the Civil War, young Jaynes enlisted as a private soldier in Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and after serving two years, being with his regiment most of the time, he was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, being sorely afflicted with sciatica. In 1867, he moved his family to Kansas, and was present and assisted in raising the first house that was built in the now prosperous city of Parsons. He is a member in good standing in the following orders: A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, A. O. U. W., G. A. R., and Red Men.

HON. DAVID KELSO, land commissioner and attorney for the Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., in Kansas, is the son of a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman; came to Virginia with his parents in 1852, living there until 1865. During the war he served in the Union Army; came to Chetopa, Kan., in December, 1869, having lived a few years in Iowa prior to that time. In 1870, he located at Oswego, remaining there until the spring of 1875, being the general attorney for the receiver of the M., K. & T. R. R. Since the road has been under control of the Missouri Pacific, he has remained as attorney, and since January, 1882, he has also been land commissioner, the business of these two offices requiring his entire attention, thereby precluding the possibility of his doing any general practice. He is now serving third term as one of the directors of the M., K. & T. R. R.

C. H. KENNEDY, M. D., was born in Hanover, Columbiana Co., Ohio, May 24, 1837. When he was three or four years of age, his parents removed to Bedford, Lawrence Co., Ind. He read medicine with an uncle, Dr. J. Y. Kennedy, at Shelbyville, Ind.; attended his first course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia. He commenced practice at Shelbyville, March 27, 1858, but soon after that time he located at Waldron, Ind., where he remained in practice until 1865, when he removed to Topeka, residing there until 1867, when he located at Erie, Neosho County. In November, 1870, he purchased an interest in the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 31, Range 20 east, which is a part of the present town site of Parsons. Early in January, 1871, he came here to reside, being one of the earliest physicians in this place. Since coming to Kansas he has been considerably interested in building and real estate operations, although attending to general practice of his profession most of the time he has been in the State. He owns fifty-five acres on Section 18 and 150 acres in the northeast quarter of Section 26, both pieces of property being located adjoining the city of Parsons. He built the elegant brick livery stable, southwest corner of Central avenue and West Skiddy avenue, and now owns it, having conducted the business until he recently rented it to P. A. and L. D. Philibert. The doctor is a member of the Southwestern Kansas Medical Society and also of the Labette County Medical Society. He was married, in Centerville Township, Neosho Co., Kan., March 8, 1871, to Mattie E., daughter of Rev. Henry Cambern. She was born in Charleston, Ind. They have one son and a daughter—Claud E. and Hope E. The doctor has been an active member of the Republican party, but has always declined offices of every kind.

REV. W. S. H. KEYES, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Parsons, Labette Co., Kan., was born in Centre County, Pa., in 1826. By his father he comes of English, and by his mother of Scotch-Irish descent. Dr. Keyes passed his educational course mainly under the tutelage of his father, who was quite eminent as a scholar and teacher in his day. His early religious life was under the shadow of Methodistic training and influence, both father and mother being active members of this church, and it was their fond hope that their son would be a minister in that denomination. However, in the process of his studies for the ministry, his opinions on the subject of church polity, and certain doctrinal points so changed, that he was led to seek affiliation with a church more in harmony with his changed views and convictions of right; and it was about this time also, that the great Slavery agitation was stirring the heart of the nation and the church, and Dr. Keyes, with all the force of conviction, was led to embrace and champion the abolition side of the question, and this fact determined his steps of church relationship. The "United Brethren in Christ" was an abolition church, as well as anti-Episcopal, being Republican in its form of government, and in doctrine well in harmony with the theological views of the Doctor. He therefore entered the ministry in this church at the early age of eighteen, where he remained and ranked among their most eminent ministers for thirty-three years. During this time he received recognition of his scholarship and theological eminence by the conferring of the degrees of "Master of Arts" and "Doctor of Divinity" by Westfield College, Illinois, and Lebanon Valley College, Pennsylvania; in the latter he held for some time the chair of Mental and Moral Science, in connection with a pastoral relation to a church in Lebanon City, Pa. His last work in the United Brethren Church was that of General Centenary Agent, a work looking to the raising of funds for educational, missionary and other benevolent enterprises. While engaged in this work, the want of large intense church-life, on the part of those who should have been most interested in the great claims coming before them in his agency, so dissatisfied him with the prospective future of this church, that he resigned the work, and for the time being gave himself up to the lecture field, under the auspices of the New York National Lecture Bureau. Shortly after this he dissolved his relation with the United Brethren Church, and united with the Presbyterian, entering its ministry in the North Cumberland Presbytery, Pa. After this consummation he received a number of calls to the pastoral relation from different churches, accepting that of the First Presbyterian Church of Parsons, upon which he entered November 10, 1878, where his ministry has been marked with singular and continued interest and prosperity. As a pastor, Dr. Keyes has always been eminently popular and successful. Socially he is affable, and exceedingly well liked. In the pulpit he is fearless, and on the rostrum eloquent. His devotion to principle, his acceptance of what is right, and his bold utterance of the truth, as he is given to know and understand right and truth, make him one of the most pronounced and noticeable of public men in Kansas. His power of oratory is a distinguishing gift. Upon many occasions, in the lecture field and in the sacred desk, he has manifested a rare bravery in denouncing error. The family of Dr. Keyes consists of wife, son and daughter, all of whom are Pennsylvanians by birth.

G. F. KIMBALL, editor and proprietor of the *Leader*, was born at Orange, Grafton Co., N. H., May 6, 1836. His early years were spent on a farm and attending district school. Upon arrival at his majority, he began his career as a journalist in the establishment of the Canaan *Gazette*, at Canaan, N. H., which he operated until 1866, when he sold out and removed to Belleville, Ill., purchasing the Belleville *Advocate*, the oldest paper in Southern Illinois. Besides the management of this paper, he also operated nine others in as many country points, and was engaged in the publication of patent outsides, of which he published the first, supplying about one hundred different papers through the West with them. He also filled large contracts for various St. Louis publishing houses, doing a business of about $50,000 per year. Lured by the charms of fairer fields unseen, he sold out this successful business in 1872, and went to Denver, Colo. Failing to hit upon the gigantic schemes of which he dreamed, in about a year he returned to Danville, Ill., and founded the Danville *News*, and soon afterward organized the Illinois Printing Company, of which he was first vice-president, the company having a capital of $50,000. In 1877, he started the Decatur *Times*, which he soon afterward gave up and began the publication of the Decatur *Sun*, a morning daily. In 1882, he came to Kansas, and recently began publishing the *Leader*. He was married to Juliet Taylor, a native of Belleville, Ill., July 12, 1864.

G. M. KLEISER, M. D., was born in Bourbon County, Ky., September 24, 1849. He received his literary education at Washington Lee University, in Rockbridge County, Va., Gen. Robert E. Lee being president of the institution at the time he was a student there. He attended his first course of medical lectures at the University of Virginia, and graduated from the medical department of the University of New York City. In February, 1871, he began practice in his native county, remaining there one year, and then removed to Parsons, arriving here January 9, 1872. He is local surgeon of the M. P. and M. K. & T. R. R.

He is a member of the Kansas Southwestern Medical Association, and of the Labette County Medical Society. He is also a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. The doctor was married in this city, December 24, 1878, to Elizabeth H., daughter of George A. Reynolds. She was born in Elmira, N. Y. They have one child—Max.

F. C. KNAPP, of the firm of Baley & Knapp, real estate, loan and insurance agents, was born at Queensville, Jennings Co., Ind., January 24, 1854, and lived there until 1869, and then located at Indianapolis, where he remained until 1870. He then removed to Pleasant Hill, Mo., where he resided until 1874, afterward alternating between Missouri, Minnesota and Indiana; also was in California for a short time. In August, 1881, he came from Indiana to Kansas, and was in the employ of the M. P. R. R. as telegraph operator, at Oswego, until he came to Parsons, in August, 1882, and engaged in mercantile pursuits here, which he continued until January, 1883, when he sold out and engaged in his present business. He was married at Pleasant Hill, Mo., May 16, 1876, to Lutie M. Moore, a native of that place. Mr. K. is a member of the Christian Church, and of the K. of H. and K. & L. of H.

S. W. KNIFFIN, secretary and treasurer of the Osage Coal and Mining Company, was born at Yonkers, Westchester Co., N.Y., March 19, 1843, lived in Madison, Wis. from 1847 until 1860, when he removed to Hannibal, Mo. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Co. F, Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years in that regiment as a private and Sergeant Major. He was then promoted to Second Lieutenant in the Forty-fourth United States Infantry. Afterward he became First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the regiment, being in the service until May, 1866, when he was mustered out. He then returned to Hannibal, where he was connected with railroading and the banking business for three years. He then came to Fort Scott, Kansas, reaching there in April, 1869. In July, 1869, he with several other young men went to the place where Independence is now located, intending to locate a town there which should be named "Colfax," in honor of the vice president of the United States at that time. While Mr. K. was temporarily absent at Hannibal, Mo., parties jumped his claim, and he was never able to re-establish himself on it. Mr. K. then returned to Fort Scott, where he was engaged in coal mining enterprises for two years, being superintendent of the Fort Scott Coal and Mining Company. He then went to Kewanee, Ill., where he was in the same business for a period of about a year. He then located at Sedalia, where he remained until August 25, 1878, when he came to Parsons, where he has since resided. He is connected with various business enterprises, being a director of the First National Bank, secretary of the Forest Park Association, vice-president of the Parsons Building and Loan Association, president of the Board of Education, belongs to the A. F. & A. M., K. of P., and G. A. R., is Captain of Company F, Parsons Light Guard, Second Regiment Kansas National Guards. Captain K. was married in Sedalia, Mo., April 7, 1875, to Mary A. Stryker, a native of Newark, N. J. They have two children, Mary Louise and Leonard Dodd.

M. F. KOHLER, watchmaker and jeweler, was born at Hanover, York Co., Pa., August 23, 1855. He has worked at the watchmaker's trade for fourteen years. Came to Parsons in the spring of 1877, working at his trade here for a period of four years, then engaged in jewelry business, carrying an elegant stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, silver and plated ware, gold pens, spectacles, etc. He is a member of the K. of P. and of the Parsons Light Guards.

J. H. LAMB, chief editor and proprietor of the *Daily and Weekly Eclipse*, was born June 15, 1827, at Lincolnville, Maine, and was reared on a farm. His education was obtained at common schools and academies. Beginning the study of medicine he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and was awarded a diploma from that institution in 1852. He began the practice of his profession at Norridgewock, Me., where he continued two years, after which he removed to Centralia, Ill., and followed his profession at that place until the spring of 1860, at which time he took up his residence in St. Louis, Mo., still practicing his profession. In the spring of 1862 he entered the army as surgeon, under contract, and soon afterwards was employed as surgeon of the Thirty-fifth Missouri regiment, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. After his release from service, he went to Boston and purchased a drug store, which he operated about one year, and sold out to emigrate to Kansas in the fall of 1866. Upon his arrival in the State, locating at Osage Mission, he embarked in the mercantile business, which he prosecuted about eight years, when he disposed of his business, and came to Parsons in April, 1874, establishing the *Eclipse*, of which he is the chief editor and proprietor. In June, 1854, he became united in marriage to Miss H. F. Sargeant.

SAMUEL LEDGERWOOD, proprietor of livery, sale and feed stable, was born near Macomb, McDonough Co., Ill., April 26, 1848. Lived there until November 19, 1875, when he came to Kansas, locating at that time at Osage Mission, Neosho County, engaging in livery and omnibus business there. In March, 1880, he came to Parsons, where he has since carried on the livery business, having a fine stable 46x137 feet, capable of accommodating seventy horses. Mr. Ledgerwood was married in McDonough County, Ill., in November, 1871, to Angeline Hill, a native of Indiana, but reared from childhood in Iowa and Illinois. They have three children—Zell, Roy and Joseph Hill.

JOHN F. LINTHICUM, proprietor of Worth House, near the Missouri Pacific Railroad depot, was born in Adams County, Ill. His father's name was William T. Linthicum. His grandfather, Joseph, moved to Illinois from Virginia about 1840. His mother still lives near Stone's Prairie, in Illinois. In 1870, his parents removed to Kansas, settling near Fort Scott. Mr. Linthicum returned to Illinois, making the whole distance on foot without money, but working at different places along the route for food and lodging. On his arrival in Illinois he worked by the month for about six years. Soon afterward he returned to Kansas and worked for Mr. J. C. Rodgers two years. In 1880 he went back to Illinois, stopping on the road at Hannibal, Mo., where he secured employment in the railroad office. He remained in Hannibal and Illinois only a short time, when he again returned to Kansas, making his home at Parsons and engaging in the hotel business, which he now follows. Mr. Linthicum has six brothers and two sisters living.

W. H. LONG, dentist, was born near Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md., March 4, 1855. Studied his profession at Hagerstown for three years prior to coming to Kansas in October, 1877. January 1, 1878, he located at Parsons, where he has since been engaged in the practice of dentistry. The doctor was married in this city June 26, 1879, to Lillie V. Holbrook, a native of Windsor Locks, Conn. They have one child—Ethel Springer.

FELIX LUCAND, dealer in ice and wood, was born in France, April 12, 1829. Came to America in 1852 and lived one year in the State of New York, then four years at Dubuque, Iowa, removing from there to Leavenworth, Kansas, May 1, 1857; resided there until he came to Parsons in April, 1871. He erected a two-story building 20x50 feet, and carried on hotel and restaurant business for five years. Was afterward in the saloon business until the prohibition law took effect. While at Leavenworth he worked at the carpenter's trade four years, then in the grocery business, and during a period of four years prior to his removal to Parsons he was engaged in farming. Mr. Lucand was married at Dubuque, Iowa, February 4, 1857, to Mary Hoenez, a native of France. They have five children living—Louise, now Mrs. H. D. Maynard, of Parsons; Adelaide, Charles, Felix jr., and Josephine. Mr. Lucand is now a Councilman of the Fourth Ward.

H. H. LUSK, editor and proprietor of the daily and weekly *Sun*, was born at Edinburgh, Indiana, April 14, 1852. His education was that obtained in the village schools. At an early age he learned the art of printing with his father. At the age of fifteen he left home and exhibited his indomitable pluck and enterprise in establishing, by his own unaided efforts, the Olney *Ledger*, at Olney, Ill., which he published eight consecutive years. After disposing of this business he was employed with his father in the publication of the Springfield *Daily Gazette*, at Springfield, Ill. Coming to Kansas in 1878, he purchased the *Sun* at Parsons, in the publication of which he is now engaged. On April 14, 1875, he married Tinnie E. Hayward, of Olney, Ill.

ALEX. H. McCLEARY, house and sign painter, Crawford street between Central avenue and Twentieth street, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, 1840. His father was Thomas McCleary, born in the North of Ireland in 1800, and died in 1855. Mr. McCleary graduated at the Central High School in his native city; Dr. John S. Hart, principal 1854. After completing his education he engaged in the hardware business on the corner of Second and Girard avenue until 1858, when he entered upon the wholesale grocery business. Afterward was bookkeeper and manager for O'Neil & Co., Brunswick, N. J. He then in 1861 enlisted in the Second United States Cavalry, Company I. He saw service in the Shenandoah Valley most of the time until he was mustered out. In 1864 he went to Nashville, Tenn., and had command of a company of guards. After the battle of Franklin he was transferred to Louisville, Ky., and received and shipped all freight on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Soon afterward he is at Leavenworth in charge of the supply department. In March, 1865, he emigrated to Fort Union, N. M.; from there to Arizona and back to Colorado, Fort Lyon, where he had charge of the painting department. In 1872 he came to Parsons. He was married in March 31, 1879, to Rebecca E. Foster, of Chanute. She was born in Virgil City, Mo., 1855. Her father died of a disease contracted in the army in 1864. They have one child—Anna Daisy, born October 25, 1880. Mr. McCleary learned his trade in Philadelphia. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., also grand master at arms of the State of Kansas in the order of the Knights of Pythias. He is also chief of records of the Improved Order of Red Men, and grand watchman of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order United Workmen, of the State of Kansas. Mr. McCleary is a member of the Grand Encampment of I. O. O. F. He is also a staunch temperance worker, having been identified with the temperance int[illegible]f Parsons for many years.

A. McCLELLAN, M. D., [illegible] in Springfield Township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, October 13, 1847; lived there until 1[illegible] he located in Henry County, Ind.; resided there three years, then four years at In[illegible]s and three years at Hagerstown, Wayne Co., Ind., removing from the latter pl[illegible]nsas in April 1879. The doctor is a graduate of the Physio-Medical College of Indiana, and was a member of the Physio-Medical Society of that State. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and K. of H., being medical examiner for both societies. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married at Greencastle, Ind., December 28, 1868, to Harriet E. Chapin, a native of Indiana. They have three children—George C., Sallie Rosseau and James.

I. N. McCREERY, of the firm of McCreery & Clark, lumber dealers, was born in Indiana County, Pa., March 13, 1846. In February, 1864, he enlisted in the United States Signal Corps and served with the Army of the Potomac until August, 1865. In 1869 he removed to Missouri and lived there until he came to Parsons, in May, 1873; he was engaged in carpenter work here until 1876; he then took charge of J. K. Tyler's lumber yard, continuing to conduct that business until May, 1877, when he became manager of S. A. Brown & Co's. yards at this point conducting their business until the present firm was organized in February, 1882. Lee Clark, cashier of the First National Bank, being associated with him as a partner. He was married at Fairfield, West Moreland Co., Pa., April 16, 1868, to Jennie E. Hamill, a native of that county. They have three children—Gertrude, Edith and Lola A. Mr. McCreery is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has served as a member of the Common Council of the city of Parsons.

C. W. McFARLAN, foreman of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company's machine shops, was born at St. Anthony Falls, Minn., February 8, 1852. Came to Kansas soon after the Territory was created, with his mother and step-father, Elizabeth (Gilmore) and I. A. Burroughs. They located at Sumner, Atchison County, and lived there until 1860, then in Colorado one year, afterward at Atchison, until 1866. He then resided at Junction City until 1874, when he came to Parsons. After going to Junction City, worked for about eight months on the construction of the M., K. & T. R. R. He then went into the machine shops of the same company at that place, since continuing in the employ of that company and the Missouri Pacific Company as machinist. Since February 1, 1883, he has been foreman of the Parsons shops. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and A. O. U. W. January 4, 1874, Mr. McFarlan was married at Junction City, Kan., to Florence T. Williams, a native of Illinois. They have three children—James Lawrence, Charles Emery, and George Alexander.

HON. JAMES J. McFEELY was born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 24, 1849. He learned his trade of machinist in his native city, and in 1868 removed to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and worked at his trade in the various cities of that section, until the spring of 1871, when he returned to Buffalo. The following September he located in Chicago, where he remained until 1872, and from thence went to Racine, Wis., and was employed in the extensive threshing machine manufactory of J. J. Case & Co. a few months, when, having antagonized one of the members of the firm at the election of 1872, decided to resign his position. After visiting Milwaukee and St. Paul, he located at Fort Wayne, finding employment in the shops of the Fort Wayne & Pittsburg Railroad Company, and subsequently in the Cooper Foundry & Machine Shops at Mount Vernon, Ohio. In March, 1873, he again visited Buffalo for a few weeks, and from there went to Detroit, Mich., where he resided until April, 1877. The following July he located in Parsons, Kan., and for over two years he worked in the shops of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company at this point. In April, 1880, he was elected Justice of the Peace; was re-elected in 1882, and in July of the latter year he was appointed Police Judge, and was re-elected to that office in April, 1883. Judge McFeely is a member of the State Historical Society, and of the A. O. U. W. and American Legion of Honor, and of K. of L. He was also one of the Presidential Electors at large in this State, in 1880, on the National Greenback ticket, which ran the Hon. J. B. Weaver for President, and is at present a member of the State Central Committe of the same party. The judge has always been identified with the cause of labor, doing all in his power, by precept and example, to sustain the "dignity of labor," elevate the mental, moral and physical condition of his fellow-men, and has ever taken a more than ordinary interest in the social and political advancement of his town, being always found on the side of reform and progress. He is now both Justice of the Peace and Police Judge. He was married at Detroit, Mich., April 13, 1874, to Fannie B. McGrath, a native of Quebec, Canada. They have four children—James Edward, born in Detroit, March 13, 1875; Ellen Laurenia, also born in that city, December 10, 1876; John William, born at Parsons, December 16, 1878, and Francis Joseph, born in Parsons, April 11, 1881.

JOHN C. McGINNES, manufacturer of harness and saddlery, was born near Danville, Montour Co., Pa., January 18, 1842. Engaged in harness making for three years at Pottsgrove, Northumberland Co., Pa. and in 1870 and 1871, he was engaged in farming. He enlisted July 6, 1862, in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, served nine months, which was the term for which he enlisted. Mr. McGinnis came to Parsons, Kan., April 5, 1872. After spending some time prospecting he began his present business here in October, 1873. He has been Alderman of the First Ward, and is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F. He was married at Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa., January 10, 1868, to Clarinda W. Fegley, a native of that place. They have five children living—Anna, Adelia, James Allen, John Bond and Guy. They have lost two children: Minnie died at the age of six years, and Harry was two years old at the time of his death.

S. H. McKIM, druggist, was born in Lewis County, Mo., March 3, 1851. That was his home until 1873, when he removed to Jacksonville Ill., remaining there until he came to Parsons, February 2, 1880. He has been engaged in the drug business since April, 1867, it being now over sixteen years since he began learning the business. He was elected City Treasurer, April 3, 1883. Mr. McKim was married at St. Louis, June 16, 1880, to Julie P. Phillibert, a native of that city. They have two children—Marie Julie and Eulalie Francis.

J. D. MAIN, carriagemaker, was born at Richfield Springs, Otsego Co., N. Y., November 21, 1832. In the spring of 1852, he removed to California, remaining there four years, being engaged in river mining for three years, and working at his trade the balance of the time. Returning to Altona, Knox Co., Ill., in 1856, he established a carriage factory, where he resided six years. Served two years as President of the Council; was elected and served as City and Township Collector in 1860. In 1862, he went to Montana and Oregon; thence to California, where he engaged in river mining for two years, working at carriagemaking for four years, then returning to Altona, Ill., resumed the carriage business. Emigrated to Cowley County, Kan., March 7, 1871, engaged in farming two years four miles southeast of Winfield, where he established one of the first school districts in the county, serving as Director until he removed to Parsons in March 8, 1883, where he is now well established in the manufacture of carriages and buggies. He has also built a large, handsome brick business block on the northeast corner of Central and Skiely avenues; 102 feet on Central, and twenty-five feet on Skiely avenue. Mr. Main was married at Altona, August 9, 1857, to Ann Howey, a native of Ohio. They have six children—Wilbert C., Laura Alice, Katie Adaline, Charles T., Hattie E., and Edith Pearl.

HON. ANGELL MATTHEWSON was born in Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y., June 8, 1837. At the age of fifteen he commenced to learn the printer's trade in the office of the Pulaski *Democrat*, having previously received a good academic education. After having attained his majority, Mr. Matthewson was successively engaged upon the Oswego *Palladium* and Utica *Herald* until January 4, 1860, when he went to Fort Plain, Montgomery Co., N. Y., and purchased a half interest in the *Mohawk Valley Register*. In September, 1861, in connection with Hon. Lorenzo Crounse, he raised a volunteer company for the war, being commissioned as Second Lieutenant October 2, 1861. His war record is everything that can be desired. Rising through the successive grades of Second Lieutenant, Post Adjutant, Ordinance Officer, First Lieutenant, Adjutant, Acting Assistant Adjutant General to that of Captain of Light Artillery. He received the latter promotion for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864, when he was shot through the thigh with a minnie ball while in command of Battery D., First New York Light Artillery. For his heroism on this occasion, Gen. Wainwright, Chief of Artillery, in his report of the battle to Gen. Meade, accorded Capt. Matthewson's battery the credit of having saved the right of the line of battle from destruction. Mr. M. was in service until the end of the war, three years and nine months, and was mustered out at Elmira, N. Y., June 17, 1865. He was engaged in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Siege of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, and Lee's Surrender at Appomattox Court House. July 1, 1865, he became sole editor and proprietor of the Fort Plain *Register*, and soon after purchased a half interest in the Canajoharie *Radii*, and later established the Amsterdam *Democrat* and the *State Radii*, editing all four of these papers at the same time. In 1867 Mr. M. was elected by the Democrats of Montgomery County, N. Y., to represent them in the General Assembly, having received the largest majority ever accorded a member. Early in 1871 he disposed of his newspaper interests in New York, and in May of that year moved to Parsons, which was then an infant town, but three months of age. Here he commenced an active business career by opening a private banking house under the firm name of Crawford, Matthewson & Co. In 1872 he and other capitalists procured a charter and organized the First National Bank of Parsons, of whose affairs he had entire control up to December 31, 1878, when he retired. He was then just about to enter upon his second session of his term as State Senator, having been elected to that position in 1876. He was chosen to the important post of Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, and a member of the Ways and Means Committee. Was frequently called upon to preside in Committee of the Whole, and otherwise received the marks of confidence from his fellows of which he has ever been the fortunate recipient. In September, 1880, Mr. M. again engaged in business, associating himself with Merrit Noyes and F. H. Snyder in the ownership of the City Bank. Mr. Noyes died February 12, 1883, and thereafter the business was conducted by the present partners, Messrs. Matthewson & Snyder. Besides doing a general banking business, this firm has a real estate and insurance department, owning a complete set of abstracts of all kinds of property in Labette County. When the First National Bank was organized the entire deposits amounted to $87,000, which sum Mr. M. transferred from his private bank. There are now three banks in Parsons, the aggregate peposits of which amount to $250,000. Mr. M. owns a large amount of valuable real estate, and also the most extensive hardware store in the county. He is president of the Parsons & Western R. R. Co.; president of the Parsons Fair and Driving Park Association; treasurer of the Water Works Co.; secretary of the Board of Trade; and owns the exclusive franchise for the building and operation of the Gas Works. He expects to begin their erection in May, 1883. Mr. M. built the first flouring mill in Parsons. Has twice served as Mayor, and was State Senator for four years. He organized the Memphis, Kansas & Colorado R. R. Co., and was president of that organization, the road being built under his management. Mr. M. was married October 4, 1865, at Fort Plain, N. Y., to Miss Cornelia H. Ward, daughter of Heman D. Ward.

W. K. MAXWELL, passenger conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, corner Morgan and Fifteenth streets, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, August, 1846. His parents were born and raised in Ohio, and were descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was educated in the schools of his native town. Mr. Maxwell came to Kansas in 1871, where he was employed by the M. K. T. R. R. as train dispatcher. Soon afterward he was appointed to the position of conductor. He has three brothers and two sisters—Thomas S. Maxwell, in St. Louis, employed with Samuel Cupples & Co.; R. C. Maxwell, an attorney at Lincoln, Ill.; J. W., in Silver City, N. M., in the wholesale grocery business. One sister, Mrs. Allen, a widow, lives with her mother in Ohio, and Mrs. Bowers, wife of the agent at Junction City, Kan., for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He was married to Miss Etta H. Ward of Fort Plain, N. Y, September, 1881, whose mother is living with her daughter. Mr. Maxwell is a member of the Blue Lodge Chapter and Commandry of the Masonic Fraternity of the city of Parsons, and has taken all the Scottish Rites degrees except the thirty-third degree.

WILLIAM MEIXELL, lumber dealer and fruit grower, was born at Pittsburg, Pa., December 27, 1837. He was reared in Milton, Northumberland County, Pa., and was for fifteen years in mercantile business there. Prior to going to Kansas he was extensively engaged in pump manufacturing, doing a large trade as far south as Georgia. In December, 1870, he came to Kansas, at that time intending to go to Colorado, but after prospecting in this State he determined to locate at Parsons, and in March, 1871, he engaged in the lumber business here, which he has ever since continued. He first located on the west side of the M. K. & T. R. R. track, opposite the depot, and carried on business there until 1880, when he removed to his present yards on Skiddey avenue. He also has one of the largest and finest fruit farms in Kansas, consisting of 100 acres adjoining the city of Parsons. He raises nearly all kinds of fruit to perfection, except quinces and sweet cherries. Apple trees begin to bear the second year, and no finer apples and peaches grow in the world than are produced here. Blackberries grow larger and in greater profusion than elsewhere. Plums of the Chickasaw varieties (Wild Goose, Miner and Weaver) are successfully grown. Grapes grow to perfection. Strawberries require special cultivation, thereby being successfully raised. He has fish ponds on his farm, and has been successful in fish culture, carp being the principal kind which he has so far introduced. Mr. Meixell was married near Parsons, Kan., in 1874 to Carrie E. Thurston, a native of of Indiana. They have three children living—John Louis, Willie and George. They lost one child, Ida. Mr. M. was a charter member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. lodges of this city.

J. MOORE, furniture dealer and undertaker, was born near Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio, May 17, 1820, living there until he removed to Perry, Pike Co., Ill., in 1855, where he resided until he came to Walton Township, Labette Co., Kan., October 16, 1869. He built the first house on the south side of Johnson avenue, a frame structure 20x56 and 12 feet high, moving here March 8, 1871. In August, 1878, he built a brick store, sixty feet deep, and in 1881 extended it to a depth of 120 feet, making one of the deepest and most commodious stores in the city. Six years ago Mr. Moore admitted his son-in-law, J. M. Gregory into partnership with him, and the business has since been conducted by them under the firm name of J. Moore & Co. Mr. Moore was the first City Treasurer of Parsons, and served as such for a period of two years. He was married in Ohio, in August, 1841, to Catharine A. Davidson, a native of West Virginia. They have four children—Sarah M., now Mrs. James M. Burt, of Walton Township, born in Ohio; Mary, now Mrs. J. M. Gregory, born in Ohio; Hattie, now Mrs. Mellenny, born in Illinois, and George W., born in the same State.

S. MORRIS & CO., dealers in clothing and gents' furnishing goods, began business at Parsons, October 10, 1878. Mr. Morris is a native of Prussia, but came to America nearly thirty years ago, locating in Boston, Mass., where he remained until 1856, when he removed to Chicago and engaged in clothing business, remaining in trade there until he came to Parsons in the fall of 1878. He gives employment to three clerks, and is doing a thriving trade, having the confidence and respect of all who patronize him. Mr. M. was married, in the city of Chicago, December 27, 1863, to Susie Frank, a native of Germany, but reared from childhood in America. They have two children—Mildred Grace and Jennette.

G. W. MASER, M. D., is a native of West Wheeling, Belmont Co., Ohio; received his literary education in the public schools and at St. Vincent College, at Wheeling, W. Va. He graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, at New York City, in March, 1881, and in May of the same year he located at Parsons, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Ha was married at Bellaire, Ohio, December 20, 1881, to Katie P. Muth, a native of that place.

JOHN HERBERT MOSHER, Morgan avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, transfer business, was born in Sauquoir, Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1849. His father was Samuel Emerson, born in 1807, died in 1867; was a farmer and mechanic, and was a lineal descendent of an ancestor who came over in the Mayflower. Mr. Mosher's parents emigrated to Knox County, Ill., in 1851, where his son received his early education and training in the public schools and in Galesburg Academy. In 1873 he emigrated to Parsons and purchased a farm near the city, which he worked until 1881, when he moved into town and engaged in the transfer business. He was married in 1873, to Miss Sarah J. Moore, of Knox County, Ill. She was born in 1849, in the same county. Her father is Lyman K. Moore, of Massachusetts, who was educated in a college in that State, and is now seventy-one years of age, and living in Altona, Ill. Mrs. M. graduated in the graded school of Oneida, Ill. They have three children—Mary A., born in 1875; Hattie, born in 1878, William Lyman, born in 1880. Mr. Mosher was elected Justice of the Peace for Walton Township, in 1880. Was also elected a member of the School Board, April 3, 1883. He is past-master and now recorder of the Excelsior Lodge No. 12, A. O. U. W., Parsons. Mr. Mosher and his family are members of the Congregational Church, and are identified with the Sunday school, he having been superintendent of the same.

W. W. NEIGHBOUR, of the firm of Neighbour & Parks, proprietors of meat market, was born at Wisbach, Cambridgeshire, England, April 26, 1847, but has lived in America since he was seven years of age. His father, Edward Neighbour, removed with his family to Racine County, Wis. W. W. lived where they first located until he was sixteen years of age, then for two years resided in the city of Racine, removing from there to Michigan, where he lived about eighteen months, afterward in Chicago, until he came to Parsons, Kas., September 29, 1880. He has been engaged in similar business to that which he now carries on for the last seventeen years. He is a member of the Baptist Church and A. O. U. W. He was married at Three Oaks, Mich., May 19, 1870, to Julia M. Whitman, a native of Burlington, Racine Co., Wis. They have five children—Edith M., Robert Edward, Ernest W., Helen and Walter James.

GEORGE L. NELLIS, of the De Pry & Nellis Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, balusters, etc., was born at Fort Plain, Montgomery Co., N. Y., April 19, 1851. Came to Parsons in November, 1878, having previously lived at Jacksonville, Ill., seven years, and preceding his location there, he had resided one year in St. Louis. He has been engaged in his present business since August, 1882, having carried on lumber business prior to that time. He is a member of A., F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. Mr. Nellis was married, at Jacksonville, Ill., in February, 1880, to Mary E. Spates, a native of that place. They have an infant son.

S. B. NEWTON, car inspector, between 16 and 17 Appleton avenue, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1843. His father was A. S. Newton, who was born and raised in the same county and State. His ancestors were from the State of New York. His mother was born in Washington County, Ohio. Her grandfather was killed by the Indians on the Muskingham River. His name was Sherman. He lived in Ohio, where he received his education, until twenty-one years of age, when he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry, serving in the army of the Cumberland. The latter part of his term was in the Shenandoah Valley, until mustered out of the service, July, 1865, when he returned to Ohio, where he lived four years, when he emigrated to Ft. Scott, Kan., in 1871. He came to Parsons just when the town was starting. He was married in 1865, to Emma J. Aiken, of Jefferson County, Ohio, whose parents were from Washington County, of the same State. They have three children—Rasellar, born 1869, at Ft. Scott; Clay Newton, born 1875, at Parsons; Lucy, born 1877. Mr. N. has been employed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company during the whole time of his residence in Parsons. He has not lost one day in ten years. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Postmaster, also past chancellor of the K. of P. and a member of the Order of Red Men. All his ancestors were strict members of the Universalist Church.

MRS. MERRIT NOYES, corner Fifteenth street and Forest avenue, was born in Berlin, Wis., in 1847. Her father was Dr. H. R. Merriman, of Appleton, Wis. He was First Assistant Surgeon of the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry. He died at Baton Rouge, La., September 18, 1864, of congestive chills. Her mother, who lives in Wisconsin, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y. Mrs. N. was married to Mr. Merrit Noyes in 1869, at Lawrence, Kan. Mr. Noyes was born in Abingdon, Mass., August 14, 1842. He served in the army during the late war, having joined the Fourth Massachusetts Infantry Regiment, and was wounded severely in the knee, from which he never recovered, and for which he received a pension. He was a graduate of East Hampton, Mass., in 1867, and was a schoolmate and friend of Hon. Dudley Haskell, member of Congress from the Second Congressional District of Kansas, in the same college. He emigrated to Kansas in the spring of 1868, and settled at Lawrence. He was a member of the firm of D. S. Gibbs & Co., real estate dealers of that city. He came to Parsons in March, 1871, and erected the Parsons House the same year. He was also one of the proprietors of the city bank of Angell Matthewson & Co., and was known to be one of the best office business men in Parsons. He was closely identified with the business and commercial development of the city throughout the entire period of its growth. He was a member of the Board of Underwriters of Parsons, also Adjutant of the Post of the G. A. R. of the same city. He was greatly respected and loved by all who knew him. "His heart was as great as the world, but there was no room in it to contain the memory of a wrong." He died at his residence, corner of Forest avenue and Fifteenth street, February 12, 1883, aged forty years and six months. He leaves a wife, the subject of this sketch, and two children, in Parsons. His mother and sister, Miss Abbie, live at Lawrence, this State, and a brother, Ellis B. Noyes, in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Noyes was educated at Lawrence University, at Appleton, Wis., and removed to Lawrence, Kan., in 1868. She has had three children—Abbie, aged nine years, Alfred, aged five, and Walter, who died July, 1882, aged seven months. Mr. Noyes was a lineal descendant of a Norman knight, who came over in the Mayflower, a copy of whose coat of arms is retained in the family. Mrs. Noyes is also a descendant of the Puritans.

EDWARD PALMER, one of the proprietors of the Parsons Coal Co., was born at Andover, Mass., March 21, 1848. Removed from there to Lawrence, Kansas, in March, 1855. His father, Daniel W. Palmer, had visited Lawrence in 1854, but did not remove his family to that place until March, 1855. He resided there until August, 1863, when he became one of the victims of Quantrell's raid, being burned alive by some of the members of that body of marauders. Soon after the occurrence, Edward, although yet a boy, enlisted in Company L, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and served until September, 1865. After leaving the army he remained for two years in Lawrence, serving an apprenticeship at the harness-maker's trade, afterward in various parts of the country until he located at Parsons, Kansas, November 15, 1871. He made the first harness which was manufactured here but during the same month engaged in the express business, delivering goods for the Adams Express Company, and doing a general city freight work, handling and delivering ice, etc., until 1879. He then went to Colorado, where he spent one summer. Returning to Parsons, he became interested in the coal business, and has since continued in that. He is a member of the G. A. R., Antietam Post No. 64. He was married at Parsons, Kansas, to Miss Frances J. Campbell, January 21, 1872, who departed this life May 10, 1883. She was a native of Indiana, although she came to Kansas with her parents in 1865. She had two children by prior marriages—James Smith and Etta May Campbell.

HENRY F. PARKS, of the firm of Neighbour & Parks, proprietors of meat market, was born near Oswego, N. Y., April 30, 1841. When he was three years of age his parents moved with their family to East Troy, Walworth Co., Wisconsin. He lived there until the fall of 1858, when he went to St. Joseph, Berrien Co. Mich., remaining there about eighteen months. He enlisted at South Bend, Ind., August 12, 1861, in Company F, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until December 19, 1865. The only time he was away from his regiment was during a veterans' furlough of thirty days. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga during the fight on September 20, 1863, but was not disabled; never spent a day in hospital. After leaving the army he returned to Walworth County, Wis.; spent about a month there, then went to Muskegon, Mich., where he was engaged in farming and lumbering until he came to Parsons, Kansas, January 19, 1882. He was married in Muskegon County, Michigan, October 20, 1870, to Ella A. Whitman. They have three children—Mabel A., Cora and Edith.

HENRY L. PARTRIDGE, Justice of the Peace, was born at Pittsfield, Mass., October 28, 1833, lived there until 1842, when his parents removed with their family to Battle Creek, Mich. In January, 1863, he enlisted and was assigned to duty as Deputy Provost Marshal under Capt. R. J. Berry, at Camp Blair, Jackson, Mich. Served there until April, 1865. Afterward at Nashville, Tenn., until September 15, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service. He then returned to Michigan and remained there until August, 1869, when he came to Kansas. In September of that year he secured a claim on Section 13, now a part of Parsons' town site, situated in Walton Township. In November, 1869, he removed his family to his new home, there being an unfinished log house on the premises. He soon made it habitable and in a few days moved his family into it. Being a carpenter, he worked at his trade more or less until 1872. In 1870, he was appointed Justice of the Peace by Gov. Harvey, receiving the appointment as soon as he had been here a year, so as to be eligible to the office. In 1871, he was elected to the same position and re-elected in 1872, serving until 1874. He was elected the first Police Judge after Parsons was organized as a city of the third class. He also served as a member of the School Board of Walton Township before the organization of the city. He has been a member of the Parsons Board of Education and was Vice President of the Board. Served one term as Alderman and eight years as Notary Public. In 1874 and 1875 he was Constable, and in 1881 and 1882 he was Deputy Sheriff; was offered a re-appointment to that position but declined it. In 1876, he spent six months in Colorado, and was in the Big Horn river country and Yellow Stone Park region in 1877. He was connected with the construction of the Memphis, Kansas and Colorado R. R., afterward running a train on that road, being identified with the interests of that company about eighteen months. Then for two months, he was employed by the Adams Express Company to guard their express cars, running through the Indian Territory, leaving their employ after the Jim Barker gang of train robbers and desperadoes were was broken up. Then he went with the engineer corps of the St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. and remained until the road was completed to Wichita. He then took a contract for grading a part of the M. K. & T. R. R. extension in Texas, terminating his connection with that work in about eight months; returned to Parsons and in 1882 was again elected Justice of the Peace. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and is commander of Antietam Post No. 64, G. A. R. He was married at Bellevue, Eaton Co., Mich., June 26, 1856, to Eliza A. Packer, a native of Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y. They have three children living, Hattie S., Mary E. and James H. They lost their first child, Charles H., who was born in 1861 and died in 1865.

PROF. A. C. PECK, retired teacher, West Forest avenue, northeast corner Twenty-second st. was born in Bristol, Conn., in 1828. His father, Samuel Peck, was born in 1803, and died in 1877, in Maryland. In 1634, Paul Peck came from England and settled in Hartford, Conn., from whom is descended the subject of this sketch. Mr. Peck's mother's maiden name was Harriet Bartholomew, of Bristol, Conn. She died in Kingston, N. Y., in 1883. Her ancestors were also of English origin. Mr. Peck came with his parents at an early age to Casenovia, N. Y. where he received his early training. At the age of seventeen he removed to Manlius, N. Y., where he lived until 1851, when we find him at the Clinton Liberal Institute. Soon after leaving school he was in partnership with his father in the tannery business. In 1853 was book-keeper for Miner's *Rural American*. He afterwards was in the post office and in paper making, at Manlius, N. Y., and also in the drug and grocery business in the same town. From 1857 to 1860, was a farmer. He and his father then purchased a plantation at Danielsville, near where was afterwards fought the Battle of the Wilderness. At the breaking out of the war, Mr. Peck left Virginia and went to Buffalo, and from thence to West Haven, Conn., where he taught his first school, near New Haven. In leaving the South he was captured as a spy but succeeded in getting away. He and his father lost all their property in Virginia. In the fall of 1862 he canvassed for Miner's *Rural American* and succeeded in getting 600 subscribers in less than three months. In 1863 he spent the summer near Buffalo, N. Y. He taught school the following winter. The next year he visited the gold fields of Montana, returning in the fall and teaching near Homestead, Iowa, in 1864-65. December 2, 1865, he was married to Margaret E. Decker, of Mifflintown, Pa., by whom he had six children—Arthur G. born in Iowa, November 22, 1866, educated as a telegrapher; Charles A., born in Iowa, July 19, 1868; Hattie, born in Parsons November 16, 1873; Nora A., born November 17, 1877. Two children, Herbert and Edith E. died in infancy. In 1869 Mr. Peck visited Florida, remaining during the winter and following spring. He then returned to Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in teaching and building schoolhouses until 1873, when he emigrated to Parsons, Kansas, where he has been connected with the city schools, as teacher more or less for eight years. He has held the office of secretary of the Masonic Fraternity for eight years in Parsons. Is also tyler of the chapter which he has held continuously since his admission. He was the first financier of Parsons Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W. the first in the State. He has also been keeper of the records and seal and is at present master exchequer of Pioneer Lodge No. 10, K. of P. Mr. Peck is also noble grand of the I. O. O. F. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Parsons.

D. W. C. PERRY, general road master of the Kansas and Texas Division of the Missouri & Pacific Railroad, embracing about 600 miles of track. Mr. Perry is a native of Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where he resided until 1865. Afterward was a resident of Brooklyn and New York City, and various other places. He came to Parsons in August, 1876, having been for five years a member of the Engineer Corps of Meigs, the great railroad builder, in South America. Mr. Perry enlisted in Company A, Sixtieth New York Volunteer Infantry, in September, 1861, was appointed Commissary and Orderly Sergeant, and received brevet commissions as First Lieutenant and Quartermaster. He was mustered out in August, 1865. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and K. T. He was married at McGregor, Iowa, in July, 1866, to Lottie Slorah, a native of St. Lawrence County, N. Y. They have one child, George, and one adopted daughter, Tenie.

JOSEPH S. PFEIFFER, watchmaker and jeweler, was born at Richmond, Va., October 16, 1843. When he was a child his parents removed with their family to St. Louis, and he lived there until the fall of 1863, when he removed to the City of New York, remaining there seventeen months, afterwards in Venango and Crawford counties, Penn., until the spring of 1867. He then went to Nebraska, spending a short time at Omaha, and in July, 1867, he located at Cheyenne, remaining there until the following spring, when he went to Laramie, and continued to reside there until 1873, although he spent some time in California and on the Pacific slope. In July, 1873, he left Laramie, and after spending a short time in St. Louis and Illinois, he went to Texas, but was not there long before he returned to Chicago, where he purchased a stock of jewelry, etc., and came to Parsons in November, 1873, where he has since carried on a successful business, having one of the most elegant stocks to be found in Southern Kansas. He is a member of A., F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He was married at Parsons, May 15, 1877, to Irene L. Winters. They have two children—Frank A. and Joseph C.

P. A. PHILIBERT, one of the firm of P. A. & L. D. Philibert, proprietors of livery and feed stable, came to Parsons April 13, 1882. Engaged in livery business July 15, 1882. Mr. P. was born in the city of St. Louis November 23, 1857, his ancestors having settled there 120 years ago. He is now interested in the large sash, door and blind manufactory of Philibert & Johanning Co. of St. Louis. His brother, L. D., who is associated with him here, came to Parsons in July, 1882. They have one of the most complete livery and boarding stables in Kansas. One building 50x100, another 30x70. They keep in the livery from thirty to thirty-five splendid horses. Their business is rapidly increasing, and it is the purpose of this firm to soon make a further addition to their facilities to accommodate the public.

J. J. PIERSON, bookseller and stationer, was born near Plymouth, Hancock Co., Ills., March 27, 1846, lived there only two years when his parents removed to Richland, Keokuk Co., Iowa, where he lived until he came to Kansas April 25, 1869. First located a claim in Labette Township, remained there but a short time and then went to Emporia, where he remained until September of the same year. In May, 1870 he began selling goods in partnership with W. K. Hayes, southeast of the present town site of Parsons, in a box house which he put up there. In October, 1870, they moved the building to the place where the city is now located. About three years later, they admitted P. Dinsmore to partnership with them, and in 1875 Mr. Pierson purchased the interest of his partners in the business. In the spring of 1871 they closed out their stock of dry goods, and in 1872 they discontinued the grocery trade, putting in a stock of books and stationery, also continued dealing in queensware. But since 1875 Mr. P. has been giving his attention entirely to his present business, having two stores in this city. One in the postoffice which he conducts without a partner, the other being situated one door north of the postoffice, in which J. C. Burgess has had an interest since July, 1881. Mr. P. is a Director of the Parsons Commercial Bank, having been Secretary of the Board since 1876. He served as Treasurer of the School Board from October, 1873, until May, 1875. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. He was married in Parsons, October 6, 1878, to Miss Augusta S. Braunsdorf, a native of Illinois. They have one child, Lloyd J. Pierson.

N. M. PORTRUM, grocer, Johnson's avenue, was born in Hawkins County, East Tennessee, in 1825. His father's name was Henry, and his earlier ancestors came from Germany. His parents were born and lived in Rockingham County, Va., until 1824, when they moved into East Tennessee. Mr. Portrum received the education which the public schools afforded, and he learned the trade of blacksmithing which business he followed for more than thirty-five years. He emigrated to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he lived about five years; from thence to Davis County, and from Davis to Decatur, in the same State. In 1867 he came to Labette County, Kan., about eight miles east of Parsons, where he followed farming and blacksmithing until the fall of 1882, when he commenced the business which he now has. Mr. P. married Miss Catharine Lasley, of Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1851, by whom there are eight children, six daughters and two sons—E., born in 1859, is now in Colorado; Clara, born in 1857, now married to John Phillips, and living in Parsons; Alice, born in 1861, married to John Fastibend, now in Canon City, Col.; Lizzie, born in 1863, married to R. T. Winan, living in Parsons; Fannie, born in 1865; Debbie, 1867; Olive, 1871, and Charley Parsons, 1876. Mr. P. is a member of the United Brethren Church.

W. J. QUICK is a native of Illinois, born near Belleville, Saint Clair County, September 14, 1844. He was educated in his native county and at the University of Chicago. He is a son of Rigdon and Maria (Newberry) Quick. His father was a native of Washington County, Pa., and was born January 28, 1807. He died on his seventieth birthday. His grandfather was a native of New Jersey. His mother now resides in Missouri. She was born at Saint Genevieve, Mo., December 20, 1812. Mr. Quick's ancestors settled in Saint Clair County, Ill., in 1809. Having been reared in the oldest-settled portions of Illinois, Mr. Q. has become well informed in regard to the early settlement and development of his native State, and very few men of his age have been more thoroughly identified with its history. He was married in Lebanon, Saint Clair County, Ill., November 27, 1879, to Anna C., daughter of L. Plack, of Lebanon, Ill. The issue of this marriage is one child, William J., junior. Mr. Q. located at Parsons, in January, 1880, he having visited this region of the country several times at earlier dates. In April, 1881, he was elected a member of the City Board of Education, and served two years in that position. He is Reporter of Empire Lodge, No. 1911, K. of H. Since locating in Kansas Mr. Quick has been engaged in real estate business and other speculations.

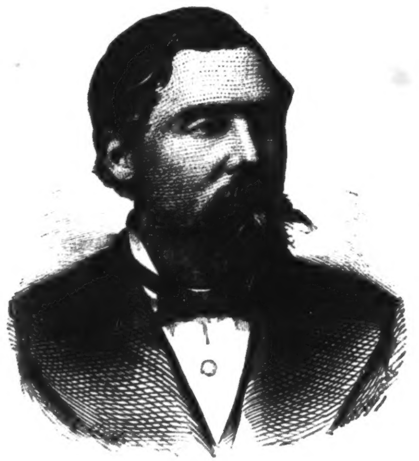

W. J. Quick
Parsons

CHARLES A. RASBACH, Proprietor of the Abbott House, was born in Ilion, Herkimer Co., N. Y., November 5, 1837. In 1863 he removed to Illinois, and was employed as a brakeman on the Illinois Central Railroad, for several years; afterward on the Union Pacific Railroad, in Nebraska, until he came to Leavenworth in 1869; he then commenced running a train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, between Leavenworth and Sedalia. Early in 1870 he went to Junction City, and became connected with the M. K. & T. R. R., running the front construction train on that road until it was completed to the Red River, a distance of 263 miles. December 24, 1872, he ran the first passenger train into Denison, Tex., and continued to run a passenger train on that road until Col. R. S. Stevens retired from the management of the road. He then became one of the proprietors of the Belmont House, and continued to conduct that house for about four years, then sold out to John Dean; afterward engaged in wholesale beer business, representing one of the largest breweries of Saint Louis, remaining in that business until the prohibition law took effect. He then, for a short time, was in the packing business. June 13, 1881, he became proprietor of the Abbott House. Mr. R. served one year as City Treasurer. He was first married at Fort Herkimer, N. Y., to Charity Philips, a native of that place. She died in 1876, leaving three children—Nettie M., now Mrs. John Fanning; Cora and Charles J. Mr. Rasbach's present wife was Annie R. McPherson, a native of Virginia. They were married December 31, 1877. They have one child, Melville. Mr. R. is a member of A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and K. of P.

HENRY RATLIFFE, proprietor of meat market, Forest Avenue, is a native of Buckinghamshire, England; came to America in April, 1872, locating in Chicago, where he resided seven years, connected with leading meat markets and packing-house while there He removed from Chicago to Texas, where he lived one year, then spent one season at Kansas City, and in March, 1881, he located at Parsons, where he has since been engaged in his present business. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. He was married at Kansas City, in November, 1880, to Jennie Kelly, a native of Chicago.

REV. SPOTTSWOOD RICE, pastor of the M. E. Church, was born in Madison County, Va. At a very early age he came with parents to Howard County, Mo., where he lived as a slave on a plantation until 1864, when he entered the Sixty-seventh Regiment of United States Infantry, Company A. He was most of the time in service at St. Louis. He was mustered out of the service in May, 1865. He then joined the African Methodist Church of St. Louis. Soon afterward he received license as a local preacher, being ordained deacon in 1870, at Lexington, Mo. In 1871 he had charge of the Savannah Mission. Was ordained an Elder in 1876, when he was pastor of the Washington Circuit, Mo., which relation he held until 1879, when he was appointed to Canton, Mo., continuing there two years. In 1881 he was pastor of St. Peter's Chapel, St. Louis. In 1882 he was transferred to the Kansas Conference, and had charge of the State Line Church, Kansas City, Mo. In October, 1882, he was appointed to the pastorage of the church at Parsons. He was married, in 1852, to Miss Orry Ferguson, of Virginia, by whom he has had seven children, four of whom are living in St. Louis. He is a member of No. 38 Masonic Lodge, Parsons, Kan. Rev. Mr. Rice has been very successful in his ministry. He was also efficient in building churches for his congregations. In 1875, while at Cape Girardeau, Mo., he built a very handsome brick edifice. In 1842 was sold to a man by the name of Lewis, and lived with him until 1864. During this time he had learned to read, and was very influential among the colored people on his master's plantation, and through his influence thirty of them ran away and tried to join the United States army at Laclede, Mo. They were all captured and returned to their masters, and the subject of this sketch was taken to the whipping-post, with a rope around his neck, and threatened with death. But wiser counsels prevailed, and he was set free and employed by his former master, in Glasgow, Mo., in preparing and marketing the immense tobacco crop of the season.

J. J. RICHARDS, contractor and builder, was born near where Huntsville is now located, in Logan County, O., September 13, 1827. Removed from there to Carlyle, Clinton Co., Ill., in 1848. In 1850 he located in St. Louis, where he remained until 1852, when he went to California, remaining there until 1857; then spent one winter at Vancouvers Island; then two years in Frazer's River country, British Columbia. In 1860 he returned to Carlyle, Ill., and September 1, 1861, he entered the army as First Lieutenant of Company D, Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, a part of what was known as the Illinois Brigade. He assisted in raising his company, and after serving as First Lieutenant about fifteen months, he was promoted to the Captaincy of the company, and served in that capacity until he was mustered out in September, 1864. He then returned to Illinois, and was engaged in farming and dealing in horses, mules, cattle and hogs extensively, until he came to Parsons, Kan., in October, 1871. He has been engaged in building operations since the time he located here. Among the principal buildings put up by him, in this city, may be mentioned the Edwards Opera House, Boggs & Kimball block, the Woodruff store, the building occupied by Rowland & Bigwood, William Meixell's residence, and the Nellis residence, which was recently sold to Mrs. Ward, besides many others. Capt. R. has been Alderman of the Fourth Ward. He has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. since 1849. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married, October 14, 1862, to Medora J. McMillan, a native of Clinton County, Ill. They have three children living—Mollie E., William B., and Lida Belle. Their first child died in infancy.

JOHN H. REILLY, foreman of Missouri Pacific round-house, was born at Albany, N. Y., December 1, 1849. He lived in the cities of Albany, New York, Saratoga and Schenectady prior to removal to Illinois, in 1871. He has been engaged in railroading since 1865, having made a start as fireman on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad in New York. Afterwards, for a period of four years, he was employed in the Schenectady Locomotive Works, then he was employed for one year in the machine shops of the Illinois Central Railroad at Centralia, Ill. Early in 1872 he went to Sedalia, Mo., remaining there three months. He then received the appointment of foreman of the M., K. & T. R. R. shops at Junction City, Kan. After serving in that place one year, he then removed to Parsons, where he has since resided, engaged in running on the road between Parsons and Junction City as locomotive engineer. Since September, 1877, he has been foreman of the round-house at Parsons. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Mr. Riley was married at Junction City, Kan., in October, 1878, to Annie Tierney, a native of Memphis, Tenn., but reared in Kansas. They have three children—Christopher, William and Celia.

C. ROCKHOLD was born in Wayne County, Iowa, March 7, 1841. Lived there until 1851, and afterward in Mercer County, Mo., eight or ten years. He graduated from Edinburg College, in Grundy County, Mo., and received his medical education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1864. While atttending the medical school, there were from 8,000 to 13,000 soldiers in the hospital at Keokuk, and he had extraordinary facilities for acquiring practical knowledge of diseases and their proper treatment, at the same attending lectures. He began practice in his native county in 1864. In 1865 he removed to Saline County, Mo., where he remained until he came to Parsons, Kan. In June, 1872, he first visited this place, locating here in September of that year. He is a member of the Southeastern Kansas District Medical Association, of the Labette County Medical Society, is one of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons, and he has served as Alderman and as a member of the Board of Education. The doctor was married in Mercer County, Mo., January 1, 1865, to Miss L. E. Hordyke, a native of Missouri. They have two children—Henry Clay and John Randolph.

REV. FATHER PH. J. ROOS, S. J., was born in Rhenish Prussia A. D. 1835. He was educated partly in his native, and partly in this, country at the St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo. In 1852 he came to this country, settling first in Ohio, but afterward removing to St. Louis, there entering the Society of Jesus. After completing his studies, he was engaged for some years in teaching in several colleges of his order. Being ordained priest in 1868, he was employed in teaching and pastoral duties in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and Milwaukee. In August, 1881, he took charge of the Catholic parish in Parsons. Shortly after his arrival here he purchased grounds and buildings, and established a flourishing parochial school, under the direction of the Sisters of Loretto.

MRS. T. ROSIS, Johnson avenue, was born in Belgium in 1838, and emigrated to America in 1861, settling first near Kankakee, Ill., where she remained two years, when she removed to Leavenworth, Kan., where she lived until 1871, when she came to Parsons. Her father's name was Pole Masby. Her parents died in Leavenworth in 1866. She was married to Emil Rosis in 1866. He was a Swiss by birth, but his parents were from Italy. He died in June, 1876. Mrs. R. has two daughters—Matilda, married to Charles Wirt, yard-master on the Missouri Pacific at Parsons, and Delphine, born December 2, 1868, now living with her mother. Mrs. R. is a member of the Catholic Church.

A. E. SCHEBLE, M. D., homœopathic physician and surgeon, was born in Westfield, Morrow Co., Ohio, September 25, 1847. Finished his literary studies at Capitol University, at Columbus, Ohio, and in 1870 he graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and began practice at Toledo, Ohio, where he remained six years; afterward was located at Fort Worth, Tex., where he remained until he came to Parsons, in October, 1879. While in Ohio, he was a member of the State Homœopathic Medical Society. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and the American Legion of Honor.

HENRY SCHMITZ, dairyman, Fourteenth street, Parsons, was born in Prussia, in 1830. He was brought up on a farm, and educated in the schools of his native land. At the age of twenty, he came to America and settled near Madison, Wis., on a farm. He was married, April 15, 1857, to Margareth Wohl, who was born November 3, 1839, in Prussia, and came to America when twelve years old, settling in Dane County, Wis. They have had six sons and four daughters, of whom five sons and three daughters are living. John, the eldest, born August 27, 1858, is in the wholesale jewelry business on Johnson avenue, Parsons; the second son, J. A. P., born July 25, 1862, is a partner in the same business; the third son, Girard, born October, 1864, is working on a railroad in Texas; the fourth, Charles J., born October 4, 1866, and the fifth, Henry, February 28, 1867, live with their parents and attend school. The eldest daughter, Gertie, born July 10, 1860; the second, Mary Kate, born February 2, 1872, and the third, Sophia Agnes, born June 2, 1874, live under the parental roof. Mr. Schmitz moved from the farm to Sauk City, in 1866. October, 1871, he emigrated to Osage Mission, Kan., living there until 1875, when he removed to Parsons, Kan. Mr. Schmitz and his sons have been very successful in their business since coming to Kansas. They are all members of the Catholic Church.

T. M. SEATON, United States Railway Postal Clerk, was born at Hardinsburg, Breckenridge County, Ky., June 30, 1840; lived there until he was nine years of age, afterward at Monmouth, Ill., until 1860, then removed to Kentucky, remaining there one year, then located in Chicago, where he lived until April, 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, serving with that regiment until May, 1865, except during a period of nineteen months spent in the rebel prisons. He was wounded September 20, 1863, and was then taken prisoner, and was at Richmond, Va., two months, six months at Danville, and eleven months at Andersonville. After he left the service, he returned to Chicago, and in 1866, removed to Blandinsville, McDonough Co., Ill., living there until 1870, then removed to Smithton, Mo., where he resided until he came to Parsons, in November, 1872. He was engaged in the drug business until he was appointed clerk in the Railway Mail Service in 1878; first running on the M., K. & C. R. R. for one year, then on the M., K. & T. R. R., between Parsons and Sedalia. He served one year as a member of the School Board, of Parsons. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of P. and A. O. U. W. Mr. Seaton was married at Blandinsville, Ill., August 15, 1866, to Anna Michaels, a native of Monmouth, Ill. They have five children—Millie, Mattie K., Lizzie, Annie T. and Maggie.

JAMES SHONE, foreman of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company's blacksmith shops at Parsons, was born at Manchester, England, December 19, 1847. Came to America with his parents, Samuel and Elizabeth Shone, when he was a child. They located at St. Louis, living there eighteen years. He has worked at his trade since he was fourteen years old, and for the last twelve years he has been in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. Came to Parsons, Kan., May 20, 1877. Since January, 1883, he has held his present position in the shops. He was married in Canton, Mo., in September, 1871, to Mary

A. Moore, a native of St. Louis. They have three children—Mary Elizabeth, Ellen and George G. Mr. Shone is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

HON. WALTER L. SIMONS, lawyer, was born near Mt. Vernon, Ohio, May 28, 1837. He was educated in the common schools and academies of his native county. Read law with Delano, Sapp & Smith, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar in August, 1858. Began practice in his native place, and was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Knox County, Ohio, in 1864 and re-elected in 1866; coming from there to Osage Mission, Kan., in February, 1871, where he resided until October, 1879, when he came to Parsons. In the spring of 1872 he was elected Mayor of the city of Osage Mission. In the fall of 1872, he was elected State Senator from Neosho County, and was re-elected to the same office in 1874. He was one of the Hayes electors in 1876. Mr. Simons was married at Martinsburg, Knox Co., Ohio, October 13, 1859, to Mary McCreary, a native of Martinsburg. They have two children—Alice May and Bessie M.

S. SIMONSON, grain and produce dealer, was born in Norway, March 22, 1824. Came to America January 9, 1847, landing at New Orleans, where he remained about three months, then went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he lived one year; afterwards at Springfield, Ill., and vicinity for a period of about five years; most of the time in lumber business. He then removed to Tazewell County, Ill., and was engaged in grain business at Delavan in that county, later locating at Green Valley, in the same county, where he continued in the grain trade until he came to Parsons, Kan., in December, 1875. For the last six years being a member of the firm of Wilson & Simonson, Gen. A. Wilson being associated with him. His son Ellsworth Simonson being actively identified with them in the conduct of the business. Mr. S. was married nine miles west of Springfield, Ill., May 2, 1852, to Ellen Elizabeth, a daughter of Azel Lyman. She was born at Potsdam, N. Y. They have had three children, only one now living—Ellsworth, the son before alluded to.

A. B. SIPPLE, photographer, was born in Grant County, Ky., January 23, 1857. When he was one year of age, his parents removed with their family to Douglas County, Ill., living there until 1867, then removing to Callaway County, Mo. Came to Parsons February, 1879, having resided at Boonville, Mo., for two years prior to removal to Kansas. Engaged in photograph business while there and since coming here. Mr. Sipple was married at Boonville, Mo., October, 20, 1881, to Laura Welch, a native of that place.

JOHN I. SIPPLE, retired merchant, was born in Grant County, Ky., October 1, 1841, residing there until 1865, when he removed to Missouri, and remained there until 1868, when he came to Kansas, locating at Fontana, Miami County, there engaging in grocery business with his brother, W. H. Sipple. In August, 1869, they began running a railroad supply store south of Junction City, on the M., K. & T., and continued on that route as the road progressed, until November, 1870, when they put up a store 18x30 on the present site of Parsons, about thirty feet north of where the Abbott House now stands. They sold the first goods which were put up here. March 9, 1871, the day following the first sale of town lots here, they began the erection of a store 25x60 on Johnson avenue, where A. G. Ratliffe is now doing business, and continued to do business in that building until it was destroyed by fire, July 29, 1874. They immediately erected the present brick store, 25½x70, at a cost of $4,812. The lot originally cost them $800. They conducted business there until May, 1880, Mr. John I. Sipple being the owner of the property now. They closed out their stock in May, 1870, and went to Colorado, W. H. being now engaged in mercantile business at Leadville. The climate of that locality proving injurious to the health of John I., he has recently returned to Parsons. He was for several years a member of the Common Council, and also served as a member of the Board of Education. He was married in Concord, Mo., to Pinkie L. Pledge, a native of Missouri. She died February 12, 1879, leaving one child—Clarence P., who was born at Parsons the day his mother died. Mr. S. is a member of K. of P.

SAMUEL CHARLES SLOAN was born at Dayton, Ohio, March 30, 1856; moved from there to Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1876; remained there for one year, afterward for three seasons he was employed as a travelling buyer of leaf tobacco for a New York house. Then, for one year, he traveled for an agricultural implement manufactory, having headquarters at Cincinnati, and manufactories at Akron and Canton, Ohio. Mr. Sloan came to Parsons in December, 1880, and was engaged in fruit and confectionery business until March, 1882, when he formed a co-partnership with J. Willard Walker, under the firm name of Walker & Sloan, merchandise brokers. Mr. S. is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and of the Christian Church. He was married, January 17, 1882, to Lillie M. Bunger, a native of Winchester, Randolph Co., Ind. They have one child—Samuel Carl.

ROSCOE SMITH, ticket and freight agent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., was born at Danville, Androscoggin Co., Me., October 4, 1855; lived in his native State ten years; afterwards in Missouri; came to Olathe, Kan., in August, 1879, having been one year in the employ of the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. prior to that time. He was engaged as telegraph operator at Olathe most of the time until February, 1880. He then removed to Cherokee, remaining there until April, 1882, when he came to Parsons, coming here to take the position which he now holds. He was railroad agent at Cherokee for over two years. Mr. Smith is a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married, at Macon City, Mo., January 16, 1880, to Ella Houghland. They have one child—Gracie.

F. H. SNYDER, cashier of the City Bank of Angell Matthewson & Co. He was born in Fort Plain, Montgomery Co., N. Y., in March, 1850; came to Parsons in September, 1880, having resided for six years in Nebraska prior to that time. He engaged in the banking business almost immediately after locating at Parsons, being associated with Angell Matthewson and Merrit Noyes. This partnership existed until it was dissolved by the death of Mr. Noyes, February 12, 1883, since which time Matthewson & Snyder have carried on the business, they being proprietors of the City Bank, besides doing an extensive real estate and insurance business. They do the principal real estate and loan business in this part of Kansas. Mr. Snyder is one of the directors of the Parsons & Western R. R. Co. He was married at Oneida, Madison Co., N. Y., to Mary M. Walrath, a native of Fort Plain N. Y.

L. J. STEELE, blacksmith and wagon maker, was born in Kings Co., N.Y., February 22, 1843, and while he was an infant his parents removed with their family to Indiana. He resided in that State until 1860, locating at a place then called Rockford, in Bourbon County, fifteen miles west of Ft. Scott. It was situated two miles from where Union Town is now located. July 14, 1861, he was mustered into the army, having enlisted as a private in Company F, Third Kansas Volunteers. After serving with that regiment six months it was consolidated with the Fourth Kansas Regiment, and was designated the Tenth Kansas Infantry. He served in that regiment as a veteran until he was finally mustered out in September, 1865, being at that time Sergeant of Company B. In 1867, he removed to Baldwin Township, Labette County, resided there one year, running a blacksmith shop, also having a farm which he had carried on for him, and afterwards resided in North Township. He, with his brother, started a saw mill on the Little Labette in 1868, it being the first mill in this vicinity, and operated that for three years. The capacity of the mill was a cut of about 4,000 feet of lumber per day. In 1874, he came from his farm in Parsons and has since been engaged in blacksmithing and wagon making. He employs four hands besides being actively employed himself. He has served as Alderman of the second ward. Mr. Steele was married at Oswego, Labette Co., Kan., in March, 1871, to Violena Frazey, a native of Iowa. They have four children—Tessie, Edna, Elisha and Lina. Lost one child—Olive, who died at the age of eighteen months.

J. F. STEELE, of the firm of J. F. Steele & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, was born in Rochester, N. Y., March 9 1851, and lived there until he was four years of age, afterwards at Rochelle, Ogle Co., Ill., until 1867, when he removed to Stark County, Ill., living there until March, 1876, when he came to Parsons, Kansas, and engaged in hardware business with E. H. Edwards, his present partner. They closed out their hardware business in 1880, and since January 1, 1881, they have carried the business in which they are now engaged. He is interested in the Parsons Fair and Driving Park Association. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. July 8, 1874, Mr. Steele was married at Bradford, Stark Co., Ill., to Emily M. Plummer, a native of Portland, Me. They have four children—Frank Melville, born in Stark County, and Mabel Grace, Edwin Grant and Charles David, born in Parsons, Kan.

E. S. STEVENS, job printer and bookbinder, was born at Batavia, N. Y., May 6, 1835; lived there and at Lockport, N. Y. until 1848, when his father located with his family at Waukegan, Ill. E. S. lived there until 1852 when he went to Madison and other places in Wisconsin, and removed to Muskegon, Michigan, in 1858. He enlisted August 5, 1862, in Company D, Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at Waukegan. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, was captured by the Confederates and for eight months was a paroled prisoner. He served in the army until May 15, 1865. He then returned to Michigan and remained until he came to Parsons, November 29, 1871. He was employed in the printing office of the Parsons *Sun* for a period of twenty-one months and was afterwards with the M. K. & T. R. R. Co., in their freight depot at this place for three years. In 1877, he established a job printing office and has since given his attention to the printing business in that office. He is now perfecting arrangements for doing a general bookbinding business. Mr. S. has served as City Clerk. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married in Muskegon, Mich., in November, 1867, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Johnston, formerly of St. Clair, Mich. She is a native of Birmingham, England. They have one child—Francis M.

HON. R. S. STEVENS, a resident of Attica, N. Y., and member of Congress from that district, president of the Osage Coal & Mining Company, president of the First National Bank of Parsons, president of the National Mill & Elevator Company of Parsons, president of the Parsons Town Company, etc. An early settler at Lecompton, Douglas Co., Kan., one of the early members of the Kansas State Senate, and for many years general manager of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, nearly all of the lines of that company having been built by him, and afterwards under his management.

S. J. STILLWELL, fruit depot, Central avenue, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1861. He lived there until 1872, when his parents emigrated to Parsons, Kan. His father, whose name was James, was born in Newport, Ky., 1831. His grandfather, Joseph, came from Virginia to Newport, Ky., about 1820. His great-grandfather was a Welshman, and emigrated to America about the time of the revolution. His mother was born in Newport, her mother in Richmond, Va. His grandfather went down the Ohio River on the first flatboat, and also on the first steamboat that descended that river. His maternal great-grandfather was a soldier in the army of the revolution, and also in war of 1812. Samuel Carter, his maternal grandfather, still lives at Newport, Ky., 102 years of age. Mr. S. received his earlier education in Ohio and Illinois, completing it in Parsons, Kan., to which place he came in 1872. He has one brother and four sisters—Ettie, Minnie, Jennie, Ida and James, all of whom are living with their parents on Belmont avenue. Mr. Stillwell commenced the business in which he is now engaged March 15, 1881. His father is a carpenter and builder on Belmont avenue, Parsons, Kan.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN, druggist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 3, 1854, lived there five years, then his parents removed to Chicago, where he resided until he came to Osage Mission, Neosho Co., Kan., in the autumn of 1869; engaged in the drug business there until his removal to Parsons in the summer of 1880, continuing in drug trade here. He has been in the same business since he was eighteen years of age. He is a member of the Catholic Church. October 9, 1882, Mr. Sullivan was married at Osage Mission, to Mary Mills, a native of Union County, Ky.

H. E. THOMPSON, carpenter, East Belmont avenue, was born in 1841 in Venango County, Pa. When he was twelve years of age his parents removed to Marquette County, Wis. His father's name was Hugh Gibson Thompson, named after the celebrated Indian fighter of that name. His ancestors were descendants of Scotch-Irish, who emigrated to America more than hundred years ago. His mother's name was Martha Nevins, also descended from Scotch-Irish parentage. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry, and served in the Army of the Frontier in Arkansas, Army of the Gulf, and Army of the Rio Grande; was in the siege of Vicksburg and Mobile. He was in every engagement of his regiment; he was wounded and captured in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., December 7, 1862. He was married to Jane Odell, of Chicago, in 1867. She was born in 1851, at West Point, N. Y. They have four children—John N., born in Hebron, Porter Co., Ind., in 1869; Hugh Gibson, born in Wisconsin in 1872; Helen, born in Wisconsin in 1876; Viletta, born in Parsons in 1876. Mr. Thompson emigrated to Parsons in the fall of 1880. He has held the office of senior vice commander in the G. A. R., also vice dictator in the K. of H., and worthy chief in Good Templar's Lodge No. 46, Parsons.

J. N. THOMPSON, grocer, was born at Cooperstown, Venango Co., Pa., March 29, 1835, living there about ten years, then for five years in Marquette County, Wis., afterwards at Hickory Point, Lake Co., Ind., until 1861, when he responded to the first call for men, and enlisted for three months in the Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers, served for the term of enlistment, and then located at Chicago, where he remained until August, 1869. He then came to Kansas, locating on southwest quarter Section 30, in North Township, Labette County, living there until 1872, the time of removal to Parsons. He was engaged in the contracting and building business until 1879; since then in mercantile business, dealing in groceries and provisions. He was married at Chicago, May 2, 1869, to Sophia Ranson, a native of Cape Vincent, Jefferson Co., N. Y. They have six children—Currance Beebe, Julia Martha, Frank Victor, Katie, Madge, and an infant daughter. Mr. Thompson is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and was School Treasurer while a resident of North Township.

CHARLES S. THURSTON, lumberman, was born at Mount Gilead, Morrow Co., Ohio, February 7, 1846. He enlisted May 2, 1864, in Company G., One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, National Guards of Ohio, and remained in that regiment until August 31, 1864. He was then mustered out, having served during the term of enlistment. February 8, 1865, he again enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was finally mustered out January 20, 1866. He returned to Ohio, and March 2d, 1866, he came to Lawrence, Kan., on his way to Labette County. He was accompanied by his brother, David, and a gentleman by the name of William E. Snedd. They outfitted at Lawrence, and immediately proceeded to what is now North Township, locating on the northeast and southeast of Section 14, and the northwest of Section 13. They purchased three pairs of oxen at Lawrence, paying $150, $165, and $175, per pair, and for a lumber wagon they paid $140, and for about a year they were obliged to go to Lawrence for their supplies, and for several weeks Humboldt was their nearest postoffice. Afterward they got their mail at Osage Mission, until an office was established in Neosho Township, known as Iuka, P. O., since discontinued. Mr. Thurston continued in his farming pursuits three years. In the fall of 1869 he went to Montana, in this county, and was engaged in shoemaking until February, 1870. He then sold his shop, and went to Montgomery County, where he took a claim, remaining there during the summer, then going to Ohio, and remaining there until March 12, 1871, when he returned to Kansas, and after spending a few weeks on his farm in this county, he became connected with the lumber business, being in the employ of William Meixell, the pioneer lumber merchant of Parsons, with whom he still continues, having been with him ever since the yard was started, April 17, 1871. Mr. Thurston has served two years as Alderman of the Third Ward. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married in Parsons, September 28, 1873, to Elizabeth Eleanor Thurston, a native of Indiana. They have two children—Charles Worthington and Carrie Eleanor.

M. L. TROTTER, agent of the Pacific Express Company, was born near Corydon, Harrison Co., Ind., September 5, 1841; removed to Henry County, Mo., in 1859, remaining there only one year, however, when he returned to Indiana. He enlisted July 22, 1861, in Company B, Third Indiana Cavalry, and served until September, 1864. He was then mustered out and returned to his native State, where he remained until June, 1866, when he located at Wamego, Kan. That was his home until 1868. He then went back to Indiana, and did not return to Kansas again until July, 1871, when he came to Parsons. While in Wamego he was engaged in civil engineering in connection with the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. After coming to Parsons, he was a member of the Civil Engineer's Corps of the M. K. & T. R. R. for one year. Served one year as Division Superintendent Clerk, and two years as baggageman on the road. In 1876 he became a messenger for the Adams Express Company; remained as such until January, 1881, at which time he accepted the agency of the Pacific Express. He was City Assessor in 1882. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and G. A. R. Antietam Post No. 64. Mr. Trotter was married at Salem, Ind., November 22, 1870, to Kate Reins, a native of Livonia, Washington, Co., Ind. They have two children—George L., born November 17, 1875, and Ray Hamilton, born August 25, 1882.

CAP. TYLER, blacksmith, was born in Auburn, N. Y., in 1822. At an early age he went with his parents to Ithaca, N. Y. His father's name was Justus Tyler, carpenter, builder and farmer. His grandfather's name was Jacob Tyler, a Revolutionary soldier, who, at the close of the war, settled in Southington, Conn., where he died in 1833. His mother's name was Nancy Warn; born, lived and died in Auburn, N. Y. Her father was of German descent, and was also a soldier in the Revolution. Mr. Tyler received a common school education, and learned his trade in Auburn, N. Y. At the age of nineteen he worked at his trade in Elmira, N. Y. In 1842 he traveled over a large part of Pennsylvania, living ing at various places until 1847, when he started in business for himself near Ithaca, and soon afterward married Mary Ann West, of Rochester, N. Y., in 1845. Her father was a mechanic of English descent. In 1848 he emigrated to Walworth County, Wis., where he lived for awhile, when he moved into McHenry County, Ill., soon afterward to Freeborn County, Minn., and soon laid out a town on the Albert Lea, Geneva, now containing 4,000 inhabitants. Soon after he moved to St. Peter's, Minn.; again in Illinois, and from thence to California, where he remained six years working at his trade. He then returned to Ithaca, and from thence to Rockford Ill. In 1869 he emigrated to Fort Scott, where he took up a claim. In 1878 he came to Parsons, Kan. He has three children—Mary Isabella, born near Ithaca, N. Y., in 1846, married to Mr. LaBairn, now in the employ of the Mexican government at Vera Cruz; Charles A., born in 1848, married to Miss Baker, now living in Rockford Ill., and Julia, born in Wisconsin in 1851, married to George Haynes, of Newark, N. J., now in Parsons. Mr. Tyler is a member of the Masons.

CHARLES ULRICH, merchant tailor, was born in Prussia, November 18, 1849; came to America in August, 1873; located at Rochester, N. Y., where he remained till 1876, when he came to Parsons, Kan. He gives employment to three tailors. He is a member of the A., F., & A. M. Mr. Ulrich was married at Rochester, N. Y., January 3, 1876, to Teresa Preisner, a native of Baden, Germany.

M. G. VAN SCOTER, machinist, corner of East Central and Stevens streets, was born near Hornellsville, N. Y., August 30, 1836. His father was a native of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and his mother of Allegany County, N. Y. He received his education at Hornellsville, and learned his trade at Fredonia, N. Y. For sixteen years he was engineer on the N. Y. & Erie R. C., and for one year and six months on the M. R. & T. R. R., having been employed continually on the railroad, commencing in the old wooden shops at Hornellsville, N. Y. September 13, 1869, he came to Junction City, Kan., and in April, 1874, to Parsons. Mr. Van Scoter ran the engine that drew the first coach with Gov. Harvey and suite, June 10, from Junction City to Chetopa. Mr. Van Scoter was married in Corning, N. Y., January 17, 1860, to Miss S. E. VanHusen, who was born in Howard, Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1836. She received her education in Prattsburgh and Alfred Academies, Steuben County, N. Y. Mr. Van Scoter has one brother and two sisters living in the State of New York. His father still lives at the age of eighty-two. Mrs. Van Scoter has three sisters and one brother living. They have had six children—Nannie, born in Erie, Pa., October, 1861; George P., born in Corning, N.Y., March 10, 1863, occupation, locomotive fireman on the Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad; Hattie R., born at Hornellsville in 1866, and died at Parsons, November 6, 1881; Robert M., born in Hornellsvile, February 17, 1869; Louie S., born at Fort Riley, Kan., in 1873; Lizzie, born in Parsons, Kan., April 14, 1875. Mr. Van Scoter is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has in his possession the first time table on the U. P. road, now M. K. & T., and also ran the first train over that road.

H. A. WADE, contractor and builder, was born in Bedford County, Va., in August 28, 1837; that was his home until 1856, when he located at Memphis, Tenn., remaining there until 1869, when he removed to Kansas City; lived there until 1870, and then went to Fort Scott, thence to Chetopa, Kan., March 1, 1871, when he came to Parsons; being here at the first sale of lots March 8, 1871. He has been extensively engaged in building business here since then, doing the stone and brick work and plastering on the first brick building (Sipple Bros.' grocery store) which was erected here; E. C. Dent's block, where Holmes' drug store is now located; the West School building, and many of the residences and business blocks of the city. He put up the first chimney in Parsons, which is still in use at the Belomone House. He has been a director of the Parsons Commercial Bank for three years and still holds that position. He is also interested in the Parsons Fair and Driving Park Association and the Forest Park Association. Mr. Wade is one of the leading public-spirited citizens of Parsons.

C. F. WALDRON, M. D., is a native of Greensburg, Westchester Co., N. Y. Was educated at the Cooperstown Institute and the New York Academy; read medicine for nearly five years with Prof. Middleton, of Davenport, Iowa, one of the most eminent physicians in that State. In 1874, he graduated from the Medical Department of the Iowa State University. He was a clerk of the Clinique of that institution for two terms, and he made all the anatomical drawings for the college during his attendance there. In 1875, he became a member of the North Iowa Medical Society, and in the same year he joined the Fayette County Medical Society, serving as secretary in the latter organization in 1880 and 1881. He was twice elected a delegate to the State Medical Association, of which he has been a permanent member since 1879. He is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Davenport, Iowa, and Corresponding Secretary of the Parsons Scientific Association. The Doctor was located at Brush Creek, Fayette Co., Iowa, from 1874 to the time of his removal to Parsons, January 1, 1882.

WALKER & SLOAN, merchandise brokers, represent Greeley-Burnham Grocery Co., St. Louis; H. O. Pope & Co., dealers in foreign fruits, etc., St. Louis; St. Louis Paper Co., St. Louis; Mound City Bag and Printing Co., St. Louis; Corle Cracker and Confectionery Co., of Kansas City; Gus. O. L. Sauer, dealer in foreign fruits, fancy groceries and produce, Kansas City; L. G. Shepard & Co., dealers in the same goods, Kansas City; G. Buecking & Son, vinegars, cider, etc., Kansas City; A. Richards & Co., Economy baking powders, Fort Scott; A. W. Winzenberg, cigar manufacturer, Sedalia, Mo.; A. J. Stillwell, pork packers, Hannibal, Mo.; Jacob Dold & Son, pork packers, Kansas City; Kansas City Show Case Co., Kansas City; Kansas City White Lead and Linseed Oil Co., Kansas City.

J. WILLARD WALKER, was born at Oxford, N. J., November 8, 1834; lived in New York City and Philadelphia the most of the time until fifteen years ago; he then removed to Steubenville, Ohio; resided there one year; afterward in Indiana, seven years; spent a short time in Kentucky and Missouri, and three years in Texas; came to Parsons in February, 1881. Mr. Walker has spent over thirty years in the mercantile business. He is a member of the Kansas Benevolent Association. He was married at Clinton, Ind., February 10, 1877, to Lucy C. Clover, a native of that place.

H. R. WALLER, ex-Deputy Sheriff, northeast Central and Gabriel avenue, was born in Plymouth, Washington Co., Ohio, in 1843. His father came from Virginia at an early day. His mother was born in Norwich, Ohio. Mr. Waller received his education in the district schools at his father's home. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was in service with his regiment in Kentucky and Tennessee until he was injured seriously while in the line of duty, from which he never recovered, and for which he gets a pension. In 1863, he was transferred to the Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery. August, 1865, he was mustered out of the service. He removed to Christian County, Ill. March 17, 1872, he emigrated to Parsons, Kansas, where he took up a claim and followed the business of farming. He was married to Alvina Perrine, November 9, 1867. She was born in Mercer County, Pa., having moved from Pennsylvania to Jacksonville, Ill., at an early age. They have three children living—Ida E., born September 1, 1868; Finley McClusky, born October 19, 1870; Louis L., born July 22, 1872; Elenora, born March 6, 1879; Edward H., born September 30, 1876, was killed by a horse September 1, 1881. In 1874 our subject was elected constable of Parsons, which office he held five years. Afterward was appointed Deputy Sheriff, serving two years. Was also Street Commissioner one year. He is now City Auctioneer of the city of Parsons. Mr. Waller having lived in Parsons from its beginning, his history has been identified with the growth of the city. He is acting past-master workman of the A. O. U. W., and also a member of the G. A. R.

JULIUS S. WATERS, editor of the Oswego Daily and Weekly *Independent*, published at Oswego, Kansas. Was born in Warrick County, Ind., March 25, 1838. The country was new at this time, and young Julius, had arrived at the age of eleven before he had seen a schoolhouse, and not until the removal of the family to Henry County, Iowa, in 1848, did he enjoy the advantages of the common schools. His mother died when he was but fifteen years of age, by which the family was broken up, and at this early age, with little education and no means, he was cast upon his own resources. For a time he was employed as a farm hand, at four dollars per month. In 1854, he began to learn the trade of harness and saddle making at Galesburg, Ill., at which he was employed about three years. His spare moments were occupied in study and reading, by which his mind underwent cultivation and became stored with useful knowledge. Returning to Indiana in 1857, the next fall, he was made Republican candidate for the Legislature. The county was heavily Democratic and he was defeated in the election. In 1860, he assisted in the organization of his party in Spencer County, to which he had removed, and was a member of the State Convention appointing delegates to the National Convention, which met at Chicago, Ill., and put Abraham Lincoln in nomination for the presidency, and was afterward actively engaged in the campaign. He was married in 1860, and continued a resident of Spencer County, Ind., until the death of his wife in 1863, at which time he removed to Nebraska City, Neb., and became engaged as local editor on the *Press*, a paper published by his brother, W. H. H. Waters, at that place. Removing to Southwest Missouri in 1865, and not being satisfied with the country, he at once came to Kansas, settling upon the Osage Ceded lands in Labette County, where he now owns a fine farm of five hundred acres, upon which he resides. Having studied law, he was admitted to practice when the county was organized, and in which he continued with gratifying success for some years. In the fall of 1869 he was elected to the office of County Attorney, and subsequently was twice elected to the same office. He established a newspaper called the *Sentinel* at Labette City, in the summer of 1871, which he ran about a year and sold out, and two years afterward became editor of the Oswego *Independent*, upon which he is now engaged. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1880, and again in 1882, in which capacity he served with satisfaction to his constituents. He was commissioned a director of the State Penitentiary by Gov. St. John, in April, 1882, and still holds the position. He has been re-married and is the father of an interesting family. He is a man of considerable ability, and figures prominently in politics, and enjoys a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

J. H. WHEAT, dealer in boots and shoes, came to Labette County, Kansas, March 3, 1872. Located on the northwest quarter of Section 15, in Walton Township. In May, 1873, he removed to Section 5, Liberty Township, living there until June 1, 1881, when he came to Parsons, being now associated with his brother, Thomas B. J., in business. He was born in Bourbon County, Ky., August 19, 1848, living there until February 12, 1872, when he started for Kansas, making the entire trip on horseback. His father died in 1867, but his mother, Dorothy M. Wheat, resides on the farm in Liberty Township, several of her children being there with her.

T. B. J. WHEAT, boot and shoe merchant, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., January 30, 1847. Came to Parsons April 8, 1872, having visited this place and decided to locate here during the fall of 1871. For two years he was a member of the hardware firm of Atchison & Wheat, then served two years as Justice of the Peace, and after leaving the office he was employed as bookkeeper in the Parsons Flouring Mills. Since August 1, 1876, he has been engaged in his present business. He is president of the Parsons Scientific Association. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Subordinate Lodge and Encampment, and has served as Alderman of the First Ward. Mr. Wheat was married in Bourbon County, Ky., May 5, 1869, to Amelia Brown, a native of that county. They have two children—William Volney, born February 20, 1874, and Thomas B. J. Jr., born December 23, 1876.

AUGUSTUS WILSON, son of Andrew Porter and Sarah Allen Wilson, was born May 6, 1836, in Harrison Township, Darke Co., Ohio. He received a thorough English education in the schools of his native State. At the age of eighteen years he took charge of his father's business six years. Engaged in farming and stock dealing, and after carrying on that business fourteen years removed to New Madison, Ohio, and commenced his mercantile career, remaining at that place about two years, and subsequently at Greenville, Ohio, in loan and brokerage business about the same length of time. He then visited Kansas and decided to make the State his home. Returned to Ohio, and after closing out his business again returned to Kansas and located at Parsons, where he entered into partnership with Walker & Thomas in the real estate business, the firm being, after 1873, Thomas & Wilson. When the Parsons Savings Bank was organized, in 1874, Mr. Wilson was elected president, and has been connected with that institution and its successor, the "Commercial Bank," to the present time. For the past five years—since the spring of 1877—he has also been largely engaged in buying and shipping grain. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and an active worker in the educational and general interests of the young city, which he has seen grow to its present estate from almost nothing. Mr. Wilson was married December 1, 1863, to Ella E., daughter of Major-General John S. and Elizabeth B. Ensor, of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are enthusiastic workers in the temperance cause, Mrs. Wilson aiding the movement with tongue and pen. To her public spirit, perseverance and ability, Parsons is also indebted for its magnificent public library building and its valuable contents.

DAVID F. WILSON, hardware merchant, is a native of Chester County, Pa., and was raised in the western part of Pennsylvania. Came to Parsons, Kansas, in August, 1880, having previously resided for several years at Wilmington, Illinois. He was married in that city in September, 1873, to Mrs. E. S. Grover, a native of New Jersey. They have three children—Rachel, Robert and Leila. Mr. Wilson's family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

J. W. WILSON, manager of the business of the Singer Manufacturing Co. in Labette, Neosho, Cherokee and Crawford Counties. He employs eighteen agents in the territory embraced in his district, and handles only the genuine Singer sewing machines. Sales amount to about 400 per year. He has acted as district agent for a period of three years and a half, having been a canvassing agent for the company several years prior to the appointment to his present position. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, A., F. & A. M., K. of H. and I. O. O. F. Mr. Wilson is a native of Crawfordsville, Indiana, born March 11, 1881. Removed from Indiana to Parsons, Kansas, in November, 1875. He was married at Tipton Indiana, August 12, 1858, to Minerva Lyon, a native of Henry County, Ind. They have three children living—Sophia A., now Mrs. J. A. Brown, of Parsons; Clara E., now Mrs. A. G. Talbot, of Parsons, and Minnie E., now Mrs. W. F. Waters, of Pueblo, Col.

OSWEGO

Oswego is situated in the east part of Labette County, two miles from its eastern boundary, on the Neosho River, which here makes a sharp bend to the east. The town site is sufficiently elevated and uneven to afford excellent drainage. From time immemorial, on account of the widely extended and picturesque view obtained from it, this spot, previous to its settlement by white men, had been a favorite resort for the Indians. The valley of the Neosho, with its broad belt of timber, is visible for many miles to the south, east and north; the valley of the Labette to the west, and far beyond it, from twelve to fifteen miles distant, extends from north to south, the long line of table land which divides the valley of the Neosho from that of the Verdigris. This spot was for many years the home of the celebrated Indian chief, White Hair. It is the cemetery of his three wives, who were buried according to the custom of his tribe, on the surface of the ground, and covered over with a pile of stones. It was also for a time the home of the notorious John Matthews, an Indian trader, and confederate guerrilla chief, whose little daughter was burned to death by a prairie fire a short time before her father was killed. Matthews' house stood on the government road, from Humboldt to Fort Gibson, near a famous spring in the east part of town. Up to 1865, the place was known as "White Hair's Village," when the name was changed to "Little Town." During this year the first white settlers arrived upon the ground. They were from the first favorably impressed with the location. It was presumed to be heathful, it commanded a view of a broad expanse of country, it was contiguous to a large body of timber, it possessed an abundance of fine building stone, and numerous springs flowed from the hillsides down the ravine on either side. But little, if anything, was left to be desired. These first settlers arrived in the fall, and immediately commenced the erection of log cabins for their protection during the coming winter, and until such time as more commodious houses could be built. Their names were: J. C. Rexford, A. P. Elsbee, C. C. and D. M. Clover, C. H. Bent, Samuel Collins, J. Q. Cowell, Jaber Smith, W. C. Watkins and W. R. Williamson. Rexford & Elsbee opened for sale a small lot of goods in a small log building.

In the spring of 1866, the number of the settlers was increased by the arrival of James Jones, T. J. Floarnoy, J. F. Newton, Richard D. Sloan, H. W. Thompson, H. W. Bridgeman, N. H. Carr, T. J. Buntain, Hiram Hollinsworth and C. W. Talbot. In the early summer, William Herbaugh, D. W. Clover and others arrived. Elsbee, Bridgeman & Carr opened a store and established a trading post, Elsbee having an Indian wife.

In the summer of 1867, quite a number of new and valuable settlers arrived. Among them were Dr. William S. Newlon, Rev. T. H. Canfield, D. W. McCue, W. P. Bishop, A. L. Austin, Dr. R. W. Wright, and the Waskey brothers. In the summer of 1866, measures were taken to organize a town, and a preliminary survey made. About this time the name "Little Town," was superseded by "Oswego," many of the settlers having come from near Oswego, N. Y. In August, 1867, the Oswego Town Company was legally organized and chartered, the incorporators being Dr. John F. Newlon, president; D. W. Clover, secretary; J. Q. Cowell, C. C. Clover, T. J. Flournoy, Thomas J. Buntain, and D. M. Clover. A. L. Austin was chosen treasurer of the corporation. The town company was re-organized in the winter of 1867-68, and the stock distributed into thirty-two shares. From the time of the complete and final organization of the company, the town made rapid growth. This was doubtless in part owing to the liberal manner in which the company dealt with private and public parties. A town lot was donated to every person who would erect thereon a dwelling house, to private business enterprises, which gave promise of being of material benefit to the town, to the public schools, to other public enterprises, and to every church organization that desired a lot for the purpose of erecting thereon a house of worship.

The first frame house in Oswego was erected in September, 1867, by Dr. William S. Newlon, previously to which time there had been built about twelve log cabins. A frame store building was erected by Thomas J. Buntain, and later in the fall the town contained eleven log building and ten frame ones—the population consisting of sixteen families, less than one hundred inhabitants.

Nelson Carr was the first Postmaster, appointed in 1867. At this time there were four stores and a blacksmith shop, the stores being kept by Carr & Bridgeman, Waskey & Sons, J. Q. Cowell and R. W. Wright. Besides these, there were two provision stores. The first blacksmith was M. George. The first hotel was kept by D. W. Clover. It was a log building with a frame front, and stood where now stands the Oswego House. This frame front was utilized for many purposes. Besides being the hotel office and reception room, it served for County Clerk's office, County Attorney's office, Justice of the Peace's office, and as a place of general rendezvous for all the people within reach; where all kinds of neighborhood foreign and political discussions occurred.

In the spring of 1868, immigration began to flow in rapidly, and all new comers were met by the citizens of Oswego with generous hospitality, with the view of encouraging them to stay; acting in part, perhaps, on the principle that loneliness and poverty desire to be relieved.

Oswego was incorporated as a town February 8, 1870. the first Board of Trustees being R. W. Wright, J. F. Waskey, M. Read, J. F. Newlon and W. M. Johnson. It was organized as a city of the third class April 6, 1870, with J. F. Newlon, Mayor, and for Councilmen, J. T. Pierson, E. R. Trask, W. Wells, D. W. Clover and R. W. Wright. It was organized as a city of the second class March 16, 1871. M. Read was elected Mayor in April, 1871; J. F. Waskey, 1872; R. W. Wright, 1873, '74 and '75; and C. M. Condon in 1876, '77, '78, '79 and 1881. The city government is now under the management of the following officials: Mayor, C. M. Condon; Clerk, Thomas Bulwer; Attorney, J. A. Gates; Police Judges, E. D. Kiersey, J. E. Benseter; Constables, Frank Blanchard and A. Y. Sweet.

Up to the close of 1867 Oswego had no regular mail service. Although D. W. Carr had previously been appointed Postmaster, yet no mail route had been established and the mails were brought from Humboldt and Osage Mission by private individuals, employed by the citizens of the town and country. With the beginning of 1868, a weekly route was established by the Government. A rather strange method of distribution seems to have been used at that time. It is said that when the mails arrived a large crowd would be gathered from a distance of fifteen and twenty miles around awaiting their mails. As the Postmaster opened the packages the names upon them would be called, and in case a response was heard the package or letter would be flung in the direction from which the sound appeared to come, and the owner would jostle through the crowd. After his package had passed the inspection of several parties, he would gain possession of it. A very tasty and commodious office room is now provided from which a large mail is distributed daily.

In addition to the institutions especially enumerated, Oswego contains the following: 4 drug stores, 5 dry goods stores, 12 groceries, 2 photograph galleries, 11 physicians, 12 lawyers, 4 hardware stores, 9 hotels, 1 marble monument factory, 1 pork packing establishment, 1 furniture factory, 3 saw mills, 5 loan and insurance offices, 3 furniture stores, 2 agricultural implement dealers, 4 livery stables, 5 blacksmith shops, 1 public reading room and library, 2 jewelry stores, 2 book stores, 1 patent medicine factory, 5 grain dealers, and a population of about 3.500.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The first school taught in the county was that at Oswego in 1867, by Mrs. Herbaugh, and was kept in a small log house which stood in the south part of the town. The building had no floor except the earth, and the seats were rough planks resting upon large stones. The school furniture, however, was soon improved by having holes bored in the planks, and legs inserted, thus affording the excellence of benches. The district was not officially organized, and was formed and supported among the citizens by individual contribution. A school district, also the first in the county, was organized soon after the election of J. S. Newlon as County Superintendent, and a school building was erected. It was a small frame structure, and after the erection of the stone schoolhouse, the old frame was donated to the county for a courthouse. This stone house is a substantial two-story building, containing four rooms, two in the upper and two in the lower story. This building also soon became insufficient for the accommodation of the schools, and several of the departments found accommodation in buildings rented from private parties. In the summer of 1882 work upon the erection of a new building began, and was completed in the fall of the same year. It is a large, two-story brick structure seventy-two feet long by seventy feet wide, containing eight large rooms, and costing about $12,000. The grading of the schools began in 1871. It has since been undergoing improvement, until at present they are under a thorough and most complete system.

The school population of the city is 814, while the enrollment is 695, and the average daily attendance 39[illegible], under charge of a superintendent and eight efficient teachers, namely: M. Chidister, superintendent; O. R. Bellamy, Minnie Cunningham, Ida Mark, Sarah Crane, Hattie Smith, Kate Clover and Jennie King, teachers.

The first regular gospel messenger sent to minister unto the people of Oswego was Rev. T. H. Canfield, a Congregationalist, who was sent out by the American Home Missionary Society. There had, however, been heralders of the gospel among the settlers as early as 1858. Foot prints of a missionary named J. P. Barnaby, a Southern Methodist, are still traceable. He was succeeded by J. E. Ryan, who organized or established a large circuit including Labette County within its limits. Various missionaries had temporarily visited the opening fields and planted the gospel banner, but nothing was permanent until the advent of Mr. Canfield in 1867. The first religious services were conducted in dwellings and such places as could be found convenient.

The First Congregational Church, through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Canfield, was organized in Oswego, December 1867, the first officers being elected May 10, 1868. The church edifice, a small stone house, was erected in 1869 as the first in the town, the money being raised by subscription, the building costing about $1,100. There is a present membership of thirty-five. The church has been without a regular pastor since the resignation of Rev. E. F. Smith, in August, 1882.

The Presbyterian Church was formed July 28, 1868, through the special efforts of Rev. C. V. Morfort, who was the first minister of this denomination to preach in the town, having delivered a sermon on the fourth Sunday in April, 1868. The church house was built in 1873, and dedicated in December of that year, and is a small frame structure. The congregation, numbering about forty members, is under the charge of Rev. John Elliott as pastor.

The Baptists of Oswego met in the courthouse April 29, 1869, and under the direction of Revs. F. L. Walker, F. Clark and C. A. Bateman, an organization into a church body was effected. Rev. F. Clark was moderator. The society was incorporated May 31, 1870, with a membership of seventeen. The church was erected in the summer of 1873, and dedicated on the second Sunday in August of that year. There are now 126 members, and Rev. C. T. Daniel is pastor.

The Christian Church was established in Oswego in 1874 under the direction of Elder J. W. Randall, with fifteen members. A building was erected in 1879. It is a one-story frame. The congregation now has a membership of ninety, and the pastor is the Rev. T. E. Shepherd.

The Catholic Church organized a society in 1878, among a following of three families under Father Bonanzini. The church structure, a small frame, was built the same year costing about $1,000. The membership has increased to twenty-five families, and is under the spiritual guidance of Father Haspenthal.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in February, 1868, by Rev. J. Mark, with a membership of about twelve. The first missionary work done in the county was by preachers of this denomination, as early as 1858. The church building, a one-story frame house, 40x60 feet, was erected in 1870, at a cost of about $4,000. The congregation has flourished since its organization, now having a membership of 125, with Rev. H. McBirney, pastor.

The Second Methodist Episcopal Church was established in 1880 by the colored people of the city. An old store building was procured and fitted up for church uses. Rev. D. Ross is pastor. There is also the African M. E. Church, composed of colored people, of which Rev. J. Brewer is pastor. Also a colored Baptist Church, with Rev. A. W. Green, pastor.

The social fraternities are represented in four large and liberally supported lodges. These are the Adams lodge, A., F. & A. M., the Royal Arch Chapter, the Commandery, and the Oswego Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The Adams Lodge, No. 63, A. F. & A. M., was instituted October 20, 1868, with H. C. Bridgeman as worthy master; F. D. Howe, senior warden, and W. S. Newlon, junior warden. The lodge has experienced extensive growth, now having a membership of 100. The present officers are H. C. Cook, worthy master; J. C. Patterson, senior warden; M. S. Douglass, junior warden; J. M. Bowman, secretary, and J. B. Montgomery, treasurer. A large hall was built in 1879, which is handsomely fitted up for a lodge room.

Oswego Chapter, No. 15, F. A. M., was instituted October 19, 1869. W. S. Newlon was elected high priest; C. Montague, king, and D. W. Clover, scribe. J. W. Wier is high priest, and J. A. Gates, recorder.

The Commandery was instituted in August, 1874, with F. A. Bettis, eminent commander. From a few members in the beginning, the order has largely increased, now having a membership of forty-eight. The present officers are: H. C. Cook, eminent commander; J. A. Gates, generalissimo, and H. S. Coley, captain general.

The Order of the Eastern Star was formed February 27, 1873, by a number of ladies and gentlemen of the city of Oswego. John T. Keller was chosen worthy patron; Amanda M. Keller, worthy matron, and Martha A. E. Alexander, assistant matron.

Oswego Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 5, 1868, with the following charter members: J. G. Cowell, N. D. Tower, T. H. Canfield, S. S. Smith, D. W. Clover, J. Jones and S. S. Smedley. The present officers of the lodge are R. P. Smith, noble grand; A. Ball, vice grand; F. W. Felt, secretary, and J. W. McNamar, treasurer.

The Oswego Literary Association was organized December 20, 1877. On the 5th of January, 1878, organization was effected by the following named persons: C. O. Perkins, B. F. Hobart, Nelson Case, C. L. Wyman, M. Reed, F. H. Atchison, F. Boyle, J. B. Hoover, S. L. Coulter, R. Nixon, W. S. Newlon, Mary A. Higbey, F. B. McGill. Articles of association having been filed with the Secretary of State, December 24, 1877, and incorporation secured, a capital stock of $1,000 was announced, and 1,000 shares issued, 420 of which were distributed among 108 certificate-holders. The fund has been kept at 12 per cent interest. In 1882, the total receipts were $714.17; expenses, $189.10. The library is small, but a reading-room is maintained, and made the principal feature of this commendable enterprise. Additions to the lists are gradually being secured.

THE PRESS, BANKS AND MANUFACTURES.

The Oswego Register was the first paper published in Oswego. It was established in 1868 by E. R. Trask. The paper passed through several hands, and then passed away. At different times it was edited by Clover & McGill, Bishop & Crum, Perkins & Crum, J. Shorten, and Trask & Newlon. There are at present three papers in successful operation, the *Republican*, *Democrat* and *Independent*. The publication of the *Republican* was begun August 5, 1881, by H. H. Brookes and I. W. Patrick. In August, 1882, Patrick bought Brookes' interest and became sole editor and proprietor. The paper was started both as a daily and weekly, as it has since continued, and is Republican in politics.

The Labette County Democrat, published at Oswego, was established in 1879, its first issue having been made on October 16th, of that year. It has now entered on its fourth volume. It was founded by Messrs. King, Capell & Frye, but for the past two years has been under the proprietorship of G. S. King who has had editorial charge of the paper since its commencement. Being the only Democratic paper in the county, it enjoys a large patronage from members of that party, and has a large subscription list, being a live and interesting paper, alive to all important issues.

The Oswego Independent was established January 15, 1872, by F. P. McGill, as a Republican journal. In the spring of 1879 it came under the proprietorship and management of Mrs. Mary McGill, her husband being deceased, and is edited conjointly by J. S. Waters and J. E. Bryan. The daily, an eight column folio, was added in the fall of 1881. The *Enterprise* enjoys a gratifying degree of prosperity, being liberally patronized by a large number of readers of all political creeds.

Banks.—Oswego contains two monetary institutions as banks of deposit, each of which is on a solid financial basis. C. M. Condon's banking house was established in 1870, by B. F. Hobart and H. R. Taylor. In 1872, J. C. Longwell bought Taylor's share and became part owner. In 1875, it belonged to Hobart alone, and in the following year, C. M. Condon became a partner, the firm being Hobart & Condon; and in 1882, C. M. Condon became sole proprietor. It is a private bank, and has a capital of $100,000. The banking house was erected in 1880.

The banking house of Marley & Marley was established as a private institution, December 13, 1880, with a capital of $50,000, by H. A. and J. W. Marley. Prior to the establishing of the bank, the firm had been engaged in the discount and loaning business.

The Oswego Manufacturing Company was established at Oswego, in 1876, by James Pierson and M. S. Douglass, as a planing mill and manufactory of various kinds of woodwork. The establishment passed through the hands of several parties, and is now owned by F. Jarnett, D. Goff and C. C. Clover. The building is two-story in the main, with shed additions, the whole measuring sixty-four feet in length, by fifty-five in width. The addition of a corn grinder was made to the machinery, in the fall of 1882. The entire enterprise employs five men, and represents a capital of $7,000.

The Oswego Flouring Mills were built in 1870, by Joseph Macon & Co. After passing through several hands, it came into the possession of H. G. Miller and his son, S. R. Miller, in July, 1878. The building is a two-story frame, 30x60 feet, with a shed addition, 12x40 feet. The machinery has been refitted and is of the most improved patterns. Three run of buhrs are used, with a capacity of one hundred barrels per day, and the power is a forty horse-power engine.

The Oswego Wagon Manufactory was established May 1, 1882, by John Shotliff, for the making of the Oswego wagon. The shop is a one-story brick, 50x100 feet, adjoining which is a two-story brick building, 35x80 feet, the upper story of which is used as a paint shop, and the lower as a wareroom. A force of twelve first-class workmen is employed, the enterprise representing an investment of about $10,000. The aim is to turn out only the best class of work, and the shops are constructed with the view of manufacturing about five hundred wagons per year.

The Neosho River Flouring Mills were built in 1871, by R. Howell and N. W. Rathbun. In the fall of 1872, H. C. Hall purchased Rathbun's interest, the firm now being Howell & Hall. The mill building is forty feet square, two stories high, and is constructed of walnut lumber throughout. The mill contains four run of buhrs, with a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day.

The power is derived from a dam which is solidly built across the Neosho River with a nine-foot head upon two turbine water wheels. All the machinery is of the latest improvements, having been thoroughly refitted. Steam power was added in the spring of 1875, when the water race was being rebuilt and repaired, but was only used until that was completed, the supply of water continuing throughout the entire year.

The Oswego Valley Flouring Mills were started in December, 1881, by G. W. Bird & Co. The mills are under the special management of Bird, the other members of the firm being residents of Galveston, Texas. The mill building is a six-story brick, 50x70 feet in dimensions, contains six run of buhrs, three pairs of steel rollers, and is fitted up with the best of mill machinery, and is propelled by an eighty horse-power engine. Two straight grades and one patent grade of flour are made, the mill having a capacity for turning out three hundred barrels of flour per day. All the goods manufactured are shipped to the Texas markets.

In September, 1882, H. C. Draper began the manufacture of roofing and drain tile and brick. His enterprise, although of recent origin, is the most extensive of the kind in the State, and arrangements are being made to open the works on a larger scale during the coming spring.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

F. H. ATCHINSON, attorney, is a native of Palmer, Genesee Co. N. Y., born August 24, 1851. From infancy he was reared in Genesee County, Mich., living at Flint and in that vicinity until 1870; he then located in Lee County, Iowa, that being his home until he came to Labette County, Kan., February 14, 1876; he was engaged in teaching school and farming until 1880, when he began the practice of law at Oswego. He was educated at Flint, Mich., and Quincy, Ill., taking a course of instruction at the Commercial College in the latter city, after removing to Iowa. He has served as Justice of the Peace, and has also been a member of the Board of Education of this city; he is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and K. of P. Mr. Atchinson is the owner of a fine farm in Labette County, and in addition to his law practice he does considerable insurance business. He was married in Green Bay Township, Lee Co. Iowa, August 14, 1877 to Lou Davies, a native of the township where he was married; they have three children—Frank H. Jr., Alfred M. and an infant son.

A. H. BAKER, dealer in agricultural implements, is a native of Ohio; was reared at Cincinnati, and graduated from the College of Medicine and Surgery of that city in 1864, with class honors. He was engaged in the practice of his profession in Louisiana for three years, afterwards at St. Louis, until he came to Kansas in January, 1876; he located in Fairview Township, Labette County. In 1877 he went to the Indian Territory; in 1878 he engaged in hardware trade at Oswego, continued that business one year; then for a year he was in dry goods trade here, since then dealing in farm machinery, wagons, carriages, etc.; he also has a fine fruit farm, having a fifty acre peach orchard; In 1882 he raised fourteen car loads of fruit, and shipped to other markets eleven car loads during the season of 1882. He is a member of the Kansas Benevolent Association. The doctor was married in this city in October, 1882, to Fannie L. Macon.

MRS. ANNA BAKER, County Superintendent of Schools, was born in Vermont, September 19, 1832; her maiden name was Anna C. Childs; she is descended from Puritan ancestry; her mother was Fannie Hazelton, died in 1871; her father was Eber Carpenter Childs, died in 1878. Mrs. Baker graduated from Burlington Seminary, Vermont, in 1852; soon after leaving school she taught at Champlain, N. Y., and Waterbury, Vt. In 1854, she went to Alabama and taught in Spring Hill Academy. In 1856, she married Prof. Allan Campbell Baker, of Middle Granville, N. Y. Prof. Baker was born May 10, 1828, and prepared for college at Castleton Seminary, graduating at Middlebury, Vt., in 1850; he then taught at Morrisville Academy until 1853, when he went to Browns Wood University at La Grange, Ga., where he taught chemistry and mathematics, also having classes in Greek and Latin; in 1856, Mr. Baker commenced teaching at Spring Hill Academy, Alabama, where he built up a large and flourishing institution, where boys and girls were educated, and boys were fitted for college; he resigned this place in 1865, and started a school in Artesia, Miss. Soon afterward he sold out his property in Mississippi, and removed to Oswego, in 1868, where he became President of Oswego College, which position he held for several years; afterwards he taught a high school for two years, when he became principal of the public school of Oswego; he resigned by reason of ill health, in 1880, and died November 30, 1881. Mrs. Baker taught with her husband in the South, and after their arrival in Kansas; January 1, 1883, Mrs. Baker took the office of County Superintendent of Schools of Labette County, to which she had previously been elected. Mrs. Baker has five children living—Nellie educated at Oswego, now teaching in Chetopa; George W. a farmer near Oswego; Kate Campbell, Charles Evarts, Fannie Hazelton deceased, and Grace Lillian.

L. BAKER, coal dealer, is a native of Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark., living there until 1864, when he located near Lawrence, Kan.; resided there until 1868, when he came to Labette County; engaged in farming in Richland Township until 1878. He then removed to Oswego and engaged in his present business. He is a member of the Kansas Mutual Life Association, and is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Baker was married, in Oswego Township, Labette Co., Kan., October 1, 1879, to Emma H. Whitney, a native of Buchanan County, Iowa. They have one child, an infant son.

D. M. BENDER, Sheriff of Labette County, was born at Harrisburg, Pa., November 17, 1842. That was his home until 1860, when he removed to Indiana. In November, 1863, he enlisted in Company I, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry; was in all the engagements of his command from that time until he was mustered out in December, 1865. He was Orderly Sergeant of his company the last year and a half of his service, and came to Kansas in August

1867, locating on the southeast quarter of Section 13, in Hackberry Township, in Labette County; lived there until 1875, when he removed to Chetopa, engaging in the livery business there; is a miller by trade, and started a mill at Chetopa in 1868, and made the first flour made in Labette County; served two years as Under Sheriff, and in 1879 was elected Sheriff, and elected to the same office in 1881. January 1, 1880, he removed to Oswego, and still resides there. He was the first Justice of the Peace elected in Hackberry Township. He served several years as Deputy United States Marshal. Mr. B. still owns the farm where he first located in this county. He is largely interested in stock raising. He now has a herd of nearly 600 head of cattle. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. He was married near Leesburg, Ind., September 9, 1866, to Eliza A. Beatty, a native of Boone Prairie, where they were married. They have two children—Earl Ross and Lottie Pearl.

FERDINAND BEYLE, undertaker and dealer in furniture, pianos, organs and sewing machines, was born in Baden Baden, Germany, September 29, 1846; came to America in January, 1867. In April, 1868, he located at Oswego, starting the first cabinet shop here. He began work in a 14x16 room, without a roof, and half floored at first. In August of the same year he put up a shop near the corner of Commercial street and Third avenue, size 18x24. He now does a business in an elegant two-story brick building, 25x100, with a warehouse, 20x30, in the rear, a two-story wareroom on Fifth avenue, and workshops on Fourth avenue. Mr. Beyle is a member of the Catholic Church, secretary of the Oswego Cemetery Association, was one of the early members of the I. O. O. F., and for years secretary of the fire company. He began work at the cabinetmaker's trade when fourteen years of age. He was married at Glasgow, Mo., in January, 1870, to Catherine Vossler, a native of that place, but of German descent. They have two children living—Erwin Thomas (born April 26, 1877), and Leo Barnabas (born August 20, 1880). They have lost four children, three of whom died in infancy, and Mary Helen Theresa died at the age of two years.

J. C. BOULTER, dealer in jewelry, books, stationery, etc., is a native of England, born December 31, 1839, but was reared from the age of five years in America—for several years at Alton, Ill. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving in that regiment for three years, and participating in all engagements of his command during that period. When he left the army he returned to Alton, and remained there until the fall of 1868, then located at Irving, Ill., being engaged in buying grain there until the fall of 1871, when he came to Oswego. Until the spring of 1874 he was carrying on the grocery and grain trade in this city. He then began the book and stationery business, in the fall of 1880 adding an elegant jewelry stock to the other departments of his business. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and G. A. R. He has served as a member of the Board of Education. Mr. Boulter was married at Bloomington, Ill., December 25, 1872, to Jennie A. Read, a native of New York.

G. C. BOWLUS, of the firm of Smith & Bowlus, grocers, was born in Frederick County, Md., 1851. His parents were born in Maryland, but died in Indiana. Grandparents were from Germany. His mother's ancestors were from England. At the age of ten years Mr. B. came with his parents to Warren County, Ind. After leaving school, he followed the business of farming for several years. He had two brothers, one of whom died in the army; the other now lives on a farm in Indiana. Mr. B. in 1878 moved to Kansas, settling on a farm in Cherokee County, three miles east of Oswego, where he lived one year. He then moved to Labette County, and four years afterward to the city of Oswego, where he engaged in the grocery business. He was married in 1872, to Georgiana Ireland of Warren County, Ind., by whom he has two children, India D. and Zamora E., both living with their parents. Mr. B. belonged to a family of twelve children, he being the sixth in age.

J. M. BOWMAN, attorney, is a native of Reading, Pa., born November 21, 1844; removed to Indiana in 1861, and March 18, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Participated in all engagements of his command, except one which occurred near Franklin, La. In April, 1865, he was mustered out, and returned to Indiana, where he was engaged in farming for a period of four years. Read law in the office of Capt. W. P. Rhodes, at Williamsport, Ind., and was admitted to the bar in 1875. Served as Superintendent of Schools in Warren County, Ind., from the spring of 1877 until 1881. Came to Oswego, Kan., July 5, 1881, engaging in the practice of law, doing a real estate and loan business in connection therewith until January 1, 1883, when the present law firm of Perkins, Morrison & Bowman was organized—the sen or member of this firm being the Hon. B. W. Perkins, the present member of Congress from this Congressional District, and for several years Judge of this Judicial District. Since this partnership was formed, Mr. Bowman has determined to discontinue the real estate business, giving his entire attention to the practice of law. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge Chapter and Commandery, and is an ancient I. O. O. F. He is a staunch Republican and Prohibitionist. Mr. Bowman was married at Williamsport, Ind., July 6, 1878, to Kate Hunt, a native of Maryland, but reared, from the age of seven years, in Warren County, Indiana.

DAVID BRANSON, wagon manufacturer, was born near Hillsboro, in Highland County, Ohio, December 12, 1821. When only four years of age, his father, Thomas Branson, removed to what is now Grant County, Ind., and laid out the town of Marion, the present county seat of Grant County. David removed to Kingston, Peoria County, Ill., in 1855; worked in the Coal Company's blacksmith shops there four years. In May, 1860, he came to Kansas, locating in the town of Fremont, Lyon County. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Eighth Kansas Volunteers. In 1862, he was transferred to the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, working at blacksmithing while in the army. He was taken sick in the spring of 1864, and was sent to the hospital at Leavenworth, remaining there until he was discharged in July of that year. He then returned to Lyon County, and continued in the blacksmith and wagon-making business there until the spring of 1869, when he came to Oswego. He made the first lumber wagon manufactured in Labette County, and sold it for $115. He also built the first buggy which was made in the county. It is now owned by Howell & Hall, mill men of this place. Mr. B. was a prominent Whig and Anti-slavery man, and since the organization of the Republican party, he has been prominent with that. He has served as Alderman of this city. He was married in Grant County, Ind., to Naomi Stout, a native of Clinton County, Ohio. They have four children—Mary A., now Mrs. Thomas Pruett, of this city; Ruth Ann, now Mrs. Thomas Marsh, of McAllister, Indian Territory; Ella, now Mrs. Mason Marsh, of this city; Edna, now Mrs. Edna Thompson, of Garnett Kan.

JESS BROCKWAY, attorney, was born at Jefferson, Schoharie Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1852. Was educated at the high school of Saginaw, Mich., and at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Located at Abilene, Kansas, in December, 1869. Came to Oswego April 10, 1873. Read law with F. A. Bettis and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He served two terms as Police Judge of Oswego. Was three years Justice of the Peace, City Attorney two years and Alderman three years. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Mr. B. was married at Oswego, July 18, 1876, to Emma B. Curl, a native of Legonier, Indiana. They have three children, Leone, Mary Belle and Mabel.

J. E. BRYAN, attorney, proprietor of Eagle saw mill, lumber yard, etc., is a native of St. Charles County, Mo., born February 11, 1836. Came to Baxter Springs, Kansas, in October, 1858. Was there and at Chetopa two years, and then located at Council Grove in the fall of 1860. He was a missionary among the Indians for a period of about six years in all. Engaged in farming two years; was County Clerk two years; Register of Deeds two years; then for two years thereafter was a missionary among the Wyandotte Indians. He established the Kansas Family Visitor at Baldwin City and while at that place he was for two years financial agent of Baker University. He first located at Oswego in the spring of 1871, having charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church as pastor one year, then pastor of the Humboldt Methodist Episcopal Church six months, afterward engaging in the real estate and law business at Humboldt. In 1875 and 1876 was Superintendent of Public Instruction in Allen County. He removed to St. Louis in 1877. Remained there eighteen months; then returned to Oswego where he has since resided, being engaged in the practice of law, editorial work, and the manufacture of lumber. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and Kansas Benevolent Association. He was married at Chetopa, September 4, 1860, to Penina, daughter of Dr. George Lisle, the pioneer settler of Chetopa. She is a native of Belmont County, Ohio. They have four children living, all natives of Kansas: Edwin Grant, born at Council Grove; Charles Kellett, born at Quindaro; Birdie, born at Humboldt and Georgia, born at Oswego.

CHARLES R. CAMPBELL, farmer, was born in Kanawha County, Virginia, November 17, 1821. Moved with his parents to Sangamon County, Ill., where he was educated in the common schools. Was married in 1846 to Miss Mary Gibson, by whom he had eight children, two living, a son and daughter, the others dying in infancy. He enlisted in the Seventy-third Illinois Regiment, Company I. Was in the army of the Cumberland, and participated in the engagements of his regiment in Tennessee and Kentucky. In 1864 was discharged on account of disability. He came to Kansas April 6, 1871, and purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land, three miles southwest of Oswego. His wife died the 23d of June, 1876. In February, 1878, he married Mrs. Barrick, of Indianola, a widow with one son. He remained on his farm until February, 1883. He then purchased property in Oswego and retired from farming, renting his farm to his son.

SETH M. CANADAY, proprietor blacksmith and wagon shops, is a native of Georgetown, Vermillion County, Ill., born March 26, 1842. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company A., Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Served with that regiment until December 2, 1862, then re-enlisted in Company C., Fourth United States Cavalry, serving with the latter command until December, 1865, having served four years and a half. After leaving the army he returned to his native county and remained until January, 1868, when he removed to Missouri, living there until he came to Oswego in May, 1870. Remained in this city about four months, then located on a farm on northwest quarter Section nine, in Mount Pleasant Township, Labette County, remaining there eight years, blacksmithing, however, a part of the time, having a shop on his farm. In September, 1878, he again located in the city of Oswego, and he has since carried on an extensive blacksmithing and wagon making shop here. Mr. C. was Justice of the Peace in Mount Pleasant Township. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a member of the order of A., F. & A. M. He was married at Georgetown, Ill., September 28, 1868, to Mary C. Jones, a native of that place. They have three children, Minnehaha, Sarah L. and Jennie J.

HON. NELSON CASE, attorney and Probate Judge, was born in Wyoming County, Pa., April 22, 1845. Before he was a year old his parents removed with their family to Paw Paw, Lee Co., Ill. Nelson was educated at the Paw Paw Academy and at Clark Seminary, Aurora, Ill. Graduated at the Illinois Normal University, in June, 1866. The next year had charge of the public schools at Tolona, Ill. Then entered law department of Michigan University, where he graduated in March, 1869, from the law department, also pursuing a number of special literary studies at that institution, while a student there. In May, 1869, he located at Oswego, Kan., where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1870, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held that office two years. He served as City Clerk and City Attorney several years. He has been City Superintendent of Schools, and is now a member of the School Board, having been connected therewith most of the time since 1871, being for the last four years President of the Board. In July, 1880, he was appointed Probate Judge, and was elected to the same position in November of that year, and re-elected in November, 1882. He has been President of the Labette County Historical Society since its organization, July 16, 1878. He was one of the organizers of the Oswego Library Association, and has been Chairman of the Executive Committee from its organization. The Judge has always been a teetotaler and a strong prohibitionist. While the old dram-shop law was in force he always opposed granting license, and the records show that the contests were of en exciting ones. The Judge is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. While an active promoter of all church work, his energies have more especially been directed to the furtherance of the Sunday-school enterprise. He has been Superintendent of the First Methodist Episcopal Sunday school of Oswego for the past thirteen years, and has maintained in connection therewith teachers' meetings, Normal classes and all those appliances calculated to promote the efficiency of the work. He has for eight years past been President of the Fourth District Sunday-school Association, besides being an active worker in the county and State associations. He is one of the Trustees of Baker University. He was married at Attica, Ind., February 22, 1872, to Mary E. Claypool, a native of that place. They have an adopted daughter—Lydia Blanche.

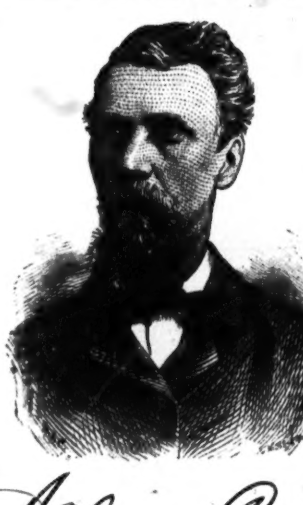

Nelson Case

C. M. CONDON, banker, is a native of Schenectady, N. Y. Has lived here since 1868. Has been engaged in mercantile, banking, coal-mining, railway and other enterprises, and is one of the leading business men of the State.

H. C. COOK, Clerk of the District Court, was born in Fulton Township, Lancaster Co., Pa., April 22, 1843; lived there until the spring of 1858, then left home and spent three years in various parts of the country, visiting thirteen States during that period, locating in 1861 at Delavan, Tazewell Co., Ill. In September of the same year he enlisted in Company H, Fourth Illinois Cavalry; after serving about nine months, he was discharged on account of disability caused by sickness. Returning to Tazewell County, he remained there most of the time until he came to Elm Grove Township, Labette Co., Kan., in March, 1872; resided there about three years, since which time he has held the office of Clerk of the District Court. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery and of the G. A. R. Mr. Cook was married at McLean, McLean Co., Ill., December 15, 1869, to Allenette Dillon, a native of Tremont, Tazewell Co., Ill. They have four children living—Allen M., Arthur H., Leila and Mabel. Lost one son, Henry Lester, who died at the age of thirteen months.

WILLIAM COOK, proprietor of Eagle Mills, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., December 15, 1847, removing from there to Johnson County, Kan., April 17, 1859. In 1860 he went to Colorado, and in September, 1861, he enlisted in the Second Colorado Infantry, which was afterward a cavalry regiment. He was mustered out in December, 1864, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. After leaving the army he was for several years engaged in the Texas cattle trade, making his headquarters at Kansas City, during the winters of those years. From 1870 to March, 1877, he lived in Elm Grove Township, Labette County, then moved to Chetopa, where he dealt in stock, removing from there to Oswego. After one summer devoted to the butchering and live stock business, he engaged in milling, which he has since continued until May, 1883. His mill was known as the Oswego corn and feed mill. Since that time he has been engaged in the manufacture of flour, meal, etc., and changed the name to "The Eagle Mills." Mr. Cook is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and G. A. R. He was married at Kansas City, Mo., March 19, 1874, to Catherine Colvin, a native of Ohio. They have four children—John E., Fred W., Stella L. and an infant daughter.

L. S. CRUM, Postmaster, is a native of Floyd County, Ky., Born October 20, 1845. His home was at Paris, Edgar Co., Ill., from 1852 to December 1867. Came to Oswego then was engaged in the real estate operations, stock dealings, etc., until 1873, when he engaged in the newspaper business—re-established the Oswego *Register*, which he conducted for two years. In April 1876 he was appointed Postmaster, and was re-appointed in 1880. He enlisted in July, 1862, in Company A, Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteers Infantry; was captured by the rebels at the battle of Stone River; was a prisoner at Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.; he took part in the battles at Liberty Gap, the day after he was exchanged; he was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, but served until July 1865. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., K. of P. and G. A. R. Mr. C. was married, in Bates County, Mo., June 19, 1879, to Lucila Murdoch, a native of Franklin County, Mo. They have one child-Mayo.

B. RUSH CUNNINGHAM, A. M., was born in Jackson County, Tenn., July 30, 1836. His father, Dr. J. J. Cunningham, originally from South Carolina, and his mother with Rush, a lad twelve years of age, and his three younger brothers, William, Joseph and John, changed their residence to Jefferson County, Ill., in 1848. William is an army invalid and pensioner. Rev. Dr. Joseph passed through the army service unhurt, and he is now a member of the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John was killed at the battle of Stone River. Their sister, Lizzie, born in Illinois, was married after the war to Capt. Frank L. Ferguson, and their mother now resides with Capt. Ferguson, in Mount Vernon, Jefferson Co., Ill. The Dr. J. J. Cunningham died in 1872. Prof. B. R. Cunningham was educated mostly at McKendree College in Illinois, and graduated at Iowa Wesleyan University, in 1858 with an education directing him both to the ministry of the gospel and the practice of medicine. In September, 1858, he came to Baldwin City, Kansas, and organized at that place the Wesleyan Institution, Baker University. He had local charge of that school for three years; editorial charge of a newspaper published at Baldwin City; and the superintendency of schools in Douglas County. He was also a member of the Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for some time previous to the war and while he was in connection with the University. Prof. Cunningham entered into the Union Cavalry service in the last war with a company of former acquaintances in Illinois, each of whom furnished horse and outfit. He was early wounded and prostrated by army sickness. After tedious recovery in General Hospital at Bird's Point, Mo., he was transferred by General Halleck, at the request of Dr. Owen M. Long, Major in Eleventh Illinois Infantry, to the medical service in which he remained and served with Dr. Long, in the field and in general hospital, till his three years of army service were completed. After leaving the army, Prof. Cunningham married Miss Bettie Martin, daughter of Maj. H. Wood Martin, then agent of the Sac and Fox Indians, at their agency in Kansas. Maj. H. Wood Martin was one of the earliest settlers of the central part of Kansas, Shawnee County, and was known as a prominent man and representative at Topeka. The Major is spending this summer at Eureka Springs, Ark., though his home is and has been for several years in Labette County. Mrs. Cunningham's earlier years being at Topeka, or near there, she has kept up her love of acquaintance with early friends and her interest in the rapid growth of that place, more than any other in the state. In 1864, Prof. C. took charge of the Leavenworth High School; soon established a drug store in that city; and served some time as Civil Engineer. But he closed his business in the north part of the State in 1869 and went to Labette County in the southern part of the State. Here he did much work in private and general surveyings; but settled the next year in Montgomery County which adjoins Labette on the west. He served Montgomery County for a few years as surveyor and superintendent of schools; served the government as Postmaster; served the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. as assistant lecturer of the State; established two drug stores within the County; and engaged in other public duties till the year 1876. By the end of that year he closed all branches of private business and resigned his public offices because of his health which had been failing for some time, probably from over work and injuries received in the army service. He then traveled some for his health; but, during the last three years, he has been a citizen of Labette County and he is now serving this County as surveyor and its cities as civil engineer. He and his family now reside in Oswego, Labette Co. He has two sons, John and George, aged respectively eleven and eight years. But he lost his first child, Hattie, who died at the age of three years and was buried at the Topeka Cemetery, in the year 1869.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, Register of Deeds, was born in Mercer County, Ky., October 1, 1844, lived near Quincy, Ill., from 1849 to 1869. In October of the latter year he came to Kansas, locating in Montana Township, Labette County, where he resided until 1875. He then spent one year in Illinois, afterwards three years at Newton, Harvey Co., Kan., one year in Cowley County, returning from there to Montana Township. In November, 1881, he was elected Register of Deeds. He was married in the Township where he first located in this State, November 25, 1875, to Fannie Richie, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio. They have two children—Maud and Lloyd. Mr. C. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. & K. of P.

DANIEL H. DAVID, furniture dealer, was born at Buchanan Station, Jefferson Co., Ind., December 26, 1830, was reared in Switzerland County from infancy until about twelve years of age, then in Holt County, Mo., two years, then went to Madison, Ind., and was employed as cabin boy on the first packet boat which ran between Madison, Ind. and Louisville, Ky. In 1850 he became pilot, being the youngest pilot on the Ohio River. In 1851 he went to Salt Lake City and California, where he was engaged in mining, and returned in November 1854. He was afterward in Madison, Ind., in the livery business, and Holt County, Mo, in agriculture, Mound City Ill., Brookston, Ind., being in Holt County, Mo. when the war broke out. He and four of his brothers, Milton, Jonathan, Robert G. and Lewis S., constituted five of the seven union men in Dallas Township, Holt County, but he raised an independent company of cavalry and commanded the company; and afterward was elected Major of the Wild Cat Rangers, which were the terror of the rebels, until they were disbanded in September, 1861. The Major then took the position of Captain of Company D; Third Battalion Missouri Militia Cavalry, serving in that company until February 11, 1862; he then recruited Company D, Fifth Missouri Cavalry, was mustered out July 22, 1863 and immediately proceeded to Leavenworth to meet United States Senator, James H. Lane and General James G. Blunt, prominent Union men. He assisted in raising the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry and was elected senior Major of the regiment. In January 1864 he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, but in consequence of the difficulties which he had with Thomas Moonlight he left the service having spent over $3,000 in recruiting and organizing the regiment. The Major was for a short time engaged in raising cotton in Arkansas, and again for four years he ran on the river as pilot; afterward for several years he was engaged in mercantile business at Cincinnati, Ohio and Kirksville Mo., and was for about one year on a farm and then traveled in different parts of the country until August, 1876, when he came to Oswego. He was engaged in farming and the circus business until 1878 and was then for six months in the grocery trade, since then he has been carrying on an extensive furniture business except during a few months in 1882 that he was not in trade. The Major is a member of the I. O. O. F. Washington Lodge No. 11, a Madison, Ind. He is also connected with the A., F. & A. M., A. O. U. W., K. of P. and G. A. R. He has served as Alderman of the First Ward of the city of Oswego. The Major's first wife was Miss Maggie Cotter, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. She died leaving one child—Maggie Prudence, who was born at Kirksville, Adair Co., Mo. His present wife was Mattie A. Monroe, a native of Madison, Ind. They were married at that place May 25, 1873.

ROBERT O. DEMING, real estate and loan agent, was born at Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., July 24, 1860. He is a son of A. N. and Julia A. Deming, who removed with their family to Kansas late in July, 1871. Robert resided one year in Arkansas City, Cowley County; two years at Winfield and eight years at Wichita. While at the latter place he was employed as a clerk in a store for three years; one year in hotel and with Kansas State bank and Lombard Mortgage Company two years. In September he came to Oswego and engaged in his present business being associated with C. F. Winton. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Blue Lodge and Chapter and of the K. of P. His parents removed to Little Rock, Ark. in March, 1883, and are residents of that city now.

M. S. DOUGLASS, carpenter, contractor and builder, is a native of Nashville, Washington Co., Ill., born April 26, 1841, resided there twelve years, afterward at Brunswick, Mo., six years, and two years he was employed on the river. He learned his trade at Belleville, Ill., and at St. Louis, and has worked at the trade since he was twenty years of age. He was in the army about eighteen months, but not in the field as a soldier. He located in Oswego Township, two and a half miles north of the city, February 14, 1869, having arrived in the State in January of the same year. In the fall of 1870 he removed to the city of Oswego, and engaged in contracting and building, his first contract being for the erection of a furniture store, the Libby building; the next was M. V. B. Bennett's printing office; afterward built the court house, masonic hall, city hall, and a number of the most prominent business buildings, many residences, among which are houses for Hon. Nelson Case, Samuel Fisher, O. R. Symmes, Charles Campbell, the latter being in the country. F. C. Helsell was associated with him as a partner from 1873 to 1877. Mr. D. has probably had the contracts for at least one-half of the principal buildings erected since he began business here. During the busy seasons he keeps from five to eight men constantly employed. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He has served as Alderman and member of the Board of Education. Mr. Douglass was married at Nashville, Ill., January 1, 1867, to Minerva J. Crane, a native of that place. They have three children—Orell, Ralph and Eppa.

H. C. DRAPER, hardware merchant and manufacturer of brick and drain tile, was born at Ashley, Pike County, Mo., April 2, 1840. Came to Oswego in September, 1869. Was engaged in the grocery trade here for about eight years. In the spring of 1879 he engaged in the hardware business. He has recently started a steam-power mill for the manufacture of drain tile, and is working ten hands. The factory is situated about three miles east of Oswego, in Lola Township, Cherokee Co. Mr. Draper was married in Boles Township, Franklin Co., Mo., April 29, 1875, to Anne E. Murdock, a native of St. Charles County, Mo. They have two children—John M. and Julia. Mr. D. is a member of the Christian Church.

J. B. DRAPER, M. D., is a native of Ashley, Pike Co., Mo., born October 28, 1842. Was a student at Watson's Seminary, Ashley, Mo., and read medicine at Louisiana, Mo. Graduated from the Rush Medical College in February, 1868, began practice at Louisiana, Mo., remaining there most of the time until he came to Oswego in December, 1869. He is one of the members of the Oswego Board of Health, and is a member of the Southeastern Kansas Medical Society. He was United States Pension Surgeon several years, and has also served as County Physician. He is considered one of the most skillful surgeons in Southern Kansas. He was married at Eureka, Greenwood Co., Kan., to Lucy Phenis, a native of Liberty, Ind. They have two children—Henry and Albert. The doctor has one son, Arthur Clinton, by a former marriage.

FRANK W. FELT, County Clerk, was born near Quincy, Adams Co., Ill., September 23, 1851. In 1864 his parents, with their family, moved to Hannibal, Mo., thence to Canton, and from there to Mexico, Mo., where he remained until he came to Kansas, April 17, 1873. Spent a short time in Chautauqua County, and in June, 1873, located in Montana Township, Labette County. In September of the same year he came to Oswego, and became connected with the M., K. & T. R. R. Co., first as telegraph operator and assistant ticket and freight agent at this point. In April, 1874, he went to Chetopa as assistant agent for the same company. October 14, 1874, he was promoted to the position of ticket and freight agent at Oswego, which position he held until he resigned, December 15, 1881, to assume the duties of County Clerk, having been elected to that office in November, 1881. Being courteous to all, and thoroughly efficient in all the departments of his office, he has become one of the most popular officials of the county.

ISRAEL R. FISHER, grocer, was born at Phillipsburg, Montgomery Co., Ohio, February 12, 1844. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1866, locating at Ottawa in February, 1867. Resided there one year, then came to Oswego. Was engaged in mercantile business ever since he came to the State, his brother Samuel being associated with him until December 21, 1875. Afterward, Joseph Davenport was his partner until April, 1882. Since then he has been alone in business. His first store, 20x30 feet, was located where his present extensive brick building stands. He now occupies a store which is 25x134 feet, eighty feet being two stories in height. He and his brother are the oldest grocers in this city. He was married at Phillipsburg, Ohio, February 21, 1865, to Susie Davenport, a native of that place. They have one child—Lucy May. Mr. F. has a fine farm in Oswego Township.

SAMUEL FISHER, grocer, was born in Clay Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, November 28, 1840. Lived there until February 12, 1867, when he started for Kansas, locating at Ottawa in that month, and engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued until the summer of 1868, when he came to Oswego. He and his brother, I. R. Fisher, were associated together until the fall of 1875, since which time he has been alone in the same trade. They began business in a frame store, 20x30 feet. He now has a store 25x90 feet—a brick building, two stories, with warehouse 20x20 feet; also a grain warehouse 22x50 feet. Mr. F. was married at Oswego, Kan., December 11, 1873, to Josephine Scott, a native of Illinois. They have one son—Walter Scott Fisher. Samuel and I. R. Fisher are the pioneer grocers of Oswego.

J. A. FLORA, proprietor of the Condon House, was born in Indiana in 1845, and educated at Hartsville University, in the same State. He learned the trade of cabinetmaking, following it for several years. On April 9, 1869, he emigrated to Kansas, where he engaged in the stock business quite largely, and was greatly prospered until the financial panic of 1873 swept away all his property. He was married in 1867 to Mary Shultz, by whom he had two children—Norman Clarence and Hattie, the latter being the first white child born in Montgomery County. Mrs. F. died in November, 1875. Mr. Flora was married the second time to Mrs. Ada C. Smith, of Indianapolis, in 1878. He entered upon the hotel business in the city of Oswego in the spring of 1881. He enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Infantry, in October, 1864, and was in service in Missouri, and in the battle of Mine Run, capture of Marmaduke, etc. He is a member of the G. A. R. and A. O. U. W. Mr. F. was one of the first settlers of Oswego, and he passed over the ground before there were any settlements within fifty miles of the present site of Oswego. He keeps a good house, and enjoys the patronage of the traveling public.

THOMAS FOUNTAIN, section foreman, was born in Jasper County, Mo., 1859. His father died some years since. His mother still lives in the State of Missouri. He has four brothers and two sisters living, five in Missouri and one in Indiana. Mr. Fountain was married in 1879 to Miss Eva Moore of Oswego, whose parents are both living in the same town. Mrs. F. received her education in the schools of Oswego. They have two children—Charlie, born in 1880, and Harry, born in 1883. Mr. Fountain has been a farmer most of his life. He moved to Oswego, Kan., in 1877, where he has been employed as section foreman on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.

A. H. GARNETT, M. D., was born in Essex County, Va., March 15, 1849. Received his literary education in the schools of his native State, and graduated from the medical department of Maryland University, in March, 1872, having read medicine with his father and attended a first course of lectures at the National Medical College, at Washington, D. C. He began practice in his native State afterwards, for three years, at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was hospital physician, and physician to the outdoor poor, the latter position being connected with the Board of Health of that city. He returned to Essex County, Va., and remained two years prior to coming to Oswego in the fall of 1879. Two months after he came here, he became associated with Dr. J. B. Draper, his present partner. This firm, in ability and skill, is second to none in Southern Kansas. The doctor was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 15, 1879, to Lizzie A. Brown, a native of that city. They have one child, Clifford Carlisle, born at Oswego, May 1, 1881.

J. H. GARRETT, carpenter, contractor and builder, was born in Benton County, Tenn., December 19, 1841. From nine years of age until 1867, his home was in St. Clair County, Ill., although he was over three years in the army during the War of the Rebellion. He enlisted in July, 1861, in Company F, Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in August, 1864. He participated in all the engagements of his command during his term of service. He was wounded in the shoulder and breast during a skirmish near Decatur, Ala.; still carries one of the Confederate bullets in his breast. After leaving the army he returned to Illinois, remaining there until August, 1867, when he located on a claim one mile and a quarter southwest of Oswego, Kan., living there two years. Then he bought a farm at Rock Ford on the Labette River, remaining there one year, then removed to Oswego, where he has since resided. He was doing carpenter work a good deal of the time while residing on his farms, and since coming to Oswego he has given his attention almost exclusively to contracting and building. One year he was engaged in the manufacture of wheat fans. For the last six years John L. Kinnear has been associated with Mr. Garrett as a partner in contracting, building and house moving business. Mr. Garrett is a member of the A. O. U. W., K. P. of H. and G. A. R. He was married in August, 1864, at Mascoutah, St. Clair Co., Ill., to Martha Ellen Brown, a native of that place. They have seven children—Laurel E., Charles A., John H., Francis Arthur, Edwin Isaac Gertrude and Mabel.

HON. W. B. GLASSE, attorney, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, August 21, 1840; was educated at the Hagerstown and Union academies in Ohio, and graduated from the law department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, in the spring of 1866. After leaving college he spent a few months in Missouri, and in July, 1869, he located at Oswego, Kan., where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, although for the first two years of his residence here, he was operating in real estate to a considerable extent. Since that time, however, his entire attention has been devoted to his law practice. He was associated with Hon. H. G. Webb, as a partner for nine years prior to February, 1883, but is now doing business without a partner. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company A., One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After one year's service in that regiment he was discharged on account of disability, caused by sickness, being sergeant of his company at that time. In April, 1864, he again entered the army and served as

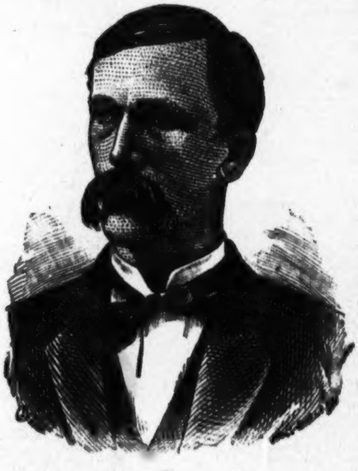

W. B. Glasse

Captain of Company B., One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio Volunteers, during the term of enlistment, six months. In 1880, he was elected State Senator. He is a member of Adams Lodge No. 84, A. F. & A. M.; was master of the lodge in 1882. He was married at New Orleans, La., June 17, 1872, to Cordelia C. Fuller, a native of Milford, Oakland Co., Mich. They have four children—Amy, Cary S., Paul and Millie.

DAVID GOFF, corn, hominy and planing mills, was born in La Rue County, Ky., February 22, 1843, lived there until 1861, when he removed to Indiana, and in February, 1862, he enlisted in Company H., Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry; participated in all battles of his command, and was mustered out of the service in July, 1865. Returning to Indiana, he resided at Shelbyville until September, 1874, when he located in Reno County, Kan. He was engaged in farming there until he came to Oswego in December, 1880. After coming here he did carpenter and joiner work until September, 1881, when he engaged in his present business. Mr. Goff was married at Shelbyville, Ind., December 24, 1866, to Mary Ellen Davidson, a native of Shelby County, Ind. They have three children—Elmer C., Edward and Oscar H. Mr. G. is a member of the G. A. R.

HERBERT B. GOOCH, grocer, was born in London, England, January 7, 1833. Came to America with his parents in 1850, located in Philadelphia. In 1854 the family went to Toronto, Ontario, where he learned the trade of harness making, and afterwards lived in various parts of the country, prior to 1864, when he came to Fort Scott, Kan., removing from Quincy, Ill., to that place. He lived at Fort Scott, Junction City and Emporia, until he located at Oswego, in fall of 1867. He started the first harness and saddlery manufactory in Labette County. After carrying on that business for three or four years he engaged in the grocery trade, which he has since continued. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Mr. Gooch was married in this city in the fall of 1869, to Mary Grimes, a native of Iowa. They have three children—Frederick Arthur, Mildred and Florence.

MRS. ANNA HALSEY, omnibus and stage line, was born in Huntington County, Ind., February 2, 1840. She received a good common school education, and was married to Stephen Albert Halsey, of Oswego, February 22, 1870. Mr. Halsey was born in Tennessee, on February 26, 1835. At the age of seventeen he went to Batesville, Ark., where he lived until the commencement of the late war, when he enlisted, and was in service until the close of the war. Mr. H. then traveled and lived in various places, following the omnibus business, finally settling in Oswego, May 13, 1870, where he was in the same occupation, until his death, which occurred on April 17, 1883, leaving the widow and two sons—Harry, born February 27, 1871, and William Arthur, born September 7, 1873. Mrs. Halsey is continuing the business followed by her late husband, running a line of omnibuses between the hotels and the depots of the Missouri, Pacific & St. Louis and San Francisco railroads.

C. B. HARLAND, hotel keeper, came to Kansas in the spring of 1865, and in the fall of the same year settled on a quarter section, and afterwards purchased the Logan farm, making 225 acres in all. Mr. Harland in the spring of 1882 purchased the Junction House, formerly owned by his father, who was killed by a horse, June, 1874. Mr. H. was born October 5, 1837, at Crawfordsville, Ind. He removed with his parents at an early age to Fulton County, Ill., where he lived nineteen years on a farm. He then removed to Eaton County, Mich., where he cast his first vote for A. Lincoln. Mr. Harland's father was quite a noted Sunday-school worker in Illinois. Mr. H. was married in 1859, to Elmira Hughes, by whom he had four children—Eva; Frankie, married to B. F. Hunt, of Eufaula, Indian Territory; Bertha; Georgia. Mrs. H. died November 11, 1875. He was married to Emma Nelson, of Madison, Ind., by whom he has one daughter, Lucy. Mrs. H. was born in 1853, and educated at College Hill, Ind. Her father, Joseph Nelson, is living in Oswego, Kan. A brother, Frank Nelson, is a grain dealer in Oswego, another brother, Edgar, a farmer. Mr. Harland has two brothers, Judge W. Harland, and George K. Harland, merchant at Columbus, Kan. His mother also lives in the same town. Mrs. H.'s mother, Lucy Nelson, is living in Mound Valley Township, eighty-three years of age. The Junction House, kept by Mr. Harland, is near the Union Depot of the Missouri Pacific & St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. It has pleasant rooms, good table and beds, and a courteous and accommodating host.

JOHN F. HILL, retired farmer and teacher, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, December 10, 1833. His great-grandfather came from England a short time prior to the War of the Revolution. His grandfather was Benjamin Hill, a soldier of the Revolution. His father, John Hill, was born in Carroll, Md., in 1796, and was one of the early settlers of Ohio. Having received a common school education he commenced teaching school at seventeen, in Ross County, Ohio. He taught school winters and worked on the farm summers until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K., Eighty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was with the regiment in its campaigns in Kentucky and West Virginia up the Kanawha River. His regiment was then transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and in the battle of Chickamauga, he was captured with his regiment, and was conveyed to Richmond, and confined in one of the larger prisons, where he remained until the following November, when he was taken to a Danville prison, from which he, with sixty others, escaped, and was one of the three only that succeeded in reaching the Union lines after sixteen nights' travel. He reported to Gov. Todd, of Ohio, and was granted permission to remain at home three months. He then rejoined the Army of the Cumberland at Ringgold, Ga., and was with Sherman in his campaign through Georgia to Atlanta, and was severely wounded at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., from which he never fully recovered, and was not able to leave the hospital until after the close of the war, and, for which he receives a pension. After the war he again took up the profession of teaching in his native State. In 1869 he emigrated to Illinois, where he remained one year, removing to Labette County, Kan., in 1870, and locating near Oswego. He purchased a farm near the town, and again resumed his profession. Mr. Hill was married in September, 1855, to Miss Mary Kearney, of Ross County, Ohio, by whom he had four sons, Dr. J. B. Hill, born in 1856, educated at Lawrence University and Keokuk Medical College, graduating at the latter institution in 1880, now practicing his profession at Hallowell, Kan.; Joseph, born in 1857, educated at Lawrence University, now a teacher in Labette County, Kan.; William Sherman, born in 1859, and educated at Fort Scott Business College, now farming and teaching; Robert Anderson, born in 1861, educated at Fort Scott, now farming. Mrs. Hill died in 1866. Mr. Hill's second wife was Miss Nan Clara McRoberts, of Chillicothe, Ohio, to whom he was married in 1869, and by whom he has one daughter—Lizzie Alice, born in 1870. When Mr. H. came to Kansas in 1870, he had but little means, but by prudence and economy he has now 500 acres of good land near Oswego, with a pleasant home in the town. He has served eight years as Justice of the Peace, and two years on the Board of School Examiners for Labette County. He is a correspondent of the Agricultural Department, Washington, and the Kansas Agricultural Department. He is also commander of Post No. 150, G. A. R.

ROBERT HOWELL, of the firm of Howell & Hall, proprietors of the Neosho River Flouring Mills, is a native of Sussex County, N. J. Resided in Wisconsin prior to removal to Oswego in May, 1870. In 1871 he built the Neosho River Flouring Mills, north of the city, and in July of that year had the mills in operation. In 1881 they put in a new dam. The mills have a capacity of one hundred barrels per day (twenty-four hours). They do a merchant and exchange business exclusively. Shipments of flour are sent to the Indian Territory and Texas. Mr. Hall is a native of Tennessee, and came to Oswego about a year prior to the time that Mr. Howell located here.

WM. HOUCK, real estate and loan agent, was born near Vincennes, Knox Co., Ind., March 3, 1837. Lived in Cooper County, Mo., from 1839 until July, 1870. Coming to Kansas in the latter year, spent the summer here, and taught school the following winter in Missouri. In the spring of 1871 he returned to Kansas and located at Labette City, where he was engaged in teaching school, keeping hotel and doing a real estate business, until January, 1875, when he came to Oswego and engaged in his present business. He has served as Alderman and member of the Board of Education. He was married in Knox County, Ind., January 15, 1865, to Nettie Cox, a native of that county. They have one child—Christie.

FREDERICK JORNDT, furniture, planing, corn and hominy mills was born in Prussia, January 28, 1837. Came to America in 1852. Resided in Chicago until 1857. Continued to live in Illinois, however, until August, 1861. He then enlisted in Company K, Third Illinois Cavalry. Army exposure resulted in loss of his eye sight, and in consequence thereof he was discharged in June, 1863. After leaving the service he resided in Livingston and McLean counties, coming from the latter county to Independence, Kansas, in April, 1870. In November, 1880, he came to Oswego and engaged in present business. He has worked at wood turning, cabinet making, etc., since his youth. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married at Fairbury, Ill., in 1867, to Alta Bradley, a native of Ohio. She died in November, 1875, leaving two children—Ola Maud and Corie Glynn.

ANDREW KAHO, farmer, P. O. Oswego, was born in Edgar County, Ill., in 1848. On February, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and was in the Army of the Tennessee, under General Sherman in the march and campaign of Atlanta, and to the sea, up through South and North Carolina, and finally at the close and grand review at Washington. He was mustered out July 28, 1865, at Springfield, Ill. On July 1, 1866, he emigrated to Oswego, Kan., where he took up a claim and was one of the original thirty-two owners of what is now the city of Oswego. He was married in 1869 to Ara Mentus Mason, a native of Missouri. They have three children—J. Frank, Harry H., Nellie S. Mrs. Kaho's ancestors were from Virginia, and from there went to Tennessee at an early day. Her mother is living in California. Her father died in the regular army at Fort Leavenworth, 1855. His parents were from Ireland. Mr. Kaho and his family are members of the Baptist Church.

HON. E. D. KEIRSEY, Police Judge, was born near McMinnville, Warren Co., Tenn., June 5, 1829. That was his home until 1836. He then lived at Edwardsville, Madison Co., Ill., until 1837. Afterward at Alton, Ill., until 1839. He then moved to Bethalto, Ill. He assisted in raising Company K, Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and entered the service as First Lieutenant of that Company, in August, 1862. He was in all the engagements of his command, and in April, 1865, he was mustered out. He returned to Bethalto, Ill., and remained there until 1867, when he removed to Taylorville, Ill., remained there two years, then at Pana, Ill., until he came to Kansas in July, 1871. In September, of that year he located at Montana, Labette Co., and engaged in farming and mercantile business. He was first elected Justice of the Peace in 1872, and has held that office most of the time since. In November, 1879, he located at Oswego, being Under-Sheriff of Labette County until August, 1880. He was appointed Justice of the Peace and Police Judge about that time, and afterwards elected to the same office, serving in those positions at the present time. He also served as Police Judge at Montana, resigning that position when he came to Oswego. He has been a member of the Board of Education of the city of Montana. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Blue Lodge and Chapter, and also of the G. A. R. The Judge was married at Alton, Ill., December 19, 1849, to Jane Y. Harrison, a native of Winchester, Ill. They have three children living—Adelia A., William H. and Juniatta. They have lost three children—Martha J., died in infancy, Robert, died at the age of four years, and Edmund was an infant at the time of his death.

GEORGE S. KING, editor of *The Labette County Democrat*, is a native of Maryland. In 1859, while yet a young man he emigrated to Illinois, but subsequently removed to Kansas. He is a lawyer by profession, and for several years was one of the editors of the Quincy *Herald*, a paper published at Quincy, Ill. He also served some time as Secretary of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company. During his residence in Maryland he was elected to the office of County Attorney, which he resigned to emigrate to Illinois, and on November 7, 1882 was elected County Attorney for Labette County, Kan., on the Democratic ticket, although the county was Republican by a large majority, a result which speaks highly, both as to his personal standing and his hold upon the public confidence.

M. M. KINGSBURY, druggist, is a native of Franklin County, Ind., born October 19, 1839; removed to Henry County, Iowa, in 1853. He enlisted in 1861, and was mustered into Company G, Eleventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, September 21, 1861; served in that regiment until the spring of 1863, when he was transferred to the Mississippi Marine Brigade, being a Sergeant in that service. In January, 1865, he was appointed, by Adj. Gen. Thomas, Captain of Company H, Forty-sixth Colored Infantry, and commanded that company until he was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 19, 1866. He returned to Iowa, and in April, 1866, he visited Labette County, Kan., locating in Oswego Township, April 26, 1867; engaged in farming until the spring of 1871, when he removed to this city and engaged in his present business. He was married at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, December 12, 1866, to Lisette C. Cozier, a native of Delaware, Ohio. Mr. Kingsbury's father, George W. Kingsbury, located in Oswego Township in November, 1865, and died here, April 9, 1871.

JOHN L. KINNEAR, contractor and builder, was born in Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind., August 29, 1820. In 1851, he removed to Tipton County, Ind., remaining there and in that vicinity until April, 1866, when he located in Bates County, Mo., where he resided until he came to Oswego, Kan., in October, 1873. Mr. K. is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married near Madison, Ind., August 25, 1842, to Elizabeth Delapp, a native of Decatur County, Ind., but reared in Jefferson County. They have five children—Alice V., Martha O., Annie B., Emma D., and Lillie D.

HENRY KLOPP, gardener, was born in Leer, State of Hanover, Germany, in 1821. He emigrated to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1848, where he engaged in paper hanging, painting and gardening. In 1855, he moved to Pekin, Tazewell Co., Ill., following the same business as before. April 15, 1861, he enlisted in the Second Missouri Infantry, and was in the war three years and six months. He participated in seventeen battles and many skirmishes. Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Knoxville were some of the principal battles. September 29, 1864, he was mustered out of the service as Sergeant Major. After a short stay in St. Louis, he made a visit to Germany, returning to Illinois in eleven months after his departure, settling in Dallas City, Hancock County. September 21, 1866, he immigrated to Labette County, Kan., settling in Oswego, where he again followed his occupation as before. He was married to Julia Kulenkamp, of Bremen, by whom he had two children, now deceased. Mrs. K. died in 1857 in Germany, whither she had gone to recover her health. In 1870, he married Mrs. Sarah Sykes, who was a native of Alabama. She died January 16, 1880, in Oswego. Mr. Klopp was one of the early settlers of the town of Oswego, and is well known by all.

ALBERT L. KNIGHT, proprietor of the Oswego House, is a native of Troy, N. H., born December 1, 1838; was reared at Hull, Mass., from the age of four years. His father, Martin Knight, still resides at Hull. Albert came to Missouri in 1861, and in 1863 he decided to return to Massachusetts, but on his way home he enlisted at Rutland, Vt., November 25, 1863, in Company H, Fifth Vermont Volunteer Infantry. He was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North and South Anne Rivers, Mechanicsville, and was wounded June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, but was in active service again October 19, 1864. His regiment led in the battle which broke the rebel lines at Petersburg, Va., just before the surrender of Lee. The last battle he participated in being Sailor's Creek. He was mustered out June 29, 1865. After spending one year in Massachusetts he removed to Laclede County, Mo., locating on a farm near Jericho, remaining there three years. He was then in the employ of the A. & P. R. R. Co. at Pierce City, Mo., until 1873, then for a year was engaged in lead mining in Jasper County, Mo. Afterwards spent two years in Massachusetts; then for six months was at Pierce City again, coming from there to Oswego May 10, 1877, having purchased the Oswego House a few weeks prior to that date. In January, 1880, he began the construction of a commodious brick addition to his hotel, and had it completed and occupied in April of that year. He has a frontage of 125 feet, lots 140 feet in depth. He has thirty-eight rooms in the old and new building combined, including a billiard room, 20x80 feet. He also owns five acres of land in the city, which he is rapidly converting into fruit growing. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. He was married at Chelsea, Mass., October 28, 1865, to Catherine Lawrence, a native of Fairfield, Somerset County, Me. They have one child, Martin H. Mr. Knight's father was born in Sudbury, Mass., June 5, 1812. His mother, Bitha (Gould) Knight, was born at Hull, Mass., August 14, 1817. The children are Albert L. (the subject of this sketch), Edward Gould, Eliza Jane, Charles Henry and Winthrop.

NEWTON H. LATHROP, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Oswego, was born in Lapeer County, Mich., in 1838. Mr. Lathrop enlisted in Company F, First Michigan Cavalry, and served under Pope, Banks, Custer and others in Western Virginia and Shenandoah Valley. He was mustered out on August 21, 1864 at Harper's Ferry.

T. F. LAWRENCE, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Oswego, was born in Washington County, Ky. His parents were born and resided in the same State. His mother died in 1847; his father is still living in Knox County, Ind. Mr. Lawrence enlisted in Company E, Sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, October 14, 1861, and was discharged September 22, 1864, by reason of the expiration of his term of service. He was married on June 26, 1854, to Mary Elizabeth Grow, of Davis County, Ind. She was born May 13, 1837, in Davis County. They have ten children—George W., born July 19, 1857; William C., September 5, 1859; Sarah Anna, February 4, 1862; Amelia Edith, May 19, 1865; Thomas Elmer, June 14, 1867; Cany, December 30, 1870; Alice, April 27, 1873; Amanda C., November 1, 1875; Minnie May, June 29, 1878; Samuel Fisher, December 20, 1879. George is married to Fannie Eaton, and lives in Oswego. Annie is married to William Byeum and lives in Oswego; Amelia to Benjamin Williams and lives in Davis County, Ind. Mrs. Lawrence's father, Mr. Grow, is living in Indiana, at the age of eighty-four.

ALEXANDER MACKIE, contractor and builder, was born in Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, February 3, 1812. Came to America in 1836, and resided for a few months at Toronto, Canada, then in Buffalo for a while, afterward for several years in Canada and later in Ohio, coming from Ohio to Oswego, Kas., in the spring of 1869. Six months after locating here he engaged in his present business, since which time he has been contracting extensively. He built the Presbyterian church and has done the inside finishing to several other houses of worship, besides building churches at Kingston and Montana this county, and he has erected several schoolhouses in this vicinity. He has been prominently identified with the various temperance societies and movements here. He has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church of this city for the last twelve years. Mr. Mackie was first married at Dundas, Canada, January 30, 1847, to Isabel Weal, a native of Maxwell Town, Dumfries, Scotland. She died May 12, 1868, leaving five children, Alexander, Robert, Andrew Weal, Thomas Hope and William. The oldest, Alexander, died October 27, 1874. Mr. Mackie was married at Wooster, Ohio, in November, 1869, to Sarah M. Mackee, deceased. She was born in Philadelphia, Juniata Co., Pa., but reared near Wooster, Ohio.

W. F. MAGUIRE, druggist, was born in Fleming County, Ky., and came from his native county to Fort Scott in 1873. Came to Oswego the following year. He has been connected with the drug business all the time he has been here. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and Excelsior Fire Company. Mr. Maguire was married at Elizaville, Fleming Co., Ky., April 28, 1873, to Anna Belt, a native of that place. They have two children, Hallie B. and Lola B.

H. G. MILLER, of the firm of H. G. Miller & Son, proprietors of the Oswego Flouring Mills, was born in Cambria County, Pa., February 6, 1824 and came to Osage Mission, Kas. in the spring of 1871, having lived several years in Illinois and Iowa, prior to coming to Kansas. After locating in this State he worked for several years as head miller in the Mission mills, running them until 1878, when he came to Oswego and purchased the Oswego City Mills. He has been engaged in the milling business for thirty years. He was married in Keokuk, Lee Co., Iowa, in 1849, to Rebecca A. Burt, a native of Illinois. They have nine children, Matthew Stephen, Adeline, Thomas, Mary, Jennie, Frank, Annie and Charles, the two youngest being twins.

STEPHEN B. MILLER, of the firm of H. G. Miller & Son, is a native of Nauvoo, Hancock Co., Ill., born October 16, 1855. Resided in Illinois, and Keokuk, Iowa, until he came to Kansas about thirteen years ago, locating at Osage Mission, where he resided until he came to Oswego, over five years ago. He has been engaged in the milling business since 1874. He and his father are proprietors of the Oswego Flouring Mills, which have a capacity of 100 barrels of flour and 150 bushels of corn meal per day, twenty-four hours. Their shipments of flour are principally to Texas and the Indian Territory.

J. B. MONTGOMERY, merchant, was born in Newberry District, South Carolina August 30, 1840. Was reared in Bedford County, Tenn., from the age of four years. He moved from Tennessee September, 1874, to Los Angeles, Cal. Remained there but a short while. From thence to Oswego the same year, in October, 1874, when he removed to Oswego, Kansas. After coming here he was connected with Samuel Carpenter in the mercantile business until 1876. Since then has been alone in business. He deals extensively in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats, caps, etc., carrying a very complete stock. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., being treasurer of Adams Lodge, No. 63. He is also City Treasurer. He has served as Alderman of the Second Ward. Mr. M. was married at Farmington, Marshall Co., Tenn., March 15, 1866, to Mary E. Temple, a native of that county. They have six children, Ada Belle, Mary E., Jannie E., Myrtle, William B. and Clair L.

J. H. MORRISON, attorney, was born at Newton Hamilton, Mifflin Co., Pa., April 22, 1850. When he was quite young his parents removed with their family to Bureau County, Ill., remaining there until 1856, then located in Fulton County, Ill., where he was educated. He read law with John A. Gray, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. Practiced in Fulton County until he came to Oswego, in July, 1880. January 1, 1883, he became a member of the present law firm of Perkins, Morrison and Bowman, Hon. B. W. Perkins and J. M. Bowman being associated with him. He was married at Burlington, Iowa, January 4, 1877, to Louise C. Carithers, a native of Fulton County, Ill. They have two children: Maud, born in Illinois, and Ralph, born at Oswego. Mr. M. is a member of the A. O. U. W.

MOSHER & HARDING, insurance, real estate and loan agents. This firm does a general local and district fire and life insurance business, representing the Providence Washington, of Rhode Island; German, of Freeport, Ill.; Fire Insurance Association of London, Eng.; Standard, of London, Eng.; Boston Underwriters; American Fire, of Philadelphia; National, of Hartford; Farm Department of the Phoenix Fire, of Brooklyn; Travelers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, and of the Provident Aid Society Mutual, of Oswego. Robert Mosher was born in Hyde Park Township, Dutchess Co., N. Y., September 22, 1850. When he was sixteen years of age he removed to Lansing, Mich., and that was his home until 1872, when he located at Saginaw Valley, Mich., where he resided until 1877. Afterwards in Nebraska and Iowa about one year. Then came to Kansas, locating at Parsons, where he was engaged for two years in the manufacture of brick. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and K. of P., being Vice Chancellor of the latter lodge. J. S. Harding is a native of Pennsylvania. Removed from Joplin, Mo., to Oswego in the spring of 1882, having been in Kansas prior to that date, however. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., K. of P. and G. A. R.

W. SMITHSON NEWLON, M. D., is a native of Paris, Edgar Co., Ill., born April 11, 1829, received an academic education, graduated from the medical department of the Iowa University, spent four years in California, from the age of twenty-one, to twenty-five years, then located in Cass County, Iowa, where he served as County Superintendent of Schools, Justice of the Peace and several other offices, being active in the development of the material interests of that county, opening roads, building schools, etc., being particularly identified with the advancement of educational matters. He was Lieutenant of a company which was organized in Cass County, to resist a rebel invasions from Missouri. He also assisted in raising the Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was a member of one of the first Union leagues which was organized in Cass County. During the war he located in Hancock County, Ill., where he practiced medicine until May, 1867, when he came to Oswego, and engaged in practice since that time. Has also carried on the drug business from 1868 until March 1, 1883. He was the first M. E. H. P., of Oswego Chapter A., F. & A. M., and was junior warden of Adams Lodge A., F. & A. M. He has also been connected with the County Agricultural Society, and was one of the early members of the Oswego Town Company. He built the first frame residence in Oswego, organized the first public school, etc. Probably no man in the State has been more actively engaged in geological, botanical and scientific researches than Dr. Newlon. He collected the plants of Southern Kansas for the State Agricultural Society, and many scientists and schools have these plants among their collections. He claims to have made the first predictions that lead would be found at Short Creek or in that Township, and at Carl Junction, Mo. He has made several discoveries of new plants, which are of great benefit to the medical world, and he has given to them the benefit of these important discoveries. He also has re-discovered some valuable plants, which were lost. Frank A. Stevens, a stepson, has succeeded the Doctor in the drug business, and manufactures many valuable remedies from Dr. Newlon's formulas. The Doctor has a very extensive and valuable collection of botanical and geological specimens, and also a cabinet containing a great many insects which exists in this latitude. He was first married at Dallas City, Hancock Co., Ill., in February, 1857, to Maria Wimp. She died at Oswego, in 1869, leaving four children—Charles S., now a physician in practice at Altamont, Kas.; Clara R., Jessie and Grace M. In March, 1872, the Doctor married Mrs. M. L. Stevens, his present wife, a native of Utica, N. Y. They have two children living—William Bliss and St. John. Mrs. Newlon has one son by a former marriage—Frank S. Stevens. His father, Capt. Samuel Stevens, was killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864, while in discharge of his duties as a Colonel and soldier. In connection with the sketch of Dr. Newlon, it should be stated that he is a frequent contributor to the medical and scientific men and magazines of the age, and he makes geology and botany a constant study. He was one of the first Trustees of the First Congregational Church—Trustees elected May 10, 1868. First Pastor Thomas H. Canfield came July 12, 1868. Original membership of the organization was thirteen, now has about thirty members. At the present time Dr. Newlon is the oldest constant resident of Oswego. Has secured a competence and his home is a resort for men of letters, morals, temperance, reform and religion.

U. ORSBORN, Justice of the Peace, was born in Madison County, Ohio, in 1826. He removed with his parents to Illinois in 1839, where he resided until 1873. Mr. Orsborn's father was born in New Jersey in 1773, and was a soldier with Gen. St. Clair in the Indian war, in which St. Clair was defeated at what is now Greenville, Ohio, in 1791. Afterward he was with Gen. Wayne and Gen. Harrison; he was also a soldier of the war of 1812, participating in all the important engagements on the northern frontier. Esq. Orsborn was also a soldier, having enlisted under Gen. Scott. He was engaged in the campaign from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, participating in all the battles, including Chepultapec, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, etc. He received his early training in Clay, Effingham, and Edgar counties, Ill.; in 1873, he removed to Oswego, Kan.; in 1881 he was appointed by Governor St. John to fill a vacancy in the office of Justice of the Peace. In 1882 was elected to the same office. Was married in 1850 to Miss L. McCoy of Illinois, by whom he has two children—Orlando W., and Lorenzo F.

JOHN OVERDEAR, farmer, P. O. Oswego, was born in Richland County, December 13, 1821. His father came from Pennsylvania, and his earlier ancestors from Germany. He received a good common school education, and was married on March 11, 1845. He emigrated to Branch County, Mich., where he settled on a farm and lived ten years, and removed to Grundy County, Iowa, where he was instrumental in securing the county seat at Grundy Centre in 1856. He and another man having laid out the town, he sold out in the fall of 1857, and purchased 500 acres of land in Bates County, Mo., on which he resided until 1861, when he enlisted in the Third Kansas Infantry, and afterwards was First Lieutenant of Company E, First Kansas Colored Infantry. He was in the campaigns in Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas, and was mustered out in 1864. He then went to Baldwin City, Kan., remaining there until 1866, when he returned to his farm in Missouri, and found his buildings burned and property destroyed. He then sold his land there, and came to Labette County, settling on a farm on a branch of Labette Creek, three and one half miles southwest of Oswego. His land is of the best quality, and his home is surrounded with shade and fruit trees. Mr. O. was married in Richland County, Ohio, to Lucy Ann Taggart, who was born in 1825, in Licking County, Ohio, and whose ancestors were from Pennsylvania. They have four children—Sarah Ann, married to Michael Hadrick of Butler County, Mo.; Dolly, married to Thomas Potter of Oswego; Etta M., and Gabrillia. Mr. O. has been a member of the Christian church for forty years. During the war he probably run off more slaves then any other man in the West.

JAMES PARNELL, farmer, P. O. Oswego, was born in Westmoreland County, England, in 1835, and came with his parents to Massilon, Ohio. Soon afterwards, in 1844, they moved to Pulaski County, Ind., and from thence to Iowa in 1856, and to Kansas, settling on a farm two miles southwest of Oswego, January, 1875. He was married to Elizabeth Hurst of Wayne County, Ohio, whose parents were natives of Pennsylvania. They have nine children—Clara, married to Mr. Calahan of Cherokee County, Sherman, Mary, Amy, Alice, Henry, Neosho, James, and John. Mr. Parnell purchased 395 acres of fine land, on which he has erected good buildings and planted orchards and shade trees. He sells each year large quantities of the finest fruits. He also has timber and stone for building purposes. He has been greatly prospered since coming to Southern Kansas, and is now the largest taxpayer in the township.

J. C. PATTERSON, wagon maker, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., February 14, 1831. He was removed to St. Louis when he was quite young; was there a few years, then at Rushville, Schuyler Co., Ill., where he remained until he was fifteen years of age; afterward he was employed on the river boats for some time. When he was twenty years of age he began learning the trade of wagon maker. Resided in Missouri and Adams County, Ill., several years. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was in all the battles of his command; never was wounded or taken prisoner; served until June, 1865, when he was mustered out. After leaving the army he returned to Adams County, Ill., remaining there until he came to Emporia, Kan., in the spring of 1869; remained there only a few weeks, then came to Oswego, where he has since resided, doing a fine business. Mr. Patterson is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and G. A. R.

J. W. PATRICK, editor and proprietor of the Oswego *Republican*, was born in Allen County, Ohio, January 19, 1837, and was reared on a farm and for some years was engaged in agriculture. He enlisted in the Ninety-ninth Ohio Regiment, August 11, 1862. After serving a short time he returned home and organized the One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio Regiment, of which he was Captain, in command at Fort Bayard, and during the summer of 1863, was in command of Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was mustered out of the service September 1, 1865. In 1868, he emigrated to Kansas and settled on a claim in Labette County. In November, 1871, was elected Register of Deeds, which office he filled continuously up to 1882. In 1881 he embarked in the field of journalism, establishing the Oswego *Republican* in company with H. B. Brooks, and is now the sole editor and proprietor of that paper and is engaged in its publication

HON. BISHOP W. PERKINS, is a native of Rochester, Lorain Co., Ohio, where he was born October 18, 1841. He was educated in the public schools and at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. After leaving college he spent two years in Colorado. In July, 1862, having returned from Colorado, he enlisted in Company D, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was one of the sergeants of his company until after the battle of Stone River. He was then detailed to act as Lieutenant and to assist in the command of a company of picked mounted men for special guerrilla duty, and continued to assist in command thereof until December, 1863, when he was appointed Adjutant of the Sixteenth Colored Infantry, afterward appointed Captain by the Adjutant General of the army, and assigned to duty as Captain of Company C, Sixteenth Colored Infantry. He was for a year Acting Adjutant General of the post of Chattanooga, and served as Judge Advocate on the staff of Gen. Gillem and also in same position on the staff of Gen. Steadman. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., in May, 1866; returned to Illinois and resumed the study of law, reading with Hon. O. C. Gray, of Ottawa. Was admitted to the bar in 1867, and the same year located at Pierceton, Ind., where he remained until he came to Oswego, Labette Co., Kan., in April, 1869. That spring he was appointed County Attorney, and held that position until his successor was elected (he having declined the nomination for the office), although he served as Assistant Attorney during the ensuing year. He was elected Probate Judge in November, 1870, and held that office until he was appointed District Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District in February, 1873. In November of the same year he was elected to that office. He was re-elected in 1874, and again in 1878, and elected a member of Congress in November, 1882. Early in the winter of 1871-72 he became editor and proprietor of the Oswego *Register* and conducted it with ability until about the time he was appointed District Judge. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1880; is a member of several secret societies, and has at all times been prominent and active in all movements looking to the development of his corner of the State. He is a Republican in politics, sincere in his convictions, aggressive in his expressions, and temperate in his habits. He is President of the Board of Trustees of a female college, building at Oswego under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church of the State. Liberal and public spirited, he is at all times ready to do that which will contribute to the growth and honor of Kansas.

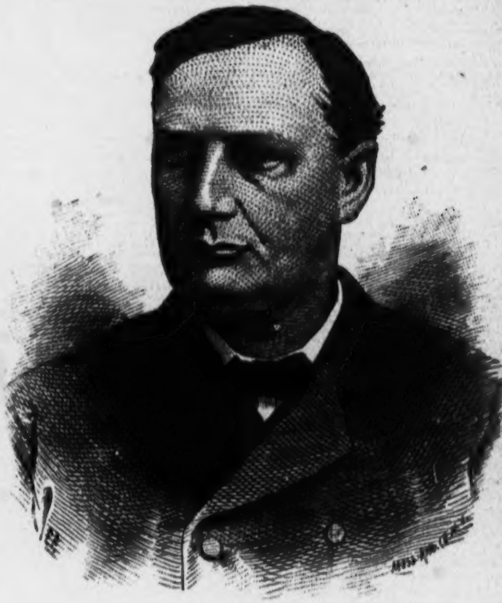

B. W. Perkins

FRED. PERKINS, farmer, P. O. Oswego, came to Kansas in the spring of 1870, and located on a farm one mile south of Oswego. He has followed the business of farming and stock raising ever since he came to Kansas. He has now between 500 and 600 acres of excellent land in the county of Labette. Mr. Perkins was born in Berkshire County, Mass., in 1845. His parents are both living in Massachusetts. His father stays a large portion of his time in Oswego. The family trace their ancestry back to a Mr. Perkins who came over from England in 1635, and also 300 years prior to that time. He received a liberal education at the Michigan University. In the fall of 1869 he was married to Mary E. May, of Woodstock, Conn. She was born in the same town in 1845, and was educated at Wilbraham, Mass. Her parents are both deceased. They have three children living—Charles Snow, Kate Sargent and Lizzie May. Mr. Perkins is very prosperous in his business and surroundings.

HON. N. H. PURVIANCE, attorney, was born near Sinclairsville, Belmont Co., Ohio, July 12, 1839. He was educated at Franklin College, Athens, Harrison Co., Ohio, and began the study of law at Cadiz, Ohio, after leaving college; pursued his law studies one year, then enlisted (in August, 1862) in Company C, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in that company until he was mustered out, in June, 1865, first as a private, later as Sergeant. When he left the army he returned to Ohio and resumed the study of law in the office of Judge McIlvaine, at New Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1866, and began practice at Canal-Dover, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, remaining there until the spring of 1868, when he removed to Beardstown, Cass Co., Ill., where he continued to practice until August, 1872, the time of his location at Oswego, since which time he has been engaged in law business here. He has served one year as Police Judge, and has been a member of the Board of Education. He was married at Pittsfield, Pike Co., Ill., in November, 1870, to Emma E. McPherson, a native of Jacksonville, Ill. They have five children living—Lulie M., Charles Walter, Almata, Alice, and Nathan; lost one son, William Arthur, who died at the age of eight months. The Judge is a member of the A. O. U. W.

GILBERT A. RANDALL, manager of S. A. Brown & Company's Oswego lumber yards, is a native of the Burrough of Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa., born January 11, 1853. From the age of two years he was reared in New Jersey. In 1868 he removed to Delaware, remaining there until he moved to Kansas City in September, 1880, remaining there until March, 1881. Since May 13th, of that year, he has had charge of S. A. Brown & Co's lumber business at Oswego. Prior to leaving New Jersey he had been engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and while in Delaware he was also connected with the lumber trade in the town of Seaford, Sussex County. While at Kansas City he did quite an extensive business in oysters at 511 Main street. Mr. R. was married at Trenton, N. J., in

September, 1864, to Cordelia E. Manners, a native of Wertsville, Hunterdon County, N. J. They have two children—Bertha A. and Harry M.

E. T. READ, hardware merchant, was born at Vernon, Jennings Co., Ind., December 24, 1841. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Company H, Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; served two years and one month, and was in all the engagements of his command during that period. He enlisted as a private, but for about a year prior to leaving the army he was Second Lieutenant. He was discharged on account of disability caused by sickness. Returned to Indiana and remained until he came to Oswego, in the fall of 1868. He has served as a member of the Board of Education, and is now serving a second term as Alderman of the Second Ward. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He was married at Vernon, Ind., May 30, 1844, to Sarah Vawter, a native of that place. They have four children—Virginia, born at Vernon, Ind.; Smith Howard, born at Oswego, Kan.; Daisie Belle, born at Oswego, Kan.; and Bert, born at Oswego, Kan. Mr. [illegible] been engaged in the hardware business since 1864. His brothers, Merritt and John S. Read, were associated with him here for several years, the widow and children of John S. being now interested in the business. When Read Bros. began business here, they had a small frame building 22x40 feet. The present store is brick, 24x100 feet, two stories, with a brick warehouse 24x28 feet, one story.

R. J. REEKIE, ticket and freight agent of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, is a native of Fyfeshire, Scotland. Came to America when sixteen years of age, and resided in Missouri most of the time until he came to Oswego, in January, 1881. He has been engaged in railroad business since 1878. Besides his other duties, he does the telegraph business of the "Frisco" road at this point. He is a member of the K. of P. Mr. R. is one of the young railroad men of the West who has rapidly advanced to an important station.

E. R. ROSE, photographer, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, July 24, 1851. Lived in his native county until 1868, then removed to Carthage, Mo., living there until he came to Humboldt, Kan., in 1881. He removed from Humboldt to Oswego, October 15, 1882. Mr. Rose does all kinds of photographic work, and does crayon and water-color painting; makes tintypes, gem pictures, etc. He was married at Carthage, Mo., February 25, 1872, to Martha J. Thompson, a native of Peoria, Ill. They have three children—John Perry, Effie J. and Hettie C., the two youngest being twins.

WILLIAM SANFORD was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, June 14, 1839. Came to the United States when but six years of age, his parents locating on a farm in Brown County, Ill., where they remained until 1850, when they moved to Hannibal, Mo., where he lived until 1854, when, his parents both having died, and being compelled to depend upon himself, he went back to Brown County, Ill., locating in Mt. Sterling, and began learning the saddlery and harness business with Mr. A. J. Hunter, with whom worked two years, when, Mr. Hunter dying, he went to Jacksonville, Ill., where he finished his trade with J. D. Stacy, and then worked in several towns and counties in Illinois, finally going to Tuscola, Douglas Co., Ill., where he was working when the war broke out. He enlisted in Company D, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry for three years, his term of enlistment expiring when in front of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., while a desperate battle was being fought. After his discharge, he went to Nashville, Tenn., working for the government at his trade for two years, and during this time saving some money. In the fall of 1866 he and his brother started a saddle and harness shop at New Madrid, Mo., the style of the firm being William Sanford & Bro.; but the business did not pay, and they sold out and went to Central City, Col., and were in business there for a short time, but found it did not pay them, and they again sold out. They then worked in Denver, Col., and from there went to Oswego, Labette County, where they arrived late in the fall of 1869. In January, 1870, they purchased a lot and built a shop to carry on the manufacturing of saddles and harness, and soon after purchased a farm, two and one-half miles south of town, and improved it; then sold it, and bought another of 160 acres half a mile from the city, it being a fruit and dairy farm. In 1880 Mr. Sanford bought his brother's interest in the business, and is now manufacturing saddles and harness, boots and shoes, and is also selling a well assorted line of Eastern-made boots and shoes, and his store is considered headquarters for boots and shoes in Oswego. Mr. Sanford belongs to the Labette Horticultural Society, and is a member of the Kansas Benevolent Society, having a policy of $2,000, and was a member of the fire company for eight years. He was married in Oswego, Kan., October, 8, 1875, to M. Ella Bowman, a native of Pike County, Ill. They have two beautiful little girls—Bessie and Nola. He owns a very comfortable residence in the south part of the city, free from all incumbrance, and says he is perfectly contented; that he came to Kansas to stay, has not changed his mind yet, and hopes he never will.

L. SAWYER & CO., merchants, wholesale and retail dealers in dry-goods, groceries and general merchandise, also, wholesale dealers in produce. E. P. and Edgar Sawyer, brothers, two enterprising young men who acquired an extensive business experience while connected with New York and Chicago wholesale houses. E. P. Sawyer was born at Buda, Bureau Co., Ill.; was educated in the city of New York, from 1856 to 1860. He was connected with the well known tobacco commission house of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., the largest establishment of the kind in the world. He was afterward with Bowen, Hunt & Winslow, wholesale dry-goods merchants of Chicago, until 1871, then with Sweet, Dempster & Co., wholesale dealers in hats, caps, etc., until 1879. In October, 1879, the firm of L. Sawyer & Co., at Oswego, Kas., was established. He was married at Rock Island, Ill., May 6, 1863, to Jennie W. Wilmans, a native of Carmi, Ill. They have one child, Gracie T. Edgar Sawyer is also a native of Bureau County, Ill., and was for several years with Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, a Chicago wholesale boot and shoe house, prior to coming to Oswego, in October, 1879.

R. L. SHARP, lumber dealer, is a native of Monroe County, Mo.; born June 23, 1843, removed to Kirksville, Mo., in 1868, and to Oswego, Kas., in April, 1878. He is extensively engaged in the lumber business at this point, and at several places in Southern Kansas. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and A. O. U. W. He was married at Canton, Mo., October, 1876, to Annie Ellison, a native of that place. They have one child, Juliet.

JOHN SHOTLIFF, wagon manufacturer, was born in Lincolnshire, England, June 26, 1828. He came to America in the spring of 1850, located at Kenosha, Wis., and was engaged in wagon making there from 1852 until 1869, when he removed to Neosho, Mo., where he continued in the same business until 1882, when he came to Oswego, Kas. He has erected a large and elegant brick wagon factory here, 50x100 feet, and is constructing a new two-story building, 34x80. With the increased room and facilities, he expects to manufacture one wagon per day. He uses only the best materials in the construction of wagons. Mr. Shotliff's first wife was Eliza Kirk, a native of Donnington, Lincolnshire, England. They were married in 1851, at Kenosha, Wis. She died in 1873. Four children survive her—Emma E., now Mrs. William Crum, of Neosho, Mo.; David H., associated with his father, in the wagon manufacturing business; Frank W., also with his father in same business, and Nellie F. Mr. S. was married to his present wife, Emma J. Britton, at Neosho, Mo., in 1875. She is a native of Missouri. They have two children—Jennie M., and John R. Mr. Shotliff has been an Odd Fellow since 1852.

A. T. SHROUT, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Oswego, was born in 1840, in Kentucky. His father, A. W. Shrout, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1812 and is still living in that State. His mother was born in Kentucky in 1815, and still lives there. His mother's ancestors were English; his father's were German. After receiving a common school education he entered the mercantile business, which he followed several years. He was married in 1868 to Sally Q. Belt, of Upper Blue Licks, Fleming Co., Ky. His wife was born in 1849, in the same county and State. They have four children—Early, born May 4, 1869; Lillie B. born February 28, 1871; Nettie A., born April 19, 1875, and died February 3, 1881; Alva W., born September 19, 1877. From 1865 to 1871, Mr. Shrout was Postmaster of Blue Licks Ky. In 1871 he emigrated to Kansas, where he purchased eighty acres of land, afterwards purchasing 160 more, where he now lives. Having tilled his farm for eight years, he engaged in the business of selling seeds and implements in the firm of Shrout & Ball. In 1881 he went back to the farm. Mr. Shrout is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic fraternity.

GEORGE F. SMITH, livery, was born in Germany, December 23, 1845; was reared in Wayne County, Ohio, from the age of four years. In 1865 he moved to Fayette County, Ill., and was engaged in farming for four years, and engaged in railroad construction one year in Illinois. He came to Kansas in 1870, and for six years continued railroad work, being connected with the building of the M. K. & T. R. R., four years, and two years in other departments. Was afterward in the livery business at St. Elmo, Ill., and Altamont, Ill.; also shipping hogs and grain. He came from St. Elmo to Oswego, in January, 1882. He engaged in the flour and feeding business until April, 1882; then engaged in buying and shipping hogs. He engaged in the livery business September 5, 1882. Mr. Smith was married at St. Elmo, Ill., February 28, 1875, to Emma C. Fletcher, a native of Illinois.

W. A. STARR, County Auditor, was born in Perrysburg, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., November 15, 1842; lived there until the spring of 1860, when he removed to Elgin, Kane Co., Ill. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served until July, 1863. He was then discharged on account of disability, caused by sickness, Pea Ridge being the last battle he participated in. He came to Kansas in April, 1867, locating on Section 11, Township 29, Range 21, Walnut Township, Neosho County. Remained there until May, 1869, when he located in Mound Valley Township, Labette County, on Section 16, Range 18, Township 32. In 1871 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and served two years. He was elected County Commissioner, and served in that position four years. He was Deputy County Clerk during the years of 1878-79-80 and 1881. He was appointed County Auditor in 1882. He is one of the original members of the Labette County Historical Association. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and Masonic fraternity. In April, 1878, he removed from Mound Valley to Oswego. He read law and was admitted to the bar in July, 1880. Mr. Starr was married in Walton township, November 7, 1877, to Ann C. Dell, daughter of Benjamin Tallman, an early settler of Walton Township, Labette County. Mrs. Starr was born in Union County, Ohio, December 3, 1834. They have two children—Gertrude and Margaret Pearl.

D. M. STICE, grocer, was born in Illinois in 1834. His father, Robert S. Stice, died in 1838; was a native of North Carolina; emigrated to Kentucky, and from thence to Illinois in 1808; was in the war of 1812, and at the age of seventeen, was with Andrew Jackson at New Orleans, and fought behind the cotton bales; was also in the Black Hawk War, and was present at the capture of that celebrated Indian chief, in 1832. Mr. D. M. Stice received a liberal education at the Illinois College at Jacksonville. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Alexander, Morgan Co., Ill.; was married to Melissa Hamilton, of Morgan County, February 14, 1859. Her parents were from Tennessee. Her father, B. F. Hamilton, was killed at Pittsburg Landing. He was a member of Company H, Thirty-second Illinois, and enlisted in 1861. They have six children—William Edward, James Lincoln, Lena Florence, Charles Benjamin, George Thomas and Bertram Hamilton. Mr. Stice came to Kansas, March 15, 1878, engaging in the grocery business. In 1876, he went into the business of manufacturing lumber and running a steam thresher. November 15, 1882, he again commenced the grocery business, under the firm name of Stice & Bro., Commercial street, Oswego.

WILLIAM P. STEELE, farmer, P. O. Oswego, was born in Clark County, Ill., June 6, 1846, where he was also brought up and educated. He enlisted, in August, 1862, in Company K, One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois, which was afterward consolidated, and formed the Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was in the Department of the Gulf, and in service along the Mississippi, and at Vicksburg, Fort Hudson, etc. He was taken prisoner at Sabine Cross Roads, and was in Texas when he escaped, but was re-captured, and spent the remainder of his time at Shreveport. A rebel bullet knocked him down, which was the cause of his capture. The skin on the top of his head was cut. He was mustered out in July, 1865. In the summer of 1867, he came to Kansas, and was married, December 13, 1869, to Mary A. Park, of Monroe County, Ohio. She was born November 8, 1845. Mr. Steel's ancestry were Scotch. His mother is still living in Marshall, Clark Co., Ill. He has a pleasant home with shade and fruit trees. They have three children—Walter P., John Ralph and Jennet Kemble. Mr. Steel's father was Captain in Company K, First Missouri Cavalry. A brother, Andrew, was in the Sixty-second Illinois. Mr. S. was a prisoner thirteen months and nineteen days.

M. F. SULLIVAN, proprietor of Oswego Marble Works, is a native of Massachusetts, born January 12, 1833; afterward resided in New York, the Southern States and Iowa until he came to Kansas; most of the time was a resident of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, until November, 1876, when he located at Oswego. He has been working at the marble business since he was fourteen years of age. Mr. S. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery. He is also an Ancient Odd Fellow. He was married, at Warren County, Ill., January 6, 1858, to Catherine Fagan. They have seven children—Eugene, Altona, Ruth, Ernest, Carlotte, Amira and Victor.

O. R. SYMMES, druggist, was born at Shawneetown, Ill.; reared at Mattoon, Ill.; came to Oswego in April, 1870, having resided at Kansas City for two years and a half prior to locating here. He has been connected with the drug business for the last fifteen years. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He was married, at Oswego, Kan., December 10, 1878, to Mary Barnes, a native of Eau Claire, Wis.

SCOTT TAYLOR, jeweler, was born in Fowler, Trumbull Co., Ohio, December 10, 1855; lived in his native State until April, 1872, when he came to Towanda, Butler Co., Kan., that being his home until the fall of 1876, when he located at Oswego, engaging in jewelry business here. He is a member of the Jewelers' League, of New York City. He was married, at Towanda, Kan., in October, 1876, to Clara G. Wheeler, a native of Ohio. They have one child—Arthur Ray. Mr. T.'s father, Hannibal, is a jeweler at Neodesha, Kan.

P. A. TERRY, M.D., homœopathic physician and surgeon, is a native of Canada West and was born near Fort Niagara, nine miles below Niagara Falls, December 11, 1829; lived in Calhoun County, Ill., from 1840 to 1846. In the latter year he located in Council Grove, Iowa. In 1859 he went to California and remained in that region of the country until August, 1867, when he located in Edgar County, Ill., remaining there until September, 1877, when he removed to St. Louis, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine until he came to Oswego in November, 1880. The doctor was educated at the Missouri Homœopathic Medical College. He is a member of the State Homœopathic Medical Association.

DR. WILLIAM P. TUCKER, dentist, is a native of Leavenworth, Ind., born May 1, 1839, educated in Crawford and Washington counties, Ind., and began the study of dentistry at Mount Vernon, Ind., in 1857, engaging in practice in his native place, afterwards at Campbellsburg and Salem, Ind., coming from the latter place to Kansas in August, 1880. October 4 of the same year he located at Oswego. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. He enlisted as a private, August 5, 1861, in Company E, First Indiana Volunteer Cavalry. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant and then to Captain of his company. He was detailed for staff duty, serving on the staff of Gen. Ross; later, on that of Gen. Solomon. He had charge of the steamer Homer, at Camden, Ark., captured from the Rebels. After making use of the cargo of corn he sank the steamer when the Union troops evacuated that place in April, 1864. He resigned in March, 1864, and after spending a short time at Little Rock he returned to Indiana. The doctor was married September 8, 1864, at Salem, Ind., to Sallie Weir, a native of that place. They have one child, Anna E.

J. F. WASKEY, merchant, was born at Keosauqua, Van Buren Co., Iowa, February 24, 1843. From September, 1854, until February, 1861, he lived at Westport, Mo. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Emporia, Kan., continuing in business there until he located at Oswego, in October, 1867. After coming here, he dealt in general merchandise for some time, then engaged in clothing, gents' furnishing goods and boot and shoe trade exclusively, carrying one of the most complete stocks in this part of the State. He is one of the most popular and reliable merchants in Kansas. He has served one term as Mayor and as City Treasurer several years. Mr. W. was married at Westport, Mo., April 9, 1866, to Sarah E. Sager, a native of that place. They have two children, Dick S. and Blanche E.

CHRISTOPHER WERNER, dealer in meat, was born in Bavaria, Germany, 1853. He immigrated with his parents to Perry County, Ind., 1865, where he lived on a farm. In 1872 they moved to Bureau County, Ill., where they purchased a farm on which his parents and their family now live. Mr. Werner has six brothers, and three sisters—Charles, Philip, Jacob, Lewis, Adam, Henry, Kate, Lizzie and Louisa. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1879, and settled in Oswego where he engaged in the meat business, which occupation he now follows. His shop is on Fourth avenue, nearly opposite the Oswego House. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and also of the K. of P.

C. A. WILKIN, attorney, and also proprietor of abstracts and engaged in the money brokerage business, etc., was born in Edgar County, Ill., May 10, 1854, lived there until he came to Kansas in September, 1868, locating first at Fort Scott, where he was employed as a clerk until March, 1869, when he came to Oswego. After coming here, he secured a position in the office of the Register of Deeds and held that clerkship for three or four years, reading law during that time. He was admitted to the bar, November 16, 1875, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is proprietor of complete abstracts of title of Labette County property, having a set of books at Oswego, and another set at Chetopa. He does quite an extensive loan business, and represents several first class insurance companies. He is proprietor of the only cotton gin in the county, and is quite extensively engaged in cotton culture, putting in this year, 1883, about two hundred acres of cotton. He estimates that there will be from 800 to 1,000 acres of cotton raised in Labette County this year. He has two fine farms in this county. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F.

LEE WILLIAMS, M. D., was born near Pleasant Hill, Miami County, Ohio, June 22, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of his native county. He read medicine at Pleasant Hill, Doctors S. W. Keister and J. A. Sterrett being his preceptors. He graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1877, and began practice at Tippecanoe City, Ohio, and came to Oswego April 23, 1878, remaining in practice here since that time. He is a member of the Southeastern Kansas Medical Society, also of the Labette County organization. He is also a member of the order of A., F. & A. M. The doctor was married at Phillipsburg, Montgomery Co., Ohio, October 27, 1870, to Lucy Davenport, a native of Phillipsburg. They have one child, Cora Lee.

C. B. WOODFORD, cigar manufacturer, was born near Sharon, Morgan Co., Ohio, December 25, 1839, and lived there until 1855, then moved to Drakeville, Davis Co., Iowa, that being his home until he came to Kansas in November, 1867, locating in Montana Township, Labette County, where he lived until February, 1869, when he located in Oswego, engaging in the grocery trade here, which he continued until 1874, afterward for five years he was in the wholesale liquor business. In 1880 he conducted the dining hall at the San Francisco & St. Louis depot. At this point and in 1881 he engaged in his present business, manufacturing cigars and dealing in tobacco and smokers' goods. He has served six years as Alderman of the First ward, and is also serving a third year as under Sheriff of Labette County. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., G. A. R., and Excelsior Fire Company. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Third Iowa Cavalry. He was on detached duty, serving as foraging master until July, 1862, afterward mail and despatch bearer and agency aid for the Governor, being in the service until September, 1864. He was married at Drakeville, Iowa, July 9, 1861, to Caroline M. Blankinship, a native of Davis County, Iowa, she being the first white child born in that county. They have five children, Charles D. Martha, Eva, Willard A., Jesse Grant, and Harry Wright.

C. E. WOODEN, proprietor Southside Hotel, was born 1836, in Huron County, Ohio. His grandfather came from England to Dutchess County, N. Y., about the time of the Revolution. His father died in Ohio, in 1882. His mother is still living in Oswego, Kas. Mr. Wooden lived in his native State until 1869, when he emigrated to Kansas, settling in Labette County on a farm west of Oswego. In 1878 he moved into the town, where he was elected Marshal of the city, which position he filled one and one-half years. He was also elected to the office of Street Commissioner one year. He was appointed to take charge of the county jail. In the spring of 1882 he took charge of the Southside Hotel. Mr. W. was married on October 2, 1861, to Sally Ann Pancost, of Huron County, Ohio. She was born in 1840, in the same State. They have five children, Jennie, Arnold, Belle, Eddie and Ella. Mr. Wooden's house is pleasantly located, the table good, and charges moderate. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. Society.

S. N. WOODRUFF, farmer, southeast quarter Section 16, P. O. Oswego, was born near Mansfield, Richland Co., Ohio, in [illegible]. After completing his education at the common schools he worked on the farm until 1848, when he removed to Noble County, Ind., near Albion, where he resided until October, 1881, when he emigrated to Kansas, settling in Labette County, and purchased 160 acres of land near Oswego, where he has erected a beautiful home. Mr. Woodruff's grandfather came from England just before the War of the Revolution and was a soldier in that from its commencement until its close. He died in New York at the age of ninety-one. Samuel Woodruff, his father, came from Connecticut to New York, and from thence to Ohio, at an early day. Afterward he moved to Indiana and died there at the advanced age of ninety-three. Enos Barnes, a soldier of the Revolution, was his maternal ancestor. Mr. W. was married in 1848 to Ellen Douglas, of Richland County, Ohio, by whom he had three children, Morris, died December 19, 1851, Lucy, married to Dr. Cazier, and living in Burlingame, Kas.; Albert, who died February 11, 1853. Mrs. W. died in 1852. Mr. W. married Sarah M. Douglass May 8, 1856, a sister of the former, by whom he had four children, Ellen C., Flora B. now married to Charles M. Clapp, a noted banker of Indiana, Charles B. and Inez, now deceased. His second wife died August 23, 1873. Mr. Woodruff married Mrs. E. Myers November 25, 1875. She was born in 1833, in Huron County, Ohio, and educated at Albion, Ind. Her father's name was James Skinner, one of the first settlers of Noble County, Ind., and died in 1874. Mrs. W. has two brothers, Alfred and Harrison living not far from Oswego. Mrs. Woodruff had five children by her first husband, Julius, who died in 1875; W. D. Myers, a merchant tailor in Albion, Ind.; Webster D. Myers with his brother in the same occupation at Emporia, Kas.; Clara B. Myers, living with her parents. Mr. Woodruff and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

R. W. WRIGHT, M. D. proprietor of the Pioneer Drug Store, Oswego, Kansas, was born in Millington, Yorkshire, England, December 25, 1824, and came with his father, William Wright, to America, when fourteen years of age; first settled in Burtonsville on the old Escohara Creek, Montgomery Co., N. Y., then moved to Bellona, Yates Co., N. Y., and worked for Henry Coleman for five years; at twenty-one read medicine in Penn Yan, N. Y., with Dr. D. R. Gerow; attended medical lectures in Geneva, N. Y. In the spring of 1848, he married Lota A. Whaite, in the town of Abington, Luzerne Co., Pa., and the same year emigrated West, and located in Emerald Grove, near Janesville, Wis., remaining there until the spring of 1850, when he moved to Iowa, and became one of the first settlers of Independence. In July, 1861, he raised a company and enlisted as a private soldier in the same company for three years; was detailed to take charge of the Hospital at Franklin, Mo. In the winter of 1861-62 and after the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., was promoted to Captain of Company C, Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; after the Battle of Vicksburg, he was appointed Recruiting Agent by the Government, for the Dubuque District of Iowa, and held that position until the close of the war. In 1865, after an absence of twenty-eight years, he visited his old home in England; returning he located temporarily in Springfield, Mo., until the summer of 1867, and in July of that year he located at Oswego, Kan., and was one of the original members of the Town Company and built the first frame house July 20, 1867. It was a building 16x24, with a side shed which served as store and residence. I was built on the corner diagonally from the old Oswego House, which was afterwards removed to give place to Capt. Parker's late residence. He carried on the drug and grocery business, and his was the Pioneer Drug House. He was a member of the Town Company until it was disolved, in 1881, and was the first Secretary of the same. He was elected as Estate Railroad Assessor for three years, and served as a member of the Legislature, being the member who introduced the first resolution providing for an appropriate representation of the products of Kansas, at the great World's Centennial Exhibition which was held at Philadelphia, in 1876. It was only after a most persistent fight that the passage of the bill appropriating $25,000 for the exhibition was secured, resulting in the greatest benefit to the State, Kansas being able to make one of the most magnificent exhibits of any State in the Union. Gov. Osborn recognizing the credit that was due to Mr. Wright for the interest he had taken in his endeavor to have the products of this State prominently brought before the people of the world, at once appointed him as one of the Centennial Managers to the exhibition of Kansas, at the great World's Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. He has served three terms as Mayor of the city of Oswego, and has held various other offices. He has been prominently identified with all the railroads in southeastern Kansas, which would be likely to benefit that region; he was instrumental in securing the M. K. & T. R. R. to Oswego, and was the originator and the president of the Spring Valley & Southern Kansas Railroad, which afterwards was called the Memphis Carthage & Northwestern Railroad, and was vice president and one of the directors until the road was graded to Oswego; he also was the father of Independence, Kan., by organizing the Town Company and laying out the town in August 1869, in the county of Montgomery, Kan. He named the town in honor of his old home in Iowa. He was also elected president of the Kansas State Medical Association, and is now a member of that society. The doctor has spent the last two years in California, but has now returned and settled permanently in his old home, Oswego, Kansas.

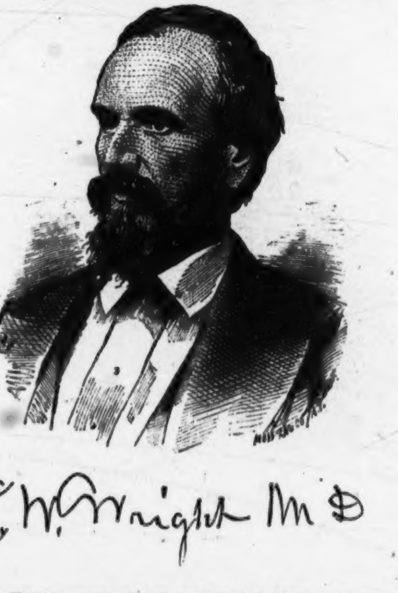

R. W. Wright M D

CHETOPA.

Chetopa is situated near the southeast corner of Labette County, on the Neosho River, and on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. The land selected for the town site had been taken by Dr. George Lisle, as a claim, as early as 1858. The settlement, in this part of the county, dates from January, 1857. At this date a society known as the Powhattan Agricultural Association was formed at Powhattan, Ohio, composed of ten members, the object of which was to establish a colony somewhere in Southeastern Kansas. Dr. George Lisle was made president of the association, and William Doudna, secretary. A committee of three, composed of G. Lisle, G. Ewers, and S. Steel, was sent to look up a location, with instructions to visit the Neosho Valley. The committee left Ohio April 1, 1857, and after looking about for awhile, reached the spot on which Chetopa stands on the 17th day of that month. The beauty and fertility of the country was apparent, and the party were satisfied that no better place could be found, and concluded to select this for the location of the colony. Dr. Lisle went back to Ohio and reported progress, and on the first of November, returned to this Eden with his family, and in May, 1858, staked off his claim which is now the site of Chetopa. The first spring he broke ten acres and planted it to corn, and in the following spring he broke as much more ground, and planted the whole to this crop. The new colony was flourishing, undisturbed by any cause whatsoever, idly dreaming of the future greatness of their new lands. The civil war broke out, and its devastations reached the homes of these colonists and almost wholly destroyed them.

There were many here of both whites and Indians that were adherents of the Southern cause, to which they rendered as much aid as lay in their power. One or more bands of guerrillas were formed to fight the battles of the South, and protect those whose opinions varied from those of the now somewhat tyrannical Northern men, who, in such times, would trample upon those who happened not to have opinions agreeing with their own. These bands committed many brutal acts of bloodshed and conflagration, against the advice and counsel of the wiser and more prominent of their number. Mathes, who had been a trader at Oswego from an early date, is charged with being the leader of these bands and guilty of their acts. But the better authority proves that Mathes was a civil, whole-souled man, who counseled against such proceedings, and that whatever acts of atrocity were perpetrated upon Union men in this section were against his protests and without his aid or assistance. Mathes was a Virginian by birth and rearing, and it is said that he possessed the genial hospitality characteristic of the people of that State. That his store door stood open to settlers at all times, who, when sick, could here obtain provisions without money and without price. There were, however, many acts of brutality committed by the Southern allies in this section, which unjustly were charged to Mathes. A pursuit was made upon these marauders by a body of Union troops, under Col. Blunt, and Mathes, who held a commission as Colonel in the rebel army, was overtaken a short distance below Chetopa, shot and killed. In November, 1863 Capt. Willetts, of the Fourteenth Kansas, invaded this country, and, under order of Gen. Ewing, burned houses, property, etc., so as to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebel army. Dr. Lisle's houses and property were destroyed, among which was a fine medical library and case of instruments. About forty houses were burned near Chetopa. This devastation of the country annihilated the settlement for a time, most all having left for more secure quarters, others entering the armies of either the North or South, while some fell victims to *this difference of opinion* upon the threshold of their own homes.

The war being ended and peace restored, those who had left their homes in this wilderness, as it were, returned to them, in the hope of restoring what had been uselessly destroyed. They were followed by many others, and the work of improvement and settlement went on anew.

In December, 1866, W. Doudna brought a saw mill to Chetopa, which was set up in the following February, by W. H. Reed, and thus the supply of building material became more abundant, and the work of building became easier and more rapid than before, when lumber was made by the slow and laborious use of the whip-saw.

The first meeting of the Chetopa Town Company, was held at Humboldt, Kan., January 22, 1868; George Lisle was president; W. Doudna, secretary and George Hanson, treasurer. The claim belonging to George Lisle was selected as the town site. The charter for the town was obtained from the Secretary of State, March 23, 1868. The town was now laid off and the sale of lots and building began. The first building erected upon the site, after it was laid off, was a house built by George Hanson, for Perry Barnes, which he ran under the name of the Western Hotel, as a public house. In June, M. H. Dersham erected a house and opened a stock of drugs. In the following September, C. P. Spaulding completed a large house and hall, and in January, of the next year, Herman Brothers established a grocery business. John Reed opened a dry goods store, August 4, 1869, and in September, 1869, B. A. Aldrich began in the hardware trade. The growth of the town was comparatively slow until the rumor of railroad building became noised abroad. A meeting of the citizens of the town was held in Spaulding's Hall, February 12, 1870, at which they pledged bonds to the amount of $50,000.00 to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, in order that they might secure the line of that road through the town; and at a meeting held February 25, 1870, the contracts were signed by the authorities and all needful arrangement perfected, for the building of the road. The road was completed to the corporate limits of Chetopa in February, 1870, and reached the south line of the State June 8, 1870, which event was celebrated by speeches and other ceremonies.

Chetopa was to be the pet railroad town. Here was to be the junction of the Neosho Division, and the main line of this road; this was to be the terminus of a division of the road, and the shops were to be located here. The railroad officials owned large interests in the town site and were zealous in its building. The town became widely advertised, and everything looked to its onward march to greatness. Men seized on the prospect and business houses became established contemporaneously, and in immediate succession, large wholesale liquor and grocery houses were established, and the town in a short time had reached a population of about three thousand people, with a goodly number of business houses. Some difficulty arose between some of the domineering railroad magnates and parties interested in the town, and the former finding themselves unable to have all things their own way, withdrew all support from the town, and instead of fulfilling their promises as to certain enterprises which the town was to receive, went to Parsons and founded that place to which all advantages were taken instead of their going to Chetopa.

When this move was made, Chetopa fell like a crash. Hitherto, under the stimulus of the railroad company's promises, everything was at the highest pitch of excitement; business men opened houses on grand scales; costly and extravagant improvements were made upon the town; an elegant school building was erected costing about $24 000, and the city became heavily bonded, and men incurred indebtedness in the hope of paying out by means of the rush of trade which it was certain the town was to receive. No sooner had the railroad support been withdrawn, than the news fell like a blight over the town. Nearly all that had been done was now valueless, to a great measure. A majority of the population abandoned the town and property became a drug, so much so that lots and blocks sold for merely nominal sums, and the assessed valuation of all the property in the place, was less than the indebtedness of the town.

As an example of the extravagant notions of the success of the place may be mentioned, that in 1870, Shively & Ellis established a wholesale grocery house, and F. Fraunberg started a wholesale liquor house. The National hotel was built at a cost of $12,000. It was, too, the shipping point for the Texas and Indian cattle trade which also assisted to the temporary rush.

Marsh erected a fine brick block in 1871, and other expensive improvements were made. Although the town suffered severely from these reverses of fortune, yet the favorableness of the location in the midst of a fine agricultural country, and its nearness to the Indian Territory from which extensive trade is derived, were sufficient to prevent it from being entirely abandoned, and indeed sufficient to support a live and prosperous little city, despite the meanness of railroad officials to the contrary. The city now contains a population of about 1,500, with several manufacturing establishments, churches, schools, and many business houses engaged in the supply of a flourishing trade.

The first Fourth of July celebration was held in Chetopa, in 1867. John Secrest was orator, and J. A. Shoat marshal. A celebration was held on the same day of the next year. J. H. Crichton was orator, and speeches were made by various other parties. Father Moore delivered the prayer in the opening exercises. It was an extremely dry season, no rain having fallen in a good while. The venerable father prayed that the dry, parched earth might be refreshed with the moistening tears of heaven, and in the afternoon, as was generally observed as coincident with Father Moore's petition, a copious shower of rain fell, whether or not in answer to the faithful man's prayer does not appear.

The patriotism of the settlers again called them together on this memorable day, in 1869. Sydney Clark, member of Congress, was chief orator, and speeches were made by John Speer, Col. Hoyt, Rev. Mr. Bateman, T. D. McCue, J. H. Clark, and Ess-Teh-Roh-Ghers, a chief of the Osage nation. The celebration of this year was remarkable on account of the overflowed condition of the streams, the immense size of the assembled multitude, the barbecue and the speeches. An ox, for the barbecue, was furnished by Mrs. Grant, and 1.000 loaves of bread by Miller & Smith. The speeches of Messrs. Clark and Hoyt savored strongly of anti-monopoly sentiments, as also did that of the Osage chief. Indeed, the latter orator went to the extreme, and expressed his opposition not only to monopolies, but also to progress and improvements in general. He said he was opposed to railroads, because the sound of the whistle of the locomotive scared away the buffalo, and to saw-mills because they cut up the timber.

A stage line between Fort Scott and Chetopa was established October 18, 1869, on which stages plied weekly until, in December, they became tri-weekly.

The cemetery grounds of twenty acres, taken from Hard's claim, were purchased and laid off in October, 1869. The first child born in the town was Sarah Emma Reed, daughter of J. H. Reed, on October 23, 1867. On the 17th of September, a fire broke out accidentally, and consumed several buildings. Among them was Fisher & Sturgis' block. The loss was about $25.000. Another fire took place June 7, 1873, the loss amounting to $4.000; and in August, 1882, still another burning occurred, in which several good business houses were consumed; but the buildings are being rapidly replaced by new brick blocks. A hook-and-ladder company was organized June 24, 1871, and a fire company November, 11, 1874, with G. H. Bates, foreman, and W. Doudna, first assistant. On the 30th of September, 1873, the Hiatt boys, desperadoes and robbers, raided the town for purposes of plunder, but were met and repulsed by the citizens, and were driven back into the Territory.

At the election in February, 1871, Chetopa was a prominent candidate for the county seat of Labette County. There were four places voted upon, namely, Oswego, Chetopa, Labette City and the center of the county. The vote stood as follows: Labette City, 1.588; Oswego, 1,011; Chetopa, 887; centre of the county, 237. This election, however, resulted in no choice, no one place receiving a majority of all the votes cast.

Chetopa was chartered as a village, April 12, 1869. M. G. Pratt, W. Gage, Henry Lisle, Leander Brown, and A. S. Corey were elected trustees. In the following year, it became incorporated as a city of the third class, and at the first election for choosing city officers, on the 5th of April, 1870, F. M. Graham was elected Mayor; W. B. Gregory, C. H. Ludlow, W. A. Nix, G. A. Degraff and Dr. L. P. Patty, Councilmen.

The present city officers are: J. B Cook, Mayor; George Eddington, Treasurer; A. G. Drake, Attorney, John W. Breidenthal, Clerk; J. P. Shields, Police Judge; S. B. Sleane and William Bently, Constables.

A petition signed by the citizens of Chetopa and vicinity, was sent to the postoffice department asking that a post office be located here to be called Chetopa, after the Osage Chief Chetopah. The office was established in 1860, with Dr. George Lisle as postmaster. The office was simply located and as yet no mail route was established by the Government, and the mail was obtained by a private carrier from the Quapaw Agency. The destruction of the settlements by the Rebellion, also suspended the post office, which became re-established in the early part of 1866, with Col. W. Doudna, postmaster; the business of the office commencing July 1, of that year. The mail was now obtained weekly from Humboldt. In January, 1870, Parker and Tisdale secured the contract for carrying the mails daily, between Girard and Chetopa, and when the M. K. & T. Railroad was completed, Chetopa obtained the most of the mail from that road, receiving mail from a few other points by stage. The office was made a money order office July 12, 1869, and the first order was issued to C A. Corey, July 23, 1869. In April, 1870, $850 was added to the salary of the postmaster. J. M. Cavaness, at present, holds the office of Postmaster

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The first school taught in the vicinity of Chetopa was that kept in a small log-house about a mile south of town, and taught by J. C. Henry. The house was built of logs which were hewn off after the building was put up, was covered with a shake-board roof, and was twenty-two feet square. This building served for both school and church meetings. The first school that was taught in the town was in the winter of 1867, by Ellen Craft, and was kept in a private dwelling that had been built by William Carico. A school house was built in 1870, a small frame 18 by 24 feet in size, and was dedicated February 3, 1870.

At a meeting of the school board on May 28, 1872, they decided to submit a proposition to the vote of the people, as to whether bonds should be voted to the amount of $25,000 for the erection of a new school building. It was flush times then with the city and the vote cast June 10, 1872, favored the issuance of the bonds. Work began upon the erection of the new house soon afterward, and the building was completed and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the 4th of July, 1873. The address was made by Col. J. W. Horner, and speeches were made by J. B. Cook, R. J. Elliott, A. H. Ayers and others. The building is a handsome three-story brick, constructed with artistic and appropriate projections, etc., and contains several fine large school rooms.

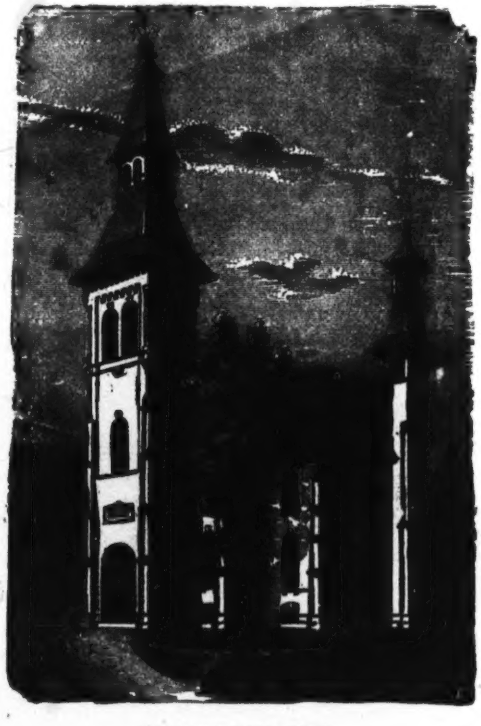

PUBLIC SCHOOL, CHETOPA.

The schools are thoroughly graded and afford efficient instruction. The school population of the city is 558, the enrollment 435, and the average daily attendance 275, under charge of five competent instructors, with J. W Weltner as principal.

The footprints of the itinerant in the region round about Chetopa are found dating back to the early part of 1858. It was then that the Rev. J. P. Barnaby preached to the settlers the gospel of truth. In the following October Mr. Barnaby was succeeded by Rev. J. E. Ryan, who organized an extensive circuit. This was the winnowing of the sparks that eventually were to ignite into the lambent flames of a Christian community.

No sooner had a sufficient number of settlers of any particular faith become located in the vicinity, than a church body was duly organized.

The Methodist Church was organized in June, 1868, with a membership of thirteen, and Rev. Thomas Palmer was pastor, who was succeeded in March, 1869, by Rev. P. McNutt. Work upon the erection of a church edifice began November 4, 1868, and was finished in July, 1870. The house was dedicated to purposes of spiritual services, September 4, 1870, and Rev. Dr. Bowman preached the dedicatory sermon, and was assisted in the ceremonies by Rev. Messrs. Lewis, Conley and Fox. The building is a large one-story stone, and cost $6,700. The church body was incorporated June 24, 1869. The present membership is 160, and Rev. A. P. George is pastor.

The Presbyterian Church was organized September 20, 1868, under Rev. C. H. McCreery, who has since continued pastor of the flock. The organization was effected with a membership of six; namely S. H. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. S. Cellers, Mrs. R. S. Lenhart, L. Billington and G. F. Smith. S. H. Carr and S. Cellars were elected elders. The present membership is 100. The foundation of the church building was laid in October, 1869, and the building was completed in July of the next year. It is a one-story frame, costing about $6,750. The house was dedicated August 28, 1870, by Rev. T. H. Hill, assisted by Rev. Messrs. McCreery and Lowry.

The United Presbyterian Church was established May 4, 1869, by Rev. E. C. Cooper. The first members were, Cranson, Charlotte and Elizabeth Taylor, Mrs. E. D. Butterworth, Mrs. E. J. McGaven, Edward and Rachel Johnston, J. A. and Maggie E. Endsley and George Butler. Cranson Taylor, J. A. Endsley, and E. Johnston were elected elders. Work upon the Church building was begun in September, 1870, and was completed in the following year. The dedication of the church took place October 29, 1871, and Rev. J. A. Herron preached the dedicatory sermon. The building is a fine, large, one-story brick, of costly appearance. The membership has increased to eighty, and Rev. J. D. Graham is pastor.

The Baptist Church was organized May 1, 1869, by Rev. A. C. Bateman, with eight members. The church building, costing $3,300, was erected during the spring and summer of 1870, and was dedicated August 14, of that year, by Rev. Ellis, assisted by Revs. McCreary, Lowry and Bateman, December 15, 1870. Rev. N. I. Rigby accepted the call as pastor of the church. The Baptist Association of ministers met in this church August 2, 1872. There is a present membership of fifty-nine, with Rev. Henry Ward, pastor.

The Episcopal Church was organized February 11, 1873. The church building was soon after erected, and is a neat frame structure. The membership at present is about forty-seven.

The Catholic Church was organized by Father Bononcini, with thirty families. Previous to this, however, Father Dougherty had held meetings in the neighborhood, but no body was formed. A building was purchased and fitted up for a place of worship. A parsonage building was erected in 1881, costing about $1,200. There is a present membership of fifty-five families under Rev. C. C. Hospenthal.

There is, also, a Colored Baptist Church, with Rev. A. W. Green, pastor; a Second Methodist Episcopal Church, composed of colored people, with Rev. A. Riley, pastor, and an African Methodist Episcopal Church, with Rev. Mr. Brewer, pastor.

The social fellowship of the citizens of Chetopa is amply cultivated in three large and liberally supported lodges.

The Chetopa Lodge, No. 73, A. F. & A. M. was instituted in 1870, with J. H. Crichton, worshipful master; J. R. Dow, senior warden; J. C. Watson, junior warden; W. Dowdles, treasurer; A. A. Case, secretary; E. B. Hayes, senior deacon; S. Rawson, junior deacon; J. C. Wilson, tyler. A celebration was held June 24, 1870. The present membership of the lodge is sixty, and James Brown is worshipful master, and E. W. Bedell, secretary.

Chetopa Lodge, No. 48, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 10, 1869, with the following charter members: J. C. Wright, W. A. Cannon, S. W. Frye, W. H. Gage, Lee Brown, S. Rawson, J. M. Ridenour and James Cuism. A celebration was held July 4, 1869, at which speeches were made by A. H. Ayres, J. S. Ritter, J. Secrest, J. H. Hibbets and others. An anniversary was held April 26, 1872, and speeches were made by Rev. G. W. Pye, F. A. Bettis, J. W. Horner, J. S. Ritter, etc. The lodge has a present membership of thirty-eight, with G. C. Ward, noble grand; C. M. Fry, vice grand; S. T. Herman, secretary, and O. St. John, treasurer.

Chetopa Lodge, No. 27, A. O. U. W., was instituted December 10, 1879, with twenty-one members. J. B. Cook was chosen master workman; E. W. Bedell, foreman; L. M. Thompson, overseer; Joseph Craft, guide, and O. St. John, recorder. The present membership is seventy-five, and at the election of officers held June 29, 1882, J. W. Bradenthal was chosen master workman; S. Lyon, foreman; J. N. Anderson, overseer, and O. St. John, recorder.

THE PRESS, BANKS AND MANUFACTURES.

Several attempts have been made to establish newspaper publications at Chetopa, only one of which still continues in successful operation. The *Advance* was established in 1876, the *Southern Kansas Immigrant* on July 30, 1874, by J. B. Cook & Co.; the *Democrat* May 1, 1872, and which survived until the 15th of the November following; the *Herald* on March 4, 1876, by Capt. Hibbets and F. W. Frye, which has also been discontinued. The *Advance* was first published at Paola. In January, 1869, it was removed to Chetopa by A. S. Corey, the proprietor, and was edited by J. W. Horner, who became proprietor of the concern June 1, 1869. In the April previous the size of the paper was increased by adding one column to each page, and on January 5, 1869, was enlarged to an eight column folio, and the name changed to that of the *Southern Kansas Advance*. J. M. Cavaness was made foreman of the office July 1, 1869. S. A. Fitch purchased a half interest in the paper January 5, 1870, and retired from the business the following August. J. M. Cavaness became business manager, January 1, 1871, and one year following purchased a half interest with J. W. Horner. On February 22, 1875, J. M. Cavaness bought out the entire paper, which he conducts under the name of the *Chetopa Advance*.

The First National Bank was established December 4, 1871, of which J. E. Marsh was president, and E. J. Stewart vice president, F. H. Ketchum cashier, and Lee Clark assistant cashier. In July, 1875, the charter was thrown up and it became a private enterprise. The bank building was erected March 18, 1873. Although other banks were started in the town, yet this is the only one that has continued in business up to the present date. The Chetopa Savings Bank was started July 1, 1871. C. H. Safford was president and G. S. Newman cashier. W. B. Ketchum & Co. started a bank in July, 1870, which subsequently suspended operation.

Chetopa, among her institutions, contains three manufacturing establishments: two grist and flouring mills and a planing mill. Other establishments of this kind were started but are no longer continued.

The Anchor Flour Mill was started in 1871, by F. J. Hunter & Co. The other members of the firm were E. W. Bowen and R. J. Williams, whose interests were afterward purchased by B. S. Edwards, the firm being now B. S. Edwards & Co. During the last three years the mill has been increased from two to four run of stones, with a capacity of one hundred barrels per day. The power is a forty-five horse-power engine.

The Farmers' Grist and Flour Mills were established in 1867, by Gilbert Martin. The property changed hands several times, and, in 1876, came into the possession of F. M. Reamer and C. O. Williams. The size of the mill has been increased from two to four run of buhrs, with two sets of rolls. The gradual reduction process was added in July, 1882. The capacity is about eighty barrels per day, and the motive power is a forty horse-power engine.

A saw and planing mill was built in the summer of 1868, by J. L. Taft, L. and J. Brown and H. W. Symons. On October 7, of the same year, John Secrest purchased an interest in the concern, and later, in December, J. L. Taft retired from the firm. The concern changed hands several times, finally falling into the possession of a stock company, called the Chetopa Furniture Company. In August, 1879, it came into the hands of L. Brown and L. M. Bedell, the present owners, and is operated in the manufacture of furniture, doors, sash, blinds, etc.

John Torrence opened a foundry and machine shop, December 10, 1870, and A. Large began the pork packing business in November, 1873.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, tonsorial artist and dealer in live stock, was born in Randolph County, Ind., in 1837. His mother, formerly Rosana Hawk, was born in Georgia. She lived several years in Alabama on the Cherokee reservation, when her father Charles Hawk, with his family, moved north to Ohio. Mr. Alexander's father, John Alexander, was a native of Virginia and also of Indian descent. William Alexander was left upon his own resources when quite young by the death of his mother, who was his main support, and at about the age of thirteen he went to Canada, where he spent a year with the Chippewas. He then returned to Indiana and learned the barbers' trade, and at the age of twenty he went to Wisconsin and spent two years in the Fox River country. He then spent a year in Illinois, and afterwards a year in Ohio, after which he located in Knightstown, Ind., where he was reputably identified with his profession for several years. In 1870 he left there and came here and located, where he has successfully carried on his profession since, meantime operating in stock dealing, and has been an active operator in lumber milling in the Nation. He married, in 1864, Miss Mary E. Brown, of North Carolina, and of the descent of the Cherokees of that State. They have a family of two sons and one daughter, Thaddeus Guerney, George Willie and Nellie. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church. He has been an active member of the Masonic order for the last twenty-three years; has also been a member of the Odd Fellows' society for eight years, and is a member of the A. O. U. W. society. He has also filled important official positions in the city, also in his church. His residence, which he built in 1874, is an imposing two-story frame structure (built upon the plan of Gothic architecture) is very nicely surrounded with handsome shrubbery, elegantly arranged; has graveled walks conveniently disposed, and altogether making a very fitting testimonial of his thrift and industry since locating in Chetopa.

JOHN M. BANNAN, architectural engineer and builder, was born in Van Buren, Hancock Co., Ohio, September 21, 1840, and in 1844 his parents moved to Three Rivers, St. Joseph Co. Mich., and resided part of the time on a farm near that place, and a part of the time in the village, where his father worked at his trade, blacksmithing, until 1855, when his parents disposed of their farm and moved overland to Glenwood, Mills Co., Iowa, the son having charge of a team on the trip, and on reaching his destination engaged in farming in the summer and attended school during the winter until the spring of 1871. A part of this period of time he was engaged in working at the carpenter's trade. His father owned a set of carpenter's tools and the son always was allowed the use of them from the time he could handle them, and by this mode cultivated a taste for and seemed to possess a natural talent for mechanical work. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in June, 1861, under the first three years' call, in Company A, Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and did active service in it for about two and a half years, when he was honorably discharged on January 1, 1864, at Woodville, Ala., by reason of re-enlistment as a veteran, in the same company and regiment, and continued in active service, his regiment being always in the front, until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged as First Sergeant of Company A, Fourth Veteran Volunteer Infantry. He refused a commission as Second Lieutenant because his company was so reduced by war that he could not muster in if he had received the commission. He was wounded slightly three times in his first engagement at Pea Ridge, Ark., and had his gun stock split into innumerable splinters by the bursting of a shell; at the time he was lying on his side and loading, the shell striking the gun immediately over his left foot, thereby saving that useful member to a soldier. He passed all other actions without damage. His first year was spent in Missouri and Arkansas, under Fremont and Curtis, marching through and reaching the Mississippi River at Helena, Ark., July, 1862. When Grant commenced his operations toward Vicksburg, the Fourth Iowa was assigned to the First Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, Army of Department of Tennessee, and it retained its position till the close of the war. He passed through and was in the charge of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, the battles in and around Jackson, Miss., six hard skirmishes in northern Mississippi and about Tuscumbia, Ala., was in the leading charging columns at the storming of Lookout Mountain, battles of Chattanooga, the Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas. After the war he engaged in the art of photography for two years in Three Rivers, Mich.; finally quit that and went to work one year at the cabinet trade under a strict teacher, then rented and engaged in farming until 1869, when he came to Fort Scott, Kan.; worked at the cabinet trade one year, when he located here, where he has been actively identified with his present industry since. He was married in 1871, at Three Rivers, Mich., to Miss M. Arabel Moore, who was born and reared near Danville, Pa. They have a family of three daughters, Edith, Mabel and an infant. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In religion he is opposed to all the orthodox creeds or dogmas, but believes in pure Christianity as exemplified by the golden rule. He is a close student of governments; politically, first Abolitionist now Greenbacker. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and K. of L. societies. He has served as Justice of the Peace, member of the Board of Education for this city, and filled other local offices. Testimonials of his handicraft are in the handsome school building of this city, which he has superintended the erection of, as well as large grain elevators, business houses, Opera House and several elegant residence buildings in this city and other cities in this State and Colorado, which he designed and erected.

E. D. BATES, of the firm of White & Bates, wholesale and retail grocers, was born at Troy, N. Y., May 20, 1856. He lived at Poughkeepsie from the age of seven years until he was thirteen years old, then to his native city again until he came to Chetopa, Kan., in August, 1877. He was in the employ of his brother Geo. H. Bates until his death, which occurred in February, 1883. A few weeks after the present firm of White & Bates was formed. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. He was married in Troy, N. Y., July 20, 1881, to Mary A. Venning, a native of Albany, N. Y., but reared from childhood in Troy, N. Y.

E. W. BEDELL, wholesale and retail hardware merchant, was born at LaFargeville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., September 11, 1844. In 1863, he removed to Syracuse, N. Y. After remaining there about eighteen months, he settled in Chicago, and became connected with one of the leading wholesale grocery houses of that city, first as shipping clerk and afterward as traveling salesman, continuing in that business until he came to Chetopa, in February, 1871. He was engaged in grocery and provision trade there until 1876, then engaged in his present business, also having extensive real estate interest here and in this vicinity, his brother, L. M. Bedell, being joint owner of farms and other property; besides doing a large hardware business, he deals in farm machinery, wagons, carriages, etc. He has been prominently identified with the interests of Chetopa, serving as Councilman and member of the Board of Education of this city. Mr. Bedell is a member of the A., F. & A. M., K. of P. and A. O. U. W. He was married at Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., in January, 1872, to Mary E. Bushnell, a native of Herkimer County, N. Y. They have three children—Bessie M., Mary C. and Jerome E.

L. M. BEDELL, wholesale and retail grocer and manufacturer of furniture, being one of the proprietors of the Chetopa Furniture Factory and Lumber Yard. He is also the owner of considerable real estate, including farms, etc. He is a native of Ogdensburg, N. Y., born January 8, 1841, lived there a few years, afterwards in Jefferson County, N. Y., until August 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, serving as musician until January, 1863. After spending a short time in New York State he located in Chicago (February, 1873) where he was connected with the well known firm of Burley & Tyrrell, wholesale dealers in queensware. Continuing with them several years, his health failing, he came to Chetopa, Kan., May 1, 1871, engaging in mercantile business here, continuing in trade since that time, being one of the most enterprising business men in Southern Kansas. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and G. A. R. He has served as Mayor and Alderman of this city, and is now (1883) a member of the Board of Education. He was married at Centreville, Ohio, in December, 1866, to Lydia S. Ward, a native of Ohio. They have five children, Marion J., Susan M., Harry W., Edgar L. and Ellen G. The firm of Brown & Bedell, proprietors of the Chetopa Furniture Factory, employ eighteen hands, manufacturing furniture for the trade *exclusively*. They also manufacture sash, doors, blinds, etc., also cut a great deal of lumber from native timber.

WILLIAM BENTLEY, carpenter, contractor and builder, is a native of Medford, Mass., born January 8, 1826. He lived in Milwaukee from 1843 to 1855, then at Faribault, Minn., until April, 1857, then came to Kansas locating at Fort Scott, where he resided three years and then went to Colorado. He enlisted September 9, 1862, in Company H, Second Colorado Cavalry, remaining in the army until June 19, 1865. After leaving the service he located at Kansas City, remaining there until July 11, 1869, when he came to Chetopa. He has been for many years an extensive builder, having learned his trade in Milwaukee. It is estimated that at least a third of the residences and business buildings have been built under his supervision. The present season Mr. Bentley states that there are fifteen residences and ten business blocks in process of construction or immediately to be commenced in this city. Mr. B. has served as City Marshal and Constable. He is a member of the Knights of Labor. He was married at St. Joseph, Mo., in 1868, to Melinda Underwood, a native of Illinois. They have an adopted daughter, Lizzie—now Mrs. Marcy, of Fort Scott, Kan.

GEORGE D. BOON, M. D., was born near Fredericksburg, Holmes Co., Ohio, April 15, 1845. From the age of three months until he was eighteen years old he lived in Birmingham, Van Buren Co., Iowa. He enlisted October 3, 1863, in the Fourth Iowa Independent Battery, and served until July 14, 1865, when he was mustered out. After leaving the army he entered Monmouth College at Monmouth, Ill., and was a student there for one year, afterward attending commercial college six months. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan, March 30, 1870, began practice at Chetopa April 14, 1870, and has continued in active practice here since that time, doing an extensive business, being considered one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the State. He is a member of the Labette County Medical Society, G. A. R. and A. O. U. W. He has been Alderman one year. The Doctor was married January 3, 1872, to Martha J. Danler, a native of Washington County, Pa. They have four children: William Marvyn Brownlee, George Thomas, Harry Webster and Mattie March.

LORENZO DOW BOVEE, owner of Riverside farm, P.O. Chetopa, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., January 17, 1834, and removed with his people to Ohio in 1837, who settled in Ashtabula County, where they remained until 1854, when they settled in Will County, Ill. He then engaged in a course of literary instruction, and after four years of study he graduated from the State Normal School, at Bloomington, Ill. After leaving college he enlisted his services in defense of the Union in Company E, One Hundredth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862, and in the following July was honorably discharged for disability. He returned home and engaged in teaching for a year, after which he went to Wisconsin and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1866, when he came to Kansas and located at Emporia, and in the following year came to this county and located upon his present place in 1868, which he has improved. He was married in 1863 in North New Berlin, Chenango Co., N. Y., to Miss Ellen Goodrich, a lady of fine literary attainments. She was born and reared in Otsego County, N. Y. They have a bright, intelligent family of three sons and two daughters: Floyd D., Fred N., Nellie, Vida and Zone. He is a member of Pea Ridge Post, No. 118, G. A. R. Riverside farm contains 240 acres of valuable land located about one and a half miles north of Chetopa, upon the Labette River. It is well fenced, watered and stocked. It has handsome dwellings and barns and stable, and an orchard of nicely assorted fruits. Located on the farm and on the north side of Labette is a handsome grove of forest trees known as Bovee's Park, a favorite resort of the people of the surrounding country for picnics and similar open air amusements.

JOHN W. BREIDENTHAL, with J. B. Cook, loan and real estate agent, was born in Sibley County, Minn., June 22, 1857, residing there until October, 1868, afterward at Terre Haute, Ind., until he came to Kansas, in November, 1877. After visiting forty-six counties he determined to locate in Labette County, believing that it had superior advantages over the surrounding sections of the State which he visited. In March, 1878, he located in Elm Grove Township, and lived there until January, 1880, when he removed to Chetopa, entering the office of J. B. Cook and continuing in an important position with that gentleman to the present time, 1883. In this connection it is proper to state that Mr. B's attention was first attracted to this county by the perusal of the *Settler's Guide*, a periodical issued by J. B. Cook, and extensively circulated throughout the Eastern States. Mr. B. is a member of the A. O. U. W. and K. of P., and is also serving as City Clerk. He was married in Chetopa September 26, 1882, to Julia Slaughter, a native of Delavan, Tazewell County, Ill.

EDWARD BREEZE, farmer and stock raiser, P.O. Oswego, was born in Bennington, Vt., March 6, 1825, and was reared there to the farming industry. In 1844 he went to Western New York, and for twelve years was identified with railroading. He afterward spent five years in that industry in Northern Indiana, after which he engaged at his present business, which he actively carried on in the East till 1870, when he came to Kansas, and located upon his present place, which he has improved from a raw prairie to its present condition. It contains 160 acres of valuable land, is well fenced and stocked, has handsome dwellings and barns and stables and an orchard of fifteen acres of nicely assorted fruits, and a nice lot of forest trees. He married, in 1856, Miss Sarah E. Nimon, who was born in Monongahela County, Pa., and reared in Indiana. They have a family of three sons and three daughters living: Will, Raphael, Almon R., Ned R., Minnie Jane, Nellie and Blanche, and have buried their first two sons (twins), Albert and Alfred, in Rich Valley Cemetery, Wabash County, Ind., and their fourth daughter, Lula, in Pleasant Valley Cemetery here. Mr. Breeze has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here, and has held many municipal and school official positions.

HEZEKIAH BUSICK, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Indiana February 25, 1844, and was reared in that State to his present industry. In 1878 he came to Kansas, and located upon his present place, where he has been actively identified with his present industry since. He married in 1865, Miss Sarah Mollenhour, of Kosciusko County, Indiana. They have two sons, three daughters, Zelma, Artamesia, Rebecca Estella, Margaret Catherine and Leroy. His farm contains eighty acres of good land, is well fenced and stocked, good buildings, and an orchard of eleven acres of a nicely assorted variety of fruits.

ISAAC BUTTERWORTH, owner of Maple Hill farm, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Warren County, Ohio, November 25, 1825, and was reared and educated in LaPorte County, Ind., his people having located there when he was about ten years old. He identified himself with farming and stock raising then, and carried it on actively until 1867, when he came here and subsequently located upon his present place, which he has improved from a state of nature. He married in 1854, September 20, Miss Ellen D. Taylor, a lady of fine literary attainments. She was born in Shelby County, Ky., educated partly in her native place and afterwards in Indiana, her people having removed to that State before she had completed her studies. Mr. and Mrs. Butterworth have one son and a daughter, Charlotte Elizabeth and Cranston W.. Mrs. Butterworth is an active member of the United Presbyterian Church and a regular communicant. He is a member of the Church of Friends. He has been a member of the Masonic order for several years. He was a member of the first Board of Commissioners for Labette County, and has filled many other municipal and school offices. Maple Hill Farm is located about three and one-half miles northwest of Chetopa, and consists of 640 acres of valuable land. It is well fenced, has an abundance of water, and is well stocked. Mr. B. handles and deals in about 1,000 head of stock a year. He has eight acres in orchard of nicely assorted fruits. An imposing residence, surrounded by handsome fruit and forest trees, together with nice barns and stables and outbuildings, assist in the general make up of the farm, while upon the hill proper is a beautiful grove of stately maples, diversified with other forest trees, which makes up the title of Maple Hill Farm.

HON. T. J. CALVIN, proprietor of livery stables, was born in South Chenango Township, Crawford Co., Pa., September 30, 1836; resided in his native county until 1864, then removed to Warren County, Ill., and resided near Monmouth till 1866, when he located in Ford County, Ill., residing there until he came to Labette County, Kas., in March, 1870. Engaged in farming near Chetopa until the spring of 1873, when he located in this city, being engaged in real estate and insurance business here for a few years, being also the proprietor of two meat markets from the fall of 1873 to the spring of 1874. For three years and a half he owned and carried on a furniture store. In the fall of 1877, he purchased a farm on the northwest quarter section three, in Hackberry Township, and in the spring of 1878 he moved to the farm. For one year he gave his attention to stock raising and agricultural pursuits; having been elected a member of the Kansas Legislature, he rented his farm. Since the spring of 1879 he has resided in Chetopa; until the fall of 1882 he was engaged in buying and shipping stock from this point. In July, 1882, he purchased a half interest in a livery stable, a month later becoming the sole owner thereof. He keeps a livery, sale and feed stable, having a livery stock of about twenty horses. In 1880 he was elected to serve a second term as member of the Kansas House of Representatives. He is now serving as Justice of the Peace. Mr. Calvin is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and of the A. O. U. W. He was first married in Mead Township, Crawford Co., Pa., in November, 1863, to Lucinda S. McKnight, a native of that township. She died September 23, 1873, leaving two children, Elizabeth Ann and Frederick L. Mr. C.'s present wife was Esther J. Wood, a native of Gibson County, Ind. They were married in Richland Township, Labette Co., Kas., November 27, 1874. They have three children, Ralph D., Bertha May, and an infant daughter.

SAMUEL H. CARR, foreman Chetopa Furniture Factory, was born in Centreville, Wayne Co., Ind., June 3, 1823; lived in Shelby County, Ind., from 1824 to 1829, then in Henry County, Ind., until he came to Chetopa in July, 1868. He began learning the carpenter's trade when he was seventeen years old, and has worked at house building, carpenter work, and similar vocations since that time, being foreman of the extensive planing mill, furniture, sash, door and blind factory of Brown & Bedell. He was married at Knightstown, Henry Co., Ind., February 9, 1854, to Sarah C. Allison, a native of Connersville, Ind. They have two children, Duncan A. and William J. Mr. Carr is an active member of the Presbyterian Church.

W. T. CARTWRIGHT, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born near Springfield, Ill., October 14, 1835, and received his literary education in the public schools of his birthplace. He then began a course of study at the Commercial College of Springfield, and graduated from that institution in 1857. He then applied himself to merchandising and book-keeping, and was identified with those interests for several years. In 1881, he came to Kansas and located here, and subsequently engaged in his present industry, with which he has been actively identified since. He married, April 30, 1882, Mrs. Sarah Thomas, formerly Fagen, only daughter of E. H. Fagen, whose family biography is embodied in that of the early settlers of this locality. She was born in Rockville, Parke Co., Ind., and was educated and reared there, and located here with her people in 1866. September 25, 1870, she was married to Sylvester K. Thomas, who was born in New York State, and reared in Michigan, and who settled in this State in 1869. Mr. Thomas identified himself with farming and the stock industry here, and successfully carried it on until his death, which occurred August 10, 1878. He is buried in the Chetopa cemetery, aged forty-seven, leaving one son and a daughter, George H. and Ida May. Mr. Cartwright, by his second marriage has four sons, Everett, Asbury, Willie and Wallace, and Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright have one little girl, Edith F. Mrs. Cartwright is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which she was reared. He is an active member of the Methodist Church, and a leader of that society here.

J. M. CAVANESS, editor and proprietor of the Chetopa *Advance*, was born in Monrovia, Ind., March 29, 1842. His health during the early years of his life was feeble, unfitting him partially for work either manual or mental. In 1854 the family left Indiana, and after spending some time in Missouri among relatives, came to Lawrence, Kan., on April 20, 1856, just before the sacking of the town. The next spring, they went on a farm in Anderson County, and in the spring of 1859 removed to Baldwin, where the children attended college, from which J. M. graduated in the classical course in June, 1866. Following this he taught for a short time, and was principal of the schools at Butler, Mo., also at Paola, Kan. He had picked up the printers' trade at odd times about printing offices, and in the fall of 1868 came to Chetopa with Horner and Carey, and began working upon the *Advance*. Subsequently, he became business manager of the paper, and on the 1st of June, 1872, took a half interest in the concern with Col. Horner. On the 22d of February, 1875, became sole proprietor, and is now editor and owner. He was married, March 4, 1873, to Miss Isabel Swallow.

JOHN F. CHAMBERLAIN, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Bradford County, Pa., October 10, 1833, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner there. At the age of twenty-two years he left Wyoming College, where he had been pursuing a course of literary instruction, and in company with two college chums he came to Kansas to assist in the troubles in this State. He located in Brownville, and afterward invested in property in Topeka. He soon afterward located at Falls City, Neb., and carried on his trade and farming for four years; also did the county surveying (as deputy), after which he went to Colorado, and operated in mining for six years. In 1865 he returned to Nebraska, and sold out his interests there, and after spending two years in Missouri, he came here and located in 1868, and has actively carried on his present industry since. He married in Colorado, in 1864, Mrs. Mary Jane Paydon, formerly Spear, of his native State. They have one son and four daughters—Margaret Ann, now Mrs. James Souders; Edward, Mabel, Susan and Mary. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the war he did service in the Third Colorado Cavalry in the Indian service; was honorably discharged. He is the present Justice of the Peace of his township, and has filled other municipal and school official positions for several years. His farm contains 160 acres of well improved land, good buildings, and an orchard of well assorted fruits, all of which he has placed upon the farm.

E. W. CLARK, banker, was born at Maquoketa, Jackson Co., Iowa, September 10, 1857, and lived there until October, 1869, when he came with his parents to Chetopa. His father, Jonas Clark, located here in 1868, being interested in the Oswego and Chetopa town companies, operating in real estate, etc. He now resides in Carthage, Mo. E. W. Clark was educated at the public schools and the State University of Lawrence. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and K. of P. He became connected with the bank of which he is now cashier in 1875. The bank was established by W. B. and F. H. Ketcham, under the firm name of W. B. Ketcham & Co. Re-organized as the First National Bank, September 14, 1871, the officers being J. E. Marsh, president; E. J. Stewart, vice-president; F. H. Ketcham, cashier; Lee Clark, assistant cashier. The First National Bank was succeeded by Ketcham & Co.; firm composed of R. W. Officer, F. H. Ketcham and Lee Clark. Another change took place in June, 1876, Lee Clark becoming proprietor of the bank. Mr. A. D. Sturges purchased an interest in the bank, August 1, 1876, and Clark & Sturges conducted the business until August 1, 1879, when Mr. Sturges retired, and George H. Bates became associated with Mr. Clark, continuing with him until the decease of Mr. Bates, February 15, 1882, his interest in the business being now represented by his widow, F. E. Bates, the style of the firm continuing as Clark & Bates.

JOSEPH W. COLUMBIA, livery, feed and sale stables, was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., March 7, 1845, and descended from a worthy French ancestry. His great grand ancestor was Louis Columbia, who came over with Gen. La Fayette, and assisted him all through the Revolution, and finally settled in Ohio, in connection with farming business. He had one son, John; (J. W. C.'s grandfather) who carried on the blacksmith business in Ohio, and settled at Fort Wayne, Ind. Among his family was Christopher, father of J. W., who was also a blacksmith, and who came to Kansas in 851, and engaged in merchandising and trading with the Indians at Council Grove, finally retiring from that industry and located upon a farm in Morris County, where he died in 1861, and is buried in the cemetery at Council Grove. He was an active member of the Masonic Order. Had served his district in the Legislative Assembly of the State, and had been Commissioner of that county for several years. His widow, Martha Columbia (formerly Greider, a descendant of German ancestors), and four sons survive him. They are Joseph W., Christopher, Charles D. and George W. Joseph W. came to Kansas in 1852, with the family, and upon arriving at manhood engaged in the freighting business and carried it on for several years; after which he spent a few years as assistant in milling. In 1870, he came here and carried on a meat market for three years; after which he engaged in the grocery business and carried it on until he built and opened his present business in 1882. He married September 10, 1866, Miss Martha Lisle, daughter of Dr. George Lisle, of this place. She was born in Ohio and reared here, her father having located here about 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Columbia have three sons and three daughters—William, James C., C. Albert, Minnie, Nellie and Mattie. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. society. He did active service in the militia of his State during the war. He has served his city as Police Judge, and also upon the Board of Aldermen. He has besides his present business, 200 acres of valuable land in Lynn County, Kan. His stables have first-class rigs and good horses always in readiness for the traveling trade.

J. D. CONDERMAN, attorney, was born at Fort Plain, Montgomery Co., N. Y., April 8, 1836, read law there and at other places; admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y., in the spring of 1860; began practice in Steuben County N.Y. Came from Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N.Y., to Kansas in May, 1870, locating at Chetopa June 24, of that year. He has served as City Attorney and has been prominently identified with interests of the city and county since the time he located here. He was married in this city in October, 1875, to Ida J. Wood. They have two children—Rollin and Bertha.

COL. J. B. COOK, loan and real estate agent, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., June 22, 1834; lived in his native State until he was fifteen years of age, and then left home to make a living for himself. After spending three years in various Southern and Western States, he went to California and was engaged in mining and various other pursuits for three years. Returning to Pennsylvania he spent one winter there and then came to Kansas City, where he was engaged in real estate operations for three years. He then went to Delavan, Tazewell Co., Ill., and enlisted in Company H, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, serving one year as a private, one year as Second Lieutenant, and was then promoted to Major of the Third United States Colored Cavalry. A year later he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and served in that position until he was mustered out of the service January 26, 1866, having command of the regiment most of the time, besides having command at the close of the war, and prior to that date of the Third Brigade of the Cavalry Division of West Tennessee. He participated in several of the principal battles of the war, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, and many others. Col. Cook deserves great credit for his capture of Holmes' Battery of Scott's Brigade by saber charge at Woodville, Miss., October 5, 1864, and for the burning of the Black River, Miss., Central Railroad bridge. During his entire service he displayed bravery and strategy superior to many of the commanding officers who had been educated in the art of war. After leaving the army he was engaged for one season in raising cotton in Arkansas. In March, 1867, he returned to Delavan, Ill., and was in the United States Internal Revenue service, and engaged in farming until he came to Kansas to reside in April, 1871, locating in Hackberry Township, Labette County, his farm being situated on the northwestern quarter of Section 30, in that township and northeast quarter of Section 25, Elm Grove Township. In November, 1873, Col. Cook removed to Chetopa and actively engaged in business which he now carries on. He had to some extent negotiated loans and dealt in real estate while on his farm; but since coming to Chetopa he has given his entire attention to the business, representing large eastern capitalists principally of Lancaster, Westchester and Philadelphia, Pa. During 1882 his loans amounted to over $100,000, and were made in the counties of Labette, Cherokee, Crawford and Neosho counties in southeastern Kansas. He owns several fine farms in the vicinity of Chetopa and some valuable city property. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., K. of P. and the G. A. R. The Colonel was married at Decatur, Ill., November 21, 1871, to Hannah Prosser, a native of Salem, Ind. Col. Cook is pre-eminently a leader and one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Kansas. Through his influence about 200 families have been induced to locate in the State, nearly all of them in Labette County. He has been Alderman and is now serving his second term as Mayor of the city.

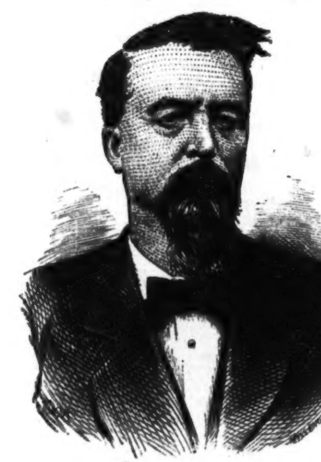

J B Cook

WILLIAM H. COOK, farmer and stock raiser, P.O. Chetopa, was born in Macoupin County, Ill., October 17, 1849, and was reared and educated in Montgomery County. At the age of twenty he located in Champaign County, and was actively identified with teaching and farming there, till 1876, when he came to Kansas and located upon his present place, which he has improved to its present condition. It contains 160 acres of valuable land; is well fenced and watered and stocked; handsome dwellings and barns and stables, and an orchard of nicely assorted fruits. He also owns 160 acres, adjoining farm residence, under a good general state of improvement; has nice orchard and good dwellings and stables; farm is well fenced. He pays considerable attention to the introduction and rearing of fine bred stock, in the line of cattle, sheep and hogs, especially. In 1880 he married Miss Laura B. Collins, who was born and reared in Madison County, Ind. They have one little girl. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the K. of H. Society. Since locating here he has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality. He has served his school district as Clerk for several years, and is present incumbent of that office, as well as that of his Township.

JOSEPH CRAFT, grocer, was born in Lycoming County, Pa., October 11, 1848. From childhood until 1867, he lived in Indiana. His father, William Craft, located here October 20, 1867, and built the Chetopa House, which was located where the bank building now stands. Kept the hotel for several years. Removed to his farm in Richland Township about eight years ago. He died there January 4, 1879. Joseph Craft was employed as a clerk for a period of about nine years. He also served one year as a member of the Police force. For three years he was engaged in farming, and April 26, 1882, he engaged in the grocery business, having been with Joseph Columbia as clerk in his grocery for six years prior to starting in business for himself. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married in this city April 28, 1872, to Sarah Lucy Rathbun, a native of Meigs County, Ohio. They have five children—Mary Mabel, Maud Myrtle, Harry J., Emma and Allie May.

HON. J. H. CRICHTON, attorney, President of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School, etc., was born in Scotland, May 5, 1844, and came to America with his parents in 1849. They located in Laporte County, Ind. J. H. resided there until 1867, when he came to Kansas, locating a few months later, April 4, 1868, at Chetopa, there engaging in the general practice of law. Since 1880 he has given his attention only to important cases in the District and Supreme Courts of the State and the United States Courts, his investments and official duties requiring much attention. He has been a member of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School for the last eleven years, and is President of the Board. Among the other duties which devolve upon him, is the supervision of the school lands of that institution. He has served two terms as State Senator, is now a member of the Kansas House of Representatives, and has held various important offices, which are not here enumerated. He organized the A., F. & A. M. Lodge of Chetopa, and was for several years master of the lodge; is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. Mr. Crichton graduated from Asbury University, Indiana, in 1866, and from the Law Department of Michigan University in 1868, since which time he has been admitted to practice in the various State and United States Courts.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DANFORTH, grain dealer, was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., February 18, 1848; lived there twelve years, then two months in Geneseo, Henry Co., Ill.; two years near Morrison, Whiteside Co., Ill.; afterward near Waucousta, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., seven years and near Strawberry Point, Clayton Co., Iowa, two years, removing from the latter State to Missouri, living at Louisiana, in that State, most of the time until he came to Osage Mission, Kan., Nov. 29, 1870, where he was engaged in the business of carpenter and builder until 1879, when he began dealing in grain, continuing in that trade until the present time; located at Chetopa, October 25, 1880. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and K. of H. He was married at Louisiana, Mo., June 9, 1867, to Mary Frances Baker, a native of Kentucky. They have four children—Eugene Gustave, Gordon Carl, Edson Morton and an infant son.

DR. M. H. DERSHAM, druggist, is a native of White Deer Township, Union Co., Pa., born October 5, 1827. In 1859 he removed to Elmore, Ohio, residing there till 1866, when he located at Chatsworth, Ill., and came to Chetopa in June, 1868. He received his literary education in his native place, and at Milton Academy in Northumberland County, Pa., and Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa. He attended lectures at the Pennsylvania Medical College, and graduated from Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio. Began practice at Hartleton, Union Co., Pa., afterwards at Lewisburg, Pa., Elmore, Ohio, Chatsworth, Ill., continuing in practice at Chetopa for two or three years, since then giving his attention to drug, book and stationery business, having built a store on Maple street, between Third and Fourth streets, where he carried on business from September, 1868, till the spring of 1881, when he moved to his present location, having purchased the property prior to that time. He was married at Bellevue, Ohio, in March, 1863, to Rebecca Orwig, a native of Union County, Pa. They have five children—Herbert John, Lillian May, Cora Belle, Jennie and Lulu. Mr. Dirsham is a Unitarian, and holds the modern Spiritual philosophy to be true.

J. P. DE JARNETTE, is a native of Grant County, Ky.; born June 4, 1838; located in Champaign County, Ill., in 1865, remaining there about two years, then removed to Sedalia, Mo., where he was foreman of a saddlery establishment until he came to Chetopa, April 25, 1871. Since locating here he has been extensively engaged in saddlery and hide, wool and fur trade. Since 1872, his brother, W. H. DeJarnette, has been associated with him as a partner, at Parsons and Oswego. They have hide and wool houses at Chetopa; they have a large saddle and harness manufactory in addition to hide, wool and fur business. Hide business amounts to $24,000 per annum; wool, $10,000; saddlery, $8,000. Mr. DeJ. is a member of A., F. & A. M., and A. O. U. W. He is Treasurer of the Board of Education, having held that position for the last eight years. He was married in Grant County, Ky., in 1870, to Fannie Kendall, a native of that county. She died January 27, 1878, leaving one child, Josephus William. Mr. DeJarnette was married, April 8, 1879, to his present wife, L. Virgaren Liggett, a native of Union County, Ohio. They have two children—Heber H. and Jesse Perrin.

EUGENE P. DRESSER, merchant, was born at Litchfield, Hillsdale Co., Mich., June 16, 1851; removing from there to Hillsdale, Mich., where he clerked for a number of years; removing from there to Galena, Kas., May, 1877; resided there until March, 1882, when he located at Columbus, Kas., coming from the latter place to Chetopa, March 1, 1883. He has been extensively engaged in the mercantile business since he came to Kansas, and has one of the largest and best selected stocks of dry-goods, clothing, boots and shoes in this part of the State. He is a member of the K. of P. Mr. Dresser was married January 1, 1880, at Lafayette, Ind., to Belle S. Erisman, a native of that place. They have two children—Lillie Eugenia and an infant son.

GEORGE EDDINGTON, confectioner, ice dealer, etc., is a native of England, born August 9, 1842; reared in Madison County, Ill., from 1849 to manhood. In 1865 he removed from there to Missouri, remaining there till the fall of 1869, when he came to Chetopa, to take charge of the stage line business of Parker & Tisdale, at this point, superintending their interests here until 1875. He has served as City Marshal, Constable, etc., and is now serving his third year as City Treasurer. He, for a time was in the employ of the Adams Express Company. Since 1877 he has been carrying on the business in which he is now engaged. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

R. S. EDWARDS, Anchor Flouring Mills, is a native of Newark, Kendall Co., Ill., born October 9, 1846. From a very early age until he was twelve years of age, he was reared in the cities of Niles, Mich., Chicago, Ill., and Laporte, Ind., afterward was in Iowa. He attended the Denmark Academy, in Lee County, Iowa, for three years. August 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, First Iowa Cavalry. He was in all the engagements of his command, serving until February, 1866, being Hospital Steward at that time, and serving in that position about a year prior to the time he was mustered out of the service. After leaving the army he returned to Burlington, Iowa, and attended the Commercial College there, and for a few months was connected with the B. & M. R. R. survey. He then entered the express service, being with the American and United States express companies, at Burlington and Ottumwa until January, 1869. He then took charge of the books of Dalhoff & McArthur, wholesale merchants of Burlington. Six months later resigning his position in their establishment to take the management of extensive coal mines in Wapello County, Iowa, January 1, 1870, he entered the employ of L. H. Dalhoff & Co., at Burlington, and remained with them until he came to Chetopa, in October, 1872, since which time he has been in his present business, having a fine mill doing merchant business exclusively. Present capacity of the mill being from 100 to 125 barrels of flour per day—twenty-four hours. His father-in-law, Mr. Hunter, is associated with him as a partner. They give employment to nine men, and the sales of flour since 1875, have been in Texas and the Indian Territory. Mr. Edwards is a member of the K. of P. and G. A. R. He has served as Alderman of the city. He was married at Ottumwa, Iowa, November 11, 1869, to Mary L. Hunter, a native of Burlington, Iowa.

EDMUND H. FAGEN, farmer and stock raiser, and dealer in live stock, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, June 9, 1825. In 1840 he located with his people in Parke County, Ind., and was actively identified there with his present industry until 1856, when he came to Kansas and located in Douglas County, where he remained three years identified with his present industry. He then came here, and has very successfully carried it on since. He married, in 1848, Miss Mary Ray, who was born in Ohio, and reared in Parke County, Ind. They have two sons and one daughter—James, in the hotel business in Chicago; Sarah, now Mrs. William Cartwright, farmer and stock raiser of this township; and Andrew, in the live stock business. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. society. He has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of this locality since coming here. His farm residence contains eighty acres of improved land, and has a nice dwelling, stables, and orchard of assorted fruits. He also controls 600 acres in the "Nation," which is well fenced, watered and stocked. He does an annual business in cattle of about 400 head, and also deals considerably in horses. He is now paying attention to the introduction and rearing of fine cattle, paying more especial attention to the Short-horn Durhams.

J. B. FINLEY, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, October 5, 1834, and located with his people in Laporte County, Ind., when he was but three years old. At the age of twenty-one he removed with his people to Knox County, Ill., where he remained for five years. He then went to Blackhawk County, Iowa, and carried on farming for six years; then, after spending one year in Linn County, Mo., he came here June 20, 1868, and located upon his present place, which he has improved. It contains 160 acres of choice land, is well fenced, watered, and has a nice dwelling, barns, stables, and an orchard of five acres of assorted fruits. In 1861 he married Miss Mary A. Taylor, who was born and reared in Broome County, N. Y. They have six sons and five daughters—Orrin H., Mary A., Katie A., Henry A., Lottie J., Nettie B., Arthur L., Laura G., Bertie P., Charlie F., Walter W. He is an active member of the K. of H. society. He has served on the School Board of his district for several years, and has been active in assisting in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here.

J. J. FLANNELLY, merchant, is a native of County Mayo, Ireland, born in 1845; came to America when fifteen years of age, located in the city of New York, where he spent three years, thoroughly learning the dry goods business in that city. He removed from there to Cincinnati, being actively identified with the mercantile business there until 1870, when he removed to Newport, Ky., being engaged in the same business there till April, 1880, when he came to Chetopa. He has an extensive business at this point, and jobs goods to some extent. He carries a large and elegant stock of dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, etc. He does a cash business exclusively, and sales amount to about $40,000 per annum. He was first married at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 6, 1866, to Johanna M. Doyle. She died in July, 1873, leaving four children—Mary Josephine, Thomas James, Blanche Margaret, and Cora. Mr. F. was married at Chetopa, January 25, 1883, to his present wife, Nellie P. Butterworth, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Gen. Hiram Butterworth, now a resident of Seven Oaks, Hackberry Township, Labette Co., Kan.

J. A. FRY, manager of R. L. Sharp's Chetopa lumber yards, was born in Hannibal, Mo., July 26, 1833. He became connected with the lumber business when he was twenty-one years of age, and has continued in that department of business since that time, except during a period of four years, serving in county positions at Hannibal. He was Coroner two years, Deputy Sheriff, ex-officio Sheriff two years; also served three years as Alderman of the city of Hannibal. He came to Oswego, Kan., April 9, 1879. After carrying on the lumber business there for two years, he took charge of the yards which he now manages. Mr. Fry was married at Hannibal, Mo., December 31, 1862, to Margaret Susan McKey, a native of Monroe County, Mo. She died June 19, 1871, leaving three children—John W., Susan Belle, and Maggie May. Mr. Fry is a member of the Presbyterian Church, A. O. U. W., being a charter member of the latter lodge at Oswego.

EDWARD C. GORDON, owner of "Rosehill Farm," P. O. Chetopa, was born in Merrimac County, N. H., May 12, 1822, and was reared and educated there. At the age of twenty-two he went to Ohio, where he spent about four years, near Mansfield, in teaching school. Returning to his native place he spent two years in the milling business, and afterwards spent one year at Menasha, Wis., in connection with that industry. He then located in Kosciusko County, Ind., and was actively identified in that State with mill building and operating mills, till 1869, when he came to Kansas and located upon his present place, which he has improved from a raw prairie to its present handsome condition. "Rosehill Farm" contains 160 acres of choice land, lying three miles northwest of Chetopa; twenty-five acres of it are devoted to grain, forty acres to pasture, forty acres to meadow; fifty acres are occupied with a fine assortment of fruits, in which are about 3,000 nicely selected varieties of apple trees, all bearing, 900 pear, 350 cherry, and 150 peach trees, besides a good assortment, in smaller numbers, of plums, gages, etc., etc.; twelve acres are occupied with a nice assortment of grape vines, one acre of blackberries, and one-half acre of strawberries; five acres are occupied with buildings, consisting of dwellings, barns, stables, and mills and presses for the "putting up" of the extensive fruit business of the farm. Mr. Gordon married, in 1836, Miss Rebecca Mullenhour, who was born in Ohio and reared in Indiana. They have a family of five sons and one daughter—Arthur, Willis, Harriet (now Mrs. John McCaw), Alpheus, Oscar, and Charlie.

JOHN S. HETRICK, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Franklin County, Pa., January 3, 1835. Was reared and educated in Dayton, Ohio. At the age of eighteen he located at Brookville, Ind., and was identified with his present industry in that State until 1879, when he came here and engaged in his present business. He married, in 1855, in Franklin County, Ind., Miss Hannah J. Sites, who was born and reared in Miltonville, Ohio. They have a family of one son and one daughter—Sarah Elizabeth and Arthur M. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He did active service in Company B, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from April, 1861, until July of the same year, when he was honorably discharged, at expiration of term of service. In September of the same year he again enlisted in Company G, Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and continued in active service until September, 1864, when he was wounded at the siege of Atlanta, just at the expiration of service. He was honorably discharged and pensioned. He is a member of Pea Ridge Post, No. 118, G. A. R. Is present Clerk of the School Board of his district, and has been active in the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here. His farm contains 154 acres of improved land, well fenced, watered and stocked, has good dwellings, barns and stables, and an orchard of three acres of nicely assorted fruit. He is paying considerable attention to rearing and breeding fine bred cattle and hogs.

ISRAEL D. HIGHLEYMAN, dealer in live stock and coal mining, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, January 26, 1848. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools of Bellaire, and his literary education at Mount Union College, Ohio. At the age of twenty he completed a course of commercial study at Iron City College, of Pittsburg, Pa., graduating from that institution in 1868. He then applied himself to the practice of his profession, and subsequently engaged in merchandising in Bellaire (his native city) and continued actively in it till 1876, when he closed his interests there and accepted a position as Claim Adjuster in connection with the M. K. & T. Railway, and was identified with that business in Missouri, at Sedalia, and latterly in the Indian Territory, at Muscogee, till in the fall of 1879. In the spring of the following year he located here, and has been actively identified with his present business here since. He married, in 1873, in Roane County, W. Va., Miss Lucy V. Baker, of that county. They have a family of one son and one daughter—Samuel D. and Lucy Gertrude. His wife is an active member of the Presbyterian Church. He has been for many years an active member of the United Ancient Order of Druids. He is present incumbent of the Deputy U. S. Marshalship for this district.

MICHAEL HILLEGASS, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Allen County, Ind., August 6, 1844. In 1855 he removed with his people, who settled in Henry County, Mo., where he was reared and educated, and identified himself with farming, with which industry he was actively connected there till 1867, when he came here and located upon his present place, which he has improved from a raw prairie to its present condition. It contains 160 acres of valuable land, a short distance from Chetopa, is well fenced and watered and stocked, has good buildings, and an orchard of five acres of nicely assorted fruits. He married, in Calloway County, Mo., in 1865, Miss Elizabeth Fisher, who was born and reared in Henry County, Mo., and who departed this life in 1877, and is buried in the cemetery, Chetopa, leaving a family of three sons living—George, Robert and Daniel. Mr. Hillegass has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of this locality since coming here. He is an active member of the Vigilance Committee of his township. He has served upon the School Board of his district for several years, and is its present Director.

WILLIAM G. HOOVER, of the firm of Hoover Bros. (William G. and Martin V. Hoover), farmers and stock raisers, P. O. Chetopa. William G. Hoover, County Commissioner of Labette County, was born in Logan County, Ohio, December 10, 1836, and removed with his people, who settled in Fayette County, Iowa, in 1847, where after five years the family located in Tarrant County, Tex. Upon arriving at manhood, Mr. Hoover identified himself with the stock raising and farming business, and has very successfully carried it on in that State since, doing an annual business now in stock of about $65,000. In 1868, he came to Kansas and located in this county, where he has carried on his present industry since. His residence contains eighty-five acres, within one mile and a half of Chetopa. It is handsomely improved, containing an orchard of 600 trees of assorted fruits, nice dwelling, barns and stable, and is well fenced, watered and stocked. He has, besides, ten other farms in this (Chetopa) county, the whole aggregating over 1,700 acres, all in a good state of improvement. He married, in 1869, Miss Sophia N. Donaldson, who was born in East Tennessee and reared in Southern Illinois. They have a family of one son and three daughters—Cora May, Florra Elizabeth, Maudie S. and George M. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. society. Since locating here he has worked actively in the development of the public and social life of his locality. He has served his township as Trustee, and has been active in other municipal positions besides his present incumbency as Commissioner.

FELIX GRUNDY HUNT, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Guilford County, N. C., September 10, 1828, and was reared there to the farming industry. At the age of twenty-six he left his native place, and after spending three years in Virginia, and about the same time in Indiana, he came to Kansas, in 1856, and eventually located at Emporia, engaged in the practice of law, and carried on farming and stock raising. In 1863 he was appointed Assistant U. S. Assessor for the First Division of Kansas, which incumbency he reputably held for eight years. In the meantime has filled the offices of Register of Deeds of his county for two years; Attorney for the county for two years, and Clerk of the District Court for six years, which incumbency he held until 1874. In 1875, he disposed of his interests there and came here, and has been reputably identified with his present industry since. He married, in 1856, in Henry County, Ind., Miss Rebecca J. Cartwright, a lady of fine literary attainments, a native of Henry County. They have a family of six sons and one daughter—Alphonso L., Oliver W., Theodore P., Lawrence, Maud, Jay Guy and Claud. He has been an active member of the Masonic order for the past twenty years. Since locating here he has taken an active part in the growth and development of the social and industrial life of his locality.

JOSHUA HURT, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Garrard County, Ky., in 1820. Was reared to his present industry, with which he was identified in his native State till, at the age of forty he located in McLean County, Ill., and followed it there till 1874, when he came to Kansas and located here, and has carried on his present industry since. He married, in 1862, Miss Libbie Wright, of his native place, who departed this life in 1865, and is buried in Kentucky. In 1866 he married Miss Sally Wright, sister of his first wife. They have one daughter—Fannie. He and his family are members of the Christian Church. His farm contains 160 acres of valuable land, is well fenced and watered, and has handsome dwellings, barns, etc., and an orchard of 350 trees.

DR. H. A. IRWIN, dentist, is a native of New Concord, Muskingum Co., Ohio, born October 2, 1847. In 1867 he began the study of dentistry at Zanesville, Ohio, and has given his attention to his chosen profession most of the time since. In September, 1871, he located at Chetopa. After eight years' practice here he was located at Oswego for one year, then returned to Chetopa, being engaged in the grain business eighteen months after his return; since then in the practice of dentistry. He is a member of A., F. & A. M. Blue Lodge and Chapter. He was married in this city November 22, 1873, to Mary Torrance, a native of New Jersey. They have one child, Harry L.

GEORGE B. JEFFRIES, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, January 23, 1829, and was identified there with farming and brickmaking. In 1854 he went to Missouri, and was connected there with farming till 1867, when he came to Kansas and located here, and has improved his present place from a state of nature. It contains 155 acres of good land, has good buildings and an orchard of five acres of a nicely assorted variety of fruits. He married in 1875, Miss Arminta Christian, who was born and reared in Polk County, Mo. They have one son, James L., and he has a son with him by a former marriage, Lewis Emanuel. He has also three other children by that marriage in Missouri—Eliza, Jeptha and Ortiga. He and his wife are members of the Protestant Methodist Church. He did service in the Ninth Missouri Mounted Infantry, Company E, State militia during the war, and was honorably discharged.

WILLIAM JUDD, farmer, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Clinton County, Ind., in 1841. His parents moved from Ohio to Indiana in 1830. Both parents are deceased. Mr. Judd was brought up on a farm, and received a common school education. On September 18, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Second Indiana Cavalry. He was in the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Rosecrans, and was at Chickamauga, Shiloh, Franklin, and with Wilson on the long raid through Mississippi and Georgia, and at the close of the war was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn. In the fall of 1867 he emigrated to Kansas, and settled in Labette County, six miles southeast of Oswego, where he took up a claim of 160 acres. Mr. Judd is an old settler of the county. He was married in 1871, to Louisa Hayes, of Richland, Labette Co. They have two children—Jennie and Johnny.

WILLIAM KELLERMAN, grocer, is a native of Logan County, Ohio, born near Bellefontaine, May 29, 1833, lived in Elkhart County, Ind., from 1834 to 1846, then in Kendall County, Ill., till 1855, when he located near Sedalia, Mo., residing there until April, 1868, when he came to Chetopa. In mercantile business several years, proprietor of the National hotel six years, Police Judge one year. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., and K. of H. During the war of the Rebellion, he served nine months in the Missouri Enrolled Militia, a portion of the time being Second Lieutenant of Company D, Seventh Missouri Enrolled Militia. Mr. Kellerman was married October 15, 1882, to Mary Jane Melville, a native of Michigan

PHILLIP KELLERMAN, grocer, was born near Elkhart, Ind., December 30, 1837. He was married in Newton County, Mo., in June, 1867, to Eliza M. Donaldson, a native of Tennessee. They have five children—Wm. T., Eva, Lulu, Maud and Thomas. Mr. Kellerman enlisted in Company D, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, March 1862, serving until April 10, 1865, when he was mustered out at Warrensburg, Mo. He is a member of I. O. O. F. and K. of H. Mr. Kellerman came to Chetopa in April, 1868; engaged in mercantile business, farming, hotel, etc., since locating here.

LEVI KILE, owner of "Neosho Valley Fruit Farm," horticulturist, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Huron County, Ohio, in 1833, and was reared in Morrow County, where he was identified with farming and stock raising extensively for over twenty-six years. In 1882 he came to Kansas and located in this county, and subsequently bought the present farm. It is located just outside the northern limits of Chetopa. It contains eighty-three acres surrounded by a good hedge fence; forty-three acres are devoted to grain tillage, pasture and timber, and forty acres are used in horticulture, in which he has at present 6,000 assorted apple trees of all varieties, 400 pear trees well assorted, and 1,000 peach trees. He has three acres in grapes of a nicely assorted variety, and a general assortment of cherries, plums, etc., etc. He also does considerable business in gardening. A handsome dwelling is situated on the farm, nice barns and stables, etc., and an immense cider press, capable of turning out forty barrels of cider per day. He married in 1857, Miss Elizabeth Roberts, of his native place. They have three sons and one daughter—John W., William W., Lewis D., and Lotta May. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been an active member of the I. O. O. F. society for eleven years.

H. D. KNIGHT, retired, is a native of Norwich, Hampshire Co., Mass., born September 14, 1816, lived there until 1846, then removed to Springfield, Mass. Was two years a resident of that city, afterward at Southampton, Mass., three years, and at Lee, Mass., three years, removing from there to Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y. After three years' residence there he located at Strawberry Point, Clayton Co., and Fayette, Fayette Co., Iowa, remaining there until the spring of 1868, then in Tennessee until he came to Labette County, Kan., in the spring of 1869, locating on the northwest quarter of Section 33, Hackberry Township, and engaged in farming there until 1874, then in Missouri until 1876, when he returned to Kansas and located at Chetopa, having sold his farm in Hackberry Township. He afterward purchased one near Mound Valley, which he exchanged for one in Cherokee County, two miles east of Chetopa. For several years Mr. Knight carried on an extensive photograph business, both in the East and West. He was first married at Albany, N. Y., January 26, 1842, to Lucy C. Stevens, a native of Chester, Mass. She died July 25, 1869, leaving one daughter, Maria H., now Mrs. G. W. Jenkins, of Chautauqua County, Kan. A son, Erastus Channing, died July 23, 1869. Mr. Knight was married again August 14, 1871, at Neosho, Mo., to his present wife, Julia Richards, who was born at New Hartford, Conn., May 9, 1830. Mr. Knight is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His parents, Erastus Knight and Patty Porter Knight, were married at Hatfield, Mass., January 16, 1806. Their living children are—Betsey W., Horace D., the subject of this sketch, Rosamond F., Quartus P. Four of their children have died—Erastus P., Rosamond, Lucinda D., and Merilla G. Mr. Knight's grandparents were Samuel and Betty Elderkin Knight.

JOHN L. LAMB, proprietor of the omnibus line, livery and feed stables, was born in Spencer County, Ind., January 29, 1850. In 1858 his people located in Leavenworth, Kan., where he was reared and educated. In 1871 he came here and engaged in railway business for a short time after which he learned the blacksmith business, and carried it on actively here till 1882, when he retired from that business, and engaged at his present business, which he ably represents. He married in 1876 Miss Laura V. Lee, who was born in Missouri, and reared and educated in Kansas. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—William Lewis, Cora Ellen, Zephie Fredonia and Early Adelbert. He is an active member of the A., F. & A. M., A. O. U. W. and K. of L. societies. Has served as City Marshall of Chetopa, and has filled other civic official positions. His stables are ample and well supplied with first-class rigs.

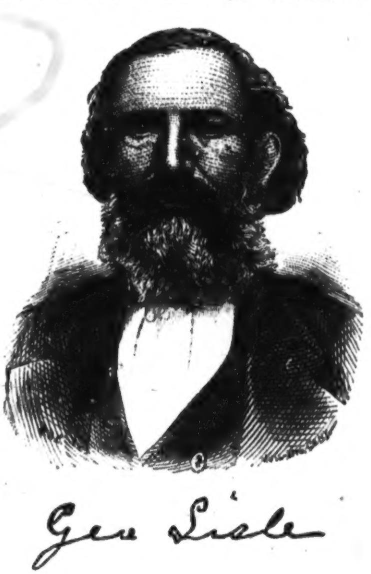

Geo Lisle

GEORGE LISLE, M. D., the pioneer settler of Chetopa and the man who named the town, was born in Wayne Township, Belmont Co., Ohio, February 22, 1814. He received his literary education in the public schools of his native county, and read medicine at Beallsville, Ohio, with Dr. Louis Gradigney, a celebrated French physician. Attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, sessions of 1837-38, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1838, having practiced three years previous to attending lectures. He was engaged in practice at Powhattan, Ohio, until the fall of 1856. April 17, 1857, he came to the place where Chetopa is now located. He supposed that he had located on the strip, and his design was to start a town. After putting up a couple of small buildings, he was notified by the Osage Indians that he was on their land, but soon arrived at an amicable understanding with them receiving a permit to remain. The first year he was here he had twenty acres of land plowed on the first site of the city of Chetopa, and also plowed several acres the same season on the east side of the river. He assisted to make two annual payments to the Osages, being employed by the Government as Indian Agent. He was Mayor of the city during 1873 and part of 1874. He having great admiration for Chetopa, the old Chief of the Osages, gave his name to the town which he (the doctor) formed. The interpretation of the same is as follows: "Che," houses or lodges; "topa," four; Chetopa—four lodges. The Doctor came to Kansas for the benefit of the health of his family, and found the relief for which he was seeking. October 10, 1833, he was married, at Sinclairsville, Ohio, to Phœbe Wood, a native of Wayne Township, Belmont Co., Ohio. She was born December 11, 1816; she died January 6, 1863. Four children survive her—Penina, now Mrs. J. E. Bryan, of Oswego, Kan.; Lettie, now Mrs. Sam. Paxson, of Chetopa; Martha, now Mrs. Joseph Columbia, of Chetopa, and John. The Doctor was married at Chetopa, January 12, 1879, to his present wife, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Holland, a native of Fountain County, Ind., but reared in Illinois, from the age of two years, living in Iroquois County until 1865, and then came to Cherokee County, Kan., being one of the early settlers of that county. He has one child—Nellie, by his present marriage. Mrs. Lisle has two children by a former marriage—Grant, fourteen years of age, and Ida May, twelve years of age. The Doctor is a member of the A., F. & A. M. He has been engaged in active practice since first locating here. In an early day he did some trading with the Indians.

WILLIAM LEHMAN, of the firm of William Lehman & Bro., wholesale dealers in dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes, was born in Bavaria, December 11, 1855. Came to America June 16, 1871, locating in the city of New York, where he remained until 1876, when he removed to St. Joseph Mo., removing to Chetopa in March, 1877. Mr. Lehman has been engaged in mercantile business for twelve years. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and K. of P. Mr. Lehman & Bro. carry a large stock of goods, and do an extensive trade in Southern Kansas and the Indian Territory. Annual sales amount to from $60,000 to $65,000. Isidor Lehman of the firm of Lehman & Bro., was born in Bavaria May 15, 1861, and came to America in May, 1878. Located at St. Joseph, Mo., where he resided until December of the same year, when he came to Chetopa, employed as a clerk in his brother's store until February 7, 1883, when he became associated with him as a partner. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

JAMES LEWMAN, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Lewis County, Ky., May 18, 1812. At the age of sixteen he removed with his people to Vermillion County, Ill., where he was identified with farming and stock raising for many years. In 1878 he came here and located upon his present place, and has carried on his present industry actively since, but now has quit farming. He married in 1833, Miss Peggy Ann Wright, who was born and reared in Bourbon County, Ky. They have four sons and three daughters living—Martha Ann, now Mrs. Benjamin Erwin, farmer of Vermillion County, Ill.; Thomas R. of Rich Hill, Mo.; James P. farmer, of this county; Mary E., now Mrs. Joseph Osborn, farmer of Vermillion County, Ill.; George and family, now living on the farm, and engaged in farming and stock raising; Samuel Harvey, farmer of this county, and Margaret J., now Mrs. Eugene Daniels, farmer of Bourbon County, Kan. Mr. Lewman has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty-three years, and his wife for fifty-one years. His farm contains 160 acres of land, is well improved, has good buildings and an orchard of eight acres of nicely assorted fruits, also a handsome lot of forest trees.

DR. HENRY LISLE, owner of "Roseland Farm," stock raiser and horticulturist, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, August 9, 1820, and was educated in the public schools of his nativity. He received his professional education under the tuition of his brother, Dr. George Lisle (now of Chetopa). Dr. Lisle carried on the practice of his profession in his native State, till at the age of forty, when he went to West Virgina and after four years' practice there he located in Indiana and spent three years in practice there. In 1868, he came here and practiced and carried it on till 1878, when he was compelled to abandon it on account of ill health and engaged at his present industry with which he had been actively identified in the meantime. He married in 1849, Miss Sarah Ann Conley, who was born in Washington County, Pa., and reared in Fulton, W. Va.. Their family are, David H., Mary H., James A., Alice, now Mrs. E. C. Mairs; Lena, Jessie and Detta, and one adopted son, Jackson Mosely. He has been an active member of the Masonic order for the last forty years; he has served his Township as Trustee and Treasurer, and has been an active member of the School Board, of his District for many years. "Roseland Farm" contains 160 acres of valuable land, is well fenced and watered and stocked, fine buildings and a fine orchard.

C. W. LITTLETON, M. D. is a native of Kenton, Hardin Co., Ohio, born in 1831, educated in his native State; in 1856, he removed to Illinois, resided there several years, then in Iowa, seven years afterward in Ohio for one year and in April, 1873, he came to Chetopa and engaged in the active practice of his profession for about eight years after coming here; but soon after his location in Kansas he became interested in stock business, and he is now giving most of his attention to his extensive cattle interests. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W.; he has been a member of the Board of Education. The Dr. was married at Monmouth, Ill., December 22, 1859, to Adelaide Pike, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Ella D., Robert and Clara Maud.

ROBERT F. LONNECKER, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Preble County, Ohio, January 16, 1853, and removed with his people to Atlanta, Logan Co., Ill., where he was reared and was identified with farming there until 1878, when he came here and located and has been actively connected with his present industry since. He married in Atlanta, Ill., in 1871 Miss Julia Burwell, who was born and reared in Tazewell County, Ill.; they have two sons, George Elwood and Mont Neef. He is an active member of the K. of H. society here. His farm contains 240 acres of valuable land, is well improved, has good fences, an abundance of water, good buildings and an orchard of well assorted fruits and seven and a half acres of handsome forest trees.

PETER McINTYRE, furniture dealer, is a native of County Monohan, Ireland, born in November, 1834. Came to America with his parents when he was eleven years old. They first located at Commerce, Mo., where they remained two years, then lived in St. Louis until 1861, when he removed to Iowa. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry; served three years; mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., August 15, 1865. After leaving the army he located at St. Louis, remaining there till 1867; afterwards at Kansas City until he came to Chetopa, October 9, 1869. He was in the chair factory three years, then with Brown & Co. for three or four years. Since 1876 he has been carrying on furniture business. He is a member of K. of H. and K. of L. He was married at St. Louis in October, 1868, to Fannie Bodaker, a native of St. Charles, Mo. They have four children—Nettie, Lillie, Guy and Fannie.

REV. JAMES C. McKNIGHT, owner of Pleasant View farm, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Crawford County, Pa., September 24, 1826. After he received a good common school education he took up a literary course at Allegheny College at Meadville, in 1846, he engaged in a theological course of study in the seminary at Allegheny, Pa., in 1849; and after a thorough study in that institution he, June, 1852, was licensed to preach. He was then appointed to missionary work, and was active in it until 1856, in Pennsylvania and Ohio, in the East and Iowa and Illinois in the West. In June, 1858, he took charge of the congregation at Spring Grove, Warren County, Ill., and continued in that pastorate until 1860. He then engaged actively upon supply work and continued in that capacity until 1869, when he came here in view of establishing a school and college here, and in 1870 he located here and invested in land, and has carried on his present industry since. The arrangements for which he came here having been abandoned, he has applied himself to supply work and has worked actively in Sabbath school work. He married, in March, 1856, Miss Ellen Ralston of Belmont County, Ohio, a lady of fine literary attainments. They have a family of four sons and one daughter—Ella, James P., Andrew E., Alford S. and Willie R. His family are active members of the United Presbyterian Church. Rev. Mr. McKnight is the present School Treasurer of his district, and had been an active officer of his township and School Board for several years. "Pleasant View farm" contains 240 acres of valuable land, located three miles northwest of Chetopa; is nicely improved, having a fine residence, barn and stables, and four acres in orchard of assorted fruits. Rev. Mr. McKnight has also 160 acres of improved land and five acres of timber, a fitting testimonial of his activity in his present industry, since locating here.

HENRY L. MARQUARDT, owner of the Baden Hill farm, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Baden, Germany, July 17, 1834, and was reared and educated there, and learned the trade of boot and shoe maker. In 1860 he came to America and carried on his trade in Yonkers, N. Y., for two years. He then went to Lafayette, Ind., where he remained five years as head foreman of an extensive boot and shoe manufactory. After this he established himself in his business at Watseka, Ill., where he was successfully identified for several years. In 1882 he came to Kansas and located upon his present place, which he has very handsomely improved. He married, in Yonkers, N. Y., in 1862, Miss Lena Rupp, who was born and reared in Gondersblum, Rhine, Hessan-Germany, and came to America in 1860. They have a family of three daughters—Katrina, Paulina and Anna. He and his wife have always been identified with the Lutheran Church. Baden Hill farm is pleasantly located a short distance outside of the city limits of Chetopa, and contains 160 acres of valuable land. It is well fenced, watered and stocked. Has ten acres of land of a well assorted variety of fruit trees. Upon the hill proper are located handsome dwellings and out buildings, surrounded with a variety of handsome forest trees, the residence location giving a beautiful view of the city and surrounding country. 150 acres under cultivation, with exception of fourteen acres in grass.

REV. CHARLES H. McCREERY, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Chetopa, Kan., was born at Mt. Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y., February 23, 1838. When he was eighteen months old his parents, Reuben and Susan Barker McCreery, removed to Flint, Mich., where his mother still resides, his father having died there March 25, 1861. Charles prepared for college at the Flint High School, and graduated from the Michigan University in the class of 1860. He taught school one year and then entered the Union Theological Seminary, New York City. On September 3, 1862, he was appointed Second Lieutenant Company A, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry. Serving a few days as Second Lieutenant of his Company he was then promoted to Adjutant of his Regiment, with the rank of First Lieutenant. On March 27, 1863, he was promoted to Captain of Company F, same Regiment. He was on detached service and was on staff duty much of the time, being Brigade Inspector, Division Inspector, etc., in the Ninth Army Corps. He received commission of Brevet-

Major United States Volunteers April 2, 1865, "for conspicuous gallantry in the assault before Petersburg, Va." After the close of the war he was retained in the service, being connected with the Freedmen's Bureau at Columbia, S. C. He was mustered out October 7, 1865, and honorably discharged. In the spring of 1866 he returned to Michigan, and in the autumn of the same year he again entered the Union Theological Seminary, graduating from that institution in 1868. Coming from there to Chetopa, and beginning his pastoral work here, he organized the First Presbyterian Church September 20, 1868. The first members were Samuel H. Carr, George F. Smith, Lorenzo Billington, Samuel Cellars and wife, and Mrs. Maggie Lenhart. The present membership of the church is 105; services were first held September 17, 1868, before an organization was effected. The meetings were held for about two years in a hall over a billiard room on Third street. In August, 1870, the new church was dedicated. The Sabbath school was started with an attendance of about fifty, which has increased to 185, the present number enrolled. Mr. McCreery was ordained October 4, 1868, during a meeting of the Synod of Missouri held in Kansas City; and in August, 1869, was installed pastor of the church in Chetopa. In addition to his duties as pastor of the Chetopa Church he has charge of a new church in Hackberry Township, Labette County, preaching there twice a month. He is stated Clerk of Neosho Presbytery, Chaplain of Pea Ridge Post No. 118, G. A. R., and one of the Trustees of the Ladies' Seminary, located at Oswego. Mr. McCreery was married at New York November 2, 1869, to Cornelia L. Brower, a native of that city, who died November 22, 1877 leaving four children, one, an infant, who died at the age of nine months. The children who survive are—John B., Charles R. and William B., the latter two being twins. Mr. McCreery was married to present wife, Margaret Scott, December 18, 1879. She was born in Township of Missouri, Oxford Co., Ont. They have one son, Henry S.

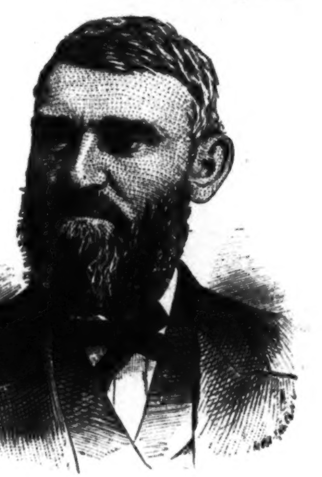

Chas. H. McCreery

TIMOTHY MARSH, grocer, was born in Lewisburg, Preble Co., Ohio, March 9, 1830. From the age of seven years he was reared near Ft. Madison, Iowa. In 1853 he went to California, and resided there most of the time until January, 1876, when he came to Labette County, Kansas. Since locating here he has been engaged in farming and merchandising; first few weeks on a farm, then eighteen months in mercantile business; afterwards for two years farming again; since which time he has been in his present trade. He was married at Central City, Col., July 10, 1866, to Priscilla Lake, a native of Indiana. Mr. Marsh is a member of the Presbyterian Church and I. O. O. F.

AMBROSE D. MARTIN, grocer, was born in Shelby County, Ky., July 19, 1823, living there until 1849, then removed to Henry County, Ky. In the fall of 1876 he came to Labette County, Kan., locating in Hackberry Township, where he was engaged in farming until January, 1882, when he embarked in mercantile business at Chetopa, but still owning the farm where he located in Hackberry Township. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and A., F. and A. M. Mr. Martin was married in Henry County, Ky., May 29, 1849, to Eliza A. King, a native of that county.

GEORGE W. MOLLENHOUR, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Kosciusko County, Ind., October 20, 1843, and was identified with farming there till 1869, when he came to Kansas and located here. He engaged, at first, in lumber milling, but after three years he took up his present business, which he has successfully carried on since; in the meantime doing an extensive business in grain threshing, operating the Aultman & Tayler machine, with steam power. He married, in 1873, Miss Hannah Creighbaum, of his native place. They have two sons—Louis Edward and John W. During the war he did active service in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; in 1864 he was honorably discharged. He is a member of the K. of H. society, of Pea Ridge Post, G. A. R. No. 118. He is present Township Constable, and has served upon the School Board of his district for several years. His farm residence contains eighty acres of choice land, is well fenced and watered, nice dwellings and yards, and good stables, and an orchard of four acres, of well assorted fruit; has also a nice selection of forest and ornamental trees. He has a farm in Hackberry Township of eighty acres, under a good general state of improvement, containing dwellings and stables and orchards.

JESSE M. MORGAN, book-keeper, application clerk and examiner of titles for J. B. Cook, loan and real estate agent, came to Richland Township, Labette Co., Kansas, June 10, 1874; located on southeast quarter of Section 28, where he still resides, owning the farm where he first located. Since coming to Kansas he has taught school five winter terms; was employed eighteen months as a clerk in the office of the Register of Deeds, and six months in the County Treasurer's office. Since November, 1881, he has held an important position in the office of J. B. Cook. He was born near Rushville, Rush Co., Ind., January 2, 1845. After living there eight years his home was in Tipton County, where he remained until he came to Kansas, in 1874. He was educated in the public schools of Tipton County, Ind., and taught school eleven winters prior to his removal from Indiana. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Morgan was married near Urbana, Champaign Co., Ohio, October 7, 1868, to Melissa A. Hitchborn, a native of Maine. They have four children—Lula A., Bessie M., Maggie B. and Mary.

JOHN H. MOORE, owner of Chestnut Grove farm, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Huron County, Ohio, 1823. In 1837, he located with his people in Clay County, Ind., where he was identified with farming and cooperage business. In 1848, he located in Mahaska County, Iowa, after farming for a few years. In 1851, he located in Lee County, and engaged in the contracting of convict labor, and held many official positions for nine years. He filled the Deputy Wardenship, and other official positions. In 1871, he came to Kansas and located upon his present place, which he has improved. The farm contains 200 acres of valuable land, and lays one and a half miles south of Chetopa. It is well fenced, watered and stocked, and has good buildings and an orchard of 400 trees of a nicely assorted variety, besides these he has a goodly number of forest trees. He was married April 20, 1842, to Miss Rhoda Jane Bray, of Vigo County, Ind., who departed this life in 1851, and is buried in the cemetery at Oskaloosa, Iowa, leaving one daughter—Phœbe, now Mrs. George Wist. Mr. Moore also lost the same year his oldest daughter. In 1853, he married Miss Mary M. Leslie, formerly Smiley, of Ohio. They have two sons and seven daughters—Miranda, now Mrs. John D. Adams; Ada, now Mrs. Wm. Kirkland; Fannie, now Mrs. Howe Carver; Laura, Gracie, Ella, Della, William, and Walter. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the K. of L. Society. In connection with farming he carries on the manufacture of brick, in which he gives employment to a great many workmen, turning out about 800,000 brick during the season.

LEROY NEALE, attorney, was born at Parkersburg, W. Va., October 26, 1836. His ancestors being among the early settlers of Virginia. He was educated in his native State, and was engaged in steam boating, prior to his removal to Kansas. In March, 1870, he came to Parker, Montgomery County, remaining there until October 24, of the same year, when he located at Chetopa. Prior to 1874, he was engaged in various speculating enterprises. Since that date he has given his attention to the practice of his profession. He has served as City Attorney, Deputy County Attorney, City Clerk, etc.; he is now United States Commissioner. In addition to clients in the State, he has a large practice, Attorney for nearly all the Indians within one hundred miles of Chetopa in the Indian Territory. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and K. of P. He was married at Parkersburg, Va., September 30, 1856, to Miss Bettie A. Woodyard, a native of that place. They have six children—Luella S., Eulalia M., Archie D., Fannie F., John P., and Edward L.

GEORGE W. OWEN, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Marion County, Ohio, December 26, 1844, and was reared to his present industry. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and did active service till the end of the war; was honorably discharged. After the war he located in Piatt County, Ill., and carried on farming there till 1876, when he came here, located upon his present place, where he has been identified with his present industry since. He married in 1867 Miss Jane Baker, who was born in Ohio and reared in Illinois. They have one son and daughter—Alvah James and Olive Francis. His farm contains 160 acres of valuable land, adjoining the city limits of Chetopa, is well fenced, watered and stocked, has good buildings, and an orchard of a well assorted variety of fruit trees.

SOLOMON PEARSON, Sr., farmer, P. O. Oswego, was born near Goldsboro, N. C., May 20, 1805. When he became of age he engaged in farming and milling, until 1855, when he moved to Middle Tennessee, Coffee County. He was married to Aggie Hannahs, of North Carolina, by whom he had four children—William, died in the army; Elizabeth, deceased; Ichabod, deceased; Sallie, married to John Wiley and living in Kansas. His first wife died November 18, 1834; was married February 26, 1836, to Mary Sauser, of North Carolina, by whom he had two children—Phillip A., a minister of the Gospel at McMinnville, Tenn.; Benonay, deceased. His second wife died November 16, 1853. He was married again to Julia A. Talton, by whom he had eight children—Elizabeth, married to J. A. Kirby, of Labette County, Kan.; Mary J., deceased; John Wesley, Barney, deceased; Ashley G., Jonothan R., Jessie Riece, and Solomon P. John Wesley and Ashley G. own a fine farm on the Neosho River. Mr. P. has brought up three grand-children, two nephews and one orphan girl. Mr. Pearson, Sr., was one of only three that voted solidly for the Union in his county in 1861; yet the hand that delivers all God-fearing men, delivered him from an awful death, and from the hands of his enemies, and preserved him through the darkest hours of an awful danger. Twice he was in danger of being hung for his Union sentiments in Tennessee, and twice the bushwhackers where hunting him. On April 12, 1870, he emigrated to Kansas, and settled on a farm four miles south of Oswego, where he has been greatly prospered. He and his family are members of the Methodist Epicopal Church. Solomon P. Pearson has three children—Belle S., deceased; Nina A., deceased; and Mary W., living.

F. M. REAMER, of the firm of Reamer & Williams, proprietors of the Farmers' Flouring Mills, was born in Shenandoah County, Va., March 11, 1843, that being his home until September 11, 1865; he then located at Columbia, Mo., where he was employed as a clerk until 1873; then engaged in the milling business at Dallas, Tex. In November, 1874, he came to Chetopa, continuing in the same business here. For two years he was employed as chief miller, since that time doing business for himself. He first began work in a mill when only fourteen years of age. Since March, 1880, Mr. C. C. Williams has been associated with him as a partner. In July, 1882, they fitted up their mill with the new-process machinery, putting in the Allis rolls, Garden City and George T. Smith's purifiers. They find that the Texas and Indian Territory demand for their flour is sufficient to preclude any shipments whatever to Eastern markets. Mr. Reamer is a prominent member of the A. F. & A. M. He was for two years senior warden of the Chetopa Lodge, No. 73, and is at present (1883) master of the same lodge. He was married at Rocheport, Mo., March 5, 1868, to Bettie Hulett, a native of that place. They have three children—Estelle, Fannie and Dick.

JOSEPH RITTER, flour and feed mills. He is a native of Hungary, born June 2, 1850. Came to America September 16, 1867; remained in Baltimore, Md., until December of the same year; then in West Virginia about three months; at Fort Gibson fourteen months; removing to Chetopa, May 1, 1869, engaged in such employment as he could find to do until 1876, when he engaged in milling business, which he has since continued, his brother being associated with him in the business. Mr. R. is a member of the K. of H. He was married, at Chetopa, September 26, 1880, to Matilda Riter, a native of Perry, Ill. They have one child, Frederick.

BENJAMIN D. ROBERTS, owner of the Locust Grove farm, P. O. Oswego, was born in Warren County, Ohio, June 29, 1830, and was reared to the farming business. At the age of nineteen he engaged in the carpentering business, which he followed until 1866, when he came here and located upon his present place, which he has entirely improved. He married, in 1852, in Waynesville, Ohio, Miss Mary Ann Southern, a native of England. They have three sons—John Quincy, Benjamin T. and Absalom E. During the war he did active service in Company I, Twenty-third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, from 1861 until July, 1862, when he was honorably discharged on account of disabilities. He made application again to be enrolled in the service, but was refused, until January, 1864, when he was accepted and enlisted in the First Kentucky Independent Battery Light Artillery, and continued in active and honorable service until the end of the war, when he was again honorably discharged. He is a member of the Pea Ridge Post, No. 118, G. A. R.; is at present the Treasurer of his township, and has filled other municipal and school offices for several years. Locust Grove Farm contains 480 acres of valuable land, and is located midway between Oswego and Chetopa. It is well fenced and has an abundance of water, and is well stocked; has nice dwellings, barns and stables, and four acres in orchard of nicely assorted fruits; 235 acres are devoted to grain. There are forty acres of excellent timber, and the balance is utilized for pasture and meadow. There is a handsome grove of locust trees in the residence grounds, from which it derives the appellation of Locust Grove Farm.

GEORGE SCARTH, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Morgan County, Ill., Aug. 22, 1838, and was reared to his present industry. In 1868 he came to Kansas and located at Fort Scott, and the following spring he located upon his present place, which he has improved from a raw prairie to its present condition. It contains 160 acres of choice land, is well watered and stocked, has nice buildings, and an orchard of well-assorted fruits. It has eighty-five acres devoted to grain tillage, twenty-five to timber, and the balance to pasture and orchard. He was married, in 1859, in Scott County, Ill., to Miss Catherine Cowgill. She was born and reared in that county. They have a family of five daughters—Maggie O., teacher, and Georgie I., teacher, both graduates of the State Normal School of Emporia; Fannie A., Cora A. and Katie B. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W. Society and the G. A. R. Pea Ridge Post, No. 118. He did active service during the late war in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, from August 13, 1862, until May 26, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here.

S. W. SHERIDAN, merchant and dealer in grain, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1840, and was reared in Williams County, Ohio. At the age of eighteen he came to Leavenworth, Kan., and engaged as wagonmaster in connection with the freighting business across the plains, with which industry he was identified for fourteen years, his trips leading into New Mexico, Colorado and Utah. At the breaking out of the war he returned to Ohio, and enlisted in Company K, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and did active service from October, 1861, till August, 1862, when he was honorably discharged for wounds received at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and pensioned. He again came West, after this, and finally located at Lincoln, Neb., and was appointed to the Deputy-Wardenship of the State Penitentiary, by Gov. David Butler of that State, in which capacity he served reputably for several years. After this he located in York County, Nebraska, and carried on farming and stock raising actively for seven years. He then went to Colorado, and engaged in mining operations with which he is still identified. In 1882 he located here, and has been actively connected with his present business here since. He married, in 1872, in Lincoln, Neb., Miss Mary J. Mellinger, of his nativity. They have a family of three sons and one daughter—Lineal D., Wallace, Grace and Earl. Himself and wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an active member of the K. of H. Society, is a member of Pea Ridge Post, No. 118, G. A. R. During his location in Colorado, he worked actively in the public life of his city, served as Postmaster of Antonita, which incumbency he still holds; was Police Judge of the city for some time, and was active in organizing and districting the surrounding locality.

STERLING B. SLOANE, detective, was born and reared near Mansfield, Ohio, and was identified there for about twenty-two years with stock raising and farming. In 1857 he came to Kansas, and settled at White Cloud, Doniphan County, where he carried on carpentering for a few years, after which he engaged at his former industry, and continued in

Doniphan County until 1872, when he came here and located in the same business for about five years, after which he engaged in merchandising, and after two years retired from it, and has been in public life ever since. He has served as Deputy Sheriff of the county, as Deputy U. S. Marshal of his district, and as Marshal of this city, and has been very successful in his present office. He was married in 1859, in White Cloud, Kan., to Miss Mary A. Dorland, who was born and reared in Ohio. They have a family of two sons and three daughters—Alfred F., foreman of the *Advance* office; Rosa; Oscar, clerk in the mercantile business; Jennie and Lara. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. society.

SANDERPHER A. SMITH, proprietor of wagon, plow, blacksmith and repair shops, was born in Mercer County, Ky., November 1, 1843, lived there until June, 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, U. S. A. He was taken prisoner near Palmetto, Ga.; for four months was in Andersonville prison, and for a like period at Florence, S. C. He was among the second thousand prisoners who were discharged from the Rebel prisons, supposed to be permanently disabled. Mr. S. continued in the army until June, 1865. Then after a short visit to his native place, he located in Illinois, a year later removing from there to Missouri, and in March, 1867, he came to Kansas, locating at Baxter Springs, where he carried on the wagon-making business for three years, then came to Chetopa. He is a member of I. O. O. F.; A. O. U. W.; K. of H.; K. of L. and G. A. R. He was married at Baxter Springs, April 10, 1870, to Harriet E. Russell, a native of Indiana, born near Terre Haute. They have six children living—George S., Arthur D., Carrie, William Sherman, Harry R., and Lulu. Lost one child, who died in infancy.

O. ST. JOHN, merchant, was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., August 1, 1840, but was reared in Broome County, N. Y., and resided there till 1868, lived in Indiana one year, then came to Kansas, in 1869. He first located at Topeka, remaining there two years, then at Independence, Montgomery County, until October, 1873, when he came to Chetopa. He is a member of I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W. He was married at Newcastle, Ind., in 1869, to Anna C. Small, a native of Philadelphia, Pa. They have four children—Fanny M., Carrie, Helen V., and Winifred.

ANDREW JACKSON SWAGERTY, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Oswego, was born in Benton County, Ark., October 20, 1841. In 1856 he came to Kansas, and located in Linn County, and was connected with farming there till 1868, when he came here; located upon his present place, where he has been identified with his present industry since. He married, in 1865, Miss Ellen Burns, who was born in Pennsylvania, and reared in Kansas. They have three sons and three daughters—Clark, Wesley, Mary E., Sarah E., Thomas O., Rosa Mertle, and Earl. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He did active service in the militia of the State during the late Civil War. He has served as Clerk of the School Board of his district for several years, and has been an active worker in the industrial life of his locality.

JOHN TORRANCE, proprietor of the Chetopa foundry and machine shops, grain elevator, was born in Scotland, May 20, 1834; came to America in August, 1857; was employed one year in Parrot's foundry, at West Point, N. Y.; then for eight years at Bordentown, N. J.; removing from there to Peoria, Ill., where he resided most three years; afterward at Monmouth, Ill., one year; then built a foundry at Wardensburg, Mo., where he resided until August 31, 1870, when he came to Chetopa, bringing with him machinery for a foundry, which he erected, and had in operation within ninety days from the time that he arrived here. He manufactures agricultural implements, iron store fronts, brass castings, and does general foundry and machine shop jobbing work, also deals in all kinds of grain, and owns several farms in this vicinity, two of which he rents, and another he resides upon and works himself. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He has also served as a member of the Board of Education of the City of Chetopa, and is now a member of the School Board in District Eighty-six. The farm, where he now resides, is situated on the south half of northwest quarter of Section 34, just outside of the city limits. He was first married at Liverpool, England, in May, 1855, to Martha Adams, of English descent, but born in Sweden and reared in Russia. She died at Chetopa January 1871, leaving two children—Janet, who died in December, 1871, and Mary, now Mrs. Irwin, of Chetopa. Mr. T. was married at Chetopa, September, 1872, to his present wife, Elizabeth D. Taylor, a native of Henry County, Ky. They have two children—Nellie T. and Andrew G.

J. L. VAN NOTE, live stock dealer, was born in Wayne County, Ind., June 18, 1842, and was reared and educated principally in Laporte County. In May, 1862, he enlisted his services in defense of the Union, in Company E, Fourth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and did active service in that company until the battle of Chickamauga, when he was taken prisoner, and remained in Rebel prisons fourteen months, when he was paroled at Savannah, Ga., and remained upon sick furlough until he was discharged, in 1865. After the war he returned to Laporte County, and engaged in the grocery business until August, 1868, when he was engaged extensively in farming and stock rearing and dealing in stock, in Hendricks County, Ind., which he carried on actively until 1876, when he came to Kansas, and located here, and has been actively identified with his present industry since. He was married August, 11, 1868, in Laporte County, Ind., to Miss Maud A. Closser, a lady of fine literary attainments, who was born and reared there. They have a family of two sons—Harry L. and Carlos W., and have buried a daughter, Mabel Lillian, in Chetopa cemetery. He is a member of Pea Ridge Post No. 118, G. A. R. He and his wife united with the Christian Church at their marriage, and were regular communicants until coming to Kansas, since which time their opportunities for membership has made it impracticable. Mr. Van Note has besides his regular business operated considerably in real estate transactions here. He does an annual business of about $50.000 per annum, principally in cattle and hogs.

WILLIAM WADE, farmer and stock raiser, P.O. Chetopa, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, October 17, 1845, and was educated to the teaching profession at the now National Normal, of Lebanon, formerly the Southwestern, in which he spent three full terms. He was identified with teaching in Ohio, for five years, after which he came to Kansas in 1873, and located in this county and engaged in teaching, with which he has been reputably connected since. He also invested in farming and stockraising, and has also carried it on actively since. He married in 1874, Miss Nancy Noble a lady of fine literary attainments. She was born and reared in Scioto County, Ohio, and came to Kansas with her people, in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Wade have two sons and one daughter—Herbert Noble, William Laughlin and Effie May. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. During the war he enlisted his services in the Home Guards of Ohio, which afterward became the One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio National Guards. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land; has nice buildings and three acres of orchard.

D. W. WATSON, farmer and stock raiser, P.O. Chetopa, was born in Pike County, Ill., August 1, 1845, was reared in Montgomery County. At the age of twenty-one he came to Kansas and settled upon his present place, November 9, 1866, and has improved it from a raw prairie to its present condition. It contains 160 acres of valuable land, 100 of which is in grain tillage, and the balance to pasture and meadow. It is well fenced, watered and stocked; has nice buildings and an orchard of four acres of a nicely assorted variety of fruits, and a handsome lot of forest trees. He married in 1866, Miss Elizabeth Henry, of Montgomery County, Ill. They have one son and one daughter, Alta Gertrude and Ivan C. Himself and wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He did service in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the last year of the war; was honorably discharged September, 1865. He is an active member of Pea Ridge Post, No. 118, G. A. R., and is also a member of the A. O. U. W.'s society. He has filled the office of Trustee of his Township, and has filled other municipal and school offices.

PROF. J. W. WELTNER, principal of the Chetopa School, is a native of Good Hope Township, Hocking Co., Ohio, born April 24, 1847. He was educated in the public schools, also at Dennison University, and at the National Normal School of Lebanon, Ohio, attending the former institution three years, and at the Normal School one year. He began teaching in 1865, and has given almost his entire attention to his chosen profession since that time. Having taught eleven years in the district schools of his native State, and in the graded schools of Logan, Hocking Co., Ohio, for a period of three years prior to his removal to Chetopa in August, 1881. He has also had much experience in Normal School and Institute work. The number of pupils in attendance has largely increased since the Professor took charge of the schools. At least 100 more students are enrolled than when he came, and the salary advanced from $60 to $90 per month. Better conducted schools are seldom found, Prof. Weltner being among the most successful and popular instructors in the State. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and K. of P. and G. A. R. Just prior to the close of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, date of enlistment being April 7, 1865. Term for which he entered the service was one year; but the regiment not being organized, he was mustered out May 9, 1865. He was married at Logan, Ohio, August 5, 1874, to Rhoda B. Smith, a native of Hocking County, Ohio. They have three children—Bertha C., Lewis Lloyd, Charles B.

VINSON WEST, farmer and stockman, P.O. Chetopa, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, December 28, 1825, and was reared there to his present industry which he followed in that county till 1878, when he came here and located, and has carried it on actively here since. He married, in 1847, Miss Mary Shinn, of Adams County, Ohio. They have one son and four daughters—Eva Jane, now Mrs. David Rallison, farmer of Ohio; Sanford Thomas, Sophia, Lydia; Rebecca, now Mrs. Hubert Clement, farmer in Ohio. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. His farm residence contains eighty acres of choice land; is well improved and has nice dwellings and barns and stables, and an orchard of well assorted fruits. They have also 320 acres in Hackberry Township, with improvements, dwelling and stables, etc. It is under a good general state of cultivation

R. B. WHITE, of the firm of White & Bates, wholesale and retail grocers, is a native of South Williams Town, Mass., born July 29, 1845. In 1865 he came to Illinois, and spent part of the year; then returned to Massachusetts, remaining there until 1869. In July, 1870 he came to Chetopa, Kan. From the spring of 1871 to April, 1883, eight years with George H. Bates. Since the spring of 1883 he has been associated with Mr. Bates in wholesale and retail grocery business. They have succeeded to the business of the late George H. Bates. They do a business which will probably amount to $55,000 per annum. The sales of George H. Bates, in 1882, aggregated $54,000. Mr. White is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

C. O. WILLIAMS, of the firm of Reamer & Williams, proprietors of the Farmers' flouring mills, was born near Urbana, Champaign Co. Ohio, August 5, 1842. He enlisted August 17, 1862, in Company E, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battle of Richmond, Ky., fought on the 29th day of August, 1862; was taken prisoner the same day. He was next at the surrender of Vicksburg. Served about fifteen months. In the spring of 1864 he located at Ottumwa, Iowa, and was engaged in the milling business there until 1871, when he engaged in the same business at Pleasanton, Kan., remaining there until July of the same year, when he came to Chetopa. The first year here he was manager of the Anchor mills; then owned a half interest in the same mill for one year; then for three years was a member of the firm of Sturgis & Williams, proprietors of the Farmer's mills. He was in the grocery business about six months. For a period of four years he was engaged in buying and shipping grain. Since March, 1880, he and F. M. Reamer have been associated together as proprietors of the Farmer's mills. Their mill has a capacity of seventy barrels per day—twenty-four hours. They give employment to from five to six hands. Mr. Williams was married in Ottumwa, August 2, 1870, to Clara K. Belmont, a native of Greensburg, Ind. They have one child, Clara B. Mr. W. is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F. He has served as Alderman of this city.

MOUND VALLEY.

Mound Valley is located in the western part of Labette County, about the the center of the county from north to south, and in the valley of Pumpkin Creek. To the north, east and south of the town, the country is comparatively level, while to the west are found ranges of mound like hills, from which the valley and town were named.

The town was laid out in the spring of 1869, by the Mound Valley Town Company, of which William Rogers was president. The section of land selected by the company for a town site, was claimed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company under a treaty claimed to have been made by that company with the Indians; this company claiming all odd numbered sections and the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad claiming the even numbered sections. The matter was contested in the courts for some years, and, in 1876, a decision was rendered against the railroads and in favor of the settlers, the land being declared subject to entry. The town had already been begun and contained a few buildings, but as yet the title was imperfect. As soon as, or shortly after, the decision of the Supreme Court was rendered, the Probate Judge of the County, deeded the land for the Town Company, as required by the laws of the State, and appointed a commission to divide the land into severalty among the various owners or claimants. In this way, the title to the site became settled and the respective stockholders of the Town Company, received each his proper share.

The first house erected on the site was a storehouse by A. Honrath and H. Roar, which they occupied with a general stock of goods, for about six years, when it was burned. This building was erected directly after the site was selected and laid off into town lots. Following this, John P. Kremer started a grocery, L. F. Nicholas a drug store, and later in 1872, Dr. E. Tanner and M. Anderson a general store. In the next year, R. Blakely started a grocery store. Prior to this, and in 1870, J. Campbell erected a hotel called the Mound Valley Hotel, and later in the year, L. F. Nicholas erected the Nicholas Hotel.

Owing largely to the dispute of title, the town made but little progress until the completion of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad in August 1879, upon which the town is situated.

Prior to this date the town contained four stores, two hotels, a few residences and a population of about forty.

The building of the railroad had the effect to stimulate the building of the town to some extent, but it was not until about a year and a half following its completion that rapid progress began, so that within the past eighteen months, the greatest and most rapid growth has taken place. The place now contains six general stores, two grocery, two hardware, two drug, a furniture and two millinery stores; a saddle and harness, three carpenter, two blacksmith and wagon shops; three hotels, a restaurant, three loan offices, five doctors, three lawyers, and a population of about five hundred, and withal is a thriving young town filled with industrious, intelligent and enterprising people.

A post office was established here in 1870, with A. Honrath as Postmaster, who kept the office in his store room. The mail was obtained from Oswego, by a post-horse route. In 1876, a stage line was run from Oswego by which the mail was brought. The office since the beginning has been held respectively by A. Honrath, L. Slocum, M. Anderson, R. Blakely and Dr. N. M. Miller, the present incumbent.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The first school taught in Mound Valley was a subscription school, taught by Mrs. William Robins, in the winter of 1870. A school building was erected in the summer of 1871, and was a one-story frame, 23x30 feet, and cost $1,000, for the erection of which bonds were issued by the district, to the amount of $1,200, which sold for seventy-five cents on the dollar. A new frame school building was erected in the fall of 1882, at a cost of $2,000 and is thirty-six feet square with an approach twelve by sixteen feet, upon which a belfry is constructed, and is two stories high, containing three rooms. The old building was sold to W. O'Brien for $150. For the defrayal of the cost of the new house the district voted $1,625 in bonds, and levied a special tax on the property within the district for the balance.

The school population, from the fifteen pupils that attended the first school taught in the town, has increased to 184. The schools are partially graded and are under charge of E. H. Barnhart, as Principal, and Misses Ida Barnhart and Emma Huland, as teachers.

The Church of Christ was established in the vicinity of Mound Valley in May, 1871, with fourteen members, by Rev. J. W. Randall, and was effected in the residence of E. Stapleton. The meetings were then changed to the Union schoolhouse, and then to Mound Valley. For some cause the congregation became in a measure disorganized and broken up, but in March, 1882, a revival was made under the administration of Rev. J. Padget, and has since witnessed a healthy and prosperous existence. The first meetings in the town were held in the schoolhouse, then in the Baptist Church. In the summer of 1882, a house was erected and is thirty-six by fifty feet, one story frame, and cost about $1,500.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in March, 1880, with only ten members. Although this denomination had labored in this section long prior to this time, yet no individual organization had been effected in the town. It was organized by Rev. E. A. Graham, the present pastor of the church, and is one of the four points within his circuit, which includes also Hopewell, where a new church was built in 1881, Pleasant Hill and Altamont. The old schoolhouse was used as a place of worship until the erection of the church house in the summer of 1880, which was dedicated in September of that year by Rev. A. T. Burris, assisted by Revs. Graham and Poinsett. The church is a one-story frame, twenty-four by forty-four feet, and cost $1,000. A comfortable parsonage was begun in 1879, and completed in 1882, costing about $700. The congregation has prospered since the beginning and now has a membership of one hundred.

Mound Valley contains three flourishing societies. These are the Masonic, the Order of United Workmen, and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mound Valley Lodge, No. 61, A. O. U. W., was instituted October 9, 1880. The first officers were: J. J. Decker, past master workman, I. J. Stevens, master workman; H. F. Melhuist, general foreman; T. A. Millard, financier; and George Campbell, recorder. The Lodge has grown from the nineteen members with which it organized, to the present number of twenty-seven. The present officers are: J. J. Decker, M. W.; H. F. Melhuist, R.; A. Pattison, Rec.; and A. B. Hammar, Fin.

The Mound Valley Post, No. 138, *G. A. R.*, was instituted November 8, 1882, with J. Moore, commander; R. Blakely, adjutant. The organization was effected with a membership of twenty-four.

The Mound Valley Lodge, A., F. & A. M., was instituted under a dispensation, May 18, 1882, with D. L. Swan, worshipful master; J. Moore, secretary, and W. Bird, treasurer. The society began with thirteen members, and now numbers nineteen.

Sun Light Lodge, No. 59, *I. O. G. T.*, was organized October 18, 1877, with thirty-three members. R. R. Coleman was elected worthy chief templar; Ella Dunn, worthy secretary; K. R. Coleman, worthy treasurer. The lodge grew rapidly, its membership at one time reaching as high as seventy-five, but has since decreased, and is now about thirty. The present officers are: J. R. Monroe, worthy chief templar; D. S. Coleman, worthy secretary; William North, worthy treasurer.

Only one attempt, properly speaking, has been made toward the publication of a news journal in the town. In the spring of 1881, the Oswego Times Publishing Company printed a sheet for Mound Valley, but this lasted only a few months and gave out.

The Mound Valley *Herald* was established April 6, 1882, by G. Campbell, who, in the following September, sold out to C. L. Albion, the present editor and proprietor. The sheet is a seven-column folio, independent in politics, and has a circulation of 500 copies. It is a live and prosperous journal, and promises to become a permanent enterprise.

Mound Valley contains but one manufacturing establishment. This is a grist and flouring mill, which was built in 1881, by the firm of Harper, O'Brien & Hollingsworth. The mill building is a two-story frame, and contains three run of buhrs, and is propelled by steam power.

The future of the town of Mound Valley is to an extent flattering. The large scope of fine agricultural lands by which it is surrounded, which is yet susceptible of greater development, and from which extensive trade is derived; the thrift and enterprise characterizing the population, etc., go very far toward inciting the prediction of the future prominence and prosperity of the town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—MOUND VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

JAMES R. BELL. The subject of this sketch was born in Fleming County, Ky., October 21, 1821; was brought up on a farm, and educated in a district school. He was married to Elizabeth M. Farrow, October 7, 1847; they settled in Fleming County, Ky., remained there until December, 1866, when they moved to McDonough County, Ill., and remained there until October, 1874, then moved to Cherokee County, Kan., and from there to Labette County, in 1881, near Mound Valley, on a farm of 200 acres, where he now resides. They have had thirteen children—nine daughters and four sons—Eliphalet M. Bell, married Matilda I. Piper, resides in Labette County; Nannie M., wife of A. G. Singiser, resides in McCune, Crawford County; Sarah L., wife of William Busby, resides in McCune, Crawford County; Calista, wife of Aaron H. Miller, resides in Labette County; Addie, wife of Charles A. Stewart, resides in Cherokee County; William F., married Rosa Berry, resides with his father; George C., resides with his brother-in-law, Charles A. Stewart; Mary Lou, died in August, 1879; Carrie F., Rosell B., Bertha, James R. and Hattie Poyntz still reside with their parents near Mound Valley, Labette Co., Kan.

C. L. ALBION, editor and proprietor of the Mound Valley *Herald*, was born March 2, 1844, at Newman, Ill., and was reared on a farm. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, of the Seventieth Illinois Regiment, and served three months. His education was obtained in the common schools, supplemented by a year and a half at Asbury College. For about fifteen years, he followed the occupation of teaching school. In the fall of 1869, he came to Kansas, and soon after coming to this State, purchased a claim in Cherokee County, and near the town of Columbus. In the spring of 1874, he left his farm, and in company with a brother, started the *Farmers' Advocate*, at Marion Center, Marion County, and in the next spring, they moved the paper to Salina. Here they dissolved the partnership, and C. L. became sole proprietor. In the spring of 1877, he traded the paper for a farm in Lincoln County, upon which he was engaged about two and a half years; leaving the farm in the fall of 1879, he began publishing the Brookville *Independent*, in company with J. S. Tupper, in Saline County. Disposing of this enterprise, he came to Mound Valley, and bought the Mound Valley *Herald*, of which he is the present editor and proprietor. He married Amelia A. Hamblin, a resident of Cherokee County, Kan., September 19, 1875, and has a family of four boys, aged six, five, three and an infant.

N. E. BOUTON, farmer, Section 27, Township 31, Range 17, P. O. Cherryvale, Montgomery County, was born in Ulster County, N. Y., in 1850, and removed with his parents to Kankakee County, Ill., in 1857, where he received his education and was brought up on a farm. His mother died many years since. His father lives on a farm in Osage Township, Labette County. Mr. Burton was married to Elizabeth Phares, of Kankakee City, Ill., July 4, 1867. She died April 29, 1875. He married his second wife, Lucy Yeager, of Cherryvale Township, Kas., August 27, 1876. They have two children, Ada L., born June, 1878, Charles A., born March 4, 1881. Mr. Bouton had nothing when he came to Kansas. He had to live in a house made of split oak shakes. Now he has his farm of 160 acres, with good buildings and land well cultivated. Mr. Bouton now holds the office of Town Assessor for the Township of Cherry.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, real estate, loan and insurance agent, was born near Penn Yan, Yates County, N. Y., in 1848. His great grandfather came from Scotland about the time of the Revolution. He was educated in Starkey Seminary, Bradford County, N. Y. Was married to Sarah E. Drenner, a daughter of Jacob Drenner, of Labette County, Kas., in 1873, by whom he has three children—Alta, Gracie and Helen. Mrs. Campbell was born and educated in Dayton, Ohio. Mr. C. came to Kansas in 1871 and settled on a farm southeast of Mound Valley. He commenced in the real estate, loan and insurance business in 1881, in Mound Valley. Was commissioned Notary Public in the same year, which office he now holds. He has been twice elected Assessor of the town, and has since held the office of Justice of the Peace to the present time. He was nominated by the Anti-monopoly party for State Senator in 1880 and received the party vote, but was defeated by about 700. In 1882 he again received the nomination for Representative at the hands of the same party and came within forty-three votes of an election. He founded the Mound Valley *Herald* in Mound Valley in 1882, but after sold to C. L. Albion, its present editor and proprietor.

JAMES CLAYTON CUNNINGHAM, Section 24, Township 32, Range 17 east, P. O. Cherryvale, Montgomery Co., Kas., was born in Fayette County, Ohio, March 26, 1839. Came with his parents at the age of six years to Illinois, where he was educated in the common schools. Was married October 13, 1864, to Miss Mary A., eldest daughter of George T. Bell, of Marshall County, Illinois. She was born April 28, 1844, in the same county, was liberally educated at Bloomington Female College, and taught several terms of school in her native State. They have two sons, George C., born in Marshall County, Ill., April 23, 1871, and Virgil B., born in Labette County, Kas., October 6, 1876. Mr. Cunningham came to Kansas in the fall of 1871, and settled in Big Hill Creek Valley, four miles southeast of Cherryvale, and is now the owner of one of the best farms in the county, containing 380 acres, including fifty acres of timber, with first-class improvements and buildings; is also the owner of considerable stock, consisting mostly of cattle, horses and swine. Mr. C. is a prominent member of the A., F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F., societies, and also with Mrs. C. is a member of the O. E. S.

O. L. EDGAR, farmer, Section 29, Township 32, Range 18, east, P. O. Mound Valley, was born in Owen County, Ind., in 1861 and came to Kansas with his mother in June, 1872. His father, James Edgar, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, and was married December 2, 1854, to Frances Headlee, of Monroe County, who was a native of Ohio, born in 1833. They had four children, John W., born June 28, 1855, and married to Sarah E. Larrabee; Hester A., born October 14, 1856, was married to W. N. McCoid, living in Mound Valley; James W., born October 22, 1858, married to Amanda Hopper, living in Mound Valley Township; and O. L. whose name has been already mentioned. Mr. James Edgar died at Nashville, Tenn., from the effects of a wound received in battle December 10, 1862. Mrs. Edgar and her four children came to Kansas in June 1872, and settled on 240 acres of excellent land, three miles northwest of the village of Mound Valley. The brothers and sister have obtained good educations, and have made improvements, buildings, orchards, etc., on their farm. O. L. Edgar is a teacher in the public schools of Labette County. The brothers are following the business of farming.

H. FARMER, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Mound Valley, was born in Cass County, Mo., in 1844, and was brought up in the same place. Was married in 1870, to Miss Jennie Todd, of Pleasant Hill, Mo. He has one child, Lulu. Mrs. F. died in 1877. Mr. Farmer has good buildings and other improvements on his farm. He has one brother, John Q., living in Mound Valley, Kas., having moved into the State from Missouri November, 1882. He was born in Cass County, Mo., in 1839, and married to Amanda A. Olds in 1860, by whom he has seven children. Mr. John Q. Farmer enlisted in Company C, Second Kansas, and served during the war, being mustered out July 14th, 1865. He was ten months in a rebel prison. Mr. H. Farmer enlisted in Company A, Forty-third Missouri, and served during the war. He was in three different regiments. Mr. H. Farmer came to Kansas in 1869, and settled on a farm four miles north of Mound Valley.

T. F. FIELD, of the firm of Field & Dudley, agricultural implements, was born in Barren County, Ky., 1827, living there in Green, Hart and Monroe counties until he came to Kansas, in 1875. At the age of eighteen, he learned the house carpenter's trade, which he followed in connection with farming, for many years. He was married in 1848, to Mary G. Hite, of Green County, Ky., by whom he has six children—John J. Field, married and living in Neosho County; William R., Thomas J., married and living on his father's farm; Nannie E., Belle, married and residing in Mound Valley; Benjamin M. Mr. John Dudley, junior partner of the firm of Field & Dudley, was born 1856, in Jefferson, Iowa; educated in the same. Was married in the fall of 1878, to Ida M. Fogleman, by whom he has one child, Berla F. The firm do a large business at their store and in the surrounding country. Mr. Field first stopped in Neosho County two years, and came to Mound Valley, Labette County, in 1877.

R. W. GANDY, dealer in general merchandise, was born in West Virginia, in 1839 and was brought up and educated in the same place. In 1851, he removed to Davis County, Iowa, where he lived on a farm nineteen years. April 22, 1855, he was married to Miss Sarah Minear, by whom he has three children—Charles, Amanda and Melissa. His wife died September 13, 1864, and he was married to Mrs. Mary Luzadder, of West Virginia, March 4, 1866, by whom he has one child, Nora. He removed from Iowa to Texas, where he spent nine months, from thence he came to Kansas, in 1873, and settled on a farm four miles southeast of Mound Valley. In the fall of 1880, he engaged in the mercantile business in the town, the firm name is Gandy, Wade & Co. They are enterprising men, and are doing a good business. Mr. Gandy and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALVIN HALL, farmer, P. O. Mound Valley, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., in 1857. His father was the Rev. William Hall, of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who died at West Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y., January, 1878. Mr. Hall was prepared for college at Great Barrington, Mass., completing his course at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. He was married April 30, 1877, to Ella I. Clement, of Catskill, Greene Co., N. Y. She was born in Delaware County, in the same State, in 1859; educated at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack. They have three children—Edwin W., Alvin C. and Edith E. Mrs. Hall is the daughter of Rev. Edwin Clement, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, who died at Catskill, N. Y., in February, 1877. Her mother is living with her daughter, near Mound Valley. Mr. Hall's mother is living in Mound Valley. Mr. H. came to Kansas, February, 1882, and purchased 160 acres of land, one mile from Mound Valley, and also purchased a one-third interest in the Mound Valley steam flouring mill.

A. B. HAMMER, attorney-at-law, was born in Marion County, W. Va., in 1835; was educated in Bethany College, West Virginia, and Lebanon College, Ohio; entered the service of the United States, as Captain of Company B, West Virginia Cavalry, Fifth Regiment. He enlisted soon after the commencement of the war, and was in the service until the close. He was aid de camp to Generals Milro and Sigel; was captured twice and wounded twice. Married in 1857, to Emma Miller, of West Virginia, who was born in 1841. They have nine children—A. W., Laura, Nellie, H. A., Bell, Lulu, Jessie F., Karl, Frederick. Capt. Hammer commenced the practice of law in 1867, at Springfield, Ill. He came to Kansas in 1871, and first located in Fairview Township, Labette County. He re[illegible]med the practice of his profession in Oswego, in 1878. He afterward removed to Mou[illegible]Valley, where he now resides, and has a large practice.

W. W. HARPER, miller, was born in 1820, Knox Cou[illegible] Ind., where he was educated in the pay schools of that day. His ancestors were English[illegible]cotch and Dutch. He enlisted in Company E, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, October, 186[illegible] Was mustered out December 14, 1864; was in service in Tennessee and Kentucky, unti[illegible]ansferred to the Invalid Corps where he guarded prisoners, at Cincinnati, Washington and Point Lookout, Md. He was married on October 27, 1842, to Mary A. Hill, of Knox County, Ind., with whom he went to school. She was born November 15, 1823. They have three children—George F., married to Laura Shick, dealer in agricultural implements, Parsons; Mary E., married to Thomas Hollingsworth, living near Carthage, Mo.; James W., married to Ellen Barnes, living on a farm three miles north of Mound Valley. Mr. H. is the owner of a one-third interest in the steam mill and ten acres of land, besides other property in Mound Valley.

JAMES ICE, banker and farmer, was born in Clinton County, Pa., December 2, 1831, and received his education in the common schools of the same State. At the age of twenty-one he emigrated to Jackson, Wis., where he was engaged in farming, milling, lumbering and merchandising. He was married in Lock Haven, Pa., to Sarah J. Shanabrook, in 185[illegible], by whom he has one child living, Mrs. A. D. Merrill, living in Franklin, Wis. Mrs. Ice died in 1855. He was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Southerland, of Clinton County, Pa., by whom he has three children—James S., married to Miss Jennie Snell, of Jackson, Wis., now living in Mound Valley; Laura Jane, Mary S., married to E. S. King, and living in Minnesota. Mr. Ice, besides carrying on his large and beautiful farm of 480 acres of land near the town of Mound Valley, does quite an extensive business in real estate, loan and insurance.

PROF. L. N. JUDD came to Kansas December, 1882, and started a school at Altamont, Labette County. In May, 1883, at the request of many citizens of Mound Valley he was induced to start a school in the latter place. Was born at Rome, N. Y., 1828, where he was partly educated in the Academy of that city, completing it in Bethany College, W. Va. He afterward removed to Carroll County, Ill. He has taught school about twenty-five years in all in Rome, N. Y., Illinois and Iowa. He was Register of the Land office of Springfield District eight years, from 1870 to 1878, and School Commissioner of Appanoose County one year (1867) and County Judge and Recorder of Decatur County, Ill., two years. He then, in January, 1880, took charge of the Richland Institute, Pulaski County, Mo., where he taught three years. Was married to Elvira Trask in 1851. Mrs. Judd died at Richland, Mo., in 1880. Mr. Judd has one daughter—Mrs. Kate Palmer, born February 24, 1854, at present residing with her husband in Washington Territory, one of the largest lumbermen in that Territory. A son—Norton C., aged ten years, is living with his father. Mr. Judd is a brother of N. B. Judd, of Chicago, and cousin of Orange Judd, of New York. Mr. Judd was ordained to the ministry of the Christian Church about 1865.

DR. JAMES LEMON was born at Haysville, Ashland Co., Ohio, in 1841. Moved with his parents to Richland County, Ohio, in 1852. His father was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1812, and his mother in Maryland in 1821. His father died in Richland County, Ohio, in 1857, and his mother died at the same place in 1859, leaving eight orphan children. The Doctor was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University. Studied medicine with Dr. H. Buchan, of Mifflin, Ohio. Graduated in the Regular School of Medicine, and enlisted in the Army as Hospital Steward of the Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Veteran Infantry. Went on the Atlanta campaign and with Sherman to the sea. At the close of the war was located at Mansfield, Ohio, engaged in the practice of his profession. Was married to Anna Hill of Mansfield, Ohio, who was born in 1840 in Knox County of the same State. The Doctor emigrated to Kansas in 1870, locating at Buffalo, Wilson County, where he engaged in the drug business and the practice of his profession. Moved to Charleston, Greenwood County, in 1878, where he continued his practice and drug business until the building of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, when a new town was laid out and named Fall River, which was three miles from the town of Charleston. He moved his buildings to the new town, sold them and his stock of drugs, and located again in the town of Mound Valley, Labette Co., Kan., in 1880, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession and drug business up to the present time. The Doctor is an active member of the Eclectic Medical Association of the State of Kansas.

STITES McCORMICK, farmer, Section 19, Township 32, Range 18, P. O. Cherryvale, Montgomery County, was born in Owen County, Ind., 1835, and went to the common school. Was married February 11, 1857, to Melissa Farrias, who was born in Jackson County, Mo., and left an orphan at a very early age by the death of her parents, her father having been killed by the fall of a tree. They have nine children—Sarah Ann, married and living in Ohio; Thomas, married and living near his father; George, Isaac, James, Sylvia, Ella, Morton and Leslie. Mr. McCormick is one of the earliest settlers, having come to Mound Valley, Labette Co., Kan., July, 1869, settling on 160 acres of good land, five miles from Cherryvale, Montgomery County. He has built an excellent house and made other extensive improvements. He, in common with many others, had to undergo many difficulties and privations. The Osage Indians were his nearest neighbors for some time after his first settlement was made.

GEORGE S. McDOLE, real estate, loan and insurance, was born in Litchfield, Medina Co., Ohio, in 1840. His father was a native of New York, and his mother of New Hampshire. He received his education in the common schools of Ohio. At the commencement of the war he enlisted in Company I, Second Iowa Cavalry. He was with Grierson and Hatch in the capture of Island No. 10, at Corinth and Madrid, and with Grant at Holly Springs and his raid south of there in the fall and winter of 1862-63. He was mustered out in 18[illegible]. Sheridan was his Brigade Commander when he obtained his first star. At the close of the war he returned to Iowa where he lived until he came to Kansas in the spring of 1870. He first settled on the farm now owned by Dr. A. P. Sanders, north of Mound Valley. He was married in 1865 to Eliza Brady, a native of Maine, born in 1843. They have three children—Merton, Almira and Mary. Mr. McD. has made an addition of ten blocks to the village of Mound Valley, known as McDole's Addition. Mr. McD. is a successful business man.

DR. W. W. McEWEN, physician and farmer, Section 1, Township 32, Range 17, east, P. O. Mound Valley, was born in Plumville, Indiana Co., Pa., October 15, 1853, and came with his parents to Southern Illinois in 1860, living mostly in White County, where he received a classical education at Enfield College, in the same county, teaching during the winter and attending school during the summer months. He afterward engaged in the sale of drugs at Enfield, studying medicine in the meantime, and graduated at the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1883. Has been practicing for more than eight years. Was married in Illinois, in 1874, to Miss Artie T. Lechner, who was born in Ohio, May 10, 1851, and educated in White County, Ill. They have two children—Orra, born June 10, 1875; James C., born August 1, 1879. Dr. McEwen lived fourteen months in Cromwell, Union Co., Iowa, 1876-77, where he continued the sale of drugs, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He emigrated to Kansas the fall of 1878 and purchased a farm of 160 acres of excellent land, on which he has erected a comfortable dwelling. He is also building a house in the village of Mound Valley, into which he will move in the course of the season. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1880, and re-elected by a universal ballot in 1883. The Doctor is an intelligent and skillful physician and surgeon, and he has a large practice. His father, James C. McEwen, was born in Indiana County, Pa., in 1824. He was a dry goods merchant in Pennsylvania, and is now settled on 160 acres of land on Big Hill Flats. Mr. McEwen's parents were born in Scotland, and are deceased. He has two brothers, physicians, one, Joseph, a well known surgeon of Philadelphia, Pa.

SAMUEL MAYGINNES, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Mound Valley, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1819. When he was sixteen years of age his family emigrated to Madison County, Ohio. Mr. Mayginnes was married to Mary Stewart, of Shelby County, Ohio, in 1846, and moved to Henry County, Mo., in 1850, and lived there through all the border troubles, when the Pro-slavery party made raids into Kansas, committing all manner of outrages. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, Union men were scarce in his part of Missouri and the rebels had it all their own way. He was an uncompromising Union man so all he had to do was to get out as did others from the North. He moved near Olathe, Kan., in 1863, near the Missouri border; his boys worked on the farm and he and his wife often stood guard at night to watch for the Missouri bushwhackers, commanded by Quantrell and men of his class. When Quantrell sacked Lawrence he assisted in driving him from Kansas; that was August, 1863. When the State militia was organized, he was chosen Captain of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Cavalry, and served till the end of the war. Returned to his farm in Missouri in 1866, found all his personal property gone. In 1869, moved to Labette County, Kan., then a wild prairie; settled near where the town of Mound Valley now stands. He has improved a good farm of 240 acres, and still takes a lively interest in all questions that concern Kansas. He has seven children—Ahimaaz, married and living near home; Theseus, now in Washington Territory; Cornelia, the wife of J. S. Patterson, of Mound Valley; Walker, a student of medicine at Kansas City; John Speer, a farmer; Marvin, a teacher; Beaty, fifteen years of age and Patrick Henry eleven years of age at home.

B. F. MILLER, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Mound Valley, was born in 1830 in Millerstown, Lehigh Co., Pa. He secured a fair English education in the district school and academy of his native town. Enlisted in Company B, Ninth Missouri Cavalry, in January, 1862, and was discharged by reason of physical disability February, 1864. He emigrated to Boone County, Mo., 1860, where he worked at his trade, house carpenter. Was married, in 1856, to Lydia A. Miller, of Lehigh Co., Pa., by whom he has four children—Thomas, Jeremiah, married to Miss L. Rodgers, of Mound Valley; Reuben, married to Jennie White; Emma, married to H. A. Wadsworth, living on adjoining farm. Mr. Miller came to Kansas in 1869, and settled of a quarter section of good land west of Mound Valley where he now resides. He has made good improvements, buildings, fruit trees, etc.

DR. N. M. MILLER, Postmaster, came to Kansas and settled first at Fort Scott, where he lived one year and then came to the place where the village of Mound Valley is now. The Indians were then on the ground. Dr. Miller was born in Warwick County, Ind., in 1835, where he lived until 1850, when he went abroad to school and graduated at Cumberland College, Princeton, Ky., in 1854. He then commenced the study of his profession and graduated at Sterling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. He then commenced the practice of his profession, and enlisted and was commissioned First Lieutenant in Company K, Twenty-fifth Kentucky. He re-enlisted in Company B, Ninety-first Indiana, and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon. He was married to Mary J. Dunn, of Kansas; born in Indiana in 1855, and educated at Harrisonville, Mo. They have three children—Bourbon E., Elsie I. and Nettie George. After the battle of Shiloh, the Twenty-fifth Kentucky were consolidated with the Seventeenth Kentucky, and the officers of the Twenty-fifth Kentucky were thrown out. Dr. Miller since coming to Kansas has practiced his profession most of the time. He received his commission as Postmaster. He also engaged in business selling books and stationery. Dr. Miller has been Postmaster of Mound Valley nearly three years.

W. C. O'BRIEN, of the firm of O'Brien & Hall, steam flouring mills, came to Kansas, April 1, 1857, and settled at Humboldt, Allen County, where he sold goods and soon afterward erected a mill, which he hauled on wagons from Jefferson City, Mo. His mill was burned in 1859, re-built in 1860, and taken possession of by the United States Government in 1861 by order of James H. Lane for a fort, captured and burned by the rebels, and rebuilt again in 1865. He went to Greenwood County in 1877, and soon after to Mound Valley where he is at present the owner of a third interest in the Mound Valley Steam Flouring Mill. He was born in Pike County, Ohio, November 17, 1833. He was brought up on a farm and educated in the academy at South Salem, Ohio. He was a teacher of common schools and was elected Clerk of the court for the county of Pike, Ohio, in 1855. He was married, in 1858, to Jane E. Scott, of Humboldt, Kan.; she was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1838. They had two children, Walter and Watson. Mrs. O'Brien died in 1863. He was married again in 1866 to Nelly McCullough, of Humboldt; she was born in Burlington, Vt., in 1843. They have eight children. Mr. O'Brien was one of the proprietors of the town of Humboldt and ground the first wheat and corn that was ground in Allen County, and was the first Clerk of the court that made a record in the same county.

A. PATTISON, dry goods and groceries, came to Kansas in 1870, and settled in Neosho, one mile south of where Chanute now stands. He was born in Mercer County, Pa., in 1837, and received his education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-one he went to Louisiana, where he remained one winter, from there to Illinois, in 1859, and to Pilot Knob, where he lived until 1861, when he returned to Pennsylvania and enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania, and served in the Army of the Potomac. He was severely wounded at the battle of Antietam, being shot through the left lung, from which he never recovered, and for which he now receives a pension. He was discharged in the winter of 1863. He was married to Vienna, daughter of E. Booth, Esq., of Chanute, Kan. She was born in 1854, at Ironton, Ohio. They have three children—Alice, Willie and Chissie, all with their parents. Mr. P. was in business for a short time at Chanute, afterward in the general mercantile business at Erina, and in 1880 entered into the same business at Mound Valley—the dry goods department, under the firm name of Pattison, Handy & Co., and the grocery department of Booth, Pattison & Co., Mound Valley and Canneyville. Mr. P. is a gentleman of large and varied business experience. His establishment at Mound Valley is the largest in the town. Mr. P. is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the A. O. U. W.

J. W. PLYMER, of the firm of Skaggs & Plymer, general merchandise, books and stationery, was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1843. He came to Iowa and afterwards to Kansas in the fall of 1870. Was married in 1864 to Eliza J. Griffin, in Brookville, Iowa, by whom he has two children—Minnie and Mollie. Mr. Plymer was brought up on the farm and educated in the district school. P. O. Mound Valley, Labette County.

IVY PRESCOTT, farmer, Section 34, Township 32, Range 18 east, P. O. Mound Valley, was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1837. His occupation was principally farming, and his education was obtained at the common school. He enlisted in Company E, Twenty-sixth Indiana, July 28, 1861, was mustered out September 21, 1864, and re-enlisted February 4, 1865, with a commission as First Lieutenent in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Indiana, and served during the war. He was married February 9, 1865, to Amanda F. Evans, of Blue Springs Grove, Barren Co., Ky. She was born in 1836 in the same place. They have four children—Annie Belle, Sarah Lincoln, Mary Dale and Lizzie P., all at home with their parents. He was taken prisoner September 29, 1863, and exchanged July 22, 1864 Was severely wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. December 7, 1862, from which he never fully recovered, and for which he now receives a pension. Mr. Prescott emigrated to Kansas in February, 1883, and settled on a farm of eighty-seven acres, near Mound Valley village. He is giving his daughters a good education.

JOHN SADLIE, farmer, Section 9, Township 32, Range 18 east, P.O. Cherryvale, Montgomery County, was born in the North of Ireland in 1825. Emigrated to America, first stopping at Lansingburg, N. Y., five years, then went to LaSalle County, Ill., where he lived on a farm three years, when he removed to Louisa County, Iowa, and remained two years, and from thence to Greene County, Iowa, where he lived until he came to Kansas, in 1865. He settled first in Miami County, where he lived one year, and then went to Jasper County, Mo., remaining nine years, returning to Kansas on March 11, 1875 and settling on a farm of 240 acres, three and one-half miles northwest of Mound Valley, Labette County. He has made improvements, consisting of buildings, orchard, etc. He was married on May 20, 1860, to Miss Nancy Folliver, of Carthage, Mo. She was born in Urbana, Champaign Co., Ill., in 1840. She had two children by her first husband—Cassius and Julia. She has one child by her second husband, Mr. Sadlie—John Riley.

REV. P. W. SHICK arrived in Kansas November 4, 1872, coming by private conveyance from Cincinnati, Ohio, and was forty-two days on the road. Mr. S. brought his wife, daughter and two little boys, now men. His wife and daughter were then invalids, but entirely recovered soon after their arrival. He purchased a quarter section of land and pre-empted another quarter, which he recently sold. Mr. S. was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, April 4, 1827. Was educated in the common school of his native State. Has acquired a liberal education by his own self-directed efforts. In 1850 he removed to the State of Iowa, where he was married, in Davis County, to Maggie Srofe. She was born in Brown County, Ohio, August 30, 1834. They have had five children—Luella, died at sixteen days old; Kate, married to Isaac Eledge, living in Labette County; Laura, married to Frank Harper, of Parsons; Alvah, married to Arazona Norfleet, living in Mound Valley; Frank M., telegraph operator, Mound Valley. Mr. S. studied for the ministry at the age of twenty-five, and was ordained Elder in the Church of Christ in 1857. He was a teacher and house carpenter until he gave himself to the ministry. In 1862 he removed from Iowa to Mackinawtown, Ill., where he preached five years, removing, in 1867, to Hamersville, Ohio, and preached for the congregation there five years. In 1872 went from there to Labette County, Kan. Mr. Shick has been called upon to represent his brethren in twenty-two oral discussions. He has lived in Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky and Kansas, and prefers Kansas to any of them. He was elected County Commissioner of Labette County, Kan., in 1879, and held the office three years. Mr. S. is also the owner of a fine stock farm adjoining the village of Mound Valley on the east, which is superintended by his eldest son, Alvah. He holds the office now of Notary Public, and also carries on a business in real estate, loan and insurance. He is also the regular minister for the congregation at Mound Valley, which he organized eight years since, with four or five members, now numbering 100. Mr. S. is very much pleased with Kansas, and has not had a physician called to his family for eleven years, save one visit.

REV. N. K. SHIMP, Section 18, Township 32, Range 18 east, P. O. Mound Valley, was born 1830, near Martinsburg, Va. At the age of twenty-one he received his education at Barnesvile, Belmont Co., Ohio, in the Academy, and soon after studied for the ministry, and was in the itinerant work one year before being ordained Elder in 1855. His first pastoral work was in the Allegheny circuit, near the city of Allegheny, where he traveled two years. He was afterwards two years at each of the following places: Washington, Pa., Liverpool, Pittsburg, where, his health breaking down, in connection with his pastoral work he studied medicine four years, and came to Kansas in 1864, in Doniphan, Doniphan County, and afterwards re-entered the ministry, preaching at Doniphan, Muscotah, Atchison and Valley Falls successively, and in the fall of 1876 moved into Labette County, and was in the pastoral work regularly four years, and settled on a farm of 160 acres, in 1880, in Mound Valley. He was married, in 1855, in Springfield, Fayette Co., Pa., to Miss Annie G. Wortman, who was born in the same place in 1836. They have eight children—Mary Virginia, a teacher of music; Eldorado, also a music teacher; Alice Almeta, Emma Francis, Arizona, Nathan John Wesley, Lillie Daisy, and Homer Virgil. Rev. Mr. Shimp is giving his children a good education. He has fully recovered his health since coming to Kansas, and he speaks in praise of the healthfulness of the climate and fertility of the soil. He has a neat, cozy home, with fertile land, fruit, etc. He also preaches once in two weeks in the local ministry of the Protestant Methodist Church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

A. D. SKAGGS, of the firm of Skaggs & Plymer, general merchants, came to Kansas from Illinois in the winter of 1882; was born in Grayson County, Ky., in 1843. At the age of twelve he accompanied his parents to Spencer County, Ind. He attended the graded school at Benton, Ill., and afterwards followed engineering on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers for three years—1858, '59 and '60; was then the youngest engineer on the river. Was married to Maria Pool, of Elkhart, Ind., by whom he had one child, deceased. Mrs. Skaggs died in 1863. He was married to Frances Kirkpatrick, of Illinois, in 1867. She was born in 1850. They have six children—Maddie, Lenora, Otho, Libbie, Nona and Ratio. Mr. S. is a minister of the gospel of the Church of Christ, and his labors have been in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. He has baptized 868, taken into the church 783, and married fifty-nine couples during his ministry of eight years. He enlisted in July, 1861, and served until July 24, 1865. Was wounded three times, once severely, and was in Anderson six months and eighteen days.

JOHN M. STIGENWALT, farmer and stock raiser, Section 18, Township 32, Range 18, P. O. Cherry Vale, was born near Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio, February 27, 1836; son of John and Hannah (Jones) Stigenwalt, both natives of Ohio. John M. moved with his parents to Miami County, Ind., when twelve years of age, where he grew to manhood. In 1857 he went to Pleasant Hill, Mo., and remained some eighteen months, and while there opened a restaurant. In 1869 he went to Anderson County, Kan., and engaged in farming, improving 160 acres. He married May 2, 1859, Miss Elizabeth Leisure, born in Darke County, Ohio, February 28, 1831. By this marriage they have three children—Adella M., Margaret J. and U. Grant; have lost Edwin L. and Franklin E. He enlisted September 8, 1862, in the Second Kansas Battery, organized by Gen. Blair and commanded by Capt. E. A. Smith, of Fort Scott. They did duty between Fort Scott and Fort Smith. He was discharged at Leavenworth, Kan. He then settled in Allen County, Kan., and remained until he came to Labette County in 1867, and located where he now resides. His farm consists of 200 acres improved land; good buildings. Both he and Mrs. S. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. H. TERWILLEGER, farmer, Section 31, Township 32, Range 18 east, P. O. Mound Valley, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, 1820. His grandfather settled there at an early day, when the men had to stand guard while the women did the milking; was the oldest son with twelve brothers and sisters. He was married to Mary Griffin, September 18, 1845, by whom he had five children—Elizabeth Ann, died January 29, 1848; Martha Jane, died August 9, 1850; Margaret, married to Joseph Shields, living on Snow Creek, Kan.; Mary, married to Peter Steel, living near her father; Harvey with his parents. Mr. T.'s first wife died March 27, 1876, aged fifty-five years, five months and ten days. He emigrated to Polk County, Iowa, in June, 1849, where he lived and raised his family until he came to Kansas in 1857, and settled on a farm in Coffey County, near Leroy, where he remained one year and voted for the Free State Constitution. He then returned to Iowa, where he lived until March 9, 1869, when he again returned to Kansas and settled in Mound Valley Township, Labette County. Was married the second time to Mrs. Lavina Smith, of Holgier, Va.; born in 1843. She has one daughter by her first husband—Phebe M. Mr. T. has 240 acres acres of land on which he has erected good buildings and made other improvements. He is a member of the Dunkard Church, and was a visitor to the National Convention of that church, held in May, 1883, at Lawrence, where there were upwards of 26,000 present, 2,200 sitting down to the table at one time. Mr. T. has one daughter by his second wife—Annie, born January 1, 1880.

VICTOR VOGEL, farmer and stonemason, P. O. Mound Valley, was born in Ossenbach, Haut Rhein, Upper Rhine Alsace, France, June 27, 1851; educated in the same town and learned the trade of stonemason, which he followed until 1872, when he emigrated to America, first stopping in Cooper County, Mo., until 1876 when he settled on a quarter section of land near Mound Valley, Kan. He has good buildings, sheds and shade. Was married to Mary Magdaleine Scheibi, of Cooper County, Mo. She was born March 19, 1858. They have three children—M. R. Odilla, born April 9, 1877; Josephine C. V. born October 5, 1879; Frank Joseph Victor, born April 8, 1881. His father died in 1855. His mother is living with her son at the age of sixty-seven. Mrs. Vogel's parents are living in Missouri. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

C. B. WELLS, dealer in hardware and agricultural implements, was born in Momence, Kankakee Co., Ill., in 1859, educated there and in the Brown School of Chicago. Was married in December 1881 to Laura A. Hammer, eldest daughter of Capt. A. B. Hammer, Esq., of Mound Valley. She received a liberal education in the Academy and Normal school. Was born September 5, 1859, in Snatchburg, Marion Co., W. Va. They have one child—Claud Byron, born October 6, 1882. Mr. Wells returned to Illinois in 1872, and again attended school in Chicago. He came to Kansas in 1870 and commenced his present business in 1882. He has a large and growing trade. He is also special agent for the McCormick Harvesting Company for the county of Labette.

SETH WELLS, proprietor of the Wells House, came to Kansas in 1869, and settled on a farm near the town of Mound Valley. He engaged in the hardware business, April 18, 1880, which he sold to his son, C. B. Wells, in August, 1882; he then erected the Wells House near the depot of the St. L. & San F. R. R., which he now keeps. He was born in St. Lawrence County, N.Y., in 1819; at the age of twenty-one he came to Momence, Ill., where he was in the mercantile business and worked at his trade, that of carpenter. He made three trips across the plains to California in 1854, taking a drove of 150 cattle, into the Sacramento Valley, only losing one animal on the journey. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company H, One Hundred and thirteenth Illinois; was mustered out in July, 1865, in Chicago. After the war he removed to Butler, Bates Co., Mo., where he resided until he emigrated to Kansas in 1869. He was married in New York to Isabella Hall, by whom he had five children. She died in California, April 8, 1854. Was married the second time to Ellen D. Wardan, of Illinois, by whom he has five children. Mr. Wells keeps a comfortable home for travelers, table is good, terms moderate.

SOLOMON YOUNG, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Mound Valley, was born in Harrison Co., Ind., in 1807. He assisted his father in clearing the heavy timber of the Indiana forest; then the Indians were numerous in this region of country. He was married to Nancy, Peters of Harrison Co., Ind. He has had ten children of whom seven are now living: John enlisted in a Missouri regiment, and is now residing in Missouri; James died at the age of thirty-one; Samuel was wounded and died in the army; Mary, married and living in Missouri; Josephine, deceased; George died in the army at Macon City, Mo.; Louisa, married to David Stonecypher; Catherine, married to Harrison Watson; B. W. Young married twice, first time to Sarah B. Pitt, who died November 17, 1876; second time to Miss Jennie, daughter of B. P. Oakleaf, by whom he had one child, now deceased. Mrs. B. W. Young, died on October 18, 1880. He has 320 acres of good land, with buildings and other improvements. Eliza A. married to A. N. Nelson, residing in Mound Valley; Solomon W. is nineteen years of age.

MONTANA.

In January, 1866, a number of settlers in the vicinity formed themselves into a town company and founded the town of Montana. It is situated in the eastern part of Labette County, on the Neosho River, and about eight miles north of Oswego. Being in the valley of the Neosho, it is surrounded by a fertile agricultural country. As soon as the land came into market the site was entered as a claim and proved up by S. S. Watson, who also was president of the town company, and J. S. Waters, the secretary.

The first building erected on the site was a log store house, belonging to B. F. Simons, which he built in April of 1866, and began the sale of merchandise.

In March, 1867, V. and J. S. Anderson brought and set up a saw mill at the place. During that summer, E. H. Fagan built a room and opened the second store, and in the fall, H. M. Miner erected a hotel. The expectation of this being made the county seat was universally indulged, from which the growth became rapid and promising.

Montana at one time received a large vote for the seat of government, but failed to obtain the coveted prize, as they say, against the frauds practiced at Oswego.

An effort was made to secure the M., K. & T. Railroad through the town, in which they also failed, that road having been constructed to the west of the town about six miles, upon which Labette was founded as a rival, to which a large part of Montana was taken. The Memphis & Northwestern road was surveyed through the town and part of the road had been graded, and bridge abutments built upon the river, etc., but the company failed to complete the enterprise, which was finally abandoned, thus defeating again the sanguine hopes of the aspiring little village. A stage line from Fort Scott to Chetopa was established in 1869, by Capt. Terry & Son, and one from Osage Mission, forming a junction with the former at Montana. These were the only means of public communication.

The hope of securing a railroad had given an impetus to the progress of the town, so that as early as 1870, it numbered a population of about 800, with more than a dozen places of business. The signal failure to complete any of the enterprises which so stimulated its growth became the secret of its decay, and at present it contains a population of only about two hundred, with a post office, three stores, blacksmith shop, school and churches, a mill and a few residences.

An attempt was made in 1872, to organize a city government for the town, but was not perfected. The rough element by which the town was filled while the grading of the Memphis & Northwestern Road was going on, whose lawlessness was sought to be restrained, was the cause for which the organization was sought to be effected. But no organization of this sort was made, till in 1877, when the place became incorporated as a city of the third class, with J. J. Woods, Mayor, and A. B. Chapman, G. T. Peak, Samuel Ballentine, J. P. Bradfield and J. M. Mark, Council. This organization is still maintained, with J. J. Freeman as the present Mayor.

The post office was established at Montana in 1866. B. F. Simons held the commission of postmaster, and kept the office in his store room. A mail route from Lawrence to Oswego ran through the place, and mail was obtained weekly. At first it was a post horse route, until the stage line was established when the mail was brought by the stage. It is now obtained by a stage line, from Oswego.

Samuel Ballentine is the present Postmaster.

The first school was taught in the town in the spring of 1878, by Mary Biggs, and was kept in a little log house, which Simons had used for a store room. About thirty pupils attended at this time, while at present the school population is ninety-eight. A schoolhouse was built in 1870, and is a two-story frame structure, 40x24 feet, and cost $3,000

Montana has two church organizations. These are the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal. The former was organized in 1877, by Rev. S. W. Griffin, who is the present pastor. Soon after the body became established, a church building was erected, and is a small frame house. A Methodist congregation was organized recently, of which Rev. Mr. Shambaugh is pastor, but no church house has yet been provided.

Only one secret organization has been effected at this place. The Evergreen Lodge, No. 86, of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted in November, 1869, with eleven charter members. A. W. Swift was chosen worshipful master; J. S. Waters, senior warden; J. S. Anderson, junior warden; D. M. Watson, secretary. The present officers are J. S. Anderson, worshipful master; Uria Davis, senior warden; Thomas Wilson, junior warden; J. M. Mahr, secretary.

Montana has but one manufactory, a grist and flouring mill. This enterprise was begun in the fall of 1870 by W. E. Livesay and J. O. Charles, and is now owned and operated by Samuel Ballentine. The mill contains three run of buhrs, and has a capacity for grinding 250 bushels of wheat per day, and from which is turned out an excellent quality of flour. The mill building is a two-story frame, and the machinery is run by steam power.

Like many other of the smaller places in the county, Montana is overshadowed by the larger cities, and merely exists without making much progress, and the prospects for the future are by no means flattering or promising.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—MONTANA TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL BALLENTINE, proprietor of the Montana mill, merchant and Postmaster, came to this county May 20th, 1866, and took a claim which he improved. Afterwards improved a farm in Section 36, North Township, which he still owns, and went to Montana in 1871 and engaged in the merchandise and milling business. January 22, 1877, he was appointed Postmaster. He was born in Tyrone County, Ireland, August 17, 1837, and came to America in 1855, located at New York, and remained some seven years as clerk. He then went to Philadelphia and opened a store. In 1865, went to Omaha, Neb., and remained one winter, then came to Labette County the following spring. The year of 1866 was spent in Iola, Kas. He was married June 6, 1871, to Mrs. Jane Holt, a native of Morrow County, Ohio. They have two children, Margaret and Bessie. He is a Mason, and both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN H. CRANE, farmer, P.O. Labette City, came to Kansas in October, 1869, settling in Montana Township, five miles northwest of Oswego, where he purchased 160 acres of good land. Soon after his arrival he paid $8 per hundred for flour, and for other things in proportion. Mr. Crane was born in Washington County, Ill., 1841, was educated in the district school of that State, and brought up a farmer. He was married to Mrs. Nancy J. Simons, August 31, 1861. She was born in 1845, in the same county and State. Mr. Crane's parents are living in Cherokee County, Kas., having moved from Illinois to Kansas in 1868. Mrs. Crane's mother died in Kansas, and her father died in Illinois. Mr. Crane has eight children living, Isaac L., William Henry, Mary Ellen, Margaret F., Albert James, Clarence Eddy, Sarah Alice and Ida Jane. Mr. Crane is a prosperous farmer, having good stock buildings, fruit, etc.

WILLIAM KENT, farmer, P. O. Oswego, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1838. He emigrated to Kendall County, Ill., November 6, 1856, and worked on a farm three years for his uncle. In 1859 he then crossed the plains to Virginia City, Nev., where he was occupied for some time in mining silver, and afterwards gold. He then went to Oregon, and from thence to Washington Territory, Salmon River, and Elk City, returning to Portland. His next stopping places were Victoria and San Francisco, and back to Portland, Ore., where he was married to Mary E. Brown, of that city, August, 1863. Soon afterwards returned to San Francisco, and from there to Alpine County, Cal., where he was seven years, and in Carson Valley three years, making in all thirteen years spent west of the Mountains. On November 25, 1873, he moved onto his prairie farm, four miles from Oswego. He has two hundred acres of land on which he has some of the finest fruit and shade trees, and tame grasses to be found in the county. Mr. Kent has seven children—Nevada Alpine, the first white child born in Alpine County, Cal., 1864; Abigail, in the same county, 1866; Argus Cassius, 1868; Mary J., 1870; Eva J., 1873; Willie W., 1877; James W., 1880. Mrs. Kent's mother is living with her daughter in Kansas, her husband having been killed in the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California, by an unknown assassin, in 1870. Mr. K. and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. J. M. MAHR, physician and surgeon, came to Labette County, located in Montana in November, in the year 1867, is a son of Daniel and Mary Montague Mahr, the father, of St. John, N. B., and the mother, of Quebec, Can. J. M., when fourteen years of age, at Rochester, Mo., began to read medicine. After a year's study in Missouri, he went to Texas, settling in Bell County, where he continued the study of medicine until the fall of 1860, when he returned to Lexington, Mo., to complete his study under Dr. Hull, now a resident of Labette City. In the year 1862, he enlisted in the army, and was appointed Hospital Steward of the General Hospital. At the end of seven months he was honorably discharged and again within one month, he re-enlisted as a private in Company A, Seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, in the field at La Grange, Tenn. At the end of nine months he was elected Orderly Sergeant, and in a short time was appointed Hospital Steward and Assistant Surgeon of the regiment. Was mustered out with the regiment late in the fall of 1865, and located at Sidney, Ill., and engaged in the practice of medicine and sale of drugs, one year, after which he attended medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated from the E. M. Institute, of that city, on the 28th day of May, 1867, after which he removed to Kansas. Was married March 29, 1866, to Miss Matilda J. Harmon, daughter of Charles and Almirah Harmon, of Gilboa, Putnam Co., Ohio. Miss H. was born August 20, 1847, and moved with her parents to Missouri, and from there to Paris, Edgar Co., Ill., where she was educated. From Paris she removed with her parents to Sidney, Ill., where she was married. They have three children—J. Charles, George Chester, and Coral Mary, having lost one, Leonard S. The Doctor was born in Galena, Ill., August 29, 1844. Both are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Free Mason, having filled the position as W. M. of his lodge for eight years. The Doctor was elected a member of the Legislature in the fall of 1870 as a Republican; since that time he has affiliated with the Democratic party, and for the last two years has served as Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee. The Doctor has filled several offices of honor, and is one of the representative men of Labette County.

JOHN D. NEIL, farmer, P. O. Oswego, was born in Sullivan County, N. Y., 1838. He came with his parents to Mason County, Ill., in 1849, where he was brought up on a farm. On June 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company E Twenty-seventh Illinois. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Belmont, but with one companion, Elisha Owens, he escaped March 10, 1862. They were ten days fording rivers and streams and running narrow escapes, until they reached Columbus, Ky. They were at one time concealed under the roof of a cabin filled with cotton, when twenty-five cavalry men were scouring the country to find them. He was afterwards with the army at Shiloh, Nashville, etc., and was mustered out in the fall of 1864. Mr. Neil was married November 26, 1865, to Sarah Nash, of Illinois, by whom he has six children—Carrie, Clarence, Susie, Annie and Tommie. Mrs. Neil died February 14, 1880. On January 16, 1883, he was married to Mrs. Belle Lesourd, of Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio. Mr. Neil emigrated to Labette County, Kan., in the fall of 1869. He purchased [illegible] acres of land, four and one half miles northwest of Oswego, upon which he has erected a good home, and has good fruit and shade trees, etc.

HON. J. S. WATERS, attorney and farmer, residence Section 21, Township 32, Range 21, Labette County. Mr. Waters was born in Warrick County, Ind., March 25, 1837. He was the eighth child and seventh son of William Waters, who was a native of Monroe County, N. Y., and who was a soldier under Gen. Scott (then Col. Scott) at the battles of Lundy's Lane, Chippewa and Bridgewater, in 1812 and 1813. His mother's maiden name was Rachel Cox, who was born in Canada. The subject of this sketch moved with his parents and elder brothers from his native State to Henry County, Iowa, in the year 1847, where he lived with his parents on a farm until 1849, when his mother died. This to some extent broke up the family, and two brothers went to California, and in the spring of 1850 two others went, thus scattering the family and leaving the youngest to maintain themselves. Young J. S. spent the few first years from that time in laboring by the month, driving oxen until the summer of 1853, when he went to Galesburg, Ill., and there engaged as apprentice to one D. M. Chapin, a saddler, where he served faithfully for nearly three years, receiving from Mr. Chapin very valuable lessons which created within him a desire for books, which he read and improved his many leisure moments to the improvement of his mind. After his term of service with Mr. Chapin was ended, he went to Burlington, Iowa, and worked for H. B. Ware (father of Senator Eugene Ware, of Fort Scott) for a few months, boarding in the family of Mr. Ware on South Hill, and to Mrs. H. B. Ware he feels indebted for her many acts of kindness and moral lessons taught. In 1857 he returned to his native county in the State of Indiana, and in the autumn of 1858 was a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature on the Republican ticket, which at that time was very unpopular in Southern Indiana. In 1860 he removed to the adjoining County (Spencer) carrying on his mechanical trade. There, in July, 1860, he married Miss S. M. Glenn. To their union were born three children, all of whom died, together with their mother, within two years. Soon Mr. Waters went to Nebraska City, where he engaged as local editor on a paper published by his brother, during which time he pursued the study of the law, which he had been casually doing for five years past. In 1865 he resolved to remove to a more congenial latitude, and learning of the Osage Treaty, he at once came to the Neosho Valley, where he located within two miles of his present home, in December, 1865, living alone, doing his own cooking and washing. At that time there was less than 100 white persons in the county. He was commissioned by Gov. Crawford Notary Public for Neosho County, in 1866, and upon the organization of Labette County he was commissioned for Labette County, being the first commission issued to any person in either county. Was admitted to the bar November, 1867, and in 1869 was elected County Attorney *vice* B. W. Perkins, resigned. In 1870 was re-elected for full term of two years. Had a large practice in his home courts, and perhaps did more land office practice at Humboldt than any other attorney not a resident of Humboldt. In 1876 was elected County Attorney again, and also re-elected in 1878. In 1880 was elected to the Legislature, and also re-elected in 1882, serving with some distinction on the Judiciary and Railroad Committees, as well as on some Conference Committees. In 1879 became editor of the Oswego *Independent*, and continued in that capacity until May, 1883, resigning his editorial chair to go to Harley, Idaho, where he takes charge of a U.S. land office, having been commissioned by President Arthur, Receiver for four years, beginning March 5, 1883. In May, 1882, Gov. St. John appointed Mr. Waters Director of the State Penitentiary, where he served with marked ability, and was, as such Director, complimented by Gov. Glick in his message in January, 1883. In March, 1879, he was married to Mrs Amy Myers, of Spencer County, Ind., an old acquaintance, by whom he has one child—a daughter, Maud, aged three years. Mrs. Waters' maiden name was Pitt. She was born in Spencer County, Ind., August, 1837. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Waters is a member of Evergreen Lodge, A., F. & A. M., at Montana, Kansas, and R. A. C. No. 15, Oswego, and Commandery No. 7, Oswego, Kansas. His landed estate where he lives is 565 acres, well improved. He lives a life of pleasure as well as usefulness, possessing the unbounded confidence of all his neighbors and acquaintances; is well and favorably known throughout the State as a political leader, having attended most of the State Conventions and other important political meetings in the State for the past ten years.

COL. J. J. WOODS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 8, Township 32, Range 21, P. O. Montana, came to Labette County, Kansas, June 11, 1869, and purchased his present farm which now consists of 760 acres of very fine improved land. He was born in Brown County, Ohio, January 11, 1823, is a son of Samuel and Allia Richey Woods, the father a native of Washington County, Pa., and the mother of Ireland, and when quite small came to America. They were married in Clermont County, Ohio, and settled on a farm, having a family of twelve children. J. J., eleven years of age, with a brother, went to Rush County, Ind., and remained two years, and then returned to Brown County, Ohio, and learned the saddler's and harness trade. When twenty years of age, he entered the Augusta College of Kentucky and after five months, received an appointment to West Point. He graduated there in the class of 1847, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in First Regiment Artillery, U. S. A., and did service in the Mexican war, August, 1848. He returned to the States and was promoted to First Lieutenant November 10, 1848, and assigned to the Pacific coast, remaining there until 1853, then returned to New York and resigned his commission. In the fall of 1853 he went to Jackson County, Iowa, and engaged in farming. September 18, 1856, he married Miss K. C. Hight, a native of Defiance County, Ohio, born April 5, 1840. They have five children—Oscar E., born October 2, 1857; Lillia A., born December 23, 1859. Clara E., born October 8, 1868; Nellie E., born February 10, 1877; and Jennie L., born June 26, 1880. Lost two children. October, 1861, he received a Colonel's commission of the Twelfth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Company, and did active service for three years. He was many times in command of a brigade, participating in the engagements of Fort Henry, Donelson, Vicksburg and Shiloh, where he received two wounds. During 1864, he participated in the long and tedious marches through Missouri after General Sterling Price. After the command he returned to St. Louis, and was mustered out November 26, 1864 and returned to Iowa. In 1865, Mr. Woods became editor of the Maquoketa, Iowa, *Excelsior*, and continued to edit it with a short intermission, until he removed to Kansas. In 1871 he was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, one of a commission of three to appraise the Cherokee lands west of the 96° in the Indian Territory, and in the same year was also one of the committee of seven, sent to West Point by General U. S. Grant. In 1872, was elected State Representative from Labette County, Kansas, and again in 1875, being Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and before the close of the legislative session of 1872, was appointed a Regent of the Kansas State University. He has filled many public offices in Kansas, having been Notary Public some twelve years and is one of Labette's most representative men.

LABETTE.

The village of Labette was laid off in May, 1870, by a town company composed of several of the citizens living in the vicinity, and railroad officers. W. J. Conner was made president of the company, and J. S. Waters secretary.

The town is situated in the eastern part of the county, on the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, about midway between the cities of Oswego and Parsons.

Prior to the establishment of this town, an attempt had been made by some of the citizens in the vicinity, to start a town called Neola, about one and a half miles south of Labette. This attempt was made before the railroad was built and its being off from the road, was reason sufficient for its abandonment and the establishment in conjunction with the railroad officials, of Labette. The land selected for the site of the town, was owned as claims by R. Watson, Samuel Green, W. Cooper, and Mrs. Miller, and comprised an entire section.

The first house erected on the site, besides the claim houses, was that built by John Conner for a store room, in which he put a general stock of goods. The aid of the railroad company toward the building of the town greatly accelerated its progress, and the hope of this being made the county seat, caused it to spring up as if by magic. Building was rapid, so that in about two months' time, following its establishment, about seventy houses were completed. Here, it was said, was to be the junction of the Neosho Division and the main line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. The railroad company owning half of the stock of the town company, was the secret of their favoring the town. So rapid, indeed, was the progress of building, etc., that in about six months' time the place had attained a population of about 600, with about fifteen business houses of various kinds, and a large number of residence buildings. But, alas! for its hopes and prospects, it was abandoned by the railroad company, and the rapidity of its decay was equalled only by the rapidity of its growth, so that now it contains but three small stores, a postoffice, two churches and a few residences.

The office was first located at Neola, in 1869, with W. J. Conner as Postmaster. It was changed to Labette, in 1870, when J. Conner was Postmaster, and the office is now held by J. W. H. Galden.

Old Labette was located on the Neosho river, half way between Oswego and Chetopa. Gilbert Martain started a store and saw-mill here. John and Benjamin Rice lived near, on a farm and were interested in the town. James Rice, John Green and Judge Stanfield started a Methodist Church here in 1867. A church building was commenced, but was never finished. The Rices moved to California, and Judge Stanfield died in Osage Township. Mr. Barns had a shingle mill and a butcher shop. There is now nothing left of old Labette.

The first school was taught, in Labette, in the winter of 1871, by J. L. Williams and wife, and was kept in the City Hall, a two-story house erected by a man named Bates and sold to the town company.

A new school building was erected in 1879, and was a one-story frame. A wing addition was erected to this in 1880. The school now numbers about 110 pupils, and is taught by H. Jenkins and Miss Lizzie Sullivan.

The town at one time boasted of a flouring mill, that was built in 1875, by Williams & Bowen, but which has since been abandoned, the machinery having been taken away, and only the building remains.

Captain Anderson started a brewery in 1871, which he ran about two years, when the enterprise failed.

Soon after the founding of the town, under all the favorable impressions given out by the railroad company, people began to rush into the place with the expectation of reaping rich harvests, from its growth. Montana, then a flourishing little city about six miles east, was nearly all pulled up, the houses being moved bodily to Labette. The first house to be thus moved was a saloon building belonging to J. A. Weider, in which he continued dealing out liquors in the new place.

The failure of the railroad company to carry out their promises, scattered every hope, as well as the houses, which were again moved, some back to Montana, and others became scattered about the country in all directions. The downfall of the place was inevitable, since there was nothing to uphold or stimulate it. It now contains a population of about 200, but is without either hope or prospect.

There are two church organizations here, the Methodist and Baptist. The Methodist Church building was erected in 1876, and Rev. Mr. Shambaugh is the present pastor. The Baptist building was erected in 1874, and Rev. G. Richardson, is pastor. Both these congregations are in a flourishing condition, and liberally supported.

There is no newspaper published here, at this time. Soon after the town started, the Town Company began the publication of a paper, called the Labette *Sentinel*, edited by J. S. Waters, which they ran about a year, and sold out to C. L. Albion, who, after about the same length of time, moved the material away and gave up the publication of the paper at Labette.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

SAMUEL T. CHERRY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 5, Township 32, Range 20, P. O. Parsons, came to Labette County, Kan., February, 1868. He entered 160 acres of land; now owns a fine farm of 329 acres, well improved. He came here from Macoupin County, Ill., that being his native county, where he was born in 1840, being a son of Petterson Cherry, a native of Tennessee, and settled in Illinois in 1832. Samuel T. was raised on a farm, and received his education at Jacksonville, Ill. He taught school five years, then turned his attention to farming. He was married at Springfield, Ill., September 19, 1861, to Miss Matilda R. Bond, a native of Warren County, Ill., born March 19, 1840, educated at Jacksonville, Ill., a daughter of Benjamin and Anna Bond, both of Tennessee, and settled in Illinois in 1830. Mr. and Mrs. C. have a fine family, viz.: Albert J., Lona, Wilber and Walter; have lost three—Lyman and two infants. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Church of Christ. Mr. Cherry's parents settled here at an early day. His mother is still living, at the age of seventy-two.

WILLIAM JASPER CONNER, M. D., physician and surgeon, and breeder of Jersey cattle. He was born in Miami County, Ind., March 31, 1836. He is a son of William and Amelia Conner. The father was born in Bartholomew County, Ind. He was born December 2, 1808, died in California July 27, 1881. The mother was born in Harding County, Ky., May 7, 1811, now a resident of California. They married in Kentucky, and emigrated to Miami County, Ind., when there was no road, and the county was full of Indians. The mother rode an old horse, carrying all their worldly goods, while the father walked, carrying his gun as a means of procuring food. They finally located in what is now known as Mexico, Miami County. At that time it was some seventy-five miles through timber to Indianapolis. The father would trade with the Indians, carrying his goods in a pack on his back from Indianapolis. After years of toil he established a farm. William J. began his education in a log schoolhouse, and when at the age of seventeen years, began the study of medicine, under Prof. A. H. Baker, professor of surgery at Cincinnati Medical College. He graduated February 4, 1860, and associated himself with Dr. B.; continued to practice at Cincinnati until 1863, then, on account of his health, moved to Madison County, Ind., and remained six months; then went to his native place, Perrysburg, and continued until he came to Kansas with his parents and family. He first located at Neola, and finally at Labette City, Kan., November 25, 1867, where he has since resided. He was married, July 2, 1861, to Miss Eva A. Baker, a native of Alexander, Preble Co., Ohio, born March 1, 1837, and educated at Cincinnati, Ohio. She is a daughter of Dr. A. H. and Ester M. Baker. The father was born in Pennsylvania, November 3, 1806, and died July 15, 1864. He was educated and a graduate of Philadelphia Medical College. The mother was born in Pennsylvania, January 30, 1810; died at Labette City, May 7, 1883. W. J. has a family of two children—Essie W. and Neola A.

WILFORD COOPER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 25, Township 32, Range 20, P. O. Labette, came here, February, 1869, and took a claim of 160 acres, and now has it finely improved. He is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born in 1842; is a son of Robert and Sarah (Jessep) Cooper. The father is a native of Franklin County, Va.; went to Hendricks County, Ind., in 1829, being a prominent man; served as Sheriff of that county eight years, and there married Sarah Jessep, the mother of subject of this sketch, she being a native of Surry County, N. C., but raised in Indiana. There was a family of twelve children, of which Frank, Jane, James, Emily, Harrison, Mahala, Wilford and Levi are still living. The family moved to Henry County, Iowa, in 1848, and in 1857, to Andrew County, Mo., and to Labette County in 1869. During the late war Wilford served three years in the Fourth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. He married September 29, 1873, Miss M. Piper, a native of Mason County, Ky., born in 1852. They have one child—Franklin, having lost two, Maggie and Mary.

JONATHAN COVALT, farmer and stock raiser, Section 7, Township 32, Range 20, P. O. Parsons. His farm contains 200 acres of finely improved land. He settled in the county in 1873 and improved a farm in Labette County, and settled where he now resides in 1879. He was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, May 16, 1831. Is a son of William H. and Elizabeth Lyman Covalt, both of the same county. Mr. J. Covalt's parents and grandparents were born in Hamilton County, Ohio. His great-grandparents were among the first settlers in that county, his great-great-grandfather being killed by the Indians in 1790. Jonathan received a fine education at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and began life as a teacher. He resided at Paxton, Ford Co., Ill., a number of years. Was County Surveyor four years. During the years of 1879 and 1880 was Superintendent of the public schools of Labette County, Kan. He was married in Illinois, October 16, 1859, to Miss Margaret E. Stites, a native of Danville, Ill., where she was born January 19, 1842, being a daughter of Benjamin F. and Susane E. Stites, natives of Hamilton County, Ohio, but residents of Illinois many years. Mr. and Mrs. C. have a family of seven children: Wm. B., Laura B., Susan E., Alice C., Mary E., Clara J., Margaret E., having lost Marie E. and Catharine E. Both are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Parsons.

SAMUEL DICKERSON, farmer and stockman, in Section 9, Township 32, Range 19, P. O. Parsons. His farm consists of 320 acres of very fine land, well improved, with good buildings, and one excellent feature is that it is well watered by two never-failing springs. He purchased this farm, March 5, 1880, coming from Marshall County, Ill., where he resided some eleven years, improving a fine farm there. He was born some four miles southwest of Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1831, being a son of Joshua and Belijah (Safferly) both of Ohio. Mr. D. was educated in his native place, and married when twenty-three years of age, to Miss Ester J. Dunlap, born and raised in Harrison County, Ohio. Born 1831, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah. Mr. D. has a family of six children: Mary G., Wm. D., J. A., J. V., Gilmore, Herban.

SILAS FENTRESS, farmer and stockgrower, in Section 11, Township 32, Range 20, P. O. Labette, came to Labette County, Kan., November, 1872, and purchased 240 acres of land and improved the same, now owning a farm of 370 acres, finely improved, with good buildings, fence and orchard. He was born in Hopkins County, Ky., January 26, 1829, being a son of Samuel and Susan (Medcalf). The father was born in Virginia and married the mother in Kentucky, which was her native State. She was born in Boone's Fort. Silas, with his parents, moved to Greene County, Ill., in 1838. When thirteen years of age, began working at the blacksmith trade, and continued in the business many years. He married in Greenfield, Ill., January 16, 1856, to Miss Harriett Gilmore, who was born and raised in Macoupin County, Ill. Her parents were of Kentucky. Mrs. Fentress died May 29, 1880, leaving a family of nine children: Thomas E., Ida, Samuel, Delia, Charles, Mary, Susan, John, Ephraim. Both Mr. and Mrs. F. are members of the M. E. Church.

J. W. H. GOLDEN, Postmaster Labette City, and farmer, came to Labette County, Kan., March, 1869, and engaged in selling goods at Montana, where he remained until June 25, 1870; then moved his building and stock to Labette City, and also purchased a farm which he has engaged in connection with selling goods. He was born in Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa., in 1827. He is a son of James and Margaret Syphers Golden, both of Pennsylvania. J. W. H. was educated at his native place, and when twelve years of age began to learn gunsmithing and has worked at the trade many years since. In 1849, he went to Fort Madison, Iowa, and remained one year, then returned to Pennsylvania. In 1852, went to Austin, Tex., and May, 1853, returned to Pennsylvania. That fall his parents both died, and November, 1854, he landed at Leavenworth, Kan., and took a claim. He being a Free-state man he experienced much trouble, and through the advice of friends, opened a gunsmith shop in Leavenworth. August, 1856, there was encamped a large body of what was called Kansas Militia, from the South, and armed with United States arms, furnished by one William H. Russell, Government Freighter and Agent for the Pro-slavery party. About the same time a vigilance committee was organized. One day Mr. Golden was informed that it was not safe for him to stay in Leavenworth, so he went to Fort Leavenworth for protection, and stayed some days; but Maj. Sibley informed him by actions that he was not wanted; so he concluded to go to H. L. Pennock's, about six miles from the Fort, but found that Mr. P. and many others had fled to Lawrence for safety. The next morning he saw two men coming from the bushes and recognized them as Free-state men, Robert Roberts and Mr. Bishop. They had eaten their breakfast and started for Lawrence. As they came in sight of Big Stranger Creek they saw a border ruffian's camp. They retreated, but finally crossed the creek near what is now known as Summit Station. Finally they came to old Tonganoxe's house, an Indian, and received something to eat and resumed their march for Lawrence, but soon discovered a band of ruffians and were captured. They were taken along back to Tonganoxe's house. There everything was taken from them. About this time five more ruffians came with orders to bring them to the regiment, so they started on the road; were shot down like dogs and left for dead. Mr. Golden was shot in the right side of the face. The bullet entered the cheek bone, and passed downward to the angle of the jaw, breaking it to pieces. The ruffians then mounted their horses and rode off. The shooting took place about 2 A. M. September, 1856. Mr. Golden heard a rustling noise in the grass and supposed some of them were returning. After some time he went to Tonganoxie's house. They dare not do anything for him, so he went into the brush, wrapped in a blanket, as he supposed, to choke to death. After two nights' and two days' marching without food he arrived at Lawrence, and was taken to the hospital in the city of Mecca, the refuge of Free-state men. While there he was visited by many leading State men, such as Jim Lane and Brown. After some seven weeks he returned to his native place and remained about six months, and came back to Leavenworth in 1857, and in the spring of 1858 was elected Sheriff of Leavenworth County, Kan., and served until 1860; then entered the employ of the Government as gunsmith at Fort Leavenworth. March, 1864, went on the plains as freighter, and the next four years were spent at Fort Kearney and on the plains.

G. W. HULL, M. D., physician and surgeon, came to this county October 17, 1868, and located at Montana, where he remained about two years, then moved to Labette City, where he has since resided. He was born near Mount Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, February 4, 1818, and was raised on a farm. He is a son of John and Elizabeth Henderson Hull, both of Ohio, but his grandparents of Virginia. He was educated in Ohio, and when about twenty-five years of age began the study of medicine under Dr. Eggleston, of Utica, Licking Co., Ohio, and afterwards Dr. Lewis. He practiced some years at Gilboy, Ohio, afterwards Newville, Ind., Auburn, Ind., and was near Lexington, Mo., twelve years, being there when the war commenced, and by the same lost much property, being obliged to go from that country simply because he was a Northern man. He afterwards practiced at Morgan, Ind., Paris, and Grand View, Ill. The Doctor graduated February 12, 1860, with all the honor of the Eclectic College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, then thirty-two years of age. Married 1851, Miss M. E. Jennings. They lived a wedded life six years, when Mrs. H. died, leaving two children. He married a second time March 23, 1859, Miss Hannah B. Murphy, a native of North Carolina. They have two children—O. Scudder, Anise A. He commenced life a poor man. The Doctor is a Master Mason.

I. S. JONES, attorney at law, and farmer, Section 18, Township 32, Range 20, P. O. Parsons, came to Labette County and located where he now resides, in the spring of 1869. His farm consists of 160 acres of finely improved land, having fifteen acres in orchard. He was born in Green Township, Sussex Co., N. J., May 7, 1842, but raised in Newton, N. J.; received a fine education. When twenty-three years of age began reading law at Newark, N. J. Afterwards was admitted to the bar, also, in Kansas, in 1872. He is a son of George N. and Sarah Durham Jones, both of N. J. The father now resides with I. S., at the age of eighty years. The mother died at the age of fifty-two. There was a family of seven children. During the late war Mr. J. served in Company B, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. He was at the first and second Bull Run, Yorktown, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburgh, Wilderness. He was mustered out in 1864. Afterwards spent many months in the Quartermaster's Department, at Nashville, Tenn. In 1868, he went to Fulton County, Ill., and taught school. Afterwards came to Kansas. He is a single man, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

REV. WILLIAM McINTOSH, clergyman of the Christian Church and farmer in Section 2, Township 32, Range 20, P. O. Parsons. His farm consists of 610 acres of fine improved land. He came to Kansas March 24, 1870, and settled where he now resides. He was born in Darke County, Ohio, October 15, 1820. Is a son of John and Sarah (Polly) McIntosh, the father of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Kentucky, both, with their parents, settled in Ohio, where they grew to man and womanhood, and married. William lived in Ohio some sixteen years, then, with his parents, moved to Wayne County, Ind., where he grew to manhood, and, when twenty-five years of age, began studying for the ministry. May 25, 1845, he married Miss Jane Harlan, a native of Darke County, Ohio, born March 6, 1831. Her parents were of Kentucky, and settled in Darke County at an early day. She was a daughter of N. B. and Sallie (Anderson) Harlan. William and family moved to Lee County, Iowa, and resided some sixteen years. He was engaged in farming and merchandising. He commenced life a poor man, and by his industry and good management now stands as one of the foremost men of Labette County. Mrs. McIntosh died in 1881, leaving a family of eight children—J. M., N. H., V. K., M. E., J. I., C. J., A. B., E. E., having lost two—Z. B. and V. Mr. McIntosh married a second time, January 23, 1883, Mrs. B. Allen.

JAMES F. MOLESWORTH, farmer and stock raiser, Section 8, Township 32, Range 20

P. O. Parsons, came to this county, October 11, 1866, and entered 160 acres, now owning 237 acres of finely improved land, with good buildings. He is a native of Harrison County, Ohio, born April 30, 1835, a son of James and Elizabeth Connell Molesworth, the father a native of Maryland, and the mother of Ohio, where they married and remained the balance of their life. James received his education in his native county, and in 1857 went to Lucas County, Iowa; returned to Ohio in 1859 and in 1861 came back to Lucas County, Iowa. There he taught school in connection with farming until he came to Labette County, Kan. He was married in Iowa, March 20, 1862, to Miss Almeda Reed, born in Union County, Ohio, August 3, 1841 and when twelve years of age, with her parents, moved to Lucas County, Iowa, where she was educated and taught school some years. After moving to Kansas she taught one of the first schools in the vicinity where she resides. She is a daughter of James and Asenath (McWilliams) Reed; the father a native of Union County, Ohio, where he was raised and married the mother, who was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. M. have a family of two children—Ethel A., born September 1, 1868; Masenos R., born January 2, 1870. Both are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Parsons.

ISAAC M. PARLETT, farmer and stock grower in Section 9, Township 32, Range 20, P. O. Parsons, came to the county, May 13, 1867, and entered his present farm, consisting of 160 acres of land well improved. He came from Mahaska County, Iowa, where he lived since he was ten years of age, being a native of Green County, Ohio, born in 1846; a son of George S. and Catharine (Farrell) Parlett, of Frederick County, Va. Isaac M. commenced business as a farmer and came to Labette County a single man. October 16, 1876, he married Miss Jennie Curtis, a native of Dayton, Ohio, born in 1852, a daughter of John and Mary (Bowling) Curtis. She was raised in Iowa and Kansas, having come here when fourteen years of age. Their family consist of three children—Minnie, George and Neosho. Mr. P. was a member of the Early Settlers' Association.

THOMAS SCOTT, farmer and stock grower in Section 25, Township 32, Range 20, P. O. Labette, is a native of Hampton County, Va., born in 1827, but raised in Crawford County, Pa.; a son of David and Martha (Edwards) Scott, the father of Maryland, and the mother of Virginia. Thomas, when sixteen years of age, with his parents, moved to Peoria, Ill., where he was brought up, and began business for himself as a painter, having worked at the business some twelve years. When twenty years of age he married in Hancock County, Ill., Miss Sarah P. Dusenbery, born in 1828; a daughter of John H. and Anna, both of New York State, and settled in Illinois in 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Scott first settled at St. Croix Falls and lived one year there; moved to Hancock County, Ill., and lived till they moved to Oswego, October, 1868, where he worked at the carpenter business one year. He then kept boarding house some three years; finally he moved on a rented farm and remained till he purchased his present one, which contains 160 acres, being well improved. In 1850, he went to California and remained some years, being engaged while there in the mercantile business. His family consists of nine children—Hallie E., Martha A., Josephine, Eveline, Ida M., James H., Susie, Vinton, Mamie, having lost Arminnie. Both are members of the Baptist Church.

ALTAMONT.

The village of Altamont is situated at the exact geographical center of the county, about twelve miles west of the city of Oswego, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. The town was laid off in the summer of 1879, by a town company, of which I. N. Hamilton was president. Scott Noble erected a dwelling in the fall of 1879, which was the first house built in the town. During the winter of 1879–'80, Ben. Jones also built a dwelling, and Samuel Shoup erected a house during the next summer, which he used for a hotel. In March, 1880, Jones, Burns & Wright opened a general store, and about the same time S. J. and W. R. Hurshberger started the second general store. McCormick started a shoe shop, L. F. Baker a blacksmith shop during the summer of 1880. In January, 1881, M. V. B. Watson built a store room, in which he opened a stock of general merchandise, and in April following H. C. Blanchard started a similar establishment. E. M. Rockwood and James Daniels began the dry goods business in January, 1881, and, about the same time, G. E. Brassfield started a general store, which he changed in about a year to a hardware store, then to a grocery. In the summer of 1882, C. & S. Bonebrake began dealing in groceries, queensware, boots and shoes; and in September of the same year, C. S. Newlon and G. Bush began the drug trade. Later in the fall, H. E. Hammer and Dr. Lake also began the sale of drugs, which they closed out in a few months. Mrs. Jane Huston then started a drug store, but soon closed out her stock to Newlon & Bush, and is now handling confectionery.

A livery barn was opened by the Walters Brothers, in the fall of 1881, which they soon afterward sold to J. A. Jones.

The Avenue Hotel was built in the summer of 1881, by Samuel Shoup, which was first run as the Shoup House, and then as the Avenue Hotel, but is now used by John Huston for a residence. The Altamont House was built in the winter of 1881–'82, and opened for the reception of guests in the spring of 1882, by J. J. Giles.

The Presbyterian Church was erected in the fall of 1880, and the Methodist Church in the fall of 1882. Both are small frame buildings. There are also Baptist and Christian societies, which have no church houses. In the summer of 1882, C. B. Jones opened a shoe shop and in August of that year J. C. Murphy and M. Jones began business dealing in hardware.

The school district within which the town was included, had been organized for some time. The school building was erected in 1872. In the fall of 1880, a new house was built, and the old one sold and reconstructed into a residence. The school district at present has a population of about 100.

The only manufacturing establishment in Altamont is the Altamont steam flouring mill, which was built and put in running order, December 14, 1881. These mills were built and are now owned by M. A. Renner and D. Reed. The building is a two-story frame, and contains three run of buhrs propelled by a thirty-five horse engine.

A postoffice called Elston was established at a town by that name, in 1870. The town was started in the fall and winter of 1869, and stood about two miles and a half east of the present site of Altamont. Internal dissension among its population strangled the town in its infancy, and it was moved piece-meal to other surrounding towns.

After the demise of Elston, and the laying off of Altamont, the location of the office was changed to the last named place, and called Altamont postoffice, and was kept by Mrs. Jane Huston, who has since held the position of Postmistress.

At the first election for the locating of the county-seat, Altamont, as the center of the county, received a number of votes, although no town had yet been started. The hope of its sometime being made the seat of government for Labette County, was more than any other the cause for its being started, a hope which remains with many of its inhabitants to this day.

When the railroad was constructed, Altamont became a station, and is a point from which considerable shipments of grain, etc., are made. A good agricultural country surrounds the town, which supports a fair and stable trade.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—MOUNT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

REV. HENRY C. BLANCHARD came to Kansas in the year 1873, and settled on a farm near the present site of Altamont, Labette County. He was born in Lawrence County, Ill., in 1832, and moved with his parents to Peoria County, Ill., in 1836, where he finished his education at the High School of Henry, Marshall County. In 1855 he was married to Mary Albertson, of Stark County, Ill., born in Ohio in 1837. They have five children—Henry Walter, born in October, 1856, and married to Miss Keziah Horn, of Ohio; James B., October, 1860, married to Miss Carrie Prather, of Kentucky; Philena, January, 1863, married to M. F. Logan, of Illinois; Norah, November 12, 1865, and Hattie, February, 1869. His ancestors were from Kentucky. His parents are deceased. Shortly after he was married, he engaged in the ministry, and has traveled and preached extensively in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Kansas. Thousands have heard the Gospel preached and been converted under his labors. In the fall of 1878 he was elected to the Lower House of the Kansas Legislature, where he served for the term of two years. Mr. B. is a strong temperance man, and supported the prohibition measures at the polls and in the Legislature. At present he is engaged in the mercantile and grain business at Altamont.

A. J. GARST, dealer in dry goods and groceries, came to Kansas in March, 1872, and settled on the Solomon River, in Cloud County, where he owned a farm for five years. He then engaged in the general merchandise business for two years, when he removed to Labette County, on a farm north of Altamont. In May, 1882, he started his present business. He was born in Roanoke County, Va., and brought up in McLean County, Ky. He was married in 1865 to Harriet F. Lynn, of McLean County, Ky., by whom he has two children—Lena and Charles P. He enlisted in Company I, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, in August, 1862. Was discharged in April, 1863, by reason of physical disability.

J. W. GILES, farmer, P. O. Altamont, came to Kansas, April 24, 1877, and purchased a fine farm of 240 acres in company with T. W. Reckords. He cultivates his farm and deals in stock. He was one of the first to assist in laying out the town of Altamont, and was also instrumental in having the postoffice retained at Altamont when there was danger of its being removed. Mr. G. was born near Laurel, Del. His father, William Giles, is an extensive peach grower in Sussex County, Del. Mr. Giles was educated at Newark Academy and Laurel, in his native State, and first came West in 1865, and was employed as assistant civil engineer in Kansas City, Mo. He afterward went to Blue Springs, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for eight years in the firm of Giles, Reckords & Co. Mr. Giles erected the first mill in Altamont, and is the owner of the only hotel of the town.

W. F. HAMMAN, farmer, P. O. Altamont, came to Kansas in April, 1869, and settled on a farm north of Altamont. His parents came and settled on adjoining land in the fall of the same year. Was born in Vermillion County, Ind., in 1845. He enlisted, August 8, 1863, in Company E, One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Infantry, for six months' service. Was mustered out, and re-enlisted in Company D, Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry, in September, 1864, and served until the close of the war. He was married on September 5, 1867, to Martha Sparks, of Clinton County, Ind. She was born in the same town. They have four children—Henry F., Lewis E., Viola and Annie. Mr. Hamman is one of the oldest settlers in the township.

GEORGE HILDRETH, farmer, P. O. Altamont; was born 1839, in Chittenden County, Vt. He can trace his ancestry back to two brothers living in Massachusetts 1734. English descent. Was married to Ruhama Guthrie born, 1846, in Jefferson, Ind., where her mother now lives. Her parents were Scotch descent. They have three children, Calvin, Annie and Willie. Mr. Hildreth, in 1840, came with his parents to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and in 1853, came to southern Indiana, where he received an academic education, and taught school one term. He enlisted in Company K, Eighty-second Indiana, December, 1863. He was with Sherman in his march and campaign in Atlanta and the sea, and to the close of the war. Mr. Hildreth's property is pleasantly situated, surrounded with shade and fruit trees. His mother and brother Edward live near.

E. F. HOFFMAN, meat and ice dealer, came to Kansas March, 1876, and settled near Altamont, Labette County, on a farm. Was born in Germany, and emigrated to St. Louis with his parents. Was also educated in the same city. There he followed butchering for a living. He enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in November, 1864, and was with the regiment until mustered out in 1865. His mother lives in Ralls County, Mo. Mr. H. went to Ohio, and from thence to Texas after the war. Was married to Mary E. Hubbell, of Otsego County, N. Y., 1860. She was born in Otsego County, N. Y., 1853, and educated in the public high school of Harrisburg, Pa. They have two children, Fred E. and Leona H. Mr. H. commenced business at Altamont, August, 1880. He keeps a good assortment of meats, and deals in ice. Mrs. Hoffman's mother lives in Indiana. Her father died November, 1874.

J. A. JONES, proprietor of livery, feed and sale stables; came to Kansas with his parents, April 1, 1873, and settled in Mount Pleasant Township, south of Altamont. He was born in Clarke County, Iowa, 1857. At an early age he moved with his parents to Illinois. He was educated principally in Kansas. His ancestors were from Kentucky. His father's name was John Wesley Jones, who died August, 1861. His mother now lives with her son. He has three brothers, Marion, Thomas and John; three sisters, May, Tina and Tilla. Mr. Jones' livery is the only one in the town. His business is good.

J. J. MILES, farmer, P. O. Altamont, came to Kansas in the summer of 1869, and settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, near the present site of Altamont. Was born in Montgomery County, Va., 1843. He went with his father to Vigo County, Ind., at an early age. He received his education in the common schools of the same county, and was married to Martha McDowell, of Vermillion County, Ind., 1869. He enlisted in Company E, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, July, 1862, and served during the war. Was a prisoner twice, but was paroled and exchanged in a short time. Was in all the marches and battles of his regiment. Mrs. Mile's ancestry was Scotch Irish. They have three children, Lovina, Berta and John H. Mr. Miles is Scotch descent. His father, Francis Miles, still lives in Missouri. His mother died in February, 1864.

JOHN C. MURPHY, of the firm of Murphy & Co., agricultural implements and hardware, came to Johnson County, Kan., in the spring of 1866. In the spring of 1869 he removed to Labette Township, now Mount Pleasant, Labette Co., and took a claim of 160 acres two miles from Altamont. He was born in Oxford, Grafton Co., N. H., 1824, and received his education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-one he worked in the factory at Lowell, Mass. In the fall of 1855, he emigrated to Scott County, Iowa, where he worked at his trade, carpenter and joiner. Was married in 1847 to Adaline Smith, of St. Lawrence County, N. Y. She was born in the same county, 1827. They have three children, Augusta D., educated in the high school in Iowa, and married to Allen D. Haskell, now in Colorado; Harrison D., engineer on Missouri Pacific Railroad; Gilbert J., a partner with his father. Mr. Murphy has held the office of Justice of the Peace since 1877. He came to Labette County with only fifty cents in his pocket, and is now a prosperous business man worth at least $5,000.

MICHAEL NOEL, farmer P. O. Altamont, came to this State in September, 1870, and settled on a farm of 170 acres, four miles south of Altamont. He was born in Adams County, Pa., February 5, 1808. At the age of thirteen came with his parents to Stark County, Ohio. At the age of twenty-one his parents moved into the woods of Seneca County, Ohio, and he helped them to clear up their farm and get a start to make a living. In the spring of 1831, he went on the lakes as a sailor for three summers; chopped cord wood two winters; went to school one winter, and was in Chicago in September, 1832, where there was not a frame house finished. This was at the close of the Black Hawk war, and his schooner took two companies of soldiers to Mackinaw. In the spring of 1834, he came to Cook County, Ill., and located three miles north of Lockport, afterwards Will County, where he remained until March, 1859, when he sold out and moved to Tuscola, Douglas Co., Ill., where he sold out and came to Kansas. He began on the unbroken prairie at the age of sixty-three. He was married December 25, 1834 to Miss Alzina L. Webb, of Cook County, Ill., by whom they had nine children, Elizabeth R., O. H. Perry, Clarinda A., Lucretia A., who died August 11, 1881, aged forty years and six months; Ira W., killed at the battle of Stone River, aged nineteen years and nine months; Harriet L., Euphemia, drowned August 27, 1863, aged one year and six months; Horace W., Dewitt Clinton. Mrs. Noel died March 13, 1866. He was married again in October, 1866, to Mrs. Mary B. Jellison, of Tuscola, Ill. Mr. Noel has a belt of timber, one-third white ash, and two-thirds maple, eight rods wide, planted on the north and west sides of his farm. His land is under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Noel was a contractor on the Galena branch of the Northwestern Railway for three years. Also on the second division of the Illinois Central, fifty-two miles, located between Central City and Big Muddy River. He served on the gun boat at Cincinnati one year, volunteering at the age of fifty-four. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Noel planted all his trees with his own hands and raised from the seed. He has set an example in timber culture that might be profitably followed by the farmer of Kansas. Mr. Noel, at the age of eighteen years, in 1826, when the rye and wheat was cut with the reap hook or sickle, and when the harvester was accustomed to take a dram, reap through, bind back, take a dram and go again, found that liquor created a thirst, and caused him to drink too much water, he decided to abandon its use; not a very easy resolution to keep, as alas! too many have found; but he succeeded and found that he could do a day's work easier, and would arise in the morning feeling rested and refreshed, while when he took his dram with the rest, he would arise feeling tired, stiff and sore. Since then, 1826, he has been a temperance man. He does not use tobacco in any shape, and has drank no coffee for forty-two years, and in consequence he is to-day, at the age of seventy-five, a hale, and hearty man, and can do a fair day's work every day. Mr. Noel has set an example of temperance, perseverance and industry that all might follow, sure of coming out ahead at the end of life's race.

JOSIAH RAYBURN, farmer, P. O. Altamont, came to Kansas, November 5, 1869, and purchased a half section of land two and a half miles south of Altamont; was born in Madison County, Ohio, 1843; he moved with his parents to Champaign County, Ill., in 1852, where he was educated; was married March 7, 1866, to Lucretia McMillen, a native of Indiana, born in 1848, by whom he had three children—Winfred, Ada L. and Marietta. Mrs. R. died February 14, 1876. His second wife was Mary J. Sims of Oswego, Kan., by whom he has two children—Todd and Julia V. Mr. R. was in the grocery business at Oswego, Kan., three years.

DR. ALBERT P. SANDERS, farmer, stock and grain dealer, P. O. Mound Valley, was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, February 20, 1835; was educated at the University of Michigan, graduating in the Medical department, 1858. At the completion of his studies he practiced medicine for two years, and then started in the mercantile business which he followed for twelve years in the city of Indianapolis. He then engaged in the stock and grain business; 1880, he went to Taylorville, Ky., where he followed lumbering until he came to Kansas, July, 1881; he immediately purchased a farm of 480 acres, probably one of the best in the State; he has sixty acres of blue grass, and 100 acres of fine timothy, 1,600 apple, 2,500 peach, and 400 plum trees, all in excellent condition; he also has a large number of Berkshire hogs and other fine stock. The Dr. was married in 1859, to Sarah J. Hodkins, a native of Brown County, Ohio, born 1837; educated in Georgetown University in the same State, they have five children—Mary L. married to W. W. Cook, and living on an adjoining farm; Fannie L., educated in the high school of the city of Indianapolis, now a teacher; John W., Sally L. and Eva L. All at home with their parents. Dr. Sanders is an excellent farmer and a stirring business man, and has been greatly prospered since coming to Kansas. He speaks in the highest terms of the beauty and fertility of the soil and healthfulness of climate.

S. F. TERRIL, farmer, P. O. Altamont was born in Muskingham County, Ohio, 1829, and was educated in the common schools. He moved to Clay County, Ind. 1852. He enlisted in Company E, Fifty-first Indiana, in the fall of 1864, was with his regiment at Franklin, Nashville and other minor engagements; was mustered out in May, 1865; married 1857, Margaret Laughlin of Clay County, Ind.; born in Westmoreland County, Pa. 1835; they have five children—William, Ezra F., Eli U. and Sarah V.; all are getting a liberal education, and one is a teacher. Mr. T. has large orchards of apple and peach trees, which produce annually large quantities of fruit. His property is pleasantly situated on rising ground overlooking the railroad and town of Altamont. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1871, and purchased a half section of land.

MOREHEAD.

Morehead is a small station on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad; it is situated in the extreme northwest part of the county, about twenty-five miles northwest of Oswego. It has a population of about one hundred, and contains four stores, a hotel and postoffice, with Harmon Sipes, Postmaster.

The first house in the village of Morehead, was built in July, 1873, by J. K. Graves. It was a small one story building, used for business purposes. By the fall of 1878, the settlement had increased to about ten business houses, and in June, 1879, Morehead was surveyed and platted by Mr. J. P. Nichols, who owned the land upon which it was built, several of the buildings having to be moved to conform to the new boundaries; a postoffice was established December 1, 1873, J. K. Graves, Postmaster; January 1, 1876, a postal route was established, from Parsons to Neodesha, via Morehead, C. L. Wyman, contractor. The first resident physician in the place was J. M. Fidler, from Santa Fe, Mo.; the first attorney was John Essex of Plymouth, Ind.; the first ordained preacher was Rev. A. J. Moore of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the first schoolhouse was built in the fall of 1881, and L. E. Swope was the first teacher; the first church organized was that of the United Brethern in May, 1882; the first Notary was Rev. Dr. Makeany; and the first depot agent was J. D. Doan; Miss Mattie Sipes was the first child born in Morehead; and the first marriage was that of Col. B. Longacre of Fort Scott, to Miss Gertie Wyman of Morehead. The town has made steady improvement and land is now held at from $10 to $30 per acre. About two and a half miles northwest of the town are fine veins of coal, and the country immediately around is a fine rolling prairie.

Sylvan Dale is situated in the north part of the county, twelve miles west of Parsons, on Big Hill Creek; it contains a Methodist, an Evangelical and an Episcopal Church.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—OSAGE TOWNSHIP.

JACOB H. BEATTY, farmer, in Section 15, Township 31, Range 18, P. O. Dennis. May 22, 1869, he came to Labette County, Kan., and took a claim in Section 22, Osage Township, improved same, and sold out in 1870, and purchased 160 acres, where he now resides, it being well improved. He was born in Centre County, Pa., August 29, 1831, a son of Samuel and Mary A. (Haller). When Jacob was eight years of age, with his parents, moved to Pickaway Co., Ohio, and settled on a farm and remained till 1848, then moved to Montgomery County, Ill., and in 1858 to Macon County, Ill. Jacob commenced life as a farmer. He has been twice married. The first time in 1852 to Miss Elizabeth Frazee, born in 1836, died in 1854, leaving a family of two children—Mary and Cassious. He was married the second time to Miss Mary E. Austin, a native of Macoupin County, Ill., born in 1844. They have a family of eight children—Fremont, Richard, Elsworth, Nora, Alta, Lettie, Annie and Bertie. Mr. Beatty and wife are both members of the N. B. C. During the late war he served in Company B, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

W. W. BLAKE, farmer, Section 15, Township 31, Range 18, P. O. Dennis, came to Labette County, September 1, 1869, and opened a store at what was known as Timber Hill. In the fall of 1871 he sold out and took a claim of 160 acres where he now resides, it now being well improved. Mr. Blake first came to Mapleton, Bourbon Co., Kan. in 1858, and improved a claim. In the fall of 1860 he went to Wisconsin, and when the war broke out, he enlisted April 21, 1861, in Company G, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; served until February 27, 1863, when he was discharged. He was wounded in the face at Antietam. Mr. Blake is a native of Greensboro, Orleans Co., Vt., born October 31, 1836, a son of Henry and Joyse (Freeman) Blake; the father, a native of New Hampshire, and the mother of Vermont. Mr. Blake grew to manhood and was educated in his native place. He married in Kansas, May 29, 1871, Miss Mary E. Raney, a native of Van Buren County, Iowa, born September 3, 1850, a daughter of John and Nancy (Graham) Raney, the father of Martinsburg, Va., and the mother of Ohio. When Mrs. Blake was sixteen years of age, with her parents, she moved to Bourbon County, Kan., where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have two children—Flora B., and Rolla A. Mrs. Blake is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Blake of the Congregational.

WILLIAM DICK, farmer and stock raiser, came to Labette County, known as the Osage ceded lands, May 9, 1869, took a claim in the northeast quarter, Section 20, Town 31, Range 18 (now in Osage Township) P. O. Dennis; built a cabin and batched until September 18, 1869, then went to Hamilton County, Ind., after his family, and with his family returned to Kansas, October 19, where he has since remained. His farm is nicely improved, with good buildings, and devoted to fruit of all kinds, suited to this climate, about fifteen acres. He was born in Millersville, Lancaster Co., Pa., November 1, 1817, is the oldest son of William and Catherine Dick. The father was born in Germany, and when quite a young man came to America in 1810. He married the mother in Lancaster County, Pa., but she was born in Culpepper County, Va.; maiden name, Vondarou. William with his parents and two younger brothers, moved to Wayne County, Ind., in 1834, and the spring of 1837 to Hamilton County, Ind.; there improved a farm. During many years, William devoted much time to freighting between Hamilton County, Ind., and Cincinnati, Ohio. March 25, 1841, he married Miss Gula Elma Beeson, a native of Wayne County, Ind., born August 20, 1820, a daughter of Benjamin and Dorcas (maiden name, Starbuck) Beeson, both of North Carolina. The mother, a distant relative of Benjamin Franklin, settled in Wayne County in 1812. William and his wife settled in the woods in said Hamilton County, opened a small farm and remained there until they came to Kansas. They have a family of eight children living—Leroy F., Delilah E., Temple C., Sarah C., Viena E., Gula E., Lola E., and William O.; having lost Mary D., Elizabeth M., Jacob B., and Louisa E. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dick, are members of the Evangelical Association. He has served one term as Justice of the Peace in the township, and one term as Commissioner from third district of Labette County, and during the land troubles of the said Osage ceded lands with the L. L. & G., the M. K. & T. Railroad Companies. He took a very active part in organizing the Settlers Protective Association; was a member of the Grand Council; also Chief Councilor of the Osage Subordinate Council, and served as Grand Treasurer from beginning to the end of this great law suit.

JAMES DRUMMOND, farmer and gardener, Section 13, Township 31, Range 18, P.O. Parsons, was born near New Market, Canada, October 24, 1838, being a son of John and Catharine Walker Drummond. The father, a native of Ireland, married the mother in Canada, which was her native country. They had a family of twelve children, James being the oldest child. His parents moved from Canada to Central New York State, in the spring of 1849. In 1853 with his parents he moved to Ann Arbor, Mich. In 1858, to Warren County, Ind. During the late war he was color bearer of the Seventy-Second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Enlisted in 1862 and served until July 6, 1865. His command was part that captured Jefferson Davis. March 4, 1866, he married Miss Sarah St. John, a native of Warren County, Ind., born June 26, 1845, being a daughter of Seth and Ruth Richards St. John. She died July 20, 1881, leaving one child, Marietta G., having lost Chas. W., Llewellyn and Walter. Mr. D. married a second time, Miss Alice Stuck, a native of Indiana, born Sebtember 14, 1858, and by this union has one child, Ira G. Mr. D. came to Labette County, Kan., March 11, 1870, and located his present farm, consisting of 160 acres of finely improved land.

WILLIAM JOHNS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 7, Township 32, Range 18, P.O. Cherryvale, was born near Cuba, Clinton Co., Ohio, in 1834. Is a son of J. M. and Anna (Brown) Johns, his father being a native of Virginia and his mother of Ohio. William moved with his parents, in 1840, to Clinton County, Mo., where he lived until 1850, when he moved to Madison County, Iowa. He was raised on a farm and married in Iowa, Miss Catharine Lougabaugh, a native of Ohio, and when eighteen years of age with her parents she moved to Iowa. She is the daughter of Samuel and Martha Lougabaugh, natives of Germany. Mr. Johns' family consists of three children: John, Martha and Matilda. November 24, 1859, Mr. Johns and family settled in Franklin County, Kan., and lived there until 1862, and then returned to Iowa and lived until 1863. Again went to Franklin County, Kan., and improved a farm of 160 acres, and February 15, 1869, took a claim in Labette County, and moved his family there the following March. He now has a fine farm of 400 acres, well improved, 200 acres under cultivation. When he came to Kansas he had but one team, they being oxen, and was in debt some $30.

WILLIAM McCRUM, farmer, Section 11, Township 31, Range 17, P.O. Morehead. Came to Labette County, Kan., December 28, 1870, with his wife and three children, and took a claim of 160 acres, which is now a fine, improved farm. When he came here he had a team and very little money, and for many years experienced the trials and troubles of a frontier life. He was born August 14, 1842, in De Kalb County, Ind. A son of James and Mary A. (Cughan) McCrum, natives of Ireland. When about twenty years of age they went to Canada, where they married. They lived in Columbus, Ohio, and various other places, and settled in Indiana about 1840, where they both died. William enlisted July 12, 1862, in Company D, Seventy-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until June 22, 1865. He was in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Atlanta and many others. He was wounded in the hip at Jonesboro, Ga. At the the close of the war, returned to Indiana and turned his attention to farming. In 1867 he married Miss Nancy McClish, a native of Steuben County, Ind., born September 1, 1844. They have a family of four children: Rosa E., Mary L., Minnie B. and William W.

J. T. McKEE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 24, Township 31, Range 17, P. O. Dennis, came to the State and took a claim in Lincoln Township, Neosho County, October, 1870. Improved 160 acres. Some time later sold out and settled where he now resides, on on a farm of 160 acres of fine improved land. He is a native of Sullivan County, Ind., born August 31, 1842. He grew up on a farm and received a good education. When the late war broke out he enlisted in Company E, Forty-Third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He was taken prisoner at Mark's Mill, and confined some ten months at Tyler, Tex. When twenty-four years of age he married Miss Mary Ridgeway. She is a native of and was raised in Sullivan County, Ind., born September 10, 1842. They have the following family: Emory L., Emma L., Gracie V., Arthur H. A., J. C., Anna Gertrude, and Winfred. Both Mr. and Mrs. McKee are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. B. POWELL, farmer, Section 25, Township 31, Range 18, P. O. Cherryvale. His farm consists of 160 acres of fine land, well improved. He was raised in Spencer County, Ind., born September, 1825, a son of William and Sophia Black, the father, of Georgia, and the mother, of South Carolina. During the late war Mr. P. was a member of Company F, Fifty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served some seven months, being discharged for disability, and is still in poor health. When at the age of nineteen years, he married Mary J. Tucker, born in Indiana, May, 1825. They have a family of five children—Alfred, J. W., G. M., Morning, wife of Morgan Carter, ;and Emma. They have lost four children. Mr. P. is a member of the Masonic order. In 1875 he moved to Hopkins County, Tex., and remained some four years, then came to Kansas, and purchased his present farm. When he came there his property consisted of two teams, wagons and $7 in money. In two years time he paid for his farm. He has now improved the same with good buildings. Mr. and Mrs. P. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN W. ROBINSON, farmer and stock dealer, Section 9, Township 32, Range 18, P.O. Cherryvale, is a native of Champaign County, Ohio, born March 23, 1836. His parents were of Pennsylvania. When John was three years of age, with his parents he moved to Peoria County, Ill., where he grew to manhood. He has devoted some sixteen years to freighting on the plains. In 1862 he went to Portland, Oregon, and remained until 1866, then took a claim in Neosho County, Kan., where he remained two years. May 20, 1870, took a claim of 160 acres where he now resides, now owning a fine farm of 400 acres with good buildings. He married, in Oregon, in 1866, Miss Anna E. Roberson, a native of Tennessee, born December 25, 1845, and with her parents moved to Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. R. have a family of two children—William and Albert.

M. E. SPARKS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 14, Township 31, Range 17, P.O. Morehead, came to Labette County and took a claim of 160 acres, May 14, 1869, which he has now finely improved with good buildings, orchard, etc. He is a native of LaFayette County, Mo., near Chappel Hill, May 2, 1848, a son of John C. and Sarah M. (Cobb) Sparks. The father was born in Surry County, N. C., and when about twenty-one years of age went to Indiana and remained some six years thence to LaFayette County, Mo. The mother is a native of Knox County, Tenn. and when quite small, with her parents moved to Missouri. She died July 16, 1882. The father is now a resident of Johnson County, Mo. During the late war M. E. served in Company C, Thirtieth Missouri State Militia. When twenty-one years of age, he commenced for himself as a farmer and traded for cattle. December 23, 1871, he married Miss H. A. Brooks, a native of Kankakee, Ill. who was born September 11, 1856, a daughter of Charles and Margaret Smith Brooks. The father is a native of Indiana and the mother of Illinois. Mrs. Sparks when nine years of age moved with her parents to Indiana and lived some six years, then moved to Crawford County, and afterward to Montgomery County, Kan., where she married. They have a family of three children—Lolah M., Bertha L. and Gracie E. Have lost Freddy. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sparks are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Sparks commenced life a poor man, and when he came to Kansas had only $35 and a colt, and at that time the Osage Indians were roaming over the country.

HON. J. B. SWART, farmer and stockgrower, Section 35, Township 31, Range 17, P. O. Cherryvale. November, 1869, he located at Sherman City, Kan., and in January, 1870, took a claim where he now resides. His farm consists of 480 acres of fine improved land with good buildings, orchard and small fruit complete. He was born in LaGrange County, Ind., November 4, 1840, a son of William and Julia A. Maxwell Swart. The father was born and raised in Loudoun County, Va., and is of Holland descent. He married the mother in Muskingum County, Ohio, which was his native county, and in 1834 moved to LaGrange County, Ind., living there forty-six years. Both of them came to Kansas in 1880 to reside with J. B. The father died January 23, 1881. He was born June 29, 1801; the mother is still living. She was born February 20, 1809. J. B. is the third child, and when eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was in the battles of Vicksburg, Corinth, Mission Ridge, Atlanta and with Sherman to the sea, then to Washington, D. C. and was mustered out at Indianapolis, Ind. He then attended college for some time and then turned his attention to farming. November 7, 1867, he married Miss Mary S. Hoff, a native of Ohio, born in 1846, a daughter of Abraham and Susan Hoff. The father is of Maryland and the mother of Ohio. They settled in Indiana in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Swart have a family of three children—Nellie F., Minnie M., and Anna Mabel. Mr. S. has always been a staunch Republican. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Legislature from Labette County by a majority of 480 votes.

THOMAS TODD, attorney at law and farmer, Section 1, Township 32, Range 32, P. O. Cherryvale. His farm consists of eighty acres well improved. He first settled in Bourbon County, Kan. in March, 1867, devoted his time to teaching and practicing law. In the spring of 1875 settled where he now resides. He was born in Cumberland County, North England, in 1841, a son of John and Elizabeth (Holladay) Todd, natives of England. Thomas when fifteen years of age, with his parents came to America and located at Massillon, Ohio. He completed his education at Cambridge, Ohio, and read law under Colonel Barnes, Ex-Secretary of the State of Ohio. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Wood. He served some twenty-one months in the Army of the Cumberland, was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Vicksburgh, Memphis, Corinth, Helena and Napoleon, and was taken prisoner at Arkansas Post, paroled and never exchanged; mustered out. He returned to Cambridge, Ohio, and superintended an extensive coal mine. During the years of 1857 and 1858 he resided at Lexington, Mo. February 9, 1866, he married Miss L. A. Slay, a native of Belmont County, Ohio, born 1847, a daughter of E. G. and Ellenor (Barnett) Slay, native of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. T. have a family of seven children, as follows—Henry E., Lelle E., Maude E., Thomas F., Ellen E., Albert S. and Robert. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. T. has served many terms as Township Treasurer and Justice of the Peace.

FRANCIS M. WEBB, farmer and stock dealer, in Section 22, Township 31, Range 18, P. O. Dennis, located where he now resides, May 12, 1868, now having a fine improved farm of 240 acres. He is a native of Fountain County, Ind., born February 7, 1841, a son of Harrison and Carlinda (Reddin). The father of Ohio, and the mother of Kentucky. Francis M., when six years of age, with his parents moved to Carroll County, Ind., where he grew to manhood, and was educated. In the spring of 1861, he enlisted in Captain Fry's Light Artillery, and served some six weeks, then enlisted in Company A, Forty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, being in the battles of Shilo, Corinth, Perrysville, Ky., Stone River, Siege of Knoxville, and Atlanta. Discharge, 1864. He married, in Carroll County, Ind., January 22, 1866, to Miss Sarah J. Metzgar, a native of Henry County, Ind., born February 22, 1847; a daughter of Andrew and Sarah J. Metzgar, both of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs.

Webb have a family of two children—Anna M., and Curtis F. Mrs. W. is a member of U. B. C. Mr. W., a Sir Knight.

WILLIAM H. WEBB, farmer and stock raiser in Section 16, Township 31, Range 18, P. O. Dennis, came to Labette County, May 12, 1868, and took a claim of 160 acres. He is a native of Indiana, born September 25, 1847, a son of Harrison and Carlinda (Reddin). William grew to manhood in his native State, and during the late war was a member of the Sixtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was married in Bourbon County, Kan., in 1872, to Miss Leniest Stith, native of Illinois, a daughter of Jourdin and Sarah Stith, who settled in Kansas in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Webb have a family of six children—M. B., Emma F., Ella B., F. M. Gracie, Joseph C. Mr. W. is a member of Parsons Lodge, I. O. O. F.

ELM GROVE TOWNSHIP.

Ripon is situated in the southern part of the county near the line of the Indian Territory, in Elm Grove Township, and on the Coffeyville and Chetopa stage line. There is a Methodist, a Presbyterian and a Christian church at the place, also a post office. C. B. Pratt was the first Postmaster, who also established a general store, in 1870. Thomas Greenup is the present Postmaster.

Minerva is a post office, in the north part of Elm Grove Township, near Hackberry Creek.

Edna is a post office, about twenty-one miles southwest of Oswego, on the tri-weekly stage line between Coffeyville and Chetopa. F. A. Clark is the present Postmaster. A general store and blacksmith shop are located here. The population is about fifty.

Kingston is a post office, two miles southeast of Edna, on stage line, between Coffeyville and Chetopa, and has a daily mail. C. W. Campbell is Postmaster. The place contains a Presbyterian church, three general stores and a few residences.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—ELM GROVE TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES F. BANZET, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Ripon, was born in Alsace, March 8, 1830, and was reared and educated there. In 1850 he came to America and landed in New Orleans, and subsequently located in Illinois, where he was identified with farming for a few years. After which he went to Iowa and carried on that business there for nearly twenty-three years, principally in Marshall and Story counties. In 1876 came here, located, and has carried on his present business since. He married in LaSalle County, Ills., Miss Louisa Kastler, who was born in his native country, and who departed this life July 22, 1881, and is buried in Lucas Cemetery here, leaving five sons and three daughters—living: Emma, now Mrs. Henry Daily, who has one daughter, Rosanna, who died October 18, 1870; Charles A., Mary L., now Mrs. B. M. Wagner; Henry G., Edward, Josephine E., Frank, William and Gustavus, and have buried Rosanna, twin sister of Emma, in McDaniel Cemetery, Story County, Iowa. His farm contains 200 acres of good land, is well fenced and stocked; has nice buildings and an orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruit.

HON. D. C. CONSTANT, owner of Alder Grove Farm, P. O. Minerva, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., January 28, 1834, and was educated in McKendrie College, at Lebanon, Ill. At the age of twenty-two he began teaching in Illinois, and after a year's experience there he went to Texas and was engaged in teaching there until 1863, when, in consequence of his being loyal to the Union, he was compelled to abandon that country, and come North, and was identified with his profession in Illinois and St. Louis principally until 1866, when he again returned to Texas, and engaged in his profession, and in the following year was appointed Commissioner of Registration for his district, in which position he served until 1868, when he was elected to represent Fannin and Hunt counties in the Constitutional Convention, in which he did efficient service, in the fall of 1868, and in the following year, located upon his present place of 160 acres, which he has improved. He married, in 1860, Miss Antoinette Snow, a lady of literary attainments, who was born in Macoupin County, Ill. They have two sons—Albert and D. Clark. Mrs. Constant being also a teacher, proved a very fitting helpmeet to him in his pioneer work in Texas, and when the troubles incident to the war came, she, too, became an objective party to the disloyal element, and found herself obliged to undergo a hazardous trip to the North. She has been a Daughter of Masonry for several years, and this very materially assisted her in her escape. After reaching her native State she received an appointment to do sanitary work, and received a commission from the Northwestern Sanitary Commissioner, at St. Louis, Mo., where in conjunction with Jere Brown and his co-workers, at Leavenworth, she was very active for some considerable time, returning with her husband to Texas again in 1866. In 1872 and 1873 he represented the Forty-fourth District in the Legislative Assembly of Kansas, and in 1873 she was appointed by United States Government as teacher among the Seminoles in the Indian Territory, and in the following year he received a similar appointment, where they were identified until 1880, when he having previously retired from that work, she found it impracticable in consequence of circumstances. She maintained and succeeded by her very womanly interference in saving the life of an Indian woman, who was condemned for witchcraft. Since retiring from school-work in the Territory they have been engaged in farming upon the old homestead—Alder Grove Farm.

MYRON COOK, owner of the Nation View stock and grain farm, P. O. Kingston, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., March 28, 1853, and was reared there to his present industry. At the age of eighteen he came to Kansas, and located upon his present place, which he has handsomely improved. He married in 1874, Miss Mary F. Leib, a native of York County, Pa., whose people settled here in 1870. They have a son and a daughter—Edgar Scott, and Jessie Alice. Mrs. Cook is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and K. of H. societies. Since locating here he has worked in the development of the social and industrial life of this locality. Nation View farm is pleasantly located in the southern part of Elm Grove Township, and contains 119 acres of valuable land, devoted to pastorage, meadow, and grain. Mr. Cook having also 80 acres one mile adjacent, which is entirely devoted to grain. The farm proper is very nicely fenced, has an abundance of water supply, and an orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruit trees. In stock-rearing and dealing he does a business of about 200 head per year. Nice dwellings and out-buildings are located on the farm, situated so as to give a nice view of it and surrounding country.

EPHRAIM DAVIDSON, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Ripon, was born in Shelby County, Ohio, September 15, 1831. About 1857 he located in Logan County, Ill., and was identified in that county, and after in Tazewell County, with his present industry for several years. In 1872, he came here and located, and has carried on his present industry since. He married in 1855, Miss Margaret Ann Musselman, of his native place. They have four sons and six daughters—Daniel, John William, Elizabeth J., now Mrs. Dayton; David, Sarah C., Carey L., May Belle, Benjamin F., Ephraim (Jr.), and Addie. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His farm contains fifty-eight acres of valuable land, devoted to grain tillage, well fenced and watered, good buildings and a nice orchard. He also controls 240 acres in the Nation, adjoining his farm, which he utilizes principally to grain tillage and pasturage. In stock rearing he does an good business in sheep, cattle, and horses, especially in sheep rearing, handling about 500 head a year.

JAMES M. EDMUNDSON, owner of Salem Farm, P. O. Ripon, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, January 25, 1841, and was reared there a farmer, which industry he was actively identified with until 1871, when he came to Kansas, and located upon his present place, which he improved. He married in 1867, Miss Emma C. Hayes, who was born in Gallia, and reared in Meigs County, Ohio. They have one son and two daughters—Warren H., Ethel E., and Hollis L. During the war he did service in Company I, Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from October, 1861, until August, 1865, when he was honorably discharged as a veteran of Company I, Fifty-third Ohio Veteran Infantry, and was pensioned for disabilities received in the service. Since locating here he has worked towards the development of the public and social life of his locality, serving actively in municipal and school offices. Salem farm contains 160 acres of valuable land, all under a good state of improvement. It has nice dwellings and out buildings located upon it, and an orchard of well assorted fruits. In stock rearing Mr. E. pays special attention to that of fine bred animals.

JEROME B. ELLIS, owner of Elm Grove stock and grain farm, P. O. Minerva, was born in Parke County, Ind., March 2, 1839, and was identified with the farming industry there until 1866, when he located in Vermillion County, Ill., and carried on farming and stock raising there, particularly sheep until 1870, when he came here and located, and has carried on farming and stock raising since. He married in 1860, Miss Mary C. Bradfield, who was born in Ohio and reared in Indiana. They have a family of four sons and one daughter—William M., Andrew R., Frank P., Lemoine C., and Laura A. He and his wife and Frank P. are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Horse Protective Association of the State. In stock raising he pays an especial attention to the rearing and breeding of Durham cattle, Norman horses, Poland China hogs, and does a considerable business in raising mules. Elm Grove farm contains 640 acres of valuable land, is pleasantly located in Elm Grove Township, a short distance from Minerva P. O. It is well improved with good hedge fences, surrounding and cross fencing; it has nice dwellings and out buildings; it is well watered by Hackberry Creek, running through it. Eighteen acres is devoted to horticulture, in which there is a well selected variety of fruit trees; has twenty acres of forest trees of a very full variety. Mr. Ellis has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here, and has served efficiently in many local offices. He is a member of the G. A. R., having done service in Company K., Forty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, from October, 1862, until the end of the war, from which he received an honorable discharge.

JAMES P. FAUROT, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Cecil, Labette Co., Kan., was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., December 11, 1842. February 25, 1863, he enlisted in Company F, Sixth New York Heavy Artillery Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged and pensioned for wounds received at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va. In 1869 he came here and located, and engaged in his present business, which he has made a success. He was married in 1870 to Miss Frankie Hull, of New York State, a lady of literary attainments. They have one son and two daughters—Nellie May, Ralph E. and Ethel P. He and his wife have been active members of the Presbyterian Church for several years. He has been a member of the Masonic order for the last sixteen years, whose principles he cherishes, and has worked in temperance movements, being a member of different societies. His farm contains fifty-six acres of valuable land, devoted mainly to grain. Has good buildings and a fine orchard. To stock raising he pays considerable attention, his land adjoining the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, giving him an excellent opportunity for grazing.

AMOS D. FIZER, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Ripon, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., February 8, 1831. At about the age of twenty-one, he went to Missouri, and was identified in that State for seven years. He then went to California, and carried on farming and stock raising for ten years, after which he came to Kansas, and located in Atchison County, and subsequently came here in 1870, where he has been actively connected with his present industry, paying more especial attention to the raising and breeding of fine bred horses and mules. He married, in 1860, Miss Sarah Jane Sweeney, who was born in Monroe County, Va., and was reared in this State, her people having located in Kansas about 1855. They have one son and three daughters—Rena, Albertine, Willard and Lavina. On July 21, 1881, Mrs. Fizer departed this life, in full communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is buried in the Hackberry Cemetery. During the war, Mr. Fizer did active service in Company D, Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, from August, 1862, till the end of the war, and was honorably discharged and pensioned for disabilities. His farm contains 160 acres of good land, and is well fenced, watered and stocked; has good buildings, and an orchard of four acres of nicely assorted fruits.

JOHN FROMAN, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Kingston, was born in Spencer County, Ky., October 8, 1844, and was identified with his present industry there until 1874, when he came to Kansas and located here, where he has carried on his present industry since. He married, in 1871 Miss Sally R. Goodwin, of his native State. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—Oscar, Mary E., Charles William and Flora Myrtle. Mr. F., his wife and eldest son are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and K. of H. societies. Since coming here, he has always assisted in the development and growth of the industrial life of this locality. His farms, of which he has two of 160 acres each, joining each other, are well improved, well fenced have an abundant supply of water, fine dwellings and outbuildings, and there are about three acres of orchards on each, of nicely assorted fruits; besides, he has a handsome lot of forest trees. In stock raising, he pays considerable attention to sheep, cattle, horses and hogs, especially Merino sheep.

REV. GEORGE H. GOODWIN, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Kingston, was born in Spencer County, Ky., April 22, 1836, and was reared to farming industry, and was identified with it in Union County, Ky., till 1870, when he came to Kansas, and located here in 1871. He married, in 1858, Miss Lucy A. Reasor, of Union County, Ky. They have a family of two sons and three daughters living—Debbie, Rebecca, Bessie R., Thomas and Ray B. He and his wife have been members of the Baptist Church for many years. He has worked in the ministry of that church for the last ten years. In 1881 he was appointed to the charge of work among the Indians by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and has worked zealously in that connection since. During the late civil war he enlisted, his sympathies being with the cause of the South, in August, 1862, in the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, and followed Morgan in his raid through Indiana and Ohio, where he was taken prisoner, and remained as such until February, 1865, when he was paroled. He has been an active member of the Masonic order for the last fourteen years. His farm contains 189 acres of valuable land, is well fenced and stocked, has handsome dwellings and outbuildings located upon it, and an orchard of six acres of nicely assorted fruit trees.

JOHN W. GOODWIN, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Kingston, was born in Spencer County Ky., October 19, 1849, and was reared there to his present industry, with which he was actively identified till the spring of 1873, when he came here and located. He married in 1874, Miss Florence Drake, of his native place. They have two sons and two daughters, Emma M., Alma, Vernie C. and Iley. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Since locating here he has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality. His farm contains one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, under a good state of cultivation. It is well fenced, has good water supply, and nice dwelling and out buildings are located upon it, and has an orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruit trees, as well as a number of forest trees.

LEWIS GOODWIN, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Kingston; was born in Spencer County, Ky., November 26, 1831. Was reared there to his present industry, with which he was actively identified there till 1871, when he came here and located upon his present place, which he has improved from a raw prairie to its present condition. It contains one hundred and sixty acres of good land; is well fenced and stocked, in which latter he pays particular attention to the rearing and breeding of cattle and sheep. It has good buildings and an orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruits. He married in 1855, Miss Susan Graham, of his native place. They have two sons and three daughters, Eliza J., now Mrs. Joseph Drake, boot and shoe merchant of Mound Valley; Caroline, now Mrs. G. W. Reaser, merchant of Kingston; William W., George I., and America Ann. He and his wife have been active members of the Baptist Church for the last sixteen years. He is an active member of the K. of H. society. He has held the trusteeship of his township, and has filled other municipal and school offices.

SQUIRE THOMAS GREENUP, farmer and Postmaster of Ripon; was born in Monroe County, Ky., February 9, 1825, and settled with his people in Morgan County, Ill., in 1835, where he was actively identified with farming for over twenty-one years. In 1859 he went to Iowa, and subsequently located in Richardson County, Neb., where he carried on farming for nine years, after which he came here and located upon his present place, which he has improved. He married, in 1844, Miss Henrietta Gunn, who was born in Tennessee and reared in Illinois. They have five sons and four daughters, William E., Ann E., now Mrs. William F. Gwynne; Thomas E., Mary E., now Mrs. John Clough; Sarah E., now Mrs. T. H. Case; Benjamin E., Charles E., Ellen E. and Doris E. He and his wife have been active members of the Christian Church for over forty years. He has held the Justice's office of his township, and has been active in other local official positions. His farm contains eighty acres of valuable land, has nice dwelling and outbuildings, and an orchard of nicely assorted fruit trees.

I. D. JOHNSON, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Kingston; was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, May 1, 1818. At the age of 18, he located in Belmont County, where he was prominently identified for thirty-five years, his principal industry being merchandising. In 1871, he came to Kansas and located upon his present place, which he has handsomely improved. It contains one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, all under a good state of cultivation, is well stocked. Mr. Johnson makes a specialty of sheep. Good dwellings and out buildings are located on the farm, and an orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruit trees. It has also a handsome lot of forest trees. He married in 1845, Miss Margaret F. Happer, a lady of fine literary attainments, who was born and reared in Belmont County. They have a family of five sons and one daughter, Andrew H., Thomas R., Edwin L., D. H., Brading and Sally D. He and his wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church. He has been an active member of the Masonic order for several years.

CHARLES LERCH, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Edna; was born in Northampton County, Penn., June 28, 1827, and was reared and educated there. In 1850 he located in Stark County, Ohio, and carried on farming there till 1857, when he went to Edgar County, Ill., and was identified with farming there till 1869. He then located in Sedalia, Mo., and in 1872 came here and located upon his present place, the following spring, and has improved it from a state of nature to its present handsome condition. It contains one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, well improved, with good hedge fence, an orchard of four hundred trees, a goodly number of forest trees, and handsome dwelling, and outbuildings. It is well stocked, Mr. Lerch paying considerable attention to raising a good grade of cattle, horses and hogs. He married in 1856, Miss Mary A. Pearson, of Stark County, Ohio. They have one son, W. F. Lerch.

ANTHONY MOORE, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Ripon, was born in Heard County, Ga., upon the plantation of James Woods. At the age of thirteen he was sold into Mississippi, and afterwards became the property of Lewis Moore, from whom he obtained his surname. At the time of the war he was in service to the Confederate army and remained in it till 1863, when he escaped to the Union army and was soon after properly made a free man. After traveling in the North some five years he came to Kansas in 1869 and located upon his present place, which he has very nicely improved. It contains fifty-eight acres of valuable land, well fenced with hedge, and has a plentiful water supply, nice dwelling and out buildings, and located on his farm is an orchard of three and one-half acres of a well assorted variety of fruit trees, besides a goodly number of handsome forest trees. He married in 1866 Mrs. Mahulda Orr, formerly Hulett, a native of Missouri, born in slavery and obtained her freedom after Lincoln's proclamation. They have two sons and three daughters, Lydia Frances, Walter Baker, Mary Meltena, Lewis and Bertie. He and his wife are active members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Moore began life here without a dollar, and has by dint of steady and persistent industry secured for his family a nice home and competence, and the esteem and respect of his white neighbors.

EDGAR ROSBORO, owner of Rosboro Farm, P. O. Edna was born in Columbia County N. Y., May 6, 1838, and was reared and educated there. He was identified in that State until 1870, principally in the hotel business in Albany, where he was connected with the M chants' Hotel for fifteen years. In 1870 he came to Kansas, locating her and has been identified with farming and stock raising here since. His farm contains 160 acres of valuable land, mostly devoted to grain tillage. It is well improved with hedge fences, good buildings, and an orchard of well assorted fruits. In stock he is paying special attention to raising and breeding fine bred cattle and hogs. He married in 1880 Miss Edith Goodwin, who was born and reared in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. They have one little girl, Mabel. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has worked in the development of the industrial life of this locality since coming here and has assisted materially in improving three farms during this time.

PETER SHUFELT, owner of Kinderhook Farm, P. O. Edna, was born in Columbia County, N. Y., May 23, 1828, and was reared and educated there. He identified himself with farming and milling industries there and carried them on for several years. In 1867 he located in DeKalb County, Ill., and carried on farming there till 1870, when he came to Kansas and located upon his present place, which he has very handsomely improved from a raw prairie. He married in 1856 Miss Helen Rosboro, of New York, who died in 1875 and is buried in the Kinderhook Country, near her native place, leaving a family of four sons and one daughter, Wilson Edward, Robert, Warren, Charles and Minnie. He married in 1877 Sarah Elizabeth Froman, who was born and reared in Spencer County, Ky. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Kinderhook farm is located just adjoining the village of Edna, and contains 240 acres of valuable land. It is handsomely improved with good hedges, nice dwellings and out buildings, and an orchard of five acres of nicely assorted fruit trees and beautiful forest trees are located in goodly numbers upon the farm, and it is well stocked with cattle, horses and hogs.

BENJAMIN M. SMITH, owner of Elmwood Farm, was born in Galena, Ill. Came to Kansas in 1869, and located on his present place, which is situated in Elm Grove Township, on the State and Nation line. Was married in September, 1869, to Miss Mary L. Beebe, of Galena, Ills.

BENJAMIN M. WAGNER, owner of Lookout Ridge Farm, P. O. Ripon, was born in Fulton County, Ind., August 25, 1846, and was reared in St. Joe County, Ind., where he was identified with farming until 1870, when he came here and located upon his present place, which he has improved from raw prairie to its present handsome condition. He married in December, 1882, Miss Mary L. Banzet, who was born and reared in Iowa. She is an active member of the Christian church. During the war Mr. Wagner made two unsuccessful applications for service in it, but was incapacitated in consequence of an injury received in his knee previously. Since locating here he has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality. Lookout Ridge Farm is pleasantly located one-half a mile south of Ripon postoffice. It contains 160 acres of valuable land, about all under grain tillage. It is well fenced, watered and stocked, has nice buildings and commands a complete view of the surrounding country, and has also an orchard of seven acres of well assorted fruit trees. It has besides a goodly number of handsome forest trees.

JAMES WILMOTH, owner of Centennial Grove Farm, P. O. Kingston, was born in La Rue County, Ky., July 8, 1843. In August, 1861, he enlisted from Hardin County, in Company F, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, and did active service till January 27, 1865. Was honorably discharged and pensioned for wounds and lung disease. Received wounds at New Haven, Ky., and Chickamauga, Ga. He carried on farming in Edmonson County, Ky., till November, 1870, when he came to Kansas and located upon his present place, which he has improved. It contains 240 acres of good land, is well fenced, watered and stocked. He makes a specialty of Cotswold sheep. Good dwellings and out buildings are located on the farm, and an orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruits, as well as a handsome grove of forest trees, planted in 1876, from which his farm derives its very appropriate name. He married April 9, 1865, Miss Almira Stenett, of Kentucky. They have five sons and three daughters, Mary Ellen, William S., George, Nettie, Hattie, James, Jr., John and Charles. He and his wife have been active members of the Baptist Church for last sixteen years.

JOHN S. WIMMER, merchant, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Edna, was born in Parke County, Ind., October 13, 1850, and removed with his people, who settled in Hancock County, Ill., where he remained in connection with farming till 1870, when he came here and engaged at farming and stock raising, with which he has been identified since. In 1882 he engaged in general merchandising here and has carried it on since, the firm being known as Wimmer Bros., general merchants. He married in 1877 Miss Clara Tilton, who was born in Cass County, Ind., and moved with her people, who settled here in 1870. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since locating here Mr. Wimmer has worked in all matters tending towards the growth and development of this locality.

HACKBERRY TOWNSHIP.

WALTER G. BAYLOR, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Todd County, Ky., Nov. 18, 1817, was reared and educated there until 1832, from whence he emigated to Mississippi, completing his education in the Clinton College, Hinds County, after, engaging in farming in Bolivar County, Miss., where he served as County Treasurer for a time, and also as member of the Board of Police. Here he acquired the reputation of an amateur hunter, slaying in his leisure hours great numbers of bear, deer and other smaller game, not unfrequently making hair breadth escapes from flood, and being lost for days and nights in almost interminable swamps and cane-brakes, subsisting on acorns, or nothing. Thence he removed to the Bay of Biloxi and engaged in making brick to build the Custom House in New Orleans. The establishment being burned, he emigrated to Texas in 1852 following the occupation of farmer and stock raiser for several years. Here he married Miss Harvenia Dodd, of Kentucky, and returned to that State, where he remained as a tiller of the soil until 1873, at which time he came to this State, still pursuing his life-long occupation. Mr. Baylor located upon his present place, which was then a raw prairie, and has improved it to its present fine condition. It contains 160 acres of valuable land, well watered, fenced and stocked, with good dwellings, stables and barns, and a handsome orchard, also has a choice lot of forest trees of various kinds. His family consists of a wife, two sons and two daughters; James W., contractor and bridge builder; Walter New, farmer; Mary J. and George Ann. Mr. Baylor is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since locating there he has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality. He has served on the School Board of his district as an active official for several years.

ARTHUR BATY, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Cecil, was born in Middlesex County, Canada, April 4, 1822, and was identified with his present industry there until 1871, when he came to Kansas and located upon his present place, Greenside Farm, which he has handsomely improved. It contains 200 acres of valuable land, well fenced, watered and stocked, has handsome dwellings, barns, stable, and an orchard of four acres of well assorted fruits. He was married in 1850 to Miss Elizabeth Whilians, who was born in Scotland and reared and educated in Canada. They have a family of one son and four daughters living, Margaret, now Mrs. R. J. Sellars, whose biography appears in this work; Agnes J., Thomas E., Jennie and Minnie. He and his wife have been active members of the Presbyterian Church for many years. He has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality since locating here.

ALEXANDER BISHOP, owner of Walnut Grove Farm, P. O. Oswego, was born in Logan County, Ohio, January 4, 1832, and was reared and educated to the mechanic's business there. At the age of twenty-three, he located in Alamakee County, Iowa, and carried on farming there for a few years, after which he engaged in carpentering and joining, until 1869, when he came here and located upon his present place, which he has improved from a state of nature to its present handsome condition. He married September 24, 1855, in Union County, Ohio, Miss Almira Elliott, who was born in Stark County, and reared and educated in Logan County, Ohio. They have a family of two sons and five daughters; Florence, now Mrs. J. W. Illingworth; Angelia, teacher and graduate of the State Normal School of Emporia, Kas; William S., Vetura, Ulysses S., May and Maud. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has been a member of the Masonic order for the last twenty years. He is the present Trustee of his township, and has filed other local offices. Walnut Grove Farm contains in all 270 acres, of which 160 constitute the original farm, 150 of which are under grain tillage, the balance is devoted to pasture, meadow and horticulture. He has handsome dwellings, barns, and five acres in orchard of nicely assorted fruit trees and thirty acres of forest trees, among which are a handsome grove adjoining the residence, which gives to it the name of Walnut Grove Farm.

JOHN BROWN, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Wayne County, Ind., December 7, 1831, and was identified with his present industry there till 1868, when he came to Kansas and located upon his present place, and has improved it to its present condition. It contains 160 acres of land, is well fenced, has dwellings and stables, and an orchard of 300 trees of well assorted fruits. He married, in 1857, Miss Mary E. Wharton, who was born in Ohio and brought up in Indiana. Their family living are—Isabella, Rosa E., now Mrs. Thos. Pearson; Wm. Beecher, Maggie, Vida, Elisha and Robert. His wife is an active member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has served as Clerk of the Township, and has been active in other official positions since locating here.

WILLIAM BUCKLEY, farmer and stock raiser, P.O. Chetopa, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, May 2, 1833. At the age of four years he removed with his people, who settled in Carroll County, Ind., where he grew to manhood and was identified with farming till 1882, when he came here and engaged at his present industry. He married, in 1866, Miss Sarah J. Barr, who was born and reared in White County, Ind. They have four sons and one daughter—Edwin, John, Ralph, Nellie and Ray. During the war he enlisted his services in Company A, Second Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, September, 1861, and did active service till September, 1862, when he was honorably discharged on account of disabilities, and pensioned. He is a member of Pea Ridge Post No. 118, G. A. R. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, has handsome dwellings, barns and stables, a well assorted variety of fruit trees, and a goodly number of forest trees.

HIRAM BUTTERWORTH, owner of Seven Oaks Farm, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Pawtucket, Mass., Oct. 17, 1822. At the age of fourteen he went to Logan County, Ill., where he grew to manhood and identified himself with the farming industry. He afterwards located in Kane County, Ill., and carried on stock dealing for a time, and afterwards engaged there in farming and stock rearing until 1852, when he went to Webster County, Iowa, and engaged in merchandising and dealing in real estate extensively, meantime identifying himself with public contracting and building, and many other industries of that then growing locality. At the breaking out of the war, he retired from his business there and located in Aurora, Ill., where he carried on carriage and wagon manufacturing for a few years, after which he located in Leavenworth, Kansas, and carried on an active business for several years, dealing in wagons and carriages, principally in the interest of the vast freighting business of that locality then. He subsequently came to Chetopa, and after carrying on an active business in merchandising and stock dealing for a few years, he located upon his present place, which he has improved. He married, in 1858, in Webster County, Iowa, Miss Sarepta Tucker, who was born and raised in Chautauqua County, N. Y. They have a family of two daughters—Helen P., now Mrs. J. J. Flannelly, merchant of Chetopa, and Alice M., teacher. His wife is an active member of the Presbyterian Church. "Seven Oaks Farm" is pleasantly located upon Hackberry Creek, eight miles northwest of Chetopa, and six miles south and west of Oswego. It contains 160 acres of valuable land, has handsome dwellings and outbuildings, and an orchard of ten acres of a nicely assorted variety of fruit trees. It is well fenced, watered and stocked, in which latter industry Mr. B. is paying considerable attention to the rearing of fine bred horses, hogs and Durham cattle. Adjacent to the dwelling, and in connection with many other forest trees, are seven majestic oaks, which give the farm its title.

LEWIS F. BUVINGER, owner of Floral Hill Farm, P. O. Cecil, was born in Hanover, Pa., June 24, 1827, and was brought up in Dayton, Ohio, to the boot and shoe making and merchandising business, his father having been identified with that industry there. He continued in that connection in Ohio, with the exception of four years spent in Loudon, Ohio, in tannery business, and latterly in wholesaling until 1879, when he retired and came to Kansas and located upon his present place, which he improved. He married, in 1852, Miss Juno Minerva Slagle, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, and reared and educated in London, Ohio. They have a family of four sons and one daughter living—Elsurah, now Mrs. Jacob Slagle, farmer and stockraiser of Ross County, Ohio; Alvin, Howard, Walter D., Clarence B. and Arthur F. He and his wife have been active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the past twenty-five years. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. society since 1848. Floral Hill farm contains 160 acres of valuable land, is well fenced, watered and stocked, has nice dwelling, barns and stable, and an orchard of 500 trees of nicely assorted fruits, together with a handsome lot of vines and shrubbery, the whole comprising eight acres to horticulture and gardening and floriculture, which latter gives his farm the very appropriate name of Floral Hill.

GEORGE W. BYRD, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Wayne County, Ind., January 25, 1835, and was reared there to his present business, with which he was connected till 1868, when he came here and located, and has carried on his present industry actively here since. He married, in 1860, Mrs. Amelia Mickey, formerly Burns, of his native place. They have two sons and three daughters—Alford Mickey, teacher and farmer, and Edwin, Adelaide, Florence and Julia Byrd. He is present treasurer of his school district, and has filled other school and township offices. His farm contains 160 acres of valuable land, has good buildings and an orchard of four acres of well assorted fruits; it is well fenced, and has a good supply of water.

JEROME CALLAHAN, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Kane County, Ill., Aug. 27, 1842, and was reared in Alamakee County, Iowa, where he was identified with farming until 1863, when he enlisted his services in defense of the Union in Company A, Thirty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged. In 1867, he came to Kansas and located upon his present place, which he has improved from a wild prairie to its present handsome condition. It contains 200 acres of valuable land 120 of which are devoted to grain, and the balance to pasture, meadow, and horticulture. He has nice buildings and orchard of nicely selected fruits. Mr. C. has served for several years as a member of the School Board of his district, and has worked actively in other official positions.

J. H. CELLARS, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Marshall County, Ind., December 22, 1847, and was reared and educated there. In 1867 he came to Kansas and located upon his present place, which he has handsomely improved. It contains 160 acres of valuable land; is well fenced and watered and stocked; has nice dwellings and outbuildings, and an orchard of a well assorted variety of fruits.

R. J. CELLARS, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Marshall County, Ind., January 22, 1850. In 1867, he came to Kansas and located here, and has been successfully connected with his present industry here since. He married in 1875 Miss Margaret Baty, who was born and reared in Ontario, Canada. They have one little girl—Margaret. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here. His farm contains 200 acres of valuable land; is well fenced and watered and stocked; has nice buildings, and an orchard of four acres of fruit trees of a nicely assorted variety.

WILLIAM CLARK, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Knox County, Tenn., February 4, 1815, and was reared and educated there. At the age of twenty-three he went to Kentucky and spent two years in that State, after which he located in Gibson County, Ind., and carried on his present industry there till 1871, when he came here and located upon his present place, which he has improved from a raw prairie, to its present handsome condition. It contains 160 acres of good land of which 140 acres is devoted to grain tillage. It is well fenced and watered and stocked; has nice dwellings and outbuildings, and an orchard of four acres of a well assorted variety of fruits. He married in 1837, in Tennessee, Miss Susan Clark, of Tennessee. They have four sons and six daughters—Thomas W., William H., George L., Andrew J., Martha, now Mrs. Alonzo Witherow, of Texas; Nancy, now Mrs. David Hironimus, of Indiana; Mary, now Mrs. John E. Wells, of Indiana; Adeline, now Mrs. John Hironimus, of Indiana; Susan, now Mrs. William Hiatt, and Lizzie, now Mrs. John Johnson, of Kansas. He and his wife have been active members of the Baptist Church for twenty years. His war services were in 1836, in connection with the Indian trouble in Florida, when he did one year's active and honorable service. Since locating here he has worked actively in developing the social and industrial life of this locality.

D. F. CREAKBAUM, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 15, 1855, and was reared in Kosciusko County, Ind. At the age of eighteen he came here with his people, and has been actively engaged at his present industry since. He married in 1881, Miss Maggie Berry, who was born in Illinois and reared in Kansas. They have one daughter—Ida Siloam Jane. He is a member of the Dunkard Church. His farm contains eighty acres of valuable land; is well fenced and watered; has good buildings and an orchard of four acres of well assorted fruits. His father, William, was a native of Pennsylvania, and followed farming in Ohio and Indiana, and latterly locating here, where he died in 1877. He is buried in Hackberry Cemetery. His mother and one son and four daughters, make up the balance of the family living. His brother is William, Jr. Sisters are Hanna, now Mrs. George Mollenhour, whose family sketch appears; Sarah, now Mrs. Allison; Tina, now Mrs. Kibler, and Mary, now Mrs. Barter, all living in this county.

CHARLES YAGER DAVIS farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Beaver County, Pa., October 26, 1847, and removed with his people in 1857, who settled in Guernsey County, Ohio, where, after seven years, they settled in Illinois. In 1869, he came to Kansas, and located upon his present place, which he has improved from a raw prairie, to its present condition. It contains 160 acres of choice land; is well fenced, watered and stocked; handsome dwellings, stables and an orchard of 200 trees of nicely assorted fruits. He married in 1872, Miss Lou Ella Keeler, who was born and reared in Pine Bluff, Ark. They have one son and a daughter—Beatrice and Harry. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. In 1877 Mr. Davis went to Colorado and was identified in that State in mining operations for two years. He still owns a considerable interest there.

NATHAN W. DORLAND, owner of Maple Vale Farm, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Lycoming County, Pa., October 22, 1821, and learned the business of carpenter and joiner, which he carried on there until 1846, when he located in La Porte County, Ind., and carried on that business there for twenty-six years. During the last five years he also carried on farming. In 1872 he came to Kansas, and in the following spring located upon his present place, where he has been identified with farming and stock raising since. He married in 1853, Miss Mary McCormick, who was born and reared in his native place. They have a family of three sons and five daughters—Eda J., Jessie F., now Mrs. Niram Phillips; John, Martha, now Mrs. George DeCow; Flora, Rose, Seth and Schuyler Colfax. He did active service during the war as Special Agent for the Provost Marshal, for the Ninth Congressional District of Indiana. Since locating here he has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality. Maple Vale farm contains 120 acres of valuable land, surrounded and cross-fenced with handsome hedge, the largest fields containing not more than twenty acres. It is well watered. Has handsome dwelling, barns and stable, and an orchard of four acres of well selected fruit, and a nice assortment of forest trees. In stock raising, Mr. Dorland makes a specialty of fine bred Berkshire and Magie hogs.

DANIEL WILLIAM EGGERS, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Fulton County, Ill., January 10, 1833. At the age of nineteen he went to Iowa and spent two years in that State. He then located in Texas, and followed milling in Dallas County for eight years, after which he engaged in farming in Parker County. In March, 1862, he enlisted in the army in Witt's Company, Texas Cavalry, and in August it was re-organized, Witt resigning; he continued in the service until the war ended. After the close of the war he went to Colorado and carried on gardening and horticulture for a few years. He returned to Texas, and subsequently came here in 1870, and has actively carried on his present business since. He was married in Dallas County, Texas, July 16, 1859, to Miss Margaret Ellen Witt, who was born in Greene County, Ill., and reared in Texas. They have buried six children, and have adopted one—Ruth McLaren. He and his wife are active members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. society, and has been connected with the Masonic Order for the past twenty-eight years. His farm contains 247 acres of choice land, is well fenced, watered and stocked, and has nice buildings and orchard of two and a half acres of assorted fruits, and has three acres of handsome forest trees.

JACOB STANLEY FOLAND, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Dayton, Ohio, April 10, 1845, and removed with his people to Wayne County, Ind., where he was reared and educated. In 1869, he came to Kansas and located on his present place, which he has improved from raw prairie. It contains 160 acres of valuable land, 100 of which are devoted to grain; the balance is in pasture, horticulture, etc. It is well fenced and watered, having upon it nice living springs and a well of splendid sulphur water. It has good buildings, and an orchard of three acres of nicely assorted fruits. He married in Wayne County, Ind., Miss Mary Brown, of that county. They have a family of one son and a daughter—Clara Maud and Lewis. His wife is a member of the New Light Church. During the war he served as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, from September, 1864, until the end of the war, and was honorably discharged. Since locating here he has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality.

AMASA FOX, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Wayne County, Mich., September 30, 1838, and was reared there to farming business. In 1854 he located in Kane County, Ill., and carried on farming four years. He then settled in Ottawa County, Mich., and after four years' farming there returned to Kane County, Ill., and carried on farming till 1869, when he came here and located upon his present place, which he has improved. It contains 160 acres of land, has dwellings and stables, and an orchard of different varieties of fruits. He married in 1852, in Elgin, Ill., Miss Martha E. Rumsey, who was born in Delaware County and reared in Steuben County, New York State. They have four sons and two daughters—Charles Edward, Daniel Webster, Ernest Elsworth, Lue A., Frances Ina (now Mrs. George A. Cory), and Effie Katie (now Mrs. Siegul Lindsay). Mrs. Fox is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here.

CAPTAIN N. B. FUGATE, owner of Pleasant Hill Farm, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Scott County, Va., February 25, 1839, and was prominently identified with farming and stock raising there till the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted his sympathies with the cause of the South, and assisted in organizing Company E, Sixty-fourth Virginia Cavalry, and was elected First Lieutenant, in which capacity he served till the battle of Cedar Creek, after which he was appointed to the Captaincy of his company, and served in that capacity till the end of the war. After the war he returned to farming, and carried it on till 1872, when he came to Kansas, and in the following year he located upon his present place, which he has improved. He married in 1861, Miss Nannie Horn, of Virginia. They have a family of one son and four daughters living—Nicholas H., Floy L., Maggie E., Aimmata V. and Dolly. His wife is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. "Pleasant Hill Farm" contains 320 acres of valuable land under a thorough state of improvement, is well fenced and watered, and has a nice young orchard of well assorted trees. Handsome dwelling and outbuildings are located upon an eminence commanding a pleasant view of the farm as well as that of the surrounding country, giving it the very appropriate title of "Pleasant Hill Farm."

JAMES L. GOLDSMITH, owner of Cedarvale Farm, P. O. Cecil, was born near Dover, N. H., February 8, 1841, and received a good literary education at the high school of Dover, and afterward learned the shoemaking business. At the age of eighteen he left his home, and was identified with his trade in Ohio and Indiana, until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted at the first call for troops in Company K, Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and did active service for three years. He then re-enlisted in Company G, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he engaged in farming and stock raising in Saline County, Mo., and after three years of successful business there he located in Carroll County, Mo., and carried it on there actively until 1876, when he came here and located upon his present place, which he has almost entirely improved. He married April 16, 1866, Miss Lucinda Barr, who was born and reared in Carroll County, Ind. They have one son—John. Mr. G. has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here. He is a member of Pea Ridge Post, No. 118 G. A. R. Is the present Treasurer of his school district, and is one of the trustees of the Lake Creek Presbyterian Church. Cedarvale farm is pleasantly located within two and a half miles of the Nation, and a half mile distant from Cecil postoffice. It contains 210 acres of valuable land, is well fenced, watered and stocked and has handsome dwelling, barns, stables and an orchard of nicely assorted fruits. He has also a handsome variety of forest trees, variegating the view, among which are walnut, maples, poplars, catalpas and cedars, the last of which are so handsomely laid out as to give it the very appropriate title of Cedarvale farm.

W. E. HANIGAN, owner of Oak Grove Farm, P. O. Crouse, was born in Lawrence City, Mass., April 6, 1845. At the age of twelve years he located with his people in Terre Haute, Ind., where he was brought up as a farmer. In June, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and did active service until the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Was wounded at the battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn., and Peach Tree Creek, Ga. Has applied for pension. In 1869 he came to Kansas and located on his present place, which he has improved. It contains 120 acres of valuable land, is well fenced, watered and stocked, in which latter industry he is paying some considerable attention to the rearing and breeding of fine-bred cattle, horses and hogs. The farm contains good buildings, and an orchard of ten acres of well assorted fruits. He married in 1861, Miss Martha Jane McCree, of Indiana, who departed this life in 1877, and is buried at the Williams Cemetery, Fairview Township, leaving four sons living—John E., Franklin, Clinton and Albert. He married in 1878, Miss Nina Stem, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, and reared in Indiana. They have one son—Leslie. He and wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has served as Trustee of this township, and has been active in other municipal and school offices.

TURNER HAYDEN, owner of "Willowdale Farm," P. O. Chetopa, was born in Fayette County, Ky., January 25, 1831; was identified with farming there till 1855, when he went to Illinois and settled in Macon County, and carried on farming there for several years. In 1875 he went to California, and after spending several months in traveling in that State and Oregon and Nevada, he returned and located here, and has been actively identified with farming and stock rearing here since. He married in 1863, Miss Anna Shepherd, who was born and reared in Fayette County, Ohio. They have three sons and three daughters—Lorenzo, Mary Alice, Gertrude, Mabel, O'Meara and Franklin. His wife is an active member of the Baptist Church. "Willowdale Farm," is located in the southern part of Hackberry Township, upon the "Nation" line, and consists of 160 acres of valuable land, well fenced and watered, and stocked with a good grade of cattle and hogs; has nice dwelling and out-buildings, and an orchard of three acres, of a nicely assorted variety of fruit trees. Upon the north of the residence is four acres of a handsome willow grove, from which the farm gets its very appropriate name.

GEORGE HELLWIG, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Oswego, was born in Germany, in 1860, and came to America with his people, who settled in Ohio, in 1871, and after four years they came to Kansas, and located here, when he grew to manhood and identified himself with his present business. He married, in 1881, Miss Arisa Zigler, who was born and reared in Indiana. They have one daughter—Cora. Are members of the Lutheran Church. His farm contains 120 acres of valuable land, 100 acres of which are devoted to grain, with balance to pasture and meadow. It has nice dwellings and out-buildings, and an orchard of three acres, of a nicely assorted variety of fruit trees. His father, Bartlett Hellwig, died in 1880, and was buried in Hackberry Cemetery, leaving a family of three sons—John, George and Christ.

OSCAR C. KETCHAM, owner of Lake Creek Fruit Farm, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., May 29, 1832, and was reared and educated there. At the age of fifteen he entered the Marine Service, in the coasting trade, and afterward engaged in whaling explorations, during which he spent about three years in the service, visiting all important points in that connection in the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian and Arctic Oceans, and sailed some in the Southern seas, his last season in the Marine service being spent upon the chain of lakes bordering the north of this country, from which he retired eventually, and settled in Mount Pleasant, Henry Co., Iowa, where he was actively identified with farming, stock raising and horticulture, until 1869, when he came to Kansas, and located upon his present place, which he has improved from a state of nature to its present handsome condition. Lake Creek farm is pleasantly located upon the Coffeyville road, seven miles from Chetopa, sixteen from Oswego and within a mile of Cecil P. O. It contains 160 acres of valuable land, eighty acres of which are devoted to grain and the balance to horticulture. Has 7,000 trees of a nicely assorted variety of fruits, all in full bearing; 300 vines of a well assorted variety, and a good number of small trees, he having carried on a nursery business here for ten years. The farm is handsomely fenced and hedged. On it is a pleasant dwelling, barns, stables, and all are tastefully and conveniently arranged; also, building and machinery for the curing and preserving of fruits, cider presses, etc., etc. He also does considerable business in the line of rearing and breeding fine stock, principal among which are his Short-horn Durham cattle. He married February 20, 1862, in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Miss Maria Briar, a native of Ohio. They have one daughter—Anna. He has always worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here.

GEORGE W. LEAP, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Wayne County, Ind., February 24, 1838, and was reared and educated in Jefferson County, Ind., and was identified with his present industry there till 1867, when he came here and located upon his present place, and has improved it from a state of nature to its present condition. It contains 240 acres of valuable land, is well fenced, has an abundance of water, and is well stocked, he paying some considerable attention to stock raising. It has nice dwellings and barns and stables, and four acres of an orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruits; has, also, about four hundred forest trees of different varieties. He married in 1868, Miss Matilda Quinby, of LaPorte County, Ind.. They have five sons and one daughter—Arthur, Ernest, Walter E., Charles Frederick, Sarah Alice, and an infant. His wife is a member of the Church of Friends. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. society. He is present Treasurer of his Township, and has filled other municipal and school official positions for several years.

WILLIAM W. LEWELLEN, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Fayette County, Pa., January 27, 1834, and located with his people, in 1849, in Adams County, Ohio. He was identified in Ohio with practical engineering till the war, when he enlisted July 9, 1861, in the Fourth Independent Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and did active service till July 20, 1863, when he was honorably discharged, on account of disabilities. Has applied for pension. After this, his disabilities impaired his health so that he was compelled to abandon his profession, and he engaged at contracting, latterly at farming, till in 1878 he came here and located, and has carried on his present industry here since. He married, in 1864, Miss Mary M. Carson, of Adams County, Ohio, who departed this life in 1873, and is buried in Winchester Cemetery, Ohio, leaving one son—John M. In 1874 he married Miss Mary M. Foley, who was born in Highland County, Ohio, and reared in Indiana, and they have four sons and one daughter—Laura Etta, Charles C., Alfred T., William H. and George W. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of Pea Ridge Post, No. 118 G. A. R. His farm contains 100 acres of improved land, has good buildings, and an orchard of three acres of well assorted fruits.

DE WITT CLINTON McCLELLAND, farmer and stockraiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., October 9, 1840; at the age of about nine years, he removed with his people, who settled in Livingston County, Ill., where he was identified with his present industry until 1876, when he came here and located upon his present place, which he has almost entirely improved. His farm contains 320 acres of valuable land, 180 of which are devoted to grain, the balance to horticulture and pasturage. It is well fenced and watered, and has handsome dwelling and outbuildings, and an orchard of seven acres of nicely assorted fruits. He married in 1868, Miss Margaret A. Blake, who was born and reared in Marietta, Ohio. They have one daughter, Myrtle May. He and his wife belong to the First Presbyterian Church. During the war he did active service, his first enlistment being in Company B, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in April, 1861, and served actively until July following, when he was honorably discharged. In August of that year he enlisted again in Company F, Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and did active service until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged as a Veteran, of Company F, Forty-seventh Illinois Veteran Infantry and pensioned. He was wounded at the battle of Corinth, Miss., and after laying disabled for about five months, he again entered the Gunboat service. Since locating here he has worked actively in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality.

SAMUEL McCULLOUGH, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Wayne County, Ind., April 1, 1827, and was identified there with farming, until 1852, when he went to California, and spent ten years in that State. After this he spent four years in mining operations in the territories of Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, returning to Indiana in 1866; he engaged at his present industry there till 1873, when he went to Texas with the view of locating, but soon after came here, and located upon his present place, which he has improved. It contains 160 acres of valuable land, 105 of which are devoted to grain, the balance to pasture and horticulture; it is well fenced and watered and stocked, has nice dwelling and outbuildings, etc., and an orchard of four acres of nicely assorted fruits. He married in Missouri, in 1873, Miss Sarah Spear, who was born in Indiana, and reared and educated in Missouri. They have one daughter, Pearl. He and his wife are active members of the Baptist Church. He has been an active member of the Masonic order for several years. Has served upon the School Board of his District for several years.

GEORGE W. MILLIGAN, owner of Cedar Grove farm, P. O. Oswego, was born in Warren County, Ky., November 27, 1824, and was identified with farming and stock raising in that place until 1870, when he came to Kansas, and located upon his present place which he has improved. It contains 160 acres of valuable land, and it is well fenced, watered and stocked. Has good buildings, and an orchard of five acres of well assorted fruits. He has paid considerable attention to the rearing of fine bred Durham cattle, and Clydesdale Norman horses. He was married in 1851 to Miss Mary J. Smith, of Kentucky. They have two sons—Jefferson Porter and Ewing Brook. He and his wife are members of the U. P. Church, and he has been a member of the Masonic order for the past fifteen years.

D. M. MILLER, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, September 6, 1845, and removed with his people, who settled in Fulton County, Ind., 1850, and where he was actively identified with his present industry until 1881, when he came here and located, and has been connected with his present business here since. He married, January 26, 1868, Miss Catharine Buehler, who was born in Ohio, and reared in Fulton County, Ind. They have four sons and two daughters living—Marion Monroe, Lewis Albert, Joseph Frederick, Mary, Milo Erwin, and Rosa Emma, and have buried their oldest child, Sarah Clarinda, in the German Cemetery, Fulton County, Ind. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. society. His farm contains 120 acres of good land, all under grain, it is well fenced and watered, has good buildings, and an orchard of ten acres of nicely assorted fruits.

MRS. MARY ANN OLIVER, formerly Kirton, owner of "Oakdale Farm," P. O. Chetopa, was born in Rougton, England, September 28, 1820, and was reared and educated there; and was married to David Oliver, in her native city. He was born in England, February 12, 1819. In 1850 they came to America, and settled in Fayette County, Iowa. Engaged in farming; after six years they removed to Mower County, Minn., and remained actively identified with farming there until 1867, when they came to Kansas, located upon the present place which they have improved from a wild prairie, to its present handsome condition. "Oakdale Farm" contains 160 acres of valuable land, sixty acres of which are devoted to grain, ten acres in orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruit trees, the balance is to pasture and meadow. It is well fenced and watered, and has handsome dwelling and outbuildings. On October 19, 1875, Mr. Oliver passed away this life, and is buried in Hackberry Cemetery. His children living, are George H., Charles A., Henry K., Lottie, now Mrs. John C. Romine; Lizzie L., now Mrs. James B. Johnston; those dead are, William K., who left two daughters, Inez Gertrude and Etta Evaline; Anna, who married Joseph Peck, leaving one daughter, Mary Lavilla, both buried beside their father.

ALBERT OLMSTED, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Cecil, was born in Michigan, June 5, 1836, and was reared in McHenry County, Ills., to farming business. In 1866 he came to Kansas, and located upon 280 acres in Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, Richland Township, and improved it from a state of nature. It is well fenced and watered, has good buildings, and an orchard of 600 well-assorted fruit trees. He remained upon this farm till 1883, when he bought his present farm of 160 acres, thus aggregating his land to 440 acres. His present place is handsomely improved, containing dwelling, etc., and an orchard of nicely assorted fruit trees, also has a grove of forest trees. He married, in 1858, in Davis County, Mo., Miss Adelia Buck, who was born and reared in Steuben County, N. Y. They have one son Charles; he has served upon the school board of his district, and has taken an active part in the development of the many industries of his locality since coming to the State.

JESSE PICKERING, owner of "Youth's Beauty," stock and grain farm, P. O. Cecil, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, September 5, 1834, and removed with his people to Henry County, Ind., in 1835, and was reared and educated in Wayne County. At the age of eighteen he began life in farming in Henry County, but subsequently located in Madison County, Ind., where he was identified with farming and stock raising till 1881, when he came to Kansas and located here, and has very considerably improved his present farm. He married, in 1856, Miss Mary Stanley, of Henry County, Ind., a lady of very able literary attainments. They have a family of two sons and seven daughters—Viola, now Mrs. Jacob Yearling; Rosella, now Mrs. Oscar Wylie; Luther, Cora, May, Lizzie, Josie, Orlando and Minnie. He has been an active member of the Masonic order for the last twenty-one years, and of the I. O. O. F. society for nineteen years. Youth's Beauty stock and grain farm is pleasantly located, seven miles west of Chetopa, and two miles from Cecil P. O. It contains 160 acres of valuable land, principally devoted to grain tillage; it is surrounded with handsome hedge and cross fence, has excellent water supply, and is stocked with a good class of hogs, horses and cattle, an orchard of 700 trees of nicely assorted fruits located adjacent to the residence lot. In the residence lot are handsome dwelling and outbuildings, preceded, as you enter from the road, with a handsomely laid out variety of forest trees, prominent among which are the pines, cedars, catalpas, etc., giving to the farm the very approriate title of "Youth's Beauty."

JAMES W. POTTENGER, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Crouse, was born in La Porte County, Ind., December 23, 1849, and was reared there to his present industry. At the age of sixteen he enlisted his services in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and did active service till April, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. He followed farming in his native place till 1870, when he came to Kansas and located here, and has been actively identified with his present industry here since. He married, in 1869, Miss Martha McConnell of Indiana. They have three sons and one daughter—Ira, Charles, Mary and Earl. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. He is a member of the G. A. R. His farm contains eighty acres of valuable land, is well fenced and watered and stocked. He is paying considerable attention to rearing milch cows for dairy purposes, for which industry he has built a dairy from which he is making already a considerable quantity of butter. Good dwelling and outbuildings are located upon the farm and an orchard of about 300 trees of a nicely assorted variety of fruits.

W. S. SANFORD, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Cecil, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 8, 1842, and was educated in a literary course of instruction at the Farmers' College, also graduate of Bacon's Commercial College of that city. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and did active service until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He assisted in the capture of the rebel president. After the war he was engaged in grain and commission, and was member of Board of Trade in his native city, and afterward opened a grain and commission warehouse at Chillicothe, Ohio, with both of which he was actively identified until 1869, when he came to Kansas and located upon his present place, which he has improved. He married, in 1866, Miss Fannie J. Donogh, of Fairfield, Ind., a lady of fine literary attainments and a graduate of Oxford Female Academy, of Oxford, Ohio. They have a family of three daughters and one son—

Edith, Ida, Maggie and Benjamin. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He has served on the School Board of his district for several years, and has been active in other local official positions. His farm contains 160 acres of valuable land, is well fenced, watered and stocked, in which latter industry he pays considerable attention to rearing and breeding fine-bred cattle, mules and hogs. He has good buildings and an orchard of fifteen acres of nicely assorted fruits.

ALBERT E. WALTON, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., December 30, 1814, and removed with his people to Ohio at the age of fourteen, and was connected with business there until 1841, when he went to Sheboygan County, Wis., and carried on farming there for several years, after which he carried on farming in Ionia County, Mich., for about nine years. He then spent six years in farming in Henry County, Iowa, and in 1866 he located in Randolph County, Mo., where he farmed until 1873. He then came to Kansas and located here, and has been actively identified with his present industry here since. He married, in 1851, Miss Agnes Walker, of Stark County, Ohio. They have three sons—Henry, George and Daniel. His wife is an active member of the Baptist Church. His farm contains 160 acres of land, has good buildings, and an orchard of a variety of fruit trees.

JOSEPH J. WATSON, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born near Manchester, England, February 12, 1840, and came to America with his people in 1842, who, after a short stay in the East, settled in Milwaukee, Wis., where he grew to manhood, and identified himself with farming until the spring of 1864, when he enlisted in Company G, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and did active service until November, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he located in Iowa and followed carpentering in that State until 1869, principally in Allamakee County. In the spring of that year he came here and located, and has been actively identified with his present industry here, improving two farms meanwhile, and is now located upon his third. It contains 320 acres of valuable land, 160 acres of which are devoted to grain, and the balance to pasture. It is well fenced, watered and stocked, and has good buildings. He has about eighty acres of forest skirting the stream which runs through his farm. He was married, in 1868, in Postville, Iowa, to Miss Martha Blundell, who was born in Manchester, England, and was brought up in Wisconsin. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of Pea Ridge Post, No. 118, G. A. R. He has been a member of the Masonic Order for the past sixteen years.

SAMUEL M. WATT, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Oswego, was born in Vermillion County, Ind., August 30, 1838, and was reared and educated in Edgar County, Ill. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service until the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., August 18, 1863. He was wounded and taken prisoner, and after nine days days was exchanged. He remained in the hospital until December 13, 1864, when he was honorably discharged and pensioned. In 1868 he came to Kansas and located upon his present place, which he has improved from a raw prairie to its present condition. It contains 174 acres of valuable land, has handsome outbuildings and dwelling, and an orchard of well assorted fruits. He married, in 1866, in Vermillion County, Ill., Miss Nancy E. McNutt, who was born in Jefferson, Ind., and was reared and educated in Illinois. They have a family of two sons and three daughters—Hattie M., Ida J., Frank, Jesse and Ray. He is a member of the G. A. R., has served upon the School Board of his district for several years, and has been active in other local official positions.

JOSHUA T. WELLS, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Clarke County, Ind., August 9, 1847. In 1869 he came to Kansas and located upon his present place, which he has improved from a raw prairie to its present condition. It contains 160 acres of good land, is well fenced, watered and stocked, has good buildings and an orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruits. He married, February 6, 1883, Miss Kate Foley, who was born in Ohio and reared in Fayette County, Ind. He has a family of one son, George A. Wells, by a former marriage. In 1877 he went to Colorado, and was identified in that State till the present year, when he returned and married and has established himself on his farm again.

SIDNEY L. WHITING, owner of "Sunnyside" farm, P. O. Chetopa, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., March 24, 1833, and was reared and educated in Washtenaw County, Mich. At the age of twenty-one he located in Kankakee County, Ill., and carried on farming there till 1873, when he came here and located, and has been very actively identified with his present industry here since. He married, in LaPorte County, Ind., in 1856, Miss Mary Foster, who was born in his native State and reared and educated in LaPorte County, Ind. They have five sons and one daughter—Frank, Charlie, Fred, Sherman, Russell and Jennie. He and his wife have been active members of the M. E. Church for over twenty-five years. During the war he did service in Company F, Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, from August, 1862, till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged and pensioned for wounds received at the battle of Missionary Ridge. He is present Justice of the Peace for this township, and has filled other municipal and school offices. Sunnyside farm contains 160 acres of choice land, has nice dwellings and outbuildings, and an orchard of five acres of well assorted fruit trees, and ten acres of forest trees.

BARTON.

Is about eighteen miles west of Oswego, and is reached by stage lines from Oswego and Liberty. The population is about forty, and the place has a general store, a blacksmith shop and a postoffice, with J. H. Tibbetts, Postmaster.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM FRANCE, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Coffeyville, was born in 1841, in England, where he was educated. Emigrated to Illinois in 1866, and came to Kansas in 1876. Was married to Mrs. Catharine Jay, January 16th, 1879. She was born in England, April 19th, 1828. Her maiden name was Carter. Her first husband was James Hart, to whom she was married in 1844. He was drowned with a little daughter while crossing Pumpkin Creek, July 2d, 1873. Her second husband was William Jay, who died not long after his marriage, August 23d, 1874. Mrs. France had thirteen children; Phebe, born June 12th, 1845; Jennie, born December 23d, 1847; Joseph, born June 23d, 1848; John, born June 20th, 1850; Hiram, born June 20th, 1852, was supposed to have been murdered; Edward, born November 26th, 1853; James, born November 3, 1854; George, born February 20th, 1859; Alex, born June 27th, 1861; Lorinda, born Nov. 3d, 1862; Charles, born September 18th, 1863; Catharine, born June 14th, 1867. Mrs. Hart settled in Labette County, Kan., in 1869. Mrs. France has a fine farm of 160 acres, comfortable buildings. They have 90 acres of fine wheat; last year they had 1700 bushels. Mrs. France's first husband, James Hart, was a soldier in the late war and also a firm defender of the faith of the Latter-day Saints, but was strongly opposed to polygamy. Mr. France and family are members of the re-organized Church of the Latter Day Saints, who are strongly opposed to polygamy.

AARON HUME, Postmaster and farmer, Deerton, was born in Allegany County, N. Y., in 1830. He went with his family to Naples, Wayne Co., Ill., a little before the Black Hawk war in 1832, and from thence to Rock County, Wis. His father's was the fourth family in that County. There he received his education in the log school-houses. At the age of twenty-one he went into business for himself—boating, lumbering, merchandising. He owned a lumberyard at St. Louis in 1859 and 1860. He was afterward in Dakota County, Minn., on a farm; then in the copper mines of Lake Superior, where he remained two years. In 1869, he went to Missouri, and from thence to Labette County, Kansas, in 1871, after visiting several localities, including Texas, where he had gone for a drove of cattle. He purchased land in the Cherokee Strip, which he sold and engaged in the mercantile business, also taking the postoffice at Deerton in 1880. Was married to Mary C. Johns, of Labette County, Kan., who was born in Tazewell County Ill. They have four children—Mary, Winona Belle, Rosa Lee and George Andrew.

J. W. MASON, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Arnold, was born at Deerfield Corners, Oneida Co., N.Y., 1829. His great grandfather came from England prior to the War of Independence, and was a soldier during the whole time, seven years. After the war, Mr. Mason removed with his father to D. Kalb County, Ill., at an early age, where he lived on a farm and was educated in private schools; was married in 1854 to Sarah Driskall, of DeKalb County, Ill. She was born in Wayne County, Ohio in 1832 and died in 1857. They had three children—James Adelbert, Harry Grant, and Sadie May. Mr. Mason came to Kansas, May 19, 1871, and purchased 480 acres of land in Canada Township, Labette County, on which he has twenty-five acres of bearing fruit-trees and several hundred head of cattle. He is an enterprising and progressive farmer, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for ten years. His second wife was Margaret A. Fetterby, of DeKalb County, Ill. Born in Herkimer County, N. Y., in 1841.

HUGH MONROE, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Mound Valley, was born in the North of Scotland June 22, 1813, and emigrated to America in 1840, stopping a short time at Lockport, N. Y. He went to Greene County, Ohio, where he lived until 1868, when he removed to Delaware County, Ind., where he resided until he came to Kansas in February, 1879, and settled on a farm four miles north of Mound Valley. Was married in 1848 to Jemima Steele, who was born in Ohio in 1823. They had ten children, eight of whom are school teachers—Lizzie, Catharine, Robert W., married to Alice Reed; Sarah J., married to John Keener; Mary E., married to Dr. George R. Green, living in Indiana; Susan A., living in Kansas; John R., living in Arizona; Jane Fleming, James A., Ann Reed, married to W. W. Hickenbottom and living in Wayne County, Ill.; Joseph E. Mr. Monroe's children have received liberal educations, two are in the legal profession, eight are teachers and one is a physician. Mr. Monroe's farm is pleasantly located and well improved.

B. P. OAKLEAF, farmer, P. O. Mound Valley, came to Kansas June 10th, 1869, and settled on a farm five miles southwest of Mound Valley. He now has 400 acres of excellent land, on which he has made improvements of good buildings, orchards and shade trees. He was born in Sweden, in 1827, and educated in the Swedish language. He was left an orphan at an early age so that he was compelled to make his way alone in the world. By reading and study he acquired a good common English education. He was married in 1850, to Mary Ekelof, of Sweden, who was born in 1830, and educated in the Swedish tongue. They have had ten children, five of whom are living—Charles, married to Christine Olson; Joseph, married to Josephine Anderson, and living in Rock Island; Lydia, educated as a teacher, Emanuel, fourteen years; Stephen, twelve. Junie, married to B. Young, died in 1881. Mr. O. has been greatly prospered since coming to Kansas, and is an upright, intelligent citizen, also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PHILIP A. SMITH, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Coffeyville, was born in Lancaster, Worcester Co., Mass., 1809. His father was an able lawyer in that State. At the age of fifteen he was in Boston, engaged in the grocery business. He was commander of a company of light infantry, to receive Lafayette, in 1835. He went to Mobile in 1836, where his brother, Sidney Smith, was one of the projectors of the Mobile & Ohio R. R., and the first president of the road. Mr. Philip A. Smith carried on the grocery business for ten years at Mobile. In 1836, he went to Miami County, Ohio, near Dayton, where he lived on a farm twenty-five years. Was married to his first wife, Susan Whitney, of Cambridge, Mass., 1835. She died, in 1839, of yellow fever, in Mobile. Was married in Mobile, in 1841, to Jennie B. Canedy, of Fall River. She was descended from one of the oldest families of Massachusetts. Mr. Smith has had eleven children—Sidney A., enlisted in the Seventy-first Ohio, as a private, and came out a captain, now lives at Springfield, Ohio; Moses, died August 31, 1850; Frank, died July, 1866; Philip, died in 1876; Susan, married to Calvin Hodge; Charles D.; Sarah J., died January, 1860; Adams J., William B. C., Prescott H., Edward G. Mr. Smith came to Kansas in March, 1871, and settled on Pumpkin Creek, Labette County. He and his sons are owners of 480 acres of good land. Mr. Smith is a well informed man of large experience, and has been successful since coming to Kansas. The family are of the Unitarian Church. His second wife died in July, 1881, at the age of sixty-one years.

J. G. WILLEY, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Deerton, was born in New Hampshire, 1830, and educated in the common schools. He worked for his father, who was the owner of a mill, until the age of twenty, when he drove a stage for twelve years from Concord to Newmarket. He has a brother, George Willey, who was born in New Hampshire, 1834, and a sister, Mrs. Keith, of Oswego, Kas. George Willey was a wagon master across the plains for two years, and he kept a ranche in the Black Hills, known as "Wicked Man's Ranche." Mr. John Willey and his brother George, were the first men that made a business of driving and selling cattle in this section of the State. Was married in Newmarket, N. H., to Ellen Willey, of the same place. She was born in Vermont. Mr. Willey and his brother George, settled on farms in Canada Township, Labette County. They have nearly 800 acres of good land, and own a considerable stock. They are enterprising business men, and have been very successful since they came to Kansas, 1869. Mr. George Willey was married, in 1880, to Lizzie Stone, of Kentucky. They have one child, Susie Bell.

OTHER TOWNS.

Mathewson is a station on the Memphis, Kansas & Colorado Railroad, ten miles east of Parsons. William McDown is the present Postmaster.

Fishkill is a station on the Memphis, Kansas & Colorado Railroad, in Neosho Township.

Timber Hill is a postoffice in the southeastern part of Osage Township.

Crouse is a country postoffice, nine and a quarter miles southeast of Oswego D. W. Crouse is Postmaster.

Snow Hill is a post office in the southwest corner of the county in Howard Township. The office was established in 1877. W. B. Roberts is the present Postmaster.

Arnold, Cecil, Deerton and Dennis are post offices, located in different parts of the county.

Dora is a postoffice, twenty-seven miles southwest of Oswego, on the tri-weekly stage line, between Coffeyville and Chetopa. A Congregational Church is located here, with Rev. J. Cooper, pastor. W. H. Goodwin was the first, and F. W. Noblett, the present Postmaster.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

NEWBERRY COOPER, farmer, P. O. Oswego, came to Kansas November 6, 1866, and settled three miles north of Montana, Labette County, on a farm, where he lived until February, 1883, when he sold out and purchased eighty acres near Oswego, on which he moved, March 9. He was born in Botetourt County, Va., in 1823. At the age of nine years he went with his parents to Preble County, Ohio, where he lived until he was twenty-one, and from thence to Grundy County, Mo., and back again to Ohio, and from there to Randolph County Mo., to Hannibal, Mo., and to Sacramento, Cal., and to New York City, and back to Randolph, Mo., and from there to Kansas. Mr. C. is a cooper by trade, which business he has followed occasionally. He has been in the mercantile business, and has taught school. He was married, May 4, 1848, to Frances Roman, of Randolph County, Mo., by whom he had four children—William Oscar (now in California), Sarah S. (now in Pittsburgh, Kan.), Alexander (in Labette County, Kan.), and John S. (deceased). His first wife died January 9, 1861. He was married, January 13, 1863, to Susan Hunt, of Randolph County, Mo., by whom he has had four children—Frances M. (deceased), Fannie (a school teacher), Emma and Hattie. Mr. Cooper's father was born in Pennsylvania; grandfather was from Scotland; distantly related to Peter and Fennimore Cooper. He is descended from an old English earl. Mr. C. served in the Missouri State Militia, Company D, Forty-sixth Regiment. He has a beautiful farm.

H. M. DEBOLT, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Oswego, was born in Wayne County, Ind., January 29, 1825. His father was Andrew Debolt, born in Newtown, Ohio, December 20, 1798, died July 17, 1877, in Randolph County, Ind. His mother's maiden name was Susan Sigman; was born April 15, 1806, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 10, 1848. Mr. Debolt's education was imperfect and irregular even in those branches taught in the common schools of the country. At sixteen years old, he moved to Preble County, Ohio, and served as a regular apprentice to the trade of brick laying, plastering and stone mason, having been a laboring man all his life long, and has acted upon the scriptural maxim of eating his bread in the sweat of his brow. He labored, after obtaining a trade, until he acquired the means of again going to school, after which he commenced the study of law at Union City, Ind., in 1853, purchasing his own books, and reading at his leisure until 1857, when he moved to Burlington, Iowa, working at his trade, and availing himself of every opportunity of studying to improve his limited education, which he did in all the English branches. In 1859, he moved to Jefferson City, Mo., and was admitted to the bar in 1860, and practiced his profession at that place for eight years, and was also engaged as contractor in Missouri State Penitentiary during that time. In 1858, he immigrated to Kansas, stopping a while at Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo., but finally settling four miles west of Oswego, in Labette County, where he purchased a farm of 400 acres from the United States Government, where he now lives. Mr. Debolt was married the 4th day of December, 1848, to Martha E. Milligan, of Randolph County, Ind., by whom he had eight children, six of whom are now living—Elizabeth C. his eldest, was born November 1, 1849, in Randolph County, Ind., and is now married to William Harshaw, of Oswego Labette Co., Kan.; Charles W., his second child, was born April 14, 1857; his third child, Franklin A., was born November 13, 1852, and married to Sophia Williams, of Jefferson City, Mo.; Margaret, his fourth child, was born November 26, 1853, and died October 1, 1857, with smallpox; W. H., his fifth child, was born November 20, 1856, and died with smallpox October 13, 1857; Alice N., his sixth child, was born January 24, 1859; Mary E., seventh child, was born April 14, 1861. Edward, his eighth child, was born January 14, 1864. Mr. Debolt still recognizes the dignity of labor, and looks forward to a day, not very far distant, when educated labor will be the salvation of this country.

A. T. DICKERMAN, farmer, P. O. Oswego, came to Kansas, Linn County, in June, 1862, and settled at the Osage Mission in October, 1863. On July 15, 1865, he settled on Section 31, Township 33, Labette County, where he lived one and a half years, when his wife died and he went seventy-five miles into the Indian Territory and traded with the Indians, with whom he lived more or less during five years of his life, learning to talk the Osage language. In the summer of 1869 he went to the Big Caney River, now Chautauqua County, where he made the first settlement in that county. In the spring of 1870 he sold his claim and came back to Labette County, where he married his second wife, Mary E. Kingsbury, May 1, 1870. She was born in Franklin County, Ind., November 2, 1849. In the spring of 1867 he was appointed, by the Governor, County Clerk, to organize the county of Labette, and at the first election was elected County Clerk of Labette County. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace in Fairview Township for nine years consecutively and has taught several terms of school. Mr. Dickerman's first wife was Jane Martin, of Greene County, Ill., by whom he has two children, Harry E. and Oliver C., now living in Illinois. By his second wife he has had nine children, five of whom are living. Mr. D. was the first settler in Labette County. Mr. Collins and he laid the foundations for the first house on Labette Creek. Soon afterwards Mr. Zink came out and assisted to erect the building, which was done without using a nail or sawed board. They used an ax, a saw, an auger and a frow.

JAMES M. LOGAN, farmer, P. O. Oswego; was born in Belmont County, Tenn., and removed with his parents to Washington County, Ill., at the age of six years, where he was brought up on a farm. He enlisted in Company F, Forty-ninth Illinois, August 12, 1862; was with his command at Pleasant Hill, Price's raid on Red River under Banks; at Nashville Mr. Logan was mustered out at the close of the war; was married in March, 1873, to Mary E. Stover. She was born in April, 1857. They have four children—Belle, Samuel H., Jessie and Maggie. He has 160 acres of good land six and a half miles northwest of Oswego. His father, James Logan, died in 1873. Mr. L. is one of the oldest settlers in the county, having settled in it when it was a wild waste of prairie. Mr. L. came to Kansas with nothing; now he has 160 acres, worth at least $5,000; orchards of apples and peaches that produce in large quantities. He has raised his family without paying out more than $30 for physicians and medicine since coming to Kansas, April, 1866.

ALEX. LONG, farmer, Sections 23 and 24, P. O. Oswego, was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., July 11, 1833. William Long, his father, emigrated from Derry, Ireland, to America, in 1801, stopping at Philadelphia. From thence he went to Westchester, and from Westchester to Huntingdon, and in 1841 to Dixon, Lee County, Ill. Mr. Long lived in Dixon until twenty-eight years of age, when he enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, May, 1861. He served in the army four years and three months, and was mustered out in Nashville, Tenn., May, 1865. Mr. L. was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, and in the campaign of Sherman to Atlanta and back to Nashville under Thomas. He was wounded four times, once severely. At the close of the war he came to Leavenworth, where he was in the employment of the United States Government until 1868, when he came to Labette County. In 1880 he purchased a farm of 320 acres, on which he now lives. Mr. L. was married to Mrs. Martha J. Cragg, of Oswego, by whom he has three children, Aggie, John and William. Mr. Long is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

CAPT. CAVE MONTAGUE, farmer, P. O. Oswego, was born in Scott County, Ky., in 1823. His grandfather, John Montague, emigrated to America from England prior to the Revolution and settled near Richmond, Va., and afterwards moved to Kentucky. His father, James M., was born in Virginia, but came to Kentucky with his father. Captain M. moved with his parents to Perry County, Ill., in 1832, where he became a farmer. In 1848 he removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where he worked at his trade of plastering. In March, 1851, he moved to Chester, Randolph Co., Ill., and in 1867 he came to Labette County, Kan., where he entered 240 acres of land, on which he has built his home and planted fruit and shade trees. Capt. Montague was married to Amanda Grisham, whose mother was from Pennsylvania and father from Kentucky, by whom he has had five children, Milton A., born May 31, 1851, and married to Nettie Higgins, of Carthage, Mo., 1878; Ellery C., born June 10, 1853, married to Louisa Barnard, 1877; Alfred A., born May 5, 1859, married to Susie Higgins, 1880, deceased; Frances E., born December 19, 1848, died July 30, 1849; Sarah E., born September 17, 1855, died May 12, 1856. On June 11, 1846, he enlisted in the Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served in the Mexican War under Gens. Taylor and Wool; was mustered out at Comargo, Mexico, June 18, 1847. On June 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, and was with his command at Belmont, Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, etc.; was mustered out at Springfield, Ill. July 7, 1864. He was first commissioned First Lieutenant and afterwards Captain of Company H. Capt. M. is one of the oldest settlers of Labette County and has had an extensive experience in the hardships of frontier life.

CLARK M. MONROE, farmer, P. O. Oswego, was born in Lodi, Athens Co., Ohio, April 14, 1831. At an early age his parents moved to Trumbull County, Ohio, where he received a good common school education. In 1853 his parents moved to Noble County, Ind., where they now reside. His father was a native of New York, his mother of Canada. Mr. Monroe learned the carpenter trade while young and works at it occasionally, but farming is his main business. Married in 1854, to Catherine A. Kagy, in Bristol, Trumbull Co., Ohio, by whom he had four children, Rufus T., John L., Charles M. and Florence I. Monroe, all born in Noble Co., Ind. In 1868, Mr. M. emigrated to Kansas and settled on a farm of 160 acres of land, five miles west of Oswego, where he now lives. He is an active member of the community in which he lives, being the first elected Township Clerk; was charter member of the Labette County Agricultural Society, its president in 1873; represented said society at a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, in March, 1873, at Topeka; represented Labette County at the great farmers' movement at Topeka, in 1874, and again in 1875. Mr. Monroe is also a member of the Labette County Historical Society, and was its first treasurer. Mrs. Monroe died in 1873. Married Alice G. Hughes in November, 1873; she was born in Calhoun County, Mich., September 12, 1841, receiving a thorough knowledge of the common branches taught in the district schools of Michigan, commenced teaching at thirteen years of age, and taught continuously for twenty years, five consecutive terms in District 57, Oswego Township. The winter of 1860-61 she attended school at Lewistown Seminary, Ill. Mrs. Monroe's parents are now living in Bellevue, Eaton Co., Mich. Her father was born in Syracuse, N. Y., 1812. Alice Monroe is mother of four children, Ross M. and Lottie B., who are living now Clark R. and Gertie V. died in 1882.

WILLIAM PARK, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Oswego, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1845. He was educated in Stafford, in the same State. His father was Walter Park, born in Langham, Scotland, and emigrated to America, settling in Monroe County, Ohio, many years since. At the age of nineteen Mr. Park removed to Douglas County, Kan., in the spring of 1865, where he worked on a farm two years; he then removed to Labette County, Kan., and purchased 160 acres of fine land five miles west of Oswego, on which he has erected a beautiful home, surrounding it with shade and fruit trees. He was married, to Louise Kelsey, on April 15, 1872. She was from Saline, Washtenaw Co., Mich., where she was born and educated. Mrs. Park taught the first school that was taught in their district after its organization in the fall of 1870, in a box house that stands near the present schoolhouse. They have two children—Clesson M., born on June 15, 1874; Arthur, born on March 22, and died October 3, 1880. Mr. Park is one of the oldest settlers of the county and has been identified with its growth and progress. Mr. Park and family are members of the Baptist Church. He is also a member of the School Board.

JAMES PAXTON, farmer, P. O. Oswego, came to Kansas from Johnson County, Mo., in November, 1870, and in July of the following year he settled in Labette County six miles west of Oswego and purchased 240 acres of land, on which he has made a comfortable home and planted shade trees, fruit trees, etc. Mr. Paxton is a native of Mercer County, Pa., having been born in 1842. After receiving a good education at Union College, in the town of Mercer, he taught in private schools three years. He enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-second Illinois Infantry in 1863, and served until the close of the war. He then went to Warren, Stephenson Co., Ill., and was clerk in a hardware store and taught school. He was married to Mary Barrington, of Madison, Wis., who was born in Madison in 1846. They have two children—Samuel and Ellen. Mr. Paxton since coming to Kansas has taught school seven terms in his own neighborhood.

JOHN RICHARDSON, farmer, P. O. Oswego, was born in Franklin County, Ill. His parents were natives of Tennessee. He received a common school education, and at the age of twenty-one he commenced teaching which he followed for eight years. In 1864, he was married in Illinois, to Miss Sarah J. Sturman, a native of Illinois, by whom he has five children—Leona, Flora, Nora, Alma and Ethel. In May, 1866, he emigrated with his father's family, settling on a farm of 180 acres in Labette County, six miles northwest of Oswego. At that time there were not 100 inhabitants in the whole county, and help was so scarce that his father and brother Alex, having died, he was compelled to dig his father's grave. Mr. Richardson and his family are members of the Baptist Church. His home is pleasantly situated on the banks of Labette Creek, surrounded with fruit trees and shrubbery. He has been identified with the growth of his town and county.

JOSEPH SCOTT, farmer, P. O. Oswego, was born in Atlantic County, N. J., in 1827. At the age of six years he moved with his parents to Wabash County, Ill., where he went to school and worked on the farm. On August 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company R, One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, Sabine Cross Roads and in Bank's expedition on the Red River. He was mustered out in July, 1865, at Springfield. His father was born in Philadelphia, and died in 1831, in New Jersey. His mother died in 1866. His ancestry on the paternal side was Scotch, while his mother was of German extraction. He was married, in 1848, to Miss Hannah Rice, of Wabash County, Ill. She was born in Kentucky, in 1827. They have five children—Armenia A., Eliza, Lincoln C., James M. and Fred Franklin. Six are deceased—Vashti V., Nancy, Mary, George W., Rachael B. and Martha J. Mr. Scott was taken prisoner at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864. In the fall of 1869, Mr. Scott came to Kansas and settled on 160 acres of land four miles northwest of Oswego.

BENJAMIN SYLVESTER STONE, farmer, P. O. Oswego, was born in Ohio County, Ind., February 19, 1840. His ancestors—three brothers of them—came to America in the Mayflower; one of whom was a clergyman, and the immediate ancestor of the subject of this sketch. The family history is conspicuous during the old Colonial and Revolutionary days, and is easily traced from the fact that Mr. Stone's more immediate ancestors back for seven generations have all been clergymen, and have adorned the Israelitish cognomen of "Benjamin." Mr. Stone's father is in possession of an heirloom in the shape of an iron wedge, which was made an hundred years before the Revolution. It descends through the line of "Benjamins." Mr. Stone's parents moved to Illinois in 1842, and thence to Iowa in 1849. He enlisted in the Union army on the 19th of April, 1861, in Company C, First Iowa. Was in the famous engagement at Wilson's Creek, and was mustered out August 23, 1861. He was married to Miss Cornelia Lake, November 19, 1862. She was born in Ohio in 1843. In the spring of 1864, Mr. Stone re-enlisted in Company B, Forty-fourth Iowa, and served until the close of the war. He moved to Kansas in November, 1866; was one of the original thirty-two that went out and surveyed the town of Oswego. He remained in Kansas a year, when, in consequence of an injury, causing the loss of use of his right arm, he returned to Muscatine, Iowa. He came back to Kansas and settled in Labette County, three miles from Oswego, in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have four children—Mary A., Cora M., Benjamin W, and Josephine I. Mr. Stone's father, Benjamin, and two brothers, William Goldsmith and Joseph Jasper, are living in Nebraska, having settled there in an early day.

JOSEPH JASPER STONE, penman, present address, Oswego, Kas., was born in Hancock County, Ill., January 16, 1845. At the breaking out of the war, being young and unable to get his father's consent to enlist, he ran away from home and joined the army. He became a member of three different regiments during the course of the war, viz., the Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry. In the last he was a member of Company A, Capt. Wm. B. Keeler, from the 2d of September, 1862, until the 7th of July, 1865. He was one of the "thirteen" who came through unhurt out of eighty-seven men in his company that went into the battle of Pleasant Hill, La. Mr. Stone has been an invalid ever since the war, in consequence of severe injuries received from having had severe sunstroke, smallpox, and chronic-diarrhœa. He went to Nebraska in September, 1865. Took a homestead in June, 1866. In the spring of 1870, in consequence of ill-health, he entered the State Normal School, at Peru, Neb., and was one of the first who took the oath to teach in that State. He was, during the year 1872, commander of the military department of the school. He was married to Miss E. A. Taylor, daughter of Rev. J. W. Taylor, December 19, 1872, by whom he has three children—Zoe Ingersoll, born September 19, 1873; Denton Underwood, January 14, 1876, and Theron Leland, born August 21, 1878. Mr. Stone and his wife parted mutually October 19, 1879. He is known as "The Nebraska Dugout Penman." His work in the line of ornamental penmanship can not be excelled in the West. He is a correspondent for several newspapers and magazines, and is a writer of considerable experience and ability, and a poet of no mean order. He is an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R., and is one of the "five" managers of the organization of "Iowa Soldiers in Nebraska."

JOSEPH STOVER, farmer, P.O. Oswego, was born in Botetourt County, Va., in September, 1811. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, grandparents were from Germany prior to the Revolution. He was married June 2, 1831, to Elizabeth Refley, of Virginia, who was born in that State November 7, 1809. Mr. S. moved to Montgomery County, Ind., October 15, 1832. On February 13, 1860, he moved to Warren, Iowa, and in the fall of 1870 he moved to Kansas and settled on a farm six miles northwest of Oswego, where he now lives. Mr. Stover had five children by his first wife—Andrew J., born December 14, 1835; George P., born March 4, 1832, died 1880; Gilbert H., born November 24, 1840 and married, 1862; Caroline, born 1844; Sarah Ella, born June 5, 1853, died February, 1854. Mrs. Stover died March 4, 1872. Mr. Stover was married to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Wilson, formerly Debolt, born in Preble County, O., November 10, 1829. She has one child, Ella Maria Wilson, born November 20, 1865, adopted by stepfather, 1873. Mr. Stover's land is first-class. He has also fine improvements, buildings, fruit and shade trees.

J. L. WILLIAMS, nurseryman, Section 1, P. O. Oswego, was born in Porter County, Ind. His father was born in North Carolina, in 1803, and immigrated to Tennessee, at an early period, and from thence to Indiana, where he died in 1858. His mother died in 1857. Mr. W. received his early training at home, and in the district school. In 1868 he went to Iowa, where he remained one season, immigrating to Labette County, Kas., in 1869, where he purchased 160 acres of Government land, on which he has erected a neat and tasteful home, surrounding it with a large number of shade and fruit trees and shrubbery. Immediately after his arrival in Kansas went into the nursery business, which he has extended and enlarged until it is now one of the largest and finest in the State. Mr. Williams was married, in 1869, to Miss Rachael Barnard, of Westville, Ind. Her mother died in 1864; her father still lives in Indiana. They have two children—Cora, born in 1872; Alta, born in 1874.

JERRY WINDBIGLER, farmer, P. O. Oswego, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1820. At the age of twelve he removed with his parents to Richland, Ohio, where he was brought up on a farm. He lived there twenty-two years, and removed to Kosciusko County, Ind., where he resided ten years, and then moved to Fulton County in the same State in 1864. In the spring of 1874 he emigrated to Kansas, and settled on a quarter section of land, seven miles northwest of Oswego. Mr. Windbigler is a careful and prosperous farmer, and has succeeded in establishing each of his five children on farms around him. He was married to Martha Dooremire, of Crawford County, Ohio, in 1841. She was born in 1824, in the same State. They have five children living—John S., married to Elizabeth Ault, enlisted in an Indiana regiment, and serving through the late war; Hannah Jane, married to W. S. Kesler; Newton Jackson, married to Mary Watson, of Chetopa, by whom he has had one child, Viola and Clara A., married to H. H. Elrod. He had three children deceased—George W., who enlisted in an Indiana regiment, and died in the army, November 2, 1863; Henry H., died September 6, 1873; Benjamin F., died August, 8, 1860. Newton J. is a minister in the New Light Church, to which all the family belong. At one time since his coming to Kansas, Mr. Windbigler lost all his stock of horses.

J. ZINK, farmer, P. O. Oswego, was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1845. At the age of thirteen he came to Pike County, Ill., where he received a common school education. In the fall of 1865, he came to Kansas, and in 1868 he entered his land, and afterwards purchased more, until he has now 1,000 acres of good land in Fairview and Oswego Township. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Ninety-first Illinois Infantry, and was with his regiment in fourteen different States; at Spanish Fort and Blakely, on the Rio Grande, at Forts Morgan and Powell, and many other places. He was taken prisoner in the winter of 1863, by Gen. Morgan, and was exchanged in the following June, and was mustered out in August, 1865, at Camp Butler; was in the last battle of the war on Seven Mile, Mobile, Ala. Was married in September, 1868, to Mary Drake, of Greene County, Ill., where she was born in 1844, and educated in the same county and State. Her parents are yet living in Illinois. They have had one daughter—Inez, born in 1872, and died in 1874. Mr. Zink manages his large estate handles stock. He also has fruit of all kinds, and in great abundance. He was one of the first settlers in Labette County. Not more than a dozen settlers were in the county at the time.

LABETTE TOWNSHIP.

J. S. ADAMSON, farmer and stock grower, Section 12, Township 32, Range 19, P. O. Parsons. He resides on 160 acres of fine improved land, which he entered November 8, 1869; came here from Jasper County, Iowa, having gone there with his parents when quite a small boy. He was born in St. Joseph, Mo., in 1843, a son of Enos and Sarah (Burgin), the father, of Tennessee, and married the mother, of Missouri. J. S. learned the carpenter's trade, which has been his occupation in connection with farming. February 23, 1866, he married Miss Elizabeth Knows, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1847, and when eighteen years of age, with her parents, moved to Iowa, where she married. They have four children—Charles, Eddie, Ada and Daniel. Mr. Adamson was a member of the Old Settler's Society, and has served as Justice of the Peace many terms.

F. H. & A. A. BRIGGS, farmers and cattle feeders, Section 11, Township 32, Range 19, P. O. Parsons. This farm consists of 378 acres of finely improved land; came to Labette County, Kan., September, 1870, from Chicago, Ill., where they were born and raised. F. H. was born in 1845, and A. A. in 1851, being sons of Benjamin and Fidelia S. Briggs. The father was born in 1812, at Bennington, Vt., and with his parents moved to New York, where he grew to manhood, and learned the trade of wagonmaker. In 1833 paid fare in stage, but walked most of the way to Chicago, Ill., and established a shop, having made the first wagon that was manufactured in that city; afterwards associating himself with Mr. James O. Humphrys in the wagon business. He was first married in 1836, to Miss Betsy Ann Brown, a native of St. Charles, Ill. She died in 1843, leaving two children—William and Cynthia. He married Fidelia S. Frye, the mother of F. H. and A. A., November 3, 1844. She is a native of Massachusetts, born February 21, 1818, and with a relative moved to Chicago, in 1844. They have had six children, four living—F. H., Mary L., A. A., and Benjamin, having lost two—Ella and Eugene. The father died May 18, 1863. The mother resides with the above F. H. & A. A. Briggs. F. H. has spent many years through the Western country at different points in Kansas and Colorado. His early life was spent as railroad engineer at Des Moines, Iowa. A. A. spent several years in the employ of the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

P. M. GIBSON, farmer and stockgrower in Section 25, Township 32, Range 19, P. O. Parsons, came to Labette County, Kan., in 1869, and entered his present farm, which consists of 160 acres of fine improved land surrounded by hedge fence, with a fine orchard. He came here from Vermillion County, Ill., where he was partly raised, but was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1834, being a son of Samuel and Peggie A. (Myers) Gibson, both of Pennsylvania. Mr. G. learned the carpenter trade, which has been his occupation in connection with farming. He first married when twenty-two years of age, to Miss Araminta Douglas, born in Illinois in 1836, and died in 1864, leaving three children—Samuel, Charles and Mary E. He married his present wife in 1867. She was Miss Anna Boone, born in Kentucky. They have six children—Lowell, Minnie, Allen, Sarah L., Josie and Chester. During the late war, Mr. G. served in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in all engagements of the regiment.

W. C. KING, farmer, Section 3, Township 32, Range 19, P. O. Parsons, is a native of Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio, born September, 1845, a son of Rev. William King and Mary A. Eastwood, natives of Ohio. William C. when fifteen years of age commenced doing for himself. In the spring of 1861, went to Vermillion County, Ill., and worked on a farm until August, 1862. He then enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, doing service until June 29th, 1865; was then mustered out at Chicago. He afterwards turned his attention to farming. January 27th, 1867, he married Miss Ann S. Lucas, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, but was raised in Illinois and Indiana. She was born December 16th, 1842. They have no children, but have two adopted ones, Albert D. Lucas and Pearl Sandford. Mr. King's farm consists of 160 acres of finely improved land. He came to Kansas October 22, 1869, and settled at his present residence February 28, 1870.

ALEX MOSSMAN, farmer, Section 9, P.O. Parsons, was born in Mercer County, Penn., in 1821. At the age of twenty learned the carpenter's trade; went to Ohio; lived there six years; was married to Thirza M. Payton, of Trumbull County, Ohio. She was born in

Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1830. From there to Grundy County, Ill.; from thence to Benton County, Iowa, where they lived sixteen years; went to Texas in 1873; lived there two years; in November, 1875, settled in Labette County, Kan., where they now live. They have ten children—Wilber, Byron, Hannah M., Isabella, Edward P., Mary, Robert G., Harry A., Emmet E., Delia S. Has given the children good education, several of them are teachers in the public schools. Has also a valuable farm with good improvements, etc.

W. S. NORRIS, farmer and stock grower, Section 18, Township 32, Range 19, P. O. Mound Valley. His farm consists of 160 acres of fine improved land, which was purchased in 1879. He was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1851, a son of Isaac and Eliza J. (Sirine) both natives of New York. The father being a prominent man of his place and county, having spent much of his time in cattle trade of the east, now retired. W. S. was educated in his native State in 1868, graduated at Fowler & Wells' College and afterward took a thorough course in H. G. Eastman's College. When twenty-two years of age he married Miss Clara V. Vale, born in Rockingham County, Va., and when six years of age, with her parents moved to New York and was there educated. She is a daughter of Benjamin and Willie A. (Campbell) Vale; the father of New York and the mother of Richmond, Va. Her father is an extensive harness manufacturer of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Norris came to Labette County, Kan. and settled where they now reside March 17, 1879, having a family of four children as follows—Ada E., Isaac B., James C. and Juliet A. Mr. Norris is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EDWARD CLINTON SANFORD, farmer and live stockman in Section 4, Township 32, Range 19, P. O. Parsons, is a native of Delaware County, N. Y., born March, 1836. When quite a young man went to Wisconsin, and at the outbreak of the late war enlisted November 15, 1861, in Company A, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served till November 20, 1864. He returned to Wisconsin, but soon after went to West Virginia, and engaged in the oil business. In 1866 went to Brown County, Minn., and engaged in farming, and May, 1869, came to Labette County, Kan., and entered eighty acres of land, now owning 250 acres of fine improved land. In 1876 married Miss Jennie Wilson, a native of Scotland, born 1852, and came to America in 1869. They have three children—Jennie, Willie, and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Presbyterian Church.

L. A. WOOD, farmer and breeder of Poland-China hogs, Section 1, Township 32, Range 19, P. O. Parsons, is a native of Madison County, N. Y., and was born in 1838. In 1856, went to Grundy County, Ill., and engaged in farming, which he has since followed. When twenty-five years of age married Miss Maggie Collins, a native of Grundy County, Ill., born in 1844. They have one child, Willis. Mr. and Mrs. Wood settled in Labette County, in October, 1868, where they have since resided. Mr. Wood's farm consists of 320 acres of finely improved land, with good buildings, orchard and living water.

WALTON TOWNSHIP.

JAMES C. BRADFORD, farmer and stock grower in Section 7, Township 31, Range 19, P. O. Parsons, is a native of Ohio, born January 3, 1844, and with his parents moved to McLean County, Ill., in 1851, where he was brought up and began life as a farmer, working by the month for seven years. December 1, 1867, he married Miss Viola Rich, a native of Allyn County, Ind., born April 29, 1851, a daughter of Thomas J. and J. L. (D'Morest) Rich, and with her parents moved to McLean County, Ill., in 1865. Mr. and Mrs B. came to Labette County, October 12, 1870, and settled where Mr. B. now resides. June 30, 1882, Mrs. B. died, leaving six children, as follows—Letta, Elmer, Jane, Cora D., Emma and John. Both church members. Mr Bradford's farm consists of 240 acres of fine improved land, all from his own industry and good management.

M. E. CORSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 1, Township 31, Range 19, P.O. Parsons. His farm consists of 160 acres of well improved land, which he purchased November, 1874, but came to Labette County March, 1873. He is a native of Sangamon County, Illinois. Born September 26, 1849. A son of Frances (daughter of Gen. M. K. Anderson, who was for eighteen years Adjutant-General of Illinois) and W. A. Corson. The father of New Jersey and the mother of Illinois. They were married in Sangamon County, Ill., in 1847, where the father died in 1851, leaving two sons—M. E. and Francis, deceased. The mother married a second time to G. W. Springer, a native of Kentucky. The family moved to Leavenworth, Kan., in 1856. Remained about four years and then returned to Sangamon County, Ill.; but accompanied M. E. to Kansas, where they still reside. M. E. was educated at the State University at Champaign, Ill., and taught school for many years. Since living in Labette County, Kan., has been identified as a public officer of the Township in which he resides.

MRS. MARY CURRAN (maiden name Donovan), the widow of the late Edward Curran, Section 10, Township 31, Range 19, P. O. Parsons, was born October 27, 1843. A native of Ireland, but raised and educated at Batavia, New York. She first married November 3, 1862, Patrick Ryan, a native of Ireland, but raised in New York; born, 1833; died August 17 1868, leaving two children—James E., Nellie. She married second time Ed. Curran, October 13, 1870. He was a native of Waterford, Ireland, born 1834, where he was raised. A son of John and Ann (Power), of Ireland. Edward learned the baker's trade, and came to America in 1857. Went to Massachusetts, then to New York, finally to California in 1858, and came to Labette County, Kan., in 1869, and entered 160 acres of land and improved same. Afterward purchased 160 acres more, making one of the finest farms in the Township. He died March 13, 1883, leaving two living children—Annie L. and Mary. Having lost John, Eddie, Annie and two infants. Both of the Catholic Church.

EDWARD DIXON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 4, Township 31, Range 19, P. O. Parsons. His farm consists of 240 acres of improved land, surrounded and subdivided by hedge fence. He is a native of White Pigeon, Mich.; born in 1843. A son of George and Theressa (Sourby) Dixon, both of Yorkshire, England. They came to America in 1835 and settled in Michigan, where they remained the balance of their days. Ed. learned the milling business, and worked at same in connection with farming. In 1864 went to Seymore, Ind., and remained till he came to Labette County, and entered his claim December, 1869. During the winters of 1874 and 1875, engaged in the milling business at Parsons. He married Miss Lizzie Haub in 1868, she being a native of England, a daughter of C. and Anna M. Haub. She came to America when one year old and was raised in Indiana. They have three children—George, Edward, jr., and Anna.

E. D. FOYLE, farmer and stock raiser, in Section 6, Township 31, Range 19, P. O. Parsons. His farm consists of 600 acres of fine, improved land, with good building. He is a native of Massachusetts; a son of John and Mary Foyle, both of Ireland; came to America in 1838; E. D., with his parents moved to Bradford County, Pa., where he was raised and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1866 came West, and spent some two years in the employ of the Government in Wyoming Territory. Came to Kansas, and March, 1869, took the claim on which he now resides. He commenced a poor man, and his surroundings are the results of his own industry and good management. February 1, 1878, he married Miss Anna Bride, a native of Bradford County, Pa., a daughter of Benjamin and Mary Bride, both of Ireland. Mr and Mrs. Foyle are both members of the Catholic Church. They have two children—John, and Mary.

J. A. JARBOE, farmer and stockman, in Section 20, Township 31, Range 19, P. O. Parsons. His farm consists of 240 acres of fine, improved land, also a fine cattle ranch in Indian Territory. Mr. J. is a native of Hart County, Ky., born February 10, 1844, a son of Benjamin and Ellen (Harrell) Jarboe; the father is of Maryland and the mother is of Grayson County, Ky. When the late war broke out, he enlisted in Company A, Eighth Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, Confederate service, being in the command of Gen. Forest. During an engagement in Alabama he was shot through the body. With his regiment surrendered at Columbus, Miss. In 1868 married Miss Elizabeth White, a native of Grayson County, Ky., born 1850, a daughter of A. and Ann White. Mr. and Mrs. J. came to Labette County, Kan., October 10, 1870, and settled where they now reside. Their family consists of five children—Benjamin A., Ann M., John H., Walter J., Rosa E. Both are members of the Catholic Church.

J. A. JONES, farmer and stock raiser, in Section 22, Township 31, Range 19, P. O. Parsons. His farm consists of 160 acres of land, well improved. He is a native of Summit County, Ohio; born July 17, 1846, a son of Nathan S. and Sarah (Hammond) Jones, both of same county and State, having but two children—J. A., and Oscar who was born March 6, 1843, and died April 21, 1864. J. A. was three years of age when his parents died. He was raised and educated by an uncle, James Hammond, and when ten years of age, with his uncle went to Galesburg. He began life as a school teacher. March 21, 1872, married Miss Jennie Singleton, a native of Crab Orchard, Ky., born May 30, 1848, a daughter of Thomas J. and Anna (Ousley), both of Kentucky, and with family moved to Warren County, Ill., in 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have six children—Allie, Hammond, Addie, Lena, Willie B., and Ella F.

MONROE MATHIS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 19, Township 31, Range 19, P. O. Parsons. His farm consists of finely improved land. He is a native of Spencer County, Ky., and was born in 1837. He is a son of William and Nancy A. Mathis. In 1856, Monroe went to Marion County, Iowa, and engaged in farming. September 21, 1871, he came to Kansas, and located on his present farm, where he has since resided. He married Miss Laura Ables, a native of Henry County, Iowa, who was born in 1841, a daughter of A. Ables, now a resident of Parsons. Mr. and Mrs. M. have seven children—Theodore M., Henry, Harvey, Alice, William Arthur, Leslie, and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Mathis are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ANDREW RAY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 19, Township 31, Range 19, P. O. Parsons. His farm consists of 160 acres of finely improved land. He is a native of La Fayette County, Mo., born September 1, 1843, a son of James and Elizabeth (Rias) Ray, both of Virginia, and settled in Missouri in 1841, and when Andrew was three years of age moved to Fulton County, Ill., where he was brought up and began life as a farmer. When at the age of twenty-three years, he married Miss Harriet E. Rutherford, a native of Bond County, Ill., born in 1849, a daughter of James and Jane Rutherford, the father is of Kentucky, a hatter by trade, the mother, of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Ray have five children—Hettie F., Minnie L., George C., Mabel M., Leonard W. Both are church members. Mr. R. possessed only $60 when he located in Kansas, November 10, 1870.

SMITH RICK, farmer and stock grower, in Section 5, Township 31, Range 19, P. O. Parsons, is a native of Logansport, Ind., born October 13, 1841, a son of Thomas J. and J. L. (Demorest) Rick, the father a native of Lowell, Mass., born in 1807. When twenty-five years of age went to New York city, and worked at his trade (carpenter); afterward in Baltimore, Md.; finally went to Columbus, Ohio, where he married the mother, that being her native place. She was born in 1822. In 1841 they settled in Logansport, Ind., then went to Fort Wayne, and in 1865 moved to McLean County, Ill., and to Labette County, Kan., in 1870. Smith married in McLean County, Ill., March 5, 1865, Miss Ellen Bradford, a native of Ohio, born September 5, 1839. They settled on a farm in Illinois, and came to Labette County, Kan., October 12, 1870, locating where they now reside, on an improved farm of 240 acres, acquired by industry and good management. They have five children—Emma M., Minnie B., Mary J., John L., William H. Both are church members.

CALVIN SAYLOR, farmer, Section 25, Township 19, Range 31, P. O. Parsons. His farm comprises 160 acres of well improved land, one mile south of Parsons. He came to this county June, 1869, from Wyandotte County, Kan., but came to the State in 1854, being a native of Harlan County, Ky.; born February 24, 1834, being a son of Z. B. and Sarah Saylor, both of Kentucky, and settled in Kansas in 1855. The above gentleman commenced life a poor man, and the above estate is from his own industry and good management. When twenty-two years of age was united in marriage to Miss Delilah Edwards, a native of Kentucky, born August 7, 1839, being a daughter of Andrew and Polly Edwards, both of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Saylor's children are Alabama, Mary A., Martha J., William B., Thomas E., James, and Lillie. Mr. and Mrs. Saylor are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL SHAFFER, farmer and stock grower, Section 21, Township 31, Range 19, P. O. Parsons. His farm consists of 160 acres of well improved land, which he located March 15, 1871. He is a native of Blair County, Pa., born June 1, 1844, a son of William and Catherine Shaffer, both of Huntingdon County, Pa. Samuel was raised on a farm in his native State, where he received a good education. May, 1861, enlisted in Company B, Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served some three months, and then mustered out, but continued in the employ of the Government till 1862, then enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served nine months, and in August, 1864 enlisted in Two Hundred and Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, being in all the engagements that the regiment participated in. Mustered out May, 1865, and returned to his home. September 21, 1865, married Miss Clara Henderson, a native of Jefferson County, Pa., born August 5, 1845, being the daughter of George and Jane (Roller) Henderson, both of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. S. have a family of six children—Minnie, Robert, Rosa E., Samuel T., Roller E., Gertrude; having lost Billy.

BENJAMIN TALLMAN, farmer, Section 31, Township 31, Range 19, P. O. Parsons. He is a native of New Jersey, born March 14, 1827; is a son of Woodminsee and Eliza (Reed) Tallman, both of New Jersey. Benjamin, when three years old, moved with his parents to Logan County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and February 3, 1848, he married Miss Elizabeth Stratton, a native of Logan County, Ohio, born January 12, 1828. Her parents were of Virginia, and settled in Ohio at an early day. Mr. T. and wife settled on a farm in Logan County, Ohio, in 1861, moved to Union County, Ohio, on a farm, and lived there until they came to Labette County, Kan., October, 1870. Mrs. Tallman died March 29, 1879, leaving a family of nine children—Lenora N., Joel, Rachel M., Ann C., Eliza C., Emma J., Samuel A., Elizabeth H., Margaret E. Mr. Tallman's farm consists of 152 acres of finely improved land, devoted to grain and grass, well watered.

B. R. VANMETER, M. D., breeder of short-horn cattle, Section 15, Township 31, Range 19, P. O. Parsons, is a native of Douglas County, Ill., born January 21, 1846; is a son of Isaac S. and Elizabeth (Williams) Vanmeter; the father is a native of Ohio and the mother of Kentucky. They settled on Little Darby, in Pickaway County, Ohio, and in 1832 located in Douglas County, Ill., the father being an extensive stock breeder, and built the third log cabin in that county. B. R. was educated at Charleston, Ill., and read medicine under Dr. H. R. Allen, of Indianapolis, Ind., and graduated at Long Island Medical College, in July, 1872, being a charter member of the Surgical Institution at Indianapolis and was connected with the same some seven years. He came to Kansas and was engaged in the drug business from 1872 to 1878, in connection with his profession. In 1880 he went to Gunnison City, Col., remaining one year. While there, he was connected with real estate in connection with his profession. After returning to Kansas he engaged in the cattle business. His farm consists of 480 acres within one mile of Parsons, also having a cattle ranch in Elk County, Kan. January 9, 1873, he married Miss Frank R. Mullen, a native of Wayne County, Ohio, born August 8, 1846, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Lee) Mullen; the father is a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Ohio. The doctor's family consists of four children, as follows—William J., Lillian L., Isaac D. and Benola, having lost Benjamin and Lizzie. Mrs. V. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES G. WICKERSHAM, Hillsdale fruit farm, Section 2, Township 31, Range 19, P. O. Parsons. His farm consists of ninety-five acres, thirty-five devoted to fruit of all kinds. He moved here in 1872. He was born August 28, 1829, in Pittsburgh, Pa., corner of Wood and Market streets; is a son of Elijah and Rhoda Wickersham; the father was born at Wilmington, Del., and married in Maryland, where his wife was born and raised. They settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was engaged in wire manufacture. Charles G., when eight years of age, with his parents, moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and received a good education at the Woodward College. When seventeen years of age he entered Springer & Whiteman's wholesale grocery as entering clerk, and when twenty-one years of age was junior partner of the same, and in the course of four years became sole proprietor, doing an extensive business. In 1857 he endorsed heavily for Hinkle, Gill & Co., and through their failure was obliged to close up his business. He then went to New York City, and invested $11,400 in coffee and rice and shipped to Chicago. All was lost by fire, leaving him $100. He then began at Chicago as a wood speculator and in 1858, opened a large fruit store on the corner of Water and River streets, doing an extensive jobbing trade for twelve years. Finally, on account of poor health, closed out the business and settled where he now resides. For the past three years he has been complimented with railroad passes by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, also making large displays of fruit, receiving his share of honors. The proceeds of his fruit farm for 1882 netted him $2,750. He married November 20, 1860, Miss Florence M. Heagy, born March 20, 1839, and reared at Gettysburgh, Pa., but was educated in Baltimore, Md. She was a daughter of James and Susan Heagy, both natives of Pennsylvania When Florence M. was thirteen years of age the family moved to Chicago, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. W. have three children—Fannie E., Charles E. and George H., having lost three—Forney W., Florence E. and Roy H.

A. P. WILSON, farmer and breeder of Poland China hogs, Section 36, Township 31, Range 19, P.O. Parsons, is a native of Darke County, Ohio, and was born in 1847. He completed his education at Dayton, Ohio. In 1874, went to Colorado Springs, Col., and started a sheep ranch. In the course of time came to Labette County and accepted a position as book-keeper in the Commercial Bank in Parsons, March, 1881. Purchased the farm on which he now lives, consisting of 160 acres of finely improved land, two miles south of Parsons. While a resident of Darke County, Ohio, was identified as Deputy Sheriff two years. When twenty-two years of age married Miss J. Wiley, who was born in 1849. They have three children, Clement, George B., William W. Mr. and Mrs. W. are both members of the Presbyterian Church.

NORTH TOWNSHIP.

NORRIS CHANDLER, farmer and stock grower, Section 9, Township 31, Range 20, P.O. Parsons. His farm consists of 160 acres of fine land, well improved, with good buildings, orchards, etc. He came to this county, a single man, in 1872, from Washtenaw County, Mich., where he was born, September, 1844, being a son of Joel and Rebecca Chandler, the father of Vermont and the mother of New York. Married and settled in Michigan in 1833. The above gentleman began business for himself when about eighteen years of age, as a farmer. When twenty-nine years of age he married Miss Rebecca E. Hardman, a native of Roan County, Va., born in 1853, being a daughter of George W. and Elizabeth Eye Hardman, both of Virginia, and settled in Kansas in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. C. settled where they now reside, having a family of five children: Ora W., Mary E., Joel O., Florence I., Martha E. Mrs C. is a member of the M. E. Church.

D. G. DAIGH, farmer and proprietor of one of the largest stone quarries in southeast Kansas, Section 14, Township 20, Range 31, P.O. Parsons, came to Labette County in the spring of 1870, and entered 160 acres of land. He remained about one year, and returned to Christian County, Ill., and devoted his time to farming. In February, 1882, again came to this county and began to improve the above land. He is a native of Lawrence County, Mo., born 1842, and in 1861 with his parents moved to Illinois. During the late war served some three years in Company E, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. When thirty-two years of age he married Miss Nancy J. Hazlett, a native of Sangamon County, Ill. They have four children: Edith, Robert, Walter, Noel.

Z. FULTZ, farmer in Section 33, Township 20, Range 31, P.O. Parsons, came to Labette County, February, 1866, from Douglas County, Kan., where he went in 1855. Was born and raised in Carter County, Ky. The most important event of his life was April 14, 1835, being a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Holland) Fultz, both of Farwell County, West Virginia, and in 1857 settled in Douglas County, now living in Franklin County, Kan. Mr. Z. Fultz began life as a farmer, but in connection with same, since living in this county, has been engaged in many enterprises, such as milling, lumber, and ice business. He married, in 1853, Miss Miranda McClurge, a native of Carter County, Ky., born in 1836, being a daughter of James and Elsey (Beth) McClurge. Soon after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. F. settled in Kansas, and when they came to this county their house was the only one which had a board floor. January 7, 1874, Mrs. F. died, leaving seven children: James R., Olive P., Mary E., U. S., Lizzie B., Elvira, Zack, Jr. Lost five children: William A., F. M., Robert L., Miranda E. B.

SAMUEL R. HALLIDAY, farmer, Section 2, Township 20, Range 31, P. O. Parsons, located his present farm consisting of 160 acres of fine improved land in 1869; coming from Meigs County, Ohio, where he was born in 1844. His parents were from Scotland; they settled in Ohio in an early day. Early in 1861, the above subject enlisted in Company J, Fifty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served nine months, and then was discharged in December, 1863. He enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served under Gen. Sheridan, in West Virginia, and was wounded September 19, 1864, at Winchester. At the close of the war he was discharged, and returned to his home in Ohio. In 1870, was united in marriage to Miss Emma D. Gaston, a native of Virginia; who, with her parents, came to Missouri, where she lived until the age of nine years, then, with her parents, moved to Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Halliday have four children—Gaston, James, Anna D. and Essie Iome, having lost one, Walter. They are both members of the United Brethren Church.

LEWIS HEVEL, farmer, Section 24, Township 31, Range 29, P. O. Parsons, a native of York County, Pa., born May, 1827, son of Christian and Elizabeth (Stranger) Hevel, both natives of Pennsylvania; when Lewis was eighteen months old, the family moved to Columbus, Ohio, and remained some five years; then emigrated to Illinois and settled on a farm six miles northeast of Charleston, where he grew to manhood. In 1850, married Miss Mary J. Beckham a native of Virginia, and raised in Fairfield County, Ohio; she was born in 1823; being a daughter of Soloman and Elizabeth Beckham, both of Virgina. Lewis and wife first settled in Coles County, Ill., and remained till they came to Kansas, February 11, 1872; locating where they now reside; their family consists of six living children—Augelin, Susan, William, Allen, Rosa, May. Mr. H's. landed estate consists of 335 acres of improved land with good buildings.

PHILIP JOHN, farmer, Section 23, Township 20, Range 31, P. O. Parsons, came to Kansas, October, 1869, from Louisa County, Iowa; he is a native of Richland County, Ohio, born in 1827. He grew to manhood and received a common education in his native county. In 1857, he married Miss Sarah Watts a native of the same county, she was born in 1834; in 1852, Mr. J. and wife settled in Michigan, and remained until 1855, then moved to Iowa; they have five children—Sidney A., Frank, Charlie, Effie, and Bruce. In 1862, Mr. John enlisted in Company F, Nineteenth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He received injuries at the siege of Vicksburg, that caused him the loss of his left eye. He is a cabinet maker, having worked at the business many years; both he and Mrs. John are Advents in their belief; their home is one of attraction, being well improved.

G. C. OSGOOD, farmer, and brick manufacturer, in Section 20, Township 20, Range 31, P. O. Parsons, came to Labette County, Kan., January 1871, from Saranac County, Mich., where he was raised, but is a native of New York State, and when quite small his parents moved to Michigan. He learned the mason trade, and worked at the business for many years. In 1878 began the manufacture of brick, now doing an extensive business. When twenty-seven years of age, married Miss Louetta George, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child, Charles E.

REV. J. M. C. REED, resides on his farm of 160 acres of fine improved land in Section 9 Township 20, Range 31, P. O. Parsons, where he located July 26, 1875; coming from Champaign County, Ill., where he located in 1864, and while a resident of that State assisted in organizing the County and Township Sunday schools. He is a native of Mercer County, Ky., born May 9, 1836, where he was raised and educated, being a son of Rev. David and M. Reed both natives of Kentucky. When twenty-three years of age Mr. R. was ordained as minister of the Gospel; May 19, 1864; was united in marriage to Miss M. J. Wash, a native of Anderson County, Ky., born January 5, 1839, being the daughter of James M. and Tryfema Wash of Kentucky. Mr and Mrs. Reed have three children—George W., Minnie and Juntha.

JEPTHA ROBERTSON, farmer, Section 15, Township 20, Range 31, P. O. Parsons, came to Labette County in 1868, entering 160 acres of fine land, three miles east of Parsons. His native place is Columbus, Ind. He was born September, 1835. His parents were from Ohio; his father died in 1878. By industry and good management, he soon began business for himself. October 3, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss C. J. Elledge, a native of Edgar County, Ill., born August 4, 1836. Her parents were from Kentucky; the father from Montgomery County, and the mother from Morgan County. They married and settled in Edgar County, Ill., in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. R. first settled on a farm in Edgar County, Ill., and remained until they came to Kansas. Their family consists of eight children—Alice, Isaac, Loie, Henry M., Aggie, Eva, Emma and Maggie. They are both members of the Christian Church.

D. J. SALES, farmer, Section 28, Township 20, Range 30, P. O. Parsons, settled where he now resides, in 1881, coming from Lookout Mountain, Tenn., having gone there in 1877 with his mother, for her health. Shortly after going to Tennessee, he purchased a fine farm consisting of 200 acres. Mr. S. is a native of Livingston County, Mich., and was born December, 1855, being the only child of S. B. and Mary S. (Livermore) Sales, both natives of New York. D. J. received his education in his native State; but having a great taste for music and art, spent some time in the study of the same. When at the age of twenty-five was united in wedlock, to Miss Caroline Marshall, a native of Michigan, born in 1859, she was raised and educated in Livingston County, Mich. Her parents were from Scotland, and came to America in 1841, and settled in Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Sales have one child—Stephen B. Both are church members.

JOHN SAYLOR, farmer, Section 28, Township 20, Range 30, P. O. Parsons, came to the county and settled where he now resides, in 1868, from Wyandotte County, Kas. He is a son of Z. B. Saylor and Sarah Helton, natives of Kentucky. He was born in Harlan County, Ky., in 1852, but was principally raised in Kansas. May 12, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Ella A. Kendell, a native of Hendricks County, Ind., daughter of Alfred Kendell, and Nancy (Davis) Kendell; her father, a native of Kentucky, and her mother, of Indiana. She was born in 1854, and with her parents came to Kansas in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Saylor have three children—Melvin E., James M., John F. Mr. Saylor's farm consists of eighty acres of fine land, well improved and well watered, within two and a half miles of Parsons.

J. C. SAYLOR, farmer in Section 29, Township 20, Range 31, P. O. Parsons. His farm consists of 160 acres of fine improved land, with good buildings. He began a poor man, and all his success is owing to his industry and good management. He is a native of Harland County, Ky., born in 1844, being a son of Z. B., and Sarah (Helton) Saylor, who were both natives of same county and State. The above, with his parents, moved to Wyandotte County, Kas., in 1861, locating on a farm. During the late war, J. C. served fourteen months in the Sixteenth Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry. After being discharged, he turned his attention to farming, and was united in marriage, July, 1869, to Miss Ester Kinnell, a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born in 1851, and being a daughter of Alfred and Lucinda (Davidson) Kinnell. The father is a native of Kentucky, and the mother, of Indiana. Mr. Saylor and wife settled where they now reside. Their family consists of five children, one son and four daughters—Drew, Etta, Mamie, Ida, Maude.

ALFRED SOUTHWICK, farmer in Section 29, Township 20, Range 31, P. O. Parsons. His farm consists of 320 acres of fine improved land, within two and one-half miles of Parsons, having settled where he now resides in the fall of 1875, from Jackson County, Mich., where he was engaged for many years, in the hotel business and merchandising. He is a native of Senaca Falls, N. Y., born June, 1844, being a son of David and Areal (Hyde) Southwick, the father, of New York, and the mother, of Connecticut. The subject of this sketch was educated in his native county, and during the late war served two years and six months in Company I, Seventy-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Battery. When twenty-three years of age he was united in marriage to Miss Kate Curran, a native of Ireland, born 1844, being a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth C. Mrs. S. came to America with her parents when she was quite small and grew to womanhood in New York. Mr. and Mrs. S. have four children, two sons and two daughters—William H., Ellen W., Mary and Alfred W.

HENRY M. TAYLOR, farmer, Section 13, Township 31, Range 20, P. O. Parsons. His farm comprises some 264 acres of fine land, situated six miles east of Parsons. He came to the county, August, 1868, from Cooper County, Mo., being a native of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, born April 21, 1838, being a son of Lewis and Lois Taylor, both of the same State. In 1859 Henry M. went South and remained in Mississippi about one year, then located in Cooper County, Mo., devoting his time to farming. When twenty-five years of age married Miss Nancy E. McCarty, a native of Cooper County, Mo., born in 1845. Her parents were of North Carolina, and were early settlers of Cooper County, Mo. Mrs. Taylor died in 1866. Mr. Taylor has served some nine years as Justice of the Peace in North Township.

DAVID C. THURSTON, farmer, Section 13, Township 31, Range 20, P. O. Parsons, settled here May 10, 1866. He is a native of Mt. Gilead, Morrow Co., Ohio, born March 11, 1843, a son of Levi and Elizabeth (Bastress) Thurston, father, of Pottsville, Pa., the mother, of Jersey Shore. They married and settled in Morrow County, Ohio, in about 1830, where they still reside. The above gentleman enlisted April 21, 1861, in Company G, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served some three months. In West Virginia, August 29, 1861, enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Served until the close of the war, being mustered out in Texas, and discharged, December, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio. He was united in marriage, May 21, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Barns, a native of Shelby County, Ohio, born October 7, 1841. She died February 19, 1869. Mr. T. married a second time, April 16, 1871, to Miss Christina Biby, a native of Indiana, born November 7, 1853, died June 12, 1877, leaving three children—Levi H., Edward C., Alfred A. Mr. T. married a third time July 14, 1878, Miss Rebecca Chapman, of Kentucky, but raised in Warren County, Ill., born June 14, 1854. Mr. Thurston's farm consists of eighty acres of fine improved land.

ROBERT WHITAKER, farmer, contractor and brick manufacturer, Section 29, Township 31, Range 20 east, P. O. Parsons, first came to the county February 23, 1872, from Henry County, Mo., where he worked at the manufacture of bricks. He is a native of North Carolina, and was born June 12, 1845, but emigrated to Tennessee. Is a son of William and Sarah (Carter) Whitaker. When Mr. W. crossed the Mississippi River he had not one cent, and the first night that he spent in Missouri was under a tree. The following day he began work and from that time prospered. In 1869 he married Miss Sarah J. Hewitt, a native of Morgan County, Mo., born November 18, 1850. Is a daughter of John and Elizabeth, who settled in Missouri in 1841. Mr. and Mrs. W. have two children—Walter V. and Lillia A.; lost four children—Frankie, John A., Oscar F. and Anna M. Mr. Whitaker's farm consists of 230 acres of fine land, his improvements costing about $7,000.

LEWIS WILLIAMS, proprietor of the Parsons Nursery, situated in Section 30, Township 20, Range 31, P. O. Parsons. The above nursery contains about 100 acres of land devoted to stock and orchard. It was established in 1880, having previously been at Chetopa, since 1872. He is a native of London, C. W., born in 1840, being a son of George and Annie Williams, the father a native of England, and the mother of Ireland. The above gentleman was educated at Hiram College, under James A. Garfield, and began life as a school teacher. Finally went to St. Joseph County, Mich., in 1864, and devoted his time to the tree business. In 1870 he went to Lawrence, Kan., and spent some two years canvassing for trees. Afterwards commenced for himself. Mr. W. has a pear orchard comprising about 4,000 trees.

NEOSHO TOWNSHIP.

NATHAN H. HOPKINS, farmer and breeder of short-horn cattle, Section 27, Township 31, Range 21, P. O. Matthewson, is a native of Virginia, born in 1833, and was raised on a farm in Indiana. In 1859 he went to Colorado, and engaged in the cattle business. When the late war broke out, he enlisted in the Second Colorado Volunteers, and was in active service three years, being mustered out at Fort Riley in August, 1865. April 27, 1866, he came to Labette County, and entered 160 acres of land, which is now part of his home farm. The estate consists of 390 acres finely improved, the building costing about $5,000. In March, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss M. Reed, a native of Hancock County, Ind., born in 1848, and with her parents came to Kansas in 1865. Mr. H. commenced life a poor man. His surroundings are the result of industry and good management. He is a Master Mason. Mrs. H. is member of the Baptist Church.

P. LANE, farmer, Section 21, Township 31, Range 21, P. O. Parsons, was born in Southern Missouri, January 11, 1824, being a son of Wilson and Polly (Powers) Lane, both natives of Tennessee, but married in Missouri, and settled in St. Clair County, Ill., where the above grew to manhood, and married Miss Nancy Diel, November 6, 1847. She is a native of Randolph County, Ill., born October 19, 1829. Her parents came from Georgia, and settled in Illinois at an early day. Mr. L. and wife settled in Washington County, Ill., on a farm, remaining till March 18, 1879, then came to Labette County, and located where they now reside. Their family consists of seven living children—William, John, Charles, Sarah, Lewis, George and Minnie; lost one—Elizabeth. Mr. Lane's farm consists of 320 acres of finely improved land, all under a high state of cultivation.

ADAM SPIES, Section 21, Township 31, Range 21, P. O. Parsons. His farm consists of 240 acres of finely improved bottom land. He was born in Germany in June, 1838, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Stark) Spies, of Germany. When Adam was twelve years of age, the family came to America, and settled in Grundy County, Ill., where he grew to manhood and received a good education. In the spring of 1867 he came to Labette County and entered 160 acres, where he now resides. He married, in 1870, Miss R. Bell, a native of Kentucky. She died in 1877. Mr. S. married, the second time, January 1, 1878, Miss Mary Coffield. She was born in 1848, being a native of Grant County, Ind., and with her parents came to Labette County in 1866. She is a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Clark) Coffield. Mr. and Mrs. Spies' family consists of three children—Charles, George and Laura.

SUMNER COUNTY.

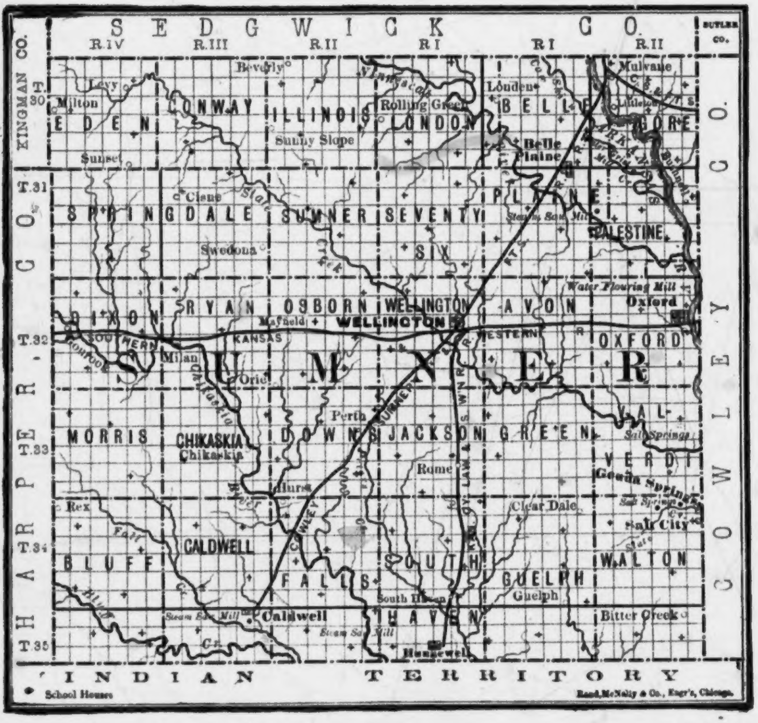
SEDGWICK CO.
BUTLER CO.
KINGMAN CO.
HARPER CO.
COWLEY CO.
INDIAN TERRITORY
SUMNER
R.IV
R.III
R.II
R.I
R.I
R.II
T.30
T.31
T.32
T.33
T.34
T.35
EDEN
CONWAY
ILLINOIS
LONDON
BELLE
GORE
SPRINGDALE
SUMNER
SEVENTY SIX
PLAINE
PALESTINE
DIXON
RYAN
OSBORN
WELLINGTON
AVON
OXFORD
MORRIS
CHIKASKIA
DOWNS
JACKSON
GREEN
VAL VERDI
BLUFF
CALDWELL
FALLS
SOUTH HAVEN
GUELPH
WALTON
Milton
Levy
Beverly
Rolling Green
Louden
Mulvane
Sunny Slope
Belle Plaine
Sunset
Clane
Swedona
Mayfield
WELLINGTON
Oxford
Milan
Oriel
Perth
Chikaskia
Hurst
Rome
Rex
Clear Dale
Geuda Springs
Salt City
Caldwell
South Haven
Guelph
Bitter Creek
Hunnewell
Water Flouring Mill
Steam Saw Mill
Salt Springs
SOUTHERN
KANSAS
WESTERN
• School House
Rand, McNally & Co., Engr's, Chicago.

POPULATION (Federal Census.)

(Organized in 1871.)

	1880.		1880.		1880.
(a) Avon Township	324	(k) Gore Township	777	(u) Ryan Township	453
(b) Belle Plaine Township	1,564	(l) Greene Township	351	(v) Seventy-six Township	419
(c) Bluff Township	602	(m) Guelph Township	723	(w) South Haven	1,214
(d) Caldwell Township, including Caldwell City	1,979	(n) Illinois Township	430	(x) Springdale Township	587
(e) Chikaskia Township	364	(o) Jackson Township	888	(y) Sumner Township	401
(f) Conway Township	258	(p) London Township	743	(z) Valverdi Township	487
(g) Dixon Township	631	(q) Morris Township	322	(aa) Walton Township	762
(h) Downs Township	232	(r) Osborn Township	485	Wellington City	2,694
(i) Eden Township	308	(s) Oxford Township, including Oxford City	1,052	(bb) Wellington Township	725
(j) Falls Township	681	(t) Palestine Township	636		21,092

(a) In 1873, from original territory; in 1879, part to Greene.

(b) In 1871, from original territory.

(c) In 1878, from part of Caldwell.

(d) In 1871, from original territory; in 1878, part to Bluff.

(e) In 1871, from original territory; in 1877, parts to Dixon and Osborn; in 1879, part to Downs and Morris.

(f) In 1879, from part of Illinois.

(g) In 1877, from part of Chikaskia; in 1879, part toRyan.

(h) In 1879, from parts of Chikaskia and Jackson.

(i) In 1878, from part of Illinois.

(j) In 1873, from original territory.

(k) In 1872, from original territory.

(l) In 1879, from parts of Avon and Guelph.

(m) In 1873, from part of South Haven; in 1879, part to Greene.

(n) In 1877, from part of London; in 1878, part to Eaen; in 1879, part to Conway.

(o) In 1874, from part of South Haven; in 1879, part to Downs.

(p) In 1871 from original territory; in 1876, part to Seventy-six; in 1877, part to Illinois.

(q) In 1879, fromfpart of Chikaskia.

(r) In 1877, from parts of Chikaskia and Wellington.

(s) In 1871, from original territory.

(t) In 1872, from original territory.

(u) In 1879, from part of Dixon.

(v) In 1876, from parts of London and Wellington.

(w) In 1871, from original territory; in 1878, part to Guelph; in 1874, part to Jackson.

(x) In 1878, from part of Sumner.

(y) In 1871, from original territory; in 1878, part to Spring Dale.

(z) In 1874, from original territory.

(aa) In 1872, from original territory.

(bb) In 1871, from original territory; in 1876, part to Seventy-six; in 1877, part to Osborne.

SUMNER County takes its name from Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, whose services to his country are so recent as to yet be fresh in all minds. The county lies in the southern tier, on what was Indian land for many years after much of Kansas was thickly settled. Cutting three miles from the southern part of the present county ran the Cherokee strip, the pathway of the tribe to their western hunting grounds. From this to the north line of the county ran the Diminished Osage Reserve, known as the "thirty-mile strip," and extending to the western line of the State. The boundaries of the county were defined by the Legislature of 1867, and on May 27, 1868, a treaty was made with the Indians, and 8,000,000 acres of land sold to the L., L. & G. Railway. This included some of Sumner's best lands, and is known as the "Sturgis treaty."

The county is bounded on the east by Cowley County, south by the State line and Indian Territory, west by Harper and Kingman, and north by Sedgwick County.

The county has twenty per cent of bottom and eighty per cent of upland, Prairie covers ninety-seven per cent and forest three per cent.

The principal water courses are the Arkansas and Ninnescah rivers, the former cutting across the northeast corner of the county, and the latter running from near the north-central line of the county to its confluence with the Arkansas at Oxford. Slate, Chikaskia, Fall, Bluff and Cowskin creeks all follow the same general course, and finally empty either into the Arkansas or the Cimmaron river. Apart from this water supply are numerous springs, and water is readily obtained at a depth of from ten to forty feet.

Along the borders of the streams are narrow belts of timber, varying in width from 100 to 700 feet. The varieties found are: Cottonwood, elm, hackberry, walnut, box-elder and ash. A large number of timber claims have been taken in this county, the farmers having planted large areas of cottonwood, box-elder and walnut, and smaller tracts of peach and apple, both of which do remarkably well here.

A fine quality of lime stone is readily procured at almost any point in the county. Sandstone, though not as plentiful or of as good quality, is also found. Fire clay and gypsum are both found, but generally at such a depth as to pre-clude profitable working.

Salt springs are found in Valverdi and Walton townships, and in the latter are the Salt Creek springs, near Salt City.

No paying coal veins have yet been discovered.

EARLY HISTORY.

Early in 1869 John Degolia and A. Cadou built a ranche on Slate Creek, in what is now Sumner Township. In September of that year J. M. Steele, accompanied by H. C. Sluss, went to this place for the purpose of uniting a couple in the bonds of holy matrimony, but the names of the contracting parties to this first wedding in the county have long been forgotten. On April 9 J. M. Buffington crossed the Arkansas and built a house on Section 36, Township 32, Range 2 east, where he still lives. On May 16, Lafayette Binkley and John Horton came to Big Cottonwood crossing, where Oxford now stands, and built the log trading store now occupied by John Hardman, The same month Charles Wichern settled on the Ninnescah. On June 15, Edwin Wiggins, Charles Russell and Frank Holcroft took claims where the cattle trail crosses Slate creek, about eight miles above Wellington. June 20, J. D. Holmes and company settled on the Ninnescah, in what is now London Township. On June 21, J. J. and J. L. Ferguson and J. O. West settled in what is now Belle Plain Township.

On July 5, A. D. Clewell, his wife and six children; G. C. Walton and his wife Sarah, with J. F., L. A., H J., T. N., W. J., E. D., S. A., J. A., and M. E. Walton, T. L. Cambridge, wife and seven children; J. B. Leforce, Sr., wife and six children; J. B. Leforce and wife, and William Leforce with his wife and one child, settled in the county. On July 9, Thomas W. Boyle, (colored) with his wife and three children, settled on the southeast quarter of Section 4, Town 30, Range 1 west. On July 15, W. G. Foraker and Nelson Holmes settled on Slate Creek, just south of where Wellington now stands. Three days later, Thomas A. Woodward, Thomas Fuller and James Sullivan made a settlement. From this time on the settlement on Slate Creek and in the neighborhood of Wellington went on rapidly. July 26, John F. Denogan settled on Slate Creek, where he still resides, and opened a trading post for traffic with the Indians. The same day, Capt. A. B. Barnes, U S. Marshal; Charles Russell Harry Holcroft and Ed. Wiggins, made a settlement on Slate Creek. July 29, T. V. and John S. McMahon and Robert Symington, located one mile southwest of Wellington. During September, Albert and George Brown, John and Simon Botkin, John P. McCulloch, John Burnett and wife, and Mrs. Millie Wallace, (an old lady of eighty-six). took claims near the Slate Creek settlement. On September 15, of this month, the Ninnescah Town Company was organized by R. Freeman, Lafayette Goodrich, Dr. Womsley, and eleven others, and the town laid out on the county line on Section 24, Town 31, Range 2, east. For a time the settlement grew rapidly, but soon disagreements sprang up, and the company broke up, part going to found New Ninnescah, now known as Bushnell, and the others to every point of the compass. A farm house now represents the town. A B. and A. E. Mayhew, Thomas, J. L. and W. B McCammon, Samuel and Luther Spencer, William Meek, wife and four children effected settlement. On October 15, John E. Reid took the first claim near the present site of Caldwell. George Pittman, George A. Jewitt, John Carpenter, H. H. and D. H. Coulter, with their families, all came in November of this year. Charles A. Phillips and John J. Abeel, came December 26, and on the last day of 1870, A. Moovill and Perry Binkley located at the present site of Oxford. This closed the individual settlement of the year, and the influx of 1871 was so great that separate record is impossible. January 1, 1871, Belle Plaine was located upon Section 35, Town 30, Range 1, east, by George A. and James L. Hamilton, J. L. Kellogg, W. P. Hackney, E. M, Miller and J. C. Thurman. On February 1, Rev. W. Perkins preached the first sermon in the county in Binkley's dug-out at Big Cottonwood crossing (Oxford). February 14, the Secretary of the State decided that Sections 16 and 36 in each town, commonly called "School Sections," located on the Indian trust lands, and the Diminished Osage Reserve, were the property of the State. February 25, a ferry across the Arkansas opposite Belle Plaine was put in operation by David Richards. This was the first ferry in the county. The first store in the county was opened at Belle Plaine by Jas. L. Hamilton on the 25th, and the same day the Napawalla Town Company, which laid out the town of Napawalla where Oxford now stands, was formed. This company consisted of A. Morrill, President; C. P. Binkley, Secretary, and L. and J. Binkley, J A and J. M Corbin. On the 28th, Dr. P. A. Wood and Dr. C. R. Godfrey arrived, the former being the first resident physician to practice in the county On March 6, the Oxford Town and Immigration Company was formed at Oswego, Kas., and at once set out for Napawalla. This company consisted of T E. Clark, J. H. Folks, O. E. Kimball, Dr. J. W. Weir, L. J. Goddard, Dr. F. Nixon, Charles Tilton, R. W. Stevenson, A. Graff, A. J. Bower, A. L. Austin, and D. P. Lowe. Arriving at the Arkansas on the 26th, they crossed over, and at once brought the old town of Napawalla, at that time consisting of a single dug-out. On the 31st of March the Town Company ordered a printing press. The following month many events of great importance to both Wellington and Oxford took place, but these will be more appropriately narrated in the individual history of the two places. The first recorded murder in the county took place at Caldwell, July 3, George Peay being shot by O. Bannon. This was also the first death in the county. On July 4, came the first general celebration of the National holiday, speech making and other festivities were indulged in at Belle Plaine, Sumner City and Wellington, the latter being also marked by a flag-raising and a dinner, in which roast buffalo figured conspicuously. Oxford Bufit, the first white child born in Sumner County, saw the light on July 20. August 8th, a company was formed to build a bridge across the Arkansas, a much needed article as the fords were treacherous. September 1, there was a meeting of old soldiers at Wellington. The first marriage license was issued November 17, to George W. Clark and Mary C. Wright, and the ceremony performed the next day by Rev. J. C. Ferguson. With the close of 1871, may be said to close the record of early settlement in the county, the events of later days being worthy of another designation.

The first railway to penetrate the county, was the Cowley, Sumner & Fort Smith, an extension of the Wichita branch of the Atchison, Topeka & SantaFe Road. The bond proposition submitted called for an issue of not to exceed $4,000 per mile, or $180,000 all told, and the construction of not more than forty-five miles of main track in the county. It was also stipulated that the road should be completed to Wellington by September 30, 1879, and to Caldwell by December 31, 1881. The election took place December 31, 1878, and the bonds were carried by a vote of 1706 to 1041. The road was completed to Caldwell on May 31, 1880.

At a special election held July 1, 1879, the Southern Kansas & Western Railway received aid to the amount of $18,000 from Oxford, $20,000 from Wellington, and $16,000 from Dixon Township. The proposition to issue bonds was defeated in Avon and Osborn townships.

On March 6, 1880, this road (a branch of the L. L. & G.) was completed to Oxford, and on the 27th of the same month to Wellington. On the 28th the first passenger train was run. June 8, 1880, the bonds of Oxford and Wellington townships were issued, but those of Dixon were withheld, and July 2, an injunction issued to restrain their delivery to the railway company.

On May 11, South Haven Township petitioned for a special election on the subject of aiding the Sumner County Railway, which now runs south from Wellington to Hunnewell. The election took place in due time and South Haven secured the bonds by a vote of 144 to 43 Wellington City also took $10,000 in bonds. An election was also held in Guelph Township, but resulted in the defeat of the proposition. The road was at once built, and is now in successful operation by the K. C., L. & S. K. railway.

On September 6, 1882, the Wichita and Southwestern, the Harvey County and the Cowley, Sumner & Fort Smith roads were consolidated, and H. C. St. Clair and J. H. Folks elected directors. This was practically no change of ownership, the roads all being parts of the A., T. & S. F. system.

Prior to these successful undertakings, were two others worthy of brief mention.

On July 2, 1877, the Solomon, Arkansas Valley & Eastern Narrow Gauge Railway, was, by a vote of 833 to 626, given aid to the amount of not more than $4,000 per mile in bonds. The second of these propositions was made by the Kansas City, Burlington & Southwestern Railway and telegraph line. This provided for the issuance of bonds to the amount of not more than $4 000 per mile, or a total of $170.000. The election took place December 3, 1878, and resulted in the defeat of the proposition, by a vote of 929 to 1,761.

A petition signed by forty seven voters of Ryan Township, dated April 1, 1882, was filed with the County Clerk, asking the county commissioners to call a special election in that township to vote $18,000 to the St. Louis, Anthony & Salt Plains Railroad. A similar petition was signed by thirty-seven voters of Illinois Township to vote $18,000 bonds to the same railroad. No action has ever been taken on these petitions, at the request of the railroad authorities.

The story of Slade and his various murders has become so widely known through the medium of the world-read "Roughing It," that the part of civilization which has never come west of the Mississippi has formed the idea that the man who keeps his private graveyard is an inhabitant of Colorado, or some indefinite point known as "out West." The southern line of Kansas has, however, seen probably as many bloody tragedies as any other borderland. A fair sample of the many wanton murders, which the nearness of the Indian Territory seemed to render safe for the murderer, was that which ended the career of the famous McCarty. The story runs as follows: On April 1, 1872, McCarty, who had some trouble with a ranchman named Eugene Fielder, went to John Reid's ranche, where Fielder was staying, and attempted to gain admittance. Being refused, he forced an entrance. Fielder, who was lying across the foot of the bed, firing as McCarty reached the doorway. McCarty returned the fire killing Fielder. He then ran out on the prairie under fire from all the occupants of the ranche. Fielder had friends in the county, and it is probable that McCarty would have been the subject of their attentions 'ere long, but his ambition to be known as "a bad man" led him into a second murder before there had been an opportunity to avenge the first. On April 9, eight days after the murder of Fielder, McCarty entered J. M Thompson's store and found there Dr. Anderson, "the man with the plug hat." Anderson had belonged to the vigilantes of Butler County, and it is probable that McCarty had cause to remember him. However that might be, he at once pulled his revolver with the remark "that he could put a hole through that hat." This was done in a semi-jocose way, and the bystanders, beyond making him put up his "gun," paid little attention to the act. A few minutes later, however, when Anderson's attention was called to something in the back part of the store, McCarty fired, the bullet striking Anderson just back of the ear and causing almost instant death. McCarty fled to the ranche of Curley Marshall, a short distance from the scene of the shooting. That night Doc. Rornbacher and a posse of vigilantes went to Marshall's ranch and demanded McCarty's surrender. This being refused the ranche was oiled and fired, the vigilantes shooting at all who escaped from the burning building. In the affray several ranchmen were wounded, but McCarty effected his escape to the Indian Territory. The next day "Boosey" Nickleson appeared in the settlement for supplies, and after being intimidated into admitting that they were for McCarty, was compelled to lead the way to his hiding place. Just at day break on the morning of April 11, the party found their man on the bare prairie—and left him there. On April 14, Fox, Webb and Robinson went out and buried the body.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION, ETC.

The county was organized February 7, 1871, and the document creating it is now spread upon the record of the County Commissioners. It bears the signatures of Gov. James M. Harvey, and W. H. Smallwood, Secretary of State, appoints Wm. J. Uhler, John J. Abert and John S. McMahon, County Commissioners and designates Meridian as the temporary seat of justice.

A word of explanation as to how a spot of bare prairie should be named the county-seat is in place. In the fall of 1870, Sumner City, a few miles from Wellington, had been laid out and preparations were making for presentation of its claims to county-seat honors to the Governor. This movement certain parties determined to frustrate, and on December 26, 1870, Chas. A. Phillips, J J. Abert, Wm. J. Uhler, and E. H. Nugent, all of Wichita, camped four miles southeast of Wellington. Here they met Col. A. J. Angell, with a surveying party, running section lines Overtures were made to Angell, and accepted, and on January 15, 1871, Meridian was located on Section 32, Township 32, Range 1 east. A bogus census was made by John C. Nugent, and showed the county to have 651 inhabitants. Armed with this document Angell started for the capital, where he arrived on February 7th. J. M. Steele was already in the city, in the interest of Sumner City, but Angell secured an interview with Gov. Harvey, and before Steele knew of his presence, had secured the appointment of Meridian.

The first record of the County Commissioners is dated "June 4, 1871, on southeast quarter of Section 32, Township 32, Range 1 east," and orders that as the county had failed to erect any buildings at the point designated as the temporary county seat and as Jackson M. Lemmond had taken this quarter section as his claim, Wellington should be the place of transacting county business until the county seat question had been settled by ballot. The Commissioners at this time wished to complete the organization of the county, but as County Clerk, Charles A. Philips, and Commissioner, had forfeited citizenship by taking claims in Sedgwick County, their places were declared vacant, and the two remaining Commissioners proceeded to appoint Clark R. Godfrey, Special County Clerk, and David Richardson, Special County Commissioner. They then adjourned to meet at Wellington. Their second meeting was held August 10, 1871, and the first question raised was the licensing of dram shops. It was decided to issue licenses at $20 per month On August 23, 1871, the county was divided into three County Commissioners Precincts, the voting place in No. One being at Belle Plaine; in No. Two, at the house of Henry Brown, on Shell Creek, and in No. Three, at the house of Colson & Ryland, on Showcaspah River. A special election of county officers was ordered for September 26.

C. A. Philips was appointed County Clerk on February 7, 1871, but failed to act, and soon became a non-resident. On June 4 the office was declared vacant by the County Commissioners, and Clark R. Godfrey appointed. At the regular election of November, 1871, C.

S. Brodbent was elected, and continued to serve until April 24, 1875, when he resigned, and Stacy B. Douglass was appointed to fill the unexpired term. Mr. Douglass was elected at the next regular election, and in 1877-'79-'81, and is now in office. At the special election of September 26, 1871, W. A. Thompson was elected Clerk of the District Court, and November 7, 1871, re-elected. L. K. Myers was elected in 1872-'74; J. H. Dougherty, 1876; Charles W. Morse, 1878-'80; P. V. C. Pool, 1882. The first County Attorney was George N. Godfrey, elected September 26, 1871. November of the same year, Reuben Riggs captured the office. C. Willsie was elected in 1872, J. Wade McDonald in 1874, but left the county June 1, 1876, and L. F. Blodgett was appointed to fill the unexpired term. John G. Tucker was elected in November, 1876, but died in office, and L. F. Blodgett was again appointed, on June 19, 1877. D. N. Caldwell was elected 1878, Charles Willsie 1878-'80, and J. T. Herrick 1882.

The County Superintendents of Public Instruction have been: A. M. Colson, elected September 26, 1871; T. H. Mason, November, 1871-'72; S. B. Fleming, 1874 (resigned March 5, 1875, and J. P. Jones appointed); J. P. Jones, 1876; John D. Beck, 1878; J. V. Ratliff, 1878-'80-'82. Probate Judges have been: George M. Miller, 1871; J. W. McDonald, 1872; J. T. Herrick, 1874; E. Evans, 1876-'78-'80; I. N. King, 1882. Sheriffs have been: J. J. Ferguson, elected September 26, 1871; G. A. Hamilton, November, 1871; John G. Davis, 1872-'73 (resigned in the spring of 1875, and Joe M. Thralls appointed April 19, but the commissioners refusing his bond, J. K. Hastie was appointed May 15); James E. Reed, 1875; L. K. Myers, 1877; J. M. Thralls, 1879-'81. The first Register of Deeds was J. Romine, elected September 26, 1871. He was followed by William Nixon, 1871-'73; John f. Showalter, 1875; J. T. Hickman, 1877; T. A. Hubbard, 1879-'81. R. Freeman was elected County Treasurer, September 26, 1871, and J. L. Kellogg in November following, and re-elected in 1873. A. B. Mayhew filled the office from 1875 to 1879, when M. B. Keagy, the present incumbent, was elected.

The members of the Lower House from this county have been: W. P. Hackney, 1871; George M. Miller, 1872; W. P. Hackney, 1873; William Carter, 1874; T. A. Hubbard, 1875-'76; C. R. Godfrey 1877-78-79; A. B. Mayhew, 1880; W. J. Lingenfelter, 1882.

The first county-seat election took place on September 26, 1871, and gave Belle Plaine 384, Wellington 221, Oxford 119, Sumner City 79, and Meridian 2. This left the question still open. A second election was ordered for November 10, following. This election resulted in the polling of 420 votes for Belle Plaine, 285 for Wellington, 129 for Oxford, 111 for Sumner City, and 2 for Meridian. As there seemed to be no prospect of a speedy choice, and as Meridian was still bare prairie, the County Commissioners, on December 21, 1871, ordered that hereafter county business must be done at Wellington, and that town should be the temporary county-seat.

Another election was called for January 29, 1872, and on February 3, the Commissioners, in obedience to a mandamus issued by Judge H. G. Webb, met at Meridian to canvass the vote. Objection was made to R. W. Stevenson acting as Commissioner, and during the argument that ensued, Commissioner A. D. Rosencrans resigned. The Board then adjourned, and the vote was never canvassed.

March 26, 1872, came the third effort to locate the seat of justice and Wellington, though not receiving enough votes to secure the prize, was evidently in a fair way to get it. The vote stood: Wellington, 396; Oxford, 297; Belle Plaine, 282; Caldwell, 2. A final election between the two points receiving the highest number of votes, took place April 9, 1872, and resulted in favor of Wellington, by a score of 571 to 426.

On January 21, 1873, a petition signed by L. W. Clark and 656 others, for the re-location of the county seat was presented. This was accompanied by a counter petition from Dr. P. A. Wood and 785 others, who held that the original organization of the county and location of the county seat was legal and valid. This petition after due consideration was refused on the ground that it was not signed by three fifths of the legal voters of the county. Since this time no further effort has been made to wrest the county seat from Wellington.

The first county court house was a small frame building, built to stand upon the famous Meridian townsite. When the commissioners decided to transact business at Wellington, this structure was secured and occupied until the completion of the present county court house in 1874.

The present county court house was built by Wellington Township at a cost of $5,000. It was completed on August 20, 1874, and at once occupied by the county officers, the township having leased it to the county, for ten years, in consideration of its being furnished by the latter. This building is much to small for the needs of the county, having but three offices on the first floor and one on the second, and another year will probably see the commencement of a more suitable building.

On August 8, 1882, was issued an order for an election to be held November 7, to decide upon the question of making during the years 1883 and 1884, a tax of five mills for court house and three mills for bridge purposes. This was carried by a majority of 1,001 votes. The present total taxable valuation is in round numbers, $4,000,000 and this tax will give a fund of not far from $50,000, to be expended for court house purposes. Such a sum should insure one of the finest buildings of the sort in the southern part of the State.

On February, 3, 1880, the proposition to purchase a poor farm and erect suitable buildings was carried by a vote of 1526 to 695.

Work was begun on February 3, 1881, and the buildings completed in April of the same year at a cost of $1,850.

The contract for constructing a brick county jail 22x32 feet, and of one-story in height, was let, on November 16, 1878, to P. J. Pauly & Bro., of St. Louis, for $5,000. Work was begun at once, and the jail was completed in the spring of 1879.

SCHOOL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

Prior to 1879 the County Superintendent of Public Instruction was not required to make a report similar to that now given, and such valuable information is now out of reach. The following table will, however, give an insight into the educational growth of the county that will be found of great value:—

	1879.	1880.	1882.
No. of School Districts	143	134	164
Males between 5 and 21	2,811	3,295	3,397
Females " " "	2,407	2,911	3,068
Total " " "	5,517	6,208	6,465
Enrollment, males	1,363	2,337	2,971
" females	1,184	1,690	2,462
Total "	2,547	4,027	5,433
Bonds issued this year	$14,039.00	$ 7,616.00	$16,650.00
Total am't bonds issued.	51,720.00	47,642.00	68,202.00
Total Receipts	28,175.93	33,223.84	65,531.93
Total Expenses	22,650.48	26,439.74	59,147.12
Balance on hand July 31st	5,525.45	6,784.10	6,384.81

The following table shows the acreage of the principal crops planted from 1872 to the present time. A reference to its figures will give more solid proof of the county's value and prospects than any word painting:

CROPS.	1872.	1874.	1876.	1878.	1880.	1882.
Winter wheat	502	3,505	29,192	83,231	96,022	57,512
Rye	87	145	2,123	1,532	424	1,772
Spring wheat	15	1,305	33	4	49	372
Corn	7,606	22,938	17,816	41,343	78,229	116,786
Barley		24	35	460	341	5
Oats	171	2,643	6,709	11,621	13,867	8,258
Buckwheat	5	17	18	14	10.50	7
Irish Potatoes	128	689	583.59	767	1,294.59	1,025
Sweet Potatoes	10	35	29.12	65.89	151.11	149
Sorghum	39	396	183.87	469.81	691.50	692
Castor Beans		205		16	148.25	1,099
Flax			17.12	4	318.49	372
Broom Corn		34	4.25	204.25	82.37	212
Millet and Hungarian	10	164	1,734.75	4,573	8,089	22,771

The returns made to the County Clerk in 1882 show that there were in the county, 7,256 horses, 1,770 mules and asses, 5,670 milch cows, and 28,025 sheep. The wool clip of 1881 was 56,192 pounds.

Trees in bearing in 1882 are reported as follows: Apple, 16,877; pear, 460; peach, 307,-898; plum, 7,129, and cherry, 7,308. The great discrepancy in favor of peaches is said to be due to their double use as fruit producers and fuel makers.

WELLINGTON.

Wellington town site was selected on April 2, 1871, and two months later to a day, the Wellington Town Company was organized. This company consisted of: R. A Davis, A. A. Jordan, P. A. Wood, L. K. Myers, C. R. Godfrey, J. S. McMahan, J. P. McCulloch and A. N. Randall. The town was named by R. A. Davis, an Englishman, and a great admirer of the "Little Duke." On April 4 the town was surveyed, and L. K. Myers began the erection of the log house until recently occupied by G. M. Winn. On April 9 the first religious services in Wellington were conducted in the unfinished building of A. W. Shearman by Rev. Shaeffer. On April 15 A. W. Shearman opened the first business house in Wellington. On June 15 the Civic House, now the Commercial, was opened by William Burton. June 26 a tri-weekly hack line was put on between Wellington and Winfield. August 10 the first transfer of real estate in Wellington was effected, J. P. McCulloch selling his one-eighth interest in the Town Company to R. A. Davis for $440.

The first building in town was erected by Shearman Bros., and still stands next the store of C. G. Larned & Co. The second was the log house which now stands back of Dr. Wood's drug store, and was put up by Clark R. Godfrey. The third building, also of logs, was the residence of L. K. Myers. The first frame residence was put up by William H. McClelland. A. D. Rosencrans built the first hotel, a small frame structure, now used as a store room for agricultural implements by L. K. Myers. Dr. P. A. Wood was the first physician in Wellington, as well as in the county, and D. N. Caldwell the first attorney. L. K. Myers was the first surveyor.

The postoffice at Wellington was established in 1871, and C. R. Godfrey, who was appointed Postmaster, kept office in Wood's drug store, a log building in the rear of the present store. Dr. S. Mann was appointed in 1873, and served until 1875, when Oscar Hackney took the office. L. F. Blodgett, the present Postmaster, was appointed in 1877. The postoffice remained in the drug store until Hackney took possession, when it was removed to the Bishop Building. During Blodgett's term of office the mails have been handled in the Godfrey Building and in the present quarters on Seventh street. The office was made a money order one in 1875, and the first money order purchased July 6 by Clark R. Godfrey. It became a Presidential office during Mr. Blodgett's term.

Wellington was incorporated as a city of the third class on November 13, 1872. A city election was called for November 30, and resulted in the selection of D. N. Caldwell, Mayor, and J. A. Dillar, Police Judge. The council consisted of A. W. Shearman, W. P. Hackney, A. N. Randall, John G. Tucker, and T. J. Riley. T. C. Gatliff was appointed Clerk. In April, 1873, came the regular spring election, and E. P. Ritchie became Mayor. C. R. Godfrey was Mayor in 1874; J. W. McDonald, in 1875; H. S. Carter, 1876; J. Bohanna, 1877; A. M. Shannon, 1878-79; J. Bohanna, 1880. Bohanna died in office in January, 1881, and P. A. Wood, the present Mayor, was elected to fill the unexpired term. J. A. Dillar was City Clerk in 1873; J. T. Showater, in 1874; T. C. Gatliff, 1875; J. P. Jones, 1876; J. L. Trout, 1877-78 79; W. H. Stefelbach, 1880; W. E. Cox, 1881-82. The present council consists of George M. Miller, M. Davidson, P. C. Gatliff, Sr., N. H. Coverdale, H. S. Carter, J. M. Graham, S. H. Smith and A. Carroll. On February 14, 1880, the city, having been found to have over 2,000 inhabitants, was made of the second class, and divided into four wards, which are bounded by Main and Harvey streets and the city limits.

All new towns in the State have had a transition period, when the small wooden buildings first erected have become an eyesore but have yet been allowed to stand, inviting a large and contagious fire. This was the case with the block between Harvey and Seventh streets, on Main, when the great fire of November 3, 1881, broke out. Starting in the bakery of F. Markwort, it spread with great rapidity until the entire Main street front was consumed. The buildings on the opposite side of Main street were seriously threatened, and in several stores the window glass was broken by the intense heat, but no serious losses were entailed. The ownership of the burned buildings, with the loss entailed, is as follows: J. G. Woods, $3,000; Murphy & Carroll, $8,000; Miss Lizzie Campbell, $1,500; F. Markwort, $3,000; J. A. Dillar, $1,000; J. A. Neff, $2,500; Knotts & Wallace, $5,000; L. Guthrie, $1 200; A. J. Bowers, $1,500; E. M. Potter, $3,000; Z. Meixsell, $4,000; W. M. Rankin, $1,000; Dr. Charles R. Adams, $1,500; J. W. Rankin, $1,500; C. Toms, $800; J. D. Decker, $1,200; C. G. Larned & Co., $10,000; W. C. Crawford, $2,000. Other parties having offices in the burned buildings were losers of smaller amounts, the total footing of losses being something over $40,000. Many of the losers were well insured, but several of the heaviest dealers held no policies. The work of re-building the burned district was at once begun, and the block now has the finest buildings of the city, including Wood's Bank and opera house, and the new three-story brick hotel.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The first school exercises in the town were conducted by Mrs. B. Cooley, who kept a private school. On September 16, 1872, the little schoolhouse still standing on the corner of the school lot was completed, and from that time on the public school system has been well kept up. The small original building was in use until 1879, and in it taught Miss Emma De Armand and her sister, Miss A. De Armand, James A. Ryland, J. V. Ratliff, J. P. Jones and L. H. Robberts. Early in 1879 the work on the present fine brick building was begun, and the structure completed at a cost of $8,000. This amount was secured by bonds, bearing eight per cent. interest and running twenty years, which were sold to the State Board of Education at par. A. P. Warrington was principal in 1879 and 1880, D. S. MacEwan in 1881, and H. A. McLean in the school year of 1882-83. He is assisted by Miss Bertha Price, Mrs. J. V. Ratliff, Miss Lillian Beach, Miss Lida Herrick, Miss Miriam Mann and Miss Sarah Drouillard. The last report to the county superintendent of public instruction shows an enumeration of 347 males and 397 females, an enrollment of 274 males and 272 females, an average attendance of 163 males and 165 females, giving totals of 744, 546 and 328, respectively. The school has six rooms and requires the services of two male and four female teachers.

The First Presbyterian Church of Wellington was organized, with a membership of seven, on June 23, 1872, by Rev. W. R. Boggs. On July 20 Mr. Boggs died. S. B. Fleming was pastor in 1873 and 1874, and A. M. Mason in 1876. Then came a period when the church was practically dead. A revival of interest took place in 1878, and the church has been supplied by William Patton, F. T. Berry and C. H. Pattee since that time. The present pastor, Rev. J. H. McClung, was installed in 1881. The society now numbers one hundred and twenty-five. A Sabbath School was established in 1878, now has an attendance of one hundred and fifty, and is in charge of G. M. Miller.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Wellington was organized in April, 1873, by Rev. E. A. Graham, who had, in March previous, been appointed to the Wellington and Oxford circuit. At the time of organization it had eleven members. The same year the parsonage valued at $600 was built. In March, 1874, E. J. King was appointed to this circuit, with I. N. Boycourt as assistant. This was grasshopper year, and in August, King was obliged to leave for want of support. Rev. J. C. Morse was then appointed to fill out the year. H. J. Walker was pastor in 1875, 1876 and 1877, and I. N. Boycourt in 1878. The church here was made a station in the latter year and a church building begun. This was completed the following season at a cost of $4,600. Boycourt was re-appointed in 1879, but resigned in

September, and A. H. Naftzger, a supernumerary of the Southern Kansas Conference, was appointed, and continued his labors until July, 1880, when he resigned, and the year was completed by C. R. Pattee. I. N. Moorhead was pastor in 1881, and in March, 1882, Rev. S. Price, the present pastor, was placed in charge. The society now numbers one hundred and fifty-seven. A Sabbath school, was organized at about the same time as the church, now has an attendance of one hundred and seventy-five, and is in charge of G. F. Hargis.

The Baptist Church of Wellington was organized with six members in July, 1878. The organization was effected at the house of J. Q. A. Beal, no minister being present. Shortly after Rev. J. Cairns of Winfield visited the society, and completed its work in the opera house. The first pastor of the church was Rev. C. W. Gregory, who remained about nine months, and was followed by Rev. D. S. McEwan, who remained until December, 1882. The society is now without a pastor. Present membership eighty-three. A fine church building seating 300 and costing $4,500 has been erected. A Sabbath school was organized in 1878, and now has an average attendance of 125. It is in charge of J. L. Hibbard.

Wellington Lodge, No. 150, *A., F. & A. M.* was organized February 9, 1874, with ten members and the following officers: J. S. Hunt, W. M.; James Holland, S. W.; J. T. Horrick, J. W.; J. L. Kellogg, treasurer; L. K. Myers, secretary. The lodge now numbers ninety members, and has the following officers: F. B. West, W. M.; W. E. Thralls, S. W.; C. T. Freeman, J. W.; O. D. Johnson, treasurer; T. R. Love, secretary. Meetings are held in Masonic hall on the second and fourth Monday of each month.

Sumn r Chapter, No. 37, *R. A. M.*, was organized October 16, 1878, with a membership of ten, and the following officers: A. S. Updegraft, H. P.; J. B. Corey, K.; L. B. Ostrander, scribe; L. K. Myers, treasurer; D. W. Cooley secretary. The lodge now numbers thirty-seven, and has the following officers: J. D. Share, H. P.; F. B. West, K.; T. A. Hubbard, scribe; O. T. Johnson, treasurer; T. R. Love, secretary. Meetings are held on the first and third Monday of each month.

Well ngton Lodge, No 133, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized March 30, 1876, with twenty-five members and the following officers: S. T. Cory, N. G.; C. B. Jordan, V. G.; Wm. Nixon, secretary; Stacy B. Douglass, treasurer. The lodge now has a membership of fifty-six, and the following officers: W. O. Barnett, N. G.; F. H. Randall, V. G.; W. H. Berry, secretary; J. K. Hastie, treasurer. Meetings are held in Hackney's hall on Wednesday of each week. The lodge has property consisting of $125 in the treasury, $285 in regalia, and a city lot valued at $580.

Ridgely Encampment No. 41, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized on March 31, 1882, with twenty members, and the following officers: E. F. Henderson, C. P.; J. T. Showalter, S. W.; W. O. Barnett, J. W.; G. F. Davenport, scribe; F. H. Randall, F. S.; R. Harpham, treasurer; Stacy B. Douglass, H. P. The order now numbers twenty-one members, and has the following officers: W. O. Bennett, C. P.; J. K. Hastie, S. W.; G. F. Davenport, scribe; F. H. Randall, F. S.; R. Harpham, Treas.; J. T. Showalter, H. P.

Wellington Lodge, No. 482, *K. of H.*, was organized February 23, 1877, with a membership of seventeen, and the following officers: H. J. Walker, P. D.; R. W. Stevenson, D.; A. W. Shearman, Vice-D.; J. T. Showalter, A. D.; J. B. Cory, chaplain; J. K. Hastie, guide; C. Flandro, R.; J. P. Jones, F. R.; A. B. Mayhew, treasurer. The knights now number thirty and have the following official roll: H. H. Davidson, P. D.; A. W. Shearman, D.; J. K. Hastie, Vice-D.; L. Fisher, A. D.; J. T. Showalter, chaplain; A. G. Vincent, guide; F. B. West, R.; R. W. Stevenson, F. R.; C. E. Flandro, treasurer. Meetings are held in Masonic hall on Tuesday of each week. The property of the lodge consists of furniture and regalia to the value of one hundred dollars.

Wellington Lodge, No. 24, *A. O. U. W.* was organized November 17, 1879, with eleven members and the following officers: J. B. Cory, P. M. W.; J. P. Showalter, M. W.; M. V. B. Holmes, foreman; E. L. Roser, overseer; J. R. Pearce, guide; W. E. Cox, recorder; F. Evans, financier; J. A. Maggard, receiver. The organization now numbers sixty-six, and has the following officers: J. R. Pearce, P. M. W.; D. Hills, M. W.; G. S. Burton, foreman; W. A. McDonald, O.; T. A. Hubbard, R.; E. L. Roser, F.; J. K. Hastie, receiver; R. P. Godfrey, guide; J. A. Maggard, medical examiner. Meetings are held on Thursday of each week in Masonic Hall.

Sumner Legion, No. 10, *Select Knights, A. O. U. W.* was organized December 1, 1881, with a membership of thirteen, and the following officers: J. P. Showalter, S. C.; D. A. Hills, V. C.; J. R. Messerly, Lt. C.; W. E. Cox, Rec.; M. B. Keagy, R. T.; Z. Meixell, treasurer. The lodge now numbers twenty-eight, and has the following officers: D. A. Hills, S. C.; J. R. Messerly, V. C.; W. A. McDonald, Lt. C.; G. S. Burton, Rec.; M. B. Keagy, R. T.; J. K. Hastie, treasurer. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall on Thursday of each week.

Wellington Temple, No. 33, *U. O. A. T.* was organized June 28, 1882, with a membership of thirteen, and the following officers: J. V. Ratliff, T.; Mary E. Ratliff, V. T.; H. C. Weeden, recorder; J. D. Forsyth, treasurer; O. C. Weeden, financier; S. L. Hamilton, P. T.; W. K. Folks, L. The society now has a membership of twenty-six, and the following officers: S. L. Hamilton, Jr., T.; Mrs. Olive Robinson, V. T.; N. J. Waterbury, recorder; J. D. Forsyth, treasurer; M. Davison, financier; A. Chenoweth, P. T.; D. M. Sifferd, L. Meetings are held on Friday of each week in G. A. R. Hall.

James Shields' Post, No. 58, *G. A. R.* was organized on May 2, 1882, with thirty-two members and the following officers: J. T. Saunders, P. C.; William Quigley, S. V. C.; A. W. Shearman, J. V. C.; C. C. Curtis, Q.; Frank Evans, Adj.; James Matthews, chaplain. The post now numbers thirty-five and has the following officers: L. K. Meyers, P. C.; L. B. Aldrich, S. V. C.; C. F. Vaughn, J. V. C.; John H. Wolfe, Q.; F. Evans, adj.; J. D. Forsyth, chaplain. Meetings are held in G. A. R. Hall on the first and third Saturday of each month.

Alert Fire Company.—This company was chartered January 28, 1881, and has the following officers: James Lawrence, Pres.; H. P. Lawrence, V. P.; F. H. Randall, secretary; G. W. Wendt, treasurer; George Riches, foreman. The fire appliances of the company consist of a hook and ladder truck with its outfit. These are kept in a small building on Lincoln avenue near Main street. After running a short time as an independent organization this company consolidated with the Wellington.

Sumner County Horticultural Society.—This society was organized on September 1, 1882, with the following officers: G. T. Walton, president; H. C. St. Clair, vice-president; L. A. Simmons, secretary; G. W. Bailey, treasurer. Meetings are held once a month.

Wellington Library Association.—This association was organized January 15, 1883, with the following officers: S. L. Hamilton, president; N. J. Waterbury, vice president; W. P. Beale, secretary; Dr. A. Chenoweth, librarian; J. M. McKee, treasurer.

THE PRESS, BANKS, ETC.

The Sumner County Press.—When in March, 1872, the Oxford *Banner*, run by Mugford & Hughes and owned by the Town Company, was discontinued, its office was very unceremoniously dealt with. The old press was cast out upon the prairie, and the type pied and boxed up roughly, was deposited in the back part of a cobbler's shop. Matters were in this shape when the Town Company offered Folks & Ludlow the office and $400 in cash to run a weekly paper in Oxford for one year. The offer was accepted, and fifty-three weekly papers issued when the proprietors, plus an office but minus the $400, took the outfit to Wellington and began the *Sumner County Press.* This removal was not effected without trouble. Folks owed a board bill and had not a cent to settle with, and no one in Oxford would assist him in moving the material, whose loss would benefit their rival town. At this juncture a good Wellingtonian came to the front with an order for ten copies of the paper, and the money therefor. A few days saw the office established in Wellington, where the first copy was issued on July 27, 1873. This edition consisted of 360 copies. On December 18, of the same year, L. W. Bishop bought Ludlow's interest. On January 3, 1878, the width of column was enlarged and a partial new dress put on, and March 10, 1879, a steam engine and a "Fairhaven" cylinder press were procured. On August 16, 1881, A. A. Richards bought out Folks, and July 1, 1882, took the half interest of Mr. Bishop and became sole proprietor. During his management the paper has made several important improvements, has been enlarged to a nine column folio, received an entire new dress, and attained a "cash in advance" circulation of 2,200 per week. It is now, counting its time of publication at Oxford, the oldest paper south and west of the Arkansas River, and has gained, what no new paper could have, the confidence, business and hearty support of the people in other counties as well as of those in Sumner.

The Wellington Banner, a seven column folio, spread itself for public inspection on October 2, 1872. G. P. Garland was godfather to the infant and took it through until January 15, 1873, when it froze out and the office was sold to T. J. Hadley, who took it to Oxford.

The Sumner County Democrat was established February 11, 1876, by L. C. Crawford and M. M. Edmiston, as an eight column folio. On December 22 the paper bore the names of Crawford and Dr. I. S. Bowerman, and December 29, of Crawford and G. G. Miner. January 10, 1877, the paper became a seven column folio, "all home printed." March 22, Miner retired and Sykes took his place. On May 23 Crawford's name appears alone. From February 13, to May 29, 1878, Leonard was associated in the management, and June 6, Wm. Quigley became interested in the paper, and May 14, 1879, the paper was suspended.

The Wellingtonian.—This paper was started from the consolidated *Democrat* and *Vidette* on February 1, 1882, by W. M. Allison. It ran as an eight column folio until December, 1882, when it changed to nine columns. It has now a circulation of 1,000, appears Thursdays, and is Republican.

The Wellington Democrat.—This paper was started with the office and subscription list of the defunct Hunnewell *Independent*. The first issue bears the date of August 12, 1882; is a seven column folio, and bears the legend T. P. Richardson, editor. It is all home printed, is circulated Saturdays, and has a circulation of 700.

Wellington Bank.—This institution is the successor of J. K. Neal & Son, a private banking firm which began business in December, 1879, and was run until February 6, 1882, when it was merged in the present bank. The Wellington bank was organized under the State laws and has a capital of $35,000, and a surplus of $5,000. Its officers are: J. A. Dillar, president; F. P. Neal, cashier. At present it occupies a leased building, but by the spring of 1883 will complete an elegant stone and brick structure costing $10,000. It is hardly necessary to state that the business of the bank is in a prosperous condition.

The Woods Bank.—The private banking house of John G. Woods was established in September, 1873, and is the oldest south and west of the Arkansas River. The bank was run the first year by Woods & Share, but has ever since been the sole property of John G. Woods. Business was at first transacted in the little red building on North Main street, now used as a carpenter shop. During 1874, the brick building, 22x50, on the corner of Main and Seventh, was erected at a cost of $2,500. This was the first brick structure south and west of the Arkansas, and was built of brick manufactured in the county. This was destroyed in the great fire of 1881, and the new stone and brick building, 50x85, took its place. This is two stories in height, the upper floor being fitted up as an opera house, and the whole costing $20,000.

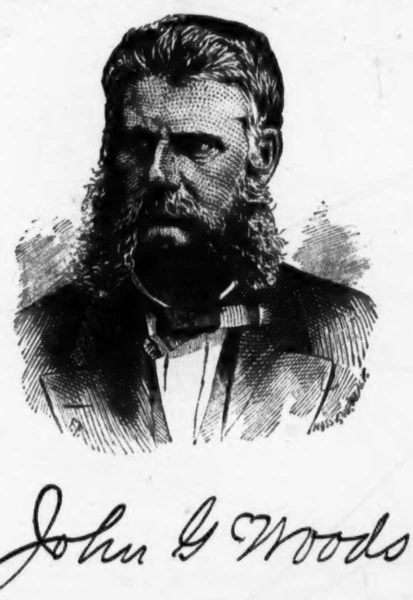

John G Woods

The Opera House is one of the handsomest and best arranged public halls in southwestern Kansas. The floor is inclined and fitted with elegant opera chairs, and the semi-circular balcony above with stationary seats, the whole giving a seating capacity of 800. The stage runs the full width of the building, is twenty-five feet deep, and has a full complement of scenery suited to all ordinary stage business and very neatly executed.

The Wellington City Mills were built in 1877 by Myers, Stettler & Co., at a cost of $30,000. In 1879 they were sold to George H. Hunter, who now operates them. The mill building is three stories, with basement, and covers a space of 40x46 feet. It is fitted with five run of buhr stones and an engine of forty-eight horse power. Its daily capacity is 100 barrels of "patent" flour, but in times of great haste it has been pushed to 125 barrels. This mill is essentially a home institution, having never gone outside the county for supplies.

The Reina Mills were completed in 1880 by Hargis & Clark, the present owners. They are 40x50 feet, have three stories and basement and cost with their machinery $45,000. They are fitted with seven buhr stones and two sets of double rolls, and turn out three hundred barrels of flour daily. Power is furnished by an engine of 100 horse power.

The Creamery.—On July 14, 1882, a proposition to build a creamery at Wellington was submitted to the board of trade by Holt and Hall, of Osceola, Iowa. These parties agreed to build a creamery building 36x44, and an ice house 30x60, and of a capacity of 600 tons, the whole having a productive power of 2,500 pounds of butter per day. The complete outfit then to be sold for $5,800, and a stock company with a capital of $6,800 to be formed, Holt and Hall receiving $1,000 of the stock. This proposition was accepted, and on August 26 the Wellington Creamery Association was organized with J. A. Dillar, president; William Quigley, vice president; and J. W. Chandler, secretary and treasurer. Work was begun on July 29, the buildings accepted October 27, and the first butter produced on November 8, since which time the works have been in successful operation.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

E. N. ANDREWS, manufacturer of saddles, harness, etc., was born in Devonshire, England, in 1851. He was reared in the saddle and harness business. Mr. Andrews came to the United States in 1873 and worked in the above business in Rochester, N. Y. two years. He next went in the business in Burlington, Iowa, two years, then at Kirkwood, Ill., two years. In 1881 he came to Wellington, Kan., at which time he opened his present business. Mr. Andrews owns a residence and four lots in the city of Wellington. In 1878 Mr. Andrews was married to Miss J. M. Swain, of Chillicothe, Mo.

H. W. ANDREWS, dealer in groceries and queensware, is a native of Illinois, and was born in 1854. He was brought up in the above business. In 1871 he opened a grocery in Cherryvale, in which he continued ten months, at the end of which time he came to Wellington and opened a fancy grocery store, in which he continued until 1874, at which time he added a general line of staples, and is now the oldest business house in the town doing business. Mr. Andrews located a claim of 160 acres, which he partially improved. He also built a residence and business properties in Wellington. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Encampment, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Andrews was married to Miss E. P. McCulloch, of Texas, in 1877, by whom he has two children—Etta and Bertie Lenore. Mr. Andrews is one of the foremost business men of Wellington.

J. J. AUGUSTINE, dealer in dry goods, hats and caps, boots, shoes, notions, etc., is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1856, and reared a merchant and received a business education. While in infancy his parents moved to Illinois. Entering a dry goods store as clerk at thirteen years, he continued ten years. At the end of that time he attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College four months, when he entered the establishment of Field & Lister, remaining eighteen months. From here he went to St. Louis one year, and back to Chicago, with Carson, Pirie & Co. for seven years. From Chicago he opened in the dry goods line on his own account, in South Bend, Ind., where he remained eighteen months, at the end of which time he emigrated to Wellington, Kan., in 1881, where he established his present business. In January, 1883, he went to Texas, bought a bankrupt store, which, at the end of two months, he moved to Wellington, where he carries about $32,000 in stock, and does a business of about $60,000 per annum.

G. S. BURTON, dentist, was born in Richmond, Va., where he lived till he was twenty-four years of age. In 1872 he was graduated from the Hamden Sidney College, having taken the classical course. In 1875 he graduated from the Baltimore Dental College, and practiced his profession in Virginia four years, the last two at Franklin Court House, at the end of which time he settled in Wellington, Sumner Co., Kan., establishing his present business. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and select recorder of same. Has been married, but lost his wife, and has two children—Josie Hortense and Otis Manford.

JUDGE D. N. CALDWELL, was born in Illinois, 1847. He studied law with E. Prince of Illinois, and was admitted to the bar, 1870. He was at Waverly, Ill., from January, 1871, to July, at which time he came to Wellington Kan., and opened the first law office, ever opened in the town; where he continued to practice law until 1881, at which time he engaged in the cattle business. He now owns a cattle ranch in Kingman County, on which he has about 300 head of cattle. In the meantime, Judge Caldwell has been handling real estate for himself; owns one half section of land in Sumner County; owns 160 acres in Illinois; he owns two business houses and a residence and a large number of vacant lots in Wellington; was the first Mayor of the city of Wellington; was City Attorney, and was also Police Judge; was appointed by Governor Glick in January, 1882 to the office of Judge of Probate, and was elected in April, to the same office for two years; and was City Councilman four years. In 1872, Judge Caldwell was married to Miss Maggie White of Illinois, by whom he has three children—Gertrude John C. and Bessie L. Mrs. Caldwell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. CHENOWETH, M. D., of the firm of A. & C. Chenoweth, druggists of Wellington, Kan., was born in Pike County, Ill., April 11, 1848. He was reared on his father's farm until he was about sixteen years of age; in the meantime attending the district school of his neighborhood; about two years of his later boyhood were spent at the High School of Decatur, Ill.; at the age of nineteen, his father having died and being thrown upon his own resources, he began the study of medicine under Dr. W. H. Walters, now of Freeport, Ill., at the same time spending his winters in teaching, to enable him to pay his College expenses. A few months before attaining his majority, having studied one year and a half, and having spent one term at a Medical College, he began the practice of medicine in Macon County, Ill., but after a few months being unwilling to assume the responsibilities of a practice without full preparation, he returned to Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he graduated in January, 1872. Having received his degree, he went before the board of examiners and passed a competitive examination for the position of House Physician and Surgeon of Cook County Hospital Chicago. Receiving a majority of the votes cast, he entered upon his duties February 1, 1872, for a period of one and a half year's service. During his term of service at the hospital he was professor of Physical Diagnosis, lecturing to a class of students upon diseases of the heart, lungs, etc., accompanying his lectures with ample illustrations on the dead subject; two of his students afterwards became house physicians to the Hospital, and one of the two a member of the legislature. Dr. Chenoweth also passed a competitive examination before the faculty of Rush Medical College, for the position of Professor of Dermatology, coming in second of the three applicants. After spending three years in private practice in Chicago, he entered the regular Army as Acting Assistant Surgeon, serving in the Department of the Platte, under Gen. Crook, during the Sioux war of 1876-77; entered the service about the date of the Custer massacre; being held in high esteem by his superior officers, his promotion was only a question of time; however disliking the enforced separation from his family he resigned and returned to practice at Oreana, Ill., where he remained five years doing an extensive but laborious practice, resulting in injury to his health which necessitated removal to a dryer climate; consequently in 1882, the Dr. removed to Wellington, Kan., where he is now doing a lucrative practice and at the same time has a half interest in the drug firm of A. & C. Chenoweth, which business to them has opened out with flattering prospects. While at Oreana, Ill., the Dr. was examining physician for the Home Life Insurance Company of New York and is now a member as well as examining physician of the United Order of Ancient Templars; he is also a member, and soon to be president of the Cook County Hospital Alumni Association of Chicago, Ill. Dr. C. owns a nice residence property in Wellington. His brothers and sisters are among the oldest and most respectable residents of Sumner County, Kan. He was married in June, 1874, to Miss Maria Adams Prosser, who was born of wealthy parents in Calcutta, Hindostan, where her father was a merchant. Mrs. C. came to America from England in 1872, and is a member of the Reformed Episcopal Church, having her membership with Bishop Cheney's church of Chicago. Dr. C. has three children, the eldest of whom is dead—Alice Louise, Ethel Vivian and Mabel Grace.

P. H. D. L. CLEVELAND, of the firm of Cleveland & Herford, livery, was born in 1844, in the State of New York. At an early age he began farming for himself in Wisconsin, where he continued until he was twenty-six years old. From the farm he went to Iowa, where he engaged in the livery business, at which he continued three years. After having engaged in the same business in Minnesota two and a half years, he moved to Kansas in 1872, locating in Wichita, where for two years he carried on the grocery business; then in the livery business four years, and then to Wellington in 1878, in the livery and bus business two years. We next find him part proprietor of a circus, which he ran for six months. Having sold out his interest in the circus, he returned to Wellington, where he accepted the position of clerk in the Hotel de Barnard, where he remained six months, and then established his present business. In Wichita he built two residences, and also a large barn. He is a member of the Good Templars, Select Knights, A. O. U. W., G. A. R., and Presbyterian Church. He aided in organizing the State Valley Sunday school and church. Mr. Cleveland is a leading citizen of his town.

A. M. COFFMAN, dealer in real estate, loans and insurance, was born in Illinois in 1859. Was reared in the agricultural profession, and received a scientific education. At the age of twenty, he embarked in the clothing business, at which he continued a short time and then studied law. In 1881, he made his way to Kansas, locating in Wellington, and at once opened his present business. Mr. Coffman owns 480 acres of farm lands, which is improved, and owns a residence in Wellington, and he also owns a nice herd of high-grade Short-horn heifers. Mr. Coffman, though young in years, has taken a prominent position among the stock men of Southern Kansas.

C. C. CURTIS, hardware, tinware and agricultural implements, was born in Illinois, in 1845. His early life was spent on the farm and in obtaining a district school education. He entered the Union army in 1864, as a volunteer in the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry. After the close of the war, he learned the tinner's trade, and followed that business in the employ of his present partner, until 1874; was then taken in as a member of the firm, and continued the business in Illinois until 1879, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Wellington, and established his present business in connection with Mr. Larned, his old employer. Mr. Curtis is also full partner in all of the various branch houses owned by the firm, and owns stock in the Wellington bank. Is a Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married to Miss E. A. Fickett, of Champaign, Ill., (formerly of Bangor, Me.) in 1872, and has four children—Fred S., Mabel E., Chase H. and Lyda. Mrs. Curtis is a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

JAMES A. DILLAR, president of Wellington Bank, was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., Town of Warrior's Mark, 1846. He was reared in the mercantile business, and received a collegiate education. At the age of sixteen he began clerking in a dry goods and grocery store in Maryland, at the rate of one hundred dollars a year and boarding himself, in which position he continued two years. He next went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he clerked in a boot and shoe store one year, was then in the fancy goods and notion business one year, at the end of which time he returned to Maryland, where he embarked in the fertilizing business one year. He was next in Holden, Mo., in the cigar business, where he remained five months. At the end of that time he traded his stock and business for a lot, for which he received no title. In 1868, Mr. Dillar came to Neosho County, Kan., where he settled on a claim of 160 acres, on which he remained eighteen months. In 1869 he disposed of his farm for $1,600, and went to Lamar, Mo., and embarked in the grocery business, in which he continued about twenty months. At the end of this time Mr. Dillar came to Kansas, and on June 2, 1872, arrived in Wellington, where he opened a land office, and also loaned money. He began reading law in 1872, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1873. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1872, in which position he served two years. Was Police Judge one term. Was City Councilman several terms. Was vice president of Wellington Bank a short time, and on the death of the former president, Mr. Dillar was made president. In 1877, Mr. Dillar was married to Miss Ida May Phelps, of Indiana, by whom he has two children—John J., and Gracie May.

U. H. DYE, of Dye Bros. wholesale and retail groceries, was born in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1841; was raised in the grocery business. At the age of nineteen his parents moved to Michigan, where he worked on a farm until 1861, when he joined the Twelfth Michigan, Company F, as a private, but was promoted to First Lieutenant, and was mustered out in 1865. At the close of the war he returned to Michigan, bought a farm, and ran it one year. From the farm he engaged in the grocery business in Niles, Mich., until 1869, when he emigrated to Humboldt, Allen Co., Kan., where he continued engaged in the hotel business eighteen months. From the hotel he went into the grocery business, and back to the hotel, and so changed back and forth, in Humboldt, Independence and Willing, during a period of seventeen years, during which time he accumulated a handsome fortune. In 1879 he closed out his business in the various towns, and concentrated his capital and energy into the Wellington store. In March, 1882, he went to Texas and bought 1,500 head of cattle, drove them to the Indian Territory, where he intends to establish a cattle ranch. Is a Mason, Knight of Honor and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Was married to Miss Alice Terriere, of Michigan, and has three children—Belle S., Jennie T., and Clarence E. Mrs. Dye is also a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is an active, consistent Christian.

CHARLES DORSEY, dealer in coal, lime, plaster, hair cement, live stock and grain. Mr. Dorsey is a native of Indiana, and was born in 1849. At the age of twenty-one he began the stock and farm business, at which he continued until 1875, after which he came to Kansas, and settled in Sumner County, on a farm three and one-half miles from Wellington, which he improved, and was engaged in the grain and stock business until 1883, at which time he rented out his farm and moved to Wellington, and engaged in his present business. He built residence in the city of Wellington. He was School Clerk three years. In 1878, Mr. Dorsey was married to Miss Sarah Cannon, of Kentucky, by whom he has four children—Harry, Maude, and in 1882, a pair of twins. Mr. Dorsey handles from 5,000 to 6,000 head of stock annually.

H. H. DAVIDSON, hardware merchant and grower of thoroughbred and fancy cattle. Mr. Davidson is a native of Kentucky, and was born in 1847. He clerked in the District Court two years after leaving college, at which time he came to Kansas, and was engaged in the cattle business two years. He was next in the grocery business in Wellington, for one year. He then speculated until 1877, at which time he engaged in the hardware business. In 1880 Mr. Davidson engaged in the fine cattle business, and brought from Kentucky about one hundred fine Short-horn heifers, which he crossed with the Scotch thoroughbred. Mr. Davidson is stockholder in the Wellington Bank. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and also a member of the A. O. U. W., and is past master workman in the A. O. U. W., and past dictator in the K. of H. He owns 140 lots in the city of Wellington. He donated a lot for the Court House, and built the best residence in the city of Wellington. Mr. Davidson is one of the leading men of his county in social and financial circles. In 1877, Mr. Davidson was married to Miss Carrie C. Dixon, of St. Joseph, Mo., by whom he has one child—Wade H. Helton deceased, and Maude deceased.

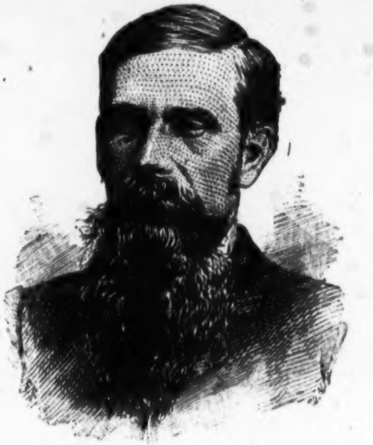

H H Davidson

J. W. ENGLISH, of J. W. English & Co., was born in Erie, Pa. When he was one year old his parents moved to Bloomington, Ill. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1879 he emigrated to Wellington, Kan., where he arrived on the 28th day of March, and engaged in selling Hull's vapor stove. He has recently established a lumber yard, and present indications are that the sale for the year 1883 will be $100,000. He owns five acres adjoining the city of Wellington, on which he lives. Was married to Miss Clara M. Leslie, of Bloomington, Ill., in October, 1878, and has two children—William and Roy. Mrs. English is a member of the W. C. T. Union, and takes an active part in all kinds of benevolent work. Mr. and Mrs. English are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. English is one of the representative business men of his town, and has the prospect of a splendid career before him.

S. P. FLINT, stock dealer and feeder. Mr. Flint is a native of Ohio and was born in 1829. He was reared in the agricultural profession, receiving a business education. At the age of twenty-one he began clerking in a dry goods store, where he remained two years. In 1858 he went to Tazewell County, Ill., where he opened grocery and sold agricultural implements in connection with the grocery business, where he continued fourteen years, and in the meantime ran the lumber business also. In 1871 Mr. Flint closed out his numerous businesses and opened a bank, which he ran for nine years, at the end of which time (1880) he came to Sumner County, Kan., and embarked in the cattle business. He at once went to Texas and bought 1,500 head of Texas steers and drove them to the State line for the purpose of grazing them. In 1882, in company with J. W. Hamilton, he opened a ranch of 1,280 acres for cows for breeding, and have under fence of Government land, including their own, some 30,000 acres of lands. The company of Flint & Hamilton owns 320 acres of pasture, all under fence, on which they are feeding 250 steers. On their big ranch they will have 3,000 to 4,000 head, and will feed from 200 to 400 cattle every season. In 1882 he became associated with J. W. Hamilton, John G. Woods, A. B. Mayhew and Robert Messerly, who formed the Southern Kansas Border Live Stock and Land Company. This company controls 150,000 acres of land, with a capital of $200,000. In 1883 the company will put on their ranch 5,000 to 6,000 head of Texas steers. Mr. Flint is secretary of the company, is a stockholder and director in the Wellington Bank. In 1858 Mr. Flint was married to Miss M. J. Brownlee, of Ohio.

JOHN H. FOLKS, stock raiser, is a native of Ohio and was born in 1837, reared in the agricultural profession and had a fair education. At the age of eighteen he began teaching school, at which he continued four years, and in the meantime was reading medicine. He joined the army in August, 1861, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Company F, was mustered out in September, 1864, joined as Orderly and was promoted to Captain. He then returned to Ohio, where he was in the drug business until 1869, at which time he came to Oswego, Kan., where he engaged in the dry goods and real estate business, in which he continued one year. He then went to Oxford, Sumner County, and was a member of the Oxford Town Company and financial agent of the company one year. He then went into the newspaper business and continued at Oxford one year. In 1873 he came to Wellington, where he continued the newspaper business until 1881. He then went to Colorado for his health and has since been looking after his private business and improving his property. In 1875 he was elected Secretary of the Senate of Kansas for two years; in 1877 was elected Coroner and re-elected to the same office in 1879, and held the first legal inquest ever held in the county; is a stockholder in the Wellington Bank and aided in organizing the same; owns a 160 acre farm adjoining the city of Wellington, and block of ground, on which he has a beautiful dwelling, surrounded with trees, shrubbery, etc. Built and owns a fine business block, with marble trimmings, and owns a sixth in an addition to Colwell of 120 acres; is a Mason, Chapter and Blue Lodge, and Knights of Honor. In 1875 was married to Miss Frances A. Norton, of Topeka, and has two children, Frances E. and Carl R. Mr. and Mrs. Folks are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE R. FULTZ, of the firm of Fultz & Millard, real estate, loan, insurance and abstract agents, was born in Ohio in 1843, and reared on a farm. He received a collegiate education, and at the age of seventeen joined the army, being assigned to the Fifth Pennsylvania, where he served three months, and at the end of that time re-entered the service again, this time in the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania, where he served three years. In the battle of Fair Oaks he was wounded in the foot, in the battle of Gettysburg he received a wound in his head, and a bad wound in the breast at the battle of the Wilderness. In 1865 he was mustered out and returned to Pennsylvania and Illinois, stopping for a short time, when he was commissioned in the Revenue Department, and assigned duty in Little Rock, Ark., where he went in 1865, remaining till 1868. He read law in the office of Governor Phelps, eighteen months, when he went to Mount Vernon, Mo., where he commenced the practice of law, at which he continued until 1878. He then came to Wellington, Kansas, and commenced the practice of his profession in connection with the real estate business, which he has since merged into a general real estate, loan, abstract and insurance business. Is a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Wellington, and a Notary Public. Is a member of the Free Masons, A. O. U. W., and also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Was married to Miss L. P. Brown, of Virginia, in 1870, by whom he has had four children—Flora May, George C., Jasper K. and Allen, deceased. Mr. Fultz is one of the genuine representative men, of the very best class to be found anywhere, or in any community. His business qualifications are of the first order, and his social and religious characteristics raise him to the highest point in the estimation of his associates and fellow citizens. Comparatively a young man, he has obtained wealth in abundance, and that which is still more valuable, the approbation of all who know him.

T. C. GATLIFF, JR., dealer in boots and shoes, is a native of Illinois, and was born in 1846. He received a classic education. He joined the army in 1864 and was mustered out in June, 1865. He was next in the insurance business six months. He was then bookkeeper for his father one year. He then farmed one year, at the end of which time he came to Kansas (1871) and settled on a claim of 160 acres, which he improved and on which he farmed until 1872, at which time he came to Wellington and opened the grocery business, and in which he continued fifteen months, was then horse trading one year. He then went to Kentucky on a visit, and spent two years. Returned to Wellington for a short time and then went to England on a pleasure trip. After returning home he took a vacation of one year, at the end of which time he opened his present business in 1882. Mr. Gatliff is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. In 1870 he was married to Miss Emily J. King, of Whitley County, Ky., by whom he has three children—Meda, Nannie and Thomas. Mr. Gatliff carries a stock of about $5 000 and does an annual business of from $15,000 to $18,000.

A. GRAFF, dealer in hardware and farm implements, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1845. In 1862 he joined the navy and served twelve months. He then joined the cavalry service, in which he served twelve months, at the end of which time he returned to Cincinnati, where he remained a short time. He then went to Kansas City, Mo., where he remained four months, working at the tinner's trade, then went to Fort Scott, where he was in the hardware business two years. From here he went to Oswego, Kan., where he embarked in the hardware business for himself, in which he continued two years. From here he went to Oxford, Sumner Co., Kan., in 1871, where he remained nine years in the hardware business. In April, 1880, he came to Wellington and established his present business, and is now the oldest merchant in Sumner County. In 1871 he took a claim of 160 acres, which he improved and ran as a grain farm, in addition to his hardware business, until 1880, at which time he rented out the farm. Mr. Graff built a residence and business property in Oxford. In 1880 he built a brick store in Wellington, 25x130, and is now building one of the finest residences in the county, adjoining the city of Wellington, on a ten-acre lot. He is stockholder and director in the Wellington bank, is a stockholder in the Sumner County creamery, and is also stockholder in the Sumner County Agricultural Association. He belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows. In 1868 Mr. Graff was married to to Miss Maggie Wesbty, of Illinois, by whom he has one son—Ora Lee. He lost his wife in 1875, and in 1882 was married to Miss Laura Fetters, of Illinois, by whom he has one child—Tacy. Mr. Graff carries a stock of $40,000, and does an annual business of $125,000.

J. W. GRIFFITH, attorney and loan broker, was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1845. His educational advantages until in his seventeenth year consisted of the common schools and three months at the North Liberty Academy. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio, Company E. His clerical capacities being discovered soon after being mustered in, he was made a clerk in the Department of the Ohio, and was on detached duty nearly all of the time until he was mustered out in 1865. At the close of the war he went to Vinton, Iowa, where, during the time that he was reading law, he taught school, his law preceptor being Judge C. H. Conklin, Judge of the Eighth Judicial District and author of the Iowa Justice. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar, when he moved to Wellington, Sumner Co., Kan., and established his present business. He was at one time Treasurer of Wellington. Owns residence property and a farm of 160 acres, sixty-five acres of which is improved. Is a member of the A. O. U. W. His wife was Miss Victoria A. Temple, of Vinton, Iowa.

LUDEN GUTHRIE, attorney and loan broker, was born in Ohio in 1854. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and he obtained the rudiments of an education at the common schools. He studied law with Mills Gardiner, of Washington C. H., Ohio, and graduated from the law department of the State University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1874. The same year he was admitted to the bar, having passed an examination by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio. After practicing law for a time in 1876, he emigrated to Sumner County, Kan., where he taught school for about nine months, at the end of which time he went to Wellington, where he established his present business. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and keeper of the records and seals. He owns residence property, and three farms, amounting to 480 acres, all well improved, upon which he has some good fruit. In 1881, he was married to Miss Minnie J. Capps, of Wellington. Mrs. Guthrie is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Guthrie is a young man of fine executive and financial abilities, with splendid prospects before him. During the short time that he has been in business in Wellington, he has placed on loan over $300,000.

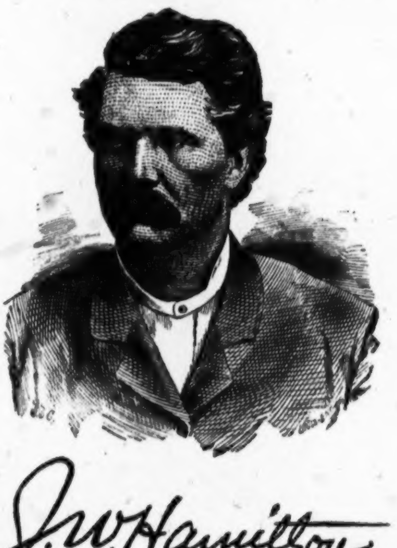

J. W. Hamilton

J. W. HAMILTON, cattle dealer and manager of the Kansas Border Land and Live Stock Association. Mr. Hamilton was born in Ohio, in 1842, and was reared in the agricultural profession. At the age of seventeen, he joined the army, and served three years and three months. He then returned to Illinois, and engaged in farming until 1868, at which time he came to Neosho County, Kan., and took up a claim of 160 acres, on which he remained two years. He then came to Sumner County, and settled on a farm of 960 acres, 320 acres of which he cultivated, in connection with stock raising. In 1879, Mr. Hamilton came with his family to the city of Wellington, for the purpose of educating his children, but continuing to raise and speculate in stock. Mr. Hamilton has also been engaged in speculating in town property. He also owns one-half interest in a stock farm of 320 acres, one mile from Wellington, on which he has 250 head of cattle. He owns in Kingman, Pratt and Barber counties, 3,8 0 acres of land, and controls a pasture of 30,000 acres, on which he has 1,200 head of cattle. He is Mayor of the city of Wellington. Is a member of the order of Free Masons, and is a Knight Templar. In 1882, Mr. Hamilton associated himself with Messrs. A. B. Mayhew, J. R. Messerly, John G. Woods and S. P. Flint, for the purpose of carrying on a general stock business. The company contracts 290,000 acres of land, the capital stock being $900,000. The company will put on their extensive pasture from five to six thousand head of cattle during the summer of 1883, and the balance of the business may be guessed at, as the company intends to keep the proceeds of the business in the business for twenty-five years, the yearly increase being about 20 per cent of the whole. Mr. Hamilton was married to Miss Belle G. Combs, of Illinois, in 1866, by whom he has five children—Mary A., Julia H., James McMullen, Gracie and Lula. Mrs. Hamilton is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Hamilton, though starting in life without aid, has succeeded in placing himself in the front ranks of the best business men in his State.

SAMUEL LUTHER HAMILTON, was born in Nicholas County, Ky., February 10, 1847. He is of Scotch and Irish blood, his father's ancestors being Scotch, and his mother's Irish. His father, Samuel L. Hamilton, married Miss Mary Grant Eward, youngest daughter of John Eward, Esq., a prominent gentleman of Nicholas County. When the subject of this sketch was but three years of age, the family removed from Kentucky, locating temporarily in Decatur County, Ind. At the end of a year, they removed to Boone County, in the same State, settling near Lebanon, in the year 1852. Young Samuel attended the district schools of his neighborhood, where he acquired the rudiments of an education, and in the fall of 1860, entered the Thorntown Academy, where he pursued his studies two years. In the fall of 1864, he entered the "Lebanon Presbyterian Academy," having been, in the interim, engaged on his father's farm during the summer and teaching school during the winter. He graduated at the latter institution in 1866, and in the same year, entered the junior class of Hanover College. Here he applied himself so closely to study that his health became impaired, and he was obliged to relinquish the course he had marked out, and left the institution at the close of the year. Afterwards he went to Iowa to recuperate his health, and while there, began the study of the law, first in the office of Ex-Gov. William M. Stone, at Knoxville, and then with Judge Joseph B. Atherton of the same place, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar in that city. In 1868, he removed to Seneca, Kan., where he was chosen Superintendent of the Public Schools. He acted in that capacity one year, when he returned to his home in Indiana, locating at Lebanon, where he resided until he came to Wellington, Kan., in 1879. In 1872, he became connected with the Lebanon *Patriot*, but sold his interest in the paper to his partner, John A. Abbott, after a few months. In 1875, he again purchased a half interest in the *Patriot*, and continued one of its editors until 1878. In 1874, he was elected Mayor of Lebanon, and at the expiration of the first term was re-elected and served a second term. He was one term Deputy Prosecuting Attorney. Coming to Wellington in 1879, he has continuously since practiced his profession. He has been three years Treasurer of Wellington, and in 1882, was the Republican candidate for County Attorney, but was defeated at the polls by Judge J. T. Herrick. On the 25th day of August, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie S. Wheeler, eldest daughter of Horace C. Wheeler, Esq., of Lebanon, Ind. This union has been blessed with four children—Frederick Atherton, Charles Robert, Guy Wheeler and Clarence Earle. He is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a cordial supporter of the Republican party.

J. K. HASTIE, livery keeper, was born in Rushville, Schuyler Co., Ill., and was reared a farmer, receiving a district school education. At the age of twenty-one he went to McDonough County, Ill., where he lived a year, when in 1866, he went to Iowa, where he lived for a while, then to Baxter Springs, Kan., and in 1871 to Newton. In 1879 he moved to Wellington, where he established his present business. At one time was a Sheriff of Sumner County, having been appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy made by John Davis. He is a member of Odd Fellows, of the A. O. U. W., Knights of Pythias, and of the Knights of Honor. He owns business and residence property, and two farms partly improved. Was married to Miss Sarah A. Collins, of McDonough County, Ill., by whom he has had eight children—William, Alice, James, John, Arthur, Homer, Burt and Effie. Mrs. Hastie is a member of the Order of Rebecca. Mr. Hastie is one of the representative men of Kansas.

J. T. HERRICK, County Attorney, was born in Boone County, Ind., in 1846. Was reared in the agricultural profession, and received a collegiate education. Began teaching school at the age of sixteen, and continued teaching, going to school and reading law until the spring of 1870, at which time he graduated at the law school of Indiana University. He then began the practice of law at Hebron, Ind., where he continued two years, when he came to Kansas and stopped in Wellington, in May, 1872. He then located a claim of 160 acres, which he improved. The following August Mr. Herrick went to Olathe, Kan., where he was taken sick, and in November, of the same year, was taken by his parents to Indiana, where he remained until the following March, at which time he began the practice of law. In November, 1874, he was elected to the office of Probate Judge for Sumner County. He was Township Treasurer one year. Is a member of the Board of Education. Belongs to the order of Free Masons, and is a charter member; was the first junior warden, and afterward master of the lodge. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is trustee of same. Mr. Herrick owns a fine residence, with seven acres of land, and also owns some vacant lots. In 1876 he was married to Miss Cordelia Wood, of Lake County, Ind., by whom he has two children—Harold W. and Walter G. Mrs. Herrick is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Herrick is a self-made man, and is a gentleman who is highly esteemed, both in social and business circles, by all who know him.

JOHN T. HICKMAN, loans and insurance, is a native of Illinois, and was born in 1839. At the age of eighteen he engaged to work on the farm at $13 per month, at which he continued three years. He then went with his mother and brother on the home farm of the family, where he remained a few years. He then sold his interest in the estate, and rented the farm of Hon. David Davis, on which he remained several years. In March, 1871, Mr. Hickman emigrated to the State of Kansas, and settled on a claim of 160 acres in the Township of Palestine. Here he continued until 1877, at which time he had a stroke of paralysis, when he was compelled to give up the farm. In the fall of 1877 he was elected to the office of Register of Deeds, in which position he served two years. In 1879 Mr. Hickman opened his present business. He came to the city of Wellington in 1878, and opened a real estate office in connection with the loan business. He built and owns a residence and business property in the city of Wellington. He is a member of the Christian Church. In 1860 Mr. Hickman was married to Miss A. J. McKinney, of Dewitt County, Ill., by whom he has three children living—Laura A., James B., Thomas D. and Margaret E. (deceased). Mrs. Hickman is also a member of the Christian Church.

T. A. HUBBARD, Register of Deeds, was born in Pennsylvania in 1843, where he was reared in the agricultural profession till seventeen years of age, when he joined the army, and was enrolled in Company B, of the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry. At the battle of Chickamauga he was wounded three times, twice in the right arm and once in the left. Being mustered out at the end of the war, in 1865, he went to Michigan, where he found employment on a farm, at which he continued till 1872. He then came to Kansas, and located in Sumner County, in the Township of Jackson, pre-empting 160 acres, and subsequently buying 160, making 320 acres, some 240 acres of which he now has under a high state of cultivation, producing grain, hogs and cattle. He is quite extensively engaged in the graded Short-horn stock, about 200 head of which he now has on hand. He also has some twenty head of Poland China and Berkshire hogs and is now importing other fine breeds from Ohio. In January, 1880, he came to Wellington, and took charge of the office of Register of Deeds, having previously been elected to fill the same, and which office he still holds. While living in Michigan, he was Town Clerk six terms, and was Town Trustee for the Town of Jackson two terms. In 1875 he was elected a Representative of Sumner County in the Legislature of Kansas for one year, and in 1876 was re-elected for two years. In 1879 he was elected as Register of Deeds for Sumner County for two years, and re-elected in 1881. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Free Masons, and also of the A. O. U. W. Mr. Hubbard is also a highly esteemed member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he is a most valued worker, having largely aided in its organization and also its Sabbath school. He aided in organizing the common school of Jackson Township, and was Postmaster of the same town for four years. Was married to Miss A. Isabel Barto, of Michigan, in 1870. Mrs. Hubbard is a member of the same church as her husband, and takes a lively, active interest in charitable and benevolent institutions, and is greatly beloved and highly esteemed by all who know her for her noble Christian character. In perusing the biography of Mr. Hubbard, one point is brought prominently to the surface, and that is, that he commenced life without means, and by his own manly, determined and persistent efforts, regulated by the principles of integrity and Christian purity, has won for himself abundance of wealth, the unbounded confidence of his constituents and fellow-citizens, and to-day occupies the proud and desirable position of one of the foremost men of his community, his county, and his State.

J. W. HAUGHEY, attorney, was born in Illinois in 1858. His father having been killed in the War of the Rebellion, he was at the age of nine years thrown on his own resources, and also had the care of his sister, who still lives with him. He worked on a farm until he entered at academy and afterward a college, pursuing his studies until eighteen years of age. He then went to Oberlin, Ohio, where he finished his studies, and at once entered the office of Pepper & Wild, of Mercer County, Illinois, where he studied law. In 1880, he moved to Wellington, Kan., where he entered upon the practice of his profession. Was Deputy County Attorney for two years for Sumner County. He was married to Miss Maggie McCrey of Pennsylvania, by whom he has one child—Bard Irwin. Mr. and Mrs. Haughey are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Haughey is a gentleman of fine legal attainments as well as social and moral. He has a good business and most flattering prospects for the future.

GEORGE H. HUNTER, miller, is a native of Ohio, and was born 1849. He was raised in Illinois in the mercantile business, and received a collegiate education. At the age of seventeen he began farming in Illinois, at which he continued three years. He then attended school three years. He was next in the mercantile business in Illinois seven years. He then came to Wellington, Sumner Co., Kan., where he was in the mercantile business two years, and in 1879 he engaged in the milling business. He built and owns his residence in the city of Wellington. In 1882 he engaged in the cattle business. He was elected to the School Board in 1881 for a term of two years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is treasurer, trustee and steward of the same, and is also a member of the

Order of Freemasons. Mr. Hunter was married to Miss F. M. Beal, of Illinois, in 1872, by whom he has five children—Charles W., Lottie M., George, Edna and Frank. Mrs. Hunter is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a member of the missionary, temperance and aid societies.

JOHN P. JONES, attorney and United States Commissioner, was born in Vermillion County, Illinois, in 1844, and was raised a farmer, receiving a common school education. In 1871, he went to Wellington, Sumner Co., Kan., where he commenced reading law in the office of Mr. Charles Willsie, and afterward with Mr. Showalter. In 1878, he was admitted to the bar by the Sumner County Court, when he commenced the practice of law, which he continued for a time, and then became associated with Mr. Samuel Bailey, with whom he continued for one year, since which he has been alone. In 1873, he was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction in Sumner County, by the Board of County Commissioners, to fill an unexpired term, at the end of which he was elected for a term of two years, and again, re-elected for the second full term. At the expiration of his second term, he resumed the practice of his profession. He was also a Justice of the Peace during his term of Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1876, he was appointed United States Commissioner, by Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, for the district of Kansas. Mr. Jones is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and of the Knights of Honor. He was married to Miss Julietta F. Dillon, of Vermillion, Ill., in 1868, by whom he has one child—Gertie. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Jones owns residence property in Wellington, several pieces of land in Sumner County, and a quantity of graded stock. Mr. Jones is a pleasant gentleman, of rather a retiring disposition, but possessed of a latent force, which once brought into play, is adequate to almost any emergency.

M. B. KEAGY, County Treasurer, was born in Monroe County, Ill., September 30, 1845, where he was reared in the agricultural business and received a collegiate education. At the age of twenty-two he commenced farming on his own account, at which he continued until 1872, at the expiration of which time he came to Kansas, May 1, 1872, and located in Sumner County, where he entered a claim of 160 acres of land which he has improved, and to which he has added, by purchase, eighty acres of land, and now has 180 acres under fine cultivation and the balance in pasture, and all improved with a good wire and hedge fence. The chief business of his farm is stock raising, hogs being the predominant feature. Has on his farm 150 apple, 400 peach trees, and some small fruits. He has built a fine residence on his farm and has the whole of his 240 acres under a fine state of cultivation. He owns ten and one-half acres adjoining the city of Wellington, and also a residence in the city. In the fall of 1880 he was elected County Treasurer, and at the end of the term re-elected for a second term. Is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is overseer of the same. He assisted in organizing Avon Township and School District No. 23. Was Trustee of Avon Township four years. Mr. Keagy was married to Miss R. A. Hamilton, of Clinton County, Ind., in October, 1868, by whom he has had three children: Hal, Aura S. and Ava. Mr. Keagy's genial disposition, kind, gentlemanly bearing and cultured taste win the esteem and respect of all with whom he may come in contact, and the permanent friendship of all whom he may wish to consider his friends. The administration of the duties of his office makes prominent his executive abilities, as well as reflecting creditably upon himself, and insures the entire satisfaction, approbation and confidence of his constituents. His relations with society are the most exalted and valued, and the reflex of his characteristics upon those of middle age, as well as the rising generation, are of the most inestimable value.

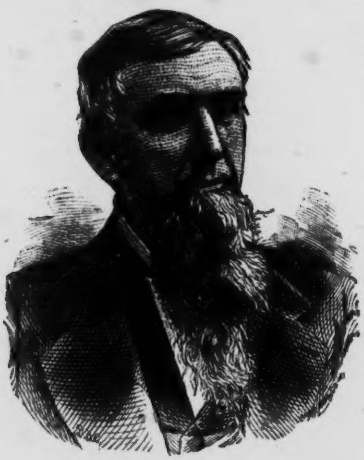

C G Larned

C. G. LARNED, of the firm of Larned, Curtis & Parsons, dealers in hardware and farm implements, and manufacturers of tinware, was born in Vermont, in 1823. At the age of fourteen he engaged in farming at $4 a month, which after six months he left, went to Troy, N. Y., where he worked eighteen months, learning the tinner's trade. From here he drifted about working at his trade in various places, among others, six months in Chicago. He next embarked in the peddling business, his line being tinware, dry goods and notions, which he followed two years, when he opened up in Chicago, a tin shop for two years. From here he moved about from place to place, first merchandising in Illinois, then in Iowa, and back to Illinois, until finally in 1879 he emigrated to Kansas, where with C. C. Curtis and F. A. Parsons, he established the present business. The business amounted to $30,000, and in the year 1881 it reached $110,000. In 1881, November 2d, the store was destroyed by fire, and had but small insurance. In 1882-83 the firm erected their present elegant and commodious three story and basement block, the ground floor being occupied by their business and a drug store, the upper two stories being designed for a first-class hotel, it being 140 x 50, having a nine and a half feet basement, and the first two stories fourteen feet and and the third twelve feet. Their business interests are vast and varied, having several branch stores. He was married to Miss C. E. Blanchard, of Whitingham, Vt., in 1850, and has two children—Mary L. and Estella. Mrs. Larned was Superintendent of Schools in Champaign County, Ill., four years. Is State Superintendent of Juvenile Work in the W. C. T. U., of Kansas, and foremost in all charitable works, and educational moves. She is a member of the Universalist Church, and a very public-spirited lady. Mr Larned is an Oddfellow, a Mason, and belongs to the Commandery.

I. N. KING, was born on the 28th day of June, 1849, in Whitley County, Ky. His grandfather, Isaac King, being one of the first settlers of Western Virginia, now Kentucky. He was raised on the farm until the age of seventeen. Went to school at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Lexington, Ky., where he met with the usual ups and downs that usually attend such a career, and where he staid two years, working on the farm four hours each day, for which labor he received from eight to ten cents per hour, and attended to recitation in school the remaining hours, making his work pay the expense of schooling. At the age of twenty was appointed Sheriff of Whitley County, Ky., in which capacity he served an unexpired term, taught school two winters, and farmed during the summer, reading law at the same time. In 1873, he was admitted, in Kentucky, to practice law, and came to Wellington, Kas., where he found the imagined green fields of prosperity had withered and faded away to a dry brown prairie without habitations, and with the weighty load of disappointment and not having enough cash to pay board until he could become acquainted with the hotel man, he abandoned his chosen profession and clerked for a groceryman until about January, 1874, when the proprietor becoming acquainted with him, he quit and went into Jackson Township, where he taught school three months, and hired as a farm hand during the summer, and in the meantime Jackson Township having become acquainted with him, he returned to Wellington with a faint hope of success at whatever might turn up and happy, for the hotel man had gone to parts unknown. He received the appointment of Deputy County Surveyor, under D. N. Cook, which position he held until the end of the term of office, Cook having had to go to Missouri to get a living, and no one else wanted the office bad enough to ask the Governor for an appointment, and was engaged in the real estate, abstract and loan business a season, and was elected Police Judge of the city of Wellington, there being no opposition, and in November, 1877, was elected Justice of the Peace, holding both offices until police term expired, and was appointed to the office of City Attorney, which he held also (no one else being willing to take it) and continued to hold and be re-elected Justice of the Peace until January, 1883, when he resigned, having been elected Probate Judge in November, 1882. Having been raised as a farmer and educated at an agricultural school, his inclinations are agricultural and stock raising, intermingled with his professional and official duties, therefore he has not neglected his 160 acres of land, which he pre-empted as an early settler. He was married to Miss Leila Aldrich, of Indiana, in 1879, by whom he has had two children—Ethel and Nettie—Nettie, deceased, January 6, 1883. (In May, 1883, he had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with the agent of this book.)

REV. J. N. McCLUNG, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1831. He was reared on his father's farm, receiving the rudiments of his education at the district school. In 1856, he graduated from Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, as a classic scholar. In 1859, he was admitted to the bar at Hamilton, Ohio, and commenced the practice of law at Xenia, Ohio. October 3, 1861, he enlisted in the Seventy-fourth Ohio Regiment, Company D, in which he was appointed Second Lieutenant, and served until the latter part of 1862. Meantime he had been promoted to the First Lieutenantcy, when he was mustered out. The Rev. Mr. McClung was largely instrumental in recruiting and organizing this regiment. The zeal that he manifested in his efforts to raise volunteers, by speeches and personal contact with men, entitles him to some credit as being one of the individuals who furnished the brains for obtaining material for, and organizing, the same. Returning to his home he resumed the practice of his profession, and continued until 1873, when he was examined by the Presbytery of Portsmouth, Ohio, and licensed to preach, September 24, of the same year. From this time he preached until 1878, in Adams and Brown counties, when he emigrated to Paola, Miami Co., Kas., at which place he pursued his labors until October, 1881, when he removed to Wellington, Kas., where he has charge of the First Presbyterian Church. During his labors at various places in Kansas he has added to the church about 200 members, in Paola about 150, in Sumner County 54, and married about fifty-six couples in Kansas, and eighteen couples before coming to the State. He was married to Miss Penelope Taylor, of Ross County, Ohio, by whom he has five children living—J. Belle, Lizzie, Janus P., Jennie and William. Mrs. McClung and four of the children are members of the Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Mr. McClung is a gentleman of scholarly attainments, great energy and force of character, and a valuable acquisition to any community.

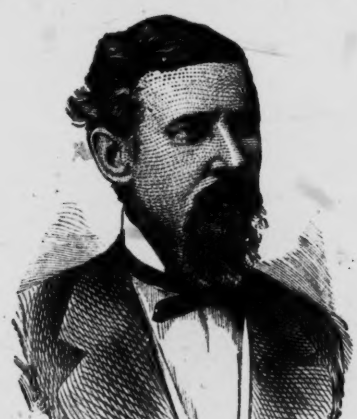

Jas A. Maggard M.D

J. A. MAGGARD, physician and druggist, was born in Northeastern Missouri, March 30, 1844. His early life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, at the same time obtaining a liberal education. At the age of twenty-two years he began teaching school in his native State, continuing the same for one year, at the end of which time he entered a retail drug store in Memphis, Mo., as a clerk, where he remained one year and a half, in the meantime devoting his leisure and spare time to the study of medicine. In the fall of 1869 he entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in 1871, and at once came to Kansas, locating at Oxford, Sumner Co., where he immediately commenced the practice of medicine and rose rapidly in his profession, enduring many hardships and privations, owing to the newness of the country. In the spring of 1872 he, as one of the trustees, assisted in the organization of the first Presbyterian Church of Oxford, and was soon after elected elder. This was the first church organization in southern Kansas, west of the Arkansas River. The doctor remained in Oxford until October, 1877, when he went to New York and attended the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, devoting the most of the term to private courses. In March, 1878, he returned to Oxford and resumed his practice, continuing until July 1, 1878, when he moved to Wellington, the county seat of Sumner County, where he formed a co-partnership with Dr. J. B. Cory, both in the practice of his profession and in the drug business; continued in the same until December 1, 1881, when he bought out the interest of his partner, and continued alone until October 20, 1882, when he admitted a partner in the practice of medicine. In 1872 he located 160 acres of land, near Oxford, which he has improved, and now runs as a grain farm in connection with his other business. Dr. Maggard is also one of the original stockholders in the First National Bank of Wellington, being one of the directors and secretary of the same. Is at the present time a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wellington, is also one of the trustees of the church, and has been prominent in the educational interests of the city. Is now chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of the county of Sumner. He has built, and now occupies with his drug business, one of the finest business blocks in the city of Wellington. In May, 1879, the doctor was married to Miss Emma A. McLean, sister-in-law to Dr. J. B. Cory. She was formerly from Ohio, having received a literary and musical education both at the Western Reserve Seminary and Mount Union College, Ohio. Mrs. Maggard is now one of the leading musicians of Wellington, occupying a prominent position in her church choir. In perusing the biographies of such men as Dr. J. A. Maggard, the idea presents itself to the mind of the reader of the possibilities of the future of young men with cultivated talents and ambition, and especially so of those settling in the West. Being yet but a young man, he has obtained eminence in his profession, as well as celebrity as a financier and distinction as a social Christian gentleman. Such men are not only makers of their own fortunes, most useful members of society, but also models in every particular, which all may imitate with the most satisfactory results.

HON. A. B. MAYHEW, banker and stock raiser, was born in Allen County, Ky., in 1841, March 9th. He was reared in the agricultural business. He joined the army in 1861, Ninth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, three years' service. Went in as a private and was mustered out as First Lieutenant of Company C, in December, 1864, at the end of which time he went to Illinois, where he was engaged one year, then returned to his native county and State, where he engaged in the mercantile business for one year. Was next in the employment of the Government six months, then returned to Illinois for a short time, was next in Missouri six months, at the end of which time he came to Kansas, in 1870, locating at Belle Plaine, Sumner County, on a claim of 160 acres, which he improved. In 1875, Mr. Mayhew was elected County Treasurer of Sumner County, and re-elected in 1877, and served until 1881, at which time he was elected to the State Legislature of Kansas, to represent Sumner County for two years, and was re-elected in 1882 for two years more. Mr. Mayhew was Township Treasurer of Belle Plaine in 1874 and 1875. Was one of the School Board two years, and was City Councilman two years. Mr. Mayhew is a member of the order of Free Masons, and is a charter member of the Knights of Honor. He is a stock holder in the Bank of Belle Plaine, owns a residence and tenement house in the city of Wellington. Is one-half owner of the northwest addition of 160 acres to the city of Wellington. In 1876 Mr. Mayhew was married to Miss Jennie B. Morgan, of Allen County, Ky., by whom he has two children, Stella and Arthur B. Mrs. Mayhew is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Mayhew is truly a representative man of his time in every particular, starting in life without money, or even the encouragement of friends, he has successfully fought the battle that crowns the conquerer with laurels of honor, wealth, and the confidence and esteem of his associates and fellow citizens. So far his services in the legislature reflect credit upon himself, and have proved eminently satisfactory to his constituents. The lives of such men are patterns for the rising generation.

JAMES MATHEWS, dealer in agricultural implements, is a native of Ohio, was born in 1848. He was reared in the agricultural profession. At the age of eighteen he began farming in Ohio, and continued until 1869. At the age of fourteen he joined the army, Eighty-third Regiment of Ohio, in which he served fifteen months. In 1870, he went to Illinois, was there engaged in farming three years. He then came to Wellington, Sumner Co., Kas., and located on a claim of 160 acres, on which he farmed two years. He then went to Wellington, Kas., as clerk for George Stipps, dealer in hardware, etc., in which capacity he acted two years. He then opened his present business in 1878. He was one of the organizers of the school in his district, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

J. R. MESSERLY, stock raiser, is a native of Virginia, and was born in 1843. He was left an orphan at the age of seven years, and was cared for by an uncle. He entered the Southern army at the age of seventeen years, where he served four years, when he surrendered at Appomatox Court House. He then returned to his native State and farmed two years; at the end of this time he emigrated to Illinois, where he farmed seven years. In 1876, he came to the city of Wellington, Sumner Co., Kan., and engaged in the hardware business, in which he continued three years. He then embarked in the stock business. He pre-empted 160 acres of land which he improved and ran as a grain and stock farm five years. Mr. Messerley built three residences in the city of Wellington; he also built a large store in Wellington in 1879, and is now building a handsome residence in Wellington. Mr. Messerly is a member of the Southern Kansas Live Stock and Land Company, of which he is vice-president; A. B. Mayhew, president; Judge John G. Woods, treasurer; S. P. Flint, secretary; and J. W. Hamilton, general manager. This mammoth company controls a pasture of 150,000 acres, has a capital of $200,000, and will stock their immense ranch during the summer of 1883 with between five and six thousand head of cattle. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is select knight. In 1869, Mr. Messerly was married to Miss Emma Frontz, of Virginia, by whom he has two children—Timie P. and Charles G.

D. C. MILLARD, of the firm of Fultz & Millard, real estate, loan, insurance and abstract agents, was born in Illinois October 10, 1857, and reared in the drug business, and received a high-school education. At the age of nineteen he bought an interest in a drug store, in which he continued for eighteen months; at the end of which time was made Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, where he served for six months, when he came to Kansas in a wagon, stopping at Wichita with a cash capital of ninety cents in his pocket. Here he secured employment in a drug store and in the office of Register of Deeds for eight months. At the end of this time he came to Wellington, where he entered the office of the Register of Deeds where he also remained eight months. He then accepted the position of clerk in the loan office of Mr. John P. Jones, where he remained two years. On the 13th day of February, 1882, he bought a half interest in his present business, which he has since and is now pushing with great vigor. He owns a farm of 160 acres and jointly with his partner owns 1,000 acres of land. In 1881, he was married to Miss Frances H. Larison, of Illinois. It would be hard to find throughout the broad expanse of our glorious country many young men of the age of Mr. Millard who can make so creditable a showing. Already possessed of an abundance of wealth, he has also exhibited financial and executive abilities of a superior order, and that would reflect great credit upon the ablest men of our times. The possibilities of his future can hardly be estimated.

JUDGE CHARLES W. MORSE, Police Judge and attorney, is a native of Illinois; was born in 1856. He was reared in the agricultural profession and received a liberal education. In the fall of 1870 he emigrated to Wichita, Kan., with his parents. At the age of nineteen he began clerking for Mr. Showalter, in which capacity he served two years, in the meantime reading law, during which time he was admitted to the bar. He was elected Police Judge in the spring of 1878 and served until the fall, when he resigned. He was then elected Clerk of the District Court in the fall of 1878, which he held for two years; was re-elected to the same office in 1880. He began the practice of law in January, 1883. He was re-elected Police Judge in April, 1883. Judge Morse owns 160 acres of land and one-half interest in another tract of 160 acres. He has built and owns a residence on a half block of land. Is a stockholder in the Agricultural Association. He owns mining stock in Arizona and an interest in some mines in New Mexico. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of Workmen. He is also a member of the Methodist Church. He was married to Miss Emma De Armond, of Ohio, by whom he has one child, Lenore. Mrs. Morse is also a member of the Methodist Church. Judge Morse is a self-made and self-educated man in every respect, for which he deserves great credit.

JOHN A. MURRAY, attorney, was born in Independence, Iowa, in 1860. His parents moved to Ottumwa, Iowa, when he was but six years old. At the Ottumwa High School he went through with the preparatory course, and graduated from Parson's College, of Fairfield, Iowa, in 1880. He then went to the State University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, where he graduated from the law department in the class of 1882. On the 7th of June, 1882, he arrived at Wellington, Sumner Co., Kan., where three weeks later he commenced the practice of his profession. He owns two and a half acres of land subdivided into lots in Mayhew's addition to Wellington. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and a young gentleman of cultivated as well as shrewd business qualities.

L. K. MYERS, of the firm of Myers Bros., dealers in and feeders, buyers and shippers of stock, was born in Ohio in 1832. He was reared in the milling and farming business, receiving a liberal education. In 1853 he went to Indiana, where he remained until the spring of 1854, at which time he went to Iowa and engaged in the surveying business in connection with farming. He was Sheriff a short time in Indiana. In 1862 he joined the army. He was mustered out July, 1865, on account of wounds received at the battle of Spanish Forts. He then returned to Iowa and remained a short time, and went to Missouri, where he remained a short time in the mercantile business, and was also in the nursery business. In 1871 Mr. Myers emigrated to Sumner County, Kansas, where he took up a claim of 160 acres and farmed a little the first year. In 1872 he was elected Clerk of the District Court for two years, and was re-elected, 1874, to the same office, at the end of which time he farmed one year, and was then elected Sheriff, and served two years. In 1880 he formed a co-partnership with his brother for the purpose of doing a general stock business. In 1871, Mr. Myers, being a surveyor, was instrumental in laying out and starting the town of Wellington. He built the first house, and his family was the first family to keep house in the city of Wellington. He built residence on claim of 160 acres, 120 of which is now in the town limits of Wellington. He was Clerk of the School Board several years, and was the first Treasurer of the county by appointment of the County Commissioners. He is a member of the Board of Trade of Wellington, and is stockholder in the Sumner County Creamery. The firm of Myers Bros. handles about 7,000 head of hogs and about 400 head of cattle, annually. He is a member of the order of Free Masons, and also of the order of Odd Fellows, and Encampment, and Knights of Honor, and A.O.U.W.'s, and is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is past commander. In 1860 Mr. Myers was married to Miss Mary Guthridge, of Ohio, by whom he has three children—William A., Edith L. and Sarah M. Mr. Myers is a true specimen of a generous Western man.

T. J. MYERS, of the firm of Myers Bros., dealers in hogs and cattle, is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1830. He was reared in the mill business, receiving a business education. When he attained the age of fifteen years, began farming, at which he remained until twenty-two years of age. He then ran a canal boat until he arrived at the age of twenty-five, at which time he emigrated to Indiana, where he was engaged in the construction of railroads two years. He then went to Iowa, where he farmed three years, at the same time dealing in land, at the end of which time he engaged in the stock business, and continued in Iowa until 1880, and in meantime sold goods three years in connection with the stock business. In April, 1880, he emigrated to Wellington, Kan., and opened his present business, buying and shipping hogs, principally, and handling some cattle and doing a general butchering business. In 1864 Mr. Myers was married to Miss T. E. Ridge, of Ohio, by whom he has two children—Frank and Harry. Mrs. Myers is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

A. E. PARKER, of the firm of McDonald & Parker, attorneys, was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., November 17, 1855. In the spring of 1860 his parents moved to Kansas, settling on a farm near Emporia. For the next eight years his parents made various changes of location, until they finally settled in the Kansas Valley, near Lawrence. His parents being poor, he was early thrown upon his own resources, and by working on a farm paid his way, meantime obtaining at the district school the rudiments of an education. At the age of sixteen years he commenced attending the Lawrence High School, where he continued for three years, at the end of which time he commenced and went through with a four years' course at the State University, at that place, from which he graduated in 1880. Immediately after graduating he moved to Wellington, Kan., where he entered into partnership with W. A. McDonald, with whom he is still associated. He owns considerable land in the county, also town lots in Wellington. Mr. Parker is yet a young man, but is deserving of great credit for the steady manhood displayed in his young and almost helpless years, in fighting and overcoming obstacles that stood between him and an education and his future success; and now, in the enjoyment of a good business, he can contemplate those times with pleasure.

WILLIAM B. PRENGLE, M. D., was born in Winchester, Ill., in 1854. His early education was obtained at the common schools. At the age of sixteen he entered the State University of Missouri, at Columbia, taking the regular course, which he continued for two years, at the end of which time he commenced the study of medicine, in his father's office, in Winchester, Ill. In 1878 he graduated from Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and in the same spring commenced the practice of medicine with his father, with whom he continued until August, of that year, when he went to Wellington, Sumner Co., Kan., and became associated with Dr. West, in the practice of his profession with whom he continued over two years, when he returned to his native town, where he resumed the practice of medicine with his father. In a short time, however, becoming discontented—perhaps homesick—he again went to Wellington, and for a second time formed a partnership with Dr. West, in the practice of medicine, with whom he still continues. The doctor is an Ancient Odd Fellow, and a genial, courteous gentleman, and well deserving of the confidence of his community.

SAMUEL PRICE is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1827. Was reared in the agricultural profession and obtained an academic education. He began farming on his own responsibility, at the age of eighteen, and continued thirty years. In the meantime he was preaching, as local preacher. He came to Humboldt, Kan., in 1878, where he preached regularly three years, after which time he moved to Haysville, where he preached one year. He then came to Wellington, Kan., and took charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which capacity he has since acted as pastor. He has established two churches in Ohio, and was instrumental in paying a debt of $3,000, which the Humboldt Church owed. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Wellington is now being improved by Mr. Price. He was married to Miss C. S. Alder, of Virginia, in 1849, by whom he has eight children—Alice F., S. Kate, Charles W., Viola V., Bertha C., Cora A., Maud A. and U. Fletcher. Mr. Price owns eighty acres of land in Greenwood County, Kan. Started even in life. He was at one time part owner and associate editor of the Barnesville *Enterprise*, acting in that capacity nearly three years.

A. B. RANNEY, dealer in groceries, was born in Illinois in 1844. He was reared in the mercantile business and received a business education. Began the drug business at the age of twenty-one, in which he continued fourteen years. In 1878 he came to Wellington, Kan., where he embarked in the grocery business, and in which he has continued to the present time. He owns a farm of 160 acres, on which he raises grain and feeds cattle. He also owns a farm of 1,380 acres in Harper County, which he runs as a stock farm, and has now 100 head of cattle on it. He also owns a residence, business properties and vacant lots in the town of Wellington. He is a stock holder in the Wellington bank, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was one of the building committee. Mr. Ranney is one of the leading men of Wellington, and carries a stock of from five to six thousand dollars. In 1867, Mr. Ranney was married to Miss Theresa Hicks, of Michigan, by whom he has four children—Kate H., Joseph H., Ray P. and Roseline M. Mrs. Ranney is a graduate of the High School of Niles, Mich., and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ISAAC G. REED, attorney, was born in Massachusetts in 1864, where he lived until 1869. He attended Yale College, of Connecticut, three years, taking the regular course. In 1868, he entered the law office of the Hon. A. A. Ranney, representative in Congress for the Third Congressional District of Massachusetts, where he pursued his studies two years, at the end of which time he commenced the practice of his profession in his native State, where he continued till 1879, when he emigrated to Wellington, Sumner Co., Kan., where he is now engaged in the practice of the law. Mr. Reed was married to Miss G. M. Gleason, of Hyde Park, Massachusetts, in 1877, and has one child—Grace E. Mr. Reed is a gentleman of fine attainments, with a good practice, and is highly esteemed by his fellow townsmen.

A. A. RICHARDS, editor and proprietor of the *Sumner County Press*, is a native of Maryland, and was born November 4, 1854; his early life was spent at school, graduating from Lafayette College, in Eastern Pennsylvania, in 1875, taking the prize over all of his class in mathematics; he then went to Gallatin, Tenn., and occupied the chair of Mathematics in Neophogen College in 1876. On May 5, he was admitted to the bar at Marshall, Tex., where he remained until 1879. He then came to Wellington, Sumner Co., Kan., and taught school in the winter of 1879-80. Did his first work on the *Press* in 1879, and went regularly on the *Press* January 15, 1880. Went into the office as local editor in July, 1880. On the 16th of August, 1881, he bought one-half interest in the paper, and assumed the position of editor and proprietor. On July 1, 1882, he bought the remaining half of the paper, and became manager, editor and proprietor. Mr. Richards is a member of the A. O. U. W. On May 12, 1881, Mr. Richards was married to Miss Owens, of Kansas, by whom he has one child—Clarence A.

T. P. RICHARDSON, editor and proprietor of the Wellington *Democrat*, was born in La Grange, Mo., in 1857. He was raised in the mercantile line. He graduated at La Grange college in 1874. He then studied law at Lancaster, Mo., two years. He went as correspondent for Missouri papers to the Centennial. He was next in Quincy, Ill., in the dry goods business three years, at the end of which he came to Kansas, in 1879, and opened a loan office. He was next with the *Sumner County Press* as city editor. He then took charge of the Hunnewell *Independent* for a short time, after which he started the Wellington *Democrat*, which he has since ably conducted.

W. R. SAVAGE, retail grocer, is a native of New York State; was born January 14, 1850. He was reared in the mercantile business, and received a business education. In 1867 he began teaching school in which he continued one year. He then clerked in a store two years, at the end of which time he went to Missouri, where he clerked in a grocery five years. He then came to Independence, Kan., and embarked in the grocery business, where he remained five years. In 1880 he came to Wellington and opened his present business. Mr. Savage is a stockholder in and director of the Wellington Bank, and is stockholder in and director of the First National Bank. He owns 480 acres of land within four and one-half miles of the city of Wellington, which he improved, and upon which he has 800 sheep and some cattle. Mr. Savage owns a residence and business properties in the city of Wellington. He loans money on short time. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1875 Mr. Savage was married to Miss Emma Green Hill, of Missouri, by whom he has three children: William R., Jr., Fred and Josephine. Mr. Savage is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Savage will build a fine stone and brick store during the year 1883.

A. W. SHEARMAN, cattle dealer and butcher, is a native of New York State, and was born in 1842. He was reared in the agricultural profession, receiving a business education. At the early age of nineteen he took the road as a commercial traveler, in which he continued three years. He then embarked in the grocery business in the State of New York in which he continued ten years. He was next at Niagara Falls on a farm, where he remained five years, then back to New York, where he was engaged in traveling a short time, after which he came to Kansas, in 1871, and located in Wellington, Sumner County, and opened a general business, in which he continued eight years. He was then Under Sheriff two years. He was next with a wholesale grocery house a short time, and then with Wells, Fargo & Co., as agent, eighteen months, at the end of which time he opened his present business, 1883. Mr. Shearman was the first Township Trustee, and was Mayor of the city two years. He was Councilman four years. He opened and improved a farm of 160 acres. He owns two residence properties and one business property, which he built. In 1865 Mr. Sherman was married to Miss Ophelia Bennett, of Ohio, by whom he had one child, Helen A. In 1868 Mr. Shearman lost his wife, and in 1875 he was married to Miss Alwildea De Armor, of Ohio, by whom he has two children. Mr. Shearman is one of the oldest citizens of Wellington, and by his good nature and kind acts has made for himself a name that will live long in the hearts of those who know him.

JOHN T. SHOWALTER, attorney and loan broker, is a native of Missouri. His father died when John T. was a small boy. His mother took him to Ohio, where he lived and educated himself until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he removed to Illinois and engaged in teaching school, which he continued for two years, until 1861. He then joined the army and served through the war. He was twice promoted for bravery, gallant and meritorious services. Was mustered out of the service at Springfield, Illinois, in November, 1865. He then taught school and read law until 1870, and was admitted to the bar in that year. In the year 1871, he came to Independence, Kansas, then to Wellington, Sumner County, in May, 1872, and began the practice of law, and continued until 1876, at which time he was elected Register of Deeds. After his term of office expired he opened a general loan office, in which he has done a large and profitable business. In 1882, he also engaged in the cattle and stock business. Mr. Showalter handles real estate on an extensive scale, buying and selling farms principally. He is an Odd Fellow in all its branches, belongs to the A. O. U. W., and to the Knights of Honor. He has improved a large number of farms, and owns from four to five thousand acres of farm land. He has built one nice residence and is now building another for sale. In 1882, Mr. Showalter organized the Sunday-school Cadets. In 1876 he was married to Miss Florence M. Harris, at Independence, Kansas. She is a native of Iowa, but was also brought up and educated in Ohio. They have three children, Florence E., Bertha R. and Meta C. Mr. and Mrs. Showalter are both members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Showalter always lends a helping hand to those in need, and is foremost in all charitable and benevolent undertakings within her reach. Mr. Showalter began life without means or assistance, and is a success as a self-made man.

JUDGE L. A. SIMMONS, attorney at law, is a native of Massachusetts. Was born in 1833, and reared in the agricultural profession. He received a fair education. At the age of seventeen he began teaching and going to school, graduating at the age of twenty-three, at Lombard University, at Galesburg, Ill. After one year's recreation on his father's farm he entered the University at Albany, N. Y., in 1857, graduating in 1858, as bachelor of laws. He then returned to McDonough County, Ill., where he practiced law until 1862, at which time he joined the army, and was honorably mustered out in 1865. He then returned to McDonough County, Ill., and practiced law until the fall of the same year, when he was elected to the office of County Judge, in which capacity he served until 1869. He then returned to the practice of law, which he continued until September, 1880. He then came to Wellington, Sumner Co., Kan., and opened his present office. Judge Simmons being a man of great learning, and a lover of nature, a horticulturist and scientific botanist, on the 30th day of September, 1882, took charge of the horticultural column of the Wellington *Democrat*, in which he has already acquitted himself with great honor and praise. He has built and owns an elegant home, which he is beautifying according to his own cultivated taste and good judgment. He is a member of the order of Free Masons, also of the G. A. R. In 1857, Judge Simmons was married to Miss Linda G. Bond, of Illinois. He lost his wife in 1860. He was again married in 1865, to Miss M. Theresa Harwood, of Fitchburg, Mass., by whom he has two children, Louis H. and Myrtle T. He lost his wife in 1872, and was married to Miss Jennie Barber in 1875, a lady whose special delight is in her home and its floral treasures.

A. H. SMITH, farmer and stockraiser, P. O. Wellington, was born in Cumberland County, Ky., in 1836. He was reared a farmer, and received a common school and academic education. For a period of twenty years, he was engaged in the tobacco business in his native State, and in 1882, moved to Wellington, Sumner Co., Kan., and bought several pieces of land in various localities near Wellington, amounting to 2,000 acres, 500 acres of which is well improved. He is now feeding 200 head of cattle, and owns a town residence and four blocks of land. While living in Kentucky, in the winter of 1874-75 he represented his county, Warren, in the Legislature, serving with credit to himself and winning the approbation of his constituents. He was married to Miss Rebecca Shobe, of Warren County, Ky., by whom he has had twelve children—Carria L., Herschal P., Jesse G., Moses S., Hannibal, Anna, Gilson V., Blake, Dabury W., Thomas P., Dudley and Talmadge. Mr. Smith is a Mason and a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an elder for twenty-five years. Moses S., his son, is a member of the order of Rebecca, and also of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. A. H. Smith is a splendid representative of that class of noble men, who do their share towards building up and maintaining communities, and deserves well of his countrymen.

J. C. SMITH, one of the pioneer dealers in clothing, boots, shoes, hats and caps, of Wellington and Harper, Kan., was born in Madison, Ind., in 1850. He was left an orphan when he was but six weeks old. He was reared on the rivers, railroads, and in the tobacco factories. He entered the government service in 1864, and remained there until the close of the war. In 1870, he emigrated to Sumner City, Sumner Co., Kan., where he remained about six months. He then came to the city of Wellington where he commenced the manufacture of boots and shoes. In 1872, he discontinued the manufacturing business and opened an exclusive boot and shoe store, until 1875, at which time he added clothing and furnishing goods. In August, 1882, he established an exclusive boot and shoe store in Wellington. In March, 1881, he opened a clothing house in Harper, Harper Co., Kan., and at the present time owns and manages the several different businesses, a clothing house in Wellington, an exclusive boot and shoe house in Wellington, and a clothing house in Harper, and is also engaged in loaning money, growing stock and handling real estate in Sumner and Harper counties. Mr. Smith owns the lands on which he grows his stock. He also owns the lots and buildings in which all of his different businesses are carried on. He built a residence and business house in Sumner City, in 1871. He also built three residence houses in Wellington, and seven or eight other houses in Sumner County. In 1883 he erected in Wellington, a magnificent marble block, 50x100 feet, and three stories high. In the same year he erected in Harper, Harper Co., a stone and brick business house. He was married to Miss Mary Burt, of Madison, Ind., in 1866, by whom he has three children—Edw[illegible], Harry, and Joseph. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Smith is truly and wholly a self-made man, and a man of whom any community might well be proud.

S. H. SMITH, of the firm of Smith & White, architects, is a native of Indiana; was born in 1853, and was raised in the above business. At the age of fifteen he began business for himself and worked for others until arriving at the age of twenty-three. He then engaged with Mr. White, and worked two years in Iowa, at the end of which time he came to Wellington, Sumner Co., Kan., and opened his present business. He located a farm of 160 acres, which he improved and runs as a grain and stock farm, and he now has two car-loads of stock on the road from Kentucky, with which to stock his farm. He was City Councilman in 1882-83; he is a member of the order of Freemasons. In 1880 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Lizzie Smith, of Iowa. The above firm run a carpenter, paint, wagon, and blacksmith shop. Mr. Smith has risen to an eminence in his profession, of which any man might well be proud.

B. F. SPARR, dealer in dry goods and notions, is a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1854; was reared in the mercantile line, and possesses a fair business education. He went to Iowa in 1873, where he remained two years, and in 1875 he came to Wellington, Sumner Co., Kas., and located a farm of 160 acres, which he improved and ran as a grain and stock farm three years, in the meantime clerking in a dry goods house in Wellington, where he remained until 1881, at which time he opened his present business. In 1878 he was married to Miss Minerva E. Gatliff, of Illinois, by whom he has one child—Perry Franklin. Mr. Sparr carries a stock to the amount of five to six thousand dollars. His business amounts to fifteen or eighteen thousand dollars annually. Mr. Sparr has had the pleasure of earning his property, and is one of the leading men of his town.

WILLIAM H. STAFFELBACH, attorney at law, is a native of Missouri. At the age of twenty he began teaching school at Davenport, Iowa, at which he continued for three years. Afterward entered a law office and there studied law for one year. He then attended the Iowa University and graduated in the law department. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar. He taught school at Wellington, Kas., for a short time in 1879. He opened his present law office in February, 1880. During the same year he was appointed City Clerk for one year. In the spring of 1881 he was elected City Attorney, and in April, 1883, was re-elected to the same office for two years. He bought 320 acres of land, of which he has improved a portion. In 1883 he bought 160 acres, which he has also improved. Mr. Staffelbach is a member of the Odd Fellows and Free Masons.

JOHN STAUB, dealer in grain, farmer and stock raiser, Section 11, P. O. Wellington, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1831. He was reared in the mercantile business, and received a fair education. At the age of fourteen he began clerking in Allegheny City, Pa., where he continued five and a half years. He then went to California, crossing the plains in 1852; remained there five years, when he returned to Allegheny City, where he remained until 1859. He then went to Stark County, Ohio, and erected a store building and went into the mercantile business, in which he continued from 1859 to 1873. He then moved to Canton, Ohio, and began the milling business, which he followed for two years there, and two years in Mansfield, Ohio, where he built one of the finest brick mills in the State. He sold out in 1877, and moved to Wellington, Sumner Co., Kas., and settled on his present home, a farm of 100 acres, which he has improved and brought to a high state of cultivation. In the meantime Mr. Staub was one year in the Wellington mills. He is a stockholder in the Sumner County Creamery. He is also a stockholder in the C. Aultman & Co. Works, manufacturers of reapers and mowers, Canton, Ohio. He is now giving the fine stock business some attention. He has 100 fine Short-horn and Jersey cattle, and will cross with a fine Polled Angus bull which he has. Mr. Staub has a fine assortment of fruits on his farm, and if he continues to improve and beautify his home a few years more he will have a paradise of his own. He built and owns a brick block in Wellington. He is a member of the order of Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor, and of the Presbyterian Church. He was married November 17, 1859, to Miss Catharine Muckley, of Stark County, Ohio, by whom he has five children—Minnie J., Clement M., Lizzie S., Ida Z. and John Garfield. Mrs. Staub is also a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, miller, was born in Canada in 1827, and was raised in the agricultural business. He came to the United States in 1845, and stopped in Buffalo three years. He then went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he was in the milling business. Then to Dane County, Wis. In 1878 he came to Kansas and located in Wellington, Sumner County, and worked in the machine business for F. G. Smith & Co. one year. He then bought a half-interest in the Oxford Mills at Oxford, Sumner Co., Kan., which he still operates. Mr. Thompson buys and ships all kinds of grain from Wellington and Oxford. His mill is situated on the Big Arkansas River, where he probably has the best water-power in the State. He is also a feeder of cattle and hogs. Owns a fine residence adjoining the city of Wellington. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is also a member of the Order of Odd-Fellows. He was married to Miss Matilda M. Patterson, of Canada, by whom he had six children—George J., Fred W., Ida (deceased), Maggie I., Clara, Emma May. Mr. Thompson lost his wife in 1878.

M. S. THRAILKILL, general merchant, was born in 1832, in Missouri. At eighteen years of age he started for Salt Lake City with a Government train. In 1857 he returned and wintered on the North Platte. The next year was at Council Bluffs, Iowa. In 1858 went to Denver, Col., under Col. Estees, where he remained two years. He then went to Morris County, Kan., remaining till May, 1864. He then established a mail route from Council Grove, Kan., to Topeka, a distance of sixty-five miles, and carried the United States mail for two years. He then went to Nebraska City, and carried on the dry goods business six years. July 13, 1877, he registered in Wellington, Kan., where he embarked in the mercantile line. Has improved two farms, one of 160 acres, and one of eighty acres, and was four years in the grain and stock business. Has built three residences and two business properties in Wellington. He assisted in laying out and organizing the town of Abilene, Kan.; also aided in incorporating the towns of Wellington and Colwell. Was Township Treasurer several terms. In 1868 was one of the commissioners that made the exchange with goods and money for the Mexican women whom the Indians had stolen. In March, 1867, was married to Miss C. Floney, of Missouri; had two children, Maggie and Celia B. In August, 1880, he lost his wife, and in 1882 was married a second time, to Miss Dora Feria. Mr. Thrailkill is one of the representative men of his section.

JOHN L. TROUT, of Wellington, Kas., engaged in the real estate, loan, insurance and collection business, is a native of Indiana. Was born A. D. 1847, at Middletown, Henry Co., Ind. Was raised in the agricultural profession. Received a fair education. A. D., 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Went immediately into active service. Participated in the battles of Buzzard Roost, Altoona Hill, Resaca, Atlanta, Ga., Nashville, Tenn., and Wise's Fork, N. C. When mustered out he ranked as First Corporal. Was honorably discharged A. D., 1865. In 1866 he attended high school. In 1867 he taught school, and in 1868 he attended Guntry & Hollingsworth's Business College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and finished a commercial education. In 1869 and 1870 studied pharmacy and was engaged in the drug trade. In 1871 was engaged with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. In 1872 he came West, first to Nebraska, and thence to Leavenworth, Kas., at which place he was connected with a life and fire insurance company for some time. In the early part of 1874 he permanently located in Wellington, Sumner Co., Kas. His pecuniary circumstances preventing him from engaging in business for himself, he clerked, carried government mail, and worked at anything to make an honest living and save a penny. In 1876 was employed with Minor & McDonald, conducting their loan business. In 1877 was appointed Deputy County Treasurer, in which capacity he served until October, 1880; he also held the office of City Clerk three years, and Township Clerk one year. October, 1880, he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the District Court for Sumner County, and served in this capacity till January 10, 1883, at which time he engaged in his present lucrative business. Mr. Trout has by his industry, economy, integrity, honesty, and close application to business, accumulated a competency which places him beyond want. Has helped materially in building up the county and city, and particularly the benevolent institutions. He owns real estate in the county and city amounting to several thousand dollars. Owns some fine live stock, mining stocks, and is a stockholder in the Wellington bank. Was married November 6, 1881, to Miss Alice C. Barton, of New Brunswick, by whom he has one child, St. John. Mr. and Mrs. Trout are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and other benevolent societies, and are living a happy, prosperous, and contented life.

F. M. WELLS, dealer in new and second-hand furniture, is a native of Indiana; was born in 1842, and was reared in the agricultural profession; obtained a high school education. At the age of twenty-one years, he embarked in the mercantile business on his own responsibilities, at which he continued two years, after which he was engaged at running a saw-mill, ten years; then on a farm three years, in Kansas. In 1883, he came to Wellington, Sumner Co., Kas., and opened his present business. He is a member of the Grange organization and the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Wells was married to Miss Elizabeth McClintick, of Indiana, in 1862, by whom he has two children—Oliver and Grace. Mrs. Wells is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Wells started in life without fortune, and is now one of the leading men of his place, in his line of business.

F. B. WEST, physician and surgeon, was born in Virginia, in 1849. His time, until he was twelve years of age, was spent in the district school and academy. At the age of sixteen years, he commenced the study of medicine in his father's office, who was a physician, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1872, having received his degrees, he commenced the practice of medicine with his father, with whom he continued for a time, and emigrated to Osawatomie, Kas. Here he practiced but a short time, when he was appointed Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum, in 1876. Some time in the following year, he resigned his position of superintendent, which resignation was held in abeyance over several of the meetings of the Board, until his health giving away, he was compelled to abandon his supervision of the asylum, when he removed to Wellington, Sumner County, in 1877, where he formed a partnership with Dr. Wood, in the practice of medicine. At the end of two years he severed his connection with Dr. Wood, and associated with Dr. Brengle, with whom he continued for a year and a half. Finally, after several other changes, he became associated with Dr. Brengle, with whom he is still associated. He owns stock in the Bank of Wellington, and is vice-president of the same. Also owns 100 lots in the city of Caldwell. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity; is master of the lodge, and king in the chapter; and also belongs to the order of the Knights of Honor, of which he is secretary. He was married to Miss Annette Farwell, daughter of the late Judge Farwell, of Freeport, Ill., and related to H. J. V. and J. B. Farwell, of Chicago, by whom he has three children—Luther, Frederick and Edith Frank. Mrs. West is a member of the Baptist Church. Dr. West is a gentleman of fine address, quick perception and well calculated to succeed in any community.

CHARLES WILLSIE, attorney, was born in London, Canada, in 1843, where he resided with his parents till ten years of age, attending the common school some portion of the time. In 1853 his parents removed to Burr-Oak, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where, in 1859, his father died, Charles still remaining at home with his mother till 1861, when he commenced attending the select school of Prof. Southwick, where he continued for two years. From here, he entered the Lenox College of Hopkinton, Iowa, where he remained, pursuing a general course, for two years. In 1864, the whole school broke up and enlisted in the army as one hundred-day men, under the command of their principal, Prof. James McKean. At the expiration of his time in the army, he returned to Iowa, where he entered the Upper Iowa University of Fayette, where he remained for a year and a half. After leaving the University he engaged as a farm hand, and continued at that service for a year and a half, during which time he assiduously devoted his spare moments to the study of law. On coming to Kansas, he entered the law office of the Hon. B. F. Simpson, of Paola, where he remained a year. In the spring of 1871 he left Paola for Meriden. From Meriden he went to Sumner City and entered a piece of land. At the end of a week's stay, having concluded that Meriden would not be the county seat, went to Oxford, where he took a claim, built a log-house, and remained three months. He then returned on foot to Paola in September, 1871, where he was admitted to the bar December 8, 1871, and on the 24th of the same month, started for Oxford, Sumner County, and made the whole distance—180 miles—on foot, where he remained till 1876, engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1872 he was elected County Attorney for Sumner County for one term, at which time he came to Wellington. In 1880 he was again elected County Attorney. He owns a farm of 240 acres, town property, and one hundred lots in the city of Caldwell. He is also considerably engaged in the graded stock business, having on his farm about forty head of fine Short-horn cattle, which he makes a specialty, running his farm under his own supervision. Was at one time Clerk of his school district. Is a member of the Knights of Honor, and an Ancient Odd Fellow. He was married to Miss Martha Manning, of Burr-Oak, Iowa, November 26, 1867, by whom he has had five children—Charley, Willie, Hester, Roy and Lulu. Of the five children all are dead but Willie. He is an accomplished lawyer, and one of the "legal lights" of this county, and of this section of his State.

G. W. WINN, manufacturer of saddles, bridles and harness, is a native of the State of Missouri, and was born 1859. He was reared in the agricultural pursuits, receiving a fair education. At the age of sixteen he embarked in the harness business in Missouri, at which he continued three years. He then went on the range as cowboy in Texas, where he remained three years, at the end of this time he again embarked in the saddle and harness business in Springfield, Mo., where he remained eight months. In 1872 Mr. Winn came to Wellington, Kan., and opened his present business. In meantime has bought and sold real estate in Wellington, and has also dealt in cattle and horses. In 1881, Mr. Winn opened a branch house at Medicine Lodge, Kan., which he sold out in March, 1882. In April, 1882, he opened a branch in Colwell, which he is yet operating. Mr. Winn is a stockholder in the Agricultural Association of Sumner County. He owns a fine bunch of short-horn heifers; he is a member of the order of Free Masons, Blue Lodge, and Chapter; he was a member of the City Council of Wellington one year. In 1876, Mr. Winn was married to Miss Isabelle Myrick of Iowa, by whom he has two children—Claude C., and John T. Mrs. Winn is a daughter of Rebecca, and is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Winn carries a stock of about fifteen thousand dollars.

JOHN H. WOLFE, blacksmith, was born in Ohio. He received a limited education in the common school, and was raised in the agricultural profession at the age of sixteen years. He was apprenticed to blacksmithing in Michigan, and continued two and a half years. He enlisted and joined the Eighth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and remained in the service three years. After the close of the war he located at Lebanon, Mo., at which place he worked at his trade twelve years. In the meantime having taken a full course in meteorology, in 1878, was appointed by the Signal Service United States Army, as Voluntary Observer. He came to Kansas in 1879, and opened his present business; has built and owns a residence and shop in Wellington. In the meantime he kept up a continuous and complete record of the weather service. In 1881, organized the Sumner County Weather Service, with co-operating observers, also devoted a portion of his time to the science of geology, paleontology, having collected a cabinet of over 500 rare specimens, all classified. In 1883 was appointed assistant meteorologist to the Department of Agriculture of Kansas. He is a member of the G. A. R., also a member of the Sumner County Horticultural Society. Mr. Wolfe was married to Josie Stearnes of Missouri in 1877, by whom he has two children—Johnnie and Minnie. Mrs. Wolfe is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Wolfe is a self-made man in every respect.

CALDWELL.

Caldwell, the terminus of the Southern Central & Fort Scott Railway, was located on March 7, 1871, and named in honor of United States Senator Caldwell, of Leavenworth. The town company which accomplished this location, consisted of Charles Gilbert, president · G. A. Smith, secretary; C. H. Stone, treasurer and J. H. Dagnar. The land comprised in the town site was 113 acres, on Fall Creek, and was purchased of the Government.

The first building erected was the log store of C. H. Stone, put up by the town company, the second, also of logs, was built by Charles Sullivan. The first frame building was put up by George Haines, the spring of 1872, and was used for hotel purposes. The first physician was B. W. Fox, the first attorney, L. B. Hasbrook, who was hung for complicity in horse thieving, on Slate Creek, in 1874. The first wedding in the town occurred on August 23, 1872, the contracting parties being George Grant and Christina Reid, and Dr. B. W. Fox, officiating. Up to 1879 the town was little more than a trading point, and had in that year but 260 inhabitants. With the railway, came a rapid growth which has made Caldwell one of the liveliest cities of 1,500 inhabitants in the West, and will soon raise it to the grade of second class cities.

On July 22, 1879, Caldwell presented a petition to be incorporated as a city of the third class. An election was ordered for August 7, and resulted in the selection of N. J. Dixon, Mayor; J. D. Kelly, Police Judge; J. A. Blair, F. G. Hussen, H. C. Challes and A. Rhoades, Councilmen. J. D. Kelly, Jr., was appointed City Clerk. In September, 1879, Mayor Dixon died, and C. M. Hollister, was elected to fill vacancy. In 1880, M. Meaglier was elected Mayor, W. N. Hubbell in 1881 and A. M. Colson in 1882. J. D. Kelly has held the office of Police Judge from the organization of the city to the present time. J. D. Kelly, Jr., was City Clerk in 1880; L. M. Lange, in 1881, and J. W. Nyce, in 1882. The City Council for 1882-83, consists of A. McLain, J. W. Dobson, M. H. Bennett, C. W. Willett and William Corsine.

A postoffice was established at this point in 1871, and C. H. Stone kept it in his log store building, the first in the town site. Stone was succeeded by G. W. Robinson, John A. Blair, John H. Sain, John A. Blair, a second term and S. Donaldson the present Postmaster. The business of the office has been transacted in the old log store, Sain's drug store, at the corner of Fourth and Main, Fifth and Main, the Hubbell building and a store near Sixth and Main streets, where it remained until November, 1881, when it was removed to its present quarters. The first money order was issued on April 15, 1881, and transferred money from S. W. Dutton, of Caldwell, to Susie Dutton, at El Dorado. The office became a Presidential one, July 1, 1881.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, AND THE PRESS.

The Caldwell school district was organized on September 21, 1872. Its teachers have been—A. B. Castleman, Miss Fannie Herrington, Miss Carrie Dixon, J. V. Ratliff, J. C. Goodell, J. D. Kelly, jr., S. S. Clark, and the present force, which consists of N. D. Stevenson, Principal, Miss Flora Sweet, Miss Mattie Oatman, Miss Mary Vasey and Geo. W. Ewing. The first school house was a frame building 20x30 feet, and costing $1,200. This was in use until 1880, when another frame 30 x 40 feet, and costing $1,700, was built. The present fine brick schoolhouse was erected in 1882. It is 56x76 feet, two stories in height, cost $15,000, and has seven rooms exclusive of those in the basement. It is heated throughout by furnaces, and has all the latest appliances for successful working.

Methodist Church.—Caldwell Mission was organized in 1873, and Rev. B. C. Swartz placed in charge of the circuit, which then embraced all of Sumner south of Slate Creek, and that part of Cowley County west of the Arkansas River. After a years' labor the entire membership of the circuit was seventy-three. Rev. I. N. Boycourt, was for a short time associated with Rev. Mr. Swartz in the work. J. B. Herbert received the appointment in 1874-75, but the conference of 1876 left the field vacant. Later in the same year E. B. Abbott took the work and filled through 1877. Caldwell class was organized February 15, 1877, and Andrew Ryan served until the close of 1879, when Rev. S. Wood was appointed and served until March 12, 1882, when Rev. D. F. Owens, the present pastor, took charge. The fine brick church now in use was begun in Mr. Wood's pastorate, and dedicated on November 13, 1881, but not completed until late in 1882. As first erected it had a tall spire, which yielded to a violent storm in the fall of 1882, and falling injured the body of the church. The building's total cost was $4,200. The society now numbers 123, and is growing steadily and quite rapidly. A Sabbath school, organized at about the same time as the church, has an average attendance of 115, and is in charge of A. G. Herr.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1878 by Rev. J. P. Harsen, of Wichita, and Rev. J. B. Rideout became pastor in charge of the eleven members who constituted the infant church. Rev. J. S. McClung followed Rev. Mr. Rideout, and remained until April, 1882, when Rev. E. P. Foster, the present pastor, took charge. A church edifice, which was built in 1880, a at cost of $1,800. The society now numbers fifty-three. A Sabbath school organized at the same time as the church, has an average attendance of 100, and is in charge of H. A. Ross.

The Christian Church of Caldwell was organized on May 9, 1880, with a membership of thirty-six. Rev. T. W. Houston, its first pastor, was succeeded by Revs. A. W. Avery and A. Crenshaw, who closed his pastorate in 1882. The society own and occupy the old school building erected in 1880 at a cost of $1,700. The present church membership is thirty-six.

The Roman Catholics of Caldwell have, as yet, no church organization, but are supplied by Rev. Father Kelly, of Winfield, who performs services on the last Sunday of each month.

The Caldwell Post made its first entry upon public life in January, 1879, under the management of J. D. Kelly and T. H. B. Ross. This was practically the second issue, the "*Eye Opener*" having been printed on December 28, 1878, by the same parties. After just six months Ross retired from the journal and Kelly continued it alone, until December 11, 1880. It then passed into the hands of J. H. Sain, who held it until April 1, 1881, when it was purchased by Tell W. Walton, who now runs it. Its first appearance was as a six-column folio, and this form was retained until April, 1879, when it was enlarged to a seven-column sheet. It is now largely devoted to live stock interests and is recognized as the organ of the cattle men having herds in the Indian Territory, near Caldwell. Its circulation is 1,000.

The Commercial.—The first issue of the Caldwell *Commercial* appeared May 6, 1880, as an eight-column folio, a form in which the paper still appears. Its editor and proprietor from the initiatory number to the present time, is W. B. Hutchison. It is issued Thursdays, is Republican and has a circulation of 500.

SOCIETIES AND BANKS.

Sumner Lodge, No. 203, A., F. & A. M., was organized with a membership of fourteen and the following officers: R. Bates, W. M.; S. P. G. Lewis, secretary. The order now has thirty-five members and the following officers: E. A. Fletcher, W. M.; S. L. Long, S. W.; D. D. Leahy, J. W.; C. F. Sommer, secretary; L. G. Bailey, treasurer. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall on each Saturday on or before full moon and each two weeks thereafter

Caldwell Lodge, No. 176, I. O. O. F., was organized in May, 1881, with a membership of twenty and the following officers: J. A. Rohrer, N. G.; Albert Riser, secretary; J. R. Griffith, Treas. The lodge now has a membership of fifty-two and the following officers: T. H. B. Ross, N. G.; J. W. Nyce, V. G.; J. C. Dunhollen, secretary; W. H. Thompson, F. S.; Clark Black, treasurer. Meetings are held on Saturday of each week in Odd Fellows' Hall. The property of the lodge is a little over $700.

Upton Post, No. 27, G. A. R., was organized in October, 1881, with seventeen members and the following officers: L. M. Lange, C.; William Morris, S. V. C.; C. Burrus, J. V. C.; W. B. Hutchison, O. D.; W. H. Thompson, O. G.; J. M. Thomas, Qr.; T. Stancliff, chaplain. The membership of the post has now increased to fifty. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall on the first and third Friday of each month. The officers for 1883 are: L. M. Lange, C.; W. Morris, S. V. C.; S. Donaldson, J. V. C.; W. H. Thompson, O. D.; George W. Fuller, O. G.; J. M. Thomas, Qr.; J. N. Miller, chaplain, W. B. Hutchison, adjutant. The property of the lodge consists of furniture and regalia to the amount of $100.

Sumner Lodge, No. 2,633, K. of H., was organized on December 14, 1881, with twenty members and the following officers: J. W. Nyce, P. D.; H. A. Ross, D.; O. Beason, V. D.; J. A. Doubleday, A. D.; J. R. Swartzel, Rep.; P. S. Smith, F. R.; J. G. Dunhollen, treasurer; L. Thrailkill, chaplain. The lodge now numbers thirty-six members and has the following officers: H. A. Ross, P. D.; S. Donaldson, D.; C. H. Moore, V. D.; C. Miller, A. D.; J. R. Swartzel, Rep.; J. G. Dunhollen, F. R.; J. W. Nyce, treasurer; S. S. Long, chaplain. The society meets on Tuesday of each week in Grosh's Hall. Its property consists of furniture and regalia to the value of $200.

Occidental Council, No. 13, N. U., was organized with eighteen members in the spring of 1882, with L. M. Lange, president; Mrs. W. B. Hutchison, V. P.; J. W. Nyce, Ex. P.; Mrs. Charles Hume, speaker. The union now has twenty members and the following officers; E. H. Kirkpatrick, P.; J. K. Nyce, V. P.; J. G. Dunhollen, Ex. P.; Mrs. Charles Hume, speaker; L. M. Lange, secretary. The order meets on the second and fourth Friday of each month in K. of H. Hall.

Caldwell Lodge, No. 109, A. O. U. W., was organized on August 10, 1882, with a membership of twenty and the following officers: W. Crimble, P. M. W.; P. H. Proctor, M. W.; P. P. Holer, foreman; T. H. B. Ross, recorder; John Dobson, O.; T. E. Dow, guide; George W. Riley, F.; A. J. Luder, receiver. The lodge meets on Monday of each week in Masonic Hall, has now a membership of twenty-eight and the following officers: W. Crimble, P. M. W.; T. H. B. Ross, M. W.; R. Alderman, foreman; H. H. Howe, recorder; A. Sherman, O.; William O'Connor, G.; E. M. Swarggart, F.; F. M. Carzine, R.

The first banking house in Caldwell was the Merchants' and Drovers' Bank, which failed in November, 1881. No reliable particulars can be obtained concerning this institution, those who are supposed to know about it refusing information. J. S. Danford was president, and W. D. C. Smith, cashier, at the time of the failure.

The Stock Exchange Bank was organized under the State law on October 24, 1881, but did not open for business until December 24. It has an authorized capital of $100,000, 10 per cent of which is paid in, and a surplus of $9,400. A fine stone building was erected in 1881 at a cost of $5,000. The funds of the bank are protected by a Hall burglar-proof chest and time lock. The officers of the bank are: J. G. Woods, president; E. M. Hewins, vice president; Charles H. Moore, cashier; John W. Nyce, assistant cashier; Ben. S. Miller, secretary.

The Caldwell Savings Bank was organized under the State law in April, 1882, with an allowed capital of $100,000, 15 per cent of which was paid in. It has now a surplus of $4,000. Its officers are: S. P. G. Lewis, president; W. E. Mallady, vice president; T. E. Neal, cashier; C. J. Neal, assistant cashier; George W. Reilly, secretary.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

L. G. BAILEY, dealer in saddles, harness, etc., is a native of Kentucky, and was born in 1844. He was reared in the agricultural pursuit, and obtained a fair business education. He started out in life at the age of twenty, engaging in the mercantile business about two years, he was then in a general store two years, after which he kept a boarding-house one year. He then came to Caldwell and opened his present business. Was City Councilman one year. Is a member of the Order of Free Masons, and is secretary of same. He is a member and deacon of the Christian Church. Built business house in 1882. Bought a farm of eighty acres and built residence on same. He is a stockholder in the Caldwell Savings Bank. Mr. Bailey was married to Ann Horrod, of Missouri, in 1864. Mrs. Bailey is also a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Bailey has an adopted daughter, Lizzie. In 1878 he was only worth $235, and to-day he carries a stock to the amount of $10,000, while he does from $12,000 to $15,000 worth of business annually.

M. BRADY, livery, feed and sale stable, is a native of Canada and was born in 1835, and was reared in the agricultural pursuit. At the age of twenty he began as laborer in Rochester, N. Y., where he continued for three years. In 1860 he went to New Orleans where he remained for a short time, he then went to Colorado and worked in the mines four years, and then went to Portland, Oregon, for a short time, then in San Francisco six months, went to Montana Territory, mined three years and dairied one year successfully, then in Sacramento one year. He came to Kansas in 1871, and stopped in Oswego a short time. He was next at Chetopa on a farm, for ten years engaged in the stock business; was next in Texas and then went to England, then returned to Kansas in 1881. Mr. Brady made several business trips to England and the Shetland Islands in the cattle and horse trade. In 1881, he and a partner bought 1,000 head of cattle, which he sold in the spring. In the fall of 1882 he bought the El Dorado livery stable in Caldwell. In 1870 he was married to Miss Julia Pleisch, of Switzerland, by whom he has three children—Caroline, Charles Sumner and Clark. He improved one fine farm. During some of his famous travels in the Southwest on one occasion running out of provisions, he was without food for twenty-eight days and finally when found he was so weak he could not articulate a word. This occurred before Dr. Tanner's famous fast, else perhaps, having his example brought vividly to the mind's vision, he might have braced up and run the fast twelve days longer.

CASS BURRUS, attorney-at-law, is a native of Illinois, and was born in 1841; was reared in the agricultural profession. He obtained a common school education. At the age of seventeen he worked one year on a farm at a salary of $14 per month, after which time he joined the army, where he remained four and one-half years, coming out in 1865. He then farmed again about three years, then engaged in the drug business three years at Cowden, Ill. In 1877 he was elected Justice of the Peace for three years, in the meantime he was engaged in the real estate and loan business. He was appointed Postmaster of Cowden, Ill., the first of January, 1874, in which capacity he served five years, in the meantime studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1877. He came to Caldwell, Sumner Co., Kan., in 1879, and opened his present business. Was Mayor of the city of Caldwell one year. Mr. Burrus is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, he is also a member of the Christian Church. He was married to Miss Chloe Frailey, of Illinois, in 1866, by whom he has six children—Clara, Mary, Cynthia, Cathrine, Laura and Dickerson. He has built and owns two residences in Caldwell, he also owns 320 acres of land. Mrs. Burrus is also a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Burrus started in life with twenty-seven acres of land.

A. M. COLSON, cattle raiser and dealer, is a native of New York, born in 1843. His early life was spent in school. In 1861 he enlisted in the army, in the Ninety-first New York Infantry, Company C, where he served three years. He entered as a private and was mustered out as a Corporal in 1865, after which he returned to Eaton, N. Y., and engaged in the livery business two years; was then prospecting through California one year, in Arizona one year and Dakota about six months, after which he was on a reservation as clerk a short time. In 1869 he went to Winfield, Kansas, where he remained a short time. He then came to Caldwell, Sumner County, and engaged in the cattle business, which he has continued to date. He bought some cattle and is grazing them on the ranche, which is ten miles square. Mr. Colson is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the G. A. R. He was the first Superintendent of Public Instruction in the county. In 1882 he was elected Mayor of Caldwell, and was re-elected to the same office in 1883, without opposition. He is a stockholder in the Caldwell Stock Exchange Bank, also a stockholder and director of the Caldwell Saving Bank and of the Caldwell Hotel Company, and is president of the board of directors of the same. He is chairman of the board of inspectors of the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association; also chairman of the board of arbitration. Mr. Colson was first married to Miss Mary Goldy, by whom he had one child, Fawnie. In 1879 he married his present wife, Mrs. Mary J. Garretson, of Litchfield, Ill., who had one child, Katie.

J. W. DOBSON, builder and contractor, is a native of Nova Scotia, and was born in 1848. Was reared in the lumber and planing mill business. He went to Boston when quite young and remained there about nine years. In 1874 he came to Caldwell and opened a claim of 160 acres, which he improved and lived upon two years, which he run as a grain farm. In 1882 he was in the grocery business with his brother, and is now interested with his brother in the agricultural business. He has residence and business property, and a few vacant lots. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was instrumental in its organization at Caldwell. Mr. Dobson was married to Miss Sadie Belyia, of Boston, in 1871, by whom he has one child, Mac.

SIMEON DONALDSON, Postmaster, was born in Ohio, in 1833. He came West, with his parents, to Iowa, in childhood. He was raised on a farm; lost his father at the age of fourteen; was engaged in outdoor work and on the boats and rafts until 1861, at which time he joined the Tenth Illinois Infantry, Company G. Lost his left hand at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, in June, from a shell, and was discharged in October, 1864. He returned home in the winter of 1864-65, and was appointed Postmaster in 1865. Mr. D. was elected Treasurer of Henderson County, Ill., and served six years, and assessed the county six years in succession. He emigrated to Kansas in 1873, and settled on Bluff Creek, Sumner County, on a farm of 240 acres, which he improved and run as a stock and grain farm. He resided on the farm until 1880. In the meantime was grazing stock in the Indian Territory. Invested in sheep in the fall of 1879, and has owned sheep ever since; sold the last of his cattle in the spring of 1880; built livery stable, and run it from July, 1880, to November, 1881. Was appointed Postmaster in March, and took charge of the office in April, 1881. He owns residence and city property in Caldwell. He was Treasurer of School District No. Twenty, at the time the fine brick schoolhouse was built. He is a member of the K. of H., and is commander of the G. A. R. He was Clerk of School District No. Seventy-two, four years. In 1856, Mr. D. was married to Miss Clara Furnald, who was born in Allen County, Ind.; he was married in Oquawka, Henderson Co., Ill. He has five children—Jessie I., Walter, Maude, Ada, and Milton; Willie and Marshall deceased. Mrs. D. is a member of the Methodist Church, and is president of the Ladies' Aid Society of that organization.

J. A. DOUBLEDAY, of the firm of Doubleday Bros., dealers in furniture, is a native of New York, and was born in 1853. He was reared in the agricultural profession, and received a fair business education. He commenced to learn the trade of manufacturing buggy bodies, at the age of eighteen, at which he continued nine years, during which time he worked a short time in West Virginia, Edinburgh, Ind., and Lebanon, Ind. In 1880 he came to Caldwell, Sumner Co., Kan., and opened his present business. The firm of Doubleday Bros. have built and own a business house and residence. They also own five vacant building lots in Caldwell. Mr. J. A. Doubleday also owns a farm in New York, of 165 acres; is stockholder and secretary of Caldwell Hotel Company. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows. Mr. Doubleday was married to Miss Fannie L. Wolfe, of Edinburgh, Ind., in 1877, by whom he has two children—Lewis A., and Alice M. Mr. Doubleday has had the pleasure of making his own wealth, and has been instrumental in the building up of Caldwell. Mr. W. C. Doubleday, brother of J. A., is a native of New York also, and was born in 1855; was reared in the agricultural profession, and enjoyed a fair education, graduating at Eastman's Commercial College, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. At the age of twenty he began clerking in a grocery house, in which capacity he acted two years, after which he came to Caldwell, Sumner Co., Kan., and opened his present business. He is a stockholder in Caldwell Hotel Company, owns one half interest in a business house, residence, and five vacant lots, in Caldwell. Mr. Doubleday is a thorough going business man.

J. K. GRIFFITH, of the firm of Griffith & Swortzel, dealers in groceries and queensware, is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1835; was reared in the stock business. He obtained a fair business education. In 1854 he went to California, where he was engaged in the mines fourteen years, then to Montana in mines one year, after which he went to Eastern Ohio, and was engaged in the stock business about eighteen months. He was then in the stock business in Boone County, Mo., thirteen years, after which time he came to Caldwell, Sumner Co., Kan., and opened his present business. In 1882 he went to Arkansas and bought 800 cattle, which he is now grazing in Barber County. Mr. Griffith built a brick block, 25x50 feet, in Caldwell. He is a member of the order of the I. O. O. F.

A. S. GROW, dealer in dry goods, boots and shoes, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1838. He was reared in the mercantile business. At the age of twenty-two he opened mercantile business in Wisconsin; continued seven years. He then went to Europe on a pleasure trip, and in the meantime educated himself, remaining three years. He then went to Chicago, Ill., where he remained ten years. He was next heard of in Colorado, where he was managing mines for five months; then went to Larned, Kan., in 1879, and was there one year engaged in the mercantile business. In 1880 he landed at Caldwell, Sumner County, at which time he opened his present business. In 1880 Mr. Grow built his business house, which is 24x80. He carries a stock of from $15,000 to $18,000 a year. He traveled all over Europe, Asia and Africa.

S. HARVEY HORNER, druggist, is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1854. He was raised in the agricultural profession, and received a classical education. At the age of sixteen he began clerking in a drug store, where he remained two years. He then went to Wichita, Kan., in 1872. He there clerked in a drug store also until June, 1879, at which time he came to Caldwell, Sumner Co., Kan., and opened his present business. He took a claim of 160 acres of land, which he improved and sold, in Sedgwick County. He built a residence and business house in Caldwell. He is a member and stockholder of the Stock Exchange Bank. He is also a stockholder in the Caldwell Hotel Co. He began breeding and growing sheep in 1881. He is a Free Mason, and was a member of the City Council of Caldwell; was City Treasurer one year. Mr. Horner was married to Miss Julia York, of Wichita, Kan., in 1878. Mr. Horner is a thorough business man, of fine social and business qualities, a popular and valuable citizen.

CHARLES R. HUME, M. D., is a native of New York, and was born in 1847. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and received an academic education. At the age of twenty-one he began teaching school in Michigan, where he taught four years—in the meantime he was reading medicine. He then went to Ann Arbor, Mich., and commenced the study of medicine, graduating in 1874, from whence he went to Ohio to practice his profession, where he remained seven years. In 1881, he came to Caldwell, Sumner Co., Kan., and began the practice of his profession. He owns 160 acres of farm land, and also a house and lot in Caldwell, and has been a stockholder in the Caldwell Savings Bank. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and has been Medical Examiner in the same, also Medical Examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, Traveler's Insurance of Hartford, and others. Dr. Hume is a member and Trustee of the Presbyterian Church. He was married to Miss Annette Ross, of Ohio, in 1876, by whom he has two sons—C. Ross and Ray R. Mrs. Hume is also a member of the Presbyterian Church.

T. B. JOHNSON, druggist, was born in Missouri, in 1859. He was raised in the lumber business, received a first-class education. At the age of six he went to Illinois. In 1875, Mr. Johnson immigrated to Wellington, Kas., where he engaged in farming and stock raising two years. He next clerked for Dr. S. Mann, in the drug business three years, at the end of which time he came to Caldwell, and clerked for Mr. Horner in the drug business one year. In 1882, he opened the present business, which he has since managed with mature judgment. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows. He was married to Miss Hattie Bartholomew, of Illinois, in 1882. Mr. Johnson built and owns a residence in Caldwell. He is a man loved and respected by all who know him.

S. P. G. LEWIS, president of Caldwell Savings Bank, is a native of S. E. Pennsylvania and was born in 1849. His early life was spent at school, and at the age of twenty he began teaching school, which occupation he continued five years. He then engaged in the mercantile business three years in Illinois. In 1878, he removed to Newton, Harvey Co., Kans. where he remained one year in the loan business, and was admitted to the bar. He then moved to Caldwell, in 1879, and opened a law, loan and land office. In 1881, he embarked in the sheep business, and has now a flock of 1,800 head. He owns two farms, one of which he improved and which he has brought to a high state of cultivation, and is run as a grain and stock farm. He built one and owns two Main street stores in Caldwell, also owns a large number of town lots and one of the finest residences in the city. He is a stockholder, director and president of the Caldwell Savings Bank. Mr. Lewis is a member of the order of Free Masons. In 1875, he was married to Miss Mary A. Griffin, of Ohio, by whom he has three children—Edna B., Ralph G., and Eugene R. Mr. Lewis, while hardly having attained his prime, has fully evinced the elements that build empires, pluck, combined with energy, and continuity of purpose, has placed him side by side with the representative men of this vigorous and rapidly growing State.

B. S. MILLER, stock dealer and grower, is a native of the State of New York, and was born in 1851. His early life was spent in school. In 1874 he graduated from the Iowa University, which conferred upon him the degree of L. L. B. He then entered the office of Judge Cole, where he clerked for eighteen months. From here he went to Binghamton, N. Y., where for eighteen months more he acted in the capacity of clerk. He next accepted a minor position on a daily paper, and soon after assumed the position of local editor of the Binghamton *Republican*. In the spring of 1878 he emigrated to Kansas, Barber County, and bought 134 head of cattle. At the expiration of a year he went into the Indian Territory, where he has since confined his speculations in the cattle line. He is a stockholder in, and secretary and director of the Stock Exchange Bank of Cadwell, and president of the Cherokee Live Stock Association, and also president and director of the Caldwell Publishing Company. In 1882 he was married to Miss Josie A. Bowen, of Binghamton, N. Y. Mrs. Miller is possessed of the accomplishments received through a collegiate education. In his early career in the cattle business, he filled the noble position of cook for the cow boys. He built and owns the finest residence in Caldwell, and also twenty acres adjoining the same. The lesson taught in Mr. Miller's life is of inestimable value to all young men who wish to meet with success in life. From it they can see the way if they will only put forth the same manly, self-denying effort whilst they are yet young.

CHARLES H. MOORE cashier of the Stock Exchange Bank, is a native of Illinois, and was born on July 7, 1857. His early life was spent in school and in the postoffice. He received a high school education. At the age of seventeen he went into the First National Bank of Athens, Ohio, where he remained eighteen months, after which he traveled for a wholesale house in Illinois five months. He then went into a postoffice in Illinois, remaining there about one year. He then came to Kansas and traveled for a wholesale drug house of St. Louis about two months, after which he was two months in a wholesale drug house in Kansas City, Mo. He was then about nine months in the Harvey County Savings Bank as bookkeeper, at Newton, Kansas. He then took charge of the Merchants' and Drovers' Bank of Caldwell, two years. He then left the Merchants' and Drovers' Bank, and was one of the organizers of the Stock Exchange Bank, of which he is a stockholder, director and cashier. He is engaged in raising graded stock. Is a member of the order of Knights of Honor. In 1879, Mr. Moore was married to Miss Belle C. Nyce, of Milford, Pa., by whom he has a daughter—Mattie J. To-day Mr. Moore's name ranks among the foremost business men of his town.

JOHN W. NYCE, assistant cashier of the Stock Exchange Bank, is a native of New Jersey, and was born in 1855. His early life was spent at school and in a law office. He received an academic education. At the age of eighteen began reading law with his father, at which he continued for three years. In 1879 he was elected County Attorney of Pike County, Pa., in which capacity he served two years. In 1881, Mr. Nyce came to Caldwell, Sumner County, Kansas, and engaged in the hog and horse business in the Territory, in which he continued one year. He sold his interest in the horse business to Mr. J. H. Moore, of Illinois. He is still in the hog business. He was appointed City Attorney and City Clerk in April, 1882, by the City Council, and re-appointed for the same offices in April, 1883. He was elected assistant cashier of the Stock Exchange January 1, 1883. Was elected secretary and treasurer of the Caldwell Publishing and Printing Company in May, 1883. Is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and is noble grand. Is a member of the Knights of Honor, and is past dictator and treasurer. In 1881, May 19, Mr. Nyce was married to Miss Maggie A. Quick, of Milford, Pa. The lesson taught in the biography of Mr. John W. Nyce is of inestimable value to the rising generation. It teaches that success is founded on three fundamental elements. First, starting out in life with a fixed purpose; second, employing those means best calculated to accomplish the desired object, and third, persistent, unyielding effort. To be successful in laudable undertakings is worth living for, and in this respect Mr. Nyce has shown the world long before his prime that his life has not been in vain, but on the contrary, a bright example for all to follow who would be successful.

GEORGE W. REILLY, capitalist, is a native of Illinois and was born in Galena, Jo Daviess County, in 1852. He was reared in the mercantile business and received a classical education. At the age of eleven he began clerking in a grocery store in Galena, where he remained two years. He then went to Poughkeepsie, to Eastman's Commercial College, for four months. He then returned to Galena and taught in Potts' Commercial College nine months, then attended school in the University at Notre Dame eighteen months, after which he returned to Galena, Ill., for a short time, then to Covington, Neb., where he engaged in the hardware and agricultural implement business seven months. He then went to Sioux City, Iowa, in the grocery business. He was next in the wholesale liquor business, in which he continued until 1874. In the meantime was traveling mostly. He then went to Wichita, Kan., and engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business, in which he continued until the spring of 1879. He then came to Caldwell, Kan., and opened a general supply store, in which he continued until the spring of 1880. He then built Reilly's Block, in the city of Caldwell, and opened a general outfitting house for cattle men, and in the fall of 1880 sold out to York, Parker, Draper & Co. In 1883 Mr. Reilly opened a grocery and continued until May, 1883, at which time he sold out to Keeling & Co. He is stockholder in and secretary of the Caldwell Savings' Bank and owns 640 acres of farming lands. In 1879 built a business block 40x80 feet. In 1880 built the Reilly Block, 50x85 feet. In 1882 built a fine residence and is beautifying the grounds according to his own good taste. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and Ancient Order of Workmen. In 1876 Mr. Reilly was married to Miss Lizzie Reiling, of Bellevue, Iowa, by whom he has two children, Eugene A. and La Veta. In July, 1880, he lost his wife. In November, 1881, he was married to Miss Regina Reiling, sister of his first wife, of Bellevue, Jackson Co., Iowa, by whom he has one child, George W. Reilly, Jr. Mr. Reilly is a representative man and the possession of his ample fortune is significant of the fact that he is possessed of keen perception and splendid financial abilities.

S. S. RICHMOND, book-keeper in the Caldwell Savings' Bank, is a native of Ohio and was born in 1841, reared in the agricultural profession, receiving an academic education. When twenty years of age he joined the army, One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company G, for three years, after which he was two years on a farm in Tennessee. He was next book-keeping in Philadelphia one year. In 1868 he immigrated to Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kan., where he engaged in the lumber business. He was next in Oswego, Labette County, in the lumber business, two years. In 1871, came to Sumner County where he ran a portable saw-mill ten years, and in the meantime was doing some farming and speculating in real estate and improved three or four farms. In 1881 and 1882 was engaged in the loan, real estate and insurance business in Caldwell. In 1882 he accepted the position of book-keeper in the Caldwell Savings' Bank, which position he holds in connection with his real estate and other business. In the fall of 1881 he was appointed by the officers and creditors of the Merchants' and Drovers' Bank as trustee, to settle the business of the bank. In 1872 he assisted in organizing a company to build a bridge across the Arkansas River at Oxford, in which he was stockholder and one of the directors. He is a stockholder in the Caldwell Savings' Bank and assisted in organizing the same. He built residence and business house in Oxford, in 1871; built a residence in Wellington; built a residence in Caldwell and built three residences on farms. He is a member of the order of Freemasons and is a charter member of the Oxford Lodge. He assisted in organizing Upton Post, No. 27, G. A. R., in 1881. Mr. Richmond was married to Miss Charlotte L. Deming, of Illinois, in 1876, by whom he has one child, Alva. Mr. Richmond owns a fine farm of 180 acres on Bluff Creek, all under cultivation.

J. B. ROBERTS, dealer in confections and fruits, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in 1844; he was reared in the agricultural profession, and obtained a high-school education. At the age of eighteen he engaged in the mercantile business at Bloomington, Ill., which business he continued three years, after which he farmed two years, in meantime was in the stock business. He came to Wichita, Kan., and opened a real estate and loan office in 1871, where he continued four years; he was then in the mercantile business about two years. He then came to Caldwell, Sumner Co., Kan., and clerked in a dry goods house a short time. In 1880 he started the first transfer wagon in Caldwell, and opened his present business. He owns two residences in Caldwell. He is a member of the order of the Knights of Honor. Mr. Roberts was married to Miss Laura Noble, of Illinois, in 1872, by whom he has one child, Rena. Mr. Roberts is one of the leading business men of his town.

J. F. ROBERTSON, M. D., is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1854; was reared a farmer, and received a fair education. In 1872 he began the study of medicine, and graduated from the Detroit Medical College in the spring of 1877. He then returned to Ohio and practised medicine in connection with the drug business until the spring of 1882 after which he came to Caldwell, Sumner Co., Kan., and began the practice of his profession. Dr. Robertson is a member of the Order of Odd-Fellows, and is also a Free Mason.

E. B. ROLL, of the firm of E. B. Roll & Co., general groceryman, is a native of Missouri, and was born in 1858. He was reared in the grocery business, and has the advantage of a classical education. At the age of seventeen he began clerking in a grocery store in Quincy, Ill., in which position he continued until 1880, after which he came to Caldwell, Kan., and opened his present business. Mr. Roll carries a stock of $6,000 and does a yearly business of $40,000. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is one of the leading grocerymen of Caldwell.

C. H. STONE, cattle raiser and dealer, is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in 1841; he was reared in the agricultural pursuit, and obtained a high school education. At the age of twenty-one he went to Peoria, Ill., where he remained one year; he was then at Lawn Ridge, Ill., in the cattle business three years; after which time he came west to Missouri, and Kansas, locating at Topeka, and in 1869, he came to Wichita, and engaged in the tobacco business one year, then in 1870, he engaged in the cattle business about one year; he came to Caldwell, Sumner Co., Kan., and opened a general supply store in connection with the cattle business; since which time he has been driving stock from Indian Territory and shipping to Kansas City, and Chicago. He built residence and business house in Caldwell; he is a member of the order of Free Masons. Mr. Stone was married to Miss Lucitta Stillman of the State of New York; in 1864, he took up the land on which Caldwell now stands; in 1871, he laid out the town, then in 1879 he laid out an addition to the town of forty acres; he sold lots from $50 to $100, with the understanding that the purchaser should build on his lot at once; out of forty acres there now remains about twenty lots unsold.

E. M. SWAGGART, contractor and builder, is a native of Illinois, and was born in 1842; he was reared in the agricultural pursuits, and obtained a liberal education. After arriving at the age of twenty he engaged in different businesses; he then traveled over the States of Illinois and Iowa; in 1878, he came to Sumner County, Kan., and located on a farm of 160 acres and improved same, which he ran as a grain and stock farm, four years. In 1878, he came to Caldwell, Sumner Co. Kan., and opened his present business; he has built, and owns two residences, and has improved two farms and now owns a farm of eighty acres; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W., he is a charter member and financier of same. Mr. Swaggart was married to Miss Alvira Bolanstien of the State of New York, in 1862, by whom he has four children—George C., Nellie E., Josephine B. and Charles B., J. Della, deceased. Mr. Swaggart is a true specimen of a self made man.

J. W. THOMAS, real estate, loan and insurance agent, is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1844, of Scotch parentage; was reared to the agricultural profession, and obtained an Academic education; he joined the army in 1862, and remained in the same three years, Seventh Ohio Cavalry Company E., he went in as a private and came out as a Corporal; he returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1865; he then attended school in Missouri, for three years, after which he taught school until the spring of 1870, at which time he came to Wichita, Kan., and there speculated in real estate, one year; then in 1871, he came to Caldwell, and opened a general supply store, for the benefit of Texas cattle drivers, at which he continued for five years. In 1876, he was elected Justice of the Peace, in the meantime was speculating in land. He was Trustee of Caldwell Township, in 1882, and has been Justice of the Peace three terms, six years. He is a stockholder in the Caldwell Hotel Company and Caldwell *Journal*. He owns 640 acres of fine farm land; he also owns seventy-five lots in Caldwell; has built and owned three residences and one business house. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and the Grand Army of the Republic, and is Quartermaster of the same, and has been since its organization. Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Fannie Devore, of Ohio, in 1872, he lost his wife in 1883.

LEVI THRAILKILL, grocer, is a native of Missouri, and was born in 1843. He was reared in the grocery business and obtained a fair education. In 1861 he went to Blackbow, Col., where he was in the grocery business one year. He was next engaged in freighting across the plains for the government, four years after which he went to school for eighteen months in Nebraska City, Neb. He then opened a farm of 160 acres, on which he remained three years, at the end of which time he came to Kansas (1872) and bought a farm two and one-half miles west of Belle Plaine, on which he remained six months. He was next heard of on a claim six miles from Wellington, which he improved and run four years. He then went to Wellington, where he was in the grocery business one year, after which he came to Caldwell and opened his present business. Up to the age of twenty-two years he had been drifting about in a sort of wild, chaotic, indifferent state, without a purpose hardly, in poor health, and little energy. About this time, however, a great change came over him, a change like unto the one which came over Paul, while on his way to Damascus. He experienced a complete change of heart, having been touched by the gentle hand of the Almighty, commenced a new life that at once became full of energy, and to the present time his career has been attended with prosperity, and great usefulness to his fellow men. He has taken a very active part in building up the social, moral and religious standing of his city. He was on the committee for building the school building, and through his energy, zeal, and business tact has given the citizens a schoolhouse that will stand as a splendid monument to his business tact, as well as the citizens of Caldwell. He owns business and residence property. He is ruling elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Knights of Honor. Was married to Miss Sarah D. Atlebery, of Illinois, by whom he has two children, Finis and Minnie. Mrs. Thrailkill is a member of the same church as her husband.

A. H. TODD, manager for Keeling & Co., dealers in general merchandise, is a native of Indiana, and was born in 1849. He was reared in the agricultural pursuit, and received a high school education. At the age of seventeen he began clerking at Valley Falls, Kas., and continued two years. He then went to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in the employ of the government, where he remained five years. He was next at Leavenworth City, in a store three years, after which he returned to Fort Leavenworth and engaged in merchandise for five years. He was next in the Indian Territory, in the general merchandise business four years, after which he came to Caldwell and took his present position in 1883. He was Postmaster in the Indian Territory three years. Mr. Todd is a member of the order of Free Masons.

S. TUTTLE, cattle dealer, raiser and ranchman, is a native of New York, and was born in 1849. Was reared to the agricultural pursuit, and was blessed with a liberal education. He came to Illinois with his parents in 1861, and carried on a farm until 1871, after which time he went to Texas and there engaged in the cattle business, speculating and driving to

Kansas, at which he continued seven years. He then bought a ranch in the pan-handle of Texas, where he remained three years, after which he sold out and in 1882 bought another ranch in the territory, where he is now engaged. His present ranch is about fifteen miles square, and on which there are fifty-eight miles of fence. His herd now numbers 2,500 head. He built a residence in Caldwell. Was married to Miss J. L. Whittlesey, of Michigan, in 1883.

A. WITZLEBEN, manager of the York, Parker & Draper mercantile company at Caldwell, Kansas, is a native of Germany, and was born in 1849. His early opportunities were good, having been reared in the banking business and obtained a collegiate education. He was cashier of the Bank of North America in St. Louis, Mo. He then had charge of a mercantile office in St. Louis for several years. He came to Dodge City, Kansas, and kept books for York & Draper until 1879. He then opened a store in Caldwell in co-partnership with Mr. York, in which he continued eighteen months, after which the above company was formed, when he assumed the duties of his present position. Mr. Witzleben is a stockholder in this mammoth company, which has, in connection with the store at Caldwell, a large store at Fort Griffin, Texas, and one at Dodge City, Kansas. This company also owns a ranch, twenty-five miles square, in Texas, on which is 11,000 head of cattle. The capital stock of the company is $300,000 and was organized in April, 1881, with Frank B. York, president; D. T. Parker, treasurer; N. R. Draper, manager at Dodge City, and H. E. Chapin, manager at Fort Griffin. Said company was organized for a term of twenty-five years. Mr. Witzleben is Treasurer of the city of Caldwell; is a member of the order of Free Masons and of the order of Knight Templars. In 1872 he was married to Miss Amelia Palmer, of Paris, Canada, by whom he has three children—Albert, Eugene and Walter. The remarkable career of Mr. Witzleben is full of valuable instruction, and shows the wonderful possibilities in this glorious State for young men possessed, as he certainly is, of energy, business tact, and great executive ability. Being yet but a young man he has been extremely successful, and associated himself with some of the wealthiest, most able and energetic business men, not only of this portion of Kansas but of the entire Union.

BELLE PLAINE.

Belle Plaine is a thriving town of 500 inhabitants, located on the Southern Central & Fort Scott Railway, ten miles northeast of Wellington, and six miles southwest of Mulvane. It was laid out in March, 1871, by a Town Company, consisting of W. P. Hackney, G. A. and J. L. Hamilton, J. C. Thurman, J. M. Lewis, W. E. Chamberlin, J. L. Kellogg and E. M. Miller. The first building erected was a frame, 12x16 feet, occupied by J. C. Thurman and now by George Tillotson. Soon after the store of J. L. Hamilton, a frame 16x20, was put up. The first drug store was opened by D. Lockerby; the first hardware by W. H. Hitchcock, and the first hotel by William Barton. This is part of the building now in use, and though comparatively small, is one of the best kept hotels on the road. The first physician was Dr. James Yelfer; the first attorney, W. P. Hackney, now Representative from Cowley County.

Belle Plaine postoffice was established in 1871, and G. A. Hamilton appointed Postmaster. After several years of service, Mr. Hamilton retired, and Thomas Donohue took the office, which he held until the appointment of J. J. Burns, September 11, 1880. The first money order issued from this office bears date July 7, 1874, and conveyed $10 from G. W. Boner to Auld A. Baker & Co., of Emporia. The present Postmaster has made several improvements in the office, and is now building an iron, fire-proof structure to be occupied by the postoffice and the *News*. This will be the most complete office, in a town of the size, in southern Kansas

In 1871-72, a subscription school was taught in Belle Plaine by Miss Olive M. North. In 1873, this school district (No. 2) was formed, and school exercises conducted by James Mason in the second story of the building now occupied by S. M. McHarg. Thomas H. Mason taught the following year, uniting with his work at this point, the duties of County Superintendent. I. T. Confar taught in 1875 and 1876; Thomas O'Mealy in 1877 and 1878; J. A. Smith in 1879 and 1880, and S. S. Moultz in 1881 and 1882 The school now has an enrollment of 168. A good building was erected in 1876, at a cost of $1,200. Prior to the building of this house, an old saloon purchased in 1872, had supplied the lack of a more fitting structure.

THE PRESS AND OTHER LOCAL MATTERS.

The Sumner County Herald appeared on August 6, 1871, as a seven-column folio, under the management of William Nixon. Six months later Nixon sold out to A. H. Smith, who ran it a few weeks, and discontinued it. It was resurrected in April, 1872, by U. A. and L. C. Albin, but finally died in August, 1872.

The Belle Plaine Democrat hoisted the Bourbon banner, on February 21, 1873, under the editorial quill of J. Wade McDonald, and with E. F. Widner, as publisher. In July of the same year, J. W. Forney became editor and T. B. Peddecock, publisher, and September 18, 1874, the management ceased to follow what had shown itself to be a blind lead, and "pinched out on them."

The National Greenback Monitor—A four column quarto, of excellent appearance, was published by Jennings & Huff, for seven weeks, from September 19, 1878, when it was removed to Wichita.

The Belle Plaine News was started as the *Home News*, on December 6, 1879, by J. J. Burns, its present editor and proprietor. After three months, the "Home" was dropped from the title. Its first appearance was as a sixteen page, three column sheet. This form was changed March 13, 1880, to a five-column quarto, and just three years later, to an eight column folio. At the latter date, steam-power and a Campbell cylinder press were put in. The paper now has a circulation of 500; is independent in politics, and appears Saturdays. It will occupy the iron postoffice building, 20x40, now building.

Kansas Odd Fellow.—This publication, the only one of the sort in the State, and the official organ of the order, was started May 1, 1882, by J. J. Burns, who still owns it. It was a four-column quarto up to March 1, 1883, when it was changed to a five-column sheet. It is published on the first and fifteenth of each month, and has a circulation of 1,000.

Belle Plaine Lodge, No. 173, A., F. & A. M., was organized in the spring of 1877, with a membership of twenty-one, and the following officers: G. A. Hamilton, W. M.; S. Curcell, S. W.; A. D. Willey, J. W.; J. Wright, secretary; D. Cooper, treasurer. The lodge now numbers forty-six members, and has the following officers: E. D. Willey, W. M.; J. W. Forney, S. W.; S. Purcell, J. W.; G. F. Butler, secretary; G. M. Epperson, treasurer. Meetings are held on Saturday, on or before full moon, and each two weeks thereafter. The society own their hall, 22x44 feet, on Fourth avenue and Merchant street, and have invested in it and other appurtenances, two thousand dollars.

Belle Plaine Lodge, No. 83, A. O. U. W., was organized in the fall of 1881, with a membership of seventeen, and the following officers: E. R. Storer, P. M. W.; Thomas Donohue, M. W.; William Froment, F.; J. Gilchrist, O.; A. R. Parker, recorder; J. D. Justice, financier; E. M. Miller, receiver. The order now has a membership of twenty-seven, and the following officers: Thomas Donohue, P. M. W.; A. R. Parke, M. W.; L. M. St. Clair, F.; W. L. Mason, O.; E. M. Miller, recorder; G. F. Butter, financier; J. T. Justice, receiver. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall, on the first and third Monday of each month.

Belle Plaine Lodge, No. 198 I. O. O. F., was instituted February 21, 1882, with sixteen charter members and thirty-four initiates. Its charter officers were: A. D. Clewell, N. G.; J. H. Hall, V. G.; G. G. Burns, R. S.; J. E. Cain, P. S., W. G. Lewis, treasurer. The lodge now has a membership of fifty-eight, and the following officers: J. J. Burns, N. G.; W. G. Lewis, V. G.; J. C. Plymell, R. S.; S S. Mountz, P. S.; Thomas Donohue, treasurer. Meetings are held on Tuesday of each week in Masonic Hall. The property of the lodge consists of regalia and furniture to the value of $300, and $250 in cash in the treasury.

The Methodist Church was organized May 21, 1871, by Rev. P. T. Rhoades, with a membership of ten. Rev. Zellers, the first pastor, was followed by A. Avery, B C. Swartz, King, I. N. Boycourt, S. Spurlock, D. Cameron, J. W. Cain and H. Waitt, the present pastor. A church building was erected in the fall of 1876, at a cost of $2,000. The church membership is now seventy. A Sabbath school was started April 1, 1876, and now has an average attendance of 88. It is in charge of G. E. Meeker.

The Christian Church was organized on February 10, 1876. No pastor was, however, resident on the work until some years later, when Rev. J. E. Cain, the present incumbent was appointed. The church worshiped in the schoolhouse until 1880, when a separate edifice was erected. This is of wood and cost $1,600. The society now numbers considerably over 100 members, and has a fine Sabbath school of over seventy, in charge of D. F. Shaffer.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1877, by Rev. A. M. Mann, who remained its pastor until 1880, when the present incumbent, Rev. M. L. Wood, took charge. A church edifice was erected the year of organization at a cost of $1,500. The church now has a membership of seventy. A Sabbath school started at the same time as the church, has an average attendence of forty-seven, and is in charge of E. M. Miller.

Banking.—On November 11, 1881, the private banking firm of Gossard Bros. & Donohue was established in Belle Plaine. This firm continued business until October 11, 1882, when the Gossard interest was sold, and the firm became Mayhew & Donohue, the style still retained.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN ALTER, farmer and stock grower, Section 30, P. O. Belle Plaine, was born in Pennsylvania in 1843, where he was reared on his father's farm and educated in the common schools. On the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Regiment, Company B. While in the army he received a bad hurt in the small of his back, also had typhoid fever, which caused his confinement in the hospital for a long time. On being mustered out of the army in 1865, he returned to his home, where he lived until 1871, when he went to Belle Plaine, Sumner Co., Kan., where he pre-empted 160 acres of land on Section 30. He subsequently added by purchase 160 acres more, making 320 acres, all of which he has brought up to a high state of cultivation. His place is fenced all around principally with hedge. He has 300 apple, 400 peach trees and small fruits in abundance and any variety. His crops for 1882 were 3,500 bushels of corn and 3,500 bushels of wheat, and sold $400 worth of hogs. He also has on hand 300 hogs and 47 fat cattle. Mr. Alter has been school director of his township for a number of years, and is a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married to Miss Mary E. Mentezer, of Cumberland County, Pa., in 1862, and has four children, William M., Charles N., Dale M. and Mary E. Mr. and Mrs Alter are members of the Presbyterian Church. Twelve years ago when Mr Alter arrived in Belle Plaine he had but $24 in money and his team.

D. H. ANDERSON, farmer and sorghum syrup manufacturer, Section 31, P. O. Belle Plaine, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., in 1830. He worked on his father's farm, and attended the district schools and took one term in the academy. At the age of twenty-four years he went to Van Buren County, Mich., where he engaged in farming and lumbering quite extensively, making the lumber business a specialty, in which he was very successful. In 1879, he moved to Sedgwick County, Kan., and in 1880, moved to Belle Plaine, Sumner County, where he bought 160 acres of land on Section 31, the most of which he has improved. He has five acres natural growth of trees and 5,000 forest trees which he set out, mostly poplar. He also has 250 fruit trees and a quantity of small fruits. His crop of 1882 was 2,500 bushels corn, $300 worth of hogs and 3,500 gallons of sorghum syrup, 3,000 gallons of which was of his own production. While living in Michigan, he was supervisor of his township six or seven years. His wife was Miss Sarah E. Sickles, of Three Rivers, Mich. Mr. Anderson is a gentleman of intelligence, and possessed of progressive ideas and a public spirit, and is a benefactor of his race.

MRS. CLARA GIST BROWN, land owner, was born in West Virginia, Brooke County, in 1838. Her mother dying when she was but eight years old, she made made her home in her uncle's family a part of the time, and a part of the time with her father, who was a merchant at Baltimore, Md. Her educational advantages were of the very best. In 1861, she was married to Mr. L. H. Brown, when, with her husband, she went to Washington County, Iowa, where she lived till 1871, when she moved to Belle Plaine, Kas., where she now resides, and owns 234 acres of splendid land, also 160 acres in Iowa. Also owns residence property in Belle Plaine, on which she has about fifty fruit trees, and on her farm 200 fruit trees. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is the leader of the choir. She has two children, Josephine and Robert. Josephine is the wife of W. C, Campbell, a dry goods merchant of Wellington, Sumner County.

G. F. BUTLER, of Justice & Butler, druggists, was born in Moravia, N. Y., in 1856, where he lived until seventeen years of age, when he went to Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained eight years. He was reared a druggist, and besides receiving a business education graduated from the High School, and the Chicago School of Pharmacy, from which he received his degrees in 1882. From Pittsfield, Mass., he went west to Kansas, and from there to Denver, Col., remaining one year, during which time he held a position as chemist in the manufacturing department of a wholesale drug house. From Denver he returned to Kansas, locating in Belle Plaine, where he bought a half interest in the drug store of Dr. Justice. He also owns residence property in Belle Plaine, lots in Humboldt, and a 160 acre farm in Pawnee County, Kas., partly improved. At the age of sixteen, his father having lost his property, he was thrown upon his own resources, and was compelled to enter the great fight for subsistence. He is a member of the Masonic order, of which he is secretary, also of the A. O. U. W., of which he is financier. Mr. Butler's father's family were Quakers, and his mother was a lineal descendent of Samuel Chase, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Butler was married to Miss Nannie B. Porter, daughter of Judge Porter, of Monmouth, Ill., March 21, 1882. Mrs. Butler is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Ladies Foreign Missionary Society, and of the I. C.

ELDER JOSEPH E. CAIN, pastor of the Christian Church, was born in Durham County, in the Dominion of Canada, in 1846, where he lived until fourteen years of age, when he removed with his parents to Menard County, Ill. Owing to untoward circumstances, his educational advantages were very limited. In fact, he never attended school but one month after his fourteenth year, hence was compelled to educate himself in the best way possible. Remaining in Menard County but a few years, he removed to Girard, Macoupin County, where, in his nineteenth year, he united with the church. At the age of twenty, he began preaching the Gospel, working as an evangelist, in which work he continued five years, with the exception of eighteen months, when he was located at Old Union, De Witt Co., Ill. In 1871, he located at Mount Pulaski, Logan Co., Ill., and preached at Copeland and Lake Fork, alternately, for five years. In 1876, he removed to Kansas, locating in Belle Plaine Township, Sumner County, where he bought 160 acres of land in Section 8. After finely improving this land in all respects, including the setting out of 250 apple trees and 900 peach trees of fine quality, and 2,000 forest trees, he sold it, and is now a resident of Belle Plaine, where he owns business and resident property. He was married to Miss Clara A. Erwin, of Menard County, Ill., in 1867, and has three children—Emma O., John Byron (both living), and Anna L. (deceased). Mrs. Cain and her daughter, Emma O., are also members of the Christian Church. Elder Cain has been diligent in his work, and is noted for his promptness and energy. During the first nine years of his ministerial life, he never missed an appointment, and during his ministration has church of 1,200 members, and has united in the holy bonds of wedlock about seventy-five couple. His parents are both natives of England, and now reside in Belle Plaine Township. His father is a hale, hearty gentleman of about sixty-four years of age, with good prospects of many years of vigor and usefulness, but his mother's health is poor. His parents are both members of the Christian Church. The subject of this biography is the youngest living child. Considering the obstacles that he was compelled to overcome in early life, his attainments are grand, and judging of the future by the past, his career for good and usefulness can hardly be estimated.

THOMAS DONOHUE, banker, was born in Ireland in 1846. In 1847, his parents came to America, settling in Washington County, N. Y., where, in 1866, his father died. In 1862, when at the age of sixteen years, August 20, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-Third Regiment, of New York; stayed two weeks at Salem, when, on the 5th of September, 1862, he went with his regiment to Washington, and was in the three days' fight at Chancellorsville, and upwards of two days in the great battle of Gettysburg. His regiment followed up Lee's retreat. In 1868, he spent the summer on the Rappahannock, Va., and was transferred to the army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, Dallas Gap, Lost Mountains, Kenesaw and Peach Tree Creek. During the engagements he was hit seven times, and had his left arm disjointed. His wound was dressed in the field of battle by the Surgeon, when he was transferred to Bragg's Hospital, Chattanooga; thence to Nashville, in the Cumberland Hospital, No. 2, and finally to Brown's Contract Hospital, Louisville, Ky., from which he was furloughed, and returned home, where he remained for seven months, at the end of which time he returned to Brown's Contract Hospital, when, at the end of fifteen days, he was transferred to the Ira Harris Hospital, where, for two months, he acted as Pass-Clerk, and from which he was discharged, July 12, 1864, returning to his home in Washington County, N. Y.; from here, went to Troy, where he found work at punching horse shoes, and at which he continued for two years, when he went to work in the enameling foundry of A. G. Patten & Co., for a time, quitting which he came to the Arkansas Valley, Sumner Co., Kan., in 1871, where he located 160 acres of land, which he, after having proved it up, sold the following year. In the spring of 1872 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace to fill an unexpired term, and in the fall, was elected to the same office for two years. In September, 1874, he was appointed Postmaster for Belle Plaine, and the same fall was elected a Justice, the second time, for two years; but finding the duties of the office obstructing to his other business, he resigned at the end of about a year. In the spring he bought a half interest in a drug store, in which he continued nearly four years, and in the spring of 1881, sold out his interest. In the following fall, on the 11th day of November, he resigned his position of Postmaster. At this time, having completed his arrangements, he opened up a bank, under the firm name of Gossard Bros. & Donohue. On the 13th day of October, 1882, Mr. Mayhew bought out the interest of the Gossard brothers, since which time Mr. Donohue has been the manager of the bank, and half owner of the same. On the 21st of October, 1879, Mr. Donohue was married to Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, nee Porter, who had one child—James L. P. Hamilton, and by whom he has had one child—Robb L. He belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows, and of A. O. U. W. Mrs. Donohue was at one time a member of the I. C. A. Both are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Donohue is president of the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Soociety. Mr. Donohue was worshipful master and also master workman of the A. O U. W. one year, and is now treasurer of the Odd Fellows Lodge, and treasurer of the Belle Plaine Cemetery Association. In early life by the loss of his father, he was thrown upon his own resources, and his present financial and social standing proves that they were adequate to all emergencies.

J. W. FORNEY was born in Ohio in 1841. He was reared on a farm. He received a collegiate education, gaining the means by teaching in winters. He clerked in the office of the Probate Judge, where he earned the money to pay board while reading law. He served two and a half years in the army, going in as a private soldier. He was promoted to Lieutenant, and then to Captain, but being on detached service, was never mustered as Captain. He moved to Iowa in 1867, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. In the same year he married Miss Sarah E. Ergenbright, of Winterset, Iowa. In June, 1871, he left Iowa, in a "prairie schooner," and located in Belle Plaine on July 7, 1871, where he now resides, and where he has taken an active and prominent part in every important matter affecting his county and State. He is a Republican, a Mason (S. W. of his lodge), and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have five children—May, Nora, John, Lydia, and James Garfield. Capt. L. was elected by the Sumner County Bar, in 1883, Judge *pro tem* of District Court. He and his brother, A. G. Forney, have been in full partnership in business since 1867, and they together own 800 acres of Ninnescah Valley land, which they have brought to its present high state of cultivation from the prairie sward.

JOHN GILCHRIST, stockman, P. O. Belle Plaine, was born in Scotland in 1839. He received his education in the district school, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to an iron molder. In 1866 he emigrated to Chicago, settling in Belle Plaine Township in 1870, and commenced his present business. He owns a farm of 100 acres, and also, in connection with his partner, a cattle ranch of 1,240 acres, including ranch property, mules, ponies, wagons, etc., 400 acres of which is fenced with barbed wire. The firm are now feeding about 800 head of cattle. Mr. Gilchrist is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married in 1863, to Miss Harriet Robertson, of Scotland. Mr. G. is a pleasant, genial gentleman, and one of the largest dealers in this part of the State.

J. D. JUSTICE, physician and druggist, was born in Missouri, September 22, 1853 where he lived until twenty-five years of age. He was brought up on a farm, his early educational advantages being the common schools. At the age of eighteen he commenced devoting his spare moments to the study of medicine, and at the end of a year he entered the office of Dr. W. A. Monroe, of Memphis, Mo., where he continued for two years, in the meantime attending one course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Keokuk, Iowa; afterward attended a course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, from which he graduated March 5, 1878. He then returned to his old preceptor in Memphis, Mo., with whom he was associated physician until the following October, at which time he severed his business connection with his friend and tutor and sought for a home in Kansas, where after stopping in various places, he finally located at Belle Plaine, and at once commenced the practice of his profession, and at the expiration of two years he bought the interest in his present drug business, of Mr. Thomas Donohue, his partner being G. F. Butler. Dr. Justice is a young physician of eminence in his section of the State, has a large practice and a wide circle of warm and sincere friends. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Masonic Fraternity and Odd Fellows. On the 21st of December, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Loa Palmer, of Elmira, N. Y., by whom he has one child—Minerva D.

J. M. KIRBY, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Belle Plaine, was born in Ohio, in 1838. When he was ten years of age his parents moved to DeWitt County, Ill. His early occupation was working on his father's farm and obtaining a common school education. In 1858, he went to Osawatomie, Kan., where he spent the greater part of that and the following year. In the latter part of 1859, he went to Pike's Peak, having been moved by the gold excitement; in a short time, however, he returned to Kansas. In 1860, he again went to the supposed El Dorado, when he engaged in prospecting, and made a great deal of money, the greater part of which he subsequently lost in the attempt to develop unproductive mines. In 1870, he settled in Belle Plaine Township, where he entered 160 acres, the whole of which he improved and then sold it. In 1882, he bought 160 acres partly improved in Section 6, his present home. His crop for 1882 was 2,400 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of rye and $200 worth of hogs. His place is all fenced, principally with hedge. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1862, he married Miss Rebecca Ann McKinny, of DeWitt County, Ill., by whom he has had six children—Addie L., Mary Ettie, Elnora, Maud, Nellie, George and Thorn; two of whom are dead.

H. W. MAGUIRE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 13, P. O. Mulvane, was born in Ohio, in September, 1850, and spent his early days on his father's farm, and attended the common schools. He was with the Hundred-day men in the One Hundred and Fortieth Ohio National Guards, Company K, and mustered out in 1865. He then went to Illinois, where he lived six months. In 1877 he went to Kansas, Butler County, where, for four years, he was quite extensively engaged in the cattle trade. In 1872 he moved to Belle Plaine, where he pre-empted 160 acres of land in Section 13. He has improved all of his land, and has it fenced with hedge; he has 400 peach and apple trees, also eight acres of forest trees, and intends to plant fifteen acres more with mulberry. In 1882 he raised 5 000 bushels of corn, and sold $200 worth of hogs, and he has now on hand seventy head of Poland-China and Berkshire hogs. Mr. Maguire intends to make hogs, cattle and horses a special feature of his business. He has been Road Commissioner and School Director for several years. In 1877 he was married to Miss Clara Shaver of Harvey County Kan and has two children—Maudie May and Ida Pearl. Mrs. Maguire is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. A. MARKLEY farmer, Section 33 P O Belle Plaine, was born in Illinois, in 1853, where he was reared on a farm and received the district school education. In the spring of 1876 he left his native State for Kansas locating in Belle Plaine Township where he bought eighty acres in Section 33, which he has under a good state of cultivation. He has apples, peaches, and about 1,500 forest trees. Mr. C. Markley, the father of Mr. J. A. Markley, was a native of Ohio, and one of the first settlers in Fulton County Ill. where he owns a fine property and carries on general farming.

L. C. MARKLEY, farmer, Section 28 P. O. Belle Plaine, was born in Illinois in 1849, spending his early life on his father's farm and in the common schools. After he was twenty-one years of age, he taught school three terms. In 1873 he went to Kansas, Township of London, where he entered 160 acres which he proved up and after working and renting out the same, in 1882 he sold. In 1875 he located in Belle Plaine Township, where he bought eighty acres in Section 33 living on a part of his father's farm. His eighty acres is well improved, on which he has a quantity of good fruit of various kinds. He is engaged as a general farmer and stockman. Has been a Good Templar and Clerk of School District. Was married to Miss Sallie Aldridge, London Township, Sumner County in 1882.

G. E. MEEKER, farmer and stock raiser Section 29 Township 30, Range 1 east, P. O. Belle Plaine, was born in Vermont in 1849. He was reared in the agricultural business, receiving a common school education and graduated from Eastman's Business College, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1870. In the spring of 1871 he entered 160 acres of land in Belle Plaine Township in Section 29 and subsequently added by purchase 240 acres making 400 acres in all, all of which he has brought under a splendid state of cultivation and which he runs as a grain and stock farm, with the intention of making the raising of graded stock a specialty. On his farm he has 200 apple and 225 peach trees of good quality and small fruits in variety. His crop of grain of 1882 was 6 000 bushels of corn and 2 500 bushels of wheat. Mr. Meeker has been a County Commissioner for Sumner County one term; was a Granger and is an Odd Fellow. Was married to Miss Elanora Fletcher of Vermont in 1873, by whom he has four children—Ione, Harry, Carl and Arthur.

R. M. NEAL, merchant, Deputy Postmaster blacksmith and wood working shop, P. O. London, was born in the State of New York in 1845. When he was quite young his parents moved to Michigan. Mr. Neal was reared on his father's farm and received a common school education. In 1867 he went to Kansas, stopping for a time in Topeka and Brenton, and in 1869 he settled in Belle Plaine Township, where he entered 160 acres and improved about 100 acres, which he subsequently sold. While running his farm he also in connection, run a blacksmith shop. In 1878 or '79 he established his shops at his present location. Was a member of the Grange, and held an official position in the order. Was married to Miss Mary E. Allen, of Belle Plaine, in 1879, and has two children—Grace E. and Clarence J. the daughter being dead. Mrs. Neal is Postmistress of London Postoffice.

E. M. POTTER, stockman, P. O. Belle Plaine, was born in Pennsylvania on the 27th of June, 1834 and was reared in the agricultural business, meantime receiving the ordinary common school education, till ten years of age. In 1870 Mr. Potter emigrated to Kansas, first stopping in Topeka, where he remained for one year, at the end of which time he moved to Belle Plaine where he was engaged in selling goods till some time in 1882 when he disposed of his mercantile interests and engaged in his present business. He has on hand at this time some 250 head of cattle, and about 300 hogs. He owns eighty acres of land and three business properties in town. Is a member of the order of Odd Fellows. In 1862 he was married to Miss Margaret Ann Magiffin, by whom he has had five children, only two of whom are now living—Franklin Wilburforce and Rosie Ella. Mr. Potter is one of the substantial men of his county, and possessed of good business qualifications.

J. D. REED, general hardware merchant, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., in the year 1851. When five years of age he came to Illinois with his father. In 1865 his father put him in a harness shop to learn the trade, but being dissatisfied with the trade, at the close of his apprenticeship he bound himself for four years to learn the tinsmith trade. At the close of his time he started out at journey work. In the year 1871 he made a start for Nebraska to work for a firm there carrying on a large hardware business, and after a short stay left there in 1872 to make a certain point in Colorado, where he expected to get work at his trade, but his funds running short he had to tramp about 100 miles, making his way as best he could by joining emigrant trains wherever opportunity offered, until he finally reached his objective point, where he obtained work, but the failure of the firm compelled him to take tools for his pay. With his stock and tinner's tools he went to West Las Animas, Col., where he obtained a repair shop, carrying it on four years. Disposing of his business in Colorado he returned eastward as far as Kansas, locating in Belle Plaine, where he established his present business. He owns business and residence property in Belle Plaine. He is Director of the School Board and belongs to the Odd Fellows. He was married to Miss Vade A. Chandler, of Abingdon, Ill., in 1874, and has four children—Clyde, Jesse, Lilly and Albert.

J. B. STEPHENSON, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Belle Plaine, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1849. His early occupation was working on his father's farm, and obtaining a common school education. At the age of eighteen he went to learn the carpenter's trade. In the month of January, 1882, he moved to Belle Plaine Township, and settled on a farm of 160 acres in Section 28, which he had bought in 1877, partially improved, and some of which he has improved. He has 150 fruit trees, small fruits in variety, and about 1,500 forest trees. Was Town Assessor in his native State, and is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. In 1881, Mr. Stephenson was married to Miss Isabel Bradley, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. C. ST. CLAIR, farmer and thoroughbred stock raiser on Section 12, Township 31, Range 1 east, was born in Essex County, N. Y., in July, 1825. At the age of seven years he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, with his parents, where he lived three years. From Cleveland he moved to Sangamon County, Ill. His education was obtained at a district school. At the age of eighteen he learned engineering, wool carding and cloth dressing. In August, 1846, he went into a store and continued in that business until 1849, when he went to California and engaged in mining and contract building, at which business he continued for three years. Then returning to Illinois he married Miss Eliza Neal, of Rochester, Sangamon County, and moved to Mt. Pulaski, Logan County, and commenced merchandising. In 1854, he lost his wife, and in 1858 married Miss Catherine Ring, of Lancaster, Ohio. In 1862, he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry, Company G, as Second Lieutenant. He served in the line one year, when he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and detailed as Brigade Quartermaster, when the year following, he received the appointment of A. A. Division Quartermaster, where he remained until he was mustered out of the service. While in the line he participated in several battles, and while Acting Division Quartermaster he was continuously in the field, transporting supplies. He had many adventures and narrow escapes. During the march to Atlanta he was frequently detailed by Gens. Sherman and Thomas to execute difficult and dangerous marches for supplies, even into and through the rebel lines. At the last battle of Nashville the concussion caused by the explosion of a cannon near which he was standing destroyed the drum of his left ear. At the close of the war he returned to Illinois, and in 1871 removed to Kansas, settling where he now lives, on a 160 acre farm, which he has succeeded in bringing to a high state of cultivation, it being fenced with three miles of hedge fence, has good improvements, a fine park and a good bearing orchard, and for several years has taken premiums at both county and State fairs for the best fruits, grains, vegetables and stocks. The records show that he was once Coroner of Logan County, Ill. In 1875, he was elected to the State Senate of Kansas from the Twenty-fifth District, comprising thirteen counties, by a majority of over 6,000. He is now and has been for seven years a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and vice president for two terms. He is and always has been actively engaged in developing the agricultural resources of the State. He takes great interest in agricultural and horticultural societies. For a number of years he has been statistical reporter for the State, and Department of Agriculture at Washington. He also took an active part in securing the location of a railroad through his county. He is doing all he can to facilitate the building of railroads, churches, schoolhouses, cultivating forests, raising fish in artificial ponds, new grasses and sorghum for forage. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Methodist Episcopal Church. Although he lives two miles from town he has taught a Sabbath school class for a number of years. He has but one child, a daughter, by his first wife. He is now fifty-eight years old, hale and active, and bids fair to live many years yet, and at his demise he will be missed by all that know him. His life has been one of activity and usefulness.

L. M. ST. CLAIR, of Wallace & St. Clair, grocers, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., in 1841, where he was reared, working on his father's farm. His education was obtained at the district school. In 1871 he emigrated to Belle Plaine Township, Sumner Co., Kan., where he entered a quarter section of land, to which he subsequently added by purchase forty acres. Upon this property he built a house, broke up seventy acres, set out a quanity of trees, most of which died, and after owning it for a time traded it for hotel property in Belle Plaine, which he sold in the spring of 1882 and on the first of April, 1883, bought a half-interest in his present business. He also owns an eighty acre farm adjoining the town in a high state of cultivation, on which he has built a house and barn, planted an orchard and some hedge fence. He also owns a town residence and eight lots. While living in Illinois he was elected Constable. In Belle Plaine he has been Town Trustee, and made the second assessment ever made in the town. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., also of the I. O. O. F. He was married in 1865 to Miss Lizzie L. Kimball of Sangamon County, Ill., by whom he had two children, a son and daughter. She died in 1869. He was again married to Miss Mary V. Stetler of Wellington, Kan., September 1, 1880, by whom he has two children, Lyman and John. Mr. St. Clair is a genial, courteous gentleman, and his life is a valuable lesson for the rising generation.

S. S. TURLEY, farmer Section 34, P.O. Belle Plaine, was born in Logan County, Ill., in 1845, where until fifteen years of age he worked on the farm and attended the district school. On the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, being but a boy, he enlisted in the Eleventh Missouri Infantry, Company B, where he served three years, when he was mustered out. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, besides a number of important skirmishes. On returning from the war he entered the Eureka College of Woodford County, Ill. where for a time he pursued the regular course. In 1879 he emigrated to Kansas, Sumner County, where he rented for about two years, when he bought eighty acres of land which he has under a fine state of cultivation. He has 300 apple trees, 400 peach trees add some smaller fruits. He is a member of the Masons. In 1865 he was married to Miss Jane McClellan, of Williamsville, Ill., and has nine children: Nora, Lulu, Ollie, John, Charles, Alice, Leroy John, Imo and an infant, all but the oldest living.

E. R. STORER, stockman, P. O. Belle Plaine, was born in Ohio in 1851. When he was three years old his parents moved to Illinois, where he lived twenty-three years. He was reared on a farm, and received a good common school education, having taught school three terms, winters. In 1873 he settled in Kansas, Belle Plaine Township, Sumner County, where he entered 160 acres of land in Section 30, to which he subsequently added, by purchase, eighty acres. Some of this land he improved, built a house, and planted a large number of forest trees and 100 fruit trees. Selling out his farm property, he engaged in the drug business, at which he continued for seven years and a half. Going out of the drug business, he bought another farm of 160 acres, finely improved, which he has recently sold and engaged in the stock business, in which he proposes to continue. He owns a residence property in Belle Plaine. Is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and also of the A. O. U. W.'s, of which he is past master workman. Was married to Miss Olive W. North, of Belle Plaine, in 1881 and has one child—C. Mabel. Mrs. Storer is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and also of the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society.

J. K. WALKER, farmer and stockman, Section 34, P. O. Belle Plaine, was born in Illinois in 1845 where he lived till he was twenty-eight years of age. He was reared on his father's farm and educated in the common schools. On the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, Company H. He was at the battle of Fort Donaldson, and a number of important skirmishes, and was mustered out in July, 1865, when he returned to Illinois, remained for two years, and then went to Iowa. At the end of two years he returned to his native State, and finally, in 1869 or '70, removed to Sumner County, Kansas, and pre-empted 160 acres. After a short time he sold his claim, and on the 1st of March, 1883, rented 160 acres in Section 34, for a term of three years. In 1882 he sold upwards of $700 worth of grain and stock, and expects the present season to largely increase that amount. Was married to Miss Annie Jewell, of Illinois, in 1866, and has five children—Egbert, Jennie, Lizzie, Frank and Willie.

W. R. WALLACE, of Wallace & St. Clair, grocers, was born in DeWitt County, Illinois, June 13 1844. He was reared on the homestead farm, which he continued to carry on for his mother—his father having died when he was quite young—till he was thirty years old. His educational opportunities were limited to the district school. In 1874 he emigrated to Kansas, and for a year and a half was engaged in the stock business; retiring from which, in 1876, engaged in the mercantile business, owning a half interest in the present grocery business of the firm of Wallace & St. Clair. He owns town property, also 160 acres of land, which at time of purchase had only fifteen acres broke. He now has 100 acres under cultivation, 175 peach trees, 50 apple trees, some small fruits and about ten acres of forest trees. Is at present Trustee of Belle Plaine Township, and Clerk of the School Board of the same town. He is an active member of the Christian Church, being one of the elders, as well as Sunday-school teacher, and was for ten years Superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. Mr. Wallace was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth A. Temple, of Pike County, Illinois, December 28, 1872, and has three children, Helen and Nora, living, and Charles, deceased. Mrs. Wallace is also a member of the Christian Church.

A. D. WILLEY, dealer in farm machinery, pumps, windmills, etc., was born in Illinois in August, 1846. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois, Company H, but was immediately transferred to Company H, Third Wisconsin, in which he served for sixteen months, and was mustered out. Was in the battle on the Blue, and Independence, Mo., and followed Gen. Price all through Missouri and into Arkansas, where he was in a skirmish near Bentonville. Returning to Illinois at the expiration of his military career; he remained there till 1872, when he moved to Belle Plaine, Kan., where he bought 160 acres of land and improved about eighty acres, when he sold his farm and established his present business, which is large and continually growing, and now requires the aid of four men. Owns his business property, and also twelve acres of town property, well improved, and has hedge fence and two residences. He has been Town Treasurer five years, and is at this time a Justice of the Peace. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Blue Lodge, of which he is Master. Mr. Willey was married to Miss Jane M. Sanders, of Chester County, Ill., in 1867, and is the father of three children—Katie, Lizzie and Franklin.

OXFORD.

Long before the sale of any part of the Osage lands, the favorite camp of the Great Osages was at Big Cottonwood ford, near the point where the Ninnescah empties into the Arkansas River. Here, in 1870, the Binkley boys made their dug out cabin, and here, as has already been related in the early history of the county, the towns of Napawalla and Oxford were successively located. In April, 1871, O. Graff opened at Oxford the first regular store in the county, putting in a stock of goods valued at $3,500. May 12 of the same year a saw-mill was started by T. R. Donley and J. T. McMillan. May 28, W. H. Mugford reached the town with the famous pioneer printing press. May 30, J. T. Richmond began the manufacture of native lumber. April 1, 1872, the township voted $10,000 bonds to build a bridge across the river opposite the town. November 15, 1876, the town company was dissolved.

On October 17, 1879, Oxford was incorporated as a city of the third class; B. F. Smith elected Mayor; Joseph Sleigh, Police Judge, and George T. Walton appointed City Clerk.

While Oxford was known as Napawalla, a post office was established here, and L. Binkley was Postmaster. After the founding of Oxford, a new postoffice was started, with T. E. Clark as Postmaster. L. C. Gridley, Jr., followed Clark, and was in turn succeeded by H. H. Buckles, the present official. The first Oxford post office is now used as a coal house. The first money order was issued July 1, 1878, and conveyed $50 from L. F. Chandler to Charles Tilton, of Fairmount, Ill.

On January 1, 1872, school district No. 1, the first in the county, was organized at Oxford. A schoolhouse had already been provided, and had been completed and in use since October 7, 1871. This was the first schoolhouse south and west of the Arkansas River. Miss Minnie Whaley, the first teacher, was followed by S. G. Mason, Ansel Gridley, Sr., John P. Jones, Mrs. D. A. Abbott, J. P. Jones and M. Sommerville, all teachers in the first school building. On December 31, 1874, the new stone schoolhouse was completed, and May 10, 1875, school opened in it under J. V. Ratliff and Mrs. D. A. Abbott. O. F. McKim was Principal in 1876, and was followed by A. Gridley, Jr., W. Hamrick, who taught two years; N. W. Wyatt, who also taught two years, and the present teachers, T. B. Hubbard and Mrs. G. Miller. The school now numbers 135 scholars. It would leave the educational history of the city in a sadly incomplete state, were the tale of the original schoolhouse omitted. When first built it stood near the center of the town, but opposing factions caused its removal to various sites, and finally it rested in the western part of town. The town company then, forgetful of the schoolhouse, sold the lot in which it stood to Mr. Ansel Gridley, Sr., who claimed the building. This claim was a matter of dispute, and to settle it, the citizens one day, in Mr. Gridley's absence, put the building on wheels and moved it into town. On the completion of the new schoolhouse, the old one was moved six miles south, and was known as the Jenkin's schoolhouse. Here it remained until a new building was put up, when the historic schoolhouse was converted into a residence.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Methodist Church was organized October 1, 1871, by Rev. B. F. Swartz, with a membership of twelve. O. A. Graham was appointed to the work, and was followed by H. J. Walker, J. H. Stewart, E. C. Brooks, Joseph Romine, I. N. Wilson and E. B. Abbott, the present pastor. A stone church edifice was begun in 1878 and completed in 1883, at a cost of $2,000. A small parsonage was also procured and served until December 1, 1882 when it was destroyed by fire. The society now numbers seventy-three. A Sabbath school was started on the first Saturday of 1883 under T. J. Rogers.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1872 with a membership of fifteen. Great credit is due J. T. Coldwell, until recently a citizen of Oxford, for his efforts in organizing this society; and it is mere justice to say that but for his earnest and untiring work the establishment of the church would not have been effected. Rev. S. B. Fleming was ordained and held the pastorate for some time, after which the church rather fell into decay. It was re-organized in January, 1883, by Rev. J. E. Platter, of Winfield, but as yet has no pastor. Its Trustees are I. J. Maggard, C. G. Tilton, William Sherburne, W. B. Coldwell and E. M. Mears. A church building was erected in 1873 at a cost of about $2,000. This was the first church edifice south and west of the Arkansas River.

The Baptist Church was organized on April 6, 1875, with nine members. Rev. N. L. Rigby supplied the pulpit for one year, after which came a vacancy until January 5, 1878, when Rev. Israel Harris took charge. Mr. Harris remained only three months, after which came a second vacancy. It should be mentioned here that there was another First Baptist society, which started in 1873, and merged with the younger organization on Mr. Harris's arrival. Rev. C. Gregory came September 15, 1880, and remained until December, 1881, since which time the church has been without a pastor. The society now numbers fourteen. A Sabbath school organized January 1, 1882, has an average attendance of forty-seven, and is in charge of D. F. Abbott.

The Christian Church was organized in February, 1876, with a membership of twenty. After its organization, Rev. Joseph E. Cain became its pastor, and remained fully two years. He was followed by Rev. W. Watson, who left the charge after a pastorate of less than six months. Since then there has been no regular pastor of this congregation, but service has been performed by Rev. J. E. Cain and others. Services are held in the Presbyterian Church. The present church membership is fourteen.

The Catholic Church was gathered in 1881, by Father Kelly, of Winfield, who preaches at this point on the first Sabbath of each month. The society now numbers twenty-five.

Oxford Lodge, No. 136, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized under a dispensation July 17, and under a charter October 11, 1876. Its charter membership was seven, and its first officers were: V. W. Kimball, N. G.; A. Carroll, V. G.; J. C. Murphy, Sec.; Joseph Sleigh, Treas. The lodge now numbers thirty members, and has the following officers: H. H. Buckles, N. G.; F. R. Pyle, V. G.; D. E. Votaw, Sec.; C. G. Tilton, Treas. Meetings are held on Tuesday of each week in Masonic Hall. The lodge has property in cash, regalia, and furniture to the amount of $700.

Oxford Lodge, No. 165, *A., F. & A. M.* was chartered on October 16, 1876, having been for a year previous working under a dispensation. Its first membership was nine and its first officers were as follows: B. F. Smith, W. M.; L. S. Richmond, S. W.; L. F. Chandler, J. W. The order now has forty-one members and is officered as follows: E. A. Kranich, W. M.; A. J. Wood, S. W.; J. A. Corbin, J. W.; C. G. Tilton, secretary; George Veail, treasurer. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall on Saturday on or before full moon and each two weeks thereafter. The property of the lodge consists of furniture, regalia and cash to the amount of $500.

Oxford Lodge, No. 461, *K. of H.* was chartered October 15, 1877, with eleven members and the following officers: L. F. Chandler, P. D.; B. F. Smith, D.; T. R. Donley, V. D.; E. A. Kranich, A. D.; J. L. Abbot, Rep.; W. B. Caldwell, F. R.; O. E. Kimball, treasurer; J. A. Maggard, chaplain. Meetings are held on Monday of each week in Masonic Hall. The property of the lodge amounts to nearly $100. Its present membership is twenty-six, and its official roll as follows: George Hess, P. D.; N. W. Perry, D.; J. M. Buffington, V. D.; E. M. Mears, A. D.; George Price, Rep.; L. F. Chandler, F. R.; C. G. Tilton, treasurer; George Veail, chaplain.

Oxford Lodge, No. 10, *I. O. G. T.* was organized on February 4, 1882, with twenty-three members and the following officers: J. W. Thew, P. C. T.; J. D. Beck, C. T.; Mrs. D. M. Thew, V. T.; I. N. Wilson, chaplain; F. H. Thew, secretary; G. Morris, F. S. The lodge now numbers thirty members and has the following officers: J. W. Thew, P. C. T.; J. D. Russell, C. T.; Mrs. G. Morris, V. T.; C. M. Chenvront, chaplain; J. W. Thew, secretary; G. Morris, F. S. Meetings are held on Friday of each week in Masonic Hall.

Oxford Lodge, No. 95, *A. O. U. W.* was organized February 24, 1882, with twenty-four members and the following officers: John Coldwell, P. M. W.; J. F. Hardman, M. W.; N. W. Perry, F.; W. M. Copeland, O.; H. H. Buckles, receiver; J. D. Beck, R.; George Price, financier. The order now has twenty-four members and the following officers: J. F. Hardman, P. M. W.; George Hess, M. W.; W. M. Copeland, F.; S. M. Spencer, O.; H. H. Buckles, receiver; N. O. Thomas, R.; E. C. Galloup, financier. Meetings are held on Thursday of each week in Masonic Hall. The lodge has property valued at $100.

Sumner Council, No. 5, *R. T. of T.* was organized on March 4, 1882, with a membership of thirty-two and the following officers: S. B. Davis, S. C.; Edward Smith, P. C.; Mrs. William Thew, V. C.; H. Barrett, secretary; D. F. Abbott, F. S.; Mrs. O. E. Kimball, treasurer. Meetings are held each Wednesday. The council now numbers sixteen and has the following official roll: E. Smith, S. C.; Mrs. W. Thew, V. C.; Granville Morris, secretary; D. F. Abbott, F. S.; W. Thew, treasurer.

The first newspaper issued in the county was the *Oxford Times*, which was established in June, 1871, by Mugford & Hughes. In December of the same year it was sold to E. R. Trask, who continued the publication until March, 1872, when J. H. Folks took the office and began the issue of the *Oxford Press*. In 1873 the paper was removed to Wellington and the name changed to the *Sumner County Press*.

The Oxford Independent was established May 27, 1876, by John Blevins. In November it passed into the hands of Kelly & Benjamin, and a few months later into those of J. L. Abbott, who published it until the fall of 1878, when it was removed to Harper County.

The Oxford Enterprise was established in September, 1873, by T. J. Hadley. It soon, however, passed into the hands of Ludlow & Davidson, who continued it until May, 1874, when it died.

The Oxford Weekly Reflex, a six-column paper, of Republican proclivities, came into being on December 11, 1879, under the management of Gridley & Stump. The paper was enlarged on February 2, 1880, and on March 3, following Gridley withdrew. Stump continued the paper until September 2, 1880, when it collapsed.

The Oxford Weekly was started, as a six-column folio, on December 16, 1880, by E. F. Widner, who had purchased the office of the defunct *Reflex*. This seems to have been an unlucky office, as the *Weekly* followed the *Reflex* on March 11, 1881.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. M. BUFFINGTON, farmer and stock grower, is a native of Indiana, and was born 1848. He was brought up on a farm. At the early age of seventeen he joined the army—Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, Company D. He went through all the scenes of regular army life, was in prison thirteen months and seventeen days, and was mustered out 1865. He then returned to Iowa and remained one year. He was then working at different places for some time, and in 1870 settled on his present home of 160 acres, which he improved. Mr. Buffington has since added 400 acres to his 160, making 560 acres, all of which he has in cultivation, and on which he raised grain and stock. He built and owns the toll bridge at Oxford across the Arkansas River. He owns and controls the Oxford feed yards. He was Mayor of Oxford two years. Is a member of the Order of Free Masons, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Knights of Honor. Mr. Buffington was married to Miss Iona H. Julian of Iowa, 1872, by whom he has three children—Elmer, Willie and Orie. Mrs. Buffington is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Buffington was the first white man in Sumner County west of the Arkansas River.

W. B. CALDWELL, dealer in farm implements, pumps, wagons, headers, harvesters, reapers and mowers, was born in Tennessee, in 1839, and was reared in the mercantile and grain business. At sixteen years of age, he began clerking in Shelbyville, Tenn., where he continued three years. He was then at Nashville, Tenn., in the Commissary Department of General Thomas' command for eighteen months. He then entered a dry goods house in Nashville, Tenn., where he remained three years. From there he handled the goods manufactured in the Penitentiary of Tennessee for eighteen months. He was then appointed Inspector of Customs in the city of New York, where he remained two years. From New York he returned to Nashville, where he clerked again for a year, when he was called home to settle up his father's estate. In 1872, he came to Oxford, Sumner County, where he was in the mercantile business for two and a half years, at the end of which time he embarked in the agricultural business, in which he is now engaged. He improved a farm of 160 acres, cultivating it for eight years. He has built two business properties, and intends to build a residence on his farm this present year. He is a member of the Knights of Honor of the Masonic Fraternity, and of the A. O. U. W., and has passed all the chairs. In December, 1868, he was married to Miss Nellie Malsby, of Illinois, by whom he has two daughters—Nellie, Irene and Alice Irma. Mrs. Caldwell is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Caldwell is the leading representative man of his section of the county.

W. A. CLARK, grain dealer, was born in 1857, was reared in agricultural business, receiving a fair education. At the age of nineteen he began farming for himself in Ohio, where he continued one year. In 1877, he emigrated to Kansas. He was first in Glasgow for a short time; he then went to Minneapolis, Kan., engaged in the grain business four years, and in 1882 came to Oxford and opened his present business. Mr. Clark ships about 125 car-loads of grain per season. He built and owns a residence in Minneapolis. In 1876 Mr. Clark was married to Annie McElhaney of Ohio, by whom he has two children—Claudie A., and Alta May.

G. J. HESS, dealer in groceries and queenswares, is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in 1839. His early life was spent in school. At the age of eighteen years he began to learn the trade of cabinet-making in Chicago, where he remained until 1861, at which time he enlisted in the army, Battery B, First Illinois Light Artillery, in which he served three years and four months, after which he returned to Indiana, and engaged in cabinet business, in which he continued until 1871, when he came to Kansas and located at Oxford Township; he improved a farm of 160 acres, which he run as a grain and stock farm eleven years. In 1882 he opened his present business; he helped to lay out Valverdi Township; he was also instrumental in the organization of the church and school at Valverdi; he is a member of the order of Free Masons, Knights of Honor, and A. O U. W.; was clerk of Valverdi Township two terms; he was also a member and treasurer of the school board several times. Mr. Hess was married to Miss E. J. Oliver of Indiana in 1865. Mrs Hess is a member of the order of Eastern Star.

L. H. HUTCHINSON, grain dealer, is a native of the State of New York, and was born 1851. He was reared in the agricultural business, receiving a business education. After arriving at the age of eighteen, he began life by farming in Michigan, where he remained until 1869, after which he went to Illinois, and farmed until 1877. He then came to Sumner County, Kan., and opened a farm of 320 acres, which he worked until 1880, after which he opened his present business. Mr. Hutchinson ships about 400 car-loads of grain per year. Owns 160 acres of land. Was Constable two terms, and was School Director one term. Is a member of the order of Free Masons. In 1882 Mr. Hutchinson was married to Miss Stella Orr of Illinois, by whom he has one child. Mrs. Hutchinson is a member of the Christian Church.

G. W. HUMPHREYS, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Oxford, was born in Georgia in 1813. At the age of twenty-two years he began farming on his own account in Alabama, where he continued until 1838. He then went to Mississippi, where he was on a farm 4½ southeast of Oxford until 1873. About that time he came to Oxford and located on a farm of 160 acres, which he improved and run as a general farm for three years, when he removed to his present home of 120 acres, on which he has thirty-five acres of timber, adjoining the town of Oxford. He is a Mason and a member of the Baptist Church. In 1841, he was married to Miss E. A. Patton of Mississippi, by whom he has eleven children—Isabella, Roxie H., Joseph Mary V., Leah F., Emma, George, Sam P., James C., Gatewood Q., and Shirley—Alford deceased. He lost his wife March 14, 1882, and was married the second time to Miss Froe M. Cowger of near Oxford, Miss.

W. C. NEONIS, hardware, was born in Ohio, in 1861, and reared in the mercantile business. In 1872, he went to Kansas with his parents, where he lived until sixteen years of age, when he went to learn the tinner's trade, at which he continued two years. In 1880 he went to Oxford, where he established his present business. He built, and owns, his business house in Oxford, and carries a stock of from $5,000 to $6,000, and does a business of about $20,000 annually.

N. W. PERRY, furniture dealer, undertaker, embalmer, was born in Massachusetts in 1838. Was reared in his present business. At the age of twelve years, he started into the silver plating business, at which he continued one year. He then engaged in the car building business, at which he continued till 1866. He then went to Iowa, where he continued in his car business till 1877, at which time he came to Kansas, and located at Winfield in his present line of business, where he remained two years. He then established his business in Oxford, where he still continues. He built, and owns, business and residence property. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of the A. O. U. W., and Knights of Honor. In 1862 he was married to Miss Susan Jenks of Massachusetts, by whom he has two children living—Charles E., and Bertha. Mr. and Mrs. Perry are members of the Christian Church.

MAX SHOEB, owner and proprietor of the Central Hotel, is a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, and was born in 1836. He was reared in the blacksmith business. He came to the United States at the age of eighteen, and worked in Illinois for one year, after which he was in Michigan three years. In 1861 he enlisted in the army, in which he served for three years and two months, after which he went to Chicago for a short time, then to Pennsylvania, and from there to Nebraska City. In 1866 he went to Denver, where he remained one year, after which he went to St. Joseph, Mo. In 1867 he went to New Mexico, at which place he was engaged in the mines three months. He then went to Dakota, where he remained two years. In 1869 he returned to Missouri, after which he came to Topeka, Kan., where he remained nine months. He then came to Winfield, where he remained eleven years. In 1881 he came to Oxford, where he opened a shop which he run one year, after which he sold out, and bought the Central Hotel, which he opened on Thanksgiving day. He bought and sold town property, and now owns a farm of 160 acres. He also owns a business house and fifty vacant lots. He was city councilman of Oxford. He was also Sergeant of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company D. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. Married Miss Christina Hanson, of Denmark, in 1869, by whom he has two children—Albert and Annie. He assisted in organizing the county and county seat of Cowley County.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, blacksmith, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in the yea

1839. He was reared in the agricultural profession and received a business education. At the age of sixteen he began the blacksmith trade, at which he continued to serve three years. He then continued at his trade, in Illinois, until 1877, after which time he came to Kansas, and located in Oxford at his present business. Mr. Smith opened and improved two farms in Kansas—one of eighty and one of 160 acres. He built two residences and one business house in Oxford. He also owns vacant lots in town. He was Alderman of town two years. Is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a member of the Christian Church. In 1860 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Susan E. Smith, of Illinois, by whom he has one child—Flora E. In 1862 he lost his wife, and in 1865 was married to Miss Nancy J. Tuttle, of Illinois, by whom he has two children—Phillip V. and Iva May. In 1878 Mr. Smith lost his second wife, and in 1879 was married to Miss Anna Merideth, of Kansas, by whom he has one child. He lost his third wife April 9, 1880, and was married to Miss Della Stauiford, of Indiana, in 1882.

C. G. TILTON, dealer in general merchandise, is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in 1844. His early life was spent in school. At the age of nineteen years he entered the army, where he served one year, after which he went to Chattanooga, and accepted the position of assistant teacher in the Lookout Mountain educational institution, in which capacity he acted one year. He then went to Toledo, Ohio, where he was engaged in the dairy business four or five years. In 1870 he came to Sumner County, Kan., and opened and improved a farm of 160 acres, which he run as a stock and grain farm. He then came to Oxford and opened his present business. He is a member of the order of I. O. O. F., A., F. & A. M. and K. of H., and was Trustee of his Township twice, and District Clerk four years. He owns a residence in Oxford. Mr. Tilton was married to Miss Nellie S. Hussey, of Massachusetts, in 1869, by whom he has two children—Albert W. and Charles E. Mr. Tilton is a true specimen of a self-made man.

MILAN.

Milan was laid out in the fall of 1880, but no town company has as yet been formed. The town site of forty acres comprises land belonging to J. L. Pitts, Roland Hankins and Fred. Robson. Although not surveyed until 1880, when the K. C. L. & S. K. R. R. reached this point; the town was largely built in 1879. Its first building was the general store of W. R. Moffitt; the second the grocery of C. A. Pitts, and the third a saloon. Besides these buildings, the grocery of J. R. Ward and the drug store of Dr. William Cummings were erected in 1879. The first hotel was built in the fall of 1882, by L. K. High, who still runs it. The first birth, as well as the first death, was that of a son of I. D. Moffit. The first marriage, that of W. D. Baker and Miss Nannie Hankins. Dr. William Cummings was the first physician, R. C. Lowrey the first blacksmith, and M. Harper the first liveryman.

Milan postoffice antedates the town by several years. It was kept in a little stone house three-quarters of a mile southwest of the present town. In the spring of 1880, the office was moved to the town, and located in I. D. Moffitt's store, and I. D. Moffitt appointed Postmaster. On February 17, 1882, W. D. Baker was appointed, and January 1, 1883, resigned in favor of H. L. Benedict, the present official. The office was made a money order one August 7, 1882, and the first order purchased by Mrs. W. Carter, in favor of David Cook, of Chicago.

Prior to the laying out of the town, there was a district school, one mile west, known as Haytop. This school was moved to town in 1879, a new building erected, and the first term taught by Mrs. Merrill. S. C. Roach, Miss Lutie Finley and N. Leach have since taught here, the last named being now in charge of the school. The present enrollment is sixty-two.

The town now has three general stores, one hardware and one drug store, one hotel, one millinery store, one lumber and coal yard, one shoe shop, three physicians, two blacksmiths and two livery stables, and a population of 100.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1879, by Rev. John Harper. Mr. Harper was followed by Rev. William Long, and he by Rev. K. P. Moore, the present pastor. A church edifice, 28x45, was begun in December, 1882, and will be completed in 1883, at a cost of $1,400. The church membership is now thirty-eight. Meetings are held every second Sabbath.

The Christian Church was established in March, 1881, with a membership of twenty-three. Its pastors have been Revs. J. Q. Garner and P. W. Schick. It is now in charge of Rev. I. D. Moffitt, who preaches on each Sabbath in the schoolhouse. The church membership is thirty.

The Union Sabbath School.—There are as yet no denominational Sabbath schools in Milan, all uniting in the work. The school has an average attendance of fifty, and is in charge of Rev. I. N. Moffitt.

Milan Post, No. 90, G. A. R., was organized in August, 1882, with L. B. Ostrander, P. C.; J. M. Johnson, S. V. C.; J. D. Goldy, J. V. C.; R. P. Ray, Adj.; W. D. Baker, Q.; John Cross, chaplain; J. McClure, O. D.; F. M. Shore, O. G. Meetings are held every second Saturday in the schoolhouse.

The Sumner County Coal Company was formed on December 3, 1881, for the purpose of boring for coal in the immediate vicinity of Milan. Its capital is $20,000, divided into shares of $10 each. Work will be begun early in 1883, and boring continued until a greater depth than any yet reached in this section is attained.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. D. CARTER, of the firm of Carter Bros., bankers, is a native of Iowa, and was born in 1850. His early life was spent on the farm and in the schoolroom. When sixteen years of age, he engaged in teaching school, at which he continued several years. On April 9, 1883, he opened his present bank. He has improved 700 acres of land, 400 under cultivation. In 1880 he was selected by the people of McPherson County to disburse a fund for prospecting for coal

MORTIMER H. CARTER, of Carter Bros., bankers, was born in Iowa in 1855, and was reared on a farm and received a high school education. In 1873 he emigrated to Kansas, and settled on a farm in McPherson County, where he engaged in farming and teaching school for a number of years, and subsequently was made Examiner for a few years, and was a teacher in the McPherson High School for one year. At the end of that time he resigned and located in Milan, and engaged in his present business. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

MULVANE.

Mulvane is situated in the northeast corner of the county, at the junction of the two branches of the S. C. & Ft. S. Railway. The land upon which it stands was owned by H. C. Helbert and J. D. Loper, who donated half of it to the railway company, and in August, 1879, laid out the town. The original town site consists of 160 acres, and Prather's addition makes an even 200. The first building was erected by Dr. Whitehorn; the second, a general storeroom, by J. S. Brown. J. E. Shaw came next with a stock of drugs, and J. N. Trickey with dry goods. The first dwelling was erected by Lee Wilson. The first hotel was the Mulvane House, by A. C. Crawford, which was burned in 1880. The present hotel, which had served as a boarding-house, was then moved to town and enlarged, by J. B. Otto, who soon sold it to A. R. Downs, and he in turn to Frank Collis, who now owns it. It was leased in March, 1882, to D. C. McKinnon, who now runs it.

Mulvane postoffice was established in October, 1879, with J. S. Brown as Postmaster. Mr. Brown was succeeded by J. E. Shaw, the present official. The first office was on the northeast corner of Main street and First avenue, where it remained until moved to its present location, on the opposite corner. The first money-order from this office bears the date of August 2, 1880, and transfers $2.75 from J. E. Shaw to the Novelty Plaster Works, of Lowell, Mass.

Lying partly in both Sedgwick and Sumner counties, Mulvane has a joint school district—No. 127 in the former, and 153 in the latter. This district was organized in May, 1880, and a schoolhouse (46x30, with an ell 14x30) two stories high, and costing $3,000, was erected the following summer. School exercises began in October, 1880, with L. Lightfoot, principal, and Mrs. J. E. Shaw as assistant. Mr. Lightfoot was assisted in 1881 by Miss Eva McCart, and in 1882 by Miss D. M. Main.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Methodist Church was moved from Littleton to Mulvane, in the spring of 1880. At this time it had a membership of nine, and was in charge of Rev. E. B. Abbott, who remained two years. His pulpit was filled by Rev. S. A. Lindsay, who left under somewhat suspicious circumstances, after a pastorate of three months. The society now numbers fifteen. Meetings are held in the schoolhouse hall.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in April, 1880, with eight members. Services have thus far been held in the schoolhouse hall, by Rev. J. R. McQuown, but a wooden church building, 30x50 feet, and costing $1,800, is now in process of construction. The society now numbers sixteen. A Sabbath school was organized January 1, 1880; now has an average attendance of sixty-four, and is in charge of Lee Wilson.

The Christian Church was organized in April, 1880, with a membership of sixteen. Rev. J. Q. Garner supplied the church for seven months, and was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Campt. Since the removal of this latter clergyman, the society has been in charge of Rev. J. E. Cain of Belle Plaine. A church edifice, 28x50, was erected in 1882, at a cost of $1,200. The church has, as yet, no Sabbath school.

Mulvane Lodge, No. 174, I. O. O. F. was organized on May 27, 1880, with twenty-four members and the following officers: S. S. Woodcock, N. G.; H. C. Helbert, V. G.; E. F. Osburn, secretary; S. M. Wilson, treasurer. The lodge now numbers thirty-three members, and has the following officers: George A. Hall, N. G.; J. F. Ballou, V. G.; J. Stewart, secretary; S. S. Woodcock, P. S.; H. C. Helbert, treasurer. Meetings are held on Saturday of each week in a rented hall. The property of the lodge consists of furniture and regalia to the amount of $200.

Mulvane Lodge, No. 201, A., F. & A. M., was chartered February 17, 1881, with a membership of eighteen, and the following officers: T. N. Trickey, W. M.; C. C. Rushing, S. W.; D. Badger, J. W.; I. P. Trickey, secretary; J. N. Trickey, treasurer. The lodge now numbers thirty, and has the following official list: T. N. Trickey, W. M.; W. R. Warren, S. W.; George A. Jewett, J. W.; J. R. McQuown, secretary; J. N. Trickey, treasurer. Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday of each month, in Masonic Hall.

Mulvane Lodge, No. 84, A. O. U. W., was organized December 27, 1881, with fifteen members, and the following officers: S. M. Wilson, P. M. W.; J. W. Lemon, M. W.; S. T. Shelby, F.; O. G. Ross, O.; J. F. Ballou, guide; Levi Wilson, financier; R. D. Herman, recorder; H. H. Britton, receiver. The lodge now has a membership of sixteen, and the following officers: S. M. Wilson, P. M. W.; J. W. Lemon, M. W.; W. H. Devore, F.; J. F. Ballou, C.; W. K. Harris, G.; Levi Wilson, financier; S. S. Woodcock, recorder; H. H. Britton, receiver. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each week, in Masonic Hall.

Banking.—The private banking house of Warren & Herman was opened on July 1, 1882. In September of the same year the junior partner went out, and the business was continued by W. R. Warren.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DAVID BADGER, hardware, stoves and agricultural implements, was born in Ireland, in 1846. In 1859 his parents emigrated to America, landing in New York, and immediately proceeded to Michigan, where he lived ten years. He was brought up on his father's farm and received a common school education. In 1869 he went to Sedgwick County, Kan., where he took 160 acres of homestead land, on which he lived for a time and improved the whole of it. Selling out his farm, he went to Mulvane, where he established his present business, which is in a flourishing satisfactory condition. He married Miss Emma Gordon, of Greenwood County, Kan., in 1880. Mrs. Badger is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

W. K. HARRIS, physician, was born in Centerville, Appanoose County, December, 1850, and was the first white child born in that county. He was reared on his father's farm and obtained the rudiments of an education at the common schools. At the age of twenty years he entered the Iowa Wesleyan University, where for one year he studied anatomy, physiology and chemistry. He next entered the office of Dr. Hardy, of Wichita, Kan., where he pursued his studies two years, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Keokuk, Iowa, in 1877. Having received his degrees, he commenced the practice of his profession at Garden Plain, Sedgwick Co., Kan., where he continued till October, 1880, when he went to Mulvane, Sumner County, where he is in the enjoyment of a fine practice. He owns business and residence property in the town. He has been a member of the School Board a number of years, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W. Dr. Harris was married to Miss Lizzie F. Parker, of Newton, Mo., in 1877, and has two children, George Wilson and Mary.

E. J. KUHN, attorney, loan broker and Notary Public, was born in East Tennessee, in 1825. His early days were spent on his father's farm, where he obtained a common school education. In 1847 he enlisted in the Fifth Tennessee Infantry, Company G, for the Mexican War, and was in a number of skirmishes, returning home at the close of the war. As soon as he could perfect his arrangements he moved to Iowa, in 1849, where he engaged in farming, in which occupation he continued until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, when he again enlisted, this time in the Tenth Iowa Infantry, Company G; was commissioned First Lieutenant, and at the expiration of eighteen months was promoted to Captain. He served three years and four months and was mustered out in 1864. He was at the battle of the evacuation of Corinth, also in the battle of Jackson, and in the fall of 1862 or 1863 was again at Corinth and Iuka. He then crossed the Mississippi and joined Grant's forces, and was at the battle of Jackson, May 14, 1863. At the battle of Champion Hills, Miss., in twenty minutes he lost six men in killed and twelve wounded. In this engagement he was shot through both thighs and confined in the hospital a few weeks, when he returned to his command, being compelled to use crutches more or less for six months; also participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge and innumerable skirmishes. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Iowa and was elected Sheriff of Warren County, which office he held for six years. He studied law during his spare time and was admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1870. He has been a resident of Kansas for several years and owns a farm near Mulvane. He is a member of the Masonic order and Grand Army of the Republic, being commander in the latter. He was married to Miss Christena Cox, of Tennessee, in 1845, and has two children, James M. and Margaret E. Mrs. K. belongs to the order of Rebecca and is a member of the Baptist Church.

REV. J. R. McQUOWN, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, was born in Indiana County, Pa., in 1850. At the age of eleven years, his parents having died, he was put out with a merchant who owned extensive coal and timber lands, with whom he lived five years. He then entered the Glade Run Academy of Pennsylvania, where he pursued his studies for two years, and from there he went to Waynesburg College for two years, being compelled to earn the necessary funds with which to defray his expenses. For nine years he taught school, employing his spare time in preparing himself for his profession. He finally entered the Western Theological Seminary of Allegheny City, Pa., having taken then what might be termed a classic course. In 1878, he was ordained to the ministry, and located in Armstrong and Allegheny counties, Pa., where he remained for two years and a half. In 1879, he went to Derby, Kan., where he had charge of a church, and in the meantime supplied the pulpit at what is now Mulvane. When it assumed proportions he moved there in 1881, where he is pastor of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and holds the position of recording secretary of his lodge. He is also a member of the National Union, of which he is president. In 1872 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Evans, of Jefferson County, Pa., by whom he has had six children, Dora N., Ida May, John Reed, Graham Evans, Albert Barnes and Charles Hodge, deceased. Mrs. McQ. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a member of the National Union, of which order she is chaplain, and vice president of the Ladies' Missionary Society. Rev. Mr. McQ. is a gentleman of fine appearance, noble emotions, sincere in his convictions, and desirous of doing good to his fellow men. Such men are an honor and blessing to any community.

DR. S. T. SHELLY, of Mulvane, Kan., was born in Memphis, Mo., in 1856. His father being a farmer he worked on the farm until the age of sixteen. He was educated in the common school and the Normal school of Kirksville, Mo. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching school, and at the same time the study of medicine, which he pursued for three years, when he attended college at the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, Mo., returning home and practicing one year with his preceptor. He then came to Burrton, Kansas, in 1879; practiced there nine months, when he came to Mulvane. During the winter of 1882 and 1883 he graduated at the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis. He is at present doing a large practice. Dr. Shelly belongs to the I. O. O. F., also A. O. U. W. He has a wife, Callie C., and one child, H. G.

ANSON SKINNER, cashier of the Mulvane bank, was born in Indiana in 1834. His education was obtained at the common schools, in his young days, and finally at the Kossuth Seminary of Des Moines County, Iowa, where he pursued the regular course. In 1856 he was ordained a minister of the Gospel, in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In 1864 he enlisted in the Forty-fifth Indiana Regiment of Infantry, of which he was the Chaplain, but the exposure and hardships incident to the service ruined his health, and at the end of about a year he was compelled to resign his commission. Being broken down in health he was also compelled to abandon his profession. He was Treasurer of Union County, Iowa, for six years, and was entrusted with the settlement of a number of large estates. At one time he received an appointment under the general government, but in a short time resigned his commission. In 1882 he was appointed receiver for a large grain firm, which business is not yet fully closed. Early in 1883 he came to Mulvane and established the present business, which so far, has prospered. Mr. Skinner is a Mason and has held various positions in the order. In 1855 he was married to Miss Lydia Morgan, of Keokuk, Iowa, by whom he has six children, Lysander D., Ida E., May, Minnie, Sherman and Pearl. Mrs. Skinner takes an active part in church and benevolent works. Mr. L. D. Skinner, son of Anson Skinner, is cashier of the Kansas State bank, of Wichita, which position he has held since it was first opened. He has been in the banking business ten years. He was educated at the common schools. His business education has been obtained in practice, and consequently is most thorough. Miss Ida E. was educated at the common schools. She is a great biblical student and a most efficient teacher. At the age of sixteen years Miss May was graduated from the High School of Afton, Union Co., Iowa, with a three years' course in Latin.

GEUDA SPRINGS.

Geuda Springs takes its name from the seven mineral springs, which well up almost on the line between Sumner and Cowley counties. These springs have never been developed as their qualities deserve, but are destined at no far distant day to render the name of Geuda as well known as that of Saratoga, or Arkansas Hot Springs. Although so close together these springs have separate and distinct characters, the diseases which yield to one being unaffected by others. The town site lies on both sides of the county line which forms the main street. The springs and a quarter section of land in Cowley are owned by C. R. Mitchell, and the part of the town site with its additions in Sumner County by O. B. Taylor, J. P. Marshall, C. R. Mitchell, Dr. C. Perry, I. N. Hubbell and A. A. Newman, each having individual interests. The ownership of the springs has lately been vested in a company, known as the Geuda Springs Company, the shares being chiefly owned by C. R. Mitchell, the original owner of the springs. The bath-houses at the springs was built in 1881, but the principal growth of the town was made in 1882. The first house on the town site was the residence of George B. Green, the second, the drug store of G. A. Cutler, and the third, the general store of J. R. Musgrove. The first hotel was the Gueda Springs House, by James Stiner, the second, the Mekeeche, kept by John Whistler. A. J. Chapel was the first physician, and C. R. Mitchell the first attorney to locate in the town.

The town now has two general stores, two drug and one fancy goods store, two hotels, one restaurant, one each, furniture, harness and wagon shop, one meat market, and one blacksmith shop, and three livery stables. There are about seventy-five houses, eleven of which are in Cowley County, and a population of nearly 400.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Geuda Springs *Herald* was started on January 25, 1882, by Joseph F. White, who had purchased the office of the Mulvane paper. The paper is a seven-column folio of Republican views, is issued Fridays, and has a circulation of 350.

There are as yet no organized religious bodies in the place, but there are frequent and regular services by Rev. Mr. Hardy of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Mr. Broadbent, of the Christian and Rev. Mr. McCarney, of the United Brethren Society.

Geuda Springs Lodge, No. 105, *A. O. U. W.*, was organized July 6, 1882, with fifteen charter members, and the following officers: J. R. Musgrove, P. M. W.; D. F. Hall, M. W.; D. A. McIntire, M. W.; William Rice, O.; F. L. Davis, recorder; G. A. Cutler, F.; James Axley, R. The lodge now has eighteen members and the following officers: D. F. Hall, P. M. W.; G. A. Cutler, M. W.; A. A. Walker, foreman; J. W. Robinson, O.; W. T. Berkey, recorder; J. Tritch, F.; James Axley, R. Meetings are held every Thursday evening in Bishop's Hall.

Geuda Springs Lodge, No. 38, *I. O. G. T.*, was organized on January 1, 1883, with twenty charter members, and the following officers: J. H. Berkey, C. T.; Dora A. White, V. T.; Ira Mardis, secretary; W. D. Jett, chaplain; Ira Burrell, F. S.; J. W. Robinson, treasurer. These officers are still in office. Meetings are held on Tuesday of each week in Salt City school house. The lodge now numbers forty.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

J. R. MUSGROVE, Geuda, was born February 12, 1841, in Jackson County, Ohio. Lived on a farm until the breaking out of the war, in 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. Was with the Sturgis expedition for the relief of Lexington, Mo., September, 1861, and also went with the Fremont expedition later in the season. Took part in the New Madrid and Island No. 10 affairs, and was under Pope at Corinth during the spring of 1862. Was at Iuka and Corinth during both battles. Went with Straight's expedition into Northern Alabama in the spring of 1863. Was with Sherman during the Atlanta campaign, and also went with him on his march to the sea. First came to Kansas in 1861, and after his muster out of service first stopped in Pottawatomie County. Was employed in the register of deeds and clerk's office. Came to Cowley County in 1870. Started a general store, trading and outfitting establishment at South Haven in 1873. Was a member of the relief committee during the grasshopper years, and also a member of the First K. S. M. M. during the Indian trouble of that year, first as Captain of Company B, and afterwards as Major. Has never held any civil office. Was married to Isabella Graham January 26, 1874. Put in branch house at this place in 1882.

HUNNEWELL.

Hunnewell, tne terminus of the Sumner County Railway, is named in honor of the president of the K. C., L. & S. K. R'y., of which the first named is a branch. It is located on the old Cherokee three-mile strip, the southern town line coinciding with that of the State. The land of the town site, 400 acres, was owned by Robeson, Stewart and Hale. This was purchased by the railroad company and a town company with a capital of $50,000 formed. Stock in this company was taken by various cattle and railway men, a twelve per cent assessment made and the town laid out. The first buildings was the outfitting store of Ford & Leonard, erected June 16, 1880, the day the railway reached this point. Within a few days a host of other buildings had sprung up, and all through July of that year the town grew like a gourd. Hooker & Phelps put up the first drug store, and Roland & O'Neil the first hardware. Dr. Dobbins was the first physician, and P. M. Judd the first attorney. The first and only hotel was the Hunnewell House, completed August 20, 1880, at a cost of $5,000. This house has thirty-three rooms, and is one of the best in the county. The railway station was completed in June, 1880, and soon after the track was extended to the exact line of the territory, and a stock yard built at a cost of $7,000. The town company still exists, and has two buildings valued at $600 and $200. L. S. Boyer is agent

Prior to the organization of the city a Police Judge and two Marshals were hired by the railway company and the citizens. Such officers naturally could not draw pay in any unorganized town, and "the devil was whipped around the stump" by their appointment as special Deputy Sheriffs. The organization of the city was effected in April, 1881, and officers elected as follows: J. A. Hughes, Mayor; T. G. Ricketts, Police Judge Thomas T. Iverswas appointed City Clerk. The Council consisted of A. B. Smith, F. Hoolcroft, T. B. Sullivan, J. Dickerson, and D. F. Hall. The election of 1882 made J. A. Hughes, Mayor; L. S. Boyer, Police Judge; F. Hoolcroft, J. R. Slane, Q. A. Hale, Robert Kier, and J. C. Hopkins, Councilmen. This year had four city clerks, T. G. Ricketts, P. Zook, J. D. Hubbard and Tim. B. Sullivan.

For some time after the founding of the town it was without regular mail service. Mail for this point was brought to South Haven, and thence by boy to Hunnewell. Later, it was brought to the depot and left on the desk, where everybody picked out his own letters. On August 20, 1880, a postoffice was established and Frank Schiffdaner appointed Postmaster. He was succeeded in the spring of 1881 by George Cutter, who held the office until a year later, when J. H. Hamilton, the present incumbent, was appointed. The postoffice has successively occupied the store now occupied by Doty & Boyer, the bank building, the store now used by George Keats, and the Hamilton & Hopkins outfitting store, where it is at present located.

LOCAL MATTERS.

School District No. 156, which furnishes the educational facilities of Hunnewell, was organized in September, 1880. J. O. Brewster taught school three months in a rented building, and M. Elliott and Miss Mary Campbell taught a term each, under the same conditions. A stone building, 28x40 feet, and costing $2,500 was built in 1881-82. This was occupied in 1881-82 by John Hubbard and wife, and in 1882-83 by Ira Sikes. The school enumeration is one hundred and two.

There are no church edifices in the city, and no resident pastors. The Presbyterians effected an organization two years ago, and are now supplied by Rev. Mr. Moore of Wellington. They have also a Sabbath school with an attendance of forty.

The Methodist Church was also organized in 1880, and for a year was supplied by Rev. B. F. Swartz, but now has no regular services.

In July, 1880, J. S. Danford established a bank at this point. This was run one month by Smith & Martin, and from that time till its failure in November, 1881, by P. B. Bowers. Just prior to its collapse it was incorporated as a State bank.

The Hamilton Bank.—On February 1, 1882, P. B. Bowers started a private bank in the Danford building, and May, 1, moved into the stone bank building, which he had erected at a cost of $1,200. Here he transacted business until January 15, 1883, when he sold to John H. Hamilton & Co., who now carry on the business.

SOUTH HAVEN.

South Haven is a town of about 100 inhabitants, located on the Sumner County Railway, now a branch of the K. C., L. & S. K. Road, twelve miles south of Wellington. The first building erected in the town was the store of F. F. Meister, built in 1872. This was followed by the general store of Hunt & Hunt, the drug store of J. H. Sain, the blacksmith shop of N. Gee, and the livery stable of Q. A. Hale. Dr. J. T. Spruil, the first physician, came in 1872. The South Haven Town Company was formed in June, 1879, and consisted of F. F. Meister, C. E. Beard, J. R. Musgrove, and Thomas Hunter. Under its direction the town site of 160 acres was laid out, but the town was never incorporated.

South Haven postoffice was established in 1872, and F. F. Meister appointed Postmaster. To him succeeded J. H. Sain, Thomas Hunter, J. W Newcomb, J. R. Musgrove, F. A. Hunt, and Melvin Musgrove, the present official. The office is located in the store of F. A. Hunt.

The town now has a population of about 100, one general store, one hotel, two physicians, one wagon shop, one boot and shoe store, one livery and one blacksmith. The railway reached this point in June, 1879, and it was supposed would make this its terminal station, but difficulties arose between the road and the town company, and the track was pushed on to Hunnewell.

LOCAL MATTERS.

South Haven schoolhouse was built in the spring of 1873, at a cost of $1,500, and school exercises began that fall under L. A. Spece. The school now numbers forty scholars, and is in charge of C. H. Roberts.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1874 by Rev. B. F. Swartz, and has since been supplied by Revs. E. B. Abbott, J. S. Romine, F. D. H. Lahr, W. C. Cummings and Thomas Long. Services are held in the schoolhouse.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1876, and supplied by Rev. S. C. Noble. After his resignation, Rev. J. M. Via preached some time, after which the pulpit became vacant, and the society has had only occasional services.

The Christian Church membership at this point is very small, and has no regular organization. Occasional services are held in the schoolhouse.

South Haven Lodge No. 114, *I. O. O. F.* was organized October 14, 1874, with seven members and the following officers: Thomas Hunter, N. G.; W. G. Moore, V. G.; S. Snow, secretary; Daniel Murley, treasurer. The Lodge is now officered by J. R. Reid, N. G.; O. P. Olinger, V. G.; R. H. Miller, secretary; Thomas Hunter, P. S.; W. G. Moore, treasurer. Meetings are held on Friday of each week in the hall over the schoolhouse.

Haven Lodge, No. 157, *A., F. & A. M.*, was chartered October 21, 1875, having been working under a dispensation for a year previous. Its charter officers were: W. M. Battis, W. M.; F. A. Hunt, S. W.; Thomas Hunter, J. W. The Lodge is now officered as follows: F. A. Hunt, W. M.; L. W. Hamilton, S. W.; Charles Hatfield, J. W.; J. W. Hunter, secretary; Thomas Hunter, treasurer. Meetings are held on each Saturday on or before each full moon, in Masonic Hall. This hall occupies the upper story of the schoolhouse, and was built by the Order at a cost of about $800. The Lodge also has property in the form of furniture and regalia to the amount of $200, but this latter is owned jointly with the Odd Fellows.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—SOUTH HAVEN TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE W. AVERY, of the firm of Avery & McDowell, dealers in general supplies, hardware, etc., Hunnewell, Sumner County, is a native of the State of New York, and was born in 1848. His early life was spent in school. At the age of sixteen, he went to learn the machinist's trade, at which he continued five years. He was next in the grocery business in Buffalo, N. Y., two years. He then came to Baxter Springs, Kan., where he was in the grocery business for one year. He then returned to Buffalo, where he was for one year in the insurance business. He was next at Livonia Station, N. Y., managing a farm. He then came West to Hunnewell in 1880, and opened his present business. He took his present partner Mr. McDowell, in 1882. Mr. Avery owns two farms of 160 acres each, all under fence. He owns three residences, and one business house, and a half interest in two other houses. In 1872 he married Mrs. Annie Fitzgerald, of Livonia Station, N. Y., by whom he has one child living—Newton Avery. Annie, deceased. Mrs. Avery was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Avery carries a stock of about $6,000, and sells about $35,000 worth a year.

C. H. BELL, farmer, Section 11, P. O. South Haven, was born in Iowa, in 1850, where he lived on a farm until twenty-one years of age, obtaining in the meantime, a common school education, and the advantages of one year in college, in the State Normal University of Missouri. After leaving college, he taught school in Iowa for two years. In the spring of 1873, he came to the town of South Haven, Sumner Co., Kas., where he entered a quarter section of land in Section 11, all of which he has in a fine state of cultivation, and is enclosed by a good hedge fencing. Mr. Bell is doing much fruit raising, having planted 500 choice apple trees, and 1,000 peach trees, 165 cherry trees, and also a quantity of small fruit, and a fine vineyard of grapes of good quality. Mr. Bell has held several offices of trust in the town. Is a member of the order of Freemasons, belonging to the Blue lodge. In 1874 Mr. Bell was married to Miss Caroline Moore, of Davis County, Iowa, by whom he has four children—Edna, Clara, Mabel and Grace.

A. J. BOWERS, general merchant, is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1830. At the age of sixteen he went to carpentering, at which he continued until 1862. He then embarked in the mercantile business, and continued in Ohio until 1865, after which he went to Illinois, and engaged in the same line of business, and continued until 1878, at the end of which time he came to Wellington, Sumner Co., Kas., and there embarked in the mercantile business, where he continued to the fall of 1881; then moved his stock to Hunnewell. Mr. Bowers is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and is also a member of the Free Masons. In 1851 he was married to Miss Susan Smith, of Ohio, by whom he has three children—Sabina Samilda, Charles Jefferson and Phillip Byron. He owns eight resident and business houses in the city of Wellington, and seven business properties in Hunnewell. Mr. Bowers is a self-made man, having accumulated a handsome fortune, unaided, save by his own energy and business talents.

L. S. BOYER, druggist, real estate agent and broker, is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1849. Was reared in the agricultural profession. He obtained a high school education. At the age of fifteen he joined the army in which he served about six months, after which he re-entered the army and served one year. He then served three years in the regular army, after which he attended school in Ohio three years, in the meantime teaching. In 1878 he came to El Dorado, Kansas, where he taught school one year. He then came to Sumner County, Kansas, and opened and improved 160 acres of land and built a residence on same. He then taught school at South Haven one year, after which he came to Hunnewell, his present home. He was appointed Town Agent by railroad company when the town was established; he was also Justice of the Peace in the meantime. He was afterwards elected Police Judge, in which capacity he served eighteen months. He is Clerk of the School District No. 156. In 1880 he was appointed Notary Public. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and secretary of the same. Mr. Boyer was married to Miss Carrie E. Weston, in 1877, by whom he has three children—Carl, Jennie and Guy. Mrs. Boyer is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Boyer owns 360 acres of land, 160 acres of which is in a high state of cultivation, which is run principally as a grain farm; he also owns a vacant lot in Hunnewell; is real estate agent and broker; started even in life.

NOBLE H. BROWN, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Rome, was born in Cayuga County, Ohio, in 1828. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Michigan, and at the end of five years returned to Ohio, where they remained five years. In 1844 his parents moved to Illinois, where his time was spent at farming till 1860, when he went to Iowa. On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, in 1861, he enlisted in the First Iowa Cavalry, Company M, and was in the battles of Prairie and Saline rivers. His time in the army was mostly spent in skirmishing in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. Was promoted to Sergeant, and in 1865 went to Texas for one year, where he was mustered out in 1866, when he returned to Illinois, where he remained for two years. In 1873 he settled in Butler County, Kansas, where he lived nine years. In 1872 he bought 160 acres of land in the Township of South Haven, in Section 3, where he now lives, and which was partly improved. He has on his place 1,500 fruit and forest trees. The place is well fenced. Was married to Miss Eliza J. Lewis, of Illinois, and has nine children—Mary, Minnie, May, Decious Lewis, Emma Curtis, Willard Burton, Hattie, George Thomas and Wilbur, twins, Ralph, Mary, Hattie, Willard Burton, George Thomas and Wilbur being dead.

W. H. BROWN, livery and stock dealer, Hunnewell, is a native of the State of New York, and was born in 1846, and was reared to agricultural pursuits. He was engaged in farming in Illinois until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1869 he came to Kansas, where he opened and improved a farm of 160 acres, which he ran as a grain farm three years. He afterward opened another farm of 160 acres, which he also ran as a grain farm. After which he bought a farm of 136 acres near Caldwell, which he ran as a stock farm. He was then two years on the Range in the Indian Territory. In 1880 he came to Hunnewell, where he built a house for the purpose of running a restaurant, which he carried on for one year, when he traded it for a livery stable, his present place of business. He was elected a member of the School Board in 1883. He is a member of the I.O.O.F., and is right hand supporter of the same. Mr. Brown was married to Miss Liddie Edwards of Indiana, in 1873. He has a son by a previous marriage—Columbus. Mrs. Brown has one son—Myron Edwards. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the First Kansas Battery, and was mustered out with rank of Corporal, August, 1865.

QUINCY A. HALE, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Hunnewell, is a native of Ohio and was born in 1831. Was reared on a farm, receiving a business education. At the age of nineteen he began farming for himself in Ohio, at which he continued until 1860. He then went to Missouri, where he handled stock eighteen months; after which he came to Kansas, where he was on a farm a short time, and at Lawrence. He then went to Illinois and remained until February, 1864. He then went to North Missouri, where he remained nine years in the stock business. After which he removed to his present home of 320 acres, which he improved and runs as grain and stock farm. He now holds cattle in the Territory. He was elected School Director in 1875, which position he still holds. He is a member of City Council, and also a member of the Odd-Fellows. Helped to build two schoolhouses, and assisted in organizing two district schools. In 1851 Mr. Hale was married to Miss Lucinda Vernon of Ohio, by whom he has seven children living—Leonidas, Leantha, Ferdinand, Mary, May, Henry and Maggie.

C. C. HAMILTON, farmer and stock raiser, Hunnewell, is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1818. He was reared in the agricultural profession. He obtained a fair business education. He began farming on his own responsibility at the age of twenty-three. In 1853 he went to Indiana, where he was engaged in farming two years. He was then in Illinois sixteen years. In 1869 he came to Sumner County, Kan., and engaged in farming three years. He owns a farm of 160 acres, which is run as a grain and stock farm. He also owns one half interest in one section of land of 640 acres near South Haven. He is a stockholder in the Hunnewell Bank, and owns a residence in Hunnewell. He is grazing 200 head of fine cattle. Mr. Hamilton is a member and class leader of the Methodist Church. He was married to Miss Juliann Wilson, of Ohio, in 1841. He lost his wife in 1861, by whom he had eight children—James, Sarah, Lewis, Eliza, John H., Nancy, Juliann and Benjamin Franklin. Mrs. Hamilton was a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Hamilton was married to Miss Lizzie Crow, of Indiana, in 1872. Mrs. Hamilton is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Hamilton has been steward of the church. He started even in life.

J. H. HAMILTON, banker and merchant, Hunnewell, is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1849. He was raised in the agricultural pursuit. At the age of twenty-one he began the stock business in the Indian Territory. He started grazing with 300 head of cattle and continued to the fall of 1881. In the spring of 1882, he opened a general supply store, and in the spring of 1883, opened the Hamilton Bank in Hunnewell. Mr. Hamilton has now in the Territory 250 head of cattle, owns 800 acres of farm lands, which he improved and now runs as a grain and stock farm. He is a member of the Free Masons. Mr. Hamilton carries a stock of about $4,500, and is one of the leading men of his section of the county.

W. B. HELM, cattle dealer and raiser, was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1843. Was reared a farmer and educated at the common schools. At the age of eighteen years he engaged with the Government to drive team from Leavenworth to Fort Scott one year, and at the end of that time was promoted to assistant wagon master, which position he held three years. He then spent a short time in St. Louis and Leavenworth. Starting for Kearney, Neb., he was taken sick with small-pox and confined three weeks; after recovering he returned to Leavenworth and then to Fort Smith, where, for one winter, he filled the position of assistant wagon master. In the spring he went as assistant wagon master to Fort Union, New Mexico; after visiting various places, he accepted the position of dispatch bearer a short time, when he engaged in the freighting business, at which he continued for two and a half years. In the spring of 1872, he bought a lot of cattle at Baxter Springs. In 1873, he drove cattle from Texas. In the spring of 1874, he opened a store at the Seminole Agency, which he continued five years. He then herded cattle in the Territory one year, and in 1880-81, he drove cattle from Texas; he also held cattle in 1881, on the ranch in Oklahoma. In 1882, he came to Hunnewell, holding and feeding cattle. He was married to Miss Elenor Trego, of Kansas, in 1875, and has two children—Joseph and Wilford.

F. A. HUNT, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. South Haven, is a native of West Virginia, and was born in 1844. He was reared in the agricultural business, and obtained a common school education. He enlisted in the army in 1862, and served three years and two months; at the end of which time he returned to Iowa, where he remained a short time, and in April, 1866, emigrated to Kansas, locating at Cottonwood Falls, in Chase County, in the drug business, in which he continued two years. He was next in Cowley County two years in the grain and stock business; then in the hardware business one year. He was next engaged in the stock business in which he continued until 1872, at which time he came to South Haven, Sumner County, where he was engaged in general merchandising three years. He then bought a farm of 160 acres, which he improved and ran as a grain and stock farm four or five years. He then went to the village of South Haven, where he remained until the fall of 1881 in the stock trade. He then handled groceries a short time, and in 1883 he fully embarked in the stock business on his farm, handling a high grade of Short-horn cattle. Mr. Hunt has opened and improved three farms and built four residences and two business properties. He was Justice of the Peace in South Haven two years, and was Trustee two years. He was the first Sheriff of Cowley County, and was elected in 1870. In 1881, he was elected County Commissioner of Sumner County for three years. He is a member of the Free Masons and Knights of Pythias. Mr. Hunt began life penniless and is in debt to no man for what he now possesses.

G. W. KATES, druggist, Hunnewell, is a native of Wisconsin, and was born in 1858; was reared in the agricultural profession, and obtained a fair business education. At the age of fifteen he began to learn the drug business at Lena, Ill., at which place he remained three years, after which he went to Freeport where he engaged in the drug business six months. In 1877, he came to Newton, Kan., and engaged in the drug business, in which capacity he acted five years; in 1882, he came to Hunnewell, Sumner Co., Kan., and opened his present business. He is a member of the order of Free Masons. Mr. Kates was married to Miss E. S. Kendall of Newton, Kan., in 1879, by whom he has one child—Mabel E. Mrs. Kates is a member of the Baptist Church. When Mr. Kates reached Newton, Kan., he only had 27 cents, remaining from $30, he had borrowed to come West on; by his energy and industry, he is now one of the leading business men of his town.

ROBERT KEIR, dealer in meats, is a native of Canada, and was born in 1848; he obtained a liberal education, and was reared in the agricultural profession. At the age of seventeen he began farming in Illinois, where he continued seven years; in 1871 he came to Oxford, Sumner Co., Kan., and opened and improved 160 acres of land where he lived six years; he then came to South Haven Township and bought 300 acres of land which he ran as a grain farm four years. In 1881, he came to Hunnewell, and opened his present business; he has built, and owns a residence and two business houses in Hunnewell; he has been Trustee of South Haven Township, three years, is also Mayor of Hunnewell, is a member of the order of Free Masons, and Knights of Pythias. He was married to Miss May Hale, of Hunnewell, in 1882, by whom he has one child—Bernard.

WILLIAM J. LINGENFELTER, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Wellington, was born in Jefferson County, Penn., in 1845, where he was reared on a farm, obtaining a little schooling, until he was twenty-two years of age. He then went into a wholesale and retail store, where he remained three and a half years. In 1865, he made a crop of cotton of 30,000 pounds, and 250 acres of corn, and returned in 1866; he then went to Gentry County, Mo., in 1867, where he remained five years, teaching, farming and merchandising. In 1872 he came Kansas, town of South Haven, where he bought 160 acres in Section 8; subsequently he bought 800 acres, and afterwards sold off all but 240 acres, which he retains as a homestead in Section 8, has broken in all about 540 acres; of his 240 acres, all but sixty are under cultivation, and the balance in grass. His farm is all fenced with hedge and the barbed wire. He has 6,000 forest trees, eighty apple, 800 peach trees, selected from the best, 100 assorted grape-vines, and a variety of small fruits. In Missouri, he was a Justice two years. Is a member of the legislature, representing the Ninety-second district, having been elected last fall, 1882. Was married to Miss Mary C. Greyson of Kansas, by whom he has three children—Rossie Jane, Mary Clorinda, Susan Catherine. Mr. Lingenfelter is a member of the Free Masons, and an ancient Odd-Fellow. He commenced life without money, and by his own energy and good management, has accumulated a competence sufficient for all needs. As a member of the legislature, he was appointed on the railroad committee, which proposed what was known as the House bill, which required the railroads of the State of Kansas, to establish a minimum rate on car lots. Through the efforts of the committee, and especially so of the Hon. Mr. Lingenfelter the bill was passed by the house, but on reaching the Senate, it was defeated. This fact shows, that though the committee manifested great zeal and sterling honesty in their efforts to benefit and faithfully serve their constituents, yet they were unable to successfully cope with their adversary.

E. E. McDOWELL, of the firm of Avery & McDowell, general supply merchants, Hunnewell, is a native of Illinois, and was born in 1852. At the age of twenty-one he began on a farm in Illinois for himself, where he continued in the farm and stock business four years. In 1877 he came to Kansas, and located in Sumner County on a farm of 320 acres, which he improved, and ran as a grain and stock farm until 1881, at which time he went to the Nation, and herded cattle three months. He then came to Hunnewell, and commenced his present business, and is farming in connection with his other business. Mr. McDowell built four residences, and improved two farms. In 1876 he married Miss Elizabeth Baker, of Illinois, by whom he has two children—Earnest and Stella. Mr. McDowell is a gentleman of fine business qualifications, and a leading citizen.

JOHN M. PRINGLE, mason and well-digger, Hunnewell, is a native of Scotland, and was born in 1830, and was reared on a farm. He came to the United States in 1853, and settled in the State of New York, where he remained two years. He was then in the State of Massachusetts two years, after which he went to Wisconsin, where he was engaged in farming eleven years. He then returned to Scotland, where he remained four years, after which time he came back to the United States. In 1872 he came to Sumner County, Kan., and engaged in farming, well-digging, and fencing. In 1877 he located and improved a farm of 160 acres, which he runs as a grain farm. He has built three residences in the State, and is a member of the City Council. Mr. Pringle was married to Miss Barbara Murray, of Scotland, by whom he has seven children—John, Margaret, Anne, Sibylla, Beatrice, James and Robert. He lost his wife in 1879. He owns two farms, one in Sumner and one in Harper County. He drove the first stake, and in June, 1880, he laid the foundation for the first house that was built in Hunnewell. He also dug the first well, and rode on the first engine that ran into Hunnewell. He helped to load the first car-load of cattle that was shipped from Hunnewell; he also rode with the cattle to Wellington.

CHARLES RUSSELL, of the firm of Russell & Holcraft, liverymen, Hunnewell, is a native of Michigan, and was born in 1833. He was reared on a farm, receiving a limited education. At the age of sixteen he went to Maumee, Ohio, where he remained two years. He was next in Iowa, one year in stage business, next in Michigan on farm three years. In 1858 came to Kansas, and located in Brown County on a claim of 160 acres on the Jim Lane trail, where he remained eight years, and in the meantime was in the army four years. He then went to Topeka, where he was in the livery business one year. He was next heard of in Sumner County, on a ranch of 600 acres, which he improved, and ran as grain and stock farm seven years. He then went to Texas, and bought a herd of cattle, which he held one year in the Indian Territory. In 1878 he bought a livery stable in Wichita, which he handled until 1881, after which he came to Hunnewell, and opened his present business. Mr. Russell owns a herd of 200 horses, and he is now preparing to start an extensive mule ranch. He owns two residences in Wichita; owns residences in Hunnewell. In 1859 Mr. Russell was married to Miss Sarah Besly, of Ohio.

J. B. SLANE, merchant tailor and dealer in organs, P. O. Hunnewell, is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1828. At the age of sixteen he went to learn his trade, at which he continued until 1852. He then went to Illinois, where he farmed seven years. In 1878, he emigrated to Kansas, and located on a claim of 160 acres, on Shoefly Creek, in Sumner County, where he remained two years. In 1880, he came to Hunnewell and opened his present business. He was a Councilman in 1882; was Marshal in the latter part of 1882. Mr. Slone was married to Hester A. Longdale, of Ohio, in 1851, by whom he has seven children living—Sarah, James, Stephen, Alice, Omer, Orval, Nicholas. In 1875 he lost his wife. He owns residences and business houses in Hunnewell.

ARGONIA.

Argonia is a live little town, of about 100 inhabitants, located on the K. C. L. & S. K. Railroad, near the west line of the county. It was laid out in February, 1881, by a town company, of which Joseph Hollowell was president, D. B. Harrison, vice president, J. S. Hammond, treasurer, and M. L. March, secretary. The company purchased the town site of 70 acres from M. and J. P. Sumpter, H. W. Allen and L. Berlett. The mill property is encircled by, but is not a part of, the townsite. Up to July, 1882, the town made but little progress, although lots were given all who would erect improvements to the value of $100, in the business part of the town. Residence lots were also given to those who would build upon them. The first store in the town was brought from the river by A. B. Cook, and opened with a general stock. A post office was soon opened, and Cook made Postmaster. A few months later he sold out to L. L. Crites, who soon after took the post office, which he still holds. The second store was opened by Story & Stevenson, and the third by Bryant & Anderson. A drug store was opened by J. S. Baughman, who was the first physician to locate here. A lumber yard was started by G. B. Shaw & Co., before Argonia was more than a name; the lumber being dumped upon the bare prairie. Carson, Baldwin & Salter started the first hardware store, and George Monyhan the first meat market. The town has never been incorporated, and is still in the hands of the town company, whose officers are: J. S. Baughman, president; M. Sumpter, vice president; M. L. March, treasurer; E. Spencer, secretary.

The Argonia Mills form a very prominent feature of the town, and were in existence before the building of the place was fairly begun. Work was begun on the buildings in March, 1882, and the machinery put in operation on September 12th, of the same year. The mills grind 300 bushels of wheat and something over 200 bushels of corn, daily. Two run of buhr-stones are in use, and power is furnished by an engine of fifty horse power. The mill building is 46x30 feet, and two and one-half stories in height. The entire outfit costing $14,000, is owned by J. S. Hammond & Co. The town now has two general stores, one drug and one hardware; a good hotel, built in 1882, by Levi Carkhuff; a meat-market, two blacksmith shops, a livery and a lumber yard. Three regular grain buyers make headquarters at this point, and from July, 1882, to January, 1883, shipped over 50,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOSEPH ARNOLD, stock dealer, was born in Mifflin Township, Ashland Co., Ohio, in 1838, where he lived till he was twenty-five years of age, and received an academic education. In the spring of 1873 he emigrated to Mason County, Ill., where he carried on farming for four years. In 1867 he engaged in the mercantile business at Maroa, at which he continued for two years. In 1878 he emigrated to Kansas, stopping for a few years in Belle Plaine, then to Springdale Township, and finally, on the 13th of March, 1882, he located in Argonia. Mr. Arnold was one of the organizers of the town, and wished to call it Maroa, but was outvoted, and it was named Argonia. He owns farm property, and about ninety hogs. While living in Illinois he held the office of Justice of the Peace six years, and Assessor three terms, and in Kansas has also been Assessor three terms. He is an Ancient Odd Fellow. In 1856 he was married to Miss Sabina Campbell, of Ohio, by whom he had several children. His second wife was Miss Lucy Adams.

J. S. BAUGHMAN, physician, of the firm of Baughman & Gates, druggists, was born in Ohio in 1847. At the age of twenty he engaged in the dry goods and grocery business, which he carried on some three years, and in the meantime studied medicine under Dr. J. P. Kennedy, of Ohio. He attended clinics at the Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio and graduated from the same in the class of 1872. On receiving his degree he practiced his profession two years in Gaysport, Ohio; he then settled at his old home, where he practiced five years, when he returned to Gaysport and continued in the practice of his profession for two years more. In 1880 he emigrated to Kansas, stopping at Wichita. Here he opened a drug store, which he sold out after running it two years, and moved to Argonia, Sumner County, 1882. On his arrival the town had but seven buildings all told. Here he established his present business in connection with his profession. Both branches of his business are good, being in a growing, prosperous condition. He owns business and residence property. He was Town Clerk when in Ohio, and is now president of the Argonia Joint Stock Company, in proprietors of the town site. In January, 1881, the company was formed, the first papers being drawn up by Joseph Arnold. On the 2d of March, 1881, the first election of officers was held. The third election was held the first Saturday in January, 1883, it being the beginning of the fiscal year, when Dr. J. S. Baughman was elected president, E. M. Sumpter vice-president, holding over Ezra Spencer secretary second term, and M. L. Marsh, treasurer. The company are offering lots to parties that will expend $100, either for business or residence houses. The town is situated in the valley of the Chikaskia, and surrounded with a splendid farming country. Dr. Baughman was married to Miss Frank Bozman, of Ohio, in 1874, and has two children—Berenice and Eva. Both are members of the Lutheran Church.

D. H. BRYANT, of the firm of Bryant & Anderson, dealers in general merchandise, was born in Illinois in 1836. His educational advantages were limited to the common schools, and his occupation, working on the farm. After having been engaged in the mercantile business for eighteen years, in 1879 he immigrated to Kansas, where he tarried for a time in Winfield, and then stopped in Wellington some three years, when he went to Argonia, July 5, 1882, unloading his goods in the street, and established his present business, and built the first business house. In his former home in Indiana, Mr. Bryant filled the responsible office of Justice of the Peace four years, discharging its duties with credit to himself and eminent satisfaction to his constituents. In 1849 he was married to Miss W. M. Nichols, of Indiana, and has two children living—Alabama and Corwin. Besides his business property he owns several town lots.

A. CEASE, hotel proprietor and farmer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1824, where he was reared in the lumber business, and received a common school education. In 1849 he removed to Illinois, where he carried on farming operations till 1882, at which time he emigrated to Sumner County, Kansas, locating in Argonia, where he bought the hotel property, also a farm near town. Since buying the hotel he has made additions and improvements, with the view of affording accommodations to all who may favor him with a call. He was married to Miss Ellen Wendell of Pennsylvania, in 1845, and has nine children—Alvina, Siva, Emma J., Benjamin, Charles W. George Albert, Mary Jane, Frances and Oscar J., all of whom are living but Benjamin. Mrs. Cease was a member of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Baptist Church.

J. E. HICKOK, of the firm of J. E. Hickok & Sons, general merchants, was born in Troy, Bradford Co., Pa., in 1833. His educational advantages were fair. He was reared in the mercantile business. At one time in his life, 1856 to 1859, he farmed summers and taught school winters for three years in Illinois. In 1859, moved to Nodaway County, Mo.; made a farm; in 1869 improved another in Andrew County, Mo., fruit and grain. In 1877 he moved to Peabody, Kas., where he farmed for about two and a half years; prospecting also for a location and settled for a time in Anderson County, and improved a grain and stock farm, keeping about 150 head of stock. In April, 1883, he located in Argonia and bought a store 38x46, to which he has since made additions. He owns several town lots and a large farm in Allen County. He also owns a block in Colony, Anderson County, and while living there was a school officer. In 1858 he was married to Miss Olive L. Bowen, of Erie County, N. Y., by whom he has eight children—James Elisha, William P. and Ella Blanch, twins; Charles D., Esther C., Mary A., Richard G. and Adella A., all of whom are living except James Elisha and Adella A. James Elisha was a young man of extraordinary talents and capabilities. He was a school teacher and student, and was fitting himself to enter the State University of Kansas at Lawrence; but the discharge of his duties as a teacher, and the close, unremitting application to his studies, undermined his health, and he had to succumb to the great inevitable. Mr. and Mrs. H. are both members of the Baptist Church.

C. H. HADLER, saddle and harness maker, was born in Prussia in 1848. When he was but two years of age his father died, and when eleven years old his mother immigrated to America, landing in New York, November 7, 1859, proceeding directly to Milwaukee via Chicago, and lived with a son (a farmer) who had preceded her. Young Hadler remained on the farm till seventeen years of age, when he went to Milwaukee to learn his trade. Having learned his trade, he worked as a journeyman for seven years, when he immigrated to Kansas, and engaged in farming till 1882. In February, 1883, he located in Argonia, Sumner Co., Kan., and established his present business. He owns business property and improvements on school lands. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. In 1873 he was married to Miss Dora Nicholas, of Champaign, and has five children—Ida, Eddie, Flora, Lizzie and Johnny.

L. A. SALTER, of Corson, Baldwin & Salter, general hardware and agricultural implements, was born in Michigan, in 1858. He was reared as a farmer, obtaining what learning he could at the common schools. In 1871, his parents emigrated to Kansas. In the spring of 1879, he graduated from the Kansas Agricultural College, when he returned to his father's folks and made that his home until 1881. Early in 1882, he engaged with Corson & Baldwin, of Cherryvale, in the hardware store and tinshop, and in the following September he went to Argonia, where he established his present business. He owns business and residence property, and is a Notary Public. He is a member of the Order of Knights of Honor. He was married to Miss Susanna M. Kinsey, of Silver Lake, Kansas, in 1880, and has two children—Clarence E., and Francis Argonia. Francis Argonia was the first child born in the town, and from this circumstance his parents decided to give him that name. Mr. Salter is a young man possessed of the qualities of success, as is evidenced by his present position in the mercantile world.

MAYFIELD.

Mayfield is a small point on the K. C. L. & S. K. Railway, five miles west of Wellington. There is a side track and depot here, one or two houses and a store and post office.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—PALESTINE TOWNSHIP.

M. BARNER, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Belle Plaine, was born in Clinton County, Pa., in 1828. When he was fifteen years of age, he moved to Ohio. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1873 he moved to Sumner County, Kan., and settled in Palestine Township, where he owns 96 acres of land, all of which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. His farm is principally fenced with hedge, having but little of the barbed wire. His residence is located on Section 9, and surrounded with a beautiful grove of trees. He has a fine large barn with convenient yards and stock scales etc. Handles the best graded stock. His crop for 1882 was 3,000 bushels of corn 7,000 bushels of wheat and forty head of fat cattle, and now has on hand 101 head of stock cattle and 200 hogs. He has on his place 1,600 peach trees, 300 apple trees and large quantities of small fruits of various kinds. He has been Town Treasurer three years and a member of the School Board for six years. He was married to Miss Martha Ann Mohn, of Saugamon County, Ill., in 1855, and has eight children.

W. C. CAMPBELL, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Belle Plaine, was born in Rising Sun, Ohio Co., Ind., in 1840. His father was a carpenter, but instead of learning that trade, when he was old enough to do anything, he worked on a farm. His opportunities for obtaining an education were limited to the common school. In 1861, he enlisted in the Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, Company H. He was in the battle of Corinth and also at Nashville, at the time of Gen. Hood's retreat, and was in the battle of Fort Blakely. Besides the battles enumerated he was also in numerous skirmishes. After being mustered out at the close of the war in 1865, he returned to his home, where he remained until 1871, in which year he moved to Palestine, Sumner Co., Kan., where he pre-empted 160 acres of land, 100 acres of which he has under cultivation, and all fenced with hedge. He also has a fine dwelling house, about 150 apple and peach and about 2,000 forest trees. In 1873, he went to Pueblo, Col., where he followed teaming for six years, when he returned and resumed his farming operations. In 1882, he had a crop of 800 bushels of corn, 625 bushels of wheat and twenty hogs. He is Clerk of his school district. His wife, who died in 1880, was Miss Mary A. Ward, by whom he had five children—Carrie Belle, Nettie M., Berthie E., Mamie A., and William W. Mrs. Campbell was a member of the Baptist Church when living. Mr. Campbell is also a member of the same church.

T. N. CORNWELL, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Belle Plaine, was born in Virginia, in 1832. When he was six years old his parents moved to Ohio, where he was reared on his father's farm and educated at the common schools. In 1854, he then being twenty-two years of age, he went to De Witt County, Ill., where he bought 160 acres of land from the Illinois Central Railway Company, which he improved, and where he lived for a number of years. In 1881, having sold his farm in Illinois, he moved to Kansas, locating on a farm in Sumner County, Palestine Township, taking 240 acres on Section 5. This land was all improved, having fruit and forest trees, fences, etc. Since buying, he has built an elegant residence and planted 100 apple and 100 peach trees. Besides his fruit trees he has about fifteen acres of forest trees. His crop for 1882, was 6,000 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of wheat, $1,000 worth of hogs, and $2,000 worth of fat cattle. Mr. C. handles the graded qualities of stock, and intends making that the special feature of his business. In Illinois he was a member of the Board of Supervisors of his county for a number of years, also Road Commissioner and School Director. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is deputy grand master. In 1858, Mr. C. married Miss Margaret James of Illinois, by whom he has had seven children—Albert, Stephen, Alvin Elmer, James, Annie and Ida.

J. H. COX, farmer and stockman, Section 28, P. O. Belle Plaine, was born in Illinois in 1837. He was reared on his father's farm and educated at the common school. In 1857 he engaged in the mercantile business, and at the end of five years sold out, and returned to farming again. In 1876 he moved to Palestine, Sumner County, and bought his present farm of 160 acres in Section 28, most of which was improved. He has 400 fruit trees and some small fruits. His crop for 1882 was 3,000 bushels corn, and $1,000 worth of cattle and hogs. In Illinois he was a Town Collector. He was married to Miss J. Troutman, of Illinois, in 1858, by whom he has had seven children—Mary Eliza, Laura Alice, Joseph S., Mertie and Ore living; two deceased.

J. L. McCAMMON, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Belle Plaine, was born in Indiana, 1854, and was reared a farmer, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1864 he moved to Marshall County, Kas., where he lived until 1870, in which year he came to Palestine, Sumner County, where he pre-empted 160 acres of land, which after a time he sold and bought eighty acres on Section 28, which he has improved and fenced with a young growing hedge. He has twenty-eight apple trees, 100 peach trees and some small fruits. His crop for 1882 was 500 bushels of corn, 600 bushels of wheat. Mr. McCammon has been Trustee of his town, Clerk and Treasurer of School District. Mr. McCammon manifests quite a scientific turn of mind. He keeps a daily record of the weather, showing the direction of the air currents, cloudy, clear and rainy weather together with the temperature and atmospheric changes as indicated by the thermometer and barometer. In 1876 he was married to Miss P. C. McCarty, of LeRoy, Coffey Co., Kan., by whom he has two children—George William and Bertha May.

J. M. REITZ, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Belle Plaine, was born in the State of New York, in 1839. When he was eighteen months old, his parents moved to Pennsylvania. His education was obtained at the subscription day school. On arriving at the age of sixteen years he went to learn the saddle and harness maker's trade. In 1862, he enlisted in the Fourteenth West Virginia Infantry, Company G, and was at once commissioned Captain of his company, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, in 1865, when he was mustered out. Captain Reitz was in the battles of Cloyde Mountain, Lynchburg and Carter's farm, four miles from Winchester. Was in the battles of Martinsburg, Winchester, for a second time, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, also a great many skirmishes. From the time that he entered the army until he was mustered out, in 1865, he never lost a day; was never furloughed nor wounded, and but few ex-soldiers can say as much. After having lived in Ohio, West Virginia, California and Illinois, and back and forth to some of those States several times, he finally emigrated to Palestine, Sumner Co., Kas., in 1871, where he pre-empted 160 acres of land in Section 20, all of which he has improved and brought to a high state of cultivation. He has about 100 apple, 200 peach trees and all kinds of small fruit in abundance. His crop for 1882 was 3,000 bushels of corn, 700 bushels of wheat, and hogs to the value of $1,000. Captain Reitz intends to make stock raising a specialty. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and of the Masonic fraternity, and has been Clerk of his school district six years, and Town Treasurer, now in his third term, and while living in Virginia, was a School Trustee. He was married to Miss Ella C. Park, of Logan County, Ill., in 1869, and has three children—Shirley P., George C. and T. Max. Mrs. Reitz is a member of the Rebecca, Eastern Star and Good Templars. Captain Reitz has now in his possession duplicates of all of his muster rolls, together with other evidence that he was not only a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, but that he served his country with fidelity and patriotism, doing honor to himself and rendering efficient aid to his government.

JAMES S. WHITMAN, farmer and stock man, Section 27, P. O. Oxford, was born in Harrison County, Ind., in 1826, where he was reared to the agricultural business and educated in the common schools. In 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Infantry, company C, and was mustered out in 1865. He was in the battles of Dallas, Ga., Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta, also in a lively skirmish. At the close of the war he resumed is former occupation of farming until 1872, when he removed to Palestine, Sumner Co., Kas., where he and his son bought 320 acres of land on Section 27. Of this they have improved 270 acres, and put a hedge all around it. They have 300 apple trees, 300 peach trees, and a quantity of small fruit. Their crop of 1882 was, 3,500 bushels of corn, 2,500 bushels of wheat and $600 worth of graded fat hogs. He was Justice of the Peace four years. He was married to Miss Eliza Jane McMillion, of Indiana, and has had eleven children, eight of whom are living—John, Rachel, Ann, Mary, Josephine, Nancy, Angeline, Nettie, Emery Logan, Matilda Vivian, Susan Melissa, deceased, was a school teacher.

JOHN WIDICK, farmer and stock man, Section 20, P. O. Belle Plaine, was born in Macon County, Ill., in 1840. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and obtaining as much of an education as could be had at the common schools. He enlisted first in the Eighth Illinois Infantry, Company A, as a three month's volunteer, and after having been mustered out, he immediately re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, Company B, and served till the close of the war, and was mustered out in 1865. He returned to his home, and resumed the peaceful occupation of tilling the soil. In 1866 he went to Greenwood County, Kan., in the spring, and the following fall moved to Palestine, Sumner Co., where he bought 250 acres in Section 20, in the valley of the Ninnescah River. He has broken up 150 acres of his farm, planted 1,000 forest trees, twenty apple trees, 1,000 peach trees, and has small fruits in variety and abundance. Mr. Widick makes a specialty of feeding and shipping fat cattle. The product of his farm for 1882 was 5,000 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of oats, eighty fat cattle, and now has on hand 110 fat cattle and 100 hogs. His cattle are graded Texas, and his hogs of the best known grades. Mr. Widick was married to Miss Nancy Hiser, of Fulton County, Indiana, by whom he has had four children—Effie, Arthur, Roy and Ivy; the last being dead.

LONDON TOWNSHIP.

HIRAM HITCHCOCK, farmer and stock raiser, Section 13, P. O. London, was born in the Province of Quebec, in 1840. He was reared a farmer and educated in the common schools, with the exception of one term at the academy in the village of Compton. At seventeen years of age he went South, where he remained for three years, when he returned to Canada. In the fall of 1864 he set out for Colorado, stopping for a time in Atchison. He remained in Colorado one year, working in quartz mills and doing some gulch mining. He then returned eastward as far as Iowa. In the winter of 1867 he again went West, and was in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming Territories, until the completion of the Union Pacific & Central Pacific Railroad. Here he formed a co-partnership with J. H. Wemple, for the purpose of engaging in the Texas cattle trade, and in the spring of 1869 went to Abilene, on Smoky River. On arriving there, they soon concluded that their capital was insufficient, and instead of going to Texas for cattle, they bought a mower and cut and put up about 1,000 tons of hay. They sold $1,200 worth of hay, and wintered over 400 head of cattle, for which they received about $2,400. On closing out the hay business, the firm of Hitchcock & Wemple was dissolved. In the spring of 1870 he was located on the Cow Skin on the Twenty-mile Cherokee Strip, Sedgwick County, with the intention of raising cattle, but greatly to his surprise, before another winter set in, about all the lands between the Cow Skin and Ninnescah rivers, were taken up by settlers. He went west into London, on what was known as the Thirty Mile Cherokee Strip, lands not yet surveyed, where he took a squatter's claim, cutting hay and feeding stock for a year, when he pre-empted 160 acres in Section 4. In 1871 he and his brother herded stock. Mr. Hitchcock has his farm well improved, and has some fruit trees, and a lot of beautiful forest trees around his house. His crop of 1882 was 1,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of corn, and $2,500 worth of cattle and hogs, and has some hogs on hand. In 1872 Mr. Hitchcock married Mrs. Spencer. Mrs. Hitchcock had one child by her former husband, named Libby, after Libby Prison, where her father had been confined six months. He was also in Andersonville Prison. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock have five children—Edwin Nelson, and Elsie Nettie, twins; Mary Alice, Emma Louisa, and William C. Mr. Hitchcock has recently completed one of the finest farm residences in Sumner County.

G. E. HOWE, farmer, Section 7, P. O. London, was born in Ohio in 1848. When he was seven years old his parents moved to Iowa, where he lived till he was twenty-five years of age. He was reared a farmer and educated at the common schools. In 1878 he located in the township of Belle Plaine, where he and his brother took 160 acres of land in Section 7, which was afterward divided equally. In connection with his eighty, he rents fifty acres, and his crop for 1882 was about 2,000 bushels of corn, 270 bushels of wheat, and about $500 worth of hogs. He has on his place seventy apple and 100 peach trees. He is a School Director, and was in Iowa a School Director and Road Commissioner. Was married to Miss C. M. Lucas, of Iowa, in 1870 and has three children, Aubin J., Burt, and Minnie M. Mrs. Howe is a member of the Christian Church.

RICHARD JOHNSON HUKLE, farmer and proprietor of Woodland Farm, northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 30, Range 1, west, of London Township (by name) P. O. Roon. Was born near Winchester, Clark Co., Ky., November 7, 1841, where he lived until he was fifteen years old when he and and his mother, sisters and brother moved to Buckeye, Garrard County, Ky. Having lost his father he early became the only support of his mother, sisters and brother, and consequently was unable to pay much attention to his education, his educational privileges being limited to the common schools of Kentucky, which State at that time boasted a very imperfect school system. October 28, 1861, he enlisted in the First Kentucky Federal Cavalry, Company G, and served more than three years, being mustered out in 1864. At the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., he was taken prisoner and confined in Libby, Belle Island, and Andersonville prisons for one year and sixteen days, at the end of which time he was exchanged. After being mustered out of the army he returned home and engaged in farming. In 1871 he removed to what was afterwards called London Township, Sumner Co., Kas., arriving on the 22d of April, 1871, where he pre-empted 160 acres of land, being the northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 30, one west. He subsequently added by purchase 160 more, all of it being in a high state of cultivation, and is surrounded with hedge, board and wire fences. He has recently built one of the finest and most substantial farm residences in Sumner County, and which is completely surrounded with fine trees. He has 320 apple, 5,000 peach, and twenty acres of forest trees, included in which are about 5,000 walnut trees, part of which are in bearing. Should walnut continue to be the favorite wood for articles of manufacture, within the next fifty years his walnut timber will be worth $400,000. His crop of 1882 was 4,000 bushels of corn, 1,220 bushels of wheat, and $2,000 worth of hogs. He has on hand 75 hogs and 40 head of cattle. He is Clerk of his school district. On the 14th of August, 1866, he was married to Miss Mary A. Noel, of Buckeye, Garrard Co., Ky., by whom he has had seven children, Jennie, Frank, Ella, Leonie, Garfield and two infants unnamed, are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hukie are both members of the Christian Church. Woodland Farm, considering the short time since it was wild prairie, is a charming place, and one that its proprietor may be justly proud of.

JAMES A. MORGAN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 5, P. O. Clear Water, was born in Pennsylvania in 1830. When he was eleven years of age his parents removed to Illinois. His education was obtained in the common schools. He learned the machinist's trade, and worked till 1856, when he engaged in farming. In 1875 he moved to Kansas, where he bought 400 acres of land in Section 5. He has a hedge all around his farm, and 250 acres under cultivation. He has 100 apple and 400 peach trees, also 400 forest trees. In 1882 he raised 5,000 bushels of corn, 1,300 bushels of wheat, and sold 50 hogs. Mr. Morgan has recently built a fine two-story house. He was married, in 1851, to Miss Sarah A. Hawkins, of Illinois, by whom he has seven children—Hugh B., Agnes, Luis, Woodford, Augustus, George H. and Archie H. His daughter Agnes has been a school teacher, and Hugh B. has taught music. Luis has recently returned from a nine-months' course at the Paola Business College. Hugh B. attended the Wesleyan University of Bloomington, Ill.

NEUMAN P. TUTTLE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 19, P. O. London, was born in Indiana, in 1845, reared in the agricultural profession, and educated at the common schools. He enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, Company F, where he served three years. He was in the battles of Atlanta, Nashville, Selma, Montgomery, and a number of important skirmishes. After the close of the war he was on the plains in Gen. Crook's command in the department of the Mississippi, and was mustered out in July, 1865. In 1880 he bought eighty acres of land in Section 19. Mr. Tuttle is a model farmer, having brought his farm to a high state of cultivation. He has 250 peach, seventy-five apple trees and a variety of small fruits, and 1,500 forest trees. His crop for 1882 was 3,600 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of wheat, and about $990 worth of hogs. He was married to Miss Eliza Patterson, of Danville, Ill., in 1878, and has one child, May.

CHARLES WICHERN, farmer, Section 6, Township 30, Range 1 west, P. O. Clearwater, Sedgwick County, was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1839. Is a son of Johann Hinn and Amanda Wichern, single. Came to Kansas in May, 1870; located on the farm where he now resides; owns 320 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Was one of the first settlers in what is now London Township. Is a member of the School Board. Came from Germany to the United States in 1869.

T. L. WILLIAMS, farmer, Section 19, P. O. London, was born in Tennessee, in 1844. He was reared as a farmer and educated at the common schools. He enlisted in the First Tennessee Cavalry, Company D, and was in the battles of Nashville, Chickamauga, Franklin, Knoxville Cumberland Gap and various other battles and lively skirmishes. At the battle of Cumberland Gap he was taken prisoner, but not transferred to the authorities; was mustered out in 1865, when he returned home and followed farming and railroading until 1882, when he settled in the township of London, November 30, having bought eighty acres in Section 19, which was partly improved and fenced with hedge and wire. The crop of 1882 was 1,500 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of wheat and about $300 worth of hogs. He has on his place 100 fruit trees. Mr. Williams is a Mason and was a Granger, master of Grange, one year. He was married to Miss Lucy A. Smith, of Whitesburg, Tenn., in 1874, by whom he has four children, Willie P., Georgie (a girl), Johnny and Lida, Johnny being deceased. Mrs. Williams has taken all the degrees in the Masonic Order that are allowed to ladies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAMUEL BAIN, farmer and carpenter, Section 8, Avon Township, P. O. Wellington, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., in 1823. He was reared a farmer and learned the carpenter's trade. His educational advantages were limited to the common schools. In 1856 he moved to Iowa, where he engaged in farming and also working at his trade. In 1863 he enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, in which he served till the close of the war, being mustered out in 1865. Returning to his home in Iowa, he resumed his old occupation. In 1871 he moved to Avon, Sumner Co., Kan., where he bought 160 acres of land in Section 8. He now has eighty acres under cultivation and the balance in grass, with some hedge and wire fence. He has about 200 apple and peach trees and some small fruits, especially gooseberries, which are very fine. His other improvements consist of a comfortable house, barn, corn-cribs, etc. In 1882 he raised 1,250 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of wheat, and sold about $100 worth of stock and has forty head of cattle on hand. He intends to run his farm hereafter as a stock farm. In Iowa he was County Supervisor four years and a Justice of the Peace for the same length of time. Since living in Kansas he has been County Commissioner seven years. Some years since he was appointed a Justice of the Peace to fill an unexpired term, and still holds the office. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wellington, and was one of its organizers and is an elder of the same. In 1849 he was married to Miss Exey Busie, of Miami County, Ind., by whom he has had four children, William E., Margaret M., Sarah L. and Nannie J. Misses Margaret M. and Nannie J. have been school teachers, but are now settled in life. Mrs. Bain is a member also of the First Presbyterian Church of Wellington. Mr. Bain has done much towards developing the resources of his county and in building up and maintaining its social, moral and religious associations.

ANSON BROWN, farmer, Section 4, Jackson Township, P. O. Wellington, was born in St. Lawrence County, N.Y., in 1822, where he lived on a farm till twenty years of age, meantime receiving a common school education. In 1848 he went to Indiana, in the northeast township, and corner of the State, working out on a farm for about six years, when he went to Henry and Marshall counties, Ill., remaining four years, when in 1852 he went to Cass County, Iowa, where he lived about fifteen years. In 1873 we find him in New Mexico, for a time, from which place he came to Kansas in 1875, settling in the township of Avon, Sumner County, from which place he moved to Jackson Township, where he bought 160 acres in Section 4, and 160 acres in Section 2, forty acres of which are under cultivation. Has handled stock some, and intends to make that his business. During his stay in Iowa was a County Supervisor, and is now a Town Trustee. Is an Ancient Odd Fellow. Was married to Miss Margaret Montgomery, of Henry County, Ill., in 1852, and has seven children—Marion, Floyd A., Julius C., Eugene L., Van Evrie, Effie and Jennie, all living. Floyd A. has taught school. It is the intention of Mr. Brown to give Van Evrie a collegiate education. Mr. Brown is a representative man, and is well fixed financially.

THOMAS EATON, farmer, Section 32, Township Seventy-six, P.O. Wellington, was born in Kentucky in 1817. His parents emigrated to Illinois when he was an infant, where they lived first in Crawford, then in Coles County. He was educated at the common schools, and has followed farming all his life. In 1871 he moved to the township of Seventy-six, Sumner County, where he pre-empted 160 acres in Section 32. He has some hedge and wire fencing, and eighty acres under good cultivation. He has 2,600 peach trees, 600 of which are bearing, 50 apple trees, 25 of which are bearing, and some small fruit. His crop of 1882 was 300 bushels corn and 630 bushels wheat, and $112 worth of cattle. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and is a deacon of the same. He has been a Superintendent of the Sunday school, and takes an active part in church work. In 1838 he was married to Miss Mortina Chesser, of Coles County, Ill., by whom he has had eleven children—Surilda, William Enderson, Jesse, Asbery, Elizabeth, John, Didema, Thomas and Noa, and two deceased. Mrs Eaton is also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

ISAAC MONNET, farmer, Section 35, Conway Township, P. O. Cisne, was born in Indiana in 1831. Received a business education. At the age of eighteen began farming, at which he continued until he moved to Iowa, where he farmed one year, then returned to his native State, where he remained teaching school in winter seasons and farming in summer twenty-three years, and in the meantime was in the mercantile business five years. In January, 1876, he came to Sumner County, Kas., his present home of 160 acres, eighty acres of which are in a high state of cultivation, raising grain and stock. Has a fine lot of forest and fruit trees, and some small fruits. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was instrumental in its organization in his neighborhood. Gave the use of his residence two terms to the public for church and Sunday school purposes, and is recording steward for the circuit. He is a member of the order of Free Masons. He was Justice of the Peace two terms by appointment. In November, 1881, he was elected County Commissioner. In 1851 Mr. Monnet was married to Miss Eliza J. Wain, of Indiana, by whom he has had six children—William H., Sarena E. (died in 1858), Alzora (died in 1879), Lawson W., Oran E. [illegible] Rolla P. Mrs. Monnet is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

S. C. NELSON, commonly known as George Nelson, farmer and stock grower, Jackson Township, Section 1, P.O. Wellington, was born in Denmark in 1848, and was reared a farmer. His education was obtained at the common school, from the age of seven until fourteen years of age. He emigrated to America, landing in New York in 1870, and went directly to St. Jo, Mo., at which place he arrived with $2.50 in his pockets, and unable to speak a word of English. Went to Platt City, where he obtained work on the railroad for two months, after which he worked on a farm nine months. In 1871 he moved to Austin, Sumner Co., Kan., where for three years he farmed and herded cattle. In 1874, butchered for four years in the city of Wellington. In 1877 he bought 160 acres of land on Section 1, settling on it one year later. In 1882 he bought another quarter section adjoining his first purchase. He has his land all fenced and one hundred acres under cultivation. He has 200 apple and peach trees and small fruits, and 5,000 cottonwood trees and three or four thousand willow trees. His crops for 1882 were 1,500 bushels of corn, and sold $3,000 worth of hogs and cattle, and has on hand 100 head of cattle and twelve horses, and has sold $2,000 worth in 1883. In 1879 he opened a quarry of fine building stone, from which he sold $3,000 worth in 1882. The stone is of superior quality and of uniform thickness, making it easier to lay and consequently cheaper than stone of irregular thickness. The quarry itself is worth a mint of money. Mr. Nelson is an Odd Fellow. He was married to Miss Emma C. Dotson, of Wellington, in 1877, by whom he has three children—Ollie Maria, Della May and Willie Castus. Mrs. Nelson is a member of the Order of Rebecca.

H. B. WILLIAMS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 31, Downs Township, P. O. Caldwell, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1836. He was left an orphan in infancy. His father, however, just previous to his death, wishing to provide for his boy, bound him out to a farmer, who subsequently moved to McLean County, Ill., where he was reared a farmer till fifteen years of age, without any schooling whatever. He then left his bond father, and hired out to a man in his neighborhood, with whom he continued some six months. Living in the neighborhood of the Funks, a name that was at one time a household word throughout the entire State of Illinois. He engaged to work for the late Isaac Funk, of McLean County, with whom he remained five years. On quitting Mr. Funk, in 1856, he had two horses and $150 with which he engaged in farming and stock raising. His success is evidenced by the fact that in 1869, he was worth $75,000. The greater part of this fortune, however, he subsequently lost in his large cattle deals. In 1876, gathering up the fragments of his property, he found that he had $8,000, and with this he moved to Sumner County, Kas., and bought 160 acres in Section 31, Downs Township, to his original purchase he has added from time to time, till recently, after having given one of his sons 320 acres of land, he has 1,500 acres left. He has 650 acres under cultivation, and 250 acres fenced with wire and plank. He has on his place 200 apple, 2,000 peach, and three acres of forest trees. His crop of 1882 was 10,000 bushels corn, 2,300 bushels wheat, and $11,500 worth of cattle and hogs, and has now on hand about $12,000 worth of personal property. He has facilities for handling a large number of cattle, and connected with his stock yards is a four-ton stock scale. He also has a fine residence, and a first-class barn. Mr. Williams is a member of the School Board of his district, and Clerk of the same, and belongs to the Masonic Fraternity. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a class leader. In 1856, he was married to Miss Casander Stubblefield, of McLean County, Ill., and has five children—John S., Isaac, Sarah, Francis Marion, and Carlan Henry. Mrs. Williams is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal. She was an adopted daughter of the late Isaac Funk of Illinois.

* * *

PHILLIPS COUNTY.

PHILLIPS County, in the northern tier of counties in Kansas, on the Nebraska line, is the ninth county west from the east line of the State, and fifth east from the dividing line between Kansas and Colorado.

The surface of the county is generally undulating, with broad valleys, and gently sloping prairies; about fifteen per cent bottom lands, eighty per cent table and upland prairie, and five per cent timber; average width of bottoms one and a half miles; average width of timber belts along streams, one-eighth of a mile.

The climate is exceptionally fine; it is the equable mien between the high cold north and the low, humid south. About on the 39.80 parallel of latitude, mild in temperature; its elevation of about two thousand feet above the level of the sea gives the tone and crispness of a rare, clear atmosphere. Snow storms are not frequent, and snow rarely lies on the ground more than a week or ten days. The rolling prairies are bare most of the winter months, and excepting an occasional storm, the winters are bright, dry and open, admitting of pleasant out-door work. The sun shines the greater part of every day of the year, and the skies are bright and genial. The deep snows, long, cold seasons, mud, alternate freezing and thawing, so common farther east in Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana, and New York and New England, are almost unknown in Phillips and adjoining counties. The rare, clear atmosphere gives a wonderful range of vision, tone and vitality to every form of animal and vegetable life. The bright skies, pure water and life-inspiring atmosphere give to man and animals the inspiration of youth. No other section can show a lower rate of mortality than the northern tier of Kansas counties. Malarial diseases are almost unknown.

Phillips County is abundantly supplied with the celebrated white magnesian limestone, which has no superior for building purposes. For beauty and durability it is unexcelled. It is easily dressed by the mason's hammer, or sawed or planed as may be desired. This stone is white as marble and nearly as soft as plaster of paris when taken from the quarry, and, remarkable as it may seem, when exposed to the air it changes from a softened state to a firm and durable rock, which will stand the wear of ages. Clay suitable for the manufacture of brick is also found in all parts of the county, and the quality is pronounced equal to any in the West. The water supply of Phillips County is ample. The north fork of Solomon River, Deer Creek, Prairie Dog Creek and Bow Creek are the principal streams. These all have numerous tributaries, and on each is found abundance of timber for fuel and all practical purposes. Nearly all are fed by springs which never become dry. No county in the state has a better water supply. With its excellent mill privileges Phillips County may become the seat of extensive manufacturing, and it already has, (as will be seen in another place) extensive flouring mills, but it must always depend mainly on agriculture for its wealth.

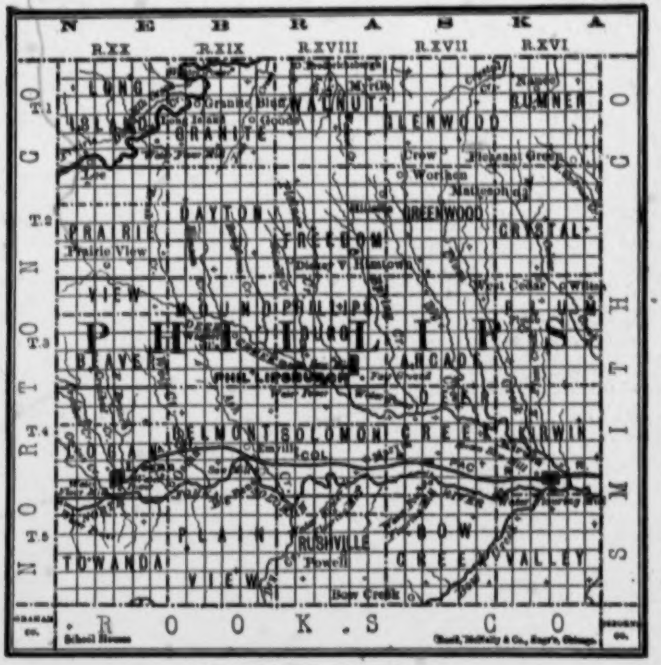

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS).

	1880.
(a) Arcade Township	476
(b) Belmont "	513
(c) Bow Creek "	479
(d) Crystal "	674
(e) Dayton "	570
(f) Deer Creek "	542
(g) Freedom "	391
(h) Glenwood "	[illegible]
(i) Granite "	490
(j) Greenwood "	407
(k) Kirwin Tp. inc. Kirwin City	1,421
(l) Logan Tp. inc. Logan City	646
(m) Long Island Township	533
(n) Mound "	375
(o) Phillipsburg Tp. inc. Phillipsburg	1,063
(p) Plain View Township	379
(q) Plum "	555
(r) Prairie "	690
(s) Rushville "	348
(t) Solomon "	320
(u) Towanda "	257
(v) Valley "	449
(w) Walnut "	379
Total	12,014
Kirwin City	307
Logan City	275
Phillipsburg City	309

(a) In 1879, from parts of Kirwin, Phillipsburg and Plum.
(b) In 1879, from parts of Mound, Phillipsburg and Solomon.
(c) In 1879, from parts of Kirwin and Solomon.
(d) In 1878, from part of Plum; in 1879, part to Greenwood; in 1880, part to Glenwood.
(e) In 1879, from parts of Long Island, Mound and Phillipsburg.
(f) In 1879, from parts of Kirwin, Phillipsburg, Plum and Solomon.
(g) In 1879, from parts of L. Island & Phillipsburg.
(h) In 1880, from part of Crystal.
(i) In 1880, from part of Long Island.
(j) In 1879, from parts of Crystal, Phillipsburg and Plum.
(k) In 1872, from original territory; in 1873, part to Solomon; in 1879, parts to Arcade, Bow Creek, Deer Creek and Valley.
(l) In 1872, from original territory; in 1879, parts to Plain View and Towanda.
(m) In 1872, from original territory; in 1879, parts to Dayton, Freedom and Walnut; in 1880, part to Granite.
(n) In 1878, from part of Phillipsburg; in 1879, parts to Dayton, Belmont and Prairie View.
(o) In 1872, from original territory; in 1873, part to Solomon; in 1878, part to Mound; in 1879, parts to Arcade, Belmont, Dayton, Deer Creek and Greenwood.
(p) In 1879, from parts of Logan and Solomon.
(q) In 1872, from original territory; in 1878, part to Crystal; in 1879, parts to Arcade, Deer Creek and Greenwood.
(r) In 1879, from part of Mound.
(s) In 1879, from part of Solomon.
(t) In 1873, from parts of Kirwin and Phillipsburg; in 1879, parts to Belmont, Bow Creek, Deer Creek, Plain View and Rushville.
(u) In 1879, from part of Logan.
(v) In 1879, from part of Kirwin.
(w) In 1879, from part of Long Island.

The soil of Phillips, like adjoining counties, consists of a rich, black vegetable mould, of from two to five feet in depth, in places even deeper. This is underlaid by a subsoil of a porous, spongy nature, which alike forms a system of perfect drainage of the upper soil during wet periods, and retains much moisture during drouth. Owing to this subsoil the lands are capable of enduring dry weather better than those of more eastern states. The soil of the bottom lands is occasionally slightly sandy, and yet is so filled with organic matter and mineral fertilizers as to be practically inexhaustible. The peculiar characteristics of the lands are: First, They are easily worked, and after two or three years cultivation they become as pliable as garden mould. Second, Moisture is absorbed so readily that a plow can be run through within a few hours after the heaviest rain. Third, The land holds this moisture by reason of the retentive character of the subsoil, and gives it back to the plant root by capillary attraction when moisture is needed. Fourth, As soon as the frost has gone the land is ready for the plow, the moisture having been absorbed by the subsoil in the same way that the rains are absorbed and retained; consequently, plowing, harrowing and sowing can be commenced in February and March, and some seasons even earlier. In consequence of the great advantages in soil, only half the usual care is necessary to produce crops, although the good old rule, "no excellence without labor," holds good even here, and the most intelligent, industrious farmers produce the best crops. No section in the world is more abundant in varied agricultural resources. Wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, flax, castor beans, sweet and Irish potatoes, field and garden vegetables, buckwheat, millet, Hungarian, sorghum, tobacco, hemp and broom corn all find congenial soil. All may be made a success in culture. In a section so well adapted to mixed husbandry no man should confine himself to a single crop.

As a stock-raising county Phillips is admirably adapted, and as the county fills up and the farmers become more able, financially, much attention is being paid to this branch of business. Water, feed and range are abundant, the climate is agreeable to all animals, and what more is wanted to insure success? The following figures show a healthy increase during the past three years: In 1879, there were in Phillips County 4,962 head of cattle; in 1882, 9,076, an increase in three years of 4,114 head. In 1879 there were 2,450 sheep in the county;

in 1882, 4,686, an increase in three years of 2,450. The natural supply of nutritious grasses make it a superior cattle and sheep country, and next year's statistics will show a marvelous increase over the present figures. Attention is being directed to the culture of artificial forests, which in a few years will furnish an abundance of fire wood, fencing, and timber for other purposes. In 1881 there were 1,134 acres of artificial forests in the county, the varieties of timber consisting of walnut, maple, honey-locust, ash, cottonwood, etc. The amount planted to timber in 1882 will double the acreage of the previous season, and without exception it is having a luxuriant growth.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settlement in Phillips County was made in 1869, and the first *bona fide* settler (who came to stay) was C. J. Van Allen, who pre-empted a farm just east of Kirwin. He built the first log house in the county, and his father-in-law, Samuel Bales, (now of Kirwin) erected the first frame house in Phillips County. Previous to this time, however, the government sent an officer (Col. Kirwin, for whom the principal town in the county was named) who erected a stockade fort, just after the close of the war, to prevent the encroachments of roaming bands of Cheyennes, Omahas, Pawnees and other Indians, and for protection of overland California emigrants. The fort was erected on what is now the Lyman Perkins farm, one and a half miles southwest of Kirwin. This stockade was abandoned by the government with the advent of the early settlers. In 1870 the Indians became troublesome and the following named settlers built a stockade in the east part of what is now Kirwin to flee for safety in case of an attack from the savages: The Van Allen brothers, S. Brigham, N. S. Drew, Wm. Dunbar, I. V. Lee, H. P. Gandy, Adolphus and Albert Hall, J. Stovall, Richard Chutes, Richard Corcoran, Thomas Cox, Sr., and sons, John Butler, W. M. Cadwell, James Forbes. The stockade was constructed of logs, 50x90 feet. The logs, ten feet long, were placed endwise in the ground. Frequent bands of Pawnees and Omahas passed and repassed the neighborhood as they went and returned from hunting excursions, and though they occasionally exhibited hostile symptoms no actual outrages were committed. The preparation to meet any outbreak in a prompt manner deterred the Indians from the commission of outrages. The early settlers were fearless men and would not have brooked insults from the sons of the forest.

In the winter of 1871 a party from Kirwin, consisting of W. T. Belford, J. S. Shurtz, and several others, were hunting on Prairie Dog Creek, on the border of the county, when they encountered a roving band of the hostiles who chased them many miles before they reached protection. The chase lasted one day and part of the night, and their lives were only spared by the trusty steeds that bore them from the place of danger.

Following C. J. Van Allen to what is now Phillips County came W. R. Shleppey, who made a settlement in Solomon Township in the spring of 1871. In a short time he moved to Logan, where he still resides. William Roberts staked off the first land in Logan Township. John Mercer was the first settler in Phillipsburg Township, in 1871, and continued to reside there for several years. James Forbes was the first settler in Plum Township, where he entered a quarter section of land under the homestead law in 1871, and despite of threatened danger from hostile Indians, he bravely stuck to his home, and still resides where he "drove his stakes" eleven years ago. Donald McDonald settled in Crystal Township in 1872, and John Wheeler was the first settler in Long Island Township in 1871. The first school house erected in Phillips was built in Kirwin in 1873, and the first church edifice was erected in Phillipsburg in 1879. Dustin & Cottrell, at Kirwin, and Dustin & Close, at Phillipsburg, were the pioneers in the mercantile business. The first flouring mills were erected by Skinner, of Kirwin, and McClellan and Hanson, in Logan. The first marriage in the county was Frank Gray and Jennie Shleppey, of Logan Township, March 9, 1872. The first birth was John Logan Graff, of Logan Township, April, 1872. The first postoffice established in Phillips County was at Kirwin in 1871. The first settlers directed their attention mainly to hunting buffalo, and it is related that when the first camp meeting was held in the county in 1871, two of the reverend clergy (Methodists) went forth armed with rifles and slaughtering two buffaloes they had them conveyed to the camp grounds and choice pieces were cooked to appease the hunger of all who chose to partake.

The tide of emigration began in earnest in 1873, but was interrupted in 1874 on account of the destruction of the grain crops and all growing vegetation by the grasshoppers, whose ravages were general that year in both Kansas and Nebraska. The season of 1875 brought forth a large yield of grain and many new settlers, and was followed by successful seasons until 1880, at which time the county contained a population of 12,617, and with 90,857 acres of land under cultivation; some fifty church organizations; one hundred and four school districts and four newspapers. The following year of drouth discouraged many and there was a preceptible decrease in population, but this temporary check of 1881 was followed by good crops the present season, and it is safe to predict that during the next decade Phillips County will contain an intelligent population of thirty thousand people.

The Kirwin Land District, up to July 1, 1881, comprised the following counties and parts of counties: Ranges nine and ten, and townships one to ten inclusive of Jewell, Mitchell and Lincoln counties, and Smith, Osborne, Phillips, Rooks, Norton, Graham, Decatur, Sheridan, Rawlins, Thomas, Cheyenne and Sherman. In the district now are the same in Jewell, Mitchell and Lincoln counties, and Smith, Osborne, Phillips, Rooks, and four ranges, including range twenty-four in Norton and Graham counties. The officers up to May, 1876, were A. A. Thomas and J. M. Hodge, now register of land office at Salina, as receiver. From May 1, 1876, to July, 1878, F. Campbell, was register and J. M. Hodge receiver; then L. J. Best was appointed receiver and T. M. Helm register. On the 8th of July, 1882, L. J. Best gave way to R. R. Hays, as receiver. There are at this time 100,000 acres of public land in the Kirwin land district. Since the establishment of the office in Kirwin the following entries have been made: 17,700 home entries; 8,500 timber entries; 19,000 pre-emption filings; 3,500 homestead (soldier) declaratory; 5,000 final homestead; 20 final timber culture and 2,900 cash sales.

The following is a list of the postoffices of Phillips County: Big Bend, Bow Creek, Dickeyville, Fredericksburg, Goode, Germantown, Jimtown, Kirwin, Logan, Long Island, Mattison, Mound, Myrtle, Marvin, Nance, Phillipsburg, Pleasant Green, Prairie View and West Cedar.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

In 1872 the county was organized, taking its name from a gallant private soldier of the Union army, and was originally divided into seven townships, as follows: Crystal, Long Island, Solomon, Kirwin, Phillipsburg, Logan and Plum. Phillipsburg was selected as the county seat. An ineffectual attempt was made to change the seat of justice to Kirwin two or three years since, but the Commissioners refused to call an election.

The first election for county officers was held in the fall of 1872, and the following named persons were elected: Treasurer, Thomas Cox, Jr.; Clerk, Henry McDowell; Register of Deeds, J. W. Kidd; Surveyor, H. W. Bean; Probate Judge, J. S. Shurtz; Superintendent of Public Instruction, P. I. Hitchcock, Commissioners, Thos. Cox, Sr., A. W. Tracy and James Large; County Attorney, W. H. Gray. The last named gentleman failing to qualify, Geo. W. Stinson was appointed and discharged the duties. Of those first chosen county officials, A. W. Tracy, Thomas Cox, Jr., J. W. Kidd and Geo. W. Stinson are still residents of the county.

The following named persons have filled the several county offices since the election of the above named:

County Clerks.—The first County Clerk was I. V. Lee (appointed by the Governor), Henry McDowell, Cyrus Hinkenlooper, J. H. Laird, J. H. Lowe, now serving his second term.

Sheriffs.—Frederick Divers, T. A. Marvin, Abraham Troop, T. A. Marvin, John Wood, present Sheriff.

District Clerks.—Frederick Dutton, F. E. Winship, G. A. Spalding, present Clerk.

Treasurers.—Succeeding Thos. Cox, Jr., came Geo. W. Young, Frank Strain, (two terms) D. L. Smith, present Treasurer.

Surveyors—H. W. Bean, W. H. Barker, Frank Weeks, Luther Sawyer, W. B. Stubert, J. P. Bernard, present incumbent.

Commissioners of Public Instruction.—P. A. Hitchcock, C. J. Van Allen, Thos. Trull, Cyrus Hinkenlooper, Theodore Bracken, C. A. Lewis, present incumbent.

County Attorneys—Succeeding Geo. A. Stinson came A. G. McBride, A. D. Wilson, W. H. Pratt and A. G. McBride, present incumbent.

Probate Judges.—J. S. Shurtz and H. C. Spalding, present incumbent.

Commissioners.—James Large, Thomas Cox, Sr., A. W. Tracy; Second election—James Large, Samuel Plattner, W. L. Troop; Third election—W. L. Troop, Jacob Close, M. Fisher; Fourth election—M. Fisher, L. Johnson, J. Applington; Fifth election—H. S. Granger, Horace Moulton, L. Johnson.

Representatives.—Noah Weaver, John Bissell, (three terms) Rev. E. J. Jewett, Frank Lozier, W. L. Morgan.

CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY.

The first Congregational Church in the county was organized in Kirwin, October —, 1875, Rev. G. O. Blake, pastor. The following members were present: Rev. G. O. Blake, Rev. M. Young, Martha Young, Emily Hershey, A. H. Rugg, Angeline Clipt, William Clipt, Jr. Rev. Mr. Blake ministered to the church two and a half years. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Jarrold, who remained one year. In March, 1880, Rev. T. F. Norris was chosen as pastor, and has since acted as pastor. Under his supervision a handsome church, 28x40, has been built, at a cost of $2,000. A flourishing Sunday-school is connected with the church. There are five other Congregational Churches in the county, to wit: Bissell Creek, Iowa Union, West Cedar, Plum Creek and Prairie View. There is but one church edifice of the denominations in this county. The number of persons attached to the several Congregational Churches in Phillips County is 154.

Rev. Allen Enyart, now on the Germantown work, organized the first Methodist Episcopal class in Phillips County. It was called Kildare class. John Sheckler was first class leader. The meetings were held seven miles west of Kirwin, in what is now Marvin. The members were Thomas Cox, John Sheckler and wife, William Ray and wife, Allen Ward and wife, and Harry Hill. The first meeting was held at John Sheckler's house, September 11, 1870. The first camp meeting in this county was held on Deer Creek, eight miles northwest of Kirwin. The fruit of the meeting was seventy-five additions to the Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, and Baptist Churches. The meeting was commenced by Rev. A. Enyart and Rev. Henry Worley, a local preacher of the M. E. Church. The United Brethren and Baptists date their church organizations from the time of that meeting. Elder Hitchcock, of the Baptist Church, (who preached the first sermon in Phillips County), and Rev. Thomas Curry, of the U. B. Church, assisted in the camp meeting. Previous to the commencement of the religious exercises, Messrs. Enyart and Worley took their rifles, and, after a short hunt, returned to camp and brought two buffaloes. The meat was barbecued, and all partook of a hearty meal before the real work of the meeting began. The animals were killed at the foot of Sugar Loaf Mound, twenty miles southwest of Kirwin. The Methodist Episcopals have nine church organizations in this county, at Phillipsburg, Marvin, Logan, Kirwin, Bow Creek, High Prairie, Prairie View, Sugar Loaf and Long Island. They have five clergymen in the regular ministerial work, and two local preachers. The total county membership of the Methodist Episcopals in Phillips County is estimated at 250—considerably larger than other branches of the Christian Church. Their largest membership and most commodious house of worship is at Kirwin, where they have a house 36x50. Rev. Mr. Casely, preacher in charge.

The Baptists organized in this county (at Kirwin) early in 1873. Elder Hitchcock was the first clergyman, succeeded by Elders Homan, Higgins, and the present Elder is W. C. Archer. The first deacons of this organization were Peter Donn, J. Pasko, Mrs. Hall; Trustees, F. W. Donn, Martha Nobles; Mrs. Ollie Charles, clerk. The Baptists of this church hold their meetings every alternate Sunday in [illegible]mp's hall, Kirwin. The Baptists also have church organizations at Phillipsburg (Elder Archer), and at one other point in the county. They number 162 members.

The Presbyterians have two church organizations and thirty-five members; three Methodists, two churches, and fifty-five members; Roman Catholics, two organizations and seventy-five members; Protestant Episcopalians established a mission at Kirwin, July 8, 1882, with a membership of fourteen. T. J. Pickett is lay reader.

PRESS HISTORY.

Since the organization of the county the following newspaper ventures have been started and suspended: The *Sentinel*, started in Phillipsburg in 1874, but discontinued in a few weeks. The Kirwin *Progress*, established in 1874, was continued a few years and failed. The Phillipsburg *Advance*, a five column, Republican paper, started in 1877, was continued until the following year and then stopped. The *Phillips County Democrat* succeeded to the *Advance* in July, 1878, and was the first Democratic paper started in northwestern Kansas. After a fitful existence of one year its publication was discontinued.

At the present time there are four weekly journals published in Phillips County—two at Kirwin, one at Phillipsburg and one at Logan.

The oldest paper in northwestern Kansas is the Kirwin *Chief*, established in August, 1872, by W. D. Jenkins, under the direction of the Kirwin Town Company. It was continued under that management until the winter of 1874, when the press was purchased by A. A. Thomas, then of the United States land office, located in Kirwin. In the fall of 1876 it passed into the hands of A. G. McBride, and was moved to Phillipsburg, but the following spring was returned to Kirwin. Mr. McBride purchased steam machinery, a large jobbing outfit, and made the office first-class in every respect. During his management the *Chief* secured business from a wide extent of country. In July, 1881, he disposed of the office to Horace Moulton, L. J. Best, A. Stockman, A. Weaver, H. C. Wey, Thos. Fife, W. T. Belford, the Bank of Kirwin, W. E. Rowe, and several other parties. These parties, under the name of the "Kirwin *Chief* Steam Printing Company," with Geo. W. Wood, Thos. G. Nicklin, and A. L. Topliff, as editors, during their term of ownership, conducted the paper until July 1, 1882, when it passed into the hands of T. J. and H. G. Pickett, by whom it is now managed. The *Chief* has been a Republican journal from the start.

The Phillipsburg *Herald*, (Republican) was established in the early part of 1878, with Charles F. Jenkins as editor. In September following, G. W. Stinson purchased the office and again started it at No. 1, Vol I. Soon afterwards Ed. F. Korns purchased a half interest, and excepting three months interregnum, Mr. Korns has been and continues the principal manager of the *Herald*. He is now editor and manager for the *Herald* Printing Company.

The *Independent* was established in Harlan, Smith County, December, 1879, by Wm. A. Garritson and Charles H. Topliff. In December, 1880, was removed to Kirwin, where its publication is continued by the same firm. The *Independent* is a five column quarto, and is an exponent of the Greenback or anti-monopoly party.

The Logan *Enterprise*, a neatly printed seven column folio, was started in July, 1879, by Fouke & Swartout, and in April, 1880, W. W. Gray, the present publisher and editor became connected with the office, and made it one of the brightest and most newsy Republican papers of the northwest. Connected with the *Enterprise* is a well-stocked job office. Mr. Gray is receiving a fair share of patronage.

RAILROADS AND COUNTY SOCIETIES.

During the year 1880 the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad was finished through the southern border of the county, passing through Kirwin on the east and Logan on the west, extending beyond into Norton. This road is of incalculable benefit to the people of the county, furnishing them transportation facilities with Atchison and the Eastern markets. As a goodly portion of the products of Phillips and other northwestern counties could find a profitable market in Colorado, it is hoped at no distant day the Central Branch will be extended to Denver.

Horticulture.—Little progress has yet been made in horticulture, though the soil and climate are well adapted for apples, peaches, pears, plums and cherries. At the present time there are a few hundred of these trees in bearing. The present season exhibits an abundant yield, and it is to be hoped more attention will be paid to this interesting branch of the farmers' business. Two Fair Associations have been formed in this section. In the year 1877 the counties of Rooks, Osborne, Smith, Norton and Phillips organized a District Fair Association, and for three years had very successful meetings at Kirwin and other points.

The first elected President was James Scott, of Phillips County. He held two terms, and was succeeded by D. H. Moulton, also of Phillips County. The meetings were then discontinued, probably caused by the organization of county agricultural societies in the counties composing the district. The Phillips County Fair Association held its first meeting in 1878 at Phillipsburg, and had a successful meeting on that and the two succeeding years, but the short crops of last year caused a temporary suspension. The present season, however, revives the interest, and the friends of agriculture in the county have again come together and elected officers, determined to have another annual exhibition. The following is a list of the officers of the association: D. L. Smith, President; W. F. Woodward, Treasurer; J. W. Lowe, Secretary. The Board of Directors consists of D. L. Smith, J. W. Lowe, J. H. Hebencroft, J. M. Crosier, J. B. Ham, W. F. Woodward, J. J. Clark. The annual meetings are held at the county seat.

MANUFACTURES AND STATISTICS.

The manufacturing interests of Phillips County, aside from grist mills, are insignificant. The first saw mill in the county was that of Dean & Parsons, in Kirwin, in 1872. There are at this time several portable saw mills in various parts of the county. The grist mills of the county are: Skinner & Adams' mill, at Kirwin, built in 1873. These gentlemen are the pioneers in the flour making business in Phillips County; Long Island mill, on Prairie Dog Creek, built in 1877 by Birdwall, (two run of stones), and now owned by Mitzke; Peter Hanson's Logan mill, built in 1875, has four run of stone; Marvin has two mills, the stone mill, built in 1879, by Baker, now operated by Bureman & Co., has two run of stone; and the Marvin mill, (three run of stone), owned by Osterman Bros., and run by Hanson & Troup, of Logan. The grist mills manufacture excellent brands of flour, and in addition to supplying the home demand, some of them ship their products East and West on the line of the Central Branch Railroad.

In the beginning of 1882, Williams, Duff & Co., of Kirwin, established a creamery on the Solomon, near the southern limits of the city, and the first six months since its establishment, shows it to be a perfect success. They use the cream from 300 cows, and their butter is pronounced A No. 1 in both the Denver and Chicago markets, readily commanding the highest prices. They make at the present time (August 14, 1882), about 1,500 pounds per week and are gradually increasing their sales.

The first census, taken in 1875, showed the population of this county to be 2,813. Three years later it had increased to 5,436, distributed in the several townships as follows; Crystal, 483; Long Island, 800; Solomon, 449; Kirwin, 1,118; Phillipsburg, 1,287; Logan, 481; Plum, 818. Two years later the population had more than doubled, but during the last year, owing to discouraging drouth, there was a slight falling off.

The first school in the county was in District No. 1, and was taught by Wm. Albaugh, in September, 1872. In 1878 when the first reliable school statistics were gathered, there were sixty-three school districts in Phillips County, and thirty school houses. In 1879 the number of school districts had increased to seventy, with seventy-three teachers. The average pay of teachers in the county during 1879 was $35.69 for males, and $25.00 for females. Twenty school houses were built during the year, and school property was valued at $7,950. The entire assessed valuation of property for 1879 was $380,986.00. In 1880 the number of school districts had increased to 108. The United States census of 1880 showed a population of 12,042. The census of school population for the year was reported as 3,708, an increase of 778 in one year. Number of pupils enrolled in the public schools, 2,944, with a daily average attendance of 1,186. Ninety-seven teachers were employed, at an average salary of $21.42 per month for males, and $16.91 for female teachers. Eighteen school houses were built during 1880, against twenty in 1879. The value of school property had increased to $10.256. Assessed valuation of property for the year, $663,783.96. In 1881 the number of school districts and joint districts in the county was reported as one hundred and sixteen. Number of school houses, ninety-six. One hundred and twenty-two teachers were employed, at an average salary of $20.50 per month for males, and $15.50 for females. School bonds to the amount of $4,687 were issued by the county for refunding and building school houses. Eleven private schools were taught in the county, and $1,150.71 was paid out for school buildings. Total amount paid out during 1881 for school purposes, $11,552.07; value of school buildings in the county on the 31st day of July, 1881, $11,017.00. No report has yet been received for the year 1882.

PHILLIPSBURG.

The county seat of Phillips County, termed "the city of the hills," so called on account of its location on the uplands of Deer Creek, was named in honor of Col. Phillips, formerly a member of Congress from Kansas, who had been a steadfast friend of the town. The location of the town is beautiful and commanding, and affords a superb view of the surrounding country. The town is symmetrically laid out, with a spacious public square, in the center of which stands a handsome, commodious brick court house, erected last year at a cost of about eight thousand dollars.

The town was located and laid out in 1872 by a party from Doniphan County, Kansas, consisting of Samuel Plattner, J. H. Close and E. S. Dean. Mr. Plattner erected the first house in the place, hauling the lumber from Doniphan County, a distance of over two hundred and fifty miles. This was the only building erected in the year 1872, and was utilized as a residence, hotel and store, Messrs. Sayer & Dutton opening therein the first stock of goods brought to Phillipsburg.

In 1872 Governor Harvey issued a proclamation organizing the county of Phillips, and designating Phillipsburg as the county seat, the Governor stating in his proclamation that he organized the county in "compliance with the petition of the people of Kirwin, and located the county seat in compliance with the petition of the people of Phillipsburg." At that time there was not a building in Phillipsburg, but a town company had been organized and a charter obtained, and Samuel Plattner was preparing to build. The following named persons were appointed provisional officers to conduct the affairs of the new county: I. N. Lee, Clerk; John Castello, James Large and G. L. Dustin, Commissioners. The first school house was erected in 1873, and the same year a postoffice was established with Fred. A. Dutton as postmaster. Previous to this time the mails were carried by the citizens of the village, who with the true spirit of Western pioneers, raised a subscription and ran a daily hack to Kirwin, the principal town in the new county. In 1874 the Phillipsburg postoffice was designated as a money order office.

F. J. Dutcher and wife was the first family to settle in the town, arriving in the fall of 1872. Henry McDowell, Phil. Townley, Michael Mann, Wm. Bissell, Leffingwell & Rogers, and Geo. W. Stinson, all settled in the town as early as 1873. C. H. Leffingwell & Rogers and Mann began merchandizing in 1873. The city has had but two postmasters. The first, F. A. Dutton, retained the office six years and was then succeeded by the present incumbent, H. C. Spaulding.

In point of business importance and population (400 inhabitants) Phillipsburg is the second town in the county, and contains an intelligent, moral and energetic class of citizens. Nearly every class of business is represented. There are five general merchandise stores, two hardware, two drug stores, two notions and harness, two groceries, one furniture dealer, two milliners, one bank, one baker and confectioner, three hotels, the Central, National and Iowa, two livery stables, two blacksmiths, one barber, one newspaper, five attorneys, one physician, one lumber yard, two resident clergymen, Methodist and Presbyterian.

The earliest settlers of the town were Fred. A. Dutton, Samuel Plattner and A. W. Tracey, who were quickly followed by many persons who settled in the place as soon as the county seat question was determined in favor of Phillipsburg.

Mrs. F. T. Dutcher was the first lady settler. The first child born in the town was A. M. Shelley, in the winter of 1873. The first marriage occurred November 19, 1873, A. M. Hitchcock and Carrie A. Smith. The first death in the new settlement was a stranger who perished in a storm in the winter of 1872, three months later a man named Nelson died.

Phillipsburg was organized as a city of the third class in 1880. H. L. Sprague was the first mayor, succeeded by G. W. Stinson, Elihu Davis, present incumbent. The city marshals: Wm. Featherly, Geo. Ferguson, Wm. Beck, present incumbent. Clerks: Ed. Korns, E. E. Davis, Ed. Korns, present incumbent. Councilmen: C. H. Leffingwell, G. A. Spaulding, F. A. Dutton, D. B. Bailey, Frank Strain. Present members, G. W. Young, F. Strain, H. C. Sprague, F. E. Winship, J. W. Lowe.

The first school was taught in the town in 1873, in a school house near the public square, by Cyrus Hinkenlooper. The first school house was erected during that year, on the northeast of the square. The first sermon was preached in Samuel Plattner's house in the fall of 1872, by Rev. A. Hitchcock. The first church edifice erected in Phillipsburg, south of public square, was by the Baptists, in 1879. This handsome house was destroyed by the terrible tornado of June 24, 1882, but an effort is now being made to rebuild. Jacob Close built a sawmill in the west part of town in the spring of 1873.

In 1873 while the District Court was in session in Phillipsburg, and a trial for horse stealing was in progress, great excitement was caused by the announcement that an immense herd of buffalo was in sight. The court was adjourned in confusion and Judge, jury and witnesses armed themselves as best they could and instantly gave chase and several of the herd were killed. The preceding year a settler followed a herd of buffalo on a white Texas pony, and succeeded in killing several of them before they got beyond his unerring rifle.

On the 23d of June, 1882, a fearful electrical storm visited the city and destroyed property to the amount of $12,000. Fifteen buildings were blown down, among the number the Baptist Church, a handsome and commodious frame structure, 40x50 feet in size. The great wonder to those who surveyed the ruins was that there was no loss of life. The heaviest losses were, Mr. Blackman, residence torn down and scattered in every direction; the house of Mr. Nash, just opposite, totally destroyed; the court house unroofed; residence of C. W. Snodgrass destroyed and household goods scattered to the winds; many buildings and barns were also partially destroyed. The inhabitants describe the storm as frightful and never wish to look upon its like again.

LOCAL MATTERS.

On April 30, 1879, a dispensation was issued by the M. W. G. L., of Kansas, to organize a Masonic lodge in Phillipsburg, and the following named persons were the charter members: John Bissell, Charles Dickey, E. B. Johnson, T. M. Dutcher, Wm. Bissell, G. W. Stinson, E. Cook, H. C. Sprague, P. C. Lowe, E. Hancock, J. H. Close, D. A. Huling, I. V. Lee. First officers: John Bissell, W. M.; F. T. M. Dutcher, S. W.; E. B. Johnson, J. W.; H. C. Sprague, Treasurer; Wm. Bissell, Secretary; G. W. Stinson, S. D.; E. J. Hancock, J. D.; D. A. Huling, S. S; I. V. Lee, J. S.; Chas. Dickey, Tiler. Present membership, 31. Meetings monthly on Saturdays on or before the full moon. The present officers are: John Bissell, W. M.; Frank Strain, S. W.; F. T. M. Dutcher, J. W.; H. C. Spaulding, Treasurer; W. H. Pratt, Secretary; N. B. McCormick, S. D.; E. F. Carpenter, J. D.; J. S. Gebhart, S. S.; J. D. Couch, J. S.; Charley Dickey, Tiler.

Phillipsburg Lodge, No. 104, I. O. O. F., was chartered February, 1880. The first officers were: G. A. Spalding, N. G.; Frank Boyd, Rec. Sec.; N. Taylor, V. G. There were fourteen charter members. The officers for term commencing July 1, 1882, are: N. B. McCormick, N. G.; H. H. McDowell, V. G.; W. W. Anderson, Rec. Sec; O. S. Lowell, F. S.; D. R. Laird, P. G.; G. A. Spaulding, D. G. M. There are at present twenty-eight members, and regular meetings are held every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows hall.

Crescent Lodge, No. 42, Knights of Pythias, organized July 19, 1881. The charter members were: C. A. Lewis, O. S. Lowell, Frank Strain, J. W. Lowe, D. A. Huling, J. H. Close, S. W. McElroy, T. A. Marvin, O. M. Millard, N. Taylor, John Bissell, Elihu Davis, A. R. Sheridan, N. D. McCormick, Frank Finley, J. W. Tanner. The principal officers are: J. W. Lowe, C. C.; N. B. McCormick, D. C. There are thirty-six members and the regular meetings are held every Monday evening in Odd Fellows hall.

Phillipsburg Post, No. 177, G. A. R., was organized June, 1882, and has a membership already of forty, outnumbering the older benevolent organizations of the city The officers of the Post are: Elihu Davis, P. C.; and J. W. Lowe, Adjutant. The meetings are held on the first Saturday evenings after the full moon.

In addition to the above benevolent organizations Phillipsburg has a vigorous temperance organization. Regular meetings are held weekly and Hon. W. H. Pratt, Hon. John Bissell and other leading citizens take active part in managing its affairs, and looking after the enforcement of the prohibition law of the state. Their motto is "The law must be enforced."

The Phillips County Bank was organized in Phillipsburg in 1880 with a capital stock of $50,000. The first president was B. L. Harding, who still retains the presidency. O. M. Millard was the first cashier, and was recently succeeded by J. F Morse. The bank is located on the east side of the public square. The institution has one of Hall's celebrated Safe and Time Locks. The bank was started mainly to make farm loans. President Harding has charge of banking institutions representing over one million dollars capital.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM BISSELL, editor and proprietor Phillipsburg *Herald*, came to Kansas in the fall of 1872 and located in the above village where he engaged in the real estate business and loan office, continuing since. He became proprietor of the *Herald* in August, 1882. This newspaper was established in the fall of 1878, now has a circulation of 600 copies. Mr. B. was born in Porter County, Ind., March 3, 1837. Lived in his native county until 1858 at which time he came to Nebraska City, Neb., where he engaged in various pursuits. He returned to the East in the fall of 1861, and enlisted in Co. M, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, October, 1863; was promoted to First Lieutenant January, 1864, and participated in all the battles of his regiment; was mustered out in the fall of 1865, when he became interested in merchandising until he came to Kansas; was married in October, 1866, to Miss Mary M. Calkins, of Valpariaso, Ind. They have two children, Sarah Myrta and William Guy. Mr. Bissell is a member of the Masonic order, Phillipsburg Post, No. 177, G. A. R.; has served as Register of Deeds of Phillips County two terms.

JOHN V. CLOSE, dealer in drugs, medicines, paints, oils, boots, shoes, hats, caps and groceries; began trade in 1878 with a stock of $1,000, now carries a stock of about $1,500. He came to Doniphan County, locating at Highland in 1865, remained with parents until 1874 and worked on their farm. At about the latter date he began the drug trade. He was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, August 17, 1853, and lived there until he came to Kansas. Was married 28th of February, 1878, to Miss Ella Barritt, a native of New York State. They have one daughter, May. He is a member of I. O. O. F., of Phillipsburg. In 1872 he located a homestead near the latter village.

A. B. HAUCK, physician and surgeon, come to Phillipsburg March 20, 1873, and began practicing his profession. He was born in Hancock County, Ohio. Was raised and educated at Columbus, Ohio, in the Sterling Medical College. Began practicing medicine in Wyandotte County, Ohio, continuing until fall, 1869, when he went to Shelby County, Ill. and remained until 1873, living in latter and Christian Counties. Was married in August, 1875, to Miss N. E. Hoy, of Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio. They have three children, Nunetta P., J. Eldred and an infant not yet named. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Phillipsburg Post, No. 177 G. A. R. He enlisted 18th September, 1861, Company A Eighteenth U. S. Infantry. Was discharged in September, 1864, on account of sickness contracted in service.

ED. F. KORNS, is a native of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and learned the printers' trade in the office of the Tuscarawas *Advocate*. Feeling that a more thorough knowledge of the "art preservative" was desirable he worked under instructions for several months in a large book and job office in Indianapolis, Indiana, and became a skilled workman. He soon after engaged as a compositor on the Glenwood (Iowa) *Opinion*. In 1875 he purchased the Malvern (Iowa) *Leader* office, and published that paper until 1878, when sold out and removed to Phillipsburg and became interested in the publication of the *Herald* as editor and publisher. He is a forcible, elegant writer, and was honored by his fellow-Republicans by election as a delegate to the recent state convention of that party.

CHAUNCY A. LEWIS, County Superintendent, came to Beloit, Kansas, in December, 1877, and was a law clerk in the U. S. Land Office until July, 1878, when he came to Phillips County, where at Kirwin he engaged in the same capacity until April, 1881, at which time he was appointed County Superintendent, to fill a vacancy, and was elected to the same office the following fall; re-elected in the fall of 1882. He was born in Winnebago County, Illinois, Feb. 14, 1849, and lived there until 1860, when with his parents he moved to Fayette County, Iowa, where he lived until 1877. He was educated at the Upper Iowa University, an institution of Fayette, Iowa; graduating in a scientific and business course. He was cashier of Brush Creek Bank two years, and editor of the Brush Creek *News* two years, reading law at the same time. Was admitted to the bar in 1877, began practicing law in Beloit, Kansas. He is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., K. of P. and P. M., Kirwin Lodge, for a year.

JOHN W. LOWE, County Clerk, first came to Kansas in April, 1867, locating in Pottawattomie County, where he embarked in stock raising and farming. Was Superintendent of Public Instruction in that county in 1869 and 1870; came to Phillipsburgh July 4, 1874, and engaged in teaching school in the winter time and farming in the summer. Was elected County Clerk in the fall of 1879, taking charge of the office in January, 1880. He was born in New Albany, Ind., Jan. 20, 1843. His parents moved with their family in December, 1843, to Page County, Iowa, where he lived until he came to Kansas. Enlisted Dec. 1, 1861, in Co. B, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry. Participated in the first attack upon Vicksburg, Miss., and Arkansas Post. Several skirmishes and Black River, 2d battle Jackson, Collierville, Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn. Was promoted to captain in the Forty-fourth Infantry, on the organization of that regiment, mustered out the 25th of November, 1865. Was married in 1864, to Miss Elizabeth M. Jack, of Hancock County, Ind. They have six children, Emma A., Elsie M., Clarence E., Olive M., Nellie and Birdie. He is a member of Phillipsburgh Post, No. 177, G. A. R., and Blue Lodge A., F. & A. M.

S. W. McELROY, County Attorney, came to Burlington, Coffey County, in 1859, living there a short time, he removed to Illinois, living with his parents until he returned to Kansas. He was born in Washington County, Ind., Oct. 31, 1852. Attended select course at Eureka College, Ill., thence went to Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and graduated from the law department of that institution. He began the study of law in the office of Robert McWilliams, of Richfield, Ill., 1874. Admitted to the bar at St. Louis, Mo., in 1876, remaining in the latter city, engaged in the practice of law until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1879 to Miss Dee M. Burnett, of Macoupin County, Ill. They have two sons, Frank S. and George Roscoe. Mr. McElroy is a member of I. O. O. F., K. of P. and the Christian Church. Elected County Attorney in the fall of 1882.

REUBEN ROGERS, dealer in general merchandise, began trade May 1, 1873, with a stock of $6,000. Now carries a stock of $8,000 and has the oldest established business in Phillipsburgh. His store room is 22 feet wide by 60 feet deep. He was born in Clairmont, N. H., May 11, 1830. His parents removed with the family to Rochester, Mich., where he was raised. He began merchandising on his own account in 1855 at Quincy, Adams County, Iowa, continuing two years. Clerked until 1860, when he went to Bedford, Taylor County, Iowa, and re-embarked in merchandising. He was married in 1861, to Miss Sarah H. Hunnell, of LaFayette County, Wis. They have one son, Irving H. Mr. Rogers spent his early life as clerk in a general store.

D. L. SMITH, County Treasurer, came to Phillips County in June, 1872, and engaged in farming and stock raising until October, 1882, when, the same fall, he was elected to the above office. He was the first township clerk of Long Island township. Was Postmaster of Granite Bluff postoffice three years. Served as Justice of the Peace two years. He was born in Genesee County, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1833. His parents, with their family, moved to Macomb County, Mich., in 1835. Enlisted in September, 1861, in Co. B, Fifth Michigan Volunteer Infantry. Participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks. Was in the battle in front of Richmond, Charles City, Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Chancellorville and Gettysburg, being wounded in the latter battle July 2, 1863. Was mustered out in 1864. He engaged in dairying and farming in Oswego County, N. Y., until 1871, when he removed to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, until he came to Kansas. Was married April 19th, 1879, to Miss Mary E. Pickle, a native of Ohio. They have one son, Clyde H. Mr. Smith is a Mason, also member of Phillipsburgh Post No. 177, G. A. R.

H. C. SPAULDING, Probate Judge and Postmaster, located near Kirwin, Kan., in July, 1873, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1876, when in August of that year he was appointed Probate Judge of Phillips County. Has held the office continuously since by re-election. He took charge of the postoffice in February, 1879. Was born in Chittenden County, Vermont, July 11th, 1849. His parents removed to Johnstown, Rock County, Wis., in 1854, where he lived until he came to Kansas. Married in July, 1867, to Miss Alice B. Cole, of Oswego County, N. Y. They have one son, Melvin A., who was born July 1, 1875. Mr. Spaulding is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F.

GEORGE A. SPAULDING, Clerk of District Court, came to Phillipsburgh in 1878 and embarked in merchandising until the spring of 1880. He took charge of the above office Jan. 10, 1881. Was elected in the fall of 1880 by the Republican party and re-elected by the same party in the fall of 1882. He has served as member of the City Council, etc. He was U. S. Census Enumerator in 1880. He was born in Warren County, N. Y., March 14, 1855, and raised near Saratoga, N. Y., until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1879, to Miss Lottie A. McCord, a native of Illinois. They have two children, Maude and George A. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of this village.

KIRWIN.

The first settlements in Phillips County were made in the vicinity of Kirwin, the fine farming lands in the vicinity and the beautiful location of the place, near the Solomon River attracting settlers. The natural advantages of the place and the energy of its business men have made it one of the most noted and prosperous young cities in the Solomon valley. Kirwin is situated three miles from the east and seven miles from the south line of the county, near the north bank of the Solomon river, at the mouths of Deer and Bow creeks. It was the first railroad station in the county, the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad having reached there in November, 1879. The government land office, (the details of the business of which may be found incorporated in the history of Phillips County), was removed from Cawker City to Kirwin in 1875, and the land transactions for several counties centering at Kirwin has greatly aided in building up the town. The town was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1878. The business of the place is represented by five general stores, three drug houses, three agricultural implement stores, four groceries, three confectioneries, three restaurants, two hardware stores, four hotels, two harness shops, one wholesale and retail furniture house, one meat market, one bank, barber shop, marble works, two newspaper offices, six law and land firms, four physicians, four livery and sale stables, one gunsmith, one billiard hall, two blacksmiths. The Methodists and Congregationalists have neat and commodious houses of worship, and regular services every Sabbath. The Baptists and Episcopalians also have church organizations, and have regular services, but no church buildings. There are Sunday-schools connected with the two first named churches, and together they number about one hundred and eighty scholars. One of the handsomest school buildings in the Solomon valley is located in Kirwin. It is a large two-story house, built of magnesian lime stone, and erected three years since at a cost of $9,000. The building has a seating capacity of three hundred. Several substantial stone and brick buildings, in addition to the school house, have been erected during the past three or four years, among them the Warner House, Belford Block, Moulton Block, Commercial Hotel, Kirwin Bank building.

The first settlers in Kirwin and vicinity came in 1869. The first actual settler was C. J. Van Allen. John Lindsey was the first homesteader, coming soon after Van Allen, and taking land in what is now Valley Township. The town was named in honor of Col. Kirwin who was sent to this section of country soon after the war of the rebellion, and erected a stockade on what is now the Lyman Perkins farm, one mile and a half southwest of town. The chief object in the erection of the stockade was the protection of the overland emigrants to California. After a year or two the "fort" was abandoned and Col. Kirwin was removed to another section of the country. Among the early settlers were H. P. Gandy, Isaac V. Lee, Capt. Chute, Rollin Calkins, J. C. Hale, C. J. Lamb, E. L. Dustin, W. T. Belford, Joseph Wood, B. F. Lozier, now P. M. of Kirwin, A. B. Parsons, A. Weaver, S. Brigham, N. S. Drew, the Hill brothers, Richard Corcoran, John Butler, Wm. Cadwell, James and Forbes. The stockade built by these early settlers in 1871, afterwards served as a "store" where Capt. Chute and Joseph Wood sold whisky, flour, tobacco, powder and shot, and traded for buffalo robes and furs. The first birth in Kirwin was a child of Judge Shurtz in 1873. The first marriage of which any authentic account can be obtained was Ephraim Kincaid and Miss Watson in 1872. The first death in Kirwin was a child of Joseph Penewell, in 1874. The Kirwin Town Company, organized in 1871, consisted of C. J. Van Allen, William Pounds, E. L. Dean, B. F. Lozier and A. B. Parsons. They made a claim on four quarter sections covering the town and vicinity, and the last named, Dean, Parsons and Lozier owned fifty-seven of the original one hundred shares. The first general store in the town was built by C. J. Van Allen for Geo. Mundy, and stood near the spot now occupied by D. H. Moulton's dwelling house. The second store house was built on East Main street and stood on ground now occupied by A. Stockman's residence. Dean & Parsons bought and set up on the Solomon River, near Kirwin, in the spring of 1872, a steam sawmill, undoubtedly the first steam mill started in Kirwin. The first school was taught in Kirwin in 1873 by Miss Maggie Shurtz, who gave lessons in her own home in the south part of town. The same year a school house was erected on the school square in the northwest part of town, between Second and Third streets. Three years since the first-built school house was removed to give place to the present elegant stone public school building.

The first sermon was preached in town by Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, a Baptist minister, in 1872, in a frame shanty on the north bank of the Solomon, and it was not until 1879 that a church building was erected, the Methodists being the pioneers.

The first postoffice was established in 1871 and H. P. Gandy was appointed postmaster. He retained office but six months. C. L. Dustin was appointed and held the place one year; then W. T. Belford was chosen and remained in office eight years. One year since B. F. Lozier, the present incumbent, received the appointment. The money order system was established in Kirwin in 1877. The salary of the Postmaster is $1,400. The first regular store was opened in May, 1872, on the south side of East Main street, by Dustin, Cottrell, Nixon & Co. Dustin soon retired from the firm and left the country, and the following year the store was removed to a new building erected on the south side of the public square.

Kirwin was charted as a city July 24, 1880. The first officers were: Horace Moulton, Mayor; F. Campbell, W. T. Belford, E. W. Warner, W. D. Jenkins, J. H. Skinner, Councilmen; C. E. Russell, Marshal; C. E. Don Carlos, Clerk; H. J. Cameron, Treasurer. Horace Moulton was re-elected Mayor, and was succeeded by A. B. Stoddart, then Horace Moulton was again elected. At the last election Col. F. Campbell was chosen. Present officers: F. Campbell, Mayor; J. H. Skinner, Dr. R. H. Trusdle, F. L. Ingersoll, A. Stockman and Thomas Fife, Councilmen; George Noble, Marshal; H. E. Campbell, Clerk; M. H. Wilson, Treasurer. Council meets in regular sessions the first Monday in every month.

There were Indian scares in both 1871 and 1872. The people of Kirwin and the adjacent settlements were notified that bands of hostile Sioux, Pawnees and Omahas would certainly attack them. In fact several bands of the savages came to the immediate vicinity. Full preparations were made for a vigorous resistance. All retired to the stockade, taking their few women and "plunder" with them, but no attacks came. The Indians only "paid" a few debts to whites who had mistreated them.

In July, 1872, three children of Duncan Potts and wife, who had just arrived from Iowa, were drowned by a water-spout, west of Kirwin. The family were encamped in a gulch east of Marvin. They managed by great exertions to save their own lives and one of their children. But one of the dead bodies was found.

The last Indian "scare" was in 1878. The news came to Kirwin and Phillips County that the hostile Indians were raiding in Decatur and Rawlins counties on the west, and that the people of Phillips should prepare to meet the shock. Messengers arrived in hot haste with the news that large bands of the cruel and bloody Cheyennes were approaching the eastern sections, killing the settlers, driving off their stock and burning houses. Hundreds of settlers from the west flocked into Kirwin and other parts of Phillips County, and it was determined to meet the hostiles. But, fortunately, government troops arrived and the Cheyennes were driven back before reaching Kirwin. That is the last of the threatened Indian raids, as they are now on their reservations, and there is no longer danger in that quarter.

MURDER OF GEORGE T. LORD.

In December, 1882, Mrs. Millie McHurin, formerly Mrs. Cisley, of Kirwin, was arrested in Graham County charged with the murder of George T. Lord, also of that city. The following are the attendant circumstances, as given in the Kirwin *Independent:*

"About the middle of May, 1880, George T. Lord, a well-known citizen of Kirwin, left this place with a well equipped outfit and a considerable sum of money, with the avowed purpose of going to the mountains, to be gone an indefinite length of time. His neighbors were given to understand that unless he prospered in his enterprise they would not hear from him. From Kirwin Mr. Lord drove up Bow Creek and over to Stockton. Here he sold his load of bacon and came back to Bow Creek Crossing, where his team ran away, breaking the tongue of the wagon and slightly injuring himself. The team was caught, and with the assistance of Joshua Kincaid the breaks were repairad. A Mrs. Cisley, who is well known in this community, and who had been a housekeeper for the Lord family for a long time previous to the departure of Mr. Lord, joined him at this point, she being accompanied by a child four years old. As soon as the wagon was fixed the party traveled to the southwest. They reached Monument Station on the evening of May 28th, and after watering at the railroad tank they went down the ravine to the southeast about three miles, where they went into camp for the night. And this is the last time Uncle George Lord, as he was familiarly called, was ever seen alive. The next morning a cattle herder looking for stray stock, seeing their camp went toward it to inquire about his lost cattle. Mrs. Cisley seeing him coming, left the wagon and went toward him meeting him about forty rods from the wagon. When asked if she had seen any cattle near there she said that there had been no cattle near there, but that she had seen some in another direction, with which information the herder went away in the direction indicated. Mrs. Cisley and her child reached Collyer May 29th, having driven about sixty-five miles, and driving about sixty miles on Saturday, May 30th, she reached Hayes City about dark. At Hayes she sold the team, harness and wagon, worth at least $350, to Mr. Madden, a liveryman, for $102. She stated while at Hayes that her husband had died out West. In a few days after making the sale she returned to Phillips County.

"About the middle of June, 1880, the dead body of a man, who had been shot in the back of the head, was found in the ravine three miles southeast of Monument, where George T. Lord, Mrs. Cisley and her child had camped. The body was much decomposed, and had evidently lain there several weeks. Near by was found some clothing, boots, feather bed, etc The station agent at Monument took charge of the clothing, which has been preserved, and another resident took the feather bed. Notice was sent to the coroner of Ellis County, in which jurisdiction the body was found, but the distance was so great, and the body had lain so long that no inquest was held and it was buried near where it lay.

"Some time since Mr. and Mrs. John Abrams received information from Mrs. Warren, formerly of this place, and then living at Atwood, Rawlins County, that the station agent at Monument had some clothing that had been found near the body of a murdered man, and gave such a description of them as left little doubt that the dead man was none other than George T. Lord. Mr. Abrams, John B. Lord and G. M. Davis started for Monument some three weeks ago, where they identified the clothing, and gathered facts concerning the matter. They then took the trail of the woman with the wagon and team, to Hayes, gathering a train of circumstances that proved the terrible truth, that George T. Lord was murdered for his money and property. At Hayes they found one of the horses and a gold ring that the woman had sold. Fully satisfied that Mrs. Cisley was guilty, they filed a complaint, charging the crime against her, and returned to Kirwin.

"According to a prearranged plan, John Abrams, John B. Lord, (son of deceased) A. G. McBride, county attorney, James Scott, Sr., and G. M. Davis, all of this place, met Sheriff Allen, of Trego County, at Logan yesterday morning and they all proceeded to the place where Mrs. Cisley, (now Mrs. McHurin) lives. Starting early in the morning they reached the place about noon. Mrs. McHurin was taken by surprise, though when told that she must consider herself under arrest she made an effort as though to get a revolver from a bureau drawer, but was defeated and secured. Search of the premises was made and many things that had formerly belonged to the deceased were found and identified. The silver watch, the mittens and an otter skin muffler were among the things found.

"Mrs. Cisley (now Mrs McHurin) was taken to Logan, whence she was taken to Lenora on the night train. From Lenora she was taken to Wakeeney, where she will be held to answer for the crime of which it now seems certain she is guilty. The parties who made the arrest are reticent about giving details as to her actions after arrest, but it has leaked out that she broke down entirely and made a full confession of her guilt. From the reports we learn that Mr. Lord had with him at the time he was murdered about $1,000 in cash, and other property worth some five hundred dollars, all of which was taken by the woman. That he was shot in the back of the head while sleeping in the wagon, the bullet fracturing the skull in front but not coming through, and causing instant death, is certain. The case against Mrs. Cisley is wholly upon her confession, (if she has made one) and upon purely circumstantial evidence, but so strong are the circumstances, so plainly marked is the trail she has left that there can be no doubt that this woman, Cisley, is the cold-blooded murderess of George T. Lord. No man had more friends than the deceased. Bluff, honest, generous, he was, notwithstanding his rough manner, respected by all who knew him. He had faults—but who has not? And now the mystery of his long-continued silence is solved. It was the silence of the grave."

SOCIETIES, CHURCHES, ETC.

Kirwin Lodge No. 143, *I. O. O. F.*, organized April 25, 1877. First officers: F. Campbell, N. G.; J. R. Gilmore, V. G.; A. Stockman, treasurer; H. Moulton, secretary; John Stribel and D. H. Moulton, with the above officers, constitute the list of charter members. The officers for the semi-annual term, beginning July 1, 1882, L. E. Campbell, N. G.; Fred. Greub, V. G.; S. J. Hartman, secretary; E. W. Warner, treasurer. Present number of members, thirty-two. Meet every Tuesday evening in Moulton's hall.

Garfield Lodge, No. 30, *Knights of Pythias*, organized June 10, 1881. First officers: Horace Moulton, P. C.; E. W. Warner, C. C.; W. T. S. May, V. C.; L. J. Best, M. of E.; G. W. Wood, Prelate; C. E. Monell, M. of F.; M. H. Johnson, K. of R. and S.; A. L. Richards, M. A. There are twenty-four charter members. Officers for term beginning July 1, 1882, E. W. Warner, P. C.; W. H. Noll, C. C.; M. H. Johnson, V. C.; C. S. Knight, K. of R. and S.; C. W. Hull, M. of F.; H. A. Hatch, M. of E.; J. A. Griffis, M. A.; G. W. Wood, Prelate. Present number of members, forty-two. Meet every Monday night in hall in Moulton's block.

Kirwin Lodge, No. 175, *A., F. & A. M.*, received a dispensation from the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Kansas in 1877, and was chartered the following year with Frank Strain as Worshipful Master; J. H. Skinner, Senior Warden; Lewis Mullen, Junior Warden; Horace Moulton, treasurer; B. F. Lozier, secretary. The lodge at present numbers thirty-eight members. The officers for the present term are: W. E. Rowe, W. M.; A. L. Richards, S. W.; Jas. R. Chamberlain, J. W.; B. F. Lozier, treasurer; Morris Tester, secretary; A. J. Stiles, S. D.; W. H. McBride, J. D.; L. Wands, tyler. The lodge meetings are held on the second and fourth Saturdays in every month in Moulton's hall, west side of public square.

The Kirwin Bank was established in March, 1879, in the building on the northeast corner of the public square. The officers of the bank erected the fine two-story and basement brick building on the east side of the square, corner of East Main, at a cost of $7,000, and occupied in October of the same year. The building is well arranged for the purpose for which it was designed, and is provided with one of Hall's infallible time locks. The cash capital of the Kirwin Bank is $50,000. Cameron, Hull & Co., proprietors.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Kirwin was organized in 1878. The first preacher in charge was Rev. E. H. Jewett, succeeded by Revs. Walter A. Seville, A. B. Conwell, J. H. Colt, Geo. W. Wood, and C. W. Caselay, present preacher. When first organized there were eight members, to-wit: W. T. Belford and wife, A. B. Cressy and wife, Judge John Shurtz, John Huff and mother, and Thomas Cox. The early meetings were mainly held in private houses, at Belford's store and in the school house. The church now used by the society was built at a cost of $1,600, and it has a seating capacity of four hundred. A Union Sabbath School was established in 1878, with six teachers, and met in Belford's hall; there were twenty scholars, and W. T. Belford was the first superintendent. After two or three years it became a Methodist school. At the present the school has six teachers and eighty scholars. Dr. G. H. Ensign is superintendent.

Rev. H. G. Brad is the presiding elder of the Kirwin district that embraces nearly all the northwestern counties.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

C. P. BARBER, dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware. Opened trade in the fall of 1879, with a stock of $5,000. Now carries a stock of about the same. The business was first opened under the firm name of Barber & Guldemann. Mr. Barber became proprietor in the fall of 1881. His store is 22 feet wide by 100 feet deep. He came to Kirwin, Kansas, in 1878. He was born in England, Oct. 5, 1847. Came to America in 1848, locating in Dane County, Wis., and lived there until he came to Kansas. Married in 1875, to Miss Nellie F. Jones, of Monroe, Green County, Wis. She was raised in Washington, D. C. They have two children, Nettie W. and Charles E. Mr. Barber is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and K. of P. Is the present Township Trustee and a member of the City Council.

WM. T. BELFORD, dealer in general merchandise, opened trade in the fall of 1872, with a stock of $1,000. Now carries an average stock of $5,000. He erected a cut stone building in 1879, 44 by 99 feet deep, two stories and a basement, at a cost of $6.500. He keeps a first-class hotel in the back part of the building, under the name of the Belford House. Its capacity is 32 rooms. Can keep 50 guests. He deals largely in real estate. He first came to Pawnee County, Neb., in 1869, and embarked in mercantile trade until he came to Kansas. He was born in Canada, July 22, 1834, and lived in his native county nineteen years, thence went to Michigan and became a foreman on the Grand Trunk railroad nine months. He then went to Lebanon, St. Clair County, Ill., and engaged in the insurance business until he came west. He was married April 21, 1863, to Miss Martha S. Hooton, of Greensburg, Decatur County, Ind. They have five children living, John A., Hiram T., William M., Samuel D., and Jennie M., and one deceased, Olive E. Mr. Belford and family are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the Masonic order and Knights of Pythias. He was elected first Register of Deeds of Phillips County, and served as postmaster of Kirwin eight years, School Clerk and Treasurer six years, and a member of the City Council one year.

LEVI K. BILLINGSLEY came to Axtell, Marshall County, Kan., in 1875, and taught school in that county five years. He then became Principal of Belleville Republic County school until the fall of 1882, when he removed to Kirwin and took charge as principal of schools there. He has been engaged for some time in normal teaching and is a conductor of teachers normal institutes. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1856. His parents moved with their family to Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1866, where he was raised. He was educated at Howes' High School at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and Mt. Union College, Ohio. Has made teaching his profession from eighteen years of age. Was married in June, 1882, to Miss Flora A. Elliott, of Morning Sun, Louisa County, Iowa, then of Kirwin, Kan. They are members of the M. E. Church of Kirwin, Kansas.

JOHN BISSELL, Register, U. S. Land Office, first came to Phillips County in February, 1872, locating on a farm near Phillipsburgh, where he yet resides. He has followed farming and stock raising since. He is well known in Phillips County as one of its substantial men. He took register's position in the U. S. Land Office April 9, 1883. He was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, Dec. 16, 1829. Moved with his parents to Valparaiso, Ind., where he was raised on a farm, making Indiana his home. Went to California in 1852, and engaged in mining and various pursuits until 1854. Was married in 1856, to Miss Rebecca Cornell, of Boone Grove, Ind. They have five children, Edgar, married and farming near Phillipsburgh; Maria, married to W. R. Cannon, a merchant at Norton, Kansas; Emma, Pheba and Mary. Mr. Bissell is a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F., and K. of P. He represented Phillips County in Kansas Legislature sessions of 1874, 1876, 1879 and 1883.

H. J. CAMERON, proprietor of the Kirwin Bank with C. W. Hull and M. H. Johnson. This bank was organized and opened for business in March, 1879. They do a regular banking business. Deposits equal $25,000 and employ a paid up capital of $25,000, and do business under the firm name of Cameron, Hull & Co. Eastern correspondents are: National Park Bank, New York City, Merchants' National, Kansas City, Mo. They erected the bank building in 1880, the size of which is 22 by 56 feet, two stories high, with a basement, constructed of brick, at a cost of $10,000, including fixtures. Mr. Cameron came to Beloit, Kansas, in May, 1873, and embarked in merchandising until March, 1879, when he came to Kirwin and organized the above bank. He is largely interested in the manufacture of lumber at Cameron, Arkansas, under the firm name of Cameron, Best & Co. He was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, Oct. 17, 1838. Lived in his native State until seventeen years old and came to the great West. Was married in 1875, to Miss Katie E. Laupp, a native of Ohio. They have two children, Jessie and Crissie. Mr. Cameron is a member of Chapter Lodge, A., F. & A. M. Has ably filled various city offices.

JAMES R. CHAMBERLAIN, of the firm of Skinner & Chamberlain, operators of Kirwin's flour [illegible] came to the above village in 1877 and engaged in milling. Was born in Oswego C[illegible]y, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1857, and was raised a tanner in his native State. He began milling in the fall of 1877. Was married in 1880, to Miss Anna M. Stockman, a native of New Orleans, La. Born Dec. 17, 1860. They have two children, Cora J., born June 20, 1881, and Corydon S., born Sept. 18, 1882. Mr. Chamberlain is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and K. of P. He is also a member of Kirwin City Council. These mills were erected in the fall of 1879. The main building is 30x50 feet, three stories and a basement; capacity, 300 bushels in twenty-four hours.

W. C. DON CARLOS first came on a visit to Kansas in the spring of 1856, returned in the following spring and settled at Kickapoo, Leavenworth County, and engaged as a clerk in the U. S. Land Office, and remained in that capacity until 1858. He then located at Albany, Gentry County, Mo., where he taught school and studied law, until the war broke out. Moved to Fredonia, Wilson County, Kan., in 1869, and engaged in the practice of law. Removed to Wellington, Kan., in 1872, and practiced his profession until 1874, when he located in Kirwin, where he has since practiced law and land practice before the U. S. Land Office. He was born in Vermillion County, Ind., Feb. 10, 1834, and was raised in that county. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1861. Was educated at an academy in Georgetown, Vermillion County, Ill., under Prof. J. P. Johnson, a banker, now of Highland, Kan. Mr. Don Carlos was married in 1853, to Miss Mary Alspaugh, of Putnam County, Ind. They have one son, Charles E., who was associated with his father in the practice of law, from January, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1883, at which time he accepted of a clerkship in the government Land Office at Washington, D. C. Mr. Don Carlos is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., of Kirwin, Kan.

DAVID DODGE, attorney-at-law, and attends to all land law cases before the U. S. Land Office at Kirwin entrusted to him. He came to Kansas in February, 1854 locating at Leavenworth, and took up the first claim of land where the above city is now located. He was elected Recorder of the First Settlers' Land District of that place, and entered the practice of law there until the first U. S. Land Office in Kansas was opened at Doniphan, Doniphan County, in 1856, at which time he removed to the latter place and was a practicing attorney before the office, and attended to the first land case. He removed with the Land Office to Kickapoo, Kan., and followed the same practice some time, thence to Golden City, Colorado, where he practiced as before for some time, thence to Augusta, Butler County, Kan., afterwards to Wichita and Cawker City in 1873, following the Land Office in all the latter places. Removed to Kirwin in 1874. When at Doniphan, Kan., Senator Jim Lane was a law partner of his. Mr. Dodge was born in Dutchess County, N. Y. Went to California in 1849, and followed trading and mining three years, then returned to St. Joseph, Mo., where he entered the law office of Vorhees & Vorhees, as a law student. Was admitted to the bar in February, 1874. He was married in 1858, to Miss Matilda C. Beagle, of Platt County, Mo. They have eight children, Alice, Sophia, Mattie L., George, Mary A., Charles, David, Jr., and Minnie. Mr. Dodge is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M. He was a member of the old Topeka Free State Constitutional Convention held at Topeka, Kan., in an early day.

DR. GEO. H. ENSIGN, physician and surgeon and dealer in drugs, medicines, paints, oils and druggists' sundries, began business Jan. 1, 1882, under the firm name of Ensign Bros., with a stock of $900. He came to Kirwin July 14, 1881, and opened a medical office. Was born in Portage County, Ohio, November 6, 1851. The family lived there until 1863, when they moved to Defiance County, Ohio, where he remained until he was twenty-five years old. He was educated in the medical department of the Wooster University of Ohio, graduating in the class of 1879. Began the practice of medicine in Hardin County, Ohio, following his profession there and in Allen County of the same State until he emigrated to Kansas. Was married in 1876, to Miss Lucy C. Littell, of Delaware County, Ohio. They have two children, Charles F. and Grace L. The Doctor is a member of K. of H. G. D. Ensign, a brother, is studying medicine under the Doctor.

WM. A. GARRETSON, of the firm of Garretson & Lamb, publishers of the *Independent* at Kirwin, came to Smith County in July, 1871. In August following he was associated with J. W. Raynolds, of Republic, and R. A. Wilson, of Jewell County, in locating and founding the town of Smith Center. During the next seven years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits and live stock business; was somewhat conspicuous as a political agitator, and an active supporter of the Peter Cooper ticket in 1876. In the fall of 1879, he edited a campaign paper called *The Toiler*, devoted to what was then known as the Greenback ticket. Then, in company with C. H. Topliff, began the publication of *The Independent*, at Hanlan, Smith County, in December, 1879, and moved to Kirwin a year later, continuing the publication of the same paper. In 1882, he was nominated for State Auditor, on the Anti-Monopoly ticket, and received a large vote in his part of the State, carrying some counties over both of the other candidates. He was born in Franklin County, Ark., July 24, 1851, living there nineteen years. In the spring of 1871, he graduated from the Galesburg, Ill., Business College. Was married Jan. 11, 1874, to Miss Ellen Lamb, of Tama County, Iowa. They have one son, David A.

ROBERT R. HAYS, Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, Kirwin, Kan. He came to Osborne City, Kan., May, 1872, and embarked in the hardware trade, continuing until 1878. He was elected County Treasurer of Osborn County in the fall of 1873, re-elected in 1875. In 1879, he made a tour to California. Feb. 23, 1880, was appointed postmaster at Osborne City, and served until May, 1882, when he was appointed to his present position. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., August 29, 1845. Went with his parents to Iowa in 1853, where he lived until 1855; went to Nebraska City, Neb., where he lived until 1872, when he came to Kansas. He is a member of Blue Lodge and a member of the Congregational Church. He is now a resident of Kirwin.

W. D. JENKINS, physician and surgeon, came to Kansas in 1867, locating at Orthena, Doniphan County, where he engaged in the practice of medicine until he came to Kirwin in 1873. He established the Kirwin *Chief* in 1873, and was editor and proprietor three years. In the fall of 1872, he established the Smith County *Pioneer* at Cedarville, and continued the publication of the same until the spring of 1873. He has practiced medicine since that time. Was examining surgeon for pensions eight years. In the spring of 1881 went to Colorado and followed his profession one and a half years. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, April 8, 1836. His parents, with their family, moved to Logan County, Ill., in 1849, where he was raised. Graduated at Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio, class of 1860, and began practice. In 1862, he was appointed by Gov. Yates as surgeon of the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. Mustered out in the spring of 1865. He then continued practice at Atlanta, Ill., until he came to Kansas. Married in 1856, to Miss Margaret T. Cook, of Atlanta, Ill. They have five children, Charles F., Flora E., Hattie M., David C., and Maggie I. He is a member of Kirwin Post, No. 143, G. A. R.

CHARLES S. KNIGHT, physician and surgeon, and dealer in drugs, medicines, paints, oils, tobacco and cigars, came to Beloit, Kan., in 1878, and practiced his profession. Came to Kirwin in October, 1878, and continued practice. He carries a stock of $2,000 in drugs. Was born in Marlborough, Mass., June 16, 1856, and was raised in his native State. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, in the class of 1878. Was married in 1879, to Miss Nina E. Briggs, of Buchanan, Mich. The Doctor is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

C. J. LAMB, editor and proprietor of the Kirwin *Independent*; firm name of Garretson & Lamb. The above newspaper was first issued Dec. 1, 1879. Mr. Lamb became interested in January, 1883. The above firm are also engaged in land office practice, and deal in real estate. Mr. Lamb settled in Republic County, Kan., in the spring of 1870, and embarked in agricultural pursuits a year. Thence, in 1871, went to Osborne County, locating near Cawker City, and took a claim, following farming a year, after which he came to Kirwin. Has since been engaged in teaching more or less, clerking, etc. Is well known as an anti-monopolist. Has served as Justice of the Peace three years. He was born in Lapeer County, Mich., Jan. 26, 1849, and raised in his native State. He graduated at the Concordia State Normal School, class of 1875. Was married in 1867, to Miss Caroline Van Antwerp, of Lapeer County, Mich. They have two children, Mildred and Ernest. Mr. Lamb is a member of the A. O. U. W. and Knights of Labor.

W. T. S. MAY, attorney-at-law, does a general law and collection business. Came to Concordia, Kan., in September, 1870, and opened a law office. Remained some time and removed to Cawker City and practiced law until 1876, when he came to Kirwin, Kan., and has since practiced law. He was born in Queen Anne County, Maryland, Nov. 22, 1843, and was raised in his native State, and educated at Washington College, Kent County, Maryland. In 1861 he removed to Huntsville, Ohio, and enlisted the same year in Company G, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Participated in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Corinth, Iuka, and Stone River, being wounded in the latter battle Dec. 31, 1862, from the effects of which he was honorably discharged. After army life he began reading law. Was admitted to the bar at Xenia, Ohio, in August, 1870. He has been an active politician. He took charge of Kirwin postoffice April 4, 1883. Was married in 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Owens, of Huntsville, Ohio. They have one daughter, Minnie G. Mr. May is a member of Beloit Commandery, Masonic Lodge, G. A. R., and K. of P.

HON. HORACE MOULTON, druggist, carries a general stock of $5,000; also, has a similar store at Kansas City, Mo. He came to Kirwin, Kan., in the fall of 1874, and embarked in drug, loan and discount business. He was born in Waukesha County, Wis., Aug. 17, 1849, and lived there until 1874, being raised in the drug business. He has served as Mayor of Kirwin three terms, been a member of the School Board five years, and a member of the County Board since November, 1881. Was married in 1870, to Miss Lydia A. McCowen, of Waukesha, Wis. They have one son, Harry S. Mr. Moulton is a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F., K. of P., and A. O. U. W. He erected his drug store at Kirwin, Kan., in 1880; size is 50x70 feet deep, built of cut stone, two stories, and cost $10.000.

WM. E. ROWE, dealer in general merchandise, opened trade Jan. 1, 1878, with a stock of $6.000; now carries a stock of $10,000, employs two clerks, and keeps Bee Hive store. His store room is 25x75 feet deep; occupies first floor and basement. He came to Kirwin, Kan., in 1875, and embarked in the sale of agricultural implements, until he opened business as above. He was born in Jamaica, West Indies, Jan. 17, 1837, and lived there until 1870. He began life as a clerk in a general store, from that into speculating in produce in 1860 to 1865. He was a heavy loser on account of the Spanish rebellion. Was married in 1877, to Miss Jennie S. Jones, a native of the same place. They have two children, Ella Louise and Ida Ellen. He is a member of Blue Lodge A., F. & A. M. In the West Indies he was a member of the Volunteer corps, and two years was Acting Quartermaster of volunteers

A. J. STILES, manufacturer of and dealer in a full line of household furniture and undertaker's goods, began in March, 1879, with a stock of $1,000; now carries an average stock of $2,000. He occupies rooms 24x60 feet. He came to Council Grove in 1879, and embarked in contracting and building a year, thence followed the same business three months in Concordia, finally located in Kirwin. He was born in Elgin, Ill., Nov. 9, 1849, and lived there until he came to Kansas. Was married in June, 1880, to Miss Nettie A. Briggs, of Buchanan, Mich. Mr. Stiles is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and M. E. Church.

ROBERT H. TRUSDLE, physician and surgeon, came to Kirwin, Kan., March 27, 1879, and opened a medical office. He was born in Norfolk County, Canada, Aug. 20, 1844, being raised and educated in his native country, and graduating at Victoria College, Toronto, Canada, in the class of 1863. Began practicing his profession in Canada the same year. He went as staff-surgeon to Gen. Thomas at Nashville, Tenn., during the war. Mustered out in the spring of 1865, and participated in the battle of the latter city in the fall of 1864. He soon afterward went to Atchison, Kan., and practiced medicine six years, when he returned to Morrison, Whiteside County, Ill., and practiced until 1879, when he came to Kirwin, Kansas. Was married in January, 1868, to Miss Hattie Bryning, of Mt. Pleasant, Brant County, Canada. They have one daughter, Neva Lee. The Doctor is a member of I. O. O. F., K. of P., and A. O. U. W. Has served as City Alderman and examining surgeon for several life insurance companies.

E. W. WARNER erected the Warner House in the summer of 1879, of cut magnesia lime stone, at a cost of $9,000, size of which is 40x60 feet deep, 35 feet high, divided into two stories and basement; capacity, 40 guests; employs six persons and keeps a first-class hotel. Mr. Warner came to Kirwin in the spring of 1874, and engaged in the lumber business, afterward merchandising, until he began the hotel business. He was chairman of the Republican County Committee, member of the School Board, and City Alderman. He was born in Marine City, St. Claire County, Mich., Sept. 6, 1841. His parents, with their family, moved to Stephenson County, Ill., in 1845, where he was raised a farmer. Enlisted in July, 1862, in Co. I, Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; participated in all the battles of his command; promoted to Orderly Sergeant and Second Lieutenant; wounded in the battle of Kennesaw Mt., June 21, 1864; discharged Aug. 5, 1864. After army life he lived in Saginaw, Mich., two years, thence went to Alma, Buffalo County, Wis., were he was interested in the Beef Slough Boom Copmany, seven years. Was married July 20, 1864, to Miss Sarah A. Cottle, of Kalamazoo, Mich. She was born Oct. 18, 1844. They had three children, Vinnie Maude (William E., deceased), and Pearlie May. Mr. Warner is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., K. of P., I. O. O. F., and Kirwin Post, No. 122, G. A. R., and Commander of the Post. Is Past Chancellor, K. of P., and Past Grand, I. O. O. F.

AARON WEAVER, dealer in general merchandise, opened trade in Kirwin, September, 1872, his being the first general store opened to the trade, and carried a stock of $2,000, under the firm name of N. Weaver & Co., two years, then changed to Weaver & Warner, until 1877, since then the firm has been A. Weaver & Co. They erected their store in September, 1872, at a cost or $1,800, and now carry an average stock of $6,000. He was born in Berrien County, Mich., Jan. 21, 1836, and lived in that State until he came to Kansas. He was married Oct. 4, 1863, to Miss Olive E. Beckwith, of Berrien County, Mich. They have two children, Lillie May and Frank J. He is a member of the Masonic order.

GEORGE W. WOOD, dealer in a general line of household furniture, carpets and undertaking goods, opened business Jan. 20, 1882, with a stock of $1,000. Mr. Wood came to Troy, Doniphan County, Kan., in June, 1856, and lived until 1874. Enlisted in October, 1864, in Co. C, Ninth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in March, 1865. He soon afterward went to Waterville, Marshall County, Kan., and was pastor of the M. E. Church there three years, thence pastor of Concordia, Kansas Church three years, after which he came to Kirwin. He was educated at the Highland University in Doniphan County, Kan. Ordained to the holy ministry in 1872. Was born at St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 3, 1848. Married in 1871, to Anna Konne, of Circleville, Ohio. They have three children, Daisy E., George W., and Jessie L. He is a member of the Masonic order, K. of P., K. of H., I. O. O. F., and M. E. Church. He represented Doniphan County, Kan., in the legislative session of 1869, and was Justice of the Peace in that county some time.

LOGAN.

This young city, named in honor of the distinguished Illinois senator, is handsomely located on the north bank of the Solomon river, three miles west, seven miles from the south line of the county and twenty-four miles west of Kirwin, and commands a fine view of the broad, fertile valleys of the Solomon river, Crooked and Cactus creeks, both of which empty into the river within a mile of the town. Logan was located in 1873, but made but little progress until 1878, when several men of enterprise located there. Their energy and vigor have produced fruits, and a rapid growth followed. Logan is now recognized as one of the live towns of the northwest. In June, 1880, new life was infused into the town by the completion of the Central Branch road to the town, and it practically remained the terminus of the road until January, 1882. It is the boast of the business men of the place that no town in the northwest has better or fuller stocks of general merchandise, agricultural implements and groceries. As a class the people are generous, enterprising and intelligent. Logan contains five general merchandise stores, two hardware, one bank, two hotels, a drug store, millinery store, furniture store, bakery, barber shop, wagon shop, billiard hall, two blacksmith shops, a photograph gallery, two grain buyers, two groceries, two lawyers, three physicians, two resident clergymen, and one of the best managed newspapers in the Solomon Valley. The extensive flouring mills (Peter Hanson's) is one of the most complete and commodious in Northwestern Kansas. In addition two sorghum mills are about going into successful operation. In one of them about $3,000 capital has been invested. With a large extent of fertile country tributary to the young city Logan is fast growing into importance, and increasing her trade.

Logan was first settled in 1870, B. F. Darling being the earliest settler. He was soon followed by W. R. Shleppy, Peter Hanson, D. G. Hoover, the Marvins, Peter Hanson, A. C. Larick, James Boyd, M. Scranton, Jacob Post, F. and U. Allbright and others. The town was named by D. G. Hoover in honor of his old commander, General John A. Logan, of Illinois. The first birth in the town was John Logan Graft, born in the spring of 1872. In September, 1872, occurred the first marriage in the village, Frank Gray and Miss Jennie Shleppy. The first death was that of George Knox, in July, 1872. He was shot accidently.

Logan was organized as a town in 1872, the first officers being A. B. Miller, trustee; and John Sears, town clerk. The town or village government continued until 1880, when Logan followed the example of Kirwin and Phillipsburg and became a city.

The first mayor chosen was Charles H. Bridges, who also serves the city in the same capacity at the present time. W. W. Gray was the first elected clerk and continues to hold the office by re-election. The first councilmen were: T. M. Bishop, Dr. Thomas, F. R. Hamilton, W. A. Johnson and Charles Smith. The present board consists of W. A. Reeder, T. Wiltrout, H. N. Boyd, J. Shultz and Dr. C. T. Lawrence. Monthly meetings are held.

The first school was taught in a log house on Washington street, during the fall and winter of 1872, by Rufus Hastings. Six years later a substantial public school building was erected on Washington street at a cost of $700. Logan has always had first-class school privileges, and has always paid her teachers above average rates.

The first sermon was preached in 1872, in the school house by Rev. Henry Worley, of the M. E. Church. The Free Methodists are now erecting a substantial and roomy stone church in the city, and the Methodist Episcopals, through the effective labors of Rev. Mr. Dalton have secured a subscription of $1,200, and will build a meeting house during the year 1882.

The first postoffice was established in 1870 (named Logan) and B. F. Darling was first postmaster. The office was kept in a two-room dug-out on the north bank of the Solomon, near where Hanson's flour mill now stands. Succeeding B. F. Darling as postmaster were W. H. Gray, H. P. Gandy, Thomas Beaumont, Mrs. Mary B. Benjamin. This lady has charge of the office at the present time. The money order department was introduced in the Logan office July 1, 1879. The first saw mill was erected by McClallen & Hanson in 1874; but one year later they believed that a grist mill would prove more profitable. The sawing machinery was removed and flouring mill works put in place. It is a four-run mill, one of the best in the Solomon Valley, capable of grinding 200 bushels of wheat per day. Under and below the mill they made a tunnel through the solid rock, at a cost of nearly $1,000. The first store in Logan was started by Gray Bros., 1872, on Washington street. Gray Brothers erected two log houses early in 1872, and in one of these they opened the first stock of goods in the new town. Two years later Dr. Leighty built a neat little frame store house, which was the wonder and admiration of the early settlers.

During the present season a stock company was organized for the erection of a sorghum mill. The amount of $2,000 has been paid in and the experiment bids fair to become a success. Peter Hanson, the miller, is the leading spirit in the enterprise. In addition to this contemplated improvement, similar enterprises of smaller dimensions is already in successful operation.

The ground on which Logan stands is gently rolling, and the location for a large town is beautiful. The land was homesteaded in 1870 by B. F. Darling. He made a comfortable dug-out on the high bank overlooking the Solomon, and continued to reside there until 1880 when he removed to Florida. Mr. Darling sold 40 acres of his homestead to J. J. Wiltrout, 40 acres to W. R. Shleppy and the remaining 80 acres to J. Blakeley. The population of Logan at the present time is between four and five hundred. There are two resident clergymen in Logan, Rev. H. Dalton, of the M. E. Church, and Rev. J. J. Wayt, Free Methodist.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Logan Lodge, No. 87, Knights of Pythias, was organized May 18, 1881. The charter members were: Charles T. Lawrence, George M. King, W. E. Bennet, J. Bodwell, W. W. Gray, W. E. Moore, W. Drumhiller, F. J. Gardner, G. E. Bridges, H. M. Wixom, F. E. Newton, J. W. Benjamin, H. G. Stalcup, D. E. Mahaffy, J. W. Nichols, D. J. Livingood, F. M. Jolly, W. D. Covington, Wm. Duden, A. Williamson. The first officers were: W. D. Covington, P. C.; Geo. M. King, C. C.; Geo. E. Bridges, K. of R. and S. Present officers: H. G. Stalcup, P. C.; W. W. Gray, C. C.; J. E. Shultz, K. of R. and S. Meet in their own hall every Friday evening. Lodge room corner of Main and Mill streets. Present number of members, fifty.

The Bank of Logan was established December 18, 1880. President, J. J. Wiltrout; Cashier, G. M. King. In June, 1881, the establishment was consolidated with the Phillips County Bank. This arrangement continued until May, 1882, when E. F. Robinson retired, and the banking firm became Wiltrout & Reeder, the former acting as President and Mr. Reeder, Cashier.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM DRUMHILLER, attorney at law, fire insurance and collecting agent, first came to Logan, Kan., in the fall of 1878, and engaged in agriculture. He has 160 acres of land deeded, 160 under pre-emption act, and 160 as a timber claim, 120 acres of which is cultivated. He has served as Justice of the Peace two years. He was born in Easton City, Northampton County, Pa., November 4, 1832; was raised in Fremont, Sandusky County, Ohio; emigrated to Muscatine Iowa, January 1, 1855, where he followed merchandising until August, 1857, when he went to St. Joseph, Mo., and engaged in the same business. He was there Judge of Police Courts two years, City Assessor two years, and two years a Member of the School Board, and ten years merchandising. Enlisted in September, 1861, in Co. B, Third Battallion, Missouri Reserves, and was promoted to Captain of the company. He re-enlisted February 24, as Captain of Co. A, Fifth Missouri Cavalry; promoted to Major, April 30, 1862. He re-enlisted August 1, 1874, as Adjutant of the Forty-fourth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was made Captain of Company B, same regiment. He participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., the siege of Mobile, Ala., and many skirmishes. He was mustered out September 1, 1865. He was married April 3, 1867, to Miss E. T. Cowden, a native of Madison, Ind. He is a member of the Encampment Lodge I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, and Logan Post No. 177, G. A. R.

HENRY FERRET, proprietor Ferret House. This hotel was erected in 1879, and opened to the public in the winter of the same year. It is 78 feet long and 18 feet wide; has two wings, 18x18 and 18x12 feet respectively, two stories high, and has a capacity for thirty guests. It cost $5,500, and is kept in first-class order for a far Western hotel. Mr. Ferret has a fine and interesting collection of natural curiosities, which will afford the curious hours of interest in viewing. He first came to Kansas in November, 1877, and engaged in agriculture about a year, before going into the hotel business. He was born in Cornwell, England, July 30, 1827. He came to America in 1850 and followed masonry mang years at Oconomowoc, Wis. He was married in 1862 to Miss Jane Peardon, a native of England. They are members of the M. E. Church of Logan. Mr. F. has been president and a member of the city council.

W. W. GRAY, editor and proprietor of the Logan *Enterprise*, is a native of Johnson County, Iowa, in which State he learned the business of printing. He became a citizen of Phillips County in 1874. From June of that year until August, he was employed as a compositor in the office of the Kirwin *Chief*, and then for three years he clerked for Weaver & Warner, merchants in the same city. He again took his old trade of printing, and remained in the *Chief* establishment until July, 1879. He then purchased a job office and started business in Kirwin and secured a good trade. Early in 1880 he removed to Logan with his office, and purchased a half interest in the *Enterprise*; securing all the office in July following. He has made the *Enterprise* a paying investment, and it is justly popular with the people of Logan and vicinity. Mr. Gray was married in September, 1880, to Miss Mary F. Taylor, of Phillips County. They have one child.

PETER HANSEN, firm of Wiltrout & Hansen, proprietors Logan Flouring and Grist Mills. These mills were erected in 1875, in size are 32x50 feet, two and one half stories high, and have a capacity of 75 barrels per day. The water power has a head of 18 feet. Mr. Hansen first came to Ottawa County in 1870 and followed various occupations for two years, thence came to Logan and embarked in the cattle business. He finally erected a saw mill, and soon added machinery for grinding, since which time he has been steadily adding and building until the present time, when he has a fine mill, worth at least $10,000. He was born in Denmark, Nov. 15, 1846, came to America in the spring of 1867, and lived in Wisconsin about three years. Was married in 1879 to Miss Alfie A. Gray, a native of Ireland. They have two children, Katie and George. He owns a grist mill just above Marvin, Phillips County, on the Solomon River, where there is a water power of 8 feet head. The mill is 26x40 feet, two and one half stories high, and has a capacity of 35 barrels per day. This mill cost $5,500.

W. A. REEDER, firm of Wiltrout & Reeder, proprietors Bank of Logan, a private institution, was opened for business in the spring of 1880. They do a regular banking business. Eastern correspondents are State Savings Bank, of St. Joseph, Mo., and National Park Bank, of New York City. They loan money on real estate and chattels and do a general fire insurance business. J. J. Wiltrout is the senior member of the firm. Mr. W. A. Reeder first located in Beloit, Kan., in August, 1870, and engaged in teaching six years, hotel, grain and stock business, thence came to Logan. He was born in Cumberland County, Penn., August 28, 1849, lived in his native county until 1854, and moved with his parents to Fulton County, Ill., and from there to Bloomington, same State, where he lived until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1876 to Miss Eunice H. Andrews, of Beloit, Kan., formerly a resident of LaCrosse, Wis. They are members of the M. E. Church.

S. A. ROBINSON, dealer in a general line of drugs and druggists' sundries, began trade in August, 1877, with a stock of $600. Built his store in 1879 at a cost of $600. Its size is 18x30 feet. He now carries a stock of $1,500. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 12, 1840, and lived near his native city. Enlisted in September, 1861, in the Sixth Indiana Regimental Band. He participated in the battles at Green River, Ky., Shiloh, and Perryville. Mustered out in the spring of 1865. He served in the commissary department at Nashville, Tenn., three years, under Capt. S. J. Little. After army life he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in the sale of agricultural implements and seeds until 1877. Was married in 1881 to Miss Ruth Boyer, of Anderson, Ind. He is a member of Logan Post, No. 177, G. A. R., and is the present Mayor of Logan.

JOHN T. SCHULZE, dealer in general merchandise, grain and feed, began trade in Logan in 1878 with a stock of $3,000. Erected his store in 1879. The store building is 24x70 feet, two stories high, and cost $3,100. He now carries a stock of $15,000 to $18,000, occupying two floors of his store. He was born in New York City, April 20, 1854, and was raised in St. Louis, Mo., making that his home until he came to Kansas.

He enlisted April 15, 1864, in Co. A. One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to clerk at headquarters of General Copeland. Mustered out in the fall of 1865. He then embarked into business at Alton, Ill., in the manufacture of tobacco and cigars, where he continued two years. Afterward followed merchandising at different places in the West. Opened a general store at Cawker City, Kansas, July 4, 1877. He was married in the fall of 1859 to Miss Kate Bullien, of St. Louis, Mo. They have five children: James Edwin, now engaged in mercantile business with his father at Logan; Einora, Walter H., William and John. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1856 he hired out to the Government as a mule driver, and freighted across the plains from Leavenworth to Salt Lake City, Utah. He followed freighting a number of years. Served as Government expressman some time. Finally run a ferry at Green River, Colorado, where he made over $40,000, but was raided by the Shoshone Indians, when he lost everything and was obliged to flee for his life. He has certainly experienced the varied conditions of Western life.

T. J. STRATTON, dealer in general hardware and farm implements, lumber, and building material, came to Logan August 12, 1879. Began trade in the spring of 1881 with a stock of $2,500. Now carries a stock of $5,000 and employs two men in the business. His store is 25x60 feet deep; warehouse 25x55 feet deep. He was born in Richland County, Ohio, June 25, 1831, and lived there until 1849. Learned several trades in the mean time. Went to Henry County, Ill., and followed agriculture some time. Went to Oregon in 1852, where he followed farming, mining and lumbering, and in California and Washington Territory. Spent about two and one half years in Idaho in mining, and participated in the Indian war there. He thence returned to Oregon and embarked in merchandising and shipping fruit, etc. Afterward went to Puget Sound with stock, and followed droving there about three years. Then returned to Illinois. Enlisted December 1, 1864, in Co. C, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served about six months. Then followed merchandising in Illinois and the Southwestern States until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1865 to Miss Mary A. Dack, of Rock Island, Ill. They have one son, Dan. G., now assisting in his father's store.

MARVIN.

The next town of importance in Phillips County is Marvin, near the center of the county east and west, and a place enjoying considerable trade. The town was laid out in the year 1878, and has had a healthy growth. Its milling interests are larger than in any other place in the county, having two excellent grist mills. This makes the town a good point for the sale of grain, and as good stocks are displayed on the counters of the merchants they enjoy a thriving trade. Marvin contains three general stores, two drug stores, a hotel, blacksmith shop, hardware store and livery stable. The Methodists have a large stone house of worship. The two excellent grist mills have been spoken of in another place

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

C. H. EDGECOMBE, real estate, land, loan and insurance agent, notary public and attorney-at-law, came to Marvin in 1879 and embarked in the above business. He was born in England, May 7, 1845. Came with his parents to America in 1846, locating in Maine, where he was raised. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Co. I, Fifteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry, Nineteenth Army Corps; participated in all the battles of his command. He was wounded three times; mustered out July 19, 1865. Returned to Maine and soon entered into the employment of the B. & O. R. R., continuing four years; thence went to Chicago, where he projected and organized the Great Western Utility Company. He afterward entered the law office of B. F. Lincoln as a student, at Ottawa, Ill. Was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of Illinois in the fall of 1876. He opened a law office at Omaha, Neb., soon removing to York, Neb., and practiced three years, thence to the present place. He was married in February, 1878, to Miss Estella L. Newell, of New Hampshire. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Encampment Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Supreme Lodge of the World. He served as United States Commissioner at York, Neb. His wife, E. N. Edgecomb, is proprietress of the drug store, and keeps a general stock of drugs, medicines and druggists' sundries, etc., and opened trade in 1878.

DR. I. MILEY, physician and surgeon, Marvin, came to Beloit, Kan., in the early part of 1870, and opened a drug store, remaining in business there until 1879, when he came to Marvin and resumed his profession. He was born in Champaign County, Ohio, December 21, 1845, and was raised in his native county. Was educated at Cincinnati, Medical College of Ohio. He also was a student at Keokuk, Iowa, College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1875. From 1868 to 1869 he followed dentistry at Charlestown, Ill., and was for some time a transient artist in that profession. He was married in 1876 to Miss Ella B. Daniels, of Cattaraugus County, N. Y. They have two children—John D. and Grace E.

DR. D. W. STEVENS, dealer in general line of drugs, medicines and druggists' sundries, located at Marvin in the spring of 1881, and embarked in the drug trade with a stock of about $500. Now carries an average stock of $700. He erected his store in the spring of 1881, at a cost of $1,050, size of which is 20x36 feet. He was born in Wyandotte County, Ohio, June 23, 1854. His parents, with their family, moved to Taylor County, Iowa, in 1856, where he was raised and educated. He made Taylor County his home until the spring of 1881, when he came to Kansas. Was married in 1882 to Miss Eva A. Copeland, of Marvin Kan.

OTHER TOWNS.

Big Bend, situated between Logan and Marvin, was laid out two years since (1880), and has two stores, a saw mill and a blacksmith shop, and postoffice.

Long Island, in the northwest part of the county, contains a postoffice, hotel, store, blacksmith shop and grist mill.

Prairie View is twelve miles north of Logan. Has one store, a blacksmith shop, postoffice, and the only cigar factory in the county.

SHERIDAN COUNTY.

SHERIDAN County was created by an act of the Legislature of 1873, and is the westernmost of the organized counties in the second northern tier. Its area is 900 square miles. It was named after General Philip H. Sheridan and first settled upon in 1874, by a buffalo hunter, who located upon Section 30, Township 6, Range 28.

The county is well watered. Both the South and North Forks of the Solomon River flow through the county, and the Saline River rises here. The creeks are small, but numerous and permeating the county in all directions. There is said to be good water power on the North Fork of the Solomon; springs are abundant, good well water can be had at a depth of about thirty feet. The streams are skirted with timber, though it is in rather narrow belts of the varieties common to Western Kansas.

There is about 97 per cent. of the land upland prairie; 3 per cent. bottom; the average width of the bottoms is one mile. The prairies are gently undulating, and in the western part of the county quite level.

The soil is generally of a deep rich black loam. Building stone is abundant, mostly of the white magnesian limestone.

The lands in this county are mostly subject to entry at the Oberlin Land Office, in the Northern District, though those on the southern side of the county are entered at Wakeeney, in Trego County. In the early spring of 1878, Captain G. C. West located 32 quarter sections of school lands here.

The county was organized June 2, 1880; the special County Clerk was W. M. Rodgers; special County Commissioners, K. A. Ellithorpe, W. S. Hausufus and W. A. Rodgers; temporary county seat, Kenneth.

COUNTY MATTERS.

County Clerks—W. M. Rodgers, William Stevens. County Commissioners—K. A. Ellethorpe, W. S. Hausufus, W. A. Rodgers, A. D. Urquhart, D. U. Ball, M. M. Scott, M. G. Haskell, J. L. Albin. County Treasurer—George W. Crane. Register of Deeds—A. C. McClung. Surveyors—George E. Smith, W. C. Blackstone. Sheriffs—J. H. Cary, Giles W. Humes. Coroners—H. W. Perce, Isaac Kneeland. Probate Judge—S. P. Davidson. County Attorney—H. S. Howe. Clerks of the District Court—A. W. Stone, I. H. Kimball, G. M. Brooks. Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. P. Weida. A. L. Patchin, of Rooks County, has represented this District in the Senate. He succeeds Thomas H. Cavanaugh as Register of the Land Office at Oberlin, Cavanaugh having been appointed special agent. E. J. Turner has represented the county in the House in 1881 and 1883.

The election returns from the county show that there is a mixed political sentiment. In 1880 on the Prohibition Amendment the vote was 101 for; 69 against. On Constitutional Convention, 56 for, 103 against.

When the county was organized it was in the Fifteenth Judicial District, Joel Holt, of Mitchell County, Judge. It became a part of the Seventeenth Judicial District March 8, 1881, and D. W. C. Nellis, of Ellis County, was Judge. W. H. Pratt of Phillips County, was elected in November, 1881. The terms of court commence at Kenneth on the second Monday of April and the first Monday of October. For judicial purposes the counties of Thomas and Sherman are attached to Sheridan.

The Sheridan County *Tribune*, at Kenneth, was established the 1st of July, 1879, George N. Palmer, editor and proprietor. He died. Dec. 9, 1881, at Toledo, Iowa, and the paper has since been managed by E. J. Turner, J. B. Hitchcock, W. L. Humes, and others.

School Districts, No. 1 and No. 2 were organized by a deputy superintendent from Rooks County, and both sustained a three months' term of school during the school year ending July 31, 1880.

The Congregationalist Church of the Disciples, and the Methodist Episcopalians, are established in the county; the Methodists having quite a preponderance. Rev. L. S. Day, Rev. A. J. Langley and others, have ministered to the Methodists; Rev. J. Q. A. Weller to the Congregationalists; Rev. A. T. Hall and Rev. E. J. Palmer to the Christians.

The Sheridan County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association was organized in June, 1881. D. E. Barnes was the first president; George W. Crane its secretary. Its Board of Directors were D. E. Barnes, G. M. Brooks, D. U. Ball, G. W. Crane, D. W. Freeman, M. G. Haskell, J. F. Hobbs, J. Leatherman, W. M. Rogers, J. F. Towner, A. D. Urquhart and E. O. Walden.

The post offices and objective points in the county are located in the following manner: Arkona and Sheridan in Sheridan Township; Adel, Alcyone, Chicago, Hortonville and Luzerne in Ade Township; Advance and Rurdon in Saline Township; Milligan in Spring Brook Township, and Kenneth the county seat. Francella, Port Byron and St. Paul are other points.

Grainfield, in Gove County, on the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific, is the accessible railroad station, south of Kenneth. Lenora, on the Central Branch of the Missouri Pacific, in the southeast corner of Norton County, is the accessible station to the northeast. There is a daily mail from Grainfield and Oberlin, Decatur County; a semi-weekly mail from Lenora.

The statistics for 1881 and 1882 show a comparative meagerness consequent upon sparsity of population. The wool clip of 1881 was 4,200 pounds; number of sheep in 1882, 2,418; of swine, 342; of milch cows, 533; other cattle, 1,772; mules, 89; horses, 500. The butter product was 18,444 pounds; value of slaughtered animals, $12,388; of poultry and eggs, $9,798. The acreage of winter wheat was 408; of spring wheat, 24; rye, 291; oats, 42; potatoes, 57; sweet potatoes, 36; sorghum, 567; castor beans, 19; broom corn, 138; millet and Hungarian, 747.

The valuation of the property of the county for 1881 was returned at $54,321.24; in 1882 it was $42,165.76. Its taxable acres under cultivation were 460; those not under cultivation 3,160. It had 17 improved taxable town lots; 300 unimproved. The valuation of its personal property was $32,772.76.

There are 9 organized school districts in the county; in 1882 there were 360 persons of school age; there were 51 in 1880. The school enrollment of 1880 was 37; in 1881 it was 122; in 1882, 172. The average monthly salary of male teachers is $30; of female teachers, $16.75. The amount of money received for school purposes in 1882 was $460.70, of which $179.27 was State funds. In 1880 the census returns were 1,567 males of twenty-one years and over: native, 429; foreign, 80.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HON. E. J. TURNER, lawyer and real estate dealer, was born at Lockport, Erie County, Pa., Dec. 26, 1846. When he was only one year of age, his father, J. L. Turner, a Methodist clergyman, removed with his family to Ohio, remaining there until 1849, when he pushed further west into Indiana, remaining there until 1853, then removed to Niles Mich., where he lived until 1856, when he located at Henry, Ill., and from thence to Bloomfield, Iowa, in 1860. E. J. Turner was for three years a student at the Adrian College of Michigan. In 1870 he entered the law office of Gen. Weaver, the recent Greenback candidate for President, remaining with him for two years; then located at Mount Ayer, Iowa, where he practiced law and conducted the Ringgold *Record* for two years; afterward embarking in the mercantile business at Ottumwa and Corning, Iowa, remaining in the business until his removal to Sheridan County, Kan., in February, 1879. He purchased a section of land and laid out the town of Kenneth, and engaged in the practice of law, selling town lots and dealing in other real estate, continuing in the business to the present time, besides being largely interested in wool growing, having an extensive sheep ranch extending for a distance of three miles, on the south bank of the Solomon River, beginning a distance of about six miles from Kenneth. He considers Sheridan County as one of the best cattle and sheep territories in Kansas. When he located it the county only twenty claims had been taken. Before the 20th of June of the same year there was not a section of land within the borders of the county upon which claims had not been made. He has served two terms in the Kansas Legislature, being elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1880 and 1882. He was in the army from November, 1863, until July, 1865. He enlisted in Company E, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, but was soon afterward detailed to duty in the Provost Marshal's office, doing duty most of the time at Louisville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Nov. 23, 1873, Mr. Turner was married at Afton, Iowa, to Ella Beymer, a native of Clyde, Ohio; she died Jan. 26, 1882, leaving one child—Kenneth Beymer Turner—who was born at Corning, Iowa, Dec. 8, 1874.

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BARBER COUNTY.

BARBER County takes its name from Thomas W. Barber, a Free-State settler in Douglas County, who was killed near Lawrence on December 6, 1855. It was intended when the county was christened that it should bear the name of Barber, but somebody, out of an exceedingly wise head, determined that the spelling should be Barbour, and it stood in this form until 1883, when the Legislature enacted that henceforward the county should bear the name originally given it.

The county is nearly in the form of a rectangle, Kingman cutting out a block six miles square from the northeast corner. It is thirty-three miles in depth and thirty-six miles from east to west, giving a total area of 1,184 square miles.

The county has ten per cent of bottom and ninety per cent of upland. Timber occupies but one per cent of its surface, the remainder being prairie. The general surface of the eastern half of the county is very level, but the western half, which includes the famous Cedar Mountains, is largely broken and bluffy.

Cottonwood, red cedar, elm, hackberry, walnut and a few other varieties of timber are found in small quantities along the principal streams.

The principal streams are Medicine Lodge, Driftwood, Mulberry, Hackberry and Mule. The tributaries of the Medicine Lodge River are Bear, Cedar and Monument Creeks, flowing north, and Elm and Turkey flowing south. Big and Little Mule Creeks run southeast and empty into the Salt Fork of the Arkansas. In addition to these streams, are numerous springs all over the county, and water can be obtained by wells of from ten to fifty feet in depth.

Considerable quantities of red sandstone exist in the northwestern part of the county, near Sun City. Vast fields of gypsum underlie that part of the county southwest of the Medicine Lodge River, and fire-clay has been discovered near Sun City.

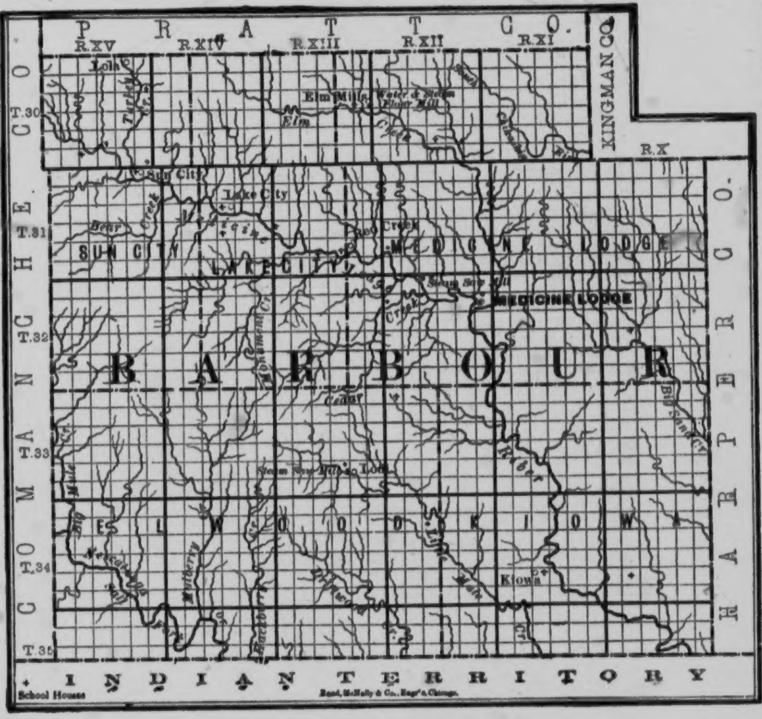

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS).

	1880.
(a) Elwood Township	181
(b) Kiowa Township	413
(c) Lake City Township	504
(d) Medicine Lodge Township, including Medicine Lodge City	1,204
(e) Sun City Township	359
Total	2,661
Medicine Lodge City	373

(a) Detached from Kiowa in 1880.
(b) Detached from Medicine Lodge in 1878; Elwood set off in 1880.
(c) Detached from Pratt County in 1873.
(d) Detached from Harper and Pratt Counties in 1873; in 1878, part set off for Kiowa.
(e) Detached from Pratt County in 1873.

EARLY HISTORY.

The lands of the county are all embraced in the "thirty mile" and "three mile" strips, formerly owned by the Osages and the Cherokees respectively. These lands were ceded to the Government by the treaty of July 15, 1870, and were then offered for pre-emption but not for home-steading or timber claim entry. They embraced some of the best hunting grounds of the Osages, as the still plainly marked and numerous "buffalo wallows" testify.

The first settler in the county was a man named Griffin, who located on a ranch about one mile from where Sun City now stands, in the winter of 1871-72. This pioneer was killed in the Indian Territory the following summer, and C. H. Douglass is now the leading merchant in the town. In the spring of 1872, E. H. Mosley, Lockwood and Leonard located at Kiowa. Mosley had a small stock of goods which he traded to the Indians. He spent his time hunting buffalo and collecting the hides for market. Lockwood and Leonard attempted farming. July 30, 1872, the Indians, who were opposed to the whites settling in that section, made a raid on the residences of Leonard and Lockwood, and in the fight Mosley was killed, the others saving their lives by remaining in the house inside a stockade. The Indians killed nearly all the stock at this ranch and went off. Eli Smith located at the same place in October, 1872, and the first store was opened by G. Hegwer in the spring of 1878.

In December, 1872, Derrick Updegraff located at Medicine Lodge, and soon after Salmon P. Tuttle brought a drove of cattle to a camp near Updegraff's claim. William Walters, W. E. Hutchinson, with two brothers, Jake Ryan, A. L. Duncan, David Hubbard and John Beebee made settlement at or near Medicine Lodge early in 1878, and Samuel Larsh and a Mr. Wyncoop started a ranch at the mouth of Cedar Creek, three miles northwest of the Updegraff claim. Lake city was established by Reuben Lake April 6, 1878. With the summer of 1878 came general immigration and quite rapid settlement all over the northern part of the county.

The first child born in the county was Ralph Duncan, son of A. L. Duncan, born in the spring of 1878. The first wedding in the county took place in July, 1874, and united Charles Tabor and Miss Moore. S. Miller and Mary Hale were married at Sun City at an early day, but the exact date is unknown.

The following account of the Indian raid of 1874 seems to be the most correct of the many conflicting ones that are given. It is vouched for by E. P. Caruthers, of the *Index*, who has been in a position to get the facts: It was in the summer of 1874 that the so-called Indian raid occurred—when a band of Indians, led by a number of white men, it is alleged, came to this county and murdered several citizens up the Medicine River. There are different versions of the story. One is that the invaders were Indians who were opposed to the whites settling up the country and destroying their hunting grounds. Another version is that they were white men, in Indian disguise, who were hired by interested parties to drive out the population, that the rascality of the bond swindlers might not be detected or interrupted. Old citizens don't like to say much about that raid, preferring to let the dead past bury its dead—the dead Indians being already buried. The invaders were satisfied with one invasion.

To protect the citizens, stockades were built at this place, up the river twelve miles and at Sun City. The one here ran north and south through the alleys parallel with and next to Main street. Where the *Cresset* office stands was the northern line, and near Blickhahn's shop was the southern line. It was made of cedar posts set on end in the ground. As a further protection, a company of militia was organized at this place, and one at

Sun City, and these were willing to keep off all savages for the pay they received from the State.

For the following account of the great interest of the county—stock-raising—we are indebted to E. P. Caruthers, of the *Index:*

"This county was a great grazing district for buffalo, and old settlers tell us that there were twenty times as many buffalo here as there are cattle now. One enthusiastic old settler remarked that he had seen them so thick on the Medicine River that one could walk for miles by only stepping from one buffalo to another. We suppress his name for the sake of his family. But they were thick and died in great numbers. Their bleached bones were as thick in the cañons and on the prairies as stumps are in a clearing. Who does not remember the 'Bone Age,' when the bone pilgrims swooped down on this country by the hundreds and hauled the bones away by the thousands of tons? There was no harm in this, but this same crowd was guilty of meanness, for they would burn off the grass on every occasion they had the opportunity, that the white bleached bones might be seen more easily. This was after the 'Cedar Age,' when these same pilgrims came here and stole all the cedar posts out of the country.

"Where the buffalo roamed must be a good place for cattle, thought the old settlers, and they were correct, as has since been demonstrated. The rich grass that remains nutritious the entire year, and the many streams of pure water made the county one to be sought after by stockmen. Many of the early settlers tried agriculture as a pursuit, and generally failed, though a few on the streams did occasionally raise something like crops; but these soon found it true that this was not an agricultural section, and abandoned their experiments.

"The first cattle held in the county was a bunch of through Texas cattle purchased by Solomon Tuttle in the fall of 1872, and wintered across the Medicine River, about where the saw mill now stands. These he drove North and sold the following summer.

"The first graded cattle were driven in from Missouri in the spring of 1873 by William Carl, who held them on the Medicine, twelve miles above this city. Judge Shepler drove a few head in at the same time, with Carl.

"From that time on, the stock business has grown rapidly. From every State, came in men to engage in the business. Texas cattle found a ready sale here, and in fact any animal that wore horns and hoofs. With that enterprise which is always to be found in stockmen, progress and improvement were the watch words. High grade bulls and heifers were brought here from Kentucky and elsewhere, and to-day the range is full of the best graded stock cattle to be found in the West. There are Texans still being driven here, but principally cows, and the stock shipped from here brings the best prices offered for domestic cattle. The range is now generally taken up and much of it fenced. It has on it about as many cattle as can do well, and with no more than is now here all owners must prosper. But should there once grow up a jealousy and greediness among the stockmen a large part of the business must be crippled."

The railway history of the county is embraced in one unhappy experience. On August 27, 1873, a special election was held to decide the question of subscribing $100,000 to the stock of the Nebraska, Kansas & Southwestern Railway, and issuing bonds to the county of a like amount. The measure was carried by a vote of ninety-one to thirty-six, and the county bonds issued. These are now a valid lien against the county, but the railway was never built, and the citizens, having no redress, are out $100,000.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The first record of the County Commissioners bears the date of July 7, 1873—the board then consisting of S. H. Ulmer, L. H. Bowlus and J. C. Kirkpatrick. On September 1, 1873, a contract was made with C. C. Bemis for a court house to cost $25,000, and the Clerk directed to issue warrants for that amount. This court house was never built. September 2, W. E. Hutchinson was appointed immigration agent, and $1,000 in warrants drawn in his favor. October 6, G. W. Crane was appointed advertising agent, and it was directed that $5,000, "or as much of it as might be needed," be paid him. November 7, 1873, the county was divided into three County Commissioners' districts. On February 11, 1874, a special election on the question of issuing bonds to the amount of $40,000, for court house and general purposes took place, and resulted in the defeat of the proposition by a majority of 41. A little later, the Commissioners, acting under a law approved March 7, 1874, issued these bonds.

The first regular election took place in November, 1873. The vote of Medicine Lodge precinct was thrown out, and a count of the other ballots resulted in the choice of the following county officers: M. D. Houk, County Clerk; Jacob Horn, County Treasurer; D. E. Sheldon, Probate Judge; Reuben Lake, Sheriff; S. B. Douglas, Superintendent of Public Instruction; C. H. Douglass, Clerk of the District Court; M. S. Cobb, Register of Deeds; M. W. Sutton, County Attorney. The records of the general election of 1874 are missing. County Clerks have been elected as follows: S. J. Shepler, 1875–77; R. A. Ward, 1879; J. E. Chapin, 1881. County Treasurers: Jacob Horn, 1875; J. W. McNeal, 1877; J. E. Chapin, 1879; W. T. Rouse, 1881. Sheriffs: C. L. Walker, 1875; J. Moore, 1877; J. T. Taylor, 1879; C. T. Rigg, 1881. Probate Judges: W. M. Friedly, 1876–78; S. J. Shepler, 1880–82. County Superintendents of Public Instruction: C. C. Bond, 1875; M. L. Palmer, 1876; J. W. Cornelius, 1878; T. S. Lindley, 1880; A. Axline, 1882. Clerks of the District Court: W. G. Osborn, 1875; T. W. McClure, 1877; S. W. Lard, 1878; T. W. Osborne, 1879; Robert A. Talliaferro, 1880–82. Registers of Deeds: J. R. Easley, 1875; Edward Ozbun, 1877; J. R. Easley, 1878; W. A. Mount, 1879; L. W. Moore, 1881. County Attorneys: B. P. Ayres, 1876–78; James T. Whitelaw, 1880; E. Sample, 1882. Surveyors: P. Hartzel, 1875; George E. Wise, 1877; T. A. Bayley, 1879; A. Denton, 1880–81. Coroners: George Eberaal, 1875; J. V. Fishburn, 1877; William Eitch, 1879; J. W. Singer, 1881.

Barber County has passed through but one county seat contest, that of February 27, 1876. This could hardly be called a contest, as Medicine Lodge received more that the combined vote of its competitors. The vote stood 103 for Medicine Lodge, 58 for Defiance and 20 for Lake City. This vote settled the question, and the hopelessness of any attempt to remove the seat of justice has kept the matter quiet ever since.

STATISTICS.

The first obtainable report from this county to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, bears date 1878. The county then had eight schoolhouses, six log and two frame. There were twenty school districts, and a school population of 360. The number of schoolhouses in the county in 1880 is reported at four (evidently a mistake). There were in that year twenty-five school districts, and a school population of 869. In 1882, several districts failed to report, and some inaccuracies resulted. That year showed fourteen schoolhouses, 861 school population, an enrollment of 400, and an average attendance of 325. The total expenses of the year were $2,639.83; the total receipts, $3,122.69.

Barber is essentially a grazing country, but a considerable amount of cereals are raised in it. No report of crop acreage was made to the State Board of Agriculture prior to 1875, with which year the following table begins:

	1875.	1878.	1880.	1882.
Winter Wheat	45	1,286	1,002	191
Rye	2	75	111	66
Spring Wheat	8	100	22	....
Corn	837	1,301	1,265	583
Barley	2	134	4	....
Oats	80½	616	694	162
Buckwheat	....	3¾	1	....
Irish Potatoes	24½	64	61	25
Sweet Potatoes	....	8¼	18½	104
Sorghum	27	128½	236	738
Broom Corn	....	....	¾	....
Millet and Hungarian	21½	1,191	2,025	2,199

The population of the county was in 1875, 366; in 1878, 1,388; in 1880, 2,025; in 1882 2,199.

MEDICINE LODGE.

Medicine Lodge takes its name from the river which skirts the town site on the west. This stream in turn was named by the Indians, who often met upon its banks in council for "making medicine." The location of the city is an admirable one, Elm Creek lying on the east, and Medicine River on the west, joining their waters a quarter of a mile to the south of the city, while between them rises the lofty plateau of the town site.

In October, 1872, William Walters had a temporary camp at the forks below the present city, but made no effort at settlement, and moved away the following spring. In February, 1873, the party, led by John Hutchinson, came to Medicine Lodge, and laid out the town site of 400 acres. The first building on the town site was the structure which now forms the dining room of the Medicine Lodge house. It was put up by D. Updegraff, and used then as now, for hotel purposes. Lumber was hauled from Hutchinson, and Bemis, Hutchinson & Co. proceeded to put up an office—the building which now forms the south wing of the Medicine Lodge House. This was followed by a large general store, erected by Bemis, Jordon & Co., on the spot now occupied by Payne's bank. L. H. Ulmer was the next merchant to locate here, and was followed in the summer of 1873 by D. E. Sheldon. Immigration was rapid during 1873, that year witnessing the arrival of C. T. Rigg, the first physician in the town, and now Sheriff of the county; of W. E. Hutchinson, the first attorney, and of M. Sutton, also a disciple of Blackstone. The first blacksmith shop was put up by Cicero Widner, and the first drug store opened by S. A. Winston during this season. The Indian scare of 1874 checked settlement, and caused a large exodus, but the following years showed a steady growth, that has made Medicine Lodge an "eminently solid" city.

A post office was established at Medicine Lodge in 1873, and the mail handled by W. E. Hutchinson. S. A. Winston was Postmaster in 1878, and was followed by M. D. Houck, D. E. Van Slyke, Eli Smith and W. D. Van Slyke, the present official. The first post office was in the Winston building, now owned by Dr. C. T. Rigg, and leased as a billiard room. It was in this room that the first term of court was held. Thence it was moved to the lot now occupied by the Medicine Valley Bank, thence to the Friedly building, the little frame north of Little's store, and its present quarters on the west side of Main street. It was made a money order office in 1879, and the first order purchased by Charles Ellis, July 8, of that year. It became an office of the third class April 1, 1883. Mail routes from this point run to Harper, Kiowa, Kinsley, Great Bend and Hutchinson. The Kinsley route passes through Sun City and Lake City; the Hutchinson through Kingman, Kingman County, and the Great Bend through Iuka, in Pratt County.

CITY GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

On May 21, 1879, the order incorporating Medicine Lodge as a city of the third class was signed, and the first city election was set for June 7, 1879. This election resulted in the choice of W. W. Cook, Mayor; H. M. Davis, Police Judge; W. W. Standiford, J. N. Iliff, George Mitts, J. Storey and D. M. Carmichael, Councilmen. S. J. Shepler served a short time as City Clerk, and was followed by J. W. Upperman. A. W. Little was Mayor in 1880, J. E. Chapin in 1881, and S. J. Shepler in 1882. Police Judges were elected as follows: H. M. Davis, 1880–81; G. S. Turney, 1882; S. J. Shepler was City Clerk in 1880, A. V. Shepler in 1881, and J. W. Upperman in 1882. The present Council is made up of W. W. Cook, D. Van Slyke, E. Youmans, E. W. Payne, T. A. McNeal. C. T. Rigg is Marshal, E. Sample, City Attorney, and J. C. Orner, City Treasurer. The city now has a population of nearly 600.

School District No. 1, which takes in Medicine Lodge, was organized in the spring of 1873, and Miss Lucinda Burlingame engaged as teacher. She was followed by Mr. J. Whitelaw, Mrs. Julia A. Whitelaw, H. M. Davis, John Swank, Mrs. M. G. McClure, J. M. Neal, E. M. Byerley and A. Axline, the present Principal, who was engaged in the fall of 1880, and still holds the position. Mr. Axline is assisted by Mrs. Julia A. Whitelaw and Mrs. M. G. McClure. The original schoolhouse built in 1873, at a cost of $400 ($1,500 in bonds were issued for this purpose), was in use until the fall of 1882. A new brick school will be completed in 1883, at a cost of $6,000. It will be 43x43 feet, and contain four rooms. The funds for this building were raised by the sale of bonds to the amount of $4,400, and taxation to the amount of $1,600. The school has now an enrollment of 227.

The earliest religious services in the town were held by traveling Methodist preachers. No regular organization, was, however, effected until 1878, when Rev. Mr. Mattern was appointed pastor. The society then numbered thirteen, but felt so much confidence in the future, that the erection of a church building was at once decided upon. This structure was completed in 1879, at a cost of $1,200. A parsonage was erected in 1881, at a cost of $300. Rev. Mr. Music was appointed pastor in 1880, but remained only a short time, and his unexpired term was filled by Rev. Mr. Rolinson. W. C. Reed was pastor in 1881, and James F. Hill in 1882. The society now numbers forty-seven. The Union Sabbath school is conducted by this church and the Presbyterians. It is in a flourishing condition under J. T. Taylor.

The *Christian Church* was organized in October, 1878, and A. H. Mulky chosen pastor. His labors closed in 1882, and since that time there has been no regular preaching. The society, which, at the time of organization, numbered thirteen, now has forty-five members enrolled. Early services were held in the schoolhouse, whence they were moved to the residence of D. E. Sheldon, which had been converted to school purposes. A church building was completed in 1880, at a cost of $1,400, and has been occupied for the past two years. A Sabbath school organized in 1880 has an average attendance of forty, and is in charge of T. A. McLeary.

There is a society of this denomination, at Sharon Post Office, ten miles east of Medicine Lodge. It is supplied by Rev. Charles Collins, and has a membership of forty, and a flourishing Sabbath school under James Huffaker.

Presbyterian Church.—As early as 1879, services were held at this point by Rev. A. Axline, but it was not until his settlement here in 1880 that a society was formed. The society has never had a change of pastors, and retains its original membership of twenty-two. Services have been held in the schoolhouse, and later in the Methodist Episcopal Church. A Presbyterian Church edifice is now building, and will be completed in 1883. It will be 35x50 feet, seat 300, and cost, with the lot occupied, $3,000. The church has no separate Sabbath school.

The *United Brethren* have a number of members in the county, but very few in Medicine Lodge. Rev. W. M. Friedly performed all services up to November 7, 1882, when he left for Winfield, Cowley County, and his place was filled by Rev. D. J. Cole.

SOCIETIES, THE PRESS, ETC.

Pioneer Lodge, No. 179, I. O. O. F., was organized on February 24, 1881, with seven members and the following officers: John Nelson, N. G.; John Higgins, V. G.; E. M. Byerley, S.; D. Morris, Treasurer. The lodge now numbers forty-one members, and has the following official roll: John Higgins, N. G.; E. M. Byerley, V. G.; W. T. Rouse, Secretary; Ambrose Allen, Treasurer. Meetings are held in Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday of each week. The property of the lodge consists of $110 in cash, and furniture and regalia to the value of $200.

Delta Lodge, No. 77, A., F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation, in March, 1881, and chartered in March, 1882. At the time the charter was granted, the lodge had twenty-two members, and the following officers: S. J. Shepler, W. M.; C. G. Turney, S. W.; I. W. Stout, J. W.; J. E. Chapin, Secretary; Burd Lacey, Treasurer. From March, 1882, to the December election of that year, D. Van Slyke filled the office of Treasurer. The present officers of the lodge are S. J. Shepler, W. M.; C. G. Turney, S. W.; George Geppert, J. W.; H. Yant, Secretary; Burd Lacey, Treasurer. The lodge now has a membership of forty-seven. Meetings are held on the first and third Saturdays of each month in Masonic Hall.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 80, A. O. U. W., was chartered October 14, 1881. It had then seventeen members and the following officers: J. E. Chapin, P. M. W.; John L. Nelson, M. W.; E. Morris, Foreman; J. W. Singer, O.; J. C. Orner, Recorder; W. T. Rouse, Fin.; Eli Smith, Receiver. The lodge now has a membership of twenty-four, and the following official roll: J. W. Singer, P. M. W.; S. M. Roberts, M. W.; R. G. Eckert, Foreman; N. W. Young, O.; L. W. Moore, Recorder; L. D. Hess, Fin.; Eli Smith, Receiver. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall on the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

The press history of this town, as well as of the county, is comprised in that of three papers, the *Mail*, *Cresset* and *Index*.

The Barbour County Mail was started May 20, 1878, by M. J. Cochran. Its first appearance was as an eight-column folio, one side "patent," but it soon changed to a six-column folio, "all home print." It was sold March 10, 1879, to J. W. McNeal and E. W. Iliff, who at once started the *Cresset*. The *Cresset* (from *cresset*, a brilliant light) made its first appearance on March 20, 1879, as a six-column folio. May 20, 1879, Iliff sold out to T. A. McNeal, and July 10, the form was changed to a five-column "patent" quarto. This was changed to a six-column June 25, 1880, and to a seven-column in April, 1883. April 8, 1882, J. W. McNeal sold out to T. A. McNeal, who the same day formed a partnership with L. M. Axline. The paper now has a circulation of 768; appears Thursdays, and is, as it has always been, Republican in politics.

The Barbour County Index appeared June 16, 1880, as a seven-column folio, edited and owned by M. L. Sherpey. The office consisted of a small amount of type owned by the *Cresset*, and possessed neither press, imposing stone nor ink table. Notwithstanding these obstacles, the paper lived and grew, becoming an eight-column folio in November, 1881, and a six-column quarto in March, 1882. In July, 1882, it was purchased by E. W. Payne, who changed it to a seven-column quarto in February, 1883. It now has a circulation of 720, is issued on Thursdays, and is a shining light in the Democratic press of this region.

The Merchants' & Drovers' Bank was the first bank in the city, and was started in October, 1880, by H. M. Hickman. Business was transacted until January 10, 1882, when unfortunate outside business caused the closing of the bank.

Medicine Valley Bank.—Two days after the closing of the Merchants' & Drovers', this bank sprang into existence. It is run by a joint stock company, officered by E. W. Payne, President; George Geppert, Cashier; W. W. Cook, Vice President. The capital stock of the bank was $50,000, up to November, 1882, when it was increased to $100,000. A fine bank building was completed in March, 1883, at a cost, all told, of $7,500.

Standiford, Youmans & Co.—This bank is a private one, and makes no statement of resources. It was organized in 1881, and has done a good business since that time.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

F. T. BEACH, of the firm of Bender & Beach, dealers in hardware, lumber, etc., was born in Litchfield County, State of Connecticut, in 1835. His parents moved to Rock County, Wis., in 1846. Was one of the first settlers of that region. Was reared in the agricultural business and obtained a business education. When twenty-one years of age, he began farming for himself in Wisconsin, where he remained for seven years. He then moved to Evansville, in the same county, and engaged in the livery business, remaining two and one-half years; then farmed two years. In 1869, he emigrated to Kansas, and settled in Linn County, where he was in the real estate business, laying out and platting what is known as Foot & Beach's First Addition to the City of La Cygne, remaining in this business for six years. He then farmed and handled stock for seven years, at the end of which time he came to Medicine Lodge, Barber Co., Kan., and opened his present business January 22, 1883. Mr. B. is a member of the order of Freemasons. In 1858, he was married to Miss Lucinda R. Davis, of Jamestown, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., by whom he has two children—June R. and Mina A.

A. C. BENDER, of the firm of Bender & Beach, dealers in hardware and lumber, was born in Tennessee in 1829. He was reared on a farm. When twenty-one years of age, he began mining in the Cumberland Mountains in Kentucky, at which he continued eight months. He next worked on a farm, after which he went to Southwestern Missouri, where he remained in the stock business two years. In 1856, he came to Kansas, and took up a claim, and in 1857 brought his family, after which he went into the stock business, in which he continued until 1861. In 1862, he joined the army, and served until 1865, after which he returned to Kansas and handled stock until 1873. He was next in Great Bend, Barton Co., Kan., in the milk trade one year. He then came to Barber County, and was engaged in the stock traffic until August, 1882, when he opened his present business. Mr. Bender has improved several farms in the State of Kansas, prominent among which is one of 400 acres in Barber County, and made substantial improvements in Medicine Lodge. Mr. Bender is a member of the Christian Church, and is also a member of the order of Freemasons. He has assisted in organizing several churches and Sunday schools. In 1850, Mr. Bender was married to Miss Rachel Allen, of Tennessee, by whom he had nine children—Elzodia, Iderah, Samuel R., Clay, Samuel Lincoln, Lillie, John H., Louie S. and Ormel A. His wife died in 1877. Was married to Mrs. Mahala Howard, of Illinois, in 1877. Mrs. Bender is a member of the Episcopal Church.

JOHN E. CHAPIN, County Clerk, is a native of Illinois, and was born in 1840. His early life was spent in school, and when fifteen years of age he entered a printing office, where he continued four years. He then entered school, remaining a few years. In April, 1861, he joined the army of the Tenth Illinois Infantry, Company E, for three months. He then joined the Black Hawk Cavalry, and was afterward mustered into the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, Company D, where he served three years and one month. He then returned home, and farmed for six years, after which he was in the floral business four years. In 1879, he emigrated to Kansas, and settled on a claim in Barber County, where he remained a short time. He was next in the saddlery business for a short time. In 1880, he was elected County Treasurer for a term of two years, after which he was elected County Clerk in 1882. He was also Clerk of the School Board for three years. He was Mayor of the city one year, and was Councilman for two years. He is now a member of the Board of School Examiners. He is a Freemason and Ancient Workman, and is a member of the G. A. R. Owns twenty acres of land near the town, and one-third interest in the Medicine Lodge town site. In 1872, Mr. C. was married to Miss S. S. Russell, of Illinois, by whom he has three children—Mary, Olive and Ernest.

GEORGE GEPPERT, cashier of the Medicine Valley Bank, was born in 1842. He was reared in Pennsylvania, and removed with his parents in 1859 to Allegan County, Mich., where he lived with them on a farm until 1862, when he was employed in a general store in Allegan, Mich. In 1867, he became the book-keeper, and in 1870 a partner in the concern. In 1879, he came to Kansas, and settled in the town of Medicine Lodge, in the hardware and lumber trade. January 12, 1882, he accepted the position of cashier of the Medicine Valley Bank, and at the same time is a member of the firm of Geppert & Stone, hardware and lumber dealers. In 1868, he was married to Eliza A. Stone, of Michigan, by whom he has one child—Frank S.

L. D. HESS, groceryman, was born in Ohio in 1843. His early life was spent on the farm and in the school room. When sixteen years of age, he taught school in Ohio one year. He then taught in Indiana until 1861, when he joined the army, and served three years in the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, Company B, after which he taught school in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa until 1876. He then came to Wellington, Kan., where he was engaged running a bakery and grocery until 1881, when he came to Medicine Lodge and embarked in his present business. Mr. Hess was elected Justice of the Peace and Police Judge in 1883. He is a member of the order of Freemasons and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He built two business houses in Wellington and one residence. Built a brick block, 50x60, and one residence in Medicine Lodge, which he still owns. He also owns a farm of 160 acres in Sumner County. In 1869, Mr. Hess was married to Miss L. J. Lamb, of Indiana, by whom he has five children—Clara, Agnes, Estella, William and Ollie.

ALONZO W. LITTLE, of the firm of H. C. Thompson & Co., general merchants, was born in Muhlenburg, then Rumsey County, Ky., April 3, 1847. He received an academic education. At the age of fifteen years, he went to clerking in a dry goods store, where he remained fifteen months. Up to 1870, he vibrated between school and his brother's store, in which year he took the United States census. In 1871, he commenced the study of law with his brother, a prominent attorney of Owensburg, Ky. On being admitted to the bar, he moved to Mississippi, where he practiced his profession, and was there appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court, which position he held four years, when he resumed the practice of his profession. In September, 1875, he was married to Miss Ida M. McDaniels, of Jeffersontown, Ky., by whom he has had three children—A. W., Jr., L. Junius and Gerard B., L. Junius being deceased. In 1879, he located in Medicine Lodge, where he engaged in the live stock and real estate business. He has built several houses, some of which he yet owns. He has served one term as Mayor. He is a strong advocate of churches and schools, and though not a member of either church, has almost continuously been a member of the M. E. Church Board. In December, 1881, in company with H. C. Thompson, he commenced the general merchandise business, and from the first has prospered far beyond his most sanguine anticipations. On the death of his father, Judge Douglas Little, who for many years was Judge of McLean County, by consent of all the heirs, the property was left to the control of his widow, Mrs. Martha A. Little, who yet lives in the old homestead in Calhoun, Ky., loved and respected by all who know her.

C. C. MILLS, stock-dealer and raiser, was born in East Tennessee in 1852, and reared on a farm, and at nineteen years of age commenced farming on his own account, and continued at the same up to 1880. At this time, he engaged in the stock business with C. Warden; went to Texas with C. Warden and drove the herd for him; bought 642 head of cattle and drove them to the Nation. He now has an interest in a ranch with a range of twenty-eight by thirty miles, on which there are some 20,000 head of cattle; has an interest in 880 head of cattle with C. Warden. He also owns a 160-acre farm, which he has improved.

W. O. MIZE, livery and stock-dealer, was born in Richmond, Ky., 1861. He was reared in the grocery and livery business. When twelve years of age, he came to Kansas, and went to school four years. He read law two years at Central University, at Richmond, Ky., after which he returned to Kansas, and kept hotel two years; he also kept hotel in Florence eleven months. He was next in New Mexico in the hotel business one year. In September, 1882, he opened his large and commodious livery stable which he now occupies. In 1882, Mr. Mize was married to Miss Mollie Ballew, of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Mize are members of the Baptist Church.

L. W. MOORE, Register of Deeds, is a native of Kansas, and was born 1858. His parents removed to Iowa in 1859, and remained until 1873, after which he returned to Kansas, and located in Sumner County on a farm. Mr. L. W. Moore then taught school eight years, when he came to Barber County in 1879, and engaged in the stock and grain business for eighteen months. He was then elected Register of Deeds, 1881, in fall, for a term of two years. He built and owns residence in Medicine Lodge; is a member of Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is Acting Deputy Clerk and Recorder of the same. In 1878, he was married to Miss Effie Vaughn, of Illinois, by whom he has two children—Carroll and Le Roy. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. C. ORNER, druggist, was born in New Jersey 1848, and was reared in the drug business, receiving an academic and business education. When seventeen years of age, he began clerking in a drug store, at which he continued two years and six months in Indiana, and two and a half years in Missouri, after which he opened business for himself in Carthage, Mo., where he continued eight years. He then came to Kansas in 1879, and settled in Medicine Lodge, Barber County, and opened his present business. Mr. Orner is a member of the order of Freemasons; is a member of the New York Life Insurance Company. In 1870, he was married to Miss Ida E. Shepherd, of the State of New York, by whom he has three children—Clyde S., Bertram C. and Ethel.

E. W. PAYNE, banker, stock-dealer and grower, was born in Missouri in 1847, and reared in the agricultural profession, and received a business education. He was left an orphan at the age of six years. He worked on farms in different places, and attended school winters until sixteen years of age, when he went to Nebraska City, Neb., where he was engaged in the freighting business two years. He then returned to Missouri, and purchased a farm, which he operated until 1877, when he came to Kansas, and settled in Comanche County, and engaged in the stock business, where he continued four years, after which he came to Medicine Lodge, and organized the Medicine Valley Bank in 1882, of which he was elected President. In 1876, he was elected to the Legislature of Missouri. In April, 1880, Mr. Payne associated himself with Messrs. Hunter, Evans & Co., of St. Louis, R. W. Phillips of Chicago, and several other men, for the purpose of ranching cattle, and now controls a ranch forty-five miles square, and known as the Comanche Pool. The company now have about 51,000 head of cattle on their ranch. Mr. Payne is Treasurer, and is one of the Directors of the association, also individual ranch of 1,000 acres deeded land with range privileges, stocked with 900 cattle, which is under fence. The company own about 8,000 acres of land deeded. The increase of this monstrous herd is about 15,000 annually. Mr. Payne owns a pasture of 320 acres adjoining the town of Medicine Lodge; owns five and a half acres in the town, owns a bank building, and was one of the organizers of the Live-Stock Strip Association, and is one of the Directors of the same; is editor and proprietor of the *Barber County Index*, an eight-page, eight-column paper, devoted to live-stock interests, which is Democratic in politics. Mr. Payne is a member of the Freemasons. In 1866, he was married to Miss Susan A. Payne, of Missouri, by whom he has nine children—Edward B., Mary A., Estella H., Charles T., John M., Eliza H., Laura, Lefa T. and William W.

W. T. ROUSE, County Treasurer, is a native of Missouri; was born in 1859. In 1874, he emigrated to Kansas and settled in Sedgwick County on a farm with his mother. In 1879, he went to Barber County, where he attended school seven months, after which he entered the store of Standiford, Youmans & Co., in Medicine Lodge, where he kept books two and a half years. He was then elected to the office of County Treasurer, in 1881, for a term of three years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W. He is also a member of the City Council. In 1882, Mr. Rouse was married to Miss May Saunders, of Kansas, by whom he has one child—Horace E. Mrs. Rouse is a member of the Christian Church. She taught school eight years, in Missouri and Kansas. Mr. Rouse owns a residence and ten lots in Medicine Lodge. He is Secretary of the Pioneer Lodge, No. 179, I. O. O. F. Mr. Rouse is a young man of fine business qualifications, and is a true specimen of a self-made man.

S. J. SHEPLER, Judge of the Probate Court, was born in Pennsylvania, April 13, 1827, and was reared a farmer and received an academic education. At the age of eighteen, he began farming, at which he continued for one year, when he went on the river as engineer, in 1848. This business he followed until 1865, when, having saved up a little money, he bought a steamboat on the Missouri River, and engaged in the towing and wood traffic up to 1869, when he lost his boat by the ice. In 1870, he moved to Montgomery County, Kan., where he engaged in the lumber business, at which he continued until March, 1873, when he disposed of his business and went to Barber County, where he located some land and tried to farm for three years, but made a failure of it. Running for the office of County Clerk in 1875, he was elected and served four years. In 1880, he was elected Probate Judge, and re-elected in 1882. The same year, he was elected Mayor of the city, and re-elected to fill the same office in 1883, and has done something in the real estate business in the city. He owns business property and vacant lots. In 1847, he was married to Miss Hester Frye, of Pennsylvania. They have six children—Alfonso V., Thomas F., Eunice C., May, Nora T. and John H.

ELI SMITH, druggist, was born in Lorain County, Ohio, in 1845. At the age of eighteen years, enlisted in the army, serving two years in Company F, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. In 1870, came to Topeka, Kan. Engaged in farming one year, then removed to Cowley County, Kan., and in the fall of 1872 came to Barber County. Engaged in hunting buffalo for four years; has killed a great many, probably from 10,000 to 15,000. In 1876, engaged in the drug business in the town of Medicine Lodge, and has continued in that business ever since. Owns farm and town property; is now building dwelling house on farm. Aided in organizing the county, and has substantially aided all churches and benevolent orders that have been established in Medicine Lodge. Is an Odd Fellow, and a member of

A. O. U. W., and is the present Post Commander of the G. A. R. post at this place. Was married in June, 1867, to Miss Ann E. Cable, at White House, Ohio, and has a family of seven children.

DAVINIUS VAN SLYKE, stock dealer, was born in Indiana in 1851, and was reared in the drug business. On arriving at the age of fifteen years, he engaged in it on his own account. In 1870, he emigrated to Kansas, stopping at Neosho Falls, where for a short time he accepted a position as clerk in a store. He next entered the employ of a railroad company, acting as a land agent for one year. In the spring of 1873, he settled in Medicine Lodge, and was appointed Postmaster for one term, and then engaged in the drug business; then general merchandise, etc., up to 1881, when he engaged in the stock business, buying and selling, etc. Owns a ranch five miles square, business houses, and a number of farms well improved. He was one of the organizers of the Medicine Valley Bank, and one of its first directors. Mr. Van Slyke is a self-made man; he is foremost in all public enterprises, and a leading man in his section of the State.

EDWARD YOUMANS, of the firm of Standiford, Youmans & Rogers, general merchants, was born in New Jersey, in 1836. He was reared in the mercantile business, in which he embarked for himself at the age of twenty years. He came to Kansas in 1857, and opened business in Osawatomie, Miami County, where he continued until 1878, when he came to Medicine Lodge, Barber County, and established his present business. In the meantime, he was carrying on a farm, and was also in the cattle business for eight years in Miami County. Mr. Y. improved two farms of 160 acres each in Miami County. In 1860, he was married to Miss B. J. Standiford, of Missouri. Mrs. Y. is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Y. is a genial gentleman, full of energy, progressive ideas and public spirit, and has done a great deal toward building up his town, and enthusing his townsmen to the performance of improvements in various directions. He has been, for a number of years, one of the largest cattle men in Southwestern Kansas, and also controls one of the largest commercial houses here.

NESS COUNTY.

NESS County was created and named by an act of the Legislature of 1867. Its area then was 900 square miles. In 1873, the boundaries of the county were enlarged so as to include an area of 1,080 square miles. The county was named after Noah V. Ness, Corporal of Company G, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, who died of wounds received in battle at Abbeyville, Miss., August 11, 1864.

Ness County did not settle very rapidly at first, but its few early residents were ambitious and enterprising, and very anxious to secure a county organization. In 1873, on the claim that the county had, by the Assessor's returns, 600 inhabitants, a petition for an organization was sent to the Governor. The county was organized October 23, 1873, O. H. Perry, Thomas Myers and John Rogers being appointed Special County Commissioners, and Charles McGuire Special County Clerk.

At the State election held November 4, 1873, S. G. Rodgers was elected a member of the Kansas House of Representatives, having received 263 votes, as appears from the vote returned to the office of Secretary of State Smallwood. Ness County was represented in the Legislature from January 13 to February 18, 1874. On the 3d of February, 1874, Hon. H. J. McGaffigan, the Representative from Ellis County, offered the following resolution, which was adopted, and the papers in the case were referred to the House Committee on Elections, of which Hon. C. B. Mason, of Franklin, was Chairman:

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed to inquire into the organization of Ness County, and that said committee be authorized to administer oaths, send for persons and papers, and to visit Ness County if deemed necessary, for the prosecution of this inquiry.

The Committee reported August 17, that, in their opinion, as there were not 250 legal voters in the county at the time of the last general election, S. G. Rodgers was not entitled to a seat in the Legislature.

Smallwood City was then the temporary county seat of Ness County. One John E. Farnsworth made affidavit, January 7, 1874, that, on November 4, 1873, the poll-books at Smallwood City showed that forty-eight votes had been cast there on the day of election; that he thought there were but fourteen legal voters in Ness County who had resided in the county thirty days or more; that he took a census of all the inhabitants on December 22 and 23, 1874, and found the number of men, women and children not over 140. Mr. Farnsworth took the census of the county in January, 1874, and ascertained that the total population reached but seventy-nine. Thereupon twenty of the citizens of the county petitioned Gov. Osborn, for reasons coming within the range of law, to disorganize the county. The petition was at once complied with.

In 1878, in the time intervening between January, 1874, the date of the disorganization of the county, and its re-organization April 14, 1880, Alfred Pag[illegible] was appointed by Gov. George T. Anthony, Notary Public of the county, his commission bearing date June 28, of that year.

The first death of an adult occurring in Ness County is said to have been that of Mrs. Luella Manderville, wife of J. H. Manderville, who died November 9, 1879. She was the daughter of N. A. Peckham, one of the oldest settlers of the county, and was the first white woman who had settled west of the forks of the Walnut.

Though numbering the seventy-ninth in the order of the eighty-one organized counties of Kansas, yet there are only sixty-nine counties that have a larger number of organized school districts.

J. W. Miller, who was the Deputy County Superintendent of Public Instruction while Ness County was unorganized, organized twenty-two school districts during the year 1879.

Henry J. Bell, B. H. Crosthwait, Philip E. Dimick, Lucy A. Forbes, Tennie M. Forbes, Emma A. Kellogg, George S. Redd and John F. West were among the early teachers of the county.

Five organizations of the Methodist Episcopalians are now reported from Ness County, with a membership of sixty; three of the Church of Disciples, membership 450; Roman Catholic, one, membership fifty; Presbyterian one, membership fifteen. As yet there are but few church edifices.

Ness City, the county seat, was surveyed October 22, 1878, by Richard Dighton. It is situated on Walnut Creek, a short distance south of the geographical center of the county. An important addition was made to the town by John Stephens, in 1880. It now contains one general store, a post office, hotel, land office, wagon shop, blacksmith and other shops, and is a busy town.

Clarinda was located on the northeast quarter of Section 24, Town 19, Range 24. It was surveyed March 25, 1879, by Thomas R. Peck, Surveyor of Trego County.

Sidney was laid out north of the junction of the South Fork with the main Walnut, June 6, 1879. The Sidney Town Company was organized in July, 1879; E. M. Bill was President; R. B. Linville, Vice President; H. S. Bell, Secretary; A. F. Gardner, Treasurer.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

November 3, 1879, Ness City petitioned for a county organization, with that place as temporary county seat, and about the 20th of the same month there was filed in the office of Gov. John R. St. John a memorial asking for the organization of the county, the appointment of N. C. Merrill to take the census, and the designation of Ness City as temporary county seat.

At Sidney, also, a committee was organized November 20, 1879, for the purpose of organizing the county, of which J. P. Johnson was Chairman, and Levi Hilligoss, R. J. McFarland and Samuel A. Smith, members. At a meeting held at the same place, January 26, 1880, the following gentlemen were recommended for appointment as County Commissioners: J. E. Farnsworth, in the east part of the county; Frederic B. Caldwell in the central, and L. Weston in the western part. A. H. Kelson was recommended as County Clerk.

On the 14th of April, 1880, Gov. St. John, after receiving a petition signed by two hundred and fifty citizens of the county, issued a proclamation, re-organizing the county, appointed and commissioned John F. Farnsworth, L. Weston, and L. E. Knowles, County Commissioners, and James H. Elting, County Clerk, and designated Sidney as the temporary county seat.

The Commissioners and Clerk met at Sidney, April 22, 1880, and proceeded to qualify, the Commissioners organizing by making choice of L. Weston as Chairman of the Board. The board divided the county into Commissioner Districts, and into nine municipal townships of equal areas, each containing 120 square miles, being ten miles from north to south, and twelve miles from east to west.

The Commissioners selected June 1, 1880, as the day for holding an election to locate the county seat and elect the necessary county officers.

June 4, 1880, a canvass of the vote of this election showed the following named persons elected: James H. Elting, County Clerk; B. F. Garrett, County Treasurer; J. A. Taylor, Register of Deeds; Gilmore Kinney, Sheriff; Dr. B. H. Crosthwaite, Coroner; L. E. Knowles, County Surveyor; F. A. Goodrich, County Superintendent of Public Instruction; Cyrus Corning, County Attorney; N. W. Shaw, Clerk of the District Court; J. K. Barnd, Probate Judge; John S. Lightner, William Harding, and Samuel C. Kagrice, County Commissioners. The county seat was located at Ness City. Since then there have been no changes in the office of County Clerk, Surveyor and Probate Judge. D. C. Abel succeeded Dr. Crosthwaite as Coroner, R. J. McFarland followed B. F. Garrett as County Treasurer. N. G. Carpenter was the successor of F. A. Goodrich as County Superintendent. In the office of County Commissioner, Ross Lawrence succeeded Mr. Lightner; Jacob B. Spidell, Mr. Harding; W. A. Ogden, Mr. Kagrice; George F. Johnson, Mr. Ogden. In the office of Sheriff, Mr. Kinney was succeeded by F. B. Caldwell; P. E. Frayer succeeded Mr. Caldwell; O. H. Laraway succeeded Mr. Taylor as Register of Deeds; Mr. Laraway was followed by D. Furgeson. In the office of County Attorney, George S. Redd succeeded Mr. Corning; Samuel A. Smith was the successor of Mr. Redd. In the office of Clerk of the District Court, the occupants have been N. W. Shaw, R. J. McFarland, C. P. Lynn and S. G. Sheaffor. In the State Senate of 1881, J. C. Strang, of Pawnee County, was its Senator; Horatio Gates its Representative. In the Senate of 1883, Simon Motz, of Ellis, is its Senator; J. N. Venard, its Representative. By the apportionment act of 1881, Ness County is the One Hundred and Twentieth Representative District; it is a part of the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District.

The vote cast in the county in 1880, was 537; in 1881, it was 513; in 1882 it was 467. Its Presidential vote in 1880, was: Garfield, 318; Hancock, 129; Weaver, 91. Its gubernatorial vote in 1882 was St. John, 268; Glick, 57; Robinson, 173. The census enumerators of 1880 were John Farnsworth, H. C. Haydock, J. P. Johnson and J. G. Seltzer.

THE PRESS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOL STATISTICS, ETC.

The Ness County Pioneer was started at Clarinda May 10, 1879, F. Sheldon, editor; Henry S. Bell, local editor. On September 29, 1879, it was removed to Sidney, and later to Ness City.

The Ness City Times was established at Ness City in January, 1880, John F. Wood editor and proprietor.

Walnut Valley Times.—This paper was started October 1, 1879, N. C. Merrill, editor. It was removed to Ness City, in January, 1880, and John F. Wood became editor.

The Advance, which was established at Clarinda, by F. Sheldon, is now conducted by Joseph Langellier, at Sidney.

Walnut Valley Lodge, No. 1, A., F. & A. M.—The officers of this lodge were installed by Special Deputy Grand Master W. J. Pickering, of Great Bend, January 13, 1880. The officers were J. P. Johnson, W. M.; E. M. Bell, Treasurer; R. B. Sinville, Secretary; William Harding, S. W.; J. W. Brown, J. W.; J. J. Wilson, S. D.; C. A. Lawson, J. D.; S. A. Smith, Tiler.

Empire Lodge, No. 169, I. O. of O. F.—Reason Wolverton, N. G.; Nathan F. Wolverton, Secretary.

Washington Lodge, No. 191, was organized at Sidney. J. S. Burns, W. G.; J. W. Brown, W. S.

Nevada Lodge, Good Templars, was organized by J. W. Reeder, November 5, 1879, with twenty-one charter members. A. W. Reeder, W. C. T.

The Clarinda Farmers' Alliance is an organization in Ness County.

In 1880, there were 25 organized school districts; in 1881, 34; in 1882, 40. The value of the school property for 1880 was $350; in 1882, it was $2,990. In 1880, there were 408 children of school age; in 1881, 676; in 1882, 1,006. The semi-annual dividends for 1881 amounted to $322.42; for 1882, $527.28. The number of pupils enrolled in the public schools for 1880, was 309; in 1881, 322; in 1882, 580. The number of teachers employed in the county for 1880, was 14; for 1881, 20; for 1882, 26. The total school expenditures for 1880, amounted to $124; for 1881, $430.90; for 1882, $3,341 56.

In 1882, there were 5,671 acres in broom corn, in Ness County; 4,996 in sorghum; 4,346 acres in corn; 2,053 in winter wheat; 68 in spring wheat; 209 in Irish potatoes; 143 in rye; 56 in oats; 38 in castor beans. The wool clip of 1881 was 4,365 pounds. In 1881, its cheese product was 500 pounds; in 1882, it was 6,016; there were 61,894 pounds of butter in 1881; in 1882, 91,853 pounds. In 1882, Ness County had 1,947 horses; 251 mules; 1,966 milch cows; 2,694 other neat cattle; 2,565 swine; 2,916 sheep, being an increase in sheep, in one year, of 2,538.

The assessed valuation of the taxable property of the county in 1881, was $126,156.27; in 1882 it was $204,567.86. The total levy for State taxes from the county for 1882, was $920.69. November 1, 1880, Noah Chenoweth paid the first tax in Ness County, and received the first tax receipt from Treasurer McFarland. It amounted to $54.40.

In the returns for winter wheat for 1882, Ness County reported good yields, as follows: M. C. Kitrie, Vansburgh, 100 acres, 25 bushels per acre; J. W. Clawson, Schoharie, 8 acres, 27 bushels per acre; J. Ness, Newby, 10 acres, 30 bushels per acre.

KINGMAN COUNTY.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.

KINGMAN County is twenty-four miles north and south, by thirty-six east and west. It contains twenty-four Congressional townships, and has a total of 552,960 acres or 864 square miles. Excepting 30,720 acres of school land, the residue is embraced in what is known as the Osage Reservation or trust lands. Of the 522,240 acres of land in the county, subject to pre-emption, 312,560 acres have been either deeded or filed upon, leaving 209,680 acres, exclusive of school lands, still vacant and subject to entry.

A line drawn through the center of the State from north to south, would pass through Kingman County, about six miles from its west line, so that the county may be said to be in the eastern half of the State. The south line of the county rests upon the sixth standard parallel, Kingman being in the second tier of counties north of the south line of the State.

For municipal purposes, the county is divided into twelve civil townships, and three commissioner districts. The county is bounded on the north by Reno County, on the south by Harper and a small portion of Barber, on the east by portions of Sedgwick and Sumner, and on the west by Pratt and the northern portion of Barber. The county is located about midway between the east and west boundary lines of the State.

The surface of the county is mostly high rolling prairie, but in the vicinity of the Ninnescah it is somewhat broken, but not to such an extent as to be termed bluffy. Leaving the valley of the stream, the ascent of the surface is considerable, but once the top is reached it stretches away in undulating prairie, with now and then a sand hill, or knoll, showing itself in the distance. Along the streams are strips of beautiful valley, or bottom land, but not a solitary tree can be seen to mark their course. The Ninnescah valley will average about a mile in width throughout the county, and although totally void of timber, is quite picturesque. Along the other streams in the county, the valleys are not continuous, but at invervals, very fine tracts of bottom land are to be found.

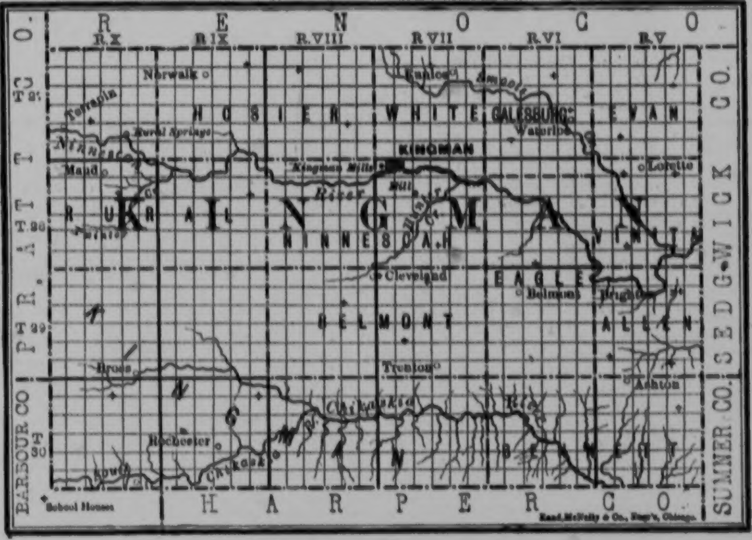

POPULATION—(FEDERAL CENSUS).

(ORGANIZED IN 1874.)

	1880.
(a) Allen Township	193
(b) Belmont Township	502
(c) Bennett Township	185
(d) Evan Township	385
(e) Galesburg Township	351
(f) Hoosier Township	379
(g) Kingman Township	970
(h) Vinita Township	276
(i) White Township	472
Total	3,713

(a) Organized in 1878, from part of Kingman.
(b) Organized in 1879, from part of Kingman.
(c) Organized in 1880, from part of Harper County.
(d) Organized in 1880, from part of Galesburg.
(e) Organized in 1878, from part of Kingman; in 1880, part detached to form Evan.
(f) Organized in 1879, from part of Kingman.
(g) Comprises territory formerly in Harper and Reno Counties; in 1878, parts detached to form Allen, Galesburg, Vinita and White; in 1879, parts to Belmont and Hoosier.
(h) Organized in 1878, from part of Kingman.
(i) Organized in 1878, from part of Kingman.

The county is very well watered, the Ninnescah being the most important stream, the Chikaskia being next. The Ninnescah is a very beautiful stream, and being fed altogether from springs, its water is pure and clear. It is about 100 miles in length, and flows through the entire length of Kingman County from west to east, receiving on its way the waters of Smoot Creek, a very fine little stream that rises at the center of the north line of the county, and runs in a southerly direction until it enters the Ninnescah at the east line of the county. Sand Creek or Big Sandy, is a small stream in the southwestern portion of the county, about twelve miles long, that empties into the Chikaskia, the latter being quite an important stream that flows eastward along the southern boundary line of the county. Besides these are several lesser streams that do not appear upon any of the maps. The Ninnescah is always a living stream, and although very shallow, preserves through all seasons of the year, either wet or dry, about a uniform flow of water, seldom or never overflowing its banks, and never falling below a certain volume. Good well water is found in all portions of the county, but in the uplands it is only obtainable by sinking wells from fifty to eighty feet in depth, but when found it is pure and clear and never failing in supply.

The soil of Kingman County is a mulatto colored loam and quite porous. It is considerably mixed with sand, and is easy of cultivation. It is sub-soiled in most places by a kind of red sandstone, which is excellent for building purposes, and which in some places, especially in the vicinity of the Ninnescah, crops out from the surface. The soil, particularly along the streams, is very productive, and even the upland has proved to be excellently adapted to agricultural pursuits, although not so reliable as the land in the valleys. Excellent crops, however, have been raised on some of the upland farms, and with a moderate rainfall good crops are assured. Small grain of all kinds can almost invariably be successfully raised, but corn is not so certain; but in seasons when rain falls at the proper time, large crops of corn are produced. Although a very good agricultural county it has certain advantages which place it in the front rank for stock-raising. It has an abundance of excellent water, and its wide stretches of buffalo grass afford good pasture. Cattle, however, are not confined to buffalo grass alone, as "blue stem" has supplanted it to a considerable extent. There are also many fine stretches of meadow land in the county, from which a plentiful supply of good hay can be cut for winter use. This dual character which pertains to the soil makes Kingman a very desirable county for that class of men who wish to engage in both farming and stock-raising.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first actual settler in Kingman County was Martin Updegraff, who located on the Chikaskia, about twenty miles southeast of the present town of Kingman, on Section 36, Town 29, Range 10, west of the sixth principal meridian. Mr. Updegraff made settlement in February, 1873, and was followed a few months later by J. K. and S. F. Fical and Charles Barr, and some two or three others.

In the spring of 1874, a few settlers came in, among whom were W. H. Childs, H. L. Ball, A. D. Culver, H. S. Bush and W. P. Brown, all of whom located in Kingman and took claims adjacent to towns. That spring also, W. H. Mosher located upon a claim in the northern portion of the county, at the head of Smoot Creek. In the course of the year, several others came in who located chiefly in the central portion of the county along the Ninnescah. That year an Indian scare occurred, and, in order to repel the anticipated attack, Mr. Fical was commissioned as Captain and W. H. Childs as Lieutenant, with authority to organize a militia company, but when the commissions arrived there were no men to be found, as nearly all the settlers had fled the county. It proved only to be a scare, however, as the Indians did not come as far east as Kingman County, and the settlers who had fled soon returned.

The years 1875 and 1876 were not remarkable for the arrival of many new settlers coming into the county, but in 1877, the immigration was quite large. But little, if any, settlement had been made in the eastern part of the county prior to that year; what few there were being confined to an isolated settler here and there, north of the Ninnescah. The year 1877 was not a month old, however, when Samuel Davidson, E. S. Allen, R. T. Nolan, John Jackson, C. M. Tack, H. J. Goldsborough and William Green all settled in the eastern part of the county, followed immediately after by large numbers of others. The new settlers, however, did not confine themselves to that particular locality of the county, as a great many took claims in the central portion, and quite a number located in the northern part in the vicinity of Smoot Creek.

The spring of 1877 was made memorable by the heavy rains that set in on May 11, and which continued, almost without cessation, until the 11th day of June. These rains swelled the streams to such an extent as to render them impassable, and, as there were no bridges across the Ninnescah east of Kingman, the settlers in the eastern portion of the county were cut off from their trading point, Wichita, and, in consequence thereof, were brought to almost the last extremity for provisions. For several days, parched corn furnished about the only food many of them had to subsist upon, and when the waters sufficiently subsided to render the streams fordable, but few of them had provisions to last for twelve hours. So rapidly did the eastern portion of the county settle up, that in 1878 a town was started, to which was given the name of Akron. The town site was located on Section 28, Town 28, Range 5. The starting of this town was a preliminary step toward making an attempt to secure the county seat, for, that very same year, a petition was presented to the County Commissioners, asking that the question of re-locating the county-seat be submitted to a vote of the people; but the board refused to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and the town of Akron was abandoned.

When Kingman County first began to be settled, buffalo and antelope roamed over its prairies in countless herds, and for several years after, the settlers found rare sport in hunting the king of the plains, by which their tables were plentifully supplied with meat. The last buffalo killed in the county was in 1877, by Orange Culver. In 1878 and spring of 1879, the population of the county increased rapidly, and a large immigration was distributed over the county. The two following years, more people left the county than came into it, owing to the unpropitious seasons, and shortness of crops.

A circumstance occurred in 1880, which created considerable excitement, and which is still enshrouded in mystery, and is now in court for solution. The current account of the affair is, that in 1880, M. S. Sprowls, who, at the time, was County Attorney, Milton Karr and R. G. McLain had entered into a partnership for the negotiation of loans. The system they pursued led them to be arrested at the instance of J. B. Watkins & Co., of Lawrence, who advanced the money on the loans negotiated. Sprowls & Karr gave bonds for their appearance, and McLain was lodged in jail, from which he made his escape, but was afterward re-arrested and placed in jail at Wichita, but from that he also escaped. Before court convened, Sprowls mysteriously disappeared and the supposition was, and is, that he was killed. Karr lived in Kingman, and had a brother who lived about sixteen miles from there in the country. Sprowls' relatives, who reside in Pennsylvania, in December, 1882, sent out one of Pinkerton's detectives, to solve, if possible, the mystery surrounding Sprowl's death or disappearance. The detective was in the county about a month, when he succeeded in finding a coat, about a mile south of Karr's house, that had belonged to Sprowls. In the back of the coat was two holes, supposed to be bullet holes. This fact, and the further one, that Sprowls was last seen at Karr's house, led to the arrest of the latter, who, at his preliminary examination, was required to give bond for his appearance at the District Court, where the matter is now awaiting disposition.

In 1882, immigration into the county was very large, and a great many new farms were opened. The first child born in Kingman County was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Fical, in 1873, a girl, to whom was given the name of Ninnescah, in honor of the stream on which Kingman is situated. The first person to attempt farming in the county was Charles Barr, by whom the first prairie in the county was broken in 1873.

The first marriage in the county took place at the house of A. D. Culver, in Kingman, on November 2, 1875, the contracting parties being Jesse McCarty, and Miss Cecilia Capitola Scribner, the ceremony having been performed by W. H. Mosher, a Justice of the Peace; and from that time until April 3, 1883, just 100 marriage licenses had been issued from the office of the Probate Judge of the county.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The county was organised on February 27, 1874. The methods by which it was accomplished are not recorded, but it is a well-known fact that when the organization took place there were not twenty *bona fide* settlers in the county. Gov. Thomas A. Osborn appointed J. Harmony County Clerk, J. K. Fical, J. M. Jordan and G. W. Lacy as County Commissioners to fill those offices temporarily, and designated Kingman as the temporary county seat. The officers met at Kingman March 5, 1874, for the purpose of organizing a board of permanent County Commissioners; the temporary board was declared permanent; but as J. K. Fical withdrew, W. C. Frink was appointed in his place. On petition from the citizens, the board called a special election, to be held at Kingman, April 7, 1874, to vote on the question of issuing county bonds to the amount of $70,000, for the following purposes, to wit:—$25,000 for a court house, $10,000 for bridges and $35,000 for general expenses, said bonds to be payable ten years from date of issue, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. It was then ordered that the county and township officers should be voted for at the same election. At this election the following officers were declared elected: H. L. Ball, J. K. Fical, G. W. Lacy, Commissioners; J. Harmony, Clerk; F. S. Fical, Sheriff; J. M. Jordan, Treasurer; W. P. Brown, County Attorney; George Pitts, Probate Judge; G. A. Whicher, County Superintendent; W. J. Harmony, Register of Deeds; W. P. Brown, Coroner; R. R. Wilson, Surveyor; G. A. Whicher, District Clerk. The county seat was located at Kingman and the issue of the $70,000 in bonds authorized. These bonds were printed, but were cancelled the next spring and destroyed. What the vote of the county was at the first election is not shown by the records, but it must have been very light, as the actual settlers in the county were very few.

In 1881, the settlers in the central portion of the county thought they were sufficiently numerous, with the assistance they could receive from the southern and eastern portions of the county, to have the county seat removed from Kingman to a more central point, and with this object in view, a petition was presented to the Board of Commissioners, on October 4, 1881, asking that the question of relocating the county seat be submitted to a vote of the people. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and an election was ordered to be held on November 7, 1881. The competitive points were Kingman and a point about seven miles southeast from there, to which had been given the name of Dale City. The result of the election was that Kingman was declared the choice of the people by a majority of eighty-five votes.

MILLS AND PRESS HISTORY.

There are only two mills in the county, both located on the Ninnescah, and both flouring mills. Both may be said to be located in the town of Kingman, as one is situated but a few rods west of the town limits and the other about a mile east. The one west of town stands on the north bank of the river, and the one to the east, on the south bank. The former was built by [illegible]tarling Turner, in 1879, and commenced running in January, 1880. It is a water-power mill, the power being obtained by cutting a race two miles and one hundred and eighty yards long, parallel with the river. By this means, a fall of fifteen feet is obtained, which furnishes excellent power. The mill is three stories high with a basement, has four run of buhrs and a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per each day of twenty-four hours. The estimated value of the mill is $20,000.

The other mill was built by William S. Grosvenor; was commenced in 1882 and completed early in 1883. Its power is also obtained by means of a race about two miles in length, cut along the south bank of the Ninnescah, by which a twelve-feet fall is obtained. This mill is three stories high, with a basement, and is fitted up with the latest improved machinery. It has seven rollers and three run of stone, and has a capacity of one hundred barrels of flour each twenty-four hours. The estimated value of this mill is $35,000.

There are few, if any, streams in the State that have better power or that possess more mill privileges than the Ninnescah. The natural fall in the stream is seven feet to the mile, and as the flow remains about the same at all seasons of the year, power sufficient could be obtained to turn the machinery of all the mills that could be built at intervals of three miles along the entire length of the Ninnescah through Kingman County. The two mills already in operation in the county furnish a very fair example of the advantages the Ninnescah offers for mill sites. These mills are only about two miles apart, and both operated by water conducted through a race, one race being cut on the north side of the stream and the other on the south. For the purpose of cutting the second race, a water-power company was organized in 1881, composed of F. E. Gillett, W. D. Sugars, C. R. Cook, J. H. Brass, Joseph Roberts and Charles Rickman. This company had the right of way for a mill race condemned, but that was about all it did towards cutting a race or erecting a mill. A new company was formed, consisting of Messrs. Babcock, Craycraft, Gillett, Sugars and Grosvenor, who purchased the franchise from the old company. Babcock, Craycraft and Grosvenor then organized themselves into a milling company, and commenced the digging of a race, which they about half completed, when the company dissolved, after which Mr. Grosvenor completed the race himself and erected one of the finest mills in Western Kansas.

The *Mercury* was the first newspaper published in Kingman County. It was established by J. C. Martin, the first issue bearing date June 14, 1878. The paper was small, being a five-column folio, and was published by Mr. Martin until August 19, 1880, when he sold the office and material to A. E. Saxey, who changed the name of the paper to the Kingman *Blade*. The *Blade* had but a short existence, covering only a period of a little over three months, it having ceased to exist December 9, 1880, Mr. Saxey selling the subscription list and good will of the office to the editor of the *Citizen*, and moving the press and material out of the county.

The *Citizen* was established at Kingman, September 13, 1879, by P. J. Conklin, as sole editor and proprietor, by whom the paper was published until March, 1881, when he sold the office and material to George E. Filley, who has continued to publish the paper since that time, and who still continues to publish it as sole editor and proprietor. The *Citizen* is a six-column, eight-page paper, Republican in politics, and has a circulation of 850.

The *Republican* was established at Cleveland, in Kingman County, in July, 1881, by Conklin & Childs, and appeared first as the Cleveland *Star*. November 1, 1881, Conklin & Childs sold to Raymond & Myers, who continued to publish it at Cleveland until February 1, 1882, when they moved it to Kingman and changed its name to the *Republican*. In July, 1882, Raymond & Myers sold the paper to E. H. Farnsworth, the present editor and proprietor. The *Republican* is a seven-column, four page paper, Republican in politics, and has a circulation of about 450.

SCHOOL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

There were in 1882, in Kingman County, thirty-seven organized school districts, but since the close of the school year which ended July 31, 1882, several new districts have been organized. There are in the county thirty-eight schoolhouses, of which thirty-two are frame, five sod, and one stone. The first schoolhouse built in the county, was a small frame building in Kingman that was erected in 1874, of which the first teacher was Miss Ada Crane. The school commenced with an attendance of five pupils. In 1882, the school population of the county, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, was 926, of which 496 were males and 430 females. The enrollment in the public schools was 772, of which 408 were males and 364 females, and the average daily attendance was 548. The number of teachers employed in 1882, was 35, being thirteen males and twenty-two females, and the avarage salary paid to the former was, per month, $25.06, and to the latter, $21.15. The number of districts that sustained public school for three months, or over, during the year, was twenty-four, and the number failing to sustain school for three months was thirteen. The average assessed valuation of each school district in the county was $17,643, and the average number of mills levied for school purposes was fifteen. In 1882, the county had a school bonded indebtedness of $[illegible],365, and the estimated value of school property was $25,000. There were twenty-four certificates granted during the year to persons to teach, of which one was of the first grade, seventeen of the second, and six of the third. The balance in the hands of the District Treasurer, August 1, 1881, was $296.50, the amount received from district taxes, was $1,975.68, from State and county funds, $429.59, from sale of school bonds, $3,230, from all other sources, $2.452.35, making a total of $8,384.21. The total expenditures during the same period for all school purposes, was $7,295.17, leaving a balance in the hands of the District Treasurer on July 31, 1882, of $1,089.04.

In 1879, the number of acres in the county, included in farms, was 75,882. Of this number, 20,868 acres were sown to field crops, of which 5,557 were sown to wheat, and 10,918 to corn, leaving only 4,393 acres for all other kinds of crops. The acreage included in farms in 1880 was not quite so large as in 1879, being only 75,161 acres, or 721 less than the preceding year. While the total acreage in farms was less, that of field crops was greater by 11,462 acres. This increase in crop acreage about corresponds with the increased acreage of wheat and corn, the former being 10,722 acres, and the latter, 15,394, or a total of 26,116, leaving 6,214 acres for all other crops. In 1881, the number of acres included in farms, was 98,935, an increase over the preceding year of 23,774 acres, the increase in field crops being 14,651 acres. The wheat acreage that year, was 12,569 acres, and that of corn, 18,180, or a total of 30,749, so that there was left for other field crops, 16,232 acres. The number of acres included in farms in 1882, had grown to 112,627, being an increase over 1881 of 13,692, or 10,082 less than the increase of 1881. The decrease in the wheat acreage that year compared with 1881, was 3,272 acres, while the corn increase was 3,180 acres. Of the portion left for other field crops, embracing 11,629 acres, 8,090 acres of it was devoted to meadows and the cultivation of tame grasses. These figures show a gain in the number of acres included in farms, during a period of three years, of 36,745, or an average each year of a little over 12,000 acres.

The following table will show the increase that has taken place in the live stock of the county, from 1879 to 1882, with two or three other products:

YEAR.	HORSES.	MULES & ASSES.	MILCH COWS.	OTHER CATTLE.	SHEEP.	SWINE.	SOLD FOR SLAUGHTER.	WOOL CLIP, LBS.	BUTTER PRODUCT, LBS.	EGGS AND POULTRY.
1879	537	222	377	504	596	919	$ 165	91	6,741	
1880	931	349	1,588	1,532	810	1,805	4,680	1,200	33,653	
1881	767	350	922	2,320	6,204	1,642	15,401	1,050	55,849	$5,063
1882	977	346	1,883	5,155	22,107	2,854	31,368	12,124	60,750	1,942

The above table shows a wonderful advancement in material wealth in the course of three years.

There are many other evidences in the county of advancement in material wealth that are not shown in the statistical records. The primitive sod houses and "dug outs" are rapidly disappearing and good comfortable frame houses taking their place. The records are also silent as to the high state of improvement that many of the farms throughout the county have reached, all of which adds to the material wealth. The herd law having been in force in the county since its organization, but very little money has been expended in fencing, there being, all told, but 15,182 rods of fence in the county, of which 828 rods are board, twenty stone, 6,345 hedge, and 7,990 wire. Artificial forests embrace nearly 1,000 acres, while the fruit trees in bearing are limited to twenty-four apple, 8,050 peach, thirty-two plum, and fifty-four cherry. The number of fruit trees not in bearing are: Apple, 7,359, pear, 209, peach, 73,230, plum, 1,975 and cherry, 2,911. These figures are taken from the statistical record of the county for 1882. Agricultural implements in the county for the same year were valued at $16,068.

The settlement of the county began in 1873, but for some ye[illegible]migration was rather slow, and the county made but little progress toward increasing [illegible] population. Settlers did not come into the county to any great number until 1877, but during that and the year following, new comers began to locate in different portions of the county. The census of 1879 shows that in that year there were in the county 544 families and a total population of 2,508. By 1880, the families had increased to 727, and the population to 3,125. The unpropitious seasons of 1879 and 1880, caused a good many to leave the [illegible] and in 1881 the number of families in the county had dropped from 727 to 601, and the [illegible] population from 3,125 to 2,757. In 1882, the population took an upward turn, and the Assessor's returns of the spring of that year shows the population to have been 2,864, a gain of 107 over that of the preceding year. During the fall of 1882, and the spring of 1883, a very large accession was made to the population, and the Assessors returns, so far as completed, indicate the population of the county in the spring of 1883 to have been between 4,000 and 5,000.

The assessed valuation of all taxable property in 1882 was $617,529.30, and the bonded indebtedness of the county was $31,400.

KINGMAN.

Kingman is the shire town of the county. It is situated on the Ninnescah River, the town site being partly on one side of the stream and partly on the other. The greater portion of the town, however, in fact all of it, excepting some three or four houses, is located on the north side of the river. The town was laid out by J. K. and F. S. Fical, who had taken adjoining claims, and is located on Lots 3 and 4 of Section 5, Town 28 south, Range 7 west of the sixth principal meridian, and the south half of the northwest quarter of said section, town and range.

The town site was surveyed and platted in March, 1874, by Jesse McCarty. Before the Fical brothers pre-empted their claims, a party from Hutchinson, as early as 1872, organized a town company and located a town on what is now the town site of Kingman, but finding they could not get a deed to the land, they abandoned it. The town they located they named Sherman. After the site was abandoned by the Hutchinson Town Company, the Ficals pre-empted the land in 1873. But one house had been erected on the town site of Sherman, and that was one that had been moved in from the country by Norman Ingham and rebuilt. After the Ficals had surveyed and platted the town site they conveyed a half interest in it to one J. M. Jordan. In 1874, building on the town site began, H. L. Ball putting up the first house on the new town site, to which he gave the name of the "Kingman House," having built the house for a hotel. That year a small frame schoolhouse was erected, and also a small frame building for county purposes, being the same still occupied by the county officers. A small frame residence was put up, in 1874, by A. D. Culver, and a little frame store by E. C. Manning, who was the first person in the town to start in mercantile business, although to classify the offering of what few goods he had for sale as a mercantile business is clothing it with considerable dignity. The town now may be said to be fairly started. It had a hotel, a schoolhouse, a small (and very small) court house, a store and two or three small residences.

The town having been started, it remained stationary for a long time, no further improvement taking place until 1878. In the meantime, Manning's store had changed hands and had passed into the possession of one C. C. Barnard. In the fall of 1877, a young attorney, named George E. Filley, arrived in town and quartered himself at the Kingman House. His practice commenced by husking corn for his board. One evening, Mr. Barnard went to him and told him that he thought his business would warrant him in employing a clerk, and offered Mr. Filley the position, which he accepted. An invoice was taken of the goods, and they were found to consist of a few plugs of tobacco, two or three gallons of whisky a few corset strings and some shoe laces, with a few pieces of calico. Mr. Barnard went off for a few days hunting, but before leaving he prepared a ledger from some coarse wrapping paper and instructed Mr. Filley as to how he should enter up his charges. Mr. Barnard returned in about two weeks and found his stock of goods all sold, even to the last drop of whisky and the last plug of tobacco. He found $2, cash, in the drawer, the balance of the goods having been sold on credit and charged. The customers were Parks, Roberts, Ball and Chandler. Mr. Barnard being desirous of replenishing his stock, started out next morning with his pocket full of bills on a collection tour. He called on Chandler, who gave him an order on Roberts for the amount of his bill, which the latter accepted, he in turn giving an order on Parks for the amount of his account with Chandler's added. Parks accepted and gave an order on Ball, the latter repeating the operation by giving an order on Chandler, and when the day closed Mr. Barnard found himself about as rich as when he started out in the morning. Goods must be had, however, if he meant to do business, and the following morning he and Mr. Filley started to Castleton with a team and wagon for a new supply, and with a cash capital of $2. On entering the store at Castleton, the eye of Mr. Barnard rested upon a tobacco-cutter, which he immediately purchased and for which he paid $1.50. He next selected his stock, to the amount of about $100, which he loaded in the wagon and was about to drive away, when the merchant demanded his pay, in default of which, the goods were unloaded and carried back into the store, and Mr. Barnard and his clerk started back to Kingman, *sans* goods, *sans* money, but with a $1.50 tobacco-cutter.

The year 1878 was quite a prosperous one for Kingman, and a good many new settlers located in the place. In the spring of that year, a party from Hutchinson, composed of W. R. Brown, Hiram Raff and F. E. Gillett, in connection with George Craycraft, E. W. Hinton and George E. Filley, of Kingman, organized themselves into what was known as the Kingman Town Company. Prior to this, the original town site, located on the north side of the river, and laid out by the Ficals in 1874, had passed into the hands of a company, and the object of the new company was to locate a town on the high ground south of the river, which, in its growth, would absorb the older town. For the first year the new town made rapid progress, and several buildings were moved over from the north side. A good frame hotel, the Laclede House, was erected by the town company, and quite a number of residences were put up. The first built and opened in the new town was by N. S. Arnold, and for a time it seemed as if the object of the projectors would be accomplished.

The north town was not idle while the south town was pushing on its improvements. In the former, a grocery store was put up by Newton Porch, a lumber yard was opened by Frank Leach, who also built a neat residence, store buildings were put up by S. Turner, C. W. Myers, and Livingston & Reynolds, and a bakery was put up by F. Tull. Besides these, quite a number of dwelling houses were erected. The year 1879 was also a prosperous and progressive one for Kingman, and especially for the old town. Business houses were put up by Chamberlain & Glunt, L. C. Almond, and A. L. Garrison.

The town started on the south side of town reached the zenith of its glory about the end of the first year of its existence. It having been discovered that well water was almost, if not quite, inaccessible, those who had located on the south side began to move over to the north side, where the finest water could be had with but little difficulty, and all that is left on the south side now to tell that a town was ever started there is the old "Poland Hotel" which has been converted into a grocery store, all the other buildings having been moved to the north side, or old town.

In 1880, the town was improved by the erection of three store buildings and several dwelling houses. One of the stores was a building that had been commenced some time previous by the county for a court house, but after having put up the foundation and part of the walls they discontinued work upon it and sold it to Babcock & Craycraft who finished it and converted it into a very fine hardware store. It is a stone building and the only business house of the kind in town.

Up to 1881, Kingman had nothing in the shape of a bank, but on March 10, of that year, a private bank was established by Gassard Brothers and H. L. Strohm. Subsequently the bank passed into the hands of a company, under whose management it was incorporated on the 25th of February, 1882. The officers of the bank are L. C. Almond, President; O. M. Thrapp, Vice President, and John P. Jones, Cashier. The resources of the bank, as shown by its published statement, made December 30, 1882, were $30,454.19.

In 1882, the Laclede House, which had been standing on the south side as a relic of the town that had been started on that side of the river in 1878, was torn down and moved to the north side, where it was rebuilt and greatly enlarged. A hardware store was built and opened that year by Karr & Lewis, and a drug store was built by E. W. Hinton. The finest improvement made that year, although not completed until early in 1883, was the erection of a very fine stone schoolhouse thirty-two by sixty feet. It contains two large rooms, which, with the old frame building, which is still used as a primary school, furnishes ample school accommodation for the children of the town.

The spring of 1883 opened out very promising for great improvements during the year. As early as the 1st of April, two new stores had been built, and a new building was put up by Dr. E. W. Myers, for a post office. Ten new dwelling houses were in course of construction, and two blacksmith shops and a wagon shop had been completed. The town has yet no church edifice, but the Methodists, United Brethren, Presbyterians and Baptists, have each organizations and hold services regularly.

In April, 1883, the Methodists were making preparations to build and were having the material hauled on the ground for that purpose.

The town has a population of about 350, and the business of the place is represented by four general merchandising stores, two hardware, two groceries, two drug stores, two millinery establishments, one furniture store, one jewelry, one bank, two hotels, one restaurant, one harness and saddlery, one lumber yard, three livery stables and two newspapers. The legal and medical professions are well represented. The town has two benevolent societies, one of Odd Fellows and one of United Workmen. Kingman Lodge, No. 190, I. O. O. F., was organized in February, 1882, with twenty-two charter members. The first officers of the lodge were: I. W. Rush, N. G.; L. C. Almond, V. G.; F. L. Shupp, P. S.; I. E. Wingart, R. S., H. H. Graves, Treasurer; G. W. Day, W.; and S. F. Utley, Conductor. The lodge has now a membership of thirty, and the officers are: N. S. Arnold, N. G.; H. H. Graves, V. G.; C. W. Kelly, R. S.; G. H. Willis, P. S.; N. Button, Treasurer; S. F. Utley, W.; and F. E. Gillett, Conductor. The representative to the Grand Lodge is L. C. Almond.

Kingman Lodge, No. 79, A. O. U. W., was organized October 5, 1881, with fifteen charter members. The first officers of the lodge were: G. E. Filley, P. M. W.; N. S. Arnold, M. W.; D. C. Taylor, For.; J. T. Eppley, O.; C. R. Cook, G.; Charles Rickman, Rec.; W. N. Porch, Fin.; H. Wait, R.; A. G. Bowran, I. W. and S. M. Roberts, O. W. The present membership is sixteen, and the officers are about the same as above, except that in a few instances, changes have taken place in the positions.

The members of the Masonic fraternity have an enrollment of forty-six and are taking steps to organize a lodge.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NATHAN S. ARNOLD, farmer and County Treasurer, P. O. Kingman, is a son of Phillip and Abigail Arnold, the former a farmer and native of Massachusetts, and the latter a native of New York State. Nathan S. was born in the State of New York February 8, 1833, where he resided and attended school until 1849, when he moved with his parents to Michigan, going from there to Illinois in 1852. In July, 1862, he enlisted at Knoxville, Ill., in Company E, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served about a year, when he was discharged for disability. Leaving the army, he returned to Massachusetts, where he remained about six years, when he emigrated to Iowa and purchased a farm in Taylor County, upon which he located. Disposing of his farm some time after, he moved to the town of Conway, in Taylor County, where he engaged in the hardware and lumber business. After a residence of six years in Iowa, he moved to Missouri, locating at the town of Hopkins, where he re-established himself in the lumber and hardware business. In 1878, Mr. Arnold moved to Kansas, and located upon a farm in Kingman County. On March 25, 1858, he was married at Stirling, Mass., to Miss Ellen Goss, a native of Massachusetts. The issue of this marriage has been Charles E., born in Illinois July 7, 1860; Julia M., born in Massachusetts May 10, 1863, and Mary L., born in Iowa August 30, 1872. Mr. A. has held several school offices, and served as Justice of the Peace in Kingman County during the years 1880-81. In November, 1881, he was elected Treasurer of the county, in which capacity he is now serving.

STEPHEN G. BABCOCK, hardware merchant, is the son of John and Eliza Babcock, and was born in Seneca, N. Y., August 10, 1846. His father was a farmer and native of New York, and his mother was a native of New Jersey. He began his education in the common school, but at the age of fourteen years he entered the academic department of the union school, which he attended for two years. At the age of sixteen, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, the date of his enlistment being July 30, 1862. He served until June 19, 1865, participating in all the general engagements in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged from the time of his enlistment to the close of the war. Leaving the army, he returned to New York State, where he commenced farming. At Clyde, N. Y., December 24, 1867, he was married to Miss Amelia M. Tipling, a native of New York. By this marriage, five children have been born to him—Mabel E., born in Seneca County, N. Y., April 7, 1869; George E., born same place July 15, 1870; Edith M., same place, June 16, 1873, died at Kingman, Kan., July 22, 1879; Maud E., born at Clyde, N. Y., November 10, 1876; Ada, born at Kingman, Kan., September 7, 1880, and John, born July 19, 1882, died August 7, 1882. In 1873, Mr. Babcock engaged in the grocery business at Clyde, N. Y., at which he remained until March, 1879, when he moved to Kansas and located at Kingman, where he engaged in the lumber and hardware business, in company with Garrison & Craycraft. In 1880, the firm dissolved, Mr. Babcock retaining the hardware and implement business, which he still continues to carry on. In the fall of 1880, he was elected to the Legislature, taking his seat in the second biennial session as Representative from Kingman County.

AUSTIN D. CULVER, tinsmith, was born in Ohio December 28, 1834. He is the son of John D. and Martha Culver, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter a native of Ohio. The opportunities of Austin D. to acquire an education were extremely limited, being confined to the primitive log schoolhouses. When eighteen years old, he left home and went to Iowa, but returned after a year's absence, to Illinois, going to Warren County, where he entered the establishment of Ebenezer Wallace and learned the tinsmith's trade, with whom he remained for three years, and then went to Galesburg. Leaving there soon afterward, he spent several years in traveling, without having any permanent abode, but finally returned to Iowa and engaged in the stove and tinware business. January 2, 1861, A. D. Culver was married, at St. Louis, to Miss Charlotte Ricker, a native of New York State. The issue of their marriage has been Charles C., born at Ottumwa, Iowa, October 12, 1861; George E., born at Galesburg, Ill., September 17, 1863; Franklin E., born at the same place June 20, 1866, died at Kingman September 16, 1881, and Laura May, born at Galesburg May 18, 1868. In 1862, Mr. Culver returned to Galesburg, Ill., where he remained in business until 1874, when he removed to Kansas and located in Kingman County. Mr. Culver was the first Justice of the Peace in Kingman County, and in 1876 was elected to the office of Sheriff, which he held for two years.

HORACE B. DUNCAN, physician, was born in Hardin County, Ky., November 9, 1850. He is the son of William T. Duncan, a cabinet-maker by trade, and native of Kentucky, and Eveline, his wife, also a native of the same State. Horace B. commenced his education in the common school, but in 1870 he entered Lynnland College, located in Hardin County, Ky., which he attended for three years. He afterward attended the medical department of the university at Louisville for two terms, graduating from there in 1876. After graduating, he located at Lebanon Junction, Bullitt Co., Ky., where he commenced the practice of medicine, which he pursued until 1879, when he moved to Kansas and located at Kingman, where he resumed the practice of his profession. On May 7, 1879, Mr. Duncan was married in Bullitt County, Ky., to Miss Sally E. Hays, a native of said county. One son has been the issue of their marriage, Everett B., born in Kingman, Kan., April 23, 1880.

GEORGE E. FILLEY, editor, was born in St. Louis, Mo., December 3, 1852. His father was a native of Hartford, Conn., and his mother of Lansingburg, N. Y. Lived ten years in Missouri, but early in the war the family was compelled to leave the State on account of the pronounced Union principles of George's father. From Missouri, the family moved to Chicago, where they remained until the close of the war, when they moved to Lawrence, Kan., where they resided eight years, going from there to Burlingame. The education of George E. commenced in the public schools, going from them to Baker University, at Baldwin City, Kan., next to the State University at Lawrence, finishing at Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind. In 1875, he entered the law office of William Thomson, at Burlingame, Kan., and read and studied law under his direction. He was admitted to practice at the bar in August, 1877, and immediately thereafter moved to Kingman. In March, 1878, he was appointed Postmaster, and held the office until April, 1883. In March, 1881, he purchased the *Kingman County Citizen*, which he still continues to edit and publish. On December 3, 1879, he was married, at Kingman, Kan., to Miss Lou J. Frazier.

HUGH JONES, County Superintendent of Public Schools, is the son of Hugh and Charlotte Jones. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, but spent nearly his whole life in Ohio or Illinois, and his mother was a native of Illinois. Hugh was born in Peoria County, Ill., June 13, 1850. He received a limited education in the common schools, but when twenty-one years of age, he entered the Peoria County Normal School, where he was educated under the tuition of S. H. White. In 1874, he began teaching, which he successfully followed for five years in Illinois, when he moved to Kansas and located in Kingman County. Here he resumed the school work, and in November, 1880, was elected to the office of County Superintendent, to which position he was re-elected in 1882, in both of which elections he was nominated by his favorite party, the Democrats, and elected by the people. On July 26, 1882, in Wichita, Kan., he married Miss Susannah V. Wandel, a native of Wisconsin. Her primary education was obtained in a manner similar to that of her husband, but in August, 1882, having attended a Teachers' Institute conducted by Mr. Jones, she entered the Normal School of Ft. Scott, Kan, where she has left an excellent record of her work as a student, that of her rapid improvement being unsurpassed. Possessed of fine sensibilities and of decided Christian character, she is naturally associated with many warm friends and good society.

D. ROBERT KINSEY, County Attorney, is of Swiss-Irish descent, his father, John Kinsey being a native of Switzerland, and his mother, Sarah (Anderson) Kinsey, being a native of the north of Ireland. D. R. was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, December 22, 1850. His early education was received in the common schools and at an early age he commenced teaching school, which he followed for three years, teaching in winter and working on the farm in summer. When twenty one years old, he entered the one study university at Scio, Ohio, which he attended until 1874, when he graduated. Leaving the university, he taught school for two terms in Illinois, when he entered the law office of A. L. Neeley at New Philadelphia, Ohio, under whose instruction he read law and studied until 1876, when he was admitted to practice at the bar. In the spring of 1878, he moved to Kansas and located at Wichita, where he formed a law partnership with Judge John Clark. In the spring of 1880, he moved to Kingman, where he opened a law office. In the fall of 1882, he was elected to his present office.

JAMES P. MEAD, District Clerk, was the only child born to George T. and Lydia J. Mead, both natives of New York State. He was born in Lenawee County, Mich., February 19, 1857, where he lived until he was sixteen years old, when he moved, with his parents, to Kansas and located upon a farm in Sedgwick County. He was educated in the common school, and after moving to Kansas he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for several years. On April 5, 1878, J. P. Mead and Miss Ella L. Price, the latter a native of Iowa, were united in wedlock at Wichita, the issue of their marriage being two children—Lucy J., born in Sedgwick County January 23, 1879, and Harry J., born in Kingman November 24, 1881. In October, 1879, Mr. Mead was appointed Clerk of the District Court, and in the fall of that year was elected to fill the unexpired term. He was re-elected to the office in the fall of 1880, for a full term, and was again elected as his own successor in 1882, and is now serving in the official capacity of District Clerk. Since his induction into office in 1879, Mr. Mead has given a great deal of his time to the reading and study of law, and at the April term of court, 1883, was admitted to practice in the courts of the State.

CLAYTON W. MYERS, Postmaster and druggist. Jacob and Helen Myers, the parents of Clayton W., were both natives of Pennsylvania. C. W. was born in Illinois March 17, 1857. His early education was received in the common schools, graduating from the high school at Atkinson, Ill., when sixteen years old. Leaving school, he entered a drug store, where he commenced reading medicine, which he pursued about eighteen months, when he went to Geneseo, Ill., and entered the office of Dr. H. I. Hoppins, where he remained a year, studying medicine under the direction of the Doctor. He then went to St. Louis, where he attended a six months' course of lectures, after which he returned to the office of Dr. Hoppins and resumed his studies, which he pursued for over two years, when he went to Chicago, Ill., where he attended another six months' course of lectures, graduating from the Chicago Homœopathic College in 1878, being at that time twenty-one years old. Having graduated, he shortly afterward moved to Kansas and located at Kingman, in Kingman County, where he opened a drug store and commenced the practice of his profession, being the first practicing physician in the county. In the fall of 1878, he was elected Coroner of the county, and was re-elected in 1879. In the spring of 1880, he was appointed United States Examining Surgeon, and in the fall of 1881 was elected to the office of Register of Deeds. On March 6, 1883, he was appointed Postmaster at Kingman, and is now serving in the triple capacity of Examining Surgeon, Register of Deeds and Postmaster.

WILLIAM B. NICHOLSON, proprietor of the Laclede Hotel, was born in Cumberland, England, July 18, 1851. He is the son of William and Ann Nicholson, both natives of England. He came to the United States with his parents in 1859, and located in Illinois, where he resided until 1866, when they moved to Kansas and located in Miami County, where they settled on a farm. From there W. B. went to Colorado in 1868, where he remained a year and then went to New Mexico, and from there to Texas, returning to Miami County after an absence of eighteen months. In 1872, he removed to Reno County, where he located upon a claim, being the second settler in the county south of the Ninnescah River. He was married in Reno County, October 8, 1876, to Miss Alice Ray, a native of Indiana, by which marriage two children have been born to them—Minta E., born in Reno County June 6, 1880, and died in July, 1880, and Joseph H., born at Kingman November 2, 1882. In 1880, he moved to Kingman County and engaged in the hotel business, becoming proprietor of the Laclede Hotel, which he is still conducting.

H. H. PATTEN, attorney at law, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., July 17, 1836, being the eldest child of Joshua T. and Barbara A. Patten. Parents now reside in this county—father born in Sullivan County, Ind., but before the State was admitted into the Union; mother, whose maiden name was Crooks, born in Henderson County, Ky. Father, small farmer and flat-boatman, he having made twenty-one voyages out of the Wabash River and its tributaries to New Orleans. Early education neglected. Occasionally attended the neighborhood schools in winter, when the weather was unsuitable for work on the farm and in the "clearing," and for a short time attended an academy at New Lebanon, Ind. Began the study of law just before the breaking-out of the late war, and in April, 1861, enlisted as private in Company I, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers (afterward mounted and formed part of "Wilder's Brigade" of Mounted Infantry in the Army of the Cumberland). Was in active field service with the regiment until after the battle of Chickamauga and the campaign which followed, when in January, 1863, went before Board of Regular and Volunteer Officers, at Nashville, Tenn., organized for the purpose of examining applicants for commissions in colored troops. Received commission as First Lieutenant, and was assigned to the Seventeenth United States Colored Infantry to date February 26, 1864. Commanded company in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. Was promoted to Captaincy in same regiment, and while on duty at Decatur, Ala., received an accidental wound and was rendered unfit for field duty and was appointed Post Treasurer of Nashville, Tenn. and afterward Provost Mashal of that place. Was mustered out of the service with command on the 25th day of April, 1866, having served as volunteer five years to a day. On receiving discharge, came immediately to Miami County, Kan., and renewed the study of law and worked on farm. Was married to Miss Gertrude Pratt November 28, 1867, and as the fruits of said marriage there have been born three children—Flora Ann, born September 8, 1869, died February 24, 1875; James Horace, born December 23, 1872; Nora, born July 11, 1880. Continued the study of law under the direction of Maj. B. F. Simpson, and practiced in Justice Court until December, 1874, when he was admitted to the practice of law in the District Court at Paola, Kan., and in the following March removed to that place and established himself in the profession, and continued to reside there until in the month of March, 1883, when he removed to Kingman, Kingman Co., Kan., for the purpose of making it his future home. In politics, he is a Republican.

CHARLES L. RAYMOND, attorney at law, is the son of Jonathan and Catharine Raymond, both natives of Massachusetts. He was born in Illinois June 14, 1852. His first education was received at the common school, but when about twelve years old he entered the Oswego Academy of Illinois, which he attended for two years, leaving which he entered the Newark Seminary, and, after having attended there for two years, went to the Normal University at Bloomington, Ill., which he attended for five years, graduating from there in June, 1872. After leaving the university, he was engaged as Principal of the public school at Mason City, Ill., which position he held for two years. Whilst thus engaged, he devoted a great deal of time to the study of law, and in July, 1874, was admitted to practice at the bar at Ottawa, Ill. He then went to Bloomington, where he opened a law office, and entered upon the practice of his profession, which he pursued until 1877, when he moved to Kansas and located at Wichita, from which point, in 1878, he went to Kingman, where he resumed practice. In the fall of 1880, he was elected County Attorney of Kingman County, and served as such for two years.

CHARLES RICKMAN, County Clerk, was the third child and second son born to Frederick and Anna Rickman, both natives of Germany. Charles was born at Luebeck, on the Baltic Sea, September 1, 1842. His only opportunity of obtaining an education when a boy was in attending an evening school, established for the benefit of the children of seafaring men in his native town. When thirteen years old, he went to sea, and followed sea-faring life until 1872. While sailing, he read and studied works on navigation, and, having saved sufficient money to defray the expenses of attending school, he entered a navigation school in 1866, where he remained a year, and acquitted himself so satisfactorily that he received a first-class certificate as to his competency to take charge of a vessel. Leaving school, he again went to sea, shipping as first mate, which position he held for six years. January 21, 1870, he was married in his native town, to Miss Paulina Schroeder, the issue of the marriage being one child—Anna, born at Luebeck December 3, 1870, died December 25, 1871. His wife survived the birth of her child but seventeen days, dying December 20, 1870. In 1872, Mr. Rickman came to the United States and located in Chicago, where he remained until the fall of 1876, when he moved to Kansas, and located in Kingman County, where he settled upon a claim. In the fall of 1877, he was elected to the office of County Clerk, to which he was re-elected in the fall of 1879, and again in 1881, and which he is now occupying.

EUGENE ROLLMANN, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Pretty Prairie, Reno County, owns 160 acres, eighty under cultivation, with a fine orchard partly bearing, with three acres in cultivated timber; a dwelling of two stories, 16x30, stable 16x32, granary and hen house; has five horses, ten cows and calves and over thirty hogs. He was born in Prussia July 11, 1835, and came to the United States in 1855, and, after spending one year in Wisconsin, he located in Peoria, Ill. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Cavalry, Robert G. Ingersoll's regiment, and served with his command in the Western army, and participated in the engagements of Shiloh, Corinth and Iuka, Sherman's expedition to Enterprise, Miss., and a number of minor engagements, and was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant and Sergeant Major. In 1863, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and Regimental Quartermaster, and served in that capacity until mustered out in October, 1865, when he returned home and received the appointment of Assistant United States Assessor, which position he occupied for several years, after which he engaged in the grocery business. In 1879, he came to Kansas and located on his present farm. He was married in 1866 to Miss Mary M. Steel, a native of New Orleans, La. They have four children—Charles, Alexander, Henry and Annie. He is a Mason and a member of the G. A. R.

HARRY LEFEVRE STROHM is the son of Isaac and Margaret Guthrie Strohm, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. He was born in Greene County, Ohio, June 7, 1852. In 1869, he entered Miami University, in Butler County, Ohio, which he attended until 1873, when he entered the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, completing his education with the class of '74. In 1876, he was admitted to the practice of law at Xenia, Ohio, and opened an office for the practice of law at Dayton. In 1879, he moved to Kansas and located at Wichita, where he continued the practice of law until 1880, when he located at Kingman and established a bank, now the Bank of Kingman. Subsequently he severed his connection with the bank, and is now devoting himself exclusively to the practice of his profession with marked success.

OSAGE COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

OSAGE County is situated about midway across the State, north and south, and about fifty miles from its eastern boundary. In extent it is twenty-four miles east and west, and thirty miles north and south. It is bounded on the north by Shawnee County, on the east by Douglas and Franklin, on the south by Coffey, and on the west by Lyon and Wabaunsee.

Three quite large streams cross the county. The largest of these is the Marais des Cygnes River, which flows across the southern part, entering from the west, flowing across the corner of Barclay Township into Arvonia; thence east across that, Olivet and Melvern townships; thence northeast across Agency Township. The principal tributaries of the above named stream from the south are: Mud, Puleston, Winnifred, Coal, Long, Rock, and Tuqua creeks. On both the north and south sides are numerous other small creeks, but a short distance apart, which contain running water, for a portion of the year. Salt Creek flows across the county from west to east, through the central part and crosses the townships of Superior, Valley Brook and Agency, emptying into the Marais des Cygnes, near the eastern boundary. Mute Creek is its principal southern tributary. On the north side are Swede and Jersey creeks.

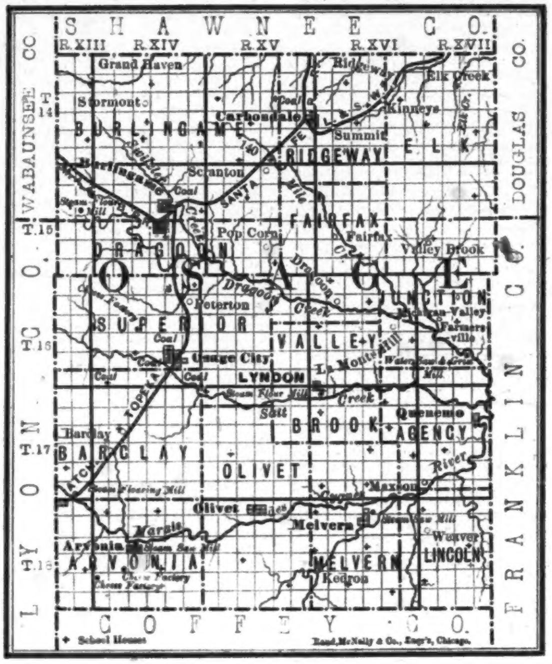

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

	1870.	1890.
(a) Agency Township	1,865	1,809
(b) Arvonia Township	588	857
(c) Barclay Township	----	569
Burlingame Township, including Burlingame City	1,549	4,081
(d) Dragoon Township	655	800
(e) Fairfax Township	----	674
(f) Junction Township	----	1,364
(g) Melvern Township	----	1,305
(h) Olivet Township	----	562
Osage City	----	2,098
(i) Ridgeway Township, including Carbondale City	1,141	2,696
(j) Superior Township	966	1,861
(k) Valley Brook Township	1,539	1,186
Total	8,303	19,642
Burlingame City	655	1,870
Carbondale City	----	710

In the northern part of the county is Dragoon Creek, which entering from the west flows across the southwest corner of Burlingame Township; thence southeast across Dragoon, and across the northeast corner of Superior; thence nearly east across Fairfax, from whence it flows southeast across Junction and the corner of Agency, where it enters the Marais des Cygnes near the eastern limits of the county. Its principal tributaries on the south are Soldier and Smith creeks. On the north are Switzler, School, Pop Corn and One Hundred and Ten creeks. Besides these are Wakarusa, Berry's, Slowbridge, Elk and Appanoose creeks. The above named streams are the principal ones in the county, though it is intersected by many small ones that contain running water for a portion of the year.

Of the streams named above, the names are derived as follows: Marais des Cygnes means "the marsh of the swans." Dragoon is so named from the fact that a United States soldier died on its western bank, at an early date; Switzler from the name of a man who was run over and killed by a wagon, while descending the eastern bank, at a point on the old Sante Fe freight road. Salt Creek derives its name from a salt basin near its mouth. One Hundred and Ten Creek, from the fact that the old crossing of the Santa Fe freight road was that number of miles from Independence, Mo.; the Appanoose and Tauqua from those of two of the head-men of the Sac and Fox Indians. The Wakarusa is so named from a wild plant, partly covered with a fine hairy fibre, that once grew along its banks: Mute Creek was named from a deaf mute having held a claim on its banks at an early day.

Along the streams are low bottom lands, varying all the way from a few rods to three miles in width. Back from the valleys the surface of the land is undulating, and in some places much broken, and even bluffy. About 10 per cent of the county is low valley land, and 90 per cent upland; 10 per cent of the county is forest, and 90 per cent prairie. The average width of the bottom lands is nearly half a mile. The greater part of the upland is tillable, much of it very level and covered with well cultivated farms.

About 10 per cent of the county is covered by a natural growth of timber. This is found generally along the banks of the streams, in belts varying from twenty to upward of one hundred rods in width. The principal varieties are walnut, elm, oak, hackberry, cottonwood, coffee bean, mulberry and hickory. Besides these natural belts of timber, there are a large number of groves of forest trees, under cultivation on the farms, and which all told, comprise many acres.

Coal underlies the greater part of the area of the county, but it is not found in large quantities, or mined to any great extent, excepting in a belt comprising about 25 per cent of the county's area. This line follows along the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and extends back for some distance on each side of it. It is found at a depth below the surface, of from two to more than one hundred feet, but at an average depth of from fifty to seventy. The veins are from twelve to thirty-six inches in thickness. The quality is good, the mines numerous, and the shipments are great. It is used extensively by the railroad companies, and for local, domestic and manufacturing purposes.

Limestone is found in all parts of the county. It is of an excellent quality for building purposes. A great number of the buildings of the county are constructed of this material. Besides this the stone is used to a great extent for fencing. Yellow ochre is found in abundance in every township. There is also an almost unlimited supply of fire and pottery clay, which is utilized to some extent.

*EARLY HISTORY.

The northern part of the county as far south as a line one-half mile north of the northern boundary of Township 16, comprised a part of the Shawnee Indian Reservation, which was opened to settlement by the act of Congress of May 30, 1854. Of this land a strip nine miles wide, and extending east and west, was a part of Shawnee County. South of this, and extending across the entire county, was a narrow strip, which extended to the southern limits of the Shawnee Reservation.

The southern part of the county, from the above named line, comprised the greater part of the Sac and Fox Indian Reservation, which was a tract of land twenty miles north and south, and thirty miles east and west. Of this, a strip twenty-four miles east and west, and extending to its southern limits, together with the narrow strip lying between it and Shawnee County, was set apart by the legislature of 1855, and called Weller County, but all that was open to settlement was the narrow body of Shawnee lands.

The portion of Osage County then included in Shawnee was soon divided into two townships, called Burlingame and Wakarusa. These have since retained nearly their original boundaries, and the name of the latter is changed to Ridgeway.

On February 11, 1859, by act of legislature, the name of Weller County was changed to Osage, an act for its organization being also passed.

On February 23, 1860, the Legislature passed an act, attaching the

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*For the early history of the county the writer is indebted largely to a history by the late Hon. James Rogers, of Burlingame, published some years since. In many places his own words are used.

(a) In 1871, part to Olivet; in 1873, part to Melvern. (b) In 1871, part to Olivet; in 1878, part to Barclay. (c) In 1878, from parts of Superior and Arvonia. (d) In 1871, from part of Superior. (e) In 1877, from parts of Ridgeway and Valley Brook. (f) In 1871, from part of Valley Brook. (g) In 1873, from parts of Agency and Olivet. (h) In 1871, from parts of Agency and Arvonia; in 1873, part to Melvern. (i) In 1877, part to Fairfax. (j) In 1871, part to Dragoon; in 1878, part to Barclay. (k) In 1871, part to Junction; in 1877, part to Fairfax.

nine mile strip formerly belonging to Shawnee, to Osage County; its present boundaries being then established.

In the year 1827, the United States Government opened a mail route from Independence, Mo., to Santa Fe, N. M., on the route that had been selected some time before by the freighters, and known as the Santa Fe Trail. This was the finest natural road in the world, and the immense freighting business over it continually increased, until by 1854, millions of dollars worth of freight was transported over it annually. This road entered the present Osage County from the east, about on the lines between Townships 14 and 15, extended west, crossing One Hundred and Ten Creek, and continuing in nearly a direct line to where Burlingame now is, and up what is now Santa Fe Avenue in that town, and thence west crossing the western boundary of the county.

The Fort Leavenworth and Santa Fe Trail extended across the northwestern part of the county, and united with the main road some distance farther west.

There was also a road from where Baldwin City now is, to the Sac and Fox Agency. Besides which there were many cross roads, and short cuts from different points, but the Santa Fe Trail was the terminus of them all.

When Kansas was formed as a territory, May 30, 1854, the only white settlers within the present limits of the county were two men living on One Hundred and Ten Creek, at the crossing of the Santa Fe Trail, and who had married Shawnees. Besides these, there were a few at the Sac and Fox Agency.

In 1844, the Sac and Fox Indians were removed from Iowa to their Kansas Reservation, the limits of which have been described. The first Indian Agency was established on the Marais des Cygnes River, at Greenwood, Franklin County. Sometime afterwards it was removed about eight miles further up the river to where Quenemo in Osage County, now is, the latter place being known as the new agency.

In 1854, there was a trading-post at the Agency owned by Baker & Street of Westport, Mo., but kept by a man named Case, who lived there with his family. The other white people there were Gen. Whistler, an ex-army officer, and Indian trader, and John Goodell. Both of these men had long before married into the tribe and were living with their Indian wives. Goodell's wife was Quenemo, from whom the town of that name derives its appellation.

At that time the tribe numbered about fifteen hundred and with the exception of the chiefs and head men, lived in wigwam villages at different points on the reservation.

In 1858, the Government caused to be erected at the expense of the Indians, a large number of houses of wood and stone along the Marais des Cygnes and its tributaries. Saw-mills were erected at the old agency, and a large quantity of lumber was sawed. The contract for building the houses was let to R. S. Stevens, who received payment in Indian scrip. They were rough and cheap buildings, with two rooms, a porch along one side, and were built in unhealthy places. It was with the greatest reluctance that the Indians paid for them, and then it required the greatest effort to get them to live there. They soon tore up the floors and broke out the windows. They drew, with charcoal, rough pictures on the walls, of steamboats, locomotives, and other objects of wonder they had seen in the east; and pictures of the various wild animals of the plains. They soon deserted the houses, declaring it made them sick to live in them, and again returned to their wigwams.

By a treaty in October, 1859, the Indians ceded to the Government all the western part of their reservation, which was to be held in trust and sold for their benefit.

The land disposed of by the above treaty was opened for sale under sealed bids in 1860. A great many bids were made by residents of Kansas, but they were either overbid by parties in Washington, or else other lands of a poor quality on which they did not bid at all were awarded them. The best of the land was bought by Hugh McCullough, Secretary of the Treasury; John P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior; and Wm. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The greater part of the remaining lands were awarded to Perry Fuller, R. S. Stevens, and John McManus, who were holders of large amounts of Indian scrip, which they used in payment at its par value.

Although contrary to the wishes of the tribe, in 1867 a treaty was made with its chiefs and head men, by which they were to give up the remainder of their reservation to the United States Government. In October, 1868, the treaty was ratified by the President, and in due time the Indians were removed to Indian Territory. They then numbered 800. The best of the lands were given away to the chiefs and Indian head men, and to a few white men who had been instrumental in securing the treaty. The remainder were opened to actual settlement and sold for $1.50 per acre.

The first settler to locate within the limits of the county after May 30, 1854, was John Frele, who came with his family soon after that date and stopped at the point on the Santa Fe trail where Burlingame now is. The only person living anywhere in the neighborhood was a Shawnee Indian who had a cabin, by a spring, in what is now the northern part of the above named town. Frele bought this claim, and moved into the cabin. The next winter a son was born to Mrs. Frele. This was the first white child born in the county.

Before August 1, 1854, I. B. Titus, James and John Aiken, Alphonso Prentis, and a few others took claims on Switzler Creek. John Skidmore, Wm. Aiken, John Ward, Hollam Rice, Samuel Devaney and Henry Harvey, with his sons George and Samuel, located on Dragoon Creek.

On August 2, Fry P. and Mobillon McGee arrived at One Hundred and Ten Creek, and bought out the claims of two white men then living there. On the same date Moran McGee and C. N. Linkenauger selected claims near the mouth of Switzler Creek. Of the settlers up to this time all were Pro-slavery men except Harvey and his two sons, who were Quakers.

In September, 1854, the American Settlement Company was formed in New York City, and offices were opened on Broadway. The project of the company was to locate a town-site somewhere in Kansas and to build up a large city. The proposed town was to be named Council City, and was to be laid out with streets one hundred and fifty feet wide, along which trees were to be planted, and a park of eighty acres to be laid off. A committee, consisting of Loton Smith, George M. Barnes and J. W. Kerr was appointed to visit Kansas and select a location. Starting at once, they prospected in various parts of the territory, and selected a site just east of Switzler Creek and adjoining the present Burlingame.

In the fall of 1854, quite a large party started out from the western counties of Pennsylvania to settle in a colony somewhere in Kansas. Most of them were from Mercer, Bradford and Indiana counties. Prominent among them were George Bratton, Absalom W. Hoover, Joseph McDonald, James Bothel, Wm. Cable, Wm. Howard, Samuel Allison, J. R. Stewart, Marcus J. Rose and Thomas Black. On the arrival of the Pennsylvanians at Kansas City, they fell in with another party from New York and other Eastern States, who were waiting for the return of the Council City locating committee. Early in November, the committee having returned, the entire party, numbering about one hundred, started out. On the 9th they encountered a severe snow storm, but they pressed on, and on the 14th arrived at their destination.

Soon after their arrival a number of the party selected claims as near the proposed town-site as possible, but the greater number of them, who had been clerks, or engaged in occupations that unfitted them for hard labor, and who had come with the expectation of gaining untold wealth without work, were so discouraged that they started back within twenty-four hours. Of those who located claims only fourteen remained during the winter, as cold weather was fast approaching and they had no places to live and but few tools to work with. George Bratton, Absalom W. Hoover and some others were accompanied by their families, and they built cabins or dug caves at once, and there they lived quite pleasantly during the winter. The weather was mild and there was little suffering. Early in the spring nearly all who had located claims the fall before returned, and all went to work making improvements on their farms.

The first election was held on March 30, 1855, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the first Territorial legislature. Gov. Reeder named Council City as the voting place. On the day previous to the election, a large body of Missourians, armed with rifles and having a large quantity of whisky arrived at Council City, and camped in the woods just north of Titus' cabin. They spent the night in drinking whisky, yelling, cursing the Free-State cause and firing their guns.

On the morning of March 30, the regularly appointed Election Board met at the unfinished log cabin of I. B. Titus, about fifty yards south of the bridge that now crosses Switzler Creek east of Burlingame. No sooner were the polls declared open than the Missourians appeared on the scene, tore a window out of the cabin, drove away the judges, and appointing others of their own number, took possession of the polls, and drove the few Free-State men away. They spent the day in drinking, swaggering about, with threats of violence toward the Council City people; all voted, and some of them several times. At night they closed the polls and moved back as far as One Hundred and Ten Creek, where they camped, continued their drunken orgies and went through the form of counting the votes, declaring Mobillon McGee to be elected by an unanimous vote (about 250). Though he had located a claim the fall before, McGee was then a resident of Westport, Mo. The next morning the ruffians resumed their march to Missouri.

Gov. Reeder was then at Muncie, and was at once apprised of the violent measures used at Council City, when he ordered a new election, at which Hollam Rice was elected, receiving twenty-eight votes, every one in the district. Gov. Reeder issued a certificate of election to Rice, but upon meeting the legislature excluded him and admitted McGee.

Ridgeway, then called Wakarusa, had been settled some time before. The first settlers were Allen Pierson and his two sons, John and Elias. Soon afterward O. H. Bronson, a Pro-slavery man, located there. The March election was conducted about the same as at Council City, and Bronson declared elected to the legislature.

In the spring of 1855 there was quite a large immigration, the greater number locating around Council City. A large block house called the council house was erected. A portion of it now stands in the western part of Burlingame. The town site of Council City was surveyed and staked into lots, and comprised all the territory between Dragoon and Switzler, for three miles above the junction.

The following were among the early settlers in the county: Phillip C. Schuyler came in the spring of 1855, and purchased a claim comprising what is now a large portion of the city of Burlingame. Samuel R. Caniff came with Schuyler, and purchased the claim of John Frele, and moved thereon at once. This is now a part of Burlingame. Abel Polley, Wm. Tillinghast, Abram Leonard and E. O. Perin selected claims on Dragoon Creek, the last two named erecting cabins at what was afterward Superior. John Drew settled northwest of Burlingame, and David Hoover northeast. Henry and John Smith, A. R. Bothel and Ithiel Streit located on Soldier Creek; Wm. Lord, A. N. Havens and Armi Smith on Plumb Creek. J. G. and Henry Morrell, and Victor McDonald bought out claims on Switzler Creek, and Lucien, William, Charles and Edmund Fish located two miles further east.

Among other early settlers, J. Q. Cowee, B. V. Beckus, J. B. Sanders, John R. Stagg, Caleb Beckus, Orlo and M. C. Drinkwater, James Brownlee, T. J. Bass and T. Clelland settled in the Wakarusa Valley. They were all earnest Free-State men. Jonathan West settled still further east, near the north line of the county. In what is now Ridgeway Township, prominent among the first settlers were Wm. Atchison, Geo. Roberts, H. H. Heberling, Robert and Morris Clark, Joseph Law, and Phillip T. Huff, the last of whom was the first Justice of the Peace for that township. Of the first settlers on One Hundred and Ten Creek were Wm. D. Harris, formerly an Indian trader and postmaster on the Santa Fe trail, Geo. J. Johnson, Henry and Charles Rubo, James T. Shepard, John Rehrig, L. M. Wyatt and D. B. Burdick. In the extreme southern part of Ridgeway Township were T. M. Gilmore, John H. Hook, Robert Watts, James and John Coleman, Frank, Peter and James Duffey. Between Burlingame and One Hundred and Ten Creek were E. S. Borland and Michael Supple. In the eastern part of the county were Peter Paulson, and John and Peter Peterson.

The first regular religious services in the county were held in 1855, at the Council City settlement. Rev. John Lowry was the minister. He was sent out by the American Missionary Society, and for three months meetings were held regularly at the cabins of the settlers, sometimes at one place and sometimes at another. The attendance was always good, although almost the only mode of conveyance was by ox-teams.

When the town of Council City was projected Loton Smith was sent out as resident agent, but sometime in 1855 he was succeeded by James M. Winchell, who located in the spring of that year.

On March 29, 1855, Albert Cornelius, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ithiel Streit was born. This was the second birth in the county.

The first female child born in the county was Miss Emma Bratton, on June 29, 1855. She is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. George Bratton, and is now living at Burlingame, the wife of Samuel Shibley.

The first store in the county was opened at Council City in the spring of 1855, in a log cabin just north of the spring, across the ravine. It was kept by Samuel Allison.

The first post-office was established on April 30, 1855, and called Council City. Loton Smith was appointed postmaster, but did not serve personally. James Bothel was deputy postmaster, and did most of the business. The post-office was kept at Allisen's store.

In the fall of 1855 James Bothel and Joseph McDonald bought Allison's store, and for several years were the leading merchants of the county.

Up to the fall of 1855 several deaths had taken place, and cemetery grounds were selected about one mile west from the post-office. But as it was afterward found to be on a school section, the site was abandoned and the present cemetery grounds selected.

The first Fourth of July celebration was in 1855, at the place where the county poor farm now is. About seventy-five persons were present, and speeches were made by P. C. Schuyler, Loton Smith, and J. M. Winchell.

The first marriage recorded in Osage County is that of John Riffenbark to Hannah Thompson, January 23, 1860. M. Rambo, as Justice of the Peace, performed the ceremony.

The first school was taught by Miss Louisa Todd, the daughter of Henry Todd, in a tent adjoining the council house. This was in the spring of 1855. The school was supported by subscription, the greater part being paid by bachelors.

The first settlements were made before there were any surveys, and each settler selected as nearly 240 acres as possible. They then banded together to protect each other in possession of the claims. It was afterward found that only 160 acres were allowed to a settler, and when surveyed the section lines cut the original claims into irregular fragments, and on making final proof each settler was required to make oath that he had not agreed to convey any portion of his claim to any one else. All this created general confusion, and many were the quarrels and law suits that resulted.

In the spring of 1856, the Council City town site was abandoned, and J. M. Winchell and several associates laid out a town two miles south from Burlingame, which they named Fremont. A saw-mill was at once erected on Dragoon Creek, near the mouth of Switzler. Its sawing capacity was only two hundred feet per day, and the boards were from one-half inch to one and one-half inches in thickness. Not proving a success, this mill was soon moved away.

In May, 1856, Schuyler & Caniff brought in a large steam saw-mill, and erected it near the center of the proposed town of Burlingame. A large business was soon done. The old council house was occupied as a hotel, and its very moderate accommodations were severely taxed by the influx of travelers.

During the summer of 1856 nearly every one in the settlement was sick with malarial disease, and there was no skillful physician in the neighborhood. Loton Smith and many others died from want of care and medical attendance. The people were also badly in want of necessary provisions, and were compelled to live on melons, squashes, pumpkins and green corn, or starve. As soon as the corn became hard enough to be grated, holes were punched in the bottoms of tin pans, and it was grated from the cob. Previous to that time Absalom W. Hoover had made a hand-mill of lime-stones. After the corn became ripe and hard this mill was kept running constantly. Settlers came from many miles to grind their corn here.

In 1857 the Burlingame town site was surveyed, and named in honor of Anson Burlingame, afterwards United States Minister to China.

The Burlingame Town Company was incorporated in February, 1858. About the same time the name of Carbondale was changed to Superior, and a Town Company incorporated. It was composed of J. M. Winchell with several associates from Wyandotte, who united with him and put forward strong efforts to build up the town. For some time there was strong rivalry between the two towns, and at one time it looked as if Superior would soon crush its rival. A road was opened through it from Centropolis to Allen, Dragoon Creek bridged, shops built, stores opened, and about thirty dwellings erected. Among the buildings, the Superior hotel was a very large one, and was afterwards used as hotel, court house, school-house and church. That is the only building now left, and is occupied as a barn and granary.

There was another town projected in 1857, east of Switzler Creek, and called Arvilla. A store and two dwellings were erected, but finding difficulty in obtaining water, the new town was soon abandoned.

J. M. Winchell, Rev. Alonzo Shurtleff, and Prof. Daniels, then State Geologist of Wisconsin, formed themselves into a Town Company, and laid out a new town on the old Fremont site, which they called Carbondale. A steam saw and grist-mill was erected, and a Presbyterian Church organized, with Rev. James Brownlee, pastor, and preaching was held in a log-cabin.

Prairie City was the name of another town site on the Sante Fe trail. Its location was on Section 6, Township 15, Range 15 east. The first settlements began in October, 1856. The Town Company was formed in Kentucky. Dr. Robert Lester was one of its officers. The other early settlers were James Gilchrist, James Gilchrist, Jr., P. L. Doane, Joseph Bridgewalder, and John M. Carr. Dr. Lester was soon killed accidentally, and the town site was abandoned.

Young America was the name of a town projected on One Hundred and Ten Creek. The Town Company numbered fifty-three members. Among them were Hon. D. B. Burdick and Dr. Anderson. The place never succeeded in becoming a town.

Eureka was the name of a town projected by the Pennsylvania Colony in the fall of 1854. The site just east of Switzler Creek was soon abandoned, the settlers becoming interested in the Council City movement.

In 1858, another town called Havana was laid out, about four miles west from Burlingame. For a time it looked as if it would become the great town of the neighborhood. The City Company was made up of wealthy Germans of Chicago and St. Louis. About fifty German and French families located in the vicinity, large farms were opened, and in the town a store with a large stock of goods was opened, the machinery for a large mill was brought on, about half-a-dozen dwellings, and a large stone hotel erected. A large stone distillery and brewery was commenced. But its prosperity soon came to an end. The leading merchant failed, the members of the company quarreled, the settlers soon became dissatisfied with a country life, and it was not long until all left never to return, and the town became extinct. The hotel is now a barn, and the distillery became Davis' grist-mill.

A town was projected just west of the point where the Santa Fe trail crossed One Hundred and Ten Creek. It was called Versailles, and the Town Company was incorporated on February 20, 1857, with Henry P. Throop, D. T. Mitchell, and J. C. Thompson, as its members. For a time considerable business was done, and a large hotel built, but it never assumed the proportions of a town and has long since ceased to exist. The site was Section 2, Township 15, Range 15.

Previous to the Versailles town site, Fry P. McGee and W. D. Harris entered a town site at the Santa Fe trail crossing of One Hundred and Ten Creek, and named it Washington. No attempt was made to build up a town, however, though it became quite an important trading point.

Indiana City was laid out on a neighboring section, and a town site entered. Four small houses were framed, all ready to put up, in Louisville, Ky, and shipped out and erected. The town never became any larger. This was a portion of the present Scranton town site.

In Ridgeway Township was the site of two proposed towns, to be called respectively Georgetown and Ridgeway. Neither of them grew to be towns of any importance, though the latter is now a station on the Lawrence & Southwestern Railroad, and has a store, post-office, blacksmith shop, and a number of houses. A Masonic Lodge was organized in 1874, with the following charter members. C. J. McDivitt, Geo. W. Watson, C. H. Easton, J. S. Riley, H. K. Riley, Geo. R. Emory, J. B. Emory, J. S. Barbour and Joseph Law.

POLITICAL AND OTHER TROUBLES.

In 1855, the first Free-State elections were held, and here too, some political frauds were committed, as at a caucus held by them, more ballots were cast than there were voters present. A Free-State legislature at Topeka was elected, and from the Council City district, Henry Todd and Wm. Toothman were elected members of the Lower House; and Lucien Fish of the Senate. Early the next year, this legislature met and elected Philip C. Schuyler Secretary of State, but as the United States Congress did not recognize its legality, he never fulfilled the duties of the office.

The first military company was organized in 1855, and was called the "Old Free-State Guards." Henry Todd was Captain; Wm. Toothman, First Lieutenant; G. I. Drew, Second Lieutenant, and L. D. Joy, Orderly Sergeant. It was about the close of the year when the organization of the company was completed, after which it marched to the defense of Lawrence at once. Gen. Lane, Pomeroy, John Brown, Schuyler and Winchell were already there and manifested great joy at the appearance of the company. Each of its members was armed with a six-shooter rifle. These guns proved to be utterly worthless, and Loton Smith took them to Missouri, where he represented himself to be a friend to the Pro-slavery party, and sold them for a high price, and with the proceeds bought good rifles for the company.

During the year 1856, the troubles between the Free-State men and the border ruffians assumed a serious aspect. In June another military company was organized by the free-soilers. A portion of Buford's Company from the Southern States was sent to drive the Free-State men from the country. They camped on One Hundred and Ten Creek, where they remained all summer, made several raids on the Free-State settlers, and committed many outrages. Joseph McDonald was robbed of a wagon-load of provisions, on the Santa Fe trail, while *en route* from Westport. As he was a cripple and a non-resistant his life was spared. He then went to Leavenworth for another load, and narrowly escaped being robbed again.

Horace L. Jones, who lived at Council City, had succeeded in getting possession of three hundred dollars of the New York *Tribune* fund, raised for the benefit of the destitute of Kansas. He refused to give it up or expend it for the sick, but sent a man with his team to Leavenworth, to purchase a load of flour and groceries, with which to start a store. On his way back the load and team were captured by the border ruffians, who sent the man down the river on a raft. Jones was considered one of the leading men of the settlement, and was known throughout the Territory as "Buffalo" Jones. Two or three years afterwards he left Osage County.

From June until December, it was impossible to get provisions from the Missouri River, unless the wagons were protected by an armed guard. Many depredations were committed on Free-State settlers. On the 4th of July nearly every man in the settlement went to Topeka to celebrate, and to prevent the border ruffians from making an attack on the Free-State Legislature, which was to convene on that day. They were dispersed at the point of the bayonet, by a body of soldiers under Col. Sumner, and immediately returned home. A short time after, a plan was laid by Buford's men to burn and rob the entire settlement, which was prevented only by the timely warning of Fry P. McGee, a Pro-slavery man.

In 1857, immigration to the county increased, and soon the Free-State men had a very large majority. During this year political affairs moved on more smoothly. The laws passed by the "bogus legislature" of 1855, were not generally respected. During the summer a Deputy United States Marshal appeared for the purpose of collecting a poll tax of one dollar, imposed on each voter, by the Pro-slavery Legislature. He was resisted, and after being shot at a few times, he disappeared, never to return. Some time during the fall, a party of Free-State men came in from a distance, and began committing outrages on Pro-slavery men. Fry P. McGee, John Ward and Charles Skidmore were robbed of nearly all their personal property. The Free-State people of the neighborhood, however, followed them up, and compelled them to give up a portion of their plunder. At an election in the fall, Lucien Fish was chosen as a member of the Legislature. At a Free-State convention, P. C. Schuyler was nominated for Secretary of State, and with the rest of the ticket was elected, under the Lecompton Constitution.

In January, 1858, an election was held on the Lecompton Constitution. Only three votes were cast for it in what is now Osage County.

In February, 1858, the bogus laws were repealed, and the next month Justices of the Peace were elected for a term of two years. For Burlingame, Wm. Lord and John Drew were elected. The township had been formed on September 21, 1857, and the October election was held at a building opposite the Burlingame Hotel. The judges of election were Thos. Russell, Wm. Lord and C. D. Marple.

In 1859, a terrible storm of wind and rain swept over the county, which resulted in great loss of property. Many persons were badly injured, but no lives were lost. In Burlingame several buildings were blown down, while at Superior nearly every building was completely demolished.

In August, 1859, the land sales took place in this district. The settlers were generally poor, and without money to pay for their claims. Nearly all had to borrow money, and some disposed of their land at once; in many instances getting but a small portion of its real value. The usual rate of interest was 5 per cent per month, and this with the principal was secured by a mortgage upon their lands. The greater number of those who remained afterward lost their land, it being sold under mortgage, as it was impossible to pay such a rate of interest, much of which had to be compounded every year. There was a poor market for crops, and the savings of the settler were very small.

The great drought of 1860, which extended throughout Kansas, was particularly severe in Osage County. From June, 1859, to November, 1860, there was no rain to afford any nourishment to vegetation. Everything dried up, and there was no crop of any kind raised. The settlers were soon reduced to a suffering condition, and many left the country. Those who remained were only saved from starvation through aid in the form of provisions and clothing sent by the people of more Eastern States. Aid societies were formed, and through them the most of the goods sent in were disbursed. In Osage County, S. R. Caniff, of Burlingame, and O. H. Sheldon, of Superior, were appointed to distribute aid and goods to the needy. Outside contributions were liberal and all were kept from severe suffering, though many privations were endured.

On January 11, 1861, one of the most severe snow storms ever known in the history of the country began. Considerable suffering was endured, but no lives were lost. On a level the snow would measure more than twenty inches in depth, and it drifted so badly that travel was suspended for nearly three weeks. It remained on the ground for twenty-four days, when it disappeared as suddenly as it came, and the streams were filled to overflowing. This was the first wet period for more than a year. Notwithstanding the big storm and the drought of the year before, the stock were in good order in the spring.

The first grasshopper raid was in 1866. On the 15th day of September they appeared in clouds, and beginning to descend it was not long until every green thing was eaten, and all growing crops, completely destroyed. Not only this, but they deposited their eggs by the countless millions. But a small percentage of these hatched out, yet the next spring there were enough to seriously injure the wheat crop. The young corn was damaged, but before June they had flown away, which gave sufficient time to replant corn, wherever it was necessary, and taken all in all good crops were raised.

In the summer of 1874, the grasshoppers again appeared in myriads. It was just at the close of the small grain harvest and little damage was done except to corn and gardens. Late crops of all kinds were utterly destroyed. But little corn was raised. During the following winter times were very hard, and many citizens were compelled to accept aid sent in from Eastern States. Eggs were again deposited, which hatched out in the spring, and the fields of growing grain swarmed with young grasshoppers. The small grain crop was somewhat injured, but the corn crop was good, as the pests had left the country by June 1. Still suffering from the partial failure of the year before, there were probably more privations endured until the crop of 1876 could be gathered, than at any other time since the very early years of the settlement of the country.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND ELECTIONS.

During the earlier years of settlement, the citizens of the northern part of Weller County voted at Burlingame, and no objection was made until Superior became a rival town. Being refused a chance to vote, though containing only about thirty voters, Weller County took steps to secure an organization, an act for that purpose being passed by the legislature February 11, 1859, and the name changed to Osage. A commission composed of A. Leonard, A. H. Shurtleff and T. R. Merritt, was appointed to select judges of an election, which was to take place the fourth Monday in March.

The first meeting of the County Commissioners was held April 27, 1859, at Superior. The Board was as follows: V. R. Morrill, M. Rambo, and A. T. Dutton. E. M. Perrin was Clerk, and John Rambo, Deputy

At an election on June 7, J. L. Rooks was elected Judge; D. B. Burdick, Sheriff; and J. Perrill, surveyor.

The first regular election was November 8, 1859, and resulted as follows: J. R. Carrier, Superintendent of Schools; M. Rambo, Judge; C. C. Crumb, Sheriff; A. N. Hulburd, Register of Deeds; W. O. Fisher, Attorney; John Rambo, Clerk; A. T. Dutton, Treasurer; J. P. Perrill, Surveyor; and A. Leonard, Coroner.

On June 7, 1859, delegates to the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention were elected. In Osage County, James M. Winchell was chosen from Superior, and Hiram D. Prescott from Burlingame. At the meeting of the convention, Winchell was chosen its President by a unanimous vote, and by his great ability, gained the respect of the entire body. He was afterward a prominent candidate for the United States Senate. Before coming to Kansas he was a school teacher. He was visionary, but bold and energetic, and always exerted a great influence on his associates. He was an inveterate enemy to Gen. J. H. Lane, and lost no chance to make his feelings known. After the war began, he became Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, and soon became reconciled to Lane, after which they were warm friends. He speculated in gold and became rich, but afterward lost all, and retired to Westchester County, New York, where he died a few years since.

In the fall of 1859, a legislature was elected under the Wyandotte Constitution; O. H. Sheldon, H. H. Heberling and S. R. Caniff were chosen as members from what is now Osage County.

On February 23, 1860, an act passed the legislature, cutting off the southern part of Shawnee County, and adding it to Osage, making the dividing line between Townships 13 and 14, where it has since remained unchanged.

On February 27, 1860, another act passed the legislature, perfecting the organization of Osage County, and ordering the Register and Clerk to at once take possession of all records relating to Osage under its new boundaries. At the same time, Philip C. Schuyler, James M. Winchell and O. H. Sheldon were appointed commissioners to locate a permanent county-seat, and then to call an election for the approval of the voters, and also to make arrangements for the erection of public buildings. Should the citizens of the county not approve of the county-seat first established, another place was to be chosen, and another election called. The southern boundary of Osage County was also defined as it now exists, and a special election for the choice of county officers was appointed

The commissioners appointed, located the county-seat at a point about midway between Superior and Burlingame, and named it Prescott.

On March 17, the county was divided into three commissioners' districts, and an election of officers appointed to take place on March 24. At that election J. L. Rooks, John Dodge and George Hall were chosen Commissioners; S. A. Fairchild, Judge; N. G. Densmore, Clerk; L. R. Adams, Register of Deeds; James Stewart, Attorney; D. D. Rooks, Sheriff; George Roberts, Coroner; C. C. Crumb, Treasurer; H. D. Preston, Surveyor; John Perrill, Assessor; and James Brownlee, Superintendent of Schools.

The county-seat election was held April 24, and Prescott rejected; therefore the seat of justice was held at Superior, a portion of the hotel being used as the court house.

The first term of district court for Osage County was held on October 14, 1861, at Superior. R. M. Ruggles was presiding Judge; E. S. Borland, Sheriff; and A. L. Hulburd, Clerk. Previous to the above date, the county was attached to Shawnee for judicial purposes.

In the fall of 1861, and also in 1862, James Rogers was elected to the legislature from Osage County, over his competitor P. C. Schuyler, beating him by six votes the first year, and by only one vote the next time. They were warm friends, both free-soil Democrats, and ran only on their personal popularity.

The Legislature, early in 1861, made provision for another county-seat election. The contest was between several points, neither gaining a victory. Burlingame received the highest number of votes. On January 24, 1862, the first meeting of the County Commissioners was held at that place. Another election was held in April, with the following result: Burlingame, 138 votes; Versailles, 74 votes; and Havana 1 vote. This gave the county-seat to the first named town, where it remained for many years.

COUNTY-SEAT CONTEST.

Burlingame, the county-seat, being located so far from the center of the county, as soon as the Indian reservation was settled, a movement was made to change its location. An election was held October 18, 1870, which resulted as follows: Lyndon, 1,145; Burlingame, 997; and Keithville, 2 votes. The county-seat was declared at the first named place by the Board of Commissioners. The Burlingame people, however, got out an injunction preventing the removal of the county offices and records. Thus began a series of county-seat elections which engendered much bitterness between different sections of the county, which, at times, threatened to seriously retard its progress. On August 6, 1872, another election was held with the following result: Burlingame, 954; Osage City, 456, and Lyndon, 1,042 votes. Neither place receiving a majority of all the votes cast, another election was held on August 20 between the two places receiving the highest number of votes. That election gave Burlingame 1,407 and Lyndon 1,175 votes, and the former was decided to be the county-seat. In response to a petition, another election was ordered to take place on May 25, 1875. Burlingame despairing of retaining the county-seat, secured the laying out of a town on Section 34, Township 15, Range 15 east, near the center of the county, which was called Shireton. At the election Lyndon received 888, Osage City, 791, and Shireton, 785 votes. Neither place receiving a majority of all the votes cast another election was called between the two points receiving the highest number of votes, to take place June 8. Lyndon received 1,131, Osage City, 1,049, and Shireton, 288 votes. As only the two first-named points were considered to be legally in the contest, Lyndon claimed the county-seat. On the other hand as that town did not receive a majority of all the votes cast, Burlingame secured an injunction against the removal of the county records. Pending the decision of the courts, the Sheriff and Treasurer moved their offices to Lyndon, some time in the fall of the year, but were compelled to move back to Burlingame by a *mandamus*. Upon a decision of the district court in favor of Lyndon, that town again tried to get the records, but another injunction was served, and the case was carried up to the Supreme Court by the Burlingame people. The Lyndon people then determined to get possession by force, and a small body of men was formed, and teams sent to bring away the records, but the citizens of Burlingame, learning that they were coming, formed themselves into and armed band and took possession of the court house. They also sent out scouts to guard the roads. The opposing party stopped a short distance away, and sent out men, one or two at a time, to reconnoiter, but they were all captured by the Burlingame scouts and confined in the jail. Thus ended the first attempt.

The Lyndon people then returned home and soon collected a force of about 400 men, from the southern part of the county, who were armed with all kinds of weapons. This enraged body of men marched upon Burlingame, determined to secure the county records or burn the town. Scouts were sent in advance to investigate, and they found the court house filled with armed men, intent on defending it and retaining the records. There was for a time danger of a battle, both sides having been worked up to crazy fury. At last the cooler among the leaders on each side met and effected a compromise, Burlingame consenting to give up the records, believing this the only way to save the town from being burned.

The first meeting of the County Commissioners at Lyndon was on November 16, 1875. The Supreme Court afterward affirmed the decision of the court below, and the county-seat remained at Lyndon.

But still the vexed question was not regarded as settled, and in response to a petition another election was called to take place March 12, 1878. Lyndon, Osage City and Burlingame were the contesting points. The contest was a bitter one, each town putting forth every effort to secure a victory, and on the day of election great frauds were committed in all parts of the county, but more particularly in the towns mentioned, each of which polled more than twice the number of votes that there were of voters in the township. As a result Lyndon received 1,745, Osage City 5,204, and Burlingame 2,008 votes. This was more than double the number of legal voters in the county. On this election Osage City claimed to be the county-seat, and at first attempted to secure the removal of the county records, but the election frauds were so plain that the courts refused to have anything to do with it, and the matter was finally dropped.

Since the above named election, the county-seat has remained at Lyndon, and though the people have not yet voted to build county buildings, the question is generally regarded as settled.

When the county-seat was at Burlingame, a court house was built there by subscription by the citizens. At Lyndon no court house has been built, and the county officials occupy rooms in different parts of the town, leased by the county. There is a jail at Lyndon, and a substantial poor house, on the poor farm, not far from Burlingame.

The present county officials are: John C. Rankin, Treasurer; C. A. Cottrell, County Clerk; H. W. Jennees, Register of Deeds; J. D. McCabe, Surveyor; Alexander Blake, Probate Judge; R. C. Heiser, County Attorney; A. Cotterman, Clerk of Court; Harry Smith, Sheriff; Calvin Ransom, Coroner; Commissioners, First District, George S. Brock; Second District, H. M. Crum; Third District, A. L. Lanning; H K. McConnell, Superintendent of Schools; Max. Buek, Representative, Forty-fourth District; W. C. Sweezy, Representative, Forty-fifth District.

WAR RECORD.

On the breaking out of the civil war in April, 1861, the citizens of Osage County made arrangements to do what they could to serve their country, and on the 14th of the following May the following men enlisted in the Second Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry:—Robert H. Baird, Samuel Houston, James R. Stewart, Orlando P. Rooks, Reuben F. Playford, William C. Chatfield, Norman Curtis, J. R. Drew, William Y. Drew, Thomas W. Rogers, H. A. Dutton, Silas M. Hills, John Hendry, Howard Schuyler, Charles W. Ryus, Frederick Schuyler, N. T. B. Schuyler, Julius D. Wright, John Rambo, A. W. Boyce, A. W. Baily, Robert A. Bratton, Charles H. Gooder, F. G. Hunter, Abraham Leonard, Fernando Olds and S. T. Shunk. After a campaign in Missouri the regiment was discharged on October 31.

During the war Osage County furnished more than its quota of volunteer soldiers, many of whom particularly distinguished themselves for bravery. No companies did more effective duty than did those from Osage. A great number served in the Eleventh Kansas Regiment. A great many left Osage County to join regiments from other States. Among them were A. U. Perrill and A. A. Hederstrom.

At the time of Price's raid, Gen. Curtis and Gov. Carney called out the Kansas State Militia, and nearly every able-bodied man in Osage County went out. The campaign lasted three weeks, when upon the retreat of Price, the men returned home. The militia from this county composed the Santa Fe Road Battalion, which was commanded by Col. M. M. Murdock.

Among prominent and brave men of the county who were killed or died during the war were:—Dr. S. A. Fairchild who was killed by guerrillas while attending their own sick, E. P. Sheldon, S. F. Shunk, Thomas W. Rogers. Merritt W. Young, William West, Isaac F. Thiers, Joseph E. Cole, John and William Eckenkamp, Madison T. Hughes, Joseph H. Marple, Capt. Silas H. Marple, John C. Rooks, Augustine C. Rosencrantz, Henry Boyle, Capt. D. D. Rooks, George W. McDonald, John Collins, Horace, Loring and Edwin Dutton.

RAILROADS, SCHOOLS, ETC.

At the close of the war with the increased prosperity of the country, movements were soon made to secure a railroad. In September, 1865, bonds were voted to the Lawrence & Emporia Railroad and to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. The first named road was never built. To the latter, $100.000 additional bonds were voted in June, 1867, making $150,000 in all. The road was built in 1869, and the bonds issued in September of that year.

In November, 1870, bonds were voted to the Lawrence & Carbondale Railroad, to the amount of $50.000, to which Ridgeway Township in 1872, added $25,000, and the road was completed in due time.

For several years succeeding 1870, many lines of railroads across various parts of the county were projected and bonds voted, but the roads were never built.

On August 12, 1879, bonds were voted to the Manhattan, Alma & Burlingame Railroad, for the amount of $24,000, and the road was completed the next year.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad crosses the northern line of the county near the center, and extends in a southwesterly direction across the townships of Ridgeway, Burlingame, Dragoon, Superior, and Barclay, crossing the western boundary of the county about on the north line of Township 18. The stations are Carbondale, Scranton, Burlingame, Peterton, Osage City.

The Lawrence & Southwestern Railroad extends through the extreme northeastern part of the county, connecting with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad at Carbondale.

The Manhattan, Alma & Burlingame Railroad starts from Burlingame, extends a little north of west, and leaves the county about on the south line of Township 14.

The first schools in the northern part of the county, when a part of Shawnee, were established in Burlingame and Ridgeway. The first school in what was first called Osage County was at Superior. From the very first the schools of the county have steadily advanced, keeping pace with the settlement and improvement of the country. No part of the State has better educational advantages than Osage County. The school districts now number 100. Nearly all of these have neat and substantial schoolhouses of frame and stone, and in many of them great attention is given to the beautifying of the grounds by the planting of shade trees. The schools are all in a good condition and are steadily improving. Under an efficient Superintendent of Schools the better class of teachers are fast getting control of the educational interests of the county, crowding out the indolent and inefficient.

Early in the year of 1859, the first agricultural society in the Territory was organized at Burlingame. Of the first officers chosen, Judge P. C. Schuyler was President, and C. R. Pollard, Secretary. Its name was the Burlingame Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Meetings were held each week during the winter and topics relating to crop and fruit growing were discussed. The Society afterwards became the Osage County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, which existed until 1877, when it united with the Burlingame Union Agricultural Society.

STATISTICS OF PROGRESS.

It has been less than a quarter of a century since the organization of the county, but except for short periods, its progress has been continued and uninterrupted.

The first county tax for Osage was levied May 5, 1859, for $450. This was on the 19th of the following November cut down to $400, and one of the commissioners objected to this, thinking it too much. On November 14, 1859, the valuation of property in the county was $59,635; in 1870, the assessed valuation of property was $1,612,747; and in 1878 it was $2,730,968; and in 1882 it was $3,575,291.62. Considering the low rates of assessment, it is reasonable to estimate the real value of all property in the county at fully $10,000,000.

The population of the county in 1860 was 1,113; in 1870, 7,648; and in 1875, 10,966. In 1878 the population was 12,618; and in 1882 it was 20,727.

Besides the coal interests described in another place, the farming and stock-raising resources have developed until in 1882, there were 8,308 acres of winter wheat yielding 190,946 bushels; and 52 acres of spring wheat producing 676 bushels. Exception yields were on the farms of E. A. Edmondson, Dragoon; Henry Rubo, Carbondale; and T. A. Bailey, Lyndon; which produced respectively, 40, 35 and 39½ bushels to the acre. Oats, 6,519 acres, producing 234,684 bushels; corn, 85,467 acres, yielding 3,347,746 bushels. Of millet and Hungarian there were 7,949 acres, producing 20,000 tons. There were 36,253 acres of meadow yielding 54,825 tons of hay. There were of cattle in the county 29,235 head; sheep, 6,591; hogs, 19,901; and of horses and mules, 8,225.

BURLINGAME.

Burlingame is the oldest town in Osage County, and is pleasantly situated on Switzler Creek, all but a small portion of it lying on the west side. The exact location is on the corner of Sections 14, 15, 10 and 11, of Township 15, Range 14 east. The original town was on the corner of the first two above-named sections. Topeka Avenue being the dividing line between them. Caniff's addition joins the original site on the north, and is separated from it by Santa Fe Avenue, which is a section line.

The main portion of the town is on the level valley land, but toward its western limits it rises by a gently sloping hillside, the crest of which is within the limits of the town, and is covered by residences. The principal business street is Santa Fe Avenue, which has on each side a number of magnificent business houses, constructed of brick and stone. Besides these are a large number of substantial frame stores. The residences of the city are generally neat and attractive in appearance, and the grounds about them are in most quarters of the town, finely ornamented with plants, shrubbery, fruit and shade trees, which gives Burlingame a truly charming appearance.

The Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railroad. extends along the eastern limits of the town, and the Manhattan, Alma, & Burlingame Railroad extends to the westward, both roads, occupying a depot in common, in the eastern part of the city.

For its trade the town depends on the farming community, and that brought in by the various coal mines that are operated in the neighborhood. All branches of business are represented and is in a prosperous condition. It has always been the aim of the citizens to keep the town from growing in advance of the requirements of the country, and so wisely has this been carried out, that there has hardly been a failure in business for many years.

The population of the city is 1,500, and it is made up of an exceptionally moral and law abiding class of citizens.

EARLY HISTORY.

In the spring of 1855, Philip C. Schuyler and Samuel Caniff located claims where Burlingame now is. At that time this land was a portion of the proposed Council City. During the first years of settlement, many town sites were surveyed within a radius of a few miles, and as soon as the Council City site was abandoned in 1856, it was proposed to survey and build up a town on the land of Schuyler and Caniff. These men, sometime during the year, brought in a large steam saw-mill, and erected it near the center of the proposed town. A great deal of business was done at the mill, and soon it began to be regarded as a business center by the settlers in the vicinity. The only store was kept by McDonald and Bothel, in the same place as when the town was known as Council City. The Council House was used as a hotel, and at times as many as seventeen men slept there.

A Congregational Church Society was organized, with Rev. Henry Morrell, as pastor. P. C. Schuyler and A. W. Hoover were elected deacons, and the minister was paid by the American Missionary Society. Religious services were held at the Council House.

In 1857, the town site was surveyed and named Burlingame.

In June 1857, a schoolhouse was built by subscription. It is now used as a stable. The school was taught the next winter by a young man named Clark.

During that year, Rev. William Ingersoll preached a portion of the time, relieving Mr. Morrell. On August 6, the Baptist Church was organised, and Rev. J. B. Taylor, and R. C. Bryant preached occasionally for them. The same year the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, and Rev. Holliday and G. W. Paddock supplied the pulpit.

During the year 1857, there was considerable improvement made in the town. Levi Empie erected a stone building, that now forms a partof his large block on Santa Fe Avenue, and in the fall he opened a general store.

A. R. and James Bothel erected a small building on Santa Fe Avenue, and opened a store. Henry Smith erected the stone building nearly opposite the present Shepard House. Several frame buildings were erected. I. B. Titus built a toll bridge across Switzler Creek, near where the railroad bridge now is, and charged 25 cents for each wagon passing over it, and owing to the immense freighting business on the Sante Fe trail, he made the enterprise pay well. A corn grist-mill was attached to Schuyler & Caniff's saw-mill.

The name of the post-office was changed to Burlingame, January, 30, 1858.

On February 1, 1858, the Burlingame Town Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature. The Company was composed of Philip C. Schuyler, Samuel R. Caniff, George Bratton, John Drew, N. P. B. Schuyler, and James Rogers.

On February 18, 1860, Burlingame was granted a charter, and incorporated as a city by an act of the Legislature. Philip C. Schuyler was elected Mayor, and pre-empted the town site for the Company. S. R. Caniff, George Bratton, E. P. Sheldon, and Joseph McDonald were elected members of the Council.

In 1859, a severe storm of wind and rain swept over the town and several buildings were blown down, but no one was seriously injured.

The same year a religious revival was held at night in the woods, and twenty-six persons professed to have experienced religion.

In 1860, the Old Presbyterian Church was organized, A small church was erected, which has since been sold and converted into a dwelling-house.

Up to the year 1860, the town had been steadily improving, but as that was the year of the great drought, everything came to a standstill.

In the spring of 1861, Rev. J. M. Fox removed from Ridgeway, and gathered up the fragments of the Free Presbyterian Church of Burlingame and Superior, and a portion of the Congregational Society, and organized a new Congregational Society.

The county- seat was located at Burlingame the same year.

When the war broke out in 1861, a large number of the citizens of the town and vicinity enlisted in the Union army.

During the year 1862, the citizens built a large round fort where the town well now is, and every summer until the close of the war, a number of armed men were stationed there. This was done to prevent the burning of the town by Bill Anderson, the noted guerrilla. Previous to the war the Andersons lived in Lyon County, but Bill and his brother soon joined Quantrell's guerrilla gang. Bill had been courting a young lady living near Burlingame, on which account her parents were driven from the county by the Union men. Besides this, he had stolen a saddle from a Union soldier, and some Burlingame men had attempted to arrest him. For the above reasons he threatened to destroy the town, and the citizens were in constant fear of a sudden raid by his numerous band, and all possible precautions against a surprise were taken.

During the war the town grew but very slowly, so many of the citizens were in the army, and those at home had to guard against the invasion of the State. But as soon as the war closed the town began to improve rapidly.

In 1866, a large three-story flouring-mill was built near the old one. The Methodist Church was built the same year.

In the summer of 1866, Abel Polley, one of the earliest settlers, and a very old man, who had been Justice of the Peace for several years, was murdered by a man named Bates. The assassin had escaped from the Johnson county jail, and one night he applied at the farm of A. M. Jarbo for work. He was allowed to remain, but during the night Jarbo detected him stealing some valuables, and trying to get away. He captured the thief, brought him to town and turned him over to John Polley, who was Deputy Sheriff, and a son of Abel Polley. There being no jail he was shackled and left in charge of the old man. Getting hold of a gun he shot Mr. Polley, killing him instantly, and then made his escape. He was soon captured, however, tried, and hung in the court-house on February 20, 1867. This was the only legal execution in the county since its organization.

As soon as the war closed, efforts were made by the citizens to secure the building of a railroad, and as early as September, 1865, bonds were voted for two railroads, one of these being the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, but no line was built until the above-named railroad was completed to this point in the fall of 1869.

During the years 1869 and 1870, Burlingame grew very rapidly, and soon became a town of some magnitude.

For the next ten years it improved slowly but steadily. In 1880, the Manhattan, Alma & Burlingame Railroad was built, and a new impetus was given to the development of the town. Besides this, the coal mines began to be opened and operated about that time, since which improvement has gone on quite rapidly. The population has not increased very fast, but the older frame buildings are giving place to large and expensive ones of brick and stone, and the city with all its various branches of trade, may be said to be in a particularly prosperous condition, with a fine prospect for its future development.

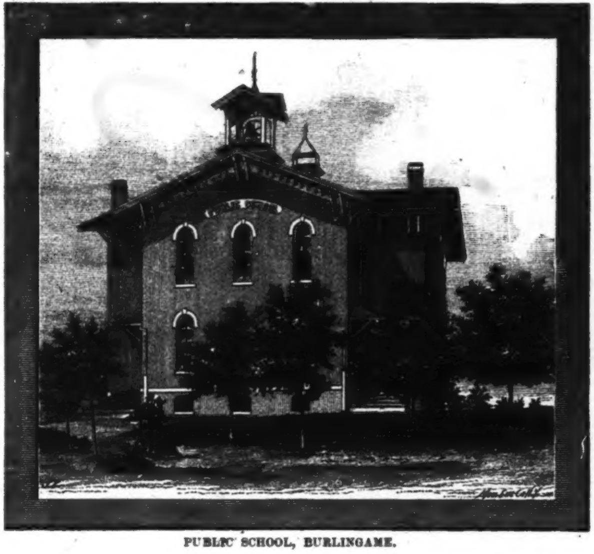

PUBLIC SCHOOL, BURLINGAME.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

From the time Burlingame was first incorporated as a city by the Territorial legislature, in 1860, a city organization was kept up; but it was not until 1870, that it became a city of the third class, under the laws of the State. Everything in the city government has moved on quietly, with no striking events, other than the burning of the City Hall, with the previous records, in 1873. The present city officers are as follows: James Haller, Mayor; Councilmen: George Carroll, Samuel G. Bratton, Robert Huff, James George, Samuel Shibley; Clem. Hardy, Treasurer; W. C. Chatfield, Clerk; S. H. Newman, Police Judge; Isaac Coffmon, Street Commissioner; R. F. Playford, City Attorney; School Board: F. M. Nelson, Chairman; H. W. Filley, Treasurer; George T. Brown, Clerk.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, AND THE PRESS.

Among the first things looked to on the foundation of the town, was the establishment of a good school. This has always been well supported by the public spirited citizens. All possible improvements have been made, and now the school has five departments, each in charge of a careful and efficient teacher. The total number of pupils in attendance is 362. The schoolhouse is a large two-story edifice, located on the crest of the hill, in the western part of the town. It was built in 1869, at a cost of $20,000. It is well furnished, and liberally supplied with the necessary apparatus.

The Baptist Church was organized August 6, 1857. The members were: John Drew, Mrs. Sarah Drew, Edward Fish, Mrs. Mary Fish, George I. Drew, Helen Tisdale, Mrs. Lydia A. Playford, Mary Playford, Elizabeth M. Drew, and Mrs. Minerva Titus. During the first year, Rev. Messrs. R. C. Bryant and J. B. Taylor preached occasionally. The church was built in the years 1869 and 1870. The first meeting in the church building was held May 21, 1870. The church was dedicated the first Sunday of August, 1870. The society now has 127 members.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1857. In 1865, Rev. H. Moys was sent east to solicit aid to build churches at Auburn and Burlingame. Of the money collected $1,300 was given to this church, on condition Rev. Moys' expenses be paid out of it. In the spring of 1866, the church was commenced, but not completed until 1868. Its cost was $6,000. It was dedicated November 29, 1868, by Rev. H. D. Fisher. The parsonage was built in the years 1871 and 1872, at a cost of $2,500. The society now has fifty members, and Rev. James H. Green is pastor.

The Presbyterian Church was organized April 10, 1866, with the following named members: J. M. Chambers and wife, William Jamison and wife, William Voorhies and wife, William A. Cozine, A. N. Hulburd, and Mrs. A. Furguson. Of the original members, only the two first named now remain. The first elders were J. M. Chambers and William Jamison. The first pastor, by supply, was Rev. F. P. Montfort. The church was built in 1862, by the Congregationalists, but in 1875 the two societies combined, and the church was deeded to the Presbyterians. The membership of the church is 110. Rev. V. M. King is pastor.

The United Brethren Church was organized at an early date but has disbanded and re-organized several times. The society now has quite a large membership.

The Christian Church has an organized society, and religious services are held, although the organization has no church building.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church has a large membership, and regular services are held.

The African Baptist Church was organized some years ago and is prosperous. Regular services are held.

The press of Burlingame is moral and elevating in its tone, conducted with ability and is well patronized by an intelligent and appreciative reading public.

The Osage County Chronicle is the oldest paper in the county. It was established September 26, 1863, by M. M. Murdock. At the end of the first year it was suspended for several months when Mr. Murdock again resumed its publication, and continued it until January 27, 1872, when it was bought by W. F. Chalfant, who published it until October 1, 1877. He then sold the office to J. E. Rastall, who has since had charge of it. In January G. W. Doty and L. E. Finch purchased an interest in the office, and the style of the firm changed to the Chronicle Publishing Company. The paper is a six column quarto, and is Republican in politics.

The Burlingame Herald was established September 29, 1881, by Newton McDonald and George Hoover. On June 12, 1882, Mr. McDonald purchased the entire paper, and still continues its publication. In size it is an eight column folio. It is Independent in politics.

The Osage County Democrat is the only Democratic paper in the county, and was established November 2, 1881, by Mayberry and McCaslin who continued its publication. J. Mayberry is editor. The paper is in size an eight column folio, and is ably conducted.

SOCIETIES.

Burlingame Lodge, No. 14, was instituted January 10, 1862, by P. G., N. W. Cox. It is said he was assisted by John Martin but the records do not show it. To Levi Empie, who may be said to be the father of this lodge, we are indebted for the following history of it. The charter members were John Perrill, Lewis D. Joy, John Drew, Benjamin Wyatt and Levi Empie. Besides these S. A. Fairchild was admitted by card, and Joseph McDonald, S. H. Marple, Harrison Dubois, D. B. McDougal, C. A. Linkenauger, G. W. Perrill and David Hoover, were initiated. Of the above John Drew, Levi Empie and H. Dubois are the only remaining members. The first officers were Levi Empie, N. G.; L. D. Joy, V. G.; John Drew, R. S.; and John Perrill, Treasurer. During the first year twenty-four members were initiated, three admitted by card, and five charter members. The first D. D. G. M. for District fourteen was P. G. John Perrill; the first visitor was George Williams; the first visiting card was issued to J. J. Wright for six months; the first to withdraw by card were Brothers Lewis and Tucker; the first sickness was that of John Perrill; the first death was that of J. H. Marple. During the first year, owing to having enlisted in the Union army, the following were granted leave of absence: H. Dubois, William Y. Drew, D. B. McDougal, S. A. Fairchild, J. H. and S. H. Marple. Only the first three lived to return. From the date of its institution until January 1, 1882, there had been 135 initiations, 40 admitted by card, 15 reinstated and 5 charter members. Of these the number withdrawn was 57, dropped 58, at rest 23. During that time the receipts had been $11,000, expenditure, $8,500, leaving $2,500 as a balance on hand. The lodge room is in the second story of the Burlingame Savings Bank building. The reception room is 12½x25 feet; the ante room 10x12 feet; the dark room, 8x10 feet; and the main audience room, 25x58 feet. The rooms are all twelve feet high, and are finely furnished and decorated. Handsome chandeliers, flags, pictures, charts, etc., ornament the rooms. The hall was completed at a cost of $2,500, and was dedicated April 26, 1882. A large number of members of the order from a distance were present, and the appropriate ceremonies were performed under leadership of Levi Empie, P. G. M., who officiated.

Osage Encampment, No. 5, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted August 21, 1866, by G. C. P., R. A. Randlet. The first officers were Levi Empie, C. P.; D. Hoover, H. P.; D. B. McDougal, S.; Thomas Playford, S. W.; R. Rambo, J. W.; H. Dubois, T.; C. G. Crumb and A. White, Trustees. The only other charter member was James Sloan. The order has always been in a prosperous condition and now numbers sixty members.

Corinthian Lodge, No. 79, *A., F. & A. M.*, was instituted under dispensation, February 17, 1868. A charter was granted the next October. Of the first officers Max Buck was W. M.; and James Rogers, Secretary. The other charter members were C. M. Smith, O. H. Sheldon, R. H. Baird, John Wilbur, C. C. Crumb, and A. P. Rambo. The Masonic Hall was built in 1870, at a cost of $2,000. The lodge now has about fifty members and is in a very prosperous condition.

Temple Chapter, No. 26, *R. A. M.*, was instituted under dispensation, November 18, 1873, and received a charter, December 8, 1874. Thomas B. Haslam, was High Priest. The other charter members were Jesse Brockway, A. E. Gleason, W. L. Ramsey, F. M. Stahl, O. H. Todd, Oscar Thompson, D. H. Danhauer, Chester Reeder, R. W. Jones, and C. S. Horton. The lodge now has seventeen members, and is in a prosperous condition financially. They occupy the A., F. & A. M. Hall, which is leased for ninety nine years.

E. P. Sheldon Post, No. 35, *G. A. R.* was organized in December, 1881, with fifteen members, and J. H. Burke was elected Post Commander; and Newton McDonald, Adjutant. The post continued to increase in the number of members until, by the end of the first year, it numbered 100. The post is in a very prosperous condition.

Burlingame Lodge, No. 1,036, *K. of H.* was instituted on April 13, 1878. S. D. Wright, was the first Dictator; and C. D. Waldo, Secretary. The other charter members were Elisha Ward, O. D. Lee, John Hunt, W. D. Canfield, Clinton E. Wood, Miles S. Hoover, Bradford Kellogg, Thomas Fenlon, George E. Empie, George Carroll, John E. Rastall, H. W. Filley, George T. Brown, R. H. Baird, and O. H. Nelson. The lodge now has thirty members, and is in a prosperous condition.

Burlingame Lodge, No. 69, *A. O. U. W.*, was organized January 22, 1880, with the following members: W. W. Birch, A. A. Graham, R. F. Playford, J. B. Williams, D. R. Chamberlain, H. B. Hallowell, T. A. Bedine, T. J. Hunter, L. E. Duvall, Samuel Shibley, E. W. Myers, G. W. Gowdy, J. P. Easter, L. J. Larson, J. J. Watson, C. I. Bodine, and E. F. Sheldon. The first officers were, R. F. Playford, M. W.; and Samuel Shibley, Rec. When first organized, the lodge had many difficulties to contend with, but it now has about thirty members, and is in a prosperous condition. Meetings are held regularly, at Empie's Hall

A Lodge of the Order of Colored Masons has been organized for some time, and has a quite large membership. Meetings are held at Empie's Hall. The officers are, Crit. Baggin, W. M.; William Danforth, S. W.; Edward Robinson, J W.; H. Clark, S. D.; James Shannon, J. D.; Philip Benning, Secretary; and Isaac Williams, Treasurer.

Burlingame Temple, No. 11, *U. O. of A. T.*, was instituted some time since, with a quite large membership; but now does not meet. E. Wood, is Templar; and H. Dubois, F. S.

RELIGIOUS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was organized January 6, 1881, Mrs. Henning was President; Mrs. H W. Filley, Vice-President; Mrs. Fanny Rastall Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Emma Doty, Recording Secretary; Mrs. E E. Horsfield, Treasurer. The society now numbers thirty members, and has done good work. Of the present officers Mrs G. H Green is President, and Mrs. Fanny Rastall, Recording Secretary.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized October 2 , 1878 Became auxiliary to the State Union, August 4, 1879. The first officers were Mrs. Chalfant, President; Mrs. O. D. Lee, Mrs. Ella Drew, Mrs. E. S. Fish, Mrs T. Fenlon, Vice-Presidents: Mrs Laura Copper, Secretary; Mrs. M. Marple, Treasurer. The membership was twelve, which has since been increased to fifty-five. The society has worked faithfully, it has distributed temperance literature, and organized a Band of Hope. They have given several entertainments. Mrs. M. T. Smith is President, and Mrs. Fanny Rastall Secretary.

The Burlingame Union Agricultural Society succeeded the old Osage County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and has a paid up capital stock of $3,000 It was incorporated in 1877, with James Rogers, President; Max Buck, Secretary; and J. H. Burk, Treasurer. The first fair was held that year, and since, one has been held annually. The society is in a flourishing condition. H. Ward is now President; H. Dubois, Secretary, and H C. Finch, Treasurer. The society owns ground containing thirty-three acres, and valued at $1,200. These grounds are enclosed by a board fence, and are planted to trees. Two wells have been dug, besides which a creek flows across the grounds.

The Burlingame Horticultural Society was organized on January 14, 1882, with eleven members. H. Dubois was elected President; Peter Kirby, Secretary; and Elias Foote, Treasurer. There are now fifty members. The society is in a very prosperous condition and is collecting a library. Meetings are held once each month at the farm of some member, where experiments can be made. In this manner the society is accomplishing a great deal in its special department.

Burlingame Guards.—This is the name applied to Company I, First Regiment Kansas State Militia, which was enlisted on May 22, 1880. The first officers were L. E. Finch, Captain; C. P. Drew, First Lieutenant; O. H. Nelson, Second Lieutenant; and H. A. Schaffer, Orderly Sergeant. The company has forty members, is well drilled and handsomely uniformed. There have, since its organization, been some changes in its officers. L. E. Finch promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and C. P. Drew to the Captaincy of the company. H. A. Schaffer is First Lieutenant; William Hayson, Second Lieutenant; and Irving Haller, Orderly Sergeant.

Burlingame Cadets.—This is a military company of boys, which was organized in August, 1881, by A. D Allen. It then numbered about twenty members. Charles Adams was Captain, James Haller, First Lieutenant, and Jakie Hess, Second Lieutenant. The company is well uniformed and well drilled.

The Burlingame Cornet Band. This band was organized in 1872, with W. C. Chatfield as leader, which position he still retains. It started with eight members, of which five still belong to it. It now has fourteen members.

Burlingame Savings Bank.—This bank was incorporated March 4, 1872. The members of the company are all residents of Burlingame and vicinity. L. E Finch is President; H. A. Billings, Vice-President; and F. M Nelson, Cashier. The paid up capital is $50,000.

MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

C. C. Crumb & Sons Flour-Mills.—This mill began operations in 1874. The building had been erected for a woolen factory, $25,000 in city bonds having been voted to a company for the purpose, but failing to put in the machinery, it was sold to Crumb & Sons, who started the flouring-mill. The building is of stone, is 40x100 feet, and three stories high Besides this is the engine room. 30x40 feet. It is operated by steam, contains four run of burrs, and has a grinding capacity of 250 barrels of flour per day.

Santa Fe Avenue Flouring Mills.—This mill began operations in the spring of 1881, with J. M. Chambers, proprietor. It has three run of burrs, with a capacity of about 150 barrels of flour per day.

Burlingame Pottery.—These works are owned and operated by Ricker and Morgan. The establishment is quite well furnished with machinery, and an excellent quality of tile and crockeryware is made.

The question of prospecting for coal in this vicinity was first agitated in 1869, by J. H. Burke and Charles Lyons. Nothing was done, however, until J. E. Rastall, acting with them, started a subscription paper for the purpose of raising a fund for prospecting. Enough money being raised a contract was entered into with Ira Clough, on January 5, 1880. to drill in the old Schuyler well to the depth of one hundred feet When seventy-nine feet deep a twenty inch vein of coal was found. J. E. Rastall leased the property, and attempted to open a mine, but being unable to control the great flow of water, it had to be abandoned. Prospecting was kept up, and now several shafts are in operation. Many difficulties have been in the way for a successful development of this interest. It has been impossible to secure a sufficient number of miners, and as yet the Railroad Company has put in no side switches leading to the mines.

Burke's Coal Mine.—In March, 1880, J H. Burke began sinking a shaft on his land, one mile east of town, and on April 19. a twenty inch vein of coal was found at a depth of 95 feet. This was the first coal shaft in the neighborhood. This mine has since been leased by J. B. Moore & Co. It has a full capacity for working thirty men, and for raising 1,100 bushels of coal per day. Town lots have been surveyed around this mine, and there are about twenty dwellings, which are occupied by the miners.

The Black Diamond Shaft.—This mine is located in the eastern part of the city, just west of the A , T. & S. F. R. R., and on the land of C. A. Linkenauger. It was opened in August, 1880, by Henry S. Wilson, James Greenan, and Thos. Greenan. The coal vein runs from twenty to twenty-four inches in thickness and is found at a depth of eighty-seven feet. The present proprietors are Henry S. Wilson, Andrew Erwin, and Samuel G. Bration. The shaft has a capacity for raising 1,200 bushels of coal per day.

The Mutual Coal Company.—This company has one shaft, one half a mile east of the Fair Grounds. The mine is operated by Organ, Clay & Son.

Buckeye Coal Company.—The mines of this company are located in the northern part of the city. Early in 1882, a shaft was sunk to a depth of 108 feet, at a cost of $2,500, and work began at once. It has a capacity for raising 1,000 bushels per day, and as soon as fully under way it is proposed to employ thirty miners. The proprietors are Shibley, Canfield & Canfield.

The Burlingame Coal and Mining Company.—Ever after the opening of the coal mines in the vicinity Finch, Lord & Nelson took a leading part in their development. In March, 1882, a joint stock company under the above name, was formed. The officers are E. B. Purcell, President; W. H. Lord, Vice President; J. R. Mulvane, Treasurer; and L. E. Finch, Secretary and General Manager. The capital of the company is $25,000. One hundred hands are employed and about five carloads of coal, per day, are mined.

The Independent Coal and Mining Company.—Early in the year 1882, Driver & Fabro began sinking a shaft, which is now just beginning operations. A thick vein of coal is being worked, and the prospects for a large business at this shaft are very favorable.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. M. ASHER, attorney-at-law, of the firm of Asher & Callen, was born in Hancock County, Ill., April 6, 1840. During his infancy his father removed to Adair County, Mo., but after a short sojourn there changed his residence to Lee County, near Keokuk, Iowa. Leaving home at the age of nineteen he returned to Missouri, settling in Schuyler County, where he taught school and commenced the study of law. When about ready to apply for admission to the bar the war broke out and he abandoned his field of labors and coming to Kansas enlisted in the Sixth Cavalry, Company H, in which he served to the close of the war; was with this command in all their engagements in Arkansas, Missouri, and the Indian Territory; was in all the campaigns of Generals Lane, Blunt and Steele. He was wounded five times, and now carries a ball near his spine received at Mazard's Prairie, near Fort Smith, Arkansas; was taken prisoner and incarcerated at Camp Ford, Texas, Shreveport, La., and other Rebel pens, from which he several times made his escape, only to be recaptured and undergo greater suffering and privation. Finally, after one long weary year of brutal treatment, which almost completely broke down his health, he was exchanged and mustered out at Leavenworth, Kan., June 23, 1865. On the restoration of peace he again returned to Missouri, locating in Clark County, and was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in April, 1867. He was elected, in the fall of 1870, to a seat in the popular

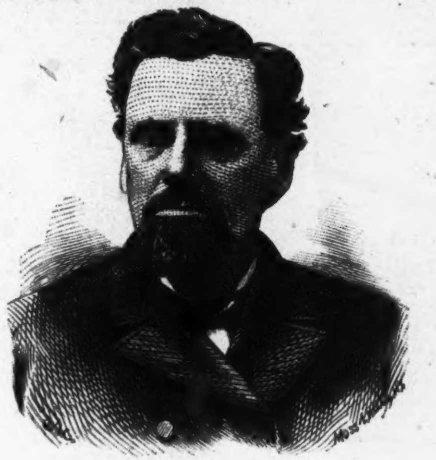

J. M. Asher

branch of the Missouri Assembly, and was an active and influential member of that body. In 1876 he came to Kansas and located at Junction City. Two years afterwards he was elected County Attorney, serving one term. He was married December 6, 1866, at Kirksville, Mo., to Miss Maggie Howe, a native of Kentucky, and have three children—Maggie M., Jim H., and May. He is a member of the Society of Ex-Prisoners of War, and a member of the Historical Committee of that society. In 1868-69 he edited the Clark County, Mo., *Press;* was tendered the nomination for State Senator in Missouri, but on account of business declined. He has always been a prominent and active Republican.

B. F. BAKER, attorney-at-law, came to Kansas in 1874; for two years was Superintendent of Schools of Osage County; graduated in the law department of Chicago University in 1868; was born in Tazewell County, Ill., January 11, 1845; engaged in farming and teaching school before going to Chicago, and attended Eureka College some three years; had charge of the school in Washington, Tazewell County, one term; after completing his course of study engaged in practice in El Paso, Ill.; was married in 1867 at El Paso, Ill., to Miss Myra Davis, a native of New York.

BENJAMIN V. BECKES, farmer, Section 1, P.O. Grand Haven, was born in Knox County, Ind., April 19, 1831; son of William P. Beckes and Margaret C. Jorden. His grandparents were Benjamin Beckes and Thomas Jorden. Mr. Beckes grew up in Indiana; he came to Kansas in 1869, and settled in Burlingame Township, where he owns half section which he has improved from the raw prairie. He was married in Auburn, Shawnee County, Kan., January 28, 1860, to Miss Mary J. Brewer, a native of Greenwood, Johnson County, Ind., and daughter of William Brewer, who was a son of Daniel Brewer and Dorethy Darling Brewer, and Mary R. Graham, who was a daughter of Thomas Graham and Mary R. Parr Graham. They have four children—Mary, born November 26, 1860; Albert B., May 30, 1865; Frank M., August 5, 1870; and Archie R., March 26, 1874. Mr. Beckes is a member and elder of the Sharon Presbyterian Church.

DWIGHT C. BEVERLY, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Burlingame, was born in Bolivar, Allegany County, N. Y , July 20, 1840, is a son of Philetus Beverly and Louisa Mix Beverly. When a child his parents removed to Lake County, Ill., where he was brought up He was educated at the common schools and at Wheaton College. When the late Rebellion threatened to disrupt the nation he enlisted September 23, 1861, in Company G, Fifty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry, for three years, but owing to disability was discharged in June, 1862. Having regained his health he again enlisted October 3, 1864, in Battery C, Second Illinois Light Artillery, and was discharged August 3, 1865. He came to Kansas in 1868, and settled at Burlingame Township. Works 320 acres. He was married in Lake County, Ill., April 12, 1846, to Miss Charlotte A., daughter of James Bristol and Sarah Thorpe Bristol. They have six children—Philetus J., born October 22, 1868; Edna C., born May 1, 1870; Sarah L., born December 22, 1872; Ora R., born February 18, 1876; Hattie L., born January 28, 1879; and Ronda L., born December 31, 1881. Mr. Beverly is a member and chaplain of the E. P. Sheldon Post No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MILTON M. BEVERLY, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Burlingame; born in Cuba, Lake County, Ill., August 3, 1848; son of Philetus Beverly and Louisa Mix. When he grew to manhood came to the State in 1868; settled in Burlingame Township; owns 155 acres of rich bottom land under a good state of cultivation. He was united in marriage in Burlingame, December 5, 1872, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Harvey McCaston and Hanna Utler. They have three children—Frank M., born October 10, 1873; Grace M., born November 19, 1879; and Flora May, born March 5, 1882. Mr. Beverly is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY A. BILLINGS, lumber dealer, of the firm of H. A. Billings & Co., also Vice-President of the Burlingame Savings Bank, carries a stock of lumber valued at $6,000; came to Kansas in March, 1865. For a few years followed farming near the town, and for seven years was Probate Judge of the county and during that time was a member of the firm of Billings, Marshall & Sheldon, real estate dealers. In 1879-80 was in the lumber business with W. Y. Drew, and afterward in the mercantile business with Mr. Drew, continuing until June, 1882. He was one of the stockholders of the new opera house, but sold his interest. He was born in Monroe County, N. Y , July 24, 1828. When nine years of age, moved with his parents to Williams County, Ohio; resided there eight years, and removed to La Grange County, Ind., and engaged in farming until coming to Kansas. He was married in the summer of 1849, at La Grange, Ind., to Miss Sarah E. Smart, a native of Newbold, near Hull, England. They have two children living—Seymour L. and Orley C.; have lost two children—one infant daughter and Frank, a young man who died in November, 1875, of malarial fever. Mr. Billings was Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners from June, 1870, until January, 1872. He is a stockholder of the Burlingame Union Agricultural Society. Was Appraiser of Real Estate one term in Indiana, and Justice of the Peace one term. Was a prominent member of the Union League and an active Union man and Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

S. L. BILLINGS, of the real estate firm of C. M. Sheldon & Co. Mr. Billings has charge of the land and loan department. Was born in La Grange County, Ind., October 1, 1856. When nine years of age, moved with his father to Burlingame. Was in the lumber and mercantile business with his father for several years. Was married October 11, 1882, at Lyndon, Osage Co., Kan., to Miss Ida G. Whitman, daughter of Prof. J. S Whitman, formerly Professor in Agricultural College. Mr. Billings is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Burlingame.

REV. GEORGE BRATTON came to Kansas in 1854 from Indiana County, Pa., having first organized a company, which was afterwards concentrated with the American Settlement Company of New York. Mr. Bratton located a quarter section of land, which is now a part of the town of Burlingame. He afterward took an additional claim of 160 acres near the present town site. In the spring of 1855 others came and joined the feeble settlement and located a saw-mill and went through all the privations of pioneer life. Rev. Mr. Bratton was born in Mifflin County, Pa., May 27, 1816. Resided there until 1838 and learned the carpenters' trade and moved to Western Pennsylvania. Was married November 1, 1838, at Centerville, Pa, to Miss Rebecca J. Allison, a native of Indiana County, Pa. Resided in that locality a few years, and returned to his native county. Exhorted some, and was a member of the Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church before coming West. In 1845 he united with the denomination of United Brethren in Christ, since which time he has been a minister of that denomination. While on his way to Kansas, Mr. Bratton, with others, was robbed of all the money he had, on the steamboat, but received assistance from Mrs. Bratton's brother, S. A. Allison, who, by the way, was the first postmaster of the little settlement. They kept a tavern in the building where the Kansas Lumber Company's office now is. In 1858, the Bratton House was erected, the lots being deeded to Mrs. Bratton by the Town Company. The first place of worship was in Mr. Bratton's cabin, which stood near the spot where the depot now stands. For many years Mrs. Bratton was the active proprietor of the Bratton House, Mr. Bratton being occupied with other matters They have had nine children, of whom only two are now living: Joseph, now in business at Burlington, Coffey County, and Emma, now Mrs. S. E. Shibby, of Burlingame. Emma was the first child born in Burlingame. Two of the boys were in the army: Robert A., first in the Second Kansas and afterwards in Company E, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; he was wounded at Peach Tree Creek in front of Atlanta, and brought home by his father, but never entirely recovered; was afterward elected Sheriff of Osage County but subsequently died from the effects of his wounds; Joseph M. enlisted in the Twelfth Kansas and served until the close of the war. At the time of the organization of Osage County, Mr. Bratton was Chairman of the Board and helped locate the county boundaries, roads, bridges, etc. Mr. Bratton has been a member of the City Council for fourteen years. Although becoming somewhat feeble in health, still takes an active interest in the town which he helped make, and still ministers in the church of his choice.

DR. GEORGE T. BROWN, physician and surgeon, came to Kansas November 16, 1865, from near Fort Madison, Iowa. He was born in Athens County, Ohio, August 15, 1830. In 1840 he removed to Iowa and attended Denmark Academy and common school and when about twenty-five years of age commenced reading medicine. Attended one course of lectures in New York City and completed his medical studies at Keokuk Medical College, graduating from that institution in February, 1864. Was acting Assistant Surgeon of Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, three months during Sherman's Atlanta campaign and on duty in Hospital No. 3, at Lookout Mountain, one year, and was then at the breaking up of the hospital, in September, 1865, being the last surgeon discharged from duty at that place. He was married in June, 1868, at Fort Madison, Iowa, to Miss Sarah M. Robinson, a native of Maine. They have three children living—Ernest R., Nellie and Winifred. Was elected Mayor of Burlingame in 1871, and again in 1874. Has been physician of Osage County poor farm since it was first established, in 1876. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and K. of H. orders, being Examining Physician for both orders. Dr. Brown is the oldest practicing physician in the town. He is a member of the State Medical Society.

GEORGE W. BROWN, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Scranton. Born in Highland County, Ohio, October 5, 1825; son of Samuel Brown and Elizabeth Mason. His grandfathers were Benoni Brown and Daniel Mason, and his grandmothers Catharine Lane and Mary Bevis, daughter of Gen. Bevis. He recruited Company C, Sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was elected Captain in September, 1861. He participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth and Perryville. Resigned August 8, 1863, because of sickness. He came to the State in 1866; settled in Burlingame Township, where he owns a good farm of eighty acres, all improved; built a large stone house in 1880; cost, $2,000. He was married in Shelby County, Ind., November 22, 1846, to Miss Harriet Shew, daughter of Daniel Shew and Bethsheba Morris. They have the following children, viz: Asbury, born October 26, 1847; Samuel M., born December 22, 1849; Stephen R., born August 17, 1853; Susan C., born October 29, 1855; Harriet E., born January 27, 1858; George L., born September 10, 1859; Rose C., born March 23, 1861; John G., born March 27, 1864; Bertha A., born April 14, 1866; Catharine C., born December 15, 1867; Charles A., born July 13, 1869; Tillie E., born March 27, 1871. Mr. Brown is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Master Mason and a Prohibitionist.

CHARLES E. BUEHLER, baker, came to Leavenworth in 1868, from Paris, Ky.; worked at his trade a short time and then came to Topeka, where he remained until July 2, 1869, when he commenced business in Burlingame. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 16, 1836. When twenty-four years of age he removed to London, England, where he lived until 1864, when he came to America, remaining in New York City, two and a half years, and then removed to Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Paris, Ky., where he remained until coming to Kansas. He was married May 18, 1870, at Leavenworth, Kan., to Christina Fisher. His business will average about $4,000 per year, and he carries a stock of $400 His business house and residence is 18x40 feet, two stories, and 25 feet addition was built in 1870, at a cost of $2,300. He owns six town lots and a forty-acre improved farm seven miles northwest of Burlingame. Mr. Buehler is a member of Burlingame Lodge and Encampment I. O. O. F.

JAMES H. BURKE, groceries, hardware and queensware, came to Kansas in May, 1867, from Otsego County, N. Y. First clerked for Levi Empie, and at the end of a year became a partner with Mr. Empie, which continued one year. Then went into the real estate business with Hon. O. H. Sheldon, which he continued a few months and then went into the grocery business with H. C. Sheldon, and has since been actively engaged in business. Although making several changes in the firm name, he has always been the active man of the firm. While Mr. Burke has been actively engaged in merchandising, he has also developed coal on his farm south of town, and in the busy village of Burkeville he has a shaft that is producing a fine quality of coal in paying quantities. Mr. Burke was born in Headford, Galway County, Ireland, November 20, 1835. When about twelve years of age he entered the Fifty-fourth British Infantry as fifer and bugler, and when sixteen years of age was promoted to principal musician of the drum corps and was acknowledged to be the best bugler in the regiment. His regiment was stationed in Jersey, Guernsey, Bristol and Londonderry. At the expiration of five years he visited his widowed mother, and from there, in 1853, came to America, settling in Schoharie County, N. Y., where he learned and worked at his trade, that of iron moulder, until 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Forty-fourth New York Volnnteers, known as "Ellsworth's Avengers." Mr. Burke refused a Captain's commission in the Ninety-first New York, and joined his command as a private; participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, where he was appointed principal musician. In 1863 he was taken sick with typhoid fever, was sent to the hospital, and after a long sickness was transferred to the invalid corps. He was ordered to Alexandria in 1864, by Gen. Gile, was taken to the National Capital, where he assisted in organizing the Circle Band, of which he was second leader. Was mustered out in July, 1865, and returned to New York, and in 1867 came to Burlingame. He was married December 31, 1857, at Sharon, Schoharie Co., N. Y., to Miss Emma C. Hagadorn, a native of that county and State, and as the result of this marriage has seven children, five of whom are living—Willie G., Oscar, Frank, Eugenie and Eddie. He is a member of Corinthia Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and Temple Chapter, R. A. M., and the commander of Sheldon Post, No. 35, G. A. R. In July, 1882, the post of Osage County elected Mr. Burke Colonel of Osage County Battalion, and at the second annual reunion of Kansas soldiers, held at Topeka, in September, 1882, was elected Brigadier-General of Third Brigade, Third Division. For three years was a member of the City Council of Burlingame, and for two years Mayor of the city. Has been Treasurer of Burlingame Agricultural Society five years, and actively interested in its success. He has always been a Republican and generally taken an active part in local politics.

JOHN C. CARMINE, billiard hall, came to Kansas in 1859, from Johnson County, Ind. Was born in Mercer County, Ky., in 1839. When quite young moved with his parents to Indiana. Enlisted in 1863 in Havana, Kansas, in Company K, Eleventh Kansas, in which command he served until the close of the war. Owns a farm six miles southwest of Burlingame. Mr. Carmine was one of the first Constables of Osage County.

DR. M. H. CAZIER, physician and surgeon, Burlingame, came to the State in 1880, from Chicago, Ill. He was born in De Kalb County, Ind., November 29, 1850. When three years of age his parents moved to Williams County, Ohio, where he remained three years, and moved to Noble County, Ind., where he attained his manhood. He acquired his literary education in Hillsdale College, of Hillsdale, Mich. Leaving this institution in 1875, began the study of medicine at Albion, Indiana, with Dr. W. Y. Leonard, and entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, in 1878, from which institution he graduated in 1880. During his studentship in Rush Medical College, he practiced medicine in the Central Free Dispensary, and took a course of clinical instruction in Cook County Hospital. He was married May 18, 1879, to Miss Lucy E. Woodruff, of Albion, Ind. He is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society.

J. M. CHAMBERS, proprietor Sante Fe Mills, Burlingame, Kansas, came to Kansas in the spring of 1859, from Pittsburg, Pa. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., where he remained until twenty-five years of age, engaged, when not going to school, in teaching graded school. When seventeen, entered Elders Ridges Academy, remaining about four years. Read theology for a year, and had to quit studying on account of failing health. Went to Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa, where he taught a select school for about two years and then came to Kansas. He was elected County Superintendent of Osage County in 1860. In 1861 he entered the mercantile business, which he followed ten years. In 1873 he was elected Clerk of the District Court, which office he held two terms. Has been Justice of the Peace for four terms. Commenced milling in 1881. United with the Presbyterian Church when fourteen years of age, and has been an elder in the church here since its organization in 1860. He was married in 1852 in Indiana County, Pa., to Miss Charlotte M. Martin, and had six children, three of whom are living—Jesse M., Anna M., and Lottie J.

JOSEPH CHARLTON, manufacturer of harness and saddles. Carries a stock of about $1,000, and average sales will reach $1,500. Came to Kansas in 1862. Located at Lawrence. Was foreman of J. G. Sands' wholesale harness manufactory, until coming to Burlingame in 1880. Was born in Kidderminster, Worcestershire, England, July 12, 1833. When quite young his parents came to America, locating at Philadelphia. Remaining there until he was twenty-one years of age, Mr. Charlton then removed to Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill He was married in 1855, in Philadelphia, to Miss Kate R. Nice, and have six children—Wm. H., Edward F., Alvin N., Lila, Minnie and Anna M. Remained in Princeton, engaged at his business until coming to Kansas, which he did principally on account of his wife's health, she being troubled with hemorrhage of the lungs. But since coming to Kansas Mrs. Charlton has entirely recovered. Mr. Charlton is a member of A., F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F.

J. Q. COWEE, farmer, Section 2., P. O. Grand Haven, was born in Greene County, N. Y., April 13, 1830, and is the son of James Cowee and Augusta Adams. He was educated at Cortland Academy, Homer, N. Y., and New York Central College, McGrawville, N. Y. He came to Kansas in 1856 and settled in Burlingame Township, where he owns 320 acres for his home farm and 480 acres in other parts of the State. He has an extensive orchard of 2,300 apple trees in bearing, two acres in grapes, and fifty cherry trees. He employs three hands all the time. When he arrived in the territory it was sparsely settled and he had to go to Kansas City for nearly everything; and the country was full of border ruffians who tried to intimidate him, and at one time took him prisoner, while he was on his way to Kansas City for provisions. They pretended to engage him to go to Lecompton with their agency to pay him $5 to take a load of them there, but, on the way they met a large force returning who claimed him as their prisoner. He, however, was not intimated, but asked for his pay the next morning as it was necessary for him to go to Kansas City, and after he had insisted on their paying him he received $5 in gold and a pass from the United States Marshal, and went on his way rejoicing. His experience in pioneer life is like that of nearly all those who came to the State at that time. Mr. Cowee was married in Cleveland, Ohio, November 9, 1855, to Miss Emerancia C., daughter of Clark Drinkwater and Prudence P. Pease, who has been a true helpmeet for him, teaching school to aid in securing a home, and a beautiful home they now have to enjoy.

GEORGE W. DOTY, postmaster, was born October 27, 1843, in the town of South Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y. When about ten years old he removed to Niagara County, N. Y., where he resided three years, and returned to Ontario County. At the age of fifteen he attended Chamberlain's University, Randolph, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. After leaving this school he was employed as clerk in a grocery store in Canandaigua, N. Y., and September 10, 1862, when eighteen years of age he enlisted in Company H, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, which was assigned to duty in the defense of Washington, and in the spring of 1864 was transferred to infantry, and joined the army of the Potomac, Fourth Brigade, Second Army Corps. The command participated in all of the engagements of Grant's campaign with the Potomac Army until Lee's surrender. He was wounded at the

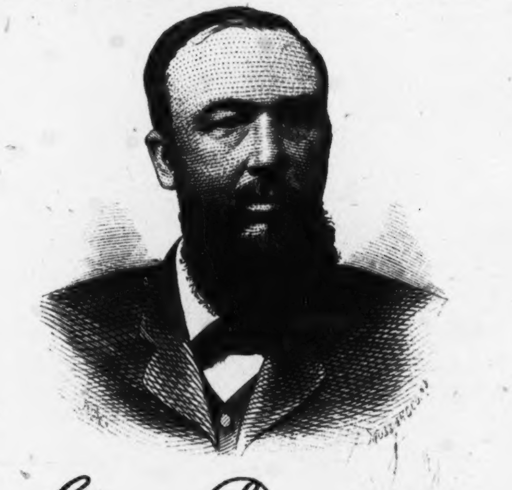
G. W. Doty

engagement in front of Petersburgh on the 18th of June, 1864, and was sent back to Carver Hospital, Washington, D. C., and when convalescent was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and assigned to duty in charge of a division at the hospital. He was discharged July 15, 1865, and returned to Ontario County, remained there a short time and then moved to Calhoun County, Mich. Here he learned the stonemasons' and plasterers' trade. In the winter of 1868 he returned to New York and spent the winter, came to Kansas in April, 1869, and engaged in work at his trade. He was employed the following year in the land office of his uncle, Hon. O. H. Sheldon. He was married in the fall of 1871, at Burlingame, to Miss Ella C. Beverly, of Lake County, Ill., and they have three children—Lloyd E., Preston B. and Ogilvie H. In 1873 he commenced work in the postoffice, and 1877 was appointed postmaster, and has since held that position. In 1878, in connection with William Thomson, Esq., bought out the land and insurance agency of Billings, Marshall & Sheldon, subsequently buying Mr. Thomson out. He remained in that business until 1881, when he sold it to C. M. Sheldon, and bought an interest in the *Osage County Chronicle*, of which paper he had editorial charge for some time, retiring in November, 1882. He has been a member of the City Council two terms; the last term, was elected President of the Council. He joined the Methodist Church in 1870, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and G. A. R. Mr. Doty has been an active worker in politics in all elections, from local to national. He usually exercises much influence in shaping the course and policy of the Republican party in his county and section.

M. R DOTY, of the firm of A. Doty & Son. General stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, carpets and fine dress goods. Carry a stock of about $20,000. Average annual sales will reach $40,000. Mr. Doty was born in Tioga County, Pa., November 13, 1850. He removed to Bradford County when quite young and has resided there almost constantly since until coming to Kansas. He attended graded school at home and Ferrey's Institute at Williamsport, Pa. Entered into a co-partnership with his father in 1867, and continued for several years, until they lost the stock by fire, when he commenced traveling for A. R. McConn & Co., of Philadelphia. He remained with the firm about three years, and bought an interest in the Lackawana House, Scranton, Pa. He continued but a short time and went to New York, and from thence to Kansas in 1878, his father having opened a store here in 1875. He was married January 2, 1879, at Burlingame, Kan., to Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, of Hornellsville, N. Y., at that time principal of Burlingame schools. He is a member of A., F., & A. M., Canton (Pa.) Lodge, No. 415, and was also connected with I. O. O. F and K. of H.

WILLIAM P. DEMING, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Burlingame, was born in Vermont, May 10 1832, and is the son of David E. Deming and Eclecta L. Eldridge. When he was a child his father moved to Kalamazoo County, Mich., where he grew to manhood. He came to this State in 1850 and settled in Burlingame He owns a farm adjoining the city containing 160 acres, with good improvements and a coal shaft. Mr. Deming is one of the prosperous farmers in Osage County. When the war raged fiercely he offered his services to the Government. He enlisted in September, 1862, in Company I, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Volunteers and was transferred in 1863 to Sixty-fifth Regiment United States Colored Troops and appointed Captain. He was mustered out of the service in 1867. He was united in marriage in Burlingame, Kan., June 10, 1868, to Mrs. Elizabeth M. Densmore, daughter of John Drew, Esq. Mr. Deming was educated in Kalamazoo Academy and Commercial College, in Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES P. DREW, salesman and bookkeeper for Finch, Lord, & Nelson, came to Kansas in November, 1855, with his parents. He was born in Kingston, Canada, and when an infant, his parents moved to New York City, where he remained until coming to Kansas. He engaged in farming until September, 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Kansas. Was in all the engagements of his command, spending the last year of his service in Indian warfare. He was promoted to Corporal in February, 1864, and mustered out September 15, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; returned to Burlingame and attended school for a year and then went into the mercantile business as a clerk. In 1870, he engaged in business at Osage City, and remained about eighteen months, when he returned to Burlingame and clerked for Levi Empie about a year; he then went to Dodge City, and run a store for Charles Roth & Co., for about a year and returned home and clerked for J. P. Williams about four years; then clerked for his brother a year and bought him out and formed a co-partnership with H. A. Billings, which continued until May, 30, 1882, when they sold to Finch, Lord & Nelson. He has been a member of the City Council two terms. In June, 1882, he was elected Captain of the Burlingame Guards, having been First Lieutenant since May 22, 1880. He was married, September 18, 1868, at Burlingame, to Miss Lucy A. Cable, of Harrisburg, Pa., and has three children—Nelly F., Charles E., and Lizzie K. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Encampment, and G. A. R. Post.

WILLIAM Y. DREW, of William Y. Drew & Co., lumber dealers Topeka Avenue, near Santa Fe Avenue, average stock, $5,000, came to Kansas in 1855. He was born in New York City, March 7, 1834. Resided there until twenty-one years of age, learning the carpenters' and joiners' trade. After coming to Kansas he engaged in farming some two years. Was active in assisting the Free-State party during the border-ruffian period. Enlisted at the breaking out of the war, in Company D, Second Kansas. Was with his command at the battle of Wilson's Creek and other engagements. At the expiration of his term of service—about six months—re-enlisted, September 1, 1862, in Company I, Eleventh Kansas Infantry, as Second Lieutenant. The regiment was afterwards changed to Cavalry. Was in all the battles of the Price campaign, and in the latter part of his enlistment was with his regiment in the Territories, fighting Indians; was mustered out in September, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth. On his return to Burlingame he worked at his trade; was elected County Clerk in the fall of 1869, and held the office three terms. He afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in November, 1882, bought out the Chicago Lumber Company. He was married September 24, 1-63, at Burlingame, Kansas, to Miss Martha Helen Pomeroy, a native of Vermont. They have four children living—Bertha N., Gilbert P., Mable S., and Jervis W. Was candidate for Secretary of State before the Republican State Convention in 1874. Is a member of the orders of A., F. & A. M., R. A. M., I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., of Burlingame. He is a strong Prohibitionist, and active in the enforcement of law.

HARRISON DUBOIS, farmer, residence one-half mile east of Burlingame, has 104 acres under cultivation. Has a two-story frame house, well finished, built in 1867, at a cost of $1,100; frame barn built in 1879 at a cost of $272; bearing orchard of 100 trees of all varieties. His farm is well stocked. He came to Kansas in June, 1857, from Union County, Indiana, where he was born, July 18, 1832. Engaged in farming with his father, Benjamin Dubois, who settled in Union County in 1804. Enlisted in the army in 1862, in Company I, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry. Participated in a battle at Cane Hill, Ark., November 28, 1862; and Prairie Grove, Ark., December 7, 1862. Served one year and a half in that regiment and was promotedto the rank of Captain by President Lincoln in Company H, Sixty-second United States Colored Infantry. Helped build the fortifications at Morganza, La. His command was stationed on the island of Brazos-Santiago, on the Texas coast, from October, 1864, until May, 1865. At Palmetto ranch, on the Rio Grande, fought one of the last battles of the war, and then advanced and occupied Brownsville, Texas, until October, 1865. Went up the Rio Grande to old Fort McIntosh, and remained until March, 1866, and was mustered out. He was promoted to rank of Major, September, 1865, by the President of the United States. Mr. Dubois has been twice married; first in September, 1862, to Miss Victoria Tisdale, of Schoolcraft, Mich., at Burlingame. Mrs. Dubois died September 4, 1868. He was married again April 20, 18 1, in Johnson County, Kan., to Miss Mary A. Brown, of Lee County, Iowa. Mrs. Dubois died February 4. 1876. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R.; is President of the Burlingame Horticultural Society, and Secretary of the Burlingame Union Agricultural Society. Has been Township Trustee for about eight years, and was elected Justice of the Peace in February, 1882. Maj. Dubois has always been an uncompromising Republican.

LEVI EMPIE, dealer in general merchandise, carries a stock of $7,000, and has a satisfactory trade. Mr. Empie owns a farm of 400 acres adjoining the city on the northwest, the improvements on which consist of 130 acres under plow; two comfortable farmhouses; about two and one-half miles of hedge, and four miles of rock fence; and also about sixty acres of native timber. His residence at the corner of Santa Fe Avenue and Dakota Street, is one of the finest in the city. The main part is 36x30 feet, with a wing 16x24 feet, two stories, and contains fifteen rooms. Was built in 1872 at a cost of over $6,000. Mr. Empie also owns two business houses, stone structures, two stories, with a frontage on Santa Fe Avenue, of forty feet, and depth of fifty-five feet. Mr. Empie came to Kansas in July, 1857, from Fox Lake, Dodge Co., Wis., and selecting Burlingame (or Council City, as it was then called) as his place of residence, located the following year, building the first stone store-building in the town. Was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., November 20, 1815, where he remained until thirty-one years of age, engaged in attending common school, teaching and clerking. In 1841 he was married to Miss Eliza M. Hagerdorn, a native of Schoharie County. In 1846, removed to Dodge County, Wisconsin, a poor man; but by close economy, in the various pursuits of clerking and farming, finally entered on his own account, his favorite profession, merchandising, which he continued with success for about seven years, when he came to Kansas, attracted thither by the vast opportunities afforded for business and to assist in the gallant struggles of the pioneers to make this a Free-Soil State. Mr. Empie immediately opened a store in his new building, and has since continued in business. Has had eight children, of whom only two are now living—George E., a partner with his father in business, and Alice Failing, named for Mr. Empie's mother. Was appointed postmaster in 1861, and held the office seven years. Has been a member of the City Council several terms. Was one of the charter members, and is prominently connected with Burlingame Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F.

THOMAS FENLON, dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware, carries a stock of about $3,500; average annual sales, about $15,000. He came to Kansas in 1870, from Springfield, Ill. He was born in County Carlow, Ireland, June 20, 1835. When quite young he removed to America, settling in Allegheny County, Pa., where he resided until about twenty years of age, meanwhile learning the tinners' trade; worked at his trade at different points, settling at Springfield, Ill. in 1857, where he continued to work at his trade until coming to Kansas. He was married in Springfield, Ill., September 30, 1860, to Miss A. Henry, a native of Illinois. They have two children—Harry M., now reading law at Osage City, and Alice F. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and K. of H.

H. W. FILLEY & SON, dealers in hardware, stoves, tinware, shelf goods, sporting goods and ammunition, carry a stock of $6,000, and their annual trade will reach $25,000; keep five men employed; have a tin shop on second floor; store building 25x100 feet, two stories, of stone, cellar under all, completed in September, 1881, at a cost of $5,000. H. W. Filley came to Kansas in the spring of 1862, first locating at Lawrence, where he carried on the hardware business for five years, moving to Burlingame in 1867. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1828. When a mere child his parents moved to Connecticut, near Hartford, where he resided about seventeen years and then moved to Lansingburg, N. Y., where he learned the tinners' trade, at which he worked five years; then he went to Ticonderoga and remained two years, and returned to Lansingburg. The following spring, 1851, went to St. Louis, where he remained more than a year. In 1852 he removed to Arrow Rock, Mo., where he resided twelve years, engaged at his trade. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Saline County, Mo., and held the office a year and a half. He was married in Lansingburg, N. Y., to Miss S. A. Stockin, a native of that place, and they have three children living—George, now postmaster and editor of Kingman (Kansas) *Citizen;* Clarence E., in business with his father, and Eunice F. is one of the Trustees and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; is Treasurer of the K. of H. Lodge No. 1,036; is Treasurer of the Burlingame School Board; a stockholder of the Agricultural Society, and one of the stockholders of the Burlingame Savings Bank.

HON. LUCIUS E. FINCH, a prominent and influential business man of the city of Burlingame, in the County of Osage, was born in Wellington, Ohio, November 7, 1843. His parents, Austin and Lucy (Gillett) Finch were natives of Connecticut, from whence they removed in 1830 to Northern Ohio, and settled some thirty-five miles southwest of Cleveland, in Lorain County. They were among the first settlers in that country, and, amidst its dense forests they went to work and opened up one of the finest farms in that State. Their family consisted of five boys and one girl—Henry C., Francis A., Dorwin J., Lucius E., John A., and Delia. Four of these brothers served in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, and two of them, Dorwin and Francis, were killed in battle just at the close of the war, after having served four years. In 1875 Mr. Finch, with a portion of his family, removed to Burlingame, where they lived several years. In 1880, while on a visit to their friends in Ohio, Mrs. Finch died. Two years afterward Mr Austin Finch again married—this time to Mrs. Rhoda Wilcox, and is now living peaceably and comfortably on the old Wellington homestead. Hon. L. E. Finch, the subject of this sketch, attended the common schools of his native county; took a seminary course in a select school taught by Miss Eliza Hamilton, at Wellington, and entered Oberlin College in his sixteenth year. In 1862, attacked by the war fever that was epidemic throughout the loyal North at that time, he threw aside his studies, enlisted as a private in Company C, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and donned the accoutrements of a soldier. Shortly after his enlistment he was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry and paroled. After his exchange he was transferred to the Eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry, and served with that regiment as Color-Sergeant in the Army of the Tennessee two years, when he was mustered out of the service at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1864. After this he engaged in business as a clerk in a Cleveland dry goods store until 1868, when he came to Kansas, locating in the place where he now lives. He was married to Miss Elsie M. Weber, of Bangor, Maine, on the 29th day of February, 1873. At this writing their family consists of four children—Lula B., Cacarora L., Albert H., and Charles S. In 1877 Mr. Finch was elected to the State Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the sudden and unexpected death of Hon. O. H. Sheldon. He was re-elected in 1880 for a four years' term. At this time his Senatorial district is the Twenty-first—consisting of Osage and Wabaunsee counties. Senator Finch has steadily grown in public estimation, and besides being one of the most influential men in his own county, he is now recognised as one of the leading men of the State. He has for many years been closely connected with the material, social and political interests of Burlingame, and its permanent prosperity has been one of the chief aims of his business life. At this time he is President of the Burlingame Savings Bank, and also the head of the firm of Finch, Lord & Nelson, whose mercantile, live-stock and coal operations

L. E. Finch

annually aggregate nearly half a million dollars. This is one of the strongest and most enterprising business firms of Osage County. Besides several large and valuable grain and stock farms which it owns in Osage and Wabaunsee counties, it has recently purchased a cattle ranch of 20,000 acres in the Texas Pan Handle, upon which Mr. Orville Nelson, the junior member of the firm, spends the greater portion of his time. Senator Finch is a member of the Burlingame Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Sheldon Post, No. 25. He organized a company of the Kansas State Militia, was elected its Captain, and in August, 1882, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment. He has always been a zealous Republican and prominent in State and county politics.

HENRY C. FINCH, the subject of this sketch, was born in Wellington, Lorain County, Ohio, July 7, 1836, and received his education at Oberlin College, Ohio, after which he engaged in teaching, farming, stock dealing, etc., until the spring of 1867, at which time he took up his residence at Burlingame, Osage County, Kan., where he engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with M. W. Richardson, which business was continued until 1870, when Mr. Richardson withdrew from the business, and the firm then became the firm of Finch Brothers, who successfully continued the business until November 10, 1880, when the firm of Finch Brothers formed a co-partnership with the well known stock firm of Lord & Nelson, thereby constituting the now extensive firm of Finch, Lord & Nelson, of which Mr. Finch remained a partner until August, 1881, at which time he retired from the mercantile business and engaged in real estate, loan and commission business, also becoming extensively engaged in farming. Mr. Finch now owns about 1,000 acres of valuable land near the city, of which 565 acres are under fence, and 260 acres under cultivation; has two comfortable farm houses upon his land, he himself residing in the city. In 1882 he had about 10,000 bushels of corn, 200 tons of millet and 150 bushels of apples from his farms; he has about 100 acres of native timber and plenty of water; is also at present extensively engaged in raising cattle, horses and hogs; has quite a number of thoroughbred cattle; has always been an active member of the B. U. Agricultural Society, of which he is at present Treasurer. Mr. Finch was married November 22, 1871, at Rochester, N. Y., to Miss M. Julia Bowen; was elected President of the Burlingame Savings Bank in 1878, which position he continued to fill with credit until his resignation in 1882; he was in Kansas as early as 1856, and pre-empted land at that time within five miles of Burlingame, and has been very largely identified with the growth and prosperity of the city in which he resides.

SAMUEL FOGWELL, farmer, Section 12, P. O Grand Haven, was born in Allen County, Ind., May 24, 1843, he is the son of Samuel Fogwell and Matilda Davis. He served his time in the army, enlisting February 29, 1865, in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was discharged in September, 1865. He came to Kansas in 1866, and settled in Topeka, but now owns a half section in Burlingame Township, where he resides. He erected substantial buildings in 1870, and has a fine orchard and good stock. Mr. Fogwell was married in Cottonwood Falls, Kan., March 17, 1871, to Miss Viola, daughter of Clark Drinkwater and Prudence P. Pease. They have four children—Elmah, William F., Gertrude and Kate.

DR. GEORGE M. GAMBLE, surgeon-dentist, came to Kansas September 5, 1878, locating at Larned, where he remained until 1882, when he came to Burlingame He was born in Bradford County, Pa., June 4, 1822. He engaged in lumbering and farming about twenty-two years, when he entered Jefferson Medical College; he graduated in 1848, and located in Susquehanna County and practiced his profession until 1852, when he removed to Indiana County, Pa., where he remained until 1862, and removed to Wyoming County, and remained until coming to Kansas. He served eight months as Surgeon for the Massachusetts' Fourth Heavy Artillery, in 1864. He was married in 1848, at Hanford, Susquehanna County, Pa., to Miss Catherine Guile, and has three children living—J. K., dentist at Carbondale, Lelia, and Ida. Mrs. Gamble died October 3, 1881, at Larned, Kansas. He is a member of the Equitable Aid Union of Pennsylvania. Has always been an active Republican. He married his second wife, Mrs. Mary S. Blanden, February 8, 1883.

CLINTON GAULT, farmer. Section 2, P. O. Harveyville, was born in Pike County, Ohio, June 22, 1832; son of Jacob Gault and Rebecca Blair. His grandparents were John Gault and Andrew Blair. Mr. Gault was brought up in his native State, and was educated in the common schools. He came to Kansas in 1871, and settled in Burlingame Township, on a farm containing 160 acres, on Dragoon Creek. Rocky Ford is on his farm, and at this point a dragoon soldier of the United States army was drowned, and the creek took its name from this fact. He was married in Ross County, Ohio, September 28, 1863, to Miss Martha J., daughter of Rev. John McNabb and Mary Slee. They have only two children, twins—Charles E., and Mary L. born July 7, 1865. Mr. Gault is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Burlingame.

REV. JAMES H. GREEN, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church came to Kansas, May 8, 1871, locating at Parkerville, Morris County. He remained there four years, and engaged in the mercantile business three years, and took a supply on Parkerville Circuit. For three years following was pastor of Junction City Church, one year at Blue Rapids, and two years on Waterville Circuit. In 1881, he preached at Muscotah, Atchison County, and came to Burlingame in March, 1882. He was born in Harrison County, Ind., November 8, 1833, remained in his native county until twenty-seven years old, attending the common schools, and attended one term of law school and practiced some. From 1863 to 1866 farmed in Macon County, Mo. In 1864 he enlisted in Company B, Sixty-second Missouri. Was elected Orderly Sergeant. He served as Assistant Train Master of the Division Train, Third Division, Army of the Cumberland, Brigadier-General O. M. Mitchell, commanding. He served through 1861 and 1862 to March 19, when he was discharged. Was in the Third Division of the Army of the Cumberland. He has been twice married; first in Harrison County, Ind., in 1859, to Miss Minerva J. Miller, and had two boys—Charles S., James M., and one daughter, Eva M., who died at the age of thirteen months. Mrs. Green died September 1, 1866, in Macon County, Mo. He was married again January 4, 1868, in Harrison County, Ind., to Miss Carrie McCown, a native of that county, and have two sons—Walter N., and Kingley T.. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Frontier Lodge, No. 25, Junction City, Kan. He has been a zealous temperance worker.

C. HARDY, of the firm of Hardy & Lyons, druggists, also agent for Wells, Fargo & Co. and the Pacific Express Co., carry a stock of about $5,000 and the annual sales will reach $15,000. Mr. Hardy came to Kansas in 1878, and was born in Warren County, Ohio, and attended school at Miami University and at Lebanon. In 1870 he became editor of the *Western Star*, one of the oldest newspapers in Western Ohio, and continued its publication for three years. In 1873 he engaged in the drug business at Union City, Ind., where he remained about four years. He was married in 1879 at Union City, to Miss Emma Cadwallader, a native of that city, and have one child—Agnes. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and was appointed City Treasurer in April, 1881.

JAMES F. JARVIS, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Ripley County, Ind., December 24, 1833, and is a son of James and Maria Jarvis. He was raised on a farm and came to Kansas October 1, 1879, and was married December 27, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth Harmon, daughter of John and Nancy Harmon. She died August, 1864, leaving three children—Ralighen, Luella F., and Etta D. He was drafted during the late war but furnished a substitute. He was married January 21, 1866, to Miss Rosana Hallgarth, the daughter of John and Mary Hallgarth. They have seven children, as follows:—Mary Maria Jarvis, born November 26, 1866, in Switzerland County; Emie Elizabeth, born June 22, 1868; Bellvora, born March, 26, 1870; Clarence Melven, born February 7, 1872; Ada Viola, born, September, 16, 1874; Abie Maud, born August 14, 1876; Effie Etteny, born August 21, 1878. He was born in Ripley County, Ind., and came to Kansas October 1, 1879.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Harveyville, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 31, 1832, son of Andrew Johnson and Charlotte Clifford, daughter of John Clifford and Maria Rink. His grandfather, Benjamin Johnson, settled in Philadelphia in an early day. Mr. Johnson grew up in the city and learned the carpenters' trade, and followed that business in the city and for a time in Wisconsin and Illinois. He came to this State in 1857 and settled in Wabaunsee County, Section 3, near the line of Osage County. He owns 240 acres in all. During the war he was called out in the militia and participated in the battle with Sterling Price. Mr. Johnson has been twice married. In Wabaunsee County, Kansas, in October, 1870, to Maggie Deering, who died in 1871. He married again in Osage County, March, 1874, to Emma Mawheter. He has one child—Walter, born December 5, 1876. His father, who came with him, died May 2, 1868, seventy-two years of age.

DR. JAMES HALLER, physician and surgeon, came to Kansas and located in Burlingame in the spring of 1866. He was born in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio, March 4, 1834. Commenced reading medicine with his father Dr. John S. Haller, in 1846. Attended Medical College at Cleveland Ohio, in 1849–50 and 1851, graduating in the latter year. Went to California in 1852, and practiced his profession there two years, returned home and went to Philadelphia, where he attended the course of lectures for the winter term of 1854–55 at Jefferson Medical College, during which time he was a private pupil of that eminent physician, Dr. J. M. Dacosta, now Professor of Theory and Practice in the afore named college. He was married September 2, 1856, at Middletown, Ohio, to Annie B. Schenck. They have six children—Ada, a teacher in Burlingame public schools; Mary, married to H. G. Bonham, and living in Emporia; Irving, in the mercantile business in Burlingame; Jane, attending State Normal School at Emporia; James, and George attending public schools in Burlingame. He was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, June 10, 1861, and served as such until July 13, 1863, when he was commissioned Surgeon of the same regiment. After the battle of Chickamanga he was transferred to the Hospital of the Third Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, where he remained until mustered out at Savannah, Ga., January 9, 1865. He is now serving his second term as Mayor of the City of Burlingame. He is also serving, by appointment of Governor Glick, as one of the Regents of the State Normal School at Emporia.

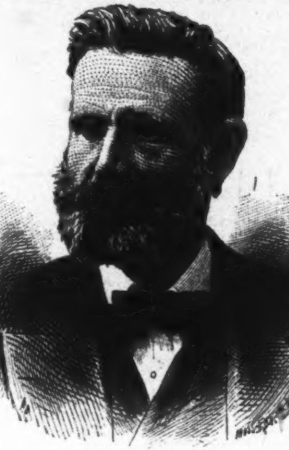

James Haller. M. D,

HON. PETER KIRBY, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Burlingame, was born in Albany County, N. Y., May 26, 1831, and is a son of William Kirby and Elizabeth Bentley. He worked for his father on a farm in the summer and attending district school in the winter up to the time he was twenty, then he entered Albion College as a student, remaining there until the fall of 18 3. In 1854 he attended Cedar Park Seminary and went to Iowa to read law with Marsh & Craig, being admitted to the bar in 1856. He returned to Michigan and engaged in teaching and the practice of law up to the time he came to Kansas (1860) and settled in Burlingame Township, where he has resided since on a farm containing 240 acres, with excellent improvements, buildings, orchard, etc. He was called out in the militia and participated in the battle of the Blue. He was married in Schoolcraft, Michigan, March 28, 1860, to Miss Helen M., daughter of Erastus Tisdale and Hannah Blanchard Tisdale. They have four children—Cora, born February 11, 1861; Stella, born April 15, 1863; Codras W., born July 5, 1864; and Charles E. born May 14, 1866. Mr. Kirby was County Superintendent of Schools from 1864 until 1870. Cora is a graduate of Washburn College, and is now reading law. Stella will graduate from the same school in the class of 1884. Mrs. Kirby is a member of the Baptist Church.

CHARLES A. LINKENAUGER, farmer, P. O. Burlingame, has 20 acres, a portion of which is laid off as an addition to the town. His house, which is a two story stone building, well finished, was built in 1857, at a cost of about $2,500. He cane to Kansas, locating at the mouth of Switzler Creek, in August 1854. In 1866 he sold out and bought a farm adjoining it, where he found coal. He once hauled a load of fifty bushels to Kansas City for which he received a $50 bill. He removed to his present place about 1867 and since then has made it one of the best improved places in his locality. In the fall of 1880 parties leased his ground for the purpose of prospecting for coal. The result was the discovery of a twenty to twenty-four inch vein of coal. The shaft was named the "Black Diamond," and has proved a permanent paying investment for all parties interested. Mr. Linkenauger was born December 19, 1828, in Montgomery County, Va. His father moved to Botetourt County, Va., when he was a small boy, where he remained until 1858 engaged in farming. He then concluded to go to California, but finally altered his plans and settled in Kansas. He took part in favor of a Free-State and honest Government during the early days. He was a member of the Osage Battalion during the Price raid. He was married in August, 1866, at Westport, Mo., to Mrs Fanny Smith, and have one child—Willie. He is one of the original members of Burlingame Lodge I. O. O. F. and has always been a Democrat.

NEWTON McDONALD was born at Mercer, Pa., December 15, 1846. There he lived until October, 1861, when he enlisted as a drummer boy, in Company E, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. In 1862 he entered the ranks. He participated in all the battles of the army of the Potomac. Was discharged and mustered out of service at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1865. He then returned to Mercer, where he lived until 1869, when he removed to Burlingame, where his father, Joseph McDonald, had lived since November, 1854. Here he began work in the *Chronicle* office, remaining there until 1870, when he entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, working in their general offices, where he remained for several years. He afterward spent some time in Colorado, and wrote many able letters from there, for the press. He was married January 2, 1872, to Miss Mary A. Smith, of Burlingame. She was a native of Oswego, N. Y. They have two children—Bertie, born May 13, 1873, and Leona, born January 27, 1875.

DAVID, WILLIAM AND EDWARD MAHONEY, farmers, Section 28, P. O. Scranton, was born in Kansas, sons of Daniel Mahoney and Mary Hickey. David, born December 25, 1859; William, March 17, 1861; Edward, November 9, 1863. Their parents came from Ireland in 1850, and finally settled in Kansas, and passed through the hardships incident to a pioneer life, with the border troubles added. The father, Daniel Mahoney, died Nov. 9, 1880, leaving the wife and sons owners of a splendid farm of 340 acres, with good improvements. They are of the Catholic faith.

HON. IRA MEAD, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Burlingame, born in Putnam County, N. Y., October 4, 1828; son of Squire Mead and Polly Wright. His grand parents were David Mead and John Wright. He was educated at Amenia Academy. He commenced the study of law in Putnam County, and was admitted to the bar in New York City in 1854. He had previously served a full term as Clerk of Putnam County. He went to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and engaged in the lumber business. He was elected and served as County Judge of Eau Claire County two terms, from 1859 to 1861. In 1878 he came to Kansas and settled in Burlingame Township, where he owns 420 acres. He built a large house and other buildings in

1873, at a cost of $3,000. He is making stock and dairying a special feature of his farming. He was married in Putnam County, N. Y., December 11, 1847, to Miss Julia F., daughter of Anson Cisson and Laurette Williams. They have had ten children—Anson, born February 8, 1849, died December 30, 1852; Squire, born July 12, 1852, died January 4, 1853; Charles W., born February 22, 1854; Walter J., December 29, 1857; Eli D., born May 11, 1860, died January 3, 1866; Mary E., born July 22, 1862; Alexander, July 4, 1864; Leander, May 3, 1866; Julia F., born May 5, 1868, died September 21, 1869; and Francis, September 22, 1869. Mr. Mead is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Burlingame.

F. M. NELSON, cashier of Burlingame Savings Bank. Came to Kansas in 1871, from Lebanon, Ohio. The first year engaged in farming and stock raising with his brother, O. H. Nelson. In 1873 became a stockholder and member of the Board of Directors of the bank. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, July 13, 1847. In 1865 he entered the Southwestern Normal School and Business Institute, of Lebanon, Ohio, from which institution he graduated April 18, 1866, having previously completed the course of study in the high school. For three years following he was bookkeeper with Warren County Bank, of Lebanon, Ohio. He was married June 3, 1875, at Burlingame, Kansas, to Miss Alice M. King, eldest daughter of Rev. V. M. King, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Burlingame, and have two children, Victor C. and Adelia H. Has been President of the School Board for two years. He is a member of Corinthian Lodge, No. 79, A., F. & A. M., and Temple Chapter, No. 26, R. A. M., and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Has been a member of the City Council, City Treasurer and Township Treasurer.

JOHN H. NELSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 3, P. O. Wakarusa, owns 166 acres, all enclosed and in cultivation but fifteen acres of timber. Raises corn almost entirely for feeding; has 14 horses, 2 mules, 75 head of cattle, and 100 hogs; makes a specialty of fine stock; has a full-blood Durham bull; has barns, sheds and all conveniences for stock-raising and feeding, and a mill for grinding his feed; his place is especially adapted for stock, as it is sheltered and has plenty of water. Born in Indiana in 1820, and came to Illinois in 1834, and from there to Kansas in 1859, locating on this farm. Married February 29, 1848, to Miss Rebecca McCam, who died in 1850, leaving one daughter, Phœbe E. Was married second time February 29, 1852, to Miss Rebecca Elder; they have eleven children—Oliver P., Charles N., Lyman T., John A., Clara M., Ulysses Grant, Flora May, George H., William E., Benjamin F. and James LeRoy. Was a member of Kansas State Militia, and called out during the Price raid, and participated in the fight at Locust Grove, Mo. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

O. H. NELSON, merchant, of the firm of Finch, Lord & Nelson, came to Kansas in April, 1868. Engaged in farming and stock-raising for five years. In 1870-71 was in partnership with Mr. Filley in the hardware business. Moved into town in 1875. Has been engaged in stock business since. In 1880 became a partner in present firm. In 1881 commenced buying, driving and shipping from the Pan Handle of Texas. The firm handled about 10,000 native steers the first year. In the spring of 1882 they purchased a ranch of 18,000 acres of land in Motley County, Texas, being 150 miles from the Texas Pacific Railroad and 350 miles from Dodge City, Kansas. Handled about 13,500 head of cattle in 1882, and have ten men employed. Mr. Nelson usually goes down in April and remains until winter. Was born in Warren County, Ohio, October 9, 1850, where he continued to reside until coming to Kansas. Completing his education at the Southwestern Normal Institute, at Lebanon, Ohio. Was married December, 1869, at Burlingame, to Miss Flora Lord, of Connecticut, and have five children—Clifford, Hattie, Marie, Carry and Hunter. Was mayor of Burlingame two terms—1879-80. Is a member of I. O. O. F. and K. of H.

JUDGE S. H. NEWMAN, real estate, came to Kansas in 1869. He was born in Wyoming County, Pa., September 2, 1818; resided there until 1847; removed to Bradford County and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Canton until 1861, and in 1861 he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania, Gen. Baker's Independent Brigade. Was in the Army of the Potomac; was Captain of Company D; was in the engagements at Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Antietam and Gettysburg. After the battle of Fair Oaks, was in the hospital a short time, and resigned on a certificate of disability from Surgeon General Hammond. Returned home, but re-entered the service under the call of Gov. Curtin, with commission as Major of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers; term of service expired, and just before the battle of Gettysburg was commissioned Major of the Thirty-Second Pennsylvania Volunteers. Was in active service three months, and on the advice of the Surgeon-General went to Montana for his health in the spring of 1864, remaining until November 1. On his return home he entered the Provost-Marshal's office of the Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania, being deputy of ex-surgeon's department, where he remained until the close of the war, and returned to Canton and engaged in mercantile pursuits until coming to Kansas. He has been twice married, first in October, 1840, at Troy, Pa, to Miss A. A. Manly, and had seven children, six of whom are living—Emma, A. S., Mattie M., Samuel H., Jr., Walter G. and Fannie E. Mrs. Newman died at Canton, Pa., in 1862. He was again married in November, 1873, at Burlingame, Kan., to Miss Mary E. Tabor, a native of Canton, and have two children—Lou E. and Frank A. He has always been identified with the Republican party. Is a member of the G. A. R., Burlingame, Kan. Is now sixty-five years old, in the enjoyment of robust health, and in active business as real estate agent, Police Judge and notary public.

EDWARD S. PALMER, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Burlingame, was born in Norwich, Ontario, September 23, 1845; son of William S. Palmer and Phœbe G. Gainor. He came to the United States and settled in Athens, Mich., and came to Kansas in 1868. He settled in Burlingame Township, where he has since resided. Mr. Palmer was married in Lawrence, Kan., October 21, 1871, to Miss Emma, daughter of Nelson Isham and Fannie Hunter. They have three children—Nellie, born September 6, 1872; Mabel, born September 8, 1875; and Grace, born October 13, 1882. Mr. Palmer is a member of the Society of Friends.

REUBEN F. PLAYFORD, attorney-at-law, came to Burlingame, Kan., when a boy, in the month of July, 1857. In 1861 enlisted in the Second Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry, under the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers. Was in the battle of Wilson's Creek on the 10th of August, and within a few feet of Gen. Lyon when he was killed. Was in all the battles the Second Kansas was engaged in. Was mustered out in the fall of 1861, when the regiment was re-organized as a cavalry regiment. Enlisted again in the summer of 1862 in the Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Thomas Ewing, Jr., Colonel commanding; was appointed Private Orderly to the Colonel; was promoted to First Lieutenant, Company D, Second Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry, September 1, 1863. This regiment was commanded by Col. Samuel J. Crawford, afterward elected and re-elected Governor of Kansas. Was acting Adjutant of the regiment in the campaign south of the forces under Maj.-Gen. Fred Steel, who was marching to join Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, in his Red River expedition. On the retreat of Gen. Steel from Camden, Ark., after Gen. Banks had been defeated, and at the battle of Jenkins Ferry on the Saline River between the Federals under Steel and the Rebels under Lieut.-Gen Kirby Smith, Adjutant Playford's horse was shot from under him by the last shot fired from the battery taken in the memorable charge of Col. Crawford's regiment. The regiment was then known as the Eighty-third United States Infantry. He was promoted to Quartermaster in August, 1865, in preference to accepting a Captaincy in the line. Was mustered out in the latter part of December, 1865. Returning to Burlingame, went into the drug business, starting the first exclusively drug store in Osage County. Sold out to his brothers in December, 1866, who now have the finest and largest drug house in the county. The father was admitted into the firm in 1868, the style of which is now, Playford & Sons. He then moved to New York and stayed a year, then back to Chicago, staying two years, then back to Burlingame in 1869. Began the study of law in 1870 with the Hon. James Rogers, the pioneer lawyer of the county. Was admitted to practice in 1872. Was elected Justice of the Peace and tried during his term of office (two years) nearly 300 cases, in only four of which juries were called and only five were appealed to a higher court and not one reversed; twice elected City Judge. Is now City Attorney, has a fine office and one of the best law libraries in the county, and a large and lucrative practice. Is a member of the United Order of Ancient Templars. Has been Grand Templar of the Order in the State; is also a Past Master Workman and representative to the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Was born in Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y., August 19, 1842. Was married in July, 1865, at Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y., to Miss Lucy Adams. They have had four children—Minnie, Elizabeth, Thomas Arthur and Lydia. Minnie died in infancy.

THOMAS PLAYFORD, druggist, Santa Fe Avenue, carries a stock of about $6,000, and average trade amounts to $7,000 per annum. His son, J. J. Playford, is a partner in the business. Came to Burlingame April 3, 1857, and worked at his trade, that of a shoemaker, for the first six years. For five years following farmed one mile north of Burlingame, and in 1868 sold his farm and entered the drug business with his two sons, in a frame building, corner of Santa Fe Avenue and Dakota Street, where he continued until the building of Union Hall Block, when he purchased his present handsome store and a half interest in the opera house. Was born in Sussex County, England, April 15, 1818. When eleven years of age, came to America with his father, who located at Bath, Renesselaer Co., N. Y. After a short time moved to Troy, where he resided six years, working in a dairy. Resided in Ontario, Montgomery and Wayne counties, and finished the shoemakers' trade at Geneva, N.Y., where he was married in 1840 to Miss Elizabeth Jeffrey, a native of Leicestershire, England. Remained in Geneva until coming to Kansas. In 1849 his wife died, leaving four boys and one girl. Was married again in June, 1850, at same place, to Miss Lydia A Osbourne, a native of Sussex County, N. J. Of his children, only three are now living—Reuben F., an attorney of Burlingame; Jessie J., with his father; Charles S., Osage City. Was elected Probate Judge of Osage County in 1868. Judge Playford was active in assisting the loyal cause during early days, and during the war a member of the Osage Battalion. Is a member of Burlingame Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F. Is a member of the Baptist Church.

EPHRAIM PARMITER, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Burlingame, was born in Vermont, April 29, 1812; son of John Parmiter and Elizabeth Rowe. He removed with his parents, to Ohio, when but one year old, and then grew up on a farm, receiving a common school education. He came to Kansas in 1869 and settled in Burlingame Township, where he has since resided upon a farm containing 480 acres. He also owns a grist and saw-mill. Mr. Parmiter is one of the leading farmers in his section of the county. He was married in Morgan County, Ohio, October 5, 1837, to Miss Elizabeth Steel, who died June 18, 1843. He was again married, in Jackson County, Ohio, February 5, 1846, to Eliza Musgrove. He has seven children—John C., born August 28, 1838; James H., born July 28, 1840; Elizabeth A., born March 22, 1847; William F., born August 23, 1850; George E., born July 4, 1855; Martha A., born June 15, 1859; and Allie M., born June 1, 1863. Mr. Parmiter is an active member of the Christian Church, and fills the office of an elder, well.

MARMADUKE RAMBO, came to Kansas May 5, 1856, pre-empted 160 acres of land in the Dragoon Bottom, three miles south of Burlingame. He was born in Mercer County, Pa. November 15, 1806, and resided there until coming to Kansas. Judge Rambo is of Swiss ancestry, who settled on the Schuylkill River fifteen miles above Philadelphia as early as 1620. His grandfather, Peter Rambo, who was in the Revolutionary War under Washington, lived on the Loyalhonna River, moved to Westmoreland County, Pa, and to Mercer County in 1802, with his family, six sons and four daughters—John, (his father) Thomas, Peter, James, William, David, Nancy, Polly, Sally and Betsey; all married, and now deceased. Judge Rambo learned the carpenters' trade before he was twenty-one years of age, and worked on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Canal four years. He has been married four times; first in Erie County Pa., January 15, 1828, to Miss Matilda Brotherton, and had nine children as follows: Nancy, Robert, John, Matilda, David, Eliza, Belle, Samuel and William, all living in Kansas at present. His first wife died January 20, 1854; he was married again November 18, 1855, in Lawrence County, Pa, to Miss Matilda Cotton, who died November 14, 1856. Married again July 17, 1870, to Miss Fannie Wood, of Wooster, Mass., who died April 28, 1871. He was married to his present wife Mrs. Hannah Rolph, March 11, 1878. Remained on his farm until 1862, when he moved into town, and has since worked at his trade. In the summer of 1856, Judge Rambo was elected Captain of a Military Company, to protect the town and obtain communication with Lawrence, where many of the families of the early settlers then were; he was elected Probate Judge in 1856. Two of his sons, John and Samuel, enlisted and served in Company I, Eleventh Kansas Infantry. During the drouth of 1860, Judge Rambo was a member of the Relief Committee of the county. He always has been active in the Anti-slavery and Temperance causes. He was one of the organizers of the county in 1857. He has now passed his seventy-seventh anniversary.

JOHN E. RASTALL, editor and publisher of the *Chronicle*, was born July 28, 1840. He removed to Kansas in 1856, and took part in the early political troubles of the territory. He enlisted at Topeka, in a Military Company, formed for the protection of Free-State settlers. In the fall of the same year he was taken prisoner by United States troops, and taken to Lecompton; but soon escaped. He then returned to the East and studied law. In the spring of 1861, he entered the Union army as a private, in Company B, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He served for seven months, when he was made Adjutant of the First Regiment, Maryland Volunteer Infantry. After serving three years he was discharged. Afterward he returned to Kansas and edited the Junction City *Union* for over one year. He purchased the *Chronicle* October 1, 1877, and has since controlled it. In the fall of 1880 he was elected to the lower house of the Kansas Legislature, where he made an honorable record.

J. K. ROGERS, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Burlingame, was born in Lorain County, Ohio, March 4, 1838; son of Comfort Rogers and Ann (Cone) Rogers, where he grew up on a farm and received a common school education and engaged in farming. He came to Kansas in 1874, and settled in Burlingame Township, where he owns a quarter Section of choice land, under a fine state of cultivation. He has fourteen horses, 106 head of cattle and 200 hogs. Mr. Rogers was married in Tama County, Iowa, September 14, 1865, to Miss Margaret J., daughter of Daniel Carpenter and Caroline Young. They have five children—Nettie M., born December 14, 1866; Mildred, born October 2, 1870; Albro P., born April 18, 1873; Jessie E., born December 10, 1879; and Helen E. born November 24, 1882. Mr. Rogers is a member of Corinthian Lodge, No. 96, A., F. & A. M.

DANIEL C. ROMINE, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Burlingame, was born in Fountain County, Ind., May 20, 1844; son of Jessie Romine, and Matilda Clark. Educated at Warren Academy. Enlisted in 1862, in Company F, Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry, and was in the following engagements: Chickamauga, Peak's Shanty, Ga., Rock Springs, Hoover's Gap, and numerous skirmishes, and was discharged at the close of the war, 1865, having served faithfully three years. He came to the State in 1879, and settled in Burlingame Township, where he owns a quarter Section of improved land. Mr. Romine was married in Vermillion County, Ill., January 1, 1871, to Miss Mary A., daughter of John Ross and Hannah Furguson. They have four children—Elmira A., born October 5, 1871; Jesse, born March 11, 1874; John R., born March 22, 1877; Adelbert, born December 25, 1879. Mr Romine is a member of C. P. Sheldon Post, No 79, G. A. R.

EZRA G. RUSSELL, attorney-at-law, came to Kansas in 1855, and was admitted to the bar in Burlingame, in 1872 and has been in active practice since 1875. He was born in Mercer County, Pa., January 1, 1847, and when eight years of age came to Kansas with his parents. His father, Thomas Russell, was a hardy pioneer of abolition ideas and heartily espoused the cause of popular liberty and assisted in bringing many a border ruffian to justice. His house was always a haven of refreshment and rest for Osawatomie Brown, Generals Lane, Leonhardt and others. Mr. Russell senior was appointed Deputy Provost Marshal, but died December 22, 1862, before assuming his duties. Erza is a descendant of the English stock of Lord John Russell, and is a product of Kansas views and liberal ideas; in a word, a self-made man. He was married in 1870, at Burlingame, Kansas, to Miss Sarah Lucila Russell, daughter of Col. John Russell who, during the war was Colonel of the Forty-fourth Illinois, and is at present member of the legislature from Wichita. The result of the marriage was two daughters—Maude L. and Nellie Gertrude. Mrs. Russell died March 4, 1876. He was again married November 25, 1881, at Paola, Kansas, to Miss Cynthia A. Wycoff, daughter of Professor S. B. Wycoff, Professor of mathematics in the Gem City College, Quincy, Ill. He enlisted August 1, 1863, in Company I, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and was with his command at Lexington, Independence, the Blues, Westport and Mound City in engagements against Price, and was also in several sharp engagements with Quantrell and other Rebel guerillas. He was also on the plains at Red Buttes, Platte Bridge and Reshaw Creek, Dakota Territory. He was one of the fourteen who escaped from 3,000 Cheyennes and Sioux at the massacre at Platte Bridge in July, 1865, where thirty-five Union soldiers were tortured and their bodies burned by the murderous red devils. Mr. Russell was mustered out in September, 1865. He brought home with him a horse presented to him by the officers for making a lucky shot with a revolver, killing a bushwhacker at a distance of over 500 yards. Mr. Russell once united with the Methodist Church on six months' probation; but to use his own language: "I did so well they let me off after three months." To say that he has succeeded in his profession would but express the sentiments of his fellow citizens. Mr. Russell is a member of Sheldon Post G. A. R., and a staunch Republican and a Liberal.

H. A. SCHAFER, billiard hall and dealer in ice, came to Kansas September 6, 1869, locating at Carbondale, remained there until December 1 of the same year and removed to Burlingame. In 1877 he built a hotel opposite the depot which is known as Schafer's place. He was born in Lehigh County, Pa., April 13, 1845, when five years of age his parents removed to Easton, and after three years residence removed to Freemansburg where he remained until the war. He enlisted December 12, 1861, in Company H, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania, and was with his command in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and at the battles of New Market, Cedar Creek, Piedmont, Staunton, and Lynchburg, where he was captured June 19, 1864, and held a prisoner until the close of the war, ten months of the time being at Andersonville. He was married in 1867, at Pennhaven, Pensylvania, to Miss Lana Smith, a native of Hazelton, Carbon Co., Pa., and has seven children—Stella, Minnie, John, William, Frank, Emma and Dora. He is First Lieutenant of Burlingame Guards.

HENRY C. SCOTT, farmer, Section, P. O. Burlingame. Our subject was born in Bradford County, Pa., April 17, 1831, and is the son of Asahel Scott and Melinda (Sherman) Scott. He grew up on a farm. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-Third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the following engagements:—Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and numerous skirmishes. His rank was that of Corporal and he was discharged in June, 1863. He came to this State in 1870, and settled in Burlingame, and engaged in carpenter work until recently, when he came to the farm. He was united in marriage in Smithfield, Pa., November 11, 1863, to Miss Olive A. Niles, who died in Burlingame, July, 1870. He was again married in Wayne County, N. Y., September 12, 1882, to Miss Nellie S. daughter of George T. Russell. He had three children by his first wife—Clinton S., born January 23, 1865; Earnest F., born December 1, 1866; and Willard W., born October, 20, 1868, died in July, 1872. Mr. Scott is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge.

CHARLES M. SHELDON, proprietor of the Sheldon Land Agency, was born at this place December 22, 1862. In 1880 he attended the State University at Lawrence. This is the oldest land office in the county and was established in 1868 by Hon. O. H. Sheldon, deceased, father of Charles M., and was first called the S. W. Land Agency.

HON. H. D. SHEPARD, merchant. Also deals in agricultural implements, grain and hay, and is also interested in mining. Does the largest business of any dealer in the county. In the Burlingame store carries a stock of $20,000, and the sales will reach the enormous sum of $150,000. Also has a store in Eskridge, which carries a stock of $10,000. The hay trade will average $50,000 annually, and in 1881 shipped 495 cars of bailed hay from Burlingame and vicinity. Mr. Shepard is also interested in grain and cattle to some extent. He came to Kansas in 1858 and located at Wilmington. Continued in business there in a limited way until 1868, when he came to Burlingame. Was born in Middlesex County, Conn. May 1, 1838. Was married in 1865, at Burlingame, to Miss Daphne S. Dutton, a native of Vermont, and daughter of Father Dutton, a pioneer of Osage County, and has three children—Nellie, Alice and Emma. In 1865 Mr. Shepard was elected to a seat in the popular branch of the Legislature from Wabaunsee County, and re-elected the following year. Was a member of the Board of County Commissioners and Chairman a portion of the time. Was elected Mayor of Burlingame three terms. Served in the Osage County Battalion during the threatened Price invasion of the State. Mr. Shepard is a man of enterprise and means, and has not only built up a large and growing business, but has displayed as much public spirit, and contributed as much toward the building up of his adopted city and county, as any man within its borders. His residence is one of the finest in the county. Is a member of A., F. & A. M. order, and has stock in the Burlingame Union Agricultural Society.

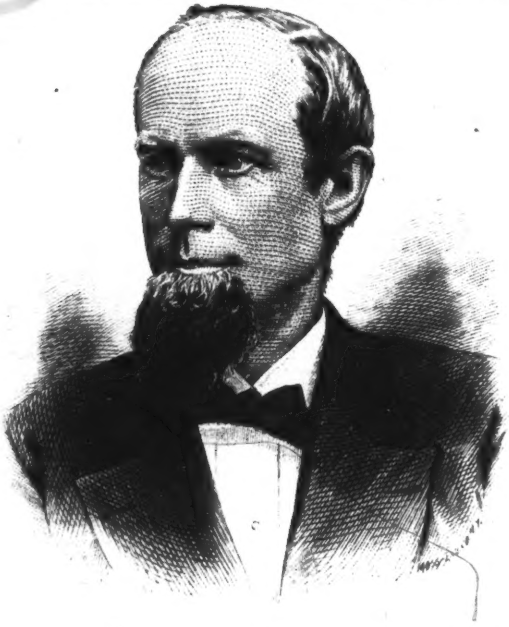

H. D. Shepard

WILLIAM SHOECRAFT, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Carbondale, was born in Boyleston, Oswego Co., N. Y., October 27, 1834. His father and mother were Joseph and Lanah (Calkins) Shoecraft. The ancestors of William Shoecraft were German on the father's side, English on the mother's. Peter Shoecraft, who came to America from Germany, married an English lady. They had two sons, John and Jacob. Jacob, the younger, married Caroline Shammon, and from this marriage there were six children—two sons and four daughters. Joseph Shoecraft, the elder of these two sons, married Lanah Calkins, December 1, 1811, in Schuyler, Herkimer Co., N. Y. William Shoecraft was educated in the common schools of his native town. He came to Kansas in 1872 and settled in Burlingame Township, where he owns a farm of 160 acres, which is well improved. He was married in Oswego County, N.Y., December 27, 1853, to Miss Susan, daughter of Charles Webb, Esq. They have six children—Lenah M., Hattie L., William H., Ella G., Evalena J. and Henrietta L. Mr. and Mrs. Shoecraft are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It appears that Peter Shoecraft, the person above named as coming from Germany, is the progenitor of all those who bear the name of Shoecraft in America. There was a rumor that a person of this name, and not of the same family, was killed in the Revolutionary War. Be this as it may, Peter Shoecraft is, so far as can be ascertained, the only person of his name who came from Germany to America, and from him all the above family are descended.

JOHN SMITH, farmer, Section 18, P.O. Burlingame, was born in Tioga County, Pa., July 31, 1819. Son of John Smith and Amy Thornton. Soon after his birth his father moved to Spring Mills, Allegany Co., N. Y., where Mr. Smith grew to manhood, receiving such education as the common schools afforded. In that new country, with saw and ax, he began to carve out the future of his life work. After having lived for a time in Mercer County, Pa., he came to Kansas in 1855 and settled in Burlingame Township, where he pre-empted a home on the lonely prairie, and endured unusual hardships. The first winter the snow was two feet deep, the weather extremely cold and his shanty poor. He would have had a hard time even had he been well, and his wife had to cut and carry the wood, and thus do her own work and that of a man's. His team died and he was left destitute, but it was not always to be so. He now rejoices in the possession of a comfortable home and the privileges of civilization. He was united in marriage in Venango County, Pa., July 7, 1846, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Robert Graham, Esq., and Margaret Gordon Graham. They have had six children, William H., Robert, Ezra, Mary, Frank and Lizzie J. Robert and Ezra are dead. Mr. Smith has been Justice of the Peace for ten years. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

HIRAM O. SMITH, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Carbondale. Born in Clarindon, Vermont, July 21, 1850. Son of Nathan J. Smith and Eliza Ann Button. He received a good education and taught school several years. Came to Kansas in 1878. Settled in Bulingame Township. He owns 240 acres, improved, good orchard and buildings. Mr. Smith was married in Topeka, Kansas, April 6, 1875, to Miss Maggie J., daughter of William Stewart and Isabella Shields. They have three children, Olive May, Charles E. and Willie J. Mr. Smith is Secretary of Osage County Horticultural Society.

EDWARD SPAULDING, of the firm of E. Spaulding & Son, dealers in groceries, books, stationery, crockery, jewelry and fancy goods. Carry a stock of about $12,000. In 1881, trade reached $30,000. This firm carries the largest stock in their line to be found in Osage County. Mr. Spaulding came to Kansas in 1869 from Williamsport, Pa. Was born in Bradford County, Pa., February 1, 1828. Resided there until 1855, with the exception of two years in Wisconsin and two in California. In 1855, went into the dry goods business in Troy, Pa., which he continued there and at Canton, until 1860; removed to Williamsport and had charge of a grocery until coming to Kansas. Went to Wisconsin in 1848, locating near Janesville on a farm, remaining three years, and moved back to Pennsylvania. In 1852, went to California and engaged in mining two years at Georgetown. Was married in Bradford County, Pa., in 1850, to Miss Amanda E. Ballard, and has four boys—Lucian R., Orrin P., Edward P. and Amos O. Mr. Spaulding was elected County Clerk of Osage County in 1875, and held the office three full terms as a Republican. The store building is of stone with brick front, 25x100 feet, finished in the spring of 1881 at a cost of $3,500. Mr. Spaulding owns $500 stock in Union Hall. Is a member of A., F. and A. M.

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, of the firm of C. F. Adams & Co., real estate dealers, came to Kansas in 1867 from Connecticut, and has been in present business since 1878. Was born in South Glastonbury, Hartford County, Conn., March 28, 1843. Remained there engaged in farming and steamboating on the Connecticut River until 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, Fifteenth Connecticut. Was twice wounded, but not seriously. Was mustered out in July, 1865. On his return from the army worked one year in a coffee-mill factory and farmed until coming West. Was married in 1866 at Glastonbury, Conn., to Miss Ellen M. Walker, and has four children—Jennie O., Charles G., Frank E. and Harvey S. Has been Police Judge of Burlingame for one term and Township Clerk for eight years. Is a member of I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and G. A. R.

OSCAR THOMPSON, farmer, came to Kansas in 1871 and located four miles west of Burlingame, from Bartholomew County, Ind. He was born in that county, January 30, 1843. Entered the mercantile business in Waynesville, Ind., in 1863, and followed that about a year, and afterward followed farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of fine stock. He enlisted in the army in September, 1861, in Company E, Twenty-second Indiana Infantry. Was with his command in Missouri against Price. Was sent home in January, 1862, being sick from exposure while in the service. His Company was organized in July, 1861, and he joined September 10, although never enrolled or sworn in. Served until January, 1862. He has been twice married, first in the spring of 1863 to Miss Mahala Keller, and had one child, Mahala. Mrs. Thompson died in September, 1864, at her Indiana home. He was married again in 1868 to Miss S. M. Stites, and has six children—Edward E., Susan H., Laura E., Archie W., Clara and Charles S. His second wife died November, 1881. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and H. P. of R. A. M.

WILLIAM THOMSON, attorney-at-law and notary public, office in bank building, Burlingame, came to this State in the month of April, 1870. He was appointed to fill the vacancy in the office of Probate Judge by Gov. Harvey during the same year. In 1878 he was elected by a large majority County Attorney, and served in that capacity for two years, aid the foundation, by his vigerous prosecutions, for his after acquired large and successful

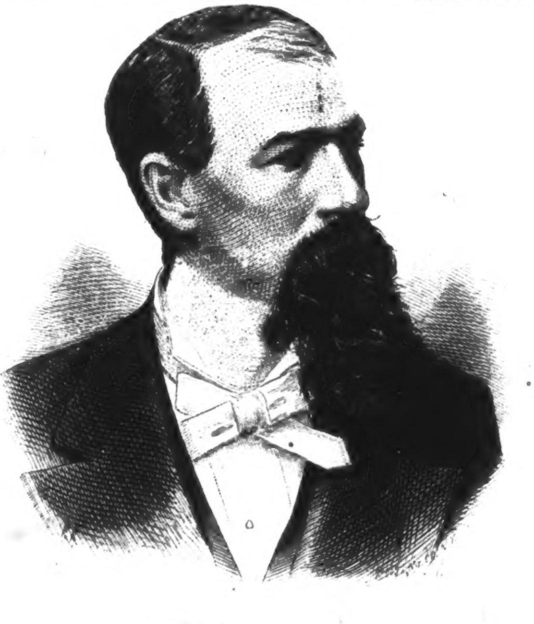

Wm Thomson

legal practice. Mr. Thomson is of Scottish origin, having been born in historic Linlithgow, Scotland, February 24, 1845. When five years of age his parents moved to Chicago, Ill., where his father, Thomas Thomson, soon bought out the oldest established cracker factory in that city, and controlled it until his death on February 22, 1863. Mr. Thomson graduated from the Chicago University in the class of 1867, receiving at that time his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in the fall of that year became the Principal of the schools at Toulon, the county-seat of Stark County, Ill., where he continued for one year. The next year he taught at Asteria, in Fulton County, Ill. During this time he was also privately engaged in legal studies, and in the summer of 1869 entered the office of Moore & Caulfield, distinguished lawyers of Chicago, and also attended the law school there, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in October of that year. He was married March 26, 1874, near Burlington, in Coffey County, Kansas, to Miss Sarah E. Hudwall, of Astoria, Fulton County, Ill., and has one daughter, Maud Somerville. He enlisted in May, 1864, in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry. The operations of the command to which he belonged were directed against Price in Kentucky and Missouri. He was mustered out in November, 1864. Mr. Thomson, besides being successful as a lawyer, has attained prominence in State politics, having been Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee in 1879 and 1880; Chairman of Third Congressional District Convention in 1878, and as a candidate for Attorney General before the Republican State Convention in 1880, received a highly complimentary vote. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1880, voting therein for the nomination of the lamented Gen. Garfield. He is a member of Corinthian Lodge No. 79, A., F. & A. M., and Burlingame Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM VANDERLIP, farmer, P.O. Carbondale, Section 10, born in Chemung County, N. Y., October 13, 1825; son of Stephen Vanderlip and Nancy Delano, where he lived until 1860, when he came to the State and settled in Shawnee County, and a year after purchased a farm in Burlingame, containing 160 acres, which he has improved and now has under the plow. He enlisted, September 1, 1862, in Company I, Second Regiment, Kansas Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, participating in all the engagements in which the regiment was called. Discharged, November 15, 1865. He was married in Bradford County, Pa., December 1, 1854, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Samuel Thomas, Esq. They have seven children—John P., Charles, William, Edward, Martha, Lizzie and Josephine.

JAMES E. VAWTER, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Carbondale, born in Todd County, Ky., February 21, 1847, son of Joseph D. Vawter and Sarah M. Foster. He came to this State in 1868. Settled in Shawnee County, but now resides in Burlingame Township, on 320 acres of improved land. He was married in Tazewell County, Ill., February 17, 1874, to Miss Mary Huxtable. They have one child—Sarah E.

HORATIO H. WARNER, farmer, Section 16, P.O. Burlingame, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., November 2, 1828, son of Zachariah Warner and Laura Hall. He was brought up in his native town on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. He came to Kansas in 1857, and settled in Douglas County, and three years later came to Burlingame Township, where he has since resided on a small farm. He was united in marriage in Steuben County, N. Y., December 31, 1855, to Miss Jane Northrup, by whom he has had four children, three of whom are living. Mr. Warner is a member of the Methodist Church.

JOHN S. WELTS, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Burlingame, was born in Corning, N. Y., December 2, 1847; son of Phillip J. Welts and Delilah Smith. He received a good common school education and learned the carpenters' trade in Corning and followed that business for several years. He came to this State in 1878; settled in Burlingame Township, where he owns 160 acres, improved. He was united in marriage in Olean, N. Y., November 18, 1868, to Miss Jennie, daughter of P. J. Velie, and Betsey Wilber. They have four children—William P., born March 24, 1870; Charles J., born June 19, 1872; Eugene S. born November 13, 1874; and Frank A., born January 12, 1881. Mr. Welts is a member of the Corinthian Lodge, No. 79, A., F. & A. M.

DR. H. R. WILCOX, homœopathic physician, came to Kansas in 1875, from Michigan. Was born in Orleans County, N. Y., May 5, 1833. When three years of age his parents moved to Ingham County, Mich. Resided there about twenty-five years, engaged in farming. Commenced reading medicine there with Dr. Smith and practiced some. In 1861 removed to Gratiot County, where he resided until coming to Kansas. Attended medical lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich. Was married in 1855, in Jackson, Mich., to Miss Sobrina Muscat, a native of Ohio, and has six children living—Fulton E., Merritt M., Sobrino E., Mary E., Catharine M. and Susie. Is a member of A., F. & A. M., K. of H., and the Baptist Church. Is a member of the Relief Association of National Temperance Union. In the fall of 1883 removed to Wakeeny, Trego Co., Kan.

JACKSON WOOD, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Burlingame, was born in Bradford County, Pa., February 21, 1834; son of Moses Wood and Peggie Newell, who was a son of Samuel Wood and Anna Califf, who was a descendent from William Wood, who came from England in 1582. The subject of our sketch belongs to the sixth generation from John Wood. Previous to coming to this State he was engaged in farming and fruit raising for thirteen years, in Cook County, Ill. He came to this State in 1870 and settled in Burlingame Township, where he owns a quarter section of excellent land. He makes dairying a specialty; having thirty milch cows. Mr. Wood was married in Smithfield, Pa., September 25, 1856, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Willard Farnsworth and Lucinda Swain. They have four children—Addie E., born July 5, 1858; William L., born February 21, 1860; Clayton G., born March 24, 1865; and Flora M., born September 10, 1872. Mr. Wood is a member and deacon of the Christian Church in Burlingame.

LITTLEBERRY M. WYATT, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Burlingame, was born in Fleming County, Ky., March 22, 1814, son of Colonel Woolford Wyatt and Margaret McCollough. His grandfathers were Micajah Wyatt and William McCollough, who came from Ireland in the ship "Hopewell," and his grandmothers were Lina Wing and Mollie Sickfret; so he is of English, Irish and German extraction. Mr. Wyatt was a soldier in the Black Hawk war of 1832, in Captain Covel's Mounted Rifle Rangers. He came to Kansas in 1859 and settled in Burlingame Township. He owns 160 acres improved. He was married in McLean County, Ill., November 3, 1846, to Miss Emeline, daughter of Robert Dolahan and Sarah Beeler. They have five children—Woolford, born August 24, 1847; Franklin, born February 4, 1849; Joan, born December 21, 1850; Joshua, born June 30, 1853; and Charles E., born January 3, 1861.

DRAGOON TOWNSHIP.

NOAH ARNOLD, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Burlingame, was born in Summit County, Ohio, February 21, 1836; son of George Arnold and Cynthia Phillips Arnold; his grandparents were Joseph Arnold, Susan Flickner, and William Phillips. He was brought up in his native town, and was educated at the high school. He has been on a farm all his life with the exception of seven years spent in Colorado. He came to Kansas in 1867 and settled in Dragoon Township, where he owns 160 acres of rich bottom land. He developed this farm from the raw prairie; built a house and barn in 1872, at a cost of $2,000. He was married in Lawrence, Kan., February 5, 1860, to Miss Julia A., daughter of John M. Graham and Martha Bean Graham. They have eleven children—Arthur M., born February 26, 1861; Clara J., born June 14, 1862; Sarah L., born July 20, 1863; George T., born December 25, 1864; Robert D., born November 26, 1868; Minnie, born February 20, 1871, died June 11, 1871; Rosa M., born May 19, 1872; John W., born February 26, 1875; Julia E., born April 24, 1877; Martha C., born April 25, 1879; and Sophia, born July 7, 1881. Mr. Arnold was a Justice of the Peace for two years from 1878 to 1880.

JAMES G. BRIGGS, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Scranton, was born in Granger, Ohio, February 22, 1839, son of Uriah Briggs and Mary Holcomb. His paternal grandparents were Seth Holcomb and Zenas Briggs; and his maternal Ruth Codding and Mary Gillett. When twelve years of age his father moved to Tazewell County, Ill., where he remained fifteen years engaged in farming. He came to Kansas in 1866 and settled in Lawrence, and the following year purchased a farm in Dragoon Township, where he has since resided, having made the improvements on his farm. He was united in marriage in Tazewell County, Ill., August 14, 1862, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Leonard Halsapple and Levina Holstein, daughter of James Anderson. They have three children—Elmer E., born in Tazewell County, Ill., October 4, 1863; William E., born in Douglas County, Kan., August 20, 1866; and Lida M., born in Osage County, Kan., June 8, 1869. Mr. Briggs is a member of the Highland Methodist Episcopal Church, and of Highland Grange, No. 291, and is its Treasurer.

HON. GEORGE S. BROCK, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Burlingame, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 24, 1825; son of Thomas Brock and Mary Smith. He grew up in Ohio, receiving a common school education. In 1845 he moved to Fulton County, Ill., where he developed a new farm, and in 1867 went to Madison County, Iowa, and two years later came to Kansas and settled in Dragoon Township, where he owns 120 acres of choice land. He has been a member of the Board of County Commissioners for nine years past. On September 25, 1855 he married Miss Charity A. Worley, daughter of Josiah Worley and Mary A. Knox. They have no children. Mr. Brock has erected a good house and other buildings, and is regarded as an enterprising, progressive farmer.

HON. MAX BUEK, farmer, residence two and one-half miles southeast of Burlingame. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising; and he has 160 acres where he resides, well improved. His dwelling house is one and one-half stories; main part 16x30 feet, ell 16x24 feet, with porches; contains twelve rooms, was built in 1878 at a cost of $1,300. Barn 20x24 feet, capacity for eight horses, has granaries and corn cribs. Bearing orchard of 1,000 trees of all varieties. Has 270 head of cattle, eight horses and 200 hogs. Mr. Buek also owns 160 acres of land west of Burlingame, and 560 acres of pasture land in Wabaunsee County. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1866 with only $300, which he invested in stock. He rented land the first two years and afterward taught school, working his farm in vacations, and thus struggled on until he obtained a start. Mr. Buek was born in Hamburg, Livingston County, Mich., July 8, 1844. When eighteen years of age he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry. Was in the army of the Potomac, and participated in the following engagements: Suffolk, Blackwater, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, Hatche's Run, fall of Richmond and Petersburg; was under Gen. Dix, on the Peninsula, riot at New York City; was promoted to Regimental Color-Guard at Petersburg. Was mustered out in June, 1865, at Alexandria, Va. Returned to Michigan and engaged in farming until coming to Kansas. His father was an attorney of Hamburg, Germany, and one of the first settlers in the town of Hamburg, Mich. Mr Buek was married in the spring of 1874, near Burlingame, to Miss Lucy Crumb; they have three children—Laura, Mary, and Ada. Mr. Buek is a member of, and established Corinthian Lodge, No. 79, A., F. & A. M. Is a member of Sheldon Post, No, 35, G. A. R. In November, 1882, he was elected to a seat in the popular branch of the Legislature, and as independent Republican.

SAMUEL H. BUCHANAN, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Burlingame, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., August 4, 1846; son of David W. Buchanan and Margaret Henry. His grandparents on his father's side were David Buchanan and Margaret McBride; on his mother's side Samuel Henry and Mary Ralston. He received a good common school education in his native town. He lived in Peoria County, Ill., several years and came to Kansas in 1878. He settled in Dragoon Township, where he owns a farm on Dragoon Creek with excellent improvements. He was married in Farmington, Ill., June 1, 1871, to Miss Anna E., daughter of Joseph Harvey and Cynthia Kenlay. They have two children—Jessie S., born April 10, 1873; and Mary E., born September 28, 1880. Mr. Buchanan is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

A. C. EASTER, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Burlingame, was born in Highland County, Ohio, November 4, 1838; son of John Easter and Mary A. Miller. His paternal grandparents were Jacob Easter and Jacob Miller; and his maternal grandparents were Elizabeth Evans and Mary Barnett. He was educated at Butler University, Ind., graduating class of 1864. He was set apart to the ministry, by the Christian Church in Sabina, Clinton Co., Ohio, 1866. He came to Kansas in 1869, and settled first in Wabaunsee County, but later settled in Dragoon Township, where he owns a splendid farm containing 240 acres, all improved; corn the principal crop. He soon became the pastor of the Christian Church in Burlingame, and still holds that position, very much loved by his people. He was married in Clinton County, Ohio, August 24, 1864, to Miss Angeline M., daughter of Abner C. Mills and Huldah Hall. They have three children—Perry H., born in Highland County, Ohio, January 15, 1866; Grace M., born in Clinton County, Ohio, June 14, 1868; and Burnell M., born in Osage County, Kan., April 10, 1871.

SAMUEL M. HATFIELD, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Pop Corn; born in Dublin, Ind., December 7, 1841; son of George C. Hatfield and Lydia Dunbar. He grew up in Wabash County, Ind. Enlisted October 24, 1861, in Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and on December 4, 1863, was transferred to Forty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Veterans, and discharged October 23, 1865. He came to Kansas in 1869; settled in Topeka, where he remained two years and then settled in Osage City and was engaged in the grocery business. In 1879, he bought a farm in Dragoon Township, containing 160 acres of improved land. Besides his own farm, he is farming on a large scale and owns a coal mine on his farm which is being worked to good advantage. He was married in Osage City, June 8, 1871, to Miss Mary O., daughter of John C. Williams and Mary Wilson. They have three children—Ernest E., born April 12, 1874; Ollive A., born December 28, 1876; and Eva M., born September 21, 1882. Mr. Hatfield is an Odd Fellow and a member of the G. A. R.

DANIEL R. KILBOURNE, farmer, Section 23, P.O. Burlingame, was born in Canada, November, 1837; son of Benjamin Kilbourne and Sophia Corley. He was educated at Stanstead Academy and the University of Vermont. Came to the United States in 1856, settled in Illinois, and in 1871 came to the State and settled in Dragoon Township. Owns 440 acres improved, good buildings, fine orchard, etc. Mr. Kilbourne is one of the most enterprising farmers in his immediate neighborhood. He is public spirited, and always ready to lend his voice and influence in favor of every worthy enterprise. He enlisted in 1862 in Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry. His regiment followed the guerrilla Morgan, and were in the battle of Knoxville, Tenn., and with Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea. He was promoted from Second Lieutenant to Captain by brevet, and was honorably discharged October, 1865. He was united in marriage January 1, 1868, in Rockford, Ill., to Miss Alice E., daughter of Jerome B. Brewer. They have three children—Gertrude V., Charles H and Floyd A. Mr. Kilbourne is a Master Mason and a member of E. P. Sheldon Post, No. 79, G. A. R. He has served several terms as a Justice of the Peace.

HON. JOHN L. ROOKS, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Burlingame, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., May 9, 1803; son of Daniel Rooks, born in Maine, and Prudence Dickason, born in Litchfield, Conn. His grandparents were John Rooks and Elijah Dickason. He lived in Potter County, Pa., thirty-seven years, where he was a Justice of the Peace for fifteen years and was elected and served as County Judge for five years. He came to Kansas in 1858 and settled in Dragoon Township, taking up 160 acres and improving them. He has been twice married: In Potter County, Pa., January 7, 1827, to Miss Delilah Kibbe, who died October 10, 1876; he was again married in Burlingame, Kansas, September 30, 1877, to Mrs. Elizabeth Bigalow. He has had nine children, four of whom are dead. The living children are: Orlando P., William A., Francis M., Emily and Bryan N. Mr. Rooks has been for many years a Baptist. He was offered the nomination to Congress, but declined to enter the political arena. The richest legacy he will leave his children will be the memory of a life of honor and integrity.

EDWARD SILVER, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Burlingame, was born in Washington County, Md., August 24, 1828; son of Edward Silver and Mary Locher; his parents dying when he was a mere child, he went with his aunt into the Shenandoah Valley, Va., and there he grew to manhood. In 1860 he went to Tazewell County, Ill., and eight years after came to Kansas, settled in Dragoon Township, where he owns 160 acres of improved land. He was married in Tazewell County, Ill., November 19, 1864, to Miss Marilla O., daughter of Uriah Briggs and Mary Holco[illegible] born September 14, 1844. They have seven children—Millard F., born March 6, 1866; [illegible]ry L., born August 3, 1868; Ann V., born September 21, 1871; Edward U., born April 23, 1874; Emma M., born March 1, 1876; George W., born February 26, 1879; and John F., born September 30, 1881. They lost an infant, born August 27, 1867, and died September 11, 1867.

BASVIL P. SEYMOUR, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Burlingame. Was born in Rootstown, Portage Co., Ohio, August 4, 1833. Son of Erastus Seymour and Mary Ann Chapman. Mr. S. was brought up in his native town and received such an education as the common school and a course at the Normal afforded, and then taught school several terms. His early life was spent on a farm. He came to this State in 1857, and settled in Auburn, Shawnee County, and in 1866 he moved to Osage County and settled in Dragoon Township, where he developed a fine farm, which he recently sold, and bought a small farm, on which he resides. He had his buildings and improvements destroyed by a cyclone, but undaunted he again set to work to repair the damage. He was united in marriage to Miss Emeline, daughter of David and Mary Hammond, in Auburn Kansas, March 31, 1859, who became deranged from neuralgia and died March 5, 1860. He then returned to Ohio for a short time, but returned and was again married in Auburn, April 4, 1861, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Jacob Blanden and Cloe O. Allen. They had five children—Erastus Loomis, born June 28, 1862; died May 24, 1870; Edward Martin, born June 28, 1863; Charles Allen, born September 4, 1866, died November 29, 1879; Lettie Blanden, born December 26, 1868, and George Chapman, born June 18, 1873. Mr. Seymour was one of the constituent members of the Presbyterian Church in Auburn, and held the office of an elder. He is now a member and elder of the Presbyterian Church in Burlingame.

MERRIT M. STOW, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Burlingame, was born in the town of Windsor, Broome Co., N.Y., in 1830. Son of Horace H. Stow and Sarah G. Mathews. He came to Kansas in 1859 and settled in Woodson County, and in 1862 came to Osage County and settled in Dragoon Township. He owns a farm of 120 acres. Has in it rock, coal and timber. He enlisted in 1861 in Company A, Ninth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, but was soon after discharged. He was married in Bellevidere, Ill., October 23, 1845, to Mary, daughter of Thomas and Sarah A. Judge, and they have six children—Leonard R., born March 24, 1847; Sarah A., December 8, 1848; Levi D., December 14, 1850; Sabina M., born October 4, 1853; Louis O., June 18, 1856; and Ella C., born April 11, 1858. Mr. Stow is a member of the Methodist Church.

HIRAM WARD, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Burlingame, was born in Grayson County, Va., January 27, 1837. Son of Stephen and Mahala (Wilkinson) Ward, who descended from Chesley T. Ward and Thomas Wilkinson. He was brought up in his native county on a farm and was educated in the pay schools of his time. He moved to Benton County, Ark., and during the late war he was conscripted into the Confederate army but soon made his escape and came to Kansas in 1862, and became Second Lieutenant of Company C, Second Volunteer, Kansas State Militia, and participated in the engagements with Sterling Price, at Westport. He was taken prisoner and compelled to march to Nutonia without shoes or clothing, and was there paroled. He first settled in Shawnee County, but in 1866 came to Osage County and bought a farm in Dragoon Township, where he has since resided. He makes thoroughbred stock a specialty He has served ten years as Justice of the Peace, and for the past three years has been President of the Burlingame Union Agricultural Society. He has succeeded in prohibiting gambling and horse racing on the fair grounds. Of course he is not liked by the sporting fraternity but he is highly respected by all good citizens, the farmers especially. He was married in Grayson County, Va., May 24, 1856, to Miss Lydia A., daughter of Henry and Rebecca Isam Wilson. They have no children of their own, but have adopted a bright little girl (Lulu M.), born Feb. 2, 1874. Mr. Ward and wife are members of the Methodist Church in Burlingame.

OSAGE CITY.

Osage City is the metropolis of Osage County, and is pleasantly situated on the level valley lands, on the north side of Salt Creek. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad passes through the central part of the city from northeast to southwest.

The population of the town within its corporate limits is about 2,500, but adjoining are several tracts, laid off in lots, and occupied by residences, which, though outside the corporation, properly belong to the town, and will swell the population to fully 3,400.

The streets of the city are provided with lamps at each corner, are wide, and are kept in good order. A great many of both the business houses and residences are large structures, neat in design. Along the business streets are many large and costly buildings of brick and stone. All branches of business are carried on, and all are prosperous. The educational and religious institutions are of a very superior order.

The greater part of the town site is on Section 26, Township 16, Range 14 east. The original town site was nearly all on the west side of the railroad. The principal additions, are Wetherell's and Dodd & Boyd's Additions on the east; Dodds' and Dodds & Martin's Additions on the south of the last named; east of which is Rosenberg's Addition. East of Wetherell's Addition is Jennings'. North of the original town is Wetherell's Second Addition.

The first settlement made in the neighborhood of Osage City, was at a point about one and one-half miles west, by E. Kibbe and family, in March, 1865. The next was in June, 1866, by C. S. Martin and family. After that settlement progressed quite slowly until the town was surveyed. There were, however, many farms opened in the vicinity, previous to that time, many of them by Swedes.

Osage City was surveyed and platted late in the year 1869, after the route of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad had been fixed, but before it had been built to that point. T. J. Peter, then superintendent of the Railroad Company, had purchased a large tract of land of John N. Wetherell, and had agreed that a railroad station should be located on the land of the latter. The original town site, west of what is now the business part, was surveyed by the Arkansas Valley Township Company, which was composed generally of officials of the above named railroad. About the same time Wetherell made an addition on the east, and began selling lots, through John F. Dodd, his agent.

Building began at once. The first lumber for the store of Bothel & Ryus, was hauled on December 3, 1869. The store was finished and opened in January, 1870. A little before this John F. Dodd's Hotel, west of the railroad track was finished and opened. It now forms a part of the City Hotel which occupies the same site. Several buildings were commenced during the winter, the second store being that of Drew & Playford, opened in March, 1870. Soon after, John A. Martin opened the first hardware store. In the fall of 1868, a post-office had been established, less than one mile distant from the present Osage City, and was called Onion Creek. Thomas Martin was postmaster. In March, 1870, the name of the office was changed to Osage City, and John F. Dodds was appointed postmaster. The first sermon preached in Osage City, was by C. S. Martin, in February, 1870.

During the year 1870, the town grew quite rapidly. The first regular train of cars passed through in May. John F. Dodds, as agent for the Arkansas Valley Town Company, and for J. M. Wetherell, was very active in the sale of lots, and inducing settlers to locate. The greater number of buildings were erected on Wetherell's Addition, and this has ever since been the business center of the city. In the summer of 1870, the first coal mines were opened by the Osage Carbon, Coal & Mining Company.

In 1870, a large two story brick schoolhouse was erected, which was afterwards blown down, and one story again built up, and now is used as one of the ward schools. The first marriage in the vicinity of Osage City, was that of James H. Kibbe to Hannah Martin, October 13, 1867. The first on the town site was that of Mr. Fowler and Mrs. Griggsby. The first birth was a child to Dr. and Mrs. McCormack. The first death was that of Mrs. Samuel Shaffer.

After the township was surveyed it grew very rapidly for about three years, after which a somewhat dull period was experienced for a few years and during which time it progressed but slowly. As soon as business throughout the country began to revive, the town again began to grow rapidly, and its improvement and development has since progressed steadily.

In June, 1874, the town was visited by a severe wind-storm. The two story brick schoolhouse and the Catholic Church were blown down, the Swedish Church was blown off the foundation, a few barns and small buildings blown down, and several business houses and residences slightly damaged.

During the history of the town there have been but few fires. There have been instances where one or two buildings were destroyed at a time, but not until November 2, 1882, was the town visited by a general conflagration. The fire broke out about four o'clock, on the morning of the above date, on the north side of Market Street, between Fifth and Sixth. It was not long until the half square from the post-office to the railroad track was on fire. The only aid in extinguishing it was a Babcock Extinguisher, and a hose. A large number of men soon gathered, and every effort was made to save the buildings on the opposite side of the street, and the post-office building. This was accomplished only with the greatest difficulty. The buildings on the south side of the street were damaged considerably. The total loss by the fire is estimated at $35,000.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Osage City was incorporated as a city of the third class about the 1st of April, 1872. The first city officers were John A. Martin, Mayor; A. C. Sine, Clerk and Marshal; S. M. Barry, Attorney; J. C. Williams, Police Judge; T. J. Mathews, Treasurer; Samuel Reed, Assessor; Samuel Slusser, Street Commissioner. The first City Council were Samuel Slusser, W. H. Hobbs, Thomas Jenkins, T. J. Mathews, and O. J. Sweadman.

On May 27, 1879, Osage City was incorporated as a city of the second class. The first officers were: James Gilson, Mayor; D. O. Crane, Clerk; W. H. Dodds, Treasurer; J. W. Jackson, Police Judge; C. S. Martin, Attorney. The City Council was as follows: First Ward.—Joseph Stott, and O. E. McElfresh; Second Ward.—John Ogren, and A. J. Richmond; Third Ward.—John Gray, and Charles Leander; Fourth Ward.—W. H. Smith, and John A. Martin. Of the Board of Education, H. Kirby was President; and W. W. Miller, Treasurer. The remainder of the Board were J. V. Admire, P. Hanberg, H. O. Anderson, G. Johnson, E. Mills, T. B. Edwards, and W. L. Schenck. The present officers are—: Mayor, A. B. Cooper; Clerk, C. D. O. Crane; Attorney, C. S. Martin; Police Judge, J. W. Jackson; Marshal and Street Commissioner, J. N. Williams; City Assessor, J. A. Drake; Night Watch, William Jackson; Justices of the Peace, Elijah Mills, A. M. Hale; Constables, L. W. Learn, W. J. McMillen; Councilmen; First Ward—A J. Bolander, Charles Stackhouse; Second Ward—H. I. Doom, Benjt. Olson; Third Ward—John Gray, Thomas Kimball; Fourth Ward—Samuel Marshall, T. G. Randall.

Fire Department.—The only appurtenances are a Babcock Extinguisher and a hook and ladder truck. J. N. Williams has charge of the department.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, AND THE PRESS.

Before the beginning of Osage City a school district had been formed, and a schoolhouse had been built within a mile from the town site. This was in 1868. In the fall of 1870, the schoolhouse was moved to the new town. E. Mills was the first teacher. The two-story brick schoolhouse was completed soon after. Different departments have been added, until now, including the City Superintendent of Schools, eleven teachers are employed. There are now 1,062 pupils of school age in the district. In the central part of the city is the large two-story brick schoolhouse erected in 1880, at a cost of $20,000, in which eight departments are taught. The other schools are taught in smaller houses in various parts of the city. The school is in a very prosperous condition, each department in charge of a competent teacher. In the high school an academic course of study is pursued.

The City Board of Education is as follows: J. V. Admire, Chairman; E. Mills, Clerk; D. W. Morgan, H. O. Anderson, T. M. Truitt, Asher Adams, T. M. Gruwell, Robert Craig, Sam Slusser, W. H. Scott, J. M. Abbott, Superintendent of Schools.

The citizens of Osage City have ever kept up religious organizations and their institutions have always been liberally supported.

The Presbyterian Church was organized soon after the beginning of the town. The church was built in 1872, and stands on the corner of Lord and Seventh streets. Rev. W. W. Curtis is pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at an early day. The church is a large brick structure, on the corner of Sixth and Lord streets. The class is a large one. Rev. S. G. Griffis is pastor.

The United Brethren Church is in a prosperous condition. The church was built in 1874, and stands on Elmwood street.

The Baptist Church is located on Lord Street, between Sixth and Seventh. Services are held regularly. Rev. G. W. Melton is pastor.

The First Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church has quite a large membership. The church is located on the corner of Holliday and Second streets. Rev. C. V. Vestling is pastor.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Mission Church is on the corner of Lakin and Second streets. Services are held regularly. Rev. C. P. Mellgren is pastor.

St. Patrick's Church (Catholic) has a large membership, and a large church edifice on the corner of Lakin and Sixth streets. Thomas C. Moore, D. D., is rector.

The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church is situated on Elmwood Street, between Fifth and Sixth. The society has about twenty-five members. Rev. J. T. Evans of Arvonia, is the pastor.

The Welsh Congregational (or Independent) Church has about eighteen members. Regular meetings are held in the Calvinistic Methodist Church. Rev. H. Davies, of Arvonia, is pastor.

The Evangelical Church Association holds regular meetings at Hunsicker's Hall, on Sixth Street. Rev. S. H. Dunkelberger is pastor.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church is located on Holiday street, between Third and Fourth; Rev. John Young is pastor.

The Christian Church was formed in April, 1880, with thirteen members, which have been increased to twenty-six. There has never been a regular pastor, but C. S. Martin, under whose lead the church was organized, officiates. This society is in a prosperous condition and regular services are held.

The Swedenborgian Church was organized in May, 1873, by Rev. Adam Peabody, the State Missionary, with twelve members. The society now numbers twenty-three members, and services are held regularly in the old "Free Press" building.

The press of Osage City has always been kept up to a high standard of excellence, and is well patronized by an appreciative reading public.

The Osage City Free Press was established in August, 1871, by W. H. Morgan and A. B. Cooper. It was then called the *Osage City Shaft*, but in March, 1875, John P. Campbell purchased it and changed the name to the *Free Press*. After publishing the paper about a year he sold it to W. H. Morgan, who continued it until March 1, 1881, when it was purchased by the present editor and proprietor, J. V. Admire. This paper is an eight-column folio, and Republican in politics. It is printed on a Campbell steam-power press. Under its present editorial management it is considered one of the leading newspapers in the State.

The Osage City Republican is a weekly newspaper, established June 9, 1882, by D. J. Robert[illegible] It is an eight column folio paper, and is printed "all at home." It is Republican in politics.

SOCIETIES.

Signal Lodge, No. 41, *A., F. & A. M.*, was instituted in February 1873, under dispensation, and was chartered on the 16th of the following October. The first officers were: S. L. Myers, W. M.; T. B. Haslam, S. W.; D. M. Clemmer, J. W.; W. L. Smith, Treas.; W. H. Dodds, Sec.; W. A. Cotterman, S. D.; H. B. Miller, J. D.; J. N. Watkins, T. The above were the only charter members. The membership is now about sixty, and the lodge is in a prosperous condition. For the close of the year 1882, H. B. Miller is W. M., and Eli Bernheimer, Sec.

Charity Lodge, No. 55, A., F. & A. M., (African) was instituted June 16, 1878, with fourteen members. It now has but thirteen. Of the first officers, C. Pullam was W. M., and William Gleves, Sec.

Osage Royal Arch Chapter, No. 46, R. A. M., was instituted early in the year 1880, with the following officers: T. B. Haslam, H.P.; D H. Danhauer, K.; William Hoggatt, S; D. A. Hanks, Sec.; Jacob Metz, Treas.; J. H. Sowell, C. of H.; A. McCulloch, P. S.; S. L. Myers, R. A. C.; E. N. Terrill, M. 3d. V.; T. M. Gruwell, M. 2nd. V. The above named were all the charter members. The charter was dated February 13, 1881. The lodge is now in a prosperous condition with nineteen members. The officers for the close of 1882, are: A J. Utley, H. P.; H. B. Miller, K.; T. B. Haslam, S.; W. L. Schenck, Treas.; W. A. Cotterman, Sec.; J. H. Sowell, C. H.; A. McCulloch, P. S.; S. L. Myers, R A. C.; S. B. Enderton, M. 3d V.; T. M. Gruwell, M. 2nd V.; D. M. Clemmer, M. 1st V.; H. W. Jennees, T.

Osage City Lodge, No. 82, I. O. O. F., was instituted in January, 1872; with twenty members. The lodge now numbers ninety-six members, and is in a prosperous condition. The present officers are:—M. B. Campbell, N. G.; M. Hanson, V. G.; S. Jones, Rec. Sec.: Eli Bernheimer, Per. Sec.; L. W. Brown, Treas.

Order of Chosen Friends.—This society has a good membership and is in a flourishing condition. The officers are: W. W. Miller, N. W. Laubach, P. C. C.s; Dr. W. L. Schenck, C. C.; Mrs. A. J. Bolander, V. C.; Rev. W. W. Curtis, Rec ; H. B. Hubanks, Treas.; Rev. W. W. Curtis, Chap.; James Froud, Mar.; A. R. Bethel, Warden; J. S. Sisson, Guard.

Osage City Lodge, No. 78, A. O. U. W. was instituted April 23, 1881, with seventeen members. The first officers, were as follows: D. Ainsworth, P. M. W.; W. H. Dodds, M. W.; J. M. Hershey, F.; C. J. Coleman, O.; D. H. Van Derventer, G.; G. C. Horning, Rec., J. C. Jones, F.; M. L. Campbell, R.; L. W. Learn, I. W.; J. W. Williamson, O. W.; W. B. Artz, M. E. The lodge is in a prosperous condition and now has twenty-three members. D. H. Van Deventer is M. W., and D. O. Crane, Rec.

Harmony Lodge No. 1,049, *K. of H.* was instituted in April, 1878, with sixteen members. It is now in a flourishing condition, with thirty-three members. The officers for the closing months of the year 1882, are: G. Marple, Dictator; John W. Letter, As'st Dict'r; Rev. G. W. Melton, Chap.; Robert J. Hill, Rep.; L. Learn, F. R.; A. J. Bolander, G.; Robert Fuchman, G.; I. S. Spencer, S.; Robert J. Hill, Treas.

Eureka Lodge, No. 34, K. of P. was instituted on February 24, 1881, with eighty members, forty of whom were old knights. The first officers were: George Calhoon, C. C.; Philip Burke, V. C.; Edwin Thomas, K. of R. & S.; Alexander Jarvie, M. E.; John Nicklin, M. T.; H. Kirby, P.; William Irving, M. of A. In February, 1882, the lodge was incorporated under the laws of the State. For the last part of the year 1882, Edwin Thomas was C. C.; J. T. Connell, V. C.; S. Ledoux, K. of R. & S.; John Slusser, M. of F.; Joseph Charvoz, M. at A. Joseph Stott, M. of E.; John Laing, I. G.; A. C. Ledoux, O. G.; L. S. Sprague, Pr.; H. Kirby, F. A. Peak, and Charles Tustin, Trustees. The membership of the lodge is now ninety-four.

Canby Post, No. 11, *G. A. R.*, was organized October 26, 1881, with a membership of twenty-six, which has since been increased to seventy-eight. The present officers are: T. L. Marshall, C.; W. H. Mossman, S. V. C.; C. E. Birdsall, J. V. C.; H. Kirby, S.; J. V. Admire, C.; E. W. Hanslip, Q. M.; D. O. Crane, Adj.; S. S. Everhart, O. D.; John E. Stone, O. G.; James A. Drake, S. M.; William Roady, Q. M. S. The first officers were the same as now except that C. S. Miller, was J. V. C.; W. J. Meskinen, O. D.; and Ashker Adams, S. M.

Fidelity Assembly, No. 849, *Knights of Labor*, was organized in November, 1878. It now has upward of fifty members. Joseph Stott is W. M., and William Bloch, R. S.

MINING COMPANIES, BANKS AND HOTELS.

Osage City is the center of the coal fields of the county, and the mining interests being developed makes the city the thriving and busy place it now is. During the first year of the history of the town mining was commenced, and this has developed from year to year until there are now twenty-eight shafts, which when running in full capacity yield 1,600 tons per day, and employ upward of 1,200 men. These figures represent the working capacity in the busiest season. Besides the shafts are a large number of drifts and strippings, which employ many men and teams, and add much to the mining interest of the town.

The Osage Carbon Company succeeded the Osage Carbon, Coal and Mining Company, which was the first to open shafts here. The officers are W. B. Strong, President; E. Wilder, Treasurer; L. Severy, Manager; and Robert Craig, Superintendent. The number of men employed are 600; the number of shafts worked, 12; tonnage mined per day 750.

The Superior Coal Company has the following officers: Asher Adams, President; P. Lyon, Vice-President; Charles Tustin, Secretary; John Sherley, Treasurer; John Gray, Superintendent. The number of men employed are 150; number of shafts worked, 4; tonnage mined per day, 200.

The Western Coal and Mining Company has the following officers: Gust. Johnson, President and Superintendent; B. M. Johnson, Secretary and Treasurer. The number of men employed are 200; number of shafts worked, 6; tonnage mined per pay, 300.

The Scandinavian Coal and Mining Company has the following list of officers: A. B. Cooper, President and Superintendent; M. A. L. Olsen, Secretary and Treasurer. The number of men employed are 150; number of shafts worked, 4; tonnage mined per day, 200.

The Pittsburg Coal Company operates but one shaft, works 75 men and has a capacity of 100 tons per day.

Dougherty and Maynard's Shaft.—This mine has been lately opened. A number of men are employed, and its capacity will average about the same as the other shafts.

The Osage County Bank was chartered November 19, 1880. It has a capital stock (paid in) of $50,000. A general banking and collection business is carried on. The officers are as follows: W. W. Miller, President; L, Severy, Vice-President; T. L. Marshall, Cashier; T. J. Peter, L. Humphrey, P. I. Bonebrake, William B. Strong, Joab Mulvane, M. W. Martindale, Directors.

The Osage City Bank is the oldest established in the city, and was one of the J. S. Danford banks that failed in 1881, causing so great excitement at the time. Osage City is the home of Danford, and those most intimate with his business are still in doubt whether he had lost the depositors' money in imprudent speculation, or that he robbed them of the money and retained it. Heavy losses in reckless speculation was probably the real cause of the failure of all his banks. This bank is still open settling old business, but this is about all that is done.

The Palace Hotel is one of the leading hotels of the city, and is located on the corner of Market and Sixth streets. O. E. McElfresh is the proprietor.

The Osage City Hotel is the oldest established hotel in the city, a portion of it having been built by John F. Dodds in December, 1869. It is now a large house, nearly opposite the depot. W. C. Harding is proprietor.

The Osage City Flouring Mill was built and set in operation in 1871, by Martin & Clemmer. In 1873, C. S. Martin assumed the sole proprietorship, and controlled it a number of years. It is now owned by the Wetherell estate. The mill has four run of burrs, and a good quality of flour is made.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PROF. J. M. ABBOTT, Superintendent of Osage City schools, came to Kansas in August, 1881, from Burlington, Iowa. Was born in Miami County, Ohio, September 20, 1844. When eight years of age his parents moved to Cedar County, Iowa, where he remained until twenty years of age, engaged in farming. Taught his first term of school in Missouri in 1866. Afterwards completed a course of study in the State University of Iowa. Taught two years in Glenwood. Then became Superintendent of Creston, Iowa, schools, where he remained three years. Then went into merchandising in Muscatine one year. Then went South as General Agent for the Andrews School Furniture Company, of Chicago, traveling throughout most of the Southern States. On his return came direct to Osage City. Was married in 1869, at Independence, Iowa, to Miss Katie Ruterman, a student of the State University and a teacher of several years' experience, and has three children—Mabel, Winfred and Norman. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

CAPTAIN J. V. ADMIRE, editor of the Osage City *Free Press*, was born in Johnson County, Ind., October 15, 1842. In 1852 his father, Rev. James B. Admire, then living on a farm near Morgantown, Ind., was admitted to the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Indiana Conference, and appointed to the French Lick Circuit, Dubois County. He continued in the ministry until the summer of 1861, when his death occurred at Yankeetown, Warrick County, Ind., from typhoid fever. Captain Admire's mother died about the same time and from the same disease. The subject of this sketch was practically thrown upon his own resources at an early age, as his father's family was large, and the salary of a "Methodist preacher" at that time was very meagre. Prior to the war, from the time he was sixteen, he engaged in school teaching, though he never adopted teaching as a profession. It was merely a temporary expedient to raise funds to enable him to prosecute his studies. In 1859-60 he attended Delaney Academy, at that time a very prosperous Cumberland Presbyterian institution, located at Newburgh, Ind., and distinguished himself by the delivery of a very radical anti-slavery oration at a public "exhibition" the winter prior to the nomination and election of President Lincoln. August 12, 1862, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company E, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at Newburgh, and upon the organization of that regiment at Camp Lewis, near Evansville, Ind., was appointed to the office of Sergeant, serving as such until June 5, 1863, when, upon the recommendation of Col. John W. Foster, who was the commanding officer of the regiment, he was commissioned by Gov. Oliver P. Morton as Second Lieutenant of his company. March 21, 1864, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and November 28, 1864, to Captain of his company in which office he served until the "muster out" of his regiment, which occurred at Greensboro, N. C., June 22, 1865, the regiment receiving its final pay and discharge at Indianapolis in July of that year. Captain Admire was on duty with his company and regiment continuously during the whole period of their service, never missing a day's duty on account of sickness or other cause. In the spring of 1863 the regiment was re-organized as mounted infantry, after having spent a few unprofitable months marching up and down the country on foot in pursuit of the well-mounted Rebel guerrillas that infested and overran Southwestern Kentucky in the vicinity of Henderson, Owensboro, Madisonville, Morganfield, and adjacent points. After this, during the summer of 1863, this regiment, aided by Gen. Shackelford's regiment of Kentucky Cavalry, succeeded in capturing and dispersing all the organized bands of guerrillas in that portion of the State, and in the latter part of the summer marched across the Cumberland Mountains, and, with little opposition, entered Knoxville and took possession of East Tennessee, participating afterward in all the troubles incident to the siege of Knoxville by Longstreet, and the leisurely, so-called, retreat of that noted Rebel General into Virginia. In the spring of 1864, at the beginning of the "Atlanta Campaign," the Sixty-fifth was dismounted and assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, Army of the Ohio, and participated actively in all the troubles of that noted campaign from beginning to ending. Was in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, after which the Twenty-third Corps was transferred *via* the Ohio River, Cincinnati, Washington and Annapolis to the mouth of the Cape Fear River—Fort Fisher. Met Gen. Sherman's Army at Goldsboro, N. C., and was at Johnson's surrender at Raleigh. After his return home, Captain Admire, intent upon the completion of his education, entered Asbury University as a student, quitting it, however, at the beginning of his junior year. In 1866, without any previous knowledge of the newspaper business, he commenced the publication of a Republican weekly newspaper at Newburgh, Ind., which he called the *Warrick Herald*, and continued it for two years, when it was sold to the proprietor of his Democratic local contemporary, and its publication discontinued. September, 1867, he was married to Miss Emma Lewis, of Newburgh, whose father, Dr. Eli Lewis, had served as Surgeon of the Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, and who afterwards removed to Topeka, Kansas, where he died August 1, 1882, after an active and continuous medical practice of over fifty years. Captain Admire came to Kansas in the latter part of July, 1869, and tried farming in Shawnee County for something over two years, when he abandoned that business in great disgust, and bought an interest in the North Topeka *Times*, of which he was editor and partly and wholly publisher for about a year and a half. He was appointed postmaster of North Topeka in 1874, re-appointed and confirmed by the Senate in 1875, and held the office until May, 1878. In November, 1878, he removed to Osage City, and entered into a law partnership with Hon. Ellis Lewis, having been admitted to the bar in 1867. At the expiration of a year he engaged in other business, and March 1, 1881, he bought the Osage City *Free Press*, of which he is yet editor and principal owner. He was appointed postmaster of Osage City February 10, 1882, his appointment was confirmed by the Senate on the 17th of the same month, received his commission March 14, and took charge of the office April 1, 1882. He was elected a member of the Board of Education of Osage City April, 1881, and chosen as its President a year afterward. He previously served as a member of the Board of Education of the city of Topeka. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Osage City, No. 79, and also a member of the order of Chosen Friends. He has three children—James Lewis, Mina and Eli, aged respectively thirteen, eleven and seven.

DR. W. B. ARTZ, physician and surgeon, came to Kansas in 1881. Was born in Aledo, Mercer County, Ill., in 1850. Resided there until coming to Kansas. Began the study of medicine in 1873 with Dr. T. L. Ashbaugh. Attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1874-5-6. Practiced in Joy, Mercer County, Ill., until 1878, and entered Keokuk Medical College, graduating in 1878, and practiced in Mercer County. Was married in 1879 in Joy, Mercer County, Ill., to Miss Hannah Kiddoo, and has one child—Bertha. Is a member of the City Council and A. O. U. W.

WILLIAM BLOCK, General Manager of Osage County Mercantile Association; incorporated January 3, 1881; capital stock $10,000. Mr. Block came to Osage City in 1876; worked for the A. T. & S. F. R. R. five years. Was born in Anuathal Kreis Pitsen, Austria, in 1853. Came to America when nineteen years of age, and located in New York City, where he worked at his trade—that of a machinist. Is Secretary of Knights of Labor, Osage City.

DR. SAMUEL F. BROWN, farmer, Section 5, P. O. Osage City, was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., August 13, 1840; son of Samuel Brown and Elizabeth Mason, and is a brother of George W. Brown of Burlingame Township. Mr. Brown was brought up on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. He came to Kansas in 1880, and owns 160 acres in Superior Township, on which he resides. Beginning on the raw prairie he has already made good improvements on his farm He was married in Bartholomew County, Ind., September 15, 1861, to Miss Mary A. Stilley. They have four children—Laura E., born September 11, 1862; Orlando W., born August 5, 1864; Clara F., born October 1, 1866; and Love, born April 30, 1868. Mr. Brown is a member of the Methodist Church.

D. O. CRANE. Secretary of the Superior Coal and Mining Company and City Clerk. He came to this State in the spring of 1856, locating at Topeka. He enlisted in 1861, in the Second Kansas Infantry, as a musician, participating in the battles of Wilson's Creek, and others. He was discharged October 1, 1861, re-enlisted March 17, 1862, in the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, and was with his command in twenty-three engagements Colonel Powell Clayton made complimentary mention of the gallant defense of Pine Bluff Post by the Second Kansas and First Indiana Regiments, who held the post against fearful odds, and finally repulsed the Rebel forces, October 25, 1863. Was mustered out July 19, 1865 Mr. Crane was born in Northampton County, Pa., February 12, 1842. When twelve years of age he moved to Dobb's Ferry, Westchester Co., N. Y., where he resided until the spring of 1856, when he moved to Osage County in the fall of 1870, and farmed for three years, three miles east of Osage City. He then kept the Osage City House for one year. Was elected City Clerk in 1877, and with the exception of eighteen months, has held that position since. He was married March 3, 1869, at Topeka, to Miss Anna S. Kay, a native of England. They have three children living—Mary E., Anna S., and Franklin L. Is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 34, K. of P., and a member and foreman of Osage City Lodge, No. 78, A. O. U. W., and is Adjutant of Canby Post, No. 11, G. A. R., and occupies the position of Department Inspector.

A. B. COOPER, was born in Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., January 2, 1848, and was the youngest of a family of five children. His parents were farmers, his father dying when he was but five years old, his early life alternated between working on a farm during the summer season and attending school during the winter. He entered the army in April, 1861, by enlisting in the First Cayuga, or Nineteenth New York Infantry, which after the first year become the Third New York Artillery. He was engaged in the campaigns of General Patterson during a portion of 1861, and later was under the command of General McClellan. His regiment was then transferred to North Carolina, under General Burnside, whose command was subsequently turned over to General Foster. He participated while in this department in the battles of Kingston, White Hall, Goldsboro, and the taking of Fort Macon at Beaufort, where his company was under constant fire for ten hours. He was discharged from the army at Auburn, N. Y., in 1863. He attended school at Red Creek Academy, in August of the same year, until January, 1864. He went from there to Talley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y., where he remained until 1866, during a portion of which time he was engaged in teaching. He entered the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, in August of the same year, where he remained until 1871, when he graduated from the Law Department of that institution. He came to Osage City, Kan., in April, 1871, and commenced the practice of law. Was associated with W. H. Morgan in starting the *Shaft*, a weekly newspaper. Was elected to a seat in the popular branch of the Legislature in 1872. Became interested in mercantile business in Osage City in 1878. He was married at Jordan, N. Y., January 2, of the same year, to Sue C. Vere. Became President of the Scandinavian Coal and Mining Company in March, 1880. Was elected Mayor of Osage City during the fall of the same year. Is a member of the Knights of Honor and G. A. R., Canby Post, No. 11. Has always voted the Republican ticket.

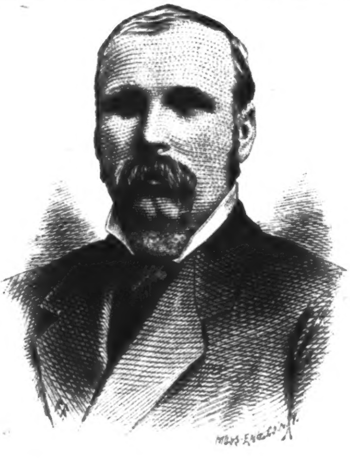

A B Cooper

ROBERT CRAIG, Superintendent of the Osage Carbon Company and Kansas Carbon Company. Came to Kansas January 12, 1871. Has been connected with the above companies since their organization, and had charge of the mines of the Carbon Coal and Mining Company, from the time he came to Kansas till the organization of the Osage Carbon Company in September, 1880. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, March 17, 1838. When he was sixteen years of age he left Scotland and came to America, locating in Maryland. Has been engaged in the mining business since he was ten years of age. Visited his native country in 1861, remaining only a short time, and again in 1864, and remained six years as manager of the Home Farm and Dalzell Collieries. Was Township Treasurer for four year, and member of the Board of Education.

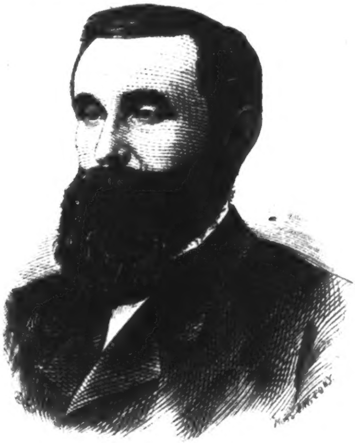

Robt Craig

REV. W. W. CURTIS, pastor of Presbyterian Church, came to Kansas in 1871, he was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., May 8, 1844. He resided there until 1860, when he entered Princeton College, graduating in the Classical and Theological courses in 1870. He was married in 1880 at Osage City, to Miss Katie Roberts. They have two children—William H., and Edna H. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Chosen Friends. Is one of the Examining Committee of the City Schools.

JOHN GRAY, Superintendent of Superior Coal & Mining Company, came to this State in 1876, and commenced work in the mines for the Carbon Company, afterward for the Scandinavian Company and in 1879 organized the Superior Company, and has since been its Superintendent. He was born in Cornwall, England, June 26, 1850. Resided there until 1867, engaged in mining, his father being a machinist. John Gray came to America, working at Calumet, Houghton Co., Mich., in the mines, leaving there in 1869. He was married in 1872, in Wilksbarre, Pa., to Miss Mary A. Prynn, a native of Cornwall, England, and has one child living—Sarah A., having lost five. Is a member of the Knights of Labor Lodge, No. 849, being Treasurer, and also K. of P., Eureka Lodge, No. 34. Has been a member of the A. O. F., and I. O. O. F. Is President of the Osage City Common Council and has been a member of the Board four years. Mr. Gray has been a miner since eight years of age.

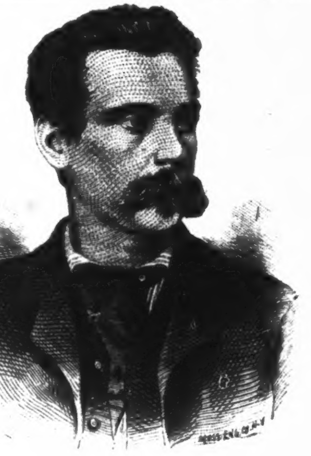

John Gray

THOMAS M. GREWELL, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Osage City, was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 9, 1834; son of Isaac and Ruth (Elliott) Grewell, whose parents were Timothy Grewell, Alice Pennock, Isaac Elliott and Ruth McCall. Mr. Grewell was educated in the Western Reserve Seminary, Ohio, and Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa. He had various employments on the farm, in the store and schoolroom, in each of which he was successful. He came to Kansas in 1859, and settled in Neosho Rapids, Lyon County, where he opened the first hotel in the place. He had some hard times, but too much pluck to ask aid from his friends. He held the first Teachers' Institute ever conducted in the State, and was instrumental in forming the State Teachers' Association. He was in the militia and aided in driving Sterling Price from the State. Mr. Grewell is one of the enterprising men in Osage County. His success in business is owing in some measure to the help of his wife, who has been a helpmeet indeed to him through all the labors and trials of a pioneer life. Mr. Grewell owns a splendid farm of 300 acres in Superior Township, well improved and finely stocked. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Hannah (Hammer) Blaylock, November 5, 1857, in Cedar County, Iowa. They have eight children: Lenni Leoti, born April 16, 1859; Isaac O., born November 6, 1860; William C., born June 8, 1863; Ruth H., born May 3, 1870; John T., born July 11, 1867, died January 21, 1869; George S., born August 20, 1872; Clarence B., born April 1, 1878, and Edward A., born February 28, 1882. Mr. Grewell is a member of Signal Lodge, No. 141, A., F. & A. M., of Osage City Chapter, No. 42, Royal Arch Masons, and Emporia Commandery, No. 8, K. T.

A. M HALE, Justice of the Peace, has held the office since 1880, and has tried 387 civil and 75 criminal cases and married twenty couples. Came to Carbondale in 1872, and has engaged at his trade—wagon-making—at Lyndon. Was born in Broome County, N. Y., in 1830, but attained his majority in Susquehanna County, Pa., and resided in Kentucky until 1868. In 1861, enlisted in Company A, Second Michigan Cavalry; was in the army of the Cumberland; was at New Madrid, Shiloh and Perryville; was wounded October 16, 1864, at Mayfield, Ky., while in charge of a Government train, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. The last two years of his enlistment was in the Secret Service of the Government. Has been twice married. First in 1851, at West Albany, N. Y., to Miss Lavina McGiebbeny, who died in 1853, and by whom one child was born, Hattie, now Mrs. Davis of Belmont, N. Y. Was married again in 1870 in Bates County, Mo., to Miss Sarah Cleary. Is a member of Canby Post, G. A. R., I. O. O. F., No. 82, and I. O. G. T.

WILLIAM HASLAM, M. D., homeopathic physician and surgeon, is also engaged in loan, insurance and real estate business. Came to Kansas in 1869, locating at Olivet; remained about three years and removed to Osage City. Was born in Manchester, England, March 25, 1845. Came to America when about three years of age, locating at Portage City, Wis. When about sixteen years of age removed to Minnesota, living on a farm near Rochester, finally locating at Chatfield, Minn., where he commenced the study of medicine under his father, Dr. T. B. Haslam. Graduated from the St. Louis Homeopathic Medical College in 1875. Received the Franklin prize for being the most efficient student of surgery in his class. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

R. C. HEIZER, County Attorney and member of the firm of Thompson & Heizer, was born in Vermont, Fulton Co., Ill., December 7, 1851. Came to Kansas in 1857 and located four miles east of Burlingame. In 1868 he entered the State Normal School at Emporia and remained three years. In 1874, began the study of law with Hon. William Thompson, of Burlingame. Was admitted to practice in 1876, and located at Lyndon, Osage County, where he remained until 1880, when he located at Osage City. In the fall of 1882, was elected County Attorney of Osage County on the Republican ticket. Was married February 1, 1882, at Lyndon, to Miss Minerva E. Whitman, eldest daughter of Prof. Whitman, of Lyndon, Kan.

R. J. HILL, manager of W. C. Edward's lumber-yard, formerly Kansas Lumber Company. Has been connected with the yard since 1874. Came to Kansas in 1869, locating in Franklin County; came to Osage City in 1872. Was born in Durham, England, April 15, 1851. When about one year old, came to America, locating in Pennsylvania; remained there until nineteen years of age engaged in coal business. Was married in 1879, at Osage City to Miss Bessie May, a native of England. Is a member of K. of H.

HENRY HOWELL, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Osage City, was born in Monongalia County, West Va., December 22, 1834; son of Leven and Ann Howell, was married December 25 1857, to Ellen Courtney, daughter of Michael and Rebecca Courtney. He enlisted in the war August 25, 1862, in Company C, Fourteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer, Infantry. He was in the following engagements: Cloud Mountain, Martinsburg, Winchester, Lynchburg, Steven's Depot, and numerous skirmishes. He was a non-commissioned officer, acting as Second Sergeant, and was honorably discharged, June 27, 1865. He moved to Indiana, July 27, 1865, from there to this State in 1868, where he purchased 288 acres of land in Osage County, where he now resides. They have eight children—George B., born in West Virginia, December 4, 1858, and died at Eureka Springs, Ark., February 12, 1883, from blood poison, caused by a sprain which resulted in the loss of one foot, with the above result; Meloil L., born in West Virginia, January 11, 1860; Mary E., born in West Virginia, October 3, 1861; Ida A., born in Indiana, June 6, 1867; died in Kansas September 29, 1872; Nettie B., born in Kansas, December 19, 1869; William O., born in Kansas, September 26, 1873; Grace R., born in Kansas, May 23, 1876; and Lida E., born in Kansas, January 8, 1879. Mr. Howell and wife are members of the Baptist Church at Burlingame.

J. W. JACKSON, Police Judge and real estate dealer, is agent for the large tract of land now owned by the Reading, Pa., Iron Works, and came to Kansas in 1867, and located at Topeka, working at the printing trade until 1873, when he came to Osage City. He was born in Cecil County, Md., October 9, 1824; when quite young moved to Pittsburg; when about twenty-one years of age moved to Indiana; in 1855, established the Oxford *Evening Mail*, which he published some four years. He enlisted in Company F, Forty-third Indiana; served about one year. Removed to Decatur, Ill., in 1865, where he engaged in the lime and coal business about one year. He has been Police Judge of Osage City six years. Has been twice married: first to Miss Mary Covey, of Jamestown, Ind., February 10, 1848. They had five children. Mrs. Jackson died November 7, 1857; was married again in 1873, to Mrs. Z. M. Morrell of Burlingame, who came to this State in 1854.

GUST. JOHNSON, President and Superintendent of the Western Coal and Mining Company, organized in 1879; capital stock $10,000. Had one shaft in 1879 and employed fifteen men; now have four shafts and employ about 150 men In 1882 did a business of about $50,000. Mr. Johnson came to Kansas in 1869. He was born near Christinehamn, Sweden, March 20, 1845; engaged in farming until coming to America in 1869. Since 1874 has been engaged in mining. He was married in 1873, in McPherson County, Kan., to Miss Blanda M. Lilien, a native of Sweden. They have three children—Emma C., Alma and Esther M. A singular fact is, that all three were born in the month of July, and two years and twelve days apart. Mr. Johnson is a Deacon and Trustee of the Sweedish Lutheran Church. He was the first Superintendent of the Scandinavian Coal and Mining Company, and has been Councilman and a member of the Board af Education for several terms.

DR. H. KIRBY, physician and surgeon, came to Kansas in 1872; has resided and practiced at La Cygne. Located at Osage City in 1876. Was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1826. Graduated in Ohio Medical College, in 1849, and practiced over twenty-two years in Delaware County, Ind. Entered the service in 1862 as Captain of Company K, Eighty-fourth Indiana; on the 13th of April, 1865, he was commissioned as Surgeon. Was married in 1849, at Lebanon, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Johnson and has three children living: Anna, Walter and Mary M. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Past Chancellor K. of P.; and G. A. R. Is a member of Kansas and National Eclectic Society.

W. J. McMILLIN, auctioneer and commission merchant, and dealer in second-hand furniture. Came to Kansas in August 1878, and worked in the coal mines about eighteen months and has since been engaged in the present business. He was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1842; and when quite young, moved to Scotland, and resided about ten years in England. He came to America in 1870, locating in Alleghany County, Md., where he remained until coming to Kansas. Was married in December 1864, in Northumberland, England, to Miss Alice Mitchell. They have eight children living: Thomas, Jane, William, Isabella, Alexander, Sarah, Ann and John; one dead nearly five years old. Is a member of the K. of P.

HON. CHARLES S. MARTIN, attorney-at-law. came to the State in May, 1866 and engaged in farming and stock-raising one mile west of the city, which he continued for ten years, in the meantime preparing himself for the bar. In 1876 he was admitted to practice and has since been active and successful in his profession. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate from the Twenty-first District; and in 1874 was re-elected to the same position. He was born in Winchester, Randolph Co., Ind., November 14, 1836. When about thirteen years old moved to McDonough County, Ill., and remained about five years. From thence moved to Butler County, Iowa, where he resided until enlisting, in 1861, in Third Iowa Battery; was first under Gen. Curtis in the army of the Southwest, until the fall of 1862, when he was transferred to the Mississippi department, and in the spring of 1863 was in the Vicksburg campaign. Participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Vicksburg, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Haines' Bluff, Arkansas Post, Little Rock and Helena. On July 4, 1863, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant before his discharge. He was mustered out October 23, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa. Was married December 6, 1857, at Clarksville, Iowa, to Mrs. Thaney A. Taylor, a native of Washington County, Ind. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and Encampment G. A. R., and K. of H. Is a member of the State Bar Association.

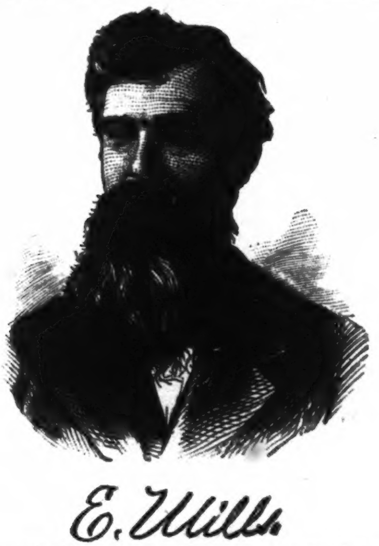

E. Mills

ELIJAH MILLS, was born September 14, 1841, in Fayette County, Ohio; enlisted September 6, 1861, at Washington C. H., in Company K, Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a private; was appointed Corporal in 1862, and Sergeant in 1864. In 1864 the regiment "veteraned" at Strawberry Plains, East Tennessee, was reorganized and became the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Mr. Mills was Quartermaster Sergeant of his Company when mustered out May, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio; served in the Twenty-third Army Corps; participated in the following battles: Lewisburg, W. Va., May 23, 1862, Gauley, W. Va., 1862, Charleston, W. Va., 1862, Somerset, Ky., March 30, 1863, Carter's "Knoxville Raid." May, 1863, Pound Gap, Tenn., Siege of Knoxville, from November 17 to December 5, 1863, Bean's Station, East Tenn., December 14, 1863, "Raid to Lynchburg," under Gen. Hunter. His regiment served upon outpost and scouting duty in West Virginia, for two years and a half, and did the same sort of duty for a year in Kentucky and East Tennessee, engaging in a great many skirmishes and minor battles. His own and two other companies of the regiment, were surprised at night, while stationed at Huttonsville, W. Va., in 1864, and captured. The balance of the regiment, stationed at Beverly, was at once notified and pursued the Rebels so hotly that they were obliged to take the horses and arms and let the prisoners go. Is married, and has seven children; came to Osage County from Jamestown, Greene Co., Ohio, November 3, 1866; a prohibition Republican and a member of the Methodist Church.

Dr. W. H. MOSSMAN, druggist, came to Osage City in 1870, where he practiced his profession until the fall of 1880. Was born in Mercer County, Pa., February 18, 1839. When quite young his parents moved to LaSalle County, Ill., where he remained three years, and removed to Grundy County, remaining five years, and from thence to Benton County, Ohio, where he remained until twenty years of age, engaged in farming and attending school. In 1858, he returned to Grundy County, and in 1861, enlisted in Company F, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry. Was in the battle of Pea Ridge, and from there went into Mississippi, was afterwards at Cincinnati, Ohio, when Bragg threatened to capture the city. His command was re-organized at Louisville, and assigned to the army of the Cumberland. Participated in the battle of Perryville, where he was slightly wounded. At the battle of Murfreesboro was wounded four times, and captured, but shortly afterwards paroled and sent to Camp Dennison, Ohio, for two months. Then returned to Chattanooga, and was promoted to Sergeant. Was mustered out in September, 1864. Returned to Benton County, Iowa, and studied medicine with Dr. Boyd, of Vinton, two years, and afterwards attended Keokuk Medical College. Commenced practice at Blairstown, Iowa, in 1868. Was married in March, 1866, at Vinton, Iowa, to Miss N. J. Jordan, of Hanover, Columbiana Co., Ohio, They have five children: Fred H., Luella, Bertha, Arthur, and Eva N. He is a member of I. O. O. F., G. A. R. of which he is Senior Vice-Commander and District Deputy. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. W. NORMAN, proprietor Osage City Marble Works, commenced business here in October, 1880. Does all kinds of plain and ornamental work. Was born in Boston, England June 30, 1846. When four years of age came to America, locating at Lexington, Ky., where he remained until 1875; commenced his trade at Lexington in 1866, and has worked at it continuously since. Was in the Government employ about one year. He was married October 25, 1882, at Kansas City, Mo., to Mrs. Foltz, a native of Virginia. Is a member of Osage City Lodge, No. 82, I. O. O. F.

JOSHUA PAGE farmer, Section 31, P. O. Osage City. Born in Hardy County, W. Va., July 18, 18 8; son of Alexander Page and Erie Purdem. When six years old he moved to Ohio, where he lived on a farm four years; from there he went to Indiana; lived there eleven years; from there he went to California, lived there eleven years; from there back to Illinois, lived there eight years: from there came to this State, and settled on a farm in Superior Township, on the quarter section where he now lives. The land is well improved under his own hand from raw prairie. Mr. Page was united in marriage to Miss Grace Blake in Coles County, Ill., May 24, 1866. They have three children: Francis I., Mary G. and Janet. He is a member of the K. of H. He has been a farmer all the time, except two years while he was in California. He worked in the gold mines during this time.

DR. F. A. PEAK, dentist, came to this State in 1872. Was born in Johnson County, Mo., in 1849. Studied dentistry with his brother, Dr. A. B. Peak, of Holden, Johnson County, and commenced practicing in 1877. He was married in 1870 in Harrisonville, Mo., to Miss Agnes Butler. Is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 34, K. of P. Built a new residence in 1882 at a cost of $1,000.

MONROE PETER, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Peterton. Born in Baltimore, Md., February 27, 1839. He moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he lived three years, engaged in railroading. He came to Kansas in 1868, and settled in Osage County. Enlisted in June, 1861, in the Fifth Ohio Battery. Was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Springfield, Nashville, Pittsburg Landing, Jackson (Miss.), Helena, (Ark.), Bolls Bluff, Pine Bluff, etc. Was discharged July, 1865. He was married in Cincinnati April 30, 1860, to Miss Mary Carroll. They have seven children—Fanny, Grace, Laura E., George A., Lydia A., Lillie M., and Thomas G.

C. S. PLAYFORD, notary public and insurance agent, located in Osage City in January, 1870. Came to Kansas in 1857, and located in Burlingame. Was born in Geneva, N. Y., in December, 1845. Came to Kansas when about eleven years of age. Was married in May, 1873, at Osage City, to Miss Mary Hildebrand, a native of Indiana, and have two children—Nellie and Jessie. Has been Township Trustee and Treasurer and Justice of the Peace. Was elected Police Judge in 1878 and served two terms.

SAMUEL W. REID, clerk in the office of Osage Carbon Company. Has been connected with the company since 1872 in the capacity of weighman and clerk. Came to Kansas in 1870 from Kentucky. Was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1840. Came to America when an infant, and resided in New York City until he was fourteen years of age. Went South, where he resided until the breaking out of the war, and finally located in Eastern Kentucky, where he was married in 1866 to Mrs. Toosl, and have two children living—Maggie and John S. In 1876 he was elected a member of the City Council. Is a member of I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

D. J. ROBERTS was born at Liverpool, England. October 14, 1855. He came to America in 1857, and lived in New York City until 1870, when he removed to Emporia, Kansas, where he worked at his trade as a printer until 1873. He then visited the larger cities, working at his trade. In 1875 he went to England, working in London. After visiting the cities of Europe until 1879, he returned to Emporia, Kansas. In a short time he went to Kansas City and worked on the *Journal* there nine months, when he established the *Herald* at Americus, Kansas, which he published until his removal to Osage City. In its edition of October 12, 1882, *The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, published at London, England, pays the *Republican* and its editor a high compliment. He was married at Americus on September 5, 1881, to Miss Effie A. Bond, who was born at Hazelton, Pa.

DR. W. L. SCHENCK was born at Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio, February 14, 1825. His father, Garret A Schenck, dying when he was only ten years of age, his education was under the care of his generous and loving mother—Mary Plume Schenck. When fifteen years of age he was sent to Cary's Academy, Pleasant Hill, Ohio, and from there to Miami University. In 1846 he commenced reading medicine in the office of Dr. David Baird, attending lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, during the winter of 1847–48, and at Dartmouth Medical College, New Hampshire, during the autumn of 1848, when he graduated. During the winter of 1848–49 he attended Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and in the spring of 1849 commenced the practice of his profession in his native village. In 1854 he was appointed by the Warren County Medical Society to report upon the pecuniary remuneration of physicians. The address was published in pamphlet form by order of the society. Although not a politician, the Doctor took great interest in the first election of Abraham Lincoln, and spoke in his cause. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, he offered his services, and was commissioned, October 1, 1861. Surgeon of the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in November, 1862, by request of Maj.-Gen Hamilton, he was appointed to duty on his staff. At the close of this year, on account of failing health, he resigned his commission. He was soon after directed by the Surgeon General to report to Louisville for examination for a commission as United States Surgeon of Volunteers, but feeble health prevented. In the spring of 1863 he was appointed Surgeon on the Board of Enrollment for the Third Ohio District, where he remained until the close of the war. On the 10th day of August, 1870, his wife, Julia Bliss, of Calais, Vt, whom he married January 17, 1849, died, leaving four children—Charles Meigs, Julia, Allie and Nannie; the oldest then a student at Antioch College, the youngest only eight years of age. Soon after the death of his wife he left his old home and went to Burlington, Iowa, remaining there only a few months and removing thence to Burlingame, Kan., and eight months later to his present home at Osage City. Here he became acquainted with Miss Lizzie Dodds, who was a graduate of the Springfield (Ohio) Female Seminary, and had, with her mother, recently moved to Kansas from Carrollton, Montgomery Co., Ohio. On the 16th of January, 1873, they were married; by which marriage there are four children—Stewart Zwingle, Hellen, Bessie and Eva. In Kansas the Doctor soon took rank among the leading members of his profession and was made President of the Osage County Medical Society, and also of the East District and State medical societies. He has contributed many valuable papers to the medical press, and has been called upon to read other treatises before the societies, and has been a member of the American Medical Association since 1859. When President of the Kansas State Medical Society, he delivered an address in which he earnestly advocated the establishment of a State Board of Health, and the passage of a law to protect the public against unqualified practitioners. He has

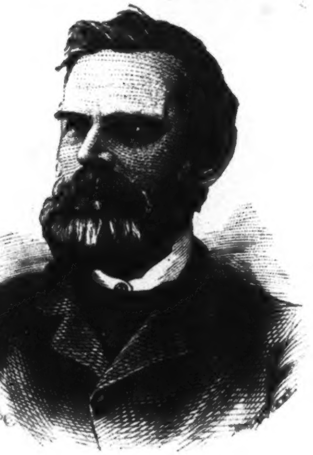

W. L. Schenck, M. D.

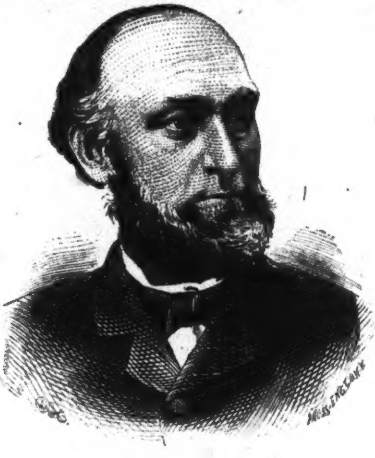

A. J. Utley.

been invited to speak on various topics, and has done considerable editorial work. In 1865 he spent the winter in Little Rock, Ark., where he wrote editorials for the first Republican paper established in that State. During the Vallandigham-Schenck campaign in Ohio, he engaged in political work, vigorously opposing the election of the former. He united with the Eastern Star Lodge, No. 55, A., F. & A. M., in 1847, and is a member of Osage City Chapter, R. A. M. and Emporia Commandery, K. T. In his religious connection he is a Presbyterian, though in belief a liberal Christian.

CHARLES SKINNER came to the State in 1870, and has accumulated considerable property. Was born in Gloucesstershire, England, March 20, 1829. Was married in 1848 to Miss Harriet Roberts, and have three children. Was a member of Foresters of England.

JAMES H. SMITH, farmer Section 3, P. O. Osage City, was born in Brooklyn, Susquehanna County, Pa., June 27, 1841; son of Hallam R. Smith and Sarah A. Hurd Smith, whose parents were Isaac Smith and James L. Hurd. In his childhood he moved with his parents to Sussex County, N. J., where he was brought up and educated in the common schools and at boarding school. In 1857 he went to Springfield, Ill., and lived there until 1868, when he came to this State and settled in Superior Township, where he owns a section of choice land, well adapted to stock-raising, being well watered by Salt Creek, which passes through the farm. He has 300 acres under the plow, and keeps 12 horses, 130 head of cattle and 300 hogs. He employs two hands, and is a prosperous farmer. In December, 1865, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Annie W., daughter of Henry S. and Asenath J. (Warren) Osborn. They have three children, two daughters and one son—Ella H., Nettie R. and Hallam R. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are both members of the Presbyterian Church in Lyndon.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, Sheriff of Osage County, residence at Osage City, came to Kansas, and located on a farm on the Dragoon, six miles north of Osage City. Enlisted in September, 1862, in Company I, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, participating in all the engagements of his command, being promoted to Corporal before he was mustered out in November, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth. He returned to his home in Osage County and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1879, he was elected Sheriff of Osage County, and in 1881 was re-elected. Was born in Fallsburg, Sullivan Co., N. Y., February 25, 1840. With the exception of two years' residence in Pennsylvania, resided there until coming to Kansas. He was married in April, 1866, at Burlingame, to Miss Helen A. Crumb, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children—Elsie L., Edward L. and Bessie E. Is Senior Vice-Commander of Canby Post No. 11, G. A. R., and is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Signal Lodge, No. 141, and A. O. U. W. and a charter member of each. Mr. Smith's father, Lotan Smith, was one of the earliest settlers of Osage County, locating on the Dragoon as early as 1854, near where the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad now crosses the creek.

W. D. SMITH, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Osage City, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., December 25, 1838, son of Hallam Smith and Sarah A. Hurd. His youthful days were spent in Sussex County, N. J., and then he went to Sangamon County, Ill., and in 1868 came to Kansas and settled in Superior Township. He owns a farm containing 800 acres, which he has developed from the raw prairie, and has it well stocked, etc. Mr. Smith is one of the few genuine farmers of the county, employing help sufficient to make his farm productive and profitable. In 1869 he built a house costing $1,000, besides other houses on his farm for the use of his employees. Mr. Smith was married in Osage County January 3, 1882, to Miss Henrietta, daughter of Samuel B. Hadden and Pheobe W. Winans.

MYRON W. TURNER, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Osage City, was born in Madison County, N. Y., March 9, 1821, son of Whitney Turner and Malinda Soper, where he grew to manhood and was educated in the common school. He moved to Chicago, Ill., and lived there about twelve years, and for a time in Boone County, Ill. He came to the State in 1875, settled in Superior Township, on a farm containing 140 acres, which he has improved and now has under a fine state of cultivation, with good house, barn, etc., and an orchard of about 500 trees. Mr. Turner was married in Madison County, N. Y., May 15, 1844, to Miss Caroline M., daughter of Ralph I. and Betsy Gates. They have been blessed with seven children, viz: Orson A., born August 29, 1845, and died in Nashville, Tenn., December 25, 1864, while a soldier in the army; Emma J., born November 3, 1848, died May 21, 1855; Murtis A., born October 25, 1850; Adel, born October 26, 1858; Lorell D., born December 25, 186.; Emma J., born October 31, 1855 and Sedalia F., born August 25, 1864. Mr. Turner is a member of the Second Advent Church.

HON. A. J. UTLEY, attorney-at-law, of the firm of Lewis & Utley, was born May 30, 1833, in Luzerne County, Pa. In 1838, removed with his father's family to Delaware County, Ohio He was educated at Central College, Ohio, Oberlin, Ohio, and the Ohio Wesleyan University. He took a thorough scientific course, thereby obtaining a practical English education, with some knowledge of the ancient languages. He left home in 1859, and engaged in the mercantile business at Marengo, Morrow Co., Ohio, where he was married the following year to Miss Ellen M. Hance. He removed to Starke County, Ind., in 1861, where he commenced the practice of the law. In 1863, he removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., and entered the senior class of the law department of the Michigan State University, located at that place, and graduated from that University in 1864, after which he removed to Gratiot County, Mich., and entered upon the practice of his profession, and continued in the practice of the law at Ithaca and St. Louis, in said county, until his removal to Kansas, in 1879. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1868, and held the office for two years, at the expiration of which time he declined a re-nomination. He was a candidate in 1874 for Circuit Judge of the Twenty-first Judicial District of Michigan, but was defeated by a very close vote. In 1878 he was elected Thrice Illustrious Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Michigan, and held that office until his removal from the State. He has been for many years an active member of the A., F. & A. M. Chapter, Council, Commandry and Egyptian Rite, and is thoroughly conversant with the ritual, symbolism, history and jurisprudence of Ancient Craft, Capitular, Cryptic and Chivalric Masonry. Mr. Utley came to Kansas in 1879, remained in Topeka one winter, and in the spring of 1880 removed to Lincoln Township, Osage County, where he engaged in farming. In June, 1881, he opened a law office in Lyndon, Osage County, where he remained until December, 1882, when he formed a co-partnership with Hon. Ellis Lewis, of Osage City, and removed to the latter place where he now resides. In politics, Mr. Utley commenced life a Republican, casting his first vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856. He remained a Republican until 1872, at which time he supported Horace Greeley for President, and in 1876, Peter Cooper, since which time he has been prominently connected with the Greenback party. In 1882, he was elected Chairman of the Greenback State Central Committee of Kansas, which position he now holds. He has an adopted daughter, now Mrs. David Hance, of Salt River, Mich.

PETERTON.

This town is situated on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, about three miles north of Osage City. It is exclusively a mining town, and has few business houses. It was laid out by the Osage Carbon Company, and named in honor of T. J. Peter.

The town has a population of about five hundred, consisting almost entirely of miners. The houses are comfortable, and are all frame structures, and owned generally by their occupants. The schoolhouse is quite large, and a good school is taught.

The Osage Carbon Company owns most of the coal fields around Peterton. Here they have two shafts, employing one hundred men, and turning out, in the busy season, about 150 tons of coal per day. They also own several drifts and strippings.

There are also within a short distance, four more shafts, each owned by different firms, which employ a number of men, and are doing a thriving mining business.

LYNDON.

This town is the county seat of Osage County, and is situated on the hillside sloping from the north side of Salt Creek. The location is a short distance southeast from the center of the county, and is a very pleasant one.

Lyndon is a city of the third class, and has a population of about six hundred. There are two hotels, one bank, one flouring mill, two newspapers, three churches, a large two-story schoolhouse, and a number of business houses, which enjoy a good trade in all branches common to a country trade. Many of the buildings in the town are large, substantial and present a fine appearance.

The first settlement on what is now the site of Lyndon, was in April, 1869. The diminished reservation of the Sac and Fox Indians had just been opened for settlement, and M. M. Snow, William Haas, B. G. Hall, and S. C. Gilliland conceived the idea of pre-empting a tract of land here with a view to laying out a town and ultimately to secure the county-seat Each entered a claim of 160 acres, making an entire body of 640 acres, on Section 31, Township 16, Range 16, and on Section 6, Township 17, Range 16.

Soon after removing to their claims M. M. Snow opened a store, where he enjoyed a good trade as the adjoining country was fast being settled.

In the fall of 1869, a post-office was established and called Osage Center. M. M. Snow was appointed postmaster.

It was proposed to lay out a town on forty acres from each of the quarter sections above named, making a town site of 160 acres, but the owners lacked the means to improve the town. The new town was called Osage Center.

Early in the year 1870, N. D. Fairbanks, then living at Burlingame, at the solicitation of the owners of the land, entered into a correspondence with Judge Lawrence D. Bailey, relative to forming a Town Company. A meeting was held, a Town Company formed, with Judge Bailey at its head, and the name Lyndon selected for the proposed town.

On March 7, 1870, the town was surveyed, and it was not long till building commenced on a large scale. There was one grand rush for the new town that was expected so soon to become a city as well as the county-seat. From the very first, lots sold for a high price, and within the first three months, the price was increased until $1,000 was asked for desirable corner lots. By July there were several business houses opened, while others were being built.

By the middle of October there were fully one hundred and twenty buildings, of which about twenty were business houses. There were then two hotels. The population numbered about five hundred.

A county-seat election was held in October and Lyndon declared the county capital, and though the officers were enjoined not to remove the records to the new town, it continued to improve for some time, and additions were made to the old site.

The first birth was in the summer of 1870, and was that of a girl named Lyndon Smith.

The first death was that of Amos A. Gardner, on October 10, 1870.

The first marriage was that of L. D. Gardner and Sarah E. Thomas on January 3, 1871.

The first school was taught in the summer of 1870, by J. M. Watkins, in a house on the hill, in the northwestern part of the town. The first schoolhouse was built in 1870, in the southeastern part of the town, where the new stone house now stands, and the first term of school was taught in the spring of 1871, by Prof. J. S. Whitman and an assistant.

The first sermon was preached in the spring of 1870, by Rev. Mr. Barker, a Baptist minister. The first church was the Methodist Episcopal, built late in the year 1870.

On May 1, 1871, Lyndon became a city of the third class. S. C. Gilliland was elected Mayor, and H. W. Jenness, John S. Edie, William Haas, M. M. Snow, and J. W. Hammond, City Councilmen.

Not securing the county-seat the town soon began to go down, and for a time it looked as if it would be deserted altogether. The value of property depreciated, and a great number of the lots, were sold for taxes and never redeemed. For a time lots could be bought for a trifle, though the same had sold before for a high price. A great many of the houses were moved away, the most of them to be used as farm residences in the neighborhood.

A few only of the business men remained, but these were generally prosperous, even during the most discouraging period, with the exception of the dull years incident to the grasshopper raid of 1874.

When the county offices and records were moved to Lyndon in 1875 that gave but little impetus to the growth of the town, as no one regarded the county-seat contest as settled, and until 1879 but few improvements were made.

The county-seat contests ending in 1878, and Lyndon still holding it, there began to be a much greater confidence in the future prosperity of the town, and the next year improvements began, since which time it has progressed slowly but steadily.

At no time during its history has the town had so good prospects for future success as the present. It is surrounded by a good farming country, settled by a thrifty and enterprising class of farmers, who give the town a good trade, and there are prospects for a railroad before very long, an effort now being made to secure the building of the Nebraska, Topeka, Iola & Memphis Railroad by this route. The citizens are of an enterprising class, with a stability calculated to work for the best interests of the town.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The city government is in a thriving condition. The following are the city officers: J. W. Keenan, Mayor; C. Ransom, Police Judge; G. W. Morris, Clerk; J. Worth, Street Commissioner. Councilmen: E. Olcott, J. H. Stavely, J. H. Howe, C. F. Bixby and J. M. Barnes.

The citizens of Lyndon are moral, and the cause of religion has always kept pace with the improvement of the town. All religious enterprises are liberally supported, and a large percentage of the people are church members.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1870. It was then attached to the Quenemo circuit. Rev. Jesse Wilkins preached for a few weeks, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Harding, of Melvern. A small church, costing about $700, was built the same year. Mrs. Uber and Mrs. Hall were particularly active in raising this money. The first regular pastor was Rev. O. H. Call, appointed in 1871. The society has continued to prosper, and now has a church costing $3,000, completed in 1882. The society now has 110 members. Rev. G. W. Browning is pastor.

The Presbyterian Church was organized at Averill's Hall, in December, 1870, by Rev. John Rankin. The members were: Robert W. Anderson, Rebecca Fish, Jacob Hoke, Mrs. Martha Hoke, Mrs. Mary E. Morris, Mrs. M. Milner, O. S. Pine, Mrs. Jane Rankin, Thomas L. Rankin, Mrs. Charlotte Rankin, J. H. Smith, Annie W. Smith, Silas B. Tower, Pamelia L. Tyler, and Thomas M. Wallace. The first elders were: R. W. Anderson and O. S. Pine. Rev. W. W. Curtis, of New York, took charge of the church in March, 1871, and on the 24th of the same month the church was reorganized. In 1874 the church building was erected, at a cost of $3,000. The society now numbers forty-eight members. Rev. Morgan Williams is the pastor.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized in May, 1872, by Rev. E. C. Cook. The church building was erected in 1881, at a cost of $1,100. Rev. Samuel Alexander is the pastor. He assumed charge June 27, 1882, and was the first regular minister. The church now has thirty members.

From the beginning of the history of the town, its educational interests have been encouraged and liberally supported. It has always had one of the best schools in the county. There are now only two departments, but it is proposed to soon add another. The old schoolhouse being too small, another is building. It is of stone, 40x60 feet in dimension, two stories high, and will contain four large classrooms, besides the necessary smaller ones, and will, when complete and furnished, cost about $7,000.

Since the foundation of the town the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Independent Order of Good Templars have had an organization, but have since suspended. The remaining lodges are named below.

Valley Brook Lodge, No. 2,012, K. of H., was instituted January 13, 1880. Monroe Pettigrew was Dictator; E. A. Barrett (since deceased), Reporter; J. S. Whitman, Financial Reporter; and P. L. West, Treasurer. The other charter members were: W. W. Morris, J. M. Moran, L. D. Gardner, J. H. Johnson, W. W. Bodine, W. H. Riddle, James Smith, Joseph Lewis and George Braun. The lodge has now seventeen members, and is in a prosperous condition.

Euclid Lodge, No. 101, A., F. & A. M., was instituted in 1871, with S. C. Gilliland W. M. It has ever since kept up an organization, and is in a prosperous condition.

Lyndon Post, No. 19, G. A. R., was organized in December, 1880, with eleven members. J. H. Sowell was Post Commander, and J. T. Underwood Adjutant. The Post is in a flourishing condition, and has forty-one members.

The Lyndon Cornet Band is composed of thirteen pieces, with the following officers: James Bain, Leader; E. A. Atwell, President; W. S. Olcott, Vice-President; H. S. Whitman, Treasurer; and R. A. Miller, Secretary.

The newspaper history begins with the establishment of the Lyndon *Signal*, March 8, 1870. L. J. Perry published the first number, at Ottawa, and was then succeeded by J. J. Johnson, who published it at Lyndon for some time, when he was succeeded by G. B. Jenness. It existed only about a year. The *Osage County Observer* was established in December, 1872, by C. R. Bentley and Peter Kirby, who sold it to George Hoover, who continued its publication but a short time. The *Osage County Sentinel* was started in March, 1873, by L. D. Bailey, but in a short time it was discontinued. The Lyndon *Times* was established on October 15, 1874, by R. A. Miller and Theodore Whitted, but it existed only for a short time when it suspended. It was re-established by R. A. and W. F. Miller, September 30, 1875. The name was changed to the Lyndon *Journal* on February 9, 1882, and still continues under that name. It is a seven-column folio paper, Republican in politics. The Lyndon *Leader* was established January 1, 1881. J. H. Stavely is editor and proprietor. The paper is a six-column quarto, is Republican in politics, and is ably conducted.

The Lyndon Savings Bank began operations early in the year 1883. O. C. Williams is President; J. H. Stavely, Vice-President; and W. A. Madaris, Cashier. The capital stock is $50,000. A general banking and collection business is done.

The Lyndon Flouring Mill is a steam mill, kept in constant operation, and turns out a large quantity of excellent flour. The mill was moved from Franklin County in 1873. The citizens donated five acres of land, built a good stone foundation, and moved the mill for the owners free of charge. After that time the property changed hands several times, but is now owned by C. F. Bixby & Bro.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

E. D. ATWELL, druggist, carries a stock of about $2,000. Commenced business here in 1871, he was born in Zanesville, Ohio, May 19, 1842, and after he attained his manhood engaged in clerking and teaching school. He enlisted as a seaman on the United States Steamer "Brilliant," at Cairo, Ill., in August, 1862, served one year in the Mississippi Squadron, September 5, 1864, in Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry. Participated in the battle of Stone River, and served until the close of the war, being promoted to Sergeant. He was mustered out June 29, 1865. He was married in 1866, at Zanesville, to Miss Kate W. Johns of that city, and has one child—Davis E. Is a member of Euclid Lodge No. 101, A., F. & A. M., Surgeon of G. A. R. Lyndon Post. Has been Mayor, member of City Council and is interested in educational matters.

J. H. AYERS, of the firm of Ayers & Geyer, dealers in furniture; Mr. Ayers also engages in insurance, representing some of the leading companies of the United States. Located in Lyndon in January, 1884. He came to the State in 1878, and settled on a farm four miles southeast of Lyndon, and remained there until moving to town. He was born in Mercer County, Ohio, in 1849, learned the trade of carpentering and cabinet-making, was married in 1877, at Mendon, Mercer Co., Ohio, to Miss Flora Paunabaker. They have two children—Harold, and Alda. Carries a stock of about 1,000.

C. F. BIXBY, of Bixby & Brothers, proprietors of Lyndon Flouring Mills. These mills are located on Salt Creek, one-quarter mile south of Lyndon. The mill was built in 1878, at Prairie City, Douglas County, and removed to its present site in 1875, by Mr. Henderson. Purchased by the Messrs. Bixby in 1880. A forty-horse power vertical engine runs the mill. The main building is forty feet square, two stories, with stone basement, has three run of burrs, and manufactures good flour to supply custom and local trade. C. F. Bixby came to Kansas in 1870, from Danvers, Essex Co., Mass., locating in Valley Brook Township, four miles southeast of Lyndon, where he has extensive farming interests. Was born in Haverville, Mass., December 5, 1850, removed to Middletown when quite young, and resided there until sixteen years old, and then moved to Danvers, where he learned the shoemaking business in the large establishment of J. Putnam. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Superintendent of Sunday-school.

REV. G. W. BROWNING, pastor of Methodist Episcopal Church, came to Kansas in the fall of 1872, and located in Elk County, where he opened a farm near Elk Falls, remained there three years, and in 1875, entered Baker University, completed the scientific course, graduating in class of 1879; entered Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church the same year. He was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, February 18, 1847, remained on his father's farm until 1872, when he came to Kansas. Is a member of Euclid Lodge No. 101, A., F. & A. M., Lyndon.

DR. R. H. CHITTENDEN, physician and surgeon and United States Medical Examiner, located at Lyndon in the fall of 1879. He was born at Pittsford, near Rochester, N. Y., April 27, 1835, removed to Buffalo when quite young. Removed to McHenry County, Ill., in 1855, and there began the study of medicine, attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1865-66. Enlisted in Company H, Thirty-sixth Illinois, in August, 1861. After the battle of Pea Ridge went into the Hospital Service, and was in the Medical Director's office. Was mustered in as Hospital Steward of regular army in 1863, after serving one year in the Officer's Hospital at Chattanooga, was mustered out in August, 1864, for disability. In February, 1865, he enlisted in the Seventh United States Veteran Volunteers, and served one year. Graduated from Long Island, Brooklyn, Medical College in 1866. Located in Jones County, Iowa, and practiced in that and Cedar County, until coming to Kansas; located in Lyon County, remained six years until coming to Lyndon. He was married December 27, 1856, at Crystal Lake, Ill., to Miss Maggie F. Mitchell, of Newberg, N. Y. They have five children—Essie, Alida, Maggie Homer, and Horace W. Was appointed Medical Examiner in 1879. He is a member of the State and District Medical Societies, helped to institute the K. of H. Lodge of Lyndon. Is a member of the A. O. U. W. of Emporia, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lyndon. Is Director of Lyndon Musical Association, organized in August, 1882.

DR. D. D. CHRISTY, Homœopathic physician and surgeon, located here in 1879, was born in Butler County, Pa., September 7, 1830, resided there about eighteen years. Graduated from Madison, (Ohio) College in 1853. Studied theology in Allegheny Seminary, Pittsburg, and entered the ministry of the United Presbyterian Church. Continued in the ministry until 1856, when he began the study of medicine. Graduated from Cleveland Western Homœopathic College in 1858, and located in Butler, Pa. Located at Girard and remained until coming to Lyndon.

WILLIAM A. COLTERMAN, Clerk of the District Court, came to the State in June, 1870, engaged at his trade, that of a carpenter, until elected to his present position in 1878, which he has filled since. Was born in Sangamon County, Ill., December 10, 1847. In 1864 he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-Third Illinois Regiment, and served five months. His education was obtained at Springfield. He was married January 9, 1879, at Osage City, to Mrs. Mary Payne, of Sandusky, Ohio. Is a member of Signal Lodge, A., F. & A. M., Osage City. Is Quartermaster of Lyndon Post, G. A. R.

DAVID F. COON, County Surveyor, dealer in clothing, boots and shoes, etc. Came to this State in 1868, and engaged in farming in Fairfax Township four years, and in teaching in Shawnee County, for about five years, and came to Lyndon in 1877. He was elected County Surveyor in 1876, and with the exception of two years has held the office since. He was born in Lima, Ohio, January 3, 1847. In 1863 he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry. Was in Sherman's army. Was mustered out August 15, 1865. He was married January 1, 1868, in Osage County, Kan., to Miss Mamie Hoyt, of Aurora, Ill. They have one child—Grace. Is Junior Vice-Commander of Lyndon Post No. 19, G. A. R., and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Coon carries a stock of about $3,000, and has the only exclusive stock of the kind in the city.

CHARLES A. COTTRELL, County Clerk, came to the State in 1870, locating near Ottawa. Removed to Arvonia, Osage County, in 1872, and engaged as a railroad agent and in teaching and farming. Was elected County Clerk in November, 1881. Was born in Elkhorn, Walworth Co., Wis., January 21, 1847. When sixteen years of age, entered Olivet College in Eaton County, Mich., and remained four years. Was married October 19, 1868, in Marshall, Mich., to Miss Lavina Baldwin, of that county. Is a member of the Congregational Church.

OLL. C. DEAVER, undertaker and owner of Lyndon cemetery, came to Lyndon in 1871, and engaged in mercantile business until 1873, when he commenced his present business. His store building is 20x42 feet two stories, and was built in 1882. His a neat residence and a substantial barn. Was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 19, 1849; in 1866 moved to Zanesville. Was a member of the one hundred-day men during the war. Was married, May 1, 1873, at Lyndon, to Miss Edith B. Johns, of Zanesville, Ohio, and has one child—Helen J. Is Vice-Dictator of K. of H. Lodge, Lyndon. Mr. Deaver is owner of Lyndon cemetery, a beautiful tract of ten acres enclosed by a stone fence, and surveyed with circle in center. His hearse is of oval plate glass, built after the model of Queen City hearse of Cincinnati, built in 1876, at a cost of $400. Mr. Deaver is also a member of the Western Mutual Aid Association of Des Moines, Iowa.

T. E. DEMPSTER, assistant postmaster and abstracter for Fairbanks & Morris, has been with the firm since June 1, 1882; came to Kansas in 1869 and located at Baldwin City. Located at Lyndon in the spring of 1870. Engaged in this trade—that of harness-making—for two years; farmed two years; was appointed Deputy Treasurer in the fall of 1877; remained three years, and was then appointed assistant postmaster. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 10, 1851. Enlisted in the United States Navy in 1864; shipped at Washington City on board "The Portsmouth" and was afterwards transferred to the "Hudson," in the South Atlantic Squadron stationed at Montevideo, South America. Was discharged in 1867 at Annapolis, Md. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and G. A. R.

J. R. DREW, Deputy Treasurer, came to this State in May, 1855, and was one of the first settlers in Burlingame. Enlisted in May, 1861, in the Second Kansas and was with his command at the battle of Wilson's Creek. After his term of service in the Second, returned home. In September, 1862, enlisted in the Eleventh Kansas and remained with that regiment until 1864, when he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Eighteenth United States Colored Infantry. In March, 1865, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and mustered out February 28, 1866. Was in the battles of Prairie Grove and Nashville. Was Deputy County Treasurer from 1872 to 1876 and re-appointed in 1880. He was born in New York City, January 23, 1836. Was married November 13, 1868, at Leavenworth, Kan., to Miss Sarah E. Preston, one of the pioneers of Kansas. They have five children—Albert, Earnest, Addie, Owen and Leon. Is a member of Burlingame Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., and Lyndon Post, G. A. R.

NATHANIEL D. FAIRBANKS, real estate, loan, abstract and insurance. Established in 1870. Mr. Fairbanks came to this State in 1869, locating here the following year. Is the oldest resident land agent in the county and has loaned over $1,000,000 since coming to this State. He was born in Charleston, Sullivan Co., N. H., September 9, 1827. Resided there until twenty-one, and in 1849 went to California. Remained there ten years engaged in merchandising at Stockton and San Francisco. Returned to New York City in 1859, and in 1862 enlisted in the Fourth New York Cavalry as private; was with his command at the Wilderness, Brandy Station, Front Royal and Petersburg. Was mustered out in 1865, returned to New York and assumed the management of Albramarl Hotel, corner Twenty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue until coming to Kansas. Was married in 1875, at Ridgeway, to Miss Emily J. Dickinson, a native of New York State. Is a member of Euclid Lodge, No. 101, A., F. & A. M., and President of the Lyndon Savings Bank.

HERBERT GOODMAN, farmer, Section 2, P.O. Lyndon, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., September 10, 1847; son of William Goodman and Georgiana Young. He was brought up on a farm, receiving a good common school education. His patriotism led him to offer his services to the Government and he enlisted, May 4, 1864, in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, Illinois Infantry, and was discharged in September, 1864, at the expiration of the term of his enlistment; but he re-enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, Illinois Infantry, and was discharged February 6, 1866. He came to the State in 1868; settled in Valley Brook Township. He owns a splendid farm of 320 acres, under good improvement. He was married in Douglas County, K[illegible]., September 27, 1874, to Miss Maggie, daughter of Jackson A. Bell and Susannah Fair. They have four children—Minnie, Pearl, Ida and Nettie. Mr. Goodman is a member of Post No. 19, G. A. R., Lyndon, Kan.

HENRY HEROLD, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Lyndon; was born in Prussia, January 1, 1820; son of Peter Herold and Bene Bornaka; was brought up on a farm. He came to the United States in 1846; settled in Marion County, Mo., on a farm. Soon after the Mexican war made a call for men, and he responded and enlisted in June, 1846 in Company I, Missouri Cavalry and Light Artillery; participated in the battle of Santa Cruz, and after serving two years he was honorably discharged in October, 1848. He came to Kansas in 1868, settled in Douglas County and in 1869 bought his present farm in Valley Burk Township, containing a half Section, which he has improved from the raw prairie. He built a fine stone house in 1881; cost $1,200, and a fine barn at a cost of $1,000. He has 250 acres under plow. He was married in Marion County, Mo., November, 1849, to Theresa Shaler, who died. He was married again December 26, 1860, to Louisa Coleman. He has ten children—David, born February 2, 1855; Christ., born September 14, 1856; William, born May 4, 1858; Mary, born May 14, 1859, died March 10, 1876; George, born October 14, 1862; Bram, born October 13, 1865:, Edmund and Otto, born September 16, 1868, Edmund died September 29, 1868; Lydia, born August 22, 1874, died July 8, 1880; and Alfred, born August 27, 1876, died December 21, 1876.

JAMES M. HODGEN, Deputy Clerk of District Court and proprietor of Osage County abstract office, also does an insurance, loan and real estate business. He located in Lyndon in May, 1878. Was born in Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Ky., February 7, 1843; resided there until May, 1865, and worked in the county and circuit clerk's office for some four years in that State and then removed to Charlestown, Coles Co., Ill., and lived there until 1874, and then resided in Lincoln, Ill., in the abstract business and served as Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court until May, 1878, and then removed to Lyndon, Kansas.

HORACE W. JENNESS, Register of Deeds, came to this State in 1859, locating in Franklin County, where he operated a saw-mill on Marias Des Cygnes Creek until 1861. He then returned to Illinois, enlisted in 1862, in Rockford, Ill., in Company G, Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry. Returned to Kansas in 1866 and remained at Ottawa until 1870, when he opened a store at Lyndon. Removed to Carbondale in 1872 and engaged in the livery business in 1881 in co-partnership with J. W. Edgar. He laid off an addition of 450 lots to Carbondale, and is still interested in the town, and owns valuable property there. Was elected Register in 1879 and is now serving his second term. He was married in 1862, in Lindenwood, Ogle Co., Ill., to Miss Ruth E. Gifford, of New York, and has five children—Fred H., Nellie F., William C., Mary E., and Walter A. Is a member of Carbondale Lodge, No. 70, A., F. & A. M., Osage City Chapter, No. 46, and Emporia Commandery, No. 8.

W. A. MADARIS, attorney-at-law, located here in 1876. He was born in Hancock County, Ind., June 6, 1849, where he remained until the spring of 1860, when he removed to Kansas; attended Baker University four years, and was in the junior class when he quit school. Meanwhile he devoted a portion of his time to the study of law. Entering the office of Col. L. C. True, of Chetopa, in 1872, was admitted to the bar in March, 1873, in Labette County, and immediately entered into co-partnership with Mr. True, which continued until 1876. In 1881 he was elected Cashier of the Lyndon Savings Bank, which position he held until December 7, 1882, when he sold his stock, and is now attorney for the bank. Married in September, 1873, at Chetopa, Kan., to Miss Hettie Rathburn, of Steubenville, Ohio. They have four children—Flora, Albert, Allie and Minnie. Is a member of Euclid Lodge, No. 101, A., F. & A. M., Lyndon. Is also a member of the State Bar Association.

R. A. MILLER, senior editor of the *Journal*, was born in Owen County, Ind., July 22, 1854, and came with his parents to Anderson County, Kan., in 1858, where he lived till they removed to Osage County, in 1869. When the *Signal* was established he began learning the printers' trade in that office. He was educated at Baker University. He is a member of Euclid Lodge, No. 101, A., F. & A. M., and has served two terms as a member of the Lyndon City Council.

W. F. MILLER, junior editor of the *Journal*, was born in Putnam County, Ind., May 11, 1856. He removed with his parents to Anderson County, Kan., in 1858, and with them to Osage County in 1869. He learned the printers' trade [illegible] Lyndon. He was married November 11, 1879, to Lillie L. Smith, of Burlington, Kan. She was born in Missouri. They have one child, named Merle, born December 6, 1881.

GEORGE W. MORRIS, of the firm of Fairbanks & Morris, real estate brokers, loan and insurance agents and examiners of titles. Mr. Morris has been connected with the firm since 1880. He came to Kansas September 11, 1866, and located at Neosho Falls. He resided there until October 1, 1875, attending school and teaching. He then moved to Allen County, and engaged in teaching. He was a successful teacher and held first grade certificates the last five years he taught, but preferred a more remunerative business. He was born in Morgan County, Ohio, May 26, 1853; but after he was two years of age lived in Vermont, Fulton Co., Ill., until coming to Kansas. He was married December 23, 1875, to Miss Effie May Hutton; they have one child—Floyd D., born December 19, 1881. Mr. Morris was elected City Clerk in April, 1882, for Lyndon, and was elected one of the Directors of the Lyndon Savings Bank in January, 1883. He has been a member of temperance organizations since he was sixteen years of age. He commenced teaching at nineteen, and taught seven years.

WARREN W. MORRIS, Deputy County Clerk, came to this State in 1869, locating in Junction Township, Osage County, and engaged in teaching some six years. In 1876 he was elected County Superintendent of Schools. Was appointed Deputy Clerk in 1878. He was born in Dearborn County, Ind., July, 1840. Attended Moore's Hill, Indiana College. In 1861 enlisted in Company K, Twenty-sixth Indiana; and re-enlisted as veteran in the same Regiment. Was first in southwest Missouri; was at Prairie Grove, Ark.; at the siege of Vicksburg, New Orleans, fall of Mobile, Blakely and Spanish Forts. Was promoted to Orderly Sergeant in 1861, First Lieutenant in 1864 and Captain in 1865. Was Adjutant on Gen. McArthur's staff two months; mustered out in 1866. He has been twice married; in May, 1864, to Miss Lucy E. Hamlin, who died in 1870. Was again married, to Miss Sarah E. Logan, in Osage County, in 1872. Is Adjutant of Lyndon Post, No. 19, G. A. R.; also Reporter of Valley Brook Lodge, No. 2,012, K. of H. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday-school.

JOHN C. RANKIN, County Treasurer, came to Kansas in December, 1865, locating at Lawrence. He remained there until 1869 and came to Osage County, locating at Quenemo, engaged in mercantile business and also carried on farming four miles west of there. Was elected County Treasurer in 1879 and re-elected in 1882. He was born in Ripley, Ohio, May 4, 1846; attended school there until sixteen years old, and in 1862 enlisted in Company E, Seventh Ohio, Cavalry. Did service through Kentucky in pursuit of Morgan and Bazil Duke. Participated in the Knoxville fight under Gen. Burnside, then joined the army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga. Was in the Atlanta campaign; came back to Nashville with Gen. Thomas' army. Was with Wilson's Cavalry corps to Eastport, Miss. Raided across Alabama to Macon, Ga.; returned to Nashville and was mustered out in 1865. He attended the State University at Lawrence one year. Was married at Emporia, Kan., January 5, 1871, to Mrs. Mary E. Carpenter, a native of Massachusetts. Is a member of the K. of H., and G. A. R.

F. RINGHISEN, farmer, two and one-half miles east of Lyndon, on Salt Creek; has 400 acres of land; about 200 under cultivation. He has twenty-five to 100 head of cattle and about twenty head of horses. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1872. Was born in Hocking County, Ohio, July 26, 1843. In 1866 moved to Wells County. Enlisted in 1861 in Company F, Fifty-eighth Ohio. Was at Fort Donaldson, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg and Arkansas Post. Was wounded at Milligan's Bend and discharged April, 1863. Was married June 14, 1866, at Logan, Ohio, to Catherine Angle. Mr. Ringhisen was one of the original stockholders of Lyndon Savings Bank. Is a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 19.

DR. L. M. ROTH, surgeon and dentist, located here in 1882. Was born in Prospect, Butler Co., Pa., April 13, 1858. Attended Thiel College, Greenville, Pa., and entered the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, in 188[illegible]. Was in the dental department one year and practiced in his native place. Is a member of the Gamma Delta Society.

LEW. SARGENT, Cashier of the Lyndon Savings Bank, came to Kansas in 1878 from Wyoming Territory. Was born in Indianapolis, Ind., October 3, 1847. When seventeen years old moved to Miami County and remained seven years; then went West into California and Wyoming and engaged in mining. He was married in March, 1879, in Lyndon, to Miss Millie Olcott. They have one child—Lloyd. He enlisted in 1864 at Indianapolis as drummer boy in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Infantry, and served 100 days. Is a member of the Euclid Lodge, No. 101, A., F. & A. M. and G. A. R. of Lyndon.

JOHN H. SOWELL, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Lyndon; was born in Sangamon County, Ill., March 7, 1842; son of Thomas and Theresa Barger Sowell, who descended from Stephen Sowell, Jane Hannah, Adam Barger, and Lucinda Holan. He grew up on a farm and was educated at Virginia College, taking a partial course. He enlisted November 21, 1862, in Company M, Second Colored Cavalry; took part in the following engagements: Lexington, Blue, Independence, Westport, Trading Post, Mine Creek, Drywood, Newtonia and Fayetteville, Mo., and many skirmishes. He was wounded six times. Discharged June 25, 1865; rank of Sergeant. He came to Kansas in 1869, and settled in Valley Brook Township, and owns 240 acres which he has improved. He was married in his native county August 26, 1866, to Miss Margaret L. Post. They have two children—Thomas L., born May 18, 1868; and Charles C., born August 24, 1879. Mr. Sowell is a Master Mason, Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar.

A. M. STANFIELD, manufacturer of boots and shoes, was born in Jackson County, Ind., October 18, 1854. Came to Kansas in 1871, locating at Top[illegible], where he at one time owned valuable property. Was married in 1876, at Hutchinson, Kan., to Miss Captola Wilkinson. They have three children living—Dalbert, Etta and Baby

J. H. STAVELY, editor of the *Leader*, was born June 28, 1851, at Mineral Point, Wis. His mother having died in 1858, he removed with his father to Pennsylvania, in February, 1861. He attended the Pennsylvania State University, where he graduated June 3, 1868, as Bachelor of Science. He read law at Pittsburg, and was admitted to the bar December 7, 1872. He removed to Kansas and located at Lyndon, March 15, 1878. In November, 1869, he was elected County Surveyor, and was re-elected in 1881, but soon resigned. In January, 1882, he became sole proprietor of the *Leader*. He is Vice-President of the Lyndon Savings Bank, and is Secretary of the Republican Central Committee of the county. He has been twice married. First to Pluma Zahniser, of Pittsburg, Pa., on October 24, 1876; she died July 3, 1878. He was married again to Mattie Duff, on January 20, 1881. By his first marriage he had one child, Carrie, born October 11, 1877.

SILAS B. TOWER, was born in Peacham, Caledonia County, Vt., December 22, 1816; when eleven years of age, he moved with his father to Dover, Me. Finished his education at Foxcroft Academy, graduating in 1834. Clerked in Bangor, Me., and in 1839 went to New York, and went into the employ of Arnold, Hern & Co., importers of dry goods, where he remained until 1844. From thence, went to Florida and spent one winter, and then went to New Orleans, St. Louis and Council Bluffs, and clerked on the Mississippi River steamboats seven years. In 1851 he returned to Maine, from there went to Bureau County, Ill., and remained until 1864, in the mercantile business, when he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry. Was in headquarters department at Quincy until April, 1865, when he returned to Springfield and was discharged May 27, 1865 for disability. Returned to Bureau County, and remained until 1868, when he came to Kansas. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, that first nominated Gen. Grant. Is Post Chaplain, G.A.R. Lyndon Post No. 19. He was married in March, 1847, at St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Agnes McKay, a native of Scotland. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Served two terms as Mayor, and three terms as Police Judge of Lyndon.

J. T. UNDERWOOD, Deputy Register of Deeds. Came to the State in 1871, from Sangamon County, Ill., and located at Lyndon. Engaged in carpentering and contracting for two years. Was appointed Deputy Sheriff in 1875, and held the position until 1881. In May of that year was appointed to his present position, which he has since held. Was born in Sangamon County, Ill., September 4, 1847. Enlisted in April, 1863 in Company B, Thirtieth Illinois Infantry. Was with the Department of Mississippi that year, and Atlanta campaign of 1864. Was with Sherman's army in their march to the sea. Was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, and afterwards engaged as clerk in brigade and regimental headquarters, until mustered out in June, 186[illegible]. Was married in 1869, at Loami, Ill., to Miss Abbie Kinney, and has three children—Irene, Lucy and Edgar. Is a member of Euclid Lodge No. 101, A., F. & A. M., Lyndon Post, G. A. R.

PROF. JACOB S. WHITMAN, druggist and apothecary, came to Kansas in 1867, locating at Baldwin City, under the invitation of Baker University of that city. Filled the chair of Natural Science for three years. In 1871, severed his connection with that institution and removed to Lyndon, teaching the village school for some four years, and accepted a professorship in the State Agricultural College. Occupied the chairs of botany, entomology and geology. After three years with that institution, returned to Lyndon and was re-elected Principal of Lyndon schools for one year. In 1879 was elected County Superintendent of Schools, holding that position until 1881. Since that time has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1882, without his knowledge or consent, was nominated by the Greenback Labor Convention as State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Was born near Pottstown, Pa., September 12, 1829; graduated at Marshall College in 1849. He afterward received honorary degrees from the State University at Pennsylvania, the University of Lewisberg, and a medical college of Cincinnati, Ohio. Prof. Whitman soon attained a wide reputation as an instructor and enthusiastic scientist. For the last nine years of his residence in his native State he was Professor of Natural Science in the Agricultural College, Pennsylvania, and much of the time was Vice-President, and at one time served as President. On coming West he brought with him the largest and best collected cabinet of rocks, fauna and flora, that has ever been seen in the Western country, the accumulation of years of patient research, which now remains in Baker University, a lasting monument to his masterly attainments as a votary of science.

O. C. WILLIAMS, farmer, five miles south of Lyndon. Has 1,100 acres, 500 acres under cultivation. Feeds from 100 to 300 head of cattle. Located in the State in 1858, in Johnson County; came to Osage County in 1870. Was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., April 23, 1844. When eight years of age moved to Medina County, Ohio, where he resided five years; was elected President of Lyndon Savings Bank, January 9, 1882. Married October 4, 1866, in Johnson County, Kan., to Miss Mary E. Brown, a native of Illinois.

L. T. WILSON, attorney-at-law, was born near Muncie, Ind., September 23, 1845. Attended Muncie high school; entered Lebanon College, Ohio, in 1868, and graduated in 1871. Began the study of law in the office of Judge Joseph S. Buckles of Muncie, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1874. Enlisted in the Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry as drummer boy in 1862, served three years, being with his regiment at Chickamauga, Nashville and Franklin, and was mustered out in June, 1865. He was one of the Journal clerks of the Legislature in 1872. Was married May 10, 1877, at Muncie, Ind., to Miss Clara Riddle of Muncie, and has two children: Alice, Edna and Mary Ribble. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. Encampment.

SCRANTON.

Scranton is situated on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, about five miles northeast of Burlingame, and on the level prairie land, not far from One Hundred and Ten Creek. The town is located in the center of the coal belt of the county, and mining is the principal industry. Though only about ten years old, Scranton is one of the most thriving towns in the county, and all branches of trade, necessary in a farming and mining country, are carried on. On September 27, 1871, Alex. Thomas, and O. H. Sheldon began sinking a coal shaft. This was completed in 1872, and mining was soon commenced. That year, Porter Sheldon joined in the enterprise, and the Burlingame and Scranton Coal Company was formed by the Sheldons, and a town surveyed late in the summer and called Scranton, from the town of that name in Pennsylvania. A few houses for the miners were built, and a store was opened. The entire business was superintended by Alex. Thomas. A post-office was established and A. Thomas appointed postmaster. For the first three years of its history there was little business done in the town, except by the above named Company. In 1875, the coal interests began to be developed to a greater extent, and as a consequence the town began to improve. Henry Isaacs opened his coal mines that year, and about the same time the Carbon Coal Company, and Chappell & Edwards began sinking shafts, and were followed the next year by Joseph Drake.

The first marriage was that of David Williams and Mrs. Rebecca Stull, which took place in 1873. The first sermon ever preached on the town site, was in April, 1872, by Rev. J. W. Stogdill of Burlingame, and at the Coal Company's boarding house. The schoolhouse was built in 1872, and the first term of school was taught the same year, by H. D. Porter of Burlingame. The schoolhouse was located on the northwest part of the original town site, and where the large two story schoolhouse now is.

The first birth in Scranton, was that of Madison Evans, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Evans, in August, 1872. He died December, 1873. This was the first death in the town.

After the town began to improve in 1875, it grew slowly until 1879, when the mines having been opened up, there was a rush of capital and settlers to the new town. So great was it that by June, 1880, the population numbered 930. Since that time the number of inhabitants has increased to nearly 1,700, and the town is steadily improving. Since the original town was surveyed, four additions have been made. Throop's Addition was first made on the west side of the original town site, and this is now the business portion of the town. Next was an addition by the Carbon Coal & Mining Company; then an addition, a short distance to the south, by the Osage Carbon Company, which is composed of about seventy-five miners' houses; and still later there has been Sheldon's Addition.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Scranton was incorporated as a city of the third class on August 4, 1880. The first Council was Joseph Tomlinson, William Scott, James Ingham, Joseph Drake and Thomas Kelley. The first Mayor was J. M. Giddings; Clerk and Police Judge, John R. Poe; Treasurer, H. A. Sheldon; Marshal, W. S. Challis. The present City Council is Thomas Chappell, James Campbell, James Peterson, John Love and Benjamin Hughes. The Mayor is Frank Lofty; Clerk, George Monnahan; Treasurer, H. A. Sheldon; Attorney, John R. Poe; Marshal, James Livingstone.

The greater number of the citizens of the town are church-goers, and several religious organizations are kept up, and are liberally supported. The different Church Societies are the Methodist Episcopal, Catholic, Presbyterian, Free Methodist, and Latter Day Saints. Each of the above organizations has a good membership and is in a prosperous condition. Only the first two named have church edifices, which were built in the years 1878 and 1880. The first church organized was the Methodist Episcopal, in 1872. The members were Alex. Thomas, John M. Cain, Sarah J. Cain and C. H. Wahlers. Rev. W. C. Howard was the first pastor. The church now has fifty-two members.

When the settlement of the town commenced, the first thing considered was the opening of a good public school, and the erection of suitable school buildings. This has continued, and as a result the town now has a large frame schoolhouse, built at a cost of $6,900. The school has five departments, and there are in the district 835 pupils.

The *Kansas Plebeian* is the only newspaper published at Scranton. It was established at Lyndon in the summer of 1882, and removed to Scranton in August of the same year. It is an eight column folio paper, edited and published by E. D. Hunt, in the interests of the Greenback party.

Perfect Square Lodge, U. D., A., F. & A. M., was organized on August 8, 1882. John McCoach is W. M.; J. M. Giddings, S. W.; Alex. Shields, J. W.; and William H. Hobbs, Secretary. Besides the above named, the charter members were Thomas Evans, John Carney, James R. Graham, George Craw, George Chapman, A. J. Miller, E. G. Bundy and John Cook.

Chickamauga Post, No. 67, *G. A. R.* was organized in May, 1882. The Post now has about fifty members, and is in a flourishing condition.

Scranton Lodge, No. 1,042, *K. of L.* was organized in 1879, with twenty-two members, and with John R. Poe, M. W.; Robert Curley, Secretary; and John F. Young, V. S. This order once had a large membership, but is now falling away somewhat.

Knights of Pythias.—The Lodge of the Knights of Pythias was instituted February 8, 1882, with twenty-seven new members, and seven old Knights. The names of the latter were John McCoach, William Dennison, Thomas Chappell, William Nixon, Sr., William Nixon, Jr., W. Drake and John F. Hurst. Of the first officers John McCoach was P. C.; William Dennison, C. C. and Thomas Chappell, K. of R. and S. The charter was received May 17, 1882.

Scranton Lodge, No. 71, *A. O. U. W.*, was instituted in February, 1882, with seventeen members. Of the first officers Joseph Drake was M. W. and William Gallahan, Rec.

Scranton Lodge No. 180, *I. O. O. F.* was instituted in March, 1881, with eleven charter members; they were John F. Young, James Burnett, M. Roody, George Chapman, John Cook, William Scott, S. Chambers, J. McNish, W. McNish, S. Briddick and J. Tomlinson. The lodge is in a prosperous condition with forty members.

The mining of coal is the principal industry of Scranton, and it is upon this that the people depend generally for support.

The Osage Carbon Company.—The Burlingame and Scranton Coal Company was succeeded by the Osage Carbon Coal and Mining Company, in which the officials of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. were the principal stockholders. The above company was succeeded by the Osage Carbon Company. The Company's shafts here are eight in number, and all are well worked.

The Scranton Co-operative Society is a company formed to benefit the laborers by supplying merchandise to them at the lowest possible rates. They have a general store, well fitted up. The officers are: James Ingam, President; John Allen, Secretary; and A. G. White, Business Manager.

Henry Isaac's Coal Mines.—These mines comprise three shafts. Operations were first commenced in 1875. The full capacity is about five car loads per day, and about seventy-five men are employed.

Joseph Drake's Coal Mines.—These mines consist of two shafts. Operations were commenced in 1876. The capacity is about four car loads per day

The Industrial Coal and Mining Company was organized in February, 1880, with a cash capital of $1,200, and have developed one paying shaft one-half mile west of town. The officers of the Company are John Lamont, President; Squire Anderson, Vice-President; John F. Young, Secretary; Board of Directors, Lamont, Anderson, Young, Thomas Chappell, John Bell, William Pickup, Joseph Martin, R. R. Smith and Dickson Burnett. Thomas Chappell has been Superintendent of the Company since its organization.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

R. J. BOOTEY, of the firm of Sheldon & Bootey, was born in Jamestown, N. Y., October 12, 1850; took a course of study in the Union School and College Institute of that city, graduating in 1869. He was employed as a cashier in the freight office of the A. & G. W. R. R. for eleven years. He came to Scranton in 1880, where he was employed as bookkeeper in the office of the Osage County Coal and Mining Company until entering into business with Mr. Sheldon in August of that year. He was married in April, 1881, in Jamestown, N. Y., to Miss Anna E. Sheldon of that city. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. of Scranton.

PROF. T. P. BROWN, Principal of public schools. There were 617 children of school age in 1882. Present enrollment, 300 pupils, average attendance. Percentage, 93. Prof Brown has had charge of the school about three years. He was born in Armstrong County, Pa., January 25, 1845. His education has largely been obtained by experience in teaching and personal application. Was Principal of two different schools in Pennsylvania. Was married in 1876 at Pontiac, N. Y., to Miss Belle Manchester, of Erie County, Pa. Is a member of K. of H. and Kansas State Teachers' Association. The Scranton school enjoys unusual prosperity.

THOMAS CHAPPELL, Superintendent of the Industrial Coal and Mining Company, was born in Yorkshire, England, August 16, 1842, and has been engaged in coal mining since he was eight years of age. He came to America in 1870, locating in Jackson County, Ill., and came to Osage County, Kan., shortly afterwards. Located in Scranton in 1876. Was married in Yorkshire, England, in 1863, to Miss Ellen Thresh, and has three children—George E., Elizabeth and Thomas W. Is C. C. and charter member of K. of P. Is Treasurer of K. of L. and is also a member of the City Council.

JOHN COOK, dealer in drugs, medicines, notions, books and stationery. Located here in September, 1879; carries a stock of about $4,000, and trade will reach about $4,000. He was born at Hanging Rock, Lawrence Co., Ohio, December 24, 1842. Resided there until twenty-one. In 1861 he enlisted in Battery B, First West Virginia Light Artillery. Was in the second battle of Bull Run, Winchester and Port Republic, and the Shenandoah Campaign. Was mustered out at Wheeling, West Virginia; removed to his home and followed coal mining there and in Indiana for about fifteen years. Came to Kansas in 1876. Store was first opened in co-partnership with Dr. Giddings, whom he bought out in 1882. Was married in June, 1882, to Miss Jennie Evans. Is a member of A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W of Scranton.

JOSEPH DRAKE, engaged in operating coal shafts, also interested in the manufacture of "The Favorite" washing machine, of which the firm have the right of fourteen States and Territories. Mr. Drake was born in Yorkshire, England, December 1, 1838. Engaged in coal-mining there, and came to America in 1865; located in Elk County, Pa., engaged in the same business, and has been largely interested in coal-mining since coming to Osage County, and opened the second mine in the county. Went into the mercantile business in 1880, but has closed out his entire stock of goods. Was married in Yorkshire, August 9, 1859, to Miss Mary Darnley, who died March 27, 1882. Is a member of A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F., A. F. & A. M., and K. of H.

WILLIAM DRAKE was born in Yorkshire, England, September 7, 1838; remained there until 1875, engaged in a woolen factory, when he came to America, locating at Scranton, where he has since been engaged with his brother, Joseph, in mercantile pursuits. Is a member of A. O. U. W., Scranton, No. 71.

SAMUEL O. FULTON, contractor and builder, was born in Philadelphia, Pa, March 4, 1838. Resided there until about twenty-three years of age, learning his trade, and then removed to Kittanning, Pa. Returned to Philadelphia and remained until coming to Kansas. Engaged in the lumber business with Mr. Hobbs in 1881. Was married in Philadelphia in 1874 to Miss Katie Bradley, a native of Ireland, and has three children—Samuel, Mary and Jennie. Has been a member of I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

DR. J. M. GIDDINGS. Located in September, 1876. Was born in Pittstown, Luzerne Co, Pa., January 9, 1853. Graduated from the Louisburg University in 1871. Began the study of medicine immediately after with Dr. G. Underwood of Pittstown. Graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1875. Practiced his profession in Jefferson County, Ill., until coming to Kansas. Was married September 15, 1881, at Scranton, Kan., to Miss Christena M. Mitchell, of Glascow, Scotland, and has one child—James L. Was elected Mayor of Scranton when the town was organized in 1879, and held the position two terms. Is a member of Perfect Square Lodge, A., F. & A. M., Scranton, and Temple Chapter, No. 26, Burlingame. Is also a member of I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM H. HOBBS, lumber dealer, carries a stock of about $2,500 and does an annual trade of $10,000. Came to Kansas in 1871 and located at Osage City. He engaged in mining and was superintendent of the B. & S. Coal Company for about eight years. He was born in Bristol, England, June 14, 1841. When fifteen years of age he came to America and located in Pottsville, Pa. Lived in Ohio about two years and enlisted May 1, 1861, in Company F, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, under the three months call; re-enlisted in Company H, Fifth West Virginia Infantry. At the second battle of Bull Run he was wounded and disabled, and was discharged in April, 1863. He was married in 1865 at Syracuse, Ohio, to Miss Samaria Jenkins. They have five children—William, Charles, Maggie, Nellie and Thomas. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., of Scranton.

JOHN F. HURST, dealer in confectionery, tobacco, cigars and fruits, located in Scranton in November, 1877, and worked at coal mining and teaming, and engaged in present business about 1879. His building is 20x32 feet, two stories and an addition 14x16 feet and cost about $2,000. Was born in Thornell, Yorkshire Co., England, in August, 1832. When about seventeen his parents came to America, locating in Pottsville, Pa. Remained there about eight years and moved to Luzerne County, where he remained until coming to Kansas. Has been twice married: First at Pottsville, August, 20, 1855, to Miss Salena Adams, who died in May, 1861; as the result of said marriage, one daughter, Jane, is now living; was married again June 20, 1863, at Scranton, Pa., to Miss Ann Morris of Schuylkill, Pa., and by whom two children are now living—Rebecca and Elizabeth. Mrs. Hurst died September 27, 1878. Is a member of K. of P, No. 496.

HENRY ISAACS, dealer in groceries, also owns and operates three coal shafts; located at Carbondale in 1871; remained four years and moved to Scranton; opened his store November 1, 1882, and carries a stock of about $2,000. Was born in Leicester County, England, April 2, 1847. When six years old moved to York County and learned the wagon-makers' trade; came to America in 1871; was married in England in 1868 to Miss Elizabeth Peel, and has six children—Jessie, Tillie, Ella, George, Rosie and Samuel. Is Treasurer of School District, No. 75, and Justice of the Peace.

JAMES A. IVEY, dealer in general merchandise, also undertaker, was born in Cornwall, England, September 11 1844 His parents moved to America when he was quite young, locating at Potosi, Wis., where he remained until coming to Kansas. He was married in Potosi in 1871 to Miss Angie Vannata, and have three children—Albert E., James E. and Irvin M. Mr. Ivey enlisted February, 1865, in Company K, Forty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry. He was stationed in Tennessee, and did guard duty. Was mustered out September 1, 1865. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and the G. A. R.

MICHAEL LUBY, farmer, Section 24, Township 14, Range 15, P. O. Scranton, owns 240 acres, of which 100 acres are improved. He came to Kansas Territory in 1855, locating at Fort Leavenworth. He removed to Weston, Mo., and returned to the Territory in 1856. Removed to Lecompton and was there while the famous Lecompton Legislature was in session. Mr. Luby made the acquaintance of all the historic characters of those times and participated in all the exciting events that followed. Remained in that locality until 1863 and has since then resided in Osage County. He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1830. He came to America in 1847 and resided in New England for several years before coming West. He was married at St. Louis, Mo., January 25, 1852, to Miss Johanna Mulcahy, and has two children—Martin E. and Bridget J.

P. McBRIDE, billiard hall and ten pin alley, came to Kansas February 10, 1875; engaged in mining six and one-half years. Was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, March 15, 1840. Remained there until about eighteen engaged in farming and removed to Scotland, where he engaged in mining in various places until coming to America in 1875. Was married in 1866, in Fifeshire, Scotland, to Miss Jane Black, and has seven children living.

JOHN McCOACH, of the firm of Frank O'Donnell & Co., dealer in hardware and queensware, carry a stock of from $3,000 to $4,000, and trade will average $10,000 Commenced business here in September, 1881, building is 24x80 feet, two stories high, the upper story used for society hall. Mr. McCoach was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 9, 1842, and is of Irish descent When eight years of age his parents moved to Armstrong County, Pa., and in 1859 emigrated to Kansas, locating at Clinton. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, First Kansas Volunteers, and participated with his command in the following engagements: Wilson's Creek, Corinth, Vicksburg, Lake Providence, Vidalia Canton, Atchafalaya Bayou; veteranized March 29, 1864: was escort to General Reynolds, Seventh Corps, Department of Arkansas, which position he held until the close of the war. He was mustered out August 30, 1865, as First Lieutenant, returning to his home at Clinton, and in the spring of 1866, went to Montana, where he engaged in mining until 1868. In the winter of 1867 he was lost in a snow storm in Lewis & Clark's pass near Butte City, Mont., and was finally rescued by a hunter, but both his feet were frozen so as to necessitate amputation, from which misfortune he still suffers. In 1870 he went into the office of the Clerk of Court at Lawrence, and remained two years as deputy. In 1872 he was appointed to a position in Surveyor General Office. The following year he removed to Carbondale and clerked for several years. He has been twice married—first, July 25, 1869, at Clinton, Kan., to Miss Mary M. Taylor, who died September 11, following. He was married again April 20, 1882, at Girard, Kan., to Miss Anna M. White of Gettysburg, Pa. Has one child—M. Parsons, born March 4, 1883. He is a member and W. M., of Perfect Square Lodge, No. 220, A., F. & A. M., Star of the West Lodge, No 46, K. of P., of which he is P. C., and representative to Grand Lodge; also Friendship Lodge, No. 2,340, Knights of Honor.

ASHER MOTT, of the firm of Bundy, Drake and Mott, manufacturers of the "Favorite Washer." He was born in Monroe County, Ohio, October 20, 1832, moved to Iowa in 1862, and to Kansas in 1868, locating at Lecompton; in 1874 he moved to Pawnee County, and engaged in hotel business, and while there was admitted to the bar, he then removed to Rush County and engaged in law and land business until coming to Scranton. He was married in Washington County, Ohio, in 1861, to Miss Mary E. Penrose. Mr. Mott is a member of the Society of Friends, and a minister of that denomination.

WILLIAM R. PORTER, proprietor of the Bundy House, the house has fifteen rooms and a capacity for forty people. He came to Kansas in 1870, remained on a farm until 1874. Came to town, since which time he has been with Osage Carbon Company. He was born in Grayson County, W. Va., July 20, 1837, resided there twelve years and in Russell County, three years, and removed to Boyd County, Ky. He enlisted August 16, 1862, in Company C, Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, and was engaged one year, mostly scouting in Kentucky, and was wounded July 28, 1862. Was mustered out in September following. He was married April 20, 1859, at Ashland, Ky., to Miss Mary Bartel, of Boyd County, Ky. They have two children living—Thomas C. and Ida B. Is a member of I. O. O. F., and G. A. R. Has served as Deputy Sheriff and Constable.

JOHN R. POE, attorney-at-law, was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., September 28, 1842, his parents moved to near Chattanooga; where he grew to manhood. When the war broke out his father was obliged to leave the State, and Mr. Poe joined the Fifth East Tennessee, with which command he was in nearly every important engagement of the war. After the war he located in Green County, Ill. In 1869 he came to Osage City and engaged in coal-mining there three years, and came to Scranton, where he commenced to read law at spare times. He was admitted to the bar August 2, 1881. Was elected City Attorney in April, 1882. Held the position of Police Judge, Justice of the Peace, and City Clerk, in 1878, 1879, and 1880. He was married in 1867, in Greene County, Ill., to Miss Lizzie Denton, of Kentucky, and has four children—John A., Laura, Minnie, and Nellie. He is a charter member of Chickamauga Post, No. 67, G. A. R.; is also a member of the I. O. O. F., No 102, Carbondale.

DR. A. W. SELLARDS, of Sellards Bros., physicians and druggists, came to Scranton in November, 1881, where they carry a stock of about $23,000. He was born in Greenup County, Ky., January 14, 1851; began reading medicine in 1873, with his brother, graduating at Miami Medical College in 1877, there being four brothers practicing medicine in that county, and are all graduates of the same school. He was married in November, 1877, to Miss Mattie Lawson. He is a member of the Ohio Valley Medical Society.

H. A. SHELDON, of the firm of Sheldon and Bootey, dealers in general merchandise. This firm carries as large a stock as there is in the county, the value will vary from $16,000 to $25,000, the annual trade will reach $75,000 to $100,000. The month of December, 1881, the sales reached $10,000. The firm usually keep four clerks besides the bookkeeper. The checks of the miners are cashed by this firm, and their trade comes largely from that class. Mr. Sheldon was born in Randolph, N. Y., January 17, 1856, removed to Jamestown in 1862, and remained until coming to Kansas. He was married in 1876, at Jamestown, N. Y., to Miss Alice M. Sherman of that place He was appointed City Treasurer in 1880, and has held that position since. He is School Director, and a member of the A., F. & A. M.

ALEXANDER SHIELDS, dealer in general merchandise, and boots and shoes. Carries a stock of some $2,000, and trade will average $8,000. Business house is two stories, 20x40 feet. Came to Kansas in 1869, and located at Junction City. In 1879 moved to Newton and engaged in boot and shoe trade until coming to Scranton in 1881. Was born in Kilmarnoch, Ayrshire, Scotland, March 17, 1839. When sixteen years of age completed his trade and worked at it in most of the principal cities of Great Britain. Came to America in 1864, locating in Chicago. Was married in 1862 at Glasgow, Scotland, to Miss Margaret MacRae of that city, and has the following children: Katie, Elizabeth, Alex. Jr., Angus, Johnnie, Mary, Anna, Richard and Florence. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and Encampment and K. of P. Is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALEXANDER THOMAS, dealer in general merchandise and postmaster, was born in Richmond, Va., December 23, 1840. When two years of age his parents moved to Grant County, Wis. Here he remained until eighteen, and went to Nevada County, Cal., where he remained three years, and removed to Virginia City, Nev., where he remained until 1868 He was married first 1866 to Miss Maggie Cain, who died the next year. He came to Kansas in December, 1869, and stopped in Carbondale one year, locating in Scranton in 1870. He was the first settler and business man in the town, and Superintendent and Secretary of the Burlingame & Scranton Coal Company until 1878. Was Superintendent and Secretary of the Burlingame most of the time; the latter portion of the work was divided between W. H. Hobbs and subject, Mr. Hobbs superintending the underground and shaft work, and he attending to the procuring of material, shipping coal, both of mine and from surface or strip coal, also keeping the accounts, etc., attending to the outside work of the Company. Finally went into business for himself, and now carries a stock of $7,000, and has an annual trade of about $15,000. Mr. Thomas organized the post-office, and has been postmaster since it was established in 1873. He has also been very active in church and Sabbath-school matters, and is Trustee and class-leader of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he has also been an active and prominent temperance man. He was married to his present wife Miss Jennie A. Ivey at Dubuque, Iowa, in November, 1874, and has three children living: Alexander, Adah and Bertha I. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and the State Temperance Union.

H. A. THOMAS, manager of S. Minshall's general store, Scranton Kan., was born in Middlesbro, Yorkshire, England, June 16, 1851. When nineteen he came to America, locating in Exeter, Clay County, Kan. Moved to Carbondale, Kan., and from thence to Pueblo, Col., and from thence to Scranton, Kan. He was married July 29, 1877, to Miss Elizabeth Brown. They have three children, May, Albert and Mary. He is a member of K. of H. Lodge Mr. Thomas owns some fine Clydesdale horses. He owned the noted stallion, Netherby Second.

A. G. WHITE, business manager of the Scranton Co-operative Society, was born in Devonshire, England, November 27, 1857. In 1877 he came to America, stopping at Rock Island, Ill., where he engaged in coal mining until 1878, when he came to Scranton. He was married in May, 1882, to Miss Mary J. Martin. He is a member of the K. of P., K. of L., and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ARVONIA.

This is a thriving little town with a population of about 150. It is pleasantly situated on the level valley lands, south of the Marais des Cygnes River, and west of Coal Creek, on the south half of Section 16, Township 18, Range 14 east. It has three stores, one hotel, one blacksmith and wagon shop, a post-office, two churches and a schoolhouse. Its citizens are intelligent and enterprising. Though small, the village has always been a thriving one. Arvonia was surveyed and platted in 1869, by a company of Welsh people who had formed a colony, with J. Mather Jones as their leader, and formed a settlement at and around the town site. Among the leading men of the colony were J. A. Whitaker, of Chicago, a partner of Jones, John Rees, John Nai Jones, L. Humphrey, Evan Evans, David Lloyd Davis, and Rev. J. M. Barrows. The village soon grew to fully its present size. A few stores were opened, the first being one for the sale of general merchandise by A. Humphrey, and a hardware store by Burton & Johnson. A school was opened in a private house; religious services were held regularly, and a steam saw-mill was erected on the river north of the village. A post-office was established, and A. Humphrey appointed postmaster. Early in the history of the village, a large schoolhouse was erected, and the first term of school taught therein by Mrs. Lavina Cottrell.

When the town was started, it was supposed that a railroad would soon be built up the Marais des Cygnes valley, and when this failed, a few of the leaders, who had expected a large town to spring up, became disheartened and left the country. Among these were J. Mather Jones, and J. A. Whitaker, who had invested largely in property, expecting it to rapidly increase in value. The mill was also abandoned. The town is in an excellent location being surrounded by a thrifty class of farmers. Not far from the village are several cheese factories, and a great deal of attention is given to the dairy business. North of the town site a large bridge spans the river.

Churches. There are three church organizations: The Welsh Congregational, Welsh Calvinistic Methodist, and a Congregational Church, composed of Americans. The first two named societies have neat and substantial houses of worship.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES T. COWDEN, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Reading, was born in Warren County, Ky., February, 22, 1829; is a son of Rieves and Mary Prunty Cowden, and the grandson of James Cowden, Lucy Rieves, Thomas Prunty and Sarah Rieves. When but seven years of age he moved to Illinois, where he remained until 1868 when he came to this State, settling first in Douglas County, and again, later, purchased a farm in Arvonia Township, and has since made his home there. He owns 280 acres, and not a foot of it was under cultivation until he put in the plow. Now he has 130 acres under cultivation. He enlisted December, 1864, in Company B, One Hundred and Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, and did provost duty, and was discharged January 16, 1866. He was married in McLean County, Ill., October 17, 1859, to Miss Mary E., daughter of James and Maria H. Hunter Standiferd. They have six children: James William, born April 17, 1862; Matilda F., born December 20, 1864; Charles T., born December 5, 1866; George E., born October 17, 1869; Allie Ann, born September 5, 1872; and Lizzie May, born January 26, 1876. Mr. Cowden is a member of Reading Lodge No. 201, I. O. O. F.

JOHN J. DAVIS, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Arvonia, was born in Wales. Is a son of David and Mary Davis. He was brought up in Wales and came to the United States in 1865. Settled in Pittsburg where he was engaged in masonry and bricklaying and other work. In 1870 he came to Kansas and settled in Arvonia Township. He owns 100 acres, improved. He was married in Burlington, Coffey Co., Kan., June 23, 1873, to Miss Annie, daughter of John R. and Mary Morris Jones They have five children: Anna, born October 16, 1875, William, born March 1, 1877, Gladys, born September 3, 1878, Miriam, born July 6, 1880, and David, born January 17, 1883.

WILLIAM O. DAVIES, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Reading. Born in Demlighshire, Wales, October 4, 1844. Son of John O. and Mary Davies, and grandson of Thomas and William Davies. He was brought up in Wales, and was educated in the common school, and Hull Academy. He came to the United States in 1868 and settled near St. Joseph, Mo., and the following year he came on his farm in Arvonia Township, which he improved. He makes corn his principal crop. The deep rich soil of his farm being well adapted for that purpose. He was married in Wales March 11, 1870, to Miss Ann J., daughter of Thomas Owen They have two children—Blanche Ellen, born July 21, 1875, and Rice, born June 10, 1881. Mr. Davies is a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow. He is a District Deputy Grand Master among the Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM A. JONES, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Arvonia; was born March 22, 1847, in Oneida County, N. Y.; is a son of William Jones and his wife, Ellen Roberts. In 1858 his parents moved to Aurora, Ill., where he was brought up and learned the trade of a machinist, and worked in the shops of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company fourteen years. He came to Kansas in 1877; settled in Arvonia Township; owns 330 acres, which he has improved, having good stock, etc., around him. He was married, in Aurora, Ill., March 22, 1869, to Miss Althea, daughter of Daniel B. and Terressa J. Emmons Nichols. They have six children—Frank E., born November 14, 1869; Jessie T., born February 27, 1872; Arthur LeRoy, born October 24, 1874; Leon A., born July 18, 1877; Fred L., born July 14, 1880; Viola H. M., born February 24, 1883. Mr. Jones is an Odd Fellow.

HORATIO G. LANDIS, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Reading; was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, December 4, 1841; is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Gesler Landis. He was brought up on a farm, and educated in the common school. He lived for a time in Illinois; enlisted October, 1861, in Company K, Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and took part in the engagements at New Madrid, Corinth, Jackson (Miss.), Missionary Ridge, Vicksburg, and Atlanta, where he was wounded. He was discharged May 27, 1865. He came to this State in 1870, and settled in Arvonia Township; owns 165 acres, which he has improved. He was married, September 20, 1866, in McLean County, Illinois, to Miss Margaret F. Standiferd, a sister of Mrs. Cowden. Mr. Landis is an excellent farmer, having descended from the Landis family in Pennsylvania, among whom there can be found no better farmers in the world.

MAX MORTON, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Arvonia; born in Wurtemburg, Germany, January 19, 1839; son of Earhard Morton and Catharine Gaiser. He lived in Germany until 1857, when he came to the United States, and settled in Kalamazoo County, Michigan, and engaged in farming. He not only showed his patriotism, but the fact that he had become an American citizen, by enlisting, in 1862, in Company B, Seventeenth Michigan Infantry, for three years, or during the war. He was in the following engagements: South Mountain and Antietam, where he was severely wounded in the knee, and was discharged in 1863 for disability from the wound. He was married, in Kalamazoo County, Michigan, August 12, 1866, to Miss Fannie E. Sprague. They have five children—Frances, Seymour, Kate, Claude and Maud, twins. Mr. Morton is a prosperous farmer; owns a fine farm in Arvonia Township, on which he moved in 1870, and everything around his farm indicates comfort and thrift

JOHN REES, P. O. Arvonia, Osage County; was born near Conway, Wales, December 21, 1822. Is a son of Edward and Jane Roberts Rees, and is a descendant of Rhys, Ab Arthur, Ab Ivan, etc., according to the Welsh way of tracing descent. The family have adopted the English custom of having a surname Rees (Rhys). He came to the United States in 1842; settled in New York City, and Brooklyn, where he carried on a dry goods store for many years. He was married, in New York City, in April, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Mills. His wife dying in 1869, he moved to Kansas, joining with J. Mather Jones and James A. Whitaker in starting the settlement of Arvonia, where he became agent for the sale of several tracts of land in the vicinity. In September, 1870, he married Margaret J. Williams, a widow, daughter of David Jenkins. He started the coal strippings in Arvonia that have since grown to such large proportions. In 1879 his wife opened a millinery and fancy store, which, upon being extended into general merchandise, increased the business so as to require his chief attention. He is still engaged in mercantile, coal operating, and stock-raising, employing many men. He has seven children—Arthur W., Martha J., Taliesin W., living in Brooklyn; Owain, living in Missouri; Dewi, living in Burlingame; Ellen and Catharine A., living at home. His step-children are William and Mary Williams. He is an Odd Fellow.

MELVERN.

Melvern is situated on a broad and level plateau, on the south side of the Marais des Cygnes River, between it and Long Creek, with the level bottom lands of these streams coming up to the town site on three sides. The town has a population of about two hundred, contains a few business houses, all of which enjoy a good trade, as this is in the midst of a fertile and well settled agricultural country. The first settlement in the vicinity of Melvern was that of Timothy Newton and Maj. E. C. Newton, who located with their families, at the confluence of the Long and Kedron creeks, on August 19, 1868. Within a few weeks they were followed by William Phillips, Jonathan Smith with his two sons, Caleb and Sylvester. These all located before the land was vacated by the Indians. Among those to locate claims early in 1869, were William Harriman, James Decker, S. C. Gilliland, S. B. Enderton, Henry Judd, J. Duffield, Charles Judd and George Francis. As soon as the land was vacated by the Indians, the township was settled rapidly. In the summer of 1870, it was decided to lay out a town. Therefore a Town Company was formed, consisting of S. B. Enderton, Charles Cochran, J. P. Ball. L. F. Warner, J. W. Beck, J. F. Want, J. M. Woods, and Alex. Blake, and a town site was surveyed on the corner of Sections 3, 9 and 10, Township 18, Range 16 east. The name was selected by Charles Cochran, for the reason that his birthplace was at Malvern Hills, Scotland. As soon as strated the town began to grow quite fast, on account of the rapid settlement of the township and the fact that a railroad was expected to be built soon, up the Marais des Cygnes valley.

Some First Things. The first birth was that of Thomas M., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Beck, in 1870. The first marriage was that of O. B. Hastings and Cecilia Wallace. The first death was that of Mary A. Huffman.

The first school was taught in 1870, by Miss Anna Want, in Oscar Beck's loghouse. The schoolhouse was not erected until about two years after. It is two stories high and built of stone. The first sermon was preached in Wilson's Grove, before the survey of the town, by Rev. William Robertson. The post-office was established in 1870, and J. W. Beck appointed postmaster. In 1871, a flouring-mill was built by Asher Smith, on the river, on the northern limits of the town. The first store was opened in 1870, by Cochran & Warner. The first and only suicide was that of Miss Mattie Knight, in May, 1881.

Later History. During its earlier history, the town grew to nearly its present size, when failing to secure a railroad, it suddenly came to a standstill, and improved but little until 1882, when a few more buildings, including a Methodist Episcopal Church, were erected.

Churches. During the earliest years of settlement, church societies were organized, and have since been kept up, though only one church has been built. The church societies are the Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Advents. Just outside the limits of the town are two iron wagon bridges, one built in 1878, across the Marais des Cygnes; the other in 1881, across Long Creek. The first is a one hundred feet span, the other, ninety feet.

Cyclone. June 12, 1881, a terrible cyclone swept down the north side of the Marais des Cygnes River. It was a half mile in width, and leveled every thing in its path. Besides the great damage to crops and buildings, John Harper and David C. Rosencrantz were killed.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS BAXTER, merchant and farmer, was born in Canada, August 19, 1842, son of William Baxter and Margaret Jones. He was brought up in Canada, and educated in the public schools and at London Commercial College. He came to the United States in 1865, settled in Chicago, taking a clerkship in a store, and in 1870 he came to this State and settled in Ottawa, where he remained two years, and then moved to Melvern and opened a general store, carries a stock of $3,500, and has a good trade. He also owns 333 acres of land which he has improved. Employs three hands, and thus joins the two together, the farm and the store. He was married April 9, 1866, in London, Ontario, to Miss Lista C., daughter of Samuel Lewis. They have four children—Lista L., Warren L., Thomas P. and Eva M. Mr. Baxter is a Master Mason.

JAMES W. BECK, dentist, was born in Clarke County, Va., December 8, 1838; is a son of James W. Beck and Nancy J. Beck, his wife. He lived in Virginia until he was sixteen years old. He began the study of medicine, his father being a physician, but owing to ill health gave up his studies. When the Government called for men in 1861, to put down the Rebellion, he offered his services, and was enlisted August 24, in Company E, Eleventh Michigan Infantry, and took part in the following engagements: Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Altona, Kenesaw Mountain, and Atlanta; besides many skirmishes, and was discharged September 30, 1864, having served the full term for which he enlisted. He was taken prisoner at Stone River, sent to Richmond and confined in Castle Thunder and Libby prison, was held prisoner only thirty-five days, but short as the time was, it came near costing him his life. He studied dentistry under Dr. W. J. Newton, of Ottawa, and opened an office at Melvern in the winter of 1878-79. He was one of the first white settlers where Melvern now stands, and could tell many an interesting story of the Indians.

S. B. ENDERTON does a loan and real estate business, and is half owner of the *Melvern Record*, came to Kansas in 1857, locating in Centropolis, Franklin County. He assisted in improving the lands of the Sauk and Fox reservations. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Eleventh Kansas. He was with that regiment in all its many engagements. In 1863 he raised, in Franklin County, a company for the Nineteenth United States Cavalry. He came to Osage County in 1868; was elected Register of Deeds in 1875, served until 1879, then went into the loan business in Lyndon, which he prosecuted until removing to Melvern, in 1882. He is a member of Euclid lodge, A., F. & A. M., No. 101.

ALBERT G. TULLER, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Melvern, was born January 26, 1841, in Whiteside County, Ill., is a son of Jonathan A. Tuller and Harriet M. Tuller. His grand parents were, on his father's side, Elam Tuller and Eunicia Eno, and on his mother's side, Simeon and Lucina Fuller. Mr. Tuller was brought up in his native county, and was educated in the common schools, and at Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Chicago. He graduated in 1867, and engaged in the grocery business in Morrison, Ill., and in 1870 he came to the State and settled in Melvern Township. He owns a farm containing 300 acres, which he has improved with good buildings, etc. Mr. Tuller was married in Lawrence, Kansas, March 31, 1870, to Miss Nellie M., daughter of John Whitcraft. They have had two children, viz.: John A., born October 15, 1871 and died August 27, 1872, and Helen E. Tuller, born May 17, 1874. They are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Tuller is a member of Olivet Lodge, No. 24, A., F. & A. M.

HENRY JUDD, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Melvern, was born August 12, 1837, in Hartford, Conn. He is a son of Charles C. Judd and Esther Baldwin. The Judd family are of English origin, and the Baldwin family are of German extraction. Mr. Judd moved with his parents to Sterling, Ill., where he received a good education. In 1856, he came to Kansas and settled in Topeka and took his share in the border troubles. He purchased a farm in Melvern Township, containing 560 acres, which he has improved from the raw prairie, having resided there since 1868. For some time he had to live with poor accommodations, as nearly all pioneers have to do; but in 1880 he erected a substantial and comfortable house at a cost of $1,200. He was married at Topeka, in May, 1860, to Miss Anna, daughter of William and Hannah Murphy Hunt. They have two daughters—Alfreda, born July 13, 1862; and is engaged most of the time in teaching school; and Henrietta, born April 17, 1866. Mr Judd was in the settlers department during the late war in connection with the Second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

WILLIAM B. MAYES, farmer, Section 4, Township 18, Range 16 east, P. O. Melvern, Kan.; was born in Simpson County, Ky., September 26, 1818; is a son of George P. Mayes, and his wife Jane Headen. George P. Mayes was the son of William Mayes and Margaret Park, who were of Irish descent, one from County Down, and the other from County Dary. Sarah E. Mayes, wife of William B. Mayes, was born in Montgomery County, Ind., March 24, 1834; was the daughter of Gabriel Mitchell and Ruth VanCleave. W. B. Mayes was brought up on a farm and educated in a country school. Schools at that early day were on a subscription basis, there being no free schools. When he was twenty-two years of age he emigrated to Pike County, Ill., where he lived eighteen years, and then moved to Peoria County, where he lived until 1861, then moved to Henry County and remained there until 1871, then emigrated to Kansas in 1871, settling in Osage County. He owns 360 acres of land in Melvern Township, 200 acres in cultivation, the balance in pasture. In 1882 he laid out an addition to the village of Melvern, known as Mayes' Addition to Melvern, consisting of eight blocks fronting on Maine Street and Emporia Avenue, the two principal streets. William B. Mayes and his wife were married March 29, 1855, in Peoria County, Ill. They have the following children—William B., born July 24, 1857; Eber D., born December 6, 1858; Ruth E., born May 12, 1860; George G., born May 18, 1862; Gabriel M., born January 22, 1864; died September 1, 1871; Maggie I., born June 7, 1866; Daniel I., born August 7, 1871; Stephen S., born August 22, 1874.

JOHN MORRISON, proprietor of the Melvern House, was born in Perry County, Pa., October 14, 1836, and is of Scotch and French blood. He was educated at the Denmark Academy, Fairfield University and Normal School of Oskaloosa, in the State of Iowa, having attended these Institutions five years in the aggregate, paying his way by his own labor. He came to Kansas in 1872 and engaged in teaching, a profession, which he had followed for several years previous to coming to Kansas. He taught as principal in several of the large towns of Iowa and Illinois. For several years he has worked in real estate and mercantile business. He opened the Melvern House in October, 1882. Mr. Morrison is the author of a number of poems, and has written and delivered lectures on educational subjects. He competed for a prize in advocacy of H. R. Helper's Three America's Railway Scheme, and was marked third in the list; yet his poem possesses great merit. He was married in West Point, Lee Co., Iowa, June 25, 1865, to Miss Margaret A. Woodman, daughter of John Woodman Esq. They have five children—Florence, born September 2, 1866; Bessie, born December 24, 1869; Belle, born March 10, 1873; John W., born October 11, 1875 and Ralph E., born January 18, 1882. Mr. Morrison has served as Justice of the Peace. He is an entered apprentice Mason.

ZACH. THOMAS, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Melvern; was born November 22, 1842, in England, and descended from William Thomas and Mary Moore, James Williams and Jane Sinnock, who also came from William Thomas, Jane Gindray, John Williams and Isabella his wife. He is the son of John Thomas and Hannah Williams. He came to the United States in 1849; settled in New Jersey and afterwards moved to Wisconsin. He was also in Clarke County, Iowa five years. In 1879 he came to this State and settled in Osage County; owns 160 acres, seventy-five acres of which are under the plow. Enlisted August, 1862, in Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Was in the campaign against the Sioux Indians in Minnesota, in the fall and winter of 1862. Thence down the Mississippi in Grant's campaign against Vicksburg, where the Regiment was reduced by sickness to a mere skeleton. From about the 1st of August, 1863, to about February 1, 1864, remained at Helena, Ark., then with Sherman on his campaign to Meridian, Miss.; then back to Vicksburg; then up the rivers to Decatur, Ala., with many a chase after Forrest while *en route* from Decatur, Ala., to Chattanooga, Tenn; thence with Sherman all through his Atlanta campaign. Was wounded July 22, 1864 (the day McPherson was killed.) After Atlanta was taken, went through the campaign to Savannah, Ga.; also on the march through the Carolinas after the surrender of Johnston's army near Raleigh, N. C., and participated in the grand review at Washington. Was discharged at Madison County, June 27, 1865. He was married in Grant County, Wis., September 16, 1868, to Miss Jane, daughter of Henry and Hannah M. Riley Marsden. They have four children—John Z., born October 26, 1869; Henry M., born March 20, 1872; Amy A., born November 22, 1875; and Hannah M., born April 12, 1879. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Methodist Church.

L. F. WARNER, merchant and postmaster, came to Kansas in 1858, and located in Coffey County; farmed there six years, and removed to Osage County and farmed there until 1870, when he opened a store where the town of Melvern now is. He built his present commodious store-building in 1882, which is 25x60 feet, the upper story being used for a society hall. He carries a stock of $4,000; and the trade will reach $20,000. His son, Chester M., is now in partnership with his father. Mr. Warner was born in Tolland County, Conn., September 14, 1822. Remained there until twenty-two years of age, and learned the trade of silver plating. In December, 1855, he located in McLean County, Ill., where he remained until the spring of 1860. He was married in 1855, in Worcester, Mass., to Miss S. A. Bean, of Maine. They have one son—Chester M. Mr. Warner is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a member of Olivet Lodge, No 22, A., F. & A. M. He has been Township Treasurer of Melvern Township for several years.

QUENEMO.

Quenemo is a little town with a population of about one hundred and fifty, pleasantly located in the wide valley of Marais des Cygnes River, in the southeastern part of the county. It contains but a few houses, yet a good business is done, and with prospects for a railroad, which has already been surveyed, its location is a favorable one for a prosperous town.

The town is the site of the Sac and Fox Indian Agency, and several white traders were there at an early day.

In 1862, about 4,000 Indians of the tribes of Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Cherokees, and Kickapoos, from the Indian Territory, who were driven out on account of their loyalty to the United States Government, located around the agency, which made trade exceedingly brisk for the few merchants located there. Among them was Perry Fuller. E. Olcott was bookkeeper, Gov. Anderson was gunsmith, H. Huggins was government blacksmith, E. B. Fenn was physician, N. S. Brian was superintendent of the boarding house, Mrs. Craig was the school teacher, and Rev. R. P. Duvall was the missionary.

In 1869, as soon as the reservation was opened for settlement, a large number of men located claims around the agency. Among those who opened stores were William Whistler, and John C. and Alexander Rankin, Rev. Jesse Wilkins located as pastor for the Methodist Church Society which organized at once.

In 1870, a town was laid out and named Quenemo, to which name the post office was then changed. With settlement fast pouring in, the town started with excellent prospects, and it was expected soon to become a city.

Preparations were soon made to build a railroad. Among the hard workers for this were Dr. Alfred Wiley, Warner Craig who was a merchant there, John C. Rankin, and William Whistler. Though a railroad was expected at once, the project fell through, and the town is still destitute of those advantages.

Though started with such bright prospects, misfortunes soon overtook the new town. William Whistler died, Rankin Bros. moved away, and Warner Craig failed in business. After this the town began to decline quite rapidly, though a few houses were left.

In August, 1878, a prairie fire swept over the town, destroying nearly all that remained. After this but little was done for some time, but for the past two years the village has been building up quite rapidly, and with its excellent location, prospects are good for its future prosperity.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ABRAM BECKER, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Quenemo, was born in Schoharie County N. Y., April 8, 1816; son of Peter V. L Becker and Helen Van Wee; was brought up on a farm; educated in the public schools. He lived in Indiana twenty years Came to Kansas in 1866, settled in Quenemo, and engaged in farming. Enlisted in 1863 in Company D, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Infantry; took part in the battles of Resaca and Atlanta, and was discharged in 1865. He was married in Otsego County, N. Y., September 22, 1841, to Miss Phœbe, daughter of Squire Briggs and Desire Weeks. They have had ten children—Anna, born July 4, 1845; Amanda, born January 8, 1847; Alfred, born September 19, 1848, died December 20, 1872; Henry, born August 5, 1850; Alex, born November 25, 1840-died December 18, 1848; Helen, born July 25, 1855; Martha, born September 8, 1857; Florence, born December 10, 1859; Laura, born February 2, 1863; Alonzo, born March 25, 1856, died September 16, 1856. Mr. Becker is a member of the Methodist Church.

J. F. KIRKER, dealer in hardware, was born in Ripley, Ohio, February 5, 1856; son of Thomas S. and Mary L. Prindly Kirker He was educated in the common schools and Russelville Academy, Ohio, and graduated from the State Normal School, Emporia, in 1875. He was always fond of books, and took great delight in them. In 1871 he came to the State, and settled in Quenemo on a farm. He engaged for ten years in school teaching, and was for seven years Principal of the public school in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. He opened the first hardware store in the place, in 1882, carries about $3,000 stock, and has a good trade. He was married in Chase County, Kansas, February 5, 1878, to Miss Lida E., daughter of Aaron B. Moore, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have one daughter, Luella M., born May 4, 1880. Mr. Kirker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and an Odd Fellow.

N. A. KNOUF, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Lyndon, was born in Bedford County, Pa., April 19, 1824; son of Jacob Knouf and Margaret Kegg—children of Peter Knouf and John Kegg. Was brought up on a farm. In 1853 he moved to Iowa, and in May, 1868, he came to the State and settled in Agency Township, where he owns 217 acres, which he has improved. He was married in Bedford, Pa., April, 1847, to Miss Lydia Lafferty. They have five children living—Jacob, born August 11, 1848; William, born May 5, 1853; Wesley, born August 22, 1860; George, born April 15, 1862; and Mary, born August 3, 1866. Mr. Knouf is a member of the German Reformed Church.

G. W. LOGAN, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Quenemo, Kansas, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 1, 1831; son of James Logan and his wife Emma Collins. Was brought up on a farm in Cass County, Ill, where he lived until the year 1851, when he went to Sonora, in the State of Missouri Returned to Illinois in 1852. Was married to Ann E. Keethley, December 27, 18 4. Returned to Missouri. Came to Kansas in 1854. Settled in Greenwood Township in 1856. Removed to Quenemo in 1873. Raised ten children.

H. W. M. SMITH, painter, came to this State in 1870. He was born in Shenandoah County, Va. When ten years of age he moved to Pickaway County, Ohio. He resided there until coming to Kansas. He enlisted in the Mexican war in 1846, and was in the important battles of that war. He again enlisted August 6, 1862, in Company A, Forty-fifth Ohio. He was with his command at Stone River, Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Altoona, Resaca, Knoxville, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Franklin. He was mustered out in 1865 at Camp Harker

BARCLAY.

This is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and is about six miles southwest from Osage City. The town contains about twenty houses and has a population of about one hundred.

In the center of a rich farming country, quite an extensive business is done, though it is all a local trade. It is also within the coal belt of the county, and when the mining interests of the locality becomes developed, it seems that Barclay is destined to become as prosperous a town as most others of the county.

The town is the center of a Quaker settlement; formed through the labors of John M. Wetherell, who was a member of the sect. After he had sold his large tract of land about Osage City, to T. J. Peter, he conceived the idea of forming a large settlement of his own people around Barclay. Quite a large number of them located, bought land, and began farming. Several of them became discouraged during the hard times and left the country, but those who remained have been very prosperous and are fast becoming wealthy.

Though at Barclay no coal mines have yet been opened, there are shafts on either side of the town, and it is only a question of a short time as to when this great interest will be developed here.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE BARRINGTON, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Barclay, was born April 8, 1841, in Knox County, Ohio; son of Thomas Barrington and Elizabeth Alment. When fourteen years old he moved with his parents to Iowa, where he lived until 1873, when he came to Kansas and settled in Barclay Township on a farm containing 160 acres, which he has improved with buildings, orchard, etc., etc. Mr. Barrington was drafted into the army, but furnished a substitute. He was united in marriage July 7, 1864, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Robert Pearson and Mary Abbott of Cedar County, Iowa. They have five children: William, born September 22, 1866; John A., born November 9, 1867; Herbert D., born February 9, 1871; Mary E., born May 14, 1875; Eva, born July 10, 1880 Mr. Barrington is an active member of the Friends Society.

EDWARD H. BROWN, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Barclay, was born in Logan County, Ohio, April 10, 1835. Is a son of Horton H. Brown and Margaret Bates. He was brought up on a farm and educated in the common school and academy. His grandparents were Aaron Brown, Mary Howard, Edward Bates and Elizabeth Harrison. Mr. Brown engaged in school teaching for several terms. He enlisted August 4, 1862, in Company H, Ninety-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the following engagements: Vicksburg, Sabine Cross Roads, Arkansas Post, Forts Morgan and Gaines and skirmishes and was discharged July 29, 1865. He has been twice married: in Jay County, Ind., September 7, 1867, to Mrs. Malinda Crispin, who died September 14, 1876; again in Logan County, Ohio, October 11, 1877, to Deborah W. Stanton. He has one child, Eva May, born November 9, 1879. Mr. Brown came to Kansas only a few years since, but in that time has shown much enterprise and public spirit in building up the town. He is a member of the Friends Church, and an active man in good works.

EDWARD S. CHASE, lumber merchant, was born in Addison County, Vt., August 5, 1843; is a son of George S. Chase and Lydia P. Staples. His grandfathers were Sisson Chase and Asa Staples. He was brought up on a farm and was educated in the common school. Enlisted September 12, 1864, in Company B, Second Regiment, Iowa Cavalry. Participated in the following engagements: Cupolo, Franklin, Nashville and numerous skirmishes, and was discharged September 30, 1865. He came to the State in 1878, settled in Barclay and opened a lumber-yard in 1880, and has enjoyed a good trade. Mr. Chase was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of O. Davidson, of Montgomery County, N. Y., in November, 1874. Is a member of Canby Post, G. A. R.

A. H. DOW, M. D., druggist, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., October 16, 1810. Is a son of Stephen Dow and Olive McGonigal Dow. He was brought up in New York, where he received a common school education and commenced the study of medicine and graduated from the Geneva Medical College, class of 1841 and entered upon the practice of his profession in Penfield, N. Y. He came to this State in the spring of 1864, and settled in Ottawa and entered upon a successful practice. He opened the first drug store in that enterprising city. In 1883 he moved to Barclay and opened the first drug store in that place, which it is hoped may be as successful as that of Ottawa. He was married in Litchfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., February 27, 1830, to Miss Abigail, daughter of John and Olive Bailey Ross. They have five children—Lavenda T., Carrie W., A. Chapin, E. R. Wright and Newton S. Mr. Dow is a Baptist and an Odd Fellow, a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kansas.

JAMES HIRST, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Barclay, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in March, 1830. Is a son of Thomas and Ann Raley Hirst. His grandparents were David Hirst and Ann Smith, James Raley and Rachael Steer. He was brought up on a farm, receiving such education as the common schools and the Friends Seminary afforded. In 1855 he moved to Cedar County, Iowa, where he remained until 1871, when he came to this State and settled in Lyons County, and five years later settled in Barclay Township, where he owns a good farm. Mr. Hirst has been twice married. In Morgan County, Ohio, in August, 1854, to Miss Rachael, daughter of Abram Plummer. She died in 1855. He was again married in Cedar County, Iowa, March 18, 1858, to Anna M., daughter of Amos and Ann Maul Steer. He has six children—Elizabeth P., born September 12, 1855; Mary E., born May 16, 1859; Charles T., born September 4, 1861; Lewis T., born June 15, 1866; Clarissa D., born October 10, 1871, and Harriet J., born March 14, 1879. Mr. Hirst is a member of the Society of Friends.

ISAAC KINSEY, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Barclay, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, September 1, 1823. Is a son of James Kinsey and Ann Lloyd Kinsey. Mr. Kinsey was brought up on a farm and was educated in the common school, the high school and Friends boarding school. For several years he was a successful farmer in Johnston County, Iowa, and in October, 1877, he came to this State, stopping six weeks in Leavenworth and then moved to Franklin County, where he remained during the winter, and in March, 1878, settled in Barclay Township, where he has a good farm which he has improved from the raw prairie. Being a member of the Society of Friends he could not go to the war. Mr. Kinsey was united in marriage to Miss Kate, daughter of Anthony Flegle, Esq., September 30, 1863, in Iowa City, Iowa. They have four children, viz: Georgiana, John M., Mary Ellen Alfred Lewis.

JOSEPH McCONNELL, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Barclay, was born in Miami County, Ohio, December 11, 1838; is a son of John and Elizabeth Anthony McConnell, who were the descendants from Joseph McConnell and John Anthony. He was brought up on a farm, and enlisted, in 1862, in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, Illinois Infantry. Was in the following engagements: Perryville, Woodsonville, Stone River, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea, and was discharged with the rank of Sergeant, July 8, 1865. He came to Kansas in 1878, and settled in Barclay Township. He owns a good farm, which he has improved. He was married, in Marshall County, Iowa, August 16, 1867, to Miss Keziah Hayworth, who died, April 25, 1880. He was again married, November 21, 1882, to Mrs. Emily F. Morgan, of Barclay. He has three children—Samantha, born October 30, 1870; David H., born February 21, 1872; Henry K., born June 25, 1879. His step-children are Lucia M. and Olney T. Morgan.

ELI PATTERSON, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Reading; born in Knox County, Ohio, July 4, 1842, son of William Patterson and Eliza J. Read. He was brought up on a farm, and received a good common school education. He came to the State in 1868, and settled in Barclay Township, where he owns a farm containing 400 acres, which he has improved. He keeps 50 head of cattle, 120 hogs, six horses, and employs one extra hand. He was married, in Edgar County, Illinois, August 20, 1868, to Miss Laura, daughter of David Nichols, Esq. They have two children—Ora, born July 17, 1869, and Lorenzo, born September 22, 1871. Mr. Patterson enlisted, February 14, 1865, in Company N, Fifty-fourth Regiment, Illinois Infantry, and was discharged October 25, 1865. He has made excellent improvements on his farm.

WILLIAM HOMER SEVERY, farmer, P. O. Reading, born in Sturgis, Michigan, May 20, 1859. Is a son of Luther Severy and Eveline Severy; was educated in the common school and the State Normal at Emporia. He came to this State with his father in 1871, and settled on the farm, and now has charge of his father's large farm, containing 5,000 acres, 1,000 of which is under the plow. There are employed about twenty-five hands on the farm. Mr. Severy deals largely in stock, keeps about 600 head of fat cattle. The farm house cost $6,000, and was erected in 1880; is in modern style of architecture. Mr. Severy was united in marriage, May 25, 1880, in Emporia, to Miss Anna B., Daughter of Edward W. and Anna M. Kinnan. They have one child, Ethel Maud, born July 24, 1882.

WESLEY L. SMITH, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Osage City, born in Franklin County, New York, July 1, 1837; son of Phineas L. Smith and Elizabeth Bush. He was brought up on a farm, and was educated in the common school. He came to this State in 1872, and settled in Barclay Township, where he owns 560 acres, improved. He makes stock a special feature of his farming; employs six hands; keeps 300 head of cattle, and 250 hogs. When he came to the farm he found it raw land, but under his skillful management it has become a splendid farm Mr. Smith was married, in Clayton County, Iowa, December 27, 1854, to Miss Celia C. Sawyer. Mr. Smith is a member and Master of Signal Lodge, No. 141, A., F. and A. M.

I. K. WILSON & CO., merchants and stockmen. The subject of this sketch, I. Kinsey Wilson, was born in Springdale, Cedar Co., Iowa, September 25, 1858, and is the oldest son of James K. Wilson and Mary J. Walton, who descended on his father's side from William Wilson, who was born in Kent County, Del., in the year 1739, and died in Washington County, Pa., July 15, 1795, at the age of fifty-six years. His wife's name was Elizabeth; nothing farther is known of her. Jonathan Wilson, son of William and Elizabeth Wilson, was born September 13, 1770, and died of kidney inflammation in 1831. Hannah Wilson, his wife, daughter of Thomas and Rachel Smith (whose maiden name was Russell) was born September 27, 1772, and died in 1843, of cholera morbus. Their children's names were Rachel (John Hill's wife), born September 27, 1797; Elizabeth (Sidwell), born April 25, 1801; Ann (Brown), born March 14, 1805; Israel, born February 16, 1807, died in 1886; Jonathan (grandfather of I. K. Wilson), was born July 5, 1813, died April 1, 1881, of heart disease; Mercy Kinsey (wife of John), died of consumption, February 27, 1848, aged thirty-three years and eleven months. John and Mercy Wilson's children were James K. (father of I. K.), born May 17, 1835; Israel P., born April 12, 1837; Jane, born February 10, 1839, died April 5, 1851; Mary Ann, born December 16, 1844, died November 23, 1849; John L., born January 31, 1843; Lemuel, born May 24, 1845. I. K.

Wilson on his mother's side was descended from Isaac K. Borton, born September 12, 1737, and Mary his wife, born June 17, 1740. Their son, Jacob Borton, was the grandfather of Mrs. Wilson, mother of I. K. Her father, James Walton, who descended from one of four brothers who came to Philadelphia with William Penn in 1682; and Hannah, his wife, was born November 2, 1800, and died October 26, 1869. He married Hannah K. Borton, April 2, 1822; she died May 29, 1857. Their children were: Hannah, born August 1, 1824, died April 4, 1836; Elwood, born June 30, 1827, died September 10, 1855; William Fawcett, born July 29, 1830, died March 16, 1836; Mary Jamima, born February 7, 1838. I. K. has four brothers and one sister—William Fawcett, born July 21, 1869; Edward Everet, born December 26, 1854; Allen James, born March 6, 1873; Harry L., born March 3, 1875; Ella Pearl, born July 27, 1880. I. K. Wilson was educated at the Springdale Seminary, and Burlington Business College, Iowa. He traveled in Europe a year to learn the languages. Taught school. He came to Barclay, Kan., in May, 1878, where his father opened up a large farm. In 1882 established business with the firm of I. K. Wilson & Co., in a general variety store; carries a large stock of merchandise; buys and sells grain and all kinds of produce, coal, etc., and keeps stock on an extensive scale. Is postmaster at Barclay Kan., and a Friend.

OLIVET.

The town site of Olivet includes all of Sections 3 and 10, and eighty acres of Section 4, Township 18, and Range 15 east. It is divided nearly in the middle by the Marais des Cygnes River; which flows from west to east. The site was located in 1869, by Rev. A. J. Bartels, a minister of the New Church—Swedenborgian—J. R. Elder and C. P. Loricke, they representing a company of shareholders, who had raised a fund of $10,000 in 1868, for the purpose of founding a town somewhere in Kansas.

After the survey, about one-third ot the lots were reserved as a dower for a college, and the remainder was all sold at public sale, on May 1, the proceeds paying a small dividend to the shareholders. A quarter section of land near Arvonia had been purchased by the committee, and was sold to a member of the Company, who donated it to the College Association. Only a few of the buyers settled at once. Among the first settlers were Rev. A. J. Bartels, J. R. Elder, C. P. Loricke, Frank Hindman, James Dickson, Dr. T. B. Haslam, William Haslam, George Phinney, J. Q. Sook, L. W. Powell, P. Hesler, H. J. Davis.

In 1869, Olivet was incorporated as a city of the third class. William Haslam opened a general merchandise and drug store, and later H. J. Davis opened a hotel, Bartels & Munger started a saw-mill. Wagon and blacksmith shops, etc., were started.

In 1870, Dr. W. C. Sweezey opened a store. T. B. Haslam opened a broker's and exchange office, and some other business enterprises were started.

Early in 1870, city bonds to the amount of $10,000 were voted to aid in the erection of a flouring-mill. Of this, $3,000 were issued, after which it was abandoned as a public enterprise, but was completed on a smaller scale by Bartels & Munger.

At the time of the first settlement, the nearest post-office was at Burlingame, twenty miles distant, and William Haslam would have the mail for the neighbors brought over to his store whenever an opportunity occurred. In 1870, he was appointed postmaster, and Olivet made a post-office on a new mail route.

It was expected that a railroad would soon be built up the Marais des Cygnes Valley from Ottawa to Emporia, and when the project failed the new town began to decline at once, and many of the settlers left the country. The only business houses left are Sweezy's store, where is kept a small stock of drugs, and a cooper shop operated a part of the year.

In 1873, a fire swept over the town, destroying two unoccupied residences, a few stables, and a great deal of grain, and hay, and then more settlers left the neighborhood.

The population of the village was once about 300, but now numbers but a few families, and the town site is covered with farms. Several of the original buildings are yet standing. It was proposed by the founders of the town to build a college and make Olivet the headquarters for the Swedenborgians of the entire West.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. CHARLES COCHRAN, farmer, Section 34, Township 18, Range 15, P. O. Melvern, was born February 10, 1833, in Windham, N. H. He is a descendant of a native Scottish farmer, who came from Scotland and settled in this country in the first settlement of New Hampshire. His mother, Annis Dinsmoor, traces her connection back to John Dinsmoor, of Scotland. Mr. Cochran was brought up on a farm, receiving a good education at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary. In 1856 he moved to McLean County, Ill., and in 1860 came to Kansas, a distance of 450 miles, with an ox team, and settled in Olivet Township, where he now owns a farm containing 700 improved acres. He keeps a good herd of cattle and other stock, and has erected substantial buildings. He enlisted, September 4, 1862, in Company F, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, with the rank of Orderly Sergeant, and was promoted to First Lieutenant. He was in all the engagements in which his regiment was called, and was discharged June 30, 1865, at the close of the war. He represented Coffey County in the Legislature in 1866, and was County Commissioner of Osage County in 1870, and is now Trustee of the Township. Mr. Cochran has the reputation of an honest, faithful and efficient officer. He was married in McLean, Ill., July 2, 1857, to Miss Harriet E., daughter of Ichabod and Lucy Foster Warner, of Bolton, Conn. They have had six children—Rosalie W., born June 12, 1858, died November 26, 1863; Lincoln F., born August 26, 1861; L. Annis, born July 30, 1867; Mary L., born May 16, 1869; Hattie L., born March 18, 1871, and Charles B., born May 6, 1874. Mr. Cochran is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of Olivet Lodge, No. 22, A., F. & A. M.

JOHN R. ELDER, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Olivet, was born in Union County, Ind., December 22, 1824; is a son of James Elder and Elizabeth Reed. He was brought up on a farm and received a common school education. Came to Kansas in 1869, and settled in Olivet Township. Owns 160 acres, on which he lives and has improved. He was married in Butler County, Ohio, August 9, 1849, to Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Briggs Newport. They have seven children—Sarah E., born July 14, 1850; Julius S., born May 29, 1852; Noble G., born January 7, 1855; Lyman Y., born September 26, 1857; Thomas G., born December 6, 1859; Lulie L., born October 20, 1862; Lettie Annie, born August, 1867. Mr. Elder is a member of the New Jerusalem Church.

JAMES W JESSEE, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Arvonia, was born in McLean County, Ill., March 8, 1838; son of William Jesse and Nancy Weaver. His grandparents were William Jesse and Mary Vermillion, William Weaver and Mary Sims, and his great grandparents on his mother's side were James Weaver, Nancy Smith, James and Elizabeth Sims. He grew up on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. In 1854 he came to Kansas and settled in Bloomington, Douglas County. He was then only sixteen years of age, yet he was active in the Free-State cause, and served that cause under the leadership of Col. Sam Walker and John Brown, often being sent out by them on errands of explorations. His youthful appearance, and at the time his apparent (though not real) greenness avoided all suspicion, and he thus was prepared as an excellent spy. He helped storm Fort Titus, and also in driving the notorious McGees from their rendezvous. When he first arrived in Lawrence there were only sod houses and one frame building in that now beautiful city. Mr. Jessee went with Col. Walker to Brown County to meet Jim Lane on his way to Kansas with a large body of men, and also to Lecompton after Free-State men held as prisoners by the border ruffians, assisted by the United States troops, which resulted in the delivery of the men in Lawrence as stipulated in the agreement. He enlisted July 28, 1861, in Company K, Eighth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and took part in the engagements at Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Pittsburg Landing, Champion Hills, Raymond, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Slocumb's six days running fight, and many skirmishes. He was discharged August 5, 1864, with rank of Sergeant. He was united in marriage in McLean County, Ill., July 12, 1865, to Miss Maria Standiferd, by whom he has nine children—Lincoln S. and Logan S., (twins), born March 21, 1867; Ida May, born May 18, 1870; James W., born July 5, 1871; Hinton Grant, born December 9, 1873; John Wilson, born January 22, 1876; Charles T., born July 21, 1878; Emma Bell, born December 18, 1880, and Frank Arthur, born April 10, 1883. Mr. Jessee is a member of Arvonia Lodge, No. 54, I. O. O. F. He is also a Universalist minister.

LORENZO D. LAFFERTY, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Olivet, was born in Orange County, N. C., December 29, 1829; son of James and Sarah (Cockelrare) Lafferty. When a child his parents took him to Indiana, and there he was brought up on a farm; was educated in the common school. Enlisted February, 1862, in Company K, Fifty-Third Regiment Indiana Infantry, and participated in the engagements at Corinth, Jackson, Pittsburg Landing, Vicksburg and Atlanta, where he was wounded, and was discharged in February, 1865. He was married in Orange County, Ind., December 4, 1851, to Miss Ona O., daughter of William Felkin and Prudence McDanell. They have six children, viz., Sarah C., born April 22, 1853; Martha E., born May 6, 1854; James C., born December 27, 1855; Lydia A., born December 29, 1859, Mary J., born January 25, 1866, and Charles A., born May 21, 1870. Mr. Lafferty came to Kansas in 1870, and settled in Olivet Township; owns 230 acres, which he has under cultivation from the raw prairie, with good house, barn, etc. Mr. Lafferty is a member of Arvonia Lodge, No. 54, I. O. O. F.

BENJAMIN T. LEACH, farmer, Section 34, P O. Key West, was born in Fountain Green, Hancock County, Ill., September 24, 1853; son of K. N. Leach and Jane M. Read. He was brought up on a farm, and educated at Abingdon and Carthage Colleges, and a course in Bailey's Commercial College. He came to Kansas in 1876, and settled in Coffey County. Owns 240 acres in Coffey and Osage counties; lives in Olivet Township; keeps 150 head of cattle, 6 horses and 60 hogs. His building cost about $1,200. He was united in marriage September 14, 1880, in Fountain Green, Ill., to Miss Mattie L., daughter of John B. McDanall and Harriett Talbot. They have one child, William W. Clark, born June 26, 1881.

ALBERT M. McCAULEY, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Olivet, was born in Orange County, Ind., May 5, 1839; son of James and Sarah Lafferty McCauley, who were children of Joseph McCauley and Vance Lafferty. Mr. McCauley was brought up on a farm, and received a common school and education. Enlisted August, 1862, in Company F, Eighty-First Regiment Indiana Infantry, served in the band, and was discharged for disability in December, 1862. Came to Kansas in 1871, and settled in Olivet Township; owns 125 acres, which he improved. He was united in marriage in Orange County, Ind., May 10, 1860, to Miss Lucretia A., daughter of James Greggs, Esq. They have two children—Laura E., born August 5, 1861, and James B., born December 16, 1862. Mr. McCauley is a member of Olivet Lodge, No. 22, A., F. & A. M., and postmaster at Olivet. Laura E. is now the wife of William Soddelstam.

JESSE P. SHRECK, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Eclipse, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, Jan 3, 1828; is a son of Garrett and Anna Elder Shrech, who descended from Paul Shrech, Margaret Miller, Robert Elder and Mary Dimsey, his grandparents. He received a good common school education. He lived in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa before coming to this State. In 1869 he settled in Olivet Township, where he owns 640 acres, which he has improved and has well stocked. He was married in Ogle County, Ill., October 2, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth J., daughter of Robert Wilson and Mary A. Ekis. They have seven children—Elizabeth J., born January 17, 1853; Robert B., born March 28, 1855; Joseph C. W., born December 31, 1851, died July 6, 1873; Mary A., born November 20, 1858; Sarah B., born March 24, 1860; Rosella Inis, born December 21, 1862; died August 23, 1865, and John A., born January 9, 1864. Mr. Shrech is a member of the Christian Church.

A. M. WILSON, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Melvern; born in Highland County, Virginia, July 5, 1810; son of Eli and Hannah Hempenstal Wilson. He was brought up on a farm, going to school a part of the time. He lived in Miami County, Indiana, from 1840 to to 1869, when he came to Kansas, and settled in Olivet Township, and improved a good farm out of the raw prairie. He was the first settler on the prairie in that region. He was married, in Highland County, Virginia, November 13, 1834, to Miss Hester Fleisher, who died October 21, 1842. He was again married, November 12, 1843, to Miss Ingabo Shirley. They have fourteen children—George W., born September 10, 1844; Sarah Ann, born March 9, 1845, died November 17, 1860; Henry, born February 22, 1837, died February 8, 1839; Benjamin E., born December 29, 1838; Eliza C., born January 14, 1841; George W., born September 10, 1844, died March 7, 1864; Samuel B., born March 30, 1846; Harrison F., born November 25, 1847; Deborah H., born July 27, 1849; died March 12, 1873; Jacob M., born June 26, 1851; Elizabeth J., born April 27, 1854; John E., born February 11, 1856, James P., born February 28, 1859, and Mary S., born January 9, 1861. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Methodist Church, and has been class-leader for a number of years.

JUNCTION TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT A ADAMS, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Michigan Valley, born in Jefferson County, Illinois, January 23, 1836; son of Abraham Adams and his wife, Sarah P. Hustin, where he grew up to manhood on a farm, receiving a common school education. He came to the State in 1869, and settled in Junction Township, where he owns an excellent farm, which he has improved, and has under cultivation. He was married in Clinton, DeWitt County, Illinois, May 8, 1867, to Miss Jane, daughter of John C. Mason. They have five children living—Martha E., born October 31, 1869; Alfred F., born January 5, 1872; Andrew, born May 21, 1875; Sarah E., born January 26, 1878; Joseph, born September 7, 1881.

JAMES C. COLEMAN, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Valley Brook, born in Holmes County, Ohio, February 2, 1834; son of Ezekiel C. Coleman and Elizabeth Peterman Coleman. He was educated in the common schools, and learned the wheelwright trade, and worked at the business until 1866. He came to this State, and bought this farm in 1866, settling in Junction Township. His farm contains 120 acres, improved. He was married in Bond County, Illinois, April 5, 1860, to Mary E., daughter of Philip Stout and Hannah McAdams Stout. They have had six children—James E., Clara J., Thomas B., Emma M., Charles I. and Elmer R. The second child, Laura M., was drowned in Appanoose Creek, at the age of eleven months.

THOMAS M. GILMORE, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Valley Brook. He was born in Washington County, New York, January 31, 1833, and is a son of Martin Gilmore and Eleanor Green Gilmore. He was educated at Cambridge Academy. In 1857, he came to Kansas and settled at Leavenworth, and in 1868 moved to Osage County on a farm in Junction Township, where he owns 860 acres, improved, and raises stock on quite an extensive scale, and employs from two to six men. Mr. Gilmore was married in Lawrence, Kansas, September 19, 1858, to Miss Annie J., daughter of Charles Wright, Esq., and Abigail Dickingson. They have six children—Charles M., Nellie A., Arabell, Mary O., Laura A., and Thomas. Mrs. Gilmore is a member of the Baptist Church.

S. H. FULLER, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Michigan Valley; born in Coles County, Illinois, August 3, 1839; son of Hawkins Fuller and his wife, Phebe Nash, where he grew up on a farm, and was educated in the common school, and a partial course in Home College, West Virginia. He enlisted in 1862 in Company G, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, Illinois Infantry, with rank of Orderly Sergeant, and took part in the battle of Grand Gulf and the siege of Vicksburg, where he was wounded, and sent to the Hospital in St. Louis, and was discharged in April, 1865. He came to Kansas in 1876, and settled in Junction Township, where he purchased a farm containing 160 acres. He also owns a half interest in a store, carries a stock of $4,000, established the business in 1881, and employs three hands. He was married in Coles County, Illinois, August 18, 1860, to Miss Nancy Steward. They have five children—Charles L., Stephen J., Ellen, Mattie, and Alfred. Mr. Fuller is a Master Mason, a member of the Baptist Church, and has served three terms as Township Trustee.

GEORGE W. MORRIS, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Lamont Hill, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 22, 1829; son of Amos Morris, Jr., and his wife, Joanna Lantz. His father moved from the city to Dearborn County, Ind., where George W. grew up on a farm, was educated in the public school, and became a farmer. He enlisted, July, 1862, in Company G, Eighty-third Regiment, Indiana Infantry, and was in the battles of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Grand Gulf, Fort Raymond, Gibson, Jackson, Black River, and numerous skirmishes. He was wounded in the foot, and transferred to the Seventh Regiment, Indiana Veteran Reserve, and placed on guard duty at Washington in 1864, with rank of Captain, and was discharged June 5, 1865. He was married in Dearborn County, Indiana, September 26, 1839, to Miss Sarah J. Noyes, who died in October, 1845. He was again married February 22, 1855, to Hannah M. Claspill. He has eight children—Warren W., Israel N., Amos G., Linn N., Abia R., Flora, Florence, Elsworth F., and Albert A. He came to Kansas in 1868, and settled in Junction Township, where he has since resided; owns 120 acres, which he improved from the raw prairie. He is a member of Burns Lodge, No. 56, A., F. and A. M., and also a Universalist.

PETER PETERSON, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Lamont Hill. Was born in Sweden November 18, 1841. Son of Peter Paulson and Mary Engrie. The change of name from Paulson to Peterson was made after coming to the United States in 1854, after the custom of the Swedes. He grew up on a farm and has always made that his business. He came to Kansas in 1858; settled in Osage County; owns 660 acres in Junction Township, which he has improved, having 300 acres under the plow; employs three men; keeps 100 head of cattle, eleven horses and 400 hogs. Erected a house in 1868 at a cost of $1,800. He was united in marriage October 27, 1868, to Miss Susannah, daughter of Samuel Ridenbaugh. They have five children: Clara, Annie, Clarence, Minnie and an infant.

JONAS A. WASHBURN, M. D., farmer, Section 31, P. O. Quenemo. Was born in Rush County, Ind., April 1, 1828. Son of Joseph Washburn and Agnes N. Mann, who descended from Nicholas Washburn and John Mann. Mr. Washburn grew up on a farm, and in youth went to the district school, and afterward to Asbury University, and there commenced the study of medicine, and graduated from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, class of 1849, and at once entered upon practice at Wabash, Ind. In 1852 he moved to Jackson County, Mo., where he had a large practice, and was eminently successful in his profession. When the Rebellion broke out in 1861, he championed the Union cause, and was compelled to leave Missouri and come to Kansas, after having been robbed of his property. He settled in Franklin County and was successful there; in 1870 he purchased a large farm in Junction Township, containing 560 acres, and eighty acres in Franklin County, and has since devoted his time to improving his farm. He erected a fine house in 1871, at a cost of $3,000. He employs several men on his farm; keeps 200 head of cattle 15 horses and about 200 hogs, and is one of the leading farmers in that part of the county. Mr. Washburn was united in marriage in Jackson County, Mo., July 12, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of George W. Tate, Esq. They have one son, James B., born September 24, 1855. Mr. Washburn is a Master Mason and a member of the Methodist Church.

CAPT. ROBERT D. WATTS, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Valley Brook. Was born in Hancock County, Me., July 2, 1817. Son of James Watts and Nancy Agnes McDonnell. He went to sea in early life; entered in the Mexican war in 1846, Company C, Third Regiment, Louisiana Volunteers. Participated in the engagements of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. Was in the Quartermaster's department, and honorably discharged at the close of the war. He came to Kansas in 1858, settled in Junction Township, where he owns 700 acres, good improvements. Commencing from the raw prairie he has made a beautiful farm. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Second Regiment, Kansas Cavalry, and participated in all the engagements in which that regiment took part, and was discharged at the close of the war. He was married in Franklin County, Kan., November 29, 1866, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Nicholas Scott and Elizabeth McDonnell. They have five children—William B., Mary A., Robert A., James S. and John D. Mr. Watts for several years followed the sea, and rose from a common sailor to be captain of a vessel. His first experience in farming was in Kansas, which has been a success.

HENRY H. WIGGANS, farmer, Section 18, P. O Michigan Valley. Was born in Franklin County, Ind., August 13, 1832. Son of John Wiggans and his wife Sarah Evans; he grew up on a farm and went to school. He learned the blacksmith trade and followed that business until he came to Kansas in 1855, when he became a farmer in Franklin County. In 1863 he purchased 160 acres in Junction Township, and has since resided there, having improved his farm. In 1860 he had his barn and implements destroyed by fire from the hand of an incendiary. Enlisted in 1861 in Newgent's Battallion, Missouri Volunteers, but was discharged in 1862. He was united in marriage in Franklin County, Ind., December 16, 1854, to Miss Emily Tague. They have four children—Thomas C., born May 11, 1861, Hattie H., born October 28, 1864, George A., born December 11, 1869, and Henry B. born January 24, 1872.

ELK TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT CLARK, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Ridgeway. Was born in Scotland, September 14, 1826. Son of Morris Clark and Margaret Berrell. Came to the United States in 1852; settled in South Carolina. Came to Kansas in 1857; settled in Elm Township, where he and his brother Morris own 720 acres, improved; they jointly working the same. He was in the militia and participated in the battle of the Blue against Sterling Price. Mr. Clark was married in London, England, in 1851, to Elizabeth Hugg, who died in 1856; married again in Lawrence, Kan, June 17, 1876, to Elizabeth Collier Haveland. He has one child, Alice, and two step-children, William H. and John Haveland.

GEORGE REID EMERY, M. D. and farmer, Section 28, Township 14, Range 17, P. O. Carbondale. Was born in Walpole, N. H., July 22, 1791. Son of John Emery and Susannah Emery. Her father's name was Mr. Bartlett. His grandparents were (Capt.) John Emery and Miss Brucklebank, who came from England. He was educated at the University of New York, Fairfield, N. Y., and graduated from the medical department in the class of 1814, and has for over sixty years been a successful practitioner. He removed to Ashtabula County, Ohio, in an early day and was married October, 1817 to Miss Candace Willey, who died April 3, 1832. He was married again July 9, 1832, to Miss Polly Stevens, who died November 17, 1870. He had four children by the first marriage—Josiah B., George R., Candace S., and Omri W., and by the second marriage—Eli, Seth S., Milo, Viola and Viancy. A few years after the second marriage he moved with his family to Winnebago County, Ill., where he bought a farm and continued the practice of medicine. In the spring of 1870, he sold his farm there and with his wife and son Milo, moved to Kansas and bought a farm on which he has since lived. He has belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1826. Was made a Master Mason in Painesville, Ohio, in 1817, and is now a member of Ridgeway Lodge, No 62, A., F. & A. M., and was for a time an active member of the Sons of Temperance. Milo Emery, son of the above, was born in Spencer, Ohio, the family soon moved to Winnebago County, Ill. He clerked in a post-office about a year, but preferring the mercantile business, he got a situation in a store in Pecatonica, Ill., where he remained for several years, gaining the esteem and confidence of his employers and his customers, but his health failing he left the store and went to work on his father's farm. In 1870 he came to Elk Township, and bought eighty acres of land in Section 27, Township 14, Range 17. He has since lived with, and improved his father's farm. Has raised an orchard said to be one of the best in the county and has been very successful in raising potatoes; he is now preparing to make a specialty of raising potatoes and Poland China hogs. He is a member and Worthy Master of Hurricane Grange, No. 359, P. of H.

JOSIAH B EMERY, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Ridgeway. Was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, June 4, 1820, son of Dr. George R. Emery and Candace Willey, where he lived until twenty years of age, and then removed to Winnebago County, Ill., and in 1872 he came to Kansas and settled in Elk Township, where he has since resided on an eighty acre farm which he owns, and which he has in a fine state of cultivation. Previous to coming to this State he spent nine years in California. He was united in marriage to Prudence McIntyre, in Winnebago County, Ill., June 28, 1852, who died July 22, 1869. He was again united in marriage in Lawrence, Kan., May 28, 1873, to Mrs. Sarah T. German, daughter of David Burnham of Wisconsin. He has had five children—Vinacie, (who died July 22, 1856,) A. J. Frank, Eva May, Freddie, (died March 19, 1863,) and Cora. Mr. Emery is a member of Ridgeway Lodge, No. 62, A., F. & A. M., and is the present Tyler of the lodge.

THOMAS ETHERINGTON, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Carbondale. Was born in England, August 24, 1827, son of Christopher Etherington and his wife Ann Graham, where he grew up. He came to the United States in 1854, settled in Pittsburg, Pa., and in 1857 he came to Kansas and settled in Elk Township, where he owns a section of land and has improved it. He has 200 acres under plow. During the war he served in the militia and took part in the engagement at the Blue. He was married in England February 14, 1852, to Miss Jane Brown, who died January 27, 1866. He was again married in Elk Township, April 19, 1866, to Louisa Harrison. They have the following children—Frances, born June 6, 1853; Jane, born May 9, 1860; Albert, born March 11, 1858; Thomas, born September 1, 1862; Elizabeth, born January 3, 1864; George, born November 21, 1865; Milo L., born December 21, 1870; Ras, born January 19, 1873; Florence M., born September 27, 1876.

REV. JARED W. FOX, farmer, Section 11, Township 14, Range 16, P. O. Ridgeway, was born in Sherburne, New York, December 5, 1810, son of Amasa Fox and Abagail Ware. Mr. Fox grew to manhood in his native town and was apprenticed at Burlington, New York, for five years. He entered the Oneida Institute at Whitesboro in the fall of 1832, and graduated from Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and was ordained at Adam's Basin, N. Y., as pastor of the Congregational Church and subsequently became pastor of the Congregational Church in Chili, Monroe County, N. Y., which he served faithfully several years. He came to Kansas in 1860, and settled on a farm containing a quarter section which he owns in Elk Township. He erected a substantial stone house and barn a few years since. Since coming to this State he has managed the farm and served the church in Burlingame as pastor a part of the time, and continues to hold forth the Word in the surrounding country. Mr. Fox was married in Sherburne, N. Y., January 21, 1839, to Miss Mercy C., daughter of Jonathan Copeland, Esq. and Mrs. Rebecca Edwards Copeland. They have seven children—Charles G., Jared C., Irving C., Herbert E., Elliott H., Jonathan C. and Mirtie R. C. Charles G., son of the above, was born in Adams Basin, N. Y., January 9, 1840, and was educated in Walworth Academy. He came to Kansas in 1859, and settled in Elk Township, where he owns a good farm. He was elected Surveyor for Osage County and filled the office for seven years. He has also been engaged in teaching school most of the time since coming to the State. He was in the militia and participated with Sterling Price on the Blue. He was united in marriage in Marion, Wayne County, N. Y., May 19, 1861, to Miss Harriet E., daughter of Jonathan Pratt, Esq. and Clarissa Jennings. They have four children—Frank E., Mertie C., Nellie A. and Grace B. Mr. Fox is a member of the Congregational Church.

BASIL HARDISTY, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Ridgeway. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, January 18, 1838; son of Francis Hardisty and Mary Barcus. Mr. Hardisty grew up on a farm and was engaged in that business in Ohio. He came to Kansas in 1870, and settled in Elk Township, owns 500 acres and has 300 under the plow. He has good buildings and is one of the substantial farmers of Osage County. Mr. Hardisty was united in marriage in Knox County, Ohio, November 20, 1860, to Miss Livonia, daughter of Labon J. Wiley, Esq. and Sarah Twiggs. They have one child—Francis L. J., born October 27, 1865. Mr. Hardisty is a member of Ridgeway Lodge, No. 62, A., F. & A. M.

HON. H. H. HEBERLING, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Ridgeway; born in Berkley County, West Virginia, May 19, 1811, son of John Heberling and Mary Crumly. When he was fourteen years old his parents removed to Harrison County, Ohio, where he learned milling and worked at the business for several years. He came to this State in 1855, and settled in Elk Township. He has a farm of eighty-four acres. He was elected to the legislature of the State in 1861, where he served with credit to himself and honor to his constituents. He was made Chairman of the Committee on agriculture and Federal relations. He has also been elected and served as Justice of the Peace two years. Mr. Heberling has never sought office, but has rather shrunk from it, yet never failed to discharge any trust imposed upon him with fidelity. He was an active Free-State man and whenever called upon was true to his principles. He took an active part in the defence of Lawrence, when Price invaded the State. His house was open to the new-comers and furnished a green spot in the memory of the weary traveler who always found a place of rest at his home. Mr. Heberling was married in Harrison County, Ohio, January 2, 1834, to Miss Catherine, daughter of John Dickerson and Mary Stevens, daughter of Joshua Stevens, a relative of Thaddeus Stevens. They have seven children—James A., Rebecca L., Sylvanus L., Catherine J., George H., Sarah M. and Junius L., the first white child born in Elk Township. Mr. Heberling is a member of Hurricane Grange, No. 359, P. of H. He is liberal in belief and reads up all sides of a question.

JAMES A. HEBERLING, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Carbondale, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, November 1, 1836, and is a son of Hon. H. H. Heberling. Mr. Heberling came to the State in 1856, with his parents, who settled in Osage County. He owns a splendid farm in Elk Township, and has erected substantial buildings and made other improvements, and ranks with the enterprising farmers of the township as among the best. When Sterling Price made his celebrated raid, Mr. Heberling went out with the militia and participated in the battle of the Blue, in the thickest of the fight, and came out without injury, although he had a few close calls. Mr. Heberling was united in marriage in Shawnee County, Kansas, March 27, 1862, to Miss Susan F., daughter of R. B. Hopper, Esq. They have seven children—John L., George A., Hattie, Nellie, James A., William H. and Irene. Mr. Heberling is a member of Grange No. 359 and its Steward.

SYLVANUS L. HEBERLING, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Carbondale, was born in Athens County, Ohio, July 2, 1844, and is a son of Hon. H. H. Heberling. He came to Kansas in 1856, with his parents and settled in Osage County. Mr. Heberling owns 400 acres in Elk Township and has 240 acres under the plow. He enlisted August 25, 1862, in Company I, Second Regiment, Kansas Cavalry. Companies I and C were afterwards consolidated under the name of Company C. He participated in the following engagements: Fort Wayne, Prairie Grove, Cain Hill, where he was wounded in the face, Van Buren, Dripping Springs, Devil's Backbone, Perryville, Honey Springs, Dardanelles, Camden and several other engagements and numerous skirmishes. He was honorably discharged June 22, 1865, at Fort Gibson C. N., and paid off at Lawrence, August 17, 1865. He was united in marriage in Osage County, Kansas, February 15, 1870, to Miss Charlotte R., daughter of Joel Cooper, Esq. and Marcia Gibbs. Mr. Heberling is a member of the Hurricane Grange, No. 359, and the G. A. R. Post, No. 49, of Carbondale.

WILLIAM E. VINCENT farmer, Section 21, P. O. Twin Mound, was born in Bradley, Maine July 9, 1834; son of George and Eunice Wentworth Vincent; where he lived only ten years, and moved with his parents to Illinois, where he lived fifteen years, and in 1859 came to this State, and settled in Doniphan County, and seven years later purchased 480 acres in Elk Township, and has since resided on his farm. He was in the militia during the war and in the engagement at the Blue. He was married in La Salle, Ill., October 2, 1858, to Miss Nancy S. Young. They have six children—Fred W., born October 7, 1859; Charles W., born November 22, 1861; Augusta R., born April 29, 1864; Ellery E., born June 1, 1869; Oscar E., born October 7, 1872; Caroline E., born October 7, 1875.

ALFRED WILEY, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Ridgeway, was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 29, 1837; son of Laban J. Wiley and Sarah Twigg, where he was brought up. After living some time in Wisconsin he came to Kansas in 1856, and settled in Osage County. He owns 320 acres, improved; 110 acres are improved. He was called out during the Price raid, but was unable to go with the militia to the scene of action because of a severe attack of asthma. He was married in Osage County, February 12, 1869, to Miss Jane, daughter of James Douglas and Jane Graham. They have had eight children, seven living and one dead—Sarah, born October 9, 1869; Stewart, born February 8, 1871; Laban J., Jr., born October 12, 1872, and died February 18, 1873; Mary J., born February 24, 1874; Lafayette, born February 28, 1877; Alfred, born August 22, 1878; Livona, born June 1, 1880; Ellen E., born December 24, 1882.

FAIRFAX TOWNSHIP.

HON. JOHN BANNING, farmer, Section 8, P. O., Dragoon, was born in McDonough County, Ill., Feb., 15, 1828, son of Ephraim and Mary Potter Banning, where he grew up on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. He came to the State in 1855 and settled in Big Springs, where he was an active Free-State man, attending the conventions from the first one held in the place to the last. In 1869 he purchased a fine tract of land containing 680 acres, in Fairfax Township, which he has improved. He built his present residence in 1876 at a cost of $1,400, and in 1880, a fine barn costing $1,700. During the war he served in the militia, and had a hand in the battle with Sterling Price on the Blue. He has been honored by the people as County Commissioner from 1871 to 1876, and Probate Judge one term. While in Big Springs he was a merchant and postmaster. He was united in marriage in Shawnee County, Kan., September 7, 1862, to Miss Hettie J., daughter of I. N. Roberts, Esq. They have eight children—Josephine P., Ephraim N., May M., Ella Bell., John W., Hettie M., William B., and Thomas.

JOSEPH LONGMIRE, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Fairfax, was born in East Tennessee, December 31, 1829, son of John and Elizabeth Ranger Longmire, who descended from Joseph Longmire, Hannah Bogart, John Ranger and Abigail Dunnett; he grew up on a farm, and received a common school education. During the late war he was conscripted into the Confederate army, but made his escape and was retaken and sent to Georgia, but he again eluded the guard and made his escape, although pursued by five men and fifteen blood hounds he made his way to the Union army, and put himself under the protection of General

Sherman, who furnished him a passport to the North, where he settled in Indiana. In 1870 he came to the State and settled in Fairfax Township, where he purchased 240 acres, and has improved the same. He was married in Sullivan County, Tenn., September 2, 1853, to Jane Spurgeon. He has been honored as Township Treasurer, and is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN PETERSON, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Carbondale, was born in Sweden, November 27, 1826, son of Peter Paulson, now Peterson, and Mary Eagrie, where he grew up on a farm, among the rugged hills and stony plains of that Northern region of Europe. He came to the United States in 1854, and settled in Davenport, Iowa, where he had various employments. In 1858 he came to Kansas and settled in Fairfax Township, where he owns a large stock-farm containing 930 acres;—employs several men—buys and sells stock of improved breeds. He has erected substantial buildings at a cost of over $4,000, and made other improvements. He was married in Kansas City, Mo., March 1, 1870, to Miss Hannah Sefgren. They have six children—Effie, born April 13, 1871; Carrie, born August 12, 1872; John A., born January 5, 1875, died April 8, 1875; Nellie A., born June 25, 1876, died June 15, 1880; Eugenie M., born May 14, 1878; Nellie A., born September 2, 1880.

CHRIS. PETERSON, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Carbondale, was born in Sweden, April 12, 1850, son of Peter and Mary Eugenie Peterson; came to the United States with his father in 1854, and settled in Davenport. In 1858 he removed with his father to Kansas, and settled in Fairfax Township, and now lives in the old homestead settled by his father. He has 160 acres under cultivation. He was married in Kansas City, Mo., March 16, 1880, to Miss Emma Johnson.

CHARLES LINDAL, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Fairfax, was born in Sweden, November 17, 1833, where he grew up on a farm. He came to the United States in 1853 and settled in Chicago. In 1857 he came to the State and purchased 160 acres, which he has improved. He went out with the militia to the battle of the Blue. He is unmarried, yet has been a successful farmer.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

GABRIEL CUMMINGS, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Williamsburg, was born in Clark County, Ind., June 29, 1824, is a son of John and Sarah Cummings; was brought up in Clark County, Ind., and learned the cabinet trade and followed that business for some years, and in 1850, moved from Indiana to Lee County, Iowa, where he remained until 1854; from there he went to Johnson County, Iowa, in 1865; when he came to Kansas, in 1872, and settled where he now resides, in Lincoln Township. He owns 240 acres improved land, good buildings, orchards, etc. He was married in Clark County, Ind., December 16, 1846, to Miss Julia A., daughter of John Bemis. They have ten children—Missouri F., Henry A., Jesse, Abalene, Samuel E., Eugene, Emulous, L., Alanson F., Armina, and Charles T. Mr. Cummings is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

CARBONDALE.

At this point the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, extends in a direction nearly north and south, down the center of a narrow but level valley. Here the town of Carbondale is located, with the business portion of the level land, while the residence part of the city extends far back over the gently sloping hills on both sides of the railroad.

The buildings are generally neat and substantial frame structures, though these are fast giving place to large edifices of brick and stone, of which there are already several.

The town is an excellent point for business. All branches of trade are well represented, and in a prosperous condition, made so by the fact that the city is surrounded by a well developed agricultural country. Besides this there are a large number of coal mines in operation all around the town, which contribute particularly to its support.

In the spring of 1869, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was completed to this point, and a switch built out for about three-quarters of a mile from the main track, to the coal fields on the farm of J. F. Dodds. Here the railroad received its coal supplies. Coal had been discovered here some years, but only used by those in the immediate vicinity.

Preparations were soon made to open the coal mines on an extended scale, and to build up a town. Therefore a town company was formed, composed of T. J. Peter, then General Superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, J. F. Dodds, C. P. Dodds, and L. R. Adams, and a town was laid out on the southeast quarter of Section 24, Township 14, Range 15 east. Soon afterward an addition was made on the north side by William Brown. Main Street passes between these divisions. Some time afterward an addition was made on the west side of the railroad by the Lawrence and Topeka Coal Company.

The first buildings were erected by the Carbon Coal Company. They consisted of houses for the miners, and a store was erected where groceries, meats and provisions were sold.

A post-office was established, and C. P. Dodds appointed postmaster. He was also the railroad agent.

Early in 1870, C. P. Dodds, opened an opposition store, where he had a heavy trade. During the year the town progressed rapidly. E. H. Moore opened a drug store. Dr. C. C. Moore, and Dr. T. M. McClasky located about that time. The first lumber-yard was opened the same year by Klapp & Hilliard, who also built a large store with a hall above. Several other business houses were erected.

In the fall of 1870, bonds were voted to the Lawrence & Carbondale Railroad. Dr. C. C. Moore was the first president of the road, and was instrumental in securing bonds from the county, and from Ridgeway Township. The road was completed and put in operation in 1872. For about three years it did a good business, but the coal business decreasing, the road was abandoned, and preparations made to tear up the track. This was prevented by the citizens, who, under the lead of S. B. Bradford, secured an injunction. Some time afterward the road was again put in operation, and regular trains have since been run, though the line of road is hardly long enough to furnish a paying business.

For several years after the foundation of the town it grew rapidly, and was very prosperous, depending on the mining interests generally for support. This period of prosperity was followed by a few years of depression in business, in consequence of the Osage Carbon Company who operated most of the mines, transferring the heaviest of their mining operations to Osage City; yet during this dull period the town improved slowly, some of the mines being in continual operation.

After the dull season, the old mines were nearly all opened, with many new ones, since which time the city has continued to improve, until the population, including those living at Carbon Hill, the base of operations for the Kansas Carbon Company, and adjoining the Carbondale town site, will number fully fifteen hundred.

The town is now one of the most prosperous ones of the county, and constant improvements are being made. The population is made up of all nationalities. The morals of the people are generally good, although there are occasional affrays among the rougher of the floating class of coal miners.

Other than the rapid development of the town there have been but few events of historical interest. The most startling occurrence was the burning of a shaft in W. L. Green's coal mines, in which nine men lost their lives. This occurred May 6, 1881. The mine was thirty-five feet deep, and the shaft built of planks. To one side of this was an air ventilator, at the base of which a fire was kept burning to create a draft. There being indications of damp, a boy was instructed to keep a good fire. The soot took fire in the flue, and soon the shaft was on fire. The boy saw it and called a man who tore off a board to get at the fire, but this created so much of a draft that the shaft was soon in flames, which prevented the escape of the men. From the outside salt and water was poured down, but it was two hours before it was safe to go down. Superintendent Raby and others went down, and at last brought up all but three. All were nearly suffocated, and three were dead. Those remaining had been ascertained to be dead, and the damp had become so bad that it was decided to leave them, when three men from Scranton, hoping to save them went down with a guide, but only the latter returned. The names of the dead were Michael Mullen, Sr., Michael Mullen, Jr., J. P. Hungate, Charles Jones, A. Warner, J. McDonald, George Evans, A. Benedict, and N. McGonigal. The three last named were from Scranton.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Carbondale was incorporated as a city of the third class on October 15, 1872. C. C. Moore was the first Mayor; A. V. Sparhawk, Clerk; J. R. Cowen, Treasurer; J. S. Conwell, Police Judge, and E Platt, Marshal. The Council was composed of M. T. Perrine, E. W. Teft, George Mullan, S. S. Stackhouse and G. W. Luman. The city is now in a prosperous condition, with surplus money in its treasury, and only low taxes are now levied. The present city officers are as follows: Mayor, R. H. Bartlett; Police Judge, J. G. Ellis; City Clerk, P. V. Griggs; Treasurer, O. J. Ganger; Marshal, George W. Arrel; Councilmen: R. B. McKee, R. H. McClair, Fred Koessler, William Irvin and Charles Davis.

The educational interests of the town have always been maintained, and kept up to a high standard. Before the town was established a school district had been formed, and for the first two years school was taught in the schoolhouse outside the limits of the town. In 1872 a large two-story stone schoolhouse was built at a cost of $8,000. A. V. Sparhawk was the first as well as the present Principal. An addition was built in 1882. When complete, the cost of the entire building will be $10,000. The number of departments in the school are five, each presided over by an efficient teacher.

The coal fields surround the town on all sides, and besides the numerous shafts, an extensive business is carried on in strippings, drifts and slopes. There are probably as many as fifty locations where coal is dug, without shafts having been sunk. Many of the leading merchants of the town own coal fields. During the winter a large number of men are employed in these fields, outside the regular mines.

The greater number of the mines are owned and operated by the Kansas Carbon Company, who own eight shafts on Carbon Hill, just east of the townsite. The first shaft was sunk in 1869. Here in the busiest season about 400 men are employed. The average shipments are thirty carloads per day. Besides the above shafts the company has two near Scranton.

Besides the shafts belonging to the Kansas Carbon Company are others, owned by O'Donnell & Edgar, Richard Byrne, Thomas Trotter and George Robinson, each in continual operation.

From the earliest foundation of the town religious societies have had an organization, and are liberally supported.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the fall of 1870, with a membership of fifteen or twenty. Rev. Jesse Brockway was the first pastor. The present house of worship was built in the fall of 1874, at a cost of $1,000. The present membership is over fifty. Rev. H. A. L. King is the present pastor.

The Congregational Church was organized in 1877, and the church erected in 1879 at a cost of $1,800. Rev. J. M. Ashley was the first pastor, and the present membership is about thirty.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1879 by Rev. E. Brayman, and the church building erected in 1882, at a cost of $1,000. The present pastor is Rev. Levi Morse, and the membership is twenty-five

The Carbondale Flouring Mill is owned and operated by Metzler & Co. It has a full grinding capacity of 900 bushels of wheat and 200 of corn per day, and when busiest ten men are employed. The building was once a grain elevator.

The Carbondale Bank was incorporated in May, 1881, with an authorized capital of $20,000, and the following officers: J. S. Danford, President; O. C. Smith, Cashier; J. S. Danford, S. B. Bradford, F. O'Donnell, S. Minchel, A. M. Sutherland, James Dickinshuts, James W. E——, J. Y. Urie and R. B. Mckee, Directors. In November, 1881, James Dickinshuts succeeded J. S. Danford as President, J. D. Salmons having assumed charge of the bank in June, 1881, and being its acting President until it was re-organized. He is now Cashier, and also a Stockholder and Director.

The hotels of the city, exclusive of the many boarding houses and dining halls, are four in number, viz., The Sutherland Hotel, A. M. Sutherland, proprietor; Merchants Hotel, Mrs. M. A. Hunt, proprietor; the Cottage Hotel, C. A. Ellis, proprietor, and the Ohio House, Mrs. C. H. Greene, proprietor.

The Carbondale *Journal* was established in April 1878, by A. A. Banty, who was succeeded in July, 1878, by William Baxter. The paper was discontinued in September, 1879.

The Carbondale *Independent* was established July 7, 1880, by McClure and McMonigal. In January, 1881, H. C. McMonigal bought McClure's interest, and continued the publication of the paper until February 15, 1882, when Bush Bros. purchased the paper. As its name indicates, it is independent in politics, and an eight column folio.

The lodges and secret societies of the city are in a prosperous condition, and number among their members the greater number of the leading men of the town and its vicinity.

The Carbondale Lodge, No. 70, A., F. & A. M., was organized October 22, 1874, with the following officers: Jesse Brockway, W. M.; Edward E. Thomas, S. W.; H. W. Jenness, J. W. The charter members were: E. E. Thomas, H. W. Jenness, C. C. Moore, P. V. Griggs, John R. Cowen, Alexander Thomas, R. J. Baker, J. V. Reed, George Doel and Jonas Stafford. Present membership is about thirty, and the condition of the lodge is flourishing.

Col. Hayes Post, No. 94, G. A. R., was organized August, 1882, with S. B. Bradford as Post Commander, and J. G. Ellis, Adjutant. The membership has been increased from twenty-nine to sixty.

Carbondale Lodge, No. 73, A. O. U. W., was instituted March 4, 1881, with the following officers: L. K. Eakin, P. W. M.; J. Y. Urie, M. W.; John Prescott, F.; William Stover, O.; J. G. Ellis, F.; C. A. Ellis, Rec., and J. W. Wright, Recorder. The names of the other charter members were: J. A. DeLong, C. V. Bradley, Alexander Montgomery, Martin Hissel, Thomas Leechman, R. B. McKee, F. Degroodt and William Stover. The present membership is twenty-one, and the lodge is in a flourishing condition.

Carbondale Lodge, No. 103, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 13, 1873, with the following officers: Joseph Prescott, N. G.; John Prescott, V. G.; George Milner, R. S.; Alexander Thomas P. S., and Ira Philbrick, Treasurer. The names of the other charter members were: George Doel, J. D. Wood and Martin Hanson.

Friendship Lodge, No. 2,360, K. of H., was instituted November 27, 1880, by T. B. Kingsley, Dep. G. D., of the State. The organization numbered thirty-five members. The first officers were: S. B. Bradford, P. D.; H. J. Crane, D.; J. W. Edgar, V. D.; J. A. Robinson, A. D.; Alonzo Stone, Y.; F. M. McClure, Rep.; F. D. Stevens, F. Rep.; S. J. Irvin, G.; E.

M. Campbell, S. The lodge now numbers thirty-one members, and is in a prosperous condition.

St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 40, K. of P., was instituted June 23, 1881, with thirty-six members. The first officers were: Patrick Ward, C. C., S. Winchell, K. of R. & S.; O. Sutherland, V. C.; Frank O'Donnell, P. C.; Y. G. Muir, P.; C. V. Bradley, M. of E.; Isaiah Jones, M. of A. The lodge is prosperous, and has thirty-five members.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

RICHARD H. BARTLETT, postmaster, came here in 1872; engaged one year as clerk for Carbon Coal and Mining Company; then clerked for John R. Cowen; remained with Cowen until 1876, and in company with Mr. Green bought out Cowen and was appointed postmaster at the same time. In 1879 bought out Mr. Green and his brother, and July 19, 1881, sold to Green. Was born in Bangor, Me., April 26, 1835. Remained there until the spring of 1856. Was on the Penobscot River some four years as wharfman. Removed to Oquawka, Ill., and clerked three years. In 1859 removed to Denver, Col. Returned to Illinois in 1861 and enlisted in First Illinois Cavalry. Was captured at Lexington, Mo., and paroled. Was mustered out in 1862 as Orderly Sergeant. Went into livery business one year in Kirkwood, Ill. Then went to Atlanta, Iowa, and worked at the carpenter trade three years. Was married in 1863 at Cameron, Ill., to Miss Mary Gordon. Is a member of A., F. & A. M. Was elected Mayor of Carbondale in 1882. Is a member of Board of Directors of Carbondale Bank.

J. A. BORIN, farmer and coal dealer, P. O. Carbondale, located on the southeast quarter of Section 30; has 160 acres; came to Kansas in the spring of 1859 and pre-empted one mile west of where he is now located. Returned to Vermillion County, Ind., in the fall of 1860. Enlisted July 10, 1862, in Company A, Seventy-first Indiana. Was with his command at Richmond, Ky., where only 250 escaped. Was transferred to Indianapolis, Ind., and finally to Invalid Corps, where he remained until the close of the war. Then studied for the ministry and subsequently became a licensed exhorter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Was married May 13, 1875, at Carbondale, Kan., to Miss Jennie L. Palmer of Mason County, Ill., and have had two children—Tillie Ruth, who died October 13, 1882, aged three and one-half years, and James Albert.

C. V. BRADLEY, dealer in furniture, undertaking goods, wall paper, paints, window glass and general house furnishing goods, carries from $3,000 to $5,000 stock and sales run from $7,000 to $9,000 per annum. He commenced business with the first and pioneer furniture and undertaking establishment in Carbondale. He was born in Clearfield, Pa., February 18, 1848. The only schooling he ever received was, all told, not exceeding six months by attending a district school of only four months' duration for the whole year and one and one-half miles to go, and only from three to six weeks during a whole term could he be spared from farm or timbering; but he made good use of his spare time cultivating his mind and in the winter of his sixteenth year he taught a four months' school; but not liking the business—when the term expired he was engaged to teach—he quit teaching and in the following November went to learn the trade of cabinet making, where he learned to manufacture furniture, coffins, etc., by hand out of the rough. When nineteen his father moved to Philipsburg, Centre County, where he was engaged most of his time with his father in the wholesale confectionery business for nearly two years. He then left Centre County and followed working at his trade in various parts of Pennsylvania. He was married at Utica, Pa., March 21, 1872, to Miss E. J. McKay, whose father died in Libby Prison, and whose great grandfather is now living at the advanced age of one hundred years and three months. He then went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania and remained at Oil City, Pa., where he carried on business until he came to Kansas in June, 1878. Mr. Bradley belongs to Knights of Pythias and is C. C.; also a member of K. of H. Mr. Bradley is the youngest and only one living of a family of nine children. Has one brother buried at Pomona, Kan.; died from the effects of wounds and exposure at the battle of Antietam. His other brothers and two sisters are buried in Pennsylvania. His father is living at the age of eighty-three. His mother died two years ago seventy-two years of age. Mr. Bradley is of French and Scottish descent.

WILLIAM BROWN, farmer and stock-dealer, located a half mile north of Carbondale, on Section 18, Township 14, Range 16; came to Kansas in March, 1859, and located eight miles east of Carbondale; remained there one year and removed to Section 24, Township 14, Range 15, the present town site of Carbondale, in March, 1860. Remained there until 1865 and then removed to the northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 14, Range 16, which he still owns and which now yields paying quantities of coal. In 1879 Mr. Brown bought his present farm of 160 acres and in 1880 completed his residence which occupies a commanding position and is the best residence in this section of the country and cost $3,000. Mr. Brown was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, August 15, 1832. When two years old his parents moved to Weston, Ind.; lived there eight years and moved to Southern Wisconsin. He was married in Green County, Wis., in 1855 to Miss Silver of Pennsylvania. They have four children—Melissa, Alice, Frank and Barnum. Mr. Brown has fed and shipped stock extensively and usually feeds about 100 head.

HON. D. B. BURDICK, dealer in agricultural implements and stock, came to Kansas in April, 1857. He located about ten miles southeast of Carbondale on One Hundred and Ten Mile Creek in Fairfax Township. Here he pre-empted a quarter section of land which was claimed by a border ruffian from Missouri who attempted to drive Mr. Burdick off with threats, but failed. Mr. Burdick removed to Carbondale in 1880. Was elected a member of the Legislature in 1874 from the Fifty-ninth District, and re-elected in 1876. He was appointed Sheriff in 1859 and held the office one term. Mr. Burdick commanded a company of militia during the war and participated in the raid against Price. He was born in Cortland County, N. Y., April 17, 1830. When nineteen moved to Kane County, Ill., and resided there and in Edgar County, engaged in farming most of the time. He was married in the spring of 1862 in this county to Miss Emilie Merritt. They had one child—Darius B. His wife died in 1872. He was married again in May, 1874, in Osage County to Miss Elizabeth Warner of England. They have two children—Cary B. and Lulu M. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. In 1882 he shipped about seventy-five car-loads of stock. In 1881 he sold about $40,000 worth of agricultural implements. Mr. Burdick began the breeding of fine stock probably earlier than any one in Osage County, introducing thoroughbred Durham cattle as early as 1866 and had some high grade cattle in 1860. He now has a herd numbering twenty-five head of shorthorns.

WILLIAM BURNS, P. O. Carbondale, located on Section 30, Township 14, Range 16; came to the county in 1869 and began work for the Osage Carbon Company. In 1872 was appointed "pit-boss," and has since been in that position and also engaged in farming. In 1874 bought his present farm which is all fenced and well improved. Was born in Northumberland County, England, June 5, 1845. When ten years of age he commenced coal mining which he has since followed. Came to America in 1863 and located in Pennsylvania, where he remained until coming to Kansas. Was married in April, 1871, at Carbondale, Kan., to Miss Mary R. Lathrop, of Devonshire, England, and has four children—William H., Cora, Robert and George. Is Treasurer of the A., F. & A. M., and also a member of I. O. O. F.

EDGAR G. BUSH was born August 1, 1860, in Freeville, Tompkins Co., N. Y., where he remained engaged in farming until November 21, 1878, when he removed to Burlingame, Kan. In March, 1879, he commenced work in the Burlingame *Chronicle* office. In 1880 he commenced work in the *Ledger* office, Emporia, and after a few months, returned to Burlingame, where he had charge of the *Chronicle* office until February 15, 1882, when he bought the *Independent*. Was married October 12, 1882, to Miss Anna Van Dyke, of Burlingame.

FRED E. BUSH was born December 15, 1862, at Freeville, Tompkins Co., N. Y. Came to Burlingame November 15, 1881, and remained until February, 1882, when he went to Carbondale.

J. S. CALLEN, attorney at-law, of the firm of Asher & Callen, Burlingame and Carbondale, Kan. Mr. Callen was born in Davis County, Kan., February 3, 1861, and is the youngest son now living of Hon. A. W. Callen, better known as "Old Grizzly," of Junction City, Kan. Mr. Callen graduated from the Junction City high school in February, 1878. Began the study of law the following year in the office of McClure & Humphrey of that city and was admitted to practice at the February term, 1882, in the Supreme Court of Topeka, and the following fall in the United States Circuit Court, District of Kansas, the youngest attorney admitted by those courts in the State. While pursuing his law studies he accepted a po[illegible] teacher in the Junction City grammar school and also taught in the Normal. [illegible] accepted the chair of mathematics and penmanship in the West Plain Sem[illegible]. Was afterward appointed by State Superintendent of Public Instruction as b[illegible]rk and filled that position acceptably for one year. In 1882 he was appointed by A. H. Andrews & Co., of Chicago, as their attorney for Kansas, which position he still retains, at the same time residing and practicing at Carbondale. Is also connected with E. G. Bush in the real estate business at that place.

A. CARR owns a one-third interest in the Carbondale Steam Mills. Is also engaged in grain trade. Came to Kansas in 1865, locating on a farm four miles east of the city. Was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., May 26, 1837. Remained there until grown, engaged in farming and came direct to Kansas. Enlisted in 1862 in Company K, One Hundred and Twelfth New York. Was with his command at Cold Harbor, Charleston, Fort Sumter and Fort Fisher. Was slightly wounded at Cold Harbor. Served until the close of the war. Was married in 1861, in Chautauqua County, N. Y., to Miss Rosetta Martin, and has five children—Minnie, Bertha, Stephen, Charlie and Edward.

D. P. CLEMENT, farmer, P. O. Carbondale, located on southeast quarter Section 31, Township 14, Range 16, eighty acres, about six acres of coal land. He came to Kansas in 1858, and pre-empted this land; removed to California in 1859, and remained six years, and returned to Kansas. He has resided in the State about fifteen years and ten years in the county. He was born in Orange County, Vermont, in 1835, remained there until twenty-two years of age, and then came West. He has been twice married—first, in 1866, at Manchester, N. H., to Miss Sarah Copp, and had one child, Arthur. Mrs. Clement died at Topeka, in 1869. He was married again at Alma, Wabaunsee County, in 1871, to Miss Mary Richey, of Peru, Ind. He is Treasurer of School District No. 91 since its organization.

JOHN G. COOPER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Carbondale. He owns 800 acres of land, located on Sections 22 and 34, Township 14, Range 16, about 500 acres of which are under cultivation. He has some fifty head of cattle, and is keeping abreast of the times in the improvement of his stock. Mr. Cooper was born in Kalamazoo County, Mich., September 4, 1844, his father being Joel P. Cooper, of Yates County, N. Y., his mother's name being Marcia V. Gibbs, of Allegany County, N. Y. In 1864 Mr. Cooper went to the Rocky Mountains, returning to Michigan, and removing to Kansas in 1868. He was married in 1871, at Hume, Allegany County, N. Y., to Miss Susan S. Mourse, and they have four children—Allen L., Persia E., Sarah V. and John Joel. What was formerly known as Kinney Station was removed to Mr. Cooper's land soon after the completion of the L. & C. Railroad, and is now known as Coopervillle.

J. M. CURRY, flour and feed store, commenced business in 1880. Came to the State in 1873, locating in Junction Township, Osage County, where he engaged in farming. Was born in Coles County, Illinois, July 28, 1839; removed to Bates County, Missouri, and resided one year, and also in Hickory County one year. Was married February 23, 1858, in Coles County, Illinois, to Miss Margaret Ellis, a native of that county, and has one son, Ellis. He enlisted in September, 1862, in Company G, One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois, as a private. Was stationed at Memphis, Tenn., doing garrison duty, and at the end of five months was discharged for disability. Mr. Currie's sales will average about $1,000 a month. He handles Topeka and Carbondale flour; is a member of the Baptist Church.

JAMES DICKINSHUTS, President of the Carbondale Bank, was born in Sidney, Ohio, October 11, 1847, living on a farm until attaining his majority, when he began learning blacksmithing, which he has since followed. In 1869 he came to Kansas, locating at Topeka in March of that year, remaining there until 1873, when he removed to Carbondale, shortly after the town was surveyed. He has been a member of the City Council, and has served three terms as Mayor of the city. He has been also for several years, and is now, a member of the Board of Education. He is a member of Carbondale Lodge, No. 70, A., F. & A. M., of which he has been Master the past four years. He was married at Wakarusa, Shawnee Co., Kan., February 15, 1872, to Miss Pluma Tice, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children—Jesse, Fred, and Edgar.

ROBERT R. DUNBAR, attorney-at-law, was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., August 17, 1824. When six years of age his parents moved to Peoria County, Ill., where Mr. Dunbar remained until 1863. He had no opportunities of attending school until twenty-four years of age, when he entered school at Princeton, Ill. Began the study of law in 1862 in the office of George W. Stepp, Esq., of Princeton, and remained there one year. Came to Kansas, and located in Lyon County in the stock business. After the Lawrence raid he removed to Kansas City, Mo., and opened an office there; but, owing to poor health, soon after removed to a farm in Jackson County, Mo. Remained there three years, and removed to Lawrence in 1868, and remained about ten years, engaged in the real-estate business. In the fall of 1872 he was employed by a St. Louis commission house, where he remained two years, and then engaged in similar business in Kansas City one year. He was admitted to the bar in Lyon County, Kan., in 1863. Was married to his first wife in Illinois in 1851, she dying the same year. Was married to his present wife in Princeton, Ill., in 1858, and has five children—J. M., George T. C., Elizabeth A., Claude May, and Daisy Pearl.

LEWIS K. EAKIN, blacksmith and wagon-maker, located in Carbondale, October 10, 1878. He was born near Lock Haven, Clinton Co., Pa., December 29, 1851. When eight years of age he removed to Marshall County, Iowa, where he resided some six years, and removed to Eldora, Hardin County, and learned his trade. He was married in Eldora, in 1876, to Miss Ella Stall Smith, a native of Dixon, Ill. He is Secretary and Lodge Deputy of Carbondale Lodge, No. 102, I. O. O. F. Is also Recorder and Deputy of the A. O. U. W., No. 72.

J. G. ELLIS, of the firm of Ellis & Co., dealers in groceries, and also deal largely in wheat and corn. They began business in May, 1877, and in 1882 shipped about 300 cars of wheat and 275 cars of corn. Mr. Ellis came to Kansas in 1871, locating on a farm fifteen miles southeast of Carbondale. He remained there six years, and came to Carbondale in 1877. He was born in Coles County, Ill., January 11, 1843, and remained there until twenty-eight years of age. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois. He was with his command at the siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., in 1863. In the spring of 1864 he was with Black's command in the Red River expedition, and was captured at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864, and held as a prisoner at Camp Tyler, Tex., until the close of the war. He was married February 1, 1866, in Coles County, Ill., to Miss Mary J. Checkley, of that county, and has six children—Marion A., Thomas A., Catharine, Charles, Jessie, and John. Mr. Ellis is a member of the G. A. R., K. of P., and A. O. U. W.

O. J. GAUGER, druggist and stationer, located in Carbondale in November, 1878. During his first year's residence there he had charge of the lumber-yard of William Clapp. At the expiration of that time he was appointed deputy postmaster, holding that position until November, 1881, when he purchased the drug stock of A. C. Brown. He carries a stock valued at $2,200, consisting of drugs, druggists' sundries, stationery, etc., and does an annual business of $8,000. He was born in Turbotville, Northumberland County, Pa., February 11, 1856, there receiving his early education, and afterward graduating from Davis Commercial College at Williamsport. For three years he was engaged in teaching in Montour County, Pa. Mr. Gauger was elected Township Clerk in 1882, and was appointed City Treasurer in May of the same year. He is a member and Treasurer of Friendship Lodge, No. 2,340, K. of H.

W. L. GREEN, dealer in general merchandise, and also extensively interested in coal mining. He came here in 1872, and began mining at Carbon Hill, continuing in that business until 1882. In 1880 he opened a stock of hardware in Carbondale, which he sold in 1882. In July, 1881, the present stock of general merchandise was opened by Green & McKee, and in August, 1882, Mr. Green bought McKee's interest. He carries a stock of about $12,000, and has an annual trade of about $60,000. Was born in Henderson County, Ill., April 30, 1852; remained there until 1866, engaged with his father in stock-raising and nursery business, and they then moved to Topeka, Kan. Was married in 1876, at Carbondale, Kan., to Miss Mary E. Fagan, a native of Indiana, and has one child—Johnnie. Was elected a member of the City Council in 1882.

MRS. R. GREEN, proprietress of the Ohio House, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., October 6, 1840. She remained there until about sixteen years of age. On April 10, 1856, she was married at Bradford, N. Y., to C. H. Green. She came to Kansas soon afterward, and located at Ridgeway, Osage County. She came to Carbondale in 1871, and opened the Ohio House, which is a two-story frame building, with fourteen rooms and eight sleeping apartments.

PETER V. GRIGGS, Justice of the Peace and City Clerk, also proprietor of Griggs' Dining Hall. Located here in 1872. Was elected Justice of the Peace in 1878; held the position until 1879, and was re-elected in 1882. Was appointed City Clerk in April, 1882. Was born in Genesee County, N. Y., August 20, 1840. When two years of age moved to Canada, remaining there until seventeen; then went on the lakes as seaman, and served as clerk and steward for eight seasons; quit the lakes in 1866. Kept books for a Chicago firm for four years. Was married in 1866 in Toronto, Canada, to Miss Ellen A. Murray, and has four children—Alice, James, Katie, and Gustie. Is a member of K. of H. Lodge, No. 2,340, and is Chaplain of the Lodge. Is also engaged in real estate, loan and collection business.

W.C. HENDRIX, proprietor of the Cottage Hotel. The building is 78x56 feet, two stories, with an ell 18x32 feet. House has sixteen rooms and fourteen sleeping apartments. Mr. Hendrix bought the house November 20, 1882. Came to Kansas in 1870, and located on a farm near Gardner, Johnson County. Remained there seven years, and removed to Miami County, and remained there until coming to Carbondale. Was born in Gilford County, N. C., in 1830. Remained in his native county until coming to Kansas, and engaged in farming and cotton-spinning. Was married in 1873 at Gardner, Kan., to Miss T. J. Clinton, and has four children, all girls.

B. F. HOY, meat market, opened business in 1880. He was born in Schuylkill, Pa., April 3, 1839. Removed to Northumberland County, Pa., in 1850. He was married in 1861 at Milton, Pa., to Miss Mary E. Hagg, and has four children—Lizzie C., Ella M., Marion G. and J. Newton.

WILLIAM LAND, farmer, P. O. Carbondale; has 120 acres located on the northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 14, Range 16. Eighty acres are under cultivation. He has twenty head of cattle, horses and hogs. He was born in Garrett County, Ky., December 17, 1825, where he resided until 1831 when he removed to Jefferson County, Ind., there remaining until twenty-two years of age, when he again removed to Kentucky, and was married February 21, 1850, and removed to Cass County, Mo., where he resided until he came to Kansas. Mr. Land has four children—Ladora, John M., William G., and James W. He has always been a Republican.

WILLIAM LATHROP, farmer, has eighty acres one and one-half miles east of Carbondale, on Section 20, Township 14, Range 16, all under cultivation. Was born in Devonshire, England, and came to America when eight years of age. His father, William Lathrop, Sr, was born in Devonshire, England, August 7, 1827, where he remained until 1867, engaged as a sawyer. Was married in 1851, to Miss Sarah Cross, and has four children living—Mary A., William, Sarah A. and Elizabeth. Located first in Kankakee County, Ill., where he remained about two years, and came direct to Kansas. Mr. Lathrop died at his home December 21, 1880

THOMAS LEACHMAN, wagon-maker and repairer, came to the State in May, 1870, locating at Lecompton. Remained there four years. In 1874 went to Southern Colorado, working at La Junta and other points until the fall of 1878, when he came to Carbondale. Was born in Lincolnshire, England, January 6, 1835. Remained there until about seventeen, and came to America. Stopped a few months at Middletown, Conn., and went to Chicago, where he learned his trade, and remained nine years. Went to Pike County, Ill. and remained five years. Was married in 1860, at Chicago, to Miss Elizabeth Thornton, of Liverpool, England, and has seven children—Samuel, Stella, Lethia, Eliza, Spurgeon, Grace and Florence. United with the Baptist Church in 1867, and is now deacon. Is a member of A. O. U. W. and Kansas State Temperance Union.

W. B. LONG, farmer, P. O. Carbondale, has 160 acres, all under fence and eighty under cultivation. Located in Montgomery County, Kansas, in 1870. Removed to Butler County soon after, and remained two years; came from there to Carbondale. Returned to Butler County in 1878, and remained until 1881, when he returned to Carbondale and remained until 1883. Was born in Mercer County, Pa., March 27, 1852. When about three years of age removed to Schuyler County, Ill., and remained until coming to Kansas, learning the carpenters' trade. Was married January 19, 1874, at Carbondale Kan., to Miss Lottie Chamberlain. They have four children—Andrew, Samuel, Maria T. and Zuella Kate.

RUFUS H. McCLAIR, dealer in hardware and implements; located two miles north of Ridgeway in May, 1876. Remained there about five years engaged in farming and stock-raising. Began business in Carbondale, in the spring of 1881. Was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., June 25, 1851. Removed to Michigan in the fall of 1867. Was employed by the Northern Transportation Company for over eight years, in the capacity of clerk, bookkeeper and agent. Was married January 1, 1878, at Glenhaven, Mich., to Miss Agnes Helm, a native of Canada, and has three children—Loretta, Charles and Baby. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners from the Second District. Is a member of K. of H.

R. B. McKEE, lumber dealer, located here in April, 1870, and formed a co-partnership with Mr. Green in mercantile business. He was born in Montour County, Pa., April 20, 1846. Came to Kansas in 1868, remaining at Topeka two years. Was married August 25, 1870, in Shawnee County, Kan., to Miss Bettie Snyder, a native of Pennsylvania, and has two children—Jimmy and Grace. Was one of the original incorporators of the Carbondale Bank, and is still one of the directors. Mr. McKee carries a stock of about $6,000. Is a member of I. O. O. F., No. 102, and also of A. O. U. W., No. 72.

CHARLES MANROSE, came to the State in 1870, locating on a farm in Franklin County, fifteen miles southeast of Carbondale, and engaged in farming there until 1880, when he removed to Carbondale and has since been engaged in the livery business. Was born in Huron County, Ohio, July 9, 1845; resided there ten years and moved to Fulton County, Ill., and remained there until eighteen, when he enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry. Was in the Department of the Gulf, with Gen. Bank's Red River expedition, and at Mobile, Ala. Was mustered out in May, 1866; then returned to his home and engaged in farming until coming to Kansas. Was married at Bushnell in 1868, to Miss Lucy Martin, of that place and has six children—Laura, Ida, M. P., Mollie, Carrie and N. C. Was elected Constable of Ridgeway Township in the spring of 1882. Is a member of A. O. U. W., Carbondale Lodge.

JOHN T. MAY, grocer and Justice of the Peace, came to the State in November, 1871, and engaged principally in mining. Was born in Cornwall County, England, November 24, 1840. Remained there until twenty-six years of age engaged in mining, and also learned the carpenters' trade. Came to the United States in 1866 and located in Bucks County, Pa., and after a short residence moved to Wisconsin, Grant County. In 1869 removed to Marquette, and from thence to Kansas. Was married July 2, 1861, in Cornwall, England, to Miss Elizabeth Allen, and has had eleven children, only two of whom are living—Bessie and Edgar. Mr. May was elected Justice of the Peace in February, 1882. Began mercantile business in August, 1881. Is a member of Carbondale Lodge, No. 70, A., F. & A. M. Is also connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE W. METZLER, Manager Carbondale Mills, now operated by the Carbondale Mill Company, A. Carr and Henry Urich, joint owners. The mill was built for a grain elevator by John Y. Urie, in 1879. The following year Mr. Urie put in the present engine and commenced the manufacture of flour. A joint stock company of which J. G. Ellis was business manager, bought the property of Messrs. Urie and Loveland, May 14, 1880, and operated the mill until December 9, 1881, when Mr. Metzler assumed the management. The building is 22x120 feet, the front being three stories. Has four run of burrs and improved machinery throughout. The capacity of the mill is 300 bushels of wheat in twenty-four hours. The power is furnished by a sixty-five horse-power Comer engine. It is the largest flouring-mill in the county and is worth $12,000. Mr. Metzler came to Kansas in 1869, locating three miles east of Carbondale where he still resides on a well improved farm of eighty acres. He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 14, 1844; resided in that county until 1862 engaged in farming and carpentering. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Infantry. Was captured at Red River and was held a prisoner of war. He was married in 1866, in Wayne County, Ohio, to Miss Caroline Weiker of that county, and has five children, all boys. He is a member of Col. J. Hayes Post, G. A. R., No. 94.

S. MINSHALL, dealer in general merchandise, Carbondale, commenced business here in July, 1875, with about $3,000, with a 40 foot room. In 1876 he built a 40 foot addition to his store. In 1879 he sold a half interest to George Shelley, of Kansas City. He built an 80 foot building adjoining the old store and put in a stock of groceries. In 1882 he built a 40 foot stone room with basement, in the rear of his store. His store rooms are now 22x80 feet and 22x120 feet respectively, connected in both front and rear with arches; cashier's office in the center. Mr. Minshall bought out Shelley in August, 1881. He now carries a stock valued at $20,000; and in 1882 his trade reached the handsome sum of $62,000. His first year's trade was about $15,000. There are from five to seven clerks employed in the establishment besides the cashier. Mr. Minshall's residence is one of the neatest in the city, of cottage architecture, 62x42 feet. The subject of this sketch was born in Perry County, Ohio, July 22, 1848. In 1855 he removed to Wisconsin, and remained there until 1870 engaged in clerking. He obtained a position with J. M. Shelley & Co, of Kansas City, wholesale dry goods, and remained with the firm three years, when he assumed charge of the store in Elk Falls for Noyes & Barber, and in 1874 was married to Miss Phebe Scofield, of Iowa. Mr. Minshall is Vice-President and one of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Carbondale. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Past Chancellor of St. Andrews Lodge, No. 40, K. of P., and Grand Lodge Representative of K. of P. He has been a member of the City Council three terms.

ROBERT MITCHELL, billiard hall, located here in September, 1875, and worked at coal mining about five years. Began his present business in 1881. Was born in Sterlingshire, Scotland, August 9, 1854. Commenced mining when about nine years old. Left Scotland in 1872, and moved to Perry County, Ohio. Remained there until coming to Kansas. Was married in 1875 at Carbondale to Miss Charlotte Cusworth, a native of England. They have three children—Jim, May and John. Is a member of I. O. O. F., K. of L. and K. of P.

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, stationed at Fort Gibson, as a member of Company F, Seventh United States Infantry, in 1854. Remained in the Territory two years, and ordered to Fort Bridger, Utah, where he remained until 1859. Was in St. Louis on recruiting service the winter of 1859. In the spring of 1860 was assigned to Company H, Second Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth, and ordered to Fort Larned, Kansas. Mr. Montgomery was born in Whitehall, Washington County, N. Y., August 17, 1832. When about eighteen years of age joined his brothers, who were in the Mexican war, at Newport, Kentucky, where he enlisted in the United States regular army. Participated with his command in the late war in the following noted engagements: second battle at Bull's Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg and Chancellorsville. Was promoted to First Lieutenant by the Secretary of War, and joined Gen. Phil. Kearney. Was on Maj.-Gen. Curtis' staff, and was in the command which drove Price from Missouri. While in this pursuit was desperately hurt by his horse being shot and falling on him, but remained on the field until Price was driven across the Arkansas River. Returned to Fort Scott, and was ordered to Leavenworth by Gen. Curtis. From there was ordered to relieve Captain Peck as Quartermaster at Fort Omaha. Was immediately re-called to Leavenworth, and ordered to Lawrence, Kansas, and appointed Quartermaster, Commissary, Chief of Artillery and Courier Line. Remained on that duty until the close of the war, and ordered to Leavenworth to be mustered out. Received an order from Gen. Grant to proceed to Camp Verd, Texas, as Second Lieutenant of Fourth United States Cavalry. Declined the appointment on account of his family; called for a pension, and quit the service in 1866, after a term of active enlistment since 1851. Was employed in the grocery trade in Lawrence until coming to Carbondale in 1881. Was married in St. Louis in 1859 to Miss Catherine Crowley, of Pittsburg, Pa. His children are: William B., now agent for Associate Press at Mount Sterling, Ky.; Nelly, Margaret, teacher, and Katherine. Is a member of Col. J. Hayes Post, G. A. R., No. 94, officer of the day. Is also Guide and Trustee of A. O. U. W.

DR. CYRUS C. MOORE, physician and surgeon, was born in or near Morristown, N. J., September 14, 1823. Left there with his parents in early youth, going to Sussex County, near Deckertonn, where he was educated; completing an academic course, and preparing for the study of medicine, which he began when about seventeen years old under a preceptor; afterwards going to the city of Philadelphia, Pa., where he engaged for some time in a first-class retail drug and prescription store, continuing faithfully his medical studies by attending lectures in the University, the Jefferson, and other noted colleges and hospitals of that city, until he there graduated. Acted as Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, and did a large practice of medicine until 1859, when he removed to Kansas, located at Auburn, Shawnee County, where he continued in doing a very extensive practice of medicine until 1870. He then, being very much interested in the introduction of railroads into Kansas, and somewhat desirous of being released from his arduous professional labors, removed to Carbondale, where he has since resided. He was elected President of the St. Louis, Lawrence & Southwestern Railroad Company, holding that position for several years, taking an active part in having the company build a line of road to Lawrence, Carbondale, and other important points. He was married in Philadelphia, June 29, 1842, to Miss Catherine Bower, a native of that city. They have five children—Emma, now Mrs. J. Earnest, residing in Kansas City, Mo.; Eugene H., married, and residing in Carbondale; Eva, now Mrs. D. J. Evans, residing in Washington, D. C.; Katie B., now Mrs. E. E. Thomas, now residing in Wyandotte, Kansas; and George C. B., who was born in Auburn, Kansas, and now resides with his parents in Carbondale. He is a charter member of Carbondale Lodge, No. 49, A., F. & A. M., and from his youth has been an active member of the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Church.

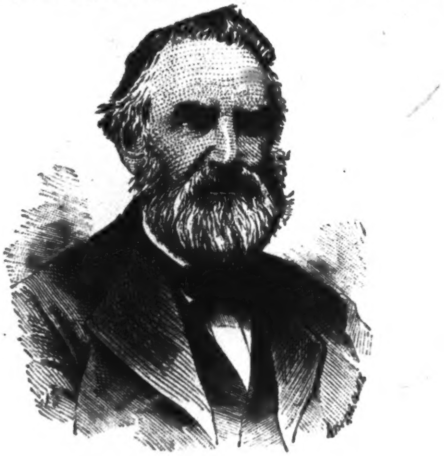

C. C. Moore M.D.

THOMAS G. MUIR came to this State in 1866, and located on a farm about six miles from Olathe, Johnson County, remained there until February, 1880, and came to Osage County, and farmed for about six months near Michigan Valley; and came to Carbondale, where he engaged in the livery business until the spring of 1883. March 1, 1883, he bought out Messrs. Ranzler & Stephens' billiard hall, and is the present proprietor of the "Blue Wing," the most popular resort in the city. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, December 14, 1838. He emigrated to Putnam County, Ind., in 1843; removed to Indianapolis in 1862, and in 1864 enlisted in Company B, Forty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Served eleven months and removed to Parke County, Ind., where he remained until coming to Kansas. He was married December 24, 1857, at Mount Meridian, Ind., to Miss Martha J. Bourne, a native of that county, and has five children—John W., Ellen, James L., Hattie V., and Frank Olathe. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., K. of P., and the G. A. R.

J. B. MUNGER was born in Northeast Pennsylvania June 14, 1834. His father emigrated to Michigan when it was yet a Territory; there his boyhood was spent in the town of Buchanan, Berrien County. At the early age of twenty-two he was married to Miss A. M. Earl, of Hamilton, Van Buren County, and has four children—Leonard J., Earl E., Wyllis R. and Anna M. Moved to Kansas in 1866, and settled in Lawrence. Being a miller of large experience he became manager of the city mills at that place for four years, moving from there to Atchison County he remained there for five years at his business; he then moved to Carbondale as foreman of the steam mills there, which unfortunately burned, compelling him to seek employment elsewhere. Moved to Burlington, where he has been engaged for four years as foreman of the Excelsior Mills at that place. Mr. Munger is a member of the Masonic Order and a member of the Republican party.

EUGENE NORMANDIN, barber and hair dresser, came here in April, 1881, from Nebraska. He was born in St. Jacque Le Mineur, Canada East, June 2, 1853. When ten years old he went to Hudson, Columbus County, N. Y., and remained five years. He went to Chicago in 1871, and thence Westward. He received his naturalization papers from the District Court of Thayer County, Neb., September 12, 1879. He was married June 1, 1881, at Concordia, Kansas, to Miss Eugenie Ledoux, a native of Belgium. He is a member of the K. of H. Lodge.

NICHOLAS OSBORN, farmer, P. O. Carbondale, resides on Section 3, Township 14, Range 16, and also owns 160 acres on Section 10; has about ninety acres under cultivation; has about twenty head of cattle and other stock; located in Kansas in 1869; was born in Hendrick County, Ind., June 10, 1837; is the son of Harden Osborne and Priscilla Tincher. Enlisted in the army in August, 1862, in Company C, Seventieth Indiana; was with his regiment at Resaca, and in front of Atlanta; was wounded at Peach Tree Creek, from which his left hand was paralyzed; rejoined his command at Goldsboro, and from thence to Raleigh, N. C., and from thence to Washington, D. C., where he was mustered out June 24, 1865. He was married March 17, 1859, at Clayton, Ind., to Miss Elizabeth Kirkham, and has eight children—Clara F., Albert DeLake, Laura, Priscilla, Oscar, Gilbert, Wilber and Baby. Mr. Osborne has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of sorghum, now having one of Cook's Evaporators. He is also engaged in sprouting sweet potato plants by artificial heat.

S. W. PERRYMAN, liveryman, commenced business in 1879, and has run three different stables in Carbondale. He built the present barn in the summer of 1882, size 40x42 feet, with a capacity for eighteen horses; cost about $600. He was born in Shelby County, Ill., September 23, 1841; remained there until about thirteen; settled in Mercer County, Mo., and remained about seven years and removed to Sullivan, Moultrie County, Ill., and resided there about four years, and removed to Coles County, Ill., and remained until coming to Kansas. He was married March 3, 1864, in Coles County, Ill., to Miss Rebecca J. Ellis. They have four children—Finetta A., Joseph W., Howard F. and Nancy R. He is a member of Carbondale Lodge No. 70, A., F. & A. M., and a member of the Baptist Church; also owns a well improved farm of 160 acres in Junction Township, one mile east of Michigan Valley.

WILLIAM H. REED, dealer in furniture, carries a stock of about $2,500, and average annual trade will reach $4,000. He began business in March, 1882. He was born in Marietta, Ohio, September 11, 1850. When about two years of age removed to Leavenworth, Kan.; commenced his trade when about sixteen years of age. He was married in 1873 at Leavenworth, Kan., to Miss Alice J. Moore, a native of Indiana, and they have four children—Mary L., Helen, Lillie and Mattie. Has a brick store two stories and basement 25x60 feet, built in 1881, at a cost of $3,000.

CHARLES R. ROGERS, attorney-at-law, was born at Oxford, Grafton Co., N. H., August 25, 1823. Entered Bradford (Vt.) Academy in 1840, graduating in the classical course in 1843. Began the study of law in 1844 in the office of Josiah Quinby, of Rumney, N. H., and was admitted to the bar in May, 1847. Opened an office at Barstead, Belknap Co., N. H., and practiced there until 1850, when he removed to Paterson, N. J., and remained until 1854. Was married in that city October 1, 1853, to Miss Francis Clark. While there was elected to the office of County Examiner of Public Instruction, and opened a Latin and English school for boys. In the fall of 1854 removed to LaCrosse, Wis., where he practiced law, holding the positions of County Attorney and City Attorney. In 1861 he enlisted in the Second Wisconsin Cavalry; being disabled, was discharged in September, 1862. Resumed practice at Paterson, N. J., and in November, 1864, enlisted in the Twenty-sixth New York Cavalry, and served as Commissary Sergeant until 1865. Resumed practice at Bradford, Vt., where he remained until coming to Kansas in 1869. Mr. Rogers is the father of five children, four sons and one daughter. He is a member of I. O. O. F. at Laconia, N. H.

J. D. SALMONS, Cashier of the Carbondale Bank, was born in Lewis County, N. Y., February 5, 1854. He attended school at Lowville Academy until [illegible], when he removed to Sangamon County, Ill., where he entered the high school at Springfield. While in the senior class he left school and clerked in the offices of the county officials as book-keeper until 1873, when he removed to Harvey County, Kan., buying and improving a quarter section of land near Newton. He soon afterward obtained a position as Teller in the Harvey County Savings Bank, where he was employed until June, 1881, when he assumed charge of the Carbondale Bank, with which he has since been identified. He was married in 1877 near Newton, Kan., to Miss Fannie Westhafer, a native of Ohio. He is a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 2,340, K. of H., of Carbondale.

G. B. SCOTT, dealer in harness, saddles, etc.; carries a stock of about $1,200, and trade will average $4,000. Came to Kansas in 1875, locating at Valley Falls, where he worked at his trade about three years, and went to Great Bend, remained about one year, and came to Carbondale and opened his shop in August, 1881. He was born in Buchanan County, Mo., May 20, 1852. Resided there until the breaking out of the war, and removed to Fremont County, Iowa. Remained there about one year, and moved to McDonough County, Ill; remained there about two years, removed to Springfield, and remained four years; then moved to Winona County, Minn., remaining one year, and moved to Hardin County, Ky. After a residence there of about nine months, he came to Kansas overland. Was married in December, 1880, at Carbondale, Kan., to Mrs. M. A. Hartman, a native of New York. Is a member of I. O. O. F. of Valley Falls, and is Vice-Dictator of K. of H. Lodge, No. 2,340. Has a farm of eighty acres adjoining Carbondale on the east, on which coal is found in paying quantities.

JOHN N. SHAEFER, baker and confectioner, located here in July, 1882. He was born in Retterath Coblentz, Prussia, March 27, 1838. Remained there until twenty-six years of age, engaged in farming for himself and his father. He came to America in 1864, and located at Pittsburg, Pa. From there he went to LaSalle County, Ill., and worked on a farm for twenty months, and resided in different places until coming to Kansas, where he farmed five years in Shawnee County; from there he came to Osage County, and located on a farm three-fourths of a mile northwest of Carbondale, where he remained until coming to the city. He was married in 1868, near Topeka, to Miss Catherine Heil. They have three children—Joseph, Fred and Laura. He carries a stock of about $600, and his trade will reach $5,000.

Y. M. SHIRES, farmer, residence on Section 29, Township 14, Range 16, P. O. Carbondale; has ninety acres under cultivation, and has about forty head of cattle. Located here in 1868, and was the first Superintendent of the Carbon Coal and Mining Company, and had charge of all underground work, both at Carbondale and Osage City. The first winter the company employed only 110 men, and coal reached $1 per bushel. Mr. Shires was born in Yorkshire, England, January 21, 1843. Remained there until about twenty-one years of age, engaged in mining, and came to America in 1864, and located in McDonough County, Ill. Remained four years, and was married November 2, 1869, in McDonough County, Ill., to Miss Hannah J. Heppenstall, a native of Yorkshire, England, and they have three children—George M., Frank N. and Mary C.

PROF. A. V. SPARHAWK, Principal of Carbondale schools, was born in Akron, Ohio, March 12, 1840, and is the only son of Noah Sparhawk, who was born in Windsor County, Vt., July 28, 1813. Attended Wellington Academy, and entered Oberlin College in 1856, remaining until 1861. Taught at Paris, Elkhart Co., Ind., two years, and afterward in Buchanan. With the exception of one year, he has had charge of the Carbondale schools since 1870. Was married in 1863, at Buchanan, Mich., to Miss Nellie, M. Earl, of Van Buren County. He is Secretary of A., F. & A. M., No. 70, and Reporter of K. of H. Lodge, No. 2,340.

W. F. STOLTZMAN, commenced business at Carbondale in April, 1880; carries an average stock of $4,000, and his annual sales will reach $10,000. Mr. Stoltzman is a practical workman, and the only exclusive dealer in boots and shoes in the city. He was born in Uchermark, Prussia, June 21, 1855. When but a year old his parents emigrated to America and located in Manitowoc County, Wis., Mr. Stoltzman serving his time as apprentice at Sheboygan, Wis. From there he moved to Pekin, Ill., following his profession there until August, 1877, when he engaged in the boot and shoe business for himself, and remained for three years. He was married on October 3, 1878, to Mary L. Stoehr. They have had three children—a baby, born and died September 3, 1879; Clary L., born November 11, 1880, died August 18, 1881; William A., born August 14, 1882. Mr. Stoltzman is a Past Grand member of Carbondale Lodge, No. 102, I. O. O. F., and a member of Pekin (Ill.) Encampment, No. 76, I. O. O. F., and is also a member of Pekin Grove, No. 58, U. A. O. D.

A. M. SUTHERLAND, proprietor of Sutherland House, also of Sutherland's Opera House, Carbondale. The hotel was built in July, 1881, and opened in November of the same year; size 24x60 feet; three stories; basement is used for billiard hall and cellar; first floor contains office, wash-room, kitchen, and dining hall; second floor is used for sleeping rooms. The structure is stone and brick, and cost $5,000. Adjoining the hotel is a handsome Hall, fitted up with roomy stage and dressing-rooms; size 24x70 feet; built by Mr. Sutherland in 1862, at a cost of $2,000. Mr. Sutherland also does an ice business, putting up 550 tons in 1883. He came to Kansas December 14, 1868, locating at Ridgeway, where he was assistant postmaster and clerk for John R. Green four and one-half years. In 1873 he returned to New York, and remained until May, 1880, when he came to Kansas with 600 head of merino sheep. In 1873 he rode a horse from Carbondale to Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Sutherland was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., August 9, 1846. In 1864 he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-ninth New York Regiment, and was appointed Assistant Forage Master at Bermuda Hundred, under Capt. Walbridge, in July, 1864, when he was disabled and sent home. In 1866 he went to Chicago, and remained until coming to Kansas. Was married March 19, 1875, at Penn Yan, N. Y., to Miss Fannie Thayer, a native of that county, and they have two children—Bert and Dora. In 1882 he was a member of the City Council. Is a member of the Board of Directors of Carbondale Bank, and is Secretary. Is also a member of Col. J. Hayes Post, G. A. R.

REV. DANIEL TALBOTT, farmer, P. O. Carbondale, owns eighty acres on Section 17, Township 14, Range 16, all under cultivation. Came to Kansas in 1878 and located in Barton County, and afterward resided in Norton and Lincoln counties and engaged in ministerial work. He moved to Osage County in January, 1881. He was born in Ogle County, Ill., February 29, 1848. When a mere child he moved with his parents to Iowa, locating in Iowa County, where he remained until twenty-one years of age, when he removed to Johnson County, Neb., where he resided nearly thirteen years, engaged in farming and mercantile business; he came from there to Kansas. He has been twice married, first in Johnson County, Neb., October 18, 1873, to Miss Ella Moore who died in 1877. He was married to his present wife September 26, 1880. He entered the ministry of the United Brethren Church in 1879.

JOHN WARNER, deceased, was born in Matic, Somersetshire, England, February 6, 1818. Came to America in 1856; remained in New Jersey six months and then removed to Putnam County, Ill., and in 1859 his family came from England. Was married August, 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Isaac, and has had eleven children—Elizabeth and Sarah A., born December 7, 1842, dead; John, born February 1, 1844; Elizabeth, born February 19, 1846, dead; Maria, born April 10, 1847; William, born July 17, 1849; Elizabeth A., born April 19, 1851; Andrew D., born March 31, 1853, died April 6, 1881; Isaac, born November 19, 1854; Job, born June 3, 1856; Albert, born February 4, 1863. John Warner died January 20, 1873, at his home near Carbondale of pneumonia. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for several terms, and was a member of the Kansas State Militia.

EMBRA WASHBURN, farmer, P. O. Carbondale. Was born in Harrison County, W. Va., June 30, 1833. Remained there until twenty-one years of age engaged in farming. Removed to Columbus City, Ind., and engaged in cabinet making until 1868, when he removed to Ridgeway, Osage Co., Kan., where he commenced farming and stock-raising, remaining there two years, where he bought the farm now occupied by W. B. Long and Charles F. Washburn. In 1883 Mr. Washburn removed to North Topeka, where he now resides, engaged at his trade, that of a mill-wright. Was married in 1861 to Mrs. Maria J. Collins, of Huntington, Ind., a widow with two children—William and Lottie. Mr. Washburn has two children—Charles F. and Homer. Is a member of G. A. R., I. O. G. T. and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PHILIP C. WILSON, farmer, P. O. Carbondale. Has 400 acres well improved and stocked. Entered his land in 1859 with soldier's warrant, and has been in the State since, with the exception of seven years in Pennsylvania. Was born in Beaver County, Pa., December 17, 1821. When quite young removed to Allegheny County, Pa., where he resided until coming to Kansas, and engaged in coal mining. Was married November 6, 1840, in Birmingham, Pa., to Miss Martha M. Reynolds, and has five children, all married. John W. Wilson enlisted in the army in 1863, in Company H, Sixteenth Kansas. Was on the border the first year and then on the plains. Was mustered out December 6, 1865.

FORD COUNTY.

FORD County is the southwesternmost organized county of Kansas, embracing Townships 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 of Ranges 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, being thirty miles from north to south and thirty-six miles from east to west, possessing an area of 1,080 square miles.

The country is comparatively level, 20 per cent of the land, being bottom land,—which along the Arkansas has an average width of fifteen miles; the upland is 80 per cent, and but a small portion of it is bluffy. Good building stone is found in the county contiguous to Fort Dodge, and near Spearville is found good sand and a good quality of limestone. The county is well watered, the Arkansas River flowing forty miles through the county, and other smaller streams coursing through it in various directions. The most important of these are Mulberry, Five-Mile, Kiowa, Spring and Crooked creeks. Timber is very scanty: what there is, is mostly cottonwood and box elder. These kinds are mostly grown on the timber claims. The county was named for Col. James H. Ford, of the Second Colorado Cavalry.

ORGANIZATION AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Governor Thomas A. Osborn, in his proclamation providing for the organization of Ford County, on April 5, 1873, appointed Charles Rath, J. G. McDonald and Daniel Wolf special County Commissioners, and Herman J. Fringer special County Clerk. This body met at Dodge City and made choice of Charles Rath as Chairman of the Board. James Hanrahan was appointed Commissioner in place of Mr. Wolf, who was not in the county. An election for county officers was ordered June 5, 1873, and at that election the following named persons were elected, the first body of officers for Ford County: Charles Rath, A. C. Myers and F. C. Zimmerman, County Commissioners; Herman J. Fringer, County Clerk and Clerk of the District Court; A. J. Anthony, County Treasurer; Chas. E. Bassett, Sheriff; T. L. McCarty, Coroner; H. Armitage, Register of Deeds; George B. Cox, Probate Judge; M. V. Cutter, County Attorney. M. Collar was Trustee of Dodge Township; P. T. Bowen and Thomas C. Nixon, Justices of the Peace.

A. C. Myers was selected Chairman of this Board; M. V. Cutter resigned the position of County Attorney, and was appointed, Commissioner *vice* Rath, resigned July 24, 1873; M. V. Cutter was appointed Chairman *vice* Myers. The county was divided into two municipal townships. Dodge Township embraced Township 26, Range 25; Ford Township, the rest of Ford County.

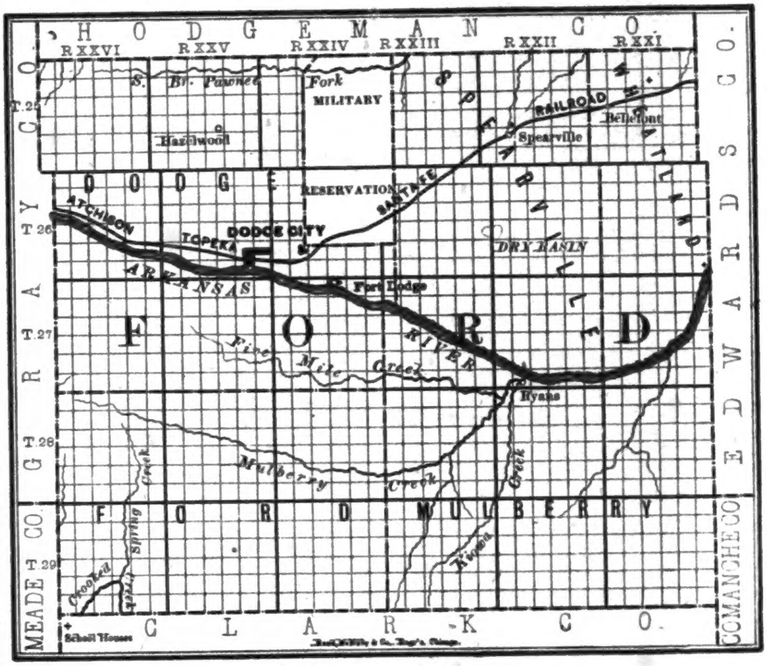

POPULATION BY FEDERAL CENSUS.

(Organized in 1873.)

	1880.
(a) Dodge Township, including Dodge City	1,854
(b) Spearville Township	718
(c) Wheatland Township	550
	3,122
Dodge City	996

The first county warrants were issued on claims growing out of a Coroner's inquest on the supposed body of Michael Stanton. T. L. McCarty was allowed $25 for professional fees as Coroner; October 6, 1873, county warrants were issued to meet the expenses incurred on holding a Coroner's inquest on the body of William Ellis and of Mrs. M. Bradley. The salary of the County Clerk was set at $250 per year.

At the election, November 4, 1873, James Hanrahan was elected Representative; A. J. Anthony, A. J. Peacock and Charles Rath, County Commissioners; William F. Sweeney, County Clerk; A. B. Webster, County Treasurer; Charles E. Bassett, Sheriff; T. L. McCarty, Coroner; John Kirby, Surveyor; M. J. Bruin, Register of Deeds; George B. Cox, Probate Jugde; L. D. Henderson, County Attorney; M. Collar, Superintendent of Public Instruction; John McDonald, Clerk of the District Court. A. J. Peacock was chosen Chairman of this Board. At the session, December 23, 1873, a contract was made with R. M. Wright for the use of building for the county at $5 per month.

The following is a list of county officers of Ford County from 1873 to 1883, inclusive.

County Commissioners.—1873, J. G. McDonald, James Hanrahan, M. V. Cutter, A. C. Myer, F. C. Zimmerman; 1873–77, Charles Rath, A. J. Anthony; 1873–80, A. J. Peacock; 1878, George B. Cox; 1878–81, J. W. Sidlow; 1879–82, G. M. Hoover; 1881–83, A. J. Anthony; 1882–83, J. D. Shaffer; 1883, F. C. Zimmerman.

County Clerks.—1873, Herman J. Fringer; 1873–75, William F. Sweeney; 1876–79, John B. Means; 1880, Otto Miller, George W. Potter; 1882–83, H. P. Myton.

County Treasurers.—1873, A. J. Anthony; 1873–77, A. B. Webster; 1878–79, Charles H. Lane; 1880–81, F. C. Zimmerman; 1882–83, R. W. Evans.

Sheriffs.—1873–77, Charles E. Bassett; 1878–79, W. B. Masterson; 1880–83, Geo. T. Hinkle.

Clerks of District Court.—1873, Herman J. Fringer; 1874–76, John McDonald; 1877–78, Henry Boyer; 1879–81, H. P. Myton; 1882–83, W. F. Petillon.

County Attorneys.—1873, M. V. Cutter; 1874, L. D. Henderson; 1875–76, C. F. Jones; 1877–81, M. N. Sutton; 1881–82, I. S. Jones; 1882–83, J. F. Whitelaw.

Probate Judges.—1873–74, George B. Cox; 1875–78, H. J. Fringer; 1879–80, N. B. Kline; 1881–82, Lloyd Shinn; 1883, H. J. Fringer.

Registers of Deeds.—1873, H. Armitage; 1874–75, M. J. Bruin; 1876–77, James Layton; 1878–79, A. H. Hale; 1880–81, W. F. Petillon; 1882–83, B. A. Jones.

The First Commissioners' District contains Spearville and Wheatland townships; the Second, the remaining part of the county lying north of the Arkansas; the Third, that portion south of the Arkansas River.

The County Superintendents of Public Instruction have been M. Collar, Thomas L. McCarty, J. H. Van Voorhees and John Whitaker. Those who have held the office of County Surveyor are John Kirby, H. F. McCarty, Charles Van Trump, Frederick Singer and H. B. Van Voorhees.

Representation in the State Legislature.—Henry C. St. Clair of Sumner Count represented the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District, of which Ford County was a part, in the sessions of 1875 and 1876; M. M. Murdock of Sedgwick County was the Senator in the session of 1874, elected before Ford County was organized; Thomas T. Taylor, of Reno County, of the Thirty-seventh District, represented this territory in the sessions of 1877 and 1879; J. C. Strang, of Pawnee, in 1881; Simon Motz, of Ellis, in 1883. In the

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(a) Organized in 1874, from part of Hodgeman County; in 1877, part detached to form Spearville. (b) Organized in 1877, from part of Dodge; in 1879, part detached to form Wheatland. (c) Organized in 1879, from part of Spearville.

House, was James Hanrahan in the session of 1874; Robert M. Wright, in 1875, 1877, 1879 and 1881; D. M. Frost, in 1876; G. M. Hoover, in 1883.

Ford County was at first the One Hundred and Third Representative District; by the Legislative apportionment of 1876, it became the One Hundred and Twenty-second; by that of 1881, it was the One Hundred and Eighteenth District. It is the southwest organized county of the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District which elects a Senator in 1884. The district embraces the organized counties of Barber, Pratt, Stafford, Pawnee, Edwards, Ford, Hodgeman and Ness, and the unorganized counties of Lane, Scott, Wichita, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearney, Sequoyah, Gray, Arapahoe, Grant, Stanton, Kansas, Stevens, Seward, Meade, Clark and Comanche, making in all twenty-five counties, nearly one-fourth of the area of the State.

Statistics.—Ford County is in the Arkansas Valley Land District, the office of which is located at Larned, Pawnee County; Charles A. Morris, Register; Henry Booth, Receiver. It has 31,300 acres of public land, 322,560 acres of Osage Indian Trust lands, 91,917 acres of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad lands, the average price of which per acre is $3.25. In 1874, there were 120,061 taxable acres; under cultivation, 95; value of the crop, $230. The people were short of breadstuffs; they had a surplus of buffalo meat. No fall wheat was sown for fear of the grasshoppers and drought. Though there were 35 families, numbering 150 persons, who might require assistance, it was reported that they would get along if "buffaloes remain and Indians stay away." In that event, said Mr. Isaac Young, "We are a free and happy people."

In 1874, there were 82 acres in sod corn; 8, in Irish potatoes; 5, in oats. The following table shows the acreage of different products for a series of years subsequent to 1874.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1882.
Winter wheat	1	630	177	732	4,379	7,060
Corn	41	1,040	154	300	337	5,865
Oats	8	180	19	169	1,424	300
Irish potatoes	6	18	11	28	92	150
Millet and Hungarian	26	53	12	178	990	1,297

Red May and Turkey are the kinds of wheat successfully raised. Nearly all of the county is open range. Cost of grazing for the season is 25 cents per head; prairie hay in stack, $5 per ton; herd law in force; cattle feed on buffalo grass nine months of the year. Sheep-raising is confined to the sheep men with large flocks.

FORT DODGE.

Colonel Henry Dodge of the United States Army, left Fort Leavenworth, May 29, 1835, on an expedition to the Rocky Mountains. He followed the west bank of the Missouri, nearly to the mouth of the Platte, and followed it to its source. He then went south to the head waters of the Arkansas, and returning through its valley located a fort on the north side of the Arkansas, which was named Dodge, and is located some four miles below where Dodge City is now located. It has the finest military garrison on the frontier; the buildings are in excellent condition, having ample room for several regiments of soldiers, and in proximity to it is a large military reservation of upwards of 30,000 acres, which is regarded as a first-class place for a Soldiers' Home. Hon. Preston B. Plumb, of the United States Senate, has introduced a bill in the Senate for the establishment of a Soldiers' Home in Kansas, and Hon. G. M. Hoover, the Representative from Ford County to the State Legislature, has introduced a concurrent resolution in the House, asking that it be established at Fort Dodge.

DODGE CITY.

In August, 1872, buffalo hunters and business men in various branches of industry, were attracted to this place. Buffalo hides were extensively shipped from here, and the hunters here obtained their supplies. In some three years this became the objective point for the Texas cattle trade; the cowboys from the Plains driving in here large quantities for shipment. In 1880, about 300,000 head of cattle were sold to the ranches south and west; 60,000 sheep, in flocks ranging from 200 to 2,000.

In the early history of the place, there were more or less of occurrences that savored of a border civilization, and repelled therefrom settlers of æsthetic tendencies and of high culture. But the gradual changes that have occurred, make this a point with many things desirable about it for a permanent home. Illustrative of its earlier civilization is the following resolution, adopted by the Ford County Commissioners in session May 18, 1874:

> *Resolved*, by the board, that the following resolution be adopted: That any person who is not engaged in any legitimate business, and any person under influence of intoxicating drinks, and any person who has ever borne arms against the Government of the United States, who shall be found within the limits of the town of Dodge City, bearing on his person a pistol, bowie knife, dirk, or other deadly weapon, shall be subject to arrest upon charge of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $100, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court, and same to take effect on date.

This might provoke an inquiry whether legal transcendentalism had here its culmination, but nine years later, the pistol and the bowie knife have given way to more humane symbols of civilization, and while Dodge City has a full quota of liquor saloons, it has a neat temple of justice, a good school building, church edifices, good newspapers, and a courteous, earnest, and progressive element in its society. Its population is just about 1,000. H. J. Fringer was the first postmaster; Lloyd Shinn, one of the most estimable citizens of the State, died while holding the office, in December, 1882, and Nicholas B. Klaine is his successor. The Bank of Dodge City was established in 1882, with a capital stock of $50,000. G. M. Hoover is President; R. W. Evans, Cashier; H. J. Fringer, Assistant Cashier. Its correspondents are the Bank of Kansas City, the Continental Bank of St. Louis, Donnell, Lawson & Simpson, New York. Its hotels are the Dodge House, City Hotel, Grand Central, Wright House, Iowa House, and South Side Hotel. The Dodge City Flouring Mills, O. Marsh & Co., proprietors, are very well fitted to supply the surrounding country with the choicest of flour.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company are building at Dodge City, a station 24x80 feet, 24 feet high, two-stories, bay windows. It will contain the ticket, telegraph and freight offices, with rooms in the upper story for the agents to reside in. The platform will be some 300 feet in length. Two roundhouses with 26 stalls each, are to be erected. The ground is laid out for the building of a machine shop in the center and south of the roundhouses. Material stands in front of the machine shop site for three turn tables, one for each roundhouse, and one to be in front of the machine shop. Work is being done on the elevated track for the new coal chute, which when built will be the largest on the road. When completed, the stock-yards will be over two miles long, and by railroad men is known as a double yard. There will be five switches on the south side of the main track; four on the north side, making working facilities for four switch engines, if necessary. All of the low land is so graded that the many acres occupied by the yards are as level as a hall floor. Each compartment of the stock-yards has its own lock and key. The pens are all provided with water tanks and feed boxes. Hoybin's patent stock chute will be used in loading the stock. The sheep pens are well laid out on the north side.

The site of the Ford County court house is a beautiful one, standing on the rise north from Broadway, where the beautiful valley of the Arkansas is seen for miles east and west of the city. The court room is the upper story, and the basement is the jail. It is a brick structure, and cost about $8,000. It was completed in the summer of 1876. The old Toll House became the Ford County Poorhouse in the winter of 1874. February 10, 1874, bridge bonds were voted by a vote of 111 to 41; current expenses bonds by a vote of 119 to 33.

Prior to April 15, 1875, Ford County paid for rent of buildings for use of the county, $75 per month. A reduction was then made to $50 per month, which price obtained the completion and occupation of the court house. Shawnee and Reno counties boarded Ford County prisoners before the jail was occupied at large.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

Schools.—The counties of Clark, Meade, Gray and Sequoyah have edcational matters cared for in the organized county of Ford. John Whitaker, County Superintendent of Ford, reports in 1882, sixteen school districts in Ford County; joint district one with Edwards; joint district one of Clark and Meade; district No. 2, in Meade; district No. 1, in Gray; district No. 1, Sequoyah. The average pay per month of male teachers is $41.65; of female teachers, $32.40; persons of school age in 1879 were 439. In 1880 it was 5 3; in 1882 it was 1,002. The Dodge City school had an enrollment of 284 pupils for December, 1882. The number of persons of school age in the district was 450. Five teachers are employed; the principal, John Groendyke, has $65 per month; the four female teachers have an average of $41 per month. The school building is a neat, roomy structure in the southwest part of the city, built of brick. John Whitaker is President, John Groendyke Secretary of the Ford County Teachers' Association.

Churches.—There are Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, and Catholic organizations at Dodge. The Presbyterians have an edifice in the northwest part of the city; the Catholic Church stands north of it and the Union Church is in the northeast part of the city. Rev. J. R. Blanton, is the Baptist clergyman; Rev. Mr. Buzzell, the Methodist; Rev. W. P. Teitesworth, the Presbyterian. Rev. Adams Peabody, of Larned, the State Missionary of the church of the New Jerusalem, has been laboring at this point.

Societies.—St. Bernard's Lodge, A., F. & A. M meets on the first and third Fridays of each month; P. W. Beamer is W. M.; Otto Mueller, Secretary.

Corona Lodge, No. 137, I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at their new lodge room over the City Hotel; H. C. Callison is N. G.; P. W. Beamer, Secretary.

Apollo Lodge, No. 62, K. of P. has now the following officers: P. W. Beamer, C. C.; L. C. Hartman, V. C.; Charles Coe, K. of R. & S.; Charles Dickerson, M. of F.; P. G. Reynolds, M. of E.; P. R. Hobbie, M. at A.

The Cow Boy Minstrels, is a semi-operatic organization.

The Dodge City Gun Club is a late organization. The city contains a large number of excellent sportsmen.

The Dodge City Dramatic Society, J. W. Young, manager, furnishes considerable entertainment in comedy and tragedy.

Newspapers.—A. W. Moore, who established the *Jackson County News* at Holton, in October 1867, in February, 1874, moved his printing material to Dodge City and established the Dodge City *Messenger*. The publication of the *Messenger* was suspended in 1875. Mr. Moore, in 1883, is in the newspaper business at Gunnison, Colorado.

Lloyd and Walter C. Shinn were pioneers in the printing business in Western Kansas, having established in Rice County its first newspaper, called the *Rice County Herald*. They founded the *Times* at Dodge City May 20, 1876. On December 1, 1877, Nicholas B. Klaine purchased the interest of Walter and in August, 1878, the interest of Lloyd, and became its sole manager; and, in 1883, has the exclusive proprietorship of the paper.

The *Ford County Globe* was established at Dodge City, in December, 1877, by William N. Morphy and D. M. Frost. Mr. Morphy was editor; he retired from the paper about a year later. Lloyd Shinn became connected with Mr. Frost in the publication of the *Globe*, and sold out to him his interest in that paper in the summer of 1882; and Mr. Frost is the editor and proprietor in 1883. These papers were Republican in their politics.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A. J. ANTHONY, stock-raiser, first came to Lawrence in 1857, and engaged in staging until 1865; he then became conductor and express messenger on the Southern Overland Stage Line from Kansas City, Mo., to Santa Fe, N. M., until August, 1867. He then located at a ranch twenty miles west of Dodge City, where he kept a few cattle and a provision store. A year thence he moved to Fort Dodge and engaged in the sutler business until 1874, when he located on a stock-ranch three-fourths of a mile west of where Dodge City now stands, where he has since been engaged in the live-stock business. He has now about 500 head of cattle. He was born in Goochland County, East Virginia, July 23, 1830, where he lived two years; then moved to Rockingham County, Central Virginia, where he lived twenty-one years, and then went to Ohio and followed agricultural pursuits until he came to Kansas, which was in 1857. He was married in 1872 to Mrs. Calvina Chamblies (Hagaman), of St. Louis, a native of Louisiana. They have had five children, of whom three are dead—William W. and Herman Ray are living. He assisted in organizing Ford County and Dodge City, and was the first County Treasurer, and has served three terms as County Commissioner of Ford County, Kansas.

P. W. BEAMER, general blacksmith, wagon and plow maker, was born March 12, 1846, in Jackson, Ohio; was raised in Adams and Pike counties, Ill.; served apprenticeship at the above trade in 1858-1859 to fall of 1860. Enlisted in the spring of 1861 in Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all the battles of his command, which was under Generals Pope, Rosecrans and Grant. Re-enlisted as a veteran in December, 1863, and participated in the campaigns under Sherman until the war closed; was discharged as First Sergeant at Springfield, Ill., July 1865. Was married to Miss E. A Keller, of Quincy, Ill., and has three children, viz., George W. A., Aaron, E. F., and Julia. Went to Colorado in the spring of 1869, and engaged in mining for several years; then worked at his trade. Returned to Illinois, and was engaged in plow-making until the fall of 1878. Came to Kansas, engaged in agricultural and stock pursuits; and came to Dodge in 1879, and worked at his trade until September, 1882, when he engaged in business as above. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity as high as Knights Templar, also as a P. G. in the I. O. O. F., and Past Chancelor of the order of Knights of Pythias, and a member of the order of Good Templars and E. A. Union of Dodge City.

GEORGE B. COX first came to Larned, Kansas, in 1872 and opened a hotel and ran the same until he came to Dodge City and began the erection of The Dodge House, in the fall and winter of the same year. This hotel is 30x125 feet deep, and contains thirty-eight rooms. It was erected and furnished at a cost of $11,438, and opened to the public January 18, 1873. It was run by the firm of Cox & Boyd until January 10, 1881, when Mr. Cox bought the whole interest. He was born in Butts County, Ga., September 10, 1836, and lived in that State until the Rebellion broke out, when he became a member of the Fourth Georgia Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. After army life he drifted about in various places until he came to Kansas. He was married in 1871 to Miss Annie H. Bennett, of Trenton, N. J. They have one daughter, Clara Bell. He is a member of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., and E. A. Union of Dodge City. He has served as Probate Judge of Ford County, and Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners; has been a member of the City Council, at present a member of the School Board.

M. R. DRAPER, manager of the Dodge City branch of the York, Parker & Draper Mercantile Company. The company was incorporated under the laws of Missouri in 1881, with a paid-up capital of $150,000. Now have a surplus of $150,000. They deal in general merchandise and live-stock, and carry a general average stock of merchandise of $25,000 in Dodge City, Kansas, and opened trade in the latter city in 1881. They also have a branch house at Caldwell, Sumner County, Kansas. Their rooms are 25 feet wide by 110 feet deep, and a warehouse 25x75 feet. They have a stock ranch in the Pan Handle of Texas, where they keep at present 15,000 head of cattle on a range 12x20 miles. They employ twenty-five men. F. B. York is President; M. R. Draper, Vice-President; D. T. Parker, Secretary and Treasurer. M. R. Draper, manager of the Dodge City House, came to the latter city in 1876. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 23, 1850, and was raised in his native State. He came to Kansas in 1865, locating near Leavenworth. He engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1870. He then went into the employ of Parker, York & Co., at Parker, Montgomery County, Kansas, and continued until 1873; thence went to St. Louis, Mo., and there engaged with the United States Express Company and continued until he came to Dodge City. He was married April 23, 1877, to Miss Cora E. Collins, of St. Louis, Mo. They have one daughter, Cora E. Draper. His wife died November 2, 1881.

GEORGE S. EMERSON, dealer in general merchandise, opened trade in Dodge City in the spring of 1880, and carried on the start a stock of $6,000. He now carries a stock of $14,000 and employs six clerks. He engaged in the stock business in 1876, establishing a ranch in Clark County; has since sold his stock interests. He first settled on the Saline River, Saline County, Kansas, in 1869, where for a number of years he engaged in the stock business. Then went into the business of shipping buffalo bones in a large way, which he continued in connection with freighting until he came to Dodge City. He was born in Providence, R. I., July 18, 1844, and lived in that State until he came to Kansas. Enlisted in the fall of 1864 in Company D, Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in September, 1865. He was married in 1881 to Miss Annie Coffey, a native of Humboldt, Kansas. They have one son, Waldo S. Mr. Emerson has served in City Council two years.

HERMAN J. FRINGER, Probate Judge and Assistant Cashier Bank of Dodge City. He also deals in a general stock of drugs and medicines. Opened drug trade in 1872, and carries a general stock of $4,000. He first came to Fort Dodge as Quartermaster's clerk in 1867, and after some time clerked in a sutler store, until he opened the drug business. He took charge of the Dodge City postoffice by appointment in 1872, and was postmaster until June, 1882, and resigned. He was appointed County Clerk to assist in organizing Ford County, in 1873, and was Clerk of the District Court some time, until an election could be held. He served as Justice of the Peace before the county was organized. Was elected Probate Judge in 1876, and held the office two terms; was again elected in the fall of 1882. He is also Notary Public. Was born in Franklin County, Pa., in 1845, and was raised in Canton, Ohio. He began life in the drug trade, and has made that a life business. Enlisted for the 100-day service in Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-second Ohio National Guard, and was mustered out at expiration of service. He is a member of Knights Templar Lodge, A., F. & A. M.

D. M. FROST, editor and proprietor of *Ford County Globe*, published at Dodge City, Kansas, established December 25, 1877. The paper is largely devoted to the live-stock interests of the West, and the official organ of the Western Kansas Stock-Growers' Association. Circulates largely among stockmen, and has a circulation of 700 copies per week. Mr. Frost first located in the State in 1868, at Sheridan, then the terminus of the Kansas Pacific Railway, where he held a clerkship in a general mercantile establishment, but only for a brief period, and early in the spring of 1879 he emigrated to New Mexico and entered the Morino mines near Elizabethtown, where he was engaged in mining, returning to Sheridan, Kansas, in the fall of the same year, re-engaged in mercantile pursuits. In the spring of 1870 he followed the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and finally located at Kit Carson, Col., which was left the terminus of the railroad for another year. Here he was made deputy postmaster under Major J. A. Soword, and in connection with his official duties taught a six months' term of school, having won the enviable reputation of being the pioneer schoolmaster on the Plains, or the first to teach a public school on the Great American Desert. After the close of the school he became a partner in the mercantile house of J. A. Soword, and the new firm was known as D. M. Frost & Company, where he remained successfully in business until the great Carson conflagration, in which he stood a loss of all his property he had here made and accumulated. From this point he went to Dodge City, Kansas, and finally located at Sergeant, or what was then known as the western State line of Kansas; here he was appointed postmaster, and did a mercantile business in a small way, removing to Dodge City in the summer of 1874, where he was engaged in several avocations of life, and finally was admitted to the bar as a practicing attorney of the State, and continued the practice of his adopted profession until 1877, when he engaged in the newspaper business, in which business he is successfully engaged at this time. In 1875 he was elected Representative of the One Hundred and Third District of the State of Kansas, and represented his district in the State Legislature of 1875-76. He was appointed Enumerator of the United States Census in 1880, in one of the districts of Ford County, Kansas. He has held other minor offices, both elective and appointed, among which was the Police Judgeship of Dodge City for several years, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1846. His parents immigrated to Illinois at an early period of his age, and was raised in Will and Du Page counties of that State. He was married January 30, 1879, to Miss Alma H. Hagaman, daughter of Rev. Abraham Hagaman, an eminent Presbyterian divine of St. Louis, Mo. They have two children, a daughter and a son—Alma May, born September 5, 1880, and D. M., Jr., born January 18, 1882. He has represented the I. O. O. F. at the State Grand Lodge three times, of which he is a member.

GAEDE, BAKER & CO., dealers in a general line of fancy dry goods, clothing and gents furnishing goods and live-stock. They opened trade January 1, 1882, and carry a stock of $6,000 and employ one clerk in the business. The individual names of the firm are Richard Gaede, H. C. Baker and S. H. Fields H. C. Baker first came to Dodge City January 1, 1882. He was born at Logansport, Cass Co., Ind., September 16, 1849. The family moved to Nemaha County, Neb., in 1856, where he was raised in a small village. He first began business in life as a clerk in a store at Brownville, Neb., and has always followed mercantile pursuits. He went to Atchison County, Mo., in 1874, and clerked in a dry goods store for some time, when he purchased a third interest in the same and continued for three years. He then became a member of the firm of Gaede, Baker & Co., until he came to Dodge City. He was married in May, 1877, to Miss Bertha Renner, of Rockport, Mo. They have two children—Nellie and Zora.

DR. S. GALLAND, physician and surgeon, came to North Topeka, Kan. in 1870, and practiced medicine a year; thence to Kansas City, Mo., and practiced his profession two years, when he moved to Dodge City, Kan., and permanently located, where he has been engaged in the practice of medicine until 1878, since which time he has retired from active business. He was born in Posen, Prussia Germany, May 11, 1828, and was educated in his native country. He graduated from the old school of medicine at Berlin, in the class of 1847. Practiced in Germany two years, when, in 1849, he came to America, locating in New York City, in his profession until 1851; thence went to California and followed his profession until 1857. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., practicing his profession there and at New Orleans, La., until 1866, when he located in Kansas City, Mo., until he came to Kansas. He ran a hotel about six years in Dodge City. Was married October 13, 1858, to Miss Bertha Leon, born in Cassal High, Germany, December 12, 1825. He has served as Township Treasurer, City Alderman, etc. He is a member of the Masonic order, including the ten first degrees of same.

DR. G. B. JARRETT, physician and surgeon, first came to Dodge City, Kan., in October, 1882, and opened the practice of medicine. He was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1846. Educated at Jefferson Philadelphia, Medical College, graduating in medicine March 12, 1870. He began the practice of medicine in St. Louis, Mo., in August, 1870, continuing there a year he went to Almeda County, Cal., and practiced his profession seven years. He then returned to his native place, and soon afterward came to Dodge City. Was married in 1877, to Miss Almina C. Kimball, of Rochester, Minn. They have one daughter, Grace. The doctor is a practical young man and should receive the patronage of all who are in want of good medical care.

B. A. JONES, Register of Deeds and clerk in hardware house of F. C. Zimmerman. He came to Kansas in 1878 and prospected for some time, after which he began clerking for the above house. Born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1842, and was raised in that county. Enlisted in July, 1861, in Company I, Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participating in all the battles of his command, and was wounded in a skirmish at Cumberland Ford, Ky. in May, 1863. Was mustered out of service in August, 1865. He soon afterward began clerking in general merchandising. Was married in 1868, to Miss Mary E. Nye, of his native place. They have two children—Harold N. and Clara M. Mr. Jones is a member of the first three branches of the Masonic order. Was elected Register of Deeds in the fall of 1881.

N. B. KLAINE, editor of the Dodge City *Times*. The paper was established May 20, 1876. He became editor and proprietor in November, 1877. The above newspaper now has a circulation of 600, and is Republican in politics. Mr. Klaine first came to Dodge City in November, 1877, and engaged as a Journalist. He took charge of the Dodge City postoffice by appointment January 23, 1882. He was born in Bordentown, N. J., February 5, 1839. He came with his parents to Rock Island, Ill., in 1851, where he lived until 1859; thence to St. Louis, Mo. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company K, Tenth Missouri Cavalry. Was commissioned Second Lieutenant. Commanded his company one year. He participated in all the battles of his command and was mustered out in May, 1864. He went to Warrensburg, Mo., in 1865, and began the publication of the Warrensburg *Standard*, which he continued for ten years. He was City Clerk of the latter place for a year. He represented Johnson County in the Legislature of that State in 1869-70. He served as City Councilman of the latter city and was Supervisor of Registration of Johnson County, Kan., in 1866. Served as Probate Judge of Ford County, Kan., in 1879-80; City Treasurer of Dodge City in 1882, and is now Constable, City Treasurer and School Director. He was married in August, 1859, to Miss Julia Kinkaid, a native of Missouri.

DR. T. L. McCARTY, physician and surgeon, (allopathic school) and dealer in a general stock of drugs and medicines, carries a stock of $3,000. He came to Dodge City, Kan., in November, 1873, and opened a medical office. He opened the drug trade in 1877. He was born in Tuscola, Ill., 1848, and educated in his native State. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pa., in the class of 1870. Began the practice of his profession at St Louis, Mo., where he continued until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1871, to Miss S. L. Artt, of Cynthiana, Ky. They have one son—Claude E. The doctor is a member of the Masonic order, including K. T., I. O. O. F. and K. of P. He has served as County Physician for Ford County a number of years, and Superintendent of Public Instruction six years, and has been surgeon for the A. T. & S. F. R. R. for the past six years.

OLIVER MARSH & CO., proprietors of the Dodge City Steam Flouring Mills. These mills were erected in the fall of 1879, size 60x90 feet, three stories and basement, built of wood at a cost of $30,000. Capacity is 15,000 pounds of flour in twenty-four hours. They employ four men. Oliver Marsh and son became proprietors in 1882. Mr. Marsh first came to Central City, Anderson Co., Kan., with his family in 1857, built a hotel and opened a general store. In 1859 he became a licensed Indian Trader with J. A. Coffey, at Humboldt, Kan., and remained until 1864, when they moved to Kansas City, Mo., and embarked in the wholesale grocery trade three years. He then went to Chetopa, Labette Co., and engaged in merchandising and/the stock business for eleven years. He then came to Dodge City and engaged in the mercantile milling business. He was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, October 21, 1826; lived there with his parents for twelve years and came with them to Fort Madison, Iowa, where he lived until twenty-one years old, when he came to Kansas. He was married in 1852, to Miss Clarissa A. Smiley, of Urbania, Ohio. They have four children—Grace A., Arthur E., Stephen and Mark. Mrs. Marsh is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Dodge City. Mr. Marsh is a member of Blue Lodge, Masonry.

H. L. SITLER, came to Dodge City Kan., in 1868, and engaged in freighting for the United States government, and contracting, until 1876. He then engaged in the stock business, and continued until 1882. He is one of the stockholders of the Dodge City Bank. He has since the spring of 1882, retired from business. He was born in Crawford County, Pa., August 24, 1837, and lived in that county until 1865. He enlisted in the fall of 1861, in Company I, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and participated in all the battles of his command, and was made a prisoner at the battle of St. Mary's Church, in a cavalry charge, and was confined at Andersonville, Ga., Libby, Va. and Millen, Ga., five months and twenty days. He was mustered out March 2, 1865. He then engaged in agricultural pursuits in Solomon Valley, Saline Co., Kan., until 1868. The country was a complete wild prairie, and not a railroad was then in operation in the State of Kansas; farming was therefore a slow way of making a fortune, and he turned his attention to hunting buffalo and other wild game for some time. He was married in 1875, to Miss Emma Harper, of Crawford County, Pa. The Dodge City Town Company was formed in 1872, and he owned the ground where it now stands. He helped to organize the town that year.

W. J. SPENCER, clerk in dry goods house of Wright, Beverley & Co. He serves as shipping and receiving clerk. He came to Kansas in 1863 as a private of Company G, Second Colorado Cavalry and assisted to establish Fort Dodge. He enlisted in July, 1862, in Company I, Second Colorado Cavalry, and served one year in Colorado. He participated in the battle against Rebel Gen. Price, and did much service on the frontier. Was mustered out in June, 1865. He then engaged in freighting for the government, and clerked at Fort Larned, Kan., until 1870. He then clerked in a sutler store at Fort Dodge until 1873. He then came with the first settlement to Dodge City, where he has since been identified in the mercantile business He was at the big Indian treaty at Medicine Lodge, Kan., in 1867. Was born in Ireland in 1840, and came with his parents to America in 1843. They settled in Quebec, Canada, where he lived until 1856. The family then moved into the States. Was married in 1871, to Miss C. M Kelley, a native of Ireland. They have six children—Addie, William J., Arthur, Centennial, Emma and Ellen.

HENRY STURM, wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of liquors. He also has a soda factory, where he manufactures all kinds of soda and mineral water and Champagne cider. The building cost $2,000, and is 20x30 feet. He employs four men. He has a warehouse 20x75 feet, where he keeps a stock of Joseph Schlitz Milwaukee Lager Beer. His stock of liquors invoice at $3,000. He also keeps a billiard and saloon parlor. He has two ice houses, respectively 20x30 feet and 30x50 feet, and has 400 tons of ice stored to supply the city. He first came to Junction City, Kan., in government employ, in 1876, and continued some time in that capacity; thence to Dodge. He was born in Germany, 1837, and came to America in 1851. He was married in 1878 to Miss Ragena Bug, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have two children, Louisa C. and Bertha. He has been Township Treasurer two terms, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

M. W. SUTTON, attorney at law, of the firm of Sutton & Wenie. Mr. Sutton first came to Wellington, Sumner Co., Kan., in May, 1872. and practiced law until December of same year, when he went to Medicine Lodge, Barber County, and continued his profession until June 1, 1876, thence located permanently in Dodge City, where he has since practiced law. He was County Attorney for Barber County two years and resigned; County Attorney for Ford County from November 1, 1876, until March, 1882. He was born in Orange County, N. Y., 1846, and was raised in Tompkins County, living there until November 22, 1867, when he went to Johnson County, Mo., and followed agricultural pursuits with parents and attended school. Also began reading law about that time and was admitted to bar of practice March, 1872, at Warrensburg, Johnson Co., Mo. He enlisted February

12, 1863, Company B, Sixth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery, and participated in all the battles of his command, beginning at Gettysburg and ending at the surrender of Robert E. Lee. He was mustered out August 24, 1865. He was married in 1879 to Miss Florence E. Clemons, of Genesee County, N. Y. They have one son, Stewart C. Mr. Sutton is a member of Blue Lodge A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F., of Kansas City, Mo.

FREDERICK T. M. WENIE, of the firm of Sutton & Wenie, attorneys-at-law. He is also engaged in the insurance, real estate and collection business. He first came to Dodge City, Kansas, in 1879, and clerked in the Quartermaster's store at Fort Dodge until April 1, 1880, when he came to Dodge City and entered the law office of M. W. Sutton as a law student, and was admitted to the bar of practice at the June term of court in 1882. He was appointed City Attorney of Dodge City in April, 1883. He was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1859 and was raised in his native county. His father, Thomas M. Wenie, was First Lieutenant in the regular army, and employed his son as a clerk for him four or five years.

WRIGHT, BEVERLEY & CO., dealers in a general stock of merchandise and men's outfitting goods, opened business in 1877. They employ eight clerks and carry a general stock of $40,000. Individual names of the firm are R. M. Wright and H. M. Beverley. H. M. Beverley came to Kansas in 1870 and engaged in the cattle business at Abilene, afterward at Ellsworth, Great Bend, and finally Dodge City. He has followed the Texas cattle trade for a number of years. He was born in King George County, Va., in 1826, and was raised in Henderson, Ky. He enlisted with Texas troops in Confederate State service, was Second Lieutenant of his company, and served some time in that capacity. He was married in 1850 to Miss Fannie C. Skiles, a native of Kentucky. They have seven children living: E. Bell, William, Harry M., Ellen H., (married to Lieutenant F. D. Sharp, U. S. A.) James R., Eva L., and C. May; lost one, Fannie B., who was married to John Frazer, of Kansas City, who is also dead.

F. C. ZIMMERMANN, dealer in a general line of hardware, guns, ammunition, crockery and glassware, stoves, pumps, lumber and building material, agricultural implements and wagons. He opened business in 1872, being one of the first traders in Dodge City. He first carried a stock of $3,000 in fire arms and ammunition only. He now carries a stock of $15,000 and employs three men. He has a fine residence one mile west of Dodge, with 240 acres of land. He was born in Prussia, Saxony, Germany, 1833. When he was only twenty-six years old he was foreman for Gastrine Renett, gunsmith, Paris, France, and had charge of forty men. He came to New York City in 1863, and worked at his trade of gunsmith in many portions of the Eastern States. He was married in 1865 to Miss Matilda Messenger, of Wurtemburg, Germany. They have two children living, Arthur and Clara. William, Adelia and Blanche are deceased. He is a member of the Knight Templar Lodge, A., F. & A. M., of Great Bend. He was a member of the County Board when Ford County was organized. He served as County Treasurer four years, and is present County Commissioner of the county.

SPEARVILLE.

Spearville is distant from Dodge City sixteen miles. It was founded by a colony from Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1878, though George Hall and M. Wear came here in June, 1877. Its hotels are the Summitt and the United States Center House. This is quite a business point, and it is considerable of a center for sheep husbandry. In the vicinity are 60,000 head; the flocks ranging in number from 700 to 7,000. This has proved to be a first-class region for sheep-raising. H. M. Clark is the Notary Public and Justice of the Peace. This place is 283 miles west of the east line of the State. It is 2,478 feet above the sea level. The soil hereabouts is a dry upland prairie, the soil is a dark loam, with stiff clay subsoil. This spot was made an experimental point for tree planting by S. T. Kelsey, forester of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company in 1873 and in 1874. Ailantus planted from seed in the spring of 1874 had attained to the height of six inches, December, 1874; from seed planted in the spring of 1873, it had grown from two to three feet. Black walnut from seed planted in the spring of 1874, reached a height of from six to twelve inches; planted in the spring of 1873, it had a height of from one to one and a half feet; black locust from two and one half to three and one half feet.

There is a Methodist Episcopal Church at Spearville, Rev. Mr. Tooker, pastor.

The Spearville *Enterprise*.—This paper, independent in its politics, was issued May 18, 1878, J. J. Burns, publisher; E. D. Swan, editor. August 24, 1878, Mr. Burns became sole proprietor, and the name was changed to the *News*. H. P. Myton became a partner in the establishment, September 7, 1878. It has passed out of existence.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

J. M. LEIDIGH, of the firm of T. F. Leidigh & Co., dealers in general merchandise. They opened trade in Spearville in April, 1878, with a stock of $1,800. They now carry an average stock of $10,000. Their store building was erected of stone in 1881 at a cost of $3,000. Size is 25x80 feet. They employ three men in the business. Mr. J. M. Leidigh is also extensively engaged in raising stock. He first came to Kansas in 1870, locating at St. Mary's, and engaged in the lumber trade, and in 1872 moved to Hutchinson, Kan., where he engaged in the stock business until 1878. He was born in Cumberland County, Pa., December 14, 1842, and was raised and educated in that county. He followed agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam and discharged in 1863. He re-enlisted in 1864 in Company F, Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was again wounded in front of Petersburg, when leading his Company. He was mustered out in June, 1865. He was married in 1867 to Miss Kate A. Myers, of Cumberland County, Pa. They have four children, Dora M., Harry J., Florence L. and Emma F. He is a member of a Temperance organization and the Presbyterian Church.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.*

MONTGOMERY County is situated in the southern part of the State of Kansas, the north line of the Indian Territory forming its southern boundary. It is further bounded by Labette County on the east, Wilson on the north and Elk and Chautauqua counties on the west. The general surface of the county is variable, being a succession of rolling prairies, broad, fertile valleys, and low hills. Elevated mounds, with steep, declivitous sides, are found in places, rising abruptly out of the midst of a plain, to considerable heights. These are, in some instances, peak shaped, while in others they are capped with an almost level plain, comprising, in some cases, several acres in extent. There are several of these mounds in the county, each of which bears some significant name, such as Table Mound, from its table-like appearance, and Walker's Mound, which took its name from a man named Walker, who was first to locate a claim bordering on its base, etc. These elevations are in no way connected with the "Mound Builders," but in their native magnificence bespeak the workmanship of a mightier hand, and wiser builder.

The water supply is abundant throughout the county, which is traversed from north to south by the Verdigris River, and its important tributary, Elk River, both of which are streams of considerable magnitude. In their flow through the county, they become confluent with several large creeks and streams, which, with their innumerable branchings, spread out over the entire surface. The Little Caney River runs through the southwest corner of the county, by which, with its important branches, Illinois and Cheyenne creeks, that part is sufficiently watered. The principal creeks are: Duck, Onion, Salt, Cheyenne, Illinois, Pumpkin, Rock, Sycamore, Drum and Big Hill. There are numerous other smaller ones.

The soil throughout the county generally, is remarkably fertile, particularly that found in the bottoms, which comprise about one-fourth of the entire area of the county.

Timber, as in most parts of the State, is scarce, being confined to the belts along the water courses, varying in width, from a mile to a narrow fringe along the less important streams. Occasional groves are found upon the uplands, but the timber is limited, and of inferior quality. The principal varieties of timber are the oak, walnut, ash, elm, cottonwood, box elder, soft maple and other varieties in limited quantities.

Coal has been discovered in various parts of the county, the fields covering about one-third of its area, in veins varying in thickness from one to two feet. It is found on the surface and, also, cropping out at the base of elevations. The quality of the coal is rather inferior at first, but becomes better as the mines are developed. As yet none of the mines have been utilized to any considerable extent, the use being confined to domestic and local demands. The mine upon J. M. Altaffer's farm, in Independence Township, is, perhaps, the most extensively operated, from which there are about ten thousand bushels mined annually. In localities where the coal abounds, an abundance of potter's clay is also found.

Inexhaustible quarries of fine building stone are numerous. The varieties are sand, lime and flag-stone; much of the sand-stone being of the fine grain and texture, which is so valuable in the construction of stone fronts, window caps, etc.

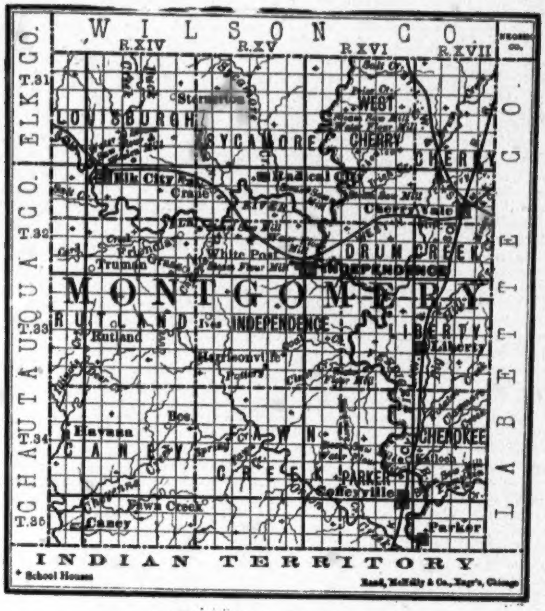

POPULATION (Federal Census.)

	1870.	1880.
Caney Township	361	1,151
(a) Cherokee Township	....	837
(b) Cherry Township, including Cherryvale City	802	1,570
(c) Drum Creek Township	....	873
Fawn Creek Township	505	1,182
Independence City	435	2,915
Independence Township	959	1,605
(d) Liberty Township	1,052	1,022
Louisburg Township, including Elk City	827	1,867
(e) Parker Township, including Coffeyville City	1,591	1,527
Rutland Township	485	1,061
Sycamore Township	547	1,669
(f) West Cherry Township	7,564	934
	15,128	18,213
Cherryvale City	....	690
Elk City	....	383
Coffeyville City	....	753
		1,826

(a) In 1872, from part of Parker.
(b) In 1879, part to West Cherry.
(c) In 1874, from part of Liberty.
(d) In 1871, name changed from Verdigris; in 1874 part to Drum Creek.
(e) In 1871, Westralia annexed; in 1872 part to Cherokee.
(f) In 1879, from part of Cherry.

From this, it will be seen, that the county is eminently superior in its natural advantages; with numerous streams affording fine water power privileges; extensive coal fields; unfailing stone quarries; timber in considerable quantities, and a productive soil. The county has within its limits, all that is necessary to the existence of a rich, prosperous and populous community.

EARLY HISTORY.

Montgomery County comprises a portion of that body of land which was set apart and known as the "Diminished Reserve of the Osage Indians," and embraced an area of 8,000,000 acres. There was a strip of land, however, three miles in width, extending along the east side of the county, which did not form a part of the Reserve, but was a portion of what was called the "Ceded Lands," and was obtained from the Indians in 1867, and opened to settlement. For a long time the right to this strip was in controversy in the courts, between railroad corporations and settlers. The settlers, however, were persistent in their efforts, and through the indomitable pluck and energy of their leader, Gov. M. J. Salter, finally succeeded in obtaining a decision of the United States Supreme Court in their favor. Immediately upon relinquishing their rights to this strip, the Indians, about 3,600 in number, moved farther west and scattered along the valleys of the Verdigris and Elk rivers. Each band, of which there were seven, having an under chief, and the whole under a head chief, lived apart and established villages, bearing the name of the leader of the respective band. White Hair, the head chief, made an encampment near the north line of the county, on the east bank of the Verdigris. Below this a few miles, at Lightman's Ford, Little Beaver found his quarters, and Napawalla settled on the north side of Elk River, near where Radical City was afterward established. On the southside of the same river, Chetopa and his band halted, and built their village near the west end of Table Mound. About six miles south of where Independence now stands, on the west bank of the Verdigris River, was the site of Big Hill, or Gov. Joe's village; Claymore near Kalloch Station, and Black Dog on the west bank of Onion Creek, near its mouth.

The Government agency was located near the mouth of Drum Creek, on its north side, and was held by Maj. Snow, who was succeeded in 1868 by Maj. I. N. Gibson, a Quaker gentleman, who was held in high esteem by both the whites and Indians. This general respect he retained throughout the adjustment of the serious difficulties between the races in 1869 and 1870, occasioned by the unauthorized attempts of settlers to trespass upon and occupy these lands, the rightful property of the Indian.

As early as 1867, when the cupidity of railroad corporations became aroused respecting these lands, there came to light what is known as the "Sturgess

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*In compiling this history we are indebted, to some extent, to a similar work compiled by the Hon. E. E. Wilson, of Independence.

Treaty," than which a more stupendous fraud is not known. At this time, the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company sought to effect a treaty with the Osage Indians, through the company's agents, the Sturgess Brothers, of Chicago, by the terms of which the company was to obtain possession of the entire Diminished Reserve, upon payment to the Indians for the land at the rate of eighteen cents per acre. The matter was brought before Congress for its consideration, and the objects of the treaty were defeated by the action of that body.

At a very early period, several trading posts were established by parties who furnished the Indians with flour, coffee, powder, lead, dry goods, trinkets, etc., and in return took as payment hides, furs, and other articles of Indian commerce. Perhaps the earliest establishment of this kind was that made on Pumpkin Creek, by G. L. Canada, in January, 1867. R. W. Dunlap came into the county late in 1867, and in February of the next year began trading at a point near the mouth of Drum Creek; and about the same time John Lushbaugh located a post at the junction of Pumpkin Creek with the Verdigris River. The goods with which Dunlap opened his store were brought by Thomas Overfield, on a wagon, from Ottawa, then the nearest railroad station, and distant more than 100 miles. During the winter of 1868-'69, Mose Neal opened a trading store at the mouth of Big Hill Creek, and in the early part of 1869, Maj. Fitch began a similar business at a point on the north side of Elk River, near its confluence with Sycamore Creek.

Eb. Moseley began the business of trader a short time before Dunlap, having his post at Black Dog town. Newton Miller also had a post in the supply of this band. Hitherto, aggressions upon the Indian domain, in this section, were slight.

The treaty for the purchase of the Osage Diminished Reserve was effected between the Indians and the United States Government, at the agency on Drum Creek, on September 10, 1870, and was stipulated for and signed, on the part of the Government, by J. D. Lang, of Maine, John V. Farwell, of Chicago, and Vincent Colyer, of New York, who had been appointed a commission for this purpose; and on the part of the Osage Indians, was signed by Pi-na-push-a, To-wand-ga-hee, Che-to-pa, Black-Dog, Na-pa-wal-la, Strike-Axe, Wah-tan-ca, Chin-cu-a-cah and others. The official survey and creation of the county dates from 1869, and was made to embrace 636 square miles of territory, carved out of the Osage Reserve. The name Montgomery was applied to it, in honor of the celebrated General, Richard Montgomery. Upon the treaty being effected with the Indians, the land was thrown open to settlement, upon which filings and entry could be made at the land office at Humboldt, Kan The first filing was made by N. S. Ramsey, on a tract of land in Louisburgh Township, and the first entry was made by Thomas Neal, on a tract in Drum Creek Township. There appears to be some difference of opinion as regards who the first permanent settler in the county was. Hon. E. E. Wilson, in his able and authentic history of the county, published in Edwards' County Historical Atlas, accords the honor to a colored man named Lewis Scott, who settled in the southeastern part of the county in February, 1867. A more detailed investigation of the matter discovers the fact, that it was more than a year prior to the date given when the foot of the first settler pressed the soil. In January, 1866, G. L. Canada settled at a point on Pumpkin Creek, which was subsequently selected as the site for the village of Claymore, and to whom the honor of being the first settler undoubtedly belongs. Perhaps, the second man to set foot on Montgomery County soil, as a permanent settler, was Daniel Wilson, who made a settlement, June 14, 1866, locating in the extreme northern part of the county, on the Verdigris River, near White Hair's Ford. In August, 1867, Wilson built a cabin on his claim, and put up a quantity of hay; but his presence was distasteful to his dusky neighbors, who put a torch to his hay and cabin, and all was consumed. No sooner had he constructed another, when that too was demolished. Such treatment was not relished by the hardy pioneer who, becoming disheartened, and finding it useless to make further attempts, left the place. It was not long, however, before he regained his courage, and in September of 1868, he returned to the scene of his former disasters, this time effecting friendly relations with the Indians, and remaining unmolested.

Those who settled in 1867, besides those already named who had established trading-posts, were Zachariah Crow, —- Terwilliger, William Rutherford and perhaps a few others. Among those who came during the next year, wereJohn Russell, J. B. Rowley, Patrick Dugan, William Reed, William Roberts, Christian Greenough, John Hanks, H. W. Conrad, Alexander Duncan, J. A. Twiss, Col. Coffey, O. F. Johns, J. Roberts, T. C., J. H., and A. Graham, P. R. Jordon, G. W., and W. L. Mays, H. A. Bethuran, J. H. Conrad. Moses Roller, R. Stallcup, M. McGowen, R. M. Bennett, John Campbell, Jacob Thompson, Thomas Brock, J. Kappell, Levi Mann, Phillip Waldron, N. P. Morgan, A. P. Patter, W. Sherill, J. Simmons, Rachel Greeno, J. Weddell, Mortimer Goodell, E. Goodell, D. R. B. Flora, R. W. Dunlap, John McIntyre, Mrs. E. C. Powell, Thomas C. Evans, Lewis Choteau, —— Brewer, —— Pierce, George Spece, Dr. Koutz, James Parkinson and, perhaps, some others. Although a considerable number of permanent settlements had been made during these years, yet so few, indeed, were the number living within the county, at that time, compared with the wide expanse of country over which they were scattered, that it was only occasionally that the traveler came upon the rude cabin, dug-out or sod house of a settler. No improvement of importance had yet been made, so that up to 1869 there were but few and scattered evidences of anything except Indian occupancy. In the midst of such surroundings of uncivilized life, the hardy pioneer of Montgomery County had come to make his home, enduring the trials, braving the dangers, expecting the rewards.

In order that a settler should obtain and occupy a "squatter's claim," at this time, he was obliged to secure consent from the Indians, which was easily done by paying them a few dollars in money. The price, however, varied with different bands. In the treaty which the settlers made with the Osages in the Upper Elk Valley, in 1869, the agreement was, that settlers should hold and occupy a prairie claim upon payment of $5, and $10 for a timber claim. Demands for this rental were more frequent than the terms of the agreement allowed, but upon a determined refusal by the settlers, these unauthorized collectors would go away without a word. In no case, however, would they forget to dun a man whenever they met him, whether he was entitled to pay or not, nor did they regard the frequent refusals which they met, nor the severe rebuffs and denunciations they sometimes received, from the enraged squatter. In case there was any dissatisfaction arising from the payment of these sums, in any way, the Indians would demand a "talk," and not unfrequently it would have been better for his own interests, had he made no attempt to compete with the loquacious Yankee, in wordy settlements of this kind.

Although numerous settlements had already been made, yet it was not until 1869, that the resistless march of emigration first crossed the Verdigris River to occupy and possess the "promised land" that lay beyond. Alarmed at this bold step on the part of the settlers, to thus intrude upon and occupy their territory, the Indians began to protest against further invasion, and attempted to prohibit emigration from crossing the Verdigris; but to no purpose.

During the winter of 1869, the banks of the Verdigris were alive with camps and campers. Families spent the winter, living in covered wagons or in huts constructed of hay. On the spot where Independence stands, about forty families lived in these hay houses during that winter, and the place was known to the Indians as Pashe-to-wah, or Haytown. So rapid, indeed, was the influx of settlers, that in the brief period of three years, between 1867 and 1870, the population of the county had increased from a few scattered settlements to the number of 7,564.

Everything now began to show signs of permanence and stability. Rumors of prospective railroads became noised abroad; improvements, both public and private, were made, and of a costly character; town builders were busily at work, establishing towns, which, in their view, were sure to become important railroad points and the county seat; the county was filled with every manner of bogus characters who preyed upon the ignorance and credulity of settlers; here were real estate agents and claim speculators, who for a few dollars would locate a man on whatever place suited him, whether the same had been taken before or not; and not unfrequently the one agent would locate several parties on the same claim; speculators sold claims to which they never had a shadow of title or right.

All was a busy scene of bustle and excitement. This condition of things had the effect to attract emigration thither. As an illustration of the intense excitement which prevailed during this time, may be mentioned the fact, that the people of the county had voted county and township bonds, for various purposes, to an aggregate amount of nearly a million of dollars. Such was the general rapacity and the willingness of the people to vote indebtedness upon themselves, in the excitement of the hour, that a large school building was erected at Independence in 1873, costing $23,000; costly bridges were constructed by various townships; the erection of schoolhouses; and the aids given to railroads, etc., are a few instances of the uses to which this extravagant outlay of public money was applied. Money was readily loaned at from twenty-five to fifty per cent interest to private parties, wishing to improve their claims. As a result of this reckless and extravagant voting of bonds, the rate of taxation upon personal property became enormous, since all levies had to be made upon that class of property, as none of the real estate had yet been deeded. Such was the state of financial matters under which the people of the county had placed themselves prior to 1872.

The first settlements in the county were effected before the regularly authorized surveys had been made, and claims were taken at random, or according to lines, called the "tow string surveys," established by private parties who were chiefly interested in the fees charged, caring little whether lines, sections and quarters were correctly located or not; nor whether they would correspond with the legal survey when made. As the natural consequence of such uncertainty, when the authorized survey was made, it frequently happened that parties found themselves the possessors of a piece of land they did not claim, while that which they thought they had, would fall to their next neighbor. Numerous disputes and wranglings arose among settlers respecting rights to claims, which called into requisition the "Settler's Claim Club." This institution, as the name indicates, was composed of the settlers combined together for the purpose of hearing and adjusting difficulties that arose among themselves or between any of their number and strangers respecting claim rights. In its functions, the club was legislative, judicial and executive. A code of laws was drawn up which defined the rights of settlers to claims, prescribing the mode and manner by which they could rightfully be taken, and also what was necessary to entitle the same to be held and occupied, etc. In case a dispute arose involving questions of this character, the matter was brought for hearing before the club, witnesses were brought and examined, and the matter was fully determined "according to the law and the evidence." A decision having been reached, speedy execution followed.

This was carried out by a committee waiting upon the party against whom the decision had been made, informing him that the club had determined that he should relinquish all claims to the subject of dispute; whereupon notice was given him to deliver over the property to his opponent within a specified time, which in most cases was promptly done. Upon a failure to obey the mandates of this court with promptness, the defiant was waited upon by another committee composed of the body of the club, and, if not awed into submission by the presence and threats of this posse, he was visited with such punishment as the nature of the case required, or as was sufficient to enforce obedience. An instance of this sort of executive duty took place near Independence in the spring of 1870. The dispute arose over a claim between George Paul and a man named Stevens, a butcher living in the town. Paul, it seems, was living on a claim about a mile and a half northwest of Independence, which Stevens "jumped," as it was termed, building a house a few rods from Paul's, into which he moved with his family.

Paul seeing his rights trampled upon, appealed to the club for protection.

After due consideration, the club found in Paul's favor, and notified Stevens to abandon the premises. Stevens, however, was refractory and refused to obey. The time in which he was to leave having expired, a posse formed and at the dead hour of night invaded his dwelling from which the inmates were forcibly removed to the open prairie and the house set on fire and burned. A similar affair took place during the same summer in Sycamore Township. A man named Atkinson attempted to wrongfully lay claim to a piece of land belonging to another man. The matter was taken before the club, and Atkinson, refusing to obey its determination, was punished by having his building demolished, he being forced to fly. This was the work of that well-known club which had appropriated the dignified title of "Montgomery Guards." It was a time, too, when these organizations, however useful in their day, should have disbanded, giving way to those "higher powers," Justices of the Peace.

The members of the Guards, however, not content to await the tedious and often unsatisfactory actions of these courts, had taken the matter in their own hands. But in this particular instance it would have been better for the members "had it never existed;" for the entire club, thirty in number, were arrested on a charge of riot, brought before Squire Bunker's court at Independence, and, upon trial, found guilty. Thus ingloriously terminated the existence of the "Montgomery Guards," and the last of the claim clubs.

There were several of these organizations in various localities in the county, embracing nearly every law-abiding and peaceably-disposed citizen. Instances occur, too, in which these clubs took in hand matters of a criminal character, as in the case of the assassination of John A. Twiss in the southern part of the county. Twiss, a peaceable and respected citizen, was attacked by a party of three men and foully murdered. This unprovoked act of crime and butchery called forth the indignation and vengeance of the citizens. The criminals were apprehended, a preliminary investigation had, and the guilt was fixed upon the parties charged, who were hanged to an oak tree that stood near the cabin of the murdered man. But municipal organizations being perfected, these clubs became things of the past, giving way to legally constituted tribunals and courts of law.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION, ETC.

By a proclamation made by Governor James M. Harvey, on June 3, 1869, the County of Montgomery became legally organized as a corporate body. A Board of Commissioners was appointed composed of H. C. Crawford, H. A. Bethuran and R. L. Walker; and E. C. Kimball was appointed Clerk, and the seat of government for the county temporarily fixed at Verdigris City. On June 11, these parties appeared before W. S. McFeeters, a notary public, and received the oath of office.

The first official act of the Board of Commissioners was to divide the county into townships and fix the voting precincts. Three townships were made, viz: Drum Creek, Westralia and Verdigris, which have since been redivided and changed, making in all twelve townships. Three voting places were named—one for each township. That for Drum Creek was at Fitch's store; for Verdigris at Verdigris City, and for Westralia at the town bearing the same name. The Oswego *Register* published by E. R. Trask, was made the official paper. At the second meeting of the Board, July 7, a permit was granted to W. C. Dickey and Daniel McTaggart to establish a ferry on the Verdigris River, at a point near Verdigris City, and also one to W. L. Bailey and H. C. Crawford for a similar enterprise at Westralia. Steps were taken to establish a public highway to lead from the town of Westralia to the west line of the county. The third meeting was held August 27, at which E. K. Kountz was appointed Probate Judge, George Hoag, Sheriff, and Daniel McTaggart, County Treasurer.

An election for the choosing of county officers, and also for fixing the county seat, was held November 2, 1869. The greatest interest seems to have been at Independence, as an aspirant for county seat honors. On the morning of the election a wagon-load of Independence men started early to the polls, in order that they might secure control of the election board; but, notwithstanding their rapid travel, reached the place in time to find they had only gotten one member. Close watch upon voters was kept up during the day at the polls, and challenges were frequent, necessitating nearly all votes to be sworn in. A canvass of the vote was made, and the vote of Drum Creek precinct was thrown out, on account of the returns being certified to as a copy instead of the original poll-book. As a result, Liberty was selected as the county seat, and a Board of Commissioners elected who were friendly to that place. The Independence people were sore under this galling defeat, and filed a notice of contest before the Probate Court of Wilson County, to which this county was then attached for judicial purposes. The matter was brought to the consideration of the court December 23, which decided, in effect, that no election had been held, and consequently no contest could be made. This, of course, placed matters in *statu quo*, and the old board still continuing in the exercise of their official powers, proceeded to cause the seat of government to be removed from Verdigris City to Liberty, which was done in the face of many protests and much dissatisfaction.

The friends of Independence had set their heads together and evolved a piece of strategy in which they proved successful. Charles White, bearing a certified copy of the case contested before the Wilson County Probate Court, was sent to Topeka to lay the matter before the proper authorities of state, and by this means secured the appointment of a new Board of Commissioners, composed of W. W. Graham, Thomas Brock and S. B. Moorehouse. After White returned from the capital, he in company with L. J. Stephenson, procured a wagon, and gathering in the newly appointed Board, drove them to Verdigris City, where, seated in the conveyance, the Board organized by electing W. W. Graham, Chairman, and appointed J. A. Helphingstine County Clerk, Samuel Van Gundy, County Treasurer; J. K. Snyder, Register of Deeds; and R. B. Cunningham, Superintendent of Schools.

The *Independence Pioneer* was named as the official paper of the county and the District Court ordered to be held at Independence on the 9th of May, 1870. The Board then appointed Independence as temporary county seat, and ordered the offices to be kept at that place. On May 13 an action was begun in the District Court to compel the commissioners to move the county offices to Liberty; but the case was dismissed by the plaintiffs, and the matter left at rest. Thus the old Board of Commissioners were superseded, but they were not willing to submit to such seemingly unauthorized proceedings. Finding it useless to dissent, however, after a few weeks they surrendered their records and gave up the contest.

With the organization of the county, on June 3, 1869, the county seat was temporarily fixed at Verdigris City, by the appointment made in the Governor's proclamation. At the regular county election held on the 2d of November, of the same year, it was deemed changed by the Board of Commissioners, and was taken to Liberty, the place thought to be determined by the vote of the people. The matter was taken before the courts for contest, and it was decided that no election had been held. In May, of the following year, the case, about which there was so much dispute and dissatisfaction, was taken before the authorities of state and a new Board of Commissioners was appointed, who, when they had regularly organized, named Independence as the seat of government for the county, and ordered that all the officers should take up their quarters at that place, which was accordingly done. In the following November another regular election was held, and among the issues to be determined was, as to where the county seat should be located. The election was an exceedingly warm one and much fraud was practiced and illegal voting done on all sides. In this contest, however, Independence came out victorious over its most potent rival, Liberty, by a majority of 279 votes, the vote being 889 for Independence and 610 for Liberty. This was the final determination of the matter, the seat of government becoming fixed at Independence, where in right it should be, as the most central and available point in the county.

The first building the county possessed was a log court house, located at Verdigris City, when the county seat was at that place, and was moved to Liberty by order of the County Commissioners. The county seat was afterward fixed at Independence, when the old log building was abandoned, and shortly after the change was made a new court house was built by Samuel Van Gundy, and was the first brick building in the county. It is still used by the county for offices and court room. Until the erection of this house, the District Court had occupied the schoolhouse at Independence in its first sitting, and Rose & Fay's hall in its second, then in the present court house.

Prior to its incorporation, Montgomery was attached to Wilson County for judicial purposes. Within her own limits there were no courts of justice, but the absence of these was in a measure supplied by the self-appropriated authorities of the claim clubs, which surrendered all authority upon the advent of those courts of high judicial standing, Justice's Courts. For a higher tribunal than these, resort was made to the courts of Wilson County. Montgomery County was made a part of the Eleventh Judicial District, and by the authority vested in the County Commissioners, the District Court for and in the county was ordered to be held at Independence on the 9th day of May, 1870. The time for the convening of the court had arrived and all the dignitaries of the law were on hand. The session was held in the school building, and the following court officers were present: Hon. W. C. Webb, Judge; L. J. Stephenson, Clerk of the District Court; C. M. Ralstine, County Attorney, and C. White, Sheriff. Those reported on the grand jury were: Daniel McTaggart, George A. Brown, George Whitfield, William Jackson, William Addy, J. Porter, W. H. Cox, Elijah Vansandt, Samuel Van Gundy, Frank Coventry, L. C. Judson, B. E. Clark, J. J. Gregory and W. O. Sylvester, and on the petit jury were, Edward Barnett, A. M. Smith, William Orwig, John Saunderson, Thomas Reed, Elias Lovett, J. K. Snyder, S. D. Kelley, David Hodson, George Stills, E. T. Saunders and A. J. Stevens.

The grand jury at this sitting returned six indictments, one for murder in the first degree, three for murder in the second degree, and two for assault with intent to kill. The first jury trial before this court was had May 10, 1870. The title of the case was, the State of Kansas against Henry Adams. The charge was grand larceny, and the verdict of the jury in the case was "not guilty."

Those admitted to the practice of law were: D. B. Brown, O. P. Smart, Thomas Harrison, C. H. Wyckoff, John Helphingstine, T. B. Jennings, W. G. Clark and L. C. Judson.

The first sitting of the court was held in the school building, and the second in Rose & Fay's hall, and the third in the present court house, in which it has since been held in regular term.

In the following is given the names of those who have occupied the various official positions connected with the political government of the county since its organization to the present time.

State Senators—H. C. Whitney, A. M. York, W. A. Peffer, Daniel Grass, A. B. Clark.

Representatives—J. E. Adams, W. H. Bond, B. F. Devore, E. B. Dunwell, T. B. Eldridge, M. S. Bell, A. A. Stewart, C. S. Brown, William Bustin, L. A. Walker, Wm. Stewart, J. M. Heddins, O. F. Carson, L. N. Humphrey, W. C. Mastin, C. J. Corbin, A. B. Clark, J. P. Hood, J. H. Norris, Alexander Moore, J. P. Hood.

County Clerks—E. C. Kimball, J. A. Helphingstine, S. M. Beardsley, J. A. Helphingstine, E. T. Means, John McCallagh, Ernest Way.

County Treasurers—Daniel McTaggart, Samuel Van Gundy, J. A. Busby, Cary Oakes, Joseph Barricklow, F. S. Palmer.

Clerks of the District Court—L. T. Stephenson, J. L. Scott, T. O. Ford, H. D. Dodd.

Register of Deeds—J. K. Snyder, W. S. Mills, N. H. Ives, G. S. Beard, E. P. Allen.

Probate Judges—E. K. Kountz, J. M. Scudder, W. H. Watkins, E. Herring.

Sheriffs—G. S. Hoag, C. White, P. Q. Bond, J. F. Stone, J. T. Brock, Lafayette Shadley.

County Attorneys—C. M. Ralstine, Frank Willis, A. B. Clark, J. D. Hinkle, Ed. Van Gundy.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—J. A. Helphingstine, N. Bass, B. B. Cunningham, O. T. Beach.

Surveyors—Ed. Foster, B. B. Cunningham, A. G. Savage, G. B. Leslie.

Coroners—M. L. Ashmore, J. H. Kingston, W. M. Robinson, J. Coleman.

County Commissioners—First Board, H. C. Crawford, H. A. Bethuran, R. L. Walker; Second, W. W. Graham, Thomas Brock, S. B. Moorehouse; Third, W. W. Graham, H. D. Grant, John McDonald; Fourth, J. C. Frazier, W. J. May, W. H. Renfro; Fifth, W. J. Wilkins, George Hurst, J. H. Rudd; Sixth, T. B. Pittman, J. E. Cole, W. H. Harter; Seventh, W. B. Brown, Henry Mounger, A. P. Boswell.

RAILROADS AND COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Early in the history of the county the people became wild on the subject of railroads. They were not content with the slow and tedious methods of horse back and stage coach travel, and lumber wagon transportation, but believed that a railroad was necessary to satisfy their advanced demands, and to raise them up to the standard of the times. Every argument that ingenuity could invent was produced to convince the doubtful and stimulate the weak, in the belief of the splendid results that must inevitably follow so grand an enterprise. When the public anxiety became inflamed to the highest pitch a proposition was placed before the people, by the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company, asking them to contribute in county bonds the amount of two hundred thousand dollars toward building a railroad. This was what a majority of the people wanted and, in June, 1870, a vote was taken on the proposition, and out of a total vote of 2,166, there were 1,340 votes in favor of the bonds, to 826 against them. The proposition, too, was indefinite as to where the line should be run, but was simply that a line of not less than twenty-one miles of road should be built somewhere within the limits of the county. The election, too, was an extremely loose one, as ballots in some instances were cast regardless of age or qualification. Those living in the vicinity of Independence, from whence the controlling vote came, were particularly zealous, believing that the road would, without doubt, make that an objective point. But as it afterwards turned out, they had unnecessarily congratulated themselves; for, instead of the road being built to or in the direction of the place, it bent its course several miles to the east of it, turning southward and terminating at Coffeyville, in the southeastern part of the county. Here, then, was Independence deserted by the railroad company, and left standing alone far to the west, and fairly raging in indignation, threatening revenge for such cruel treatment from this soulless corporation. An effort was then put forth by the county to defeat the delivery of the bonds to the company. The matter was brought before the United States Court at Leavenworth, in July, 1871. The county was represented before the court, by E. W. Fay, of Peru; A. H. Horton, of Atchison, and Stillings & Fenlon, of Leavenworth. After a time the Board of County Commissioners ordered the suit abandoned, making concessions in favor of the railroad company; whereupon it was ordered that the bonds be delivered according to the terms of the agreement, which was accordingly done. The bonds were then sold by the company and passed into the hands of innocent purchasers, who, as the coupons fell due, presented them for payment; but the county authorities declined even to make a levy for their payment. A suit was immediately instituted for their collection by law, in which the county thought again to test the legality of the bonds. This suit was attended with much quibbling and dilatory moves, by means of which it hung in the courts for several years.

A compromise was finally effected between the Board of County Commissioners and the bondholders, whereby the bondholders agreed to take new bonds in payment of the old ones, at the rate of sixty-five cents on the dollar, and thus the matter became permanently settled, at an expense to the county, however, of about $80,000. The amount of the bonds thus disposed of did not cover the entire amount by $20,000, which was in the hands of an English firm, and which was afterwards redeemed by county treasurer Cary Oakes, at fifty cents on the dollar.

Although Independence was unhappily disappointed in this instance, yet it by no means defeated or weakened her determination in that direction. A railroad she would have, cost what it might, and, hence, the next best thing was to secure a branch road. Committee after committee was delegated to solicit this, and also to open negotiations with the railroad authorities, in which they should agree upon the terms upon which it should be built. The town offered, as a proposition, to vote the company a subsidy of $7,500 per mile to assist in its construction; but the company was slow to accept, in order to stimulate the people to greater donations. Finally it came to the knowledge of the people of the town, in a quiet way, that in case they increased the donation already offered, by a cash contribution of $4,000, and one hundred lots in the town, the branch would be constructed. No sooner had the authenticity of this report become confirmed, than the company was approached upon the subject and the additional demands guaranteed, upon which the agreement was consummated.

So anxious, indeed, were many of the citizens of the town to secure the advantages to be gained by the enterprise, that a number of them entered into an individual obligation of $50,000, as a security and guarantee that the propositions agreed upon, would be faithfully carried out by the town. Accordingly a hasty construction was prosecuted and the branch was completed during the latter part of the year 1871, and on the first day of January, 1872, the reverberations of the steam whistle through the valley of the Verdigris, announced to the over-enthusiastic inhabitants of the town, the approach of the iron horse, drawing behind his giant form, the first train of cars that ever rolled into the station at Independence. This branch was known as "Bunker's Plug," and was so named after Mr. Bunker, who was prominently engaged in obtaining it, and who also donated grounds for a depot. This was continued in operation as a branch road until the summer of 1879, when the South Kansas & Western road was built, westward through the county, connecting with the main line of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Southwestern road, at the town of Cherryvale, in the east part of the county. It was, however, but a westward continuation of "Bunker's Plug." During the same summer, the St. Louis, Warsaw & Western road was built, cutting across the northeast corner of the county, via Cherryvale, at which place it crossed the L. L. & G. road. The narrow gauge road was extended from Parsons, Labette County, to Cherryvale, in the fall of 1880. With this ended the construction of railroads in the county, and of which there is now an aggregate of sixty-five miles.

The name of the South Kansas & Western road was afterward changed and became the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Railway.

Montgomery County Agricultural Society was organized in July, 1871, with Benjamin M. Armstrong, president; J. R. Galloway, vice president; and E. K. Wilson, secretary. The first fair was held, in Independence, in the autumn of 1873, and regular exhibitions have been held annually since that time. The present officers of the society are—M. J. Salter, president; A. T. Peterson, vice president; V. M. Dewey, secretary; and Cary Oakes, treasurer. In the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, in 1876, the exhibition made by the South Kansas Tribune Company, for the county, ranked first among the products of the State, in grasses and grains. A selection from the products of the county, under charge of L. A. Walker, was on exhibition at Bismarck Grove, in September, 1880. Some of the vegetables took the highest premium, and the entire collection was generally regarded as a fine display. The same collection, upon invitation by the authorities at the Kansas City Exposition, was placed upon exhibition at that place. The county took the highest premium.

and awarded a medal. A large exhibition ground is provided and supplied with a commodious exposition hall, stables and pens for exhibiting stock, and also an excellent speed ring.

SCHOOL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

That the citizens of Montgomery County paid early and liberal attention to the matter of the education of the youth and the establishment and maintenance of good schools, can not be doubted. In proof of the statement, it may be added, that as early as 1872 there were already organised eighty-seven school districts, nearly all of which were supplied with amply furnished and comfortable school buildings. The amount of bonds issued by the various districts for this purpose, aggregated $120,000. From this favorable start still further growth was made, so that, in 1878, a period of six years, there were 102 organized school districts in the county, and one hundred school buildings, of which four were log, ninety frame, four brick and two stone. The number of the school population was 6,212, and the value of all school property was $101,817. Perhaps, the first term of school was taught by Miss Laura Foote, at Claymore, in 1869. And undoubtedly the next public school in the county was that taught by William Osborne, in the same year, at Elk City, the school being held in the hotel building erected by Thomas Harris. Subscription schools, however, had been taught at a very early date. In this county, of the lands set apart for school purposes, 4,270 acres remains unsold, of the average value of $3.50.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Schools shows a total number of districts in the county of 105; number of school buildings 103, or 126 school rooms. The total value of the buildings, furniture, etc., is estimated at $101,250.

The school population is 7,376 and the average daily attendance for the year was 3,656 under the instruction of 161 teachers. There are three excellent graded schools in the county, viz.—those at Independence, Coffeyville and Cherryvale. Elk City has also a partially graded school system. There were also nineteen private schools held in the county during the year with an enrollment of 482 pupils. A normal for the special training of teachers is held annually. This institution was opened for 1882, on July 5th, and continued twenty weeks, conducted by C. T. Beach. The enrollment was 123 and the average daily attendance 101. The receipts of institute funds for the year, including balance from last year, were $324.36. Expenses were $296.75, leaving a balance of $27.61. The receipts for the county school funds, for the year ending August 1, 1882, amounted to $45,360, while the expense aggregated $41,896.21. The balance on hand August 1, 1881, was $7,488, and on August 1, 1882, $3,463. In 1882 there were school bonds issued by various districts to the amount of $8,685, making a total bonded indebtedness of the districts, mostly in the cities, of $31,330.

No more reliable or convincing proof of the development of a section of country can be had than that exhibited from the statistics of the acreage under cultivation, the amount of the cereals productions, the number of various sorts of animals raised, etc., for different periods of time. For this purpose, a review of the statistics, for the years 1878 and 1882, are given in the following, in a comparative view:

In 1870, the population of the county was 7,564; in 1875, it was 13,017; in 1878, 16,468, and in 1882, reached nearly 20,000.

The number of acres under cultivation in 1878 was 168,188.19, of the value of $1,826,760.81; and in 1882, it was 242,887, valued at $2,731,327.

In 1878, there was produced 42,253 acres of wheat; 166 of rye; 59,336, corn; 8,965, oats; 183, barley; 103, buckwheat; 990, Irish potatoes; 74, sweet potatoes; 727, sorghum; 173 castor beans; 3, cotton; 2,757, flax; 1, hemp; 16, tobacco; 121, broom corn; 1,807, millet and Hungarian; 569, timothy meadow; 118, clover meadow; value of garden products, $5,856; value of poultry and eggs, $8,476.75; pounds of cheese produced, 4,690; pounds of butter produced, 24,959.

As against these same articles, there was raised, in 1882, 19,548 acres of wheat; 242, rye; 79,122, corn; 7,673, oats; 5, barley; 61, buckwheat; 1,022, Irish potatoes; 96, sweet potatoes; 734, sorghum; 2,471, castor beans; 445, cotton; 5,628, flax; 20, hemp; 4, tobacco; 190, broom corn; 8,000, millet and Hungarian grass; 454, timothy meadow; 188, clover meadow; value of garden products, $7,103; value of poultry and eggs, $22,774; pounds of cheese made, 3,455; pounds of butter made, 318,403.

Of the various kinds of live stock there was, in 1878, of horses, 4,851; mules and asses, 1,012; cattle, 11,791, sheep, 4,175; swine, 25,746. In 1882—horses, 5,458; mules and asses, 1,155; cattle, 16, 639; sheep, 10,981; swine, 30,376.

The value of animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter in 1878 was $112,819.60, while in 1882 it was $306,045, or nearly treble what it was in 1878.

The number of pounds of wool clipped in 1877 was 4,478, and in 1882, 23,332 pounds, or more than five times the amount produced five years ago.

Of the number of fruit trees in bearing, there were, in 1878, apple, 45,503; pear, 467; peach, 205,766; plum, 2,167; cherry, 7,008. In 1882—apple, 103,936; pear, 3,345; peach, 196,581; plum, 6,102; cherry, 17,747.

Of fruit trees not bearing, there were, in 1878—apple, 145,394; pear, 2,916; peach, 59,386; plum, 5,973; cherry, 16,980. In 1882, there were—apple, 70,576; pear, 6,136; peach, 31,859; plum, none; cherry, 5,821.

In 1882 there were 3,552 acres of artificial forest under cultivation.

INDEPENDENCE.

A little north and east of the exact geographical center of Montgomery County, upon the west bank of the Verdigris River and on the line of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railway is the city of Independence. In the month of August, 1869, a little band of men, headed by R. W. Wright, left the city of Oswego, Kan., with the hope that somewhere in the newer regions of the State they, perchance, might find a favorable spot and become the founders of a city. Steering their course to the west and south, they reached the valley of the Verdigris River. As they explored along the banks of this stream and through the magnificent valley which skirts it on either side, the impression was forced upon them that here was the foundation for a rich and prosperous agricultural country, the basis and support of a thriving city. The first halt was made at Montgomery City, in Drum Creek Township, but failing to obtain satisfactory arrangements with the Town Company that was already formed there, they determined to depend upon their own unaided powers, and to found a city of opposition that should bear in its name the spirit that prompted to its establishment, namely: Independence. Accordingly, the present site was chosen, comprising an even section of land. A part of the grounds selected was already occupied as claims by Frank Bunker and W. O. Sylvester, but these parties were induced to make a change, so as to give the town company the entire section. It was then surveyed and laid off into town lots by Capt. Hamer and G. A. Brown, and everything made ready to begin at once the sale of lots and the work of building. The first building erected upon the site was a log cabin, which Frank Bunker had built for a claim house. This hut, in a tumble-down shape, remains to this day, a fitting reminder to the passer-by of the hardships, privations and meagre comforts of those pioneer days. On the 11th of September, the founders of the town and their friends thought to initiate the place and mark the event as historic by a season of rejoicing. The feast consisted of a roast ox, a whole barrel of bread, and four kegs of beer, which the party had brought from Oswego by wagon and ox-team, with J. N. Debrule as teamster. When they reached the Verdigris River, and attempted its passage, the ox nature of the team asserted itself, and in the struggle that ensued the provisions were thrown from the wagon into the turbulent waters. A hasty attempt was made to recover them, and the main part, including the beer, was soon fished out, and the party went on their way rejoicing. Within a week after the town was founded, a paper called the Independence *Pioneer* was published, being printed at Oswego, under the management of E. R. Trask. Through it the town became widely advertised, and, in this regard, enjoyed a decided advantage over other competing points. In October a party of eighteen families of emigrants from Indiana, headed by Samuel Parkhurst, took up quarters in the town, and constructed hay sheds, in which they lived during the winter. During the summer the town company erected a double log hotel, called the Judson House, for the accommodation of travelers. The first business house was established in October, 1869, by E. E. Wilson and F. D. Irwin. Business was not very pressing at this time, and it is said that these men made hay on the town site while they watched for customers to enter their store. Early settlers, however, will remember, with a smile, perhaps, the establishment that was kept on the west bank of the river, just over the bank from the town, bearing the bold and unique inscription at its front: "Bred and Pize for Saile huar." In May, 1870, by action of the Board of Commissioners, the place became the county seat, and in the following November became fixed as the official county town by a vote of the people. By the 1st of January, 1872, the branch railway, known as "Bunker's Plug," was completed to the town. Although Independence had suffered disappointment in the first instance of railroad building, yet she was not to be left without the advantages of an institution of this kind, cost what it should.

A. Waldschmidt, A. L. Ross and E. B. Carpenter, each located a saw mill in the vicinity about the month of December, 1869, and Waldschmidt also built a grist mill in 1870, the first in the county. The Government Land Office was located here in March, 1872. All these institutions had the effect to make Independence the chief point of attraction in the county, and her progress became marvelous. From the spring of 1871 to the same time in 1872, over 200 houses were built and the population swelled from 1,000 to about 2,300. Following this, however, its growth became slower and more healthful and the city now contains a population of about 3,000, and is a fine commercial town.

A post office was established at Independence, July 1, 1870, and also a mail route by which the mail was brought. Prior to this, parties had their mail brought from Oswego by private individuals, who received ten cents per letter for the trouble. Those who had been thus engaged were: L. T. Stevenson, M. L. Hickey and J. C. Woodrow. The first Postmaster was F. D. Irwin, whose appointment bears date with the first establishment of the office, and who received for his services a salary of $12 per year. The office has been held officially by F. D. Irwin, A. H. Moore, N. H. Ives and the present incumbent, W. T. Yoe.

The city is reached by various tri and semi-weekly stage mail lines from different parts of the county, besides the K. C., L., & S. K. Railroad, the chief artery through which its mails are received and sent.

The Government Land Office was located at Independence in March, 1872. Efforts had previously been made for this purpose, committee after committee having been sent to Washington, but without effect. Finally, however, arrangements were perfected with the local land officials, by means of which its location was secured, but not without some expense to the city, which paid for the privilege about $1,900.

The office, since its first establishment, has been under the charge of P. B. Maxom, M. W. Reynolds, Mr. Nichols, W. W. Martin, W. H. Waters and M. J. Salter, the latter being the present Register, and H. M. Walters, Receiver. Of the public domain, there is yet 16,000 acres open for settlement in this county. This includes the lands belonging to the General Government, those owned by institutions of learning and the common schools.

CITY GOVERNMENT, SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Pursuant to a proclamation issued by the Probate Judge, Independence became incorporated as a village on the 23d of July, 1870; J. H. Pugh, J. E. DonLavy, E. E. Wilson, R. F. Hall and O. P. Smart were constituted a Board of Trustees, of which, at the first meeting, R. F. Hall was made chairman, and J. B. Craig, clerk. In a short time, however, the place had outgrown village proportions. At a meeting of the trustees, on the 16th of the following November, steps were taken toward its incorporation as a city of the third class, and notice was given that an election would be held at the office of 'Squire Bunker on the 29th of November, to chose a mayor and five councilmen to serve until the election of their successors, in the following April. The day arrived and the election was held with A. G. Savage, Lewis Connor and Samuel Van Gundy as judges. Two candidates were voted upon for Mayor; these were E. E. Wilson and J. B. Craig, the latter being elected by a majority of four votes out of a total vote cast of 182.

Those chosen as Councilmen were: Thomas Stevenson, A. Waldtschmidt, W. T. Bishop, G. H. Brodie and F. D. Irwin. C. M. Ralstine was elected City Clerk, and J. E. DonLavy, Treasurer upon the first meeting of the city authorities, and subsequently, William Hendricks was appointed Marshal. As early as March 20, 1872, Independence had attained a population of 2,382, and accordingly, on that date, was authoritatively and officially declared a city of the second class. At the first election held under the advanced organization, James DeLong was chosen Mayor; Osbun Shannon, Police Judge; J. I. Crouse, Treasurer; T. P. Tonvelle, Marshal. J. M. Nevins, W. Dawson, S. A. Weir, J. Beard, J. Morland, J. Kerr, J. Bloxom and E. T. Mears, Councilmen.

Since the incorporation of Independence as a city the office of Mayor has been held by J. B. Craig, E. E. Wilson, James DeLong, D. B. Gray, W. E. Brown, Frank Jocelyn, William Dunkin and George Burchard.

The first school in Independence was taught by Miss Mary Walker, in 1870, and was kept in the building now used by the United Brethren's Congregation for church purposes. In this building, and also in a private hall, the schools were held for about three years. In 1873, a commodious school building was erected at a cost of $23,000. It is a two-story brick structure, very artistically constructed with appropriate projections, and contains eight spacious rooms. This was sufficient for the accommodation of the schools for some time; but at length even this became cramped for room, and in 1880 another building was erected. This also is a two-story brick house, of tasteful architecture in its proportions, contains four rooms and was erected at a cost of $8,500. Both of these buildings are surrounded by large grounds, enclosed by a neatly trimmed hedge, and are tastefully ornamented with shade trees.

The schools have undergone a thorough system of grading, which includes in the curriculum all the higher branches of learning. The number of children of school age in the city for 1882 was 1,130, of which number there was an enrollment of 794, with an average daily attendance of 503, under charge of eleven teachers, with T. W. Conway as principal. The expenses of the schools for the year ending August 1, 1882, amounted to $9,624.81.

The first religious services in Independence were held in Mrs. McClurg's hay-shed residence, in December, 1869, and were conducted by the Rev. Thomas Canfield. The first Sunday school was organized about the same time, and at the same place, with John McDill as Superintendent. The Christian character of the citizens of the city is evidenced in the many flourishing church organizations in existence.

The first Methodist Episcopal society was organized by Rev. William Laird, in 1870, and during the next year was made a station by Rev. Mr. Lewis, Presiding Elder. The church building was erected in 1875, and is a very artistically constructed brick structure, surmounted with a steeple. The congregation, now numbering a membership of one hundred and twenty, is under charge of Rev. Thomas C. Hunt.

The Presbyterian Church was organized through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Brown, in the spring of 1870. The first elders were Daniel Cline and John McDill. In the fall of 1870, Rev. Mr. Stoddard came to the charge, in which he continued about four years. The pulpit at the present time is filled by Rev. R. B. Herron. The church building was erected in 1882, and is constructed of brick, brought by team from Baldwin City and Chanute. The membership of the congregation is now over one hundred in number.

The Baptist Church was established in October, 1870, under the special direction of Rev. Mr. Williams. A church house was erected during the following summer, and was the first church building in the place. The society numbers seventy-five members, and is without a regular minister.

The Congregational Church was formed in 1871, by Rev. Mr. Tunnell, since of Wyandotte, who was the first pastor. The church house is a very neat one-story, frame building and is very tastefully furnished. A parsonage was built near the church house during

1881. The society is under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Bosworth, and has forty-seven members.

The Lutheran Church was organized under the supervision of Rev. S. Karth, in 1872. A country church was also built, a small, one-story frame. The membership numbering about twenty-five, is under the spiritual guidance of Rev. A. Kramer.

The Catholic Church was formed as a body, at Independence, in 1873, by Father Panziglione, of Osage Mission. Until 1878, the people of this faith received monthly visitation from some of the fathers of the Mission, and after this date Rev. Robert Lacherr became resident pastor, for this and surrounding Missions, and in the following October was succeeded by Rev. P. School, the present pastor in charge. A church site was procured during the winter of 1880, and work upon the erection of the edifice began in the following May. The dimensions of the house now building, is one hundred feet long by seventy-five feet wide, to be two stories high, constructed of stone, and surmounted with a steeple one hundred and twenty-seven feet high. The upper story will be fitted up for an auditorium, and the lower one will be suitably sub-divided into a chapel and rooms for school purposes.

The Episcopal Church was established here in 1871. The church house was erected in the following summer, during the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Beatty. The membership of the society is small and they are without a pastor.

The United Brethren Church was formed in 1871, with Rev. M. Evans, now of Radical City, as pastor. The society has a membership of about thirty, under charge of Rev. Mr. Rorick.

There is a Methodist Episcopal society, composed of the colored population of the city, who have a church edifice. Rev. David Ross is pastor.

There is also an African Methodist society, distinct from this, with Rev. W. C. Reed, pastor, and is made up from the negro population. Also a Baptist congregation, composed of colored people. Rev. Mr. Stanwood, pastor.

SOCIETIES, THE PRESS, ETC.

The social and mutual benefit fraternities are here represented in eight different lodges or societies:

Fortitude Lodge, No. 107, *A., F. & A. M.*, was instituted October 19, 1871, with E. Herring, master; John Morrison, senior warden, and J. M. Stevens, junior warden. The lodge, at present, has a membership of 150, and is among the oldest and wealthiest organizations of the kind in the State. A large and elegantly furnished hall is also provided, also elegant wardrobe and handsome jewels. B. F. Masterman is present worshipful master.

Keystone Chapter, No. 22, R. A. M., was instituted October 14, 1873. The first official members were: James Weatherby, high priest; John Morrison, king, and Alexander Moore, scribe. The lodge now contains sixty members with B. F. Masterman, high priest.

St. Bernard Commandery, No. 10, *K. T.*, was organized May 15, 1878. H. M. Walters was chosen first commander; R. H. Nichols, generalissimo; J. Weathersby, captain general. Meetings are held monthly in the Masonic Hall, and H. L. Payne is the present excellent commander.

Eva Chapter, No. 18, *Order of the Eastern Star* was established October 16, 1878, with Alexander Moore as worthy patron; Mary E. Little, worthy matron, and Mrs. Elizabeth Mustain, assistant matron. Mrs. Dr. Hooser is the present worthy matron.

Independence Lodge, No. 69, *I. O. O. F.* was instituted October 12, 1872. The lodge began with nine charter members, viz.: H. T. Mills, J. W. Price, B. F. Devore, E. B. Green, J. D. Brodie, C. W. Rose, J. B. Craig, L. Laird and W. E. Smith. The society is provided with a comfortably furnished hall and numbers sixty members. V. M. Dewey, noble grand; J. Todd, vice grand; W. D. Avery, secretary, and A. Brinkman, treasurer.

Verdigris Encampment, No. 22, *I. O. O. F.*, began with the following charter members: M. Sickafoose, H. T. Millis, J. Q. Adams, D. T. Camenga, S. O. Sanderson, J. D. Brodie, H. Bowman. The lodge, at present, numbers a membership of twenty-one and is under the following officers: Thomas Harrison, chief patriarch; T. C. Truman, senior warden; D. S. Lockwood, junior warden; A. Brinkman, secretary; G. Gotlieb, treasurer.

Independence Lodge, No. 814, *K. of H.*, was instituted December 1, 1877, with a membership of twelve, but now has a membership of thirty. The first officers were: M. J. Salter, dictator; G. S. Beard, vice-dictator; V. M. Dewey, reporter; E. Herring, treasurer.

The First Kansas Equitable Aid Union was instituted November 20, 1880. D. A. Dewey, of Columbus, Pa., with a membership of seventy-nine. The first officers elected were: J. B. Zigler, chancellor; Mrs. M. M. Miller, advocate; M. J. Salter, president; V. M. Dewey, secretary; E. E. Wilson, treasurer; T. N. Sickles, accountant. The organization has now only fifty-two members, and is officered as follows: J. B. Zigler, president and chancellor; V. M. Dewey, secretary; Mrs. M. J. Dewey, accountant; E. E. Wilson, treasurer.

The first effort at journalism in the county, was that made by E. R. Trask, in the publication of the Independence *Pioneer*, the paper being printed at Oswego, until in March, 1870, when it was printed in the town of Independence, with David Steel as editor. The paper was sold to Thomas H. Canfield, in December, and the name was changed, becoming the Independence *Republican*, and after changing hands several times, was removed to Howard County, in 1874. Of those editing the paper following Canfield and prior to its removal, were, respectively, L. M. Andrews, Captain Parker and John Q. Page.

In 1870, M. V. B. Bennett came to Independence, where he scattered light and learning to the people, through his somewhat sensational sheet, the *Kansas Democrat*. This enterprise began in December, but this part of Kansas seems to have been too "dry" for Democratic sustenance, for the paper was sold out to Peacock & Sons, and after a year, taken to Topeka.

The South Kansas Tribune was established in March, 1871, by L. U. Humphrey and W. T. Yoe. In 1872, George Burchard bought Humphrey's interest, who again, in 1874, disposed of the same to Charles Yoe, and the firm became W. T. & C. Yoe, who have since continued the publication of the paper, without the omission of a single issue. It is an eight column folio, Republican in politics and has a circulation of 1200 copies.

In the fall of 1873, W. H. Watkins established a paper at Independence, called the *Southern Kansan*, which was generally held in high esteem by its many readers as a good paper. The paper was subject to numerous changes of proprietors, and, in 1878, came into the hands of W. H. Warner who in connection with the weekly issue, also published a morning daily, with J. B. Rowley as city editor. This enterprise also failed, for want of sufficient financial provender.

John [illegible] Stinson began the issue of a tri-weekly paper called the *Itemiser*, in June, 1879. As an editor and journalist, Stinson was well liked by all his patrons, and although his paper enjoyed gratifying success, yet his restless and unsettled disposition led him to abandon the field and move to Colorado.

The Star, was established at Coffeyville, Kan., April 14, 1881, under the name of the Coffeyville *Star*, by H. W. Young, who brought his press and material from Galva, Ill. On the 14th of October, 1881, the location of the paper was changed to Independence, where it is now published as the Independence *Star*. The sheet is Democratic in politics, and having had the subscription list of the *Living Age*, a greenback paper, added to its own, now enjoys a wide circulation and patronage, and stands prominent as an educator of public sentiment, throughout the county.

The *Evening Reporter*, a daily paper, was started September 12, 1881, by R. C. Harper and S. M. Wassam. After four months it was taken by Harper, who is now sole proprietor and editor. It is a five column folio; independent in politics and has a circulation of 400 copies.

The Independence *Kansan*, was begun in February, 1882, by A. A. Stewart. The paper is Democratic in politics and is enjoying gratifying prosperity, and is equal in influence to any paper in the county.

Banks.—Independence boasts of two monetary institutions as banks of deposit. The first established of these was Hull's Banking Company, in December, 1871 by C. A, and Edgar Hull, and is a private institution. A banking house was erected in 1872 and is a substantial two story brick building. A double vault is provided with Hall's best Time Lock Safe.

A similar institution was started in 1871, by J. Q. Page, who sold out in 1873, to W. F. Turner and W. E. Otis, and is now operated as a private bank under the firm name of W. E. Otis & Co

MANUFACTURES.

The first manufactory in the city, and indeed, the first in the county, is the water power flouring mill at this place. It was established in 1870 by Alexander Waldtschmidt. The power is derived from the Verdigris River, and the mill has a capacity for grinding 250 bushels of wheat, and 150 bushels of corn per day. It is now owned by W. F. Turner, and is held under lease by G. Koehn, who is engaged in its operation. A cotton gin was also attached, and is operated in season.

The Independence City Mills is a flouring mill, and was established by A. H. Arter in 1876. The institution was sold July, 1880, to J. A. Roth and G. H. Humble, and in June, 1882, came into the sole possession of J. A. Roth. The mill contains three run of buhrs, and has a capacity for grinding 100 barrels of flour per day, and is run by steam power. The building is three stories, built of brick and stone, and stands near the heart of the city.

Independence Woolen Mills.—This enterprise was begun here in April, 1882, by Samuel Sharp, and is under the management of W. P. Sharp, as agent. It is what is known as a two set, or double set mill, and contains 480 spindles, ten looms, and eighty spindles for yarns, also a complete set of finishing machinery for the manufacture of jeans, cassimeres, blankets, flannels, yarns, in fancy colors, and knit goods of various kinds. The goods are made of the best material, all wool, no cotton or shoddy being used. The mill has a capacity for making 350 pounds of yarn per day, and 3,000 yards of woven goods per week, requiring the employment of thirty hands. The goods find a market all over the State, traveling salesmen being employed in their sale. The factory building is 125x50, one story and a half high, solidly constructed of stone. The motive power is steam, a thirty-five horse power engine being used. The entire establishment, including buildings, machinery, and all, was fitted up at a cost of $25,000.

The Caledonia Flour Mill was established September 29, 1874, by a man named Ballentyne. In about two years P. Scott became interested as partner in the concern. The firm owing to reckless management of their finances and business, became insolvent and the mill came into the hands of W. F. Turner, the present owner, under a mortgage which he held upon the property. It was leased by S. S. Tyler in January, 1877, who has since continued its successful operation. The mill building is a story and half frame, of rather small linear dimensions, but is fitted up with excellent machinery, with three run of buhrs, and purifying and scouring machines. The motor power is a thirty-five horse power engine, and the establishment has a capacity for grinding about 100 barrels of flour per day.

The Eagle Flouring Mill was built in the fall of 1882 by G. W. Bowen, and is the largest flouring mill in the county. The building is a substantial stone structure, 50x36 feet, and four stories high, with a one story engine room 50x30, to which is built a smoke stack seventy-one feet high, the base of which to the height of about fifteen feet is of solid stone masonry, ten feet square, the balance being brick. The machinery is complete and of the latest model. Four four-foot buhrs, and two set of patent rolls are used in grinding, with a united capacity of over 100 barrels of flour per day. The propelling power is a sixty horse power engine. The mill is built immediately upon the railroad, thus affording easy and convenient shipment of manufactured goods.

The Independence Canning Factory was established in May, 1882, by J. Keepers, and on August 21, was sold to A. G. Ritz and M. C. Putnam, the present owners and operators, in the canning of fruits, vegetables, corn, mince meat, butters, preserves, etc. The building is three stories high, 60x40 to which is appended a cook room 20x16 feet, one story in height, the whole, including also machinery, costing about $7,500. The factory has a capacity for canning fifteen thousand (15,000) cans per day. So far, however, the highest number of cans filled in any one day was three thousand (3,000). During the canning season over one hundred hands are kept in employment. The firm are supplied with all the necessary machinery and make all their own solder and cans.

The Independence Coal Company was organized in 1881 for the purpose of developing the coal mining interests and industry of the county. An executive committee was constituted with G. W. Donaldson, president; J. W. Price, secretary; and W. E. Otis, treasurer; whose duty is to manage the business of the enterprise. The committee comprises nine members, and in the entire, manages the general affairs, while its officers, the president, secretary and treasurer, are empowered to transact the ordinary business affairs. The farm of W. R. Mozier, lying about two miles southwest of the city, was leased by the company for a term of forty-nine years for mining purposes. The coal vein underlying this property is two feet thick, and of excellent quality. A single shaft is operated, from which in the last eight months there have been taken about 10,000 bushels of coal. The company design opening other shafts and also intend making further explorations for this mineral in other parts of the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES H. ADAMS, Independence Planing Mills, was born in Clayton County, Iowa, January 1, 1849. At the age of seven years removed with his parents to Greene County, Ill., where he learned the printing business, and followed that calling for many years. He came to Kansas in 1870, and worked in the office of South Kansas *Tribune* for over a year, then removed to Howard County, and for a year published a paper at Boston, known as the Howard County *Messenger*. He returned to Independence for a short time, and removed to Sedan, Chautauqua County, where he was engaged as a builder and contractor for the two years following. From Sedan he went to Columbus, where he was in the same business for three years, and returned thence to Independence in the spring of 1883. On March 1 he became proprietor of the Independence Planing Mills, and is engaged in manufacturing doors, blinds, sash, stair rails and newels, and all stair work, and work usually done in shops. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

EDWARD P. ALLEN, abstractor of titles, loan broker and dealer in real estate, is a native of Greensburg, Green Co., Ky., born January 3, 1843. He removed to Mattoon, Ill., April 15, 1861, returning to Kentucky in September of the same year, and the 30th day of that month he enlisted as a private in Company E., Thirteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, United States Army; was promoted to Second Lieutenant and later to First Lieutenant. Participated in all the engagements of his command, and was mustered out March 31, 1864. After leaving the service he again located at Mattoon, Ill., where he resided until 1866, when he returned to Kentucky, being engaged in mercantile pursuits there until 1869, and then went to Missouri, where he remained until September, 1870, when he came to Montgomery County, locating on north half of southeast quarter Section 31, Township 33, Range 16 east. Lived there until November 27, 1873, and then came to Independence to reside, being employed as a clerk in mercantile establishments here until October 5, 1877, then was nominated for the office of Register of Deeds, and was elected in the ensuing month of November, being re-elected in 1879. While serving in that position he became associated with Clate M. Ralstin in the abstract business. Since January, 1882, he has also had a partnership interest with the same gentleman in the real estate and loan business. He has also two fine farms in the county, one in Cherokee Township, the other situated in Drum Creek Township. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and G. A. R. Mr. Allen was married at Mattoon, Ill., May 2, 1865, to Mary F. Vansant. They have four children—Mattie H., Edith, Daisy and Lillian.

S. E. ALLEN, M. D., is a native of Burlington County, N. J., having been born July 18, 1835. After the age of eight years he lived in the city of Philadelphia till 1858, when he located near Whiteleysburgh Md., remaining in the practice of medicine there over eleven years. He read medicine with Dr. Lenox Hodge of Philadelphia, and graduated from the Medical University of Pennsylvania in 1858, and in the spring of 1869, he graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, receiving a double diploma. He was in practice in the city of Philadelphia nearly ten years prior to 1878, when he was obliged to abandon it on account of failing health. He spent three years traveling. In the spring of 1881, he located at Independence, Kan., believing this climate would prove beneficial, and the favorable effect which it has had upon his health, has fully verified his judgment in regard to advantages and results. The Doctor is now serving as a member of the Board of Education, having served one term of a year, now on a two year term. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He was married in Burlington County, N. J., July 14, 1870, to Margaretta Thompson, a native of that county. They have three children—John E., Minerva M., and Herbert Spencer.

J. M. ALTAFFER, farmer, P. O. Independence, was born in Rockingham County, Va., January 19, 1845. He was raised a farmer. September 23, 1861, he entered the State Militia of Virginia as a substitute for a brother. April, 1862, entered the Confederate Army, in Company H, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry (as a substitute). He served until the close of the war, and was paroled and returned to his home. In June, 1866, he was elected and commissioned Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, Virginia Militia. In 1867, he came West as far as Quincy, Ill., where he worked nearly two years for the Quincy Bridge Company. He returned to Virginia in the fall of 1868, and in the spring of 1872 came to Kansas, locating on a farm, three miles south of Independence, in the Township of same name, and has been engaged in farming and stock raising since. He is a member of the Masonic order. He was married, January 19, 1869, in Rockingham County, Va., to Miss Lucy J. Williams.

J. M. ANDERSON, merchant, is a native of Oxford County, Ontario. Came to Independence, Kas., in the spring of 1871, having resided in Pennsylvania and Kentucky sixteen months prior to coming here, removing from the latter State to Kansas. He has been engaged in the mercantile business since locating here, associated with D. F. Camenga till February, 1883. In April, 1883, he engaged in business alone, dealing in dry goods, gents' furnishings, boots, shoes, hats, caps, etc. He does some jobbing trade, but his business is principally of a retail character. Mr. Anderson was married at Louisville, Ky., in April, 1871, to Belle Watts, a native of that city. They have two children—J. Albert and Elsie E.

JOE A. ARMENT, manager for the Singer Manufacturing Company at Independence, Kas., was born at Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind., January 15, 1860. In 1868 his parents removed to Waterloo, Iowa, and in 1870 to Des Moines, Iowa. In 1873 removed to Wichita, Kas. In October, 1879, was employed in A. Hess' wholesale and retail grocery, remaining there till August, 1881, when he removed to Independence, Kas., and entered the employ of the Singer Manufacturing Company. He has six counties in his charge, and sells between 300 and 400 machines a year. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, U. R. He was married May 1, 1883, at Wichita, to Miss May Jones.

ROBERT BARR, farmer, P. O. Independence, was born in the County Antrim, Ireland, April 8, 1832. He was educated in his native city, Larne, and served five years in the Royal Irish Constabulary. January 1, 1858, he reached the United States, and located in Jacksonville, Ill., where he engaged in farming. After one year on a farm, he became an employee of the R., R. I. & St. L. R. R., in their machine shops at Beardstown. After four years' service, he left the employ of the company, and was the driver of a stationary engine in Virginia City and Beardstown. In 1872 he was appointed assistant master mechanic of the railroad before mentioned, and placed as foreman over the company's shops at Rock Island. He remained in the business until 1875, when he resigned and moved to Kansas. He located on a farm in Independence Township, two miles west of the city, and has since resided there, engaged in farming and stock raising. He has a splendid farm of 300 acres, well improved, and has a herd of cattle on the range in Chautauqua County. He was married January 11, 1856, in the County Cavan, Ireland, to Miss Jane Lord. They have seven children—Mary E., Samuel H., Robert L., James, Charles, Fanny and Edward B.

CLARENCE M. BEARD, watchmaker, with G. W. Donaldson, was born at Unity, Sullivan Co., N. H., November 7, 1854. When he was about seven years of age, his parents, John and Emily E. (Marshall) Beard, removed with their family to Rock Island, Ill., residing there one year, a short time at Geneseo, Ill., and at Oneida, Ill., till October, 1870, then removed to Independence, Kas., where they still reside. Clarence M., has worked at praent business for the last ten years, since 1873 in the employ of Mr. Donaldson. He is a member of the K. of P.

GEORGE S. BEARD, real estate and loan agent, was born in Unity, Sullivan Co., N. H., January 23, 1849, lived there until 1861, then moved to Rock Island, Ill., and lived there five years, thence removed to Oneida, Knox Co., Ill., where he remained until he immigrated to Columbus, Kas., in February, 1870. In April, same year, he came to Independence, where he began operating in real estate. He was Deputy Register of Deeds part of 1872 and 1873; was City Clerk from April, 1872 to 1874. He was elected Register of Deeds in November, 1873, and re-elected the following term, engaged in the hotel business at Kansas City, 1879, which he continued a year, after which he re-engaged in the real estate and loan business, which he still continues. Was married at Independence, Kas., March, 1874, to Alice S. Stout, a native of Mechanicsville, Iowa. They have one daughter—Nola A. Mr. B. is a member of the K. of P. and K. of H.

T. BONIFACK, butcher, of the firm of J. Jasper & Co., was born in Oakland County, Mich. He was educated at St. Johns Parochial School, Detroit. In 1855, moved to Hannibal, Mo., where he worked at his trade, butchering. He has also worked in Quincy, Ill., Memphis, Tenn., and Kansas City. He enlisted in April, 1861, in the Twelfth Missouri State Militia, Col. J. T. K. Hayward, commanding. They were engaged in guarding railroads, etc. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry. April 6, 1862, while on furlough from State service, helped drive cattle to Grant's army from southern Indiana. He was present at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and took a musket in the ranks of the Twenty-first Missouri. On the charge, on Sunday evening, he was twice wounded by a bayonet in the right knee, and in the right hand and forearm. In 1871. he came to Kansas, and located at Parsons. From Parsons came to Independence and has been in trade here since. They do a fair business and have a fine farm of 140 acres near town. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married at Hannibal, Mo., in 1859, to Miss A. Clifford. They have three children—Mary H., now Mrs. A. W. Percy; Anna L., now Mrs. A. T. Nibbs, and Walter Clifford.

HUGH BRECKENRIDGE, miller, was born in Nicholas County, Ky., December 9, 1829. In October, 1833, his parents removed to Illinois, settling in Sangamon County, where he was reared on a farm. Went to California in 1852, going by way of Oregon City, traveling with a mule team. Crossed the Missouri River at St. Joe on the 2nd of May, going by way of the South Pass down Smoke River and across the Cascade Range, landing at Oregon City on July 17th, seventy-five days out, and rested every Sunday. He enlisted in October, 1861, in Company B, Tenth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and was mustered out January 6, 1866. Took part in the battle of Prairie Grove, Little Rock, and numerous battles. He learned the milling business at Springfield, Ill., and in 1872 built a mill at Breckenridge, Ill., which he retained until March, 1880, when he sold out. During this time he was the Postmaster at this town, and was also engaged in trade, carrying a stock of general merchandise. In 1880 he went to Colorado, and was engaged in trade at Salida, Col. He however returned East, and in 1882 bought an interest in a mill at Tecumseh, Neb., the firm being styled, H. W. Brandon & Co. In March, 1883, he sold his interest and removed to Independence, Kan. He has leased a mill for three years, and announces that he has come to stay. His best brand is fully up to the quality indicated by its name—Gilt Edge. He is a member of the Masonic order. He was married, February 22, 1855, in Sangamon County, Ill., to Miss Sarah M. Randolph. They have two children—Herbert C., born October 6, 1867, and Edith A., born October 20, 1871.

A. BRINKMAN, grocer, was born in Prussia, October 18, 1842. Came to America with his parents when he was about fourteen years of age. About ten years after coming to the United State he located at Lawrence, Kan., where he remained until November, 1871, when he came to Independence, immediately embarking in the grocery trade after settling here. Doing business now in the same location where he first started, on Main street. In connection with a very extensive retail business he does some jobbing. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. B. was married, at Lawrence, Kan., to Mary Cottenburg, a native of Germany. They have five children living—Sophie, Minnie, Celia, Mary and Caroline. Lost one daughter, Clara, who died when about eleven months old.

AL. BROWN, photographer, was born near Pomeroy, Meigs Co., Ohio, July 26, 1851. That was his home until 1874, when he first came to Kansas, remaining here, however, only about six months, returning then to Ohio, where he again resided for three years, and then established himself in his present business at Independence, where he has since resided. He has one of the most elegant galleries in the country, apparently perfect in all its appointments. He does all kinds of photographic work, besides a large amount of oil, water and crayon work. Many photographers in the State send their work to him to receive the finishing touches. His name is Silas Allen Brown, but in consequence of the fact of other men, with same initials, doing business here, he has dropped the S. to save annoyance in various ways on account of the similarity of names.

F. W. BROWN, dealer in sewing machines, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., September 8, 1838. When a child, his parents moved to Wayne County, Ohio, where he lived twenty years. October 6, 1861, he enlisted in Company H of the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, and many other battles. Discharged by expiration of term, and returned to Ohio. In 1866 moved to Sturgis, Mich., then to Bristol, Ind., living a year at each place. He returned to Ohio, and lived there until 1874, when he moved to Colusa, Cal. He has always been a dealer in sewing machines. In December, 1878, returned to the East, located in Kansas City, Mo., where he was in business for two years. Again settled in Ohio, and in the spring of 1883 came to Kansas, locating at Independence, and opened a store for the sale of machines and fixtures. Handles 200 machines a year, of the Domestic, Leader and Eldridge manufactures. He is a member of the G. A. R. He was married November 17, 1858, at Wooster, Ohio, to Miss Di. R. Lewis. They have four children—Lewis H., Hortense, Clyde and Harry.

W. S. BROWN, better known as "Osage" Brown, farmer and stockman, was born in Wyandotte County, Ohio, May 11, 1831. When he was seventeen years of age he went to Iowa, where he worked on a farm for two years. He saved his money, bought oxen, and took a job of breaking prairie on the reservation of the Crow Indians in Minnesota. In the fall he started to return to Ohio, but at Galena, Ill., took the cholera, and lay there six weeks, sick. Finally staged it to Chicago, and then took boat to Cleveland. Reaching his father's farm he remained until spring, and then started for California, going via Panama. The company that sold him his ticket failed to provide transportation on the Pacific, and he, with the other passengers, remained there six weeks exposed to a merciless climate and a more merciless set of inhabitants, who extorted from them in every possible way. He then shipped on a sailing vessel, the barque Ann Smith, but she was disabled in a storm, and compelled to put into Acapulco, where she was pronounced unseaworthy by the American Consul. The Monumental City with 1,700 passengers on board came into port for fresh water and provisions, and some of the passengers were permitted to land. Among them was an old man who had brought off his son's ticket, also a passenger. Mr. Brown told the old man his story, and got permission to use the extra ticket in order to get aboard the vessel, paying his last money, $10, for the privilege. He attempted to get through as a stowaway, but was finally detected by an enemy from the crew of the Ann Smith, reported to the mate, who put him in irons, chaining him to the bull wheel. The passengers protested, and he was released by the captain, who set him to heaving coal for his passage. Arriving in San Francisco, he put his case in the hands of an attorney, who libeled the ship for the wages due him, and collected $60, taking only half—an act of magnanimity which speaks well for the heart of the man, but proves him to have been no lawyer—else he would have kept it all. He worked a week on the wharves as a porter, and then went to Sacramento as a hand on a passenger steamer. He hired to drive team from Sacramento to Hangtown for $100 a month, but after working three months could not collect his pay. He then mined at Mud Springs and vicinity for a few months, and went to Yuba River, where in company with sixteen others they constructed a flume and changed the channel of the river. They mined in the river's bed for six weeks, when they lost flume and dam by a flood. Mr. B. in that time had $4,000 for his share. He returned to Sacramento, lost his money by a bank failure, and again took to driving team. To tell the ups and downs of Mr. B. in California, how he made money mining, in buying cattle and horses in Lower California, and driving them to the mines, how he lost stock by the treachery of Indians and whites, how by stampedes and accidents, how broken and dispirited by losses he would yet rise again, would require a volume. Finally in 1856, he bought a farm in Napa County, which he improved. Here on the 7th of October, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Stratton. His farm was claimed under a Spanish grant, but he held it for three years, and then took 100 head of cattle and forty head of horses and established a new ranch on Eel River, paying $500 down on the land. His farm was destroyed during the winter by land slides, his cattle and horses killed and driven off by Indians, or starved to death by the terrible winter, and in the spring he had but seventeen cattle and fifteen horses left. He returned to Napa and learned that the person who claimed his land had succeeded in getting his claim confirmed to him, and Mr. B. found his splendid farm in the hands of the adverse claimant and his tenant dispossessed. He traded for a few more cattle, and with his family and herds started for the San Juan country. After great peril from Indians, he got to the mines, and in partnership with a brother-in-law opened a butcher shop. They then bought a pack train and made money. In the fall of 1864, his sister and brother-in-law returned to Ohio, with whom he sent his family, he remaining behind to make some final disposition of his remaining property. Winter set in, and he crossed the mountains on snow shoes, and returned to Ohio just in time to be drafted into the army. Hired a substitute. His father gave him a farm, which he increased by purchase, but after two years he sold out and moved to Iowa. He went into the manufacture of woolen goods, but a declining market caused a loss, and he abandoned the enterprise. However he had made money in land speculations, and in 1869, when he came to Missouri, he was still well to do. He settled in Bates County, buying two farms. He then bought a herd of Texan cattle and wintered them in Missouri, but found that that would not pay. He moved his family to Baxter Springs and went to Texas after cattle but could not sell at a profit. Discouraged, he told his wife that if he had a range to turn his cattle on he would return to Missouri. She remarked that she thought she could establish her claim to a part of the Osage lands, as she had been born on the reserve, and formerly had attended school at the Osage Mission. Taking his family to the agency, she was recognized by relatives, and Mr. B. and his family were soon enrolled as members of the tribe. The Cherokees were leaving the lands alloted to the Osages, and he bought the claim of one of the Judges of Cherokee Nation for $600. He moved his cattle into the Territory, and has since been prospering in the business. The next summer Mrs. Brown, hearing of the death of two sisters and a brother in California, she desired to visit that State. He took his family there on a visit, was pleased with the country, and decided to remain. He bought a ranch, rented a house, and was on the point of starting East for his herds when his wife suddenly sickened and died. He abandoned California, brought his little children to Ohio, and left them with his deceased brother's widow. He subsequently, on November 15, 1875, was married to this lady. After his second marriage he moved to Texas, where he lived four years. Finding small herds did not pay in that country, he returned to Kansas, locating a ranch on the Big Caney River in the Osage country. He has a farm of 450 acres improved, 30,000 acres of fenced pasture, and now has thereon over 5,000 head of cattle. During his operations in California, a company of which he was one, went on a prospecting tour to Australia, thence returned to the Chinchi Islands, Callao, crossed the Andes, descended the Amazon, ascended the Guaymas River, returned over the Andes, and thence back to California. Mr. Brown has five children by his first marriage—Alpheus H., Charles W., Rosa Isabel, Edward S. and Ernest E. There is no issue by the last union, but Mrs. Brown has three children by the former marriage.

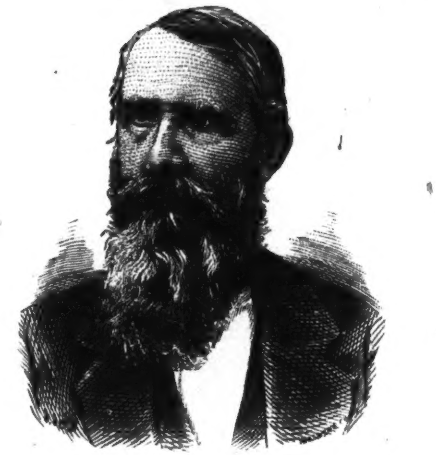

W S Brown

ROBERT G. BURNS, farmer, P. O. Independence, was born in Lafayette, Indiana, June 1, 1841. When a small boy he moved with his parents to Vigo County, where he grew up on a farm. He enlisted at Paris, Ill., in December, 1861, in Company A of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and was mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service, in December, 1864. He took part in a score of battles and skirmishes. In the spring of 1865 he moved to Edgar County, Ill., but returned to Indiana the same year, whence, in 1866, he removed to Douglas County, Ill., where he lived three years; in 1868, to Henry County, Mo., and in the fall of 1869 came to Kansas, locating on a farm in Independence Township, Montgomery County, where he is engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married, January 4, 1860, in Henry County, Mo., to Miss Elizabeth J. Gastineau. They have five children—Rosa B., the first white child born in Independence, Kansas, November 1, 1869, Laura A., Albert F., Clara M. and Emmett E.

WILLIAM H. BUTLER, manufacturer of brooms, was born in Macon County, N. C., January 17, 1843. He was raised on a farm, and has nearly always worked at that business. In 1876 he came to Kansas, and located on a farm in Montgomery County. For two years he was engaged in milling, two miles east of Coffeyville. In 1882, he moved to Independence, and in September of the same year began the manufacture of brooms in the city. He turns out a hundred dozen a month, his product finding ready sale at from $2.20 to $2.65 per dozen. His shops are on Main street, nearly opposite the Main Street Hotel.

HON. GEORGE CHANDLER, District Judge, is a native of Hermitage, Wyoming Co., N. Y., born September 20, 1842. In 1845 his parents with their family moved to Pike, same county, where they lived until he was a lad of eight years. They then emigrated to Monroe, Green Co., Wis. Was a student three years at Beloit College, Wis., and graduated from the Law Department of University Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in April, 1866. He first read law with Hon. H. S. Conger at Janesville, Wis. After being admitted to the bar, he began the practice of law at Janesville, Wis. Also practiced his profession at Clinton Junction, Wis., several years. Came to Independence, Kan., January 23, 1872, and opened a law office in connection with Hon. George R. Peck. Was City Attorney of Independence, Kan., in 1872 and 1873. In 1874 he became associated with his brother Joseph, in the practice of his profession, and so remained until he was elected Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, in 1882.

JOSEPH CHANDLER, attorney, was born in Wethersfield, Wyoming Co., N. Y., May 4, 1848. Lived at Monroe, Wis., from 1850 to 1854, then at West Union, Iowa, until 1856, then returned to Wisconsin, locating near Beloit. He graduated at Beloit College, and engaged in teaching at Clinton, Wis., and had charge of the Academy at Yankton, Dakota, prior to his removal to Independence, Kan., in March, 1874. Was admitted to the bar a year after he located here. From April, 1876, to April, 1883, he was City Attorney. He was married at Independence, Kan., June 20, 1876, to Libbie M. Chapin, a native of Jefferson, Wis. They have three children—George C., Edward H. and Alice.

HON. A. B. CLARK, attorney, was born at Huntsburg, Geauga Co., Ohio, October 15, 1844, educated at the Willoughby and West Farmington academies, in Ohio, and at the Ohio State and Union Law College at Cleveland. Admitted to the bar in 1866; engaged in practice of law, at Mattoon, Ill., from 1867 until he removed to Coffeyville, Kan., in August, 1871. He organized the City of Coffeyville, and was the first Mayor of that city. In the fall of 1872 he was elected County Attorney, and removed to Independence, served two terms as County Attorney; was elected a member of the Kansas House of Representatives in 1878; elected State Senator in 1880. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Mr. Clark was married at West Farmington, Ohio, in 1872, to Lucie A. Robb, a native of that place. They have two children—Arthur Le Roy, and Halbert.

W. E. CLARK, hardware merchant, was born in Rahway, N. J. He was a resident of St. Louis, Mo., about twenty years prior to coming to Independence, Kan. He located in the latter city in June, 1881, and engaged in hardware business, being associated with F. E. Thompson until March, 1883. Since then he has been alone in the trade. He has quite a jobbing trade and deals in shelf and heavy hardware, stoves and iron.

ISAAC CLEMMER farmer, P.O. Independence, was born in Adams County, Ohio, February 22, 1836. In 1845 he removed with his parents to Johnson County, Ind., where he was raised on a farm. He came to Independence, Kan., October 2, 1869, and located three miles west of the city, Independence Township, where he still resides, engaged in farming. He has a splendid farm, a fine orchard, consisting of about 200 bearing apple trees, together with peaches, plums, pears, quinces, cherries, pears, etc., and two acres of vineyard. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married April 1, 1858, in Johnson County, Ind., to Miss Susan Davenport. Mrs. Clemmer died November 4, 1864, without issue; and he again married December 15, 1865, in the same county, Miss Maggie

Davenport, a niece of his former wife. They have two children—Jessie, born February 23, 1874; Edwin, born January 16, 1877.

DANIEL CLINE, farmer, P. O. Independence, was born in Carroll County, Ind., February 22, 1835. He was raised a farmer. July 17, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, of the Seventy-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry. This was one of the regiments composing the celebrated Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry. He took part in the battles and marches of this celebrated corps, serving three years, and was mustered out by reason of the expiration of term of service and the close of the war. He returned to his home in Indiana, where he lived until 1868; he came to Kansas and located in Douglas County. In the following year he moved to Montgomery County, and located seven miles southwest of Independence. He was, in 1873, elected Township Treasurer; in 1874, Township Trustee; re-elected in 1875-76, and in 1877 Treasurer again, and, again in 1878, Trustee. In 1881, he was elected a Justice of the Peace, and is now in office. He belongs to the G. A. R. He was married in November, 1857, in Carroll County, Ind., to Miss Sarah Jane Boyer. They have eight children—Rosana, Mrs. W. F. McConnell, Elizabeth J., Mahala Margaret, Mary Caroline, Rebecca A., Ida B., Charles T. and Olive May.

MORRIS COHEN, wholesale and retail merchant, is a native of Titusville, Pa., residing there till 1876; then employed as a traveling salesman two years. He was with the well-known firm of Bullene, Moores & Emery, of Kansas City, for three years prior to locating at Independence, March 10, 1882. He came to this city with only a small stock of laces. He now has one of the finest selected stocks of laces, fancy goods and dry goods in Kansas, and is doing an extensive wholesale trade in the various lines which he carries, not including dry goods. Mr. Cohen is one of the enterprising young men that has rapidly come to the front, in consequence of his indomitable energy and trustworthy dealings. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

T. W. CONWAY, Superintendent of the City Schools, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., May 11, 1855. At the age of four years his parents removed to Van Buren County, Mich. He was raised on a farm. When thirteen years of age he entered the Decatur School and after nine years of study, went through the grades, graduating from the high school. He then entered the State Agricultural College at Lansing where he was a student for more than a year; then he entered the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, where he was a student for two years. His health failing, he came to Kansas in the spring of 1879; entered the Kansas Normal and graduated the same year. In the fall he took charge of the Peru school, being the principal for two years, and in 1881 he was elected by the Board of Education, Superintendent of the Independence Public Schools. He was re-elected in 1882 and '83 and is now in charge. He was married May 30, 1882, at Peru, Kan., to Miss Florence H. Norris.

JOSEPH B. CRAIG, City Assessor, was born in Columbia County, Pa., January 29, 1814. When five years of age he was removed by his parents to Clark County, Ohio. He was educated in the common school, and when of age studied law. He was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1843, and practiced in Auglaize County, Ohio, for fifteen years. He was the first Assessor of Internal Revenue in Auglaize County. In 1864 he moved to Muncie, Ind., and began business as a merchant, handling a stock of drugs, etc. Here he remained in the trade for six years, then, in 1870, came to Kansas, settling in Independence. He was the first Mayor of Independence, in 1870, and was appointed by Gov. Harvey, Justice of the Peace, in the same year. He served until election, and declined further service. He has been Deputy Clerk of the District Court, and Deputy County Treasurer, having charge of the office one year in each case. In 1883, the Mayor and Council appointed him City Assessor. He joined the I. O. O. F. in 1843, and was made a Mason in 1844. He was married, October 20, 1835, in Clarke County, Ohio, to Miss Sarah A. Matthews, and has seven children—Samuel, Sarah J., Harriet Ellen, Ann Eliza, Caroline Virginia, Emily, and Martha. Mrs. C. was deceased February 19, 1851, and he was again married, May 6, 1851, in Auglaize County, Ohio, to Miss Aminta J. McClure.

WILLIAM DAWSON, marble and lumber dealer, was born in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn Co., Ind., September 15, 1821. He went to Burlington, Iowa, at the age of fourteen years; removed from there to Mount Pleasant, Henry Co., Iowa, and resided until December, 1870, at which time he settled at Independence, Kan. Engaged in the lumber trade in March, 1871, which he has since followed. In July, 1882, he became manager of the lumber business of S. A. Brown & Co. He engaged in the marble business in 1875, and has since continued the same. He was married near Burlington, Iowa, June 5, 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Martin, a native of Morgan, Monongahela County, Va. They have nine children—Noble E., Anna, George W., William H., Mahala, Julia F., Carrie I., Jesse Huron, and Lizzie I. Mr. Dawson has served as City Alderman, etc. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and I. O. O. F.

HON. B. F. DEVORE, farmer, P. O. Independence, was born in Washington County, Pa., February 11, 1828. In 1836 he removed with his parents to Marion County, Ohio. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and studied law with Williams & Hume, Marion, Ohio, and in the Cincinnati Law College, graduating in the class of 1858. He practiced his profession in Wapakoneta, Auglaize Co., Ohio, for seven years, when his health failed. He traveled through the Western States, and finally settled at Hartford City, Ind., where he engaged in the drug trade for four years. In March, 1870, he came to Kansas, and located at Independence, and bought a stock of hardware. He continued the trade until 1879, when he sold out and moved on his farm, four miles south of Independence, where he is engaged in stock raising and farming. In 1871 he was elected a Representative to the Kansas Legislature from Montgomery County; served in the session of 1872, and was on the Ways and Means Committee, and others. He is a member of the Equitable Aid Union, and of the I. O. O. F. He was married June 13, 1861, at Wapakoneta, Ohio, to Miss Sarah J., daughter of Judge J. B. Craig. They have three children—Joseph Arthur, Bessie A., and Frank M.

H. H. DODD, marble dealer, is a native of Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, born December 22, 1840; lived in his native place until he was twenty-one years of age. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served two years, and received his discharge from military life on account of disability contracted in the service. After the lapse of about seven months, he re-enlisted in Company D, Ninth Ohio Cavalry. He participated in twenty-six engagements, never being wounded or captured. He was mustered out July 25, 1865. He located at Erie, Neosho Co., Kan., in April, 1867, and lived there until the spring of 1869; he then removed to Liberty Township, Montgomery Co., Kan., where he entered and improved 160 acres of the public domain, and farmed the same until 1877, when he was elected to the office of Clerk of the District Court of his county. He was twice re-elected, and after serving the third term in that office, he retired January 8, 1883. He was married at Independence, Kan., April 29, 1877, to Miss Addie Webster, of Berrien County, Mich. Mr. Dodd is a member of the G. A. R.

GEORGE W. DONALDSON, jeweler, is a native of Topsfield, Essex Co., Mass., born July 5, 1842; lived in his native town about eighteen years, then located in the city of Boston, where he learned the watchmaker's trade. After three years spent there, he engaged in business for himself in Vermont, remaining there one year, returning to Boston, where he remained until 1870, when he removed to Haverhill, Mass., that being his headquarters until April, 1872, when he came to Independence, Kan., employed as a traveling salesman for a New York wholesale establishment, for a year prior to his removal to Kansas. Since coming to this city he has been engaged in his present business, being the leading jeweler and watchmaker of Montgomery County. He does some jobbing, but does essentially a retail business. He has served for the last ten years as School Treasurer of this city, now entering upon the duties of a two year term in the same position. He is connected with the Jeweler's Guild, of New York City, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. For seven years he was a member of the Fire Department, and was for several years President of the Independence Fire Company, Bell No. 1. Mr. Donaldson was married at Marble Hill, Bollinger Co., Mo., May 19, 1874, to Nettie Campbell, a native of Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Donaldson is doing a wholesale and retail millinery business, having an extensive trade.

JOHN W. DON LAVY, merchant tailor, was born near Summitville, Columbiana Co., Ohio, November 5, 1849. Lived in Ohio until September, 1871, when he removed to Independence, Kan. He was employed in mercantile pursuits at Carrollton and at Bryant, Ohio, about six years and a half prior to coming West. He was with his brother in a drug store for two years. Since the autumn of 1874, he has been carrying on an extensive merchant tailoring business, having large patronage at various places in the State. He has been City Treasurer three years, and is now entering upon the duties of the office for two years more. He is Chairman of the Montgomery County Republican Central Committee. He was married at Independence, Kan., in May, 1873, to Pauline S. Bowman, a native of Adel, Dallas Co., Iowa. They have one child, Jessie.

GEORGE H. DRESSER, photographer, is a native of Westphalia, Osage Co., Mo., born October 28, 1852; came to Shawneetown, Johnson Co., Kan., in 1865, lived there till 1869, then in Allen County two years, afterwards in Douglas County, until locating at Independence in April, 1878. He has followed the photographic business for the last nine years, at Lawrence prior to coming to this city. He employs three assistants in his gallery, and does all kinds of photographic work, including India ink and crayon productions. He is a member of the K. of P. Mr. Dresser was married in this city December 30, 1879, to Hattie P. Bates, a native of Lucas County, Iowa. They have one child—Ethel Anna.

WILLIAM DUNKIN, attorney, is a native of Virginia, born April 7, 1846; educated at Morgantown Academy (now university of West Virginia). He located at Lawrence, Kan., in February, 1872, where he read law nearly one year with Thacher & Banks, and was here admitted to the bar in March, 1873. He settled at Independence, Kan., April 1, 1873, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice; was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in January, 1874. He has been Mayor of Independence and prominently identified with the material interests of the city ever since he located here. Mr. Dunkin was married, at Kalamazoo, Mich., October 18, 1876, to Miss Lillie B. Hull, who was born in Connecticut but reared in Kalamazoo, Mich. They have two children—Floy and Cora.

S. C. ELLIOTT, attorney and Deputy County Clerk, was born in Paris, Edgar Co., Ill., March 10, 1857, living there ten years; then at Oswego, Labette County, till 1879, having been admitted to practice at Oswego in June, 1878. He began practice at Independence, continuing here since that time. He has served as Deputy Clerk of the District Court, Deputy County Attorney, and he is now Deputy County Clerk. Mr. Elliott read law with the firm of Webb & Glasse at Oswego, Kan.

HARRISON J. FAIRLEIGH, proprietor livery, sale and feed stables, was born near Newcomerstown, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, March 17, 1839; lived there twelve years; then lived in Owen County, Ind.; enlisted in July, 1862, in Company F, Seventy-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry; served a year, when the regiment was organized as the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, and continued in that regiment until mustered out in August, 1865. After the war he moved to Shelby County, Ill., and lived there two years, then returned to Indiana, stayed there one year, then came to Independence, Kan., July, 1870. He then embarked in the livery business three years; was City Marshal two years; then, for thirteen months, was engineer of the Caledonia Mills. He was engaged in other engineering work about two years. He then employed himself on his farm until March, 1883, when he engaged in the livery business; was married in Lancaster, Owen Co., Ind., January 26, 1860, to Mary J. Hagaman, a native of Ohio. They have one son—Jackson H. They lost one son—John L., who died at the age of eighteen months. Mr. F. is the oldest liveryman in Independence. He started the second stable here.

JOSIAH W. FAIRLEIGH, Under-Sheriff, is a native of Spencer, Owen Co., Ind., born June 30, 1856; lived there till July 15, 1870, when he located at Independence, Kan., accompanying his father to this place, and remaining with him some time thereafter, afterwards traveling and prospecting in the Rocky Mountain regions, returning to Independence, and from 1878 to 1880, engaged in the boot and shoe trade; served one year as Constable, and followed farming one year. Since March 8, 1883, he has held the position of Under-Sheriff. He was married, July 26, 1882, to Selina A. Wilson, a native of Shelby, Richland Co., Ohio.

EDWIN FOSTER, dealer in real estate, was born in Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., September 2, 1846; reared in Fulton, Rock Co., Wis., from 1847 to 1859; then in Chickasaw and Fayette counties, Iowa, till August, 1862; then enlisted in Company H, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving in that regiment until August, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service. He came to Montgomery County, Kan., about the 1st of April, 1869; at Verdigris City the first year. He served six years as County Surveyor, entering upon the duties of that office in November, 1869, being the first Surveyor of the county. He is a member of the K. of H. He was married in this city in November, 1879, to Ella L. Wright, a native of Indiana. They have two children—Hugh and Edwin, Jr.

E. L. FOSTER, Register of Deeds, was born in West Creek Township, near Lowell, Lake Co., Ind., September 7, 1847. He was educated at Crown Point and at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind. Prior to coming to Kansas he was an instructor in the Lowell Academy, near where he was born. He enlisted December 31, 1864, in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out of the service, February 9, 1866. He is a member of the G. A. R., A., F. & A. M. Blue Lodge Chapter and Commandery, K. of P. and Knights of the Golden Rule, being past grand junior steward of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, A., F. & A. M. He located at Burlington, Coffey Co., Kas., August 22, 1868, taught school and engaged in other pursuits until the spring of 1869, afterwards dealing in live stock until July of the same year, at that time returning to Indiana where he remained most of the time for a year; locating at Parker, Montgomery Co., Kas., in July, 1870, engaged in farming and stock raising until December 6, 1881. Having been elected Register of Deeds in November of that year, he removed to Independence. He taught the first public school in Montgomery County in the old town of Parker. He was a member of the School Board there for several years, and also served as Justice of the Peace. He was married at Rosita, Custer Co., Col., April 10, 1876, to Elizabeth J. Rosson, a native of Charleston, Tenn. They have two children living—Eliza K. and Thomas Scurr. Lost a daughter Melissa, who died March 21, 1883, aged twenty months.

GOODELL FOSTER, real estate agent, is a native of Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., born April 25, 1843. From the age of four years until 1865, he lived in Fulton, Rock Co., Wis., afterwards in Bates and Butler counties, Mo. Came to Montgomery County, Kas., about the first of April, 1869. He assisted to survey the town site of the Verdigris City, living there till May, 1870, when he came to Independence, engaged in the practice of law for awhile, but since 1873 he has been an active operator in real estate, his brother, Edwin Foster, being associated with him as a partner. He was married at Milton, Wis., in March, 1866, to Madee Hamilton, a native of New York. They have four children—Emery, Allie, Kate and Fannie.

HENRY FOSTER, president of the Citizens' Bank, is a native of Westerly, R. I., born April 12, 1848. Engaged in banking business when he was twenty years old. He was assistant cashier of the National Phœnix Bank, of Westerly, for fourteen years, and was also treasurer of the Mechanic's Savings Bank, of the same place, from 1870 to the summer of 1882. August 1, 1882, he became associated with Charles Hull, of Independence, Kas., they being proprietors of the Hull Banking Company, until March 15, 1883, when he became president of the bank with which he is now connected, the Citizens' Bank succeeding to the business of the Hull Banking Company. Mr. Foster was married at Boston, Mass., May 10, 1871, to Gertrude E. Daniels, a native of Paxton, Mass. They have two children—Annie Gertrude and Henry Vernon. Mr. F.'s father, Ethan Foster, was for thirty years at the head of the Phœnix Bank, of Westerly, R. I., afterwards of the National Phœnix Bank, and still continues in the same business. Both he and his son Henry are Quakers.

WILLIAM M. GARRETT, farmer, P. O. Independence, was born in Wayne County, Ky., January 5, 1838. He was raised a farmer. Enlisted September 1, 1861, in Company C, Twelfth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, re-enlisted in January, 1864, and was mustered out in August, 1865. He took part in the battles of Columbia, Nashville, Tenn., Franklin, in the Atlanta campaign, and in many battles and skirmishes. He was a private, Corporal and Sergeant. April 1, 1870, he reached Kansas and bought a farm in Independence Township. He engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married July 2, 1878, in Montgomery County, Kas., to Mary E. White. He has no children, but Mrs. Garrett is the mother of two by a former marriage—Quito Andes and Emma May.

JOHN GILMORE, farmer, P. O. Independence, was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, November 12, 1835, Scotch-Irish descent. He was reared on a farm, receiving a commercial education. In 1870 he came to America, located in La Salle County, Ill., where he lived two years, then to Benton County, Ind. In February, 1882, he came to Montgomery County, Kan., and purchased a farm one mile west of Independence. He is engaged in farming. He was married, in December, 1872, in La Salle County, Ill., to Miss Clara Hagenbach. They have seven children—Sarah Anna, Samuel, Maggie, Mary, John, Martha and Clara.

HON. H. D. GRANT, Police Judge, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., March 26, 1835; reared in Herkimer County, N. Y., removing from the latter county (when he was eighteen years of age) to Illinois, where he worked on a farm for a short time; then settled in Michigan and resumed his studies, attending Michigan Central College, at Jackson. He raised Company I, Fourth Michigan Cavalry. In July, 1862, he was mustered in as First Lieutenant of his company, and in the ensuing month received his commission as Captain and took his company into active service. After serving two months and a half as Captain he was assigned to command of a battalion, and continued in command thereof until May 27, 1864, when he was taken prisoner near Kingston, Ga. After his capture he was taken to Charleston, and was one of fifty officers of the United States Army who were placed under fire of our own guns to prevent further bombardment of the town by the federal army. He was exchanged after two months in the confederate prisons, returned to his regiment, and resumed command, remaining in the service until December 11, 1864, when he was mustered out. The principal battles which he participated in were Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge; was slightly wounded at Sparta, Tenn., in August, 1863. Early in 1865 he took a stock of merchandise to Franklin, Tenn., remaining there about six months. He then returned to Michigan, where he remained for some time for the recuperation of his health, which had been considerably impaired while in the army. When he had recovered sufficiently to again attend to business duties, he embarked in railroading pursuits. His main interests being in Tennessee, he was appointed by Gov. Brownlow as one of the directors of the Nashville & Northwestern R. R., and was re-appointed to the same position by Gov. Senter, being identified with the road in its active management. He was General Baggage Agent, also for the Nashville & Chattanooga R. R. He was President of the Davidson Board of County Commissioners (Nashville being the county seat); by reason of that position he became Financial Agent of the county, and also Judge, having concurrent jurisdiction with the Chancery and other courts. He also held while at Nashville the offices of Special Assistant Internal Revenue Assessor, Alderman, Member of Common Council, and Chairman of the Fire Department. He removed from Nashville to Montgomery County, Kan., February 5, 1870, locating on northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 31, Range 16 east, in what is now West Cherry Township. What is now known as the Grant Schoolhouse is located on the farm where he first located and resided until 1873, when he came to Independence. The Judge was one of the early Commissioners of Montgomery County, serving also during the same time as Deputy United States Marshal, for this district in Kansas and for the western district of Arkansas, he having been, probably, the only man who ever held a similar position at the same time in two districts. In 1879 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and in 1881 he was elected Justice of the Peace and Police Judge. In 1883 he was re-elected to both offices. He is also United States Commissioner. He is a prominent member of the A., F. & A. M., being connected with the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He was one of the prime movers to secure the organization of McPherson Post G. A. R. at this point, this lodge being now the oldest which has been maintained in Kansas. He was married at Millers Mills, Herkimer Co., N. Y., to Elizabeth C. Fosket. They have had two children, neither of them survive. The Judge is a lawyer by profession, and has been admitted to practice in the District and Supreme Courts of Kansas and in the Circuit District Courts of the United States.

J. W. GRAHAM, contractor and builder, was born in Genesee County, Mich., August 1, 1845. He was raised on a farm. In 1863 he went to California and enlisted in Company D, Eighth California Volunteer Infantry. In September, 1864 he was mustered out, and returned to his home in Michigan the same year. In the spring of 1866, he went to Jefferson County, Mo., where he learned carpentry. Worked at the business for ten years in

Kimmswick. In June, 1875, came to Kansas, settling at Independence, where he has since been in business as a contractor of buildings. His shop is on Pennsylvania avenue, near the Lindell hotel. He does as much work as any man in the city. He is a Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married March 1, 1868, at Kimmswick, Mo., to Miss Mary V. Wilcoxen. They have four children, Olive, Alexander, William and Frederic.

J. T. GREEN, farmer, P. O. Independence, was born in Johnson County, Ind., January 25, 1847. He was raised on a farm. In 1872, he came to Kansas and located on a farm three miles west of Independence, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married October 10, 1867, in Johnson County, Indiana, to Miss Eliza J. Clemmer. They have three children, Zelma, born July 18, 1869; Maye, born September 9, 1871; Orla, born December 1, 1877.

DR. S. T. HALL, surgeon dentist, was born in Butler Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, July 1, 1834. Resided there till 1835, then removed to Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, there commencing the study and practice of dentistry. After eleven years residence in that place he went to Dayton, Ohio, living there three years; thence to St. Mary's, Ohio, where he remained two years, then locating at Fredericktown, Madison Co., Mo., continuing in practice there till June 27, 1876, when he came to Independence, Kan., being at the present time the oldest practicing dentist in Montgomery County. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. The doctor was married at Piqua, Ohio, March 18, 1860, to Maggie Leyman, a native of Shelby County, Ohio. They have two children, Lizzie I. and Freeman. Miss Lizzie Hall is an artist of rare merit, having already attained considerable notice as a painter. She is at present attending an art school, it being the intention of her father to afford every possible opportunity for her to become thoroughly skilled.

JAMES HANLEY, manufacturer of all kinds of mattresses, tents, awnings, etc., is a native of Rutland County, Vt., born December 25, 1850. The family lived there for a few years and moved to Fort Wayne, Ind., and lived there a year, and then removed to North Manchester, Wabash Co., Ind. In 1869, he went to Terre Haute, Ind. He entered the service in October, 1864, in Twenty-fifth Indiana Battery, being then less than 14 years old, and served eleven months. In June, 1866, he enlisted in the regular army and was stationed at Newport Barracks, Ky., Wheeling, Va., and Cincinnati, Ohio, being in the recruiting service the entire term of three years enlistment, excepting three months at Newport Barracks. He came to Independence, Kan., in October, 1879, and in September, 1880, engaged in his present business, which he has followed since 1877. He was married at Terre Haute, Ind., September 10, 1878, to Emma A. Farguson, a native of Vigo County, Ind. They have two children, Francis A. and Mary E.

R. C. HARPER was born at Lima, Ohio, October 13, 1840. At the age of thirteen, began to learn the printer's trade, which he followed until entering the army, in 1863, enlisting in the Eleventh Indiana Regiment. Entering the army as Second Lieutenant, he was promoted to Captain at his discharge, having served two years. Following this, in 1867, he began traveling as salesman for a wholesale boot and shoe house, at Dayton, Ohio, in which he continued two years. He came to Kansas in May, 1872, and was engaged in the hardware business, working at his trade, etc., until in the fall of 1881, in company with Wassam, he started the *Evening Reporter*, at Independence, as a daily paper.

HON. THOMAS HARRISON, Probate Judge, is a native of Northamptonshire, England, born September 21, 1825. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Musson) Harrison, came with their family to America in 1832, locating in Oneida County, near Utica, N. Y., where he lived about four years and then removed to Lisbon, Ill., where the subject of this sketch lived until he was twenty-one years of age. He was educated at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and read law in that city, and began practicing there. He assisted in raising a company for an Illinois regiment. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company A, Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving in that regiment until 1864; also served as First Lieutenant of colored troops for one year. He came to Kansas July 1, 1869, locating near the present town site of Liberty, after abandoning a claim which he had at first taken, located where Independence is now situated. He was a member of one of the first School Boards organized in Montgomery County. He has constantly been engaged in the practice of law since coming to this State, except during the period in which he held offices which precluded his giving attention to his regular practice. In January, 1872, he removed to Independence, and has served as Justice of Peace and United States Commissioner, and is also prominently identified with the educational interests of Independence Township. In November, 1882, he was elected Probate Judge, and in February, 1883, he removed to this city. He is a member of the G. A. R. The Judge was married at Galesburg, Ill., December 28, 1854, to M. Eliza Chambers, daughter of Matthew Chambers, one of the earliest settlers of Galesburg. She is a native of Vermont. They have three children—Mary H., now Mrs. Seth Starr of Sedan, Kan.; Thomas J., a student at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and Cordelia E.

L. S. HECKMAN, proprietor of the Commercial House, was born in Reading, Pa., September 11, 1840. April 18, 1861, he enlisted in the Pennsylvania line for three months, and in August of the same year enlisted in Company E of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three years. Served three years and four months, and mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service. In 1866, he moved to Kent, Portage County, and was engaged in butchering. In 1870 he came to Kansas, located in Chautauqua County, where he was engaged in trading with the Osage Indians, and in live stock trade. September, 1871, came to Independence, and has lived here since. He continued his live stock operations until the fall of 1881, when he bought and improved the Commercial Hotel, and since then has been the proprietor of this popular hostelry. Was a Justice of the Peace in Chautauqua County, and was two years a member of the School Board in Independence, also a member of the City Council. He belongs to the G. A. R. He was married at Reading, Pa., September, 1865, to Miss A. V. Baum. They have four children—Mary E., Edward McD., John H. and William E.

M. D. HENRY, agent Adams Express Co., is a native of Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., born December 23, 1817. When he was a child his parents removed with their family to Ohio, locating on a farm between Medina & Wooster. He lived there until the fall of 1841, then removed to Janesville, Wis., remaining there and at Milwaukee and Sheboygan several years, afterwards locating at Fond du Lac, where he resided for a period of twenty-two years, being connected with J. Frink & Co.'s Mail Co., holding the responsible position of paymaster for the company, sixteen years. From Fond du Lac he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, and became assistant superintendent and paymaster of the Western Stage Co., remaining there till 1868, when he went to Kansas City and was identified with the railway interests of Kansas for some time, locating at Independence, Montgomery Co., Kas., in May, 1870. He was in mercantile business for a while and also connected with the construction of the L., L. & G. R. R. from Cherryvale to this place. Since 1872 he has been express agent, for four years representing Wells, Fargo & Co., since then with the Adams Express Co. Mr. Henry is a prominent and popular member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He was married at Fond du Lac, Wis., May 23, 1853, to Mary A. Boyd, a native of England. They have two children—Thomas H. and Milton D.

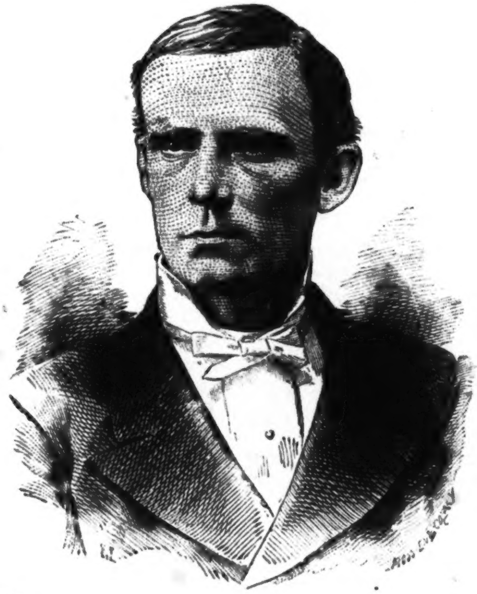

Lyman U. Humphrey

E. HOLCOMB is a native of Jefferson County, Illinois, his father, Mr. James Holcomb, having settled there from Granby, Hartford Co., Conn., in 1846, and subsequently located near Grasshopper Falls, Kas., in 1856. The subject of this memoir, at the age of nineteen, enlisted in Company A, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, at Sabetha, Brown County, August 16, 1861, and participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged. Was wounded at Town Creek, Ala., and on the night of December 24, 1862, while carrying despatches from Gen. A. L. Lee at Purdy, Tenn., to Gen. Smith, his party of six men found themselves surprised by forty mounted rebels and four of them taken prisoners. He with a comrade escaped to the swamp, where they lay concealed all day, and at nightfall, abandoning their horses, they took the M. & O. R. R. track to Corinth, Miss., where they arrived safely. Mr. H. re-enlisted same day and served with distinction till mustered out September 29, 1865, at Leavenworth, Kansas. Subsequently he settled for a time in Nebraska. Was again in Kansas for several years, and finally located in Montgomery County, in 1881. Mr. Holcomb is a member of Lincoln Post, G. A. R., of Topeka, and also of Central Lodge, No. 111, I. O. O. F., of Lincoln County, where he was under Sheriff for two years, and was also for a time Treasurer of Liberty Township, Montgomery Co., Kansas. For several years he has been engaged in railroad contracting, and is at present engaged in building track, etc., upon the new branch of the Topeka, Salina & Western Railroad, Shawnee County, his family continuing to reside in Independence.

DR. H. G. HOOSER, druggist and physician, was born in Todd County, Ky., January 20, 1839. Came to Parker, Montgomery Co., Kan., April 1, 1871, and engaged in the practice of medicine there till June, 1873, when he engaged in the drug trade at Independence. In 1880 he also added a stock of jewelry to his business. Although not giving special attention to his profession since coming here, he has at no time been entirely out of practice. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M.—Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery—K. of H. and Equitable Aid Union. The doctor was married at Cynthiana, Harrison Co., Ky., in September, 1866 to Mary E. Gribbon, a native of Paris, Ky. They have five children—Isaac Walter, Albert D., Stella May, Katie and Samuel.

JOHN W. HOWE, dealer in millinery, born in Bartholomew County, Ind., July 5, 1848. He enlisted, September 3, 1863, in Company A, of the One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Twenty-third Army Corps, and was mustered out, February 21, 1866, as Orderly Sergeant. He was in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Franklin, Nashville, and many other battles and engagements. Returned to Indiana, and in September, 1866, moved to Missouri, and clerked in a store at Carrollton. In 1869 he came to Kansas, locating at old Liberty, Montgomery County, where he worked at carpentering, and afterwards clerked in a store. In 1879, was traveling salesman for Baxter & Wade, wholesale grocers of Independence. In 1880, became a salesman for Pool, Thayer & Williams, fancy dry goods, notions and millinery. January 1, 1883, he engaged with Joel J. Bailey & Co., fancy dry goods, and Kohn, Adler & Co., millinery both of Philadelphia. He travels through Kansas. He also owns a retail millinery store in Independence, which is managed by his wife. They have an excellent stock of goods and an extensive trade. He is a member of the Masonic order. Was married, May 15, 1873, at Liberty, Kan., to Miss Lillian Watts. They have one child—Mary E., born August 8, 1874.

HON. LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, attorney, ex-Lieutenant Governor, was born in Stark County, Ohio, July 25, 1844. His father, Col. Lyman Humphrey, a native of Connecticut, of English descent, and a lawyer of distinction, died when the subject of this sketch was but eight years of age. At the outbreak of the war, in 1861, Gov. Humphrey was attending the High School at Massillon, and at the age of seventeen, enlisted in Company I, Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, a regiment famous for its bravery and for the eminent men who belonged to it. He was promoted First Lieutenant; acted as Adjutant of his regiment, and commanded a company for a year before he was out of his minority. Much active service was experienced by him, and among the battles he participated in were, Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, the Siege of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and the campaign around that city, being under fire five or six weeks in that single campaign. Was with Sherman in his march to the sea. Was at the capture of Savannah, and engaged in many other trying scenes. He was twice wounded, once at Pittsburg Landing, and again at Chattanooga. He was with the regiment in the campaign through the Carolinas, and took part in the battle of Bentonville, as well as in the capture of Gen. Joe Johnston's army. During the four years of service he never was absent for a day from his duty, and refused to retire when wounded. The regiment belonged to the First Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee. At the termination of the war, Captain Humphrey entered Mount Union College, and soon afterward began a law course in the Michigan University. He was admitted to practice in the several courts of Ohio, in 1868, and then removed to Shelby County, Mo., and assisted in the editorial work on the *Shelby County Herald*. He shortly after that came to Kansas, locating at Independence, in February, 1871, and forming a law partnership with Hon. A. M. York. The Independence *Tribune* was founded by Messrs. A. M. York, W. T. Yoe and L. U. Humphrey, a relation sustained by the latter one year. The law partnership lasted until 1876. Since then Mr. Humphrey has continued in practice alone. In 1871, he was nominated as Republican candidate for a seat in the State Legislature; but because of his vigorous opposition to the issuance of questionable bonds to the L., L. & G. R. R. Co., he was defeated by a small vote. In 1876, he was vindicated by an election to the House, from a district formerly Democratic, and served two years as member of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1877 he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, and the following year re-elected by a popular majority of 40,795. Gov. Humphrey has been called upon frequently to preside as judge, *pro tem* of the District Court, an honor which indicates the degree of confidence reposed in him by the public. He has been an active Republican, and has an honorable record as a speaker and writer. His affability, his frankness, and his justice in dealing with men, preserve to him a high standing in the esteem of all. The Governor was married at Independence, December 25, 1872, to Miss Amanda Leonard, daughter of James C. Leonard. They have two children—Lyman L. and A. Lincoln.

NORMAN H. IVES was born in Winnebago County, Ill., December 25, 1843. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Regiment. At the battle of Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862, he received a gun shot wound through both legs, that permanently disabled him. The ball passed through the left thigh and right knee. On account of disability, he was discharged from the service in August, 1862, and returned to Illinois. In the winter of 1863-64, he was a student at Bryant & Stratton's college, at Chicago; he then entered the Government service again, as a clerk in the Commissary Department, and was located at Nashville, Tenn., under Col. J. C. Reed, Chief Commissary of the Department.

He remained one year, and returned to Illinois, where he taught school in Knox and Mercer Counties. He came to Kansas in 1866, from Knox County, Ill., located in Linn County, and taught school for a time and then clerked in a store. He began business on his own account at Mound City, as a dealer in jewelry, but after two years there, in 1870 he removed the business to Independence; he soon after sold out and clerked in the postoffice until 1872, when he was elected Register of Deeds for Montgomery County, serving a term of two years. In June, 1874, he was appointed Postmaster at Independence, serving until July, 1882. He then engaged in the grocery trade with Mr. Millis, but in the spring of 1883, sold out and is now engaged in general merchandising in Elk City. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., G. A. R. and K. of H. He was married December 25, 1868, at Mound City, Kan., to Miss Ruth Dean. They have three children—Claudie Dean, William Bruce and Ralph Roy.

CAPT. JAMES JOHNSON, contractor and builder, was born in Sweden, April 15, 1835. In 1850, he shipped aboard a vessel as cabin boy, and made one voyage. He then learned carpentery, and then went to sea, sailing twelve years as ship carpenter and two years as master of a vessel. During this time he visited both coasts of Africa, the Indies, China, Japan, Kamschatka, all Western Europe and America. Once he was shipwrecked in the Baltic in the Danish brig, Christina, and himself and the captain alone were saved. In 1869, he came to the United States to settle, bringing with him 1,300 emigrants, Norwegians, Danes and Swedes, he being agent and interpreter. He settled then in Jasper County, Mo., and Montgomery County, Kan. He then was employed by the S. P. R. R. Co. and their agents to solicit emigration to their lands and hire laborers for them. After six months, he settled on a farm on Onion Creek, Fawn Creek Township, where he lived a few months and then came to Independence, where he has since lived, engaged in contracting and building, excepting one year, when he was in Topeka, 1874, and while in Topeka, he built the Topeka National Bank and many other good buildings. He has up to this writing, 1882, built 175 buildings in Montgomery County. In 1878, he visited Sweden, and in 1881 visited Washington Territory and Oregon and Vancouver's Island, on a tour of observation. But his business has never stopped, being in charge of able assistants. He belongs to the A. O. U. W. He was married May 8, 1875, at Independence, Kan., to Miss Anna Davis. They have one child—Charles, born July 12, 1874.

LOUIS JOHNSON, dealer in hides, furs and wool, was born in Denmark, May 21, 1831. He learned the baker's trade, which business he followed until he came to America in 1865. He located in Ottawa in 1868, after traveling through various sections of the country and working in St. Louis and Chicago. On coming to Kansas, he began trade in his present line, and in 1876 removed to Independence. He occupies a brick store room on Main street, and does a large trade in hides, wools and furs. He is a member of the A.O.U.W. He was married in 1879, at Kansas City, Mo., to Mrs. Christina Thompson. Mrs. Johnson has one son—Peter Thompson, by a former marriage, besides they have adopted a little girl, Miss Augusta Johnson.

HON. WILSON KINCAID, merchant and County Commissioner, was born near Youngstown, Trumbull Co., Ohio, April 8, 1844, and reared in Mahoning County, Ohio. In December, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, serving until August, 1865, then returned to Ohio, where he remained till the fall of 1865, when he located in Linn County, Kan., where Mound City is now situated, employed there as a clerk for his brothers five years. In the spring of 1870 he came to Independence, embarking in the mercantile business for himself in June of that year, William Worden being associated with him as a partner nearly one year. O. B. Root then purchased Worden's interest in the business and the firm was Kincaid & Root until February, 1880, since which time Mr. Kincaid has carried on business without a partner. He has a very extensive trade in general merchandise, occupying two large stores. He is now serving his third year as a member of the Board of County Commissioners. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. K. was married at Mound City, Kan., in January, 1870, to Louise Hughes, a native of Ohio, but reared at Dixon, Ill. They have three children living, Bond W., Robert and Bessie. Lost one daughter, Mabel, who died at the age of nine months.

G. KOEHN, proprietor of flouring mills, was born in Germany, February 24, 1840, came to America in 1865. Prior to coming to Kansas, he lived in New York, Ohio and Missouri. In 1867 he located at Farlinville, Linn Co., Kan., living there one year, afterwards working at his trade of miller at various places until 1876, when he engaged in business for himself at Guilford, Wilson Co., Kan., remaining there one year; then in other places until 1881, when he engaged in merchant and custom milling business at Independence. He has been working in mills since his youth. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. He was married in Prussia, in July, 1868, to Mary Henrietta Klinkmann, a native of that country. They have eight children, Paul, Otto, Max, Emma, Minnie, Edward, Grace and John.

WILLIAM H. H. LARIMER, son of Gen. William Larimer, formerly of Pittsburg, Pa., but late of Kansas and Colorado, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., December 9, 1840. In 1855 his parents moved to Nebraska and located in Sarpy County. In 1858 they came to Kansas, settling at Leavenworth, and the same year, in company with his father, went to Pike's Peak, Col., and engaged in freighting, and was at the time the youngest boy in the Territory. He was on the site of Denver City before a single building had been erected in the place. He was the first clerk of the Overland Express Company at that place and helped to build the first cabin in the town. Larimer Street, Denver, and Larimer County, Col., were named in honor of Gen. Larimer. Mr. L. returned to Kansas in 1863 and lived in Leavenworth until 1867, when he went to Montana Territory, but, after a year in the mines, returned to Kansas, and in March, 1871, settled at Independence and engaged in the hotel business in partnership with Mr. Allen, keeping the Caldwell House. He afterwards sold his interest in the hotel to Mr. Bryant. Meanwhile Mr. L. was engaged in stock trade with Mr. H. H. Crane, firm of Crane & Larimer. They have extensive stock ranches in the Indian Territory and Kansas. They have about 4,000 cattle on the range and are constantly increasing their business. They are members of the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association. Mr. L. was married February 22, 1870, at St. Joseph, Mo., to Miss Mattie Montgomery. They have two children, Annie F. and William H.

PROF. GEORGE B. LESLIE, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, is a native of West Albany, Vt.; born August 30, 1842; lived in Onondaga County, N. Y., from 1846 to 1849; afterwards at Kalamazoo, Mich. He was educated at the Baptist Seminary, Schoolcraft, Mich. In 1862 he began teaching school in Michigan. In 1863 he removed to Indiana, continuing to teach there until 1869, afterwards in Michigan again until September, 1876, when he came to Kansas, locating in Mound Valley, Labette County. In the spring of 1877, he removed to Cherryvale, Montgomery County, being principal of the school there till the spring of 1882. In November, 1882, he was elected to his present office. Since 1862 he has given close attention to teaching. He served three years as County Surveyor, resigning that position to assume the duties of County Superintendent of Schools; he was also Township Clerk at the same time. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. He was married at Schoolcraft, Mich., July 3, 1873, to Alice McFail, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child—George Edwin.

THEODORE LOCKWOOD is a native of Milan, Erie Co., Ohio, was raised there and made Chicago, Ill., his home six or eight years previous to coming to Kansas, where he settled in December, 1870. He then engaged in the Texas cattle trade until 1874, then in the loan business until 1878, since which time he has been engaged in the grain trade, farming, etc. In the season of 1882 he handled 200 to 300 car loads corn and thirty to forty cars of flax-seed. He buys grain at all the stations between Independence and Longton, also does considerable business at Elk City.

WILLIAM A. LOVELAND, druggist, was born at Havana, Ill., April 19, 1857. He made that place his home until October, 1878, at which time he came to Independence, Kan. He embarked in the drug business in 1876 and continued one year; he then attended Commercial College at Lawrence, Kan., for some time. He dealt in cattle from 1878 until the spring of 1882. In September, 1882, he re-engaged in the drug trade and has since continued the same. He has several farms in the county. Mr. L. is a member of the K. of P. He was married, in Chicago, Ill., December 11, 1877, to Miss Effie M. Davis; born June 16, 1859; a native of Monmouth, Ill. They have two children, Jessie E., born July 25, 1879, and Anna Fay, born October 21, 1881, both born in Independence, Kan.

HON. J. D. MCCUE, County Attorney, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born March 3, 1843, educated in the schools of the city of his nativity. Read law at Aledo, Ill., and was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, Ill., in 1867. Soon after the War of the Rebellion broke out he enlisted in Company I, Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, mustered into the State service May 13, 1861, and was mustered into United States Army May 25, 1861, his regiment being the first in Illinois, which was accepted for the three year's service. Mr. McCue served in that regiment for the full term of enlistment (three years), and then re-enlisted in Company E, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, finally discharged June 5, 1865. He participated in all the engagements of his commands and was wounded at Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865. He is a member of the G. A. R. Mr. McCue located at Oswego, Kan., July 17, 1867. The Independence Town Company was organized by Oswego gentlemen and Mr. McCue drew the charter of the company, and at an early day located in this place. He does an extensive law practice and gives considerable attention to collections. He was married, in Illinois, to Orvilla Robb, December 20, 1870. She is a native of Pittsburg, Pa. They have two children, Clark and Hugh R.

JOHN MCCULLAGH, hardware merchant, is a native of Henderson, Henderson Co., Ky. Came to Kansas in 1863, locating at Lawrence, Douglas Co., engaged in stock business there for some time, then for two years in mercantile business at Baldwin City, afterwards at Iola two years, and at Erie, Neosho County, eighteen months. In December, 1869, he came to Independence, being engaged in the drug trade until 1880, when he embarked in hardware business, which he has since continued. He has held various city offices, served as Alderman, member of the Board of Education, etc. He is a member of A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and commandry. He was married at Erie, Neosho Co., Kan., May 13, 1869, to Sarah L. Swallow, a native of Ontario. They have three children—John Jr., George and Lucy. Mrs. McCullagh came to Anderson County, Kan., in 1854, with her father, David B. Swallow, who was a resident of this State until 1879, when he removed to Arkansas where he now resides.

W. A. MCCULLY, M. D., was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 18, 1837. Graduated from the Ohio Medical College in March, 1862. In August, 1862, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to the position of Surgeon of Volunteers in the fall of 1863, continuing in the service till the spring of 1866. After leaving the army he located at Richmond, Ind., remaining there one year, then in Missouri four years prior to removal to Kansas. In October, 1871, he located at Independence, and has had a large and lucrative practice here since that time. He is considerably interested in the cattle business, having become identified with the stock interests of southern Kansas about five years ago. The Doctor is president of the Montgomery County Medical Society, and is a member of the State Association. He is a prominent member of the A. F. & A. M. and G. A. R. While serving as Surgeon in the army he treated the yellow fever with eminent success at Key West, Fla., in 1864, being Health Officer of the United States Army at that point in 1864 and 1865. The disease attacked him but he recovered, and was able to render valuable service during the time that the epidemic raged there. In 1878 the Doctor volunteered his services to the disease stricken people of Memphis and contributed largely towards their amelioration, freely giving his services without compensation. His generous and humane conduct deserves national commendation. The Doctor was married at Columbus, Ohio, in August, 1863, to Isabella Weir, a native of that place. They have two children, Annie Laura and Daisy May.

BENJAMIN F. MASTERSON, M. D., is a native of Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y., born February 5, 1844. When he was eleven years of age, his parents removed with their family to Salem, Ind. The Doctor graduated from the Ohio Medical College, and began practice in Indiana. Came to Independence, Kan., in January, 1870, having been engaged in practice at Decatur, Ill., for a year prior to locating here. He served six years as Alderman of this city. Was elected Coroner in November, 1881, and in April, 1883 he was elected Mayor. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., K. of H. and G. A. R. He enlisted August 18, 1862, in Company E, Fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was in all battles of his command. Entered the service as a private, but was afterward assigned to duty as Hospital Steward. Mustered out June 14, 1865. The Doctor is a member of the State and County Medical Societies. He was married in December, 1872, to Nannie D. Conner, a native of Iowa, but among the early settlers of Independence, Kan., having located here in 1869.

S. V. MATTHEWS, Clerk of the District Court, is a native of Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind., born February 15, 1858, living in his native place until he came with his parents to Kansas in 1872, locating at Independence, May 18, of that year. Attended school here for several years, and from December 9, 1878, until 1880, he was a law student in the office of J. D. McCue; he was admitted to the bar December 30, 1880. In March, 1881, he was appointed Deputy District Clerk, holding that position, except one term of Court, until he was elected Clerk of the Court, November, 1882, assuming the duties of the office January 8, 1883. He was married at Findlay, January 17, 1883, to Anna W. Vance, a native of Ohio. Mr. M. is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

JOHN H. MILLER, dealer in agricultural implements, was born in Wells County, Ind., August 3, 1848. He was raised in Ohio from the age of five years. Enlisted in September, 1863, Company M, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry. Mustered out in November, 1865, then returned to Ohio and lived until he came to Lawrence, Kan., October, 1866. He lived in the latter city until 1869, when he went to St. Louis, Mo., and remained during the winter. He then returned to Kansas and located at Fort Scott a year, then spent a year in Texas; Thayer, Kan., one year. Colorado was his next place of residence, for six months, Wyoming Territory, nine months, thence to Utah, where he engaged with Express Company on U. P. R. R. He returned to Indiana in 1875, where he remained until the fall of 1882. He located in Independence, Kan. In January, 1883, he became associated with D. B. Gray in the sale of agricultural implements. He was married at Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind., June 21, 1877, to Mattie M. Williams, of the latter place. They have two children—Kittie B., and Claude W. Mr. M. is a member of the McPherson Post, G. A. R. His father, Samuel Miller, located in Douglas County, Kan., 1857, on the farm where the battle of Black Jack was fought. He is now engaged in farming in Neosha County, Kan.

J. C. MOESLI, butcher, was born in Switzerland, March 10, 1849. Educated in a high school, and apprenticed to the butcher's trade. In January, 1866, he came to America, landing in New York and thence proceeded to Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade, and then went to Columbus, working at the trade there. He returned to Switzerland on a visit, staid seven months, and came back to Columbus, Ohio, with his wife, in 1874. He continued to reside in Columbus until 1882, when he came to Kansas, locating at Independence, and began business on his own account. He cuts on an average four bullocks a week, besides other meats. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married at Guise, Switzerland, October, 1874, to Miss Hannah Gingg. They have three children—Emma, Mina and Oscar.

WILLIAM T. O'CONNOR, attorney, is a native of Lincoln County, Ky., born May 6, 1844, but reared from infancy in Johnson County, Mo., that being his home until he removed to Elk Falls, Kas., in the spring of 1871, where he established the Elk Falls *Journal*, conducting that paper and practicing law there one year. In April, 1872, he located at Independence, where he has since devoted his entire attention to the practice of his profession. Mr. O'Connor was educated at the State University of Missouri, and at the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Mo. He read law at Danville, Ky., with his uncle Frank Woolford; was admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1870, and in Missouri and Kansas in 1871. He is a member of the K. of H. He was married at Independence, November 14, 1875, to Mrs. Leah E. Newlan, a native of Ohio. They have two children, Gwendolin and Floyd. Mrs. O'Connor has one child by former marriage—Blanche Newlan.

TIMOTHY O'KEEFFE, manufacturer of cigars, was born in Waterford County, Ireland, April 11, 1849. He came to America with his parents when but a child. They located in New York City, where they lived two years, and then went to New Bedford, Mass., and Nantucket Island, where they resided one year, then to Zanesville, Ohio, where Timothy grew to manhood. He learned the cigar maker's trade and traveled through several States and Canada for several years, working at his trade in different cities. In 1869 and 1870 he worked in Leavenworth. In 1874 he located at Urbana, Ohio, where he resided until 1878, when he came to Kansas. He located at Independence and worked as a journeyman until October, 1881, when he began business on his own account. He has a fine shop on Pennsylvania avenue, and has a large trade, factory No. 25, District of Kansas, Havana and domestic stock. He was married October 7, 1875, in Urbana, Ohio, to Miss Johanna Farrell. They have three children—Thomas F., Mary Ellen and Margaret.

C. D. OTIS, dealer in farm implements and fruits, was born in Farmington, VanBuren County, Iowa, July 27, 1858. Resided in Des Moines, Iowa, from 1866 to 1875, and in November of the latter year he located at Independence, Kansas, where he engaged in the sale of agricultural implements. He spent two years, 1878 and 1879, in Kansas City, Mo. He deals largely in fruit. In the season of 1882 he shipped 3,000 boxes of peaches, paying about 75 cents per bushel, and marketing principally in Des Moines, Iowa. He deals largely in farm machinery, carriages and sewing machines. Does an extensive trade in implements and self-binding harvesters in various parts of Montgomery and adjoining counties. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM E. OTIS, banker, is a native of Framingham, Mass., born March 29, 1852. When he was but five years old his parents removed with their family to Marengo, Ill., remaining there only six months, however, then settled at Farmington, Van Buren Co., Iowa. After nine months residence there they removed to Bentonsport, in the same State, living there two years; at Eddyville six years, and at Des Moines a like period. His early knowledge of banking was acquired while at the latter place. In November, 1871, he came to Independence, Kan., and became cashier of J. Q. Page's bank. Then engaged in banking business in partnership with William T. Turner, they continuing together until October, 1878, when Mr. Otis became sole owner of the institution, continuing without a partner since that time, although the business is conducted under the name of William E. Otis & Co. He also does a large agricultural implement business. Mr. Otis is a prominent member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Otis was married at Cairo, Ill., September 8, 1880, to Daisy R. Robbins, a native of Chicago. They have one child—a daughter.

L. S. B. OTWELL, physician and surgeon, was born in Williamsburg, Wayne Co., Ind., November 7, 1833. In 1840 parents with their family moved to Darke County, Ohio, living in that county seven years; thence removed to Granville, the county seat, where he received his early education. He then became a student at Ohio Wesleyan College at Delaware. He afterward read medicine with his father, Curtis Otwell. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati in 1864, having previously attended a course of medical lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich. He practiced his profession five years at Greenville with his father before graduating. He practiced medicine twenty-one years in the East before coming to Independence, Kan., where he located in September, 1881. C. W. Otwell, a brother associated with him in practice, was born in 1837. He graduated from the Columbus Medical College, Ohio, attending a preliminary course at Ann Arbor, Mich. He began practice at Stelvideo, Darke Co., Ohio, remaining until he entered the army as a soldier, in which capacity he served three years, after which he was engaged in the practice of his profession until he came to Kansas. Was married in 1866 in Darke County, Ohio, to Sarah Hecker. They have three children—Luella, Gerold, and Curtis William, Jr. He is a member A., F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F.

JAMES F. OUTT, grocer, was born in Tully, Onondaga Co., N. Y., May 3, 1836. In 1859 he went to Lenox Township, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and resided until he came to Independence, Kan., in October, 1870, where he purchased real estate and made a permanent settlement. In the spring 1871 he erected the Diamond Corner Building at the corner Pennsylvania avenue and Main street. In fall of the same year erected the double building on Lot 7, Block 55, which property he still owns. He clerked for G. Y. Smith part of a year, then engaged in farming and dealing in stock, opening a farm of 200 acres on Section 3, Fawn Creek Township, which he yet owns. In fall of 1882 removed to Independence, and October same year embarked in the grocery trade. He served as Treasurer Fawn Creek Township two years. Was married in Lenox Township, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, March 7, 1858, to Phoebe E. Holman, a native of the latter township. They have one son—James Franklin, Jr. Mr. O. is a member Masonic order and G. A. R. On February 14, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mustered out May 15, 1864.

M. J. PAUL, grocer, is a native of Smithfield, Jefferson Co., Ohio. Came to Ottawa, Kan., in the fall of 1869, remaining there one year, engaged in mercantile business, having clerked at Findlay, Ohio, for a period of seven years before coming to Kansas. He removed to Independence in the autumn of 1870, embarking in the grocery trade here at that time, which he has since continued, being one of the most reliable and prominent merchants of this city. His business is principally of a retail character, but he does some jobbing. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Mr. Paul was married at Port Washington, Ohio, in December, 1879, to Della Kilgore, a native of that place. They have one child—Morgan J.

HILL L. PAYNE, proprietor of marble works, is a native of Danville, Vermillion Co., Ill.; born October 21, 1854; lived in his native place until February, 1878, when he came to Independence, Kan. His first contract was for the stone work on the Seminary at this point. He had charge of Dawson's marble works for a period of four years. Engaged in business for himself since January, 1883, H. H. Dodd being associated with him as a partner. He has worked at his present business since he was fifteen years old. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and of the K. of P. Mr. Payne was married at Frankfort, Ind. July 10, 1876, to Isabelle Feageans, a native of Champaign County, Ill. They have three children—Hugh D., Ethel and Emma.

A. T. PETERSON, farmer, P. O. Independence, was born in Licking County, Ohio, July 4, 1834. In April, 1839, his parents moved to Henry County, Ind. He was raised on a farm, and in February, 1867, moved to Iroquois County, Ill. Here he was engaged in farming until December, 1875, when he came to Kansas, locating on a farm six miles south of Independence in the township of the same name. He is engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1879, he was elected Township Trustee, and in 1880, a Justice of the Peace, serving one term in each office. He has been a director of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society ever since his advent in the county; vice-president in 1881-82, and president in 1883. He is a Mason of the R. A. degree. Was married, March 13, 1863, in Henry County, Ind., to Miss Margaret Talburt. They have five children—Francis Morton, John T., Cora Lee, Mary Bell and Allie Jane. Mr. Peterson is keeping a complete abstract of the weather and current local events that is destined to become valuable to the county. The record runs back through eight years.

SANFORD H. PETTIBONE, attorney at law, was born in Springfield, Ill., December 13, 1848. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Wounded at Butte, La., railroad accident, losing both legs at that time. He remained in the hospital at New Orleans, La., until July, 1865, then removed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and remained until discharged August 4, 1865. He then returned to Springfield, Ill., and in 1867 entered the Illinois Soldiers' College at Fulton, Whiteside County, where he remained as a student until 1871, and graduated. He then began reading law with Judge Crook, at Springfield, Ill. Admitted to the bar in July, 1872; after which he began the practice of his profession at McPherson, Kan., being the first attorney to settle in McPherson County. He removed to Vandalia, Ill., in February, 1877, and followed the law practice there until June, 1880. After prospecting until May, 1881, he located at Independence, Kan. He was married at McPherson, Kan., July 13, 1873, to Jennie Finau, of Des Moines, Iowa. Wife died February 8, 1883, leaving one son, Don, born October 6, 1878. They lost one daughter, Mabel, who was born August 8, 1874; died October 21, 1876. Mr. Pettibone is a member of McPherson Post No. 4, G. A. R. When at Vandalia he served some time as City Attorney.

H. PORTER, dealer in real estate, was born in Cardiff, Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 28, 1848. In 1852, his parents, with their family, moved to Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y., where he lived until 1864, then removed to Aurora, Ill., and remained two years. He then traveled eighteen months, visiting various portions of the Southwest, finally locating at Independence, Kas., in October, 1870, where he engaged in architectural and building work until the spring of 1873. He was a traveling salesman two years, and was in ill-health five years. In the spring of 1881 he engaged in the real estate business. He has two fine farms in the county, and pays some attention to agriculture. Was married in September, 1872, to Katie O'Brien, a native of Kane County, Ill. They have one son—Fred M.

J. H. PUGH, dealer in drugs, is a native of Barton, Washington Co., Ohio, born July 17, 1842. Made that his home until 1863. He then became a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department at the following places in order: Nashville, Murfreesboro and Tullahoma, continuing in that capacity until summer of 1865. In July, 1866, he came to Kansas, and prospected for over a year. Located at Fort Lincoln, Kas., fall 1867, and remained there until December, 1869. He opened the first drug store at Independence in February, 1870. Carried a grocery stock one and one-half years, since which he has dealt exclusively in drugs, wholesale and retail. He has served as Alderman three terms. Was married in Mapleton, Bourbon Co., Kas., February 15, 1870, to Josephine E. Knowles. They have three children—Ellen, Robert C. and Rachel. Mr. Pugh is a member of Masonic Order, of Independence, Kas.

BENJAMIN F. RALLS, grocer, was born in Iowa City, Iowa, February 16, 1847. When he was only four months old his parents removed with their family to Clermont County, O., where Benjamin lived until he was six years of age, when his uncle took him to Philadelphia. A year later his uncle died, and he was obliged to push forward alone in life. He began by peddling papers and doing other work which a boy of his age was capable of performing. In 1862, he went to Cincinnati, and there learned the machinist's trade in the large manufactory of Lane & Bodley, remaining with them until August 22, 1864, when he enlisted in the United States Navy, serving three months on the receiving ship, "Grampus," then taken to New Orleans, Louisiana, and assigned to duty aboard the steamer "General Bragg," continuing on that boat during the remainder of his term of enlistment—one year. He was discharged aboard the receiving ship, "Great Western," at Cairo, Ills., August 22, 1865. Going first to Chicago after his discharge, he afterwards went to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston, New York and other cities, spending about three years in those various places. He then returned to Cincinnati and again entered the employ of Lane & Bodley, continuing in their shop two years, then traveled in Indiana, repairing machinery for a year, and from that time till he came to Independence, in January, 1883, he represented Lane & Bodley in the Southern States, making Greenville, Miss., his home. Mr. Ralls was married in Richland, Richland Co., Ind., August 6, 1871, to Sarah C. Perry, a native of Missouri. They have five children—Lilly E., Ota M., Dora A., Benjamin G., and William A.

CLAYTON M. RALSTIN, attorney, abstractor of titles and real estate dealer, was born near Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio, November 14, 1840, lived there until October, 1849, then removed to Fulton County, Ill.; remained there until April, 1864, then went to Prescott, Arizona; November, 1869, returned to Illinois, and remained there until he came to Kansas. He came to Independence September 17, 1869. At that time there were no improvements on the town site. He engaged in the hardware trade about the middle of October. Brought some stoves and carpenter tools from Oswego first, and in January, 1870, he received the first invoice of goods from Kansas City. He engaged in the lumber business in January, 1870. Sold out the hardware business in June, 1870, continuing in the lumber trade until November, 1870. He was appointed County Attorney, May 9, 1870, and he has continued in practice since that time. Began dealing in real estate in the spring of 1871. Engaged in the abstract business in May, 1878. He is also engaged in loan business and farming. While he served as County Attorney he was also City Clerk. He was a member of the Board of Education two terms, and now holds the office of City Attorney. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. He was married at Lewistown, Fulton County, July 13, 1870, to Jennie C. Murchison, a native of Columbia, S. C. They have two children—Mary P., and Meena Elnora.

JOHN A. RANSOM, M. D., was born in Blackford County, Ind., August 25, 1840. He was educated in an academy in Jay County, Ind.; studied medicine in Hartford City, Ind.; took his first course at Ann Arbor, Mich., and finished at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He began practice at Hartford City, Ind., and was in continual practice there, except when in medical school, until he came to Kansas in 1882. He located at Independence, and is now practicing there. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. He was married in Blackford County, Ind., to Miss Rebecca Landon. They have seven children—Caroline Frances, now Mrs. Ithamer Rhion; Robert L., James L., Florence May, John K., Leota and Estella.

GEORGE W. READ, dealer in lumber, was born in Shelby County, Ky., April 19, 1839. He was educated in Georgetown College, graduating in the class of 1861. He engaged in the grocery business at Shelbyville, and continued this business eight years, and then engaged in the lumber and coal trade at the same place. In 1883, he sold his business in Kentucky and came to Kansas, and located at Independence, where he has established a large lumber yard, as the agent of R. A. Long & Co. of Kansas City. This firm have many yards in southern Kansas, and do an immense business. Mr. Read has ample grounds, a fine office and a lumber shed 22x320 feet. He carries all sorts of lumber and building materials. He was County Assessor of Shelby County, Ky., for eight years, and a member of the City Council for the same number of years. He is a member of the Masonic Order, R. A., and of the K. of H., and K. and L. of H. He was married September 26, 1861, at Georgetown, Ky. to Miss Ada E. Jenkins. June 11, 1881, Mrs. Read died. He has three children—the Misses Lena, Anna and Emma.

C. R. ROEDIGER, farmer, P. O. Independence, was born in Germany, May 6, 1843. Was educated in the agricultural college at Liebenz, and came to America in 1862. He located at Newark, N. J., and clerked in a grocery store, until July, 1863, when he was appointed sutler to the Forty-sixth New York Regiment. In January, 1864, he resigned and settled in St. Louis, and was employed by Louis Balke, in the billiard table manufactory, and afterwards was in the grocery trade on Fifth street, between Chestnut and Walnut. In 1867 he moved to Kansas City, Mo., and was the business manager of the *Kansas City Post*, a German newspaper, for two years, and in 1869 went to California. He located in Sacramento, and engaged in the manufacture of fine cut chewing tobacco. He came to Kansas in February, 1872, and engaged in the confection and manufacturing business at Independence. He had purchased a fine farm west of the city, and in 1879 closed his business rented his store, and moved on to his farm, where he now resides, engaged in the business of farming and stock raising. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and K. of H Married August 15, 1869, at Sacramento, Cal., to Miss Ellen Mayer. They have six childre—Emily, Frederick, Carl, Edward, Robert, and Albert.

HON. MELVILLE J. SALTER, farmer and Register of the United States Land Office, was born in Sardinia, Wyoming Co., N. Y., June 20, 1834. His grandfather, Peter Salter, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and served under Washington in several historic engagements. His father, David N. Salter, was one of the founders of Battle Creek, Mich. The subject of this sketch went from Michigan to California, where he remained from 1850 to 1856, when he returned to Michigan, experiencing many thrilling adventures on the voyage. In 1871, Mr. Salter removed to Kansas, and located on a farm near Thayer, his selection being the northeast quarter of Section 22, Chetopa Township. The year following, he was elected trustee of the township, an office held by him for five successive years. The township had voted $35,000 to a "paper" railroad and, against all manner of denunciation, both by the parties interested and people, who believed that the railroad operators would act in good faith, he persistently refused to sign the bonds or permit their issue, resisting legal processes, and ultimately carrying the point. The wisdom of this course was soon demonstrated, and his constituents re-elected him to office. In 1872, great excitement prevailed among the settlers on the Osage ceded lands. Mr. Salter, although not resident on the lands involved, was chosen chief counsellor of the farmers, and a protective association was organized. During the agitation open outrages were committed against the farmers, and three men were seriously injured. Some of the members of the association favored retaliation, but Mr. S. addressed the exasperated people in so effective a manner that summary vengeance was averted and the law sustained. The farmers succeeded, by peaceful measures in maintaining their rights. In 1874, Mr. Salter was elected Lieutenant Governor of Kansas, and re-elected in 1876. One year later he was appointed Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, which position he still holds. He has also served as chairman of the board of regents of the agricultural college for four years. On the 22d of October, 1856, Mr. Salter was married to Miss Sarah E. Hinkle, a native of Lehigh, Pa. They have three children—Louis A., Albert L., and William E. In political sentiments Mr. Salter is a prominent Republican, and is by religous preference an active member of the Baptist Church.

L. SHADLEY, Sheriff, was born near Zanesville, Licking Co., Ohio, June 4, 1844. In October, 1848, his parents removed with their family to Davis County, Iowa, where he was reared; and in July, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Thirtieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Participated in battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Miss., Jackson, Miss., Siege of Vicksburg from May 18 to July 4, at seven days battle at Jackson, Miss., Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, the Atlanta Campaign—going with Sherman to the Sea. For a period of nine months during his term of service he was detailed as cannonier for the First Iowa Battery. He was mustered out June 5, 1865, and returned to Iowa, remaining there till he came to Kansas. November 3, 1869, he located on Osage Indian lands, in what is now Drum Creek Township, Section 6, Montgomery County, making that his home since that date. He served as a member of the School Board, being Clerk and Treasurer thereof. He is now serving second term as Sheriff of Montgomery, and is also Deputy United States Marshal. He is a member of A., F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and of the A. O. U. W. He was married in Soap Creek Township, Davis Co., Iowa, at the residence of Owen Randolph, February 4, 1866, to Malinda Randolph, a native of Shelby County, Indiana. They have three children—Mary Elizabeth, William Lafayette and Charles Alvin. They lost one daughter—Melvina—who died at the age of three years, and three of their children died in infancy.

THOMAS N. SICKELS, Clerk United States Land Office, is a native of Indianapolis, Ind. Born October 22, 1839. He graduated from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1860. Studied law while in college and for some time afterward. In November, 1860, went to Vernon County, Missouri. In the fall of 1861 went to Chicago as assistant editor of the financial and commercial department of the Chicago *Times*. August 5, 1862, enlisted in the Chicago Mercantile Battery, and with it participated in the following engagements: First attack on Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Grand Gulf, Magnolia Hills, Champion Hills, Black River Ridge, Siege of Vicksburg and Jackson. In December, 1864, was promoted to First Lieutenant Company E, Tenth United States Heavy Artillery (colored), having command of the company most of the time until his muster out in April, 1866. He then located in Franklin County, Mo., as Superintendent of the Equitable Smelting and Mining Company, remaining in that capacity for two years. Afterward resided one year in Vernon County, Mo. Located at Oswego, Kan., in the spring of 1870, and remained there until the following fall, when he became interested in the Town Company of Independence, Kan., and removed to that place. Was engaged in real estate and mercantile business until November, 1877, when he became Clerk in the United States Land Office, in which position he still remains. He was married at Little Osage, Vernon Co., Mo., May 21, 1867, to Harriet E. McNeil, a native of Bates County, Mo. They have four children living—Walter Stoddard, Wm. Norwood, Eva Caroline and Pansy Kate. They have lost three children. Harriet Hosmer, the first child, died at the age of thirteen months; Robert, the second child, at the age of seven months, and Susie Alma, the sixth child, at the age of three years. Mr. Sickles is a member of the K. of H., Equitable Aid Union, G. A. R. and Presbyterian Church, being an elder in the latter, leader of its choir and superintendent of its Sunday school.

HENRY F. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Independence, was born in Rockingham County, Va., November 21, 1821. He was raised in the town of Mount Crawford, and learned the business of harness-making and saddlery. In 1852 he moved to Champaign County, Ohio, located, at Millerstown and engaged in manufacturing harness, saddles and leather. He enlisted, May 3, 1864, in Company H of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served four months. He was mustered out at the expiration of term of service, August 30, 1864. He returned to his home, where he lived until 1871, when he came to Kansas, arriving in Montgomery County April 8. He bought a farm five miles west of Independence, where he still resides. He was married February 1, 1844, in Rockingham County, Va., to Miss Harriet Jane Jones. They have five children—Elizabeth, Mrs. H. M. Mundy, of Texas; William E., John R., Margaret Jane, Mrs. Goode; and Evaline O., Mrs. Samuel Croft.

L. T. STEPHENSON was born near Pittsburgh, Pa., May 28, 1837; was educated in the city of Pittsburgh and Jefferson College, Pa.; removed to Illinois in 1857, locating in McLean County; lived in Central Illinois until 1865; enlisted three times, but was rejected on account of a crippled arm. He began the practice of law in 1862, removed to Minnesota in 1865, and taught school until 1866; removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in October, 1866; established a commercial college there, which he conducted until he was burned out, in April, 1867. He then returned to Bloomington, Ill., where he practiced law, and was identified with other interests until May 1, 1869. He then started for Kansas in a buggy, driving the entire distance, arriving at Oswego in July, and in the ensuing month of August, he, with Dr. R. W. Wright and others, organized the Independence Town Company. He drew the charter, and on August 21, 1869, they located the town-site. The corner-stone of the first building, a hotel, was laid August 28, 1869, and the hotel was opened by Mr. S. the first of the following October. He kept it one month, and then sold out to Owen Parkhurst. Mr. S. brought a small stock of merchandise to Independence before any store was started; the stock consisted of such articles as tobacco, quinine, etc., all contained in a box four by eight feet. About the same time he started a hack line between Independence and Oswego, carrying passengers and the first mail. The post office was in the crown of his hat, and when he had a call for mail, the post office was always handy for examination. The Town Company consisted of twelve men. At their first meeting nine of the twelve voted to make the streets seventy-five feet wide, and Mr. Stephenson was instructed to make the plat accordingly, but instead of obeying orders, he laid the streets off on the plat 100 feet wide, and took the responsibility on himself. Mr. G. A. Brown, one of the Company, and the surveyor, together with Mr. S., took charge of the buildings and management of the Town Company's affairs. They made a treaty with the Osages, by which they leased eight by twelve miles of country around Independence, for which they paid $300, thus saving the early settlers from being taxed from five to ten dollars by each roving band of Osages. In November, 1869, he moved to his claim, adjoining the town site on the south, and he now resides within forty rods of his original location. He gave his attention to public affairs, his professional duties being farming and stock business until 1876. He then went to Rush County, Kan., and located the town site of La Crosse in the geographical center of the county, four miles from anything but prairie; called an election; voted the county seat to La Crosse, and in the spring of 1877 sold out his interests advantageously, and returned to his family at Independence, and has remained here since that time, attending to his real estate and other interests. At the first organization of the District Court, May 9, 1870, he was appointed by Hon. W. C. Webb, Clerk of the District Court, and in the fall of 1870 he was elected to the same office, but in consequence of his professional interests he resigned the office in June, 1871, at which time he had a large practice in contested land cases. He opened the books of the office of Register of Deeds, and as Deputy he did the recording in the county. He also assisted in opening the books of the Probate Court, and organized that office. He is now serving his sixth year as a member of the Board of Education, being secretary of the Board. He has been twice married, and has two sons, Wylie W. and Starrett L., both living in Independence, Kan.

ARCHIBALD A. STEWART, editor and proprietor of the Independence *Kansan*, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, April 23, 1836, and was reared on a farm. His father James Stewart, a man of great physical power, had the honor of having a personal set to with Jefferson C. Davis, of Confederate fame, in which he gave the latter a severe drubbing. Davis, at that time, was just fresh from West Point, and held the commission of Lieutenant at Fort Winnebago, Wis. Stewart was engaged as boat builder at that place, and one day, chancing to walk across the parade grounds, was peremptorily ordered off by Lieutenant Davis, upon whom he turned, telling him to go to h—l. Such defiance was too much for the chivalrous soldier and officer, who, confident of his abilities, thought to resent the dishonor in a physical combat. But the native agility and brawny arms of the boat builder were more than odds against the science of the West Pointer, who, worsted in the encounter, hrunk away in chagrin and mortification. The educational advantages of A. A. Stewart, he subject of this sketch, were such as were afforded by the common schools, supplemented by one year's attendance at Antioch College, subsequent to which he followed school teaching for some time. When he arrived at majority his father and mother both died, leaving upon him the charge of two younger sisters and three brothers aged seven, nine and eleven years, over whom he acted the part of a father, until the marriage of the sisters and the arrival of the brothers to manhood. In 1860, he married Margaret Rebecca Henderson, a native of Champaign County, Ohio; enlisted in Company E. of the Forty-fifth Ohio Infantry, in 1862; he passed through the several steps of promotion as Orderly Sergeant, Sergeant Major, Adjutant, Quartermaster and Lieutenant in command of a company. The chief of his experience on the field, was in the engagements at Dutton Hill, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, Franklin, Nashville; in the pursuit of Gen. Morgan's raid through Indiana and Ohio; in Burnsides' campaign, in East Tennessee; in the engagements at Philadelphia and Knoxville; and in Sherman's famous Atlanta campaign. After a service in the war, of about three years, he resigned and came home, in February, 1865. In 1866, he emigrated with his family to Illinois, and in June, 1869, came to Kansas, locating on a claim in Sycamore Township, Montgomery County, and for about ten years, he was chiefly engaged in the improvement and cultivation of his land and in the breeding of fine stock; having brought the first Norman horse, Berkshire boar, and Short-horn bull into the county. At the first election in Sycamore Township, he was chosen Trustee; was president of the County Agricultural Association for two years, of which he has been a director since its organization, and was elected State Representative, in 1873, as an independent candidate, the district being Republican by a majority of 350, and he a Democrat. In 1869, he gave up farming on account of failing health, and took up his residence in Independence, where, in February, 1882, he began the publication of the Independence *Kansan*, in which he is now engaged.

WATSON STEWART, real estate, loan and insurance agent, was born near Troy, Miami Co., Ohio, February 25, 1827; lived there until 1843, and then removed to Attica, Ind. In 1849, he located at Lafayette, Ind., living there until 1856, when he came to Kansas, locating in what is now Cottage Grove Township, Allen Co., in May 1856, and settled upon what was known as the Osage Indian lands, and improved a farm. In May 1865, he was appointed Register of the U. S. Land Office, at Humboldt, Kan., holding that position until October 1866, and then engaged in real estate and hotel business at Humboldt, having removed to that place the previous fall. He was re-appointed Register of the land office in April, 1869, and remained in that office until 1871, when it was removed to Independence. In April, 1877, he established a real estate, loan and insurance office in this city, although retaining his family residence in Humboldt, Allen Co. He was elected Justice of the Peace for Cottage Grove Township in 1858, being at that time the only Justice in the county. In 1859 he was elected to represent the southeastern part of Kansas in the Territorial Council, serving as a member thereof until after the admission of the State in 1861. He was a member of the Kansas House of Representatives during the session of 1864-65. He served several years as Alderman and Member of the School Board at Humboldt. He was one of the original members of the Chetopa Town Co. He served for about one year during the War of the Rebellion, as Major of the Allen County Battalion. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the A., F. & A. M. He was married at Lafayette, Ind., October 30, 1851, to Elizabeth Tipton, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have seven children living—Frank, Fred E., Joseph, Oliver H., Edwin, Arthur and Allan. Lost three children—Cynthia died at the age of twelve years; Alice was only two years old at the time of her death, and Ella was six years of age when she died.

M. S. STAHL, proprietor of the Main Street Hotel, was born in Belfast Township, Bedford Co., Pa., December 10, 1826, lived there until 1839, when his parents, with their family, moved to Blackford Co., Ind., which county he made his home until 1870. He was educated at the University of New York City, and Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., graduating from the latter institution, he began the practice of medicine at Hartford City, Blackford Co., Ind. He went to Texas and remained two years, being surgeon of the Texas Rangers. After this he spent about three years in Kansas, Missouri, and in the Rocky Mountains as far west as the Rio Gila, and the land of the Apache. Becoming tired of this nomadic life, he returned to the States in 1875, and located in Independence, Kan., where he has since been engaged in the hotel business. He was married at Hartford City, Ind., March 20th, 1856, to Mary A. Ransom, a native of Ohio, but reared in Indiana. They have two children, May W., and Florence V. Mr. S. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

F. W. SWAB, merchant tailor, was born in Quincy, Ill., July 12, 1856. He learned tailoring, and in 1876 went to Chicago, where he worked a year and a half for H. A. Koehn & Co., manufacturers of clothing and wholesale dealers, the last year having charge of a department. He returned to Quincy, where he was in business for a year, and then moved to Mendon, Ill. In 1878 he came to Kansas and located at Independence. In partnership with J. W. Don Lavy he was in business until March 1, 1883, when he sold out and opened another house with F. A. Bellman, firm name Swab & Bellman. They carry a nice stock of cloths, suitings, trimmings, etc., and are very artistic workmen, doing a good business. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the K. of P. He was married, December 23, 1880, at Independence, Kan., to Miss Lou Shank.

JOHN THIBUS, hardware merchant, was born in Prussia, January 1, 1845. His parents removed with their family to Cooper County, Mo., in 1848, living there three years, then to Moniteau County, Mo., where both his father and mother died. Their names were Mathias and Anna Mary (Vogel) Thibus. John Thibus removed to Lawrence, Kan., in 1869, lived there eight months, six months at Topeka, and afterwards at Chanute till February 26, 1872, when he came to Independence. For about two years after coming here was employed as a tinner, that being his trade. For over eight years he has been engaged in business for himself. He deals extensively in hardware, stoves, tinware, wagon woodwork, etc. Mr. T. was married, at Garnett, Kan., to Jennie Vogt, a native of Germany. They have four children—Katie, Charles, Fred and Oscar.

L. M. TROTTER, farmer, P.O. Independence, was born in Guilford County, N.C., July 10, 1852. In 1865 he removed to Knox County, Tenn., with his parents, where he lived until 1869, when he moved to Henry County, Ind., thence to Parke County, whence he came to Kansas in 1880. He bought a farm in Independence Township, five miles west of the city, where he resides, engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married, August 10, 1873, in Parke County, Ind., to Miss Harriet Wineland. They had three children—Mary Elizabeth, Julia Anna and Lydia. Mrs. Trotter died February 4, 1883.

JOHN TRUBY, watchmaker and jeweler, was born in Stark County, Ohio, August 26, 1830. When seventeen years of age he went to Elkhart, Ind., where he lived three years. From thence to South Bend, where he learned the jeweler's business. In 1854 he removed to Lincoln, Ill., where he was engaged in business until 1873, when he came to Kansas, locating at Independence, where he has been in business since. He carries a good stock of watches, clocks, jewelry and sundries. In 1878 he was elected a member of the city council, serving a short term of one year. Again, in 1883, he was elected from the Fourth Ward for the full term of two years. He was a member of the city council of Lincoln, Ill., four years while a resident of that city. He is a member of the Masonic order. He was married at Lincoln, Ill., to Miss Sarah L. Duff. They have six children—Juliette Elizabeth, now Mrs. W. W. Martin, Marvin L., Liffy A., Irene and Daisy.

SAMUEL H. ULMER, furniture dealer, was born in Medina, Medina Co., Ohio, July 4, 1829. That was his home till 1854. Then in Iowa until he came to Kansas, May 2, 1856; he located at Leavenworth, being in the employ of J. L. Abernathy, furniture manufacturer, about eight months. He had learned the cabinetmaker's trade when a youth of less than a dozen years. He removed from Leavenworth to Lawrence, remaining in the latter place about six months, then settled at Mount Vernon, at that time the county-seat of Franklin County. Resided there eleven or twelve years, working at his trade, farming and dealing in stock. He came to Independence, April 11, 1870, having lived at Osage Mission for two years prior to coming here. He established the first furniture store here. From the spring of 1872 till the autumn of 1873, he was absent. With that exception, he has been a constant resident of this place. He has served two terms as Alderman, two terms a member of the Board of Education, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery. He was married near Mount Vernon, Franklin Co., Kan., March 22, 1862, to Octavia Reed, a native of Upper Sandusky, Ohio. They have two children, Carrie and Ivy L.

L. A. WALKER, farmer, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, May 6, 1815. His parents were from western Pennsylvania, from which State was furnished a large portion of the early settlers of that part of Ohio. From about the thirteenth till after the twentieth year of his age, he was under the apprentice system, engaged in painting and the manufacture of furniture. In 1835 went South; and between Pittsburgh, Pa., and New Orleans for some three years was engaged as a signwriter. Settling down to business, in company with two brothers, he engaged in the manufacture of furniture at Steubenville, until in the early spring of 1856, when he moved to Nebraska. Not waiting until the lands were surveyed, he procured a claim of 220 acres, four miles south of Omaha. That, he entered upon, improved, and remained upon until his removal to Kansas. Joining with others in the importance of organization for promoting the interests of agriculture, the Douglass County Society, of Nebraska, was originated, and the first fair held in 1859. Mr. Walker was chosen president, holding his connection with the society as such, with brief intervals, until 1870. He was treasurer of the Nebraska State Agricultural Society from the date of its organization till his removal from the State. After making a tour of observation in south Kansas, and the disposal of his property in Nebraska, he made his settlement in Montgomery County in 1872. In 1874, was elected president of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society. The same year was elected a Representative in the Kansas Legislature, serving in the session of 1874-'75. Was correspondent from this county to the State Board of Agriculture, while the late Alfred Gray was its secretary, and is at present secretary of the Montgomery County Horticultural Society. Was married, in 1840, to Miss Permelia E. Ives, born in Oneida County, N. Y., and has raised a family of six children. Has an abiding faith in the State's capabilities in general, and particularly so of southern Kansas.

T. J. WALKER, proprietor of bakery and confectionery and ice cream parlors, was born in Knoxville, Knox Co., Ill., January 19, 1847. When he was a child his parents removed with their family to Blandinsville, McDonough Co., Ill., afterwards to Henry, Marshall Co., Ill., and later to Davenport, Iowa, where he resided until January 12, 1881, when he came to Independence, Kansas. He has the finest ice cream and confectionery establishment in Montgomery County. He enlisted, September, 1864, in Company C, Second Iowa Cavalry; serving till July, 1865, when he was mustered out. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of McPherson Post, No. 4, G. A. R. Mr. Walker was married at Davenport, Iowa, March 5, 1868, to Maria Ready, a native of Rock Island, Ill., but raised at Davenport. They have three children—Nellie May, Estella and Weller Weston.

ISAAC B. WALLACE, boots and shoes, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, August 16, 1853. Was educated in the academy at Smithfield, Ohio. In 1875 came to Kansas, locating in Independence, and began business as a merchant, the firm being Stich Bros. & Wallace, dealers in dry goods and general merchandise. His health failing, he sold out in March, 1882, bought a ranch and herd of cattle in the Indian Territory, and has since been rustling cattle, and now owns over 1,300 head. His brother, D. F. Wallace, is a partner in the business. March 1, 1883, he, in partnership with a younger brother, Oliver, bought out the boot and shoe store in Independence. They have a large store and a fine stock of goods of all descriptions in the line and manufacture. Mr. W. is a member of the K. of H. He was married March 19, 1879, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, to Miss Alice Shriver. They have one child, Kitty, born July 29, 1881.

HON. H. M. WATERS, Receiver of Public Moneys, United States Land Office, was born at Trenton Falls, Oneida Co., N. Y., January 17, 1841. His father, Rev. Van Rensselaer Waters, was a Baptist minister, and later in life an active business man, holding for some time, the office of Sheriff of Lewis County, N. Y., and other official positions. His mother's maiden name was Belinda R. Burr, and both father and mother were of New England parentage. Henry M. was educated in the common schools of New York, and lived in New York State until he was nineteen years old, when he emigrated to Lorain County, Ohio, and worked on a farm there until August 25, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Second Ohio Cavalry. In this regiment he served until December 31, 1863, when he re-enlisted and mustered in as a veteran in the same regiment. Was finally mustered out September 11, 1865. During his service in the army he participated in the following engagements: Lone Jack, Newton, Monticello, Steubenville, Morgan raid through Indiana and Ohio, Blue Springs, Tenn. (when he had his arm broken by a musket ball), Siege of Knoxville, Summit Point, Charleston, Kearneytown, Limestone Ridge, Opequan Creek, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Mt. Jackson, Mt. Zion Church, Lacey's Springs, Waynesboro, Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, Beverly Bridge, Harper's Ferry, Appomattox Station and Appomattox Court House, Va. He was present at Lee's surrender. During the war he served in fourteen States and one Territory. After leaving the army he spent a term at the Commercial School at Oberlin, Ohio, and emigrated to Lawrence, Kan., May 2, 1866. Most of the time during the first six months in Kansas, he was at Baldwin City, but on December 24, 1866, he located at Humboldt, Allen County, working in a saw mill there six months. He was then one year with W. W. Curdy, and ten months with Moses Neal, in mercantile business. He then entered the United States Land Office, under the administration of D. B. Emmert, receiver, remaining with him until he went out of office two and one-half years later. He continued with M. W. Reynolds and E. S. Nichols, the successors of Reynolds, until December, 1874, when he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys of the Osage Land District (the office in the meantime having been removed to Independence, Kan.), which position he still holds. He is one of the most prominent members in the A., F. & A. M. in Kansas. Initiated, passed and raised in Pacific Lodge, No. 29, Humboldt, Kan., March 29, 1868. Received Royal Arch degrees in Valley Chapter, No. 11, Humboldt, Kan., March 10, 1869. Received the Council degrees in Kilwinning Council, Fredonia, Kan., June 17, 1882. Received the orders of Knighthood in De Molay Commandery, No. 4, Lawrence, Kan., June 15, 1877. Elected sublime prince of the Royal Secret of the Thirty-second degree of the ancient and accepted Scottish Rites, February 22, 1883. Past high priest of Keystone Chapter, No. 22. Organized St. Bernard Commandery, No. 10, Independence, Kan., and was elected first eminent commandery, grand high priest of Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Kansas, 1883. Grand commander of the grand commandery of the State of Kansas, 1883. Theologically, he is in accord with the Methodist Episcopal Church and contributes liberally towards the support of religious enterprises. He was married at Humboldt, Kan., October 27, 1869, to Miss Frances M. Stephens, daughter of Harney Stephens. She was born at Berea, Ohio. They have two children—Kate H. and Anna Waters.

JOHN STEWART WAY, County Clerk, was born in Winchester, Randolph Co., Ind., October 31, 1832. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving one year in that regiment as Second Lieutenant, and then two years in Company C, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteers. He was First Lieutenant in the latter. He was in all the engagements of his command during his service with them, receiving slight wounds in the shoulder at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862. He was mustered out in March, 1864. He is a member of the G. A. R. and A. O. U. W. He was married at Winchester, Ind., in November, 1853, to Lorena B. Girton, a native of Boston, Wayne Co., Ind. They have three children living—Ernest A., Elmer Ellsworth and Ulysses Grant. They have lost two daughters and a son—Annie, three years old, Lulu B., died at the age of twenty-two years, and Clyde, who was six years old at the time of his death. Mr. Way came to Kansas in July, 1873, locating on a farm in Scott Township, Linn County, where he resided until February, 1876, at that time coming to Independence where he was engaged in house and sign painting until June, 1880, when he entered the County Clerk's office as Deputy. September 1, 1882, he was appointed County Clerk. He served four years as Alderman of this city.

R. T. WHARTON, M. D., farmer, P.O. Ives, was born in Woodford County, Ky., August 10, 1832. In 1836 his parents moved to Shelby County, Ind. He was educated in the common schools, studied medicine, taking a course at Rush Medical College, Chicago. Practiced in Marion County, Ind., and took a second course at Rush, graduating in the class of 1868. Located at Acton, Ind., in practice during the war, and enlisted five times, but was rejected on account of physical disability. He was finally accepted, October, 1863, but after two months was discharged. He removed from Marion to Morgan County, Ind., in 1871, and to Breckenridge, Caldwell Co., Mo., in 1875, where he engaged in the drug trade and in practice. In 1878 he removed to Fort Scott, Kan., and in 1879 came to Montgomery County, where he located on a farm, fourteen miles southwest of Independence, in Rutland Township. He is engaged in farming and in professional practice. In July, 1882, he had a new postoffice established in his house, called Ives, and of which he is Postmaster. He is a member of the Masonic Order. Was married February 17, 1856, in Shelby County, Ind., to Miss Martha Jane Rosengarten. They have eight children—Frank E., William G., Emma R., Bertha B., Rest R., Leon T., Jessie A. and Thomas S.

RUFUS WILLIAMS, dealer in agricultural implements, etc., was born in Casenovia, Madison Co., N. Y., November 26, 1835; made that his home until the spring of 1857, when he went to Fort Atkinson, Jefferson Co., Wis., and lived there until the fall of 1858, when he moved to Vandalia, Ill., and in the spring of 1859, went to California. In the fall of 1860, emigrated to Portland, Ore., and in the spring of 1862, to Florence, Idaho, where he remained till the fall of 1863; thence to Virginia City, Nev; returned to New York in December, 1865. In March, 1866, he went to Missouri, and remained until he traveled in Texas, where he remained about nine months, prior to coming to Kansas; settled in Fort Scott, Kan., in 1873, where he engaged in the sale of farm machinery until December, 1875, when he removed to Kansas City, Mo., and resided until August, 1876; then moved to Wichita, Kan., and in October, 1877, returned to Kansas City, Mo., and remained until January, 1879, when he settled at Independence, Kan., where he deals in agricultural implements, wagons, carriages, sewing machines, organs, school furniture, etc. He does a large business in Montgomery and several adjoining counties in Kansas, and 150 miles south in the Indian Territory; was married at Lathrop, Mo., January 3, 1870, to Louise D'Ette Peck, formerly of Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y. They have two children—Williston R., and Katie L. V. Mr. W. is a member of the Massachusetts Mutual Life and Kansas Benevolent Insurance companies.

H. P. WILTSE, hardware, is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, born August 18, 1846. His parents moved with their family to Strawberry Point, Iowa, in 1848, and lived there about ten years; then returned to Cleveland, where he lived until he came to Kansas. He came to Independence in October, 1869, first locating in Sycamore Township one year, then went to Independence. Engaged in the hardware trade in the fall of 1869, with H. E. Gill, and continued four years with him; afterward with W. T. Gairns, two and one-half years, then at Elk Falls one and one-half years in the same business alone. He then returned to Independence, where he was with R. E. Bennett three years. Then was a member of the firm of Bennett & Wiltse, at Cherryvale, three years. Since March 18, 1883, has been with W. R. Clark. He was married at Independence, July 19, 1877, to Carrie M. Funk, a native of Apple River, Jo Daviess County, Ill. They have two children—Harold and Raymond. Mr. W. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. At Cherryvale, he was a member of the Common Council from April, 1881, to April, 1882.

E. E. WILSON was born at Elizabeth, Allegheny Co., Penn., November 21, 1838. He was reared on a farm, and received such early education as the district schools afforded. He left his farm life on the breaking out of the war, and enlisted as a soldier at McKeesport, Pa., April 22, 1861. In consequence of a maimed hand, he was at that time rejected. On September 25, 1861, he was enrolled in Company C, Second West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry. In that capacity he entered the war as a soldier. He rose from the ranks to the rank of Captain, through the intermediate grades of Sergeant, November 1, 1862; Orderly Sergeant, October 16, 1863; Second Lieutenant, April 9, 1864; First Lieutenant, November 26, 1864; Captain, January 7, 1865. He was mustered out at Wheeling, West Va., as Captain of Company C, June 30, 1865. On leaving the service, he returned to his old home in Pennsylvania, where he remained until March, 1867, at which time he immigrated to Kansas, and settled in the vicinity of Fontana, where he resided until September 1, 1869, when he removed to Independence, Montgomery County, bringing with him the first stock of goods ever brought to that place. The expense of moving by wagon from Fontana to Independence, a distance of 125 miles, was then $2.25 per 100 pounds. He built a store, 16x24 feet in size, and one story high, at a cost of $500—the same might now be worth $75—and commenced business on the 1st of October. He was associated in business for the first two years after coming to Independence, with F. D. Irwin, who was the first Postmaster of the city. Mr. Wilson was subsequently interested in business at Elk City for one or two years.

Since his residence in the county, he has been constantly identified with the best interests of the city and county, and has been honored with many offices of trust. He was a member of the Board of Trustees who incorporated the town, July 23, 1870. He was Mayor of the city of Independence in 1871, and has served as a member of the School Board. He was appointed Deputy County Treasurer in 1874, and performed the duties of that office until October, 1882. He was elected to the office of Treasurer, and assumed the office in October, 1882, and is the present incumbent. He is a member of the G. A. R., and commander of McPherson Post, No. 4. He has been president of the soldiers' re-unions, held in Independence in 1881 and 1882. Mr. Wilson was married, February 22, 1870, to Miss Rebecca Braden, of Washington, Pa., who died on the 21st of April following, at Grand View, Edgar Co., Ill., while on their way to Kansas. He was again married, in Independence, January 30, 1872, to Miss Morna Moore, a native of Knox County, Ill., near Galesburg. They have six children—Zell, Albert Erskine, Floyd M. and Sallie B. (twins), Jennie M. and George.

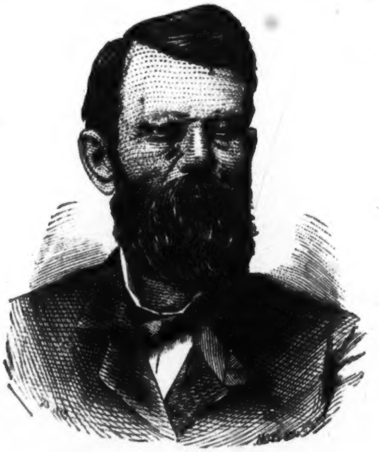

E E Wilson

FRANK A. WOODFORD, grocer, is native of Morgan County, Ohio, born December 19, 1841. He lived there till 1855, then in Davis County, Iowa, till December, 1863, when he enlisted in Company E, Third Iowa Cavalry. He participated in all the battles of his regiment and detachments thereof with which he served. In August, 1865, he was mustered out. Returning to Iowa, he remained there until the spring of 1868, when he came to Montana Township, Labette Co., Kan., residing there till the spring of 1870, when he located in Caney Township, Montgomery County, his residence being there till he removed to Independence, in 1878. After coming to this city, he worked at the trade of stonemason for about three years. Since that time, he has been engaged in mercantile business. He is a member of the G. A. R. Mr. Woodford was married at Bloomfield, Iowa, September 17, 1862, to Mary J. Reed, a native of Ohio. They have four children—George Wilbur, Oscar Francis, Luella and Walter Hayes.

W. T. YOE was born at Port Republic, Md., March 26, 1845. At the age of thirteen, he began learning the printers' trade. In 1862 he enlisted in the army, in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry. After serving his country as a soldier, he removed to Shelbyville, Mo., and engaged in the hardware business, and in about a year following this, went to Shelbina, Mo., and purchased an interest in the *Shelby County Herald*, printed at that place, and assisted in its publication. In 1871, he came to Independence, bringing the material, press, etc., of the *Herald* with him, and started the *South Kansas Tribune*, in company with L. U. Humphrey, in which company, with C. Yoe, he is now interested.

CHARLES YOE, was born at Rushville, Ill., September 22, 1849. Until eighteen years of age he followed farming and printing, and in 1867, removed to Shelbina, Mo., and began working on the *Shelby County Herald*, of which his brother was part owner. When the material of that paper was brought to Independence, and the *Tribune* started, he was engaged upon that paper, and in 1874, became interested as proprietor with his brother, W. T. Yoe, having purchased the interest held by George Burchard.

H. W. YOUNG, editor and proprietor of the Independence *Star*, was born at Northville, Long Island, N. Y., December 17, 1874. The earlier part of his life was spent in farming and teaching mainly. For some two years, he devoted himself to the investigation of the flora of Suffolk County, N. Y., of which he, in connection with E. B. Miller, published a catalogue, in January, 1874. In 1870, he visited Texas, with a view of settlement, but, finding not whereon to rest his foot satisfactorily, returned to his home in New York. In about two years following he made an extended trip to South America and the West Indies. During which he was detained at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, with an attack of yellow fever, and upon recovery, returned from this voyage. In August, 1874, he removed to Illinois, and commenced the printers' trade at Oquawka, and taught school during the winter following, and in June,

JOSEPH B. ZEIGLER, attorney, was born near Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Penn., May 19, 1843; graduated from Dickinson College, at Carlisle, in 1864, read law at Carlisle, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1867, began practice at St. Paul, Minn., the same spring, remaining there until June, 1868, when he located at Leavenworth, Kan., and continued in practice there from August, 1868, to the spring of 1870, when he removed to Oswego, Labette County, and remained one year. March 1, 1871, he came to Independence, and has been a prominent member of the bar of this Judicial District since locating here. He enlisted September 20, 1864, in Company A, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry; was mustered out June 25, 1865. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. Mr. Z. was married in this city June 4, 1874, to Ella M. Bavin, a native of Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y. They have two children—Ella M. and Walter P.

WILLIAM EDWARD ZEIGLER, attorney and insurance agent, was born near Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Penn., June 29, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and at the Normal School at Carlisle. He taught school three terms prior to removal to Independence, Kan., in May, 1879. He also read law one year at Carlisle, one year with John Hays, and continued his law studies after he came West, with his brother, John B. Zeigler, and was admitted to the bar March 12, 1880, since which time he has pursued the practice of his profession, and also does a general fire and life insurance business, representing some of the best companies which do business in this country, such as the Etna of Hartford, Continental, of New York; German American, of New York; Glens Falls, N. Y.; Orange, of Hartford; Providence Washington, of Rhode Island; Westchester, of New York; Phœnix, of London; Northern, of London; Merchants of St. Joe, Mo., and the Massachusetts Mutual Life. Mr. Z. is a member of the K. of P. He served eight months as City Clerk, and then resigned on account of interference with the duties of his other business.

COFFEYVILLE.

At an early period in its history, several attempts were made to establish a town in the southeastern part of the county, nearly all of which failed of success. The first attempt was made in 1869, when a town called Clymore, named in honor of an Indian chief by that name, sprang into existence, at Lushbaugh's trading store. I. C. Crawford and Eli Dennis, in the spring of 1869, laid out a town a mile or so south of Clymore, which they christened Westralia. These places, however, gave way under the absorbing influence of a town founded by Col. Coffey and N. B. Blanton, called Coffeyville, during the fall of 1869. About a mile and a half south of Westralia, on the east side of the Verdigris, stood the town of Parker, which was started about this time, by D. T. Parker, after whom it was named, assisted by H. W. Martin and others. This town was designed to be the southern terminus of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, then building, in consequence of which it was the chief point of attraction and outstripped, in its progress, all surrounding points. For awhile, the town enjoyed a marvelous growth, having within a single year grown to a city of more than a 1,000 inhabitants. A change, however, came across the minds of the railroad builders, who concluded to cross the Verdigris at a point a few miles above Parker, which stood upon the east side of the river, and run down on the west, instead of on the east side of that stream, as was previously the intention. In this ungenerous act upon the part of the railroad authorities, Parker read her doom. Here was a new chance presented, and, in 1871, Coffeyville, a town distinct from the one previously started under this name, was established under the favoritism of the railroad company. Being the pet of the railroad was sufficient guaranty of its success. The removal of a few houses from Parker to the place created a "stampede," and, in a short period of time, the city of Parker was completely annihilated; the greater part of it was taken to Coffeyville, and what was left became scattered in other places far and wide, and of the once flourishing city only two or three buildings are left to mark the place whereon it stood. Parker, however, for several months, fought her antagonist vigorously, but when the break was made the dyke was swept away and the resistless flood rushed through.

The present city of Coffeyville is located in the southeastern part of the county, on the west bank of the Verdigris River, about two and a half miles from the north line of the Indian Territory, and is the terminus of what is now called the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad.

The first town of Coffeyville, now called "old town," was established about a mile south of the site of the present city bearing this name, by N. B. Blanton and Col. Coffey, for whom it was named. It, too, enjoyed a season of flattering prosperity and prospect, stimulated by the idea of being the probable railroad terminus. Being a border town, and on the cattle trail, much disorder and confusion prevailed, so much so that the main thoroughfare took the name "Red Hot street," and crime and murder were of common occurrence. But this place, too, like many others, was robbed, not only of its population, business and prospects, but, also, of the very name, by the new town which had sprung up adjoining it on the north.

For some time Coffeyville was the terminus of the southern cattle drive, to which immense herds of cattle were driven from the Territory and Texas for shipment by rail to Eastern markets. This had the effect to stimulate the business of the town, on account of the numbers and character of its floating population. Everything was in a constant "hurrah;" men were wild with excitement, and society was a chaos. The wild, reckless "cow boy" knew no restraint; gamblers plied their avocation openly, and at all times; saloon men were hurried to serve customers with liquors, and the streets resounded with the rattle of beer glasses and the clickings of the keno and billiard rooms; quarrels were frequent, and the reports of the pistol, announcing that some unfortunate man had fallen a victim to the well aimed instrument were common; dance halls, filled with lewd women of the most beastly type, lined the streets, in which revelry, debauchery and criminalities ran riot. Gambling became so common, and of such a nature, as to become a nuisance, so that, at one time, the Mayor of the city, A. B. Clark, instructed the police officers to invade the gambling dens and arrest the offenders. The next morning the "lordly magistrate" sat in judgment upon such as had been arrested for violating the laws during the past day, evening and night; but judge of his surprise to find among those arrested in compliance with his instructions, and now arraigned before him for trial, a majority of the city council.

In the face of these discouraging features, operating to drive away law abiding and peace loving settlers, the town grew like magic. The cattle trail having long since been removed farther west, society has become organized and settled, so that the town is now quiet and peaceable as any in the State, and although it has lost that which more than anything else made its early growth so rapid, viz: the cattle trade, yet, supported by a wide scope of fertile territory, she has grown to a city with a population of about fifteen hundred, and is the second best town in the county for size and commercial importance. An extensive and flourishing trade is supplied from the Indian Territory, which, perhaps, goes far toward giving Coffeyville her commercial superiority.

During the year 1872, Coffeyville became organized and incorporated under the laws of the State, as a city of the third class, and, at an election held for the purpose, the following officers were elected: A. B. Clark, Mayor; I. N. Neeld, Clerk; T. B. Eldridge, Treasurer; Luther Perkins, Police Judge; Peter Flynn, Marshall; O. D. Tallman, David Blain, G. W. Curry and Peter Wheeler, Council. Those having held the office of Mayor of the city since its organization are:—A. B. Clark, G. J. Tallman, J. Barricklow, T. B. Eldridge, W. C. Masten, J. M. Heddens and C. M. Hetherington.

A postoffice was first established at "Old" Coffeyville, in September, 1871, where it remained a few months, and was taken to the present city of Coffeyville. The first Postmaster was Col. Coffey, who kept the office in his store room. After the removal of the office, in the spring of 1872, S. B. Hickman became Postmaster, and has since then held the position.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, ETC.

The first school in the town was taught in the fall of 1871, by J. T. Creswell, in what is now called old town, and was kept in a store room. A very excellent and commodious school building was erected in 1872, at a cost to the city, of fifteen thousand dollars. It is a two-story brick, containing four rooms, and is very commanding in appearance. The schools have undergone thorough grading, and comprise six departments, under as many teachers. The enumeration for 1882, was 428, and the enrollment was 401, with an average daily attendance of 172, under charge of M. R. Cook, as principal.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1871, and incorporated under the law of the State in the following year, and during the year 1874, the church house was built. A suitable parsonage building is also provided; the entire church property being valued at about $1,500. The congregation has a membership of about eighty, under the pastorate of Rev. D. T. Sommerville. A Sunday school is also run, under the auspices of the church, with an average attendance of one hundred.

The Episcopal Church, or St. Paul's Church, was organized in March, 1878, by the Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Reverends L. L. Holden and Beatty, and was effected in the Methodist Episcopal Church, with five members. The building of a house began in the fall of 1878, the corner stone being laid December 14, and was completed in the spring of 1879, at a cost of $1,500. It is a one-story frame building, with a capacity for seating one hundred and fifty persons. The congregation, now numbering fifty members, is without a regular pastor.

The Catholics also have a small society here under charge of Father Schoils, of Independence, and are without a church building.

There are also churches among the colored population of the city.

Coffeyville has also a fair representation of local fraternities, of which there are three in prosperous existence. These are the:

Keystone Lodge, No. 102, *A., F. & A. M.* was established under charter, October 19, 1871, with fifteen charter members, and E. Dennis was chosen worshipful master, and Joseph McCreary, senior warden. The lodge, now numbering sixty-five members, is under the official management of Joseph McCreary, worshipful master; J. S. Lang, senior warden, and F. W. Noblett, junior warden.

Star Lodge, No. 117, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted May 29, 1874, with seven charter members, and T. C. Frazier was elected noble grand, O. P. Erganbright, secretary, and M. M. White, treasurer. The lodge, at present, has a membership of forty-five, and is officered as follows: G. A. W. Faust, noble grand; J. M. Hedges, treasurer, and W. R. White, secretary.

Coffeyville Lodge, No. 1,931, *K. of H.*, became established December 10, 1879, with fifteen members. E. L. Foster was chosen dictator; George Slosson, reporter; and J. T. Isham, treasurer. There are now forty-two members and George Slosson is dictator; T. C. Frazier, reporter; and J. T. Isham, treasurer. The lodge meets in the Masonic Hall.

Castle Elberon, No. 183, *Knights of the Golden Rule*, was instituted November 11, 1881, with twenty members, with A. C. Keifer, commander; J. W. Glass, secretary; and W. H. Lewark, treasurer. The present officers are O. P. Erganbright, commander; J. W. Glass, secretary; W. H. Lewark, treasurer. The lodge, numbering twenty-six members, meets in the Odd Fellows' Hall. The Masons and Odd Fellows each are provided with large and comfortably furnished halls.

The Coffeyville *Journal*, now the only paper in operation in the place, was established October 25, 1875, by W. A. Peffer, who, in October, 1881, associated with him his two sons, W. A., jr., and D. M. Peffer. The sheet is a five-column quarto, is Republican in politics and has a circulation of 500 copies.

The Banking House of Ayres & Steel was established May 18, 1880, by T. G. Ayres and Samuel Steel, and is the only monetary institution in the city at the present time.

Since the burning of the large flouring mill, in June, 1882, the manufacturing interests of the city are confined to the less important establishments, such as wagon and carriage factories, etc. Speedy effort, however, is being made to rebuild the flour mill, and it is only a question of short time when that concern will be replaced by a larger and better one.

In the vicinity of Coffeyville are a number of manufacturing establishments of various kinds. Thayer & Gordon own a cheese factory; Barnes & Cooper, a steam saw mill; A. Montgomery a water flour mill; A. Blake, a steam fanning mill; Long & Crum, a steam corn-grinder; Morgan Brothers, a steam saw and corn-mill.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

RICHARD ANDERSON, dealer in agricultural implements, was born near Taylorville Christian Co., Ill., June 10, 1848, and lived there until October 24, 1880, when he came to Kansas. In November of that year he located near Fredonia, Wilson County, and was engaged in farming there until March, 1883, when he formed a partnership with James Smith, of Wilson County, and I. Olinger, of the same county, for the purpose of dealing in agricultural implements at Coffeyville, where Mr. Anderson now resides, although he still owns his farm in Wilson County. He was married in his native county, December 29, 1870, to Frances A. McCabe, also a native of that county. They have four children, Walter F., Emma F., Effie E. and Floyd J.

THOMAS G. AYRES, banker, came to Coffeyville in May, 1880. He engaged in banking the 25th day of that month, in partnership with Samuel Steel, under the firm name of Ayres & Steel. They continued together until January 15, 1883, when Mr. Steel disposed of his interest in the business to Mr. Ayres; since then bank has been conducted by Thomas G. Ayres & Co. Mr. A. is a native of Andover, Henry Co., Ill., educated in his native place and in Kentucky. Read law with W. H. Sheppard, at Cambridge, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1872; began the practice of law at Cambridge, continuing to give his attention to that profession until he came to Kansas.

J. J. BARNDOLLAR, merchant, was born in Everett, Bedford Co., Pa., May 5, 1842. In 1868 he removed to Lanark, Ill., where he resided until the spring of 1870, then came to Kansas, locating at Humboldt; in the summer of 1871 he settled at Coffeyville where he has since carried on a wholesale and retail business, dealing in general merchandise. His brother, George I. Barndollar, has been associated with him in the business for the last six years. Mr. B. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; served nine months being First Sergeant of his company.

HON. JOHN BARRICKLOW, merchant, and Mayor, is a native of Ohio County, Ind., born May 24, 1835. In May, 1855, he came to Lawrence, Kan., soon afterwards locating at Baldwin City, taking a claim first, and about 1864 he embarked in mercantile trade there, remaining at that place until March 1, 1871, when he came to Montgomery County, settling at Parker, where he continued merchandising for two years, thence to Coffeyville, where he has been continuously in trade to the present time, being one of the oldest merchants in the county. He has held the office of County Treasurer, and was the second Mayor of Coffeyville, again serving in the same position, making a judicious and popular city executive. He does quite an extensive wholesale business, dealing largely with parties living in the Indian Territory. In addition to merchandising, he is a prominent buyer of wool, hides, furs, etc. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F. Mr. B. was married in this city in January, 1881, to Sadie D. Kent, a native of Kent, Ill.

AUSTIN BLAKE, of the firm of Grisham & Blake, proprietors of the State Line Flouring Mills. Mr. B. was born near Olive, Noble Co., Ohio, September 4, 1838, removing from his native place to Missouri, in 1860. In 1860 he went to Illinois, and April 15, 1861 he responded to the first call for troops by enlisting in Company B, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served as Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain of his company. He participated in all engagements of his command, and was never wounded or taken prisoner. He was mustered out January 22, 1866, being Captain of the company at that time; returning to Illinois, he resided at Tuscola, Douglas County, until 1868, when he came to Kansas, and located in Shiloh Township, Neosho County, farming there until 1873, then removed to Oxford, Sumner County, and was engaged in milling at that place and vicinity till February, when he came to Coffeyville, continuing in the same business here, having at present one of the most compact and perfect mills in the State, provided with the most approved *New-process* machinery—with a capacity of eighty barrels every twenty-four hours. Mr. Blake is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married at Paris, Ill., January 23, 1864, to Annie Brooks, a native of that place. They have five children—Almond C., Elwood L., John, Eugene Austin and Maud.

HON. A. P. BOSWELL, capitalist and President of the Board of County Commissioners, was born near Decaturville, Decatur Co., Tenn., June 29, 1837, and that was his home until he located in Parker Township, Montgomery County, Kan., in July, 1871. He settled on the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 10, living there one year, then on the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 9; later on Sections 10 and 11. In 1877 he removed to Coffeyville, where he has since been engaged in loaning money. He was Trustee of Parker Township in 1876, and was elected County Commissioner the same year, and has been continued in that office, by re-election, since that time. He is President of the Board, having held the same position once before. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. He was married in Decatur County, Tenn., October 24, 1854, to Melissa D. Kelley, a native of that county. They have five children—George F., Sarah Semantha, Tiney Coles, Andrew, Alexander and William Arthur. Mr. Boswell first visited Kansas in 1857. He was at that time visiting several of the States and Territories.

J. S. H. BUMP was born at North Bend, Hamilton Co., Ohio, October 9, 1819; lived there about six years, then at Cincinnati until 1834, at Terre Haute, Ind., from 1834 to 1837, then two years at Dayton, Ohio, returning to Terre Haute, where he remained until 1845. He was afterwards Postmaster at various places until he came to Kansas in 1870. He was two years in California. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. In April, 1870, Mr. Bump lived at the old town of Coffeyville, and followed various kinds of business while there—farmer, boarding-house keeper, auctioneer, etc. In the spring of 1872 he removed to the present site of Coffeyville, and for several years was engaged in mercantile business for himself. For the last six years he has been connected with the mercantile establishment of W. S. Upham. He has served as Justice of the Peace and Alderman. He was married at Terre Haute, Ind., in April, 1843, to Ann Frances Cole, a native of the city of New York. They have five children—Josephine, now Mrs. David Pollock, of Sterling, Kan.; Henry C., a resident of Coffeyville; Katie R., now Mrs. M. M. White, of this city; Scott E., and Fannie, now Mrs. Wm. H. Lape, of Sterling, Kan.

W. H. CLARK, photographer, is a native of Monroe, Butler Co., Ohio, born November 24, 1836. He enlisted September 4, 1861, in the Eleventh Ohio Independent Battery, serving until November 5, 1864. He participated in all engagements of his command during his term of service. After leaving the army he returned to Ohio. April 15, 1870, he located at Burlington, Coffey Co., Kan., where he was engaged in the photographic business until October, 1878; afterwards at Chanute one year, Osage Mission six months, coming from the latter place to Coffeyville. He has constantly engaged in business since 1868. He was located at Galva, Ill., for a short time prior to his removal to Kansas. Mr. Clark is a member of the K. of H., and K. of P. He was married at Middletown, Butler Co., Ohio, March 14, 1867, to Rebecca Jane Marshel, a native of Preble County, but raised in Butler County, Ohio. They have two children—William Marshel and Ray Hamilton.

PROF. M. R. COOK, Principal of the Coffeyville Schools, is a native of County West Meath, Ireland, September 29, 1841, but at the age of five years he was brought by his parents to America, and was raised and educated in the State of New York. He graduated from the State Normal School at Albany, and also from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and in 1863, he entered the New York State Department of Public Instruction as an Institute Conductor and Lecturer, continuing in that department one year and a half. He was then elected to the chair of Mathematics in the Utica Free Academy. About six months later he accepted a responsible position in the public schools of the city of New York, being connected therewith until May, 1879, when he came to Kansas, taking charge of the department of Natural Science, and teaching collateral branches in the State Normal School at Emporia. After one year's connection with that institution he took charge of the Coffeyville schools. When he came here there were only 175 pupils in the schools. Under his management the educational interest has been wonderfully promoted, having now an attendance of over 400 pupils in the schools. There are nine grades below the High school. Each department, Primary Intermediate and Grammar, having three grades. Since the Professor came here the schools have been raised from a low state of discipline and instruction to a standard which ranks among the best, for which he has a just title to the approbation of the community. He is a contributor to the "Popular Science Monthly," and other like publications. All his contributions for those journals are of a scientific character. He also writes for the newspapers on various topics. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He is a charter member of the K. of P., and is also a member of the Episcopal Church.

JOHN W. CUBINE, boot and shoe manufacturer, was born in Withe County, Va., November 4, 1844, lived there until 1866, then removed to Missouri, where he resided until 1873, when he located at Chetopa, Labette Co., Kan., remaining there until the spring of 1876, when he engaged in farming in Howard Township in the same county. In September, 1876, he came to Coffeyville. He has worked at his trade of boot maker since 1859, and is one of the most accomplished workmen in the State. He is a member of the K. of H. He was married to his present wife, Alice D. Wright, at Regency, Gentry Co., Mo., March 29, 1871. She is a native of Worth County, Mo. They have four children—Claude D., Gracie G., Zoe Georgia Vivian and Flora. Mrs. Cubine is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID DAVIES, brick manufacturer, was born in Wales in 1830, and came to America in 1850, and settled in Wisconsin, where he learned the trade of bricklayer in Oshkosh, where he carried it on for ten years. In 1861, he went to Pike's Peak and after a year located in Pioneer City, Idaho, where he remained connected with mining for several years. He then spent some time in connection with his business in San Francisco Cal. In 1870, he came to Kansas and located here the following year, where he has carried on his trade successfully since. In 1880, he established his present manufactory, which turns out about 300,000 brick per annum. He married in 1880, Mrs. Margaret Sweetman, formerly Hollingsworth, a native of Indiana. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been a member of the Cambrian Mutual Aid Socie[illegible] for several years.

DAVID A. DAVIS, saddler and harnessmaker, [illegible]s born in Cortland County, N. Y., September 4, 1840. He enlisted in September, 1861, [illegible] Company G, Eighty-first New York Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in August, [illegible]3, on account of disability, caused by wounds, received at the battle of Fair Oaks, May [illegible], 1862. After leaving the army, he remained in New York until April, 1865, then for [illegible] years he worked as a journeyman harnessmaker at various places in different States. In the spring of 1870 he located at Parker, and in the fall of 1871 came to Coffeyville, being the first harnessmaker in both places. He is a member of the Christian Church, and of the I. O. O. F. He was married in this place, in November, 1871, to Florence E. Oppy, a native of Illinois. They have one child—J. Valentine, born at Coffeyville, February 14, 1874.

C. C. ECKERT, tinner, with J. T. Isham, was born at Allegheny City, Pa., December 29, 1854, lived in his native city and at Pittsburgh, Pa., till he came to Ottawa, Kan., in 1868, resided in the latter place until seven years ago, when he located at Coffeyville, working at his trade since coming here, first with C. W. Munn, and later with his present employer. He has worked at the tinner's trade for the last twelve years. He is a member of the K. of P. His father, Christian Eckert, is now a resident of Ottawa, Kan.

T. G. FUQUA, gunsmith and dealer in game, furs, etc., was born in Greenup County, Ky., November 25, 1831. After the age of five years he lived in Morgan, Benton and Jackson Counties, Mo., until March 1, 1860, then located between Geneva and Neosho Falls, in Allen County, Kan., living in that county until 1864, then removed to Leroy, Coffey Co., Kan., remaining there eighteen months, six months in Riley County, Emporia two months, then at Neosho Rapids, until he came to Coffeyville. Prior to coming here, he had been engaged in teaching school, photographic business, gunsmith's trade, etc. Since locating here he has kept a gun shop, and during the winter seasons dealt in game and furs. He was married in Morgan County, Mo., December 10, 1856, to Sophronia Stoddart Washburn, a native of Ashtabula County, Ohio. She died October 29, 1869, leaving three children—Roxanna Eugenia, now Mrs. Joseph Reeder, Richard James, and Thomas Washburn. Mr. F.'s father, Richard J. Fuqua, a native of Kentucky, built the first house in Allen County, Kan., during the winter of 1854—'55. He removed from there to Oregon in 1864, where he died. His widow survives, and still resides in Oregon; she was also born in Kentucky.

CHARLES F. GENTNER, owner of Sunny Sight Farm, P. O. Coffeyville, was born in Gasconade County, Mo., January 29, 1844, and was reared and educated there. At the age of twenty-one he went to Washington, D. C., and engaged at merchandising until 1867, when he returned to Fulton, Calloway Co., Mo., and was identified with the milling business until 1869, when he came to Kansas and engaged in merchandising in Lenexa for two years. He then came here, and after carrying on mercantile business in Parker a year, retired from it and engaged in his present industry, which he has successfully carried on since. He married in 1867, Miss Blanche Leonhardt, a very estimable lady, and a native of Missouri. They have three sons and three daughters—Lillie, Addie, Edward, Harry, Katie and Charlie, and have buried their seventh child, Virgie, in the family cemetery here. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. society. Sunny Sight, his farm, is located two and one half miles southwest of Coffeyville, and contains 160 acres of choice land. Ten acres of it is devoted to a variety of fruit trees, vines, etc., five acres in handsome fruit trees; the balance is devoted to grain tillage and pasturage. It has handsome dwellings and and outbuildings located upon it, and is otherwise nicely improved. Mr. Gentner's speciality is cattle and hogs, stock raising and breeding.

JOHN W. GLASS, grocer, was born in Bedford, Ind., August 4, 1857. When he was an infant his parents removed with their family to Carthage, Ill., removing from there to Lawrence, Kas., in 1869. After four years residence in the latter place they returned to Carthage. In October, 1878, J. W. Glass came to Coffeyville, engaging in mechanical pursuits here till April 1, 1883, when he engaged in grocery trade in partnership with C. M. Hetherington, his present partner. Mr. G. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Knights of the Golden Rule. He was married in this city March 23, 1881, to Lillie M. Lape. They have one child—Harry W.

RICHARD COLLEONS GRISHAM, of the firm of Grisham & Blake, proprietors of the State Line Flouring Mills, is a native of Brown County, Ohio, born August 19, 1833, lived there till 1855, then removed to Fulton County, Ill., living there and in Schuyler County, in the same State, until he came to Kansas. In the spring of 1874, he came to Parker Township, Montgomery County, locating on Sections 10, 11 and 12; still owns the farm, and resided on it until February, 1883, when he came to Coffeyville to live. In March, 1883, he and Austin Blake built one of the most complete flouring mills to be found anywhere. It is furnished with the Great Western Manufacturing Company's purifiers, bolters, etc., and all the other appurtenances, are of the most approved kinds. They do exclusively merchant milling. Their mill has a capacity of eighty barrels per day (twenty-four hours). Mr. G. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. He was married in Scott Township, Brown Co., Ohio, in 1853, to Orpha Raistin, a native of that county. They have five children—Viola Artimeca, Lilly Bell, Eugene and Florence, twins, and Victoria Jane.

J. T. HANKINS, proprietor of livery stables, is a native of Bradley County, Tenn., born May 15, 1845. Served three years and four months in the Second Tennessee Cavalry, Company A. Located at Baxter Springs, Kansas, in 1869, afterwards at Chetopa; then in Northwestern Arkansas; then in Texas, employed in driving cattle from there to different shipping points in Kansas. August 11, 1875, he located at Coffeyville, and was engaged in the livery business here for one year and a half, then spent a year in Texas dealing in buffalo hides, etc.; returning to Coffeyville he again embarked in the livery business, now running two stables. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married in this city, August 18, 1876, to Mary Kloehr, a native of Germany.

HON JAMES M. HEDDENS, merchant, is a native of Logansport, Ind., born March 20, 1837, remaining there till 1855, then came to Kansas, locating on a claim near Burlington, Coffey County. In the summer of 1861 he recruited the principal part of Company E, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, and was made Second Lieutenant of the Company. In 1862 he was transferred to Company K, of the same Regiment, becoming First Lieutenant thereof, and commanded the company all of the time, as the Captain was on staff duty. Participated in seventeen battles. Immediately after the surrender of Gen. Lee, he resigned and returned to Coffey County, resuming his farming pursuits, speculating, etc. In August, 1871, he removed to Coffeyville (the old town) and engaged in grocery business. In 1872 he removed to the present site, conducting business under the firm name of Barron & Heddens seven years. They were, for a while, also engaged in mercantive business with J. J. Barndollar, at Osage Agency, Indian Territory. Mr. Heddens was at St. Louis in business for a short time, then returned to Coffeyville and continued merchandising without a partner for two years. In 1881 Mr. M. M White became associated with him as a partner and they have since continued together. The Captain has served one term as a member of the Kansas House of Representatives, and has twice been Mayor of this city. He in a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H. He was married at Baldwin City, Kansas, in December, 1866, to Sarah E. Davison, a native of Chillicothe, Ohio. They have two children—Katie Louise and Annie Isabelle. The firm of Heddens & White does a wholesale and retail business in groceries and dry goods, also buys produce, hides, etc.

CHARLES M. HETHERINGTON, grocer and farmer, was born near Wattsburg, Erie Co., Pa., November 18, 1837. Lived in that region until 1855, when he removed to Iowa. In the spring of 1856 he went to Minnesota, and August 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served as a non-commissioned officer until September, 1865. Eighteen months of the time he was in the service was spent fighting the Sioux Indians. In April, 1870, he came to Kansas, locating at Parker, Montgomery Co., Kan., the first day of the ensuing month. He dealt in ponies with Indians quite extensively for a while. For a year he was in the grocery trade, removing then to Coffeyville; continuing in the same business here until 1881, afterwards, for two years, handling Texas and Arkansas cattle. He then engaged in grocery business again, John W. Glass being associated with him as a partner. Early in 1883 he purchased a fine farm of 120 acres, which adjoins the city. He served several years as Alderman, one term as Mayor, and for the last six years as School Treasurer. He was married at Baldwin City, Kan., July 13, 1870, to Anna M. Barricklow, a native of Indiana. They have four children—Frank W., Loretta May, Cora B., and Roy.

S. B. HICKMAN, Postmaster, was born at Paducah, Ky., February 14, 1844. When he was only six months old his parents removed with their family to Switzerland County, Ind., and that was his home until 1865. He then removed to Ray County, Mo., where he resided until he came to Kansas in June, 1869, locating at the old town of Coffeyville, where he engaged in the grocery business. In 1871 he was appointed Postmaster, and when the office was removed to the present town site he was continued in office and has held it uninterruptedly to the present time. He is also engaged in the book and stationery business. He has served as a member of the School Board, etc. He was married at Rising Sun, Switzerland Co., Ind., March 4, 1868, to Alice T. Taylor, who was born at Louisville, Ky., but raised in Indiana. They have four children—George P., Harry L., Gertrude and Thomas S. Mr. H. is a Royal Arch Mason and is a member of the K. of H.

T. B. HOOPER, owner of "Cedar Bluff Farm," P. O. Coffeyville, was born in Sangamon County, Ills., March 28, 1842; was reared in Missouri. In 1869 came here and located. He married, in 1870, Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Missouri. They have four daughters—Viola, Ollie, Daisy, and an infant. During the war he did service in Company B, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, from 1863 till end of war, was honorably discharged. Cedar Bluff Farm aggregates 249 acres of land; is located upon the Verdigris River, which separates it in two divisions. Nice buildings are located upon it and has a good orchard.

JAMES M. HOUSEL, owner of Elmdale Farm, P. O. Coffeyville, was born in Northumberland County, Pa., January 24, 1834. In 1856 went to Henry County, Iowa, and followed farming there until the war, when he enlisted his services in Company D, Fourth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, September, 1861, and remained in the service until December, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he went to Shelby County, Mo., and in August, 1869, came here and located upon his present place, which he has improved. It contains 240 acres of choice land. Is located four miles northwest of Coffeyville; is well watered stocked; has comfortable buildings, a nice orchard. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Annie E. Gooch, a lady of fair literary attainments, who was born and reared in Shelby County, Mo. They have a family of one son and two daughters—Blanche Y., Barron C., and Mabel E. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

H. H. ISHAM, banker, is a native of Avon Springs, Livingston Co., N. Y., born November 22, 1836. In 1868 he removed to South Haven, Mich., and carried on hardware business there till July, 1871, when he came to Coffeyville, Kas., there being but one shanty and a tent here at that time, groceries were kept in the former and a little stock of hardware in the latter. In October, 1871, Mr. Isham, with his brother, J. T. Isham, purchased the hardware stock and energetically prosecuted that business together until 1875, then H. H. I. went to Texas, his brother, however, continuing in trade. After spending six months in Texas, Mr. Isham returned to Coffeyville, where he has since been loaning money. Engaged in banking early in 1883. He has served as Alderman of the city. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and K. of H. He was married at Lawrence, Mich., in February, 1863, to Annette A Clark, a native of that place. They have one daughter—Frankie A.

JOHN T. ISHAM, hardware merchant, was born at South Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y., January 9, 1839, removing to South Haven, Mich., in 1868, came from there to Coffeyville, Kas., in October, 1871, since which time he has been constantly in hardware trade. For several years his brother, H. H. Isham, was associated with him as a partner. Mr. Isham estimates that his business now is at least four times as great as it was during the first few years of their trade. He handles heavy and light hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., also deals extensively in agricultural implements, wagons and carriages. He is a member of the K. of H., and has served the city as Alderman. He was married at Tecumseh, Mich., in November, 1872, to Augusta B. Walters, a native of that place. They have three children—Alice May, Henry Walters and Gussie B.

JOSEPH R. JONES, owner of Oakland Grain and Stock Farm, Coffeyville, P.O., was born in Hamilton County, Ind., October 6, 1839, and was reared and educated in Champaign County, Ill. In 1878 he came here, and has been actively identified with farming industry here since. He married, in 1880, Miss Emma May Davis, who was born in Boone County, Ky., and reared and educated in Coffeyville. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. Oakland Farm contains 243 acres of valuable land, is located one and a half miles west of Coffeyville, upon the Sycamore Creek, is well stocked; he makes a specialty of rearing and breeding Durham cattle and Berkshire, Poland-China hogs; handsome dwelling and outbuildings are located upon it; has an orchard of a well assorted variety of fruits.

DR. L. L. LANDON, dentist and physician, was born near Westerville, Franklin Co., Ohio, April 12, 1838; came to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1852, his parents removing there with their family at that time. In that year he visited the country, which afterward became the Territory of Kansas, and spent the winter of 1855-56 in Doniphan County, Kan. He attended lectures at McDowell's Medical College in 1860, and the same year he began the study of dentistry. During the war he served awhile as assistant surgeon and in other capacities. He was engaged in the practice of dentistry three years in the city of St. Louis, several years in St. Joseph, Mo., and Brownville, Neb., later in Indiana, coming from the latter State to Coffeyville, in February, 1881, where he has since followed the practice of medicine and dentistry. He is one of the Aldermen of the city. He was married at Lebanon, Ind., in June, 1867, to Amanda J. Davis, a native of Hendricks County, Ind. They have one child—Ari R. The doctor's father, G. W. H. Landon, was associated with Joseph Thompson and Dr. Grant in the publication of the first Free-soil newspaper, which was issued at St. Joseph, Mo.

JOHN S. LANG furniture dealer and undertaker, was born near Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1, 1847. When about twelve years of age his home was at Franklin, Venango County, for a year. Then at Oil City most of the time until he came to Kansas to reside permanently in October, 1869, locating at Parker at that time. He had been in the State twice prior to that time, first trading at Osage Indian agency, at Big Hill Town, in 1864, from April until August, then for five months in the northern part of the State. In 1867 he again returned to Kansas and spent about three months here purchasing ponies. After locating at Parker in 1869, he was engaged in grocery business and for a year or two dealt in agricultural implements. In 1874 he came to Coffeyville, engaging in general merchandising here, which he continued about four years, since then in his present business. He carries a fine stock of furniture, and is provided with a large supply of undertakers' goods of all grades. He also keep the best hearse in southern Kansas. He has served as Alderman and for the last five years has held the office of Town Clerk. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and K. of P. He was married at Parker, Kan., July 2, 1872, to Frances Anna Noel, a native of Leavenworth, Kan. They have two children—William Henry and Clarence Addison. Lost two children in infancy.

W. T. LONG, miller, State Line Flouring Mills, was born near Fayetteville, Brown Co., Ohio, January 1, 1843; lived in Indiana after he was sixteen years of age. September 19, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until October, 1864. He then returned to Indiana, where he remained until 1872, when he removed to Mount Pulaski, Logan Co., Ill.; there one year. In 1873, he located at Warsaw, Hancock Co., Ill., and in 1874 he returned to Indiana, remaining there until 1879, when he came to Kansas, locating here May 7, of that year. He has been engaged in the milling business since 1864. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H. Mr. Long was married at Zionsville, Ind., January 27, 1870, to Amanda J. Miller, a native of Boone County, Ind. They have two children living—Roscoe Kirby and William Clyde. They lost one daughter, who died in infancy.

JOSEPH McCREARY, real estate, loan and collection agent, was born in Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio, March 2, 1842. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in that regiment till July, 1864, when he was then appointed to First Lieutenant of Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, having assisted in recruiting the company. He was mustered out September 26, 1865; he went out with the first company which left Greene County and came back with the one which was last mustered out. He was taken prisoner at East River Mountain, W. Va. in May, 1862, being imprisoned four months at Libby, Salisbury and Belle Isle, most of the time. He was in all the engagements of his command, except during the period that he was a prisoner. In October, 1865, he located at Lawrence, Kan., remaining there until July, 1866, then removed to Junction City where he followed the business of contractor and builder till the spring of 1868, when he engaged in saw mill business near Chetopa; there one year, removing the mill in 1869 to the mouth of Pumpkin Creek, just east of the present town site of Coffeyville. In 1872 he disposed of his mill and followed farming in Howard Township, Labette County, nearly four years. After spending a year in New Mexico he located at Coffeyville in the spring of 1877. In the fall of the same year he was elected Justice of the Peace and Police Judge, serving about four years in those offices. In the fall of 1877 he embarked in the real estate business and has continued in it ever since. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., K. of P., K. of H. and G. A. R. Mr. McCreary has gained the confidence and favor of those with whom he has had business transactions. The faithful manner in which his business is conducted has placed him in the foremost rank of real estate and loan agents of the State. He was married in Cherokee County, Kan., November 20, 1869, to Theresa Burns, a native of Canada. They have four children living—Ida M., Irena Anna, Ira Edward and Joseph S. They lost a son, Leonidas, who died in infancy.

HON. M. McENIRY, proprietor of the Eldridge House, is a native of Limerick, Ireland, born September 29, 1845. He was educated at the National School, Bruff, County Limerick. Came to America in April, 1863, locating in the city of New York, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, as a salesman until 1870, when he went to Memphis, Tenn., to open the Southern Palace, a dry goods emporium, which was owned by D. C. & H. M. Lowenstine. He continued with them until January 1, 1871, then started for the West, taking a claim, the same month, in Drum Creek Township, Montgomery Co., Kan. In June, 1871, in consequence of a contest in regard to his claim he went to Humboldt, Allen County, where the land office was located, and began the study of law with Thurston & Cates, giving special attention to the laws affecting land cases. In December, 1871, the land office was removed to Neodesha, and Mr. McEniry changed his location to that place, coming with that office to Independence in March, 1872. He succeeded in securing his rights in the case which originally actuated him to pursue law studies, and at Neodesha he attended to the land cases of the law firm of Thurston & Cates, of Humboldt. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar and about a year later he was elected Justice of the Peace at Independence, serving in that position seven years, and also as Police Judge of the same city, for a period of five years, and did an extensive practice, almost exclusively employed in land contests prior to locating at Coffeyville in February, 1883. He purchased the Eldridge House property in this city September 30, 1882, taking possession of the hotel January 1, 1883, removing here during the ensuing month. The hotel is a large and commodious one, with accommodations for eighty guests. He owns the entire block (44), in which it is situated, except one lot, which the owner has not been induced to part with. The Judge is a genial and accomplished host, always endeavoring to promote the guest's comfort; nature having endowed him with an animated and cheerful disposition, he enlivens those who come in contact with him. The Judge was married at Independence, July 6, 1882, to Lizzie Mary Oswin Bell, a native of Laclede, Linn County, Mo., only daughter of Francis M. and Lizzie (Dick) Bell. Her father died June 1, 1873, at Cedarvale, Chautauqua Co., Kan. During the War of the Rebellion he recruited and commanded Company F, Ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry doing gallant service during the war. He was a great grandson of Sir Robert Bruce. His widow is associated with her son-in-law, Judge McEniry, in the hotel business.

ANDREW MONTGOMERY, proprietor of flouring mills, farmer, stock raiser and dealer, was born in County Fermaugh, Ireland, May 22, 1842. Came to America in 1857, located at Cincinnati four years; afterward engaged in farming in Franklin County, Ohio, till he came to Kansas. He enlisted in September, 1863, in Company H, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served six months. Mr. Montgomery's mill is located on southeast quarter of Section 25, and his residence is on Section 36, Township 34, south Range 16, east. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. He was married, at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 28, 1873, to Anna B. Johnston, a native of that city. They have two children living—Maggie and James W. They have lost one son—Willie—who died at the age of seven.

C. W. MUNN, hardware merchant, was born near Covington, Fountain Co., Ind., October 30, 1840. When he was an infant his parents returned with their family to New York City, remaining there a short time, then they removed to Bordentown, N. J., where he lived until he was seventeen years of age, then returned to Indiana. In May, 1861, he entered the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, and in 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, continuing in the service until July 31, 1865; two years commanding the escort to Gen. Horace Capron. He was in all engagements of his command; was captured twice, but escaped both times. After leaving the army he engaged in mercantile business at LaGrange, Ga., continuing in trade there till the spring of 1867, then went to Fort Gibson, remaining there until 1869, when he came to Chetopa, Kan., a short time there, then removed to Sumner County, and in the fall of 1870, he returned to Chetopa, having been burned out in Sumner County by the Osage Indians. He carried on the hardware business at Chetopa till July, 1871, then came to the old town of Coffeyville in April, 1872, removing from there to Parker, and in July of the same year coming to present location. He has been in the hardware business in all these various places. He is a member of the K. of H. and G. A. R. He was married, at Carthage, Mo., November 9, 1876, to Elizabeth Frost, a native of Berry County, Mo. Mr. Munn has been Mayor and City Treasurer, and has also served as Township Treasurer and Clerk.

F. W. NOBLETTS, M. D., is a native of Paoli, Orange Co., Ind., born February 26, 1824; at the age of eighteen years, he began the study of medicine in his native town, Dr. Lee Hazlewood being his preceptor. Educated at Louisville Medical College. Began practice at Bryantville, Lawrence Co., Ind.; there two years; afterward at Trinity Springs, Martin Co., Ind., till he came to Kansas, except during the period that he served in the Mexican War in 1846-47, and in the army during the War of the Rebellion. July 6, 1861, he entered the army as Captain of Company F, Twenty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After three years service he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the Second Brigade, First Division Nineteenth Army Corps, and served in that position until June 24, 1865. He was taken prisoner at Brazos City June 23, 1863, and was not released until July 25, 1864; being imprisoned at Tyler, Texas, over a year. One year of his term of service he was in the First Heavy Artillery. In April, 1873, the doctor removed from Indiana to Labette County, Kan., and for six years was a resident of Howard Township, then removed to Coffeyville, served as Justice of the Peace in Howard Township until he came to this city. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and is a Notary Public. He was married at Dover Hill, Martin Co., Ind., July 8, 1852, to Sarah M. Rogers, a native of that county. They have eight children living—Louis A., Lillian, Sarah M., George R., Mollie, Ransom, Harry and Frances. Lost four children, three died in infancy, and one son, James, died at the age of twenty-two years.

A. M. PEAVEY, salesman, with J. T. Isham, dealer in hardware and farm machinery was born in the town of Dorchester, Mass., May 27, 1846, living there only one year, however, then, until ten years of age lived near Albany, N. Y.; afterward at Lawrence, Mass., where he received his principal education. He learned the printer's trade in Boston, that being his home for three years prior to locating in Kansas. In the fall of 1876 he settled on the northwest quarter of Section 14, Canada Township, Labette Co., Kan. having been two months at Coffeyville before engaging in farming pursuits. He remained on his farm until October, 1880. Since then he has been in the employ of J. T. Isham, in the capacity of salesman. His parents, George W. and Abiah D. Peavey, came to Kansas in the spring of 1877. His mother died October 28, 1877; father is now a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. A. PEFFER, editor in chief of the Coffeyville *Journal*, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., September 10, 1831, and was reared on a farm. In 1862 he entered the army, in the Eighty-third Illinois Regiment, serving three years, and was promoted, during that time, from a private to Second Lieutenant, and then to Department Quartermaster at Nashville, Tenn. After leaving the army, he began the practice of law at Clarksville, Tenn., and, in 1870, came to Kansas, locating at Fredonia, Wilson County, at which place he resumed the practice of law, at which he continued until 1875, when he removed to Coffeyville, and started the Coffeyville *Journal*, and also practiced law. In 1874 he was elected State Senator for Wilson and Montgomery counties, and, in 1876, was chosen one of the Presidential Electors for the State of Kansas. On November 1, 1881, he began editing the *Kansas Farmer*, a paper printed at Topeka, Kan., in which he is now engaged. Prior to this date, he worked, as editor, upon the Topeka *Capital*, for about six months. On December 28, 1852, he married Sarah J. Barber, to whom was born a family of ten children, eight of whom are now living.

G. F. POWERS was born in Aiden, Erie Co., N. Y., June 11, 1842, living in Michigan from 1851 to 1865, then in California till he located in Doniphan County, Kan., in August, 1867, remaining there till the spring of 1871; then engaged in the cattle business in the Cherokee Nation, continuing there for a period of five years; afterward in Caney Township for six years, and since the spring of 1881, he has resided at Coffeyville. He was one year in the livery business here. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and K. of P. He was married in Caney, Kan., September 26, 1880, to Josephine G. Foot, a native of Illinois. They have two children, Annie Maud and an infant son, not yet named.

C. L. POWERS, homœopathic physician and surgeon, is a native of Alden, Erie Co., N. Y.; removed to Michigan in 1851; came to Kansas, April 10, 1857, locating in Brown County the same month, and was engaged in farming there for several years. He received his medical education at Lansing, Mich., and at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. The doctor first came to Coffeyville in 1871, purchased land in Montgomery County at that time, but did not locate at Coffeyville until 1879. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F. He was married at Highland, Kan., in November, 1862, to Anna Hancock, a native of Kentucky. She died January 1, 1882, leaving six children—Nellie S., George McClellan, Francie C., Edith May, Carrie, and a daughter not yet named, although four years of age.

REV. JOHN M. RANKIN, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Coffeyville, was born near Cadiz, in Harrison Co., Ohio, January 24, 1829. He was educated at Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio. Taught school two years in Ohio, then eight years in Illinois, first at Vermont and later at Lewiston; at the latter place he edited the *Public Register*. In October, 1857, he located at Emporia, Kan., engaged in practice there for a period of over four years. He was a member of the State Senate in 1862. In the fall of that year he removed to Ottumwa, Coffey County, taking charge of the Western Christian University, continuing at the head of that institution until 1867. He then located at Burlington, in the same county, and resumed the practice of law, served two years as Probate Judge of Coffey County, and four years as Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1876 he became pastor of the First Christian Church at Little Rock, Ark., it being the oldest church in that city; remained there until September, 1878, then returned to Burlington, where he resided until

April, 1882, when he came to Coffeyville to assume the duties of his present position. He has studied theology for over thirty years, but gave it special attention after becoming connected with the Western Christian University. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Mr. Rankin was married, at Astoria, Fulton Co., Ill., December 10, 1860, to Catherine A. Galliher, a native of Rushville, Ind. They have four children—Alice C., now Mrs. C. O. Brown, of Burlington, Kan; Mary V., Josie S., now Mrs. Thomas J. Widby, of Burlington, and Minnie O. They lost a daughter, Katie, who died at the age of twenty-two months.

H. W. READ, merchant, is a native of Metropolis, Ill., born April 22, 1850, living there until he came to Kansas in June, 1867. His first location in the State was in September, 1871; then he and his brother, W. T. Read, engaged in mercantile business at the old town of Coffeyville, remaining there until February, 1872; then came to the present town site, and they have continued their business here since that time, doing a wholesale and retail trade. They have a cattle ranch in the Indian Territory, upon which they now have about 850 head of cattle. They have been engaged in the cattle business for the last three years. Mr. R. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and K. of H. He has been Alderman. He was married in this city, March 19, 1876, to Mattie Wooley, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa. They have three children—William F., Addie L., and Hazard W., Jr.

JOSEPH F. SAVAGE, farmer, Section 13, Township 34, Range 16, P. O. Coffeyville, is a native of Monticello, Wayne Co., Ky., born February 2, 1844; removed to St. Clair Co., Mo., in 1856. February 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company L, Eighth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, serving until October 7, 1865, when he was mustered out at St. Louis. After leaving the army he lived in the counties of Saline, Carroll and Cedar, all in Missouri, until January, 1868, when he located on Section 19, Township 34, Range 17 (what is now known as the Ergenbright farm). Later he purchased his present farm. Since coming here he has given his entire attention to his agricultural and stock interests. In 1868 he paid as high as $16 a hundred pounds for flour, $5 a bushel for potatoes, $3 a bushel for corn, and 60 cents a pound for bacon, prices in those early days being regulated largely by the condition of the roads, everything having to be hauled by wagons; there being no bridges in this region, it was frequently the case that freighters were unable to ford the streams when they were swollen by heavy rains. At such times everything was extremely high. Mr. S. is a member of the Baptist Church, A., F. & A. M. and G. A. R. He was married at St. Clair, Mo., July 26, 1859, to Matilda Fain. She died August 10, 1870, leaving two children—Isaac W. and Abraham F. His present wife was Mary J. Robinson, a native of Pike Co., Mo., married December 23, 1873, in Cedar County, Mo.

THOMAS SCURR, JR., cashier of Thomas G. Ayres & Co.'s bank, insurance agent, came to Humboldt, Kan., in March, 1869, afterwards residing at various places in the State, until January, 1872, when he came to Coffeyville. Since coming here he has been identified with banking, real estate and insurance business. Since May, 1880, he has been cashier of the institution with which he is now connected. He has held various city offices, such as member of the School Board, City Clerk and City Treasurer. He was married in this place, November 9, 1876, to Jennie B. Eldridge, a native of Lawrence, Kan. They have two children—Orville E., and Eva E. Mr. S. is a member of A., F. & A. M., being a Knight Templar, also connected with the K. of P.

GEORGE SLOSSON, druggist, is a native of Franklin County, N. Y., born November 20, 1838. He removed from St. Lawrence County, N. Y., to Lawrence, Kan., April 1, 1867. Engaged in the drug business at Lawrence till the spring of 1872, when he located at Coffeyville, he being the pioneer druggist of this place. In 1880, he erected the first brick business building which was built in this city. Although giving his attention strictly to his mercantile interests, he is an extensive owner of real estate, having recently purchased all the Railway Company's lots in Coffeyville. He is a charter member of both the K. of H. and K. of P. He has served several years as Alderman, and has always been prominently identified with the educational and material interests of the city. He was married at Lawrence, Kan., June 23, 1874, to Minnie F. Hatch, a native of New York, but reared from childhood at Princeton, Ill.

SAMUEL STEEL, druggist, is a native of Kentucky, but was reared from infancy in Indiana, where Indianapolis is now located, until he was ten years of age, then in Canton, Fulton Co., Ill., also seven years in McDonough County, Ill., and at Cambridge, Henry County, twelve years, coming from the latter place to Coffeyville in the spring of 1880, from that date until January, 1883, he was engaged in banking, in partnership with Thomas G. Ayres, also considerably interested in the cattle business. Having sold to Mr. Ayres his interest in the bank, he embarked in the drug trade, in March, 1883, being a thorough druggist, having devoted over two years to the study of pharmacy, after which he followed the business for several years in Illinois. He also continues to give personal attention to his cattle interests. Mr. S. is in every sense a public spirited and enterprising citizen.

W. S. UPHAM, merchant, was born in the Cherokee Nation, April 15, 1845, his father, Rev. Willard P. Upham, coming among those Indians as a missionary in 1841. W. S. Upham went to San Francisco in December, 1865, and was engaged in the mercantile business there for seven years. He had spent one year in Boston, and one year at school in Vermont prior to going to California. He was married in San Francisco, May 15, 1873, to Emma A. Morgan, a native of Cleveland, Ohio. They have three children—Willard M., Maggie May, and George Newhall, the latter was named for his uncle, George Newhall, a prominent wholesale merchant of San Francisco. Mr. Upham is a member of the First Baptist Church, of San Francisco. He came to Coffeyville in the spring of 1873, where he has built up a large business, in addition to merchandising, dealing in grain, hides, furs, etc.

FRANCIS H. VENNUM, farmer and stock dealer, Section 7, P. O. Coffeyville, was born near Athens, Ohio, February 20, 1839. From 1841 to 1861 he lived in Iroquois County, Ill. In June of the latter year he was mustered into the United States service, having enlisted several months before that date in Company F, Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga and other minor engagements. After three years' and four months' service he was mustered out. Returning to Iroquois County, Ill., he remained there till the fall of 1869, when he came to Fort Scott, Kas., living there until February, 1870, when he located at Parker and engaged in livery business, in which he continued until February, 1872. He then began buying stock, and since that time he has been extensively engaged in the same business. He shipped the first car load of hogs from Coffeyville after the railroad was completed. He was one of the first settlers of Parker, and was the first Mayor of that city. After the town was abandoned he located his present farm on the town site, having now one of the best improved places in Montgomery. He has been identified with the educational interests of the township, and belongs to the progressive and energetic class of men necessary to every successful community. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and K. of H. He was married at Independence, Iowa, in March, 1865, to Harriet S. Smith, a native of Michigan. They have two children living—Eliza Jane and Robert J. Lost one son—Albert J., who died when a little over two years of age.

DANIEL WELLS, merchant, was born in Prince George's County, Md., August 26, 1848, removing from there to Leavenworth, Kas., in the spring of 1869. He was employed as traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house of that city till 1870. He then came to Parker, Montgomery County, and embarked in mercantile business in partnership with his brother, Robert L. Wells. They continued trade there till 1873, when they removed to Coffeyville, where they have built up an immense wholesale and retail business in general merchandise, also dealing largely in cattle, horses, ponies, wool, hides, furs, etc. The first year they were in trade their business amounted to about $50,000. In 1882 their dealings aggregated $565,000, distributed as follows: Sales of merchandise, $125,000; cattle, $240,000; wool, hides, furs and pelts, $120,000; horses, ponies, etc., $80,000. Mr. Wells has served as Mayor two terms. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married at Kansas City, Mo., in December, 1877, to Jennie G. Ide, a native of New Hampshire.

ROBERT L. WELLS, merchant, is a native of Prince George's County, Md., born February 12, 1846, residing in his native county until he came to Kansas. In 1870 he came to Parker, Montgomery County. Was in the mercantile business there in partnership with his brother, Daniel, till 1873, when they located at Coffeyville. They have continued together here, having created a trade which is the wonder of those who realize the magnitude of it. In connection with a sketch of his brother the extent of their business is stated. Mr. Wells has served as Alderman. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., K. of P., K. of H., and Knights of the Golden Rule. He was married in this city, March 4, 1878, to Laura A. Wann, a native of Indianapolis, Ind.

WALTER H. WELLS, M. D., was born at Bladensburg, Md. (four miles from Washington, D. C.), September 10, 1843. He was educated at the Bladensburg Academy, and University of Georgetown, graduating from the medical department of the latter institution. He began practice at Washington, D. C. remaining there until November, 1871, when he located at Parker, Montgomery Co., Kan. In the fall of 1873 he came to Coffeyville. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and Montgomery County Medical Society. He was married at Washington, D. C., June 18, 1868, to Margaret More Sheriff, a native of the city of Washington. They have two children, Charles A. and Elizabeth.

HON. DANIEL WOODSON, ex-Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, was born in Albemarle County, Va., May 18, 1824. Came to Kansas in October, 1854, having received the appointment of Secretary of the Territory. Prior to coming here he had been editor of the Lynchburg *Republican*, and in 1851, he edited the *Republican Advocate* at Richmond, Va. He served as Secretary of Kansas Territory until 1857, when he was removed by President Buchanan, by reason of a vacancy in the Governor's office, he served a few months as Governor. In 1858 he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys, having his office in Leavenworth County. After four years in that office he resigned and turned his attention to farming in Kickapoo Township. Prior to that time he had been located at Kickapoo Village. Remained on his farm till 1870, then removed to Montgomery County, living for a while at Parker, then locating at Coffeyville. Since coming to this county he has not been engaged in any active business. He was married at Lynchburg, Va., in October, 1847, to Mrs. America F. Palmer (*nee* Christian), a native of Campbell County, Va. They have three children living, Warren, now a resident of Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, Kan.; Bettie, now Mrs. T. K. Foster, of the city of Leavenworth, and Mosby, a grocery merchant of Coffeyville. He was born in Kansas and named for an uncle of his father. The two eldest children were born at Lynchburg, Va. Mrs. Woodson has one son by her first marriage Robert E. Palmer, now a resident of Leadville, Col.

CHERRYVALE.

Cherryvale was laid off as a town site, in May, 1871, by the Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern Kansas Railway Company, and is situated in the eastern part of Montgomery County, about ten miles east of the city of Independence. The land, upon which the place is built, was originally taken as a claim, by Joseph Wise. The first building erected upon the site was the Union Hotel, built by "General" Darr. The first store was started by C. A. Clotfelter and J. P. Baldwin, consisting of general merchandise. Stanfield and Brewer had a store about a mile north of the town site, which, when the town was laid out, they moved upon the site, and in 1872, sold out to Seth Paxton. The town had made some progress up to 1873, when a fire broke out, destroying the main business part of the town. This had the effect to dishearten those of her unfortunate business men and to dampen the prospects of the town. But they were not men easily enduced to give up, and in the face of all discouragements, O. F. Carson and C. C. Kincaid began the erection of a brick business block, which was soon followed by other solid stone and brick houses. O. F. Carson began the drug business here in 1872. For some time the progress of the town was extremely slow, and, during a period of eight years, up to 1879, it had a population of only 250. During the last named year, the St. Louis, Wichita and Western Railroad was built, crossing the K. C., L. & S. K. road at this place. The narrow gauge railroad was constructed during this year, by the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company, leading from here to the coal fields in Cherokee County, and which was made a standard gauge road in October, 1882. It was, also, in 1879, that the K. C., L. & S. K. road was extended westward to the Arkansas River, and the piece of this road leading south to Coffeyville was afterwards operated as a branch. This gave the town a new impetus and its building became rapid as it had hitherto been slow. It now is a city numbering 1,400 inhabitants and a place of fine commercial importance, numbering many large and substantial business establishments. The place contains numerous solid brick business block and tastily constructed residences.

From a little village, in 1879, with only 250 people, Cherryvale, in about one year's time, was ready to become a city under the law, as she already was in size; and in March, 1880, pursuant to a petition signed by the citizens and presented to the court, by E. D. Hastings, was duly incorporated as a city of the third class. On the first Tuesday of April, city officers were elected as follows: C. C. Kincaid, Mayor; A. Buch, J. M. Richardson, Frank Bellchamber, J. A. Handley and A. V. McCormick, Councilmen; A. Wood, Police Judge. At the first meeting of the mayor and council, A. Phalp was appointed Treasurer, M. F. Wood, Clerk; J. C. Cunningham, Marshal, and B. F. Hinds, Street Commissioner. In the following May, Councilmen Richardson and Bellchamber moved out of the city, and, at a special election in June, N. B. Sawyer and C. P. Buffington were elected to fill the vacancies. The present city officers are: A. Phalp, Mayor; M. F. Wood, Clerk; C. C. Kincaid, Treasurer; S. P. Moore, Police Judge; J. W. C. Osborn, Marshal and Street Commissioner; E. B. Clark, C. A. Mitchell, E. D. Hastings, W. E. Martin and E. S. McDonald, Councilmen.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC

The first school was taught in Cherryvale in the summer of 1873, by Miss Mary Greenfield. A schoolhouse was erected in 1872, and is a small two-story frame structure. This building has long since become insufficient for the accommodation of the schools, which were provided apartments in such rooms as could be had suitable for the purpose. A commodious new school building was erected in the fall of 1882, and is a fine two-story brick structure containing four large rooms, and cost about $6,000. The schools, now systematically graded, enumerate a population of 490 pupils, enrolling 354, with an average daily attendance of 204, and are superintended by G. B. Leslie, assisted by four competent teachers.

Cherryvale, also, has her quota of church organizations, as follows:

The Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized in 1871, and a regular church edifice was erected in 1880. It is a brick building of moderate dimensions, and of suitable architecture. The building was begun under the administration of Rev. William Shambaugh, and completed under that of Rev. James Murray, the present pastor of the church.

The Baptist Society was established here, on May 18, 1873, by Rev. J. R. Baldwin, with eight members, and was effected in the schoolhouse, in which the early services were held, until the removal to the Opera Hall. The congregation, numbering thirty-two members, is under the charge of Rev. Mr. Johnson.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized December 11, 1881. First meetings were held at Opera House, and the congregation continued to worship there until January 1, 1883, then moved into their new church edifice, which has been constructed at a cost of $2,700. Present indebtedness only $400. It is one of the best church buildings in Southern Kansas belonging to the Presbyterian denomination. Original membership twenty-four; present membership fifty. They have a well attended Sunday school, average attendance being fifty. First pastor, Rev. W. B. Truax, remained from December, 1881, to April, 1882; succeeded by present pastor, Rev. S. W. Griffin. To the personal efforts of C. L. Berry and Rev. W. B. Truax may be attributed the successful organization of the First Presbyterian Church of Cherryvale. The present officers of the church are: C. L. Berry, treasurer and superintendent Sunday school; James Morning, clerk; J. B. Odil and D. R. Griffith, deacons.

The Catholic Society, organized in 1875, and a church house was built in 1877, and is a small frame building. The society here is small, and is under the spiritual advisement of Father Scholls, of Independence.

The Cherryvale *Globe* was established and the first issue made August 3, 1878, by Pratt & Buffington. In about a year Pratt sold out his interest to Buffington. This change took place in September, 1879, and in the latter part of December the establishment was burned up. The citizens, realizing their loss in being without a paper, lent their aid and influence towards its re-establishment, and, in April of the next year, the paper was resurrected from the dust and ashes of the conflagration, by Buffington & Rambo. For awhile, until the material and press and everything was in shape, the paper was printed at Kansas City. In November, 1880, T. C. Copeland bought Rambo's interest, who, in turn, soon disposed of his part of the concern to C. T. Ewing. Another change was soon made, and in May, 1881, the *Globe* Publishing Company was formed, composed of C. P. Buffington, J. D. Hinkle and J. J. Chatham, and on February 10, 1882, became the sole possession of J. D. Hinkle, and was subsequently united with the Cherryvale *News*, edited and published by S. P. Moore & Son, the new paper being called the *Globe News*, and is now in successful operation.

The first issue of the Cherryvale *Torch* was made in February, 1882, by C. P. Buffington and T. C. Copeland. After running about three months, Buffington sold his share to C. T. Ewing, who, in September, 1882, bought Copeland's interest also, and became sole proprietor, and employed A. S. Duley as editor and manager of the paper.

Cherryvale Lodge, No. 137, A., F. & A. M., was instituted October 16, 1873, with thirteen charter members. The officers elected were: O. F. Carson, worshipful master; Seth Paxton, senior warden and J. C. Breckenridge, junior warden. The present membership is fifty-five. The present officers are: O. F. Carson, worshipful master; M. L. Crowl, senior warden; William Hummell, junior warden.

Cherryvale Lodge, No. 142, I. O. O. F., was organized October 10, 1877, with five charter members, as follows: W. B. Baldwin, George Lutz, Cyrus Campbell, N. B. Thorp and S. F. Smith.

The society of the *Ancient Order of United Workmen* was instituted in February, [illegible] by Deputy Grand Master, D. M. Legg, of Winfield, with twenty charter members. C. P. Buffington was chosen past master workman; C. C. Thompson, master workman; S. L. Gibson, overseer; A. D. Smith, foreman; A. K. Cain, recorder; and J. P. Baker, receiver.

The Cherryvale Opera House Company was organized and incorporated as a joint stock company in September, 1880, with J. W. Willis, president; E. B. Clark, secretary; and O. F. Carson, treasurer. A large one-story frame opera hall was constructed, and is used as an opera and town hall, and also for school purposes.

Bank.—A banking house was established here, in the spring of 1880, by C. T. Ewing, he being president of the institution, and C. A. Mitchell, cashier. A bank building was erected in the fall of 1881, and is a substantial two-story brick structure, suitably arranged for banking purposes.

Besides the usual smaller factories as are common to small cities, such as wagon making, etc., Cherryvale has only one manufacturing establishment of importance, and that is, the flouring mill, which was established here in 1873 by a man named Dodd. The mill contains four run of buhrs, and has a capacity for grinding 200 bushels of wheat and 100 of corn per day. The building is sixty feet long by thirty wide, and is two stories high. The establishment, after changing hands several times, is now owned by A. Buch, and does a flourishing business.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

FRANK ADAMS, ticket and freight agent of the K., C. L. & S. K. R. R. Co., was born at Humboldt, Allen Co., Kan., March 18, 1860. He attended school until he was sixteen years old, and then began railroading, first as telegraph operator, since then as railroad agent at several points, being frontier agent for the L., L. & G. R. R. Co. during the construction of the road from Independence to Winfield. After serving as agent at Grenola, Lawrence and Olathe, he came to Cherryvale, in November, 1882. He is one of the most popular agents in the employ of the company. He is a member of the Kansas Benevolent Association.

CHARLES L. BERRY, banker and merchant, is a native of Mount Pleasant, Henry Co., Iowa, born September 1, 1852. In 1853 his parents removed with their family to Kentucky. Lived there until 1855. From that time until 1872 he resided in Tennessee. March 9, 1872, he came to Bourbon County, Kas.; was a student at Xenia, in that county, for one year; worked at blacksmithing at Garnett seven months, then at Central City two years. Returning to Garnett, he taught school there for a period of four years. Represented D. Appleton & Co. in Anderson County for the sale of school books, etc.; afterward in boot and shoe and fire insurance business at Garnett until September, 1881, when he came to Cherryvale; a member of the firm of Smith & Berry, merchants. Was proprietor of the firm until August 11, 1882, at which time he succeeded the firm, continuing the business in his own name until May 15, 1883. The firm of C. L. Berry & Co., proprietors of the Citizens' Bank of Cherryvale, was organized May 15, 1883, James Y. Finley, of Osage Township, Labette Co., being associated with him in the business. Mr. B. was married in Allen County, Kas., October 9, 1873, to Annie E. Lanter, a native of Union City, Ohio. They have three children—Vida E., Iva T. and Elsie C. Mr. Berry is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and First Presbyterian Church. When he came to Cherryvale there was no Presbyterian organization in the city, and to his personal efforts much credit is due for building up a vigorous church society, and securing the erection of a beautiful house of worship. Mr. B. is a self-made man in every sense of the word. Went with his brother-in-law, Mr. Kuhn, at the age of fifteen, to learn the blacksmith trade. Served his full term of apprenticeship out, leaving with the credit of being a first-class workman. Received but very little education until he was in his twentieth year, the schools of the South having been demoralized by the war.

C. W. BOOTH, proprietor livery and omnibus line, is a native of Randolph, Portage County, Ohio, born January 3, 1850. He lived there until the spring of 1861, when parents, with their family, removed to Berrien County, Mich. He removed from there to Kas., being one of the pioneer settlers of Cherry Township, Montgomery Co., locating on northeast quarter Section 15, where he resided until 1871, when he came to Cherryvale, working in hotels, and various occupations. In 1872 he engaged in the livery business, which he still continues. He has served several years as Constable, and is now serving third year as Deputy-Sheriff. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. He is yet engaged in agricultural pursuits on the farm where he first located. He was married at Cherryvale January 24, 1875, to Miss Addie Atherton, a native of Kankakee County, Ill. They have one son—Walter. Mr. B. is son of Gerry M. and Salomi (Hine) Booth, both natives of Connecticut, now a resident of Berrien Township, Berrien Co., Mich.

JOSEPH H. BUTLER, hardware merchant, was born near North English, Keokuk Co., Iowa, November, 1854, living there until September, 1868, when he came to Kansas with his parents, Thomas H. and Nancy Butler. They located at Osage Mission, Neosho Co., where he lived until November, 1882, when he came to Cherryvale, continuing in the hardware business here, having been engaged in the same trade at Osage Mission over two years prior to locating here. He was married at Osage Mission, August 4, 1879, to Katie G. Joyce, a native of New York. They have one child—Mary Edith. Mr. Butler's mother died in 1871, and his father now resides in Topeka, he being claim agent of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co.

HON. O. F. CARSON, hardware merchant, was born at Washburn, Woodford Co., Ill., August 29, 1844. He was engaged in the drug business at Minonk, Ill., at twenty years of age, and was afterward in the dry goods trade, remaining in Woodford County until 1869, when he came to Kansas, locating in Centreville Township, Neosho County. A year later he went to Ladore, and in September, 1871, came to Cherryvale. He had been engaged in the drug business at Galesburg, Kan., and Ladore, and came here and continued the same until 1880, although he had been interested in hardware and agricultural business for several years prior to that date, being associated with his present partner, J. R. Baldwin, first in the implement trade, and later, adding a stock of hardware to their business. They are also largely interested in city and other real estate. Mr. Carson also owns a fine stock farm of 400 acres in Mound Valley Township, Labette County. He has on that place at the present time about fifty head of well bred cattle, and is gradually improving his herd. The hardware and implement trade of Carson & Baldwin amounted to over $40,000 in 1882. Mr. Carson is a prominent member of the Baptist Church, and of the A., F. & A. M., being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, and Eastern Star, a branch of the Masonic order. When Mr. Carson located here there were no drug stores in the place, and for a period of three years he had the only store of the kind in Cherryvale; now there are four large drug establishments here. Mr. Carson was the first Notary Public at this point, and has continued to hold a notarial commission for the last twelve years. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Kansas House of Representatives, and he is now serving his second term as Alderman of the city of Cherryvale. He was married at Ottawa, Kan., August 16, 1870, to Alice A. Newman; born October 23, 1851; a native of Morgan County, Ill. They have two children living—O. F. Carson, jr., born December 5, 1875; and Alice Eugene, born December 12, 1879. Lost one daughter, Ella Maud, who died September 25, 1873, aged 13 months and 5 days. Mr. Carson's grandfather, John Carson, was born August 15, 1798, and died March 1, 1839. Grandmother, Sally Carson was born June 4, 1795; she died December 3, 1874. Father, Isaac W. Carson was born April 20, 1810; still living. Mother, Mary B. (Sweet) Carson was born February 1, 1813; died in 1881.

R. S. CATES, loan agent, is a native of Fairbury, Livingston Co., Ill. Born July 26, 1848. When he was seventeen years of age he made a wagon trip with his parents from Illinois to Oregon, consuming five months making the journey. Attended school for a while after they located in Oregon, and was then on a farm with his father for a period of four years, when his father died. He then, in connection with his brothers, ran the farm until July, 1873, when he was elected to the office of Clerk of the Fifth Judicial District, and County Clerk of Union County, serving two terms—four years. After thirteen years' residence in Oregon he came to Kansas in July, 1878, locating on a claim in Kingman County, removing his family there in March of the ensuing year. Soon after going to that county he became the representative of the well known firm of S. L. Davidson & Co., of Wichita, making loans and attending to their business in that region of the State. In August, 1881, at their request he removed to Cherryvale, having had entire control of their extensive business in Eastern Kansas since locating here, the capitalists he represents reposing the utmost confidence in his judgment and integrity. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married at Carthage, Mo., December 7, 1870, to Amanda Virginia, daughter of Rev. Levi Hess. She was born in Rockingham County, Va., September 6, 1851. They have four children—Levi S., Ogle C., Robert L. and Elles E. Mr. Cates' father—Spencer Cates—was born in Hart County, Ky., July 9, 1815, and died March 16, 1869, and was one of the pioneers of Livingston County, Ill. His mother—Phebe Cunningham Cates—was born in Clark County, Ind., December 4, 1818. She is now living with her son, John A., in Union County, Ore. Mr. Cates has four brothers and one sister, all residents of Oregon. Elles E. being editor and proprietor of the *Mountain Sentinel* published at Union.

E. B. CLARK, lumber and agricultural implements and grain, was born in Stephentown, Rensselear Co., N. Y., in 1838. When eight years of age his parents settled in Hinsdale, Berkshire Co., Mass., where he remained ten years, receiving his education at the Hinsdale Academy, under I. N. Lincoln. He then engaged in teaching in Clarkson, Monroe Co., N. Y., then taught at Marshall, Mich.; he then emigrated to Illinois, and for two years was engaged in the mercantile business at Ashton, Lee County, emigrating to Montgomery County, Kan., in 1869, locating a claim near the present site of Cherryvale. There were but two houses on the prairie, and Fort Scott, seventy miles distant, was the nearest railroad point. From the time of his settlement until 1875 he was engaged in farming and stock raising; after which he bought out the ordinary lumber business in Cherryvale, and also engaged in the grain trade, to which he has since added farm implements, and has increased his business over 200 per cent. Besides his large city business he is carrying on a large farm of 700 acres, 250 acres of which is under cultivation. The place is stocked with 500 sheep and fifty head of cattle; also owns ten tenement houses, and is one of the most enterprising men in the place. He has always taken an active part in all public enterprises which would benefit the town. He was Chairman of the Committee which interceded for the extension of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad from Oswego to Wichita, and took an active part in procuring the right of way for the Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad from Big Hill Creek to Cherryvale. He has served eight months as a member of the City Council and is at present acting as Mayor. He is also an active member of the Masonic Order, being initiated by Hampden Lodge, of Springfield, Mass., where his mother now lives, owning a fine property on S. Main St.

C. A. CLOTFELTER, proprietor of livery stable and omnibus line, was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., September 23, 1843, came to Kansas in June 1855, with his mother. They located where Mound City, Linn County, is now situated. He lived there until 1866, when he went to Montana Territory, engaging in freighting between Fort Benton and Helena, running two teams with light freight and passenger wagons between those points till April, 1871. He then returned to Kansas and located at Elk City, Montgomery County, remaining there till July of the same year, when he came to Cherryvale. He was engaged in the mercantile business here till January, 1873, when he engaged in his present business in partnership with C. W. Booth, who has been interested with him ever since. When they began business they only had seven horses, one top buggy and one open buggy, and one spring wagon. They now keep thirty-nine horses and about twenty carriages, omnibuses and other vehicles. They have no competition at this point. They have recently started a stable at Chautauqua Springs. Mr. C. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. He served four years as Deputy-Sheriff and also held the office of Constable. He was married in Osage Township, Labette Co., Kan., October 8, 1872, to Sarah J. Browning, a native of Vermillion Co., Ind. They have two children, Carlton and Carrie.

ALFRED DICUS, grain and lumber dealer, was born in Butler Co., Pa., near Emlington, June, 1852, lived in Geneseo, Ill., until late in 1855, afterwards in Lee County, Iowa, for three years, and in Callaway County, Mo., from that time until 1872, when he went to St. Louis, there attending Commercial College and learning the grain business. In October, 1876, he came to Kansas and located at Independence. Since coming to Kansas he has been identified with the grain business, and for the last year also in the lumber business, associated with his brother. He is a member of the K. of P.

F. P. DICUS, lumber and grain dealer, was born near Emlington, Venango Co., Pa., December 30, 1837. In 1854 he removed to Geneseo, Ill., and remained there about one year, then three years in Lee County, Iowa. His home was in Callaway County, Mo., from 1856 to 1870. He served for three years as a non-commissioned officer in Company C, Seventh Missouri Militia Cavalry, enlisting early in 1862 and serving until near the close of the war. In July, 1870, he located at Independence, Kan., and for a period of two years he worked at the plasterer's trade. He then engaged in the grain business, shipping the second car-load of grain from Independence Station. Remained in business there until the fall of 1880, when he came to Cherryvale and built an elevator here, adding lumber yards in May, 1882. His brother Alfred is associated with him as a partner in both branches of the business. They are deservedly popular, and, as a consequence, they do an extensive grain and lumber trade.

A. S. DULEY, editor of the Cherryvale *Torch*, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, July 19, 1838, and during the early part of his life, followed farming, and teaching for sometime. He entered the army August 17, 1861, and served three years. After his career as a soldier, he began teaching, and in [illegible], became Superintendent of Rotch Institute, at Massillon, Ohio, an orphan school, which position he held until February 1, 1873. Coming to Kansas, in September, 1877, he located at Thayer, Neosho County, and was engaged in various pursuits, and was elected Mayor of that city in February, 1882. He began his career as a regular journalist, in October 1881, having served as newspaper correspondent for some years previously, and in September, 1882, assumed control of the Cherryvale *Torch* as editor. He was married to Lydia A. Conley, of Stark County, Ohio, May 20, 1860, who died February 6, 1875, and, on January 27, 1877, was again united by marriage to Emma Jones, a native of Kentucky. By the first marriage, three children were born, only one of whom is now living and by the second wife he has three children, two girls and one boy.

O. H. P. FALL, M. D., is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio; born September 10, 1832. He received literary education in the public schools, and at the Ohio Conference High School, at Springfield. In 1857, he graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York; in 1856 he graduated from the Western Homœopathic College, of Cleveland, Ohio, now known as the Hospital Medical College. He began practice at Lewisburg, Preble Co., Ohio, remaining there till January, 1861; when he removed to Sigourney, Keokuk Co., Iowa. Early in 1862 he was appointed by Governor Kirkwood to the position of Surgeon; his duties to look after sick and wounded soldiers in the army; he was afterwards contract Surgeon; being in Nashville Hospitals two years; being Executive officer of Hospital No. 14, and also served as ward surgeon; remaining in the service until he resigned in June, 1865, after the close of the war. In July, 1865, he located at Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he was engaged in practice until he came to Ladore, Neosho County, in November, 1869. In 1871, he removed to Parsons remaining there till 1873, he then located at Xenia, Ohio, where he resided four years; afterwards in the city of Chicago for a period of eighteen months, removing from there to Cherryvale in November, 1877. He is health officer and has been a member of the Board of Health since the city was incorporated. He has been president of the Montgomery County Medical Society. He is surgeon for the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co, and also for the K. C. F. S. & G. R. R. Co., and also held the same position with the K. C., L. & S. prior to 1882. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. The doctor was married at Sigourney, Iowa, December 16, 1864, to May Cantwell, a native of Mansfield, Ohio. They have two children—Hattie E., now Mrs. George M. Beerbower, and Janie C.

W. H. FRICKLETON, is a native of Wardsville, Canada West, born August 2, 1857; came to Fort Scott, Kan., in July, 1876; resided there eleven months, then at Osage Mission, until November, 1882, when he came to Cherryvale. He has been associated with Joseph H. Butler in hardware business over three years, having worked at tinner's trade ten years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and A. O. U. W.

WM. GENT, farmer, Section 7, Township 32, Range 18, P. O. Cherryvale, came to the county in 1869, and took a claim of 160 acres, and improved the same. He was born in Johnson County, Ky., in 1845, where he grew to manhood. After coming to Kansas he remained till November, 1872, when he went to Texas and remained some thirteen months, then returned to Kansas, and the following April went to Colorado, and remained till the fall of 1881, then again returned to Kansas and devoted his time to farming. He married, October 28, 1882, Miss Elizabeth Hopkins, a native of Cass County, Ill. She was born in 1851.

M. R. GRANT, manager of the grain business of G. B. Shaw & Co., purchases grain at twenty-five different points. Mr. Grant is a native of Frankfort, Herkimer Co., N. Y., born November 25, 1851; removed from his native State to Michigan, in 1867; remained in the latter State until 1871. During the winter of 1871-72 he was in the Indian Territory most of the time. In the summer of 1872 he located on a claim with his brother, in the northern part of Cherry Township, Montgomery County, and in the fall of 1872 he began teaching in Rutland Township, continuing there until the following spring, afterward teaching in Cherokee Township one summer, and during the ensuing fall and winter at Louisburg. He then discontinued teaching, and for six months was at Independence in the grocery business with the firm of Rogers & Grant. In the fall of 1874 he took charge of Capt. D. McTaggart's mercantile and grain business at Liberty, continuing with him until 1877, then with his successors, Wells Bros., until 1878. He then entered the employ of S. A. Brown & Co., at Independence, G. B. Shaw retiring from that firm in April, 1881. Mr. Grant went with the new firm of G. B. Shaw & Co., and took the management of their lumber yards and grain business, continuing in charge thereof until January 1, 1883, when he relinquished management of the lumber interest owing to the large increase of business which precluded him from doing justice to more than the extensive grain interests of the firm. He has handled at this point alone, since July 15, 1882, 222 car loads of grain, 300 cars of corn, balance wheat, flax seed, etc. Mr. Grant is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He is one of the Aldermen of the city. He was first married to Martha Thornton, at Liberty, Kan., February 17, 1877. She died October 30, 1880, leaving two children—Mabel Lois and Horace Melville. Mr. Grant was married in Chicago, January 21, 1882, to his present wife, Frances M., daughter of J. L. Pitts, of Chicago. They have one child, Alfreda Adaline.

J. A. HANDLEY, with C. C. Kincaid, is a native of Hopedale, Harrison Co., Ohio, born June 11, 1845. In January, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving three years, and participating in all the battles of his command during that period. After leaving the army, he located in Warren County, Iowa, remaining there till March, 1869, when he came to Fort Scott, Kan., where he resided till October, of the same year, coming then to Montgomery County, and locating in what is now West Cherry Township. Lived there until October, 1876, when he came to Cherryvale, being employed in the store of C. C. Kincaid nearly a year. He then rented the Buckeye Hotel, and made additions thereto. The house has since been known as the Leland Hotel. He contined in the hotel business three years, and afterwards for a year. He was interested, most of the time, in real estate speculations, and since then has been employed as salesman in the large mercantile establishment of C. C. Kincaid. He is a member of the Christian Church and I. O. O. F. He was one of the first Aldermen of this city. Mr. Handley was married in West Cherry Township to Alice C. Redding, a native of Washington, D. C., but principally reared at St. Louis, Mo. They have lost two children, having died in infancy.

A. HEDEEN, division roadmaster of the K. C., L. & S. K. Ry., Cherryvale, was born and reared near Orebro, Sweden, and came to America in 1869, at the age of seventeen, and located at Lawrence, Kan., and engaged in the employ of the present railway, where he has been very reputably connected since. He married, in 1875, Miss Adela Matilda Ecklund, who was born and reared in his native country. They have one son and two daughters—Erick Ollour, Alga Elvira and Anna Sophia. He and his wife hold to the religion of the Lutheran Church. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. and A., F. & A. M. societies. Mr. Hedeen began with this railway as a common workman, and has, by dint of steady and persistent industry and honest work, succeeded to his present position.

GUY S. HOPKINS, M. D., physician, surgeon and druggist, was born at Wellsburg, Chemung Co., N. Y., March 21, 1837. He read medicine two years with his father, Warren K. Hopkins, at Fox Lake, Wis., and afterwards with William C. Harrison, in Berrien County, Mich. He first attended lectures at Rush Medical College, of Chicago. In 1863 he graduated from Victoria Medical College, at Toronto, Canada, and in 1866 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa. For a period of two and one-half years, during the War of the Rebellion, he was in the Government service as Contract Surgeon, being stationed at Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, Va. Prior to entering the army, he had been engaged in practice with his preceptor, Dr. Harrison, in Berrien County, Mich., and had also practiced at Croton, Mich. After leaving the service, he was for a year at Galena, Ill., then located at at Goldfield, Wright Co., Iowa, remaining there till 1872. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., having been made a Mason in the lodge at Alexandria, Va., where Gen. Washington once presided. The doctor was married at Galena, Ill., June 29, 1866, to Jennie Bramen, a native of Chicago, but reared in Galena. They have one child—Gracie, born at Gardner Johnson Co., Kan., September 14, 1879.

C. HUTCHINSON, homœopathic physician and surgeon, was born in Virginia, July 24, 1834. He was reared in Illinois, from the age of four years, being educated in the common schools and at Brimfield Academy. He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, Ill. Began the practice of his profession near Thomasboro, Champaign Co., Ill., remaining there until he removed to Kansas in April 1882, locating in Cherryvale. He was married in Rosefield Township, Peoria Co., Ill., November 2, 1858, to Miss Charlotte Witherell, a native of Amity Township, Erie Co., Pa. They have nine children—John Milton, Oliver Byron, Charlotte Ella, Alton Asaph, Laura Jane, Cyrus Elmer, Emma Maria, Myra Eunice, Lula Rosa and Mabel Clara, deceased at the age of three months.

J. D. HINKLE, associate editor and proprietor of the *Globe-News*, was born in Edwards County, Ill., in 1852, and was reared on a farm. The early years of his life were spent in attending school and subsequently, in teaching. He removed to Kansas, and after teaching a short time, entered upon the study of law, at Independence, and began practicing at Cherryvale, in 1875. Since his admission to the bar he has held the office of County Attorney for four years. In May, 1881, he became a partner in the *Globe* Publishing Company, and, in February, 1882, became sole proprietor of the business, and after consolidating the paper with the *News*, is now, in company with S. P. Moore, editor and proprietor of the new paper called the *Globe-News*.

W. K. KENNEDY, grocer, was born in Blenheim Township, Oxford Co., Ontario, March 28, 1844, removing from there to Humboldt, Allen Co., Kan., in December, 1869. He has been engaged in mercantile pursuits for over twenty years. He had charge of the store of Hysinger & Rosenthal at Humboldt for several years. In April, 1883, he came to Cherryvale, and has one of the most complete grocery establishments in this part of the State. Carries a very large stock of well selected fancy and staple groceries. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. He was married in his native town, January 10, 1867, to Isabella Allen, who was born in the same township. They have three children—Kelsey, Annella and Carrie Belle.

J. K. P. KESSLER, M. D., was born in Miami County, Ind., July 25, 1844. Was raised on a farm, living there until he was eighteen years of age, then for six successive winters he was engaged in teaching school, and for a while he carried on the photograph business. He was educated at the public schools and at Battle Ground Institute in Indiana. He read medicine and surgery with W. C. Ransom. He began practice in his native county in 1877, and was there and in Blackford County, Ind., until May, 1881, after graduating at Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, when he came to Cherryvale, continuing in practice here since that time. The Doctor was married at Trenton, Blackford Co., Ind., August 4, 1870, to Rosanna G. Ransom, a native of that place. They have one child—Charles Earl.

HON. C. C. KINCAID, merchant and Mayor, was born at Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, February 28, 1847, living there until the spring of 1866, when he came to Kansas, locating at Mound City, Linn County, where he was employed as a clerk until the spring of 1872, (with the exception of the year 1870, which he spent in Ohio), then at Independence until he came to Cherryvale, and engaged in mercantile business in 1874, during which year his sales amounted to about $8,000. In 1882 the sales amounted to over $40,000. He does some jobbing in groceries, dry goods, etc., and gives employment to seven men. Mr. Kincaid was the first Mayor of the city of Cherryvale and has held the office continuously, excepting one year, being the present Mayor of the city. In 1882, he was City Treasurer, having declined the office of Mayor. He has been Treasurer of the School Board for four years, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., N. G. of Cherryvale, Lodge No. 142. Mr. K. was married at Independence, Kan., June 2, 1877, to Lulu Marshall, who was reared in Leavenworth County, Kan. They have three children—Robert, Maud and Blanche. Mr. Kincaid enlisted in November, 1863, in Company D, Second Ohio Cavalry, and participated in all engagements of his command from that time until he was mustered out in September, 1865, being in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek, Stanton, West Va., Charleston, Va., and was at the surrender of General Lee.

C. A. MITCHELL, cashier of the Exchange Bank, was born at Shippensburg, Cumberland County, Pa., April 11, 1846; lived at Astoria, Fulton County, Ill., from 1850 to 1867. Was a soldier in the late war, doing service in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Infantry. In July of the latter year he located in Linn County, Kan., remaining there two months, then removed to Barnesville, Bourbon Co., Kan., where he taught school until 1874; afterwards for two years he was engaged in the telegraph business on the K. C., Ft. S. & G. R. R., spending the summer of 1876 at Kansas City, and for three years in the same business at Thayer, Kan., then for seven months at Chanute. September 25, 1880, he came to Cherryvale and took charge of the bank, which he has since managed. He is also a partner with Dr. Guy S. Hopkins, in the drug business, being half owner of the store. He was Mayor of Thayer one year and is serving his second year as Alderman of Cherryvale. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married at Barnesville, Kan., in February, 1870, to Nannie Post, a native of Perry County, Ohio. They have three children—Whittier C., Frederick S. and Elizabeth May. They have a beautiful cottage home in Cherryvale, besides other real estate in Cherryvale and a farm in the west part of Montgomery County.

S. P. MOORE, senior member of the firm of Hinkle & Moore, editors and proprietors of the *Globe-News*, was born in Monroe County, Ill., January 8, 1819, and was reared on a farm, receiving his education at McKendrie College, in that State. He studied law and began practice in 1853, at Greenville, Ill., and was elected Judge of the County Court for Bond County. In 1871 he removed to Kansas, locating at Peru, Chautauqua County, and began practicing law, and established a paper called the *Chautauqua News*, which, after running five years at that place, he brought to Cherryvale, and, in company with his son, C. E. Moore, started the Cherryvale *News*, which was soon afterward consolidated with the *Globe*, becoming the *Globe-News*. He is now Police Judge of the city of Cherryvale, to which he was elected in the spring of 1882.

S. M. PEARSON, merchant, was born at Catawba, Clarke Co., Ohio, September 16, 1847, living there till 1869, when he located at Gillespie, Macoupin Co., Ill., where he resided until 1871, when he came to Kansas, first locating in Canada Township, Labette County, remaining there three years, then at Litchfield, Ill., till the fall of 1876, when he located in Cherokee Township, Montgomery Co. Engaged in farming one year, then removed to Douglas, Kas., where he carried on mercantile business for some time, then located at Cherryvale, where he has continued to deal in general merchandise. During the last year of the war he served about five months in Company F, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the I. O. O. F. He was married at Gillespie, Ill., December 8, 1870, to Ella A. Cameron, a native of Madison County, Ill. They have two children, Pearly Martin and Andrew C.

T. H. PRICE, proprietor Leland Hotel, was born in Carrolton, Carroll Co., Ohio, April 29, 1837. Enlisted as a private in Company A, Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in October, 1861. He participated in all the battles of his command, and was promoted to the office of First Lieutenant of his company, and served until November, 1864. In 1866 he located at Wyandotte, Kas., where he engaged in the lumber business for three years. He then removed to southern Colorado, where he lived until 1880, when he went to Fall River, Greenwood County, Kas., and engaged in merchandising, farming, etc. Came to Cherryvale in January, 1882. He purchased the Leland Hotel property in October, 1881. Was agent for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad five months. He was married at Colorado Springs, Col., April 8, 1875, to Miss Mary A. Vanendert, a native of Illinois, then a resident of Colorado.

FRANK W. PUTNAM is a native of Gambier, Ohio, born June 3d, 1858. Engaged in business at Gambier for several years prior to his removal to Cherryvale, Kan., May 1, 1883. Since coming here he has been engaged in the drug trade, in partnership with Dr. C. E. Sapp. He is a member of the A., F. & A M., and K. of P. Mr. Putnam's father, Norman W. Putnam, is the oldest settler of Gambier, Ohio, having located there fifty-two years ago.

RUFUS F. RICHART, druggist, was born in Watson Township, near Allegan, Allegan Co., Mich., September 26, 1850, living in the Township of Otsego until the spring of 1873, when he came to Kansas, first locating at Bunker Hill, Russell County. Invested in real estate; then resided at Salina for a period of two years, afterward returning to Michigan, residing there and in Wisconsin most of the time until October, 1876. Returned to Salina, Kan.; lived there until May, 1878, when he came to Cherryvale. In the following month he engaged in the drug business, which he has since continued. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. R. was married in Otsego, Allegan Co., Mich., October 25, 1882, to Mary Stuck, a native of Pittsfield, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

S. H. ROOT was born at Benson, Rutland Co., Vt., December 25, 1818. In 1844 he engaged in the mercantile business at Castleton, Vt., and after 1856 he was a resident of Boston Mass., remaining there until February, 1871, when he came to Kansas and located at Independence, where he remained until November, 1881, when he came to Cherryvale. He was married at Boston, Mass., June 30, 1844, to Anna B. Crehoe, a native of New Hampshire. They have four children—Oliver Bowen, now engaged in the boot and shoe manufacturing business at South Framingham, Mass; Sarah Burbank, William Crehoe, and Samuel Henry. Mr. Root is a member of the Congregational Church, and of the A., F. & A. M. He enlisted as a private in Company D, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862, and remained in the service until January 20, 1866. He participated in all the battles of his command, and for a long time was Orderly Sergeant of his company, being breveted Second Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct.

CLINTON E. SAPP, M. D., physician and surgeon and druggist, was born at Loudonville, Ashland Co., Ohio, February 4, 1852. Received his literary education at Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, and graduated from the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, in the spring of 1875. He was associated with his father in practice until the death of the latter, in February, 1881; afterwards, alone until he came to Cherryvale, May 1, 1883. While in Ohio he was a member of the A., F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and of the K. of P. Is a member of the firm of Putnam & Sapp, leading druggists of Cherryvale. The Doctor's mother, Sarah Baker Sapp, resides at Gambier, Ohio. She is a native of Knox County, Ohio. His father was also a native of Knox County, Ohio, and was quite an extensive traveler, having made a trip around the world in 1882.

A. D. SMITH, owner of Pioneer stock and grain farm, P.O. Cherryvale, was born and reared in Michigan. At the age of twenty-one, and in 1869, he came to Kansas and located here, and engaged at farming and stock-rearing, and has been very successfully connected with it since. In 1880 he established the City meat market in Cherryvale, and carried it on actively till the present year, when he retired from it and engaged at dealing in cattle and hogs, which he had previously carried on quite extensively. He married, in 1878, Miss Margaret Sparks, of Illinois. They have two sons, Asa DeWitt and Calvin Ray. He is a member of the Christian Church, as also of the I. O. O. F. Society. Pioneer farm contains 160 acres of choice land; is located four miles north of Cherryvale. One hundred acres of it is devoted to grain tillage, and the balance to pasturage meadow. It is well watered and fenced; has good buildings and an orchard of 500 trees of a nicely assorted variety of fruits.

O. C. THOMPSON, attorney, real estate, loan and insurance agent, was born near Anderson, in Madison County, Ind., January 19, 1855, living there ten years. Then his parents resided with their family in Peoria County, Ill., four years. Afterwards, in Putnam County, Ill., four years removing, from there to LaSalle County, continuing his literary studies there, and also reading law in the office of Thompson & Thompson, at Ottawa, being admitted to the bar in that city. He began practice at Cherryvale, having located here in July, 1880. He was one of the charter members of Cherryvale Lodge, No. 91, A. O. U. W., and was representative to the Grand Lodge in 1882. He has held the highest offices in his lodge, and is now recorder and lodge deputy of the same. Mr. Thompson was married at Virden, Ill., July 21, 1881, to Sarah E Hill, a native of Indiana. They have one child, Elizabeth N.

L. T. WARREN, M. D., was born in Blount County, Tenn., January 22, 1850. He was educated at Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., and graduated from the medical department of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn. He began practice at Conway, Mo., in April, 1873, remaining there until 1880, when he came to Cherryvale, being one of the leading members of the medical profession Southern Kansas. The doctor is a member of A., F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He was a member of the South Western Medical Society of Missouri, while residing in that State.

M. J. WILLIAMS, physician and surgeon, Cherryvale, was born in Parke County, Ind., August 23, 1854. He received a good common school education in the public schools of his native place, and engaged in a thorough literary course at Bloomingdale Academy, where he spent four years in study. At the age of twenty-three he engaged at the study of his profession at Stilesville, under the preceptorship of Dr. J. N. Green, and after a thorough course of three years' study, graduated from the Medical College of Indiana, at Indianapolis, March 3, 1881. He then located at Kempton, Ind., and carried on this practice successfully till March of the present year when he located here. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. society.

A. L. WILSON, attorney, is a native of Kansas, born near Garnett, Anderson Co., Nov. 12, 1860. Read law at Garnett and Cherryvale, locating at the latter place in August, 1881; was admitted to the bar September 9th, 1882. His parents, John and Pruda A. Wilson, were among the early settlers of the Territory of Kansas, having located near Prairie City in 1854, residing there two years, then removing to Anderson County, near Garnett, where they now reside.

M. F. WOOD, merchant and City Clerk, was born in Aviston, Clinton Co., Ill., Nov. 12, 1850, lived in his native county until the spring of 1873, when he came to Kansas, and engaged in farming for two years in Mound Valley Township, Labette County; taught school for one winter, and for a period of three years he was in the drug trade, since that time dealing in general merchandise and buying live stock. Mr. Wood was educated at McKendrie College, at Lebanon, Ill., and at the Illinois State Normal School, and taught school two terms prior to his removal to this State. He has served as a member of the Board of Education of this city, and while a member of Mound Valley Township, was a member of the School Board there. He has been City Clerk of the city of Cherryvale since its organization. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being superintendent of the Sabbath school of that church. He is also a member of the A., F. & A. M. Mr. W. was married at Cherryvale, March 1, 1874, to Ida E. Paxson, a native of Du Page Township, Will County, Ill. They have two children—Bertha Eudora and Clarence William. Mrs. Wood is a daughter of Seth Paxson, of this city, he being owner of a part of the Cherryvale town site. Mr. Wood's father, W. D. Wood, is also a resident of this place, having purchased property here in 1873, locating here April 23, 1881. He was born near Dandridge, Jefferson Co., Tenn., October 8, 1823, lived near Terre Haute, Ind., eleven years; then in Bradley County, Tenn., two years, removing from there to Clinton County, Ill., making his home in that county until he came to Kansas. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in Clinton County, Ill., in October, 1848, to Naomia C. Lear, a native of Bucks County, Pa. They have ten children—Millard F., of Cherryvale; John Henry, of Clinton County, Ill.; Juetta, now Mrs. Henry L. Tripod, of Clinton County, Ill.; Mary Frances, now Mrs. James Phillips, also of Clinton County; William D., Sarah Addie, Minnie B., Louisa, Clarence, Edward and Luella, residing at Cherryvale.

ELK CITY.

Of the many cities whose rise and fall, or ultimate success are recorded in the history of Montgomery County, Elk City was the first to become established. It is situated in the northwestern part of the county, on the line of the K. C., L. & S. K. R. R., about 175 miles southwest of Kansas City, and in the valley of the Elk River, at the mouth of Duck Creek.

The town is surrounded by a large territory of excellent and productive valley land—the Elk Valley being noted for the superior excellence and fertility of its soil—from which a large and prosperous trade is derived.

Early in 1868, John Kappel established a trading post here, on the land which he afterward entered and deeded as a claim. Shortly after this date, and in December, 1868, the idea of starting a town, at this point, was conceived, and for the furtherance of the project, a town company was organized, of which A. H. Baird was chairman, and Dr. Miller was secretary. The company selected Kappel's claim, at the confluence of Duck Creek with Elk River, as the town site, as affording the most favorable and desirable location. Besides Kappel's trading post, the next business started in the town was that by A. E. Baird, in a log building, consisting of general stock, and the next was M. D. Wright, who, in 1870, began selling stationery, notions, etc., in a little log building, the upper part of which he occupied as living apartments, carrying on his business on the ground floor, having brought his goods with him in a covered wagon, when he migrated thither.

Among the earliest to establish in business in the town, was A. R. Quigg, who engaged in the hardware trade, which he still follows. Kappel's old trading store, after having undergone overhauling, with new front, etc., forms the room now occupied by Watts & Masterman's furniture store.

In 1869, S. B. Davis, T. J. Brown and Samuel Maples built the first saw mill at the place. The first blacksmith shop was built by J. P. Morgan, in 1870. During the years of 1869–70, the stream of emigration poured at its height, and the population of the town had largely increased, so that as early as the spring of 1871, it had attained the necessary proportions, and was ready to assume the dignity of a city of the third class. Since that time, the growth of the city has been moderate and of a substantial and healthy character, and at present it has a population of 500. The city is experiencing a revival of progress and improvement, several large brick business rooms, a commodious brick hotel and school building having been erected during the present season.

The first death within the limits of the city, was that of Thomas Hammond, who was shot and killed by a man named Morrison. The difficulty had arisen some time previously, concerning a plow, and a rehearsal of this resulted as above, when Morrison fled the country.

The first child born was Willie Hammond, son of Thomas and Bertha Hammond, in April, 1869 and who was killed during the same month, at the disaster at the Elk City flood.

Although Elk City afterward proved a successful attempt as an enterprise of town building, her beginning was made in the midst of spirited rivalry. Bloomfield, about a mile northeast, and Tipton a little way east of the town, were established, and sought to win in the race for supremacy. But Elk City took the lead, outstripping these two places, which it afterward wholly absorbed, the latter being now a "city of the dead," the site being occupied as a cemetery, and of the former, not a vestige remains to mark the solitary grounds upon which stood the embryo city. Each of these places, during its existence, contained some eight or ten dwellings, a dry goods, drug and grocery stores.

The railroad was constructed to Elk City in 1879, and was of much advantage in stimulating its improvement and growth.

As before stated, the tide of emigration was at its flood during the years of 1869 and 1870. This, besides filling up the country with a numerous farming population, even, in greater ratio, also stimulated and built up the towns. Elk City coming in for her share, was ready in a little more than two years from its incipiency, having attained the requisite legal population to become organized as a city of the third class. The town, therefore, became duly and legally incorporated in the spring of 1871, and Herbert Prentiss was elected Mayor, James Smith, Police Judge, and Uri Coy, J. Baldwin, Whig Southard, W. W. Woodring and A. R. Quigg, members of the City Council. Prentiss resigned the office of Mayor before the expiration of the term, and was succeeded by Uri Coy. The present city officials are: Samuel Weston, Mayor; A. J. Garrison, Clerk; S. N. West, Treasurer; H. H. Burdick, Police Judge; W. Aldridge, Marshal, and W. Mussen, H. Woodring, M. P. Freely, A. J. Garrison and S. N. West, members of the City Council.

A postoffice was established at Elk City in 1870, and William Henry Harrison Southard, or for short, as he was called, "Whig" Southard, held the commission as Postmaster, the office being kept in Osa Sherman's store. About a year after, A. J. Clark succeeded to the position, who, in about another year's time, gave way to M. D. Wright, who has since continued in the capacity of Postmaster, the office being kept in his stationery and notion store.

SCHOOLS AND OTHER LOCAL MATTERS.

The first public school was taught in the town by William Osborne, in 1869, and was kept in a log house belonging to a man named Chandler. In this place, and in the building erected by Thomas Harris for a hotel, the schools were held until the completion of the regular school building. The work of erecting a schoolhouse began in 1871, and by the month of January, 1872, was completed, and was 26x40 feet in dimensions, one story frame. This building served the schools, in a cramped condition, until the fall of 1882, when a commodious new school building was erected. The house is a two-story brick, containing four rooms, being 33x63 feet in size, in the main, with appropriate and artistic wings and projections, and was built at a cost to the district, when completed, of nearly $4,000, for the payment of which, in part, bonds were issued by the city to the amount of $2,375.

During the early part of the year 1882, the schools, numbering 218 pupils, underwent a sort of grading or division, and were made to comprise the primary, intermediate and grammar school departments, which, respectively, were under the charge of Miss Ella Perkins, Miss McDowell and A. C. Sewell, each of whom were generally regarded as teachers of superior efficiency, and under whose management the schools experienced a degree of prosperity never before equalled.

The city contains, among her institutions several church organizations, by which is indexed the moral and Christian sentiment cherished among the majority of the citizens.

The first sermon preached in the place was delivered by the Rev. Smith Gossett, of the denomination of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in 1869.

The Primitive Baptist Church was established on the first Saturday of September 1869, by the Rev. M. F. Hedges, at the residence of W. W. Woodring, then about a mile and a half southeast of town, with a membership of nine. Meetings were held at residences and schoolhouses until in 1882, when they conducted worship in the Presbyterian Church. The present membership is fourteen, under charge of Rev. J. T. Swinney.

The Missionary Baptist Church was organized in November, 1869, by Rev. John Roe, at the residence of T. J. Brock, about two miles south of the town, with eleven members. This body, also, worshiped in private houses and in school buildings until in 1882, at which time they purchased the old school building in the city, which, undergoing remodeling and repairing, was fitted up as a place of worship. The congregation, now numbering twenty-six members, is under the pastorate of Rev. W. Gable.

The Methodist Episcopal Church became established in 1871, under the supervision of Rev. Samuel Lampman. The congregation, having no church building, then, as now, was compelled to shift about for a place of holding meetings, as necessity demanded, and at present occupy the Presbyterian Church, and is ministered to by Rev. Mr. Bennett.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was instituted, at Elk City, in 1873, by Rev. Mr. McClure. The work of organization took place in the school building, and was effected with fourteen members. Services were held in the schoolhouse until the Presbyterian Church was completed, and were then conducted in that building. Rev. Mr. Harris is the present pastor.

The Disciple's Church was formed on the first Sunday of March, 1882. Elder W. M. Babbitt was chiefly instrumental in effecting the work, which took place in the school building, at Elk City, with a total of twenty members. Meetings are now conducted in the Presbyterian Church, by Mr. Babbitt.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1880, through the efforts of Rev. Sidney Allen, a noted pioneer minister and physician. A church house was built, during the early part of that year, and dedicated on the 4th of July. The building is a one-story stone structure, and serves numerous other congregations of the city for church purposes. The congregation has thirty-five members, and was under charge of Mr. Allen until recently, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. B. Evans as pastor.

Nowhere, perhaps, does social order attain greater perfection and fraternal feeling higher cultivation than in this little city. Her quota of lodges and social fraternities clearly demonstrates this fact; not alone in the comparative number of these, but, also, in the vigorous spirit with which they are conducted and the prosperity they enjoy.

Carson Lodge, No. 132, A., F. & A. M., was instituted under a dispensation, in November, 1871, and chartered October 7, 1873, with thirteen charter members. The first officers were J. W. Bell, worshipful master; J. P. Swatzell, secretary, and G. T. Sherman, treasurer. The lodge, since the beginning, has enjoyed a high degree of prosperity, and now has a membership of fifty-four, with W. S. Hough, as worshipful master; S. S. Benson, secretary, and W. W. Woodring, treasurer.

William Penn Lodge, No. 78, I. O. O. F. became organized under a dispensation, August 29, 1871. The work of institution was under the direction of Isaac Sharp, special deputy grand master, and Samuel F. Burdett, special deputy grand secretary. The order began with five members, and Whig Southard was chosen noble grand, and E. T. Walker, secretary. The present officers of the Lodge, which now numbers a membership of thirty-two, are: S. S. Benson, noble grand; L. Kniffen, vice grand; T. J. White, secretary; G. W. Kniffen, treasurer, and W. W. Woodring, sitting past grand.

Enterprise Lodge, No. 2078, K of H., was instituted by D. G. Himrod, of Chanute, Kan., as special deputy, on the 11th of February, 1880, with twenty-two charter members. Those first elected as officers were: J. W. Simpson, dictator; S. B. Davis, secretary; Joseph Robbins, treasurer. This order, however, only enjoyed a brief existence, having become disorganized in the spring of 1882.

Elk City Lodge, No. 106, A. O. U. W., was organized August 4, 1882, by D. M. Legg, who was specially deputized for this purpose. Officers to take charge of the order were then chosen as follows: F. W. Baker, master workman; William Stewart, foreman; William Wright, receiver, and E. C. Rogers, financier. These flourishing fraternities all hold their meetings in the same hall, at different times.

Three attempts have been made toward the publication of a newspaper at Elk City. The last of these was made during the summer of 1882, in the publication of a paper called the *Elk City Globe*, by W. C. Gettys, the first issue of which appeared on the 28th of July. The paper is a six-column folio in size, neutral in politics, and has a circulation of three hundred copies.

The only strictly monetary institution in the place is the Elk City banking house, which was established in March, 1881, by F. E. Turner, who for some time was engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he gave up to begin banking. This institution is provided with a vault of solid masonry, with Diebold entrance, in which is a Hall's best time lock safe.

The only manufacturing establishments of importance at this place are the saw-mill, established in 1869, by S. B. Davis & Co., and the Elk City flouring mill, owned by Wright & Musson. This establishment does a large and successful business, and sustains a high reputation for the excellence of its work and the honorable dealing of its proprietors.

There is also a brick yard here, in successful operation, by Price & Woodring, from which there was manufactured, during the season, about 600,000 brick, for the supply of building material to the city, and for which there was a pressing demand, during the summer, by reason of the many buildings being constructed, both as public buildings, business houses and residences. Besides these are other smaller factories, such as wagon shops, etc. A manufactory for the making of the Double Spiral Bed Springs, is operated by William Stewart, who owns the State right of this patent, for both its manufacture and sale.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

N. F. ADAMS, dealer in harness and saddlery, was born in Kingston, Rhode Island May 12, 1852. He learned the harness-maker's trade in his native town, where he continued to work until September, 1879, when he came to Kansas. He worked until the following spring in Alma, Wabaunsee County, and then in Lawrence, thence to Fredonia, and thence to Mankato in Jewell County. In June, 1882 he came to Elk City and opened a store as an agent for another party. He bought the stock July 1, 1883, and is engaged in business on his own account. He has a good stock, manufactures largely, and does a rushing business. He belongs to the A. O. U. W. April 26, 1882, he was married at Fredonia, Kan., to Miss Fanny A. Black.

J. J. BAGSLEY, druggist, was born in Canada West, April 30, 1837. At the age of nineteen years he came to the United States and located at Grinnell, Iowa, where he attended school for three years. A part of the time was at the Iowa College. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry. He served until August, 1865, and was mustered out by reason of the expiration of term of service. He then returned to Iowa and began business as a merchant in general store at Linn Grove, Jasper County. In 1870, he sold out and came to Kansas, locating in Louisburg Township, Montgomery County, on a farm. In 1877, he moved to Elk City and opened a general store. He sold it in 1879 and bought a drug store, and in the spring of 1883, Mr. John Wright became a partner in the business. They carry a good stock of drugs, proprietary medicines, and sundries, under the firm name of Bagsley & Wright. He is a member of the K. of H. Was married April 10, 1861, in Poweshiek County, Iowa, to Miss Ruth A. Carlson. They have five children—Eben J., Cora A., Orilla J., Etta L., and Ruth Myrtle.

M. H. BAIRD, farmer, P. O. Elk City, was born in St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., September 23, 1844. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, of the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, as a private. Having been injured in the service by the falling of his horse, which produced military disability, he was discharged from service in March, 1862, and returned to Illinois, where he engaged in farming. In 1872, he came to Kansas, and bought a farm adjoining Elk City, on the north of Duck Creek. In 1881, he laid out twenty-five acres of his farm in town lots, which is known as M. H. Baird's addition to Elk City. He still retains a very fine farm of 125 acres, and is engaged in farming, raising grain and stock. He was married July 4, 1865, at DeKalb, Ill., to Miss Anna Wright. They have four children—Charles, Horace S., Hattie and Carrie.

C. P. BURCHFIELD, proprietor of the Burchfield Hotel, was born in Warren County, Ky., August 20, 1842. He was raised a farmer. He enlisted September 5, 1861, in Company I, Seventeenth Regiment, Kentucky Infantry. Was made Sergeant and then Orderly Sergeant. He took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Chickamauga, and many other battles and skirmishes. In 1869 he began business as a merchant with a general stock at Greencastle, Ky.; was also the proprietor of a hotel. He continued business there until 1877, when he came to Kansas, locating at Radical City, Montgomery County, where he engaged in the general grocery and drugs trade. He was in Radical City two years, and then moved to Crane Station, where he kept a general stock including drugs. In 1881 he removed to Elk City, and began hotel keeping in the Elk City House. In the fall of 1882 in company with four others he built the new brick hotel, known as the Burchfield House, and Mr. B. became the manager thereof, and is still in that popular caravansery. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., the G. A. R., and A., F. & A. M. He was married August 26, 1582, at Springfield, Tenn., to Miss Nannie E. Miller, of Warren County, Ky.

H. H. BURDICK, veterinary surgeon, was born in Lower Canada, January 29, 1833. When a child his parents moved to the United States, and located at Georgia, Franklin Co., Vt. When he was thirteen years of age, the family moved to Freeport, Ill., and in 1850 to Wisconsin. In 1856 he came to Kansas, locating on a farm in Miami County, then Lykens County, three miles south of Osawatomie. He took a part in the struggle for free Kansas, and was with J. H. Lane in his campaign against the border outlaws. He took a part in the battle of Middle Creek, and at Fort Bain, where the command worsted the United States troops under Capt. Anderson, (afterwards famous as the defender of Fort Sumter, and a distinguished general of the late war), who were assisting the Deputy United States Marshall in trying to arrest the command. July 5, 1861, he entered the United States service as a scout for Gen. Sigel. He served under various commanders in the same capacity until April, 1863, when he was discharged from the service. He returned to Jefferson County, Kan., where he buried his first wife. In 1870 sold out, and came to Elk City. He was Deputy Sheriff of Montgomery County two years, and then engaged in the livery business two years, and then bought a farm in Louisburg Township. He was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1873, and still holds the office of Police Judge, having been successfully re-elected every term since. Has also been Police Judge of Elk City. He belongs to the G. A. R. Was married at Stevens Point, Wis., October 29, 1854, to Miss Sarah Outcalt. They had no children. But he had one child, Huldah L., by his second wife, Miss Sarah Hunsford being her maiden name. They were married June 5, 1870, at Elk City, Kan.

J. W. EWING, hardware dealer, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ohio, August, 23, 1846. When a child, his parents removed to Moline, Ill. When eighteen years of age, he began the tinner's trade at Winona, Ill. He worked for the same man until 1880, and during three years had charge of a branch store at Long Point, Livingstone County, during which time he was the village Postmaster. In May, 1880, he came to Kansas, settling at Neodesha, Wilson County, where he worked at his trade until October, 1882, when he removed to Elk City, Montgomery County, and began business as a hardware merchant. In May, 1883, he took as a partner, Dr. H. C. Perdue. The firm Ewing & Perdue carry a large stock of builder's and heavy hardware, agricultural implements, and kindred lines of goods. Mr. Ewing was married March 8, 1877, at Minonk, Ill., to Miss Belle Taylor. They have two children—Warren, and Percey.

GEORGE W. FERNER, dealer in groceries, was born in Jay County, Ind., September 6, 1855. He was educated at the Northwestern College, at Napieville, Ill., in 1878. He moved to Macedon, Mercer County, Ohio, and began business as a merchant, with a general stock of merchandise. In February, 1883, he sold out, moved to Kansas, locating in Elk City, where he is engaged in groceries and provisions, has also a good stock of queensware. He was married November 14, 1880, in Jay County, Ind., to Miss Serena Adams.

W. C. GETTYS, publisher Elk City *Globe*, was born in Fayette County, Pa., November 13, 1854. When three years of age, he removed with his parents to Wapello County, Iowa, where he lived until 1866. In that year the family came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Coffey County. At the age of twenty years, Mr. Gettys began the trade of a printer, and as a journeyman traveled through the State, working in various towns and cities, until 1879, when he located at Longton, Elk County, and began the publication of *The Pioneer*. After one year he removed the paper to Severy, Greenwood County. Here he published the paper until November, 1881, when he sold out. In July, 1882, he began the publication of a paper, at Elk City, Montgomery County, called the Elk City *Globe*, and is still at the head of the paper. He was married November, 22, 1878, at Eureka, Kan., to Miss Anna Drake. They have two children—Charles Lee, and Frederic Ernest.

H. B. KELLEY, dealer in general merchandise, was born in Wayne County, Ky., June 26, 1853. In the spring of 1870, his parents moved to Kansas and settled on a farm near Elk City, Montgomery County. In 1874 he began clerking for W. F. Baird in Elk City, and was with him nearly two years and then went into the store of J. G. Paine and worked for a few months, and then engaged with J. I. Crouse six months, and then worked for Thomas Bruce nearly two years, and for more than three years with Baden Bros., at their stores in Elk City, and Independence. September 4, 1882, he, in company with Baden Bros., and Mr. A. C. Sewell, began trade in Elk City on his own account, firm Baden Bros., & Co. April 30, 1883, this firm dissolved, and on May 4, Mr. Kelley established the new firm of Kelley & Sewell. They carry a large stock of general merchandise and have flattering prospects of a good trade.

E. D. LEASURE, dealer in lumber, grain and corn, was born in Lee County, Iowa, January 3, 1855. At the age of nine years, he removed with his parents to Polk County, Iowa, and located in Des Moines City. He was educated in the common schools and the Quincy Business College, of Quincy, Ill. He took a very complete business course, extending through two years and received a diploma. In 1878, he came to Kansas and was employed by G. B. Shaw & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., as salesman in lumber, and October 7, 1884, took charge of their business in Elk City. He handles lumber and building materials of all kinds, also corn, and buys grain. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

E. E. MASTERMAN, druggist, was born in the western part of New York, August 3, 185 His mother died when he was a child, and his father removed to Wisconsin, and after a short stop there to Washington County, Ind. Here he grew to manhood, and was educated in a seminary at Salem. He clerked in the dry goods trade until 1873, when he came to Kansas, and located at Parsons, where he clerked three years for W. C. Holmes. In 1876 he came to Montgomery County, settled first at Independence, and was a salesman in J. H. P[illegible]'s drug store. In November, 1881, he moved to Elk City, and bought a drug store.

Here he is still found in business, prosperous and happy. He carries a fine stock of drugs, patent medicines, books, stationery and sundries. He is a Mason, and has attained to the Knight Templar's degree.

J. P. MORGAN, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 4, 1837. He learned blacksmithing and in 1857 moved to Iroquois County, Ill., where he lived until the war. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry for the three months' service. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry as a private. He served in the Fifteenth Corps and in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Took part in the battles of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post and many others. December 29, 1862, was wounded by a double gun shot wound in the right leg, after which he was in the Hospital Service as nurse, wardmaster and hospital steward. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, he was mustered out and returned home. In the spring of 1866, he removed to Monona County, Iowa, but in the following spring returned to his old home, but the same fall moved to Kansas City, Mo. In 1868 came into Kansas and located in Wilson County, where he engaged in farming. In the spring of 1869 he sold out and came to Elk City and engaged in business. Was the first blacksmith in the town. He has lived here since with the exception of the year 1881, which he spent in New Mexico. In 1877 he began keeping a hotel in Elk City, and in 1882 he became proprietor of the Eagle Hotel which he still manages. He has been Deputy Sheriff, City Council and City Treasurer. He was married December 31, 1857, in Iroquois County, Ill., to Miss Sibyl E. Byers. They have three children—Francis B., Viola Leona, now Mrs. Dr. G. F. Woodring, and Lena Viroqua.

WILLARD MUSSON, miller, was born in Erie County, Pa., January 1, 1840. When a child his mother died and his father removed with him to New York. At four years of age he accompanied his father to Manitowoc, Wis. In 1857 they removed to Champaign County, Ill., where he lived until the civil war. He enlisted in September, 1862, in Company H of the One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served as an enlisted man three years and was mustered out as Orderly Sergeant at the expiration of his term of service. He returned to Illinois and returned to Cerro Gordo, Piatt County, and engaged in milling. In 1867 he moved to Cobden, Union County, and was the foreman of a lumber company until October, 1878, when he came to Kansas and settled in Elk City and bought an interest in the Elk City Mills, the firm of Wright, Musson & Behrens. He is now serving his third term as a member of the City Council. He belongs to the Masonic Order and the G. A. R. He was married in July, 1867, at Cerro Gordo, Ill., to Miss Isabella L. Doyle. They have two children, May and Leighton.

W. C. NEWKIRK, farmer, P. O. Elk City, was born in Jackson County, Ind., March 26, 1838. He was raised a farmer; enlisted October 9, 1861, in Company G, Fiftieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Army of Tennessee and took part in all the battles of his regiment. He was a private, Corporal, Sergeant and then Orderly Sergeant. He was promoted Second Lieutenant of his company in the fall of 1863, First Lieutenant six months thereafter, and Captain, February, 1865, having re-enlisted as a veteran. He returned to Indiana and engaged in farming. In 1871 he came to Kansas and settled in Louisburg Township, Montgomery County. Here he has been engaged in farming and stock raising ever since. He is a member of the G. A. R.. He was married August 20, 1864, at Bedford, Ind., to Miss Sarah B. Reynolds, of Lawrence County, Ind. They have seven children, Thomas R., William T., Frederic R., James L., Robert L., Alonzo and Sylvia Belle.

J. G. PAINE, dealer in general merchandise, was born in Hallowell, Me., March 15, 1834. In 1842 he removed, with his parents, to Chicago, Ill. He was educated in the Public Schools of that city and by a private tutor. In 1857, with his father, he came to Kansas and located in Lynn Co., where they engaged in farming. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, of the Twelfth Kansas, and was afterwards made Hospital Steward. He was mustered out of the army July 20, 1865, and returned to his farm, where he lived until 1873, when he sold out and came to Montgomery County, located near Independence and engaged in the dairy business for two years. He again sold his farming interest and removed to Elk City and began business as a merchant. He has a very large stock of merchandise and does a very heavy business. He also buys, feeds and ships live stock to Eastern markets. He was Mayor of Elk City in 1877, and has been a member of the School Board for several years. He was married January 25, 1868, in Lynn County, Kan., to Miss Emma Dean.

H. C. PERDUE, M.D., dealer in hardware, was born in Kanawha Co., W. Va., September 14, 1820. In 1837 he went to Knox County, Ind., where he was engaged in the study of medicine, and lived there three years. He took the course at McDowell College, St. Louis graduating with the class of 1842. He practiced many years in Illinois, and in 1873 came to Kansas, locating at Osborne City, in Osborne County. In 1880 he entered the St. Joseph (Mo.) Hospital Medical College and received a diploma from that institution. In November, 1880, he moved to Galena, Cherokee County, and began business as a druggist and grocer, and did an office practice in his profession. April 1, 1883, he sold his business and removed to Elk City. In May, same year, he bought an interest in the hardware trade with J. W. Ewing, firm of Ewing & Perdue. He is also willing to do professional work in office, but attends no calls. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married September 3, 1846, in Le Claire, Iowa, to Miss S. E. Eads. They had one daughter, Minnie, now Mrs. Edwin Hardin, of New York city. Mrs. Perdue was deceased in 1864, and again, February 9, 1881, at Salem, Kan., he was married to Mrs. S. A. Stevens.

A. R. QUIGG, dealer in hardware, was born in Wayne County, Ind., April 14, 1843. He enlisted August 6, 1862, in Company E, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. August 30, 1862. He was wounded by a gun shot wound at the battle of Richmond, Ky., the ball passing through both thighs. He was discharged on account of disability, in the fall of 1863, and returned to Indiana, where he was in school for a year. He was engaged in farming until 1866, when he removed to Kansas and located in Johnson County. He removed to Ottawa, Franklin County, in the fall of 1866, and removed to LeRoy, Coffey County, in 1867, where he was engaged in the building business. In October, 1870, came to Montgomery County and settled at Elk City; followed carpentry, cabinet-making and undertaking. In the fall of 1877 he began business as a hardware merchant. He carries a general stock of hardware, agricultural implements and sundries. He was Township Treasurer in 1872 and 1873 and Clerk in 1874. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Was married May 4, 1871, at LeRoy, Kansas, to Miss M. J. Sutton. They have three children—Bobbie, Emma and Frank.

A. C. ROGERS, dealer in furniture, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 22, 1847. In the the spring of 1866 he moved to Kosciusko County, Ind., settled at Etna Green, and worked in a saw mill for two years. In 1868 he went to DeKalb County, Mo., settling six miles north of Maysville, where he worked on a farm for two years. In 1870 he went to Nuckolls County, Neb., took a homestead, remained on it five years, sold out and removed to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he was a carpenter for three years. In 1878 he came to Kansas, locating three miles from Chetopa, where he bought a farm. He lived there until June, 1882, when he sold out and moved to Elk City, Montgomery Co., and began business as a merchant in furniture. He has a good stock of furniture, carpets and house furnishing goods of various kinds. He also keeps a full and complete stock of undertakers' goods and an elegant hearse. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married January 5, 1878, in Van Buren County, Iowa, to Miss Sarah A. Harvey. They have one child, John B., born March 28, 1879.

JOHN C. SMITH, dealer in furniture, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., March 8, 1837. At the age of ten years he went to Clay County, Ill., and lived with Mr. Harrison Rayburn, near Louisville, until of legal age. In 1859 he returned to Indiana, and February 26, 1859, he was married in Orange County to Miss Mary J. Wright, who died March 29, 1859. The following year he returned to Clay County, Ill., but after one year's residence he returned to Indiana, and July 4, 1861, enlisted in Company G, of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served three years as an enlisted man, and was mustered out as Sergeant. He took part in the battles of Shiloh, Champion Hill, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson and the campaign under Gen. Banks. After the war he returned to Louisville, Ill., and engaged in carpentry until 1878, when he came to Elk City, Kansas. He worked at carpentry for two years, and in 1881 began business as a merchant in furniture. He carries a general stock of furniture, undertaker's goods, carpets, curtains, mattresses and house furnishing sundries. He has been on the City Council, belongs to the Masons and the G. A. R. January 22, 1867, he was again married to Miss Annie Bead, in Greensburg, Ind. They have three children—Cora Jessamine, Harry L. and Cyrus D.

CHARLES W. STANTON, farmer, P. O. Elk City, was born in Cortland County, N. Y., February 18, 1836. He was educated at McGrawville College, in his native county, and learned the machinist's trade. In 1856 he went to Chicago, Ill., where he worked a year as a molder, and then returned to his home in New York, where he was in College two years. In the fall of 1860 he went to St. Louis, Mo., and in the following spring to Springfield, Ill., where he worked at his trade until the war began, when in May, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out Second Lieutenant. In an assault upon the works of Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, he was wounded by a gunshot through the body, but which, fortunately, did not prove fatal. In July, 1865, was promoted to First Lieutenant of the company, and at the battle of Nashville was again wounded, receiving a fragment of shell in his left shoulder. While in the hospital was commissioned Captain, but not being able for active service was not mustered. He was mustered out as First Lieutenant, June 20, 1865, and returned to Springfield, Ill., where he remained two years in a disabled condition. He then removed to Illiopolis, in the same county, and was in business as a dealer in hardware, agricultural implements, etc. In 1869, moved to Du Quoin, Ill., and was employed in running a stationary engine. In 1878 he came to Kansas, locating a farm in Louisburg Township. In 1880 he sold his farm and bought another, half a mile north of Elk City, where he now resides. He is a member of the G. A. R., and of the A., F. & A. M. He was married at Decatur, Ill., November 7, 1864, to Miss Almira Cox. They have five children—Elmira E., Armenia C., Charles B., Edwin M. and Clara V. Mr. Stanton is at present engaged as a newspaper correspondent for local and other papers.

WILLIAM STEWART, Mayor of Elk City, was born in Illinois, September 15, 1833. When a child of one year, his parents moved to Missouri and settled in Miller County. At the age of five years he lost his mother, his father dying when he was seven years old. He lived with his step-mother until sixteen years of age, and then began business for himself. His parents had moved to Miller County, Mo., and here he worked on a farm until sixteen years of age, and clerked in a store in Tuscumbia one year. He then worked at carpentry, and has worked at the business most of his life since. In 1858 he removed to Kansas and settled in Lynn County, where he engaged in farming. In 1861, bought a farm in Bourbon County, and continued farming until September, 1862, when he sold his farm and began as a merchant in Xenia, July 30, 1861. He enlisted in Company C, of the Sixth Kansas Volunteers, and in October the company was transferred to the Fourth Kansas and designated Company D. Served one year, and was mustered out by order of the War Department on account of irregularity in mustering. He returned home, sold his farm and removed to Xenia, and continued in the mercantile business until the fall of 1867, when he sold out and again engaged in carpentry. In the spring of 1871 he removed to Montgomery County. Settled in Rutland Township, where he lived until 1879, when he sold his farm, removed to Elk City, and contracted and built that year, four station houses for the K. C. L. & S. K. R. R. After these contracts were finished he returned to Elk City, and has been in business here since. While in Bourbon County he was Township Trustee for five years of Franklin Township. In 1873, he was Trustee of Rutland Township, Montgomery County, In 1875 he was elected Representative from Montgomery County to the Legislature, and served in the session of 1876. He was a member of the Committee on State Printing and Cities of the second class. In 1882 he was elected Justice of the the Peace for Louisburg Township, and in 1883 Mayor of Elk City, and is now holding both these last named offices. He was married August 4, 1853, in Tuscumbia, Mo., to Miss Rebecca J. Smith. They have eight children—John C., Hester E., now Mrs. J. N. Rice; Charles J., Edward H., Francis M., Amanda, Levi G. and William A.

J. P. SWATZWELL, collector, was born in Cocke County, Tenn., July 16, 1838. In 1840 his parents moved to Christian County, Ky., where he lived until the war. September 4, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, of the Seventeenth Kentucky Cavalry, as the Orderly Sergeant of the company. He was mustered out of service by reason of the expiration of term of service, October 4, 1865. He returned to his home and worked at wagonmaking until 1869, when he came to Kasas, located at Ottawa, and in August, 1870, moved to Elk City, where he engaged in the wagonmaking trade. He afterwards was a merchant in drugs, and then in dry goods. For the last three years he has been in the collecting business. He is a member of the Masonic order; is a past master, and is now secretary of Carson Lodge, No. 132, of Elk City. He was married December, 13, 1859 in Caldwell County, Ky., to Miss Mary B. Freeman. They have three children—Philip L., Susan Anna., Robert B.

F. E. TURNER, banker, was born near Hamilton, Canada, July 7, 1851. At the age of four years his parents removed to Niagara Falls, N. Y., where they lived eight years, and thence moved to Wilson, N. Y. In 1867 Mr. Turner engaged in trade at Lockport, N. Y., and from that city came to Kansas in 1869. He engaged in trade in Elk City, and has been successful in business. In the spring of 1881 he established the Elk City bank, and the following fall sold his drug store to E. E. Masterman. The bank does a very large business, and accommodates a large territory; also, does a large business in real estate, insurance, and invests money for non-residents in farm security. He has been a member of the City Council. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married October 30, 1879, at Lockport, N. Y., to Miss Fannie Grace Ferguson. They have one child, George Robert, born January 3, 1883.

W. W. WOODRING, M. D., was born in Harding County, Ky., May 25, 1840. Was educated at the Indiana State University, of Bloomington, and studied medicine at Leesville, Ind. He attended the Medical College of the Louisville University one year, and took his second course at the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, graduating in 1867. He located in Hiltonville, Lawrence Co., Ind., and continued in practice there until April, 1869, when he came to Kansas, locating at Elk City, Montgomery County, the first physician in Louisburg, and probably the first in the county. In those days his practice was in a region of country extending south and west eighty miles. He has been township treasurer two years. He is a Mason of K. T. degree, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. He was married August 17, 1865, in Lawrence County, Ind., to Miss Phœbe Ray. They have two children—Samuel T. and William H.

JOHN WRIGHT, druggist, was born in Prescott, Canada West, October 20, 1843. In 1856 he came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Weston, Mo., Platte County. In 1857 the family moved to Kansas and engaged in sawing lumber at Kickapoo, Leavenworth County. In 1860 their mill burned, which was immediately re-built. In 1863 he went to Idaho. Engaged in mining. In fall of 1864 returned to Kickapoo and again engaged in the lumber trade. In 1868 he moved to Ottawa, Kan., and in 1869 purchased another mill and moved to Parker, the firm then being Wright & Kirby. In 1870 he sold his interest to his partners and engaged in the hardware and grocery business. Same year sold out. In 1873 he and his brother purchased the Elk City flouring mill and operated it together until 1876, when he sold out his interest to his brother and afterward engaged in the furniture trade at Elk City. After two years in this trade he sold the business, and in 1880 went to New Mexico, and again engaged in saw milling near Santa Fe. In January, 1883, he returned to Elk City and bought an interest in a drug store, the firm being Stiles, Bagsley & Wright. Here he is still in business, carrying a good stock of drugs, patent medicines, and sundries. He is a member of the K. of H. He was married June 2, 1866, in Leavenworth County, Kan., to Miss Kate Connell. They have four children—William J., Robert M., Walter J. and May.

PARKER CITY.

In the fall of 1869, the town of Parker became established on the east side of the Verdigris, about one and a half miles south of Clymore, by H. N. Martin and Col. D. T. Parker, after whom it was named. The reasons upon which the town was started were occasioned from the idea which at the time became current, that the railroad would run down on the east side of the river and that, probably, this would be the terminal point. So popular did this idea become, that all eyes became turned to Parker, and other towns removed thither; even Westralia, which had previously swallowed up other villages, was now in turn forced to yield to Parker, to which place it was taken during the fall of 1869. Everything at this time spoke favorably for the stability and future prominence of the town. So great, indeed, were the surrounding influences that, in little more than a year's time, it had become a city containing more than a thousand people, and about fifty flourishing business establishments. In 1871, it was incorporated as a city, and W. Barricklow was elected Mayor; A. D. Keifer, City Clerk; S. S. Peterson, Marshal, and George Hall, T.C. Frazier Dr. Dunwell, F. B. York and John Todd, Councilmen. The first white settler, to locate on the town site was Peter Miller. The first building erected was the office occupied by D. T. Parker and F. B. York, and the first school district organized in the county was at this place in 1870.

But alas! for Parker, the inscrutable ways of railroad corporations were stronger than she was able to combat. Under the instruction and direction of the Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern Kansas Railroad Company a town was started a few miles north and on the opposite side of the river from where Parker was located, where the road was to be built, and which was to be made the terminus of the road, and was called Coffeyville, a history of which appears at another place. This, as a matter of course, settled the question as to where the terminal point of the railroad should be, and made certain the conclusion that Coffeyville was destined to be the metropolis of southeastern Montgomery County. In the face of these overpowering circumstances, Parker fought bravely for a few months for existence, against her favored rival; but the removal of a few of her business houses to Coffeyville created a panic that was not to be stayed, and the prosperous little city melted away like a mirage, only a few dwellings being left as landmarks. An addition to these remains has recently been made in the erection of a brick school building and the establishment of a mercantile house by William Padon, in the spring of 1882.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A. BEATTY, owner of State line grain and stock farm, P. O. Coffeyville, was born in County Fermaugh, Ireland, September 25, 1833, his parents being natives of Scotland. In 1850, he came to America, and after spending some few years in Ohio, afterward in Iowa, he came to Kansas in 1859, and spent a few years in Linn and Anderson counties. He afterward located near Ottawa and improved a handsome farm of 240 acres about a mile from the city, which he still owns. During this time he also identified himself with the lumber business in Ottawa, and was an active worker in the growth of the industrial interests of it. He served upon the Board of Aldermen of that city, and was very active as a worker with social developements of the city. In 1869, he came here and located, and has been successfully identified with grain and stock raising business here since. State Line Grain and Stock Farm contains 300 acres of valuable land, lies two miles south of Coffeyville, watered by Onion and Verdigris streams. It has very handsome dwellings and out-buildings, adjacent to which is a beautiful orchard of over fifteen acres devoted to a fine assortment of fruit trees of all kinds raised here, and a nicely arranged grapery, besides small fruits in profusion, and handsome forest trees assist in the make up of the farm, thus making it one of the handsomest in Southern Kansas. Mr. Beatty has besides "Nation View" Farm, containing 170 acres of choice land principally utilized for grain, rearing horticulture, 120 acres to grain and twenty-five to handsomely assorted fruit orchard. It has handsome buildings located upon it and is well hedged and otherwise elegantly improved. In stock rearing and dealing he does an extensive business and stands prominent among that fraternity here. He married, in 1864, Miss Margaret MacAllister, a lady of fine attainments, who was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and reared and educated in Coshocton County, Ohio. They have a bright, intelligent family of four sons and three daughters—James L., Theressa, John K., Charles, Amanda, Mary and Cyrus W. Mr. Beatty has been a member of the Masonic Order for the last twenty-six years. During the war he did service in Company H, Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry for about a year and then received an honorable discharge. Since locating here he has worked actively in the growth and development of the social and industrial life of this locality.

GEORGE Y. ERGENBRIGHT, owner of Sunnyside grain and stock farm, P. O. Coffeyville, was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., October 31, 1830. In 1854, he went to Clay County, Ill., where he was identified with the farming industry for ten years. He then returned to his native State and carried it on successfully there until 1870, when he came to Kansas and located there the following year. He married, in 1852, Miss Mary Forsyth, of ried Miss Elizabeth Holman, of Ohio. They have a family of five sons and two daughters—Johnson County, Ind., who died in 1855, and was buried in Clay County, Ill. In 1856, he mar- Helen, now Mrs. Frederick Yehl; Oliver J., Samuel H., Homer, Sumner, Fleta May and Charles. He has been a member of I. O. O. F. for several years. Sunnyside Farm contains 250 acres of valuable land; is located two and a half miles northeast of Coffeyville; 170 acres are devoted to grain tillage, and the balance to a pasturage, horticulture, meadow; has handsome dwelling and out-buildings located on it, and has an orchard of seven acres of a nice assortment of fruits. In stock raising deals particularly in Merino sheep.

NOAH F. HOWARD, owner of Pleasant View Farm, P.O. Coffeyville, was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., October 11, 1838, and was reared and educated there. In 1858 he came to Kansas, and lived in Douglas County until 1869, when he came here, and has been identified with his present industry since. He married in Lawrence, Kan., September 22, 1868, Miss C. Mewhinney, a lady of fine literary attainments, daughter of Col. T. J. Mewhinney, who located in Franklin County, Kan., in 1855, and was prominently identified with public and social life there. They have a family of one son and one daughter, Ross and Katie. Mrs. Howard was born in Terre Haute, Ind., but was educated in Douglas County, Kan. She is an active member of the Christian Church. He is a member of the Masonic Order. During the war Mr. Howard was active in the Assistant Quartermaster's Department as Chief Clerk of the department of the Mississippi, from which he received an honorable discharge after three years' service. Since locating here he has been actively identified in the social and industrial life of this locality.

P. M. LEE, owner of Riverside Farm, P.O. Coffeyville, was born in Elizabethtown, Canada, May 24, 1839, his people having moved there from New York State. When quite young he removed with his people to Illinois, who settled in Lake County. At the age of sixteen he went to Winona County, Minn., and followed farming business actively there till 1871. He had, however, learned the trade of wheelwright there. In 1871 he came here and located upon his present place, which he has improved and still owns. During this time he spent six years at his trade in Coffeyville. Riverside Farm contains 206 acres of valuable land, is located upon the Verdigris River, about two miles from Coffeyville, has nice dwelling and out-buildings located upon it, and an orchard of four acres of a nicely assorted variety of fruit trees. He married, in 1857, Miss Ann M. Cumming, who was born in Scotland and reared and educated in Milwaukee, Wis. They have two sons—Andrew S. and Cyrus A. During the war he did active service in the First Minnesota Light Artillery, from 1863 till the end of the war. Was honorably discharged and pensioned for wounds received at siege of Atlanta, Ga.

LIBERTY.

Liberty became established through the combined efforts of Verdigris and Montgomery cities, in the fall of 1869. These places, seeing their impotence to contend singly with Independence in the county seat contest, in the November election of that year, concluded to unite their forces upon a single point. For this purpose Liberty was started, and was situated on the Verdigris River, about six miles south of Independence. For a time it was made the county seat, but which it lost in May, 1870, when it was removed to Independence. When the K.C.,L.& S.K. Railroad was built, it ran a few miles to the east of the town, which was soon moved to the railroad, and is the village of Liberty to-day, containing a few stores and dwellings, a schoolhouse and a church edifice.

A flouring mill, belonging to Daniel McTaggart, is also located at Liberty. This is a large stone building, and has a capacity for grinding 300 bushels of wheat and 150 bushels of corn daily. The mill is located on the Verdigris River, from which the power is derived, was built in 1875, and represents an investment of $14,000. There is also a cotton gin connected with the mill, in which there was ginned, during the year 1881, about one hundred bales of cotton. About two miles below McTaggart's mill, on the Verdigris, is the flouring mill, owned by W. H. Linton. It is propelled by water power taken from the Verdigris River, and is valued at about $8,000.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CAPTAIN J. H. CONRAD, owner of Prairie Valley Farm, P. O. Liberty, was born in Harrison County, Ind., August 1, 1836, and was reared and educated there. In 1856—and while he was engaged in a literary course of study, at Hartsville Academy, Indiana—he came to Kansas and located a claim in Linn County, and engaged at teaching; but when the party troubles began, enlisted his sympathies and his services with the Anti-slavery party, and continued in active service in the rank and file of that party till 1859, after which he went to California; but soon after went to Nevada, where he was engaged in mining actively, there till 1863, when he again showed his loyalty to the anti-slavery principles, and returned to Indiana, raised and organized Company D, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry; was commissioned Captain, by Gov. Morton, and worked actively in that incumbency till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. In 1868, he started for California, but upon arriving in Kansas, he concluded to locate here. He married in 1866, in Harrison Co., Ind., Miss Mary Huston, a native of Ohio, who departed this life in 1872, in full connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is buried in Liberty Cemetery, leaving one son, Horace Greeley. In 1874, he married Miss Kate Lykins, of Indiana. They have one son and daughter, Roscoe Conkling and Nellie Grant. Mrs. Conrad is a member of the Christian Church. In politics, Capt. Conrad is a Republican of the Stalwart school. He is an active member of the G. A. R., McPherson Post, Independence. Prairie Valley Farm contains 160 acres of valuable land, and is located three miles northeast of Liberty; eighty acres of it is used for grain tilling, and the balance is pasture and timber, among which are a fine collection of handsome forest trees. Good buildings are located on the farm, and an orchard of a well assorted variety of fruit trees. Located upon the farm is a handsome grove of a nice variety of forest trees, which is used for pic nicking parties, open air meetings, etc., called after the name of the farm, "Prairie Valley Grove."

THOMAS HAYDEN, farmer, P. O. Independence, is a native of Barnesville, Belmont Co., Ohio, born August 18, 1832, but lived in Monroe, Ohio, from 1833 to March, 1880, when he located in Liberty Township, Montgomery County, Kas., where he has followed farming, having been engaged in the same pursuits in his native State. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was first married at Woodsfield, Monroe Co., Ohio, October 3, 1855, to Mary E. Ford, a native of that place. She died in November, 1875, leaving six children—Stephen F., Forrest F., William O., John H., Thaddeus S. and Matilda D. Mr. Hayden was married to his present wife, Martha J. McCarty, at Bellsville, Ohio, June 22, 1879. She is a native of Washington County, Pa.

HON. DANIEL McTAGGART, proprietor of flouring mills, cotton gin, etc., is a native of the Parish of De Henrysville, Canada East, born August 2, 1840; lived in Rock County, Wis., from 1851 to 1852, then in Chickasaw County, Iowa, until July 8, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company B, Seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving in that regiment until January, 1863, being Sergeant of his company, when he was mustered out. He immediately recruited a company of colored troops at Pulaski, Tenn., being commissioned Captain of Company B, Third Alabama Colored Infantry, it being changed three months later to the One Hundred and Eleventh United States Colored Infantry, he continued in command of the company until he was mustered out May 3, 1866. The story of his military career is a very thrilling one. At the battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861, he was captured by the rebels, and was imprisoned at Memphis, Tenn; about the first of March, 1862, he made his escape, but was recaptured seven days later, having had but two meals and some roasted corn during that time. After twenty-seven day's spent in a dark dungeon at Jackson, Tenn., he was removed to Corinth, escaping from there six hours after his arrival, he reached the Union Army, distant thirty miles, after three days' travel. He was again taken prisoner October 7, 1862, at battle of Corinth, but successfully escaped after two days and one night a prisoner. At Athens, Ala., October, 1864, he was again captured, attempted to escape the first night, but was not successful in effecting his escape until the next night, reaching the Federal lines within a few hours, he guided the course of the Union troops so that Athens was recaptured by our army within two or three days. During the summer of 1865, he was Provost Marshal at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and assisted to make the National Cemetery at that place. He then superintended the arrangement and construction of the National Cemetery at Nashville, and had charge thereof for a period of two years, afterward appointed to superintend and lay out the National Cemetery at New Albany, Ind., finally leaving the Government service January 1, 1869. Having become accustomed to the Southern climate, he determined to locate in Southern Kansas, rather than reside where he would be exposed to the cold and bleak winters so common in the States further north. In February, 1861, he located on Osage Indian lands, on Section 11, Township 33, Range 16. He now resides on Section 14, adjoining the section where he first settled. In May, 1869, he put up a store about three miles east of the farm; in the following month he built a store at Verdigris City, and carried on both stores for about one year; he then consolidated his mercantile interest and located at Liberty, continuing in trade there till 1872, then moved to the present town of Liberty, two and a half miles distant from the old town, remaining there until 1876, doing nearly all the merchandising at that point, also serving as Postmaster and express agent all the time, and railroad agent from 1872 to 1875. He was the first County Treasurer, being appointed to the office. In November, 1882, he was elected a member of the Kansas House of Representatives, proving to be a valuable and efficient member thereof. Captain McTaggart has evinced such ability and uprightness in his public life as to make his influence potently felt. From the fall of 1869 to the present time, he has owned and lived on the farm where he now resides. In 1875, he erected his flouring mills, capacity sixty barrels per day, on the Verdigris River, near his residence; in 1880, he put up a cotton gin. He estimates that 150 bales of cotton were produced in Montgomery County in 1882. For the last three years he has supplied the Osage Indians, in the Territory, with their flour. The balance of the product of his mills finds sale in the markets of this county. The Captain was elected member of the Legislature in 1882, on the Republican ticket, by a majority of 300. At the same election, George W. Glick, the Democratic candidate for Governor, received a majority of 200. This vote indicated the personal popularity of Capt. McTaggart among his old associates and acquaintances. He was married at Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 4, 1866, to Maggie A. Beigle, a native of Altoona, Pa. They have four children—Hattie, William, Alton Charles and Claude D. The oldest was born at New Albany, Ind., the other three being native born Kansans.

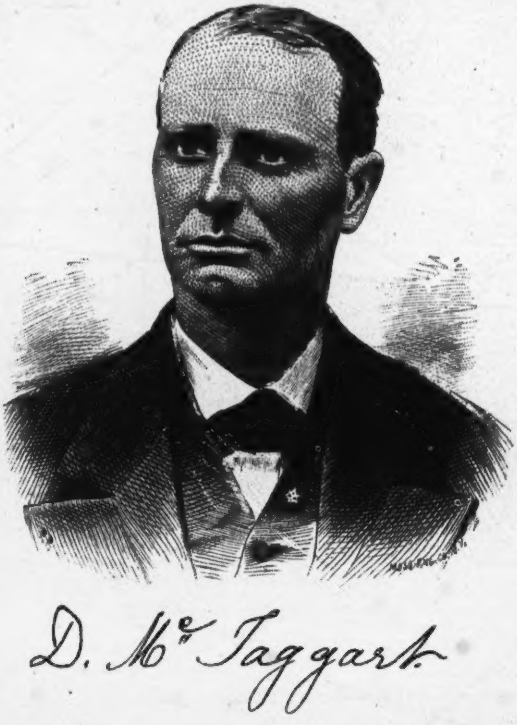

D. McTaggart.

ROBERT D. REESE, owner of Lake Farm, P. O. Liberty, was born in Wales, April 29, 1830, and came to America from England in 1850, whither he had spent a few years. He was reared to the mining business, in his native place, and was identified successfully with that industry in this country for over seventeen years after his arrival, principally in Pennsylvania, California, Nevada, and Colorado. In 1869 he came to Kansas, and located upon his present place, which he has improved from a raw prairie to its present handsome condition. Lake Farm contains 312 acres of valuable land; is located about a mile southwest of Liberty; 200 acres of it is devoted to grain tillage, and the balance is utilized for pasturage and timber, the latter of which boasts many very handsome forest trees. Good dwelling and barns and stables are located upon it, and an orchard of a nicely assorted variety of fruit trees. In stock, Mr. Reese deals particularly in Durham cattle, and Berkshire and Poland-China hogs. Situated on the farm is a beautiful lake ("Liberty Lake") which is abundantly stocked with a fine variety of fish; thus making Lake Farm one of the most completely improved farms in this section of country. Mr. Reese married in Wisconsin, in 1860, Miss Betty DeFuy, a lady of excellent attainments. She is of Scotch Irish ancestry. They have a very intelligent family of two sons and one daughter—Volney, a student in civil engineering; Maggie, a teacher and student in scientific course; and Robert, jr., at present a student at the public schools. Mr. Reese has been an active member of the Masonic Order for several years. He has worked very actively in the development of the social and industrial life of this locality since coming here.

H. C. VEATCH, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Parker, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, September 19, 1834. In 1855 went to Livingston County, Ill., and lived there till 1868, when he came to Kansas, and located near Baxter Springs, and in 1871 came here. He married, in 1859, Catherine Zuck, born in Pennsylvania, and reared in Indiana. They have five sons and one daughter—Albert C., Thomas H., Burton, James, Minnie, and Emory. His farm contains 160 acres of good land, is well fenced and watered and stocked; has good buildings, and an orchard of five acres of a nicely assorted variety of fruits.

VILLAGES.

Numerous towns took form of existence within the county during its early history, whose brief, yet hopeful lives, and subsequent disappointment and downfall must be recorded. Among these were several towns that were started in the southeastern part of the county, under the impression that somewhere in that section would be the terminus of the railroad, soon to be constructed, and with the hope of being the terminal town, the foundations of various places were laid, changed or abandoned.

Claymore, so named in honor of the Osage chief by that name, was laid out in the winter of 1868-69, at the site of Lushbaugh's trading post, under the auspices of a town company, of which G. L. Canada was chairman and Alexander Duncan secretary. For a time the town grew rapidly and reached a population of about one hundred, but a check was thrown upon its prosperity, and in the spring of 1869 it hopelessly died out.

Westralia, located two miles south of Claymore by Captain J. C. Crawford and Eli Dennis, was named for the west trail upon which it was situated. This place, on account perhaps of its being nearer the Territory, outrivaled Claymore, which it took in almost bodily, and during its short life grew with surprising rapidity, attaining a population of several hundred and became a prosperous business point.

Verdigris City was begun under this influence by Daniel McTaggart and others, in May, 1869; and was situated on the east bank of the Verdigris, a few miles south of Independence. This place at one time had fair prospect of obtaining the end aimed at, for it was made the county seat by the appointment of the Governor, on June 3, 1869. A log court house was built and the town flourished for a time, but the county seat was taken elsewhere and the village went down, and the ground upon which it stood is now owned as a farm, by E. M. Wark.

Morgan City was located by the Morgan brothers, in the summer of 1869, and stood about two and a half miles northeast of Independence, by which it was overpowered and forced to yield in a few months after it was started.

Montgomery City was started by R. W. Dunlap, at the mouth of Drum Creek, and on the Verdigris River, a few miles southeast of Independence, during 1869. This place, too, before it had yet time to attain to any importance, was forced to yield to the supremacy of Independence.

Radical City, about six miles northwest of Independence, was founded in 1869, by Col. Samuel Young, and is but a mere country trading point.

Havana started in 1869, Callow & Myers opened a store of general merchandise, and were succeeded in the business by Lines & Caufman.

Caney began existence in 1869, M. Bell starting the first business house. This place at one time became quite a village. In 1879, the place was raided by a band of robbers from the Territory. Four men, heavily armed and mounted on horseback, came into the town in broad daylight and completely sacked it. H. C. Kirkpatrick, one of the citizens, was shot and killed. In a few months afterward one of the band, James Baker by name, was found by some Cherokee Indians, who brought him to Coffeyville. He had been shot in several places, and after having had two limbs amputated by the surgeons, died the next day from the effects of his wounds. Another of the party named Triplett, was captured by a Cherokee Indian who gave him up to the authorities, and upon conviction he was sent to the penitentiary to await execution. This village, also, suffered from rivalry by Evansville in the Indian Territory and St. Paul, in Chautauqua County, and now contains three stores, a hotel, two blacksmith shops and a millinery and dressmaking establishment.

Tipton was started in 1868, a little way east of Elk City, to which it was forced to surrender.

Bloomfield, also, a short distance northeast of Elk City, was established about the same time and was forced to succumb under the pressure of the same circumstances.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—DRUM CREEK TOWNSHIP.

G. W. BEAM, farmer, Section 36, Township 32, Range 16 east, P. O. Independence, was born in Stark County, Ohio, September 14, 1840. Educated in the same county, and removed to Illinois in 1859. Was married in 1865 to Miss Mary Kaley, of Holmes County, Ohio, born August 13, 1842. They have seven children, Frank, Charles, Fred, Daisy, Amie, Ernest and Bertha. Mr. B. enlisted in Company I, First Illinois Regiment, in the spring of 1861: Col. U. S. Grant commanded. He was one of the first in the service under Lincoln' first call for volunteers. He was taken prisoner at Chickamauga and imprisoned at Danville and Richmond six months. He escaped from Danville and in company with five others, traveling only at night, he marched 300 miles, and passed four lines of the enemy, and reached the Union lines in safety. His brigade opened the fight at Stone River, at which place he was wounded. He was mustered out at the close of the war and served a second term of enlistment in Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois. Commissioned Captain from the 14th of February, 1863 He was in thirteen battles. He came to Kansas and settled in Fort Scott in 1865. In 1868 he was employed by the M. K. T. R. R., getting out ties for the road in the Indian Territory. In 1882 he purchased 160 acres of choice land, five and one half miles from Independence. His farm is very desirable, having running water and twenty-five acres of timber land. He is a member of the United Brethren Church and also of the G. A. R.

J. T. BROCK, farmer, Section 25, Township 32, Range 16, P. O. Independence, was born in DeKalb County, northern Alabama, in 1842. In 1862 he emigrated to Lawrence County, Ill., where he finished his education and lived until he came to Kansas in 1870. He was married on October 24, 1869, to Martha E. Addison, of Lawrence County, by whom he had one child, Carl Herbert, born July 22, 1877. Mrs. Brock died January 7, 1879. He was married on July 4, 1880, to Miss Calista Jane Felton, of Montgomery County, Kas., a native of Susquehanna County, Pa., born in 1859, and educated in the same county. She came to Kansas in January, 1880, with Mr. Webster Maxson, an uncle. Her parents are now living in Susquehanna County, Pa. Mr. Brock was elected to the office of Sheriff of the county of Montgomery in the fall of 1875, which office he filled four years. He has also held several offices in his own township, and has been a delegate to the Democratic State conventions to nominate State officers for several years. He was one of the early settlers of the county and has in all his transactions, both public and private, made an honorable record.

JOHN CAVANAUGH, farmer, Section 28, Township 32, Range 15, P. O. Independence, was born in Wexford County, town of Gorey, Ireland, September 29, 1818, and emigrated to Upper Canada in 1839, where he was married to Margaret Dunn, born in Ireland in 1826. They have had eleven children, ten of whom are living—Margaret, married to John Hamilton, living at Independence, Kan.; Thomas, conductor on the Texas Pacific; Mary, a teacher; Owen, married to Jennie Ramey, now in Kansas; Michael, baggage master at Winfield; Patrick, a teacher; James, Robert, and Ellen, John deceased. All the children are receiving a good education; five of them are teachers. Mr. Cavanaugh came to Kansas in 1870 on May 4, and settled on a farm of 240 acres of good land, on which he has just put up comfortable buildings. He has planted a large amount of hedges, etc. Mr. C. has prospered greatly since settling in this State. He and his family are enterprising and intelligent citizens.

M. D. COLEMAN, farmer, Section 4, Township 33, Range 17 east, P. O. Cherryvale, was born in Adams County, Ill., July 22, 1849. His father, Dr. Josiah Coleman, was born in Ohio, 1818, and educated as a physician, graduating at a medical college in Ohio. He emigrated to Illinois, and from thence to Nodaway County, Mo., where the son, M. D. Coleman, was educated. He came to Kansas, settling in Liberty Township, Labette County, in 1873. Mr. Coleman is the seventh child in a family of twenty-one, probably the largest in the State. He was married, August 3, 1873, to B. Frances Van Buren, a relative of President Martin Van Buren. She was born in Andrew County, Mo., April 24, 1854. Tessie, Pearl and May are the children now living; Nellie and Ida are deceased. The subject of this sketch came to Kansas, May 1, 1873, and purchased 160 acres of good land in Drum Creek Township, where he now resides.

GILBERT DOMINY, farmer, Section 36, Township 32, Range 16 east, P. O. Independence, was born in Clinton County, N. Y., in 1828. He was educated in Illinois, where his parents had moved in 1835. He was married, in 1850, to Mary E. Pool, who was born in New York, March 25, 1832. They had four children—Dorothy, Jerusha, who died in 1878; John E. and Joseph E. Mrs. Dominy died in 1861 in Illinois. He afterward married Miss Mary Clifford, a native of Clinton County, N. Y., born September 3, 1842. They have six children—Millie, married to Charles E. Rogers, and living in Las Vegas, N. M.; Henry G., Sarah M., Andrew Johnson, George A., and Rhoda Almeda. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dominy's parents are deceased. He came to Kansas, November, 1874, from La Salle County, Ill., where he had lived thirty-eight years. Has 240 acres of land, six miles east of Independence. He has erected a fine stone house, planted large orchards, hedges, etc., and raised each year considerable stock. He is an industrious and intelligent farmer, his land is very fertile, and he has been greatly prospered in the State of Kansas. His father, Ezra Dominy, was born at East Hampton, Long Island, in 1786, and married Rhoda Smith. They came from Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1835, to Illinois The journey was made in a wagon by the lake shore, and they were six weeks on the road. The Dominy family, including husbands, wives, children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren to the number of 100, held a grove meeting September, 1873, in La Salle County, Ill. His mother died in 1873 at the age of eighty-seven. His father died in 1878 at the age of ninety-two. Mrs. Dominy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. N. HALL, farmer, Section 29, Township 32, Range 16, P. O. Independence, was born in Harrison County, Va., now Marion County, W. Va., in 1823, and received his education in private schools, and was married in 1850, to Miss Ann Eliza Jones of the same county and State, by whom he has had four children—Willey A., Charles H., Walter Lee and Anne Eliza. Mrs. Hall and daughter died in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1855. Mr. Hall having lost all his family by death in Keokuk, where he emigrated in 1837, except one small boy, returned to Virginia and lived until he came to Kansas in 1869, first stopping at Ottawa until November, when he moved to Independence, Montgomery County, settling on a farm of 160 acres near the town, and consisting principally of river bottom, as extraordinarily fertile land as can be found in the county. Mr. Hall has never failed to get a large wheat crop, having one season threshed 2,200 bushels of wheat, and a number of times 1,500 to 1,800 bushels from eighty acres, and some years has raised as high as forty-five bushels to the acre. Came to the State with $26. After purchasing his claim in 1859, he married his second wife, Mrs. C. V. Hall, whose maiden name was Read, by whom he has three children—Gertrude Grace Hall, Arellans C. Read and Ralph; are all getting a good education at Independence. Gertrude, the eldest, was in attendance at the State Normal School at Emporia, and is a teacher. Mr. Hall has had several reverses in life, having lost his family by death and his property by the burning destruction of the civil war in Virginia. But since his settlement in Kansas, he has been greatly prospered.

C. L. MEGREDY, farmer, Section 24, Township 32, Range 16 east, P. O. Independence, was born five miles south of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1844. He enlisted on May 9, 1864, in Company A., One Hundred and Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers, and served until the fall of 1864. Was married December 24, 1868, to Virginia Weber, who was born in Fulton, October 29, 1848. They have four children—Olive, Charles Edwin, Clarence, Frank. His parents are living near Springfield, Ill. Mrs. Megredy's parents are deceased. He came to Kansas and first settled in Republic County, two and a half miles northwest of Belleville, and in September, 1880, he came to Drum Creek, Montgomery County, where he purchased a farm consisting of a quarter section. His father, James Megredy, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., is well known in Springfield, Ill. He hauled the first stone for the Springfield State House, his father having contracted to quarry and deliver the stone. Mr. Megredy and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS OVERFIELD, farmer, Section 35, Township 32, Range 16, P. O. Independence, was born in Shropshire, England, 1826, and emigrated to America, 1850, stopping a while in Danvers, Mass., and in New Jersey he was engaged in the patent leather business. He started with his family from Boston on Tuesday, September 26, 1854, and on October 10th he took a claim on Washington Creek, Douglas Co., Kas., where he lived nine years. There were then, in Lawrence, a half dozen tents and a log house, a few Delaware Indians and traders. In 1864, he moved, with his family, to the town of Lawrence, where he lived six years, and then, in 1869, took a claim of 160 acres on Drum Creek, Montgomery County, on which he has made improvements, planted a beautiful grove of maples and other trees, besides twenty acres of orchard. He was married to Margaret Fergusson, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, born April 3, 1831, and educated in the same city. They have seven children—William, married to Elizabeth Saxon, and living in the vicinity; Charles, Agnes, married to Charles Yoe, editor of the Independence *Tribune*; John, George, Ninian, Frank. Mr. Overfield is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He has been identified with the early history of the State and interested in its material prosperity.

THOMAS PERRY, farmer, Section 23, Township 32, Range 16 east, P. O. Independence, was born in Jackson County, Mo., May 13, 1848. He was educated in the same county and there married to Miss Elizabeth Botts, a native of Davis County, Iowa. She was born in 1849, March 28, educated in the common schools of her native State. They have lost six children, and have one living, Thomas Elmer, who was born March 16, 1883. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1881, and settled in Drum Creek Township. He has 160 acres of good land, formerly owned by Mr. J. T. Breckenridge. He has a good orchard, and many fine improvements. His home is about half way between Cherryvale and Independence, on the State road. His father, John Perry, lives with him. His mother died in December, 1872. Mrs. Perry's mother is deceased. Her father is now living in Schuyler County, Mo. John Perry, the father, was born in 1812, in East Tennessee, Claiborne County, and moved to Jackson County, Mo., in 1831, where he lived until he came to Kansas, in 1881, with the exception of seven years passed in Illinois. He saw pretty hard times during the late war. Mr. Perry and family are all members of the Christian Church.

GEORGE W. STOVALL, farmer, Section 23, Township 32, Range 16 east, P. O. Independence, was born in Harrison County, Ind., 1848. His father moved to Sangamon County, Ill. His mother died when he was quite young. His father died in 1870. He received his early education in the public schools of Sangamon County. He was married to a schoolmate, Miss Emily Weber, a native of Fulton County, Ill., in August, 1871. His wife was born in 1852. They have four children living—Francis Evarts, Louella, Clara Bell and May. He immigrated to Kansas in the fall of 1876, and settled on an improved farm of 240 acres, on which there are good buildings, large orchards of apples and peach trees. His home is about four and a half miles east of Independence. Mrs. Stovall came to Kansas an invalid. She has regained her health and speaks in the highest praise of the climate of Southern Kansas.

SYCAMORE TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH BERRY, farmer, Section 13, Township 32, Range 15 east, P. O. Independence. He came to Kansas and settled where he resides, May 12, 1869, and took a claim of 160 acres; now has 120 acres finely improved. He is a native of Holmes County, Ohio, born April 21, 1828, a son of Mark and Christena (Lozier) Berry, the father a native of Evansville, Ind., and the mother of Pennsylvania. Joseph, when nineteen years of age, went to Lucas County, Ohio, and when twenty-one began the trade of cabinet-maker at Adrian, Mich.; remained some three years. September 1, 1853, he married Miss Mary J. Hewett, a native of Jefferson County, N. Y., born July 29, 1835, and when ten years of age moved to Michigan, where she was educated. Mr. and Mrs. Berry have a family of three living children — Ida, Ira H., and Effie. During the late war Mr. Berry was a member of Company H, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, having enlisted August 20, 1861, and veteraned in the fall of 1863. Participated in all the battles of his regiment, and his brigade, composed of the First, Third and Fourth Ohio, and Fourth Michigan Regiment; captured Jefferson Davis near Irwin, Ga. He was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, August 16, 1865.

WILL S. HAYS, proprietor of Verdigris Valley Stock Farm, with Verdigris River running through it as a water privilege, in Section 5, Township 32, Range 16, P. O. Independence. He came to Kansas and took a claim of 160 acres, where he resides; in 1868, while the Indians were still in the country, and for many months experienced much trouble with them. His farm consists of 585 acres of choice land, well improved and finely watered by springs. He was born near Pittsburgh, Pa., February 14, 1843, a son of Ephraim and Mary A. (Fleming) Hays, both born and raised in the same place. Will S. enlisted in 1861, in Company C, One Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served some three years, and participated in the following battles: Williamsburg, Va.; Chickahominy, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Black Water, near Petersburg, Va., Kingston, N. C., Whitehall, Weldon Railroad, Plymouth, etc. After being mustered out, he engaged in the fine horse trade at Pittsburgh, Pa. Finally he came West and engaged in the cattle trade through Nebraska, Texas and Kansas. In 1881 was elected Commissioner of Montgomery County.

J. F. MAYO, proprietor of the Sycana Valley Stock Farm in Sections 25 and 26, Township 31 Range 15, P. O. Independence; came to Montgomery County and took a claim of 160 acres, August 8, 1869, but soon afterward sold and purchased his present farm of 120 acres, which is finely improved. He was born in Monroe County, East Tenn., December 6, 1845, a son of E. W. P. and E. R. Mayo, the father of East Tennessee, and the mother, whose maiden name was Hunter, is of North Carolina. She was born in Ashville, Buncombe Co., N. C. They have a family of eight children, J. F. being the second son, and with his parents moved to Miami County, Kan., where he was brought up. When twenty-one years of age commenced business for himself as a farmer. May 14, 1874, he married Miss Nanna J. Carter, a native of Dyer County, Tenn., born March 27, 1854, a daughter of William and Anna Carter, both of Middle Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Mayo have a family of two children—Maude L., and Ernest P. Mr. Mayo came to this county a poor man.

D. R. PERKINS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 33, Township 31, Range 15, P. O. Radical City. He came to Montgomery County, October, 1870, from Warren County, Iowa, having gone there in November, 1854. He was born in Franklin County, Ill., December 21, 1824. His father is a native of Kentucky, and married his mother in Illinois. D. R. Perkins was married in Warren County, Ill., in 1844, to Miss Myra Lieurance, a native of Clinton County, Ohio, born February 16, 1827. Her parents were natives of Tennessee. She died May 30, 1877, leaving a family of ten living children, as follows: Albert, Elijah, Joshua, Steven, Frances, Ephraim, Jasper, Rachel, Abigail and Minnie, having lost one—Eveline. Mr. Perkins commenced life a poor man; his farm is among the finest in Sycamore Valley and consists of 230 acres and is known as Sycamore Mound Valley Farm. Since 1877 he has kept the poor of Montgomery County.

DANIEL RINGLE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 10, Township 32, Range 17, P. O. Radical City, came to Woodson County, Kan., and purchased a farm of 120 acres in 1860. Came to Montgomery County in 1869, and took a claim, and in 1872 improved the same with good buildings. He is a native of Stark County, Ohio, and was born in 1829, and, when one year old, with his parents, come to St. Joseph County, Ind. He has been a resident of Clinton County, Mo., Elkhart County, Mich. In 1850, in company with fifteen men, he went to California and remained two years. He returned to St. Joseph County, Ind., and married, in 1854, Miss Jane Morris, a native of St. Joseph County, Ind., born in 1836. They have a family of nine children, as follows: Cyrus, Mary Ella, Eliza, Alfred, Maria, Frank, Edward and Charles. Both are members of the United Brethren Church. His farm consists of 217 acres of fine land.

F. M. THORNTON, physician, Radical City. He came to Kansas and located in Leavenworth County, May 11, 1866, and remained until 1872, then came to Montgomery County, Kan., locating in Liberty Township, on a farm of 160 acres of fine land which he still owns. He is a native of Smith County, Tenn., born December 10, 1827, a son of Felix and Seletha Holley Thornton, both born, raised and married in Sampson County, N. C., and settled in Smith County, Tenn., and in 1830 moved to Illinois. F. M., when twenty-one years of age, began preaching, in the interest of the Baptist Church and continued some eleven years. In the fall of 1864 he was drafted and was assigned to the Fifteenth Regiment, Iowa Volunteers. He joined the regiment at Atlanta, Ga., and was with Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea. He was discharged at the general hospital, Louisville, Ky., under General Order No. 24, June 29, 1865. He began the study of medicine in 1862, at Rome, Iowa. He married, May 27, 1852, Miss Nancy E. Scott, a native of Indiana, born March 1, 1827. She is a daughter of Hiram and R. Scott. She died July 31, 1877, leaving a family of five children.

CANEY TOWNSHIP.

A. D. BERRY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 26, Township 34, Range 13, P.O. Havana was born in La Grange County, Ind., in 1847, and was educated in the county of Livingston, Ill., where he resided with his parents until he came to Kansas in 1879. He was married April 8, 1874, to Miss Mary Hall, of Linn County, Kas., who was born in Madison County, Ill., in 1857. They have had four children, three of whom are living—Annie and Martha; May died in 1878, and Marietta. Mr. Berry came to Kansas in the spring of 1874, and in the following fall his father, Samuel Berry, came and purchased of George Ripley 280 acres of land on Bee Creek. This home consists of fertile bottom lands, with a large amount of timber and good running water. Mr. Berry has another tract of 160 acres, situated six miles northeast of Havana. On this he has good buildings and other improvements. Samuel Berry, his father, was born in Marion County, Ohio, and died in Montgomery County, Kas., in 1882. A. D. Berry's mother died May 26, 1857.

DR. ALBERT G. BROWN, physician and druggist, Caney, was born in Carroll County, Ind., in 1838, and educated in Delphi Seminary. He studied medicine and practiced his profession in Newton County, Ind., and from thence went to Detroit, Mich., where he followed his profession several years. He afterwards went to Martin County, Minn. In 1873, he was in Texas, where he canvassed the county of Tarrant, of which Fort Worth is the county seat, on a proposition made by Tom Scott to raise bonds for machine shops to be placed at Fort Worth. He then went to Benton County, Arkansas, then came to Kansas, and settled on the Pawnee River, eighteen miles west of Fort Larned, and practiced his profession in Pawnee County, where he laid out the town of Brown's Grove. He then went to Cherokee, Crawford Co., and in November, 1882, came to Montgomery County, coming to his present location. He has just started a drug store. He was married to Sarah J. Bortnow, who died in June, 1879. Was married to Mrs. Nellie G. Shorthill, of Southwest City, Mo., who has a daughter, Nellie G. Shorthill, a young lady of fine musical talent. Dr. Brown is a physician of long and varied experience, and has a good practice.

R. W. DUNLAP, retired merchant and farmer, Section 12, Township 35, Range 13, P.O. Caney, was born May 22d, 1837, at Ithaca, New York, where he was partly educated. At an early age, he went with his parents to Allegany County, N. Y., and remained there until he came West in 1856. He married in 1857, Miss Sarah E. Westbrook, of Canadea, Allegany Co., N. Y., by whom he has three children—Prinia Maud, Fred., Eugene. Mrs. Dunlap died in February, 1875. He was again married in September, 1875, to Bettie E. Westbrook, a sister of his former wife. Mr. Dunlap is one of the oldest settlers of the State, coming into Kansas in 1856, when the State was just starting in its career of prosperity. He has seen many changes in the ups and downs of a pioneer's life. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He came to the place where Topeka now stands in 1856, where he remained until 1859, when he went to the Arkansas River, near where Wichita now is. Here he established a ranche, and lived until 1866, when he returned to New York, but came back to the West in the following spring. He engaged in the mercantile business in the Indian country, beginning in 1870 and continuing until 1876, when he went back to his farm on Drum Creek, Montgomery County. Soon afterward he made another trip to his native State, remaining eighteen months. Upon his return to Kansas, he again engaged in the mercantile business in Montgomery County, following it until 1882, when he retired from business.

F. H. FAATZ, general merchant, Caney, Montgomery Co., Kan., was born near Weedsport, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1841. He was educated at the Auburn Academy, Auburn, N. Y., and the Friends' Academy, Union Springs, N. Y. In 1867, he was married to Miss Amelia Halladay, who was born near Weedsport, N. Y., in 1846. She was educated at the Weedsport Academy. Mr. Faatz came to Kansas on May 3, 1880, stopping at Independence for a few days, and then taking a trip to Texas, where he remained for a few weeks, and then returned to Kansas in the autumn, when he sent for Mrs. Faatz, and they settled at Caney, where they now are enjoying life and doing a good business. He was in the mercantile business at Meridan, N. Y., for five years, and at Montezuma, N. Y., for three years. His parents are living near Weedsport, where he was born. His father was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and his mother in Germany. Mr. Faatz is an enterprising business man, and is taking a great interest in the welfare and growth of the community in which he now lives, having taken the proper steps by which the town has been surveyed and platted. There is now a movement to build a grist mill on one of the blocks donated by Mr. Faatz. He experienced religion in the year 1862, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been a zealous worker, and most of the time an official member, taking great interest in the Sunday school work as well as every other interest of the church.

LEVI GLATFELDER, farmer and stockman, Section 8, Township 35, Range 14 east, P. O. Caney, was born in York County, Pa., in 1824. At the age of sixteen, he came to Knox County, Ill., with his parents, where he completed his education and followed as his occupation, farming; was married in 1850, to Miss Annie Cacklen, of Knox County, Ill., born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1830. They have eight children living—Mary (married to James Jack, living in the Creek Nation), Charles (married to Maggie Warner and living in the Cherokee Nation), Adelia (married to Frank Roe and living with her parents), George (married to Lucy May Dial, living in Caney Township), Clement, Clayton, Senora and Casper. Mr. G. came to Kansas in the spring of 1870 and located on 320 acres of land, on which he has placed many improvements. His farm is within one-half a mile of the Indian Territory, and he raises stock to a considerable extent. He was a delegate to the State Convention to nominate delegates to the National Democratic Convention, held at St. Louis, and also to the State Democratic Convention, in 1882, that nominated George W. Glick for Governor.

M. H. HORNER, Section 34, Township 34, Range 13, P. O. Havana, was born in Allegany County, N. Y., in 1844, where he received an academic education. He was married, in 1879, to Miss Alverta A. Campbell, of Tuscola, Douglas Co., Ill., a native of Carroll County, Va., born in 1855, educated in the free schools. They have two children—Sheridan C. and Roscoe C. Mr. Horner enlisted in Company G, First New York Dragoons, in August, 1864, and served until the close of the war. He was engaged in teaching in Illinois, but has principally followed farming. He came to Kansas in the spring of 1872, and settled in Montgomery County on a farm of 240 acres. His farm is finely located in Bee Creek Valley, two miles southwest of Havana. His land is fertile and a large part under cultivation. He is also more or less engaged in stock raising. His parents are living in Allegany County, N. Y. Mrs. Horner's parents are living in Scott County, Ark.

MRS. B. A. KELLER, farmer, Section 3, Township 35, Range 14, P. O. Fawn Creek, was born near New Albany, Ind., 1826, and educated in the district school, and married in 1850, to William Keller, of New Albany, born 1823, and engaged for many years in the pottery business, until he came to Kansas to benefit his health, but soon after his arrival he became worse and died September 17, 1876, leaving the widow and six children by his second wife and three by a former wife, deceased. Mrs. Keller's children are—Charles S., married to Miss Annice Mehaffy, of Fawn Creek, Montgomery County.; J. W., married to Amanda Gray, and living on his mother's farm; Annie, educated and teaching school; Samuel F., working his mother's farm; Wilbur F., and William H. All Mrs. Keller's children were born in New Albany and received their education in the schools of the same city. Mrs. K.'s farm consists of 176 acres, which has been well improved, excellent house, orchards, etc. She came to the State in April, 1876. Her mother-in-law, now eighty-three years old, and blind for twenty-two years, is living with her daughter. Mrs. K. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

R. B. KNOCK, farmer and dealer in agricultural implements and general merchandise, Section 13, Township 34, Range 13 east, P. O. Havana, was born in Fulton County, Ill., educated in the public schools and followed farming. He was married June 14, 1867, to Miss Evelyn Hussey, a native of Indiana, born in 1850. They have eight children—Marion, John, Josephine, Minnie, Virginia, Olive, Franklin and Erwin. Mr. Knock enlisted in Company G, Fiftieth Illinois Regiment, in 1861, and served three years. He came to Kansas in 1870, and settled in Caney Township, Montgomery County, on a farm of 200 acres of good land, on which he has made many improvements. He has a good trade in implements and general merchandise in Havana, which is constantly increasing. His parents are living in Fulton County, Ill. Mrs. Knock's parents are living in Arkansas.

GEORGE W. RIPLEY, farmer, Section 1; Township 35, Range 13, P. O. Caney, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1834, August 6. When he was nine years of age he went with his father to Sangamon County, Ill., and from there to Logan County in 1844, soon after his father's death, which occurred in 1843. He was educated at the subscription schools of those days. Was married in 1854, October 12, to Miss Martha J. Downing, of Logan County, Ill., who was born in 1836. They have had thirteen children—David James, died November 9, 1855; George W., died May 14, 1857; Lewis, married to Cordelia Carinder and living in Cherokee County, Kansas; Florence E., married to Thomas Nollach, and living in Montgomery County, Kansas; Elmer Ellsworth, Mary E., married to Edward Cochrane, and living in Caney; Ruth, died September 27, 187 ; Martha Eva, died August 14, 1872, Almira and Alvira, twins, Emma A., Bertha and John M. Mr. Ripley enlisted in Company B, Thirty-second Illinois Infantry, August 5, 1861, and was wounded in the battle of Shiloh, in the right arm, for which he now receives a pension. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant and afterwards First Lieutenant. He was mustered out, after the fall of Atlanta, in 1864. He came to Kansas in the summer of 1869 and settled on Bee Creek, on the line between Chautauqua and Montgomery counties, and there remained until August, 1874, when he returned to Illinois. After a little more than a year he again came to Montgomery County, Kansas, where he now lives. He has 234 acres of land, a large part of which is under good cultivation, sixty acres of timber and a fine stream of water running through it. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ripley is Treasurer of the town of Caney. He is a member of the McPherson Post, G. A. R., and is also an Ancient Odd Fellow. Mrs. Ripley's father, James Downing, lives with them. He was born in 1805.

REV. JOSEPH I. ROBINSON, farmer and preacher, Section 34, Township 34, Range 13, east, P. O. Havana, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., in 1826. At the age of eleven years, he removed with his parents to Brown County, Ohio, where he lived nineteen years, and was there educated. In 1856 he went to Sangamon County, Ill., where he was in the ministry for three years, and then entered the regular ministry of the United Brethren Church, and preached at the following named places—New Michigan, Fairbury, Livingston and Lexington, McLean County, where he built up the church, and at Paxton, Ford County. He was married, July 4, to Ruth A. Marklay, of Hamilton County, Ohio, who was born in February, 1828. They have five children—Cecil Calvert, Charles Henry, John Prior, William Oscar and Nettie Ann. Cecil married Jeanette Stoner, and is living at Matanzas, Kan. John married Mollie E. Feigh, and is a stock dealer in Chautauqua County. William O. married Mary B. Aumiller, of Bucyrus, Ohio; she died October 1, 1882. Mr. Robinson was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors in Illinois. He was elected to the Illinois Legislature for two years, and took his seat in January, 1875. He resigned his place in the Legislature in May, and came to Kansas in the fall of 1875. He and his sons are located in Montgomery and Chautauqua counties, and altogether have between 700 and 800 acres of land, and are largely engaged in stock raising. Mr. R. has been presiding elder five years since coming to Kansas, and is now located and doing home work.

E. SINCLAIR, farmer, Section 10, Township 34, Range 14, P. O. Bee, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., in 1825, and received his early education in the district schools. Was married in 1849 to Hester M. Smith, of Warren County, N. J., by whom he had four children—Enoch C., Arabel, Andrew L. and Mary. Mrs. Sinclair died in 1855. He was married the second time, to Mary Tharp, in 1860, by whom he has six children—Erastus, Alfrata, Cecelia, William T., Stanton and Annie. His second wife died December 25, 1877. Mr. Sinclair has traveled in twenty-six States of the Union, including all the Western States and Territories. Enoch, the oldest son, died by the explosion of a Turkish bath in 1880, leaving a widow and one child. Mr. Sinclair's children are all living in Kansas, and four of them are married. Mr. Sinclair came first to Kansas in 1858, but returned soon afterward, and came back in the spring of 1869, and after living in Lyon County for a short time, purchased eighty acres of land, on which he has a good home and other improvements.

S. P. STRAHAN, stock dealer, farmer and Postmaster, Section 14, Township 34, Range 14, east, was born in Randolph County, Ind., in 1841, where he was educated. Was married in 1865 to Miss Mollie Hendricks, of Randolph County, Ind., a daughter of W. C. Hendricks. She was born February 26, 1848, and educated in her native town. They have three children—Hendricks Pinkny, Loren Wilday and Lulu Pearl. Mr. Strahan enlisted in Company E, Eighth Indiana Regiment, in April, 1861. He was the first man wounded from Randolph County. He served his term of three months, and re-enlisted in the Fifty-fourth Indiana, Company G, as First Lieutenant, for two years. He served his second term, then again enlisted in the First Indiana Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war, with a commission as Second Lieutenant. He was twice wounded—once at Vicksburg, Miss., on the 29th of December, 1862, so severely that after the war he could not follow his former employment of printing. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1879, and settled in Caney Township, and purchased 400 acres of land on which he has erected a good home and made other improvements. He now raises and deals in stock. His father died some years ago. His mother still lives in Indiana. Mrs. Strahan's parents, William Crouse Hendricks and wife, are living in the same house with their son-in-law and daughter. Mr. Hendricks was born, October 5, 1822, in North Carolina. His father died when he was only five years old. He came with his mother to Randolph County, Ind., where he lived fifty years, farming and selling goods. He was married, December 8, 1843, to Mary Zimmerman. They have but one child living—Mrs. Strahan.

J. W. TATE, merchant and farmer, Section 15, Township 35, Range 12, east, P. O. Caney, was born in Washington County, Ill., Aug. 8, in 1838. He was educated in the district schools of Illinois. Was married in 1859, to Miss Elizabeth Newman, of Washington County, Ill., where she was educated and lived until her marriage. They have five children—Henry Elliott, John Fletcher, Martha Hannah, William Howard, and Joseph Edgar. They came to Kansas in September 1870, and settled on a farm ten miles west of Caney, in what was Howard County, now known as Chautauqua County. At that time his farm was wild prairie, but now it amply repays the money, time, and care spent on it. He has good buildings, thrifty orchards and many other improvements. He purchased the store of R. W. Dunlap and engaged in the business of general merchandise. He now deals quite largely with the surrounding country and the Indian Nation. His father, William Tate, is living in Illinois. His brother, William Asbury Tate, enlisted in the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, and was killed at Pittsburg Landing. Mr. Tate has a good musical education, and has been a very successful conductor of musical concerts, and teacher of vocal music. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a consistent and enterprising business man. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

SYLVESTER W. WOOD, hotel keeper and farmer, Section 12, Township 53, Range 13, P. O. Caney, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1824, where he was educated in the public schools. Was married to Elizabeth Hobart, January 15, 1854, who was born in 1836. They have four children—Jessie, Henrietta, Carrie Erdell, and Otho H. Jessie married Franklin Herring and is now living in Indian Territory. At the age of twenty-one Mr. W. came to LaSalle County, Ill., and there followed his trade of carpenter and joiner, until 1849. He enlisted in 1864 in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois Regiment, and served during the remainder of the war. He came to Kansas in 1872, and settled on a farm of 160 acres in the Little Caney Valley, on which he has made many improvements, buildings, orchards, etc. He at the same time began the hotel business, which he has followed during the eleven years that he has resided in Kansas. The house is pleasantly located and well kept, the accommodations are excellent, and travellers will find a courteous landlord, and a comfortable home. Mr. Wood's ancestors came from Connecticut. Mrs. Wood's father was from New York, and her mother from Wales. Mrs. Wood was the first white child born in Fulton and Lucas counties, Ohio.

FAWN CREEK TOWNSHIP.

COL. CALEB MAY, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Coffeyville, was born in Madison County, Ky., January 19, 1815. At fifteen years of age he located in Decatur County, Ind., and lived there until 1839. He then went to Arkansas, but soon after located in Missouri, and lived in that State until 1854, when he came to Kansas and settled in Atchison County, where he remained until 1869. In the winter of 1855 he manifested himself prominently in favor of the Anti-slavery movement, and represented his District at the Topeka Convention. The following year he was elected to the coloneley of a regiment from his District, and served in that capacity until a peaceful state of affairs was arranged. The year following the Topeka Convention he represented his District in the State Legislative Assembly. He afterwards represented his District in the Leavenworth Convention, and subsequently in the Wyandotte Convention of 1859. Col. May, after an active public career and the attainment of his ambition as a citizen of the free soil of Kansas, settled down to farming, and in 1869 came here. He married, January 4, 1838, Miss Margaret Parnell, of Indiana. They have the following children—William J., Mary E., Dillon, Enoch E., Priscilla Jane Garham, Martha W. Williams, all in Oregon; Isaac N., of Woodson County, Kan.; Margaret R. Spurgeon, of Coffeyville, and Thomas S., at home. He has been a member of the Christian Church for over thirty years, and of the Masonic Order for thirty-five years.

JAMES WILSON, owner of Valley Home Farm, P.O. Coffeyville, was born in Scotland, in 1810, and learned the trade of carpenter there. In 1833 he came to America, and after spending a few years in the New England States he located in New York City in 1830 and carried on his trade there until 1849. He then went to California, and was in that State for a few years engaged at mining. He then located in Wisconsin until 1861, when he again spent eight years in California at his trade. In 1869 returned to Wisconsin, and in 1873 he went to Iowa and came here in 1875. He married in 1837, in Canada, Miss Olive R. Aldrich, of that country. They have two sons, James, jr., mining operator, California, and William C., who married Miss Lou Fechter, and has one daughter. Valley Home Farm contains 830 acres of valuable land; is located three miles west of Coffeyville. It is well improved, has nice dwelling and outbuildings, and an orchard of nicely assorted fruits.

RUSH COUNTY.

LOCATION AND EARLY HISTORY.

RUSH County took its name from Alexander Rush, Captain of Company H, Second Colored Infantry, who was killed in battle April 8, 1864, at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark. By the general statistics of 1868, it embraced Ranges 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 west, in Towns 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 south.

By an act of the Legislature, which took effect March 20, 1873, the south tier of townships was taken off and its area was reduced from 900 to 720 square miles, being now thirty miles from east to west, twenty-four miles from north to south. Between it and the State of Missouri are nine counties; five between it and Colorado; Ellis, Rooks and Phillips lie between it and Nebraska; Pawnee, Edwards and Comanche Counties are between it and the Indian Territory.

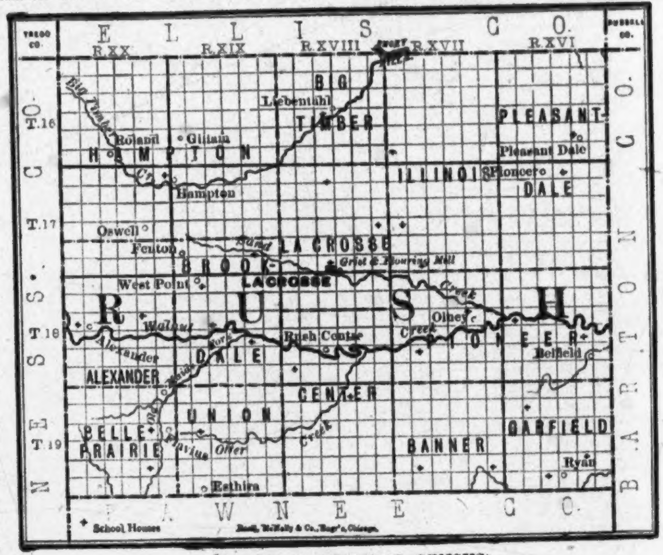

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS).
(ORGANIZED IN 1874.)

		1880.
(a)	Alexander Township	367
(b)	Banner Township	532
(c)	Belle Prairie Township	265
(d)	Big Timber Township	277
(e)	Brookdale Township	504
(f)	Center Township	572
(g)	Hampton Township	675
(h)	Illinois Township	504
(i)	La Crosse Township	531
(j)	Pioneer Township	549
(k)	Pleasant Dale Township	474
(l)	Union Township	240
	Total	5,490

(a) In 1874, from original territory; in 1878, part to Hampton; in 1879, part to Belle Prairie.
(b) In 1877, from part of Pioneer.
(c) In 1879, from part of Alexander.
(d) In 1879, from part of La Crosse.
(e) In 1874, from original territory; in 1878, parts to Hampton and Union.
(f) In 1874, from original territory; in 1877, part to La Crosse.
(g) In 1878, from parts of Alexander and Brookdale.
(h) In 1879, from part of Pioneer.
(i) In 1877, from part of Center; in 1879, part to Big Timber.
(j) In 1874, from original territory; in 1877, part to Banner; in 1879, parts to Illinois and Pleasant Dale.
(k) In 1879, from part of Pioneer.
(l) In 1878, from part of Brookdale.

The general surface of the land in the county is gently undulating, eighty per cent being upland, twenty per cent bottom, one per cent timber land. Limestone and sandstone are found throughout the county; gypsum and pottery clay exist in small quantities. and there are some traces of coal.

The timber on the streams is quite meager, but there is quite an acreage of artificial timber. Several groves have been planted, and claims have been taken under the "timber act."

The Walnut is the main stream, passing nearly centrally through the county from east to west. Otter Creek and Old Maid's Creek are its southern tributaries; Sand Creek is its northern one. The Smoky Hill River touches its northern boundary about the range line between Ranges 17 and 18, and here it receives the Big Timber Creek, which waters the northwestern part of the county.

The early settlers found buffalo in abundance, and derived much of their living therefrom. F. E. Garner built the first frame house in the county. William Basham and P. C. Dixon came to Pioneer Township in the fall of 1870. Mr. Basham was the first white settler in the county. The first family was that of J. S. Templeton, who settled near the present site of Walnut City, now Rush Center, August 1, 1871. Samuel Alpha, son of Mr. and Mrs. Templeton, was the first child born in the county. James Corrall and Joseph Shaw Brown settled in Brookdale Township in 1871. A. Harvey and J. C. Young settled in Alexander Township in 1872; A. Reiner in Banner Township in 1873; D. A. Stubbs and S. W. Taylor in La Crosse Township in 1876.

Adolph Aschoff and Dora Gein were married in Pioneer Township, December 25, 1872; J. H. Garner and Phebe J. Graves in Brookdale Township, February, 1873; Martin Sage and Flora Clapsattle, February, 1876, in Alexander Township; George W. Cooley and Sarah F. Butler, in Center Township, April, 1876; O. C. Prescott and M. Burge, February, 1878, in La Crosse Township. John H. Hubbard established a grocery store in Center Township in 1874; George H. Green a general store in Pioneer Township in 1876; Joseph & Parker a general store in La Crosse Township in 1877.

The first post office was Economy, Pioneer Township, N. S. Gilbert, Postmaster; established in 1871. It was served by military couriers, but abandoned in July, 1872. J. H Hubbard was Postmaster at Rush Center, Center Township, in 1874; W. C. Fisher, Postmaster at Brookdale Post Office, Brookdale Township, in 1875; A. Harvey, Postmaster at Alexander Post Office, Alexander Township, in 1875; E. F. Brown, Postmaster at La Crosse Post Office, La Crosse Township, in 1877; Mrs. Sally P. Galbreath, Postmistress at Ryan Post Office, Banner Township, in 1878.

The Press.—The first issue of the *Walnut Valley Standard* was in December, 1874. W. P. Tomlinson was the editor and proprietor. Soon after his return from his service as a member of the Kansas House of Representatives in the spring of 1877, the paper was removed to La Crosse, where the county seat was sought to be established. In the summer of 1877, Mr. Tomlinson took his office to Ellis, Ellis County. He was elected County Commissioner in November, 1877, and was Chairman of the Board of Ellis County. His paper was the *Ellis County Standard*. In February, 1879, he came to Russell and sold his newspaper office to W. A. Lewis, and the Russell *Independent* was established, Lewis & Irwin, editors and proprietors. Mr. Tomlinson came to Topeka in 1880, and in January, 1883, went into the office of Gov. Glick as his Executive Clerk.

The *Rush County Progress* was started at Rush Center in June, 1877, by R. H. Mitchell. In the autumn following, it was removed to La Crosse. It has ceased to exist. Before its removal, E. N. Gunn was its editor. Eugene N. Gunn and F. S. Stumbaugh started the *Blade* at Walnut City, now Rush Center, July 19, 1878, E. N. Gunn, editor. Later, it was conducted by Gunn & Longacre. Its last issue was July 21, 1882, when it was consolidated with the North Topeka *Times*. The La Crosse *Chieftain* was established by Taylor & Goodwin, January 1, 1881. At this time, 1883, H. C. Fish is editor and proprietor.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION, OFFICERS, ETC.

Gov. Thomas A. Osborn, on the 22d of September, 1874, appointed William S. Wood Census-taker of Rush County, and on December 5, 1874, he appointed P. C. Dixon, John Shaftsbury and Frederic R. Smith, Special County Commissioners, and Frank E. Garner, Special County Clerk.

Following this period its county officers have been as follows:

County Commissioners—Frederic R. Smith, T. S. De La Plaine, Levi Cline, James P. Hasleton, C. R. Scranton, M. C. Hallett, A. A. Stilson, A. C. Lippert, N. S. Fairbank.

County Clerks—Allen McCann, Frank E. Garner, Allen McCann.

County Treasurers—John Felch, Frank B. Smith, Alexander Harvey.

Registers of Deeds—George W. Cooley, H. L. Brown, R. C. McConahay.

Surveyors—Eugene N. Gunn, Richard Deighton, Guy C. Adams, David Jeffries.

Sheriffs—P. H. Mosier, Daniel E. Miller, A. J. Redman, Daniel E. Miller.

Coroners—T. S. Clark, William S. Wood, F. S. Hanaseck, G. L. Mulford.

Superintendents Public Instruction—John Hargrave, William E. Dawson, F. M. Glendenning, F. C. Brooks.

Probate Judges—J. E. Hill, A. H. Morris, Alfred Belfield, W. B. McCord, Frank B. Smith, Nathan Fields.

County Attorneys—W. E. Dawson, E. N. Gunn, G. P. Cline, Henry Fierce, S. W. Taylor, E. N. Gunn, S. I. Hill, G. P. Cline.

Clerks District Court—Frank E. Garner, James S. Richardson, P. C. Dixon, Thomas H. McDowell.

Since the organization of the county, it has been represented in the Senate by Solomon Stephens, of McPherson; Thomas T. Taylor, of Reno; J. C. Strang, of Pawnee; and Simon Motz, of Ellis. It has elected members of the House of Representatives as follows: In 1876, William P. Tomlinson; in 1877 (to fill vacancy), A. Mott; in 1878, F. S. Steinbaugh; in 1880 and in 1882, John Hargrave. By the apportionment act of 1881, it is the One Hundred and Fifteenth Representative District; Rice, Barton and Rush Counties constitute the Thirty-sixth Senatorial District, which elects a Senator in 1884.

Its Presidential votes have been as follows:

In 1876, Hayes, 141; Tilden 10. In 1880, Garfield 521; Hancock, 238; Weaver, 25. Its gubernatorial votes have shown a like political bias, as follows:

1876—Anthony, Republican, 130; Martin, Democrat, 10; Paulson, Temperance, 2.
1878—St. John, Republican, 564; Goodin, Democrat, 143; Mitchell, National, 33.
1880—St. John, Republican, 523; Ross, Democrat, 246; Vrooman, National, 24.
1882—St. John, Republican, 259; Glick, Democrat, 339; Robinson, National, 51.

In 1880, the vote on the Prohibition Amendment was 315 yeas, 305 nays. On the proposition for a Constitutional Convention—yeas, 180; nays, 376.

In 1875, there were four municipal townships; in 1878, there were eight; in 1880, there were thirteen.

STATISTICS.

The religious statistics show six Baptist organizations, with a membership of some 150; two of the Church of the Disciples, with a membership of about 125; four Congregational organizations, membership, 75; one Lutheran, 50 members; five Methodist Episcopal organizations, membership about 125; one Presbyterian, membership, 20; two Roman Catholic, membership, 400. There are, as yet, but few church edifices.

The first sermon preached in the county was on the third Sunday of May, 1873, by Rev. A. Hartman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the first Sabbath school was organized the Sunday following. The Methodists effected their organization—the first in the county—in June, 1873, at the house of P. C. Dixon, Rev. A. Hartman, pastor.

In 1875, there were 635 acres of corn in the county; 265 of Hungarian and millet; 252 of oats; 232 of spring wheat; 185 of winter wheat; 89 of barley; 40 of Irish potatoes; 20 of rye; 20 of broom corn; 24 of sorghum. There were 920 cattle; 538 sheep; 207 horses; 25 mules; 34 swine.

In 1876, there were 1,817 acres in corn; 1,068 in winter wheat; 487 in spring wheat; 86 in Irish potatoes; 75 in sorghum; 33 in broom corn; 320 horses; 538 sheep.

In 1877, there were 2,710 acres in winter wheat; 758 in Hungarian and millet; 121 in sorghum. It had 387 milch cows; 373 horses; 228 swine.

In 1878, there were 7,400 acres in winter wheat; 3,620 in corn; 986 in spring wheat; 422 in oats; 161 in Irish potatoes; 60 in broom corn. It had 835 horses; 592 milch cows; 1,259 other cattle; 585 swine.

In 1879, there were 19,163 acres in winter wheat; 11,274 in corn; 4,430 in Hungarian and millet; 2,584 in oats; 2,519 in spring wheat; 537 in Irish potatoes; 367 in sorghum; 1,627 horses; 1,051 milch cows; other cattle, 1,583; swine, 1,351; 45,120 pounds of butter; value of slaughtered animals, $5,008.

In 1880, there were 27,000 acres in winter wheat; 17,298 in corn; 2,920 in rice corn; 448 in broom corn; 702 in sorghum. It had 1,144 milch cows; its butter product was 53,858 pounds; cheese, 490 pounds; value of slaughtered animals, $11,655.

In 1881, there were 532 mules; 132 sheep.

In 1882, there were 2,839 sheep; 3,297 swine; 1,729 milch cows; 3,260 other cattle; 1,602 horses; 1,213 pounds of cheese 92,683 pounds of butter; 5,622 acres in broom corn; 2,083 in sorghum.

In 1875, there were six organized school districts in the county. In 1876, there were nine, with value of school property, $4,015; in 1877, there were sixteen districts; in 1878, there were twenty-two; in 1879, there were forty-two; in 1880, there were forty-three, with value of school property at 12,948; in 1881, there were forty-four; and in 1882, forty-six organized school districts. In 1881–82, Normal Institutes were held in this county; O. E. Olin, conductor. The enrollment was fifty-one.

Rush County has 2,080 acres of vacant public land in the Western Land District subject to entry at Wa Keeney, Trego County. It has 69,161 acres of the Kansas Pacific lands; 62,118 acres of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé lands, of which, up to October 1, 1882, there had been sold 8,740 acres.

The assessed valuation of real estate and personal property in Rush County for the last eight years, has been returned as follows: 1875, $156,878 25, 1876, $164,438.60; 1877, $176,033.96; 1878, $188,720.25; $1879, $267,115.38; 1880, $274,382; 1881, $286,084; 1882, $329-301.36.

RUSH CENTER.

Rush Center was the temporary county seat when the county was organized in 1874. Since 1876, there has been a county seat struggle between it and La Crosse, which is in the geographical center of the county, five miles north of Rush Center. Each place, in January, 1883, had about 250 inhabitants. La Crosse is situated on Sand Creek. Rush Center, or Walnut City, is on the north side of the Walnut, situated in a beautiful valley about 200 miles from Topeka. There is no railroad in Rush County, it lying about midway between the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroads. Hays City, on the Kansas Pacific, in Ellis County, is the most accessible railroad point to Rush Center. Larned, in Pawnee County, is the nearest point therefrom on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, though the nearest eastern point by which this road is reached is Great Bend, Barton County.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—MISCELLANEOUS.

A. J. BELLPORT, stock-raiser, Section 26, located two miles east of Rush Center. He has a large stock ranch, and keeps about 200 head of cattle, and makes stock-raising his entire business. He came to Kansas February 19, 1866, locating at Leavenworth. He followed freighting across the great plains three years, then kept a livery in the latter city eighteen months, and then engaged in the cattle business. In 1876, he bought a large herd of cattle in Texas, and brought them to Dodge City, and has followed cattle business since. He was born in Brown County, Ohio, January 3, 1845, and lived in his native county until he came to Kansas. Married in June, 1877, to Miss Mary Bower, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Mary M., Augustine J. and Philip B.

P. C. DIXON, dealer in general merchandise, La Crosse. He opened trade September 1, 1882. His store is 23x63 feet, and a warehouse 16x32 feet. He succeeded the firm of Friend & Dixon, who began business in March, 1881. He now carries a stock of $7,000. He first came to Rush County in March, 1871, and is now the first settler in the county. He followed agricultural pursuits and stock-raising until 1878. He then engaged in merchandising at Walnut City, and continued until he came to La Crosse. He was born in New Berlin, Chenango Co., N. Y., May 29, 1844, and was raised in Detroit, Mich., and was a student until he enlisted on board U. S. steamer Michigan, then recruiting for the naval service. He served on board New Ironsides a year, and was honorably discharged at Philadelphia, Penn. He then drifted into various places, and finally went to Chicago, Ill., where he engaged as a book-keeper on South Water street, and was in that capacity until he came to Kansas. He married, in 1869, Miss Helen Dammers, of Chicago, Ill. They have four children—William E., Leroy E., Lavina C. and Ida. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M. and Dahlgren Post, No. 60. He has served as County Commissioner, Clerk of District Court, and several township offices, and helped to organize Rush County.

FRANK E. GARNER, stock-raiser, Section 22, Town 18, Range 19 west, P. O. Brookdale. He came to his place in March, 1872. Has 400 acres of fine grazing land, fifty of which are cultivated. He keeps an average of 225 head of cattle, and is improving into Short-horn, Durhams, etc. He was born in New Haven, Conn., October 7, 1843. Came with parents to Kane County, Ill., in 1850, and was raised on a farm, following agricultural pursuits until he came to Kansas. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Company K, Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all the battles of his command. Was seriously injured in service, and now draws a pension. Mustered out July 5, 1865. Was married, in 1877, to Miss Laura L. Graves, of Burlington, Kane Co., Ill. They have three children—Medea E., Myrtle B. and May L. He is a member of Dahlgren Post, No. 60, G. A. R. He has served as County Clerk four years, and Clerk of Court a short and a long term.

H. L. GULDIN, proprietor Penn House, Rush Center. This hotel was erected in 1877; size 56x24 feet, three stories high, partly two stories. There is a good barn and corral in connection. Total cost, $6,400. He came to Walnut City in 1877. Born in Montgomery County, Penn., in 1820, and was raised in that county. He has traveled extensively in many portions of the United States. He finally settled in Philadelphia, Penn., and afterward in Reading, Penn., where in either city he kept a wholesale grocery four years. He then kept hotel at Bear Gap, Northumberland County, Penn., four years. He then farmed two years in Columbia County, Penn., two years. Married, in 1852, to Sarah Mengel, of Berks County, Penn. They have three daughters and three sons—Elvina S., George B., James L., Susan C., Alice L. and Penrose W.

HON. JOHN HARGRAVE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. La Crosse, was born in Inverness, Canada East, January 23, 1847. Removed with his parents to Ripon, Wis., in June, 1854. Educated in the public schools of Fond du Lac County, and at Brockway College, Ripon. Taught school in Fond du Lac and Green Lake Counties prior to coming to Kansas, July 4, 1874. His first location in this State was in Pioneer Township, Rush County, where he taught (free of charge) the first school which was taught in that county. January 14, 1875, he was elected (at a special election) County Superintendent of Schools. Resigned that position a year later to engage quite extensively in the cattle business, which he still continues in connection with his other farming interests. He is now serving his second term as a member of the Kansas House of Representatives from Rush County. Mr. Hargrave was married in La Crosse, Kan., October 16, 1881, to C. Retta Smith, a native of Ohio. They have one child, David Waldro.

ALEX. HARVEY, County Treasurer of Rush County, P. O. Rush Center, came to Rush County in February, 1872, locating at Alexander, in the western part of the county, where he engaged in ranching for two years. He then became Postmaster and Notary Public, and followed agricultural pursuits and the stock business until October, 1880, when he moved to Walnut City, being elected to the above office in the fall of 1879, and re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1881. He is also engaged in the stock business, and has a ranch. He was born in Scotland March 15, 1843. Came to America in 1859, locating in Canada, where he engaged in merchandising for some time. Thence to Ogdensburg, N. Y., October 25, 1861. He enlisted in Company F, Sixtieth New York Volunteer Infantry. After a year's service, was transferred to Company A, Sixth United States Cavalry, as a bugler. He participated in all the actions of his command, and was mustered out October 25, 1864. He was then in the employ of the Government for two years in the South. He then enlisted at New Orleans, La., in February, 1867, in Company G, Sixth United States Cavalry. Served in the West principally, in scouting and hunting desperadoes. He came to Fort Hays, Kan., in the spring of 1869. He was mustered out at Fort Dodge, Kan., in February, 1872, as First Sergeant. He was married in December, 1877, to Miss Mattie King, of Decatur County, Iowa. They have one son—William K. He is a member of Dahlgren Post, No. 60, G. A. R., of Walnut City, Kan.

W. J. HAYES, of the firm of Hayes & Mullay, dealers in general merchandise, P. O. Rush Center. Mr. Hayes has a stock ranch of 480 acres on Section 24, Town 18, Range 18 west, where he keeps about 100 head of cattle, all improved stock, including Galloways. He has also forty head of thoroughbred stallion horses. He came to Rush County, Kan., and settled on his place the early part of 1874, and opened his ranch. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, December 5, 1848, and was raised a linen manufacturer. He came to America in 1873, and lived in Chicago, Ill., for some time. He was married in 1877, to Miss M. F. Kennedy, of LaSalle County, Ill. They have one son—Arthur William. His wife died in December, 1882. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M.

HAYES & MULLAY, dealers in general merchandise, P. O. Rush Center, opened trade January 1, 1883. They have a fine store building, 20x80 feet. The building cost $1,800. Their stock of goods is the largest in Rush County. The individual names of the firm are W. J. Hayes and E. F. Mullay. E. F. Mullay came to Larned, Pawnee Co., Kan., in 1877, and clerked in the dry goods house of G. Krouch, until he came to Walnut City in May, 1878, where he clerked for L. Wolfe & Co. until he became a member of the above firm. He was born in Fleming County, Ky., in 1860, and was raised in his native county. He moved to Hernando, Miss., in 1866, and lived there two years, and then returned to Kentucky, where at a proper age he began clerking. He was married in 1882, to Miss Annie Howe, of Athens County, Ohio. He is a member of Blue Lodge, Masonic order.

DR. F. W. LONGACRE, physician and surgeon, and dealer in general line drugs and medicines, P. O. Rush Center, came to Kansas in spring of 1878, locating in Harvey County, Ness County and Rush County. He was born in Chester County, Penn., September 4, 1849, and was raised in his native county; educated in Norristown, Penn. He received his medical education at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, Penn., graduating in the class of 1877, where he practiced medicine until fall of 1877. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Mary L. Wine, of Pottstown, Penn. He is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and is United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions in Rush and adjoining counties. He is a member of the Pharmaceutical Association of Kansas.

ALLEN McCANN, County Clerk, Rush County, P. O. Rush Center, came to Cherokee County, Kan., in 1869, and engaged in making rails and cutting saw-logs. Soon afterward, he went to Neosho County, and engaged in farming, railroading, etc. He came to Rush County in March, 1872, and engaged in stock-raising and farming. He was elected County Clerk in February, 1875, being the first officer in that capacity elected in Rush County; was re-elected in 1876, and served one term; re-elected in November, 1881. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, August 19, 1840, and was raised on a farm in his native county. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Jennie Ely, of Washington County, Iowa. They have two children—Samuel and Frank.

THOMAS H. McDOWELL, Clerk of the District Court of Rush County, P. O. Rush Center, came to Kansas in 1878, and engaged in farming in Rush County. He was elected to the above office in the fall of 1880; re-elected fall of 1882. He was born in Franklin County, Penn., 1843, and raised in his native county. He enlisted in July, 1862, in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; participated in all battles of his command. He was mustered out in 1863. He was taken prisoner during the rebel Gen. Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, after his army life, and was confined in rebel prisons one year and eight months. He went to California in 1866, and engaged in mining until January, 1871, when he returned to Chambersburg, Penn., where he engaged in merchandising until he came to Kansas. He is a member of Dahlgren Post, No. 60.

DANIEL E. MILLER, Sheriff, came to the State July 23, 1875, and engaged in farming and cattle-raising in Rush County; elected Sheriff of the county fall of 1877; re-elected fall 1881. He was born in Hampshire County, Va., November 21, 1839, and lived in the latter county until twenty years old, when he went to Clinton County, Ill., and engaged in farming until he came to Kansas. Married, 1861, to Miss Cecelia Edmonds, of Clinton County, Ill. Her parents were among the first settlers of that county. They have six children—Alexis M., Edward R., John T., Lee P., Mary B. and Daniel M., Jr.

FRANK B. SMITH, agent A., T. & S. F. R. R. lands, and stock-raiser, horses, etc., east half northeast quarter of Section 30, and southeast quarter of Section 20, P. O. Rush Center; owns 240 acres of land; he keeps a fine lot of horses and a few cattle. He first came to this place in March, 1873, and engaged in raising sheep and cattle. He now has the agency for 60,000 acres of land and trades in land claims, etc. He was born near Bangor, Me., February 23, 1841, and lived there until ten years of age, when he moved to Belmont, Allegany County, N. Y., and lived there five years, when his parents moved with the family to Wisconsin, and located finally in Winnebago County. He enlisted in November, 1861, in Company C, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all the battles of his command. He was shot through the head at Corinth, Miss., and was discharged July 3, 1863. He soon afterward went to Monona County, Iowa, where he followed agricultural pursuits until he came to Kansas. He was married October 26, 1867, to Miss Sarah A. Grow, of Charlestown, Vt. They have six children—Bertha E., L. Guy, J. Glenn, Clyde E., Nina W. and Ross Dene. He is an A., F. & A. M., and is Commander of Dahlgren Post, No. 60, G. A. R. Was County Treasurer of Rush County over four years.

COWLEY COUNTY.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.

COWLEY County takes its name from Matthew Cowley, First Lieutenant in Company I, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, who died in service at Little Rock, Ark., in August, 1864. It was carved out of Hunter County by the Legislature of 1867, which defined it as running thirty three miles north from a point on the south line of the State, 105 miles west of the State line, and extending thirty-four and a half miles west. At this time, the county was comprised in the "thirty mile strip," or Diminished Osage Reserve, and the three mile strip on the south line which had been reserved as a pathway for the Cherokees on their hunting trips to their more western possessions. The great Osage trail ran east and west across the county, entering at the Flint hills on the east, crossing the Grouse about two miles above Dexter, the Walnut at Winfield, and the Arkansas at the mouth of the Ninnescah. The villages of the tribe were at the latter crossing and on Timber Creek, a short distance above Winfield.

The county has an exceptionally large amount of bottom land, 33 per cent of the whole surface being of that character. Forest occupies 6 per cent, and open prairie 94 per cent. The principal stream is the Arkansas, which runs southeast across the southwest corner of the county, and receives the waters of almost all the minor streams, including the Walnut. Other large streams are the Walnut, Beaver and Grouse, all running in a southerly direction. Each of these has a considerable width of bottom; the Walnut two miles, Grouse, Dutch and Rock Creek one mile each. The principal timber belts are found on the rivers; the Arkansas having a strip one mile in width; the Walnut and Grouse a quarter mile each and Timber and Rock Creek one-eighth of a mile. The varieties found in these belts are cottonwood, sycamore, walnut, oak and hackberry.

It need hardly be said that with these principal streams and a host of smaller tributaries, the county is well watered. Add to this the fact that pure, clear water is readily obtained at a depth of from fifteen to twenty-five feet east of the Walnut, and at from twenty-five to forty feet west of that river, and the exceptional good fortune of the county is apparent.

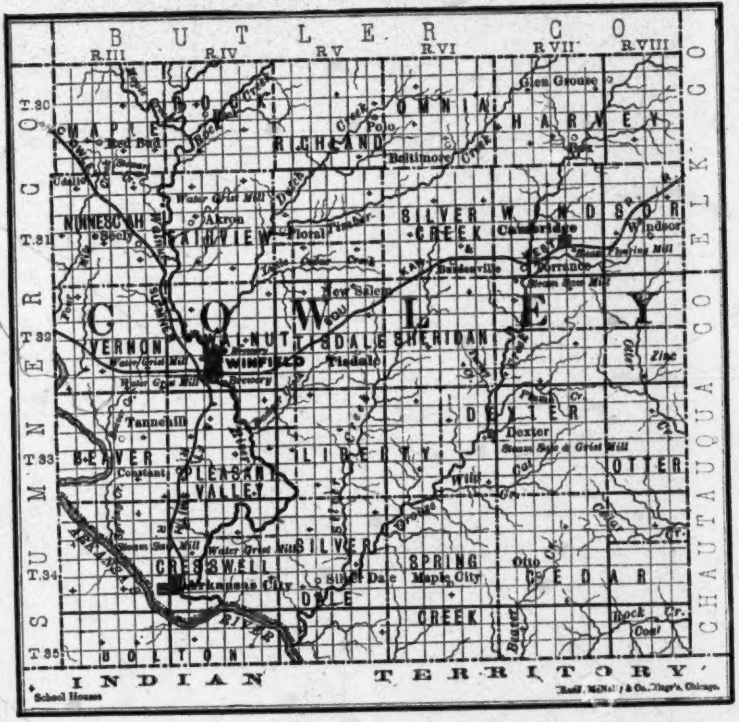

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS).

		1870.	1880.
(a)	Beaver Township		718
(b)	Bolton Township		1,015
(c)	Cedar Township		710
(d)	Cresswell Township, including Arkansas City	214	1,799
(e)	Dexter Township		989
(f)	Harvey Township		570
(g)	Liberty Township		747
(h)	Maple Township		581
(i)	Ninnescah Township		577
(j)	Omnia Township		461
(k)	Otter Township		446
(l)	Pleasant Valley Township		1,099
(m)	Richland Township	97	1,045
(n)	Rock Creek Township	160	1,170
(o)	Sheridan Township		606
(p)	Silver Creek Township		857
(q)	Silver Dale Township		711
(r)	Spring Creek Township		511
(s)	Tisdale Township		849
(t)	Vernon Township		982
(u)	Walnut Township		1,253
(v)	Winsor Township	79	1,028
	Winfield City Township		2,844
	Total	550	21,538
	Arkansas City		1,012

(a) Organized in 1871, from parts of Winfield and Cresswell.
(b) Organized in 1872, from part of Cresswell.
(c) Organized in 1872, from part of Dexter.
(d) In 1871, parts detached to form Beaver, Dexter, Pleasant Valley and Silver Dale; in 1872, parts to Bolton and Spring Creek; in 1875, part to Liberty.
(e) Organized in 1871, from parts of Cresswell and Winfield and the territory published as Grouse Creek in 1870; in 1872, parts detached to form Cedar and Otter; in 1873, a part to Sheridan.
(f) Organized in 1874, from part of Winsor.
(g) Organized in 1875, from parts of Cresswell and Winfield.
(h) Organized in 1872, from part of Rock Creek.
(i) Organized in 1872, from part of Rock Creek.
(j) Organized in 1873, from part of Richland, and part detached to form Silver Creek.
(k) Organized in 1872, from part of Dexter.
(l) Organized in 1871, from parts of Cresswell and Winfield.
(m) Organized in 1871, from part of Rock Creek, and embraces territory published in 1870 as Timber Creek. In 1873, part detached to form Omnia.
(n) In 1871, parts detached to form Richland, Vernon and Winsor; in 1872, parts to form Maple and Ninnescah; in 1873, part to form Walnut.
(o) Organized in 1873, from parts of Dexter and Tisdale.
(p) Organized in 1873, from parts of Omnia and Tisdale.
(q) Organized in 1871, from part of Cresswell.
(r) Organized in 1872, from part of Cresswell.
(s) Organized in 1871, from part of Winfield. In 1873, parts detached to form Sheridan and Silver Creek.
(t) Organized in 1871, from parts of Winfield and Rock Creek.
(u) Organized in 1879, from parts of Winfield and Rock Creek.
(v) Organized in 1871, from parts of Rock Creek and Winfield, and embraces territory published as Cedar Creek in 1870. Part detached in 1874, to form Harvey

There are few counties in Southern Kansas which do not yield stone of some fair quality. In many sandstone predominates, and in others a bastard stone, half sand and half lime, is quarried. In none is there a finer quality than the pure magnesian limestone, which seems to underlie the whole of this county. This stone has the peculiar property of being so soft when first unearthed as to admit of sawing into any desired shape with an ordinary hand saw, but of becoming extremely hard after a brief exposure to the air.

Many attempts have been made to discover paying coal veins, but have been thus far unsuccessful.

In April, 1872, a petition asking for the enforcement of the herd law was very numerously signed and presented to the County Commissioners, who ordered that it should be enforced from May 4 of that year. No effort has since been made to set aside this order, though it has been generally objected to by the stockmen.

In 1880, the prohibitory amendment to the constitution received a large majority of the votes cast in this county.

EARLY HISTORY.

N J. Thompson was, unwittingly, the first settler in Cowley County, having built a cabin near what he supposed the south line of Butler, in August, 1868. The survey showed him to be in Cowley County. Cowley County was as yet Indian land and all whites were intruders, yet, as it was evident that the land would soon be ceded, many attracted by the report of rich lands and ample timber and water, crossed the south line of Butler and took claims along the streams. In 1869, T. B. Ross and sons, James Renfro and sons, John and Joseph Stansbury, B. F. Murphy, T. A. Blanchard, S. B. Williams and F. W. Schwantes took claims on the bottoms of the Walnut a few miles above Winfield. In June, 1869, C. M. Wood penetrated as far as the west bank of the Walnut, nearly opposite the present city, and began selling goods to the Indians and settlers. The Indian greed for finery and provisions, and the knowledge that the tenure of the whites was insecure, soon led to a system of pilfering and intimidation that caused Wood to leave his stockade store and retreat to the Renfro cabin up the stream. In August all settlers were warned to leave the county, and all but Judge T. B. Ross did so. In June, 1869, P. Y.

Becker put up a cabin two miles south of Winfield, and E. C. Manning took the claim which was later a part of the town site.

Although the Osages had threatened the settlers and driven them out they did little more than burn Wood's stockade, and in September the settlers began to drift back, bringing fresh accessions with them. Among those who came at this time were C. M. Wood, Prettyman Knowles, James H. Land, J. C. Monforte, W. G. Graham and others. In December of the same year, W. W. Andrews, H. C. Loomis, A. Meanor, A. Howland and Joel Mack took claims near Manning's, who, the same month, opened a store in his log cabin. In January, 1870, a party of fifteen men, consisting of Thomas, John and William Coates, Joseph Reynolds, Gilbert Branson, Henry Branson, Winton, I. H. and O. J. Phenis, H. Haywood, L. B. Bullington, T. J. Raybell, D. T. Walters, S. S. Severson and John Nichols took claims along the Grouse. In the same month, the members of the Walnut City Town Company (organized in Emporia to lay out and push the town which should be the future center of the county), reached Winfield and camped near the present iron bridge. Their purpose was to locate at the junction of the Arkansas and Walnut, which the crude maps of the day showed to be near the center of the county. When the real lay of the land was ascertained, they took five claims near where Winfield stands, and then proceeded to hunt up the point of confluence. This was, of course, found near the present site of Arkansas City and the settlers, giving up their Winfield claims, settled below and started their town. All this time, the settlers who were on Indian land had paid head-money, similar to that now exacted in the Indian Territory, to Chetopa, the Osage chief. On July 15, 1870, the Osage lands were opened for settlement and *bona fide* claims were at once entered.

Every old settler of Kansas has a store of anecdotes concerning the few months in 1874 and 1875, which have come to be known as grasshopper years. These anecdotes are as much the "folk lore" of Kansas as those of Uncle Remus of the lands of the South. Their relation would, however, be out of place here and we leave them to the pen of some one of a vivid imagination and not too close adherence to the unvarnished facts which form the basis of history. Their advent took place in August, 1874, the swarm coming from the northwest in such countless numbers as to form a cloud which obscured the sun. Dropping down upon the scanty fields which the drought had left, they made, what it seemed hardly probable the settlers would do afterward, a hearty meal, deposited their eggs and left the county. Everything green was ravaged, the only crops saved being a few fields of corn which had been planted so early as to be already matured. Early the following season, the eggs hatched out and the fears of the settlers were renewed, but the young hoppers left the county without inflicting any damage. It would be difficult to estimate the damage done by this incursion. The newer settlers were already discouraged by the scanty rains of 1874 and the meager crops which were about to reward their hard labor, and when they saw all destroyed, they abandoned their claims by hundreds and left not only the county, but the State. Early in 1874, the population of the county was in round numbers 10,000; a year later it had fallen far below that figure, and it was not until two years later that it again reached that point.

From this time the county gained rapidly in population, and in 1879 had an enumeration of 21,549. With 1880 came a disastrous drought, which entailed great suffering among all classes, and particularly among those who were planting their first crops. Another exodus was the result of this loss, and the population diminished about 2,000. The crops of 1881 were fair and those of 1882 were exceptionally good, and although no recent enumeration has been made the loss has probably been more than overcome, although the Assessor's figures for 1882 give only 20,500. This is an increase over that taken in the same way in 1880, although less than the National census figure of that year.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION, ELECTIONS AND OFFICIAL ROSTER.

Cowley County was organized on February 28, 1870, by the appointment by Gov. Harvey of three Special County Commissioners and a Special County Clerk. A copy of the document which effected this organization is found on the first page of the County Commissioners' journal, and gives the reasons for the act. These were, briefly, that a census had been taken and the county found to contain upward of 600 inhabitants, and that a petition signed by more than twenty *bona fide* inhabitants, citizens of the United States, praying for organization, and designating a place for the seat of justice, had been presented to the Governor. This document is signed by Thomas Moonlight, Secretary of State, and James M. Harvey, Governor.

The first meeting of the County Commissioners took place on March 23, 1870, at the house of W. W. Andrews. The first work undertaken was the laying out of the county in three townships. The first of these, known as number one, comprised all north of an east and west line touching the mouth of Dutch Creek. Number two embraced all south of this line, "to include the E. P. Hickok claim on Walnut and to within ten miles of the mouth of the Grouse." Number three took in "all south of E. P. Hickok's claim on Walnut and the lower ten miles of the Grouse and Arkansas to the State line."

The same meeting provided for an election, to be held at the house of Edward Philips at the mouth of Rock Creek in number one, at Winfield in number two, and at Creswell in number three. All the various county and township officers were to be elected and the county seat located. After electing W. W. Andrews chairman of the board and ordering notices of the election of May 2, the board adjourned, having accomplished a remarkable amount of business for a new board in a brand new county.

Pursuant to the notices issued, the spring election was held on May 2, 1870. On the 6th, the Commissioners again convened, and after canvassing the vote declared the following persons elected: County Commissioner in number one, Morgan Willett; number two, Thomas Blanchard; number three, G. H. Norton. H. C. Loomis was elected County Clerk; E. P. Hickok, Clerk of the District Court; F. A. Hunt, Sheriff; John Devore, County Treasurer; W. E. Cook, Register of Deeds; T. B. Ross, Probate Judge; F. S. Graham, Surveyor, and W. S. Graham, Coroner.

In November, 1870, occurred the first general election. It resulted, as such affairs generally do in new counties, in a vote showing a great Republican balance of power. For member of Congress, D. P. Low had 250 votes, R. C. Foster 94, and S. Clark 6. For Governor, James M. Harvey received 255, and Isaac Sharp 92; for Associate Justice, D. J. Brewer had 254 and R. M. Ruggles 98; for Secretary of State, W. H. Smallwood had 254 and Charles C. Duncan 94; for State Auditor, A. Thoman 254, H. M. Mahon 94; State Treasurer, J. E. Hayes 254, S. C. Gephart 94; Attorney General, A. S. Williams 274, A. W. Rucker 94; State Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. D. McCarty 254, Thomas S. Murray 94. The vote on county officers stood: Senator, Fifteenth District, E. S. Stover 322, H. S. Hunt 15; Representative, E. C. Manning 258, H. B. Norton 150; Probate Judge, T. B. Ross 212, H. B. Norton 150; Sheriff, J. M. Pattison 186, S. H. Ebley 148; Clerk of the District Court, E. P. Hickok 351; County Clerk, A. A. Jackson 200, R. J. Pond 146; Treasurer, G. B. Green 198, T. McIntire 140; County Attorney, E. S. Torrance 178, T. H. Johnson 135; Register of Deeds, Walter A. Smith 180, W. E. Cook 124, A. J. Patrick 94; County Surveyor, H. L. Barker 190, Samuel Thompson 144; Coroner, H. B. Kellogg 206, T. J. Raybell 7; Superintendent of Public Instruction, L. B. Wamsey 206, John Dudley 130. Upon examination of the returns, several serious irregularities were found, and four precincts having sent nothing with the ballots to show where they were polled were thrown out. The returns from Dexter Township were also rejected, no such township having been created.

The election of November 7, 1871, raised no special issues. J. M. Alexander was elected Senator from the Twenty-fifth District and T. McIntire Representative. The county officers elected were: A. A. Johnson, County Clerk; James Parker, Sheriff; J. T. Paul, Register of Deeds; E. B. Hazen, Treasurer; M. Hemingway, Surveyor; G. P. Wagenor, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The general election of 1872 gave Horace Greeley 277 votes, U. S. Grant 631, and Lyman Trumbull 1. The county officers from 1872 to the present time, with State Senators and Representatives, are as follows: Senators, Twenty-fifth District, M. M. Murdock, 1872; H. S. St. Clair, 1874; A. J. Pyburn, 1876; W. P. Hackney, 1880. Representatives: James McDermott, 1872; William Martin, 1873; Thomas R. Bryan, 1874; W. P. Hackney, 1875. The Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Districts were formed this year, and Representatives elected as follows: L. J. Webb and C. R. Mitchell, 1876; E. C. Manning and M. R. Leonard, 1878; A. B. Lemon and C. R. Mitchell, 1880. Cowley next became the Sixty-eighth, Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh, and elected in 1882 J. W. Winner, J. J. Johnson and C. R. Mitchell. County Clerks have been: A. A. Johnson, 1873; M. G. Troup, 1875–77; J. S. Hunt, 1879–81. Sheriffs: R. L. Walker, 1873–75; L. Lipman, 1877; A. T. Shenneman, 1879–81. Registers of Deeds: N. C. McCulloch, 1873; E. P. Kinne, 1875–77; Jacob Nixon, 1879–81. Treasurers: E. B. Kager, 1873; T. R. Bryan, 1875–77; James Harden, 1879; L. B. Stone, 1881. Probate Judges: T. H. Johnson, 1872; H. D. Gans, 1874–76–78–80–82. Clerks of the District Court: James Kelley, 1872; E. S. Bedilion, 1874–76–78–80–82. County Superintendents of Public Instruction: T. A. Wilkinson, 1872–74; R. C. Story, 1876–78–80; A. H. Limerick, 1882. County Attorneys: E. S. Torrance, 1872; A. J. Pyburn, 1874; James McDermott, 1876; E. S. Torrance, 1878; F. S. Jennings, 1880–82. Coroners: Sim Moore, 1873; J. A. Headrick, 1875; W. P. Graham, 1877; H. S. Wells, 1881. Surveyors: W. W. Walton, 1873–75; N. A. Haight, 1877–79–81.

COUNTY SEAT, BUILDINGS AND RAILROADS.

At the first election in the county, held May 2, 1870, Winfield was selected as the county seat. This was taken in high dudgeon by the Arkansas City settlers, whose chief aim had all the time been to found the future county seat. It was, however, evident from the location of their town by the new survey, that it could never attain the prize, and some expedient must be resorted to if they would not see their hopes forever dashed. A new town company was accordingly formed, and on June 13, 1871, the Tisdale Town Company laid claim to the land immediately about the geographical center of the county and began to build. This move was met by the Winfield settlers, who appeared on the ground with claimants and lumber, but were finally beaten by their rivals and compelled to retire. A petition for a new election to locate the seat of justice was at once put in circulation, and the election set for August 22, 1871. A lively contest at once sprang up and the contestants on each side left no stone unturned to win the day. A canvass of the votes gave Winfield 721, and Tisdale 523. Charges of fraud and illegal voting were fully indulged in, and, as an old settler states, with reason, but the contest was never renewed, and Winfield remained the possessor of the coveted prize.

The year 1873 saw the erection of the present county buildings. The court house, 40x50 feet, was begun in the summer of this year, and completed at a cost of $11,500. It stands upon a full block, half of which was donated by the Town Association in 1873, and the remainder purchased for $1,000 in 1879. Several minor additions have been made to the building, bringing its total cost to $15,000.

The county jail, which stands a short distance north of the court house, was built by the city of Winfield at a cost of $27,000 and donated to the county; like the court house it is of brick, and though unpretentious is a very substantial structure.

The first railway project affecting this county was broached in March, 1873, by the Kansas Nebraska Railway Company. The proposal of the company was for a subscription of $150,000 to its stock and the issue of an equal amount of county bonds. The matter was voted on at a special election April 15, 1873, and 1,138 votes were cast for and 798 votes against the proposition. The road was not, however, constructed. Early in 1877, the Memphis, Parsons & Ellsworth Narrow Gauge road proposed to run through this county, but failed to receive sufficient encouragement. On April 16 of the same year the K. C. E. S. Railway was voted $26,000 in Creswell, $21,500 in Bolton, $20,500 in Rock, and $19,000 in Beaver Township. These bonds were to run thirty years at ten per cent, and were redeemable at any time after five years at 85 cents on the dollar. They were to be issued on the completion of the road, and as it was never built were never made out.

On December 24, 1878, the county decided by a vote of 1,853 to 935 to issue bonds to the Cowley, Sumner & Fort Smith Railway to an amount not exceeding $144,000. This is a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé road. The road was completed to Winfield on October 1, 1879, and on October 13 the county issued $72,000 in six per cent bonds to the road. In December of the same year, the railway reached Arkansas City, and December 30, $56,000 more bonds were issued. On April 29, 1879, the county voted $68,000 bonds to the Southern Kansas & Western road, a branch of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Gulf. These bonds had thirty years to run, and drew seven per cent. They were carried by a vote of 1,612 to 438. The road reached Winfield on February 17, 1880, and $51,000 bonds were at once issued. On March 16, it reached the west line of the county, and $17,000 more were issued. In March, 1881, the county sold $68,000 of the stock of this road, taken in exchange for bonds, at 66 cents on the dollar, and with the proceeds purchased $38,500 of the county bonds.

Prior to 1877, there was no report of the farm animals owned in the county. An idea not only of the growth of the county but of the shape of that advance may be formed from a glance at the following statistics: Horses in 1877, 4,501; in 1878, 5,160; 1880, 7,479; 1882, 7,873. Mules and asses, 1877, 881; 1878, 1,027; 1880, 1,619; 1882, 1,478. Milch cows, 1877, 3,891; 1878, 4,061; 1880, 5,695; 1882, 6,862. The wool clip of 1877, was 23,070 pounds; of 1880, 30,658; of 1882, 142,706 pounds. In 1877, there were 5,754 apple trees in bearing, in 1880, 22,872; in 1882, 37,044. Apple trees not in bearing; in 1877, 68,566; 1880, 92,466; 1882, 85,784. Pear trees in bearing, 1877, 1,425; 1880, 704; 1882, 1,630; not in bearing, 1877, 2,795; 1880, 4,222; 1882, 4,504. Peaches in bearing 1877, 196,554; 1880, 243,095; 1882, 308,685; not bearing, 1877, 101,409; 1880, 180,093; 1882, 173,361. Plums in bearing, 1877, 7,582; 1880, 6,262; 1882, 5,235; not bearing, 1877, 4,258; 1880, 4,244; 1882, 7,611. Cherries in bearing, 1877, 3,846; 1880, 6,708; 1882, 13,367; not bearing, 1877, 14,629; 1880, 16,906; 1882, 22,454. Total value of garden produce in 1877, $3,293.25; in 1880, $12,469; in 1882, $13,764. The total acreage of land under cultivation was in 1880, 305,855 against 151,394.37 in 1877. The total valuation of all manufactories in the county was in 1882, $151,800. The population of the county was in 1870, 1,175; in 1875, 8,963; in 1880, 20,649. None but the Assessor's census was taken in 1882, but the population may be very nearly estimated at 22,000.

The following carefully prepared statistics show the acres devoted to the principal crops during the past ten years. Their perusal will afford eloquent evidence of the county's prosperity:

	1872.	1874.	1876.	1878.	1880.	1882.
Winter wheat	353	10,929	38,749	61,988.11	71,222	35,226
Rye	22	415	2,471	621	57	661
Spring wheat	82	2,196	47	....	30	9
Corn	18,500	34,358	30,084	46,824	66,193	111,037
Barley	....	30	26	211	231	2
Oats	732	3,556	8,271	8,105	7,055	6,142
Buckwheat	73	35	20.25	29.50	23.75	14
Irish potatoes	469	1,225	965.37	926	1,377.03	1,175.06
Sweet potatoes	11	20	29.72	45.64	84.48	98.18
Sorghum	258	41	278.87	481.10	517.89	1,545.50
Castor beans	....	97	7.75	23	47.75	656.25
Flax	....	32	256.75	400.25	428.60	1,082
Hemp	....	3	....	1	.30	....
Broom corn	....	12	47.87	6.25	38.50	294.25
Millet and Hungarian	115	447	1,786.25	2,850	6,983	15,142

The following table gives the educational history of the county in full:

For the school year ending July 31	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
No. of school districts	37	77	97	107	109	112	111	116	122	126	132	135
No. of children of school age	659	2,478	3,038	3,553	3,013	3,841	4,680	5,081	6,779	7,457	7,236	7,496
Pupils enrolled	122	624	2,237	2,381	2,288	2,460	3,220	3,768	4,485	5,212	4,988	6,192
Average daily attend'nce	70	120	949	1,354	1,317	716	2,060	2,293	2,580	2,630	2,987	3,870
No. of teachers employ'd	5	50	76	79	84	91	122	159	147	146	135	169
Total school expenditure		18,151	27,636	28,920	12,451	13,778	17,852	27,092	25,614	32,444	48,665	$43,157.45
Value of school property		22,500	40,842	57,000	63,476	62,570	64,922	66,799	70,754	72,946	80,000	$79,758
School house bonds outst'd'ng						28,866	48,365	51,212	36,538	40,480	35,630	$76,912
Balance on hand July 1, 1882												$9,156

WINFIELD.

The first claim on the Winfield town site was taken on June 11, 1869, by E. C. Manning. Shortly afterward, W. W. Andrews, C. M. Wood and A. A. Jackson took claims adjoining. The corner-stone of all these claims being at a point near the present L. L. & G. depot, and yet marked by a post. Andrews had the northeast claim; Wood the northwest; Manning the southwest, and Jackson the southeast.

On January 13, 1870, the Winfield Town Company was organized with E. C. Manning, President; W. W. Andrews, Vice President; C. M. Wood, Treasurer; W. G. Graham, Secretary; E. C. Manning, J. H. Land, A. A. Jackson, W. G. Graham and J. C. Monforte, Directors. The forty acres of the land belonging to Manning was laid out as the center of the new town, and Main street, 120 feet wide, laid out north and south of this land. A log house was put up on the main street by the settlers, and given Manning in exchange for his land taken by them. Settlement on the town site was slow, and when on August 15, A. D. Millington, now proprietor of the *Courier*, and J. C. Fuller, of the Winfield Bank, arrived and purchased Jackson's claim, the only buildings were the log store of E. C. Manning, which stood where the opera house now does; the log blacksmith shop of Max Shoeb, where Read's bank is now located; the drug store of W. Q. Mansfield and the hardware store of Frank Hunt. Millington and Fuller at once took active steps for the advancement of the town. For the various steps which led to their final success, we are indebted to the following account kindly furnished by Mr. Millington, who, as a leading character in the events of that day, deserves special credence:

In January, 1871, the survey of this county was made by the United States Deputy Surveyors, O. F. Short and Angell. This survey furnished a new excitement for the settlers, for the lines of the survey, necessarily, in the nature of things, could not conform with the claim lines. There was a crowd of settlers following each surveying party, with teams and lumber, and whenever a good bottom claim was shown by the survey to have no shanty or other improvements on it, the first one who got to it with lumber or logs took the claim. Some persons found their improvements surveyed on to the claims of older settlers, and thereby lost their claims. All this resulted in many contests at the land office, but it was remarkable that very little violence was resorted to.

The survey showed E. C. Manning's claim to be the northwest quarter, and J. C. Fuller's claim the northeast quarter of Section 28, in Township 32, south of Range 4 east. The town company's forty acres was the northeast quarter of Manning's claim. Immediately after the Government survey, in January, 1871, E. C. Manning, J. C. Fuller and D. A. Millington formed themselves into another company, called the Winfield Town Association, and joined the southeast quarter of Manning's claim with the west half of Fuller's claim, as the property of the association. This added to the town company's forty acres made a town site of 160 acres, in square form, and D. A. Millington, who was then the only surveyor and engineer settled in the county, surveyed this town site off into blocks and lots, streets and alleys. Though the three above named persons had then control of most of the stock of the town company, yet there were several other stockholders in the company, so that the addition to the town site being wholly controlled by the three men, made it a different ownership, and created the need of the new corporation, the Town Association.

The plan that had been adopted to secure the erection of buildings in Winfield, was to contract to give a deed of the lot built upon free, and the adjoining lot at value, when the said Manning and Fuller should be able to enter their claims at the United States land office. It was intended and expected, that when the land office should be opened, Manning and Fuller should each enter his entire claim, and then deed the forty acres of town site to the town company, and the 120 acres to the town association, and these corporations should then deed the improved lots to the owners of the improvements, and sell them the adjoining lots at value. Such entries and dispositions had been made in the cases of the town sites of Augusta and Wichita, and it was considered the true way in such cases.

During the spring, new buildings continued to be built on the town site, stores and shops were filled, and dwellings occupied. It took a long time, or until July 10, for the notes, plats and records of the survey to be made out and recorded in the offices at Washington and Lawrence, and get ready to open the land office at Augusta. During this time, the occupants of the town site began to get restless, and demand that the companies should give them more lots free. Some urged that the companies had no more right to the town site than any one else, and that all the unimproved lots legally belonged to the owners of the improved lots, to be divided pro rata. These disaffected parties became so numerous as to embrace a great proportion of the seventy-two owners of buildings on the town site. They procured the services of a great land lawyer of Columbus, named Sanford, made an assessment, and collected money to carry out their measures, held meetings, in which excited speeches were made against the two corporations, and were prepared, at a moment's notice, when the land office was open, to rush in and enter the town site, through the Probate Judge, who should distribute the lots to the inhabitants, according to their theory. Thus commenced the famous Winfield town site controversy.

On Sunday evening, July 9, the town association got private information that the plats would arrive at Augusta that evening. They, with T. H. Ross, Probate Judge, were in Augusta at sunrise on the next morning, the 10th, and the Winfield town site was the first land entry in this county. Having made their other entries, they returned. During the next night, the citizens, having heard of the arrival of the plats, went up, in considerable force, to enter the town site, but they did not do it.

After the entry, Judge Ross appointed W. W. Andrews, H. C. Loomis and L. M. Kennedy Commissioners, under the law, to set off to the occupants of the Winfield town site, the lots to wich they were entitled, according to their respective interests. The time of meeting was advertised, and all parties met September 20. The town companies presented to the Commissioners a list of the lots, showing what lots were improved, and who were entitled to them, and showing that the vacant lots were the property of the two companies respectively. The citizens spoke only through their lawyer, and demanded that the vacant lots should be divided up among the occupants, in proportion to the value of their buildings. After a full hearing, the Commissioners decided according to the schedule of the companies, and Judge Ross immediately executed deeds accordingly. This decision was accepted by a large part of the citizens, who, to prevent further trouble, executed quit-claim deeds of all the vacant lots to the two companies. But Sanford was irrepressible, and a suit was commenced in the District Court, by Enoch Maris, A. A. Jackson et al. to set aside the deeds from the Probate Judge to the companies as void. The case was thrown out of court on demurrer by Judge Webb, commenced again, tried on demurrer before Judge Campbell, who over-ruled the demurrer, and promptly rendered judgment for the plaintiffs. The case was carried to the Supreme Court on error and reversed in the spring of 1873. Another case was commenced by ten of those who had quit-claimed, ran the course of the courts, and failed in the end.

It seems to have been an understood matter that the point where Winfield stands would some day be occupied by a town. In June, 1869, when C. M. Wood had his stockade on the west bank of the river opposite the town site, he thought of the location of a town, and later, promised Mrs. Wood that it should be named by her. After some deliberation the name of Legonda was selected and the settlement was thus known for some time. W. W. Andrews, who took a claim in 1869, and went back to Leavenworth for his family, used as a strong argument in inducing Mrs. Andrews to come to the frontier the privilege of naming the town in honor of Winfield Scott, a Baptist minister of Leavenworth. Mrs. Andrews' code at that time was that the town should be so named, $500 raised for the support of a church, and Rev. Mr. Scott should come and be its pastor. On her arrival at the settlement and learning that it already bore the name of Legonda, Mrs. Andrews expressed bitter disappointment and a desire to return, and was with difficulty made to see that no name could be finally adopted until voted upon by the settlers. An election was called and a formal ballot taken, and a dance followed. Formal ballot boxes were not in vogue, and a chest, to which was affixed the lock of Mrs. Andrews' washstand drawer, was used. There is no evidence that there were two keys to that lock, but Mrs. Andrews remarks with a twinkle in her eye, that while they were dancing Legonda lost the day. A count of the ballots resulted in favor of Winfield, which has ever since been the accepted appellation.

A post office was established at Winfield in May, 1870, with E. C. Manning as Postmaster. The office was in an old log store which stood where the opera house is now located. This building was removed in 1878 to the rear of the *Telegram* building, and served a year later as the starting point of the fire which swept the corner of the block. The post office moved from the log store to T. K. Johnson's, then back to the first position, whence it was moved again, occupying several places on Ninth avenue and finally reaching its present quarters. Manning held his position but a short time, being followed the same year by A. W. Tousey. T. K. Johnson took the office in 1871, James Kelley in 1875, and D. A. Millington in 1879.

CITY GOVERNMENT, SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

On February 22, 1873, Winfield was incorporated as a city of the third class. On March 7, the first city election took place, and resulted as follows: W. H. H. Maris, Mayor; J. W. Curns, Clerk; A. A. Jackson, Police Judge; M. L. Robinson, Treasurer; C. W. Richmond, Marshal; J. M. Alexander, Attorney. The Council consisted of O. F. Boyle, C. A. Bliss, J. D. Cochran, H. S. Silver and S. C. Smith. Mayors since that time have been: S. C. Smith, 1874; D. A. Millington, 1875–76; R. L. Walker, 1877; J. R. Lynn, 1878; John B. Lynn, 1879; M. G. Troup, 1881. City Clerks of this period have been: B. F. Baldwin, 1874–75–76–77. Police Judges: N. H. Wood, 1874; M. G. Troup, 1875; J. W. Curns, 1876–77; W. M. Boyer, 1878–79.

On February 27, 1879, the city having been found to have a population of over 2,000, it was declared by the Governor a city of the third class. It was then divided into two wards, the First taking in all east of Main street, and the Second all west of that line.

Of the early educational history of the city, but little can be said. Winfield had no long stretch of years scantily supplied with educational facilities. Hardly was it a town before a fine stone school house was erected, and thorough instruction accorded to all. The first settlement in the county was in 1870, and 1871–72 saw the erection in Winfield of a stone school building, costing $10,000. Here E. P. Hickok taught until 1875, when he was succeeded by A. H. Lemon. W. C. Robinson taught in 1876 and 1877; G. W. Robinson in 1878–79, and E. T. Trimble has been Principal from 1880 to the present time. In 1878, the long wooden building in the northwest corner of the First Ward school block, was built to accommodate the primary department and ease the overflowing main building. Prior to this for two years, the basement of the Presbyterian Church and such buildings as could be rented, had been in use. After the division of the city into wards, the old school building was entirely remodeled, and now forms the north wing of the First Ward school. This building cost $6,000 and is one of the most commodious to be found in the State. It is of the limestone found near the city, and has four rooms. The teachers in this ward are: E. T. Trimble, Principal; Mrs. E. T. Trimble, Miss S. J. Clute, Miss Mattie Gibson, Miss Alice E. Dickie, Miss T. E. Goldsmith, Miss Rose Rounds. In the long wooden building is the primary department taught by Mrs. W. B. Caton and Miss Mary Bryant.

The school building in the Second Ward was also built in 1880, at a cost of $6,000. It is the exact counterpart of the First Ward School, and has four rooms. It is taught by Miss M. E. Hamill, Miss E. McCrippen, Miss Ella S. Kelly and Miss A. Klingman. Its enrollment is 250, that of both schools 892.

The Methodist Church was organized in the spring of 1870, by B. C. Swarts, who became its pastor, remaining until some time in 1871. He was followed by J. O. Smith, 1871–72; Williams, 1872–73; J. W. Lowry, 1873–74; J. McQuiston, 1874–75; C. J. Adams, September, 1875; E. W. Kanaval, March, 1876; J. L. Rushbridge, June, 1876; J. A. Hyden, March, 1879; H. A. Tucker, March, 1881; Paul F. Jones, March, 1882. When organized, the society had a membership of eleven. Meetings were for a long time held in a little frame church on Ninth avenue, now used as a residence. The present church edifice was erected in 1875, at a cost of $12,000. It is of stone, and when first erected had a spire 100 feet high of the same material. This, however, soon yielded to the force of a Kansas zephyr. The present church membership is fully 300. A neat parsonage stands on the church lot. A Sabbath school, organized at about the same time as the church, has an average attendance of 200, and is in charge of Mr. S. H. Jennings.

The Baptist Church was organized on November 27, 1870, by Rev. Winfield Scott, in honor of whom the city is named. Rev. E. P. Hickok supplied the society for about a year, and was followed by Rev. N. L. Rigby, who remained until 1875. The church was then supplied by Rev. A. F. Randall, and October 1, 1878, Rev. J. Cairns, the present pastor, took charge. The church membership has risen from eleven in 1871 to 180 in 1882. One of the first acts of the society was to erect the old stone church, which was used from its completion, in 1872, to 1878. Soon after Mr. Cairns' arrival, services were held in the opera house, where they continued until the completion of the new church, in 1882. This building is said to be the finest in Southern Kansas. It is of the fine limestone found about two miles from the city, cost $14,000, and seats 700. It is fitted throughout with St. Louis opera chairs, enabling attendants to combine bodily ease with mental exercise. A Sabbath school was organized in April, 1878, with J. McDermott Superintendent, and an average attendance of seventy. It now has over 200, and is in charge of E. T. Trimble.

The Christian Church was organized on the fourth Sunday of September, 1872, with a membership of thirty-one. P. F. Whittaker and Henry Hawkins were elected Elders. On the fourth Sunday of October, Rev. Erastus Lathrop began revival meetings, which lasted ten days, and added fifteen members to the society. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Womack, who came in 1872. He was followed by J. H. Irvin, H. D. Gans, John Blevins, H. D. Gans, T. L. Cartwright, H. D. Gans, F. M. Rains, and the present pastor, H. D. Gans, who is now serving for the fourth time. The early services were held in the Baptist Church, but in 1873 the society built a small church of their own, at a cost of $1,000. A new church, 36x54, and costing $2,500, was begun in December, 1882, and will be completed in 1883. The church enrollment is now 125. A flourishing Sunday school, organized in 1872, is attached to the church, has a membership of seventy-five, and is in charge of T. R. Bryan.

The Presbyterian Church was organized on January 19, 1873, by Rev. A. B. Naylor, of the Home Missionary Society. It had no regular pastor, but was assigned to Mr. Naylor, who had come to the State in the hope of regaining his health. May 23, the work was found too arduous, and Mr. Naylor retiring, the church was without a pastor until July, when Rev. J. E. Platter, the present incumbent, arrived. At that time, the society consisted of the seven charter members, but twenty-two others who had been members of the church in other places, but had never formally lost membership, were placed upon the rolls. John P. McMullen and William Greenlee were elected Ruling Elders, and the church put in working order. The work of organization had been conducted and the first separate services were held in the Hudson building, used as a carriage paint shop. This was fitted up with chairs and rejected school benches. From this place, the society moved to the court house, where services were held until the church building was ready for occupancy. This was on September 23, 1877. The church had been some time in building, the basement being first finished, and used not only for devotional purposes, but by a part of the city school. As completed, the structure is well worthy of any city. It is of brick, with a stone basement, has a seating capacity of 400, and cost $8,000. A Sabbath school was established in September, 1877, under the superintendence of the pastor, and with an attendance of 100. It is now in charge of Mr. T. B. Myers, and has an average attendance of fully 200.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1879, by Rev. A. H. Daily, who, although located at Wichita, became its pastor. He was followed by W. F. Hegeman, 1880; Rufus Parks, 1881; Mr. Wooten, 1882. A church edifice was erected in 1880, at a cost of about $600. The church membership is now twenty-five. A Sabbath school was held at private houses some time before the organization of the church. It is now in charge of L. C. Scott, and has an average attendance of thirty.

Grace Episcopal Church was organized in April, 1880, with a membership of twenty. Rev. S. M. Fry was selected as rector, but remained only a few months, giving place to Rev. Charles H. Canfield, who resigned in 1882, leaving the church without a pastor. The services of the church have always been held in the District Court room. A Sabbath school was organized in October, 1880, under the superintendence of L. H. Owen. It is now in charge of W. H. Smith, and has an average attendance of fifty.

THE PRESS AND SOCIETIES.

The Cowley County Censor was the first paper issued in the county. Its first issue saw the light on August 13, 1870. A. J. Patrick, the sponsor of this new enterprise, had at the start no means of printing his paper, and the first two issues came from the Augusta office. The third, however, was printed in Winfield, from its own material, and on the historic Meeker press, the first printing press ever operated in Kansas. The *Censor* was a six-column folio, of strong Republican views. June 3, 1871, Patrick sold out to Leland J. Webb, who, on August 15, formed a partnership with W. E. Doud, now of the Eureka *Republican*. Three weeks later, Doud sold out to E. G. Nichols, and January 6, 1872, the paper was sold to W. H. Kerns, who discontinued it.

The Winfield Messenger was started on January 13, 1872, as the direct successor of the *Censor*, and was printed from the same material. On July 4, 1872, Yale Brothers purchased the office of W. H. Kerns, and ran the paper until December 5, when it died a natural death.

The Cowley County Telegram was first issued at Tisdale on September 12, 1872, under the management of W. M. Allison. Five numbers were issued at Tisdale, and the office removed to Winfield. January 1, 1873, Arthur H. Hane bought an interest in the paper, but, becoming dissatisfied with the business, sold out March 20, to A. B. Stineberger. He in turn wearied of the uphill work of frontier newspaper life, and retired on July 3. Allison then ran the paper alone until 1878, when Bert Crapster bought an interest, and a daily edition was established. Two years later, Crapster sold out, and Charles C. Black, after a few weeks' partnership with Allison, purchased the entire business. Extensive improvements were at once made, a fine stone building erected, and one of the best offices in the State procured. Winfield was, however, as yet too small for the support of a good daily paper, and November 1, 1881, the *Telegram* vanished from the scene, the material was sold to A. B. Stineberger, who used it on the daily and weekly *Courant*. On July 10, 1882, the *Telegram* was revived on the ruins of the defunct *Courant*, by Sam E. Davis and George Rembaugh. It is now a nicely printed Democratic weekly, of forty-eight columns.

The Winfield Courier appeared on January 1, 1873, bearing the names of R. S. Waddell & Co., as publishers. Waddell was manager, and J. C. Lillie local editor. On March 27, of the same year, the office changed hands, James Kelly, now of the *Sumner County Wellingtonian*, becoming editor, and Vinnie B. Beckett, local. This arrangment lasted until July 1, 1875, when Wirt W. Walton took the local page. On November 11, of the same year, Kelly sold out to E. C. Manning. On August 16, 1877, the office was sold to D. A. Millington and A. B. Lemon, who took the editorial and local page respectively. January, 1879, saw the last change, which placed the paper in the hands of the *Courier* company, and while retaining Mr. Millington, gave the local page to Edward P. Greer, who still holds it. The *Courier* office is now one of the most complete in the southern part of the State, having a large variety of type, and besides the usual supply of job presses, a large power press for newspaper and poster work. The paper is a nine-column folio, of excellent make up, and is a worthy exponent of the county and city.

The Plow and Anvil.—This paper was started on November 19, 1874, by Col. John M. Alexander. On April 22, 1875, it was sold to Amos Walton and C. M. McIntire, who in March, 1876, changed its name to the *Cowley County Democrat*. On August 16, of the same year, the material was sold to W. M. Allison, who took it out of the county.

The Cowley County Courant was, as has been said, printed on the *Telegram* material. Both daily and weekly editions were printed, and the hopes of its publisher, A. B. Stineberger, ran high, but after preaching Republicanism from November 1, 1881, to July, 1882, it yielded to the inevitable, and "passed over to the great majority" of frontier dailies.

Adelphi Lodge, No. 110, A., F. & A. M., was organized on October 17, 1872, with twenty charter members, and the following officers: J. S. Hunt, W. M.; A. H. Green, S. W.; E. Maris, J. W.; A. Jackson, Secretary. It now has a membership of ninety. Its officers are: J. S. Hunt, W. M.; M. G. Troup, S. W.; L. D. Zenor, J. W.; J. C. McMullen, Treasurer; E. T. Trimble, Secretary. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall, on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Winfield Chapter, No. 31, R. A. M., was instituted on October 20, 1875, with twenty-four members, and the following officers: M. L. Read, H. P.; M. C. Baker, K.; A. Howland, Scribe; W. C. Robinson, C. H.; John D. Pryor, Secretary; W. G. Graham, R. A. C. The chapter now numbers thirty-five. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall, on the second Monday of each month. Property valuation about $150. The present officers are: S. C. Smith, H. P.; S. H. Martin, K.; J. S. Mann, Scribe; M. L. Read, Treasurer; W. G. Graham, S.; H. Brotherton, R. A. C.

Winfield Commandery, No. 15, K. T., was organized August 6, 1879, with a membership of fifteen, and the following official roll: W. G. Graham, E. C.; J. L. Huey, G.; R. R. Jillson, C. G.; J. Cairns, Prelate; J. E. Conklin, S. W.; John D. Pryor, J. W.; C. C. Black, Treasurer. The organization now has twenty-seven members, and is officered as follows: W. G. Graham, E. C.; J. C. McMullen, G.; A. D. Hendricks, C. G.; J. Cairns, Prelate; C. C. Black, S. W.; S. A. Cook, J. W.; S. H. Myton, T.; J. D. Pryor, Recorder. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall, on the third Friday of each month.

Winfield Lodge, No. 479, K. of H., was organized on February 29, 1877, with seventeen charter members, and the following officers: W. G. Graham, P. D.; A. Howland, D.; W. C. Robinson, V. D.; B. F. Baldwin, Treasurer; George Robinson, F. R. This is the first lodge of this order organized in the State, and was instituted by W. G. Graham, Supreme Deputy. It now has sixty-five members, and has thus far had no deaths. Its present officers are: W. C. Root, P. D.; R. E. Wallis, D.; C. B. Austin, V. D.; T. R. Bryan, Treasurer; A. P. Johnson, F. R.; W. G. Graham, R. Meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of each month in Masonic Hall. The society has now funds to the amount of $200.

Winfield Lodge, No 18, A. O. U. W., was organized August 30, 1879, with a membership of twenty-three, and the following officers: C. A. Bliss, P. M. W.; B. M. Legg, M. W.; G. S. Hyde, Foreman; A. Stewart, Overseer; J. Hoenscheidt, R.; G. S. Mansor, Recorder; L. H. Ope, F.; W. M. Allison, Guide. The lodge now has a membership of sixty-three, and the following officers: C. C. Green, M. W.; W. J. Hodges, Foreman; A. B. Snow, O.; E. F. Blair, Recorder; J. F. McMullin, F.; G. S. Mansur, R.

Cowley Legion, A. O. U. W., was organized in June, 1882, with a membership of eighteen. Its charter officers, who still hold place, were: W. Whiting, S. C.; W. B. Caton, V. C.; F. W. Berkey, Secretary; C. A. Bliss, Treasurer; E. T. Trimble, Chaplain. The legion now has twenty-six members. Meetings are held in Odd Fellows Hall on the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

Winfield Lodge, No. 20, I. O. G. T., was organized October 6, 1879, with twenty members and the following officers: J. Cairns, C. T.; Maggie Dever, V. T.; E. T. Trimble, Chaplain; W. J. Wilson, Secretary. The society now has a membership of ninety and the following officers: S. B. Davis, C. T.; Mrs. N. J. Lundy, V. T.; Miss Ella Kelly, Secretary; D. C. Beach, F. S.; J. C. Rowland, Chaplain; Mrs. Anna S. Hamilton, Treasurer. Meetings are held in Odd Fellows Hall on Friday of each week.

Kansas Council, No. 540, Royal Arcanum, was organized November 17, 1880, with twenty-four charter members and the following officers: A. Howland, R.; W. G. Graham, P. R.; W. C. Root, Secretary; C. H. Robinson, F. S.; S. H. Myton, Treasurer. The council has not as yet suffered loss by the death of members, and numbers thirty-four. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in R. A. Hall. The property of the lodge is $175. Its present officers are A. P. Johnson, R.; W. J. Hodge, V. R.; W. C. Root, Secretary; W. G. Graham, F. S.; S. H. Myton, Treasurer.

Winfield Council, No. 5, National Union, was organized on October 27, 1881, with seventeen charter members and the following officers: A. Howland, P.; F. Barclay, ex-P.; Charles F. Bahntge, V. P.; J. Nixon, F. S.; J. E. Howie, Treasurer. The union now numbers forty-seven, and is officered as follows: R. E. Wallis, P.; A. Howland, ex-P.; Josephine C. Austin, V. P.; Fannie P. Graham, Speaker; Mary V. Newton, S.; W. G. Graham, F. S.; J. E. Howie, T.; Fannie C. Jones, Chaplain. Meetings are held in Royal Arcanum Hall on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Thus far the union has had no death losses, and has in the treasury something over $100.

Knights of Pythias.—The lodge of this order in this city was first named Walnut Valley, No. 70, but was shortly after re-christened as "Chevalier," retaining its number. Its charter was granted November 14, 1882, and the officers then elected are still in place. They are: Quincy A. Glass, C. C.; C. C. Green, V. C.; P. Jones, Prelate; George H. Buckman, K. R. S.; William Whiting, M. F.; L. B. Stone, M. E.; P. H. Albright, M. A. Meetings are held in Odd Fellows Hall on Tuesday of each week. The property of the lodge consists of regalia and fixtures to the value of about $200. The society had thirty charter members.

The Building and Loan Association was organized on January 1, 1882, with H. G. Fuller, President; A. H. Hendricks, Vice President; J. E. Platter, Treasurer; J. F. McMullen, Secretary. During its first year of business, just closing, it has prospered finely, and now has $1,500 loaned on first mortgages.

The Winfield Bank.—The first banking house established in the county was the Winfield Bank of J. C. Fuller. This institution opened its doors in the fall of 1870. In January, 1878, J. C. McMullen, who had been engaged in similar business in Arkansas City since 1871, came to Winfield and started the Citizens' Bank. On April 1, 1879, the two banks consolidated and formed the Winfield Bank, chartered under the State law. This institution has now a cash capital of $50,000, and a surplus of $25,000. Besides this accumulation, it has paid every year since its organization a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent—a record probably without parallel in the records of banking. This great success is due to two causes—careful management and immense tributary territory. The building occupied and owned by the bank was erected in the summer of 1879, at a cost of $8,000. It has two stories and a basement, the latter occupied by the *Courier* office, and the second floor by various offices.

Read's Bank was started in 1872, by M. L. Read, who still owns it. As a private bank, it has no statement of resources, but is known to have invested a capital of $75,000, and a surplus of $25,000. The bank building, on Main street, near Ninth avenue, was erected in 1871–72, at a cost of $7,500. It is worth mention, that this was the first brick building in the county, and that the brick used in it were the first manufactured, the brick-makers being imported for that purpose. Various improvements in vaults and fixtures have increased the valuation of the building to fully $8,000.

Winfield City Mill was built in 1872 by C. A. Bliss & Co. The building was 40x30 feet, and had two and one-half stories. It was started with three run of buhr-stones, but later two buhrs and three rolls were added. In 1880, B. F. Wood became a partner in the concern, and in January, 1881, an engine of 100 horse-power was put in to aid the four turbine water-wheels before in use. In August, 1882, the property was valued at $30,000. On August 13, of that year, the mill was burned to the ground, only the water-wheels and part of the engine escaping.

The Roller Mill.—With undaunted courage the sufferers by this fire went at the task of rebuilding, with the aim of making not only a finer mill than the old City Mills, but the finest in the State. In this they succeeded, the mill being completed in January, 1883. It is sawed magnesian limestone, five stories in height, and covers a ground space of 40x60 feet. The motive power is the same as that of the old mill. The other machinery consists of 34 pairs of rolls, 10 purifiers, 26 bolting and 4 centrifugal reels, 4 flour packers, 1 bran packer and 1 bran duster. The mill is rated at 350 barrels of flour per day. Its cost to the present time is $50,000. Attached to the mill is an elevator, with a capacity of 30,000 bushels, valued with its machinery at $4,000. A side-track of the A., T. & S. F. Railway runs to the mill, and shipments may be made over either road.

The Horning Elevator was built at a cost of $4,500 in the fall of 1880, on the track of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., by Fowler & Simpson. It was purchased in the fall of 1882, by J. L. Horning, who now operates it. It has a wheat cleaner and corn sheller, and can clean and handle four cars of wheat and one of corn daily. Power is furnished by an engine of twenty horse-power.

The Johnson Elevator was begun in July, 1882, and finished the same year by Allen Johnson, who still remains its owner. It stands upon the track of the K. C. L. & S. R. R.; has a storage capacity of 12,000 bushels, and can load ten cars daily. Power is furnished by an engine of ten horse-power.

The Winfield Carriage Works were started in December, 1880, by W. F. Doorley, who operated them until July, 1881, when the firm was changed to Albro & Doorley. No heavy wagons are sold; a large number of carriages, buggies and spring wagons are turned out. The manufacture of the first two years footed up 1,007, 700 of which were built in 1882. This is said to be the largest carriage factory in the State; has a capital of $13,000, and employs twenty-five men.

The Brettun.—Winfield boasts of the finest hotel in Southern Kansas. The Brettun was built in 1880–81, by S. L. Brettun, and was opened August 11, 1881, by Harter & Black. The building is of sawed magnesian limestone, with trimmings of the same material; is three stories in height, with an English basement equivalent to another story, and covers a ground space of 55x100 feet. The house is heated throughout by steam and lighted by gas of its own manufacture. It is valued at $35,000. On December 1, 1882, Black retired from the hotel, which is now run by the senior partner.

Machine Shop.—The only machine shop in the city is that of Clark & Abbott. This shop was started in 1878, by S. Clark. It is fitted with a lathe, planer and drill, and all tools necessary for ordinary manufacturing or repair work. All the shafting for the roller mill was made here. The shop is valued at $3,000.

The Winfield Creamery was started in January, 1883, the buildings having been put up the preceding fall. As yet, it is not running to its full capacity, but will soon run fifteen wagon routes for the collection of cream, and turn out a ton of butter daily. The creamery proper is 40x36 feet, and the ice house adjoining a trifle larger. Power is furnished by an eight horse-power engine.

Telephone Exchange.—On March 27, 1882, twenty-four of the principal points of Winfield were connected by telephone. This work was done by P. W. Bossart, of Kansas City, Superintendent of the Bell Telephone Company. The subscribers now number twenty-six. No night service is required as yet, but the day service is very extensive.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COL. J. M. ALEXANDER, merchant and fruit-grower, was born in Cortland County, N. Y., in 1822; son of Leonard and Sally Alexander. Was educated at the Cortland Academy. At he age of sixteen engaged in teaching. Two years later, commenced reading law at Honesdale, Penn. Was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one, and commenced practice. In 1846, was married to Miss Anna T. Atwater, niece of the late Dr. Gardiner Spring, of New York, who has borne him three children—Blanche A., Belle J., deceased, and Lizzie M. In 1852, he became editor and proprietor of the Luzerne *Union*, one of the prominent Democratic papers of the State, published at Wilkesbarre, Penn. Conducted that enterprise for two years, and in 1854 came to Kansas. Located at Leavenworth City and engaged in the practice of his profession, and remained until 1870, when, on the opening up of the Osage Indian Reservation, he removed to Winfield, in Cowley County, and opened a law office, and continued until 1882, when, on account of his health, he went with his family to Florida, where he is extensively engaged in merchandising and fruit-growing. He is also an extensive land and property owner in this county. He owns 320 acres of land adjoining the city of Winfield, all improved, and a large amount of business and resident property in the city. He is a Democrat in politics, but devotes his energies to the practice of his profession rather than politics, and success has rewarded his efforts. During the early territorial times, he was involved in the troubles of that date, but being conservative in his views, did much in saving the lives and property of the citizens. He was elected State Senator in 1871, but it was subsequently decided that the district was not entitled to a Senator. He was a member of, and a successful practitioner in, the Supreme Court of Kansas. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, A., F. & A. M., and of the I. O. O. F. His title of Colonel was derived by commission from Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, who appointed him one of his Aids in 1854, with that rank.

G. H. ALLEN, agent of Wells & Fargo Express, was born in Plymouth County, Mass., in 1848; son of Charles C. and Phoebe Allen. He was raised in Massachusetts. At the age of twenty-four, he removed to New Hampshire, where he was engaged for three years in landscape gardening and engineering. He afterward spent one year in Massachusetts. In 1876, he came to Kansas, and located in Humboldt, where he was engaged for a short time in the grocery business, and then took the agency of the Adams Express, which position he occupied for about four years; one and one-half years of that time he was located at this place. In 1881, he took the agency of the Wells & Fargo Express for Winfield. When he took the agency at Winfield the business amounted to about $800 per month. It is now about $3,000. The business is principally produce for Western shipment. Mr. Allen has given the business his personal attention, and has succeeded in building up a good trade. He was married, in 1874, to Miss Ella Hastings, daughter of Samuel Hastings, of South Deerfield, Mass. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., K. of H., and of the K. & L. of H., of which Mrs. Allen is also a member. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

HENRY E. ASP, attorney at law, was born in New Boston, Mercer Co., Ill., in 1856; son of John H. and Christina Asp. Received his elementary education at the common schools. At the age of eighteen, he entered the business college at Rock Island, Ill. Commenced to read law in 1874. In December, 1875, he came to Kansas, and located at Winfield, where he resumed the study of law in the office of Judge E. S. Torrance. Was admitted to the bar in 1877. Commenced his practice the same year, and has devoted himself exclusively to his profession, and has met with the most flattering success. He has an extensive practice, and is one of the best criminal lawyers in Southern Kansas. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Nellie M. Powers, daughter of N. M. and Ellen M. Powers. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a Republican in politics, and takes an active part in all the public interests of the city in which he lives.

A. E. BAIRD, proprietor of the New York Store—dry goods, boots and shoes—was born in St. Charles, Ill., in 1842; son of A. H. and M. A. Baird. He came to Kansas in 1859. At the breaking-out of the war he enlisted in Company D, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, and participated in the engagements of Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Helena, and other engagements of his command. Much of the time, his regiment was engaged in pursuit of bushwhackers. He enlisted as a private, and was promoted to a Sergeant. Was mustered out in September, 186[illegible], and was subsequently employed in the Quartermaster's Department at Little Rock, Ark. At the close of the war, he returned to Mound City, where he engaged in mercantile business for one year, and then engaged in farming near Lawrence. Subsequently, he removed to Elk City, and engaged in merchandising. Remained until 1876, when he located at Winfield, and engaged in business in the firm of Harter Brothers & Baird. Soon after the firm was changed to Baird Brothers, who continued the business for three years. In 1882, they divided the stock, and the subject of this sketch continued the business, which is located on Main street, near Tenth avenue. Owns the store, 25x100 feet, two stories and basement, built of brick and stone. His business has increased about 300 per cent since its establishment. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Maggie Curry, daughter of Thomas Curry. They have five children—Mamie, Pauline, Flora, Waldo and Eugene. He is a member of Knights of Honor Lodge, No. 479.

FRANK BARCLAY, plumber, steam and hydraulic engineer, was born in Ohio in 1827; son of Robert and Laura Barclay. He was raised in Ohio. In early life, he chose the profession of an engineer, and for twenty-three years he was engaged as an engineer on the boats of the Mississippi River. He came to Kansas in 1877, and spent some time in the Neosho Valley, Wichita, and El Dorado, engaged at his trade. He then located at Winfield, and established his business at this place. The business the first year amounted to $2,000, which has increased to $12,000 in 1882. He has the superintendency and construction of the Winfield Water-works now in course of construction. He has the agency of Dunning's self-regulating and self-feeding, low pressure, steam boiler, for heating residences, public buildings, blocks, etc. He has the agency of all the territory lying west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains, and also of the Springfield, Mass., gas machine for the same territory. He is also dealer in bronze and ornamental gas fixtures, artistic mantles, grates and fenders; also a great variety of the finest plumbing goods, statuary and fountains. He represents the finest goods of the above line of any establishment in Southern Kansas. He was married, in 1862, to Miss Fanny Hydon, by whom he has three children—Frank, Homer and Zaide.

SAMUEL BARD, of the firm of Harris & Bard, real estate and loan agents, was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1835; son of James and Rachel Bard. Mustered in as First Lieutenant, Company A, First Regiment Arkansas Infantry Volunteers, February 14, 1863. Promoted to Captain, in 1864, of Company I, First Arkansas Infantry, which commission he held until the close of the war. He participated in the engagements of Lone Jack, Prairie Grove, Fayetteville, Little Rock, Selma River, and others of his command. Was wounded at Lone Jack, by a gunshot in the right leg. Was mustered out in August, 1865. He married, in 1862, Miss Martha A. Williams, daughter of David and Mary Williams. They have had six children, five of whom survive—Josephine, Ida, Mattie, Gracie and Charlie E. After the war, he was engaged in the reconstruction in Arkansas. Was editor and proprietor of the Monmouth *Echo* and the Fayetteville *News*. In 1868, was Representative of Washington County, in the Arkansas Legislature. Was appointed, in 1871, Assessor of that county. In 1873, was appointed Judge. In 1876, went to California, and there engaged in the real estate business. He came to Kansas in 1881, and located at Winfield, and, in 1882, formed a partnership with T. J. Harris in the real estate and loan business. The father of the subject of this sketch was taken prisoner at Pilot Point, Tex., in 1864, and was murdered in prison by a desperado named Huston Holt, who is now serving a life sentence for the crime. Mr. Bard is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights Templar, and of the Royal Arcanum.

L. L. BECK, Police Judge, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1828, son of Israel S. and Cornelia Beck. In early life, Mr. Beck engaged in merchandising, which pursuit he followed until 1877, when he came to Kansas and located in Cowley County, and engaged in farming. He was also extensively engaged in dealing in stone for building material. In the spring of 1880, located in Winfield, where he engaged in transfer and coal business for one year, and then engaged in the grain business in the firm of Bartlet & Co. Last year, the firm handled 250 000 bushels of grain at this place. Mr. Beck was elected Police Judge in the spring of 1883. He was married to Miss Ruth Bradfield, daughter of John and Catharine Bradfield. He has seven children—Charles, Elgi, William C., John, Mary J., Catharine and Lewis S. He is a member of the Christian Church and of the Masonic fraternity.

E. S. BEDILION, Clerk of District Court, was born in Ohio County, W. Va., in 1844, son of Abram and Margaret B. R. Bedilion, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. B. lived with his parents until obtaining his majority; was educated at Washington, Penn. After completing his studies, was engaged for one year as clerk for the Provost Marshal in Wheeling, Va. then for two years as book-keeper and traveling salesman, and for one year as hotel clerk. In 1871, came to Kansas and located in Winfield, when there were but a very few houses in the place. In 1872, he was appointed Deputy Postmaster of the Winfield office, and in 1873, he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the District Court. Held that appointment in 1873-74, and in the fall of 1874, was elected Clerk of the Court, and has been re-elected each succeeding term from that time, now serving his fifth term. Was Clerk of Winfield Township four years and was Deputy Register of Deeds for six years. Mr. B. was married in 1869 to Miss Ella J. Ellis. Has three children—Maggie R., born in 1870; Sarah G., in 1874, and Paul E., in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is one of its trustees; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Winfield Lodge, No. 101.

CHARLES C. BLACK, of the firm of Black & Rembaugh, editors and publishers of the *Telegram*, was born in Hampton, Ill., in 1852, son of Francis and Charlotte E. (Bretton) Black. Graduate of "Little Blue" school, Farmington, Me. Came to Kansas in 1871, and located in Winfield, engaged in the cattle trade. Subsequently, read law and was admitted to the bar in 1877, and followed the practice of his profession for three years. In 1880, he engaged in the newspaper business by purchasing the *Telegram* publishing establishment, a Democratic paper established by Mr. Allison in 1872. Mr. Black in 1882, sold a half interest to Mr. Rembaugh, and now the paper is published and edited by Black & Rembaugh. Mr. Black built the *Telegram* office, which is 30x80 feet, two stories, built of stone, one of the best and most complete offices in the State. He also built the Brettun House, a three-story and basement hotel, 55x100 feet, built of cut magnesian limestone, at a cost of $28,000. Lighted with gas, heated by steam, every room supplied with water in marble basins, the most complete in all of its appointments of any hotel in the State. Mr. Black has done much to advance the interests of the city; is a large property owner in business and residence property. He was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for State Treasurer in 1876, and for State Senator in 1880. He was married in 1874, to Miss M. E. Braidwood, a daughter of Thomas and Marion Braidwood. Has three children—Marion E., Frances and Charles B. He has been a member of City Council two terms.

T. A. BLANCHARD, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Winfield, was born in Perry County, Ind., in 1832, is a son of I. A. and Margaret Blanchard. His mother died in Cowley County, in 1870. He was married in 1857, to Miss Sarah E. Allen, daughter of John C. and Margaret Allen. They have four children—Mary E., John D., Lammie and Elphia. He came to Kansas in 1865, and located in Woodson County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was Sheriff of that county one term. In 1869, he moved to the farm where he now resides. He has an orchard of 100 peach, 120 apple and a variety of other fruits. He was in the war of the rebellion, enlisted in 1861, in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, Company I. He was in the battles of Lone Jack, Bloomfield, Cape Girardeau, Springfield, Little Rock, Brownsville, Branchford, Chalk Bluff and Duvall's Bluff. In 1863, he re-enlisted in the First Missouri Veteran Cavalry, and was in the battle of Marks Mill, Camden, Saline River, Pine Bluff and in other engagements of his command, and was mustered out in 1865, as First Sergeant. Mr. B. was Township Clerk four terms, is now Trustee of Walnut Township; was one of the first County Commissioners of the county. He is a member of the Old Settlers Association of Cowley County, of the A., F. & A. M., G. A. R., Winfield Post, and of the I. O. O. F.

C. A. BLISS, of the firm of Bliss & Wood, proprietors of the Winfield Mills, was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in 1831, son of James and Anna Bliss. At the age of twenty-one, he went to Michigan, and at the end of two years he went to Beloit, Wis., where he was married in 1854, to Miss Julia M. Tuttle, daughter of Chauncey and Amy Tuttle. Had two children, one of whom survives, Blanche. Mrs. Bliss died in 1882. Mr. Bliss came to Kansas in 1856, and removed his family the following spring, located at Topeka, and engaged in the carpenter business for one year, then engaged in the grocery business, which he followed for fifteen years. He removed to Cowley County in 1870, and located in Winfield. In 1872, he built a flouring mill on the Walnut River, with two run of stone for wheat and one for corn, that was the first mill built in Cowley County. From that time, Mr. Bliss made such improvements in this mill as the development of the country demanded until 1880, when he sold to Mr. Wood and soon after purchased a half interest and Bliss & Wood made still greater improvements and were adding iron rollers at the time it was burned. The capacity of the mill at the time it was destroyed was 12[illegible] barrels per day. Mr. Bliss being a pioneer in this county and fully realizing what the growth and development of this section of the State demanded, concluded that the best was not too good for Kansas, and to-day their fine mill stands as a perpetual reminder of the enterprise and ability of the firm of Bliss & Wood. Mr. B. is a member of the Baptist Church, a zealous worker for the cause and was one of the active ones in devoting his time and means to the erection of the Baptist Church building, of which he, with every other citizen of Winfield, may feel proud. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the A. O. U. W., also of the Select Lodge of the same order. He is a strong temperance man, liberal in his views in regard to public enterprise, and ever active in the interests of the public good.

O. BRANHAM, agent of the K. C., L. & S. K. Railroad, was born in Indiana in 1847, son of Preston and Emily Branham. He commenced railroading at the age of fourteen, and has followed that business as freight clerk, telegraph operator, train dispatcher and agent. He came to Kansas in 1868 and located at Sheridan on the K. P. Railroad and at other places in this State, as his companies required. He was located in New Mexico for a short time, but soon returned to Lawrence, this State, and accepted a position of telegraph operator and assistant to the Superintendent of Telegraph; subsequently, his present position of agent at Winfield for the K. C., L. & S. K. Railroad; was married in 1871 to Miss Cassie E. Mitchell, daughter of William and Harriet Mitchell, who has borne him two children, one of whom survives, born in November, 1873. He is a member of the Congregational Church. He was in the late war; enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers in 1864, and was mustered out in 1865.

REV. WILLIAM BRITTAIN, Episcopal clergyman, was born in Ireland in 1828; son of Matthew and Anna Brittain. He was educated in the diocesan school of Ossory & Ferns, an institution connected with the University of London; he was ordained in Ireland and transferred to the American church in 1863. He labored for some time in the East and South, and has but recently entered upon his present charge at this place. He was married in 1851 to Miss Sarah King, a native of England, who has borne him five children, four of whom survive—Julia, Arthur K., Edith and Emmeline—all of whom are married. Mr. Brittain has devoted his life exclusively to the ministry.

T. R. BRYAN, grocer and City Treasurer, was born in Missouri in 1839, son of W. H. and Jane A. Bryan; he being left an orphan at the age of fourteen, went to live with his uncle in Bloomington, Ill. He was educated at Eureka College, Eureka, Ill., and immediately after graduating in May, 1861, enlisted in Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. A short time after his enlistment, he was taken with a severe illness and was disabled from service for seven months. In 1862, he was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant, which position he held until the fall of the same year, when he was detailed to the Commissary Department of the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, where he remained until the close of his term of service, when he was mustered out May 24, 1864, remained with the army until the capture of Atlanta, Ga., in September of the same year. He was married in December, 1864, to Miss Eleanor E. Jones, daughter of Joshua and Sarah V. Jones. They have had six children, five of whom survive—William H., Jay J., Thomas F., Fannie I. and Parke Bryan. He came to Kansas in 1870, and located on a farm in this county, where he remained for six years. He was a Representative in the Kansas Legislature from Cowley County, in 1875. He was elected County Treasurer in November, 1875, and held the office four years. At the expiration of his term of office, he engaged in the real estate business for two years, and then formed a partnership with J. B. Lynn, and engaged in the grocery, queensware and glassware trade. The business is located on Main street, one door north of Lynn's dry goods store. Their store is 25x75 feet, with basement, built of stone, with iron front. Mr. B. is a member of the Christian Church, and the K. of H. He has been a member of the City School Board, and is now serving his second term as City Treasurer.

G. H. BUCKMAN, attorney at law and Justice of the Peace, was born in Tazewell County, Ill., in 1853; son of Calvin F. and Mary S. Buckman. He received his elementary education at the high school of Delavan, and his legal education at the Michigan University of Ann Arbor, where he graduated in the class of 1876. He came to Kansas in June of the same year, located at Winfield, and commenced the practice of his profession. He has devoted his time exclusively to his profession. He was elected Justice of the Peace in the fall of 1877, which office he held until the spring of 1881, when he resigned, but was appointed to the same office in December of that year, and was re-elected in 1882. He is a Republican in politics, and has ever taken an active part in the public interests of the community in which he lives. He was married, in the fall of 1877, to Miss Annie Newman, daughter of J. and Harriet Newman. Has one child—Stella L. Buckman. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the K. of P., Chevalier Lodge, No. 70; also of the Royal Arcanum, Kansas Council, No. 540.

DR. F. H. BULL, surgeon dentist, was born in Perrysburg, Wood County, Ohio, in 1840; son of Dr. T. J. and N. W. Bull. He was educated at Dubuque, Iowa, and commenced the practice of his profession in 1860. In the fall of 1864, he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Was in the engagement and capture of Spanish Fort. Subsequently was detailed as clerk, and held that position until he was mustered out, in October, 1865. After leaving the service, he went to Warsaw, Ill., and engaged in the practice of dentistry with his father until 1867, when he removed to Albia, Iowa. After practicing in Iowa until 1877, he removed to Kansas, and located at Winfield. His office is located on Main street, first building north of Johnson's drug store. He has met with eminent success in his profession, being an accomplished workman. He has an extensive practice in the best class of trade. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Julia A. Millspaugh. He has three children—R. T., Clyde and Clint. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W., No. 18.

JAMES H. BULLEN, firm of James H. Bullen & Co., lumber dealers, was born in Maine in 1836; son of Joshua and Clarissa H. Bullen. He was raised in his native State. At the age of eighteen, he went to St. Paul, Minn., and engaged in lumbering four years. He came to Kansas in 1857, located at Leavenworth, where he remained for twelve years, engaged as Superintendent of lumber yard. He then located in Sumner County, and engaged in farming six years. He then came to Winfield, and established the lumber business at this place. In 1880, he formed a partnership with his brother, C. A. Bullen, of Eau Claire, Wis., under the firm name of J. M. Bullen & Co. Their lumber yard is located on South Main street. He has built up an extensive business, his sales for the last year amounting to $16,000. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Alma Greenwood, daughter of Nathaniel and Hulda Greenwood. They have five children, three of whom survive—Harry B., Clara H. and Florence G. Mr. B. was Justice of the Peace four years in Sumner County.

S. E. BURGER, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Winfield, owns 163 acres, 140 in cultivation, 5 in orchard and 23 in native timber. Dwelling 14x30, with ell 12x16; 1½ stories. Also a tenant building, large stone corral and outbuildings. Mr. B. was born in Missouri December 2, 1843, and was raised on a farm and had a good common school education. In 1863, he enlisted in Company G, Eighth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and served with his command in Missouri and Arkansas, mostly engaged in fighting and dispersing guerrilla bands, and followed Price on his raid into Missouri, after which he returned to Davall's Bluff, where he was mustered out in the summer of 1865. In 1865, after return from the war, he moved to Iowa, and came from there to Kansas in 1869, stopping at Emporia the first few months, and locating here January 31, 1870. Mr. B. has served as Justice of the Peace for three years, and on the School Board for one term. Is now Contract Superintendent of the Poor, and has been since 1880; has at present seven individuals under his charge. Is a member of the Masons, Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

REV. JAMES CAIRNS, Baptist clergyman, was born in Scotland in 1824, son of Peter and Elizabeth Cairns. Was educated in Scotland. Came to the United States in 1849, and engaged four years in mechanical and mercantile pursuits. In 1854, commenced the work of the ministry. He was called to ordination by the Towanda Baptist Church, of Illinois. Was ordained at Bloomington. His first pastorate was the Towanda Baptist Church, and for twenty-four years he devoted himself to the work in Illinois. In 1878, came to Kansas and located in Winfield, and took the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of that place, which he still retains. During his ministry he has baptized 600 converts, has dedicated twenty-two churches and built six church buildings. The Baptist Church in Winfield, a most imposing and beautiful structure, was built under his administration at an expense of $15,000, and was dedicated free from debt. He was married, in 1848, to Mis Sarah S. Ewart, daughter of Robert and Hannah Ewart. They have ten children, seven of whom survive—Elizabeth H., George B., John W., James A., Mary E., Lucy E. and Margaret A.

WILLIAM B. CATON, proprietor of the Cowley County Marble Works, was born in Ohio in 1849. Removed with his parents to Missouri in 1858. In 1861, his father enlisted in the army, and the subject of this sketch, who was then but thirteen years old, enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, and in 1862 enlisted as bugler in Company E, in the Merrill Horse, where he served for three years in the regular army. Was in the engagements of his command. Was mustered out in October, 1865. He then learned the marble trade, and has followed that business. He came to Kansas in 1880, located at Winfield and established the Cowley County Marble Works, located on Ninth avenue. Owns the building where he carries on the business. His business has increased about 500 per cent since its establishment. Has the largest business in his line in the county. Was married, in 1869, to Miss Julia Blankemeister, who has borne him three children, two of whom survive—Harry and Lottie. Mrs. Caton is a daughter of J. P. and L. W. Blankemeister, natives of Germany, of French descent. She was educated in the female college at Booneville, Mo.; graduated in 1866. She has been engaged in teaching for five years, and for ten years has been teacher of music; for two years taught German in the college where she graduated, and for three years in the public schools of Winfield. Mr. Caton is a member of the A. O. U. W., the Select Knights, and of the Winfield Post of the G. A. R.

JETHRO COCHRAN, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Winfield, was born in Indiana in 1846, son of James and Matilda Cochran. His parents moved to Iowa when he was seven years old, where he was engaged in farming. In 1870, he came to Kansas and located on the farm where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land, of which he has 90 acres under cultivation. His principal crops are wheat and corn. His orchard consists of 1,000 peach, 120 apple, and a variety of other fruit. He is engaged in farming and hog-raising, at which he is very successful. Mr. Cochran was married, in 1875, to Miss Frances Prater, daughter of Giles W. and Harriet Prater, who has borne him three children—Maud, Mable and James G.

J. W. CURNS, real estate, loan and insurance agents, of the firm of Curns & Manser, was born in Clinton County, Penn., in 1843, son of John R. and Jennett W. Curns. Came to Kansas in 1866, located at Fort Scott and engaged in teaching for two years and then worked at his trade, which was that of a stone-cutter. He was married to Miss Fannie V. Hulse in Fort Scott in 1870. In the spring of 1871, he removed to Winfield and there worked at his trade for one year. He was then appointed Deputy Register of Deeds. In 1873, he formed a partnership with Mr. G. S. Manser, and engaged in the real estate, loan and abstract of title office, to which they added insurance in 1874. The now have the agency of twelve fire insurance companies and one life and accident company. Their firm is the oldest in Cowley County, and they have an extensive business. Their office is located on Main street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Their business has increased 500 per cent since its establishment. Mr. Curns is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for two years and Police Judge two terms.

SEWARD B. DAVIS, manager of the lumber business of G. B. Shaw & Co., was born in New Orleans in 1843. His parents died when he was twelve years of age. He then went to Maine, where he remained four and a half years, and then to Boston, where he spent eight years. He enlisted in the Eighth Massachusetts Battery, and participated in the engagements of second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and others of his command. He was mustered out in the fall of the same year. In October, 1863, enlisted in the United States Naval Service on the steamer Acacia, where he was in active service for thirteen months. He was mustered out in the fall of 1864. He came to Kansas in 1870, and located in Montgomery County. He built the first saw mill in that county, and remained for ten years. In 1880, he engaged with G. B. Shaw & Co., at Elk City, and in 1882 took the management of their business at this place, which is located on Sixth avenue and Church street. The company are doing an extensive business in connection with their lumber, handling grain, coal and lime. He was married, in 1873, to Mrs. Maranda R. Coon, by whom he has had three children—Stephen G., Julia and William Weaver. Mrs. Davis has had three children by a former marriage. Mr. Davis is Unitarian in religious belief. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F., Royal Templar of Temperance, of the Good Templars and of the G. A. R., Winfield Post, No. 85.

W. H. DAWSON, proprietor of Winfield Marble Works, was born in Iowa in 1858, son of William and Elizabeth Dawson, came to Kansas with his parents; in 1870, located at Independence. He learned the trade of his father, a worker in marble. In 1879, he located at Winfield and established the Winfield Marble Works, business located on Ninth avenue. The business has increased about 100 per cent since its establishment. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the K. of P.

W. F. DOORLEY, of Albro & Doorley, carriage manufacturers, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1844, son of Thomas and Catharine Doorley. He left home at the age of eleven; he learned the trade of carriage-maker. Spent ten years in traveling in different States of the Union, working at his trade; he was three years on the ocean, engaged as a ship carpenter; worked at his trade in England, Germany and France. He was in the war of the rebellion, enlisted in 1861, in the three-months service; participated in the first Bull Run; after his term of service, re-enlisted in Company G, Sixth New York Cavalry; was in the engagements of Point of Rocks, Fair Oaks, Ball's Bluff, Gettysburg, Battle of the Wilderness, Coal Harbor, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Petersburg, Chancellorsville, Cedar Creek, and other engagements of his command; he was wounded at Ball's Bluff by a ball through his head, at Gettysburg in the neck, at Five Forks in the shoulder, and at Cedar Creek by three gunshots, one through the leg, one through the arm, and one through the body. He veteranized in 1864, and was mustered out in 1865. After the war, he spent some time in California and the Sandwich Islands; then returned to New York, and sailed for Europe, where he remained for three years. On his return, went to Nevada, where he spent two and a half years in mining with good success, making $25,000. He then located in Iowa, where he was married to Miss Ameda Allen, daughter of Elva and Martha Allen. He came to Kansas in 1880, located at Winfield, and established a carriage factory in company with Mr. Albro. The business is located on Main street, near the Brittun House; occupied a building 25x80 feet, and one 75x66 feet, they employ twenty-five men, and turn out about 550 carriages per year. They have the largest establishment in Southern Kansas. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Chapter and Commandery, and of the I. O. O. F., also of the Knights of Pythias.

D. ELLIOTT, farmer, P. O. Winfield, was born in Vermillion County, Ill, in 1832, and lived there until fourteen years of age, thence to Iowa, living there until 1856, when he came to Kansas, locating near Emporia, Lyon County; he was among the first settlers there, and a pioneer of Kansas. He located a claim and improved it in Lyon County. During the early troubles in Kansas, the subject of this sketch took an active part with the Free-state party, and acted as Secretary under President Lincoln, in bringing the border ruffians to justice. About 1866, located in Labette County, and engaged in stock-raising and the mercantile business. In January, 1871, he settled in Cowley County, and located a claim on Section 8, Township 32, Range 7; he then located at Dexter, and put up one of the first good business houses in the place, a frame building 20x40, with good warerooms. The building was two stories high; the upper room is used for Masonic Hall. Mr. E. put in a large stock of general merchandise, and was in business for six years. In 1878, on account of failing health, he sold out his business and located at Winfield, and is doing no business except to carry on his farm. Mr. E. would undoubtedly have served in the late war, had he not been a lame man; he did all that lay in his power for the Union cause; was on the Price raid and other raids after the Indians. Mr. Elliott took an active part in building up Dexter and Cowley Counties, and while doing so built up a large trade, his sales running from $30,000 to $35,000 per annum; he also did a large business in stock and grain. In 1857, he married Miss Jane Grimsley, of Lyon County, Kan.; that was the second marriage in Lyon County; they have four children—Arvilla, Laura, Charles and Alta. He is a member of Dexter Lodge, No. 156, A., F. & A. M.

GEORGE EMERSON, M. D., physician and surgeon, and Mayor of Winfield, was born in Salem, Mass., in 1849; son of Joseph and Elizabeth Emerson. He was educated at Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, and at Williams College, Mass., and at the medical department of Union College, Albany, N. Y., and graduated in the class of 1873. He then commenced the practice of medicine in Western New York. He came to Kansas in 1878, and located in Winfield, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He has a very extensive practice, extending over Cowley and into adjoining counties, and a large city practice. His office is located on the corner of Ninth avenue and Main street. Dr. Emerson has taken an active part in all the public interests of his adopted city. He has been President of the school board, and in the spring of 1883 was elected Mayor of the city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the South Kansas and the State Medical Societies.

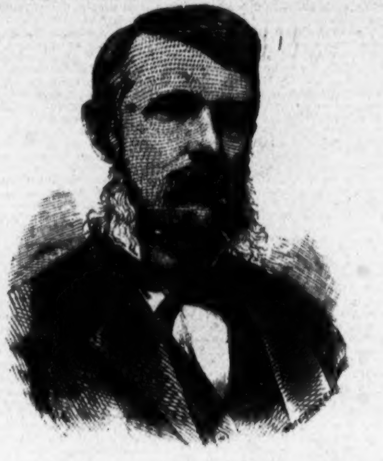

Geo. Emerson. M.D.

FRANK W. FINCH, Constable, was born in McHenry County, Ill., in 1854; son of James H. and Martha J. Finch. Removed with his parents to Kansas in 1857; resided with them on a farm in Riley County until 1864, when they removed to Junction City; his father built the first house in that place. Mr. Finch was educated at Atchison. After attaining his majority, engaged for two years in farming, and then removed to Winfield. He was elected Constable in 1882, and re-elected in 1883. Served as Deputy Sheriff of Cowley County for two years. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Good Templars, Winfield Lodge, No. 20. The lodge is one of the largest in the State, containing 100 members.

WILLIAM A. FREEMAN, firm of Freeman & Son, proprietor of livery stable, was born in Niagara County, N. Y., in 1827; son of Oliver and Jerusha Freeman. At the age of ten, moved with his parents to Michigan, where he resided for twenty years engaged in blacksmithing; he then moved to Illinois, where he remained for five years, and then to Iowa, and in 1870 to Kansas, where he located in Beaver Township, this county; engaged in farming until 1880. He then moved to Winfield; in 1882, purchased the livery business on West Tenth avenue, where the firm of Freeman & Son are now conducting the business. The business has increased from its first establishment in 1880, about 100 per cent. He was married, in 1850, to Miss Mary J. Crippen, who died in 1880; he was married in 1882 to Mrs. Mary C. Anderson, who had four children by her former marriage. He is a member of the Christian Church and of the Masonic fraternity, also of the National Union. He was Trustee of Beaver Township for three years, and Notary Public for four years. He has been a member of the City Council of Winfield for two years.

REV. WILLIAM M. FRIEDLEY, U. B. clergyman, was born in Harrison County, Ind., April 10, 1833, son of J. M. and Sophia Friedley. He was educated at Hartsville University. July 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the engagement at Munfordville, Ky., September 14, 1862; was there taken prisoner by Bragg's command, and released on parole September 16, and was exchanged in December of the same year. Joined his command, and was in the attack of Walnut Hills, via Yazoo Swamp, in the engagement of Arkansas Post, where he was wounded by gunshot in the left hip. He was disabled for service for two months and a half, after which he joined his command, and took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and the seven days' fight at Jackson, Miss. He was transferred to the Department of the Gulf; was on the Red River expedition. He was promoted in 1863 to Second Lieutenant, which commission he held until 1864, when he was obliged to resign on account of his wounds; on his return home, he assisted in recruiting the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was elected Second Lieutenant and promoted to First Lieutenant, was Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Gen. Doolittle, and was mustered out at the close of his term of enlistment September, 1864. He then engaged in farming and other pursuits. He came to Kansas in 1866, and located in Woodson County, where he lived five years; he then removed to Medicine Lodge, Barbour County, and remained there until 1882. He was Superintendent of Public Instruction in Woodson County, first by appointment and afterward by election. He was the first Treasurer of Barbour County, also elected Probate Judge, which office he held for two terms, and was subsequently District Clerk. He entered the ministry in 1879, joined the Osage Conference, and took a three years' course of study, at the end of which time he was ordained by the Conference near Winfield. He took the pastorate of the church at Winfield in 1882. He was married in 1852 to Miss N. J. Evans, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Evans. They have had five children, four of whom survive—S. B., George, J. S., Arametta A. and Anna M.

J. C. FULLER, Cashier of the Winfield Bank, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., in 1835; son of John C. and Eliza Fuller. His early life was spent on his father's farm. He was educated at Lima, N. Y., completing his course in 1854, and engaged in teaching for three terms. In 1855, went to Iowa, and, in 1856, to Nebraska, where he engaged in the lumber business until the fall of 1857. In 1859, he started for Pike's Peak, but subsequently changed his purpose and went through to California. After spending six months in different parts of the State, went to Texas and located in the city of Houston, where he remained until the breaking-out of the war, when he found himself placed in the dilemma of either entering the Confederate army or going North. The latter he decided upon, and at once made preparations for the journey, expecting to be compelled to travel through the country on horseback, the blockade then being established, but was fortunate in getting passage to New Orleans and thence to St. Louis, on the last steamer from New Orleans to St. Louis running the blockade at Cairo. In 1862, he went to Baltimore and engaged in lithograph publishing. Remained there four years, and then spent one year in Arkansas engaged in cotton growing. He then spent one year in Lockport, N. Y., and a year in Chicago. In 1869, he came to Kansas and remained one year in Ft. Scott, then came to Winfield. There was one store, a blacksmith shop and two houses which comprised all the buildings of the place at that time. He has, in connection with D. A. Millington, purchased a squatter's interest in 160 acres of land, the land not being in market or surveyed. They at once, in connection with E. C. Manning, who held 160 acres by location, had a survey made, and laid out the town site of this city. Winfield owes much of her early growth and business prosperity to the efforts and liberal policy adopted by these men. A town site company was formed, with Mr. Fuller as President, and with untiring and zealous efforts he devoted his energy to building and giving an impetus to the young city. In the spring of 1871, he opened a bank, the first established in Cowley County. Its location was on the present site of the Winfield Bank, on the corner of Ninth and Main streets. Mr. Fuller was married in 1871 to Miss Nannie C. Harrison, daughter of Judge William P. Harrison, of Hannibal, Mo. Has had three children—James H., Maggie (deceased) and Estelle. Mr. Fuller is a member of the Masonic fraternity, A., F. & A. M., Adelphi Lodge, No. 110.

H. G. FULLER, real estate and loan agent, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., in 1829; son of John C. and Eliza Fuller. He was raised in his native county, and at the age of twenty-three he located in Illinois, and for several years was engaged there in farming and various other pursuits. In 1857, he married Miss Hattie Birdsey, of Oneida County, N. Y., who has borne him one child—Charles E. Fuller, now Teller of the Winfield Bank. Subsequently Mr. Fuller removed to Iowa, where he remained eight years. He then spent three years in Washington, D. C., engaged in the publishing business. From Washington he removed to Chicago, and four years was engaged in the grain and commission business, after which he spent nine years in St. Joseph County, Mich., in farming. He came to Kansas in 1878, and was for two years in the Winfield Bank, after which he established himself in the real estate business. His office is located on Ninth avenue with Senator Hackney. He is a large real estate owner. He has two farms, one of 400 acres and the other of 160 acres, both under improvement, and owns a large amount of city property. He has platted Fuller Place, a beautiful tract of land lying adjacent to the city limits, and is one of the largest real estate dealers in the county. He is identified with the Presbyterian Church.

H. D. GANS, Probate Judge, was born in Indiana in 1844; son of William and Malinda Gans. His father is a preacher of the Christian denomination, and has made the ministry his life work. He has been pastor of the churches of his denomination over thirty years. He came to Kansas in April, 1856, and located in Johnson County, and is now in his declining years, devoting his remaining strength to the labor he loves so well. Mr. G. came to Kansas with his parents. He was educated at Abingdon, Knox Co., Ill. In early life he gave his attention to reading law. Has held various offices—Constable, City Marshal, Deputy United States Marshal, Sheriff and Justice of the Peace. He was elected to the office of Probate Judge in 1875, and re-elected each succeeding term. He is now serving his fifth term. He first located in Cowley County, and was, in 1871, on a farm in Windsor Township, where he remained until he was elected Judge, when he removed to Winfield. He was married in 1864 to Miss Mary McGhee, daughter of John and Catherine McGhee. Has had four children, two of whom survive—Charles, born in 1871, and Mabel, in 1876. Mr. Gans is a member of the Christian Church. He was a member of the State militia, and was called upon to help repel the Price raid in Missouri, and at various other times. He is a member of the K. of H., Winfield Lodge, No. 479.

S. G. GARY, Sheriff of Cowley County, Kan., was born in Lewisburg, Champaign County, Ohio, February 5, 1837; is the son of Joseph F. and Martha Gary. His father died on the 19th day of August, 1850. Five years later, his mother, with her family of four children, moved to Mahaska, Iowa, where the subject of this sketch commenced work at the trade he had previously acquired, that of a carpenter, which he followed until the commencement of the war, when he enlisted in Company H, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the engagements of Blue Mills, Mo., September 17, 1861, of Pittsburg Landing April 6 and 7, 1862, siege of Corinth and Vicksburg, battles of Hatchie and Jackson, and the many other engagements of his command. He was wounded at Pittsburg Landing in the left shin; at the Hatchie in the left shoulder; on board the steamer Crescent City near Greenville, Miss., in the ankle; at Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863, in left thigh. He enlisted in the army as a private. Five months later, was promoted to First Sergeant; in February, 1862, to Second Lieutenant; in October, 1862, to First Lieutenant, and in March, 1863, to Captain of his company, which commission he held until the close of his term of service. Was mustered out on the 12th day of July, 1864, and returned to Iowa, where he engaged in farming for ten years. In 1877, he came to Kansas, and located at Winfield, where he engaged in the manufacture of furniture. In February, 1882, he was appointed Sheriff of Cowley County to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Sheriff A. T. Shinnamin. Mr. G. was married January 1, 1865, to Miss Mary E. Hunt, daughter of Abraham and Mahala Hunt. They have four children—John W. (who died February 25, 1871, was born April 29, 1868). There are living Leota (born February 6, 1866), George Gordon (born January 14, 1872), Mabel Grace (born August 19, 1875). Mr. G. is a member of the A. O. U. W. Lodge, No. 18. While residing in Iowa, he held the office of Justice of the Peace. Was twice Assessor of his township. Was Postmaster, and was County Supervisor two terms. Was Deputy United States Marshal for the purpose of taking United States census for six townships of Mahaska County, Iowa, in 1870. He was a member of the Eleventh General Assembly in 1866 and 1868. Has been a member of the City Council of the city of Winfield, Kan., for two years.

QUINCY A. GLASS, druggist, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., in 1848, son of Chester and Mary Glass. He was married in 1876, to Miss Mary Brown; has two children—Edna and Charles. In 1872, he engaged as traveling salesman for the Garden City Chemical Works, which he followed until 1878. He then came to Kansas and located at Winfield, and engaged in the drug business under the firm name of Brown & Glass. After one and a half years sold his interest in the firm and established his present business which is located on the west side of Main street, south of Tenth avenue. His business has increased about fifty per cent since its establishment. Mr. G. is a member of the Baptist Church and of the Masonic fraternity, Adelphi Lodge, No. 110, and of the K. of P., Chevalier Lodge, No. 70.

A. H. GREEN, attorney at law and land broker, was born in Muscatine County, Iowa, in 1841, son of G. J. and H. A. Green. He was educated in Jasper County, Ind., read law and was admitted to the bar in Indiana in 1870. Came to Kansas in 1871 and located at Winfield, and commenced the practice of his profession, which he followed for five years and then engaged in the real estate business. He responded to his country's call in 1861, and enlisted in Company G, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. His enlistment was for three months; during that service he was in the engagements of Philippi, Laurel Hill and Cheat River. Was mustered out at the end of his term of service, and in October re-enlisted in Company K, Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteers. Was transferred to Company D, and commissioned Second Lieutenant and subsequently promoted to Captain, under which commission he served for three years; participated in the engagements of the siege and battle of Corinth, Iuka, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Black River, Mission Ridge, Bentonville and other battles of his command. He was aid-de-camp on Gen. William T. Clark's staff; was mustered out April 7, 1865. Was commissioned Brigadier General of the Kansas State Militia by Gov. St. John in 1879. Held that position four years; was Postmaster at Atwood, Ind., for three years. He was married in 1865, to Miss Letha Crumbacker, daughter of Daniel and S. H. Crumbacker. Has had four children, three of whom survive—Annie, Jennie and Dolph Duff.

DR. C. C. GREEN, physician and surgeon, was born in Montreal in 1846, son of Lewis and Elizabeth Green. He was educated in his preparatory classical course at Detroit, Mich., and his medical course at the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, at which institution he graduated in 1875, when he immediately commenced the practice of his profession. He was married in 1876 to Alice M. Manier nee Blair, daughter of Luther G. Blair. They have two children—Charles F. and Alice M. He came to Kansas in 1880, and located at Winfield in August of the same year, where he has since met with very flattering success. His office is located on the corner of Tenth avenue and Main street. Dr. G. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, Master Workman of Winfield Lodge, No. 18, A. O. U. W., member of Cowley Legion, No. 16, Select Knights of the A. O. U. W., Chancellor Commander of Chevalier Lodge, No. 70, Knights of Pythias, member of the South Kansas Medical Society and of the State Medical Society.

C. B. GUNN, surgeon dentist, was born in Marion, Ohio, in 1854, son of Lewis and Catharine Gunn. He was educated in Marion Academy and at the Cincinnati Dental College. Commenced the practice of dentistry in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1879 came to Kansas and located at Winfield and has there followed his profession. His office is on Main street in the Myton building. Mr. Gunn is a member of the K. P. Chevalier Lodge, No. 70.

W. P. HACKNEY, State Senator and attorney at law, was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1842, son of Jacob T. and Lucy Chapman Hackney. At the age of eight years, he removed with his parents to Logan County, Ill., where he was educated. At the age of eighteen, in 1861, he entered the army; enlisted in Company H, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Entered as a private and at the end of three months was promoted to Corporal, after nine months to Sergeant, and subsequently to Orderly Sergeant, which position he held for nearly two years. In January, 1865, he received a commission as Captain, commission dating from October 5, 1864. He participated in the engagements of Ft. Henry, Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, taking of Corinth and the battle of Corinth, Nashville, Altoona Pass, Wise's Forks and other engagements of his command, and was wounded at Altoona Pass on the 5th of October, 1864, by a ball through his right cheek and one through his body; was disabled until the battle of Nashville, and was mustered out in July, 1865. On returning to Illinois, he engaged in farming until April, 1867, when he commenced reading law at Lincoln, Ill., with Col. W. D. Wyatt; he was admitted to the bar in the fall of the same year, and commenced the practice of law. In January, 1869, he was married to Miss Callie L. Vanderventer, daughter of Andrew and Nancy Vanderventer. Has had two children—Lionel V., deceased, and Clyde W. Hackney. He is a Republican in politics. He was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Illinois. He came to Kansas in 1870, and located at Arkansas City, this county; removed from there to Belle Plaine, Sumner County, in 1871, and remained there until 1873, when he removed to Wellington, Sumner County, and in 1874 to Winfield. He has devoted his time exclusively to the practice of his profession. In 1872 and 1874, he represented Sumner County in the State Legislature, and represented Cowley County in 1876, and represented Cowley County as State Senator in 1881–83. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post, No. 85.

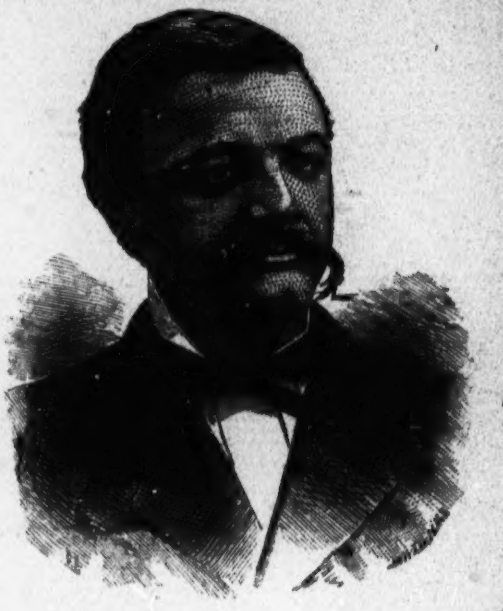

W. P. Hackney

N. A. HAIGHT, County Surveyor, was born in Mifflin County, Penn., in 1846, son of Abram V. and Caroline Haight, natives of New York. His father died when he was nine years old; from that time he was thrown upon his own resources. He engaged in working on a farm, and secured such an education as he was able to get from his meager earnings. At the age of fifteen, he entered the army, enlisting in Battery D, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. He was in all the engagements of his command, and was mustered out in July, 1865. After leaving the army, he resumed his studies at the Rock River University, at Dixon, Ill., completing his course in 1866. Then entered upon the Government Survey Service, where he remained for nine years in Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona and the Indian Territory. On the New Mexico northern boundary survey, he met with an accident, fracturing his left leg, and was taken prisoner by the Indians, but was subsequently released. Mr. Haight was married in 1875 to Miss Eunice D. Sprague, daughter of John W. Sprague, of Providence, R. I. He has one child—Queenie, born in September, 1876. He made his first location in Kansas in 1874, and in 1876 he brought his family to this State. He has devoted his time to his profession. He was elected County Surveyor in 1877, and has been re-elected each succeeding term. He is Captain of the First Battery State Militia; at the organization of the battery he was elected First Lieutenant, served one year and was then commissioned Captain. He is a member of the G. A. R., Winfield Post, No. 85, and of the Masonic fraternity, A., F. & A. M.

W. L. HANDS, proprietor of the Star Livery Stable, was born in Kentucky in 1847; son of James M. and Mary Hands. He came to Kansas in 1856, with his parents, and located near Topeka. On attaining his majority, he engaged in farming and cattle dealing. In 1881, he removed to Winfield, and engaged in the livery business. His location is on the east side of Ninth avenue. He owns the building where his business is located, 50x60 feet, and keeps about twelve head of horses. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Katie McMannis, daughter of Michael and Nancy McMannis. He has three children—James A., Lawrence and Florence Hands. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

T. J. HARRIS, of the firm of Bard & Harris, real estate dealers, was born in Illinois in 1845; son of Thomas and Mary Harris. Mr. Harris enlisted in Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. He participated in the battles of Resaca, siege of Atlanta, Goldsboro, Columbia, and the engagements of "Sherman's march to the sea." Was mustered out in the fall of 1865. He returned to Illinois, where he was married, in 1866, to Miss Anna Poucher, daughter of John and Anna Poucher. They have four children—Thomas, Mary E., Mary Ann and Elvira. He came to Kansas in 1866, located in Douglas County, and engaged in farming. In 1871, he removed to Cowley County, where he remained until 1878, when he removed to Winfield, and engaged in the mercantile business. After one year, he engaged in the real estate and loan business, in company with T. B. Bryant. In 1881, he formed a partnership with Samuel Bard, and continued the same business. Their office is located on Ninth avenue near Main street. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the A. O. U. W., Winfield Lodge, No. 18.

J. N. HARTER, druggist, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1850; son of James A. and Martha Harter. He was raised in Ohio. He removed to Pennsylvania in 1870, and engaged in a drug clerk. He came to Kansas in 1877, located at Winfield, and purchased the drug business of A. H. Green. The business is located on the corner of Main street and Tenth avenue. His business has increased about 100 per cent. He was married, in 1879, to Miss Carrie C. Olds, daughter of J. H. and Emily Olds. He has two children—Nina and Bessie Harter. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the A. O. U. W.

L. C. HARTER, of the firm of Harter & Harris, was born in Michigan in 1845; son of Elem and Cynthia Harter. He was raised in his native State. In 1863, he went to California, where he spent three years. He then returned to Michigan, and, in 1869, came to Kansas, located at Lawrence, and engaged as salesman for a number of years. In 1875, he removed to Winfield, and engaged in the mercantile business for two years. In 1877, in connection with Mr. Harris, he bought the Tunnel Mill, a merchant and grist mill, located on the Walnut River, three-fourths of a mile from the business center of Winfield. The capacity of the mill is 100 barrels per day. It has four run of stone, and is supplied with all modern improvements. It has a Smith, Garden City, and French Purifier. Their points of shipment are West and South. They have a large Texas trade. He was married, in 1872, to Miss Lydia Hess, who has borne him three children—Menita D., Charles and Florence M. His wife died in 1880, and he was married, in 1882, to Miss Alice F. Post. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

HENDRICKS & WILSON, hardware merchants. A. D. Hendricks was born in Adams County, Ill., in 1844; son of Abraham and Jane H. Hendricks. At the age of twenty-three, Mr. H. enlisted in Company H, Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteers, and participated in the engagements of Shiloh, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, Buzzard's Roost and other engagements of his command. He was wounded in the siege of Atlanta, in the neck, by a shell. He was in the hospital for five months, and then discharged for disability, on account of his wound; has never fully recovered from the effects of it. He came to Kansas in 1879, located in Winfield, and engaged in the hardware business, in the firm of Hendricks & Wilson, business located on Main street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Their business has increased about 300 per cent since its establishment. Mr. H. was married, in 1868, to Miss Hattie Wherritt, daughter of Barton and Margaret Wherritt. The issue of this marriage has been six children, four of whom survive—Laura, Maggie, Willie and Harry. He is a member of the Baptist Church, the Masonic fraternity, Chapter and Commandery. R. S. Wilson was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1842; son of Stewart and Lavina Wilson. He enlisted, in 1862, in Company F, Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and participated in the engagements of Cumberland Gap, siege of Vicksburg, and other engagements. He was taken prisoner at Corinth, and held at Andersonville for one year, in which he suffered untold hardships, from the effects of which he has never recovered. He was on board the ill-fated Sultana, when her boiler exploded near Memphis; out of the 1,964 soldiers on board, 1[illegible]3 survived. Mr. Wilson succeeded in reaching the shore, two miles below the point of the accident, and was rescued next morning. For two years after he was discharged from service, he was unfit for labor or business. He came to Kansas in 1879, and located at Winfield, and formed the partnership of Hendricks & Wilson. He was married to Miss Hannah Jones in 1870, who has borne him two children—Thomas and Jennie Wilson. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Masonic fraternity, and the A. O. U. W.; also of the City Council, which position he has occupied for two years.

R. I. HOGUE, farmer and nursery-man, Section 16, P. O. Winfield, owns forty acres all in cultivation. Has twelve acres in orchard of all kinds of fruit. Comfortable frame dwelling and outhouses. Is engaged in the nursery business on Mr. Mentch's farm under the firm name of Hogue & Mentch. They have in stock 60,000 apple trees, 20,000 peach, 2,000 cherry, 2,000 plum, 1,000 pear, 15,000 grape, 15,000 evergreen and 15,000 forest and shade trees, ten bushels of hedge seed planted and a full line of all kinds of small fruits. Mr. H. organized the business in 1879, on his own place, and in 1881 associated with Mr. Mentch and removed the nursery to the farm of Mr. Mentch on same section. The business has steadily increased, and the last year's sales have amounted to over $6,000, and has doubled in the last year. Mr. H. was born in Ohio, September 11, 1834, and in 1861, enlisted in Company K, Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and saw a great deal of very active service, participating in eighty-five different engagements of greater or less magnitude. Among these, Lewisburg, Kanawha, Fayetteville, Gaule Bridge in Virginia, Berrysville, Somerset and Hasel Green in Kentucky, and in the siege of Knoxville. In 1864, he veteranized, and enlisted in the Eighth Regiment Ohio Cavalry, in Company M. While in this branch of the service, he was on the raid to and in the battle of Lynchburg under Gen. Hunter, and in the Charleston and Fisher's Hill, Va., and Monocacy Junction, Md. On January 11, 1865, he was captured at Beverly, W. Va., and sent to Libby Prison and exchanged February 23. For the last year of the war, he was Sergeant, and was mustered out in August, 1865. After the war, he returned to Ohio, and in 1866, moved to Iowa, and came from there to Kansas in 1876, locating first in Wilson County and engaged in the nursery business. In 1879, he sold out his interest there and came to Cowley County and located here. Was married 1855, and his wife died in February, 1880, leaving three children—Hannah I., Samuel G. and Minnie A. He was married a second time February 9, 1881, to Miss Emaline Files. While living in Iowa, Mr. H. was Justice of the Peace for one term, and for a period of ten years occupied Township offices, either as Clerk or Trustee. Is a member of the A. O. U. W.

CHARLES F. HOLMES, of the firm of Holmes & Son, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1857, son of Ira N. and Amanda Holmes. He came to Kansas with his parents in 1878, commenced the packing business under the firm name of Holmes & Son. Their business is located on the corner of Main street and Eleventh avenue, owning the building 25x140 feet, and have a slaughter house 50x100 feet with a capacity of 300 hogs per day. Their principal shipments are to points west. He was married in 1881, to Miss Mary E. Huffman. They have one child—Beulah Holmes. He is a member of the State militia. Mrs. Holmes is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Ira N. Holmes, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Indiana—son of William and Elizabeth Holmes. He resided in his native State until coming to Kansas in 1878. He was married in 1854, to Miss Amanda Dollarhide, who has borne him two children—Ella and Charles F. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. L. HORNING, of Horning & Whitney, hardware merchants, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1838, son of John and Harriett Horning. At the age of twelve, he removed with his parents to Milwaukee, Wis., where he lived until 1870, engaged in the milling business. He then moved to Michigan, where he spent eight years. He came to Kansas in 1878, located at Winfield, purchased the business of Walker Brothers, grocers. Continued that for one year, and then engaged in the hardware business. He owns elevator No. 76, with a capacity of 12,000 bushels. Handled 140,000 bushels of grain in 1882; ships to Eastern markets. He is engaged in the cattle business; owns 300 head. He is Treasurer of the Winfield Water Company, and of the M. W. & S. W. R. R. Company. He was married in 1865, to Miss Emma Ruddiman, daughter of John and Mary Ruddiman. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the K. of P.

J. S. HUNT, County Clerk, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1833; son of William and Phœbe Hunt, removed with his parents in infancy to Jackson County, Mich., where he was raised on a farm. At the age of twenty-one, he engaged in the mercantile business in Lowell, Kent Co., Mich., where he remained for three years. In 1857, he came to Kansas and located at Burlington, Coffey Co., where he located a claim and gave his attention to its improvement. In July, 1861, he entered the army, and enlisted in Company E, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, as a private. On the 9th of August, received a commission as Captain, and participated in the engagements of his command. In the fall of 1862, he was placed in command of his regiment on the death of its Colonel. At the close of the war, in October, 1865, he returned to Lowell, Mich., where he remained until 1867, engaged in the mercantile business, at which time he again moved to Kansas, and located in Cherokee County, where he engaged in various pursuits until 1870, when he moved to Winfield, where he was engaged in mercantile business and farming until 1879, when he was elected County Clerk. After serving one term, he was re-elected in 1881. Mr. Hunt has always taken an active part in all the interests of the county and of building up the city of his adoption. He was married in 1855, to Miss Marie Louise West, daughter of Hiram and Sarah West. They have had four children—Fred C., born in 1856; Anna L., in 1863; Harry H., in 1872, and Clarence P., in 1880. Mrs. Hunt is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. H. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the K. of H., and G. A. R.

ALBERT P. JOHNSON, attorney at law, was born in Washington, Ark., in 1855, son of James [illegible] and Elizabeth Johnson. He was educated at the Arkansas Industrial University; graduated in 1876, he commenced reading law in 1873, and was admitted to the bar in 1876, and commenced the practice of his profession in Arkansas. Subsequently attended the law department of Ann Arbor University, where he graduated in 1879. He came to Kansas in August of the same year; located at Winfield; engaged in law practice under the firm name of McDermont & Johnson. He has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession, and has been rewarded by an extensive practice. Is Republican in politics, and has always taken an active part in the public interests of his adopted city and county. Mr. Johnson was married in 1874, to Miss Lu Stanard, daughter of Stillman and Mary A. Stanard. Has had five children as the issue of the marriage, three of whom survive—Bessie, Belle and Albert D. Johnson. Is a member of the Baptist Church and of the Masonic fraternity, Adelphi Lodge, No. 110, also of the Royal Arcanum, No. 540, and K. of H., No. 479.

J. W. JOHNSTON, of Johnston & Hall, furniture dealers, was born in St. Johns, New Foundland, in 1831; son of John and Ann Johnston. In early life, he learned the trade of cabinet-maker, and has made that his life-work. He moved to Canada, where he remained for some years. He came to Kansas in 1868, and located at Olathe, and in 1871 removed to Winfield, established a furniture manufactory and a store, which he carried on for five years, and then formed a partnership with J. L. M. Hill, under the firm name of Johnston & Hill. Their business is located on Main street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Their business is very extensive. They built their building 25x100 feet, with basement, built of stone and brick. Mr. J. was married, in 1860, to Miss Martha Irwin. They have had five children, three of whom survive—Ida, Walter and Beyri. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Masonic fraternity, Royal Arch and Knight Templars, also Knights of Honor. J. M. L. Hill was born in New Foundland in 1848. In 1857, he removed with his parents to Toronto, Canada. At the age of twenty-one, he entered the employ of the American Express Company, of Chicago, where he remained four years. He then spent four years in California, came to Kansas in 1871, and located at Winfield, and in 1878 entered the firm of Johnston & Hill. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Royal Arch Masons. His only capital in commencing business was his energy and perseverance, which has brought him a just reward.

REV. PAUL F. JONES, Methodist Episcopal clergyman, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1840; son of Jonathan and Catharine Jones. He was educated in Illinois. He came to Kansas in 1878, where he commenced his work in the ministry in Emporia the same year. He united with the South Kansas Conference. He was ordained in 1879. His first charge was at Emporia, where he remained two and a half years; his second charge was Cottonwood Falls, where he remained the same length of time; his third charge was three years at El Dorado, and in 1882, he was stationed at Winfield, where he still remains. He is now a member of the Southwest Kansas Conference. His first charge embraced a part of Lyon and Chase Counties; during the first year, increased from eleven to 225 members. He has received into the church during his ministry 720 members. He has organized eight churches. In 1882, Winfield Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is pastor, contained 225 members; now numbers 300. Prior to his work of the ministry, he had been engaged in the practice of law; he was admitted to the bar in 1873. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Fannie C. Slack, daughter of Henry P. and Hannah Slack. The issue of the marriage has been six children, five of whom survive—Anna B., Paul E., Charles O., Franklin and Gladdys J. Jones. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Chapter and Commandery, also of the I. O. O. F., and the National Union.

J. M. LAMBERT, manager of the Central Loan & Land Company, of Emporia, was born in Knox County, Ill., in 1851; son of Isaac and Medday A. Lambert. He was raised in Illinois; came to Kansas in 1880; located at El Dorado, where he remained one and a half years, engaged as manager of the business of the Central Loan & Land Company, of Emporia; after that spent one year in Kingman County, and then located in Winfield, and took the management of the company's business at this place. Mr. Lambert was married, in 1876, to Miss Sarah E. Redden, daughter of John and Sarah Redden; he has one child—Maud. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Royal Arch Mason.

GEORGE LIERMANN, harness-maker, was born in Missouri in 1856; son of George and Magdalena Liermann. He was raised in his native State, and came to Kansas in 1880; located at Winfield. He purchased the business in which he is now engaged in the spring of 1883. It is located on West Ninth avenue, two doors from the post office. He owns the shop, and has an extensive business. He employs four hands. In 1882, he was married to Miss Louisa Cash, daughter of Rudolph Cash. He has one child—Madalena, born January, 1883.

A. H. LIMERICK, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born in Bureau County, Ill., in 1846; son of George and Letitia Limerick. He was educated at Princeton, Ill., at Bureau Academy; commenced teaching at the age of nineteen. In 1863, he enlisted in Company B, Ninety-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers; participated in the engagement at Chattanooga, and all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign. He was wounded at Altoona Pass, by a ball through the right arm, and taken prisoner, and was held at Andersonville, Ga., Milan, Ga., and at Florence, N. C. In March, 1865, he was paroled; suffered much during the time of his imprisonment, from the effects of which he was unfitted for labor for two years, and has never fully recovered. He was mustered out in June, 1865. After returning from the army, he resumed his studies, after which he again devoted himself to teaching, which vocation he followed for sixteen consecutive years. At the age of twenty-one, he was married to Miss Alice Grow, daughter of Dr. E. W. and Hannah Grow. They have two children—Winnie and De Witt. He came to Kansas in 1871, and located in Rock Township, this county; remained there until he was elected to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, when he removed to Winfield. Mr. Limerick is a Republican in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Limerick are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 18, also of the G. A. R., Winfield Post, No. 85. Mrs Limerick has also been a teacher, having taught for eight years.

J. B. LYNN, merchant, was born in Tennessee in 1840; son of Charles M. and Frances M. Lynn. Mr. Lynn was in the United States service in 1863, in Missouri, Company C, Fifty-seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteers; served in the State one year. He was mustered out in 1864; in the same year went to Keokuk, Iowa, and for five years was engaged as salesman for Yates & Smith, of Springfield, Ill. He came to Kansas in 1868; located at Wyandotte for two years; then removed to Spring Hill, and engaged in the mercantile business, and remained for four years, and was there married to Miss Laura French, daughter of David and Emma French. He has five children—Ward, Effie, Gertrude, Charlie and Frances E. He came to Winfield in 1874, and engaged in merchandising; his business is located on the corner of Main street and Eighth avenue; he owns the store, 25x140 feet, two stories, with basement, built of brick and stone; his business has increased about 300 per cent since its establishment; he carries a very large stock of general merchandise. He was Mayor of Winfield in 1879 and 1880; he has taken an active part in all the public interests of the city.

T. M. McGUIRE, firm of McGuire Bros., grocers, was born in Illinois in 1849, son of John and Lena McGuire. He came to Kansas in 1870, and located in Neosho County one year; removed to Cowley County and engaged as salesman in 1876; came to Winfield and established grocery business under the firm name of McGuire & Smith. Mr. Smith retired from the firm, and the business was continued by T. M. McGuire until 1880, when a partnership was formed under the name of McGuire Bros.; business is located on the southeast corner of Main street and Ninth avenue; business has increased from sales of $12,000 to $35,000 in 1882. He was married in 1878 to Miss Mary A. Hudson, daughter of Robert Hudson. He has one child—Lenora Blanche McGuire, born in 1879.

J. A. McGUIRE, was born in 1844, son of John and Lena McGuire; came to Kansas in 1869; located in Parsons and engaged in merchandising; after one year, located in Tisdale Township, this county, and started the first store in that township, and was the first Postmaster appointed in 1871; held the appointment for ten years. He became a member of the firm of McGuire Bros., in 1880. He enlisted in 1862, in Company H, Tenth Illinois Infantry; participated in the engagements of Island No. 10, Corinth, Nashville, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Sherman's march to the sea, and other engagements of his command, thirty-seven in all; was promoted to Lieutenant and mustered out in 1865. He was married in 1866, to Miss Millie Waters, by whom he has had five children, four of whom survive—Elmer, Lulu, Iotha and Nellie. He is a member of the City Council, and of Winfield Post, No. 85, G. A. R.

J. C. McMULLEN, President of the Winfield Bank, was born in Jersey City, N. J., in 1836, son of Patrick and Ellen McMullen; in childhood removed with his parents to Lewis County, N. Y.; at the age of thirteen, his parents removed to Wisconsin; he was educated at the Lawrence University, where he graduated in class of 1860; he afterward engaged in teaching for one year, and then responded to the call of his country, and enlisted in Company H, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers; was elected Second Lieutenant at the organization of his company, and a few weeks later was commissioned Captain of his company, which he held until the close of his service. In 1864, was Brevet Colonel. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and at the fall of Atlanta; was wounded at Jonesboro, and at Chickamauga was mustered out in 1864. He was soon after employed by the Government in the Treasury Department of Tennessee, which position he held for seven years. He was married in 1865, to Miss Mary E. Loomis, daughter of Isaac C. Loomis. The issue of this marriage has been six children—Nellie C., Robert J. and Mary B., and three deceased. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1871, and located at Arkansas City, this county, and opened the second bank in the county; remained there for seven years; engaged in the banking business, and then removed to Winfield and established the Citizens' Bank; after running it for about one year, united with J.

C. Fuller's bank, and formed the Winfield Bank, a State bank, which has increased its deposits from 1879 from $60,000 to $290,000 in 1883, and has paid a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent; has a surplus of $7,000, and a paid up capital of $50,000. Mr. McMullen attends the Baptist Church, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, A., F. & A. M., Adelphi Lodge, No. 110, and of the Commandery. He owns a large stock farm of 1,000 acres; is engaged in stock-raising, makes a specialty of Jersey cows; has three full-blood males and 400 head of grades.

J. W. McROREY, agent for the Adams Express, was born in Clay County, Mo., in 1849, son of L. and Mary McRorey; he was raised in his native State which he left when he came to Kansas in 1875; he has been in the express business for twelve years. On coming, he has been located at various points, as the interest of his company demanded. In 1881, he took the company's business at this place; his company has a large business, Winfield doing the largest express business of any town in the State. He was married in 1872 to Miss Dora Morton, who has borne him two children—Dora and Alice McRorey.

G. S. MANSER, of the firm of Curns & Manser, real estate, loan and insurance agents, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1841. In 1860, he went to Nebraska, where he spent seven years in trading with the Indians and ranching. In 1868, he was engaged in the survey and construction of the N. P. R. R.; in 1871, on the United States survey in the Indian Territory. On the completion of the survey of the Cherokee Nation, went to Texas and assisted in the survey and lay-out of Dennison; he then located at Arkansas City, this State. In 1872, he accepted a position in the office of the United States survey, then being made of the Indian Territory from the ninety-eighth to the one hundredth meridian. In 1873, he located at Winfield and established the firm of Curns & Manser, in present business. He was married in 1874 to Miss Fannie Walton, of Douglas County. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

COL. JOHN A. MAUS, brick and stone mason, was born in Northumberland County, Penn., September 6, 1830. He learned the trade of Mason when a young man, and has always worked at the business except the four years spent in the army of the United States for the repression of the rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. August 8, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Fifth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserves. He was soon after made Sergeant, and September 8, 1862, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the company, First Lieutenant March 5, 1863, and Captain January 1, 1864, to Brevet Major March 13, 1865. He served through his term of enlistment as Captain of the company. He was with this famous division of the army in the Peninsular campaign of 1862, taking a hand in the famous seven days' battle; was at the second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and many other stubbornly contested fields. He was mustered out as Captain in June, 1864, and recruited two companies during the summer in Western Pennsylvania. He re-entered the service September 4, 1864, as Lieutenant Colonel of the Two Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving with distinction until the close of the war, being mustered out in August, 1865. He returned to Pennsylvania, settled in Union County and began work at his trade. In 1878, he came to Kansas, settled in Winfield, Cowley County, and has since been engaged in the business of contractor for brick and stone work. He has never held any civil office, but his honorable record as a soldier in the most famous division of the Army of the Potomac makes him deserving of the country. He is a member of the G. A. R. and the A. O. U. W. He was married September 27, 1849, in Northumberland County, Penn., to Miss Sarah J. Christ. They have nine children—Joseph S., Alice, Mrs. T. F. Reed; Charles W., Pauline A., Henry P., Ulysses G., Helen, Mrs. Weymouth; Samuel G. and John A. His name is mentioned in General Order No. 290, War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington, December 7, 1864, in regard to feeding and clothing our prisoners of war in Southern prisons.

G. W. MILLER, stock dealer, was born in Kentucky in 1842, son of G. W. and Elmina Miller; at the age of twenty-eight, left Kentucky, and settled in Missouri, where he was engaged in the Texas cattle trade for twelve years; he came to Kansas in 1871, and located at Winfield; during the last year, has handled 11,000 head of cattle; he ships to Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis; he has devoted his time exclusively to the stock business, and is the largest cattle dealer in the county; he was married in 1864, to Miss Mollie Carson, daughter of J. E. and Marinda Carson. The issue of the marriage has been six children, of whom four survive—J. C., Alma, Zack and George L. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

DANIEL A. MILLINGTON, editor of the Winfield *Courier*, and Postmaster of Winfield, was born in Hubbardton, Vt., May 16, 1823. Received an education in the common and higher schools of the State, and became proficient in mathematics and the sciences. Taught in the common schools five winters. In 1844, at the age of twenty-one, he removed to Illinois and located in Will County. There he married Miss Mary A. Smith, May 16, 1848. In 1850, he went overland to California, where he met with some success in gold mining. Returned to Will County, Ill., in 1852, and went into the lumber business at Joliet. In 1856, he went to Iowa City, Iowa, and went into the general merchandise business. In the fall of 1862, he moved to Leavenworth, Kan., and there continued in the mercantile business, which was very successful during the war. In January, 1866, he moved to St. Louis, Mo., and continued mercantile business, meeting with heavy losses. In 1868, he moved to Fort Scott, Kan., and continued in the mercantile business. In 1870, he closed out the business and came to Winfield, arriving August 16, where he immediately entered into a scheme to build up a city, to be called Winfield. At that time, the land belonged to the Osage Indians, who were present in great numbers, and the land had not been surveyed. Several men were holding claims of 160 acres each in the vicinity. The claims of E. C. Manning and A. A. Jackson occupied what is now the most central portion of Winfield, and were surrounded by the claims of A. Meanor, J. C. Loomis, A. Howland, A. J. Thompson, A. D. Speed, W. W. Andrews, C. M. Wood, P. Knowles, and G. W. Green, all or parts of which claims have since become incorporated into the city of Winfield. Millington, the subject of this sketch, came in company with J. C. Fuller, and bought the claim of A. A. Jackson; then associated themselves with E. C. Manning, laid out the half of the two claims into a town site, and invited settlers who would improve lots. The town site was surveyed and platted by Millington, and completed in January, 1881, after the Government survey of these lands had been made. The town site was entered at the United States Land Office July 10, 1881, and was the first entry made of lands in this county. At that time, there were seventy-two buildings erected on the town site by as many different settlers. Since that time, the subject of this sketch has been prominent in all the plans and schemes for the aggrandizement of Winfield and the county, and in the politics of the county and the State. For the last six years, he has conducted and edited the Winfield *Courier*, one of the leading Republican papers in the State, having now a greater circulation than any other county paper in Kansas. He has held the office of Mayor for two terms, and of Postmaster of Winfield for the past five years.

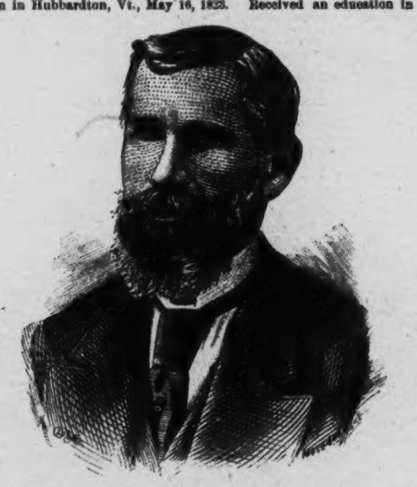

D. A. Millington

JOSEPH C. MONFORTE, Jr., farmer, Section 10, P. O. Winfield, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1862. Was the son of Joseph and Harriet Monforte. After leaving school, he entered a wholesale and retail dry goods store as salesman, remaining as such for two years. Then he entered in the lithographic business, also remaining two years, and in 1880 he came to Kansas, locating on the farm where he now resides, which consists of eighty acres, having it all under cultivation. His principal crops are wheat and corn. Mr. Monforte was married, in 1881, to Miss Alice Anderson, daughter of Alexander and Matilda Anderson, who bore him one child—Hattie Monforte. He is Constable of the township, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Joseph C. Monforte was born in London, England, in 1816, son of Joseph and Hannah Monforte. Was married, in 1841, to Miss Harriet Valckman, daughter of James and Harriet Valckman, who bore him six children—Martha, Mary, Albin, Joseph C., Jr., Julia and Hattie. He came to the United States in 1834, locating in Buffalo, where he was employed as Captain on the lakes. He came to Kansas in 1880; is now living with his son.

W. L. MULLIN, real estate dealer, was born in Indiana in 1827, son of Samuel and Matilda Mullin. In 1847, he went to Illinois, where he remained until 1867, engaged in the stock business. He came to Kansas in 1867, and located at Baxter Springs. Remained three years, and removed to Winfield. In 1875, he was married to Miss Anna A. Doane. Since coming to Winfield, he has been engaged four years in dealing in stock and merchandising. After that time, he was exclusively in the stock business until 1882, when he went into the real estate business. Mr. Mullin bought a three-year-old high grade Short-horn heifer in 1881, which was raised in this county, for $116, which, in 1882, at four years old, weighed 3,170 pounds, when he sold her for $2,500. She was supposed to be the largest cow of her age ever known. Mr. M. offered $5,000 for her equal in size or beauty. She was known as the "Kansas Queen."

T. B. MYERS, real estate agent, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, son of Benjamin and Serena Myers. At the death of his father, which occurred when he was seven years of age, he lived with his uncle, in Virginia, until 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers. Enlisted as a private, and served as such till 1863, and then was promoted to Hospital Steward; eight months later was discharged for disability. Re-enlisted in 1864, in Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers. Enlisted as a private, soon after was commissioned First Lieutenant, and subsequently placed in command of Company C, the color company, which position he held until the close of the war. He participated in the engagements at Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Franklin, Goldsboro and others of his command. He was wounded at Franklin and disabled for two months. He was mustered out in July, 1865. He then returned to West Virginia, and was married to Miss Emma Morgan, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Morgan. The issue of this marriage has been five children, three of whom survive—Mabel, Frederick and William. He was Sheriff of the East District of Marion County, W. Va., for three years. Came to Kansas in 1872, and located at Winfield, and was with the first cabinet manufacturing company in this county. Was elected Trustee of Winfield Township in 1874, was a member of the City Council one term, and Chief of the Fire Department for six years. He is now Manager of the Manning Opera House. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, Superintendent of the Sunday school and Trustee of the church, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

S. H. MYTON, hardware merchant, was born in Pennsylvania in 1844, son of Samuel and Eleanor Myton. At the age of seventeen, enlisted in the three months' service. Was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, and in 1862 re-enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Pensylvania Volunteers. He participated in the engagements of Gettysburg and Antietam. Was mustered out at the close of the war. He was subsequently engaged in merchandising in Pennsylvania for four years. He came to Kansas in 1879; located at Emporia. Soon after, removed to Cottonwood Falls. In 1871, removed to Winfield and engaged in the hardware business, which he still follows. He owns the building in which his business is located, 25x132, two stories and basement, built of brick and stone, located on Main street. His business has increased about 500 per cent since its establishment. He carries a large stock of hardware and farm implements. His sales the last year amounted to $100,000. He married, in 1874, Miss Mary C. Reed, daughter of M. L. and Joanna Reed. Has two children—Jollen and Lulu. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Masonic fraternity, Chapter and Commandery, also the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor and the National Union. He has been a member of the City Council.

JACOB NIXON, Register of Deeds, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1842, son of Samuel and Rachel Nixon. Removed with his parents to Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1848. Was raised on a farm, and on August 6, 1862, enlisted in Company I, Nineteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, Second Brigade, Third Division, Army of the Frontier. He entered the service as a private, and soon was promoted to Sergeant. He participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, where he was wounded in the head, December 7, 1862. He was taken to the hospital at Fayetteville, Ark., where he remained one and a half months. Was then removed to Springfield, Mo., and discharged for disability on the 25th day of February, 1863. After returning home and not recovering sufficiently from the effects of his injury to return into the United States service, he enlisted in Company C, Second Regiment Iowa State Militia. He was commissioned First Lieutenant, and for three years was engaged in drilling soldiers of that regiment who would enter the United States Volunteer service as drilled veterans. After the close of the war, he entered Bryant's Commercial College at Burlington. After completing his course, he learned telegraphy, after which he spent three years on his father's farm. In 1870, he came to Kansas and located in Vernon Township, this county, located a claim, and laid the foundation for a future home, and resided there until 1879, when he was elected Register of Deeds for this county, serving one term. He was re-elected in 1882 by a majority of 1,300 over his opponent. Mr. Nixon was married, in 1869, to Miss Agnes Row, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Row. They have three children—Samuel E. born in 1873; William A., born in 1878, and Wallace S., born in 1881. Mr. N. was among the first settlers of Vernon Township, and took an active part in all the interests of the community; got a petition for the township organization and circulated it. Was a clerk of the first election held in the township, and was elected Clerk at the first township election. Was subsequently elected Justice of the Peace. Mr. N. is a man of thorough education, liberal in his views, and fully alive to all the interests of his adopted county and city. He has given his attention to the invention of a traction engine, on which he has secured patents from the United States and Canada, and has most flattering prospects of the success of his invention, and will, as soon as his duties will permit, give his time to its manufacture. He is a member of the Christian Church, K. of H., R. A., National Union, and Winfield Post No. 85, G. A. R.

DRS. PARK & PARK, physicians and surgeons. S. B. and H. H. Park were born in Licking County, Ohio; S. B. in 1844 and H. H. in 1848. S. B. is the son of Samuel B. and Aletha A. Park, and H. H. is the son of John P. and Nancy Park. They were educated at the Rush Medical College of Chicago; H. H. graduating in the class of 1875, and S. B. completing his course in 1879. S. B. commenced the practice of his profession, followed it in Illinois and Indiana until 1882; in the latter State for three and a half years, at Atherton, Ind. H. H. commenced his practice in Robinson, Ill., in 1875. He remained in practice in Illinois for seven years. In 1882, the cousins came to Kansas, and located in Winfield, and formed a partnership, uniting their practice under the firm name of Park & Park. Their office is over Hudson Bros.' jewelry store, on Main street. S. B. was married in 1867, to Miss Mary M. Davidson. He has three children—Harry L., Frank D. and Cora E. The cousins are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Masonic fraternity, A. F. & A. M.

G. E. RAYMOND, wool merchant, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1836, son of Nathaniel and Rachael Raymond; removed with his parents to Ohio in early life, where he has spent the greater part of his life, engaged in tannery and wool business. He enlisted in Company C, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteers. He was in the engagements of his command; was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry. He enlisted as a private, and was elected First Lieutenant at the organization of his company. He came to Kansas in 1878; located at Winfield, and engaged in sheep-raising and dealing in wool. He owns 800 acres of land and 5,000 head of sheep. He handles about 500,000 lbs. of wool per year; ships to Sheble & Hill, of Philadelphia. His business has increased in this county since 1878. He was married in 1872, to Miss Annie Russell, daughter of William Russell. Has one child—Grace, born in 1876. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of Knights of Honor; was President of the Council of Mount Vernon, Ohio, for eight years.

M. L. READ, banker, born near Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio, in 1825. His parents were Amasa Read and Sarah Aldrich Read, of Northbridge, Mass. At the age of fourteen, he, with his father, removed to Schuyler County, Ill. Meeting with an accident which crippled him for several years, he learned the tailor's trade, and after his apprenticeship, attended school and read law at Rushville, Ill., with Col. William Richardson and W. A. Hammond, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. In 1851, he accepted a position in the clothing and merchant tailoring establishment of Chase, Rich & Parker, at Beardstown, Ill., and remained in their employ for five years. In 1856, he formed a copartnership with Messrs. Nolte and McClure, and opened a merchant tailoring and clothing establishment, and successfully carried on the business until 1871, when he sold out his business and removed to Carthage, Mo., where he remained only one year, and removed to Winfield, Kan., and in the fall of 1872, with M. L. Robinson, as cashier, established M. L. Read's bank; in the spring of 1873, built a brick banking house 25x40, the first brick building in Cowley County, which has since been enlarged and greatly improved. In 1846, he married Joanna C. Wright, daughter of Rev. I. S. and Sallie Wright, at Rushville, Ill. Has but one child—Mary C. Read, who is now the wife of S. H. Myton, of Winfield, Kan. M. L. Read is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, President of the Board of Trustees, also a member of the A., F. & A. M., and was the first High Priest of Winfield Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. M. L. Read's bank was established in 1872, capital $50,000, surplus $25,000; M. L. Robinson, Cashier; W. C. Robinson, Assistant Cashier; G. W. Robinson, Teller; C. F. Bahrntge, Book-keeper; C. S. Duer. Assistant Book-keeper; and Etta B. Robinson, Clerk.

GEORGE C. REMBAUGH, of the firm of Black & Rembaugh, was born in Philadelphia in 1853, son of George and Elizabeth Rembaugh. Was educated in Philadelphia, and in early life learned the printer's trade, and has devoted himself exclusively to his profession. His first connection with the business was with the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and subsequently with various other papers in the East. He came to Kansas in 1879, located at Winfield and has since been connected with the *Telegram*. Mr. R. is a member of the International Typographical Union. He was married in 1882, to Miss Kate Major, daughter of S. S. and Elizabeth Major.

GEORGE W. ROBERTSON, farmer, Section 5, Range 33, P. O. Winfield, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1833; is a son of J. B. and Catharine Robertson. He was raised in Adams County, Ill. He enlisted in 1861 in Company K, Third Missouri Cavalry. He participated in the engagement of Little Rock, Ark., and other battles that the regiment was engaged in. He was detailed on recruiting service for the Fourth Regiment of Arkansas Mounted Infantry. After seven months, joined his command at Little Rock; was then promoted Second Lieutenant of Company I. He was mustered out at the expiration of term of service of company in January, 1865. He returned to Illinois, and engaged at his trade, which was that of a carpenter. He came to Kansas in 1869. In the spring of 1870, located in Pleasant Valley Township, on the farm on which he now resides, two miles from Winfield. He owns eighty acres, sixty of which are under cultivation; his principal crops are wheat and corn. He has an orchard of seven acres, containing a large variety of fruit trees now in bearing. He was married in 1857, to Miss M. E. Carkins, by whom he has eight children, four of whom survive—Amy, Anna, Josephine and Katy Robertson. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of Winfield Post, No. 85, G. A. R. He has been a member of the School Board of his district for seven years.

R. B. RODOLF, manager of the Chicago Lumber Company's business of Winfield, was born in Grant County, Wis., in 1855; son of C. G. and Adelia Rodolf. He was engaged in merchandising and milling in Wisconsin until coming to Kansas, in 1880. He located at Wichita, Sedgwick County; engaged in the lumber business for the Chicago company. In 1882 came to Winfield, and took the management of their business at this place; located on West Ninth avenue, back of Baden's store.

D. RODOCKER, photographer, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, in 1840; son of Samuel and Anna Rodocker. He was reared in Ohio; he learned the photograph business in Champaign, Ill.; he was married in 1881, to Miss Mattie Walters, who has borne him one child—Flora G. He came to Kansas in 1871, and located at Winfield; was among the early settlers of this place; he opened a gallery the same year; it is located on Main street, near Seventh avenue. He has devoted himself exclusively to his business, and has earned the reputation of being one of the best artists in the State, in which his work fully justifies him. He is also a fine artist in oil paintings, water colors and India ink. He owns the gallery and a residence on Seventh avenue; also a farm of 155 acres, all under cultivation.

JOHN ROSS, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Winfield, owns 130 acres, 60 in cultivation and 50 in native timber. Fifty acres fenced with posts and rails. Small bearing orchard. Dwelling 16x16, with ell 14x16. Stable, granery and corn crib. Aims to make hogs a specialty, although at present depends on raising grain. His wheat in 1882 averaged forty bushels per acre. Was born in Illinois August 14, 1844, the son of T. B. and Nancy Ross, and was raised on a farm. He made Illinois his home until coming to Kansas. In 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, and was sent to Chattanooga to join his command, but they having gone to the sea with Sherman, was sent, via Washington City, to Goldsboro, N. C., where he joined them, and was in the march to Washington and in the grand review, and mustered out July 10, 1865. In 1868, he came to Kansas with his parents, locating at this place in January, 1869.

T. B. ROSS, farmer, and one of the earliest settlers of Cowley County, was born in Georgia in 1794, and moved with his parents to Kentucky when a child. In the war of 1812, he enlisted and served two years, one year in the campaign North through the Indian country and in Canada, and one year in the South and to Mobile. From Kentucky he moved to Illinois, and was one of the pioneers of that State. During the Black Hawk War, he was Captain of a company, and did good service in subduing the Indians and opening the country for settlement, and remained there to see it become one of the first States in the Union. In 1868, he came to Kansas, locating on Section 17, probably the first to locate in Walnut Township. Shortly after locating, the Indians stole all his stock, and then notified the settlers to leave, which they did, with the exception of Mr. Ross, who told them that as they had taken his horses he could not go, unless they furnished him a team, which they declined to do, but he was not molested. In May, 1870, he was elected at a special election as Probate Judge, the first in Cowley County, and re-elected to the same position at the first regular election. He also served as Justice of the Peace for one term. Was married to Miss Nancy Higgins, a native of North Carolina. They have three children living—T. H. B., John and Patti. He also had six children by a former marriage. He died December 31, 1879, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

J. B. SCHOFIELD, of the firm of Schofield & Keck, liverymen, was born in 1844 in Johnson County, Ind., son of Dr. N. M. and America J. Schofield. Mr. Schofield enlisted in 1863, in Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. Participated in the engagements of Resaca, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Selma, Montgomery, Macon, and others of his command. Was detailed as Orderly at brigade headquarters two months after entering the service, and occupied that position until the close of the war. He was mustered out in 1865. He returned to Indiana at the close of the war, and remained until coming to Kansas in 1878. He was married in 1870, to Miss Mary E. Jones, daughter of Cadwalader and Mary A. Jones. They have two children—June M. and Bessie. On coming to Kansas, he located at Winfield, and engaged in the mercantile business for two years. He then formed a partnership with A. D. Speed, and engaged in the livery business for one year, at the end of which time J. M. Keck purchased the interest of Mr. Speed and formed the present firm. M. S. is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the A. O. U. W.

O. M. SEWARD, attorney at law, was born in Ohio in 1854, son of Albert and Mary Seward. Was educated at New Market College; graduated in class of 1874, and at the Michigan University at Ann Arbor in 1876. He came to Kansas the same year, located at Winfield, and entered upon the practice of his profession. Mr. S. has devoted himself exclusively to his profession, and is receiving the reward of his industry in an extensive practice. For four years he has been the City Attorney of Winfield. In 1880, was chairman of the Republican Central Committee. He has taken an active part in all the public interests of his adopted city and county. He is a member of the Phi Delta Phi of Michigan University, where he graduated, with the degree of B. L., and subsequently received the degree of A. M.

G. L. SHERRARD, of the firm of Robertson Bros. & Sherrard, manufacturers of patent fencing, was born in Pennsylvania in 1860, son of William and Elizabeth Sherrard. He came to Kansas in 1880, and located at Winfield. He engaged in the patent fence business, under the firm name of Robertson Bros. & Sherrard. They own the patent right of Sumner and Cowley Counties, for the woven fence which was patented in October, 1882. They have the only machine for making that kind of fence in Kansas. The machine will make from forty to seventy-five rods per day. They have already established a demand greater than they can supply. They make farm, orchard and ornamental fence; a large amount has already been put up, which gives entire satisfaction. Their fence consists of pickets and ten wires, five on each side, firmly twisted between each picket. Mr. S. devotes his time entirely to the business, which he has but recently started, but bids fair to become one of the great industries of this city and county. He is a member of the Baptist Church. N. B. Robertson, of the above firm, was born in New York City in 1826; son of J. B. and Catharine Robertson. He enlisted in 1862, in Company E, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry. Participated in the engagements at Chickamauga and others of his command, and was mustered out in 1864. He was married in 1853, to Miss Anna Corkins. He came to Kansas in 1862, and located on a farm in Pleasant Valley Township. He owns eighty acres.

JAMES P. SHORT, City Assessor, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1845, son of Josiah and Mahetabel Short. He came to Kansas in 1870, located at Winfield, built the Walnut Valley Hotel, the first hotel in Winfield, and the first frame house built on the east side of Main street; he was proprietor of that house for one year, after which he engaged in the lumber business, and various other pursuits. He was City Clerk for four years. In 1880, he was appointed City Assessor, which office he has held from that time. He is also member of the Board of Education. In 1871, he was County Treasurer, and collected the first tax of the county. He was married in 1872, to Miss Melissa E. Philips, a native of Syracuse, N. Y., who has borne him two children—Philip and Edna Short. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was in the war of the rebellion, enlisted in 1863, Company M., Eighth New York Artillery, in the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Hancock. Participated in the engagements of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, and others of his command. He was wounded at Deep Bottom, seven miles from Richmond, by a gun shot. He was in hospital eight months, and was mustered out in 1865.

PHILIP SIPE, grain dealer, was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1842. Removed with his parents to Indiana in childhood. He enlisted, in 1861, in Company B, Thirty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and participated in the engagements of Magnolia Hill, Champion Hill, Black River, Vicksburg, and other engagements of his command. Was mustered out in 1864. He subsequently engaged in the milling business for eight years, in Streator, Ill. Came to Kansas in 1874, located at Winfield. Engaged in milling business for one year, and then removed to Wichita, Sedgwick County, where he remained for five years, engaged in grain buying, after which he returned to Winfield, and continued the same business. He handled about 60,000 bushels of grain annually; ships his grain to Chicago. He was married in 1874, to Miss Mary L. Simpson, who has borne him five children—Charles R., R. B., Robert and Frederick. Infant deceased. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

S. C. SMITH, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, was born in York County, Me., in 1825, son of Archibald and Alice Curtis Smith, natives of Maine. Mr. Smith was engaged in farming until the commencement of the war, when he enlisted in Company I, First Maine Cavalry. He entered the service as a private. Was afterward commissioned Second Lieutenant, which commission he held until the end of his term of service, three years. He participated in the engagements at Fredericksburg, Antietam, Rappahannock Station, Aldie, Gettysburg, Shepardstown, Reams Station, and other engagements of his command. He was wounded at Rappahannock Station, shot through the right arm, and was disabled for two months, and then rejoined his regiment. He was mustered out in 1865. On leaving the army, he engaged in mercantile business at Portland, Me., where he remained until he came to Kansas in 1871, locating at Winfield. He has been engaged in the loan and insurance business since coming to Kansas. He is also engaged in wool growing. He owns a section of land and 2,000 sheep. Mr. S. has been city engineer of Winfield for two years. He was elected County Commissioner in 1881, and is chairman of the board. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and of the G. A. R. Also of the Masonic fraternity, A., F. & A. M., Royal Arch.

T. H. SOWARD, attorney at law, was born in Mason County, Ky., in 1841, son of Alfred and Mary Soward. Was raised in his native county, and educated at the Augusta College; graduated in class of 1859. Commenced reading law in 1860, with Judge Doniphan, of Kentucky; was admitted to the bar in 1866. He enlisted, in 1861, in Company L, Second Kentucky Cavalry. Participated in the engagements of Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and in all of the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, Jonesboro, and "Sherman's march to the sea." Was taken prisoner at Bardstown, but was recaptured soon after, was promoted to Second Lieutenant of his company, and on the recommendation of Gen. Sheridan for meritorious conduct, was promoted to First Lieutenant, and subsequently to the Captaincy of Company B, which commission he held until the close of the war. He was mustered out in June, 1865. After the war, he returned to Kentucky, where he engaged in farming for six years, then engaged in the practice of his profession at Augusta until 1879. In 1880, he came to Kansas, engaged in practice of his profession. He was elected Judge of the Police Court in 1882. Served one term. He has always taken an active part in the public interests of the community in which he has lived. He is Republican in politics. He was married, in 1882, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, daughter of D. W. Smith. One child, an infant. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Winfield Post, G. A. R. He was the organizer of the Post, and its first Commander.

A. T. SPOTSWOOD, dealer in groceries and produce, was born in Virginia, in 1836, son of N. B. and Sarah Spotswood. The subject of this sketch came to Kansas in 1858, located in Addison, were he engaged in the grocery business for two years, meeting with great success. He then took his stock, consisting of thirty-five wagon loads, and removed to Denver, Col., where, in one year's time, through reverses in business, he lost his entire stock, together with the accumulations of former years. He then engaged as day laborer in mining, and subsequently secured a claim, which he worked for one year, with varied results of success and failure. He then engaged in freighting from Salt Lake City to Montana, which he followed with success for seven years. He then located at St. Louis, and became a member of the firm of Quinlan Bros. & Spotswood, wholesale liquor dealers and rectifiers. Had an extensive trade in thirteen Southern States. During financial crisis of 1872, lost $105,000. He then sold his interest to Quinlan Brothers, and engaged in the grain business for three years. In 1879, came to Winfield and established the grocery business with a capital of $3,500. The volume of business the first year was $20,000; increased to $60,000 in 1882, with a stock of $14,000. His store is located on the corner of Eleventh avenue and Main street. Mr. S. was married, in 1870, to Miss Maggie Bass, daughter of Eli E. and Margaret Bass, of Boone County, Mo. He has two children—Margaret and Mary Spotswood. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

DR. G. B. STILES, diseases of the eye a specialty, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1839, son of Lewis and Sarah Stiles. He was educated at Plymouth and Eadson Town. In 1861, he enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company E. He participated in the engagements of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, and other engagements of his command. He was wounded at Arkansas Post, and was discharged on account of disability from injuries received. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He came to Kansas in 1882, and located at Winfield, office on Ninth avenue, over the express office permanently located. Mr. Stiles is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

L. B. STONE, County Treasurer, was born in New Hampshire in 1845, son of Jesse and Cynthia (Bowker) Stone, natives of New Hampshire. He removed with his parents to Boston, at the age of five years, and five years later his parents came to Kansas and located at Topeka, and he subsequently removed to Lyon County, and two years later removed to Cowley County, and located in Richland Township, where Mr. Stone located a claim and commenced improving it and making for himself a home; there he resided for twelve years, or until he was elected County Treasurer, in 1881. On entering upon the duties of his office, he removed his family to Winfield. In 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Second Kansas Cavalry. Participated in the engagements of Newtonia, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove and other engagements of his command. He was wounded at Prairie Grove, and was mustered out in August, 1865. He was married in 1870, to Miss Isabella Kelley, daughter of Norval H. and Susan J. Kelley. Has six children—David L., born in 1872; Edgar L., in 1873; Mabel, in 1875; Jesse, in 1876, and George, in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Stone are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Stone is a member of the G. A. R., Winfield Post, No. 85, and of the K. of P. He has always taken an earnest and active part in the interest of the community in which he has lived.

T. B. TAYLOR, A. M., surgeon and physician, was born in Virginia, in 1827, son of Benjamin and Mary Taylor. He received his primary education in his native State. In 1859-60, graduated at the McKindrie University of Illinois, and also at the Central New York Medical University. He commenced the practice of his profession in Chicago, where he remained four years. In 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, was commissioned Captain; in 1863, received commission as Captain of Cavalry, which rank he held, but performed the duties of Chaplain and Superintendent of thirteen hospitals at Lebanon, Ky., which position he held until he was compelled to resign in the fall of 1863, on account of poor health. He was ordained clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1848. He was President of the male and female College of Paris, Ill. In 1859, he resigned to take the charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Quincy, Ill. In 186-, he was elected President of the Lebanon Female College. For twenty-three years, he was engaged in the work of the ministry, during which time he practiced medicine to a limited extent. During the last twelve years, has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of medicine. He is the author of several theological and scientific works. He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1866; he practiced at the bar for four years, but, it not being congenial to his tastes, he abandoned it. He was married, in 1853, to Miss Thenie Capehort, who died in 1856; he was married in 1858 to Miss Lizzie Johnson, who has borne him seven children, four of whom survive—Datie, Lizzie O., Thenie and Edward M. He is a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and a lay reader. He is a member of the Chicago Philosophical Society, a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the I. O. O. F., and of the Good Templars.

W. A. TIPTON, attorney at law, was born in Boone County, Ind., in 1833, son of Jacob and Sarah Tipton. He was educated in his native county, and commenced reading law in 1854; was admitted to the bar in 1856, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Lebanon, Ind. In 1862, he removed to Covington, Ind., and came to Kansas in 1865, and located at Leavenworth; after two years returned to Covington, Ind. In 1881, he located at Winfield. He has devoted his life to his profession, and has taken an active part in the political issues of the community in which he has lived. He was candidate for Circuit Judge in 1864, and in 1880 for Supreme Judge, and in 1876 was candidate for Attorney General, in 1882, for County Attorney of Cowley County. He married, in 1856, Miss Harriet N. Boyd, who has borne him four children, one of whom survives—Mary. His wife died in 1873, and he was married again in 1876, to Mrs. Eliza Wilson, who has borne him one child—Daisy.

E. S. TORRANCE, District Judge, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1846; son of Rev. Adam and Eliza G. Torrance. He was educated at the Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania; graduated in class of 1868; engaged in teaching and reading law in Brookfield, Mo.; was principal of the Brookfield Public Schools for fifteen months. Came to Kansas in January, 1870, located at Emporia; finished his law course and was admitted to the bar in September of the same year; he then removed to Winfield, opened a law office, and was elected County Attorney in the fall of 1870, and re-elected in the fall of 1872, and again in 1878. In 1880, was elected Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District. Is a Republican in politics, but not a politician; has devoted his time and energies exclusively to the practice of his profession. He was married in February, 1877, to Miss Virginia Stewart, daughter of Jordan and Mary Ann Stewart; has three children—Virginia, born April 6, 1878; Lizzie, born October 14, 1879; and Swift, born February 6, 1881. Mr. T. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Masonic fraternity, Adelphi Lodge, No. 110, also a Royal Arch Mason. He entered the army at the age of sixteen, enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, entered as private, promoted to Corporal; was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service in 1863.

E. T. TRIMBLE, Superintendent of Public Schools, was born in Pennsylvania in 1850; he was educated in the University at Lewisburg, Penn.; graduated in the class of 1877; has been engaged in school work since that time; was principal of the Purchase Line Academy in 1877. In the fall of that year, went to Orion, Ill., and took charge of the public schools of that place for two years. He came to Kansas in 1879, and in the fall of that year took charge of the Winfield schools, in which he has since been engaged. He was married in 1878, to Miss Elizabeth Cairns, daughter of Rev. J. and Sarah Cairns. He was one of the County Examiners of Cowley County four years. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and Superintendent of the Sunday school. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the A. O. U. W., of the Select Knights and of the Good Templars.

C. S. VAN DOREN, surgeon dentist, was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., in 1821; son of William and Nancy Van Doren. He was educated at Canajoharie, N. Y. He commenced the study of dentistry at Hamilton, N. Y., and completed his instructions in New York City, where he practiced for one year. In the fall of 1850, removed to Chicago, where he practiced for three years. He then located at Delavan, Wis., and, after several years of very successful practice, his health failing him, he spent some years in traveling. In the fall of 1871, he came to Kansas, and spent a short time in Lawrence, and subsequently went to Colorado, where he spent seven years. In 1878, he returned to Kansas, and located at Winfield, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. His office is on Ninth avenue, two doors from the post office. He was married, in 1862, to Miss N. A. Tubbs; has one child—Pearl Van Doren, born in 1870. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the A., F. & A. M. He has given his entire ability to his profession, and has been rewarded by attaining a high degree of workmanship. He has successfully introduced an innovation in the practice of dentistry by which he is able to take impressions and prepare the plates before the teeth are extracted, and insert the new set immediately after.

ISRAEL WEAKLY, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Winfield, was born in Illinois in 1851; was the son of Robert and Elizabeth Weakly; he remained in Illinois thirteen years, and in 1863 came to Kansas with his parents, locating in Lawrence, where he remained five months, at the end of which time he removed to Washington County, and in 1864 he was compelled to leave on account of the Indians, who were very troublesome at that time. In 1865, he returned to Kansas, locating on the same farm in Washington County. Subsequently, he moved on the farm where he now resides. He owns 160 acres of land, his principal crop being wheat and corn. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Robert Weakly was born in Maryland in 1817; was the son of Benedict and Martha Weakly; was married to Miss Elizabeth Small, daughter of John and Elizabeth Small, who bore him four children—Franklin, John, Israel and Henry.

HOMER L. WELLS, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Perryville, Ohio, in 1839, son of James and Sarah Wells. He was educated at the Eclectic Medical College; graduated in 1878; commenced his practice in 1865, at Van Wert, Ohio, where he remained for three years; he then removed to Vandalia, Ill., practicing in that State for ten years. In 1879, came to Kansas; located at Winfield, office in Page Building, Main street, up stairs. Dr. Wells was in the late war; enlisted in Company A, Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers, in 1861; entered as private; soon after was promoted to Sergeant, and in 1863 commissioned First Lieutenant. He participated in the engagements of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge. At Corinth, was placed in command of his company, which position he held for six months; he was mustered out in 1865. He was married in 1876 to Miss Henrietta Klinge; has one child—Edwin Wells. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the G. A. R., Winfield Post, No. 85; he is Surgeon of the Post. He is Coroner of Cowley County; was elected in 1881.

W. R. WHITNEY, of the firm of Horning & Whitney, hardware merchants, was born in Clinton County, Mich., in 1859; son of Hiram and Mary Whitney; came to Kansas in 1876, located at Winfield, and for two years was engaged in the grocery business, and then engaged in the hardware business under the firm name of Horning, Robinson & Co. In the fall of 1882, Mr. Robinson retired from the firm, and the style of the firm became Horning & Whitney. The business has doubled since its establishment; it is situated on the east side of Main street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. They carry a stock of about $15,000 of hardware, and stove sales of 1882 about $70,000. Mr. Whitney is a member of the A. O. U. W.

C. M. WOOD, stock dealer, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, in 1837; son of Reuben and Anna Wood. He was raised in Ohio. In 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Soon after enlisting, he was prostrated with typhoid fever. He was in the hospital at Covington, Ky., for three months. On his recovery, he was appointed Executive Steward of the Eruptive and Clay General Hospitals, and also of the Officers' General Hospital at Louisville, Ky. This position he held until the close of the war, when he returned to Ohio. In 1866, he came to Kansas, located at Cottonwood Falls, where he remained about three years. In April, 1869, he settled where Winfield now is, and built a house, which he intended for a store. It was the first building built in Winfield, and he was the first settler. After completing his house, he returned to Cottonwood Falls, for the purpose of getting goods, but soon after his departure the Indians burned his house, which proved a severe loss to him, as he had expended $500 of his scanty means to build it. On his return to Cottonwood Falls, Mr. Wood was married, June 26, to Miss Malinda Jones, who was at that time engaged in teaching school near that place. Mr. Wood, on hearing of the misfortune that had overtaken him in the loss of his house, was nothing daunted, but changed his purpose about taking his goods, but with his wife and household effects returned, reaching Winfield on the 14th of August, 1869, Mrs. Wood thus being the first white woman and bride of Winfield. In the fall of that year, two or three families settled here, and in the following winter and spring the number was quite largely increased, and the foundation of the beautiful and prosperous city of Winfield was laid. On returning to Winfield, Mr. Wood immediately commenced the building of another house, which was the second one built at this place. From that time he has been a resident of this place, and has been active and liberal in striving to advance the interests of his adopted city. He is now engaged in the stock business. He has been a member of the City Council for two years. Mrs. Wood is a native of Ohio, a daughter of James and Maria Jones. She has borne her husband two children—Blanche and Guy C.

W. T. WRIGHT, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Fulton County, Ill., in 1834, son of William and Amelia Wright. Was educated in Lewistown Seminary and in the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, graduating in the former in 1868 and the latter in 1872. Commenced the practice of his profession with Dr. Hull, of Cuba, Ill. He subsequently removed to Bushnell, Ill., where he had an extensive practice for seventeen years. He was appointed, in 1871, Lecturer for the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa. He held that position for five years. In 1866, attended lectures at the Bellevue Medical College of New York City. He came to Kansas in 1879, and located in Winfield. His office is on the corner of Main street and Tenth avenue. Dr. Wright has devoted his time to his profession with untiring devotion, and has been rewarded by an extensive practice, which extends into the country for a radius of eight to ten miles. He was married in 1859 to Miss Lydia Wilson, daughter of Palmer and Catharine Wilson. Has had six children, of whom survive Charles S., William P., Lydia A. and Louie V. Wright. Dr. W. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, A., F. & A. M., a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. Also a member of the A. O. U. W., No. 18, and of the American Medical Association.

W. T. Wright, M.D.

GEORGE W. YOUNT, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Winfield, was born in Kentucky in 1828. Was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Yount. His parents moved to Indiana when he was eight years old. He there engaged in farming until 1871, when he came to Kansas, and located on the farm on which he now resides, which consists of 400 acres of land, over half of which is under cultivation, his principal crops being wheat and corn, at which his success has been greater here than in Indiana. Mr. Yount was married in 1854 to Miss Mary Hine, who has borne him ten children—Kathren E., John W., Scott, Elva, James, Ira M., Alice, Sarah J., Lewis and Charles. Mr. Yount has a very nice orchard, consisting of 450 peach, 150 apple, 20 plum, 12 pear, and small fruits of all kinds. He also has an extensive quarry of magnesian limestone, of which the Topeka Post Office is built. His barn is an excellent edifice, it being built of the same stone. Mr. Yount is Treasurer of the School Board of his district, and a member of the A., F. & A. M.

ARKANSAS CITY.

Arkansas City, the second city of the county, is located on the rolling peninsula between the Arkansas and Walnut Rivers, four miles from the south line of the county and twelve miles south of Winfield, the county seat. It was laid out in 1870, by T. R. Wilson, H. B. and G. H. Norton and others. From its earliest settlement, it has had a very large Indian Territory trade, and grown rapidly, having in 1882 a population of 1,856. The name finally adopted is the fourth which has been given the place, Adelphi, Walnut City and Creswell having for a time been in use. The branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway reached this point on December 31, 1879, since which time the principal growth of the city has taken place.

The first building on the town site was the log house built by G. H. Norton and now occupied by Mrs. Gray. The second was the little frame next C. R. Sipes' hardware store; the third a frame house occupied as a grocery by L. Goodrich. The first general store was opened in 1870 by G. H. & H. Norton, who bought a stock of goods and began business in their cabin. Sipes about this time began business as did Houghton and McLaughlin. The first drug store was opened by Eddy & Keith; the first hotel by R. Woolsey, who also started a livery stable. H. D. Kellogg was the first physician, W. P. Hackney, the first attorney, and P. Buck the first blacksmith. In the spring of 1870, W. M. Sleeth set up a saw mill near where the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé depot now stands.

A post office was established at this point in April, 1870, and G. H. Norton appointed Postmaster. At that time the office was kept in the old log house which was the first building of the town, and is now occupied by Mrs. Gray. Mr. Norton was succeeded by M. J. Martin, A. D. Keith, C. M. Scott, W. B. Hughes and J. C. Topliff, the present incumbent, who took charge of the office on December 21, 1880. It was made a money order office in 1872, the first order being issued July 17 to A. D. Keith in favor of Church & Co., of Topeka. The office has been of a decidedly migratory character, and has occupied successively the old log house, the building now used by Bonsall as a photograph studio, the Goff & Milton Block, the Davis building, the Goff & Milton Block a second time, the store of Schiffbauer Brothers, the Harwood building, Chappel & Farrar's and the present room, which is the first which has been the property of the Postmaster.

The order for the incorporation of the city was issued on June 10, 1872, by W. P. Campbell, Judge of the Thirteenth District. An election of officers was held July 2, and resulted in the choice of A. D. Keith, Mayor; Amos Walton, Police Judge; W. F. Benedict, H. Endicott, T. H. McLaughlin, J. I. Mitchell and George McIntire, Councilmen. Since that election, the following Mayors have been in office: A. D. Keith, 1873; H. O. Meigs, 1874; S. P. Channell, 1875–76; H. D. Kellogg, 1877; James Benedict, 1878; J. I. Mitchell, 1879; A. J. Chappel, 1880; H. D. Kellogg, 1881; A. A. Newman, 1882. R. J. Pond was City Clerk in 1873, H. P. Standley and I. H. Bonsall in 1874, and the latter to the present time. T. McIntire was Police Judge in 1873–74–75, J. Christian, 1876–77–78–79–80; I. H. Bonsall, 1881–82. The councilmen of 1882 are H. D. Kellogg, O. S. Rarick, James Benedict, V. M. Ayres and J. M. Ware.

The city water works were put in in the spring of 1881. Water is obtained from a spring near town and pumped to a reservoir in the south part of the city, whence it is distributed in the usual manner. A wind mill was at first employed, but failed to give an adequate supply, and steam pumping apparatus was procured. With the growth of the city these works will soon require enlargement, but for the present they are all that is needed.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The first school in the place was taught by T. A. Wilson in 1871; District No. 2 put up its first schoolhouse at a cost of $400, where Fitch & Byron are now located. The present fine school building was erected in 1873 at a cost of $10,000. Mr. Wilson was succeeded by Miss Lizzie Swarts, E. W. Hulse, E. R. Thompson, J. H. Sylvester, O. Phelps and A. T. Atkinson, the present Principal. Six departments are now taught, and the school enrollment is over 400. The educational force consists of A. T. Atkinson, Principal; Miss J. Peterson, Miss Margaret J. Burrows, Miss Susie Hunt, Miss Libbie Christian and Miss Anna Norton.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Creswell Mission was organized in March, 1870, by Rev. B. C. Swarts, a superannuate of the Central Illinois Conference. The first religious services were conducted March 2, at the funeral of J. Polk Rogers, who died from exposure on the Arkansas River. The first membership of the church was ten. In 1873, a parsonage was erected at a cost of $500, and January 6, 1874, the society met in J. C. McMullen's building, and resolved to build a church. Two days later, work was begun on the edifice; nearly completed during 1874. The cost of this building was $3,000. Rev. John Clark was pastor in 1874, Rev. L. F. Laverty, in 1879–82, and Rev. I. N. Morehead in 1882. The church now has a membership of 148. A Sabbath school organized at about the same time has an average attendance of sixty, and is in charge of Mr. James Hill.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1872, and for some time supplied by Rev. R. J. Thompson. The first regular pastor of the society was Rev. R. S. McClanahan; who remained until 1881, since which time there has been no pastor. The church membership is now seventy-five. The brick church on Fifth avenue was built in 1874 at a cost of $3,000. A Sabbath school was started in 1874, and now has an average attendance of seventy-five. It is in charge of Dr. R. H. Reed.

The Presbyterian Church of Arkansas City was organized in March 27, 1875, by Rev. S. B. Fleming, who still remains its pastor. Its first membership of twenty-nine has been steadily added to, and the enrollment now foots up 155. The church building erected in 1874 for an Independent Congregational society, which shortly became defunct, was purchased by the Presbyterians for $2,500, and enlarged and improved, making the total cost $4,000.

A Sabbath school was organized in 1875, and now has an average attendance of ninety. It is in charge of M. D. Mowry.

The Baptist Church.—In the fall of 1880, Mrs. Coombs and Mrs. Bird called together the Baptists living in and near Arkansas City, but did not collect material enough to effect a church organization. Another attempt was made in 1882, and the society organized, but its membership is too small to support a pastor, and it has only occasional services performed by Rev. J. Cairns, of Winfield.

Crescent Lodge, No 133, A., F. & A. M., was organized October 16, 1873, with thirteen members and the following officers: O. C. Smith, W. M.; E. B. Cager, S. W.; A. K. Milton, J. W.; C. R. Metcalf, S. D.; L. McLaughlin, J. D.; C. R. Sipes, Treasurer; A. D. Keith, Secretary. The lodge now has a membership of seventy-seven and the following officers: James Ridenour, W. M.; O. S. Rarick, S. W.; C. L. Swarts, J. W.; Charles Hutchins, S. D.; J. C. Pickering, J. D.; F. D. Schiffbauer, Secretary; H. B. Farrar, Treasurer. The lodge meet on the first and third Saturday of each month in Masonic Hall. This hall is one of the best in this part of the State, and was fitted up by the fraternity at a cost of $800. This has all been paid, and the lodge has something over $200 in the treasury.

Bennett Chapter, No. 41, R. A. M., was organized on October 14, 1879, with a membership of nine and the following officers: S. B. Chambers, H. P.; A. Newman, K.; J. C. Loomis, Scribe. The lodge now numbers fifteen, and has the following officers: J. L. Huey, H. P.; A. A. Newman, K.; L. McLaughlin, Scribe; James Benedict, K. H.; James Ridenour, P. S.; O. P. Houghton, Treasurer; W. D. Morris, Secretary. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall on the first Wednesday on or before each full moon.

Arkansas City Lodge, No. 160, I. O. O. F., was organized on October 15, 1879, with ten members and the following officers: J. H. Griffith, N. G.; F. M. Peak, V. G.; C. M. McIntire, S.; James Ridenour, Treasurer. The lodge now has sixty-four members and the following officers: George Russell, N. G.; J. W. Feagins, V. G.; I. N. Adams, S.; James Ridenour, Treasurer. Meetings are held on Monday of each week in Masonic Hall. The property of the lodge consists of $230 in the treasury and regalia to the value of $100.

Arkansas City Lodge, No. 180 K. of H., was organized on October 15, 1877, with a membership of fifteen, and the following officers: S. P. Channell, D.; J. Benedict, V. D.; O. P. Houghton, A. D.; H. P. Farrar, Treasurer; E. R. Thompson, Reporter; J. L. Huey, F. R.; T. L. Mantor, Chaplain. The order now has eighteen members, and the following officers: J. B. Nipp, D.; J. H. Benton, V. D.; O. P. Houghton, A. D.; J. L. Henry, Treasurer; J. A. Loomis, Reporter; I. H. Bonsall, F. R.; James Benedict, Chaplain. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall, on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Arkansas City Lodge, No. 89 A. O. U. W., was organized on January 31, 1882, with a membership of forty-three, and the following officers: James Benedict, P. M. W.; S. Rarick, M. W.; A. Dunn, Foreman; J. Sheedon, O.; M. N. Sinnot, R.; W. E. Chenoweth, Treasurer; William Blackeney, Financier. The lodge now has a membership of fifty-five, and the following officers: A. Dunn, M. W.; W. J. Gamel, Foreman; I. H. Bonsall, O.; M. A. Sinnot, R.; C. R. Sipes, T.; William Blakeney, Financier. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall, on Friday of each week. The organization has thus far had but one death.

Crowell Legion, No. 15, Select Knights, A. O. U. W., was organized on May 25, 1882, with a membership of fourteen, and the following officers, who are still in power: M. A. Sinnot, S. C.; I. H. Bonsall, V. C.; O. S. Rarick, L. C.; J. G. Sheldon, Recorder; A. Dunn, R. T.; H. D. Kellogg, Medical Examiner; W. P. Wolfe, Trustee. The present membership is twenty. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, in Masonic Hall. No deaths have as yet occurred among the Knights.

THE PRESS AND BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The Arkansas City Traveler, made its first appearance on August 24, 1870, with M. G. Main as editor, and C. M. Scott, local. On December 15, L. B. Kellogg succeeded Mains, and September 12, 1871, C. M. Scott became sole proprietor. Under his management the paper ran until March, 1878, when it passed into the hands of Dr. Hughes. In March, H. P. Standley and E. Gray took the paper, and a few months later the latter retired, and the business was continued by the senior editor, who still publishes the *Traveler*. The paper was at first a seven-column folio, but was enlarged May 25, 1881, to the nine-column form in which it now appears. It has always been Republican in politics, is issued Wednesdays, and has a circulation of 700.

The Arkansas Valley Democrat was started in July, 1879, by C. M. McIntire. A year later, T. M. McIntire took charge of the editorial work, the founder of the paper still remaining its business manager and publisher. The paper is an eight-column folio, and, as its name implies, Democratic in politics. It now has a circulation of 700. It is published on Tuesdays.

Cowley County Bank.—This institution was established as a State bank in 1872, and continued to run in this form until 1876, when Sleeth & Farrar bought up its stock, and made it a private bank. Its capital stock is $50,000, and it has besides a neat surplus. Since 1879, it has occupied the present bank building, on the corner, nearly opposite the post office.

Creswell Bank.—This is a private bank, owned by J. L. Huey, but also, in a sense, a branch of a New York house. It began business in September, 1880, and the same year, erected the bank building now in use, at a cost of $2,910. The bank has a capital of $20,000, and a surplus of $4,800.

The Walnut Mill is located on the Walnut River, one and one-quarter miles northeast of the city. It was built in 1872, by A. A. Newman, but has been operated since 1879 by Searing & Mead. It is furnished with four four-foot buhr-stones, and has a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day. Power is furnished by an engine of 80-horse-power and by four Chase water wheels of the same rating. Steam is used when water fails. The cost of the mill was $20,000.

The Canal Mills were built in April, 1882, at a cost of $18,000. The buildings are two in number, one 20x36 and two stories in height, and one 30x36 and three stories high. They are furnished with four run of of buhr-stones and three sets of rolls, and have a daily capacity of 150 barrels of flour. Power is furnished by the canal, which gives a head of twenty feet. This is utilized in a 60-inch turbine wheel, the result being stated at 100-horse-power.

The Spears Mill was built in 1882, by William Spears & Co., at a cost of $8,000. The mill building is of stone, 36x40 feet, and has two stories and a basement. It is furnished with four run of buhr-stones, giving a daily product of seventy-five barrels of flour. Power is furnished by a 40-inch Leffel turbine, under a head of twenty-two feet.

The Canal Company was organized January 12, 1881, with a capital of $50,000, which was all paid in. The members of the company are James Hill, R. C. Haywood, W. M. Sleeth, A. A. Newman and S. Matlock. The purpose of the company was to build a canal from the Arkansas to the Walnut River, and thereby gain power for milling and other purposes. A dam 900 feet in length was built across the Arkansas, and the canal, which runs near Arkansas City, completed to the Walnut. The fall from the entrance to the mouth is twenty-two feet, and the horse-power obtained 700. Already two mills have been erected on the canal, and other industries will undoubtedly soon be supplied from it.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

V. M. AYRES, proprietor of the Canal Mill, was born in Connecticut in 1822, son of William and Ann Ayres. At the age of sixteen, went with his parents to Henry County, Ill., where he was engaged in various pursuits until 1858, when he engaged in milling until 1870. He came to Kansas in 1881, and built the Canal Mill. The building is 36x50 feet, three stories with basement. It is furnished with modern improvements for flour-making. It has five run of stone and three sets of rolls. The capacity of it is 125 barrels per day. His mill is on the canal a short distance from the Walnut River. He is also engaged in shipping grain and raising hogs; he has now about 500 head on hand. He was married in 1842, to Miss Eliza T. Moore, daughter of John and Deborah Moore. His wife has borne him seven children, six of whom survive—Mary M., A. J., Clarence M., Allen D., Annie E. and Mabel E. He is a member of the Regular Baptist Church. A. D., who is interested with him in the milling business, was born in Henry County, Ill., in 1852. He was married in 1875, to Miss Carrie C. Hagin, daughter of J. B. and Sarah Hagin. They have two children—Rollie and Gertrude. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

E. Y. BAKER, physician and surgeon, was born in Ohio in 1845, son of John G. and Jane Baker. Commenced the study of medicine in 1874; he practiced for four years, then came to Kansas from Ohio in 1878; located at Eureka, where he engaged in the practice of his profession for four years. He then removed to Arkansas City, where he is now practicing; he has already built up an extensive practice; his office is in the city drug store. He makes chronic cases a specialty. He was married in 1865, to Miss Catharine M. Knapp, daughter of James and Ellen Knapp, who has borne him two children—Freddie and Ellen. He enlisted in 1861, in Company A, Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers. Participated in the engagements of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson, Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Atlanta, Savannah, Columbia, Raleigh, and others of his command. He veteranized in 1864; he was mustered out in July, 1865; he was afflicted with heart disease from over-exertion in the army for seven years; was disabled for labor after his army life. He entered as a private, and served two years as Sergeant. He is a member of the G. A. R., Arkansas Post, No. 158.

GEORGE A. BEECHER, of the firm of Beecher & Son, contractors and builders, was born in Ohio in 1855, son of Peter and Elizabeth Beecher, natives of Ohio. At the age of seven years, he went with his parents to Indiana, where they remained ten years. In 1871, he removed with them to Iowa, where he learned the trade of his father, which is that of a carpenter, and for eight years in Iowa worked with his father. In 1879, they moved to Arkansas City, Kan., and established their business at this place, locating on East Central avenue. Business has increased about thirty-three per cent since its establishment. Peter Beecher, father of the above, and member of the firm, was married in 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Ridenour. They have five children, three of whom survive—George A., James F. and Emma A. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher are members of the Congregational Church.

JAMES BENEDICT, dealer in agricultural implements, was born in Salisbury, Litchfield County, Conn., in 1834; son of Nathaniel and Polly Benedict. He was raised in his native State, and came from there to Kansas in 1857; located at Lawrence, where he remained for three years engaged in farming; he then moved to Dayton, Ohio, where he engaged in the hardware business until 1870, when he again came to Kansas and located at Arkansas City; he was among the earliest settlers of this place. He built a building on the corner of Summit street and Center avenue, where he opened the first hardware business of the place, and for ten years carried on the business under the firm name of Benedict Bros. His brother died in 1880, and he then engaged in the agricultural implement business, located at the old stand with office on North Summit street; his business has increased about fifty per cent since 1880. He was married in 1860, to Miss Annie Wright, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Wright. The issue of this marriage has been eight children, four of whom survive, Carrie, Albert, Bertha and Ada. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Masonic fraternity, Royal Arch and A. O. U. W., also Knights of Honor. He was a member of the City Council for five years, and served two terms as Mayor of the city.

I. H. BONSALL, U. S. Commissioner, Police Judge and Justice of the Peace, was born in Ohio, in 1833; he is the son of Joseph and Eliza Bonsall. He was raised in his native State and came to Kansas in 1857. He located in Leavenworth and took an active part in the political questions of that time. He was a Free-State man, and known as the "Fighting Quaker." He voted for the Topeka, Leavenworth and Wyandotte Constitution, and he voted against the Lecompton Convention. On December 20, 1859, left Leavenworth and returned to Cincinnati, on account of his wife's health, went to New Orleans, La., immediately after Christmas, in 1859; staid there in New Orleans as long as a Northern man could, as they were then mustering their forces for the war, returned to Cincinnati in July, 1860. In 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was attached to the Army of the Cumberland engaged in photographing maps at Gen. C. Rosecrans' headquarters, connected with the engineering department of the Army of the Cumberland, until the close of the war. In 1871, he returned to Lawrence, Kan.; engaged in the photograph business, and in 1872, removed to Arkansas City. He was married in 1856 to Miss Susan M. Merrill, daughter of Parker and Olive Merrill. In 1874, he was elected Justice of the Peace in Creswell Township, and has been elected each succeeding year. He was elected member of the City Council in 1874, and served four years. He was appointed United States Commissioner for Kansas, which office he still holds. He has been Clerk of the city since 1874; was elected Police Judge in 1880, and re-elected each term since. He was census enumerator for Creswell Township, in 1880. In 1877, he was Commissioner for Cowley County for locating a State road from Arkansas City to Independence, Kan. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, K. of H. and A. O. U. W., also Select Knights.

J. W. CANFIELD, carpenter and builder, was born in Nova Scotia in 1850; son of Stephen and Charlotte Canfield. At the age of seventeen, he went to Barton and learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed in that city until 1876, when he came to Kansas, and located at Arkansas City, and established his business as builder and contractor. He secured the contract for putting up the Government buildings at the Indian agencies. He subsequently spent two years in Colorado, returning to this place in 1882. He is now doing an extensive business, he being the largest contractor in the city. He employs from fifteen to twenty men. His shop is located on South Summit street. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Tobiatha Bowers, daughter of Ruben and Catharine Bowers, who has borne him three children—Bessie, Robert and Charles Canfield.

JAMES CHRISTIAN, attorney at law, was born in County Down, Ireland, September 25 1819; son of Robert and Mary Christian; came to the United States in 1834; located at Pittsburgh, Penn. He learned the trade of saddler, and followed that business until 1842, when he commenced the study of law in Kentucky, which he pursued until his means became exhausted, and then alternated work at his trade with study until 1851, when he was admitted to the bar. He then commenced practice in Missouri, and has made it his life-work, having practiced for thirty-three years. He was married, in 1846, to Miss Malinda G. Ross, daughter of Phillip and Rebecca Ross, the issue of this marriage having been seven children, two of whom survive—Linda and Mary R. He came to Kansas in 1854, and located at Lawrence. In 1855, he was elected the First Clerk and Recorder of Douglas County, and was Clerk of the Probate Court. He was present on the 21st of May, 1856, at the burning of the Free-State Hotel, and took an active part in the saving of the lives and property of citizens threatened by the mob. He saved the life of Senator Pomeroy, when the mob had gathered with ropes to hang him, by getting him in his office by the back door and secreting him, and also that of Judge Miller, of Lawrence, who had been taken on the charge of treason to South Carolina a few days previous to this. In the winter of 1856–57, he was a member of the first Territorial Council that met at Lecompton. He was a law partner of Jim Lane from 1857 until the death of that Senator. In 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln as Commissary of Subsistence in the army, with rank of Captain, which position he held until 1864, when he was mustered out. In 1865, he was appointed by President Johnson United States Attorney for Dakota Territory. He is the oldest member on the roll of the Supreme Court of Kansas, he having been admitted to practice in that court on the 5th day of December, 1855, the day the court was organized. He came to Arkansas City in 1875, where he has since followed his law practice In 1879, his eyesight failed him, and three months later he became totally blind. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity He is one of the organizers of Lawrence Lodge, No. 6, and was its Master for three years, two of which they worked under a dispensation, and one year under a charter. He was one of the organizers of the Grand Lodge of Kansas. He is a Democrat in politics, and a temperance man.

HENRY ENDICOTT, proprietor of the city meat market, was born in Indiana, in 1841, son of Henry C. and Jane Endicott. He enlisted in 1862 in Company B, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers; he participated in the engagements of Chickamauga, Mission-ary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Franklin, Nashville, and others of his command, eighteen in all; he was mustered out in 1865; returned to Illinois, where he was married to Miss Luverna Moyer, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Moyer, who has borne him five children, three of whom survive—Jacob C., Larkin and Otis; he came to Kansas in 1865; located in Greenwood County, where he remained for four years engaged in farming and stock-raising; in 1870, he located at Arkansas City; was among the first settlers of this place; he has been engaged in stock and meat market business since coming to this place; his market is located on Summit street, between Fifth and Center avenues. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Masonic fraternity and of the G. A. R. Arkansas City Post, No. 158.

H. P. FARRAR, cashier of the Cowley County Bank, was born in Maine in 1851, son of Byron and Mary J. Farrar; he was raised in his native State until he came to Kansas in 1872; located in Arkansas City and engaged in merchandising for two years; in 1874, he became cashier of the Cowley County Bank and was its manager until 1876. The bank was established in 1872 as a stock bank with William M. Sleeth, as its Vice President. In 1875, Mr. Sleeth came into the bank as its President, and during that year the stock was purchased by him and Mr. Farrar, who then made it a private bank. The business for 1874 amounted to $25,000; in 1882, to $225,000. The capital is $60,000. The bank is located on the northwest corner of Summit street and Fifth avenue. Mr. F. was married in 1874, to Miss Celia H. Foss, daughter of James A. and Areneth L. Foss, of Portland, Me. He has two children—Cora P. and Arthur H. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Chapter.

REV. S. B. FLEMING, Presbyterian clergyman, was born in Armstrong County, Penn., in 1848; son of Samuel and Rebecca A. Fleming. He was educated at Princeton College, N. J., and graduated in the class of 1871, and at the Western Theological Seminary in 1874. He commenced the work of the ministry in the same year in Kansas. He was ordained at Oxford, June 14, 1874; he was the first Presbyterian minister ordained in Kansas west of the Arkansas River, and the church of Oxford was the first Presbyterian Church built. After one year, he accepted a call from the church in this city, to become its pastor, which relation he has since sustained; when he commenced his labors the church numbered twenty-nine members; there have been three extensive revivals during this time, and 130 members have been received on profession of faith. He was married in 1868 to Miss Emma E. Guthrie, daughter of William and Margaret C. Guthrie, natives of Pennsylvania. The issue of this marriage has been four children, three of whom survive—William S., James G. and Roy C. He was Superintendent of Public Instruction of Sumner County in 1874. He is an earnest temperance worker and has been active in producing the good results that have followed the observance of prohibition in this city. He organized a church in Oakland Agency, Indian Territory, in 1880, of ninety members, all of whom he baptized. These were all full blooded nee Perces Indians of Chief Joseph's band.

T. J. GILBERT, stock-raiser, was born in Crawford County, Mo., in 1846, son of Nathan and Elizabeth Gilbert. He came from Missouri to Kansas in 1871; located at Cedar Vale in 1872, and went into the Indian Territory and was the licensed trader at the Kaw agency for nine years. In 1878, commenced in the stock business and now owns 400 head of cattle and nine head of horses. He pays a lease to the Indians for range for his cattle. In 1883, he located at Arkansas City. He was married in 1876 to Miss Anna Thompson, daughter of Thomas and Eliza Thompson, by whom he has two children—Anna and Thomas. In 1880, his wife died, and a year later he was married to a sister of the deceased, who has borne him one child—Robert Gilbert.

EDWARD GRADY, lumber merchant, was born in Berkshire County, Mass., in 1843, son of Patrick and Mary Grady. Was raised in his native State, and moved to Illinois in 1857, where he resided until 1869, when he came to Kansas and located at Ottawa, and engaged as clerk for the L. L. & G. R. R., and assisted in opening every station on that road. In 1871, he located in Bruno Township, Butler County, and was one of the organizers. He still owns the farm, on which he then located, of 160 acres, 125 of which are under cultivation. He has an orchard of 200 peach and apple trees, and a variety of small fruits. In 1872, he went to Wichita and engaged in the lumber business for McClure & Co., and remained with them for six years. He was elected Constable in 1881. In February, 1883, came to Arkansas City and opened a lumber yard, located on the east side of South Summit street, and has already an extensive business. He was married, in 1874, to Miss Mary E. Fox, daughter of B. H. and Martha Fox, who has borne him six children, three of whom survive—Bessie, William E. and Chester A. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the I. O. O. F. and of the Encampment.

J. H. GRIFFITH, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1824; son of Belford and Elizabeth Griffith. He was educated at the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, and at the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, and a hydropathic course, under the tuition of R. F. Trall, in Cincinnati. He commenced the practice of his profession in 1849, in Illinois, where he practiced for eight years. He then went to Iowa, and after remaining six years in that State, he returned to Illinois, where he remained for twenty years. In 1878, he came to Kansas, located at Arkansas City, and has since followed his profession in this place. He was married in 1844, to Miss Fidelia Henshaw. They have had five children, three of whom survive—Charles, James W. and Emma. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Masonic fraternity, and a Royal Arch Mason; also of the I. O. O. F., and the State Medical Association of Illinois and Kansas.

JAMES HILL, contractor, was born in England in 1835, son of John and Elizabeth Hill. He came to America at the age of twenty-one, located in Canada, where he remained for nine years. He then spent five years in New York. In 1880, he came to Kansas; located in this city in the spring of 1881. He organized the Arkansas City Water-Power Company, of which he is President, with a capital stock of $50,000, for the purpose of building a canal from the Arkansas River to the Walnut River, a distance of two and one-half miles. The canal is fifteen feet on the bottom, five feet deep, affording 700 horse-power. There are now two flouring mills run by this power, and another in process of construction, one with a capacity of eighty barrels per day and two of 150 each per day. The canal was completed in one year from the time of commencement. The stock is all owned by five citizens of this place. He is proprietor of a large gravel bed, the gravel from which is used for ballasting railroads. Four thousand five hundred car-loads were shipped from it last season. He was married in 1855, to Mrs. Ann Wood, who bore him one child—Martin Hill. His wife died in 1857, and in 1858 he was married to Miss Ann Upton, who died in 1872, and in 1873 he was married to Miss Eliza Upton. He is a member of the M. E. Church and of the Masonic fraternity.

CHARLES H. HOLLAWAY, of the firm of Hollaway & Fairclo, druggists, was born in Illinois in 1858, son of John M. and Melvina Hollaway. He came to Kansas from Illinois in 1870, located at Arkansas City, and commenced business as drug clerk. In May, 1880, he established his present drug house, he running it until 1882, when he formed the firm of Hollaway & Fairclo. The business is located on South Summit street. It has increased to four times its volume of the first year. They own the building, 22x50 feet, built of wood. He was married in 1882, to Miss Annie Crow. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. T. Fairclo was born in Illinois in 1859, son of Isaiah and Hannah Fairclo. He came to Kansas in 1879, located at Arkansas City, and engaged in the cattle business for two years. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Hollaway in the drug business. He was married in 1878, to Miss C. L. Hakes, who has borne him one child—Jay. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

T. R. HOUGHTON, harness-maker and saddler, was born in Maine in 1844, son of Sewell and Mariah J. Houghton. He learned the trade of harness-making in 1868, and engaged in that business until 1870. In 1871, he came to Kansas, and located on a farm in Creswell Township. He engaged in farming until 1880, when he moved to Arkansas City, and established his present business of harness-making, it amounting the first year to about $8,000, and in 1882 to about $16,000. His shop is located on South Summit street. He was married in 1866, to Miss Nellie J. Newman, daughter of Liberty and Lydia Newman, who has borne him two children, one of whom survives—Maud E. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was Treasurer of School District No. 34 for two years.

J. L. HUEY, banker, was born in Pennsylvania in 1848, son of David and Eliza Huey. He was raised in his native State, and came to Kansas in 1872, and located at Arkansas City. He was employed in the Arkansas City Bank. In 1876, he was appointed County Treasurer. In 1877, he opened a real estate, loan and insurance office, which business he followed for three years. He then established the Creswell Bank, with a capital of $30,000. The loans and deposits for the first year amounted to $50,000, which is increased to $190,000 in 1882. The bank is located on Summit street. Mr. Huey was married in 1875, to Miss Mary E. Hawkins, daughter of Vincent and Polly A. Hawkins. He has one child, Barritt V., born in 1876. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Masonic fraternity, Chapter and Commandery; also of the Knights of Honor. He was the Trustee of Creswell Township in 1877. When Mr. Huey came to this place, he was connected with the United States survey in the Indian Territory.

T. R. JOHNS, stock-raiser and dealer, was born in Ohio in 1845, son of John and Mary E. Johns. Was raised in his native State. Enlisted in Company E, Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers in 1863. Was mustered out in August, 1864. After leaving the service, he located in Indiana, and engaged in the lumber business, where he remained until 1870, when he removed to Springfield, Mo., where he remained until 1879, when he came to Kansas and engaged in the stock business. He has spent the most of his time in the Indian Territory, his family residing at this place. He owns 600 head of cattle and 2,200 head of sheep. He is a member of the Stockmen's Association. He has the contract for furnishing the rock for building the Indian College. He was married in 1873, to Miss Mary E. Wright, who has borne him two children, one of whom survives—W. Laroy. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Royal Arch Mason.

H. D. KELLOGG, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Warren County, Penn., in 1839. He is a son of Hiram and Delia B. Kellogg. He enlisted in Company C, Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and participated in the engagements of Chickamauga, Stone River and others of his command. He was wounded at Chickamauga by gun-shot, with which he was in the hospital until the close of his term of service. He was mustered out in 1864. He then completed the study of medicine, which he had previously commenced, and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the class of 1866–67. In 1867, he came to Kansas and located at El Dorado, where he practiced for three years, and in 1870 moved to Arkansas City. He was one of the earliest settlers of this place, and was a member of the town site company. In 1875, he purchased the drug business of Mr. Keith, which he carried on in connection with his profession under the firm name of H. D Kellogg & Co, and which was subsequently changed to Kellogg & Hoyt, and removed to Emporia, where he remained a year and a half; he then sold his interest and returned to this place and associated with W. D. Mowry and established the drug business, located on Summit street, between Fifth and Central avenues. He was married in 1870, to Miss Sarah E. Hess. The issue of this marriage has been four children, three of whom survive—William H., Estelle L. and Harry H. Mr. Kellogg is Mayor of the city, now serving his third term. He was Superintendent of Public Instruction in Butler County for two terms, and County Clerk of that county; also, Postmaster of El Dorado and Clerk of the District Court of Butler County. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Select Knights, National Union and the G. A. R., Arkansas City Post, No. 158.

JOHN KROENERT, dealer in groceries, produce and stoneware, was born in Iowa, in 1860; son of Andrew and Margaretta Kroenert. He came with his parents to Kansas in infancy, they locating at Leavenworth, where he was raised. In 1877, he came to Arkansas City and engaged as salesman until 1880, when he established his present business. He carries a full line of groceries, produce and stoneware. The business has increased about 100 per cent since its establishment. Its location is on Summit street, between Fifth and Center avenues. He owns the building, 22x60 feet, and wareroom attached. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church and the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES A. LOOMIS, dentist, was born in Erie County, Penn., in 1834; son of Isaac C. and Jane Loomis. He was educated at the Lawrence University, of Appleton, Wis., and graduated in 1858; after which he read law, and was prepared for admission to practice, but on account of failing health was obliged to abandon his purpose. In 1864, he commenced the practice of dentistry. In 1874, he came to Kansas and located at Arkansas City, and accepted the position of cashier of the Arkansas City Bank, which he held for three years, and then resumed the practice of dentistry. The bank with which he was connected was removed to Winfield. He was married in 1862, to Miss Elvira S. Eaton, daughter of Rufus P. and Sophalia Eaton. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Masonic fraternity; also, of the K. of H. and the A. O. U. W. He has been a member of the City Council for one term.

REV. H. S. LUNDY, Methodist Episcopal clergyman, was born in Pennsylvania in 1846; son of Ellis and Matilda Lundy. He was educated at the Dickinson Seminary, of Williamsport, Penn. He commenced the work of the ministry in 1868. He was ordained Deacon in 1872, and Elder in 1878. He was a local minister from 1868 to 1874, when he joined the Central Pennsylvania Conference, where he remained until October, 1882, when he was transferred to the Southwest Kansas Conference. He located at Arkansas City. He now has six congregations in his circuit. During his ministry, he has received about 600 members into the church, twenty of whom since coming to Kansas. He organized a church at Gueda Springs in April, 1883, and is now erecting a church building at that place. His ministry has been marked in the blessings that have followed his labor. During the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in 1864. He participated in the engagements of St. George Court House, Chattanooga and others of his command. In July, 1 64, he was prostrated with typhoid fever, from which he did not recover sufficiently to rejoin his regiment. He was mustered out in 1865. He was married in 1874 to Miss Lucy E. Graham, daughter of L. and M. Graham. They have had three children—Irvin L., Grace A. and Jennie P. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F.

G. H. McINTIRE, Deputy United States Marshal, was born in New Hampshire in 1864; son of Timothy and Catharine McIntire. At the age of ten years, he came to Kansas with his parents, locating at Topeka. He was the first boy in that place. He removed with his parents to Lyon County. He enlisted in 1862, in Company C, Eleventh Kansas Volunteers, and participated in the engagements of Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, Price's raid from the Kansas to the Arkansas Rivers, and escorted the mails from Fort Larned to Bent's Fort; was mustered out in August, 1865. After the war, he was engaged in farming for two years in Lyon County; then in the stock business until 1870, when he came to Arkansas City, and for two years was engaged in merchandising under the firm name of McIntire & Son, since which time he has been engaged as an officer. He now holds the position of Deputy United States Marshal; was appointed in 1880. He was elected Constable in 1873, and has held that office since. He was also appointed Deputy Sheriff in 1873, and held that position for ten years, and is now a candidate for Sheriff of this county. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mary R. Champlin, a native of Wisconsin, who has borne him four children, three of whom survive—George E., Cora, Linnie and Alma. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and Select Knights.

TIMOTHY McINTIRE, editor of the *Democrat*, was born in New Hampshire in 1819; son of David and Mary McIntire. He was raised in his native State. In 1850, he removed to Maine, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Kansas, and located at Topeka, and was one of the first settlers of that place, and was a member of the original town association. He engaged at his trade, which was that of a stone mason. He assisted in the erection of the old Constitutional Hall, the building from which Sumner dispersed the Topeka Legislature. He was door-keeper at the Topeka Constitutional Convention. In 1856, he removed to Lyon County, and was elected Probate Judge of that county in 1864, which office he has held for two terms. In 1870, he removed to Cowley County, and located at Arkansas City; he was elected a member of the Legislature in 1872. In 1879, in connection with his son, C. M. McIntire, established the *Arkansas Valley Democrat*, and it is now run under the firm name of McIntire & Son. It is an eight-column paper, Democratic in politics, and devoted to the interests of Cowley County. He was married in 1839, to Miss Catherine J. Hill, daughter of Henry Hill, natives of New Hampshire. They have four children—Betsey J., George H., A. T. and C. M. He is Justice of the Peace, and has held that office for ten years in the county and five years in Lyon County. He is a member of the City Council. He was a Free-State man, and took an active part in the questions connected with the history of the Territory, and has ever been active in building up the interests of the community in which he lives.

T. H. McLAUGHLIN, of the firm of McLaughlin Bros., grocers, was born in Maine in 1842, son of James and Rhoda McLaughlin. He was raised in his native State; he enlisted in 1862 in Company K, Tenth Regiment Main Volunteers. He participated in the engagements of Chancellorsville in 1863. He was transferred to the Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteers, Company K. Took part in the engagements of Gettysburg, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and others of his command. He was wounded at Cedar Creek by a gun shot in the left leg, which caused its amputation. He was in the hospital six months; mustered out in 1865. After the war, located in Tennessee, and engaged in merchandising, where he remained three years, after which he spent two years in Ohio, and in 1869 came to Kansas; located at Emporia, and in 1871 came to Arkansas City; engaged in merchandising under the firm name of Houghton & McLaughlin, and continued the business until 1880, when he sold his interest in the firm and formed a partnership with his brother, under the title of McLaughlin Bros.; business located on Summit avenue, between Fifth and Central avenues; business increased about 50 per cent since 1880. He was married in 1872, to Miss Mary Waldo, who has borne him two children—Harry and Fay. He was a member of the first City Council of Arkansas City.

R. J. MAXWELL, druggist, of the firm of Shepard & Maxwell, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1854, son of Samuel E. and Nancy M. Maxwell. He was raised in his native State, and came to Kansas in 1874; located at Arkansas City, and for one year engaged in school teaching, after which he engaged for two years as a drug clerk. In 1877, he associated himself with Dr. Shepard, and purchased the drug business of Lewis Gardiner, and from that time has carried on the business. The location of the business is on Summit street, near Central avenue. The business has increased about 500 per cent since 1877. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Masonic fraternity.

G. W. MILLER, hardware merchant, was born in Erie County, Ohio, in 1846, youngest son of Jacob and Elizabeth Miller. He was raised in his native State, and there learned the trade of tinsmith. He enlisted in 1864 in Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; participated in the engagements of his command, and was mustered out in September, 1865, after which he returned to Ohio, where he remained until 1866, when he removed to Jackson, Mich., where he remained one year, after which he spent one year in Chicago, engaged in the hardware business. In 1869, he located in Pike County, Mo., engaged in the hardware business, where, in that year, he was married to Miss Isabella Thurmond, by whom he has two children—Mervin T. and Jocie May. In the panic of 1873, he met with severe financial reverses. In 1879, he came to Kansas, locating at Witchta, Sedgwick County, in 1880. He removed to Arkansas City, there engaging in the hardware business with D. S. Rose. Soon after, Mr. Rose removed his stock to Winfield. Mr. Miller remained with him until 1882, when he returned to this place, and established his present hardware business; his location is on North Summit street, between Fifth and Central avenues; his business has increased about 200 per cent since its establishment. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the G. A. R., Arkansas City Post, No. 158.

REV. I. N. MOORHEAD, Methodist Episcopal clergyman, was born in Milton, Penn., in 1851, son of Rev. John and Elizabeth Moorhead. He was educated at the Kishacoquillas Seminary, in Mifflin County, Penn. At the age of twenty-one, commenced the work of the ministry. He joined the Pennsylvania Central Conference. In 1874, he was ordained Deacon, and in 1876, Elder. He was transferred from that conference in 1880, to the Southwest Kansas Conference. His first charge was at La Cygne; his next appointment was at Wellington, where he remained one year. He then accepted the charge at this place, where he has since remained. During his ministry, has built two church buildings, and organized five churches. He has filled seven charges during his ministry of eleven years. He was married in 1877 to Miss Harriet B. Holmes, daughter of John and Sylvina Holmes. The issue of their marriage has been three children—Mary E., Anna B. and John N. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

A. A. NEWMAN, merchant, was born in Maine, in 1843, son of A. G. and Caroline S. Newman. Was raised in his native State. He enlisted, in 1862, in Company K, Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteers. Participated in the engagements of Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Chancelorville, and others of his command. He was mustered out in 1865, after which he spent three years in Tennessee, engaged in merchandising. In 1868, he came to Kansas, located at Emporia, where he remained until 1872, when he removed to Arkansas City, having previously established a store at that place. In 1871, his business amounted to $12,000, and increased to $60,000 in 1882. He carries a full line of clothing and dry goods. Business is located on the corner of Summit street and Fifth avenue. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mary M. Houghton, daughter of Sewell and Mariah Houghton. Has three children—Pearl, Earl G. and Albert L. He is one of the directors of the Cowley County Water-Power Company. He was President of the Cowley County Bank from 1872 to 1875. He, in connection with Daniel Beedy, built the first flouring mill in the county, in 1871. It was located on the Walnut River, near the city. Mr. Newman soon after bought the interest of Mr. Beedy, and operated the mill until 1879, when he sold it to Charles H. Learing. He was Mayor of the city in 1882. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Masonic fraternity, Chapter and Commandery.

J. B. NIPP, livery and stock dealer, was born in Kentucky, in 1838, son of Robert and Elizabeth Nipp. He enlisted, in 1861, in Company E, Second Kentucky Cavalry. He participated in the engagements of Shiloh and others of his command. He was wounded at Bardstown, Ky., in a cavalry charge, by a gunshot through his right shoulder, October 4, 1862. He was disabled for six months, when he was discharged for disability. He then recruited a company, and was commissioned their Captain, Company C, Fortieth Kentucky Mounted Infantry. He participated in all the engagements of his command, holding the commission until the close of his term of service in 1864. In 1863, he was detailed to service in the Commissary Department, where he remained until December, 1874, when he was mustered out. He then returned to Kentucky, and engaged in farming, stock and merchandising. In 1867, in connection with T. S. Javens, bought a passenger steamboat on the Ohio River, which they ran for two years, between Parkersburg and Pittsburgh. In the spring of 1870, he came to Kansas, and in 1871 brought his family, and located on a claim in Pleasant Valley Township, in Cowley County, where he remained until 1878, when he removed to Arkansas City and engaged in the stock business. He owns 400 head of horses and mules, and 1,200 head of cattle, in company with a partner. His stock range is in the Indian Territory, he renting from the Cherokees. In 1883, he opened a livery stable in Summit street, near Stewart's Hotel. He works twenty-six head of horses in the livery, and is doing an extensive business. He was married in 1864, to Miss Mary A. Eastham, daughter of Edward E. and Sarah Eastham, who has borne him nine children, six of whom survive—Laura B., Robert A., Sarah R., James B., Jr., John C. and Wyard G. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Royal Arch Masons, also of the K. of H., and the G. A. R., Arkansas City Post, No. 158, and Commander of the Post. He has been a member of the school board for six years. In 1882, he was elected Trustee of Creswell Township. He is now candidate for County Treasurer of Cowley County.

A. W. PATTERSON, proprietor of the Leland Hotel, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., in 1849, son of A. W. and Julia Patterson. He removed to Michigan with his parents at the age of thirteen. He came to Kansas from Michigan in 1871, located at Arkansas City. Engaged in various pursuits until 1878, when he engaged in the livery business, and in 1883, became proprietor of the Leland Hotel. It is located on the corner of Summit street and Fifth avenue, building 65x80 feet, two stories, containing thirty-five rooms. The hotel is the best one in the city, and is kept in first class style, and is doing an extensive business. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Ida Godfry, daughter of E. M. and Jennie Godfry, who has borne him three children—Nellie, Georgie and Leota. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

A. J. PYBURN, attorney at law, was born in 1837, in Andrew County, Mo., son of William and Sarah Pyburn. He was educated in Savannah, Mo., and commenced reading law in 1860. He enlisted in 1863, in Company K, Third Minnesota Infantry. Was attached to the Seventh Army Corps, and stationed at Little Rock, Ark. He was mustered out in 1865, and returned to Missouri, but soon after removed to Iowa, where he continued his law studies and was admitted to the bar in 1870, at Bedford, Iowa, and there entered upon the practice of his profession. After two years, he came to Kansas, and located at this point and engaged in law practice from that time. In 1874, he was elected County Attorney, which position he held for two years. In 1876, he was elected to the State Senate, from the district composed of Cowley County; served four years. He was married in 1857, to Miss Agnes Adams. She was a native of Kentucky. The issue of this marriage has been five children, four of whom survive—Luzetta, Alice, Walter and Helen. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ROBERT H. REED, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., September, 1832, son of Samuel and Lydia Reed. He was educated at the college at Allegheny City, Penn., and at the Keokuk Medical College of Iowa, in which he graduated in the class of February 25, 1869. He commenced the practice of his profession in Fountain Green, Ill., in the spring of 1869. Removed to Kansas the following November, and located in Ottawa. After one year, removed to Longton, Howard Co., now Elk County, Kan., where he remained until May, 1878, when he removed and located in Arkansas City. He has devoted himself closely to his profession, and has an extensive practice. He was married in January, 1858, to Miss Margaret J. Watt, daughter of John and Jane Watt, of Mifflin County, Penn., who has borne him one son—Samuel B. Reed. He is a member of the Union Presbyterian Church, and for many years a Ruling Elder of the same.

O. C. R. RANDALL, attorney at law, was born in Erie County, Penn., in 1843, son of O. C. and Louisa Randall; he was raised in his native State. He enlisted in 1862, in Company A, Thirteenth New York Cavalry. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg and others of his command. He was discharged in 1864. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and resumed the study of law, which he had commenced in 1861. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Warsaw, Mo., where he remained for four years. In 1875, he came to Kansas and located at Stockton, Rooks County, where he remained for seven years in the law practice, during which time, he was extensively known through the northwestern portion of the State, and was deservedly popular as a criminal lawyer. In 1882, he removed to Arkansas City, where he is now practicing. He was census enumerator for Stockton Township in 1880, and was appointed Notary Public in 1882. He was married in 1874, to Miss Rosa Wickham, daughter of Noys and Rosan Wickham. They have three children—Josephine, Mary Lois and Charles F.

C. SCHIFFBAUR, merchant, firm of Schiffbaur Brothers, was born in Cologne, Germany, in 1846. He came to the United States with his parents at the age of three years, they locating at Cincinnati, Ohio, where they remained until 1858, when they came to Kansas, and located at Leavenworth. In January, 1870, he went to the Indian Territory, and took charge of the business of Durfee & Company, which position he held for one year and a half. He then accepted the position as cashier for the house of J. S. Evans & Company, where he remained for four years. In 1876, formed a partnership with N. W. Evans & Company. They established the first post settler store at Fort Reno. The firm was composed of N. W. Evans & Schiffbaur Brothers. After one year, he and his brother sold their interest in the firm to N. W. Evans & Company and established their present business in Arkansas City. They carry a full line of groceries, hardware and general supplies. They are contractors for Government supplies for the different Indian agencies. Their business is located on Summit street, two doors from Fifth avenue. Their business has increased about seventy-five per cent since its establishment. They have a Government contract for building a college in the Territory, six miles from this place, to accommodate about 175 pupils, the building to cost $35,000, to be completed in 1883. He was married in the fall of 1878 to Miss Mariah Chamberlain. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

C. M. SCOTT, stock dealer, was born in 1850, son of J. W. and Jane Scott. He came to Kansas in 1869, and located at Emporia. In 1870, he came to Arkansas City; he was among the first settlers, there being but five or six houses in this place at that time. He brought a printing press and newspaper stock with him, and at once established the Arkansas City *Traveler*, the first paper published at this place, and the first printed in the county. He edited the paper for ten years, when he sold it. He is now devoting himself exclusively to the stock business. He owns a sheep ranch with 5,000 head of sheep, and a cattle ranch consisting of 2,500 acres and has at present 120 head of cattle. He was appointed Postmaster of this city in 1875, and held the office for four years. He was employed for four years by the United States Government as Indian scout in the Territory, during which time he was in the engagements at the mouth of Cimarron River, and at Fort Arbuckle, where he was wounded by gunshot in the leg. He was commissioned Captain of the Fifth Independent Cavalry, known as the Kansas Guards, held that commission for four years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Chapter and Commandery.

JAMES T. SHEPARD, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in St. Louis County, Mo., in 1833; son of Samuel and Anna Shepard. He was educated at the Des Peres College, and at the St. Louis Medical College, where he graduated in 1859. He commenced the practice of his profession the same year, and since that time he has devoted his attention exclusively to it. After fourteen years' practice in Missouri, he removed to Kansas in 1873, and located at Arkansas City. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Sarah B. Dixon, daughter of Benjamin and Charlotte Dixon, who has borne him one child—deceased. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Masonic fraternity, Royal Arch, and of the A. O. U. W. In 1879, was appointed Surgeon of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, special service. He was physician of the county poorhouse in 1878–79. He is a member of the South Kansas and State Medical Societies. He was a delegate, in 1882–83, from the South Kansas Medical Society to the American Medical Association.

W. M. SLEETH, President of the Cowley County Bank, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1833; son of David and Margaret Sleeth. He was raised in his native State, and enlisted, in 1861, in Company A, Seventy-eighth Ohio Regiment. He participated in the engagements of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and in those of Sherman's march to the sea. In 1863, he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and was detailed Acting Commissary Subsistence of the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, with rank of Major. He was mustered out in 1865, after which he spent one year in school teaching, and then went to Tennessee, and engaged in the milling business for four years. In 1869, he came to Kansas and located at Emporia, and in the spring of 1870, removed to Arkansas City. He was among the earliest settlers of that place, and a member of the original town company. He engaged in the lumber business, and erected a steam saw-mill the same year, which was the first saw-mill in Cowley County. He remained in the lumber business for two years, and was then engaged in farming and other pursuits until 1874, when he took charge of the Cowley County Bank, of which he is now President, it being owned by Sleeth & Farrer. In 1883, he erected their present bank building, 25x80 feet, three stories, built of pressed brick and cut stone, erected at a cost of $12,000, located on the corner of Summit street and Fifth avenue. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Mary M. Hutchison, daughter of Nathan and Mary Hutchison. They have had five children, four of whom survive—Margaret, William W., Pauline and Eula H. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He has held the office of County Commissioner for two terms, and City and Township Treasurer for six years, and member of the City Council.

HENRY P. STANDLEY, editor and proprietor of the Arkansas City *Traveler*, was born at Leamington, Warwickshire, England, in 1848. He was raised and educated in his native country. He came to the United States in 1870, located in Morris County, Kan., and engaged in farming and other pursuits until 1872, when he came to Arkansas City and commenced the printer's trade in the office of the *Traveler*, under C. M. Scott, with whom he was associated for seven years. Mr. Scott, in September, 1878, sold the *Traveler* to Dr. N. Hughes, who ran it until April, 1880, when Mr. Stanley purchased it, and became its editor and publisher. The *Traveler* was the first paper printed in Cowley County. The first number was printed on August 26, 1870, and has been published every week since that time. It is a nine-column paper, and has a weekly circulation of 700. It is Republican in politics, its columns belonging exclusively to the proprietor, and is solely devoted to the interests of Arkansas City and Cowley County. Mr. Stanley was married, in 1880, to Miss Lizzie Landis, daughter of Alexander and Delia Landis, natives of Pennsylvania. They have two children—Henry and Marian Stanley. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

C. L. SWARTS, attorney at law, was born in Canton, Fulton Co., Ill., in 1853; son of B. C. and Mary J. Swarts. He came to Kansas in 1869. At the time he arrived at this place there was not a building here. There were a few settlers camped on the Walnut River. They were the only ones in the southern part of the county. He engaged in farming for a few years, and during the winters taught school. In 1878, he commenced reading law, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Since that time, he has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Masonic fraternity.

C. G. THOMPSON, firm of Hilliard & Thompson, proprietors of the Star Livery Stable, was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1836; son of John and Margaret Thompson. Went with his father to Wisconsin at the age of eight years. In 1856, he came to Kansas, arriving at Lawrence the day after the State Hotel was burned. He engaged in farming until 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Volunteers. He participated in the engagements of Fort Wayne, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Van Buren, the Price raid, and others of his command. He was commissioned Captain in 1864, and was mustered out in 1865. In 1880, he was commissioned Captain of the Thirteenth Cavalry Company of Kansas. He held that commission until 1881, when he resigned. He came to Arkansas City in 1881, and engaged in the livery business, which business he has followed for the last ten years; stables located on East Fifth avenue. They keep from forty to fifty head of horses in their livery business and mail routes. They have two mail lines—a daily to Geuda Springs, and a tri-weekly to Wellington. They also own a livery stable at Geuda Springs, managed by his son, Frank Thompson. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES C. TOPLIFF, Postmaster, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1838; son of Samuel and Jane Topliff. He was raised in his native State. He enlisted, in 1862, in the navy attached to the Department of the Gulf squadron. He was commissioned, in 1862, as Assistant Paymaster. He served two years, when he was discharged from the service on account of physical disability. He then returned to Boston, where he remained for one year, and then spent three years in Memphis, Tenn., engaged as Assistant Assessor in the Internal Revenue service. He then went to Illinois, and after one year, came to Kansas, and located at Emporia. In 1872, he came to Cowley County, and located a claim in Bolton Township, where he spent two years in farming. In 1874, he moved to Arkansas City, and engaged in merchandising until 1880, when he was appointed Postmaster.

M. B. VAWTER, surgeon-dentist, was born in Kentucky in 1857, son of David J. and Susan B. Vawter. He was educated in his native State; he attended the dental department of the University of Louisville, Ky.; he commenced the practice of his profession in 1876 in Kentucky, where he remained for three years. He came to Kansas in 1879, located at this place; his office is located on the corner of Summit street and Fifth avenue; devotes himself exclusively to his profession. He was married in 1882 to Miss Alma Dixon, daughter of B. H. Dixon. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Independent Champion of the Red Cross.

W. P. WOLFE, contractor and builder, P. O. Arkansas City, was born in Janesville, Wis., in 1854, and when a boy of ten years removed with parents to Buchanan County, Iowa; and when nineteen years of age engaged in learning photography in Independence, Iowa, and in 1875 went to Wisconsin. Was married to Hattie C. Moore. They have two children—Jesse E. and Herbert E. In 1876, he came to Kansas and located at Arkansas City, immediately establishing himself in carpentering and contracting business, which he is still following; he now has the contract of building the first Methodist Episcopal Church in Pleasant Valley. In connection with contracting, in March, 1882, he engaged himself with A. H. Harnly in the furniture business, the firm being known as Wolfe & Harnly. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and the S. K. of the A. O. U. W.

J. M. WRIGHT, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Fulton County, Ill., in 1836, son of William and Amelia Wright. He was educated at the State Medical University, at Keokuk, Iowa; graduated in 1860; commenced the practice of medicine in Illinois. In 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, participated in the engagement of Shiloh; he was discharged in the fall of the same year for disability. He then resumed his practice at Cuba, Ill.; in 1866, moved to Iowa, where he followed his profession for eleven years. In 1877, he came to Kansas, located in Cowley County; in 1882, moved to this place; he has devoted himself exclusively to his profession; he has a large city practice, which extends into the surrounding country. He was married in 1863 to Miss May Wilson, daughter of D. P. and Sarah Wilson. The issue of the marriage has been four children, three of whom survive—George, Frank and Blanche. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of Masonic fraternity and Royal Arch, also of the I. O. O. F. and of the Southwest Kansas Medical Society.

BURDEN.

Burden is the child of the railway, in a sense. Had there been no K. C., L. & S. road, the town site would still be a farm. In this it resembles a large portion of the newer towns of the State, the town coming to the railway instead of the railway to the town. The principle is the same as that of Mahomet and the mountain. It is located 225 miles southwest of Kansas City and sixteen east of Winfield. It was laid out in the fall of 1879 by a town company consisting of Robert F. Burden, Ford & Leonard, O. B. Gunn and T. K. Johnson. Of this company, Burden was President, and the town was named in his honor. The town site proper covers eighty acres, but the property of the town company is considerably more extensive. Twenty acres were purchased of Isaac Gatton, and 160 of Findlay Graham. The railway was completed to this point February 1, 1880.

Immediately after the laying out of the town, settlers flocked into it, and every available shanty within a considerable radius was hauled to town to do temporary duty. An old claim shanty which stood on the town site when it was laid out was moved from the main street, and now wears out a dishonored old age as a cow shed. The first building erected was the stone store of Ford & Leonard; the second, the drug store of Hooker & Phelps (now R. R. Phelps); the third, the post office building. The first birth in the town was that of a daughter of J. M. Hooker; the first death, William Schooling, who was building a store, but died before its completion; the first wedding, J. H. Wood and Miss Smith. The first physician was J. M. Wright; the first attorney, S. S. Moore. The great majority of the early settlers are still residents of Burden. The town has not, as yet, been incorporated, but the matter is now being agitated, and it will probably soon become a city of the third class.

Prior to the founding of Burden, there was a country post office two miles northwest of this point, known as Moscow. Here Z. W. Hogue was Postmaster. When the town came into assured existence, Moscow was abolished and Burden established, with E. A. Henthorn, the present official, in charge. The post office was first located in a small frame building on Main street, where it remained until removed, in 1882, to the stone building occupied by the *Enterprise*.

The first hostelry in the town was run by J. H. McCumber, who moved a large house from the country and, after some alterations, opened it to the public. The second hotel was the Hiseler House, put up by the town company and run until 1881 by Solomon Hiseler. The Summit House was built in 1880 by S. S. Moore, who still runs it.

The town now has a population of about 400, and the following industries: General stores, 7; drug stores, 1; hardware, 1; hotels, 3; jewelry stores, 1; agricultural implements, 3; land and loan offices, 2; lumber yards, 1; furniture stores, 3; livery stables, 1; meat markets, 1; restaurants, 1; millinery stores, 1; billiard rooms, 1; blacksmiths, 2. The professions are represented by two physicians and one attorney.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Prior to the existence of Burden, there was a district school one mile north of the town site. This building was moved to town in the summer of 1881. School was taught in the school year of 1881–82, by E. A. Millard and Miss Mattie West, and in 1882–83, by T. J. Rood and Mrs. Mary A. Rood. One hundred and fifty-four scholars are now enrolled and in attendance. A stone building will soon be erected to meet the demand for more room. This structure will have four rooms; cost about $4,000, and will be completed in the summer of 1883.

It is difficult to decide which of the three religious bodies of the town should be accorded priority, as two of them had an organization and services at points near town long before the railway made Burden a possibility.

The Methodist Church had been holding services in the district schoolhouse near town, and moved in at an early day. Its first pastor was C. W. Commons, who remained until the spring of 1882, when J. Q. Knight, the present incumbent, was appointed. A fine church building was completed and dedicated in 1882. To this church belongs, nominally at least, the only Sabbath-school of the town. This has an average attendance of seventy-five, and is in charge of J. H. Phelps.

The Baptist Church also had been worshiping at the schoolhouse near town. It was first supplied by Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Winfield, then by Rev. R. S. Thompson, and now by Rev. S. P. Firestone. It has a membership of twenty. Services are held once in each month. As yet, it has no house of worship, and occupies the school building.

The Christian Church was organized in the spring of 1882, by Rev. J. W. Shively, of Lane, Kan., who still officiates once a month at this point. It has a membership of about thirty-five. Services are held in the schoolhouse.

Burden Lodge, No. 88, A. O. U. W., was organized on February 25, 1882, with a membership of thirty-five, and the following officers who still hold place: E. A. Millard, M. W.; E. A. Henthorn, P. M. W.; J. F. Teter, Foreman; E. Pate, Overseer; J. A. Goforth, Rec.; H. W. Young, F.; J. H. Phelps, Medical Examiner. The order now numbers thirty-nine. Meetings are held on Saturday of each week in A. O. U. W. hall. The society has never had a death, and has property to the amount of $100.

The Enterprise was started in April, 1880, by D. O. McCray. Its form was that of a six-column folio with a "patent outside." In August, 1881, McCray sold the office to Henthorn & Floyd. Six months later the style of the firm was changed to Henthorn & Bro., and in December, 1882, J. W. Henthorn, of Missouri, was associated as managing editor. Since February, 1882, the paper has been a seven-column sheet. It now has a circulation of 900; issues Thursdays, and is straight Republican in politics.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—SILVER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

NATHANIEL BROOKS, farmer and banker, Section 26, P. O. Burden, was born in Tennessee in 1846. Is a son of John and Elizabeth Brooks. He was married in 1866 to Miss M. H. Livingston, who has borne him eight children, of whom seven survive—Elizabeth F., Laura B., Lucy H., George O., Walter K., Charles H. and Hattie. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1870, and located in Miami County, remaining there until the spring of 1871; subsequently, he removed to the farm on which he now resides. Owns 320 acres of land, having it all under fence. His orchard consists of 100 peach, seventy-five apple trees and a variety of small fruit. He is a member of the firm of Brooks Bros., bankers, they being five in number. He is Cashier of the bank, which was established in May, 1883, with a capital of $20,000 paid up stock. The business has started with very good prospects. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Recorder and District Steward of the church.

S. A. BROOKS, farmer and banker, Section 25, P. O. Burden, was born in Tennessee in 1836. Is a son of John and Elizabeth Brooks; was married in 1857 to Miss Lucy Tate, daughter of D. N. and Mary Tate. They have seven children, five of whom are living—John N., Edward P., Ulysses G., Lucy E. and Lillie M. He came to Kansas in 1883; located upon the farm on which he now resides; owns 360 acres of land, of which he has 250 under cultivation. Mr. Brooks is President of the Brooks Bros.' bank, he being one of five brothers. The bank was established in May, 1883; the capital is $20,000. They have also 1,300 acres of land belonging to the estate. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. A. CHAPMAN, merchant, was born in St Joseph County, Ind., in 1843, son of Jarel and Elizabeth Chapman. He was married in 1873, to Miss Lucena E. Hefly, daughter of L. J. and Elsie Hefly. He came to Kansas in 1855, located in Douglas County, where he remained until the border troubles, when he was obliged to leave the State. On his return, he found much of his property destroyed. In 1857, he located in Miami County, where he remained until the breaking-out of the war; he enlisted in Company A, Missouri Guards; was mustered out in 1862, then returned to Wyandotte, Kan., and commenced the study of medicine. After pursuing the usual course, he practiced at Independence two years, at the end of which time he moved to Canola, remaining there two years, where he pursued the practice of his profession, and established a drug store in connection. In 1874, he removed to Lazette, Cowley County, remaining there seven years, five of which he was in the drug business, and two in the general merchant business. In 1880, he removed to Burden and established in the general merchant business, in which he still continues. The increase of business is 400 per cent. He is Treasurer of Burden.

E. A. HENTHORN, banker, of the firm of Henthorn & Bros., Burden, Kan., was born in Henry County, Iowa, in 1852; is a son of Amos and Elizabeth Henthorn. He was married in 1874 to Miss Margaret B. Baker, daughter of John Baker, by whom he has four children, Rosa E., Elizabeth, Frederick A. and Arthur P. He came to Kansas in 1872 and located in Cowley County, eight miles northwest of Burden, where he was engaged in farming for seven years. Subsequently, he removed to Burden in 1879; he established the land and loan business and was appointed Postmaster, which office he still retains. In 1881, he became editor of a newspaper styled the Burden *Enterprise*. In the spring of 1881, he established the Burden Bank, it being the first one in Burden. At the age of twenty-two years, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held five years. He owns 560 acres of land, of which he has 230 under cultivation; has five acres of orchard on one farm. He is a member of the K. of H., of the A. O. U. W., of the I. O. O. F., of the Burden Town Company, and President of the City Council.

H. H. MANSFIELD, station agent, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1862; is a son of W. Q. and H. P. Mansfield. He spent the greater part of his life in traveling in this country and Europe. In 1870, he came to Kansas with his parents; located at Winfield, where he learned telegraphy. In 1882, he removed to Burden, and was then appointed station agent of the K. C., L. & S. K. He is also agent for the Adams Express Company. His father had the first drug store in Winfield.

S. S. MOORE, land and loan agent, Burden, was born in Beaver County, Penn., in 1837, is a son of Samuel and Hannah Moore. He was married in 1864, to Miss Elizabeth Trask, daughter of Orville and Margaret Trask, of Wauseon, Ohio; has two children—Glen D. and Llewellyn V. He came to Kansas in 1861, and settled on a claim at the geographical center of Cowley County, where Tisdale was soon after located, covering forty acres of his land. In the spring of 1872, he established the land and loan business, in which he still continues, the increase of business being 300 per cent. In 1880, he removed to Burden and built a hotel called the Summit House, and ran it in connection with the land and loan business until the 1st of June, 1882, when he leased the hotel for one year. He owns 640 acres of land. In 1872, he was appointed Notary Public by Gov. Harvey; in 1876 by Gov. Osborn, and 1880 by Gov. St. John. He was Trustee of Tisdale Township for three terms; is at present Director of the Burden City Schools and Township Trustee of Silver Creek Township, and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

H. B. RUDE, M. D., was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1826, son of James and Mary Rude; was married in 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Miller, daughter of Richard and Julia Miller, who bore him five children, viz.: Hannah M., Mary J., Thomas J., Elmira and James B. He commenced the study of medicine in Iowa, and practiced five years with his preceptor. Graduated in class 1852–53. He has attended exclusively to the practice of his profession; came to Kansas in May, 1872; located in Greenwood County, remaining there two years, then he removed to Cowley County, where he has acquired an extensive practice. He is a member of the Christian Church, of the A., F. & A. M. and of the I. O. O. F.

T. J. RUDE, teacher, is a native of Iowa, was born in 1856, son of Dr. H. B. and Elizabeth Rude. He was married in 1877, to Miss Ella Rice, daughter of Samuel and Eliza Rice, who bore him two children, viz.: Elizabeth and Ella. Mrs. Rude died in

1869, and in 1882, he married Miss Mary J. Gentry, daughter of S. S. and E. A. Gentry, who has borne him one child, viz.: Nola B. He commenced his classical education in Indiana, and finished in Hartford, Kan.; taught his first school in Cowley County in the fall of 1882. He removed from Dexter to Burden, where he is now Principal of the Public School. The school building is a fine edifice valued at $4,500. He is a member of the Christian Church, of the A. O. U. W., Winfield Lodge.

E. W. WOOLSEY, Assistant Postmaster, was born in Elmira, N. Y., in 1848, son of John and C. S. Woolsey; was married in 1874, to Miss Carrie Barrie, born in Fort Atkinson, Wis., in 1848, daughter of Thomas and L. R. Barrie, who has borne him three children, viz.: Ada E., Alta J. and Cora L. In 1869, he removed from New York to Iowa, where he taught school for eight years. He came to Kansas in 1877; located in Butler County, where he remained two years; subsequently, he removed to Timber Creek, Cowley County. In the spring of 1883, he removed to Burden and took charge of the post office; is also engaged in the sheep business; owns 600 head, with which he is having good success; has taught school seven years in Kansas; is a member of the A. O. U. W., Burden Lodge, No. 88.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

B. H. CLOVER, farmer, Section 9, P. O. Cambridge, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1836, son of Henry and Mary Clover; was married on the 1st day of April, 1859; has seven children, viz.: Julia, Thomas H., William S., John P., Susie, Charles and Frank. He came to Kansas in 1870; located upon the farm on which he now resides; owns 980 acres of land, of which he has 400 acres under cultivation. His orchard consists of 1,000 peach, 200 apple trees and a variety of small fruits. He is largely interested in stock, with which he has great success. He is President of the Cambridge Town Company.

GEORGE COIL, M. D., was born in Warren County, Mo., in 1839, son of Jacob and Sarah Coil; was married in 1863, to Miss Anna Gibson, who has borne him six children, viz.: Emma, Frances, Oscar, Maggie, George and Stella. Mrs. Coil died, and in 1882, he married Mrs. Louisa McCoy. He commenced the study of medicine in Pinckney, Mo., and graduated in class 1859–60, in the St. Louis Medical College. He practiced eighteen years in Montgomery County, at the end of which time his health would not permit him to attend to his professional duties. He came to Kansas in 1881; located at Cambridge, Cowley County. In February, 1882, he bought a livery stable, also a hardware store. The increase of business is 25 per cent. He is a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance.

S. M. FALL, Section 20, P. O. Cambridge, was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1838; is a son of John and Anna Fall. Was married, in 1863, to Miss S. M. Dale, daughter of Washington and Eliza Dale. They have had one child, Blanch, who died in March, 1880, aged ten years. He came to Kansas in 1871, and located on the farm on which he now resides. Owns 480 acres of land; has 180 acres under cultivation. His orchard consists of 300 peach, 300 apple trees, and a variety of small fruit, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Feeds a large number of cattle every winter. He is a member of the Cambridge Town Company.

H. F. HICKS, editor, Cambridge, was born in Knox County, Mo.; is a son of Elisha and Sarah Hicks. Was married, October 24, 1876, to Miss Mollie A. Gollihar, daughter of James and Catharine Gollihar. They have had four children—Myrtle E. was born July 26, 1877; Lanora, October 14, 1878; Clarence, September 1, 1880, died November 11, 1880; Belle, August 19, 1882. He came to Kansas in 1877; located on Grouse Creek, Cowley County, where he was engaged in farming for one year. From thence he removed to Cambridge. In 1881, he and his brother established a newspaper, continuing one year. In September, 1882, he established the Cambridge *News*, in partnership with S. B. Sherman, the firm being known as Sherman & Hicks, also the land and loan business. The increase of business since its establishment is 150 per cent. In October, 1881, he was appointed Postmaster of Cambridge, which office he still retains. Was appointed Notary Public March 3, 1883, by Gov. Glick. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Royal Templars of Temperance, also the Cambridge Town Company.

N. B. HOLDEN, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Cambridge, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1853, son of Josiah and Sarah Holden. Was married, in 1877, to Miss Nanie Jones, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Mary Jones. Has two children, viz.. Pearl and Grace. He established himself in the sheep business in 1875 in New Mexico. That State not suiting for the business, he removed to Kansas in 1881 and located in Cowley County. He has 3,000 head of sheep; ships 15,000 pounds of wool yearly to the Eastern markets. He is one of the most successful sheep dealers in this part of the country; some of them will shear thirty pounds per head. Is engaged in farming; owns 160 acres of land. His principal crops are corn and millet.

J. H. PLEASANTS, M. D., P. O. Cambridge, was born in Green County, Ky., in 1835, son of William and Nancy Pleasants. He enlisted in 1861, in Company F, Twelfth Kansas Volunteer Regiment. Was elected Second Lieutenant at the organization of the regiment; afterward promoted to First Lieutenant. Was in the battle of Jenkins, Ark., and in other engagements of his command. Was mustered out in 1865. He commenced the study of medicine in 1860, and graduated in class of 1872-73, after which he practiced in Illinois. He came to Kansas in 1880; located at Cambridge, Cowley County, where he now resides. He has an extensive practice, extending over a radius of eight miles. He has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Southern Kansas and Kansas State Medical Societies. Was a Representative of the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District in the Thirty-first General Assembly, 1856-59, of Illinois. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M. He was married, in 1874, to Miss Emma Wilkinson. Has one child—Effa Pleasants.

SAMUEL B. SHERMAN, editor, Cambridge, was born in McHenry County, Ill., in 1842. Was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Sherman. He was married, in 1872, to Miss Jane Sutton, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Sutton, who has borne him three children, viz., Emma, Charles E. and Cora M. He enlisted on August 19, 1862, in Company K, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry. He was in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Fort Du Russey, Tupelo, second Nashville, Fort Blakely, and in other engagements of his command. Was mustered out on the 8th day of August, 1865. He came to Kansas in 1866; located in Marshall County, where he was engaged in saw-milling. In 1871, he removed to Cowley County, Windsor Township. In 1881, he was appointed agent of Cambridge Station, on the K. C., T. & S. K. R. R., which appointment he retained until the establishment of his present business. In 1882, he, with H. F. Hicks, issued the first newspaper, styled the Cambridge *News*, which has proven a success; also established in the land and loan business. In 1878, he was appointed Justice of the Peace, and in 1879 he was elected for the same office. In 1881, he was appointed Notary Public by Gov. St. John, and in 1883 he was re-elected for Justice of the Peace. In the spring of 1879, he was elected Township Trustee. He is a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, also of the Cambridge Town Company.

McD. STAPLETON, merchant, Cambridge, was born in Hancock County, Ill., in 1847. Is a son of Cyrus and Margaret Stapleton. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Rebecca Ramage, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Ramage. They have one child, Earl. He came to Kansas in 1858; located in Wyandotte County, where he finished his education. In 1871, he removed to Cambridge, Cowley County, establishing there a general merchandise business, in which he continued until the spring of 1883, the increase of business being 50 per cent. In the spring of 1882, he bought a half interest in a general merchandise store at Cedar Vale, which he still retains. The business is increasing very fast. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. He is Secretary of the town company, he being one of the organizers of the town.

J. A. VAWTER, station agent, Cambridge, is a native of Indiana, and was born in 1864, and is a son of J. W. and Louisa Vawter. He remained in Madison, Ind., until 1881. In that year he came to Kansas and located at Vinland, Douglas County. He was there engaged as agent for the K. C. L. & S. K. Railroad. In 1882, he was transferred to Wellington. He was subsequently appointed agent at the Cambridge station. He learned telegraphy in Indiana.

UDALL.

Udall is a lively little town on the S. C. & F. S. Railway near the northwest corner of the county. It was laid out in April, 1882, on thirty acres belonging to P. W. Smith, and was named in honor of Cornelius Udall. The first building on the site was the store of Smith & Green; the second, that of A. G. Mudgett. The second store was opened by David Richards. A. G. Mudgett opened the first drug, and A. J. Werdell the first hardware store. The post office at this point was established in October, 1879, and has been held by D. C. Green and James H. Hildebrand. A good school, with an attendance of sixty, is in charge of P. W. Smith. It is held in a building erected for district purposes in 1873, at a cost of $750.

MURDER OF SHERIFF SHENNEMAN.

On Tuesday, January 23, 1883, Sheriff Shenneman, of Cowley County, Kan., was fatally shot at Udall Station, in the northern part of the same county, by Charles Cobb, of Jefferson County, Kan., who had just escaped arrest for a crime committed there by killing the Constable who attempted to arrest him. Sheriff Shenneman had received notice from the Jefferson County Sheriff of the escape of the criminal, and learning that he was in the vicinity, had issued posters dated January 12, describing the party, and offering a reward for information, etc. On the 15th of the same month, a young man, mounted on a pony, came to the house of Waller Jacobus, a wealthy farmer, residing in Maple Township, and stating that his name was George T. Smith, and that he had just come through from Texas to Dodge City with a drove of cattle, asked for employment until spring, when he wished to return to his home in Pennsylvania. Mr. Jacobus, not having work for him at that time, he proposed to remain for a time as a boarder. This was acceded to, and he staid a week, and was then given work. Soon after hiring him, Mr. Jacobus saw one of the posters of Sheriff Shenneman, which so accurately described young Smith, as he called himself, that, taken in connection with the fact that Smith always carried weapons, he became convinced that he was harboring a criminal, and accordingly wrote to the Sheriff to that effect. On Tuesday morning, January 23, Mr. Shenneman drove over to the place of Jacobus, about twenty miles from Winfield, and by arrangement with Jacobus, was introduced to the family, including his workman, as Dr. James, of Udall. The Sheriff decided at once that he had found his man, and soon after dinner attempted to arrest him by throwing his arms around him from behind. Cobb, however, was extremely strong and agile, and after a long struggle, they both fell, when Cobb shot the Sheriff with his revolver, inflicting two wounds, one of which proved fatal. Although so terribly wounded, and suffering from pain and loss of blood, Sheriff Shenneman did not relax his hold until Cobb was secured by Jacobus and a man who had been called by his wife. The two succeeded in getting a rope around his neck and choking him until he gave up. Mr. Shenneman, now almost exhausted, was laid on a bed, and his wounds examined and dressed. His friends arrived from Winfield in the afternoon, and remained with him until he died, on Thursday evening about 9 o'clock. On Friday morning, his body was taken to Winfield for interment, the funeral being appointed for the following Sunday, when it was attended by a great concourse of people from the city and surrounding country, including the Sheriffs of all the adjoining counties. In the meantime, Cobb had been taken to Winfield on Tuesday afternoon, by Marshal Herrod and Sheriffs McIntire and Taylor, and confined in the Winfield jail that night. The next afternoon he was taken to Sedgwick County and confined in the Wichita Jail. On Thursday morning the Sheriff of Jefferson County arrived at Wichita, accompanied by a farmer of the same county, who had lived near Cobb, and knew him well, and who immediately identified him. It was determined, however, to remand him to the jail in Winfield, and on Saturday morning he was placed in a carriage, and, in charge of four Sheriffs, was brought to Winfield; but, on arriving at the town, it became so evident that the prisoner would inevitably be lynched if put in the jail (the citizens being wild with excitement) that the prisoner was taken from the carriage, and taken on foot, by two of the Sheriffs, to the Badger Creek road, where, toward morning, they were enabled to get a team, and take their prisoner again to Wichita, by way of Douglas, arriving Sunday. On the following Wednesday, January 31, Cobb was again brought back to Winfield by Deputy Taylor, and lodged in jail, without any signs of violence being manifested by the citizens. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the following morning, however, masked men entered the jail, obliging the guard to keep silence, by the aid of loaded revolvers, and taking the prisoner to the K. C., L. & S. Railroad bridge hung him to a cross-tie; a portion of the maskers keeping off the crowd which had gathered with their revolvers. Soon after 9 o'clock, the body was cut down by direction of Coroner Wells, taken to the court house, a jury impaneled, witnesses sworn, and evidence taken, but no proof elicited as to who were the lynchers. On Friday afternoon the jury brought in a verdict, concluding thus: "The said jurors, upon their oaths, do say, that the said Charles Cobb came to his death on the morning of February 1, 1883, by being hung by the neck, from the railroad bridge of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad across the Walnut River, in Cowley County, Kan., at the hands of parties unknown to the jury. Signed, T. R. Bryan, S. C. Smith, Henry Brown, A. D. Hendricks, A. E. Baird and J. A. Cooper.

The following brief biography of the murdered Sheriff is taken from the Winfield *Telegram*:

"Albert Taylor Shenneman was born in Bridgeport, Wayne Co., Ohio, April 10, 1846. Early in the war, when but sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the three-months service, afterward enlisting in Company D, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war. He came to this county in the fall of 1870, and has resided in Winfield ever since. During that time he was elected Constable once or twice, and served a considerable time as City Marshal. In the fall of 1879, he was elected Sheriff of Cowley County, and re-elected again in 1881. Long before the end of his first term, he was acknowledged to be one of the best Sheriffs the county had ever had, and was regarded by like officers in the State as one of the most capable and efficient officers within her borders. Possessing untiring energy and courage, without fear in any form, he was a terror to evil doers everywhere. His loss by our people is regarded as most irreparable. While of opposite political faith, the *Telegram* can but say:

"'His valor shown upon our crests to-day,
Hath taught us how to cherish such high deeds,
Even in the bosom of our adversary.'"

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—NINNESCAH TOWNSHIP.

CAPT. A. A. JACKSON, Seeley, one of the most prominent men in Southern Kansas. He is a native of New York and was born in Allegany County May 2, 1834; when young, came with his parents to Bureau County, Ill., which was his home for several years. When Sumter was fired in 1861, he was among the first to respond to the call for troops, enlisting as a private in the Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving three and a half years; among the general engagements participated in were Donelson and Shiloh; at the latter was severely wounded. Mr. J. passed the usual routine of promotions, and was honorably mustered out as Captain of Company I, of the Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After the war, he engaged in cotton planting in Tennessee for a few years. In 1869, he came to Kansas, locating in Winfield, being among the first in that locality. In 1870, he was elected Clerk of Cowley County, being the first regularly elected official in that capacity. Upon the expiration of his term, he was re-elected, serving two full terms. He established and operated the first furniture store in Winfield, and was otherwise associated with its early commercial interests. For several years was engaged in the grain trade in Wichita. When the railroad question came up before the people of Cowley County, Mr. J. was the first to take an able and active part in furthering the matter, and to him the people are largely indebted for securing the Santa Fé Railroad; while the road was being constructed, he was employed by the company as right-of-way agent in Cowley County. For the past few years he has been the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company's agent at Seeley; is also largely interested in handling stock, grain, etc., etc., at this point. For several months Mr. J. resided in Butler County, at Augusta; while there he was induced to make the race for Sheriff against Jim Thomas; as a matter of courtesy he voted for his opponent, which gave Mr. Thomas the majority by one vote. In Winfield he held the office of Police Judge and Justice. Mr. J. has but few peers in the West. He is a member of the Masonic order and is a charter member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Winfield. Politically, Mr. J. is a Democrat. He was married September 4, 1870, to Miss Nevia A. Kelsey. They have four children by this union—Emma V., William A., Howard H. and Mabel A. They have one adopted son—Lewis T., a promising young man. Mr. J.'s marriage license was the first issued in Cowley County.

D. D. KELLOGG, hardware merchant, Udall, is a native of New York, and was born in Jefferson County June 26, 1837. When twenty-one years of age, came to Illinois, and for a number of years was engaged in farming in McLean and Livingston counties. In the spring of 1870, came to Kansas, locating in Vernon Township, Cowley County, being among the first in that locality. His estate there comprises over 400 acres of choice land. Mr. K. embarked in trade in March, 1882; he has been associated with all enterprises that furthers the interests of the community. Mr. K. was married in Illinois to Miss Annie D. Walworth, of New York. They have four children by this union—Ora, Frank D., William D. and Pearlie. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum of Winfield.

H. H. MARTIN, druggist, Udall, is a native of Indiana, was born in Fayette County October 27, 1836; was reared and educated in that State. During the war, enlisted in the Nineteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, being a resident of Van Buren County, in that State, at the time; was mustered in as private, and after serving eighteen months was honorably discharged on account of disability; was mustered out as Second Lieutenant. Mr. M. came to Kansas in 1869, locating in Neosho County; the autumn of 1872, came to Cowley County, settling on Section 3 in Ninnescah Township. In January, 1882, engaged in business in Udall; has been associated with the school and other interests of the community. Mr. M. was married in 1860, in Iowa, to Miss Mariam E. Walker. They have five children—Annie, Kate, Maggie, Belle and Ella. Mr. M. is a member of the I. O. O. F., Winfield Lodge.

WILLIAM B. NORMAN, Justice of the Peace and real estate agent, Udall, is a native of England, and was born in London March 19, 1820, came to the United States, locating in New York State, which was his home for two years; thence to Michigan, and eventually to Ohio, being one of the pioneers of Williams County. In 1856, he emigrated to Steele County, Minn., being among the first settlers in that region. He was closely and prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Steele County until the autumn of 1871, when he became a resident of Cowley County, Kan., taking up his abode in Maple Township, being among the first in that locality. Mr. N. has been favorably known. In 1873, he became Postmaster of Red Bud Post Office, that office being established through an effort on his part. In 1879, he opened a store at Red Bud, which he operated until locating at Udall early in 1883. Mr. N. was married in Ohio to Miss Sarah J. Duke, whose death occurred in Kansas in October, 1882. They have six sons born to them—George H., Robert O., John W., Alfred D., J. D. and W. P. Mr. N. is at present extensively engaged in the real estate business in connection with being Justice of the Peace. He took the census of Maple Township, and has otherwise been officially identified. Politically, has been a Republican since the organization of the party.

P. WILLIS SMITH, merchant, Udall, came to this county in the summer of 1874, settling on Section 8, Nennescah Township, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. The autumn of 1874, he taught the first school in this district, which was organized that fall. When the A., T. & S. F. R. R. built the branch to Winfield, Mr. S., in company with D. C. Green, built a store on the present site of Udall, which was on his (Smith's) land. In this store they had the post office, Mr. D. C. Green being Postmaster. Mr. Smith attended to the business for the railroad company. He was the first express agent, the duties of which office he still discharges for Wells, Fargo & Co. Mr. Smith has contributed amply toward the growth of Udall, and takes a live interest in furthering all enterprises. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in Crawford County May 29, 1849. Was educated and reared in his native State. He was married in Ohio, to Miss Sarah McIntyre, of Crawford County. They have had four children—Atta R., Georgie May and Willis Floyd; one deceased, Zeuella. Mr. S. is a member of the Masonic Order, Mulvane Lodge.

DEXTER.

The Dexter Town Company was organized by enterprising citizens of Emporia, in July, 1870. Its incorporators were Alex. Stevens and Thomas Manning, living in the vicinity of the place selected for the town, and L. W. Robinson, C. B. Batcheller and G. W. Frederick, of Emporia. The incorporation was not perfected. The first house erected upon the town site was built by James McDermott, who moved into it June 25, 1871. In September, 1870, the Dexter Post Office was established, with I. B. Todd, Postmaster, and in March, 1871, the first mail arrived by regular carrier from Eureka. On October 21, 1875, the Dexter Town Association was incorporated, and the town site was laid out into lots, blocks and streets. It has three or four stores, a blacksmith shop, a hotel, and other business houses, and does a good business with the surrounding farming population. It has a water-power flouring mill and saw mill in its immediate vicinity, on the Grouse. The post office is a money order office, and is supplied by a daily mail from Winfield, and by tri-weekly mails from other directions. The present Postmaster is J. V. Hines.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—DEXTER TOWNSHIP.

R. E. BOOTH, farmer, P. O. Dexter, was born in Luzerne County, Penn., in 1822, where he was raised until seventeen years of age. From there to Indiana, and in 1859 migrated to Kansas, locating in Allen County before Kansas was a State. There were but few settlers in the county, but a good many Indians. Mr. Booth located a claim and remained in Allen County until 1881. During the war, he served for a time in the Leroy Battalion, Kansas Militia, and was out to look after Price when he made his raid into Kansas. From Allen County he came to Cowley, and purchased a farm of 120 acres in Section 6, Town 33, Range 7. He has a fine farm, watered by Grouse Creek; twenty acres of timber, fifty acres in cultivation, and the place well stocked with cattle. In 1843, was married at Delphi, Ind., to Miss Bradford. They have three children, viz.: William, Joseph and Rosabelle J. Mr. and Mrs. Booth are members of the M. E. Church.

O. P. DARST, proprietor of Central Hotel and farmer, was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1839. When twelve years of age, his parents emigrated to Woodford County, Ill., where he remained until 1861, when he entered the army, serving three years in the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Was wounded at Vicksburg. After coming out of the army, he returned to Woodford County and engaged in farming. In 1870, he emigrated to Cowley County, Kan., and located a claim on Section 13, near the town site of Dexter. The nearest railroad point at the time was Emporia, 110 miles. The survey was not made, and the county was unorganized. Mr. Darst has a choice farm of 178 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation, with good fences, forty-five acres of timber, and an abundance of running water, making a fine place for stock, in which business he has been engaged the most of the time since he settled here. In 1880, he purchased the Central Hotel at Dexter, and has been running it since, with success to himself and satisfaction to the traveling public. In 1865, he was married to Miss Susan J. Clark, of Eureka, Ill. They have six children—Walter, Willie, Burtie, Bertha, Arthur and Robert. He is a member of Dexter Post, No. 133, G. A. R.

H. R. BRANSON, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Terrance, was born in Rock County, Wis., in 1849. When seven years of age, his parents settled in Fillmore County, Minn. From there went to Kansas in 1858, locating in Greenwood County. In 1870, the subject of this sketch settled in Cowley County, and located a claim on Section 31, Township 32, Range 7, before the survey was made or the county was organized. It was 110 miles to a railroad and sixty miles to the nearest mill. He was among the first settlers in Dexter Township. His place is on Grouse Creek, and he put up the first house on the creek. He voted at the first election held in the county, going twenty miles to the polls. Mr. Branson is one of the principal stock dealers in this part of the county, handling from 75 to 200 head of cattle annually. His farm is well adapted to stock-raising, consisting of 360 acres, with plenty of running water and eighty acres of timber; 120 acres of pasture and 100 acres under cultivation, with good buildings, and within six miles of a railroad. In 1876, he was married to Miss Eunice Maurer, of Eureka, Kan. They have four children—Fannie M., Frank, Roy J. and Glenn W.

CAPT. A. B. ELLIOTT, farmer and miller, P. O. Dexter, was born in Vermillion County, Ill., in 1836. In 1847, he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Polk County, remaining there until 1856, when he emigrated to Kansas and settled in Lyon County near Emporia. It was twenty-five miles to a post office, there were no railroads in the Territory, but there were plenty of Indians, and for a time he was in doubt about being permitted to remain. In 1861, he served as Captain of Company B, Eleventh Kansas Militia, and was out during Price's raid, and to Humboldt when the city was burned, and in several other difficulties. In 1867, he sold out and settled in Missouri, remaining there until May, 1877, when he returned to Kansas and bought a farm in Cowley County, adjoining the town site of Dexter, consisting of 296 acres on Town 33, Range 7. This is one of the best natural stock farms in the county, watered by Grouse Creek, which furnishes plenty of water, with about sixty acres of timber along the stream, affording ample shelter for stock. The most of the land is fine bottom land—175 acres of which are in cultivation. In the fall of 1879, in company with L. B. Bellington, built a flouring mill on Grouse Creek, near Dexter, the building 24x40, with two run of buhrs, the fall being twelve feet, and furnished with a thirty-horse-power turbine wheel. This was a benefit to the people of this vicinity, it being the first mill of any consequence built in this part of the county, and filled a long-felt want. In 1856, he was married to Miss Amanda Rinker, of Iowa. They have ten children, viz.: Annie M., E. V., Clara L., R. J., A. E., S. V., C. B., F. O., Roscoe and Ettie.

JOSEPH FURMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Dexter, was born in Huron County, Ohio, in 1821, and was raised in Richland and Portage Counties until he was twenty-five years of age. He then emigrated to Warren County, Iowa, and remained in Warren and Pope Counties until 1870, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Cowley County before the survey, and made a claim near the town site of Dexter, on Section 7, Town 33, Range 7. He has a choice farm of 156 acres, watered by Grouse and Plumb Creeks, and is one of the best improved in the township, all in cultivation except ten acres of timber and five acres of orchard. It has one and a half miles of hedge, a fine stone barn, 36x46, and a large stone house, 15x36, with an ell the same size. When the Dexter Town Company was organized, he became a member, and owned the land on which a portion of the town was laid out. Mr. Furman has been engaged in the stock business the most of the time since he has been in the State. In 1841, he was married to Miss D. Shaw. They had one daughter, Julia A. He was married again in 1854, to Miss Sephronia Shaw. In 1876, he was married to Mrs. Frances Gooding, of Dexter, Kan. Her maiden name was Frances Cann. She was born in Warren County, Ohio, and lived there until twenty-four years of age, then in Indiana, and in 1858 was married to George M. Gooding. In 1868, her husband died, and in 1871, she emigrated to Kansas, and located a claim in Cowley County, on Section 24, Town 33, Range 6. She was one of the pioneers of Cowley County, and when she took her claim was 110 miles from a railroad. She had the claim partly improved and sold it.

G. M. HAWKINS, M. D., was born in Newton County, N. C., in 1837. When six years of age, his parents located in Clinton County, Penn. In 1849, he went to Massachusetts and took an academic course at Brighton College, finishing the course and graduating at Barton College, Me., in 1854. He then took up the study of medicine at Portland, Me., and after reading there eighteen months he went to New York City and finished his course, and graduated at the Medical University of New York, in March, 1857. He then spent one year in the hospitals at Blackwells Island, and from there to Pennsylvania. In 1861, he enlisted in the Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving three months, after which he re-enlisted in the Tenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving until the second Bull Run, when he was wounded. Receiving a commission as Surgeon, he remained in the hospital three months and was discharged. In 1864, he went West and located at Minneapolis, Minn., remaining there one year; then for nearly two years he was traveling through the West, and in 1867 located at Le Sueur, Minn. In 1871, he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Wilson County. After remaining there one year he settled in Cowley County and made a claim on Grouse Creek, three miles from Dexter, which he improved, remaining on the place four years. He then located at Dexter and resumed the practice of medicine, and is one of the leading physicians in the county. In 1870, he was married to Susan E. Kulp, of Wilson County, Kan. They have four children, viz.: Jennie, Ada, Clara and Harry. The Doctor is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society and of the G. A. R., Post No 133, of Dexter.

FOSTER E. HAWORTH, farmer, P. O. Dexter, was born in Polk County, Iowa, 1849, living there until about 1852, thence to Dallas County, remaining there until 1857, when he migrated to Kansas with his father, Dillon Haworth, who located in Lyon County, remaining there until 1860, when they returned to Cass County, Iowa, and remained there until 1870, when he again came to Kansas and located in Cowley County, and made a claim on Crab Creek in Section 32, Town 33, Range 7; was among the early settlers, and when he located was about 110 miles from a railroad, sixty-five from a mill. He remained on his place which he had partly improved until his death, which occurred in 1876. He was a native of Ohio and was born in 1816; was married in Vermillion County, Ill., to Miss Nancy Elliott, in 1841. Since his father's death, the subject of this sketch has carried on the farm, and added improvements each year; the place is a number one stock farm, with plenty of water and timber, thirty-five acres of which are fenced, fifty acres in cultivation, a good orchard and other improvements. In 1880, married Miss Gardner, of Cowley County. They had one son, Stephen D.

J. V. HINES, Postmaster, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1833. In 1836, his parents located at Logansport, Ind., and remained there until 1848, thence back to Ohio, where the subject of this sketch remained until 1861; then enlisted in the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving three months. September, 1861, he re-enlisted in the Second Ohio Infantry, and was discharged in April, 1865. At the battle of Chickamauga, September, 1863, he was taken prisoner and confined at Richmond, Va., for about three months, thence to Danville, and from there to Andersonville, and the following September he was taken to Charleston, and from there to Florence. He was a prisoner of war about eighteen months, and was nearly starved, the food being corn meal, ground cob, and a little rusty bacon, the fare reducing his weight from 155 pounds to 110. After he came out of the army, he remained in Ohio five years, and in 1871 emigrated to Cowley County, Kan., and made a claim on Section 18, Town 33, Range 7. He was one among the early settlers, and after improving his place and remaining there four years, located in Dexter and engaged in the hotel and livery business, after which he engaged in the real estate and loan business. In 1879, he was appointed Postmaster in Dexter, and has carried on a real estate, loan and insurance business in connection. In 1867, he was married to Rachel McKinnie, of Galesburg, Ill. They have one son, James Mc. Mr. Hines is a member of Dexter Post, No. 133, G. A. R., Dexter Lodge, No. 156, A., F. & A. M., and Winfield Chapter.

R. HITE, merchant, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1834. In 1841, his parents emigrated to Marion County, Ill., where he remained until 1867, when he emigrated to Kansas, stopping the first year in Iola, Allen County; from there he went to Wilson County and located a claim there. The county was unorganized, and he took an active part in getting schools established, and was instrumental in organizing the first school district; laid out the first cemetery. In the fall of 1870, located a claim in Crab Creek, Cowley County.

and the following spring moved his family on to the place. There was but one family on the creek, and it was 110 miles from a railroad, while all his supplies were freighted that distance. Mr. Hite remained on his place until 1879, and had it in a good state of cultivation at that time: he then disposed of eighty acres of the place and located at Dexter, where he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he has been very successful, increasing his trade 100 per cent in five years. Mr. Hite is a good business man and has the most extensive business in the place, and takes a great interest in the welfare of Dexter. In 1869, was married to Miss Amy E. McColm. They have four children—Estella, Lemy, John C. and Kate. Is a member of Dexter Lodge, No. 156, A., F. & A. M.

D. A. MERYDITH, farmer, P. O. Dexter, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1839. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving three years and eleven months; was in thirty-one large battles, the following being the principal ones: Chickamauga, South Mountain, Mission Ridge, Winchester, Cedar Creek, etc., etc. In July, 1865, he was mustered out, and soon after emigrated to Iowa, where he remained until the spring of 1871; thence to Kansas and purchased a saw mill near Dexter, Cowley County, and was engaged in lumbering for two years; he then engaged in farming, buying a farm of 160 acres on Section 34, Town 33, Range 7; also owns ninety acres on Section 14, the same town; has a good farm; the home place has a fine spring, and the other farm is watered by Grouse Creek. His place is under a fine state of cultivation, has a good orchard and adjoins the town site of Dexter; for a number of years has been engaged in handling stock; served three terms as Township Clerk. In 1866, he was married to Miss Sabrina Smith, of Lake City, Iowa. They have four children—Metta, Nellie, W. A. and Augusta. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CAPT. C. W. RIDGWAY, farmer and stock-dealer, P.O. Dexter, was born in Washington County, Ohio, in 1829, and for a number of years before the rebellion was engaged extensively in the mercantile business. In 1862, he gave up his business and raised a company, of which he became Captain, and joined the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, paying his men a bounty of $2,500 out of his own private funds. At the end of one year, he was obliged to resign on account of disability, but sent a substitute in his place. After coming out of the army, he engaged in the mercantile business until 1869, when he sold out and emigrated to Kansas, and for a short time was located in Douglas County. In September, 1870, he located a claim on Crab Creek, in Cowley County, before the survey was made, and drew his provisions from Emporia, 110 miles, the nearest railroad point; was sixty-five miles to mill, and when he located his claim there were but two men on the creek. Mr. Ridgway has a fine stock farm of 240 acres in Section 31, Township 32, Range 7, with an abundance of running water, plenty of timber for shelter, 160 acres fenced, 180 acres under cultivation, three acres of orchard, good buildings and handy to market. He is one of the principal stock men in the county, handling from $7,000 to $10,000 worth annually, and is a successful business man. In 1852, he was married to Miss C. M. Merydith, of Monroe County, Ohio. They have seven children—Amelia J., Perthelia, Emma L., C. W., F. B., Caroline M. and Add Lee. He is a member of Dexter Lodge, No. 156, A., F. & A. M., and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. J. TRUESDELL, merchant, was born in Tioga County, N. Y., in 1838, where he lived until 1857, when he went to the Odana Mission, Lake Superior, remaining there eighteen months; from there he went to Olmstead, Minn, and pre-empted a piece of land while the country was new. In December, 1862, he enlisted in the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, serving until November 28, 1863. He was in a good many hard battles, the following being the principal ones: Siege of Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Richmond, White Oak Ridge, Malvern Hill, South Mountain and many others, and while in a slight engagement in Maryland lost two fingers by a gunshot. After coming out of the army, he returned to Minnesota, and took a homestead in Martin County. At the end of two years, engaged in the mercantile business at Elgin, Wabasha County; was there until about 1868, when he returned to his old home, Quincy, Olmstead County, and remained there until 1871; thence to Kansas, locating in Cowley County, locating a claim in Tisdale Township; was one of the very early settlers in that township, and put up the second house in that part of the county, drawing the lumber for building nearly 100 miles. In 1872, got up a petition and succeeded in getting the township of Liberty established, taking a part of Dexter and Tisdale Townships. In 1877, sold out and engaged in the hardware business at Dexter; soon after added groceries, and has built up a nice trade, the business in 1882 being 50 per cent greater than in 1879. The subject of this sketch is very popular, and being a good business man is sure to retain his present trade. In 1863, he was married to Sophronia L. Darling, of Quincy, Minn. They have three children—Charles A., Mattie S. and Wallie N.

G. P. WAGNER, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1846, where he lived until thirteen years of age, thence to Sangamon County, Ill. In 1862, enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving three years as a fifer in Company A. Soon after coming out of the army, he located at Chamois, Osage Co., Mo., and began reading medicine, finishing his course at the St. Louis Medical College in 1867, and engaged in the practice of medicine in Osage County, remaining there until 1870, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Dexter, Cowley County, and has been practicing medicine here continuously since. Soon after, he made a claim on Section 6, Township 33, Range 7, and for a short time was located on this place and had it improved. In 1871, was elected Coroner of Cowley County. The Doctor has built up a fine practice, and has been very successful with his patients. In 1873, he was married to Miss Florence A. Graham, of Dexter. They have four children—Clara M., Annie J., Frank R. and an infant. The Doctor is a member of Dexter Post, No. 133, G. A. R., and a member of the South Kansas Medical Society.

TISDALE.

Tisdale has three stores and other buildings, and did a flourishing trade with the surrounding country until the spring of 1880, since which time, the railroad having been built some four miles north of it, much of its former trade goes to the railroad stations, and its business is not so good. It has a daily mail and excellent facilities, and will, some time, be one of the pleasantest villages of the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—TISDALE TOWNSHIP.

L. S. DOWNS, M. D., New Salem, was born in Ohio in 1857, son of John and Mary Downs; his parents moved to Illinois, when he was but a baby, where he spent the greater part of his life. Mr. Downs was educated in the Columbia College, Missouri, and in the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute. He came to Kansas on the 1st day of February, in 1883, and located in Winfield, where he commenced the practice of his profession; subsequently he located where he now resides; his practice is extensive in Tisdale Township.

R. D. FLUKE, merchant, Tisdale, was born in Marion County, Ill., in 1859. He was the son of Levi and Ruhama Fluke. In 1870, he came to Kansas with his parents, and located in Cowley County, where he was engaged in farming until 1880; in that year he established his present place of business, which has since that time increased 500 per cent. He now has the largest general mercantile store east of Winfield. He is Postmaster of Tisdale, and was appointed in 1881.

WILLIAM A. IRWIN, physician, New Salem, was born in Pennsylvania in 1837; was the son of William and Margaret Irwin; was married in 1866 to Miss Minnie M. Zwick, daughter of George and Deacy Zwick, who bore him two children—William A. and Minnie Irwin; his wife died in 1875, and in the fall of 1878 he married Miss Maggie J. Graham, daughter of Joseph and Eliza Graham, who bore him two children—Arthur J. and Nellie B. He came to Kansas in 1876, and located in Cherokee, remaining there one year, then he moved to Floral, Cowley County; subsequently he removed to where he now resides. He is engaged in the practice of medicine; is Postmaster of New Salem; was appointed as such in 1880. He was in the war of the rebellion; enlisted in 1861, in the First Michigan Infantry, Company E; was in the battle of Bull Run; he re-enlisted in the same year, in the First Michigan Cavalry, Company K; was in all the battles of the Potomac, and in other engagements of his command; he was promoted to Major, and was mustered out in 1865. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., of the I. O. O. F., and of the A., F. & A. M.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

JOHN McKEE, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Dexter, was born in Ohio in 1824, and while yet in boyhood, removed with his parents to Indiana, where he resided for thirty-five years, and in 1859 removed to Crawford County, Ill., and engaged in farming. In February, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated with the regiment in active service, being at the attack on Fort Donelson, etc., and was mustered out February, 1863, owing to disability. April 4, 1844, he married Miss Lucinda E. Alexander, who has borne him nine children, only four of whom survive, two girls and two boys. Mr. McKee came to Kansas in 1877, locating in this county, and in 1881 removed to his present location. He has eighty acres under cultivation, his principal crop being corn, with an average yield of thirty-five bushels per acre. He has attended strictly to the business of the farm since his residence here. His son James M. is Clerk of the School Board of his district.

OTTER TOWNSHIP.

ALEY BROS, farmers, P. O. Cedar Vale. James W. Aley was born in Washington County, Ind., in 1850. He came to Missouri in 1868, and remained there till 1870; when his brother was emigrating, he met him in Missouri, and they came to Kansas and settled together, locating in Cowley County, and made a claim on Section 32, Township 33, Range 8 east, some ninety-five miles from a railroad point; there were but very few settlers in this part of the county, and there were no improvements in sight. He and his brother put up the first house on Cedar Creek, as far north and west as their claims. They have a fine farm well adapted for stock raising. The greater part of the place, consisting of 240 acres, is lying in the valley of Cedar Creek, and watered by that stream, with an abundance of timber for shelter; 140 acres are in a high state of cultivation; 160 acres inclosed with good fences and five acres of orchard, good buildings, and the place stocked with about fifty head of cattle, and they do quite a business in feeding cattle for market. T. H. Aley was born in Washington County, Ind., in 1846, and was raised in that county, and in May, 1864, enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company C, serving five months; he re-enlisted in January, 1865, in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served twelve months. He has served several terms as Township Trustee and other township offices. Was married in October, 1876, to Miss Alice Conklin, of Chautauqua County; they have two children—Edwin B. and Mattie. He is a member of Cedar Vale Post, 99, G. A. R., and a member of I. O. O. F., of Cedar Vale, No. 151.

ROBERT McCOMBS, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Dexter, was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1847, and when a boy removed with his parents to this county, and settling in Massachusetts, where his father and subsequently himself was employed in the cotton mills. He remained until 1878, when, losing his wife by death, he came West, and after drifting through several States finally located upon his present farm of 160 acres, about sixty of which are under cultivation. His intention is to go extensively into sheep raising and wool growing. He has a well watered farm, well adapted for that business. He is unmarried, and is assisted by his son Alexander in the management of the farm, etc.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

CAPT. N. W. DRESIE, farmer, P. O. Otto, was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1837; when eight years of age, his parents came West as far as Michigan. The subject of this sketch remained there until 1856, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Nemaha County, among the pioneers; during the border troubles he served in the militia, which was raised to suppress the border ruffians. In 1862, he enlisted in the Eighth Kansas Infantry, serving three years, and during the siege of Atlanta lost his left arm; he was then commissioned Captain of a company in the Twenty-second Militia, and served until the end of the war. He then returned to Nemaha County, and remained there until 1867; thence to Wabaunsee County, and remained there until 1874, when he sold out and returned to Michigan, and remained there five years, and in 1879 came back to Kansas, locating in Cowley County, and bought a farm on Section 16, Township 34, Range 7, consisting of 160 acres which he has improved, this making the fourth farm he has improved in the State with only one arm to work with. In 1861, he was united in marriage with Miss Helen Ensign, of Centralia, Nemaha County, Kan. They have one daughter—Hattie. He is a member of Dexter Post, No. 102 G. A. R.

WILLIAM DORAN, farmer, Sections 31 and 32, P. O. Otto, is a native of Jefferson County, N. Y., where his father, James Doran, was one of the early settlers, and has always been a farmer. He was married in 1866 to Miss Esther Ritchie, who has borne him seven children, three of whom, William H., Walter A. and Etta, now survive. Soon after his marriage he removed to St. Clair County, Mich., and engaged in farming there till 1876, when he went to Colorado and engaged in mining till the spring of 1878, when he located upon his present homestead. He has 320 acres, part of which is devoted to grazing, he carrying from eighty to 100 head of cattle, hogs, etc., his surplus corn crop being used for winter feed. His barns are commodious and there is a large windmill-power well upon the premises.

J. HENSHAW, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Otto, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1833, and is of English descent, and in 1852 removed to California, where he remained several years, and upon his return in 1859, married Miss B. Monck, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until breaking-out of the war, when he disposed of his business and removed to Missouri, and in September, 1862, enlisted in Company C, Ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served with his regiment in all its engagements till August, 1865, when he was mustered out. He soon after engaged in business in Westport, removing to Kansas in 1872, and locating upon a farm in Doniphan County, and in 1878 located upon his present home. He has one son, G. W., who is married and residing upon a farm in Liberty Township, this county. Mr. Henshaw has a well cultivated farm and well shaded by 1,200 to 1,500 forest trees. He is a member of Winfield Post, G. A. R., and also of the M. E. Church.

JACOB SMITH, farmer, P. O. Cedar Vale, was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1841. He located in St. Clair County, Ill., and lived there and in Monroe County, until 1869, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Montgomery County, and took a claim there before the Government had secured the land from the Indians. He had to go to Missouri for all provisions, 100 miles distant; after remaining there nearly three years, returned to Illinois, but only remained there a short time, when he came back to Kansas, and located in Cowley County, and entered 160 acres of land on the Cherokee Strip, on Section 6, Township 35, Range 6. His place is situated on Rock Creek; has 120 acres fenced, seventy-five acres under cultivation, two acres of orchard, has good buildings, twenty acres of timber, plenty of water for stock and has the place stocked with about 100 head of cattle, and from seventy-five to 100 head of hogs. Mr. Smith has been successful in his business and is one of the best farmers in this township. He has served one term as Trustee, and several terms as Treasurer of Cedar Township. In 1873, he was married in Cowley County, to Miss Catherine Gallagher. They have two children—Mary and Anthony. Was raised in the Roman Catholic faith.

SPRING CREEK TOWNSHIP.

HIRAM BLENDON, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Maple City, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and when he was an infant, his parents removed to Illinois, and thence, in 1860, to Iowa. In 1866, he was married to Mrs. Hunt, *nee* Inman, a widow with one son, Isaac T. Mrs. Blendon has borne him four children, two of whom survive, viz.: Fannie M. and Alco. His farm of 160 acres contains forty-five under cultivation, corn and millet being his principal crops. He has given most attention to cattle and sheep raising, having 300 of the latter. His orchard contains 1,000 peach, seventy-five apple trees, berries, etc. His large stone residence and outbuildings are with contents insured. Mr. Blendon is one of the pioneer settlers; he was here prior to the organization of the township, and voted at the first election.

W. J. COLLIER, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Maple City, was born in Sheffield, England, in 1850, and when a boy removed with his father to Pittsburgh, Penn., and was there employed for several years in one of the large rolling mills; but his health failing, he went to Kentucky, and thence to his present farm in 1876. He was married in 1873 to Miss E. P. Brigham, a native of Pennsylvania, and has two children—William and John. His farm of 160 acres contains eighty in cultivation, corn, wheat and oats, and there is also a young orchard of about 300 assorted trees. His residence and barns are insured, and the farm is well watered by springs. He has been on the School Board as Clerk, and is a member of the M. E. Church, and takes a warm interest in the welfare of his adopted State.

GEORGE EATON, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Maple City, was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1839, and when a child came to this country with his parents; he settled in Marion County, Mo., in 1843, and in 1845 removed to Jackson County, Mo., where his father died in 1849, of cholera; he remained with his mother until 1859, engaged in farming; he went to the Pike's Peak country in Colorado, and returned home in 1859, and remained until 1861, and then returned to Colorado, and was engaged in the business of Government transportation and remained in that business until 1867; then returning home he remained there until 1869, when he started for Southwestern Kansas, and settled on his farm of 305 acres where he now lives; engaged in farming and stock-raising; not finding wheat a remunerative crop, has confined his grain crop to corn chiefly, averaging forty bushels per acre, and of millet three tons; his neat one and one-half story farm residence is with its contents insured, and is shaded by ornamental trees and shrubs; his orchard contains 250 assorted fruit trees, various berries, etc., while his stock interest is represented by from $8,000 to $10,000 worth of cattle, horses, etc. Mr. Eaton was married in 1874, to Mrs. Eliza Prewitt of this county; their children are David Prewitt, aged eleven years; Mary E. Eaton, aged seven years; Anna E. Eaton, aged five years; John H. Eaton, aged three years; Samuel A. Eaton, aged four months. Mr. Eaton is now filling his third term as Trustee of this township, and has also been for three years Director, and is now Clerk of School District No. [illegible], and is one of the pioneer settlers and representative men of this part of the country.

ALBERT GILKEY, merchant and Postmaster, Maple City, is a native of Vermillion County, Ill., and was engaged in business as a general merchant in the town of Indianola for several years; disposing of his business interests in 1873, he engaged in farming and stock-raising in his native county until 1881, when he came to Kansas, locating in Winfield, where for a year he was in the feed and livery business. He removed to Maple City in April, 1882, and purchased the stock in trade of Mr. Southard, engaged in business here. To the above stock he has since added that of Mrs. James Gilkey, so that his present stock of well assorted general merchandise is now valued at over $3,500, insured for about half that amount. He has recently built himself a large frame store, 20x50 feet, costing $1,100, and fitted with every convenience, both for the discharge of his own, and the post office department business. His business already amounts to about $10,000 annually. In addition to his store above mentioned, and barns, etc., he is building a new residence. Although but a young man and a new comer, his business ability, energy and progressiveness are such as render such as he a valuable acquisition to any community. In February, 1883, Mr. Gilkey was elected Treasurer of the township, and is also Treasurer of the School Board of District No. 84.

JAMES H. GILLILAND, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Maple City, was born in Vermillion County, Ill., in 1846, and was brought up on a farm; that which he at present owns in this county consists of 363 acres, seventy of which are under cultivation, corn being his principal crop, with an average yield of fifty bushels per acre. He has directed his attention principally to stock-raising, at present having upward of 100 head of high grade cattle, and as many hogs. He enlisted in the spring of 1864, in Company K, One Hundred and Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at the close of the war after a year's active service. Returning to Illinois, he was married in 1867 to Miss Margaret Snider, they have eight children, viz: Lillie M. (who was born in Illinois), Thomas, Mollie, Charles, James, Lizzie, Robert and Guy, who are Kansans. Mr. Gilliland came to Kansas in 1868, locating in Cherokee County, and engaged in farming, but in 1874 found that he was on railroad lands and merely getting paid for his improvements, removed to this county, settling upon an unbroken farm here, he got it into a good state of cultivation, and then rented it until the spring of 1883, when he sold it and purchased the farm he at present owns, and which he himself had previously been renting. He has had to contend with many of the hardships and vicissitudes incident to the life of the early settler, but by dint of industry, perseverance and economy, has overcome every obstacle, and is now in a position of comparative affluence; his farm is paid for, and is well stocked and improved and he is several thousand dollars ahead. He has held at various times every office in the gift of this township; is a member of the M. E. Church, and one of the pioneers and representative men of this community.

ROBERT P. GOODRICH, wagon-maker, and proprietor of Maple City House, was born in 1825 in Greene County, and brought up in Union County, Ohio, and in 1855 removed to Illinois, locating in De Witt County, where for eighteen years he was engaged in farming. He then removed to the town of Clinton and engaged in wagon-making until April, 1873, when he came to Kansas, accompanied by his son Enos, and after traveling through several counties, finally decided upon his permanent location here. He purchased a farm of 160 acres, one mile north of Maple City, and also the lot upon which he now resides. The farm he sold after a few years. In 1875, he built part of the house he now occupies, and in 1879 he erected a one story and one-half addition containing five rooms, the grounds attached contain an orchard well stocked with peach, apple and pear trees, berries, etc., and there is also a vegetable and flower garden. He built the Maple City Schoolhouse which cost $1,000, in 1873, and in the spring of 1874, built a shop and commenced business as wagon-maker, his being at this date the only one in the township, the nearest shop being at Dexter, eleven miles distant. From his first residence here Mr. Goodrich was called upon to entertain families and upon increasing the size of his building, opened the Maple City House in 1880, and here let it be said he is one of those who know how to run a hotel. When he first came here there were but two other houses in the place, the owners and occupants of which have since left, thus making him the oldest permanent settler of Maple City. June 27, 1847, he married Miss Orcline Bell, of Steuben County, N. Y., by whom he has nine children, four of whom survive—Enos A., born August 29, 1850; Mrs. Arleena M. Clayton, September 28, 1852; Maggie D., January 8, 1860, and Mrs. Laura A. Tousman, December 20, 1866. Since his residence here Mr. Goodrich has always been one of the Directors of the School Board of his district, having held the same office in Illinois for nine years, and in 1874 was the distributer of relief to the sufferers from the grasshopper raid, and has ever taken a warm and active interest in all pertaining to the welfare of this community and his adopted State and county.

ROBERT HAINES, farmer Section 28, P. O. Maple City, was born in York County, Ont., in 1843, and when a boy removed with his parents to Putnam County, Ill., where he in due time learned the trade of a carpenter. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the engagements at Haynes Bluff, Arkansas Post, Guntown, etc., and was mustered out in August, 1865, with the rank of Corporal. He returned to Illinois and engaged in farming, and in 1866, while on a visit to Canada, was married to Miss Esther Lundy, of Lundy's Mills, York County, Ont., who has borne him nine children, viz.: Willie L., Mary E., Florence H., Lizzie M., Reuben, Sarah K., Robert, Charles and Eugene G. Mr. Haines came to Kansas in 1879, and located upon his present farm of 160 acres, fifty of which are under cultivation, corn, millet and sorghum being his chief crops. Cattle twenty head, with hogs in proportion. Since his residence here he has been road overseer, and is the present Clerk of the township, and also of the School Board of his district.

H. S. LIBBY, stock-raiser and farmer, Section 8, P. O. Maple City, was born in Limington, York County, Me., in 1834, and is a son of Capt. Nathaniel Libby. The Libby family is of English extraction, the earliest mention of them being found in the Herald register of Oxfordshire in 1574. In this country they have furnished many Revolutionary heroes, and also during the late war were well represented in both the rank and file of the Federal army, while they claim that the family has never had a criminal or a pauper among its members. The subject of this sketch was by the death of his father early thrown upon his own resources, and learning the trade of a carpenter, he has worked at his trade in many States of the Union, but while in Colorado engaged in mining he narrowly escaped death and received very severe injuries. The loss of sight of one of his eyes, for instance, by the premature explosion of a keg of blasting powder. He was married December 7, 1869, to Miss Jennie E. Moody of his native town, they have no children of their own but have an adopted one, Lizzie I., aged sixteen months. Mr. Libby located upon his present farm July 2, 1871; of his 400 acres of land located upon Sections 8 and 17, twenty-five are under cultivation, corn yielding forty bushels, and millet three tons per acre. His orchard contains about three hundred fruit trees, berries, etc. He keeps about 100 head of cattle, raising fifty calves annually, horses twelve, and hogs forty. His one story and a half residence is shaded by forest trees and shrubs. Since his residence here he has been Trustee of the township in 1874 and 1875, and coming to this section prior to the organization of the township may be considered as one of its pioneer settlers. He takes an active interest in all pertaining to the welfare of his adopted State and county and has always been looked upon as one of the representative men of his township.

ARCHIBALD MUIR, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Dexter, was born in Dunkeld, Scotland, in 1841, and in early life learned the trade of a blacksmith. In 1864 he married Miss Margaret [illegible], who has borne him six children, but four of whom now survive, viz.: Archie, Marion, Robert and William. Mr. M. came to the United States in 1869, at first locating at Buffalo, N. Y., worked at his trade till 1874, when he came to Kansas, locating in Independence, where he worked at his trade, but finding it telling upon his health he removed to his present farm in 1879. His farm of 160 acres contains ninety under cultivation, corn and wheat being his principal crops. His orchard contains about 600 assorted trees, some of which are bearing. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, but has been too busy since his residence here to take any interest in political matters.

F. P. MYERS, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Maple City, was born in Prussia in [illegible], and when he was but an infant his parents removed to this country and landing at Baltimore, settled for a time in Maryland, subsequently moving to and locating upon a farm in Missouri, where he was brought up. Prior to the opening up of Kansas as a Territory, Mr. Myers had several times crossed it upon his trips to and from Mexico, but his first location in it was in 1856, when he settled in Greenwood County, near Eureka, and during the war of the rebellion was a member of the militia, and for several years was engaged on frontier duty. Upon the close of the war, he moved to Butler County, thence to his present home. His farm of [illegible] acres, contains 100 under cultivation, corn and flax being his principal crops, the latter averaging eleven to fifteen bushels per acre. His stock consists of eighty-five head of cattle, forty hogs, horses, etc. The farm is well fenced by stone and hedge; contains three acres of assorted forest trees, and an orchard of 2,000 peach, eighty apple and other trees, and two acres in [illegible] a dwelling house, granary, etc. Mr. Myers has been twice married, and has nine children, all residing at home. With the exception of two excursions into the Indian Territory, he has spent twenty-six years in Kansas, and may well be considered one of the pioneer settlers of the [illegible].

JAMES PRENDERGAST, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Dexter, was born in Union County, Penn., in [illegible], and has always been engaged in farming. In 1859 he married Miss Elizabeth Thomas, who has borne him eight children, all of whom are now living, viz.: Edwin, Oscar, Myra, George H., Wilber E. and [illegible]. In 1860, Mr. P. removed to Michigan, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company E, Eighth Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He participated with the regiment in all its engagements and was mustered out in August, 1865. Returning to Michigan, he remained there until his removal to Kansas in 1872, locating for a little over five years in Miami County, and thence to his present farm of 160 acres, 130 of which are under cultivation in grain. He also has devoted some attention to stock, hogs, principally. His neat frame residence and barns are, with their contents, insured. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been on the School Board of his district, and is also a member of Winfield Post, G. A. R.

G. E. RITTENHOUSE, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Maple City, was born in Williamsburg, Penn., in 1840, and is of the old Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and in early life learned the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked in his native town, and also in Toledo, Ohio, from whence he removed to Kansas in the fall of 1877, and locating upon his present farm; has been engaged in farming and also working at his trade. His farm of eighty acres is nearly all under cultivation, and contains a neat, frame residence and good barns, etc. He was married in 1864 to Miss Gertrude Parmenter, of Philadelphia, Penn., and has three children—John R., Gertrude and Albert. Mr. R. is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, and has been twice upon the School Board of the district.

J. R. SOUTHARD, merchant, Maple City, was born in Vermillion County, Ind., in [illegible], and in due time he engaged in farming, and subsequently in mercantile pursuits; and in July, [illegible], was married to Miss M. J. Amos, of Indiana, who has borne him twelve children, seven of whom survive, viz.: William, who is married, residing in Indiana; Mrs. Clarinda Butterfield, of this county; Garrett, Samuel, George, Darrell and Alonzo. In the summer of 1862, Mr. S. enlisted (while temporarily residing in Vermillion County, Ill.), in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was with the regiment in several skirmishes under Gen. Thomas' command, and in the battle of Peach Tree Creek was wounded by minie ball in the foot, which has permanently disabled him, and for which he receives a pension. He was mustered out at the close of the war at Quincy, Ill. He came to Kansas in 1870, locating in this township when there was but one house in it, that of Mrs. Floyd, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, locating upon a farm of eighty acres on Section 11, where he remained until 1874, when he rented and subsequently sold his farm, and purchasing a lot built his present store and residence, thus being the first merchant in Maple City. His stock of well assorted general merchandise in this store is valued at $1,000, which, with the building, is insured. In addition to the above, he has another store in Otto, which is presided over by Mrs. Southard; and the stock therein contained is valued at $2,000. Since his residence here, he has been a Director of the School Board of his district, and as will be seen by the date of his arrival, is one of the pioneer settlers of this township.

DR. SAMUEL THOMSON, Justice of the Peace, P. O. Maple City, was born in [illegible], in the village of Blantyre, Lanarkshire, Scotland, also the birthplace of Dr. D. Livingston the explorer. While yet a boy, the subject of this sketch removed with his parents to Blenheim Township, Oxford Co., Canada, and having received in his native land, the foundation of a sound education, he here studied Latin during spare time, and then attended the Toronto University of Medicine; graduated from this in 1856. To allopathy the Doctor has since added the eclectic method of treatment. He commenced the practice of his profession in Lyndon, Ontario, where he remained five years, when he removed to Seaforth, Huron County, and thence to Beverly Township, where in February, 1860, he married Miss Sarah Hunt, by whom he has two children—Mrs. Sarah Gould, who with her husband and child resides here and was born in December, 1860, and Mrs. Ada Stover, born April, 1862, and residing in Silverdale Township. Mrs. Thomson died in 1866, and in 1870, the Doctor with his parents and his own children, came to Kansas and located in Tisdale Township. Engaged in the practice of his profession there until he removed to his present location July 27, 1882. In the spring of 1883, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and is one of the early settlers of the Central and Southeast portion of Cowley County. His practice here is steadily increasing, [illegible] of fully 100 square miles, and extending for several miles into the Indian Territory.

CYRUS WILSON, farmer, Section [illegible], P. O. Maple Grove, was born in [illegible] in Randolph County, W. Va., and when eleven years of age, accompanied his parents to their location upon a farm in Joe Davis County, Ill. He there learned the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked until his removal to Kansas in 1868. He remained a year in Fort Scott and thence to Chetopa, working at his trade, and in 1875, located upon his present farm of 160 acres situated upon Sections 29 and 32. His farm is well watered both by wells and a creek, and fenced with stone; corn and millet have been his chief crops, with fair average yield. The orchard contains about 500 assorted fruit trees, whilst the residence and outbuildings are insured. Mr. W. is a widower with eight children, four of whom are in Colorado, one in Illinois and three here. In [illegible], he built the first steamboat ever launched in Kansas, at Arkansas City this county, "the Cherokee," a vessel 16x80 feet. He still works at his trade of carpenter and builder. He was Postmaster of Maple City one year, and has also been Clerk of the school board of his district.

SILVER DALE TOWNSHIP.

W. R. KETCHUM, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Maple City, was born in Suffolk County, L. I., in 1828, and was engaged in farming and teaching until 1849, when he married Miss Emmaletta Gildersleeve, of the same place, who has borne him five children, viz.: Mortimer, born April 14, 1854; Monroe L., October 16, 1856; Sarah E., July 8, 1859; Edgar, June 29, 1862, and Harry R., October 14, 1870. Mr. Ketchum removed to Lee County, Ill., in 1857, and located upon a farm until 1867, when he removed to the town of Dixon, where he engaged in business as a grocer and produce shipper, until May, 1872, when he disposed of his business interests and came to Kansas, locating upon a farm in Spring Creek Township, one mile east of Maple City. He was one of the organizers of that township, and taught the first school therein, and was the first Justice of the Peace elected there, retaining the office until his removal to his present home in Silver Dale Township in April, 1880. His farm of [illegible] acres, contains eighty under cultivation, corn, wheat and millet being principal crops. His orchard contains 300 peach, 100 apple, fifty cherry and other fruit trees, and various berries. His stock interest is represented by fifty head of cattle, twenty hogs, horses, etc. His large frame residence is, with its contents, insured. Having a special aptitude for teaching, Mr. Ketchum still pursues that vocation, his farm being worked by his sons. He is one of the early settlers of this region, and one who ever has taken a warm interest in its success and prosperity.

BOLTON TOWNSHIP.

J. D. GUTHRIE, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Arkansas City, was born in Pennsylvania in 1842, son of William and Margaret Guthrie; he was raised in his native State. He enlisted in 1862 in Company E, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; he participated in the engagements of Stone River, Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and others of his command; he was mustered out in June, 1865, and returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1870, when he came to Kansas and located in Bolton Township, Cowley County, on the farm which he now resides, consisting of 160 acres, 100 acres of which are under cultivation. His principal crops are wheat and corn. Average yield of wheat twenty bushels per acre, [illegible] feeds his surplus crop of corn. He has an orchard of four acres, consisting of [illegible] trees, with a variety of small fruit. He was married in 1871 to Miss Anna M. [illegible], daughter of Henry and Mary [illegible]. The issue of their marriage has been four children, three [illegible] survive—Laura, Frank and James D., Jr. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, [illegible] served three years as a member of the school board.

D. D. JONES, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Arkansas City, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1842, and is a son of Edward and Ann Jones. He was married in 1870, to Miss [illegible], daughter of William and Emily Tribble. Has two children—Fannie B. and [illegible]. Mr. Jones came to Kansas in 1870, locating at Arkansas City, where he remained until the spring of 1871. From thence he moved upon the farm where he now resides. He owns [illegible] of land, of which he has ninety acres under cultivation. His orchard consists of [illegible] and [illegible] apple trees, also three acres of forest trees, which gives his farm a nice appearance. [illegible] engaged in farming and stock-raising.

A. J. KIMMELL, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Arkansas City, was born in [illegible]. He was married in 1866 to Miss Mary Ann Allison, who has borne him three [illegible] W., D. S. and Oscar O. He enlisted in 1861, in Company C, Seventh [illegible], was in seven days' fight at White Oak Swamp, and in the battle of [illegible], where he was wounded in the left arm; was in the hospital seven months, and [illegible] disability. He came to Kansas in 1871 and located on the farm on which he now resides. Owns 320 acres of land, of which he has 200 acres under cultivation. His orchard consists of 500 peach, [illegible] apple trees and a variety of small fruit. Has a good stone quarry [illegible] acres of timber. He is [illegible] Treasurer; was elected [illegible].

FRANK LOWRY, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Arkansas City, was born in Prussia in [illegible], son of Charles and Mary Lowry. He was married in 1861 to Miss Sarah E. Sweeny, who has borne him five children—Hannah, Clara, Frank E., Fred and Mary. Mrs. S. E. Lowry died in 1875 and in 1880 Mr. Lowry married Mrs. Mary Chambers. He came to America in [illegible], and located in Indiana, where he remained until 1864; from thence he removed to Illinois, and two years after to Iowa, where he lived four years, being then engaged in farming. In 1870, he came to Kansas and located upon the farm on which he now resides. He owns 160 acres of land, of which he has [illegible] acres under cultivation. His orchard consists of 1,000 peach, 300 apple and [illegible] cherry trees, and a variety of small fruit. He enlisted in 1861, in Company K, Eleventh Indiana Regiment; was in the battles of Romney Island, [illegible], and in other engagements of his command; was mustered out in the fall of 1864. He has been Treasurer of the school board of his district seven years; is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the [illegible] of that order.

G. J. PALMER, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Salt City, the subject of this sketch, is a native of [illegible], Me., where he was born in 1847; is the son of John and Caroline Palmer. He was married in 1868 to Miss Emma A. Gibson, who has borne him six children—Grace M., Cora A., Melvin O., Lloyd A., Fannie V. and Henry B. He came to Kansas in 1871, and located on the farm on which he now resides. Owns 320 acres of land, of which he has 200 under cultivation. He has an orchard of 100 apple and 60 peach trees, also three acres of forest trees. He is Clerk of the School Board of his district, and is a follower of Christ.

BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

H. W. MARSH, M. D., physician, Section 36, P. O. Tannehill, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1838, and in 1867 he married Miss Laura P. Lee, by whom he has three children, viz., Stephen B., Phinnie H. and Lee E. The Doctor came to Kansas in 1878, and settled on the farm in Creswell Township, seven miles from where he now resides. He received his elementary education in Michigan (where his parents removed in his childhood) and his degree of M. D. in the Medical Department of the Michigan State University. He enlisted in Company K, Third Michigan Cavalry, in September, 1861, as a private, but was taken immediately into the hospital department, where he served as Hospital Steward and Assistant Surgeon until 1864, when he was called before an examining board and received a contract as Assistant Army Surgeon, and was assigned to duty as Post Surgeon at Devalls Bluff, Ark., where he remained until the close of the war. He then settled at Westerville, Ohio, in the practice of his profession, removing to Illinois in 1866, where he remained until his wife's failing health admonished him to seek change of climate, and in 1878 removed to Kansas. He is a member of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, and an active and efficient worker in the Sabbath school cause. The Doctor's wife was appointed Postmistress at Tannehill in 1881, and still retains that office.

REV. JOHN A. RUPP, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Winfield, was born in Mifflin County, Penn., in 1835. He was married in 1860 to Miss Regina V. Mock, by whom he has one child, Thora C. Rupp. The subject of this sketch was educated in the Otterbein University, Ohio. He delivered his first sermon in Illinois, and has since that time continued in his clerical work. He came to Kansas in 1878; located upon the farm on which he now resides; owns 160 acres of land, having 120 under cultivation. His orchard contains 100 peach, 130 apple trees and a variety of small fruit. He is engaged in farming and in the ministerial work. Is a member of the United Brethren in Christ. Mrs. Rupp was educated in the Henry Seminary, Henry, Ill., after which she was engaged in school teaching and literary work until her marriage with Mr. Rupp.

VERNON TOWNSHIP.

W. J. BONEWELL, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Winfield, was born in Maryland in 1836, son of Andrew N. and Harriet Bonewell, was raised in his native State. At the age of nineteen removed with his parents to Indiana; he enlisted in 1861, in Company F, Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers; participated in the engagements of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Perryville, Corinth, Stone River, Mission Ridge, in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, Jonesboro, and others of his command; was promoted to Second Sergeant; he was taken prisoner at Stone River and held in Libby Prison for three months; was wounded at Resaca; was mustered out in the fall of 1864, and returned to Indiana; was married in 1855, to Miss Levina Harrington, daughter of Ezechael Harrington; the issue of the marriage has been eight children, seven of whom survive—Addison J., Richard L., Luella, Daisy, Pearl, Eva and Benjamin. He came to Kansas in 1870, and located on the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 160 acres, 140 of which are under cultivation; principal crop, corn. Average yield, about fifty bushels per acre; feeds his surplus grain. He has a fine orchard now in bearing, and a variety of small fruits. His farm is situated on the Arkansas River, about eight miles west of Winfield; he is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church, and of the I. O. O. F.; he was third settler of the township, and was one of its organizers; was elected Constable at the first election.

NELSON C. CLARK, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Winfield, is a native of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where he was born in 1823, remaining there until he attained his majority. In 1847, he moved to Illinois, where he was engaged in farming for twenty-four years. In 1857, he came to Kansas, during which short stay he voted for the Free-State Constitution; then he returned to his home in Illinois, and in 1871 he returned to Kansas and located upon the farm on which he now resides; owns 160 acres of land, having 130 acres under cultivation. His orchard consists of 1,300 peach, 300 apple and twelve pear trees; he has devoted one acre to small fruit. Mr. Clark was married in 1846 to Miss Maria Walrath, daughter of Christian and Mary Walrath; has two children—Frank E., and Marion Clark; he was Treasurer of the School Board of his district for six years.

E. B. GAULT, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Winfield, was born in Mifflin County, Penn., in 1845; was the son of William and Nancy Gault; was married in 1867 to Miss Rebecca Guyer, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Guyer, who has borne him three children—Preston E., Raymond C. and Mark E. Gault; he came to Kansas in 1874, and located upon the farm on which he now resides; owns eighty acres of land, of which he has seventy under cultivation. His orchard contains 200 peach, 50 apple and a variety of small fruit. Mr. Gault enlisted in 1862, in Company E, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment. In 1864, he re-enlisted in the Two Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Infantry, Company K, during which time he was principally engaged in the Southern States; was mustered out in 1865; he is director of the school board of his district; is a member of the United Brethren in Christ, also a class leader of the church. Of the Union Stock Association, they pride themselves on having the best breeder in the county.

J. J. HUBBARD, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Winfield, was born in Indiana in 1836; was the son of James and Rebecca Hubbard; was married in 1858 to Miss Mary Penington, daughter of Walter and Mary Penington, who bore him seven children—Denis L., Alice, Rebecca, Floyd, Roselle, Nicholas S. and John M. Hubbard; he came to Kansas in 1870, and located upon the farm on which he now resides; owns 347 acres of land, of which he has 200 under cultivation; his principal crops are wheat and corn; his orchard consists of 300 peach, 175 apple, 100 plum and a variety of small fruit trees. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising; was in the war; enlisted in 1861 in the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, Company G, in Wilder's brigade; was in the battle of Hoover's, where he was captured, Mission Ridge, Corinth, Selma. In 1864, he re-enlisted and went through the Atlanta campaign; was mustered out in 1865; was on the school board of his district as Treasurer for two years; is a member of the United Brethren in Christ.

PHINEAS D. LEE, farmer and minister, Section 11, P. O. Winfield, is a native of [illegible], Ohio, was born in 1844; son of Stephen and Harriet Lee. The subject of this sketch was educated in the Otterbein University, graduated in class of 1871; he commenced to preach the Gospel in Peoria, Ill., and in 1875 he entered the Roanoke Classical Seminary as Principal, and published the Roanoke *Register* in connection until 1877, when his health failed; then he moved to Lafayette, Ind., where he was engaged in the ministerial work. In 1878, his health failed entirely, so he came to Kansas that year, and located upon the farm on which he now resides; owns 160 acres of land, having 150 acres under cultivation; his orchard consists of 400 peach, 150 apple, 25 pear trees and a variety of small fruit; is engaged in farming and the ministerial work. In 1881, he was elected Presiding Elder of his district; he resigned in 1882, on account of poor health; is a member of the United Brethren in Christ; was married in 1872 to Miss Flora E. Moore, who bore him five children, three of whom survive—S. Earl, Edna and Radcliffe M. Lee. Mrs. Lee was educated in the Otterbein University. Graduated in class of 1871.

JAMES H. MARSHALL, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Winfield, is a native of West Tennessee, where he was born in 1836. Was the son of William and Martha Marshall. The subject of this sketch was but a babe when his parents moved to Arkansas. Subsequently, he removed to Illinois, where he was engaged in farming, and in 1871 he came to Kansas with his parents and located upon the farm on which he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land, of which he has seventy-five acres under cultivation. His principal crop is wheat and corn. Has a nice two-story house, surrounded by forest trees, situated on the Arkansas River. When he came there was but one log cabin in Winfield.

J. W. MILLSPAUGH, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Winfield, was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1818. Was the son of James and Cynthia Millspaugh. Was married, in 1841, to Miss Harriet Armstrong, daughter of Leonard and Rebecca Armstrong. Has nine children—[illegible], Julia, Mary S., Frank P., Albert, Olive, Ruth, [illegible] and Lulu Millspaugh. He came to Kansas in 1870 and located in Vernon Township, on Section 14. In May, 1882, he sold his farm for $[illegible], and bought an adjoining farm. Owns 117 acres of land. Is engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1847, he moved to Iowa, where he was engaged in the milling business, at which he continued until the commencement of the war. He enlisted in 1862 in the Thirty-seventh Iowa Volunteers, Company H. Was commissioned First Lieutenant at the organization of his company, in which capacity he continued until the close of the war. Cowley County offered a fine silk banner to the township that would get the most temperance votes, and Vernon Township took the banner. It was presented to Mr. Millspaugh in behalf of the township.

F. W. SCHWANTES, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Winfield, was born in Germany, son of Frederick and Frederica Schwantes. Was married, in 1856, to Miss Carlina Long, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Long. Has twelve children—William, Clarissa, Daniel, Ella, Peter, Carrie, Charles, Benjamin, John, Ida, Cora and James W. He came to Kansas in 1870, and located in Cowley County, Vernon Township, where he now resides. He owns 718 acres of land, of which 420 are under cultivation. He has an orchard of [illegible] peach, 125 apple, fifteen plum and a variety of small fruit. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has a nice two-story stone house, built of the stone out of his quarry.

R. J. YEOMAN, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Winfield, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1821. Was the son of [illegible] and [illegible] Yeoman. He remained in Ohio fifty-one years, being engaged in farming and stock-raising. Was Justice of the Peace in Ohio six years. In 1872, he came to Kansas and located where he now resides. He owns [illegible] acres of land, of which he has [illegible] acres under cultivation. His orchard consists of 400 peach, 100 apple, twenty-five pear, fifteen plum trees, and a variety of small fruit. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising. His house is a nice structure, which he has finely furnished. Was in the war, enlisting in 1864, in Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Ohio Infantry. Was in the engagement of Cynthiana, Ky., where he was captured by Gen. Morgan. Was mustered out in 1864. Mr. Yeoman was married, in 1853, to Miss Elizabeth J. Hill, by whom he has had three children—[illegible], Ella S. and Emma F. His wife died in 1863, and in March, 1865, he was married to Miss Caroline H. Parker, by whom he has nine children—Mary, Joseph W., Effie J., Mattie E., Robert S., Medora C., Arthur E., Lula and Bertha E.

THOMAS B. WARE, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Winfield, was born in Ohio in 1831; is a son of Jesse and Hannah Ware. He was married in 1851 to Miss Nancy A. White, by whom he has one child—Lizzie L. Ware. His wife died in 1859, and in 1860 he was married to Miss Rebecca Pownall, by whom he has two children—Charles F. and Flora A. Ware. The subject of this sketch came to Kansas in 1870, and located in Chase County, remaining there one winter. Subsequently, he removed upon the farm on which he now resides; owns 160 acres of land, of which he has 100 acres under cultivation. His orchard consists of 200 peach, 300 apple, twenty-five plum trees, and a variety of small fruit. He has also 1,200 choice forest trees nicely arranged, cottonwoods measure [illegible], maples nine inches in diameter and fifty feet high, are but nine years old. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He handles the Poland-China and Berkshire hogs. Mr. Ware was in the war of the rebellion; enlisted in 1864 in the navy gun-boat Brilliant, No. 18, on which he was engaged in guarding the transports; was mustered out in 1865; was Director of the School Board of his district for four years; was Township Trustee for one term, he being the third Trustee of the township. He is a member of the United Brethren in Christ.

PLEASANT VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

J. W. FEUQUAY, subject of this sketch, was born in the State of Indiana July 10, 1842. Enlisted in Company G, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, August 14, 1862. Was captured with his command at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862, by E. Kirby Smith, and was sent North as a paroled prisoner of war. The following December, was captured at Muldraugh Hill, Ky., by John Morgan's command, where he with six others made their escape, and reached Louisville in January, 1864. He and twenty-four comrades were captured at Big Springs, East Tennessee, and taken to Richmond, Va., he being left sick at Rogersville, Tenn. After remaining there three months, most of the time more dead than alive with typhoid and pneumonia fevers, he, with the assistance of the Caldwell family and other Union people, made his escape, disguised as a negro woman, and reached the Union lines at Bull's Gap. Of the twenty-five boys captured at Big Springs and taken to Richmond and afterward to Andersonville, only two ever returned. They endured all the horrors for which the Southern prisons were so justly noted. He was in all the battles of his command in the Atlanta campaign, afterward in the battle of Nashville, Tenn. Was mustered out of the service at Pulaski, Tenn., June 17, 1865. He came to Kansas in 1870, locating in Douglas County, subsequently removing to Cowley County, where he has since resided. He has charge of the co-operative store at Constant, Kan. Was appointed Postmaster in 1880, which position he still holds.

H. HARBAUGH, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 17, Town 33, Range 4, P. O. Winfield, was born in Canal Winchester, Ohio, in 1837. He came with his father and family to Illinois in 1852. He enlisted in May, 1861, in Company B, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Was in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Hatchie, Vicksburg, and other engagements of his command. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, and mustered out as such in 1864. Was married to Lydia M. Boye in 1865. Emigrated to Johnson County, Kan., in 1866. In October, 1870, he came to Cowley County, and took the quarter-section upon which he now resides as a claim. He now owns 320 acres in a body, having 185 acres under cultivation. His orchard consists of 325 peach, 150 apple, 20 pear, 20 plum and 18 cherry, all of which are now bearing; also has a variety of small fruits. Has 1,800 forest trees and three miles of hedge fence. Has five children, viz.: Minnie M., Alice V., Leah E., William A. and Charles A. Was Director of the School Board of his district two years and County Commissioner three years, and is a member of Winfield Post, G. A. R.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—MAPLE TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS COOLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 12, P. O. Douglass; this prominent agriculturist is a native of Kentucky; was born in Garrard County, November 15, 1846; was educated and reared in his native State. For a number of years was a resident of Illinois, coming from there to Kansas in the spring of 1871. Mr. C. was among the pioneers in this part, and has been closely identified with the agricultural development. His landed estate embraces several hundred acres of the best soil the State affords. In October, 1861, Mr. C. enlisted, and was mustered into the Twenty-first Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, as drummer boy; after serving two years in that capacity, was honorably discharged. He at once re-enlisted in his old regiment, serving until after the close; when the war was over, was on duty for a time in Texas. After the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, was chosen Color Bearer, in which capacity he served the balance of the term. Mr. Cooley was married in Kansas, to Miss Ida M. Whitney, of Lima, Ohio. They have five children by this union—Clifford E., Maude F., Clarence H., Nell and Grace.

J. VAN BUSKIRK, stock-man, Section 12, P. O. Douglass, is one of the most substantial citizens and representative stock-men of Southern Kansas. He is a native of Indiana; was born in Muncie, Delaware County, May 27, 1848. He came to Kansas in December, [illegible], and has since been identified with the interests of Cowley, Butler, Sedgwick and adjoining counties. For a time, he was a resident of Wichita, and for a few years was engaged in the hardware trade in Douglass. He has [illegible] acres of choice land in Maple Township, and does some farming in connection with his stock trade. He was married, in Kansas, to Miss C. Quimby. They have, by this union, one son—Frank.

A. J. WALCK, farmer and stock-raiser, Section [illegible], P. O. Red Bud. Deserving of special mention among the representative citizens of the county is the subject of this sketch. Mr. W. came to Kansas, locating on present farm, in July, 1871. Has been very successful as a farmer, and has done much toward developing the interests of Maple Township. Has been identified officially, at present being District and Township Clerk. Mr. Walck is a native of Ohio; was born in Auglaize County, September [illegible], [illegible]. Was reared in his native State. He was an early settler of Fayette County, Iowa, which was his home for eleven years. In 1866, removed to Dent County, Mo., where he resided until coming to Cowley County, Kan., in July, 1871. His wife was formerly Miss Mary A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania. They have six children—John A., Samuel, Annie M., Andrew J., Levina and Melvina. During the war, Mr. W. enlisted in Company K, Thirty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving six months; was discharged on account of disability.

ROCK TOWNSHIP.

J. M. HARCOURT, farmer and stock-raiser, Section [illegible], Town [illegible], Range [illegible], P. O. Rock, is a native of Indiana, born in Marion County July [illegible], [illegible]. At an early age he located in Logan County, Ill., which was his home for several years. The year [illegible] resided in Iowa. In 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and [illegible] Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company H, serving in the Western Department until 1865, when he was honorably discharged. The spring of 1870 he came to Kansas, locating where he now resides, being among the pioneers in this part. Mr. H. was married, in Illinois, to Miss [illegible]. They have five children living—Alfred, George, Harvey, Walter and [illegible].

J. R. HOLMES, farmer and stock-raiser, Section [illegible], P. O. Rock, one of the most progressive stock-men of Cowley County. He came to Kansas in 1870, [illegible]. He is a native of Ohio; was born in Montgomery County January 12, [illegible]. In [illegible], he, with his parents, moved to Marion County, Ind., which was his home for a number of years, and where he was prominently identified with the milling industry. He was married, in Indiana, to Miss S. Thompson. By this union they have [illegible] children—[illegible], C. H., Edmund, Albert, Mary, Sarah, Maggie, John and Frank.

J. L. HOLMES, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Rock, is a native of Marion County, Ind.; was born January 9, 1836; was reared in his native State. He came to Kansas in [illegible], and after a short stay removed to Arkansas; located permanently in Cowley County in the spring of 1880. Mr. Holmes is now living with his third wife, the two former being deceased. By his second marriage he has seven children—George R., Oliver P., [illegible], [illegible], Thomas, Jeremiah and Hattie.

J. R. RICHARDS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 4, P. O. Rock. In January, 1871, Mr. R. located in Cowley County, on the site of his present home. He had all the early troubles to contend with, and has been identified with the growth of his township. Mr. R. is a native of Ohio; was born December 20, 1838, in Jefferson County. When eighteen years of age, he came West; for eleven years resided in California. He was married, in Ohio, to Miss R. Hoover. They have five children by this union—Otis, John C., Ada, Lizzie and an infant. Mr. Richards has been identified with educational interests of the district, and the local offices of the township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

QUINTON THOMSON, of the firm of Quinton Thomson & Son, stock growers, Section 3, P. O. Rock, is a native of Scotland, and was born in Ayrshire May 18, [illegible]; came to the United States, and located in Ohio. He then removed to Michigan, and in [illegible] located in [illegible]

[illegible]

RAWLINS COUNTY.

RAWLINS County, the westernmost of the late organized counties of Kansas, is in the northern tier of counties, the twelfth one from the Missouri River, the second one from Colorado. It was named after Gen. John A. Rawlins, who went into the Cabinet of Gen. Grant as Secretary of War March 11, 1869, and died September 6, 1869, while holding the office. Its area is 1,080 square miles; it embraces Towns 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and Ranges 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36.

The general surface of the county is gently undulating. The average width of the bottom is three-fourths of a mile; of the timber belts one-fourth of a mile. Prairie land embraces about 96 per cent of the territory; timber land, 4 per cent. The soil is a rich, black loam; springs of living water are numerous; excellent clay for making brick exists; white and yellow magnesian limestone is abundant, and what is called native lime is found in large banks.

The county is watered by the South and North Forks of the Sappa, which rise in Sherman County, and by the Beaver, Little Beaver and North Beaver Creeks, the first two of which also rise in Sherman County. The Beaver waters the southwest and central portions of the county. The varieties of timber are ash, box elder, cottonwood, elm, walnut and willow.

August C. Blume, August Deitlieff, Albert E. Lange, Charles Nae and Antone Stermer, five Germans, made the first settlement in the county in April, 1875. When they came they saw a roving band of Cheyenne Indians. Three of these men remained in the county, the others returned East.

Mr. Blume is Chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

Mr. Stermer was shot in his own corn-field, within a few steps of his wife, Dena Stermer. Mrs. S. is now improving their claim. Mrs. Bella, wife of August C. Blume, was on their claim during the raid made by the Cheyennes, and was often months alone prior to the raid, while her husband was working for food for his family. Mr. Lange is a brother of Mrs. Stermer, whose husband was killed by the Indians. John Bands, from Bohemia, came to the county in the spring of 1877, and his boy, Karl, is the first child born in the county. Isaac Webber, Simeon Holstein and Jefferson McCoy, cattle men, followed in the settlement.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION, ELECTIONS AND OFFICERS.

Rawlins County was created by the Legislature of 1873, and organized May [illegible], 1881, with Atwood as temporary county seat. William [illegible] Shirley was Special County Clerk; Lorenz Dummer, August C. Blume and Herman [illegible], Special County Commissioners. In November, 1880, the election was held as a municipal township of the county, also at the township election in February, 1881. As a county, Rawlins voted on the county seat in July, 1881, and at the general election in November, 1881; it held township elections in February, 1882, and voted at State election November 7, 1882.

In 1880, it polled 152 votes; in February, 1881, about 100; in July, 214; in November, 175; in February, 1882, its vote was 192; in November, [illegible]. George H. Case, of Jewell County, was the Senator; O. L. Palmer, was elected Representative in 1880; A. T. Lloyd, in 1882, but he was denied a seat in the House in 1883. The House had 125 members without the Rawlins County member, and it compromised the matter by paying Mr. Lloyd mileage and per diem for about twenty days.

The vote of Rawlins County at the Presidential election was Garfield, [illegible]; Hancock, 61. Its gubernatorial vote has been as follows: In 1880, St. John, Republican, [illegible]; Ross, Democrat, 64. In 1882, St. John, Republican, [illegible]; Glick, Democrat, [illegible]; Robinson, National, [illegible].

At the election, November 2, 1880, the vote of Rawlins County on the "Prohibition" amendment was [illegible] for, [illegible] against. There were 15 votes for a constitutional convention, [illegible] against.

The county officers have been as follows:

County Clerks.—William [illegible] Shirley, William [illegible], James D. [illegible], [illegible] Anderson.

County Commissioners.—First District, Lorenz Dummer, Albert [illegible]. Second District, August C. Blume. Third District, Herman [illegible].

County Treasurers.—[illegible].

Registers of Deeds.—John [illegible] Hayes, J. W. Cochran.

Sheriffs.—[illegible].

Coroners.—Leonard Wilson, John W. Brown.

County Surveyor.—John A. [illegible].

Superintendents of Public Instruction.—W. W. [illegible], J. H. Hulbert.

Probate Judge.—[illegible].

County Attorneys.—[illegible].

Clerks of the District Court.—[illegible].

Commissioner Districts.—The east one-third of the county is the First District. It embraces the township of [illegible], which takes the [illegible] of the territory, and the township of Jefferson, which embraces [illegible]. Each [illegible] has [illegible] square miles.

The Second District [illegible] Atwood, the central township of the county, which [illegible] square miles.

The Third District contains [illegible], the west township of the county, which embraces [illegible] of the county—[illegible] square miles.

PRESS HISTORY.

The *Atwood Pioneer* was established [illegible] 1879. [illegible] and A. L. Thorne were the publishers. Rev. A. S. Thorne was the Presbyterian Missionary for Rawlins, [illegible] and adjoining counties. In their religious directory it is announced that Mr. Thorne would preach [illegible] morning in the post office building. Rev. J. Langley, M. E., [illegible] at 3 o'clock P. M. A Sunday school had been organized [illegible]: Rev. A. S. Thorne, Superintendent; [illegible], Assistant Superintendent; J. C. [illegible], Secretary and Treasurer; A. Vinton, Librarian. Rev. Mr. Thorne, who was also the agent of the American Bible Society, [illegible].

[illegible]

STATISTICS.

[illegible]

ATWOOD.

In April, 1879, J. M. Matheny and T. A. Andrews laid out the town of Atwood on the west one-half of the southeast quarter and the east one-half of the southwest quarter of Section [illegible], Town [illegible], Range [illegible]. Mr. Matheny was President and Mr. Andrews Secretary of the Town Company, and was the Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction. Owing to the location of the town site on school land, there was a change made in the site, and a union in the early spring of 1880 of [illegible], old and new Atwood in the present town of Atwood.

The county seat contest was between Atwood and [illegible] dell, six miles north of it. Atwood was the victor, and the county seat was permanently located here in July, 1881.

The Legislature of 1888 provided for terms of the District Court in the Seventeenth Judicial District for Rawlins County, commencing on the second Monday of May and the second Monday of November of each year, and attached Cheyenne County thereto for judicial purposes.

Judge William H. Pratt held the first term of court—a special one—at Atwood February 28, 1882. The attorneys then present were G. Webb Bertram, J. A. Hewes, J. M. Matheny, L. S. Webb and M. A. Wilson. There were no jury cases. A special term commenced also August 28, 1882. There were twenty-three cases on the docket, three for divorce, six State cases. The one consuming the most time was a libel suit by Linus S. Webb against James D. Greason and Cyrus Anderson, of the *Citizen*. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and costs of prosecution were assessed to the county.

OTHER POST OFFICES.

The past and present offices in the county may be described in the following manner: Achilles, in Jefferson Township, thirteen miles southeast from Atwood; Beaver, southwest of Atwood, in the township of Atwood; Dearborn, in Celia Township, to the south of Beaver; Driftwood, in the northeast part of Celia Township; Emma, formerly Celia, centrally located in Celia Township; Herndon, in the northeast, and Jerome in the northwest part of Herndon Township; Laing, sixteen miles southeast of Atwood, in Jefferson Township; McCloud, formerly Voltaire, in the southwest part of the county; Rawlins, about eight miles east of south from Atwood; Sappa, in the southeastern part of Atwood Township; Scio, in the southeastern part of the county. Irvington and Kelso are among the defunct towns.

HODGEMAN COUNTY.

LOCATION AND SETTLEMENT.

HODGEMAN County was created by an act of the Legislature of 1868, but was not organized until 1879. Its area is 864 square miles; it is twenty-four miles from north to south; thirty-six miles from east to west. It embraces Townships 21, 22, 23 and 24, of Ranges 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26. It is bounded on the north by Ness; on the east by Pawnee and Edwards; on the south by Ford; on the west by Gray and Lane.

In the spring of 1877, settlements were commenced. There was only a small acreage of wheat sowed, and the crop was cut short by hail. The average yield in 1878, was twenty-six bushels per acre, and other grain and vegetable crops were good in the years 1877 and 1878. The best yield of winter wheat in 1879 was four bushels per acre. Spring crops were a failure. There was a small growth of sweet and Irish potatoes, turnips, pumpkins and squashes and an abundance of melons. The summer crop embracing sorghum, rice corn, broom corn and millet, gave a medium yield in one-half of the county, the other half being almost an entire failure. In 1880, winter and spring grain were an entire failure; summer crops were better than in 1879; but little Indian corn was raised, but considerable of rice corn, which is a good substitute for feed and food. Plenty of fodder was secured for stock. The drouth, of unparalleled duration in Western Kansas, commencing about the 1st of September, 1878, so affected the settlers of Hodgeman County, that they made appeals for temporary aid, and Rev. E. N. Ruddock secured valuable contributions from Eastern Kansas for these people. A Central Aid Committee was formed in the county; C. E. Roughton was Chairman and Samuel Townsend was its Secretary. The committee elected by the people in mass meeting to distribute the donations received consisted of William A. Agee, L. P. Mack and R. O. Silvius.

The Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Lutheran, Methodists and Roman Catholics have organizations in the county; the most numerous are the Christians. Rev. D. M. Jessup is one of the prominent spiritual teachers.

Hodgeman County has 84,820 acres of public lands. Jetmore, its permanent county seat, is situated just about in the center of the county from north to south and from east to west. It is accessible from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad from the county seats of Pawnee, Edwards and Ford Counties, Larned, Kinsley and Dodge City.

The Hodgeman Center Post Office, two and a half miles distant from Jetmore, was absorbed by the latter office June 10, 1880.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

In 1878, there were seventy-two organized counties in Kansas. During 1879, five were organized, of which Hodgeman was the first. Early in 1879, Gov. St. John appointed S. A. Sheldon as Census Taker for Hodgeman County. Many of the then settlers of the county thought it better to organize the county as a municipal township, deeming it too young to support itself without going into debt. But while Mr. Sheldon was taking the census, public meetings were held in every quarter of the county, and the men that the majority of the settlers desired as the temporary officers of the county were E. M. Prindle for County Clerk; J. W. Hunter, D. McCarty and Samuel Townsend for County Commissioners, and a petition to the Governor requesting such action was forwarded by a messenger. March 29, 1879, the Governor issued a proclamation organizing Hodgeman County, appointing John W. Hunter, Jonathan R. Wilson and S. A. Sheldon, County Commissioners, and W. W Wheeland as County Clerk, and designating the town of Hodgeman Center as the temporary county seat.

Monday, April 14, 1879, was the day appointed by the Commissioners for their first meeting; but neither Mr. Hunter nor Mr. Wheeland were there, whereupon the Fordham *Republican* commented as follows:

"We presume that Mr. Wheeland, the Governor's County Clerk, will be on hand at the next meeting, providing by that time he establishes a residence in the county. It looks as though the Governor was straining a point somewhat when he ignored the fact that we had competent material for county officers and went to Edwards County for a Clerk."

The meeting of the County Commissioners was held April 28, 1879. Each Congressional Township was constituted a road district, and Road Overseers were appointed for each one, and the county was laid off into the four municipal townships of Marena, Sterling, Center and Roscoe—the two former, each containing four; the two latter, eight Congressional townships.

The County Commissioners' meeting held May 5, 1879, recommended J. W. Marlow to the Governor for appointment as County Superintendent of Public Instruction, and two persons in each municipal township for Justice of the Peace. The Governor, however, declined to appoint these officers.

At a meeting of the board held May 17, 1879, a contract was made with C. B. Hamilton & Co., of Topeka, to furnish the county with books and blanks.

July 7, 1879, the Board of Commissioners made the following appointments: Louis Stroud, Treasurer; Samuel Townsend, Register of Deeds; William A. Agee, County Superintendent of Public Instruction; W. J. Iliff, County Surveyor; E. B. McPherson, Trustee for Marena Township; A. A. Lord, Sterling; John Gillespie, Center; Joseph Nelson, Roscoe Township. In September, 1879, County Clerk Wheeland received a letter from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to the effect that he would not recognize the appointment of Mr. Agee as County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Hodgeman County was in the Ninth Judicial District, of which Samuel R. Peters was Judge, and in June, 1879, he appointed D. G. Curtis, Clerk of the District Court, and Edgar R. Fulton, County Attorney. The county—in 1883—is in the Sixteenth Judicial District, of which J. C. Strang, of Pawnee, is Judge.

At the general election, November 4, 1879, a vote was taken on the location of the county seat, with the following result: Buckner, 199; Marena, 107; Hodgeman Center, 40; Fordham, 5. The name of Buckner was changed to Jetmore a short time after the permanent location of the county seat.

The result of the election of 1879 was so unsatisfactory to "the powers that be" in Hodgeman at that time that an action was held in the Supreme Court of the State, which was entitled:

"The State of Kansas *ex. rel.* vs. the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Hodgeman, S. A. Sheldon, J. R. Wilson and J. W. Hunter. Original proceedings in mandamus."

The defendants were compelled to make the canvass, and the county started in with a new set of officers, who had been opposed by the out-going powers. The retiring County Commissioners issued to J. W. Crawford, their attorney in the mandamus suit, on January 3, 1880, the sum of $650. Commissioner Wilson was allowed $38 for expense attending suit vs. county on the 13th of January, and each of the Commissioners $75, which was the last act of their official lives as such Commissioners.

This county is a part of the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District. It was represented in the State Senate of 1881 by J. C. Strang, of Pawnee County; in 1883, by Simon Motz, of Ellis. In the election that will occur in 1884, it will be in the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District. Samuel Townsend was elected as the first Representative to the Legislature from Hodgeman County, but there was no session during the term for which he was elected. In the session of 1881, Alexander Newby was the Representative; in 1883, R. J. Kenyon. The district is No. 119.

At the meeting of the County Commissioners February 2, 1880, the board accepted a lease for the building in which the county offices were held, from Mrs. Elizabeth Haun, for the consideration of $1.

The following is the official roster of the county:

County Commissioners—1879, J. W. Hunter, S. A. Sheldon, J. R. Wilson; 1880, Lewis Stroud, C. E. Roughton, Edward E. Bowlus; 1881, Lewis Stroud, J. J. Freeman, J. P. Best; 1882, Samuel J. Eakin, C. E. Roughton, J. P. Best; 1883, Samuel J. Eakin, Samuel Townsend, J. P. Best.

County Clerks—1879, W. W. Wheeland; 1880-81, E. M. Prindle; 1882-83, L. M. Miller.

County Treasurers—1879, Lewis Stroud; 1880-81, W. A. Frush; 1882-83, C. E. Wilson.

Registers of Deeds—1879, Samuel Townsend; 1880-81, J. A. Whiteside; 1882-83, J. E. Millicker.

County Surveyors—1879, W. J. Iliff; 1880-83, D. V. Morgan.

Sheriff—1880-83, George M. Curtis.

Clerks of the District Court—1879, Daniel G. Curtis; 1880, W. H. Secor; 1881-82, A. O. Dickinson; 1883, D. N. Larned.

County Attorneys—1879-80, Edgar R. Fulton; 1881, S. A. Sheldon; 1882, John Harlan; 1883, W. S. Kenyon.

Probate Judges—1880-82, L. P. Mack; 1883, Ed. Waters.

County Superintendents of Public Instruction—1879, W. A. Agee; 1880, George A. Curtis; 1881-83, J. R. Baird.

Coroners—Taylor Jackson, T. P. Moore.

The vote of Hodgeman County at its first Presidential election, in 1880, was as follows: Garfield, 176; Hancock, 52; Weaver, 38. The county has voted at two gubernatorial elections, with the following result: In 1880, St. John, Republican, 177; Ross, Democrat, 54; Vrooman, National, 32; 1882, St. John, Republican, 157; Glick, Democrat, 87; Robinson, National, 55. On the prohibition amendment, Hodgeman County's vote stood 147 for, 65 against.

PRESS HISTORY, SCHOOL STATISTICS, ETC.

The first number of the Fordham *Republican* was issued April 9, 1879. Guy F. Carleton, editor. In 1879, the paper was designated as the official paper of the county. In spite of this honor, however, the *Republican* passed from existence October 15, 1879.

March 1, 1879, the Hodgeman Center *Agitator* was started, Mr. Wheeland, the County Clerk, was its editor. The last number of the *Agitator* was issued January 10, 1880, and with its demise, its editor went out of the office.

The Buckner Independent, originally the Spearville *News*, of Ford County, was established by T. S. Haun, November 7, 1879. T. S. Haun and G. S. W. [illegible]baugh became the proprietors, May 20, 1880. The *Independent*, June 24, 1880, is dated at Jetmore. In March, 1881, it became the Jetmore *Republican*. In June, 1881, T. S. Haun became the sole editor and proprietor. December 16, 1881, W. S. Kenyon became associated with Mr. Haun in its management; on December 23, Frank H. Nash became editor. The Jetmore *Reveille* was started December 27, 1882. It is now the official paper of the county, W. S. Kenyon, editor and proprietor.

The number of school districts in the county in 1880 were 12; in 1882, the number was 14. The number of children of school age in 1880, was 138; it was 388 in 1882. The value of its school property in 1880 was $175; in 1882, it was $700. The average monthly salary of male teachers in 1880, was $11.66; in 1882, it was $23.33; of female teachers in 1880, $10.22; in 1882, it was $16.69.

In 1880, Hodgeman County had 1,704 inhabitants; in 1882, their number had decreased to 1,141.

In 1880, there were 3,425 acres in winter wheat; in 1882, 2,148. In 1880, in corn, 723 acres; in 1882, 1,346. In 1880, in Irish potatoes, 105 acres; in 1882, 629. In 1880, in sorghum, 614 acres; in 1882, 5,067. In 1880, in broom corn, 192 acres; in 1882, 996: in 1880, there were 423 horses; in 1882, 587. In 1880, there were 499 milch cows; in 1882, 754. In 1880, there were other cattle, 1,131; in 1882, 4,805. In 1880, there were 1,108 sheep; in 1881, 11,075; in 1882, 14,529. In 1880, there were 113 swine; in 1881, 11,315; in 1882, 14,256. In 1880, there were manufactured 12 pounds of cheese; in 1881, 555; in 1882, 1,380; pounds of butter in 1880, 10,563: in 1881, 240,614.

ROOKS COUNTY.

NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS.

ROOKS County is in the second tier of the northwestern counties of Kansas, and fifth from the western boundary of the State. It contains 576,000 acres of land and is divided into twenty-one townships.

The general characteristics of the county as to soil, climate, &c., are similar to its neighboring counties, the soil possessing the same wonderful fertility and retention of moisture. Northwestern Kansas has been under-rated as an agricultural region, on account of the slovenly mode of farming adopted by too many of its early settlers. It may be set down as a verity that *industrious* and *intelligent* farmers can produce as abundant crops of wheat, corn, oats, barley, sorghum, broom corn, potatoes and other products usually grown in this latitude as any section of this wonderful State. Rooks is well adapted for both agriculture and the pasturage of stock, being well watered and the land rich and undulating.

The face of the county may be thus divided: Upland, 80 per cent; and bottom land, 20 per cent; forest (government survey), 1 per cent; prairie, 99 per cent. Average width of bottoms, one and a half miles. The general surface of the country is level, with bluffs in southeastern portion of the county. There are belts of timber, red and white elm, cottonwood, ash, hackberry, black walnut and cedar, in narrow belts along the streams. In some sections of the county gypsum is found. No coal has yet been discovered. Beautiful magnesian lime stone is abundant and is extensively used for building purposes in both country and the towns. From 1875 when the first reliable census was taken, the population has increased from 567 to 9,432 the present year, which shows a rapid increase, fully keeping pace with neighboring counties.

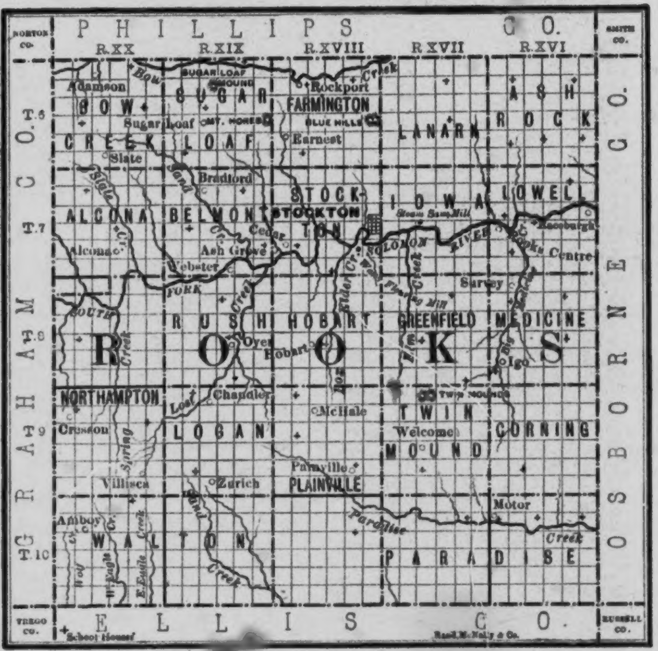

McNulty, born Christmas night, 1871, on Elm Creek, three miles east and south of Stockton. The first death in the county was Erastus Foster, two miles from Stockton, in the spring of 1873. He was buried in the Stockton grave-yard.

On the 7th of June, 1875, two men, with thirty-five Texas ponies, came to the South Fork, near Stockton, and encamped, and gave notice that they desired to dispose of their stock. The people of the village soon gathered to inspect the ponies, and one of the two strangers went up town to make some purchases. While the citizens were examining the live-stock, the sheriff of Ellis County, named Ramsay, accompanied by Joseph McNulty, sheriff of Rooks, rode up, heavily armed, and announced that the ponies were stolen property He ordered the thief to throw up his hands, but instead of obeying the order the man jumped behind a pony and made ready to shoot. Both Ramsay and the horse thief were armed with needle guns and fired simultaneously and both dropped dead. The thief's companion was hunted up and fired on and his jaw was broken, but he made his escape. Sheriff Ramsay, who had also served as city marshal of Hays City, had killed nine men while in the discharge of his official duties.

In 1872 two boys named Roberts, who had made a claim in Medicine Township, were fired on and killed by a desperado named Johnson.

In 1878 a cattle dealer from Kentucky, was murdered, robbed and buried in the sand twelve miles east of Stockton. A day or two afterwards the body was discovered by some children. Friends in Kentucky were notified and the body was sent to his former home for interment.

Rockport, Sugar Loaf, Adamson, Slate, Alcona, Bradford, Webster, Stockton, Raceburgh, Rooks, Centre, Survey, Igo, Hobart, Cresson, Chandler, Zurich, McHale, Plainville, Welcome, Motor, Villisca.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlers in Rooks County were ten persons engaged in the stock business named James, Thomas, Joseph, John and Francis McNulty (brothers, originally from Massachusetts), Tunis Bulas, John Wells, John Powell, Seal Northup and Capt. J. Owens. They arrived in January, 1871, and all took the first claims made in the county, in what afterward became Stockton Township. They came from Washington County, Kan., and with the exception of Jas. McNulty and Capt. Owens all became permanent residents. Soon after these settlers followed John Shorthill, who still resides on his original claim in Lowell Township. Mrs. Robert E. Martin, who came with her husband and family in the fall of 1871, was the first woman who settled in Rooks County. She still resides in Lowell Township. Following these early settlers soon came Thomas Boylan, Henry Purdy, S. C. Smith, M. M. Stewart, G. W. Patterson, Henry Hill, Geo. Steele, John Russell, Lyman Randall, John Lawson, W. H. Barnes, Geo. W. Beebe, the Dibbles, Parks, and others, who are still residents of the county.

The first house erected in Stockton Township, and Rooks County, was erected in February, 1871, by the McNulty brothers, two and a half miles south of the county town on the south side of South Solomon. The first marriage occurred in Lowell Township, January 1, 1878. William E. Newton was married to Mary M. Young, by E. M. Cooper, a Justice of the Peace. Since that time two hundred and eighty-five marriage licenses have been issued by the probate judge of Rooks County. The first child born in the county was Myrtle Maude, daughter of Thomas

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS).

	1880.		1880.
Alcona Township	272	Paradise Township	500
Ash Rock "	485	Plainville "	551
Belmont "	240	Rush "	314
Bow Creek "	331	Stockton Tp. including Stockton City	[illegible]
Corning "	381	Sugar Loaf Township	333
Farmington "	610	Twin Mound "	426
Greenfield "	366	Walton "	536
Hobart "	301	Total	8,112
Iowa "	421		
Lowell "	367		
Medicine "	474		
Northampton "	546	Stockton City	411

ORGANIZATION AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Rooks County was organized November 26, 1872, "on the petition of more than forty freeholders." Gov. Harvey appointed temporary officers, and selected Stockton as the temporary county seat. The special commissioners, Lyman Randall and Lewis Stults, appointed George W. Beebe, Clerk. At the first regular election, held December 31, 1872, at Lowell, Stockton, Paradise and Bow Creek precincts, the following officers were elected: Joseph McNulty, Representative; M. Drake, Probate Judge; John Russell, Sheriff; L. C. Smith, County Clerk; Joseph Brossard, Treasurer; Albert Cooper, Surveyor; Thomas Boylan, District Clerk; John M. Park, Superintendent of Schools; D. K. Dibble, Attorney; L. C. Smith, Register of Deeds; D. W. Gaun, Coroner; Lyman Randall, D. O. Adams, Lewis M. Stults, Commissioners. For county seat, Stockton received ninety-five; Lowell, fifty-two. Whole number votes cast, 147.

November, 1873.—H. R. Taylor, Representative; G. W. Patterson, Probate Judge; L. C. Smith, County Clerk and Register of Deeds; George W. Norcutt, Sheriff; M. M. Stewart, Treasurer; Harvey Mitchell, County Clerk; W. H. Barnes, County Attorney; S. S. Boggs, Surveyor; J. D. Perty, Coroner; D. C. Foote, Superintendent; Willis Reed, Commissioner First District; James Strout Commissioner Second District.

November, 1874.—Frank McNulty, Representative; George W. Patterson, Probate Judge; Joseph McNulty, Sheriff; J. H. Mitchell, District Clerk; A. T. Avery, Superintendent of Schools; W. H. Barnes, Attorney; L. D. Reno, Coroner; John Marshall, Commissioner Third District.

November, 1875.—Moses Adamson, Representative; L. C. Smith, County Clerk and Register of Deeds; M. M. Stewart, Treasurer; John Russell, Sheriff; S. S. Boggs, Surveyor; John Hill, Coroner; L. W. Butts, Commissioner.

November, 1876.—S. S. Boggs, Representative; James A French, Probate Judge; E. Bartholomew, District Clerk; M. Adamson, Superintendent of Schools; A. L. Patchin, County Attorney; J. S. McComb, Commissioner.

November, 1877.—John Shaw, Representative; J. H. Mitchell, County Clerk; E. F. Randall, Treasurer; J. H. Mitchell, Register of Deeds; S. S. Boggs, Surveyor; John Hilts, Coroner; Thomas McNulty, Henry Dunn, John Marshall, Commissioners.

November, 1878.—R. S. Shorthill, Commissioner; S. S. Boggs, Representative; A. L. Patchin, Attorney; J. A. French, Probate Judge; W. H. Barnes, Superintendent of Schools; J. W. Newell, District Clerk.

November, 1879.—M. M. Stewart, Treasurer; J. H. Mitchell, County Clerk; John Shaw, Sheriff; S. S. Boggs, Surveyor; John Hill, Coroner; A. M. King and Eli Sherman, Commissioners; Nat Mullon, Register of Deeds.

November, 1880.—A. R. Montgomery, Representative; J. G. Denny, Probate Judge; C. W. Smith, Attorney; J. W. Callendar, District Clerk; J. B. Clark, Superintendent of Schools; W. A. Fallis, Commissioner.

November, 1881.—M. M. Steward, Treasurer; A. J. Davis, County Clerk; Dr. H. Hill, Register of Deeds; M. P. Isenbeck, Sheriff; S. S. Boggs, Surveyor; T. C. McBreen, Coroner; C. Schultz, Commissioner.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A county court house, 42x52 feet, was erected in 1881, at a cost of $5,000. This splendid structure is built of the elegant magnesium limestone, found in large quantities in the immediate neighborhood. The city of Stockton paid $3,000 for the walls, and the house was finished at the expense of the county. The early courts were held in the hall over the stone store, and afterwards other rooms were used for court purposes. A strong jail, built of cottonwood logs, and on which many tons of iron were used to strengthen it, has been built near the court house. Before the completion of the jail, prisoners were taken to Ellis County for safe-keeping.

The two mills and creamery mentioned below are all located in the neighborhood of Stockton.

W. W. Watson, grist mill; capital invested, $9,000; value of product, $110,000.

J. A. French, grist mill; capital invested, $6,000; value of product, $100,000.

C. H. Buechman, creamery; capital invested, $3,000; value of product, $22,000.

These establishments give employment to eight teams and twenty men.

The County Agricultural Society was first organized in 1879 and held a fair at Stockton the same year. The officers were: L. C. Smith, President; Lloyd Selby, Secretary, and C. C. Chapman, Treasurer. A number of untoward circumstances caused failures to hold meetings in 1880 and 1881, but the present year a re-organization was effected, and a very successful fair closed at Stockton October 5th. The present officers are: L. C. Smith, President; J. B. Clark, Secretary, and J. C. Denny, Treasurer.

Newspapers.—The *Rooks County Record*, the Republican journal of the county, was established December 6, 1879, by W. L. Chambers and T. C. McBreen. The *Record* has been regularly issued ever since. It is published in quarto form, and its columns display both ability and energy. October 16, 1882, J. W. Newell, the pioneer printer of the county, purchased Mr. McBreen's interest in the establishment. The *Record* is bold and outspoken in defence of its principles, and enjoys a large circulation and a liberal advertising patronage.

The Stockton *News*, the able greenback labor paper, was the first journal established in Rooks County. J. W. Newell started the *News* January 6, 1876, as an advocate of republicanism. For one year the office was removed to Plainville, where a paper was published, but a return to Stockton was found necessary. It was but a five column folio at the beginning, but is now a six column quarto. The paper enjoys a liberal patronage. During the early part of 1882 B. C. Maynard became proprietor and editor, and the *News* became an advocate of the principles of the national labor party.

Churches and Sabbath Schools.—There are thirteen church buildings in the county, erected at an expense of $6,300, with a seating capacity of 1,300. To these churches are attached 466 members. In addition there are many church organizations. The Congregationalists have six organizations and 136 members. The Presbyterians have three organizations, and 70 members. The Methodist Episcopals have five organizations, four resident clergymen, and a membership of 160. The Christian denomination has three organizations, with a membership of 65. The United Brethren have seven organizations and a membership of 110. There are six Catholic congregations in the county, with a membership of 130. Their house of worship in Stockton is the most expensive church building in the county. It is 33x50, and built of stone. The cost of the house was $2,000. The Congregationalists also have a substantial house in Stockton, built of magnesian limestone at an expense of nearly $2,000. The Baptists, who, by the way, were the pioneers, one of their elders, Joy Bishop, having delivered the first sermon preached in the county (at Stockton), in 1873, have two church organizations, at Motor and Stockton, with a membership of 65. In addition to these, the Friends have one organization and the Evangelists one.

The Sabbath schools of Rooks County are mostly conducted on the "union" plan, two or more sects uniting in a neighborhood and working together. There are sixteen schools in the county, with 66 teachers and 792 scholars. The first Sabbath school started in the county was opened in May, 1873, five miles west of Stockton. "Father" Surfus was the first superintendent. Two of the most efficient workers in these schools are Rev. Mr. Sherman, of Stockton, and H. P. Hard, of the same township.

SCHOOL AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

In 1880 the number of school districts in the county was 77, an increase of 21 over the preceeding year. In 1882 the districts number 84. In 1880 the superintendent received 54 reports from the district clerks, 17 more than in the preceeding year. In 1882 the number of reports reached 70. The number of pupils enrolled in the public schools in 1879 was 614; in 1880, 2,385; in 1882, 2,580. Average daily attendance in 1879 365; in 1880, 825; in 1882, 1,212. Number of teachers employed in 1879, 31; number in 1880, 54; in 1882, 71; average monthly salary of male teachers in 1879, $22.33; females, $14.38; average in 1880, for males, $17.97; females, $14.63; average salary in 1882, for males, $18.00; females, $15.00; Eight school houses were built in 1879, nine in 1880, and ten in 1881, including the high school at Stockton, erected at a cost of $4,000. The total school expenditures for the year 1882 amounted to $3,307. The value of school property has steadily increased, and is now estimated at $7,300, against $1,872 in 1879. The assessed valuation of school property in 1879 was returned at $144,940; in 1880 it reached $250,313; in 1882 it is estimated at $290,505. The first regular pay school in Rooks County was taught by W. H. Barnes, a thoroughly educated gentleman from Minnesota, who came to the county in the spring of 1872, and began a school in Stockton the same season. For several years he continued to teach in the town school, but having a knowledge of law he commenced practice and was chosen county attorney. Mr. Barnes now resides in Stockton and enjoys a lucrative practice.

To show that Rooks is more than keeping pace with her sister counties in agriculture, the acreage and yield of the early years are compared with the amounts and yield of the present season: In 1878 the acreage was 5,211, and the yield of the principal articles as follows: winter wheat, 23,848 bushels; rye, 16,464; spring wheat, 24,358; corn, 46,740; barley, 7,315; oats, 1,305; Irish potatoes, 8,160; sorghum, 6,497; millet and Hungarian, 744 tons; prairie hay, 400 tons; tobacco, cotton, broom corn, sweet potatoes, none. This year's crop makes the following exhibit, showing a large increase: winter wheat, 317,689 bushels; rye, 101,120; spring wheat, 16,320 bu.; corn, 600,000 bu.; prairie hay, 8,965 tons; oats, 38,475; Irish potatoes, 40,000 bu.; sweet potatoes, 3,750; sorghum, 119,900 gallons; broom corn, 813 tons; Hungarian and millet, 16,587 tons; Egyptian rice corn, 55,530; dairy products, 174,160 pounds butter. The aggregate value of these articles, not including 111 acres of flax, 9 acres of tobacco, and 5½ acres of cotton, at their marketable value, shows the sum of $634,077! A considerable portion of these products will be required for home consumption, but much of it will be sent forward to market, and the returns will relieve the settlers of indebtedness.

The county contains, according to the assessor's returns for 1882: 2,401 horses, 448 mules, 2,664 milch cows, 4,283 other cattle, 16,000 sheep and 5,200 swine. Of trees planted there are 190 acres walnut, 15 acres maple, 55 acres honey locust, 588 acres cottonwood, and 417 acres of other varieties. Of fruit trees (not bearing), there are 8,747 apple, 104,777 peach, 2,584 plum, and 1,368 cherry. The number of bearing trees is inconsiderable. The value of the agricultural implements owned in Rooks County is $30,366.

STOCKTON.

The city of Stockton, county seat of Rooks County, now containing a population of seven hundred was first settled in June, 1872. Several of the earliest settlers were cattle dealers and they named their new home Stocktown, or as it soon became Stockton. The first settler in the town was George W. Beebe, who also erected the first house and opened the first stock of goods. He came on to the town site in June, 1872. Other early settlers were S. C. Smith, who built the first frame house, bringing his lumber by team from a distance of 150 miles; Joseph McNulty, Marvin and Lyman Randall—the Randalls built in 1872, the large stone business house on Main street. W. O'Brien, Joseph and Jackson Dickson, Joseph Randall, Thomas McNulty. The first town officers, elected in 1873, were Charles Stuart, trustee; D. K. Dibble, clerk; John Park, treasurer; G. W. Patterson and P. G. Green, justices; G. W. Norcutt and W. Dickson, constables. The first school was taught in 1872 by W. H. Barnes, in the north part of town, and soon after the first school house was built in the same section. The first sermon was delivered by Elder Joy Bishop in the public hall at the close of 1872 or beginning of 1873. The first church was built in 1878, Catholic, in the north part of town. The first post-office (Stockton) was established in 1872, and James Finnegan was appointed Postmaster. The first mail was brought on horseback from Cawker City, *via* Bulls City. The first grist mill was built by Bulis and French, east of and near town line. Stockton is located on the second bottom on level prairie. A child of Geo. W. Norcutt, born in the spring of 1874, was the first birth in Stockton. The first burial in the grave-yard, was a man named Foster, whose death is noted elsewhere.

Stockton has just cause to be proud of her educational advantages, having a successful graded school in a substantial and elegant three-roomed, two-story building. The house was built in 1881, at an expense of $4,000. Three teachers are employed, with an enrollment of 150 scholars. Her earliest teacher, W. H. Barnes still takes a warm interest in the subject of education.

Stockton was organized as a city in the spring of 1879. The first officers were: C. E. Maynard, mayor; C. E. McDaniel, Jewell Elliott, M. M. Stewart, James Moore and John Sarver, councilman; D. Washburn, marshal; W. A. Ecker, police judge; T. C. McBreen, clerk. Present officers: M. M. Stewart, mayor; John Newton, M. Schrulen, M. E. Prickett, Hiram Lee, J. Guthrie, council: John R. Hicks, marshall; Frank McNulty, police judge; T. C. McBreen, clerk. The council meets regularly every month.

SOCIETIES.

Newahcuba Lodge, No. 189, A., F. & A. M.—Organized February 17, 1881. Present officers: J. W. Callender, W. M.; M. C. Reville, S. W.; J. A. French, J. W.; W. B. Lecompt, Treas; L. C. Smith, Sec.; F. Chipman, S. D.; A. E. Wilson, J. D.; John Haynes, Tyler. Number of members, thirty. Meet Friday on or before full moon, and every second Friday thereafter, in hall on Main Street.

Stockton Lodge, No. 175, I. O. O. F.—Organized October 13, 1880. Present officers: J. H. Hays, N. G.; J. N. Smith, V. G.; T. C. McBreen, Per. Sec.; J. Estep, Warden; A. F. Smith, Treas.; Geo. Montgomery, D. D. G. M. Has thirty-five members. Meet every Wednesday in hall on Main Street.

Stockton Post, No. 76, G. A. R.—Organized May, 1872. L. C. Smith, P. C.; John Knoley, J. V. C.; A. J. Davis, Adjt.; M. M. Stewart, Chaplain. Meet last Saturday of every month. Has fifty-six members.

Stockton Cornet Band was organized in 1878 with the following members: Harry Mitchell, H. M. Jackson, Charles Hurd, G. S. Smily, J. T. Newton, A. Wilson, Henry Scott, H. Hyerts, T. J. McClellan, George Randall, W. A. Ecker, J. M. Honde, Ed. Laponlice.

Elm Grove Creamery.—Two and one-half miles west of Stockton, on the South Solomon, and situated in Elm Grove, from which it takes its name, is the Elm Grove Creamery of Messrs. C. H. Buechman & C. C. Woods. It is the most important establishment of the kind in Western Kansas, the milk from 800 cows being utilized, and the products of the creamery ranking as No. 1. The value of the building is about $1,500; machinery and cans, $1,800; total original investment, $5,064. A large part of the butter is sold at St. Louis and Denver. The building is 58x28 feet, built near the base of a low bluff that is filled with springs of clear, living water. The engine room and butter room, 10x12 and 20x10 feet, respectively, adjoining the main building. The first churning was done on the 13th of May, 1882. The cream is gathered from five different routes through the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. H. BARNES, lawyer, was born in Madison, Mich., August 28, 1842. When two years of age went with his parents to Washington County, Wis., where he lived on a farm until twelve years old, and with his parents moved to Barton, Wis., where he worked in a store and went to school until he was twenty, then he went to Eyota, Minn., where he followed farming until the fall of 1865, when he returned to Wisconsin, Winnebago County, and engaged in the shingle and lumber business until 1867, when he returned to Eyota, Minn., where he kept a hotel until 1869, when he removed to Harrisonville, Cass County, Mo., where he resided until 1873, teaching school during the winters and reading law during the summer. Read law with William J. Terrill, and in 1873 he moved to Rooks County, Kan., where he homesteaded a farm and where he lived until 1875, when he moved to the city of Stockton and engaged in keeping hotel until 1877, when he established the first drug store in Rooks County, also had a third interest in what was known as the "Stone Store," and also a third interest in the Stockton Mills, which he was connected with until 1879, when he disposed of his interest in the three establishments, and has since given his entire attention to the practice of law. He attended Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis.; was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kan., August 31, 1878, and to the District Court of Rooks County in the spring of 1874. Has practiced law in Rooks and adjoining counties since 1873. Married September 29, 1863, to Miss Maria Scott. They have three children—Ella, Merton and Edith. He was elected County Attorney, Rooks County, four years. Elected County Superintendent of Schools, two terms. He has been a prominent member of the Republican party in Rooks County for the last ten years, and in 1880 was chosen as one of the alternates.

J. W. CALLENDER, hardware merchant and district clerk, was born in Luzerne County, Pa., November 2, 1845, where he resided until 1855, when he went to Chickasaw County, Iowa, where he lived on a farm until 1868, when he moved to Fayette, Iowa, where he attended the university three years, and until 1878 engaged in teaching school as principal of schools in Fayette, Auburn, Elgin and Postville, and in 1878 came to Stockton, where he established his present business—hardware store. He was married September 18, 1874, to Miss Sarah E. Gardner. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and A. O. U. W. Elected District Clerk of Rooks County in the fall of 1880, and re-elected in the fall of 1882. He has been City Treasurer since the spring of 1882.

W. L. CHAMBERS, senior editor of the Rooks County *Record*, was born in Geneva, Kane County, Ill., February 12, 1856; educated in Geneva High School, and when seventeen years of age, went into the Geneva *Republican* office as local editor and compositor. Remained a year and a half, and then for a few months was employed in the business department of the Elgin *Advocate*. Then started the Dundee *Record*, run it a year and a half, till the fall of 1878, then went in company with T. C. McBreen, and removed the office to Wilber, Saline County, and established the Wilber *Record*, one year later, sold to Dougherty & Piercell Bros., then removed to Stockton and established the *Record*. He is a member of the Stockton Lodge of Odd Fellows. In August, 1881, he went on a pleasure trip to California, but after his arrival he was engaged as historian by a Historical Company, and wrote several county histories there, traveling through a large part of the State. In the summer of 1882 he returned to Stockton.

A. J. DAVIS, County Clerk, was born in Clay County, Ind., October 13, 1848, where he lived on a farm until 1852, when he went to Jasper County, Iowa, where he resided until 1878. For the six years previous to 1875 he was engaged in the grain and commission business at Prairie City, Iowa, and during the year 1877, read law with E. C. Roach, of Prairie City, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar at the December term of same year in the District Court of Jasper County, Iowa. In May, 1878, he came to Stockton, Kan., where he freighted until the fall of 1881, when he was elected County Clerk of Rooks County, Kan. He was married November 23, 1869, to Miss Katie Noon. They have five children—Clarence T., Minnie, Kittie, Mell and an infant. He is a member of I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. Enlisted as a private in Company I, Second Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, January 15, 1865, and was discharged at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865, as a private, under special order from War Department.

JOHN C. DENNEY, Probate Judge, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, November 18, 1852, where he resided until 1864, when he removed to Johnson County, Iowa, where he lived on a farm until 1869. He then removed to Lake County, Ind., where he farmed until 1877, then in the fall of 1878 came to Kansas and located in Stockton, and connected himself with A. L. Patchin in the practice of law. Read law with James Brown, of Newcastle, Ind., for eighteen months, and attended Normal school at Valpariaso, Ind., for three years, from 1872 to 1874. He was married December 31, 1879, to Miss Hattie McNeeley. They have one child—Arthur J. Mr. Denney was elected Probate Judge of Rooks County in the fall of 1880. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Is now practicing law in the firm of Barnes & Denney.

H. A. HART, associate editor of the *News*, was born on the fourteenth day of April, 1855, in Dodge County, Wis., in a small village called Mayville, situated on the bank of Rock River. In the spring of 1866, in company with his parents, he removed to Missouri, where he remained until eighteen years of age. During his stay in Missouri he attended school two years at the State Normal school located at Kirksville, this being the only high school he ever attended. In the spring of 1873, with his trade (that of jeweler), only partially completed, he left home to do for himself. Two years were spent in wandering from place to place, stopping but a short time in any. In the spring of 1875 he located in Brighton, a small town in southeastern Iowa, remaining there four years. While here he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca L. Scott, and in company with her and his little girl, now four years of age, emigrated to Kansas and located at Stockton in 1879. Although Mr. Hart was reared a Republican, his father being a staunch abolitionist at the outburst of the late war, yet he has never voted the Republican ticket. His first ballot was cast for Peter Cooper in 1876, and he has continued to act and vote with the Greenback, Anti-Monopoly party ever since, thoroughly convinced that the principles adhered to by that party are just, he is ever ready to work in its interest, and believes that the time is not far distant when the party will be successful. He has been connected with the *News* since the spring of 1882.

H. A. HICKS, proprietor of the Randall House, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., Aug. 28, 1840. In infancy his parents moved to Warren County, Ind., where he resided for four years; then moved to Vigo County, Ind., where he lived for about seven years; then removed to Marion County, Ill., where he resided on a farm for two years, then removed to Nemaha County, Kansas, in 1856, where he followed farming until 1875, when he came to Stockton, Kan., where he engaged in blacksmithing and wagon making until March, 1881, and since then he has been engaged in keeping hotel in Stockton. He married, April 6, 1862, Miss Hester A. Newton. Have seven children—Ursula, Winona, Margaret, Cynthia, Emma, Warren and Rosa. He was Justice of the Peace of Stockton Township for one term.

BENJAMIN HILL, Register of Deeds, was born in Warren County, Mo., March 28, 1842, where he resided till twelve years old, when he went to Marion County, Iowa, where he attended school and taught school till twenty two years old, when he read medicine with Dr. E. H. Keables, of Pella, and attended medical college at Keokuk, Iowa, after which he practiced medicine in Marion County, till the fall of 1879, filling the position during eight years of U. S. Examining Surgeon. He then removed to Rooks County, Kansas, homesteaded a farm on Sec. 4, T. 9, R. 19. Was married June 23, 1866, to Miss Sarah J. Cross; they have six children—Charles, Olive, William, Mollie, Benjamin, Elmer. Elected to the office of Register of Deeds of Rooks County in the fall of 1881.

W. P. ISENBERG, Sheriff, was born in Alexandria, Pa., Sept. 1, 1843, and at an early age connected himself with the coal and iron interest, and until 1876, was employed as a prospector for coal and iron in Pennsylvania; and on his removal to Grinnell, Iowa, in 1876, was also connected with the coal interest in that part of the State as a prospector. until February, 1878, when he came to Kansas and homesteaded a farm on Sec. 11, T. 8, R. 17., Greenfield Township, Rooks County, where he followed farming until the fall of 1881, when he moved to the City of Stockton as the Sheriff-elect of Rooks County. He was married Oct. 9, 1866, to Miss Tillie A. Jones. They have seven children—Lydia E., Anna, Willie, Frank, Marshall, Walter and Ella. Have one dead, Luther—died at the age of four years. Mr. Isenberg enlisted in Company I, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve, as private, Dec. 3, 1861; transferred, Nov. 10, 1862, to Company E, Fifth U. S. Cavalry; discharged, Aug. 15, 1865, expiration term of service. Is a member of G. A. R., I. O. O. F., and Board of School Directors, District 21, Rooks County, for three years.

JOSEPH McNULTY, lawyer, was born in Reville County, Canada, March 8, 1841, and when he was seven years of age his parents moved to Lowell, Mass., where he resided two years, and from there went to Rhode Island, where he lived for one year, and then in 1851 emigrated to Buchanan County, Iowa, where he lived on a farm until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to Quasqueton, the same county, to learn blacksmithing, which trade he followed until the winter of 1860, and then emigrated to Washington County, Kan., where he farmed and blacksmithed until June, 1871, when he came to Rooks County, Kan., and homesteaded his present farm on Sec. 13, T. 7, R. 18, the first piece of land taken in Rooks County. During the first seven years he lived in Rooks County, Kan., he kept hotel, and since that time has read and practiced law. During the year 1872 he was one of the incorporators of the town site of Stockton, with his brothers, who came here with him. He was the first settler in Rooks County. Married to Miss Margaret Miller, June 25, 1867; in Washington County, Kan. They have two children—Phillip and Grace. He was the first State Representative to the Legislature in 1873. Appointed by Governor as Sheriff to fill vacancy in 1875; same fall was elected Sheriff for two years. Was School Director of District No. 6, Stockton Township, two years. Enlisted, Nov. 14, 1861, in Company H, Second Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, as a private; discharged, March 18, 1865, as Quartermaster Sergeant on expiration of term of service. Was crippled by having his horse fall on him near Rising Sun, Mo. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, also the G. A. R.

B. C. MAYNARD, editor and senior member of the *News* firm, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 22, 1858. He was reared with his parents until the age of eleven years, when his mother became a widow and removed with her family to Magnolia, Harrison County, Iowa, where she still resides. Mr. Maynard received nothing more than a common school education, and he commenced an apprenticeship at the printing business at the age of sixteen years in the *Western Star* office, then owned by George Musgrove. After serving three years at his trade he assumed control of the office, and was instrumental in the establishment of the *Reporter*, now published at Dunlap, Iowa, On May 4, 1874, he was married to Miss Carrie Peer, of Montreal, Canada. This union has been blessed with four children, two of whom are living, a boy and a girl. Soon after his marriage he abandoned the printing business and invested his accumulated wealth in the mercantile business at Plattsmouth, Neb., which almost proved his financial ruin. He again returned to Iowa and soon after accepted a position under his old editor, and assumed the management of the *Woodbine Twiner*, a Greenback paper, and identified himself with the Greenback Anti-Monopoly movement. After the defeat of J. B. Weaver for the Presidency, he came to Rooks County, Kan., and soon after accepted the foremanship of the Stockton *News*, which was subsequently removed to Plainville, in the southern part of the county. In April, 1882, he associated with himself Hon. A. B. Montgomery, representative in the State Legislature, and H. A. Hart, of Stockton, and purchased the press and material used in its publication; removed the office back to Stockton, and commenced the publication of a Greenback Anti-Monopoly paper. Mr. Maynard is a staunch friend to the laboring masses, an observer of temperance principles and advocates measures that will result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

JAMES H. MITCHELL, postmaster, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1852, where he resided until twelve years of age, when he with his parents moved to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he resided for four years, when he moved to Madison County, Ohio, and clerked in a dry goods store until April, 1873, when he came to Rooks County, Kan., and homesteaded a farm on Sec. 13, T. 7, R. 18, where he lived and managed his farm for five years, then moved to the City of Stockton where he engaged in the drug business until July, 1880, when he was appointed Postmaster, which office he has since held. While he lived on the farm in the fall of 1873, he was elected District Clerk, at organization of county. First County Clerk for one year, and in the fall of 1874 was re-elected to the office of District Clerk for two years; then in the fall of 1877 was elected to the office of County Clerk and Register of Deeds of Rooks County for a term of two years, then again in the fall of 1879 was re-elected to the office of County Clerk for two years. He is also now connected as partner in the firm of Pope & Mitchell in land and loan business. He was married May 29, 1873, to Miss Rebecca L. McNeely; they have two children—Rolland H. and Lois M. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the A., F. & A. M.

JOHN T. NEWTON, furniture dealer, was born in Breckinridge County, Aug. 21, 1848; his parents moving to Illinois when he was an infant, where they lived for two years, when they moved to Missouri, where they lived for two years, when they moved to Nemaha County, Kan., six miles north of the town of Seneca. His father was the first settler in Nemaha County, Kan.; and he lived with his parents on a farm until 1863, when he went to Seneca, where he worked in a flouring and saw mill until February, 1866, when he went to Pawnee County, Neb., at what was then Freis Mills, on Nemaha River, twelve miles north of Seneca, as a partner in a general store, which business he continued in until 1871, when he went to Marshall County, Kan., and conducted a blacksmith and wagon shop until the spring of 1875, when he went to North Platte, Neb., where he was contractor and builder until 1877, when he came to Stockton, Kan., continuing as contractor and builder until April 4, 1879, when with A. E. Wilson, he established a furniture house in Stockton, Kan., and in April, 1882, Mr. H. H. Lanham purchased the interest of Wilson in the business, which up to the present time has been carried on under the firm name of Newton & Lanham. He was married, Sept. 13, 1862, to Miss Anna M. Fesler.

A. L. PATCHIN, lawyer, was born in Auburn, New York, Jan. 5, 1837, where he resided until he was thirteen years of age, when he moved to Mt. Holly, Knox County, Ohio, where he lived until he was twenty years old; during this time he attended school in Delaware City for one year, then in 1857 he moved to Arcola, Ill., where he taught school for three years; then he removed to Union, in 1860, where he followed farming for about eight years, then studied and practiced law until 1875, when he came to Stockton, Kan., where he has been since in the practice of law. During the time he lived in Arcola, Ill., he attended law school at Cleveland, Ohio, for one year. Married, Aug. 10, 1861, Miss Julia C. Philes. They have four children—Edmund J., Clarence, Carrie B. and Eva. Is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and A., F. & A. M. Enlisted March 10, 1865, as a private in the Second Minnesota Battery; discharged as private July 11, 1865, by special order of War Department. Was elected County Attorney of Rooks County for two terms. Member of State Legislature, of Minnesota, 1870, also Probate Judge for one year.

M. C. REVILLE, lawyer, was born in Sussex County, Del., in the town of Milford, the twenty-second day of April, 1848, at which place he lived until 1869. At the age of fifteen, he went to learn the ship carpentering trade, which business he followed until 1867, when he attended the St. Mary's College at Wilmington, Del., until 1868; then for nearly one year was editor of the Sussex *Argus*, at Milford, Del. Then in April, 1869, he moved to Troy, Kan., where he established a nursery, which he engaged at for two years; then went into the office of U. B. Wood, of Troy, Kan., where he read law and taught school until he was admitted to the bar at Troy, Kan., in March, 1875; he practiced law in Troy until 1879, when he came to Stockton, Rooks County, where he has since been in the practice of law. Married, Sept. 1, 1881, to Miss Capitola Douglas. They have one child, an infant. He is member of the Masonic Fraternity, and was member of State Legislature from Doniphan County, Kan., in 1876.

HON. A. B. MONTGOMERY dealer in farm machinery, etc., was born in Vicksburg, Miss., while his parents were there temporarily. Prior to coming to Kansas he had resided in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Nevada. In 1877 he purchased property in Mitchell County, Kan. In the fall of 1878 he brought his family to the State, and located at Stockton, Rooks County, where he still resides. Besides his business at that place, he has carried on another large establishment at Hays City, ever since he first located in the State. He was elected a member of the Kansas House of Representatives in 1880, re-elected in 1882. He was married in Mercer County, Mo., June 15, 1865, to Sarah E. Estep, a native of Zionsville, Marion County, Ind. They have two children—Frank U. and George L. Mr. Montgomery is a member of the A. F. & A. M. to the Royal Arch degree.

J. W. NEWELL, was born in Erie County, New York, December 25, 1851. Removed to Iowa in 1854; was brought up on a farm. Removed to Lincoln County, Kansas, in the spring of 1871. Entered the office of the Lincoln County *News* as an apprentice in 1872; became editor and publisher of the Lincoln County *Patriot* in 1874. Purchased the press and material of said office and removed the same to Stockton, Rooks County, Kan., November, 1875, and issued the first number of the Stockton *News* Jan. 6, 1876; sold out August, 1877, and removed to Black Hawk County, Iowa, where he was for a short time employed as associate editor of the La Porte City *Progress*. Returned to Stockton, Kan., in the spring of 1878, and was employed as editor and publisher of the Stockton *News*, in the fall of the same year; and was elected Clerk of the District Court for Rooks County. Was married to Miss Mina Carkey March 18, 1879. Retired from the *News* in 1879, and in the fall of 1880 again purchased the said paper, and in the spring of 1881 removed it to Plainville, Rooks County, Kan., and established the Plainville *News*, May 4. Sold the same in April, 1882, and removed to Stockton. Purchased a half interest in the Rooks County *Record* Oct. 16, 1882. Became a member of Lincoln Lodge, No. 176, I. O. O. F., in 1875, and was transferred by card to the Stockton Lodge in 1879.

A. F. NEWELL, grain dealer, was born in Decorah, Iowa, June 14, 1854, where he resided until he was nine years of age, when with his parents traveled through the states of Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio, until 1870, when he moved to Bedford, Iowa, where he attended school until 1875, when he went to Dakota Territory where he engaged in the hardware business until 1877, then removed to Concordia, Kan., as clerk for Buckingham & Marshall for one year; then he came to Stockton in July, 1878, where he established a hardware store, which business he followed until 1881, when he disposed of his store and engaged in the grocery business until the spring of 1882, disposing of his stock; has since been engaged as grain dealer. Was married, March 22, 1880, to Miss Mary A. Smith. They have one child. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; and has been Township Clerk of Stockton Township for three years past.

CHARLES. W. SMITH, County Attorney, was born in Milwaukee County, Wis., June 12, 1850, where he lived on a farm until 1852, when he with his parents moved to Washington County, Wis., where he lived on a farm until 1866, when he removed to Cass County, Mo., where he made his home on a farm, and during the time he lived in Missouri, from 1866 to 1876. Attended State University of Kansas, at Lawrence during the years of '72-'73-'75 and '76; and during the year of 1874 he taught school as Principal at Wadesburgh, Mo. Graduated as Bachelor of Arts at Lawrence, Ky., in 1876 and 1881. Degree of Master of Arts was conferred by same institution. Then in 1876, '77 and '78 he attended the Law Department of the University at Ann Arbor, Mich., from which place he graduated in 1878 as Bachelor of Laws, LL. B. Then in the spring of 1879 came to Stockton, Kan., where he has since been in the practice of law. Also editor of *Stockton News* for 1879 and 1880. Married, March 28, 1880, Miss Lizzie Williams. They have one child—Solon C., one year old. Mr. Smith is a member of I. O. O. F. and Beta Theta Pi. Was elected County Attorney of Rooks County, in the fall of 1880; re-elected to same office in fall of 1882.

J. N. SMITH, merchant, was born Dec. 27, 1842, in Fulton County, N. Y. Moved with his parents to St. Charles, Ill., where he lived for three years, then moved to De Kalb County, Ill., where he lived for six years, and from there to Ogle County, Illinois, where he lived on a farm and attended school until the spring of 1864, when he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry as Corporal; discharged in September, 1864, expiration of term of service; re-enlisted March 8, 1865, as Corporal, in Company K, Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; discharged, Sept. 16, 1865, under general orders. Then returned to Ogle County, Ill., where he attended school until the spring of 1866; then went to Colorado where he was engaged as freighter and teamster for three years, when he returned to Ogle County where he visited friends until the spring of 1879. Then he went to Holt County, Mo., where for four years he was engaged in the grocery business, and then until the spring of 1875 engaged in farming. Then traveled in Colorado three months, and in the summer of 1875, located in Beloit, Mitchell County, Kan., and established a furniture store, which, in 1876, he sold to J. H. Roberts. He then engaged in the butcher business, which business he followed until the spring of 1878, when he came to Stockton, Rooks County, Kan., and in company with T. E. Baldwin, established the drug and grocery business, which firm continued for eighteen months, when Baldwin retired from the firm, taking the drugs as his interest in the business, since which time Mr. Smith has carried on general grocery and provision store. He married, May 22, 1872, Miss Hattie Nash. They have one child—Lottie. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Grand Army of Republic.

LAFAYETTE C. SMITH, dealer in agricultural implements, was born in Chadtauqua County, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1848, where he resided and attended school at Randolph, N. Y., until he was fifteen years of age, when he enlisted in Company E, Fifth New York Volunteer Cavalry as a private, and discharged July 19, 1865, under special order from War Department; then he went to Corry, Penn., where he clerked in a wholesale liquor store for eighteen months, when he was employed as traveling salesman for an cavespout company, for one season, then moved to Jamestown, N. Y., where he established a produce and commission house, which business he run until 1870, where he moved to Mitchell County. Kan., where he lived until the fall of 1872, when he came to Stockton, Kan., and engaged in mercantile business for four months and sold out and engaged in real estate business until 1873 when he established an implement warehouse with which he was connected for two years, when he moved on his farm, where he lived for one year, when he again returned to Stockton, where he has since been engaged as a dealer in agricultural implements. Married Dec. 30, 1868, to Miss Coralyn Eliott, Have four children—Lura, Vinnie, Elliott and Baby. Is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and also the G. A. R. Was elected County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Mitchell County, Kan., in the fall of 1870, for two years. Elected County Clerk and Register of Deeds Rooks County, Kan., in the fall of 1872; re-elected same office in fall of 1873, and again elected in fall of 1875.

JAY J. SMYTH & CO., Bankers, Stockton, organized in May, 1879 by J. J. Smyth Cashier First National Bank, Marion, Iowa, and Charles C. Woods, then practicing lawyer of Marion Iowa, now cashier Stockton Bank. The bank does a general banking business, buy and sell, exchange, etc. The bank is also connected with Elm Grove Creamery, owning one half interest in the same. They have have also 1000 acres of land in the country, which is used as a stock farm, have now about two hundred head of cattle, one half of which are graded cows. They have three short horned registered bulls.

MATHEW M. STEWART, County Treasurer, was born in Butler County, Penn., May 28, 1840, where he lived until 1852, when he moved to Union, Mahaska County, Ia., where he lived on a farm until the spring of 1857, when he came to Doniphan County, Kansas, where he learned the carpenter's business which he followed until he enlisted in Company C, First Cavalry Regiment, as a private, September 15, 1861; he was discharged April 13, 1863, when he returned to Doniphan County, Kansas, where he worked at his trade as carpenter until 1866, when he was confined to his bed two years with rheumatism; then in 1868 removed to Sabetha, Kan., when he engaged in the mercantile business until 1872, when he came to Rooks County, Kan., homesteaded a farm on Sec. 21, T.7, R. 17, where he resided as a farmer until the fall of 1873. Elected County Treasurer of Rooks County; re-elected again in the fall of 1875, at the expiration of the term of office in October. 1877 engaged in the drug business until the fall of 1879, and was again elected to the office of County Treasurer. He was married April 17, 1869, to Miss Mary Reed. They have two children—Emma and Gertie. First Trustee of Lowell Township, Rooks County, for one term of one year. Was Mayor of the City of Stockton one year. Is a member of the G. A. R. of Stockton Post, No. 76, Chapter 12.

PLAINVILLE.

A considerable village, containing several stores and mechanics' shops, was first settled in 1877 by B. L. Sinclair. The second settler was W. I. Griffin. The surrounding country settled rapidly, and it is now one of the most desirable sections of Rooks County. The town was named [illegible] a Stockton town company, but the old site was "jumped" and a new town laid off, on the claim of William Bradly. As it is the only village between Stockton and Hays City, it enjoys a large trade. The first marriage in the village occurred in 1878—Ramson Rouse and Miss McCloy. The first death, James Conger, occurred the same year. F. S. Mickey taught the first school in King's residence in 1878, and two years later a substantial school-house was built, one mile from the centre of the village. Rev. W. L. Mickey, a methodist, preached the first sermon in 1878, at G. F. Slosson's residence. In the summer of 1880 a Methodist church was built. A postoffice was established in 1878 and W. S. Griffin appointed postmaster. Joseph opened the first store in 1878. The town, as its name indicates is located on level ground.

The town is situated in the south part of the county seven miles from the County line. The M. E. Sunday school, of which E. M. Gale is superintendent, was organized in 1878, has 50 scholars and 5 teachers. A social club called the Rough and Readies, was organized in 1879 and has a membership of 30. F. S. Mickey is the present presiding officer.

The villages of Webster, Motor, Igo, Cresson, Alcona and Chandler, each contain postoffices, a blacksmith shop and the most of them small stores. Webster enjoys a considerable trade, having two stores.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ELAM BARTHOLOMEW, farmer, Section 10, Township 6, Range 18, Farmington Township, Postoffice Rockport. He was born in Lancaster County, Pa., June 9, 1852, and when two years old his parents moved to Licking County, Ohio, where he lived on a farm until 1865, when he removed with his parents to Farmington, Fulton County, Illinois, where he followed farming and school teaching until March, 1874, when he came to Rooks County and homesteaded his present farm, where he has since lived as a farmer. He was married June 14, 1876, to Miss Rachel Montgomery, of Farmington, Ill. They have four children, George E., Elbert T., Lizzie F. and Jesse E. Mr. B. has been Township Clerk of his township one year, Trustee three years, and Clerk of the district court of Rooks County two years.

S. S. BOGGS, farmer, Medicine Township, postoffice Stockton, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., December 31, 1839, where he resided until six years of age, when with parents moved to Wayne County, Ind., where he lived about four years; then his parents moved to Shelby County, Ind., where he lived on a farm until 1857, when he went to Moultrie County, Ill., where he farmed until 1867, when he removed to Junction City, Kansas, where he run a perpetual lime kiln as an engineer until the fall of 1877, when he came to Rooks County, Kan., and located his present farm, and since has given his attention to farming and stock raising, dealing in cattle until the last year, when he engaged in the sheep business. Brought from New Mexico this year 1,400 sheep. Married to Miss Margaret Hostetter October 24, 1866. They have six children, Olive, Alice, William, Emma, Myrtle and George. Enlisted in Company E, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as private, June 13, 1861: discharged as Sergeant March 17, 1865, by special order War Department. Taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, and put in prison at Andersonville. Elected as a representative to the State Legislature for 1876-'77. Was County Surveyor of Rooks County for past nine years. Is member A. F. & A. M.

WILLIAM CARKEY, farmer, Section 14, Iowa Township; postoffice Stockton. Was born in Jefferson County, New York (town of Clayton), January 1, 1817, where he resided until he was twenty-six years of age; lived on farm until he was fourteen years of age, then went into a tannery and learned the trade of tanner and currier, which trade he followed until he was twenty-six years old, when he went to Askeaton, Wis., where he worked in a fanning mill and wagon shop three years, then moved to Mantorville, Dodge County, Minn., where he farmed for one year, when he moved to Pawnee City, Nebraska, where he again followed farming for seven years, then returned to Jefferson County, Wis., visiting friends until the spring of 1865, when he emigrated to Nemaha County, Kan., where he followed farming until 1874, when he came to Rooks County, Kan., where he homesteaded his present farm and has since been engaged in farming. He was married to Miss Matilda Spencer, September 1, 1844. They have seven children, Jerome, Franklin, Edwin, Riley, Hulda, Emma and Mina.

E. H. DAVIS, farmer, Sugar Loaf Township; postoffice Stockton. Was born in Milo, Maine, November 9, 1841, and when only two years of age his parents moved to Boone County, Ills., where he was bred on a farm until 1858, when he went to Nora, Ill., where he followed farming until December 10, 1863, when he enlisted in Company F, Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry; discharged as a private December 21, 1865, under special order from War Department, when he returned to Nora, Ill., where he was engaged as a farmer until 1868, when he moved to Nemaha County, Neb., where he farmed until 1873, when he came to Rooks County, Kan., when he homesteaded his present farm, and has since been engaged as a farmer and a dealer in cattle. Was married November 4, 1867, to Miss Lima Chambers They have four children, Charles E., John E., Olive A. and Frank E. Mr. D. was Trustee of Sugar Loaf Township one year, was Road Overseer of the same township two years, member of the School Board, District Sixty-seven two years, and member Vigilant Society for Mutual Protection of Stock.

ROYAL EASTMAN, farmer, Section 30, Medicine Township; postoffice Igo, was born in Allegany County, N. Y., January 23, 1841, and at nine years of age his parents moved to Port Hope, Wis., where he lived as a farmer until the fall of 1860, when he returned to New York, and on April 26, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-Sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, as a private; discharged as a private May 8, 1863; re-enlisted as a veteran in Company C, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, as a private; discharged as a private August 15, 1865. Then went to Blue Earth County, Minn., where he farmed for about five years. Then he moved to Rooks County, Kansas, where he homesteaded his present farm, and has since been engaged in farming and dealing in stock. Has now 26 head of cattle. Was married June 25, 1867, to Miss Cordelia M. Nichols. They had one child, Addie M. Was married again December 30, 1877, to Miss Harriet Webster. They have two children, Maudie B. and Corydon M. Was elected trustee of Medicine Township for one year. Is a member of the G. A. R.

WILLIAM A. FALLAS, farmer, Alcona Township; postoffice Alcona. Was born in Tompkins County, New York, January 13, 1833, where he lived on a farm until he was thirteen years of age, when with his parents he went to Kent County, Mich., where he lived on a farm until 1854, when he moved to Illinois. During the winter of 1854-'55 he attended school at Chicago, and during the summer worked on the canal. In the fall of 1855 he moved to Marshall County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, Thirty Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and was discharged as Second Lieutenant, at Clinton, Iowa, August 15, 1865. Then he moved, where he farmed and built bridges as a contractor until the fall of 1878, when he came to Rooks County and homesteaded his present farm. Married April 13, 1857, to Miss Lucinda McClarren (since dead). They had three children, Edwin, Lura and Ward. Married again October 12, 1882, to Miss Johanna Anglemyse. Is a member G. A. R. Elected County Commissioner of Rooks County in the fall of 1880. Was Justice of the Peace for Alcona Township, Rooks County one year. Is at present a member of School Board for District Forty-five, Rooks County.

FRANK GAGER, farmer, Sections 30 and 31, Medicine Township; postoffice Igo. Was born in Erie County, New York, March 4, 1841, where he lived on a farm until 1856, when he moved to Troy, Canada, where he was engineer for eighteen months. Then he went to Ypsilanti, Mich., where he kept a restaurant for six months. Then he went to Chicago, Ill., where he sold patent medicine for two months. Then he moved to Negaunee, Mich., where he worked in a smelting furnace for one year. Then worked on the railroad until August 4, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. E, Sixteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry as a private; discharged as Captain of Co. G, July 15, 1865; wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, in the left wrist, and at Hatch's Run, February 6, 1865, gunshot wound in the head; after being discharged went to Erie County, N. Y.; visiting for two months, when he went to St. Cloud, Minn., where he farmed for one year, when he went to Dickinson County, Kan., and farmed for four years, when he moved to the city of Abilene, where he kept restaurant and ice cream saloon for one year, when he came to Rooks County, September, 1871, and homesteaded his present farm, where he has since been engaged in farming and dealing in stock. He was married January 17, 1868, to Miss Fanny Fall. They have three children, Frank, Edward and Benona. Married to his second wife, May 22, 1878, Miss Hattie Layton. He is Road Overseer in District 3, Rooks County, and a member of G. A. R.

WM. GROVER, farmer, Medicine Township, was born in Williamson County, Ill., December 11, 1827, where he resided as a farmer until he was thirty years of age, when he moved to Metropolis, Ill., where he farmed until 1871, when he came to Rooks County, Kan., where he homesteaded his present farm, where he has since been as a farmer and dealing in stock and cattle. His cattle business has been in the raising, buying and selling. He was married September 27, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Gill. They have three children, Brunette, Augustus and Cordelia. He enlisted as a private in Co. A, Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, October 10, 1861; discharged August 13, 1865, as a sergeant; is a pensioner; weak eyes.

WM. HAGEMEISTER, farmer, Medicine Township, P. O. Igo, was born in Prussia, February 15, 1844, where he resided until he was twenty-three years of age, and where he worked as a brickmaker, when he came to America in 1867, and located in Vernon County, Mo., where he followed brickmaking until 1877, when he came to Rooks County, Kan., where he homesteaded his present farm, and has ever since been engaged in farming and dealing in stock. He was married to Miss Eliza Keen, October 11, 1877. They have two children, Frederick W. and Joseph.

A. M. KING, farmer, was born in Johnstown, Ohio, January 16, 1838, where he lived until he was fifteen years of age, when he moved to Kosciusko County, Ind., where he lived on a farm four years, when he went to Warsaw, Ind., where he engaged in the coopering business, which he followed until the spring of 1864, when he moved to Benton County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming and buying and shipping stock, until 1878, when he came to Rooks County, Kan., and homesteaded his present farm. While he lived in Iowa, and since he has been in Kansas, he has given considerable attention to the breeding of pure Chester white hogs. Was married November 1, 1860, to Miss Sarah Popham. They have three children, Virgil, Bertie and Mertie. He is a member of I. O. O. F. Elected County Commissioner of Rooks County in the fall of 1874, and is present chairman of the board.

JAMES T. STROUP, farmer, Farmington Township, was born in Highland County, Ohio, April 11, 1826, where he lived as a farmer until 1867, when he moved to Holt County, Mo., where he engaged as a farmer for two years. Then in March, 1869, he moved to Atchison County, Mo., where he lived and farmed until May, 1871, when he came to Rooks County, Kan., and homesteaded his present farm, where he has since been engaged as a farmer, and buying, selling and raising stock; also for the past three years has carried in a small way at his home farm, a stock of general merchandise. Was married to Miss Margaret Pulse, November 8, 1849. They have six children living, Amanda, Charles, Elmer, Frank, George and Oscar; two children died in infancy, Lizzie and James R. December 15, 1877, adopted Maggie Battalion, whose father is in the insane asylum. Was a member of the Board of County Commissioners on its organization in 1871 and 1872. Was Trustee of Farmington Township in 1871 and 1872. Enlisted in Co. A, Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a private, August 26, 1862; discharged June 26, 1865, as a private, special order of the War Department, on pension roll; cause, hernia. Was postmaster at Rockport, Rooks County, Kan., from 1872, until April, 1882.

SHUTTS BROS., farmers and dealers in stock, Medicine Township. Cassius and Frank Shutts were born in Ulster County, N. Y., March 26, 1848, and Jan. 10, 1852, respectively, where they lived until 1855, when with parents went to Will County, Ill., where they lived on a farm until 1877, when they came to Rooks County, and purchased their present homestead, where they have since been engaged in farming and dealing in stock. Transactions in stock yearly, $1,500. Cassius was married to Miss Lizzie Bellman, Dec. 20, 1871. Was elected County Commissioner Rooks County fall 1881. Frank was married to Miss Alice Tallman, April 14, 1880. Elected Clerk School District 15, Rooks County. Appointed Postmaster at Igo, April 1, 1878, and is the present Postmaster. Also in connection the brothers carry quite a nice line of goods, general merchandise at Igo postoffice. They have in all 1,120 acres of land.

L. M. STULTS, farmer, Section 29, Township 7, Range 16, Lowell Township, P. O. Rooks Centre. Born in Greene County, Tennessee, Dec. 7, 1842, where he resided as a farmer until 1871; during the time of the late war he was conscripted by the C. S. A., but managed to escape and get to Indiana where he resided until close of the war, when he returned to Tennessee, where he resided as a farmer and blacksmith until 1871, when he moved to Cloud County, Kan., where he worked as a carpenter and joiner until April 6th, 1872, when he homesteaded his present farm, and has since engaged in farming. He was married to Miss Amanda Sollenbarger, Dec. 6, 1866; have four children, William, Mary, Honley and a baby.

GEORGE YOXALL, farmer and stock dealer, Sections 33 and 35, Township 7, Range 16, Lowell Township, P. O. Rooke Centre. Was born in Crewe, Cheshire, England, May 23, 1850, where he resided until he was sixteen years of age, then came to America. Landed in New York, August, 1866, and from there he went to Philadelphia, Pa., where he worked at plumbing and gas fitting for eighteen months. Then from there to Milwaukee, Wis., at his trade for one year, Oshkosh, Wis., two years, and Peoria, Ill., one year, when he moved to Phelps County, Mo., where he farmed until 1870, and in 1871 with the Northwestern Colony from Ripon, Wis., came to Kansas and located in Russell County, where he freighted for one year. Then he went to Barton County, Kan., where he farmed for four years, when he came to Rooks County, Kan., in 1876, and homesteaded present farm, and has since been engaged as a farmer and dealer in stock; has now about 100 head, and is feeding two car loads for shipment. Married Miss Elizabeth T. Tarr, May 23, 1874; have four children, Edward, Albert, Eaton, and Fred. G. Was Township Clerk Lowell Township two years, School Director District 4, Rooks County, three years.

DECATUR COUNTY.

DECATUR County was created by the act of the legislature of 1873. It is one of the northern tier of counties in the northwestern part of the State; ten counties lie between it and the Missouri River, two between it and Colorado. Its area is 900 square miles. The name of the county was given to it in commemoration of Commodore Stephen Decatur, who was born in Sinnepaxent, Md., and killed in a duel with Commodore James Barron, March 20, 1820, and who was a prominent actor in the war of 1812.

The county is well wooded and well watered. The timber belts range from one quarter to one half mile in width, and the general varieties are ash, box elder, cottonwood, elm and willow. The streams run from the southwest to the northeast. The principal streams are Beaver, Prairie Dog, Tom Cat and Long Branch creeks, and the two large forks of Sappa creek, making a valuable water supply. All of these streams empty into the Republican River, in southern Nebraska. Springs are numerous; the depth of wells is from 20 to 40 feet. The percentage of timber land is two; of prairie, 98 per cent. The land is gently undulating. The soil is of good depth, a rich black loam. There are are but little evidences of coal, but pure chalk has been found while boring for wells. In building stone there are the best qualities of magnesian limestone, hard and soft, of cream or yellow and of white colors.

GENERAL HISTORY.

The first claims known to have been taken by settlers within the limits of what is now Decatur County, were by Col. J. A. Hopkins, in December, 1872, and by D. Coburn, S. M. Porter, John Griffith and Henry M. Playford in Januasy, 1873. Col. Hopkins came to the place where he located in September 1872, but the date of his filing on land was December, 1872; the others mentioned above entered their claims as stated, although they had lived in the county prior to filing. Mrs. H. P. Gandy was the first white woman that settled and lived in the county.

The first post office established in the county was at Oberlin, then called Sappa, J. A. Rodehaver being appointed postmaster in April, 1874. The first school was kept near Oberlin, in the fall and winter of 1875-76, and taught by George Worthington. The first birth was that of a child to Henry Gandy and wife, in 1873; the first marriage that of Calvin Gay and Maggie Robinson in the fall of 1875, and the first death that of A. Austin, on the Sappa, in 1873. In the summer of 1874, R. L. Booth killed Frank Adams for insulting his wife—the first death by violence in the county.

During the month of September, 1878, a band of northern Cheyennes invaded Kansas. Crossing the State line near the southeast corner of Comanche County, about the 14th of the month, they divided into small bands and attacked the camps of stockmen along their route across and into the counties of Barber, Comanche, Clark, Meade, Ford and Foote, killing some and wounding others, and destroying and stealing stock and other property. After crossing the Arkansas River near Cimarron, Foote County, they passed almost due north, doing but little damage until they reached the counties of Sheridan, Decatur and Rawlins, where they committed most foul and brutal atrocities. Besides murdering men and destroying property, nameless outrages were committed on defenseless women and children. In Decatur County alone, eighteen men were slaughtered. The names of the victims are as follows: William Laing, John C. Laing, William Laing, Jr., Freeman Laing, J. G. Smith, Frederick Hamper, E. P. Humphrey, John Humphrey, Moses Abernathy, John C. Hutson, Geo. F. Walters, Marcellus Felt, Ed. Miskelley, Ferdinand Westphaled and son, Mr. Wright, Mr. Lull and Mr. Irwin.

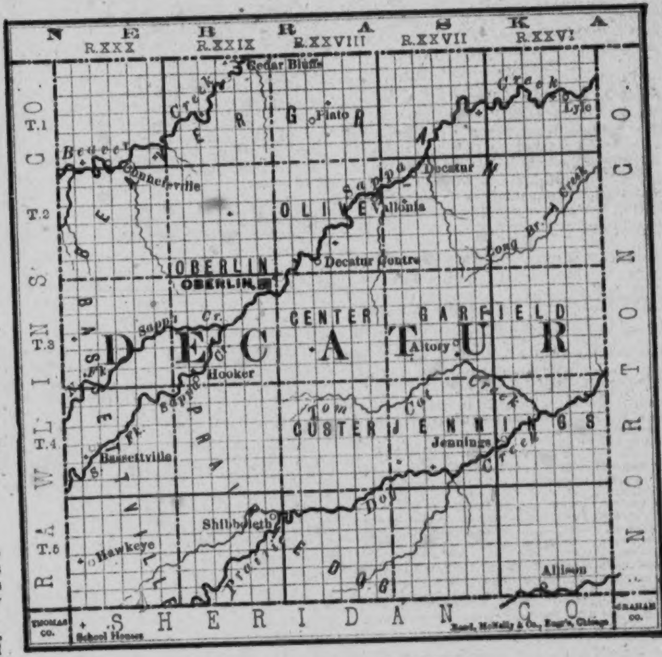

During the raid, on September 30, Mr. H. D. Colvin, living eight miles southwest of Oberlin (on the South Fork of the Sappa) was away from his dwelling some few rods, when he was suddenly surprised by an advance party of the raiding Indians, who drove him to his house. When the main body came up, an attack was made on the house, but the whole two hundred or more were driven off by Mr. Colvin and his brave wife, with an old navy six-shooter and an equally antiquated shot gun. Mrs. Colvin fired the first shot at the savages with the shot gun. They left, doing no damage. In March, 1882, Henry Inman made a selection of 2,320 acres of lands in this county, for a part of the additional school lands the State was entitled to receive from the general government.

Nathan Haynes received about the 1st of January, 1882, a patent to the south half of Section 2, Town 2, Range 29. The first ever issued to school land in Decatur County.

The first law suit in Decatur County was in the court of F. Coard, Justice of the Peace of Oberlin Township. The county when organized, was in the fifteenth district, but on March 8, 1881, it was made a part of the new seventeenth district, and Rawlins and Cheyenne Counties were attached to Decatur for judicial purposes. The Legislature of 1883 detached Rawlins and Cheyenne from Decatur, provided for terms of court in Rawlins in the months of May and November, and attached Cheyenne thereto, for judicial purposes.

POPULATION (FEDERAL CENSUS.)

(Organized in 1879.)

		1880
Bassettville Township		441
Beaver	"	549
Grant	"	667
Jennings	"	965
Oberlin	"	1,196
Prairie Dog	"	612
Total		4,180

Judge D. C. Nellis, of Ellis County, of the seventeenth judicial dis'rict, held the first term of court, April 5, 1881. Three cases (criminal) appeared on the docket, one was dismissed, one was ordered back to Norton County for trial, to which Decatur had been attached for judicial purposes, and one case of grand larceny, the defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to the State penitentiary for eighteen months.

D. W. Burt and L. G. Parker were admitted to the bar; seven applicants received their naturalization papers. Judge William H. Pratt succeeded Judge Nellis, and he held the terms of court in April and in September, 1882. There were sixteen cases on the docket for the term commencing September, 25, 1882, of which four were State cases; three were for divorce.

H. D. Colvin performed the duties of Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1879, organizing school district No. 1, six miles square, with Oberlin in the centre, on August 23. School district officers were elected September 8, and J. B. Hitchcock, was elected director, R. A. Marks, clerk, George Penson, treasurer.

School district No. 2 was organized on the Prairie dog; Thomas Matthews, director; James G. White, clerk; B. Lyons, treasurer.

School distict No. 2 was organized with Shibboleth as a centre; G. W. Shoemaker, director; D. Boughman, clerk; S. P. Carney, treasurer. The school house was located on the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 5, Range 28.

A four weeks session of the County normal institute was held commencing July 12, 1880, D. W. Burt, conductor; Sue Kereff and R. C. Kindig, Instructors. The whole number of teachers in attendance was fifteen; the amount received from examination fees, was $26; the amount paid for instruction, $8. An institute is provided for in the year 1883.

Oberlin is the only town in Decatur County which has obtained any importance, and it is yet a mere hamlet, compared to many other county seats of Kansas. It is on the Sappa creek, at nearly the center of the county. Clayton, the next town in point of size to Oberlin is on the line between Decatur and Norton Counties. It now contains two general stores, a drug store, postoffice and hotel.

There are thirteen church organizations in Decatur County. Methodist, seven; Presbyterian, two; Baptist, three; Baptist (Free Will) one. There are fifteen Union and one Baptist Sunday schools. The "Frontier Mill," McKay and Jenkins, proprietors, were erected during the summer of 1882, at Cedar Bluffs, in the northwestern part of the county. The first flour manufactured in the county was ground at these mills on December 18th, 1882, and put in the market at Oberlin, Kansas, at the store of John Morrison.

The Oberlin *Herald* was issued in June, 1879, by J. C. Humphrey and James N. Counter. Mr. Humphrey went on to the Belleville *Telescope* and in April, 1881, Mr. Counter became the sole manager, and continued as such until December, 1881, when William D. Street became the proprietor. During the latter part of the management under Mr. Counter, D. P. Havens became local editor. The *Herald* in 1883, is the only paper in the county. The Oberlin *News* was started August, 1881. Jacob C. Wilson and others were interested in it. On the 1st of March, 1882, is was purchased by the *Herald* and consolidated with it. J. E. Cochran had been its editor.

The Decatur Center *Advance* started about the first of February, 1880, at Decatur Center. It remained here but a short time, and in March the first number of the *Guardian* was published by Bogart & Ackerman, at Jackson. About the first of May, Sol. Rees succeeded Mr. Bogart. The paper soon after ceased to exist, and Mr. Rees went to New Mexico.

ORGANIZATION AND OTHER COUNTY MATTERS.

November 1, 1879, a mass convention of the voters of Decatur County, was held on the south side of Beckwith & McCall's store, at Oberlin; fully 300 voters, with their families, were assembled, and the hall, the usual place of assemblage, was not large enough to accommodate the vast assembly.

Edwin Knowles was chosen Chairman, and S. L. Bishop, Secretary, and the object was stated to be to select three men to recommend to Governor St. John for appointment as temporary County Commissioners, and one man for temporary County Clerk, of Decatur County.

The persons selected for these positions were as follows: Edward D. Stillson, for County Clerk; Frank Kimball, John B. Hitchcock and George W. Shoemaker, for Commissioners. John Neve was appointed Census Taker, and during the month of November, he completed his work, and found the population of Decatur County to be 2,561. Early in December he went to Topeka with the returns, which he delivered to the Governor, and on December 11, Governor St. John issued his proclamation, organizing the county, appointing the above named persons as temporary county officers, and declaring Oberlin the temporary county seat.

On December 15, the officers met and made choice of Frank Kimball as Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. Arrangements were made for holding an election for the purpose of choosing county and township officers, and voting on the permanent location of the county seat on the 3d day of February, 1880. The county was divided into seven townships, named Grant, Oberlin, Beaver, Bassettville, Prairie Dog, Jennings and Garfield. The following is the official roster for the county:

County Clerks.—Edward D. Stillson, N. G. Addleman, H. D. Colvin and E. W. Rathbun. County Commissioners.—Frank Kimball, John B. Hitchcock, George W. Shoemaker, J. C. Johnson, W. A. Burnett, Henry Clair, F. H. Cornish, S. F. Colby, John Hayward, Van B. Wiggins, A. W. Bariteau, R. W. Finley and Daniel Castor. County Treasurers.—George Metcalf, J. B. Hitchcock and W. A. Burnett. Register of Deeds.—George W. Keyes and Frank A. Hunt. Sheriffs.—W. A. Frasier, C. E. Ayer and J. W. Short. Coroners.—W. D. Street, W. A. Colvin, John P. Greenwood and J. A. Hughes. Clerks of the District Court.—W. A Colvin, D. C. Floyd, C. E. Corporone and George W. Whiting. County Attorneys.—Ed. M. Bowman, L. G. Parker and J. E. Cochran. Probate Judges.—Luther Brown and N. W. Strong. Superintendents of Public Instruction.—D. W. Burt and George F. Hodge. County Surveyors.—S. L. Bishop, Wm. W. McKay and George W. Boring.

George H. Case, of Jewell County, is the Representative of Decatur County in the Senate. The district was the Thirty-fourth under the Legislative Apportionment Act of 1876; under that of 1881, the counties of Phillips, Norton, Decatur, Rawlins and Cheyenne, form the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District.

M. A. Conklin was elected member of the House of Representatives at the first election, February 3, 1880; D. B. Stone was elected November 2, 1880; Will D. Street, November 7, 1882. Decatur County is the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Representative District. Mr. Stone held the first seat in the House from the county, in the session of 1881. He was a member of the Committee on Agriculture, and on Congressional Apportionment. He declined the chair of Professor of Mathematics of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, to which position he was elected in 1882, but he accepted the place of Principal of the High School of Tecumseh, Neb., in August, 1882. Mr. Street was a member of the Committee on Elections and on State Affairs in the House of 1883.

In November, 1880, there were 500 votes polled in the county; in 1881, 538; in 1882, 513.

The establishment of the county seat permanently at Oberlin, by a majority of 181, at the election held February 3, 1880, has caused efforts to be made looking ultimately to the erection of county buildings.

On February 14th, 1883, the Board rented of R. A. Marks, the Moody and Burnett buildings, for one year at $300 per year. The Legislature of 1883 passed an act to enable the County Commissioners of Decatur County to fund the county indebtedness, authorizing them to issue the bonds of the county in an amount not exceeding $15,000, to be used for the redemption of the outstanding orders, allowed accounts and warrants of said county, and to pay off any judgment against said county. Each bond issued shall not be less than $100 nor more than $500, and shall not be for less than ten nor more than twenty-five years, interest not to exceed seven per cent., payable semi annually.

STATISTICS.

In 1880, there were 30 organized school districts in the county; 504 persons of school age; there was an enrollment of 308; an average daily attendance of 179. It had 15 log and sod school houses, valued at $666, furniture at $78.

In 1881, there were 33 organized districts; in 1882, there were 38. The average salary of male teachers per month is $20.41; of female teachers, $18.15. In 1882, there was 17 school buildings of the aggregate value of $1,700. The school tax levy for 1881 was 9 mills on the dollar; in 1882 it was 11 mills. The amount of money received in 1882 for school purposes was $2,357.77. Semi-annual apportionments of the State School Fund was based on 504 pupils for 1881; on 699 for 1882.

In 1878, the population of the county was estimated at about 1,000, of which there were a few Germans and Swedes, but the settlers were principally from other portions of Kansas, Iowa and Missouri; in 1879, the census-taker reported the population 2,561; the National census of 1880 enumerates 4,180, of which number there was one colored; there were 1,098 males of 21 years of age and over, native born; 175 of foreign birth. The Assessor's returns of population for 1881 was 2,782; of 1882, 3,223. The total valuation of property in the county for 1880, is $156,898.72; for 1881, was $159,501.11; for 1882, it was $186,252. Its taxable acres are 32,518, of which 5,243 are under cultivation.

The Decatur County Agricultural, Horticultural and Stock-raising Society was organized in June 1882. The acreage of grains, and different kinds of stock raised are as follows: The number of milch cows in 1881, was 790; in 1882, 937; other cattle in 1881, 1,258; in 1882, 1,882; horses in 1881, 856; in 1882, 1,485; sheep in 1881, 1,600; in 1882, 3,186; swine in 1881, 420; in 1882, 561; the wool clip for 1881 was 1,850 pounds. In 1882, the acreage of winter wheat, was 1,116; spring wheat, 641; corn, 12,123; rye, 429; Irish potatoes, 395; oats, 91; buckwheat, 43. Fully one-half of the county is open range; grazing exists for nine months in the year; prairie hay can be had at $2 per ton, as there is a growth of heavy grass along the streams in the wide bottoms.

OBERLIN.

Oberlin, the county seat and principal town of Decatur County, is situated near the geographical center of the County, on section 1, town 3, range 29. The site was preempted in 1873 by John A Rodehaver. The plat was laid out in 1878, and in September of that year the village consisted of one sod and one frame store, a log hotel and a log blacksmith shop. A frame and a sod house were also in process of construction. Mr. Van Wormer opened the first general store, but soon sold his stock to J. W. Allen & Son. R. A. Marks was the next man who ventured in the mercantile trade, and subsequently became engaged in banking. Business of almost every kind is now started in the place.

The population numbers about 800, and the school report for the month ending February 8, 1883, shows 36 pupils in the primary grade and 31 pupils in the higher department. The first birth in the town was a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Allen, January 7, 1879.

There is a daily mail from Oberlin to Grainfield, Gove County, which leaves at 6 A. M., arrives at 6 P. M. One from Oberlin to Indianola, the county seat of Red Willow County, Nebraska, on the B. & M. railroad; one from Oberlin to Lenora, Norton County, the terminus of the C. B. division of the Missouri Pacific. There is a semi-weekly mail from Oberlin to Colby; a tri-weekly from Oberlin to Norton, and one from Oberlin to Atwood, the county seat of Rawlins. By an arrangement effected in February, 1883, all mail for Oberlin, east of the Missouri River is transferred at Atchison, thus advancing it three hours.

The Independent Volunteer Cavalry Company (State Militia) of Oberlin was organized December 12, 1882. The company numbers thirty, with L. G. Parker as First Lieutenant.

Oberlin now has two church organizations, John Wilson being the Presbyterian minister and I. L. Day, the Methodist. There is one hotel, J. A. Rodehaver, proprietor; a bank, R. A. Marks, banker; one newspaper, the Oberlin *Herald*, W. D. Street, editor; eighteen or twenty stores and shops of various kinds and a full corps of lawyers and physicians. Wm. Hollowell is postmaster.

The Northern Land District is taken from the Northwestern district, and its office is at Oberlin. Thomas H. Cavanaugh, register; Charles E. Chandler, receiver; Edmund Martin, chief clerk.

The district comprises 3,878,400 acres of land, the larger portion of it subject to settlement, as except its school lands, and that already taken by settlers. About ten per cent. of it is open. Decatur, Rawlins, Cheyenne, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham and Norton Counties, all have to do with the Land office at Oberlin.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The New England Society was organized at Oberlin in 1878. G. Webb Bertram, President; George Wilson, Secretary. At its second annual meeting, held December 20, 1879, the following named persons were chosen officers: President, N. G. Stever; First Vice-President, George A. Metcalf; Second Vice-President, D. N. Kilburn; Secretary, William H. Hawes; Treasurer, Miss Ella Stever.

Mountain Slope Lodge, No. 183, A., F. and A. M., was duly organized on December 15 1879, under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of the State, by Deputy Grand Master John Bissell, of Phillips County. The officers elected for 1880 were: E. D. Stillson, W. M.; H. D. Colvin, S. W.; J. B. Hitchcock, J. W.; W. H. Nelson, S. D.; W. A. Frazier, J. D.; G. Webb Bertram, Secretary; C. F. Johnson, Treasurer; J. F. Vale, Tiler For 1883, A. Bariteau is W. M.; George Darlinson, Secretary.

Oberlin Lodge No. 158, I. O. O. F.—In September, 1879, L. G. Parker was N. G. Ed. L. Beckwith Secretary, of this Lodge; in 1880, M. Wright, N. G., J. A. Rodehaver, Secretary; in 1881, J. A Rodehaver, N. G., A. W. Allen, Secretary; in 1882, A. W. Allen N. G., W. A. Hallowell, Secretary; in 1883, W. A. Hallowell, N. G., Frank Douglass, Secretary.

Old Settlers' Association.—A number of the old-timers, who had settled in the county prior to 1876, met at Chapman's Hall at Oberlin, January 1, 1883, and sat down to a sumptuous repast, a quarter of buffalo meat being on the bill of fare. The officers of the Association for 1883 are: President, Van B. Wiggins; Vice-Presidents, J. W. Allen, Warren Jennings, J. J. Koefer and Frank Kimball; Secretary, N. G. Addleman; Treasurer, George M. Miller. It was voted to hold the next reunion in October, 1883.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. W. ALLEN, merchant, was born in Alleghany County, N. Y., September 15, 1835, where, at an early age, he entered a carriage shop in the trimming department, at which he worked until 1855, when he went to Exeter, Wis., where he worked at farming for a year and a half, and then at harnessmaking until 1858, when he moved to Delhi, Iowa, where he again engaged in harnessmaking until August 15, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the Fourth Iowa Vol. Cavalry. Discharged as a member of the regimental band, July 16, 1862 under an order from the War Department; returned to Exeter, Wis., where he enlisted as a private, August 15, 1862, in Company F, Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Discharged February 21, 1865, to accept Second Lieutenant's commission. Finally discharged June 12, 1866, at Madison, Wis. He then went to Brodhead, Wis., where he established a harness and trimming shop, which he ran until the spring of 1873, when he went to Colorado, where he remained until July 3, 1873, when he moved to Lawrence, Kan., where he stayed until July 15, 1873, when he started for Decatur County, Kan., where he arrived July 27, 1873, when he located on Sections 33 and 34, the land he afterward pre-empted, and where he resided as a farmer and stockdealer until the fall of 1877, when he moved to Oberlin and established his present business. He was married September 15, 1856, to Miss Harriett L. Witter. To them has been born four children, Arthur W., Edith M., Grey C., Oberlin C. Was commissioned as Captain by the Governor of Wisconsin April 14, 1866, but not mustered.

A. W. BARITEAU, physician and surgeon, was born in Martinsburgh, Lewis County, N. Y., May 10, 1836, where he resided until January, 1859. While a young man he taught school and surveyed, and during the winter attended lectures at Long Island Hospital, and up to 1859, for two years previous, read medicine with Dr. Crosby of New York, and Dr. J. C. Hutchinson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and from 1859 to August, 1862, he was engaged in surveying. On the 7th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, 5th N. Y. Artillery; September 11, 1862, promoted to Company Q. M. Sergeant, and February 21, 1863, promoted to 1st Lieutenant; detailed as signal officer July 22, 1864 in Department West Va.; on May 12, 1865, assigned to duty as Assistant Commissary of Muster at Cumberland, Md.; mustered out Sept. 25, 1865. Returned to New York where he engaged in surveying, until 1869, when he moved to Savannah, Mo., where he engaged in the lumber business until 1870, when he moved to Maryville, Mo.; in 1878 he moved to Oberlin, Kansas, where he has since been in practice of medicine. Also from September, 1878 to May 1, 1881, he was a partner in the firm of Bariteau Bros., druggists. Was married to Miss Ardella E. Shumway, February 18, 1861. They have had three children, two of whom are living, Isabelle, and Ernest L. He is a member of the Masonic order. Was appointed Notary Public, Decatur County, Kansas, Jan. 26, 1880. Elected County Commissioner, fall of November 11, 1881. Appointed to fill vacancy County Commissioner. Term expired January 1883. Appointed U. S. Examining Surgeon, Nov. 8, 1881.

G. WEBB BERTRAM, lawyer, was born in Salem, Mass., March 21, 1847, where he resided until 1856, when his parents moved to Pottawatomie County, Kan., where he lived on the farm until 1862, when he went to Louisville, Kan., where he engaged in the printing business, which he followed as a practical printer until 1869, when he went to Alma, Kan., where he, in company with A. Sellers, established the Wabaunsee County *Herald*, which he published for one year; sold out his interest to S. H. Fairfield, and in 1870, moved to Beloit, Kan., where he read law with W. Blake, and was admitted to the bar in 1873, to the District Court of Mitchell County, Judge Banta, presiding. Was elected County Attorney to Mitchell County, in 1874, and practiced law, until March, 1877, when he, in company with Mark J. Kelly, established a monthly real estate paper, and in August of the same year, changed the paper to a weekly; sold his interest in February, 1878, to Mark J. Kelly, and came to Oberlin, Kan., where he has since been in the practice of law and real estate business, and in the fall of 1878, purchased one-third interest in the town site of Oberlin. Is a member of A., F. & A. M. Was married March 21, 1876, to Miss Maggie Langmade. They have one child, John.

W. A. BURNETT, County Treasurer, Section 11, Township 3, Range 29, was born in Washington County, Iowa, June 8, 1850, where he resided until he was four years of age, when with his parents went to Decatur County, Iowa, where he resided and farmed until the spring of 1879, when he moved to Decatur County, Kansas, and as one of the first settlers settled on Prairie Dog Creek, where he farmed until the fall of 1881, when he moved to his present farm near Oberlin, Kan., where he still resides. Was married to Miss Catherine Buck, March 8, 1869. Having three children born to them, Fanny J., Nevada, and Bertie. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. Elected County Treasurer fall of 1881. Township Treasurer of Prairie Dog Township for one year. County Commissioner one year.

J. E. COCHRAN, lawyer, was born in Lee County, Iowa, May 15, 1848, where he was engaged in farming until 1871, when he went to York, Neb., where he gave his attention exclusively to schools as teacher, and for four years previous to 1876 was County Superintendent of Schools for same county. During 1876, read law with G. W. Post, and was admitted to the bar in York, Neb., in January, 1877, where he continued in practice of law until 1879, when he came to Oberlin, Kan., where he has since been in the practice of law. He has in course of completion a set of abstract books, and is at any and all times competent to make complete and correct abstracts of any lands in the county. Was married Oct. 10, 1877 to Miss Mary L. Beecher, of York., Neb. Have one child, Alice, four years old. Is a member I. O. O. F. Elected County Attorney in the fall of 1882.

H. D. COLVIN, Deputy County Clerk, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., April 9, 1845, where he resided until 1846, when his parents moved to Lake County, Ill., where he lived as a farmer until August 4, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company E. Seventy-second Ill. Vol. Infantry. Discharged as a private August 9, 1865, expiration term of service. Wounded at Franklin, Tenn.; gunshot wound in head; on pension roll. After discharge from the army, returned to Lake County, Ill., where he engaged in farming until October, 1869, when he moved to La Salle County, *Ill.*, where he taught school until March, 1878, when he moved to Oberlin, Decatur County, Kan., where he homesteaded on Section 4 and 5, Township 4, Range 29, where he resided until November 1880, when he was elected County Clerk of Decatur County, when he moved to Oberlin, and at expiration of term of office was appointed Deputy County Clerk. Also Deputy District Clerk and Deputy Register of Deeds. Is a member of A. F. & A. M. Married to Miss Francis Pelton, Oct. 15, 1866. Have three children, Lew W., Anna M., Ella J.

N. A. CORNIH, lawyer, was born in Lake County, near Crown Point, Ind., Oct. 22, 1857, where he resided until 1863 with his parents; moved to Marion County, Iowa, Town of Dallas, where he resided until 1867, when he went to Lincoln, Neb., where he taught school for a year, then studied law with E. Tullis and J. E. Philpot; was admitted to the bar June, 1871, District Court, Second District of Nebraska, at Plattsmouth, Neb., Judge Lake, presiding. Then in the practice of law at Lincoln, Neb., until 1876, when he went to Osceola, Neb., in practice of law, until May, 1881, when he came to Oberlin, Kan.; has since been in practice of law and land business. Married to Miss Jennie P. Simpson, Oct. 4, 1875; have three children, Nellie C., May and Willie W. Elected Justice of the Peace at Lincoln, Neb., for two years. Appointed Police Judge at Lincoln, Neb., to fill vacancy.

W. A. HALLOWELL, Jr., postmaster, was born in Leroy, McLean County, Ill., June 21, 1854. His parents moved to Sigourney, Keokuk County, Ia., when he was only four years of age, where he resided as a farmer boy until he was nineteen years of age when he was employed as a clerk in a general store until 1877, when he migrated to Kansas, and located in Belleville, where he was employed as Deputy Post Master and Deputy Register of Deeds until May, 1879, when he came to Oberlin, Decatur County, Kansas, homesteaded a farm in Section 7, Township 2, Range 28. Appointed Postmaster at Oberlin, Kan., January 19, 1880, and in connection, in postoffice building has a fine stock of confectionery and stationery. Was elected Township Treasurer, Oberlin Township, for one year. Is a member of I. O. O. F.

ROBERT A. MARKS, banker, was born in Huron County, Canada, December 23, 1858, and at an early age engaged in the merchandising business, in the town of Brucefield, Huron County, Province of Ontario, Canada, under the firm name of R. W. Marks & Son, until 1877, when he moved to Beloit, Kan., where he resided until the fall of 1878, when he moved to Oberlin, Kan., and engaged in the general merchandising business, lumber and agricultural implements, which he followed until the June of [illegible], when he established the Bank of Oberlin. Does a general banking business, makes collections, buys and sells exchange, etc. Was married July 22, 1878, to Miss Lizzie G. Campbell. They have four children, Marion, Alice, George and Leroy. Is a member of A., F. & A. M.

EDMUND MARTIN, Clerk in the United States Land Office, was born in Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa., April 1, 1843, where he resided until 1857, when with his parents moved to Lecompton, Kan., where he engaged in farming until August 15, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Ninth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, as a private; discharged June 27, 1865, under special order of the War Department. Then, after his discharge from the army, he located in Junction City, Kan., where he was employed as Clerk in the United States Land Office until the fall of 1875, when he was elected to the office of County Clerk, of Cloud County, Kan., which office he held for two years, when, at the expiration of his term of office, he was again employed in the United States Land Office as Chief Clerk, which position he has held to the present time. Was married to Miss Mary Baird, November 9, 1870. Have one child, Amos C. Is a member of I. O. O. F., G. A. R., and a member of the Veteran Brotherhood.

LEWIS G. PARKER, lawyer, was born in Brown County, Ohio, January 1, 1845, where he resided until 1856, when his parents removed to Peoria County, Ill., where he resided on a farm until 1861, when his mother moved to Princeville, Ill., where he remained at school until August 13, 1863, when he enlisted in Company A, Second Illinois Volunteer Artillery, as a private; was discharged at Springfield, Ill., August 27, 1865, by a special order of the War Department; injured by premature discharge of a cannon. After his discharge from the army he returned to Princeville, where he attended school until 1867, when he was apprenticed to learn the tinners' trade, which he followed until 1869, when he read law until 1870, when he went to Bedford, Iowa, where he worked as a practical tinner until 1871, then went to Platteville, Iowa, where he ran a shop for one year, when he returned to Bedford, Iowa, and established a hat, cap, and furnishing house, which business he conducted until 1877. He then read law in the office of McCowan & Holliday, and was admitted to the bar of the District Court, Taylor County, Iowa, May 30, 1878, and practiced law at Bedford, Iowa, until August, 1878, when he came to Oberlin, Kan., where he has since been in the practice of law, formed copartnership with G. Webb Bertram, in law and land business, March 15, 1879; dissolved such partnership January 1, 1883, and is now in business alone in Oberlin, Kan. Was married September 25, 1870, to Miss Addie M. Bingham. They have had four children, of whom two are living, Clyde B. and Olgay N. Was Noble Grand of I. O. O. F., at the organization of Lodge 158, at Oberlin, Kan., in 1879. Was elected County Attorney in 1880.

JOHN W. SHORT, farmer and sheriff, was born in Shelby County, Mo., April 22, 1841, where he resided on a farm until 1858, when he was apprenticed to learn the gunsmith trade, which business he followed until April 23, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, and in the fall of 1862, his company was consolidated with Company I, Second M. S. M. of Cavalry; discharged as a private at St. Louis, Mo., in May, 1865, under special order from the War Department. On pension roll; diseased eyes. After the close of the war he returned to Shelby County, Mo., where he engaged in farming until December 25, 1878, when he came to Decatur County, Kan., and homesteaded on Section 24, Township 4, Range 27, where he has resided as a farmer to the present time. Was elected to the office of Sheriff in the fall of 1881, for two years, and is a member of G. A. R.

W. D. STREET, editor and publisher of the Oberlin *Herald*, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, January 25, 1851, where he resided until 1861, when, with his parents, he moved to Jefferson County, Kan., where he resided until October 15, 1868, when he enlisted as a private in Company I, Nineteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; discharged April 18, 1869. Then he went to Jewell County, Kan., and homesteaded a claim, May 25, 1869, where he resided until 1873. During his residence in Jewell County, he, in company with C. J. Lewis and others, in the year 1870, located the town site of Jewell City, and on May 12, 1880, as the captain, he organized a company of forty men, and built Fort Jewell, in anticipation of a reported Indian raid. During the time he resided in Jewell County, he was engaged in the real estate, drug and grocery business, and from 1873, until 1875, he hunted buffalo. In 1878, he selected a location in Decatur County, Kan. He engaged in the cattle business in the West until November, 1881, when he located in Oberlin, Kan. December 1, 1881, he purchased the *Herald* office, and since, as its editor and proprietor, has published it as a weekly paper, Republican in politics; it has a circulation of about 600. He was married May 17, 1882, to Miss Louisa E. Van Cleave. Is a member of A., F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F. Was elected Representative to the State Legislature in the fall of 1882.

UNORGANIZED COUNTIES.

At this date (1882) there are still twenty-three unorganized counties in Kansas; these are as follows: Cheyenne, Sherman, Thomas, Wallace, St. John, Gove, Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Hamilton, Kearney, Sequoyah, Gray, Stanton, Grant, Arapahoe, Kansas, Stevens, Seward, Meade, Clark and Comanche counties. Of these, Cheyenne is attached to Rawlins County for judicial purposes; Sherman and Thomas, to Sheridan; Wallace, St. John and Gove, to Trego; Greeley, Wichita, Scott and Lane, to Ness; Hamilton, Kearney, Sequoyah and Gray, to Ford; and the immense and unexplored district of the southwest, comprising Stanton, Grant, Arapahoe, Kansas, Stevens, Seward, Meade, Clark and Comanche counties, to Barber County.

CHEYENNE County is the northwestern county of Kansas, and the only remaining unorganized one of the northern tier. It was created by the legislature of 1873, and takes the name of a hostile band of Indians.

The first district school taught in the county was at Kepferle, in the northeastern part of the county. The term ended March 13, 1882, A. M. Brenaman, Deputy County Superintendent and Deputy Clerk of the District Court, was the teacher. He had ten pupils. A Sunday-school was organized on Sunday, April 3, 1882, L. R. Heaton officiating as Superintendent; there were twenty persons in attendance upon this first Sunday-school in Cheyenne County. Mr. Brenaman has a drug store at Wano, the centrally located town of the county, which is on a mail route to Wallace, on the Kansas division of the Union Pacific, and to Collinsville, which is on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, Kepferle being on this route.

Mr. Ehorst was the first man to introduce fine-blooded sheep in the county. Fine specimens of coal have been found on Cherry Creek, west of Wano. In July, 1880, there were eleven actual tillers of the soil in the county, and three cattle ranches. Mr. Bingleman had 5,000 head of cattle and twenty hands; Mr. Davenport, 2,500, and six hands; Mr. Buck, 2,000, five hands.

In 1880 Cheyenne County had two postoffices, one post road and one store; in 1881 it had two more post roads, and the weekly was changed to a semi-weekly mail. Two fields of corn were raised, which produced 1,000 bushels; 2,000 acres were fenced, 100 acres tilled, and 100 acres broken.

Sheep husbandry has been started by M. Buck, on the South Fork of the Republican, near Wano. His wife and stepdaughter were the first women to settle in the county, in July 1880. The original discoverer of the county may be said to be Mr. A. M. Brenaman, who took to himself a wife in the autumn of 1882. The settled points, beside Kepferle and Wano, are Batino, Big Timber, Davenport, South Beaver and T-Wrench.

SHERMAN County was one of those created by the Legislature of 1873, and it was named after Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman. It is the westernmost county in the State, in the second of the northern tier of counties.

It is, in the main, very level land and almost treeless. Beaver Creek, Little Beaver and both forks of the Sappa River, rise in this county, and the North Fork of the Smoky Hill, passes from Colorado into the south part of the county, and out of it into Wallace.

Inez is laid out near the North Fork of the Sappa, in the geographical center of the county. Four miles north of it is Big Indian Springs, which is quite an expanse of water.

THOMAS County was created by the Legislature of 1873. It embraces thirty congressional townships and includes an area of 1,080 square miles.

Colby is situated in the exact geographical center of the county. Cumberland is a postoffice in the northeastern portion of the county. Letitia is situated in Township 7, Range 32, directly south of Cumberland. Streator is a postoffice about seven miles to the southwest of Letitia. Bray is a point around which considerable attention is paid to sheep husbandry and cattle raising.

LANE County is attached to Ness County as a municipal township. In 1880 its population was 632; in 1882, it was 352. It has two newspapers. The *Lane County Progress* was started by Taylor & Mitchell, in the spring of 1879. The *Lane County Gazette* was established at California January 29, 1880; W. H. Lee, editor and proprietor.

HAMILTON County, bordering on Colorado, has four counties in Kansas between it and Nebraska; two—Stanton and Kansas—between it and the Indian Territory; twelve between it and the counties of Linn and Bourbon, on the eastern border. It contains 977 square miles. There are sand hills in the southeastern portion of the county. The railroad stations are Aubrey, Syracuse, Midway and Coolidge, formerly Sargent.

Hamilton County, in common with the other counties attached to Ford, has held elections as a municipal township of that county, having their votes canvassed by the same canvassing board. The first township election was held May 12, 1874, at Syracuse, the central point of the county, electing M. P. Strall, Trustee, and a full corps of township officers. The election expenses were $13. The Ford County Commissioners fixed a tax-levy of 12½ mills on the dollar for Hamilton County.

Aubrey.—This place is nearly on the county line between Kearney and Hamilton counties. Mr. S. F. Kurtz is one of the prominent sheep-owners in this locality.

Syracuse.—This is the central town of the county. E. P. Barber is postmaster.

KEARNEY County has an area of 864 square miles; it is twenty-four miles from east to west; thirty-six miles from north to south.

The Arkansas, as it enters the county, some twelve miles from its southern boundary, runs in a southeasterly direction, and before it crosses its center line from east to west, its course is northwesterly.

Kearney County held its first election as a township at Lakin, July 7, 1879, polling 38 votes.

Lakin.—Business has been established at this point for ten years. John O'Loughlin, dealer in general merchandise, coal and lumber, came here in 1873. There is a school here well attended, and a new stone school house will be built from stone in the quarry west of Lakin. The court house is built of stone, and many of the dwellings of the citizens.

The first number of the Lakin *Herald* was issued December 2, 1882; Joseph Dillon, editor and proprietor. It is a nice, well conducted, seven-column newspaper, and it enters upon its second year with excellent prospects.

SEQUOYAH County is 864 square miles in area, being twenty-four miles from east to west, and thirty-six miles from north to south.

This is a treeless region. The Arkansas River runs south of the central portion of the county, mainly in a southeasterly direction. There are sand hills in the northeast corner of the county, and toward the southeastern part.

T. A. Carlon, J. R. Fulton, W. D. Fulton, C. J. Jones and John Stevens were the first settlers, locating here in the county in 1878 and in 1879. The points in the county are the following railroad stations: Pierceville, Garden City and Sherlock.

Sequoyah County first voted at Garden City, July 25, 1879, polling 67 votes. At the election held in November, 1881, Simon Motz, was elected to the Senate from the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District to fill a vacancy, and J. C. Strang was elected Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District.

Irrigation was resorted to in the spring of 1879, and C. J. Jones was the first man that put it in practice in the State of Kansas. He was the prime mover in organizing all the irrigating companies that are now in operation, and constructing canals in the unorganized counties south of Southwestern Kansas.

Under the system of irrigation Squire Worrell has the model farm of the county. In the year 1882 his net income from thirty acres of cultivated land, exceeded over $4,000. From seven acres of alfalfa, he obtained three crops, yielding four tons per acre. On his last crop he obtained 140 bushels of seed which he sold at $10.50 per bushel. He realized about [illegible] from this crop. In proportion to the land cultivated, other farmers have done as well as Mr. Worrell, who has been at Garden City about three years. About 100 acres were irrigated in 1879; 300, in 1881; 1,000, in 1882. The canals have been enlarged and developed so as to water 5,000 acres in 1883.* The cost of water for the year past was $1 per acre, per season for the land that was flooded. All kinds of vegetables grow to enormous size, and crop yields have been reported as follows: Irish potatoes, from 300 to 400 bushels per acre; sweet potatoes, 600 bushels per acre; onions, from 400 to 600 bushels per acre; oats, from 60 to 100 bushels per acre, weighing from 36 to 41 pounds per bushel. The Garden City ditch, which is eight feet wide, two feet deep, has been continued until its length is about twelve miles. The charter of the Kansas Irrigating Company covers a length of over thirty miles, and its ditch when completed will irrigate 20,000 acres. The Minnehaha Irrigation Company, chartered July 6, 1880, have a ditch ready for use ten miles in length, twenty feet wide and three feet deep. This ditch is located on the south side of the Arkansas, and it commences at a point about six and a half miles west of Lakin, in Kearney County. It is expected it will irrigate a charming tract of land sixteen miles long and from two to three miles wide, embracing nearly 20,000 acres. The Great Eastern Irrigating Company, in which Senator Plumb and Lawrence capitalists are interested, will commence operations this year. Edward Russell, of Lawrence, is Secretary of the company. The soil, primarily fertile, will be still further enriched by the accumulated vegetable deposits that come with the snows down the Rocky Mountains, as they melt away and sweep down the Arkansas. The average height of the river banks is four feet.

Garden City has a population of nearly 400. It contains two hotels, two grocery stores, one general store, two carpenters, one lumber dealer, one blacksmith, one meat market, two physicians, three attorneys, a Congregational Church, a Methodist Episcopal organization, a Cumberland Presbyterian Society and a subscription school of some thirty pupils. A loan and savings bank building is being erected. The Deputy County Attorney is W. R. Hopkins. The county is attached to Ford for judicial purposes. B. B. Black is the station agent. Garden City is soon to be a city of the third class. As showing the sentiment of the people in regard to the sale of whisky, John Westerman proposing to open a saloon, a petition was signed by forty-four of the most influential voters of the city, asking Deputy County Attorney Hopkins to count upon them in supporting him in an effort to suppress the liquor traffic "in every way, shape or form, except as provided by law." The Good Templars have a thriving organization at Garden City, and own a good hall, which is occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Garden City *Irrigator*, managed by W. E. Carr, commenced its existence about July 1, 1882. It is enthusiastically devoted to the local interests of the city and county. B. B. Black is the station agent at Garden City.

GRAY County was created March 2, 1881, absorbing the county of Foote and the south one-half of Buffalo. It was named in honor of Hon. Alfred Gray, who, at the time of his death—January 23, 1880,—was Secretary of the State Board of Agiculture.

Foote County held elections as a township of Ford County, and Gray has done likewise.

September 14, 1878, George U. Holcomb was [illegible] Deputy County Superintendent of Public Instruction of Foote County, and W. E. Caswell, Deputy County Surveyor. At the election held at Cimmaron, October 1, 1878, L. W. B. Johnson was elected Trustee of the county, thirty votes having been polled. Mr. Johnson was afterwards Deputy County Attorney of Foote County.

The Legislature of 1881, re-cast the counties of Foote, Lane and Buffalo, by giving Foote the name of Gray, and joining thereto the south one-half of Buffalo. The north one-half of Buffalo made the south part of Lane, and thereby the county of Buffalo was blotted out.

In the north part of the county are the points of Mason, New Buffalo and Patenville; in the northwest is Felix. On the railroad are the stations of Cimmaron and Belfast. The former place is quite a business point. The Cimmaron House is kept by W. J. Dixon, and Mr. Herzog has hotel accommodations and keeps a general store. Mr. A. D. Wettrick keeps a large general store and is engaged in the stock business.

J. H. Wooden of Kansas City issued the first number of the Cimmaron *National Live-Stock Record*, December 20, 1882. It is devoted especially to the live-stock interest of Southwestern Kansas, which interest is considered paramount to all others in that locality. The county has 278,520 acres of public land.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

L. E. McGARRY, of the firm of McGarry & Shoup, dealers in real estate, Cimmaron, Gray County. He came to this town in March, 1878, on a land exploring trip and finally located and engaged in real estate business. They have 200,000 acres of fine lands for sale, which belong to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. He is also postmaster at Cimmaron. The above office was established in April, 1878. He took charge of same, August 14, same year. When he came to Foote County (now Gray) there were only about twenty settlers in the county. There was a store opened May 20, 1878. The first government claim was taken February 13, 1878. He was born in Noble County, Ohio, July 2, 1851, where he lived until 1868, and in that fall went with his parents to Jefferson County, Ill., and lived on a farm until 1872, and in September of that year he became a student in the Northwestern University of Evanston, Ill., and graduated in the class of 1876. He then taught school in Northern Indiana some time. Married in 1880, at Cimmaron, to Miss Jessie Hudson, of Franklin County, Iowa.

B. F. BARTLETT, carpenter, resides in Gove County, Kan.; came to Kansas from Chicago in 1878, and located on a farm. Enlisted in 1861, in Lee County, Illinois Cavalry; was with his command at Corinth, Miss., and scouted in West Tennessee; was mustered out in 1864, at Springfield, and returned to Lee County, and remained about two years and then went to Chicago, where he remained until coming to Kansas. Was born in Franklin County, Mass., February 19, [illegible]; remained in his native county until fifteen and served five years' apprenticeship, and worked in Boston, New York and Pittsburg, and finally located in Chicago. Was married in 1869, at [illegible] a native of Lexington, Mass.; they have two ch[illegible] Chicago, [illegible] is a Republican.

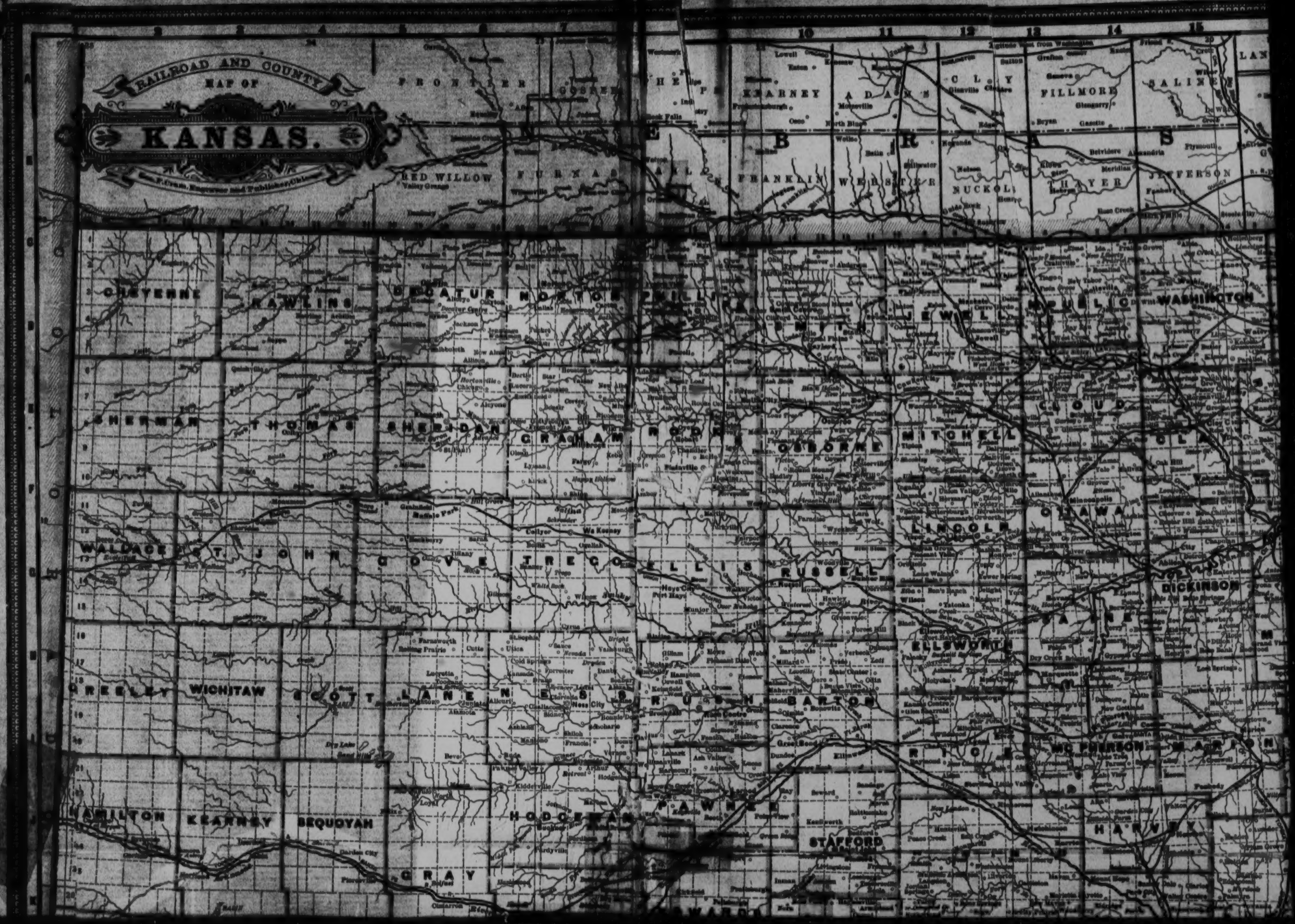RAILROAD AND COUNTY
MAP OF
KANSAS.
Geo. F. Cram, Engraver and Publisher, Chicago
FRONTIER
GOSPER
PHELPS
KEARNEY
ADAMS
CLAY
FILLMORE
SALINE
RED WILLOW
FURNAS
HARLAN
FRANKLIN
WEBSTER
NUCKOLS
THAYER
JEFFERSON
NEBRASKA
CHEYENNE
RAWLINS
DECATUR
NORTON
PHILLIPS
SMITH
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REPUBLIC
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THOMAS
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GRAHAM
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TREGO
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RUSSELL
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ANDERSON
LINN
PAWNEE
STAFFORD
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HARVEY
GREENWOOD
WOODSON
ALLEN
BOURBON
EDWARDS
BUTLER
Topeka
Manhattan
Abilene
Junction City
Salina
Ellsworth
Hays City
Great Bend
Larned
Hutchinson
Newton
Emporia
Council Grove
Marysville
Concordia
Minneapolis
Atchison
Leavenworth
Lawrence
Ottawa
Burlington
Cottonwood Falls
Peabody
Florence
Longitude West from Washington

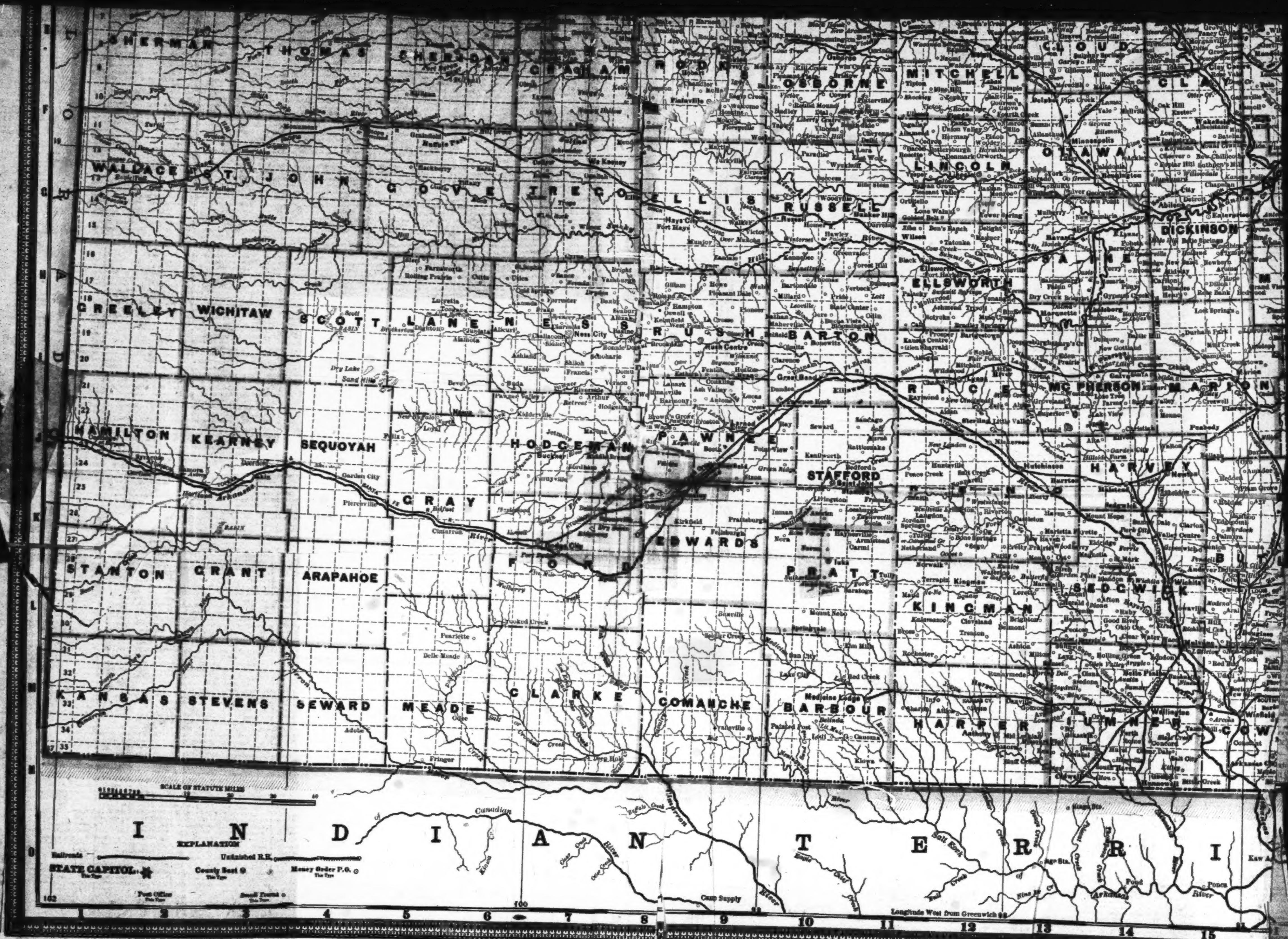
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Salt Fork
Camp Supply
I N D I A N T E R R I
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
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EXPLANATION
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Money Order P.O. This Type
Post Office This Type
Small Towns This Type
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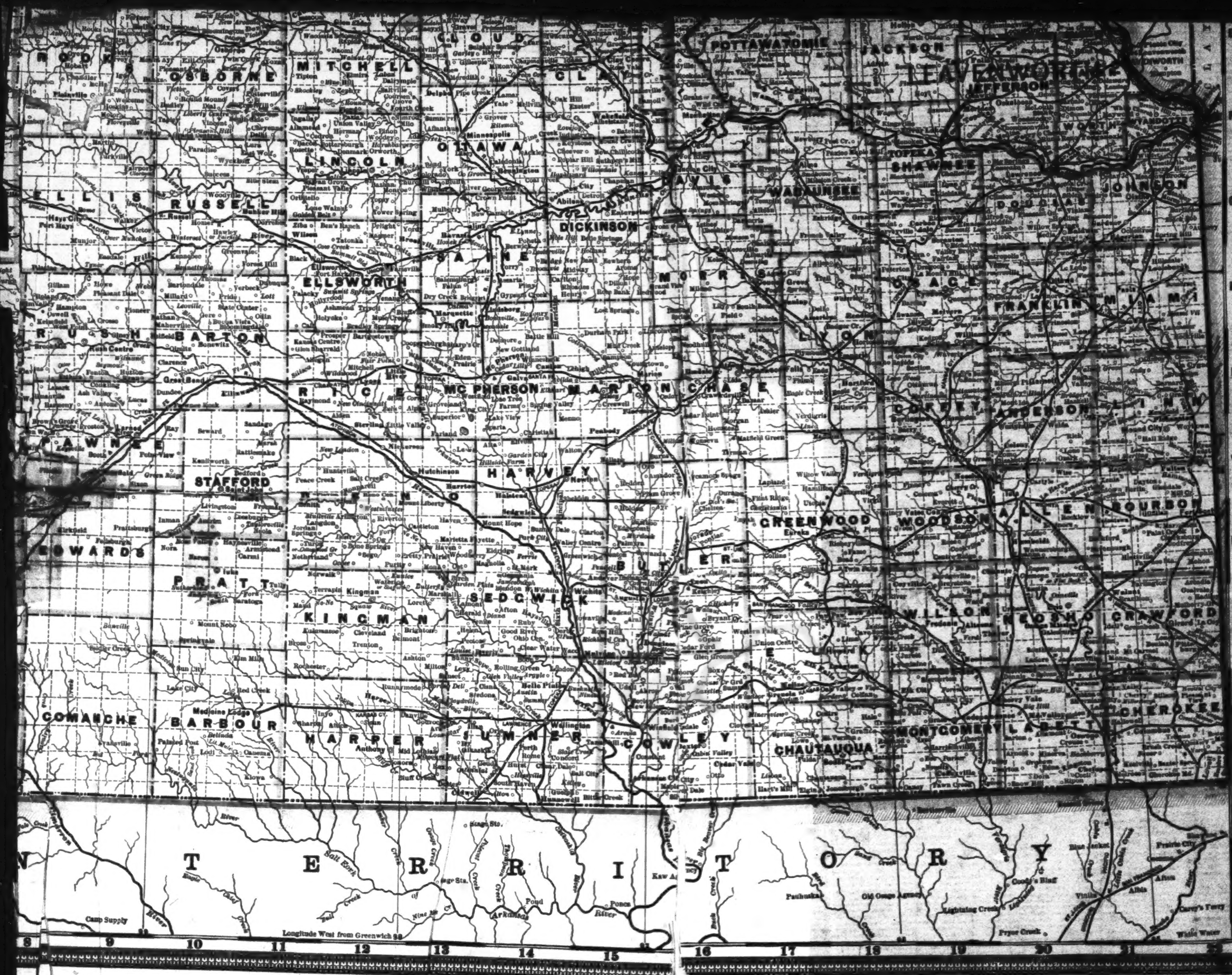
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MONTGOMERY
LABETTE
CHEROKEE
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Abilene
Wichita
Wellington
Hutchinson
Great Bend
Emporia
Eureka
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Hays City
Fort Hays
Medicine Lodge
Anthony
Arkansas City
Winfield
Camp Supply
Kaw Agency
Ponca
Pawhuska
Old Osage Agency
Coody's Bluff
Prairie City
Afton
Vinita
Carey's Ferry
Pryor Creek
White Water
Salt Fork
Longitude West from Greenwich
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